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A NEW

ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME X., PART II. V—Z.

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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES:

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY
HENRY BRADLEY, W. A. CRAIGIE, C. T. ONIONS.

VOLUME X. PART II. V–Z.

V.

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PRINTED IN ENGLAND

THIS DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WHICH WAS DEDICATED IN 1897

TO

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA

IS NOW ON ITS COMPLETION

PRESENTED

BY HIS MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION

TO

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH

BY

THE CHANCELLOR MASTERS

AND SCHOLARS

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

PREFACE TO VOLUME X.

THIS volume, which, on account of its great size, is issued in two parts, contains, in Part I, the words beginning with TI–TZ, edited by the late Sir James Murray, and U by Professor W. A. Craigie: in Part II, V by Professor Craigie, W–WEZZON by the late Dr. Henry Bradley and Professor Craigie, WH–WORLING by Mr. C. T. Onions, WORM–WYZEN by Professor Craigie, and X–ZYXT by Mr. Onions.

The statistics for the whole volume are:—

		Main words	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations.	Obvious Combinations.	Total No of Words.	No. of Quotations.
TI–TZ	(565 pages)	8,407	2,062	2,851	3,330	16,650	63,026
U	(493 ,,)	13,165	1,126	309	766	15,366	69,712
V	(332 ,,)	4,219	1,671	393	1,492	7,775	42,346
W	734 ,,)	6,087	3,820	2,845	3,766	16,518	94,097
X–Z	105 ,,)	1,722	2,312	216	406	4,746	12,580
TI–Z	2,229 ,,)	33,600	10,991	6,614	9,850	61,055	279,761

The 33,600 Main words are distributed approximately as follows:—

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
TI–TZ	6,483	1 504	420	8,407
U	11,029	2,063	73	13,165
V	2,888	1 074	257	4,219
W	4,265	1,780	42	6,087
X–Z	1 311	270	141	1,722
	25,976	6,691	933	33,600

The comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown as follows —

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'.	'Century' Dict.	Here.
Words recorded, TI–Z	4,888	21,661	28,457	61,055
Words illustrated by quotations	4,548	10,209	10,739	50,463
Number of illustrative quotations	13,367	15,050	24,249	279,761

In the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary the number of quotations is 15,773.

The aggregate numbers for the whole ten volumes of the Dictionary are:—

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special Combinations	Obvious Combinations.	Total No. of Words.	Illustrative quotations.
240,165	67,105	47,800	59,755	414,825	1,827,306

Of the 240,165 Main words 177,970 are current, 52,464 are obsolete, 9,731 alien.

For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included in these volumes, and for detailed statistics of the numbers of words of various classes, and of the numbers of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to the various sections, parts, letters, or volumes.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gō^{u}).
h ... *ho*! (hō^{u}).
r ... *run* (rʊn), *terrier* (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *see* (sī), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw .. *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (baþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bē^{i}ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃǫp), *dush* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃǫp), *ditch* (diʧ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi·ʒən), *déjeuner* (*dezœne*).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʊdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si·ŋiŋ), *think* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
n as in *French nasal*, *environ* (anvi·roñ).
lʸ ... It. *seraglio* (serā·lʸo).
nʸ ... It. *signore* (sinʸjo·re).
ɻ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔɻ, lɔχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. *ich* (iχʸ), Sc. *nicht* (neχʸt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā·ɣĕn).
ɣʸ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lē·ɣʸĕn, ɾe·ɣʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod^{e}).
ai . aye=*yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (əɪzai·ə).
æ ... *man* (mæn)
ɑ ... *pass* (pɑs), *chant* (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... *loud* (lɑud), *now* (nɑu).
ʌ . . *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sʌn).
e . *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ . *survey sb.* (sɛ·ɹve), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃɛ).
‖ɛ .. Fr *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evəɹ), *nation* (nē^{i}·ʃən).
əɪ ... *I*, *eye*, (əɪ), *bind* (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ō də vī·).
ɪ ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
i ... *Psyche* (səi·ki), *react* (ri·æ·kt).
o ... *achor* (ē^{i}·koɹ), *morality* (moræ·lĭti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
ǫ ... *hero* (hī^{e}·ɹo), *zoology* (zo$_{i}$ɻŏdʒi).
ɻ ... *what* (hwɻt), *watch* (wɻtʃ).
ɻ, ɻ* .. *got* (gɻt), *soft* (sɻft).
‖o ... Ger *Koln* (koln).
‖ø ... Fr. *peu* (pø).
ʊ ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
ɪu . . *duration* (diurē^{i}·ʃən).
ʉ ... *unto* (ʌ·ntʉ), *frugality* (frʉ-).
ɪʉ ... *Matthew* (mæ·þɪʉ), *virtue* (və·ɹtɪʉ).
‖ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü·lĕr).
‖ʉ . Fr. *dune* (dʉn).

\- (see ī^{e}, ē^{e}, ō^{e}, ū^{e}) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
˙, ᵘ (see ē^{i}, ō^{u}) }

' as in *able* (ē·b'l), *eaten* (ēt'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bāɹ).
ɔ̄ ... *curl* (kɔ̄ɹl), *fur* (fɔ̄ɹ).
ē (ē^{e})... *there* (ðē^{e}ɹ), *pear*, *pare* (pē^{e}ɹ).
ē ē^{i})... *rein*, *rain* (rē^{i}n), *they* (ðē^{i}).
ɛ̄ ... Fr. *faire* (fɛ̄ɹ).
ō ... *fir* (fō·ɹ), *fern* (fō·ɹn), *earth* (ō·ɹþ).
ī (ī^{e})... *bier* (bī^{e}ɹ), *clear* (klī^{e}ɹ).
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sī).
ū (ū^{e})... *boar*, *bore* (bū^{e}ɹ), *glory* (glū^{e}·ɹi).
ō ō^{u}) . *so*, *sow* (sō^{u}), *soul* (sōul).
ǭ ... *walk* (wǭk), *wart* (wǭɹt).
ɻ̄ . . *short* (ʃɻ̄ɹt), *thorn* (þɻ̄ɹn).
‖ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kō·ɹ).
‖ə̄ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gə̄·tĕ), Fr. *jeûne* (ʒə̄n).
ū (ū^{e}) .. *poor* (pū^{e}ɹ), *moorish* (mū^{e}·riʃ).
ɪū, ᴵū... *pure* (piū^{e}ɹ), *lure* (lᴵū^{e}ɹ).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
ɪū, ᴵū... *few* (fiū), *lute* (lᴵūt).
‖ū̃ ... Ger *grün* (grū̃n), Fr. *jus* (ʒū̃).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *amœba* (ămī·bă).
ă̈ ... *accept* (ă̈kse·pt), *maniac* (mē^{i}·nɪă̈k).
ȧ . . *datum* (dē^{i}·tȧm)
ĕ ... *moment* (mō^{u}·mĕnt), *several* (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ̇ ... *separate* (*adj*.) (se·pĕrĕ̇t).
é ... *added* (æ·dėd), *estate* (éstē^{i}·t).
ĭ ... *vanity* (væ·nĭti).
ĭ̇ ... *remain* (rĭmē^{i}·n, *believe* (bĭ̇lī·v).
ŏ ... *theory* (þī·ŏri).
ȯ ... *violet* (vəɪ·ȯlĕt), *parody* (pæ·ɹȯdi).
ǫ̆ ... *authority* (ǫ̆þo·ɹĭti).
ǫ̇ ... *connect* (kǫ̇ne·kt), *amazon* (æ·măzǫ̇n).
ŭ ... *violate* (vəɪ·ŭlĕt), *parody* (pæ·ɹŭdi).
iŭ, ᴵŭ *verdure* (və·ɹdiŭɹ), *measure* (me·ʒᴵŭɹ).
ă .. *altogether* (ǫ̆ltă̈ge·ðəɹ).
iă̈ ... *circular* (sə·ɹkiă̈lăɹ).

* ǫ̇ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ, ɻ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɻ, or ǫ, above); as in *ɛnda* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mɻnn* from *mann*, *ɻn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from
a (as *a* 1300) ... = *ante*, before.
a, *adj.* adj ... = adjective
absol., absol ... = absolutely.
abst ... = abstract.
acc ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr ... = Anglo-French.
Anat ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq ... = in Antiquities.
aphet ... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab ... = Arabic
Arch ... = in Architecture.
arch ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc ... = association
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef ... = before.
Biol ... = in Biology.
Boh. ... = Bohemian
Bot. ... = in Botany
Build. ... = in Building
c (as *c* 1300) ... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr ... = catachrestically
Cf, cf. ... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly
colloq ... = colloquially
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb ... = Combinations.
Comm ... = in commercial usage
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj ... = conjunction.
cons ... = consonant
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp Eng Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation
dial, *dial.* ... = dialect, -al
Dict. ... = Dictionary
dim. ... = diminutive.
Du. ... = Dutch.
Eccl. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly
esp, esp ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ... = form of
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig ... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr. ... = French
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.
gen ... = genitive
gen ... = general, -ly
gen sign. ... = general signification.
Geol ... = in Geology
Geom ... = in Geometry
Goth ... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr ... = Greek.
Gram ... = in Grammar
Heb ... = Hebrew
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb ... = with herbalists.
Hort ... = in Horticulture
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal
impf ... = imperfect.
ind ... = Indicative
indef ... = indefinite
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl ... = influenced
int. ... = interjection.
intr ... = intransitive
It ... = Italian
J., (J.) ... = Johnson (quotation from)
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson.
lang ... = language.
LG ... = Low German.
lit ... = literal, -ly.
Lith ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay
masc (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math ... = in Mathematics.
ME ... = Middle English.
Med ... = in Medicine
med L ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph ... = in Metaphysics
MHG ... = Middle High German
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil ... = in military usage.
Min ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from)
n of action ... = noun of action
n of agent ... = noun of agent
Nat Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut ... = in nautical language
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr ... = Northern French.
N O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj ... = object
Obs., *obs*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)
OF., OFr. ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
OIr ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ... = Old Slavonic.
O T. ... = Old Testament
OTeut. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Palæont. ... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle
pass ... = passive, -ly.
pa t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh ... = perhaps
Pers ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren ... = in Phrenology.
Phys ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl* ... = plural.
poet ... = poetic
pop ... = popular, -ly
ppl a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective
pple. ... = participle
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix
prep. ... = preposition
pres ... = present
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification
priv ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R C Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ... = reflexive
reg. ... = regular
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec ... = specifically.
subj ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl ... = subordinate clause
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive
transf. ... = transferred sense
Trig ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown
U.S. ... = United States.
v, vb. ... = verb.
v str., or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak
vbl. sb ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of
wd ... = word.
WGer ... = West Germanic.
w. midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon
(Y.) ... = in Col Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

V

By W. A. CRAIGIE

M.A., LL.D., D.LITT.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER V.

IN this portion of the Dictionary there are 4219 Main words, 393 Special Combinations explained under these, 1492 Obvious Combinations, and 1671 Subordinate entries of obsolete or variant forms; in all 7775 entries. Of the Main words 1074 are marked † as obsolete, and 257 are marked ‖ as alien or not fully naturalized.

Comparison with Johnson's and some recent Dictionaries gives the following results :—

	Johnson	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'	'Century' Dict	Funk's 'Standard'.	Here
Words recorded	684	2790	3744	3168	7775
Words illustrated by quotations	557	1145	1353	445	5954
Number of quotations	1738	1881	4139	598	40,418

In the corresponding portion of Richardson the quotations number 1935.

For the reasons given in the introductory article on the letter, the words beginning with V are almost entirely of foreign origin, and the great majority either directly or indirectly have their source in Latin. Most of the important Latin stems with initial *v* are represented in English, and many of them very extensively, so that they frequently occupy large and continuous portions of the following pages. Many of the words from these stems are also found, with little change of form, in all the modern Romanic languages; the vocabulary throughout this letter thus corresponds very closely with that of dictionaries in these tongues. As usual, many of the stems and their derivatives have passed into English through French, which has at different periods contributed a large number of common words, as *vain*, *vale*, *valiant*, *valley*, *value*, *vanish*, *vanquish*, *vantage*, *varnish*, etc. Notable among these is the adj. and adv. VERY, which forms one of the longest articles in this portion of the dictionary. An interesting group is also presented by the words formed with the prefix VANT-. The prefix *vis-*, *vi-*, originally introduced from French, subsequently assumed the Latin form VICE-, but has survived unaltered in *Viscount* and its derivatives. The other Romanic languages are represented by adoptions from Spanish and Portuguese, as *vanilla*, *vaquero*, *vara*, *vega*[1], *vellon*, *veranda*, *veruga*, *vintem*, and from Italian, as *vendetta*, *vermicelli*, *viola*[2], *violin*, *violon*, *violoncello*, *virtu*, *virtuoso*, *vista*, *viva*, *volcano*. The Romanic element is also prominent among the proper names and adjectives formed from these, the number of which in some parts of this section is above the average.

The remaining sources are of limited extent and for the most part of less importance. A few entries are southern English variants of forms in *f-*, as *vade* v.[1], *van* sb.[1], *vane*, *vat*, *vease*, *vell* v., *vent* sb.[1], and *vixen*. An exceptional instance of this substitution is found in *veneer* for the earlier *fineer*. This is one of a small number of words which have been adopted from the other Germanic languages; among these is *veer*, to let out (from Dutch *vieren*), which has hitherto been confused in dictionaries with the unrelated *veer*, to turn round (from French *virer*). Others are the Dutch *veldt*, *vlei*, *vrouw*, and the Scandinavian *Valhalla*, *Valkyrie*, *viking*, *voe*, and *vole*. The remoter European, with some Oriental, African, and American languages, have contributed such miscellaneous words as *vaivode* (*voivode*), *vakeel*, *vampire*, *Veda*, *verst*, *vicuña*, *viscacha*, *vizier*, *vodka*, *voodoo*.

Words of similar form, but of different origin and meaning, are rarer than in some other portions of the alphabet; there are, however, seven substantives with the spelling *vice*. The variety of spelling possible in the older stages of English is well illustrated in the forms of *verjuice*, *victual*, *vinegar*, and *vouchsafe*; the lack of obvious meaning in the latter was no doubt the main cause of the extraordinary variety of forms and spellings in which it appears down to the 16th century.

The historical interest of many of the words beginning with V is considerable. A number of these have ecclesiastical or religious associations, as *valor* (1 d), *Vatican*, *Vaticanism*, etc., *Vaudois*, *Venite*, *verger*, *vernicle*, *veronica*[2], *versicle*, *vesper*, *vestiary*, *vestry*, *viaticum*, *vicar*, *vicarage*, *victim* (introduced by the Rhemish translators of the Bible), *vigil*, *virgin*, *virtue*, *vision*, etc. Others are of importance for social, political, or legal history, as *vaccination*, *vagabond*, *vagrant*, *valentine*, *valet*, *varlet*, *vassal*, *vavassour*, *velocipede*, *ventilation*, *ventriloquism*, *venue*, *verderer*, *verdict*, *verge* sb.[1], *vice-chancellor*, *vicegerent*, *victualler*, *viewer*, *villa*, *village*, *villein*, *virgate*, *voidee*, *voider*, *volunteer*, *voluper*, *vote* (before 1600 almost exclusively in Scottish use), *vouch*, *vouchee*, *voucher*, *voyage*, and *vulgar*. Many other words are of interest for various reasons, as *vernier*, *verse*, *vignette* (with the earlier form *vinet*), *viol*, *violin*, *vogue*, *volley*, *volume*, *vortex*, etc.

The material first collected for V was arranged and sub-edited by the Rev. T. H. Sheppard in 1883. Much new material was incorporated, and the sub-editing revised, for V—VAGABOND by the Rev. C. B. Mount in 1908; VAGABOND—VANQUISH by Mr. C. B. Winchester in 1908; and VANQUISH—VYWER by the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson in 1910–13.

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OXFORD,
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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Va·riolist. *rare*—[1] [f VARIOL-A + -IST] One who prefers small-pox to vaccination.

1799 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug 665 A consciousness of propriety, which it seems that the Variolists have not had sufficient shame to acknowledge.

Vaseline. Add to etym. note:—The term, which was registered as a trade mark 28 June 1877 by the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., was first applied to petroleum jelly (see def. and quots.), later to preparations containing that article, and ultimately used upon all goods manufactured by the Company.

Ve·llumize, *v.* [f. VELLUM + -IZE] *trans.* To convert into vellum.

1907 C DAVENPORT *The Book* 173 The white 'vellumised' pigskin has always been the most favourite material for the covering of German books.

† Vene dic, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *Venedi* (pl.). see WEND *sb.*] Wendish, Vendish.

1768 T NUGENT *Trav. Germany* II 178 Mirow is, supposed to have derived its name from the Sclavonic, or Venedic word *mir*, signifying peace. 1790 DORNFORD *Pütter's Hist Developm Ger. Emp.* I. 8 Except in Bohemia and Lusatia, the Venedic language has been under the necessity of yielding to the German

Ventel, *v.* Delete, and see UNTELD *v.*

Verger[2]**.** 1 Earlier instance.—

c 1402 in *Peterborough Registry* (MS.), fol 457, Officium hostiarii, alias dictum verger, in eodem [collegio de Wyndesore] vacans.

Vitamine, -min (vəi tăməin, -in) [f L. *vīt-a* life + AMINE; named by Casimir Funk (1913), from the erroneous idea that an amino-acid is present in these substances] One of a group of essential food-elements found in various natural food-stuffs, as vegetables, cereals, milk, etc.

1916 R. R. WILLIAMS in *Jrnl Biol Chem.* XXV. 437 [Article on] The Chemical Nature of the 'Vitamines'. 1918 C W. SALEBY *Science National Kitchens* 1 The 'accessory factors' or vitamines only recently discovered 1922 *Daily Mail* 9 Nov. 4 The vital principle of food known to doctors as vitamins.

fig. 1921 *Spectator* 16 Apr 492/2 A book .so full of the vitamines of literature *Ibid* 7 May 588/2 The vitamines of the spirit and .of true religion

Vocabular, *sb.* Later example:—

1659 W. JACOB in Somner *Dictionarium*, To list your names in this Vocabular

V.

V (vī), the 22nd letter of the modern English and the 20th of the ancient Roman alphabet, was in the latter an adoption of the early Greek vowel-symbol V, now also represented by U and Y (q.v.), but in Latin was employed also with the value of the Greek digamma (viz. *w*), to which it corresponds etymologically. When not purely vocalic, it still denoted this sound at the time when the earliest Latin loan-words were adopted in the Teutonic languages; consequently such words beginning with *v* appear in Old English with *w*. Under the Empire, however, the semi-vocalic sound gradually changed to a bilabial consonant, and finally became the labio-dental voiced spirant now denoted by the letter in English and various other languages. This development did not take place in Old English; and no *v*, whether bilabial or labio-dental, occurred initially in the older Teutonic languages, although the sound was common in other positions (in OE. denoted by *f*, in early texts by *b*).

In OE. dictionaries there is thus no set of words with initial V, one or two Latin words adopted at a late period usually appearing with *f*, as *fann*, *fers* (but also *vers*), from L. *vannus*, *versus*. The first appearance of V-words is found in those ME. texts which begin to show a distinct French influence, as the *Ancren Riwle*; even early writers like Orm and Layamon, while not free from the use of French words, do not employ any beginning with *v*. The number of such words steadily increases in later texts, and is subsequently greatly reinforced by direct adoptions from Latin, by new formations on Latin stems, and by adoptions from other Romanic languages. The other sources of initial V are of minor importance. The change of *w* to *v*, which took place in the middle period of the Scandinavian languages, is represented in a few words, as *Valhalla*, *valkyrie*, *viking*, but otherwise the words with this initial are chiefly derived from languages not directly related to English. A small number of words, however, as *vat*, *vixen*, exemplify the voicing of *f-* peculiar to southern (now only south-western) dialects. This change is not indicated in OE. spelling, and how far it had developed in speech is uncertain, but in southern ME. texts all native words (rarely those of French or Latin origin) beginning with *f* may appear with *v-* (or its equivalent *u-*); the more important variant forms due to this cause are entered in their places below. Conversely words properly having *v-* are occasionally written with *f-*, and there is evidence that this is not merely graphic, but represents an actual pronunciation. ('Euen so oure Englishmen vse to speake in Essexe, for they say fineger for vineger, feale for veale, & contrary wyse a voxe for a foxe, voure for foure, etc.' 1546 Langley, tr. *Pol Verg. de Invent.* I. vi. 14.)

When not initial, *v* occurs freely in native words as well as in those of Latin or other origin. In the former it represents OE *f* when voiced, as in *ēfen* even, *drīfan* drive, *lufu* love. The use of *f* (or *ff*) in such words was partly retained in ME. (and especially in Sc down to the 16th century); but even in late OE. *u* is frequently substituted, and in early ME. (as in med L. and OF.) *u* and *v* come into general use to denote the sound in all positions. It was only in the 17th century that these two letters, both of which had been employed in a double function (see U), were finally distinguished as vowel and consonant; and down to the 19th century words beginning with either letter continued to form one series in dictionaries.

In some ME. (chiefly northern) manuscripts, and in many Scottish texts of the 15th and 16th centuries, *v* is more or less frequently written in place of *w*, while conversely *w* is freely written instead of *v*. These forms are merely graphic, and do not imply a phonetic interchange of *w* and *v* (though in mod. north-eastern Sc. *wr-* has become *vr-*). In south-eastern English dialects the change of *v-* to *w-* does occur, and older representations of Cockney speech exhibit a converse change of *w-* to *v-*, which recent investigators have been unable to verify as still existent. The latter change is illustrated in the following quotations:

1803 Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 77 Villiam, I want my vig. Vich vig, Sir? Vy, the vate vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the vestry. 1824 *Sprat Publ. Jrnls* (1825) 37, I was walking by the Admiralty in my way home. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, Ve got Tom Vildspark off ven all the big vigs..said as nothing couldn't save him.

Elision of *v* when not initial has taken place extensively in dialects, especially those of the North and Scotland, as in *deil* devil, *shule* shovel, *hairst* harvest. In standard English this is represented by such words as *hawk*, *head*, *lark*, *lord*, and is specially indicated in a few archaic or poetic forms, as *e'en* even, *e'er* ever, *ne'er* never, *o'er* over.

I. 1. Illustrations of the use of the letter or of its name. †*Double V* [i.e. *UU*], = W.

† 1460 in *Archæol.* (1842) XXIX 331 There was an V and thre arres to-gydre. 1530 Palsgr. 440 A byfore V. 1552 Huloet s.v., There is a diuersitie betwene the single V. and the dowble W, therfore the alphabete of them shalbe set diuersly. 1593 G. Harvey *Fovres Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 211 He that can tickle Mar prelate with taunts, can twitch double V. to the quicke. 1636 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* iii, V. is, like our *i*, a letter of a double power. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 16 Some Letters of the same name and shape are used sometimes for Vowels, and sometimes for Consonants; as J, V, W, Y. 1676 Grew *Anat. Pl., Anat. Fl.* II. 154 An Angle, twice as big as that of a V Consonant. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *U*, Besides the Vowel U, there is a Consonant of the same Denomination, wrote *V*, or *U*. 1736 Ainsworth II. s.v., Our Saxon ancestors, who commonly substitute *f* in the place of *v*. 1808 Jamieson, *V*, in some of our old printed books, is invariably used for *W*. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 151, V is not used as a signature in the printer's alphabet. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Oct. 11 The letter for the ensuing year was directed to be changed to V Gothic.

2. Used with reference to the shape of the letter; an object having this shape; a V-shaped, acute-angled formation.

1832 [see next]. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiii, 1 The corsage draped in the form of a V on the bosom. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* (1870) iv. § 132 The water is first brought into one arm of the V. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 45/2 The first geese of the season will wing their way in lines and V's from the south.

b. *attrib.*, as *V-form*, *shape*; freq. in the sense 'shaped like the letter V', as *V anvil*, *edge*, *hut*, *slide*, *thread*, *tool* (in fret-cutting), *-trough*, etc.; V-pug, a species of moth (see quot.).

1832 Sir W. Fairbairn *Iron* 125 The *V anvil, fig. 43, the natural offspring of the steam-hammer. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 794 A rod passing..through a *V-form brace of iron. 1857 R. B. Paul *Lett. Canterbury* 57 The form is that of a *V hut, the extremities of the rafters being left bare. 1879 C. L. Innes *Canterbury Sk.* 20 A 'V' hut, is exactly as if you took the roof off a house and stood it on the ground. 1892 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 132 The *V. Pug [*Eupithecia V.-ata*]. Wings..marked with a black V behind the middle. 1869 Rankine *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. N 2, A pair of opposite dies of a *V shape. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 88/1 A rectangular or oblong table of iron, upon two *V slides. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 479 The *V supports may now be secured in their places. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 14 The Whitworth *V thread..is the standard form of triangular thread used in this country. 1875 Sir T. Seaton *Fret-Cutting* 8 The *V tool is the most difficult of all tools to sharpen. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3983, *V-trough for funnel and subterraneous wires. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, **V tube*, a glass tube, in the form of the letter V .., to show the decomposition of a neutral salt by galvanism.

c *Comb.* in *V-shaped* adj.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 202/1 A fissure or triangular V-shaped notch. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 423/2 Tools generally double-angular or V-shaped. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 103 A V-shaped black mark on side of head.

3. Used to denote serial order, as V Battery, MS. V, or as a symbol of some thing or person, a point in a diagram, etc.

II. 4. The Roman numeral symbol for: Five († or fifth).

13.. *K. Alis.* 1851 Anon he doþ his hemen blowe, v c. on a browe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Þe v boȝ of prede. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. v. 23, v. Chapter. The v^e. principal argument..is this. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop*, *Alfonce* III, [Of the x tonnes] v were ful of oylle, & the other v were but half ful. 1530 Palsgr. 58 As appereth in the iii chaptre and the v rule of the same. 1535 Coverdale *Job* i. 3, v. C. yock of oxen, v. C she asses. 1636 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* ii, Our numeral letters are, I for 1, V for 5. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlviii. V. 6 A single chapter will include, III. The Bulgarians, IV. Hungarians, and, V. Russians. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 151/2 With an Engraving, Plate V. *Ibid.* 197/1 Lecture V.

b. *V, V-spot, V-note*, a five-dollar note. *U. S.*

1837 *Knickerbocker Mag.* IX. 96 My wallet..[was] distended with V's and X's to its utmost capacity. 1849 L. Wells *Bigelow J.* Ser. I. viii. 57, I threw my hull sheer of the spree; it didn't come much o'er a V-spot. 1864 J. Saxe *Poems of Humor* (1868) 103 Only five dollars must it cost. A trifle, though, to start with! And, A poor Lad hears the company laud a grand of dollars, V-notes, and so forth.

III. 5. Abbreviations.

a. Of various Latin words or phrases; v. = *verso* 'the back of the leaf', *versus* 'against', *vide* 'see', v.g. = *verbi gratia*.

1678 Phillips, *V. G.* an usual character or abbreviation of the words *verbi gratia*, i.e. namely, or to instance in a word. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxx § 5 [Ideas] made up of such collections of simple ideas as were really never united, v.g. [etc.]. 1738 Chambers *Cycl.* (1741) s.v. *sing. s*, *V.* Phil. Trans. N° 420. p. 147. 1767 R. Burn *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) IV. Cc, A Table of the Cases adjudged. A ton v. Smith...Adams v. Rush [etc.]. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 311 It is to be observed that Maddison v. Andrew, and Mills v. Norris, were decided at a period when the rule was not so well settled. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan., Rime v. Rhyme.

b Of English words and phrases: V. = various (proper names, as Victoria, Vincent, Violet, etc.; the chemical symbol of Vanadium, v. = verb, verse, vision (in *Med.*); very (in various phrases, as v.g. very good, v.h.c. very highly commended, etc.); V.A. = Vicar-Apostolic; V.C. = Victoria Cross; v.d. = various dates; V.M. = Virgin Mary; V.P. = Vice-President; v.r. = variant or various reading; V.S. = veterinary surgeon; v.y. = various years.

1670 Covel in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 111 A pretty little picture of the V.M. 1787 in Milner *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* (1820) 48 The ecclesiastical government by V.V.A. is by no means essential to our religion. 1820 Milner *Ibid.* 252 The Prelate who did publish the Resolutions was the Western V.A. 1863 Hotten *Hand-bk. Tobacco* 195/2 Cuttings from Newspapers [etc.] V.D. 1866 F. H. Wilson *Our Father* (1869) 122 Placards with the lion and unicorn at the top, the letter V at the one side and R at the other. 1872 Lever *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxix, It's a case for the V.C. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 8 Mar. 3/4, I have been 'good, bad, and indifferent' and I have been 'v.g.' 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Oct. 10 2, v.h.c. in the cheese fair.

c. In music an abbrev. of various Italian words, as *verte* 'turn', *violino* 'violin', *voce* 'voice', *volta* 'time'.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1 The Letter *V* is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word *Vacuus Ibid*, The Letters *VS* at the Bottom of a Leaf are often used as an Abbreviation of the Words *Volti Subito*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *V*, in music, is often used to shew that a piece is designed for the violin; and *VV*, for two violins, or more.

Hence **V-d** *pa. pple.*, cut with a V-shaped incision.

1881 Greener *Gun* 380 The sight consists of a steel spring screwed on to the top rib, with one end set at right angles and V-d to form the sight.

Va, southern ME. var. **For** *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. **Way** *sb.*, **Woe** *sb.* and *a.*

Vaalite (vā·lait). *Min.* [f. the *Vaal* River, S. Africa, + -ite 1 2 b; named by Maskelyne.] A variety of vermiculite.

1874 Maskelyne in *Geol. Soc. Lond.* XXX. 409 Vaalite, occurs in hexagonal prisms, the angles of which are nearly 60° and 120°.

Vaat, obs. form of **Vat**.

Vac (væk), abbrev. (chiefly in Univ. colloquial use) of **Vacation** *sb.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 55. 3/2 It was very hard in the *Vac.* without Gains. 1864 Er. Creighton in Mrs. Creighton *Life* (1904) I. II. 11, I shall have all the rest of the Vac. to perpend and meditate on that point. 1871 M. Legrand *Camb. Freshm.* 365 When I was a boy at Harrow, I always hated going home for the 'vacs'. 1906 *Catholic Weekly* 18 May 7 Others lectured to working men in the vacs.

† Vacabond. *Obs.* Forms: α. 5–6 vacabound(e, 5 wayka-). β. 5–6 vacabund(e. γ. 5–6 vacabond(e, 6 vaco-, vaka-). δ. 6 vacabo(u)n, wacabone. [a. OF. *vacabonde* (*vacquabonde*, *vaccabon*), app. an alteration of *vagabond(e* Vagabond under the influence of L. *vacāre* (F. *vaquer*) to be unoccupied or idle.

The form survives in northern F. dialects, and in the 17th century Chifflet gives *vacabond* as the pron. of *vagabond* (Littré). In Anglo-L. of the 15–16th cent. *vacabundus* occurs in place of *vagabundus*.]

1. A person having no settled means of living or no fixed home; a vagabond.

α. 1404 in Eliz. *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 37 Al men of the forsaede shire exepte fowre or five gentilmen & a fewe vacaboundis, woldin fiene cum to pees. 1472 *Presentments of*

Jurnes in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 24 John Bek is a vacabound. 1483 *Ibid.* 28 One Wrodyngton, a waykabound 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 It shall be leful to the constables . to arest the sayde vacaboundes and ydell persones 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass* II. iv 1, Fetche me in all ydle vacaboundes.

β. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 270/1 Thomas Watkynson, Yoman and Robert Withes late of Salley in the shire of York Vacabunde. 1495 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 568 All maner vacabundes & beggers myghty in body within þis Citie 1530 Palsgr. 183 *Vngz þiegz*, a payre of stockes to punysshe vacabundes 1552 *Nottingham Rec* IV 103 Any vacabunde, suspect person, or nowghty people 1584 *Mirr Mag* 16 b, He commaunded, that vnto a nomber of yong diseased vacabunds, there should be ministred a thin Diet, an excessiue labor, and cleanly lodging

γ. 1472 *Presentments of Jurnes* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld . liffez as a vacabond *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xxviii. 85 There was no begger, vacabonde, nor rybauld .but by grete flocks5 they came. 1563 in Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 303 Beggers or vakabondes do come into the Cytye. 1588 Greene *Perimedes* Wks (Grosart) VII 39 Hast thou these fourteen yeeres gone as a vacabonde about the world vnknowen and despised?

δ. 1556 *Nottingham Rec* (1889) IV 113 He dothe harber wacabones. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 19 Vagarantes and sturdy vacabons. 1571 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* E 1j b, Betten with a codgell like a Slaue, a Vacaboun, or a lasie Lubber

2. *attrib.* or as *adj* (Cf. Vagabond *a*)

1538 Elyot, *Errabundus*, moche wanderynge, or vacabunde 1550 J. Coke *Eng & Fr. Heralds* § 190 The true beginning of the Frenchmen was by a vacabunde captayne named Marcomyrus. 1552 Huloet, Vacabund parson, *erro* 1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist* II viii 57 Adioining vnto him certaine fugitiue and beggerly vacabond persons

† Vacabuncy. *Obs.*[–1] [irreg. f. *vacabund* Vacabond. Cf. Vagabuncy.] Vagabondage

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 Euery stronge and valiant begger and vacabound, after he were whipped for his vacabuncie and idelnes

Vacance (vē̆ kăns). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 wacance, vacans, 9 vacanse. [ad. L. *vacantia* (see next), or a. F. *vacance* (1642).]

† 1. a. A vacant period *Obs.*[–1]

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I vii (S.T.S.) I 43 This gouernance was callit the Interregne, That is to say, þe vacance betuix *the deith of ane king to þe electioun of ane vthir*

† b. Cessation or suspension *of* laws. *Obs.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* III ii. (S.T.S.) I. 247 þe vacance of lawis [L. *justitium*] was commandit. *Ibid* 249 At the returnyng of quintius to rome, the vacance of lawis ceissit

† 2. The fact of becoming vacant; the vacation *of* an office. *Obs.*

1579 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III. 177 Upoun the vacance of ony prelacie the kirkis thairof salbe disponit to qualifiit ministeris in titill

3. = Vacation 2. *Now rare.*

1563–7 Buchanan *Reform St. Andros* Wks (S.T.S.) 10 Heir efter .thair may be gevin sum vacans on to the first day of October 1567 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1814) III. 32/2 The Lordis of counsell and sessioun hes bene in vse .to haue vacance at 3ule, Fastingis euin, Pasche, & Witsonday 1609 in Seton *Lyfe A Seton* (1882) 9 The Yule vacance to be and continue from the 24th December to the 6th January *inclusivé*. 1678 Sir G Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot* II xii. § ii (1699) 207 Neither the Sheriff, nor Barrons, can hold Courts *in feriat*, or close, time of Vacance 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog* (1834) 129, I past the Bajon yeer under Mr James Wyseman, who died the vacance thereafter 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 28 These Letters pass upon a Bill signed by three Lords in Time of Vacance, and four in Time of Session. 1826 J Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 242 The fates o' the laddies at the Edinburgh Military Academy, on the Saturday before their vacanse 1835 *Blackw. Mag* XXXVIII. 154 We have angled ten hours a day for half-a-week (during the vacance) 1901 Trotter *Gall. Gossip* 338 Give them vacance to-morrow.

attrib. *a* 1712 Fountainhall *Decis.* (1759) II 345 It was just and necessary to arrest him, and make him answer, though in vacance-time *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 46 Their stamack's aft in tift In vacance-time.

† 4. In Eng. use. Leisure, relaxation. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 25 *comm.*, The wisdom of a scribe in the time of vacance. *a* 1760 J H Browne *Poems* (1768) 141 Nor thou disdain Fit hour of Vacance with the Muses' train.

Vacancy (vē̆ kănsi). Also 6 vacantie, 7 *Sc.* vaccancy. [f. Vacant *a.* (see -ancy), or ad late and med L. *vacantia* (Sp. and Pg. *vacancia*, It. *vacanza*), f. *vacant-*, *vacans* vacant. Cf. prec.]

I. 1. = Vacation 2. Also in pl. Now *arch.*

c 1580 W. Spelman *Dial.* (1896) 6 There I contynued my sute untill the tyme of ther vacantie in the Lawe 1633 W. Robinson in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) I 18 He is to come this vacancy into Lincolnshire about business of his own. 1679 *Trials of White & other Jesuits* 62 *Joseph* He was [absent] in the time of the Vacancy . *L C* 5 When are the Vacancies? *Joseph* In August, my Lord 1702 Marwood *Diary* in *Cath. Rec Soc. Publ.* VII 134 To-day the Vacancys of the lower Classe began, and end at St Luke 1703 in Ritchie *Churches of St Baldred* 128 He must not grant the vacancie without acquainting the session. 1780 Stiles *Diary* (1901) II 409 At the End of the Vacancy 1744 Mr Reed carried his 3 pupils to enter into Harv[ard] College. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch Scot.* II. v 182 Besides the half and occasional holiday two annual plays', or 'vacancies', have of old been granted to the scholar 1876 in Hare *Story Life* (1896) IV. 412 They are having their vacancies.

† b. Without article. *Obs rare*

1643 in *Fasti Aberd* (1854) 421 The porter..shall attend the colledge for saving the fabrick, both in tyme of play and vacancie 1691 tr. *Emiliane's Observ. Journ Naples* 15 Every year in Autumn they have two Months of vacancy

† 2. Temporary freedom or cessation from business or some usual occupation Also const *from*

1599 *Broughton's Let* vii. 21 His assiduous reading in any vacancie from busines 1602 Segar *Honour Mil & Civ* IV xxi, For he that hath been longest vacant may take place before him that is lesse ancient in Vacancie. *c* 1630 Milton (*title*), On the University Carrier who sickn'd in the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London, by reason of the Plague. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab Pilgr* xxix. (1668) 337 He did not find so much vacancy as his heart desired for private Prayer 1775 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) I 291 Air, and vacancy, and novelty, would .afford all the relief that human art can give.

† b. Free or unoccupied time; leisure *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* I. iv 26 If he fill'd His vacancie with his Voluptuousnesse *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl Love* (1631) 114 So occupied with outward things abroad, that they have no vacancie to feed their souls within. 1656 Blount *Glossogr* To Rdr., This Work has taken me up the vacancy of above Twenty years.

† c. An interval of leisure or unoccupied time.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 305 Dates of nothing, but Riots, visits and such like Exiles from themselves, and vacancies from the businesse of life. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I *Redempt Time* 21 An industrious Husband-man, Trades-man, Scholar, will never want business for occasional vacancies and horæ subcisivæ. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xx § 3 There are none so enslav'd to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledg. 1748 in *Walsh Rev* Feb (1892) 350 Filled in ye vacancies of ye day with work.

3 The state or condition of being free from or unoccupied with work, business, or action; absence of occupation; idleness, inactivity.

Freq in the 17th c.; now *rare*

1615 G Sandys *Trav* I 64 Chesse, a sport that agreeth well with their sedentary vacancie 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* xii. § 10 They who are least troubled with caring for necessary things are invited by their vacancy sometimes to disputation among themselves concerning the Commonweal 1670 Cotton *Espernon* Pref, Having about three Years since, and in the Vacancy of a Country Life, taken this Volume in hand. 1782 W. Heberden *Comment* xiii (1806) 78 Nor does the vacancy of a Bath life suit complaints 1818 Coleridge in *Lit Rem* (1836) I 200 The source of the common fondness for novels of this sort rests in that dislike of vacancy and that love of sloth inherent in the human mind. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV. vi, Such is the refuge of our youth and age, The first from Hope, the last from Vacancy.

† b Const *from* (Freq. in 17th cent.) *Obs*

1615 Jackson *Creed* III. Pref. A 3 b, God .blesse me outwardly with that measure of health, of vacancy from other businesse [etc.]. 1631 Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 143 A precise vacancy from all worke is not all 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 80 Implying, that a Vacancy from Wrath is a necessary Qualification for Prayer 1712 *Spect* No 408 P 8 An absolute Indifference and Vacancy from all Passion

† c. Freedom from mental preoccupation *Obs.*

1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 204 P 13 Nor was he able to disengage his attention, or mingle with vacancy and ease in any amusement. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* V. 293 Her pliant mind, in this state of vacancy, had readily been bent to the new pursuit 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I. I. II, 'Every evening at six' [they] walk majestically out again, to embroidery, small scandal, prayers, and vacancy 1856 Aytoun *Bothwell* II. I, The fishers whistle o'er their lazy task In happy vacancy.

d Absence of any determining influence or factor. *rare*[–1].

1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II VII. (1762) 64 The Will's Freedom consists in.. this Vacancy and Opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the Determiner of the Act

II. † 4. An unoccupied period or interval, a time of absence *of* some activity. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks *Twel N.* V. i. 90 For three months before, (No int'rim, not a minutes vacancie,) Both day and night did we keepe companie 1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. (1641) 2 In these vacancies or distances of time, between Iudge and Iudge 1663 Heath *Flagellum* (1672) 32 In so long an interval and vacancy of War, from which this Nation had been blessed

5. The fact or condition of an office or post being, becoming, or falling vacant; an occasion or occurrence of this.

1607 in *Hist Wakefield Gram Sch* (1892) 59 Within foure daies of the vacancie knowen 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 197 They began a new Custom, which was, That they would in Vacancies, name the Captains, and other inferiour Officers under their Pay 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I II. 172 No candidate shall, after the date of the writs, or after the vacancy, give any money or entertainment to his electors 1828 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III 35 A sale of an advowson, the church being actually void, was simoniacal and void in respect to the then present vacancy 1896 *Law Times Rep* C 408/1 With reference to the vacancy among the Chancery taxing masters

b Const *of* (an office, position, etc.)

1610 G Carleton *Jurisdict.* 2 That power whereby we succeed the Emperour in the vacancie of the Empire. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off* 321 As did the Clergy of Rome also in the vaca[n]cy of that Sea determine. 1687 A. Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 77 *note*, Zornesan Mustapha Basha made Keeper of the Seal during the vacancy of the Charge of Grand Visier 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 129 In the Vacancy of a Bishoprick, the Guardian of the Spiritualities was summon'd to Parliament in the Bishop's Room. 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 152 The vacancy of the throne was precedent to their meeting without any royal summons.

c An instance or occasion of land, a tenancy, etc, being or becoming vacant. *rare.*

1809 Christian in *Blackstone's Comm.* II 9 It cannot be said that in such a case there is ever a vacancy of possession 1845 Polson *Eng Law* in *Encycl Metrop.* II. 827/1 The maxim that the tenancy of the land should always be filled, and that the tenant could make no disposition of his interest likely to involve a vacancy in the same tenancy

6. A vacant or unoccupied office, post, or dignity.

1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III 82 Mounsieur Catinat has sent 250 officers to throw themselves into the towne to supply the vacancies of those that were sick and dead there 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 21 He shall force a Rupture with some one of his Lieutenants to make a Vacancy for him 1769 *Junius' Lett.* III (1788) 46 His military cares have never extended beyond the disposal of vacancies. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* x II. 638 How could there be an election without a vacancy? 1858 Froude *Hist Eng* IV 286 More than twenty vacancies in the order of the Golden Fleece were placed by him at *Henry's disposal*

b. A church without an incumbent or minister.

1867 J Macfarlane *Mem T Archer* I. 17 The 'vacancies' sought after him

7 Absence or lack *of* something. *rare*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II xiii 269 Jordan, in the vacancy of the inhabitants, having got violent possession, fenced and fortified himself in the slime pits 1805 Foster *Ess.* III I II 11 With this cast of significance, and vacancy of sense, it is allowed to depreciate without being accountable.

III 8 Empty or void space

1602 Shaks *Ham* III. iv 117 Alas, how is't with you? That you bend your eye on vacancie, And with the incorporall ayre do hold discourse 1606 — *Ant & Cl* II II 221 Th' ayre which but for vacancie, Had gone to gaze on Cleopater too, And made a gap in Nature 1813 Byron *Corsair* I xv, The tender blue of that large loving eye Grew frozen with its gaze on vacancy. 1827 Syd Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 134 To roar and bellow No Popery to Vacancy and the Moon 1854 J S C Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. x. 164 Folding his arms upon his breast, with his eyes fixed upon vacancy, he stood in gloomy silence. 1899 F T. Bullen *Way Navy* 79 Meanwhile the 'Mersey' came up out of vacancy at her best speed

9 A vacant, unfilled, or unoccupied space; an open space between objects or things, or in a row or series, a breach, gap, or opening, † an unoccupied or uninhabited piece of ground

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 18 In the case of those who first inhabited Vacancies, or who became possess't by right of War and Conquest 1670 W Perwich *Desp* (1903) 90 As soon as ever he passed the great vacancy, he went to see the Cittadell 1690 Leybourn *Curs Math.* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for the Vacancies for Luthe1en Lights, and Sky-Lights. 1726 R Bradley *Country Gentl Mouthly Director* 3 In places where there are Vacancies in Hedges, set Truncheons, or Twigs of the White Sallow 1744 M Bishop *Life & Adv* 209 It [i e gun-fire] soon broke us in a terrible manner, though our Vacancies were quickly filled up 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 20 Their saddles have in the middle a vacancy, which must make it easy for the horse 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg.* I. 55 Small vacancies in the ice would not prevent the journey. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It Note-bks* (1872) I 20 This great arch with the lofty vacancy beneath it. 1905 *Westm Gaz.* 26 Jan 1/3 The closing of the fontanelle, or the 'vacancy' in the infant cranium

b *transf* A blank, gap, or deficiency

1759 Johnson *Rasselas* 1, Every one in the valley was required to propose whatever might contribute to fill up the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks I 2 Visions of reluctant homage from crowned heads have passed away from me, and leave no vacancy. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr Faith* v. II 317 Without revelation there would be a distinct vacancy in the scheme of knowledge.

10. The state or condition of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied; emptiness

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xlv. IV. 453 He contemplated with horror the vacancy and solitude of the city. 1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* I 214 Such is the vacancy of dissipated pleasure, that an opening always remains for something yet to be tried, 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit* (ed. 4) 52 The dullest country town in England can afford no idea of the stillness and vacancy of the several noble-looking cities 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xix, Quentin felt a strange vacancy and chillness of the heart 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ* I § 12. 31 When David or Hezekiah shrank from the gloomy vacancy of the grave.

b. Lack of intelligence, inanity, vacuity.

1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* v, Where in his face there was wildness and vacancy, in hers there was patient composure 1866 — *Boy at Rugby* Christm Stories (1874) 332 He is a smiling piece of vacancy

† Va·cand, *ppl. a* and *sb. Sc. Obs* Also 5 wacande, 5–6 wacand, 7 vaicand, vacane. β. 5 wak-, vakande, 5–6 vaken. [Sc. pres pple of Vake *v.* The usual spelling with *c* follows that of L. *vacant-*. see next.]

A. *ppl a.* = Vacant *a* (esp. in sense 1).

α. 1405 in Fraser *The Lennox* (1874) II 57 With the gyffing and the patronage of the said Kirk alse often as it happinys to be vacand. 1458 *Burgh Rec Peebles* (1872) 126 Sir Wilyam of Fulop chapellane sal be present to the first service that sal happn vacand in thair gouernans *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X 531 As Bruce at the paiioun So entryt in, and saw wacand his seit 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxi 26 Couatyce ringis into the spirituall state, Sarnand banifice the quhilk ar now vacand *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 286 He gaue him the pryorie of Coldinghame quhilk was wacand in his handis at that tyme. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj.* 26 After the decess of the husband, the Dowrie of his wife named be him, is vaicand (possessed be na man) or nocht vaicand. 1649 Lamont *Diary* (Maitl Club) 11 He [the minister] was excommunicate, and his church declared vacane

β *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII 27 Qwhil þus þe kynrik was wakande, Off Inglande þe kynge was þan thynkande [etc.] 1456 *Extr. Aberd. Rec.* (1844) I. 21 That chapelnary of Saynt

Nichallis altar was than vakande 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* (1710) XIII x 119 With this the Kyng Latinus can deceis, And left the sceptoure vakand to his hand

B *sb* **1.** One who is free to take a mate.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 206 3e speik of berdis on bewch of blise may thai sing, That, on sanct Valentynis day, ar vacandis ilk 3er

2. A vacant office, a vacancy.

1567 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 306 Nixt vaken that falls within the towne of Peblis, that the said Thomas sones sall haif the samin.

Vacant (vē·kănt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 vacaunt (5 vacavnt), 4– vacant, 5–7 vacante. [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *vacant* (=It., Sp., Pg. *vacante*), or ad. L *vacant-*, *vacans*, pres. pple. of *vacāre* to be empty, etc. cf. prec In early senses the evidence is scanty until the latter part of the 16th century or later.]

A *adj* **1.** Of a benefice, office, position, etc.. Not filled, held, or occupied; in respect of which a successor to the previous incumbent or holder has not been appointed.

Freq of ecclesiastical benefices (see first group of quots).

(*a*) *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 72/51 Þe bischopriche of wiricestre vacaunt was and lere. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Þer Steuen. suore, þat if a bisshopriche vacant wer þe se, Þe kyng, no non of his, suld chalange þat of fe. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 237 b, Many churches lye vacant. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 223/1 The Pope had accursed the english people, bicause they suffred the Bishops seas to be vacant so long a time. 1611 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App I. 546 There hath fallen vacant a benefice annexed to yᵉ vicariat 1671 J DAVIES (*title*), The Ceremonies of the Vacant See or a True Relation of what passes at Rome upon the Pope's Death 1803 NELSON *Let to R. Suckling* 23 Mar, Mr Horace Suckling is very anxious that you should present him to the vacant living 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 95 The archbishopric of York was vacant 1887 *New York Independent* 8 Sept. 16 One sixth of its churches are 'vacant', meaning of course, without pastors

(*b*) 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 381 That he myghte haue reioycede an oþer tetrarchye, beenge vacante þat tyme *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 507/2 Vacavnt, not occupyyd, *vacans* 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 303 b, Yet hath no man hetherto desyred the same places as common & vacant to be geven them 1607 SHAKS *Timon* V 1 145 Speciall Dignities, which vacant lye For thy best vse and wearing 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 87 You may be assured yᵗ as soon as this or any other place is vacant you shall be put in into it 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV. 192 Dr Arneman has undertaken to superintend the foreign department of the Medical and Physical Journal, vacant by the decease of the late Dr. Noehden 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* x. II. 634 If the throne was vacant the Estates of the Realm might place William in it. 1907 *Verney Mem.* I 115 Three places had fallen vacant

†**b.** Const. *of* (an incumbent or holder). *rare.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 9697 Þe vifte was þat bissopriches & abbeies al so þat vacauns were of prelas in þe kinges hond were ido 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II 109 Northumbrelonde was vacante of a kynge viij^the yeres.

†**c.** Having no owner or possessor. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 16 The goodes of the Empire, whiche shall chaunce to be vacant, he shall geve away to no man 1730 BAILEY (fol), *Vacant Effects* (in *Law*) are such as are abandoned for want of an Heir, after the Death or Flight of their former Owner.

2. Devoid of all material contents or accessories; containing, or occupied by, nothing; unfilled, empty, void.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4774 For, fra it droȝe to þe derke ay till it dawid eftir, It was bot vacant & voide as vanite it were *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 417 [One voide place of ther owne lond *Ibid*.] The forsaid vacant place of lond. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) 15 In the middle a square vacant place, wherein the moulded brick is disposed. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 89 The Moon, When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant interlunar cave 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 329 The billowy plain, floats wide; nor can evade ..its [the blast's] seizing force, Or whirl'd in air, or into vacant chaff Shook waste. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* 8 The vacant space within the shell *Ibid* 91 It fills up the vacant angle under the arm 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 472 Instant to his aid The Goddess hasted, to his vacant hand His whip restored 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. v. ix. 714 From that very moment, complaint was extinguished; and the voice of praise occupied the vacant air 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk* 76/2 All the plants that are strong enough .may be planted in vacant places.

transf. a 1822 SHELLEY *Death* 1 6 All dead! those vacant names alone remain 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 233 Philosophy was becoming more and more vacant and abstract.

b. Devoid of an occupant, not taken up by any one. Also *fig.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I i 304 But now that warre. thoughts Haue left their places vacant, in their roomes Come [etc] 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* II i, There's not a vacant corner of my heart, But all is fild with deade Antonios losse 1667 MILTON *P. L* VII. 190 Instead Of Spirits maligne a better Race to bring Into thir vacant room 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III 220 Satan's accurs'd desertion to supply, And fill the vacant stations of the sky 1780 BURKE *Œcon Reform* Wks III. 279 The bleak winds howling through the vacant lobbies, and clattering the doors of deserted guard-rooms 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XX, To see the vacant chair, and think 'How good! how kind! and he is gone' 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 247 There was a spacious half of seat vacant in my little hooded carriage

c Of land, houses, etc. · Uninhabited, unoccupied, untenanted Also, of a room Not in use, disengaged.

1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II 146 About viij c howseholdes in the same Towne desolate, vacante, and decayed 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* III, Let the old souldiers..enter upon the vacant lands 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* (1818) II. 383 The new settlers will naturally convert their labour to the cultivation of the vacant soil. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I 2 A house which had long been vacant in our neighbourhood 1891 S C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 140 There are at least a million and a-half acres likely to be vacant every autumn

d. Marked or characterized by the absence of life, activity, or sound.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 68 Amid the stillness of the vacant night. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XXXIV. 16 To drop head-foremost in the jaws Of vacant darkness and to cease 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III iv. 136 Somewhere in the dead and vacant dawn Philip went to bed

e. Of water Free from ice; open.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 71 In the morning of the 7th, a large vacant sheet of water showed itself to the westward.

3. With *of.* Devoid or destitute of, entirely lacking or free from, something

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5116 We at ere voide ay of vice & vacant of syn. *a* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. XXXII. 101 If þe state of þe herte be vacant of a right fundement 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, V. 1 125 My person, which I waigh not, Being of those Vertues [truth and honesty] vacant. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 718 That no corner might Be vacant of her [i e Nature's] plenty 1663 BP PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* XXXII (1687) 391 A company of select friends, vacant of business, and full of chearfulness, met together at one table. 1751 FRANKLIN *Essays* Wks 1840 II 319 Was the face of the earth vacant of other plants, it might be sowed and overspread with one kind only 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II 7 The hour being vacant of business, he got upon his legs. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 175, I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our glorious gains! 1910 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Rel & Theol* II II. II 292 How could men vacant of good have affinities with Him [etc]?

ellipt. 1582 N.T. (Rheims) 2 *Peter* i. 8 They shal make you not vacant [L. *vacuos*], nor without fruite.

†**b.** Empty-handed, destitute. *Obs. rare*

1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IV VI. (MS Bodl 263), They banished hym neuer to come agayne· And so this traunt, vacant, wente in veyn Aboute the world as a fals Fugityff 1576 in Collier *Illustr E. E Pop. Lit* No 16 44 So that none of us went vacant away, But of one of the parties had honestly our paye.

4. Of time: Free from, unoccupied with, affairs, business, or customary work, leisure Also const. *from* (an action or occupation).

Freq from *c* 1550 to *c* 1750, now *Obs* or *rare*

(*a*) 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I viii, Puttyng one to hym in vacant tymes from other more serious lernynge. *Ibid* XVIII, Alexander, in tymes vacaunt from bataile, delyted in that maner huntinge *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1550) 34 Such euyl persones as wyl not leue one houre vacant from doyng and exercysing crueltie 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr Sabb* 80 *Feriarum*, that is, dayes vacant from pleading and labour

(*b*) 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Luke* XIV, He wil with good laisure at a vacaunt time sitte down [etc] 1593 G HARVEY *Pierces Super* To Rdr, Such scriblings are hardly worth the vacantest howers 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I II § 7 The most active or busy man that hath been or can be, hath ..many vacant times of leisure 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. § 9 419 Vacant houres cannot better be spent then in the Artillery Garden 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 471 ₱ 3 The Memory relieves the Mind in her vacant Moments 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* XVIII (1787) II 104 Chosroes, consumed his vacant hours in the rural sports of hunting and hawking. 1805 T LINDLEY *Voy Brazil* (1808) 34 The females, who fill up their vacant hours with this elegant amusement 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. III, 35 Any vacant evening of his own blank solitude

†**b** Of persons Not engaged or employed in (one's usual or regular) occupation or work, disengaged or free *from* labour or toil; at leisure; also, having nothing or little to do. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1600 PALFREYMAN *Bauldwin's Mor Philos* I. XLIV 28 When he was vacant from his labor, he wold write most eloquent Comodies *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 152 Those that are vacant from such things are at rest

(*b*) 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr Sabb* 154 They may be vacant as Christians 1671 MILTON *P. R* II 116 For Satan with slye preface to return Had left him vacant. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I XXVI (1715) 158 If he can produce any vacant Person richer than himself. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XIX. 4 Another spring renews the soldier's toil, And finds me vacant in the rural cave. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 6933/2 In such excursions those vacant people [Laplanders] find a luxurious and ready repast in these fish

absol 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct Fathom* Ded, To instruct the ignorant, and entertain the vacant.

c. Characterized by, arising or proceeding from, absence of occupation, leisure, or idleness, undisturbed by business or work.

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 256 Here vacant Life, here Peace her empire keepes 1630 WOTTON *Lett.* (1907) II 332 A great natural principle, that the vacantest thoughts are everywhere the worst 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 202 A season of vacant attendance on fasting and prayer 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* V, Every morning waked us to a repetition of toil, but the evening repaid it with vacant hilarity 1777 MACPHERSON *Ossian* Introd 10 That poetical enthusiasm, which is better suited to a vacant and indolent state 1866 R CHAMBERS *Ess. Fam & Hum.* Ser. II. 89 An idle and vacant life is not calculated to be a happy one

d. At leisure to devote oneself *to* some object. Also of things, open or accessible *to* some influence, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 151 How much more ought Christians to bee vacant to God alone on the Lords day? 1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl* V. XIV 172 Grotius, who by reason of his Political employments could not be so entirely vacant to the searching into so abstruse a Mystery. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N. T* 1 Tim v. 13 Those that are taken up with Family Business of their own are not so vacant and liable to these Crimes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 111 ₱ 5 When the heart is vacant to every fresh form of delight. 1763 — *Let. to Boswell* 8 Dec, Vacant to every object, and sensible of every impulse 1838 SIR J STEPHEN *Eccl Ess.* II. 184 So long as they shall be vacant to record .contrite reminiscences of a desire for roasted goose

†**e** At leisure *for* something. *Obs* —[1]

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII § 147 Sir John Berkely, . who was the more vacant for that service by the reduction of Barnstable.

5. Of the mind or brain Devoid of or unoccupied with thought or reflection. Chiefly *poet*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Oct 100 The vaunted verse a vacant head demaundes, Ne wont with crabbed care the Muses dwell 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV i. 286 The wretched Slaue Who with a body fill'd and vacant mind, Gets him to rest 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 122 The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 624 Absence of occupation is not rest, A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* XV, The demon of ennui again took possession of her vacant mind 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 106 Perchance, to lull the throbs of pain, Perchance, to charm a vacant brain.

†**b.** Abstracted or disengaged *from* (the body, etc.) in contemplation or reverie. *Obs.*—[1]

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc* 5, I was in the spirit on the Lord's day, my mind being vacant from this earthly body, and external senses.

†**c.** Free from care or anxiety. *Obs. rare.*

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1685) 171 The Duke .even in the midst of so many diversions, had continually a very pleasant and vacant face (as I may well call it) proceeding no doubt from a singular assurance in his temper 1723 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* II 1, Why so much Care in thy Countenance? You, who used to be so Gay, so Open, so Vacant!

6. Characterized by, exhibiting, or proceeding from, absence of intelligence or thought; expressionless, meaningless; inane

1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 525 ₱ 4 The vacant look of a fine Lady is not to be preserved, if she admits any thing to take up her Thoughts but her own dear Person. 1780 COWPER *Progr Error* 205 Yet folly ever has a vacant stare. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III i 277 Let me mask Mine own [looks] in some inane and vacant smile. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 31 The loud laugh of the woodpecker, joyous and vacant 1841 JAMES *Brigand* I, His eyes gazed upon the scene, but with somewhat of a vacant aspect. 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* II I. 56 Vacant are thine eyes, Cold thine insulted brow and mute thy lips

b Empty-headed, unthinking. *rare*

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XII 163 Metellus was a vacant aristocrat, to be depended on for resisting popular demands, but without insight otherwise.

7. *Comb*, as *vacant-looking, -minded* adjs ; *vacant-heartedness, -mindedness.*

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III. 219 We all heard he was engaged to your beautiful vacant-looking cousin. 1846 MRS GORE *Eng Char.* (1852) 49 If they have formerly figured as beauties, the fickle voice of fashion now proclaims that they are 'pretty, certainly, but silly and vacant-looking'. 1879 HOWELLS *L Aroostook* XVIII, Her frivolity—her not so much vacant-mindedness as vacant heartedness 1883 J MACKENZIE *Day-dawn Dark Places* 272, I have been saddened by the vacant-minded pupil

B. *sb* †**1.** *Sc* A vacant estate. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 758 And als the nixt vacant That hapnis in France, quhair sa euer it fall, Forfaltour or fre waird I gif the heir heritabilly

†**2.** One who has held office but is for the time being unemployed or in retirement. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SEGAR *Hon Mil. & Civ.* IV XXI [236 These diuers degrees were in the Emperiall Court called Administrantes, Vacantes, and Honorarii *Ibid*] 237 Note likewise that the Officers whom we call Vacants are of two sorts

†**3** *pl.* A vacation. *Obs.*—[1]

1647 MAY *Hist Parl.* I. III. 35 The next Terme, after the ordinary vacants, to be held at the Burgh of Dendie.

†**4.** *poet.* A vacant space, a vacuum. *Obs. rare.*

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* V. 248 Ready by Turns to rise or to descend, Nature against a Vacant to defend *Ibid* VII. 355 Thou in the Vacant didst the Earth suspend.

Hence †**Va·cant** *v* **a.** *trans.* To render vacant, in various senses; to vacate. b. *intr.* To take a vacation. *Obs. rare.*

1649 RAINBOW *Funeral Serm.* 29 May 30 She applyed her self vigorously to the setling of all things, which concerned the secular affairs of her Family, that so she might totally and wholly be vacanted to God. 1674 [Z CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 18 Which Sacredness they know may be presently vacanted by the Prevalency of a greater opposite Power 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 57 For getting Yule kept up Our highest courts vacanted.

Vacantie, obs. var. VACANCY.

Vacantly (vē·kăntli), *adv* [f. VACANT *a* + -LY 2.] In a vacant manner; †in freedom from business or work.

1615 SANDYS *Trav* 288 Great is the difference between leading thy life vacantly and leading it slouthfully. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V 1915 Its sculptured walls vacantly to the stroke of footfalls answered. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* XV, The back parlour sat with her mouth wide open staring vacantly at the collector, in a stupor of dismay 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 322 Striding over to the place he laughed vacantly as he heard the story

†**Va·cantry.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec. + -RY.] Vacancy, idleness, inoccupation.

1606 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* VI 132 So serious is his trifling companie In all his swelling ship of vacantrie

‖ **Vacat.** *Obs.* [L., 3rd sing pres. ind. of *vacāre* to be vacant. Cf. VACATUR.] An annulment or abrogation.

1592 *Child-Marriages* 160 To thend that the Recognizaunce thereof may be Adnihilated and voyd, and a vacat therevpon to be entred 1643 R Baker *Chron*, *Edw II* 145 The want of his fathers blessing. without which a Vacat is set upon the labours of men. *a* 1672 Twysden in *Spel man's Hist Sacrilege* (1698) Add 21, Matt. Paris .having written that Marriage to have been *Contra Consilium Episc Edmundi*, [he] did afterwards make a Vacat of it.

Vacatable, *a.* [f. Vacate *v.* + -able] That may be vacated; capable of becoming vacant

1895 *Westm Gaz* 16 May 2/1 The number of Liberal seats vacatable in England and Scotland

†**Vacate,** *pa. pple. Obs*$^{-1}$ [ad. L *vacātus*, pa pple of *vacāre*: see next.] Annulled, made legally void

c 1688 *Vnid Proc H M. Eccl Comm* 54 The statute is Obsolete, and must be esteemed as if it had been vacate and null.

Vacate (vēi kēit, vākēi·t), *v* [ad. L. *vacāt-*, ppl stem of *vacāre* to be empty, free, etc]

1. *trans.* To make void in law; to deprive of legal authority or validity, to annul or cancel.

Very common in the 17–18th c Now only in legal use.

1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl* II. (ed 2) 53 The King calling a Parliament at Winchester, utterly repealed and vacated those former Ordinances 1677 Marvell *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 538 If any one should spend before the day of election above ten pound,. it shall be accounted bribery, and vacate his choice 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4538/1 All Entries shall be vacated and cancelled. 1750 Carte *Hist Eng.* II. 158 Her relations incited him [Hen VIII] to remove the obstacles to his happiness, by vacating his marriage with Anne of Cleves 1790 in Dallas *Amer Law Rep* I. 120 The court will confirm the Judgment as to one, and vacate it as to the other 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II. 1141 Such omission on the part of the officer will not vacate the contract. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xxiii V 35 The opposition asked leave to bring in a bill vacating all grants of Crown property which had been made since the Revolution. 1883 *Law Times Rep* XLIX. 133/1, I declare the deed to be void, and that it ought to be cancelled and the registration vacated.

b. *transf* To deprive of force, efficacy, or value; to render inoperative, meaningless, or useless Now *Obs.* or *rare.*

1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* (1669) 584/1 The Christians Creed doth not vacate the Ten Commandments. 1698 Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* 1 (1851) 4 Endeavouring to vacate the obligation of the fifth commandment. 1721 in G Hickes *Two Treat Chr Priestk* (1847) I 323 A punctilio; as such it is vacated by the universal practice of the Church. *a* 1791 Wesley *To Servants* Wks 1811 IX 103 The character of the master does not vacate the duty of the servant. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol.* I. 1 § 3 6 These superfluous parts would not vacate the reasoning which we had instituted concerning other parts 1827 R Hall *Wks* (1832) VI 414 They inculcated the obligation of circumcision,..thereby vacating and superseding the sacrifice of Christ.

c. To remove or withdraw (a record)

1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV 128 Imbezzling or vacating records..is a felonious offence against public justice.

2. To make or render (a post or position) vacant; to deprive of an occupant or holder.

1697 J. Lewis *Mem. Dk Glocester* (1789) 80 As a Garter was vacated by the death of Lord Strafford 1751 T. Sharp in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 375 Some of the Bishopricks vacated by the deprivation of the Nonjur Bishops. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 252 Suppose that the whole royal line should at any time fail, and become extinct, which would indisputably vacate the throne. 1828 Lytton *Pelham* I xxv, One of the seats in your uncle's borough ,is every day expected to be vacated. 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) IV. xxi 678 Hadrian de Castello sought the death of Pope Leo in order to vacate the throne which, when it was vacated, was filled by Hadrian of Utrecht

b. To leave (an office, position, etc.) vacant by death, resignation, or retirement; to give up, relinquish, or resign the holding or possession of

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxv, Pen. promised that he would give his election dinner there, when the Baronet should vacate his seat in the young man's favour. 1875 M Arnold *Ess. Crit* (ed 3) Pref p x *note*, When the above was written the author had still the Chair of Poetry at Oxford, which he has since vacated

c *absol* To give up an office or position.

1812 in *Examiner* 30 Nov 763/1 As soon as the forms of the House will admit of a Member vacating, in consequence of a double return. 1894 Boase *Exeter Coll* (O H S) p. lxxix, A Devonshire fellowship was given to Maurice Ley,. but Ley soon vacated

3. To leave or withdraw from (a place, seat, etc.), to quit or give up.

1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* IV, It was most probable that if the officers found the abbey vacated, they would quit before morning 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 172 The English ladies had caused their servant to insult one of the collegians in the hope that they would vacate the premises. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II. v 61, I have determined .to remove him to the berth Riley has vacated.

b. *absol.* To give up possession or occupancy of a house, etc.

1854 Thoreau *Walden* 48, I to pay four dollars and twenty-five cents to-night, he to vacate at five to-morrow morning 1856 Miss Mulock *Y Halifax* xiv, So we vacated; and all that long Sunday we sat in the parlour lately our neighbour's.

4. *instr* †a. To devote one's time, to give oneself up, *to* something *Obs. rare.*

1683 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 7 Prescribeing to herselfe a constant method of devotion, .that she might the better vacate to holy dutyes. *a* 1706 — *Hist Relig* (1850) II. 260 There must be deacons and deaconesses, so that the preachers may wholly vacate to the Word.

†b. To withdraw oneself *from* (a task). *Obs*$^{-1}$

1665 G. Harvey *Adv agst Plague* 1, I might justly vacate from this task, having so lately amused my self about a Tract of the French Contagion

c *U.S* To give up work for a time, to take a holiday or vacation.

1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 July 476 One thing he [a Chinaman] can never learn, and that is how to vacate.

Hence **Vacated** *ppl. a.*

1791 *On Relig Fashionable World* 114 It is the very genius of christianity to extirpate all selfishness, on whose vacated ground benevolence plants itself 1831 I Taylor *Edwards' Freed Will* Prefat Essay p xxxix, They find a deserted city and vacated palaces 1863 Dana *Man. Geol* 727 Leaving the rock either side of the vacated space to be pressed together 1903 W Bright *Age of Fathers* II xxx 94 The priest Eugenius was rewarded by promotion to the vacated see

Vacating (vākēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Vacate *v*]

1. The action of annulling, making void, or depriving of legal authority or validity

1648 (*title*), A Declaration of the Commons of England, . expressing their reasons for the Adnulling and Vacating of these Ensuing Votes 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* p xcvii, How several Lord Mayors prosecuted the vacating of Patents that they judged entrenching on the Conservacy. 1764 T Hutchinson *Hist Mass* II (1765) 229 From the restoration until the vacating the charter 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 227 Such a method as the vacating a statute long before extinguished

2 The action of giving up, leaving, or relinquishing.

1820 Southey *Wesley* I 121 He therefore looked upon himself to be fully discharged from that cure by the vacating of his primary design 1855 Brewster *Newton* I iv 98 The expected vacating of his Fellowship 1905 *Sat Rev* 23 Sept 397/2 The vacating of a Warden's residence

Vacation (vākēi·ʃən), *sb.* Forms 4–5 vacacioun, 5 vacacyone, -cione, -cyoun, vacacion(e, 5–6 vacacion (6 -cyon), 6 vacatione, 5– vacation. [a OF. (also mod.F) *vacation* (=It. *vacazione*, Sp. *vacacion*, Pg. *vacação*), or ad. L. *vacātiōn-*, *vacātio* (med.L. also *vacācio*), f. *vacāre* see Vacate *v*]

I. 1. Freedom, release, or rest *from* some occupation, business, or activity.

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 684 Whan he hadde leyser and vacacioun From oother worldly occupacioun 1531 Elyot *Gov* I 11, What vacacion had they from the warres? 1575 Lanehам *Let* (1871) 12 The forenoon occupied in quiet and vacation from woork. 1621 Brathwait *Nat Embassie* (1877) 156 Admit of no vacation, saue onely vacation from vice 1690 R Lucas *Humane Life* 245 The life of the sluggish is but a waking dream, a vacation from all business 1865 W G Palgrave *Arabia* II. 165 Especially during the days of vacation from ordinary business.

b. Without const Freedom or respite from work, etc , time of rest or leisure.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iv 777 Bot þai war til Sancte Petyr ay Helparis in his lattyr day, Qwhen he gaf his vacacion Al hail til his deuocion 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. John* viii 58 A secrete place, or some vacacion is conuenient for preachers of the gospell. 1570 T Norton *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 129 When, resting from worldly business ., and as it were having a certain holy vacation. 1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* xii xvii (1620) 435 His vacation is not idle, sloathfull nor sluggish 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* I. iv 20 The Primitive Confessours were so taken up with what they endured, they had no vacation largely to relate their own or others Sufferings

transf 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II xii (1840) 66 After the tempest of a long war, king Baldwin had a five years vacation of peace in his old age

†c. Leisure for, or devoted to, some special purpose, hence, occupation, business. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. lviii 135 Put þe vacacion of god [L *Dei vacationem*] before all oþer þinges 1549 *Compl Scot* vi 45 Ther prencipal vacatione vas on the neuresing of bestialite. *Ibid* , Thei is na faculte, stait, nor vacatione that can be coppant til oure stait. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii 308 She [Philosophy] ascribeth no other consultation [to the Gods], nor imputeth other vacation vnto them 1627 W. Sclater *Exp 2 Thess* (1629) 2 Charity, which is the vtmost pretended aime of single life, and wilfull pouertie, whole Vacation to the Contemplation of the glorious Deitie 1654 Hammond *Fundam.* xi Wks. 1674 I 298 The inestimable benefit of peace, and quiet and vacation for piety

†d Absence from duty or from some usual post; also, a sum paid for absence or exemption.

1461–83 in *Househ. Ord* (ed 4) 32 Savynge the right of the countynghouse in chekking them for theire vacations or for lak of recordes 1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 57/1 Sommes of money abated of the fees of any of the said Souldeours . for the vacations and absence oute of the said Toune 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* Q ij b, Parmenio his tongue was very fine and voluble to run ouer his masters whole life this time of vacation from his mistris 1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist* I lviii 33 Vitellius .paies the vacations to the Centurions out of his cofers

2 A period during which there is a formal suspension of activity; one or other part of the year during which law-courts, universities, or schools are suspended or closed, holidays

c 1456 Pecock *Bk of Faith* (1909) 228 Hou myche labour is maad in ynnes of Court in Londoun, bi tymes of vacacioun, aboute the reding of the Kingis Statutis *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim Mon.* xv. (1885) 148 How many owres off the day this counsell shall sytt, when thai shall haue any vacasion 1529 *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II 36 We dyd apoynte them there to mete ageyne at the vacacion of Christmas last past 1600 Shaks *A Y L* III ii 349 [Time stays] With Lawiers in the vacation: for they sleepe betweene Terme and Terme 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 10, I judge Lawyers and Officers more happy, who have their Termes to live in the City, and their Vacations to returne into the Countrey *a* 1668 Davenant *Play-ho to be Let* I 1, We are standing Properties of the Play-house, which, in Vacation, lye in pawn for the Rent 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 29 It being in the Time of the Vacation 1771 *Phil Trans.* LXI 324 The young nobleman, whom I accompanied to his seat from the university, during the Christmas vacation 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Lord* Wks VIII 35 Every honest father of a family will pray that there may be a very long vacation in all such schools 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 216 For no other reason, perhaps, but because the fine was levied in the vacation, and was dated as of the preceding term 1829 Lytton *Disowned* vi, To this house Algernon was constantly consigned during his vacations from school 1904 Mrs Creighton *Life Bp Creighton* I x 308 In the Easter Vacation we went for a short walking tour in Norfolk

transf 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* IV i. 242 Wherefore in the midst of the Term of his businesse he makes himself a vacation to speak with them *c* 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 814 The King of Kings forbore his hunting and feasting of the Nobles, which is a Kinde of Vacation among the Parthians

b *Long Vacation* (see Long *a*^{1} 18)

a 1601 Sir T. Fanshawe *Pract Exch* (1658) 160 In every long vacation all the bills and other pleadings are to be taken from the common files. 1631 T Adams in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 150 The arabick Lecture to be entred upon after that long vacation following 1693 [see Long *a.* 18] 1706 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) I 215 In ye Long-Vacation [he] made an Excursion 1825– [see Long *a* 18] 1882 H C Merivale *Faucit of B* v, When season, reading-party, and long vacation were all over, much distressed was the Oxford world [etc]

c A holiday. Chiefly *U.S*

1878 *Masque of Poets* 177 At Saratoga, where you meet all grades of well-dressed people spending short vacations. 1888 A K Green (Mrs Rohlfs) *Behind Closed Doors* vi, She went away for a short vacation a few days ago

d. *attrib* , as *vacation-exercise, -task, -time*, etc.

1628 Milton (*title*), At a Vacation Exercise in the Colledge. *a* 1668 Davenant *Play-ho. to be Let* Wks (1673) 75 Good, Sir, no French translation till the Tearm, It is too precious for Vacation ware. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No 47 (1726) 251 Every morning throughout the year, in vacation time as well as in term-time 1797 in Fowler *Hist C C C* (O H S) 298 This Vacation exercise, the subject of which will be communicated to him at the usual time 1828 Lytton *Pelham* II xiii, It is now vacation time, and I have come to town with the idea of holding lectures on the state of education 1844 Talfourd (*title*), Vacation Rambles and Thoughts. 1894 Ld Coleridge in *Life* (1904) II xii 382, I am smitten once more with the fate of Vacation Judge 1904 'M Y Halidom' *Weird Transform* x 84 What with his walks and his vacation tasks, small danger was apprehended.

3. †a. A state or period characterized by the intermission or absence *of* something. *Obs*

1567 Allen *Def. Priesth* Pref., In this pitifull vacation and long lacke of the practise of priesthoode 1630 Lennard tr *Charron's Wisd* (1658) 31 Whereby followeth a kind of intermission and vacation of the actions 1677 Temple *Let to Hyde* Wks 1720 II 474 We have had since Monday last, a perfect Vacation of all Affairs. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet Wks 1721 IV 115 Sleep's a Vacation of our Pow'rs, And innocently wastes our Hours

†b. A cessation *from* something

1617 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 184 This day is here Good Friday, and such a dead vacation from all kind of business, as I can now add little to this letter. *c* 1770 Eliz Carter *Lett.* (1808) 96 That dead vacation from all present hopes and fears that stupifies the retirement of a convent

c A state or period of inactivity.

1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 116 The inconvenience of this cold vacation in the Hand, gave being to that Axiome in Rhetorique [etc] 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys. Mech* Pref p. viii, The occasional vacations of the Press, by reason of Festivals, or the absence of the Corrector. 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch.* (1877) I iv 75 The city was in a state of comparative desolation; .a vacation of centuries had passed over it

4 A time of freedom, release, or respite (*from* something).

1614 Raleigh *Hist World* III xii 125 The Mantineans, finding the war to be carried from their walls, would use the commodity of that vacation 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I vi, The longest vacation from persecution they enjoyed was when Charles was Emperor of the West 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. iv. 189 Giving himself a vacation from the hardships of War 1714 R Fiddes *Pract Disc* II 100 Such times should be vacations from the common business and affairs of human life 1748 tr *Vegetius Renatus* 244 Let .a Vacation from Labour be given him

II. †5. The fact of an office or post becoming or being vacant, the time during which the vacancy lasts *Obs*

Chiefly in ecclesiastical use see (*a*).

(*a*) *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII xxxiii 5897 In til a vacacione þai walde noucht mak electione Twys 1454 *Rolls of Parlt* V 247/1 Of all voidaunce of Bisshoprikes, Abbeys and Priories, tyme of vacation [etc]. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 16 All licences shall (during the vacation of the same see) be..graunted vnder the name and seale of the gardiane of the spiritualities 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 366b, Bishoppricks aboute lxxxxvi, by the vacations whereof, as they terme it, is caried to Rome a wonderful some of gold 1602 Segar *Hon Mil & Civ* IV xxiv 244 If it fall out that the Archbishop of Canterburie be not there, by the vacation of his See, then the Archbishop of Yorke is to take his place 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* IX 71 Certain lands assumed by the Queen from some Bishopricks during their vacation 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I vi 98 All arrearages of subsidies and tenths past in the days of their predecessors, and in times of vacation.

(*b*) 1542 Hen VIII *Decl War Scots* D ij, All castels & holdes were surrendred to him as to the superior lord in the tyme of vacation 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 16 That

he shall ratifie that which was done in the vacation of thempire, by the countie Palatine 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II xxii 475 But we are now arrived at a meere vacation, wherein the Crown of Juda lay voyd eleven whole yeares. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 89 This commonly they practise in euery such like vacation, which otherwise, they durst neuer attempt.

†b A vacant post; a vacancy *Obs*

1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 398, I hertely desyre & pray you .to graunt vnto the said Robert the next vacacion of one of the iiii Clarkes of that your courte.

†6. The fact of a house being unoccupied or untenanted; loss of rent due to this. *Obs*

1479–81 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 96 Vacacions In primys, syr Rafis chambyr, voyde by ij quarters, the quarter at ij s iij d *Ibid.* 192 Item, ffor the wacacion of the howse that Wylliam Raynsford dwellyd in, for ij quarters, xx s

†7 Empty space; vacuity. *Obs* —1

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III (ed. 2) 211, I am of Opinion nothing less than four or five Feet high Vacation ought to be allowed in order to break the Force of such an Ebullition, by thus giving it Room enough to expand

III. †8. The action of voiding or evacuating.

1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* VII (1617) 33 From fulnes, as from surfeit of meate or drink, or the want of vacation of humors.

9. The action of vacating, of leaving (or being left) vacant or unoccupied.

1876 CLARK RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* II. 2 The servants were ignorant of the true reason of old Mrs Ransome's sudden vacation of the house 1884 *Manch. Exam* 29 May 5/2 The Viceroyalty of India .will then be on the point of vacation by the Marquis of Ripon 1892 *Sat Rev* 22 Oct 465/1 Seats chosen for vacation by the Gladstonians themselves.

Hence **Vaca tion** *v. intr.*, to take a vacation or holiday. **Vaca tioner,** (*a*) *U. S*, a holiday-maker; (*b*) a vacation-student. **Vaca tionist,** = prec. (*a*). **Vaca·tionless** *a*, having no vacation or holidays.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 Aug 273 Despite hard times, people will go *vacationing 1890 *Ibid* 28 Aug, The 'swallows homeward fly'; and so, by sea and land, do *vacationers and tourists 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 491/1 It did my vacationer's heart good to see men so cheerfully industrious 1904 *Middle Temple Rec, Mun. Parlt* I. 389 The following vacationers are fined 20s. each for absence from Mr. Daston's reading 1885 *Field* 18 Apr 511 The *vacationist in quest of bracing air..will find in Tyrol many places to suit him. 1892 *Ibid* 2 July 25/2 Rivers attractive to the summer vacationist. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June, I dislike to go away leaving people *vacationless who deserve an outing more than I do

‖ **Vaca·tur.** *Obs* [L *vacātur*, 3rd sing. pres ind. pass of *vacāre*: cf VACAT.] An annulment.

1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1739/3 Whether Your Majesty will be pleased to order a *Vacatur* to be entred upon the Enrollment of the Charter now surrendred 1811 in *Rep. Commis Publ Rec Irel* (1815) 71 For every Vacatur—(This seldom happens, not one having occurred these six years back), £2 17 11.

Va·ccarage, *rare.* [See next and -AGE. Cf also med.L. *vaccagium.*] =next.

1895 *Lanc N & Q.* IV 131 The vaccaria, vaccarages, or cow-pastures attached to the Abbey

Vaccary (væ·kări). Now only *Hist.* Also 5–6 **vaccarie, 6 vaccharie, 7 vacharie** [ad. med L *vaccaria*, f. L. *vacca* cow. Cf. VACHERY, and Pg *vacaria* herd of cows.] A place where cows are kept or pastured; a dairy-farm.

1471 in *Archaeol.* XLVII. 195 Th'issues, prouffites, and revenues coming of the ferme of the vaccarie of Sleyholme 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 One parcell of lond called the Vaccharie, conteyninge by estimacion threscore Acres. 1594 CROMPTON *Iurisd.* 194 Without warrant no subiect may haue within the forest a vaccarie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Vaccary*, alias *vacharie*, seemes to be a house to keep kine or cowes in [Hence in Phillips, etc] 1815 DICKSON *Lancashire* 13 The Forest of Wyersdale being distributed into twelve different tracts which still retain the ancient title of *vaccaries* or cow-pastures [1863 J R. WALBRAN *Mem Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 343 *note*, To render annually of the profits of the vaccary twenty six stones eight pounds of butter]

Vacche(n, southern ME. var. FETCH *v.*

Vacci- (væ·ksi), combining form of L. *vacca* cow, as in **Va·ccicide,** the killing of a cow, **Vaccimu·lgence,** milking of cows

Also, in recent Dicts, *vaccigenous* (for **vaccinigenous*) adj, 'producing vaccine'.

1796 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* (1845) II 381 Will you try to look out for a fit servant for us, scientific in vaccimulgence? That last word is a new one. 1900 M C. WILSON *Irene Petrie* xi 249 In Kashmir vaccicide is a capital crime

†**Va·ccin.** *Obs* —1 [ad. L. *vaccīn-ium*] (See VACCINIUM)

1589 FLEMING *Virg Georg.* x 38 What then, if Amint bee Both blacke (and swart) so violets and vaccins too are blacke

Va·ccinable, *a.* [f VACCIN-ATE *v*] Capable of being successfully vaccinated.

1899 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

Vaccinal (væ·ksinăl, væksəi·năl), *a.* [f VACCINE *sb.* + -AL, or a. F. *vaccinal* (1812).] Of or pertaining to, connected with, vaccine or vaccination.

1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 26/2 The vaccinal eruption, especially on the scalp *Ibid* 27/1 Epidemics of vaccinal sore arms 1899 *Daily News* 6 March 8/5 An inspector comes down to inquire into the vaccinal condition of the sufferers

Vaccinate (væ·ksinēit), *v.* [f. VACCINE *a.* Cf. F. *vacciner* (*a* 1803), It. *vaccinare*, Pg. *vaccinar*, Sp. *vacunar*]

1 *trans* To inoculate with the virus of cow-pox as a protection against small-pox.

1803 RING *Treat Cow-pox* II 1026 A French physician, having vaccinated the son of the English Consul. *Ibid.* 1027 A number of those who were vaccinated in New England *c* 1825 S M LLOYD *Tommy Sole* 2 When her only child, Tommy, was at a proper age, Mr. Howard proposed to vaccinate him [*Foot note*, To inoculate him with the cow-pox.] 1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxv, Rather against Ursula's wish, I vaccinated the children

fig 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* I 212 It might be supposed their ablutions at the cow's tail vaccinated them against the contagion of any other religion 1872 O. W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t.* x, There are teachers .who vaccinate the two childhoods with wholesome doctrine. 1892 ZANGWILL *Child. Ghetto* II 3 Who will vaccinate him against free-thinking as I would have done?

b. *transf* To inoculate with a virus

1904 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 574 By vaccinating animals with a strongly neurotoxic poison

2. *intr.* To perform or practise vaccination.

1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Ld. Bacon* (1897) 404 The Baconian takes out a lancet and begins to vaccinate 1843 MARRYAT *M Violet* xviii, As I have before mentioned, the Shoshones vaccinate. 1878 [see VACCINE *sb.* 2].

3. *trans.* To inject by or in vaccination

1868 SEATON *Handbk Vaccination* 22 When lymph raised in cows by retro-vaccination is vaccinated back to the human subject.

Hence **Va·ccinated** *ppl. a*, **Va·ccinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1808 REECE *Med. Dict.* s v. *Cow-pox*, The proportion of *vaccinated persons. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 177 Sometimes a roseolous rash spreads over the vaccinated limb. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 29/1 Do the vaccinated escape in an epidemic? 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX. 688/2 The method of *vaccinating and the phenomena of cow-pox. 1868 BALLARD *Vaccination* 355 The puncture of the vaccinating lancet 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 715 An active vaccinating material.

Vaccination (væksinē·ʃən). [f. VACCINE *a.* Cf. F *vaccination* (*a* 1803), It. *vaccinazione* (1809), Pg. *vaccinação*, Sp. *vacunacion.*]

1. The action or practice of inoculating with vaccine matter as a preventative of small-pox.

1800 R DUNNING (*title*), Some observations on vaccination, and the inoculated cow-pox. 1802 *Rep Committees, Ho Commons* XIV 187 Vaccination has justly called forth their particular attention 1813 *Examiner* 26 April 264/2 Prior to the introduction of vaccination, several hundreds annually died of the small pox. 1846 BRITTAN tr *Malgaigne's Man Oper. Surg* 60 Vaccination comprises the modes of collecting the vaccine, and of inoculating 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 178 Small-pox has died out .in exact proportion as efficient vaccination has been generalised.

b. Inoculation with a virus.

1891 *Nature* 3 Sept, To the old dangerous method., Pasteur had added the less dangerous one of preventive inoculation by means of an attenuated virus, to which he had applied the term vaccination 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 711 The vaccination [with anti rabic fluid] is usually made into the subcutaneous connective tissues of the sheep.

2. *attrib.*, as *vaccination act, defaulter, law, officer, scar*, etc.

1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX 690/1 In 1841, the Vaccination Act was passed 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 28 To make the vaccination law more stringent *Ibid.* 30 To certify to the vaccination officer the fact of vaccination. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/3 Inflicting repeated penalties on vaccination defaulters. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 627 Any case of cancer affecting the vaccination scar

Hence **Vaccina·tionist,** a believer in the efficacy of vaccination.

1885 *Pall Mall G* 24 Mar 2/1 This and similar allegations form the sheet-anchor of the vaccinationist.

Vaccinator (væ·ksinēitəɹ). [f. VACCINATE *v.* Cf F. *vaccinateur*, It *vaccinatore*, Pg. *vaccinador*, Sp *vacunador*]

1. One who performs, practises, or advocates vaccination.

1808 REECE *Med Dict.* s.v *Cow-pox*, How the vaccinators account for this, I am at a loss to conjecture 1863 *Times* 25 Apr, Many public vaccinators, it is said, are wholly incompetent to perform their duty 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 590 In another case the vaccinator. died of erysipelas.

2. An instrument used in performing vaccination.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2686/1. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 633 Cases of..septic infection have been known to follow the use of some mechanical vaccinator

Comb, 1885 HARRIES tr. *Warlomont's Anim. Vaccination* 124 [An] apparatus which we have called the vaccinator-trephine.

Va·ccinatory, *a. rare.* [f. VACCINATE *v.*] Used for, connected with, vaccination; vaccine.

1828 *Blackw. Mag* XXIV. 834 Quassia might be distributed gratis at Apothecary's Hall, as vaccinatory matter is at the Cow-pox Hospital 1880 *Daily News* 25 May 5/7 Pus just as efficacious for vaccinatory purposes as the lymph habitually used.

Vaccine (væ·ksin, -in), *sb.* [f. as next, or a F. *vaccine* (1800) cow-pox, vaccination, *vaccin* (1812) vaccine matter, =It. and Pg. *vaccina*, Sp *vacuna*]

†1. Vaccination. *Obs* —1

1803 tr. *P Le Brun's Mons. Botte* III 110 Is it to them the world owes inoculation, which they so long opposed, or the vaccine, which they still oppose?

2 Vaccine matter used in vaccination.

1846 [see VACCINATION 1] 1851 LEADAM *Homœopathy* 361 A child totally insusceptible of the influence of vaccine. 1864 *Spectator* 375 As ordinary Englishmen say, the vaccine took 1878 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 94 It would be also well, for the purpose of keeping up a good supply of vaccine, occasionally to vaccinate direct from the heifer

fig 1861 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audit Alt.* cliv. III 155 Impressing the advantages of industry, with the chance of acting as a vaccine to the habits of thieves

attrib. 1889 *Buck's Ref. Handbk. Med Sci* VII 518 Ume's vaccine-scarificator consists of four blades fixed upon a horizontal axis.

b. A preparation of some virus used for the purpose of inoculation

1894 *Daily News* 15 Jan 3/1 Graduated solutions of what for want of a better word may be called the vaccine

Vaccine (væ·ksin, -in), *a.* [ad. L *vaccīn-us* (f *vacca* cow), esp. in *variolæ vaccinæ* cow pox (Dr. Jenner, 1798). Cf. It *vaccino*]

1 *Vaccine disease, pock*, = COW-POX

1799 *Med. Jrnl* I 281 The certainty that the having suffered the vaccine disease, will prove a preservative from the infection of the small-pox. 1802 *Ibid* VIII 169, I found the Vaccine-pock so safe and mild a disease that I became a convert 1851 LEADAM *Homœopathy* 360 When the system has been satisfactorily infected by the vaccine disease.

b. Appearing in, characteristic of, the disease of cow-pox.

1800 *Med. Jrnl* V 28 Matter taken from a vaccine pustule. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev.* XVI. 383 It might be supposed that, like the vaccine infection, it secured the system against a stronger poison. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII 755/1 The vaccine cicatrix is round, deep, radiated, and puckered 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV. 26/1 Ulceration of the vaccine vesicle is one of the commoner forms of 'bad arm'

2. *Vaccine lymph, matter, virus*, the characteristic virus of cow-pox (obtained directly or from human subjects) which is employed in vaccination

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II 25 Manifestly arising from absorption of vaccine matter into the system 1799 JENNER *Further Obs Var. Vaccinæ* (Crookshank, 1889) II 188 Mr. Henry Jenner .inserted the vaccine virus into the arm of a child. 1813 D MILNE in *Home Papers* (Hist. MSS Comm.) 159, I gave his phial of vaccine matter to a Dr. Staunton. 1880 *A. Flint's Princ Med.* 1043 The vesicles contain a transparent, viscid liquid called the vaccine lymph. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 644 Essential constituents of vaccine lymph

3. *Vaccine inoculation*, = VACCINATION 1.

1799 *Med Jrnl* II. 310 Extracts of Letters on the Vaccine Inoculation. 1802 *Ann. Reg*, *Hist. Europe* 182/2 Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of the vaccine inoculation 1806 R. WILLAN (*title*), On Vaccine Inoculation.

b Connected with vaccination.

1812 *Examiner* 22 Sept. 597/2 The National Vaccine Establishment has published its report 1816 J RING (*title*), A caution against vaccine swindlers and impostors.

4 Derived from, pertaining or relating to, cows.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 242 We have milk.., butter,. cheese. All this is vaccine matter. 1864 *Daily Tel* 10 June, Cows .executed a kind of comic vaccine war dance. 1881 S R. MACPHAIL *Relig. House of Pluscardyn* ii. 51 When any animal about the farm became ill, there was generally to be found some skilled person who professed vaccine medical knowledge.

Va·ccine, *v.* *rare* —1 = VACCINATE *v.* 1.

1803 MAR EDGEWORTH *To-morrow* Wks 1832 V. 355, I think we had better have him vaccined.

Vaccinee (væksinī·). *rare.* [Cf. prec. and -EE 1] One who is, or has been, vaccinated.

1889 *Buck's Ref Handbk. Med. Sci* VII. 518 Vaccinees of twelve or more years 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 594 The three groups of vaccinees (vaccinated on the same day) to which these children belonged.

‖ **Vaccinia** (væksi·niă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *vaccīn-us* VACCINE *a.*] Cow-pox.

Recent Dicts. also give *vaccinella* and *vaccinula* as names of spurious or secondary eruptions sometimes following upon vaccination

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX 357 The Small-pox will never be extirpated till every parent is in the habit of inserting the vaccinia in the arm of his child 1842 BURGESS *Dis Skin* 129 Genuine vaccinia is sometimes developed on the hands of ostlers 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 52 In other cases it precedes an attack of smallpox, attends vaccinia, and is common in children.

Hence **Vacci·nial** *a.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 572 A generalized vaccinial eruption has been produced in children who had sucked their vaccination pocks.

Vaccinide (væ·ksinəid). *Path.* [a. F *vaccinide*, f *vaccine* VACCINE *a.*] (See quot. 1889.)

1889 CROOKSHANK *Hist. Vaccination* II. 552 The Lyons Commission is unwilling to admit the existence of generalized vaccinal eruptions, or vaccinides 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 571 The only decisive test whether an eruption following vaccination be a true 'vaccinide' or not.

Vaccinifer (væksi·nifəɹ). [f VACCINE *sb.*] A person (esp. a child) acting as the transmitter of vaccine virus.

1868 BALLARD *Vaccination* 355 The admixture of blood from the vessels of the syphilitic vaccinifer 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 94 When the blood of a syphilitic vaccinifer is transferred .to a non-syphilitic subject. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 24/2 The circumstance that the calf..becomes the vaccinifer, instead of the child.

Hence **Vaccini ferous** *a.*

1885 HARRIES tr *Warlomont's Anim Vaccination* 23 The vaccinniferous property of 'the grease'.

Vacci·niform, *a. Path.* [f. VACCINIA.] Resembling cow-pox. (In recent Dicts)

Va·ccinine. Also -in [Cf. VACCINE *sb.* and *a*, VACCINIA.] 'The specific contagion of cow-pox' (In recent Dicts)

Vacciniola: see note to VACCINIA.

Vaccinist (væ·ksinist). [f. VACCINE *sb* or *a* + -IST. Cf. *anti-vaccinist* (1822).] A vaccinator, a supporter or advocate of vaccination.

1847 WEBSTER, *Vaccinist*, one who inoculates with the cow-pox. 1883 *Vaccination Inquirer* IV 189 The most insolent and fanatical vaccinist on the Metropolitan bench. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr 4 From the point of view of the strict vaccinists and from that of the anti-vaccinists

‖ **Vaccinium** (væksɪ nĭəm). *Bot.* [L. *vaccĭnium* bilberry (?).] a. A large genus of plants, chiefly belonging to the northern hemisphere, many species of which bear edible berries. b. One or other species of this genus; *spec.* a bilberry.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vaccinium*, a Black-berry, a Bilberry, or Hurtle-berry, also a Violet-flower. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Vaccinium*, in botany, a name by which some authors have called the great bilberry, or *vitis idæa magna* of other writers 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed 3) II 372 In structure [this is] certainly different from the other Vacciniums 1819 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool* XI II 269 It feeds upon the berries of the vaccinium 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 292/2 Vacciniums mix well with American plants 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* III 36 The dense mass of tender leaved vaccinium.

Vaccinization (væ ksɪnəizē·ʃən) [a F. *vaccinisation*, f *vaccine* VACCINE *sb.*] Vaccination continued or repeated until the vaccine virus has no effect.

1889 *Buck's Ref Handbk. Med Sci* VII. 515 In Holland, a modified vaccinization has been practised for a long time, ten insertions being made upon each subject.

Va·ccino-, combining form of VACCINE *sb* or *a.*, or of VACCINIA, as in *vaccinophobia* (1899), *vaccino-syphilis*, *vaccino-syphilitic* adj.

1868 BALLARD *Vaccination* 362 The dread of performing a vaccino-syphilitic inoculation. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* I. 94 Vaccino-syphilis may be transferred by means of vaccination 1885 HARRIES tr *Warlomont's Anim. Vaccination* 78 The most pronounced case of vaccino-syphilis

Vaccinoge nic, *a. rare.* [f. VACCINE *sb.*] Producing vaccine; vaccinal.

1889 CROOKSHANK *Hist Vaccination* II. 585 According to some, the vaccinogenic eruption is never spontaneous in the cow

So **Vaccino·genous** *a* (1899 *Syd. Soc Lex.*)

Va·ccinoid, *sb.* or *a. Path* [f. VACCINE *sb.* or *a.*, or VACCINIA, as in *vaccinophobia* (1899), *vaccino-syphilis*, *vaccino-syphilitic* adj.

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So **Vaccino·genous** *a* (1899 *Syd. Soc Lex.*)

Va·ccinoid, *sb.* or *a. Path* [f. VACCINE *sb.* or *a.*, or VACCINIA.] Cf. F. *vaccinoïde* vaccinide.] (See quots.)

1880 *A Flint's Princ Med* [1044 Incomplete vaccinia, *vaccinoid*, as it was termed by Trousseau *Ibid.*] 1045 Partial success, as shown by imperfect or vaccinoid vesicles, is still more common.

‖ **Vacci·ola** *Obs.* [mod.L (Stokes), f *vacca* cow.] Cow-pox; vaccinia.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 454 The incised part bore the characteristic marks of pure Vacciola 1804 *Ibid* XII, 440 Small-pox inoculation after vacciola.

† **Va·cciolate**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans* To vaccinate So **Vaccíola·tion**, **Va·cciolator**

1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII. 242 The French inaccuracy, which many of our most eminent vacciolators so complaisantly adopt. *Ibid.* 440, I know many who have by design vaciolated themselves after the small pox. *Ibid* 441 The effect of vacciolation (inoculation of vacciolous matter).

† **Vacci olous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec.] = VACCINE *a* 2.

1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII. 242 Vacciolous matter is matter of vacciola or cow-pock.

Vach, obs. Sc. f. WATCH. **Vache**, obs. f. VETCH

† **Va·chery.** *Obs.* Also 4 **vacherie**, 5 **-erye**, **-yre.** [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *vacherie*, f. *vache* cow.] = VACCARY. Also *attrib.*

a 1325 *MS Rawl B. 520* fol. 28 Recouerer. þoru forme þat him is i-graunted þoru acheson of wind mulle, bercherie, vacherie, auoiting of his curt 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 618 *Vaccarium*, a vacherye. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 507/2 Vacherye, or dayrye, *vaccaria*, *armentarium* 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 191/1 Of the two Vachyres called Brenand and Whytledale 1650 in *Sussex Archæol Coll* (1871) XXIII 196 The vacherie lands..are not included in the valluacon *Ibid.*, [The] litle stone gate below the vachery

Vacht, obs Sc. form of VAUGHT *v.*

Vacillancy (væ·silănsi) Now *rare.* [f next. See -ANCY and cf. It. *vacillanza*] Vacillation.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I XVIII, That Vacillancy in humane Souls, and such Mutations as are found in corporeal matter. 1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot* I 1. § V (1699) 8 The committing these Crimes may be occasioned by levity and vacillancy of judgment in minors *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. 95 That the weakness and vacillancy of this Method may yet more clearly appear 1811 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem* (1849) I x 253 My mind was in a state of vacillancy and discomfort

Vacillant (væ·silănt), *a.* [ad L. *vacillant-*, *vacillans*, pres. pple. of *vacillāre*. see next. So F *vacillant* (14th c.).]

1. Uncertain, hesitating, wavering.

1521 *Bradshaw's St Werburge, Ball to St. Werburge* 2 With hert contrite accepte my supplicacion, Aydynge my fraylete and lyfe vacillaunt. 1662 H. MORE *Philos Writ* Pref. Gen (1712) p v, Because the reason of Universal Nature, and of Man, ought to stand firm on all sides, and to be no where vacillant. 1901 *Blackw Mag.* Nov. 715/1 The vacillant, magnanimous, simple-hearted Levin

2. *Ent.* Unsteady, swaying readily.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1319/1 *Vacillans*, applied to anthers when they are oblong, attached by the middle of their length, and mobile; vacillant

Va·cillate, *ppl. a.* [Cf. next and -ATE 2.] Vacillating, unsteady

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* I. 74 With purpose vacillate, and changed resolve, He follow'd Israel

Vacillate (væ·sile·ɪt), *v.* [f. L *vacillāt-*, ppl. stem of *vacillāre* to sway, stagger, totter, etc., whence also F. *vaciller* (1314), It *vacillare*, Pg *vacillar*, Sp *vacilar*.]

1. *intr* To swing or sway unsteadily, to be in unstable equilibrium, to stagger.

1597 A M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* C 3 b, Those which are too longe doe vacillate, and turne this way and that way in the hand 1721 BAILEY, *To Vacillate*, to stagger, waggle, or shake 1757 *Phil. Trans* L 505 Whether the earth, during the agitation of the waters, does rock and vacillate, is what I shall leave to future inquiry 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XXII, When a spheroid turns upon an axis which is not permanent, it is always liable to shift and vacillate from one axis to another 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 175 Lawless, vacillating on his feet, and still shouting the chorus of sea-ballads, took the long tiller in his hands

b. To vary; to hover doubtfully

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 231 The fate of books vacillates with the fancies of book-lovers 1873 EARLE *Philol Eng. Tongue* (ed 2) § 186 Among the words which still vacillate between the two sounds of E A, is the word *break*

c. To fluctuate; to produce varying results

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy* XV 235 In the course of these attempts at discovering and maintaining the best temperature, it [an apparatus for condensing the vapour] was found to vacillate

2. To alternate or waver between different opinions or courses of action.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vacillate*, to wauer, to be inconstant 1661 R BURNEY *K. Chas presented* 9 His Majesties wrath causes the spirit of the ill affected to vacillate 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III II 19 In his last years he stood alone, and never less vacillated in his conduct 1846 RUSKIN *Mod Painters* II III III § 2 179 *note*, He may pause, but he must not hesitate,—and tremble, but he must not vacillate. 1891 BP CREIGHTON in Mrs Creighton *Life* (1904) II. i. 22 You can judge if you look within, you vacillate if you look without.

b Freq const. *between.*

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. XIII. 217 His looks appeared to be strangely vacillating between hope and fear. 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt* II. II. (1874) 212 The superstitious man vacillates .between hope and fear, between self-confidence and despondency.

Va·cillating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1 Of persons: Given to vacillation.

a 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs* IV 309 The bad Have fairly earned a victory o'er The vacillating, inconsistent good 1844 *Mem Babylonian Princ.* II. 57 This vacillating man ..wrote a second time. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 86 The vacillating sinner,..impelled by his sufferings, yet presenting a passive resistance. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 232 The vacillating monarch restored the fishing privilege

2. Of conduct, etc.: Marked by vacillation.

1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. V 132 [The] address throws a clear and steady light on the vacillating conduct of Charles the First 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I III 255 Very unwillingly he was compelled to act his vacillating part to England. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XLI, The vacillating expression of a mind unable to concentrate itself strongly

3. Of things: a. Varying, changeful. b Unsteady, swaying.

1822 SCOTT *Peveril* I, Following the vacillating and unhappy fortunes of his master. *a* 1827 M'ARTHUR in Good *Study Med.* (1829) II 280 Pulse quick, generally full and strong, in some cases quick, low, and vacillating 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV, v, He rushed with swift but vacillating steps down the starlit streets

Hence **Va·cillatingly** *adv*

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III 565 He has made successful and frequent incursions, although vacillatingly, into the domain of the true Imagination

Vacillation (væsilē·ʃən). Also 5 **-acion.** [ad L. *vacillātio*, noun of action f. *vacillāre* VACILLATE *v* So F. *vacillation* (1512), It. *vacillazione*, Pg. *vacillação*, Sp. *vacilacion*.]

1 The action or quality of alternating or wavering in respect of opinion or conduct; hesitation, uncertainty

c 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXV 80 Tho that ben naturelle of the same countre withouten vacillacion wille done theyr deuoyre. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Vacillation*, inconstancy, wauering *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Hist Jas III*, Wks. (1711) 40 That the friendship begun might continue without all vacillation 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc Relig. Assemb.* 101 This vacillation of thoughts is in some the consequent of their very constitution 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (Oxf. ed) I 204 Christopher Smart, with whose unhappy vacillation of mind he sincerely sympathised 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. iii. 34 In the vacillation of the disputants, victory hung on the subtilty of an argument. *a* 1853 F. ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. IV VII. (1876) 49 There is such an indecision, such a vacillation about the man 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 3 365 Elizabeth .screened her statesmanship under the natural timidity and vacillation of her sex.

b An instance of this.

1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I. V. 116 The agents on both sides were shocked at the vacillations of their own Cabinets 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* 22 When all about her [Elizabeth] were dismayed both at the plan itself and at her vacillations

2. The action, or an act, of swaying or swinging unsteadily to and fro

Quot. 1633 is a rendering of St Augustine *De Rect Cath Conv.* § 5, where the reading *vacillationes* is doubtful

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-m* 27 To prohibit the vse of all diabolicall Enterludes, Vacillations, and songs of the Gentiles. 1635 H VALENTINE *Sea Serm* 57 The second effect of a tempest is the vacillation, staggering, and trepidation of their bodies 1711-2 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* V II (1739) II 667 To keep the Body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every Vacillation thereof 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* XI § 5 220 The bones of the feet are put in action by every slip or vacillation of the body, and seem to assist in restoring its balance 1837 *Blackw Mag.* XLII 233 For this cause did the intelligent creature repose (though not indeed without vacillation) on the lower perch

3. Variation between extremes. *rare* —1.

1768 *Phil Trans* LVIII. 160 We shall then have .the double menstrual parallax, or vacillation, arising from the whole diameter of the epicycle, 14″.

Vacillator (væ·sile·ɪtəɪ). [f. VACILLATE *v*] One who vacillates or wavers

1890 *Spectator* 30 July, If we win, the vacillators will flock over to the Unionist standard 1902 *Sat Rev* 8 Nov 590/2 He is now but a querulous vacillator

Vacillatory (væ·silătŏri), *a.* [f VACILLATE *v*]

1. Marked by vacillation.

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I 1. (1740) 25 If ever such vacillatory Accounts of Affairs of State, Kings and Monarchies, were given in Print before, I am mistaken *a* 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* (1837) XIII III 89 The details are far too numerous or obscure or vacillatory to admit of a place here. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T* II VIII 118 My political course, I must acknowledge, has been rather vacillatory

2 Of persons Tending to vacillate

1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* VII III III 183 Hildebrand for the first time is vacillatory, hesitating, doubtful 1876 TROLLOPE *Amer Senator* XXXIV, The Postmaster, half vacillatory, in his desire to oblige a neighbour produced the letter

Vacive, *a. rare* —0. [ad. L *vacīvus*] 'Empty, void' (1656 Blount *Glossogr.*) Hence **Vaci·vity**, 'emptiness' (1721 Bailey).

† **Va·cuate**, *pa. pple Obs.* —1 [ad L *vacuātus*, pa. pple of *vacuāre*. see next] Made empty.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 339 Philippus scholde destroye sone the cite if that hit were vacuate and voide of discrete men.

† **Va·cuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *vacuāt-*, ppl. stem of *vacuāre* (hence It. *vacuare*) to empty, clear, free, f *vacuus*. see VACUUM.]

1. *trans.* a To clear out; = EVACUATE *v.* 5.

1572 J. JONES *Bucklers Bathes Benefyte* 15 b, Galen willeth to vacuat, clense, or empty, that which is euill 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 49 That so the superfluous humidity of his stomach may be vacuated. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165 Senny, Rhabarb. vacuate flegm also. 1760 *Ann Reg* I 158/2 We have. portable ventilators which are continually employed in vacuating the foul air from our hold

b. To empty; = EVACUATE *v.* 1.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* IV. VI 239 If he that hath been once abundantly vacuated, must necessarily relapse into the same disease. 1684 *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III 84 When the Heart burn is violent, we must not vacuate the whole Body 1765 *Phil Trans* LV. 84 Its so well vacuated by boiling the quicksilver in the tube, that I depend on its being luminous after being carried so far

2. To annul, cancel, abrogate, set aside, = EVACUATE *v* 4

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III x. 129 Toboso too was flesh and blood; and how If some great Prince should vacuate her vow? 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non Conf* XIII Wks 1716 II. 104 Which Law vacuates and makes null and void all Laws of Man, ipso facto, that are made to the contrary 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 234 There can be no Laws contrived but what they can vacuate

Hence † **Va·cuating** *vbl. sb Obs.*

1684 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* I 125 They may act Eregularly, to ye Vacuating and Insecurity of such acts and Judgments of y^e said Courts

† **Vacua·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L *vacuātio*, f L *vacuāre* VACUATE *v* So It. *vacuazione*, Pg. *vacuação*]

1 A vacuity or hollow part.

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D 2 [Of bones] They that haue the embossynges and vacuacyons be they that make the ioyntes

2 = EVACUATION I a, I b.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* 54 Through abundant swets, and all other immoderate vacuations 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 284 The vacuation of blood & seede, is a dubble charge to nature 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Vlcers* 197 The vacuation of the humor impacted in the part 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 45 Which distinction is taken from the manner of excretion or vacuation 1721 BAILEY, *Vacuation*, an emptying.

3. Emptiness. *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Vacuatione*, emptinesse, vacuation, vacuity, voidnesse *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc.) I 103 They very joyfull handlinge the same [a trunk], found it promisinge noe vacuation, but verie heavy

† **Va·cuative.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f VACUATE *v*] = EVACUATIVE *sb*

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 318 The vital spirits are consumed by heat, malignity, vacuatives, grief.

Vacu·efy, *v.* [f. VACUUM, after L. *vacuēfacĕre* to make empty] To produce a vacuum.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *To Vacuefy*, to make void or empty. 1828 D. CRAIGIE *Path. Anat* 175 Vacuefying apparatus . found in the upper surface of the head of the sucking fish

† **Va·cuist.** *Obs* [ad mod.L. *vacuista*, f. *vacu-um* VACUUM. So It. and Sp. *vacuista*, F. *vacuiste.*] One who maintains the possibility of a vacuum in nature

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys.-Mech* XVII 122 Those spaces which the Vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of Air, and all the grosser bodies

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 132 The second Hypothesis is of the Vacuists. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 14 Mr Hobs adds another Argument, which is of no force against the Vacuists.

†**Vacuitous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. next] Having the nature of a vacuum, empty of matter.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 172 Where'er a spot vacuitous is found, There you must own that Matter feels a bound.

Vacuity (vækiū·ĭti) Also 6 vacuytee, 6–7 vacuitie, 7 vacuety. [ad. L. *vacuitās* empty space, vacancy, freedom, etc., f. *vacuus*: see VACUUM. So F. *vacuité* (1314), It. *vacuità*, Sp. *vacuidad*, Pg. *vacuidade*.]

I 1. Absolute emptiness of space; complete absence of matter.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. II. 4 b, Epicurus . putteth two Causes Atomos or Motes and Vacuitie or emptinesse. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* i. 2 For him The Horizons and hemespheres obay, And windes the fillers of vacuitie. *c*1626 DONNE *Serm.* Wks. 1839 IV. 20 Water will clamber up hills and Air will sink down into Vaults rather than admit Vacuity. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* III. (1658) 24 Aristotle hath demonstrated that there can be no motion in vacuity. *a*1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 294 Some Dotards dream'd . That Atoms Should rise from nothing in Vacuity. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Vacuum*, But mere Space, or Vacuity, is suppos'd to be extended; therefore it is material. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 231 A large portion of interspersed vacuity is sufficient for all purposes. 186 G. OUTRAM *Law Lyrics, The Annuity* viii, She beats the taeds that live in stanes An' fatten in vacuity.

b. With *a*, *no*, etc. (Passing into 8.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1021 There is no voidnesse or vacuity in nature. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 So the laws of nature will admit of many things contrary to nature, rather then endure a vacuity. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 83 Nature's abhorrence of a Vacuity.

transf. a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 244 In the first vacuity, when thou wast nothing he sought thee so early as in Adam. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 237 To prevent a vacuity, (the detestation of nature,) a new plantation was soon substituted in their room.

2. Emptiness consisting in the absence of solid or liquid matter.

1579 G. BAKER *Guydo's Quest* 12 Some [bones] are embossed for to enter, and other haue vacuity that receiueth. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 156 The vacuity of the depleted veins doth attract the bloud beneath. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 10 This vacuity of the arteries upon death, was one of the objections urged very forcibly by the ancients against the circulation of the blood.

b. Absence of any of the visible objects usually occupying certain spaces; complete emptiness in respect of things or persons.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 268 Leading him to a dark deep well, but terrified with the vacuity and darknesse, he retired. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xv, The princess and her maid, seeing nothing to bound their prospect, considered themselves as in danger of being lost in a dreary vacuity. 1775 — in *Boswell* (1816) II. 424 Madam, I do not like to come down to vacuity. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xx, Such sunbeams as forced their way through the narrow Gothic lattices and lost themselves in the vacuity of the vaults behind. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 67 The grim spectres . who stalk from desolation to desolation, through the dreary vacuity . of chill and comfortless chambers. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 139/1 As he gazed, a moving spot intruded on the white vacuity of its perspective.

c. The fact of being unfilled or unoccupied.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 41 But 'tis cheaper to supply the vacuity of such accidental decays by a new plantation. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 168 To fill the vacant thrones of me and mine, Which affront Heaven with their vacuity.

3. The quality or fact of being empty, in various fig. senses.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XII. (1632) 247 To make them feele the emptinesse, vacuity, and no worth of man. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XVI. 169 The most generall [cause of desire] is a Vacuity, Indigence, and selfe-insufficiency of the Soule. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 289 They have the most light to discover to themselves their own vacuity and nothingness. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 21 It would follow that the great central appetite of intellectual man was abandoned to the self-torture of irremediable vacuity. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* VI. (1872) 202 Here is an abyss of vacuity in our much-admired opulence. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 144 It was an experience which came in the midst of a deep sense of vacuity in things.

b. Emptiness (in fig. senses) as a condition or state having a kind of real existence.

a 1721 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 429 Thou all-sufficient art, and I Am nothing but vacuity. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P. 9 Think on the misery of him who is condemned to cultivate barrenness and ransack vacuity. 1776 — *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 30 Mar., I know that a whole system of hopes, and designs, and expectations, is swept away at once, and nothing left but bottomless vacuity. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 25 The drear Vacuity of sorrow on thee lay. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. (1904) 245 Having once parted with Reality, he tumbles helpless in Vacuity. 1888 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* IV. In my lonely blue chamber, there is a sort of vacuity for thought, the world is shut out.

4. Complete absence of ideas; vacancy of mind or thought.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. VI. § 1 Men are at the first without vnderstanding or knowledge at all. Neuerthelesse from this vtter vacuitie they grow by degrees. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Meere Politician* (1860) 27 Which will availe him little; but to be an indicium of his own vacuity and emptiness of all solidity. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 363 The Pulse,..if it be weak,. indicates Vacuity and Fear. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search after Happ.* II. Though more to folly than to guilt inclined, A drear vacuity possess'd my mind. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* XV. Imputing to fatigue of body, what in fact was the consequence of mental vacuity, he proposed returning home. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* XVII. She heard and saw all that passed, but in place of heart and sense, was a dead vacuity. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. i. 9 We cannot so far lull our faculty of thought as to realise the mental vacuity of the savage.

b. Const. *of* (eye, mind, thought).

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. i, That perplexed vacuity of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 297 'Tis thus the understanding takes repose In indolent vacuity of thought. 1829 COBBETT *Adv. Young Man* v. 247 A great fondness for music is a mark of great vacuity of mind. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* XX. 507 He frequents low dissolute haunts from no graver cause than idleness and vacuity of mind. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 183 We may be sure that the vacuity of thought in which most men live was for Saul a thing impossible.

5 Complete absence or lack *of* something.

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. XIV. (1632) 251 Which vacuitie of vertue at that time will breede more terrour to him then darknesse to children. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 172 Christ is a sufficient store to a poore soule in the vacuity of other things. 1698 J. COCKBURN *Bourignianism Detected* I. 7 She was in an admirable vacuity of all Desire of knowing. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. VI, When he is quite tired of his existence, from a total vacuity of ideas, he must affect a look of absence. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 118 There is as much character in his air and manner as there is vacuity of it in the countenance of. St. Etienne. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 46 To contemplate the body and mind at birth as consisting equally of a blank or vacuity of impressions.

†6 Complete freedom or exemption *from* something. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. XII. § 1 The soule cannot haue in it, any true ioy, vnlesse the same be founded, both in security, and in confidence, and in tranquillity. All which do imply a vacuity from feare. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 246 By the Evenness of the Mind and the Vacuity from those secret lashes that haunt a guilty Conscience. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 429 A well-grounded vacuity or freedom from all troublesome, distracting, and tormenting fears and cares.

7. † a. Leisure *for* some pursuit. *Obs.*—1

1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* I. III. 137 From this preposterousnesse of the Crosse setting the sense before the spirite, come wee to his Vacuitie for his inwarde Devotion.

b. Lack of occupation, idleness.

1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ix. 389 A whole race of men whom the pain of vacuity forced upon some application of mind. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy F.* 72 The hours of thoughtful vacuity I had spent.

II. 8. A hollow or enclosed space empty of matter; *esp.* a small internal cavity or interstice of this kind in a solid body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg.* D ij, Some [bones] are enbossed for to entre, and other haue vacuytees that receyueth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 330 That so those places being emptied the vacuety may be replenished with better blood. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxv. 10 The earth sinks down and fills up the vacuities. 1677 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 300 There are Vacuities in Water. That is to say, that all the parts of Water are not contiguous. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 95 Those pieces become as hard as flints, and altogether as smooth and solid, not the least vacuity or interstice being to be seen. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 422 Every particle of light that issues from the sun, must leave a spherical vacuity of one millionth of one millionth of an inch diameter. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 235 A wad was placed over the powder, dry sand superadded, to fill all vacuities. 1840 *Jrnl. Engl. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 355 Water in descending seeks the nearest vacuity. 1872 DANA *Corals* I. 38 The polyp has no blood-vessels but the vacuities among the tissues.

b. A cosmic space empty of matter.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 49 When this sensible world shall be destroyed, all shall then be here as it is now there, an Empyreall Heaven, a quasi vacuitie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 932 That seat soon failing, [he] meets A vast vacuite. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 75 Whilst their numberless Atoms wildly rov'd in their infinite Vacuity. 1795 W. BLAKE *Bk. Los* IV, The Deep fled away On all sides, and left an unform'd Dark Vacuity.

9. An empty space left or contrived in something, esp. in some composite work or structure.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 26 To place the Columnes precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Waltham Abbey* (1840) 257 The great pillars thereof are wreathed with indentings; which vacuities, if formerly filled up with brass, added much to the beauty of the building. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/2 The vacuities which are left between the back . of the Arch, and the upright of the Wall. 1775 JOHNSON *West Isl.* Wks. X. 509 Round which there are narrow cavities or recesses formed by small vacuities or by a double wall. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 425 Rooms are the interior vacuities or habitable parts of a building. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 67 An ingeniously contrived trap for earwigs, leaving a vacuity for the reception of the insects. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 8 By a vacuity in the skull walls for the blood to pass out from the lateral sinus.

b. An open space, gap, or interval left between or among things. *rare*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. P. 12 Whereby the Elephants passing the vacuities of the *Hastati*, might have run upon them. 1767 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. IV, The Scots and Picts rushed with redoubled violence into this vacuity. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 152 The market place of the town is a rather spacious and irregularly shaped vacuity.

c. An empty space due to the disappearance or absence of some special thing.

1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III. 227 He has also seen others reproduce a smaller or larger number of teeth to supply vacuities progressively produced in earlier life. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* XXXVII. 415 Those dark vacuities called 'coal sacks' by the ancient navigators, which are so numerous between α Centauri and α Antiris. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. IV. 519 The central vacuity is not quite dark.

10 An emptiness, an empty space, a blank, in various fig. uses.

a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 5 A filling of all former vacuities, a supplying of all emptinesses in our souls. 1652 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 325 In this age, when men may say any thing if they have but Rhetorick to fill up the Vacuities. 1682 W. OWTRAM *Serm.* 342 Our Saviour filled up the vacuities that Moses had left in moral duties. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 286 Each want of happiness by hope supply'd, And each vacuity of sense by pride. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii (1869) 303 Whatever vacuities this excessive circulation occasioned in the necessary coin of the kingdom. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. X, But yesterday I saw a dreary vacuity in this direction in which now I see so much. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* i, Oh those Sabbaths when there was nothing to fill up the long vacuity but books of which I did not understand a word.

11 An empty or inane thing.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI. lxviii, That with those huge ador'd Vacuities, Which puff the World up with their frothy flood, Ev'n massy Gold must counted be. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 511 The Prince, by the Concessions of these Honorary Vacuities, redeeming the War from delay. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. iv, Thou for one wilt not again vote for any quack, do honour to any edge-gilt vacuity in man's shape.

‖ **Vacuo** (in the phrase *in vacuo*) see IN (Latin prep.) 20.

Vacuolar (væ·kiu,ōlăr), *a.* [ad. F. *vacuolaire*, f. *vacuole* VACUOLE.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, a vacuole or vacuoles.

1852 *Zoologist* X. 3406 He [Huxley] next mentioned appearances which he terms vacuolar thickenings. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* 45 In some specimens the central cavity is replaced by an aggregation of large vacuolar spaces. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III. 141 The interior of these frequently contains vacuolar spaces.

So **Va·cuolary** *a.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 907 Ehrlich says that changes are to be found in the hepatic cells—a 'vacuolary' degeneration.

Va·cuolate, *a.* = next.

1890 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 6 In some cases the stalk has a vacuolate structure.

Vacuolated (væ·kiu,ōlē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. VACUOLE; cf. next.] Rendered vacuolar; modified or altered by vacuolation.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 84 The cavity of the base of the involucrum appears to become filled up by vacuolated tissue. 1878 F. J. BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 24 There are often vacuolated spaces in the cells, which are filled with a fluid. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 Cell invaginations, the protoplasm of which is highly vacuolated.

Vacuolation (væ·kiu,ōlē·ʃən). [f. next: cf. prec. and -ATION.] The formation of vacuoles; change to a vacuolar state.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 318 In other cases it would appear that a number of cells are formed by a process of vacuolation. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 329 Vacuolation—denoting the spontaneous resolution of part of a more or less dense structure in such a way as to give rise to a cavity or cavities within it. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 508 Vacuolation of the nerve-cell is peculiarly frequent in senile brain atrophy.

Vacuole (væ·kiu,ōul). [a. F. *vacuole* (Dujardin), f. L. *vacu-us* empty.]

1. A small cavity or vesicle in organic tissue or protoplasm, freq. containing some fluid.

a. *Zool.* and *Anat.* 1853 *Ray Soc. Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* 534 All these properties had already been observed by Dujardin; the aqueous spaces or hollows he named 'Vacuoles', regarding them as the most characteristic feature of the substance. 1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 10 The structure of the villi and vacuoles in *Athorybia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 224 Into the vacuoles or loculi of this net-work the serum exudes.

b. *Bot.* 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* XV. 351 Two or three vacuoles or small spheres appeared within some of the larger globules. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 280 In numerous succulents the vacuoles of the assimilating cells frequently contain a thin mucus.

attrib. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 585 The centre of the sac is filled in the unripe seed with a clear vacuole-fluid.

2 An empty or open space (in a comet).

1881 *Science* II. 317 In this envelope was a curious oval vacuole, behind the nucleus, but on the preceding side of the axis of the tail.

Va·cuoliza·tion. [f. prec.] = VACUOLATION. Cf. *vacuolized* = vacuolated. (In recent use.)

1882 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 4 What is the nature of the vacuolisation? 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 168 Small and large neuroglia cells, in a state of vacuolisation and progressive liquefaction.

Vacuous (væ·kiuəs), *a.* [f. L. *vacu-us* empty, void, free, clear, etc (cf. VACUUM) + -OUS.]

†1. Not properly filled out or developed. *Obs.*—1

1651 SMALLWOOD *Commend. Verses to W. Cartwright's Wks.*, False Vacuous Births in every street we see. But seldome, true and ripen'd, such as He.

2. Empty of matter; not occupied or filled with anything solid or tangible.

1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 374/1 It were impossible for one body to make another to recede, if the triple dimension were vacuous. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 226 Wil they say that these Atomes were introduced or produced in this vacuous space in time? 1794 R. J. SULIVAN

View Nat. IV 3 He contended, that thunder or sound would not be able to pass through walls,. unless there were some vacuous spaces in those bodies 1813 T Busby *Lucretius* II vi, Comm p xxiii, He notices many natural circumstances which demonstrate the vacuous natures of all substances. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II xxiv 356 The water is not able to fill it, hence a vacuous space must be formed in the cell

b. Empty of air or gas, in which a vacuum has been produced.

1669 Boyle *Contin New Exp* ii. (1682) 158, I put Pears bruised into a vacuous Reciever 1841 E A Parnell *Chem. Anal* (1845) 490 The difference between its weight when containing the gas, and when vacuous 1862 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed 4) 59 No air is given off from the bubbles, so they seem to be vacuous. 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 233 In incandescent lamps the electric current heats up a carbon filament inclosed in a vacuous globe

c. *Bot.* Not containing some part or feature usually present

1866 *Treas Bot* 1199/2 Bracts which usually support flowers are said to be vacuous when they have no flower in their axils.

d Empty of any visible object

1877 Morley *Crit. Misc* Ser II 255 As the flies of a summer day dart from point to point in the vacuous air

3 Empty of ideas; unintelligent, expressionless Cf Vacant *a* 5.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* x, A vacuous, solemn Snob 1883 *Standard* 2 Jan 5/2 The absence of anxiety leaves their minds vacuous 1889 *Times* 26 Oct 9/1 That gift of oppressive familiarity which by some vacuous people is taken to indicate sterling sense.

Comh 1895 'H. S. Merriman' *Grey Lady* I iii (1899) 28 He was rather a vacuous-looking young man.

b. Indicative of mental vacancy.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II 25 With that vacuous leer which distinguishes his lordship 1858 O W. Holmes *Aut Breakf.-t.* vi. 55 These negative faces with their vacuous eyes and stony lineaments 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xx 320 There was a cheery, vacuous, smiling expression on his round face

Comh 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* v. I. 116 A huge white-headed, vacuous-eyed man was to be seen

4. Devoid of content or substance.

1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 56 The vacuous monotonous desire and discontent, the fitful and febrile beauty of Alfred de Musset. 1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* (1883) I 45 Mrs. Erwin wrote an epistolary style exasperatingly vacuous and diffuse

5. Unoccupied, idle, indolent; not filled up with any (profitable) employment or activity.

1872 Morley *Voltaire* 334 It cannot for ever be tolerable that the mass should wear away their lives in unbroken toil without hope or aim, in order that the few may live selfish and vacuous days. 1897 *Review of Rev* 37 There are many rich people who lead such mean and vacuous lives.

Hence **Va·cuously** *adv.*, **Va·cuousness.**

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess* I 352 In that vacuousness the winds and vapors of tediousness and displicence rise 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos Etym.* 226 The mistiness and vacuousness of abstract expression. 1860 *All Year Round* No 88. 283 He had a broad fair face, rather vacuously good natured in its ordinary expression 1880 *Daily Tel* 14 Feb, So there he stood, with his hands in his pockets, gazing vacuously at the fighting and rough play

‖ **Vacuum** (væ·kiu‸ŏm). Pl **vacua** and **vacuums.** [L. *vacuum*, neut of *vacuus* empty cf. Vacuous *a.* So F. *vacuum*, It, Sp., Pg. *vacuo*]

1. Emptiness of space, space unoccupied by matter Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1550 Cranmer *Lord's Supper* 21 Naturall reason abhorreth *vacuum*, that is to say, that there shoulde be any emptye place, wherin no substance shoulde be 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 35 This Arte is very profitable to proue, that *Vacuum*, or Emptines is not in the world 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 83 The more gross of the Tangible Parts do contract and serve themselves together to avoid *Vacuum*. 1657 Trapp *Ezra* ix. 6 For beyond the moveable Heavens, Aristotle saith there is neither body, nor time, nor place, nor *vacuum*. 1676 *Poor Robin's Intell* 30 May–6 June 1/1 Having his head as ful of Vacuum as his small proportion of brains was capable of. 1795 W Blake *Bk Los* 1, Round the flames roll, mounting on high Into Vacuum, into nonentity, Where nothing was 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 76/1 The astronomical argument, therefore, in favour of *absolute* vacuum has fallen

2. A space entirely empty of matter.

1607 A. Brewer *Lingua* IV 1 H l b, First shall the whole Machin of the world .returne to Chaos, then the least vacuum be found in the vniuerse. 1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1684) 23 To dispute against Democritus, who thought, that the World was made by the casual concourse of Atoms in a great *Vacuum*. 1714 *Let. from Layman* (ed 2) 7 A Government can't rightfully restrain a Man's professing the Belief of a *Vacuum*, or a *Plenum*. 1763 Johnson in *Boswell* 21 July, There are objections against a *plenum*, and objections against a *vacuum*, yet one of them must be true 1865 J. Grote *Plato* I 1 80 Proceeding upon his hypothesis of atoms and vacua as the only objective existences 1884 F Temple *Relat Relig. & Sci.* L (1885) 8 The reasons why.. Nature abhors a vacuum were discovered.

b. A space empty of air, esp one from which the air has been artificially withdrawn

ing 1652 French *Yorksh Spa* II 7 So much air being spent, there would of necessity follow a *vacuum* 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys.-Mech* Proem 2 The Interest of the Ayr, in hindring the descent of the Quick-silver, in the famous Experiment touching a *Vacuum* 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 8 *note*, The Ear-wig and some other Insects would seem unconcerned at the Vacuum a good while, and lie as dead; but revive in the Air 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 299 The air contained therein is condensed, and leaves a *vacuum*, which the external air. tends to occupy 1829 *Nat Philos., Heat* I ii. 2 (L.U.K.), Count Rumford proved the passage of heat through a Torricellian vacuum, that is, the space left at the top of a barometer by the mercury falling. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog* I § 6 At the height of 80 or 90 miles there is a vacuum far more complete than any which we can produce by any air-pump. 1872 J P Cooke *New Chem* 17 Alcohol expands more slowly into the aqueous vapor than it would into a vacuum

pl 1777 *Phil Trans* LXVII 679 That the vacua be as nearly as possible compleat 1832 Brewster *Nat Magic* x 262 The plates, being raised or depressed by the voluntary muscles, form so many vacua

3 An empty space, a portion of space (left) unoccupied or unfilled with the usual or natural contents.

1589 Nashe in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 12 The Scythians, who swaddle themselues streighter, to the intent no *vacuum* beeing left in their intrayles [etc] *a* 1635 T Randolph *Poems, Parley with his Empty Purse* (1640) 113 Unnatural vacuum, can your emptinesse Answer to some slight questions? 1700 T Brown tr *Fresny's Amusem* viii, He made a Dive into my Pocket, but encountring a Disappointment, Rub'd off, Cursing the *Vacuum* 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 141, I discovered a *Vacuum* upon the intercostal Muscles, from whence about a Spoonful of Matter was discharged 1791 H Walpole in *Miss Berry's Jrnl* I 328, I shall fill my vacuum with some lines that General Conway has sent me *a* 1838 C Morris *Lyra Urban* (1840) II. 97 The Dandy's head, A vacuum dead, Ne'er tries for thought to seek !

b. In various fig uses.

1617 Middleton *Fair Quar* II D iij b, I cannot see that *vacuum* in your bloud 1630 Lennard tr *Charron's Wisd* VII 33 It were a *vacuum*, a defect, a deformitie too absurd in nature that betwixt two extreames .there should be no middle. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 10 Commonly they misspent that triennial probation, and left upon that place a *vacuum* of doing little or nothing 1710 Palmer *Prov* 384 'Tis infinitely pleasing to observe there has been no *Vacuum* in our Life 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII 317 It should therefore seem that the larks from the more adjacent parts croud in to supply the vacuum occasioned by the London Epicures 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* IX, The vacuum occasioned by my mother's death 1846 Grote *Greece* (1862) I xvi 294 They filled up the vacuum of the unrecorded past 1879 R H Elliot *Written on Fo eh.* I. 140 So Martin Kerr. was left with a sheer, hopeless vacuum to fill up as best he could

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vacuum-brake, cleaner, cleanser, disk, distillation, engine, -made, -pan, -pump, -vessel.*

Also *vacuum-apparatus, -cylinder, -filter, -gauge, -shunt, -valve* (Knight, 1875–84).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2686/1 **Vacuum-brake*, a form of steam-operated car-brake. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 168 The train is fitted throughout with vacuum brakes. 1903 *Hardwareman* 23 May 395 A decision of serious import as regards the operations of the *Vacuum Cleaner Co. 1903 *Westm Gas* 30 May 5/3 There is a machine at work, called the '*vacuum cleanser', which gives them all, in turn, a thorough 'spring cleaning'. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xxiii 163 Sometimes the *vacuum disks were parallel to the veins [of the glacier]. 1899 tr *R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diag.* v (ed. 4) 170 Still better for this purpose is the method of *vacuum distillation 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 670 The application of Mr Brown's pneumatic, or *vacuum engine. 1853 Ure *Dict Arts* (ed 4) II 879 *Vacuum-made liqueurs. 1839 *Ibid* 1208 An apparatus inserted air-tight into the cover of the *vacuum-pan 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org.* 66 The syrup is boiled down again in the vacuum pan, and is obtained in the form of crushed sugar 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, **Vacuum pump*, a pump attached to a marine steam-engine. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr 323 Professor Dewar's coils and *vacuum-vessels

Vad, southern ME var Fade *a.*[2]; obs. Sc. f. Wed *sb.*, Woad

†**Va·dable,** *a Obs. rare.* Also **vadeable** [ad med L. *vadābilis* (f. *vadāre* to wade through) or a. Sp *vadeable* (Pg. *vadeavel*, OF. *vadable*)] Fordable.

1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref 11 To the ende thei [*sc.* the rivers] might not onely be vadable, but passed also with drie foote. 1578 T N tr *Conq W. India* 65 After hee had iourneyed three leagues, hee came to a faire vadeable Riuer 1611 Florio, *Vadoso*, vadable, or foardable.

Vadam, southern ME. var. Fathom.

Vaddah, obs form of Veddah.

†**Vade,** *sb Obs* –[1] [ad. L. *vadum*] A shallow place in a river.

1538 Leland *Itin* (1769) V 94 Irwel is not navigable but in sum Places for Vadys and Rokkes

†**Vade,** *v.*[1] *Obs* [var of Fade *v.*[1], chiefly used in fig senses (very common *c* 1530–1630) and app. to some extent associated with L. *vādĕre* to go see next, to which some of the quotations placed under 3–3 c may really belong

This association may be the real explanation of the form, but see the note to Fade *a.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of colour : = Fade *v.*[1] 4.

1471 Ripley *Comp Alch* Pref in Ashm (1652) 127 Colour whych wyll not vade *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 956 To vade, *ternir*. *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr & Stella* (1622) 578 How doth the colour vade of those vermilion dies 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* III. 45 As soone as the beautiful hew of the leaues begin to vade 1613 *Answ Uncasing Machiaw* E iv b, Whose colours never vade 1647 C Harvey *Schola Cordis* xvii 4 The staines of sin I see Are vaded all, or di'd in graine.

2. Of flowers, etc : = Fade *v.*[1] 1.

1492 [see 3 b] *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 894 Rose that can nat vade, *rose inmarcessible* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I Small grayish leaves the whiche do perish and vade in winter 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I ii 20 One flourishing branch of his most Royall roote Is hackt downe, and his summer leafes all vaded. 1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 22 Do not the flowers vade, and grasse die for her departure?

3. To pass away, disappear, vanish; to decay or perish, = Fade *v.*[1] 6.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* xvi xxxvi 564 Aege that passyth & vadyth chaungyth tymes of thynges. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV* (1550) 4 When he departed, the only shelde, defence and comfort of the common people was vadid and gone 1568 T Howell *Arb Amitie* (1879) 19 Forme is most frayle, it vadth as grasse doth growe 1607 Middleton *Fam. Love* I 1, I know how soon their love vadeth 1641 Brathwait *Eng Gentlew* 324 Where.. beauty never fadeth, love never faileth, health never vadeth *a* 1678 Marvell *Poems, Clorinda & Damon* (1681) 12 Grass withers, and the Flow'rs too fade. Seize the short Ioyes then, ere they vade

b Const. *from, into, to*

1492 Ryman *Poems* lxxxiv 2 in *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LXXXIX 253 As medowe floures .Vadeth to erthe Likewise richesse and grete honoures Shall vade fro euery creature *c* 1537 *Thersites* D ij, The cowherd of Comertowne, with his croked spade, Cause frome the the wormes soone to vade 1596 Spenser *F Q* v ii. 40 How euer gay their blossome or their blade Doe flourish now, they into dust shall vade 1663 Cane *Ep to Author of Animad Frat Lux* 96 All your talk in this your eighteenth chapter vades into nothing

c. With *away*

1530 *Proper Dyalogc* in *Roy's Rede me*, etc (Arb) 133 Affermynge that oure loue shuld a-way vade Without any memory of them at all 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 38 The time thus doth consume & wear, the night doth vade away 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II 1761 The bankes of sand doe fleet and vade away out of the river

†**Vade,** *v.*[2] *Obs* [ad. L. *vādĕre* to go, cf. prec.]

1 To go away, depart. *rare.*

1569 Elviden *Pesistratus & Catanea* (Bynneman), Then proclamation made That Pisistrate to proper soile should vade 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl* II (1818) 67 Beauty feedeth, beauty fadeth, Beauty lost, her lover vadeth.

2. To proceed, advance.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc) II. 5 You are too yonge to vade unto these graue matters.

Vade, obs. Sc. form of Wade *v*

†**Vadelect.** *Obs.* Also 6 -lict. [ad. Anglo-L. *vadelectus, vadlectus* (13th c.), ad. AF. *vadlet*, var. OF. *vaslet, vallet, varlet*: see Valet *sb.* and Varlet.] A servant, serving-man

1586 Ferne *Blas Gentrie* 161 The same French king, for want of a Herauld , was constrained to subbornate a vadelict, or common seruing-man. 1628 Coke *On Litt* 156 But if the sheriffe be a Vadelect of the crowne or other menaall seruant of the King, there the challenge is good 1661 Blount *Glossogr* (ed 2), *Vadelet* or *Vadelect*. signifies a servant, and is used in the accounts of the Inner Temple, for a Benchers Clerk or Servant.

So **Vadelet, Vadlet.** *arch*

1661 [see prec]. 1813 Williams *Law of Clergy* 398 The King as founder of many religious houses had a corrody for his vadelets, and a pension for a chaplain 1861 Rilfy tr. *Carpenter's Liber Albus* 40 As soon as the Sheriffs are sworn, all the Servants of their office—clerks, serjeants and their vadlets —shall also be sworn

‖ **Vade-mecum** (vē·dĕ mē·kŭm). Also **vade mecum.** [L., *vāde* imper sing. of *vādĕre* to go + *mēcum* with me So F., Sp., Pg *vademecum* (Pg. also *-meco*)]

1 A book or manual suitable for carrying about with one for ready reference (Sometimes used as the title of such a work.)

1629 (*title*), Vade Mecum A Manuall of Essayes Morall, Theologicall 1649 P Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 405 Among the very Ethiopians this book was in such repute, that the Ethiopian Eunuch made it his (Vade mecum) his companion in his journey. 1679 (*title*), A Vade-mecum for the Lovers of Musick 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op* Introd, It is a sort of family Opera. The husband's vade-mecum, and is very necessary for all married men to have in their houses 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 128 The Odeon shall possess a literary journal, to be a valuable vade-mecum for such persons as are not in the habit of deciding on the merits of theatrical performances 1818 Byron *Juan* I cci, Aristotle's rules, The *Vade Mecum* of the true sublime, Which makes so many poets, and some fools 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Introd. p xv, It is the remains of a handbook for the practitioner; a *vade mecum*, as modern law-writers would call it

fig a 1631 Donne *Select* (1840) 51 His *vade mecum*, the abridgment of all nature, and all law, his own heart, and conscience

2. A thing commonly carried about by a person as being of some service to him

1632 Lithgow *Trav* VIII 355 Gold was my continuall vade Mecum 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 71 Whose Vade mecum is an Aqua vitæ Bottle 1678 *Yng Man's Call* 50 You may safely take it [a maxim] as your *vade mecum* along with you, in reference to the things of this life 1774 'J Collier' *Mus. Trav* App 23 To write a pamphlet against the use of a medicine which had been his *vade mecum* in all his journies.

Vader, southern ME variant of Father.

Vadiation (vēdiē·ʃən). *Law. rare.* [ad med. L *vadiātio*, f *vadiāre* to give security] The action of requiring or giving surety or pledges.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v, Vadiation, *Vadiatio*, in the civil law 1802–12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) IV. 557 *note*, Remedy against. sequestration, or vadiation in this or that shape

†**Vadimony.** *Obs.* Also 6 vady-, 7 vademony. [ad L. *vadimōnium*, f. *vad-, vas* bail, surety.] A pledge or recognisance

1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 2 That they haue ther vadymonies [*printed* -memes] and weddes the xiiii artycle *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit Tongue* (1865) 22 The accent in the fourth syllab from the end, as in mátrimonie, pátrimonie,

vadimonie 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 48 His Obligation was arbitrary and voluntary; not arising from the guilt of sin, but by way of vadimony, and susception. 1699 J. BARRY *Reviv Cordial* (1802) 80 In this work, which he himself, as vademony and surety for God's elect, hath undertaken to. perform

†Va·ding, *vbl. sb Obs.*—[1] [f. VADE *v* [1]] The action or process of disappearing, declining, etc.

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) I 254/2 Yᵉ lyke vadyng of water happened also in the floode of Medewaye

†Va·ding, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 7 vaid-. [f as prec.] Fading, passing away, fleeting, transitory.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* Ep. Ded., The vaine and soone vadynge beautie of the worlde 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.*, etc R j, My Lady fayre whose shape doth shine And glyster in my vading sighte 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng* II lxv (1612) 279 What els is Forme but vaidng aire? 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 53 Thy form's Diuine, no fading, vading flower 1661 *Sir A Haslerig's Last Will & Test* 2 What a vading breath, or light blast is this flash of Honour.

Vadlet: see VADELET.

Vadmal, -mel, varr. (after mod. Scand. forms) of WADMAL.

[1797 *Stat Acc. Scot.* XIV. 326 The old men and women . continue to wear good strong black clothes without dying, called by the ancient Norse, Vadmell] 1851 THORPE *Northern Myth.* I 112, I am Kraka, Coal-black in vadmel! 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* II. 78 The tent was made of coarse heavy vadmal

Vadome, southern ME. variant of FATHOM *sb.*

†Vado·sity. *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *vadōs-us*, f. *vadum* ford] The fact of being fordable.

1658 BURTON *Comm Itin. Antoninus* 224 The word Ford, by reason of the vadosity of the River there, being added.

Va·dy, *a. south-w. dial.* [Of obscure origin.] Damp, moist.

1880 MRS PARR *Adam & Eve* XIII. 188 The grass was too 'vady' for him to sit down upon

‖ Væ. *Obs.* Also 6 ve. [L. *væ* alas!] A denunciation or threatening of woe.

1559 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 79 We should . deserve the wrathful *væ* and vengeance of God 1584 LODGE *Alarm agst Usurers* F iij, The Lord shal place you among the goates, and pronounce his Ve against you. 1602 W. WATSON *Quodl Relig & State* 9 With how many *væes* and woes to you Scribes and Pharisees did he come vpon them? *a*1636 WESTCOTE *View Devonsh.* (1845) 61 There was a *væ* or woe pronounced against them in these words,—'Woe unto you Piltonians, that make cloth without wool'.

Væder, Væie, Vælde, Væle, Væren, Værne, Væx, Væzer, southern ME. varr. FATHER, FEY *a.*, FIELD *sb*, FELE *a.*, FERE *v* [1], FERN *sb*, FAX, FAIR *a.*

Vafand, Vaffand, obs. Sc. ff. *weving* WAVE *v.*

Vafroun, var. WAFROUN *Sc Obs.*

†Va·frous, *a. Obs* Also 6 vaffrous. [f. L. *vafer, vafr-* + -OUS] Sly, cunning, crafty, shifty.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 11 Thinkyng surely that they would neuer longe agree with the Englishmen, accordyng to their olde vaffrous [1550 crafty] varietie. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 17 Divine providence adjudged it best. not to bestow..upon subtle and vafrous people, Courage, and Strength of body 1650 B. *Discoll. manuum* 17 These are subtle, and vafrous Men, who are never solidly, nor honestly Wise. 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* 106 This vafrous and bloudy Treason against the holy Majesty of Christ. 1721 in BAILEY.

Vag, *sb. Devon dial.* [Cf FAG *sb* 2] Dried turf or peat used as fuel, a piece of this.

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W England* II 6 Towards the Mountains, Turf (provincially 'Vags') and Peat (provincially 'Turf'). 1889 *Portfolio* Jan 11/2 In the winter he may turn many an honest penny by the sale of 'vags'. 1895 G MORTIMER *Tales Moors* 224 You can cut as much vag—or peat, as you calls it up country—as you'm a mind to.

Vag, *v. U.S slang* [f. *vag* abbrev of VAGABOND] *trans.* To treat or deal with (one) as a vagabond or vagrant

1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 169, I was arrested as a vagrant As the popular expression went, I got 'vagged'.

Vag, dial. var. FAG *v.*[2]; obs. Sc. f. WAGE *sb*

Vagabond (væ·găbǫnd), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. 5–6 vagabon(e, -bunde, 5–6, 8 -bund, 5–7 -bonde, 7– vagabond; 6 *Sc.* vagabund, -bond; 7, 9 *dial.*, vagabone, 9 *dial.* -bon. [a. OF. *vagabond* (14th c.) or ad. L. *vagābund-us*, f. *vagārī* to wander. Cf. mod.F. *vagabond*, It. *vagabondo*, Sp. and Pg *vagabundo*, *vagamundo*, also G. *vagabund*, *-bond*, Sw. *vagabond*, Du *vagebond* As a sb. the form finally takes the place of the earlier VAGABOND]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of persons, etc. Roaming or wandering from place to place without settled habitation or home; leading a wandering life; nomadic.

a In predicative use.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 16842 O thow blyssed Lady, hyde hem that flen vnto the for helpe, and they that be vagabonde, dyscomfe hem nat 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I xii. (S T S) I 71 Mony of þir pepill vagabound and ouresett with pouerte tuke wagis of þe sabynis. *a*1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I. 322 He staw away..and zeid vagabund dissagysit ane lang quhill 1838 STEPHENS *Trav in Russia* 96/1 Dispersed and vagabond, exiled from their native soil and air, they wander over the face of the earth.

fig. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 256 My look, myn eyen, unswre and vagabounde 1667 MILTON *P L.* XI. 16 To Heav'n thir prayers Flew up, nor missd the way, by envious windes Blow'n vagabond or frustrate

b. In attrib. use (occas. hyphened).

1555 EDEN *Decades* I. IX. (Arb) 97 Owre men suppose them to bee a vagabunde and wanderinge nacion lyke vnto the Scythians 1602 MOUNTJOY *Letter* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II 233 How, as a Vagabond Woodkerne hee may preserve his life, I know not 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom of Rom.* III. 31, I have for my brother and Soveraign, the Prince of Greece, whom but even now I beheld to be a vagabond Girle. 1691 tr. *Emiliane's Observ Journ. Naples* 226 They become soon weary of it and then turn Vagabond-Hermits 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 181 A vagabond Debtor may be cited in whatever Place or Jurisdiction he is found 1784 COWPER *Task* I 559 A vagabond and useless tribe there eat Their miserable meal. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXIX, Those ballads which vagabond minstrels sing to drunken churls 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, We are a vagabond nation now *transf* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* I iv 45 This common bodie, Like to a Vagabond Flagge vpon the Streame, Goes too, and backe. 1638 WILKINS *New World* XII (1707) 98 The Concourse of many little Vagabond Stars, by the union of their Beams. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 299 Those vagabond bodies, the comets.

† c. *spec.* Of soldiers or sailors. *Obs.*

1748 LIND *Lett Rel. Navy* (1757) II 85 If they are to be set at liberty, who are accused of perjury, how is a vagabond seaman to be found, when he comes to England? 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 519, I do not know what measures to take about our vagabond soldiers

† 2. (See quot. and cf. EXTRAVAGANT *a.* 2.) *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T S.) 258 3it is thare othir lawis callit lawis extravaganis, that is for to say lawis vagabounds, that ar nocht incorporit in othir bukis of lawis of Lombardy

3. Inclined to stray or gad about without proper occupation; leading an unsettled, irregular, or disreputable life; good-for-nothing, rascally, worthless.

1630 *Greene's Fr. Bacon* II i. (Q.[2]), Where be these vagabond [1594 vacabond] knaues, that they attend no better on their Master? 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 66 Some idle vagabond Clarks that had procured themselves to be put in Orders. 1741–3 WESLEY *Jrnl* (1749) 9 A clergyman came into the room, and ask'd aloud, with a tone unusually sharp, 'Where those vagabond fellows were?' 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port* civ, A most vagabond crew! 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* II 123 He took a ceremonious leave of the Crow chieftain, and his vagabond warriors *c* 1870 B. HARTE *Coyotte* Poems (1886) 16 Lop-eared and large-jointed, but ever alway A thoroughly vagabond outcast in gray.

4. Of or pertaining to, characteristic or distinctive of, a homeless wanderer.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 104 By suche vagabounde beggerie, they make beleeue, that they canne foresay and deuine 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III. iii. 89 Let them pronounce the steepe Tarpeian death, Vagabond exile, I would not buy Their mercie 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 40 Voyages by Sea and Land, and a vagabond life. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* IV. Dram Wks 1874 IV 406 Rase from thy memory my sinful hours, And all my little vagabond amours 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* I vi. (1840) 73 Satan being confined to a vagabond, wandering, unsettled condition. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II 27 They have the true vagabond abhorrence of all useful..employments. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i I. 7 Abandoning his vagabond propensities and becoming stationary 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 23 This book is well-suited for your migratory needs, and vagabond habits.

5. *fig.* Roving, straying; not subject to control or restraint.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. i, My heart is a vain heart, a vagabond and unstable heart. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd, The brood of Belial, .to whom no liberty is pleasing but unbridl'd and vagabond lust without pale or partition. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 455 The Inconstant has a vagabond Soul, without any settled Place of Abode 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 195 In that house are many mansions, the boisterous sanctuary of a vagabond polytheism.

B. *sb* **1** One who has no fixed abode or home, and who wanders about from place to place; *spec.* one who does this without regular occupation or obvious means of support; an itinerant beggar, idle loafer, or tramp; a vagrant.

a. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 653 Now shall all the cursinges of your lawe, Opon yow [i e. the Jews] fall most myschevose, & be knawen of vagabundes ouer awe. 1496 LD BOTHWELL in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. I. 24 Evere day throw þam þir vagabunds escapis, cummyn to Perkin. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 25 And yeet theese wretched vagabunds hard destenye scourgeth.

β. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 2 Every vagabounde, heremyte, or beggar able to labre, or clerk, pilgryme, or shipman. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I xii. (S T S) I 69 Gif þai suld pas as vagabounds and vncertane pepill throw þare howsis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 354 The dogge defend[s] our houses from theeues, vagabounides, lewde fellowes 1594 R ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 60 b, Some of them hauing bin vagabounds and beggers 1635 *Reg. Privy Counc. Scotl.* Ser II. VI. 5 Haveing corrupted all the equipage of the ship, who are bot vagabounds. 1706 STEVENS *Span Dict*, *Vagamundear*, to play the vagabound, to strole about

γ 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XVII. 5 The iewes toke vnto them evyll men wich were vagabondes and gadered a company 1575 in *Maitland Club Misc.* I. 120 All wagabondis and idill personis that hes nocht quhairupoun to sustene thame selfis 1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit* III. v. 106 b, The third [sort] consisteth of thriftlesse poore, as. the vagabond that will abide no wheres, but runneth vp and downe from place to place (as it were seeking woorke and finding none) 1605 *London Prodigal* V i, For shame, betake you to some honest Trade And liue not thus so like a Vagabond *a* 1629 HINDE *S Bruen* XXX. (1641) 94 Such assemblies are..a very randavous of all rogues, and vagabonds. 1684 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* 22 If they do this, they are put in Prison as idle Vagabonds. 1736 *Gentl. Mag* VI. 718/1 A Bill, for the more effectual punishing Rogues and Vagabonds 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 376 His relations, dishonoured in the public estimation, abandon their home, and become vagabonds. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III 95 Issuing forth as a vagabond to spread the infection of idleness and vice 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XVIII, We have more vagabonds in the forest than I like. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* II III. I. 8 He was a stroller and a vagabond, so far as social status went, an idle rogue.

transf 1602 *2nd Pt Return Parnass* III IV. 1352 You grandsyre Phœbus with your louely eye, The firmaments eternall vagabond

Comb 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 233 They were loose people and abjects..who vagabondlike wandred up and down the Countrey. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr Exped R. Zaire* i. (1818) 16 This corps being composed of the most ragged, bare-legged, sans-culotte vagabond-looking wretches. *δ* 1567 HARMAN (*title*), A Caueat for Commen Cursetors Vulgarely called Vagabones. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 124 Wee ar noe vagabones, wee ar no arrant Rogues that doe runne with plaies about the country [1842 (see 2 b)] 1901 TROTTER *Gall Gossip* 188 Rogues an vagabons.

b. A nomad *rare.*

1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu* XX ii. (1758) II 3 Hospitality is found in the most admirable perfection among nations of vagabonds. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 108 They claimed to be thorough mountaineers, and first-rate hunters—the common boast of these vagabonds of the wilderness

c. *Vagabond's discoloration, disease, skin* (see quots.).

1876 GREENHOW in *Trans Clinical Soc.* IX. 46 These cases have received the special name of 'Vogt's *Vagabonden-Krankheit*', which I have rendered into English as 'Vagabond's Discoloration', because this discoloration of skin is..brought on by long-continued exposure, dirty habits and the irritation of vermin. 1890 F. TAYLOR *Man Pract. Med.* (1891) 893 The disease has then been called *prurigo senilis*, and also *vagabond's disease* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 701 The vagabond's disease, or *Morbus errorum* of Greenhow. *Ibid* 866 Excoriations, wheals and pustules are produced by scratching which, if long continued, may produce a brown, leather-like condition—the so-called vagabond's skin seen in tramps.

2. A disreputable or worthless person; an idle, good-for-nothing fellow; a rascal or rogue (sometimes without serious implication of bad qualities).

1686 tr. *Chardin's Travels Persia* 178, I spoke in the mildest Terms imaginable: which nothing mov'd this Vagabond. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VI, No young vagabond could be brought to bear its contemplation for a moment. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. iii, I couldn't be such a vagabond of a husband. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 316 The dishonest, scheming vagabonds'

b. Used as a term of reproof or abuse.

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* x, Mind, on your peril, you old vagabone, don't let them fight that badger without me. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* IV, You were eaves-dropping at that door, you vagabond! 1884 PAE *Eustace* 66 'What are you lying there for, you lazy vagabond?' roared Randolph.

Vagabond (væ·găbǫnd), *v.* Also 7 vagabound, -bund. [f VAGABOND *sb.* Cf. F. *vagabonder* (1526).] *intr.* To roam or wander (*about*) as or like a vagabond or vagrant; to vagabondize. Also with *it.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 414 In this sort vagabonding in those vntroden places, they were guided [etc]. 1611 COTGR s.v. *Rodé*, That hath roamed, wandered, vagabonded it all the countrey ouer. *c* 1614 SIR W MURE *Dido & Æneas* III 27 [Dido] vagabounding in ane heavy cace Through fields vnknowne, accompanyed by none. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI 357 Vagabonding about from inn to inn. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lvi, Why is he not in my counting house at Amsterdam, instead of vagabonding it out yonder? 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 2/1 The said son went vagabonding about the world.

Hence **Va gabonding** *vbl sb.*

a 1628 F GREVIL *Cælica* XII, Cupid, thou naughtie Boy, when thou wert loathed, Naked and blind, for Vagabunding noted.

Vagabondage (væ·găbǫndédʒ). [f. VAGABOND *sb.* + -AGE, or a F. *vagabondage* (1798).]

1 The state, condition, or character of a vagabond; life or conduct characteristic of or resembling that of a vagabond; idle or unconventional wandering or travelling; vagabondism.

1813 [implied in *Vagabondager*: see below]. 1813 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII 336 That love of bird's-nesting and vagabondage, which..is inherent in all boys 1858 *Times* 4 Nov 6/2 [The Ionians] have been elevated from the lowest grade of Mediterranean vagabondage. 1871 HOLME LEE *Miss Barrington* I. VII 102 Spring arrived and he grew restless again and betook himself to vagabondage and the streets

fig 1863 LECKY in *Mem* (1909) II. 34, I have been indulging in an enormous amount of literary vagabondage. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* XXII. 171 Her random sketches—some of them mere vagabondage of the pencil, jotted down half unconsciously

2. Vagabonds collectively; persons of a vagabond class or order.

1855 [J. D. BURN] *Autobiogr. Beggar Boy* (1859) 137 One of the immediate consequences of their conduct would be, to let loose the whole vagabondage of the country 1903 *Times* 14 Feb. 11/5 They are already bringing a good deal of rural vagabondage to London.

Hence **Vagabo·ndager,** one who practises vagabondage.

1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv Diary* (1862) II. 52 At midnight I entered my carriage, and found myself in solitude with a cheerless imagination ..Thus vagabondagers pay for their temporary pleasures.

†Vagabo·ndial, *a. Obs.*—[1] In 7 -bundiall. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] = next.

1615 J. H. *Worlds Folly* C b, The recollection of the vagabundiall Iewes into the sheepe-fold of Iesus Christ.

Vagabondical, *a. rare.* Also 6–7 vagabund-. [f as prec. + -ICAL.] Roaming, wandering; vagabondish.

1576 FLEMING tr *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 35 Dogges which are taught and exercised to daunce in measure, and sundry such properties, which they learne of theyr vagabundicall masters 1658 COKAINE *Obst. Lady* II 1, He vaticinated future Occurents by the mysterious influences of the sublime Stars, and vagabundical Planets.

a 1864 G. DANIEL *Merrie Eng.* xiv, Joe Haynes .was the hero of a variety of vagabondical adventures

Vagabonding (væ găbɒndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. VAGABOND *v.*]

1. That roams or wanders as, or in the manner of, a vagabond. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Songs in Astr. & Stella* v xii. (Grosart) I 86, I now then staine thy white with vagabonding shame. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III xiii 610 Even vagabonding roagues .have their magnificences and voluptuousnesse. 1614 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Wks* (1913) I 13, I On euery part my vagabounding Sight Did cast. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III 111 A vagabonding Guest, Transported here and there. *Ibid* 118 Concerning vagabonding Greekes, and their counterfeit Testimonials 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 571 The sword went fairly straight along its vagabonding road.

2. Characterized by roaming or wandering; vagabondish.

Not clearly distinct from the *vbl. sb.* used *attrib.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 472 These iewels certainely with their disguising sleights, they haue pilfred in their vagabounding race. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X 283 Some would spend our prime's best age In vagabonding pilgrimage 1904 A. B. PATERSON *Poems* 92 And through our blood there runs The vagabonding love of change.

†Vagabo·ndious, *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f VAGABOND *sb.*] Vagabond, vagrant.

1661 in *MSS. Ho. Lords* (Rep. Hist MSS Comm.) VII. 153 [The whole trade of cardmaking and wire drawing was nearly spoiled by] vagabondious persons.

Vagabondish (væ·găbɒndiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec.]

1. Pertaining or appropriate to, characteristic of, a vagabond or vagabonds.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 97 All this has a shew of business, though of a light vagabondish kind 1868 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* II. 1, There was a vagabondish kind of foppery in his costume 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 871 The vagabondish spirit engendered by their long journey.

2. Of the nature of a vagabond; somewhat like a vagabond in conduct or life.

1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 105 By far the larger number of those who apply to the traveller for charity are vagabondish in their instincts and indolent in their habits. 1881 *Times* 5 July 9 This vain and vagabondish mendicant

Vagabondism (væ·găbɒndiz'm). [f. as prec.]

1. = VAGABONDAGE 1.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II 139 Who, after forty years of indigence and vagabondism, is admitted into the first societies 1859 *Hist. Cant* in *Slang Dict.* p. ix, The Gypsies were not long in the country before they found native imitators. Vagabondism is peculiarly catching 1888 *Charity Organis. Rev.* April 145 Vagabondism as a licit mode of life.

b. A rascally or knavish act. *rare.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v (1904) 188 All errors and perversities of his, even those stealings of ribbons, aimless confused miseries and vagabondisms

2. = VAGABONDAGE 2. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1872 BREWER *Eng. Studies* (1881) iv. 196 All the vagabondism of the kingdom had scented the fray

Vagabondize (væ găbɒndəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To live, wander, or go about as, or in the manner of, a vagabond; to roam or travel in a free, idle, unconstrained, or unconventional manner, to play the vagabond.

a. With indefinite *it.*

1611 COTGR., *Roder*, to roame, wander, vagabondize it. 1776 *Ann Reg., Charact.* 35/2 After thus vagabondizing it for some time, he was discovered by the consul 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* III, How much earlier he would have found her by staying quietly at Tergou, than by vagabondizing it all over Holland.

b. In ordinary use Freq. with advs. and preps.

1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 39 No modest woman would go vagabondizing about the country. 1795 tr *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist* II 223 The streets would be filled with wretches, vagabondizing round the palaces of sloth. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* July 38 Peoples among whom his fortunes cast him while vagabondizing in the remotest corners of the globe. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXVI, That scapegrace had vagabondised all over Europe as a newspaper correspondent. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 87, I .acquired a taste for vagabondising about among the poor

fig. 1864 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* III, The surgeon's thoughts went vagabondizing away from the little coffee-room. 1868 — *Birds of Prey* v. III, My thoughts went vagabondising off to Charlotte

Hence **Va·gabondizer.**

1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 362 The itinerant traveller and poetical or artistic vagabondiser.

Vagabondizing (væ·găbɒndəizin), *vbl sb* [f. prec. + -ING^{1}] The action of the verb; idle or unconventional wandering; an occasion of this.

1829 SIR A. W. CALCOTT *Lett. to Chantrey* 18 Aug., A note we have had from the Phillips to join you in a vagabondizing to Hampstead 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XVIII 203 The Continental tour had, with poor Goldsmith, been little better than a course of literary vagabondizing 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXI, Then, vagabondising came natural to you, from the beginning?

Va·gabondizing, *ppl. a.* [-ING^{2}.]

1. That vagabondizes, vagabond.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 200 We have a pretty considerable idea of how those vagabondising ragamuffins spend the hours of the day 1855 *Household Wds.* XII 168 Her wicked, vagabondising, brandy-drinking husband.

2. Characterized by, devoted or inclined to, wandering or vagabondage.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII 349 [They] would prefer labour to a vagabondising life 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 175 They .fade away with the dawn and are not beheld any more till vagabondising time begins again 1883 MISS C. F. WOOLSON *Anne* 377 July already felt a strong affection in his capacious vagabondizing heart for the stranger

Va·gabondry. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. VAGABOND *sb* + -RY.] = VAGABONDAGE 1.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 3 Preamble, Idlenes and Vagabundrye is the mother and roote of all theftes 1611 COTGR., *Maraudise*, beggerie, roguerie, idle knauerie, base vagabondrie 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1257 A base vagabondry, *mendicamonium* 1869 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls* (1897) 257 We went through Dropmore with unusual vagabondry

†Vagabuncy, later f. VAGABUNCY. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., To banysh ryot, idlenes, ruffianynge vagabuncie [etc.].

†Vagabundulo. *nonce-word.* [f. *vagabund* VAGABOND *sb*] ? A roguish trick.

1631 SHIRLEY *School of Complement* v. iii, Gorgon has had his deuices and vagabunduloes as well as the best on yee.

Vagal (vē găl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. VAG-US + -AL] a. *Vagal nerve*, the vagus or pneumogastric nerve. b. Of, pertaining to, or affecting this.

1854 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I 205 The exoccipitals are perforated to give exit to the vagal and hypoglossal nerves 1885 MCWILLIAM in *Jrnl. Physiol.* VI. 223 The effects of vagal stimulation were frequently investigated. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 816 The upper vagal roots are more concerned in inspiration than the lower ones.

†Va·gancy. *Obs. rare.* [f. VAGANT *a* see -ANCY] A wandering or strolling. Also *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I 1, That our happinesse may orbe it selfe into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight. 1641 BROME *Jovinall Crew* v, *Springlove* My humble suit is that you will be pleas'd To let me walk upon my known occasions this Sommer *Lawyer* Fie! Canst not yet leave off those Vagancies?

†Va·gant, *a* (and *pres. pple.*). *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **vagaunt,** 5–6 **-aunte,** 5–6, 8 **vagant,** 5 **-ante.** [a. OF. *vagant, vagaunt*, or L. *vagant-, vagans*, pres. pple. of *vagārī* to wander.]

1. Wandering, roaming, roving, travelling or moving from place to place; having no settled home or abiding-place. Cf. VAGRANT *a.* 3

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* IV. 12 Vagaunt and fer fugitif thow shalt be vpon the erthe alle the daies of thi lijf. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 135 In the tyme of Hinguar and Hubba, Ardulphus the bischop was vagante longe with þe body of Seynte Cuthberte. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. x, For al we haue be disparbled & longe haue be vagant on the see. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 407 b/1 Thus Josaphat was two yere vagaunte & erryd in deserte. 1517 WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* A ij, I am the fyrste in the shyppe vagaunte with the other fooles. 1578 *Sc. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II 170 Thocht vagant freirs faine wald lie, The trueth will furth

2. Devious, erratic. *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* v 6 Bi the path of lif thei gon not; vagaunt ben the goingus of hir, and vnserchable 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 50. 1/1 By so Vagant a Proceedure, it is a Chance but he must hear some points of Duty repeated.

3. Of thoughts: Wandering.

c 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 42 Yt can not sturre vp yt selfe from wandryng and vagant thoughtes that yt is accustomyd in *Ibid.* 165 Also the harte oughte fulle besyly to be kepte from all vagaunte thoughtes.

Vagara(u)nt, -ent, obs forms of VAGRANT.

Vagare, obs. form of VAGARY.

Vaga·rian. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as next + -AN] One given to vagaries or whims.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Vagarious (văgē·riəs), *a.* [f. VAGARY *sb.*]

†1. Variable, inconstant, changing. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1798 R. P. *Tour in Wales* (MS.) 36 Thus life's vagarious tenure passes on! And thus, the scenic vision glows with change!

2. Marked or characterized by, full of, subject to, vagaries; erratic.

1827 *Examiner* 701/1 The Travels of Wilhelm Meister, wild, vagarious, and disconnected as it is *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 153 Mr. Wirgman's mind was somewhat attuned to psychology, but he was cracky and vagarious 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 134 The work is free from the vagarious theorizing.

3. Wandering, roaming, roving.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* April 661 Sharp interruption from the vagarious horned enemy. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 363/2 The history of the vagarious canary, Kiki

Hence **Vaga·riously** *adv.*

1892 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 17 Nov., An idly planned and vagariously disposed though always picturesque college retreat.

Vaga·rish, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec.]

1. Of the eyes: Disposed to wander; wandering.

1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 40 His eyes were oft vagarish 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 230 My people's eyes were all vagarish While striving your hard phrases to conjecture

2. Somewhat vagarious or whimsical.

1819 KEATS in Ld. Houghton *Life* (1848) II 26 But you knowing my unsteady and vagarish disposition will [etc.]

Vaga·risome, *a.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Vagarious, capricious.

1883 *Bazaar* 5 Sept. 259 Early autumn clothing is slightly vagarisome, and steady observation is necessary in order to determine what is 'worn' from what is 'put on'.

Vaga·rist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST] One who is subject to vagaries; a vagarious person

1888 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 24 May, The Prohibition party are now free from..suspicion of being vagarists.

Vagarity (văgē·rĭti). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Capricious irregularity or variability.

1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II 89/1 Instances of vagarity are noticeable with each Prince of Wales, many of whom seem to have ignored the title [of Duke of Cornwall]

Vagary (văgē·ri), *sb.* Also 6–7 **vagare,** 6 **-arie** [prob. ad. L. *vagārī* (It. *vagare*) to wander. Cf. FEGARY]

†1. A wandering or devious journey or tour; a roaming about or abroad; an excursion, ramble, stroll *Obs.*

Freq. in the 17th c., chiefly in verbal phrases as *to fetch, make,* or *take a vagary.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI 24 The Irish enimie spieing that the citizens were accustomed to fetch such od vagaries, they laid in sundrie places for their comming. 1582 — *Æneis* II (Arb.) 44 Thee gates vncloased they skud with a huely vagare 1600 PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 19 These haue often vagaries ouer the deserts vnto the prouince of Tedgear *c* 1623 *Soc. Cond. People Anglesey* (1860) 40 To entice his neighbours wifes to leave their husbands and to follow him by turns, into other countreys, and after a long vagare, to return again 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I v. 12 A hot Sun-shine will quickly prompt them out of their Hives to take a short vagary 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 320 The like did Dinah, when she made a needless vagary to see the daughters of the land. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit. Rev. Fox's Bk. Mart* II 413 Whether it is likely that such a person should be permitted to make a walking vagary throughout all London

transf. and *fig. c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 237 Torridge, after a long vagary, making many meanders, emptieth itself in the sea 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* XVI. (1665) 359 Our hearts are soon gone away from the duty in hand, and taken a vagary to the furthest part of the world 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. XXII, My aunt Dinah and the coachman led us a vagary some millions of miles into the very heart of the planetary system.

†b. *To play his vagary,* of a horse, to leave or refuse to follow the proper or desired course. *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* I. II If he will then play his vagarie, beate him forthwith with your wand

†2. A wandering in speech or writing; a rambling from the subject under consideration; a digression or divagation. *Obs.* (passing into sense 5).

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 Countenauncinge oute the matter ether with tunge or penne withoute the same discoursinge vagaries 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes & Sp.* To Rdr. a ij, His histories seeme not idle tales, or impertinent vagaries, but very truthes 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 15 When ever he was at a loss, that the people might not perceive it, he presently would fall into a wordy vagary. 1682 — *Answ. Dodwell* IV 54 You must talk at other rates than you have done in your tedious fallacious Vagaries. 1762 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 451 Mr. Beckford had his vagaries as usual, and gave the House a little prelude of what they were to expect.

3. A departure or straying from the ordered, regular, or usual course of conduct, decorum, or propriety; a frolic or prank, esp. one of a freakish nature. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (passing into sense 4).

1588 BARINGTON *Prof. Exp. Lord's Pr.* (1596) 274 A short vagare .layde a grinding griefe vpon his conscience during life. 1593 H. BARNES *Parth. & Parth.* vi, I will be His bail for this offence; and if he make Another such vagary, take of me A pawn. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (1849) 21 Hee that might doe well and would not, when hee wanteth shal be unpittied.., then shall you hear of your olde vagaries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 614 Strait they chang'd their minds, Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell, As they would dance 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 96 Would your Son engage in some Frolic, or take a Vagary, were it not better he should do it with, than without your Knowledge? 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* I IV, Ye Goblins and Fairys, With Frisks and Vagarys 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Vagaries,* frolicks, wild rambles. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III *House-Warming,* That should she incline to play such a vagary She could turn a knight into a waggon of hay 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II 100, I could not sleep. I was too much amused at the vagaries of my new acquaintances [*sc.* rats], and kept watching them

fig. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Let us hear what vagaries fancy has been playing in your mind.

†b. Without article: Frolic, gambolling. *Obs.*

1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 401 Here—there, Up, down, she dances it; now far, now near, In mad and riotous vagary.

4. A capricious, fantastic, or eccentric action or piece of conduct.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* V III, An old bachelor, as I am, .is not troubled With these fine vagaries 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 The Vagaries of a Child are not more ridiculous than the Circumstances which are heaped up in my Memory 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. XXI. 162 She .not having so great a fortune to support vagaries, would have shone in Italy 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. VI, A noble natural Courtesy shines through him, beautifying his vagaries 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* IV 409 Ignorance and vanity once unbridled knew no limit to the vagaries .into which they ran 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. LXXXVI 150 The sentiment of the nation at large acts but slowly in restraining the vagaries of one particular State

b. A caprice or trick *of* fortune, fancy, the brain, a malady, etc.

1717 DENNIS *Remarks Pope's Homer* Pref A, A vagary of fortune who is sometimes pleased to be frolicsome. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 27 The vagaries of the perspective, originating in such an arrangement, were rather amusing 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 17, I must yet notice another and a peculiar vagary of his malady 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev & Cure Dis* I. IV 123 To follow the vagaries of fashion.

5. An erratic play of fancy, a fantastic, eccentric, or extravagant idea or notion. (Cf. 2.)

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI xxxii 218 These ideal vagaries, which, for the time, realize pain or pleasure to us 1771 GRAY in *Corr w Nicholls* (1843) 137 But by all means curb these vagaries and wandering imaginations. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *To Contemplation* Rem (1825) 384, I alone, A wayward youth, misled by Fancy's vagaries, Remain'd unsettled. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* I § 2. 77 Every system that would land in such a conclusion is a mere logical vagary. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. 270 *note*, But it is worse than useless to record the vagaries of Apocalyptic interpretation.

†Vaga·ry, *v. Obs.* [Cf. prec.] *intr.* To wander or roam. Also *transf.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vagare*, to vagarie, or range, to straie abroade. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 224 The marishes and lower grounds lying vpon the three riuers that vagary vp to her. 1611 COTGR., *Vaucrer*, to raunge, roame, vagarie, wander, idle it vp and downe. 1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 60 Though he might decline Law, yet he vagari'd not therefrom 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1257 To vagary, *vagari, palari*

†Vaga·tion. *Obs* Also 4 **vagacyone**, 5–6 **-cion**, 6 **-cyon**, **-tione.** [ad. L. *vagātiōn-*, *vagātio*, n. of action f. *vagārī* to wander. Cf OF. *vagation* (Godef), Pg *vagação.*] The action of wandering, straying, or departing from the proper or regular course; an instance or occasion of this; a wandering, rambling, roaming; an aberration. In *lit.* and *fig.* use

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* (1866) 14 Whene þe mynde es stablede sadely with-owtten changynge and vagacyone in Godd *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 42 For this vagacion is caused of dulnes, and of heuynes of harte. 1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III XXVII 219 Chase fro myn hert all maner darkenes, stablysshe the great vagacions of my mynde that I suffre. 1549 *Compl Scot.* XIII. 111 Ane of his familiar frendis inquyrit hym of the cause of his inconstant vagatione. 1597 HARVEY *Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III 53 Neuerthelesse can I accuse you of laznes, for all this time of your vagation, with you I thinke the Signe hath been in Pisces 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 291 Socrates, offended at the bold and blind vagations of men, in their disputations about the measures of the sunne. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV II 100 By this so curious and exact a Libration, unseemly Contortions and Vagations of the Eye are prevented. 1714 — *Astro-Theol.* IV V (1769) 118 But I have myself observed a greater vagation in the third satellite

†Vage, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. ad. It. *vago.* Cf. VAGINESS] Fine, handsome

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V § 4. 198 The finer gold, the richer stones, the more vage and beautifull iewell.

Vage, southern dial. var. FAGE *v.*; obs f. VAGUE *sb.* and *v.*; obs. or dial. f VOYAGE; obs. Sc. f. WAGE *v.*, WEDGE *sb.* **Vageit,** obs Sc f. WAGED *ppl. a.* **Vageowr,** obs. Sc. f WAGER (soldier). **Vager,** obs. Sc. f VAGUER (wanderer), WAGER (soldier). **Vagging,** dial. var. FAGGING *vbl. sb.*

Vagi- (vē·dʒəi), comb. form of L *vagus* VAGUE *a.*, occurring in a few botanical terms, as *va·giform*, *vagine rvose* adjs. (see quots).

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Vagiformis*, .applied by de Candolle to leaves of cellular plants when their false nervures are dispersed without order or regularity; vagiform 1866 *Treas Bot* 1199 *Vaginervose*, having the veins arranged without any order

†Va·gient, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *vāgient-em*, pres. pple. of *vāgīre* to cry, squall] Of infants, infancy, etc Crying, squalling, wailing.

1628 GAULE *Pract Theo* (1629) 417 There shall be nor vagient Youngling, nor decrepit Ageling 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II IV III xlii, But for the cradle of the Cretian Jove, And guardians of his vagient Infancie, What sober man but sagely will reprove? 1659 — *Immort. Soul* (1662) 142 The vagient cries of the Infant Jupiter amidst the dancings of the Cretick Corybantes

‖Vagina (vădʒəi·nă). Pl. **vaginæ** (-əi·nī), **vaginas.** [L *vāgīna* sheath, scabbard. Cf. F. *vagin* (1762), †*vagine*, Pg. *vagina.*]

1. *Anat.* and *Med* The membranous canal leading from the vulva to the uterus in women and female mammals.

1682 GIBSON *Anat* 20 It has passages .for the neck of the Bladder, and in Women for the vagina of the Womb. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I 95 The upper end of the vagina is joined to the circumference of the lips of the os uteri. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV 21 Neither could we discover by the touch any communication between the rectum and vagina. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* VIII. 174 The true polypus is usually found in the nostrils, the pharynx, the uterus, or the vagina. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text bk Zool.* 490 In the Marsupials the two vaginæ open separately on the floor of the urinogenital sinus

b. A canal or organ having similar form or function in other animals; a genital passage.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV. 146 This vessel, which consists of a double tunic, in the cabbage-butterfly terminates the vagina. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 358 Female generative organs of the Queen Bee.. *e*, vagina, or common excretory duct.

2. A part or formation serving as or suggestive of a sheath; a sheath-like covering, organ, or part; a theca.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* VIII IV. (1727) 363 *note*, The Female hath vaginæ prettily furrow'd, the Male smooth. *Ibid.* 365 Many of them provided with the finest Articulations, and Foldings, for the Wings to be withdrawn, and neatly laid up in their Vaginæ, and Cases 1771 *Encycl Brit* I. 191/1 The fibres [of the muscles] are .distinguished by membranous, cellular, or adipose septa, as by so many particular vaginæ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 361 *Vagina* (the Vagina), the jointed sheath of the *Promuscis*, representing the *Labium* in a perfect mouth.

b. *Bot.* = SHEATH *sb*[1] 2 b

1720 P BLAIR *Bot Ess* I. 28 Sometimes they are covered with a Vagina or Sheath at the top 1731 P MILLER *Gard Dict.* s.v. *Narcissus*, The Empalement, which commonly rises out of a membranous *Vagina.* 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* I II 95 Occasionally the petiole embraces the branch from which it springs, and in such cases is said to be sheathing; and is even called a sheath or vagina, as in grasses 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 75 The sheathing portion. or vagina

c. *Sculpture.* The lower part of a terminus, out of which the bust or figure appears to rise. (So F. *gaîne.*) *rare*—[0].

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v, The Vagina is that long Part between the Base and the Capital, and is found in divers Manners, and with divers Ornaments.

Hence **Vagi·na-less** *a*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 1061, I have recently pointed out the process by which the embryo dracunculi quit the body of the vaginaless parent worm.

Vaginal (vădʒəi năl, væ dʒinăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. F. *vaginal* (1762), Pg. *vaginal.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Anat.* and *Med.* Of the nature of, having the form or function of, a sheath, serving as a sheath. *Vaginal process*, a process or apophysis of the lower portion of the temporal bone, partially enclosing the styloid process.

1726 MONRO *Anatomy* 164 The Cavity between the Zygomatic, Auditory and vaginal Process 1767 *Phil Trans* LVII. 295 The vaginal coat of the testicle 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 55 A bony lamina, called the vaginal process , which forms the posterior limit of the glenoid cavity. 1873 MIVART *Elem Anat.* 80 A sharp ridge runs inwards and forwards from the root of the styloid process. This ridge is termed the vaginal process 1899 *Syd Soc Lex* s.v , Vaginal coat of the eye, capsule of Tenon. *Ibid.*, Vaginal tunic.

b. *Bot.* = VAGINANT *a.*

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 75 The vaginal petiolar region is more or less distinctly evident in many Monocotyledonous leaves.

2. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the vagina

1825 GOOD *Study Med* (ed. 2) V. 156 *marg*, The vaginal polypus sometimes dispersed by stimulants and astringents 1840 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 314 The Uterine and Vaginal arteries of the female are derived from the internal iliac, or Ischiatic arteries. 1885 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet Med & Surg* 36 The vaginal canal becomes much contracted in advanced life. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* I. 688 Vaginal and labial hernia may be mistaken for the mucous cysts of those parts.

b. Of instruments: Used in dealing with, or operating on, the vagina

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2687/2 Vaginal speculum. *Ibid*, Vaginal syringe. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Surg. Instr Catal.* 411 Vaginal and uterine instruments.

B. *sb* A vaginal artery or muscle.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis Women* (ed 3) 52 Sim's instrument, on the other hand, elevates the posterior vaginal.

Vaginalitis (vædʒinăləi·tis) *Path.* [f. prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vaginal coat or tunic of the testicles

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 134 Vaginalitis, although a very frequent, is not a constant symptom, and is always consecutive to the inflammation of the epididymis

Vaginant, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L *vāgīnant-*, *vāgīnans*, f. *vāgīna* sheath. So F. *vaginant*] = SHEATHING *ppl a* b.

1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* III. vii. (1765) 191 *Vaginant*, forming a *Vagina* or Sheath; when the Base of the Leaf forms a cylindric Tube that invests the Branch 1851 G. F. RICHARDSON *Geol.* VII 203 Sessile leaves are sometimes vaginant, that is, sheathing, as in grasses.

Vaginate, *a. rare* [ad. mod.L *vāgīnāt-us*, f. as prec.: cf. next and VAGINATED *ppl. a.*] Enclosed in a sheath or vagina; invaginate.

1849 CRAIG, *Vaginate, Vaginated*, in Botany, sheathed, invested by the tubular base of the leaf, as a stem. 1856 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 190 Penis vaginate simple, with a small posterior accessory part. *Ibid.* 300 Mouth composed of a rostellum, retractile, vaginate at the base. 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1320 *Vaginatus*, cased, sheathed, vaginate.

†Vaginate, *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. L *vāgīna* : cf. prec.] To sheathe (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Phillips (1658) substitutes '*Vagination*, a sheathing'.

†Vaginated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].] = VAGINATE *a.*

1698 *Phil Trans.* XX. 402 Those above are wholly vaginated (or sheathed) and come trifoliate at every Joynt 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* VIII. 445 The rest of the vaginated stem touches no other part of the whole cavity. 1849 [see VAGINATE *a*]

Va·gine. *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *vāgīna* VAGINA.] A scabbard (Cockeram, 1623).

Vagini-, comb. f. of L *vāgīna* sheath (see VAGINO-) in a few scientific terms, as *vaginiform* adj.; **vaginigluteus**, a muscle acting upon the sheath of the thigh, also *vaginigluteal* adj; †**vaginipennous** *a.*, of beetles, having the wings covered with a sheath; coleopterous.

A few other instances of scientific or technical usage are given in some recent Dicts, as *vaginicoline*, *vaginicolous*, *vaginiferous*, *vaginipennate* adjs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III. XV. (1686) 141 All vaginipennous or sheath-winged insects, as Beetles and Dorrs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vaginipennous*, pertaining to such flies, which have their wings cloased as it were in sheaths or cases, as the Beetle hath Dr. B[owne] 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 1320 *Vaginiformis*, ..vaginiform.

‖Vaginismus (vædʒini·zmŏs). *Path.* [mod. L. (Sims), f. *vāgīna.*] Painful spasmodic contraction of the vagina; vulvismus.

1866 J. M. SIMS *Uterine Surg* 326 By the term vaginismus I mean an excessive hyperæsthesia of the hymen and vulvar outlet. 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 443 The patient then left for two months, but was readmitted as the vaginismus still persisted

Vaginitis (vædʒinəi tis). *Path* [f as prec. + -ITIS. Cf. F. *vaginite*] Inflammation of the vagina.

1846 G E. DAY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* II 96 He found other forms of infusoria in the pus from syphilitic vaginitis. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 187 Vaginitis is more common than any other form of gonorrhœa in women. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 443 Spasm of sphincter vaginæ marked, with some vaginitis and endocervicitis.

Vagino- (vădʒəi·no), used as a comb. form of L *vāgīna* in some scientific terms, as †**vaginopennous**, = *vaginipennous*; **vagi·noscope**, an instrument for examining the vagina; **vagino-vesical**, pertaining to the vagina and the bladder.

Recent Dicts. give a number of others in *Med*, *Path.*, or *Surg*, as *vagino-fixation*, *vaginotomy*, *vagino-abdominal*, *-labial*, *-vulvar* adjs. (Cf. F. *vaginolabial*, *-peritonéal*, *-vésical*, etc)

1755 JOHNSON, *Lady bird*, a small red insect vaginopennous. 1825 GOOD *Study Med* (ed 2) V 154 Vagino-vesical prolapse. Prolapse of the vagina dragging the bladder along with it. 1866 J M SIMS *Uterine Surg.* 33 Dr Routh. has detected pregnancy by means of his vaginoscope.

‖Vaginula (vădʒəi nĭzlă). Pl. **vaginulæ.** *Zool.* and *Bot* [L. *vāgīnula*, dim. of *vāgīna* VAGINA.] A little sheath or vagina; *esp.* in *Bot.* the capsule or theca enclosing the base of the seta in certain mosses.

a. 1843 WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Animi Kingd.* I I. 18 The external. membrane of the mouth forms a number of pyramidal and globular pouches or vaginulæ.

b 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 1114 Urn-shaped pistillidia , enclosed at first within a calyptra , which is ultimately carried up with them. , leaving often a sheath (vaginula) round the bottom of the fruit-stalk 1863 M J BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* II 20 In *Sphagnum* the vaginula is lifted up on a cylindrical hyaline stalk. 1882 VINES tr *Sachs's Bot.* 360 The basal portion of the growing archegonium becomes swollen out and penetrates down into the tissue of the stem, being nourished and firmly enclosed by it (the vaginula).

Vaginule. *Bot.* [Anglicizing of prec. or a. F. *vaginule.*] = prec.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 380 In *Jungermannia* the sporangia are elevated upon stalks arising out of the vaginule.

†Vaginess *Obs*—[1] [? f. It *vaghezza*, f *vago* VAGE *a.*] Handsomeness, elegance.

1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V § 4. 197 All these [parts of the world] are inameled with a most gratious vaginesse, lustre, and beautie

†Va·git. *Obs*—[1] [ad. L *vāgīt-us*, f. *vāgīre* to cry, squall] A cry, lamentation, wail

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 294 His cruell altars with sad vagits sounde.

†Va·gitate, *v Obs.*—[1] [ad. med L. *vagitāre*, f. L. *vagārī* to wander.] *intr* To roam or travel

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I. VIII (1654) 103 Before the use of the compass was known it was impossible to vagitate a thwart the Ocean.

Vago- (vē·go), used as comb. f. of VAGUS in a few terms of *Anat.* or *Med.* in the sense 'of or pertaining to, denoting, the vagus or pneumogastric nerve (and some other nerve or part)', as *vago-accessory*, *-glossopharyngeal*, *-sympathetic* adjs.

1877 M FOSTER *Physiol.* III. I (1878) 392 In the mixed vago-sympathetic trunk. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 860 Among bulbar nerves the vago-accessory is by far the most frequently attacked. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 811 The hypoglossal root fibres lie in close proximity to those of the vago glossopharyngeal nerve.

†Va·gous, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *vagus* · see VAGUE *a.*] Vagrant or vague, in various senses, departing from or exceeding just or ordinary bounds; irregular, inordinate; unsettled, wandering.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig.* I. I 15 We have no other assurance of it then so wild and vagous a tradition. *Ibid.* III 32, I know not what natural vagous and indetermin'd notion 1684 N S tr *Crit Enq Edit. Bible* IX. 67 The first is only a Vagous way of Disputation, propounding now one thing, now another. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 78 The whole throng of Physicians..crieth it up.. to cure vagous Pains. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 107 Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a vagous Lust, .were called *Spurii.* 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) I. 329 [They] were no doubt liable to vagous and wandering Pains.

Va·grance. *rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Vagrancy.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶9 The understanding may be restrained from that vagrance and dissipation by which it relieves itself after a long intenseness of thought. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. XXII. 197 You'll never mount the airy steep With all your tripping vagrance.

Vagrancy (vē·grănsi). [f. VAGRANT *a.*. see -ANCY.]

1 *fig.* The action or fact of wandering or digressing in mind, opinion, thought, etc.; an instance of this. (Cf. 3)

1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II iii iii lxviii, Curious men will judge't a vagrancy To start thus from my scope. 1778 Johnson in *Boswell* (1831) IV 176 Of this vacillation and vagrancy of mind, I impute a great part to a fortuitous and unsettled life 1808 Han. More *Cælebs* II 200 Poetry. has of late too much degenerated into personal satire, .and caricature, it has exhibited the vagrancies of genius, without the inspiration 1853 G Johnston *Nat Hist E. Bord* I. 236 We can all of us apprehend the pretty vagrancy of the fancy 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit* ii 291 The workings of conscience helped to check the vagrancies of the heart.

2 The state, condition, or action of roaming abroad or wandering about from place to place.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm* iv. Wks. 1686 III 42 Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless vagrancy, going about doing good. *Ibid* v. 57 Moses did not lose his affection towards his Countreymen, because he was by one of them threatned away into banishment and vagrancy. 1776 Johnson in *Boswell* (Oxf ed) II 40 As a shepherd he is answerable for those that stray .. But no man can be answerable for vagrancy which he has not authority to restrain 1822–56 De Quincey *Conf* Wks. 1862 I. 131 Happier life I cannot imagine than this vagrancy, if the weather were but tolerable, through endless successions of changing beauty 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. i, Before terminating for ever his vagrancies 1889 B Harte *Cressy* i, It had been the habit of the master to utilize these preliminary vagrancies of his little flock.

transf. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 76/2, I was struck by the wild untutored vagrancy of every growing thing

b. *spec.* Idle wandering with no settled habitation, occupation, or obvious means of support; conduct, life, or practices characteristic of vagrants or idle beggars.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Vagrancy*, a vagrant, disorderly, or ill Course of Life *a* 1792 Burke *Sk Negro Code* Wks. (Bohn) V 544 He shall by office prosecute them for the offences of idleness , gaming, or vagrancy. 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 145 Vagrancy had thus everywhere a colourable excuse given to it, and soon largely increased. 1876 J Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks* IV 141 He ought to be taken up for vagrancy as having no visible means of support.

attrib. 1901 *Scribner's Mag* April 406/1 The sleepy unwary are lucky if they escape the Island on a vagrancy commitment.

3. An instance or occasion of wandering or roaming, a rambling journey, a straying.

1763 Ld Hardwicke in *Life* (1847) III. xv 381 The runaways need not shorten their vagrancy on that account. 1799 Strutt *Dress & Habit* II 318 It was evidently his intention to hold up these idle vagrancies to ridicule.

Vagrant (vē'grănt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 5–6 vagraunt(e, 6–7 vagarant, 6 -ent. *β.* 6– vagrant, 7 vag'rant. [Late ME. *vagraunt, vagaraunt*, perh. an alteration of earlier AF. *wakerant* (*wacrant, walcrant*), through association with L. *vagārī*: cf. Vagabond. The AF. word is employed in the sense of 'vagrant' in enactments of the 14th cent.]

A. *sb.* 1. One of a class of persons who having no settled home or regular work wander from place to place, and maintain themselves by begging or in some other disreputable or dishonest way; an itinerant beggar, idle loafer, or tramp.

Vagrants have been the subject of many legal enactments, and by the Act 5 Geo IV, c. 83 (the Vagrancy Act), now in force, they are divided into 'idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues and other vagrants'.

a 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 113/1 Alle Statutes of Laborers, Vitaillers, Servauntz and Vagarauntz, afore this tyme made. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 75 They runne roging like vagarents vp and downe the countries like maisterlesse men. 1598 Barkcley *Felic Man* (1631) 378 [Seamen] are alwaies as vagarants and in continuall exile

β. 1452 in *Rep Hist MSS. Comm* Var Coll IV 201 All manere vagraunts, vacabunds and beggers begging oute of the hundred whereas they duelle. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 6 Yf it shall appear suche man .to have been a vagraunte and vacabound or ydle parsone 1606 Warner *Alb Eng* xiv. xci. 367 Lest his Bagpipe, Sheephooke, Skrip, and Bottell. By Vagrants (more then many now) might suffer of their stealth. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E India & P.* 392 These then are Vagrants, while the Husbandman fixes himself in the Villages. 1725 Pope *Odyss* xi, 452 Vagrants who on falsehood live, Skill'd in smooth tales, and artful to deceive. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii (1787) II. 34 The præfect, who seemed to have been designed as a terror only to slaves and vagrants. 1832 Ht Martineau *Ireland* 119 The listless or bold expression which characterises vagrants. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I 1. 75 For the able-bodied vagrant, it is well known that the old English laws had no mercy 1884 Pae *Eustace* 57 If you dare to trespass on my grounds you will be treated as a vagrant or a beggar.

2 One who wanders or roams about; a person who leads a wandering life; a rover.

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* xi, Vagrant, go roam and range about the world, and perish as a vagabond on earth! 1718 Pope *Odyss* II. 212 Unnumber'd birds glide through the aerial way, Vagrants of air, and unforeboding stray. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 362 In about five Days Time the three Vagrants, tir'd with Wandring, came back. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm* (1771) V ix. 194 He chose the Israelites, poor vagrants who had not a foot of ground of their own 1807 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 194 Why, .if ages past Led the bold vagrants to so mild a waste, .Why the wild woods for ever must they rove?

fig 1612 T Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii 3 We shal not neede trauell faire to seeke instances of such vagrants out of the wayes of God.

3. A wandering or non-sedentary spider (see first quot).

1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* xiii. (1826) I. 423 The former Walckenaer, in his admirable work on spiders, has designated by the name of *Vagrants* 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst Anim* II. xix 298 There is a very common black and white spider amongst the *vagrants*.

B. *adj* 1. Wandering about without proper means of livelihood; living in vagrancy or idle vagabondage; of or belonging to the class of vagrants or itinerant beggars.

a 1461 *Lett Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II. 127 Many of the Kynges liege people gothe vagaraunt and vnoccupied and may not haue ther labour to ther levyng. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 12 § 2 Yf any suche ympotent person after the sayde Feast of Seynt Iohn, be vagarant & goo abeggyng *Ibid* § 9 Whypped for a vagarant stronge begger 1608 Bacon *Comment Sol.* I. Wks 1868 IV. 91 The Indicted recusant, the Non Communicant, the vagarant person 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 383 Sturdy Roagues and vagarant townsend beggars

β. 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 160 In all which places they mustred souldiers,. entertaining also strangers, and other vagrant and masterlesse men. 1641 Brome *Jovuall Crew* II, Current and vagrant—Stockant, whippant Beggars! 1722 De Foe *Plague* 122 Every vagrant person may, by the laws of England, be taken up 1770 Goldsm *Des Vill* 149 His house was known to all the vagrant train 1824–28 Somerville *Life & Times* (1861) 370 Before the general establishment of poor's-rates, the country was overrun with vagrant beggars. 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict* c 74 An Act to render Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Scotland more available for the Benefit of Vagrant Children *fig* 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigues* (1665) 252 If once Right Reason be put by its office, our inward house will soon lie .free for every vile and vagrant Opinion to take up and dwell therein.

2. *fig.* Wandering, straying, roving; inconstant, unsettled, wayward, etc.

1522 More *De quat Noviss.* Wks. 76/1 It often happeth, yᵗ the very face sheweth yᵉ mind walking a pilgrimage, in such wise yᵗ not without som note & reproch of suche vagarainte mind [etc] 1612 T Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 We haue a wandring and vagrant vaine euen after our calling, and therefore much more before 1652 H. More *Enthus Tri* (1662) 48 His causality is more vagrant, more lax and general, then to be brought in here 1684 Burnet tr. *Utopia* 141 They think that if they were not so strictly restrained from all vagrant Appetites, very few would engage in a married state 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 143 ¶4 Ambition, Envy, vagrant Desire, or impertinent Mirth will take up our Minds 1729 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II Pref. 26 Men daily, hourly sacrifice the greatest known interest, to any vagrant inclination. 1755 J Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I 116 Pleasure skin-deep and vagrant, pain heart-felt and long-lasting! 1820 Hazlitt *Lect Dram. Lit.* 154 We wander by forest side or fountain, following our vagrant fancies. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* v I 542 The offspring of a vagrant and ignoble love. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. xxiii. 234 A child..with a violent and vagrant temper.

3. Leading a wandering or nomadic life; ranging or roaming from place to place; straying, straggling. Cf. Vagant *a.* 1.

pred 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 201 They shulde here and se lernyng in the sayd college, and not to be vagrant abrode in the sayd towne 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. iii (Arb.) 22 The people remained in the woods and mountains, vagarant and dispersed like the wild beasts 1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* 889 [They] became vagrant through most parts of the Romaine Empire. 1649 G Daniel *Trnarch., Hen. IV*, lxxxii, Vagrant as a Rout Possest with feare, led by vnskillfull guides. 1728 Pope *Dunc* I. 232 Ye shall not beg,. Sent with a Pass, and vagrant thro' the land.

attrib. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 90 Fearing his vagrant sonne might grow too potent. he rowses himselfe. 1746 Francis tr *Horace, Epist* I. xv 37 A vagrant Zany, of no certain Manger, Who knew not, ere he din'd, or Friend or Stranger. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxxvii, I amused myself with observing the manners of the vagrant nations. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xxv. (1787) II 532 The vagrant soldiers were recalled to their standard. 1812 J. Henry *Camp agst Quebec* 68 Without the path of the vagrant savage to guide us 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* x. II 630 It might well be that regents would continue to administer the government in the name of vagrant and mendicant kings. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb Faun* I x. 100 They proved to be a vagrant band, such as all Italy abounds with.

b. Of animals, birds, etc

1743 Francis tr *Horace, Odes* iv. iv. 4 To whom the monarch of the gods assign'd Dominion o'er the vagrant, feather'd race. 1767 *Phil Trans.* LVII. 396 It becomes a resting place to vagrant birds 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) III 53 [The goat is] lively, capricious, and vagrant; it is not easily confined to its flock , and loves to stray remote from the rest. 1817 Wordsw, *Vernal Ode* 90 The soft murmur of the vagrant Bee 1855 *Poultry Chron* III. 562 In one case two swarms, both of them vagrant swarms, took possession of the same hive.

c. Of plants: Rambling or straggling in growth or habit; straying. Also of hair.

1827 Hood *Mids Fairies* xlix, And sometimes we enrich gray stems, with twined And vagrant ivy 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg.* II *A Farm*, The vagrant Vines that wandered, Seeking the sunshine, round and round 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. xi. 265 She had..a quantity of vagrant brown hair.

4. Of or belonging to a vagrant or wanderer; characterized by, peculiar to, devoted or given up to, vagrancy or wandering.

1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II M 4 b, Doe you allow of that vagarant ministerie, which is in manie Countries sprong vp of late, to the discredite of the Gospell of Jesus Christ? 1598 Hackluyt *Voy.* I. 490 The worde Turk signifieth a Shepheard or one that followeth a vagarant and wilde kinde of life. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 665 The Ethiopians liued before a vagrant life, like the *Nomades* of olde 1659 Hammond *On Ps* lvi. 8 Thou knowest the dayes of my exile, and vagrant condition 1709 Prior *Henry & Emma* 304 That Beauteous Emma vagrant Courses took; Her Father's House and civil Life forsook 1775 Johnson *Let* 27 May in *Boswell*, Because it will be inconvenient to send them after me in my vagrant state — *Tax no Tyr* 22 But the age being now past of vagrant excursion. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II I 212 Persons whose life has been passed in vagrant diplomacy 1867 Morris *Jason* xiv 416 Keeping but vagrant life for thine own part Of what thou boastest with the Gods to share

5. Of things Not fixed or stationary, moving hither and thither; *spec.* in *Path.* of certain blood-cells.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl* I 1, Ere he march in Asia, or display His vagrant Ensigne in the Persean fields 1622 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 226 Mercurie is in truth a fugitive vagrant substance 1743 Francis tr. *Horace, Odes* I. xxvi 3 Bear them, ye vagrant winds, away. *Ibid.* xxiv 14 The ponderous earth, and vagrant streams. 1794 R J. Sulivan *View Nat* II 417 When we consider the motion of those vagrant worlds, the comets 1800 Moore *Anacreon* lviii 10 Then I loose all such clinging cares, And cast them to the vagrant airs. 1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xv, A vagrant ray of sunlight patching the shade of the tall houses 1857 Dufferin *Lett High Lat.* (ed. 3) 203 The lofty ice mountains that wander like vagrant islands along the coast of America. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 497 The fixed cells of the tissue to a great extent appear to supplant in its office the vagrant leucocyte

†b Of a disease or pain Not local or confined to one particular part. *Obs.*

1656 Ridgley *Pract Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is Scorbutical, and a pain of divers parts. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* IV. 126 M. N. was suddenly taken with most sharp vagrant pains.

Va grant, *v rare*—1. [f. prec.] *intr.* To behave like a vagrant; to ramble or roam.

1886 Miss Broughton *Doctor Cupid* I. ix. 156 The boy is out— vagranting after his kind.

Va·grantism. [f. Vagrant *sb.* or *a.*] Inclination to, love of, vagrancy.

1908 G. S Hall *Adolescence* I 296 The erratic acts of these cases, passionate vagrantism and vagabondage, solitude and soliloquy.

Va grantize, *v. rare* [f Vagrant *sb.* + -ize] †a. *trans.* To arrest as a vagrant. *Obs* b. To reduce to the condition of a vagrant. In quot *absol.*

1797 Mrs A M Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 21 Set off to the next justice of the peace, for the purpose of getting the whole set vagrantized 1893 *Liverpool Daily Post* 22 Dec. 4/10 The result is rather to permanently vagrantize—if one may coin a verb for the occasion—instead of inculcating independent effort

Va·grant-like, *adv* [f Vagrant *sb*] In or after the manner of a vagrant.

1679 J. Goodman *Penit Pard* I iv (1713) 97 He vagrant-like wandred on in a course of dissoluteness

Vagrantly (vē'·grăntli), *adv* Also 6 vagrauntlie. [f. as prec + -ly 2.] As a vagrant, in a vagrant or wandering manner; †irrelevantly.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI*, c. 3 § 6 We haue taken this bearer I. K vagrauntlie, going loytering idellie abowt *a* 1603 T Cartwright *Confut. Rhem N T* (1618) 634 The contrary being barely and nakedly affirmed of the Iesuites, and that most vagrantly, and from the purpose. 1604 N. D. *3rd Pt. Three Conversions of Eng.* 93 Who would neither haue lands nor any certaine seats or habitation, but went abroade vagrantly 1736 Ainsworth *Lat Dict.*, *Vage*, wandringly, scatteringly, vagrantly. 1847 Webster, *Vagrantly*, in a wandering, unsettled manner 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 20 April, Come with me then, vagrantly, into a few of these lovely old home-spots of rural England

†Vagra·rious, *a. nonce-word.* [Cf. next and -arious.] Vagrant, wandering.

1795 Wilberforce in *Life* (1839) II 103 My health is not equal to this vagrarious kind of life.

†Va·grate, *v. nonce-word.* [f. Vagr-ant *sb.* see -ate] *intr.* To range or wander.

1807 J Barlow *Columb* IX 314 In this unbounded range, Where error vagrates and illusions change

†Va gring, *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 [f. as prec.] Vagrant, wandering; nomadic.

1619 W. Sclater *Exp* I *Thess* (1629) 310 There are risen vp a scattered and vagring company, vnder color of deuotion

Vagrom (vē'·grǫm), *a.* [Illiterate alteration of Vagrant *a.* cf. Ingram *a.* In mod. use only after Shakspere.]

1. Vagrant, vagabond, wandering.

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III iii 26 *Dogberry* You shall comprehend all vagrom men 1863 G. A Sala *Capt Dangerous* I x. 285 Sheep-stealers, footpads, vagrom men and women. 1874 M. Collins *Transmgr* II ii 49 With him came the vagrom guest, a boy almost 1882 Besant *All Sorts* 164 Born of a poor vagrom woman.

2. Eccentric, erratic

1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 497 Words lose their character and have their history obscured by being spelled after the vagrom devices of the phonetic people.

Vagt, southern ME. var. *fayt*, pa. t, Fight *v.*

†Vague, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 vage. [Of obscure origin] A prank or trick. Only in pl.

Freq in the second quarter of the 16th c., esp. in the phrase *to play one's vagues*, with which *to take one's vagues* appears to be synonymous.

(*a*) 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 200 Thei thought that Columpna had. takyn so his vages against the said Cardinall de Medyces..that the said Columpna dorst never have

trustyd. hymself aftir in the desperat handes of the Cardinall 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 120 Yf they playe thus their vages, They shall not escape the plages Which to theym of Rome happened *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 252 b, The Scottes had some leysure to play their vagues and folowe their accustomed manier *c* 1557 Abp Parker *Ps* civ, There playth his vages Leviathan

(*b*) 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 80 b, She despyseth all outwarde vages & vanytees, & is content to fulfyll all yᵗ her lady commaundeth 1526 Skelton *Magnyf* 1968 Because of theyr neglygence and of theyr wanton vagys, I vysyte them and stryke them with many sore plagys

Vague (vēᵉg), *a., adv., sb.*[2] Also 7 **vage** [a. F *vague* (13th c.) or ad. L. *vag-us* wandering, inconstant, uncertain, etc. (hence also It, Sp, Pg. *vago*)]

1. Of statements, etc. Couched in general or indefinite terms; not definitely or precisely expressed; deficient in details or particulars.

1548 Vicary *Anat* (1888) 15 Likewise a Chirurgion must take heede that he deceiue no man with his vague promises *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Durham* I. (1662) 298 With subtilty not light, slight, vage as air, But such as Truth doth crown 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 76 ᵖ 8 Men often extenuate their own guilt, only by vague and general charges upon others 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 521 Their answers, vague, And all at random. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII 179 He remained inflexible, covering his refusal with the vague pretext, 'that circumstances were not in his power'. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* ix. II. 400 He wanted to have, not vague professions of good will, but distinct invitations and promises of support. 1884 *Law Times Rep* XLIX. 773/2 The statement of claim is so vague that we had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.

2. Of words, language, etc.: Not precise or exact in meaning.

1690 Locke *Hum Und* To Rdr, Vague and insignificant forms of speech, and abuse of language, have so long passed for mysteries of science. 1744 Harris *Three Treat* Wks. (1841) 2 So it was, with a thousand words beside, all no less common, and equally familiar; and yet all of them equally vague and undetermined *a* 1781 R. Watson *Philip III* (1793) I III. 306 It was conceived in vague and general terms 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min.* (ed 2) I Pref. p xi, Its descriptive language was..arbitrary, vague and ambiguous. 1813 J Thomson *Lect. Inflam* 502 By an indiscriminate use of vague terms 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 152 These vague phrases were not likely to quiet the perturbed mind of the minister 1870 Farrar *Fam Speech* iii (1873) 87 But the name Chaldee is so vague and misleading that I have purposely excluded it. 1900 E Holmes *What is Poetry?* 79 Vague words, then, stir emotion, exact terms repress it. *fig* 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* viii 23 Like the vague sighings of a wind at even, That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea, And dies on the creation of its breath.

3. Of ideas, knowledge, etc.: Lacking in definiteness or precision, indefinite, indistinct.

a 1704 Locke (J), These vague ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing 1753 Hogarth *Anal Beauty* 7 So vague is taste, when it has no solid principles for its foundation 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* v 186 Though prudence of this sort be termed a virtue, morality becomes vague when any part is supposed to rest on falsehood. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 172 The metes and bounds of property would be vague and indeterminate. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 2 To the vague and unsatisfactory state of our knowledge respecting them. *a* 1881 A. Barratt *Phys Metempiric* (1883) 156 Beyond this we only get a vague analogy.

b. Similarly of feelings or sensations

1797 S. & Ht Lee *Cant T* I. 106 [He was] trembling with a new and vague apprehension. 1837 W Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III 256 Their movements not only give a vague alarm, but will even indicate to the knowing trapper the very quarter whence danger threatens. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 387 The patient's illness begins with general disorder; vague pains in the belly, and sometimes with vomiting. 1868 Geo. Eliot *F Holt* 15 The vague but strong feeling that her son was a stranger to her. 1885 E Clodd *Myths* I §6 111 Man's sense of vague wonder in the presence of powers whose force he cannot measure.

4. †a. *Vague acid* (see quots.). *Obs.*

1741 Shaw tr *Boerhaave's Chem.* (ed. 2) I 112 Of the Vague Acid The vague volatile liquid acid, found perhaps every where in mines 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl, *Vague Acid*, a term much used by the modern chemists, and signifying a certain volatile fluid salt or acid, supposed to be found every where in mines, and in combination with different other substances, to form many of the ordinary compound fossils 1764 *Phil. Trans* LIV. 45 A Belemnite, whose laminæ were in a manner dissected and laid open by the vague acid,..which every where pervades the earth, destroying some bodies, and forming others.

b *Bot.* (See quot.)

1842 A Gray *Struct Bot.* viii (1880) 313 *Vague*, when the radicle bears no evident or uniform relation of the kind to the pericarp

5. Lacking physical definiteness of form or outline; indistinctly seen or perceived; formless, obscure, shadowy.

1822 B. W Proctor *Flood of Thessaly* I 3 Chaos, touched with light and form, Lost its vague being. 1849 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys Sci* 433 These are in every state of condensation, from a vague film hardly to be discerned to such as have actually arrived at a solid nucleus of stars 1879 Huxley *Hume* iv 96 We travel through countries where every feature of the scenery is vague.

6. Of persons, the mind, etc · Unable to think with clearness or precision; indefinite or inexact in thought or statement.

1806-20 Wordsw *River Duddon* xxvi, Random cares and truant joys, That shield from mischief and preserve from stains Vague minds, while men are growing out of boys, 1827 Carlyle *Misc* (1840) I. 17 Richter has an imagination vague, sombre, splendid, or appalling. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. viii. 142 The sharp practice of the world drives some logic into the most vague of men women are not so schooled.

b. *poet.* Of the eyes Devoid of expression. *rare*

1820 Keats *St. Agnes* viii, She danc'd along with vague, regardless eyes.

7. †a. ? Vagrant, vagabond. *Obs. rare.*

a 1627 Sir J. Hayward *Edw VI* (1630) 63 The Lord Gray encouraged his men to set sharpely upon the vague villaines, good neither to liue peaceably nor to fight.

b. Of the Egyptian month or year Beginning at varying seasons; moveable, shifting

a 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 762 The beginnings of these years being taken from the first of the vage or moveable moneth *Thoth* of the Egyptians. 1860 R S Poole in *Smith's Dict Bible* I. 506/1 (*Egypt*), The Vague Year contained 365 days without any additional fraction, and therefore passed through all the seasons in about 1500 years. 1876 *Encycl Brit* IV. 665 This [Egyptian] year is called *vague*, by reason of its commencing sometimes at one season of the year, and sometimes at another.

8. As *adv.* Vaguely; indistinctly.

1864 Longf. *Wind over Chimney* ix, The night-wind drear Clamours louder, wilder, vaguer

b. In combs, as *vague-hovering, -menacing, -sailing, -shining*, etc

1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 238 In this wild Universe of ours, storming-in, vague-menacing, it is enough if you shall find existence 1871 J. Hay *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 90 Vague-hovering o'er her form A warmer and a dearer charm *Ibid.* 95 Vague sailing, where the feathery clouds Fleck white the tranquil skies. 1879 Dowden *Southey* VII. 196 Will-o'-the-wisp, vague-shining theories that beguile night wanderers.

9. *absol.* as *sb*, esp. *the vague*, the vague aspect or consideration of things. *In the vague*, in a vague or indefinite state or condition, uncertain; without entering into details or particulars, in general.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. xii, John Mill, spoke of him. as a gifted amiable being, in danger of dissipating himself *into the vague*. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 280 My plans are still in the vague; I feel no haste to 'see my way' 1881 Masson *De Quincey* 196 The meaning is all but lost in a mere vague of music. 1882 Bain *J. S. Mill* i. 13 All this is completely in the vague. 1894 *Month* Oct. 207 We must take them rather in the vague

b. The vague or uncertain future. *rare.*

1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 260 Dr B is postponed into the vague

c. The vague or undefined expanse *of* something

1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 90 The great Genoese did not draw that first star-guided furrow across the vague of waters. 1875 Ruskin *Lect. Art* vi 169 The shadows lost or disregarded in the vague of space.

Vague (vēᵉg), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms · *α.* 6–7 **vage**. *β. Sc* 6–7, 9 **vaig**, 7 **uaige** *γ.* 7– **vague**. [ad. L *vagārī* to wander; cf. F. *vaguer*, Pg. *vagar*, It *vagare*.] *intr.* To wander; to range, roam; to ramble idly or as a vagrant.

α. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* v. x. (Royal MS.) 3394 Fra land to land he wes vagand [*v.r.* wauerande]. 1548 *Compl Scotl.* xiii (1872) 111 Quhen metellus hed vagit vp and doune there ane lang tyme. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 2 Euill disposed persons vage and wander abroad at midnight.

β 1587 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI*, c. 119 ᵖ 12 Thay sall remane within this realme, and sall not vaig thairfra. 1647 *Aberd. Rec.* in *Aberd. Jrnl N & Q.* (1908) I. 16/1 That all persones, heir the word of God, and not vaig nor goe to the old toun. *c* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* cix 10 Still vaige, and sharke, and beg about, Their bounds lay'd waist, they may. 1802 Leyden *Compl Scotl.* Gloss 379 To *vaig* is in common use, as well as *stravaig*.

γ 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii. xlii. 503 To. suppresse these robbers that vague about our country *Ibid* xxxi xxi. 785 They vagued to and fro in scattering wise up and downe the countrey a foraging. *c* 1620 Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 121 Thou idle boy thus vagueing here and there 1678 Sir G Mackenzie. *Crim. Laws Scot* II xxvi §iv (1699) 266 If they were necessitated to vague up and down at all Courts, upon all occasions. 1766 Nichol *Poems* 2 Thus through the country I went vaguing. 1786 in *Old Ch Life Scotl* (1885) 320 The profanation of this holy day by idly vaguing together.

†b. In fig use. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* B j, Should I goe wryte at Randonne tho, and vage abroade, and raue? 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 289 [He] louset a brydle to thame to vaig in quhat lust or leicherie lyket thame best. *a* 1614 J Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 445 The Kingsould be judge if a Minister vag from his text. 1641 R. B K *Par. Liturgy w Mass bk.*, etc. 39 In these conceats all of them agree to vage

Vague (vēg), *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. Vague *a.*] *intr.* To act or write vaguely, to be vague or indefinite

1880 *Cornh. Mag* Dec. 649, I have vagued away in a sort of circle round my diaries still heaped on the floor, and Josephine standing between me and the lamp. 1894 Mrs C Fraed *Christina Chard* I 123 I've vagued all my life—that's been my curse *Ibid* 128 You are to fulfil yourself. You are to 'vague' no more

Vaguely (vēᵉ gli), *adv* [f. as prec. + -ly ²]

1. In a vague, indefinite, or indeterminate manner, with vagueness or lack of precision; in vague terms.

1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. (1787) III. 185 The services of Stilicho are great and manifest; his crimes, as they are vaguely stated in the language of flattery and hatred, are obscure 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I 330 Concerning the publication of which Sir John Hawkins guesses vaguely and idly. 1824 W Irving *T Trav.* I. 30 When my uncle was dressing, he called vaguely to mind the visitor of the preceding night. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 303 A motion was made so vaguely worded that it could hardly be said to mean any thing. *a* 1881 A. Barratt *Phys Metempiric* (1883) 104 To some such conception we are vaguely led.

b. Dimly, obscurely.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sci* (1879) I xxi 494, I vaguely discerned the audience and apparatus 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xix. 316 The houses grew vaguely distinct

2. Without attention or concentration of mind or thought; idly, vacantly.

1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xxxiv, He stood listening vaguely to what the magistrate was saying to him 1878 T. Hardy *Ret Native* v, 'No,' said Eustacia, looking vaguely through the window at the fire

Vagueness (vēᵉ·gnes). [f as prec + -ness.] The quality or condition of being vague; lack of distinctness or preciseness; indefiniteness

1799 Mackintosh *Study Law Nat* 8 Notwithstanding the objections of some writers to the vagueness of the language. 1829 H Neele *Lit Rem* 52 A great fault into which descriptive writers fall is the vagueness and indistinctness of their pictures. 1843 Mill *Logic* I ii §5 We shall have occasion to show under what conditions this vagueness may exist. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii 238 A general vagueness as to the ordinary duties of mankind. *a* 1881 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 52 *The weakness of this conception is its vagueness.*

b. An instance of this; a vague thing, feature, word, etc.

1838 *Lond. & Westm. Rev.* XXIX. 68 With a remark or two on those errors and vaguenesses we shall conclude. 1839 Poe *Fall House Usher* Wks. 1864 I 298 The paintings . which grew, touch by touch, into vaguenesses at which I shuddered. *a* 1849 — *R. H Horne* Ibid. III. 436 Pure vaguenesses of speech abound.

Va'guer. *Sc.* Also 6 **vaigare**, 7 **va(i)ger**. [f Vague *v.*[1]] An idle stroller or wanderer, a vagrant.

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Vaigares, adhantaris of ailhoussis. 1647 Baillie *Lett* (1841) III 15 An act against vagers from their own ministers. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch Scot.* II v. 195 They were forbidden to be perturbers or vaguers, wandering from place to place.

Va'guing, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare*. Also *Sc.* 6 **vaiging**, 7 **-in**, **vaging**. [f. as prec.] The action of the vb.; idle rambling or wandering; an instance or occasion of this. Chiefly *Sc.*

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S.T S.) I. 258 His wyfe, culde nocht suffir his foull, inordinat, and voluptuous vaiging by her. 1659 A. Hay *Diary* (S.H.S) 38 That the Lord wold reforme the vaigings and whorings of my heart. 1692 in Bower *Hist Univ Edinb* I 54 That thereby vaging and vice may be discouraged. 1770 J. Watt in Muirhead *Life* (1858) 203 The vaguing about the country, and bodily fatigue, have given me health and spirits 1900 H. G Graham *Soc. Life in Scot 18th Cent* (1901) III ii 92 The vaguing or loitering idly in the streets..was a subject of condemnation.

Va'guing, *ppl. a.* Also 7 **vaging**. [f. as prec.] Wandering, roving

1627 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 223 Men of no setled abode; vaguing, or vagabond Iewes. 1629 Sir W Mure *True Crucifix* 2715 Sathan,..whocourse doth take On wings of vaging thoughts, before to send His Messingers. 1633 Struther *True Happiness* 135 Hee saw nothing beside, that could so much as draw his vaging desire to it. 1905 Gunn *Baron Cri. of Stitchill* (S H S) Introd p xxii, The sturdy, vaguing beggar who would neither work nor want was a constant menace to the cottar and villager.

Vaguish (vēᵉ·gi), *a.* [f. Vague *a.* + -ish] Somewhat vague or indefinite.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III 532 It is very clear That I into a vaguish style have got. 1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II. 146 It is a vaguish affair to have to squeeze a whole capital into a postscript, but I have no time to individualise.

Vagus (vēᵉ·gŭs). *Anat.* and *Path.* Pl. **vagi** (vēᵉ·dʒəi). [a. L *vagus* wandering, straying.] The pneumogastric nerve (see Pneumogastric *a.*).

1840 E Wilson *Anat Vade M.* (1842) 403 The Pneumogastric Nerve (vagus) arises by numerous filaments from the respiratory tract immediately below the glosso-pharyngeal 1876 *Trans Clinical Soc* IX 96, I endeavoured to compress the right vagus at the angle of the jaw. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 773 Some fibres of the vagus pass to the intestines

b. *attrib* in *vagus nerve*, etc.

1856 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* II. 119 The Vagus Nerve emerges from the Medulla oblongata immediately below the glosso-pharyngeal. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I. 228 Atropine paralyses the vagus endings and centre 1897 *Ibid* IV. 631 Vagus pneumonia, as it is called, which follows section of the vagi in rabbits

‖ **Vah,** *int. Obs.* Also 4 **vath**. [L *vah* (hence Gr. οὐά); med.L. also *vath*] An exclamation expressive of exultation, contempt, or disgust.

1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He is chaufid, and seide, Vah [*v.r* vath; *Cov* A ha], or weel, I am hat, Y saȝ the fyr. — *Matt.* xxvii. 40 Forsothe men passynge forth blasfemyden hym, mouynge her heuedis, and seyinge, 'Vath, or fie, to thee'. 1582 N. T (Rhem) *Matt* xxvii. 40 Saying, Vah, thou that destroyest the temple of God. 1616 J Lane *Contn. Sqr's T.* iv. 191 Vah, but ift bee your fortunes to goe hence, leave mee some auer gard for my weake defense! 1619 Harris *Drunkard's Cup* 19 Vah, vah, vah, you would sinke to see and smell 1631 Anchoran *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 186 Vah, away with shame, dishonestie and lecherie!

Vaiage, obs. Sc. f. Voyage. **Vaick,** var. Vake *v. Obs.* **Vaid,** obs. Sc. f. Wade *v*

†Vaidie. *Obs.*[−1] [a. AF. *vaidye, vaidie*, = ONF. *veid(s)die*, OF. *void(s)die*, of doubtful origin.] Subtlety, guileful cunning.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 96 This said Herodes in vaidye [*v.r.* ful coutly, full falslye], For at Crist hauid he gret enuye.

Vaifer, obs. Sc. f. WAVER *v.* **Vaig,** obs. Sc. f. VAGUE, WAGE. **Vaik(e,** later ff VAKE *v. Sc*; obs. Sc. ff. WAKE *v*, WEAK *a.* and *v.*

Vail (vēl), *sb*.[1] Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: *a.* 5 vayll(e, 5–7 vayle, 5 *Sc.* waill(e, waile, 6–7 vaile, 6– vail (6 *Sc* vaill), 9 *dial* vaal; 6 veyle, 7 veile, 8 veil. *β.* 5–9 vale. [f. VAIL *v*.[1] Cf. AVAIL *sb.*]

I. †**1.** Advantage, benefit, profit. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God send also unto thy most vayle A spiryt, a strenghte, and of good counsaylle. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 76 For, what maner vertu þat a man haue, but yf he be yn charyte, hit stondys him in no vayle *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 201 He wyst no waill thar langar for to bide *c* 1500 in Denton *Eng in 15th C.* (1888) 318 He to kepe vnder yowre tenants and haue all the vayle and thay the burdyn *Ibid.*, [To] destroy the cherch & the towne for a lytell vayle to yowre place 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 392 At Paryse garden a man shall not fayle To fynde two or thre hundredes, for the bearwardes vaile.

b. *dial* Advance, progress.

a 1847 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* (E.D.S.) s.v, Thee dosn't zim to meyak much vaail.

†**2.** *Of* (..) *vail*, of profit, value, or worth *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 262 þeras he was wont .to speke mony an ydull worde and of no vayle, aftyr he turnet al his speche ynto profyt *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 167 The byschoprykis, that war of gretast waile, Thai tuk in hand. 1475 in *3rd Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* 418/1 Sayand that the brocht that Master Thomas sand is of vayll, and the brocht that I sand .is of na wayll. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 136 Quhen he considderit haill The Britis war bot of sa litill vaill.

†**3.** *Sc.* Value or worth; account, estimation.

1471 *Acta Audit.* 11/1 And gif þai oxin be of mare vale, he to restor again þe Remanent 1480 *Acta Dom Conc.* (1839) 52/1 Henry to pay to þe said sir edward sa mekle as þe said teind was of vale. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* I. 98 Als force it is no tyme to him to fail, And lufe all thing ay efter the awin vaill 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 74 Than man I my Goddis name manesweir, And set him at full lytill vaill.

II 4. A casual or occasional profit or emolument in addition to salary, stipend, wages, or other regular payment, esp. one accruing or attached to an office or position, a fee or offering of this nature. Usu. in pl. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

The pl is occas found construed as a sing

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 648 The half of all offerynges & vayles of the auter. *Ibid.*, The offrynges & the vaylys of fowre days by the yere *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 113 A. chapeleyne, þe which shall take all þe obuencions (or vayles) of þe Auter of þe same chapell 1550 T. LEVER in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) II. 103 The number of the stock reserved, all manner of vails beside 1563–70 FOXE *A & M* (1596) 265/2 The church of S Helen, which was then esteemed woorth an hundred marks by yeere, besides other vailes and commodities belonging to the same. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* F 1½ b, Out of the wages allowed by the citie with other veiles I could wel-nigh maintaine my family. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 84 Our vailes for Burialls & Christenings is. ceast 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1727) 102 For he would quickly lick himself whole again by his vails 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1751 II II. 27 His revenue (besides vails) amounted to about thirty pounds a year 1834 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Thackeray's Earl Chatham* (1897) 300 These ignominious vails Pitt resolutely declined.

transf and *fig.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 627 To shew that mindes and tongues with Learnings brand, Are blest with plenty in all wordly vails. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* V, You scorn those scorns which always are the vales Of that unlucky office [i e. of a spy]

b. A dole or gratuity given to one in an inferior position. (Cf. 5.)

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Very Merry Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1630) I3 Let Trencher-Poets scrape for such base vailes, I'l take an Oare in hand when writing failes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* I 176 Since our Knights and Senators account To what their sordid begging Vails amount. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R* III. 45 There are festivals and ceremonials where the people demand as of right certain vails and presents called *mancie* and *propine*

c. A gift or present in the nature of a bribe.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 253 Not reckoning a great many other Vails that are to be given every day almost to the Sous-Basha and several other knaves. 1885 C. DICK *The Model*, etc 80 The Custom House they passed with smile and tributary vail.

5. A gratuity given to a servant or attendant; a tip; *spec.* one of those given by a visitor on his departure to the servants of the house in which he has been a guest. Now *arch.* **a.** In pl.

In the 17th and 18th centuries servants were largely paid by these gratuities, and the practice of giving them is freq alluded to in the literature of the period The word is recorded in various midland dialect glossaries, but usually as obsolescent.

a 1605 *London Prodigal* II iv, *Artichoke* [servant to Sir Launcelot] Our yeares wages and our vailes will scarcely pay for broken swords and bucklers 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 362 Why should he, like a Servant, seek Vails over and above his Wages? 1729 SWIFT *Direct Serv.* Wks 1883 XI. 375, I advise you of the servants..who expect vails, always to stand rank and file when a stranger is taking his leave. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV 157 *note*, An Agreement entered into among the Gentlemen of several Counties in Ireland, not to give Vails to Servants 1778 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* II. 218 One custom they kept up, which is laid down almost everywhere else—they allow their servants to take vails 1823 *Spirit Public Jrnls* 107 If you tell tales, My son shall your place have, and pocket your vails. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* .i, The lacqueys rose up from their cards to open the door to him, in order to get their 'vails' 1904 *Times* 20 Aug. 12/6 English visitors measure their vails..with discretion . in America

fig 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) I. 310 These things among other the servants of God may certainly reckon upon, as the certain vails and benefits of His service 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I 408 Time lodg'd in their own hands is folly's vails

Comb 1760 (*title*), The Sentiments and Advice of Thos. Trueman, a Footman, setting forth the Custom of Vails-Giving in England. 1860 SMILES *Self Help* VII 188 One of the minor social evils was the custom of what was called vails giving

β 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* II i (1722) 18 *But* Rare News, my Lads, rare News! *Gard*, What's the Matter? hast thou got any more Vales for us? *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* Wks (1765) 197 Phoo—how she stands—biting her nails—As tho' she play'd for half her vales 1823 A. CLARKE *Mem Wesley Fam.* 453 Vales to servants, that sovereign disgrace to their masters. 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C* I IV. 571 The system of vales which made servants in a great degree independent of their masters 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* 116 They expect their vales at those places.

b. In sing. *rare.*

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II 192 There are commonly Attendance, who, for a small Vale, will provide you such things as you have Occasion for 1807 HOARE *Tour Ivel* 320 The vale or parting token, which the menial servants still in many houses expect. 1866 *Lond. Rev* 7 April 337/2 Calling for the bill, and settling it off-hand was pleasant, but the vail to the waiter was delicious

6. *pl.* = PERQUISITE 3 c. Now *rare.*

In early use applied to the remnants of material left over by a tailor after making a garment or suit

1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* D b, He is paide for his workmanship, vnlesse by misfortune his shieres slippe awrye, and then his vales is but a shred of home spunne cloth *Ibid*, The vales of one veluet breech is more then twenty paire of mine 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 1 7 All that is gotten by stealth or vailes, whereby men vnconscionably shape out their owne commoditie out of another mans cloth *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks* (1687) 75 By the same title as the upper Garment is the Vails of the Executioner 1677 *Compl Servant-Maid* 114 Do not covet to have the Kitching Stuff for your Vales, but rather ask the more wages. 1732 FIELDING *New Way to keep a Wife* III iii, Where ladies govern there are secrets, and where there are secrets there are vails. I lived with a lady once who used to give her cloaths away every month *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II xi, A Carrier Would see his horses eat their corn This sunk the hostler's vails, 'tis true; But then his horses had their due 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXXVI, These tell-tale articles must not remain here—they are rather too rich vails for the drudges who dress the chamber 1890 *Glouc Gloss.* s.v., The malter did always get the malt-dust for his vails.

fig. 1659 OWEN *Epigr.* No 34, Things only proper unto Males, The Female Sex claim as their Vales

†**Vail,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [f. VAIL *v*.[2]] The going down or setting *of* the sun.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr.* v. viii 7 Looke How vgly night comes breathing at his heeles, Euen with the vaile and darking of the Sunne.

†**Vail,** *v*.[1] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 vayle (4 uayle), 5–6 vaylle (5 waylle); 4–6 vaille, 4–7 vaile, 5–6 vale; 4–6 vayl, 5–6 vayll, 4–7 (9) vail (4 wail), 4–6 vaill (5–6 waill). *β. north* and *Sc.* 4 vaily, 5 wayly; 5–6 vaillze, vallze, wallze (6 velze, welze) [ad. OF *vail, vaill*, 1st pers. pres. indic., or *vail-, vaill-*, subj and participial stem of *valoir* to be of value or worth —L. *valēre* Cf. AVAIL *v.*]

1. *intr.* To have might or power; to prevail

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7375 His faas sal noght a-gain him wail [*Fairf* vaily], For him ne his sal i noght fail

2. To be of use or service; to avail or profit **a.** Used impersonally with *it.*

USU. in negative or interrogative sentences and freq. with infinitive compl

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9471 Yn erytage nat long hyt vayleþ, þe þred eyre leseþ, þat ouþer trauayleþ 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 37 In a tyme an holy man blamed hym for þat dede, and it vayled nouȝt *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3883 'What vaylith it,' quod hanybald, 'to angir or to curs?' 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 6160 Whan she sawh yt wayllede nouht Mor to maken resistence. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* 35 Where is no reason it vayleth not to chatter 1592 W. WYRLEY *Armorie* 119 What booteth it of Gentries brag to boast, What vaileth it, old ensignes foorth to show? 1602 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* E 3, What vaileth it a lion be a king Closely shut vp within this tower of stone.

b. With other subjects.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3646 Ay, whiles he is in dedly syn, His help vailles noght, bot es in vayne 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 Thurgh this science it is ful soght, Which vaileth and which vaileth noght. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Withoute trouth what vaileth high noblesse? 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 178 Gif be the benefice of sauf condyte vaillis nocht, never man wald traist efter in sauf condyt. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 101 Ther vayleth no resonynge, For wyll dothe rule all thynge. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 66 What vailes the glittering Golde, when loue is forcde to flee. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 792 Small was the bodies band, And of the Lizards poysonous, this least in shape did vail.

c. Const. *to* (a person or thing). Cf. 3.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5765 To hym not vailith his preching 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 247 To this thynges hit vaillyth moche to haue richesse and glory. *c* 1475 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 284 And yet when suche clothe ys alle ywrowte, To the maker it waylyth lytylle or nowȝte.

d. *Vail que* (or *quod*) *vail, vail that vail might* [ad. F. *vaille que vaille*], whatever may (or might) happen, at all hazards; = AVAIL *v.* 1 c Chiefly *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 147 Bot gif othir wald thame assaile, Thai wald defend, availe que vaile [*Edin MS.* waiȝe que waiȝe]. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2672 Vail that vail might, the monkys brend so. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IX. Prol. 86 Thus, vaill que vaill, ilk gude deyd helpis other 1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 161, I wyll, said scho, ascend, vaiȝe quod vaiȝe 1550 — *Sqr. Meldrum* 951 Now, vaiȝe quod vaiȝe, Upon the Ladie thow mak ane saiȝe

3. *trans.* (Orig. with indirect object.) To be of use, advantage, or benefit to; to aid, assist, or help (a person, etc.): **a.** With *it*, or infin. clause.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3640 Bot þou sal do sun mi consail, Wel i wat it sal þe wail. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8550 Hit hadde the vayled, hadde it be tid *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 720 What vayleth you to schew so gret rygour? 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* I (Percy Soc.) 7 It vayled not the bodye for to dispose Against the head 1596 LODGE *Life & Death W. Longbeard* C 3 b, What vailes me to compose As many verses as Homer did make? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II XXVIII, What 'vail'd it him, that brightly play'd The morning sun on Mortham's glade?

b. With other subjects

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26147 If þou be stad in sulk a nede For mikil may þe wail þis dede *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12580 Per-to algate dos ȝour trauail, & þat we may, we wil ȝow vaille. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 877, xx[ti] slow he of þat rout, þat non armure ne miȝt hem vaille *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Graal* III 900 His defens ne vailled him not sekerly *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 112 The thrid he straik The crag in twa; no weidis mycht him waill. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II 273 In all disport he may ws gritlie vaill 1530 PALSGR. 764/2 What vayleth your rychesses you nowe? *a* 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps* I 2 My goodes can vayle thee nought

4. Of persons To be worth in respect of means or wealth.

1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II 520 Ane honest man and baroun vailyeand in landis and gudis mair nor twenty thowsand pundes.

Hence †**Vailing** *ppl a.*[1] *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 328 Ane sayndis-man, Wise, vailyeing, and moist of valour.

Vail (vēl), *v.*[2] Now *arch* Forms: *a.* 4–7 vale. *β.* 6–7 vayl(e, vaill, vaile, 6– vail. *γ.* 6 veile, 7–9 veil. [ad. OF. *valer* (rare), or aphetic f. AVALE *v.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To lower (a weapon, banner, etc); to cause or allow to descend or sink.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12384 þat swerd he lifte wel on hey, & valede his scheld a party 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xlii, She broke and cleft the crown; and caus'd him vaile His proud and lofty top. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict on Earth* XXXVI, But all so soone as heav'n his browes doth bend, Shee veils her banners, and pulls in her beames 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 234 Faint with toil, he vails his spear

b. *spec.* To lower in sign of submission or respect.

1599 GREENE *George a Greene* G 1, If any aske a reason why? or how? Say, English Edward vaild his staffe to you. 1616 J. LANE *Contn Sqr.'s T* V. 331 At whose approche th' whole armie veild their pikes, soldiers and officers on knees down strikes 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I i 68 They vayl'd their Ensignes as it by did move 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 289 The besieged begged Quarter, veiled their Standards and Colours, as a sign that they submitted to the Discretion of the Sultan

c. To lower or cast down (the eyes); to bend, bow down (the head, etc.); to hang (the tail)

1586 FERNE *Blas Gentrie* 28 Which bird, after he hath caste downe his eyes as ashamed at the lothsomnes of his feet, vayleth his taile and plucketh downe the pride of his plumes 1594 KYD *Cornelia* V 418 Valing your Christall eyes to your faire bosoms. 1646 QUARLES *Hieroglyphikes* VII 1 What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she vails her golden head? 1657 *Lust's Dominion* I III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 105, I, vailing my knees to the cold earth. 1675 PLUME *Life Hacket* in *Cent Serm* p. xlvii, The jolly Prelat .never stoopt nor vail'd his head. 1836 KEBLE *Lyra Apost* 117 Voice of the wise of old! Go..teach proud Science where to vail her brow 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 655 Here her hand Grasp'd, made her vail her eyes: she look'd and saw The novice

†**d.** To throw down, give up or surrender (a purse) *rare*—[1].

1593 PEELE *Edw I*, H 4 b, And this sentence is confirmed by our Lord Lluellen Prince of Wales, and Robin Hood of the great mountaines. So vaile your budgettes to Robin of the mountaine

2. To doff or take off (a bonnet, hat, crown, or other head-dress), esp. out of respect or as a sign of submission Also const. *to* or *unto* (a person, etc.).

α, β c 1460 *Emare* 992 When he mette the emperour, He valed his hode with gret honour 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 32 In every place wheare we were presente, They vayled their bonetis and bowed a kne. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III iii, Hee sayth, seeing it is the fashion of the world, hee will vaile bonet to beautie 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II xlviii 29 This said, the virgin gan her beauoir vale. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 11 His Speech being ended, the King vailed his Crown, a thing rare in any of his Predecessors. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xlii, Pantagruel vayling his Cap and making a Leg with such a majestick Garb, farewell'd Trinquamelle the President. 1819 SCOTT *Leg Montrose* VIII, The bonnets, which hitherto each Chief had worn, were now at once vailed in honour of the royal warrant. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II II, The earl acknowledged their greeting by vailing his plumed cap.

γ 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 305 As for veiling bonnet before great rulers and magistrats, or within their sight [etc.] 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* Wks (Grosart) I. 138 Into which [alehouse] as good lucke was, .veiling his Bonnet, he strucke in. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinolia* II 279 He spake, And veil'd his Bonnet to the Crowd 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXIV, The spiritual dignitaries, who in those days veiled not

their bonnets to created being, bestowed on the King their blessing instead of rendering obeisance

b. *fig.* with *bonnet* To manifest submission; to acknowledge oneself overcome or surpassed, to yield, give way. (Cf 3 b.)

1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 59 If you giue but a glance to your beholders, you haue vayled the bonnet in token of obedience. 1596 *K Edw III*, v 78 Copland with a lowly minde Doth vale the bonnet of his victory 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* 360 My heart yerneth to thinke how many right honourable personages in this unseemly..manner were debased and brought to vale bonet 1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III 138 None is made so happy but he hath cause to vale the bonnett. 1739 R Whatley *Three Lett* 14 After the noted rupture in St. James's Square, he had so remarkably veil'd his bonnet.

c. (As prec.) To submit or yield, to show respect, *to* some person, etc

1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III 297/1 All christendome must veile the bonnet to his holinesse 1590 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks (Grosart) I. 241 All Schooles of Phylosophers shoulde haue vailed the bonet vnto God. 1612 Corvat *Crudities* 266 Shee wil very neare benumme and captivate thy senses, and make reason vale bonnet to affection 1675 J Smith *Chr Relig App.* II. 14 Therefore we see all the Grecian Philosophy that was not founded upon Tradition..veil'd the Bonnet to that of Pythagoras, Socrates and Plato.

†**3.** *Naut.* To lower, to let or haul down (a sail).

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* Cc iiij, The waues dyd ryse so hygh and thicke. that the shipmen beganne to vale their sayles. 1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I. 351 In the meane while he taketh the helme into his hande, he vaileth the foresaile, and laboreth to come out of the darke sea. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 3 We vailed our topsail, and it being answered that we were of London and bound for Rotterdam, we were dismissed

fig 1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks (Grosart) VI. 48 If he will her to keepe a low sayle, she will vayle al her sheete.

b *esp* To lower as a salute or in acknowledgement of inferiority. Chiefly with *bonnet* as object. Sometimes *fig.* (Cf. 2 b)

(*a*) 1509, *a* 1529 [see Bonnet *sb* 2] 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 365 The french Captaine signified vnto them that for honoure sake, after the olde accustomed facion, they shuld vaile their bonnets, strike saile, and hailse her with shoting of their ordinaunce 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 730 Mysians, Troyans, Tyrians vaile your bonnets, strike your top-sailes to this Indian Admirall. 1633 Sir J. Burroughs *Sov Brit Seas* (1652) 62 Divers Ships that have constantly kept the Narrow Seas, unto which all strangers even at this day vaile Bonnet in acknowlegement of this Superioritie 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV 282 The pretended causes [of war] were made publick, which were, the not having vailed bonnet to the English yacht [etc.]

(*b*) 1631 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* I iv, It did me good To see the Spanish Carvel vail her top Unto my maiden flag 1653 H Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav* xix 68 In token of joy they gave a great shout, and withall vailing their top sails in shew of obedience.

†**4.** *fig.* **a** To abase, humble, or lower (one's courage, the heart, etc); to submit, subject, or yield (one thing) *to* (another) *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb) 98 Also let oure Dido vayle her hert too bedfeloe Troian. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* v. ii, Now vaile your pride you captiue Christians, 1602 J Davies (Heref) *Mirum in Modum* Wks. (Grosart) I. 15/2 Vaile, vaile thy thoughts, th' imaginations vaile, Vnto the depth of all profundities 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* i. (1650) 2 There can be no reason why you should vail your owne just advantage to another mans excesse. 1654 Owen *Saints' Persev* iv. Wks 1851 XI. 211 Expressing much confidence that the world of saints will vail their faith and understanding to his dictates. 1827 Scott *Surg Dan* v, When his gold-laced hat veiled its splendour before the fresher mounted beavers of the 'prentices of Dr. Gray.

b. To strike or cast down *? arc*⁻¹.

1590 Greene *Orl Fur* v i, Then maist thou think that Mars himself came down To vaile thy plumes and heaue thee from thy pompe.

II. *intr* †**5.** To fall (*down*); to descend *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 497 A quartere of his helme a-waye gane vale, And halfen-dele his one Ere. *? a* 1412 Lydg *Two Merch* 542 Thus is he valyd adoun from high degre. *c* 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VIII 1189 The donk dew doun fra the heuin did vaill. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii (1641) 23 When, through Heav'n's Vault vailing toward Spain, The Moone descendeth *Ibid* I vii 59 Here vales a Valley, there ascends a Mountain. 1624 Fletcher *Wife for Month* III. iii, His jollity is down, valed to the ground Sir, And his high hopes Are turn'd tormentors to him.

†**b** Of a swelling: To go down, subside. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4261 He laide þe hare on his eye lidd, Abouen þe bolnyng. .Be fore þe mete, it vale.

†**c.** Of a storm To abate, cease. *Obs.*⁻¹

1606 Sylvester *Trophees* 235 Wks (Grosart) II 241 The Stormes that long disturb'd the State are val'd

6 Of a bonnet or banner: To be doffed or lowered in token of respect or submission.

c 1550 *A pore helpe* 214 in Hazl. *E P P* III 260 And telles them suche a tale As makes theyr bonettes vale 1742 Pope *Dunc* IV 205 His [i. e Bentley's] Hat, which never vail'd to human pride, Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside. 1826 Mrs. Shelley *Last Man* II 15 The inhabitants in thousands were assembled to give him hail,..the soldiery presented arms, the banners valed

†**7.** To drop or sail down stream or with the tide. Also with *down. Obs.*

1544 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, X 118 Our other shippes, which be already valed. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I 234 We departed from Detford, passing by Greenwich..and so valed unto Blackwall. 1598 Hakluyt *Ibid.* 367 Wee departed before Sunne rising and valed downe the riuer sometime sailing, and sometime rowing.

†**8.** To bow or bend down *to* the ground in obeisance or salutation. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1593 Marlowe *Hero & Leander* I 159 There Hero . Vaild to the ground, vailing her eie-lids close, And modestly they opened as she rose.

III *absol.* †**9** *Naut.* To lower the sail. (Cf. 3) Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

1512 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XIII 330 No Vessell of the Flete vale or plukke doun his Saill unto such tyme as the Admiral hath valed. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* II ii, Because we vail'd not to the Turkish Fleet 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III iv, What, will he saile by, and not once strike, or vaile to a Man of warre? 1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas I*, 49 A Dutch Man of Warre comming by that Ship, would not vail, as the manner is, acknowledging by that, our Soveraignty over the Sea.

10. To doff or take off the cap or hat (*to* a person, etc.).

1599 B Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum* v. iv, *1st Cup.* The health of that honourable countess. *2nd Cup.* I doe vaile to it with reverence. 1632 Massinger *Emperor East* I. ii, I have set down, To a hair's-breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier May vail to a country gentleman. 1648 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks (Grosart) I. 214 Hee [Herbert] the vtmost Fame Has gain'd, and now they vaile, to heare Him Sing. *c* 1700 Pomfret *Poems, Dies Novissima* (1736) 9 Straight I finish'd—veiling low. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* II. iv 39, I would sooner veil to such a Man as this than to a King on his throne. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg.* Ser III. *Lord of Thoulouse*, Knights .Before Count Raymond bend the knee, And vail to him.

transf 1597 Lyly *Wom. in Moon* v. i, The locund trees that vaild when she came neare, And. Did seeme to say, 'Pandora is our Queene'.

11. *fig.* To submit, yield, give place *to* (or *unto*); to acknowledge the superiority or supremacy of.

In freq. use by 17th c. divines.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 301 All rivers else beside Vaile unto me 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 395 To Cæsars Amphitheater all other workes must vaile *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) I. 335 These indeed are lofty commendations thereof, yet all of them may worthily veil to this. 1706 De Foe *Jure Divino* x. 232 Vail Satyr to the mighty Edward's Fame 1779 T. Hutchinson *Diary* II. 243 The Ministry vail to every measure to humour the people. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 525 They all vail to the English idiom, and scruple not to acknowledge its superiority over their own.

b. To do homage *to* one

1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. Prol 29 When She would with rich and constant pen Vail to her mistress Dian

Hence **Vailing** *ppl. a.*²

a 1639 Wotton in *Reliq* (1672) 386 Where surging flouds and valing ebbs can tell That none beyond thy marks must smk or swell.

†**Vail,** *v*³ *Obs.*⁻¹ In 7 vaile. [f. Vail *sb.*¹ 5] *absol.* To give vails or gratuities

1598–9 B Jonson *Case Altered* II ii, Why, now you come near him, sir; He doth vaile, he doth remunerate

Vail, obs f. Veil *sb.* and *v*

†**Vai·lable,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–7 vailable, 5–6 vaylable; 5 vaill-, 5–6 vayllable (6 veyll-); 5–6 vaile-, 6 vayleable; 5 waleable (*Sc.* walable), 6 valeable (*Sc.* valabill). *β.* 6 *Sc.* vailzieabill, valiabill, -able, 7 *Sc.* valliable. [f. Vail *v.*¹ + -able. Cf. Available *a.*]

1 Of avail, advantage, or benefit; availing, advantageous, beneficial, profitable, etc, effectual, efficacious. **a** Const *for, to* (*unto*), or with inf.

(*a*) 1390 Gower *Conf* III 136 Wordes that ben resonable, And for this art schal be vailable. *Ibid.* 198 To al the lond it is vailable Only thurgh grace of his persone. *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens.* 948 The Ryvers wern also ful profitable And vn-to manne ryght vayllable 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 88 b/2 Holy oylle whiche is moche vayllable to thelthe of sykenesses of many men 1530 Palsgr. 794 Every exemple is as vayllable to the lerner, as thoughe I gave a rule. 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 57 The dayly prayer of that hole secte Eke holy ceremonies of gods prouiseon To god is valeable

(*b*) 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 233 Thei tuo [*sc.* pity and justice] remuen alle vice, And ben of vertu most vailable To make a kinges regne stable. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W 1495) I xxxiv 28 b/2 It is moche better & more vayllable to dispose & applie hym to folow thother gode maners & vertues of the holy faders. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 443 For the promise with the deliuery is more vaileable to transfer my right in the horse, then my promise alone.

b. Without const.

c 1400 Gower in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 8 Aboute a kyng good counseil is to preise, Above alle othre thinges most vailable ? *c* 1470 G Ashby *Active Policy* 475 Whether thei [i. e servants] be good or nat vailable 1530 Palsgr. Ep p v, Howe soever veyllable my poore dilygence hath ben 1544 Betham *Precepts War* I. cxlix. Hij b, Therefore let the capitaine be sure to haue some man vaileable in feates and strength. *a* 1577 Sir T Smith *Commw Eng* II iv, The souldier might bee kept in more strait obedience, without which neuer Captaine can doe any thing vaileable in the warres.

c. *Sc.* Morally profitable or allowable

1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S.T S) 301 A prince suld be amesurit to tak delytis fleschly, nocht vaillable. *a* 1500 *Ruits Raving*, etc. 3663 Kep thaim fra delyt nocht walable, And fra al deid dishonorable.

2 Legally valid or effective.

a. 1433–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 437/2 In the same Parlement her seid demenyng of the seid Revenues of the Feoffament be declared as for good and vaillable 1452 *Ibid* 214/1 That the Acte made be vaillable and stond in strengh and force 1563–4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 262 Grantis the samin redemptioun als valabill as gif ane decrete of the Lordis of Counsale wer gevin 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 18 The law did then take the said grant to be good and vailable. *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 403 Whereby it doth plainly appear, that the Sentence given by the Pope to the contrary was not vailable. 1652 Wadsworth tr *Sandoval's Civ Wars Spain* 9 Adriano's Commission was dated long before Don Ferdinando's deceas, therefore not vaileable.

β. 1565 *Inchaffray Charters* (S H S) 162 All fredomes be als valiable and of als greit strenth, force, and effect as gif [etc] *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 456 Reversioun is vailzieabill to redeme the landis fra ony possessour thairof.

3. *Sc* Of sufficient means; solvent. *rare.*

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj* 77 Gif the debtour confessis the debt, and is not vallıable in gudes and geir, to pay the samine *Ibid* 80 Gif the borgh may proue that the principall debtour is vallable.

†**Vailance.** *Obs* In 4 vayl-. [a. OF. *vaill-, vailance* cf. next and -ance] Value, worth.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* II. v. (Skeat) I 85 There the vaylance of men is demed in richesse outforth, wenen men to have no proper good in them selfe.

†**Vailant,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 vaill-, 5 vayllaunt, vayl-, vailant. [a. OF. *vaill-, vailant*, pres pple. of *valoir* to be of use, etc.: see Vail *v.*¹] Of avail, advantage, or value; valid.

a 1325 *MS Rawl B. 520* fol. 56 b, þanne nere þat 3ifte nost vaillaunt þe wile þat a mi3tte be repeled of þe Eir *Ibid.* 61 b, Þulke excepcion is vaillaunt ase to þe writ of possession. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 125 New Ensamplis that ory3on is moch vaylant agaynys the Malice of ennemys *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III vi 71 It [*sc* love] is vailant þerfore to all þinges.

Vaila(u)nt, obs. ff. Valiant *a.*

Vaile, obs f. Fail *v*, Vale *sb.*¹, Veil *sb.*

†**Vailed,** *ppl. a Obs. rare.* [f. Vail *v.*²] Lowered, drooped; doffed or taken off in salutation.

1591 Greene *Maidens Dreame* 28 A golden Hind was placed at her feet, Whose vailed eares bewraid her inward greet 1602 Shaks *Ham* I ii. 70 Do not for euer with thy veyled lids Seeke for thy Noble Father in the dust. 1621 Quarles *Div Poems, Esther* Wks (Grosart) II. 53/2 Doe him honour, fitting his degree, With vayled Bonnet, and low bended knee.

†**Vai·ler.** *Obs rare.* [f as prec. + -er¹.]

1. One who abases or brings down; a humbler

1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metam.* ix, With all the force of . fearefull thunder, vailer of Earth's pride.

2. One who vails or doffs the hat, etc, in salutation.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc Ev b, If hee finds not good store of vailers, he comes home stiff and seer.

Vai·lful, *a.* = Availful *a*

A conjectural reading in Shaks. *Meas for M.* IV. vi. 4 for *vaile full* of the Folios.

†**Vai·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Vail *v.*²] The action of the vb.; a descent.

1593 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I ii, And happie is the man, whom he vouchsafes For vailing of his bonnet one good looke. 1624 Wotton *Archit* in *Reliq* (1672) 64 The Beholder descending many steps was afterwards conveyed again by several mountings and valings to various entertainments of his sent and sight

Vaill, obs. Sc. f. Vale *sb.*; obs. var. Wale *v.* (choose) *Sc* **Vaillant,** obs f Valiant *a.* **Vaillaunt,** var. Vailant *a. Obs.* **Vailliaunce,** obs. f. Valiance.

†**Vail staff.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. Vail *v.*² 1 b] The practice of lowering a staff in token of respect or as a salute.

1599 Greene *George a Greene* v i, And for the ancient custome of Vaile staffe, keepe it still, Clayme priuiledge from me If any aske a reason why? or how? Say, English Edward vaild his staffe to you.

Vaimure, var *vamure* Vaumure *Obs.*

Vain (vēn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 vayn (4, 5–6 *Sc.*, wayn), 4–6 vayne (5–6 wayne), 4–7 vaine (5 *Sc.* waine), 4, 6– vain (4 wain). *β.* 4 vein, veen, 5 veine; 4–5 veyn (4 ueyn, 5 weyn), veyne (5 veyyne, feyne, *Sc.* weyne). *γ.* 4 wan, 5, 6 *Sc.*, wane, 5–6 *Sc.* vane (6 uane). [a. OF. *vein, veyn, vain* (F. *vain*):—L. *vānus* empty, void, idle, etc. (whence also It. and Sp. *vano*, Pg. *vão*)]

I. 1. Devoid of real value, worth, or significance; idle, unprofitable, useless, worthless; of no effect, force, or power; fruitless, futile, unavailing.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M* 28332 Quen idel thoght me come and vain, Wit will i stode þam noght again *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 3 Na thynge..sa .dos awaye coryous and vayne ocupacyons fra vs. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 135 Witeþ al men þat the power of kynges is vayne *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 64 To put away all maner worldes vanyte, and vayn murthe, and reuell. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I, v, For the loue of a vayne thynge men ought not to leue that whiche is certeyn 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 23 Such wayne, vngodly, and vnprofitable lerninge. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 b, Many woulde judge that promesse to be vayne. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II (1634) 372 After which victorie it is said that Jephta performed the vaine vow which he made. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacræ* II. iii § 6 Certainly God will never alter the course of nature, meerly for satisfaction of mens vain curiosities 1713 Steele *Englishm* No. 7, Without a natural Talent, all the Acquirements of Learning are vain 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks 1840 III. 525 The remainder of that day was wasted in a vain discussion 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I xiii 103 It was vain for him to attempt any explanation. *a* 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser. III xiv. (1866) 178 In vain regrets for the past, in vainer resolves for the

future. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N* §177 All literature, art, and science are vain, and worse, if they do not enable you to be glad.

β 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5350 Y rede þou ȝelde hyt aȝen, þy saluacyun ys elles alle veyn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 11 The vein honour was noght desired, Which hath the proude herte fyred. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 1291 Thanne me sempte yt was but veyn, Mor for me to speke ageyn. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 846 in *Macro Plays* 32 Beware of weyn confidens of mercy *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 382 Dremys..ben thingis weyn, of non affek

γ. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 533 in *Macro Plays* 20 He xall wene grace were wane. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XII 39 Wirk for the ioy that lestis evir, For vder joy is all bot vane 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 105 That rathir thay appeir nocht to be spokne of a vane ostentatione, than of the veritie.

†**b.** Of material things Useless, worthless. *Obs*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 384 Cyclaminus altera hath an unprofitable and vaine roote 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. II. 48 Most wretched men, whose dayes depend on thrids so vaine 1769 SIR W JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 20 His spear, vain instrument of dying praise.

c Trivial, unimportant. *rare*–1

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 29 Imitating Fools, Who Load some vain Church with old Theatric state, Turn Arcs of triumph to a Garden-gate

†**2** Empty, vacant, void. Also const *of*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* I 2 The erthe forsothe was veyn withynne and void *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) IV XXIX. (1859) 62 Alle folke the alouteth and abeyeth, and thou arte veyne, and voyde of al maner of vertue 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I Prol 19 With dull forhede and wane, With ruide engine and barrand emptive brane 1544 *Exhort.* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568 Outwardly shewing a great pretence of holiness, and being vain of true godliness inwardly. [1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig* III. 166 Such melancholy .is Skilful in forming such in the vain air Out of the motes and atoms of the day]

3. Of persons: Devoid of sense or wisdom; foolish, silly, thoughtless; of an idle or futile nature or disposition. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 217 Wherof he wax so proud and vein, That he his fader in desdeign Hath take *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4384 At Vaxor þe vayn pepull voidly honourit Bachian. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I vii 8 He is veyne þat puttiþ his hope in men or in creatures. 1535 COVERDALE *James* II. 20 Wilt thou vnderstonde o thou vayne man that faith with out dedes is deed? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 106 Diuerse vaine persons bruted dayly among the Commons of the realme, that Christ had twise apered vnto him. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* III ii. 185 This I thinke, there s no man is so vaine, That would refuse so faire an offer'd Chaine *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Woman's Constancy*, Vaine lunatique, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* XX (1687) 210 If it.. would make you a medler in other mens matters (as most of our vain Believers are). 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 754 [Art not] thou at best, and in thy sob'rest mood, A trifler vain? 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I 587 Hush! hush! thou vain dreamer! this hour is her last 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iii 36 So that our hair should sweep The footsteps of the vain and senseless crowd.

absol. c 1450 [see 7 a]. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 590 Is sparkling wit..The fixt fee-simple of the vain and light? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX xiv, The peace of slavery, With which old times had quelled the vain and free.

4 Given to or indulging in personal vanity; having an excessively high opinion of one's own appearance, attainments, qualities, possessions, etc.; delighting in, or desirous of attracting, the admiration of others; conceited. Also *absol.*

1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 101 For to be conscious of what all admire, And not be vain, advances vertue high'r. 1703 EVELYN *Diary* Feb, She .I believe carried with her out of this vain nation above £1000 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III. 56 Perceiving the poor man to be immoderately vain, he piqued him to attempt portraits. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* I x, It might teach the vainest to forswear vanity 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I x. 609 The vain man, restless, insatiable, and always craving after the admiration of his contemporaries 1884 F M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I 18 The heart of the vain man is lighter than the heart of the proud.

transf 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 366 The vainest corner of our own vain heart.

b Const. *of.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* Pref, We deserve more compassion, because we are not vain of our Barbarities 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. VIII, A good, honest, plain girl, and not vain of her face 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. I, Between you and me, he was not a little vain of his leg 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XXIV, The General. sate down to pen a *poulet* (he was exceedingly vain of his French) to Mademoiselle Aménaide

II 5. In the advb phrase **In vain**, to no effect or purpose, ineffectually, uselessly, vainly.

After L *in vanum*, or OF. *en vein* (F *en vain*, = It. *in vano*, Sp. *en vano*, Pg *em vão*)

a. a 1300 *Cursor M* 16172 Of him he wend ha signes sene, For noght, al was in vain *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XX 1 That .he spend noght his preciouse blode in vayn on vs 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 48 Bot þat trawaill þai maid in wayne. 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret.* 198 Thar Prayer was not in wayne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 151 The more thai bad, the mor it was in wayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* II 3 Yet is it in vayne, for he contynueth still in his godlynesse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I XVII. 20 All was in vain, for there was no remedy but to obey 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XVIII. 89 *It is therefore* in vain to grant Soveraignty by way of precedent Covenant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 394 Nor Bits nor Bridles can his Rage restrain; And rugged Rocks are interpos'd in vain 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 177 The secret Satisfaction of thinking that I have not Lived in vain. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 157 In vain do you seek repose from beds of roses. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 227 Here he endeavoured in vain to barter a rifle for a horse 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 623 He wrote piteous letters to the king and to several courtiers, but in vain 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp* VI. (1875) 76 Lewis tried in vain to satisfy his sons .by dividing and redividing.

β 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10252 Alle here trauayle þey do yn veyn *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1359 *Dido*, For wel I wot that it is al in veyn *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 4173 He sayde, 'nowe haue y trauellede twey [= twice] in feyne' *c* 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc) 65 Ye schal nat labour al in veyne, Ye shul have hevene. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 524 The king .al this resone thinkith bot in weyne

γ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19411 (Edinb), Al þaire striue was bot in wan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II (*Paul*) 518 3et wald nocht god his prayer war in wane. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* Wks (S T S) III 37 Him to reios ȝit playit he a spryng, Bot all in wane, þai comfort him no thing 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 In vane, *frustra* 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 13 Thay that sweris in uane and thay that sweris ony fals aith 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXIX 140 For lake of lederis thair thay wrocht in uane *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XVIII 37 Vhen they sau they wrought in vane

†**b.** So *for vain Obs.*–1

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II IV 12 My Grauitie Wherein . I take pride, Could I, with boote, change for an idle plume, Which the ayre beats for vaine

6. *To take in vain*. †**a.** To disregard, to treat with contempt. *Obs.*

13 . *Coer de L* 3769 Kyng Phelyp took theroff non hede, But layde thertoo a deff ear Kyng Richardys words he took in vain. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16271 Osewy tok þy somons in veyn, To come to court he hadde disdeyn.

b With *name* as object. To use or utter (the name of God) lightly, needlessly, or profanely; *transf.* to mention or speak of casually or idly

A literal rendering of *assumere (nomen Dei) in vanum* in the Vulgate text of Exod xx. 7.

13.. *Cursor M.* 25228 Len vs lord swilk mode and mayn þat we tak neuer þi name in vayn. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XX. 7 Thow shalt not tak the name of the Lord thi God in veyn. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 41 The secunde thow shalle noght in vayne thi lord god name take. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 298 To sweir and tak his name in vane 1630 W. T *Justific Relig now Professed* III 22 His name is taken in vaine 1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv* 99 Who's that takes my Name in vain? 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 185 Who, never naming God except for gain, So never took that useful name in vain 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II, I always call Chancery 'it'. I wouldn t take its name in vain for worlds

†**7.** As *sb* a. Vanity; a vain thing. *Obs*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 71, I schal him seende such wordes to seyn, That al his thought schal torne to veyn. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I XX 26 Leeue veyn [L *vana*] to þe veyn, & take þou hede to þo þinges þat god comaundiþ þe. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. *Magnificence* 1208 All the World proclaiming Vain of Vains, Man's happinesse in God's true Fear maintains. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I lii. Wks (1677) 84 The power of the Gospel, in crying down the vains of men. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III 267 The fruits of dying friends survey; Expose the vain of life; weigh life and death.

†**b.** Emptiness, void space. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXVI 7 He that strecccheth out the north vp on vein [L. *super vacuum*], and hangeth vp the erthe vp on noȝt. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* 205 Wythouten vayne he dyd all thyng fulfyll As astronomy doth make apparaunce.

8. In misc. adjectival or adverbial combs. or attrib. uses, as *vain-averted, -boasting, -conceited, -headed, -hearted, -proud, -spent, -talking* adjs.; *vain-speaker, -struggling.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm bef. Edw VI* (Arb) 78 There be some sclaunderouse people, vaynespeakers, whych I must nedes speake agaynst. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. B b 11, And furst Eurialus he seeth Vainstruggling working much. 1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T S) II 28 Wanetalkand men and dissauearis, quha peruertis hail houssis. 1590 *Marlowe's Tamburl.* To Rdr, Though (happly) they haue bene of some vaine conceited fondlings greatly gaped at. 1603 BRETON *Dialogue of Pythe* Wks (Grosart) II 17/1 If you will be vaine-headed, God helpe you, for I cannot *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Liberty* 667 Wks (Grosart) II. 61 The vain-proud state and port, That for the grace of Kings adorns the Courtly sort. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII XXII, A vagrant rout Strow him with vain-spent prayers, and idle layes 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 291 O babbling and vain-boasting Ajax, what hast thou said? 1858 H BUSHNELL *New Life* VI (1861) 79 He drove Lot's family, or his vain-hearted wife, out of the city. 1871 H. KING *Ovid's Metam.* VII. 523 Struggling with vain-averted eyes to shun The noontide beams

Hence †**Vain** *v. trans.*, to frustrate *Obs.*–1

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II XII. 34 Euery good man .must be wise and circumspect, to vaine the sleeke nauations of those that would undoe him.

Vain, obs. f. VEIN *sb.*; southern ME. var. FAIN *a.* and *adv.* **Vaincur,** Sc var. VAINQUER *Obs.* **Vaine,** var. WONE *sb.* (hope) *Obs.* **Vainess(e,** obs. ff. VAINNESS.

Vainful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **vaynfull.** [f. VAIN *a* + -FUL.] Vain, unprofitable, useless.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* 55 They spende theyr time in vaynful vanyte 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 10 Though countrie be more painfull, and not so greedie gainfull, yet is it not so vainfull, in following fansies eie. 1888 in ELWORTHY *W Som Word-bk.* 795.

Hence †**Vainfully** *adv.*, in vain, vainly. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 21 Vnto the man I gaue commaundement Not to take the name of thy God vaynfully

Vainglorineſs. *rare*–1. [f. VAINGLORY *sb.*] Vaingloriousness.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* I 4 That spirit of foppery haughtiness, and vain-gloriness

Vainglorious (vēⁱnglōˑrĭəs), *a.* Also 6–8 vain glorious, 6– vain-glorious. [f. VAINGLORY *sb* Cf. med.L. *vānaglōriōsus* (OF. *vana-, vaneglorious*), Sp. and It. *vanaglorioso*, Pg. *vanglorioso.*]

1. Filled with, given to, indulging in, vainglory; inordinately boastful or proud of one s own abilities, actions, or qualities; excessively and ostentatiously vain. **a.** Const. *of.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Cock & Fox*, Nyse proud men, woid and vaneglorious Of kin and blude. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 160 Being not a little vain glorious of what he had done with me 1729 LAW *Serious Call* XVIII. (1732) 330 They think it a part of their duty to be proud, envious, and vain-glorious of their own accomplishments. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 715 When he call'd, Vain-glorious of her charms, his Vashti forth To grace the full pavilion.

b. Without const

c 1510 MORE *Pecus* Wks. 6/2 Not the knowlage of the Hebrew, Chaldei, and Arabie language, beside Greke & Latin, could make him vainglorious 1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* Char Pers, A Vaine-glorious Knight, over-Englishing his travels, and wholly consecrated to singularity, the very Jacobs staffe of complement. *a* 1639 W WHATELEY *Prototypes* I XI (1640) 88 Be not vaine-glorious, studying to doe some earthly vaine thing, for which you may be talked of farre and neere. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. XI 49 Vain-glorious men delight in supposing themselves gallant men. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III 79 Look round, vain-glorious muse, and you whoe'er Devote yourselves to fame, and think her fair 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Vain glorious*, or *ostentatious man*, one who boasts without reason 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* III 139 Where is the fame Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth Seek to eternize? 1840 AINSWORTH *Tower of London* (1864) 370 One of the galleries of the palace, where the vain glorious mannikin was lingering in the hope of being admitted to the royal presence 1881 TYLOR *Anthropology* 384 Even the vainglorious scribes of Egypt would hardly venture to record events without a foundation of fact

absol a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* Prol, Our Comedie against the vayne glorious doth inuey 1596 NORDEN *Progr Pietie* (1847) 173 Though it please the vain glorious for a time it will bring repentance 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* VIII 101 He baiteth the hook for the vaine-glorious with popularitie 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* VIII (1853) 43 For God loveth not the arrogant and vainglorious.

transf and *fig* 1602 NIXON *Chr Navy* B 1, Lofty mindes That in this world doe seeke to glister so, Blowne on this rocke by fond vaine glorious winds, Fall headlong downe 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Kicksey Wensey* Wks (1630) 36 Itch'd with the vain-glorious worme, To write and lye.

2. Characterized by, indicative of, or proceeding from vainglory.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 4 Sic vane glorious tetels and namis and pouers 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt* Wks 1910 II 68 Wandring in a vayne glorious oppinion of their owne wit 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 331 Such stately honours and vaine-glorious praises as he in his life time enioyed. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacræ* III IV. § 11 Whether that bee ground of that vain-glorious boast. I here dispute not *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct. 1667, The Vice-Chancellor's letter were too vaine glorious to insert 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 610 Neptune that speech vain-glorious hearing, grasp'd His trident. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* VI IX (1849) 376 Let not my readers imagine that I am indulging in vainglorious boastings 1861 SALA *Dutch Pictures* XVI 243 'See Naples and then die,' is the vain-glorious saying of the Neapolitans 1896 DK ARGYLL *Philos Belief* 268 They were the very incarnations of vainglorious pride

Vainglo·riously, *adv.* [f prec.] In a vain-glorious manner.

1545 ELYOT *Duct*, *Gloriosus*, renoumed, some tyme in the yll parte, vaynegloriously [*sic*], or bostynge hym selfe 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Luke* III. 31 Leat it there fore no more entre into your hertes to thynke with your selues vaingloriously 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX (1593) 211 Sure I meane not I To vant my selfe vaine-glorioushe by telling of a lye. 1623 N ROGERS *Strange Vineyard* 36 When Nebuchadnezzar vaunted vainegloriously of that great Babel which he had built 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 38 Which heretofore in the persuance of fame and forren dominion spent it self vain-gloriously abroad. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3808/3 The Ambition of Spain, when it .. vain gloriously stiled its *Armada* Invincible. 1808 EDWARDS *Plain Pract Plan* I. 8 A character which France can no more than vain gloriously affect to be. 1824 W IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 207, I cannot tell you how vain-gloriously I walked the streets

Vainglo riousness. [f. as prec.] The quality or character of being vainglorious.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 328 Their facion of makyng oracions was .replenyshed with vauntyng & vainglorious-nesse. 1577 *Test 12 Patriarchs* (1706) 25 The spirit of lying or vain-gloriousness in boasting a mans self, and in desire to fill his talk concerning his kindred and acquaintance 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I. (1586) 46 b, By yᵗ meanes you see that one offendeth by arrogancie, another by obstinacie, another by vaingloriousnesse 1832 L HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 134 An amor patriæ above all our vain-gloriousness. 1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* V, Led away by the vaingloriousness of youth, I invented a thousand stories 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 355 He had repented of the vaingloriousness of those herald angels and their dome

Vainglory (vēⁱnglōˑrĭ), *sb.* Also vain-glory, vain glory. Forms see VAIN *a.* and GLORY *sb.* [ad. med L. *vāna glōria*. Cf. OF. and mod.F. *vaine gloire*, It, Sp. *vanagloria*, Pg. *vangloria.*]

1 Glory that is vain, empty, or worthless; inordinate or unwarranted pride in one's accomplishments or qualities; disposition or tendency to exalt oneself unduly; idle boasting or vaunting.

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26933 Noght als intent o waynglori, Or als þis ypocrites dos *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1145 Honours nuryshes, als men may se, Vayn glory, vauntyng, and vanite 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. VII. 35 Bostynge and Braggynge wyth meny bold oþes, Auaunt ng vp-on my veine glorie for eny vndernymynge *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xlv 116 Verily, veyn glory is an euel pestilence & grettist vanyte 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* vi, He that taketh within hym self vayne glorye of that thynge by the whiche he shold humble hym self is a very fole 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 22 For he that doth a thing secretly, how seketh he vayn glory? 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV XXXIV 156 b, Through the increase of their power, they fell into such a vainglory and arrogancy. 1627 in Foster *Eng Factories India* (1909) III. 174 Their trade is not augmented but deminished by vayneglorie and unnecessarie disburcements. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I XXXV. (1674) 44 Tamberlan the Scythian had the vain-glory to be called the Emperor of the East 1710 NORRIS *Chr Prud.* VII. 309 Vainglory, whereby Men affect a great many dry and insipid Studies only to please others, and procure from them a blind Admiration. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII V, Thus have I acknowledged my vain glory. 1841 HELPS *Ess, Exerc. Benevolence* (1875) 34 That portion of his thinking time which he spends upon vain-glory, upon imagining, for instance, what other people are thinking about him 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* III II. 106 The wisdom of the world? Nay 'tis vain-glory.

β 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 35 Bot he such veine gloire hadde Of that he was set upon hyh. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV 2610 I'll vsurpe til hym þat nayme It war bot wayne glore or defame *a* 1500 *Rats Raving*, etc. 3644 To schaw hire proud, at men may see, Is pryd, wanglore, and vanite. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 118, I synnit In fals vane gloir and deidis negligent.

b. In the phr *for vainglory*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 3 Men doon þis nouelrie for vein glorie 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 367 Som men telleþ þat Aristotil made his bookes so schortliche and so hard for envie and for vayngloríe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 23 He mervailed that the duke. wolde nowe for vainglory under colour of doyng dedes of Armes violate the peace.

c. As a personal name, or in personified use.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud MS) 1004 Hou his fader sergeauntz alle, veyn glorie gonne hym calle, And gorre on hym gonne þrowe. 14 . *Why I can't be Nun* 228 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 Dame sclowthe and dame veyne glory. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* B ij, His first sonne is Vainglory. 1717 L HOWEL. *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 18 She gave him her Name, Vain-glory.

2. A vainglorious thing, action, etc *rare*.

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 378 None schal take any synguler abstynence up-on her withe-oute licence of the abbes, in awnter God take it for a veyne glory 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I ii. 249 What needs these Feasts, pompes, and Vaine-glories? 1649 MILTON *Eikon* VIII Wks 1851 III. 392 The Vulgar; who notwithstanding what they might know, will beleeve such vain-glories as these

Hence **Vainglo·ry** *v.* †**a** *refl.* To exalt or make much of (oneself) unduly *Obs.* **b.** *intr.* To indulge in vainglory. Also **Vainglo·rying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1637 N. FERRAR tr. *Valdes' 110 Consid.* (1638) 104, I understand, that a man being Just by his Justice, doth as much prize himselfe, or vain-glory himselfe, as much as the theife, who is taken from the Gallowes in the Holy Week, vaine-glories himselfe for his deliverance. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 46 The scheme had involved a little vain-glorying before his acquaintance. 1887 *Westm. Rev* July 485 It would be idle and frivolous to mention these points for the sake of vain-glorying during the Jubilee year.

†**Vai·nling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. VAIN *a.* + -LING 1 1.] A vain or vainglorious person.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* Ep Ded., Presuming himselfe (fond Vain ling) to be of more esteeme, because he was the Nuncio and Interpreter of the Gods. *Ibid.* 134 Thus we see, he was no vaineling, who pronounced all things vnder the Sunne to bee vanitie of vanities.

Vainly (vē·nlі), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 4, 6 vaynly, 6-7 vainlie, 7 vaine-, 6- vainly. *β.* 5 veynli, -(e)ly, veinly. *γ.* 6 *Sc.* vanelie. [f. VAIN *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a vain or futile manner, without advantage, profit, or success; to no effect or purpose; in vain; uselessly, fruitlessly, ineffectually.

1382 WYCLIF *James* iv. 5 Wher weenen ȝe, that veynly [L *inaniter*] the scripture seith [etc.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 195, I folwer of evel craft trowed vaynly for to be defended and helped by ȝoure prayers. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III li. 123 Ner he shal not ioy veinly, if he be resonably excused by oþer 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 293 This noble prynces, ..whome my purpose is not vaynly to extol .aboue her merytes, but to the edefyenge of other. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (1550) 23 Vitayll not wantonly consumed, nor vainly spent. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* V. IV 8 Till now, my selfe and such As slept within the shadow of your power Haue.. breath'd Our sufferance vainly. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 811, I forewarn thee, shun His deadly arrow; neither vainly hope To be invulnerable 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth* I 12 Every one going away with that Rag which he had snatch'd, vainly believ'd that he had possess'd himself of Philosophy. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* I XIV 13 What though majestic in your pride you stood , You now may vainly boast an empty name 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XXIX (1787) III 110 Perhaps he vainly imagined, that he laboured for the interest of an only daughter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. XII, There, vainly Ralph de Wilton strove 'Gainst Marmion's force to stand 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* IV. XVIII 31 In the caprices of passion and humour we look vainly for any guiding principle. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* III. I. 98 From my hand The spear was vainly flung and gave no wound.

Comb 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. XXVIII, He..Beyond my vainly-panting reach is plac'd,

†2. Foolishly, senselessly, thoughtlessly. *Obs.*

1588 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 330 She spoke somwhat idlie and vainlie, by reason of the extremitie of her sickness 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 101 Nathir haue thay nochtwithstandeng now vanelie fallin frome the faith of the Catholik Kirk. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* XI 346 Ethelbald, .though most vainly given when he was hot and young, Yet, by the wise reproofe of godly Bishops brought From those unstay'd delights by which his youth was caught. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr, Vain Love* 46 What Lover can like me complain, Who first lov'd vainly, next in vain! 1730 BAILEY (fol), *Inanıloquent*, talking or babbling vainly.

3. With personal vanity; conceitedly.

1602 *Ld Cromwell* IV. 1. 35 'Tis greater glorie for me, That you remember it, then of myselfe Vainlie to report it. 1650 HOBBES *De Corpore Politico* 3 How some are vainly Glorious, and hope for precedencie and superiority above their Fellows 1692 E WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xi, When with too much pleasure you admire Your Horse's Worth, and vainly boast his Sire 1779 COWPER *Human Frailty* 20 A stranger to superior strength, Man vainly trusts his own

Vainness (vē· nɪnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being vain, in various senses. **a.** Futility, ineffectiveness, uselessness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIII 18 The helps of the world hold our senses entangled..till they have given us a tryall of theyr vaynenesse 1600 PALFREYMAN *Baldwin's Mor. Philos* 37 The vainenes of this life is greater then the profit. 1648 W. BROWNE *Polæxena* v. I. 284, I knew the vainnesse of my hopes, and the just cause Alcidiana had to punish my boldnesse. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 303 Beauty shew'd the vainess of Defence, When Phillis does Invade. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xix (1866) 324 Pilate, feeling the vainness of these pretensions 1892 *Athenæum* 18 June 790/1 The vainness of this and that creed.

b. Vanity, esp. personal vanity or conceit. Now *rare*.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XXVI. iii, I did not them frequent, Who be to vainesse bent. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, V Prol 20 Free from vain-nesse, and selfe-glorious pride. 1600 PALFREYMAN *Baldwin's Mor Philos.* I. 12 Hee despised..much all vainnesse of apparell. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacifica* 19 The vices, and the vainnesse of thy tongue. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II 179 Mr. Chance is a self-satisfied man, but of the very. best sort...I regard such vainness but as the overflow of humanity.

†**c.** Foolishness, stupidity. *Obs.*—1

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* VI, O how great vainnesse is it then to scorne The weake.

†**Vainquer.** *Obs rare.* In 5 vayncquer, *Sc.* vainour. [a. OF. *vainqu(i)erre, veinqueor*, etc. (mod.F. *vainqueur*), f *vaincre* to conquer.] A conqueror, vanquisher, victor.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 272 Thare cummys the vaincur, askand jugment of rycht. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CCII 296 Thenne made they moche ioye & grete, as doon the vaynquers and conquerours whan they departe theyr gayne.

†**Vainqueress.** *Obs.*—1 In 6 venqueresse. [a. OF. *vainqueresse, veinq-* see prec.] A female conqueror or vanquisher.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI CLXXX. (1811) 178 Elfleda that sheldes so ofte dyd rayse Agayne her enemyes, this noble venqueresse Virago and made, whose vertue can I nat expresse.

Vair (vēəɪ), *sb.* Forms: 4 veir(e, veyr(e, 5 feyre; 4, 6-8 vaire, 4, 8- vair, *Sc.* wayre, 7 vayre, 9 *dial.* vare, fare, viare, etc. [a. OF. *vair, veir* (also nom. *vairs*):—L. *varium*, acc. sing. masc of *varus* parti-coloured. Cf. med.L. *varius*, also *vairus, vayrus, veyrus* (from OF.), and *vajus* (from It. *vaio*), in the same sense.]

1 A fur obtained from a variety of squirrel with grey back and white belly, much used in the 13th and 14th centuries as a trimming or lining for garments. Now only *arch.*

Cotgrave's definition of F. *vair* as 'a rich furre of Ermines powdered thicke with blue haires' is app. unsupported by evidence.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25466 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene,..Ne purperpall, nee pride o pane, Ne riche robe wit veir and grise. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11194 Manteles Of meneuer, stranlyng, veyr, & gris. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* VII (*James the less*) 764 Furryt wele in wayre & grece *c* 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 265 For somme vaire, and somme gryse, .In bagges about thai bere.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* IV XII, If pall and vair no more I wear. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. 377 It was ordained, A.D. 1294, that no ecclesiastic, but dignified clergymen, should wear vair, gray, or ermine, excepting [etc.] 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Laus Veneris* 266 Each man's hair Crowned with green leaves beneath white hoods of vair.

2. A weasel or stoat. Now *dial.*

Prob. due to an early misunderstanding as to the source of the fur.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Þere beeþ veyres [L. *mustelas* Caxton *feyres*] litel of body and ful hardy and strong 1796- in dial. glossaries (Dev., Dorset, Somerset, Pemb., Glamorgan, Wexford, etc.) in forms *vare, fare, viare, vier, vyer, veer.* 1832 MRS. BRAY *Descr. Part of Devon* (1835) I xix. 342 The stoat, vair, or vairy, is the commonest of the weasel tribe.

3. *Her.* One of the heraldic furs, represented by bell- or cup-shaped spaces of two (or more) tinctures, usu. azure and argent, disposed alternately (in imitation of small skins arranged in a similar manner and sewn together).

Vair cuppa or *tassy* (see quot. *c* 1828 and VAIRY *a.* 1 b). *Vair-en-pal, vair-en-pount* (see quot. 1766). Cf. also COUNTERVAIR.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 132 The ninthe and last [doubling] of all, is called Vaire, which is of al coloures except these two before rehersed [i. e. azure and vert] It may be also of three sondry colours, which colours must be tolde as this is blazed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I IV. (1611) 15 If you observe the proportion of this vaire, you shall easily discerne the very shape of the case or skinne of little beasts, in them. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent* XV. (1906) 194 Quarterly Gules and Vaire 1637 *Camden's Rem* 209 Hubert de Burgo, . who bare for his Armes in a Shield, Gules seven Lozenges vaire, 3, 3, 1 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Furr.*, The Heralds use two Metals, and two Furrs, or hairy Skins, Ermine and Vaire 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* III. (1777) 27 *Vair-en-point* or *Vair-en-pal*, is said when the point of a Vair is opposite to the Base of another. 1816 *Gentl. Mag* March 223 A fesse between two chevrons Vaire. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her.* I Gloss, *Vair cuppa*, or *Vair Tassy*, is by most writers upon heraldry, considered a kind of fur, and shaped in the form of cups or goblets by divisions potent counter-potent. 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop* IV (ed. 3) 20 Vair, Counter Vair, are always Argent and Azure, unless other tinctures are named in the blazon.

†**Vair,** *a. Obs.*—1 *Sc.* In 5 wayre, wa(i)re. [a OF. *vair, veir*:—L. *varium*: see prec. and VARY *a*] Varied or variegated in colour.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I V 217 The brukyd bestys and the wayre [*v.r* ware, waire] he gert depart fra quhyt & fayre

Vaird, obs. Sc. f. WARD.

Vair(e, southern ME. varr. FAIR *a.* and *adv.*

†**Vaired,** *a. Obs.*—1 [Cf. VAIR *sb*] = VAIRY *a.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* II, Heralds. disposed the figures of Ermins, and vaired coats in this Quincuncial method

†**Vaires** *Obs.*—1 [perh. pl. of F. *veire* (*voire*) truth: see VEIRE] *In vaires*, ? in verity, truly.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1015 Wyth clene cortays carp, closed fro syłþe, & hor play was passande vche prynce gomen, in vayres.

Vairhede, ME var. FAIRHEAD. **Vairloch,** obs Sc f. WARLOCK. **Vairn,** obs. Sc. f. WARN *v.* **Vairsta(ll,** obs Sc. ff. WARESTALL.

Vairy (vēə·rɪ), *a.* (and *sb*). Forms. *α.* 5 varri, 6-7 varrye (7 -ie), varry, 6-7, 9 varrey. *β.* 7-9 vairy, 8 vary. See also VERRY *a.* [a. OF. *vairy*, f. *vair* VAIR *sb.*

The mod F. form *vairé* has been employed in some heraldic books.]

1. *Her.* Of a coat, charge, etc.: Varied or variegated with two or more colours; having divisions and tinctures like those of vair.

Some writers have drawn a distinction between *vair* and *vairy*, using the latter when tinctures other than argent and azure are blazoned.

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B IV b, Thre cootarmuris be ther called restryall in armys. Oon is whan a cootarmure is varn of dyuerse colowris to the poynt. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 52 b, A playne crosse, varrye. *Ibid.* 131 b, The eight doubling is Varry, and is so properly called, although it be Or, and Vert, or els Vert and Or. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 97 A patie crosse of red in gold he bare On which fiue losinges varrey placed are 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* (1611) I. iv. 15 As for the rest, viz Verry and Varrye, they are meere fantasies and improper termes 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 321 Tavestock in Devon shire gave Varrey Or and Azure, on a Chiefe Or, two Mulletts. Gules. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Varry*..signifies that which is diversified with argent and azure. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., Varrey in point.

β. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4217/4 The second Vary, a Canton. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog* V 235 The arms of Oettingen are vairy ruby and a shield saphire. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. 53 If the field were Or, and the bells Gules, it would be blazoned as Vairy, Or and Gules.

†**b.** *Vairy-cuppy, tassa* (see quots.). *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Her.* I. iv (1611) 15 This sort of furre or doubling was..of some old Heralds called varry cuppy and varry tassa. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vairy Coppy*, or *Potent Counter-Potent*, is a Bearing in Heraldry 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* ii. § ii 27 Potent-counter-potent, anciently called Vairy-cuppy, is when the Field is filled with Crutches or Potents counter-placed.

¶ **2.** Furred with vair. Also used as if the name of a material.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., Vairy gowns are observed by Julius Pollux to have been the habit of the antient Gauls, as Ermins were of the Armenians. 1881 AINSWORTH *Const Tower* (1862) 187 Wrapped in cerecloth of many folds, and in an outer cover of cloth of vairy and velvet,..the corpse was laid out.

Vairy (weasel, stoat). see VAIR *sb.* 2. **Vaise,** dial f. FEEZE *v.* **Vaist,** obs. Sc. f. WEST. **Vaistie,** var. Sc. WASTY *a. Obs.* **Vaistour,** obs Sc. f. WASTER.

‖**Vaisya** (vəi·syă). Also 9 veisya. [Skr. *vaiśya* peasant, labourer, etc.

In SIR T. Herbert's *Trav.* (1634) 38 the form *wyses* occurs, and BICE from Urdū has had some currency.]

The third of the four great Hindu castes, comprising the merchants and agriculturists; a member of this caste. Also *attrib*

1794 SIR W. JONES *Inst. of Menu* I § 31 [Brahma] caused the Brahmen, the Cshatriya, the Vaisya, and the Súdra..to proceed from his mouth, his arm, his thigh, and his foot. 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg* 53/2 Born of a Vaisya woman 1801 R PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 123 The functions of the *vaisya* tribe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 31 The practical knowledge required from a veisya is more general than that of the other classes.

Vait, obs. Sc. f. WAIT *v*, and *wot* WIT *v.*

Vaivode (vəi·vōud). Now *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6-7 vayuod(e, 7 vayvod, 7, 9 vayvode, 8 vay-

wode β. 6 uai-, 7 vaiuoda; 7 vaiuod, 7–8 vaivod (7 vavoyd), 7–9 vaivode, 8 vaiwode. [Ultimately ad. older Magyar *vajvoda* (now *vajda*), representing the common Slavonic *voj(e)voda* VOIVODE The immediate source is partly mod.L. *vajvoda* (cf. Sp., Pg, and It. *vaivoda*) or F. *vayvode*. See also WAYWODE] A local ruler or official in various parts of south-eastern Europe (in older use esp. in Transylvania).

α. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 71 He had an adversarye John Sepuse, the vayuode of transsylvania 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 44b, In a great battaile fought betwixt him and that famous Vayuod Iuan Huniades Coruino 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 579 The one [sister], marryed to the King of Poland, the other, to Sigismund Battor, Prince or Vayvod of Transilvania. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2070/2 The Vaivode Janco was drawing together a great Body of Morlacks with a design to attack some place in the Province of Bosnia. 1768 *Ann. Reg* I 19 Count Potocki, Vaywode of Kiow, had no less than ten towns, and one hundred and thirty villages, destroyed in his own territories

fig 1613 DEKKER *Dtuels Last Will* Wks (Grosart) III 351 Behemah Dornschweyn, chiefe Vayuode of Vsury, Symony, Bribery, Periury, .etc

β 1562 J. SHUTE tr *Cambini's Turk Wars* 7 John Vaiuoda soughte to haue al the glorie of the victorie to him selfe 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 51 The Vaiuods of Valachia, Moldauia and Transiluania hold their estates by vertue of this bribery 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* xix. 242 The Government of the Cities is manag'd by Five Kinds of Officers, the Bassa, Sub-Bassa, Vaivode, Cadi and Receiver of the Customs. 1771 *W. Guthrie's Geogr.* (ed. 3) 114 Their ancient nobility were divided into knezes, or knazeys, boyars, and vaivods 1776 *Ann. Reg.* II. 7 At Athens .his patrimony had suffered from the extortions of a tyrannical Vaiwode. 1833 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* I. a Lord Elgin then received very strongly expressed firmauns from the Porte, which were carried .to the Vaivode of Athens and the Disdar of the Acropolis.

transf. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II XIV (1636) 132 Andriscus, delivered up into our hands by that Vaivod, or petty King, of Thrace to whom hee had fled for succour

Vaize, southern ME. var. **Fey** *a.* **Vak**, obs. Sc. f **Wake** *v.* **Vakabonde**, obs. f. VACABOND.

†**Vake**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *vac-uus*] Empty.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I XXXIII. 24 Whilest it stood void and vake, the old Latines had surprised and taken it *Ibid* XXIV VII. 513 Certeine conspiratours possessed themselves of a vake house, standing over a narrow lane

†**Vake, vaik**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Forms α. 5 wake, 5–7 vake, 7 veak. β. 5 wayk, 5–7 vaik, 6 waik, 6–7 vaiok, 7 vaike. [ad. L. *vac-āre* to be empty cf. prec. So OF and F. *vaquer*, Sp and Pg *vacar*, It. *vacare*. With the exception of quot. 1543 in 1 α the use of the word is entirely Scottish. cf. VACAND *ppl. a.*]

1 *intr.* Of a benefice, office, or position: To become or fall vacant; also, to remain vacant or unfilled.

Freq from *c* 1550 to *c* 1650, esp. of ecclesiastical benefices

α. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron* V 4110 (Cott), Qwhen he was ded, þan dayis nyne þat se wakyt [*Wemyss MS* vaikit]. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 223 For and the Archebischopryke of Ranis or Rowan vakit, and the chanouns wald ches ane Inglisman to be archebischop. 1522 DOUGLAS in *Wks* (1874) I p. CX, The beneficis and grete prelacetis that wakis. 1543 SENTLEGER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III III 485 Ther is a Statute here [at Waterford], .that when suche rombe shulde vake, they shoulde then electe and chose one Inglisheman. 1604 A. SETON in G Seton *Memoir* (1882) IV 57 Quhen euer onye place sould vake in onye maner

β *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 361 Quhen thare doith vaik ony benefyse 1558 KENNEDY *Comp. Treat* in *Misc. Wodrow Soc* (1844) 151 Gyf ane benefice vaick, the gret men of the realme wyll haue it. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* XVIII. 102 Sic [a lord] as feiris God now sen the roume dois waik. 1639 MARQ OF HAMILTON *Expl. Meaning Oath & Covenant* 16 [It] also declares, that all bishopricks vacicking, or that shall vacick, shall be only disponed to actuall preachers and ministers in the Kirk *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1851) II 204 Thus Oswall cumis bak with this ansuer, and Doctor Forbes place still vaikis. 1696 in *Home Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm) 271 The Justice Clerk .disposes of the Clerk to the Justice Court his place when it vaikes.

b. Of a tack or tenancy.

1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 197 Gif it happynis thar takis to wayk be ony maner of wa. 1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl) I. 69 Failȝeand heirof the forsaidis takkis to vaik *eo facto*.

2. Of persons: **a.** To be free, to have time or leisure, for engaging in some occupation; to be occupied or busy. Const *for*, *on* or *upon* (also, to wait or attend *upon* one), *to*.

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T S.) 221 The law levis all clerkis to vake in scolis and in studyis to sciences and literature *Ibid.* 222 Of thame quhilkis levis all richessis . to vake thareapon 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* III. XVIII, All thir..on Venus seruice vaikis, In deidis of armis for thair ladyis saikis. 1566–7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 497 Becaus the haill Lordis of Secreit Counsall may nocht weill vaik at all tymes for the ordouring thairof being occupit with uther wechtie materis. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XII 29 Nou Cupid compellis Our hairtis echone On Venus vha vaikis, To muse on our maikis. *a* 1614 J MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 45, I was resigned ower be my father hailelie unto him to veak upon him as his sone and servant.

b. To be at leisure or free *from* some occupation or business.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXXIX, Esope Quhen that he vaikit frome mair autentik werk, . this forsaid fabill wrait. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scott* II 107 Quhen he mycht vake fra temporal effairis, his exercise was ay in spirituall *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* LXV 4 Quhan I may vaik fra seruice of the king

Hence †**Vaked** *ppl a.*, †**Vaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a Obs.*

1572 J. KNOX in Calderw *Hist Kirk Scotl* (Wodrow Soc) III 766 That all bishoprics vacand may be presented within a yeer after the vaiking therof 1622 in R M Fergusson *A Hume* (1899) 221 They assigne to him the first vaiking Gilbrotheris fyne that sall occur to thame 1638 in A. Maxwell *Hist Old Dundee* (1884) 388 Being oft times requirit, [he] would propone nothing but only ane mein [= moan] 'Vaiked Sea!' 1660 in Crookshank *Hist Suffer. Ch Scot* (1749) I 59 That hereafter vaking stipends may be intromitted with by Presbyteries

‖ **Vakeel, vakil** (vākī·l) *Anglo-Ind* Forms α 7 vakill, vekill, -ile, -ell, vikil, vicle, 8 vekil, 9 vakil, vakil. β. 7– vakeel (7 fakeel), 7 vickeele, 7–8 vack-, vekeel. [a. Urdū (Pers.-Arab.) وكيل *vakīl*, *wakīl* cf. WAKEEL]

1 An agent or representative, esp. one representing a person of political importance either permanently or on a special occasion; a minister, envoy, or ambassador.

α 1622 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind.* (1908) II 11 Two coppyes, to the Governour of this place and his owne vekile *Ibid* 69 Receaved two letters of Isacke Beages to Assuff Chon, and the other to his vekill 1682 W HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I. 35 The Dutch Director's Vakill 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* II 171 Through the bad Conduct of the Vikil, he was necessitated to reimbark 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* II 283 Terms. were proposed, and the Vakils returned with them to the Bai 1870 SIR W W HUNTER in *Life* (1901) XI 182 His Vakil or representative told me the story of the sunken fortunes of the family.

β. 1623 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II. 307 That hereafter the Kings people may recoure it from the vickeeles of Agha Reza. 1624 *Ibid* (1909) III. 30 Their vackeels at Court is to accquaint the King thereof. 1691 J. OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 415 November the 1st, arriv'd a Pattamar or Courrier, from our Fakeel, or Sollicitor at Court 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 74 He was determined to fall on us, and turned our vacqueel out of the durbar 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2 He was Vakeel of Bollakey Doss, and executed whatever business he ordered 1803 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* (1877) 322 Duplicates have been delivered to the Vakeels of those chiefs at the Presidency for transmission to their principals 1878 EARL LYTTON *Lett.* (1906) II 57 The Amir undertook to keep a *vakeel* at Peshawur

2 A native attorney or barrister; a pleader in the Hindu law-courts.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Vakeel*, a native attorney in India 1887 *Pall Mall G* 12 July 13/2 An official known as the poor man's vakeel, whose duty it is to see that every prisoner .shall be represented in court by a competent counsellor. 1890 KIPLING *City Dreadf NV* 15 He looks like a *vakil* to the boot-heels, and..recalls memories of up-country courts.

Vakin, obs Sc. f. WAKEN *v.* **Val**, southern ME var FALL *sb.*; obs. Sc f. VEIL *sb.*[1], WALL *sb.* **Valachian**, var. WALACHIAN.

Valance (væ·länsˌ), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 5 valaunce, 6–7 valans (6 wal-), 5– valance (8 vol-); 5–9 vallance. β. 5, 7 valens, 6 valense, 7–9 vallens (7 -ins), 6– valence, 6–7 vallence. γ. *pl.* 6 vallanes, 6, 8 vallance, 7, 9 vallens; 6, 9 valence, 7 valens δ. *pl* 6 valandes, 7 vallands, -ents, 9 valends [Of obscure origin: perh. a. AF. **valance*, f. *valer* = OF. *avaler* to descend (cf *vale* VAIL *v.*[2])

Florio (1598) gives '*Valensa, valenzana*, Say or Serge for bed-curtins or valances for beds', and '*Valenzana del letto*, valences for beds', but there is no evidence for the genuineness of these.]

1. A piece of drapery attached lengthways to a canopy, altar-cloth, or the like, so as to hang in a vertical position. Also *attrib.*

α 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 The selor of cloth on loffte, with the valaunce of scripture abowte the ymage. 1494 *Househ Ord.* (1790) 115 The ninth question; whether in the same feaste the Queens cloth of Estate shall hang as highe as the Kings or noe? answeie thereunto; the Queens shall hang lower by the vallance. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc* (Camden) 2 For wesshynge of autor clothis and albes, . and the sowynge on of the valans of them *Ibid.*, The walans that hangyth over the heygh auter 1670 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1698) II. 22 Four stately pillars of brass bear up a canopy of the same metal with vallances and a gilt fringe, yet all of brass 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) I. 54 A tent, striped with white and gold, and the valance, of the same colours 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib* V 106 Upon striking the tent, we found beneath the valance between the crown and the walls a regiment of scorpions.

attrib 1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sketches* 49 Waxing elo quent over knotted guy ropes and missing valance-loops

β. 1500 *Will of M Yonge* (Somerset Ho), Afore the ymage of our Lady within the valens of the same Chirch. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron* (1809) 639 Sarcenet .let doune in maner of a valence before the gallery 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 1082/2 A rich herse, couered with blacke veluet, with a valence fringed with golde

γ. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV 231 The vallens [of the funeral canopy] were fringed with black.

2 *spec* **a.** A border of drapery hanging round the canopy of a bed; in later use, a short curtain around the frame of a bedstead, etc., serving to screen the space underneath.

a. c 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 447 in *Babees Bk*, For lordys two beddys schalle be made. Po valance on sylour shalle henge with wyn, in curteyns streȝt drawen with-inne 1480 *Wardr. Acc Edw IV* (1830) 132 A sperver, conteignyng testour, celour, and valances lyned with busk 1502 *Prvv Purse Exp Eliz York* (1830) 66 The seler ij yerdes dim and the quarter long, the valance j quarter dim depe *a* 1593 MARLOWE in *Engl Parnassus* (1600) 480 And as a costly vallance ore a bed, So did their garland tops the brooke orespred. 1611 COTGR., *Les pentes d'vn lict*, the Valance 1676 COVEL in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakluyt Soc) 165 The vallance was of the same make 1749 MRS DELANY *Life & Corr* (1861) II 527, I think the fringe of the valance and bases should be the same depth as that on the bottom of the curtains 1837 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser 1 *Spectre of Tappington*, He peeped under the valance of an old-fashioned bedstead 1861 FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed 2) 56 An iron bedstead, (no vallance, of course), and hair mattress 1883 F M PEARD *Contraductions* 1, They had tucked away the scalloped valance, and drawn back the striped curtains

β 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Presilla pelada*, vallence for a bed 1602 *Inv* in *Collectanea Archæol* (1863) II 97 One bedsteede,..The vallence and frynge of curtaines of say. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* XIII (1634) 139 As we see in knops now adayes upon the Valences and Canopies of beds. 1679 *Lond Gaz* No 1434/4 The Curtains and double Vallence of a red Damask Bed 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 396 She had had the presence of mind to tear down the half-burnt vallens, as well as curtains 1794 *Grr-hood of M S. Holroyd* (1896) 287 Mrs Maynard has made up the Bed with full Valences 1831 *Remembrance* 80 The hangings of the large square bed were of yellow merino,.. with plain, moth eaten valences.

γ. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 67 These make laces vpon staues, purses, and whyte vallance for beddes 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 317 A pare of sheates, a coueringe, a teaster, courtaynes and vallanes 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. II 177 Let him make Valence for his bed on't, or a demy foote-cloth 1730 SOUTHALL *Treat Buggs* 40 The Tester-Cloth, to which the Head-cloth, and inside and outside Vallens are to be fixed 1759 *Phil. Trans* LI 284 All the vallance were unnailed

δ 1512 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 38 Two pilloo coddes with the valandes. 1590 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 58 Lyttell nelles to festen valandes to bedesse, ijd. 1631 QUARLES *Hist. Samson* Wks (Grosart) II 161/2 My beds, My sheets; My vallents, and my curtaines 1675 TRONGE *Diary* (1823) 47 The bedds with white curtens, and vallands 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XXI. (1882) II 50 They came from the valends of the broken down bedstead

b A short window-curtain. *rare.*

1726 *Adv. Capt. R Boyle* (1768) 3 Nailing up some Vallens to the Windows in the Dining-room. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2688 *Valance*, a *lambrequin*, or drooping curtain hiding the curtain-rods of a window.

3. A pendant border or edging of velvet, leather, or other material.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* I Apr 1644, The Duke of Orleans's Library, the valans of the shelves being of greene velvet fring'd with gold 1801 tr *Gabrielli's Mysterious Husb* III. 5 Nor were the valence less adorned,—indeed, they appeared to have been fashioned by a chissel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2688 *Valance*, the drooping ledge at the parting of a trunk

transf 1884 W K PARKER *Mammalian Descent* II (1885) 55 *note*, In whose larval skull a similar vallance of cartilage grows copiously

b A flap attached to a head-dress, esp. as a protection against the sun.

1791 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1891) IX 318 The hats with valences, the folds above the chin of the ladies, and the dirty shirts and shaggy hair of the young men, have confounded all individuality. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1246 Like the cap with a valance named from the East Indian hero 'Havelock'

†**Valance,** *sb* 2 *Obs*—1 In 5 -aunce. [ad. F. *Valence* Valencia in Spain.] A Valencia almond.

1469 in *Househ Ord.* (1790) 103 Item Jardens and Valaunces 330 lb

†**Valance,** *sb* 3 *Obs.*—1 In 6 -aunce. [app ad. med.L. *valesia*, *valisia* VALISE, with ending assimilated to *sb* 1] A cloak-bag

a 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 64 Byfore hyme he hadde a gentilman that caried his valaunce, otherwyse called a clooke bage; which was made all to gether of fynne scarlett clothe, enbrodered over with clothe of gold very richly.

Va lance, *v rare* Also vallance. [f VALANCE *sb.*[1]: cf. next] *trans* To drape or fringe with, or as with, a valance

1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* 294 Butter-cups and scarlet bean Do vallance like pied beard his chin

Valanced (væ länst), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 valenced (6 -ensed), 7, 9 vallanced. [f as prec.] Provided or furnished *with* a valance or draped edging of a specified material.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 9b, The compas of the Pauilion above, enbroudered rychely, and valenced with flat golde, beten in wyre *Ibid* 207 b, A clothe of estate valanced with frettes 1591 in *Gentl Mag* (1779) 121 The Canapie was of greene satten, valenced about and fringed with greene silke and siluer 1760 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III. XXIX, An old set stich'd chair, valanced and fringed around with party-coloured worsted bobs 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XI, [The pavilion] was of purple silk, valanced with gold embroidery, having the cords of the same rich materials

b. *transf.* Also *ellipt*, fringed with hair.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II. II 403 What my olde Friend, thy face is vallanced [Q 2 valanc't] Since I saw thee last, com'st thou to beard me in Denmarke? 1817 KEATINGE *Trav* I. 113 Men, *barbons*, whose faces have been long vallanced, act the parts of women. 1853 G J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II 179 A broad and nobly cut brow, valanced with shaggy eyebrows, overhung serious, deep-set eyes. 1892 *Speaker*

29 Oct 533/1 A tall-masted schooner rode grandly in between the Heads, valanced with foam

†**Valanche.** *Obs. rare* [ad F. dial. (*la*) *valanche* (for F. *l'avalanche*)] = AVALANCHE.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* XXXVIII, Scarce a year passes in which some mules and their drivers do not perish by the valanches.

Valanea, obs f. VALONIA. **Valay,** obs. Sc f. VALLEY. **Vald,** obs. Sc. var *would* WILL *v.* **Vald(e,** ME. var. FIELD *sb.* **Valdenses, -ian,** varr. WALDENSES, -IAN. **Valdinge,** obs Sc. var. WIELDING *vbl. sb.* **Valdois,** obs. var VAUDOIS.

†**Val-dunk** *Obs.*[-1] (Meaning obscure)

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Wine-soaker* 102 By this time his cause is heard, and now this val dunke growne rampant-drunke, would fight if hee knew how.

Vale (vēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4– vale (4–5 vaal), 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) wale. *β.* 5–7 vaile (7 vaille), 6 *Sc.* vaill, 7–8 vail, 5 *Sc.* wail, waill(e, 6 *Sc.* waile, wayill [ad. OF. *val* (= It., Sp, Pg. *valle*) '— L. *vallem*, acc. of *vallis, vallēs* valley.]

1. A more or less extensive tract of land lying between two ranges of hills, or stretches of high ground, and usually traversed by a river or stream; a dale or valley, esp. one which is comparatively wide and flat.

In later use chiefly *poet.* (exc. as in b), but employed as an ordinary prose word by American writers in the second half of the 18th century.

α. 13 *E. E Allit. P.* B. 673 For þat Cite þer by syde was sette in a vale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXI 238 Þare es a vale betwene twa hilles 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 21198 Affter philisofres talys, Ther ben hylles, ther ben wales, Medwes, ryvers. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 248 Suete war the vapouris, Halesum the vale, depaynt wyth flouris ying 1588 SHAKS *Titus* A II III 93 These two haue tic'd me hither to this place, A barren, detested vale you see it is 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks (1630) 136/2 Then let who list delight in Vales below, Skie-kissing Mountaines pleasure are for me 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 7 Towards the Tiberiade Sea there is another vale very hollow, between two hills, where the Sun is hardly ever seen. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 606 [The wave] steals, at last, Along the mazes of the quiet vale 1751 J BARTRAM *Observ. Trav Pennsylv.*, etc 35 We lodged by Front Creek in a spacious vale. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls, & Corr* (1888) I. 277 At the bottom of the vale, and on the bank of the river, is a huge rock. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1839) I 7 Into which the Spercheius winds through a long narrow vale. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I 1, I pity people who weren't born in a vale. I don't mean a flat country, but a vale that is, a flat country bounded by hills. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 8 Forth we sallied to see sunset from the vale

transf. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 15 The walls of the watery vale .are unmoved by the gale. *Ibid.* 96 The mountainous vale of the wave.

β a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3980 If I be vencust in þe vaile & voidid of my lyfe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 216 I hey rode in a full fayre vaile. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scott* I 14 In ane vaill that is besyde the toun, Ebenieus stentit thair palzeonis doun *a* 1568 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) XIV 16 The wallowit weidis in þe vaill. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* XXI. 102 Heir woods and vails and echoes that resounds 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 308 The vail (through which this creek runs)..appears to be wide.

b. Const. *of* (the distinctive name of the vale).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2705 Abram satt his hus Bi-side þe wale of mont mambre. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 5164 Al men sal ryse to þe dome, And in þe vale of Iosaphat come. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* II (*Paul*) 285 In þe wale of comptone [*read* campioune; L *pugilum*] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) VIII. 30 Men schall passe thurgh þis deserte to þe vale of Elym *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVI 4364 A companny þat war walkande In til þe wail of Anande. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 267 By the vale of Remsie. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. XIII, The famous vales in Englande, of which one is called the Vale of white horse, another of Eouesham, the third of Ailesbyry [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 266 And thou Moon [stand] in the vale of Aialon, Till Israel overcome. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View* 33 West of the Allegheny, towards the vale of the Ohio, there are many remarkable hills 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I 21 The Vale of Gloucester, or that part of the Vale of Severn which lies in Gloucestershire.

c. Without article, occas. contrasted with *hill, mountain*, etc.

c 1402 LYDG *Compl Bl Knt* VII, The briddes. Which on the braunches, bothe in pleyn and vale, So loude songe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 999 Baith hycht and waill obeyed all till his will. 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI 563 Where casual fire Had wasted woods on Mountain or in Vale. ? 1786 WORDSW. *'Calm is all nature'* 6 A slumber seems to steal O'er vale, and mountain 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr Faust* II 62 A voice .which vibrates far o'er field and vale

2. In fig. uses Also const *of* (adversity, etc).

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II 42 Sche can plonge worþi emperoures From þe hille of hize prosperite In-to þe vale of aduersite *c* 1450 *Pol., Rel, & L Poems* (1903) 181 In the vaile of restles mynd, I sowght in mownteyn & in mede [1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXXXIII. 6 Which goinge thorow the vale of mysery, vse it for a well] 1604 BRETON *Grimello's Fortunes* Wks (Grosart) II. 5/2 After that I had past the great Mountaine of mishaps, I fell into a long vaile of miserie. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 721, I Have pour'd my stream of panegyric down The vale of nature 1809 SHELLEY *'For my dagger'* 22, I dare not unveil The shadows that float o'er Eternity's vale.

b The world regarded as a place *of* trouble, sorrow, misery, or weeping Usu with *this*.

14 in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 123 In thys sorowfull vale Of trowbull of woo and of hevynes. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 12 In þis vale of wepynge þai haue bene delityd 1497 BP. ALCOK *Mons Perfect.* A III/2 Y⁶ transytory Joye of this vale of mysery 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXIII 7 Out of this vaill of trubbill and dissait 1554 in *Maitl Cl. Misc* III. (1855) 65 The labilitie and breuitie of tymes and of men in this wale of teiris beand consident. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 113 What could you find in the vail of tears [etc]? 1655 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 12 For afflicktions whille we live in this vaille of miserey must continually be loocked for 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 881 Though life's valley be a vale of tears, A brighter scene beyond that vale appears. 1816 SHELLEY *Hymn Intell Beauty* II, Why dost thou pass away and leave our state, This dim vast vale of tears, vacant and desolate?

c. The world regarded as the scene of life. With various qualifications, as *earthly, mortal*, etc., or const. *of* (life, etc.).

c 1446 LYDG *Nightingale Poems* II 351 Where-as þat god of love hym-self doth dwelle Vpon an hille ferre from the mortal vale 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, II i. 70 Great is his comfort in this Earthly Vale, Although by his sight his sinne be multiplyed 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 621 Why, whilst We struggle in this Vale beneath, Do They more bless'd perpetual Life employ, in Scenes of Joy? 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 799 An unambitious mind, content In the low vale of life 1819 SHELLEY *'A gentle Story'* 6 In this world's deserted vale. 1850 TENNYSON in Ld H Tennyson *Mem* (1897) I. 309 In this vale of Time the hills of Time often shut out the mountains of Eternity.

d. *The vale of years*, the declining years of a person's life; old age.

1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III iii 266 Haply, for I am declin'd Into the vale of yeares. 1676 D'URFEY *Mme Fickle* IV. i, A man that has the misfortune to decline into the vail of Years 1769 LD. HOLLAND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) II. 372 Yet I am weak enough sometimes to think, that if Rigby. had pleased, I should have walked down the vale of years more easily. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Regicide Peace* Wks. VIII 310 That venerable potentate and pontiff, is sunk deep into the vale of years. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* ix, Mrs Butler [was] a woman, and declined into the vale of years.

†3. a. One of the grooves in the beam of a hart's antler. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxiv, Alle alonge þe beames þere be smale vales, þat men clepe gotters

†b. ? The notch at the back of a barbed arrow-head. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 7704 To that kyng he gan to hale, And drow an arwe vp to the vale

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Attrib., as *vale-dweller, -hind*; **vale-lily,** the lily of the valley.

1822 BEDDOES *Poems, Rom. Lily* 150 My tribute shall be sweet, though small.—A cup of the vale-lily bloom. 1832 BEE *St. Herbert's Isle* 13 To mark the vale-hind ted the ripened shock. 1889 *Archaeol. Æliana* XIII. 266 The fierce pagan vale-dwellers by the North Tyne.

b. Attrib., occas. passing into *adj.*, in the sense 'of or belonging to, found, grown, or produced in, a (particular) vale', as *Vale-barley,* †*-dog, -farmer, -grey* (a variety of pea), *-man, soil.*

1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm* I VIII 98 Now the Gentlemen which dwell on the downes and plaine grounds, to maintaine the reputation of their Dogs, affirme them to be much more nimble. in turning, then the vale Dogs be. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 240 When at any time they sow Peas on this Land, the best Husbandmen will chuse the Vale-gray as most proper for it. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 152 The hill-country-barley is generally better esteemed by the malsters than the vale-barley. *Ibid.*, The vale-lands are generally too wet, cold, and clayey 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 92 The Beech will never make a good Tree in their vale, spewey, and wet Soil. *Ibid.* 221 The Vale-men in their open, low Fields, .won't sow Peas alone. 1740 SOMERVILE *Hobbinolia* II. 7 The Vale-Inhabitants, proud, and elate With Victory. 1815 BIRKBECK *Journ. thro' France* 63 The vale farmers are busy sowing lupines on their wheat stubbles. 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 194/1 Those Vale farmers, no pen can ever accurately depict.

c *Comb.*, as *vale-born, -buried.*

1801 MRS ROBINSON *Sylphid* III. 24 (Jod), Her emblems are the white rose bending in a graceful curve over the modest vale-born lily. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 102 The vale-buried town of Keswick.

†**Vale,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* (Erroneous var. of DALE[3] I, either after VALE *sb.*[1] or by simple misprint.)

c 1635 [see PUMP *sb.*[1] 6]. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* II, *Vale of a Pump*, at Sea, is the Term for the Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship sides, to the Scupper-holes. [Hence in later Dicts.]

‖ **Vale** (vē'lī), *int.* and *sb.*[3] [L., 2nd pers. sing. imper. of *valēre* to be well.]

A *int.* Farewell; goodbye; adieu.

1550 COVERDALE tr *Wermullerus' Treat. Death* Pref. III b, Vale, Loue God, leue vanitye, and lyue in Chryst 1556 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* To Rdr. (Arb.) 20 So doynge thou shalt minister vnto me good cause to thinke my labour and paynes herein not altogethers bestowed in vaine *Vale* 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* To Rdr A III, And herewithall I bid thee farewell, and doe not forget me. *Vale.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Vale*, farewel, God be with you, God keep you in health. 1912 L. INKSTER (*title*), Vale, a Book of Verse *Ibid.* 63 *Vale* 'Goodbye, Goodbye'

B. *sb.* A farewell greeting, letter, etc.; a good-bye, farewell, or leave-taking.

1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II 86 Giuing her her *vale* with a counterfeit kind of curtesie. 1584 — *Arbasto* Ibid. III 212 The thankes I had for this .was a .churlish *vale* of the old trot Vechia. 1619 SIR S. D'EWES in *Coll. Lyfe Jas. I* (1851) 81, I took my *vale* of him, with many thanks, and posted homewards 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 The Nymphes of the Woodes in consort with the Muses sing an Aue to the Morning, and a Vale to the Sunnes setting 1675 J SMITH *Christ Relig. Appeal* I XI § 4. 103 They must bid an eternal *Vale* to their admired Law and Temple. 1814 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. III. 129, I am going to say my *vales* to you for some weeks.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 128 So instead of laughing gayly, I dropped a tear, and wrote my 'Vale

fig 1631 LENTON *Charact* C 2, He takes his *vale* for a certaine season to some sinister Sanctuary.

Vale, southern ME. var. FELE *a.*; obs. f. VAIL, VEIL *sb.*[1] and *v.*; obs. Sc. f. WALE *sb.* and *v*, WALL *sb.*

†**Valect.** *arch. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *valectus*, var. *vadelectus* VADELECT.] A personal attendant.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 713 William de la Pole is in plaine tearmes called *Delectus Valectus*, .that is our well beloued Valect ; now, Valect was in those daies an honorable title [etc.] *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 439 In recompence whereof the king made him his valect (equivalent to what afterward was called gentleman of the bedchamber).

†**Valedatory,** variant of VALEDICTORY *a*

App. f. L. *dat-, dare* to give, after the obs phrase 'to give (one) farewell'.

1633 BRETON *Packet Mad Letters* 102 A valedatory Letter to his inconstant Mistris.

Valedict, *v. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *valedict-, valedīcere*. see next.] *intr.* 'To bid farewell' (Bailey, 1721).

Valediction (vælĭdi·kʃən). [ad. L. type **valedictio*, noun of action f. *vale-dicere*, f L. *valē* VALE *int.*, and *dīcere* to say, speak.]

1. The action of bidding or saying farewell (*to* a person, etc.), an instance of this; a farewell or leave-taking.

1614 DONNE *Lett* li Wks. 1839 VI. 368 For I must do this as a Valediction to the World, before I take Orders. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 There [were] such dear accollado's at their valediction and parting, as eye scarce ever beheld the like 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 324 After a formal Valediction ashore, the next day we passed the Straits 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 68 [Gustavus III] after the last valediction to the queen and prince, died 1872 LE FANU *In a Glass Darkly* I. 158 They parted with a hurried and melancholy valediction.

2 An utterance, discourse, etc., made at (or by way of) leave-taking or bidding farewell.

1619 HALES *Gold. Rem.* II (1673) 86, I dealt with Mr. Præses concerning a Copy of Mr Deans Valediction to the Synod 1642 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 73 The Spirit of Comfort (which in his late valediction he promised to send his Apostles) 1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* 35 Their last valediction, thrice uttered by the attendants, was also very solemn 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III x, He stayed not to hear the valediction or the thanks of the witch 1863 *Q Rev* July 203 The truly Yankee valediction, 'I guess we will all go home, and so, good night'.

Valedictorian (vælĭdiktō·rĭăn). *U.S.* [f. next + -AN.] In colleges, academies, etc, the student (male or female) appointed on grounds of merit to deliver the valedictory oration on Commencement day.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1860 O W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 100 The last year's 'Valedictorian' of the Apollinean Institute. 1873 ELIZ PHELPS *Trothy's Wedding Tour* 172 The valedictorian of her class in the young ladies' Star of Hope Seminary. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug 294 Among others .chosen are the valedictorian of the Senior class [etc.]

Valedictory (vælĭdi·ktŏrĭ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *valedict-um*, pa. pple. of *vale-dicere* (see VALEDICTION) + -ORY.]

A. *adj.* 1. Uttered or bestowed in bidding or on taking farewell; of the nature of a valediction.

1651 BAXTER *Infant Bapt.* 159 In the Pulpit in his Valedictory Oration to the People of Bewdeley *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* II Jan. 1694, He [Dryden] read to us his Prologue and Epilogue to his valedictory Play, now shortly to be acted 1764 HARMER *Observ.* v. § 4 213 These valedictory songs which the Prefetto takes notice of. 1778 STILES *Diary* (1901) II 288 The President [of Yale] introduced the exercises in a latin Speech. .Then succeeded..Valedictory Orat[ion] Eng[lish] By[Sir Tracy. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 155 The Bishop who delivered the valedictory address. 1850 IRVING *Goldsmith* IV. 70 He penned his valedictory letter to his good uncle. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I XV, While delivering these valedictory observations, Wegg continually disappointed Mr. Boffin of his hand by flourishing it in the air.

2. Manifested, performed, or done by way of valediction.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 166 Crowds of people,. studious to pay to their popular chief governor every valedictory honour that their zeal and attention could devise. 1849 MRS. CRAIK *Ogilvies* XXII, All that passed between them was a valedictory bow. 1871 AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. xi, As he cast a valedictory look around, his eye alighted upon Dereham. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov 8/1 Lord Ripon's valedictory tour in the Punjab and North-West Provinces.

B. *sb.* 1. *U.S.* A valedictory oration. (See quot 1847 and cf. VALEDICTORIAN.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Valedictory*, in American colleges, an oration or address spoken at commencement, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 54 An oration in English and a Latin valedictory were commonly spoken by three-year graduates.

2. A statement or speech made by way of valediction on leaving a position, person, etc.

1892 *Monist* II. 309 In his Valedictory on retiring from the Editorship. 1893 GOLDW SMITH *United States* 296 John A. Andrew also .said in his valedictory of January the 4th, 1866, that [etc].

Hence **Valedi·ctorily** *adv rare*—[1].

1856 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc (1869) I. 228 Charles Norton dines with us this evening, valedictorily

‖ **Vale-dictum.** *Obs rare.* [L. *vale-dictum*, neut pa. pple. of *vale-dicere* to say farewell] = VALEDICTION 2.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 23 We have said enough let my *vale-dictum* now be this, the Land mournes [etc.] *Ibid.* 140

Valeie, obs. f. VALLEY

†**Valence**[1]. *Obs rare.* [prob the name of the French town *Valence* on the Rhone] Some thin woven fabric.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 272 The remenaunt was wel keuerede to myn pay Rygh[t] with a subtyl couercheif of valence, Ther nas no thikkere cloth of no defense. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Upon hir hed a kerche of Valence, Noon other richesse of counterfet array.

Valence[2] (vē'·lĕns). [ad. L. *valentia*; see VALENCY.]

†**1.** An extract or preparation (*of* some herb) used in medicine. *Obs*

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 69 Þis medicyne is called tapsi ualencia .; in þe brissing putte in litel bi litel of oile of rose, or violet, or camamille, þat þe valence may competently imbibe it. *Ibid* 98 Þis medyc[in]e is called Valence of scabious for þe valow of it *Ibid*, Valence of wormode is þus made.

†**2.** Valour, courage; = VALIANCE 1. *Obs.*

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 172 For his valence, he was called Cœur de Lyon, the Lyons heart

3 *Chem.* = VALENCY 3. (See also quot. 1902.)

Cf. EQUIVALENCE 2 and QUANTIVALENCE.

1884 *American* VIII. 300 To what extent is the Hypothesis of 'Valence' or 'Atomicity' of Value in explaining Chemical Reactions 1902 *Fortn Rev* June 1018 Meanwhile, it is clear that the 'valence', the *number* of electrical charges [in poisons], plays an important part.

Valence, var. VALANCE *sb.*[1]

Valencia (vălē·nʃiă). Also **Valentia.** [See def.]

1. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to, cultivated in or obtained from, Valencia, a province and town of eastern Spain.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I. 207 The Stones commonly called Valentia garnets are of this species They may be the garnets of Spain, mentioned in .Raab's Catalogue. 1822 A. T. THOMSON *Dispensatory* 150 The Valentia almond is a sweet, large, flat almond, pointed at one extremity. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl Commerce* 1477/2 In Europe, the Valencia oranges are eagerly sought after, on account of their early appearance, large size, and beautiful color.

2. A mixed fabric mainly employed for waistcoats, having a wool weft with a warp of silk, silk and cotton, or linen, and usually striped. Chiefly in pl.

1850 in OGILVIE. 1852 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 490/1 Fancy vesting called valencias or toilinets *Ibid.* 1115/2 Toilinets and valentias 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew.* 510/1 Valentias are produced at Spitalfields, and many are showy in appearance.

3 *ellipt* in *pl.* Valencia almonds or raisins; raisins similar to those of Valencia

1867 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl 460/1 *Valencias*, raisins prepared by dipping the bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood ashes, oil, and lime, and then dried in the sun. 1904 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 9 This year we have some of the finest Valencias (we call all raisins Valencias, you know) from Australia.

Valencian (vălē·nʃiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Valentian.** [See prec. and -AN]

A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of the town, province, or former kingdom of Valencia in Spain.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, 1 Wks 1851 III. 517 The grievances, which the Valencians aimed at redressing. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 88/2 No great number of cattle or horses are kept by the Valencians

B. Of or belonging to Valencia (see prec.) or its people.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Almond*, Valentian and Barbary Almonds, which are those from whence the oil is procured. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, 1 Wks 1851 III 399 But the Valencian nobles considered this measure as an indignity to their country 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 89/1 Ribalta, Victoria, and other painters of the Valencian school. 1847 tr. *Bouterwek's Hist Span. Lit* 6 The author is one of the last poets who wrote in the Valencian dialect.

Valenciennes (valansɛn). Also 8 *Sc.* **Valentians.** [See def.]

1. The name of a town in northern France, celebrated for the manufacture of lace, used *attrib.* in *Valenciennes lace* (see quot. 1858). Also *Comb.*

1717 LADY G. BAILLIE *Household Bk.* (S.H.S.) 214 For narow valentians lace at 11s 1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 120 There is also a class engaged in weaving Valenciennes lace, of a beautiful quality. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Valenciennes-lace*, a rich lace which has a six-sided mesh formed of two threads partly twisted and plaited, the pattern being worked in the net 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 507/2 In Belgium there are six centres for Valenciennes lace making.

2. *elliptt* A variety of lace originally manufactured at Valenciennes, a ruffle or the like made of this.

1764 W. VAREY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I 270, I shall be obliged to you for four pair of Valenciennes, as good as people wear when they dress, but not too deep. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* III, Eight and twenty [shillings] is really nothing for any lace you'd wear; but more particularly for real Valenciennes. 1859 READE *Love me Little* (1888) 169 'Well! does not every lady wear lace on her nightgown?..What is that on yours, pray?' 'A little misery of Valenciennes, an inch broad' 1905 ELIN. GLYN *Vicss. Evangeline* 99 Short sleeves ruffled with Valenciennes.

3. 'A pyrotechnic composition, usually employed as incendiary' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Valency (vē'·lĕnsi). Also 7 **-cie.** [ad. L. (ante- and post-classical) *valentia* vigour, capacity, f *valēre* to be well or strong. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *valentia*, It. *valenza, valenzia.*]

†**1** Might, power, strength *Obs.*—[0]

1623 in COCKERAM 1 1656 in BLOUNT

2. *Physics.* Energy, active force.

1869 *Eng Mech.* 19 Nov 222/1 The molecule is therefore a body in which all the attractions or valencies are satisfied, leaving the combined atoms to act as a whole from one centre.

3. *Chem.* The power or capacity of certain elements to combine with or displace a greater or less number of hydrogen (or other) atoms; atomicity.

Cf EQUIVALENCY 2 and VALENCE[2] 3

1876 *Encycl Brit* V 473/2 The valency of an element is usually expressed by dashes or Roman numerals placed on the right of its symbol. *a* 1882 BARRATT *Phys Metempiric* 65, I think it will probably be eventually found that the atoms of high 'atomicity' or valency are really molecules 1894 *Athenæum* 14 Apr 481/1 The valencies and atomic weights in some cases need correction

b. A unit of this capacity. Usu. in pl.

1891 *Cent Dict.* s v., Carbon is said to have four valencies.

4. Importance, significance

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 166 These two conditions are by no means of identical pathological valency.

‖ **Valent** (vē'·lĕnt), *sb.*[1] *Sc. Law.* [L. *valent*, 3rd pl. pres indic. of *valēre* to be of worth.]

1. Value or worth.

1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* II. v. § 37 The old and new extents of lands, of which the *valent* is not known

2. *Valent clause*, in a retour of special service, that clause in which the old and new extent of the lands are specified (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1752 A MACDOUALL *Inst Laws Scot* IV i II 460 The Valent-clause, whereby the inquest ought to have returned both the old and new extent. 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* II v § 38 Because annualrents arising out of lands had no distinct valuation or extent, therefore they are said in the *valent* clause of the retour, *valere seipsum*

Valent (væ·lĕnt), *sb.*[2] *techn.* and *dial.* [Back-formation from *valents* VALANCE *sb.*[1]] A valance.

1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 143 The pockets, the falls, and valents. *Ibid* 204 A broad stripe of leather, welted on the edge,..which shelters the inside, and is called a valent 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 795 *Valent*, a short curtain; .also the name of the upper or fixed part (if any) of window drapery

†**Va·lent**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *valent-*, *valens*, pres pple of *valēre*] Vigorous, flourishing.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* XVIII. 2 in *Archiv Stud neu. Spr* LXXXIX. 186 A roose, a valent floure, I wis, Crist made springe of a thorne

Valentia. ? *Obs.* [ad. Sp *venencia.*] (See quots. and cf. VALINCHER)

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III. 319/2 An Instrument belonging to the Vintner or Merchant, called a Valentia The first being the Valentia is a Pipe made of Silver or Tin, round and taper, and hollow withal. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds*, *Valentia*, the tin machine used for lifting beer, wine, etc out at the bung-hole of a cask, by pressing the thumb on the small hole at top I have never heard it called Valentia out of Suffolk.

Valentia, variant of VALENCIA.

Valentian, variant of VALENCIAN *a.*

†**Valentide.** *Obs*—[1] [f VALEN-TINE + TIDE *sb.*] *Saint Valentide*, St. Valentine's day, or the time of the year when this falls.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. VII. 32 On a day, when Cupid kept his court, As he is wont at each Saint Valentide

Valentine (væ·lĕntəin), *sb.* Also 5 **valantine** (6 *Sc.* -tene), **valeyntyne**, 5–6 **valentyne** (6 -tyn); 7 **vallentyne**; 5 *Sc.*, 6 **walentyne** (6 *Sc.* wall-); 5 **volentyn(e, -antyne, -ontyn.** [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *Valentin*, or ad. L. *Valentīnus*, the name of two early Italian saints, both commemorated on the 14th of February]

1. (*St.*) *Valentine's day*, the 14th of February.

Freq. mentioned with reference to the choosing of sweethearts or the mating of birds.

c 1382 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 309 For this was on seynt Volantynys day Whan euery bryd comyth there to chese his make. *c* 1430 *Lydgate's Min. Poems* (1911) I. 304 A balade made in wyse of chesing loues at Saint Valentynes day *c* 1450 *Chron London* (Kingsford, 1905) 127 The xiiij day of Feuerell, that is to say vpon seynt Valentyne's day, the Kyng com to London. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 And after saynt Valentynes daye, it is tyme to graffe both peares and wardens. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV. v. 48 To morrow is S Valentines day. 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial.* III XIII (1713) 206 As some embrace the first they meet on Valentine's day 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop Antiq.* (1777) XVIII. 209 Such is the Observation of Candlemas-Day, such is Childermas-Day, such Valentine's Day, and some others. 1822 NARES *Gloss* 538 The number of letters sent on Valentine's Day, makes several additional sorters necessary at the Post Office in London. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V, How blithe would she have been to see this happy Saint Valentine's morning! 1854 [see VALENTINE *v.* 2].

elliptt. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* IV. I. 144 Saint Valentine is past, Begin these wood birds but to couple now? 1714 GAY *Shepherd's Week* IV. 37 Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind Their paramours with mutual chirpings find.

b. *St. Valentine's eve* (Sc. *Valentine's e'en*), the eve of St. Valentine's day.

1672 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 113 A Crew on S Valentine's Eve did meet together. 1814–28 SOMERVILLE *Life & Times* (1861) 344 Valentine's e'en, and Hallowe en, used to be anniversaries observed in every house by the young people 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XIII, I will have no evasions, boy—Where wert thou on St Valentine's Eve?

2. A person of the opposite sex chosen, drawn by lot, or otherwise determined, on St. Valentine's day, as a sweetheart, lover, or special friend for the ensuing year

a 1450 *MS. Harl 1735* fol 48 (Halliw.), Godys blescyng have he and myn, My none gentyl Volontyn, Good Tomas the frere. 1477 *Paston Lett* III 170 Unto my ryght welebelovyd Voluntyn, John Paston, Squyer, be this bill delyvered *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 564 A! god be with my valentynes. My byrd swetyng, my lovys so dere! 1535 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 126, I gyf and bequeth to my valentyn Agnes Illyon xs 1596 RALEIGH *Disc Guiana* 23 After the Queens haue chosen, the rest cast lottes for their Valentines 1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1848) II. 395 To the great grief of his sweetheart, Mrs. Bray, my ancient valentine. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., This morning came up to my wife's bedside .. little Will Mercer to be her Valentine. But I am also this year my wife's Valentine 1712 WOODES ROGERS *Voy. r World* 359 That same Day, in Commemoration of the antient Custom in England of chusing Valentines, I drew up a List of the fair Ladies in Bristol, and sent for my Officers into the Cabbin, where every one drew 1719 OZELL tr *Misson's Mem Trav Eng* 331 There is another kind of Valentine, which is the first young Man or Woman that Chance throws in your Way in the Street, or elsewhere, on that Day. *a* 1859 MACAULAY in *Sat. Rev.* (1863) 152 All good attend my Valentine!

transf c 1750 GOLDSM in W Irving *Biog* (1849) IV 54 With submission at your shrine, Comes a heart your Valentine

†**b.** Applied to God, or to one of the Saints, as a patron chosen by a worshipper. *Obs*

c 1450 *Godstow Register* (1911) 14 O true valeyntyne is oure lord to me. 1500 *Will of Hewetts* (Somerset Ho.), To . Saint Mary & to her moder Saint Anne my speciall voweis & volentyns on whoos day I was borne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Valentines*, Saints chosen for special Patrons for a year, according to the use of the Romanists.

3. A folded paper inscribed with the name of a person to be drawn as a valentine. *To draw valentines*, to draw lots for this or other reasons.

c 1553 *Cecil Papers* (Hist MSS Comm.) I. 134 There is three papers like unto walentynes put in a cap and so they draw 1639 *Sc. Acts Parlt.* (1870) V 604/2 Act ordaining the Commissioners of shyris to draw lottis and valentines theirlie at ilk parliament for thair places 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop Antiq* (1777) 225 It is a Ceremony, never omitted among the Vulgar, to draw Lots, which they Term Valentines, on the Eve before Valentine day. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl* I. 141 The young people in February draw Valentines, and from them collect their future fortune in the nuptial state 1787 BURNS *Tam Glen* VI, Yestreen at the valentines' dealing, thrice I drew ane without failing, And thrice it was written—Tam Glen!

†**b** A gift or present to a person drawn or chosen as one's especial friend on St. Valentine's day.

c 1610 in *Heriot's Mem* App VII. (1822) 215 For gold, and making of a Valentine. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III II II iv, Many such allurements there are, tokens, favours, symbols, letters, valentines, &c

c. A written or printed letter or missive, a card of dainty design with verses or other words, esp of an amorous or sentimental nature, sent on St. Valentine's day to a person of the opposite sex, in later use also a printed sheet consisting of a more or less grotesque picture with humorous or satirical rhymes (more exactly called *a mock valentine*).

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 42 A fine sheet of flourishing writing, something between a valentine and a sampler 1844 ALB SMITH *Adv Mr Ledbury* XXIV (1886) 73 He had that morning received a valentine, in a lady's handwriting, and perfectly anonymous. 1879 *Paper & Printing Trades Jrnl.* XXIX 20 One occasionally hears that valentines are going out. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 7/1 The Christmas card has apparently killed the valentine. Valentines are still sold, and sent, but they are chiefly of the satirical order.

d *transf.* (Cf. VALENTINE *v.* 1.)

1847 TENNYSON *Princ* V 229 A song on every spray Of birds that piped their Valentines.

†**4.** *Sc.* **a.** (Meaning uncertain.) *Obs.*—[1]

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 918 Thus wycit he the walentyne thraly and thrawin.

†**b.** 'A sealed letter from the Crown to landholders for the apprehension of persons offending against the law' *Obs.*

1556 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* X. 318 For inbringin of certane personis gevin in valentynis to the airis of Elgin, Banf, and Abirdene. 1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 169 Thir personis underwritten ..in presence of the Quenis Grace ressavit thair valentinis of the names of the personis culpable of thift 1587 *Sc. Acts Parlt.* (1814) III. 464/2 The kingis Maiesties clois valentynis to be send to the Maisteris, baillies and chiftanes of all notable lymmeris and thevis.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *valentine-bag, glove, -writer*; **Valentine-bun** (see quot. 1854); **Valentine-day**, = sense 1.

1695 LADY G. BAILLIE *Househ. Bk.* (S H S) 257 To Lisi Rainald for my Robin's vallantin gloves. 1725 BOURNE in Brand *Pop Antiq* (1777) 225 On the Eve before Valentine-day 1802 (*title*), Fairburn's Annual, Original, Comic & Entertaining Valentine writer for the year 1802 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III (1863) 505 Those that issue from the bursting Valentine-bag of our postman. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss.* s.v., In Peterborough. sweet plum buns were formerly, and I believe are still, made, called Valentine buns.

Va·lentine, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* Of birds: To greet with song, to sing, at mating-time. (Cf. prec 3 d.)

1851 MEREDITH *Pastorals, Poems* 104 Shall the birds in vain then valentine their sweethearts? 1885 — *Thrush in Feb* i, I know him, February's thrush, And loud at eve he valentines.

2. *intr.* (See quots.) *dial.*

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss* 373 *Valentining*, children going from house to house, the morning of St. Valentine's day, soliciting small gratuities 1864 *Children's Prize* Feb 22 The little fellow had cried bitterly till she had given him leave to go 'Valentining'.

Valentinian (vælĕnti·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 -eian [See def.]

A. *sb.* A follower of the Egyptian theologian Valentinus (fl. *c* 150), founder of a Gnostic sect.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 497 The sect of Valentynyanys, whiche helden that Crist took no thing of Maries bodi. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Staphylus' Apol.* 168 b, The conflictes of Irenee with the Valentinians. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 2 As the olde Heretiques the Valentinians did. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Valentinians*, certaine heretikes . who held opinion that our Saiiour receiued not his flesh of the blessed virgin Mary. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 15 The Valentinians .learned what they said concerning the Generation of their Æones, of Hesiod. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* IV. 540 *note*, The Valentinians embraced a complex, and almost incoherent, system 1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist Arabia* I. v. 216 Sabellians, Valentinians, and a host of obscurer sects, all rose up in the theological arena. 1874 W R CASSELS *Supernatural Relig* II. ii. x. 221 The Valentinians differed materially among themselves regarding certain points.

B *adj.* Adhering or belonging to the Gnostic sect instituted by the heresiarch Valentinus; taught or disseminated by Valentinus or his followers.

1579 FULKE *Conf Sanders* 585 Yet came that estimation of the crosse from the Valentinian heretikes. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist* (ed 2) 56, I found that there were Valentinian Anabaptists in those days. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist.* (1710) 554 And now he made many converts, particularly Ambrosius, noted for the Valentinian heresie. 1832 W. PALMER *Orig Liturg.* I. 149 As a sufficient means of proving the falsehood of the Valentinian doctrines 1874 W. R. CASSELS *Supernatural Relig* II. ii. x. 214 He calls him the most noted man of the Valentinian school.

Hence **Valenti·nianism**, the doctrine or creed of Valentinus and his followers.

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 331 *note*, The later Basilideans apparently influenced by Valentinianism superadded to the teaching of their founder 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 768 The word is tainted with Valentinianism.

Valentinite (væ·lĕntinəit). *Min.* Also **-eite.** [f. the name of the alleged mediæval alchemist Basil *Valentine*; named by W. Haidinger, 1845.] White antimony; antimony bloom.

1860 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed. 5) I. 168 White Antimony (Valentinite) is the result of the alteration of grey antimony, native antimony, and other ores of that metal. 1863 [see ANTIMONY 3] 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 379 Antimony is also found in nature as white antimony ore or valentinite.

Va·ler-, variant of VALERO-, employed before second elements beginning with a vowel, as *valeraceto-nitril(e, -aldehyd(e, -aldine, -amide, -anilide.*

1848 FOWNES *Chem* (ed. 2) 542 Alkalis convert *valeracetonitril into valerianic and acetic acids and ammonia. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 972 Valeracetonitrile is a mobile colourless liquid. 1852 W GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 236 *Valeraldehyde 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 851 Valeraldehyd [= Valeric Aldehyd]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 974 *Valeraldine . An organic base, homologous with thialdine, 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk Org Chem.* (ed. 3) 236 When valerate of oxide of ethyle is left in contact with strong ammonia, *valeramide and alcohol are formed. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 974 *Valeramide*,.. the primary amide of valeric acid. *Ibid.* 975 *Valeranilide*...Produced by the action of valeric anhydride on aniline.

Valeral (væ·lĕrăl) *Chem.* [f. *valer(ic)* + *al(dehyde)* see VALERIC *a.*] A colourless, very mobile liquid obtained from valerianates or from amylic alcohol. Also *attrib.*

1852 W GREGORY *Handbk Org Chem.* 236 Valeraldehyde or valeral. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 972 Valeral is usually prepared by oxidising amylic alcohol with chromate of potassium and sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 974 Valeral-ammonia melts when heated.

Valerate (væ·lĕrĕt). *Chem.* [f. VALER-IC *a.* + -ATE[1] c.] = VALERIANATE.

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org Chem.* 236 Valerate of oxide of ethyle, or valeric ether *Ibid*, Valerate of Ammonia. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem*, *Org.* 399 Valerate of zinc , as well as some others of the valerates, has been used medicinally 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 976 Valerates are decomposed by mineral acids.

Valerene. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ENE.] (See quots.)

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org Chem.* 237 Valerene . is obtained as one of the products of the action of zinc on iodide of amyle. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem* I 626 *Borneene. Valerene* $C^{10}H^{16}$.—A liquid hydrocarbon, isomeric with oil of turpentine

Valereus, obs. Sc f. VALOROUS *a.*

Valerian (vălī·riăn). Also 4–5 valirian, 5 valarian, 5–6 valeryan(e, 6 valeriane. [ad. OF *valeriane* (mod.F. *valériane*) or med.L. *valeriana* (also It., Sp., and Pg.), app. the fem. sing. of the L. adj. *Valerianus*, f. the personal name *Valerius*.]

1 One or other of the various species of herbaceous plants belonging to the widely-distributed genus *Valeriana*, many of which have been used medicinally as stimulants or antispasmodics.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & *T.* 800 And herbes couthe I telle eek many oon, As egrimoigne, valirian, and lunarie *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 269 Poudre mead of þe rotis of valarian temperid wiþ wiyn *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xii, An herbe. þat men calleth in oure langage valeryane, þe whiche maketh men fnese. 1530 PALSGR. 284/1 Valeryan an herbe 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 339 There be two sortes of Valerian, the garden and wilde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccxl 1078 Generally the valerians are called by one name 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii 213 Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stampe I' apply unto the place that's haled with the crampe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* 67 Flowers in Prime. . Syringa's, Sedum's, . Valerian, Veronica [etc.]. 1763 *Phil Trans* LIII 199 The roots of Valerian are esteemed most medicinal, which are dug up in Oxfordshire and Glocestershire. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet Wks.* 100 Gay loosestrife there and pale valerian spring 1822 LAMB *Elia* I, *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, No less pleased than those domestic animals—cats—when they purr over a new-found sprig of valerian 1866 *Treas Bot.* 1201/1 Two Valerians are natives of this country 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 204/2 Any one requiring a useful plant for some semi-wild garden ought to give the Valerian a trial

2. With distinctive terms: **a.** Denoting varieties of true valerian, as *garden, great, little, wild*, etc.

Many varieties are enumerated in Parkinson *Theatr. Pl.* (1640) 120–2, Bradley *Dict Bot* (1728), *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. (1753), Johnson *Gard Dict* (1852), etc

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S) 62 The one is growing in moyst plasshes and in morish groundes, and it is called in englishe wylde Valerian 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 339 Great wild valerian. Little wild valerian. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. 916 The tame or garden Valerian hath his first leaues long, broade, smooth, greene, and vndeuided *Ibid.* 917 *Valeriana Petræa*, Stone Valerian. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878) 83 Great wild Valerian and the Withie wind. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* (1904) 386 Knobbed Mountaine Valerian. 1640 — *Theat. Pl.* 119 The great Valerian hath a thicke short grayish roote. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 42 The little Valerian has small Roots, of a good Smell. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s.v , The great garden Valerian is an alexipharmic, sudorific, and diuretic *Ibid*, The wild Valerian root is much more famous than this. 1790 BUCHAN *Dom Med.* 427 Infusions of balm-leaves, the roots of wild valerian, or the flowers of the lime-tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* II 192 The root of the Common Valerian possesses a strong and peculiar odour. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 183 The handsome heart leaved valerian (*Valeriana Pyrenaica*).

b. *Red, spur-*, or *spurred* (also † *basil*) *valerian*, = *Centranthus ruber.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II 551 Of Basill Valerian. Red Valerian hath beene so called of the likenesse of the flowers and spoked rundles with Valerian, by which name we had rather haue it called, then rashly to laie vpon it an vnproper name. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Pl.* 122 This small red Valerian is very like vnto the greater red Valerian. 1849 (see SPURRED *a.* 4). 1855–63 (see SPUR *sb.*[1] 14 b). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 247/1 The Red Valerian, *C. ruber*, formerly known as *Valeriana rubra*, offers a good example of the genus. 1899 BRIDGES *Idle Flowers* Poet. Wks. (1912) 352 With red Valerian And Toadflax on the wall.

c *Greek* († *Greekish, Grecian*) *valerian*, Jacob's ladder, *Polemonium cæruleum.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III 340 The garden Valerian and Greeke Valerian are sowen and planted in gardens *Ibid.*, The Greekish Valerian hath two or three holow stalkes, or moe. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad* (1904) 388 The Greek Valerian hath many winged leaues lying vpon the ground,..very like vnto the wilde Valerian 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI 436 The Leaves were set upon a long stem, like to that which is called Grecian Valerian. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* XVI. (1794) 189 Greek Valerian or Jacob's-Ladder which has the corolla rather rotate 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 15 Blue Jacob's Ladder or Greek Valerian. 1858 IRVINE *Brit Plants* 477 *Polemoniaceæ*, the Greek Valerian Family

3. The drug derived from the rootstocks of the wild valerian or other species.

1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 29, I shall hate you as bad as senna and valerian 1802 *Med Jrnl* V. 472 Internally valerian with opium [was] prescribed. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII. 347/2 It is curious that the Celtic and mountain nards are also Valerians, the former being yielded by *Valeriana Celtica* and *Saliunca* 1843 *Ibid.* XXVI. 92/2 Valerian is considered a cerebro-spinal stimulant. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 Sedatives such as bromides and valerian.. must be administered.

4. *attrib*, as *valerian oil, root, tea*; **valerian family, order, tribe, -worts,** the order *Valerianaceæ.*

a. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 49 A Teaspoonful of Valerian Root. 1783 *Med. Comm.* I. 214 She had taken the drops in the valerian tea. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 975 Crude valerian-oil is a mixture of several substances. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 288 Valerian Root. The root of *Valeriana officinalis*, dried

b. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget Kingd* 698 Valerianworts are principally distinguished from Teazelworts by their want of albumen 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* § 906 The Valerian Family. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III 160 The Valerian Tribe. 1857 HENFREY *Bot* 315 The Valerian Order.

Valerianaceous (vălī·riănā·ʃəs), *a* [f. mod. L. *Valerianace-æ*: see prec.] Of or belonging to the Valerian order.

1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 681 The Lamb's lettuce, or corn-salad, .. is a valerianaceous indigenous annual.

Valerianate (vălī·riănĕt). *Chem.* [f. VALERIAN + -ATE[1] c.] A salt produced by the action of valeric acid on a base.

1845 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 168 Hydrogen is given off, and valerianate of potash is formed. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org.* 154 Apple oil is a similar preparation of valerianate of amyl. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 347 The valerianates are all soluble in water, excepting those of silver and mercury. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 124 Zinc, which may well be given as the valerianate.

Valerianic (vălī·riæ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. bot. L. *Valeriana* VALERIAN + -IC.] Derived or obtained from valerian.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 36 There pass over into the receiver, water and an oil, both of which contain valerianic acid. 1839 R D. THOMSON in *British Ann.* 354 Valerianic ether. 1866 W ODLING *Anim Chem.* 6 The combination of water, valerianic aldehyd, and prussic acid. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med* 288 Valerian root owes its activity to a volatile oil and valerianic acid.

Valeric (vălĕ·rik), *a Chem.* [f. VALER-IAN + -IC.] = prec.

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk Org. Chem* (ed. 3) 236 Valerate of oxide of ethyle, or valeric ether 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem, Org.* 128 Under the influence of spongy platinum, amylic alcohol gradually absorbs oxygen, and valeric acid is produced *Ibid* 139 Valeric aldehyd...This compound may be obtained in various ways 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 979 Valeric bromide. *Ibid.*, Valeric chloride

Valerin (væ lĕrin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] (See quots.)

1866 W. ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 93 By combining valeric acid with glycerin we produce valerin, a constituent of whale oil. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 980 *Valerins*, glycerides produced by heating valeric acid with glycerin.

Va·lero-, combining form of VALERIAN or VALERIC *a.*, used in a few chemical terms, as *valerobenzoic, -glyceral, -lactic.* (Cf. VALER-.)

1854 *Fownes's Elem. Chem* (ed. 5) 488 Anhydrous Valerobenzoic Acid 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 980 *Valeroglyceral*, a compound analogous to acetal. *Ibid.* 981 *Valerolactic acid*, syn with ethyl-lactic acid.

Valerol (væ·lĕrɒl). *Chem.* Also -ole. [f. VALER-IAN + -OL.] 'The neutral oxygenated constituent of valerian-oil' (Watts).

1845 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem* 447 When fresh, it contains no valerianic acid, but an oil, valerole. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org.* 398 The valerian root contains a compound (valerol, $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$), which by oxidation becomes converted into valeric acid. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 289 Valerole is a crystalline body at a low temperature. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* 545 Valerol is a constituent of the volatile oil of hops.

Valerone (væ lĕrōun). *Chem.* Also -on. [f. as prec + -ONE.] (See quots. 1852, 1868.)

1839 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann.* 362 Valeron. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk Org. Chem.* 237 Valerone,..homologous with acetone, is formed when valerianic acid is heated with excess of baryta. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 981 Valerone is a transparent, colourless, mobile liquid, having a pleasant ethereal odour and burning taste

Valeroni trile. *Chem.* Also -yle, -il. [f. VALERO- + NITRILE.] Cyanide of tetryl.

1847 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org Chem* (ed 2) 597 Valeronitrile .. may be derived from valerianate of ammonia. 1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 542 Alkalis convert valeronitril into valerianic acid and ammonia. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org* 627 If it be distilled with dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese, valeronitrile with carbonic acid and water are produced.

Valerous, obs. f. VALOROUS *a.*

Va leryl. *Chem.* Also -yle. [f. VALER-IAN + -YL.] 'The radicle of valeric acid and its derivatives' (Watts).

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* (ed. 3) 236 Hydrated oxide of valeryle. *Ibid* 237 The compounds of amyle and valeryle. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 981 The bromide, chloride, &c of valeryl

Va·lerylene. *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -ENE.] A hydrocarbon homologous with acetylene.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 981 Valerylene is a colourless very mobile liquid, which floats on water, and is nearly insoluble therein. 1873 ROLFE *Phys. Chem* p. xviii, Quintine or Valerylene.

Valesian (vălī ʃăn). [ad. mod.L pl. *Valesiani*, *Valesii*, ad. late Gr. *Οὐαλήσιοι*, f. *Οὐάλης*, L. *Valens.*] (See quots.)

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist* (1710) 585 There appeared a new sort of heretics in the Church called Valesians from Valesius an Arabian. They made all their followers eunuchs. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Valesians*, .. antient Sectaries, so called from one Valens, a Person unknown to Epiphanius, who makes mention of this Sect. 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissenting Churches* I. 96 Others who were called heretics at that period; such as the Valesians.

Valesiye, obs. var. FALSELY *adv.*

Valet (væ·lĕt, væ·lē), *sb.* Also 6–7 vallet (6 -ett, *Sc.* wallett), 7 valett; 8 *Sc.* vallie. [a. F. *valet*, OF. *valet*, *vallet*, *vaslet*, prob related to VASSAL. Cf. VADELECT, VALECT, and VARLET.]

1. A man-servant performing duties chiefly relating to the person of his master; a gentleman's personal attendant.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. (1898) I 34 Not worthy anye waye to be vallet to the worste of us 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV 181 Ane of the valletis of the Kingis Majesteis chalmer. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 333 At this day, a *Diener*, seruant or vallet is both in Alemanique and Belgique called *Ein Knecht*. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 651 Before the Dame, and round about, March'd Whifflers, and Staffiers on foot, With Lacquies, Grooms, Valets, and Pages 1691 *Satyr agst French* 15 That Gentleman does much himself forget, Who in his Chamber has not French Vallet. *Ibid.* 25 From hence they'd fly, .And leave not one poor Vallet here behind. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep to Ramsay* II. viii, I wad nae care to be thy vallie, Or thy recorder. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* (1815) 102 We have taken an occasional valet, whom I intend hereafter to hire as my own servant. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Ser III. *Knight & Lady*, Thompson, the *Valet*, Look'd gravely at Sally. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I. vi. 218 The rich man's valet

studies his master's temper and caprices. 1885 *Athenæum* 26 Sept 393/2 The chief characters in his plays are heavy fathers and confidential valets.

fig. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I I 1, Which would not end till 'France' (La France, as she named her royal valet) finally mustered heart to see Choiseul

2. *Mil.* A footman acting as attendant or servant to a horseman. *rare* (Cf. Varlet 1 b.)

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 269 There be .two quarters for horsemen, the which their vallets are to entrench with a smal trench. 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep.* XIII. 281 They became terror struck when they perceived that the French caused dismounted horsemen to be put to death by their valets.

3 a. Appositive, as *valet-courier, harquebuster, maid, -musician*

1598 Dallington *Meth Travel.* K 4 [A horseman] who shall quitte his horse, and serue on foot, prouided that hee haue with him a vallet Harquebusier 1845 E Holmes *Life Mozart* 5 The Archbishop of Saltzburg .entertained him in the capacity of valet-musician. 1867 Carlyle *Remin* (1881) II. 32 The clever old valet maid that waited on them 1897 'H. S Merriman' *In Kedar's Tents* XXII 243 A valet courier of taciturn habit

b. Attributive, as *valet judgement, world.*

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres* I iv, It is to the sham hero that .the valet world belongs 1855 — *Misc.* (1857) IV. 354 Sublime to the valet judgment.

Hence **Va·letage,** the service rendered by a valet; **Va·lethood,** the state or condition of being a valet; **Va·letism,** the character or spirit of a valet.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pres.* II. ix, The fruit of long ages of confirmed Valethood; cloth-worship and quack-worship 1875 Helps *Soc. Press* xiii. 183 To far other persons besides the valet by reason of his valetism, does the hero often cease to be a hero 1890 *Sat Rev.* 17 May 588/2 The vassalage or the valetage is prompted by an honest personal devotion, like that of Tom Steele to O'Connell.

Va·let, *v.* [f. Valet *sb.*] *trans.* To wait upon, to attend or serve, as a valet.

1840 J T J. Hewlett *P. Priggins* xx, He always comes down to college to valet me, take my things away to brush, and so on. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* I, Fancy me waited upon and valeted by a stout party in black, of quiet, gentlemanly manners 1886 A. Griffiths *Pauper Peer* 1, If he keeps no servant, the proprietor of the establishment will valet him

refl. 1893 McCarthy *Dictator* I, In the most splendid days of Gloria, he had always valeted himself

absol 1885 G Allen *Babylon* xv, But can he valet, I wonder?

Hence **Va·leting** *vbl. sb.*

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. III, He would have gone without nether integuments altogether, sooner than have had recourse to female valeting. 1861 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* III 77, I have all the valeting to do myself

‖ **Valetaille** (valeta'y). [F, f *valet* Valet *sb*] A number or retinue of valets.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* VII III (1872) II 266 No end of military valetaille, chiefly 'janizaries' in Turk costume, 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 284 The rest of the valetaille were closely incarcerated

‖ **Valet-de-chambre** (valə də ʃānbr). Also 7 valett-, 7–8 valette; 7 vally, 8 vale; 8 valet de shamber, 8–9 valet de sham, 9 valley-de-sham. [F., lit. 'chamber-valet'.] = Valet *sb.* 1 a. 1646 Chas. I *Lett. to Q. Henrietta M* (Camden) 60 One Dubose, valett-de-chambre to the Queen Regent. 1655 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) II. 291 There finding a valet de chambre attending, the Marquis wild him to tell the prince I was there 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 P 2 You would take his Valet de Chambre for his Brother. 1764 Foote *Patron* II 31 It has been said, and I believe with some shadow of truth, that no man is a hero to his valet de chambre. 1782 V Knox *Ess* No. 32. 147, I dare say, you remember a shrewd remark of a writer, whose name I cannot recollect, That no great man ever appeared great in the eyes of his valet de chambre. 1839 Dickens *Nickleby* XXVIII, With noiseless tread two valets-de-chambre advanced into the room. 1862 Aidé *Carr of C.* III 36 Though our *valets-de-chambre* know us to be no heroes, it is clearly their interest to make us appear such in the eyes of the world

β 1678 in Pollock *Popish Plot* App B. (1903) 384 A vally de chambre to the Lord Bellasis. 1709 O Dykes *Eng. Prov.* (ed. 2) 135 By the conversation of an illiterate Coxcomb of a Vale De Chambre 1776 Foote *Capuchin* I. Wks 1799 II 384 His old shopman, whom he keeps as his valet de sham 1791 O'Keeffe *Wild Oats* I. 1, I wish you hadn't made me your valet de shamber. 1853 W Irving *Life & Lett* (1864) IV. 124 The door was opened by Mr. Gray's factotum and valley-de sham Phil.

Hence **Valet-de-chambreship.**

1779 J Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1793) I. 14 His dexterity and intelligence in the science of valet-de chambreship.

‖ **Valet-de-place** (valɛ də plas). [F., lit. 'place-servant'.] A man who acts as a guide to strangers or tourists; a cicerone.

1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) II. XIII. 52 You will have your coach, .your own footman, and a valet de place 1792 C Smith *Desmond* III 267 A Frenchman, who had formerly served me as *valet de place.* 1818 *Gentl Mag.* Nov 406/2 We chose rather to stroll out alone, than to put ourselves under the direction of a valet-de-place. 1886 Ruskin *Time & Tide* 62, I asked a valet de-place at Meurice's what people were generally *going to [for amusement].*

Valetry (væ'letri). [f. Valet *sb.*] Valets collectively; the office or quality of a valet

1806 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* IV 244 Hospitals for decayed valetry and dependents of ministerial land owners. 1853 James *Agnes Sorel* I 191 The cutler..could not forbear some grumbling observations upon valets and valetry. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks* 97 Work fitter for ushers and embalmers and the general valetry or varletry of Church and State.

†**Va·letude.** *Obs. rare.* Also valitude. [ad. L *valētūdo, valitūdo* state of health, f *valēre* to be well or strong.] a. Good health. b. Condition as to health.

a 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* II. 106 Thair was worschip with welth and valitude . Thair was meiknes weil mixt with mansuetude. 1623 Cockeram I, *Valetude,* health or sickneſſe 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 261 Esula is frequently used to the valitude of many, and the death of more

‖ **Valetudinaire,** *a.* and *sb. rare.* [F *valétudinaire.*] = Valetudinary.

1682 Warburton *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 131 One, that is valétudinaire, may, in the time of his sickness, contract with any relation or stranger to take care of him 1715 Pope *Fa.ew to Lond* x, Still idle, with a busy air, Deep whimsies to contrive; The gayest valetudinaire, Most thinking rake, alive

Valetudinarian (vælɪ'tiūdinē·riăn), *sb* and *a.* [See Valetudinary *a.* and -ian.]

A *sb.* A person in weak health, esp. one who is constantly concerned with his own ailments; an invalid.

1703 Dampier *Voy* III. I 81 Many of our English Valetudinarians have gone from Jamaica to the I. Caimanes, to live wholly upon Turtle that abound there. 1746 R. James *Health's Improv* Introd 45 Such who have very strong Constitutions, are more liable to pestilential Disorders, and putrid Fevers, than Valetudinarians 1787 *Gentl Mag* Dec. 1056/2 Every one knows how hard a task it is to cure a valetudinarian 1832 J A. Heraud *Voy & Mem Midshipman* VI. (1837) 102 The hot springs and medicinal vapours must at a very early period have excited the attention of valetudinarians 1880 L Stephen *Pope* IV 92 Naturally, he fell into many of the self-indulgent and troublesome ways of the valetudinarian.

fig 1712 Budgell *Spect* No 395 P 10 These are a kind of Valetudinarians in Chastity 1777 Sheridan *School for Scand* I 1, True, madam! there are Valetudinarians in reputation as well as constitution 1873 Goulburn *Pers Relig.* II v 81 The man becomes a valetudinarian in religion, full of himself, his symptoms, his ailments, the delicacy of his moral health

B. *adj.* = Valetudinary *a.*

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* III. IV (1727) 72 An admirable Easement to the valetudinarian, feeble Part of Mankind. 1740 Cheyne *Ess. Regimen* I, The Scorbutic, Gouty, Consumptive, or Nervous Valetudinarian-low livers 1751 Earl Orrery *Rem. Swift* (1752) 113 His fortune exempted him from care and sollicitude His valetudinarian habit of body from intemperance. 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II 118 The valetudinarian devotee becomes more and more the puppet of his spiritual doctor 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 283 Asclepius did not instruct his descendants in valetudinarian arts.

Hence **Valetudina·rianism,** the condition of a valetudinarian; tendency to be in weak health or to be much concerned about one's own health.

1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX. 52 Those traces of laborious valetudinarianism and nervous sensibility 1868 W R Greg *Lit. & Soc Judgm.* 490 The bolder spirits ., perhaps over-recklessly, despise such egotistic valetudinarianism 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/2 The schoolmistress has had to forget her valetudinarianism and patent medicines in the struggle for existence

Valetu·dinariness. *rare*—1. [f. Valetudinary *a*] Weakness of health

1742 Cheyne *Regimen* III iv 243 If there be an habitual Thinness, Leanness, Tenderness and Valetudinariness.

†**Valetudina·rious,** *a. Obs.* [See Valetudinary and -ious.] Having weak health; valetudinary. Also *fig*

1648 *Petit. Eastern Assoc* 14 Our Parliament might be somewhat valetudinarious 1662 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* III lv 504 Valitudinarious bodies can as well spare food as physick. 1702 C Mather *Magn Chr* VI VII 70 About the Beginning of January he began to be very Valetudinarious, labouring under Pains that seem'd Ischiatick. 1704 S. Sewall *Diary* I Apr. (1879) II. 97 Visited my valetudinarious son at Brooklin

†**Valetu dinarist.** *Obs.* [Cf. next and -ist.] A valetudinarian.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 204 Ere these valetudinarists arrive at the broad and pleasant way of perfect convalescence

Valetudinary (vælɪ'tiūdinări), *a* and *sb* [ad. L *valētūdināri-us,* f. *valētūdin-, valētūdo* Valetude So It., Sp., Pg. *valetudinario,* F. *valétudinaire.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Not in robust or vigorous health; more or less weakly, infirm, or delicate; invalid.

a. Of the body, etc.

1581 Mulcaster *Posit* XXX (1887) 210 Either it is sickly, or it is healthy, or it is valetudinarie, neither pure sicke nor perfit whole. 1619 Donne *Lett* Wks 1839 VI 374, I carry an infirm and Valetudinary body. 1692 Boyle *Hist Air* 230 Oxford . I have known to be very disagreeable to some moist splenetick and valetudinary bodies. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 705 His puny and valetudinary frame would not permit him

fig 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 300 P 3 This valetudinary Friendship, subject to so many Heats and Colds

b Of persons (In later use freq implying anxious attention to the state of one's own health.)

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* CXCVII 167 For they [students] be commonly valetudinary, that is sickely 1646 R Baillie *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref , Very small changes of the heaven and air are able to vex much a crazy and valetudinary person 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* 242 Sick and valetudinary Persons used to be sent thither 1733 Cheyne *Eng Malady* Pref (1734) p VIII, A gross, full, high Diet, is [improper] for a poor, thin, low, valetudinary Creature 1779 Johnson *L P, Pope* Wks. IV 91 All the unpleasing and unsocial qualities of a valetudinary man. 1808 Scott in *Lockhart* (1837) I. I 19 Though valetudinary, he lived to be nearly ninety. 1844 N P Willis *Lady Jane* I. 44 The men being old and valetudinary.

absol. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV XIII 230 Preventive we call that [physic] which preventeth sickneſſe in the healthy, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 139 Experience of all places, and ages tell us, that the more valetudinary, have commonly been the more vertuous. 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* I I. 2 The Tender therefore, and Valetudinary, ought cautiously to avoid all Occasions of catching Cold 1782 *Med Comm.* I 11 *note,* The old and valetudinary, suffered most severely 1823 J Badcock *Dom. Amusem* 165 The valetudinary, consumptive, and physic-taking, earliest fall victims of the ship's motion

2. Of conditions, etc. . Characterized by weak or feeble health.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* VIII 163 Such as are naturally infirme, and of a valetudinary state of body 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XV 530 No Cough nor any signs of a Valetudinary disposition of the Lungs do appear 1701 C Wolley *Jrnl N. York* (1860) 26 A person seemingly of a weakly Stamen and a valetudinary Constitution *a* 1776 R James *Diss Fevers* (1778) 44 Mr Collyer has by that means been brought from the most valetudinary state, to one of great health and vigour. 1830 Scott *Demonol* IX. 331 Apparently a man of melancholic and valetudinary habits 1876 L Stephen *Hist Eng Th. 18th C* II 386 The last thirty-six years of his long life was passed in valetudinary retirement

B *sb.* †1 An infirmary or hospital. *Obs.*

After med L. *valetudinarium*

1623 Cockeram I, *Valetudinarie,* an Hospitall. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* III II. 45 There lay the poor man, till being found, he was carried into the Valetudinary

2. = Valetudinarian *sb.*

1785 *Lounger* (1787) I 200 Dr Doddapoll was a valetudinary like myself 1787 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 15 Aug, General Grenville, a silent, reserved valetudinary, went under the same convoy 1851 E FitzGerald *Euphranor* 46 It is better to die well ever so young than to grow up a valetudinary and a poltroon 1860 *Macm. Mag.* II 36 The painters who have shown him [Christ] as a delicate valetudinary

†**Valetu dinous,** *a. Obs*—1 [f L. *valētūdin-, valētūdo* Valetude + -ous] Invalid, weakly.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Cambridge* 128 It seemeth that soon after, affrighted with the valetudinous condition of King Edward, he returned to Heidelberg.

†**Valeur.** *Obs rare* [a. OF. and F *valeur,* later *f. valour* Valour] a Value. b Valour.

1433–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 437/2 This thaire assent and grant for to stande in strengthe, and ellus to be as voide and of noe valeure. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S T S.) 32 Gif the key of jurisdicciouu dois thing that it aw nocht to do, .that suld be of lytill valeur. 1646 Howell *Lewis XIII,* 115 Some of the Provensall Gentlemen shew'd much Passion for .the honor of their Countrey. by divers proofs of valeur

Valew, obs. f. Value *sb.*

†**Vale-water.** *Obs.* [f Vail *v.*2] Ebb-tide

1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III. 257 The current runneth as strong ..as at London bridge vpon a vale water 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I 720 Neere unto Hunt-Cliffe and not farre from the shore there appeere aloft at a vale water certaine rocks.

Valewe, southern ME. var. Fallow *v.*1; obs. f. Value *sb.* **Valey,** obs. f. Valley *sb.*

Va lgous, *a.* [See next.] 'Bandy-legged; having the legs bent outward' (Craig, 1849).

‖ **Valgus** (væ·lgŭs). *Path.* [L. *valgus* bandy-legged.]

1 A variety of club-foot in which the foot is turned outwards († or inwards).

1800 *Med Jrnl.* IV 195 In those diseases where the feet turn inwards, and which, I presume, Mr. Watt will call valgus. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat & Phys* II 348/2 When the foot is turned outwards, called *valgus Ibid* 349/2 The same complication of the pes equinus with the valgus is rare 1884 W Pye *Surg. Handicraft* 322 The second expedient is only used for valgus, and consists in fixing a pad under the sole of the foot

attrib 1884 W Pye *Surg Handicraft* 322 Valgus pad for sole [of the foot]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 15 The abductors of the foot move it into the valgus position.

2 *Spurious valgus,* flat foot.

1872 Bryant *Pract. Surgery* 1014.

Valhall, occas. variant of next.

1763 Percy *Five Pieces Runic Poetry* 60 This place or Elizium was called *Valhall* or the hall of slaughter. 1770 — tr *Mallet's Northern Antiq* I 87 These souls were Odin's right, he received them in Valhall

Valhalla (vælhæ·llă). Also **Wal-**. [a. mod. L. *Valhalla,* ad. ON. *Valhall-, Valhǫll,* f. *val-r* (= OE. *wæl*) those slain in battle + *hǫll* hall. Cf. G. *Walhalla,* F. *Wal-, Valhalla.*] In Old Northern mythology, the hall assigned to those who have died in battle, in which they feast with Odin.

a 1768 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 79 *note,* The *Valkyriur* conducted them to *Valhalla,* the hall of Odin, or paradise of the Brave 1780 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) V 3288/1 That their great Odinus excluded all those from his *valhalla,* or paradise, who [etc.] 1801 M G Lewis *Tales of Wonder, Hacho's Death Song* XVII, Soon as he gains Valhalla's gate, Eight heroes there to greet him wait. 1855 Arnold *Balder Dead* I. 19 Enough of tears, ye Gods, enough of wail! Not to lament in was Valhalla made

β 1851 *Expositor* II Jan 171/2 A long and happy sojourn in the Walhalla.

b. *transf.* and *fig* A place or sphere assigned to persons, etc., worthy of special honour.

c 1845 Mrs Browning *Fourfold Aspect* II, That this Death, then, must be found A Valhalla for the crowned 1868 Milman *St Paul's* 480 That St. Paul's might fitly become a Valhalla for English worthies. 1880 Ld Acton *Lett M.*

Gladstone (1904) 56 Neither Pitt nor Peel lives in my Walhalla

‖ **Vali** (vălī). [Turk. (Arab.) ولي *valī*. Cf. WALI.] A civil governor of a Turkish province or vilayet.

The form *valiè* occurs in the transl. of Chardin's *Coronat. Solyman* (1686) 34.

1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) II v. iii 139 Vachtanga ought to have succeeded him in the dignity of vali of Georgia. 1875 R. WILSON tr *Fig. ier's Hum Race* 284 A vali and council is at the head of the administration of each government or 'vilayet' 1897 *Outing* XXIX 387 The *Vali*, .like nearly all Turkish officials, had discarded the Turkish costume. 1903 *Times* 5 Sept. 8 6 The corrupt and inefficient government of the Vali of Beirut.

Hence **Vali-ship**, the office or position of a vali.

1907 *Times* 17 Jan 3/6 It may have been right to depose Kiamil from his Valiship.

Valiable, obs. Sc. var. VAILABLE *a.*

Valiance (væ lyăns). Forms. 5 vailliaunce, vayllyaunce, 5–6 valiaunce, -yaunce, 6 -eaunce, 6–7, 9 valiance. [a. AF. *valiance* (1304), or ad. OF. *vaillance* (AF *vayllaunce*), f *valiant*, *vaillant*: see VALIANT *a*.]

1. Bravery, valour, = VALIANCY 1.

Very common in the 16th c.; now chiefly as a literary archaism.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 53 The mekle valiaunce of schir Cipro consul of Rome 1475 *Bk Noblesse* 55 For his gret trouthe, vailliaunce, and manhod king PIRRUS ..offred to gyve hym the iiij^th^ part of his roiaume 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 126 These fooles them boast of deedes of valiaunce And worthy actes done by them in battayle. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* III 50 When I was yong, and valiance had, and prowess. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 44 Let vs not expect, that other come and encourage vs to be braue and resolute, but let vs begin to excite other to valiance

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I III. vii. 387 His son exerted many acts of forward valiance. 1841 THACKERAY *Drum* I v, In spite of our valiance, The victory lay with Malbrook 1894 *Academy* 16 June 491/3 Equal to them in business capacity, superior in persevering energy, in valiance of heart and true courage.

2. A valiant act or deed; a feat of valour or bravery. Now *arch.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. 173 Grete valyaunces, prowesses, and appertyces of werre were that day shewed 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I VII. 17 By cause he had founde so many valyaunces in the romayns. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xix (Arb.) 57 Places of assembly, where the company shulbe desirous to heare of old aduentures and valiaunces of noble knights in times past.

1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* I ii. 21 Our cavalier's is the poetic leg, a portent, a valiance

Valiancy (væ lyănsi). Forms· 6 val(l)iaun-cie, 6–7 (9) valiancie (7 vall-), 7 valiansie, 7– valiancy (7 valiantcy), 6–7 valiencie. [Cf. prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The quality or attribute of being valiant or courageous; bravery, valiantness, valour.

Freq from *c* 1575 to *c* 1600.

1574 J. JONES *Beg. Growing & Living Things* 32 Feeblenesse of spirit, want of strength, and lacke of valiauncie. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 More to the effect of our Archers, than to anie extraordinarie valiancie of our Nation. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* II i, That which they lost by base Captiuitie, We may redeeme with honored valiansie. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wonder-wrkg Provid.* 30 Yet was he not minded to make triall of his peoples valiantcy in fight at this time 1661 MORGAN *Sph Gentry* III v 45 Those prizes and Crownes they had gained by their Valiancy in war.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI 392 Though Talbot with vain valiancy Yet urged the war, and stemm'd alone the tide Of battle 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* II, Cincinnatus and the like, who fought not the common enemy with the less valiancy that their arms had been exercised in halding the stilts of the pleugh 1850 T. H. GILL *Golden Chain of Praise* (1894) CXXXVI. viii, Turn our darkness into light, Give us valiancy for fear. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 164 Would that gay valiancy be with him so long as it was with Henri IV!

b. Const. *of* (the mind, heart, spirit, etc).

1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst Fortune* I Ep. Ded. 3 Her flatteries haue ouercome that valiencie of mans minde. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 18 Truly Prince Don Gallaneo you have plainly expressed the valiancy of your mind 1813 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks* in *Rem* (1836) II 143 This happy valiancy of style is but the representative and result of all the material excellencies so expressed. 1846 PROWETT *Prometh Bd.* 12 Or force of hands, or valiancy of heart.

c *arch.* Used with possessive as an honorific.

1828 SCOTT *Fair Maid* XXIV, His blood..will flow as temperately as your valiancie's, when you stand up in your stirrups to view a field of battle

†**2.** A valiant act or feat. *Obs.*—1

1627 *Lisander & Cal* VIII 138 Acting in the fury wherein hee was such valiancies, that thereby he did lessen all those which heretofore hee had done.

Valiant (væ lyănt), *a* (and *sb.*). Forms. *α.* 4 vaillaunte, vaylaunt, vailant, 5 -aunt, vaillant. *β* 4, 6 valliaunt, 5 valya(u)nte, 5–6 valya(u)nt, 6 waly-, valiaunt(e, *Sc.* valliant, 4– valiant (6–7 valient), 6 valeaunt(e, valeant, *Sc.* vaill-, waalleant *γ* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 5–6 vail3eand, 6 vail(l)-, wail3eant, -3eand, val(l)-, wal(l)-3eand, -3eant, -yeant, -ie3eand, -ie3eant, -ieand, etc [ad. OF. *vaillant* (*-and*, AF *vaylant*), *vaillant* (AF. *-aunt*), pres. pple. of *valoir* to be of worth:— L. *valēre*. Cf. It. and Pg *valente*, Sp. *valiente*.

The comparative *valianter*, superlative *valiantest* were formerly frequent, the latter occurring occasionally in the 16th and 17th c. in the shortened forms *valraunst*, *valranst*, *valrenst*.]

1 *a.* Of persons· Stalwart *of* body, bone, hands. Prob with some implication of sense 2 In mod Sussex dial the sense of 'stout, well-built' is recorded

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4370 Pys Conred had a seriaunt, A wys man, and of body vaylaunt 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 9 So wis he was in dede, of body so valiant *Ibid* 144 Richer kyng is non in þis world bot 3e, No valianter of bon in Cristendam als he. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cclxxxiv 424 Sir Moreau of Fyennes .was a right valyant man of his handes *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw V* (1550) v, Antony Wooduile, a wise, hardy and honourable personage, as valiaunte of handes as politique of counsayll.

†**b.** *Valiant beggar*, a sturdy beggar *Obs*

1532 *Dial on Laws Eng.* I xvi. 27 b, That no man .should gyue any almes to any valyant begger that is well able to laboure 1534 *Not. Rec* III. 373 Harberor of valyeant begers and comyn woman 1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 104 b, The Emperoure made a streicte ordinance touching valiant beggers

†**c** Of things: Strong, firm. *Obs.*

1542 BECON *Pathw Prayer* xvii H iij, For the name of the Lorde is a stronge tower & valeaunt Bulwarke 1603 G. OWEN *Penibrokeshire* viii. (1891) 60 The Wheat and Rie endureth all the winter stormes & forces as a valiant and stout grayne 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 460 A Lyon hath a most valiant and strong head.

†**d.** Strong in respect of smell or taste. *Obs.*

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* IV iii, This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as my lady's dog *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) I. 194 The scent thereof [i. e. garlic] is somewhat Valiant and Offensive.

2 Having or possessing courage; *esp.* acting with or showing boldness or bravery in fight or on the field of battle, bold, brave, courageous, stout-hearted.

α. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 56 So that these heraldz on him crie, 'Vailant, vailant, lo, wher he goth!' *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 541 Sir Gawayn, knyght vailant. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXIII. 423 Lepe to horse many a vailaunt knyght. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV v. (1883) 176 And thus is hit of euery man the more vaillant the more honoured

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6952, I haue a broþer, sire Constaunt, God werrour, & man valliaunt 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 9 Many tymes on Uttred Bretons bataile souht Uttred was so valiant, he gaf of þam right nouht ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 299 Of this grett velany I salle be vengede ones On 3one venemus mene, wyth valiant knyghtes! 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X xlii. 482 The good knyghte Semound the valyaunt. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcii. 296 For he is so noble and so valyaunt that he fereth no man. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xiii. 9 O Lorde Lorde, thou valeaunt and allmightie kynge. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg Gallery* M iij b, Wee subiect bee to griefe, eche horror feares The valiaunst harts, when death doth daunt the brest. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* IV 233 The inhabitants are valiant and warrelike people. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 199 Crocodiles cruell and yet valiant. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* VI 144 Glaucus , Than whom a fairer person there was not, Nor valianter in all the Land 1706 MAULE *Hist Picts* in *Misc Scot* I. 39 He levies a mighty and strong army of the valiantest warriors. 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Odes* II. i 33 Panting with terror, I survey The martial host in dread array, The chiefs, how valiant and how just! 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV XVIII, It is the foe! Each valiant lord Flung by his bow, and grasp his sword! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xii III 204 The Englishry generally respected him as a valiant, skilful, and generous enemy 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV 68 In all these castles .William placed trusty and valiant captains.

transf ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2573 His vesturis ryche, With the valyant blode was verrede alle ouer! 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, III 1 171, I gyrt thee with the valiant Sword of Yorke 1599 — *Hen V*, IV III 98 Those that leaue their valiant bones in France. 1782 HIGHMORE *Ramble Coast of Sussex* (1873) 19 The beauteous form of woman..graced with her smiles the feats of valiant Arms.

Comb 1595 *Locrine* II iii, There might we see the valiant minded knights, Fetching carreers along the spatious plaines. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, V 1 90, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman, More actiue valiant, or more valiant young, is now aliue.

γ. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 243 The king stude.. maist vailyeand to se 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii 7 Men of armes, and vailzeand knychtis. 1563 WINZET *Wks* (S.T.S.) II. 3 The wailzeant cheiftane of God. Nehemias. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 9 In the weiris thay war maist valzeant, and in peace maist faithfull.

b. Const. *of* (courage, etc.).

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 298 Knyghtes & sergeantz, noble men fulle couth, Of prowes fulle valiantz 1538 ELYOT, *Fortis*, valyant of corage 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV I 46 A Lad of Life, an Impe of Fame, of Parents good, of Fist most valiant 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack a Lent* Wks (1630) L 2 b, I wish a plentifull encrease of good appetites and hungry stomackes, that euery one in their calling may proue valiant of their teeth

c *absol.* with *the*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Judges* xxi. 10 Twelue thousand men of the moste valiant 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III. ii. 71 b, [The] most valiant of the valiauntest *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Poems* (1672) 335 O harmless Death! whom still the valiant brave 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 80 In Tilts and Turnaments the Valiant strove to purchase Emma's Love. 1816 WORDSW. *Ode, 1815*, 57 The valiant of this land.

†**d.** Of material things. Fine, splendid. *Obs.*

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Book* D iij b, A valiant Buffe Doublet, stuft with Points like a Legge of Mutton with Parslye.

3. Characterized by, performed with, or exhibiting valour or courage, of a valorous character or nature.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12576 Schame hit were þat ei þer 3ede Wiþouten bataille or vaillaunte dede. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* I 11 He did full mony valyeant deid In Roiss, and Murray land *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 188 His barons stode styll to beholde his valyaunt dedes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 304 Before Winter be past I will enter into Fraunce, in puyssaunt and valyaunt maner. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* II. 75 The foresaide captaine with his armie..gaue them such a valiant onset, that the greater part of them was slaine 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1687) 750/1 The valiant Exhortation of an old Man . chang'd the minds and fortune of the whole City 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I 50 Truly with valiant patient energy .it carried its Petition of Right. 1907 *Trans. Devon Assoc.* 51 The valiant deeds of the great reign of Elizabeth

†**4.** Of great worth or merit; worthy. *Obs.* ? *rare.*

1480 CAXTON *Myrr* I. v (E.E.T.S.) 25 Other philosophres ther were prudent alle and valyant, seen that they set to fore alle other thynges clergye

†**5** Marked or characterized by the use of strength *Obs.*—1

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvii (1880) 289 That some be done with extending of myght, and as hit were violently, and that is called valiaunt exercise

†**6** Worth (a specified sum) Also const. *in* (goods or property). Cf. VAIL *v.*[1] 4. *Obs. rare.*

1590 *Reg Privy Council Scot* IV. 557 The said Thomas is bot ane puir man , not valiant in substance and guidis ane hundreth pundis. 1603 *Ibid.* VI 525 All landit gentlemen, valiant tuentie chalderis of victuall. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I 1, A rich country widow, four hundred a year valiant, in woods, in bullocks, in barns and in rye-stacks.

†**b.** *Sc* As *sb.* Value or worth *Obs.*—1

1606 *Sc Acts, Jas. VI* (1816) IV 286 The saidis decreittis may bring þe danger of the 3eirlie violent proffeittis vpoun the persones, thairby surmounting often tymes thair haill valient

†**7.** *Sc.* Valid, effective, decisive *Obs*—1

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV. 143 Their definitiue sentence in Lawe or Religion is absolutely valiant

8. As *sb.* One who is valiant, a brave or courageous person.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer* xlvi. 9 Get ye up on horses, and in chariots, and let the valiants come forth 16?? BIBLE 2 *Sam.* XXI. *heading*, Foure battels against the Philistines, wherein foure valiants of Dauid slay foure gyants. *a* 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* Pref (1795) A 4, For the most eminent Valiants among this People in the Beginning were not Men of Note or Learning, tho' of great Courage. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 4/1 Valiants of the wheel who, when they cannot drive, will tramp over the dreary marshes of Turkestan

Hence †**Va·liant** *v. trans*, to render valiant.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. (1647) 231 Sure, Virtue is a Defendress, and valiants the heart of man.

†**Valiantise.** *Obs.* Forms. 4 vaillauntise, 4, 6 **valyauntise, valiantise**, 5 *Sc.* vaillantis, 6 valy-, **valiauntise.** [a. OF. *vaill-, vallantise, valandise*, etc., f *vaillant* VALIANT *a.*, see -ISE [2].]

1. Valiancy, valour.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12193 He [Arthur] tristed wel on his grete vaillauntise Ar he durst take þat emprise. 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 168 Now is Cipres lorn fro Isaac & hise, & to R[ichard] suorn for his valiantise *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 6800 Philomene sende him vnto hise, For he him wan with valyauntise 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S.T.S.) 224 For suppos for grete vaillantis and honourable dede of armes a bonde man war maid knycht in armes 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccxvii. 489 Men of armes proued well there their valyantise and prowes. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV iv 31 If brabling Make-Fray, at each Fayre and Sise, Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantise.

2. A valiant act or deed. *rare.*

1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 11 For these and manie other valiauntises, noble feates, and victories,..the Prince was honnored

Valiantly (væ·lyăntli), *adv.* [f. VALIANT *a.* + -LY [2].] In a valiant manner; with valour or courage; boldly, bravely, courageously

α. *c* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* viii. 22 And hys knyghtes folowyde hym,. determynyde to do walyauntly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 296 The Erle Douglas of Scotland, who fought a season right valiauntly 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* V. Wks. 1856 I 65 He died vnforst, I trust, and valiantly. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 286 The Divine right of Episcopacy was then valiantly asserted. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 205 Thou must engage valiantly and fiercely against every Fortune. 1787 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 24 This man was slain valiantly fighting for his country 1879 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Airy Fairy Lilian* I 104 Putting one foot into a friendly crevice, and holding on valiantly to the upper stones 1907 *Verney Mem.* II. 219 He talked valiantly at first of military service.

Comb 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Hornbk* Proem. B 3, Oh what songs will I charme out in praise of those valiantly-strong-stinking breaths.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 432 To furnyse a bancat In Venus chalmer, valzeandly, withoutin vane ruse. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II xx (S.T.S.) I 210 The batall beand in ane parte renewit, manlius Consul faucht na less Valeȝeantlie þan he did in ane vthir weyng. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 77 Ze haue provin walleȝeantlie for the defence and libertie of this realme. *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S., Suppl Vol.) 246 That I may wailȝeandlie resist the fleche, þe warld, þe dewell, & hell

Va·liantness. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being valiant; valiancy, valour. Also *personif.*

Very common in the 16th c.

α. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XII xii 608, I vnderstande thy valyauntnesse wel. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 16 The whiche.. Charlemagne by hys prowesse and valyauntnes had dyscomfyted. 1513 *Life Hen V* (1911) 155 The Englishmen..excelled so farr the Frenchmen in there valyantnes,

that they remayned conquerors in the fielde. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd* B v, Strengthe and valiantnesse is, to suffise and accomplyshe the exercises of vertu without werynes 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 25 Which honor [i.e. knighthood] in times past .was the rewarde of valeauntnes 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1621) 343 Mahomet seeing this valiantnesse of the defendants, openly said [etc.] 1672 Baxter *Bagshaw's Scandals* 1. 6 They call out for Valiantness in suffering 1727 P Walker *Life of R. Cameron* in *Biogr Presbyt* (1827) I. 237 The Valiantness of the Fourscore Priests, that withstood Uzziah.

β. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii 93 B, in thi name, betaknis batalrus;..W, valyeantnes, S, for strenewite. 1549 *Compl. Scotl* Ep. 6 The toune of sauerne baris vytnes of his delegent vailȝeantnes. *a* 1560 Rolland *Crt Venus* iv. 577 Sine Cheualrie come in with vailȝeantnes.

b Const. *of* (courage, heart, mind, etc.).

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 7 By ryght and lawe, whereof forse & valyauntnesse of herte doth ryse. 1539 Taverner *Gard Wysd.* 1. 4 b, It greued moch this excellent Prynce, that so stronge an herte and valyauntnesse of nature was spent in a matter of leudenesse 1579 Twyne *Phis agst Fortune* I xv 16 The mightinesse of the Citie and Empire, and the valiantnesse of the peoples myndes. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 409 Much inferiour to this great king in wealth and number of men, but not in hautinesse of mind and valiantnesse of courage 1736 Ainsworth, *Magnanimitas*, valiantness of heart and courage.

2. Physical strength; robustness, sturdiness, stalwartness *of* (body). *rare.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 104 In the Iliades are described strengthe and valeantenes of the body. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 311 Bartholomew Leslie, .quhais ablenes of mynd, valȝeantnes of body and fercenes of force, king Malcolme meruelet sa mekle

Valicot, obs. form of *waly-coat* Wyliecoat.

Valid (væ·lid), *a.* (and *sb.*). Also 6–7 valide, 8 valed. [ad. F. *valide* (OF. *valide*, Sp., It., Pg. *valido*) or L. *valid-us* strong, powerful, effective, f. *valēre* to be strong, etc.]

1. Good or adequate in law; possessing legal authority or force; legally binding or efficacious.

1571 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 95 Seing his said tak is valide and sufficient in the self 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I xv. 72 The nature of Justice, consisteth in keeping of valid Covenants. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 2 Whatsoever is decreed and constituted, that for the time is Valid, being made so by Arts and Laws 1726 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 36 Declareing if I do not exerce these faculties in my own time these presents shall remain a valed evident albeit not delivered by me 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 315 This strange tribunal founded its charge upon the ban of the empire, which..was destitute of every legal formality which could render it valid 1785 Burke *Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks II. 90 A claim, which they determined not to comply with but in return for the surrender of another equally valid 1844 H H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 257 Those, who held rent-free lands by titles that might be declared valid. 1878 Jevons *Primer Pol. Econ.* 128 According to law, deeds, leases, cheques, receipts, contracts, and many other documents are not legally valid unless they be stamped.

b. *Eccl.* Technically perfect or efficacious.

1674 J. Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 235 So as that the Call to Office should yet be valid *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 28 Not but that the ordination is valid. 1876 Mellor *Priesth.* viii. 361 No ordination is valid unless there be in the recipient of orders what is termed in the Church of Rome an habitual, or, at least, a virtual intention.

2. Of arguments, proofs, assertions, etc.: Well founded and fully applicable to the particular matter or circumstances; sound and to the point; against which no objection can fairly be brought.

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1764) 138 The whole face of Affairs was presently changed, insomuch that neither my Reasons, nor the Ambassadors ., how valid soever cou'd prevail. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 115 He may admit of those Arguments as valid and conclusive. 1717 Prior *Alma* I. 416 For when One's Proofs are aptly chosen; Four are as valid as four Dozen 1766 Pitt in Almon *Anecd.* xxix. (1810) I. 432 The excuse is a valid one, if it is a just one. 1803 Wellington in Gurwood *Disp.* (1835) II. 164 Reasons which I thought valid but which I do not think it necessary to communicate to him. 1859 Mill *Liberty* ii. 36 An objection which applies to all conduct, can be no valid objection to any conduct in particular. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd § 46 A generalisation obtained from one book would be fairly valid for all the rest.

b. In general use Effective, effectual; sound.

1652 Hobbes *Govt & Soc.* ii § 7. 23 If yet to words relating to the future, there shall some other signes be added, they may become as valid, as if they had been spoken of the present. 1774 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* ii § 2 183 This same *et cætera* shall in any future time shew a good and valid right to a property in the subject. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. xxxv, The effort was not valid To hinder him from growing still more pallid. 1860 Mansel *Proleg Log.* (ed 2) 22 The only valid method of investigating the relation between thought and speech 1875 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 253, I should urge you to consider your early religious experience as a portion of valid knowledge.

3. Of things: Strong, powerful. Now *arch.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Valid*, strong, mighty, puissant, able. 1667 Milton *P. L* vi 438 Perhaps more valid Armes, Weapons more violent, when next we meet, May serve to better us 1807 Crabbe *Birth of Flattery* 109 So on a dream our peasant placed his hope, And found that rush as valid as a rope 1887 Browning *Parleyings* Wks. 1896 II. 692/2 What beseems a king who cannot reign, But to drop sceptre valid arm should wield? 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 493 In addition to the strong jaws..there are three exceedingly valid hooks

† b. Of malt liquor: Unduly thick. *Obs.*[-1]

1742 *London & Co. Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 38 They also keep it from running into such Cohesions as would make it ropy, valid, and sour.

4 Of persons: Sound or robust in body; possessed of health and strength. Also said of health.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 139 The more valetudinary have commonly been the more vertuous; and the more valid, the more vitious 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V 232 Thanks to Jove's Benignity you're valid 1757 Mrs Griffith *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) IV 137, I much fear his excessive Grief may injure his Health, which is not very valid, at present. 1879 Sala in *Daily Telegr* 12 June, When he was a valid man he may have had many a boxing bout with Shaw the Life Guardsman 1899 *Daily News* 1 Dec 7/1 The Boers have evidently put every valid male into the field.

b. Of the mind. Sane, strong. *rare.*

1854 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims, Poet & Imag* Wks (Bohn) III 139 The restraining grace of common-sense is the mark of all the valid minds

5. As *sb.* A person in good health. Opposed to Invalid *sb.* 1.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 5 *Kurusten* and valids may alike thank Dr. Yeo for a series of highly interesting and instructive Essays.

†**Va·lidate,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.*[-1] In 6-at. [ad med L. *validāt-us*, pa. pple. of *validāre*: see next.] Valid, validated

1586 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* IV. 103 To be als validat ane Act of Parliament as the former.

Validate (væ·lideⁱt), *v.* [f med.L. *validāt-*, ppl. stem of *validāre* (1394 in Du Cange), or after F *valider* (1586 in Godef. *Compl.*; = Sp. and Pg. *validar*, It. *validare*): see Valid *a.* and -ate[3]. Cf. Invalidate *v.*]

1. *trans.* To render or declare legally valid; to confirm the validity of (an act, contract, deed, etc.), to legalize.

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 209 Henry consented, that the marriage betwixt Francis and Leonora . should be validated and confirmed 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 435 You only establish *quantum in vobis est*, without either validating or invalidating the Acts and Ordinances for the Excise 1706 J Sergeant *Acc Chapter Bp Chalcedon* (1853) 121 The long prescription it has enjoyed, which alone is able to validate and confirm it 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng* II. 859 Pope Julius II granted a dispensation..for validating the contract [of marriage] if it had been already made 1801 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) III 477 It is true the treaty was not ratified; but when ratified it is validated retrospectively 1849–50 Alison *Hist Europe* I. v. § 49. 607 The question of the royal sanction being required to validate the acts of the legislature 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 220 The legacy will be invalid by the civil law; but it will be validated by the Senatus-consult

b. *spec.* [Now after F *valider*.] To declare (an election) valid, to declare (a person) duly and properly elected. Hence Va·lidated *ppl. a.*

1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 75 Have an account brought in to validate the members for Scotland and Ireland. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/3 The Chamber has validated the election for Passy of M. Cailla. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 7/1 Nearly all the validated deputies voted.

2. To make valid or of good authority; to confirm or corroborate; to substantiate or support

1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 250 The lawyer found convenient witnesses to prove a marriage, and every circumstance necessary to validate his scheme. 1775 S J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xlviii (1783) II. 14, I intend my memoirs shall serve as the counterpart of his; and both will indisputedly prove and validate the peculiar truth of these singular sentiments 1803 Miss Porter *Thaddeus* (1826) III xvi 341 Come, Lord Berrington, you must validate my report, for I learnt it of you 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX 395 The eschatological idea shared the fortunes of the theological, was with it materialized, spiritualized, impersonalized, validated, or dissolved.

Hence Va·lidating *vbl. sb.*

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 409 An act also . was now confirmed and the Oath prescribed, for the more Validating whereof also, it was declared [etc.]

Validation (vælidē·-ʃən) [f. prec.: cf. F. *validation* (16th c.), Sp. *validacion*, Pg. *-ação*, It. *-azione*.] The action of validating or making valid.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgravel, *Validation*, a strengthning, inforcement, confirming; an establishing or ratifying 1847 in Webster (citing Knowles). 1872 *Echo* 3 Oct 6 Father Hyacynthe has just applied to the French tribunals for the validation of his civil marriage 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict* c. 42 § 5 An instrument, the enrolment whereof is required. for the validation of an assurance.

Validity (vălĭ dĭti). Also 6 valydyty(e, 6–7 validitie, 7 vallydety, *Sc.* validete. [ad. late L. *validitas*, f. *valid-us* Valid *a.* Cf. F. *validité* (16th c.), It. *validità*.]

1. The quality of being valid in law; legal authority, force, or strength.

c 1550 *Life Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E E T.S) II. p 1, Two or three dates after, he began to discusse with him the validitie of his maryage 1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 171 The questioun standis nocht upoun the validitie and invaliditie of the saising 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 310 Concerning the validitie of these lawes 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I. xv 72 The Validity of Covenants begins not but with the Constitution of a Civill Power. 1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3715/4 A Definitive Sentence hath been given by the Judges Delegates, for the Validity of the Last Will of John Higgs. 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV 315 To consider and determine the validity of appeals or indictments 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV 212 The validity of such a lease was established in the following modern case 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xvii IV. 77 Much as they hated him, they could not question the validity of his commission 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 2/2 The plaintiff denied the validity of the transfer.

2. The quality of being well-founded on fact, or established on sound principles, and thoroughly applicable to the case or circumstances; soundness and strength (of argument, proof, authority, etc.).

a. In the phrase *of . validity*

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 488 b, Of no greater valydyty is that Argument lykewyse which they rake out of Augustines wordes. 1599 Thynne *Animadv* (1810) 21 This ys a mere conjecture, and of no valydytye 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii 34 Neither are their reasons of such validity 1652 Needham tr *Selden's Mare Cl.* 145 It remain's in the next place, that wee consider of what validitie the contrarie Opinions of Writers are 1726 Shelvocke *Voy r World* 7 Expressions full of contempt of the Commission, making it appear as a thing of hardly any validity or consequence 1768 *Phil Trans* LVIII 222 No arguments brought in favour of absorption by the common veins appear to me of equal validity with those that can be urged against it. 1803 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1835) II 138 *note*, The assurance contained in his letter was of equal validity as if given by the most Noble the Governor General.

b. In general use.

1588 Fraunce *Lawier's Log* I. i. 5 Artificial Logike then is the polyshing of natural wit, as discovering the validitie of everie reason 1609 C. Butler *Fem Mon.* (1634) 60 In this point the Philosopher seemeth to question the validity of his own arguments. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* III 80 Something must be premised about the validity of this writing, learned men much differing therein. 1689 G Harvey *Curing Dis by Expect* 1. 1 If Antiquity be capable of conferring Validity, the Art of Expectation may be termed equally valuable. 1726 Pope *Lett.* (1736) VI. 3 You are doubtless persuaded of the validity of that famous verse 'Tis Expectation makes a Blessing dear'. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 188 To examine the validity of the notion entertained by workmen, respecting Tarras Mortar. 1804 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1835) III 552, I do not exactly understand the validity of this objection 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 418 Statesmen who denied the validity of general principles in politics *a* 1881 Barratt *Phys. Metempsyc* (1883) 185 That does not alter the validity of the conclusion to be ultimately arrived at

†**3.** The quality or state of being physically strong or sound; robustness, strength. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I 26 The shoulder blades.. putting forth a strong ridge..not a little to the augmenting of their validitie. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 148 Some men maintain great disputation, whether fortresses builte of stone, chalke or earth be of greatest validitie. 1620 Markham *Farew Husb* II. xvii (1668) 81 The grain wanting his true nourishment, grows withered and of no validity 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop Err.* IV xxv. 300 If in debility of strength the bloud be lighter, and in validity of strength it be heavier.

transf. 1602 Shaks *Ham* III ii. 199 Purpose is but the slaue to Memorie, Of violent Birth, but poore validitie. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 29 ¶ 3 Some pious persons who . question the validity of their own faith, because they shrink at the thoughts of flames and tortures

b. Physical value or capacity. *rare.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 669 That a Bore or male swine wil not remaine of validity and good for breed past three yeare old 1868 E. Edwards *Sir W Ralegh* I. xxv. 612 No hope remained of his validity in active service.

4. Value or worth; efficacy.

Merging into sense 2, from which in some instances it is hardly distinguishable

1593 Harvey *New Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I 290 Some surmounting spirites loue to arreare a huge opinion of their excessiue validity, *pro*, or *contra*. 1595 in *Maitland Club Misc* I. 76 To give in in writt the estait and validitie of the vicarage of Ruglen 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 303 The scrapings that come of sweating in banes and hot-houses, be counted of greater validitie in all these infirmities. 1631 Lenton *Charact.* B 10 b, Shee hath lately giuen her selfe out a brace of hundreds more then ere his estate was worth, besides his debts and legacies, wheras her validity proportionable can scarce absolue those 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I 189 He had too high an opinion of the validity of regular troops. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 195 The most certain index of the validity of a limestone for Aquatic Buildings 1809 *Med Jrnl.* XXI. 101 The character and history of the most celebrated quacks, the ground of their popular fame, and the validity of their various pretences

†**5.** *pl.* Valid powers or capacities. *Obs.*

1586 Day *Eng Secretary* I. (1625) 41 Whose spirits caried with greater efficacie of aspiring eternitie then those whose duller conceits are adapted to more terrene and grosse validities 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v lxii. § 13 Nature as much as is possible inclineth vnto validities and preseruations. 1607 J Norden *Surv. Dial* II 67 You may indeede call these things secrets, because their validities are not suddainly apprehended or found.

Va·lidless, *a.* or *adv. rare*[-1]. [f. Valid *a.*] Without strength or force; powerless(ly).

1866 J. B Rose tr *Ovid's Met.* 346 The shield and helm were cloven by the steel, Yet on the body validless it fell.

Validly (væ·lidli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In a valid manner, with legal validity.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop Cerem.* III viii 173 One simple Presbyter can not validly give Ordination. 1682 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 45 May a man be validly a Bishop,.. that believeth not that there is a God? 1767 Chauncy *Lett.* (1768) 32 They may be validly commissioned to propagate the Gospel. 1792 Boswell *Johnson* I. 137 A Highland gentleman .once consulted me if he could not validly purchase the chiefstainship of his family from the chief. 1863 H Cox *Instit.* I v 25 The Court of Exchequer decided that impositions on exports and imports might be validly made by proclamation. 1883 *Weekly Notes* 17 Nov. 170/2 He held that the Rule Committee were validly constituted and their power validly exercised.

Comb. 1848 Soames *Latin Church* I 16 *note*, Nor does the tale itself necessarily imply transubstantiation..whenever a validly-ordained consecrator intended it.

Va·lidness. *rare.* [-ness.] Validity.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Validness*, Ability, Power; also Authentickness, &c. 1882 ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* No 69 718 Lucidity is the perception of the want of truth and validness in notions long current

†Va·lidous, *a Obs* [f. L. *valid-us* VALID *a.* +-OUS.] Valid, in various senses.

1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost.* 98 Because the Consequence is so Validous wee will looke a little into these holy fireworks. *Ibid* 100 This ranke savor was so Validous and strong that it sented through the glasse. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX VIII. § 37. 553 The other [side urged] against Norwich, that no second election could be validous, vnlesse the former were first annulled. 1635 R. *N* tr. *Camden's Eliz.* Introd, In the first Parliament which Queene Mary held . the marriage..was judged to be .validous and available.

Valiencie, obs. form of VALIANCY.

Valient, obs. form of VALIANT.

†Va·lienton. *Obs.*—1 [a. Sp *valenton*, f. *valente* valiant.] A bully, braggart.

1681 RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* 185 The Courageous, and Valientons of the World, after some few bravadoes and blustering words, submitted to the loss of Liberty.

Valinch(er, velinche(r see quots. and VALENTIA.

1823 E MOOR *Suffolk Wds* s v *Valentia*,..I have met with the word in print, spelled *Valinch* 1847 WEBSTER, *Valinch*, a tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole. 1868 *Loftus' Catal. Hydrometers*, etc. 6 Velinchers for sampling casks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2553 *Theef-tube*,..a sampling-tube; a velinche. 1899 *N & Q* 4 Feb. 97/1 The nearest approach to a 'long' measure is the valincher, or valinch, used in sampling 'from the bung'.

Valise (vălī·s, valī·z). Forms 7 vallies, valice, 8 valize, valaise, 9 *Sc.* wal-, wallise, vallise, 7- valise. [a. F. *valise* (1568), ad. It. *valigia* (Sp. *baliya*), corresponding to med L *valisia* (1407), *valixia*, *valesia* (1298), of doubtful origin.

In Sandys *Travels* (1615) 115 the form *valeisa* is used]

1. A travelling case or portmanteau, now usually made of leather and of a size suitable for carrying by hand, formerly also for strapping to the saddle of a horse. Now chiefly *U.S.*

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* II. i, I promise To keep my master's privities seal'd up In the vallies of my trust, lock'd close for ever. 1644 D HUME *Hist. Douglas* 95 The Country people sometimes robbed them of their horses, sometimes of their valises and luggage. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 317 Poor Alari lost above two thousand franks which he had in his Valice. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc Poems* 130 Bringing their Noddles, and Valizes pack'd With Mysteries, from Shops and Taylors wreck'd. 1785 *Arab. Nts. Enterl* 576 Having brought a valaise along with him, he put as much gold into it as his horse could carry. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV 156 Your impatience to receive your valise and its key was natural 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXII, He drew the girths of his saddle, adjusted the valise, and put on the bridle 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* XII, He packed up a few clothes in a small leathern valise 1884 E YATES *Rec. & Exp* I 46 The letters being enclosed in leather valises, which were strapped behind the post-boys.

b. *Mil.* A cylindrical cloth or leather case adapted for carrying the kit or outfit of a soldier, esp. of a cavalryman or artilleryman.

1833 *Reg & Instr Cavalry* I. 83 The valise being lightly stuffed with hay. 1851 *Ord. & Regul R E* XXVII 124 The Boxes of the Non-Commissioned Officers, and the Valises of the Men, to be placed under the foot of the Bedstead 1877 *Field Exerc Infantry* 410 The Officer Commanding a piquet will decide if patrols are to wear Valises or not

2. *attrib.* in *valise dee, equipment, -lock, -saddle, strap*, etc.

1852 BURN *Milit. Dict.* II. s.v., Valise or baggage-straps 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2688/1 *Valise lock*, a small trunk-lock. *Ibid*, A valise-saddle is placed on each off-horse of an artillery-carriage 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 853 The modern valise equipment is less injurious to the young soldier than the old knapsack. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Dec 9/2 The greatcoat straps will be passed downwards, through the valise dees.

Valk, obs. Sc. form of WAKE *v*, WALK *v.*

Valkin, -yne, obs. Sc. forms of WAKEN *v.*

Va·lkyr, abbreviated form of VALKYRIE.

1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1904) 31 Of the Valkyrs and the Hall of Odin *Ibid*, The Valkyrs are Choosers of the Slain.

Valky·rian, *a. rare*—1. [f. next.] Of or concerning the valkyries.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 121 Ourself have often tried Valkyrian hymns.

Valkyrie (væ·lkuri, vælkı·rı). Forms: α. 8–9 valkyria (*pl.* -ıur, 9 -iæ). β. 8–9 valkerie (9 -kery), 9- valkyrie. [a ON. *valkyrja* (pl. *-kyrjur*), f. *val-r* those slain in battle +*-kyrja* chooser, f *kur-* (:—*kus-*), ablaut stem of *kjósa* to choose Cf O.E. *wælcyrie* (*-ge, -ige*), *-kyrie* WALKYRIE.] In Scandinavian mythology, one or other of the twelve war-maidens supposed to hover over battlefields and to conduct the fallen warriors to Valhalla.

α. 1768 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* Note, The *Valkyriur* were female Divinities, Servants of Odin (or Woden) in the Gothic mythology. 1778 MRS GRANT OF LAGGAN *Lett. Mount.* (1807) II IX. 55 The prophetic Valkyria may once more say [etc.] 1806 W. HERBERT *Sel Icel. Poetry* I. 119 Two of the Valkyriæ or virgins of slaughter. α1835 MRS. HEMANS *Sword of the Tomb* Poems (1875) 339 The far-renown'd Whom the bright Valkyriur's warning voice Had call'd to the banquet where gods rejoice.

β. 1770 PERCY tr *Mallet's Northern Antiq* I. 102 There are other virgins in Valhall, they are called Valkeries. *Ibid* II 99 These Goddesses are called Valkyries. 1784 JERNINGHAM *Rise Scand. Poetry* Advt. p III, The Valkeries are a female troop whom Odin sends to the field of battle upon invisible steeds 1801 M. G LEWIS *Tales of Wonder, Sword of Angantyr* XXXIII, 'Tis the Valkyries who sing, While they spin thy vital thread α 1843 SOUTHEY *Death of Odin*, No virgin goddess him shall call, . No Valkery for him prepare The smiling mead. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land of Midnight Sun* II 420 Are you Scandinavian valkyries who travel through the air?

†Vall. *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *vall-is*] A valley.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV 479 As from hils, raine waters headlong fall, That all waies eate huge Ruts, which, met, in one bed, fill a vall With such a confluence of streames.

Vall, southern dial. var. FALL *v*; obs. Sc. f. WALL *sb*, WAW *sb.*, WELL *sb.*

Vallal, southern dial. var. FAL-LAL *sb.*

†Valla ncy. *Obs.*—1 [prob. the surname *Vallancey.*] Used *attrib.* to designate a form of wig.

1674 DRYDEN *Epil. opening New House* 8 Criticks in plume and white vallancy Wig, Who lolling on our foremost Benches sit.

Vallar (væ·lăı), *a. Roman Antiq.* [ad. L. *vallār-is*, f. *vall-um* or *vall-is* rampart. Cf. It. *vallare*, Sp. *valar*, F. *vallaire*] Of a crown or garland: Bestowed as a distinction on the first soldier to mount the enemy's rampart. (Cf. MURAL *a.*1 1 b)

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 255 Augustus used to geve golden trappour muche sooner then garlandes, vallares, and muralles 1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 115 The Vallare and Murall Chaplets bestowed upon brave knights and valiant souldiers, who mounted the wals in the assault of a citie *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist Irel.* (Ir Archæol Soc) II 62 To whom shall be given now the ciuicke, murall, vallare, and naualls garlands, that the Romaines were wont to graunte theire respectiue conquerours? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v, Vallar Crown 1725 [see GARLAND *sb* 3 c]. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her* I Gloss.

So **Va·llary** *a.* Also **†Valla·rial** *a Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV. iv. (Roxb.) 294/2 He beareth for his crest, a Greyhounds head sable, out of a crowne Vallarrall, Or 1777 PORNY *Heraldry* (ed 3) 207 The Vallary or Castrense-Crown was of gold, formed like a circle with Pales or Pallisadoes on the top of it. 1863 BURKE *Viciss. Families* Ser. III. 143 His famous attack on the .Earl of Desmond, at Kilmallock, where he won his gold spurs, and his vallary crown.

Vallate (væ·lĕt), *a. rare*—1 [ad L. *vallāt-us*, pa pple. of *vallāre* to circumvallate.] Having a raised outer edge.

1878 *Ann Nat. Hist.* 5th Ser. II 37 In its compressed vallate character, proliferous growth, and marginal apertures, it is identical with many of the siliceous sponges.

Va llated, *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. +-ED.] Surrounded by or as by a wall

1888 *Science* XII 305 The favorite but not vallated domain of literature is æsthetics in its true meaning

Valla·tion. *rare.* [ad late L *vallātio*, f. L. *vallāre* (see VALLATE *a.*), f. *vallum* rampart.] A ridge, wall, or bank of earth thrown up as a defence or protection; an earthwork or fortification of this nature.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 112 Two hedges, with their Vallations and Trenches, will be requisite in all the Round; *vis* one next to the Enclosure, the other about the thicket, to fence it from Cattle. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 70 The vallation . called Dyke-Hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an intermediate trench, is not Roman. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 12 He may please his fancy with discriminating between the vallations of the Celtic aborigenes, and the huge mounds of their Saxon invaders.

†Va·llatory, *a. Obs*—1 [f. L. *vall-um* rampart] Used or adapted for measuring a wall, etc.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc Tracts* i. (1683) 82 With such differences of Reeds, Vallatory, Sagittary, Scriptory, and others they might be furnished in Judæa.

Valle, southern ME. variant of FALL *v.*

‖ Vallecula (vælē·kiŭlă). Pl. **-ulæ.** [Late L. *vallecula*, var. of L. *valliculā*, dim. of *vallēs*, *vallis* VALLEY *sb.* Cf. F. *vallécule.*]

1. *Anat.* A furrow, fissure, or fossa; *spec.* = VALLEY *sb.* 6.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 883 Valley, or vallecula, of Haller 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 871/2 This lobe forms a well-defined inferior vermiform process, which lies at the bottom of a deep fossa or *vallecula.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 782 The spaces between these [glosso-epiglottic] folds are named the valleculæ.

2. *Bot.* A groove or channel; a sulcus or stria.

1856 HENSLOW *Bot. Terms* 211 *Vallecula*, a depressed space (interstice) between the primary 'Ridges' on the fruit of Umbelliferæ.

Hence **Valle·cular** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* 376 The vallecular canals, which correspond to the furrows, arise in the fundamental tissue by separation.

†Vallente. *Obs.*—1 [app ad. med.L. *valentia* VALENCY.] Power, might.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 7 [There are] v causes principalle [for making war]. three of them bene of righte: and the other tweyne of vallente.

Valler, obs. Sc. form of WALLER.

†Va·llet. *Obs.*—1 [Irreg dimin. of VALLEY *sb.* Cf. VALL.] A small valley.

a 1647 HABINGTON *Surv Worc.* (Worcs. Hist. Soc) I 111 450 In the myddest of thys vallet on a littell hyll..standethe the Churche with the Mannor house,

Vallew, obs. form of VALUE.

Valley (væ·lı), *sb.* Forms: α. 4–5 valeie (4 ualeie), 4–6 valei (5 *Sc.* walei, wale, vale), 4 vales; 4–5 valeye (4 ualeye), 4–7 valey (4 waley); 4 valleie, 4, 6 *Sc.*, valle, 6 vallei, 6– valley; *Sc.* and *north.* 4 valaye, 4–6 valay, 5 wala, wallay, 6 vally. β. 7 vally, vallie, *pl* 6– vallies. [a. OF. *valee* (AF. pl. *valeys*), *vallee* (mod F. *vallée*), early OF. *valleé*, = Prov. *vallada*, It. *vallata*, f. L. *vallis*, *vallēs*: see VALE *sb.*]

1 A long depression or hollow lying between hills or stretches of high ground and usually having a river or stream flowing along its bottom.

In ordinary use a *valley* is distinguished from a *vale* by having less width and a steeper slope on either side

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1277 Þo he com net kaunterburi In a valeie bivide He sei þe emperours ost 13 *Guy Warw.* 3876 Smerteliche he dede him in þe ways, Ouer þe dounes & þe valeys *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 4796 For hilles and valeis sal turned be In-til playn, and made even to se. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 4 In-till þe wod soyn enterit he, And held doun toward a vale, Quhar throu þe vod a vattir ran. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIII. 195 He shewde hym the valey be the wode side. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV 56 The reyne russhynge doun from the mountaynes descended in to the valeyes 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* III. 5 Euery valley shalbe fylled, and euery mountayne & hyll shalbe brought lowe. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* 45 Choose suche a valley, where the water can neither lye long, nor runne away to fast. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* V. i 206 We are not (Sir) nor are we like to be The Starres (I see) will kisse the Valleyes first. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. ii 18 Our new Guide. crost another River, and enter'd into a large Valley of the fattest Land I did ever take notice of 1773 COOK *1st Voy* I XVI in *Hawkesw. Voy* II. 172 To trace our river up the valley from whence it issues, and examine how far it's banks were inhabited. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* III, As they advanced, the valley opened. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I. 49 We marched up the valley, which became narrower as we advanced. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 247 They cannot be of large extent, as the valleys are all narrow, and without bottoms on either side.

β 1596 MASCALL *Cattle* 253 Goats; their keeper ought for to be bolde, for to go with them through vallies 1625 N CARPENTER *Geogr Del* II. x 169 Plants, and Vegetalls for the most part prosper best in the vallies and plaines. 1663 S PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* XXXVI. (1687) 461 Believe not me but your self that these Vallies are watered from above. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/1 Hills with little Vallies between , and very difficult of access thro' the narrow passes of the Vallies. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 11, The verdant banks of the river, with the Indian corn in the vallies. 1827 J. F COOPER *Prairie* I. I. 18 In the little vallies, which occurred at every mile of their progress. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* III, A faint, blueish mist prevented the eye from penetrating into the deeper vallies.

b. Const. *of* (the distinctive name of the valley).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 5/148 Ase he in þe ualeye of Ebron leouede with teone and wo. 13.. *K. Alis* 7027 And in þe valey of Jurdan, þey founden eddren mony on. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* II. 405 Wheþer þat Crist shal come into þe valey of Josaphath or [etc]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lix. 6, I wil deuyde Sichem, & mete out the valley of Suchoth. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* LXXXIV 6 Who passing through the valley of Baca, make it a well 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 404 The pleasant Vally of Hinnom. 1726 GORDON *Itin. Sept* 55 That eminent Ground, which bounds the Valley of Kilsyth to the Southward. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 305 The valley of Kingsclere,..in Berkshire, is about five miles long and two in breadth

c. Without article.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 684 Thai maid To rype the wood, bath wala, slonk, and slaid. 1667 MILTON *P L.* IX. 116 Sweet interchange Of Hill and Vallie, Rivers, Woods and Plaines. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 322 A spacious map Of hill and valley interpos'd between. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 247 Out of town and valley came a noise. 1865 H. H DIXON *Field & Fern* 233 Wood and valley backed up by a Cheviot hill compose a pleasant landscape.

d. The extensive stretch of flattish country drained or watered by one or other of the larger river-systems of the world.

c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) VI. 393/2 In those early ages .a certain people descended from the mountains near the cataracts into the valley overflowed by the Nile 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 472/1 Dividing the valley of the Euphrates from the rivers which flow into the Black Sea. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 223/2 Surface 'drift' deposits .occur ..in the valley of the Amazon westward to Peru.

e. *Geol.* (See quot. 1839)

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 305 Dr Buckland on Valleys of Elevation. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol*, *Valleys of elevation*, those which seem to have originated in a fracture of the strata, and a movement of the fractured part upwards.

2. In figurative uses.

Valley of the shadow (*of death*) · see SHADOW *sb.* 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* XXII 1 The charge of the valey of viseoun. 1411–2 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4444 The swete venym of his tonge deyden His lord vnto þe valeie of dirknesse 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 17447, I was engendryd fyrst in helle; .in that Valey Infernal I was begete. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 636 Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast, That in the valley of decline are lost. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 397 If..Thou comest from the realm without a name Into this valley of perpetual dream. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. i (1864) 28 You must be content with the quiet valleys of existence. 1882 J. PARKER *Apostolic Life* I. 78 Thou knowest how much we are in the valley, and how often we pass through dark places.

b. *Valley of tears* see VALE *sb* 1 2 b.

[1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* LXXXIII. 6 In the valei of teris, in the place that he sette.] *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 51 To the we syȝen gronynge and wepynge in this ualeye of teeres. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXIII. 92 In þis valey of teres þere

comeþ many euell þinges. 1894 J H. S. (*title*), The Valley of Tears...The Consolations of God

3. *transf.* A depression or hollow suggestive of a valley; *esp.* a trough between sea-waves.

1612 Shaks. *Wint T* II. iii. 100 His Fore-head, nay, the Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1704) 298 The Eyes are sunk in a Convenient Valley 1845 Gosse *Ocean* IV. (1849) 164 The little Petrel flits hither and thither, now treading the brow of the watery hill, now sweeping through the valley. 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* 176 The *Good Hope* swooped dizzily down into the valley of the rollers

4. *techn.* The depressed angle formed by the meeting (at the bottom) of two sloping sides of a composite roof, or by the slope of a roof and a wall; a gutter.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 901 The Bricklayer sometimes will require to have running measure for Hyps and Valleys 1703 [R. Neve] *City & C. Purchaser* 162 Of measuring Vallies, or Gutters in Tiling 1782 *Phil Trans* LXXII 360 In like manner the two conductors from the chimnies A and C united in the valley of the roof between them 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 83 To steady and support the lower edges of slates finishing against vallies 1866 Fitzpatrick *Sham Squire* 113 Murphy hurried Lord Edward to the roof of the warehouse, and with some difficulty persuaded him to lie in the valley. 1899 Baring-Gould *Book of West* II. xii 175 Here also are some quaint old slated houses; the valleys are not leaded.

b. A tile used in roofing a valley.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 296 The ridge pieces, hips, and valleys, to be seven inches by one and a half inches

† **5.** *Fr. Hist.* = Plain *sb.*[1] 6. (Cf Mountain 6.)

1792 *Pref. Expl New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xii, The *Valley* The lower seats, and these in the middle of the hall of the Assembly.

6. *Anat* (See quots and cf. Vallecula 1.)

1842 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) II. 807/2 A large hollow between the hemispheres [of the cerebellum] .is the small valley (*vallecula*) of Halley *c* 1845 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* III 688/2 A deep fissure which proceeds .backwards along the median line .is called the valley.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 1 (freq. denoting 'situated in a valley'), as *valley-bottom, -cottage, -fountain, -gate, -glacier, -glade,* etc., *valley-like* adj., *-ward* adv.

1905 A. R Wallace *My Life* II. 153 The little *valley-bottoms were complete flower gardens. 1859 Meredith *Poet. Wks.* (1912) 92 For me yon *valley-cottage beckons warm. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cliii, In a could *vallie fountaine. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 9 Osias buylded towres vpon the cornerporte, and on the *valley gate. 1874 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 512 The *valley-glaciers becoming confluent in their lower reaches. 1820 Keats *Ode Nightingale* viii, Now 'tis buried deep In the next *valley-glades. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* 28 Along the banks of the Thames and its tributary streams there is a bed of *valley-gravel 1894 *Geol Mag.* Oct. 466 The amphitheatre form of terraced land is always a *valley head. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* III. (1875) II. 184 The *valley-hills That in the rear of Sparta northwards rise aloft. 1852 Thoreau *Lett* (1865) 66 The vast *valley-like 'spore' of some celestial beast. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 172 A solitary moorland with valley-like undulations. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The outflow of the stream—the *valley-maker—marks ordinarily the base of the amphitheatre. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv* (1746) 86 Contrariwise the *Valley People .are ever heavy spirited, dull, and sickly. 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* I. 363 The four great *valley-plains, divided by lateral spurs. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 243 A thin young man, who arrived at the castle by the *valley-road from Knollsea. *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt Venus* I. 39, I walkit furth on be ane *valay syde 1872 Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* 578 Moses and the Israelites pursued their way up the cliffs of the valley-sides 1841 W. C Bryant *Walk at Sunset* Wks. 44 Oh, let me, by the crystal *valley-stream, Wander 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 89 Joining then the *valley-streamlet. 1894 *Book News* Mar. 274 Dark belts of woodland, with *valleyward the white gleam of the Froom 1883 *Science* I. 326/1 These lakes are perhaps formed by a local depression of the *valley-way

b Valley-lily, the lily of the valley.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 332 The flowers of the Valley Lillie. 1766 M. Bruce *Lochleven* Wks. (1914) 206 Her breast was fairer than the vernal bloom Of valley-lily 1818 Keats *Endymion* I. 156 Wild thyme, and valley-lilies whiter still Than Leda's love. *a* 1850 Beddoes *Poems, Lily of the Valley* 201 The birthday-hours Of the valley-lily.

c. *Valley of death tree,* the Upas-tree.

1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

8. *attrib.* in sense 4, as *valley-board, -gutter, -piece, -rafter.*

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 230 The valley-rafters of a roof. 1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 852 Proper valley boards are to be put for the lead valleys *Ibid* § 1350 A valley-gutter between two roofs 1842 Gwilt *Encycl Arch* 1049 The rafter which supports the valley is called the *valley rafter* or *valley piece,* and the board fixed upon it for the leaden gutter to rest upon is called the *valley board.*

Hence **Va lleyful,** *the fill of a valley*; **Va·lleyite,** an inhabitant of a valley; **Va lleylet,** a small valley.

1866 G Greenwood *Rain & Rivers* 188 Its infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and valleylet. 1890 *Longman's Mag* July 341 A whole valleyful of appropriate plants. 1893 *Outing* XXII 136/1 While I roamed about the burying-place of the valleyites

Va lley, *v. rare* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To form a hollow or hollows resembling a valley.

a 1552 Leland *Itin.* (1769) V. 51 A Peace of this Roke is fallen, and valleith [*v r* valleyeth] after a strange fascion. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* I. xvii. 323 In the billowy white of the dress ballooning and valleying softly.

† **2.** *trans.* To adjoin as a valley. *Obs* —[1]

1635 J Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 36 In a deep bottome that vallied a steeper precipice.

3 To make valleys in, to furrow.

c 1825 Beddoes *Poems, Midnight Hymn* iii The slaves of Egypt .Vallied the unaccustomed sea

Va lleyed, *ppl. a* Also vallied. [f. Valley *sb.*] Situated in a valley.

1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 31 He left the sunny Italy , and from his vallied home, wandered [etc.].

Vallidom. *north. dial.* [Irreg. f *vally* Value *sb.*] The value or worth *of* a thing.

1790 Grose *Prov Gloss., Valludom,* the value of. 1828– in north dial glossaries (Yks , Durh , Cumbld , Lancs , Linc) 1887 A. E Barr *Border Shepherdess* IV. 57 He knew the vallidom of everything he possessed to a halfpenny

† **Vallie** *Obs* —[1] [f. L *vall-um* Vallum] Rampart, wall.

1602 Warner *Alb Eng* Epit. (1612) 356 Seuerus his forced vallie, with other strong and huge labors and fabrications.

Valliscau·lian, *sb.* and *a.* [See def.]

a. *sb. pl.* An order of ascetic monks, forming a branch of the Benedictines, founded at Val des Choux (*Vallis Caulium*) in 1193. **b.** *adj* Of or belonging to the Valliscaulians or their order

1882 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 442/1 Three priories of the Valliscaulian Order were founded in the remoter districts of Scotland during the reign of Alexander II 1888 Rankin *Handbk Ch. Scotl.* (ed. 4) 125 The Rented or endowed religious, subdivided into Benedictines, Cistercians, Carthusians, Vallis-Caulians, and Trinitarians.

Vallon, obs. form of Walloon.

Vallonia, var. Valonia.

Vallor, -ow, obs. forms of Voller *dial.*

Vallota (vælōu·tă) *Bot.* [mod.L , f. the name of the French botanist Antoine *Vallot* (1594–1671).] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants, characterized by rich scarlet flowers, and consisting of but one species, *V. purpurea,* the Scarborough lily

1837 W Herbert *Amaryllidaceæ* 133 1852 G W Johnston *Cott Gard Dict.* 904 A cross seedling obtained .from *Cyrtanthus obliquus,* which no one could distinguish from a Vallota of the same age 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 206/2 Vallotas may be increased by the quantities of offsets which they produce.

Vallow, obs. form of Value.

† **Vallow deer,** obs. variant of Fallow-deer.

1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* 104 Herds of Vallow Deer

‖ **Vallum** (væ·lŏm). [L., f. *vallus* stake, palisade]

1. A wall or rampart of earth, sods, or stone, erected as a permanent means of defence; *esp.* one of those constructed by the Romans in northern England and central Scotland.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 790 Wee gather out of Bede, that the said Vallum or Rampier, was nothing else but a wall of turffes 1699 Temple *Hist Eng* 38 Agricola began, and in some manner finished, a Wall or Vallum, upon that narrow Space of Land 1726 A Gordon *Itin. Sept* 52 Thence the *Vallum* descends from the above-mentioned Hill, to another Brook 1782 Warton *Hist Kiddington* 55 The vallum or ridged bank, crossing the Ikenild-street within two miles of Ewelme. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 79 This British Vallum—a vast rampart of earth and stone strengthened by a fosse 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect* vi. 172 He would walk round the ancient vallum, ..and wonder at the mechanical skill which could have moved such ponderous masses

2. In Roman castrametation, a palisaded bank or mound, formed of the earth cast up from the ditch or fosse around a camp or station.

1806 *Gax Scot* s.v *Crichton,* A circular camp or intrenchment, the *vallum* of which is very distinct. 1826 Scott *Antiq* iv, Nothing can be more plainly traced—a proper *agger* or *vallum,* with its corresponding ditch or *fossa* 1833 Jas Davidson *Brit & Rom. Rem Axmunster* 13 It has been said that this intrenchment had formerly a double vallum, but no vestiges of the inner vallum remain, if such an one ever existed 1880 Hodgkin *Italy & Invaders* I. i I. 120 The usual square form of a Roman camp strengthened by ditch and vallum and palisade

transf. 1818 Lady Morgan *Fl Macarthy* (1819) II v 237 A small dunghill, which usually forms the first *vallum* to the residence of an Irish peasant 1829 Tytler *Hist Scot* (1864) I 301 An inner keep or castle, surrounded by a strong wall, beyond which was a ditch or deep fosse, and beyond this again was raised an outer vallum or rampart.

Vally, dial. variant of Fellloe, Value.

† **Valoir.** *Obs* —[1] In 6 valoyre. [a. F *valoir* to be of value.] Value, worth, price.

c 1495 *The Epitaffe,* etc. in Skelton's Wks. (1843) II. 392 Gewellys of late poysyd at grete valoyre.

Valonia (vælōu·niă) Also 9 vallonia, 8 valanea, 9 -onea; 9 velonia, -ea [ad. It *vallonia, vallonéa,* whence also F. *vallonée, velonnée,* †*velonie* (1553), ad. mod Gr. *βαλάνια, βελάνια,* pl. of *βαλάνι, βελάνι* acorn (anc. Gr. *βάλανος*).]

1. The large acorn-cups and acorns of *Quercus ægilops* (and the related *Q. vallonea*), a species of oak growing esp. in the north-eastern Mediterranean regions, valued for the abundant tannin they contain, and much used in tanning, dyeing, etc.

a. 1722 *Lond. Gaz* No. 6040/6 Red Saunders, Shumack, Sticklack, Turnsole, Valonia. *Ibid.* 7 Valonia the Tun Weight, seven Pounds 1812 J Smyth *Pract of Customs* (1821) 266 Valonia is a dying ingredient, brought from Italy and the Levant. It is the husks of the acorn, generally mixed with that fruit. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The leather made with valonia is said to be firmer and heavier than the oak-tanned 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/6 Another day, while I was collecting vallonia, I was assaulted by four soldiers

β. 1775 R Chandler *Trav. Asia M* (1825) I. 27 The species of low oak, which produces valanea, or the large acorns used in tanning *Ibid* 124 The Valanea, or large acorns, are exported, chiefly to Italy 1867 Simmonds *Dict Trade* s.v., In 1862, there were imported 29,720 tons of valonea. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* IV. 116 Hard-headed Sephardim were busy..shipping freights of figs or valonea

γ *c* 1835 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) XXIII. 743 The acorns . are extensively used by dyers by the name of Velonea 1849 Balfour *Man Bot* § 1039 1866 *Treas Bot* 1202/1.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 4628, Oak bark and valonia tanned leather 1903 *Brighton Stand* 27 Oct. 9/3 A. clerk in the hide and valonia business

2. *Valonia Oak,* the Levantine species *Quercus ægilops.* Also *ellipt.*

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 796 Velonia Oak 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 98 A species known in the Levant under the name of Velonia 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX. 214/2 *Q. Ægilops,* Great prickly cupped Oak, or Valonia 1892 Agnes Clerke *Fam. Stud Homer* VI. 153 The tradition of acorn-eating connected with the rustic Arcadians applied evidently to the fruit of the valonia-oak

‖ **Valonidi.** [ad. mod Gr. *βαλανίδι* acorn-cup. Cf F. *velanède, avelanède.*] *V. oak,* = prec. 2.

1878 Gosse *Rivers Bible* 266 The Valonidi oak, the characteristic tree of this part of the country

Valop, obs. form of Wallop *sb.* and *v.*

Valor (væ·lə(r)). Also 6–7 vallor, 6 valore, 7 *Sc.* walor. [var. of Valour by assimilation to, or direct adoption of, med.L. *valor*]

† **1.** The amount in money, etc., that a thing is worth, = Value *sb.* 2. *Obs*

1496–7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 127 If hir ladyship wold send by him a token to my master, yt shall avale hir another of xx tymes the valor. 1526 *Linc Wills* (1914) I. 179 Yerely spendyng the valore off the sayd v Roode [of land] att my forsayd yereday *a* 1577 Sir T Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 89 Thou hast stoln with force and armes an horse to such a valor 1676 Coles, *Valor of Marriage* [See Valour 3 d] *transf. c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvii. 26 Will scho absent, Hyne sall I went, And at als littill valor set hir.

† **b.** In the phr. *of (great,* etc.) *valor. Obs*

1467 *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb.) 174 3e have a lytel stoffe of myne for my howesold wesche [=which] is of no grete valor 1545 in I S. Leadam *Sel Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 84 What valor they were of this deponent knoweth nott.

† **c.** The monetary value *of* (a specified sum).

1542 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 156 The yerlie valor of xl s *a* 1548 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III II. 65 A Prebend in York of the yerly valor of xliij marks 1602 *Shetland Law Rep.* in *Scotsman* (1886) 29 Jan. 7/1 Gif he beis apprehendit with the walor of an uris thift

d. *Eccl.* An assessment-value set upon Church property; a list of these values

1800 Lysons *Environs London Suppl.* 245 In the old *valors* this rectory was rated at 70 marks 1855 Milman *Lat Chr* XIV. 1 (1864) VI. 18 *note,* The Valor of pope Nicholas was framed by those who wished. to. lighten their taxation

2. † **a.** Intrinsic worth or merit; = Value *sb.* 6.

1580 Lodge *Sch Abuse* B j, All your obiections you make againyst poetrye be of no valor 1585 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* (1669) 282/1 Why I but because it hath not God to put a valor on it.

b. Power, import, significance.

1676 Collins in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II. 12, I have set down two valors of *x* to every equation 1691 Ray *Coll Words, Acc Errors Alph.,* Now I come to shew that our alphabet is faulty as to the powers or valors attributed to some letters 1808 Jebb *Corr* (1834) I. 469 If I may make an English word to express the valor of the Greek word

3. Courage, bravery; = Valour 1 c. Now chiefly *U.S.*

1586 Hoby *Pol Disc Truth* xi. 36 They haue so often beene subdued by the valor of the French 1605 *1st Part Jeronimo* III. 1, Our courages are new borne, our vallors bred 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* Pref., Where so much passive valor is necessary we may dispense with the want of active 1757 W Wilkie *Epigoniad* Pref. p. xli, Besides, I must have transferred, to Sthenelus, the valor, firmness, and address of Ulysses 1782 Highmore *Ramble Coast Sussex* (1873) 19 In the days of chivalry, when the soul of valor animated every thought 1828 Webster, *Worthy,..* a man of valor 1874 Bancroft *Footpr Time* 1, The period of rude and restless valor among the Greeks

Valoriza·tion. *U.S.* [See prec. and -ization] The act or fact of fixing the value or price of some commercial commodity.

1907 *Amer. Polit Sci Rev* Feb. 249 (*Cent Dict.* Suppl.), The financing of the valorization scheme is provided for by the issuing of bonds by the three coffee producing States, guaranteed by the general government

Valorous (væ·lərəs), *a.* Forms: *α.* 5 vaillerous, 6 *Sc.* valereus, 7 valerous, vallarous. *β.* 5– valorous, 7 *Sc* val'rows, 8 val'rous. *γ.* 6–9 valourous. [ad. OF (also mod.F.) *valeureux,* f. *valeur* Valour, or med.L. *valorosus* valiant, valuable, f. *valor* Valor. Cf It. *valoroso,* Sp. and Pg. *valeroso.*]

1. Of persons. Endowed with valour; valiant, courageous; brave, bold.

a. c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 12 She seeing that he was. a yong gentilman hauyng a chiere of a vaillerous man receyued

him into her wages as souldyour 1600 HAMILTON tr. *Cath. Tract* (S.T.S.) 221 Al the noble successeurs of this Godlie and valereus king. 1680 *Delates in Parl* (1681) 174 A King on their side, endowed with a vallarous Spirit.

Comb. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* (1844) 56 This piously valerous-hearted Gentleman

β. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 22/1 In which voiage his valorous hart at all assaues..was most manifestlie perceiued. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV*, II iv. 236 Thou art as valorous as Hector of Troy 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I 1 Henry, the valorous Father of our invincible Monarch. 1727 SWIFT *On cutting down the thorn at Market Hill* Wks. 1755 IV I. 88 Sir Archibald, that valrous knight 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I III VII 418 William invaded Scotland with design, perhaps, to chastise, rather than subdue, a valorous people. 1879 *Sat. Rev* 13 Sept. 324 As the valorous Swiss were some twenty in number the position of the travellers was hopeless.

Comb 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* D vii, They answered me I was too valorous bold

γ 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV XLVI 541 Certaine Tribunes and marshals, valourous and doubtie good men 1647 F BLAND *Souldiers March* 39 A token of a minde truly noble and valourous. 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I II. ii. 244 The Valourous Arthur of history, or the redoubtable Arthur of romance. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxiii, I am about .to give you as a bride to this valourous prince.

2. Of actions, etc. . Marked or characterized by valour, courage, or bravery.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 10 This present booke,. in whiche may alle valyaunt prynces and other nobles see many valorous fayttes of armes 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II x. 18 [She] gathering force, and courage valorous, Encountred him in battell well ordaind 1612 *North's Plutarch, Epaminondas* 1125 Not able any longer to defend themselues against the valorous force of himselfe and his followers. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc.) I. 174 The enemie rather wonderinge at his valerous charge, then any way able to oppose it 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1838) X 532 *note*, The whole universe will acknowledge those valorous efforts. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II 209 Two tall peaks ., far famed for valorous deeds of the Suliotes.

†**3.** Having value, worth, or merit; valuable.

1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett* iii. 19 The Hexameter verse whereof neither Homer in Greeke, nor Virgill in Latine, (how valorous Autors!) were ashamed 1609 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Humours Heaven* II lxxxvi, Be their value ne'r so valorous Its held but base and made by nature sleight

Hence **Va'lorousness.** *rare*—°.

1727 BAILEY, *Valorousness*, Valiantness, Stoutness, Bravery

Valorously (væ'lərəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] Bravely, valiantly.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III ii 125 Ile pay't as valorously as I may, that sal I suerly do *c* 1614 SIR W MURE *Dido & Æneas* I 549 The Trojans val'rowsly resist their force. 1675 tr *Camden's Hist Eliz.* II 239 Which they valorously and stoutly performed, wounding James himself 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 21 [He] pushed valourously forward 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk.* viii. 287 Supposing it to be a crocodile, they valorously determined to shoot it. 1882 *Macm. Mag* XLVI 251 The order was valorously obeyed.

Valou, obs Sc. form of WALLOW *v.*

Valour (væ'lər) Forms: 4– valour (5–6 *Sc.* wa-), 5 valowr, 5–6 valoure (5 *Sc.* wa-, 5–6 vo-), 6 vallour (*Sc.* wa-), 5 vallouer, 6 valouer. [a. OF. *valour* (*valur*; later and mod.F. *valeur* VALEUR), = Sp. and Pg. *valor*, It. *valore* .—late L. *valōr-*, *valor* VALOR, f. *valēre* to be strong, etc. See also VALURE.]

1. †**a.** Worth or importance due to personal qualities or to rank. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3402 (Kolbing), Kay, þe steward of valour. *Ibid* 4179 A damisel of gret valour Was þo comen to king Arthour. *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* 140 (Ritson), He was a noble dysour, Wyth ladyes of valour, A mery man of mouthe. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 28 Ye that be so moche exellent and vertuous that alle my thoughtes ben torned.. to you that ar of so moche hye valour 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III iv. 198, I am very noughte, nothynge hauynge, ne nothynge of valour 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 185 He lukis as he wald luffit be, thocht he be litill of valour. 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* iv. 179 b, Whereby your valour and worthinesse maie bee deciphered, and my insufficiencie not made vnknowne.

†**b.** Worth or worthiness in respect of manly qualities or attributes. *Obs.*

13 *Coer de L.* 4920 Yiff that he durste hym abyde, Undyr the forest off Arsour He wolde assaye hys valour. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxi (*Eugenia*) 421 Ane erle þat wes a fare man, quham for beute & valoure þe emprice luffit paramoure. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2493 How Alexander in his armes all-way encreses, In valour & in victori & vertues so noble. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii 405, I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche valoure. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii 2 Renownit, ryall, right reuerend and serene Lord, hie trywmphing in wirschip and valoure.

c. The quality of mind which enables a person to face danger with boldness or firmness; courage or bravery, esp. as shown in warfare or conflict; valiancy, prowess.

1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) 1 Lieuetenant generall .A degree .won by meanes of his owne valour & seruice done to the king 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I II. 39 Captaines stroue to haue their valours tride. 1604 JAS I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* To Rdr., Our fortunate and oft prooued valour in warres abroad. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 54 He ow'd the Affront not to our Valours, but to his fears 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 686 In those dayes Might onely shall be admir'd, And Valour and Heroic Vertu call'd 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8, English Valour cannot be matched when it is animated by English Beauty 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* VI (1782) I. 284 Valour, and the love of discipline, [became] the only qualifications for military employments. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* VI, Real valour consists not in being insensible to danger, but in being prompt to confront and disarm it. 1857 G LAWRENCE *Guy Liv* IX, [She knew] that the better part of valour was advisable. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 191 The same principle which revealed the valour and godliness of Puritanism

personif. 1692 PRIOR *An Ode* i, Nor to melt at Beauties Tears, nor follow Valour's Sword

d. Used as a personal name or (with possessives) as a quasi-title, also, a person of courage

1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* I. iii 176 And at this sport Sir Valour dies; cries, O enough Patroclus 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, An your valour be so dull, you will please to learn [etc.] 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* I 1, I,..Leading young valours reckless as myself, Seized on the town of Faviaux. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* xxvi, But the stern-gallery? How. came your valour thither?

e. *Comb*, as *valour-breathing, -loving*, etc.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii *Law* 13 Rock-batt'ring Bumbards, Valour-murdering Guns. 1598 *Ibid* II. 1 *Furies* 35 The snares of vertue, valour-softning Hyrens. 1755 *Praises of Isis* 150 Warrior steeds, and valour-breathing knights. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 279 He sat in the tent of valour-loving Eurypylus. 1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* xxv. I. 183 Immaculate manliness. bleeds with keenest anguish at the undraped spectacle of a valour-ruined man.

†**2.** Value or worth in material or other respects, = VALUE *sb.* 6 **a.** In the phr. *of* (.) *valour. Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3265 (Kolbing), A launce he tok of gret valour *Ibid* 6353 His stede he smot of gret valour. *c* 1400 T. CHESTRE *Launfal* 984 Kyng Artour gan her fayre grete, And sche hym agayn, with wordes swete, That were of greet valour *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* lxxiv. 191 (Wemyss), In all þat land wes nane Temple standand of valoure. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 511 That parliamente of kynge Ricardus was made voyde & as of noo valoure. 1526 TINDALE *Romans* iii 23 The prayse that is off valoure before God 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 9 b, These hys powers,. of what valoure they be, and to what end we ought to wey them. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* IX 69 Their Viands are of no valour, no valew without these. 1642 R CARPENTER *Experience* II VIII. 196 If we compare his works being of infinite valour with our works

†**b.** In other constructions *Obs*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 35 Not discordenge in eny thynge, neiþer in valoure of wordes, neither in ordre. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) II. xvii 126 The lyfe contemplatyf excedeth in valoure and in worthynes the lyfe actyf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I 559 In peice and rest . Ane small thing growis to ane greit valour 1565 HARDING *Answ M. Iuelles Chalenge* 220 This is the doctrine of the churche, touching the valour of the Masse. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bks* 307 For the effectuall applying of the merite, valour, and effect thereof vnto us.

†**3.** The amount (in money, etc.) or sum that a thing is worth; = VALUE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* 1039 (K.), He haþ me sent þe valour Of faire fiftes four, Seþe he ferst began *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3000 Not for the valour of al this town Wold I lenght thi life soo 1456 SIR G HAVE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 135 To restore agayne the thing or the valour 1538 in Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II 67 Our goodes to be solid and of the monye that shall cum of the valour of those goodes [etc.] 1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* (Marsh) 56 b, A verye beautifull ringe of great price and estimation, which for the valour and beautie he was very desirous perpetually to leave unto his successours. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 97 He sall pay to his parents, the valour of his marriage. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Valour*, value.

†**b.** In the phr. *of* (*great, little*, etc.) *valour.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XXVI. 332 This olde gentyl knyht. purveied him of Gold & of tresowr, and of mani a Iewel of gret valowr. 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 123 She hath in coyne in old nobles, &c, with other goods of great valour. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 32 Oure fyngres shynynge with precyous stons Sett in golden rynges of ryche valoure. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III xv. 99 b, A long and large girdle of silke and gold of no small beautie and valour 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 439 [Zemes] caused his treasure, plate, jewels, and other things of great valour and light carriage to be trussed up

†**c.** Const. *of.* = VALUE *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 267 That euery man.. scholde offre a peny in valoure of oure x d usualle. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 526 He wold not gyff þer for þe valour of a shred clowte. *c* 1475 *Harl. Contin Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 473 Londes and rentes unto the valoure of a M li. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 § 27 Plate iewels or other goodes..of the valour of xii. d. or aboue *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) II. 176 The quene gaif him ane cheinze to the wallour of ane thowsand crounis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII V 1159 To send presents to the valour of two thousand Asses over and above.

†**d** *spec.* (See quot.) *Obs*—1

1607 COWEL *Interpreter, Valour of Mariage*..is a writ that lyeth for the Lord, hauing profered conenable mariage to the Infant, without disparidgement, against the Infant, comming to his yeares, if he refuse to take the Lords offer. And it is to recouer the value of the mariage.

4. The amount, quantity, etc., *of* (so much or so many). *rare*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV vi, I thinke wee were best put hem in the stocks, .for the valour of an houre, or such a thing, till his worship come. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia* s.v., It might be about the valour of three hours, two miles, four acres, etc

Valouwe, southern ME. var. FALLOW *v.*[1]

Vals, southern ME. var. FALSE *a.*

Valsa'lvan, *a. Med.* [f. the name of the Italian anatomist A. M. *Valsalva* (1666–1723).] Associated with Valsalva's researches on the organs of hearing; introduced or used by Valsalva.

1878 in *St George's Hosp. Rep.* (1879) IX. 789 On Valsalvan inflation, the whole..bulges out into a whitish swelling.

1879 *Ibid.* 791 After some trouble, the left tympanum becomes inflated by the Valsalvan method

Valse (vǫls), *sb.* Also 8 volse [a. F. *valse* (= Sp. *vals*, Pg. *valsa*, It. *valzer*), ad. G. *walzer* WALTZ.] A round dance in triple time, a waltz; the music for this. Also *attrib.*

1796 *Times* 19 Feb in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 321 The young Ladies are particularly favourable to a German Dance, called *the Volse* 1880 *Grove's Dict Mus* I 350/1 [Chopin's] first .compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses 1894 E. SCOTT *Dancing* 168 The Versa, a new Valse Dance.

Valse (vǫls), *v.* [f prec., or ad. F. *valser* (= Sp and Pg. *valsar*).] *intr.* To dance the valse or waltz; to waltz.

1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, I am quite willing to look on at your valsing for another hour. 1876 *The World* V. No 114. 19 With whom Maud fancies herself in love because he valses so divinely.

Hence **Va'lser, Va'lsing** *vbl. sb.* (also *transf.*)

1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 102 The gnats are dancing round and round I wonder that that incessant valsing does not make them giddy

Valse, southern ME. var. FALSE *a.* and *v.* **Valsen, -on,** obs. southern varr. FAUSEN (eel). **Valshede, -liche, -nesse,** southern ME. varr. FALSEHOOD, -LY *adv.*, -NESS **Valt(e,** obs. ff. VAULT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Valter,** obs. Sc. f. WATER.

Valuable (væ'liuăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 valewable, 7–8 valueable. [f. VALUE *v.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj* **1.** Of material or monetary value; having value for use or for exchange

1589 NASHE *Pref* to *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Which being the effect of an vndescerning iudgement, makes drosse as valuable as gold 1687 BURNET *Trav.* III. (1750) 127, I did not see the Gospel of St Mark which is one of the valuablest Things of the Treasure. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* ii 77 Which makes 'tithes' at least one fourth part less valueable to them, than they were to the Levitical Priesthood 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV. 53 A very valuable cabinet where the arrangement is very judicious, especially as to the coins and medals. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 82/2 Do you know whether he kept jewels, or other valuable effects there? 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ* I. I. 2 A commodity or a product is not valuable because it is useful, but it is valuable because it can only be procured by the intervention of labour. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 430, I have lately lost a valuable hen from a disease which is new to me. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ* III XVI 503 Gold, during the Middle Ages, was about sixteen times more valuable than the same weight of silver.

†**b.** Amounting to a reasonable sum; not merely nominal. *Obs.*

1613 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 159 Vpon trust and confidence that they..shall demise the same at a valewable rent, and to the best profite.

c. *Valuable consideration.* see CONSIDERATION 6.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm* (1682) II. 97 Some small trifle or other which being of very little worth or use, and so not to be taken for a valuable consideration, may therefore be called nought or nothing 1698 in Sir H Dalrymple *Decis* (1792) I A decree. finding, that the bond was granted for no valuable consideration, and therefore discharging all execution thereupon for ever. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 297 A valuable consideration is such as money, marriage, or the like, which the law esteems an equivalent given for the grant 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 64 Not even an alienation, for a valuable consideration, to a purchaser .will avoid it. 1898 LD. HARRIS in *Westm Gaz* 15 Oct. 7/1 Who will satisfy themselves that no valuable consideration has passed between the respective county clubs to bring about the transfer

2 Having value or worth, of great use or service, *to* a person or *for* a purpose.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* I. § 182 King James..would often say, that his access to the Crown of England was the more valuable to him, as it redeem'd him from the subjection to the ill manners. of those Preachers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 These were the principal goods on board her, but we found besides what was to us much more valuable than the rest of the cargoe. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III iv, I .saw most of the usual wonders,—the Pæstan Temples being to me much the most valuable. 1878 JEVONS *Polit. Econ.* 96 We may say that quinine is valuable for curing fevers, . or that water is valuable for putting out fires. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 405/2 Young solicitors will find many hints valuable to them interspersed among its contents

b. Possessed of qualities which confer value or bring into high estimation.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Somewhat further, over heaps of stones of valewable portraictures, we mount towards the most lofty part of this Pallace. 1737 H. WALPOLE in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App I 270, I should be glad of purchasing a good collection of ye ancient Classicks, and other valuable authors. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) IV. xviii. 387 Yet we never..doubt of their having a real, though unknown, Subserviency to valuable Ends. 1801 *Med Jrnl.* V. 173 If they should accord with the spirit of your very valuable Journal, you are at full liberty to insert them 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xviii. IV. 248 At such a moment the ministers could not refuse to listen to any person who professed himself able to give them valuable information. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 81 No instrument of education is more valuable than arithmetic.

†**c.** Of persons: Entitled to consideration or distinction; estimable. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI § 65 [They] appear'd to be a good Number of very valuable Men, on whose behalf he had only Authority to conclude. 1703 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II. 250 Mr. Pepys, who was a very valuable person, ..is dead, and was yesterday buryed. 1727 SWIFT *To Young Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 49 A lady of your acquaintance

married to a very valuable person 1730 SOUTHALL *Treat. Buggs* 3 The late Learned and truly Valuable Dr Woodward..approv'd the Design

†3. That can be valued; capable of having the value estimated. *Obs. rare*

1627 SANDERSON *Serm* (1682) I 263 That sin. from which he hath once escaped without shame, or so much as valueable loss. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II. IX § 10 We are now speaking . of Possessions and Commodities of Life Valuable by Money.

†4. Capable of being compared or equated in value *with* something. *Obs.*

1646 QUARLES *Judgem & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 86/2 Is a puffe of breath wee call life, valuable with his honour, in comparison of whom the very Angels are impure? 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc* II § 14 28 His Will .hath simply before it, for its object, a certain good valuable with the thing promised.

†5. Valid, sound. *Obs* —1

1647 N. WARD *Simple Cobler* 8 He that will rather make an irreligious quarell with other Religions then try the Truth of his own by valuable Arguments.

B. *sb.* An article of worth or value. Usually in pl., valuable goods or possessions

1775 in ASH 1797 S & H LEE *Canterb T* I 188 With such valuables and papers as he deemed most likely to secure him either impunity or revenge. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. v, I did not long wrestle with my pride before I obtained the victory, and sent all my valuables to the hammer. 1842 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Rutilius & Lucius* 22 No one but had furnished himself with some valuable 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 123 Which the crews helped by throwing overboard their valuables.

Valuableness (væ·liu,ăb'lnės). [f. prec.] The character or condition of being valuable.

1683 LORRAIN tr. *Muret's Rites Fun.* To Rdr 4 Which having said with regard to the valuableness of the Subject, I shall only add [etc.] 1721 T. THOMAS *Pref Urry's Chaucer* p. l, The valuableness of it will appear by the use which has been made of it in the Glossary. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* I. II. xxiv. 134 There lies a nearer way for good qualities to arrive at their valuableness 1865 J GROTE *Moral Ideals* VI. (1876) 71 And then it may be that the valuableness of actions varies as their usefulness

Valuably (væ·liu,ăblı), *adv.* [f. as prec]

†1. a. With equivalence of value. *Obs.*—1

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn* 137 A great Patrimony may be valuably transubstantiated into the quantity of a little stone.

†b. At a high rate or value. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Preciously*, valuably, to a great price.

2. With valuable or precious articles.

1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L 617 Danford gained intelligence at an inn in the country of a box valuably filled 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 83 She is valuably laden.

3. In a valuable manner; so as to be valuable or highly useful.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug 177/2 Mr Palgrave's sombre picture must be treated as valuably qualifying, not as superseding, such standard representations as that by Layard. 1895 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 167 If he had lived only to write that, he would have lived valuably 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L 285 Which perplex and exhaust the pupil without contributing valuably to his mental discipline.

Valuate (væ·liu,eıt), *v.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To estimate the value of (something); to appraise.

1873 *Lond Soc.* Feb 140 It will be important to valuate the influence of this extraordinary man. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* 291 The actual harm I can do I leave you to valuate for yourself.

Valuation (vælıu,ē'·ʃən). Also 6 valewacion, valuacion, -atioun, 7 valueacion, valluacon, valuation. [a. OF. *valuacion, -ation* (cf. mod.F. *évaluation* EVALUATION), = Sp. *valuacion*, f. *valuer* (Sp. *valuar*) VALUE *v.*]

1. The action of valuing; the process of assessing or fixing the value of a thing.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Souls* Wks 294/2 For surely it might be that he was not ware of the newe valuacion, for he ranne awaye before the valuacion changed. 1551 SIR J WILLIAMS *Accompte* (Abbotsf. Cl) 23 Myters, ornamentes, and other thinges received without weight or valuacion. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 313/1 The valuation of their goodes and substance, as well in cattell as in readie monie 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* (1691) 61 These Valuations were made as Parties interested could prevail upon and against one another by their Attendance, Friends, Eloquence, and Vehemence. 1737 H WALPOLE in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App. I 270, I would give more for them on a reasonable valuation than a Bookseller would doe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* (1787) II. 71 The secret wealth of commerce, and the precarious profits of art or labour, are susceptible only of a discretionary valuation 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlii V. 205 A new valuation of all private property had been made. 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Property Law* vii 42 If they refuse to value the estate, or disagree in the valuation, you cannot enforce the performance of the contract.

attrib. 1855 *Statutes Gt Brit. & Irel* XXII 514 Valuation (Ireland) Act Amendment; further to amend 15 & 16 Vict. c 63 relating to the Valuation of rateable Property. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec 2/1 The amendment of the valuation law.

b. Estimated value; worth or price as determined by deliberate estimation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 816 The valuation of this religious structure was three hundred eight pounds. 1737 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ 1889 I. 437 There are many Masters of Servants yet unpaid, who are very anxious to receive their valuation. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXX. (1783) IV. 119 The ear-rings were no trifles in point of price . , bearing no less a valuation than 200 guineas 1818 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit* 456 The fair valuation, at which our commercial concerns might be calculated. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I VII I 445 The money valuation of the estimated produce of the land in cultivation 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* VII 122 Mr Hardwicke had paid the sum required for the goodwill, and had also taken the furniture at a valuation

†2 Value or worth, esp. of a material nature.

1567 *Trial Treas* (Percy Soc.) 6 It is not golde alwayes that doth shine, But corrupting copper, of small valuation. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Nj b, Diuers precious Iewells , whereof two or three Gemmes were of more valuation in his accounte, then all the rest 1622 R. PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquisition* i 20 If any man hath lost any matter of valuation, how diligently will they set themselues to Inquisitions 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com Hist. Francion* II. 44 Without receiving any considerable valuation for so precious a Jewell. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 145 Which casualties makes their Price and valuation so uncertain, and proves so great a discouragement to the Countryman

†b. *spec* Current value (of money). *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* I (1895) 88 One counselleth to rayse and enhaunce the valuacion of money, when the king must paye any 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 486 By aduancing the Valuation of gold in England, when Crowne gold was valued from fiftie fiue shillings the ounce to three pound. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 454 Here are four Authorities then for the low valuation of the Sicilian Talent 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I v (1869) I. 46 No creditor could .. be cheated in consequence of the high valuation of silver in coin

†c. = VALUE *sb.* 7 a. *Obs.*—1

1636 *Records Gr. Artes* 43, I may reckon them simply without any respect of their valuation or place saying, 2 and 3 make 5.

3 Appreciation or estimation of anything in respect of excellence or merit.

1548 ELYOT, *Aestimatio*, a valuacion, consideracion, or weying of a matter. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV I 189 Our valuation shall be such, That euery slight, and falsederiued Cause, Yea, euery idle .wanton Reason, Shall, to the King, taste of this Action 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* IV (Roxb) 281, I obserued in England the same superstitious neglect of Common Prayer, and excessive valuation of Preaching, to haue infected some places among vs 1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 256 The very Theater whereupon things are acted, serves to put a valuation upon them *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* (1677) 356 The admirable Solution of many of those difficulties, doth give a very great valuation and esteem to the truth .of the Scriptures 1745-6 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX 328, I believe it is difficult to find any two persons, who place an equal valuation on any virtue, good or great quality whatever. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/5 The outside public appear disposed to take Mr. Chaplin at his own valuation

Hence **Valua tional** *a.*

1887 *Contemp. Rev* Feb. 285 They proposed a geometrical survey, detailed and valuational

†**Va·luative,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. VALUE *v.* + -ATIVE.] Expressive of value.

1566 STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* IV 62 The Sacramentary off Geneua will haue the verbe *est* is, to stand for, is in value, not is in substance, and so (*est*) must not be a verbe substantiue, but a verbe valuatiue.

Valuator (væ·liu,eıtəɹ). [f VALUE *v.* + -ATOR, after VALUATION.] One who estimates the value of things; *esp.* one appointed or licensed to do so, an appraiser.

1732-2 SWIFT *Consid. two Bills* Wks 1841 II. 225/1, I am therefore at a loss what kind of valuators the bishops will make use of. 1820 HOGG *Tales & Sk* (1837) II. 197 The valuator of books made toward the door as fast as his loosened and yielding joints could carry him. 1848 *Chambers's Jrnl* X. 423 A small daily stipend from government as a valuator of Books. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 114 The price is not always agreed upon that day, the valuators sometimes considering it advisable to wait for a time before deciding

Value (væ·liu), *sb.* Forms. 4-5 valu, 4- value (4 ualue, 5 walue, valwe), 4 valuwe; 4, 7 valeu, 5 -ieu, -eue, 7 valleu; 5-7 valewe (5-6 walew, 5 -ewe, -ywe), 4-5 valow(e; 9 *dial.* vally. [a. OF. *value* (13th c.), *vallue* (F dial. *vaillue*), fem pa. pple. of *valoir* to be of worth .—L *valēre* Cf med.L. *valua* (1235, from OF.), Sp. *valua*, It. *valuta.*]

I. 1. That amount of some commodity, medium of exchange, etc., which is considered to be an equivalent for something else; a fair or adequate equivalent or return.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5966 But þou 3yve hyt hym a3eyn, Or þe valeu , þou art falle þan yn þe vyce Of coueytyse. 1338—*Chron* (1810) 163 Amendes I wille make. Þi godes þe biken, or þe valow verray. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxv. (Harl MS.) 288, I saide to you þat I myȝte not selle you þe ston, no lesse þan I recyvid perfore the trewe value 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* I. 254 The other two Consuls were not released, till their Nations promised the Basha to pay. the value of the Ships Loadings 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No 5472/4 A Bill .for Value received, for 60 *l* 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyss*, *Descr* VII 86 On Condition he paid a certain number of Cows, or the Value 1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem* (1807) II. 151 We hardly could be said to have had value for our money. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II 1286 For the recovery of the goods in question, or the value thereof, if the plaintiff cannot have the goods. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* (1876) 147 To pay at a given date a specified sum of money, for which value has been received

†b. A standard of estimation or exchange; an amount or sum reckoned in terms of this; a thing regarded as worth having. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VI. xvii. (Bodl. MS), Vma is a certeyne weȝt and valewe. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 290 For so lytelle a walew in conscyence to stond bownd. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II XI 249 Thei game not for money, or any valewe elles 1655 MILTON *Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 333 We thought it requisite to remit beforehand two thousand Pounds of the Value of England, with all possible speed 1754 HANWAY *Trav* VI I. II 146 They stripped their habitation of everything that was valuable The Russians lost a great value [*note*, About one hundred thousand pound]

†c. *spec.* = VALOUR 3 d. *Obs.*

1607 [see VALOUR 3 d]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Sat* iii. 62 As Wards still Take such wives as their Guardians offer, or Pay valewes 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c XXIV § 2 Values and forfeitures of marriage and all other charges incident to tenure by Knights service. 1684 MANLEY, *Value of Marriage* [copying Cowel see VALOUR 3 d].

2 The material or monetary worth of a thing; the amount at which it may be estimated in terms of some medium of exchange or other standard of a similar nature.

Sometimes, esp in recent use, as the second element in combs., as *assay-, coin-, house-, land-value.*

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 83 Extendours he sette forto extend þe land. Alle þei did extend to witte þe verrey valowe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 414 God, wole not þat men chaffere but in þingis whoos valu þei knowen. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 2812, I ha no konnyng dywe To declare the walywe So ryche of stonys and tresour 1474 *Cov Leet Bk* 413 That ye certifie vs as-wel of the names of all the seid gentilmen .as for þe very value of their said lyvelodes and goodes 1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 217 An Estimate of the contentes and valewe of soche parcelles and stuffe as was delyuered owte of the storehouses *Ibid* 218 Pantacles one paier of bridges satten in valewe iij^li iiij^d 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, Whan a benefice or prebende is fallen. what diligent inquisition is made to knowe the yearely value 1602 *Ld Cromwell* II. iii 56 The King of late hath had his treasurie rob'd, And of the choysest iewelles that he had The value of them was some seauen thousand pound *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I 53 As Metals mixt, the rich and base Do both at equal Values pass. 1771 *Encycl Brit* III. 255/2 Were pounds sterling, livres, florins, piastres, &c invariable in their values. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* I v (1904) I. 43 In England the value of all goods and of all estates is generally computed in silver. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk* 4 In the time of King Edward the value of the city to the King was fifty-three pounds 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1208 To loyal hearts the value of all gifts Must vary as the giver's. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* I 116 The value of the stock I hold has doubled.

attrib and *Comb* 1854 in Tomes *Amer in Japan* 410 In Japan, as in European countries, the standard of value-weight, and that of currency-weight, differ. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* XIII 263 The bi-metallic theory proposes to harness two metals of somewhat diverse tendencies value-wards.

†b. Valuation, appraisement. *Obs.*—1

c 1488 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 68 It was sene by our tenants, & set to a valow what should be our charge to do, & that shall he have.

c. In phrases. *Under value*, below the proper value. † *To good value, at a small value*, at a low or small price.

1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 9 The fifth was nominated to a poore Vicaridge under vallew. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 387 How is his Edition so scarce, that. may be purchas'd at a small value? *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 July 1683, He shew'd me some very rare and curious bookes, and some MSS. which he had purchas'd to good value

3. *Of value*, valuable. *Of . . value*, possessed of (a specified) material or monetary worth.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 9199 To precyouse stanes of vertow, And to syluer and gold and thing of valow *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXVI. 124 Oile of olyfe of grete valu *c* 1400 *Pilg Soule* (Caxton, 1483) IV IX 62 The prys of myn Appel is of suche valewe that it passeth the estymacion of ony creature 1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 162 Hit is of lytelle valeue, Wyth Englysshe wolle but if it menged be. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* (1868) 33 Not al onely these Iewelles whyche been of lytel valewe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 35 When he knewe the two Erles to be a praye of suche a greate value, he determined not to deliuer theim 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 198 b, So noble a garment, of more value than al ye treasures of golde 1600 PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III 133 Their shops are full of fine earthen vessels, which are of much greater value then the things contained in them 1628-9 DIGBY *Voy Medit* (Camden) 22 Shee [a boat] had litle of value in her 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 19 Gold and Siluer is of no value amongst them 1709 T ROBINSON *Nat Hist. Westmld & Cumbld* VII 37 Lead and Coal,. being of a disagreeable Nature, the one makes the other of little Value. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III 260/2 The old [guineas] must be of less value still. 1861 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 45 A tower, with a fireproof chamber for the muniments and jewels of especial value

4. The equivalent (in material worth) *of* a specified sum or amount.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 34 Wolde neuer kyng ne kniht.. ȝeuen hem to heore ȝeres-ȝiue þe value of a grote! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T* 845 He . broghte gold vn-to this Philosophre The value of fyue hundred pound I gesse. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II 124 We trewly may aduerten . þat for the valu of a þing of nouȝt, Mortal causes and werris first bygonne *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII. 120 Of all the harneys that thei hade brought thider, thei hadde not with hem the valew of 1^d. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XLII. 145 Thou shalt not lese the valew of one peny *Ibid.* LXVIII 234 They left not in ye abbey the valew of a floren 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 652 A Bason, wherein each puts the value of twelue pence in Gold 1771 *Encycl. Brit* III. 260/2 If .the new guineas are below the value of a pound sterling in silver. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 322/2 A gold coin of the assayed value of 5*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* 1887 *Whitaker's Alm* 183 Bronze coinage..to the value of £57,563

b. In contemptuous comparisons. Now *rare.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 124 Ne douteþ he kyng ne Emperour þe value of a ryssche. *Ibid.* 5441 þat þe Amerel ne dredeþ

hym noȝt þe value of a kerse *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 171 He is noght worth at al In no degree the value of a flye. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17506, I ȝeue right not of alle his tene, Not the value of a bene *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 2170, I cowntyt noucht þe tothir twa Wicis þe walew of a stra '1798 WORDSW. *P Bell* 239 But not the value of a hair Was heart or head the better

c The extent or amount *of* a specified standard or measure of length, quantity, etc. Now only *dial.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III vi. 433 They must be sharpened like a stake for the value of the length of halfe a foote 1731 P MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Sap*, Flowing out very plentifully to the Value of several Gallons in a few Days *a* 1764 *Museum Rust.* II i. 10 Give each of them the value of three large table spoonfuls of the mixture for a dose 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* (1820) I 67, I jogged on, near the value of a league, I warrant, and then I came to a track. 1794 — *Myst. Udolpho* III, They stood in the same posture for the value of a minute. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v, When you come to the value of five feet deep. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss* 374 There was only the vally of a bushel of apples in all the orchard. *Ibid*, Dig down to the vally of seven or eight feet.

II. †5. Worth or worthiness (of persons) in respect of rank or personal qualities. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4911 Alle of valow, moste & leste, Suld com to London to his feste. 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 100 Perfor þe duke him dight, as man of grete value. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 398 Insolent is he þat dispisith in his Iugement alle oþer folk as to regard of his valieu. *c* 1400 *Brut* 248 Eueryche of ham hade ful riche ȝiftes, euery man as he was of value and of State. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. viii. 721 Þai þat duelt that tle wiþ in War sottis wylde of na walew. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iij, Thou oughtest to gyue place to hym that is gretter and more of valewe than thou arte. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm* Wks. (Grosart) IX 154 Some were Caualiers, and men of great value *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 484 A young Widow of value Who lately dying, left order by Will that her body should be buried in her dwelling Parish.

†b. Worth or efficacy in combat or warfare; manliness, valour. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II vi 29 Who .his sword forth drew, And him with equall value counteruayld 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XXXIV xii, Alceste by his value brought My father and his friends to such distress. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 7 The Emperour giveth a chaine of gold to some one souldier of his that approved his valew in some difficult enterprise.

6. The relative status of a thing, or the estimate in which it is held, according to its real or supposed worth, usefulness, or importance.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I 195 Oure bileve techiþ us þat God kepiþ þingis after her valu, for if ony þing be betere, God makiþ it to be betere. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 602 *Cleopatra*, Loue hadde brought this man in swich a rage . That al the world he sette at no value. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II ii. 78 Your bounte may no man preyse half to the valewe 1584 R R tr *Herodotus* I 68 These words with Cyrus came in at one eare and went out at the other, lighter in value then the wynd in waight. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I x 42 [Let men] rate themselves at the highest Value they can; yet their true Value is no more than it is esteemed by others. 1779 *Mirror* No. 5. 33 It unfortunately happens, that we are very inadequate judges of the value of our own discourse 1828 DUPPA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 21 These landscapes have no value but as being the earliest attempts to represent scenes from nature. 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* I. 217 Attaching to its commerce and alliance more value than belonged to either. 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 205 Buddhism..tells him that each prayer repeated has a certain value in cleansing away sin

attrib 1899 GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* 176 The theoretical judgments cannot give an intelligible unity to the world-whole, but the value-judgments can

b. In the phr *of* (..) *value.* (Cf 3.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 372 Quhar it failȝeys, na wertu May be off price, na off valu 1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 299 Þe correlari is þe preyere of ualue springand out of parfyth charite. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 171 That appartenyth to a feynte herte to lowe myche a thynge of lytill walue. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 133 Yf this opinion bee of anye value 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iii, There may be news of value indeed 1855 BREWSTER *Life of Newton* II xviii. 166 Observations of such value, that without them they could not proceed in their researches.

c. *To set a . . value on* or *upon*, to estimate at a specified rate.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II. xviii 92 Considering what values men are naturally apt to set upon themselves 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 62 But the Backwardness Parents shew in divulging their Faults, will make them set a greater Value on their Credit themselves *a* 1763 W. KING *Pol. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 201 My Lord Hardwick. who is said to be worth 800,000 *l.* sets the same value on half a crown now as he did when he was only worth one hundred 1782 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 7 You set too much value on the few and slight services, that I have been able to perform. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 260 No one who sets any value on the lives of his horses or dogs, ever allows it to be disregarded 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I 64 Wolsey set much value upon the study of Greek. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 365, I must see what value the kafir sets on his services.

†d. Estimate or opinion *of*, liking *for*, a person or thing. *Obs.*

(*a*) 1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 232 Thus parted those two great men, preserving in their soules such a value of one another as you may easily imagine. 1677 in *Cleveland's Poems* Ep. Ded., Such competent Judges,..in whose just value of him Cleveland shall live..the pattern of succeeding Ages

(*b*) 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 204 He has a very great Value for her by reason of her great Estate 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 P 5 Nay, child, do not be troubled that I take Notice of it; my Value for you made me speak it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. v, I must esteem one for whom I know Mr. Allworthy hath so much value. 1773 *Life N Frowde* 182 In a few days she conceived a Value for me, which she expressed in the warmest Terms. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit.* (1798) 434 Men of learning have always had a proper value for the Greek language

†e. *elliptt.* Esteem, regard. *Obs*—1

1700 DRYDEN *Fables Anc. & Mod* Ded., I am not vain enough to boast that I have deserv'd the value of so Illustrious a Line.

7. a. *Math.* The precise number or amount represented by a figure, quantity, etc.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 43 Euery Figure hathe two values: One which it hath of his Forme, and ye other ..whiche he taketh of his Place *a* 1680 BUTLER *Remains* (1759) II. 80 A huffing Courtier is a Cypher, that has no Value himself, but from the Place he stands in 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 477 The Resolution whereof will give the Value of the Root 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII. 134/2 That he can get a Value of *v* to substitute in the first Equation, to bring out the Value of *s* true. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 255 As the value of ϕ increases, the planes *b* incline more and more on the primary planes. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I i 2 The values of these angles prove that the glass of the ancients differed very little from that manufactured in our own times. 1881 *Nature* No. 618. 417 So boron in the crystalline salt..has a higher atomic value than in its fluoride.

b. *Mus.* The relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note.

1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I. viii. (1674) 25 The Semibreve . is called the Master-Note. All the other Notes are measured or Proportioned to its value 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Measure*, The Measure is regulated according to the different Quality or Value of the Notes in the Piece. 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 333/2 The value, or length in time, of the Semibreve may be considered as unity. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XIX. 157 It is not allowed, in making the answer, to change the value of the notes of the subject.

c. Of cards, chessmen, or the like: Relative rank or importance according to the conventions of the game; the amount at which each (or each set) is reckoned in counting the score.

1670 COTTON *Gamester* (1680) 76 The value of the Cards [in Cribbage] is thus· Any fifteen upon the Cards is two. *Ibid* 87 The rest of the Cards are best according to their value in pips. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 27 Suppose you have.. four other Cards of no Value. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-Bk Games* (1867) 152 If in cutting there be two lowest cards of a like value, the holders cut again for the deal. 1874 H. GIBBS *Ombre* (1878) 5 'French Ruff,' 'Five-cards' and other games in which the cards have the same value or nearly the same value as in Ombre.

d. *Painting.* Due or proper effect or importance; relative tone of colour in each distinct section of a picture; a patch characterized by a particular tone.

1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc* viii. (1876) 453 A certain quantity of cold colours is necessary to give value and lustre to the warm colours. 1892 MRS. H WARD *David Grieve* II. 312 Working [at a painting] now in the forest, now at home, the lights and values had suffered. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 3/4 The new French stamp .is printed in two impressions full and mezzo-tint, white spaces furnishing a third value.

attrib. 1902 *Academy* 12 Apr 392/1 Replace it in the picture, it is still a vase, but quite without value relation to the other parts of the picture

Value (væ·liu), *v.* Forms: 5–6 valew, 6–7 valewe, 7 vallew; 7 *Sc.* walow, wallow, 6–7 vallue, 6– value. [f. the sb. Cf. Sp. *valuar*, It. *valutare.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To estimate or appraise as being worth a specified sum or amount. Const *at*, †*to*, or with inf.

1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* VIII. i, They hadde as moche good and Jewellys, as was valewyd to fyve honderde thousand motons of Golde. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XXVII 16 It shalbe valued at fiftye Sycles of syluer. 1548 ELYOT s.v. *Aestimo*, He valewed it at iii. pence 1627 *Rep Parishes Scotl.* (Bann. Cl) 2 We wallow it to be worth sex bollis off wictuall. *Ibid.* 3 Quilkis we walow at sex bollis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII. 355 Their Rings .were valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 339, I valued it at Ten Pounds. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl Gamester* 1 27 [In the game of Codille] a Fish is generally valued at Ten Counters. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 151 The appraisers..valued the same to four pounds. 1835 *Tomlins' Law Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v. *Insurance*, After stating that the goods should be valued at so much

†b. To equate in value *with* something. *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Job* XXVIII. 16 Wisdome. shal not be valued with the wedge of golde of Ophir, nor with the precious onix *Ibid.* 19.

2. To estimate the value of (goods, property, etc.); to appraise in respect of value.

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Merchaundisez to be valued after that they coste at the firste byeng or achate . 1523 FITZHERB *Bk Survey* j b, To value what the grasse of the gardens .be worth by the yere. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XXVII. 12 Ye prest shal value it, whether it be good or bad, & it shal stonde at the prestes valuynge. 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 19 The Presents had not yet been valu'd, among which was the Cabinet ., which could not be valu'd but by them. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I 197 For Labour and Wood .which has not been valued, but put at least at 25 Rixdollars. 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform.* Wks. III. 272, I propose to have those rights of the crown valued as manerial rights are valued on an inclosure 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 206 Voltaire got his bill back, and the jewels were to be duly valued.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 571 Weigh with her thy self; Then value.

†b To rate for purposes of taxation. *Obs.*—1

1526 TINDALE *Luke* II. 1 All the woorlde shulde be valued.

c. With immaterial object. † Also *absol.* with *of*.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 228 The country swaines cannot value of my worth. 1623 HEMING & CONDELL *Ded. Shaks. Folio*, When we valew the places your H. H sustaine, we cannot but know their dignity greater, then to descend to the reading of these trifles. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 513 The Lord, who can best try, And value what is best, did pass it by.

3 To estimate or regard as having a certain value or worth: †**a.** With various constructions. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb Eng.* VI. xxix. 129 And all their Styles together Are lesser valewed than to liue beloued of my Tuder. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III i. 53 And her wit Values it selfe so highly, that to her All matter else seemes weake ? 1634 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis* P 2, I value Language as a Conduit . : I compare a Poem to a Garden. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* XXIV. Apol. Philos. 247 The Swine may see the Pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary muck. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* (1673) 124 He must by it regulate his life, and value it above secular regards. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 26/1 In India the Cypress is valu'd almost equal with the Spice Trees.

†b. With complementary predicate. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, v. iii 14 The Queene is valued thirtie thousand strong 1619 in *Eng. & Germ* (Camden) 107 His Master is here valued to be but a silly Jesuited soule. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 138 He valewes himself to be worthy of an informer, and of commissioners. 1737 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks. 1840 II. 286 Caligula valued himself a notable dancer.

c. Const. *at* or †*of* (a specified amount). Also without prep. Usually in negative clauses.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* IV i § 1 To value at little the power of the Macedonians. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i, I will not value any man's fortune at a rush, except he have wit 1752 LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 42 They don't value Ignatius of a Hair. 1754 RICHARDSON *Corr* (1804) III. 218 If I am angry, you can't help it (as much as to say you value it not a farthing). 1848 J. GRANT *Aide-de-C.* XXIV, He would not value his ducats a rush 1892 R N. BAIN tr *Jókai's Pretty Michal* IV. (1897) 50 He cares not a fig for muskets, and does not value his life at a boot lace.

II 4. To consider of worth or importance; to rate high; to esteem; to set store by.

1549 J CHEKE in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 Your sight is ful of gai things abrode, which I desire not, as things sufficientli known and valewd 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI 227 I thought I am disdained of a few ouerweening fooles, I am valued as well as thy selfe with the wise 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L* I. iii. 73, I was too yong that time to value her, But now I know her. 1656 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 50, I hope .that you will pries that which is most to be valewd, which is virtue. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. IV 62, I value the esteem of one wise man above abundance of blessings. 1771 *Junius' Lett.* liv. (1778) 293 Perhaps the example might have taught him not to value his own understanding so highly. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Stir not your tongue, as you value having an entire tooth in your head. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. 195 Instead of despising, he will approve and value their exertions. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 94 He valued money, as a man values it who has been poor.

†b. To commend or praise (*to* another); to vaunt. *Obs.*

1670 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm) I. 473 That your Lordship may value it to their Ministers in England, if you find them complaining 1672 *Ibid* 513, I have not omitted to value to them the business of the Banquiers. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr 1646, In this room stands the glorious inscription of Cavaliero Galeazzo Arconati, valueing his gift to the librarie of severall drawings by Da Vinci.

†5. With negatives: To take account of; to heed or regard; to be concerned about; to care. *Obs.*

Freq *c* 1630–1730 with various constructions.

1592 GREENE *Maidens Dr.* XIX, But like to Scaiola, for countries good, He did not value for to spend his blood 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Travels* 10 The foolish quality of which Bird [the booby] is to sit still, not valuing danger. 1661 in *Extr. St. Papers Friends* Ser II. (1911) 125 My opinion is thay will not vallew their Oath. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 84 People infected. valued not who they injur'd. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 423 You are in a condition of not valuing whether the coasts are alarm'd or not. 1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest Trees* 19 They do not value what soil they are set in.

6. *refl.* **a.** To pride or plume (oneself) *on* or *upon* a thing. † Also *to* a person.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 May, He..values himself upon having of things do well under his hand. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 332 Mr. B. was not ashamed to write it, nay to value himself upon 't. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 20 Pierpont valued himself to me upon this service he did his country. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 413 The calm and patient turn of the Chinese, on which they so much value themselves. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, A sensible and frequent .speaker, .valuing himself on not being a party man. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* II. v. (1866) 224 Moreover.., the learned Doctor valued himself upon his logic.

b. To think highly of (oneself) *for* something.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I 75 What sort of an animal was the dragon, which thou valuest thyself so much for slaying? 1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 128 They value themselves here for making very fine kid gloves for ladies. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm* II 53 Those extraordinary gifts, for which the Corinthians so highly valued themselves. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par Serm.* I. xvii. 251 Every one is in danger of valuing himself for what he does.

†7. To give greater value to; to raise the estimation of. *Obs. rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1. 421 Hanno..and his Partisans, being neither able to taxe the vertue of their enemies, nor to performe the like seruices vnto the Common-weale, had nothing left, whereby to value them-

selues, excepting the generall reprehension of Warre *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg* (Arb) 16 It valued her the more, . and it took best with the people 1673 Temple *United Prov* Wks. 1720 I 54 The same Qualities and Dispositions do not value a private Man and a State

III. †**8.** To equal in value, to be equivalent to. *Obs.*

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) G j, Seeming unto them no golde nor siluer was inough to value them 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* III 1, This goodness Whose worth no transitory piece can value *a* 1642 Rowley *Birth Merlin* IV ii, What articles or what conditions Can you expect to value half your wrong?

†**b** *esp.* To have the value of (so much money)

1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl. Hist* (1663) 12 In the Greek he writeth δραχμας, valuing six half pence a piece, the hundredth part of an Attick pound 1611 Bible *Mark* XII 15 A penny [*marg*] Valewing of our money seuen pence halfe penie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 41 An English shilling values twentie two Pice 1658 Phillips, *Julio*, a kind of Italian coin, valuing about six pence.

†**c.** To be worth (nothing, more, etc.) *Obs.*

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 57 The parte of that one valueth much more than the part of the other 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV i, Whose reeling censure, if I valew not, It valewes naught 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II iii. 52 What wer't worth to know The secret of your conference? *Anne* ..Not your demand, it values not your asking. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III. 113 Gold. values more in purest prise, Then drosse 1799 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 69 The 'Maid of the Inn' you selected for censure, and in my own mind it values little.

Hence **Va luing** *vbl. sb.*

1535 [see Value v 2] 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Aestimatio*, the prisyng or valuing of a thing 1593 Q. Eliz *Boeth.* I. pr. iv 12 The valuing of most, regardes more fortunes event, than causes merit 1621 *Stationers' Reg.* 16 Nov (Arb) IV 23 A Booke for the true valewing of anie commoditie.

Valued (væ·liud), *ppl a.* [f prec]

†**1.** In which value is indicated. *Obs*—1

1605 Shaks *Mach.* III i 94 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.

b. *Valued policy* (see quot. 1848).

1761 in Burrow *Law Rep.* II. 1171 A valued Policy is not to be considered as a Wager Policy 1766 *Ibid* IV 69. 1848 Arnould *Marine Insur* I v (1866) I 218 A valued policy is one in which the agreed value of the subject insured is expressed on the face of the policy 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept 6/7 Let the private individual demand a 'valued' policy, and the monopoly of the big companies collapses.

2. Estimated, appraised; to which a definite value has been assigned.

1607 Middleton *Fam Love* I ii 58 Art or nature never yet could set A valued price to her unvalued worth 1613 Tapp *Pathw. Knowledge* 258 Now out of 252 li the valued price of 12 peeces of Linnen cloth ready money, substract 46 li. [etc] 1752 M°Douall *Inst Laws Scot.* II 333 There is no mention in the brieve or service of the Valued rent. 1798 in *Hist. Moray* (1882) I. 1. 172 The valued rent is £350

3 Highly esteemed or appreciated

1668 Glanvill *Defiance Van Dogm.* 79 Laertius sayes in his [book that] the Epicureans were the only valued Sects of Philosophers. 1725 Pope *Odyssey* XV. 129 This silver bowl,..this valued gift he thine 1746 Francis tr *Horace, Epist.* I xviii 138 You boldly guard the injur'd Fame Of a well-known, and valued Friend 1803 Visct Strangford *Poems of Camoens* (1810) 107 Within my bosom's cell I bear A recent wound—a valued woe. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit* (1867) 160 The exposition of a political transaction is never without some valued results. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II xxvii 272, I have omitted that which was its most valued characteristic. It abounded in life.

Valueless (væ·liules), *a.* [f. Value *sb*]

1 Destitute of value; having no value.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. 1 101 You haue beguil'd me with a counterfeit Resembling Maiesty, which being touch'd and tride, Proues valuelesse 1684 *Foxe's A. & M* III 102/1 The Sentence..might not be found faulty and valueless [*earlier edd.* valureless]. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII vi, One single obstacle has power to render them valueless. 1819 Scott *Leg Montrose* vi, Take them, therefore—they are to me valueless trinkets 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxvii, It was found that all his property. was represented by valueless shares in different bubble companies 1871 Freeman *Hist Ess.* Ser I ix 262 Like all chronicles of the kind, it is valueless alike for prophecy and for early history.

2. Priceless, invaluable. *rare*—1.

1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb* IV 281 Infinite mines of adamant and gold, Valueless stones, and unimagined gems.

Hence **Va·luelessness.**

1838 *Lond. & Westm Rev* XXIX 58 The valuelessness of all prior statistics of crime 1881 Bruce *Chief End Revelation* IV 189 The Spinozan doctrine as to the valuelessness of miracles for the purpose of revealing God.

Valuer (væ·liuıəɹ). [f. Value *v.*] **a.** One who estimates or assesses values; a valuator. **b.** One who values, or sets a value upon something, an appreciator.

1612 Cotgr, *Appreciateur*, a praiser, rater, valuer. 1638 R Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 66 To say nothing more hardly of you, you are too unjust a valuer of your selfe. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat conc Relig* II viii. 266 What miserable valuers were they of its dignity. 1730 Bailey (fol), *Appraiser*, a Valuer of Goods 1854 *Act* 17 & 18 *Vict.* c. 229 § 29 To appoint a valuer to value the same 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* I 493 The varying scales on which valuers proceed. 1893 *The Voice* (N Y) 31 Aug, A chairmaker .might bring a chair, and receive from the valuer. notes for as many hours' value [etc.].

†**Valure,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 valur, wallure, 6 valuer, va(l)lewer. [app. an alteration of OF. *valur* or *valeur* Valour, after forms in -ure]

1. a. Worthiness or merit; = Valour 1 a.

1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret.* 139 What glory or what value the may be-tyde *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 284 She saw also by his norture, He was a man of grete valure *c* 1482 Caxton *Dialogues* 4 Be swyft and redy Hym or hem first to grete, Yf he be or they be men of valure. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Ireland* vii in *Holinshed*, I doubt not, but hys fame and renowme in learnyng, shall be aunswerable to his desert and valure in writyng 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 65 As to the gaser well it might appeere That all the Vallewer in the world was heere

b. Physical strength or ability; power, might. *rare.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1577) 3 Of our selues we are so weake, and our abilitie so small, our valure so litle, and haue so few things, that of our selues we haue not what to giue. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 440 Causing the Cananites to feare his force and valure.

c Courage, bravery, = Valour 1 c

Common *c* 1580–1610

1577–82 Breton *Flourish upon Fancy* Wks (Grosart) I. 18/2 Thy valure is but vauntes, thy weapons ai e but wordes 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV. xii 125 The Arabians beleue that in valure & hardines they doe surpasse al the other nations 1606 Chapman *Gent. Usher* I i, This is your old valure, nephew, that will fight sleeping as well as waking 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr War-Comm Min Bk.* (1855) 50 Barrones and gentilmen of good sourt..by quhas valure the kingdome hath ever been defendit

2. Worth, importance, efficacy. Freq. in the phr. *of no valure*

(*a*) *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* I. xxiv. (1859) 29 This excusacyon is of no valure 1509 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps* xxxviii. Wks (1876) 81 Good hope, without the whiche euery thynge that we do is of no valure. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* v (1596) 61 We call memory a reasonable power, because without it the vnderstanding and the imaginatiue are of no valure.

(*b*) 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 214 For ellis war it litill of valure the privilege that the Emperour has gevin to the haly kirk. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk. M Aurel* (1546) B vj b, Wordes, whiche were not mete, .rude, and least of valure 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi (1877) II. 149 These [wines] are not least of all accompted of, bicause of their strength and valure. 1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. ix 397 The naturall vaiure only of good words *Ibid.*, The valure and just estimation of eternal life.

3. = Value *sb.* 2

1453 *Rolls of Parlt* V 269/1 Decreas of the pris and valure of the wolles *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 374 And whan Reynawde saw that that gyfte was so riche he was glad of it, bycause of ye grete valure of it 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 2 [1 hey] shall put to such markes to every of the same wares upon payne of forfeyture the double valure of the same wares. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 387 Swearing vnto him that he would prouyde other for him, that should amount to as good a valure. 1588 J Mellis *Briefe Instr* E j, Putting the valure of them, how much they be, after the common price in ready money.

b. In the phr. *of (great,* etc.) *valure.*

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 A shelde of crystalle of grete valure. 1491–2 *Sarum Church-w. Acc* (Swayne) 41 Smalle peces of clene golde of litelle valure 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. ccxx. 495 He reputed this aduenture of more valure than v. hundred thousande frankes 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind.* (Arb) 14 Hys horse is iudged to be of such valure if you respect ye price, as is one of our cities 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. 234 There they put all their goods of any valure

4 = Value *sb* 4. Const *of* (so much).

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* in Hazl *E. P. P* I 124 Alle that for me thu dos pray, helpeth me not .the valure of a pese. 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 110, I doubte the not the valure of an olde dede hounde 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II. 138 Robert edward wyll spende to the valuer of twenty markys to helpe them with all. 1534 More *Comf agst Trib* II. Wks. 1184/1 He neuer vsed to passe vpon himselfe the valure of six pence at a meale.

5. = Value *sb.* 7 b

1597 Morley *Introd Mus.* Pref, With what toyle and wearinesse I was enforced to compare the parts for trying out the valure of some notes.

Hence †**Valure** *v. trans.*, = Value *v.* 2. *Obs.* Also †**Valureless** *a.*, valueless. *Obs* †**Valurous** *a.*, valuable (cf. Valorous *a.* 3). *Obs.*

1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c 7 § 1 The nature, weight, content, or valure of all maner other merchandises used to be weyed or valured 1563 Foxe *A & M* 1028/2 The sentence thereof might not be founde fautye and valureles by me 1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt Tamburl* I. ii, Thy Garments shall be . Enchast with precious iuelles of mine owne More rich and valurous than Zenocrates.

Valure, obs. variant of Velure.

Valuwen, southern ME. var Fallow *v.*

Va·lval, *a. Bot.* [f. Valve *sb.* 3 b.] *Valval view,* that aspect of a diatom in which one of the valves is turned to the observer; the side-view.

1891– in *Cent. Dict* and later Dicts.

Valvar (væ·lvăɹ), *a. rare.* [f. Valve *sb* + -ar.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, a valve.

1831 Macgillivray tr. *Richard's Elem Bot* 420 Their calyx is superior with four or five valvar divisions 1859 Mayne *Expos Lex., Valvaris*, of or belonging to a valve valvar.

Valvassor, variant of Vavasour.

Valvate (væ·lvēt), *a Bot.* [ad. L. *valvāt-us* having folding-doors, f. *valva* Valve *sb.*]

1. Of sepals or petals. Applied to each other by the margins only.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 51 Hamamelideæ, which are known by their habit, .and also by their valvate sepals and petals 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* p. xi, Malvaceæ...Sepals 5, valvate.

b. Of a calyx: Composed of sepals so united.

1858 Carpenter *Veg Phys* § 556 The calyx of the Rhamneæ being valvate (i e the sepals, before expanding, having their edges in proximity with each other). 1877 Hulme *Wild Flowers* I. p xiii, Calyx five-partite, valvate in bud

2. Of æstivation or vernation Characterized by this arrangement of parts.

1829 Lindley *Synops Brit Bot* 72 Calyx monophyllous, 4–5 cleft, with a valvate æstivation 1849 Balfour *Man Bot* § 186 Sometimes they are placed so as to touch each other by their edges, thus giving rise to valvate vernation 1861 Bentley *Man Bot* 218 The valvate æstivation may be seen in the calyx of the Lime

Valve (vælv), *sb.*[1] Also 5 valwe, 7 value. [ad. L. *valva* leaf of a door (usu pl. *valvæ* a folding door). So F. *valve* (1611), Pg *valva*]

I. 1. One or other of the halves or leaves of a double or folding door.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 449 At þe laste þey brende þe valves of þe temple þet were i-heled wit gold *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 508/1 Valwe, *valva, vel valve* 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Valves*, folding doors or windows 1718 Pope *Odyss* I 555 The bolt, obedient to the silken cord, To the strong staple's inmost depth restored, Secured the valves 1834 Beckford *Italy* I 326 Throwing open the valves, we entered the chapel 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 280 The outside of the valves [of the triptych] was painted with figures of S John the Baptist and Moses . 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II iii 164 Ye valves of yon dark iron portals! *transf* *c* 1530 *Judic Urines* I iii 8 For to delyuer and purge them onte by that membre, that is to say, by the matryce, and so out by the value, that is to say, by ye gate of hyr body.

b A door controlling the flow of water in a sluice.

1790 *Act* 33 *Geo III*, c 90 § 65 If any Person..cause to be opened any Lock Gate, or any Paddle, Valve, or Clough, belonging to any Lock .on the said Canal. 1847 Dwyer *Princ & Pract. Hydraul Engin* 74 The gate or valve of a sluice is generally made to move by machinery in a vertical position

2. a. *Conch.* One of the halves of a hinged shell; a single shell of similar form; a single part of a compound shell.

1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* Isagoge b 7 b, Some are covered on every side, as oisters, cocks, and tellinæ; others have but one valve, the other side sticking to rocks 1771 *Phil Trans* LXI 232, I separated the valves, and the rising part of the hinge to the edge shewed them to be shells. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VII. 69 These shells take different forms, and are often composed of a different number of valves; sometimes six; sometimes but three 1828 Starr *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 80 The hollow valve of this species was formerly used as a drinking cup *Ibid*, The lower valve white, and longitudinally sulcated; upper valve rufous 1871 T R Jones *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 540 The elastic ligament for opening the valves being placed externally instead of within the shell.

b *Ent.* (See quot)

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* xxxiii III 390 *Valvæ* (the Valves), two lateral laminæ, often coriaceous, by which the ovipositor when unemployed is covered.

3. *Bot.* **a.** One of the halves or sections of a dehiscent pod, pericarp, or capsule.

1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot* I vi. (1765) 13 *Siliqua*, a Pod, is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the Seeds are fastened along both the Sutures or Joinings of the Valves 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) I. 294 Pod long, cylindrical; valves 2, opening with a jerk, and the valves rolling back. 1861 Bentley *Man Bot* 452 The valves of the fruit opening longitudinally, and bearing transverse septa in their interior 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 235 Capsule globose, valves septiferous

b In various applications (see quots.).

1785 Martyn *Lett Bot* xiii (1794) 130 The inner [chaff] consisting also of two parts or valves, which you may call petals 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) I 176 Bloss[om] 1 petal, funnel-shaped Tube cylindrical, crooked Mouth closed by 5 prominent, convex, approaching valves. 1812 *New Bot. Gard* I 23 The stamina have six filaments, subulate, inserted into the valves of the nectary 1832 Lindley *Introd Bot.* 104 The pieces of which these three classes of bracteæ are composed are called valves or valvulæ by the greater part of botanists *Ibid* 126 In the most common state of the anther the cells. open with two valves, by a longitudinal fissure from the base to the apex. 1857 Henfrey *Bot* § 629 The cells [of Diatomaceæ] enclosed by a membrane impregnated with silex and separable into valves. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 12 Anthers opening by 2 ascending lids or valves

II. 4. *Anat.* A membranous fold in an organ or passage of the body (esp. in the heart, arteries, and veins), which automatically closes after the manner of a trap-door to prevent the reflux of blood or other fluid.

1615 Crooke *Body Man* 180 In each of these passages there are Values which hinder the refluence of the choler. 1653 More *Antid Ath* Scholia II xii, § 6 As to the Fabrick of the Valves and Veins of the Heart 1688 Boyle *Final Causes* IV. 157 Our famous Harvey .took notice that the valves in the veins were so placed that they gave free passage to the blood towards the heart 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II 371 This foramen in the embryo is closed by a valve which prevents the reflux of the blood 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 208 The valves close the vein, sustain the blood, and prevent its reflux towards the capillary vessels 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. xlv, The valves, which in other Vertebrata guard the entrance of the great veins into the right auricle

b. A similar part or structure serving to close a passage for other reasons.

1805 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed 3) I 97 Within each [ear] there is a kind of secondary auricle so placed as to serve for a valve or guard to the auditory passage. 1813 *Ibid.*

(ed 4) I. 110 The ears are short, and have each a very small inner valve. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 322/1 The pyloric orifice of the gizzard is guarded by a valve in many birds 1863 A. M Bell *Princ Speech* 192 When the Stammerer has brought the *valve of the throat—the glottis—under due control

fig 1871 R. H Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I 74 Animals have, so to say, fewer valves in their moral constitution for the entrance of divine guidance

† 5. A supposed check (similar to above) to the reflux of sap in plants. *Obs.*

1664 *Phil Trans* I. 30 About the Pores of bodies, and a kind of Valves in wood 1673–4 Grew *Anat Pl Anat. Trunks* (1682) 126 Which . plainly shews, That in the Sap-Vessels of a Plant, there are no Valves. *a*1704 Locke *Elem Nat Phil.* IX. (1754) 35 The heat dilating, and the cold contracting those little tubes; supposing there be valves in them, it is easy to be conceived how the circulation is performed in plants. 1807 Vancouver *Agric Devon* (1813) 435 These valves possess a contractile force, whereby the regress of the moisture is prevented, and of course it is taken up by the tree

6 *Mech.* A device of the nature of a flap, lid, plug, etc., applied to a pipe or aperture to control the passage of air, steam, water or the like, usually acting automatically by yielding to pressure in one direction only

Many classes and varieties of valves are in use, and are distinguished by special epithets denoting form or purpose, as *ball-, clack-, cone-, disk-, flap-valve; air-, escape-, feed-, injection-valve*, etc. See also Safety-valve.

1659 Leak *Waterwks* 13 Of the Value or Suspiral It will be also necessarie..to demonstrate the manner of the value of Copper which openeth itself by intervals 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 447 A Square Woodden Bucket .on the ends of which are the moveable bottoms or Valves *EE* 1702 Savery *Miner's Fr.* 68 Will not these Brass Valves . in your Engine speedily ware out? 1800 Vince *Hydrost* IV (1806) 91 Each sucker has a valve opening upwards 1839 R S Robinson *Naut Steam Eng.* II The pressure shuts the valve in the neck of the air vessel, and opens the valve in the piston 1889 Welch *Naval Archit.* 133 Self-acting or automatic valves are fitted where watertight bulkheads . are pierced for ventilation purposes.

fig 1830 Gen P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 295 The slightest degree of popular interference which can act as a valve to the great boiler, and prevent the whole from blowing up. 1847 De Quincey *Secr. Soc.* Wks. 1863 VI. 236 There was a valve in reserve, by which your perplexity could escape

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. In sense 6, as *valve-board, -box, casing, chest, engine, face*, etc., *valve governor, lifter*; *valve-like, -shaped* adjs ; also in collocations used attributively, as *valve-guide stem, valve-rod end.*

The number of attributive uses is very great, esp in recent technical works.

1869 *Eng Mech* 24 Dec 352/3 There is a board screwed down on the top of A That is the *valve board 1885 C. G. W. Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 290/2 The valve-boards are next hinged on to the feeder-boards. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVII 766/2 Above. is the seat of the lower steam valve, opening into the *valve box. 1869 *Eng Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Take the high pressure valves out of the valve-box. 1839 R. S Robinson *Naut Steam Eng.* 44 The flange to which is bolted the *valve casing. 1887 D A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 74 An elevation of the valve casing with the cover and the valve removed. 1839 R S Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 62 The blow-through pipe, terminating in a *valve chest 1889 Welch *Naval Archit* XI. 124 In the former, a suction-box or valve chest V is fitted beneath the pump 1797 J Curr *Coal Viewer* 44 The plug floor in all the common engines falls 17½ inches below the top of the boiler, and in the *valve engine it falls 2 feet 1 inch below. 1864 Webster, **Valve-face* 1887 D A. Low *Machine Draw* (1892) 70 The angle which the valve face makes with its axis is generally 45°. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII 508/2 To bring the *valve-gear within .. reach of the engineer 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 27 *Valve governors, shafts, and other geering of mills. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2476/1 The *valve-guide stem has an end knob, by which its falling out is prevented. 1839 R S Robinson *Naut Steam Eng* 97 The eccentric rod pulled backwards and forwards by means of the *valve lifter. 1851 S. P. Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 34 The in-coming and out-going currents. are kept apart by a *valve-like fringe. 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 296 A valve-like sound or a peculiar hissing noise 1836–41 Brande *Chem* (ed. 5) 524 A slender pipe, open at both ends, inserted into the *valve-plug 1831–3 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII 187/1 In this engine the working the valves is effected by eccentrics below the *valve rods. 1861 Sir W. Fairbairn *Iron* 123 To knock off the point of the trigger from the shoulder on the valve-rod, 1887 D A. Low *Machine Draw* (1892) 119 Valve-rod end for a marine engine. 1841 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* IV. 379/2 H, the *valve-seat 1844 *Ibid* VII. 190/2 The next valve was composed of several triangular pieces, opening on leather joints, from the circumference of the *valve seating 1879 *St George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 365 Small *valve-shaped wound over outer side of fracture 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch Jrnl* VII 192 It was quite clear the *valve-spindle must be of adequate strength. 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip* xv. (1842) 373 Applying the mouth to the lower aperture of the *valve tube.

b In sense 4, as *valve-flap, -lesion, segment.*

Many others occur in recent medical works

1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX. 433 The junction of two of the aortic valve-flaps. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 952 A deformed valve segment must..be a strained segment *Ibid* 1024 In the remainder there was no valve lesion

c. Special Combs.: **valve-shell**, a gasteropod of the genus *Valvata*; **valve-tailed bat** (see quot.).

1851 Woodward *Mollusca* I. 140 *Valvata*, . Valve-shell 1871 *Cassell's Nat Hist* I 316 *note*, The Valve-tailed Bat is remarkable .for the presence of a curious horny case, composed of two parts, which covers the extremity of the tail.

†**Valve**, *sb.*2 *Obs* [perh. an error for **volve*, by confusion with prec.] A turn of a bandage.

1689 J Moyle *Abstr. Sea Chyrurgery* I vi 45 Then a soft Rouler to come several turns about it, and every valve as it comes over the wound cut in the middle *Ibid* 46.

Valve, *v. rare.* [f. Valve *sb*.1]

1. *trans* To furnish with a valve or valves, to govern or check, to hold *back*, by a valve or similar device.

1861 Smiles *Engineers* II 160 Whilst the fresh waters should be allowed freely to escape, the sea should be valved back, and prevented flowing in upon the land. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 512 It is probable that by these synapses the circuits of the nervous system .are securely valved against regurgitation

2 *intr.* To make use of a valve or valves, *spec.* in ballooning, to open a valve in order to descend.

1906 *Westm Gaz* 3 Oct. 8/1 All we could do was to undulate, alternately valving and ballasting

Valved (vælvd), *a.* [f. Valve *sb.*]

1 With limiting terms: a. Of a door: Having (so many) leaves. *rare.*

1676 Hobbes *Iliad* 375 In the pale a high two-valved door For chars and waggons to go in and out

b. *Bot.*, etc. Having (so many) valves.

See also *two-valved* s v Two *a*

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I 637/2 *Siliqua*, is a double-valved pericarpium 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III. 867 Capsule 4-valved seeds roundish. 1831 South *Otto's Path Anat.* 74 There are some which live for protection even in the double-valved muscles 1847 W E Steele *Field Bot* 73 Fruit mostly a dry or fleshy capsule, 1 or many celled and valved

2 Provided with a valve or valves, in various senses

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Valvatum petalum*, a valved petal. 1842 Francis *Dict Arts, Valved*, any thing that opens upon hinges or to which a valve of any kind is attached 1852 Th. Ross tr. *Humboldt's Trav* I i 12 We made several experiments by means of a valved thermometrical sounding lead, on the temperature of the ocean 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl. Mag* Feb. 170/1 A complete set of valved instruments, consisting chiefly of cornets, clavicors, and trombones. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 254 The blood is returned to the heart by means of muscular movements acting on the valved veins.

Valveless (vælvles), *a.* [f Valve *sb*.] Having no valve; destitute or devoid of valves.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot.* 219 Capsule sometimes valveless, or dehiscing transversely 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 69 Animal and pen like Loligo in most respects; .funnel valveless. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 216 The hepatic veins are valveless. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 919 The 'Wardwell' valveless engine..is horizontal.

Va·lvelet. *rare* Also 9 **valvlet.** [f. Valve *sb.* + -let] A small valve.

1793 Martyn *Lang Bot.*, *Valvula*, a .. Valvelet, or Valvule [Hence in later Dicts] 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 125 Two large openings, each furnished with two valves or valvlets intended to prevent the reflux of the blood.

Va·lviform, *a. rare* [ad. mod.L. *valviformis* or F. *valviforme.*] Valve-shaped.

1829 Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 268 Valviform parts of oviduct 1859 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1321

‖ **Valvula** (væ·lvĭŭlă). *Anat.* Pl. **valvulæ.** [med. or mod.L, dim. of *valva* Valve *sb.* Cf. L. *valvolæ* pod of legumes] A valve or valvule.

Usually with Latin qualifying term, as *valvula coli, valvulæ conniventes*

1615 H Crooke *Body of Man* (1631) 853 Some men had rather call them [*sc.* valves in the veins of the joints] *Ostiolæ* than *Valvulæ*. 1653 More *Antid. Ath* II xii § 6 You may add to these the notable contrivance of the Heart, its two Ventricles and its many *Valvulae*. 1832 [see Valve *sb.*1 3 b] 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 346/2 Opposite the attached border of the *valvula*, this layer is somewhat thick.

Valvular (væ·lvĭŭlăi), *a.* [f. prec.]

1. Having the form or function of a valve; composed or consisting of valves. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Bot.*

(*a*) 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat* (1807) 32 The valvular apparatus between the auricles and ventricles is also occasionally thickened. *Ibid.* 104 The œsophagus necessarily acquired a valvular communication with it. 1843 J. J. Wilkinson tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd* I. ii. 68 Among these glands, we observe a great number of transparent vessels, with valvular divisions. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract Surg* I 25 It may appear as a direct or as a valvular opening, depressed, or raised.

(*b*) 1829 Lindley *Synops. Brit Bot* 54 Sepals 4–5, with a valvular æstivation. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 141 The calyx is valvular, and the petals only 2. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 298 Ovary superior. Capsule valvular.

(*c*) 1876 J J Wilkinson *Hum Sci & Div. Rev.* 67 The gates of science are valvular, and open from above downwards, but cannot be opened from below upwards.

2 Furnished with a valve or valves.

1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 233 Valvular veins, when divided across, require a ligature only at the orifice which points towards the heart

3. Of or pertaining to a valve or valves.

1866 A Flint *Princ Med.* III. 308 The structural lesions relate, in the first place, to the valves and orifices of the heart. These are known commonly as valvular lesions. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract Med.* 492 Valvular defects may be of two kinds, they may be obstructive,..or such as admit of regurgitation. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVIII. 209 Valvular disease of the heart.

Va·lvulate, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate 1.] Furnished with small valves

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 564 The length of the valve is greater than its breadth, except in the form known as valvulate pedicellariae.

Valvule (væ·lvĭŭl). [Anglicized f. Valvula or a. F. *valvule.*] A small valve, in various senses

1755 in Johnson 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot* I vi (1765) 13 The Inclosure of the Capsule, which surrounds the Fruit externally, is called a Valvule 1831 T. Hope *Ess Orig. Man* II 62 Their weight, pressing backwards on the parietes of the vessels, scoops these out at certain distances into bags or valvules 1870 tr *Pouchet's Universe* 126 In the interior of this lengthened heart larger valvules are folded back against the wall to let the blood pass forward. 1879 *Trans. Linn. Soc* II. I. 31 The edge .is not straight, but cut into a series of minute valvules, the crescentic or respiratory leaves

‖ **Valvuli·tis.** *Path.* [f Valvula + -itis.] Inflammation of the valves of the heart

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 43 A grave sign indicative of serious and generally persistent or recurrent valvulitis 1898 *Ibid* V 866 Endocarditis affects principally the valves of the heart, hence the name valvulitis

Valwe, southern ME. var. Fallow *sb.* and *v.*2

Valx, obs. Sc form of Wax *sb.*

Valyaunce, obs form of Valiance.

†**Va·lyl(e.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. Val-erian *sb.* + -yl(e.] = Butyl.

1850 Daubeny *Atom. The* viii. (ed. 2) 249 The previous discovery made by Dr Kolbe, of a compound of carbon and hydrogen derived by electrolysis from the valerianic acid, and hence called valyle 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org* 195 Tetryl, Butyl, or Valyl

Va·lylene. *Chem.* [f as prec. + -ene.] (See quots)

1868 Watts *Dict Chem* V 982 *Valylene.* .This hydrocarbon is found among the products of the action of alcoholic potash on dibromide of valerylene. 1868 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 10) 564 Quintone or Valylene.

Vambrace (væ mbrēs). Now only *Archæol.* Forms: *α.* 4 vaumbras, 4–6 vambras (-brase, 5 uambras, 6 *Sc.* wambraiss), 7 vambrasse (8 -brass). *β.* 4– vambrace (5 wam-, 7 van-). [var. of *vaunt*- Vantbrace, through elision of *t* and change of *nb* to *mb* by assimilation.] Defensive armour for the (fore-) arm

α. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10030 Vaumbras & rerbras, wyþ coters of stel. 1385–6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 233, ij palets, j brestplat, vambras. 1392 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 171 Unum bonum par cerotecarum de plate, cum vambrase et rerebrase. 1461 *Will of Benney* (Somerset Ho), j salett garnished cum argento, legharnes, vambras, & rerebras. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV*, 12 One sorte had the vambrases, the pace gardes, the grandgardes..parted with golde and azure 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* II. 165 To haue good poldrones and vambrases for their shoulders & armes. 1647 Drayton *Agincourt* 8 [Whether] The Vambrasse, or the Pouldron, they should prize.

β. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 A pare of vambrace and rerebrace. *c* 1450 Metham *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) 37 Thys knyghtys vambracys in coloure Alle depeyntyd with red were. 1513 *MS. Papers* 5 *Hen VIII*, No 4101 (P. R O.), His vambraces, polvorines, ij Salettes [etc] 1581 Styward *Mart Discipl* I 44 A fayre Corslet, with all the peeces appertaining to the same, that is the curats, ye collers, the poldrens with the Vambraces. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* III. II. 47 On his arme an Otters skinne, or some such matter for his vambrace 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* III. 44 They have likewise the Coat of Mail, the Cuirats, the Head-piece, and a Vambrace fastened to the Sword. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom Hist* (1827) II. 379 The vambraces or greaves which covered the arms, thighs, and legs of the horsemen. 1829 Scott *Anne of G* xxxii, Among gauntlets, boots, vambraces, and such like gear. 1850 Boutell in *Gentl. Mag.* CXX. II. 44 The arms are cased in brassarts and vambraces of plate.

transf. 1766 *Phil. Trans* LVI. 274, I supported the arm with a vambrace, or half-canal, made of one very thin piece of wood.

Va·mbraced, *a. Her.* [f. prec.] Of an arm: Defended or covered by a vambrace.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* IV xv (1611) 232 He beareth Gules, three Dexter Armes Vambraced and Proper. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xvii. 109/2 He beareth Gules a dexter Arme Vambraced, Or *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I Gloss., *Vambraced*, a term which implies that the arm is wholly covered with armour. 1868 Cussans *Her.* vi. 92 An Arm encased in armour is Vambraced.

†**Vambrash,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also -brishe. [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To brandish

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* N j, For Iupiter touching the heauens with his wande, caused them to thunder & vambrishe lightnings 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 27 b, With glistering naked swords, which. he made semblance as if hee shaked and vambrasht. 1623 Cockeram I, *Vambrash*, to shake a staffe or launce

Vame, obs. Sc. f. Wem *sb.*, Womb.

Vamer, Vameure, varr. *vamure* Vaumure.

Vamose (vămōu·s), **vamoose** (vămū·s), *v. U.S. colloq.* Also **vamos, vamous, vamoos, varmoose.** [ad. Sp. *vamos* let us go.]

1. *intr* To depart, make off, decamp, disappear.

α 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, Its occupants, forthwith vamosed with their baggage. 1855 Haliburton *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 112, I makes a spring in after him, and caught him by the hair of the head, just as he was vamosing 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* I. 173 The fifth name was that of Ratt Gundy, opposite to which Seth Chickering had written the one word 'Vamosed'.

β. 1859 *Slang Dict* 114 *Vamous*, to go, or be off. 1862 *Illustr Lond. News* 24 May 540/3 Guess, they'd better varmoose 1874 M. Collins *Frances* III 80 If I can get money down for some of my gold bonds, we'll vamoos at once. 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath fr Veldt* (1899) 175 The hunter was voted a fraud. and was..told to 'vamoose'.

2 *trans.* To decamp or disappear from; to quit hurriedly. Freq in phr *to vamose the ranch*

1852 F Marryat *Gold Quartz Mining* 8 On the old Californian principle of 'making a "pile" and vamosing the ranche'. 1857 in Thornton *Amer. Gloss*, Another pair of jail birds have vamosed the log jail at Jacksonville 1888 E B. Custer *Tenting on Plains* I (1893) 32, I got that far when the eyes of the old galoots started out of their heads, and they vamoosed the ranche.

Vamp (væmp), *sb.*[1] Forms 3 vaumpe, 3, 5 uaumpe, 5 vawmpe; 4–5 wampe, 5 vampe, 6 vamppe, 7– vamp. [ad. AF. **vampé*, **vanpé* (Palsgrave *uanipié*), = OF. *avanpié* (12th c.; later F. *avantpied*), f. *avan(t)* before + *pié* foot. The final syllable is preserved in the variant Vampey.]

1. That part of hose or stockings which covers the foot and ankle; also, a short stocking, a sock. Now *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ine sumer ȝe habbeð leaue uorto gon and sitten baruot, and hosen wiðuten uaumpez, and ligge ine ham hwoso liked. 13 . *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 843 He dede his schon of-drawe, And karf his vaumpes, fot-hot, And wente him forht al barfot. 1378–9 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 587 Pro j pare botarum et Wampes de Dubelsols *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 654 *Hec pedana*, wampe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 508/1 Vampe, of an hoose, *pedana*. *a* 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 223 Allthoughe that our predecessors went uppon clothe right somptiously, we do entend to goo a foote frome thence, without any suche glory, in the vamppes of my hosyn. 1676 Coles, *Vamp*, a sock [1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Vamps* or *Vampays*, an odd kind of short Hose or Stockings that cover'd the Feet, and came up only to the Ancle, just above the Shooe] 1880 in *E Cornw Gloss*

2. The part of a boot or shoe covering the front of the foot, *U.S.*, that part between the sole and the top in front of the ankle-seams.

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV. iv 192 Her Grace when she had victuall'd that grand Camp, Gave me a piece of Cheese tuff as a vamp 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 14/1 Of a Shooe: the Vamp, is all the piece that covers the top of the foot. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vamp*, the Upper Leather of a Shoe 1770 *T Hazard Son of Robt* (1893) 288 One pair of vamps for shoes 1785 Belknap in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc (1888) II. 234 This bathing vessel. is in the form of a slipper He sits in the Heel, and his legs go under the Vamp 1800 Mar Edgeworth *Parent's Assist.* (1854) 347 The last-maker made a last for her, and over this Mary sewed the calico vamps tight 1845 Whittier *Shoemakers* ii, Now shape the sole! now deftly curl The glossy vamp around it 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 280/1 The upper is found to consist,..in the case of a button boot, of a 'vamp' to cover the front part of the foot [etc.]

Vamp (væmp), *sb.*[2] [f. Vamp *v.*[1]] Anything vamped, patched up, or refurbished; a patchwork; a book of this nature.

1884 J. F Hodgetts *Older England* II 67 This name was no vamp or hybrid mixture of Latin and English. 1897 *Academy* 6 Mar. 274/1 Such vamps as the one I have analysed from Mr. Henley's notes can only be credited to him as brilliant luck brilliantly used.

b. A vamped or improvised accompaniment.

1882 in *Imp Dict.* IV. 539

Vamp (væmp), *v.*[1] Also 8 vaump. [f. Vamp *sb.*[1]]

I 1. *trans.* To provide or furnish with a (new) vamp; to mend or repair with or as with patches; to furbish up, renovate, or restore. Also with *up*. Some further developments in dial. use are illustrated in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

(*a*) 1599 [see Vamping *vbl sb*[1]]. 16.. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* II. i, What a time did we endure In twopenny commons, and in boots twice vamped! 1639 Shirley *Gentl Venice* III. ii, *Giovanni.* In the mean time buy thee a sword and belt, And what is fit. (*Gives him money*). *Georgio.* No more: I'll be a soldier.. This will Suffice to vamp my body. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, To Vomp*, to new Dress, Licker, Refresh, or Rub up old Hatts, Boots, &c. 1844 Alb Smith *Adv. Mr Ledbury* xiv (1886) 42 Various new-footed boots vamped and polished to the last pitch of ingenuity 1860 Emerson *Conduct of Life* ix Wks. (Bohn) II. 446 Plod and plough, vamp your old coats and hats, weave a shoestring 1884 A Griffiths *Chron Newgate* I I. 33 Blankets vamped in foreign parts with the hair of oxen

(*b*) 1755 Johnson *Connoisseur* No. 77 P 1 The woman of the town, vamped up for shew with paint, patches, plumpers, and every external ornament that art can administer 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* V 189 The apparel .would do well enough for herself, when vamped up, as she knew how 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* v. viii, Old furniture . re-burnished and vamped up 1864 C Knight *Passages Work Life* I. v. 219 Our old fabric was in danger of falling, .although we had spent large sums in vamping it up 1875 *Chambers' Jrnl* 30 Nov 749 Old boots and shoes are sold to men who vamp them up in such a style that their former owners would not know them

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Freq. with reference to literary compositions)

(*a*) 1632 *Song* in Lyly *Sappho* II iii. 109 To th' Tap-house then lets gang, and rore, Cal hard, tis rare to vamp a score. 1640 Gataker *Whitaker* in Fuller *Abel Redv* (1867) II. 117 Let them strive to vamp Their wasted memories by another lamp 1682 *N. O Boileau's Lutrin* I 1 The Argument? what needs a Proëme, To vamp a Three-half-penny Poeme? 1706 Swift *Baucis & Phil* 128 He Knew how to preach old sermons next, Vamp'd in the preface and the text. 1743 *Lond. & Co. Brewer* III (ed 2) 238 Vamping Malt Liquors.—Is of late much in Practice for its excellent Service in recovering, preserving, and fining strong October and March Beers. 1795 Burns *Address, sp. by Miss Fontenelle* 4 A Prologue, Epilogue, or some such matter, 'Twould vamp my bill, said I, if nothing better. 1800 Crabbe *Borough* XVI 185 When on each feature death had fix'd his stamp, And not a doctor could the body vamp 1867 Emerson *May-Day* Wks (Bohn) III 417 Chemist to vamp old worlds with new 1883 *Daily News* 8 Dec 2/8, I meant to suggest that the Central News were parties to 'vamping' the telegram. What do you mean by 'vamping'?—Inserting matter which is not in any original telegram.

(*b*) 1741 T. Betterton *Hist Eng Stage* vi 151 He attempted to commence Dramatic Poet, by vamping up an old Play or two of Massinger and Decker 1752 Bolingbroke *Study of Hist* v 159 They maintained the dignity of history, and thought it beneath them to vamp up old traditions 1825 J Foster *Life & Corr* (1846) II 67 The expedient of vamping up an old Sermon 1902 L Stephen *Stud Biogr* IV. i. 21, I could not suppose that they were merely vamping up old material.

2. *transf.* To make or produce by or as by patching; to adapt, compile, compose, put together (a book, composition, etc.) out of old materials; to serve up (something old) as new by addition or alteration. Also with *up* (freq = Trump *v.*[1] 5 c).

(*a*) 1644 Bulwer *Chiron* 113 This absurd motion of the armes, makes an Oratour seeme. as if he newly came from vamping his Oration. 1748 Foote *Knights* Pref, The three principal characters are neither vamped from antiquated plays, pilfered from French farces, nor the baseless beings of the poet's brain 1774 tr *Helvetius' Child of Nature* II 205 They consist, in general, of old characters, old incidents, and old catastrophes, vamped out in the language and dress of the day. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1840) I 5 Well are he and Hennings of Gotha aware that this thing of shreds and patches has been vamped together for sale only. 1880 *Literary World* 17 Dec 416 Industry worthy of the veriest drudge that vamps books together for his daily bread

absol 1792 A Murphy *Grecian Daughter* Prol, Historians .who only take Scissars and paste; cut, vamp: a book they make

(*b*) 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* 100 Which opinion hath been vamp'd up of late by Cardan and Cesalpinus and other newsmongers. 1760–2 Goldsm *Cit W.* xxx, I set myself down, and vamped up a fine flaunting poetical panegyric. 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. 197 The usurpers for the most part endeavoured to vamp up some feeble shew of a title by descent. 1814 *Trewman's Exeter Flying-Post* 16 June 1 The falshood was vamped up on the authority of a pretended letter. 1850 Merivale *Rom Emp* (1865) VI. liii 383 Forged letters were produced, a case of Majestas was vamped up 1894 Sala *London up to date* II 1. 23, I have vamped up my description of the function from accounts which I have read.

†**b.** With personal object. To convert into, to bring forward *as*, something. *Obs.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Charac Dvrn. Maker* Wks (1677) 101 *It* is like over-reach of Language when a clumsie Cobler usurps the Attribute of our English Peers and is vamp'd a Translator. 1661 K W. *Conf. Charac* (1860) 34 For his preferment hath metamorphosed the antient titles of his progeneters into master, and now he is vampt a gentleman 1773 Berridge *Wks.* (1864) 134 Some people only vamp him up as a prophet: and trample on his blood

3. *Mus.* To improvise or extemporize (an accompaniment, tune, etc).

1789 Burney *Hist Music* III. 102 *note*, I remember very early in my musical life to have heard one of the town waits at Shrewsbury vamp a base upon all occasions 1861 Mayhew *London Labour* III 192/2 As soon as I could get in to vamp the tunes on the banjo a little 1897 Sir A. Sullivan in *Strand* Dec 654/1 Then the voice parts are written out by the copyist, and the rehearsals begin; the composer..vamping an accompaniment.

b. *intr.* To improvise an accompaniment.

1876 in Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* 445/1 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Pianist and Vocalist; one who can vamp.

II. 4. *intr.* To make one's way on foot; to tramp or trudge. Now *dial.*

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii 73 If my hard hearted Queen should vamp to Charon. *Ibid.* IV xxv. 285 That is the Knight, that must be the example, That the prime horse, that with Knight-Errants vamp will 1681 H. Foule *Hist. Romish Treas* 133 When Humility vamps on foot 1705 *Wandering Spy* No 19 73, I Vaumpt along Cheapside, down the Poultry. 1747 *T Hazard, Son of Robt* (1893) 241 Our chief concern was about packing up our alls and vamping off 1887 T Hardy *Woodlanders* I ii 24, I shouldn't have vamped all these miles for any less important employer 1891 — *Tess* I 12 Well, vamp on to Marlott, will ye, and order that carriage 1893 in *Wiltshire Gloss*

b. *trans.* To tramp or walk (the streets). *rare.*

1898 T Hardy *Wessex Poems* 55 We vamped the streets in the stifling air.

Vamp, *v*[2] *slang. trans.* To pawn.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew* s v, *I'll Vamp and trip you the Cole*, I'll Pawn my Cloths, but I'll raise the Money for you. [Hence in later slang Dicts.]

†**Vampage.** *Obs*[–1] [app. f. Vamp *sb.*[1] + -age; but perh. an error for *vampays* Vampey.] Vamps or feet (of hose).

1555 J Proctor *Wyat's Rebell*, 32 Thei were driuen to . runne awaye in the vampage of their hose.

Vamped (væmpt), *ppl. a.* [f Vamp *v* 1 Cf the earlier New-vamped *a.*]

1. With *up*. Mended or repaired with or as with patches; patched or furbished up; made up or composed of old materials and produced as new.

1729 J Macky *Journ thro Eng* I iv 74 Women in vampt-up old Cloaths. 1753 *School of Man* 18 Is this the business of a Vamped-up Maid? 1759 Dilworth *Life Pope* 100 He justly turns into ridicule several patched and vamped up buildings 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* v, They would not send out lying puffs of their vamped-up goods.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1806 Surr *Winter in London* II. 152 The hackneyed, second-hand, vamped-up hearts one meets with in common.

1812 Mar Edgeworth *Manœuvring* I, A vamped up sentimental conversation reason 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar 379/1 A passionate burst of vocal tragedy wedged in between an overture by S Bennett and a violin concerto by Spohr leaves an unpleasing and vamped-up impression 1892 B Hinton *Lord's Return* 191 The vamped-up sentiment, the covert sneers

c. Of a charge, story, etc.: Invented, fabricated, trumped *up*

1802–12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid.* (1827) IV 170 A lawyer, who, knowing nothing about the matter, stands with a paper in his hand, containing a vamped up story 1871 Smiles *Charac* XII (1876) 361 A vamped up charge of treason 1874 H R Reynolds *John Bapt* IV § 5 260 He bade them to terrorize no one, and bring no vamped up worthless accusation

2 Of an accompaniment. Extemporized.

1874 in *Slang Dict*

Vamper (væ·mpəɹ). [f. Vamp *v.*[1]]

†**1** A stocking. *Obs*[–o]

Perhaps an error for *vampeys* or *vampeys*

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Vampers*, Stockings [Hence in later slang dicts.]

2. One who vamps or patches. Also with *up*.

1712 *Odes of Horace* VIII. 7/1 Our Horace is a new vamper of words and borrowed this from the Greek. 1765 Sterne *Tr Shandy* VIII xxxvii, That in selling my chaise, I had sold my remarks to the chaise-vamper. 1826 J Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I 191, I shall use all vampers, like the great American shrike, who sticks small singing-birds on sharp-pointed thorns 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I iv iv, Skilfullest vamper-up of old rotten leather, to make it look like new.

3. *slang.* (See quot)

1865 *Slang Dict* 265 *Vampers*, fellows who frequent public-houses and pick quarrels with the wearers of rings and watches, in hopes of getting up a fight, and so enabling their 'pals' to steal the articles

4. One who improvises music, esp. accompaniments on the pianoforte.

1884 *Yorksh Post* 7 Nov, Lady pianist and vocalist, reader at sight, vamper 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 24 Sept., His education as a vamper is complete for all practical purposes.

†**Vampeth,** *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* Also vaumped-, vampet(t [ad. early AF. **vamped*, later **vampé*: see next.] = Vampey *sb* and *v.*

c 1430 *York Memor. Bk* (Surtees) I 194 Pro la vaumped-yng xij parium ocrearum. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl* 399/2 A vampethe [1483 vampett], *pedana, impedia.* To vampethe [1483 vampet], *pedanare*

†**Vampey, vampy,** *sb* *Obs.* Also 5 vampei, va(w)mpay, wampay. [ad. AF. **vampé*: see Vamp *sb* 1] = Vamp *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 601 *Pedana*, a vampey *Ibid.* 664 *Hec pedana*, wampay *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 894 [Give him] his vampeys and sokkes, pan all day he may go warme 1485 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 8 A pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarcenet vampeis. 1530 Palsgr 284/1 Vampey of a hose, *avant pied* 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 263 Beside, you will loin a neates leather vampy to a calues leather heele is not heere good stuffe maister shoomaker? 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Wks.* II. 242/2 Of the old rotten leather they make vampies for high shooes for honest country plowmen, or belts for soldiers.

Hence †**Vampey, Vampy** *v. trans*, to put a vamp on, to patch. Also **Vampeying** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1416 *Maldon Court-Rolls* (Bundle 10, No 6), Propter vampeyeng et solynge de vn payre de botys. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 601 *Pedano*, to vampeye 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 487 Item, j payre of blake vampayed withe lether. 1464 *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb.) 255 The same day mastyr payd to hys cordwaner..for vawmpayinge of his botys, viiid 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Knt Burning Pestle* v, [Her] Master wrought with Lingell and with All, And underground he vampied many a Boot

fig. 1630 B *Discolliman* 19 One of my Men being well vampied in his Crowne with Ale,. rides into one of my Marishes.

Vamping, *sb. Mining.* (See quot.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Vamping*, the *débris* of a stope, which forms a hard mass under the feet of the miner

Vamping (væ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Vamp *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the vb, in lit and fig senses.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict*, *Cabeçado*, the vamping or putting to the instops to bootes 1680 *Vind Conforming Clergy* (ed 2) 50 It had certainly been a far more honest Employment for him to have hired a Stall, and set himself bodily to Vamping of Boots. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s v. *Vamps*, To graft a new Footing on old Stockings is still call'd Vamping 1773 Foote *Bankrupt* III, Political papers should bear vamping, like sermons, change but the application and text, and they will suit all persons and seasons. 1819 Jeffrey in Cockburn *Life* (1852) II 287, I have just got done with another Review I have more vamping and patching than writing. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d Pamph* VII (1872) 233 The mere vamping-together of hostile veracities. 1860 *All Year Round* No 72 508 No vamping of him up into a severe ancient Roman will do.

b. *attrib.* (in sense 3 of the vb.).

c 1890 (*title*), Reeves' Vamping Tutor.—The Art of Extemporaneous Accompaniment or playing by ear on the Piano. 1905 *Church Times* 30 June 842/4 Those strange, long, keyless trumpets, called vamping-horns 1908 F Bond *Screens & Galleries* 147 One of the strangest instruments of the old choirs is the vamping trumpet.

2. Tramping, trudging *rare*

1661 K. W. *Conf Charac.* (1860) 46 His quick motion and speedy vamping from place to place .makes him smell like a traveller

Va·mping, *ppl. a.* [f. Vamp *v.*[1]] That vamps, in senses of the vb.

a 1616 Beaum & Fl. *Bonduca* I. ii, Do you hope to triumph, Or dare your vamping valour, goodman Cobler, Clap a new

soul to th' kingdom? 1737 M GREEN *Spleen* 163 Whose easy vamping talent lies, First wit to pilfer, then disguise. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII XXIX, A pert, vamping chaise-undertaker..demanded if Monsieur would have his chaise refitted

Vampirarchy. [f. next.] A set of ruling persons comparable to vampires.

1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 144 A sceptical critic has pretended, with a degree of malice prepense against the Vampyrarchy,. that his Imperial Majesty's surgeons-major and counsellors of war might perchance be deceived in some respects

Vampire (væ·mpəɪəɪ), *sb.* Also **vampyre.** [a. F. *vampire*, ad. Magyar *vampir*, a word of Slavonic origin occurring in the same form in Russ, Pol., Czech, Serb., and Bulg, with such variants as Bulg. *vapir*, *vepir*, Ruthen *vepyr*, *vopyr*, *opyr*, Russ. *upir*, *upyr*, Pol. *upior*; Miklosich suggests north Turkish *uber* witch, as a possible source. Cf. G. *vampir*, *vampyr*, Da, Sw. *vampyr*, Du. *vampir*, It., Sp., Pg. *vampiro*, mod.L. *vampyrus*.]

1. A preternatural being of a malignant nature (in the original and usual form of the belief, a re-animated corpse), supposed to seek nourishment, or do harm, by sucking the blood of sleeping persons; a man or woman abnormally endowed with similar habits.

α 1734 *Trav. three English Gent.* in *Harl Misc.* (1745) IV. 358 These Vampyres are supposed to be the Bodies of deceased Persons, animated by evil Spirits, which come out of the Graves, in the Night-time, suck the Blood of many of the Living, and thereby destroy them 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxx P 8 From a meal he advances to a surfeit, and at last sucks blood like a vampyre. 1819 [POLIDORI] *The Vampyre* p. xx, He had been tormented by a vampyre, but had found a way to rid himself of the evil, by eating some of the earth out of the vampyre's grave. 1847 MRS. KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist Servia* iv. 71 Speedy death was the inevitable consequence of such a visitation, and any one who so died became himself a vampyre.

β. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 182 The accounts we have of the Vampires of Hungary are most incredible They are Blood suckers, that come out of their graves to torment the living 1813 BYRON *Giaour* Note 38, The freshness of the face, and the wetness of the lip with blood, are the never-failing signs of a Vampire. 1846 T. WRIGHT *Ess Mid Ages* I ix 302 Walter Mapes. gives some curious stories of English vampires in the twelfth century. 1886 *Sat. Rev* 9 Jan. 55 We would welcome a spectre, a ghoul, or even a vampire gladly, rather than meet [Stevenson's] Mr. Edward Hyde.

2. *transf.* A person of a malignant and loath-some character, esp. one who preys ruthlessly upon others; a vile and cruel exactor or extortioner

1741 C. FORMAN *Obs Revol.* 12 These are the vampires of the publick, and rifiers of the kingdom. 1814 HARRIET SHELLEY in *Lett Shelley* (1909) II App 1. 992 In short, the man I once loved is dead. This is a vampire. His character is blasted for ever 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit India* II 174 There appeared to be no prospect of shaking off the vampires that had fastened themselves on the princes of Rajputana. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 164 The vampires who supplied them with liquor had somehow obtained a claim upon all their wages.

b. *slang.* An intolerable bore or tedious person.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* III. II. 215 In the German language there is no epithet which exactly translates our word 'bore', or its intensification, 'vampyre .

c. Applied to a mosquito.

1864 GEIKIE *Life Woods* iv. (1874) 58 A sharp prick and the little vampire is drinking your blood

3. *Zool.* **a.** One or other of various bats, chiefly South American, known or popularly believed to be blood-suckers.

α. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II 119 An animal not so formidable, but still more mischievous than these, is the American Vampyre. 1834 *Handbk. Nat Philos*, *Phys. Geogr* 55/1 (L U.K.), The vampyres, or blood-sucking bats, nine species of which have been mentioned 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* xvi (1859) 168 My companion slew fifty-seven Vampyres in the few minutes.

β. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 8711/2 The *vampyrus*, vampire, or Ternate bat, with large canine teeth. 1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist* (1791) V. 283 We shall call it vampire, because it sucks the blood of men and other animals when asleep c 1820 WATERTON *Wand. S Amer* III. (1825) 154 The owls went away of their own accord ..The bats and vampires remained with me 1839 DARWIN *Voy Nat* II. (1845) 22 My servant .suddenly put his hand on the beast's withers, and secured the vampire. 1893 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist* I 299 The vampires are remarkable for the varied nature of their food.

b The tarantula spider. *rare*—1.

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, The deadly tarantula spider or 'vampire' of the prairies

c. The devil-fish *rare*—1.

1867 *Chronicle* 5 Oct. 669 This giant of the Cephalopteras is simply a monstrous Ray, and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names, it is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk

4. A double-leaved trap-door, closing by means of springs, used in theatres to effect a sudden disappearance from the stage.

1881 W. S GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* I, Where's my vampire? 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 A 'vampire' is a trap used by the sprites, and is cut in the 'flats', and often in the stage —the sprite falling bodily through the trap

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vampire bookseller*, *corpse*, *-fanned* adj, *legend*, *spell*, etc.; **vampire bat,** = sense 3 a; **vampire trap,** = sense 4.

1790 SHAW *Spec. Linn.* pl. 8, The *Vampyre Bat. Tail.

less Bat with the nose plain, and the flying-membrane divided between the thighs. 1807 *Phil Trans* XCVII. 176 The vampyre bat, which will be found to live on vegetables. 1839 DARWIN *Voy Nat* II. (1845) 22 The Vampire bat is often the cause of much trouble, by biting the horses on their withers. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II. III. III, Like vampire-bats, they're squeaking, twittering, humming. 1788 BURNS *Poet's Progress* 29 *Vampyre-booksellers drain him to the heart. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII X, Through the *vampire corpse He thrust his lance 1819 [POLIDORI] *The Vampyre* Introd p. XXIII, The vampyre corse of the Arabian maid Oneiza. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Mithridates* Wks (Bohn) I 410 Swing me in the upas boughs, *Vampire-fanned, when I carouse. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 69 Criticism applied to the *Vampire legends by an anonymous writer. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives*, *Snake-Witch* 39 That unrest That held him with its *vampire spell. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* II. 175 There is a whole literature of hideous *vampire stories. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* Note 37, The *Vampire superstition is still general in the Levant. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 42 A sort of yellowish greenish, brownish grey—an unearthly *vampire tinge. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 4/2 All his disappearances are done by means of the ordinary pantomime '*vampire' trap. 1837 A. TENNENT *Vis. Glencoe* 49 Some [of the devils] seem'd equipp'd with *vampire wing.

Hence **Va·mpire** *v. trans.*, to assail or prey upon after the manner of a vampire. **Vampi·ric** *a.*, **Va·mpirish** *a.*, of the nature of a vampire.

1832 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 306 Sotheby will not let poor Sir Walter lie quietly in his grave, but *vampires him with verses that would disgrace even the annuals. 1905 B KENNEDY *Green Sphinx* XXI, The only wealth of the world is the produce coming from the labour of Nature. .And gold insolently vampires this produce. 1882 H. MERIVALE *Faucit of Balliol* II VI, I'm not sure that you are not a ghost..of some uncomfortable *vampiric order. 1891 A LANG *Angling Sketches* 57 The Highland fairies are very *vampirish

Vampirism (væ·mpəɪəɪz'm). Also **vampyr-ism.** [f. VAMPIRE *sb.*] The collective facts or ideas associated with the supposed existence and habits of vampires.

1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon* II. 63 The supposed existence of witchcraft, vampyrism, animal magnetism and American tractors. 1819 [POLIDORI] *The Vampyre* Introd. p. XXII, The same measures were adopted with the corses of those persons who had previously died from vampyrism. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci* 66 Instances of Vampirism, which chiefly occurred in Hungary. 1872 LE FANU *In a Glass* III 262 He devoted himself to the .laborious investigation of the marvellously authenticated tradition of Vampirism *fig.* 1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 183 The Magazine exists,..the spirit having left it, I suspect vampirism in its present life. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii, Treason, delusion, vampyrism, scoundrelism, from Dan to Beersheba! 1858 O. W HOLMES *Autocr. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1883) 175 Ah! long illness is the real vampyrism.

Va·mpirize, *v. rare.* Also **vampyrise** [f. as prec] **a.** *intr.* To act as a vampire. **b.** *trans.* = VAMPIRE *v.*

1819 [POLIDORI] *The Vampyre* Introd. p. XXII, That the deceased is not only doomed to vampyrise, but compelled to confine his infernal visitations solely to those beings he loved most while upon earth 1888 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. vii. 121 She took to fiction, and vampirized Mrs. Lance when she found her own experience and imagination inadequate.

Vamplate (væ·mplēt). Now *Archæol.* Forms· α. 5 vaun- (faun-), 6 van-, vantplate. β. 6 *Sc.* **wamplat, 6– vamplate, 7, 9 vamplet.** [f AF. *va(u)n-*, *va(u)nt-*, VANT- + *plate* PLATE *sb.*] A plate fixed on a spear or lance to serve as a guard for the hand, esp. in tilting.

α. c 1350 *Lybeaus Desc.* 1644 (K.), Lokeþ 3our scheldes be strong, 3our schaftes good and long, 3our saket and vaunplate. 1508 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* IV 137 Tua vant plates, tua spere hedis, tua suordis a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 78 The speres brake in the kynges hande to the vantplate all to sheuers 1598 FLORIO, *Calce*,..a vanplate, the iron about a tilting-staffe neere the hand

β. 1534 *Act. Ld. High Treas Scot* VI. 190 For ij marekyn skynnis to lyne the twa wamplatis to the Kingis speris. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III VII. (1912) 387 Amphialus let his staffe fall to Agenors vamplat. 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. XIII. 343 This vamplet is of steele and is vsed for the safegard of the Tilters hand, and is taken off and put on to the staffe or speare at pleasure. 1660 in *Archæologia* XI. 99 Vamplets for tilting staves. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vamplate*, a Gauntlet, or Iron-Glove. c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* VIII. 128 At the handle the shaft passed through a small circular shield, or hand-guard (called a vamplate), which was fixed to the shaft of the lance 1898 VISCT DILLON in *Archaeol Jrnl* V 309 The Hatton and Prince Henry vamplates are truncated cones.

Va·mplet. *south-w dial.* [f. VAMP *sb.*1 + -LET.] A gaiter. Usu. in pl

1842 AKERMAN *Wilts Gloss.*, *Vampletts*, rude gaiters to defend the legs from wet 1863 WISE *New Forest* 162 His legs are still cased .with gaiters, known as 'vamplets', or 'strogs' 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xlix, She wore a pair of poor Clayton's vamplets. 1875 — *Alice Lorraine* II. xvi. 208 Instead of white stockings, he displayed gold-buttoned vamplets of orange velvet. 1883– in dial glossaries (Berks, Hants, Wilts).

Vampoose, Vampose, erron. vars. VAMOSE *v.*

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* I, Has he vampoosed with the contents of a till, that he wishes so for solitude? 1857 G H KINGSLEY *Sp. & Trav* (1900) 448 A 'cute Help, who had vamposed into the swamp with the family plate.

Vamure, var. VAUMURE *Obs.*

†Vamward. *Obs rare.* Also **vaumward, vawme-.** [var. of *vaun(t)ward* VANTWARD. Cf. VAWARD.] The vanguard of a host or army.

13. *Coer de L* 4025 These rydden in the vawmewarde. 1338 R, BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 188 He gaf him þe vamward. *Ibid.* 334 Þer vaumward was sone dight.

Van (væn), *sb.*1 Also 5–7 **vanne** (7 **wanne**), 7–8 **vann.** [Southern var. of FAN *sb.*1, perh. partly a. OF *van* or ad. L. *vannus* Cf. WFlem. *van*, Du. *wan*, G. *wanne*, Sw. *vanna*.]

1. A winnowing basket or shovel; = FAN *sb.*1 1 a. Also, in mod. dial., = FANNER 2

c 1450 [see FAN *sb.*1 1 a, β]. c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 38 Ghyselin the mande maker Hath sold his vannes,. His temmesis to clense with 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 121 Then al the people..toke a great number of Vannes replenished with odors and pleasaunt smelles. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 246 At last he was put in a vanne, and tossed up and downe that he might not sleepe 1601–1791 [see FAN *sb.*1 1 a, β]. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I 430 The van was a broad shovel, with which they threw the grain with force to a distance, while the light chaff fell behind. 1807 J. ROBISON *Archæol. Græca* v. xiv. 477 To put them in vans or implements for winnowing corn. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Lev.* VII 30 It is used of the van in winnowing. 1880– in south-western dial. glossaries.

b. A shovel used for lifting charcoal or testing ore.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 102 Your Coals sufficiently cool'd, with a very long-toothed Rake, and a Vann, you may load them into the Coal-wains 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Vanning*, This instrument called the Vann [*printed* Vaun], is a long and moderately deep wooden shovel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2689/2 *Van*, a shovel used in sifting ore.

c [Cf. VAN *v*] A process of testing ore on a shovel; the amount of metal obtained by this test.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 216 If the Van will cover or equal the weight of a crown piece, it is good Tin-stuff, and is termed a Crown Van. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss*, *Van*, a rude process of trying tin ores by crushing and washing on a shovel. c 1888 *Trans. Amer. Inst Min. Eng.* XII. 64 (Cent), As he watched the process of making a van on a shovel, and saw the copper roll up to the highest point,

†2 = FAN *sb.*1 1 d. *Obs.*—1

1458 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* fol 11 b, John Dale hath in his kepynge a justyng sadel, ii vannys, and a sper.

3. A wing; = FAN *sb.*1 4. Chiefly *poet.*

1667 [see FAN *sb.*1 4 β]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 583 Strait a fiery Globe Of Angels on full sail of wing flew nigh, Who on their plumy Vans receiv'd him soft. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XII. 749 He wheel'd in Air, and stretch'd his Vans in vain; His Vans no longer cou'd his Flight sustain 1791– [see FAN *sb.*1 4] 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* VII. (1826) I. 215 Its ample vans are calculated to catch the wind as sails, and so to carry it sometimes over the sea 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* XXXIII. 342 A carrion crow flapped its vans above the heads of man and wife 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt Asia* VI (1881) 156 Bright butterflies Fluttered their vans, azure and green and gold.

fig. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Poet. Wks.* (1912) 549 Beneath the vans of doom did men pass in.

†4. ? The vane of a ship. *Obs.*—1

1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 13 The Vans of the next Ships (though groveling with a neighbouring Wave) could not be discerned.

5. A sail of a windmill; = FAN *sb.*1 6 c. (Cf. VANE 3 a.)

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II 352 A sigh sets her windmill at work van over van, incessantly. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV 520 As a windmill seen at distance radiating its delicate white vans against the sky. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t* XI, With his arms flying.. like the vans of a windmill.

Van (væn), *sb.*2 Also 7 **vann.** [Shortening of VANGUARD]

1. The foremost division or detachment of a military or naval force when advancing or set in order for doing so.

1633 T STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) 420 The Van went off with few slaine 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 799 Spinola himself went in the Van, sending before him Scouts and Pioneers to search the ways and level them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 535 Armies rush To Battel in the Clouds, before each Van Pric forth the Aerie Knights. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 They were very strong in the Center, and weaker in the Van and Rear. a 1781 R. WATSON *Philip III* (1783) v. 382 The van was led by the mareschal Lesdiguieres, the main body by the duke of Savoy, and Shomberg brought up the rear with the artillery. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXV, As Lord Evandale spoke, the van of the insurgents began to make their appearance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 355 The van of the Mahratta army . had advanced to within fifteen miles of Chanda 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIX. 308 Roman civilians had followed in the van of the armies.

b. Without article.

1663 BUTLER *Hud* I ii. 104 The Foe he had survey'd Rang'd, as to him they did appear, With Van, main Battel, Wings and Rear 1667 MILTON *P L* V 589 Standards, and Gonfalons twixt Van and Reare Streame in the Aire. 1809 WORDSW *Hofer* 10 They stagger at the shock From van to rear. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII IV V 86 Van, having faced to right and so become Left Wing, will attack Krecz0r

c. Const *of* (war, etc.), or with possessive.

1716 POPE *Iliad* XIII 350 But those my ship contains, whence distant far, I fight conspicuous in the Van of War. 1813 BYRON *Br Abydos* I. vii, Another I and a braver man Was never seen in battle's van.

†d. *In one's van*, in front of one. *Obs.*

1724 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 250 The king's army [was] in his rear, and Sir Richard Grenvil in his van.

2. The foremost portion of, or the foremost position in, a company or train of persons moving, or prepared to move, forwards or onwards

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf Lady* V i, Come who leads? Sir Roger, you shall have the Van. lead the way. 1648 J.

BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI lxxii, The gallant Pæans of His vocal Van To all the Orbs proclaim'd the Spectacle. 1674 *Jackson's Recantations* 19 in Hindley *Book Collector's Misc* III, I. was commonly in the van, upon any desperate exploit, having the knowledge of my weapon [etc] 1824 W IRVING *T Trav.* I. 48 My aunt led the van with a red-hot poker; and, in my opinion, she was the most formidable of the party. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* v (1865) I 220 The Gauls formed the van of the great Celtic migration. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxvi. 240 After the van of the procession had marched into the dining-room

b. *fig.*, esp. in the phrases *to lead* († *bear*, † *have*) *the van*, and *in the van.*

(*a*) *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 115 Ratcliffe Church esteemeth it a greater grace to lead the van of all parochial, than to follow in the rear after many Cathedral Churches in England. 1683 tr *Erasm. Moriæ Encom* 9 Why may not I justly bear the Van among the whole troop of Gods? *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes Theol* (1710) I 234 The Apostle gives us a chain of all Christian graces wherein faith leads the van 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev* 198 As Moses led the van of these testimonies and St Paul the main body, permit St. James to bring up the rear 1838 STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* I VII 125, I could not follow them in their long and repeated kneelings and prostrations, but my young Greek led the van

(*b*) 1771 *Junius Lett* lvii. (1788) 306 The natural resources of the crown are no longer confided in. Corruption glitters in the van 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I 343 Be thou therefore in the van Of circumstance 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III. VIII, The chief of men is he who stands in the van of men 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr Pol & Educ* IV 87 That nothing less will suffice here if we are to maintain our position in the van of industrial nations.

3. The fore or front part of a thing *rare.*

1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 3 Silent Nymph! Who. lie On the mountain's lonely van, Beyond the noise of busy man. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 508 While o'er the quivering deck, from van to rear, Broad surges roll in terrible career

4. *attrib.*, as *van-division, -ship, -squadron*

1652 *French Occurr. Nov. 29-Dec 6* 216 Ruttier .commanded the Van-squadron, and charged very resolutely up to us 1795 NELSON 13 Mar in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II 14 The Admiral made the signal for the Van-ships to join him 1796 — 19 June *Ibid* (1846) VII. p lxxxii, The Admiral has honoured me with the command of the Van-Division 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 71 He received the fire from the van ships 1862 MEREDITH *Poet Wks.* (1912) 122 The day was a van-bird of summer.

Van (væn), *sb*.[3] [Shortened f. CARAVAN 4.]

1. A covered vehicle chiefly employed for the conveyance of goods, usually resembling a large wooden box with arched roof and opening from behind, but varying in size (and to some extent in form) according to the use intended

1829 LYTTON *The Disowned* I IV. 50 Yes, Sir, we have some luggage—came last night by the van. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 3 The Cornish van is a conveyance both peculiar and interesting This particular one. . resembled very nearly an ordinary covered cart of some length. 1872 C KING *Sierra Nevada* x. 213 The great van rocked, settled a little—and stuck fast.

b. *Felons' van, prison van* Also ellipt.

1858 [see PRISON *sb.* 3 a]. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I 338 The hour when the Parliament of France had been driven into the felons' van 1895 *Daily News* 17 May 8/6 The Gaoler—There is no van between 10 30 in the morning and four in the afternoon.

2. A closed carriage or truck used on railways for conveying passengers' luggage and the guard of the train, or in goods trains for smaller articles needing protection from the weather.

Freq with defining terms, as *brake-, guard's, luggage van*

1868 BOYD *Less Middle Age* 339 Emerging from the carriage door, the pilgrim hastens to the van at the end of the train 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 47/1 The portmanteau and hamper had been put into the van.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *van boy, dock, -driver, dweller, harness, load, -man, shunter.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 34 *Van..Boy, Guard. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 23 Oct 7/2 A van boy, seventeen years of age. 1878 F S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw* 639 On the left of this platform is the '*van dock' in which the vans are standing. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/3 A Midland Railway *van driver 1894 *Ibid* 25 Jan 2/4 The fourth annual meeting of the United Kingdom Showmen's and *Van Dwellers' Protection Association 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib., Brit* II. No 4727, *Van harness and cart harness 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Apr 5/2 Countless *vanloads of happy urchins, bent on enjoying their Sunday school treat. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 34 Trap Minder. *Van Man. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/7 Vanman of the Glasgow City Parochial Authorities. 1878 F. S WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 639 The vans, as they enter the shed, are at once placed under the orders of '*van shunters'.

Van (væn), *sb.*[4] [a Welsh *fan* (van), mutated form of *ban* height, occurring in place-names in South Wales, esp. in Brecknock.] A height or summit.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, Flat 'vans' or hog-backed hills, and broad sweeps of moorland, are as rare as are steep walls of cliff 1905 A R WALLACE *My Life* I. 249 The range of the great forest of Brecon, with its series of isolated summits or vans.

Van (væn), *v.*[1] Also 4 uannı, 5 vane, 5-7 vanne. [Southern var. FAN *v*]

1 *trans.* To winnow with a fan. ? *Obs.*

1340 [see FAN *v* 1]. *c* 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 86 Tak clene whet and bet it in a mortoire and vane it clene. 1545 ELYOT, *Euanno*, to van corne or other lyke thyng 1552 HULOET, Vanne or fanne corne, *euanno*. 1611 COTGR, *Berner*, to vanne, or winnow corne 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 87 Hee vanneth, winnoweth and waggeth oates with a wanne 1648 HEXHAM II, *Wt-wannen*, to Winnowe, or to Vanne out 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Vanned*, fanned or winnowed

fig. 14 *Langland's P. Pl.* C. XXIII 168 Elde wayueth [*v r* vanned] away wanhope *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xl 332 The Suit or Process, being well vanned and winnowed,

† **2.** *a.* = FAN *v* 3. *Obs*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Ventulus*, Vanne winde saftely on hir in this maner

† b. To fan, to blow upon. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. VIII 18 Nor does the wound but rankle more, which is vanned by the publike ayre.

3. To separate and test (ore) by washing on a van or shovel. (Earlier in VANNING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2.)

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc XV. 585 We have seen a miner dexterously van pulverised iron pyrites. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk of West* II v 61 In dressing the ore the miners broke it with their hammers, and then 'vanned' it on their broad oak shovels

Van (væn), *v.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. VAN *sb* 2] *trans.* To go in the van of, to lead.

1852 A. SMITH *Life Drama* ii, Do not the royal souls that van the world Hunger for praises?

Van (væn), *v.*[3] [f. VAN *sb.*[3]]

1 *trans.* To send in a van.

1840 *New Monthly Mag* LX. 167 Vanning his horses to the different meetings. 1862 H. H. DIXON *Scott & Sebright* III 203 When .he [a racehorse] could hardly move in his box, he was vanned down to Hermit Lodge.

2. To confine in a van

1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 34 A convict—one of the two servants who were not 'van'd' overnight.

Van, obs Sc. pa. t. WIN *v.*

Vanadate (vænădĕt). *Chem.* [f. VANAD-IUM + -ATE[1]. So F. *vanadate.*] A salt produced by the combination of vanadic acid with a base

1835 *Partington's Brit Cycl., Arts & Sci.* II 858/2 The precipitate is vanadate of barytes or lead 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* III §1 145 Vanadic acid and vanadates. 1883 *Science* I. 490/1 Strontic vanadate was prepared by fusion of the acid with sodic bromide and strontic bromide *Ibid.*, Vanadates of lead, cadmium, zinc, were formed in the same way

Vanadiate (vănē·dĭĕt). *Chem.* [f. VANADI-UM + -ATE[1].] = prec

1836 T THOMSON *Min, Geol*, etc II 539 Analysis of Vanadiates The only vanadiate known at present to exist in the mineral kingdom, is the vanadiate of lead 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem* 301 The vanadiate of potash in the bisulphate of potash solution is boiled with hydrochloric acid 1869 *Phil Trans.* CLVIII. 18 Vanadiate of ammonia.

Vanadic (vănæ·dĭk, vănē·dĭk). *Chem.* [f. VANAD-IUM + -IC. Cf. F. *vanadique.*] Of or pertaining to, derived from, vanadium; *spec.* containing vanadium in its higher valency, as opposed to VANADIOUS *a* Chiefly in *vanadic acid.*

1835 *Partington's Brit Cycl, Arts & Sci.* II 858/2 The vanadic acid is reduced to the state of salifiable oxide. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem* 303 Vanadic acid is a brownish powder, but when melted..it approaches a rusty-red. 1874 ROSCOE *Est.* (Owens Coll.) II 55 The crystalline form of a mineral contained vanadic oxide.

Vanadinite (vănæ·dĭnəit). *Min.* [f. VANAD-IUM + -IN + -ITE] A mineral consisting of vanadate of lead and chloride of lead, occurring in brilliant crystals of various colours.

1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci, Geol*, etc. 532 Vanadinite Found in Mexico, the Ural, and Dumfriesshire 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom The* 139 The atomic weight of vanadium has been altered so that vanadinite, which is isomorphous with apatite, is represented by a similar formula.

Vanadious (vănē·dĭəs), *a. Chem.* [f. VANADI-UM + -OUS c] Containing vanadium in its lower valency, as opposed to VANADIC *a.*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 988 Vanadious phosphate and sulphate have been obtained in definite crystals. 1870 ROSCOE in *Lond Phalos Mag* July 63 Vanadious salt

Vanadite (væ nădəit). *Chem. rare.* [f. as prec + -ITE. So F. *vanadite.*] (See quot.)

1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl, Arts & Sci* II. 859/1 Oxide of vanadium, combines with bases, and forms salts, which may be called *vanadites* 1858 T GRAHAM *Inorg. Chem.* (ed 2) II 174 The insoluble vanadites, when moistened or covered with water, become green

Vanadium (vănē·dĭŏm). *Chem* [mod.L., irreg. f. ON. *Vana-dís* one of the names of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja: see -IUM. Named (1830) by the Swedish chemist Sefström, who found it in iron from Taberg near Jonkoping.] A rare chemical element (symbol V), occurring in certain iron, lead, and uranium ores, some of the compounds of which are used in the production of aniline blacks and other dyeing materials.

The metal was detected by Del Rio in certain Mexican lead ores in 1801, and named by him *Erythronium.*

1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* II 859/1 Vanadium dissolves readily in nitric acid and in aqua regia 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1263 Vanadium is white, and when its surface is polished, it resembles silver or molybdenum more than any other metal 1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 6/1, I would suggest a preparation of aniline with vanadium for the tinted grounds

attrib 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 301 The vanadium sulphide precipitates, and gathered, is. roasted in an open crucible till it becomes vanadic acid 1869 ROSCOE in *Phil Trans* CLVIII 11 Vanadium dioxide, or vanadyl, V_2O_2 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr 4/2 The material used in its construction (vanadium steel, made in the company's own works),

† **Vanadous,** obs. variant of VANADIOUS *a*

1858 T GRAHAM *Inorg Chem* (ed 2) II 173 Bioxide of vanadium is also capable of acting as an acid It is hence called vanadous acid

Va·nadyl. *Chem* [f VANAD-IUM + -YL.] Vanadium dioxide

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 987 As it enters into many vanadium-compounds , it may be appropriately called vanadyl. 1869 ROSCOE in *Phil Trans* CLVIII 3 Vanadyl monochloride

Vanbrace, -bras, vaIr VAM-, VANTBRACE

a 1470 H PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W de W 1496) x vi 379/2 We sholde take with us rerebras and vanbras & gloues of plate. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen V*, CCXVIII, Alanzon breakes the Blow, which the King first Made, and locks his Hilt In Harrie's Vanbrace 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLI 330 Their arms and legs vanbras and cuisses sheath

Vance, variant of VAUNCE *v. Obs*

† **Va·ncement.** *Obs.*[—1] In 4 vauns-. [Aphetic f. ADVANCEMENT.] Advancement, preferment.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5514 3yf þou oþer 3aue or sent Of holy cherche to haue vaunsement.

Vance-roof. *E. Angl.* Also 8-9 vaunce-. [f. VAUNCE *v.*] A garret Also *fig*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* I VII § 2 256 Canst thou hide any one sin in the vance-roof of thy heart? 1657 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 119 You may ges how full our hous is w han my lady and all hir faimily of women ly in the van[c]e rouff over the dining chamber 1682-3 *MS Lett Norwich Quakers*, And for the vance roofes we giue xos a weeke for those to worke in y[e] Lodge in the hole 1787 in MARSHALL *Rur Econ. E. Norf.* 1823 in MOOR *Suffolk Gloss.*

† **Vanchase.** *Obs rare.* Also vaunchace [f *van-* (see VANT-) + CHASE *sb.*[1] Cf VAUNT-CHASE] The van, front, or advanced part of the chase or hunt. So † **Vanchaser,** a hound hunting in the van. *Obs*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) Prol., He hath ynogh at done to loke ,which houndes ben vanchasours and perfiters *Ibid*, He shal se, whiche houndes commeth in the vanchace [*Bodl MS* vaunchace] and the myddell and whiche ben perfitours

Van-courier (væ·nkū·ĕ rĭəɹ). Forms *a.* 6-7 van-corrier, 7 -currier, -iour. *β.* 7-9 van-courier [Var. of *vant-* VAUNT-COURIER] A vaunt-courier or forerunner, in *lit* and *fig.* senses

α 1582 STYWARD *Mart Discipl* I 15 He is to appoint what bands shal watch & what vancorriers 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* VII xliv, Windes are van curriers and postilions to Thy will. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 147 Where is reformation to latch arrows, to meet the Vancurriours in their march? 1687 tr. *Sallust* (1692) 287 The Vancurriers that scouted before, returning brought word, that all were friends

β 1670 *Caveat to Conventiclers* 1 The Van couriers appeared in number about half a score *a* 1694 *Life M Robinson* (ed. Mayor) 36 All the neighbouring gentlemen knew of the master's approach by these his vancouriers 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Van-couriers*, light-armed Soldiers sent before to beat the Road, upon the approach of an Enemy. 1879 TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 11 What bodes this pale vancourier of fate?

Vanquist, obs. Sc. pa.t and pple. of VANQUISH *v.*

† **Van-current,** *a. Obs.* [f. *van-* + CURRENT *a.*, after *van-courier*] Forerunning, precursory.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, liv, Soe van-Current feavers but Yeild to a Pestilence

Vand, obs. Sc. form of WAND *sb.*

Vanda (væ ndă) *Bot.* [mod.L., a. Skr and Hindī *vandā.*] A genus of epiphytal orchids, native to tropical Asia, characterized by large showy flowers borne in racemes; a plant of this genus.

1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl II 738/1 1844 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) V 57 The Vandas, Saccolabiums, and Dendrobiums of India. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan 35/2, I herewith send you a dried flower of the blue Vanda, which is now flowering *Comb.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 480/1 Dendrobiums and Vanda-like plants 1844 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) V 55 The flowers of this beautiful vanda-like plant

Vandal (væ·ndăl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-7 Vandale, 7 Vandall. [ad L. *Vandalus*, pl *Vandali* (also *-alii, -ili, -elii, -uli*), whence also F. *Vandale*, It, Sp., Pg. *Vandalo.* Trevisa, in his translation of Higden (1387), uses the form *Wandales.*

The different Latin forms indicate a variation of suffix in the Germanic stem, viz **Wandal-, -il-, -ul-.* The second of these is represented by OE. *Wendlas* (pl), ON. *Vendill*, designating inhabitants of the north of Jutland]

A. *sb.* **1.** A member of a Germanic tribe, which in the fourth and fifth centuries invaded Western Europe, and established settlements in various parts of it, esp. in Gaul and Spain, finally in 428-9 migrating to Northern Africa Chiefly in pl.

In the year 455 their king Genseric led a marauding expedition against Rome, which he took and completely sacked The Vandals were overthrown by Belisarius in 533 at the battle of Tricamarum.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 283 Chaunges caused by the commynge of the Gothes and Vandales, and other Barbarians into Italy. 1596 SPENSER *St Irel* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 The coming downe of the Gothes, the Hunnes, and the Vandals 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II 44 The Gothes and the Vandalles, beeing also a people of the septentrional partes of Germanie. 1647-8 COTTERELL tr *Davila's Hist Fr* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Vandals. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G Kneller* 47 Till Goths, and Vandals, a rude Northern race, Did all the matchless Monuments deface. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Of Public Spirit* Wks. 1777 II. 141 Rome all subdu'd, yet Vandals vanquish'd Rome 1788 GIBBON *Decl.*

& *F.* xli. IV 146 The certain intelligence that the Vandal [*sc* Gelimer] had fled to the inaccessible country of the Moors. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV. 266/1 The Slavonian tribes were subject to the Teutonic Vandals, who are often confounded with the Wends 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 58/2 There does not seem to be in the story of the capture of Rome by the Vandals any justification for the charge of wilful and objectless destruction of public buildings.

2. *transf.* One who acts like a Vandal or barbarian; a wilful or ignorant destroyer of anything beautiful, venerable, or worthy of preservation.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 50 For who would Rob them but Goths and Vandalls. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit* 696 At length Erasmus Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age, And drove those holy Vandals [i e monks] off the stage. 1780 COWPER *On Burning Ld Mansfield's Library* 1 The Vandals of our isle Have burnt to dust a nobler pile Than ever Roman saw! 1801 HELEN M WILLIAMS *Mann. & Opin Fr. Rep* II. xxxv 177 The monuments which have escaped the fury of our modern Vandals [i e Jacobins] *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 189 A horrid Vandal,—but his money Will buy a glorious coat of arms 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 85 Stained glass, which those narrow-minded Vandals, the Puritans, took great pains to destroy.

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Vandals (or a Vandal).

Vandal war, the war waged by the Roman Empire against the Vandals in Africa, 532–546.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 98 Procopius, in the fourth booke of the Vandale Warre 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxxiii. (1787) III. 346 The warlike tyrant is supposed to have shed more Vandal blood by the hand of the executioner, than in the field of battle. 1788 *Ibid.* xli IV 152 The chariots of state which had been used by the Vandal queen 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 266/1 All the names of the Vandal kings are Teutonic. 1879 LUMBY *Introd* to *Higden* (Rolls) VII p xx, Gregory [VII] appealed to the emperor for help, and when an excuse of the Vandal war was made by him, the pope took the field himself against the robbers. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 58/2 The Vandal occupation of this great city [i e Carthage] lasted for ninety-four years.

2. Acting like a Vandal in the wilful or ignorant destruction of things of beauty or historic interest; recklessly or ruthlessly destructive; barbarous, rude, uncultured.

1700 DRYDEN *Prol.* [*Fleicher's Pilgrim*] 35 Our bold Britton Invades the Psalms with Rhymes, and leaves no room For any Vandal Hopkins yet to come 1798 W. T FITZGERALD *Misc Poems* (1801) 99 Though Europe suffers, to her foul disgrace, This second Inroad of the Vandal Race. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 34 Vandal naturalists 1892 T. A. COOK *Old Touraine* (1894) II 39 A certain vandal senator irreparably destroyed a great part of the old buildings.

3. Characterized by vandalism or lack of culture; vandalic, vandalistic.

1752 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II 443 Some good tombs , and a very Vandal one 1857 LD. GRANVILLE in *Life* (1905) I. x. 260 They .are against any Vandal destruction of towns, palaces, etc. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr *F. Bremer's Greece & Greeks* II. xii. 24 Masses of marble fragments and stones show what a work of Vandal desolation has been here.

Hence **Va·ndalled** *pa. pple.*, over-run or devastated by the Vandals

1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 4 The whole University resembles Greece over-run by Turkes, or Italy Goth'd and Vandald

Vanda·lian, *a. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. VANDAL *sb.* 1, quot. 1842.] Wendish

1730 *Hist Lett* I 435 We have now an entire Translation of the Bible in the Vandalian Tongue.

Vandalic (vændæ·lik), *a.* Also 7 Vandallique. [ad. L. *Vandalic-us*, f. *Vandalus* VANDAL. So F. *vandalique*. In the 15th cent. translation of Higden the form *Wandalical* occurs.]

1. Characteristic of, resembling that of, the Vandals; barbarously or ignorantly destructive; vandalistic.

1666 WATERHOUSE *Fire London* 66 This late harrass of us by a more than Gottish and Vandallique fire. 1762 WARBURTON *Doct. Grace* III. ii Wks 1788 IV 704 Rash Divines might be apt to charge this holy man..with a brutal spite to Reason,—and with more than Vandalic rage against human Learning 1801 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Mann. & Opin Fr Rep* I. xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that employed itself not only on the mutilation of statues, but destroyed the paintings of the first masters. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* XXVI 271 Deliberate, we might say Vandalic demolition 1887 F. R STOCKTON *Hundredth Man* xv, In his vandalic operations Enoch had shown .fiendish ingenuity.

b. Of persons: = VANDAL *a* 2.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI 88 The cathedral itself is ordered to be repaired, and unfortunately 'beautified', by the most Vandalic architect Paris ever was afflicted with

2. Of or pertaining to, consisting of, the Vandals

a 1727 NEWTON *Obs Daniel* (1733) I. v. 34 The Burgundians, a Vandalic nation, were between the Vistula and the southern fountain of the Boristhenes. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S P.* IV p ix, The Saxons, of Vandalic origin 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 477 Passing thence into Germany, he long sojourned among the Vandalic States, and finally settled in Bohemia. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* II xv. 375 Barbarians of the Vandalic race, .made insolent by success

†**Vandaliro.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [a. older Sp. *vandolera*] = BANDOLEER 2.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II 78 The Major had noe amunition more then what the souldiers did carie in their vandaliros about them

Va·ndalish, *a rare* [f. VANDAL + -ISH.] Vandalic, vandalistic.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 356 Yes, I witnessed this vandalish operation. 1839 *Blackw. Mag* XLVI. 647 These pretended barbarians—Gothic, Vandalish, Lombard, were in reality the restorers and regenerators of the effete Roman intellect

Vandalism (væ·ndăliz'm). [a. F. *vandalisme*, first used by Henri Grégoire, Bishop of Blois, *c* 1793.] The conduct or spirit characteristic of, or attributed to, the Vandals in respect of culture, ruthless destruction or spoiling of anything beautiful or venerable; in weakened sense, barbarous, ignorant, or inartistic treatment.

1798 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* IV. 179 (Jod.), Those barbarous triumphs are passed and anarchy and vandalism can return no more. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII. 684 The writers, who bring against certain philosophic innovationists a clamorous charge of Vandalism. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy* 197 After several hours of that unavailing Vandalism, which set houses and palaces on fire, they were compelled to beat a retreat. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* (1879) I. 35 Monuments, through the lapse of time and the barbarous hand of modern Vandalism, become in many cases .decayed and mutilated

b. An instance of this; a vandalistic act.

1882 SERGT. BALLANTINE *Exper* xxii. 218 The vandalisms that have changed the fair scene. into its present shape

Vandalistic (vændăli·stik), *a* [f. VANDAL *sb* + -ISTIC] Characterized by, given to, vandalism

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 205 The authorities are Vandalistic enough to prohibit the sport 1897 *Naturalist* 45 The most vandalistic plant-grubber 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 8 May 10/1 The natives .betray a vandalistic disposition towards the tablets and inscriptions

Vandaliza·tion. [Cf. next.] The action of rendering barbarous.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII 684 Events thicken to accelerate the entire Vandalization of Europe.

Vandalize (væ·ndăləiz), *v.* [f. VANDAL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Vandal in respect of culture; to deal with or treat in a vandalistic manner.

1800 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII 684 To vandalize Europe then can have no other signification than to introduce eastern Slavonian barbarians to domination over the actual feats of culture and improvement. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II 353 They are not only vandalized in style, but in sentiment. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 99 The noblest monuments of art and piety have been vandalized.

Hence **Va·ndalizing** *ppl. a.*

1804 FESSENDEN *Democracy Unveiled* (1806) I. 123 Direct their vandalizing ravages To make men like themselves, mere savages. 1832 *Blackw. Mag* XXXI. 581 No vigilance. could disarm their rude followers of ferocious and Vandalizing habits

Va·ndalously, *adv. rare*⁻¹ [f. VANDAL *sb*] In a vandalistic manner.

1890 *Tablet* 6 Sept. 374 They were scandalously and vandalously wrong when they reviled the Mother of God.

†**Vandelas.** *Obs.* Forms 6 vandelas, 7 -alas, -olose, -ulose [See def.] A kind of strong coarse canvas, used esp. for sails, manufactured in the district of Brittany formerly called Le Vendelais.

1571 in Feuilleraf *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 137 For vandelas lxvij ells di.—lxvij^{li} vj^{d}. 1572 *Ibid.* 167 For xx^{tie} peeces of Vandelas to cover the Banketting howse. 1612 *Ledger A Halyburton* (1867) 319 Vandolose or Vitrie canves the eln, xs. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 167 Linnens,..narrow vandales, or vittry canvas. 1657 *Acts of Interregn.* (1911) II 1213 Vandalose or Vittry Canvas.

‖ **Vandellia** (vænde·liă). [mod.L. (Linnæus), from the name of Domenico *Vandelli* (1732–), an Italian botanist, in later life resident in Portugal.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, some of which possess emetic or purgative properties; a plant of this genus, esp. *V. diffusa*, or a medicinal preparation of this.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 618/1 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 530 Diffuse Vandellia. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 396 Employed in this manner the vandellia is as certain in its action as ipecacuanha.

Vandemonian (væ·ndĭmōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also Van Diemonian, Diemenian. [f. *Van Diemen*('s *Land*, the original name of Tasmania, given by its discoverer Tasman in 1642 in honour of Anthony Van Diemen (1593–1645), governor of the Dutch East Indies.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or inhabiting Tasmania

Freq applied to the convicts domiciled there in the early part of the 19th c.

1840 G. ARDEN *Austr. Felix* 9 A shrewd old Vandemonian colonist 1853 S. SIDNEY *Three Colonies Austral* (ed 2) 171 *note*, Acts levelled against Van Diemonian expirees. 1855 W HOWITT *Two Y. Victoria* xx. I 367 Some of the Van Diemenian convicts

B *sb* An inhabitant of Tasmania.

1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* III. viii 251 The Van Diemonians, as they unpleasingly call themselves. 1867 *Cassell's Mag.* II 440/2, 'I never wanted to leave England,' I have heard an old Vandemonian observe boastfully

Hence **Va·ndemo·nianism,** rough or unmannerly behaviour; rowdyism.

1863 *Victorian Hansard* 22 Apr. IX. 701 (MORRIS), Mr. Houston looked upon the conduct of hon. gentlemen opposite as ranging from the extreme of vandemonianism to the extreme of namby-pambyism.

†**Vanden.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [Humorous application of Du *van den*, 'of the', in surnames.] Dutch.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II, i, Gulls or Mogulls, Tag, rag, or other, Hoger-Mogen vanden, Skip-Iacks, or Chouses.

Vandros: see REREDOS 2 (quot. 1552).

Vandscott, obs. Sc. form of WAINSCOT

Vandyke (vændəi·k), *sb.* Also 8 Vandike, 8–9 Vandyck. [From the name of Sir Anthony *Vandyke* (Anglicized spelling of *Van Dyck*), the great Flemish painter (1599–1641).]

1. A painting or portrait by Vandyke

1751 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 395 The whole length Vandykes went for a song! 1888 MRS H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 542 The ball-room, lined with Vandycks and Lelys.

2. A broad lace or linen collar or neckerchief with a deeply cut edge, in imitation of the style of collar freq depicted in portraits by Vandyke, forming an article of fashionable dress in the 18th century.

1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV. 324 Circling round her ivory neck Frizzle out the smart Vandike 1769 GRANGER *Biogr. Hist. Eng*, *Chas I*, I. 571 Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a Vandyck. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1868) I. 242 One of them.. attempts to exchange a worked vandyke.

3 One of a number of deep-cut points on the border or fringe of an article of apparel (see quot. 1882) Usu. in pl.

1827 *Souvenir* I. 151/3 (Stanford), Tulle pelisse, with three vandykes on the shoulders, forming epaulettes. 1831 G R. PORTER *Silk Manuf* 230 The particular form required whether as vandykes, or scallops, or any other figures. 1858 *Ladies' Treasury* Sept. 185 The body has a bertha cut in vandykes. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 510/1 *Vandykes*, this term is descriptive of a particular pointed form cut as a decorative border to collars and other portions of wearing apparel, and to the trimmings of dress skirts and bodices

4. *transf.* A notched, deeply indented, or zigzag border, edging, or formation.

1846 RUSKIN *Let.* Wks. 1909 XXXVI 64 A bridge with this pretty vandyke outside by way of variety 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/8 The whole coast is a vandyke of bays and clefts and promontories.

5. *techn* (See quot.)

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II 736 (Buhl work), Brass borders, technically known as vandykes, are worked in narrow slips.

6. Used attrib. or as adj in designating things associated in some way with Vandyke or his paintings, as *Vandyke beard, border, brown, couching*, etc. (see quots and cf. prec. senses).

1894 *Westm. Gaz*, 25 June 8/1 Everyone is now wearing a pointed V-shaped *Vandyck beard, while a few years ago the Vandyck beard was unknown 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jrnl*, XXX. 29 Each page having a deep *Vandyke border. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Vandyke Brown*, .a species of peat or bog-earth, of a fine deep semi-transparent brown colour. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 92/2 **Vandyke couching*, a Raised Couching formed with lines of whipcord laid on the linen foundation in the shape of vandykes [etc]. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Milton* P 62 His [i e. Charles I] *Vandyke dress, his handsome face, and his peaked beard. 1757 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr* (1861) III 467 Madam Godineau, in a round card cap of black lace and a *vandyke handkerchief of the same. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 195/1 **Vandyke stitch*, a raised Couching. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I v, *Vandyke tippets, ruffs, fardingales, are brought vividly before us. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew.* 499/1 **Vandyke tracery*, is worked much in the same way as Cross Tracery, and forms a zig-zag device on the open parts of leaves and other spaces. 1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I 242 In 1766 Crane manufactured a rich brocade for waistcoats,..and about two years afterwards he attempted *vandyke-work, by appending a warp-machine to a plain stocking frame

b. (See quot.)

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Pl. W Ind.* 99 *Panicum flavidum*,.. 'Vandyke Grass' (of Bailey).

Vandyke (vændəi·k), *v.* Also Vandyck. [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or provide (some dress material) with vandykes or deep-cut points, after the manner represented in Vandyke's paintings, to cut or shape with deep angular indentations. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1800 [implied in VANDYKED *ppl a.*]. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii. 65 Long muslin frockies, Vandyked across the breast. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 The muslin skirt is trimmed with a gathered flounce, vandyked at each edge. 1894 WEYMAN *Man in Black* 55 His dress was in the extreme of the fashion, his falling collar vandyked.

b. In general use

1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Feb., I made the leaves of the [needle-] book, which I vandyked very nicely, out of a piece of flannel. 1868 *Fortn. Rev* Nov 485 A shelf of limestone .not presenting a straight face, but vandyked, as it were, into a bewildering number of zigzags. 1887 GROSART in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. I. 4 This document is indented or vandyked along its upper edge

c. Said of the thing forming, or helping to form, the indentations.

1854 *Chambers' Jrnl* II. 323 Tongues of sea sand vandyking its borders. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 228 It is easy to see numerous irregularities and transverse markings, vandyking and crossing the more visible features in various directions. 1898 WEYMAN *Castle Inn* 222 The peaks of three gables rose above them, vandyking the sky.

2 *intr.* To go or proceed in an irregular zigzag manner; to take a zigzag course. ? *Obs.*

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xiii 195 It behoves me..to beg pardon..for being forced whiles to zig zag and vandyke. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 27 He discussed two bottles of

old Bordeaux, and, staggering to a bye lane, vandyked to Farningham. 1845 Alb Smith *Fort Scattergood Fam.* xv, Foreign gentlemen . vandyked with indecision about the quay, as they tried to recollect the name of the hotel.

Vandyked (vændɪ·kt), *ppl. a.* [Cf prec] Provided with vandykes; cut or shaped at the edge into deep indentations; zigzagged.

1800 *Hull Advertiser* 22 Nov 3/3 A broad border, or rather flounce, of vandyked velvet 1832 T. Brown *Bk. Butterflies & M* (1834) I 169 The wings are of an intense black, denticulated with a vandyked border of white 1860 Sala *Lady Ches'erfield* v 80 The vandyked morocco valance. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 139 The roadway is bordered by a massive stone wall..with a vandyked top, like a piece of lace.

Vandy'king, *vbl. sb rare.* [Cf Vandyke *v.*]

†1 *nonce-use* ? The drawing or sketching of portraits. *Obs* —1

1633 Windebank in *Strafford's Lett. & Disp* (1739) I 161 You made many ill Faces with your Pen, (pardon I beseech your Lordship, the over free Censure of your Vandyking)

2. *concr.* Vandyked material; work shaped in vandykes or deep zigzags.

1819 [F Mac Donogh] *Hermit in Lond.* 170 Tiers of vandyking and quilled lace

Vane (vē·n). Also 6 vayn, 6–7 veine, 8 vain. [Southern var. of Fane *sb.*[1]]

1. A plate of metal, usually of an ornamental form, fixed at an elevation upon a vertical spindle, so as to turn readily with the wind and show the direction from which this is blowing, a weather-cock.

Vanes are a common addition to the tops of spires or other pinnacles of buildings

1425 in Kennett *Par Antiq.* (1818) II 254 Cum ii ventilogiis, viz. vanys de Tyn emptis .ponendis super utrumque finem prædicti dormitorii 1479–81 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 103 Item, for mendyng of the vane of the steple. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* B j, Be ye not like ne semblable the tortuse ne to the Crane which wynde their hede here and there as a vane 1532 in E Law *Hampton Crt Pal.* (1885) 364 A vayn servyng for the stone typis at the gabull ende of the Tennys play. 1572–3 *Sarum Churchw. Acc* (Swayne, 1896) 287 Taking downe of the vane and mending of him. 1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* xiv. 17 Like as a vane is turn'd with every blast *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 13 July 1654, These were adorn'd with a variety of dials, little statues, vanes, &c 1785 Reid *Intell Powers* ii xix. 325 When I see a spire at a very great distance there appears no vane at the top 1816 Scott *Woodst* ii, One or two.. venerable turrets, bearing each its own vane of rare device glittering in the autumn sun. 1849 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sci.* (ed 6) xv. 138 Thus two alternations of north and south wind will cause the vane at any place to go completely round the compass. 1880 L Morris *Ode of Life* 130 The old grey church, with the tall spire, Whose vane the sunsets fire

transf 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat.* i (1873) 3 The direction of the branches was N E. by N., and these natural vanes must indicate the prevailing direction of the trade wind. 1859 Herschel in *Man Sci. Eng* 136 The direction of the wind, as well as its force, should be registered at each observation; and for this it is well to have a small compass with a vane of card or thin and very moveable sheet brass

b. *fig.* An unstable or constantly changing person or thing.

1588 Shaks *L L. L* iv i 97 What plume of feathers is hee that indited this Letter? What veine? What Wethercocke? ?*a* 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Four Plays* Wks. 1912 X. 303 My desire's a vane, That the least breath from her turns every way. 1850 D. G Mitchell *Reveries Bachelor* 133 Who is going to shift this vane of my desires?

c. *Naut.* A piece of bunting fixed to a wooden frame, which turns on a spindle at the mast-head to show the direction of the wind. (See also Dog-vane.)

1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 3 Some compare her [the ship] to a Commonwealth, and carry the Allegory from the Vane, down to the Keelson 1769 Falconer *Dict. Mar., Vane,* a thin slip of bunting hung to the mast-head, or some other conspicuous place,..to show the direction of the wind 1863 *Rep Sea Fisheries Comm* (1865) II. 404/2 Do you [trawlers] carry any particular kind of vane?—Yes, until it blows away; we generally carry a red vane. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 709 *A distinguishing vane* denotes the division of a fleet to which a ship of the line belongs, according to the mast on which it is borne.

†2. A metal plate having the form of a flag or banner bearing a coat of arms, esp. one supported by the figure of an animal *Obs.*

Sometimes app serving the purpose of a weather-cock.

1502 *Marr Pr Arthur* in *Antiq Repr.* (1808) II. 260 A red lyon rampand, holdyng a vane enpeynted with the armys of Englond. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII,* 97 Ouer the gates wer arches with towers embattailed set with vanes and scutchions of the armes of the Emperor and the Kyng. 1574 in W H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 351 For.. coloringe the beasts and the vanes and the Quenes armes.. with good colors and oyles.

3. a A sail of a windmill.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 482 All thinges are carryed about in a certaine vehement whyrling unstablenesse, as it were the fleyng vanes of a windemill 16 *Anc. Poems, Ball,* etc (Percy Soc) 47 .They have a castle on a hill, I took it for an old wind-mill, The vanes blown off by weather 1725 *Fam Dict.* s v. *Windmill,* Made with vertical Sails, like the ordinary Windmils,. placed on an Axis of a proportionable length to the length of the Vanes 1754 J. Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 19 [She] took Occasion to utter three or four sighs, each of which would have turned the vanes of a windmill 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations,* etc II 49 The miller shewed me the machinery and how it works the mill by the action of those vanes or sails. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I 182 The women with a curious cap with an erection on it like two vanes of a windmill flapping in the air.

b. A blade, wing, or similar projection attached to an axis, wheel, etc, so as to be acted upon by a current of air or liquid or to produce a current by rotation.

1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 17 Each axis has four or more thin arms or vanes fixed into it, the vanes are similar in all respects, except in their position 1824 R Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 150 On the circumference of a wheel eight vanes or flaps are attached by joints 1832 G R Porter *Porcelain & Gl* 38 An upright shaft furnished with arms or vanes for the purpose of agitation 1867 W W Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 211 Fans —These instruments, with straight radial vanes, were abundantly used in the German mines..about 1550

c. A revolving fan or wheel

1810 Crabbe *Borough* x. 248 Ev'n the poor ventilating vane, that flew Of late so fast, is now grown drowsy too 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* s v , Vane is also synonymous with fly or fly wheel. *Ibid* s v. *Vane, Electrical,* When the vane is placed near to it, the strength of the current will be sufficient to impel the vane forward, so that it will rotate on its centre.

4. A sight of a levelling-staff, forestaff, quadrant, or other surveying instrument

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* vii. xvi. 326 b, Turne both your faces, and also the vane of the Transame towardes the Sunne. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* ii xiv 85 Set the Vane G to a certain number of Degrees,..looking through the Vane F, draw your Sight-Vane a little lower 1674 Leybourne *Compl Surveyor* 45 Upon the longer Sight is to be placed a Vane of brass, to be moved up and down at pleasure. 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn.* I s v., Those Sights which are made to move and slide upon Cross-staves, Forestaves, Davis Quadrants, &c. the Seamen call Vanes. 1748 *Anson's Voy* iii iii. 327 The quadrant was eagerly seized, but on examination, it unluckily wanted vanes, and therefore in its present state was altogether useless. 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV. 307/1 [In] Houghton's staffs the vane is circular inlaid with a diamond-shaped lozenge 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 710 The one opposite to the fore horizon-glass is the foresight vane, the other the backsight vane.

5. The web of a feather.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol* vii i 374 The Mechanism of the vanes or webs of Feathers 1768 *Phil Trans.* LVIII. 92 Their texture is equally extraordinary; the shafts broad and very thin; the vanes unwebbed. 1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1842) I. 14 The larger ribs of the webs or vanes of not a few are of considerable substance and strength 1875 Blake *Zool.* 94 The vane consists of barbs which proceed at right angles to the shaft

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *vane-like* adj., *-pin, -spindle, staff, -surmounted* adj.

1796 Withering *Brit Plants* I 91 *Versatilis,* vane-like. 1844 in Noad *Electricity* (ed 2) 95 The balls from which arise the vane-spindles of the two churches 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XXV. 306/2 The vane staff is more calculated for the purpose [than the levelling staff]. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ix, Then came rows of houses, with little vane-surmounted masts uprearing themselves from among the scarlet beans 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk, Vane-spindle,* the pivot on which the masthead-vane turns. 1889 P H Emerson *English Idyls* 22 She was black from stem to stern, from keel to vane pin

Vane, southern ME. var. Fain *a* ; obs. Sc. f Vain *a*, Vein *sb*, Wane *sb.* and *v.*, *won* pa. t. of Win *v.* **Vaneer,** obs. f. Veneer *sb.* **Vanehope,** Sc. var. Wanhope

†Vanel(l. *Obs rare.* Also venelle [Anglicized f. Vanilla or Vanille.] a. A vanilla pod. b. Vanilla.

1703 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3891/3 The Cargo .consisting of Cocoa, Venelles,. Silk Grass,..Ebbone and Logwood, &c. 1769 E Bancroft *Ess. Nat Hist. Guiana* 101 Vanilla, or Vanells, are the fruit of a ligneous siliquose vine 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil Mem.* I. 165 One case of vanel, sixty cases of sugar.

Va'neless, *a.* [f Vane] Unprovided with a vane

1889 P H Emerson *English Idyls* 25 Down the river.. came sailing the black vaneless old wherry.

‖ Vane ssa. *Ent.* [mod.L. (Fabricius)] A genus of butterflies (including the *red admiral* and *peacock*), a butterfly belonging to this genus

1863 Bates *Nat Amazon* i (1864) 10 The only Amazonian species which is at all nearly related to our Vanessas, the Admiral and Peacock Butterflies 1903 *Spectator* 17 Jan. 84/2 Many butterflies, especially the vanessas, creep away and sleep through the winter.

Vane ssid, *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [ad mod.L. *Vanessidæ* (pl), f. *Vanessa* : see prec] A *adj.* Belonging to the family of butterflies of which *Vanessa* is the type. B. *sb.* A butterfly of this family.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 467/2 The brightly coloured vanessid butterflies. *Ibid* 469/2 The British Vanessids

Van-foss(e. *Mil.* [ad. F. *avant-fossé,* after *vanguard,* etc, and Fosse] (See quots)

1728 Chambers *Cycl., Van-Fosse,* .a Ditch dug without the Counterscarp, and running all along the Glacis, usually full of Water 1852 Burn *Naval & Milit Dict.* ii. 304/1 Van-foss, *avant fossé* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk, Van-fosse,* a wet ditch at the outer foot of the glacis

Vang (væŋ). *Naut.* [var Fang *sb.* 7 a.] One or other of the two ropes used for steadying the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Mar* s v *Brace,* The mizen-yard is furnished with fangs, or vangs, in the room of braces. *Ibid., Vangs,* a sort of braces to support the mizen gaff, and keep it steady. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 486 The gaff is violently shaken by the loosened sail, for both vangs and brails are gone 1851 *Voy to Mauritius* i 35 The orderly officer, seated on the bulwark, and holding on by a vang 1881 Clark Russell *Ocean Free-Lance* III. ii 65 He stood upon the rail with his arm round the vang

Vang, southern dial. and ME var. Fang *sb, v.*[1]

Vangee. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1846 A. Young *Naut Dict* 239 The pumps of a vessel are often worked by means of a contrivance called the vangee [Description follows] 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 710 *Vangee,* a contrivance for working the pumps of a vessel by means of a barrel and crank-breaks

†Vangel. *Obs.* Also *Sc.* 5–6 vangele, -ell; 5 wangele, -yl(e, -yll, 5–6 -ell, 6 -el [Aphetic f. Evangel] Gospel.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii 72 Laghe of godis mouth is þe vangel *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 1401 þar þe buk of þe wangele he gef hyme frely in þat place. *c* 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* (1850) IV 297 Here endith vangelis, and bigyneth a prologe on the Romayns *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi x 70 (Laing), He made a tysstyre in that qwhylle, Quhare-in wes closyd the Wangylle 1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 199 Sworn apon the haly wangyl befor the Abbot and conuent 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 27 To prech his halie vangel to al creatur *Ibid*, The wangel of iesus christ *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I. 239 Ather of vther was sworne in the haly vangell.

attrib *c* 1450 *Mautl Club Misc* III 201 Item ane buke for the vangell lettrin

† Vangelie, aphetic form of Evangely. *Obs*

a 1390 *Wycliffite Bible,* 1 *Tim* i, 11 Vp the euangelie [*v r* uangelie] of the glorie of blessid God *a* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lii. 969 Piers.. the holy vangelye gan him vndo

†Vangelist. *Obs* Also 4 wangelyst, 4–6 -ist(e [Aphetic f. Evangelist] An evangelist

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 253 Iames þe apostel bi crist, Iones broþer, þe wangelist *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 1295 þe wark of wangeliste þu do, 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 39 And syne the wangelistis hes thairof writtne *Ibid*, The prophetis, apostlis, and the vangelistis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 200 Wolues, quhome of my Vangelistis wryte.

Vangle, dial. variant of Fangle *sb.*[1]

‖ Vanglo. (See quots)

1756 P Browne *Jamaica* (1789) 270 The Vanglo or Oil-plant 1829 Loudon *Encycl Plants* (1836) 515 *Sesanium* These plants were introduced into Jamaica by the Jews, and are now cultivated in most parts of the island They are called *vanglo* or oil-plant. 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Vanglo,* a West Indian name for the teel seeds of the East (*Sesamum orientale*)

Vanguard (væ ngārd). Also *Sc.* 5 vandgard, 6 vandgarde, -gaird; 6 wangard(e, -guard, -gaird, vangart, -gard(e, -gaird. [ad OF. *avangarde,* var. of *avantgarde* . see Vantguard. Cf. It. and Sp. *vanguardia,* Pg *vanguarda*]

1. *Mil.* The foremost division of an army; the forefront or van.

The Scottish examples are placed first.

(*a*) 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* xi. 164 Till renōwnyt erllis twa He gaf the vandgard in ledyng 1513 Douglas *Æneid* xii v 210 Alsus .ruschis abak for feir In the vangart [ed. 1553 vandgarde] throw mony a poyntit glave. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II. 224 This gude schir Loth the wangard led that da *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 270 The wandgaird was neir mearchant togither 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 323 He, obteynet the name and honour of Capitane of the kingis Vangaird

(*b*) 1503 *Lett Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I 208 The Souchyvars whiche [were] appoyncted to kepe my vanguarde avaunced tha[ym for]wardes without my knowlege 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iii ii 63 Let the Officer of the Vanguarde draw out three rankes of the armed pikes 16aa F Markham *Bk War* iv viii 151 As soone as the head or Vanguard beginneth, that in the same time the Reare bee ready to follow. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 389 Villars, the Commander of the Van-Guard ,being circumvented, and taken by Fontains Army 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel,* (1857) III 5 The landgraves vanguard pursued their rear. 1728 Chambers *Cycl,* s.v , Every Army is compos'd of three Parts, a Van-guard, Rear-guard, and Main Body. 1780 *Encycl Brit* (ed 2)V 3423 Van Guard. See Advanced Guard. 1838 Lytton *Leila* iv 1, Winding along the steeps of the mountain were seen the gleaming spears and pennants of the Moslem vanguard 1851 Longf. *Gold Leg.* i *Castle of Vautsberg,* As when the vanguard of the Roman legions First saw it from the top of yonder hill I 1875 Clery *Min. Tact.* vi. (1877) 76 The advanced party, which may be conveniently termed the Vanguard, is composed of cavalry and infantry.

b. In fig. use.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* i iii, At length .Germany and Weissnichtwo were where they should be, in the vanguard of the world 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 116 Palestine ..was then the vanguard of the eastern, and therefore, of the civilised world 1878 Maclear *Celts* i 12 They were to form the vanguard in the Missionary history of Europe.

attrib. 1888 *Century* XXXVI 657 All day his vanguard spirit, flaming bright, Bore up the brunt of unavailing fight

2. *ellipt.* The name of a variety of peach.

1786 Abercrombie *Arr* 14 in *Gard. Assist*, Peaches .. Vanguard. 1802 W. Forsyth *Fruit Trees* 28 To the foregoing may be added, Smooth-leaved Royal George, Steward's late Gallande, Vanguard 1860 Hogg *Fruit Man* 147 *Vanguard* —This is a variety of the Noblesse . The only apparent difference is in the habit of the trees, which in Vanguard is much more robust and hardy than in the Noblesse

Vanhap, Sc. form of Wanhap

† Vanil, error for Anil 2.

1599 Willes in Hakluyt *Voy* II. ii 78 Many Tartars and Mogores, that brought into China certaine blewes of great value · all we thought it to be Vanil of Cambaia wont to be sold at Ormus.

Vanilla (vănĭ·lă). Also 7 vaynilla. β. 7 vinello-, 8 vanello, 8–9 vanelloe (8 -eloe); 8 vanilio, -illio, 8–9 vanillo-. [In earlier use a. and ad. older Sp. *vainilla*, now *vanilla*, dim. of *vaina* (—L. *vāgīna* VAGINA) sheath. Subsequently a. mod. botanical L *Vanilla*, from the same source. Cf It. *vainiglia*, Pg *bainilha*, *baunilha*, F. *vanille* VANILLE]

1. A pod produced by one or other species of the genus *Vanilla* (see sense 2), esp. *V planifolia*. Chiefly in pl.

α. 1662 H STUBBE *Indian Nectar* II 11 They added the Vaynillas [to the chocolate] for the like ends, and to strengthen the brain *Ibid* 17 Afterwards to mix the Vaynillas, cut into pieces, and dryed. 1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* 485 Vanillas which they mingle with the Cacao to make Chocolate.

β 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* 38 There grow on this Coast Vinelloes in great quantity, with which Chocolate is perfumed. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI v (1735) 150 When.. mix'd with Vanillios, or Spices, it [chocolate] acquires likewise the good and bad Qualities of aromatick Oils 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* III li. (1760) 220 Angelica-Seed, Vanellos and Mace, of each one Ounce and a half 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 318 Cut the vanilloes into small pieces 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 267 Vanelloes are long flat pods, containing a reddish pulp, with small shining black seeds, but seldom imported 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 311/2 The vanelloe is a long flattish pod [etc.]

2. The climbing orchid *Vanilla planifolia*, or other species related to this; the tropical (American) genus to which these belong.

α. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 129 The Vanilla is a plant that creeps up along other trees, in the same manner as Ivy does. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 11 Nor does the vanilla .. grow any where .in greater perfection 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* III 340 The vanilla is a plant which, like the ivy, grows to the trees it meets with. *c* 1820 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1825) 182 In some parts of these forests I saw the Vanilla growing luxuriantly. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 116/2 The reason of the vanilla not producing fruit in Europe when it has flowered. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* I 91/2 The vanilla is an epiphyte, or air-plant

β. 1702 *Propos. Effectual War in Amer.* 19 Cacao-Trees and the Vanilio grow there [Granada in America] naturally 1748 *Phil Trans* XLV. 160 The Vanelloe. With the Fruit of this Plant the Spaniards perfume their Chocolate. 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* App 330 Vanilla, or Vaneloe, *Epidendrum* 1772–84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) IV 1323 The known kind of plants to be found here are a shrubbery speedwell, sow-thistles, virgin's bower, vanelloe.

b With pl. One or other species of this genus.

1827 O W. ROBERTS *Voy Centr. Amer* 87 Their country abounded in vanilloes and sarsaparilla. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) 765 The Vanillæ shoot out roots at every joint like the Ivy. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXIII, One hanging garden of crimson and orange orchids or vanillas. 1874 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 488/1 *La Liberté* states that a wild vanilla has been introduced into commerce.

c. With distinguishing terms.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) 764 *Vanilla aromatica*, aromatic Vanilla. [*V*.] *planifolia*, fragrant Vanilla. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 116/1 *V. claviculata*, Tendril bearing Vanilla. . *V. grandiflora*, Large-flowered Vanilla. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1204/1 Cuba Vanilla, *Critonia Dalea*.

3. The aromatic substance composed of, or obtained from, the slender pod-like capsule of *Vanilla planifolia* or related species, much used as a flavouring or perfume.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Chocolate*, To have the better market for their Cacao Nuts, Achiott, Vanilla, and other Drugs 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s v, The pods of the *sunarona*, which is also called *bastard Vanilla*, are the smallest of all the kinds. The *ley* kind is the only good *Vanilla* 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 265 The aromatic substance called Vanilla is the succulent fruit of a climbing West Indian plant of the order [Orchideæ] 1852 TH ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav* II xvi 63 The English and the Anglo-Americans often seek to make purchases of vanilla at the port of La Guayra 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist Comm* 152 As an aromatic, vanilla is much used by confectioners for flavouring ices and custards.

b. A kind or variety of this. (See also quot. 1866)

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v, The smell of the Vanillas ought to be penetrating and agreeable. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 115/2 It does not appear that any of the Brazilian vanillas form the substance known in trade. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1204/1 *Chica Vanilla*, the Panama name for the fruit of a species of *Sobralia* 1884 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV 67/2 None of the South American vanillas appear to be used in Great Britain for flavouring purposes

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vanilla bean, ice, orchid, pod, sugar, worker*; vanilla grass (see quot.); vanilla plant (*a*) = sense 2, (*b*) an American species of *Liatris*.

1886 *American* XII. 318 The aromatic principle of the *vanilla bean 1898 *19th Cent* April 644 Spices should be added, such as cinnamon, cloves, cardamom, and vanilla bean. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 574 *Hierochloa borealis*. *Vanilla or Seneca Grass 1846 SOYER *Cookery* 553 Garnish with a custard made as for *vanilla ice 1883 R B WHITE in *Proc R. Geog Soc.* (N S) V. 260 A forest in which the trees are literally over-burdened with the *vanilla orchid. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s.v., The leaves of the *Vanilla plant are about a foot long, and three fingers breadth wide 1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc 1263 The vanilla plant is cultivated in Brazil, and some other tropical countries. 1854 MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 311/2 *Epidendrum Vanilla*, the systematic name of the vanelloe plant. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot* (1860) 185 *Liatris odoratissima*. Vanilla-plant. Leaves exhaling the odor of Vanilla when bruised. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 421 The source of the *vanilla pods of commerce. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 66/2 The best varieties of vanilla pods are of a dark chocolate brown or nearly black colour 1846 SOYER *Cookery* 569 Serve with whipped cream flavoured with *vanilla sugar under it 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 923 *Vanilla-workers sometimes manifest lichen-erythema of the face and hands

Vanille (vănĭ·l). Also vanile. [a. F. *vanille*, ad. mod L. *Vanilla*: see prec]

1. = VANILLA 3. Also *fig.*

a 1845 SYD SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem* (1855) I. 262 Ah, you flavour everything; you are the vanille of society. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 567 Their fragrant odoriferous fruit constitutes the Vanilla or Vanile of the shops. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* VII, And what is this delicious scent about the air? Vanille? Of course it is

2. *Vanille ice*, ice cream flavoured with vanilla essence Also *elliptically*.

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char* (1852) 38 She accepts the offer of some vanille ice, which she receives over the head of a squat lady. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* VII 1184 Each lovely lady. holds her dear fan while she feeds her smile On meditative spoonfuls of vanille. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Victory* III 235 Vanille and strawberry ices were in constant demand at Tortoni's

Vani·llic, *a. Chem.* [f. VANILL-A + -IC 1 b.] *Vanillic acid*, vanillin, or an oxidized form of this.

1868 [see next]. 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat Med* 385 Vanillin has, in fact, acid properties, and is therefore appropriately called vanillic acid. 1888 REMSEN *Org Chem* (1888) 304 Vanillic acid is formed by oxidation of vanillin, which is the corresponding aldehyde.

Vani·llin. *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. as prec + -IN] 'The neutral odoriferous principle of vanilla' (Watts).

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 994 *Vanillin* .was first recognised as a peculiar substance by Bley , further examined by Gobley; ..and afterwards by Stokkebye, .who designates it as *vanillic acid*. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 66/2 The peculiar fragrance of vanilla is due to vanillin. *Ibid*, The amount of vanillin varies according to the kind 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 289 A solution composed of phloroglucine, 2 parts, vanilline, 1 part; absolute alcohol, 30 parts.

Vani·llism. *Path* [f as prec. + -ISM] A diseased condition (of the skin and general system) characteristic of workers in vanilla.

1884 *St James's Gaz.* 29 April 5/1 Dr. Layet has just published the results of his inquiries into the nature of a singular malady known as 'vanillism'. 1886 *American* XII. 269 That class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeism, and vanillism are found.

‖ Vanillon. [F., *f. vanille* VANILLE.] (See quots.)

[1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc. 1264 A third sort, which comes from Brazil, is the *Vanillon*, or large vanilla of the French market.] 1884 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 67/1 In Brazil, Peru, and other parts of South America a broad and fleshy vanilla is prepared, which has an inferior odour . This variety is often distinguished as vanillon in commerce.

Vani loquence. *rare*—⁰. [ad. L *vānīloquentia*.] (See quots.) Also Vani·loquent *a.*; Vani·loquy [ad. late L. *vānīloquium*.]

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vanyloquence*, much talke or babling. *Ibid.* II, Much *Babling*, Dicacity, Vanloqme 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Vanyloquence*, vain talk, vain babling. [Hence in Phillips and Bailey.] 1727 BAILEY, *Vaniloquent*, talking vainly

Vanish (væ·nĭʃ), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1 Disappearance; vanishment.

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 58 This Vanish, or ascent of the inward Ethereall Principles doth not presently follow their separation.

2. *spec.* A gradual cessation of a sound; a slight sound in which another ends; a glide.

1833 RUSH *Human Voice* (ed 2) 319 The Drift of the downward Vanish.

Vanish (væ·nĭʃ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–5 vanysche (4 -yȝsche, 5 -yssche, -ychе, 6 -ysch), 4–6 vanysshe (5 -yssh, wanyssh-); 4 vanyshe, 5–6 vanysh; 4, 6 *Sc.*, vanisch (6 *Sc.* wanische, wenisch), 5–7 vanishe (6 -isshe), 6– vanish (6 vannish, *Sc.* wanish), 4–5 vanesche (5 -essche, -esshe, -esce, -eche). β. 4–5, 6 *Sc.*, vanys, -yss (5 vaynyss-, 5–6 *Sc.* wanys-), 5 wanyse, 6 *Sc.* vanyse; 4–5, 6 *Sc.*, vanis(s)-, 6 *Sc.* wanis(s)-, 5 waynes-, *Sc.* wanes-, 6 *Sc.* waneis. γ. 4 vansoh-, 5 vanshe, wansh-, wanse. [Aphetic ad OF. *evanuss-*: see EVANISH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To disappear from sight, to become invisible, esp. in a rapid and mysterious manner.

a. With *away*; occas. with addition of *out of* or *from sight*, etc. Now *rare*.

α 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8195 Wyþ þe croys she gan here blys, þan þey vanysshed aweye as swyþe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 435 Whanne þis was i-seide he vanysshed awey. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2955 He vanyshide awey alle sodeynly, And I alloone lefte alle soole. *c* 1450 *Merlin's Festial* 11 Þen anon þys fend vanechet away wyth an horrybull stenche 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. VIII. 85 Therwith merlyn vanysshed awey sodenly 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 182 b, After these woordes spoken, the Aungels vanished awaye from theyr sight. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Disappear*, to vanish away, to go out of sight. 1809 SHELLEY *'For my dagger'* 17 Where the phantoms of Prejudice vanish away. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* XXIV, When I see the last sail, vanishing away against the western sky.

β. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2269 And when þe devel herd hym þus say, Alle skomfit he vanyst oway. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 280 Away son þai vanist but ony hone, Of þar sicht wanest away, & neuire ware sene to þis day. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 516 When he had done, sodanlie he vanyssid away. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 42 Na man.. myght se him, nor na bit of his body, bot vanyst fra thair sicht away. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III vi 109 The strait soundis of the mont Pelory Wanysis away pece and pece

γ 1375 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* (1878) 128/1 Anon þe deuel vanschede awaye. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 177 Mercurius. stiked hym in þe myddel of his body, and vansched awey. 14 . *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 581 *Euaneo*, to vanishe a wey

b. Without *away*.

α. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII. 293 Riȝt with þat he vanesched. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1001 *Dido*, To Cartage she had he shuld hym dyght And vanysshed anon out of hys syght. 14 . *Tundale's Vis.* 519 The angell vaneschyd and he stod stylle. 1530 PALSGR 765/1 A spyrite wyll vanysshe and come agayne in the twynkelyng of an eye 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 68 Fare ye wel, ô husband, oure ȝoong babye charely tender. This sayd, shee vannisht. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* 20 [This] notable Act being performed, you are to vanish presently out of the Quire 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 11 She againe deluded us, after two houres chase as a phantasma vanishing towards Goa. 1662] DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 261 We had hardly alighted, but our Pistols were taken away, and what was not lock'd up immediately vanish'd. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 104 They melt, they vanish from my eyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XI, Whose dark figures, passing without sound, vanished like shadows. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I 11 That land, now vanishing from my view, which contained all that was most dear to me in life. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. XVIII 225 Its curved face .vanished into unknown space.

β *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XIX (*Christopher*) 267 With þat criste fra hyme wanyst, & hame he passit til his bewist *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1113 (Ashm), Þan waynest him þis vayne god & voidis fra þe chambre *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Lion & Mouse* xlvii, And with that word he vanist, and I woke. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVI 64 Mercuryus, yet spekynge, vaynyssed oute of eneas sight.

γ 1375 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* (1878) 132 þe addre.. vanschede out of here siȝt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C XVI 24 Whanne he hadde seide so how sodeynlich he vanshede.

†c. In perfect tense with *be*, esp. *was vanished* = had vanished. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 259 Thus it befell. Sche was vanyssht riht as hir liste, That no wyht bot hirself it wiste. *a* 1400 *Partonope* (Univ Coll. MS.) 826 (2568), With that worde sodenly they be Vanesshid a-way, that trewly he Wote neuer where they be become. *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1188 So sodenly As they were vanysshyd saw I neuer thyng with ey *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 113 And quhen scho wanyst was and Invisible, Hir madin wepit *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXIII. 68 By that tyme they had gone a lytyll by y⁸ ryuer syde they loste y⁸ syght of y⁸ castell, it was clene vanysshyd a way *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Cælica* XII, And I poore Ixion to my Iuno vowed, With thoughts to clip her, clipt my owne desire: For she was vanisht, I held nothing fast. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Het is verstoven*, ..it is Vanished away as dust.

d. In fig use.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 116 Those spirites by lytle and lytle, vanyshed cleane out of syght [i e. in popular belief] 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 7 He that reads it as a bare miracle will onely vanish in a wondering humor. 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII 292 The Epick Poets not only, immediately shew the Effects of the Inspiration they pray for, they actually vanish from our View. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* II. i, And in this manner vanishes King Lackland. *1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb* XXII (1878) 407 Straining their eyes after their brothers and sisters that have vanished in the dark.

2. To disappear by decaying, coming to an end, or ceasing to exist: a. With *away*

α. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 32 þe affeccyone of lufe es tendir and lyghtly will vanysche awaye. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 88 When he sepe .þe bolnyng for to vanysh away, and þe akyng for to be cesed. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VII. 32 Their auncyent customes .vanysshed awaye as thei neuer had be vsed. 1530 PALSGR. 765/1 And a woman be ones fourty, her beautye wyll vanisshe awaye. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* li. 6 The heauens shal vanish awaye like smoke. *a* 1600 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S T S Suppl. Vol) 241 Bott quhat so ever waxis auld, it wenischis away. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Verdwijnen*, to Vanish away as smoake 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos* (1850) 407 You will linger on. after the blood, and the taste, and the sweetness are vanished away 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rem. in Georgia* (1863) 32 If the mind and soul were awakened, instead of mere physical good attempted, the physical good would result, and the great curse vanish away 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lxxii, Alas, that Spring should vanish with the Rose!

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III pr. iv (1868) 74 Her honours vanissen awey and þat on oon 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I ix. 13 The clude about thame swith was brokin, And wanist tyte away amang the air

γ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 157 But fal[s]nes i-feyned vanscheþ awey in schort tyme. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 226 His bestys dyeden in yche dyche, His katelle wanshed alle away.

b. Without adverb.

α *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 639 Hit schal veraly þurth vertue do vanisch 3our soris! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's T* 404 Lo how I vanysshe, flessh and blood and skyn. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Jer.* xlix. 7 Is wisdome no more in Teman?..is their wisdome vanished? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 211 The benefite of the same will utterly decay and vanish 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 124 The fortifying of the Spaniards at Sligo vanished with the rumour 1695 WOOD *Life* (O H S) 13 April, The cold began to vanish and the north east wind change. 1740 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 439 The Bill for Raising of Money for the use of the Crown is vanished 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* XXVII, I own my objections have almost wholly vanished 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 42 A little while, and the smile will vanish from that cheek. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 166 Very much, indeed, that I wished to remember has vanished. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. (1879) 285 Even those who had previously been most successful..found all their success vanish.

β. γ 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI 8 So myghte happe, þat vanshie [should] alle myne vertues and myne faire lockes *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I 487 It wyll wanyse & wast, roten & be brent. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 31 Quhen he gettis ony aduersite or persecutione, thane it [*sc* his faith] wanissis and wauers as ane dreyme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 239 How sune vanisses that plesure, quhilke mortall man callis felicitie

c. Const. *into* (air, smoke, etc.).

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* V III, Weepe heauens, and vanish into liquid teares. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Hornbk* 27 Plaudities, and the Breath of the great Beast, which (like the threatnings of two Cowards) vanish all into aire 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II. 44 The ill successe of the Queenes affaires (whose great expences and Royall Army they had seene vanish into smoke) 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 575 Surprize him first, . Then all his Frauds will vanish into Wind. 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard, Mess John* XXIV, If the cock be heard to crow, The charm will vanish into air 1842 LONGF *Belfry of Bruges* iv, Wreaths of snow-white smoke ascending, vanished, ghost like, into air.

d. *Math.* Of numbers or quantities To become zero.

1715 tr *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I 190 Because the Orbits of Mercury and Venus . do almost vanish in respect of the Orbit of Saturn 1789 *Phil. Trans* LXXIX. 175 This series, only differs from it by the last term S*o* not vanishing, that is, being = 0 1823 H J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 201 If the axis must vanish, before the planes P and P' would reach 180° 1840 LARDNER *Geom* 290 The distance between them decreasing without limit, but never vanishing 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Electr & Magn.* I. 42 All the terms will vanish except those in which the multiples of ϕ are the same.

†3. To become worthless or vain *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 419 3if salt vanyssche awey it is not worþ aftir but to be castun out. 1382 — *Luke* XIV 34 If salt schal vanysche [L *evanuerit*], in what thing schal it be sauerid? — *Rom.* I 21 Thei vanyscheden [L *evanuerunt*] in her thouȝtis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 347 Þe apostel seiþ þat suche philosofres vansched away in here þouȝtes.

4. *trans.* To cause to disappear, to remove from sight. Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 45 And with þat he vanysshid his enchawntement, & þer was oght nott lefte of all þat hym þoght he saw. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl* V III, Thus are the villaines .fled for feare, Like Summers vapours, vanisht by the Sun 1604 *Meet Gallants at Ordinarie* 5 Say thou'st slayne Foure hundred Silkweauers, vanisht As many Tapsters, Chamberlaines, and Ostlers. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N T.* 47 Whose bodies have been vanished into all the Elements. 1679 PENN *Addr Prot* II 93 And were Liturgies .so framed, Schisms on Opinion were utterly vanished 1709 MRS MANLEY *Secr Mem* (1736) III 74 Whilst she was going to enquire who had sent it, the Child was dextrously vanish'd from the place 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 656 You might as well think of haranguing a man *out of* a fever, as go to vanish his scruples arising from that cause by the remonstrances of reason 1886 *Pall Mall G* 23 Dec 4/1 Then he vanishes a birdcage and its occupant Finally, he vanishes his wife.

Hence **Vanished** (væ·nɪʃt) *ppl. a.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 742 He runs, and chides his vanish'd, loathed delight. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* XXX, Then can I, mone th' expence of many a vanisht sight

1822 BYRON *Ch. Har* II. xl, Oft did he mark the scenes of vanish'd war 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I 394 Strange questions of the race of vanished men *Ibid* X 554 And their hearts too, with thoughts of vanished years Were pensive. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 108 Specimens of lifeless and shells of defunct and vanished univalves and bivalves

Va·nisher. [f. VANISH *v*] One who, or that which, vanishes or disappears.

1864 WHITTIER *The Vanishers* III, From the clefts of mountain rocks Flash the eyes and flow the locks Of the mystic Vanishers.

Vanishing (væ·nɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f the vb.]

1. The action or fact of disappearing.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T.* 1502 And forth sche wente, and made a vanysshynge. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 22 Afore the vanyschynge therof, it apperyd in the evynynge. 1611 COTGR., *Esvanoussement*, a vanishing out of sight. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III. (1634) 7 As where it tels of Nebuchadnezzar his owne vanishing away 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 44 P 1 Thunder and Lightning at the Vanishing of a Devil. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI XXIV, There was no great cause To think his vanishing unnatural 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct 463/3 Amongst the vanishings and disappearances of the 'unfit'.

2. *Vanishing point*, in perspective, the point in which receding parallel lines, if continued, appear to meet. Similarly *vanishing line, plane.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 183/2 Produce CB, and draw PV parallel to it. .V is its vanishing point 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 711 Distance of a vanishing point, is the distance from the vanishing point on the picture to the eye of the spectator 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII. 493 A plane W, which will be termed the vanishing plane of the original one *Ibid*, The vanishing line and parallel of the vertex. 1851 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 90 In Millais' 'Mariana' the top of the green curtain in the distant window has too low a vanishing-point 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom* 5 The point *I'*, the image of the point at infinity *I*, is called the vanishing point of *a'*. *Ibid* 21 In every plane σ passing through *O* lies a vanishing line *i'*, which is the image of the point at infinity in the same plane *Ibid*, This plane ϕ', which may be called the vanishing plane.

Vanishing (væ niʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f the vb.]

1. Disappearing from sight or from existence.

1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 108 So þat þou sulde..despyse abidynge þingis & to vanischynge þingis drawes. 1567 *Trial Treas* (Percy Soc) 18 To seke such thinges as be permanent, And not such as are of a vanishing kinde 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxi 6 Not a vanishing prosperitie, but a stedye and substantiall gladnesse 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 124 If they remaine abroad in the aire, . they grow as light as any vanishing or softer substance 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 951 The uncertainty of this vanishing life 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 75 Casting at me a vanishing glance, she was out of sight in an instant 1833 RUSH *Human Voice* (ed 2) 263 Of the Vanishing Stress *Ibid* 285 Of the Vanishing Emphasis. 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* VI 129 To make the discomfort. a vanishing quality 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct 461/1 Only a vanishing remnant lingers in the South Pacific.

2. *Math.* Becoming zero.

1823 J MITCHELL *Dict. Math & Phys Sci* s v, We have the following rule for finding the value of vanishing fractions 1838 *Penny Cycl* X 403/1 Much discussion has arisen as to whether vanishing fractions have values or not 1892 J. EDWARDS *Diff Calculus* (ed 2) 1 5 When the limit of a quantity is zero , the quantity is said to be a vanishing quantity for those values

Hence **Va·nishingly** *adv.*

1870 tr *Clausius* in *Lond* etc *Philos Mag.* Aug 127 The divisor *t* must accordingly cause the term to become vanishingly small with very great values of *t* 1881 SHAIRP *Asp Poetry* VIII. 239 Some momentary gleam..that has fleeted vanishingly over earth and sea

Va·nishment. [f. VANISH *v.*] The act of vanishing or disappearing; the state of having vanished

1831 WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIX. 326 Mysteriously brought back from vanishment by some one single silent thought 1851 G. S FABER *Many Mansions* 105 His sudden vanishment from the eyes of the beholders ! 1895 *Archaeol Aeliana* XVII 62 The usual chamfer being reduced almost to vanishment

Vanist (vē·nist) [See def. and -IST] An adherent of Sir Henry Vane (1613–62) in respect of Antinomian principles.

1658 BAXTER *Life John Howe* Wks. 1846 Pref p XIII, Infidels and Papists who are very high and busy under several garbs, especially of Seekers, Vanists, Behmenists 1664 — *Life* (1696) 63 The Vanists, the Independants, and other Sects was left by Cromwell to do his Business under the Name of the Parliament of England. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (ed. 2) 135 Favouring the errors of the Vanists 1836 H ROGERS *Ess Howe* III 65 Here was a Vanist, pouring out his unintelligible rhapsodies.

Vanitarianism. *nonce-wd.* [f. next] The pursuit of vanities

1849 THACKERAY *Lett* 81 After wasting a deal of opportunities and time and desires in vanitarianism

Vanity (væ·nɪti). Forms 3–4 uanite, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) vanite (5 wan-), 5–6 vanitee, 6–7 vanitie (6 *Sc.* wan-), 6– vanity (6 -tye); 4–6 vanyte (5 wan-, wann-), 4–6 vanytee, 6 vanytye, -tie. [a. OF. *vanite* (F. *vanité*, = It. *vanità*, Sp. *vanidad*, Pg. *vaidade*), ad. L. *vānitāt-*, *vānitās*, f. *vānus* VAIN *a*]

1 That which is vain, futile, or worthless; that which is of no value or profit.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 27 Hare confort & hare delit, hwerin is hit al meast, bute i flesches fulðe oðer in weorldes uanite..? 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 331 Þose vnwyse ledes þat affyen hym in vanyte & in vayne þynges *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 1619 Þus es þe world, and þe lyfe þare in, Ful of vanyte and of syn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 431 Þonkinge of enemyes is but vanite *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XLIII. 316 Whanne alle this haddist þou seyn, vpe thou ryse, and bethowhtest the Whethir it were soth oþer vanite *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Abbey Walk* 51 (Bann.), Thy power and thy warldis pelf Is nocht bot verry vanitie. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLVI 98 This frustir luve all is bot vanite. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* XXXIX. 5 Euery man at his best state is altogether vanitie 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 76 We see nothing in the Heavens which argues Chance, Vanity or Error. 1834 MATHEW *Serm* II 44 Yet you often .are disposed to own that all in this world is vanity

b. Vain and unprofitable conduct or employment of time

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3346 Forsoþe hyt semeþ weyl to be Al here lyfe yn vanyte *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 7228 Þai swa mysturned here þair lyfyng In-tylle vanyte and flesschly lykyng *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 729 But efter al this nyce vanite, They took hire leve, and hom they wente alle *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 Lat reson brydle thy sensualite, Ageyn al worldly disordinat vanyte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt & Uplondyshman* (Percy Soc) 5 Men labour sorer in fruyteles vanyte, Than in fayre werkes of grete utylyte 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 73, I pray the, Lord, All vanitie and lieand word, Full far away thow put fra me 1607 MELTON *Sixe-folde Politician* (Arb) 114 As the enterludes may be tearmed the Schoole-houses of vanitie and wantonnes. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. II 109 All those pleasures That wooe the wils of men to vanity 1751 *Transl. & Paraph. Sc. Ch.* XXVII. 102 In Vanity ye waste your Days

†c *In vanity*, in vain *Obs.*—1

1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 23 Ye dare not take their names in vanyte

2. The quality of being vain or worthless; the futility or worthlessness *of* something.

c 1325 *Prose Psalter* li. 7 He was michel worþ in his vanite. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XL. 1 A haly man þat sees þe vanyte of þe warld multiplid 1382 WYCLIF *Eph* IV 17 That ȝe walke not now, as and hethen men walken, in the vanyte of her witt *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7121 Thus curstly þat knight-rhode .Voidet þere victory for vanite of speche 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* 9 In all þis vanyte of his lif he happed to fynde a book þat Tullius Cicero mad 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XVII 31 He hath pleasure in the vanyte of wickednes 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 31 A fabulous story, whereof the vanity is so much the more visible 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 200 This [rumour] alarmed me so much that I had little rest till Trear. spoke with King, who assured him of the vanity of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P 2, I fell into a profound Contemplation on the Vanity of human Life. 1741 C MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. viii 216 The vanity of expecting any lasting glory 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXIV, The Bohemian had gone where the vanity of his dreadful creed was to be put to the final issue. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 699/1 The noble Lord might have anticipated the vanity of his exertions. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 274 The vanity of the resistance of the kings of Judah

†b. The quality of being foolish or of holding erroneous opinions. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 649 Of his vanytee He hadde yboght hym knedyng tubbes thre — *Clerk's T* 194 Wol nat oure lord yet leue his vanytee? Wol he nat wedde? 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 26 Whereby their vanitie is overthrowen which think that the world was a matter alwayes without forme. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II. 46/10 That. [they] mycht now se thair awne daftnes, and lach or greit at thair awne vanitie 1666 in *Extr St P rel Friends* Ser II (1911) 123 Your petitioner is in great dread and horrour of an oath (though hee detests the vanity of Quakers and such like giddy people).

3. The quality of being personally vain; high opinion of oneself, self-conceit and desire for admiration

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XV 4 Synn and vnclennes þat þai ere in þat folous þaire flesch and þe vanyte of þaire blode. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 166 That whil he stod in that noblesse, He scholde his vanite represse With suche wordes as he herde *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1730 Be vanyte & vayne glort þat in þi wayns kindlis *Ibid* 1784 All þi vanyte to voide & þi vayne pride *c* 1430 LYDG *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 Yowre blynde fantesies now in hertis weyve Of childisshe vanyte, and lete hem over slyde. 1596 SPENSER *St Ireland* Wks (Globe) 627/1 They through their owne vanitye doe therupon build historyes of theyr owne antiquitye. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, I I 85 What did this vanity But minister communication of A most poore issue? 1649 MILTON *Eikon* B, The intention of this discourse was not fond ambition or the vanity to get a Name 1705 STANHOPE *Paræphr* I 310 The vanity of wicked Men is scarcely more conspicuous than in the fond Imaginations they flatter themselves with 1783 W THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 77 She cannot be vindicated from the imputation of female vanity, and the love of admiration on account of her exterior accomplishments 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I 1, His vanity was so mingled with good nature that it became graceful, 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 7 To the young wife's vanity and to Mr. Gordon's pride in his choice

b. With *a* and pl An instance of this, an occasion for being vain.

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I 52 Think not, when Woman's transient breath is fled, That all her vanities at once are dead 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng* II XXXI 203 The nobility and gentry who placed a vanity in these institutions 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I Wks 1799 II 57 To derive a vanity from a misfortune, will not I'm afraid be admitted as a vast instance of wisdom.

c. A thing of which one is vain; also *slang*, one's favourite liquor

1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* I II ix, She was my vanity, and oh All other vanities how vain ! 1891 C JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 114 It is advisable to wash it down with a long drink of the reader's particular vanity

4. A vain, idle, or worthless thing; a thing or action of no value.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 53 Þat foly luue, þat uanite, þam likes now nan oþer gle *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 5, I satt by mine ane fleeande þe vanytes of þe worlde. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 896 (Brandl), Thynke & remembyr, þe world ys but a wanite 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI IX 855, I had forsaken the vanytees of the world 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XVII 15 They despysed his ordinaunces and walked in their awne vanities 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* (1874) 83 Ye shuld turne from these vanitees vnto the liuinge God. 1633 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 76 To run on in their sinful vanities 1658 *Ibid* II 71 All I find as shee desires it for, is but to spend it uppon her vanities. 1673 CAVE *Prim Chr* II. II. 33 The sights and sports of the Theatre and such like vanities 1822 LAMB *Elia* I *Praise Chimney Sweepers*, A convenient spot at the north side of the fair, not so far distant as to be impervious to the agreeable hubbub of that vanity 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XII, As long as we have a man's body, we play our Vanities upon it, surrounding it with humbug and ceremonies

†b An idle tale or matter, an idea or statement of a worthless or unfounded nature. *Obs*

1340 *Ayenb* 77 Holy wryt, þet hise clepeþ leazinges and metinges and uanites *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 184 Many has lykyng trofels to here, And vanites wille blethly lere *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 166 Whanne þou iangelyst in cherch, or thynkest vanytees. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* IX 108, I knaw me culpable In wordis vyle, in vaneteis expreming. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 205 The Frenche men were thought to be authors and forgers of this vanitie 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Cong. E Ind* 37 They be great southsayers, they haue good dayes and bad dayes, . they doe easily beleeue whatsoeuer vanitie 1652 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* I 211 Turpin hath interlaced his Storie with a number of ridiculous vanities 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 391 His Poem the *Auracana.* begins with this vanity, truely poetical and Romantick Spaniard-like.

†5 Emptiness, lightness, the state of being void or empty; inanity *Obs rare*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med MS* 127 A good oynement for þe vanyte of þe heed *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4774 It was bot vacant & voide, as vanite it were 1587 LEVINS *Pathw Health* (1632) 6 For the Vanity of the head Take the iuice of wall-wort, and therewith annoint the temples

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *vanity-giving, -huckster, sight*, vanity-bag, -box, -case, a small hand-bag, etc., for ladies, fitted with a mirror and powder-puff.

c 1440 *Alph Tales* 166 Sho is not transfigurd bod vnto þer sightis þat may be begylid with vanyte syght 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks 1782 II 205 Let such of those Vanity-hucksters as have got sufficient be contented to retreat. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 8 Aug 6/3 Remembering, that enough of

our public men do eat of this vanity giving food. *c* 1904- Vanity-bag, etc.

7. Vanity Fair (after quot. 1678 below), a place or scene where all is frivolity and empty show; the world or a section of it as a scene of idle amusement and unsubstantial display.

[1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* (1900) 82 The name of that Town is Vanity, and at the town there is a Fair kept, called Vanity-Fair It..beareth the name of Vanity-Fair, because the Town where 'tis kept is lighter than Vanity]

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 137 Such is the Palais Royal,—a vanity fair—a mart of sin and seduction! 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* III, Carrying so many bonny lasses to barter modesty for conceit and levity at the metropolitan Vanity Fair. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T* III. 110 But how preach at all in such a vanity fair as this now going on at Ullathorne? 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* 72 Never was such a brilliant, jigging, smirking Vanity Fair as that through which he leads us.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XVII, Even with the most selfish disposition, the Vanity Fairian .can't but feel some sympathies and regret.

Va nityless, *a. rare* [f. the sb.] Devoid of vanity.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 47 [I] wonder if there is any one sane person in the whole world, utterly vanitiless.

Vanjarrah, variant of *bunjarrah* BRINJARRY.

Van John. *Univ. slang.* = VINGT-UN.

1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* xi, 'Van John' was the favourite game. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III, We were playing Van John in Blake's rooms till three last night. 1887 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* I 157 A little of Gibbon's History in the morning, and a good deal of Van John in the evening.

† Vanlay, *v. Obs.* [Cf. VAUNTLAY *sb*.] *intr.* To cast off a vauntlay (*to* a hart).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiii, He.. shulde take goode heede þat he vanlay not, if oþer relayes be behynde, for dreede of bendynge oute fro þe relayes *Ibid.*, When he hath be so wele ronne to and..relayed and vanleyed to,..þenne turneth he his heed and stondeth at abaye.

† Vanlin, variant of VENLIN *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 1779/2 There were assembled fouretene Ensignes of the French footemen, XVIII. vanlins of Almains, [and] four or fiue .C men at armes of France.

Va nmost, *a. rare* —1 [f. VAN *sb* 2] Foremost.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVIII IV V. 87 Ziethen, vanmost of all, finds Nadasti and his Austrian squadrons drawn across the Highway.

Vann(e, obs. variants of VAN *sb.* and *v.*1

Vanner 1 (væ·nəɹ) [f VAN *sb*1 and *v* 1]

1. One who winnows with a fan. *rare.*

1552 HULOET, Vanner, *uannator.* 1611 COTGR., *Vanneur,* a vanner, or winnower of corne

2. *Mining.* One who tests the quality of ore by washing it on a shovel.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI 2098 Whereby the kind, nature and quantity of the Ore is guessed at,..without any great deception, especially if the Vanner have any judgement at all. 1875 J H. COLLINS *Met Mining* 12 The speed and accuracy with which a practised vanner determines the value of a sample of tin ore, fills the beholder with wonder and delight.

b. An apparatus for separating minerals from the gangue.

1882 *U S Rep Prec Met* 71 The concentrate from the vanners is high, but the tailings rich. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/2 The company .obtained between 12 and 13 tons of pyrites from the vanners

Vanner 2 (væ·nəɹ) [f. VAN *sb* 3] A light horse suitable for drawing a small van.

1888 *Referee* 8 April (Cassell's), Cabbers, and vanners. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/2 Tramway horses were keenly competed for, and, with serviceable 'vanners', fetched as an average £40 each. 1897 HAYES *Points Horse* (ed. 2) XV. 125 The light vanner belongs to a class intermediate between the light harness horse and the heavy draught horse.

Va nning, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. VAN *v* 1]

† 1 The action of winnowing with a fan. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Vannyng, *uannatio* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 607 The winnowing, vanning, and laying up either of corne or pulse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 671 The Corne which in the Vanning lieth lowest, is the best.

† b The action of tossing in a winnowing-fan.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* Annot. 36 Sagatio,. that pastime with us in some place called the canvasing, and else where, the vanning of dogs.

2. The action or process of separating ore on a shovel Also *attrib*, as *vanning-action, shovel.*

1671 *Phil Trans* VI 2098 Vanning .is performed by pulverising the stone, or clay, or what else may be suspected to contain any mineral body, and placing it on a Vanning shovel 1766 *Ibid.* LVI 38, I employed a tinner dextrous in vanning (a way of breaking and trying ores, by washing them on a shovel gently with water) to try it in his usual way. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 223 This must be repeated, till it is cleansed from the rough gravelly parts, which may be known by vanning of it on a shovel 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall,* etc XV 585 Great dexterity is exhibited by the tinners in the operation termed vanning 1875 J H COLLINS *Met Mining* 11 The same principle is at the bottom of the beautiful art of 'vanning' 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 920/1 The object throughout is .to imitate the vanning action of the miner's shovel.

Va nning, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. VAN *sb.*3] **a** The action of conveying in a van. **b.** Travelling or touring in a van; caravanning.

1892 *Athenæum* 15 Oct 509/2 In 1836 came the affair of Ellis, of whose 'vanning' so much has been made, though Eclipse had been conveyed in a van from Epsom .about fifty years before 1910 *Times* 21 July 8/5 The 'Wanderer', . the pioneer of 'vanning' as a pastime for health and pleasure, .is to be sold by auction

Vanplate, obs. form of VAMPLATE.

Vanquash, *v nonce-wd.* [Jocularly f. VAN *sb* 2 + QUASH *v*] *trans.* To smash.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* II IV in Bullen *O. Pl.* II, Nay, if you be no better in the Reare then in the Van I shall make no doubt to vanquish, and vanquash you, too, before we part.

† Vanquer. *Obs.*—1 [ad. F. *vainqueur,* f. *vainqu-, vaincre* VANQUISH *v.*] Conqueror.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII 143 And so this Realme Sall now..As Aiax wes, be vanquer of the sell

† Va nquerer. *Obs.*—1 [Var. of VAN-COURIER, prob. influenced by F. *querir* to seek.] A scout.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* 118 He must giue order to the Scoute Mayster whyche way he shall send his Vanquerers to discouer.

† Vanqueror. *Obs.*—1 [Cf VANQUER and CONQUEROR.] Victor

1583 *Exec for Treason* (1675) 6 Neither the vanqueror nor the vanquished can haue iust cause of triumph

Va nquish, *sb. Sc.* [f. the vb] (See quots)

1792 *Statist Acc. Scot* IV. 267 The pernicious quality of a species of grass to the health of the sheep, infecting them with a disease called the Vanquish 1793 *Ibid.* VII. 518 In one or two farms a disease also prevails termed the Vanquish. 1807 *Essays Highl Soc.* III. 407 Change of pasture, is the best known cure for the vanquish.

Vanquish (væ·ŋkwiʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 vencuse, 4–5 venkus (5 wen-), 5, 6 *Sc*, vencus (5 *Sc.* wen-), 5 -cows; 4 venkis, 5 -kes(s, wenkys; *Sc.* 5 vincuse, wyncus, 5–6 vincus(s, 6 uin-, wincus, vincous (wincows), vincuis (win-), vancuis. *β.* 4–5 venquis (5 -quyse, -quyss, *Sc.* wenquis); *Sc* 6 venqueis, -ques, vinqueis, winques, 6–7 winquis, 6 vanques, -quis(e, wanqueis, -ques, -quis *γ.* 5 vencu(s)che, -cusshe, -cuȝsche, -quys(c)he, -qwyssh e, -qwissh, -quissh, -quessh, 5–6 venquysshe, -quisshe; 6 vanquy(s)she, -quyche, -quishe, -quysh, *Sc.* -quhish, 6–vanquish. *δ.* 5–6 vaynquysshe (6 vaynɔq-, veynq-, *Sc.* waynquysse), -quesshe, -quysh, 6 vainquish, *Sc.* wainquis. [ad. OF. *vencus* pa. pple. and *venquis* pa. t. of *veintre* (·—L. *vincĕre*), mod.F. *vaincre* to conquer, overcome, the ending was finally assimilated to that of verbs from F. stems in *-iss-*: see -ISH 2. The *δ*-forms, however, are ad. late OF. *vainquiss-, vainquir,* a rare variant of *vaincre.* See also VENCUE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To overcome or defeat (an opponent or enemy) in conflict or battle; to reduce to subjection or submission by superior force.

α. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7396 Þe may me vaille To vencuse þem in pleyn bataille 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 554 He wan throw batail Fraunce all frȝ And lucius yber wencusyt he. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3122 If he be fallen vndire fote. And vencust of oure violence, quat vailis him his hestis? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xx. 23 To vincus folk he kennit sa fast That he wes vincust at þe last. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 48 Thre kingis. he vencust, all halely, and put thame to the flicht. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II XVII (S.T S.) I 195 How þe equis and Wolchis war diuidit amang þame self, and vincust be romanis *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 232 Diuers greit Kingis in feild he did vincus. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 302 Malcolme in battell first vancuist, secundly obteynes the victorie.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5188 He annunted hym..He venquised þe enperour alone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 602 For þat Nichamoure and Timothee Wiþ Iewes were venqwiste mihtile *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 10500 For ausȝt that he myȝt do, .Ther were put ynto flyȝt, Wenkyst foule, & discomfiȝt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 241 Quhen Wallace had weyle wenquist..The fals terand that had his fadyr slayne. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* Prol. 12 Annibal,..beand venquest be nobil scipion, past for refuge tyl anthiocus. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 339 He vanquisses the King of Norway. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* 27 Gif he quha is challenged be overcome and winquised be battel.

γ. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* X. 19 Seynge alle the kyngis .hem to be vencusshid of Yrael. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 194 Thurgh Hanibal, That Romayns hath venquysshed tymes thre *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 97 David that sloughe Golye, That sloughe the bere, venqwysshed the lyoune *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 Yf he can vanquysshe me, then he shal delyuer to thee thy nece. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr (Arb) 51 The Moores or Sarasens and Iewes which .yet coulde neuer before bee cleane vanquysshed vntyll the dayes of this noble and Catholyke prince. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV viii 45 Wer't not a shame, . The fearfull French, whom you late vanquished, Should make a start ore-seas and vanquish you? 1635 QUARLES *Embl* I ii, [To] baffle hell, And vie with those that stood, and vanquish those that fell. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I (1728) 96 David vanquished the Ammonites. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 517 Me, Menelaus, by Minerva's aid, Hath vanquish'd now, who may hereafter him 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. xlii § 21 105 She, vanquished but not subdued, compelled to yield to necessity, followed her timid consort. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* I XXIX 394 They gnawed her feet and nails so ferociously that we drew her up yelping and vanquished.

δ 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 37 For by bataylle he shall not be ouercome and vaynquysshid. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV 428, I am vaynquysshed & ouercome wythout ony stroke 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, *c* 34 Preamble, They were rencountered, vaynquesshed, dispersed, ouercome, and dyuers put to deth *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XCIII 303 Syr, thanked be god we haue vaynquysshed the Emperoure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Debellare,* to vainquish or ouercome by warre

b *fig.* To overcome by spiritual power.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 34 Vertuysly scho cane vincuse þe flesch, þe warld, þe fend alsa. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Contr Tracts* Sel Wks. III 439 Þe fend haþ ben many day abowte to vencushe Cristen men bi Antecristis clerkis. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G* 343 Bi his meknesse he venquysshid hath Satan 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B iij b, Saynt Johan sayth in the pocalyps who shal vanquysshe *the world* *c* 1510 *More Picus* Wks 22 He *it is,* by whose mighty powre, The worlde was vanquished and his prince cast out. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 44 Than speikis he to God face to face, Quhen that the Deuill he hes vincust. 1581 BURNE in *Cath Tract* (S T S) 118 [That] the craft . of the Deuil is vinquest and ouercum. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 175 The Son of God Now entring his great duel, .to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.

† c. To expel or banish *from* a place. *Obs*

1536 *Pilgrym's T.* in *Thynne's Animadv* (1875) 79 Wher this man walked, ther was no farey ner other spiritis, for his blessynges did vanquyche them from euery buch and tre. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* (1618) 374 Conspiring the reentrie of Tarquinius race unto the Kingdome of Rome, from whence they had been vanquished for wickednes and whoredome.

2. To overcome (a person) by other than physical means. Also const. *of* (= in respect of).

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C* 8 Mercyable Quene, Hase mercy of my Perilous langoure, Venquist has me my cruelle aduersair. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* 661 Therfore saith the wise man, if thou wolt venquisch thin enemy lerne to suffre. 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 121 He that demaundethe but reason is able to vaynquysshe & ouercome his ennemye. *a* 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.* (E E. T S) 122 For he is nocht ay wencuste with þe sworde, But oft throw luſe *c* 1530 *Pol, Rel., & L Poems* (1903) 58 Ofte the enmy is easelyer venquysied with seruice than with stroke of swerde. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III 45 Hippolyte and eik Pandora sle That with hir slichtis al men dois vincous 1671 MILTON *Samson* 235, I my self, Who vanquisht with a peal of words . Gave up my fort of silence to a Woman. 1725 W. HAMILTON *To C'tess Eglinton* 22 The Fair One,. Cur'd of her scorn, and vanquish'd of her hate 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 212 In arguing too, the parson own'd his skill, For e'en though vanquish'd, he could argue still. 1848 W H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist Ten Y.* II. 295 At last, M. Gerard has got the upper hand; he has vanquished his colleagues, he has vanquished the king.

† b. To convict *of* some offence. *Obs.*—1

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV xxi. X iiij, Whan it is so that he of that was lawfully vaynquysshed or that he hath that confessed in Iugement.

3. With impersonal object: To overcome, subdue, suppress, or put an end to (a feeling, state of things, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 435 For treuþe mut vencusche al oþer þing *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 46 Pacience. venquysseth. thynges þat rigour sholde neuere atteyne *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3546 We se ofte that humilite, Bothe ire, and also felonye Venquyssheth. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I 3284 Thenfecciouns of hir troubled eyr He hath venqueshed 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 69 And yf thou canst not vaynquysshe thyn yre than muste thyn yre ouercome the. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I XI 64 The flambe of torchis vincoust the dirk nycht. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S) 122 O God, sa gude and gracious, Lat thair Jugeing vencust be. *a* 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* (1878) II. 154 Euen then my loue shall not be vanquished. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I II I. i (1651) 37 If the cause be removed, the effect is likewise vanquished. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 607 By vanquishing Temptation, [thou] hast regain'd lost Paradise. 1781 COWPER *Expost* 411 To vanquish lust, and wear its yoke no more. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 110 *Till it thus* vanquish shame and fear. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr Wines & Pol* viii 130 Charles repeatedly vanquished his resentment at the Marquis' supercilious treatment of him.

† b. To excel or surpass. *Obs.*—1

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. Prol. (S T.S) I. 7 New authouris . be þare crafty eloquence traistis to vincus the rude langage of anciant authouris.

† 4. To win or gain (a battle or other contest).

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 1218 Sone that douȝty vnder sheld Had y-venkessyd the feld. *c* 1430 *Merlin* iii. 56 Vter venquysshed the bataille, and ther ne escaped noon of the sarazins. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 111/3 Thus as he demanded he vanquysshid the batayll *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 42 A gentlemanne .did demaunde of an Englisheman, how many battailes kyng Edward had vanquished

5. *absol.* To be victorious; to have the victory.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XIV. 47 And whidir euer he turnede hym silf, he venkisede 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 846 He threwe away his swerde, and judged himself better to vaynquysshe in suffering of deth 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 756 He shall no lesse commend his wisdome where he voyded, then his manhood where he vanquished. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 349 He..sa stoutlie straik and vanquist, that a noble Victorie he obteynet 1652 *Raleigh's Ghost* 213 When he suffered his hands to fall down, Amalek vanquished.

Vanquishable (væ·ŋkwiʃăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being vanquished or overcome.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 309 Ye shal be of all menne moste strong and vahaunte in fight, and vanquisheable to none enemie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* II, Banisht, forlorne, despairing,. vanquishable. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iv. 87 That great Gyant .was only vanquishable by the Knights of the Well. 1736 AINSWORTH I, Vanquishable, *vincibilis, superabilis.* 1831 COLERIDGE *Table T* 25 July, I should not have wished for a more vanquishable opponent. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) II. 221 In which she again proved not to be vanquishable

Vanquished (væ·ŋkwɪʃt), *ppl. a* Also 5–6 *Sc.* vencust, 6 *Sc.* vincust, vanquest, -queist, 6 vanquisshed, 7 vanquisht [f. as prec.] Defeated, overcome, subdued.

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 272 The vencust man ..suld pay to the vencusour his costis 1513 Douglas *Æneid* I II. 27 Cariand to Italy Thair vincust hammald goddis and Ilion 1589 Alex. Hume *Poems* (S T S) 54 The portrators of euerie vanquest towne, Of Cittadells [etc.] 1671 Milton *Samson* 281 The matchless Gideon in pursuit Of Madian and her vanquisht Kings. 1710 W King *Heathen Gods & Heroes* x (1722) 41 Those [arms] which Marcus Marcellus took from the vanquish'd Viridomarus 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xxviii (1787) III. 103 But the victors themselves were insensibly subdued by the arts of their vanquished rivals. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* II. 44 This plea the King considered as the subterfuge of a vanquished disputant 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 266 Much more they steep The vanquished soul in sweet forgetfulness

b *absol* The person or persons defeated, etc.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 50 Greater commoditie hath therof ensewed to the vanquisshed then the victourers 1583 Stocker *Civ Warres Lowe C* I. 38 That the victors would sacke the vanquisheds houses 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II. xx. 104 It is not .the Victory, that giveth the right of Dominion over the Vanquished [etc] 1728 Eliza Heywood tr *Mme de Gomez's Belle A* (1732) II 67 Perhaps, if Tremouille had been the vanquish'd, he could not have behaved with the same Temper, as, being Conqueror, he did 1810 Jane Porter *Scottish Chiefs* lxxxv, He bade that generous prince adieu, with the full belief of soon returning to find him the vanquished of Edward 1887 Bowen *Æneid* II 353 One hope only remains for the vanquished—hope to resign

Vanquisher (væ·ŋkwɪʃəɹ). Forms: *α* 5 *Sc.* vencusour, 6 vanquysser, *Sc.* -quisser, vencussair, vinquiesser. *β.* 5 vaynquyssheur, -our, 6 venquesshor, vanquysher, 6– vanquisher. [f as prec.] A conqueror, subduer.

α 1456 [see prec.] *α* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xv 40 Yf it fortunyd that the vanquysser sle his enymye. 1549 *Compl Scot* xvii. 149 The victoree is ioyful quhen the enemeis are venqueist vithout doubt to the venquesair. 1588 A. King tr *Canisius' Catech.* 8 That he mycht declair him self vinquiesser our death and sathan. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 302 A certane ȝoung man, .the principal vanquisser of Cam.

β 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III vii, In suffryng hym thou shalt be his vaynquysshour. 1490 — *Eneydos* xi. 42 God forbede that it may be sayd of Eneas, vaynquysshour of grete bataylles [etc.] *α* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* II (1811) 20 Dunwallo .was venquesshor of ye other Dukes or rulers. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 441 The Saints are victorers and vanquishers, howsoeuer they are oppressed 1630 J. Taylor (Water P) *Gt Eater Kent* 11 This inuincible ale victoriously vanquished the vanquisher 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 83 This superbe Vanquisher receiving the Trophies and the Laurels 1724 Richers *Hist Roy Geneal Spain* 266 The Castle of Zamora soon after surrender'd to the vanquisher 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. VII 400 *note*, Combats, wherein they were sometimes the vanquishers, and sometimes the vanquished. 1863 J. G Murphy *Comm*, *Gen.* xxxii 27 The secret of his power with his friendly vanquisher

Va·nquishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The action of overcoming or subduing

α 1325 *MS. Rawl B. 520* fol 56 þe coniunccion ne uaileþ noȝt, so ase þe seisede mai repelen, ne þe venquissinge ne uaileþ noȝt bote ȝif hit were aiomed þoru riȝt. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 825 For dout of vincussing they went nocht away 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xviii. 206 (E), Quhen thai of Scotland had wittering Off Schir Eduuardis wencussing 1611 Cotgr, *Victoire*, victorie, conquest, a subduing, or vanquishing 1736 Ainsworth *I, Debellatio*, a vanquishing, or overthrow.

Va·nquishing, *ppl. a.* [f as prec] That overcomes or conquers.

1611 Cotgr, *Vainqueresse*, a vanquishing or victorious woman. 1886 W. J Tucker *E Europe* 258 Such was the dread of his vanquishing army amongst the nations of the West.

Vanquishment (væ ŋkwɪʃmĕnt). [f. as prec.] The act of vanquishing or overcoming.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks (Grosart) IV 42 The vanquishment of that vglie nest of Harpies, hath beene reserued as a worke for mee, before all beginnings. 1613–8 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 5 He draue Valentinian to seeke ayde of Theodosius after the vanquishment and death of his brother 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 336 This he took to be an omen or presage of the vanquishment and death of Perses 1697 Potter *Antiq Greece* II xv (1715) 328 Appearing in time of War, it signified vanquishment, and running away 1851 I Taylor *Wesley & Methodism* 26 His conversion, taking place, by successive vanquishments. 1888 B. W Richardson *Son of Star* I. 226 The princess. had gained a reputation for her prowess and skill in vanquishment.

†**Vanquissant,** *a Obs.*–[1] [ad obs. F. *vainquissant*, pres. pple. of *vainquir*. see Vanquish *v*] Victorious.

1632 J Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 Congratulations she received not as a woman in child-bed, but as a Captaine vanquissant of a battel

Vansire. *Zool* [a. F. *vansire*, formed by Buffon (1765) from the Malagasy name, given by him as *vohang-* or *voangshira* (otherwise recorded as *vontsira*)] The marsh-ichneumon (*Herpestes galera*) of South Africa.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* III ix. 362 To the ferret kind we may add an animal which Mr Buffon calls the Vansire, the skin of which was sent him stuffed, from Madagascar. 1785 Smellie tr *Buffon's Nat Hist.* (1791) VII. 222 The vansire. is a native of Madagascar and the interior parts of Africa. 1831 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* Apr. 57 M. Goudot has brought a small carnivorous animal, which he states to be the true vansire.

Vanston(e, southern ME. varr. Fontstone.

Vant, southern var Font *sb.*[1]; obs. f Vaunt *sb* and *v.*, obs. Sc. f Want *v*

Vant-, *prefix*, representing AF. *vant-*, aphetic f. *avant-* Avant- see Vant-brace, -guard, -ward. In a number of compounds the *t* was elided, as Vanbrace, -chase, -courier, -guard, etc Before labials the *n* by assimilation became *m*, as in Vambrace, Vampey, Vamplate, Vamward, and a further reduction appears in *vamure* Vaumure and Vaward. The AF variant *vaunt-* is also very fully represented in English forms see Vaunt-chase, -courier, etc.

Vantage (vɑ·ntedʒ), *sb.* Also 4–7 vauntage, 6 vauntadge; 5–6 *Sc.* wantage, 7–8 'vantage. [a. AF *vantage* (1302), var. of OF. *avantage* Advantage *sb.* Cf. It. *vantaggio*, Sp. *ventaja*, Pg. *vantagem*.]

1. Advantage, benefit, profit, gain Now *arch*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8015 O þam þou sal haue gret vantage, Bath to þe and to þi barnage *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 302 Not of leesyng of worldliche worship ne worldliche vauntage, but of lesyng of vertues *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 508/1 Vauntage, (*K.*, or avauntage), *profectus*, *proventus* *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 915 This wantage was, the Scottis thaim dantyt swa, Nayn Inglisman durst fra his feris ga 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1532) 172 b, .Repute it for your singlar vauntage & wynnynge to be exercised & tossed in dyuerse temptacyons 1555 Hooper in *Coverdale's Lett Mart.* (1564) 141 Such fleshe as .had great vauntage by hys word, are become his very enemies. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 72, I receyued two seuerall letters from you, .Out of which I reaped double commoditie and vauntage 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. of Ely* I. 1 72 What vantage haue you now of all that is said of Peters ship to countenance Rome? 1645 *Arraignm Persecution* 23 Shall we that have received vantage by their rejection, thus recompence them with tyranny? [1846 Landor *Exam Shaks* Wks II 266 It would give .the neighbourhood much vantage, to see these two fellows good men]

†**b.** Pecuniary profit or gain. *Obs*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw. 1840) 149 The mayster schal not, for no vantage, Make no prentes that ys outrage *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 43 Iudas was wo, þat he had noȝt þat vauntage of þo xxx. pens þat was þe tythe of þe ij. hundreth pens 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxv 27 Then at my commynge shulde I have receaved my money with vauntage 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 340 He became a master in makynge cardes for the sea, whereby he had great vantage 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 90 If one penie vantage be therein to saue, of coast man or fleming be sure to haue

†**c.** A perquisite. *Obs.* (Cf. Vail *sb* 1 4.)

a 1470 H Parker *Dives & Pauper* (W de W 1496) VII. xxi 308/2 That he sholde besydes his salarye take annuell or trentalle, or ony suche other, that they calle vantages 1481 *MS. at St Nich. Bristol* in *Clerk's Book of* 1549 (Bradshaw Soc) 70 Hit was of old vsage that the vantage of weddyngges was longgynge to the Clerke 1558 G Cavendish *Poems* (1825) II 52 First in the privye councell was my foundacion, And cheife secretary with all vantages and fees

†**d.** *Printing.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* 393 When a Whitepage or more happens in a Sheet, the Compositer calls that Vantage So does the Press-man, when a Form of one Pull comes to the Press [1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab* 151 *Vantage*, an old synonym for the modern one of 'fat']

†**2. a** A greater amount *of* something *Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R*, xiv lii (Tollem. MS), Therfore þese places of heremites hauen moche noye and trauayll, neþeles it haþ a vauntage [L *plurimum*] of commodite and reste.

†**b** An additional amount or sum. *For* or *to the vantage*, in addition. *Vantage of bread* (see quot. 1611). *Obs.*

1529 More *Suppl Souls* Wks 331 And yet haue we for the vauntage the boke of ye kinges, the woordes of the Prophete zacharie [etc] 1538 *Croscombe Ch Ward Acc.* (Som Rec Soc) 43 R Phelyppes for the vantage of bredde, xxii*d* 1604 Shaks *Oth.* IV. iii 86 Yes, [there are] a dozen [such women]; and as many to th' vantage, as would store the world they plaid for 1611 Cotgr, *Le trezain du pain*, vantage of bread, the thirteenth loafe giuen by Bakers vnto the dozen. 1617 Collins *Def Bp of Ely* II IX 346 Supererogation there is none, where first all is not done that ought to be done, and then a vantage too, or surplus ouer. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV XIII (1647) 191 The Popes Legate and Robert Earl of Artois .would make no bargain except Alexandria .were also cast in for vantage to make the conditions down-weight 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Vantage*, that which is given over and above just Weight and Measure; Overplus.

†**c.** *And* (*a* or *the*) *vantage, with the vantage*, and above, and (a little) more *Obs*

1594 *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees, 1860) 244, xxj stirkes of yeare old and vantage, 18^l^., x stirkes, of two yeares ould and vantage, 16^l^ 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 12 But Venus ascendeth up to her station in fifteene daies and the vantage 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. 1, She is fifteen, with the vantage, And if she be not ready now for mannage— *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 251 Of a huge stature, and a mind answerable thereunto, for it is said, that he was five cubids high, and vantage 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No 4472/4 Stoln or Stray'd , a brown bay Gelding, 14 hands and the vantage high 1711 — No 4875/4 A large kindly black Mare, two Years old, with the Vantage. 1754 J Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 4 In plain English, she had seen One and Thirty Birth-days, and a 'Vantage, as they say in the West of England

†**d.** *ellipt.* = prec. *Obs.*–[1]

1601 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 124 A litle younge styre of towe yeres old vantage

3. Advantage or superiority in a contest, position or opportunity likely to give superiority; vantage-ground. †*Upon the vantage*, at an advantage

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xvii 18 The archers haue noo vauntage of hym nor of his company 1579–80 North *Plutarch*, *Theseus* (1595) 3 The cause why they were thus shauen before, was, for that their enemies should not haue the vauntage to take them by the hayres of the head while they were fighting *Ibid* 4 They which by might could haue vantage ouer others, had nothing to doe with quiet qualities. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 215 Oft thay meit [in battle] oft thay parte with lytle vantage 1600 Holland *Livy* I xxvii 20 When hee thought hee had gained vantage ynough, hee mounted up the hill with all his companies 1627 E F *Hist. Edw II* (1680) 117 Knowing the weakness, he esteem'd his vantage in suffering them to land 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 27 A Castle, strong, and of white chalky stone, its Ordnance planted high to play in Mounts upon the vantage 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VII 345 The exasperate knight. up the steps advanced, Like one who disregarded in his strength The enemy's vantage 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 160 Though close hedged in by the foe, The vantage hath been ours. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I xviii 156 The bishop found that he would thus lose his expected vantage.

b With defining term introduced by *of.*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. cxcix 97/1 The englisshemen had the vauntage of the hyll, and helde themselfe so cloose together that none coude entre into them 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 242 Assoone as the king and his Marshalles had ordered hys battayle, he drewe vp the sayles and came with a quarter winde to haue the vauntage of the sonne 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 599 It hath been anciently practised to burne Heath, and Ling, and Sedge, with the vantage of the Wind, upon the Ground 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* V xviii, To each knight their care assigned Like vantage of the sun and wind. 1828 — *F M. Perth* v, Thou wilt have better access to drive them back, having the vantage of the house. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xvi. III. 621 James..consented to retreat till he should reach some spot where he might have the vantage of ground

c. In the phrases *coign* (see Coign *sb* 1), *place*, *point* (etc.) *of vantage*. So also †*dice of vantage*

c 1570 *Misogonus* II iv. 168 (Brandl), The preistes handes ith mustardpott; the knave, throwe at an inch, Has some dise of vauntadge, myne oth I durst take. 1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf* xvi. 24 Naked champions Are wont, intent, to watch their place of hold And vantage, ere in closer strife they meet 1832–4 De Quincey *Caesars* Wks 1860 X. 55 This adoption would have been applied as a station of vantage for introducing him to the public favour. 1860 Motley *Netherl* xvii (1868) II 347 It was unfortunate that the possession of Sluys had given Alexander such a point of vantage

†**4** With *a* and pl: An advantage; a position or state of superiority Freq. with *at* or *for*. *Obs.*

Perh originally a wrong division of *avantage*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxxii. 654 Petrius .cowde well fle and returne at a vauntage, and well fight with his enmyes *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* liii 204 They chased Subyon that was horsed at a vauntage better than they were *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 117 Then they issued out boldly and shot coragiously as men that shot for a vauntage. *a* 1568 in *A. Scott's Poems* (E E T S) 44 Thair is nocht ane winche þat I se Sall win ane wantage of me 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 268 b, Hereupon he doth conclude as it were at a vauntage that the doctrine of these men is not onely unprofitable, but also pestiferous 1615 W Lawson *Country Housew Gard* (1626) 32 Wee may well assure our selues, (as in all other Arts, so in this) there is a vantage and dexterity, by skill 1642 D Rogers *Naaman* 263 Naaman seemed humble, when he stood at Elisha his doore, but it was for a vantage

†**b.** An opportunity; a chance *Obs*

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I II, I, watch you vauntages? Thine be it then 1611 Shaks *Cymb* I III 24 When shall we heare from him. *Pisanio* Be assur'd Madam, With his next vantage *Ibid* II III 50 You are most bound to th' King, Who let's go by no vantages, that may Preferre you to his daughter.

5. In phrases with verbs: **a.** With personal object, as *to catch*, *have*, *hold*, *take* (one) *at* (†*a* or †*the*) *vantage*

c 1510 *Gesta Rom* (W de W) A ij, At the last she had hym at a vauntage agayne, ande was afore hym 1581 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 156 b, You haue taken me at a vauntage 1590 Spenser *F. Q* III VII 51 Me seely wretch she so at vauntage caught 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 12 He will take a weak man at the vantage 1827 Southey *Hist Penins War* II 123 In this sort of warfare their loss was generally greater than that of the natives, who on such occasions had them at vantage 1857 Emerson *Poems* 153 Complement of human kind, Holding us at vantage still

†**b.** With *vantage* as object, esp. *to take .. vantage* (*of*). *Obs.* (Cf. Advantage *sb.* 5 b)

(*a*) 1573 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 2 If the vantage had bene presently takin *c* 1585 [R. Browne] *Answ Cartwright* 23 If any will take vantage, that yet their censers were holy, let vs consider what holines this was. 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* III 1, [He] takes his vantage on Religion, To plant the Pope and popelings in the Realme 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 50 Hee thought to make his Vantage upon his Parliament

(*b*) 1591 Lyly *Endym.* II i, You will be sure I shall take no vantage of your words 1600 Holland *Livy* I II. 9 The armie of the Antemnates, taking the vantage of the time, entred the confines of Rome. 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xvi 40, I Will take no 'vantage of thy Miserie

6. *Lawn Tennis* = Advantage *sb* 2.

1884 Peile *Lawn Tennis* 50 If he lose the next stroke (he being vantage to love), the score is again called deuce 1897 *Outing* XXX 467/2 Then our opponents ran to deuce, and another victory made the score vantage in our favor.

7 *attrib.*, as (sense 2 b) †*vantage-loaf*; (sense 3) *vantage-coign*, *-dutch*, *-place*, *-point*, (sense 6) *vantage-game*, *-set*. Also Vantage-ground.

1612 in Plomer *Abstracts fr Wills of Eng Printers* (1903) 45 To twelve Poore people one penny loafe and Twoe pence a peece and the vauntage loafe to the Clerke there 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI ii, Bulwark, bastion, tower, and vantage-coign. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Relig Poems* II 85 Quick seizure and fast unrelaxing hold of vantage place 1865 J H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 322 Terraces, housetops,—every vantage-point—were crowded thickly with spectators. 1885 J H DELL *Dawning Grey, Prefatory*, Some last vantage-ditch of wrong 1892 *Pall Mall G* 7 July 6/3 The Londoners equalized and made another 'vantage' set necessary. *Ibid*, The Irishmen gained the 'vantage' game every time.

Vantage (va·ntedg), *v.* Also 5 vauntagyn, 6 -age. [f. prec., or ad. OF. *vantager* (Palsgr.).]

1. *trans.* To profit or benefit (one) Now only *arch* Cf. ADVANTAGE *v.* 4.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv* (Winch), Forderyn, or vauntagyn. 1530 PALSGR. 765/1 What dothe it vauntage you to go so often over see? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I iv 49 Needlesse feare did neuer vantage none 1596 *Edw III*, II. i, Yf nothing but that losse may vantage you, I would accompt that losse my vauntage to *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* IV. 227 What will it vantage mee, What shall I gain, if I from sin be free? 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiv, To keep him as a captive might vantage them more in many degrees, than could his death 1891 C E NORTON *Dante's Purgat* xiii 66 What hath it vantaged thee to make of me a screen?

refl. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 186 They vauntage themselves nothyng by this distinction 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* I. ii. 13 Thereby to aduance and vantage himselfe.

†**2.** *intr.* To make gain or profit. *Obs.*—1

1563 FOXE *A. & M* 33/1 The commen saying of naughty wemen, which say, they vantage more in one holy day, then in L other daies besides

Hence **Va·ntaged** *ppl. a.*, †increased, augmented.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Pref 7 That .with the testimonie of a cleare conscience, we may render our vauntaged talentes vnto the high Auditour.

†**Va·ntageable,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 vantish-. [f prec.] Advantageous, profitable.

1570 FOXE *A & M.* 361 b/1 These Caursinites had their debters to them bound in such sort, as was much vantishable [1596 vantageable] to them, and much iniurious vnto the other 1610 MARCELLINI *Tri. Jas. I*, 83 And when all this had bin done, where are then his so much vantageable profits?

Va·ntage-ground. [VANTAGE *sb.* 7.] A position which places one at an advantage for defence or attack.

Freq in 19th cent, chiefly in fig use

1612 BACON *Ess., Of Great Place* (Arb) 282 That cannot be without power and place; as the vantage and commanding ground 1625 — *Of Truth* (Arb) 500 No pleasure is comparable, to the standing vpon the vantage ground of Truth 1644 WALLER in *Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser.* (1888) 301, I moved not till I had full assurance that the enemy was clearly gone, lest it might have been but a feint to draw me from my vantage ground. 1774 BURKE *Sp Amer. Tax.* Wks 1842 I. 170 But I quit the vantage ground on which I stand, and where I might leave the burthen of the proof upon him. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* (Bohn) 164, I am convinced that for the human soul to prosper in rustic life a certain vantage-ground is pre-requisite. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 173 A means of fresh attack with new vantage ground. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* i. 10 Making the Greek colony of Massilia .her vantage-ground

Va·ntageless, *a.* [f. VANTAGE *sb.*] Not having any advantage or superiority.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xii, See here, all vantageless I stand, Arm'd like thyself with single brand.

†**Vantageous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. VANTAGE *sb.*] Bringing advantage or gain.

c 1566 T HACKET *Treas Amadis* D iij, It perteineth not to suche a Lord as ye are to have and to hold any such brave and vantageous purposes with me

†**Vantation.** *Obs.*—1 [app. f. *vant* VAUNT *v.*] Ostentation, display

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* III. 20 They have..scarce a sermon in the whole University; and if there be one it tends onely to vantation, and to shew the strength of lines, which indeed breatheth nothing but vanity.

Va·ntbrace. Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms· *α.* 4–5 vauntbras, 6 -brasse; 6–7 (9) vantbras, 7–8 -brass. *β.* 5, 7, 9 vauntbrace, 6–7, 9 vantbrace [a. AF. *vantbras*, aphetic f. *avantbras*, f. *avant* before + *bras* arm.] = VAMBRACE.

α. 1374 *For Acc* 49 *Edw III*, B, In .x. bacinettis,. iij. paribus Vauntbras et rerebras. 1412 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 60 Unum basinetum cum ventale, vauntbras, rerbras [etc.] 1416 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 104 Pauns, vauntbrasses, et quyssshews 1504–6 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* III 90 For iij pair vantbrases. 1520 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I I. 167 The King .lokythe dayly to receive the vauntbrasse and gauntlett 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI 254 One, for his own, his Fellow's Helm puts on One, his right Vantbras on left arm doth don 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1121 Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, . thy broad Habergeon, Vant brass and Greves, and Gauntlet 1790 *Ann Reg., Poetry* 153 On his strong vantbrass Hacon's sword descends. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Vant bras*, armour for the arm.

β 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. 87 (MS Digby 230), þat þe sleues eke so longe be þat his vauntbrace may be cured ner 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX CXXXIX, His shield was pierst, his vantbrace cleft and split. 1622 F MARKHAM *Bk. War* I x 39 As touching the Vantbrace (which armeth from the Elbow to the hand) they are not greatly materiall in this case *a* 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 105 After many .blows to the disadvantage of their casks, corslets, and vantbraces 1801 SCOTT *Eve St. John* III, Yet his plate-jack was braced, and his helmet was laced, And his vaunt-brace of proof he wore. 1828 HEBER *Journ. India* II. xxv 126 Many of the others [native horsemen of Baroda] had helmets, vant-braces, gauntlets, &c.

Vant-courier, -currer (**-ier, -or, -our**), obs. ff. VAUNT-COURIER

Vanterie, -ery, vars. VAUNTERY *Obs.*

†**Vantguard,** *sb. Obs.* Forms *α.* 5–6 *St.* vantgard, 6–7 vantgard (6 -garde), 6–8 vantguard (6–7 -guarde). *β* 5–6 vauntgarde (7 vaunte-), 6–7 vauntgard, -guard. [Aphetic f. AVANTGUARD. Cf VANTWARD.]

1. *Mil* = VANGUARD 1.

α c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 500 Wallace him selff the wantgard he has tayne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 441 Bothe the vantgardes ioyned together with suche a force that it was maruell to beholde. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1970/2 Being lodged in the vantgard that was gouerned by monsieur de Brissac. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* III ii. 67 The one marcheth in the vantgard, and the other in the reareward. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* x. 40 And Tupitil and Teutecatl, very principall gentlemen, had the Vant gard with ten thousand men. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 133 Shewing him at the same time the Duke's Vant-Guard, which began to appear upon a little eminence hard by. 1700 CHAUNCY *Hist Antiq. Herts.* (1826) I 39 Who was Captain of the Vantguard of King Edward's Army in Scotland *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist Eng.* (1755) IV. 60 His vantguard was quartered at S Lanfranc.

β c 1450 *Merlin* x. 151 Now fro hens-forth may we go vpon youre enmyes, and ther-fore devise now who shall haue the vaunt garde 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 232 In the vaunte garde. were xx thousand crysten men 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 124 In kepyng this course the vauntgarde encountered with the Erle of Boleyn. 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C* III 98 b, They first appointed seuen Ensignes for the vauntguard. 1643 R. BAKER *Chron.* 94 Faunconbridge and Blunt continue the leading of the Vauntguard. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc Tenures* 109 By condition of service to lead the Vauntguard of the Earles Army.

b. *fig.* = VANGUARD 1 b.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I vi. 39 Of all the Beasts The Elephant the Vant-guard doth command 1623 H SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ* (1637) 90 Men who make a shrewd flourish in the vant-guard of Religion. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* I. (1640) 22 Litle can true wisdome perswade in the Reare where wicked policie commands the Vant-guard.

2 a. A breastplate, corslet. *rare*—1.

1561 DALS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 120 They had also Habergions.. which is a defence for the breste, called a breste plate, or a vauntgarde

b. (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Vanguardia*, .a vantguard of a helmet, of a caske or head piece.

†**Vant-guard,** *v Obs.*—1 [f. GUARD *v* after prec.] *trans.* To defend in front.

16 .T C C J. *Remedy of Love* 83 (Nares), Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower, With broad deepe ditch, vant guarding stately wall.

Vantishable, variant of VANTAGEABLE *a. Obs.*

Vantmure, var. VAUNTMURE *Obs.*

Vanton, -toun, obs. Sc ff WANTON *a.*

Vantose, obs. var. VENTOSE *sb.*

Vantour, obs. form of VAUNTER.

Vantparlar, -er, etc, vars. VAUNTPARLER.

Vantplate, obs. form of VAMPLATE.

Vantrauth, variant of WANTROTH *Obs.*

†**Va·ntward.** *Obs.* Also 3 vantwarde, 4–5 vauntward(e. [Aphetic form of AVANTWARD; cf. VANTGUARD. See also next, and VAMWARD, VAWARD.] The vanguard of an army.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7478 Hor vantwarde was to broke, þat me miȝte wiþinne hom wende. *Ibid.* 9006 Þe vantwardes hom mette verst, as riȝt was to done. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. xx. 94 Elde þe hore he was in þe vauntwarde, And bare þe banere biſor deth, by riȝte he it claymed *c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* II. (1908) 320 Sere Bertram Cleykyn, þat was chyueteyn of þe vauntward of þe batayll. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* VIII XIII, He sette .the duc of York in the vauntward. 1557 *K Arthur* (Copland) I. xv, Lyonses and Phariaunce had the vaunt warde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 794 They marched forth in the Vantward they returned home in the Rereward.

†**Va·nward,** *sb Obs.* In 5 van-, 6 vawneward. [Reduced form of prec.: cf. VANGUARD See also VAWARD.] = prec.

In reprints of 16th cent. works *vauward* is sometimes substituted for *vauward* VAWARD, and the latter is perh. the correct reading of the MS in quot. 1476.

1476 *Paston Lett* III. 162 The Swechys .hathe slayne the most parte off hys vanwarde *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VI. (1516) 105 b/1 He than sette forthe his waye, commaundynge his vawnewarde to kepe their iourney towarde Paris

Va·nward, *a.* [f VAN *sb.*2] Situated, having place or position, in the van or front.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I 39 As if the vanward clouds of evil days Had spent their malice. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett Educ.* IV (1860) 77 Its vanward and its rearward man 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* 41 Until the vanward billows feel The agitating shallows. 1896 *Edin Rev.* July 151 The horizon became darkened with the vanward clouds of evil days

Va·nward, *adv.* [f as prec.] Towards or in the front; forward. Also with *to*.

1827 HOOD *Mids Fairies* xlvi, Then next a merry Woodsman, clad in green, Stept vanward from his mates. 1838 J. P KENNEDY *Rob of the Bowl* II, Vanward the same kind of enclosures, shut in a grassy court. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 56 Whose brave example still to vanward shines.

Vapid (væ pid), *a.* Also 7 vappid. [ad L. *vapid-us* savourless, insipid. Cf. obs. F. *vapide* (Cotgr.).]

1 Of liquors, beverages, etc.: Devoid of briskness, failing to produce an agreeable effect on the palate; flat, insipid.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Vapid*, that gives an ill smack, that casts a vapour or ill savour, stinking 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 116 A sourish, saltish, and vapid liquor 1676 GREW *Anat. Pl, Anat. Fl* (1682) 158 Now the Liquors, in which these are generated, do always lose their Tast and Smell, and so become Vapid. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xx 585 Then away goes the brisk and pleasant Spirits and leave a vapid or sour Drink 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II 208 It somewhat resembled vapid French white wine 1788 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, He made his own cou'd tea, and drank it weak and vapid. 1823 *J. Badcock Dom. Amusem* 47 Vapid, old and worn out trees, producing vapid fruit. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 1 Nov, So are bottled mineral waters the vapidest of beverages

fig 1783 LD. BRISTOL in A. Young *Autobiogr* (1898) VI 118 When you are *vapid*, if ever those *petillant* spirits of yours are so, come and imbibe some air at the Downhill. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XIII, Such vapid and flat daylight as filtered through the ground-glass windows.

b. Said of taste or flavour.

1677 GREW *Anat Pl* (1682) 280 A soft Taste, is either Vapid, as in Watery Bodies, Whites of Eggs, Starch,. Or Unctuous, as in Oyls, Fat, &c. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 32 It gives to the beer a vapid disagreeable flavour. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II 337 The exhilarating effect is produced at the sacrifice of fine flavour, and with the introduction of vapid bitterness. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 118 The tempting appearance of which, however, is not borne out by their flavour, which is mawkish and vapid.

c. *Med.* Of blood. Devoid of strength or vigour, weak, inert.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* XIV 495 In such Diseases the whole mass of Blood is otherwise grown vappid as it were. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 52 Softening and enriching the sharp and vapid blood 1834 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 563 *note*, Dr. Stevens thinks that the blood first loses its solid parts, and becomes thin, that it then becomes deprived of its saline principles, and turns black and vapid.

d. Of flowers: Scentless *rare*—1.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 235 To rear some breathless vapid flow'rs.

2. *fig.* Devoid of animation, zest, or interest; dull, flat, lifeless, insipid: a. Of talk, discourse, writings, etc.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 34 P 8 Conversation would become dull and vapid *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 204 Vapid frivolous chit-chat serves to pass away the time. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 211 The minute ceremonials and vapid common-place of the German theatre 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. II. i, The news of the morning become stale and vapid by the dinner-hour. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr* II. 112 The newspapers contained as usual vapid and lengthy essays. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 11 Feb. 4/7 There is ..a great deal of vapid declamation on this subject, but it will soon die out.

b. Of amusements, pleasures, etc.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 16 This town begins to grow satiated with the uniform round of its vapid dissipations. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 98 A sophisticated little creature, nursed in these forced, and costly, and vapid pleasures. 1825–9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV. XXVIII. 399 One continued round of vapid amusements, some of which are too light and trifling even to amuse a child at a common fete. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I i, Mrs. Stratheden's 'At Homes' are very different from the general run of those vapid and dreary entertainments.

c. Of persons or places.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 393 The languid eye, the..wither'd muscle, and the vapid soul, Reproach their owner. 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav.* I 197, I grew so dull, and vapid, and genteel. 1839 [MRS MAITLAND] *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 272 Masulipatam was an ugly place:, nothing to be seen but wide sandy roads,..altogether, a most vapid sort of place. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 119 The adoption of the most vapid young lady's perversion of her mother-tongue.

d In miscellaneous contexts.

1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I 236 A scheme of human happiness, which no time, no repetition can make vapid to a feeling heart. 1818 HAZLITT *Table-T., On Vulg & Affect.*, It is a vapid assumption of superiority 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii, A smile is..in general vapid 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Market Harb* 10 The vapid demeanour and cool assurance which triumph in a ball-room. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 505 If these pernicious views.. be entertained.,the renewal of humanity [is] a vapid and foolish dream.

†**3.** Of a damp or steamy character; dank; vaporous. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech.* XXII. 169 A vapid Air, or Water rarified into vapor, may. emulate the elastical power of .true Air 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 18 Few (if any) vappid and stinking Exhalations can ascend from them to corrupt the Air 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 449, Rheita affirms, that he observed Jupiter to be invested round with a vapid Atmosphere.

Hence **Va·pidism.** *rare*—1.

1831 CARLYLE *Schiller* in *Fraser's Mag* III. 130 All critical guild-brethren now working diligently..in the calmer sphere of Vapidism or even Nullism.

Vapidity (văpi dĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1 The fact or quality of being vapid.

1721 BAILEY, *Vapidity*, deadness, flatness, a being pallied. 1771 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 256 After a violent ferment in the nation, as remarkable a deadness and vapidity has succeeded. 1822 *Examiner* 347/1 [It] threw such a gloom and vapidity over all that we never saw the beautiful opera with so little pleasure. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 507 Master Froth strays from the right path from sheer vapidity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II 536 *note*, Surely such passages as these ought to be more than adequate to defend the Pastoral Epistles from the charge of vapidity.

2. A vapid remark, idea, feature, etc.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 266 Their pet historian.. cannot make a single speech without dragging in some vapidity about the Revolution Settlement. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lv. (1879) 665 Teaching..so searching and practical, compared with the vapidities of the Rabbis. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 7 Those upon whom the crudities and vapidities of the 'commission' portraits .jar

Vapidly (væ·pidli), *adv.* [f as prec. + -LY 2.] In a vapid manner.

1847 in WEBSTER 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xx, She seemed to herself so useless, so stupidly, vapidly, frivolously useless. 1888 *Times* 24 Sept. 9/5 If they were become simply unintelligible or vapidly dull, the wonder would be less.

Vapidness (væ·pidnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = VAPIDITY.

1727 BAILEY, *Vapidness*, deadness, flatness, palledness of liquors 1820 KEATS in Rossetti *Life* (1887) 142 When once a person has smoked the vapidness of the routine of society. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* IV xxviii. 392 The vapidness, the languor and vexation, which accompany the life of an unconverted man. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 3/5 Her work .in one or two instances sinks into vapidness.

Vapo·graphy. [Irreg. f. VAPOUR *sb.*, cf. VAPOROGRAPH.] (See quot.)

1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 860 The phenomena of normal physical emanations from certain substances which have the property of influencing the sensitive plate These phenomena have been variously labeled scotography, vapography, etc

Vapon, obs. Sc. form of WEAPON.

Vapor, variant of VAPOUR.

Vaporabi·lity. Also vapour-. [f. next.] Capacity of being vaporized

a 1835 MCCULLOCH *Attributes* xlv. (1837) III 184 The fluidity which its own singular nature communicates and the vapourability dependent on that

Vaporable (vē·pŏrăb'l), *a* Also 4 vapour(e)-. [ad. med.L. *vapōrābilis*, see VAPOUR *sb* and -ABLE. Cf. OF. *vaporable.*]

1. Capable of being converted into vapour

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. IV. (Bodl. MS), Heete of heuen. drawip it silfe to fulle sotellich vaporable parties of water and of erpe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 357 Eyther it is not of vaporable nature, or to be of smaule quantitie 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 614 The first Beings or Embrions of mineral salts are nothing but vapours, or juices not concreted, totally vaporable 1681 *Phil Collect* XII 89 By reason of the fumes Lead usually emits, being a quick vaporable Metal. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* xii 355 There would be no deposition from atmosphere if the water had not first been carried up by evaporation , and the vaporable fluid is obtained from the moistened soil. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/3 The vaporable parts ascending to the clear ether of heaven

†2. Capable of converting substances into vapour *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX xi (Bodl MS), White comeþ of vapoureable aier & watry þat is in þe membres for white comeþ of hote aier & vaporable bestes beþ white vnder þe wombe 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Gov. Princes* Wks (S.T.S) II. 118 The nature is mare vaporable and of better digestioun to corrump and bray the metis

†**Va·porary,** *sb.* [ad. mod L. *vaporarium*, f. L. *vapor* vapour. Cf. L. *vapōrārium* a steam-pipe in a bath.] A medical preparation used in a form of vapour-bath.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 187 A vaporary consists of the same things a semicupium is made of. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 304 Of a Vaporarie .fiat decoctio cujus vaporem excipiat 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Vaporary*, a Decoction of Herbs, and other ingredients, the fume whereof ascends through the hole of a Chair where the patient sits, [Hence in later edd and other Dicts. The additional definition in Bailey (1721-) 'a stove, stew, hot-house or bagnio' follows Kersey (1706) s.v *Vaporarium.*]

†**Va·porary,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. as prec.: see -ARY] (See quot.)

1653 R. G tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 94 Let us see what may be said concerning Vaporary windes (we mean such as are engendred by vapours).

†**Va·porate,** *ppl. a. Obs* —1 [ad. L. *vapōrāt-us*, pa. pple of *vapōrāre*: see next] Vaporized

1685 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* (1687) 559/2 Smelling judgeth of Odors, good and ill,. putrid, humid, liquid, vaporate

†**Va·porate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 vapourate. [f. L. *vapōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *vapōrāre* to convert into, to become, vapour.]

1. *trans.* a. To convert into vapour, to vaporize.

1611 FLORIO, *Vaporabile*,..that may be vaporated.

b. To emit as vapour.

a 1640 J. BALL *Power Godlines* (1657) 119 A boyling Sea, or Sepulchre of corruption, steeming and vaporating up continually a world of ill-disposed imaginations 1648 HEXHAM II, *Swademen*, to Exhale, or, to Vapourate.

2 *intr.* a. To rise in or as vapour

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii 111 They represse and infrigidate the hot fumes that vaporate to the head. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Helic* 168 If Musk, Perfume, or rosed air, Or Balm could vaporate from thee.

b. To give off vapour.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vaporate*, to cast forth vapours.

†**Vapora·tion.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 -acion, 6 -acyon, 5 vapouracioun. [ad. L. *vapōrātio*, n. of action f. *vapōrāre*: see prec. Cf. Sp. *vaporacion*, It. *-azione.*] The action of vaporizing; conversion into, production of, vapour.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxi. (Bodl. MS), Also of vaporacion of fumosite þat he [*sc.* the sea] casteþ vpward and bredeþ myste and cloudes. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Gov. Princes* Wks. (S T S) II. 118 Tendar metis of licht and sone degestioun, and delicious thingis and of sutil vaporacioun moystis 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regym.* d ij b, Blud letteng minisheth vaporation that gothe to the heed & troublethe the wyttis. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 35 Make a vaporacion beneth with Rammes greace, or fat, waxe, pitche and cumin. 1623 COCKERAM I, *Vaporation*, a casting forth of vapours. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* 1 9 It may be done by Corosion, By Fumigation or Vaporation 1720 S PARKER *Bibliotheca Biblica* I 438 By Conflagration, and Congelation, by Vaporation, and Evaporation by Sublimation, and Precipitation.

†**Vaporative,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -atife, -atyf. [ad. med.L. *vapōrātīv-us*: see VAPORATE *v*]

1 = VAPORABLE *a*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVI. III (Bodl MS), þinge þat is vnctuous haþ moisture in hit self, & so for bicause of þe partie þat is vaporatife hit may renne and be ymade hard bi heete 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* 1 24 The cleansing water became congealed, and the vaporative water passed away. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 21* The better to receive with effect the dry or vaporative medicine.

2 Productive of vapour.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 11 Quhair the ground is fat and Vaporatiue.

†**Vaporatory,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 7 vapour-. [Cf. prec. and -ATORY.] Consisting of vapour.

1683 *Weekly Mem.* 65 Amongst other things to sit in a vapouratory bath for some weeks

Vapore·scence. *rare*—1. [f. L. *vapōr-* vapour . see -ESCENCE] The fact of becoming vaporous. Also **Vapore·scent** *a.*, vaporizing. (In quots. *fig.*)

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* I II i. § 21. 393 It is by this kind of vaporescence, so to speak, by this flat misty unison of parts, that nature [etc.]. 1872 — *Munera P.* 47 Their vaporescent point, at which riches..'make to themselves wings'

Vapori·ferous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L *vapōrifer* emitting, full of vapour + -OUS.] 'That makes or stirs up vapours' (Blount, 1656).

Vaporific (vă·pŏri·fik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *vaporific-us*, f. L. *vapōri-* VAPOUR *sb.*, see -FIC]

1. Associated or connected with, producing or causing, vaporization.

1781 *Phil Trans* LXXI. 482 The melting, the vaporific, and shining points 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp Philos* I. IX 375 Either in their condensed state of water, or in the state of vaporific expansion 1799 *Phil. Mag* III. 419 A great quantity of vaporific, or, as it is called, latent heat 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz* II VI 496 *note*, The statement by Dr Thomson refers to the completion, or last stage, of the discovery, namely the vaporific combination of heat. 1886 *Daily Tel* 8 April (Cassell's), It is the product of vaporific sublimation

2. Vaporous.

1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 171 There is exhaled from it a subtile fluid in a vaporific state. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 164 During this dry slaking heat is excited, by the moisture losing its vaporific form

fig. 1847 CARLYLE *Misc.* III 380 With the earliest spring he has come in person,. vaporific, driven by his fixed idea.

Vapo·riform, *a.* [f. L. *vapōri-*, stem of *vapor* VAPOUR *sb.* see -FORM.] Vaporous.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 5) III. 750 Steam is water in its vaporiform state. 1876 PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol* 1. 36 Rock-matter in a state of vaporiform incandescence.

Vapori·meter. [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the amount of vapour

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* etc IV. 565 The alcohol [is] determined by Geissler's vaporimeter 1899 tr *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* (ed. 4) VII 355 Parlato employs the vaporimeter for the purpose.

Vaporish, variant of VAPOURISH *a.*

Vaporizable (vē·pŏrəizăb'l), *a.* [f. VAPORIZE *v.*] Capable of being vaporized ; vaporable.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 108 Lead not being vaporizable, remains behind. 1848 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 343 There is probably no vaporizable body of which the atmosphere does not contain some trace 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 13 Unless a body is volatile or vaporizable it cannot be smelled.

Vaporization (vē·pŏrəizē·ʃən). Also vapour-. [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *vaporisation.*] The action or process of converting, or of being converted, into vapour.

a 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 560 The metal becomes oxydated during the vaporization of the sulphur 1807 DAVY in *Phil Trans* XCVIII. 12 It combines with oxygene without flame at all temperatures that I have tried below that of its vaporization. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* XII 442 The sun by the act of vaporisation lifts mechanically all the moisture of our air 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv Dis.* 38 The bichloride was necessarily discontinued, and mercurial vaporization substituted.

β 1826 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) IV. 246/2 Evaporation and true Vapourisation of fluids at their boiling point. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut Steam Eng.* 13 It is one of the most curious and important phenomena attending vapourization. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol.* (ed 2) I 253 Application of Fuel to Vapourization.

Vaporize (vē·pŏrəiz), *v.* Also 9 vapour- [f. L. *vapōr-* VAPOUR *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *vaporiser*]

1. *trans* To convert into smoke. *rare*—1.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 119 *marg. note*, Forty load of Tobacco vaporized.

2. To convert into vapour.

a. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 26 The reguline zinc, vaporized by the heat, rises from the crucible as a metallic gas. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I 193 The vapour was projected . with a loud, whistling noise, which subsided when the liquid was all vaporised. 1878 MISS J. J. YOUNG *Ceramic Art* 81 The heat vaporizes the salt, and..the chlorine escapes.

β 1836 SMART, *To vapourize.* 1884 J BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H* 110 The hot air vapourising the drops.

b. In fig. use

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, In figurative language, we might say he becomes spiritualised, vaporised 1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr L.* x. 175 They have not only vaporized her husband into a myth, but have consolidated a myth into a lover 1888 DOWLING *Miracle Gola* III XXVII 15 The family estates and honours had been vapourized before that last of the Poniatowskis fell under Napoleon.

3 *intr.* To become vaporous.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Vaporize*, to pass off in vapor 1855 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Elem Chem* 458 Zinc does not vapourize until the heat is raised to whiteness 1872 *Athenæum* 20 Jan 84/2 Faraday stated that mercury ceased to vapourize below the freezing-point 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 196 The liquid within the narrow tube vaporizes

fig. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Apr. 423/1 Money seems some how to have vaporised away, and none knows anything about it

4 *trans.* To spray with fine particles of liquid.

1900 O ONIONS *Compl Bachelor* v 51 My hostess. vapourised me in passing with a tiny scent fountain.

Hence **Va·porized** *ppl. a.*; **Va·porizing** *vbl. sb* (also *attrib.*).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 823 Chambers into which the *vaporized substances are deposited 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* III. 124 We must reduce the vaporised water capable of producing rain. 1888 *Daily News* 15 May 6/2 Small launches. propelled by means of vapourised spirit 1831-3 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII 189/1 The valve before described, attached to the *vaporizing apparatus 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2690/2 *Vaporizing stove*, one for furnishing steam to dampen the air of apartments, conservatories, etc 1886 *Jrnl. Education* 1 Aug 325 Without this all theorising is empty vapourising 1896 *Daily News* 15 July 8/4 The vaporising and condensing of ammonia

Vaporizer (vē·pŏrəizəɹ) [f prec.] A device or apparatus by which conversion into vapour is accomplished.

1846 in WORCESTER 1862 *London Soc* I 223 Mixed with the odours of Rimmel's patent Vaporiser 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/1 The apparatus acts. as a vaporizer and steam generator 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX 420/2 In order to start the engine a lamp is used for a few minutes to heat the vaporizer.

Va·porograph. [Irreg. f. L. *vapōr-* VAPOUR *sb.* + -GRAPH Cf. VAPOURGRAPH.] A picture produced by vapography. Hence **Vaporogra·phic** *a.*

1903 *Month* Feb 171 Some sort of 'vaporographs' may be obtained by his methods or others that are analogous *Ibid* 166 The 'vaporographic' theory explaining the origin of this impression.

†**Vaporo·se,** *a Obs rare* [ad. L *vapōrōs-us*, f. *vapor* VAPOUR *sb.*] Vaporous; easily vaporizing.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 (Addit. MS), Woundes mowe nogt ben y-dryȝed in a moyste eyre & a vaporose 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 338 The apoplexy, if vaporose, [is cured] by abstinence, preparants, .and friction. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI VII. (1735) 204 Therefore in fat People the Use of vaporose or perspirable Food, and Exercise are proper

Vaporo·sity. *rare.* [Cf. prec. and -ITY.] Vaporous quality or qualities.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* Y iiij b, Garlyke hurteth the eies, through it sharpenes and vaporosite. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 2 As wet-paperish as St. Swithin himself, with all his *sirocco* vaporosity about him 1837 CARLYLE *Misc Ess*, *Diamond Necki.*, He is here with his fixed-idea and volcanic vaporosity.

Vaporo-sulphu·reous, *a. rare*—1. [Cf VAPOROGRAPH] Of a vaporous and sulphurous nature

1676 *Phil Trans.* II 619 There are found Earths impregnated with this acid matter, being vaporo-sulphureous.

Vaporous (vē·pŏrəs), *a.* Also 6 **vaporouse, vaperous,** 7 **vap·rous**; 7-9 **vapourous.** [f. L. *vapōr-us* or ad L *vapōrōs-us*, f. *vapor* VAPOUR *sb.* Cf. F. *vaporeux*, It., Sp , Pg. *vaporoso.*]

†1. Of a bath: Consisting or composed of vapour. *Obs.* (Cf VAPOUR-BATH.)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* P iij, Also Escume made of this herbe used in vaperous bathes dystroyeth age 1632 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* i. (1669) 2 These kind of watry and vaporous Bathes have been in use from all antiquity. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Balneum Vaporosum*, the Vapourous Bath, is when the Vessel that contains the Matter is heated by the Vapours, or Steams that arise from the hot or boiling Water.

2. Emitting or exhaling vapour ; †*spec.* of food in the stomach.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B ij b, The pacyente oughte to forbeare all vaporous meates, as garlyke, onyons [etc] 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXII. (1636) 269 Such things as bee most vaporous do most dispose us to sleepe. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. XXII. 799 The wine is a claret, of a thinne substance not fuming or being vaporous 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII. 281, I aduise all such to sup .on rosted meats, because they are lesse vaporous 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 392 To settle their Meat to the Bottom of their Stomach, that it may prove less vaporous to the Head. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 20 Scorbutic Ale restraineth the Ebullition. of the Vapourous Blood. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* V. iv. (1735) 139 Aliment too vapourous or perspirable, will subject it to the Inconveniencies of too strong a Perspiration.

†b. Of the eyes: Moist with tears. *Obs.*—1

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* O IV b, He..at last met by chaunce with a sorcerer, to whom deploring with vaporous eyes his burdenous taske [*printed* burdurus taste] (etc.).

3. Filled with, thick or dim with, vapour; foggy, misty.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 771 O hatefull, vaporous, and foggy night, Muster thy mists to meete the Easterne light 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 998 Considering that mists, fogs and clouds are no congealations, but onely gatherings and thickenings of a moist and vapourous aire. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* Introd. 5 There the aire is. seldome infected with vaporous blasts 1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 67 Through the Gross and Vaporous Air near the Earth. 1709 T. Robinson *Nat Hist Westmoreld.* II 16 The magnetick Attraction of this Ætherial Spirit of Cold, which governs the humid and vaporous Atmosphere 1818 Shelley *Euganean Hills* 92 The waveless plain of Lombardy, Bounded by the vaporous air *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Mother Rigby's Pipe* i, The small cottage became all vaporous. 1869 J Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 124 The outline of the cone was plain against the illuminated vaporous atmosphere

fig. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 334 [The Jesuits'] religious pietie in shew, is but a rainebow cloude, of atheall policie in action, drawne vp in vaporous dewes of cold congealed deuotions *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel Disc* IX. II. (1821) 414 To rise above that vaporous sphere of sensual and earthly pleasures, which darken the mind

b. Covered or obscured with vapour.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1690) 12 Holland is a Level Country, and by its being moist and vaporous, there is always wind stirring over it. 1818 Keats *Endym.* II 19 Wide sea, .Many old rotten-timber'd boats there be Upon thy vaporous bosom! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xvi 115 The lower cloud field—itself an empire of vaporous hills. 1885-94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* April x, The tripod shook, and o'er the vaporous well The chanting Pythoness gave oracle.

4. Having the form, nature, or consistency of vapour (Common in 19th cent.)

1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III xxv. 196 Places in th' earth, whose vertue is to draw vaporous matter, and to convert it into water 1651 H More *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 234 How can darknesse be called a Masse? etc. No it cannot. Nor a thin vaporous matter neither. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I v § 36. 784 Its being in Hades [is] nothing but its presiding over that Idol or enlivened vaporous Body 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit* (1798) 136 The *virus lunare*, the vaporous drops that hang in any region of infection. [Cf Shaks *Macb.* III. v 24.] 1818 Accum *Chem. Tests* 97 Formed from the vaporous muriatic acid. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci* (1879) I. iv. 119 Caused in some way by the vapourous fumes diffused in its air 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 284 The photosphere must be composed of a shell of cloudy or vaporous material.

fig. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 50 The westering sun That still on plains beyond streams vaporous gold

†b. In older medical use applied to supposed emanations from internal organs or from substances within the body. *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 119 A vaporous humour or fumosyte rising from the stomake. *c* 1550 H Lloyd *Treas Health* (17 From the whych ryse vaporouse spirites and move disordinatly about the brayne. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 49 It doth nothing lesse then offend the braine. with vaporous fumes 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 72 These vaporous steams arising from the blood

c. *fig.* Of ideas, feelings, etc.. Fanciful, idle, unsubstantial, vain.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 So whosoever shall entertain high and vaporous imaginations, instead of a.. sober inquiry of truth, shall beget hopes and beliefs of strange and impossible shapes 1632 Lithgow *Trav* X 456 O foolish pride, O suppressing ambition! and vaporous curiosity! 1796 Coleridge *Sybil. Leaves, Ode Departing Year* ix, The vaporous passions that bedim God's Image, sister of the Seraphim. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb* IV i. 321 The vaporous exultation not to be confined! 1874 Motley *John of Barneveld* II. xiv. 119 But his arguments were vaporous enough and made little impression 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der* II xvi, But such vaporous conjecture passed away as quickly as it came.

d. Of fabrics or garments: Gauzy, filmy.

1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict* III. xvi. 235 The most fragile and vaporous bonnets were to be seen in the Bois de Boulogne. 1881 H. James *Portrait of Lady* xlii, She..kept no less anxious an eye upon her vaporous skirts. 1896 *Pall Mall G* 22 Mar. 4/2 Full sleeves of vaporous Indian muslin.

5. Of persons or minds: Inclined to be fanciful, vague, or frothy, in ideas or discourse.

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* I. 9 Let him but read the fable of Ixion, and it will hold him from being vaporous or imaginatiue. 1840 R. H Dana *Bef. Mast* xxviii, B—, the mouth piece of the debating clubs, noisy, vaporous, and democratic. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* v. ii, Shame on my vaporous brain!

6. Of state or condition: Characteristic of vapour.

1661 *Origen's Opinions* in *Phœnix* (1721) I 53 We then find that they which steam'd forth in a vaporous Rarity.. do at last fall down again in a watery Consistence. 1782 *Phil. Trans* LXXIII. 26 The dephlogisticated marine acid, in a vapourous state, certainly acts upon it. 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* I. 7 The elevated temperature it demands to be converted into the vaporous state. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* iii. § 60 (1870) 61 We have matter in the vaporous or gaseous form.

Hence **Va'porously** *adv.*; **Va'porousness.**

1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii 777 The most . common annoiance that the vaporousnes of the wine doth cause, is drunkennes. *Ibid.* 781 By his vaporousnes it filleth the braine. 1757 T Birch *Hist Royal Soc.* III. 416 The warmth and vaporousness of the air at the bottom of the well. 1877 *Academy* 21 April 352 The whole thing is toned down to a pale husky vaporousness of surface. 1887 Lowell *Democracy*, etc. 143 The thought of a god vaguely and vaporously dispersed throughout the visible creation.

Vapory, variant of Vapoury *a.*

Vapour (vē'pəɹ), *sb.* Also 5–6 vapowre, 6 vapoure; 5 wapour, 6 wapure; 6– vapor. [a AF. *vapour* (OF. *vapeur*) or ad L. *vapor-*, *vapor* steam. Cf. F. *vapeur*, Sp. and Pg. *vapor*, It. *vapore.*]

1. Without article: Matter in the form of a steamy or imperceptible exhalation; *esp.* the form into which liquids are naturally converted by the action of a sufficient degree of heat.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 11 As man, brid, best, fisshe, herbe, and greene tree The feele in tymes with vapour eterne. 1382 Wyclif *Joel* II 30 Blood, and fijr, and vapour of smoke. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 588/1 Vapowre, *vapor.* 1480 Caxton *Myrr* II. xxv (1913) 117 This is a moisture subtyl whiche appereth but lytyl, and is named vapour. 1565 Cooper *Thes.*, *Vapore*, to heate or make warme with vapour 1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Vapor*, moisture, aire, hot breath, or reaking 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. v. (1611) 97 Vapour is a moist kinde of fume extracted chiefly out of the water. 1635 Swan *Spec M.* v. § 2 (1643) 81 If it [exhalation] come from the water or some watry place, it is Vapor 1667 Milton *P.L.* XI. 737 The Hills Vapour, and Exhalation dusk and moist, Sent up amain. 1725 Watts *Logic* (1736) 115 Snow is congealed Vapour. Hail is congeal'd Rain. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* I. 199 The perpetuity of many springs, which always yield the same quantity when the least rain or vapour is afforded. 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 116 A white smoke, which is azote and water in a state of vapour 1849 James *Woodman* VI, There were large masses of heavy vapour rolling across the southern part of the horizon 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 40 Only when the vapour is partially condensed, and therefore ceases to be true vapour

fig. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv 393 When Tempest of Commotion, .Borne with black Vapour, doth begin to melt. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 316 There is nothing but Shadow and Vapour in the Thing.

2. An exhalation of the nature of steam, or an emanation consisting of imperceptible particles, usually due to the effect of heat upon moisture.

In later use frequently *spec.* in *Chem.* Sometimes, esp in poetry, loosely applied to smoky matter emitted from burning substances.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* viii. 11 And the vapour, or smoke, of a cloud roos togider of the ensence *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melibeus* P 23 It may nat be .þat where as gret fyre hath longe tyme endured þat þere ne dwelleth som vapour of warmnesse *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 93 Stoppe þe moupe, þat þe vapour go nojt out. And bury þe vessel with þe oile in moist erþe 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 28 The vapoure of the fyre brenneth his flesh. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A v b, The brothe of wermwood with his vapor that riseth vp from it. 1562 — *Baths* B ij b, The hote vapores [of a bath]. 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 46 Grasse (too greene and moyst) yf it be carryed into the loft, rotteth, and the vapour being ouerheated, falleth on fyre and burneth. 1625 Swan *Spec. M.* v § 2 (1643) 81 A Vapour hath a certain watry nature in it, and yet it is not water 1716 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 680 Full hecatombs lay burning on the shore; The winds to Heaven the curling vapours bore. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom Med* (1790) 457 The smoke of tobacco, the vapours of onions and garlic, .are carefully to be avoided. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I 16 At the end of a certain period the bottle will be filled with red vapours. 1830 M Donovan *Dom. Econ* I. 337 Vapours now arise, which are concentrated acetic acid .These vapours pass over..into the cask of water. 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org.* I. 18 Vapours of ammonia will be evolved if nitrogen be present. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xlvi, Then they dragged her to the bath, heated it to boiling heat, and suffocated her in the burning vapour.

b. An exhalation rising by natural causes from the ground or from some damp place; freq., a mist or fog.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 385 The vapour, which that fro the erthe glood, Made the sonne to seme rody and brood. *c* 1402 Lydg *Compl. Bl. Knt* 24 When that the mysty vapour was agoon, And clere and feyre was the morw[e]nyng 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 247 Suete war the vapouris, soft the morowing. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVI (Percy Soc.) 60 All abrode the fayre dropes dyd shewe, Encensynge out all the vapours yll. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cc. 252/2 Discendyng downe as in to a cellar, a certayne hoote vapure rose agaynst them 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 133 If. wee shal consent that vapours are lyfted vp wherof the watery cloudes are engendred. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III viii. 143 You shall vsually see great calmes vpon the coastes, where the vapors come from the Ilands, or maine land. 1662 J. Childrey *Brit. Bacon.* 60 The air is not very clear because of vapors continually rising. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 83 The vapours which are raised by the Sun under the Torrid Zone. 1782 Cowper *Conversat.* 50 But when the breath of age commits the fault, 'Tis nauseous as the vapour of a vault. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* III. 72 And hour by hour, when the air was still, The vapours arose which have strength to kill. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 49 In hot countries, where insalubrious vapours in some places infest the night.

c. *fig.* Used esp. (see *a*) to denote something unsubstantial or worthless.

(*a*) 1382 Wyclif *Jas.* IV. 15 Forsothe what is 3oure liif? A vapour, to a litel semynge [Similarly in Tindale and later versions.] 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Our lyfe is but a shadow .., a vapor, a bubble, a blast. 1608 Chapman *Byron's Trag* Plays 1873 II. 311 He alters euery minute what a vapor The strongest mind is to a storme of crosses. 1663 Davenant *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1672) 25 Let it not last, But in a blast Spend this infectious vapour, Life! 1732 Law *Serious C.* IV 52 Those Scriptures which represent. the greatest things of life as bubbles, vapours, dreams, and shadows 1781 H. Walpole *Lett* (1891) VIII. 34, I am at this present very sick of my little vapour of fame 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II 78 A man to whom the Earth and all its glories are in truth a vapour and a Dream.

(*b*) 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 164 In my Greatnesse . to be hid, And in the vapour of my Glory smother'd. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxvi. § 8 Upon the Church there never yet fell tempestuous storm the vapors whereof were not first noted to rise from coldnesse in affection. 1638 R. Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 43, I should do wrong.. to dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so blacke a vapour 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ix, The gleams of sense and feeling which escaped from the Justice through the vapours of sloth and self-indulgence.

3. *pl.* In older medical use. Exhalations supposed to be developed within the organs of the body (esp. the stomach) and to have an injurious effect upon the health.

1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 239 That the wapours that gonne vp into the hede in tyme of sleep̃nge may haue issue. 1530 Rastell *Bk Purgat.* II. xviii, When the brayne is hurte so that the humours and vapours styre and move the..phantasye 1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 53 Of humours some are more grosse and colde, some are subtyl and hot, and are called vapours. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. ii. (1840) 198 Oftentimes the head doth ache for the ill vapours of the stomach. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm* (1729) I. 332 Those malign vapours which by reason of over-much eating are exhaled from the stomach into the head. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 472 Vapours from an empty Stomach. 1868 J. F. Kirk *Chas. the Bold* III v. ii. 375 His habit of drinking in the morning a bowl of warm barley water under the notion of expelling noxious vapors

b. A morbid condition supposed to be caused by the presence of such exhalations; depression of spirits, hypochondria, hysteria, or other nervous disorder. Now *arch.* (Common *c* 1665–1750.)

1662 H. Stubbe *Indian Nectar* iii 33 By the eating of those Nuts, she feels Hypochondriacal vapours..to be instantly allayed. 1680 *Hatton Corr* (Camden) 221 My wifes disease, I think, is vapors *c* 1690 Temple *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks 1720 I 283 To all these succeeded Vapours, which serve the same Turn, and furnish Occasion of Complaint among Persons whose Bodies or Minds ail something, but they know not what. 1728 Young *Love Fame* III 136 Sometimes, thro' pride, the sexes change their airs; My lord has vapours, and my lady swears. 1735-6 Bayne in J. *Duncombe Lett.* (1773) II. 87 The dispiriting symptoms of a nervous illness commonly called vapours, or lowness of spirits. 1783 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* v. Wks. 1812 I. 60 The World will be in fits and vapours. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, The rake, who wisheth to dissipate his o'er-night vapours in more grateful coffee. 1822 Good *Study Med.* III 146 In the First Variety, which is commonly distinguished by the name of Vapours, or Low Spirits, the patient is tormented with a visionary or exaggerated sense of pains 1879 Meredith *Egoist* xx, She had a headache, vapours. They are over

c. So *The vapours.* (Common in 18th cent.)

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 4 It is to a Neglect in this Particular that we must ascribe the Spleen, which is so frequent in Men of sedentary Tempers, as well as the Vapours to which those of the other Sex are so often subject. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 161 These things fill'd my Head with new Imaginations, and gave me the Vapours again, to the highest Degree. 1778 Lady S Lennox *Lett* (1901) I 284, I should have the vapours all day if I played an hour at cards 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xxviii. (1832) 251, I must drink better health to you to save myself from the vapours. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1888) 12 Don't give your Royal brain the vapours By opening Opposition papers.

†d. *Path.* The epileptic aura. *Obs.*

1822 Good *Study Med* III 544 Professor Loeffler, .. instead of cauterising the limb from which the epileptic halitus seems to ascend, has ingeniously tied a tight ligature above the part whence the vapour issues.

†4. A fancy or fantastic idea, a foolish brag or boast. *Obs.*

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. iii, Let's drinke it out, good Vrs, and no vapours! *Ibid.* v, Gentlemen, these are very strange vapours! and very idle vapours! I assure you. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xxvi. 264 After all their vapours what do they lymbeck out of this Text? *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 128 For those, whose Modesty must not endure to hear their own Praises spoken, may yet publish of themselves the most notorious Vapours imaginable. 1703 Steele *Tender Husb.* II. i, These are mere vapours, indeed—Nothing but vapours. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers.* 165, I have Remedies to cure them of their Arrogance, and to keep those Vapours from fuming into the Head.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. With sbs., as *vapour-belt*, *-burner*, *-cloud*, *-density*, etc.; (in sense 3 b) *vapour-fit.*

1875 R. F. Burton *Ultima Thule* I. 67 The *vapour-belt which girdles the mountain flanks. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.* 2690 **Vapor-burner*, a device for burning previously vaporized liquid hydrocarbons. *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 253 Those far-spread smoke-clouds and *vapour-clouds rising up there. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* xix, 137 Vapour-clouds from the Atlantic undergo a similar detention in crossing the Alleghany range. 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed 2) I. § 1, 25 To calculate the *vapour density of any compound. 1890 A M. Clerke *Syst. Stars* 54 The vapour-densities of several of these metals are significantly high. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, **Vapour-douche*, a topical vapour-bath, which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body 1831-2 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 288/1 Howard's steam or *vapour engine. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 177 Another variety of marine engine is Mr. Howard's vapour engine. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2690/1 In 1850..M. Prospère Vincent du Trembley brought into notice what is now known as the 'binary vapor-engine', or the 'combined vapor-engine'. 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 62 Since I find all *Vapour Fits to have the Pulse of a diary Fever, I place this Constitution next to the Fevers. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2690/1 **Vapor-inhaler*,..one for administering vapor produced by drawing or forcing atmospheric air through a liquid, or a sponge saturated with a liquid 1848 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* I. 154 *Vapour lamps. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2690/2 *Vapor lamp*, see *Vapor-burner.* 1862 Scrope *Volcanoes* 22 The *vapour-pillar rises still higher. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 76, I have made divers leaps at those upper regions; but

always fell backward into this *vapour-pit. 1862 G. P Scrope *Volcanoes* 22 This pillar of white *vapour-puffs. 1864 Spencer *Biol* I. 18 The range .of diffusive mobility ..appears to be as wide as the scale of *vapour-tensions. 1672-3 Grew *Anat. Pl.*, *Anat. Roots* II. (1682) 67 There is yet another kind of Sap-Vessels, which may be called *Vapour-Vessels. 1862 Miller *Elem Chem., Org* (ed 2) I § 2 46 The simplicity thus introduced into our calculations of *vapour volume. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV III 70 Then thou, faire Sun, which on my earth doest shine, Exhalest this *vapor-vow.

b With adjs. and pples, as *vapour-belted, -braided, -burdened, -filled*, etc. Also *vapour-like* adj and adv

1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* lvii, Many a *vapour-belted pyramid 1855 Tennyson *Letters* 42 Sweetly gleam'd the stars, And sweet the *vapour-braided blue. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 827 Th' exhaling sun, the *vapour-burden'd air 1894 *Outing* XXIII. 363 The dark, *vapor-filled night closed in. 1821 in Ld. Coleridge *Story Devonsh. Ho* xvii. (1905) 280 A pair of sleek steeds that are as delicate as a *Vapour-headed Lady *a* 1715 Wycherley *Posth Wks* (1728) 147 If then so soon the Great and Powerful fail, And *Vapour-like, almost e'er seen, exhale 1840 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sci* (ed 5) 424 A vapour-like smoke. 1862 Spencer *First Princ* II IX § 76 (1875) 227 Each portion of such vapour-like matter must begin to move towards the common centre of gravity 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Vaporiferousness*, an exhaling or *vapour-producing Quality. 1832 J Bree *St Herbert's Isle* 68 At length the impatient hours the twilight led With *vapour-sandaled feet and rubied cheek. 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip* VII. (1842) 220 The junction being made *vapour-tight by some glazier's putty

Vapour (vē'·pəɪ), *v.* Also 5–6 vapoure, 6– vapor, 6–7 vaper (7 vapr-). [f. prec., or ad. L. *vapōrāre*: cf. Vaporate *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rise or ascend, to be emitted or diffused, in the form of vapour. Also with *up* and *out*.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron Troy* I 3921 þe bawme vapoureth vp a-lofte In-to þe eyre of þe erbes softe. 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas David* I. 190 Thick spumy mists, which vapour up from the dark and foggy earth *a* 1647 Habington *Surv. Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist Soc.) III. 544 Annoyed with the contagion vaporinge from the water. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* XV. III 410 Put it into a new glazed pot or pipkin, closed up .that nothing may vapor out 1662 R Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 158 Lay this lute upon the edge of thy Funnel, which will bind fast the plate and the Funnel that nothing can vapor that way

fig. 1839 Bailey *Festus* 154 Does not sin pour from my soul, And, vapouring up before the face of God, Congregate there?

b. To pass *away*, to be dissipated, in the form of vapour.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 357 To take such waters,. and cause them to boyle and vapoure away vntyll the dregs or residence remayne in the bottome 1594 R Ashley tr *Loys le Roy* 3 When the water is thickned, it seemes to become a stone.., when it vapoures away, to be breath or aire 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. vii 27 Whatsoeuer is aiery therein, by the force of the heat vapoureth away 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* IV III 318 Mingle all these well together, lute the glass body, that nothing vapour away

fig. 1638 Mayne *Lucian* (1664) 71 Their whole life hath vapoured away in hopes. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 237 The first day vapors away in Tobacco, feasts, and other ordinary feastivalls. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr N T*, 1 *Cor.* IV. 19 For all that Men call Learning and Wisdom . vapoureth away as Idleness and Vanity. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 133 P 8, I expected that their exultation would in time vapour away.

c. To pass or be dissolved *into* a state of vapour or moisture. *rare*

1567 Drant *Horace, Epi* xvii. F iij, Though he shoulde vaper into teares 1640 Walton *Lives, Donne* (1670) 77 In the last hour of his last day, as his body melted away and vapoured into spirit, .he said [etc.] *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. To Rdr, Words vanish soon, and vapour into Ayr.

2. *trans.* a To cause to rise *up* or ascend in the form of vapour. Also *fig.*

c 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 454 Whan Phebus..on the herbes tendre and softe The bawmy dropes siluer fair Vapoured hath vp in the ayr. 1519 *Interl Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Therfore by hete it is vaporyd up lyghtly, and in the ayre makyth cloudys and mystes. 1530 Rastell *Bk Purgat* II xiii, Or ellys it wyll be vapoured up by the hete of the sonne. 1627 Donne *5 Serm.* 45 But every Man is vapor'd up into ayre, and as the ayre can hee thinkes he can fill any place. 1795 Blake *Bk Ahania* Poet. Wks. (1914) 345 Effluvia vapour'd above In noxious clouds.

b. To cause to pass *away* in the form of vapour.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1866) 9 Putte it into a uessel of glas in þe which be putt watir tofore, and aftir do vapoure awey þe watir at þe fier 1560 Whitehorne *Ord Souldiours* (1588) 26 b, It must be boyled so long, till all the thinne watrinesse be vapored away, and the substaunce of the salt peter thickned *a* 1626 Bacon *Med Rem., Baconiana* (1679) 160 Then upon a gentle heat vapour away all the Spirit of Wine. 1662 R Mathew *Unl. Alch* 174 In a clean glass Vessel vapor all the Vinegar away

fig. a 1600 Donne *The Expiration* 2 So, so, breake off this last lamentinge kisse, Which sucks two soules, and vapors Both away

c. With *out* or *forth*: To evaporate.

1530 Rastell *Bk Purgat* III vii, The temperate eyer wyll. vapour out the tartnes & sowernes of that humour. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 23 Opium leeseth some of his poisonous Quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with Spirit of Wine, or the like. 1638 Rawley tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 28 In Dissipating Medecines, some vapour forth the thinne part of the Tumours. 1674 *Gout Tongue* 134 If he call me dull, because I vapor not out all my spirits into froth.

d. To convert into vapour. Chiefly with *to*.

1591 Spenser *Ruines Time* 219 He now is dead, and all his glorie gone, And all his greatnes vapoured to nought 1603 J Davies (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I. 87/1 Thy soul's but a Blast, That with thy Breath is vapored to nought 1665 *Phil Trans* I. 36 With more of the same Dew vapoured to siccity *a* 1814 *Forgery* II IV in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 453 Ev'n the hot potent wine, Whose power only but a short time since Flatter'd my brain, is vapor'd all in air 1888 Doughty *Trav Arabia Deserta* I 79 If there runs in any water, within a while it will be vapoured to the dregs.

†**3.** To send *forth*, *out*, or *up*, to emit or discharge, to disperse, etc., in the form of vapour. *Obs*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II CXIV (1869) 117, I haue a special horn bi which I caste and vapoure out the wynd that I haue in my bodi. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 5 Consider also the nature of the Mote ., whether the same sendeth or vapoureth forth noisome or stinking aire *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CXLVI ii, His strength is none, if any in his breath, Which vapor'd foorth to mother earth he goes 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb* II 49 Ev'n when the peoples thronging, and their heat Did vapour up their breathings and their sweat, For him to swallow 1656 [? J. Sergeant] tr. *T White's Peripat Inst.* 126 The clouds of ashes (vapour'd out in Vast abundance)

fig. 1592 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* 803 With armes a-crosse, and eyes to heauen bended, Vaporing out sighs that to the skies ascended 1634 Sir T. Hawkins *Pol. Observ* 7 He with all his might vapoured forth the smoke of his greatnesse. 1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* 36 He vapours out the grievousest sighs.

b. *absol.* To emit vapour.

1552 Huloet, Vapouren or cast out vapoures, *halito* 1650 Ashmole *Chym Collect* iv. 51 Our Fire is Minerall, and vapours not, unlesse it be too much stirred up

4. a. To expose to the moistening effect of vapour. *rare* —1.

1545 Raynald *Byrth Mankynde* 100 The matryce .must be annoynted, perfumed, and vapored with suche thynges, the whiche maye make it more ample and large

b. To make dim or obscure with vapour.

1875 Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* I 150 One of those sudden changes, which (at less than a breath) vapour the glass of the feminine mind

5. *intr.* To use language as light or unsubstantial as vapour, to talk fantastically, grandiloquently, or boastingly; to brag or bluster.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* IV. II, He vapours like a tinker, and struts like a juggler 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 145 Poets indeed use to vapor much after this manner 1687 A. Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 180 He would suffer no body to say any thing to him, and to hear him vapour, there was no Man greater than he 1700 S L. tr *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 160 He vapour'd and call'd me all the Cowards he could think of. 1760 *Cautions & Advs to Officers Army* 12, I have heard so many young Officers, vaporing and wishing to meet an Enemy 1812 Combe *Syntax, Picturesque* IV, Dear Mrs Syntax, how she'd vapour, Were she to read this curious paper! 1859 W Collins *Q of Hearts* (1875) 52 You may imagine what a passion I was in when I vapoured and blustered in that way 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar 1/1 Lord Salisbury has vapoured a good deal and brandished his painted sword of lath.

b. Const. *about*, *of*, or *with*.

(*a*) 1654 tr *Scudery's Cursa Pol* 37 To strike a terrour into those who have vapoured of their owne insolencie 1677 W Hubbard *Narrative* 50 Yet could the Messenger hardly forbear threatning, vapouring of their numbers and strength. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 36 The Wealth of his Party, of which he vapours so much, is no mean Motive to enflame his Zeal 1789 J. Moore *Zeluco* (1797) II lxvii 178 Some of his friends were imprudent enough to vapour a little about his determination of calling Carlostein to account 1820 Hazlitt *Table-T.* Ser. II xvii (1869) 345 Strutting and vapouring about his own pretensions. 1864 Thackeray *D Duval* v. (1869) 65, I was vapouring about what we would do, were we attacked. 1897 Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* 185 Those dear Countesses of whom you were forever vapouring

(*b*) 1675 *Char Town-Gallant* (Hindley, 1872) II 4 He stayed at the University long enough to..get by heart the name of his College to vapour with 1699 Bentley *Phal* 332 His Scylax, that he lately vapour'd with 1876 J Weiss *Wit, Hum & Shaks.* VI 200 The words and style which mariners and travellers brought home to vapor with to eager listeners in the taverns.

c *trans.* To declare or assert in a boasting or grandiloquent manner. Also, in later use, with *forth* or *away*

1658 F Osborne *Trad. Mem K. James* Wks (1673) 470 That vapoured he would bring him in by the Sword 1665 Winstanley *Loy Martyrol* 11 An unanswerable Work, of which they will never clear themselves, brag and vapour what they please *c* 1665 Mrs Hutchinson *Mem. Col Hutchinson* (1806) 236 Plumtre began to vapour that he would have the castle pull'd downe 1692 Bp. Patrick *Answ. Touchstone* 258 Neither he, nor any one else (whatsoever he vapours) dare break in pieces, or tear a Crucifix, or Picture *a* 1732 Swift *Sandys' Ghost* XIX, To poor Ovid shall befall A metamorphosis more strange Than all his books can vapour 1755 Warburton *Apol for two first Lett.* Wks, 1788 VII 572 Pope gave easy credit to him, when he vapoured that he would demonstrate all the common Metaphysics to be wicked and abominable 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag* IV. 1, Where are the high-flown fancies Which but last week You vapoured forth? *a* 1872 Maurice *Friendsh. Bks* (1874) X. 279 Vapouring away patriotism is undoubtedly a very bad thing

d. To force (a person) *into* or *out of* something, to put *down*, by talking big.

1654 Whitelocke *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I. 158 Who was not to be vapoured or threatened into a conformity to their desires. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci* Addr. p v, That I might not therefore be vapour'd down by insignificant Testimonies 1829 T L. Peacock *Misfort. Elphin.* IX, I am not to be sung, or cajoled, or vapoured, or bullied out of my prisoner.

6 To act in a fantastic or ostentatious manner; to show off; to swagger; to walk *in* with a swaggering air.

1652 C B Stapylton *Herodian* 127 With Pipe and Flute full often heie he vapors, And round about the Altar frisks and Capers *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist Quakers* (1795) I 1 56 Some men have the nature of an horse, to prance and vapour in their strength 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I. 89 Wow but ye will be vap'ring Whene'er ye gang to the town 1818 Scott *Br Lamm.* XXI, When you mean to vapour with your hanger and your dram-cup in support of treasonable toasts. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* XI, They would gaze with admiring eyes upon the robbers vapouring about in the court below. 1898 J. Meade Falkner *Moonfleet* VI, In vapours Maskew, and with an angry glance about him makes straight for the desk.

7. *trans* † a. To affect with fantastic ideas *Obs*

1698 Collier *Immor Stage* IV § 3 (1730) 139 He was formal and fantastick, smitten with Dress and Equipage, and it may be vapour'd by his Perfumes

b. To give (one) the vapours; to depress or bore

1774 Berridge *Lett.* XV. (1864) 386 At times, when I am very low, a letter that demands a speedy answer will vapour me as much as a large bill requiring prompt payment would a sinking tradesman. 1779 *Sylph* I 24, I shall be vapoured to death if I stay here much longer 1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* III 85 She has lost all her sprightliness, and vapours me but to look at her 1804 *Something Odd* I 216 His low spirits, which are indeed so very bad at times, as to bore and vapour one to death.

c *intr.* To get the vapours. *rare*—1.

1802 Marian Moore *Lascelles* I 19 The evenings are so long, that I declare I vapour every time they come for want of something else to do

Vapour-bath. Also vapour bath

1. A bath consisting of vapour. (Cf Vaporous *a.* 1.) Also, an apartment in which a bath of this kind is used.

1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict* (1722) 8 *Æstuary*, a kind of Vapour-Bath 1766 Smollett *Trav* XXXII II 135 They likewise indulged in vapour-baths, in order to enjoy a pleasing relaxation 1802 *Med. Jrnl* VIII. 57 A machine for conveying a vapour bath to diseased limbs. 1843 Sir C Scudamore *Med Visit Grafenberg* 12 Some persons argue that the vapor bath is quite as useful as the blanket 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 579 Vapour baths help not only to remove the scales [etc]

b. *transf.* A thing or place comparable to a bath of this kind.

1800 *Med. Jrnl* IV. 46 This kind of internal and highly inflammable vapour-bath is ever ready to catch fire 1838 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) II 148 The last Drawing Room of the season; so of course an awful crowd and a vapour bath 1864 Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* 152 One day in August, when all Chowringhee is a vast vapour-bath

2. *Chem.* A vessel or receptacle in which hot vapour is generated in order to heat or melt a substance.

1728 Chambers *Cycl*, *Vaporosum Balneum*, or *Vapour-bath*, in Chymistry, a Term applied to a Chymist's Bath, or Heat, wherein the Body is placed so as to receive the Fumes of boiling Water 1844 G Bird *Urin Deposits* (1857) 18 Evaporate an ounce over a spirit-lamp without the interposition of the vapour-bath 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII 95, I have..used gelatine ., melting it like glue in a vapour bath.

Hence **Vapour-bathing.**

1766 J Symons (*title*), Observations on Vapor-Bathing

Vapoured (vē'·pəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f Vapour *sb.* or *v.*]

1 Filled with vapour or moisture. *rare*

1536 Wyatt *Poems* (1913) I 216 With vapourd Iyes he lokyth here and there 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* T iij b, With driueling and with vapoured eies

2 Formed of or from vapour. *rare*—1.

1559 *Mirr Mag* (1563) R iv, While from mine eyes The vapored teares downstilled heie and there

3 Affected with the vapours, suffering from nervous depression; low-spirited.

Freq. in the 18th cent, esp in predicative use.

1670 Covel in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakluyt Soc) 110 Instead of dull, mopish, vapour'd women we found. bright and airy ladyes 1733 Cheyne *Eng Malady* II IV § 3 (1734) 145 They were never vapour'd or low-spirited to any Degree. 1753 *Ess Celibacy* 104 If a vapoured person is at one time convinced of the truth of any proposition,. at another he will adopt the opposite opinion 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* III 351 Sir Sedley whispered 'I am horribly vapoured!' 1810 Crabbe *Borough* IX 137 Her have I seen, pale, vapour'd through the day, With crowded parties at the midnight play 1824 *Blackw. Mag* XV 398 Write when you can do nothing else, when you are vapoured, and then I shall be sure to hear the truth.

transf. 1755 *Monitor* No 21 I 179 It may give you a little respite in a vapoured day; when..your head akes

Vapourer (vē'·pərəɪ). Also 9 vaporer. [f. Vapour *v.*]

1. One who vapours; a bragging, grandiloquent, or fantastical talker.

1653 Gauden *Hieraspi* 223 This pusillanimous and frothy generation of vapourers are the greatest enemies to our Religion 1665 Pepys *Diary* 3 Dec, A fortunate, though a passionate and but weak, man as to policy, and one that is the greatest vapourer in the world 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks 1795 III 238 That vapourer in favour of your perseverance, fairly and consistently builds on the foundation of the Calvinists 1816 J Gilchrist *Philos Etym* 214 We might show how applicable to certain rhetorical metaphysical vapourers the descriptions are. 1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 344 Not one of your old serene metaphysical vapourers.

2. *Vapourer moth*, a British moth of the genus

Orgyia, esp. *O. antiqua*, the male of which flies with a rapid quivering motion.

1782 W. Curtis *Brown-tail Moth.* 6 The *Phalæna Antiqua*, or Vapourer Moth, which I have seen to thrive on the deadly Nightshade and poisonous Laurel 1832 T. Brown *Bk. Butterflies & M* (1834) I 49 The following figure of the female Vapourer Moth. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* viii, A crawling grub, like the female of our own Vapourer moth. 1890 Ormerod *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 322 The pretty and easily distinguishable caterpillar of the Common Vapourer Moth.

ellipt. 1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 418 *Bombyx gonostigmata* The scarce Vapourer 1861 Morris *Brit. Moths* I. 77 *Orgyia antiqua*, Vapourer.

Va·pourgraph. = Vaporograph.

1903 *Sat Rev* 11 Apr. 457/1 These 'vapourgraphs' show the deepest stain where the object emitting the vapour is in actual contact with the cloth

Vapouring (vē·pərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Vapour *v.*]

1. Emission of vapour; evaporation. *rare.*

1548 Elyot, *Respiratio*, a breathynge, or vapourynge. 1651 French *Distill.* iii 64 That Liquor..may be rectified by the vapouring away of the flegme.

2. The action of talking or acting in a high-flown or pretentious manner.

c 1630 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II 306 The tongue may boast great things, and talk high We call it vapouring; and well may we so call it 1656 Earl Monm tr *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 269 Spanish Officers,..with their vapouring, distaste the good servants of so great a Queen. 1706 Vanbrugh *Mistake* iv. 293 Take thy satin pincushion .thou madest such a vapouring about yesterday. 1773 Johnson *Lett* 25 March (1788) I. 80 Harry will be happier now he goes to school and reads Milton Miss will want him for all her vapouring. 1816 Earl Dudley *Lett.* 22 June (1840) 146 It is really amazing, that after all their vapouring .they should not have ventured to assail him 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* v. (1904) 176 Consider them, with their tumid sentimental vapouring about virtue. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. 197 The errors of which Lord Derby had been guilty and the preposterous vapourings of some of his less responsible followers.

3. *fig.* in pl. Vain imaginations.

1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. vi. I 44 These stings of conscience were not the vapourings of an idle fancy

Vapouring (vē·pərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.]

1. *Acting or talking in a pretentious or high-flown manner.*

1647 R. Josselin *Diary* (1908) 45, 25 Troops came to quarter with us, somewhat bold and vapouring. *c* 1670 O Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II 311 To make big of it, as if it did constitute us righteous before god, as the vapouring pharisee. 1691 *The Bragadocio* 22 'Tis that Fierce, Vapouring, Coward, Bravado, I fancy. 1794 *Manners France* 29 Prussia's fame and Glory's fled, And you're a vapouring fool. 1834 *Gentl. Mag* CIV i 26 The bustling, vapouring, chattering Duke of Newcastle. 1842 Thackeray *Contrib to Punch* Wks. 1900 VI 47 It is always a comfort to read of those absurd vapouring vainglorious Frenchmen obtaining a beating. 1864 C Knight *Passages Work. Life* I i 57 The burly Englishman regarded the vapouring little man with something like..contempt.

2. Having a fantastical, pretentious, or foolishly boastful character.

1649 tr. *Boehme's Epistles* To Rdr. (1886) 2 The frame and structure of our knowledge, which by our artificial reason we should build unto ourselves upon that foundation, would be but a vapouring notion. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* xvii. II 380 They told Barnaby, in a vapouring sort, (which that Nation was then much addicted to) how little Harm England in their Wars was like to do them. 1795 Burke in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II IV 542 We shall not employ a person capable of writing such miserable, vapouring and empty stuff 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond* III 240 The vapouring vanity of one struggling against opinion, and fearing to sink in human estimation. 1859 Green *Oxf Stud.* (O.H.S) 165 In this burst of vapouring Toryism open persecution had at last reached its close. 1877 Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxxiii, Buonaparte's vapouring letter to Tippoo and gasconading demeanour in Egypt.

3. Full of vapour, emitting or giving off a vapour.

1648 Hexham II, *Een domp-gat*, a smoake or a vapouring hole. 1800 Coleridge *Piccolom.* II. i, Now the vapouring wine Opens the heart and shuts the eyes.

4 Of the nature of vapour; vaporous.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 192 As vap'ring clouds by summer's suns are driven 1854 S Dobell *Balder* xxv 181 Like some great vapouring cloud Topping a cumulous heaven of mysteries.

Hence **Va·pouringly** *adv*

1653 *Lilburn Tryed & Cast* 154 It would make a man smile, to read what hee vapouringly talks 1767 Sterne *Tr Shandy* ix. iii, The Corporal .gave a slight flourish with his stick—but not vapouringly 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Aug. 209/2 [He] spoke rather vapouringly about the House of Lords.

Vapourish (vē·pərɪʃ), *a.* [f. Vapour *sb.* + -ish]

1. Of the nature of vapour; dim through the presence of vapour; vapoury

1647 Hexham I, Vaporish, *doumigh, roockachtigh.* 1782 Hayley *Triumphs Temper* I. 287 To drive gross atoms from the rays of noon Or chase the halo from the vapourish moon. 1844 *Blackw Mag.* LV 166 The conception is generally vague, vapourish, and metaphysical 1887 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II viii, When Greta set out, the atmosphere was yellow and vapourish.

2 Apt to be troubled with the vapours; inclined to depression or low spirits.

1716–20 *Lett Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I 97 For, as most other old Maids, she is exceedingly vapourish and fanciful 1740 Richardson *Pamela* II 315 Every one sees, that the yawning Husband, and the vapourish Wife, are truly insupportable to one another 1782 Sir J. E. Smith *Mem.* (1832) I. 48 It made me vapourish to see so many students going away. 1803 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 60, I see him, with all his inherent good properties, a vapourish egotist. 1844 Thackeray *Barry Lyndon* xiv, Lady Lyndon, always vapourish and nervous,..became more agitated than ever

b. Of the nature of, connected with, arising from, nervous depression.

1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II iv § 4 (1734) 148 Some Headachs .may properly enough be call'd Vapourish or Nervous 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 288, I am in the depth of vapourish despondency 1793 W Roberts *Looker-on* No. 41 (1794) II. 107 Be tender of using it in this torpid and vapourish condition. 1835 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* I. 22 This 'very penetrating world'—as a maid of my mother's used to call it in vapourish moods 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. 85 His pretty,..middle-aged wife, whose languid airs and vapourish graces were likely to pall..after a year of married life.

3. Apt to produce vapours. *rare*[−1].

1725 *Fam Dict* s.v. *Flux*, He must forbear every thing that is hot and vapourish.

Hence **Va·pourishness.**

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV 41 You will not wonder that the vapourishness which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen. 1860 Cockburn Muir *Ess, Pagan or Christ* 116 There is a vapourishness about the design of French Cathedrals and French work generally.

Va·pourized, *ppl. a.* [f Vapour *sb.* 3 b.] = Vapoured *a.* 3.

1835 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 415 Our masters run from station to station at our cost, as vapourised ladies at home run about from spa to spa

Va·pourless, *a.* Also **vaporless.** [f. Vapour *sb.*] Destitute of, free from, vapour

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xxxiii II 99 The walls of white rock, stand out distinctly in the vaporless atmosphere. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog.* xi. § 645 And why should these winds be almost vaporless? 1884 *Q. Rev.* April 339 The deep purple of a vapourless sky.

Vapoury (vē·pərɪ), *a.* Also 6 **vaporie**, 8–9 *U.S.* **vapory**; 7–8 **vap'ry.** [f Vapour *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of the nature or consistency of vapour; composed of, or caused by, vapour.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. *Furies* 262 The heat, hidden in a vapoury Cloud, Striving for issue. 1598 Drayton *Heroical Ep, Res. to Hen. II* (1605) M 4, The waxen taper With his dull vapory dimnesse mocks my sight 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 748 A vapoury adherency .which flyeth from the strokes of hammers upon hot burning iron. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1724 They see the blazing wonder rise anew : From his huge vapoury train perhaps to shake Reviving moisture. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1851) II 1039/1 The vapoury steam is diffused over the surface of the body. 1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf* xxv. 84 One from the wound, the other from the mouth Breathed a thick smoke, whose vapoury columns join'd. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 77 The clouds have gathered into one thick low canopy, dark and vapoury as the smoke which overhangs London. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The Jungfrau had wrapped her vapoury veil around her. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 5/3 Inside the body it is suggested that there resides a kind of vapoury form which animates it

transf 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol* I lxxii, On the couch ..they sighing lie reclin'd, And court the vapoury god soft-breathing in the wind

Comb. 1796 Townshend *Poems* 65 Who wak'st the vap'ry-skirted vale To songful life.

b. *fig* Unsubstantial, indefinite, vague.

1818 *Blackw Mag.* II. 396 My love-fever'd spirit evolves A fair vapoury vision 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* III vii. § 3 (1876) 297 The mass of vapoury and baseless speculation with which this has in latter times become surrounded 1874 T Hardy *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xxii. 254 His readings of her seemed now to be vapoury and indistinct

2. Rendered dim or obscure by the presence of vapour.

1818 Keats *Endym.* iv. 483 Leaving old Sleep within his vapoury lair. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 474 The vapory distant hills and the blue sea peep through vistas..of the pines 1878 T. Hardy *Ret. Native* III. vi, The yellow and vapoury sunset had presaged change.

3. = Vapourish *a.* 2. *rare*[−1].

1771 J. Adams *Diary* 5 June Wks. 1850 II 269 Thirty people have been here to-day, they say;—the halt, the lame, the vapory, hypochondriac, scrofulous, &c. all resort here.

‖ **Va·ppa.** Now *rare.* [L.] Flat or sour wine. Also *fig.*

[1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 424 Whereupon it getteth the name of Vappa, and is cleane turned to bee dead or soure.] 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 69 Rome or Trent hath made a dead vappa of the word of God. 1632 Massinger *Believe as You List* iv, i, Your viper wine (is)..But vappa to the nectar of her lippe 1666 Boyle *Orig. Forms & Qual.* 202 Whether Must, Wine, spirit of Wine, Vinegar, Tartar, and Vappa, be specifically distinct Bodies? 1840 De Quincey *Wks.* (1862) X. 217 But how that can be, when you recollect the philosophic *Vappa* of Xenophon, seems to pass the deciphering power of Œdipus.

transf 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Vappa*, a peculiar state of the blood, when it is in a low, dispirited condition.

† **Vappe.** *Obs. rare* [Anglicized f. prec.] a. = prec. b. *fig.* A stupid person.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* 105 Wilt thou not at last be the meer underwit, and the grand Vappe? 1660 Jer. Taylor *Ductor* II iii. rule xi § 14 The Norvegians complain'd that they could very seldom get any Wine into their Country, and when it did come it was almost vinegar or vappe.

Vappin, obs. Sc. form of Weapon.

† **Va·ppous,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *vappa*. see above.] Flat, insipid.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6021 If the boyled Must by too violent an Effervescence cast out the Lee (by which it grows vappous or dead)

Va·pulary, *a. rare*[−1]. [See next and -ary.] = Vapulatory.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 567 Who but a hoary headed Etonian would recur with affectionate fondness to his vapulary memories of Dr. Keate?

Vapulate (væ·pĭlēˌĭt), *v rare.* [ad L. *vāpulāt-*, ppl. stem of *vāpulāre* to be beaten. Cf. obs. F. *vapuler*, Sp. and Pg. *vapular.*]

1 *trans.* To beat or strike.

1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissill* 1315, I..with my pony and vapulating and checking his engine, downe it cut mee a payre of very imperiall cloth of golde hose. 1623 Cockeram I, *Vapulate*, to beat, to strike.

b. *absol.* To administer a flogging.

1818 J. Brown *Psyche* 198 If they vapulate in vain.

2. *intr.* To suffer vapulation or flogging.

1783 Parr *Lett.* Wks. 1828 VII. 390 Blunders for which a boy ought to vapulate.

Vapulation (væpiŭlēˌĭ·ʃən) *rare.* [ad. L. **vāpulātio*, n. of action f. *vāpulāre*: see prec. Cf. Sp *vapulacion.*] A beating or flogging. Also *transf.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vapulation*, a beating or scourging. 1706 E. Ward *London Spy* II. Wks. (ed. 3) I. 33 Like an Offender at a Whipping-Post,..the more importunate he seems for their favourable usage, the severer Vapulation they are to exercise upon him. 1791 Hampson *Mem. J. Wesley* III 5 A strapping colonel interposing, the vapulation did not take place.

Va·pulatory, *a. rare*[−1] [f. L. *vāpulāt-* Vapulate *v.* + -ory.] Of or relating to flogging.

1886 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) VI. 163, I am not..arguing in favour of a return to these vapulatory methods.

Vapyn, obs Sc. form of Weapon.

‖ **Vaquero** (väkē·rō). [Sp. (= Pg. *vaqueiro*), f. *vaca* cow. Cf. Prov. *vaquier*, F. *vacher*, and It. *vaccaro*, med L. *vaccārius*]

1. In Spanish America: A cowboy or cowherd; a herdsman or cattle-driver.

1837 Irving *Adv. Capt. Bonneville* III. 86 The vaqueros, or Indian cattle-drivers. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* xvii. 119, I found them in the ranche of a vaquero in the woods. 1893 K. Sanborn *S. California* xii 152 The American vaquero—usually a short, fat man with dumpy legs, who dons a flapping sombrero.

attrib. 1880 Bret Harte *Jeff Briggs* II, Having caparisoned himself and charger in true *vaquero* style.

2. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Vaquero*, .a jacket worn by women and children.

Vaquil, variant of Vakeel.

1906 *Contemp. Rev.* May 580 The German Ambassador there..has become the Vaquil or Agent of the Sultan.

Var, southern dial. var. Far *adv.*, etc.; obs. Sc. f. War *a.*, Ware *a.*, *were* (see Be *v.*).

Var., freq. abbreviation of Variety.

‖ **Vara** (vā·rä). Also 7 **varra.** [Sp. and Pg. *vara* rod, yardstick:—L. *vāra* forked pole, trestle, f. L. *vārus* bent.] A linear measure used in Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, of varying length in different localities, but usu. about 33 inches long, a Spanish yard. Cf. Vare[1] I.

1674 Jeake *Arith. Surv.* (1696) 115 The 100 Ells of Antwerp make at Cadiz .for Cloth 82 Varras. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* i. (ed. 2) 39 Quarters, of 150 Varas or Spanish Yards, that is 64 Fathoms square. 1811 Pinkerton *Mod. Geogr* (ed. 3) 689 A mass of native iron..about 3¼ varas in length .and. half a vara in thickness. 1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xviii. (1862) 187 The minimum extent is two hundred varas square (a vara is a little less than a yard) of irrigable land.

Vara, dial. variant of Very *adv.*

Vara·gian, *a.* [f. mod.L. *Varagi* (pl.), ad old Russian *Variagi.*] = Varangian *a.*

The form *Varegian* (after the mod.L. variant *Varegi*) has also been employed.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 258 A Varagian (probably Danish) freebooter of the Baltic, named Rarik.

Varan (væ·răn). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Varan-us* (Merrem, 1820), f. Ar. *waran*, var. of ورل *waral*, monitor lizard. So F. *Varan.*] A lizard belonging to the genus *Varanus* or family *Varanidæ*; a *monitor* or *varanian.*

1883 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 131/1 The Heloderms have not the scales..with which they are covered surrounded by small squamous grains like the Varans 1887 Howorth *Mammoth & Flood* 370 Allied to the living varans and lace-lizards of Australia.

Varand, obs Sc form of Warrant.

Varandeisse, obs. Sc. form of Warrandice.

Varangian (văræ·ndʒĭăn), *sb.* and *a. Hist.* [f. med. or mod.L. *Varang-us*, ad. med.Gr. Βάραγγος (pl. Βάραγγοι), ad. (through Slavonic languages) ON. *Væringr* (pl. *Væringjar*), app. f. *vár-* (f. pl. *várar*) plighted faith.

In the old Russian chronicle of Nestor the name occurs as *Varagi* and *Varaxi* (pl.), and survives in mod.Russ. Варя́гъ a pedlar, Ruthenian *varyak* a big strong man.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of the Scandinavian rovers who in the 9th and 10th centuries overran parts of Russia and reached Constantinople; a Northman (latterly also an Anglo-Saxon) forming one of the bodyguard of the later Byzantine emperors (see B.).

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lv. V 561 In their wars against the more inland savages [of Russia], the Varangians condescended to serve as friends and auxiliaries. *Ibid.* 562 The new Varangians were a colony of English and Danes

who fled from the yoke of the Norman conqueror. 1832 Scott *Ct Rob* II, The passengers observed to each other, that the stranger was a Varangian. 1836 *Partington's Brit Cycl*, *Lit* etc III. 501/1 The Varangians, a race of bold pirates who infested the coasts of the Baltic. 1889 Baring-Gould *Grettir* xliii 379 The company called the Varangians, who acted as a bodyguard to the Emperor

2 The language spoken by these. *rare*—1.

1832 Scott *Ct Rob*. III, Mustering what few words of Varangian he possessed, which he eked out with Greek.

B. *adj* Of or pertaining to the Varangians; composed of Varangians, etc.

1788 Gibbon *Decl & F* lv V 563 The primitive subjects of the Varangian chief 1832 Scott *Ct Rob* xxv, They were to mount on horseback at the sounding of the great Varangian trumpet 1900 Hector H. Munro *Rise Russ Empire* II. 17 A Varangian power..had sprung up among the tribes of the Slavic hinterland.

b. *Varangian Guard*, the bodyguard of the Byzantine emperors, formed of Varangians.

1832 Scott *Ct. Rob* II, This account of the Varangian Guard is strictly historical 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XI 788/2 The valour of the Varangian, or Anglo-Saxon and Danish guards, ever the firmest support of the Byzantine throne 1889 Baring Gould *Grettir* xliii 380 The order came to the Varangian guard that [etc].

Varanian (vărē^{1}·niăn), *sb* and *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Varan-us* Varan + -ian]

A. *sb.* A lizard belonging to the family *Varanidæ* of scaled saurians; a monitor or varan.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX 460/2 The Varanians form a family of scaled Saurians, including the Monitors of the Old World 1847 T. R. Jones in *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV 288/1 In the Geckos, Agamians, and Varanians, the base of the tooth is imbedded in a shallow socket.

B. *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the varans or monitors

1840 Owen *Odontogr.* I 263 The Varanian family of squamate Saurians .includes the Monitors of the old world. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 460/2 Allied in the form of the teeth to the typical Varanian Monitors

Varanid. *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Varanid-æ*, f. *Varanus* Varan.] = Varanian *sb.*

1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool.* 422 Allied [to the lizards] are the Varanids (*Varanus*), large, tropical, old-world forms with long bifid tongue.

Varble, obs. f. Warble *sb.* **Vard,** obs. Sc. f Ward *sb.* and *v.* **Vardan(e, -en,** obs Sc. ff. Warden. **Vardanry,** obs. Sc. f. Wardenry **Varde,** southern ME. var Ferd *sb.*[1] **Vardel, -il,** obs. Sc. ff. World. **Varden,** southern dial. var. Farthing , obs. Sc. f. Warden. **Varder,** southern dial. var. Farther ; var. Verdor *Obs*

†**Vardingale.** *Obs* Forms α. 6 verdyngale, 6–7 verdingale, -all. β. 6–8 verdingale (6 *Sc.* ward-). γ. 6 vardingard [ad. obs. F. *verdugale, vertugale, vertugade* (16th c.), ad. Sp. *verdugado*, f. *verdugo* rod, stick. See also Verdugal.] A framework of hoops formerly used by women to extend their skirts; = Farthingale.

α 1552 [see Farthingale]. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 478 Fashion brought-in the verdingale, and carried out the verdingale, and hath againe reuiued the verdingale , and placed it behinde, like a rudder 1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 23 Wee have verdingales to beare up our bands, as they had to support their loose britches.

β 1560 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas Scot.* XI. 163 For ane wa dingale to hir. 1574 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 240 A hamper to pack the vard[i]ngales in. 1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I 157 The meanest that was there.. was in .her vardingale, her turkie grograin kirtle 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 219 From Vardingale to Vardingale, hee flyes His brave Lieutenant, lest Hee him surprise. 1673, 1753 [see Farthingale]

γ 1578 *Inv R. Wardr.* (1815) 230 Ane vardingard of blak taffetie the foirskirt of satine pasmentit with gold.

transf. and *fig.* 1590 R. W[ilson] *Three Lords & Ladies London* (Roxb) 295 Thou from Dissimulation art sent, And bring'st a gown of glosing,. A vardingale of vaine boast 1592 Greene. *Def. Conny Catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 96 Blest be the French sleeues & breech verdingales, that grants them liberty to conny-catch so mightily

Vardite, -ditt, dial. or obs. forms of Verdict.

Vardle. *dial.* Also 6 verdoll. [Alteration of OF. *vervelle* or *vert(e)velle* in the same sense: cf. Vartiwell, Varvel.] (See later quots.)

1525 in *Archaeologia* XXV 478 For hengells, verdolls, & hoks, hespes & staples, for ye same berne, vj s vij d. 1787 W. H. Marshall *Rur. Econ. E. Anglia* Gloss , *Vardle*, a common eye or thimble of a gate, with a spike only. 1893 Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norfolk* 86 *Vardle*, bottom hinge of a gate.

Vardlie, obs Sc. form of Worldly *a.*

†**Vardo.** *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Vardo*, a waggon. *Ibid.*, *Vardo-gill*, a waggoner.

Vardour, variant of *verdour* Verdor *Obs.*

Vardy. Now *dial.* Also 8 vardi, 9 vardie. [Colloq. or dial. var. of *verdit*, obs. f Verdict] Opinion, judgement, verdict.

1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* I. 15 *Lord Sp.* Well, I fear Lady Answerall can't live long; she has so much wit. *Nev.* No, she can't live . *Lady Ans* O ! Miss, you must give your Vardi too ! 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T* (ed 3) s v, To give one's vardy; i. e verdict or opinion. 1825- in dial. glossaries (N. Cy., Linc., Yorks).

Vardytt, obs. form of Verdict.

†**Vare**[1] *Obs.* Also γ varre. [ad. Sp *vara* Vara]

1. = Vara.

1545 *Rates of Customs* d iij b, The Vares of Spayne .ix Vares makithe viii yardes Englysshe 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 175 Certain peeces of blacke silke of twelue vares long a peece 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II, I, 273 The other measure is called a vare, which measure is of 5 palmes or spans, and is one code and two third parts 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. xi 240 It extendes aboue foure score Vaires or yardes in length

2 A rod, staff, or wand, esp. as a symbol of judicial office or authority.

1578 T N tr. *Conq W. India* 357 He tooke the Vares of Justice from the Judges and Sargeants, and incontinent restored them againe *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I III xxxii, If an Alguazil show him his Vare, that is a little white staffe he carryeth as badge of his office 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 48 Imposing my hand upon a Crosse held out to me upon the end of a Vare, or wand. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 595 His Hand a Vare of Justice did uphold

†**Vare**[2]. Variant of Fare *sb* 3 *Obs*

1653 H. Appleton *Fight Legorn-Road* 2 At Naples I made Provision for my Squadron, passing thence through the Vare [=Strait] of Messina

Vare, dial. var. Fare *sb* 2; southern ME. var. Fare *v.* ; var. Vair *sb.*[1] ; obs. Sc f. Ware *sb.*

‖**Varec.** Also **varech** [F. *varech*, *varec* (OF *warec*, *werek*, *verec*, *vrec*, etc), ad old Scand **wrek* · see Wreck *sb*]

1. Sea-weed.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* II 594 The Sea-Fox, in whose stomach they found a branch of the Sea-herb Varec 1783 Justamond tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* VI 294 The most ordinary of these manures is the Varec, a sea-weed which is periodically throw'n upon the coast by the sea-tide 1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 289, I observed large quantities of varech or sea-weed on the beach [at Robin Hood's Bay] 1889 *Guernsey News* 1 Feb , The gathering of varech in Herm commences to-morrow.

attrib 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt-cap* 36 Then, dry and moist, the varech limit-line.

2. An impure carbonate of soda obtained from sea-weed

1844 Fownes *Chem.* 234 Carbonate of Soda ..The *barilla* ..is thus produced in several places on the coast of Spain That made in Brittany is called *varec* 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III 940 *Varec*, the name of kelp made on the coast of Normandy.

Varecoste, southern ME. variant of Farcost

Varegilt (*obs. Sc*) · see Waregilt.

Vareit, Sc. variant of *warned* Wary *v.*

‖**Varella.** *Obs.* Pl -ellaes, -ely. [Pg. and It. *varella*, *-ela* (16th cent.), of doubtful origin] A pagoda.

1588 *T.* Hickock tr. *Frederick's Voy* 33 b, They spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call *Varely* for their Idoles 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 260 They consume in these Varellaes great quantity of golde; for that they be all gilded aloft. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 318 The Varellaes (or Temples) are observable; each Varella farcinated with ugly (but guilded) Idolls. 1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 119 The King of Pegu..had them placed amongst the other Idols kept in a *Varella* or *Mosquee.*

†**Varelle,** Anglicized form of prec. *Obs.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 261 There is a Varelle or Pagode, which is the pilgrimage of the Pegues.

Varen, southern ME. variant of Fare *v.*

Vare-nut, dial. variant of Fare-nut.

Vare-widgeon. *dial* [f. Vair *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1813 Montagu *Ornith Dict* Suppl s.v. *Smew*, The females and young birds are called in the southern part of Devonshire, Vare-Wigeon, from a supposed similitude about the head to a Weesel, which is denominated *Vare*

†**Varewort.** *Obs.*—[1] In 3 uarewurt. A plant of doubtful identity.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Eptaphilos*, salerne, uarewurt,

Varge, obs or dial. variant of Verge.

†**Vargeous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. F. *verge* —L. *virga* rod, wand.] Resembling a rod , rod-like.

1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 988 The same thing holds for the measure of the vargeous palets [F *palettes de verges*], the balance wheel [etc.]

Varges, -is, etc., variant of Verjuice, etc.

Vargood, dial. variant of Fargood

‖**Vari.** [The first part of the Malagasy name *varikandana* or *varianda*. Cf. *varikosy* the broad-nosed lemur.] The ruffed lemur, *Lemur varius.*

1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) IV 241 The Vari is much larger than either of the former [i e mococo and mongoz] , it has a kind of ruff round the neck, consisting of very long hair 1785 Smellie *Buffon's Nat Hist* (1791) VII. 228 The vari is larger, stronger, and more ferocious than the maucauco 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 420/1 The *Vari*, to which the name of *Lemur Macaco* has been applied by modern authors, is given by Linnæus as Var[iety] d. of that species.

‖**Vari,** pl. of Varus

Variability (vē·riăbi lĭti). [f next + -ity, or a. F. *variabilité*, = It. *variabilità*, Sp. *variabilidad*, Pg. *-idade*]

1. The fact or quality of being variable in some respect; tendency towards, capacity for, variation or change.

1771 Mrs Griffith *Hist Lady Barton* I. 29 In her outward appearance there is a variability, that renders it almost impossible to draw an exact resemblance of her. 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks. 1842 II 355 His protest against binding him to his opinions, and his reservation of a right to whatever opinions he pleases, remain in their full force This variability is pleasant, and shews a fertility of fancy 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* III 146 It is this atmospheric variability..that occasions the thousand little dissensions that spring from love itself 1869 Phillips *Vesuvius* viii 246 Reasonings on the variability of the relative level of land and sea 1883 *Contemp Rev.* June 901 They made too little account of the variability of human nature and circumstances.

2 *spec* a. The fact of, or capacity for, varying in amount, magnitude, or value.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 157 From this may be deduced the differential coefficient of *z*, relative to the variability of *x*. 1870 Phipson tr *Guillemin's Sun* 282 The variability of a certain number of stars. 1873 H. Spencer *Sociol* VI 124 The variability of the ratio being duly conceived in terms of lines that lengthen and shorten

b. *Biol.* Capability in plants or animals of variation or deviation from a type.

1832 Lyell *Princ Geol* (1835) II 449 Variability of a species compared to that of an individual 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* I 40 A high degree of variability is obviously favourable, as freely giving the materials for selection to work on 1880 Wallace *Island Life* IV. 58 The belief in the variability of all animals in all their parts and organs

Variable (vē·riăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms . 4– variable (5–6 varri-, 6 *Sc.* vareable), 5, *Sc.* 6, -abill, *Sc* 6 -abil (warieabill), 5–6 varyable, 6 -abul, 5 uaryabyl, veryabyll [a. OF. *variable* (F , Sp., and Prov *variable*, Pg. *variavel*, It. *variabile*), ad. L. *variābilis*, f *variāre* to Vary]

A *adj.* **1** Liable or apt to vary or change; (readily) susceptible or capable of variation, mutable, changeable, fluctuating, uncertain.

a Of the course of events, the state of things, etc.

c 1397 Chaucer *Lack Stedf* 8 What made this worlde to be so variable But louste þat folke haue in discencion? *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5424 In a state that is not stable, But chaungynge ay and variable 1448–9 J Metham *Wks.* (E E T S) 54 Thy uaryabyl squel, O fortune ! bient myght be With Pluto in helle 1483 Caxton *Cato* g iiij, For the goodes of thys worlde been varyable, now one is ryche and now poure 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* 51 They nothing thynke on fortune var[i]able. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VI* (1550) 34 The Englyshe affaires began to wauer, and waxe variable 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell* 119 Some ioining in skirmish with the enemies, fought with variable event 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* 696 They had continued a doubtfull and variable fight a great part of the day

b. Of feeling, conduct, etc.

c 1480 Henryson *Orpheus & Eur* 287 Quhat art thou, lufe, To sum constant, till othir variabil 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 114 So variable and vnconstant is the nature of man. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* II II III O sweare not by the Moone, Least that thy Loue proue likewise variable. 1596 — *Merch. V* II. VIII 13, I neuer heard a passion so confusd, So strange, outragious, and so variable 1667 Milton *P L.* XI 92 His heart I know, how variable and vain Self-left 1849 Ruskin *Seven Lamps* VII § 7 191 The decorations might be made subjects of variable fancy 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. V. § 29 (1875) 102 There begins to fade from the mind the conception of a special personality to whose variable will they were before ascribed

Comb 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV III (1636) 293 While Antonius, variable-witted, takes upon him to be a king.

c. In miscellaneous applications.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 126 By hir iyen clowdy and varyable vysage 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 442 These beautifull shapes, not varriable in time, not withering throughe the heate of the sunne 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. VI. 38 For formes are variable and decay, By course of kind, and by occasion 1609 Wibarne *New Age Old Names* To Rdr A 4 b, If I haue omitted something in a matter so variable. 1703 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1732) 63 Our Course variable between East and South 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 98 P 1 There is not so variable a thing in Nature as a Lady's Head dress 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab Pol Terms* Introd. 7 The variable meaning of a word. 1850 McCosh *Div Govt* II I (1874) 78 This production of change is not variable or capricious, but follows certain fixed laws. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 388 Events, which depend at once on constant and on variable conditions.

absol 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol* (1876) 32 We overlook and forget the constant while we watch the variable

2. Of persons . Apt to change from one opinion or course of action to another; inconstant, fickle, unreliable.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 Þe men beeþ variable and vnstedefast, trecherous and gileful. 1393 Langl *P. Pl.* C xix. 69 Somme of ows [are] sothfast and some variable. 1402 Hoccleve *Min Poems* 78 Al-be hyt that man fynde o woman nyce, In-constant, recheles, or varriable 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. III. (1883) 37 So that they be not founde . for enuye variable. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 37 My word nor I shall not be variable, But alwaies firme and stable *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I. 235 The popularie ar so warieabill and faccell 1643 Baker *Chron* (1653) 504 Lydington was..a man of the greatest understanding,..but very variable 1708–9 *Pennsylv. Hist Soc Mem* X 313, I am very sensible he is a variable man, and not .to be entirely depended on 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 162 P 5 One of the most variable Beings of the most variable Kind. 1808 Scott *Marm* VI xxx, Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, And variable as the shade By the light quivering aspen made.

transf. 1484 Caxton *Curtail* ij b, Them whom fortune the variable hath most hyely lyfte up and enhaunsed *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VI*, 120 b, King Charles did politiquely consider, what a variable lady Fortune was.

b. Const *in* (words, actions, etc.).

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 In thy behestes be nat variable *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* VII (1811) 544 See you not howe varyable the kynge is in his wordis ? 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl* 214 In vsyng my rayment I am not variable. 1562 Bullein *Bulwarke*, *Bk. Vse Sickmen* 55 Bee

not variable in Religion 1623 JAS I in Ellis *Lett* Ser 1. III. 139 He is in this busienesse as variable and uncertaine as the Moone

†c. Liable to alter or turn *from* (or *of*) a purpose, etc *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 752 No mervell is, bouȝe Rome be som what variabill Fro honour & fro wele 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* IV. 5120 Þei wil holde stable, And finally nat be variable From þe ende, platly, þat þei make. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 216 If we fynde hym varyable Of his prechynge that he hath tawth. 1493 *Petronylla* 21 (Pynson), *From hir entent nat founde variable.*

3. a. Of the weather, seasons, etc. Liable to vary in temperature or character, changeable.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres* 150 The seuin Planetis .hes power To reull .Wedder and wind, and coursis variabill. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. § 15 428 Peace is not like the immoveable mountaines, but rather like to the variable skie. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg) 14 The Weather was temperate, variable and cool enough 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 493/2 The great sunshine heats of Florence, which are too variable and undetermined 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 569 The weather..was very variable, but upon the whole mild. 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 288 Exposed entirely to the vicissitudes of our ever-variable climate

b. Of wind or currents: Tending to change in direction; shifting.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft* III i (1848) 146 As variable as the Wind. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We had the wind variable. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I 340 He who has been taught to consider that nothing in the world is so variable as the winds. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol Man.* 95 There is a tendency of the surface waters to the S E, being variable in winter. 1840 R. H DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv 84 The wind shifted and became variable. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron* 185 Much less regular in the temperate regions, they are called *variable* winds.

c. Of a star: That varies periodically in respect of brightness or magnitude

1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 471/2 *marg.*, Of the variable stars. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* I. 7 It appears and disappears like a variable star, shewing in painful succession its spots of light and of shade. 1880 AGNES GIBERNE *Sun, Moon & Stars* 239 There are numbers of stars called Variable Stars, the light of which is constantly changing, now becoming more, now becoming less

d. *Biol.* Liable to deviate from a type, admitting of such deviation. (Cf. VARIATION 10)

1859 DARWIN *Orig Species* v 149 Beings low in the scale of nature are more variable than those which are higher 1877 CONDER *Basis of Faith* v 231 Species, it has been well said, are 'variable, but not mutable' 1880 WALLACE *Island Life* 59 It is now very easy to understand how, from such a variable species, one or more new species may arise.

†4. Characterized by variation or diversity; differing, diverse, various. *Obs*

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 239 The peple wente furthe to mete the victor with variable [L. *varia*] gladdenesse 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi (Percy Soc) 61 For musike doth sette in all unyte The discorde thynges whiche are variable 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII, c.* 14 By occasion of variable and sundrie opinions..great discorde hathe arrisen. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* p 111, Flowers delightsome to the eye, in consideration of their variable colours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 The variable transformations of Proteus 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 167 It were a worke .tedious to the Reader, to recite the variable opinions of Chronologers about these points.

†b. Different *from* something *Obs.*—1

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 167 Thy visage chaunging by lookes manifolde ..Sometime as lead, from death scant variable.

†c. Variegated. *Obs.*—1

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind* (Arb) 16 Of the coloure of boxe, somwhat variable and as it wer chekered

†5. Of varying ownership *Obs.*

1549 in *Leges Marchiarum* (1705) 80 The Land variable, common of both the People, called the Debateable Ground, which lieth between the West Marches of England and Scotland. *Ibid* 81 The said Variable Ground.

6. Susceptible or admitting of increase or diminution, not remaining the same or uniform, in respect of size, number, amount, or degree

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 94 His belly is variable, now great, now small like an Oxes. 1804 *Med Jrnl.* XII. 496 They are sold at a more reduced price, about 9s. per dozen; this, however variable, leaves the money saved proportionably the same 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 114 The pressure of the atmosphere is variable 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 281 When the quantity of heat necessary to raise a body one degree is different in different parts of the scale, the specific heat is said to be *variable.* 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 27 If a point, *P*, moves round a circle with a velocity either constant or variable.

b. Of quantity, number, etc.: Liable to vary.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Variable Quantities*, in Fluxions, are such as are supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing; and so do by the motion of their said Increase or Decrease Generate Lines, Areas or Solidities. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 223 If any one of the variable Distances .be called *x*. 1763 — *Meth. Increments* 41 Multiply the given increment by the next preceeding value of the variable quantity. 1801 *Encycl Brit.* Suppl. II 740/1 The abscisses and ordinates of an ellipsis, or other curve line, are variable quantities 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II. 374 A sucker composed of a variable number of scaly pieces 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 254 Small bundles, the number of which is variable.

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1829 *Hand-bk Nat Philos, Hydrost* viii 21 (L U K.), Some springs, called *variable* or *recipr*ocating, .discharge a much smaller quantity of water for a certain time, and then give out a greater quantity.

7. That may be varied, changed, or modified; alterable

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lxii § 14 What if the minister's vocation be not a ceremony variable as times and occasions require? 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* iii. 1 *marg.*, According to variable songs or tunes 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2690 *Variabl. Cut-off*, one actuated from the governor, so as to be brought into action according to the load on the engine. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 5 Nov. 7/1 The permanent taxes .will be variable only by regular Act.

Comb 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2691 Olmsted's Variable-Speed Pulley. *Ibid*, *Variable speed Wheel*, a contrivance for obtaining alternately accelerated and retarded circular motion.

b *Gram.* Capable of inflexion.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

8. *Nat Hist* In specific names, as variable cod, hare, ixalus, jacana, lemur, maple, mole, rail, tanager, toad.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 642/2 [The] Dorse. of the same genus with the cod .; its colour is more variable, from which it has received the name of *Variable Cod. 1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 529 The Polar or *Variable Hare (*Lepus tumidus* or *variabilis*) is white during winter in the colder regions. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV 366 The *Variable Ixalus of Ceylon is very variable in its coloration 1785 LATHAM *Gen Syn. Birds* III i. 244 *Variable Jacana (*Parra variabilis*) 1896 H O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 68 The Ruffed or *Variable Lemur derives its name from the remarkable variability of its external markings 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 78/1 *Acer hetero phyllum*, the *variable maple. This is the plant sold in the English nurseries under the name of *A. creticum* 1776 P. BROWN *Illustr Zool.* 110 *Variable Mole. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad* II 485 Variable Mole;..color of the hair on the upper part of the body varied with glossy green and copper color. 1824 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XII i. 198 *Variable Rail (*Rallus varians*) Brown Rail spotted and striated with black and white, with the body beneath and eyebrows cinereous or griseous 1783 LATHAM *Gen Syn. Birds* II i. 234 *Variable Tanager . general colour of the plumage green, very glossy and variable. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV 360 The *Variable, or Green Toad, found in France, has hind limbs and feet nearly as large as those of the Frog.

B. *sb* 1. *Math.* and *Phys.* A quantity or force which, throughout a mathematical calculation or investigation, is assumed to vary or be capable of varying in value. Cf. prec. 6 b and CONSTANT *sb.*

1816 tr *Lacroix's Diff. & Int Calculus* 4 The limit of the ratio .will be obtained by dividing the differential of the function by that of the variable. 1862 DRAPER *Intell. Devel Europe* (1865) 173 In some mathematical expression containing constants and variables 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat* 238 In this case ϕ will also be a potential (or flow) function of the new variables (ξ, η).

2. a. A variable or shifting wind; *spec.* in *pl* (see quots. 1857, 1867).

1846 A YOUNG *Naut. Dict* 349 The meeting of the two opposite currents [of wind] here produces the intermediate space called the calms or variables. 1857 TOMES *Americ in Japan* I 31 The Variables, which are found South of the border of the South-east Trades. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk* 710 *Variables*, those parts of the sea where a steady wind is not expected.

b. A variable star. (See A. 3 c.)

1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron* 21 Among the acknowledged variables β *Persei* is perhaps the most interesting 1880 *Athenæum* 12 Sept 341/1 The period of this interesting variable is a little less than five days.

3. Something which is liable to vary or change; a changeable factor, feature, or element.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II xxi (1862) II. 229 The beginning and the end are here [in the Odyssey] the date in respect to epical genesis, though the intermediate events admit of being conceived as variables 1865 MARTINEAU in *Theol Rev.* 670 A changing scene with the variables of which he is in immediate contact 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 13 Uniformity, and therefore the removal of those variables which must be an encumbrance to commerce.

Variableness. [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality of being variable or changeable; tendency or liability to vary: a. Of things.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 201 Therefore mony difference be in a man, swiftenesse of sawle, variableness of witte. 1569 GOLDING *Heminge's Postill.* Ded 2 Whose interpretation being alwayes one without variableness 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 19 The variableness of the winde and weather 1622 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 1 The variablenes of times, places, & dispositions of churches 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No 478 P 2 The Variableness of Fashion turns the Stream of Business. 1794 JONES in G Adams *Nat & Exper Phil* II. xxii 468 *note*, The variableness in refractive power of different sorts of glass 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* I. 403 This variableness being the effect of the unequal temperature of the ice and water. 1838 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii 126 With regard to the Examinations, I hear a general complaint of the variableness of the standard. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 14 Apr 8/6 The proverbial variableness of the Irish climate.

b. Of persons, the mind, conduct, etc.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas P* (W de W 1495) II. 237 By a brother of his he hadde be Induced to soo grete varyablenesse and unstedfastnesse. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 271 b, The varyablenesse or vnstedfastnesse of man or woman 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 307 That the reading of many authors .drawe not after them the discommoditie of fickle headnesse and variablenesse. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* I. 17 The Father of lights, with whom is no variablenesse, neither shadow of turning. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig Man.* I v. 113 It being the sovereign Prerogative of Almighty God only, to be without variableness or shadow of change. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxviii. 273 The charge of variableness and inconsistency in judgment. 1782 KNOX *Ess.* xxv. I. 120 This temporary variableness of the mind.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* 11, His conduct had a variableness about it. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* xi II. 263 Is not that kind of variableness common to our poor human nature?

†c. Const *from.* *Obs.*—1

1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 1 The variablenesse of the Europeans from the Asians in Asiatique names.

Variably (vēə'riăblĭ), *adv* [f. VARIABLE *a* + -LY 2.] In a variable, inconstant, or uncertain manner; changeably, with variation.

1590 H. BARROW *Brief Discoverie* 4 Amongst those 4 he stil contended to set vp one chief, which variably fell out, sometimes to one, sometimes to another. 1598 FLORIO, *Variamente*, changeablie, diuerslie, variablie 1648 HEXHAM II, *Veranderlicken*, Changeably, or Variably. 1731 BAILEY (ed. 5), *Variably*, changeably, uncertainly. 1772 C HUTTON *Bridges* IV, The variably increased velocity 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI CXXI, The blue eyes glared, And rather variably for stony death 1852 H. ROGERS *Eclipse Faith* 372 That Nature was, within certain limits, only variably uniform 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI 275/1 The variably-coloured Helices.

†**Variament.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. type **variāmentum*, f. *variāre* to VARY] A disagreement or difference.

1491 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 251 By reason whereof certane contraversiez, variamentez and debatez wer growen.

Variance (vēə riăns). Forms: 4- variance (6 *Sc.* -ans, 6 vareance), 4-6 variaunce (5 -auns); 4-7 varyaunce (5 -awnce, -anse, 6 -ance); 5 wari-, warya(u)nce; 5 veryaunce (fery-), weryauns, -ouns, 6 vari-, *Sc.* warience [a. OF. *variance*, *-aunce*, *-ence* (= It. *varianza*), ad. L. *varianta*, f. *variāre* to VARY.]

I 1. The fact or state of undergoing change or alteration; tendency to vary or become different; variation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1423 God ordayns here Sere variaunce .Of þe tyms and wedirs and sesons, In taken of þe worldes condicions, þat swa unstable er and variande 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 45 Thou born art in my regne of varyaunce. Abowte the wheel with owther most thow dryue. *c* 1400 *Brut* XXXIV, [It] was callede þe citee of Ludstan, but now þat name is chaungede þroȝ variance of lettres, and now is callede London. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 100 Bot this fals warld, with mony doubill cast, In it is nocht bot werray variance 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2052 She [Fortune] dawnsyth varyaunce with mutabylyte; Nowe all in welth, forthwith in powerte. 1559 *Mirr Mag., Duke of Glocester* v, Any man to assure, In state uncarefull of Fortunes varyaunce. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 305 It being reasonable for every man to vary his opinion according to the variance of his reason. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I 752 By this magnetic variance is explored. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 282 The variance in the produce of the wheats I attribute to the nature of the soil. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II VII. vii 260 The temperature. ranges from 36° to 81° with a mean daily variance of 11°. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752 Even as the blood loses and replaces its corpuscles, without a variance in the volume and vigor of its current.

†b. Inconstancy in persons, variableness, changeableness *Obs*

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 22 Ther is deceipte in his balance, And al is that the variance Of ous, that scholde ous betre avise. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1135 The most parte of Room held it for dotage, And had muche mervell of his variaunce. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. VII 176 He spekith of a variaunce and of a chaunging .in mannis wil *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cres.* 223 In hir face semit greit variance, Quhyles perfyte trenth, and quhyles Inconstance. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 6 Luve ..Quhilk is begun with inconstance, And endis nocht but variance

†c. In the phr. *without* (Sc. *but*) *variance.* *Obs.* The phrase occurs also in sense 3 b

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 We say offte hert, withowte variaunce, Sovereigne lord, welcome, welcome ye be! *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 42 Wallace..spak to thaim with manly contenance In fayr afforme, he said, but wariance [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXI. 17 He that with gud lyfe and trewth, But varians or vder slewth,..Dois evir mair with ane maister dwell.

2. The fact or quality of varying or differing; difference, divergence, discrepancy.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 762 For that that som men blamen ever yit, Lo, other maner folk commenden it. And as for me, for alle swich variaunce, Felicitie clepe I my suffisaunce. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I 28 For alle Cristene men shulden be of oo wille, and variaunce in siche sectis makiþ variaunce in wille *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xiii. 60 In many poyntes þai vary fra vs and fra oure faith. All þaire variaunce ware to mykil to tell. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 277 Ye haue not many chaunges (of service) after the varyaunce of feastes,. as the comon seruyce of the churche vseth 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 221 So is there variance between written storie, and common speech, touching the true place of that building 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 36 Words, that in their originall are Latine, and yet (saue some small variance in their terminations) fall out all one with the French, Dutch, and English 1839 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* IV ii § 12 It is evident that variance of opinion proves error somewhere. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks I. 243 The variance of knowledge and will, where no passion is the stimulant. 1892 *Law Times* XCII 156/1 Whether variance between the provisional and complete specification of a patent..is still a ground of invalidity.

†b. Variety. *Obs.*—1

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4632 Mekill variaunce of vertus enverons oure saules.

3. a. *Law.* A difference or discrepancy between two statements or documents.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 346 For whiche diversite and variaunce of the seide name *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1736 Thar may na band be maid so sufficians, Bot ay in it

thai fynd a warians *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, v. iv, *Lawyer.* This matter craues a variance, not a speech 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* xxv (1636) 98 So if I graunt you a way ouer my land according to a plot whereof a table is annexed to these presents, and there be some speciall variance betweene the table and the originall plot [etc.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Variance*, an alteration of something formerly laid in a Plea. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1107 Advantage cannot be taken of a variance between the plaint and the declaration in the superior court 1827 *Bentham's Ration. Judic. Evid* V 598 The designation..by the name of St Ethelburgha, was held to be (as lawyers term it) a fatal variance. 1835 *Tomlins Law Dict* (ed 4) s v, If there is a variance between the declaration and the writ, it is error, and the writ should formerly abate

b. In general use: A difference or discrepancy; a discriminating or divergent feature

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 83 The particuler variances betwene the Indentures and book of shipping 1511 in 10th *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 325 There have bene greate variaunce now of late in taking of principales 1534 MORE *Dial. agst Trib* I Wks 1153/1 That is a ryght heauy thyng to see suche varyaunces in our belief ryse and grow among our self. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 656 Though in the preceding statements there is an apparent variance, the variations may have arisen [etc.] 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* Introd xxxix, I have to apologise for variances in the spelling of proper names 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 27/1 The variances .which have arisen between the real property law of the United States and England

†c. Divergence from the truth. *Obs*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 706 How scholde I ȝeven the ony penaunce whanne I knowe wel thou makest variawnce *Ibid* 748, 958.

4. The fact of changing, altering, or varying *from* a state, opinion, etc.; an instance of this.

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 253 Holsum to thee now were a variaunce Fro the feend to our lord god *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 45 After variaunce Fro lif to dethe 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 271/1 In this point I assure you faythfully, there is no maner change or vary aunce from his oppinion 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III 460 The first and only instance of variance from the former port of my resolution, I was duped into.

II 5. The state or fact of disagreeing or falling out; discord, dissension, contention, debate. (Cf. 7 and 8.)

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 409 In came Dyscord to haue made varyaunce 1477 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 184/1 If variance falle betwixt any fynder, affermyng ayenst any other persone 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv 89 [It] maketh theim to enterteyne well togider wythoute varyaunce 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c 26 § 1 Great discorde, variance, debate, & sedicion hath growen betwene his said subiectes. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Hecyra* IV. iv, When you seeke forged matter to cause strife and varience 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus* xxvii 43 Murder attends the variance of the Proud 1684 BUNYAN *Pilg Prog* II 192 She makes Variance betwixt Rulers and Subjects, betwixt Parents and Children. 1711 BEVERIDGE *Thes Theol.* III 193 What is variance? A sin opposed to amity 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 65 If any attempted to. defraud me of my property, I yielded it without variance 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV 293 It would be necessary for a time to keep up a show of variance between them 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng Lit* v (1878) 159 The bloody variance of a feudal nobility. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. 152, I never saw a child with such an instinct for preventing variance, or so full of tact and pretty ways.

Comb 1552 HULOET, Variaunce makers, *litistonsores*

b. Opposition or antagonism *to* something. *rare.*

1842 MANNING *Serm* I (1848) I 16 An energetic variance of will to the mind of God. 1875 — *Mission H. Ghost* VIII 210 We have used our wills for all manner of conscious variance to His holy will.

6. A disagreement, quarrel, or falling out; a dispute.

c 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 244 Wyll ye agre that Phebe your mastresse May haue the guydyng of your varyaunce? 1453 *Rolls of Parlt* V 265/1 To make variaunces and com motion betwene you and youre true people. 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 6 As thei went togedere there felle in a varyaunce for ther logynge 1542 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 339/2 Certaine articles, for ye which there is a varience in the world at this day 1560 in W. Cotton *Elizabethan Guild* (1873) 21 Yf any variance or controversie shall at any tyme happen to ryse betwene any youre brethren 1607 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* Induct 84 Then thus betwixt vs two this variance ends. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 92 It were too long a Story to tell ye originalls and beginnings of their variances 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat & Rev. Relig* IV II 318 No variance hath ever taken place between God and holy angels.

†b. *spec.* A difference or dispute leading to legal action between parties. *Obs*

1476 *Searchers Verducts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 21 Award & jugement .of a variaunce of a ground be twix John Gilyot Alderman and Ambrose Preston of London 1498 *Cov Leet Bk* III. 595 Where as diuerse discordes and variaunces were late moved & had betwen the seid parties. 1529 *Supplic to King* (E E T S) 51 To here and iudge suche causes and varyaunces 1562 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 203 In respect of the variance and debait standand betuix thame 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 271 Is there a variance? enter but his door, Balk'd are the Courts, and contest is no more.

III. 7. *In variance* †a. Forming a subject of debate, contention, or legal action *Obs.*

1461–2 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 4 He is agred..to put all thing that is in variance betwixt you & him in the said Sir John & me. 1468 *Searchers Verducts* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 18 A grounde þat stode in variaunce betwix thabbot & Convent. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 317 Suche matteres as then were in varyaunce bytwene the seid Mulsho and the seid Selby. 1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref* I. App. x. 32 Consider, I beseche you, the matters here in Varyaunce 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren* IV. iv 438 One that mooueth pleas or sutes. to the end to haue part of the land, or other thing in variance 1713 M. HENRY *Conc Meekness Spirit* (1822) 118 If meekness rule, matters in variance may be fairly reasoned and adjusted

†b At variance; = 8 b. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Engl Chron* (Camden) 64 It happid that with boistez langage..he fil in variaunce with thaym, and thay fil on him 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccxix 493 The realme of Englande was as then in great variaunce among themselfe.

8. *At variance* a. Of persons: In a state of discord, dissension, or enmity.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 757 The Lordes whome he knew at varyaunce, himselfe in his deathbed apensed 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* III. ii, Simo and Davus are at variance about the birth of the child 1650 T. BAYLEY *Worcester's Apophth.* 4 The Servants of his house .were never at variance, in point of Religion. 1683 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 363 Whielst the Emperor and Turke are at variance. 1710 BEVERIDGE *Thes Theol* II. 337 God and man naturally are at variance. *a* 1781 R. WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I 1 60 Neither of the courts at variance seemed .inclined to prolong the war. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 77 The rest of the Peloponnesian allies, seeing the two kings at variance, followed the example of the Corinthians 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I II 34 The powers who dwell In the celestial mansions are no more At variance

transf 1718 *Free-thinker* No 73 126, I heard a violent Noise, as if the Elements were all at Variance.

b Const. *with, among* (*st* or *between, from*

(*a*) 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 177 James hath brokyn with his Neyburus..and is at gret waryance with them 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* C 4, Hee falls at variance with mistris Merigodowne. 1650 *Nicholas P.* (Camden) 204 And they do their best to set this good Princess at variance with her Mother in Law 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1585 What cause Brought him so soon at variance with himself Among his foes? 1736 in 10th *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. I. 454 One..with whom you were at Variance. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII II, It is with myself only I am at variance. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI 39 On all matters as to which he was at variance with the Athenians 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* III § 5 138 Every year found the Justiciary at greater variance with Rome.

(*b*) 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 78/1 The Britaynes were at variance amongst themselues 1686 MILTON *Lett of State* Wks 1851 VIII 373 We have beheld the Protestant Princes more and more at weakning Variance among themselves. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1877) I 214 The Breton princes were at variance between themselves,

(*c*) 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Mar 11/4 A Government from which he is totally at variance on points even more important

c. In the phrases *to set* (or †*fall*) *at variance*

(*a*) 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x 35 For I am come to sett a man att varyaunce ageynst hys father. [So in later versions.] 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XVII. 9 He yᵗ discloseth the faute, setteth frendes at variaunce. 1643 R. BAKER *Chron* (1653) 541 The Spaniards set York and Stanley at variance. 1655 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 557 Pale-faced envye, mixt with hatred and mallice, hath done there best indeavour to sett us att variance. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, To disguise our passions, To set our looks at variance with our thoughts. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I Wks. 1757 IV. 107 Prone to .set things at variance, which, by nature, are allies

(*b*) 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss* Wks 89/1 Now shal ye se men fall at varyance for kissyng of the pax. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 45 The earle of Lennox and the cardinall was fallin at warience *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb.) 35 Mars and Mercury fell at variance whose servant he should be

d. Of things In a state of disagreement or difference; conflicting, differing. Usu. const. *with.*

(*a*) 1704 POPE *Spring* 60 She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen, While a kind glance at her pursuer flies, How much at variance are her feet and eyes! 1797 S. & H. T. LEE *Canterb. T.* (1799) I 72 His tongue and his countenance were a little at variance 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed 2) 9 The opinions and practices of most brewers are completely at variance upon the subject of mashing 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. 505 Men's opinions of the worth of what Ralegh actually did as an historian are much at variance. 1910 *Edin. Rev* Jan. 39 The brow and the mouth are at variance

(*b*) 1780 *Mirror* No 84, Nature and Fashion are two opposite powers, that have long been at variance with one another. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 621 Arms,..in whatever cause, Seem most at variance with all moral good 1816 SINGER *Hist. Playing Cards* I 58 An exquisite Chinese painting is at variance with this assertion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I I 246 His conduct was not a little at variance with his professions *a* 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys Metempiric* (1883) 240 With a doctrine, like Kant's, that [etc.], my philosophy is wholly at variance

Variancy. *rare.* [ad. L. *variantia* see VARY *v.* and -ANCY] Changeability, variance.

1888 *Macm. Mag.* Oct 475/1 The surprises there are in man, his complexity, his variancy

Variand, obs. Sc. and north. f. VARYING *ppl a.*

Variant (vē·rĭănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 varyant (5 -te), varyaunt (5 -te), 5 variaunt(e. [a. OF. *variant* (F. *variant*, = Sp., Pg., and It. *variante*), a L. *variant-*, *varians*, pres. pple. of *variāre* to VARY.]

A. *adj* 1. Of persons: Changeful in disposition or purpose; inconstant, fickle. Also const. *of* or *in.* Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom. T* 622 On his falshede fayn wold I me wreke, If I wist how, But he is heer and there, He is so variant, he byt no where *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1974 Now þow wolt, & now þow nolt, Now sey oon, & sith anothir; so variant of mynde! *c* 1450 *Mankind* 274 in *Macro Plays* 11 Be stedefast in condycyon! se ȝe be not varyant! 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXVII (Percy Soc.) 130 To be..In stable love fixt and not variaunt. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. G viij, They are. no wher stedfast & vniforme, but euery wher variant & foolish. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 145 He was also deceitfull, variant, and fraudulent. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 360 Calm and resolute, if occasionally variant of mood

†b. Acting in a changeable or fickle manner

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 299 He was to large of ȝiftes,. redy to speke and variaunt of dedes

†c Dissentient, disagreeing *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* III 3657 Sethen ȝe alle assenten and accorde, Fro ȝoure sentence I wil nat discorde, In no wyse to be variaunt.

2. Of things: Exhibiting variation or change, tending to vary or alter; not remaining uniform

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I met v. (1868) 22 Þi myȝt attempreþ þo variauntz sesons of þe ȝere 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II vi. (Skeat) I 148 After the variaunt opinion in false hertes of unstable people *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 472 in *26 Pol Poems* 136 My thoughtes wandre wyde whare, For they ben, lorde, full variaunte. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 71 God of his grace preserve youre variaunt brutilnesse 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV xv (S T S) II. 103 Þe cry of romanis was variant, slaw, & but curage. 1672 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf* 136 The Ordinances..therefore were appointed in a variant and mutable forme *c* 1674 *Acc Scotland's Grievances under Lauderdale's Min* 10 It was also both inconstant in its being, and variant in its number and method 1751 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) XIV. 40 Nouns Variant in their gender are *dies* and *finis.*

†b. Of fortune, conditions, etc. = VARIABLE *a* 1 a. *Obs.* (In early use partly after sense 1.)

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 66 So flyttyng is sche [*sc.* Fortune], and so variant, Thei is no trust vpon hir fair lawhyng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX XVII. 827 But fortune is soo varyaunt, and the whele soo meuable, there nys none constaunte abydynge 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii 26 So variant is this warldis rent, That nane thairof can be content. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI VIII. 117 The variant chance Of our onstabill lyfe 1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 58 Contente To thinke it no lyghtnes, nor wytte inconstante, But the necessytie of tymes varyant.

c. Of wind: Changing, shifting. *rare*⁻¹

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i 82 Above in the variant breezes Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled

3. Exhibiting difference or variety, diversified, varied; diverse, different

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 301 These freris habitis, þat ben þus large & variaunt as weren habitis of pharisees *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1917 The arwis were so fulle of rage, So variaunt of diversitee *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5651 Þai ware visid all in versis in variant lettirs. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* lvii (Arb.) 110 A variant medelyng of melody sownyd wyth alle 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martyloge* (1893) 19 He was put to many varyaunt turmentes. 1585 JAS. I *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 33 So Iob and Ieremie..Did right descryue their ioyes, their woes and torts, In variant verse of hundreth thousand sorts *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. Comm., The decorum that some poor critics have stood upon is far from the variant order of nature. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 291 They who would trauerse earths variant face. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II 457 The plains are of moderate extent the surface being almost every where variant, and undulating 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 205 The angels 'stablishing In variant countries various roots of men. 1858 H. BUSHNELL *Nat & Supernat* IX. (1864) 260 He can produce variant results through invariable causes.

†b. Of colours: Varied, variegated. Also of cloth or an animal in respect of colour. *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire .transmitte we na vebbis To vermylion ne violett ne variant littis 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI VIII. In Ashm (1652) 163 By colors varyante aye new and new. 1473–4 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I. 20, vij elne of tartar of variant hewis to lyne a gowne of blac. 1502 *Ibid* II. 346 Ane variant hors giffin to the King 1507 *Ibid.* III. 260 Taffeti, grene, rede, blew, and variant. 1575 *Bk. Univ. Kirk Scotl* 6 Aug., We think. unseemly all kinde of..licht and variant hewis in cloathing, as red, blew, ȝellow, and sicklyke. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I 1, Welcome, bright Morne, that with thy golden rayes Reveal'st the variant colours of the world.

4. Differing or discrepant *from* something; †also const. *to* (= from).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 122 And alle theise han manye Articles of oure Feythe, and to othere thei ben varyaunt 1473–5 in *Cal. Proc Chanc Q Eliz* (1830) II Pref. 60 The matter comprised in the side replicacion is new mater variaunt from her bill 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 31 It is no thynge varyaunt fro the dignyte of a wyse man 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 134 Thee prieste pryvee Masse..is not quadrant but variant to the sayd word [of God]. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II 9 Most of the Customs of this Kingdom variant from the Common Law 1770 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 143/2 The publication in the papers was variant from that which he sent home 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Life W Wirt* I. XXII. 355 His first impressions of him are singularly variant from those which [etc.] 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xli, Words that were absurdly variant from all her present mood.

b. Without const. (Cf. VARIOUS *a* 8 d.)

1586 FERNE *Blas Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner T., They shall find the interpretation thereof many wayes variant and diuers 1865 STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) II 187 With a variant spelling of the body of the word 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I. 373 *note*, One of the numberless instances of variant readings in the Hebrew 1897 J. M. WHITON *Reconsid & Reinforcem* 23 These are definitions not too variant to stand indifferently for synonyms of spirit.

c. *Biol.* Varying or diverging from type

1881 *Athenæum* No 2818 560 'Angela' is Spielhagen's variant child. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 April 592/1 In nature a variant minority is liable to be diluted and to disappear by intermixture.

B. *sb.* 1 A form or modification differing in some respect from other forms of the same thing.

1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* II. 1. (1849) II 171 *note*, Many of these [cuneiform] characters are undoubtedly what are

termed 'variants', that is, merely a different way of forming the same letter. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc Mon Chaldæa* I 143 Il, of course, is but a variant of El. 1869 ELLIS *E E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 248 Other variants of course occur from carelessness. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc Hist* 336 The names seem, however, to be chiefly variants of the general ethnic title

b. A various reading.

1861 PALEY *Aeschylus* (ed 2), *Agam* 1116 *note*, The variants -οντο and -ουτες only show that a termination was added to the original -ον 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk N T.* Introd § 3 The primary work of textual criticism is merely to discriminate the erroneous variants from the true

2 A variation of the original work, story, song, etc.

1872 RALSTON *Songs Russian People* 200 There are many variants of the same song, but they do not differ materially 1877 MISS A. B EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref p xiii, Religious books, variants of the Ritual, moral essays, maxims 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr* I iv. 70 They are the variants of stories presumably related in the Aryan fatherland.

3. *Nat. Hist.* A variant form or type.

1895 in *Funk's Stand Dict.*

† **Va riate**, *a Obs.* [ad. L. *variāt-us*, pa pple. of *variāre* to VARY.] a. Diversified, variegated. b. Varied in nature.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* XII 52 Olyue is puld of colour variate. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV. 254 The divine effulgence and operation is one essence, both simple and impartible, and bonforme in things partible variate (as to operation).

† **Va riate**, *v. Obs.* [a. L *variāt-*, ppl. stem of *variāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To produce a modification, variation, or change in (something); to alter, cause to change.

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* I (1569) 105 b, The perfection of that which thus doth variat and alter bothe my thoughts and passions. *Ibid* II 128 The examples also of sutch diversity do variate and make diverse the affections of men 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* Pref. 2 Others study to variate and shift the extern forms and models of Religion 1701 BEVERLEY *Praise of Glory of Grace* 45 Not Variating this Enquiry into the Multiplicity of the Lesser and more Particular Causes 1770 BARETTI *Journ Lond. to Genoa* I. XXI 162 Female dress is no where variated so much as in this country

2 *intr.* To vary or change.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 435 That which we touch, with times doth variate, Now hot, now cold.

Hence † **Va riated** *ppl a*; † **Va riating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov 33 What was the cause of their multiplied, variated complotments against him? 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* 22 Their shiftings and variatings from one living to another *Ibid* 28 Who runs like a Badger, with variating and unequal motions 1656 *Artif Handsom.* 43 This artificial change is but a fixation of natures inconstancy, helping its variating infirmities

Variation (vēərīē·ʃən). Forms. 5 varyacyoune, -cio(u)n, 6 -cyon; 5 variacioun, 5–6 -cion, 6 -cyon, -tioun, 6– variation. [a. OF. *variation, -acion* (F. *variation*, = Sp. *variacion*, Pg *variação*, It. *variazione*), a L *variātiōn-, variātio*, n. of action f. *variāre* to VARY.]

I. † 1. Difference, divergence, or discrepancy between two or more things or persons. *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1730 In al the world So even withoute variacioun Ther nere suche companyes tweye. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 20066, I sey also That ther be Many constellacioons And many varyacioons 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 48 Here is for to noten that their is grete variacion amongst auctoures, both of ȝeres and of Kyngis names 1480 CAXTON *Myrr* II. 1 65 This present fygure is demonstraunce certayne and trewe, without ony variacion ne doubtaunce 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 42 A clyme is a porcion of the worlde betwene South and North, wherein is variacion in length of the daye, the space of halfe an houre 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 68 Health . dissenteth from a man that is sicke, by reason of that distance, or variation, which ariseth from sicknes. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Discoveries* Wks 1640 II 106 There is a great variation betweene him, that is rais'd to the soveraignity by the favour of his Peeres, and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people

† 2 Discord, variance, dissension; an instance of this. *Obs rare*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 923 Be-twyx yow and me be never varyacyounes 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccxlvi 548 Thus the Christen realmes were in variacyon, and the churches in great dyfference, bycause of the popes

† 3 a. Uncertainty, doubt *Obs.*—1

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 28 In this sorow and in this payne and varyacion Vesca, Abell and the damoysel were a longe tyme

† b. Inconstancy, variableness

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XIX (Percy Soc) 88 My heart shall be without variacion Wyth you present, in perfite sykernes. *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 1340, I. depely swere as mine power to bene Faithful deuoide of variacion.

II. 4. The fact of varying in condition, character, degree, or other quality; the fact of undergoing modification or alteration, especially within certain limits.

1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) V vi, In shynynge varyacyon of dyuers coloures 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 1340 This present lyfe How dredefull it is, full of varyacyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 45 Paralleles, are lines whereby the sonne passynge causeth variation of tyme 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 15 Let vs looke somewhat into the variation of times and things of the world 1637 NABBES *Microcosmus* II, Two kisses more will cloy me; nought can relish But variation 1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* II v. 214 According to the varying gravity of the atmosphere, which variation has a very considerable influence on the weather glass 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 53 As is held by many learned men who have written of the variation of the air 1785 G A. BELLAMY *Apology* (ed 3) I 67 Lest you accuse me of a want of variation in the conclusion of my letters, I shall end this in the good old-fashion way 1822 MISS M A KELTY *Osmond* I 36 In this variation of feeling the morning wore away 1845 G. E DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I 246 From these data, it appears, that the variation is the most striking with regard to the fibrin and globulin 1885, WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th Electr & Magn* I. 96 In order to effect this object the charge upon the conductor must be capable of variation.

b. The action of making some change or alteration

a 1704 T BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks 1730 I 14 They used in other words the same variation of the letter u into i, as maximus, maximus 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 133 The said parties having in order thereto agreed in the terms of the two former contracts . without change or variation 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div 542 The powers reserved to Wilson Lomer..to control the variation of investments. 1913 *Act* 3 *Geo. V*, c. 3 § 1 Where a resolution is passed providing for the variation of any existing tax.

5 *Variation of the compass*, († *lodestone*,) or *needle*, the deviation or divergence of the magnetic needle from the true north and south line; the amount or angular measure of this; = DECLINATION 8 b.

1556 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 126, I went on shoare and observed the variation of the Compasse, which was three degrees. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* I. xxix I ij b, Drawing a right line making an angle equall to the variation of the compasse in your region 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 49 Cabot first found out the variation of the Compasse. 1679 MOXON *Math Dict.* 160 *Variation of the Needle*, the Turning or Deviation of the Needle in the Mariners Compass [etc.] 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 156 The variation of the Loadstone 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 62 How to find the Sun's Azimuth, and from thence to find the Variation of the Needle 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci* (1840) XXIX 338 The variation of the compass 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb & Durh* 16 The diurnal variation of the needle being far from inconsiderable.

b. *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1594 DAVIS *Seaman's Secrets* (1601) 17 If your Compasse be good and without variation 1597 W BARLOWE *Navigator's Supply* A 2, By the Variation is vnderstood the difference in the Horizon betweene the true and the magneticall Meridian. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II 12 There is also a Compasse for the variation 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. i. 138 The Points of the Needle are subject to be drawn aside by the Guns.., or any Iron neer it, and liable to Variation, and doth not shew the true North. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III I 100, I found that the Variation did not always increase or decrease in proportion to the Degrees of Longitude East or West 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v., The highest variation..appears to be 27½ W. and the least 16½ W. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 81 The variation is in practice ascertained by comparing the sun's true and magnetic amplitude or azimuths. 1878 [see DECLINATION 8]

c. *Variation of the variation* (see last quot.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Variation of the Variation*, is so call'd, because the Variation of the Needle is not always the same in the same Place. 1839 NOAD *Electricity* 201 The variation of the variation, that is, the fact that the variation was not a constant quantity, but varied in different latitudes, was first noticed by the discoverer of America. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk* 710 *Variation of the Variation*, is the change in the declination of the needle observed at different times in the same place.

6. The fact, on the part of the mercury, of standing higher or lower in the tube of a barometer or thermometer; the extent or range of this

1719 QUINCY *Phys Dict* (1722) 11 The greatest Variation of the Height of the Mercury being 3 Inches. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II v. 183 The variation of the thermometer at Petersburgh is at least five times greater. than .at St. Catherine's. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 28 Had the tube been straight, Q would have been the limit of the scale of variation. 1858 LARDNER *Hand bk. Nat. Phil* 168 A rise or fall of the mercury in the tube, within the usual limits of barometric variation.

7. *Astr.* a. The libration of the moon; = LIBRATION 2.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Variation* is, according to Tycho, the third Inequality in the Motion of the Moon. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 199 This inequality of the moon's motion about the earth is called by astronomers its variation. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* (1823) I. II. 682 The Variation is occasioned by the other resolved part, that which acts in the direction of the tangent to the Moon's orbit 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 163 The disturbing action of the sun [upon the moon] produces a great number of other inequalities, of which the largest are the evection and the variation.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk* 43 *Annual Variation*, the change produced in the right ascension or declination of a star by the precession of the equinoxes and proper motion of the star taken together

8. *Math* † a = PERMUTATION 3 b *Obs.*

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Variation*, or Permutation of Quantities, is the changing any number of given Quantities, with respect to their Places 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *Combination*, Suppose the Quantities 3, and the Exponent of Variation 3, the Number of Changes is found $27 = 3^3$

b Change in a function or functions of an equation due to an indefinitely small increase or decrease in the value of the constants.

1743 W. EMERSON *Fluxions* 3 The Velocity, Variation, or Quickness of Increase (or Decrease) of any Fluxion is called the second Fluxion 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 136/2 *Variation* Under this head comes the explanation of a part of the language of proportion which is much used We refer to such phrases as the following —A varies as B—A varies inversely as B 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th Electr. & Magn* I. 6 Then *u* will, on arriving again at *O*, have assumed by continuous variation the value u_0+H.

c. *Variation of curvature* (see quot. 1842)

a 1727 NEWTON *Meth. Fluxions & Inf Ser.* (1736) 76 The Inequability or Variation of Curvature is required at any Point of a Curve 1842 FRANCIS *Dict Arts, Variation of curvature*, the change made on a curve, so as to occasion it to be flatter or sharper in each succeeding part.

d *Algebra.* The following of a + sign after a — sign, or vice versa, in a row of signs.

1891 in *Cent. Dict*

9. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1730 *Treat Harmony* 34 There is another sort of Division called Variation, which may also be upon a Division.

10. *Biol.* Deviation or divergence in the structure, character, or function of an organism from those typical of or usual in the species or group.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. II There are many laws regulating variation, some few of which can be dimly seen 1867-8 LYELL *Princ. Geol* III. xlii. (ed. 10) II 488 If some modification of an organ, or instinct, be produced by what is called 'Spontaneous Variation' 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci.* (1879) II. ix. 176 No naturalist could tell how far this variation could be carried 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot* 925 The characters of many of these varieties are perfectly hereditary, and all the organs show the greatest degree of variation.

III. 11. An instance of varying or changing; an alteration or change in something, esp. within certain limits.

Sometimes in specific senses: cf. 5–10 above.

1611 COTGR., *Muance*, change, alteration; and particularly, a variation, or change of notes in singing. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 525 The natural course of variations in the creature. 1665 *Phil Trans* I 31 A Baroscope, or an instrument to show all the Minute Variations in the Pressure of the Air. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 486 Variations of the Compass. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 11 P 11 The most variable of all variations, the changes of the weather 1786 MRS. A M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* IV. 231 They . contrived to fill a long summer's day, or winter's evening, by an agreeable variation of female amusements. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* VII. 94 Seasons are sometimes stormy and our commerce liable to variations. 1844 *Proc Philol Soc.* I. 196 We may therefore be disposed to consider all marked variations of dialect as evidences of difference of date 1874 tr *Lommel's Light* 182 The variations of light and shade are alone visible.

b. A difference due to the introduction or intrusion of some change or alteration.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 36 We have the firmer ground to go upon for this little Variation. 1727 T. INNES *Anc. Inhab Scot* (1879) 87 Variations which the negligence as well as the ignorance of transcribers is ordinarily the cause of. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 842 *note*, The other MSS. present only slight variations. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II 272 The stories have evidently come from the same original, but present curious variations in the form under which the youth is born. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 In different specimens. the lava exhibits great variations

c. *Biol.* A slight departure or divergence from a type. (Cf. 10.)

1835 LYELL *Princ. Geol* III. II. (ed 4) II 428 The phenomenon, that some individuals are made to deviate widely from the ordinary type...How far .may such variations extend in the course of indefinite periods of time? 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* Introd. 4 We shall see how great is the power of man in accumulating by his Selection successive slight variations. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I 65 An accidental variation only means a variation of which you cannot determine the direction. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 777 Changes in these hereditary peculiarities, or variations, are never brought about by direct external influences.

d A different form or species; a variety, variant.

1863 HUXLEY *Knowl. Org. Nat* 99 If, by crossing a variation with the original stock, you multiply that variation, and then take care to keep that variation distinct from the original stock, and make them breed together. 1868 *Boy's Own Bk.* 593 The Matadore Game. is a variation of All Fives. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 5 Try a variation of the game!

12. A deviation or departure *from* something.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §278 Besides that any Variation from it..would make the Uniformity the less. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 223 It was best to take the English Liturgie, without any variation from it. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat. & Rev. Relig* III. II. 246 There often befalls it a deforming variation from the original happy constitution. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I 208 He did not think fit to make any variation from what was then determined.

13. *Math.* a. (Cf 8 a.)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Combination*, Suppose two Quantities, *a* and *b*, their Variations will be 2; consequently, as each of those may be combined, even with it self, to these there must be added two Variations

b. *Calculus of variations*, a form of calculus applicable to expressions or functions in which the law relating the quantities is liable to variation.

1810 WOODHOUSE (*title*), A Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations. 1825 BREWSTER *Newton* I. xiii. 349 The calculus of variations discovered by Lagrange in 1760, was the greatest step in the improvement of the infinitesimal calculus which was made in the last century. 1861 TODHUNTER (*title*), A History of the Progress of the Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century

14. *Mus.* A modification with regard to the tune, time, and harmony of a theme, by which on repetition it appears in a new but still recognizable form; *esp.* in pl., embellishments in an air for giving variety on repetition after playing it in its simple form.

1801 Busby *Dict Mus* (1811), *Variations*, or *Var*, the name given to certain ornamented repetitions, in which, while the original notes, harmony, and modulation, are..so far preserved as to sustain the parent subject, the passages are branched out in flourishes 1820 Scott *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi 371 She ran a set of variations on 'Kenmure's on and awa'', which I told her were enough to raise a whole country-side. 1873 H. C Banister *Music* 216 In some Sonatas, etc., one of the Movements is a Theme with Variations.

15. *attrib.* in sense 5 b, as *variation-chart, compass, instrument.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* II vi 67 The Use of the Quadrant and Variation-Compass 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Variation Chart*, a Chart design'd by Dr. Halley 1748 *Anson's Voy* Introd, A new variation-chart lately published. 1769 *Phil Trans.* LIX 483 The variation compass was a very good one 1837 Lloyd in *Rep Brit Assoc* VI. App. 21 The variation instrument will be placed in the magnetic meridian, with respect to the theodolite 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk* 710 The admiralty variation chart has been brought to great perfection

Varia·tional, *a* [f prec + -AL.] Marked or characterized by, dealing with or concerning, variation, in various senses.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I i § 327 Which is the general variational equation of motion of a conservative system 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV 771/1 This succession of variational theories. 1907 *Sat. Rev* 5 Oct 422/1 Man is more variational than woman

Varia·tionist. [f as prec. + -IST.] One who composes musical variations.

1901 J Huneker *Mezzotints Mod. Music* 35 Brahms is not only the greatest variationist of his times, but with Bach and Beethoven the greatest of all times.

Varia·tious, *a. rare*⁻¹ [Irreg. f. VARIATION.] = VARIATIONAL *a*

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) II 175 The names of Astyanax and Hector are really the same, for the one means a king, and the other is a 'holder or possessor'; 'tis all one meaning, save the phrase is a little variatious.

Va·riative, *a.* [f. VARY *v* + -ATIVE.] Accompanied by or showing variation; variational.

1874 Winchell *Doctr. Evolution* B § 4. 48 The hypothesis that this variative improvement is capable of being continued indefinitely

Hence **Va·riatively** *adv.* (*Stand. Dict.* 1895).

Variator (vē·rɪe·ɪtəɹ). [In sense 1, a. mod.L. *variātor*, in sense 2, f. VARIATE *v.* + -OR]

†**1.** In University use · (see VARY *v.* 5 d). *Obs.*

1749 Pointer *Oxon Acad* 18 The Variator opposing Aristotle, in three Latin Speeches

2. A kind of joint, esp. used in electric subways, to compensate for variations of length in the connexions, due to changes of temperature.

1891 in *Cent Dict.*

Va·ricated, *a. Zool.* [f as next] Of a shell. Marked or furnished with varices.

1891 in *Cent Dict.*

Varication (værɪkē·ɪ ʃən) [f. L. *varic-*, stem of *varix* VARIX]

†**1.** *Path.* Varicose condition or formation *Obs.*

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* VIII 290 Cutting a Sinus in two places, where the varication begins, and where it ends

2. *Zool.* The formation of a varix or varices in a shell; the form or arrangement of these.

1891 in *Cent Dict.*

†**Va·rice.** *Obs* [a. F. *varice* or ad. L. *varicem* VARIX.] A varix or varicose vein

1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Fj, Bycause of the rotten blode, or varyce (that is to say a tumyde vayne) that causeth the fluxion. 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 31/2 The Varice or bursten vayne is therunder situated.

‖**Varicella** (værɪce·lă) *Path* [mod L (Vogel, 1764), irreg. dimin. of *variola* VARIOLA. Cf. F. *varicelle.*] Chicken-pox.

1771 *Encycl Brit* III 59 Exanthemata, or eruptive fevers; comprehending 10 genera, *viz* 1. Erysipelas; 2. Pestis; 3 Variola; 4. Varicella; 5. Rubeola [etc] 1804 *Med Jrnl.* XII 441 Though very much resembling variola, I remarked, [that] it might yet be found to be varicella 1825 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 2) III 85 While varicella or water pox in all its varieties, was designated by the term variola 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med* (1878) 181 Varicella has been largely confounded with small-pox, of which it has been regarded as a modified variety

attrib 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX 131 Around many of the varicella marks a rapid ulceration immediately began. 1898 *Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* IX 369 It might be the result of. a sequel of varicella, i e a varicella prurigo.

Hence **Varice·llar** *a.*, varicellous. **Varice·lloid,** modified small-pox, varioloid.

1873 F. T. Roberts *The & Pract Med.* 186 Small-pox after Vaccination—Varioloid—Varicelloid. 1891 *Cent. Dict*, *Varicellar.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 720 When the disease is engrafted on the lesions of varicella it does not confine itself to the varicellar lesions.

Varice·llous, *a. Path.* [f VARICELL-A + -OUS.] Of or relating to, affected with, of the nature of, varicella or chicken-pox.

1822 *Edin Rev* XXXVIII 333 The boy sleeping with his varicellous brother would become varicellous 1825 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 2) III 81 Every variety to which the small-pox can make any fair pretension, distinct, confluent, crystallized or varicellous, *Ibid.* 92 This slightness of irritability in the fluid of the varicellous vesicle. 1897 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 28 Aug. 33 Varicellous Laryngitis.

Varices, pl. of VARIX.

Vari·ciform, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad mod L. *varicifórmis*, f. L *varic-* VARIX.] Resembling a varix.

1849 in Craig 1859 in Mayne *Expos Lex* [Recent Dicts. give *varicoid* in the same sense]

†**Va·ricle.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. L *varic-* VARIX : see -CLE.] A varicose tumour or swelling.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* XVIII 600/1 A Nun had a very painful Varicle, and when I had set fire to it, it was discussed at once

Varicocele (væ·rɪkosēl). *Path.* [mod L, f L. *varic-* VARIX + Gr. κήλη tumour So F. *varicocèle.*] Varicose condition or dilatation of the spermatic veins.

1736 A Monro in *Med Ess & Obs* (1742) V i 323 In the Vessels of a Person labouring under the *Varicocele* 1846 Brittan tr *Malgaigne's Man Oper Surg* 469 Most authors distinguish *varicocele*, a varicose dilatation of the veins of the scrotum, from *circocele*, a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord, but surgeons in the present day generally understand, by *varicocele*, the varicose affection of the cord itself, which is much more common than that of the scrotum 1874 Van Buren *Dis Genit. Org* 468 Varicocele is constituted by a varicose enlargement of the pampiniform plexus and veins of the cord 1883-4 *Med Annual* 56/1 A very successful mode of treating varicocele

attrib 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Surg Instr. Catal* 576 Varicocele Clamp, .Spring Tractor, Needles, .Ring.

Vari-coloured, varicoloured (vē·rɪkʌ ləɹd), *a.* Also 7, 9 vary-colour'd, 9 varie-coloured [f. L *vari-us* VARIOUS *a.* + COLOURED *ppl. a*] Of various or different colours, variegated in colour.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 115 They adorn it according to fancy; sometimes with ribbons, sometimes with streamers of varicoloured Taffata 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van Arts* lxii 184 Vary-colour'd, many-coated, canvas-wearing cloak-carriers 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 486 The varicoloured clouds that hang upon its sides 1830 Tennyson *Arab Nts* 57 A walk with vary-colour'd shells. 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind* xxiv (1844) I 198 A profusion of vari-coloured beads. 1899 F T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 73 All around the edge of the darkness ran an incessant tangle of vari-coloured lightnings.

b. *fig.* Different, diverse, diversified

1855 Browning *Cleon* 161 My works, in all these varicoloured kinds 185 Lowell *Leg Brittany* II. xxxii, Where fifty voices in one strand did twist Their varicoloured tones

Varicose (værɪkō·s), *a* [ad. L. *varicōs-us* (hence It., Sp., and Pg. *varicoso*), f. *varic-* VARIX see -OSE.]

1. *Path.* or *Med.* Affected with, characterized by, of the nature of, a varix or varices.

1730 Bailey, *Varicose*, that hath the Veins puffed up and swoln more than ordinary with corrupt Blood 1770 *Med Observ* (1772) IV 377 Two Letters on the Varicose Aneurysm, from Mr. W White, Surgeon at York, to W. Hunter. 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 234 Cases of disease where the distension of these veins had produced .that unseemly appearance which is termed varicose 1826 S Cooper *First Lines Surg* (ed 5) 180 The use of the knife, and of ligatures for the cure of varicose ulcers 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 185 Varicose affection of the veins of the spermatic cord constitutes the disease named varicocele 1880 Bastian *Brain* 32 They then not unfrequently assume an irregular or varicose appearance

b Of veins: Unnaturally swollen or dilated.

'When a vein becomes varicose, it has a blue colour, becomes dilated, knotty, and irregular, and winds in a serpentine manner under the skin' (1835 *Cyclop Pract Med* IV 445)

1797 M. Baillie *Morb Anat* (1807) 357 When the enlargement of the veins is very considerable, they also become varicose. 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 299, I have met with many instances of varicose veins on this island. 1844 G Bird *Urin. Dep* (1857) 403 She had morning sickness, and the veins of her lower extremities were varicose. 1884 M Mackenzie *Dis Throat & Nose* II 56 The patient had varicose veins of the gullet.

fig 1846 Landor *Imag Conv* Wks I 74 Milton has not a sinew sharp or rigid, not a vein varicose or inflated. 1864 Sala in *Temple Bar* Feb 337 The responsibility of originating these varicose veins in the limbs of a fair city

2. *Ent.* and *Bot* Unusually enlarged or swollen, resembling a varix.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV. xl 103 These [bile-vessels] by Malpighi and the earlier physiologists were denominated *varicose* vessels *Ibid* xlvi 340 *Varicose*, when the nervures are disproportionably swelled in any part. 1882 Vines tr *Sachs' Bot.* 468 The bordering cells project into the canal like varicose hairs

3. Of appliances. Designed or used for the treatment of varicose veins

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Varicose-stockings*, elastic or bandaged stockings for giving pressure and support to swelled veins in the legs

Hence **Varico·sed** *ppl a.*

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1900 *Brit Med Jrnl* No. 2040 248, I now saw a bright red varicosed papilla.

Varicosity (værɪkɒ·sɪti). [f VARICOSE *a* + -ITY.]

1. A varicose swelling or distension

c 1842 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III 233 Irregular dilatations or varicosities of the absorbent vessels. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* i 64 These fibrils present numerous minute varicosities, and, at intervals, larger swellings 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 1078 On pricking one of these varicosities a larger or smaller quantity of fluid escapes

2. The state or condition of being varicose or abnormally swollen, an instance or case of this

1876 Gross *Dis Bladder*, etc 157 The disease here consists either in a simple varicosity or in the development of vascular growths 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 380 Varicosity of the veins at the lower end of the œsophagus 1898 P Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxxi 462 One [type of disease] characterised by varicosity of lymphatics

transf. 1891 Rayleigh in *Proc. Roy Inst* (1893) XIII 264 The cylindrical [liquid] jet may be said to become *varicose*, and the varicosity goes on increasing with time

3 The state of having varicose veins

1879 H. P Dunn in *Barthol Hosp Rep* XV 251 Varicosity of the lower limbs is met with in seamen

†**Va·ricous,** *a. Obs.* [ad F. *variqueux* (Paré) or L. *varicōs-us* VARICOSE *a.*] Varicose.

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45/1 Greate Armes and great Legges, which are varicouse 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II iv i ii, Which saith that in melancholy and mad men, the varicous tumor hæmorroides appearing doth heale the same. 1634 T Johnson *Parey's Chirurg* xx. vii (1678) 461 The swelling and blackness of the Tongue, and as it were varicous veins lying under it 1710 T Fuller *Pharm Extemp.* 261 This Liniament, contracting the varicous Vessels, reduces them to their due Tenor and Size 1782 *Med Comm.* I 119 The cutaneous veins were slightly varicous 1786 *Ibid* II 97 [The veins had] assumed a varicous appearance.

Varied (vē·ɹrɪd), *ppl. a* [f. VARY *v.*]

1. Differing from one another, of different or various sorts or kinds.

1588 Shaks *Tit A* III i 86 Where like a sweet melodious bird it sung Sweet varied notes inchanting euery eare — *L. L. L.* v ii 775 Varying in subiects as the eie doth roule, To euerie varied obiect in his glance 1718 Prior *Solomon* i 350 How shall We next o'er Earth and Seas pursue The vary'd Forms of ev'ry thing we view 1796 H Hunter tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 268 The very birds and quadrupeds, which are more beautiful, and of species more varied, in islands than any where else 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* x. 181 So varied, extensive and pervading are human distresses 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ* ii § 76. 89 That astronomy is competent to explain the varied motions of the heavenly bodies. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Music* II. 567 The art of adapting musical ideas to the varied capabilities of Stringed, Wind, Keyed, and other Instruments

2 Marked by variation or variety, presenting different forms or qualities on this account

1732 Pope *Ess Man* i 27 Observe what other planets circle other suns, What vary'd Being peoples ev'ry star 1748 Gray *Alliance* 27 Howe'er opinion tinge the varied Mind. 1784 Cowper *Task* i. 172 The sloping land. Displaying, on its varied side, the grace Of hedge-row beauties numberless 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xiv, When I behold this rich and varied land, with its castles, churches, and fertile fields 1838 James *Robber* iv, The path she followed was like a varied but a pleasant life. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II 252 Sketching the boat and her sails in their varied action.

b. *poet.* Of the Deity or persons.

a 1748 Thomson *Hymn* 2 These, as they change, Almighty Father, these Are but the varied God The rolling year Is full of thee 1763 Churchill *Apology* Poems I. 68 The varied actor flies from part to part

3. Vari-coloured, variegated, *esp.* in the names of birds or animals.

1715 Pope *Iliad* iv 225 Stiff with the rich embroider'd work around, My varied belt repell'd the flying wound 1781 Pennant *Hist Quad* I 295 Varied Monkey *Ibid* II 413 Varied Squirrel . upper part of the body varied with black, white, and brown 1782 Latham *Gen Synop Birds* I ii 568 Varied Woodpecker 1817 Stephens in Shaw's *Gen. Zool* X ii 333 Senegal Flycatcher Varied Flycatcher, with white eye-brows, and the outer tail-feathers half white. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl* II 726/1 Varied Monkey (*Cercopithecus Mona*)—an African species. 1891 *Cent Dict* s vv *Pickerel, Shrike, Thrush*

4. *Comb.* in *varied-coloured, -winged* adjs.

1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool* VIII. ii 420 Varied-winged Parrakeet...Green Parrakeet, with blue crown, and wing-coverts varied with black, blue, and yellow 1818 Hervé *How to Enjoy Paris* (ed 2) 18 A little messenger of comfort, clad in varied-coloured rags, 1845 J Coulter *Adv in Pacific* xiv 215 The varied-coloured bright feathers of the ground-parrot

Variedly (vē·ɹrɪdlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a varied manner; diversely.

1827 Carlyle *Germ Rom.* I 293 Whatever was beautiful . these noble gentlemen had tastefully and variedly expended on the glory of that day 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* v 238 Good and evil are so variedly mingled in nations or individuals, that [etc]. 1878 Cox *Salv Mundi* vii (ed 3) 156 We see how that law works here—how variedly and subtlely, and with what delicate complexity.

Va·riedness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Diversity of aspect or character

1897 *Expositor* Oct 281 It will flourish by impregnating the life of the town with its own variedness

Variegate (vē·ɹɪɪgēt), *v.* Also 8 **variagate.** [f. L. *variegāt-*, ppl. stem of *variegāre* to make varied or of divers colours, f. *vari-us* VARIOUS *a.*]

1 *trans* To diversify; to invest with variety, to enliven with differences or changes.

1653 More *Antid Ath.* Ep Ded A 3 The glorious Wisdom and Goodness of God so fairly drawn out and skilfully variegated in the sundry Objects of externall Nature. 1812 W Tennant *Anster F* Pref, Ancient and modern manners are mixed and jumbled together, to heighten the humour or to variegate the description 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* iv 150 All the germs Of pain or pleasure, sympathy or hate, That variegate the eternal universe. 1852 H Rogers *Ecl Faith* (1853) 122 The spectacle of the infinite diversities of religion, which variegate, but alas! do not beautify the world.

b. *esp.* To render varied in colour or appearance; to mark or cover with patches of different colours or objects

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* 1 20 The Shells are filled with a white Spar, which variegates and adds to the Beauty of the Stone 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I. 620 The blended verdure

of woodlands and of cultivated declivities variegates the prospect in a charming manner 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii IV 238 Where the British flag, variegated by the crosses of Saint George and Saint Andrew, hung by the side of the white flag of France. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 107 Lichens variegate the monotonous gray with hues of yellow and red

2. To vary by change or alteration. *rare*

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 371 Particulars are to be divided by a Mixture of Division of Species and Compound Surds, variegated as the Case requires 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 69 They were not in a savage state, when they first separated, and variegated their dialects, with so much religious care, and exact art

Hence **Va riegating** *ppl. a*

1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 93 Of tropes and figures and first of the variegating, confounding, and reversing figures.

Variegated (vē·rɪˌēgēˈted), *ppl. a* [f prec. or L. *variegāt-us*, pa pple. of *variegāre*.]

1. Marked with patches or spots of different colours; varied in colour; of diverse or various colours; many-coloured, vari-coloured; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see VARIEGATION 1).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norwich* (1662) 274 The skil in making Tulips .variegated, with stripes of divers colours 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* ii. 46 In sawing pieces of variegated marbles. 1718 POPE *Odyss* XV. 145 She said, and gave the veil; The prince the variegated present took. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II viii. 218 The glittering of the sun on their variegated plumage. 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* xviii (1787) II 78 A variegated flowing robe of silk. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 544/2 Some of his tradesmen illuminated their houses with variegated lamps. 1852 *Beck's Florist* 212 This magnificent new variegated plant is a native of Java. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 565 They are sometimes smooth, sometimes ribbed, upon the surface, and often variegated in colour.

Comb. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III 238 However, neither the yellow, nor the variegated, flowered lucerne is ever so strong as that with purple flowers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* April 727/1 Near it is the striking foliage of the variegated-leaved althea

b. In the specific names of animals, birds, etc.

A large number of similar uses occur in the works of Latham and Shaw.

1783 LATHAM *Gen Syn. Birds* II. i. 99 Variegated chatterer. *Ibid.* 181 Variegated Bunting (*Emberiza pruuipalis*) 1792 SHAW *Mus. Leverianum* 38 The Variegated Baboon. 1801 — *Gen Zool.* II. 17 Variegated Cavy. *Ibid.* 123 Variegated Marmot. 1802 *Ibid.* III. i. 235 Variegated Lizard. 1804 *Ibid.* V ii. 439 Variegated Sun-fish. 1814 LEACH *Zool. Misc.* I. 117 Variegated Coucal. 1840 [see SOLE *sb.*² 2] 1871 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* I 95 The Douc, or Variegated Monkey, is perhaps the most gaily clad of all this group. 1881 *Ibid* V. 73 The Variegated Sole (*Solea variegata*) is rarely more than eight or nine inches long, and closely resembles the Common Sole. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* s.v., Variegated spider monkey, *Ateles variegatus*, or *bartletti*.

c. In the names of plants or shrubs.

1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cott. Gard. Dict.* 904/2 Variegated Laurel, *Aucuba*. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* V. 260 Variegated Simethis. 1859— *Brit Grasses* 298 Variegated Rough Horse-tail. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr Mad. Crowd* II. x 100 Boughs of laurustinus, and variegated box,..and boy's love.

d. *Min.* (See quots)

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol*, etc. I 622 Variegated Copper Ore Buntkupfererz—liver-coloured copper ore. 1862 DANA *Min.* 294 Erubescite —Variegated Copper Pyrites. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* s.v., *Variegated copper-ore*, the same as Bornite. *Ibid.*, *Variegated-sandstone*, a name formerly given to the New Red Sandstone

2. Marked or characterized by variety; of a varied character, form, or nature; diverse.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. vii. 3 Therein was abundantly seen Gods πολυποίκιλος σοφία, his variegated wisdom. 1687 N N *Old Popery* 18 God Almighty accepts the variegated Services of his different Creatures. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 20 Ye ever-tuneful Nine! whose sacred lyres, .in softer notes, express The variegated pang of deep distress. 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind.* 110 The dancers prance it away, with wild and quick sliding steps, and variegated postures of body 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 57 The variegated and important duties of the Aids of a Commander-in-Chief .require experienced Officers. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 105 The minute and variegated details of the way in which this wondrous economy is extended 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 387, I go along the same variegated path I came by yesterday.

b. Composed of persons of various characters or kinds; heterogeneous; motley. *rare.*

1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 162 A variegated band Of middle aged, and old, and young. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xix. 381 The variegated group which composed Lord Aberdeen's ministry.

3. Varied or diversified (in colour, appearance, etc.) *with* something.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 379 The whole World, variegated with Plants, Animals and Stars, being his [sc. God's] Temple 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 156 P 10 No plays have oftener filled the eye with tears .than those which are variegated with interludes of mirth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VII. 265 The colour is generally an olive brown, variegated with one that is more dusky 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 180 The tract of country is happily variegated with plains and mountains, hills and vallies 1806 *Gazetteer Scot* (ed. 2) 433 The surface is variegated with hills and eminences, streams of water, and fertile plains. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) VI 104 Their colour is a bright-golden scarlet; the limb variegated with red and yellow. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 287 Corolla blue variegated with white inside.

4. Characterized by variegation (of colour).

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 7 Who does not admire the variegated diversity of colours in her [the butterfly's] expanded wings? 1835 LYELL *Princ Geol* III xvi (ed 4) III. 271 The surface was of a variegated colour 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii, A rich wilderness of flowers, of the most bountiful verdure and variegated colours.

5. Produced by variation; variant

1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig* iv 143 For all that disease is disease, and not a variegated form of health.

Hence **Va riegatedness.**

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 215 Variegatedness, motly, pyed, particoloured, divers colours.

Variegation (vē·rɪˌēgēˈ·ʃən). [f. VARIEGATE *v* Cf. Sp. *variegacion*, Pg *variegação*.]

1. The condition or quality of being variegated or varied in colour, diversity of colour or the production of this; *spec.* in *Bot.*, the presence of two or more colours in the leaves, petals, or other parts of plants; also, defective or special development leading to such colouring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 364 He that could content himselfe that the variegation of Birds was from their living in the Sunne 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Variegation*, a garnishing with divers colours. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 64 P 5, I happened to catch a moth of peculiar variegation. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Indians* 3 The variegation of colours among the human race. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 142/1 This variegation of the leaves sometimes disappears 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 745 Variegation in leaves must be regarded as a diseased condition of the cells of which they are composed 1882 G ALLEN in *Nature* XXVI 323 When we come to consider the subject of variegation [of colours in flowers] and of reversion.

b. With *a* and pl. Also, a variegated marking

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* 77 Plant them [tulips] in natural earth somewhat impoverish'd with very fine sand, else they will soon lose their variegations. 1725 *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Florist's Year* (Sept.), Remembering always 'tis Nourishment is the Cause of Variegations in Plants. 1771 *Phil Trans.* LXI 48 The beautiful variegations in them [specimens of marble] may have probably been occasioned by the mineral vapours 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) II. 78 Its colours .passing into variegations 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* I 471 Body brown, smooth, with white variegations. 1884 BROWNING *Fershtah* (1885) 112 And where's the gloom now?—silver-smitten straight, One glow and variegation!

2. The action or process of diversifying or rendering varied in character; an instance or occasion of this.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* LII XXIII 451 There being Folly and Wickedness all over the World, it is better there should be this variegation of it, then that it should be every-where in the same dress. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Disc. Serm. & Rem.* x (1681) 376 His attributes are but the several modes and variegations of Almighty Love 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 97 For variegation, nothing is more useful than the Paranomasia, or Pun. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. 1825 IX. 157 The variegation of time by terms and vacations. 1777 — *Lett* (1788) I. 363 Do not omit painful casualties, or unpleasing passages; they make the variegation of existence. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* III. 85 The diversity of production which takes place on the earth, occasioning .a perpetual variegation and augmentation of commodities.

†**b.** Alternation *of* (one thing with another). *Obs.*

1779 JOHNSON *L. P*, *Addison* Wks. III. 47 His..variegation of prose and verse, however, gains upon the reader.

Va riegator. *rare.* [f. as prec.] One who or that which variegates.

1891 in *Cent. Dict* 1910 DRIVER in *Expositor* Feb. 121 The 'work of the variegator' is prescribed for the screens of the Tent of Meeting.

Varier (vēə rɪɔɪ). [f. VARY *v.*]

†**1.** *Hist.* = PREVARICATOR 4. *Obs*

1614 [see PREVARICATOR 4] 1665 BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambr* (1841) App. B. p. lxxxii, The Proctor calleth up the Varier or Prævaricator, who, having ended his speech, is dismist by the Proctor.

2. One who varies or dissents *from* something.

1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 19 They gain'd a coast..At close of day; slept, woke, and went the next, The Sabbath, pious variers from the church, To chapel.

Varietal (vărəɪ ētăl), *a.* *Biol.* and *Bot.* [f VARIET-Y + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, connected with, indicating, etc., a distinct variety of animal or plant. Opposed to *specific* or *generic*.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 4) ii. 59 He is at first much perplexed in determining what differences to consider as specific, and what as varietal. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xiv 319 The careful study of varietal forms. 1881 LEES in *Jrnl Bot* X 25 Quite sufficiently distinct to merit a varietal if not a specific name. 1902 *Jrnl. R Instit Cornwall* XV 123 No one can deny that it merits varietal rank

Hence **Vari etally** *adv.*, in respect of varietal qualities; as a distinct variety.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xii 290 Not only did man exist at this time, but man not even varietally distinct from modern European races. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX 386/2 Foraminifera .which can be identified—not only generically and specifically, but even varietally

Variety (vărəɪ ĕti). Forms: 6 varyete, varietee, -tye, 6–7 -tie, 7– variety. [a F. *variété* (= It. *varietà*, Sp. *variedad*, Pg. *variedade*), or ad. L. *varietāt-*, *varietās* difference, diversity, etc., f *vari-us* VARIOUS *a.* see -ETY.]

†**1. a.** Variation or change of fortune *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij, The players and gesters suffered great varietee in the empyre, according to the diuersitee of emperours. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 114 Our loose wings sometimes beating the rebels. and sometimes being driven by them back to our Colours and this skirmish continuing with like varietie some three howers

†**b.** Tendency to change; fickleness; change of purpose or plans. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 11 Thinkyng surely that they..would neuer consent & longe agree with the Englishmen, accordyng to their olde vaffrous varietie 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* (1618) 312 This varietie (if it be possible to find out the truth in so great inconstancie) many attributed to his credulitie and lightnesse of beliefe.

†**c.** Dissension, division *Obs.*—1

1546 BALE *Lng. Votaries* I 68 After the decease of King Edgare, .was a wonderfull varyete and scisme through out the whole realme.

2. Difference or discrepancy between things or in the same thing at different times.

1552 HULOET, Varietie in fourme, *dissimilitudo* 1580 FULKE *Martiall Conflut.* viii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II 193 The variety in time that is in the witness of the invention of the Cross. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III xix 180 Many, according to the varietie of their opinions, attribute this to diverse causes. 1649 H BURTON *Truth's Tri.* 245 The vulgar Latine .hath noted in the margin in the variety of reading. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 165 You cannot..but conclude..that my reasons are valid and strong for the variety of my different Conduct in such great Affairs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II x 246 This occasions a very remarkable variety in the manner of equipping the ship for these two different voyages 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) VI. 381 Upon examination, there will be less variety found between them than between birds that live upon land, and those that swim upon the water. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed 2) *Prometh.* 591 *note*, There is the same variety in 601, and the latter reading necessitates the questionable lengthening of *a* before πρ in 612

3. The fact, quality, or condition of being varied; diversity of nature or character; absence of monotony, sameness, or uniformity.

1548 UDALL *Erasm Par 1 Cor.* xii. 34 The diuers placyng and vse is not to the member reprochful, but this varietie rather apertayneth to the welth of the whole body 1561 tr. *Calvin's Four Godly Serm.* iii. G j, Although amonges men, there be soche a varietie & defference of myndes and desyres. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* II ii. 241 Age cannot wither her, nor custome stale Her infinite variety 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 63 By Representing the Variety of Opinions about the thing whereon I now discourse. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 3 They do not Consider the wonderful Variety of the Disorders of Nature. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 108/1 The powerfulness, and variety of this splendid instrument. 1856 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 497 The perpetual variety of work which I have been in. 1860 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* VII. 156 We find ourselves surrounded by the greatest variety of character in the world.

b. Without article.

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 27 b, It is to be maruelled how Dame Nature hath .for varietie sake so manifoldly varied and multiplied ye kindes of colours either simply died, and stained, or [etc.]. *a* 1633 J. AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 270 Therefore in Pleasures both Body and Soule desire with fulnesse of Pleasure to have fulnesse of variety. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I 15 And she [Nature] affects so much to use Variety, in all she does. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Ess & Dial. Dead, Opinion* Wks. 1907 II. 196 We judge of things according to the humour we are in and that very Humour is subject to infinite Variety 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 606 Variety's the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavour. 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* v iv, Variety is the mother of enjoyment. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xi 312 A sensible man avoids variety in drinking. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 14 There is a want of variety in the answers.

c As a literary, musical, or artistic quality.

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* III. 180 So that you must in your musicke be wauering like the wind, sometime wanton, sometime drooping, and shew the verie vttermost of your varietie, and the more varietie you shew the better shal you please. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Martyr* Title-p., A Poeme enterlaced with much varietie and raritie 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x (1906) 86 Varietie is various, and the rules of it so difficult [etc.] *Ibid.*, To proceed further, were to translate Virgil himselfe; therefore hitherto of varietie. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* ii. 16 How great a share variety has in producing beauty. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I ii ii. § 8 Variety is never so conspicuous, as when it is united with symmetry. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 61 Variety is a rare and high quality, but poets of the first order have had little or none of it.

d. *pl.* A series or succession of different forms, conditions, etc.; variations.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. viii 100 We see great varieties in the yeere, which proceeds from the divers motions and aspects of Planets. 1668 COWLEY *Ess, Agric, Vsrg. Georg* 40 What makes the Sea retreat, and what advance Varieties too regular for chance 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. v 180, I must, make a short digression on the heat and cold of different climates, and on the varieties which occur in the same place in different parts of the year 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* IV xliv. 406 The great distance of Saturn. [does] not permit us to distinguish the varieties of its surface. 1805 FOSTER *Ess* I. i. 5 The varieties through which life has passed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II I 167 He had passed through all varieties of fortune, and had seen both sides of human nature.

†**4.** The fact or quality of being varied in colour, variegation. *Obs. rare*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 67 Hauyng theyr fethers entermengled with greene, yelowe, and purple, whiche varietie deliteth the sense not a litle. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxvi. 31 Twisted silke, wrought with imbrodered worke and goodlie varietie. — *Ezek.* xvii 3 A great eagle with great winges..ful of feathers, and of varietie, came to Libanus

5. Used as a collective to denote a number *of* things, qualities, etc., different or distinct in character; a varied assemblage, number, or quantity *of* something

In some instances hardly distinguishable from sense 3.

a With *the*.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 30, I might heape together the varietie of pleasures, which come by travaile 1623 Heminge & Condell in *1st Folio Shaks.* A 3 *heading*, To the great Variety of Readers 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 186 Behold the varietie of temporary blessings. 1798 S & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T* II. 164 The variety of simple scenes . made him delight to linger in Switzerland 1851 Carpenter *Man Phys.* (ed 2) 579 The variety of movements of which the hand of Man is capable.

b. Without article. ? *Obs.*

1575 Fenton (*title*), Golden Epistles, contayning varietie of discourse, both morall, philosophicall, and divine, gathered as well out of the remainder of Guevaraes workes, and other authors 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* XI. lxv 278 Varietie of Men to court a Woman is her pride. 1680 Morden *Geog Rect., England* (1685) 21 Bravely furnished with Variety of pleasant Orchards and Gardens *c*1791 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) VIII. 541/1 Hindostan affords variety of beasts for carriage, as camels, dromedaries [etc]

c. With *a, that*, etc

1708 Sewel II. s v *Verschiet*, There is no variety of goods; There's no choice to be had. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Vein*, In digging , they meet with a Variety of Veins. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VIII 197 He thus perceived a variety of kinds, almost equal to that variety of productions, which these little animals are seen to form 1780 *Mirror* No 77, From this circumstance a variety of remarks might be made 1863 P Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 262 In consequence of the quality of the work executed, Messrs Maudslay..have performed a great variety of smaller operations. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 240 Like Proteus, he transforms himself into a variety of shapes 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xv, To Nero every man was sluggish and plebeian who did not care to season his recreation with a variety of vices.

d. With a plural verb

1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to C'tess Bristol* 10 April, For twenty miles together the most beautiful variety of prospects present themselves. 1780 Bentham *Princ Legisl.* xix § 24 Now of the infinite variety of nations there are upon earth, there are no two which agree exactly in their laws 1849–50 Alison *Hist Europe* X lxv § 74. 69 A variety of false attacks were immediately directed. against the ramparts. 1887 *Science* X. 115 A variety of hooks were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day.

6. A different form *of* some thing, quality, or condition; something which differs or varies from others of the same class or kind; a kind or sort.

Also without *of* see (*b*).

(*a*) 1617 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Observ & Trav Lond to Hamburgh* Wks (1630) 81/2 They haue strange torments and varieties of deaths, according to the various nature of the offences that are committed 1639 S Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr a vij, Some good soules will be glad to finde profitable admonitions. with varieties of pleasures fitting their humour. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 475 The spirit of that competition burns With all varieties of ill by turns. 1852 H Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 118 The distinction between the certain and the probable is felt to be too important not to be marked by corresponding varieties of speech 1860 Mozley *Unw Serm* vii (1877) 156 Even the varieties of good character are almost infinite 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I iv 22 The two lads represent two distinct varieties of human life

(*b*) 1643 Denham *Cooper's H* 198 Nature, whether more intent to please Us or her self, with strange varieties, Wisely she knew the harmony of things 1671 Grew *Anat Pl.* Introd. 3 For beholding the Many and Elegant Varieties, wherewith a Field or Garden is adorned. 1779 *Mirror* No 8, A good plain Mirror, intended to represent things just as they are, but with properties and varieties not to be met with in common glass 1825 Carlyle *Schiller* II 77 The task of composing dramatic varieties, of training players,.. could not wholly occupy such a mind as his.

b. *Bot.* and *Biol.* A plant or animal differing from those of the species to which it belongs in some minor but permanent or transmissible particular; a group of such individuals constituting a sub-species or other subdivision of a species, also, a plant or animal which varies in some trivial respect from its immediate parent or type.

1629 Parkinson *Parad.* xxvi 215 Many more sorts of varieties of these kindes there are, but these onely are noursed vp in Florists Gardens for pleasure 1721 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 2) II 217 To make Varieties of them, the Seeds of the best single ones are to be sown in September 1721 Bradley *Philos Acc. Wks Nat* 145 The Lady Cow, which has likewise its Varieties beautifully spotted with the gayest Colours 1780 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) VI. 4651/2 *Tritæophya lerpyra* is only a variety of the *tritæophya cautus*. 1832 Lander *Exp Niger* II viii 10 Another variety of corn grows here, which has eight ears on a single stem 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) VI. 206 For 12 old varieties in the nurserymen's class 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* i 7 When we look to the individuals of the same variety or sub-variety of our older cultivated plants and animals 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm* 6 A worker in wood will tell, from the texture and grain, not merely the species but the variety of tree.

attrib 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI 42 And what shall we say to some of our Latinised variety names?

c. So in the classification of inorganic substances or of diseases.

(*a*) 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s.v., The naturalists of former ages have run into great errors, in mistaking the accidental varieties of plants, animals, and minerals for distinct species 1757 Da Costa *Fossils* 134 The sand stone, .exhibited by Woodward, is only a variety of this kind 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 619 Verona green is merely a variety of the mineral called green earth. 1855 J Phillips *Man Geol.* 204 The coal is partly 'splint', partly of the 'cannel' or 'parrot' variety

(*b*) 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV. 5 It is an inflammatory affection, but destitute of redness,...the name of phlegmasia alba, or white inflammation, will therefore sufficiently characterize this variety of it. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med* (1878) 414 The various forms of intercurrent or secondary pneumonia, and. the lobular variety of the disease.

†**7.** *pl.* Articles of various kinds, odds and ends.

1624 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind* (1909) III. 28 Whatsoever goods or varieteyes be brought in by the Englsh

8. *elliptic.* Variety performances. (See 9 b.)

1908 *Stage Year Bk* 26 Some provincial theatres have gone over entirely to variety

9. *attrib.* a. *Variety shop* or *store*, one in which small goods of various kinds are sold, a general store. *U.S.*

1824 A Singleton (H C Knight) *Lett fr South & W.* 84 One indication of a new country is that the shops are variety-shops, each one keeping piece-goods, groceries, cutlery, porcelain, and stationary [*sic*] in different corners. 1829 in Thornton *Amer Gloss*, [The collected trumpery] gives the Mayor's office the appearance of a 'variety store'. 1842 Mrs. Kirkland *Forest Life* I. 149 A 'variety store', offering for sale every possible article of merchandize, from lace gloves to goose-yokes [etc] 1884 *Harper's Mag* Nov 888/1 One of them walked gauntly down to the post-office in the corner of the variety store

b. Used to designate music-hall or theatrical entertainments of a mixed character (songs, dances, impersonations, etc). Also applied to things or persons connected with such entertainments.

1886 *Referee* 25 March (Cassell's), The biggest variety company ever seen at the East-end of London 1891 *Chambers's Jrnl* 14 March 165/1 Music halls, or, to give them the more recent and appropriate term, variety shows, are quite modern institutions 1892 *Daily News* 25 March 2/2 The high salaries paid to variety artists 1894 'M O'Rell' *J Bull & Co* 200 A succession of songs and dances in costume, *commonly called Variety Shows* 1908 *Stage Year Bk.* 26 They are now an integral part of variety performances *Ibid.*, Theatres need the latter [licence] for the variety weeks and even extended variety seasons

Variform (vēə·rifɒrm), *a.* Also 7 varie-form. [f. L. *vari-*, stem of *varius* Various *a* + -form. Cf. It. *variforme.*] Of various forms, varied or different in form, diversiform

1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* Transl Premonit, Because every thing in its Essence and Being is good, and that, because it is one, and true, but that which is double, varie-form, seeming, or false, that it sees to be evil. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* III 499, I find [it] very hard properly to design them [our actions] every one by themselves by a principal quality, so ambiguous and variform they are by several lights 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII 419 'What men call love' is a variform thing 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 189 Among these variform buildings, strangely interspersed, are here and there huge masses of heavy foliage 1860 Muir Cockburn *Pagan or Christian* 39 It eventually becomes with its variform sculpture a distinguishing peculiarity

Hence **Va·riformly** *adv.*

1891 Clark Russell *Curatica* 129 Pat was called variformly Patrick, Paddy, Patsey, or Pat

†**Va·riformed,** *a Obs.*—1 [f. as prec + Formed.] Variously formed or shaped, variform.

1578 Banister *Hist Man* I 27 The inferiour part of this shoulder bone. is. large, and variformed

Variformity. *rare*—1. [f. Variform *a* + -ity.] Variety or diversity of form

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* v iv (1852) 332 The Forms were not in all points the same, nor did our churches at all find that this variformity was an inconvenience

†**Va·rify,** *v. Obs.* [f L *vari-*, stem of *varius* Various *a.*: see -fy.] *trans.* To make varied; to vary; to variegate.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iv. *Magnificence* 661 May Suiting the Lawns in all her pomp and pride Of lively Colours, lovely vaiñ'd 1631 J Burges *Answ Rejoined* 88 So as the same Law might ever remaine firme, and vnbroken, when occasions should varifie and change particularities. 1680–90 Temple *Ess, Gardening* Wks 1720 I 183 All the rest are either varified by Names, or not to be named with these, nor worth troubling a Garden 1741 E Poston *Pratler* (1747) I 113 You don't know what great Use a little Latin and Greek would now be of You can't imagin the Credit and Reputation that there is in a Line, or even a Word or two, of it Besides, it varifies it, and makes it naturally the fitter for Entertainment

Varily, obs. form of Verily *adv.*

Varinas. [See def.] The name of a town in Venezuela used to designate a kind of tobacco (see quot. 1858). Also *elliptic.*

1747 W Douglas *Brit Settlements N. Amer* (1760) I 116 Virginia tobacco, and Brazil, and Varinas tobacco, differ upon this account 1839 J. Fume (W. A. Chatto) *Paper on Tobacco* 117 Varinas is usually imported in rolls formed of the leaves of the tobacco spun into a kind of thick twist 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Varina's* [*sic*] *roll*, a kind of tobacco generally plaited round a thick stick, very much like C'naster

Varing(e, obs. Sc ff. Waibing (spending).

‖ **Variola** (vărəɪ ōlă). *Path.* [med.L. *variola* pustule, pox, f L. *varius* speckled, variegated. Cf F *variole* and *vérole* (OF. *verole, vairole*), = Prov. *vairolo*, Cat *verola*, Sp. *viruela*, It *vajuole* fem. pl., and *vajuolo.*] The small-pox.

1771–1804 [see Varicella] 1825 Good *Study Med* (ed 2) III 85 The adjunct spurious or bastard variola 1846 Day tr. *Simon's Anim Chem* II. 282 M Solon found the urine coagulable in five out of eleven cases of variola. 1877 F T. Roberts *Handbk. Med* (ed 3) I 149 Variola may be met with at any age

Comb 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 648 Numerous strains of so called variola-vaccine lymph. 1898 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 7 May 1185 The measure of protection afforded these children by his variola-descended lymph.

Vari·olar, *a.* [ad. mod L *variolar-is*, f. *variola*: see prec. So F. *variolaire.*] Of or pertaining to, resembling (that of), variola.

1840 in Smart 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* II xi. 52 The material is a hard variety of basalt, distinguished by a pitted or variolar aspect. 1859 in Mayne *Expos Lex.*

Va riola rioid, *a.* [f. mod L. *Variolaria* (see def.) + -oid.] Of or pertaining to the *Variolaria*, a spurious genus of lichens characterized by pustulate shields; pustulate, pitted.

1856 W L Lindsay *Pop Hist. Brit. Lichens* 42 This variolarioid condition is not uncommon in many crustaceous species.

Variolate (vēə·rīŏlēt), *v. Med.* [f. Variola: see -ate.] *trans.* To infect with variola, to inoculate with the virus of variola or small-pox

*c*1792 [implied in *Variolated* ppl a.]. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XV 329 The total number of those vaccinated is perhaps not less than those variolated. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 24/2 The proof being to variolate the cow on the udder 1898 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 7 May 1185 He had altogether failed in attempts to variolate the cow.

Hence **Va·riolated** *ppl. a.*

*c*1792 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IX 246/1 The Chinese convey a pellet of variolated cotton. into the nostrils of the patient 1801 Jenner in Ring *Treat. Cow-pox* 24 From variolated pustules one cannot be surprised to hear, that a disease has been communicated by effluvia 1845 *Encycl Metrop* VII 754/2 If the patient be exposed to a variolated atmosphere at the time he is vaccinated 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 649 The final scab on the site of inoculation is not so elevated in the variolated as in the vaccinated animals.

Variolation (vēə·rīŏlē·ʃən). *Med* [f prec.] Inoculation with the virus of small-pox.

1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV 536 A remarkable coincidence of failure of variolation as well as vaccination. 1810 *Edin Rev.* XV. 340 It [i.e vaccination] has been adopted by millions who never would have submitted to variolation 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 559 The practice of variolation, which was revived and introduced into Great Britain by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu

Variole (vēə·rīōul) *rare.* [ad. med.L. *variola* Variola.] Something resembling a small-pox marking or pustule in appearance or formation:

a *Ent* A foveole or small fovea.

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV xlvi. 270 *Variole*, a shallow impression like a mark of the small-pox

b *Geol* A spherular concretion of a variolite.

1890 *Q Jrnl. Geol Soc* XLVI. 312 The spherulites or 'variolæ' [of the variolite diabase] are grouped or drawn out in bands parallel to the surface

Variolic (vēə·rɪǫ lik), *a. rare*—1. [f. Variol-a + -ic. Cf. F. *variolique.*] Variolar, variolous.

1827 in Baron *Life Jenner* I. 335 Till I had inoculated my children again with variolic matter.

Varioline (vēə·rīŏlin). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ine] The hypothetical infectious principle of variola.

1864 Farr *Rep Reg. Gen.* Suppl. 34 When any zymotic matter such as varioline, scarlatinine or typhine finds its way into a village.

Variolite (vēə·rīŏləit). *Geol.* [f. med.L. *variol-a* Variola + -ite[1] 2. Cf. F. *variolite*, G. *variolit.*] A kind of rock embedded with spherulites which give it the appearance of being pock-marked (see quots); esp. the diabase (diorite) of Brongniart.

1796 Kirwan *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I. 368 Variolites Stones that have rounded protuberances, of a different nature from the common mass of the stone. 1811 Pinkerton *Petrol.* I 133 When the crystals..assume an oval, but particularly a round shape, the rock may be aptly styled a variolite. *Ibid.*, The stones called variolites of Durance, being pebbles rolled down by that river in Dauphiny. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xiii 248 Variolite is an aphanitic diabase of compact texture and greenish grey colour, in which there occur little concretions of a paler colour, ranging up to the size of small nuts

Va rioli·tic, *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of, or containing, variolite, spherulitic.

1862 G. P Scrope *Volcanoes* 365 The clinkstone is usually variolitic 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 139 Diabase is sometimes .variolitic or amygdaloidal

Variolitiza·tion. *Geol.* [f. Variolite + -ization] The process of becoming variolitic, change or conversion into variolite

1890 *Q Jrnl Geol Soc* XLVI 330 As variolitization seems to have resulted from the same causes that have built up ordinary spherulites

Variolization (vēə·rīŏlīzē·ʃən). *Med.* [f. Variol-a + -ization.] Variolation.

1891 in *Cent Dict.* 1910 *Edin Rev* Oct 276 Variolisation . is said to have been known to the Chinese from the commencement of the eleventh century

Varioloid (vēə·rīŏloid), *a* and *sb Path.* [ad. mod.L *varioloides, -odes* (Frank, *c* 1790): see Variola and -oid. So F. *varioloide*, It *vajuoloide.*]

A. *adj.* Resembling variola or small-pox; like that of variola.

In early use 'applied to a supposed special disease spontaneously developed in our climate under certain atmospheric conditions and capable of being propagated by infection or inoculation' (Mayne *Expos Lex*)

1821 W. Stoker (*title*), Observations on the Varioloid Disease 1825 Good *Study Med.* (ed 2) V 737 Varioloid eruptions, III 88 1851 Leadam *Homœopathy* 354 Varioloid Diseases. This term is applied to those diseases which resemble small-pox, and are more or less dependent upon the same epidemical constitution of the atmosphere for their production 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 479 Sometimes it [a pathological process] is partial, and a varioloid lesion results

B. *sb.* A modified form of variola, esp. a mild variety occurring after vaccination or in those who have previously had small-pox

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med.* xiv 148 One of the former was attacked by varioloid just after the crisis of long-continued spotted fever. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 234 A case or two of varioloid in the regiment. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 103 A papular appearance which if the rash be scanty, may resemble the early stage of varioloid.

fig. 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 364 Is egotism a metaphysical varioloid of this malady?

Variolous (vărəi·ŏləs), *a.* [f. med L. *variola* VARIOLA, or a. F. *varioleux*: see -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of, resembling (that of), variola or small-pox; of or pertaining to, appearing in, characteristic of, variola.

1676 *Phil Trans* XI 569 The third Epidemical Constitution .was that of the Small-pocks, and of a Variolous Feaver, resembling. the Smal-pocks. 1749 *Ibid* XLVI 235 From the Dissections of those who have died of the Small-Pox, we find that the Viscera are subject to the variolous Abscesses. 1780 *Ibid.* LXX 139 She was delivered of a child, as full of variolous pustules as herself 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 170 [They] thought it [an eruption] had a variolous appearance. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop* VII. 754/2 When a person has been inoculated with a mixture of the variolous and vaccine poisons. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 639 In these respects its evolution is not unlike that of a variolous or vaccine vesicle.

Comb. 1801 *Med Jrnl.* V. 453 Others were distinguishable by a variolous-like aspect and circular inflammation.

b. *Variolous matter* (*fluid* or *virus*), the virus of small-pox, esp. as used for purposes of inoculation.

1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 278 From the first reception of the variolous matter 1798 JENNER *Variolæ Vaccinæ* (1801) 23 Cow-pox virus..renders the constitution unsusceptible of the variolous. 1800 *Med Jrnl.* IV 22, I immediately inoculated the whole party with the most virulent variolous matter I could procure. 1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed 2) V. 192 When vaccine or variolous fluid is properly inserted under the cuticle. 1875 RICHARDSON *Dis Mod. Life* 83 He therefore inoculated patients with diluted solutions of variolous matter

c. *Variolous contagion, disease, infection*, etc., variola, small-pox. ? *Obs*

c 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 245/2 The variolous matter only produces the variolous disease. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 318 In every instance, the patient. has completely lost the susceptibility for the variolous contagion. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 27 Six full days during which they had been exposed to the variolous infection 1827 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks. 1854 III 123 He thought, that, as a guarantee against the variolous infection, it required a much longer probation.

2 Of persons· Affected with, suffering from, small-pox.

1668 SYDENHAM *Let Boyle* B.'s Wks 1744 V. 639/2 In visiting many of my variolous patients *c* 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) IX 245/2 Inoculation with the blood of variolous patients hath been tried without effect. 1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII. 184 Variolous patients. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 207 It is. exceptional to find that the children born of variolous mothers..have had small-pox in uterus.

3. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 270 *Variolous* (Variolosa), beset with many varioles

‖ **Variorum** (vēəriō·rŭm). [L., gen. pl. masc. of *varius* VARIOUS *a.*, in the phrase *editio cum notis variorum* (see def.)]

1 An edition, esp. of the complete works of a classical author, containing the notes of various commentators or editors. Also in the full phrase *Variorum edition.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., A set of Dutch *Variorums. Ibid*, The *Variorums*, for the generality, are the best Editions. 1824 SCOTT *Let to Constable* 6 Jan, In the shape of these inimitable Variorums, who knows what new ideas the Classics may suggest? 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II (1863) 268, I should like to see a variorum edition of our Pizarro. 1870 LOWELL *Among My Bks.* Ser. I. 162 The serious notes of a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare.

b. *attrib.*, as *variorum classic, comment*, or with the name of the author.

a 1763 BYROM *Misc Poems* (1773) II 333 The *variorum* Comments. 1802 DIBDIN *Edit. Classics* II The second edition [of Claudian] .is esteemed one of the scarcest of the *Variorum* Classics 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd. Epist., The Prolegomena of the Variorum Shakspeare.

c. As *adv.* in the sense 'obtained or collected from various books or sources'.

1883 *American* VII. 170 Outlines of the Chief Political Changes in the History of the World, Arranged by Centuries, with Variorum Illustrations 1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug 210/3 In his variorum readings of the name from old records he has obviously misread t for c in several instances

2. *fig.* Variation; a varying or changing scene.

177 SKINNER *Tullochgorum* Wks. 1809 III 136 Dull Italian lays, · They're dowf and dowie at the best, Wi' a' their variorum. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 8th Air, Life is all a variorum, We regard not how it goes.

Variotinted, *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *varius* varied.] Of various tints or colours.

1903 AGNES M CLERKE *Probl Astrophysics* 44 The dazzling variotinted fireworks disclosed by the prism.

Various (vēə·rıəs), *a.* [f. L. *vari-us* changing, different, diverse, variegated. Cf. It, Sp, Pg. *vario.*]

I †1. Of things Undergoing, exhibiting, subject to, variation or change, variable, changeful. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Variouse, *uacillans,. uarius.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226 Variouse, *varius, instabilis.* 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir G Nonsence* Wks. (1630) 1/2 Most conscript Vmpire in this various Orbe. 1647 COTTERELL tr. *Davila's Hist. Fr.* I 13 As the condition of the Court is ever various and unconstant. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 191 The Instances of latter Discoveries which make evident this various state of the Globe of Earth and Water. 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4463/3 The Winds were so various that we could not make to the Bay of la Hogue 'till the 11th. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v 11 Ill can I bear the various clime of Love! 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., The servile suitors watch her various face, She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace.

†b. Of fortune, life, etc. *Obs.*

1623 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discovery by Sea* Wks (1630) 24/1 Whilst we like various Fortunes Tennis ball, At euery stroake, were in the Hazzard all. 1644 QUARLES *Judgment & Mercy* 12 Fear not the frowns of princes, or the imperious hand of various fortune. 1703 N. ROWE *Ulysses* I i, Ev'ry Change Of various Life. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 54 Through various life I have pursued your steps.

†c. Turning different ways; going in different directions *Obs.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 13 There walked she; and in her various minde, Projects and casts about which way to finde The progress of the young Partheniaes heart. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 134 Forth from her snowy hand Nausicaa threw The various ball.

†d. Of a war: Marked by varying success *Obs.*

1754–8 BP NEWTON *Obs. Proph. Daniel* XII 179 Hence arose a various war between Antiochus and Epiphanes, each of them seizing Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria by turns

†2. Of persons: **a.** Changeable in character; inconstant, unstable; fickle. *Obs*

1636 E DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 231 A Prince loosen'd from the law, will bee unthankfull, various, and imprudent. 1670 G H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. IV. 328 So Cardinal Alexandrino dealt with Cardinal di S Sisto, a various and unconstant man. 1670 MARVELL *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 330 Truly he seems to me so various and fickle in handling this businesse all along 1719 SWIFT *Hist Eng* Wks. 1841 I. 544/2 Robert, who was various in his nature, and always under the power of the present persuader 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* I (1782) I. 9 The various character of that emperor, capable, by turns, of the meanest and the most generous sentiments. 1820 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 227 The mind, involuntarily various and unsteady

†b. Marked by change or vacillation in opinions or views. *Obs.*

1645 VISCT. FALKLAND *Infallibility* 13 Saint Austin, who is very various I confesse in it. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* i. 3 In this point he seems somewhat various. 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 373 The officers of the army themselves began to be various and uncertain what to do

†c. *poet.* Appearing in or assuming a variety of forms. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 524 Watch with insidious care his known abode: There fast in chains constrain the various god [sc. Proteus]

II 3 Of persons: **†a** Versatile in knowledge or acquirements, exhibiting variety in work or writings. *Obs*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 1 His name was already up for a great scholar. a various Linguist. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I. VIII. (1686) 24 A delectable Author, very various. 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I i, What in this respect is wiser, or better instructed than the Bee? What Artificer is so various, what Painter..can imitate her works? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I 545 A man so various, that he seem'd to be Not one, but all Mankind's Epitome.

b. Giving attention to many different subjects.

1878 R. CHOATE *Addresses* 235 It is a common belief that Mr. Webster was a various reader; and I think it is true

4. a. Varied in colour; vari-coloured, variegated. Chiefly *poet.*

a 1618 [see VARNISH *v.* 1 b]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 2 The various Iris Juno sends with haste, To find bold Turnus. 1728 PRIOR *The Garland* ii, At Moin the Nymph vouchsaft to place Upon her Brow the various Wreath. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 106 The rising Sun .As many Colours from their glossy Skins Beaming reflects, as paint the various Bow. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* III. 54 A polish'd casque her lovely temples bound, With flow'rs of gold and various plumage crown'd. 1855 LONGF. *Hiawatha* XII. 186 He saw the nine fair sisters..Changed to birds of various plumage.

b. Exhibiting variety in appearance; presenting different aspects at different times or places.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 288 Use these till the pain, and various colour cease. 1667 MILTON *P. L* v. 89, I. underneath beheld The Earth outstretcht immense, a prospect wide And various 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* V. XVII, Ten thousand meanings lurk in every corner of that various face. 1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 417 P 3 The various Scenary of a Country Life. 1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS Comm.) VI. 98 If one gets safe to the top, he may enjoy a very extensive and various prospect on both sides 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 118 Her road lay. through a country various and rich. 1832 LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. i. 32 They were clad in all their finery, their apparel being as gaudy as it was various. 1863 W W. STORY *Roba di Roma* XIII, Various as the Campagna is in outline, it is quite as various in colour, reflecting every aspect of the sky and answering every touch of the seasons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays of Highlands* Introd. 49 The various outline of the Orcadian coast..presents a fine background

5. Characterized by variation or variety of attributes or properties; exhibiting or possessing (several) different characters or qualities; varied in nature or character.

pred. a 1633 J. AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 270 Let the Pleasure be full to give Content; Let it be Various to avoid Satietie. 1762 SIR W JONES *Arcadia* Poems (1777) 109 His tune so various and uncouth he made, That not a dancer could in cadence move 1780 *New Newgate Cal.* V. 100 After conviction their behaviour was very various. On some occasions they appeared hardened in a very high degree, and at others [etc.]. 1853 FELTON *Fam Lett.* xliv. (1865) 324 Since our return from our journey, the weather has been very various 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk Nat. Phil* 99 The velocity of rivers is very various, the slower class moving at less than 3 feet, and the more rapid at so much as 6 feet per second. 1876 PARKER *Parables* I VII. 107 The ministration of the spirit is various; by it Moses was made wise, Bezaleel was made skilful, and Samson was made strong

attrib. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacræ* III i. § 14 The various motion and configuration of the particules of matter. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 354 We shall have much adoe to get businesse of so various nature into fashion 1703 ROWE *Fair Penitent* I. i, The various fury of the Seasons *a* 1720 PRIOR *Judgment of Venus* i, When Kneller's Works of various Grace, Were to fair Venus shown. 1796 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 413 We have had various health, but never any that deserved to be called good. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* III. 412 To show the various worth of Catherine Lloyd 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III II, Such a various prodigality of writing materials. 1868 HEAVYSEGE *Jezebel* III 115 Then followed many years of various fate.

†b. Calculated to cause difference or dissimilarity. *Obs.*—1

1667 MILTON *P L* XII. 53 God..in derision sets Upon thir Tongues a various Spirit,..To sow a jangling noise of words unknown

6 a Marked by variety of incident or action.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 379 She .lets grow her wings That in the various bussle of resort Were all to ruffl'd 1667 — *P L* VI 242 For wide was spred That War and various 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 97 Wave succeeding wave, they go A various journey to the deep 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthusiasm* (1867) 75 Pride forbids [the heretic's] return to the truth he has..denounced from all points of his various course.

b. *poet.* Acting in many different ways.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 668 God of our Fathers, what is man! That thou towards him with hand so various Temperst thy providence.

7. a. Exhibiting variety of subject or topic; concerned or occupied with many different themes

1677–8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 583 The other things committed to them, being of various consideration, they will probably digest into severall Bills 1703 POPE *Thebais* 795 Relate your fortunes, while the friendly night And silent hours to various talk invite. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 139 Yet under this rude exterior it was easy to distinguish various knowledge, nice discrimination, and a strong and active mind. 1818 *Tuckey's Narr Exped. R Zaire* Introd p. lvii, He had stored his mind with so much various knowledge. that he was considered the most eligible for the undertaking. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v, One whose conversation was so various, easy, and delightful.

b. Exhibiting variety in the different persons or things forming a collective whole; displaying or including a variety of objects.

1769 SIR W JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 15 Through the four portals rush'd a various throng. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II lvii, A various host they came, whose ranks display Each mode in which the warrior meets the fight 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* V, Great artist Memory, Needs must thou dearly love thy first essay, And foremost in thy various gallery Place it. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 163 One single law, as with a chain, Doth bind the various vast infinity.

III. 8. With pl. sb. Different from one another; of different kinds or sorts: **a.** In attrib. use.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 22 All the Sea girt Isles That like to rich and various gemms inlay The..boosom of the Deep. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, Music's Duel* 128 The humourous strings expound his learned touch By various Glosses 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 375 Then were they known to men by various Names, And various Idols through the Heathen World. 1724 WATTS *Logic* (1726) 116 As infinitely various as the Essences of Things are, their Definitions must needs have very various Forms. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* II. XVIII 39 For Earth impartial entertains Her various sons, and in her breast Princes and beggars equal rest. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV 564 Dr. Jackson..is very careful in marking all those various effects produced from similar causes. 1857 *1st Rep Comm. Customs* 13 To discharge the various and onerous duties of 'Shipping Masters'. 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph.* 196 There arises,. by help of abstraction from the content of the various impressions, the picture of empty extension.

elliptical. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 415 The Various Class presented the usual number of curiosities. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/1 A couple of 'cock, ground game, and such 'various' as snipe, duck, a plover or so.

b. Predicative.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xliii. 323 The causes why men believe any Christian Doctrine, are various. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 229 How various and innumerable Are those, who live upon the Rabble? 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc. Wks. Nat* 147 The Beetle and Water-Scorpion are little various in the outward Structure of their Bodies 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 302 The woodland scene, Diversified with trees of ev'ry growth, Alike, yet various. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXIV, Its springs, various in character, yet alike efficacious in virtue, are to be found in abundance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. I, 180 Talents great and various assisted to spread the contagion. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* XI. 213 The advantages of travel are very various and very numerous.

c. With a singular sb., and freq. preceded by *each* or *every.*

a 1721 PRIOR *Colin's Mistakes* xi, Ca'ndish-Holles-Harley stood confest, As various Hour advis'd, in various Habit drest 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist.* I XVII 32 Yet Aristippus every Dress became: In every various Change of Life the same. 1766 [C. ANSTEY] *New Bath Guide* IX. 42, I alone his Thoughts employ Through each various Scene of Joy. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXX, Sufficient care was

taken that this report should find its way to Ravenswood Castle through every various channel. 1819 Byron *Juan* I xviii, Don Jóse, like a lineal son of Eve, Went plucking various fruit without her leave. 1863 Longf *Wayside Inn* II Prel 63 The breakfast ended, each pursued The promptings of his various mood.

d. In the phrase *various reading(s)*. (Cf Variant *sb.* 2 and Lection 1 c.)

1659 Bp. Walton *Considerator Considd* 114 Various Readings are the difference of Copies collected and offered to the reader's judgment. 1701 *Stanley's Hist Philos* Introd d b, That he might omit nothing, he has annext the various Readings, Conjectures and Observations. 1721 Bp Atterbury *Let to Pope* 27 Sept., Therefore in my Waller there is a various reading of the first of these couplets *c* 1750 Johnson in *Boswell* (Oxf, ed) II 618 *note*, Chaucer, a new edition of him, from manuscripts and old editions, with various readings, conjectures [etc] 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 437 An exact list of all its various readings 1855 Paley *Æschylus* Pref. (1861) p. x, What really is a necessary and inevitable part of an editor's duty, viz. the continual discussion of various readings. 1910 *Expositor* Apr. 352 It may rest upon a various reading in the Hebrew

9. In weakened sense, as an enumerative term: Different, divers, several, many, more than one.

It is not always possible to distinguish absolutely between this sense and 8, as the meaning freq. merges into 'many different': cf Divers *a.* 3.

1696 Prior *To the King at Arrival in Holland* 62 In various Tongues He hears the Captains dwell On their great Leader's Praise 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 239 By this Means we shall be able to judge with the greater Exactness, of all the various Phænomena's of Nature. 1762 J Reeve in Foley *Rec Eng Prov S J.* VII. Introd p xlii, From that period the College of St. Omer began to shine among the various Seminaries of piety and learning 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxi, But he heard of the Major's fame from various members of his society 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 30 The eyeball is moved in various directions by six muscles 1897 Ld Roberts *41 Yrs. India* vii. (1898) 41 Various acts of incendiarism took place.

10. *Comb.* With adjs. or pa. pples, as *various-blossomed, -coloured, -formed, -measured*, etc.

1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 5 The *various blossom'd Spring. *a* 1721 Ken *Preparatives* Poet Wks 1721 IV 35 Bright *various colour'd Rays his Wings adorn. 1752 J Hill *Hist. Anim.* 231 The various-coloured Gadus,..The Cod-fish. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxi, Such triple tiaras of various coloured gauze on her head 1803 Kenny *Society* 54 In spite of danger *various-form'd, to wrest Nature's yet hidden secrets 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 155 *L[epidium] Perfoliatum.* *Various-leaved Pepper Wort. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 256 *Various-measur'd verse, Æolian charms and Dorian Lyric Odes. 1880 Beaconsfield *Endymion* lxv, The intended introduction of grain at *various-priced duties per quarter. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1110 The fiery spume Of fat Bitumen, steaming on the day, With *various-tinctur'd trains of latent flame 1788 Coleridge *Sonnet to Autumnal Moon* 1 Mild Splendour of the *various-vested Night!

Variously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. In a various manner; in various or different ways; with variation or variety; differently, diversely.

1627 May *Lucan* vii. 620 The war, that variously had wander'd ore The fields, there stucke, there Cæsars fortune stay'd. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* II § 87 This stratagem was never understood; and was then variously spoken of 1682 J Norris *Hierocles* 7 But 'twas the Law of the Creation which variously order'd things according to the dignity of their natures 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii § 6. 390 These Circumstances are variously combined in the various Kinds and Degrees of Madness 1779 T Forrest *Voy New Guinea* 326 Variously do those islands groan under the tyranny of their masters 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 406 About the lineage, and station, of this celebrated personage..writers have written variously 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xii. 87 The sound commenced again, changing its note variously 1880 Geikie *Phys Geog.* iv. 199 A ball with an exterior crust which has been variously estimated at from twenty to a thousand miles in thickness.

b. With adjs.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* IV xlix. 331 It emits the rays of light in every direction, and those rays are variously refrangible and colorific. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I 398 Our prose became less majestic, less variously musical than that of an earlier age. 1871 Carlyle in Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* I. 378 The consequences for the time were variously sad. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn* 226 So dame and damsel glitter'd at the feast Variously gay.

c. *U.S.* At different times *rare.*

1892 A. E. Lee *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) I. 756 Samuel Perkins..kept a barber shop variously under the National Hotel and the Clinton Bank.

2. *Comb.* With pa pples., adjs., or pres. pples., as *variously-coloured, -conditioned, -shaped, -wo(r)king, -wrought*, etc

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, The mouthes of these spiracles are bestrew'd with variously colour d cinders, 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 171 A long-complicated succession of variously working second causes 1837 Gaunter *Lives Moghul Emp*, *Baber* ix. 238 The variously-coloured page of human life 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 193 Brass, gold, and variously-wrought iron 1855 T. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) p. xvi, Variously-shaped eggs of Insects 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron* § 60 The stars shine out with variously coloured lights.

Variousness. [f. Various *a* + -ness.]

†**1.** Changeableness, inconstancy, variability. *Obs.*

1607 Daniel *Cleopatra* Wks (Grosart) III 9 A Roman hath but here a Roman quayld, And onely but by Fortune's variousnes 1647 Cotterell tr. *Davila's Hist. Fr.* I. 22 The Prince had in the war proved the variousnesse of fortune

†**2.** Difference, variance. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 68 This space is the varietie, or variousnes that is betweene seuerall, and distinct arguments *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb* xiii 9 Here the plural number is used, which implieth a variousness and disagreement in false Doctrines.

3. Variety of character or nature; varied condition or quality

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 98 The variousnesse. of every single and particular form of the Individuall 1653 Blithe *Engl Improver Impr* 55 And a good experienced Millwright is well able to regulate them to the incomming of the Tide, or out-going of the Floods, as the variousness of opportunities will require 1834 Wilson in *Blackw. Mag* XXXVI 543 His waking thoughts had all the vividness of visions, all the variousness of dreams 1845 Bailey *Festus* (ed 2) 39 Unimaginable space Faileth to match His boundless variousness 1865 M Arnold *Ess. Crit* iv. (1875) 163 The religious life is at bottom everywhere alike; but it is curious to note the variousness of its setting.

Varisoune, Sc. variant of Warison.

Varite, obs Sc. form of Verity.

‖ **Varix** (vē· rĭks). Pl. **varices** (vē·rĭsīz). [L. (stem *varic-*). Cf. Varice]

1. *Path* An abnormal dilatation or enlargement of a vein or artery, usually accompanied by a tortuous development; a varicose vein.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 178 Þe blood-letyng of þis veyne is good for varices & for vicera þat ben in þe hipis ouþer in þe leggis 1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap* 2 C iij b, It may so be that varix, that is to say a swollen vayne that is aboue it, may be the cause. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 279 Some writers hold, that this herb.., bound vnto the swelling veines called Varices, doth allay the paine thereof. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* 363 For that is easie to see in a Varix of the Thigh and Foot. 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I 188 *Varices* sometimes become very large and painful upon the legs, requiring opening. 1783 *Med. Comm* I. 181 The dilatation of a vein (commonly called a *varix*) takes an oblong shape. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat & Phys* I 286/1 Pressure on the varix empties it of its contents. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 190 In another case a similar thrombosed varix had broken from its pedicle

b The diseased condition characterized by this, as a specific malady.

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflamm* 128 The dilatation of capillary vessels which occurs in some species of varix. 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 156 The veins have a tortuous, convoluted arrangement, similar to what occurs in varix of the leg and thigh 1878 T Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I 500 Varix is commonly an affection of the veins in the lower extremities, and mainly, of the branches of the saphena vein

2. *Conch.* A longitudinal elevation or swelling on the surface of a shell (see quot. 1851).

1822 J. Parkinson *Outl Oryctol* 201 With a marginal and sometimes a dorsal varix 1851 G F Richardson *Geol* viii 241 The *varices* are ribs which cross the volutions in some species of *buccinum*, *murex*, and *triton* They are formed by the periodical growth of the shells. 1861 P. P Carpenter in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit. 1860*, 198 The *Struthiolariæ* have a simple varix instead of a wide lip

Vark, obs. (chiefly Sc.) f. Work *sb* and *v.*

Varld(ly, obs. Sc. forms of World(ly.

Varlet (vā·rlet). Forms: *α.* 5- **varlet** (6 *Sc.* **warllet**, 7 **varlett**), 5-6 **varlette**; 6-7 **varlot** (6 *Sc.* **war-**). *β.* 6 **verlet** (-lett, -lette), 7 **verlate**; 6 **verlot** (*Sc.* wer-), -lotte. [a OF. *varlet* (14th c.), var of *vaslet*, *vadlet*, *vallet* Valet. Hence also med L. *varletus*. In mod.F. *varlet* is restricted to the historical sense 1 b.]

1. A man or lad acting as an attendant or servant; a menial, a groom. Now *arch*

α. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armys* (S.T.S) 240 The varlet of the labourare, that is for to say his hyre man that dryvis the pleuche 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 154 b/2, I haue rychesses ynough, seruantes, varlettes, .. and kynnysmen whiche serue me *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv 187 This varlet semeth rather sone to a kyng..then to be a varlet to a mynstrell. 1647 R Stapylton *Juvenal* 94 She calls out to the varlets she doth keep, Braine the dog's master first, and then the cur 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Vadelet*, a Benchers Clerk or Servant The Butlers of the house corruptly call them Varlets. 1684 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* 109 If it should so happen, that all this Wealth should pass from the Master to the meanest Varlet of his whole Family. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* II viii, Lords and varlets, where are they? 1853 James *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I 124 Acquiring very rapidly from the different varlets and pages a vast amount of information

β. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxvi (Percy Soc) 114 Than on my jorney, Wyth my verlet called Attendaunce, Forthe on I rode. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* xii. ii 13 The byssy knaipis and verlettis of his stabill About thame [*sc* the horses] stud 1557 Tusser *100 Points Husb* xli, Kepe neuer such seruantes, as doth thee no good, For nestling of verlettes make[s] many a rich man to shet vp his doores

b *spec.* An attendant on a knight or other person of military importance. Now only *Hist.*

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x xiv 434 Thenne this Knyght called to hym a varlette, and badde hym ryde vntyl younder fayr manoyre 1485 Caxton *Paris & V* (1868) 69 Whan Parys coude wel speke mouryske, he and his varlet took the waye toward ynde 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xvi. 16 The archers who were to the nombre of iii M shotte faste theyr arowes, nat sparyng maisters nor varlettis *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen V*, 50 Divers beyng wounded wer releued by theyr varlettes and conveighed out of the felde. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* II iv 37 Far away they spyde A varlet run ning towards hastily. Behind his backe he bore a brasen shield. 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr.* I. i 1 Call here my Varlet, Ile vnarme againe Why should I warre without the wals of Troy? 1825 Scott *Talism* iii, Some fifty more men, archers and varlets included. 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr* I. iii 123 In one month the French lost upwards of a hundred varlets 1889 F. Cowper *Capt of Wight* 167 Their esquires were waiting outside, and their varlets were leading their horses. up and down.

†**c.** *Varlet of the chamber*, = Valet-de-chambre. *Obs.*

1567 Throgmorton in Robertson *Hist Scot* (1851) II 435 [She requested] to have her apothecary .and .to have a varlet of the chamber 1588 *Excheq Rolls Scot* XXI 403 To William Murray, varlett of his majesteis chalmer, for his pensioun 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III 158 His voiage vnder Don Anthonio was nothing so great credit to him, as a French Varlet of the chamber is [1664 Butler *Hud* II 1 406 'Tis this that Proudest Dames enamors On Lacquies, and Varlets des-Chambres]

†**d.** = Sergeant *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1598 B Jonson *Ev Man in Hum* iv ix, Why, you were best get one o' the varlets o' the citie, a serieant. 1620 Melton *Astrolog* 73 Those that stand before both the Compters, who appeare in the shapes of Sergeants, alias Varlets 1638 Shirley *Mart Soldier* v, I was first a Varlet, then a Bumbaily, now an under Jailor.

2. A person of a low, mean, or knavish disposition; a knave, rogue, rascal.

In later use freq without serious implication of bad qualities

α 1555 in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 173 Then my lord sayd, thou art a very varlet 1584 R Scot *Discov Witchcr* xiv iii 297 A notable cousening varlot, who professed Alcumystrie. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Immed Addr* 213 Is not this a varlet in graine a fit Patron of Inuocation? 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 307 All shall see that you were arrant varlots, such as Religion can receive no blemish from 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. v, A little contemptible varlet, without the least title to birth, person, wit. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb* v ii, Look, if the varlet has not the effrontery to call his lordship plain Thomas 1822 W. Irving *Braceb Hall* viii, A handsome boy, but a mischievous varlet. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xl (1856) 365 We are an uncouth, snobby, and withal, shabby-looking set of varlets. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I x, In the doorway were the two impudent varlets, whom he called his clerks

β. a 1550 *Image Hypocr* II. 518 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 429/1 The helper of harlettes, And captayne of verlettes, The cloke of all vnthriftes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 144 Such Lords ill example doth giue, where verlets and drabs so may liue *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 29 Now see the villany of these verlates.

b. Employed as an abusive form of address.

1566 Adlington *Apuleius* 55 Thou presumest and thinkest, thou trifinge boye, thou verlette, .that thou arte most worthy and excellent 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schism* 116 Know you (varlets) whom you dally-with? 1676 D'Urfey *Mme Fickle* III 1, Out of my doors thou Varlet, away 1706 Addison *Rosamond* I iii, Faithless Varlet, art thou there? 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* v ii, And is it to you, you graceless varlet, I owe all this? 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. iv, 'Now for thee, varlet,' cried Tarleton, brandishing his rapier. 1841 James *Brigand* iii, Run, sir varlet, run.

†**c.** In the phr. *to play the .. varlet. Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 871/1 To play the verie varlets against all goodnesse we see the wicked are giuen to this 1625-20 C More *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 318 He fell to scoffing, and played the very varlet with the king 1651 D. Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 172 So faine would the comptroller have played a good varlett, and satisfeid the queene, or elles have made up his owne profite.

†**d** *transf* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* v. i 18 Thou art thought to be Achilles male Varlot. *Patr* Male Varlot you Rogue What's that? *Ther* Why his masculine Whore.

†**3.** The knave in cards. *Obs.* [So F. *valet.*]

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 43 Walk walidrag, and werlot [*v r.* verlot] of the cairtis. 1579 Rice *Invective agst Vices* B iv, [They] are more at quiete with the Ace, Kyng, Queene, or Varlet of Spades, then thei can be with a Spade to digge..for their liuyng *Ibid.*, Varlette of the Hartes. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N* iv 1, *Mad* We call'd him a Coat-card O' the last order. *P. Iv.* What's that? a Knave? *Mad.* Some readings haue it so, my manuscript Doth speake it, Varlet

4. *attrib.* as *varlet heretic, page, rebel.*

1456 Sir G Hayl *Bk Knighthood* Wks. (S T S) II 15 That ordanyt him a squier, and a varlet page to be ever contynualy at his bidding and service. 1553 T Wilson *Rhet.* 68 Did the maior of London thrust throughe Jacke Straw beinge but a verlet rebell, and onely disquietinge the Citye? 1563 Foxe *A & M.* 1581/2 He is the naughtiest verlet heretique, that euer I knewe

¶ **5.** App. used for Warlock.

1703 Brand *New Desc Ork & Zetland* viii 110 There is a House called Kebister, where a Varlet or Wizard lived

Hence **Va rletess,** a female varlet.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* I. xxxi. 196 It was more Pride than Love that put me upon making such a confounded rout about losing this noble varletess. *Ibid* VI 96 Eight o'clock at Mid-summer, and these lazy varletesses (in full health) not come down yet to breakfast!

Varletry (vā·rletri). Also 7 varlotarie [f Varlet + -ry.] Varlets collectively; a number or crowd of attendants or menials.

1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* v ii 56 Shall they hoyst me vp, And shew me to the showting Varlotarie Of censuring Rome? 1757 Dyer *Fleece* III. 461 Those Whose virtues taught the varletry of towns To useful toil to turn the pilfering hand. 1789 J White *Earl Strongbow* II 20 The retainers now hurried to the barbican I wheeled round however, and with Gridalbin made a hideous carnage of this varletry 1840 Browning *Sordello* vi. 402 Gay swarms of varletry that come and go, Pages to dice with. 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* xlv, It was only the chientage and varletry of Octavia who had dared to assume the people's name

‖ **Varletto** *Obs.*[-1] [Italianized f. *varlet.* Cf It. *valletto* servant, valet.] = Varlet 1 or 2 b.

1598 Shaks *Merry W* iv. v 66 *Host* Where be my horses? Speake well of them varletto.

Varlo, obs Sc. f. WARLOCK. **Varly**, obs. Sc. f WARELY *adv* **Varm**, southern dial var. FARM *v* 1 **Varme**, obs. Sc. f. WARM *a*

Varment, varmint (vā·rmənt), *sb* 1 and *a* 1 *dial* and *U S* Also varmaint, -munt, verment, warment, -mint, etc. [var. of *varmin* VERMIN, with excrescent *-t* Rare before *c* 1825]

1. a. *collect.* Vermin. b. An animal of a noxious or objectionable kind.

A large collection of American examples is given by Thornton *Amer. Gloss.* (1912) s v.

a 1539 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II II 148 Let me not be utterly caste away here in prysson, remayening fwll of varment which cawsythe me to hawe no lyste of meytte nor dryncke 1689 HELSHAM *Monitor* Ep Ded For many who smell like a Kirkish Verment, Can now, Sir, put on a Lamb-like garment 1823 E MOOR *Suffolk Wds*, *Varment*, vermin, not always confined to the verminous class of animals, but extended to any annoying or troublesome ones 1828 J. HALL *Lett fr West* 297 He gave his foe [a bear-cub] a mortal shot, or to use his own language, 'I burst the varment' 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxiii, 'These beavers,' said he, 'are the knowingest varment as I know' 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Varment*, vermin.

β. 1829 *Sporting Mag* (N S) XXIII 242 Some of the followers of the gallant *varmint* 1846 T B THORPE *Backwoods* 166 The idea of a 'man's keeping two varmints in a grass, when he might shoot a dozen by going a little way into the woods'. These 'varmints' were two beautiful deer. 1883 PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh* 154 Meanwhile the varmint had stolen on in his struggle for Tilton Wood and life. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frnl.* 25 Oct. 2/3 The granger came out with his rifle and shot the varmint [a panther].

2. An objectionable or troublesome person or persons; a mischievous boy or child.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. 92 The poor beasts have smoaked for it Rabbet me, but I'd rather ride forty miles after a fox, than ten with such *varment*. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Varment*, *Verment*, also a term of reproach, particularly to a child. 1845 C. H J. ANDERSON *Swedish Brothers* 8 That little varmint Nettop has tickled his heels for him. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, 'I've got the young varmint at last, have I,' pants the farmer. 1859 *Slang Dict* 114 'You young varment, you!' you bad or naughty boy.

Varment, varmint, *sb.*2 and *a* 2 *slang* (now *dial*). [Of obscure origin; there is no obvious connexion with prec.]

A. *sb.* A sporting amateur with the knowledge or skill of a professional

1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 9 Every professional amateur is denominated a Varment 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI xvii, Poor Tom was once a kiddy upon town, A thorough varmint, and a *real* swell, Full flash, all fancy

B. *adj.* 1 (See quot. 1823) Also *Comb.*

1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict Vulg T.*, *Varmint*, natty, dashing He is quite varment, he is quite the go He sports a varment hat, coat, etc., he is dressed like a gentleman Jehu 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II. xiv. 135 We sat down and looked round inquiringly at the smug and varment citizens with which the room was filled 1859 WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* 92 A varment looking gemman on a woiry tit.

2. Knowing, clever, cunning

1829 BROCKETT *N. C Gloss.* 317 *Varment.* is also a sort of cant word for knowing; as a *varment* chap, a knowing one. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 179 Nevertheless there is a varment and knowing look about her [a ship] which I like 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II 162 None but a very varmint dog, will face one of these water-weazels a second time. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 340 He..ran into the stockyard and caught the varmint, ambling black mare 1891 P. H. EMERSON *East Coast Yarns* 92, I met old Jimmy Lodes, the varmintest horse-dealer about these parts

Hence **Varmentcy**; **Varmentish** *a.*

1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 9 This polite art is designated Varmentcy *Ibid* 10 The origin of Varmentcy, as of almost all the noble Sciences, is obscure. 1819 *Ibid.* (N.S) V. 54 Nothing under four horses would look 'varmentish'.

Varmin, obs. or dial. var. VERMIN. **Varn(e**, obs. ff. WARN *v.* **Varnasyng**, Sc. var. WARNISHING. **Varngreis**, obs. Sc. var. VERDIGRIS. **Varnis**, obs. Sc. var. WARNISH *v.*

Varnish (vā·rnĭʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 4 **vernisshe**, 4, 6 **vernysshe**, 5 **-nyshe**, **-nysche**, **-nesche**; 4 **vernisch**, 5 **vernysh** (**wernysch**), 6–8 **vernish**; 4, 7 **vernich**; 6 **vernize**, *Sc.* **verneis**, **vernes**, **vernys**, 7 **vernis**, **-nice**. *β.* 6 **varnysch**, 6– **varnish** (7 **-nishe**); 6 *Sc.* **varneyis**, 7 **varnes**. [ad. OF. *vernis* (*varnus*), *vernix* (12th c.), = Prov. *vernus*, *-nix*, Pg *verniz*, It. *vernice*, Cat. *barnus*, Sp. *barnus*, of unknown origin. Cf. med.L. *vernicium* and *vernix* (*bernix*), med Gr. *βερνίκη*, mod. Gr. *βερνίκι*. French is also the source of MHG. *firnîs*, G. *firnis*(*s*, Du. *vernis*, Da. *fernis*, Sw. *fernissa*.]

1. Resinous matter dissolved in some liquid and used for spreading over a surface in order to give this a hard, shining, transparent coat, by which it is made more durable or ornamental.

In early use, dry resinous matter for making a solution of this kind

a 1341–2 *Ely Sacr Rolls* II 121 In vj libr. de albo vernich, prec lbr. iijd 1358 in *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw III* m. 34/1 b, In iiij. Mill' de vernisshe; v lb de vermeillone. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v 70 Venim or vernisch or vinegre, I trouwe, Walleþ in my wombe. 14 in *Relig. Ant* I 163 For to make wernysch —Take a galon of good ale, and put thereto iij ounces of gumme of Arabyke [etc]. 1466 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) 349 My mastyr receyvid of Fynches man of Colchestre a li of vernysshe, pryse vjd 1501 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* II 64 For iij vnce quhit vernys. 1507 *Ibid* IV 90 Caddes, verneis, rede lede. 1530 PALSGR 284/2 Vernysshe, *vernys*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III xv 99 b, They vse by continuall artifice Terebinthe and vernish 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* 135 Aqua vitæ, liquid vernize, arsenike 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xvii 69 The oile of walnuts is .used by painters for vernice. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 285 Apelles did by an inimitable invention anoint his finished workes with a thinne kinde of inke or vernish. 1658 tr *Porta's Nat Magic* XVI 341 Powder Iuniper-gum, which Scriveners call Vernish, and add it to the rest 1706 STEVENS *Span. Dict.* I, *Barniz*, Vermish.

β 1546 *Inv Ch Goods Surrey* 106 Item for iij lb of varnysch, iijs. viijd 1620 *Shutilworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 244 Three pound of varnishe for the caroache, xxj*d*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Varnish*, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it shine and have a glosse; there is also a ground or varnish which is laid upon a plate that is to be etched 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wounds*, Let him drop some Varnish with a Feather to the bottom 1773 *Cook's Voy.* (1777) II III. xi 146 As we had neither pitch, tar, nor rosin, left to pay the seams, this was done with varnish of pine 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 86 As wood, and many other substances are porous and apt to imbibe water, it is proper to give them a coat of varnish. 1842 LEVER *J Hinton* x, Like the varnish upon a picture, it brings out all the colour into strong effect. 1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr* 60 When the sectors are firmly stuck down to the glass, and the varnish quite dry

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 40 Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright With Nature's varnish.

b. With *a* and pl. A special preparation of this nature.

Many varieties are enumerated in special works from *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. (1753) onwards

a. 1667 *Phil Trans.* II 417 How, in China and Japan, they make the Black-vernish. *Ibid* 487 This Author mentions .. their [*sc.* Chinese] Vernice, of which he sets down some Receipts both for the Red and Black. 1676 *Ibid.* XI 714 An Oyl, of which the Persians make a Vernis

β 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 420 A pattent is past for the invention of a varnish to preserve guns, &c. from rust. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s.v., The Varnishes used by the Chinese are two 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VIII 24 It is only formed by a beautiful brown varnish, laid upon a white ground. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 538 Dragon's blood .is used also to give a red colour to varnishes. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 235 In using the varnishes care must be taken not to apply too great a quantity of them to the surface of the calico.

c. A solution of this kind spread on a surface; the coating or surface so formed.

1643 *Plain English* 13 Posts whose varnish is .worne off 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 9 Not much unlike to our Etching with points and Needles on the Vernish. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 33/1 Lime for plastering, gives the best varnish to the Work. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, All things were in a state of high varnish and polish 1872 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* ix. 240 When it was found that all chemical precipitates radiated alike, it was the radiation from a varnish common to them all which showed the observed constancy.

transf 1715 POPE *Ep Addison* 37 This the blue varnish, that the green endears, The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years' 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii, By encrusting them with a black varnish of soot. 1838 EMERSON *Addr*, *Literary Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 207 The sense of spiritual independence is like the lovely varnish of the dew

fig 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. iii, The varnish of power brings forth at once the defects and the beauties of the human portrait. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Behaviour* Wks (Bohn) II, 380 They [manners] form at last a rich varnish, with which the routine of life is washed. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 29 Feb. 1/2 There is a film of Levantine varnish around the court at Constantinople.

d. A preparation of boiled oil (or other substances) used in the making of printers' ink.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II 445 The oil is boiled gently till it acquires the proper consistence. In this state it is called the varnish 1841 T C. HANSARD *Printing & Type-f* 106 The next..article is nut or linseed oil boiled and burnt into a varnish.

e. A medical preparation resembling a varnish, for application to the skin.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 582 Both tar and pyrogallol work better as paints and varnishes than the chrysarobin.

2 *fig.* A specious gloss or outward show; a pretence.

1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 438 This of late yeeres was the Schoole-doctours Catholike meaning,..which now M Harding and his Fellowes are faine for shame, to colour ouer with some finer Vernish. 1617 HIERON *Wks* II 362 God will not be dallyed with, this outward varnish cannot bleare His eyes. 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliv. (1739) 71 For the better varnish, the Duke would not be his own Judge 1765 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I 163 It is impossible to get the least certain intelligence from thence, as nothing comes out of the closet but with a double varnish. 1782 V KNOX *Ess.* lvii (1819) II. 1 Qualities, which, when seen in their true light, and without the varnish of deceit, are peculiarly unpleasing. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 285 The affectation of legal forms afforded him a thin varnish for his proceedings. 1844 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* I 291 Women will, always give a varnish of duty to their inclinations. 1895 C. GRAHAM *Notes Menteith* 1 7 Convention has lent a thin varnish of hypocrisy to manners.

b. Without article.

1743 *Lond Mag* 346 The authentick Gazette, which never once dealt in Puff or Varnish, but told the Truth 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xv, From the clerk of the kitchen I required the buttery accounts without varnish or concealment. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men*, *Plato* Wks (Bohn) I 308 This eldest Goethe, hating varnish and falsehood, delighted in revealing the real at the base of the accidental

3. A means of embellishment or adornment; a beautifying or improving quality or feature

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I ii 1150 Though Divinity, For only varnish, have but Verity. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 233, I might enamell .this deuice more artificially and masterly, and attire it in his true orient varnish and tincture 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I 27 My intent is without varnish or amplification, iustly to weigh the dignitie of knowledge in the ballance with other things 1671 PANTON *Spec Jur.* Ded, Though it have not the Romantick varnish of stile, worthy your Majestie's view and regard 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 364 P 1 This last Qualification .serves as a Varnish to all the rest 1727 S SWITZER *Pract. Gard* Ixviii 392 Neatness and politure ought now to serve for a varnish to the alleys and the dress'd grounds. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 246 A cloudy and rainy day takes the varnish off the scenery.

b. Gloss, brilliancy.

1841 T. C HANSARD *Printing & Type-f.* 107 The turpentine is added to give greater varnish [to the ink]

4. An external appearance or display of some quality without underlying reality. (Cf. VENEER *sb.*)

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II ii. § 8 He lived long enough to have judgement to distinguish a meer outside and varnish, from what was solid and substantial 1776 GIBBON *Lett. Holroyd* 20 May, I laugh at her Paris varnish, and oblige her to become a simple reasonable Suissesse. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug, Such a fine varnish of low politeness!—such a struggle to appear a gentleman! 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV VII. 113 New forms destitute of life and reality, an empty varnish 1853 MERIVALE *Rom Rep* IV (1867) 100 But this varnish of superior culture seems to have failed in softening a rough plebeian nature. 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org.* iv 65 The youth comes up with a varnish of accomplishment beyond his real powers.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *varnish brush, gum, -house, -maker, pot, -secretor*, **varnish sumach**, the Japanese tree *Rhus vernicifera* from which lacquer is obtained; **varnish-tree**, one or other of various trees yielding a resinous substance used as a varnish.

1859 F. S COOPER *Ironmongers' Catal* 38 *Varnish Brushes. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/3 Cinchona bark sold well, but *varnish gums generally eased off 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1269 Crystal varnish may be made .in the *varnish house. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Supp., *Spike*,..an essential oil, much used by the *varnish-makers and the painters in enamel 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1267 The choice of linseed oil is of peculiar consequence to the varnish-maker. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 739 Put the copal, coarsely pulverized, into a *varnish pot. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV. xli. 126 *Varnish-secretor (*Colleterium*). In the cabbage butterfly there is a pair of ovate ones [*sc* oviduct vessels],..filled with a yellow fluid, which Reaumur and Herold think is used for varnishing or gumming the eggs. 1822–7 GOOD *Stud. Med.* (1829) IV 685, I mean several of the acrid poisons, as, *rhus vernix*, *varnish sumach 1758 *Phil Trans.* L. 453 He says, speaking of this true *varnish-tree, that callicuts are painted with the juice of this shrub. *Ibid.* 448, I suppose he means, by this true varnish-tree, the Carolina pennated Toxicodendron. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 147/2 The theetsee, or varnish-tree of the Burmese, has been described and figured by Dr Wallich, by the name of Melanorrhœa usitata. He identified it with the Kheu, or varnish-tree of Munnipore. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 443/1 The natives speak of the tree producing this resin, *E[læagia] utilis*, as the Wax tree or Varnish tree. *Ibid.* 1204/2.

Varnish, *sb.*2 Also 7 **vernish**. [f. the vb.] An act of varnishing, an application of varnish.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 515 If you be desirous to keepe any yron-worke from rust, give it a vernish with cerusse, plastre, and tar, incorporat all together 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* s.v *Japanning*, If it be not well done, polishing will be necessary, for which reason you must give it five or six varnishes more.

Varnish (vā·rnĭʃ), *v.* Forms: *α* 4–6 **vernysshe**, 5 **vernysche** (**-nyschyn**), 6 **wernysh-**, 6–8 **vernish**, 6 *Sc.* **vernes-** *β.* 5 **varnesch-**, 6 *Sc.* **varneis**, **warnis**, 6– **varnish**. [ad. OF. *verniss(i)er*, *vernic(e)r* (F. *vernisser*), or *verniss-*, *vernir*, f. *vernis* VARNISH *sb.* Cf. med.L. and It. *verniciare*, Pg. *envernisar*, Sp *barnizar*.]

1. *trans.* To paint *over*, to coat, with varnish; to overlay with a thin coating composed of varnish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Bokes þat beþ yvarnesched with þe gomme þerof beþ nouȝt ȝete wiþ wormes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 509/1 Vernyschyn, *vernicio* 1530 PALSGR. 765/2 I vernysshe a spurre, or any yron with vernysshe, *je vernis*. Come hyther, spurryer, be my spurres well vernysshed. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. IV*, 12 Some had their armyng sweardes freshly burnyshed and some had them conningly vernished. 1589 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S T S) 55 Corslets of pruif, and mony targe of steill, Sum varneist bright, sum dorred duersilie. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. XXIX 288 They bringe likewise from this Province oyle of Aspicke, which..Painters vse much. to vernish the pictures. 1697 J. POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xv. (1715) 127 Several other Colours were also made use of, nor were they barely varnish'd over with them, but very often anneal'd by Wax melted in the Fire 1702 W. J. tr *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVII. 147 Plaister varnish'd with a green colour 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Japanning*, With a pencil varnish it over with the finest white varnish. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. ii. 112 These pictures, I am persuaded, were afterwards constantly varnished. 1861 T A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. vii. 152 The copy..was not to be sent home till it had been varnished.

absol. 1573 *Art Lumning* (1588) 9 If you will vernish on silver, then take the Almon of Bengewyne

b. *transf.* To invest with a bright or glossy appearance; to smear or stain with some substance similar to varnish.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 229 Wel hath the myller ver-

nysshed his heed, Ful pale he was, for-dronken, and nat reed. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 53 Ful pale drunke, weel vernyssht of visage *Ibid* 54 And whan thou hast weel vernyssht thi pate, To take a sleepe in hast thou wolt the dresse. 1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks (Grosart) VII. 117, I found him in his bed chamber, his wife slaine And the blade yet varnished with bloud, grasped in his fist *a* 1618 Sylvester *Spectacles* xxxiii. Wks (Grosart) II. 300 The Leaves fresh varnisht lively green, The Blossoms various to be seen 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I. 11 Her eyes are of a pure golden colour, most admirable to behold, especially when varnish'd with a full light *a* 1733 Ramsay *Tartana* 17 You who Drain from the flow'rs the early dews of May, To varnish on your cheek the crimson dye 1841 Maunder *Sci. & Lit Treas* (1848) s. v. *Scarabæus*, The colour [of the *Scarabæus auratus*] is most brilliant, highly varnished, and of a golden green 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I. x, Next morning, that horrible old Lady Tippins begins to be dyed and varnished for the interesting occasion.

2 To embellish or adorn, to improve, trick out, furbish *up*.

14 . *Sir Beues* (MS C) 3777 Blak sendel and rede, Ver nysched wib rosys off syluyr bryst 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 450 The Elizabeth of Euphues being but shadowed for others to varnish, but begun for others to ende. 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks (Grosart) I 189 All my foolerie I bequeath to my good friend Lanam; it may serue (perhappes) for yong beginners, if it be newe varnished 1639 G. Daniel *Vervic* 720 My Name, which stood The Boast of Fame, I varnish't with my Blood. 1699 Bentley *Phal* 162 To dress up and to varnish the Story of Pausanias *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 154 Which were set off with all the fulsome Rhetorick that the penners could varnish them with 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ France* II 374 [Here is] old Franck's Seven Acts of Mercy varnished up 1887 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II 154 It will go on and be varnished into a simulacrum of success.

3. To cover or overlay with a specious or deceptive appearance; to gloss over, disguise.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* iv 3 Though they be wylfully blind & vernish their unryghtuousnesse with counterfet colours 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v. lxv § 15 The church of Rome hath hitherto practised and doth profess the same adoration to the sign of the cross, howsoeuer they varnish and qualifie their sentence 1641 Milton *Reform.* Wks 1851 III 11 But what doe wee suffer Prelatisme, as we do, thus to blanch and vainish her deformities with the faire colours. of Episcopacie? 1649 Drumm of Hawth *Skianachia* Wks (1711) 198 Wicked Counsels may be varnished with the shining Oil of sly Pretences 1713 Addison *Cato* II ii, Cato's voice was ne'er employed To clear the guilty, and to vernish crimes. 1783 Blair *Rhet* xxv (1812) II 160 The art of varnishing weak arguments plausibly 1835 *Woman* II 241 The female character of this day is varnished, not polished. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xx. 520 He does not varnish—he does not even polish vice. 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I iii. 134 A corrupt heart thinly varnished by a coating of affectation

4. With *over* (in senses 2 and 3).

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II Wks 1851 III 103 God never intended to leave the Government to be patch't afterwards, and varnish't over with the devices of mans imagination. 1643 Denham *Cooper's H* 125 And yet this Act, to varnish o'r the shame Of Sacrilege, must bear Devotions Name 1694 Addison *England's Greatest Poets* Misc Wks. 1726 I 38 Or had the Poet ne'er profan'd his pen, To vernish o'er the guilt of faithless men. 1719 Young *Busiris* III. i, O, how can you abuse your sacred reason, To varnish o'er, and paint, so black a crime! ?1773 Macpherson *Ossian's Poems, Dissert. Concern Æra of Ossian* (1785) II. 227 When they [*sc* poets] found their themes inadequate to the warmth of their imaginations, they varnished them over with fables. 1824 Syd. Smith *Wks* (1867) II. 193 He may hide it by increased zeal and violence, or varnish it over by simulated gaiety. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Theol. Ess* III. (1888) 49 To varnish over these distinctions.

Hence **Va·rnishing** *ppl. a.*

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 203 The mischiefs flowing from my fallacious varnishing pamphlet were not thought of

Varnished (vā·rnɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec]

1. Coated with varnish; †painted.

1553 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot* X 176 Ane pair of warnist styrrep irnis 1596 Shaks. *Merch V.* II v 33 Nor thrust your head To gaze on Christian fooles with varnisht faces 1599 Minsheu *Span Dial.* 3/2 What rapier? None but that varnisst rapier, least it should raine 1671 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat. Philos.* II. v. 29, I am credibly informd, that the Art of making the like Varnish'd Wares, is now begun to be a Trade at Paris 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* s.v. *Japanning*, Laying this paper upon the table, or piece of varnished-work 1794 R J Sulivan *View Nat* I. 247 The varnished superior surface imbibes the essential particles 1815 Scott *Guy M* xlix, Brown silk stockings, highly varnished shoes, and gold buckles

b. *transf.* Presenting a shining or glossy appearance as if coated with varnish.

1642 H More *Song of Soul* II III i. 25 Fresh varnish'd groves, tall hills, and gilded clouds Arching an eyelid for the glowing Morn. 1646 Quarles *Eglogues* ix, See, how sweat imbalmes His varnisht Temples! 1733 Pope *Donne's Sat* IV. 208 Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd face Of hollow gew-gaws, only dress and face! *c* 1820 *Dublin Hosp. Rep* III. 23 A florid, clear, varnished tongue. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* V 83 The variety..termed the Varnished Willow, is an upright tree

2. *fig.* a. Embellished; speciously tricked out.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 129 A smug neate stile, vernished phrases. 1662 Hopkins *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 103 Nor easily cousened by varnisht and plausible error.

b. Simulated, pretended.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. ii 36 To haue his pompe But onely painted like his varnisht Friends 1685 Dryden *Threnodia Aug* IV. 132 Whose noble pride Was still above Dissembled hate or varnished love

Varnisher (vā·rnɪʃəɹ). [f as prec.]

1 One who varnishes, *spec.* one who makes a business or trade of varnishing.

1598 Florio, *Inuernicatore*, a varnisher 1669 Pepys *Diary* 26 Apr, To Lilly's, the Varnisher, who is lately dead, and his wife and brother keep up the trade 1706 Stevens *Span Dict.* I, *Barnizador*, a Vernisher 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/8 William Morgan, Varnisher 1804 P. Tingry (*title*), Painter and Varnisher's Guide 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 745 These accidents can be repaired only by new strata of varnish, which render application to the varnisher necessary 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 April, Painters' and varnishers' shops

fig *c* 1700 Pope *Imit Earl Rochester* 21 With thee in private modest Dulness lies, And in thy bosom lurks in Thought's disguise, Thou varnisher of Fools, and cheat of all the Wise!

2 *slang.* (See quot)

1865 *Slang Dict* 265 *Varnisher*, an utterer of false sovereigns

Varnishing (vā·rnɪʃɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. as prec]

1. The action of applying varnish or of coating anything with varnish

1505 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* III 148 For vernesing of a pair sterap irnis 1536–7 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 697 Cum emendacione lez bossez, et wernysshynge 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxviii 34 He wil geve his hart to finish the vernishing thereof 1632 Sherwood s v., A kind of varnishing like to damasking. 1688 Stalker (*title*), Treatise of Japaning and Varnishing, Being a compleat Discovery of those Arts 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Japanning*, For in this laying it on depends the principal art of varnishing 1857 Miller *Elem Chem, Org* VI § 1 360 Linseed oil is also largely employed in the varnishing of oiled silk 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 55/2 It proves to be untouched except for a little clumsy varnishing

fig 1697 Collier *Ess Mor. Subj* II (1709) 139 Whence comes all Circumvention in Commerce, adulterating of Wares, vouching and varnishing against all good Faith and Honesty?

2. A coating of varnish. In quot *fig.*

1754 P H *Hiberniad* III. 22 These Advantages, however shewy, are but the outward Varnishing of Man.

3 *attrib*, as *varnishing brush*; **varnishing day** (see quot. 1862).

c 1825 Turner in *Westm. Gaz* (1896) 1 May 8/3 When we have no more 'varnishing' days we shall not know one another 1825 Sir T. Lawrence in D E Williams *Life* (1831) II. 406 Will you likewise procure a large flat varnishing brush? 1862 W Sandby *Hist R Acad Arts* I 274 In the year 1809 the 'varnishing days' were appointed, whereby the members of the Academy were granted the privilege of retouching and varnishing their pictures after they were hung, and prior to the opening of the exhibition 1896 *Harper's Mag* Apr 680/2 Varnishing day came at last The portrait was received with enthusiasm and given a place of honor.

†Va rnishment. *Obs. rare* [f. as prec.] The act of varnishing.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T* Wks. (Grosart) IV 210 Thou hast wyth Arts-vanishing varnishment, made thy selfe a changeling from the forme I first cast thee in 1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 19 Let not humane varnishments and pretexts draw forth thy love to it.

Varnys(ing, Sc. var Warnish(ing.

Varnysoun, Sc. var Warnison.

†Varon, *a. Obs.* Also 5 **varond,** 6 **varrant** [ad. F *varon.*] Wall-eyed

1451 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) III. 120 De j equo trottante, vocato Varond 1538 *Ibid.* VI 75 To my sone a varon meir, one blake meir with the folowers [etc.] 1559 *Will of R. Whitehead, York* (MS), My eldest stagg which was of my varrant meare.

Varp, obs. Sc. f. Warp *v.* **Varra,** dial. var. Very *adv*; Sc. f Warray *v. Obs.* **Varrand,** obs. Sc f. Warrant. **Varrander,** obs. Sc f. Warrener. **Varrant,** variant of Varon *a. Obs.* **Varrar,** obs. Sc. compar. of Ware *a.* **Varray,** Sc var. Very *a.*, Warray *v*

Va·rriated, *a. Her rare*[−0] = Variated *a*

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I Gloss, *Varriated*, or *Warriated*, cut in the form of vair

Varronian (værōu niăn), *a.* [ad. L *Varrōnānus*, f. *Varrōn-*, *Varro*: (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Roman author M. Terentius Varro (116–27 B.C.); admitted as genuine by Varro.

1693 Dryden *Disc Satire* Ess. (Ker) II 64 That which we call the Varronian Satire *Ibid* 107 The *Seccha Rapita* is an Italian poem, a satire of the Varronian kind 1738 Chambers *Cycl* (ed 2) s v *Menippean*, In imitation of him [*sc* Menippus], Varro also wrote satyrs Whence this sort of composition is also denominated Varronian satyr 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 93/2 The 'Varronian plays' [of Plautus] were the twenty which have come down to us, along with one which has been lost 1911 W W Fowler *Relig. Exp Rom* VII 163 It can no longer be rearranged on the original Varronian plan.

Varry, dial. var. Fare *sb.*[1] (pig); obs. var. Vairy *a*, Vary *sb* and *v.*, dial. var Very *adv.*

Varsal (vā ɹsăl), *a.* and *adv.* Also 7 'varsal [Illiterate abbreviation of Universal *a.* Cf. the earlier form Versal *a.*]

A *adj* **1.** Universal, whole. Only in the phr. *in the varsal world.*

1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* V v, That which they call pinmoney is to buy their wives everything in the 'varsal world 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* ii, I believe there is not such another in the varsal world 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* II 203 'She must certainly be somewhat of kin to the child'—'None in the varsal world, sir' 1823 E Moor *Suffolk Wds.* s v., I'm sewer I heent a farden i' the varsal wald. 1854 in Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss*

2. Single, individual. *rare.*

1765 Bickerstaff *Maid of Mill* I. viii, There's nothing comes amiss to her; she's cute at every varsal kind of thing 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xiv, When every varsal soul in the family were gone to bed

B *adv.* Extremely, vastly *rare*[−1]

a 1814 *Fam Politics* III ii in *New Brit Theatre* II. 220 A has now retired with his profits, and married a varsal rich woman.

Varsatile, obs. variant of Versatile *a*

Varsity (vā ɹsĭti). Also **'varsity** [Colloquial abbreviation of University. Cf. the late 17th cent. form Versity] University Also *attrib*

1846 in *Brasenose Ale* 84 To victory we steered, And o'er the vanquished Varsity Our flag triumphant reared. 1872 H Kingsley *Hornby Mills*, etc II 66, I have such faith in the old University (never use that horrid word 'varsity, my lad, don't vulgarise the old place) 1888 Quiller-Couch in *Echoes fr the Oxford Mag.* (1890) 105 We'll dance at the 'Varsity Ball

Varso vian, *a.* [f. med.L. *Varsovia* Warsaw, or ad. F. *Varsovien.*] Belonging to Warsaw

1902 Seton Merriman *Vultures* v, There is in some Varsovian families a heritage of mourning to be worn until Poland is reinstated

Varsovia na. [var of next, after It or L. forms] = next.

1860 *Cornh Mag* II 332 Dances, from the dexterous hornpipe to the quiet Varsoviana 1894 Black *Highl Cousins* I 38 Miss Jessie, do you know the Varsoviana?

‖Varsovienne. [F., fem. of *Varsovien*, f *Varsovie* Warsaw] A dance, app. of French origin, resembling some of the Polish national dances.

1859 *Habits Gd Society* v 214 The schottische, hop waltz, redowa, varsovienne, and so forth, have had their day

Varstay, Sc. variant of Warestall *Obs.*

Varth, southern dial. variant of Farth.

Va·rtiwell. *dial* Also 8 vartuale. [ad OF. *vertevelle*. see Vardle and Varvel] (See later quots.)

1763 in Peacock *N W Linc Gloss* (1889) 593 Crookes and vartuales and bands, 1s 8d 1866 Brogden *Linc Gloss, Vartiwells*, a part of a hinge to a gate 1877 Peacock *N. W Linc. Gloss* 265 *Vartiwell*, the eye of a gate in which the crook works

‖Varus[1] (vē·ɹŭs) *Path* [L *vārus* knock-kneed] A physical deformity in which the foot is turned inwards

1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 192 It may be granted too, that he has cured by this instrument, some deformity that he calls varus, or valgus 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat & Phys* II. 349/1 The astragalus sometimes projects in front, and lower than in the varus. 1854 in T Bryant *Pract Surg* (1884) II. 339 In inveterate varus the treatment might well be commenced..by ablation of the os cuboides

‖Varus[2] (vē·ɹŭs). *Path* [L *varus* pimple.] a Stone-pock. b. A papule (of small-pox)

1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) II 358 There is less inflammation and soreness than in the simple varus 1845 *Encycl Metrop* VII 755/1 The vaccine pustule runs a given course of varus and of vesicle, terminating by a concretion which forms the crust

Varvacite, variant of Varvicite.

Varvel (vā ɹvĕl) Forms: *a.* 6 **vervall, veruel, vervile,** 7 (9) **vervel,** 7 **-vell, vervail(e, vervil.** *β.* 7 **varuel(l, varvill,** 8– **varvel.** [a OF. *vervelle* (1350), *verviele, varvele*, etc. (F. *vervelle*) in the same sense (in OF also a ring for a bolt or hinge: see Vardle), app. a reduced form of *vertvelle, vertevelle* Vartiwell, repr. a pop.Lat derivative of L. *vertibulum* joint.] A metal ring (freq. of silver with the owner's name engraved on it) attached to the end of a hawk's jess and serving to connect this with the leash.

a. 1537 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 674 Praying you to tell Mr Porter his vervalles [*granted* very alles] may be in good ordre, as also his hawkes 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c 12 Haukes hauinge vpon them the marke of the kinges armes and veruels 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie, Commend Hawking* B ij b, With Belles, and Bewets, Veruels eke, to make the Falcon fine. 1615 Armin *Val Welshm* (1663) I iij, Proud Welshman, redeliver up that Bird The Vervels that she wears belongs to Rome. 1675 *Lond Gaz* No. 977/4 A Soare Faulcon with the Vervailes of Sir William Godbold of Gillingham 1697 Evelyn *Numismata* v 186 Branded with the names (as do now our Falkners on the Vervils of their Hawks and Dog-Collars). [1892 G. Lambert *Gold & Silversmiths Art* 49 The vervels (silver rings for the legs of hawks) on which the name of the owner was engraved]

β 1615 Latham *Falconry, Words expl.* P 2, Iesses, are those short straps of leather, fastned to the Hawks legs, etc. and so to the lease by varuels, anlets, or such like. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 233 Their Lures, Jesses, Varvills, and Hoods, are richly set with stones of great price and lustre. 1672 *Lond. Gaz* No 623/4 A Falcon lost..with the Kings Varvels upon her Gesses 1833 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIV. 943, I would give my merlin's best crimson jesses and varvels of silver to dip but my fingers' ends in that dimpling pool 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 8/5 Hawks' varvels, lent by Lord Dillon

Hence **Va·rvelled** *a.* (In later use *Her.*)

1644 T Westfield in Spurgeon *Treas. David* Ps. xxxvii. 36–7 The hawk flies high. vervelled with the gingling bells of encouragement *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl Her* I Gloss., When the leather thongs..are borne flotant, with rings at the ends, it is then termed jessed and varvelled

Varvicite (vā·ɹvɪsəit). *Min.* [f. med.L *Varvica* Warwickshire. see -ite. Named by Phillips (1829).] 'An impure pyrolusite or wad, resulting from the alteration of manganite' (Chester).

1829 R Phillips in *Phil. Mag.* S. 2 II VI 282 What you examined was principally manganite, while the mineral which I analysed was the new oxide, and which, should you agree with me as to its composition I propose to call Varvicite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 381/1 Varvicite occurs massive and in pseudo-crystals Composed of thin plates and fibres. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Varvicite*, a manganese-ore from Warwickshire

Varvin, obs form of Vervain

Vary, *sb.* Also 7 varie, 8 varry [f. Vary *v.*] A variation, † a hesitation or vacillation

1600 E B in *Engl Helicon* Bivb, When the sunshine which dissolv'd the snow Culloured the bubble with a pleasant vary 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II ii 85 (Qb), And turne their halcion beakes With euery gale and vane of their maisters 1739 Alex Nicol *Nat without Art* 80 I'm at a varry Whether to keep free, or marry

† **Vary**, *a* *Obs* In 4, 6 varye [ad. L. *vari-us* see Various *a.*] Particoloured, variegated.

1382 Wyclif *Gen* xxxi 10 Y. sawȝ in sleep the males varyȝe, and spotti, and of dyuers colours *Ibid.* 12. 1570 Levins *Manip* 107 Varye, *varius*.

Vary (vē·ri), *v* Forms: 4–7 varie, 5–6 varye (5 varyen, -yn), 5–vary-(5–6 *Sc.* wary); 6 varrie, varry, varrey. [ad OF (also mod F) *varier*, or L. *variāre*, f. *vari-us* Various *a.* Cf. Sp. and Pg. *variar*, It. *variare*.]

I. *intr.* 1. Of things: To undergo change or alteration; to pass from one condition, state, etc., to another, esp. with frequent or ready change or difference within certain limits.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 802 For al my werkes were flyttyng That tyme, and al my thought varyeng 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron Troy* IV 1725, I not what doth enclyne ȝoure worþines sodeinly to varie *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* III 116 For they [*sc.* the vines] from fruit to barenesse wol vary When they be sette. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* iv 9 The stait of man dois change & vary, Now sound, now seik, now blyth, now sary 1608 Shaks *Pericles* III Prol 47 Their vessel shakes On Neptune's billow, but fortune's mood Varies again 1617 Moryson *Itin* IV. v 1 (1903) 461 The first hower after the Sunne is sett, strikes one, the Noone or midday varyeth daily as the Sunne doth his setting 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 436 We met with black dismal weather, with tempestuous winds, varying all around the Compass. 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* vi, La Motte's complexion varied to every sentence of his speech. 1828 Duppa *Trav. Italy*, etc. 21 The view [along this road] is constantly varying. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec* i. 7 When the organisation has once begun to vary, it generally continues to vary for many generations. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* II 46 The quantity of water-vapour in the air varies from day to day, and, indeed, from hour to hour.

b Const *from* or *between* (specified limits).

1828 Duppa *Trav. Italy*, etc 128 During this week the thermometer varied only from 60° to 62° of Fahrenheit 1843 Sir C. Scudamore *Med Visit Gräfenberg* 31 The very large number of patients on his list, varying from two to five hundred. 1852 H Rogers *Ecl Faith* (1853) 380 Men's Gods have varied between the infinite Creator and a monkey.

c To break *off* by change.

1881 Tylor *Anthropol* I (1904) 10 No other explanation is possible but that an ancient parent language gave rise to them all, they having only varied off from it in different directions.

2 To differ, to exhibit or present divergence, *from* something else

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6213 For varie her wordis fro her deede They thenke on gile without dreede. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 2 And certaynly our langage now vsed varyeth ferre from that whiche was vsed and spoken whan I was borne. 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 56 b, An other particion may be made betweene parceners, that varieth from the particions aforesayde. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* VI vii (1622) 231 That that bird [the Phœnix] differeth in the beake, and varieth of feathers from other birds. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIX. lxxxix, Those feigned armes he forst me to deuize, So that from yours but small or nought they varrie [*rime* carrie] 1823 H J Brooke *Introd Crystallogr* 189 Other oblique rhombic prisms, varying from the primary 1842 Gwilt *Archit* § 2104 Rebate planes vary from bench planes in having no tote or handle [etc.] 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 This edition varies very little from its predecessor published in 1887.

b. Without const

1530 Palsgr. 765/1, I dare promesse you our bookes vary nat 1564 Day tr. *P Martyr's Comm Bk Judges* 175 Yet was not god chaunged, but the condicion of men varyed. 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxvii. 181 Howsoener mens opinions doe otherwise varie, neuerthelesse touching Baptisme. we may with consent of the whole Christian world conclude [etc.]. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdr.* v. 9 *marg.*, Nehem. 7. 9, where looke for the true numbers here they vary much 1815 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool* IX 1 17 This bird is said to vary very much, and Marcgrave mentions one which had the wing coverts plain brown 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol* (ed. 2) I 8 The specific gravity of wood has been observed to vary in the same variety, it is not even the same in different parts of the same tree. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron* § 22 The first thing which strikes us when we look at the stars is, that they vary very much in brightness.

c. *elliptt* To deviate from the true North.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* II VI 67 The upper Compass doth represent the true Compass that never varieth, whereby you have a most necessary Instrument to rectifie the Compass

3. Of persons: To differ, diverge, or depart, in respect of practice or observance (*from* some standard). Also const. † *of*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 301 Þe secte of macamethe takiþ meche of cristis secte, but it variþ in som rewele & in clopis — *Sel. Wks* III 345 Þes newe ordris varien in Goddis office fro þat þat Crist bad his preestis do. *c* 1384 Challer *If I ame* II 299 And who so seyth of trouthe I varye Bid hym proven the contrarye *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xiii. 60 In many poyntes þai vary fra vs and fra oure faith *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 131 Suche folke whiche..Dare to theyr wyfes be nat contrarye, Ne from theyr lustes daie not varye. 1533 J Heywood *Pardoner & Friar* Aj, Knyfe nor staffe may we none carry, Except we shulde from the gospell vary. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 227 He was forced ..to lyue in a straunge lande among people that varyed from his maners 1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A 4 b, I hope I haue hit of his meaning, though I vary from his wordes, as all Translators must doe. 1680 W. Allen *Peace & Unity* 91 In varying from these [appointments] was the sin of those Men. 1713 M. Henry *Ord Serm.* Wks. 1857 II 498/2 As God never varies from himself, so he never wavers in himself. 1723 Chambers tr *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit* I 9 Scamozzi is the only Author who varies from the rule 1809 Roland *Fencing* 123 Many persons, are very apt, when parrying carte and tierce, to vary from the usual parades made upon this occasion

† b. To be deprived *of* something. *Obs* —1

1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I 194, I shal him enfourme of al the trouthe in thy love, with thy conscience, so that of his helpe thou shalt not varye at thy neede

† c. To depart from the truth *Obs.*—1

c 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 131 But my foode and my cherisshynge, To telle plainly and not to varye, Is of suche folke.

d. *Sc.* To wander in mind, to rave. ? *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxii. 12 This is ane felloun phary, Or ellis my witt rycht woundrouslie dois varie 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 101 My febill wit I wary, My desire heid quhome lak of brane gart vary. ? *a* 1550 *Droichis Part Play* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Bot 3it I trow that I vary, I am bot ane Blynd Hary, That lang hes bene with the fary. 1825 Jamieson, *To vary, vairie*, applied to one who exhibits the first symptoms of *delirium*, as the effect of bodily disorder, as, 'I observed him vairyin' the day,' Ettr. For[est].

† 4. To differ in respect of statement; to give a different or divergent account. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 425 Here take heed þat auctors varieþ, for William seiþ , but Marianus and Beda telleþ [etc.] 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* II 187 Nat purposyng to moche for to varie, Nor for to be dyuerse nor contrarie Vn-to Guydo. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 207 And scho onswerd and tolde hym all þyng, and varyet yn no poynt. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* v (1533) 33 b, Of the firste commyng of these Saxons into great Britayn, authours in party varrey 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/1, I wil beleue him muche better than hym .if thei varyed in a tale and were contrary 1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* 477 We will adde thereunto [the account of] Oppianus for he doth vary in both of them.

b. Const *from* (another or each other). In later use, to depart *from* an author by some change of statement.

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron* II (1811) 29 The wryters of the Story wryten dyuersly, so that the one varyeth greatly from the other 1577 Holinshed *Chron* I 116/2 William Malmes, wryting of this Vortimer varyeth in a maner altogither from Geffrey of Monmouth 1653 W Ramesey *Astrol Restored* 315, I have in. other places varied somewhat from him. 1700 Dryden *Pref Fables* Poet. Wks (1910) 275, I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise, and say, I varied from my Author, because I understood him not. 1826 Southey *Vind Eccl. Angl.* 256 Later writers, therefore, found it expedient to vary from him in describing the catastrophe.

† 5. To differ in opinion, to disagree (*about, for, in*, or *of* something); to dissent *from* another *Obs*

? 1428 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 13 Yf the said parsons, wardeyns & iiij parisshens of the said Church varye of their said chosyng of the same preest .& can nat accorde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 28 Remembre wele on olde January, and how Justyne did vary Fro placebo. 1516 *Sel Cases Star Chamb* (Selden) II. 108 The seid parties haue varied also in the namyng of Auditours for heryng and takyng of accomptes 1527 Gardiner *Let Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) I. App. 72 At these words the Popes Holynesse his armes abrode, bad us put in the words we varyed for. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut Fam Love* Aiij, Where about men presently so greatly strive and varie. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 68 Which sound, whether it proceedeth from the mouth, or from the motion of their winges. Aristotle and Hesychius do much vary and contend 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 55 Give mee leave to vary from so learned an Author, and diligent observer

† b. To disagree seriously, to discord or quarrel; to fall at variance. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 128 Þer was ij brether þat dwelte samen many yeris, & þai varid neuer nor neuer was wrothe *c* 1500 *Communycacyon* (W. de W.) C j, And yf thou be a lytell dysplseased Thou cursed & varyest bothe nyght & daye. 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II ccx [ccvi] 650 They never varyed nor their people toguyder, therfore they reigned in great puissaunce. 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl. Hist* (1619) 350 Men fell out among themselues Wherefore, how, when, and vpon what occasion they varied, I am now about to declare

† c. To quarrel or be at strife *with*, to contend *against*, another. *Obs*

1496 *Cov. Leet Bk* 582 That no maner persone .vexe, trouble, assaute nor varie with eny his Neighbours 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II. cxcv [cxci] 598 If euer Flaundeis and Brabant shulde vary agaynst the crowne of Fraunce *a* 1529 Skelton *Dk. Albany* 341 If our moost royall Harry Lyst with you to varry, Full soone ye should miscary 1559 *Mirr Mag., Jas I. Scot* vii, We wer driuen to the English coast, Which realme with Skotland at that time did vary.

† d. *spec.* In University use: (see quot. 1749).

1680 Wood *Life* (O H S.) II. 490 July 8, Th, Mr [John] Conant varied. A great entertainment in the gallery 1685 *Ibid.* 23 July, Mr. Slatter varied, being put off till that time because he had got a mischance 1749 Pointer *Oxon Acad.* 18 The Master-Fellows are oblig'd by their Statutes to take their turns, every Year about the Act Time, or at least before the 1st Day of August, to vary, i e to perform some publick Exercise in the Common-Hall, the Variator opposing Aristotle, in three Latin Speeches.

6. † a. To be uncertain, to hesitate. *Obs* —1

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* (1913) 53 Thus in varyeng in this doubte she approched the loggyse

b. To change or alter in respect of conduct. † Also with inf.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* lxxiv (chapter heading), How the duc that was at Rages varyed for to holde this that he had promysed to Bawdwyn 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I ccxviii 278 All they of his counsaile coude not make hym to vary fro that pourpose. *c* 1586 Countess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi viii, As for me, resolv'd to tary In my trust, and not to vary, I will heape thy praise with praise 1780 J Moore *Iew Soc Ir.* I. 1, Our young friend seemed confirmed in his resolutions and gave me fresh assurances that he never would vary

c To move in different ways or directions

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 516 As when a Ship..Veres oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her Saile, So varied hee

7. a. To be inconsistent in one's statements, to introduce a difference or discrepancy.

1557 Seager *Sch. Virtue* 526 in *Babees Bk*, See here he [*sc* Aristotle] doth vary. Refuse not his councell, Nor his wordes dispise. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 139 They had alledged, that the byshop Clement varied in his sentence, and had declared to the Frenche king in priuate talke, what he thought 1637 Prynne *Documents* (Camden) 79 For drawing wittnesses to varie from their former depositions 1639 S. Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 329 She is examined hereupon, and varies in her first answer, being pressed further she acknowledgeth it in her second. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *To Vary*, to falter in one's Answers; to disagree with, or differ from one's self.

b. *Law* To make a departure in pleading.

1642 tr *Perkins' Prof Bk* II. § 121 54 The plaintiffe shall take nothing by his writ, because he cannot varie from the place dated in the obligation.

II *trans* 8. To cause to change or alter, to introduce changes or alterations into (something); in later use freq., to adapt to certain circumstances or requirements by appropriate modifications.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 200 We han, ludus, of ȝour lif listned ful ofte, þat michil benȝour manerus from oþur men varied 1382 Wyclif *Eccles* xxxviii 28 Whyche grauede grauen bioochis, and the bysynesse of hym varieth the peynture. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* III xxiv (W de W 1495) 73 Hote ayre and colde and drye and temperate varye and chaunge the pulse. 1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her* (Dallaway) p lxxxvii, The bordir of thys cros is variet as well from the coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 118 Shall we varie our deuice at will, Euen as new occasion appeares? 1614 Selden *Titles Honor* 252 The name of Vigniers, is the same with Vicary, both but varying the word *Vicecomes* 1653 W. Ramesey *Astrol. Restored* 227 Your rules being varied according to art and discretion 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV. 595 But thou, the more he varies Forms, beware To strain his Fetters with a stricter Care 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 331 They had not varied their course in the dark 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 150 Words we can twist and vary as we please 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol* I i § 1 (1819) 4 Nor can I perceive that it varies at all the inference. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I v, He had never varied his ground an inch 1891 *Act* 54 & 55 *Vict* c 66 § 16 The court, after such notice, may vary such order in such manner as it may think fit.

† b. To change the form of (a word) grammatically *Obs.*

1648 Gage *West Ind* 214 So likewise are varied or declined *Abix*, signifying a plantation, *Acal* earth

c. To dispose, obtain, occupy, in a manner characterized by variety or variation.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* I 609 The setting Sun survey, If dusky Spots are vary'd on his Brow [etc.] 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I vi 59 We varied our depths from fifty to eighty fathom. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 7 P 9 To vary a whole week with joy, anxiety, and conjecture

† 9. To express in different words *Obs*

1580 G Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (1912) 626, I gaue him this Theame out of Ouid, to translate, and varie after his best fashion 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L* I i 294 *Clo.* This was no Damosell neyther sir, shee was a Virgin. *Fer.* It is so varried to, for it was proclaimed Virgin. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III vii. 35 The man hath no wit, that cannot, varie deserued prayse on my Palfray. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 184 Let your ceasless change Varie to our great Maker still new praise 1682 Flavel *Fear* 8 They are at their wits end, or as it is varied in the margin all wisdom is swallowed up.

absol. 1583 Lyly in T Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 30 In that so aptly you haue varied vppon women,. confesse I must [etc.]

† 10. To set at variance. *Obs.*—1

1795 Burke *Corr* Wks. 1842 II 240 When his Grace.. brought out the vapid stuff, which had varied the clubs and disgusted the courts.

Vary, obs. Sc form of Wary *v.* (curse).

Varying (vē·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Vary *v.*] The action of the verb, in various senses.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 141 Here telliþ Crist to his Churche how þer wille shulde be temprid for varyinge of þer heed after his resurreccioun *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 9591 For that ye this othre day Supposed in me such varyng Whan it was told you of my wedding *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xlviii. 218 (Add MS.), I chaunge to the tymes, to do away the varyinges. 1530 Palsgr 284/1 Varyeng, chaungyng, *muance* 1533 J Heywood *Johan* Bj b, I gyue you good leue To chastyce her for her shreude varyeng 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit* 244 The Nowns haue so little varying or turning in them. 1628 T Spencer *Logick* 48 Sinne (sayth the Apostle) Is a varying from the Law. *a* 1695 Marq of Halifax *Wks* (1912) 211 Neither King nor People would now like just the original Constitution, without any varyings. 1771 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 237 The varying of proper

names, may be owing to the fancy of some Author [who] ordered them to be distinguished by different characters from the Text 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II (1845) 97 Those careless felicities, those varyings from high to low 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* xxiv, Had my plighted vows ever permitted me to entertain a thought of varying, or of defection 1901 WRENCH *Winchester Word bk*, *Varying*, a vulgus done up to books (obs)

Varying (vɛ·rɪɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec]

1. That varies, in senses of the verb, tending to vary or change. † Also const *from*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1413 Þe life of þis world es ful unstable, And ful variand and chaungeable. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII. xcviii (Bodl MS), Þe apple tre is rounde diuers and varying fro oþer trees of wodes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4637 Of all þe fruits on þe fold we fange at ouir will, Bath venyson & volatile & variand fisches. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Paddock & Mouse* x, With mynd Inconstant, fals, and wariand, Full of desait 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii 1 Quhen Merche wes with variand windis past *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) xxvii 48 Gif scho steidfast stand, And be not wariand, I am at hir command 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* I II. 170 He with his varying child-nesse, cures in me Thoughts, that would thick my blood. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat agst. Woman* Wks 1730 I 57, I strive in vain the varying crimes to trace, Of this salacious and destructive race 1751 GRAY *Spring* 37 In fortune's varying colours drest 1798 S & H T LEE *Canterb. T* II. 114 With a varying complexion, and timid air, [he] enquired for her mother 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 96 That scene of ampler majesty Than gems or gold, the varying roof of heaven 1846 G. E DAY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* II 168 The varying amounts excreted during equal periods by different persons 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 5 509 The struggle.. went on throughout his reign with varying success

b *spec.* in *Path.*

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 476 Varying squint and ptosis are very common during the irritative and pressure stages

† 2. Varied in colour, variegated *Obs.*

1488 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* I 85 A couering of variand purpur tartar browdin with thrissillis and a vnicorne. *Ibid.* 163 Thre elne and dimid of variyande tartar

3. *Varying hare*, a species of hare, inhabiting northern or elevated regions, the fur of which turns white in winter, the Alpine, blue, or mountain hare.

The American varying hare (*Lepus Americanus*) is a variety of the Polar hare (*L glacialis*)

1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* II 370 Varying Hare 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict* s.v. *Hare*, The varying Hare, *Lepus variabilis*, turns white in the Winter 1849 *Sh Nat Hist*, *Mammalia* IV 158 The Alpine or varying hare inhabits certain districts of our island, namely, the northern parts of Scotland 1880 *Encycl Brit.* XI 476/2 In those parts where the common hare does not occur, its place is taken by the varying or mountain hare (*Lepus variabilis*).

Hence **Va·ryingly** *adv*

c 1862 GLADSTONE *Farew Addr, Edinb Univ.* 19 In modes, and in degrees, variyingly perceptible to us. 1882 F. T PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p xxxv, Spenser sees life..through more than one veil, always, though varyingly, conventional in character.

Varyte, obs form of VERITY.

‖ **Vas** (væs). Pl. **vasa** (vē·i să) [L. *vās* (pl. *vāsa*), vessel.]

1 a. *Anat.* A hollow organ serving for the conveyance of a liquid in the body.

Commonly in specific applications with Latin epithet, as *vas breve, deferens, vasa brevia, deferentia*, etc , or used elliptically for one or other of these.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 174 Exhausting the stock of aliment from the *vasa* and *viscera* 1900 R. HARRISON in *Lancet* 14 July 96/2, I divided both his vasa in the usual way *Ibid.* 97/2 Vasectomy or torsion of the vas for hypertrophy

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

Commonly with Latin epithet, as *vasa fibrosa*, etc.

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 148/2 *Vasa* (vessels), a term applied to several of the tissues of plants 1866 *Treas Bot* 1205/1 *Vasa*, the tubes which occur in the interior of plants, and serve for the conveyance of sap or air

† 2. A vase. *Obs rare.* (Cf. next)

1698 M LISTER *Journ Paris* (1699) 43 Brass Statues and *Vasa*, and a 100 other things relating to Antiquity. *Ibid* 45 Urns and Funeral *Vasa* of all Materials.

† **Vasa** [1]. *Obs* [Chiefly in the plural forms *vasa's, vasas*, f. L. *vāsa* pl. (see prec 2), hence irregularly *vasa* as sing] A vase.

1652 EVELYN *Char. Eng.* (1659) 36 One of their Spurs engaged in a Carpet , drew all to the ground, break the Glass & the Vasas in pieces 1698 M LISTER *Journ Paris* 188 Here also were great *Vasa's* of Trellisage upon Pedestals 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Pref b 1/b, Busts, Obelisks, Columns, Inscriptions, Dials, Vasa's, Perspectives *a* 1700 — *Diary* 14 Nov 1643, A vasa of onyx. *Ibid* 29 Nov 1644, An antiq vasa of marble neare 6 foote high

Vasa [2] (vē·i să, vē·i za). Also **vaza** [Malagasy *vaza*] One or other of several Madagascar parrots belonging to the genus *Coracopsis* Usu *attrib*

1811 SHAW *Gen Zool.* VIII 528 Vasa Parrot *Ibid* 529 Smaller Vasa Parrot. *Ibid*, The Smaller Vasa measures about fourteen inches in length 1904 *Times* 30 Jan 10/2 The collection of foreign birds, among others of macaws, a black vasa parrot, and a hoopoe

Vasal (vē·i săl), *a.* [f L *vās* VAS] Connected with one or other of the *vasa* of the body.

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 493 Auspitz concluded that the wheal is produced by a reflex irritation from sensory to vasal nerves

† **Vascay**, ? elron. variant of VASQUINE

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1868) 22 Perfumed gloues, gownes, kirtles, vascaies, muffes.

Vascular (væ·skɪŭlăı), *a* [ad. mod L. *vāsculār-is*, f. L. *vāscul-um*, dim of *vās* VAS So F. *vasculaire*, It. *vasculare*, Sp. and Pg *vascular*]

1. *Bot.* Of fibres, tissue, etc. . Having the form of tubular vessels, consisting of continuous tubes of simple membrane.

1672–3 GREW *Anat Pl*, *Anat Roots* (1682) 69 The Vascular Rays are not equally extended in all Roots. 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 156 The solids are all vascular, and consist of elastic fibres 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I I III 52 The vascular fibres of the bark 1837 P KEITH *Bot Lex* 68 The membranous tissue of the plant, whether cellular or vascular, is uniformly colourless 1847 H MILLER *Test Rocks* (1857) 31 Its mass of soft cellular tissue is strengthened all round by internal buttresses of dense vascular fibre. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn Life* II 32 Plants existed at that time having true woody or vascular tissues

b. Of structure · Characterized by the prevalence of tubular vessels.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Vegetable*, The vascular Structure of Vegetables, is render'd very apparent, by an Experiment of Mr Willoughby 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot* 13 From preceding writers we had learned the general tubular or vascular structure of the vegetable body 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 9 Endogens are flowering plants with a vascular structure.

c. *Vascular system*, the aggregate of tubular vessels in a plant.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 60 The alburnum is the great vascular system of the vegetable through which the sap rises 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 59 In both cases there is a cellular and vascular system distinct from each other 1866 *Treas Bot* 1205/1 *Vascular system*, all that part of the interior structure of a plant into whose composition spiral vessels or their modifications enter.

d Of plants. Having a vascular structure.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* Introd p xiv, All plants that bear flowers have spiral vessels, and are therefore Vascular 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii 287 The great mass of the plants belong to the vascular cryptogamic class 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 67 The lowest orders of Vascular Plants, like the true Mosses, are comparatively insignificant in appearance

2. *Anat* or *Phys.* Having the character or properties of a conveying vessel or vessels.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, All the Flesh in an animal Body is found to be Vascular, none of it Parenchymous 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 2 The several parts of its body being, at some time of its existence, vascular 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* xi (ed 2) 209 It [the spleen] must be vascular, and admit of a circulation through it, in order to be kept alive, or be part of a living body. 1835 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 126/1 The vascular is another tissue extensively distributed among animals 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailments* 85 If we could see the mucous membrane in cases of indigestion we should no doubt find it unduly vascular

fig 1838 EMERSON *Address, Lit. Ethics* Wks (Bohn) II 209 An able man is nothing else than a good, free, vascular organization, whereinto the universal spirit freely flows 1847 — *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Ibid. I 344 Cut these words, and they would bleed; they are vascular and alive

b. *Vascular system*. (see quot. 1876).

1725 ROBINSON *Phys & Dis* 255 The Air obliges the whole vascular System of the Solids to redouble their Contractions 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV. 215 To restore the energy and lost tone of the vascular system. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract. Med* (1878) 485 The vascular system comprises the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries, the lymphatic glands and vessels, together with certain ductless glands, and the blood with its tributary fluids

c. Affecting the vascular system or tissue

1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* II. v (1872) I 236 The vascular excitement, caused by emotion 1881 *Med Temp Jrnl* XLVIII 206 The first stage of alcoholic action is vascular excitement rapidly followed by exhaustion

Vascula·rity. [f VASCULAR *a* + -ITY] Vascular form or condition.

1790 *Phil Trans* LXXXV 209 The great vascularity of a muscle is for the purpose of repairing the waste in the muscular fibres, occasioned by their action 1818–20 E THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosology* 321 The great vascularity and irritability of the skin at that period of life 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II III IV 146 The quantity of blood a leech is capable of drawing varies according to the vascularity of the part. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX 690 In the colds some evidences of increased vascularity were visible in the grey matter

Vascularizа·tion. [f. as next + -ATION] Conversion to a vascular condition.

1818 COOPER & TRAVERS *Surg Ess* I (ed 3) 79 Several lumps of lymph effused in the anterior chamber, are undergoing vascularization 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. 101/1 Ascertaining the fact of vascularization of scorbutic coagula 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 195 Likewise inflammation or disease of cartilage may be followed by vascularisation and ossification.

Vascularize (væ·skɪŭlăıəız), *v.* [f VASCULAR *a* + -IZE Cf next] *trans.* To render vascular.

1893 A S ECCLES *Sciatica* 47 To increase the surface-temperature and thoroughly vascularize the skin and superficial tissues. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 3 The terminal tubes being vascularised by the pulmonary artery

Va·scularized, *ppl a.* [Cf. prec] Rendered vascular; converted into a vascular form.

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* 1 10 [The] mucous membrane of the stomach becomes highly vascularized 1874 JONES & SIEVEKING *Path. Anat* 17 The occurrence of a vascularized coagulum in a tuberculous cavity in the lungs 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 429 The growth consisted of small cells, and was highly vascularised

Va·scularly, *adv.* [f. VASCULAR *a*] In a vascular manner.

1890 *Nature* 26 June 215/2 Multiple buds, one springing from another and being vascularly connected therewith 1894 *Westm Gaz* 31 Aug 3/1 When it has become vascularly attached to the tissues around the area

Va·sculated, *ppl. a.* [f L. *vāscul-um* VASCULUM] Provided with small vessels

1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII 187 The Wings are finely vasculated, and the Pod is lined with fine silky Down.

Vascule, Anglicized form of VASCULUM.

1859 in MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1323/2

Vasculi ferous, *a.* [f L *vāsculi-*, combining form of *vāsculum*, + -FEROUS] (See quots)

1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vasculiferous Plants*, are according to the Botanists, such as have besides the common Calyx or Flower Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Case to contain their Seed. 1731 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v, Vasculiferous Plants are such whose Seeds are contain'd in Vessels which are sometimes divided into Cells

Va sculiform, *a* [f. as prec. + -FORM] Having the shape of a small vase.

1887 W PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* 120 Cup vasculiform, margin erect or incurved

Va sculose, *sb* [f. VASCUL-AR *a* + -OSE [2]] The principal constituent of the vascular tissue in plants.

1883 *Science* I 80/1 Vasculose is not easily soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot* (1892) 35 *note*, Vasculose increases in amount with the density of the wood. The pith contains vasculose 25 per cent

Vasculo se, *a. rare.* [-OSE [1]] = VASCULAR *a.*

1866 *Treas. Bot* 1205 *Vasculose*, containing spiral vessels or their modifications

Va sculous, *a* *rare*[−1] [f L. *vāscul-um* · see next] = VASCULAR *a* 2

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Vesicula*, The first [membrane] whereof is Vasculous, the second Muscular, and the third Glandulous

‖ **Vasculum** (væ skɪŭlŭm) [L., dim of *vās* vessel.]

1 *Bot.* = ASCIDIUM 2

1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 96 The singular form of leaf in Sarracenia and Nepenthes, which has been called *Ascidium* or *Vasculum* 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Vasculum*, the cup which terminates the leaves of the Nepenthes, a vascule

2. A special kind of case used by botanists for carrying newly-collected specimens.

Usually made of tin in the form of a flattened cylinder, with a lid on one side opening lengthways

1844 *Proc Berw Nat Club* II 82 The botanists having stored each their vasculum with specimens of the Rubi, the party again united 1877 SIR C W THOMSON *Voy Challenger* I 14 Various implements such as botanical vasculums 1887 J BALL *Nat in S Amer.* 128, I shouldered my tin vasculum and went ashore

Vase (vāz). Also 6 **vasse**, 7 **vause**, **vaze**. [a. F. *vase* (= It., Sp , Pg *vase*), ad. L. *vās* vessel. see VAS and VASA [1].

The earlier pronunciations (vē·is) and (vē·z) are still current in America, the former of these is indicated by the rimes in the following passages. Another variant (vŏz) has still some currency in England

1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 191 [*rime* face] 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI xcvii [*rimes* place, grace] 1847 EMERSON *Poems* Wks (Bohn) I 425 Cut a bough from my parent stem, And dip it in thy porcelain vase [*rime* grace] 1857 WHITTIER *Skipper Ireson's Ride* 26 Girls such as chase Bacchus round some antique vase *c* 1860 LOWELL *Ambrose* x, The water unchanged, in every case, Shall put on the figure of the vase.]

1 *Arch.* † **a** = BELL *sb* [1] 6 a *Obs*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iiij, The Abacus, the which lieth on the vasse or basket, that was founde on the maydens tombe in Corinthe. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 33/2 The bell or vase, the breadth of which at the bottom must be that of the top of the Shaft , and the breadth of the top of the vase must be equal to the bottom of the shaft 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v. *Bell*, In this sense, *bell* is the same with what is otherwise called *vase* and *tambour.*

b. An ornament having the form of a vase (see sense 2)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vase*, in Architecture, an Ornament above the Cornice 1731 BAILEY (vol II), *Vases* , are ornaments placed on cornices, socles, or pedestals, representing such vessels as the antients used in sacrifices, as incense-pots, &c , often inriched with Basso Relievo's

2. A vessel, usually of an ornamental character, commonly of a circular section and made either of earthenware or metal, but varying greatly in actual form and use

1629 in A Michaelis *Anc Marb Gt Brit* (1882) 205, I desire you woulde presently knowe what Sir Tho Roe hath brought of antiquities, Goddes, vases, inscriptions, medalles, or such like 1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* II II. 288 The Chamberlain puts the names of all the Cardinals into a Vaze 1703 POPE *Thebais* 207 No chargers then were wrought in burnish'd gold, Nor silver vases took the forming mold 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xxxi (1787) III 240 Many a vase, in the division of the spoil, was shivered into fragments by the stroke of a battle axe 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* I 92 A tribute of fresh culled flowers, which are afterwards arranged in vases. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 192 Seven Silver Vases, of the value of Six Guineas each, will also be awarded, instead of money prizes 1898 G B SHAW *You never can tell* Plays II 274 The vases on pillar pedestals of veined marble with bases of black polished wood

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* IV, Break, thou deep vase of chilling tears, That grief hath shaken into frost !

b. (See quot.) *rare*[−0].

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., Goldsmiths, Pewterers, &c also use *Vase* for the middle of a Church Candlestick; which is usually of a roundish Figure, bordering somewhat on that of a Vase [Hence in Bailey]

c A calyx or other growth resembling a vase.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Vase* is also sometimes used among Florists, for what they otherwise call the Calyx [Hence in Bailey, etc.] *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode Spring* Remains (1839) 228 The tulip's vase with deep-pearl sheen And icy crystal gleams afar 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 15 Graceful stalked vases of the Campanularia appear

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *vase-carriage, -hand'e, -like* adj., *-maker, -painter, -painting, -shaped* adj., *-work.*

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 330 *Vase shaped*, formed like a flower-pot 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* III. 96/2 The two winged boys who dip into a vase like fountain. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 147/2 The numerous names of vase painters *Ibid.*, The most antique style of vase painting 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 48 Two curious vase carriages, one found in Sweden and the other in Mecklenburg 1870 G. J. CHESTER in *Recov. Jerus.* (1871) 473 Six vase-handles, found on a bed of rich earth 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 5/3 The best vase-work in the period 570 to 470 B.C. 1894 S. SMILES *J. Wedgwood* I. xiv. 157 Where, amongst our potters, could I get a complete Vase-maker?

Hence **Va seful, Va selet.**

1856 R. F. BURTON *Pilgr. El-Medinah* III. 202 A present to the Sakkas, or carriers, who distributed a large earthen vaseful in my name to poor pilgrims 1889 M. M. MACMILLAN *Lett.* (1893) 250, I will present the vaselet to the British Museum. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 3/3 A vaseful of Iceland poppies.

Vase·ctomized, *ppl. a.* [Cf. next.] That has had the *vas deferens* removed.

1900 R. HARRISON in *Lancet* 14 July 96/1 There are good reasons for believing that a vasectomised or castrated male is not liable to undergo hypertrophy of the prostate

Vase·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. L. *vās-* VAS 1 a] Excision of the *vas deferens* or a portion of this

1899 R. HARRISON in *Lancet* 5 Aug. 331 Vasectomy and castration in relation to prostatic enlargement.

Vased, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. VASE] Ornamented or provided with vases.

1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 144 The stately yew-hedge walks, and vased and statued terraces.

Vaseline (væ·sēlīn, -in), *sb.* [Irreg. f. G. *wasser* water + Gr. ἔλ-αιον oil + -INE] A soft, greasy substance used as an ointment or lubricant, obtained by evaporating petroleum and passing the residuum through animal charcoal. (Cf. PETROLATUM.)

1874 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Sept. 36 A new petroleum product has been introduced into the trade under the name of vaseline. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 171 Applied vaseline to his head whenever the cap was off 1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 778 Palm oil and vaseline was sold for lubricating machinery.

Hence **Va·seline** *v. trans.*, to lubricate, rub, or anoint with vaseline.

1891 *Bicycling News* April 117 My machine is all vaselined and put away 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 2/1 A gentle hand had washed and vaselined and bandaged the little heels and toes

Vasifactive, *a. Biol.* [f. L. *vās-* VAS.] Producing vessels

1882 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 44 The spindle shaped cells of vasifactive tissue, showed the same series of changes.

Vasiferous, *a. rare*⁻⁰. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Vasiferous*, that carries a vessel.

Vasiform (vē·zifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *vāsi-* VAS + -FORM]

1 Having the form of a duct or similar conveying vessel, tubular

a *Phys.* 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/2 The blood [of Cirripeds] is propelled by a dorsal vasiform heart 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 365/2 The systemic heart first appears in the sessile Tunicaries as a vasiform undivided ventricle. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 261 The secreting glands are vasiform tortuous tubes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 98 The more elongated and vasiform heart.

b. *Bot.* 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 21 Of Pitted Tissue, or Bothrenchyma Vasiform Tissue, Dotted Ducts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1205/1 *Vasiform tissue*, ducts, that is tubes having the appearance of spiral vessels and bothrenchyma 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 87 Vasiform elements

2 Shaped like a vase.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 433, 1 The mode of growth spreading each way from a central pedicel, and concave above (vasiform, or vase shape) 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/2 The flowers form a vasiform tuft.

Vaskene, variant of VASQUINE *Obs.*

Vaso- (vē·sō), combining form, on Gr. types, of L. *vās* VAS, employed in terms of *Phys.* and *Path.* relating to the vascular system or parts of this, as **vaso-cellular** *a.*, **-constriction, -constrictive** *a.*, **-constrictor, -dentinal** *a.*, **-dentine, -dilatation, -dilator, -ganglion, -inhibitory** *a.*, **-motive** *a.*

1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 1026/2 *Vaso cellular structure [of the penis] 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 249 The velocity of the blood flow is increased, whenever the arterial pressure is raised by general *vaso constriction. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. 97 Slowing and quickening of the heart are independent of the *vaso constrictive phenomenon. 1895 ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 271 To obtain the local vasoconstrictive effect on the bleeding vessels 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* 259 Stimulating a number of *vaso-constrictor nerves. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 112 When the vaso-constrictors alone are acting, the process is retarded 1851 G. A. MANTELL *Petrifactions* III. § 5. 254 The softer *vaso-dentinal tract of the tooth opposed to it below 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 878 The tubes which convey the capillary vessels through the substance of the osteo and *vaso dentine of the teeth of fishes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 365 Numerous fissures radiating from the central mass of vasodentine 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 344 When one lower limb was heated, *vaso-dilatation and sweating were observed in the other lower limb 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 256 The nerves which act as *vaso dilators on the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 155 At the bottom of this sac there is a small *vaso-ganglion, by which the urine is secreted 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 411 Nerves which, when stimulated, occasion the dilatation of arteries —the so-called '*vaso inhibitory' or 'vaso-dilator nerves 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 330 Excitation of *vaso motive action.

Vaso-motor, *a.* and *sb. Phys.* [f. prec.]

A *adj.* **1.** Acting upon the walls of the blood-vessels, so as to produce constriction or dilatation of these and thus regulate or affect the flow of blood. Chiefly with *nerve* and *centre.*

(*a*) 1868 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. vi. (1870) I. 115 The feelings that go along with discharges into the vaso motor and sympathetic nerves, are the predominant ones 1872 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 65 Certain medicines are causes of cerebral anæmia, by their action on the vaso-motor nerves 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 41 The muscular tissue of the vascular system is under the dominance of the nerves of the vaso-motor system.

(*b*) 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 390 The vaso-motor centres. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 355 In large doses lobelia seems to paralyze the vaso-motor centres 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 641 It also excites the vaso motor centre, and thus leads to rise in the blood pressure

2 Affecting the vaso-motor nerves or centres

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 677 The ophthalmoscope yielded evidence of arterial relaxation, pointing to slight vaso motor paralysis 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 23 Were the phenomena due to peripheral irritation reflected from the cord in the form of motor and vaso-motor disturbance? 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric. Soc.* IX. 195 Marked vaso-motor symptoms, and optic-nerve atrophy.

B. *sb.* A vaso-motor nerve

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 47 Marked heat and injection of the ear helices from paralysis of vaso-motor. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 726 Hydrotherapeutic methods, directed primarily to the cutaneous vaso-motors

Hence **Vaso-motorial** *a.*, **Vaso-motorially** *adv.*, **Vaso-motory** *a.*

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* 145 The vaso-motorial functions of the cervical sympathetic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 282 The effects of the latter experiment may be explained as a result of vaso motorial influence. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 28 A considerable number of instances of the purest vasomotory angina. 1901 *Lancet* 8 June 1627/1 The most efficacious way of increasing the urinary flow vaso-motorially.

Va·sotribe. *Surg.* [f. VASO- + Gr. τρίβειν to crush] An instrument used to arrest hemorrhage.

1903 *Lancet* 30 May 1520/2 Even Kocher's powerful forceps, does not stop the circulation like a vasotribe

†**Vasquine.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **vaskene, waskyne, wasqwene.** [a. F. *vasquine*, obs. var. *basquine*, ad. Sp. *basquiña.* Cf. BASQUINE.] A petticoat.

1553 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* X. 202 Item, half ane elne blak welwote to bordour ane waskyne of quhite dalmes. 1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 232 Of Doubletts, Vaskenis, and Skirtis. Item, ane doublett of blak velvot and the vaskene of the same. 1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 511 Item to lyne ane vasquine of blak taffatis of the four treid v elle. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxi, I shall endure her presence without any desire to damage either her curch or vasquine.]

Vassal (væ·săl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **vassale,** 6 **wassale**; 5–7 **vassall** (6 **phasalle,** *Sc.* **wassall**), 5– **vassal** (8 **vassal**); 5 **vayssal, vaysall**; 5 **vasseyll-**, 6–7 **vassaile,** 7 **vassall**(1; 6–7 **vassell,** *Sc.* **wassell-.** [a. OF *vassal, vasal* (F. *vassal*, = It., Pg. *vassallo*, Sp. *vasallo*).—med.L. *vassall-us* man-servant, domestic, retainer, a word of Celtic origin: the simpler form *vassus* (used in the same senses) corresponds to Old Gaulish *-vassus, vasso-* (in personal names), OBreton *unas* (MBret. *goas*, Bret *goas*), W. *gwas*, Ir. *foss* servant, serf. Cf. VAVASOUR.]

1. In the feudal system, one holding lands from a superior on conditions of homage and allegiance; a feudatory; a tenant in fee. Now *Hist.*

13 . *Coer de L.* 3365 They are doughty vassales, Kynges sones and amyrales. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 69 The emperour Charlemayne called to hym his goode vasseylles 1533 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) I, John . ye xij. pope of yᵗ name dyd prescribe an othe vnto Otho, in whiche Otho shold acknowlege him self to be yᵉ popes phasalle (as we do now cal it) *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 32 It becummeth ane prince to leiwe frielie nocht subiectit to ane vassellis correctioun or chastisment 1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Serm. Paules Crosse* 62 The Queene mured vp with her owne vassalles 1665 in *Extr. S. P. rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 234 The foreman and Chiefe thereof [*sc.* the jury] being all Tennants and vassalls to the Major and Aldermen 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1720 I. 453 The Emperor made an invincible Difficulty, declaring he would never treat with a Vassal of his own. *a* 1781 R. WATSON *Philip III.*, IV. (1783) 293 It was enacted, that all their effects should belong to the lords whose vassals they were 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i. 13 To bask by the huge hearths of those old halls, Carousing with the vassals 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet* 196 Princes having under them as their vassals other chiefs as renowned and valiant as themselves. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 29 All was trusted to the loyalty of William's new-made vassals.

b. Used in addressing persons of this class.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 172 Tell me, vassall, knowest thou noo tidynges of Reynawde, the sone of Aymon? — *Blanchardyn* XXVIII. 104 Vassall! vassal! to whom I haue taken in hande that thynge most dere to me in this world *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 223 Wassale, who art thou that hath slayn my brother? 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 125 Presumptuous vassals, are you not asham'd To trouble and disturbe the King, and Vs? 1822 BARON *Werner* II. ii. 329 March, vassals! I'm your leader, and will bring The rear up.

c In Scottish legal use

1474 *St. Acts Parlt.* (1814) II. 107/1 Anent ourlordis þat in defraude & skaith of þair vassalis & tenentis deferris till enter to þair landis and superioritees 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 407 In respect that thay nor nane of thame ar nather freholders, vassellis, subvassellis, bot ar fewaris only. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. King Robt. I*, 28 Gif it sall happen that ouer Lords poynd and distrenzie their vasselles contrarie the constitution foresaid 1689 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 74 The forfaultors of vassells and cre[dito]rs, who shall be innocent of þair superiors or debitors crymes. 1739 *Morison's Dict. Decis.* (1806) XXXIII. 14507 The vassal is not bound to accept of a new charter, disconform to his former rights 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 13 A vassal may make over his property to a subvassal by a subaltern right. *Ibid.*, The vassal who thus subfeus [etc.] 1815 R. BELL *Convey. Land* 238 The consent of both superior and vassal must be adhibited by those forms which practice has prescribed 1853 H. BARCLAY *Digest Law Scot.* 964 Vassal is he who has the right of fee or property—*dominium utile*—distinguished from the right of superiority, or *dominium directum* 1896 W. K. MORTON *Man. Law Scot.* II. iii. 84 The law held the feu to transmit to heir of vassal, but superior could reject a stranger

2. *transf.* One who holds, in relation to another, a position similar or comparable to that of a feudal vassal

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 23 b, To bynd their Citye by othe, that they shoulde neyther requyre their hostages agayn, nor yet refuse to be their subiectes & vassales for euer 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* (1596) 47 The Lorde of that town and other foure Lords came vnto Cortez with a good trayne of their vassals and seruitours. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 51 The king of Phœnicia, whose vassal I declare myself to be. 1807 J. ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. iii. 148 From the time of their [the Helots] first reduction these vassals, impatient of their servitude, often endeavoured to break their yoke. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1839) II. 173 The death of Cyrus is speedily avenged by one of his vassals, Amorges king of the Sacians. 1909 J. STUART *Burma thro Cent.* IV. 42 The King of Bengal determined to restore the exiled King, and did so, the restored King becoming a vassal of Bengal

b. *esp.* A humble servant or subordinate; one devoted to the service of another.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 163 Damoyselle, as to my part, your vassall & seruaunt shal I euer be. 1591 SPENSER *Daphnaida* 181 For rare it seemes.. That man Should to a beast his noble hart embase, And be the vassall of his vassalesse 1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 370 Mr. Andro [Melvill] calling the King bot 'God's sillie vassall'. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lviii, Being your vassail bound to staie your leisure. 1652 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 254 Lord Digby is a vassal of the Louvre 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 90 The Vassals of his anger, when the Scourge Inexorably Calls us to Penance 1757 KEENE in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 220 Dª Carlos does not care to make the Figure of a Sort of Vassal 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat. & Rev. Relig.* VI. 549 These donations ought to be made conscientiously under a sense of our debt to God as his vassals and tenants. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, Alas, for the captive princess, whose nod was to command a vassal so costly as your Grace! 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less. fr. Gt. Biogr.* 140 The man who by sin makes himself Satan's vassal may soon be his victim 1858 LYTTON *What will He do?* VII. iv, Flora Vyvyan had still guarded, a seat beside herself for Darrell, by lending it for the present to one of her obedient vassals

transf. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 666 Thy thoughts, low vassals to thy state. 1692 PRIOR *Ode Imit. Horace* x, Where-e'er old Rhine his fruitful Water turns, Or fills his Vassals Tributary Urns

c. One who is completely subject to some influence. Const. *of* or *to*

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 780 Ye happy maids, Frie from love's plague and perillows infection, Nor wonne by men, nor vassaills to affection. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* (1635) 34 These vassals of selfe-love and slaves of lust 1676 HALE *Contempt* II. 86 Either the Soul becomes servant and vassal to Sin, or at best it is led away Captive by it. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 253 In this Bull he calls her Majesty 'an usurper and a Vassal of iniquity' 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. 11, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust. 1859 — *Merlin & V.* 341 Fame with men .Should. work as vassal to the larger love

3. A base or abject person, a slave

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 37 Vassaile auant or with my wings you die, Ist fit an Eagle seate him with a Flie? 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautontim.* Prol., That I may not euer continually play the part of a vagabond vassaile 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 163 *Kent* Now by Apollo, King, Thou swear'st thy Gods in vaine *Lear.* O vassal! Miscreant 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 53 We now use the word *vasal* opprobriously, as synonymous to slave or bondman 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvii, Thou that man!—vassal, thou liest!

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* **a.** Having the status or character of a vassal, subject, subordinate; †servile. Chiefly *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 608 No outrageous thing From vassal actors can be wiped away. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i, Vassell feare lies trembling at his feete *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxli, Thy proud hearts slaue and vassall wretch to be. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* IV. (1871) 42 Other mettals all Are but his vassaile starres. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. iv, Man.. Forlorn, and silent as his Vassal-Beasts. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 117 Supreme he sits.. and sees .Your vassal godheads grudgingly obey. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 352 When Ammon's Son With mighty Porus in dread Battle join'd, The Vassal World the Prize 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* Introd. 4 Albion bids the avenging

thunder roll Along her vassal deep. 1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh* Wks. (1910) 422 1 As if the loveliest plants and trees Had vassal breezes of their own *a* 1854 H Reed *Lect Eng. Lit.* III. (1855) 92 Britain was a kind of vassal nation of the Roman Empire. 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) II. App. 686 A title most commonly given to vassal princes

b In predicative use Also const *to* or *unto*.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* (1878) 284 He be no longer vassaile To such a tirannous rule 1602 J. Rhodes *Answ Romish Rime* E, And now the other Bishops three . Were first made vassal vnto Rome 1671 Milton *P. R* IV 133 That people victor once, now vile and base, Deservedly made vassal. 1848 W. H Kelly tr *L Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 325 It would have been to make Belgium vassal to the five powers. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 215 The eye that saw the whole earth vassal

c. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a vassal

1588 Shaks *L L L.* IV. iii 224 Who sees the heauenly Rosaline, That . Bowes not his vassall head 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* I. i. 57 With what a vassal-appetite they gnaw On our reversions 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII 562/1 The oath of vassal loyalty constraining him to stand at his post.

Vassal (væ săl), *v* Now *rare* Also 7 vassail(e, -ayl, -all [f prec]

1 *trans.* To make subject or subordinate *to* some thing or person.

1613 Drumm. of Hawth *Cypress Grove* Wks 1913 II 98 Celestiall thinges fauour him, earthly thinges are vassaled vnto him. 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 77 Whose posterity in part remaineth to this day, though vassaled to the often changes of forraine Governours 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxi 205 It vassailes him to the world, to beasts, and men *refl.* 1628 Wither *Philarete* (1633) Hau, Lovers . Vassaling themselves with shame To some proud imperious Dame. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr* (1682) III 209 The other nine have vassalled themselves to the great Mongul

2. To reduce to the position of a vassal, to subdue or subjugate Also *fig.*

1612 W Parkes *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 17 The rules of reason, and the lawes of nature,. vassayled, obliterate and vnregarded by him. 1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 493 For Crœsus King of Lydia .was vanquished .and vassalled by Cyrus of Persia. *a* 1653 G Daniel *Idyll* Illustr. 5 And fellow-Creatures vassail'd, tumble downe To either Face or Hand, the Axe, or Crowne

Hence **Va ssalled** *ppl. a*

1606 Warner *Alb Eng* XIV lxxv (1612) 338 And oft his vassalde English he gainst forraine Swords did bring 1649 G Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. V*, cccii, The Vassail'd Earth was rent, vnder his Rule. 1815 J C Hobhouse *Substance Lett* (1816) I 102 To restore the kings of that ancient, oppressed, vassalled, decimated France

Vassalage (væ săledʒ), *sb.* Forms α 4– vassalage (7 -adge, -edge, 8 vasalage), 5–7 vassallage, 5 vassol-, 6 vassallage, 4–5, 7 vasselage (4 vassh-, 5 vess-), 4, 7 vassellage (6 vasell-), 5 vaisselage; 6 *Sc.* vaslage, -lege. β. 5 wasselage; *Sc.* 5 wassolage, waslage, 5–6 wassalage, 6 -edge, wassallage, wassalage [a. OF *vassal(l)age, vas(s)elage, vessalage*, etc (F *vasselage*), f. *vassal* Vassal *sb.* So Prov. *vassal-, vasselaige*, Sp. *vasallage*, Pg. *vassallagem*, It. *vassallagio*, med L. *vassallagium.*]

1 Action befitting a good vassal or a man of courage and spirit; prowess in battle, warfare, or other difficult enterprise *Obs* exc. *arch*

α. 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4610 Whan he wendyþ to þe tournament She byt hym do for hys lemman Yn vasshelage alle þat he kan 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 188 Gentille of norture, & noble of lynage, Was non þat bare armure, þat did suilk vassalage *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1671 Riȝt as he wil let it be do, for þat is vassalage. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 12873 Kyng Sarpedoun Was in his tyme a stalworth man, A noble knyȝt of vasselage. 1456 Sir G Have *Law Armis* (S.T.S) 54 To count all the vassselage that thare was done on ayther syde, it war mervaile to here. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 34 b, Our defendour..whiche hath only in him self more of vaisselage than is in alle Esclauonye 1508 Dunbar *Poems* VII. 10 Welcum ,incomparable knight, The fame of armys, and floure of vassalage 1565 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 II 204 And maynie made knightes that never showde anye greate token of their vasellage 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* IV. 141 Detanira hir husband Hercules Brocht to mischeif, for all his vassalage. 1825 Scott *Betr.* xxi, Were I to choose some knight of name, he would be setting about to do deeds of vassalage upon the Welsh.

ironical *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G W* 1667 (*Hypsipyle*), And of Iason this is the vassellage That in hise dayis nas ther non i-founde So fals a louere gounge on the grounde.

β 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 290 He had a sone þat wes þan bot a litill page, Bot syne he wes off gret waslage *Ibid* X. 268 He knew his worthy wassalage *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2708 Thar schew the lord sir ywan his curage, His manhed, & his noble wassolage *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 171 He in the Net of wanhoip had bene tane, Quhilk causit him want baith welth & wassallage *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S) I. 153 He was of tender aige and could not wse no wassaledge nor feit of weirris

†**b.** A brave or chivalrous act; a noble or gallant exploit. *Obs*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12331 Me þynkeþ hit were no vasselage, þe til on, hit were outrage! 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr* 10606 Record off folkys that be sage, Sclaundere ys no vasselage. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I 158 Thus he conteynde in till hys tendyr age; In armys syne did mony hie waslage *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 887 For that war na wassalage, sum men wald say. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) II 118 Ane gret navie. landit in orknay and thocht to haue done sum wassallage thair *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub Chas I* (1840) I 23 The Erll of Morray rejoisit michtellie at this vassalage done be his men. *Ibid.* 182 The barronis. left the houss, thinking it no vassalage to stay whill thay war slayne.

trans) 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 132 His Fatheris murther also ȝe cleirly knew, Myschantly hangit, ane wickit vassalage.

†**c** Pre-eminence, supremacy. *Obs.*—1

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 176 Is noon so greet encress Off world tresour, as for to live in pees, Which among vertues hath the vasselage.

2. The state or condition of a vassal, subordination, homage, or allegiance characteristic of, or resembling that of, a vassal

1594 Nashe *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III 266 Much more may I acknowledge all redundant prostrate vassalage to the royall descended Familie of the Careys 1605 Camden *Rem* 4 Acknowledging no superiours, in no vassalage to Emperour or Pope 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* IV 182 He was a worthy man in his generation, had not his vassalage to the Pope ingaged him in cruelty against the poor professors of the truth 1667 Milton *P L* II 252 Let us not then pursue our state Of splendid vassalage 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 46 P 2 The only Part of Great Britain where the Tenure of Vassalage is still in being 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Germany* II 15 The peasants are all in a state of vassalage to the nobility. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 294 Tyranny more often than protection was the attendance on their vassalage 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I III IV 347 They acknowledged their vassalage . by receiving rulers, from the Scandian peninsula. 1844 H H Wilson *Brit. India* II 461 That they had no right . to reduce to vassalage the native Princes, who had always been treated as independent. 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) III XIII 312 William's vassalage for England will be still more nominal than his vassalage for Normandy

attrib 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* 82 Submission is wholly a vassalage term, repugnant to the dignity of Freedom

b In semi-personified use.

1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* III II 40 Like vassalage at vnawares encountring The eye of Maiestie 1616 J Lane *Contn Sqr's T.* IX 410 For trewe kinges this inscribe of soveraigntie, that vassalage backe startes at maiestie

c. In the phrase *to hold* (lands) *in vassalage*

1747 Carte *Hist Eng* I 195 Who being tired with beating Cerdic consented at last that he should hold a great part of the west of him in vassalage 1762 Hume *Hist Eng* I IX 186 The prince offered to hold his kingdom in vassalage under the Crown of England. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng & Scot* 284 Several good families held their estates in vassalage of feudal Chiefs

3 Subjection, subordination servitude, service. Freq. const *to*. **a** To a person or persons

1595 T P Goodwine *Blanchardyn* II Ded , [A] most worthy Patrone, to whose vasselage bountifull rewardes haue bound me during life, in all obseruancie. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* V § 4 231 Man is bound both by nature, grace, gratitude, vassaladge to loue, honour, and blesse thee 1622 Wither *Philarete* (1633) K 1 b, Who, beforetime held in scorne, To yeeld Vassalage, or Duty, Though unto the Queen of Beauty 1793 Burke *Obs Conduct Minority* Wks 1842 I 626 This insolent claim of superiority on their part, and of a sort of vassalage to them on that of other members 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I I. 1 How our country, from a state of ignominious vassalage, rapidly rose to the place of umpire among European powers 1878 *N Amer. Rev* CXXVII 100 The revelation it makes of the condition of the solid South, its continued vassalage to the reckless and dangerous class.

b. To some influence, esp. of a detrimental kind.

1612 T Taylor *Comm. Titus* II. 14 It must worke in vs a watchfulnes against all sinn, which bringeth such vassaledge vpon vs. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Van Dogm* 13 An attempt to redeem the free-born spirits of Men, from an unworthy vassallage to so stigmatiz'd an Authority 1742 Blair *Grave* 598 Human Nature groans Beneath a Vassalage so vile and cruel 1767 Dr Dodd *Poems* 8 Princes unfortunately great, Born to the pompous vassalage of state. 1833 Lytton *Godolphin* 24 All round bore the seal of vassalage to Time 1849 Coleridge *Shaks Notes* (1875) 126 The subservience and vassalage of strength and animal courage to intellect and policy 1871 Lowell *Pope* Pr Wks. 1890 IV 11 English literature..showed the marks of an artistic vassalage to France.

4 † **a** The authority of a superior in relation to a vassal. *Obs*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 140 Lots, Sales, Homages, Rights of Vassalage, Forrests, Ponds, Rivers 1670 *Devout Communn* (1688) 81 How many slaves under the vassallage of an enemy fare better than thou! 1681 H. Neville *Plato Rediv* 37 This Vassallage over the People, which the Peers of France had, being abolisht.

b An estate or fief held by a vassal.

1855 Milman *Lat Chr* IX. VIII. IV. 190 The Countship of Foix, with six territorial vassalages.

5. A body or assemblage of vassals.

1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* II 30 But now the inly working North Was ripe to send its thousands forth, A potent vassalage, to fight In Percy's and in Neville's right. 1826 *Blackw Mag* XX 416 The assembled vassalage were all still as death 1849 J Grant *Kirkaldy* XX. 230 Kirkaldy, whose garrison was probably recruited from his own vassalage

Hence † **Va ssalage** *v*, = Vassal *v. Obs*

1648 *Royalist's Defence* 38 Refusing to acknowledge it His duty to bee governed by them His Subjects, and to vassalage unto those Rebels Himselfe, His Royall Posterity, and all the rest of the people 1662 R. Mathew *Unl Alch* 59 What man labouring to fulfil his desire, is not ten times further off by being vassalag'd more thereunto?

† **Va ssalate,** *v Obs.*—1 [f Vassal *sb.*] = Vassal *v* So † **Vassala tion,** vassalage, subjection. *Obs.*—1

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I XV § 2 271 Thus God suffereth things which have no true goodness, to work upon our imagination; and this vassallation is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things, upon our attempt to design of our own heads, the forms of good and evil 1659 Gaudfn *Tears Ch* 496 Conventions, where either Lay-men shall over number and over-awe the Clergy, or Clergy-men shall vassalate their consciences to gratifie any potent party

Vassaldom. *rare*—1. [f. Vassal *sb.* + -dom.] = Vassalage 2.

1876 Burnaby *Ride to Khiva* XXVII 262 The khanate [of Khiva] was reduced to a state of complete vassaldom

Va ssaless. *rare* [f Vassal *sb.* + -ess.] A female vassal.

1591 [see Vassal *sb* 2 b] 1842 Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng* II 41 He could have forbidden his fair vassaless to marry the subject of King Philip

Vassalic (væsæ lik), *a.* [f. Vassal *sb.*] Of or pertaining to vassals or vassalage.

1897 F W. Maitland *Domesday Bk & Beyond* 75 The very highest stories of the feudal or vassalic edifice. 1898 — *Townsh & Borough* 45 There are feudal or vassalic distinctions

Va'ssalism. [f. Vassal *sb*] Tendency to accept a position of vassalage.

1854 *Fraser's Mag* L 600 That obsequious compliance which indicated the shameful vassalism (if we may coin a word) of a German government

Vassalize (væ săləiz), *v.* [f. Vassal *sb*]

1. *trans* = Vassal *v* 1.

1599 R Linche *Anc Fiction* C 1 b, Since Asia was vassalized and subiugated to the Romanes 1648 Cromwell *Lett. & Sp* 20 Nov., The former Quarrel was that Englishmen might rule over one another, this to vassalise us to a foreign nation 1653 Chisenhale *Cath Hist* 36 Their close practises against all that will not vassalize themselves to their impious Lord and Master 1670 in E. B Jupp *Carpenters' Co* (1887) 308 All other workemen depending on the same must lye adle [*sic*] and bee vassalized to their rudenes and exorbitances

2. = Vassal *v.* 2.

1641 March *Act for Slaunder* 7 He might seize all his estate and vassalize his person at pleasure 1654 Spittlehouse *Vind Fifth Mon Men* 5 Against all arbitrary or absolute power vassalizing the Saints and People of God in this Commonwealth. 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 1506 To vassalize old tyrant Winter

Hence **Va'ssalized** *ppl. a*, **Va ssalizing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 *Maids' Petition* 3 Till then, wee'le remaine your *Vassalized Virgins 1841 T MacQueen in *Poets Ayrsh.* 216 It marked the deep bondage of vassalised man. 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* 80 The *vassalizing of the rebellious affections 1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* 215 Therefore the meat is not yet fully transchanged, unless when its own Archeus being subdued, our vital one is introduced with a full vassallizing of the former

Va'ssalry. Also 5 vasselry, 6 vassalrie, -rey. [f. Vassal *sb.* + -ry. Cf. med.L *vasseleria* (1238) fief, OF. *vassellerie* warlike exploit]

1 = Vassalage 5

a 1470 Harding *Chron* XCIX, Thei reigned vpon the vasselry That were out castes of all Britany. 1806 W Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 67 Something could be done to facilitate the acquisition of a peculium by the negro vassalry. 1832 Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) II. 209 The Earls of Ross and Huntly, whose dominions and vassalry embraced almost the whole of the Highlands 1882 E Arnold *Pearls of Faith* XXIII. (1883) 84 Queens were his slaves, and Kings his vassalry

2. = Vassalage 3.

1594 O B. *Quest Profit Concern.* 13 b, The olde bondage and vassalrie men of your condition were wont to be in *c* 1600 in *E E Wills* (1882) 117 This beast .. disdaineth vassalrey and subjection

Vassal's grass (See quots)

a 1818 M G Lewis *Jrnl. W Ind* (1834) 251 Many years ago, a new species of grass was imported into Jamaica, by Mr Vassal This nuisance, which is called 'Vassal's grass', has now completely overrun the parish of Westmoreland 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 262 The greater part of it was a coarse-looking but sweet herbage, called Vassal's grass

Va'ssalship. [f Vassal *sb*] Vassalage.

1578 T. N tr *Conq W India* 50 These generally gave their vassalship to the King of Spaine into the handes of Hernando Cortez 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I. 53 Their political rights were not affected by their vassalship

Vassand, obs. Sc form of Weasand.

Vassayl, obs form of Wassail.

Vast (vast), *sb.* [f. the adj]

1. A vast or immense space. Chiefly *poet.*, and freq. with adjs.

1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* I 5 That great Chaos, and infinite Vast, which the ancient Philosophers affirmed to bee vnder the earth 1608 Shaks *Per.* III I 1 Thou god of this great vast, rebuke these surges 1709–11 Ken *Anodynes* Poet Wks 1721 III 442, I then would higher soar, and cast My eyes o're the Ethereal Vast 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 683 By Juno's guardian aid, the wat'ry Vast Secure of storms, your Royal brother past. 1794 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem* (1843) I 150 Our souls the bands of death shall tear, Through the whole starry vast to range 1818 Keats *Endym* III 859 Far as the mariner on highest mast Can see all round upon the calmed vast. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* Concl XXXI, A soul shall draw from out the vast And strike his being into bounds 1898 T Hardy *Wessex Poems* 72 And up from the vast a murmuring passed As from a wood of pines

b. Const *of* (heaven, sea, etc.) Also *fig.*

1610 Shaks. *Temp* I II 326 Vrchins Shall for that vast of night that they may worke All exercise on thee. *a* 1649 Drumm of Hawth. *Poems* Wks (1711) 34/2 Such as do Nations govern, and command Vasts of the Sea and Emperies of Land 1667 Milton *P L.* VI 203 Through the vast of Heav'n It sounded 1795 W Blake *Song Los* 42 And all the vast of Nature shrunk Before their shrunken eyes 1838 Eliza Cook *England* IV, I'd tread the vast of mountain range, or spot serene and flowered 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem* XIV, Which need never stop short at the boundary of knowledge, but can draw for ever on the vasts of ignorance

2 *dial.* A very great number or amount.

1793 *Piper of Peebles* 14 A vast o' fouk a' round about Come to the feast *c* 1820 Hogg *Sheph Wedding* 1, I hey couldna get them [*sc* leisters] sindry, else there had been a vast o bludeshed *a* 1825 - in dialect glossaries (E. Anglia, Yks , Leic , etc) 1853 R S Surtees *Soapey Sp Tour* (1893) 30 It takes a vast of clothes, even at Oxford prices, to come to a thousand pounds 1888 Huxley in *Life* (1900) II xii 188, I took a vast of trouble (as the country folks say) about it.

Vast (vast), *a.* and *adv.* [ad L *vastus* void, immense, extensive, etc., or F. *vaste* (1611), It., Sp., Pg. *vasto*]

1. Of very great or large dimensions or size, huge, immense, enormous

1575-85 Abp Sandys *Serm* 360 If ye compare one of smale stature, with a vast giant, the combat could not choose but seeme in all pointes verie vnequall 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 294 Vnskilfull cutters are of opinion that the enormous and huge statues, called Colosses, which they cut, will seeme more vast and mightie if they frame them stradling with their legs 1666 Boyle *Orig Forms & Qual* 171 These Bodies, that are the vastest and the most important of the Sublunary World 1712-4 Pope *Rape Lock* v 92 Three seal-rings, which after, melted down, Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown 1762-71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I. 222 A vast ruff, a vaster faldingale are the features by which every body knows at once the pictures of queen Elizabeth 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II xvii 315 On the ice cascades the river glacier has piled vast blocks on vaster pedestals 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L* vi 155 It is not a single building, but rather a vast collection of chambers and galleries

absol 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 811 A ray of heav'nly light, gilding all forms Terrestrial in the vast and the minute 1802 Findlater *Agric Surv Peebles* 18 The mountains, too much upon the vast for beauty, are yet too tame for the sublime

2. Of great or immense extent or area , extensive, far-stretching.

1590 Shaks *Mids N* v 1 9 One sees more diuels then vaste hell can hold 1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* vii 290 Betweene which two Kingdomes lieth a vast desert being much destitute of water 1615 W Lawson *Country Housew Gard.* (1626) 23 The top hath the vast aire to spread his boughs in 1663 Butler *Hud* I 1 327 Thorough Desarts vast And Regions Desolate they past 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 531 Such an extent of Plains, so vast a Space Of Wilds unknown. Allures their Eyes 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat.* v (1724) 79 What a vast field for contemplation is here opened ! 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) I 100 The river .overflowed the adjacent country, like a vast lake. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II iii. 292 Another month, and I am left alone In the vast city 1865 W G Palgrave *Arabia* I 391 The circle of vision here embraces vaster plains and bolder mountains 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV xvii. 70 Ruling over vast territory which had been held by the Earls

Comb 1861 Ld Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 85 The sun, About him drawing the vast-skirted clouds 1888 F. Hume *Mine Midas* I. Prol , From thence it spread inland into vast-rolling pastures.

b. Qualifying nouns of dimension.

1677 Miége *Fr. Dict.* I s v *Vaste*, A Country of a vast extent 1688 Prior *An Ode* i, The mysterious Gulph of vast Immensity *a* 1721 — *To C'tess Dowager of Devonsh* i, That Both, their Skill to this vast Height did raise, Be ours the Wonder, and be yours the Praise 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 345 A pit or hole of a vast depth 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1772* 6 The church stands at a vast height above the town 1809-14 Wordsw *Excurs.* IV 1161 A temple framing of dimensions vast, And yet not too enormous for the sound Of human anthems 1865 Kingsley *Herew* x, His vast breadth of shoulder.

c. In transf or fig. uses

1736 Butler *Anal.* II ii Wks 1874 I 173 The scheme of nature is evidently vast, even beyond all possible imagination 1738 Wesley *Ps* c iv, Vast as Eternity thy Love 1784 Cowper *Task* vi 218 But how should matter. satisfy a law So vast in its demands, unless impell'd [etc]. 1806 R Cumberland *Mem* (1807) I. 160 Time whelms us in the vast Inane 1852 H Rogers *Ecl Faith* (1853) 142 It must be accomplished in a cycle vast as those of the geological eras 1869 Kingsley *Lett* (1878) II 292 Science is grown too vast for any one head 1884 *Congregational Year Bk* 56 Mightier wonders and vaster problems

3. Of the mind, etc. Unusually large or comprehensive in grasp or aims.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 464 Cardinall Wolsey, . whose vast minde reached alwayes at things too high 1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low-C. Wars* II. 38 But the Prince of Orange and Count Egmont were of vaster spirits then the rest 1692 Dryden *St Evremont's Ess* 372 Her Spirit is extensive without being Vast, never rambling so far in general Thoughts, as not to be able to return easily to singular Considerations. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 209 P 1 The Account we have of his vast Mind. 1743 Francis tr *Horace, Odes* I xxxvii 12 Vast in her Hopes, and giddy with Success. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 287 With voice far sweeter than thy dying notes, Spirit more vast than thine.

4. Very great, immense, enormous, in respect of amount, quantity, or number

1637 *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 214 Yet what is all this but a small part of those vast treasures left him by his father. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II 571 Sir Thomas Cooke, late lord mayor of London, one of vast wealth 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xix 341 No wise man expends vast sums to bring home trifling commodities 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 64 The vast Rain which fell at that Time 1760 R Brown *Compl Farmer* II 62, I have known vast crops of rye upon barren lands that have been old warrens, and well dunged with rabbits 1796 H Hunter tr *St.-Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) I 93 The members of the vast family of Mankind 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV 369 Carrying away vast herds of cattle 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xii. III 210 The same tyranny had robbed his Church of vast wealth. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 224 The Colorado River . sends a vast body of water to the Gulf of California

b. With nouns of quality, action, etc.

1595 Shaks *John* IV iii 152 Vast confusion waites The imminent decay of wrested pompe *c* 1600 *Life & Death Long Meg of Westm* II, On this Sir John de Castile, in a bravado, would needs make an experiment of her vast strength 1647 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 148 Soe unequall where there is so vast a disproportion in the knowledge, abilities, and interests of the persons 1718 Rowe tr *Lucan* I 89 Vast are the thanks thy grateful Rome shou'd pay To wars, which usher in thy sacred sway. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 166 The same vast superiority will be found in every article of employment to which these waggons can be put 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* Wks. VIII. 393 Most of them engage, for a short time at a vast price, every actor or actress of name in the metropolis. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr Wines & Pol* I. 15 Vast labour will be required to render these lands productive once more. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng.* (1858) I. II. 174 His reading was vast, especially in theology.

c. With nouns denoting number or amount. (Passing into next.)

(*a*) 1677 Miége *Fr Dict* II, A vast quantity, *une grande quantité* 1716 Lady M W Montagu *Let. to C'tess of Bristol* 25 Nov , The vast number of English crowds the town so much. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I vii 105 These rocks terminate in a vast number of ragged points. 1823 *Edin Rev* XXXIX 49 So put vast quantities of men into prison 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 325 Disputes now regarded with indifference by the vast majority of educated men 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 154, I saw a vast number, and examined them very carefully.

(*b*) 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Y Kettlewell* III cxvi 478 He took a vast deal of Pains, nicely to Examine every Thing 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I v 27 Mackenzie, with artificial admiration, said a vast deal more than he thought 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II 75 We have done a vast deal here 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xviii. 246 He showed her a vast amount of studied respect.

5. In weakened sense as a mere intensive.

Common in fashionable use in the 18th cent cf Vastly *adv.*

1696 Phillips (ed 5) s v , Figuratively we say, such a one has a vast Fancy, a vast Wit, vast Parts, &c 1700 S L tr *Fryke's Voy E. Ind* 120 Every new and full Moon, the Sea drives 'em up in a vast way *a* 1704 T Brown *Beauties* Wks 1730 I 45, I saw Armida, to my vast surprize, So rich in charms. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* II. § 2 That most other bodies while exposed to the air are continually sending forth effluvia of vast subtilty. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* II 1 61 They shot with vast precision to that distance 1840 Hawthorne *Biogr. Sk , Pepperell* (1879) 186 An object of vast antipathy to many of the settled ministers 1861 F Metcalfe *Oxonian in Iceland* III (1867) 33 Their wise heads go everlasting. nidding, nodding, with vast solemnity.

b. *A vast many*, a great many. ? *Obs*

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I 49 By perpetual Circulation a vast many things in the System of Nature are transacted 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 22 The Restoration had brought a vast many Families to London 1771 T Hull *Sir W Harrington* (1797) III 207 Jacob was sent out a vast many times 1833 T Hook *Parson's Daughter* II ii, But there are a vast many persons in the neighbourhood who would make suitable husbands for such a girl 1853 Hawthorne *Tanglewood T., Pomegranate Seeds*, It troubled her with a vast many tender fears

c *adv.* = Vastly *adv.* Now *dial*

1687 Miége *Gt Fr Dict* II, A vast rich Town, *une Ville fort riche.* 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) II 264 Many vast high ones [*sc* mountains] we crossed, and travelled through very wonderful glens 1757 H Brooke *Female Officer* I viii, He is vast expert at his weapon, truly ! *c* 1790 ' M P ' [Dorothy Kilner] *Anecd. Boarding School* I. 47, I cannot say that I am vast fond of her *Ibid* 98 Half a dozen of them all at once calling out, O ! vast fine ! vast fine ! 1809-in dialect glossaries, etc

Vast, southern ME. var. Fast *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.*; obs. Sc. f. Waste

† **Vast,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *vast-āre.*] *trans.* To lay waste, destroy

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 119 For þe fleschly sawle in to behaldyng of þe godhede is not rauischyd bot if it be gostely, all fleschly lettyngis vastyd

'Vast, Vast, aphetic ff. Avast.

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man* 133 *Avast*, or *'Vast*, an order to stop 1894 *Outing* XXIV 72/2 'Vast ! ' yells the coxswain, as the pier of the railroad bridge flies by

† **Va·stacy.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Vast *a.*] Vastness

1607 *Tiberius Claudius Nero* Ma, What Lidian desart, Indian vastacie? What wildernesse in wilde Arabia, So hatefull monster euer nourished?

† **Va·state,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *vastāt-us*, pa. pple. of *vastāre*] Laid waste, devastated

1629 T Adams *Serm*, *Taming of Tongue* Wks. 152 The vastate ruines of ancient monuments

Va·state, *v. rare.* [Cf. prec and Vastation 3] *trans.* To render unsusceptible.

1892 *Harper's Mag* LXXXIV. 608/1 That long passion of his early youth, which seemed to have vastated him before he came there He was rather proud of his vastation.

Vastation (væstē·ʃən). Also 6 vastacion. [ad. L *vastātiōn-*, *vastātio*, n. of action f. *vastāre*, f. *vastus* waste. So It. *vastazione*, Pg. *vastação*]

† **1.** The action of laying waste, devastating, or destroying. Also freq., an instance of this. *Obs.* (very common 1610–1660).

1545 Joye *Exp Dan* VII 120 b, Howe greate vastacions and destruccions in the chirche are there prophecied ! 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* IV 1 § 1 The Greekes. doe still, as in former times, continue the inuasion and vastation of each other *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot.* III (1677) 175 Thereupon insued a pitiful vastation of Churches and Church-buildings 1663 J Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 383 No war, no sedition, no vastation, made so great a waste upon the religion. of that place.

† **2** The fact or condition of being devastated or laid waste. *Obs.*

1578 Banister *Hist Man* V 64 The whole masse of man must needes haue runne in perpetuall ruine, and vastation 1617 Collins *Def Bp Ely* II x. 458 We lament their desolation and vastation 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1840) 162 The sad spectacle of their country's vastation would disturb their minds 1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 24 It may be through the Lords mercy, this winters flood shall be for their mendment or fertility, and not for their utter vastation and ruine

3 The action of purifying by the destruction of evil qualities or elements. Also *transf.*

1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 328 He was let down through a column that seemed of brass, that he might descend safely among the unhappy, and witness the vastation of souls 1888 J Ellis *New Christianity* xii. 290 Spirits preparing for heaven, or undergoing vastation 1892 [see Vastate *v*]

† **Vastative,** *a Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *vast-āt-us* . see -ative.] Devastating.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire London* 34 Circumstances, benign to, and corresponding with a vastative event

† **Vastator.** *Obs.*—[1] [a. L. *vastātor*, agent-n f. *vastāre.*] Devastator.

1659 Gauden *Tears Ch.* 86 The cunning Adversaries and Vastators of the Church of England drive a lesser trade.

Vaste, southern ME. var. Fast *a* , *adv.*, and *v.*; obs. Sc f Waste *sb.* and *v.* **Vastell,** obs. var. Wastel. **Vastering** (obs. Sc.) · see Wastering.

† **Vasti dity.** *Obs.* [Irreg var. Vastity.] Vastness, vastitude.

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III 1 68 A restraint, Though all the worlds vastidity you had To a determin'd scope. [1812 W Tennant *Anster F* II xvii, Their heads with curl'd vastidity of wig]

Va stily, *adv* [f. Vasty *a*] In a vast manner.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 972 A few Distinguishable phantasms vague and grand Which sweep out and around us vastily

Vastitude (væ·stitiūd). [ad. L. *vastitūdo*, f. *vastus* Vast *a.*]

† **1.** Devastation ; laying waste. *Obs.*—[1]

1545 Joye *Exp Dan* IX 162 And after the battaill then shalbe an vtter perpetuall vastitude and destruccion of them.

2 The quality of being vast ; immensity

1623 Cockeram I, *Vastitude*, greatness, exceeding largenesse 1790 H. Boyd *Ruins Athens* in *Poet. Reg.* (1806-7) 75 The woodland orator, Mute and benumb'd, a theatre surveys Whose vastitude appalls him 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser II. *Passion & Princ.* I, The vastitude of the multifarious objects by which she is environed. 1844 Mrs Browning *Crowned & Buried* VII, The torrid vastitude Of India felt That name

b. Of immaterial things.

1805 Fosti r *Ess* I iv, You adopted a certain vastitude of phrase, mistaking extravagance of expression for greatness of thought 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 181 The Abbey performances gave this country a character no other has ever yet achieved for vastitude, precision, and excellence in the grander demonstrations of music. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk* 55 They could not see the measure or the issues of their mission—or, perhaps, its very vastitude had paralysed their energies.

c Unusual largeness.

1876 Browning *Shop* 12 He who owns the wealth Which blocks the window's vastitude 1886 Dowden *Shelley* II 210 If the vastitude of Mr. Gisborne's nose was, as Shelley says, Slawkenbergian

3. A vast extent or space.

1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* I vi. 163 Sending up . spires, domes, and cupolas from a superincumbent vastitude of smoke 1854 S Neil *Elem. Rhet* 71 Onward through the immense vastitudes which the Almighty hand has sprinkled with suns and world-systems. 1883 *Liverpool Courier* 25 Sept 4/5 The enormous astral vastitudes were seen to be broken by the domain of another tenant.

Vastity (væ·stiti). Now *rare.* Also 7 vaustity. [ad. L. *vastitās* or F. *vastité* (= It. *vastità*, Sp. *vastedad*) see Vast *a.* and -ity.]

† **1.** The fact or quality of being desolate, waste, void, or empty. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp Dan.* IX 162 b, After the battails were done there remayned a perpetuall vastite & desolacion. 1586 Ferne *Blaz Gentrie* 49 Hauing warre and discorde as the causes of destruction, vastity and penurye 1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* Wks (Grosart) II. 25 Finding nothing but emptines and vastitie 1618 J. Taylor (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks (1630) 130/2 Hee therefore did replenish the vaustity of my empty purse 1622 Peacham *Compl Gent* 69 Earthquakes upon the face of the Earth, raising of it in one place, leaving Gulfes and Vastitie in another. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 174 The army of the Gentiles causing desolation, and vastity, shall destroy the City.]

2. The quality of being vast or immense, vastness, vastitude

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II xii 345 In considering the clowdy vastitie and gloomie canapies of our churches 1635 Heywood *Hierarchy* I. 4 Th' unbounded Sea and Vastitie of shore, All these expresse a Godhead to adore 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 403* The Dead Sea because of its vastity remains immovable

transf 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* III 255 This [Kingdom] of Cyprus is sufficient to satiate the vastitie of these thoughts. 1859 Adolph *Simplicity Creation* p. xi, The fifth had read a great part of my work, admired the vastity of physical knowledge embodied therein

3. A vast or immense space *rare*—[1]

1652 Needham tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 17 Witness the manie sandie parts of Africa and the immense vastities of the new world.

Vastland, obs Sc. form of Westland.

Vastly (væ·stli), *adv.* [f Vast *a* + -ly[2]]

1 In a waste or desolate manner. *rare*—[1].

1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1740 Who, like a late sackd island, vastly stood Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood

2. Immensely, to an extent or degree not readily grasped or estimated.

1664 POWER *Exp Phlos* Pref 17 Though these hopes be vastly hyperbolical 1676 EITHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I i, Why, first she's an Heiress vastly rich. 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* (1710) 7 It hath many safe and commodious Ports and Havens, as Falmouth vastly spacious 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph* III § 5 This vastly great, or infinite power and wisdom. 1862 *Cornhill Mag* Jan 73 Popular power has increased vastly during the last half-century in our own country 1885 *Manch. Exam* 4 April 4/6 A policy which will add so vastly to its influence and power

b Freq. with words or phrases denoting comparison

1665 GLANVILL *Def Van Dogm* 25 When the Actions whereby they are produced are so vastly diverse 1693 *Apol Clergy Scot* 35 In a sense vastly different from what was intended by Mr Rule 1710 J CLARKE tr *Rohault's Nat Philos.* (1729) I i ii 53 The Bullet will be carried vastly further than the small Shot. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* ii iii, To be sure, a circus or a crescent would have been vastly better. 1820 HAZLITT *Table-T* Ser II, xvi (1869) 322 You have got on vastly beyond the point at which you have set out 1846 GREENER *Sc Gunnery* 229 It is of trifling consequence .that the explosion of sporting powder is vastly more rapid and powerful 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err* xxii 134 The Union people here are vastly in a minority.

3. In weakened sense as a mere intensive: Exceedingly, extremely, very. (Cf. VAST *a* 5.)

Common in fashionable use in the 18th cent., chiefly with adjs. (*a*), but occasionally with vbs. (*b*) or advs (*c*) The abuse of *vast* and *vastly* is commented on by Lord Chesterfield, *Lett* No 195 and 196

(*a*) 1664 *Verney Mem* (1907) II 204 She putts on and assumes much, very much of the vastly extravagant humors 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 219 The City was vastly full of People 1733 T BURNET *MS Let.* 30 Jan, Believe me most affectionately, though vastly peevish, Yours T B 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI xi, This is all vastly true, but I have no time to hear any more of it just now 1826 J FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 78 A vastly acute and doggedly intellectual fellow. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, Mrs Portman was vastly bitter against Pen since his impertinent behaviour to the Doctor. 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* vi. 68 That small person was becoming vastly indignant.

(*b*) 1750 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II 358, I laughed vastly 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar* xii, I protest I like my Lady Blarney vastly *c*1830 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg) 234, I should vastly like to examine this little hunchback a little more closely 1879 MRS MACQUOID *Berksh Lady* 182 That will please me vastly

(*c*) 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitland Club) 127 He sung vastly fine 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol, Ain't you come vastly late? 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* xv, She talks vastly well 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltravers* 5 As for bed, this chair will do vastly well

Vastness (vɑ·stnes) [f. VAST *a*]

†1. Desolation; waste *Obs. rare.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II vii § 7 Because their excursions into the limits of physical causes hath bred a vastness and solitude in that tract. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp on Relig* 87 This Bill doth seem to me an uncouth wildernesse, a dismall vastnesse.

2 The quality of being vast; immensity

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* III iii, Could the Sea throw up his vastness, And offer free his best inhabitants 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 472 Scarse from his mould Behemoth biggest born of Earth upheav'd His vastness 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 12 The swelling Surges menace the lowering Skies, leaving a Hollow where they borrowed their Gigantine Vastness 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, Emily gazed with enthusiasm on the vastness of the sea. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess Probab* 24 When we speak of the vastness, the regularity, and the permanency of the solar system 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi 199 The vastness of scale in the Milanese palaces impressed me .at once

fig. 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, The open vastnesse of a tyrannes eare 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast* i 8 You will be able to appreciate the vastness of this area of cruelty

b Of immaterial things.

1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* II i, You have blown his swoln pride to that vastness, As he believes the Earth is in his fathom. 1658 *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 77 The vastnesse of my affection 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* xcvii, I look'd on these and thought of thee In vastness and in mystery 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III 146 The vastness of Scott's true historical knowledge.

3. A vast or immense space.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 61 The excellent Dr Hen More, whose soul may have roamed as far into these scopes and vastnesses as most mens in the world 1855 LONGF *Hiaw.* XII 137 Then a voice was heard Coming from the empty vastness 1875 — *Masque Pandora* vi, Thunder and tempest of wind Their trumpets blow in the vastness

†Va·sture *Obs*$^{-1}$ [f. VAST *a*] = prec. 3

1596 *Edw III*, II. i 402 What can one drop of poyson harme the Sea, Whose hugie vastures can digest the ill And make it loose his operation?

Vasty (vɑ·sti), *a.* [f VAST *a.* + -Y] Vast, immense. (In mod. use after Shakspere)

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, III i 52, I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepe 1599 — *Hen V*, II iv 105 The poore Soules, for whom this hungry Warre Opens his vastie Iawes 1605 *Play of Stukley* K iij b, Which makes me sorrow that thy valour should be sunke In such a vasty vnknowne sea of Aimes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 330, I saw in a white sandy ground divers vastie, craggie stones of strange formes

1792 R CUMBERLAND *Calvary* 182 Noah can tell How all the earth with violence was fill'd, Or e'er the fountains of the vasty deep Were broken up 1845 FORD *Handbk Sp* I 77 The feudal castle, the vasty Escorial, the rock-built alcazar 1867 E F BULL *Ecce Coelum* 1 10 Not a whisper, not a rustle, through all the vasty dome

fig 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 63 Yon pretty little star Shines on a vasty falsehood 1885 PATER *Marius* II 48 Those vasty conceptions of the later Greek philosophy.

†Va·sy, *a. Obs.* Also **veasy.** [app f F. *vase* slime] Slimy

1742 *Lond & Country Brew* I (ed 4) 75 In the Marshes of Kent and Essex, the Air is generally so infectious, by Means of those low, veasy, boggy Grounds. 1743 *Ibid* II (ed 2) 143 Who sees our vasy, muddy Sediments often increased by the Foulnesses of new Supplies, and subsided at the Bottom?

Vat (væt), *sb.* Forms: 3 **ueat, uet,** 3-4 **uet,** 5- **vat, vatte,** 8 **vatt,** 4-5 **vaat,** 4, 6-8 **vate,** 6 **vaette** [Southern variant of FAT *sb.*[1] The long vowel in the obs. forms *vaat, vate,* is derived from the OE pl (*fatu,* etc) or from late forms of the gen. and dat. sing (*fates, fate*).]

1 A cask, tun, or other vessel used for holding or storing water, beer, or other liquid; usually one of some size in which a liquor, esp beer or cider, undergoes fermentation or is prepared, †a vessel.

*a*1225 *Juliana* 31 Þe worldes wealdent þat wiste sein iuhan his ewangeliste unhurt iþe ueat of wallinde eoli 1340 *Ayenb* 231 Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor ine a wel fyebble uet *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5595 An Archebysschop bad hym ordeyne an huge vaat, Ful of water clere 1399 *Acc Exch K. R.* 473/12 m 2 Pro xxiiij circulis ligneis emptis ad diuer-[os] vattes et cowelys inde ligandis pro aqua in eisdem conseruanda. 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 577 *Cuva,* a cuve or a vaat *c*1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I 465 Canels or pipis, wynes forth to lede Into the vat & tonnys, make also 1552 HULOET, Vat, or fat, a vessell for water, ale, bere, or any licour, *labrum.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii *Captaines* 745 Each grape to weep, and crimsin streams to spin Into the Vate, set to receive them in 1662 CHARLETON *Myst Vintners* (1675) 194 A clean and stiongly-scented Cask or Vate 1697 PRIOR *Ep Sir F Sheppard* 41 My Uncle Might have Taught me with Cyder to replenish My Vats or ebbing Tide of Rhenish 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* I 18 Would'st thou, thy Vats with gen'rous Juice should froth? Respect thy Orchats 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 5 Apr, We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I 169 This fermenting tun is an immense circular vat or tub bound with strong iron hoops, and covered in at all parts 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist Comm.* 237 For the large circular vats in which the ale was formerly fermented, slate tuns have been recently substituted

Comb 1611 COTGR, *Cuvelier,* a vat maker, or tub-maker

b A vessel, cauldron, or cistern containing the liquid used in dyeing or some other process

1548 ELYOT, *Ahenum,* a great vatte, wherein purple is dyed 1632 SHERWOOD s.v., A dying Vat, *cuvier* 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Dying Ingredients,* Dying materials applied by only dipping the stuff in the vat of a dye 1788 *Trans Soc Arts* VI 165 (Papermaking), Having prepared the stuff, chest and vatt, quite clean, I chopt the clean bark or first preparation [etc.] 1791 W HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I Introd p ii, The Stuffs .were immersed in vats, where they received various colours 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 366 The large vat or cistern [of a paper-mill], A A, is of an oblong figure on the outside 1832 *Porcelain & Glass* 38 When the flints are thus sufficiently ground, the semi fluid is transferred to another vat 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII i. 432 Every locality is like a dyer's vat, the residents take its colour.

†c. = FAT *sb* 1 1 b *Obs rare*

1507 *Pilton Churchw Acc.* (Som Rec. Soc) 53 Item an oyle vatte of sylver

†d. A cask or tub used as a receptacle for refuse or filth. *Obs*

1534-5 *MS Rawl D* 77 fol 67 b, The vaettes that conveyeth the Rubbysch frome the great Kechyn. 1536 *Ibid*, Skoryng and makyng clean the Vattes of the Comen Jakes ..with other vattes with in the said castell

2. In various special uses **a** = CHEESE-VAT.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 334 *Vallon,* or *Vallow,* or *Vate,* a concave Mould wherein a Cheese is pressed 1860 *All Years Round* No 51. 19 The next step taken was to get a proper 'vat' and 'follower' made of solid mahogany.

b *Tanning* = TAN-VAT.

1777 *Phil Trans* LXVIII 115 Until they think proper to lay it away in the Vatts In these holes, which are the largest in the tan-yard, the leather is spread out smooth 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* III 2490/1 The tan-yard contains a number of wooden-lined vats, whose tops are level with the ground 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 The hides are placed in vats filled with a dissolved excrement

c *Cornwall.* (See quot)

1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 225 Upon the top of the arch or back of the calciner, is made a square hollow place called a Vate or Dry, sufficient to contain a serving or hand barrow full of Tin

d. *Mining* (See quots.)

1802 J MAWE *Min. Derby* Gloss, *Vat,* a wooden tub used to wash ore and mineral substances 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 253 Outside of the building the pulp runs first into vats, where the heavier portion settles and the rest goes into the creek 1888 F HUME *Mine Midas* I v, The wash was carried along in the trucks from the top of the shaft to the puddlers, which were large circular vats into which water was constantly gushing

e. *Saltmaking* A salt-pit (see quots).

1860 MAURY *Phys Geog* (Low) II 22 There is a series of vats or pools through which the water is passed as it comes from the sea, and is reduced to the briny state. 1861 J H BENNET *Shores Medit.* (1875) I v 143 The vats or pools into which the sea water is received for evaporation.

3 A cask, barrel, or other vessel for holding or storing dry goods, = FAT *sb.*[1] 3

1766 ENTICK *London* IV 328 Their business being to attend each ship, to top the vats, and to return an account of the coals measured. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 741 The arrival of a vat of Hambro' yarn *Ibid*, The inhabitants met the waggon, decorated the vat with ribands, and drew the same through the village 1859 F. A GRIFFITHS *Artill Man* (1862) 159 The horses are to be taken out, the harness, packed in vats

†b Formerly used as a measure of capacity for coal (see quots and FAT *sb.*[1] 4). *Obs.*

1708 *Constit Watermen's Co* xiii, It is agreed and order'd, that all Lightermen selling Coals, shall sell Pool-measure, That is to say, One and Twenty Chaldron to the Score, or otherwise to sell the same Measure each person buys, (provided the Parcel be Five Chaldron and a Vatt at the least) 1763 *Ann Reg* 64 Importation of coals into the port of London in the year 1762, amounting to 570,774 chaldrons and one vat 1821 *Acc Peculations Coal Trade* 5 The measure used in the pool is by vat, this contains nine bushels heaped

†c. (See quot) *Obs*

1730 BAILEY (fol), *Fat, Vat,* (of Merchandise) an uncertain quantity, as of yarn, from 210 to 211 bundles, of wire, from 20 to 25 pound weight, &c.

4. *Dyeing.* The liquid solution in which the material to be dyed is immersed; the dyeing liquor. Usually with defining term

1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* II 998/2 Lime is much used in working blue-vats *Ibid* 1000/2 The blue vats in deep blues of the fifth stall, give no considerable weight 1765 [*indigo vat* see INDIGO C 1] 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 415 In this vat, the immediate principles perform the disoxidizing function of the copperas in the cold vat *Ibid*, The pastel vats require most skill in consequence of their complexity 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* III 251 Copperas or common blue vat. *Ibid* 252 An excess of lime yields a sharp vat, too little lime yields a soft vat 1900 *Jrnl Soc. Dyers* XVI. 8 A vat prepared with caustic soda

5. *attrib*, as *vat-room,* **vat-man,** *Paper making,* a workman who lifts the pulp from the vat and moulds the sheets of paper, a dipper or maker; **vat-net** (see quot); **vat-press,** *Papermaking,* a press in which the sheets are placed after they leave the vat

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 927 Meanwhile the *vat-man puts the deckel upon the other mould 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII 225/1 The vatman takes up enough pulp on the mould to fill the deckle 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl 921/1 **Vat net,* used as a strainer over a tub or tank 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 931, 1 Man in keeping in order 7 vats, *vat presses, &c 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 209/1 This post, is placed in the vat-press, and subjected to a strong pressure to force out the superfluous water 1843 TIZARD *Brewing* XIX 464 Where the trade is extensive, and *vat room is of consequent importance.

Hence **Va·tful.**

1632 SHERWOOD, A vat-full, *cuvée* - 1862 *Sat Rev* XIII 411/1 By the sudden interposition of a vat-full of pale ale details

Vat (væt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To place or store in a vat.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exemplified* 48 Many people as soon as the Whey is removed immediately break the Curd small and then put it into the Cheese Vat I would always recommend that it rest one quarter of an Hour, before 'tis broke or vatted 1862 *Chambers's Encycl* IV 727/1 The factitious compound being mixed or vatted with the wines in bond 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict* c 24 § 64 (1) The proprietor of spirits may, vat, blend, or rack them in the warehouse

b. To immerse in a dyeing solution or vat.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 210/2 The goods are next limed, vatted to shade, taken out

Vat, southern ME and dial. var. FAT *a*; obs Sc. f. *wot* WIT *v.* **Vatch,** southern dial var FETCH *v.*; obs Sc f WATCH. **Vate,** obs. Sc f. WAIT *v.* **Vater(e,** obs. Sc. ff WATER

‖Vates (vē·tēz). [L. *vātēs.*]

1. A poet or bard, esp one who is divinely inspired; a prophet-poet

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II ix 1572 The people interjecting their applauses, clapping hands and running in to gratifie their Vates (Poet or Prophet) with a Present 1687 *Acc. Author's Life* in Cleveland *Wks* Ded A 7, And here again he was Vates in the whole Import of the Word, both Poet and Prophet 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I 251 The high and priestly office which he gave the poet, as a real Vates 1878 G SMITH *Life John Wilson* xvii 547 Each was the Vates of his countrymen

2. *pl.* One of the classes of the old Gaulish druids Cf OVATE *sb.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Druids,* The *Bardi* were the Poets; the *Vates* were the Sacrificers, and Naturalists 1775 L SHAW *Hist Moray* VI § 1 227 Druid was the general name of the Sect or Order, and their Literati were divided into Priests, Vates, and Bards, who were their Divines 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* I 668 According to function they were divided into classes—bards, vates, and druids proper

Vath, dial var. FAITH *int.*

Vath(e, Sc. varr. WATHE *sb.* (dangei).

Vathym, southern ME. variant of FATHOM *sb*

Vatic (væ·tik), *a* Also 7 **vatick** [f. L *vāt-ēs* a prophet, poet + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a prophet or seer; prophetic, inspired.

1603 BP. HALL *King's Prophecy* xvii, My puis-nè Muse presumed to recite The vatick lines of that Cumæan Dame 1844 MRS BROWNING *Vis Poets* clxxviii, If every vatic word that sweeps To change the world must pale their lips 1868 *Good Words* 1 Jan 53 To the sound of their vatic exordiums did Roland Laporte and Jean Cavallier march from their fastnesses 1871 H B FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 291 The thought betrays enough of the vatic exaltation of the seer

†Va·tical, *a Obs rare* [f as prec. + -AL] Vatic Hence **Va·tically** *adv*

1594 *Zepheria* xvi, My brow Which whilome thou with

lawrell vaticall Enobled hast, (high signall of renowne) 1634 Bp Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV xxv 238 Neither couldst thou have made up those vaticall predictions, without this conveyance 1641 *Bright'man's Predictions* 3 Now as Mr. Brightman vatically observeth, the Church of Thyatira [etc.]

Vatican (væ·tikăn) Also 6–7 Vaticane. [a. F. *Vatican* (= It., Sp., Pg. *Vaticano*), or ad. L. *Vāticān us* (sc. *collis*, *mons*) see def.]

1. (With initial capital, and now always with *the*.) The palace of the Pope built upon the Vatican Hill in Rome.

Also, in recent use, the papal authorities or the system which they represent, the papal power, the Papacy.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 100 As wee are accustomed to goo on Pylgramege to Rome or Vaticane. 1607 B. Barnes *Divils Charter* II. 1 Ex., Heere leaue we Charles with pompous ceremonies, Feasting within the Vaticane at Rome. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 13 The Latine edition printed in the Printing-house of Vatican. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Jan. 1645, I went to see the Pope's Palace, the Vatican, where he for the most part keeps his Court. 1777 R. Watson *Philip II*, II. (1839) 29 He expressed his dread that ere long the Vatican itself would be in the hands of the enemy. 1779 J. Jay in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 284 There is as much intrigue in this State-House as in the Vatican. 1866 Gladstone in *Lett. Ch. & Relig.* (1911) II. 395, I repaired to the Vatican in household uniform. 1909 J. M'Cabe *Decay Ch. Rome* VI. 128 England is regarded as substantially won for the Vatican.

b. Used with reference to the artistic or literary treasures preserved here; the Vatican galleries or library.

1600 Holland *Livy* App. 1386 The statue of Laocoon now at this day is to be seene at the Vaticane. 1610 Bolton *Elem. Armories* 54 Such a librarie as they had rather tosse then to bee Deipnosophists in Athenæus, or glowe-wormes in the Medicæan, or Vatican, the most renowned armaries of bookes in all the world. 1694 J. Norris *Curs. Refl. Locke's Hum. Underst.* 43, I would not part with his Book for half a Vatican. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 34 This picture resembles that which is to be seen in the Vatican at Rome. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 70 The man of the woods has, certainly, a very imperfect resemblance to the Apollo of the Vatican. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 166 Of these two copies [of a statue] one is in the Vatican.

fig. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxv, A Well-bought Treasure from his Vatican, Whose Volumes Numberless Nature doth Summe In one Compendious Abstract, Well-bound Man! 1854 Thoreau *Walden* III. (1886) 102 When the vaticans shall be filled with Vedas and Zendavestas and Bibles. 1868 M. Arnold in *Life Ld. Coleridge* (1904) II. vi. 160 Suppose you look in your stately Vatican of a library and see if you have not half a dozen copies.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Vatican or its library.

Vatican Council, the council of 1869–70 which proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope.

1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 208 You found not these excellent qualities in the Vatican Library. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Jan. 1645, By these we descended into the Vatican Gardens. 1705 Addison *Italy* 102 The old Vatican Terence has at the Head of every Scene the Figures of all the Persons. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 150/2 The Vatican manuscript contained originally the whole Greek Bible. 1845 in *Ushaw Mag.* Dec. (1913) 265, I lately got a beautiful edition of the LXX., printed from the Vatican copy. 1845 Graves *Roman Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 768 The Vatican fragments were taken by Mai from a manuscript of the *Collationes* of Cassianus in the Vatican Library. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 325 The Fathers of the Vatican Council expound the doctrine of the church in these words. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 815/2 The Vatican palace also appears to have originated in a house which existed in the time of Constantine.

Hence **Vatica·nal, Vatica·nic, Vatica·nical** *adjs.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 3/3 Several Catholic parishes elected priests who refused to accept the new *Vaticanal dogma. 1898 E. P. Evans *Evol. Ethics* IV. 160 In the spirit of the *Vaticanic dictum. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar., Lit. Suppl. 10 He has announced with *Vaticanical authority that [etc.]

Vaticanism (væ·tikănizm). [f. Vatican.]

1. The tenet of absolute papal infallibility or supremacy in respect of ecclesiastical doctrine or affairs as declared by the Vatican Council.

1875 Gladstone *Vaticanism* 8 The proceedings of Vaticanism threaten to be a source of some practical inconvenience. 1875 — *Glean.* (1879) VI. 243 The antichristian action of Vaticanism on the minds and lives of men with a power and sagacity worthy of the best days of Italian thought. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug., But in 1870 Manning and Newman seemed to be drifting in opposite directions,—the one towards 'Vaticanism', the other towards restrictions of the Papal initiative.

2. *transf.* (See quot.)

1884 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 187 'Vaticanism', in the sense in which we here use the term, is a word borrowed from Dr. Scrivener to express the opinion of those who think the Vatican Codex to be the truest and best text of the Greek Testament.

Vaticanist (væ·tikănist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -ist.]

A. *sb.* An adherent or supporter of the Vatican or of Vaticanism.

1846 Worcester, *Vaticanist*, an adherent to the Vatican. *Ec. Rev.* 1873 *Guardian* 20 Aug. 1086/1 We are the true Catholics, we are the true members of the Church, and the Vaticanists have made a new sect. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VI. 219 The Court of Rome filled the office with a thorough-paced Vaticanist.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Vaticanism or its adherents.

1892 *Church Times* 11 Mar. 250/4 The adequate maintenance of the Vaticanist claims. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/3 The fundamental question between the Vaticanist Cæsar and the English Church.

Vaticanization (væ tikănəizē·ʃən). [Cf. next + -ation.] The action or fact of bringing under the authority of the Vatican or Papacy.

1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 94 The Italianization, or rather the Vaticanization, of Latin Christendom.

Va·ticanize, *v.* [f. Vatican + -ize.] *trans.* To subject to the authority of the Vatican, to imbue with Vaticanism. So **Va·ticanized** *ppl. a.*

1890 *For. Ch. Chron.* March 8 Impossible for him to adopt the Vaticanised faith. 1896 Bright *Rom. See in Early Ch.* 212 This bold attempt to Vaticanise antiquity.

Vaticide[1] (væ·tisəid) [f. L. *vāti-*, stem of *vātēs* prophet + -cide 1.] One who kills a prophet. Also *fig.*

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 74 Then first (if Poets aught of truth declare) The caitiff Vaticide conceiv'd a prayer. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 171, I see with joy, the vaticide deplore An hell-denouncing priest and sov'reign whore. 1749 — *Regicide* Pref. p. vii, My Patience being by this Time quite exhausted, I desired a Gentleman who interested himself in my Concerns, to go and expostulate with the Vaticide [*sc.* the Manager of Drury-lane Theatre].

Va·ticide[2]. *rare* [f. as prec. + -cide 2.] The killing of a prophet.

1853 Landor *Wks.* (1876) V. 119 Vaticide is no crime in the Statute-book.

Vaticinal (vătī·sinăl), *a.* [f. L. *vāticin-us* prophetic + -al.] Of the nature of, characterized by, vaticination or prophecy, prophetic, vatic.

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 1 Sylvester Giraldus Cambrensis, his vaticinall historie of the Conquest of Ireland. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* 14 Which are the Prosaicall books? Such as are for the most part written in prose, and foretell things to come; whence also more especially they are termed Propheticall, or vaticinall. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 304 Dion disregarded the vaticinall portent. 1775 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 1 Thomas Leirmonth, or Rymer, has left vaticinal rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 285 He was induced, contrary to the vaticinal warnings of Columba, to carry a mixed body of various people, into Ireland. 1844 *Q. Rev.* LXXIV. 230 In the true vaticinal spirit of poetry and prophecy. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 30 Sept. 438/2 His vaticinal conclusions have proved to be flabby.

†**Vati·cinant**, *pres. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *vāticinant-*, *vāticinans*, pres. pple. of *vāticinārī*: see Vaticinate *v.*] a. Prophesying, predicting. b. (See quot. 1647.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* VI. 29 There fonde they the preste of Iubyter, wyth his wyf and alle his meyne, vaticynaunte or prophecyeng thynges moche merueyllous. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* Notes 165/1 The soul is said to be in a vaticinant, or parturient condition, when she hath some kind of sense, and hovering knowledge of a thing, but yet cannot distinctly and fully represent it to herself.

†**Vaticinar.** *Sc. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *vāticin-*, stem of *vāticināri* (see next) + -ar[2].] A vaticinator or prophet.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 82 The inglismen gifis ferme credit to diuerse prophane propheseis of merlyne, and til vthir ald corruppit vaticinaris.

Vaticinate (vătī·sinēit), *v.* [f. L. *vāticināt-*, ppl. stem of *vāticināri* to forebode, foretell, prophesy, f. *vātēs* Vates.]

1. *intr.* To speak as a prophet or seer; to utter vaticinations or predictions; to foretell events.

1623 Cockeram I, *Vaticinate*, to prophesie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 220 And then goes on vaticinating, Whiles Cambray's issue serue the Lord their Maker [etc.]. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 187 Is it not by diabolical instinct that they here peremptorily vaticinate or ominate of long life, short life, marriage [etc.]? 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. III. § 29. 734 Aristotle (as it were Vaticinating concerning it) somewhere calls [the Spirit of God] a certain Better and Diviner thing than Reason. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 253 All have not alike learned the connexion of natural things, or understand what they signify, or know how to vaticinate by them. 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 82 What if Humphrey has vaticinated? What if he has beaten all prognosticators since Nostradamus? 1835 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Aug. 209 The plan followed by the late Mr. Coleridge in vaticinating upon the events of the last war. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. VI. 239 From a hundred platforms gentlemen declaimed, vaticinated, and returned thanks to one another.

transf. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. III. 9 Intellection Or higher gets, or at least hath some sent Of God, vaticinates, or is parturient.

2. *trans.* To foretell, predict, prognosticate, or prophesy (a future event).

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 259 Chalcas did vaticinate or prognosticate the destruction of Troy. 1658 Cokaine *Obstinate Lady* II. i, He was an intricate Prognosticator of firmamental Eclipses, and vaticinated future Occurents by the mysterious influences of the sublime Stars. 1820 Byron *Lett. to Murray* 24 April, I vaticinate a row in Italy. 1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* (1887) 178, I vaticinate what will be the upshot of all his schemes of reform. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* VII. xiv. 412 To vaticinate a reign of socialistic terror for the immediate future.

transf. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 378 My soul seemeth to vaticinate and presage its approaching dismission and freedom from this its prison. 1877 A. B. Alcott *Table-t.* 133 Instinct, intuition, volition, embosom and express whatsoever the Spirit vaticinates.

Hence **Vati·cinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 207 These vaticinating boyes who with their long spread hair fall flat afore the Idoll. *Ibid.* (1638) 356 Virgil from some vaticinating Notion seemes to point at it, in the 6 lib. Ænead. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 The Cock Vaticinating and Alectryomantick, ate up the Pickles. 1792–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 278 George Withers, the vaticinating poet of our civil wars.

Vatication (vătisnē·ʃən) [ad. L. *vāticinātiōn-*, *vāticinātio*, n. of action f. *vāticinārī*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *vaticination* (Cotgr.)]

1. A prediction of an oracular or inspired nature, a prognostication or prophecy, a prophetic utterance or forecast.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1198 Sibylla, and Aristonice, or such as published their vaticinations and prophesies in verse. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 63 The Law has appointed a sort of Prophets as Judges over these divine Vaticinations. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xii, Yorick scarce ever heard this sad vaticination of his destiny read over to him, but that he [etc.]. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlvii, The Dominie had just that moment parted from Meg Merrilies, and was too deeply wrapt up in pondering upon her vaticinations, to make any answer. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* III. (1865) I. 115 The frightful vaticinations of fire and slaughter with which Cicero had kept the ears of the people tingling. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* IV. § 6. 266 The 'Sibylline Oracles' contain many vaticinations, inextricably mingled, from Jewish, heathen, and Christian sources.

transf. 1836 Emerson *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 Every surmise and vaticination of the mind is entitled to a certain respect.

2. The action or fact of vaticinating, the utterance of predictions or prophecies, also, the power or gift of this.

1623 Cockeram I, *Vaticination*, a prophesying. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* IV. 147 Unless we dare ascribe to the Tyrant a Spirit of Vaticination, we cannot acquit the Author of the Letters of so manifest a cheat. 1818 Scott *Br. Lammm.* xxiii, He despised most of the ordinary prejudices about witchcraft, omens, and vaticination. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* III. § 3. 206 The ambiguous vaticination of the heathen oracles.

transf. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 252 He that foretels the motions of planets,. may be said to do it by natural vaticination.

†b. Divine or inspired apprehension or knowledge, intuition, insight. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Whether this Assurance be called a Vaticination or Divine Sagacity, (as it is by Plato and Aristotle) or Faith, as in the Scripture. *Ibid.* 409 That Vaticination, which all men have in their minds concerning the Gods.

Vati·cinator. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *vaticinateur* (Cotgr.) or ad. L. *vāticinātor*, agent-noun f. *vāticinārī* to Vaticinate.] One who writes or utters vaticinations: a prognosticator or prophet.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 335 Cicero derided the Bœotian vaticinators for predicting victory to the Thebanes from the crowing of cocks. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii, The Owner of that Soul deserveth to be termed a Vaticinator or Prophet. 1792–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 483 Poetical vaticinators are prophets only while we read their verses. 1828 — *Chas. I*, I. iv. 59 What vaticinator would have ventured to predict that his Queen was then before him? 1841 — *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 500 That mystical vaticinator of past events, a conjectural historian.

Vaticinatory, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Vaticinate *v.* see -ory 2.] Vaticinal, prophetic.

1883 S. Wainwright *Sci. Sophisms* VIII. 169 The vaticinatory character of these opinions is their least remarkable feature.

†**Vati·cinatress.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Vaticinator + -ess[1], after F. *vaticinatrice*. Cf. L. *vāticinātrix*.] A female vaticinator, a prophetess.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii. 137 The House of the Vaticinatress.

†**Vaticinatric,** *a. Obs*—[1] [irreg. formation on Vaticinate *v.*] Pertaining to, connected with, vaticination.

1729 *Evelyn's Sylva* III. IV. 228 As in the temple Despoene where they were prohibited the burning of Olive-wood, or the φυτὸν Μανικόν, the Vaticinatric Laurel, or the Thessalian Oak [etc.].

†**Vaticine,** variant of Vaticiny. *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 43/2 Thus (according to this vaticine) twise it was left, but the third time it shall be kept. *Ibid.* 52/2 Then was fulfilled the vaticine or prophesie of old Merlin.

†**Vaticinian,** *a. Obs.*—[0] [f. L. *vāticini-us* prophetic.] Vaticinal. (Blount, 1656.)

†**Vaticiny.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *vāticinium*, f. *vāticinus* prophetical: cf. Vaticine.] A vaticination or prophecy.

1625 R. Byfield *Comm. Coloss.* I. 6 The certain event of the vaticinies or prophecies. 1654 Vilvain *Chronography* 14 Seek not to wrest a connexion of sacred Chronology from Daniels Vaticiny. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

†**Vati·nian,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Vatīnīān-us*, f. *Vatīnius* 'a Roman, whom all men hated for his odious behaviour' (Blount, 1674).] Of hatred. Bitter, intense, violent.

After L. *odium Vatinianum* (Catullus xiv. 3).

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glasse* 2 The viperous and vatinian deadly hate. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XVI. 284 King Philip of France hating King Richard the first of England with a vatinian deadly hatred. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 256 The Vatinian hatred of Books and Authors in Religious and Politick Differences.

Vatir, obs. Sc. f. WATER. **Vatt(e**, obs ff VAT *sb* **Vatte**, southern ME var FAT *a*, pa. t. FET *v*

Va·tted, *ppl a* [f VAT *v.*] Placed or stored in a vat; said esp. of wine. Also *fig.*, mellow

1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 463 Old and vatted Beer 1873 *Sat Rev.* 29 Nov 694/1 The forged wine of Hamburg, which is variously known as Elbe sherry, vatted sherry, and Hamburg sherry. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag* Feb 253 A considerable company,.. most of us fine old vatted English Tories

Vatten, obs. southern var. FATTEN *v.* **Vatter**, **-ir**, **-yr**, obs. Sc. ff. WATER. **Vattill**, obs f WATTLE.

Va·tting, *vbl sb.* [f VAT *v*] The action or process of placing beer or other liquor in a vat or vats. Also *attrib*

1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 444 Vatting of Porter 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl* s v, Vatting charges at the docks. 1860 BAGEHOT *Biogr Studies, Glads'one* (1881) 93 Let a man question the fees on vatting, or the change in the game-certificate. *c* 1886 KIPLING *Opium Factory* 93 After vatting, the big vats, are probed with test rods.

Vatyr, obs. Sc. form of WATER.

Vau (vɔ̄). Also 9 **vaw**. [a. late L *vau* (Vulgate), ad Heb. *vāv* VAV] The sixth letter of the Hebrew alphabet; the Hebrew particle *va-*, *ve-*, *ū-* 'and', denoted by this letter. (Cf VAV)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXIX. 41 [*Heading*] Vau. [Also in Coverdale and later versions] 1639 SIR W. MURE *Ps* CXIX. Wks. (S T.S.) II. 185 He .Vau. 1643 J CARYL *Expos Job* I. 1586 The particle *Vau* usually taken as a Conjunction. *Ibid* 1587 Thus in the Text the particle (*Vau*) is taken by some as a note of likeness 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II s v *F*, Its place and analogous use favour its descent from the Hebrew *vau* 1798 *Brit Critic* XI 116 There is no similarity whatever between the Syriac jod and vau 1832 S LEE *Hebr. Gram* (ed. 2) 21 The *Vaw*..is frequently left out *Ibid.* 30 The *Vaw* commencing this last syllable 1844 W UPTON *Physioglyphics* 156 The Hebrew having no express character for *o*, the full sound of it is indicated by a *vau* with a dot above.

Vaude se, variant of VAUDOIS *sb.* and *a.*

1781 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 2) VIII 6179/1 The valleys between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudese, who are Protestants 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig Knowl* III 2274 In Nov., 1845, the Vaudese clergy left the Established Church *Ibid.*, The Vaudese revolution

‖ **Vaudeville** (vō·dvil, -vĭl) [F. *vaudeville*, earlier *vau* (pl *vaux*) *de ville*, *vau de vire*, and in full *chanson du Vau de Vire* a song of the valley of Vire (in Calvados, Normandy). The name is said to have been first given to songs composed by Olivier Basselin, a fuller of Vire in the 15th c.]

1. A light popular song, commonly of a satirical or topical nature; *spec* a song of this nature sung on the stage.

The entry in Blount *Glossogr* (1656) is copied directly from Cotgrave (1611)

1739 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R West* 18 June, I will send you one of the vaudevilles or ballads which they sing at the comedy after their *petites pièces* 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 85 Whenever Carbonel sings his delicious vaudevilles we think of you. 1824 WATTS *Bibl Brit.* II. 617 Simon de la Loubere also wrote Songs, Vaudevilles, Madrigals, Sonnets, Odes, &c

2. A play or stage performance of a light and amusing character interspersed with songs. Also without article, this species of play or comedy.

1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* IX, Fanny was inimitable in vaudeville, in farce, and in the lighter comedy 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 65/2 The third, the Olympic, is a tiny show-box for vaudevilles and burlesques 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXVIII, Country people always go to see tragedies None of your flimsy vaudevilles for them! 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* XX, Is this world and all the life upon it only like a farce or vaudeville, where you find no great meanings?

attrib 1891 *Times* 28 Oct. 13/4 A vaudeville entertainment, which was continued for about three months 1899 MORROW *Bohem Paris* 15 Paris, the great city, the vaudeville play house of the world

Vaudevillist (vō·dvilist). [ad. F. *vaudevilliste* (1735), f *vaudeville*: see prec] A writer of vaudevilles.

1879 *Gentl. Mag* Oct. 478 Whilst the writer of comedy has grown too witty, the vaudevillist too stupid 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept 502/1 The untiring inventiveness of innumerable vaudevillists.

Vau dism. *rare*⁻¹ [Irreg. f next] The tenets of the Vaudois

1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* V 17 All persons whatsoever, living or dead,..under the suspicion of heresy or Vaudism

‖ **Vaudois** (vōdwa), *sb* and *a* Also 6 **Valdois**. [F., repr. med.L. *Valdenses*. see WALDENSES] **a.** *sb pl.* Waldensians **b.** *adj* Waldensian.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 219 Ther be in the French prouince a people called Valdois They of an aunciente custome, doe not acknowledg the bishop of Rome. 1692 P BOYER (*title*), The History of the Vaudois 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The Vaudois had their name from this Valdo, whose Retainers they were They were also call'd Lyonists. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 737/1 In the valleys of Lucerne, Peyrouse, and St Martin live the celebrated Waldenses or Vaudois 1830 WHITTIER (*title*), The Vaudois teacher *Ibid* 27 She hath gone to the Vaudois vales 1842 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 234 The church of Rome and its Italian princes had deeply disgraced themselves by their conduct to the unhappy Vaudois 1896 R. PALMER *Fam & Pers Mem* I xvii 256 He reported of the Vaudois pastors, that they were desirous of cultivating the Anglican connection

Vau douism. [f. next] = VOODOOISM.

1884 *Spectator* 13 Dec 1651/2 Vaudouism, which now rages in Hayti, is, in fact, an old African creed, and its priests hold cannibalism necessary to their rites 1890 *U.P Mag* June 245 Great numbers of all ranks secretly practise vaudouism

‖ **Vaudoux** (vōdū). [F.] = VOODOO *sb.* Also *attrib*

1864 R. F BURTON *Mission to Gelele* (1893) I. 62 The Vaudoux or small green snake of the Haytian negroes, so well-known by the abominable orgies enacted before the 'Vaudoux King and Queen'. 1884 in Sir S St John *Hayti* v 208 The fetish sect of Vaudoux, imported into Hayti by the slaves coming from the tribes on the western coast of Africa. *Ibid* VII 247 A freshly built temple dedicated to the Vaudoux worship.

Vaudy (vɔ̄·di), *a* *Sc* Also **vady**, **vaudie**. [Of obscure origin] **a** Elated, delighted. **b.** Stout, stalwart. **c** Gay or fine in appearance.

c 1720 W MESTON *'How lang shall our land'* in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 41 Then must we be sad, while the traitors are vaudie, Till we get a sight o' our ain bonnie laddie 1793 *Piper of Peebles* 7 Cummers fled and hurl'd as weel On ice, as ony vady chiel 1805 ANDR SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 222 In blue worset boots that my auld mither span, I ve aft been fu' vaudy [1821 vanty] sin' I was a man. *a* 1869 CHARLES SPENCE *Poems* (1898) 72 Now I got new trews and coat, And stalked about in trappings vaudie.

Vauer, obs. Sc. form of WAVER *v.*

Vauessour, obs. form of VAVASOUR.

†**Vaughouse.** *Obs*⁻¹ [ad. Du *wachthuis* or LG *wachthûs*.] A guard-house.

1616 J. LANE *Contn Sqr's T.* (Chaucer Soc) 131 But they this leader to the vaughouse bore, wheare how cowardice, how crueltie abusd his rancke, let silence put it bye.

Vaught, obs. f. VAULT *sb* [1], *v.*[1], and *v.*[2]

Vault (vɔ̄lt), *sb.*[1] Forms. *α.* 4-6 **voute** (5 **woute**), 4-6 (9 *Sc*) **vout** (5 **wout**), 5-6 **vowte** (5 **wowte**), 5 (9 *Sc.*) **vowt**; 5 **voghte** (**wɔ3te**), 6 **vowght**, **vought** *β.* 5 (6 *Sc*) **woult**, 6 **voulte**, **voult**; 5-7 **volt** (5 *Sc.* **volut**), 5-6 **wolte**, *Sc.* **wolt**. *γ.* 4 **vavte**, 4-7 **vawte**, 5-6 **vaute**; 4-7 **vaut** (5 **vavtt**), **vawt**, 6 **vaught**, **vawght**. *δ.* 6 **valte**, **vaulte**, **valt**, 6- **vault** [a OF. *voute*, *voulte*, *volte*, *vaulte*, *vaute* (mod F. *voûte*), = Prov *volta*, *vouta*, *vota*, It. and Pg. *volta* —pop L. **volta*, ppl sb. f L *volvĕre* to turn Cf. VOLT *sb.*

It is not clear at what date the *l* finally established itself in the standard pronunciation of this word and *sb* [2], together with the related verbs, etc As in the case of *fault*, there is some tendency towards the use of a short vowel (vɔlt) in all the forms]

1. A structure of stones or bricks so combined as to support each other over a space and serve as a roof or covering to this; an arched surface covering some space or area in the interior of a building, and usually supported by walls or pillars, an arched roof or ceiling.

The two chief varieties are the *barrel* or *cylindric(al) vault* and the *groined vault*

α 1387 *Charters of Edinb* (1871) 35 The voute abovyn Sant Stevinys auter 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 58 þe voute of Okeham stepil *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 454 In a wete tyme þai war sett aboue a vowte in þe kurk. 1492 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 182 To the massonis of the Palis, in drinksiluer for the pendin of three voutis, iij vnicornis. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* XVI 59 He spredeth out the heauen like a vowte. 1539-40 in *Devon N & Q* (1903) Oct. 238 Hewyng of tymber for the lytell chamber vought att Powderham 1595 DUNCAN *App Etym* (E D S), *Camera*, a vowte 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* x 89 Feint a hair cared he about auld kirks, or kirkyards, or vouts, or throughstanes 1901 TROTTER *Galloway Gossip* 239 He..cam on a vowt biggit wi' stane an lime

β *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II 2434 It had vnder erd but weir Standand woltis & cavis seir 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IX VIII. 114 Sa sairly knyt that maner embuchement Semyt to be a clos volt quhar thai went 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) I. 18 The riche Cardinal of Winchester gildid all the Floures and Knottes in the Voulte of the Chirch 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 247 The wallis ar revin, and the volt thairthrow partit, neir hand the ane side from the uther

γ 13 *K Alis.* 7197 (Laud MS), þe toures maken, & þe totels, Vaytes, Alures, & þe kirnels 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 81 Vawtes of stoonwerk wonderliche i-wrouȝt *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII. 581 See you yonder vawte by the grete hous? 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 476 Enuawtyd with rubies the vawte was of this place. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy*, II XVI. 50 b, There are conduit pypes., supported some by vautes, and othersom by pillars 1609 BIBLI (Douay) I *Kings* VII 3 He decked the whole vaut with boides of ceder *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 66 The walls, vautes, .and windows they razed and teare a down

δ 1545 ELYOT, *Arcus*, the vault of a roufe 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 114 b, They set a young man above over the vaulte of the churche 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II XXIV. 65 The arcenal hath neare an hundreth arches or vaultes to builde and hale the gallies vnder couer and drye 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II. XIII 112 With a slender covering of mats or straw, they are better preserved from the heate, than in Spaine vnder a roofe of wood, or a vault of stone 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 271, I did intend here to have added something about the Arching of Vaults, but shall omit speaking of Vaults in this Exercise 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 39 The long drawn isle and fretted vault 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks V. 42 The vault of the king's own chapel at St James 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XX, The shadow of the ribbed and darksome vault, with which veneration had canopied its source. 1840 PARKER *Gloss Archit* (ed 5) I 506 In groined vaults the arches which cross each other do not always correspond in width

b *transf.* An arching roof or covering resembling a structure of this kind.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Caesar* XII (1530) 14, VII Legions made in a marer a vaut to hyde them 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 405 A man shall see the drops of water become stone, as they hang to the very vaults of the rocke. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* II IV, At length the bowery vaults appear! 1773 *Cook's Voy.* I XVI (Hawksworth) II. 172 They frequently passed under vaults, formed by fragments of the rock 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 557 The net is tightened, and forms a grand vault over the whole cherry garden. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N* § 137 The coloured segments of globe out of which foam is constituted, are portions of spherical vaults constructed of fluent particles 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 151 And now the white walls widened, and the vault Swelled upward, like some vast cathedral dome

c. The apparent concave surface formed by the sky. Chiefly *poet.* and usually with defining terms

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XIX VII, His [the sun's] race is ev'n, from endes of heav'n, About that vault he goeth 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1229 From whence he vewes, Whatso the heauen in his wide vawte containes 1605 SHAKS *Lear* V III 259 Had I your tongues and eyes, I'ld vse them so, That Heauens vault should crack 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes*, *Nemean Ode* II, Through earth, and ayr, and Seas, and up to th' heavenly Vault 1737 POPE *Hor Epist* I VI 5 This Vault of Air, this congregated Ball, Self-center'd Sun, and Stars that rise and fall 1781 COWPER *Hope* 79 When evening turns the blue vault grey 1840 LARDNER *Geom* 215 The intersection of the plane of the water with the hemispherical celestial vault 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II 229 The vault of the nocturnal sky 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* VIII 332 The bright vault of heaven

d *Anat* One or other of certain concave structures or surfaces normally facing downwards.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad* II 150 Vessels and instruments, which serue the biayne, amongest the which there is another called a vault, both in respect of the fashion and of the vse 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 95 This vault is formed by the nasal bones and the nasal processes of the maxillary bones *Ibid* 423 The posterior lobes and the vault of the hemispheres of the cerebrum 1849 H MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* IV (1874) 45 The upper and middle portions of the cranial vault 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 812/2 He distinguishes the posterior pillars of the vault from the pedes hippocampi.

2. An enclosed space covered with an arched roof; *esp* a lower or underground apartment or portion of a building constructed in this form.

α, *β* 1396-7 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 600 Pro carriacione vj[xx] lad petr[arum] pro le vout. 14 *Dors othe* 101 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1878) 192 Sche scholde not scape so sone, he thowȝt, He put here in prison in a voghte. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* IV 1195 Alle the preson, whiche had vowtes seuene, Was light that tyme right of his presens 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 404 The buyldynge of olde antiquite In cellers and lowe voultes, and halles of realte 1554-5 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* X. 268 To ressave voultis fra the monkes to put in lyme 1558 *Ibid* 432 For carying of the forsaid furnesing to ane wolt 1616 *Extr Aberd Rec.* (1898) II 339 To mack ane hewin dour in the mid wall, betuixt the northmest voult and the southermest voult

γ 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 153 He commaundid to kepe his chylde and that hit were Enclosid in a vaut of stone 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* Pref 2 The grete stones & meruaylous werkys of yron lyeng vnder the grounde & ryal vautes 1503 HAWIS *Examp Virt* XIII 276 Than went we doune to an other vaute 1534 in *Archæol Cant* VII 286 In the Vawt where the Monicks do dyne ȝ olde table [etc] 1584 *Star Chamber Decrees Print & Stat.* (1863) II That no presse be used in vaut or secret place, but such as may easily and openly be found in search. 1602 CAMPION *Bk Airs* Wks. (Bullen) 21 That man needs neither towers Nor secret vauts to fly From thunder's violence

fig 1545 BALE *Image Both Ch* I XVII R VIIJ b, So throwing them selues into a moste confuse Chaos or vawte of double dotage

δ. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 77 These vaultes are alltogether neclected 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 84 They make their little Vaults very quickly, and in building of them use Timber as with us 1698 KEILL *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 117 In Vaults and Caves there is no sensible alteration of heat in Summer and Winter. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXVI, From the steps they proceeded through a passage adjoining the vaults 1836 EMERSON *Nature* Wks (Bohn) II 151 A paper currency is employed, when there is no bullion in the vaults 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II. XI 113 The thermometer inside was at +90°, and the vault [=hut] measured fifteen feet by six

b. A place of this kind used as a cellar or storeroom for provisions or liquors

1500 in J Latimer *Merch Vent Bristol* (1903) 34 In his mansion or shop or in celeis or vawts yt he holdeth in fee 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 42 In our dayes we vse to keepe both Wine and Grayne in suche vaultes 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 1188 Bacchus, for thou abusest so earths fruits, Impris'ned liue in cellars and in vawtes 1662 J DAVIES tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* 45 Most of them three Stories high, with very noble Lodgings, Store-Houses, Vaults and Stables belonging to them 1699 POMFRET *Poems, The Choice*, I'd have a little Vault, but always stor'd With the best Wines each Vintage could afford. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* Wks 1751 IV 1 136 When to the vault you walk in state, In quality of butler's mate 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 120 Among other cellars, there is one which perhaps has not its equal. This vault communicates with another 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XXXVI, The wine cellar at the Homestead was not a stately vault.

fig 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II III, 101 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees Is left this Vault, to brag of

3 †**a.** An arched space under the floor of a church, used for ecclesiastical purposes, a crypt

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XIV 61 Vnder þe kirk also es a vowte, whare Cristen men dwellez *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin* (1778) 176 The second way goth ȝygh est by the woult of Seynt Johnys chyrch. 1503-4 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 252 Payd for a stay bar of yerryn to stay the Nev pevys

[=pews] in to þe vavtt 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr* (Camden) 31 A very fayre churche, wherein we descendyd into a wonder fayre vaught

b. A burial chamber (originally with arched roof), usually altogether or partly under ground.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 223 After he was remoued to Winsore and there in a new vawte newly intumulate. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* V III 86 Here lies Iuliet, and her beautie makes This Vault a feasting presence full of light 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* x, For some there was that to the imitation of Abraham, made vp little caues or voltes, for buriall vse 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 379 Hee purposed that his bones should bee bestowed in an arched vault made under the chancell of Saint Peters Church in Oxford. 1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6084/7 The Body was deposited in the Vault 1749 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 81 Mrs Jean Mercer .lyes .opposite to the Duke of Roxburghs vault 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* Wks. V. 172 In as few years their successors will go to the family vault of 'all the Capulets' 1832 W IRVING *Alhambra* I. 187 'Now,' said the priest, 'you must help me to bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in this vault' 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 37/1 A vault cannot properly be made either in the church or churchyard, without the consent of the ordinary *Ibid*, A vault may be attached by prescription to a mansion 1870 F R WILSON *Ch Lindisf* 61 The vaults beneath the Chancel, sometimes called the dead-house.

†**4. a.** A covered conduit for carrying away water or filth; a drain or sewer *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1607 The water Gosshet through Godaidys & other grete vautes, And clensit by course all þe clene Cite 1533 *MS. Rawl D* 776 If 131 b, Makyng of new vawtis of bryk to Conevay e the water Commyng frome the leades of the said Castell vnder the said new wharff 1567 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. III 11 154 The gouernors shall viewe the comen sewer or vawt at the said house 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 53 A goodly Jakes within the town with a vault to conevey all filth into the Tiber *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, The streetes having many vaults and conveyances under them for the sullage.

†**b** A cistern. *Obs.*—1

1552 HULOET, Vault or place to receaue rayne water, *impluuium*.

†**c.** A necessary-house; a privy *Obs.*

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Lond to Hamburgh* Wks. (1630) 80/2 The Hangman hath the emptying of all the vaults or draughts in the city 1665 *Orders Ld Mayor Lond* in De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 64 That no Nightman be suffered to empty a Vault into any Garden *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Vault*, an House of Office.

5. A natural cavern, cave, or overarched space; †a deep hole or pit.

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* VII. 19 These shall come, and shal light all in the valeyes, in ye vowtes of stone. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1413/2 The hole or vaut being sometimes filled with water, and otherwhiles neither bottome, trees, or water maie be perceiued 1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit*, *Cornw* (1728) 40 A holl or deepe vaute in the grounde wherinto the sea floweth at high water verie fair under the earth. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I II This City is of a round forme, compassed of all sides with Mountaines, having many Vauts or Caves under it 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 127 Some should digg Vaults and Holes in the Earth, as Rabbets, to secure themselves and their Young 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III 274 In the burning entrails of which, the fire consumed Ætnean vaults incessantly thunder. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* III 61 It is from the deep vaults to which primæval life has been consigned that the history of the dawn of life is to be composed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I v. 38 The vault at the end of the glacier

transf 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 29 Moreouer in the interiour part of the wrest, we finde a broad, and deepe cauitie, through the which are concurrent, not a small number of tendons of Muscles, to be inserted to the ioyntes of the fingers And in this vawte, or hollow, they seeme as it were included, or locked up.

†**b.** *To go to the vault* (see quot.). *Obs*

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 165, I haue seene [hares] that woulde take the ground like a Coney (whiche is called goyng to the vault) when they haue beene hunted

6. *techn.* The inner portion of a steel furnace.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper at. Mechanic* 341 Inside the conical building is a smaller furnace, called the vault, built of firebrick or stone D D, in the section, is the dome of the vault. 1884 W H GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 409 The temperature in each furnace is regulated by closing or opening the small flues in the arch of the vault

7 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *vault beam, -cover, door, fashion, height, -like* adj, *pier*, etc

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* VI 9 *marg.*, [Bible covered] the *vault beams and the sielings with Cedar 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2694/1 A *vault-cover with glass bull's-eyes or prisms 1553–4 *Extr Burgh Rec Edinb* (1871) II 345 Ane greit loke to the *wolt dure of Sanct Thomas ile. 1552 HULOET, Vaultyng or makyng a worke .*vault fascion, *concameratio* 1616 *Extr Aberd Rec.* (1848) II 338 The said Thomas . sall big the same of the breidth of the haill tolbuith quhill it be *vouit hight 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M* 1, His dwelling was so solitary and *vault-like 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Note bks* (1872) I 50 Whenever we emerged into the vault-like streets. 1905 F BOND *Gothic Architecture* 58 Nowhere is the result plainer than in the construction of the Gothic *vault pier. *c* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* cli. Wks. 1839 VI 73 These particular Spirits in their *Vault-prayers and Cellar-service shake the pillars of State and Church 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* Wks 1907 XVI. 113 *Vault-roof reverberates, groans the ground! 1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 469 The brewer who possesses storage, cellarage, or *vault room. 1890 C H MOORE *Gothic Archit* II. 52 Arches which .sustain the *vault shells 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I XLVIII (1527) 47 A thre chambred hous made of *vawte stones 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, The several *Voussoirs*, or Vault-stones whereof it [an arch] consists 1900 H SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* II, The .vault-stone stared blue and cold at the cold moon *a* 1610 G BABINGTON *Wks* (1622) II 35 That late thrice damnable Powder-Treason, or *Vault Treason; what name might it haue answerable to the iniquitie of it? 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II XXI. 58 [A] building round & strongly set vp *vawtwise in form of the Hemispherike. 1611 COTGR., *Retombe*, a flat vault, or a roome thats made vault-wise 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 67 Their Cabans, or Huts, which are covered vault-wise, are built half under ground 1844 *Blackw. Mag* LVI. 208 Every brilliant pair finished was briskly strung up on cobwebs, with which the cart, vaultwise, was interwoven 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI v 584 This Temple was borne vp with *Vault-worke 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 35/2 Pit-sand they use in Vault-work, but not in plaistering

Vault (vɔ̄lt), *sb*.2 Also 6 vaute [f. VAULT *v*.2, or, in sense 2, ad. F. *volte*.]

1 An act of vaulting, a leap or spring, †*spec.* of harts (see quot. 1576)

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 45 It is a pleasure, to beholde them when they goe to Rutte and make their vaute. 1610 G FLETCHER *Christ's Tri* I xl, So on a wither'd tree he fairly set him, And helpt him fit the rope, So thear he stands, readie to hell to make his vault 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks I 93/1 What Necromanticke spells are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Vault* is also used for the Manages practis'd on the wooden Horse, to learn to mount and unmount with Ease and Expedition 1868 W R SMITH in *Life* (1912) III 94 A popular exercise is the spring vault 1893 *Outing* XXII. 153/2 The world's record in the fence vault, and the pole vault 1901 *Westm Gaz* 28 May 2/1 M Brocas fell to the ground, after his vault

†**2** = VOLTE (in the manege). *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, There are some Vaults wherein the Horse makes two parallel Circles

Vault (vɔ̄lt), *v*.1 Forms: *α* 4 *Sc*, 5 voute (4 *Sc.* wout-); 4, 6 vowte (5 vowytn), 6 vought, 7 *Sc* vowt, 6 volt, 6, 7 *Sc*, voult. *β.* 5–6 vawte (5 vawth-), 5–7 vaut(e, 6 vaught. *γ* 6 vaulten, vaulte, valte, 6–vault [ad OF *vouter*, *voulter*, *volter*, *vaulter* (mod.F *voûter*), f. *voute*, etc., VAULT *sb*.1]

1. *trans.* To construct with, to cover in with, a vault or arched roof. Also with *over*.

α 1387 *Charters Edinb* (1871) 35 The forsaidys sal mak and voute v chapellis on the south syde of the paryce kyrc of Edynburgh 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CIII 3 Thou voltest it aboue with waters 1616 *Extr Aberd Rec.* (1848) II 338 The said Thomas sall voult ouer the nethermest voult is the hight of the tolbuith fluir. *a* 1656 R GORDON *Contin Hist Earls Sutherl.* (1813) 509 The Earl finished the great tour the same yeir, wowting it to the top

β 1512–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 478 They can vawte the church after the fourme of a platte therfor devised 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 1. (1586) 42 b, They doo vaute the floore with Bryckes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 1714/1 Sir William Chester and John Calthrop couered and vauted the towne ditch from Aldersgate to Newgate.

γ 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* I v 12 The first builders of this house vaulted vnder the ground a secret way vnknowne to any but my selfe 1650 EARL MONM. tr *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 303 The Concavity of Trees hung in the aire, hath taught our Architects to vault buildings 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 73/2 What-ever sort of Arch you vault your Bridge with 1829 BOWLES *Days Departed* 8 Ask of the Geologist How Nature, vaulting the rude chamber, scoop'd Its vast recesses 1848 G S HILLARD in *Life Longf* (1891) II 111 But to combine them all, to vault them with such a sky, this is not easy 1894 BARING GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 104 The various attempts made to vault the naves

b. In pa. pple. used predicatively (Cf. VAULTED *ppl. a*)

α 1387 *Charters Edinb* (1871) 35 The fyrste chapel woutyt with a dure. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) III 17 And undre theise Stages ben Stables wel y-vowted for the Emperours Hors. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II 689 Fresche alures with lusty hize pynacles, Vowted aboue like reclinatories 1512 *Guylforde's Pilgr* (Camden) 26 There is a fayre large Chapell, well voughted and lyghted by many lampes brennynge 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) II 53 A right fair and costely peace of Worke made al of Stone and curiously voultid

β 1434 *Indenture Fotheringhey* in Dugdale *Monast* (1846) VI 1414/2 Three strong and mighty arches vawthid with stoon 1448 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 356, 13 chambres aboue, vauted 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II lxxxix. 99/1 The houses within were well vawted with stone, so that the engynes nor spryngalles dyd the men but small domage. 1584 B R. tr *Herodotus* II 105 b, He caused an oxe to be made of wood, inwardly vauted and hollow within. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr Drayton's Poly olb* Note to III 238 Chedder Cleeues, rocky and vauted, by continual distilling, is the fountain of a forcible stream.

γ 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I III, Narrow Vales vaulted about with Hils 1615 tr *De Montfart's Surv E Indies* 10 The said place is all vaulted about with Porches. 1686 WOOD *Life* 10 July, Buried in a grave brickt and vaulted over with bricks 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) IV 165 The inside is vaulted, and is large enough for the reception of eight or ten beavers 1825 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I 19 It was rain water, preserved in small reservoirs, vaulted over with brick and mortar 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* VIII, The study was vaulted with stone. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* V 77 Long ranges of buildings most solidly vaulted

c. Of things To form a vault over (something); to cover like a vault, to overarch.

1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 214 The dismal hiss Of fiery Darts in flaming volies flew, And flying vaulted either Host with fire 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* I 70 The wall beginning to bend forward, Arch-wise, as if it were to vault a Portico 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. 1, Have I not seen whole armies vaulted o'er With flying javlins? 1736 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 Jan (1829) I. 21, I was vaulted over with water in a moment. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II 187 The tufted arbours which vaulted over the paths, are hung with beautiful flowers of all kinds 1807 J BARLOW *Columb* VII 231 Blaze-trailing fuses vault the night's dim round, And shells and langrage lacerate the ground

2. *absol.* To construct a vault or vaults. *rare*—0.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 512/1 Vowtyn, or make a vowte, *arcuo*, *testudino* 1552 HULOET, Vaulten or make vaultes, or arches, *fornico* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 16/40 To valte, *arcum ducere*

3. To bend, arch, or raise (something) after the manner of a vault

1552 HULOET, Vaulten or make bente lyke a bowe, *arcuor* *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXXXVI iii, Whose skillfull art did vault the skies 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 376 You must Vault the Earth, whereby it may hang over them, and not touch them 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v, To vault a horse-shoe, is to forge it hollow, that the shoe, thus hollow or vaulted, may not bear upon the sole that is higher than the hoof 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 85 Hateful is the dark-blue sky, Vaulted o'er the dark blue sea. 1877 J BRYCE *Transcauc & Ararat* 35 Looking across the vast expanse, with the wide blue sky vaulted over it

†**4** To make vaults or cavities under (something)

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I. 77 Wee shall vault and vndermine your foundations in such maner that they shalbe to me vpside downe

5. *intr* To curve in the form of a vault

1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II 166 The spangled arch, which vaulted to the footstool of the Throne of Mercy 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* V 30 A dusky deep, serene as breathless even, Seem'd vaulting downward like another heaven 1844 EMERSON *Misc*, *Tantalus* Wks (Bohn) III 323 Her mighty orbit vaults like the fresh rainbow into the deep

Vault (vɔ̄lt), *v*.2 Forms: *α.* 6 vaute, 6–7 vaut; 6 vaught *β.* 6– vault [app ad OF. *volter* (*voulter*, etc) to gambol, leap, assimilated in form to prec]

1 *trans.* **a.** To mount (a horse) by leaping. *rare*—1.

1538 ELYOT, *Desultor*, he that can vaute [*pr* vaunte; 1545 vaulte] a horse, and leape frome one horsbacke vnto an other [Cf VAULTING *vbl sb*.2 1, quot 1531]

†**b.** *fig.* (Cf. LEAP *v.* 9) *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I vi 134 Should he make me Liue like Diana's Priest, betwixt cold sheets, Whiles he is vaulting variable Rampes In your despight

c To get over, surmount, by vaulting

1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 3 Oct 5/1 The gate has been locked, so that foot passengers have to vault the gate 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXIV 550/1 Rodgers vaulted the boxwood and seated himself on her veranda.

2. *intr.* To spring or leap, *spec* to leap with the assistance of the hand resting on the thing to be surmounted, or with the aid of a pole.

α *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb.) 64 To vaut lustely, to runne, to leape, to wrestle. 1591 LODGE *Hist Dk. Normandy* Gij, He was actiue of bodie, & vaughted exceedingly well 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, V II 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leape frogge, or by vawting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. 1618 BOLTON *Flores* (1636) 170 King Theutobocchus was wont to vaut ouer foure or five horses set together 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* II (1626) 25 The generous and gallant Phaeton, All courage, vaut's into the blazing Throne

β 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* II 1, Such a delicate steeple, i' the towne, as Bow, to vault from 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. Disc XI. 155 When we addresse ourselves to prayer let us when we have done, not rise from the ground as if we vaulted, or were glad we had done 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 268 In his Dances he leap'd up, and vaulted, like Pherynichus, who was celebrated for those Performances 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist.* (1827) I. 84 Vaulting from one to the other. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VII. 285 In standing fight adjusting all my steps To martial measures sweet, or vaulting light Into my chariot, thence [I] can urge the foe 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* VI. XXII, Vaulting from the ground, His saddle every horseman found. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 33, I would lightly vault from the throne and play With the mermen in and out of the rocks. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 220 Can he vault among swords, and turn upon a wheel.

fig 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 68 Ignorance seldom vaults into knowledge, but passes into it through an intermediate state of obscurity 1836 EMERSON *Nature* VIII. *Prospects* Wks (Bohn) II. 171 As if a banished king should buy his territories inch by inch, instead of vaulting at once into his throne 1882 J. H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng.* II 212 *note*, He was ordained priest a day or two only before he vaulted into the Archbishopric of Canterbury

†**b.** = LEAP *v.* 9. *Obs.*

Cf fig uses of VAULTER2 and VAULTING *vbl sb*.2

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 44 Harts do commonly beginne to Vault about the middest of September 1725 *New Cant Dict*, *To Vault*, to commit Acts of Debauchery.

Vaultage (vɔ̄ltedʒ). [f VAULT *sb*.1] A vaulted place or area, a series of vaults.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II IV 124 Hee'le call you to so hot an Answer of it, That Canes and Wombie Vaultages of France Shall chide your Trespas 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks 1874 I 290 *D Now* What is this vaultage for? *Gresh.* Stowage for merchants ware, and strangers goods *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* II 12 Hell rebellowing through her vaultages 1863 K H DIGBY *Chapel of St John* (ed 2) 38 It might be well for you to cast one look back towards this sepulchral vaultage 1863 *East London Observer* 27 June, To be let, the vaultage of a large chapel in the Commercial Road

Vaulted (vɔ̄lted), *ppl. a* [f VAULT *sb* 1 or *v*.1]

1. Having the form of a vault, arched or rounded.

†**a.** Of the chin. *Obs* —1

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXLVI. 549 Her skynne was as whyte as ye floure in the mede, her throte smoth and clere, her chyne vauted [*printed* vaunted, Fr. *voltis*].

b. Of a roof or ceiling, etc.

1552 HULOET, Vaulted rowfte, *testudinatum tectum.* 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1895) I 126 The fayer embowed or vawted roofes, or. fretised seelings 1635 SWAN *Spec M* IV. § 1 (1643) 54 The world being mans house, the Firmament is as the vaulted roof of it 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 536 Now to the Court arriv'd, th' admiring Son Beholds the vaulted Roofs of Pory Stone. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III i, Raging Mirth With peals of Clamour shakes the vaulted Roof. 1789 SMITH tr *Aldrich's Archit* (1818) 115 Terms applied without distinction to all vaulted ceilings whatever 1844 A P. DE LISLE in E Purcell *Life* (1900) I vii. 122 It contains fine stained glass, and a vaulted ceiling painted with semi Gothick patterns 1879 DIXON *Windsor* III vii. 109 A vaulted arch supported an upper chamber.

c. Of the sky. (Cf. VAULT *sb*.[1] 1 c.)

c 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* lvi, Vnderneth the heuinly vauted round. 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 611 The fume mounts fro thence In rolling globes vp to the vauted skies. 1612 SHAKS *Cymb* I. vi 33 Hath Nature giuen them eyes To see this vaulted Arch, and the rich Crop Of Sea and Land? 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* III. 524 The vaulted Firmament With loud Acclaims, and vast Applause is rent. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi 26 Pale Cynthia mounts the vaulted sky. 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* 97 A temple, one not made with hands, The vaulted firmament 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I II 44 Lost in the vaulted azure The lark sends down his flickering lay

d. In miscellaneous uses.

1681 GREW *Museum* I VI I 140 The Vaulted-Limpet *Patella concamerata* 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* s.v., Vaulted, *fornicatus*; arched. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III. 514 Bloss[om] upper lip vaulted 1828 STARK *Elem Nat. Hist* II 47 Umbilicus large, armed with small vaulted scales. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist Man* 47 Wild horses have larger heads than domestic horses, with more vaulted foreheads. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II 75 A vase having a vaulted cover 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* p lvi, The skull [in reptiles] is less vaulted and less capacious than in Aves

2. Constructed or furnished with an arched roof; covered in or roofed by a vault.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 243 The artificiall baines and vaulted stouves and hot houses, which then were newly come vp 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v li, This vaulted Tower's half built of massie stone. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 26 In this Court there are Lodging-rooms under a vaulted Gallery that runs all round it. 1737 BERKELEY *Itrul Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 520 Below stairs we saw several vaulted chambers. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xxxi, I have only to go along the vaulted passage and across the great hall 1830 WHEWELL *Archit. Notes* 5 In a vaulted church, we have in general one vault which runs longitudinally along the church 1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* II 320 The heavy winter rains supply the vaulted cisterns. *a* 1878 SIR G SCOTT *Lect Archit.* (1879) I. 247 Viollet le Duc says, the design for a vaulted building has to be commenced at the top and worked downwards

transf. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 78 To dig the mineral from the vaulted earth. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II v. 104 A paradise of vaulted bowers 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 15 At the bases of the mountain's lofty vaulted entrances of caverns.

3. Immured as in a vault.

1863 R S. HAWKER in *Life* xx. (1905) 450 Very few could stand this vaulted life of mine.

Hence **Vau·ltedly** *adv*

1822 J PARKINSON *Outl Oryctol* 127 The shell round it being vaultedly convex.

Vaulter[1]. *rare*—°. [f. VAULT *v.*[1]] A builder of vaults.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Welver*, an Archer, or a Vaulter

Vaulter[2] (vǭ·ltəɹ). Also 6–7 vauter, vawter, 7 vautor. [f. VAULT *v.*[2]] One who vaults or leaps. Also *fig.* (quot. 1579).

α 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Amphippi*, vauters from one horse to an other. 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 36 Euery Vawter in one blinde Tauerne or other is Tenant at will, to which shee tolleth resorte 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1278 Demetrius was well content to heare himselfe called Jupiter Καταιβάτης, that is to say, the vawter 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* (1658) 226 The Numidians, in manner of vauters, could leap from the weary horse to a fresh 1647 HEXHAM I (Of Weights), A weight of Lead that Leapers, Vauters or Dauncers on ropes hold in their hands.

β 1552 HULOET, Vaulter on a horse, *desultor* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Desultor*, a vaulter that leapeth vp and downe from a horse 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 230 He had two Tumblers or Vaulters, one an Englishman, the other an Italian 1694 *Martens' Voy Spitsbergen* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* II 116 They put them upwards together, as the Vaulters do when they jump over Swords 1711 STELLE *Spect* No 258 P 3 Why should not Rope-dancers, Vaulters, Tumblers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? 1791 COWPER *Odyss* XVIII 317 Since fame reports the Trojans nimble vaulters to the backs of steeds 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, The band of renowned Bohemian vaulters and tumblers 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 301/1 If you want fame as a vaulter, or a heaver of heavy weights, the Manhattan is your club

transf. 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV (1816) I 102 The encomium which he bestows upon these vigilant little vaulters *a* 1825 L. HUNT *To Grasshopper & Cricket* 1 Green little vaulter in the sunny grass.

Vaulting (vǭ·ltiŋ), *vbl sb.*[1] and *sb* [f. VAULT *v*[1] and *sb.*[1]]

1. a. The construction of a vault or vaults; the operation of covering or roofing with a vault.

1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 608 Herry Semerk shall haue duryng the tyme of the said vawtyng the vse of certeyn stuffes and necessaryes 1552 HULOET, Vaultyng or makyng a worke wyth vaultes or vault fascion, *concameratio* 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 76 Then thus it is he alloweth the vaulting or arching over of the Jakes. 1647 HEXHAM I s.v., A vaulting or making of an arch roofe 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 101 The fourth for the Vaulting of Sellars or any other Offices 1850 PARKER *Gloss Archit.* 506 Domical vaulting over a circular area was likewise practised by the Romans 1875 *Encycl Brit.* II 465/2 Their introduction caused an entire change in the system of vaulting.

b. The development of a vaulted space

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 150 When the abscess comes into relation with the costal walls, more or less vaulting, with widening and effacement of the intercostal spaces, will be manifest.

2. The work or structure forming a vault.

1513 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 613 The said John Wastell shall make and sett vpp the vawtyng of 13 porches 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 94 A silver sconce that hung from the vaulting 1790 PENNANT *London* (1793) 65 The vaulting of this was not finished till 1296 1811 MILNER *Eccles Archit. Eng* Pref p xvi, The gorgeous vaulting of King's College. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 401 This produces in the vaulting of St. James an effect something like a wooden roof. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* IX iv, The vaulting (supported partly on low columns and partly on the basement wall of the church) is therefore of unusual extent

transf and *fig* 1827 POLLOK *Course T* x, Beyond the azure vaulting of the sky 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 1 1026 His truth had barred The vaulting of his life.

b With *a* and pl. A species, example, or piece of such work.

1750 WREN *Parentalia* 290 The Romans used hemispherical Vaultings 1797 S LYSONS *Rom. Antiq. Woodchester* 17 It is probable that part of the roof was formed by diagonal vaultings, resting on the four columns 1823 BUCKLAND *Relig Diluv* 5 The natural vaultings that compose this subterraneous wonder 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 2694/1 Vaultings, or arched roofs, are supported by ribs or groins, often intersecting each other.

transf 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol & Min* xv. § 4 (1837) I 356 The shell is fortified by a series of ribs and vaultings disposed in the form of arches and domes

3. *attrib.*, as *vaulting field, pier, pillar, rib, -span, shaft, -surface.*

1830 WHEWELL *Archit Notes* 21 The vaulting pillars are half columns from the floor *Ibid.* 44 The principal, or vaulting piers in the Romanesque style were often engaged columns *Ibid* 45 In sexpartite vaulting they supply vaulting shafts smaller and less important than the principal piers. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I. viii. 99 The entire development of this cross system in connection with the vaulting ribs *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit.* (1879) II 176 In either case the error has to be thrown into the vaulting-surfaces 1880 *Archaeol Cant* XIII. 20 The Repton crypt, with its narrow vaulting-spans 1886 B BROWN *Schola to Cathedral* IV 159 Eight triangular vaulting fields corresponding to the eight sides of the drum from which it rises

Vaulting (vǭ·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb*[2] [f. VAULT *v*[2]; but in *fig.* uses (see 3 and 4) perh. partly suggested by the etymological sense of L. *fornicātio.*]

1. The action of leaping with a vault, esp. as a gymnastic exercise.

1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I xvii, There is also a ryght good exercise..whiche is named the vautynge [*printed* vauntynge] of a horse that is to lepe on him at euery side without stroppe or other helpe, specially whiles the horse is goynge 1545 — *Dict., Desultura*, lyghtynge vp and down, vaultyng of an horse. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 13, I maie commende hym for playing at weapons,. for vautyng, for playyng vpon Instrumentes 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* (1630) 365 These forraine exercises of vauting and dancing the Moriske. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I iii 644 Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten O'erthwart his Beast with active vau'ting 1700 WALLIS in *Collect* (O H S) I 318 Vaulting, leaping, and the like, are now much disused, as too violent for this softer age. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rur. Sports* 443/2 By vaulting a man can easily clear his own height, and often considerably more

fig. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I iii 182 Tullus goe scotfree, though thou often bragst, That for a false French-Crowne thou vaulting hadst.

2. *Vaulting horse*: †**a** A horse mounted by vaulting, esp one used for the exercise of leaping into the saddle without the help of a stirrup. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Desultorius equus*, vaultyng horses that light souldiours vsed in warre 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* III ix, I'ld spend twentie pound my vaulting-horse stood here now. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-combat* Ep. Ded 3 His Puppet ouer whom hee insults, as vpon a vaulting horse lowe enough for his leape 1630 B JONSON *New Inn* I. i, Instead of backing the brave steed o' mornings, To mount the chambermaid, and for a leap Of the vaulting-horse, to ply the vaulting house

b. *Gymnastics.* A wooden figure of a horse employed for exercise in vaulting

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2694/1 *Vaulting horse*, a wooden horse in a gymnasium, for practice in vaulting. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 127/1 All kinds of Gymnastic Apparatus, including..Vaulting Horses, Vaulting Bucks, Vaulting Tables 1898 *Daily News* 23 March 6/2 The squad representing the School of Arms gave a very neat exhibition of vaulting-horse work

†**3** *Vaulting-house*, a brothel. Also *vaulting-door*, the door of such a place *Obs*

(*a*) 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* I iiij, Let him but looke into a vawting house, he shall play his tricks without charges 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sins* IV (Arb) 32 Letchery is patron of all your Suburb Colledges, and sets vp Vaulting-houses, and Daunsing-Schooles 1639 MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* I 1, Let me but receive My pay that is behind, to set me up A tavern or a vaulting-house. While men love Or drunkenness or lechery, they'll ne'er fail me

(*b*) 1625 MASSINGER *Parl Love* IV iii, No more talking, Dear keeper of the vaulting door, lead on

†**4.** *Vaulting-school* **a** = prec. **b** (See quot. *a* 1700). *Obs.*

1606 H PARROT *Mousetrap* 93 Vnto a Garden-house, or Vaulting-schoole 1637 NABBES *Microcosm* II, Ayre was my father, and my mother a light-heel'd madame that kept a vaulting schoole at the signe of Virgo. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV v, Must my lodging be your vaulting-school still? Thou hast appointed a wench to come hither, I find *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Vaulting School*, a Bawdy-house; also an Academy where Vaulting, and other Manly Exercises are Taught [Hence in later slang Dicts]

5. *attrib* in various uses, as *vaulting bar, buck, -master, motion.*

1641 W STOKES (*title*), The Vaulting Master, or the Art of Vaulting reduced to a Method. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect* (O H S) I 317 Mr Bosely (then a dancing-master and vaulting-master here). 1771 M LORT in J Granger *Lett* (1805) 194 He [*sc* William Stokes] was a noted vaulting-master and rope-dancer 1839 'CRAVEN' *Walker's Manly Exerc.* (ed 6) 48 This exercise is conveniently practised on the vaulting bar, which rests upon two or three posts 1849 *Chambers's Inform People* II 643/2 Exercises [in vaulting] are performed with vaulting bars 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 40 The Knight is the only piece that possesses what is styled the 'vaulting motion' 1884 [see a b]

Vaulting (vǭ·ltiŋ), *ppl a.* [f VAULT *v*[2]] That vaults or leaps

1605 SHAKS *Macb* I vii 27 Vaulting Ambition, which o'e-leapes it selfe, And falles on th'other 1637 B JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II i, Allbe he know her, As doth the vauting Hart his venting Hind 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr Eng* xiii (1857) 217 Such always is the vaulting liberty of a false theology 1868 ISABELLE SAXON *Five Years Golden Gate* 52 So wild are the speculations, and so vaulting is the ambition of the majority of business men 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv J Nicholson* 1 3 It could not come, without vaulting hyperbole, under the rubric of a gilded saloon.

b. *Vaulting monkey* (see quots.)

1800 SHAW *Gen Zool* I. 1 51 Vaulting Monkey, *Simia Petaurista.* 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* I 109 The White-nosed Monkey (*Cercopithecus petaurista*) ..Some call it the Vaulting Monkey.

Hence **Vau·ltingly** *adv.*

1890 *Temple Bar* Jan. 147 The Niobe was vaultingly ambitious

Vau·lture. [f. VAULT *sb*[1] Cf. obs. F. *vouture* (*voulture, volture*)] Vaulting.

1692 RAY *Three Physico-Theol Disc* (1713) III 20 The reason is the Strength and Firmness of their Vaulture and Pillars, sufficient to support the superincumbent Weight

Vaulty (vǭ·lti), *a.* Also 6 vaultie, 6–7 vaultie. [f VAULT *sb.*[1]] Resembling a vault, having the arching form of a vault.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* H hh 1j, L is ye back or bossing side of the liuer M the holowe, caue, or vaultie part of ye liuer *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III xxv (1622) 441 Well (me thinkes) becomes this vaultie skie A stately tombe to couer him deceased *c* 1595 J DICKENSON *Sheph Compl* (1878) 8 Heau'ns light, whose vaultie roofe bright orbs embosse 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 76 Sound. which resounds in vaulty and hollow places. 1726 A MONRO *Anat Bones* (1741) 94 This vaulty Labyrinth. 1890 *Illustr Lond News* 22 Nov 650/2 The great vaulty interior of the house

Vaumbras, obs. form of VAMBRACE

Vaumpe, obs. form of VAMP *sb*[1]

†**Vaumure,** *sb. Obs.* Forms α. 5–7 (9) vawmure (6 vawmeure, vawmer), 6–7 vaumure. β. 6–7 vamure (6 vamer). γ. 6 vaimure [Reduced form of AF. **vaunt-mur* see VAUNTMURE and AVANTMURE] An advanced wall or earthwork thrown out in front of the main fortifications; the outer wall or series of walls of a fortification or fortress.

α. *c* 1475 *Contin Brut.* II. 577 The Flemmynges laid þeire gonnes to þe walles, & beete doun þe vawmures and þe walles. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* D d j, Afront the vaumures long the legion wayting stood 1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1427 Gods prouidence ouerthrew a peece of the wall and vawmure of six and twentie poles 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* 179 The safe recourse they had to the wall and vaumure strengthened with turfe defended these wait layers from all danger *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* (1658) 246 [He] took the vawmure, which was of no great strength *Ibid* 254 The Macedons therefore not having quite battered the inner wall, but onely undermined a vaumure made of brick [1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* I 1, Next, the Palace, with its bulwark and vaumure]

β *a* 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen. VIII*, 133 b, On the Weste side was a greate rampire or banke, very stepe without and within, and like to a vamure of a fortresse, by the vamure the diches were xxiiii. fote depe 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 50 Wherin the vamure must be so steep, that it may not easily be climed. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. lxiv, A mount thereof to make, Or else some vamure fit to saue the towne 1642 *Prince Rupert's Sp to King* 4 Their graffes or ditches being dry and their vamures unpallisado'd

γ 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 124 To make up againe their vaimures, the which were thrown downe with the fury of the artillery *Ibid*, He threw downe more then halfe thereof [a wall], breaking also one part of the vaimure

Hence †**Vaumure** *v. trans.*, to provide with a vaumure or advanced earthwork. †**Vaumuring,** the material forming a vaumure; vaumures collectively *Obs. rare.*

1523 SURREY in Morton *Mon Ann. Teviotdale* (1832) 27 The said fortres was vawmeured with erthe of the beste sorte, and had a barbican *c* 1600 *Surv Carlisle Castle* in Scott *Border Antiq* (1814) I. 35 The vawmering of Calder-tower is in decay

†**Vaunce,** *v Obs.* Also 4–6 vaunse, 6 vance. [Aphetic f of ADVANCE *v.*] To advance, in various senses. (Common in the 16th cent.)

a *trans* 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5516 þou art nat wurþy vaunsed to be *a* 1400 LANGL. *P. Pl* B III 33 (MS Rawl. Poet 38), Shal no lewednesse lette þe clerkes þat I louye, That he [ne] worth furst vaunsed. *a* 1450 MYRC

Par Pr 1636 3ef hyt [*i e* contrition] be gret, 3eue luyte penaunce 3ef hyt be luyte, þow moste hyt vaunce [*v r.* haunce] 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I xviii 54 The wyse captayne ought not to putte nor vaunce forth hym and hys men lyghtly to a bataylle 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb) 85 Al thogh winds vaunce fully thy sayls with prosperus huffing 1594 R CAREW *Iasso* (1881) 21 This hardie speech Gaue ech one care, and vaunst his courage hie 1616 J LANE *Contn Sqr's T* ix 379 Which embleams hee bid vaunce, for foes to reede of mercie, iustice, death, how hee decreed

b *refl* *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv 350 He vaunced hym selfe forthe, and caught the kynge wyth bothe hys armes — *Blanchardyn* xxiii 77 As blanchardyn per ceyued þe noble pucelle, he dyde vaunce him self toward her *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 616 A picture of an armed Knight on a courser barded Vauncyng himself upon that hill 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 207 But marke the chance, my self to vance, By friendships lot, to Paules I got 1587 TURBERV *Trag Tales* (1837) 41 They vaunst themselves, and stood mee bolt upright

c *intr* 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I cxcvii I vj b, The hoste vauncyng towarde battayl, the capitayne ought to speake these wordes 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV iv 17 Sir Satyrane vauncing forth from all the other band Of knights

Hence † **Vaunoing** *vbl. sb* *Obs*

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 56 A how bitter luf and vauncing [L *promotio*]..þat he reys his luf at a moment a-boue a veyn þing 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc) 33 Clerkys that han cunnyng, Schuld have monys soule in kepyng, Bot thai mai get no vaunsyng Without symony

Vaunce-roof, variant of VANCE-ROOF.

Vaunchace, variant of VANCHASE *Obs.*

† **Vauneant.** *Obs.*—1 [a. older F. *vau-, vaut-neant*, f. *vaut* 3rd pers sing. pres. of *valoir* to be worth + *neant* nothing] A good-for-nothing person

1621 T WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 109 We can doe no other then blame these vau neantes, vaine & vitious persons

Vaunplate, obs. form of VAMPLATE

Vaunt (vɔ̄nt, *U S.* vānt), *sb.*1 Now *rhet.* or *arch.* Also 5–6 **vaunte,** 6–7 **vant.** [Aphetic f. AVAUNT *sb* 1 Cf. VAUNT *v.*]

1 Boasting, bragging, boastful or vainglorious language or utterance; arrogant assertion or bearing.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1880 Bot þof þou þe victor a vaile na vaunte sall arise 14 *Sir Beues* (S) 3963+87 Kyng Yuor swoor with grete vaunt Be hys god Termegaunt 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv 41 Sic vant of wostouris with hairtis in sinfull staturis 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 4 For my part (without vaunt be it spoken,) I haue seruice euery day at certaine appointed houres 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI. iv 29 A great Gyant Whom he did ouerthrow And in three battailes did so deadly daunt, That he dare not returne for all his daily vaunt 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* II. i (1846) II 256 With all the vaunt and insolent port of a conqueror

personified *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II 523 To Vant and Voky 3e beir this rowm slef

transf 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 14 [Certain orators] would so muche vaile as their witte would giue, not weighyng the state of the cause, but mindyng the vaunt of their braine

2 *To make* (*one's* or *a*) *vaunt,* to boast or brag. Also const. *of* something. Now *rare*

(*a*) 1530 PALSGR 619/2 He made his vaunte that he wolde beate me 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 147 The christians whom thou haste threated to drawe by the heare of their heades to the nexte tyuer, as thou haste often tymes made thy vaunte emonge thy naked slaues 1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 5, [I] am an inch beneath him, as he ons made his vaunt

(*b*) *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lii 177 Make no vaunt of ony thynge without thou canst do it in dede, for in euery thynge I wyll proue thee 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* 51 Many make vauntes and crakes of hauing visions of Aungels, whiche they yet neuer sawe 1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Dict.* II s v, To make a vaunt of a Thing, to boast of it

(*c*) 1586 G WHITNEY *Embl* 228 Then, let him not make vaunt of his desert 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* IV (1868) I 114 He stoutly denied the facts of which the leaguers made vaunt.

3. A boasting assertion, speech, or statement; a boast or brag.

1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* Wks (1912) 186 Tom Drums vants, and his rare intertainment at Mistris Farmers house 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Vain-Glory* (Arb.) 463 They that are Glorious, must needs be Factious They must needs be Violent, to make good their owne Vaunts 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 84 The spirits beneath, whom I seduc'd With other promises and other vaunts Then to submit, boasting I could subdue Th' Omnipotent 1694 DRYDEN *Love Tri* I i, The haughty Captive, who had made his Vaunts To lay their Dwellings level 1716 POPE *Iliad* V 580 Now, now thy country calls her wonted friends, And the proud vaunt in just derision ends *a* 1735 G GRANVILLE *Unnat Flights Poetry* 51 Such vaunts as his who can with patience read? 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 198 May the vaunts And menace of the vengeful enemy Pass like the gust 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* IX II (1819) III 375 A writer of the thirteenth [century] asserts that all the world was clothed from English wool wrought in Flanders This indeed is an exaggerated vaunt 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I i, Spain then first realized the magnificent vaunt, that the sun never set within the borders of her dominions 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 58 For a man to boast of wisdom when his heart is full of bitter emulation and party spirit is a lying vaunt.

b Const *of.*

1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 73 But that the same humanitie of Christ is in the Sacrament, in such grosse sort, as is supposed by our Aduersaries, notwithstanding many bold vants thereof made, yet was it hitherto neuer prooued 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 73 Telling her how he was a King, what power he had to aduance her, with many other proude vaunts of his wealth 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, III i 50 [He] by reputing of his high discent And such high vaunts of his Nobilitie, Did [etc.] 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 80 Of which his vain pretension, and his frequent vaunts thereof being by letters minded and admonished, he returns this Answer 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* Notes (ed 12) 217 They introduce him as uttering the most extravagant vaunts of his power and ambitious designs 1826 SCOTT *Rev Kemble's Life, Biogr* (1849) 200 Assassins [were] approaching him in the very midst of his triumphant vaunt of his repeated victories

† **c** (See quot and cf BRAG *sb* 1 6) *Obs* —0

1598 FLORIO, *Chesta*, a vaunt or vye in gaming

4 A cause or subject of boasting. *rare*

1791 COWPER *Iliad* II 188 Is it thus at last That the Achaians Shall seek again their country, leaving here, To be the vaunt of Ilium and her King, Helen of Argos?

† **Vaunt,** *sb* 2 *Obs* Also 7 **vant.** [Independent use of the prefix VANT-, VAUNT-. Cf F *avant* fore part]

1 A front part or portion. *rare*

In the first quot with reference to the face

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* C iij b, Take awaie this beard, and giue mee a pikede vaunt, Martin sweares by his ten bones 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* Prol 27 Our Play Leapes ore the vaunt and firstlings of those broyles, Beginning in the middle

2 The van of an army

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV vi 9 Go charge Agrippa, Plant those that haue reuolted in the Vant 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 59 Cherisophus led the Vaunt, Xenophon and the Reare-Commanders brought vp the Reare 1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed 2) 380 When an Army marches, the vaunt may lodge to night, where the Reare comes not till to morrow

† **Vaunt,** *sb* 3 *Obs. rare* [Of obscure origin] A kind of fruit pie

1508–13 W DE WORDE *Bk Kernynge* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 270 Fruyter vaunte, with a subtylte, two potages, blaunche manger, and gelly 1594 *Gd Huswifes Handmaid Kitchin* 38 b, To make a Vaunt Take marrow of Beefe [etc.] *Ibid.* 39 Cut it in faire slices, as long as your Vaunt is

Vaunt (vɔ̄nt, *U S.* vānt), *v.* Now *rhet.* or *arch* Also 5–7 **vant,** 6 **vaunte,** 6 *Sc* **wantt-, wanet-,** 6–7 **vante** [a. OF (also mod F.) *vanter*, = It and med L *vantare* —pop.L.**vānitāre* cf AVAUNT *v* 1]

1 *intr.* To boast or brag; to use boastful, bragging, or vainglorious language

Fairly common *c* 1600, now *rare* or *Obs*

14.. LANGL. *P Pl.* C VII 35 Me wilnynge þat men wende ich were Riche, Bostynge and Braggynge wyth meny bolde oþes, Auauntyng vp-on [*Ilchester MS.* Vauntyng vp] my veine glorie for eny vndernymynge *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 508/1 Vaunton, or a-vaunton or booston, *jacto, ostento* 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV (1570) C vj/1 They laude their verses, they boast, they vaunt, they iet 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 25 To vaunt, *gloriari* 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 198 But I will not vaunt, before the victorie 1603 J DAVIES (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I 31/1 For South ward, men are cruell, moody, madd, Hot blacke, leane, leapers, lustfull, vsd to vant 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 476 All this (as the drunkard will vaunt,) for the honour of the Prince 1699 TEMPLE *Hist Eng* 583 He talk'd little, never vaunted, observ'd much, was very secret. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XV. 342 In time he vaunts among his Youthful Peers, Strong-bon'd, and strung with Nerves, in pride of Years 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI 462 Transported from his ambush forth he leap'd With a loud laugh, and, vaunting, thus exclaim'd: Oh shaft well shot! it galls thee 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I 145 Sometimes vowing never-ceasing affection, then vaunting in his power, threatening revenge for her disdainful repulsion of offers 1826 ANDR SCOTT *Poems* 97 He could vaunting tell, That he wad face the ghaist

b Const *of* (or † *on*)

1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* (1888) i 17 A cunning and skilful Chirurgion neede neuer vaunt of his doomgs 1584–7 GREENE *Morando* Wks (Grosart) III. 67 They thinke no man so able to atchiue any enterprises as he, vanting of his victories 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epigr* 12 The vanitie of them which vaunt of their auncient nobility 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol. I) 394 He blusheth not at Christian vertues, nor vanteth of moral ones 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 93 The Hollanders. Vant of their scarcity of theeves. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII 82 Here Hector Vaunts of his gods, and calls high Jove his sire 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1775, He did not vaunt of his new dignity, but I understood he was highly pleased with it 1802 MRS E PARSONS *Myst Visit* IV. 53 Who, like the proud Pharisee, proudly vaunt on their own virtues 1818 BYRON *Juan* I i, Of such as these I should not care to vaunt. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr Leg*, *Wallace* v, The meanest drudge will sometimes vaunt Of independent sires

c. With other preps

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par 2 Peter* II 19 They are rather filthe and spottes, who in their filthie glotonous banketings vaunt against you, as though you were madde menne 1591 SPENSER *Virg Gnat* 559 And all that vaunts in worldly vanitie Shall fall through fortunes mutabilitie *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XV, When I perceiue that men as plants increase, Cheared and checkt euen by the selfe-same skie Vaunt in their youthfull sap, at height decrease. 1605 *1st Part Ieronimo* III ii (Stage direction), Andrea slain, and Prince Balthezer vanting on him. 1628 PRYNNE *Love lockes* 40 Who vaunts, and triumphes, in the length and largenesse of his Locke 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII 86 So erst from earth Antæus vaunting in his giant bulk, When grasped by force Herculean, down he fell Vanquish'd. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II 254 She vaunted over the 'humble and meek'

† **d** With *it.* Also *spec* (see quot 1611) *Obs*

1611 FLORIO, *Chiestare*, to vant it or vie it in gaming 1614 W BROWNE *Sheph Pipe* I i, Hearke, how yonder Thrustle chants it, And her mate as proudly vants it

2 With clause as object, usu introduced by *that*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxxxviii 311/2 He had before sayd and vaunted, howe & the kynge came to reyse the siege before Ipre, he wolde abyde & fight with hym.

1562 WINJET *Wks* (S T S) II 37 Apollinaris in a manere crakis and waintis that he consentis in deid to the vnitie of the Trinitie 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, I iii 87 She vaunted 'mongst her Minions t'other day, The very trayne of her worst wearing Gowne, Was better worth then all my Fathers Lands 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 171 All others may vaunt verily, that they have vanquished men but Sergius may boast, that he hath conquered Fortune her selfe 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* VIII. 25 Prester-John, of whose race the Abissins vaunt they are descended 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 136 *note*, The emperor ..vaunting that, with his good sword, he could cut a man in twain 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1873) II i 33 Attila vaunted that the grass never grew again after his horse's hoof

† **3.** *refl.* To boast, extol, glorify, or praise (oneself). Usu. const *for, of,* or *in* *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2713 For veritu ne no victoir ne vant noght þi selfe *a* 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc 81 Thai rus thaim nocht of done foly,. Na wantis thaim nocht of thar gud deid. 1624 WOTTON *Arch* 55 Apelles [did excel] in Invention and Grace, whereof he doth himself most vaunt. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* III, Thou shouldst know, ere thou vauntest thyself, that one steel glove can crush a whole handful of hornets 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1180 Who may vaunt him as we may in death though he die for the land?

transf 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenilworth Castle* Wks 1910 II 119 The Countrey craves consent, your vertues vaunt themselfe. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* III i, Fore the morning sun Shall vaunt him thrice ouer the loftie east

† **b** With infinitive or object clause Also with *for* (= as), and double accusative. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I ix. 85 Full oft him self extoll and vant he wald Of Troiane bluide to be descend of ald 1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S T S) II 27 Donatistis quha crakis and wanetis thame be the auctoritie of that counsel to baptize againe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV xxviii. 146 b, Shooting. , whereof they do vaunt themselues to haue been the first inuentors 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Friendship* (Arb.) 169 Pompey vaunted Himselfe for Sylla's Ouermatch 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* xvi, Thou vauntest thyself a philosopher?

† **c.** To bear (oneself) proudly or vaingloriously.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 236 The Church that yet vaunteth it selfe with two steeples. 1577 *Test of 12 Patr* (1604) 52 Ye shall be swoln with wickedness in the priesthood, not only vaunting and boasting your selves against men, but also being puffed and swoln up with pride against the commandments of God. 1611 BIBLE *1 Cor.* xiii. 4 Charitie enuieth not charitie vaunteth not it selfe, is not puffed vp 1663 S PATRICK *Parab Pilgr.* xi (1687) 67 Hath he not crowned himself with greater glory in not vaunting himself in those Trophies?

† **4** *trans* To proclaim or display proudly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III ii 16 Tell me What shape, what shield, And what so else his person most may vaunt? 1592 KYD *Sp Trag* I, II 27 There met our armies in their proud array Both furnisht well, both full of hope and feare, . Both vaunting sundry colours of deuice

5. To boast of (something); to commend or praise in a vainglorious manner

a 1592 GRELNE *Alphonsus* II 1, And then I meane to vaunt our victorie *c* 1696 PRIOR *Partial Fame* 7 He vaunts His Conquest, She conceals Her Shame 1718 *Freethinker* No. 65 68 A Keeper of Bears may as well vaunt his Policy, as a Ruler of Slaves 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) I.-Pref xx This country, which does not always err in vaunting its own productions 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxxvii, He really felt the ascendency which he vaunted 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Rep* VIII (1865) I. 226 The Roman matron was taught indeed to vaunt her ignorance as a virtue 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Sov Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 372 In ignorant ages it was common to vaunt the human superiority by underrating the instinct of other animals

† **b** To utter boastingly *Obs* —1

1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc* 87 They cut my heart, they vant that bitter word, Where is thy trust? where is thy hope?

† **Vaunt,** *int* *Obs rare.* [Aphetic form of AVAUNT *int*, etc.] Avaunt, away, be off!

1598 *Mucedorus* Induct 13 Vaunt, churlish cuire, Blush, monster, blush, and post away with shame 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour Right Hand* 50 Then, vaunt Dogge! damn'd of thine owne conscience.

Vaunt-, *prefix,* an AF variant of VANT-. (For examples see VAUNT-CHASE, -COURIER, etc.)

Vauntage. *rare*—1 [f. VAUNT *sb.*1] Boasting, vaunting.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* III. 374 Frisian and Scandinavian, Cimbrian rich In ancient vauntage of his sires, who clomb The Alpine snows, and shook free Rome with dread.

Vauntbrace, -bras(se, var and obs. forms of VANTBRACE.

† **Vaunt-chase.** *Obs rare.* [prob. ad AF. **vauntchace*: see VAUNT-.] = VANCHASE. (See also quot. 1688.)

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 113 'There he goeth, thats he, .to him, to him,' naming the hound that goth away with the vautchace [*sic*] and hallowing the rest vnto him 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 189/1 Vaunt chase is the Hound that leadeth the rest in the Chase.

Vaunt-courier (vɔ̄nt-, vānt,kŭ·rĭəɹ). Forms: α. 6 **vantcorrour, -currour, -curor,** 6–8 **-curror,** 7 **-curreur, -currer;** 6 **vauntcurrour,** 7 **-curror,** 6–7 **vauntcurrer.** β. 6 **vaunte-,** 6–7 **vauntcurrier,** 7 **-currior,** 6–7 **vantcurrier,** 7 **-curier** γ. 7 **vantcourier, vauntcourrier,** 7, 9 **vauntcourier.** δ. 7 **vauntcourer, vantcourrer** ε. *erron.* 7 **vaunt carrier** [ad. F *avant-coureur* AVANT-COURIER, with assimilation to forms in VANT-, VAUNT-, and to COURIER. Cf. VAN-COURIER.]

† **1.** One of the advance-guard of an army or body

of troops; a soldier or horseman sent out in advance of the main body. Usually in pl *Obs.*

a. 1560 DALS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 433 b, He by his vauntcurrers levied as muche power as he possible mighte. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic* II x. 55 The vauntcurrers of eche side gaue intelligence of the approch of one an other. 1570 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 68 b, In the spyes, in the guides, in the vantcorrours, in the principall officers. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* 184 Vpon the head of the battell ranged 200 thousande horsemen in small troupes, like our vantcurrers. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III x II 114 On the sodaine one of their Vaunt-currors brought newes of the King's approch 1650 R STAPILTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* IX 50 Some Vantcurriers advancing a little before the Army

β 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Publicola* (1895) I. 275 Lucretius ... was appointed to make head against the vaunt-curriers of the Sabynes. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 31 The rebel delivering some few shott out of the woods and ditches upon our vaunt-curriers *a* 1642 KYNASTON *Leoline & Sydanis* 1265 How as the swift vant curriers rode about As sentinell perdue *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1692) 190 Unless the leader look about him in his march and search every hedge by vant-curriers.

γ 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Hornb* Wks (Grosart) II 219 Thou dost not only send out the lively spirits, like vaunt-couriers, to fortify and make good the uttermost borders of thy body

δ 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Vauntcourers*, forerunners 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. iii II. 449 The Carthaginian Horse, and light Armature, fell vpon the Roman Vant-courrers.

ε 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* 73 A party of Indians fired upon the front and mortally wounded two of the vaunt Carriers.

2. *transf.* One who goes or is sent out in advance in order to prepare the way or to announce the approach of another, a forerunner

a. 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 177 And this latter so impugned the supremacie of the Patriarch of Constantinople, that he sticked not to call hym the vauntcurrour of Antichrist. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* III cv, And those that wil vauntcurrers be Not I wil draw theim backe 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* II Wks. 1873 III 29 Ile send my vant-currer presently 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref* I, II xliv 479 All such as had been vantcurrors in private colleges to enter into this apostasy.

β, γ 1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 12 The harbinger, the host, the Steward, the Vauntcourrier 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 137 To all which questions the vant curier answers briefly 1886 R F BURTON *Arab Nts* (abr ed) I. 4 He despatched vaunt-couriers and messengers of glad tidings.

b Of things

1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* v (1603) 472 The crying and lamenting of a childe when hee first entereth into this world, doth seeme to presage his painefull life, as a vauntcurrer of his miseries to come. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III ii. 5 You Sulph'rous and Thought executing Fires, Vaunt-curriors to Oake cleauing Thunder-bolts 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* III ii, I will relate to your honours his most cruel exactions upon the subject—the old vantcourier of rebellions 1821 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* 39 And gloom of deepest midnight the vaunt-courier Of your dread presence. 1849 LONGF *Kavanagh* xix, These were the vaunt-couriers and attendants of the hot August

†Vaunt-currying, *a. Obs.*—1 [? f. *vaunt-currier* VAUNT-COURIER. Cf. CURRY *v*.2] (Meaning not clear.)

1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* I iii in Bullen *Old Plays* (1884) III, *Will.* How will they digest it thinkest thou, when they shall finde our Ladies not there? *Ia* I haue a vaunt-Currying deuise shall make them digest it most healthfully.

Vaunted, *ppl. a.* Also 7 **vanted.** [f VAUNT *v*] Boasted or bragged of; highly extolled

1635 A STAFFORD *Fem Glory* (1869) 123 Whose meanest Perfection so farre excels all your so long vanted masculine merits 1667 MILTON *P L* III 251 My Vanquisher, spoild of his vanted spoile 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* II 42, I have seen the vaunted present of porcelain 1825 SCOTT *Talism* xiii, Our cousin Edith must first learn how this vaunted wight hath conducted himself 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* (1846) II i xvii 124 Their vaunted purity of blood 1893 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* 67 How all our vaunted wisdom in this life is said to be at best but a knowledge in part

Vauntegarde, variant of VANTGUARD *Obs*

Vaunter (vɔ̃·ntəɹ). Now *arch.* Forms: 5–6 **vantour,** 6 **vauntour,** 6 *Sc.* **vantar,** 6–7 **vanter,** 7– **vaunter** [ad. OF *vantere, vanteor* (A.F. *vanteour*), *vanteur* (F *vanteur*), f. *vanter* VAUNT *v*. Cf. Prov *vantaire, -ador*, It. *vantatore*.] A boaster or braggart

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 30 Thai ar, grete vantouris of litill foredede 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 65 By surete ben mesprysed many cowardes, vauntours, and many vayne semblaunces 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II xxxiv 104 These frenchmen ar great vantours and hyghe mynded 1573 TYNE in *Cath Tract* (S T S) 29 Tratours, vantars, luffars of thame selues mair than of God. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* v. iii 113 Alas you know, I am no Vaunter I *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophilastus* (1636) 79 A vanter or forth putter is he, that boastes upon the Exchange, that he hath store of banke mony 1640 GENT *Knaves in Gr* II 1 E b, If it prove not correspondent to my word, thinke me an idle vanter 1716 POPE *Iliad* v. 347 Mistaken vaunter! (Diomed replied,) Thy dart has err'd, and now my spear be tried 1728 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S.) VI. 125 A very pert, conceited Person, full of himself, and a mere Vaunter 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* III 222 De Ruyter's curled lip indicated his contempt of the vaunter 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII iii, Now thou shalt see if the Norman is the vaunter thou deemest him 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* II 146 Such is the unmasking of vaunters, who utter their wishes, as if they were already performances

b A boastful assertor, extoller, commender or praiser, *of* something.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 b, By vocation of life a souldiour is counted a great bragger, and a vaunter of hymselfe 1623 COCKERAM II, A Vaunter of his owne vertues, *arretalogon*. 1700 DRYDEN *Homer, Iliad* I 336 longue-valiant Hero, Vaunter of thy Might. 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* I 222 They are really no puffers, no vaunters of that which they possess 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* VII 1079 The large-mouthed frogs (Those noisy vaunters of their shallow streams) 1866 *Fortn Rev* V 540 The proud vaunter of universal knowledge had been transformed into the humble student of the Bible

Vaunt·ery. Now *Obs.* or *arch* Also 5, 7 **vaunterye,** 6 **-erie,** 7 **vanterie,** 7–8 **-ery.** [a. OF (also mod F.) *vanterie*, f *vanter* to vaunt (cf AVAUNTRY), or in later use f VAUNT *v*. + -ERY.]

1. Vaunting, boasting; boastful or vainglorious bearing or show

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) II 272 b/1 She was not so indiscrete for tenhaunce her self by ouer moche vaunterye 1592 *Conspiracie for Pretended Reform* 5 [He] held it vp triumphantly, and shewed it with great vaunterie and glorie 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 303 This vanterie and glorious boasting of a mans selfe 1636 in *4th Rep Hist. MSS. Commiss.* 291/1 In Wentworth's Declaration there was much smoke of the vanterie of his own service 1755 T H. CROKER *Orl Fur* XXXIII lxxi, They gave themselves too lofty vantery, That France no knight or Paladin could shew To stand before the weakest of them three 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXII 23 She had led The infatuate Moor, in dangerous vauntery, To these aspiring forms *Ibid.* XXV. 308 The same [horse] on whom The apostate Orpas in his vauntery Wont to parade the streets of Cordoba.

†2 A boast, a vaunt *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 476 They stood much upon promises of future prowesse or vanteries of present valour 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I iii, That Touch Of deep Dislike of both their Vaunteries. 1626 T H[AWKINS] tr *Caussin's Holy Court* 432 She shewed to take not much pleasure in these his vanterye

Vaun·tful, *a* and *adv.* Now *arch.* [f VAUNT *sb*.1 + -FUL] Boastful

1590 SPENSER *Muiopot* 54 Yong Clarion with vauntfull lustie hed After his guize did cast abroad to fare 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv *Decay* 532 Rabsakeh Thus braves the Hebrews and upbraids their Prince (Weening, them all with vaunt-full threats to snib) 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V 707 The English King forthwith entrusted to the vauntful captain his two sons 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 180 His lightnings and his thunders Recking no more—so speaks the vauntful tongue—Than vulgar noonday heat 1890 *Blackw Mag* CXLVIII 513 Invincible men call her [*i e* the Armada] Well won that vauntful title by the dread, That all around is by her coming spread

b As *adv* Boastfully. *rare*—1

a 1814 A BECKET *Genii* I iii *New Brit Theatre* I 499 Albeit the agent only Of him who beats it [a name] vauntful, man's prime enemy

Vauntgard(e, -guard, varr. VANTGUARD *Obs*

Vaun·tiness. *rare.* [f. VAUNTY *a*] Boastfulness

1820 in JODRELL (citing Bailey, app in error see VAUNTINGNESS) 1851 SPURGEON *Treas David* II 2 Peaceful and joyful notwithstanding the proud and boastful vauntiness of his enemies

Vaun·ting, *vbl. sb.* Now *arch.* [f VAUNT *v*.] The action of the vb.; boasting, bragging

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1145 Honours nurysches, als men may se, Vayn glory, vauntyng and vanite 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 51, I could alwaies find an Asse by his braying, and scorne a rascall though he were neuer so full of vaunting. 1602 SHAKS *Jul. C* IV iii 52 You say, you are a better Souldier Let it appeare so, make your vaunting true 1611 BIBLE *Wisdom* XVII 7 As for the illusions of arte Magicke, they were put downe, and their vaunting in wisedome was reprooued with disgrace 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* VII, Be moderate in speech, and forbear oaths or vaunting 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 349 To our generation the honest vaunting of our ancestors must appear almost ludicrous 1864 BURTON *Scot Abroad* I iii 112 The Earl of Flanders having, in his vain vaunting, defeated so important a project

attrib *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXIV v, The hartes uprightly playn Shall have their vaunting scope.

b. An instance of this; a boast.

1793 LD AUCKLAND *Corr* (1862) III 27 His vauntings increase with his disgraces. *a* 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed 2) XXI 550 Let me never in my father's courts Such vauntings hear of thine again 1838 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) I 8 We had many delightful vauntings of the same kind 1877 *Smith's Dict Chr Biog* I 133/2 The hypocritical vauntings of Clytemnestra.

Vaun·ting, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2.]

1 That vaunts or boasts, given or addicted to boasting.

1589 NASHE *Anat Absurditie* Wks. (Grosart) I 51 No matter though such vanting vpstaits become the scoffe of a Scholler 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii 43 Many a Noble-man lies starke and stiffe Vnder the hooues of vaunting enemies 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 231, I my selfe have seen these vaunting Mountebanks calling themselves Psylli 1632 SHERWOOD, A vaunting woman, *ostentatrice*. 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* i. 39 Begin thy carols, then, thou vaunting slouch 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Braggard*, a bragging, vaunting, vain glorious fellow 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIX, Would to God, Richard, or any of his vaunting minions of England, would appear in these lists! 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv* II 45 An empty, vaunting person who has brass enough to face the world and to say there is no God in it 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 195 In the evenings he was vaunting, boastful, and declared he could play even Renshaw at evens

transf 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II iii 4 Nim, rowse thy vaunting Veines. Boy, brissle thy Courage vp

2. Of a boastful nature or character, indicative of, proceeding from, boasting or vainglory

1647 HEXHAM I s v, Vaunting and bragging wordes 1748 *Anson's Voy* II xi 252 The vaunting accounts given by the Spaniards of her size, her guns, and her strength 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) I 134/1 The vaunting shouts and songs of the barbarians 1802 *Med. Jrnl* VIII 66 Does not Pyrrho likewise speak in a 'vaunting manner' on several occasions? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XXI IV 583 Over one gate had been placed a vaunting inscription which defied the allies to wrench the prize from the grasp of France 1897 SARAH TYTLER *Lady Jean's Son* 205 Rejoicing over him in a vaunting and insolent manner.

Vaun·tingly, *adv* [f prec.] In a vaunting manner; boastfully, ostentatiously, vainglorously

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 16 Let me speake truely and not vauntingly. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, IV i 36, I heard thee say (and vauntingly thou spak'st it) That thou wer't cause of Noble Glousters death 1611 COTGR *Piaffeusement*, braggingly, stroutingly, vauntingly 1636 PRYNNE *Unbish Tim* Ded (1661) 1 Whether seriously or vauntingly only, let the event determine 1689 T PLUNKET *Char Good Commander*, etc 6 Who threatned vauntingly That he would England Invade 1798 ELLIS in *Anti-Jacobin* 1 Jan (1852) 28 And dare you vauntingly decide, The fortune we shall meet 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II 100 Should the scrutiny proclaim your innocence, receive not vauntingly the clearing verdict 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 91 Upon which Mr M'Dougal would vauntingly lay down Mr Astor's letter, a document not to be disputed

†Vaun·tingness. *Obs.*—0 [f. VAUNTING *vbl. sb*] Boastfulness.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Ostentatiousness*, vauntingness, bragging, shewiness.

†Vauntise. *Obs*—1 [ad. OF *vantise* vaunting, vanity, pride see -ISE 2.] A vaunt or boast.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* (1913) 22 Moche was Iason displays-aunt whan he had vnderstande the vauntises of his mortall ennemy.

Vauntlay. Now *arch* Also 5 (9) **vauntelay** [f VAUNT- + *-lay* as in RELAY *sb* The compound may have existed in AF. Cf. VANLAY *v*.] The releasing or setting on of a relay of hounds before the other pursuing hounds have passed, the relay of hounds so released

1486 *Bk St Albans* E viij b, Euen at his comyng yf thow lett thy howndys goo While the oder that be behynde fer arn hym froo That is a vauntelay 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos., Vauntlay*, a terme of hunting, when they sette hounds in readynes, where they thinke a chace will passe, and cast them off before the rest of the kennell come in [Hence in Blount (1656), Phillips, Holme, etc] *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Vauntlay*, Hounds or Beagles set in readiness [etc] 1842 SIR H TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I vi, She holds them all together, Relay on vauntlay 'tis the same to her

†Vauntmure. *Obs* Also 6 **vauntemure, vauntmire, vantmure.** [Aphetic form of AVANTMURE: see VANT-, VAUNT-.] = VAUMURE.

1562 J SHUTE tr *Cambini's Turk Wars* 16 b, Throughe their long neglygence of the Greekes for want of reparation, their vauntemuires were utterlye decaied in many places. 1583 STOCKER *Cw Warres Lowe C* III 135 b, There fell downe a pane of the wall, and vauntmire of the Towne sixe and twentie Poles longe 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 231 Wherewith the wals, towers, and vantmures of the castell and towne were throughly battered 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1623) 206 He with another engine named the Warwolfe pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two Vauntmuires

†Vauntparler. *Obs* Also **vaunt(e)perler, vauntperlor, -parler, vantperlor, -parlar.** [ad. AF. *vaunt-parlour*, obs. F. *avant-parleur* 'forespeaker'.]

1. 'One that is too forward to speak' (Cotgr.).

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp Parrot* 427 He tryhumfythe, he trumpythe, he turnythe all vp and downe, With, skyregalyaid, prowde palyard, vauntepeiler, ye piate! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VIII*, 36 Then sodainly was thei in ye counsaill, a vauntparler, a botcher which heryng this, called a great number of his affinitie and went out of the counsayll 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 408/1 This Prince followed vpon a wilfull pretence the councell and aduice of vauntperlors, and suche as (being aduanced from base degree vnto hygh authoritie) studyed more to keepe them-selues in fauoure than [etc]

2 One who speaks for or on behalf of others; a spokesman.

1534 *St Papers, Hen VIII* (1830) I 424 It shuld be best bestowed upon Fiire Whitford, and upon Lache, whiche bee the vauntperlers, and heddes of thair faction 1579 FULKE *Heshins's Parl* 66 He doeth honestly confesse, that Damascen [was] the first and chiefest of the lower house, he may make him Vantparlar if he will 1586 J HOOKER *Hist Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 120/1 Their vantparler was sir Christopher Barnwell knight, who being somewhat learned, his credit was so much the more, and by them thought most worthie to haue beene the speaker for that house

†Vauntpe. *Obs*—0 [ad older F *vantpié*.] = VAMP *sb*.1 1.

1530 PALSGR 284/1 Vauntpe of a hose, *uantpie*

†Vauntplate. *Obs*—1 [f VAUNT- + PLATE *sb*.] = VAMPLATE.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 145 He bore him a thrust under the vauntplate

†Vauntsquare, *v. Obs*—1 [f. VAUNT- + SQUARE *v*] *intr.* To face or front squarely

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX A a ij, Messapus vpward helde, the rerward kept yong princes twayne Of Tirrhus, but himself king Turnus midst in battaile mayne, Vauntsquaring spreds his armes

Vauntward(e, variants of VANTWARD *Obs.*

Vaun·nty, *a dial.* (chiefly *Sc*) Also 9 *Sc.* **vanty.** [f VAUNT *v*] Boastful, proud, vain.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 21 Altho' my father was nae laird, 'Tis daffin to be vaunty, He keepit ay a good kail-yard 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* 1, Wow, but your letter made me vauntie! 1821 [see VAUDY *a*] 1842 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Pilgr Auvergne* II 120 Certainly he had reason to be 'vaunty', for his grand new house was worthy of a more populous town than Thiers 1875 PORSON *Quaint Words S Worcs* 19 A vaunty dame, .proud woman

Vaupyn, obs Sc. form of WEAPON.

†Vauqueline. *Obs* [a F *vauquelıne*, f. the name of the French chemist L. N. *Vauquelin* (1768–1829)]

1. *Chem.* Strychnine

1819 J G CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 280 Vauqueline was discovered by M M Pelletier and Caventou, in the bean of St Ignatius, and the nux vomica

2. *Min* Vauquelinite.

1823 in W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 350.

Vauquelinite (vōu·klinəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Named by Berzelius (1818)] Chromate of lead and copper, found in amorphous masses or crystalline crusts of a green colour (Chester).

1823 W PHILLIPS *Min* (ed 3) 350 Vauquelinite Chromate of Lead and Copper 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 5) 914 The mineral called Vauquelinite is a double chromate of lead and copper.

‖Vaurien (vōryēn). Also **vaut-rien, vaut rien.** [F. *vaurien*, f *vaut* 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *valoir* to be worth + *rien* nothing.] A worthless, good-for-nothing fellow, a scamp.

α. 1825–9 MRS SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V XXX 152 Then to be called an idle fellow—a *vaut rien*—a Miss Molly—it is what I cannot bear 1880 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* LXXXIX 142 You will have every blackguard and vaut-rien in the world claiming his share

β 1868 M COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* II. 118 Leaving her to be slowly murdered by the vaurien who possesses her 1874 LISLE CARR *J Gwynne* II. VII 189 When that *vaurien* St. Clair's health broke down 1885 *Diary Actress* 133 They are only vauriens who loaf about town, not men of honour

†Vau sing, *vbl. sb. Obs.*—⁰ (See quots)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 112/2 Vausing, is to make the Jaumes or sides of Stone Windows and Doors, to over sail the other part of the Wall they are set in *Ibid* 473/2 The Vausing, is to make the Jaumes to over sale the Mullions, and that is wrought into several kind of Mouldings

Vaustity, obs. form of VASTITY.

Vaut, southern dial var *faut* FAULT *sb*

1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* A iij b, It is a common trade A small vaut as the world is now brought to passe.

Vaut(e, obs forms of VAULT *sb* and *v*

†Vau·terer. *Obs., rare* [ad. med.L. *vautrarius*, f. OF. *vautre* hunting-dog.] = FEWTERER

1679 BLOUNT *Anc Tenures* 35 To be the Kings Vauterer or Dog leader in Gascoigny

Vauxhall (vǫ́kshɔ̄l) [The name of a locality in London on the south bank of the Thames, where Vauxhall Gardens (see def) were situated.] Used *elliptically* for Vauxhall Gardens, a popular pleasure resort from the 17th to the middle of the 19th century; a place of resort or amusement resembling or imitating this

Evelyn records in his memoirs under the date 2 July 1661, 'I went to see the New Spring Garden at Lambeth, a pretty contriv'd plantation'. The gardens were finally closed on 25 July 1859.

1769 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 111 Sieur Torre opened his new Vauxhall, near St. Martin's gate [in Paris], under the denomination of the Feasts of Tempe 1815 *Ibid*, *Chron* 50 Mr. Sadler appeared in Mr. Harper's gardens, or the Vauxhall of this place [*sc* Norwich], in the evening

attrib 1822 *Lond Lit Gaz* 61/1 But the portions [of food] are of the Vauxhall order 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent Vignettes* 253 The popular legend that an expert Vauxhall waiter could cover the entire garden (about eleven acres) with slices from one ham

Hence **Vauxha·llian** *a.*, **Vauxha·llify** *v trans*

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 429 There is an illumination to night in the Allée Vert, or Green Walk, which is to be Vauxhallified in honour of the Emperor 1827 *Westm Rev* VIII. 353 Here follows a description of a very gay festival, much more Vauxhallian than Attic

Vav (væv), variant of VAU. *Vav conversive* see CONVERSIVE *a*[1] 2 b.

1828 GIBBS *Gesenius' Hebr Lex* (1833) 54/1 A prefix usually called Vav conversive of the future. 1869 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Gr Lex.* s v δίγαμμα, But the Lat F holds the same place in the alph[abet] with the Hebr *vav*. 1870 J F SMITH *Ewald's Introd Hebr Gram* 229 Then the calm regular narration may come in with the Vav of sequence

Va·vasory. Also 7 **valuasserie,** 9 **vavassory** [ad OF. *vavas(s)orie, va(u)vasserie*, or med L *vavasoria*, f *vavasor*: see next.] An estate held by a VAVASOUR

1611 COTGR, *Vavassorie*, a Valuasserie; th'estate, land, or territorie of a Vavassor, Mesne Lord 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 65 The Middle-Thane was also call'd a Vavasor, and his Lands a Vavasory *Ibid* 67 It cannot be imagin'd, that the Vavasorys or Freeholds in the People amounted to any considerable proportion 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, There are base Vavasories, and frank, or noble Vavasories, according as it hath pleas'd the Lord to make his Vavasour 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 124 He was enfeoffed with the vavasories of Camville and Wyville. *a* 1861 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* III 405 It is not practicable to ascertain the others who received their rewards by Vavassories or Sub tenancies

Vavasour (væ·văsūəɹ). Now *arch* and *Hist.* Forms. α 4 vauasour(e, 4, 7– vavasour (4 -oure), 5 favasour, *Sc.* wawasour, vauesowre, 7 vavesour; 5 vavyssoure, vauyssour, 7 vauessour, vauassour, 9 vavassour β. 5 vauaser, 7, 9 vavasor, vavassor. γ 6–7 valuasor, 6-8 -vasor, 7–8 valvasour, 9 valvassor [a. OF. *vavas(s)our, vavas(s)or, vavasseur* (so mod F), or med L *vavassor, valvassor*, also *vasvassor*, app. f *vassi vassorum* 'vassals of vassals' Cf OProv *va(l)vasor*, It. *varvassore, -oro, bas bassore, -oro*] A feudal tenant ranking immediately below a baron

α 13 . *K. Alis* 3300 (Laud MS), Noot ich no tale of his squyers, Ne of vavasours, ne of Bachilers *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10996 He gaf giftes of honurs, & landes & rentes, to vauasours *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 430 Litel prowesse for me it were wip a vauasour for to melle 1456 SIR G HAYE *Bk Knthood* III (S T S) 21 All kingis suld have under thame dukkis and princis, Erllis and vicountes, and vauvassouris and barouns *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1729 Syne to thi tennandis & to thi wawasouris, If [=give] essy hak nays, palfrais, and cursouris. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honour* II. v § 4 Now for the nature of a vavasour, it is plain that he was ever beneath a baron 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I XXXI (1739) 47 Others served on horseback, and were called Rad Knights, and these I take to be the Vavasours, noted in the Conqueror's Laws 1660 SHERINGHAM *King's Supremacy Asserted* (1682) v 32 There are other great men under the King which are called Barons, and other which are called Vavasours, men of great dignity 1756 *Connoisseur* No 102 P 1 Upon my accession to my elder brother's estate and title of a Baronet I received a visit from Rouge Dragon to congratulate me upon my new rank of a Vavasour 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 65 William the conqueror directing that a certain quantity, should be paid by the earls, barons, and vavasours respectively. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* VII, One or two Scottish retainers or vavasours sat at the bottom of the table. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III ii, The ignominious flight of the counts and vavasours of great William the Duke 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* II XV 207 It was ordered that the sheriff should be a vavasour of the County

β *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prologue* 360 A schirreue hadde he ben and a counter, Was nowher such a worthi vauasour 1605 CAMDEN *Rem, Surnames* (1623) 110 Baron, Knight, Vavasor, Squire, Castellan 1642 BIRD *Mag Honour* 8 There be others which are called Vavasors, men of great dignity 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 35 The Middle-Thane was feudall, but not honorary, he was also call'd a Vavasor 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I. 194 The vassals of this high nobility, who were usually termed Vavassors 1875 K. E. DIGBY *Real Prop.* (1876) 41 *note*, Similar provisions follow as to the relief to be paid by barons, vavassors, and villeins

γ 1577 HARRISON *England* II v (1877) I 113 As for the valvasors, it was a denomination applied unto all degrees of honor under the first three 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 696 The Kings Valvasors in times past they were 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 289 For a Corollarie to this Discourse of Barons, we add the ancient title of Vauassours or Valuasors 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* I III IV (1710) 186 Baronets are constituted in the Room of the Ancient Valvasours, between the Barons of England, and the Orders of Knights 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 403 The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of *vidames, vice domini*, or *valvasors* 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I 768 Lord, liegeman, valvassor and suzerain, Ere he could choose, surrounded him 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* III 57 Herbert refused to admit the valvassors of the Church of Milan to this privilege

Vavengeour (obs Sc) · see WAVENGER.

†Vaver, obs. southern variant of FAVOUR *sb*

1536 *Cal Anc. Rec Dublin* (1889) 499 That he mythe the rather bye youre grases mene obtayne the kyng his vaverys

Vavte, obs. form of VAULT *sb*.[1]

Vaward. *Obs.* exc *arch.* Forms· α 4- **vaward** (6 va-ward), 5–6 **vawarde.** β. *Sc* 5 **wauard(e, waywarde,** 5–6 **wawart.** γ 5 **vauwarde, fauward,** 6–7 **vauward,** 5–6 **vawe-,** 6 **vawwarde,** 6, 8 **vawward.** δ. 5 **wowarde,** 5–6 **vowarde,** 6–7 **voward.** [Reduced form of *vaumward* VAMWARD See VANT- *prefix*]

1. *Mil* = VANGUARD I

α 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 48 That saw in battale cum arayit the vaward with baner displayit *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3617 Þe men out of Medy he mas . To enverom alle þe vaward of all þe vile yndes *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 3554 Abel, his son bold and hard, Bare the baner in the vaward *c* 1471 *Arriv K Edw IV* (Camden) 29 His vawarde so sore oppressyd them, with shott of arrows, that they gave them right-a-sharpe shwte *a* 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen V*, 48 Beside this, he appointed a vawarde, of the which he made capitayne Edward duke of Yorke 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 132 To give their attendance at the lodging of their Chiefes of the Armie, whether it be of the Battaile, or Vawarde 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 178 The English were the first that entered with great vigour upon the front and vaward 1640 HABINGTON *Edw IV*, 81 The Vaward commanded by the Duke of Glocester, the Rere by the Lord Hastings. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vaward*, an obsolete Word for Van-Guard] 1828 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) I. 116 He intrusted the command of the vaward, or centre, to the Earl of Moray 1846 TORRENS *Rem Milit Hist* 148 The disposition of troops seems to have been a vaward, or advance, a centre, and rear.

β 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 340 And thai haf tald thair reboyting, That of the waward. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI XIX 2261 He askyt at þe kynge Til haf þe wawarde [*v r* wawart] of his batale. 1500–20 [see b]

γ. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus* 430 Þe fauward Titus toke, With six þousand soudiours *c* 1440 *Bone Florence* 604 The vawe warde and the myddyll soone, And the rere warde owte of Rome The grete oost removyd and yode 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 222 Havinge the rule of the Frenche kynges vawewarde 1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) I 127 Sebastian., was Lieue tenant general of the Vawward of Diocletian the emperour 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 39 The Vauward of his armie was conducted by Iohn and Andronicus. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII. 119 Then, Diomede, unaided as he was, Rush'd ardent to the vaw-ward

δ 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IX XXVIII, In his passage to goueine the wowarde 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 241 In the vowarde of whom were foote men with bawes 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 179 Whiche is more fered of the feendes than ony vowarde of a batayle 1543 *St Papers Hen VIII* (1849) IX 393 The other galees of thEmpeiour appoynted for the vowarde 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 1593/1 Forthwith the Lord Lieutenant sent to the vowarde, commaunding that they shoulde marche towarde the towne. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III 162 The voward of the foe Is ranged already.

b. In fig context.

1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 57 It ai 3e that stonden bifore, in Anticristis vauwarde 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLII 58 Than to battell that war arreyit all, And ay the wawart kepit Thocht 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I. (1634) 10 And therefore he doubteth not to set their mouthes in the vaward, as being strongly armed to subdue their madnesse *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I VIII. (1622) 30 Her haire being laide at the full length downe her backe, bare shew as if the voward fayled, yet that would conquer

c. *fig* The foreffront, the eaily part.

In later use only as one of Shakspere.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I II 200 We that are in the vaward of our youth. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 22 The vaward or subburbes of my narration 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* I 378 She is not in the vaward of youth —*Chron Canongate* VI, Those who write themselves in the vaward of youth 1884 A BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser 1 208 He states that he and his accomplices are in the vaward of their youth

2 *attrib* (Cf VANWARD *a*)

1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI XXIV, Myself will rule this central host, My sons command the vaward post *Ibid* XXXIII, Where's now their victor vaward wing? 1814 — *Lord of Isles* VI XII, To centre of the vaward-line Fitz-Louis guided Amadine.

Vawe, ME. var FAIN *a* and *adv*, FEW *a.*

†Vawegard, obs. variant of VANGUARD (after VAWARD).

a 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen. VI*, 176 b, The vawegard was conducted by the erle of Warwycke

Vawght, obs form of VAULT *sb*.[1]

Vawmer, -meure, -mure, vari. VAUMURE *Obs.*

Vawmewarde, variant of VAMWARD *Obs*

†Vaws-cornice. *Obs*—⁰ (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 102/1 *Vaws-Cornice*, is any small Cornish lying under a great swelling out peece, as under a Planchier, or swelling Friese

Vawt(e, obs. ff. VAULT *sb*[1] and *v*.[1] **Vawthe,** obs f. VAULT *v*.[1] **Vax,** obs. Sc. f. WAX *sb* and *v.* **Vax-cayme,** obs. Sc. f. WAX-COMB.

†Vay(e, obs southern variants of FAY *sb*[1]

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 27 By my vaye, shee looketh like a foule Kite that haunteth our yaide at home 1602 *Contention betw Liberality & Prodigality* IV. III, Come on, suriah, chill make you vast, bum vay

Vay, southern dial var. FAY *v*[1]; obs. Sc f. WAY. **Vayage,** obs Sc. var VOYAGE. **Vayd,** obs Sc. f. WADE *v.* **Vaye,** obs. Sc f. WAY *sb.* **Vayk,** obs Sc. f. WEAK *a.* **Vayle,** obs f. VEIL *sb.* **Vaylliaunce,** obs. f. VALIANCE. **Vayn,** southern ME. var FAIN *a*, obs. Sc. f WAIN; Sc. var. WANE *sb. Obs.* **Vaynd,** var WAIND *v Sc.* **Vayndis,** Sc. var. WANDISH *v.* **Vayne,** obs. f. VEIN *sb.* **Vayowre,** var. VEYOUR *Obs.* **Vayr,** southern ME var FAIR *a* **Vayrd,** obs. Sc. f. WARD *v.* **Vayre,** southern ME var. FAIR *a*, obs. f. VAIR. **Vaȝ,** southern ME. var FAW *a. Obs.* **Vaȝt,** southern ME var *fought* FIGHT *v*

Veh(e, ME. varr. EACH *a.* **Vddir, Vder,** obs. Sc. ff. OTHER *a.* **Ve,** obs. Sc f. WE *pron.*, WEE *a.*

†Vea, *int Naut. Obs.* (See quots.)

1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 30 To row a spell, hold-water, trim the boate, *vea, vea, vea, vea, vea* 1627 — *Seaman's Grame* VI 27 One and all, Vea, vea, vea, vea, vea, that is they pull all strongly together

Veadge, Veage, obs. varr. VOYAGE *sb.*

Veak, obs. Sc. form of VAKE *v.*

Veal(vīl), *sb*[1] Forms. 4 vel (5 vell), 5–7 **vele,** 5 veel (feel), 6 veele, 5 veylle, 6 veyle (*Sc* veil, weill), 6–7 veale (6 ueale, feale), 6– veal (*Sc.* 7 weall, 8 veall). [a AF *vel*, OF. *veel* (*viel, veal, vael*, etc, mod.F. *veau*), *vedel*, = Prov. *vedel(h*, Cat *vedel*, It and Pg. *vitello*.—L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus* calf]

1. The flesh of a calf as an article of diet.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 176 'Bet is,' quod he, 'a pyk than a pikerell, And bet than olde boef is the tendre vel', *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) VI 72 Thei eten but litille or non of Flessche of Veel or of Beef *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 28 A sawce hit is For vele and venyson, iwis *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 508/2 Veel, flesche, *vitulina* 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B III/2 Fat porke or vele, & namely such as is bought For easier price when they be leane & nought 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 177 They also coompare the fleshe of these tortoyses to be equall with veale in taste 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* III 51 Veale is a more odoriferous flesh then any other. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XXXIV 137 These people feed on all, as Veal, Mutton, Pork, and finally of all other beasts whatsoever. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat* I 1, *Aim.* Have you any Veal? *Bon.* Veal! Sir, we

had a delicate Loin of Veal on Wednesday last 1780 Beckford *Bldg Mem.* 125 The most perfect fillet of veal that ever made the mouth of man to water 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 127 In the rearing of calves for veal in Holland, it is usual to confine them in pens 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct, What insipid and tasteless cheer does veal afford!

2 A calf, esp as killed for food or intended for this purpose Now *rare*

1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret* 244 Flesh of Veels, Vynegre, hemroll, and Potage of oot-meell *c* 1450 *Myrr our Saluacioun* (Roxb) 71 The ydolatiers of the golden veel 1466 *Paston Lett* II. 269 For purveying of all the velys, lambes, certain piggs and polaly 1513 Douglas *Æneid* XII Prol. 185 Tydy ly lowys, veilys by thame rynnis 1544 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II 305 The prices of Flesh, as of Beefes, Muttons, Veales, & Porkes 1582a *Nottingham Rec* IV 199, vj fatte wethres, at viijs viijd a peece, and ij veyles, at vjs viijd a pece 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* 25 The flesh of their swine, oxen, and veales haue the best relish 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *Paneg Sir L Pemberton* 63 When guests make their abode To eate thy Bullocks thighs, thy Veales, thy fat Weathers 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 315/1 Upon these [drag hooks] are hung two Veals or Muttons at a time. 1737 *Ochtertyre House Bk* (S H S) 13 Killd a Veall 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Aug 319 In selling veals to butchers, their haggling was extremely disagreeable. 1855 Thackray *Newcomes* I 265 My mother would receive her prodigal and kill the fatted veal for me. 1898 Westcott *David Harum* xvii, Jim brought three or four veals into town one spring to sell.

collect 1710 Addison *Tatler* No 148 P 1 The Flesh of Lamb, Veal, Chicken, and other Animals under Age

3. *attrib*, chiefly in names of dishes, etc, made from veal, as *veal broth, cutlet, gravy, pie*, etc.

a 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut* III. vii, Ye Porridg gutted Slaves, ye Veal broth-Boobies! 1630 J. Taylor (Water P) *Gt. Eater Kent* 14 Three sixe-penny veale pyes..were presented to the scalde 1675 E. W[ilson] *Spadacrene Dunelmensis* 39 This [water] helpeth all internal corrosions, if taken in Veal Broath fasting 1725 *Fam Dict* s v, Put your Veal Stakes into the Pan again, and finish the dressing with Veal Sweet-Breads *Ibid*, Some Veal Gravy must be pour'd upon it. 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 340 Let the patient also drink plentifully of veal broth. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng Housek* (1778) 19 About a pound of beef or veal suet 1827 Scott *Surg Dan* ii, Lamb and spinage, and a veal Florentine. 1833 L Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 182 A large baby in one arm, and a basket of cold veal-pie in the other. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xviii, He treats Mrs Perch to a veal cutlet and Scotch ale 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Veal-tea*, a thick gelatinous soup or broth made of the fleshy part of the fillet or knuckle of veal 1885 Jerome *On the Stage* 48 Property Man, behind, making a veal and ham pie, out of an old piece of canvas and a handful of shavings.

b. Special Combs **veal-bled** *a*, bled to exhaustion, like a calf intended for veal, **veal-bones**, *fig* youth, nonage, **veal calf**, (*a*) = sense 2, (*b*) a variety of leather; **veal-farmer**, one who rears calves for the butcher; **veal-like** *a.*, resembling (that of) veal, †**veal money** (see quot.); **veal-skin**, (*a*) the skin of a calf; (*b*) a skin-disease characterized by white shining spots.

1899 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Sept 3/1 The exhausted, and almost *veal-bled and forlorn bull. 1785 R Cumberland *Observer* No. 92, Our process seldom fails in either case, when we apply it timely, and especially to young poets in their *veal bones, as the saying is 1888 Addy *Sheffield Gloss.* 272 There is a saying 'married in the veal bones always a calf' ?1556 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 153 To Thomas morison for ij *veale calves 1895 *Boston Herald* 21 March 5/6 Colored leather is firmer and selling more freely Grain, 12@14c, veal calf, 16@18½c 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 469 The *veal-farmers keep from 6 to 12 cows each 1822–7 *Veal-like [see *veal-skin* below] 1897 W. Anderson *Surg Treat Lupus* 7 An unwholesome, veal like whiteness, diversified by tiny blood-vessels 1684 Manley *Cowell's Interpreter* s v, *Veale money or Veale noble money The Tenants of one of the Tythings within the Mannor of Bradford in Wiltshire, pay a yearly Rent by this name in lieu of veale paid formerly in kind 1591 *Exch Rolls Scotl* XXII 171 [10*s* of certain] barkit *weillskynnis. 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) V 694 *Epichrosis Leucasmus* Veal-Skin This is the vitiligo or veal-skin of Willan, so called from the veal-like appearance which these spots produce on the general colour of the surface. 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Veal-skins*, an Irish trade name for hides of the calf, which are dearer than other leather

Hence **Veal** *v trans.*, to rear (calves) for use as veal, **Veal'er**, a calf intended or fit for veal *U.S.*

1901- in American Dicts

Veal, *sb* 2 *Sc Mining.* (See quots.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss Coal-M* 269 *Veal*, a tank or water-barrel placed upon a cage for emptying the sump 1886 J Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 69 *Veal*, or *voun*, a water box or chest, usually on wheels, for removing water

Veale, var. Vele *Obs* ; obs Sc. f. Well *adv*

Veal'ing, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Veal *sb.*1] **a** *A-vealing*, procuring veal **b** Conversion into veal

1664 Cotton *Scarron* I 47 And up he starts, to go a stealing, Either a Mutt'ning, or a Vealing 1847 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc.* VIII II 394 It is equally suitable, whether the calf is intended for vealing or to be reared.

†**Vea ling,** *vbl sb* 2 *Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 Holme *Armoury* III 86/2 Working, is to lay them on the Beam and with the Fleshing Knife and Vealing Knife, to scrape off the Lime and cleanse them from their Fleshyness.

Veal'ing, *vbl sb* 3 *Sc. Mining.* [f Veal *sb* 2]

1886 J Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 69 *Vealing*, or *vouning*, chesting; getting out water by means of veals.

Vealinous, obs form of Villainous *a*

Vealy (vī·li), *a.* [f. Veal *sb* 1]

1 Resembling veal.

1769 Mrs Raffald *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 17 Then put in a few boiled forcemeat balls, which must be made of the veally part of your turtle. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 259 When we were fairly at anchor they crawled out again,.. their vealy faces mezzotinted with soot.

2 *fig* Imperfectly developed; immature; characterized by youthful immaturity

1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 17 July, A vealy medical-school graduate, whose employment is an insult to intelligent people 1907 *Outlook* 19 Jan 80/1 The sylvan thief shared our vealy homage with moonlighters, smugglers [etc.]

Hence **Vea'liness,** want of maturity

1895 in *Funk's Stand Dict*

Veand, obs. Sc variant of *weighing* Weigh *v*

Veany, variant of Veny 2 *Obs*

Vear, obs. f Veer *v.*; obs. Sc. f. War *sb*, south-w dial f. Fear *v*

Veare, southern ME variant of Fare *v*

Vearie, obs Sc. form of Very *adv.*

Vease. Now only *south-w. dial.* Forms: 4 (9) vese (9 veze); 6–7 (9) **vease**, 7 **veaze**, 7 **veeze** (9 **veese**); 9 **vaise, vaze**, etc. [Southern var of Feeze *sb.*] A rush, impetus; a run before a leap. (Cf. Feeze *sb.* 1 and 1 b)

c 1386 Chaucer *Knight's T* 1127 And ther out cam a rage, and such a vese, That it made al the gate for to rese 1573 Twyne *Æneid* XII Nn 4 b, This vp in hand he caught, and tremblyng at his foe did flyng, Arysing vp therwith, and forth his vease he fet withall. 1614 Gorges *Lucan* I. 41 In this flitting whirle-winde vease, I passe the Mountaines Pyrinees *Ibid* VIII 346 O Marriners stay not my veaze, Headlong to plunge into the seas *a* 1618 J Davies (Hereford) *Wit's Pilgrimage* Wks (Grosart) II 31/2 From whence Loues lightest Muses take their veeze To leape into those Seas, which cares destroy 1646 in Dircks *Life Marq Worcester* x (1865) 171, I only would retire myself from further present charge, as a ram doth to take a greater vease 1678 Ray *Prov* 78 Every pease hath its veaze, and a bean fifteen, signifies Pease are flatulent, but Beans ten times more 1825 Jennings *Dial W Engl* 80 *Vaze*, the distance employed to increase the intensity of motion or action from a given point 1875 Poreon *Quaint Words & Ways* 26 What a vese they [*sc* the hounds] did go, surely

Vease, dial. var Feeze *v* 1 **Veasy,** var Vasi *a. Obs*

Veawe, southern ME var. Few *a*, obs. var. View *v* **Veaze,** var. Vease. **Veb,** obs. form of Web *sb* **Vecche, Vechche,** southern ME varr Fetch *v*

‖ **Vecchio** *Obs* [It.] An old man

c 1570 *Bugbears* I II. 61 Yet it dothe not content our pinchefiste, the old vecchio. *Ibid* 79 The three thousand Crownes that our vecchio dothe require

Vech(e, obs. ff Vetch. **Vecht, Vechtie,** obs. Sc. ff. Weight *sb.*, Weighty *a.*

†**Vecke.** *Obs* Also 5 **vekke, wekke** [app. ad. It. *vecchia*, fem of *vecchio* old] An old woman

As direct adoption from Italian would be remarkable in the 14th cent., it is possible that the word existed in OF colloquial use.

1390 Gower *Conf* I 98 This olde wyht him hath awaited Florent his wofull heved uplefte And syh this vecke wher sche sat. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4495 A rympled vekke, ferre ronne in age, Frownyng and yelowe in hir visage 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I 2795 Sche cleped anoon vn-to hir presence An aged vekke, fer in yeris ronne 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr.* 12752 An olde wekke a noon I mette 1430–40 — *Bochas* I xx. (1554) 36 b, Whan these veckes, ferre yronne in age, Within them selfe hath vaine glory and delite For to faire and poppe their visage

†**Vecked,** *ppl a Obs.* = Invecked *ppl a.*

1562 Legh *Armory* II. 56 b, Hee beareth Azure, a crosse formye vecked Argent.

Vecord *rare*—1 = next.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisdom of Angels* v § 378 364 Hence too the Terms Concord, Discord, Vecord (malicious Madness) and other similar Expressions

Vecordy. *rare*—0. [ad. L *vēcordia*, f *vēcors* senseless, foolish] (See quot)

1656 Blount *Glossogr* [copying Cooper], *Vecordy*, madness, trouble of minde, folly, doting

Vecount, obs Sc. form of Viscount.

Vecta rious, *a. rare*—0. [f L. *vectārī-us* (*equus*), f *vectāre* to convey.] (See quot)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vectarious*, belonging to a coach, waggon or any carriage [Hence in Phillips (1658); in later edd. (1671–96) *Vectorious*]

Vectayllys, obs variant of Victuals

Vec·tible, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *vect-*, ppl stem of *vehĕre* to carry.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vectible*, that is or may be carried

Vectigal (vektɪ găl), *sb* 1 Now only *Rom Hist.* Also 6 **vectu-**, *Sc.* **victigall** [a L *vectīgal* a payment to the State, etc.] A payment of the nature of tribute, tax, or rent, made to a superior or to the State.

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 243 Giit tribute and victigall alsua, Ilk 3eir by 3eir to king Arthure till pa 1538 Leland *Itin* (1769) IV. 111 Thereupon they give a Fee Farme or Vectigall of an 100 l yearely The Vectigall is as it was 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vectigal*, used substantively for toll, impost-money or tribute it self. 1774 T. West *Antig Furness* (1805) 104 His lands and tenants were exempted from all regal exactions of talliage, toll, passage, pontage, and vectigal 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* (1846) I xvii. 366 The tribunes demanded that the occupiers of the remainder should pay their vectigal regularly.

†**Vectigal,** *sb.*2 and *a Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* victogall. [ad. L *vectīgāl-is*, f. *vectīgal* · see prec] **a** *sb.* A collector of tribute. **b.** *adj.* (See quot. 1656)

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* I 188 Mark Terebell Hes constat him his victogall that tyde, For to collect his tribute and his rent 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vectigal*, that pays or pertains to paying tribute, subsidy, pension or rent

†**Vection,** *Obs rare* [ad L *vectiōn-*, *vectio*, n of action f. *vehĕre* to carry] The action of carrying; vectitation

c 1610 Sir C. Heydon *Astrol Disc* (1650) 42 For whatsoever moveth another, it doth it either by impulsion, attraction, volutation, or vection 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 198 Albertus calls this motion a vection or a carrying 1654 Z Coke *Logick* 40 Local motion Traction or drawing. Vection or carrying

‖ **Vectis** (ve·ktis). [L. *vectis* lever, crow-bar.]

†**1.** A lever. *Obs*

1648 Wilkins *Math. Magic* I v 33 Rather suppose B C, to be a Vectis or Leaver, towards the middle of which is the place of the fulciment 1674 Petty *Disc Dupl Proportion* 119 In the Fuze of a Watch, the greatest strength of the Spring is made to work upon the shortest Vectis

2. *Surg* **a.** An obstetrical instrument employed as a lever to free the head of the child.

1790 *Med Comm.* II 397 It is now near forty years since an account of the vectis or lever of Roonhuysen was published. 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) V 190 If, at the same time, the head be lying clear on the perinæum, the vectis or forceps should be had recourse to 1841 Ramsbotham *Obstet. Med & Surg* 324 Another instrument that has been much employed with the view of extracting the child living, is the vectis or lever 1881 *Trans Obstet Soc Lond* XXII. 78, I passed in a vectis, and by its aid as a lever I brought down the second larger head and left arm

b An instrument employed in operations on the eye

1882 *Illustr to Maw's Price current* 77 [Eye instruments] Vectis, Taylor's. 1891 *Ibid* 42 Ophthalmoscope lamp, operation scissors, and vectis 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal Surg. Instr* 158 Vectis (Taylor's), for Extraction of Soft Lens

Vectita·tion, *rare* [f L *vectitāre* (rare), freq. of *vectāre* to carry, convey] The action of carrying or conveying (frequently); the fact of being carried or conveyed.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vectitation*, an often carriage. 1727 Pope, etc *Martinus Scriblerus* VI, Whilst their enervated Lords are lolling in their chariots (a species of Vectitation seldom used amongst the Ancients, except by old men) 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VIII 253 A method of aerial vectitation

Ve·ctitory, *a. rare*—1. [Cf prec.] Of the nature of carrying or conveying.

1822 *Examiner* 8/1 Heaven forbid that the bodies of Turks should be applied to vectitory purposes

Vector (ve·ktɔɪ). [a L. *vector*, agent-noun f. *vehĕre* to carry. So (in sense 1) Sp and Pg. *vector*, F *vecteur*.]

†**1.** *Astr* (See quot 1704) Also *vector radius*, = *radius vector* Radius 3 e. *Obs*

1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* I s v, A Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Center, or the Focus of an Ellipsis, to that Center or Focus, is by some Writers of the New Astronomy, called the Vector, because 'tis that Line by which the Planet seems to be carried round its Center 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 28 If a right line, called by some the vector radius, be drawn from the sun through any planet, and supposed to revolve round the sun with the planet [etc.]

2 *Math* A quantity having direction as well as magnitude, denoted by a line drawn from its original to its final position.

a 1865 Sir W R Hamilton *Elem. Quaternions* I. 1. 1 A right line AB, considered as having not only length, but also direction, is said to be a Vector 1881 J C Maxwell *Electr & Magn.* II 28 The vector, whose components are F, G, H, is called the vector potential of magnetic induction 1882a Minchin *Unipl Kinemat* 109 The resultant of a system of vectors whose type is ω *IP dw*, if each were directed from *I* to *P*, would be a vector ωM *IG* directed from *I* to *G*

attrib 1878 W K. Clifford *Dynamic* 95 We are led to two different kinds of product of two vectors, a vector product and a scalar product. 1880a *Nature* XXI 256 Some vector property (such as rotation about an axis) 1897 Curry *Theory Electr & Magnetism* 361 If we replace the vector-equation by its three component-equations and the vector-integrals of the latter by the above values.

Vectorial (vektō·rĭăl), *a* [f L. *vectōri-us* or directly f. prec.]

†**1.** Capable of carrying or conveying. *Obs*

1725 Derham *Astro-Theol.* (1726) 66 From a Vectorial Power, or Emanations from the Sun *Ibid* 68 If we should imagine the Moon to be wheeled about our Earth, by the Motion and Vectorial Power of the Earth.

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to, connected with, a vector or radius vector.

1882a Minchin *Unipl Kinemat* 84 The vectorial area of the complex path thus traced out, is the area of the roulette 1882a C. Smith *Conic Sect* (1885) 10 The radius vector is considered positive if measured from O along the line bounding the vectorial angle

Vecto rian, *a. rare*—0. [Cf. prec.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vectorian*, apt to carry, serving for carriage.

†**Ve ctorship,** *Obs* [f. L *vector* Vector] Conveying agency or activity.

1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot* I iv 19 This Animall Faculty by the vectorship of the spirit flowes from the Braines into every particle.

†**Ve·cture,** *Obs.* [ad L. *vectūra*, f *vect-*, *vehĕre* to carry] Carriage, conveyance.

1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Sed & Troubles* (A1 b) 405 There be but

three Things, which one Nation selleth vnto another; The Commoditie , The Manufacture, and the Vecture or Carriage *a* 1643 [see SECTURF]

Ved, obs Sc form of WED *v* , WEED *sb.*

‖ **Veda** (vē·dă). Also 8 **Beda**; **Vidam, Viedam, Vedam.** [a. Skr. *vēda* knowledge, sacred knowledge, sacred book, from the root *vid-* to know: see WIT *v.* The *a*-forms are from the Skr. nom. and acc. *vēdam*, perh partly through Tamil. The Uidū form *bed* (Hindī *ved*) is also represented in older use by *Bead* (1698), *Beid* (1776), and *Bede* (1789)] One of the four ancient sacred books of the Hindus (called the *Rig-*, *Yajur-*, *Sāma-*, and *Atharva vēda*), the body of sacred literature contained in these books

a 1734 PICART tr *Roger's Relig & Manners Bramins* in *Cerem & Relig Customs Var Nations* III. 353 The Vedam is the Book of the Law among these People, and contains all they are to believe or practise 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 4 The Bramins say, that Brummà, their law-giver, left them a book, called the Vidam, which contains all his doctrines and institutions. 1766 J. Z HOLWELL *Interesting Hist Events* (ed 2) I. 12 The great absurdities and impurities of the Vedam 1778 ORME *Hist. Milit Trans* VI II 5 The Shaster they assert to be the genuine scripture of Bramah, in preference to the Vidam 1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat.* IV 295 The Vedams, or texts of scripture, were published by Brahma, together with the Shasters, or commentaries, about six hundred years afterwards

β 1776 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Ind* I 33 The Bramin promised to pardon him on condition that he should swear never to translate the Bedas, or sacred volumes. 1788 *Asiatic Researches* I 340 The first four [parts of knowledge] are the immortal *Véda's* evidently revealed by God 1808 COLEBROOKE *Ibid* VIII 387 It may be here proper to remark, that each Véda consists of two parts, denominated the Mantras and the Bráhmanas, or prayers and precepts 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* I 71 The religion taught in the Institutes is derived from the Védas, to which scriptures they refer in every page 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 35 Accordingly, as a matter of fact, the Sudras never do read the Sanscrit Vedas.

attrib 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX 403/1 In like manner, the Veda-hymns led to the consideration of the laws of metre 1843 *Ibid* XXVI 171 These various schools of the Veda theology.

Hence **Veda·ic** *a*, = VEDIC *a* ; **Ve·daism,** = VEDISM

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* x 176 In ancient Indian Vedaic mythology the upsaras were heavenly damsels who dwelt in the æther, between Earth and Sun. 1887 L PARKS *Star in East* VIII. 202 Their religion sprung from the same root as Vedaism

‖ **Veda·nta.** Also Vedânta, Vedânta. [Skr. *vēdânta*, f *vēda* VEDA + *anta* end] One of the leading systems of Hindu philosophy Also *attrib*

The Hindī form *Vedant* has also been occas. used

1823 COLEBROOKE *Philos Hindus* in *Trans Roy Asiatic Soc.* (1827) I 19 The latter (Uttara) commonly called Védánta, and attributed to Vyása, deduces from the text of the Indian scriptures, a refined psychology, which goes to a denial of a material world. 1849 C S HENRY tr. *Epit Hist Philos* 28 The Vedanta philosophy is an exhibition of pantheism in its greatest metaphysical strictness *Ibid.* 29 The Vedanta system shows us how pantheism must logically result in scepticism 1895 *Westm Gaz* 23 Oct, 1/3 The philosophy of Vedânta is the abstract science which embraces all these methods

Hence **Veda·ntic** *a* , **Veda·ntism, Veda·ntist.**

The Skr *Vedantin* and Hindī *Vedantī* have also been used instead of 'Vedantist'

1882 MAX MULLER *India* VII 270 The Brahma-Samâg was *Vedântic in spirit 1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 41/1 He commences his enumeration with that system which is furthest removed from Vedântic speculation,..omitting, however, the Vedânta itself 1849 C. S HENRY tr. *Epit Hist Philos* 29 *Vedantism embraces in its wide comprehension, a multitude of other conceptions, which are common to it and to the other philosophies of India 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* I 4 But Vedantism is really nothing else than Nihilism 1849 C. S. HENRY tr *Epit Hist Philos* 26 Brahma alone exists, everything else is an illusion The *Vedantists prove this capital axiom by [etc]. *Ibid* 29 In order to avoid misconception of the Vedantist reasoning. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet Wallah* (1866) 215 His sect went by the name of 'Vedantists,' in fact, the 'Evangelicals' of the East

Ve·dda. Also 7 **Vaddah,** 9 **Veddah, Wedda.** [Sinhalese *veddā* archer, hunter.] A member of a primitive race inhabiting the forest districts of Ceylon

1681 R KNOX *Hist Ceylon* 61 In this Land are many of these wild men, they call them Vaddahs 1851 CARPENTER *Mem. Phys* (ed 2) 289 The Veddahs or wild hunters of Ceylon 1875 JEVONS *Money* IV 28 Somewhat similar pieces circulated in Abyssinia, the Soulou Archipelago ., and among the Veddahs 1881 TYLOR *Anthropology* VI (1904) 164 In the forests of Ceylon are found the Veddas or 'hunters', shy wild men who build bough huts, and live on game and wild honey

Vedde, obs. Sc. f. WITHY. **Vedder, -ir,** obs. Sc f. WEATHER, WETHER **Vede,** obs Sc f. WEED *sb.* **Vede(n,** southern ME. vars FEED *v.* **Veder,** southern ME. var. FATHER, FEATHER.

‖ **Vedette** (vĭde·t). Also 9 **vedet**; 7– **vidette.** [F., ad. It. *vedetta*, prob f *vedere* to see. The incorrect spelling *vidette*, now rare, was common in the first half of the 19th cent]

1 *Mil.* A mounted sentry placed in advance of the outposts of an army to observe the movements of the enemy.

α 1690 DAVIES *Diary* (Camden) 129 And then lay down to sleep , without posting any scouts or videttes abroad. 1778 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Corr Amer Rev* (1853) II. 228 A few good cavalry may be requisite for the videttes 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 561/2 He fell in with the enemy's videttes 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III III (1864) 152 One of the videttes perceived a large body of Indians moving towards the Christian lines 1868 *Regul & Orders Army* § 892 Instructions for the guidance of Outposts, videttes, and sentries. 1902 R W CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* XXII 376 The rigid system of patrol which brought death to our sleet-soaked videttes.

β. 1702 *Milit Dict*, *Vedette*, a Sentinel of the Horse detached from the main Body of the Army [etc] 1746 *Rep Cond Sir J Cope* 78 I o post the Out Guard, and see the Vedettes placed properly 1786 GILLIES *Hist. Greece* III I. 100 The order of their guards and watches was highly judicious, they employed, for their security, out-sentries and vedettes. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1836) V 355 *note*, The vedettes of the outposts were within shot of each other 1844 *Queen's Reg. & Ord Army* 394 Whether they have been in the habit of placing piquets, posting vedets, conducting patrols, &c. 1879 *Blackw Mag.* July 23 A vedette was killed to day Half-a-dozen Zulus rushed out on him soon after he had been posted for the day.

transf 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ* (1810) 248, I made a pretext to halt—established my boy as a vedet, and sat down peacably under a bush and made my notes 1812 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 53 An old cock, who was the vidette 1878 L W M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* XXII. II 98 The blackcock *vedette* rolled his burnished plumage leisurely against the sun

fig 1801 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) VII 483 Philosophical vedette at the distance of one thousand miles is precious to us here. 1880 *Spectator* 13 Nov 1439 They cannot bear to see the landlords, whom they regard as their own vedettes, terrorized

2 *Vedette boat*, a small vessel used for scouting purposes in naval warfare.

1884 *Pall Mall G* 6 Oct 6/1 Building armour clads, fast cruisers, vedette and torpedo boats 1892 *Times* (weekly ed) 7 Oct 7/2 They are vedette boats and not torpedo boats in the proper sense

Vedic (vē·dik), *a* and *sb.* [f. VED-A + -IC.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to, contained or mentioned in, contemporary with, the Vedas. **b.** *sb.* The language of the Vedas, an early form of Sanskrit

1859 MAX MULLER *Anc Sanskrit Lit* 10 The sacred literature of the Vedic age *Ibid* 11 The publication of all Vedic texts and commentaries 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* IX 558 The old Vedic worship was a libation to the god of fire 1873 WHITNEY *Oriental & Ling Stud.* I A general view of the whole body of Vedic literature 1884 *American* VIII 90 There are still orthodox Brahmans, who. maintain old Vedic sacrifices. 1890 SCHRUMPF *First Aryan Reader* p XI, Specimen B ought to have preceded specimen A, as Vedic is older than Sanskrit

Vedir, obs Sc f WEATHER.

Ve·dism. [f. VED-A + -ISM Cf VEDAISM] The system of religious beliefs and practices contained in the Vedas.

1882 *Athenæum* 29 Apr 542/3 In this paper he showed the relationship between the Vaishnava religion and three other forms of the Hindu religious system, viz , Vedism, Brâhmanism, and Saivism 1895 J KIDD *Morality & Relig* V 191 Vedism, then, generally speaking, was a religion of nature.

Ve·dist. [f as prec. + -IST] A student of, or authority on, the Vedas

1896 SEELEY *Introd. Pol Sci* (1902) 364 Not dealing with the new matter introduced by Egyptologists or Assyriologists or Vedists

Vedlak, obs. form of WEDLOCK.

Vedo(u, obs. Sc ff. WIDOW

‖ **Vedro.** Also 8 **wedro.** [Russ ведро́ pail] A Russian liquid measure equal to 2 7 imperial gallons.

1753 HANWAY *Trav* VI LXXXI (1762) I. 371, 8 Krushquas, 1 wedro—13 english quarts. 1799 W TOOKE *View Russian Emp* II 523 The greater part was then already podraded (contracted) for at 148 kopecks for every vedro. 1802–3 tr *Pallas's Trav* (1812) I. 234 Boiled in large kettles containing from forty to forty-three Russian vedros, or eimers, of water 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 77 The distilleries issue about twenty-five millions of vedros. 1907 *Edin Rev.* Jan 224 The peasants of that province drank this year 62,924 vedros of vodka more than last.

Vee *Mining* (See quot)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-M.* 269 *Vee*, the junction of two underground roadways meeting in the form of a V

‖ **Veedor.** *Obs.* Also 6 **veadore,** viador. [a. Sp. and Pg. *veedór*, Pg *vedor*, *veador*, *viador*, f. *ver* to see] An official invested with inspecting or controlling power

α [1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 158 One Gonzalus Fernandus Oniedus beinge one of the maiestrates appointed in that office which the Spanyardes caule *Veedor*] 1595 T SCARLETT *Est Engl Fugitives* G, Sammariba, the Veedors chiefe officer 1612 SHELTON *Quix* III VIII 192 The office of a Bawde should not be practised but by people well borne, and ought besides to haue a Veedor, and examinator of them

β 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II II. 129 We spake with his Veadore, or chiefe man, that hath the dealing with the Christians. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. 949 (Guinea), They haue one attending on them, whom they call Viador (which word they haue learned of the Portugals); hee is the Kings Treasurer, and keepeth his Gold and other Riches

Veel, southern dial. var. FEEL *v* , FIELD *sb.*

Veer (vīəɹ), *sb.* [f. VEER *v.*2] An act or instance of veering , a change of direction.

1611 COTGR , *Virevoulte*, a veere, whirle, .friske, or turne 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 70 Wee expected a lower veere of the water 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn* 231 Till the warm hour returns With veer of wind. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/7 This project of the Emperor William would explain the sudden veer round a short time ago against Prince Ferdinand.

Veer, southern ME vai FIR, var VERE (Spring) *Obs.*

Veer (vīəɹ), *v*1 *Naut* Forms: 5–7 **vere** (6 *Sc.* **vire**), 6 **vyere,** 7 **vier-**; 6–7 **veare,** 7 **vear**; 7 **veere,** 7– **veer** [a MDu. *vieren* to let out, slacken, = OHG. *fieren*, *fiaʒan* to give direction to Hence also G *vieren*, *fieren*, Da *fire*, Sw. *fira* in nautical use]

1. *trans.* To allow (a sheet or other sail-line) to run out to some extent, to let out by releasing. Also with *out* ? *Obs.*

So Du and Flem. (*dial*) *schoot vieren*, freq used fig

c 1460 *Pilgrim's Sea-Voy* 25 Hale the bowelyne! now, vere the shete! 1522 *Lett & Papers Hen. VIII*, III II. 975 [The galley was next them, but if she] may veere the shit, she will go from us all 1530 *Hickscorner* 302 A le the helme! a le! vere! shot of! vere sayle! 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 41 Vire the trossis, nou heise. *Ibid.*, Vire 3our liftaris and 3our top sail trossis 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. XII 1 Behold I see the hauen nigh at hand, Vere the maine sheete, and beare vp with the land. 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 28 Loure the maine top saile, veare a fadome of your sheat. 1627— *Seaman's Gram.* IX 39 Veere more sheat, or a flowne sheat, that is, when they are not haled home to the blocke 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I II 17 Veere out some of your Fore and Main sheets. *Ibid.* 18 Vere out the main Sheet, and fore Sheet. 1694 [see MAIN SHEET 1]

absol. 1530 [see above] *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Inund of Trent* 74 Now Bedfellows do one another greet I' th' Saylors Phrase, Vere, vere, more Sheet

b. To let *out* (any line or rope), to allow to run *out* gradually to a desired length.

1574 W BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* XIV. (1577) 42 They haue a pece of wood, and a line to vere out ouer borde 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy Medit* (Camden) 75, I bore vp to her, and by a barrell vieied her out a long hawser 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math.* 608 As you veer out the Log-Line, set the Drift of the Log with your Compass. 1721 *Phil Trans* XXXI 178 [He] marches on the bottom of the Sea, vearing out the Coiles of his Pipe 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 68 They rowed it towards the rock, veering out a rope, which they had fastened to the large boat 1839 *Civil Eng' & Arch. Jrnl* II 178/2 They had the appearance of a single rope capable of being coiled and veered out conveniently 1893 W R MACKINTOSH *Around Orkney Peat Fires* (1905) II, 136 [He] veered out the boat's tether till he came alongside the vessel

†**c** Similarly without adv *Obs rare.*

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* VI 219 As fast as you can hale and vere a line 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 169 *Veer your line*, let it off the reel after striking

2 To allow (a boat, buoy, etc.) to drift further off by letting out a line attached to it. Usually with *away* or *out*

1539 in R G Marsden *Sel Rec Ct Adm.* (Selden) I 67 The marinars of the sayd Venys shippe did vere owt there grete bote 1824 *Mechanic's Mag* No 41 215 They tried the means of veering away a buoy. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* LXXIV, We veered an empty cask astern, with a rope attached to it 1834 MARRYAT *P Simple* (1863) 207 They veered out a buoy with a line, which we got hold of. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut Dict.* 357 To veer a buoy in a ship's wake, means to slack out a rope to which the buoy has been attached, in order to let it go astern.

3. To let out or pay out (a cable).

1604 *Adm. Ct Exam* 21 May, The cables were not viered 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy. S Sea* (1847) 203 On both sides was crying out to veere cable *Ibid*, Those [cables were] very short, and vered to the better end. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* VII 30 Veere more Cable, is when you ride at Anchor. 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 156 Tho' they immediately let go the Sheet-Anchor, and veer'd almost two Cables on it, yet they drove out to Sea 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 211 Cables veered astern, with tackles leading from them to the ship's quarters 1854 G B RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* V (ed 12) 1280, I cannot veer more cable 1870 MEADE *New Zealand* 290 After veering cable we went to quarters. 1899 F. T BULLEN *Way Navy* 41 Every anchor fell and cable was veered to five shackles

fig 1616 B JONSON *Devil an Ass* V V 46 Traines shall seeke out Ingine, euery cable Is to be veer'd

absol 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a a 4 b, *Ne file plus amarre!* keep fast the cable! stoppei the cable! veer no more! 1775 *Phil Trans* LXVIII 404 At 4 a m found ship drove, veered to a whole cable

b. With *away* or *out*

(*a*) 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 437 This obliged us to let go our Sheet Anchor, veering out a good scope of Cable 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A a a 4 b, *Filer le cable bout par bout*, .to veer out the cable end for-end 1899 F. T BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 74 The warships, which, with topmasts housed and cables veered out to the clinch, were all steaming full speed ahead

(*b*) 1748 *Anson's Voy* II III 138 To veer away the cable briskly. *Ibid* III II 319 After we had veered away one whole cable. 1765 COMMODORE BYRON *Voy.* (1773) I 79 A thick fog coming on with hard rain, we veered away the stream cable 1846 A YOUNG *Naut Dict.* 357 'Veer away the cable,' that is, slack it and let it run out.

fig 1769 M. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* in *Brit Theat* (1808) XVIII 17 I'll veer away no more good advice after you.

c To put *on* (cables) end to end *rare*−1.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 86 The latter continued to drop to leeward, and the Theseus was obliged to veer on two cables to keep within reach of them.

4 *To veer and haul* (see quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, To Veer and haul*, to pull a rope tight, by drawing it in and slackening it alternately,.. so that the rope is straitened to a greater tension 1841 R H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 133 *To veer and haul*, is to haul and slack alternately on a rope, as in warping, until

the vessel or boat gets headway 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To veer and haul*, to gently tauten and then slacken a rope three times before giving a heavy pull, the object being to concentrate the force of several men 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* VIII 232 By hauling and veering on it, a sufficiently uniform strain on it would be obtained.

fig. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 251 The agents have a certain margin to veer and haul on in their commission. 1901 *Speaker* 27 April 109/2 Here is a sum on which the British Government may fairly veer and haul.

† 5. *intr.* Of a ship. To sail with the sheet let out *Obs.*

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (MS Harl 2301) s.v., When a Shipp sailes, and the Sheate is veered-out, wee saie she goes veering 1692 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram* I. XVI. 76 The Ship goes Lasking, Quartering, Veering, or Large; are terms of the same signification, *viz* that she neither goes by a Wind nor before the wind, but betwixt both.

Veer (vīəɹ), *v*.[2] Forms. 6 verre (?), 7 vere, vear'e, veere, 7– veer. [ad. F. *virer* (= Sp. *virar*, *birar*, Pg *virar*, It *virare*), to turn, to veer; of obscure origin See also VIRE *v.*]

1. *intr* a. Of the wind To change gradually, to pass by degrees from one point to another, *spec* in the direction of the sun's course Orig *Naut.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind.* 73 And after that the winde verred [*sic*] to the Southwest they bare with the same. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* IX 39 Now the wind veeres, that is, it doth shift from point to point. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 6 The wind in one hours space veering about every point of the Compass 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II. VII 234 Their Influence may be separated so far as to suffer a cooler Wind to blow, which upon their Rising shall vere to a warmer point 1744 J CLARIDGE *Sheph Banbury's Rules* 15 The wind commonly veers to the South West 1777 *Phil Trans* LXVIII 230 The wind was Easterly. At the instant of the shock it is said to have veered to the West. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXXI, The wind had veered round, and the Aurora was now able to lay up clear of the island of Maritimo 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sci.* (ed 8) XV 138 When north and south winds blow alternately, the wind at any place will veer in one uniform direction through every point of the compass. 1899 F. T BULLEN *Log Seaman* 317 The next night the wind veered to the eastward.

† b. To turn round, revolve *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii *Columnes* 459 O! thou fair Chariot, thou do'st alwaies veer About the North-Pole *Ibid* 484 As long as Heav'n's swift Orb shall veer 1611 COTGR., *Virer*, to veere, turne round, wheele or whirle about.

2. *Naut* Of a ship: To change course; *spec* to turn round with the head away from the wind in order to sail on another tack

c 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 134 The other veres as slowe, Lar-board and Star-board 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 1088 A-head of all the Master Pilot steers, And, as he leads, the following navy veers 1761 *British Mag* II 497 The Packet in haste to Beaumaurice was veering, When, lo! a large ship towards our vessel was steering 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* III iii, It plunged and tacked and veered. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III ii, The Earl's fleet after a brief halt veered majestically round 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 119 The coble tossed, and veered, and tacked, As she strove to make the shore

3. Of things: To turn round or about; to change from one direction or course to another.

Also in fig context (quot 1690) cf sense 4.

1633 T JAMES *Voy.* 12 The water veer'd to a lower ebbe 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* V 48 Thou Weather cock of Government, that when the Wind changes for the Soveraign, veers to Prerogative.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XIII, A narrow inlet,. Lost for a space, through thickets veering, But broader when again appearing 1823 BYRON *Island* I III, No more at thy command The obedient helm shall veer, the sail expand 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball*, *Rondel* 5 Grief a fixed star, and joy a vane that veers 1878 GEO ELIOT *Coll. Breakf P.* 811 The shadows slowly farther crept and veered Like changing memories

b. Of persons or animals.

1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 17 Susanna slipped from the side of her mamma, and veering toward Harry, she went on one side. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* IV. 20 'Twas but a short hour's walk, ere veering round I saw the snow-white church 1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* 322 After passing Bullington, Sutton, and Wonston we veered away from State-Charity. 1879 FOURGEL *Fool's Err* XXXVI 256 The amazed horse veered quickly to one side, and stopped as if stricken to stone

4. *fig.* To change or alter, to pass from one state, position, tendency, etc, to another; to be variable or changeable a. Of persons

1670 DRYDEN *Cong Granada* III i, Two Factions turn him with each Blast of Wind But now he shall not veer 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev* 2 When the Tide turn'd, then strait about he veers, And for the stronger side he still appears 1714 SWIFT *Jacks put to their Trumps* Wks 1841 II 852 Those few at last veer'd quite about, And join'd in my disgrace 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist* VIII § 4 (1841) I 312/1 Alcibiades was of a pliant and flexible disposition, that would take any impression which the difference of times and circumstances might require, still veering either to good or evil with the same facility and ardor 1821 PRAED *Gog* Poems 1865 I. 95 Linda, like many a modern Miss, Began to veer around at this 1858 H BUSHNELL *Nat & Supernat.* X (1864) 308 The infirmity, shown by human teachers, when they veer a little from their point. to catch the assent of multitudes 1884 F. M CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 56 He is a man to veer about like a weather-cock.

b Of feelings, thoughts, conditions, etc.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. i, Like a wind it [love] in no quarter stays, But points and veers each hour a thousand ways 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1737) I. 296 For as these passions veer, my interest veers, my steerage varys 1756 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III 198 Madame Pompadour, perceiving how much the King's disposition veered to devotion, artfully took the turn of humouring it 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I XXII, While his own troubled passions veer Through hatred, joy, regret, and fear 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr Wines & Pol* III 47 Her thoughts were ready to veer any way in hope of escape 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 52 Seldom has the fortune of war veered round so rapidly

c To diverge or differ *from* something. *rare*–[1].

1796 *Campaigns*, *1793–4* I. I. IV 25 Your opinion, dear Richard, veer'd widely from mine.

5 *absol* To alter the course of a ship, *spec* by causing it to swing round with the stern to windward so as to sail on another tack. Also of a ship To admit of veering.

1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind* (1909) III 54 [The Portuguese] payde away, vearinge to delay time for our cominge upp with them 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* IX 40 Foundering is when she will neither veere nor steare, the Sea will ouer rake her. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 66 If the Wind be contrary, they never strive against it, but vere about. 1692 *Capt Smith's Seaman's Gram* I. XVI 76 In keeping the Ship near the Wind, these terms are used, Veer no more, keep her to, touch the Wind 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* s.v *Veering*, If it is absolutely necessary to veer, in order to save the ship from destruction. 1810 J. H. MOORE *Pract Navigator* 290 *To veer*, to change a ship's course from one tack to the other, by turning her stern to windward 1884 PAE *Eustace* 124 My lads, lie to, then veer and sail against the wind

b *trans.* (with *ship* as object).

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* s.v *Veering*, When it becomes necessary to veer the ship, the sails towards the stern are either furled, or hailed up

6. *trans* To turn (something) from one course or direction to another Also *fig* (cf 4).

(*a*) 1647 N WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 30, I veer'd my tongue to this Kind of Language *de industria* 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III 18 The tone of the British Cabinet is veered by every incidental change of war. 1883 MEREDITH *Poet Wks* (1912) 212 Cities and martial States, Whither soon the youth veered his theme

(*b*) 1804 J GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 85 Her bleeding wing she veers, on him she springs 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 81 A lofty beech To veer [L *torqueat*] the bottom of the carriage [*sc* the plough] 1876 *Trans Clinical Soc.* IX 167 At each successive scarification he veers the direction of the parallel incisions

† **7.** To turn *about* or screw in order to adjust; to cause to revolve or whirl *Obs.*

a 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Hist Jas V*, Wks (1711) 107 In musical Instruments, if a String jar and be out of Tune, we do not frettingly break it, but leisurely veer it about to a Concord *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III XVII 140 A pair of Yarn Windles, which she unintermittedly veered, and frisked about.

Veer, south-western dial variant of FEER *v.*

Veerable, *a.* [f. VEER *v.*[2] 1] † Of the wind: Tending to veer, changeable

1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1694) 56 The wind veerable round the compass 1698 CORANT in Dampier *Voy* (1699) II III 55 When we find the Winds veerable to S.W and back to South, we stand off to the Westward 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* (1718) 13 Yesterday the wind was very little and veerable 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav* (1762) I II XVIII 98 The winds being light and veerable favored us very much.

Veerer[1], *rare*–[0]. [f. VEER *v*[2]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Vireur*, a veerer, or whuler, a round turner, or turner of things often about.

Veerer[2]. *Mining.* (See quot)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-M.* 269 *Veerer* (Somerset), an old word for Banksman.

Veering, *vbl sb.*[1] [f. VEER *v.*[1] 3] The action of causing or allowing to run out, *attrib.* in *veering cable*, *chain*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk* 711 *The veering cable*, that cable which is veered out in unmooring, and not unspliced or unshackled in clearing hawse 1894 *Times* 20 Mar 3/5 From the top of the swivel a single veering chain passed into the lightship through the hawse pipe

Veering, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. VEER *v*[2]] The action or fact of changing course or direction.

a Of the wind (or a vane), or in general use

1611 COTGR., *Virement*, a veering, whirling, wheeling 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* IV (1722) 367 It will not now depend on the Season of the Year alone, but on the Veering of the Wind 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI 1 (Rtldg) 393 Scipio asked whether the veering of the wind in the political horizon might not blow me some good 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop Lect Sci* IV § 31 (1873) 168 Nothing apparently can be more capricious than the shifting and veering of a weather-cock on a gusty day 1860 VAUGHAN in *Mem. Mar Mag* VII 323 The direction and veering of the wind gave him warning

b Of a ship Also in fig context.

1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* 2 Expect rough seas, flaws, and contrary blasts, and 'tis well if by many cross tacks and veerings you arrive at the port 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v, It is evident, that veering as well as tacking is a necessary consequence of the same principle. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 177/2 The disadvantage of veering is that the ship is sometimes carried far to leeward 1865 W. G PALGRAVE *Arabia* II 301 After some tacking and veering, we worked up to the entrance.

c *In figurative uses.*

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 25 P 7 A sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the Turns and Veerings of the People 1780 J BROWN *Lett Toleration* (1809) II 216 After much sinful veering towards the abjured abominations of Popery, they lamented their perfidy to God 1861 TULLOCH *Eng Purit.* I 147 The strange and apparently inconsistent veerings in Cromwell's own mind

Veering, *ppl a* [f VEER *v.*[2]]

1. Changing course or direction, † turning round, revolving.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii *Columnes* 635 On th' other side [of the astrolabe], under a veering sight, it Table veers 1736 VALDEN *Poet Wks.* (1833) 66 Nor tax me with inconstancy, we find The driving bark requires a veering wind 1798 *Loves of Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 124 The veering helm the dexterous steersman stops 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y*, *3rd Sund after Easter*, Like a bright veering cloud Grey blossoms twinkle there. 1873 R W. CHURCH *Influence Christ National Character* 17 Fickle as the veering wind 1896 *Strand Mag* XII 250 A ringing shout of encouragement rent the veering smoke wreaths.

2. *fig.* Vacillating, variable, changeful.

1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess Verse* 241 But if a wild Uncertainty prevail, And turn your veering Heart with ev'ry Gale 1747 COLLINS *Odes*, *Passions*, Of diff'ring themes the veering song was mix'd *c* 1838 MRS BROWNING *Island* XIX, Man's veering heart and careless eyes 1853 W JERDAN *Autobiog.* III XVII 262 It was thought a veering speech the Duke had just made in the House of Peers. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. 116 After much veering legislation, Justinian enacted that a man or a woman who divorced without a cause should retire to a cloister

Hence **Veeringly** *adv*, 'changingly, shiftingly' (Webster, 1847).

Veery (vīə ri). *US* [? Imitative] A North American thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*), also called *tawny* and *Wilson's thrush*.

1845 S JUDD *Margaret* II 1, The place flows with buds,.. deep in the forest [are] olive backs, veeries, oven birds 1860 WHITTIER *My Playmate* XV, There in spring the veeries sing The song of long ago 1883 *Cent Mag* Sept. 685/1 Our thrushes are all frank, open-mannered birds, but the veery and the hermit build upon the ground

† **Vees**[1], Sc variant of VIVES

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 318 The weam-eill, the wild-fire, the vomit and the vees [*v rr* veis, weis] 1608 *Melrose Recs* (S H S) I. 60 [The maie] thairefter tuik ane seikness callit the veis

Vees 2. *Mining* (See quot)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-M* 269 *Vees*, *Veea*, and *Vrese*, a kind of soft earth in a fissure or upon the sides of a dyke.

Veeze, south. dial. variant of FEEZE *v.*[1]

‖ **Vega**[1] (vē'·gă). [Sp. and Catal. *vega*, Pg. *veiga*, of obscure origin] In Spain and Spanish America, an extensive, fertile, and grass-covered plain or tract of land.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I. i. 24, I am now in Valentia, one of the noblest Cities in all Spain, situate in a large Vega or Valley, about sixty miles compass 1827 LONGF *Life* (1891) I IX 131 We crossed the beautiful Vega—those delicious and luxuriant meadows which stretch away to the south and west of Granada 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is.* I. VIII. (1846) I 363 Their spacious vegas afforded an ample field for the display of their matchless horsemanship 1850 B TAYLOR *Eldorado* VII (1862) 67 The grass on the vega before the house was still thick and green 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* 85 The horses were driven in from the vega

b. In the West Indies, a piece of fertile meadow-land used for the cultivation of sugar or tobacco, a tobacco-field.

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* IX, The vega is usually a highly cultivated cane-piece 1871 HAZARD *Cuba* 329 The best properties known as *vegas*, or tobacco farms, are comprised in a narrow area in the south west part of the island.

Vega[2] (vī'gă) [a. Sp. or med.L. *Vega*, ad Arab. وَاقِع *wāqis* falling, in (*al nasr*) *al waqis* 'the falling (vulture)', the constellation Lyra. So F. *Wéga*] The brightest star in the constellation Lyra, *α* Lyræ.

1638 CHILMEAD tr *Hues' Treat Globes* (1889) 53 The bright Staire in this Constellation, being the first in number, Alfonsus calleth Vega 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 225/2 Its brightest star, *α* Lyræ, also called Vega, is a conspicuous object. 1889 C R MARKHAM tr *Hues' Treat Globes* 221 Vega contains hydrogen, iron, sodium, and magnesium

Veget, obs. var VEGETE *a*

Vegetability (ve dʒɪtăbi·lĭti). [ad med L. **vegetabilitas*, f. L. *vegetābilis* VEGETABLE *a* · see -ITY. Cf. OF *vegetablete* (Godef), F. *végétabilité*, It *vegetabilità*, Sp. *vegetabilidad*]

† **1.** A vegetable organism. *Obs*[–1]

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh* 90 It shewys opynly þat euerylk kende of vegetabilitez haues a propre ordre, þat ys, complexioun.

2. Vegetable character, quality, or nature.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II V 91 [The] lapidificall juyce of the Sea, which entring the parts of that plant [*sc* coral], overcomes its vegetability, and converts it into a lapideous substance 1670 *Phil Trans.* V. 2035 A description of sundry new Metals, or Semi-metals, as he calls them, together with a discourse of their Vegetability 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 189 These have their vegetability the same way, with the porous species of Coral 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L 192 If any additional proofs of the vegetability of corallines were needed 1858 T R. JONES *Aquarian Nat* 136 The mineralogists,..questioned the vegetability of such of these productions as were of a hard and stony nature

Vegetable (ve dʒĭtăb'l), *sb* Also 6 **vegitable** [f the adj]

1 A living organism belonging to the vegetable kingdom or the lower of the two series of organic beings; a growth devoid of animal life; a plant in the widest or scientific sense (= PLANT *sb* 1 2)

1582 J HESTER *Compendium Ration. Secr* (title p), The Hidden Vertues of sondrie Vegitables, Animalles and Mineralls 1598 R HAYDOCKE tr *Lomazzo* II 125 Some of them are taken from minerals , some from the vegetables, and some from the animals 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* 12, I suppose there is none will deny the Heavens and Planets to have influence over Herbs, Corn, Plants, and all Vegetables 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV vi (1695) 337 In Vegetables, which are nourished, grow, and produce Leaves, Flowers, and Seeds, in a constant Succession 1737 GRAY *Lett* Poems (1775) 24 Both vale and hill are covered with most venerable beeches, and other very reverend vegetables 1782 V KNOX *Ess* clii (1819) III 169 They [*i e* speeches] are like vegetables of a night, or insects of a day 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* I 387 After the rushes or other coarse vegetables have been cut down and carried away 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 265 The expressed oils of mild vegetables, as the pistachio, olive, and almond 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t* (1883) 205 Both [trees] are pleasant vegetables 1884 *De Candolle's Orig Cultivated Pl.* 4 The *Tetragonia*, an insignificant green vegetable

fig *a* 1625 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 44 He was a meer vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 86 ₱ 3, I met him with all the respect due to so reverend a vegetable, for you are to know, that is my sense of a person who remains idle in the same place for half a century

†b *pl.* in collective sense: Vegetation *Obs*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II 43, I have bin alwaies naturally affected to woods and groves, and those kind of vegetables 1693 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* vi (1723) 295 June, July, and August exhibit a still different Shew of Vegetables, and Face of Things 1780 A YOUNG *Tour Irel* I 18 Their only way is to let it cover itself with such vegetables as may come 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv, Scrubby and stunted heath, intermixed with the long bent, or coarse grass, were the only vegetables that could be seen

†c Applied to the earth or to a mineral regarded as capable of growth. *Obs rare.*

a 1676 HALE *Prim Orig. Man* I iii (1677) 96 Though the Earth be not animated with a Sensible Soul, yet it is possible that it may be a great Immortal Vegetable 1716 CHEYNE *Philos Princ Nat Relig* I 278 A hill is nothing but the Nest of some Mettle or Mineral, either of Stone, Iron, Tin, Copper or such like lower Vegetables.

2 A plant cultivated for food, *esp* an edible herb or root used for human consumption and commonly eaten, either cooked or raw, with meat or other article of food

1767 A YOUNG *Farmer's Lett to People* (1771) I 461 The cultivation of the new-discovered vegetables, and all the modes of raising the old ones 1796 MRS INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xlvi (1820) 158 At a stinted repast of milk and vegetables 1840 LOUDON *Cottager's Man* 4 in *Husb* III. (L U K), To supply the cottager's family with vegetables, potatoes, and faggots 1846 SOYER *Cookery* 450 Where a dish of vegetables are required for second course 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 243 Cabbages or any other vegetables which are fit for boiling

3. *attrib* and *Comb* a Simple attrib in sense 2, as *vegetable-basin, dish, food, garden, -market*, etc.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Vegetation*, The common Opinion is, that Water is the great vegetable Food 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II III 15 Two vegetable dishes 1853 HICKIE *Aristoph.* (Bohn) II 416 In the pottery-market and the vegetable-market alike *a* 1860 ALB SMITH *Med Student* (1861) 17 Threading their way through the crowd of the vegetable-waggons arriving for to-morrow's market 1898 F G LEE *Negl Bapt* II A vegetable-basin or a soap-dish was used instead of the font 1898 *Cent. Mag* Jan 337/1 May I tell him about your vegetable garden?

b. Objective or obj genitive, as *vegetable-eater, -feeder, -seller*; *vegetable-eating, -feeding* adjs

Also with the names of instruments, as *vegetable chopper, -cutter, grater, -slicer*, etc (Knight *Dict Mech*)

(*a*) 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 28 There are both sorts [of bears], carnivorous and vegetable-eaters 1851–6 S P WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1858) 12 All the land-snails are vegetable-feeders. 1867 M ARNOLD *Celtic Lit* 4 Bathing people, vegetable-sellers, and donkey boys 1875 C C BLAKE *Zool* 54 The cheiroptera are, however, vegetable-feeders

(*b*) 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 493/1 In a vegetable feeding insect the stomach is very voluminous 1874 J W LONG *Amer Wild-fowl* xxv 262 They are exceedingly expert divers, and can swim under water to much longer distances than any others of the vegetable-eating ducks. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 966 These stony masses are found in the intestines of many vegetable-feeding animals

Vegetable (ve dʒĭtăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **vegitabile**, 7 **-able**. [a OF *vegetable* (mod F *végétable*, = It. *vegetabile*, Sp. *vegetable*, Pg *vegetavel*), or ad L *vegetābilis* animating, vivifying, f. *vegetāre* see VEGETATE *v*

In some instances the adj cannot be clearly distinguished from the attributive uses of the sb]

†1 Having the vegetating property of plants; living and growing as a plant or organism endowed with the lowest form of life. (Cf. VEGETAL *a* 1)

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh* 90 What þinge vegetable þat makys fruyt, to þe sonne ys apropird 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II 674 Zephirus, þat is so comfortable For to norysche þinges vegetable 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 73 Hit may be concludede Paradise not to be there, sythe noo thynge vegetable may haue lyfe þer *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 1053 All thynges created of God under the moone ben elemented vegetables and sensytyves 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Vegetable*, springing, or growing as hearbes 1629 H BURTON *Truth's Tri* 197 How far themselues differ from senseless stockes, or come short of the vegetable trees *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* III iv (1677) 266 Things vegetable, that have simply Life, with those operations incident to Life

fig 1641 W CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* I. ii, The other counts her apricots, lays 'em naked And open to the sun, that it may freely Smile on her vegetable embraces *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, To coy Mistress* 11 My vegetable love should grow Vaster than empires and more slow.

†b Of the soul. *Obs*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III 5686 Comparysownyd, as it were semblable, To a sowle þat were vegetable, þe whiche, with oute sensibilite, Mynystreth lyf in herbe, flour, and tre *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 1053 In the whiche [body] our Lorde hath planted the soule vegetable by the whiche it groweth 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* XXII iv (1620) 821 The earth is full of vegetable soules, strangely combined with earthly bodies 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III vi (1611) 101 A vegetable Soul is a faculty or power that giueth life vnto bodies

†c *Vegetable power*, the principle of simple life and growth. *Obs*

1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1618) III 672 The vegetable power common to men and plants 1625 HART *Anat Ur* I ii 29 The state of the nourishing or vegetable power ouer the whole bodie.

†d *Vegetable stone*, one of the three varieties of the philosophers' stone, supposed to possess health-preserving properties *Obs*

After med L *lapis vegetabilis*· cf Gower *Conf* II 86

1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem Brit* Prolog 7 By the Vegitable [Stone] may be perfectly known the Nature of Man

2. Of or pertaining to, composed or consisting of, derived or obtained from, plants or their parts; of the nature of or resembling a vegetable Freq. as contrasted with animal or mineral products

a Of material substances.

1582 HESTER *Secr Phisonom* I xxxiii 39 You shall giue them ℥j of our Vegitable Syrup 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* I. 3 All sorts of soyle do draw their generatiue & fructifying vertue from that vegetable salt 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* II (1723) 101 By Retrenching a considerable Quantity of the vegetable Matter 1721 MORTIMER *Husbandry* II 207 Statues are a lasting Ornament when vegetable Ornaments are out of Season 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 320 The direful bane Of vegetable venom 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* IV 2679/1 Almost all concretes that abound either with mineral or vegetable sulphur 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 31 May 2/2 The superiority of coal to vegetable tar 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* II § 3 84 The insoluble pectose contained in the vegetable tissue 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect Greek Test* 18 The ancient ink was purely vegetable, without any metallic base

poet 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 220 And all amid them stood the Tree of Life, High eminent, blooming Ambrosial Fruit Of vegetable Gold 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* III iv. 110 My coursers sought their birthplace in the sun, Pasturing flowers of vegetable fire 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 91 The zephyr in his garden rolled From plum-trees vegetable gold

b Of conditions, actions, qualities, etc

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II xxvii § 4 The wood, bark, and leaves, &c of an oak, in which consists the vegetable life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 178 My Song to flow'ry Gardens might extend, To teach the Vegetable Arts 1712 POPE *Vertumnus & Pomona* 4 None taught the trees a nobler race to bear, Or more improv'd the vegetable care 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess Effects Air* I 9 The Heat arising from vegetable Perspiration is very sensible in a hot Day near a Field of Corn 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* I V 172 The lonesome traveller derives a sort of comfort and society from the presence of vegetable life 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV. 571 The learned President begins this paper by a theory of animal and vegetable processes, deriving them. from fermentation 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 25 This short passage comprehends the essence of all that can be said on the subject of vegetable development. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas David* Ps. XCII. 10 The brutish men grow with a sort of vegetable vigour of their own

c. Of earth, mould, etc (see later quots.).

1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* I. VI (1776) I 55 In regions which are uninhabited, where the forests are not cut down, the bed of vegetable earth is constantly encreasing 1812 *New Botanic Gard* I 53 Beds of light vegetable earth *Ibid*, Good light vegetable mould 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I. 137 What remains, when the decomposition has totally broken down the structure of the vegetable, is a black pulverulent substance. This constitutes what is called vegetable mould, and is also the chief ingredient in vegetable manure 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Inorg Nat* 185 Whatever rocks may be composed of, they are sure to be covered, after a time, with debris, until at last there is a covering of vegetable soil

3 *Vegetable creation, kingdom, world*, etc , that division of organic nature to which plants belong

1668 COWLEY *Ess Prose & Verse, Garden* (1906) 427 Who would not joy to see his conquering hand Ore all the Vegetable World command? 1692– [see KINGDOM 5] 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I 49 The Vegetable World, each Plant, and Tree,

I am allow'd, as Fame reports, to know 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 206 This extends in more or less degree to every part of vegetable creation 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 180/2 The distinction given between the animal and vegetable kingdoms is the possession of sensation by the former 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 84 To supply the vegetable world with its carbon

4 Of, composed or consisting of, made from, esculent vegetables

1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Sat* II v 22 What your Garden yields, To him be sacrific'd, and let him taste, Before your Gods, the vegetable Feast 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 449 A milk and vegetable diet will often perform a cure 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 305 Vegetable food and fruit might, with propriety, be used by the middle and richer classes in this country to a greater extent than it is 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Vegetable-soups*, soups made with green pease, turnips, and carrots cut small, cabbages, &c

5. Resembling that of a vegetable, *esp* uneventful, featureless, monotonous, dull

1854 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II ii 46 The pauper peasantry, weary of a merely vegetable life, were glad of any pretext for excitement. 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* VII 298 They had no occasion to mark the lapse of time in their monotonous and vegetable existence

6 *elliptical*. Living on vegetables, vegetarian

1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II 197, I continue vegetable, Harriet means to be slightly animal, until the arrival of spring.

7 Special collocations.

Vegetable acid, an organic acid derived from a plant *Vegetable alkali* (see quots and ALKALI 3) *Vegetable brimstone* (see quot and LYCOPODIUM 2) *Vegetable butter* (see quot and BUTTER *sb* 1 3) *Vegetable camel* (see quot.) *Vegetable caseine*, = LEGUMIN *Vegetable caterpillar, egg, ethiops, fire-cracker, flannel*, †*fly* (see quots) *Vegetable gelatin* see GELATIN 1 b *Vegetable gold*, †(*a*) saffron (Mayne, 1859), (*b*) an acid derived from the roots of the plant *Trixis Piptocnhuac* (*Treas Bot* 1866) *Vegetable hair*, the long beard, *Tillandsia usneoides* (Ibid) *Vegetable horse-hair*, the fibre of the leaves of the European palm *Chamærops humilis* (Ibid Suppl. 1874). *Vegetable ivory* (see IVORY 2), also *attrib* *Vegetable jelly*, = PECTIN †*Vegetable lamb* see LAMB *sb* 5 c *Vegetable leather*, the plant *Euphorbia punicea* (*Treas Bot* 1866). *Vegetable marrow* see MARROW *sb* 1 3 *Vegetable mummy*· see MUMMY *sb* 1 2 c *Vegetable oyster* (*a*) *U S*, salsify; (*b*) scorzonera *Vegetable parchment* see PARCHMENT *sb.* 1 b *Vegetable pear*, the chocho (see PEAR *sb* 3) *Vegetable sheep, silk* (see quots) *Vegetable sulphur*, vegetable brimstone *Vegetable tallow, vellum* (see quots) *Vegetable wax*, a wax or wax-like substance obtained from plants or vegetable growths *Vegetable wool* (see quot)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Alkaly*, Since *Vegetable Acids are originally no other than Mineral ones 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 389 The acetous, and most other vegetable acids, have some action upon tin. 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II 684 Acids, including vegetable acids 1778 *Encycl Brit* (ed 2) III 1809/1 The fixed kind are subdivided into the *vegetable, and mineral or fossile alkali. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 5 Of the fixed [alkalis] there are two species, the one generally afforded by the incineration of inland vegetables, and thence called the Vegetable Alkali 1807 T THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 588 Carbonate of Potash was characterized by a great variety of names, according to the manner of preparing it, such as fixed nitre, salt of tartar, vegetable alkali 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 70 The powder contained in the spore-cases of Lycopodium clavatum and Selago is employed under the name of Lycopode, or *vegetable brimstone . in the manufacture of fireworks, and. to roll up pills 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 68/2 **Vegetable butters*, the name given to the concrete oil of certain vegetables, from its resemblance to the butter obtained from the milk of animals, and from being employed for similar purposes The term is also occasionally, but improperly, applied to some vegetable products which are entirely of a waxy nature, such as the wax of the *Myrica cerifera*. 1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect Bot.* vi. 40 Some of them [plants] flourish in the most dry and sandy places, exposed to a burning sun; as the *Stapelia*, sometimes called the *vegetable camel 1841 *Vegetable caseine [see CASEIN] 1889 E WAKEFIELD *New Zealand after 50 Yrs* 81 The aweto, or *vegetable caterpillar, called by the naturalists *Hiphalis virescens*. For some inexplicable reason, the spore of a vegetable fungus *Sphæria Robertsii*, fixes itself on its neck ., takes root and grows vigorously. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1018/2 *S[apota] mammosa*. yields the Marmalade fruit sometimes called the *Vegetable Egg 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 26 Of ivory shavings, sponge, and the *vegetable æthiops, bladderwrack, is charcoal also made 1860 URE *Dict Arts* (ed 5) III 949 *Vegetable ethiops*, a charcoal prepared by the incineration in a covered crucible of the *fucus vesiculosus*, or common sea wrack. 1874 *Treas Bot* Suppl 1350/2 *Vegetable fire-cracker, *Brodræa coccinea*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 2695/1 **Vegetable flannel*, a fabric made of a fine fiber obtained from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris*. Pine-wool. 1763 *Phil Trans* LIII. 271 The *vegetable fly is found in the island Dominica, and (excepting that it has no wings) resembles the drone both in size and colour more than any other English insect In the month of May it buries itself in the earth, and begins to vegetate 1842– *Vegetable ivory [see IVORY 2] 1880 C R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 219 A hut was made among vegetable ivory palms. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 109 The vegetable-ivory plant (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*) attracted a large share of attention. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem* II 194 *Vegetable jelly, unless when tinged by the fruit from which it has been obtained, is nearly colourless 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org* II. § 3. 83 Vegetable Jelly (formerly called *pectin*) 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect Bot* 185 Such [compound flowers] as have ligulate florets, as the dandelion, lettuce, and *vegetable-oyster 1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* (ed 2) 307 *Oyster-plant*, salsify , so called from its resemblance in taste, when cooked, to the oyster. It is also called the Vegetable Oyster 1882 *The Garden* 11 Nov 425/3 Salsafy and Scorzonera Those fond of using pet names often call one or other of these the. 'vegetable oyster' 1866 *Treas Bot* 959/2 The name of *Vegetable Sheep (!) is given by the settlers in New Zealand to *R[anunculus] exsima*, because, from its growing in large white tufts on elevated sheep-runs, it may be readily mistaken for the sheep 1895 in MORRIS *Austral Engl* (1898) 246/2 There is in the Alpine regions of the South Island a plant popularly called the 'vegetable sheep', botanically named *Raoulia* 1853 T C ARCHER *Pop Econ Bot* 181 *Vegetable silk 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Vegetable Silk*, a cotton-like material obtained from the seed pods of *Chorisia speciosa*. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl* 402/2 **Vegetable sulphur*, a powder obtained from the theca of common club moss [etc] 1846 *Foreign Q Rev.* April 88 Among the exports of Borneo [are] *vegetable tallow,. coffee [etc]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1206 *Vegetable tallow*, a fatty substance obtained from *Stillingia sebifera*, *Vatera indica*, and other plants 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 152 **Vegetable vellum*, Japanese vellum-paper specially

prepared to imitate vellum 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 495 In China and in North America, wax is obtained directly from plants, and is then called *vegetable wax. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 180 *Myrica quercifolia*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is another species which yields a vegetable wax. 1853 T C Archer *Pop Econ Bot* 281 Vegetable Wax (South American) *Ibid* 282 Vegetable Wax, or Myrtle Wax (of North America). 1884 *Chambers's Jrnl* 8 March 146 a The prepared fibre of this plant [Neilgherry nettle] is sometimes called *Vegetable wool

b In the names of pigments, as *vegetable black, blue*, etc.

1807 T Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 174 This acid reddens vegetable blues, and gradually destroys the greater number of them. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* v. (ed 2) 365 *Vegetable Black* —This is the cheapest and best black for all ordinary work.

Ve·getablize, *v rare.* [f. Vegetable *sb.* or *a.* + -ize] *trans.* and *refl* To render vegetable; to convert into, or cause to resemble, a vegetable substance.

a 1843 *Encycl Metrop* VII 113 Having been vegetablized in the leaves, it [the sap] passes into vessels in the bark. 1869 in *Cosmopolitan* 19 Aug 314 The mineral vegetablises itself, the vegetable animalises itself *a* 1891 O'Neill *Dyeing & Calico Print* 36 (Cent Dict.), Silk is to be vegetablized . by an immersion in a bath of cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide

Ve getably, *adv rare.* [f as prec + -ly 2.]

1. In the manner of a vegetable or plant; with vegetative properties

1651 Biggs *New Disp* 39 These things happen in plants vegetably animate.

2 In respect of, by means of, vegetables; towards vegetables. Only in combs.

1827 *Examiner* 248/1 There is a bold enrichment in the vegetably-marked foreground 1867 F Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 31 A bait for roach when they are vegetably-minded

Vegetal (ve dʒĭtăl), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 5 **vegytalle, vygital, 6–7 vegitall, 7 vegital, vegetall, 7– vegetal.** [ad med.L. **vegetālis*, f. L *vegetāre*: see Vegetate *v* Cf. F. *végétal* (16th c), Sp. and Pg *vegetal*, It. *vegetale*]

A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by, exhibiting or producing, the phenomena of physical life and growth (Cf. Vegetable *a* 1.) Now usually in expressed or implied contrast with *animal*.

The modern use is due to Herbert Spencer (see Lewes *Physiol Common Life* (1860) II 430 *note*), and has largely influenced the retention or revival of the form in other senses

c 1400 in Ashm. *Theatr Chem Brit* (1652) 211 Wyth vygital moyster and of the red Grap 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* iv 19 Whan . the naturel hete of blood humayn comforte my membris, & made theym vegytalle wyth sencyble moeuynges 1611 Cotgr., *Vegetal*, vegetall, hauing or giuing a (plant-like) life, increase,. or growing 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* 1 1. II. v, Necessary concomitants or affections of this Vegetall facultie is life, and his privation death 1666 Bp. S Parker *Free & Impart Censure* (1667) 180 They can exert no acts but of Imagination, whence spring forth the powers of the Vegetal life.

1852 Spencer *Ess, Architect Types* (1891) II 377 That there is some relation between Gothic architecture and vegetal forms is generally admitted 1861 — *Education* 21 Phenomena of animal and vegetal life 1879 G Allen *Colour-Sense* iv, Not a trace of any vegetal organism has yet been discovered in the primary rocks to which [etc]. 1893 J Fiske *Man's Destiny* 27 The myriad fantastic hues of animal and vegetal life.

b. In expressed or implied contrast with *sensible* (or *sensitive*) and *rational*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democritus to Rdr. 16 All creatures, vegetal, sensible and rational, *Ibid.* 1 1. II v, Vegetal Plants, Sensible Beasts, Rational Men 1664 H More *Myst Iniq* 384 The functions and delights of the mere Vegetal and Animal nature. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 275 The inferior classes of life first the rational, then the sensitive, after that the vegetal. 1871 Tylor *Prim Cult* I 393 The famous classic and mediæval theories of the vegetal, sensitive, and rational souls.

2. Of or pertaining to, derived or obtained from, plants or vegetables.

1596 J. Hester *Experiments & Cures*, etc. (title-p.), Certaine Secrets of Isacke Hollandus concerning the Vegetall and Animall worke. 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym.* 343 Scorbutick pills are so prepared with noble vegetal extractions. 1725 *Fam Dict* s.v. *Lye*, Take this Lye, put into it an Ounce or two of vegetal Salt. 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 142 Manna, Cassia, and vegetal Salt 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI 300 Most of their vegetal riches might be matched in Covent Garden 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 143 Vegetal lakes, and the most tender colours 1866 Watts *Dict Chem.* IV 363 All vegetal tissues which contain pectose 1879 G Allen *Colour-Sense* iii, The bright hues of vegetal products like fruits and flowers

3 = Vegetable *a.* 3.

1664 Power *Exp Philos* 1 61 The main. Agent in all Natures three Kingdoms Mineral, Vegetal, and Animal

1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc I 71 The rose, Pride of the vegetal creation 1859 *All Year Round* No 34 175 This advice is equally just in regard to many other members of the vegetal world 1876 *Contemp Rev* Jan 243 Many of the lowest forms of life cannot positively be assigned either to the vegetal or to the animal kingdom

B. *sb.* An organic substance which is neither animal nor mineral, a plant; = Vegetable *sb.* 1.

Very common in the first half of the 17th c In recent use going with the modern application of the adj in sense 1

1599 Thynne *Animadv* (1875) 15 All other armes whiche are not Anymalls and vegitalls, as Cheuerons, pales, Bendes [etc] 1599 Alex Hume *Poems* (S.T S) 21 He knawes The vertue of all kinde of fruites, and euerie vegetal 1610 B Jonson *Alch* I 1, Your minerall's, vegetalls and animalls Could not relieue your corps *c* 1640 Waller *For Drinking of Healths* 1 Let brutes and vegetals, that cannot think, So far as drought and nature urges, drink 1678 Butler *Hud.* III 11 1622 All th'other Members shall. Spring out of this, as from a Seed, All sorts of Vegetals proceed

1864 H Spencer *Princ Biol* I 112 The largest species of both animals and vegetals belong to the highest classes.

† b. *fig* (See quot) *Obs* —1

1626 T H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 244 A great number of men are now a dayes vegetalls, that is to say, who so liue, as if they had no other soule but the vegetatiue, as plantes, and lead the very life of the mushrome

Vegeta·lcule. *rare*—1. [f. prec. + -cule, after *animalcule*] A minute vegetable organism

1856 Grindon *Life* xxv (1875) 322 Between the first animalcules and the first vegetalcules there is a seeming identity

Vegeta·lity. *rare.* [f as prec + -ity. Cf F. *végétalité*] = Vegetability 2.

1860 Lewes *Physiol. Common Life* II. 430 *note*, We may thus say vegetal, and vegetality, as well as animal, and animality 1879 — *Study Psychol* 54 In its evolution it passes from Vegetality to Animality, and through Animality to Humanity.

Vegetant (ve dʒĭtănt), *a* and *sb.* [a F *végétant*, or ad. L. *vegetant-*, *vegetans*, pres. pple. of *vegetāre*: see Vegetate *v.*]

A *adj.* † 1. Animating, vivifying, invigorating. *Vegetant stone* see Vegetable *a.* 1 d *Obs rare.*

1576 G Baker tr *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 112 The making of the vegetant stone is borowed out of the practises of the above sayde Aucthour. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v 629 The sea's chill breath, And vegetant dews, I fear will be my death

2 Vegetating; vegetable, vegetal Now *rare*

1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. III 6 The Grouth & Repletion of productions, both Vegetant and Animall 1654 Z Coke *Logick* 28 Life vegetant as Trees, fruitful and unfruitful 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 313 Vegetant and indissoluble salts 1903 R Bridges *Wintry Delights* 70 Rejoicing In vegetant or brute existence

3. *nonce-use* Vegetarian.

1858 Hogg *Shelley* II 420 Tooke proposed shrimps and treacle to one of the fathers of the church vegetant here on earth

† B. *sb.* = Vegetable *sb.* 1, Vegetal *sb. Obs*

1605 Timme *Quersit* 1 xvi 85 Simple vegetants, with metallick substances, doe draw those mercurials of a purging nature. 1610 W Folkingham *Art of Survey* I vi 13 It intimates howe and wherewith the Plot is . replenished both with Vegetants, and Animals

Vegetarian (vedʒĭtē·rĭăn), *sb* and *a.* [Irreg f. Veget-able after sbs. and adjs. in *-arian*. Hence F *végétarien*, G *vegetarianer*.

The general use of the word appears to have been largely due to the formation of the Vegetarian Society at Ramsgate in 1847]

A *sb.* 1. One who lives wholly or principally upon vegetable foods; a person who on principle abstains from any form of animal food, or at least such as is obtained by the direct destruction of life.

1842 *Healthian* Apr 34 To tell a healthy vegetarian that his diet is very uncongenial with the wants of his nature 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm.* (1858) 332 A man can scarce become a vegetarian even without also becoming in some measure intolerant of the still large..class that eat beef with their greens, and herrings with their potatoes 1885 Salmon *Introd N. T.* xi. 241 Even those who used animal food themselves came to think of the vegetarian as one who lived a higher life.

b. *transf.* Of animals, etc

1854 *Poultry Chron.* I 307 For though ours are not vegetarians, every chicken we have is a stanch teetotaler! 1861 P. P Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Instit. 1860*, 194 It is almost certain that some tribes [of Gasteropods] which have a permanently elongated muzzle are not vegetarians.

2 A member of a fanatical Chinese sect. Also *attrib.*

1895 *Tablet* 10 Aug 208 Some 80 men belonging to a sect known as Vegetarians stormed the station. at night 1896 *Mission Herald* (Boston) July 279 A large portion of the vegetarians were unwilling to even plunder the missionaries *Ibid*, The vegetarian leaders imagined that the missionaries were at the bottom of this activity against themselves

B *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism; practising or advocating vegetarianism

In this group possibly attrib uses of the sb

1849 *Vegetarian Messenger* Introd 1 Condensed accounts of meetings and the transactions of the Vegetarian Society 1860 [John Smith] (*title*), The Principles and Practice of Vegetarian Cookery 1890 J Knight *Vegetarianism in Practice* 11 The moral aspects of the Vegetarian practice *Ibid.* 12 The Vegetarian system affords such articles as will give all requisite nourishment.

2. Of animals. Living on vegetables.

1856 T R. Jones *Aquarian Nat* 342 Mr Darwin gives an interesting account of a crab which lives on cocoanuts .This vegetarian crab [etc] 1869 R. Trimen in Noble *The Cape & its People* 100 An order composed almost wholly of vegetarian insects

3. Consisting of vegetables or plants.

1868 R Owen *Anat Vertebrates* III 293 The diprotodont [type of dentition] obtains in the majority of the Australasian marsupials, and is associated usually with vegetarian or promiscuous diet 1911 Swanton *Ind Tribes Lower Mississ* (Bureau Amer Ethnol) 317 The diet of the Tunica was more vegetarian than that of American tribes generally

Vegetarianism (vedʒĭtē·rĭănĭz'm). [f. prec.] The doctrine or practice of vegetarians, abstention from eating meat, fish, or other animal products

1853 in Dunglison *Lex* 1861 *Q Rev* Oct 324 All this was partly owing, no doubt, to mere physical illness, not improbably to vegetarianism 1879 Tyndall *Fragm Sci* (ed. 6) I xi 339 Is it contrary to the rules of Vegetarianism to eat eggs? 1885 Salmon *Introd N T* 241 Among ourselves vegetarianism is regarded as a harmless eccentricity

† **Ve·getary,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f L. *vegetāre* Vegetate *v* + -ary 1.] Vegetable, vegetative.

a 1595 Southwell *Hundred Medit* (1873) 178 As Thou are one in essence, so is my soul, containing all the powers, with a vegetary, sensible and reasonable life

† **Ve·getate,** *a Obs. rare.* Also 7 **vegit-** [ad L *vegetāt-us*, pa pple of *vegetāre* see next.] Endowed with vegetable life; growing as plants

1574 J Jones tr *Galen, De Elementis* Ep Ded p 11, Whether they be *Inanimata* as the Minerals, or *Animata*, with life, Vegetat, Sensit, & Rational, Growing thinges, as Hearbes *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 79 This may be evidenced, by undeniable experiments, from things inanimate and vegitate

Vegetate (ve·dʒĭte't), *v.* [f L. *vegetāt-*, ppl. stem of *vegetāre* to animate, enliven, f. *vegetus* active, lively, vigorous see Vegete *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of plants, seeds, etc. To exercise or exhibit vegetative faculties or functions, to grow or develop, or begin to do so.

1605 Timme *Quersit* 1 x 38 You might see the manifest forme of a rose, vegetating and growing 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 27 A Plant vegetates, that is to say it nourishes itself, shoots, increases in size, and produces Leaves, Flowers, and Seeds. 1765 A Dickson *Treat. Agric* (ed. 2) 97 Seeds will not vegetate without air 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II 107 A young oak, just vegetating from the acorn 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 627 The plants being well earthed up, vegetate with increased luxuriance 1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 859 The leaves [of the tea-plant] are not fit to be pulled till the shrub has vegetated for three years 1852 Robertson *Serm* Ser III (1857) xviii 263 The sun in autumn may be bright and clear, but the seed which has not been sown until then will not vegetate

transf. and *fig* 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* Prol, A weed that has to twenty summers ran, Shoots up in stalk, and vegetates to man 1733 Pope *Ess Man* III 16 See dying vegetables life sustain, See life dissolving, vegetate again 1792 Burke *Corr* (1844) III 408 That corruption has cast deep roots in that party, and they vegetate in it every day with greater and greater force. 1836 I Taylor *Phys The Another Life* xiii 173 Such dispositions are living powers, they vegetate, and cover the entire surface of the soul

b. *transf.* To increase as if by, to present the appearance of, vegetable growth.

1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 177 All parts of the world vegetate by a fine subtle æther 1782 *Phil Trans* LXXIII. 79 They vegetate, if solutions of both metals [i e silver and mercury] in the same acid be mixed together. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 501 Naturalists have observed that ore in swamps and ponds ground vegetates and increases. 1823 Ure *Dict. Chem* s v. *Vegetation* (*Saline*), When salts are suffered to vegetate in this manner [etc]. 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict*, *Vegetate*, as a wart or pimple, [to] produce excrescences.

c. To produce vegetation.

1799 Kirwan *Geol Ess* 105 It is well known that beds of volcanic ashes and pumice vegetate sooner than any other.

2. *fig.* Of persons To live a merely physical life, to lead a dull, monotonous existence, devoid of intellectual activity or social intercourse, to live in dull retirement or seclusion.

1740 Cibber *Apol* (1756) I 18 The man who chuses never to laugh seems to me only in the quiet state of a green tree, he vegetates, 'tis true, but shall we say he lives? 1777 G Forster *Voy. round World* I 542 In short, we rather vegetated than lived 1800 Mrs Hervey *Mourtray Fam* I 25 He repaired with his family to vegetate (as they called it) at Wilmington Park 1860 Adler *Prov Poet* xvii 380 Weary of the obscurity in which he vegetated he resolved to apply himself to the culture of poetry. 1886 W. J Tucker *E Europe* 252 The family was vegetating in dingy privacy in an Austrian provincial town on the shattered remnants of what had once been a princely fortune

b Of a country, nation, etc

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* II 294 The Polish nation might, after having vegetated so long in obscurity [etc] 1809 W Irving *Knicker b.* VII VI (1849) 407 The vast empire of China has vegetated through a succession of drowsy ages 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital Rep* XV 341 The republics of Genoa, Sienna, and Lucca had permission to vegetate under the imperial protection 1851 Kossuth in *Daily News* 22 March (1894) 5/6 The House of Hapsburg, as a dynasty, exists no more It merely vegetates at the whim of the mighty Czar

† 3. *trans.* To cause to grow; to stimulate growth or development in; to animate, quicken. *Obs.*

1620 T. Granger *Div Logike* A 4 b, The Roote, whose sappe doth vegetate the rest 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac* 79 The continuing and placing of Ideas doth greatly quicken and vegetate the Invention 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 347 This Sensible World, is the Receptacle of all Forms, Qualities, and Bodies, all which cannot be vegetated and quickned without God.

absol 1671 H M tr *Erasm Colloq* 300 Therefore in some parts it [the soul] animates only, and vegetates

† 4 To make strong or vigorous. *Obs* —0

1623 in Cockeram

5 To provide or supply with vegetables (see quot) *rare*—1.

1838 Parker *Exploring Tour beyond Rocky Mts* (1846) 386 Our stay at Tahiti was employed by the ship's crew.. in vegetating the ship, as they phrase it; that is, in collecting oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes, yams and squashes.

6. In *pa. pple.* Provided with vegetation or plant-life Usually with qualifying adv.

1876 *Nature* 9 Nov 31/1 The head of the bay, which

appeared from the distance to be well vegetated 1892 *Pall Mall G* 25 Nov 6/1 New Amsterdam is densely vegetated, and consequently more valuable

Hence **Ve·getated** *ppl. a*, **Ve·getating** *vbl. sb.*

1775 Ash, *Vegetating*, the state or act of growing like plants 1804-20 Blake *Jerus* To Deists, Your Greek Philosophy, which is a remnant of Druidism, teaches that Man is righteous in his Vegetated Spectre 1884 E P Roe *Nat. Ser Story* ii, Frequent removal from one part of the country to another prevents anything like vegetating.

Ve·getating, *ppl. a.* [f prec + -ing 2.]

1 Characterized by, associated with, or causing vegetation

1704 Ray *Creation* (ed 4) I 95 It's not unlikely, that the Rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick Vertue 1768 *Phil Trans* LVIII 78 Seeds in a vegetating state. 1794 R. J Sullivan *View Nat* II 48 The vegetating power which is operating during the whole year in evergreens 1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg* 265/1 Root fleshy, soon after taken out of the earth becomes highly scented, which it retains as long as in a vegetating state

2. Exhibiting vegetation or growth.

1783 Justamond tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* VI 313 Six veins of vegetating earth, which were in process of time discovered, received sugar canes 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 152 Mr Gough informs me that vegetating germs of the viviparous variety.. planted in his garden in the year 1790, still continue viviparous 1801 *Farmer's Mag* April 128 Sheep may occasionally be allowed to take a walk over the fallow, to pick up any vegetating weeds or grass roots that may come in their way 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs's Bot* 630 The Lemnaceæ consist of small branched leafless floating vegetating bodies

Vegetation (ved*ʒ*ĭtē·ĭ·ʃən) Also 6 **vegitacion**, 7–8 **-tion.** [ad. (late and) med.L. *vegetātio*, f. *vegetāre* Vegetate *v.* So F. *végétation*, It. *vegetazione*, Sp *vegetacion*, Pg *vegetação.*

The definitions 'a comforting, making strong', etc, in Cockeram (1623) and Blount (1656) are merely copied from Cooper's explanation of *vegetatio* in Apuleius]

I. Abstract senses.

1 The action of vegetating or growing, the faculty, process, or phenomena of growth and development as possessed by certain organic substances; vegetal activity or property.

a. In general use.

1564 J Day tr *Martyr's Comm Judges* xiii 212 To eate, is not onely to chawe the meate, but moreouer to conuert it into the substawnce of hys bodye, by concoction thoroughe the power of vegitacion. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* II 11 Salt causeth the vegetation, perfection, maturitie, and the whole good that is contained in euery thing that nourisheth 1605 Timme *Quersit* I xiii 57 A most pure and perfect body, replenished with vital spirits, and full of vegetation. 1768 Pennant *Brit Zool* I Pref 10 Through every species of animal life, to that point where sense is almost extinct, and vegetation commences 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric Chem* (1814) 7 The phenomena of vegetation must be considered as an important branch of the science of organized Nature *fig* 1755 Young *Centaur* vi Wks 1757 IV 281 The light of God's countenance is the sun of the human soul, whence all its vegetation of real felicity

†b. Of the soul. *Obs.* (Cf Vegetative *a.* 1 a.)

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 16 One soul hath those three essentiall faculties of Vnderstanding, Will, and Memorie, or (as others) of Vegetation, Sense, and Reason. 1620 T Granger *Div Logike* 55 Sence, and vegetation is an effect by emanation of the soule.

c. Of plants or seeds. †Also, vegetative power (quot. 1665)

1661 Sir K Digby (*title*), A Discourse concerning the Vegetation of Plants. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 333 The root where the sap lies constantly conveying vegetation to the tree in those warm Regions 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 28 The Operations of each Plant, which are Nutrition, Augmentation and Propagation, we express by the single Word Vegetation, which in Effect includes them all 1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* I vii (1765) 14 The Seed is a deciduous Part of the Vegetable, the Rudiment of a new one, quickened for Vegetation by the Sprinkling of the Pollen 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* II 191 In these countries vegetation is so rapid, that every thing makes haste to come and more to go 1813 Bakewell *Introd Geol.* (1815) 250 The vegetation of perennial grasses in the spring is at least a fortnight sooner on lime-stone and sandy soils than on clayey 1853 Robertson *Serm* Ser III (1872) III 31 Seeds and germs incapable of vegetation in the unkindly climate of their birth 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 561 The intercellular air-spaces of the cortical parenchyma are in open communication with the external air at the time of active vegetation.

†d Of inorganic substances *Obs.*

1676 *Phil Trans* XI 739 They are prepossest with an opinion against the vegetation of all Stones. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* Pref 11 As a Proof of the quick Vegitation of Silver 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1824) I 33 This is not a place for an inquiry into the seeming vegetation of those stony substances

†2. An act or instance of vegetating; a stage in plant growth or development *Obs*

1672 Grew *Anat Pl, Idea* (1682) 1 The Method of Nature her self, in her continued Series of Vegetations, proceeding from the Seed sown, to the formation of the Root

†3. *transf.* The production of a plant-like formation. *Obs* (Cf. 5 b.)

1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 305 The Artificial Vegetation of Silver, commonly called Diana's Tree 1823 Ure *Dict Chem* s v, The Influence of the Air and Light upon the Vegetation of Salts 1842 Francis *Dict Arts, Vegetation of Salts*, a curious phenomena [*sic*], which takes place when strong solutions of metallic salts are left in glass, earthenware, or other vessels.

4 *fig* Existence similar or comparable to that of a vegetable, dull, empty, or stagnant life spent in retirement or seclusion.

1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I xiii 114 His state is rather a state of vegetation 1833 T Hook *Parson's Dau* I xi, In this state of vegetation he remained until about ten o'clock. 1854 J S C Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I xvi 290 Hedouville went to spend a life of mere vegetation in Spain 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt.-Royal* II iv 53 You can't expect to find much difference in me after three years' vegetation in Cornwall.

II. Concrete senses.

5. †a. A vegetable form or growth, a plant.

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 518 At which times all Vegitations are in their flourishing state 1691 — *Wisd Dictates* 110 The pleasant Ferment of the Stomach can with much more facility disgest Vegitations, than Flesh or Fish 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 29 Some Vegetations, .as .Mushrooms and Mosses. the maritime Vegetations, are not properly Plants

b A plant-like growth or formation due to chemical action (Cf. 3.)

1790 *Phil Trans* LXXX 378 Bergman relates, that he has sometimes observed beautiful crystallizations or vegetations of metallic silver formed on pieces of iron immersed long in a solution of silver 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 446 The Nickel forming greenish vegetations. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II. 133 At the end of some hours there will be formed, at the surface of the small mass of amalgam, a vegetation in the form of a bush 1823 J. Badcock *Dom Amusem.* 124 A beautiful white vegetation will be perceptible round the wire 1849 J R Jackson *Min.* 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars called the Tree of Diana.

c. *Path.* A morbid fungoid growth or excrescence occurring on some part of the body.

1835 *Cycl Pract Med* IV 419/2 Warty vegetations of the valves—These excrescences bear a close resemblance to venereal warty vegetations 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis* (1879) 242 Vegetations are papillary growths springing from the skin or mucous membrane, chiefly in the neighborhood of the genital organs 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX. 327 The posterior flap at its right corner bore a large vegetation, assuming the shape of a mushroom, of about 1¼ inch in diameter.

6. Plants collectively; plants or vegetal growths as a product of the soil, freq. considered in respect of a certain area

1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 440 Deep to the root Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields an arid hue disclose 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xiii, The paths were rude, and frequently overgrown with vegetation. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VIII 170 Blue mists Scattered the seeds of pestilence, and fed Unnatural vegetation 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* iii (1860) 74 When an American forest is cut down, a very different vegetation springs up 1881 *Nature* No 619 448 An admirable summary of the vegetation of the different regions of the globe

transf. 1847 Leitch tr *C O Muller's Anc Art* § 275 265 The Corinthian places in the room of the simple bulge of the Doric order a slender body gradually enlarging and richly clothed with vegetation

attrib. 1878 W R. S Ralston in *Contemp Rev* Feb. 536 A reference to vegetation spirits and their foes

b (See quot)

1870 *Eng Mech* 21 Jan 448/2 In old object glasses there is occasionally an appearance which has been called 'vegetation', and which consists of a number of very thin lines disposed in an arborescent form

Hence **Vegeta·tionless** *a*

1855 Lewes *Goethe* I 233 On the vegetationless surface the radiation is direct

Vegetative (ve*ʒ*ĭtē·ĭtĭv), *a.* and *sb* Also 5 **vegetatiff, -tyf(i**, 6 **-ife**, 6–7 **-ue**; 6 **vegitatiue**, 8 **-ive.** [ad med L *vegetāt-ivus*, f the ppl stem of L. *vegetāre* Vegetate *v* see -ive. So F. *végétatif* (13th c), Sp., Pg, It. *vegetativo.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the function of vegetation; endowed with the power or faculty of growth.

a Of the soul. (Cf Sensitive *a* 1)

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* (W de W. 1495) III xiii, Þe [soule] vegetatyf desyryth to be, & the resonable soule desyreth to [be] best. 1433 Lydg *St Edmund* App 334 Quyk lyk a soule moore than vegetatyff 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III xxiv, The one [part of the soul], wherin is the powar or efficacie of growinge, which is also in herbes and trees , & that parte is callen vegetatife 1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad* II 338 That order, which God hath set betweene the vertues of the Vegetatiue soule for the nourishing of the bodie 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* vi *comm.*, The powre or force to engender belongeth to the vegetative soul 1659 *Gentl Calling* (1696) 9 As we distinguish mens souls into the vegetative, the animal, and the rational 1692 Ray *Creation* I. (ed 2) 40 For my part, I should make no scruple to attribute the Formation of Plants, their growth and nutrition to the vegetative Soul in them 1725 [see Soul *sb* 5 (*a*)] 1808 Barclay *Muscular Motions* 262 The ancient Δυναμεις, the ministers of Physis, were classed by Plato under three souls, the rational, animal, and vegetative 1879 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci* II xi. 243 How is this vegetative soul to be presented to the mind? where did it flourish before the tree grew?

b Of material things, in later use esp. of plants or parts of these

1477 Norton *Ord Alch* i in Ashm (1652) 20 Also nothing multiplyed shall ye finde, But it be of Vegetative or of Sensative kinde 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 357 b/1 Alle thyngys obeyed to this holy man as well thynges not sensible as vegetatyf and not resonable 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxii (1555) N iv b, Herbes and fruytes . In erthe be planted for to haue their life By diuers vertues and sundry growing, So to continue and be vegitatiue 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xxi, This marrow, this vegetative and vitall substance 1613 tr *Mexia's Treas Aunc & Mod Times* 32 The vegetative Bodies; as Plants, Trees, and such like 1670 *Moral State Eng* 5 None but sensitive and vegetative Creatures pursue the primitive end of their institutions 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 100 ₱ 2 The indolent Man descends from the Dignity of his Nature, and makes that Being which was Rational merely Vegetative 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol Bible* 318 Somewhat after the way of your vegetative speck in the kernel of a peach 1812 Miss L M Hawkins *Q'tess & Gertr* I 262 The vegetative adhesions [to books] of the undisturbed damp 1853 G Johnston *Nat Hist E Bord* I 220 A very common weed, and so vegetative and retentive of life that it requires much labour to clear the lands infested with it 1880 C & F Darwin *Movent Pl.* 523 When a new root-cap and vegetative point had been formed, they bent themselves perpendicularly downwards *fig* 1782 Paine *Let Abbé Raynal* (1791) 40 The mind is presented with a wide extended prospect of vegetative good, and sees a thousand blessings budding into existence

† c. *Vegetative stone*, = Vegetable *a* 1 d. *Obs.*—1

c 1450 Lydg & Burgh *Secrees* 531 Of stoonys, Specially of three—Oon myneral, Anothir vegetatyff, Partyd on foure to lengthe a mannys lyff

d. *spec* in *Phys.* and *Bot.* Concerned with growth and development, as opposed to *reproductive*

(*a*) 1857 Bullock tr. *Cazeaux's Midwifery* 172 One has been called the external, or serous layer, and the other is denominated the internal, mucous, or the vegetative one. 1891 W A. Jamieson *Dis Skin* 1 (ed 3) 5 The deepest layer of all is the vegetative or mucous proper 1909 J W Jenkinson *Exper Embryol* 245 A blastopore is in very numerous cases formed at the vegetative pole

(*b*) 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr *Sachs's Bot* 117 A conical elongation distinguished as the Vegetative Cone 1882 Vines tr *Sachs's Bot* 246 The multiplication of individuals being effected by the separation of the ordinary vegetative cells. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* Introd 2 Under the term vegetative organs we include all those organs of the plant which are not organs of reproduction. *Ibid* 282 In the main vegetative axes of L[ycopodium] clavatum and L annotinum

2 Of or pertaining to, concerned or connected with, characterized by, vegetation or growth.

a. Of faculty, power, principle, etc

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret, Gov Lordsh* 96 Þe wirkynge of þis last [virtue], (þat þe Auctour clepys vegetatyf, & I here strenght sustantyf) *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 196 To tempre the spiritis by vertu vegetatiff.

1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 44 This power of the soule. is called vegetatiue (you must giue me leaue to vse new words of Art) because it giueth life and increase to growing things. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst* xi. 143 The sensitive faculty includeth the vegetative 1653 W Ramesey *Astrologie Restored* 215 All things decay and diminish in their vegetative vigour. 1712 Hughes *Spect* No. 554 ₱ 12 The Soul has in this Respect a certain vegetative Power, which cannot lie wholly idle. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 34 Thou fell'st mature, and in the loamy clod Swelling with vegetative force instinct Didst burst thine egg 1802 Gouvr Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 161 There is a vigorous vegetative principle at the root which will make our tree flourish *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm* v (1876) 178 Of the irrational soul, one branch is, the nutritive and vegetative faculty 1874 Blackie *Self Cult* 41 This growth is a constant and habitual exercise of vital or vegetative force

b. Of life.

1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 25 b, For in them is the life vegetatiue or that life which nourisheth. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 288 In naturall things there are three kindes of life vegetative or increasing which is in plants; sensitive which is in beasts, rational or reasonable which is in men. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I ix 47 The Sunne . giueth vnto earthly bodies their forme and vegetatiue life 1678 Norris *Miscell* (1699) 251 In Rationals [there is] Vegetative Life, Sense and Reason. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I 5/2 Plants, Seeds, and every thing else that has the vegetative Life 1729 Savage *Wanderer* IV 124 Hail, glorious sun! to whose attractive fires, The waken'd, vegetative life aspires! 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 126/2 The nerves of organic or vegetative life 1867 J Hogg *Microsc.* II 1 259 The whole vegetative life is run through in the same cell. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 1 Common Rat, . dissected so as to show .. portions of most of the organs of vegetative life

c. In general use.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* II 16 To proue that salt is no enemie, either to the vegetatiue, or sensatiue natures 1647 H More *Poems* Interpret. Gen. 432 That immense diffusion of atoms is to be referred to Psyche, as an internall vegetative act 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 130 [In] Winter . the Vegitative Quality stands as it were still 1762 J H Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 7 The work of vegetative laws. 1782–3 W F Martyn *Geog Mag* II. 147 Olives and mulberries arrive at full vegetative perfection 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* IV (1852) 93 A survey of the minute action of vegetative energies 1880 Haughton *Phys Geogr* VI 301 The Europasian Forest region is characterized by a pretty uniform temperature during the vegetative season

3. Causing or promoting vegetation; inducing vegetable growth, productive, fertile.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* II. 3 A Philosophicall discourse vpon the vegetatiue and fructifying Salt of Natiue. 1612 Peacham *Gentl Exerc* II iii (1634) 114 The vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees, plants, herbs and flowers, whereby they grow and increase 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 317 Composts..are by no means fit for the Earth, unless so order'd as. to communicate heat, and vegetative Spirits to what you shall apply them 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) I 98 Fullers-earth is very full of that vegetative Salt that helps the growth of Plants 1782 Crevecœur *Lett* 50 In Europe they were as so many useless plants, wanting vegitative mould, and refreshing showers. 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 360 The vegetative mould which covers the earth in all situations undisturbed by the plough. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xviii. (1856) 138 The question whether unmixed snow can act as a vegetative matrix.

†4 Obtained or derived from, consisting of, vegetables or plants *Obs rare*

1662 R Mathew *Unl Alch* 2 This pill is a Corrector of all Vegetative poysons 1691 Tryon *Wisd. Dictates* 110

All Vegetative Foods are not only wholsom, but easily concocted.

5. = VEGETABLE *a* 3

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 175 Having done with the Vegetative, I proceed to the Animal Kingdom 1695 LD PEPSTON *Boeth.* III 144, I, casting an Eye upon the Vegetative World, consider Herbs and Trees 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* IX 209, I think I may be sure that neither lifeless matter, nor the vegetative tribe, have any reflex thoughts 1772-84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) I 39 In regard to the vegetative and brute creation 1859 I TAYLOR *Logic Theol* 44 The living world, vegetative and animal.

6 *fig.* Vegetating, inactive.

1802 MRS E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV 74 In this vegetative state of happiness you found me

b *Path* Characterized by the exercise or activity of the physical functions only.

1893 *Daily News* 25 Apr 5/4 He is in what his doctor calls a vegetative state, and incapable of connecting two ideas together. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 196 Idiots of vegetative grade *Ibid* 237 This girl led a vegetative life, but learnt to recognize those around her.

B. *sb.* †**1.** Vegetative faculty or power. *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I XIV 68 In vegetables there were only those vegetatiues, which, in beastes, beside the vegetation which they retain, become also sensatiue.

†**2.** An organic body capable of growth and development but devoid of sensation and thought; a vegetable or plant. *Obs.*

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* I vi, Having related unto you the nature of the Soile, with his vegetatives, and other commodities *a* 1668 FELTHAM *Resolves* I XXVIII (1677) 152 Even Plants, which are but Vegetatives, will not grow in Caues, where the Air is barred from them. 1668 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 93 We live rather the Life of Vegetatives or Sensitives than the lives of reasonable men. 1712 E COOKE *Voy S Sea* 210 Having run over the living Creatures and Vegetatives. 1764 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 372 We are vegetatives formed by education.

Hence **Ve'getatively** *adv.*, **Ve'getativeness.**

1886 *Encycl Brit* XX. 431/2 In some instances the one generation may spring *vegetatively from the other without the intervention of a spore 1905 *Brit. Med Jrnl* 25 Feb 442 They develop into one of the three following forms all of which can reproduce themselves vegetatively. 1727 BAILEY (vol II), **Vegetativeness*, a vegetative Quality 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol Sex* 48 Superior constitutional vegetativeness in the females [of Lychnis].

Vegete (vĭdʒī·t), *a* Now *rare* Also 7 **veget, vegit.** [ad. L *vegetus*, f. *vegēre* to be active or lively Cf. It and Pg. *vegeto*, obs. F. *vejete* (Cotgr.)]

1. Healthy and active; flourishing in respect of health and vigour: **a** Of persons, the body, etc

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Roy. Slave* III i, The veget Artist and the vigorous Poet, whose braines are full and forging still 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* I 22 Even her body was made aëry and vegete 1670 MAYNWARINGE *Vita Sana* VII 85 Active stirring people are. more vegete and lively in spirit. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 350 His face was always tinted with a fresh colour, and his looks vegete and sanguine. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol* II 361 That animal was supposed to renew its life, and to become vegete and fresh. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 380 If I forgot that ample and vegete countenance of Mr. R—.

b. Of age, condition, etc

1651 JER TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iv § 1 He had lived an healthful and vegete Age till his last sickness 1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 402 That florid Vegete vigorous condition which ought to be in the less Vegete, or the Valetudinary state of Bodies 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* VI 230 He that is of a firm habit of body, and has a vegete heat.

c. Of the faculties, mind, etc.

1660 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) IV i 21 A well radicated habit, in a lively, vegete Faculty, is like an Apple of Gold in a Picture of Silver. 1662 *Ibid.* (1697) I 55 The understanding was vegete, quick, and lively 1727 EARBERY tr *Burnet's St Dead* 84 Before the organical Construction of the Body is impair'd, and the Spirits are vegete and vigorous 1769 GRANGER *Biogr Hist Eng.* (1804) II 155 His body was firm and erect, and his faculties lively and vegete 1846 J HAMILTON *Mount Olives* V 126 If you would possess such a mind you must keep it fresh and vegete and lifesome by secret prayer

2. Of plants or their parts: Healthy, vigorous; growing strongly or promoting active growth.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 106 This be a very necessary management in tallet Plants, and serves to make them much more vegete and lusty 1670 *Phil Trans* V. 2069 Whether the Juyce of Trees, whil'st alive and vegete, can properly be said to descend 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) II. 120 Active in sending the vegete juices through the vessels of all plants 1794–6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 137 There are many trees, whose whole internal wood is perished, and yet the branches are vegete and healthy. 1800 — *Phytol* 167 Because the lower leaf dies, and the sweet juice is absorbed, as the upper leaf becomes vegete

transf 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost* 189 The Nicene Creed, by this meanes become vegete and growen, was afterwards used in the Greeke Church

†**3.** Lively, bright. *Obs.*—1

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. III, In troth a stone of lustre, I assure you It darts a pretty light, a veget spark

Hence **Vege teness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vegeteness*, Liveliness, Quickness, Soundness, the Quality of having a growing Life.

†**Ve getist.** *nonce-word* [Irreg. f. VEGET-ABLE + -IST.] One who is concerned with the growth or cultivation of vegetable products

1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 7 Sept. 1775, The Vegetist, perhaps, more than any other man, is subject to the power. of the elements. *Ibid*, *Digest* 25 The Vegetist ought never to lose sight of this maxim

†**Vegetity.** *Obs.*—1 In 7 vegititie [Irreg f VEGET-ATE *v.* + -ITY.] Vegetative power or quality.

But perhaps a misprint for *vegitivtie*

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 43 The soule of Peter hath the same rationalitie with all other mens soules no singular tree differs from other trees in vegititie.

Vegetive (ve dʒĭtĭv), *a* and *sb* Also 6 vegeetyve, 7 vegitiue [Reduced form of VEGETATIVE *a.*, after L *veget-āre* or *veget-us*]

A *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, vegetables or plants; = VEGETATIVE *a.* 2

1526 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 534 The oolde tre for lakk of vegeetyve sprytis maye nott opteeyne perfect rote fastnesse 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 123 Not rent off, but cut off, ripe beane with a knife, for hindering stalke of hir vegetiue life 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III *Vocation* 7354 The pleasant Soyl is all dry'd and dead, Voyd of all force, vitall, or vegetive 1631 W SALTONSTALL *Pict. Loquent* F II, His knowledge consists in the vegetive nature of Plants. 1675 J SMITH *Chr Relig App* II 15 Man had not Power so much as over the green Herb, to deprive it of its Vegetive Life; but by God's Donation.

1830 COLERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 192 Thus, without the first power, that of growth, or what Bichat and others name the vegetive life or productivity, the second power could not exist 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 5) 333 What if it were that life through all The countless grades, vegetive, animal, Of nature should progress at last to man

2. Endowed with the faculty of vegetation or growth, = VEGETATIVE *a.* 1 b

1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 140 The Castle of Catie, about which there is nothing vegetiue, but a few solitary Palmes 1642 H MORE *Song Soul* II I II xlvii, That full grasp of vast Eternitie 'Longs not to beings simply vegetive 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 41 Such as are alwayes vegetive and juicy 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* III. 1076 So man, at first a Drop, dilates with Heat, First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last 1700 — *Ovid's Met* I 751 The Tree still panted in the unfinish'd part, Not wholly vegetive, and heav'd her Heart

†**b** Of the soul · = VEGETATIVE *a* 1 a. *Obs.*

a 1623 PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 196 The Vegetiue soule whereby Plants liue

c. Covered with or productive of vegetation.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 68 Ocean and continent, sea, desert, plain Mineral and vegetive

d Leading a merely physical existence Cf VEGETATIVE *a.* 6.

1882 SYMONDS *Animi Figura* III Shall these arise winged by immortal mind, Who toiled on earth obscure and vegetive?

B *sb* = VEGETATIVE *sb* 2, VEGETABLE *sb.* 2.

Common in the 17th c

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* XIII lxxvi (1612) 316 Nor lesse the only Vegitiues, as trees, fruits, herbes, and such *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Old Law* I i, Make us better then those vegetives Whose soules die within em 1678 T P[ORTER] *Fr Conjurer* I 8 Have you not already eat about three parts of a Pilchard, besides a dish of Vegetives? 1689 PLUNKET *Char Good Commander*, etc 55 The Sun to Plants more welcome is. Thus they of Vegetives might learn some good 1819 H BUSK *Banquet* III 479 In snug retreat this vegetive [i.e a mushroom] demure, From human reach long deem'd itself secure.

Vegeti vorous, *a.* [Irreg f the stem *veget-* after *herbivorous*, etc] Feeding on vegetables or plants

1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat* V 304/1 The true vegetivorous genera [of marsupials] have a cæcum which is thrice as long as the body 1881 *Nature* XXIII 406/1 Vegetivorous snails (*Lymnaeus*) eating young newts.

Ve getizing, *ppl. a* [f as prec.] Vegetarian

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV 6 Those vegetising friends, whose finer feelings are said to be distressed horribly at the smell of hot joints

Vegeto- (ve dʒĭto), irregular combining form of the L. stem *veget-*, used in the sense of 'vegetable and . .' or 'having a vegetable origin'. **a.** With adjs, as *vegeto-alkaline*, *-animal*, *-bituminous*, *-carbonaceous*, *-mineral*, *-sulphuric*, etc.

Cf F *végéto animal*, *-minéral*, *-sulfurique*

1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 80/1 The *vegeto alkaline acetates are decomposed 1799 ANDERSON *Recreations* I 267 Hairs, spines, feathers, &c, are all *vegeto animal productions. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 65 Composts of vegetable or vegeto animal matter and earth are of various kinds. 1876 tr *Schützenberger's Fermentation* 34 The matter which decomposes sugar is a vegeto-animal substance 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 40 By Inflammable substances I understand all those of Mineral Origin whose principal character is Inflammability Of these the simplest kinds may be reduced to six Genera, namely the Aeriform, the Bituminous, Carbonaceous, *Vegeto-Carbonaceous, *Vegeto Bituminous, and the Sulphureous 1776 PERCIVAL *Ess.* III 247 Each ounce, therefore, of the *vegeto-mineral water contains only four tenths of a grain of this metal 1785 *Med Comm* II. 31 A poultice with Goulard's vegeto mineral extract had been prescribed 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux's Midwifery* 25 Some of the vegeto-mineral lotions are usually sufficient to cause their [i e caruncles] disappearance 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 654 Some *vegeto sulphuric acid is formed at the same time

b With sbs, as *vegeto-alkali*, *-alkaloid*, *-mineral*, *-principle*, *-veratrine*, etc.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 205 Dr Serturner has obtained some other *vegeto alkalies from Cinchona. 1844 FOWNES *Chem* 478 The vegeto-alkalis, or alkaloids, constitute a remarkable, and at present isolated, group of bodies *c* 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ Sci* I 416/1 An account of the vegeto-alkalies 1887 A M BROWN *Anim Alkaloids* 60 The means of distinguishing the *vegeto-alkaloid 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 40 The most interesting fact relative to this *vegeto-mineral is its geological position 1830 *Amer Jrnl Sci.* XVII 385 M Dulong has obtained a particular *vegeto-principle from the roots of *Plumbago Europæa* 1887 A M BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 59 The *vegeto veratrine does not reduce the ferricyanide.

†**Vegetous,** *a Obs.* [f L *veget-us* VEGETE. see -OUS] = VEGETE *a.*

1609 B JONSON *Sil Wom* II ii, If shee be faire, yong, and vegetous. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent Serm* (1675) 422 A vegetous faith is able to say unto a mountain, Be removed into the sea 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* IV (1722) 351 The Seeds of those Vegetables which God originally Created were fresh and vegetous.

Vegit, obs. f. VEGETE *a.*

Vehemence (vī ĭmēns, vī hĭmēns) Also 6 **-ens.** [a late OF. *vehemence* (F. *véhémence*), or ad L *vehementia* · see next.

In this and the related words the only pron recognized by dictionaries, with the exception of the most recent, is that with (vī h-), this is now unusual in Britain, but appears to be still the standard pron in the United States]

1 Intensity or strength *of* smell or colour *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* ix 10 Him might no man now abyde ner beare, for the vehemence of styncke 1844 HOOD *Haunted Ho* III XVII, The Bloody Hand shone strangely out With vehemence of colour!

2. Impetuosity, great force or violence, of physical action or agents

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXV (1870) 297 The dust also that ryseth in the strete thorow the vehemens of the wynde 1667 MILTON *P L* II 954 A universal hubbub wilde Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd, assaults his ears With loudest vehemence 1756 BURKE *Subl & B* IV. III, His eyes are dragged inwards, and rolled with great vehemence 1794 R. J SULIVAN *View Nat* I 148 The action, by which a body is deprived of phlogiston by means of pure air, with such vehemence as to generate not only heat but flame 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* 49 Owing to the feebler affinities of these elements, the reactions take place with less vehemence

3 Great or excessive ardour, eagerness, or fervour of personal feeling or action; passionate force, violence, or excitement

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* Wks 265/2 By waye of excesse & yperbole, to declare the vehemence of his mynde in the matter of fayth 1600 SHAKS *A Y. L.* III ii 200 Nay, I pre'thee now, with most petitionary vehemence, tell me who it is 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I VIII 35 Sometimes the hurt. is caused by the vehemence, or long continuance of the Passion 1699 BURNET *39 Art* I. 27 Passion produces a Vehemence of Action 1748 *Anson's Voy* III X 544 Hypocrisy and fraud are often not less mischievous than impetuosity and vehemence of temper 1769 *Junius Lett* XXXV (1778) 187 You measure their affections by the vehemence of their expressions 1839 DICKENS *Nicholeby* XII, With all the vehemence that his indignant and excited feelings could bring to bear upon it 1839 FR. A KEMBLE *Resid in Georgia* (1863) 29 With an almost savage vehemence of gesticulation 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII § 1 347 Cromwell was quick to profit by the vehemence of the Catholic reaction

b. An instance of this. *rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 33 Is it possible that my brother and sister could make their very failings, their vehemences, of such importance to all the family?

Vehemency (vī ĭmēnsi, vī h-). Now *rare.* Also 6 **-entie,** 6–7 **-encie.** [ad L *vehementia*, f. *vehement-* VEHEMENT *a* see -ENCY. Cf prec., and Sp and Pg. *vehemencia*, It. *veemenza.*]

1. = VEHEMENCE 3 and 3 b.

1538 TONSTALL *Serm Palm Sund* (1823) 51 The greatness and vehemency of his fayth 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 735 He excuseth them, by vehemency of desire. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II ii. 247 Would it apply well to the vehemency of your affection that I should win what you would enjoy? 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* III 8 He could not satisfie himselfe in his vehemencie against such a doctrine as this was 1665 GLANVILL *Def Van. Dogm* 74 That which excites men to endless brawlings, and altercations, Schisms, Heresies, and Rebellions, by the vehemencies of Dispute 1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II ii 92 The vehemency of the Spirit, if Nature be feeble, draws it inward, and masters it 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* XXII (1781) III 211 Well do I know the vehemency with which you are wont to pursue a new adventure

b. *esp.* Of utterance or expression.

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 91 God shall rayse other that shall speake with no lesse loue & vehemency 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 97 Polidore wryteth very vehemently against him in his History, which vehemency or fonde malice I thought meete to suppresse 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, V I 148 The best perswasions to the contrary Faile not to vse, and with what vehemencie Th'occasion shall instruct you 1679 PRANCE *Narr Popish Plot* 28 Which he pronounced with a great deal of vehemency and earnestness 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 148 [He] exclaimed with some vehemency, Never, never did I behold such beauty 1830 J MILNE *Widow & Her Son* IV (1851) 232 You'll learn henceforth to chide with far less vehemency 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* XLVII (1857) II 314 All these speeches were spoken with great vehemency

2 Intensity or severity. **a.** Of pain, illness, etc.

1543 TRAHERON *Vego's Chirurg* II i 13 That the payne, and the accidens encrease not, nor diminische, but contynue in great vehementie 1558 BP WATSON *Sev Sacram* XXX 193 Doo not differre this tyl the vehemencie of youn sickenes decaye your speache and memorie 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 359 According to the strength of the sick, and vehemency of the disease 1642 R CARPENTER *Experience* II VII 173 No man ever endured such rage, and vehemencie of pain 1656 J SMITH *Pract of Physick* 146 A Pestilent Feaver differs from the Plague by the vehemency of the mischief and contagion

b. Of cold, heat, or other influences

1594 T B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 109 Humour refiesheth heate, and slaketh the vehemencie thereof 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 259 The Podagra or Gout, quhilk of the Vehemencie of calde he contracted

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D Acosta's Hist Indies* II VII 96 The vehemencie of the fire forceth and driveth vp an aboundance of vapours 1651 WITTIE tr *Primrose's Pop Err.* 309 Which if it were Hippocrates his opinion notwithstanding the vehemency of his remedies [etc.] 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Flower*, On these they hang a Piece of Cloth, which defends 'em from the Vehemency of its [*sc* the sun's] Rays 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* IV, Those farther rules by which diviners pretend to ascertain the vehemency of this evil direction

3. = VEHEMENCE 2

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 120 The vehemencie of the wynde is not of poure to caste downe those houses 1569 STOCKER tr *Diod Sic* III IX 118 Many Barques with the vehemencie of the wether were runne on lande 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut* XXVIII 49 In likenes of an eagle that flieth with vehemencie 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* II VI 105 It is continually forced along with Celerity and Vehemency

b Used of sounds

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 84 The earth trembeled throwgh the vehemencie of theyr owtcry 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 439 Least the vehemency of chirking frogs vexe the wish'd-for Repose of his body

4. = VEHEMENCE I. *rare*—[1].

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vehemencia odoris*, the vehemencie of, &c

Vehement (vī'ĭmĕnt, vī hĭmĕnt), *a* and *adv* Also 6 *Sc.* vıement. [a. OF. *vehement* (F *véhément*, = Sp. and Pg *vehemente*, It. *veemente*), or ad L. *vehement-*, *vehemens* violent, impetuous, etc, usually regarded as f *vehe-* (= *vē-* in *vēcors*) lacking, wanting + *mens* mind.]

I. 1. Intense, severe, rising to a high degree or pitch · **a.** Of pain, illness, etc.

1485 *St Wenefryde* (Caxton) 12 The languour and maladye was vehement and encreaced dayly 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 148 Vaschus fell into a vehement feuer by reason of excesse of labour 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* II 39 It doeth also cease vehement dolour and payne 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* 325 [A] Comet signifieth vehement sicknesses 1725 N ROBINSON *Th Physick* 268, I order'd the following Mixture to be externally apply'd to his Side while his Pain was very vehement 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 96 Vehement erysipelatous or irritative inflammation took place

b Of heat or cold, etc.

1554 W PRAT *Discript Aphrique* C VIII b, The earthe is made hote in a lytle space by the vehemente heate of the ayre 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 62 The fire is vehementer, and the hearth is of heat sometime extreme, sometime more soft and milde 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon* (1623) R 3, The Snow causeth them presently to fall, and with his vehement cold to rise no more 1666 BOYLE *Orig Forms & Qual* 320 Salt of Tartar requires a vehement fire to flux it 1796 H HUNTER tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 564 The action of the Sun would there have been too vehement.

2. Of natural forces Operating with great strength or violence, *esp* of wind, blowing very strongly or violently

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I II, The bees may issue out of theyr stalles without peryll of rayne or vehement wynde 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 When the lightning is not vehement 1579 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 242 Againis sa suddane and vıement ane storm 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 832 The Land would be violently hot, if a fresh easterly breeze did not coole it with vehement breath in the heat of the day 1625 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I III 196 The barge-windows, notwithstanding the vehement shower, were open. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 9 The Rain was so vehement 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II V 299 The succeeding vehement Deluges of Rain rendered their Incampment superlatively comfortless 1837 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser I *Look at Cloch*, Like a Weather-cock whirled by a vehement puff, David turned himself round

b In general use Strong and rapid

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 317 Violent Sweats proceed from a Laxity of the Vessels and too vehement a Circulation of the Blood.

c. Of sound · Excessively loud.

1752 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II 415 The two Gunnings, who have made so vehement a noise

3 Of actions Characterized by great physical exertion; performed with unusual force or violence.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I XVI, By exercise, whiche is a vehement motion, the helthe of man is preserued, and his strength increased 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 6 Those persons may use vehementer exercise and stronger ambulations *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 34 With such vehement vigour he assaulted his foes, that his men regained their lost advantage. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* I 191 At the close of each stanza a hearty roar, and a vehement thrumming on the table 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* 92 The clapping was twice as long and twice as vehement as usual 1873 M ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* 309 Who that observes this delighted adoption of vehement rites can doubt, that [etc.]

transf 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 12 They must secondly, consider what a vehement efficacy there is in man's wit 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 1 P 11 These vehement exertions of intellect cannot be frequent. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* V 53 The woman was making a vehement effort to speak in her natural voice

† **4** Of remedies, etc.: Having a powerful effect upon the system. *Obs.*

1542 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 E III, All the body muste be emptyed or that any partye be take subiecte to the stronge and vehement remedyes 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke*, *Bk Simples* (1579) 5 b, The longe Onion is more vehementer then the rounde, and the Redde more then the white 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 692 The gall of swine is not very vehement 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 199 In the beginning over vehement warmings are to be avoided 1656 J SMITH *Pract Physick* 96 The juyce of wild Cucumber is not so vehement as they commonly report

† **b** Of taste Strong, pungent. *Obs*

1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* Introd. 42 Being in shape somewhat like to the Millet of Italy, but of a most vehement and firy tast

† **c.** Vivid, intensely bright *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec M* V § 2 (1643) 131 These colours in some rain-bows are more vehement or apparent 1692 RAY *Creation* (ed 2) II 25 Preserving the Eye from being injured by too vehement and lucid an Object.

II 5. a Of suspicion or likelihood: Very strong Now *arch*

1516 *Acts Parl. Scot* (1875) XII 36/2 All Lawis excludis þe said governour fra administracion and governance for suspicioun vehement and violent 1565 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I II 208 The Quenes howsbande beinge entred into a vehement suspicion of David 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 20 Notwithstanding all those vehement likelihoods, yet I will not condemne you till I see how you confute me 1620 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 342 From your Sylvester wee learne, That the Popes precepts binde not, where there is vehement likelyhood of trouble or scandall 1811 SOUTHEY *Life A Bell* (1844) II 644 Mrs. Trimmer's book I much wish to see, having a vehement suspicion that some parts of it have been misrepresented.

† **b.** Of proof, etc. Strong, forcible, cogent, capable of producing conviction *Obs.*

1530 TINDALE *Wks* (Parker Soc 1848) 428 There is not a better, vehementer, or mightier thing to make a man understand than an allegory 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 33 And these vehement demonstrations twice repeted suffer it to be drawen no other where but to Christ 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 61 The valliantnesse, constancie, and sobernesse of your person, then which nothing can be more vehement and patheticall. 1731 CHANDLER tr *Lamborchi's Hist Inquis* II. 215 When these Proofs are vehement or sufficient for the Torture, it is left for the Judge to determine.

† **c.** Very close or intimate. *Obs.*—[1]

1596 BACON *Max & Use Com Law* XIV (1630) 59 The law is more strong in that case, because of the vehement relation which the enrolment hath to the time of the bargaine and sale.

6. Of thoughts, feelings, etc Extremely strong or deep, ardent, eager, passionate

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 Meditacyon is a vehement or a huge goostly applicacion of the mynde. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 328 The Phisitions judged by and by the disease to come of a vehement thought 1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalyps* 8 It is a salutation or greeting full of vehement and hartie good wil 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3 177 The vehementer passion venteth forth the liueher action 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I VI 27 Weeping is caused by such accidents, as suddenly take away some vehement hope 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 73 P 5 The Passion for Praise, which is so very vehement in the Fair Sex 1775 DE LOLME *Eng Const* Adv (1784) p. XIX, Influenced by vehement prepossessions 1812 CARY *Dante*, *Parad* V 107 Vehement desire Possess'd me 1846 H ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I IV 162 Leibnitz began to tell his beads with vehement devotion 1907 *Verney Mem* I 62 The Queen's vehement partisanship

b Of anger or similar feelings · Violent; intense.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* (1550) 50 b, Ye olde rancor betwene them beyng newly reuiued (The which betwene no creatures can be more vehement then betwene bretherne) 1552 HULOET, Vehement anger, *excandescentia* 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CII 503 By those is meant a vehement displeasure and anger

7. Of language. Very forcibly or passionately uttered or expressed, resulting from, and indicative of, strong feeling or excitement

1533 *Chron Calais* (Camden) 114 The French kynges mother with very ardente and vehemente wordes sayd [etc] 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 176 b, About this time came forth a boke of Martin Luthers very vehement 1596 *Edw III*, I. II, Sharpely to solicit With vehement sute the king in my behalfe 1628 DONNE *6 Serm* 56 In that remarkable and vehement place where he expostulates with them. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb 1683, A vehement speech he made about the compositions 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* VIII VII. IV 40 That lively and vehement eloquence which like a torrent bears down all things on its way. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XI. II. 80 The Corinthian deputy Sosicles, in vehement language, remonstrated with the Spartans on their inconsistency 1848 W H KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist Ten* V II 92 He replies with the most vehement protestations of gratitude and fidelity

8 Of persons, their character, etc. · Acting, or tending to act, in a manner displaying passion or excitement.

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 29 b, I confess to have been more vehement then became me 1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (1841) 194 Vehement therefore and zealous must we be for the house of God 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I Wks 1856 I 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your hush't observances, Vehement in pursuite of strange novelties 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezekiel* XXXVIII 15 Thou and manie peoples with thee, a great companie, and a vehement armie 1791 COWPER *Odyss* XV. 254 Summon thy crew on board, Ere my arrival notice give of thine To the old King, for vehement I know His temper. 1847 JAMES *Marston Hall* IX, My nature was too quick and vehement to take pleasure in vice without passion 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* II 293 For the woman Ever prefers the audacious, the wilful, the vehement hero 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* XIII 237 The Pharisees were scrupulous, exact, vehement, and eager, about everything connected with religion.

9. Of debate, strife, etc. Characterized by great heat or bitterness.

1620 BEDELL *Lett* 26, I would to Christ that of all other Controuersies this were the vehementest betweene vs. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 93 Nor by this was the Warre lessened, onely it was delayed, and not vehement enough for the time 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII 135 This was a sufficiently difficult undertaking, in which he had to expect powerful and vehement opposition 1847 HARRIS *Life Ld Hardwicke* III XII 44 A very vehement debate took place in the House of Lords 1903 W BRIGHT *Age of Fathers* I. V 70 The dissension caused by Arianism became daily more vehement

III † **10.** *Sc* As *adv.* = VEHEMENTLY *adv Obs.*

1549 *Compl Scot* VI 52 The tua vintis that thai hef ar nocht verray vehement cald *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 407 He became so vehement seik that no man had hope of his lyffe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II 10 Althoch the king prudentlie dissemblet, thay knew him to be vehement angrie

Vehemently (vī'ĭmĕntlı, vī h-), *adv.* [f prec.]

1 To a very great extent; in a very high degree. Now *rare.*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 460 In Fraunce this yere the people dyed so vehemently that in the cyte of Parys dyed aboue I.M people 1563 T GALE *Antidot* II 18 This [unguent] taketh awaye superfluous fleshe, and doth vehemently excicate and drie 1586 A DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 46 Two onely that were the conveyers of him, sickned vehemently, and one of them died 1658 A FOX *Würtz' Surg* II IV 56 Vomiting is not very dangerous unless it hold the Patient vehemently. 1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth* IV 172 Whom Wickedness, the most extreme Evil, doth not only affect, but even vehemently infect 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Womb*, This tumour returned again, and in three days it became vehemently enraged 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* II II (1872) I. 54 Preussen was a vehemently Heathen country

b Used with reference to suspicion · cf. prec 5 a.

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks 981/1 Such thinges as maketh him not slightly but very vehemently suspected. 1588 J UDALL *Demonstr Discipline* (Arb) 76 One that is vehemently suspected, to haue haynously offended 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 289 It will be very vehemently suspected that he is Antichrist indeed 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1938/4 He is vehemently suspected to be concerned in these Robberies and Burglaries following 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III 233 Mr Wilson's letter having led me vehemently to suspect that the document which impeached his character was an invention of his wife's.

2. a With strong or violent language, in a manner showing strong feeling or excitement

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* XX 42 Marke what, and how vehemently the Holy Gost speaketh here in the prophete 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 97 Polidore had no good opinion of king John, and therfore wryteth very vehemently against him in his History. 1612 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App I 610 The Deputies of the Religion have very vehemently protested against these proceedings 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* Addr p XI, Reckoning it a great instance of Piety and devout Zeal, vehemently to declaim against Reason and Philosophy *a* 1721 PRIOR *Cromwell & Porter* 116 Wks 1907 II. 265, I did actually fight in the field, Preached loudly in the Church, and talked vehemently in the Parliament 1756 BURKE *Vind Nat Soc* Wks 1808 I 60, I could shew how vehemently they have contended for names 1839 FR A KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 14 The slave owners insist vehemently upon the mental and physical inferiority of the blacks

b With strong or intense feeling, ardently, eagerly

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 329 Wherewith being wehemently moued,. he began more and more to be confirmed 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 54 It was alwayes of me maruellous vehemently and earnestly desired 1642 R CARPENTER *Experience* II. III. 141 Doe you think his heart is not vehemently prompted to Deifie his saint? 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* II 36 That they did vehemently, and out of all measure aspire to that Chair *Ibid* IV 112 Against this, the Zeal of some Bishops appeared vehemently 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. VII 54 For a week together she was vehemently intent upon visiting England. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV. VIII 277 It requires a high degree of improbability to prevent the greater part of mankind from believing what they vehemently wish

3. With violence or impetuosity.

1538 ELYOT, *Perflo*, to blowe vehemently or strongly *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 312 Ane blast of eistrene winde raissit the flame of fyre sa wehementlie that it blew wpoun the freir that accussit him 1611 BIBLE *Luke* VI 48 When the flood arose, the streame beat vehemently vpon that house 1666 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II. 257 The fire broke out vehemently again last night *a* 1796 WATERHOUSE in Morse *Amer Geog.* I. 500 We see the mineral water boiling vehemently like a pot over the fire. 1821 W IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I 57 He was observed to smoke his pipe vehemently

Ve·hementness. [f as prec.] = VEHEMENCE.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 280 The same ought to be asked with no lesse feruentnes and vehementnesse of desire. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* IV 2 Both the vehementnesse of his grefe, & the earnestnesse of his praying 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III LXXXIV 625 Tainted with some ill smell gotten through the vehementnes of the fire 1674 R GODFREY *Inq. & Ab. Physic* 99 The blame is impos'd on the too vehementness of the Disease, when the Doctor is often more in fault.

Vehicle (vī'ĭk'l, vī'hĭk'l), *sb* Also 7 **vehickle.** [ad. F *véhicule* (= Sp. and Pg. *vehiculo*, It *veiculo*, *veicolo*) or L. *vehiculum*, f *vehĕre* to carry.

On the pronunciation see the note to VEHEMENCE.]

I. 1. A substance, *esp* a liquid, serving as a means for the readier application or use of another substance mixed with it or dissolved in it. **a.** *Med.* A medium of a suitable kind in which strong or unpalatable drugs or medicines are administered.

1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 303 Let all your Vehicles for your Medicines be soft and pleasing to your Patients. 1658 A FOX *Würtz' Surg* III. XIX 281 Let him have of the same pill in a convenient vehicle, of four grains. 1689 G HARVEY *Curing Dis by Expect* V 34, I seldom give less than half a spoonful, diluted with a sufficient measure of a temperate Vehicle 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* II. IV § 4 (1734) 148 Mineral Chalybeat Waters are the

most agreeable and beneficial Vehicle for such Medicines 1771 PERCIVAL *Ess* (1777) I 72 A sufficient dose of the medicine cannot be given on account of the heating nature of its vehicle 1816 A C. HUTCHISON *Pract Obs Surg* (1826) 169 The Doctor exhibited to him an ounce of castor-oil, uncovered by any vehicle 1875 H C WOOD *Therap* (1879) 31 The dried petals are almost destitute of therapeutic virtues, but their preparations are used as elegant vehicles

fig. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* (1848) 19 Both these pleasing Vehicles, if I may so call them, and Correctives of Reproofs [etc.]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 3 With what vehicles to disguise the cathartick of the soul 1755 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III 181 The invasion I really believe was dressed up for a vehicle (as the apothecaries call it) to make us swallow the treaties 1844 WARDLAW *Prov* (1869) II 102 If we have a bitter medicine to administer, we are desirous to convey it in a pleasant *vehicle*

b. In general use

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 149 There ought to be one of the Dishes, in which to beat and mingle the liquid Vehicles, and a second to receive the crude Herbs in 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Malt-Liquor*, The Substance of high dry'd Malts, which retain many fiery Particles in their Contexture, and are therefore best lost in a smooth Vehicle 1831 J DAVIES *Mat Med* 376 It is soluble in more than 2000 of cold water, and 9000 of this vehicle when boiling 1901 *Brit Med Jrnl* No 2097 39 When the crusts [of eczema] form, acid salicyl, in a vehicle of olive oil, is useful

c. *Painting.* A fluid (as water, oil, etc) with which pigments are mixed for use.

1787 *Trans Soc Arts* V. 103 The well known disadvantages that Paintings in Oil lie under, have rendered the discovery of some other Vehicle an object of attentive enquiry 1807 J OPIE in *Lect Art* IV (1848) 320 Colours . little muddled by vehicles 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 202 The term 'vehicle', which is borrowed from pharmacy, is applied in art to the fluid employed to bring pigments into a proper working state 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II 427/1 A perfect vehicle mixes readily with the pigment.

2. That which serves as a means of transmission, or as a material embodiment or manifestation, of something **a.** With reference to matter or physical conditions.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 117 Drink may not be only esteemed the Vehicle of aliment 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 265 To cleanse and purifie those grosser Excrements, the Vehicles (or Lodgings) of malignant Spirits 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X ii, Asfa, la, la, ra, da, &c are in music, only as the vehicles of sound, and without any fixed ideas 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr.* (1789) I xxvii 221 If the water be in reality the vehicle of this disease 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 239 Water, as it is the vehicle of the nourishment of the plant, is the substance principally given off by the leaves. 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* III § 14 52 There is a considerable portion of all natural food serving rather for the vehicle than for the substance of our support. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I i. (1879) 3 That more advanced Philosophy of the present day, which regards Matter merely as the vehicle of Force.

b. In other contexts

1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., To receive a favour through the vehicle of insolent ostentation—no! no! 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 297 They viewed the tea as a vehicle of an unconstitutional tax 1870 DALE *Week-day Serm* II 51 Making the very form of Christian forgiveness the vehicle of revenge. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der* IV lix 183 It is possible to feel gratitude even where we discern a mistake that may have been injurious, the vehicle of the mistake being an affectionate intention prosecuted through a lifetime of kindly offices

c A substance employed as a material in or on which some work is executed.

1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* I i § 58 The more extended use of paper as the vehicle of writing instead of parchment 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg. Monast Ord* 441 The whole [picture] has been significantly described as a 'parody of Divine love' The vehicle, white marble,—its place in a Christian church,—enhance all its vileness

3. A means or medium by which ideas or impressions are communicated or made known; a medium of expression or utterance

a 1652 J SMITH *Sel. Disc* iv 123 A spiritual kind of vehicle, whereby corporeal impressions are transferred to the mind 1709 T ROBINSON *Vindic Mosaick Syst* Introd 7 Philosophical Mythology a more agreeable Vehicle, found out for the conveying to us the Truth and Reason of Things 1762 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 347 It might not be improper to contradict it by some vehicle of the publick papers 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XII II 138 But a metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizab Lit* X (1890) 378 Quarles was a kind of journalist to whom the vehicle of verse came more easily than the vehicle of prose

b. Const *of.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III. 106 And alms are but the vehicles of pray'r 1688 J. H STEVENSON *Mr Bays Pref.* A 2, Rhyme (which he very Judiciously somewhere calls the Vehicle of Nonsense) 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 121 P 24 Allegory is perhaps one of the most pleasing vehicles of instruction 1781 COWPER *Charity* 625 Did charity prevail, the press would prove A vehicle of virtue, truth, and love 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. II xv (1869) 305 Music is not made the vehicle of poetry, but poetry of music 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* XXII (1865) III. 40 In the common intercourse of life Greek became a fashionable vehicle of expression 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I iv 77 The myths yielded themselves with ease as vehicles of new ideas.

c. Const. *to* or *for*.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nature* v. 123 Words seem to be as it were bodies or vehicles to the sense or meaning 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xii 67 You consider skill in Languages then as a Vehicle to Knowledge—Not I presume as Science itself 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XII (1839) II. 141 It is extremely doubtful how far they were ever used as a vehicle for the exposition of theological doctrines differing from the popular creed *c* 1850 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I 385 Which makes it a far better vehicle for many forms of thought 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks Primer* IV. 45 In the same play, rhyme is often employed as a vehicle for generalising reflections

4. The form, the material or other shape, in which something spiritual is embodied or manifested.

Freq *c* 1650–1700, esp of the body in relation to the soul or spirit

a 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* V 176 The spiritual vehicle of the soul, a kind of umbra or aerial mantle in which the soul wraps herself 1670 *Moral State England* 121 When our souls are divested of their grosser vehicles 1699 BURNET *39 Art* I. 18 God being considered as the Supreme Light, this might lead men to worship the Sun as his chief Vehicle 1756 T. AMORY *Jf Buncle* IV (1770) 288 My friend is now present with his Saviour, beholding his glory, in a vehicle resembling the body of the Lord 1773 *Cook's Voy* (1784) II III IX 164 They speak of spirits being not totally divested of those passions which actuated them when combined with material vehicles 1836 I TAYLOR *Phys The Another Life* I (1847) 19 There is a spiritual body and another vehicle of human nature as well as a natural body

II 5. A material means, channel, or instrument, by which a substance or some property of matter (as sound or heat) is conveyed or transmitted from one point to another.

1615 H CROOKE *Body of Man* 80 The vmbilicall veine is the first of all the veines, because it is the vehicle or conueigher of blood 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* XVII 120 If I thought your Lordship could imagine that Light could be convey'd without having (if I may so speak) a Body for its Vehicle 1707 *Curr in Husb & Gard* 39 He had observ'd Pores or little Channels in the Wood of different Trees .Some of these little Vehicles of Communication go from the bottom upwards *Ibid* 49 Fibres and little Vehicles that are in the Bodies of Plants. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) I 433 Pythagoras supposed the air to be the vehicle of sound 1803 *Imison's Sci & Art* (1822) I 227 Air is the usual vehicle of Sound, but it is not absolutely essential 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II 499 The vapour becomes another storehouse of heat, and a vehicle by which it is removed from the earth

transf 1783 BURKE *Rep Affairs of India* Wks 1842 II. 18 Finding a great parliamentary corporation turned into a vehicle for remitting to England the private fortunes of those [etc.]

6. A means of conveyance provided with wheels or runners and used for the carriage of persons or goods; a carriage, cart, wagon, sledge, or similar contrivance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vehicle*, a Cart, Wain, Wagon, or Chariot 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def Short Vieww* 56 You may take it in a Cart, or a Waggon, but I think a Wheelbarrow may do, for the word Vehicle will carry that sense 1709 *Tatler* No 32 P 2 She calls her Chariot, Vehicle. 1749 BYROM *Rem* (1857) II 486, I went with Mr Freke, who had his vehicle there, to the King's Chapel 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 17 Nov., I staid at Oxford till Tuesday, and then came in the common vehicle easily to London 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 28 The rumbling and jolting vehicle stopped at the door of a tavern in Holborn 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor* I x 113 The shortest, directly fastened to the sledge runner, as a means of guiding or suddenly arresting and turning the vehicle 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist Comm* 327 The direct effects of superior means of communication have been to create a better class of vehicles

Comb 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 493 Such a peculiar species of insanity as vehicle-madness must have been pointed at by everybody 1843 *Zoologist* I 36 Several vehicle drivers tried to cut it down 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/6 The National Coach and Van Trade Union, which comprised the whole of the workers in the vehicle-building trades

7. Any means of carriage, conveyance, or transport; a receptacle in which anything is placed in order to be moved.

1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. i. 1572 The Spirit hors'd him like a Sack, Upon the Vehicle, his Back 1692 BLUNTLEY *Boyle Lect* 220 Unless the æthereal matter be supposed to be carried about the sun like a vortex or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets 1728 MORGAN *Hist Algiers* I ii 21 The Sunbeams are so fierce and scorching, that all the Water would, infallibly, be exhal'd thro' the Pores of those leathern Vehicles 1774 BRYANT *Mythol* II 407 It was a cup in which Hercules passed the seas; and the same history is given of Helius, who was said to have traveled the ocean in the same vehicle 1812 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 120 The balloon descended On a sudden, his crazy vehicle struck upon the roof of a house 1815 *Ibid* 4 His three sons fatally committed themselves to this treacherous vehicle [*sc* a boat], in order to shoot wild fowl. 1841 *Peter Parley's Ann* II 250 The show-woman now procured a lamp, and, fixing it in a proper vehicle, gradually lowered it to the bottom of the well

Vehicle (vī·ik'l, vī h-), *v* [f prec] *trans.* To place or convey in a vehicle Chiefly in pa. pple

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I 28 There the Babe's Soul is vehicled, said he, God must with perfect Man united be 1717 FENTON *Poems* (1790) 38 When vehicled in flame, thou slow didst pass Prone through the gates of night 1732 M GREEN *Grotto* Wks (1790) 251 O.. guard us through polemic life, From poison vehicled in praise. 1905 SALMOND *Relig Quest. France* III 33 Helping to vehicle to heaven the praises of ransomed souls

Ve·hicled, *a* [f. as prec.] Covered with, occupied by, vehicles

1894 *Cornh Mag* July 67 Joe's attempt to cross a thickly vehicled road was immethodical

Vehicula, pl of VEHICULUM.

Vehicular (vĭhi·kiŭlăr), *a.* Also 7 -are [ad. late L *vehiculār-is*, f. *vehicul-um* VEHICLE *sb*]

1 Of or pertaining to, associated or connected with, a (wheeled) vehicle.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus*, Charriots and all the frames vehiculare 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vehicular*, pertaining to any instrument or engine of carriage 1754 FIELDING *Voy Lisbon* Wks 1882 VII 12 By making use of a vehicular story, to wheel in among them worse manners than their own 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* I, The Insides and Outsides, to use the appropriate vehicular phrases 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & B* I ii 12 Coachmen and cabmen, and conductors, and horses, and all the exterior phenomena of things vehicular 1860 G MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* x, I heard your welcome vehicular music

fig 1885 *Cent Mag* XXIX 510 The poet's walk, talk, bearing, and intellect, are illustrated by a series of images, and in a style so vehicular as to deserve unusual praise.

b Made, performed, or carried on, by means of a vehicle or vehicles.

1742 FIELDING *Jf Andrews* III. xii, In his heart he preferred the pedestrian even to the vehicular expedition 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXXVI, It is the vehicular, not the equestrian exercise, which he envies 1854 LOWELL *Frnl Italy* Prose Wks 1890 I 130, I am quite sure that he believes the Pre-Adamites were incapable of any but vehicular progression 1879 *Daily News* 26 Dec 5/2 Vehicular traffic was almost entirely suspended

c. Of the nature of, serving as, a vehicle.

1807 BYRON *Let to Miss Pigot* Aug, Places inaccessible to vehicular conveyances. 1844 EMERSON *Ess*, *Poet*, All language is vehicular and transitive, and is good for conveyance, not as farms and houses are, for homestead 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* XIV, They prefer their wings, for travel, to vehicular conveyances

†**2.** Invested with a vehicle or special form; embodied *Obs*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 29 That every Grove, Grot and Stream has its tutelar and vehicular Deity *a* 1774 TUCKER *Lt Nat* II XXI 47 We may gather that the rational soul is compleatly formed before entrance into the human body, and that the fashion and lineaments it afterwards takes are not necessary for its subsistence in the vehicular state *Ibid* XXVI 140 To behold the wonders of the vehicular state, and boundless glories of the mundane soul

Hence **Vehi·cularly** *adv*

1882 SALA *Amer Revis* X 130/1 Pullman the beneficent did not fail to be vehicularly manifest on the train which conveyed us from Washington to Philadelphia

Vehi·cularly, *a* /ə ɪ e⁻ɪ. [ad late L *vehiculāri-us*] = VEHICULAR *a* 1 c.

1835 J KNOWLES *Dict*, *Litter*, a kind of vehiculary bed

Vehi·culate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *vehicul-um* VEHICLE *sb* see -ATE 3] **a** *trans.* To carry or convey in, or as in, a vehicle In quots. *fig.* **b.** *intr* To travel, to ride or drive, in a vehicle.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 27 Giving a document to mortal menageries, which are then only vehiculated to their central point *Ibid* 195 For this courage which vehiculates his attempts, and occasions his glory, is God's royal donative 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres* II i, The vehicle for truth, or fact of some sort,—which surely a man should first try various other ways of vehiculating, and conveying safe

Vehi culated, *ppl a.* /ə ɪ e⁻ɪ. [Cf. prec.] Invested with form, embodied.

a 1727 J REYNOLDS *View of Death* (1735) 89 There may be vehiculated Spirits, of very different orders

Vehicula tion. [f. as VEHICULATE *v* see -ATION, and cf. med.L. *vehiculatio.*] Conveyance by means of a vehicle or vehicles, vehicular activity or traffic

1834 GEN. P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III 148 By a sort of parallel to the Game Laws, certain modes of vehiculation were to be peculiar to the magnificos. 1851 CARLYLE in *New Review* Dec (1891) 482 Boulevards very stirring, airy, locomotive to a fair degree, but the vehiculation very light. 1866 —*E. Irving* in *Remem* (1881) II 212 The New Road with its lively traffic and vehiculation 1895 *Daily Chron* 12 Nov 4/4 We know of nothing more handsome or inviting in the literature of vehiculation.

Vehi culatory, *a.* [f. as prec : see -ORY 2.] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, vehicles

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I viii, He would accumulate logical swim-bladders, and other precautionary and vehiculatory gear, for setting out 1865 —*Fredk Gt.* XIX v (1872) VIII 177 To cart from Bohemia such a cipher of human rations daily .will surpass all the vehiculatory power of Daun

†**Vehicule.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [a. F *véhicule* or ad. L *vehiculum* see next] = VEHICLE *sb.* 1.

1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 H 1j b, Of theyr sodayne passynge as a vehicule, with yᵗ there is hunny it noyeth nat the vicere

‖**Vehiculum.** Now *rare* or *Obs.* Pl **vehicula**; also 7 -aes [L. see VEHICLE *sb*]

1 = VEHICLE *sb* 1 Also *fig* and *transf*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* X 143 Here is some truth mingled among, to giue the better grace, and to be as it were the *Vehiculum* of a lie 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I VII 33 The Dose is one dram in any proper Liquor or Vehiculum to swallow it down with 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. i. § 8 12 We doubt not but to make a Sovereign Antidote against Atheism, out of that very Philosophy, which so many have used as a *Vehiculum* to convey this Poyson of Atheism by. 1787 MATY tr *Riesbeck's Trav Germ* III 76 Burgundy is the standing vehiculum of green pease

2. = VEHICLE *sb.* 6 In quots. *fig.*

1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt Histrio-m.* 65 Unchast, Obscene, and Amorous wordes, are but so many vehiculaes, to carrie men on to Adulterous and Sinfull deedes 1642 HOWELL *Instr. Forr Trav* (Arb.) 59 Speech is the Ambassador of the mind, and the Tongue the Vehiculum, the Chariot, which conveyeth the notions of the Mind to Reasons Palace

3 = VEHICLE *sb* 2

1652 ASHMOLE *Theat Chem.* Annot 451 She is the Planet neerest the Earth, and appointed as it were the *Vehiculum*

of all other heavenly Influences unto what is Sublunary 1668 Howe *Bless Righteous* 325 Are not the exceeding great and precious promises, the Vehicula, the conveighances of the Divine Nature?

4 = Vehicle *sb* 4

1656 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1687) 189/1 Having imposed each one his proper Star as a vehiculum *Ibid* 191/1 The rest of the body they appointed as a vehiculum to serve this 1794 R. J Sullivan *View Nat.* IV 15 Plato supposes, that into the vehiculum of the soul is infused a particular formative virtue, distinct, according to that star.

5 = Vehicle *sb* 5.

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* 1 xvii 44 The wheyish exceeds the two excrementitious Cholers, by reason of the Blood, whose vehiculum it was to be

‖ **Vehme** (vē· mə, ‖ fē· mə) *Hist* Also **Fehm.** [a. older G. *Vehme* (now *Fehme*, *Feme*), MHG. *veme*, *verme* judgement, punishment] = next.

1829 Scott *Anne of G* xx, Go hence,. and let the fear of the Holy Vehme never pass from before thine eyes 1838 *Spark's Biogr*, *Eaton* IX 350 Individual opinions are restrained by a tyranny as inexorable as that of the Holy Vehme, the secret tribunal of the Middle Ages 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 63/2 It was necessary that a candidate for initiation into the Fehm should not be a party to any process before a Fehmic court

‖ **Vehmgericht** (vē· m-, ‖ fē· mgərix·t) *Hist* Also **Vehme-, Fehm-.** [a. older G. *Vehm-*, now *Fehm-*, *Femgericht* (pl *-gerichte*), f. prec. + *gericht* court, tribunal.] A form of secret tribunal which exercised great power in Westphalia from the end of the 12th to the middle of the 16th century.

1829 Scott *Anne of G* xx, Men initiated and intrusted with high authority by the Vehme-gericht, or tribunal of the bounds 1839 Longf *Hyperion* I vi, Two Black Knights, who pretended to be ambassadors from the Vehm-Gericht 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 63/2 It was only with the restoration of public order that the influence of the Fehm-gerichte gradually waned

transf 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xliv, 'Was Rebecca guilty or not?' The Vehmgericht of the servants' hall had pronounced against her. 1880 *Edin Rev* Jan 143 The horrors of the Karmathian, the detestable Vehmgericht of the 'Assassins', all owe their origin to the schism of the House of 'Ali

Vehmic (vē· mik, fē· mik), *a.* Also **Vehmique, Fehmic.** [f. Vehm-e + -ic] Pertaining to, connected with, the Vehmgericht

1829 Scott *Anne of G* xv, Machinations for the destruction of the Vehmique institutions *Ibid*, In the Vehmique court all must be Vehmique 1831 *Ibid*. Introd, The Vehmic tribunals of Westphalia, a name so awful in men's ears during many centuries *a* 1849 H Coleridge *Ess* (1851) I 276 Invisible as a familiar or agent of the Vehmic association 1879 [see Vehme] 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2451/1 When the State became able to maintain its laws, the Vehmic Court became superfluous

Veh mist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] A member of the Vehmgericht.

1841 *Blackw Mag* XLIX 234 [They] thus, like the Vehmists of Germany, pursued a faithless or refractory member, even on the throne, with the steel and the cord.

Veht(en, southern ME. varr **Fight** *sb.* and *v.* **Veiage,** obs var. Voyage *sb.* **Veicht,** obs Sc f. Weight *sb* **Veid,** obs Sc. f Weed *sb.* **Veie,** southern ME var Fay *a* **Veien,** southern ME. var Fay *v.*[1] **Veighor,** var. Veyour (viewer) *Obs.*

Vei gle, *v* Now *dial* [Aphetic f. Inveigle *v*] *trans* To inveigle. Also *absol.*

1745 *Gentl Mag* 161 Venus may veigle to the grove, To taste the trifling sweets of love. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* II Wks 1799 II 345, I asked, if they had veigled one Miss Minnikin into their clutches 1887 T Gibson *Leg. & Notes Westm* Gloss 307 *Veigle*, to entice.

Veik, obs. Sc. form of Weak *a.*

Veil (vēl), *sb.*[1] Forms *α.* 3 ueile, 4–5 (7) veile, 5 veylle, 5–7 veyle; 4–5, 7 veyl, 6 veyll, veill (vell), 3–5, 7– veil. *β.* 4 uayle, 4–5 vayl, 5–7 vayle, 5–8 vaile, vail (5 *Sc.* waile, wail), 6 vayel(l)e, 8 vaill. *γ.* 5 *Sc.* wale, val, 4, 6–7 vale [a. AF. and ONF. *veile* (*veille*) or *veil* (*veyl*), = OF. *voile* (*voille*) and *voil* —L. *vēla* (neut. pl., taken as fem sing.) and *vēlum* sail, curtain, veil. Cf. F *voile* m. (veil) and f. (sail), = Prov. *vel*, It. and Sp. *velo*, Pg *veo*. See also Vele]

I 1 A piece of linen or other material forming part of the distinctive head-dress of a nun, and worn so as to fall over the head and shoulders and down each side of the face.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 420 3if ȝe muwen beon wimpel-leas, beoð bi warme keppen and þeruppon blake ueiles. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* x (*Matthew*) 422 Þe apostil þane .þai madynnis all blyssit, & gefe þam waile & pall. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 33 He ordeynede þat a nonne schulde nouȝt handle þe towayles of þe awter, but sche schal bere a veile on hire heed. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* v viii 1563 He gaf biddynge to þaim ay þat þar wail war na tyme lewide, þan þai sulde wer it on þar hewide *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Rympled liche a nunnys veylle *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 14 And many whyte nonnes with whyte vayles. *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 1102 The nonnes, with vaile and wimple plight. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 228 Eftir her consecratione, haueng put on the Vale of her Virginitie eftir the consuetude of the kirke 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit* 699 Heina that put on the Vaile and religious habite of a Nunne. 1632 Townshend *Albion's Triumph* 17 Religion, a woman in a short Surplusse of lawne full gathered about the neck, and vnder it a garment of watchet, with a short vale of siluer 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s.v., The Prelate before whom the Vows are made, blesses the Veil, and gives it to the Religious. 1753 *Diary Blue Nuns* in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* VIII 126 June the 19th peggy Johnson received the vail of postulante from Mother Abbess Agnes Howard 1825 Scott *Talisman* IV, Sir [of the females], who, from their black scapularies, and black veils over their white garments, appeared to be professed nuns of the order of Mount Carmel.

b. *To take the veil*, to become a nun; to enter a convent or nunnery. (See also quots. *a* 1700–56.)

Originally in sense 34 of the verb Take, but in later use passing into sense 16 c.

c 1325 *Met. Hom* 78 Thir maydens ware sent thaire vayles to take Of that bisschope, of whaim I spake. Thir maydens come bifore the autere, And toke thaire vayles *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxi (*Clement*) 661 Throw hyme þe wale has tan a cusing of domycyane *c* 1425 Wynfoun *Cron* vii iii 264 Hir systyr þan dame Cristyane Off religion þe wail had tane. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 262 b, She had forsaken the worlde and taken the holy veyle and habyte of religion 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 395 Taking herself the Vale for opinion of holinesse *a* 1700 *Diary Blue Nuns* in *Cath Rec Soc. Publ* VIII 15 Maigarite Pigin came from England to be a lay sister and took the litle vaile for religion 1756 Mrs Calderwood in *Coltness Collect* (Maitland Club) 259 It was the white vaill she was to take, that is, she was to enter her noviscet, for there is here no publick ceremony in takeing the black vaill, and last vows, for that is done within the convent, after a year's wearing the white. 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* III, My father intended I should take the veil 1818 Scott *Hrt Mid* III, She never took the veil, but lived and died in severe seclusion, and in the practice of the Roman Catholic religion 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L* III 103 Then it became a large and flourishing Convent, the wife of Baldwin I having taken the veil there

c. *The veil*, the life of a nun

1812 Cary *Dante, Parad* IV. 95 And thou mightst after of Piccarda learn That Constance held affection to the veil 1827 Hood *Bianca's Dream* 202 By twenty she had quite renounced the veil 1831 Scott *Cast Dang* xiv, One who, according to the laws of the Church, had a right to make a choice between the world and the veil

2. An article of attire consisting of a piece of thin cloth, silk, or other light fabric, worn, especially by women, over the head or face either as a part of the ordinary head-dress, or in order to conceal or protect the face; now usually a piece of net or thin gauzy material tied to the hat and completely covering the face in order to protect it from the sun or wind Also in fig context (quot. 1648).

α, β c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3616 Þat folc on him [Moses] ne mizte sen But a veil wore hem bi-twen 13 *Gaw & Gr Kut* 958 þat oþer wyth a gorger was gered ouer þe swyre, Chymbled ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles 14 *Stege Jerus* (E E T S) 15 3it is þe visage in þe vail, as Veronyk hym brozt 1543 Douglas *Æneid* III viii 77 Our hedis befoir the altar we aray With valis brown, eftir the Troiane gise 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 255 His heare long downe to his shulders, with a vaile of silke rowled abowte his head 1564 *Brief Exam* ***iij b, A Byshop that suffered a wydowe to syt without a vayle in the Church among other wydowes 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 250 This same wise Tragœdian bringeth in Agamemnon with a vaile before his eyes 1648 Crashaw *Delights Muses* Poems (1904) 146 How at the sight did'st Thou draw back thine Eyes, Into thy modest veyle? 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 240/1 Gipsies in the Countrey for a Vaile use some Durty Clout, having holes only for their Eyes. 1718 *Free thinker* No 73 125 She wore a white, unspotted Vail 1760–2 Goldsm *Cit. W.* cxviii, They were covered from head to foot with long black veils. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 124 Over her face a veil, so transparent as not to conceal. 1823 F. Clissold *Ascent Mt Blanc* 17 We all put on our veils, as a protection from the heat and light. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ* 139 The women of the lower orders here [Antwerp] wear a veil, resembling the Spanish mantilla. 1859 W Collins *Q of Hearts* (1875) 20 A bright laughing face, prettily framed round by a black veil, passed over the head, and tied under the chin. 1900 J. G Frazer *Golden Bough* (ed 2) I 313 Amongst the Touaregs the veil is never put off, not even in eating or sleeping

transf. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 200 A Peacock.. spreads round the rich pride of his pompous vail.

γ 1580–3 Greene *Mamillia* Wks (Grosart) II 112 Where eyther the person or place should haue neede of a vale for Sunne burning 1621 Quarles *Hadassa* Wks. (Grosart) II 60/1 Haman went home and mourn'd, (His visage muffled in a mournfull vale).

† **b** A loin-cloth. *Obs* [1]

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 187 A small vaile ouer their priuities

c *Eccl.* = *Humeral veil*, Humeral *a.* 2. (Cf. also Offertory 5.)

1782 [see 4]. 1905 *Ch Times* 3 Feb 136 The Offertory veil is worn on the shoulders like a broad scarf, the pendant ends being gathered up in the hands for holding and covering the sacred vessels.

3 A piece of cloth or other material serving as a curtain or hanging. **a.** *Jewish Antiq.* The piece of precious cloth separating the sanctuary from the body of the Temple or the Tabernacle

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+85 Dede men risen out of þer graue, þe temple vayl clef in twoo 13 *Gosp Nicod* 660 þe son wex dim ful sone, þe vail rafe in þe kirk 1382 Wyclif *Exod* xxvi 33 The veyle forsothe be it sett yn bi cercles, with ynne the whiche thou shalt put the arke of testymonye. 1422–30 Lydg *Chron Troy* I 1747 In þe temple þe veil was kut on two 1528 More *Dyalogue* III Wks 246/1 Yᵉ veyle of the temple is broken asunder yᵗ diuided among yᵉ Jewes 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron* iii. 14 He made a vayle also of yalow sylke, scarlet, purple and lynenworke, and made Cherubins theron 1611 Bible 2 *Macc* 1 22 Antiochus .entred proudly into the sanctuarie, and tooke away the vaile 1737 Whiston tr. *Josephus, Antiq* III vii. § 7 The vails, too, which were composed of four things, they declared the four elements 1782 J Brown *Nat & Revealed Relig.* IV III 363 While he expired, an earthquake rent the rocks, and the vail of the temple 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV. 186/2 The inner sanctuary was separated from the holy place by a rich curtain or veil

fig 1382 Wyclif *Heb* x 20 Bi a veyl, or keuering, that is to seye, his fleisch 1526 Tindale *Heb* x 20 Through the vayle, that is to saye by his flesshe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* Ep Ded a 2, We are come even to the Holy of Holies, through his flesh that hath broken downe the vaile of seperation

b. *Eccl* The curtain hung between the altar and the choir, esp. during Lent. Now *Hist.*

1427–8 *Rec. St Mary at Hull* (1905) 68 For makyng of iiij poleis of bras & iron werk and lede þat serued for þe vayl. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 126 Þe vayle þat haþe be drawen all þe Lenton bytwene þe auter and þe qwere 1505 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot.* II 294 For xxvij elne Bertane claith, to be the vail in the chapel of Halyrudhous agane Lenterane 1530 Palsgr 284/2 Veyle for the church in lent, *custode* 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 67 That day the vayelle was hongyd [up] benethe the steppes. *Ibid* 69 The xxviij day after was Ester evyne, and then was the tabulle remevyd, and sette benethe at the vayele northe and sowthe. 1877 J D Chambers *Div Worship* 94 A large Curtain or Veil should be suspended in the Presbytery between the Choir and Altar.

c. Used fig or allusively in various prepositional phrases, as *behind, beyond*, or *within the veil*, chiefly after Heb. vi. 19 in Tindale's (1526) and later versions of the Bible, now commonly with reference to the next world.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 91 b, Christe hath brought vs all in into the inner temple within the vayle or forehanginge, and vnto the mercy stole of God 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat* ix. 180 To participate of the mysteries of love with modesty, as within a veil or sacred inclosure, not with a canine impudence. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* lvi, What hope of answer, or redress? Behind the veil, behind the veil 1859 E FitzGerald *Omar* xlvii, When You and I behind the Veil are past. 1877 A J Ross *Mem. Alex. Ewing* xxx. 521 In March, 1870, Thomas Erskine passed on within the veil

† **d.** A curtain or awning (cf quots.). *Obs.*

1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xxi (1787) II 277 The master of the offices stood before the veil or curtain of the sacred apartment. 1790 *Bystander* 33 To prevent inconvenience from the heat of the sun, they extended veils by means of cords attached to the extremity of the building.

4. A piece of silk or other material used as a covering, *spec.* (*Eccl*) to drape a crucifix, image, picture, etc., esp. during Lent, or to cover the chalice.

(*a*) 1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 129 In salario Johannis Payntour pictantis j magnum vale ad cooperiendum crucem stantem infra corpus ecclesiæ in Quadragesima. 1501 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* II 64 For xliij elne lynnyn claith, that wes antependis and vales in the Kirk of Strivelin. 1570 B Googe *Pop Kingd* I 11 One vp a lofte the patten holdes, enclosde in silken vayle 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s.v, In the Romish Churches, in time of Lent, they have Veils, or large Curtains over the Altar, Crucifix, Images of the Saints, &c 1782 in J H Harting *Hist. Sardinian Chapel* (1905) 25 Burse and veil for the chalice, veils for Benediction and the desk 1877 J D Chambers *Div Worship* 427 There was a similar veil used also for covering over the Sepulchre on Good Friday

(*b*) 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xix. (1787) II 151 He respectfully unfolded the silken veil which covered the haughty epistle of his sovereign.

5 *fig.* Something which conceals, covers, or hides; a disguising or obscuring medium or influence; a cloak or mask. (Common in the 19th c.)

a Of immaterial things † *Under veil*, surreptitiously.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor* iii 15 But til in to this day, whanne Moyses is radd, the veyl is putt vpon her hertis. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV 4542 Daunz Anthenor, and Pollydamas, þat han contreued amonge hem outterly, And vnder veil concelyd secrely, 3iffe [etc.]. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V lv § 8 Till that humilitie which had bene before as a vaile to hide and conceale maiestie were layd aside. 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* P 17 Hee remoueth the scales from our eyes, the vaile from our hearts 1619 Sir H. Wotton in *Eng & Germ* (Camden) 51, I have likewise a zeale to the cause, which I hope wilbe some vaile to myne other infirmities. 1660 Jer Taylor *Worthy Communicant* I IV 90 For Christ in the Sacrament is Christ under a vail *a* 1735 Lansdowne *Progr. Beauty* 242 Hide with a vail those griefs that none can paint. 1783 W Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, VI (1839) 337 His indulgence to the reformed religion covered the violence of his usurpations with a specious veil. 1820 Shelley *Naples* 93 From Nature's inmost shrine, Strip every impious gawd, rend Error veil by veil 1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 1006 The thickest veil covers the whole of these processes, and so far have philosophers hitherto been from removing this veil, that they have not even been able to approach it. 1898 'Merriman' *Roden's Corner* xvii. 182 Tearing aside the veils behind which human hearts have slept through many years

b Const. *of* (with defining term).

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xvii 3 Bi the derc veil of forȝeting thei ben scatered, .and with myche wlo]ndring disturbid *a* 1475 in *Contin. Brut* 601 Thou, shewyng there a face ful benygne, Vndyr a veyle of fals decepcioun 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 1 The vaile of darcknes of the vsurped power of the see and bishoppes of Rome. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* III ii. 42, I will plucke the borrowed vaile of modestie from the so seeming Mist Page *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I xi (1640) 90 To use the mantle or veile of love to cover a multitude of sinnes 1681 Wyndham *King's Concealment* 86 Striving to cover her trouble with the vail of chearfulness 1719 Young *Busiris* II 1, That chastity of look, which seems to hang A vail of purest light o'er all her beauties 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, VIII III. 77

Under whatever veil of artifice or secrecy the Emperor still affected to conceal his designs 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* viii, Qualities which were visible even through the veil of extreme dejection, with which his natural character was obscured 1844 H H WILSON *Br. India* II. 150 [He] dropped the veil of Mahratta diplomacy and gave utterance to his opinions. 1882 J HATTON *Journalistic London* iv 162 *If* the veil of anonymity were completely raised, other names would appear in the list

c. Of material substances, the clouds, etc With *of* or other defining addition.

1598 FLORIO, *Velo*, the mortal vaile, mans carkas or body 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ* 11, She woo's the Air To hide her guilty front with innocent Snow, And on her naked shame The Saintly Vail of Maiden white to throw 1648 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* x cccxx, He who in his Bodie's vail till now The Rays of his Divinity hath hid 1663 BP PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* xvii, Between us and the invisible World there is a gross cloud and vail of flesh which interposes *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Pr. Th.* I (1730) I, I am sure, within this Veil of Flesh there dwells a Soul 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II iii 45 When the veil Of mist was drawn aside, there hung the sun *c* 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I. 44 Fifty years of ruin would suffice to wrap them in a leafy veil 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* iv 121 A great veil of rain stretches from the sky to the earth

d. Similarly without specific qualification.

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxi 188 They do vsually see as it were two heavens, one cleere and bright above, and the other obscure, and as it were a graie vaile spread vnderneath *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch* II 1, Imagine now you see break through a Vail Amidst those Stars. The bright Cynthia in her full of Lustre 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 332 The green And tender blade. Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III. xxxvii, Such soften'd shade the hill receives, Her purple veil when twilight leaves Upon its western swell 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 129 The climbing plants form great veils and curtains between and over the trees

e. *To draw* or *throw* (also *cast*) *a veil over*, to hide or conceal, to refrain from discussing or dealing with, to hush up or keep from public knowledge Also without const.

(*a*) 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng* I 90 Satyr, be kind! and draw a silent Veil! Thy native England's vices to conceal 1744 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 211, I wished from my Soul that I could draw a Veil over Vice Admiral Lestock's Conduct in the late Skirmish. 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX. 55 As far as regards their private characters, it may be the duty of those who are 'liable to other imperfections', to draw a veil over them 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 351 There was evidence of proceedings having been enacted over which I would rather draw a veil

(*b*) 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 169 P 12 The ill-natured Man exposes those Failings which the other would cast a Veil over 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond* II 101 His faithful attachment to the family caused him to throw a veil over suspicions that the rest of the world will for ever indulge 1823 LAMB *Elia* II *Barbara S—*, I must throw a veil over some mortifying circumstances 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* (1876) 545 It throws a veil over the grossness of its error 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 109 He throws a veil of mystery over the origin of the decline.

6. a A slight tinge or colouring. *rare*—1.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II i 40 As for colour, although Crystall in his pellucid body seems to have none at all, yet in its reduction into powder, it hath a vaile and shadow of blew

b. *Mus* A slight obscuration or want of clearness in the voice. (Cf. VEILED *ppl a* 3 b.)

1884 *Grove's Dict Music* IV. 235 Let no student of singing endeavour to cultivate a veil because some great singers have had it naturally A superinduced veil means a ruined voice

c *Photogr* An obscure or veiled appearance

1893 HODGES *Elem Photogr*. 132 The clear portions of the negatives should remain unclouded and free from veil or fog until the last.

7. In various specific uses: A veil-like membrane, membranous appendage or part, serving as a cover or screen; a velum: (see quots)

a. *Bot.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* I II (1765) 4 *Calyptra*, a Veil, in Mosses. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III 811 *Polytr[ichum] stratum* The veils appear in winter, and the capsules in Feb 1822–7 GOOD *Stud Med* (1829) I 248 For the most part the smell of these [mushrooms] is virulent, and they are covered with a calyptre or veil 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot.* 208 The *velum*, or veil [in fungi], is a horizontal membrane, connecting the margin of the pileus with the stipes 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* Gloss., *Veil*, a partial covering of the cup, a membranaceous, fibrous, or granulose coating stretching over the mouth of the cup, soon breaking up into fragments

b *Anat* 1829 COOPER *Good's Stud Med* I. 599 Certain phenomena, which occasionally show themselves in the glottis, larynx, and even in the pendulous veil of the palate. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Orr's Circ Sci., Org Nat* I 140 This expulsion of water is produced by means of a peculiar arrangement of the veil of the palate 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* s v *Velum*

c. *Zool.* 1810 *Encycl Brit* (ed 4) VIII 190/2 When young it [the larva] is covered with a veil of black silk. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 258 A membranous veil on the mouth supplies the want of tentacula. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim Kingd*, *Cælent* 36 Around the margin of the nectosac, the wall of the nectocalyx is produced inwards, forming a shelf-like membrane, or 'veil'.

8. *dial.* = CAUL *sb.*1 5.

1879– in dial glossaries, etc (N Cy, Yks., Chesh, Shrops, and U S.).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in senses 3 b and 4) *veil-cloth*, *-rope*, (in sense 2) *veil (head)-dress*, *-maker*, *net*; also *veil-hid* adj

1424 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 151 Pro iij tenterapes, et j veylrape cum j corda. 1552–3 *Inv Church Goods* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV 24 Item, iij clothes to hang afore thalters, ix towelles, a veil clothe 1611 FLORIO, *Velaro*, a vaile or sipres maker 1813 BRYDGES *Beauties Eng & Wales* XII II. II 146 A woman in a veil head dress 1826 W ELLIOTT *The Nun* 41 A veil-hid sister beckons at the door 1876 EDERSHEIM *Jewish Life Days Christ* XIII 217 The veil-dress was a kind of mantilla, thrown gracefully about the whole person, and covering the head 1888 *Daily News* 3 Dec 2/7 Veil nets continue in steady request 1899 *Westm Gaz* 26 Jan 3/2 The milliner must watch the coiffeur, the veil-maker the milliner

II †10. A sail *Obs.*—1

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. xxviii (1869) 191 Aboue was þe mast of þe ship dressed wher vpon heeng þe seyl streight, whiche ooþer weys is cleped veyl.

†**Veil,** *sb*2 *Obs* Also 4 veille, 5 veyle. [a OF *veille*—L *vigilia* waking, watching] A watcher or watchman.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. v 223 Sleuþe for serwe fel doun i-swowene Til *vigilate* þe veil fette water at his eiȝen [*Harl. MS* Til *vigilate* þe wakere warned him þo] 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. (1913) 147 Thus is he [i.e the sun] the right veyle and patrone of all the other sterres

Veil (vēl), *v.* Forms α 4, 7– veil, 4 veyle, veill-, 5 veyll-, weyll-, 7 veile β. 6 *Sc.* vale, vaill, 6–7 vayle, vaile, 6–8 vail [f. VEIL *sb* 1, in early use after OF. *veler*, *voiller* (mod.F. *voiler*) or L *vēlāre*. Cf. Sp and Pg. *velar*, It *velare*]

1 *trans* To cover (the person, etc.) with, or as with, a veil, to conceal or hide (the face, etc.) by means of a veil or other material; to enveil.

Freq in the pa pple, which in some contexts may be taken as the passive of sense 3

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XXII 64 And thei veyliden him, or hidden, and smyten his face. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XII xiii 218 Thus mekill said scho, and tharwyth bad adew, Hir hed valit with a haw clayth or blew 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I i 28 The Element it selfe Shall not behold her face at ample view But like a Cloystresse she will vailed walke. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 May 1645, A Venus of marble, veiled from the middle to the feete 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 246 She was veiled till she came into the room. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* VIII 103 Then his robe with both hands o'er his head Ulysses drew, behind its ample folds Veiling his face, through fear to be observed 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* II ii. 309 We veil our eyes before thy light 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* v 119 The same women closely veiled .were toiling down the rugged and slippery street 1885–94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April xxii, 'Midst them there Went Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd

refl 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* I x 171 Miss Polthuan hats and veils herself

transf and *fig.* 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III 315, I. Will with my Silence vail their Countenance 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 425 Eve separate he spies, Veil'd in a Cloud of Fragrance. *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII lxxix, She Vail'd in the scarlat of her modest cheek, Reply'd 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 3 Come, gentle Spring, And veil'd in a shower Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend

b. *transf.* with a thing as object Also, to enclose or hang with a veil or curtain (quot. 1656).

Occas passing into sense 4, but with material object

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind.* I xvi 42 This church was made all of free stone, and couered or vayled ouer with bricke 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag* III v, In some fit place vaylde from the eyes a' th' Court 1656 J SMITH *Pract Physick* 208 The sides of the Cradle must be vailed, that the child may look only straight forward. *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 279 Three Leagues in Compass they the Ocean vail'd, And press'd the Billows prostrate as they sail'd. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 39 With aprons long they hid their armour, And veil'd their weapons bright and keen 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I ii, A group of elms, too scanty at present to veil their desolation 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* III 272 She bow'd as if to veil a noble tear. 1869 J MARTINEAU *Ess* II 367 She veils the solar radiance and brings on the night

fig 1589 *Commendatory Verses Spenser's F Q* S.'s Wks (1912) 409 That faire Ilands right Which thou doest vaile in Type of Faery land, Elyzas blessed field, that Albion hight

c. *refl* To hide, cover, or wreathe (oneself) *in* something. Usually *fig*

1799 S & HT LEE *Canterb T.* I 129 [His] grieved and rankling heart veiled itself in smiles 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lix, 'Done, I say,' added Sampson, rubbing his hands and veiling himself again in his usual oily manner. 1850 MCCOSH *Div Govt* III i (1874) 286 High truths, like high mountains, are apt to veil themselves in clouds

d. *absol.* To put on or wear a veil.

1713 MRS CENTLIVRE *Wonder* II, You must veil and follow him. 1835 BURNES *Trav Bokhara* (ed 2) III. 24 Their head-dress is, perhaps, a little large, but as they never veil, it becomes them

2 To bestow the veil of a nun upon (a woman), to admit into monastic life as a nun

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 305 Seint Bryde þat Patrik veillede overlevede him by sixty ȝere. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 327 Thei make a worthi pourveance Ayein the day whan thei be veiled *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 623 And other maydones mony mo also, Weron veylled þo in þat abbay. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ireland* (1633) 43 The Nunne Cecubris whom Patricke first vailed of all the women in Ireland. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 337, I. conceive she [Matilda Fitz-Walter] had surely been Sainted if vailed 1886 CANON MONAHAN *Rec Ardagh & Clonmacnoise* 3 Some hold that St. Bridget of Kildare was veiled by St Macchilla

b *refl.* To make (oneself *a nun*) by taking the veil *rare*—1

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 760 A daughter of his, vailed herselfe a Nunne

3 To cover, enshroud, or screen as or in the manner of a veil; to serve as a veil to (something)

a Of a garment, cloth, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VIII i 73 A linȝe wattry garmond dyd hym vaill 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* III ii 99 Thus ornament is but The beautious scarfe Vailing an Indian beautie. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 1. 432 His ample hat his beamy locks o'erspread, And veil'd the starry glories of his head! 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XII, Their beauty, softened by the lawn that thinly veiled it 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XIV. 732 Scarlet cloth, and fine silk, fit to veil The perfect limbs of dreaded Goddesses

transf 1842 J WILSON *Chr North* (1857) II. 9 Shame never veiled the light of those bold eyes.

b Of clouds, vapour, etc.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* x 436 Thus they the time securely spent, Till mid-night vail'd the Element 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 452 And now from end to end Nights Hemisphere had veild the Horizon round *Ibid* XI 229 Yonder blazing Cloud that veils the Hill 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns, Submission* 23 The next cloud that vails my skies 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XXXV, The clouds veiling the sun and stretching their shadows along the distant scene 1820 LAMB *Elia* I *My First Play*, The green curtain that veiled a heaven to my imagination 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humbolat* XIV. 178 The heat became suffocating and a reddish vapour veiled the horizon 1871 T R JONES *Anim Kingd.* (ed 4) 134 A cloud veiling the sun will cause their tentacles to fold, as though apprehensive of danger from the passing shadows

4 *fig* To conceal (some immaterial thing, condition, quality, etc.) from apprehension, knowledge, or perception, to deal with, treat, etc, so as to disguise or obscure; to hide the real nature or meaning of (something). Freq with implication of bad motives

1538 LATIMER *Remains* (Parker Soc) 399 And in what case are they in, that hath veiled treason so long! 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I Wks 1856 I 15 Weele not vaile our names. 1620–6 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* Ded, I dedicate these few leaues to you truly-Noble Selfe, hoping your Lordship wil vaile my boldnes in your good acceptance 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Persian Wars* I 30 Tribonianus being a fairè spoken man,. rubbing his Covetousness with abundance of Learning 1718 *Freethinker* No 106 6 Popery does not appear Bare-faced in England the Terrours of it are veiled *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I i. 4 *note*, Pythagoras learned to veil his precepts 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 311 The literary delusion long veiled the personal history of the Earl of Surrey 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I 209 That which had so long veiled his cleverness from the knowledge of mankind 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1875) III xii 145 The real names are veiled under the obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers.

5 To render less distinct or apparent, to reduce, soften, tone down.

1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin. Med* XXV 306 The mucilage veils the astringent and irritating qualities of the metallic salt 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* XIV 102 The chance of veiling the image through the reduction of the bromide unacted upon by light is increased

6. *intr Photogr* To become dark or obscure, to darken.

1890 [see VEILING *vbl sb* 4] 1907 HODGES *Elem Photogr* (ed 6) 127 The high lights should be just commencing to veil

Veil, obs. f VAIL *sb*1, var. VAIL *v*2, obs. Sc. form of WEAL *sb.*, WELL *adv.*

Veild, obs Sc form of WIELD *v.*

Veildar, obs. Sc. form of WIELDER.

Veile, obs form of VAIL; obs. Sc. f. WELL *adv*

Veiled (vēld), *ppl. a.* [f. VEIL *v* or *sb.*1]

1 Covered with or wearing a veil; shrouded in a veil.

1593 MARLOWE tr. *Lucan* I. 597 The Nunnes And their vaild Matron, who alone might view Minerua's statue 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* II i 231 Our veyl'd Dames Commit the Warre of White and Damaske In their nicely gawded Cheekes. 1614 J DAVIES (Heref) *Eclogue* 33 Wks. (Grosart) II 19/2 Than vp (sad swaine) pull fro thy vailed cheeke Hur prop, thy palme. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 151 He dreamed a veiled maid Sate near him. 1820 — *Prometh. Unb* II iv 1 What veiled form sits on that ebon throne? 1851 RUSKIN in Collingwood *Life* (1900) 129 Those veiled vestals and prancing Amazons will all be forgotten 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* iii, No one recognised the veiled figure

b. *poet.* Of the eyes.

1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athan* I. 99 'Tis the shadow of a dream Which the veiled eye of Memory never saw. 1821 — *Adonais* II, With veiled eyes, 'Mid listening Echoes, in her Paradise She sate.

c *Bot* Having a velum; velate

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* s v *Calyptra*, In this sense *Euonymus* is said to be calyptred, calyptrate or veiled. 1866 in *Treas Bot*

2. Concealed, covered, hidden, as if by a veil, obscure, unrevealed.

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I. i The vailed knowledge of the law. 1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* I i. 49 A close and critical account of the more vailed and pregnant parts of Scripture 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych* 26 Seraph of Heaven! Veiled Glory of this lampless Universe! 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-bks* II 119 Returning the inquirer's thoughts and veiled recollections to himself, as answers to his queries 1878 J P HOPPS *Rel & Moral Lect* XIII. 42 On the one hand, all the masks will drop off, and, on the other hand, all the veiled goodness will appear

b. *fig* Covert, disguised; not openly declared, expressed, or stated

1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* II x (1878) 105 There is a wide difference between a veiled promise and a veiled threatening 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* v, The scarcely veiled sneer which marked his tone of voice 1899 ALDENHAM *Colloq Currency* (1900) 316 The Imperfect or Veiled

Bimetallism such as that practised under the Bank Act of 1844

3 † **a.** Of sight: Dim, indistinct. *Obs.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* VI lxv, Why do we With curious labour, dimme and vailed sight, Prie in the nature of this King and Queen?

b. Of sound, the voice, etc.: Indistinct, muffled, obscure.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 35 It sometimes also presents a further modification, which I call the veiled puff (*souffle voilé*) In this case, it seems to us as if every vibration of the voice agitates a sort of moveable veil interposed between the excavation and the ear. 1884 *Grove's Dict. Music* IV 235 *Veiled Voice*. A voice is said to be veiled when it is not clear, but sounding as if it passed through some interposed medium. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 7/4 Jenny Lind's Veiled Voice. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 871 The heart-sounds become veiled and impure.

c. *Photogr.* Of a negative. Lacking clearness or distinctness, dim.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 477 Isochromatic and other very sensitive plates requiring the greatest possible protection during development, to avoid veiled negatives.

Hence **Veiledly** *adv.*, **Veiledness.**

1879 C. & Mary Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Key* 690 In the 'Sonnets', there is the same spirit of modesty with the utmost veiledness of diction. 1881 E. Arnold *Indian Poetry* 73 Blue lotus blooms, seen veiledly Under the wave.

Veilfair, -fare, obs. Sc. forms of Welfare.

Veiling (vē'·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Veil *v.* or *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. Something serving as a veil, cover, or screen, a veil or curtain. Also *fig.*

In quot. 1748 prob. confused with Valance *sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (1495) 36 A Seraphin louith to see god wythout ony wayllynge of fygure eyther of creature sette bytwene. *Ibid.* xviii. 43 He seeth god face to face wythout veyllynge put bytwene. 1611 Florio, *Velame*, vailings, shadowings or curteins. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 386 The Breach on the East Side, near a Window, was opposite to the Vailings of the Bed, which were singed. 1842 Is. Williams *Baptistery* I. xiv. (1874) 175 Then when strongest heart is failing Death it calls in to its aid, Strips aside the fleshly veiling Round ourselves that we have made. 1900 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 7/4 Vivid flashes of lightning illuminated the whole room, piercing the veiling of the windows.

2. Material of which veils are made. Also pl.

Nun's veiling see Nun *sb.*[1] 6 c.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 510/1 The widths of gauze for Veiling measure from half a yard to three quarters in width. 1894 *Times* 16 April 4/2 The sale of veilings is fairly well sustained.

attrib. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 9/5 A considerable business is being done in silk veiling nets.

II 3. The action of putting on or covering with a veil. Also *attrib.* in *veiling-place.*

a. 1586 Sidney *Ps.* xix. vi, [The sun comes forth] like a bridegroome From out his vailing places. 1611 Florio, *Velatio*, a vailing. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 277 Oh the lacing, the bonneting, the veiling, the gloving [etc.]

4. The action or fact of becoming blurred, dim, or indistinct; dimness or indistinctness of appearance, esp. in a photographic film or negative.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* III. 57 Films which have a tendency to veiling and thinness. 1893 Hodges *Elem. Photogr.* 122 It is of the utmost importance that the high lights of a lantern slide should be transparent and free from the slightest veiling or discoloration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 843 A little veiling or uncertainty of the outlines of the discs.

Veiling (vē'·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Veil *v.*] That veils, covers, or conceals.

a. 1672 Sterry *Freed Will* (1675) 128 God is seen by the Soul, but shadowed by this shadowy and vailing Image within which he resides. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xlvii, Then 'gan she work again, nor stay'd her care, But to throw back at times her veiling hair. 1855 Rossetti *Poems* (1904) 183/1 Not till this veiling world shall cease And harvest yield its whole increase. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story of Doom* I. 278 Then she pushed Her veiling hair back from her round, soft eyes.

Veill, obs. Sc. form of Weal *sb.*, Well *adv.*

Veillane, obs. Sc. form of Villain.

Veilless (vē'·l|lés), *a.* [f. Veil *sb.*[1] + -less.]

1. Having no veil, unprovided with or unprotected by a veil.

1822 Milman *Martyr Antioch* 55 That head, whose veilless blaze Fill'd angels with amaze. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 536 Half whistling and half singing a coarse song, He drove the dust against her veilless eyes. 1882 F. Myers *Renewal Youth* 86 They scarce could bear Veilless the tingling incidence of air.

2. *transf.* Unshaded, unclouded.

1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 117 The corn has been whitening under the sun's hard veilless stare. 1888 H. Drummond *Tropical Africa* v. 109 The glittering ball, whose daily march across the burnished and veilless zenith brings him untold agony.

‖ **Veilleuse** (vɛyöz) [F.] A small and usually highly decorated night-lamp.

1826 H. D. Beste *Four Yrs. France* 379 The reflection of a veilleuse, or small night lamp.

Veillfair, obs. Sc. form of Welfare.

Veil-like, *a.* [f. Veil *sb.*[1]] Like or resembling a veil, or that of a veil, having the appearance or character of a veil.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. viii, He saw the pale and veil-like mists that succeed the sunset. 1873 Leland *Egypt Sketch-Bk.* 115 She had a long flowing white veil-like robe. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 154 The air has a perceptible quality. You feel its veil-like influence pervading all.

Veilme, obs. form of Film *sb.*

Veily (vē'·li), *a.* [f. Veil *sb.*[1] + -y.] Veil-like; diaphanous.

1839 T. Miller *Rural Sk.* 9, I had watched until the veily twilight was let down from heaven. 1843 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iv. § 6. 244 The rain-cloud, with its ragged and spray-like edge, its veily transparency [etc.].

Vein (vē'n), *sb.* Forms *α.* 3–7 veyne (4–5 weyne, 6 ueyne), 4, 7 veyn, 4–7 veine (4 vene), 7– vein. *β.* 4–7 vayne (5 wayne), 5 vayn (wayn), 6–7 vain(e. *γ.* 5, 6–7 *Sc.*, vane (5, 6 *Sc.*, wane). [a. OF. *veine*, *vaine* (F. *veine*) —L. *vēna* (cf. Vene), whence also Prov., Sp., It. *vena*, Pg. *veia* (†*veya*, *vea*).]

I. 1. One or other of the tubular vessels in which the blood is conveyed through the animal body, in later use *spec.* one of those by which the blood is carried back to the heart from the extremities (opposed to *artery*).

Many veins are distinguished by special epithets, as *alar*, *auricular*, *axillary*, *basilic*, *cardiac*, etc. see these words.

α. 13 *K. Alis.* 1175 (Laud MS.), Þe kynges veynes wexen chelde. *Ibid.* 2414 Þer was many veyn leten blood. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 59 For betynge of veynes is bettre i-knowe in þe vttre parties of bodies þan ynward and in þe myddel wiþynne. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* 229 Tho men whych haue the neke abowte and the temples, grete ruddy weynes, bene wrothy and hugely angry. *c* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 291 Þe prest blessuth a ring..and duth hit on hur fyngur þat haþe a veyne to hure herte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 254 For yᵉ whiche his senewes and veynes brast. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 359 This oyil anoynted upon the pulsing veynes, where they appeare moste, as of the temples, delivereth from all poysons. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 15, I haue a faint cold feare thrills through my veines. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Conse.* (1635) 199 When a veine is broken and bleeds inwardly, the Physition is wont to open a veine in the arme so to divert the current of the blood. *c* 1673 Traherne *Poet. Wks.* (1906) 180 Veins wherein blood floweth, Refreshing all my flesh, Like rivers. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* vi. (1841) I. 44 Being drawn off, like the blood let out of the veins. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 388 With us and quadrupedes the blood goes from the veins to the heart. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 21 The superficial veins appear remarkably large. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lvi. VII. 197 Demosthenes now felt the poison in his veins. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 227 All these veins terminate in two large venous canals.

β. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1908 [If] ilka vayne of þe mans body Had a rote festend fast þarby. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5829 The gret vayne of his gorge. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* 240 The blode i-ynnyth into the waynys throgh al the body. 1480 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xix. (1913) 109 Alle in lyke wyse as the blood of a man gooth and renneth by the vaynes of the body. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 50 Some men vse to let them blouddе vnder the eye in a vaine. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phisorav.* I. xxiv. 28 When the blood is altelated of that putrefaction, it goeth to the vaines. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 67/1 Seas of Blood. Might still haue kept the Chanells of the Vaynes. 1647 Hexham I., A Vaine, *een Ader*. Great Vaines or Arteres, *Groot Aderen.*

γ. *c* 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. IX. 229 Thy ryght hande has I wane, in fay, Thy lytill fynger hath yt aye. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* VII. 173 Quhen the vanys fillit ar, The body vorthis hevy euirmar. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 35 Blude birst out at every vane. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) IX. 34 Ane hairt of 3ouris bayth vane and nervis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 95 A vane cuttit in his body, al the blude of his body is lattne outbleid at the samyn. 1655 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 557, I had only a vomitt and breathed a vane.

† **b** *Lacteal, lacteous,* or *milky veins,* = Lacteal *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1656 J. Smith *Pract. Physick* 4 Obstruction of the Vessels, especially of the Pancreas, and fault of the milky veins. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lacteal Veins. 1704 Ray *Creation* (ed. 4) I. 29 The Food is further subtiliz'd and render'd so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part of it easily finds its way in at the streight Orifices of the lacteous Veins.

c *Fluid vein,* a separate flow of blood in a larger vein. (Cf. 6 c.)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 659 The formation of innumerable small fluid veins. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 502 This change in the continents sets up fluid veins in the contained blood.

2. In phrases and figurative uses.

† **a.** *To taste,* or *feel, one's vein(s,* to feel the pulse. *To die in a vein,* to die through loss of blood. *Obs.*

13 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1048 The yonge man segh the childes peyne, And tasted his senewe, and his veyne. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 315 This noble clerk with alle haste Began the veines forto taste. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 74 Þis Joseph was passand connyng in grapyng of þer vaynys at war seke, and he come vnto hym & felid his vaynys. 1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 35 Seneca supposing that to dye in a veyne was the easiest kinde of death, desired to be let bloud in the veynes of his arme.

b. In various fig. uses.

1382 Wyclif *Job* IV. 12 To me is seid a woord hid, and as theefli myn ere toc the veynes [L. *venas*] of his gruching. *c* 1530 Tindale *Prophete Jonas* Prol. Aij, The fleshly minded ypocrites stoppe upp the Vaynes of life which are in yᵉ scripture. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 24 Now the cloth being thus stretched forth in euery vaine, how is it possible either to endure or hold out? 1606 J. King *Serm.* Sept. 47 By all princely meanes to put bloud into the veines of the Church againe. 1651 in M. Sellers *Eastland Co.* (Camden) Introd. 75 In equity and reason the benefitt of trade should be equally disposed into all the vaines of the Commonwealth. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 73 It is a true Sign, that our foreign Traffick has since convey'd Spirits and Nourishment into each Vein of the Body Politick. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Here, too, as in the Euphrates and the Ganges, is a vein or veinlet of the grand World-circulation of Waters. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 303 Great poets crowding the happy veins of language again with all the life that had been dribbling away. 1866 B. Taylor *Poet's Jrnl.* 58 As ardent veins of summer heat Throb thro' the innocence of spring.

c. In miscellaneous fig. phrases.

(*a*) *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3459 If he were touchid on somme good veyne, He shuld yit rewen on thi peyne. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iij b, *Vetus Comœdia* beganne to pricke him in the right vaine. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 59 Satan makes it his next care to strike in the right vein, for he loves to have his work easy and feasible.

(*b*) 1587 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ireland* 34/2 in *Holinshed*, Let him with all the veines of his heart beseech God. 1589 Cooper *Admon.* 215 There were many of them that would haue bene glad with all the veines in their heartes. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 10, I see the vaine is vp in the forhead, and Martin shall haue as good as he brings. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv. § 6 A kinde of a breaking of vein in which the salt water was conveyed up and down the body of the earth.

3 † **a.** A sap-vessel in plants. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 3 Whan that Aprille hath bathud every veyne in swich licour, Of which vertue engendred is the flour. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i (Bodl. MS.), Þei [trees] haue weyes and veynes in þe whiche kinde moisture is ikepte and passeþ þerbi fro þe ei þe into alle þe parties abowte. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* XII. Prol. 255 Welcum support of euery rute and vane, Welcum confort of alkynd fruyt and grane.

b *Bot.* A slender bundle of fibrovascular tissue forming an extension of the petiole in the parenchyma of a leaf.

In early use less specific in sense. Some botanists have restricted *vein* to branches of the midrib, in contrast to *nerves* proceeding from the base of the leaf.

1513 Douglas *Æneid* XII. vii. 76 The herb sweit, Of levis rank, With sprouris, sprangis, and vanis our allquhair. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 18 These [leaves] are somewhat grosser and fatter, with small vaynes running betwene on the contrarye side. 1731 P. Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Leaves*, They consist of a very glutinous Matter, being furnished every where with Veins and Nerves. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Venosum*, When it has no veins,.. it is called *Folium Avenium*, a veinless leaf. 1812 *New Botanic. Gard.* I. 42 The leaves, with a network of veins underneath. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 88 Till within a few years the distribution of veins in the leaf had not received much attention. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1206/2 Costal or primary veins are such as spring from the midrib, external veins are those next the edge. 1880 Bessey *Bot.* 145 The disposition of the veins in a leaf depends largely upon its mode of growth. Usually several veins form early.

c *Ent.* A nervure of an insect's wing.

1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxiii. II. 347 French naturalists use this term (*nervure*) for the veins of wings. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 326 The wings are traversed in various directions by more or less numerous nervures, now forming a net-work, and then simple veins. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* II. 336 Each wing is found to consist of a double membrane, between which a variable number of veins, or *nervures*, ramify in different directions.

† **4.** *Sc.* A slender stripe of a different colour or material on a garment. (Cf. Vein *v.* I. a.) *Obs.*

1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 34 Ane coit of fresit claith of silvir vanit with ane small inset vane of gold. 1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 74 To ieit the cote witht thre vanis aboute the taill.

5. A marking or an appearance suggestive of a vein, *esp.* an irregular stripe or streak of a different colour in marble or other stone.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiv. 189 The red veins in the marble may seem to blush at the falshoods written on it. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 40/1 The Abestos is... marvellous weighty and black of colour, bestroked with red Veins. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 2 Those accidental Landskips of Trees, Clouds and Cities, that are sometimes found in the Veins of Marble. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 178 When [the paint is] dry, you may with the point of a needle open fine veins or other embellishments. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 54 The blue veins of the glacier are beautifully shown. 1862 B. Silliman *Physics* 378 The beautiful play of colors seen upon mother of pearl is caused by the delicate veins with which the surface is covered.

b. A streak or seam of a different material or texture from the main substance.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 28 The Mason must work no Stone with Sandy veines. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 7 Wrought iron may be hardened by ignition and plunging in water, but the effect is confined to the surface; except the iron contain veins of steel. 1831 Brewster *Optics* x. 85 The spectrum formed by a fine prism of flint glass, free of veins. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Ship-build.* XVIII. 384 Angle-irons have to be free from veins and cracked holes, and rivet-iron has to be free from cracks and veins when laid up and finished.

c A fibre (in metal). *rare*[−1].

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 It will be a sign of its Goodness, if being made into Bars, its veins are continu'd strait.., because the streightness of its veins shews the Iron to be without knots.

II. 6. A small natural channel or perforation within the earth through which water trickles or flows; a flow of water through such a channel. Also *transf.* (quot. 1598).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318/639 Wellene comiez of grete wateres and muche del of þe se þorus veynes al vnder eorþe. For þare beoz ase it veynene weren onder eorþe mani on. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 662 In þe veines of þe water, as þe water deþ vp walle He let closy fur in metal. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 93 For riht as veines ben of blod In man, riht so the water flod Therthe of his cours makth ful of veines.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 382/2 Lete us al praye unto our lord that he opene to us .here the vaynes of a fontayn or of a welle. 1594 KID *Cornelia* II. 370 Perceiue we not a petty vaine, Cut from a spring by chaunce or arte, Engendreth fountaines. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i *Handycrafts* 492 A burning Mountain from his fiery vain An yron River rowls along the Plain 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 12 These mountaines are full of bathes and veines of warme water 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 227 The rapid current, through veins Of porous Earth with kindly thirst up drawn. 1789 BEAND *Newcastle* I 442 There is an order of common council for cutting off a vein of water which had lately been discovered and brought into the town 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk Nat Phil* 90 A feeding reservoir placed above that from which the invariable vein flows. 1864 BRYANT *Sella* 487 She taught The skill to pierce the soil and meet the veins Of clear cold water winding underneath

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii 13 For thei forsoken the veyne of lyuyng watris [1388 the Lord, a veyne of quyk watirs]. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 62 O welle of swetnes replete in every veyne, That al manky nd preserved has fro dethe 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* Prol, Wks 1856 I. 72 The rawish danke of clumzie winter ramps The fluent summers vaine 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer* xvii. 13 They have forsaken the vaine of living waters 1640 GAUDEN *The Love of Truth*, etc 7 Then doth the ray or veyn of truth flow aright from God to us

†b. A streamlet or rivulet; a current *Obs.*

1600 PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III 158 Through the midst of these gardens, they deriue some small vaine of the riuer 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 705 When hee entred into the Streits, he encountred a great veine of redde water, extending it selfe from Aden as farre as they could see from the Ships top.

c. *Physics.* A slender body of water or other liquid (Cf. 1 c)

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* VI. 39/2 The impulse of a 'vein' of fluid falling perpendicularly, is equal to the weight of a column whose base is the area of the vein.

7. *Min.* A deposit of metallic or earthy material having an extended or ramifying course under ground; a seam or lode; *spec* a continuous crack or fissure filled with matter (esp metallic ore) *different from the containing rock.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 Þe water þat renneþ and passeþ by veynes of certayn metal takiþ in his cours grete hete *c* 1460 J. METHAM *Wks* (E E T S) 149 The fourthe day ys gode to seke spryngys for wellys off water, to seke also veynys off metel. 1530 PALSGR 698/2 Al this yerth, so farre as this vayne goth, savoureth of brimstone. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 211 Although golde be founde in maner euery where in these regions of golden Castile the myne or veyne whiche owghte to be folowed, ought to bee in a place whiche may stande to saue muche of the charges of the labourers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 247 In Clidisdale war funde in Craufurd mure vndir the erd sum vanes ful of golde 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 136 The inward parts abound with a rich vaine of Mettals, where wonderfull quantitie of most pure Tinne is digged up. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* 2 When the Miners by these Shafts or Adits do strike or threed a Vein of any Metal then the Metal which is digged from those Veins is called Oar. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat Hist. Westmoreld* 24 These Fissures, by the Miners, are called Dykes, Rakes, Riders, or Veins, according to the Nature of those Classes of Matter they pervade 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O 2, Ore is the very Vein itself, all other Signs of Ore or Vein are not comparable to it; yet this is allowed, that two Sides and Soil between them, formes a dead Vein. 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr Esta'e Culross* 15 At that time the vein of Roch Salt in Cheshire had not been discovered. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 274 Veins of quartz, and also of slate and granite, and various earthy minerals, frequently intersect granitic and schistose rocks 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 586 Metals are chiefly found in the earth in veins which traverse the granitic, schistose, and limestone rocks. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn Life* II. 13 Strata often diversified with veins of crystalline minerals.

fig. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Death Mr Jordan* Poems (1905) 22 Like those that work in Mines for others gain He had much more to do, To search the Vein, dig, purge, and mint it too 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IX 171 These are telling indications of an original relationship among all the groups of languages mentioned outcroppings, as it were, of a vein which invites further exploration

8. †a. A strip or limited stretch of ground or soil, *esp* one having a particular character or quality. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II II 119 The whole contrie (excepte a litle vaine of sandie grauelle) is fertile 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 48 Each soile hath no liking of euerie graine, nor barlie and wheat is for euerie vaine 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 49, I saw in divers places very fat and fruitfull veines of ground as goodly meadowes, very spatious champaigne fieldes [etc.] 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 144 The most plantations were placed straglingly and scatteringly, as a choice veine of rich ground inuited them 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard* I 19 Some Earths are much better than others in every Climate, nay even sometimes in a small Compass of Ground, vulgarly term'd Veins of Earth

b. A channel or lane of water.

1606 S GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 1 He prouideth himselfe a ship, keele, or cocke-boat, out of which he may lay out and take in his nets, and be in the vaine and way where the best doing is. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind Dutch War* App 131 The King of Sweden hath also several districts, channels, or veins Royal in his Seas, which are appropriated to his particular use 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* I 229 A lane, or vein, is a narrow channel of water in packs, or other large collections of ice *Ibid* 269 Whenever a vein of water appears in the required direction, it is if possible attained 1835 [see LANE *sb* 2]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Vein*, the clear water between the openings of floes of ice. The same as *ice-lane*

c. A current of wind; the track in which this moves.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh* III 24 The next day a whirlwind began, and directed its course toward the east, in a vein of near half a mile wide 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog* XV §677 Lieutenant Jansen has called my attention to a vein of wind which forms a current in the air as remarkable as that of the Gulf Stream is in the sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Vein*,. a very limited current of wind—a cat's-paw.

d. *Whaling.* (See quot)

1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* II 11. 5 When making a passage from one feeding-ground to another, the sperm whales, guided by some infallible instinct, mostly swim in veins, as they are called, continuing their way along a given ocean-line with undeviating exactitude.

III *fig.* 9 A strain or intermixture *of* some quality traceable in personal character or conduct, in a discourse or writing, etc

1565 STAPLETON tr *Staphylus' Apol* 153 With the like vaine of euangelicall sincerite 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1266/1 Bicause it is a veine of godlie deuise, and tending to a verie honorable purpose. 1680 W. ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 16 'Let all your things be done with Charity' a line and vein of this should run through all 1690 C. NESSE *Hist Myst O & N T* I 117 This is a fear of faith, which hath always a vein of love running along with it. 1701 W WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 389 A vein of Superstition ran through all his Actions 1773 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 446 There is a vein of natural good sense in him, from which a good deal might be expected 1820 *Examiner* No 612 11/2 A fine vein of sentiment runs through it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI II 20 An English Dominican, with some learning and a rich vein of natural humour 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I 331 There is a vein of bitter sarcasm in the way in which the tale is told

b A line or course *of* thought, etc; a source *of* information

1704 SWIFT *T Tub* II, I have collected out of ancient authors this short summary of a body of philosophy and divinity, which seems to have been composed by a vein and race of thinking very different from any other systems 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 169 P 12 Delay opens new veins of thought 1824 W IRVING *T Trav* I. 217 In the midst of a vein of thought or a moment of inspiration 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) II 6 He professes to open a new vein of discourse. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Africa* 32 The many gentlemen who make the Science of Botany a lifelong study, and who have so many veins of information.

†10. a. The tenor or general character *of* something *Obs* —1

1555 R TAYLOR in Coverdale *Lett Martyrs* (1564) 171, I doe believe that the Religion set forth in King Edwardes dayes was accordyng to the vayne of the holy Scripture

†b. A kind or species. *Obs. rare*

1568 BP CHENY in Strype *Ann Ref* (1709) I lii 525 These young men, which are of a lower vein, be not men perfect, as they seem 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1673) III 29/1 Other Commodities of this Island are Honey as good as any the world affordeth; and a vein of most delicious vines.

11. A natural tendency towards, a special aptitude or capacity for, the production of literary or artistic work; a particular strain of talent or genius: a. With possessives. (The common use.)

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* N ij b, If I had Virgilles vayne to indite, or Homers quill 1582 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 21 They beeing Poets, dyd exercise their delightful vaine in those points of highest knowledge 1624 WOTTON *Arch* Reliq. (1672) 57 Artizans have not only their Growths and Perfections but likewise their Vains and Times. 1697 EVELYN *Numismata* VIII 286 Vittoria Colonna, whose extraordinary Vein in Poetry was equal with Petrarchs 1729 T COOKE *Tales*, etc 63 Indulge, my Friend, thy modest Vein, .Prospects, gay smiling, aid the Strain 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit* (1833) 336 The fertility of Shakspeare's vein betrays him frequently [etc] 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I IV 122 His boyish addiction to verse, and the rebuke which his vein received from the Apothecary's wife.

b. With *a*, *that*, etc.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett* Spenser's Wks (1912) 628 They sauour of that singular extraordinarie veine and inuention, whiche I euer fancied moste 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* III 1, You must prove the aptitude of your genius, if you find none, you must hearken out a vein, and buy 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 72 All the fabulous veine, and learning of Greece, proceeded out of this quarter 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 11, 78, I doe not take my self to have so happy a vein, that all that I utter should be a definition 17 PHILIPS *Epistle* in *Steele's Poet Misc.* (1714) 37 Why then, in making Verses should I strain For Wit, and of Apollo beg a Vein? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* III. § 15 For the coffee-houses and populace, we have declaimers of a copious vein 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit* 2 To these might be added others not less learned, nor with a scarce less happy vein

12. A special or characteristic style of language or expression in writing or speech a. With possessives

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par* Pref C j b, Though euerie translatour folowe his owne veine of turnyng the Latin into Englishe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Oct 23 To restraine The lust of lawlesse youth with good aduice Or pricke them forth with pleasaunce of thy vaine 1597 *Return fr Parnass* IV i. 1166 Lett mee heare Chaucer's vaine firste. I love antiquitie, if it be not harshe 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I. IV § 2 Then grew the flowing and watery vein of Osorius, the Portugal bishop, to be in price. 1641 BROME *Jovinall Crew* 1, What say, Sir, to our Poet Scribble here? *Spr* I like his vain exceeding well 1818 SCOTT *Provinc. Antiq Scotl* (1826) 119 After adorning it with an inscription, somewhat in the vein of Ancient Pistol 1902 G. SAMPSON *Newman's Sel Ess.* Introd p. xxxvi, They [*sc* these words] are not in Blougram's vein.

b. With *a*, *this*, etc

1576 N R. in *Gascoigne's Steele Glas* Wks 1910 II 138 Thus divers men with divers vaines did write, But Gascoigne doth in every vaine indite 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* II. 1 29 To haue a sweet vaine in speech 1620-6 QUARLES *Div Poems*, *Hadassa* Pref, A Sober vaine best suits Theologie *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond Underst* Posth Wks (1706) 18 Many a good poetick Vein is buried under a Trade. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace*, *Sat* I IV 133 Such Rancour this, of such a poisonous Vein, As never, never, shall my Paper stain 1850 KINGSLEY *A Locke* IX, Is it not noteworthy also, that it is in this vein that the London poets have always been greatest? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 276 The answer, Meno, was in the orthodox solemn vein

c. With *his*, etc, and qualifying term

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XII, To which Hereward answered, in his boasting vein, that he would bring home that mare 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* XX I IV. 61 Writing a letter in his smoothest vein to Wolsey. 1877 'H A PAGE' *De Quincey* I XI 213 The following shows him in his best vein

†13. A particular course of action or conduct; a habit or practice. *Obs*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 124 The composers of that age followed only that vaine of wresting in much matter in small boundes 1625 *Lieut of Tower's Sp* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) III. 319, I was much addicted to that idle Vein of Gambling. 1626 R C *Times' Whistle* (1871) 62 Thus he runs on his course, til 's drunken vaine Ruines his substance *c* 1725 SWIFT *Serm.* x, Wks 1841 II 164/1 Hence it is become an impertinent vein among people of all sorts to hunt after what they call a good sermon

†b. An inclination or desire, a tendency, towards something specified. *Obs*

1587 HARRISON *England* II III (1877) 88, I perceiue the abbeie lands haue fleshed you and set your teeth on edge, to aske also those colleges As you loue your welfares therfore, follow no more this veine, but content your selues with that you haue alreadie. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Of Envy* (Arb) 513 Adrian the Emperour, that most tally Enuied Poets, and Painters, and Artificers, in Works, wherein he had a veine to excell 1673 TEMPLE *Ess Ireland* Wks 1720 I 109, I suppose the Vein I have had of running into Speculations of this kind have cost me this present Seruice.

14. Personal character or disposition, also, a particular element or trait in this

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v *Vena*, To know the naturall disposition and veyne of euery man 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt* Wks 1910 II 6 No Terence phrase The verse that pleasde a Romaine rashe intent, Myght well offend the godly Preachers vayne. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV IV 83 It is no shame, the fellow finds his vaine, And yeelding to him, humors well his frensie 1639 N N tr *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* I 17 They have need of somewhat more than a pleasant veyne, and at least they have as much discretion as veritue *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc.) II 145 The veine of those petty Bourkes may seeme strange to any that is both well affected and fully acquainted with them 1774 GOLDSM *Retal* 59 So provoking a devil was Dick, That we wished him full ten times a day at Old Nick, But, missing his mirth and agreeable vein, As often we wished to have Dick back again 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I II 28 You have a sly, equivocating vein 1820 LAMB *Elia* I *Oxford in Vacation*, When the peacock vein rises, I strut a Gentleman Commoner 1854 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I 433, I am afraid I have a little of the wolf-vein in me, in spite of fifteen centuries of civilization.

b. A temporary state of mind or feeling; a humour or mood.

1577-82 BRETON *Toys Idle Head* Wks. (Grosart) I 28/2 For who continues in this vaine Of setting still, in the ende he shall be faine To leaue it 1588 *Marprel Epist* (Arb.) 34, I am hardly drawn to a merie vaine from such waightie matters 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* II IV 699 Ile take the Gentleman now, he is in a good vayne, for he smiles. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard* IV VII, Could I get her In a marriage vaine, but she'll not look Upon a man not she. 1733 POPE *Lett* Wks 1737 VI. 146 The merry Vein you knew me in, is sunk into a Turn of Reflection 1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 113 Harry was in no manner of vein, for entertaining 1825 SCOTT *Talism* VI, He knew not how to pursue the pleasing theme, so as to soothe and prolong the vein which he had excited 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* I IV, If thou art in a classical vein, put myrtle about his curls and make him a young Bacchus

c. *In the vein*, in a fit or suitable mood for something

1593 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV III 122 Thou troublest me, I am not in the vaine.

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess Crit* III (1875) 119 To produce constantly, to produce whether in the vein or out of the vein. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XXXIV, I like to hear them when I am in the vein 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* XIX 176 Nobody can be more amusing when she is in the vein

†d. A fit *of* laughter. *Obs.*—1

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist* (1827) VII. 29 He burst into a loud vein of laughter.

IV. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb* a. In sense 1, as *vein-blood* (also = blood-letting), *-healing* adj, *-pipe*, *-streaked* adj, *-work*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1889 That nother veyne blod, ne ventusyng, Ne drynk of herbes may ben his helpyng *c* 1425 *St Christina* IX in *Anglia* VIII. 123/16 She lete her blode ful often of mykel veyne blode 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* b iij, Hit is nat clere nor flowynge, but more lyke to veyne bludde 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 17 b, Vayne blood and artire blood 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 197 Veyne-healing Veruen, and hed purging Dill 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad.* II To Rdr, The coole refreshing it hath from the lungs, or the veine pipes proceeding from the liuer 1890 LE GALLIENNE *G Meredith* 32 The human form disappears beneath nets of veinwork and muscle 1894 MRS DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 118 Urquhart, saw the vein streaked hand gripping the pipe-stem tremble.

†b In sense 6 b, as *vein-riveret* *Obs.*—1

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 34 A veine riveret of the Seine

c. In sense 7, as *vein fissure*, *-form*, *-formation*, *-gallery*, *-granite*, *marble*, etc.

1855 J R Leifchild *Cornwall* 105 The general course of the mineral *vein fissures in these localities 1883 *Science* 9 Feb 18/1 A *vein-form similar to the terrestrial veins commonly known as *filons en cocardes* 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 115 The creeks and gulches cutting channels through this *vein-formation 1897 P Warung *Tales Old Régime* 96 The chamber into which the *vein-galleries opened 1833 Lyell *Princ Geol* III 355 The *vein-granite of Cornwall very generally assumes a finer grain, and frequently undergoes a change 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit* II No 2430, Its great strength, ten times that of *vein marble and statuary, renders it safe from breakage 1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 19 Quartz or quartzite predominating as *vein-matrix, and compact limestone as foot-wall 1874 *Ibid.* 329 The *vein matter in the westerly portion is of quite a different nature 1875 J H Collins *Metal Mining* 47 In *vein mining trial borings are not often made 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 131 The active vein-mining counties of California. *Ibid.* 213 The *vein-system consists in most part of a series of nearly parallel veins 1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 42 Pyritæ are to be met with *vein-wise

Vein (vēⁱn), *v* Forms: 6 veyne, 6–7 veyn, 7 veine, 7– vein; 6 *Sc.* vane, 6–7 vaine (*Sc* uaine, wayne), 7 vain [f. prec Cf F *veiner* in sense 1 b]

1. *trans* †**a** *Sc* To ornament (a garment, etc) with narrow stripes of some suitable material *Obs*

1502 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* II 200 For iij elne wellus to veyne the samyn cote, iiij li. 1505 *Ibid.* 332 For ane elne wellus to veyn the said cote 1549 *Ibid.* IX 351 Ane elne tannye welwote to vane the said goun 1654 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1881) II 297 Ane covering of grein cloathe vained [*sprinted* named] with gallowne lace

b To ornament with coloured, incised, or impressed lines or streaks suggestive of veins Also with *in*.

1686 [see Veining *vbl sb* 1] 1687 Miège *Gt. Fr Dict* II s v, To vein a Mantle piece, to paint it Marble like with Veins 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II 25 They often vein it by Art, especially for Gun stocks and such uses, by steeping of filings of Iron in *Aqua Fortis* 1755 Johnson, *To Marble*, v.a, to variegate, or vein like marble 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Vein*, to stripe or mottle, to marble, etc 1895 Rowe *Chip Carving* 40 In veining in the marginal lines of a box or blotter, a ruler is often of great assistance 1896 *Daily News* 9 June 9/6 The tinted petals are passed up to another room, where they are 'veined' by being squeezed into a sort of mould

2. *refl* To diffuse like a vein. *rare*⁻¹

1681 T Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 19 (1713) I 129 This is *Vox Populi*, this is *Plato Redivivus*, this is Huntscrap Mr Petyt, and indeed veins it self through all the late Pamphlets and Libels.

3 *trans* Of things To extend over or through (something) after the manner of veins.

1807 J. Barlow *Columb* x 226 Proud Mississippi Flings forth Ten thousand watery glades, that, round him curl'd, Vein the broad bosom of the western world 1844 Mrs Browning *Drama of Exile* 399 Yon spectacle of cloud Which seals the gate up to the final doom, Is God's seal manifest The unmolten lightnings vein it motionless 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV 522 All the gold That veins the world 1889 Rider Haggard *Cleopatra* II x, Half Hercules and half a fool, with a dash of genius veining his folly through.

†**4.** *intr.* To put oneself into a particular 'vein' or mood. Also with *it Obs*

1589 Warner *Alb Eng* VI xxxi (1612) 154 But her, not coy I found so chast, as saue a kisse or twaine, I nothing got, although in all I vained to her vaine 1592 *Ibid* IXI xlvi. 217 Hence Citizens with Courtiours so do vaine it for the time, That with their paper Ladders they euen stately Castels clyme

†**5.** *refl* To injure (oneself) in a vein *Obs*

Cf *self-vein'd* in Warner *Albion's Engl* (1602) x lix. 263 1631 G Markham *Country Contentm* (ed 4) I xix 117 If your Cocke haue in his fight veined himselfe eyther by narrow striking, or other crosse blow, you shall find out the wound

Vein, obs Sc. form of Ween *v.*

Veinage. *rare.* [f. Vein *sb*] The course of a vein or veins, a collection or system of veins.

1875 Blackmore *Alice Lorraine* xlviii, Therefore one might see the rich fruit with russet veinage mellowing. 1881 — *Christowell* II ii. 24 His housekeeper, following quickly the veinage of his thoughts, called back from the top of the back stairs. 1904 *Academy* 23 Apr 454/2 There is a veinage of supernaturalism through the book

Veinal, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f Vein *sb*] = Venous *a*

1846 in Worcester (citing Boyle, but perh a mere error for Venal *a*)

Veined (vēⁱnd), *ppl a.* [f. Vein *sb*]

1. Furnished or marked with veins (in various senses) **a.** In predicative use; also with adverbial qualification, as *finely veined*

a 1529 Skelton *P Sparowe* 1121 Handes soft as sylke, Whyter than the mylke, That are so quyckely vayned 1611 Cotgr, *Veiné*, veined, or full of veines 1707 Mortimer *Husb* (1721) II 15 The knot of an old Oak is often finely veined like Walnut 1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* Explan Terms 385 *Venosum*, veined, with Veins many Ways 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 313 Leafits veined, of the appearance of those of Skirrets 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 424 Males and females ..furnished with long wings, less veined than those of the other Hymenoptera of this section 1883 Jefferies *Story My Heart* 1 13 The million leaves, veined and edge cut, on bush and tree 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* lvii, On abaci of carved ivory stood myrrhine vases, red, veined, lustrous

b. Used attributively.

1793 Martyn *Lang Bot.*, *Venosum folium*, a Veined leaf. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Huttonian The* 12 Where that stone is stratified and either coincides with veined granite or with gneiss 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I i 7 The means of observing together the veined structure of the ice 1895 Rowe *Chip-Carving* 39 A series of arcs described from point 2, where the two veined circles meet.

2 Intersected or marked *with* something (esp a colour) suggestive of veins.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* To Rdr, Conveying through delicate embrodered meadowes, often veined with gentle gliding brooks. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Marble*, Marble of Brabançon, in Hainault, is Black, vein'd with White 1766 Entick *London* IV 59 Four Gothic demi-pillars, painted white, and veined with blue 1769 Sir W Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 13 The round earth with foaming oceans vein'd 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 266 Flowers large, white, beautifully veined with purple. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II. xxv, The white marble at the bottom of the bath was veined with a dreadful red 1882 Floyer *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 198 Beautiful blue and purple marble veined with white

3. *fig.* ? Fixed in the blood; ingrained

1633 Ford *Love's Sacr* v 1, Come, black Angel, Fair devil, in thy prayers reckon up The sum in gross, of all thy vained follies.

4. Lodged or distributed in veins.

1827–35 Willis *Wife's Appeal* 87 To course the veined metals of the earth

Veiner (vēⁱnəɹ) [f. Vein *sb.* or *v.*]

1. **a** (See quot. 1883, and cf Veining *vbl sb* 1 b)

1864 [F W Robinson] *Mem Jane Cameron* I 119 There were menders and darners, veiners and winders, needlewomen [etc.] 1883 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Veiner*, a sewer of muslin in the neighbourhood of Belfast

b. One who makes veins in artificial flowers

1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 55 [Artificial] Flower Making Stiffener. Cutter-out Veiner *Ibid.*, Leaf Making Cutter out. Veiner Shader.

2. In wood-carving, a small V-shaped tool used for making veins in leaves

1895 Rowe *Chip Carving* 32 If the student has not a V tool he can use the veiner.

Veinery. *rare*⁻¹ [f. Vein *sb.*] = Veinage

1826 *Blackw Mag* XIX 392 That arm, through whose blue veinery flowed blood as pure as the celestial ichor.

Veing, obs Sc. form of *weighing* Weigh *v*

Veinify, *v rare*⁻¹. [f. Vein *sb*] *intr.* To produce or form veins.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 57 True it is, that in the Bones there is, that I may so say, a power to bonify or make bones, in the veins to veinefy, so there be an apt disposition of the matter

Veininess. [f. Veiny *a.*] The condition of being veiny.

1730 Bailey (fol), *Veininess*, Fulness of Veins 1884 Trowbridge *Farnell's Folly* II l. 233 Incipient veininess of cheek and pendency of jowl were also observable

Veining (vēⁱnɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. Vein *sb.* or *v*]

1 The action or process of ornamenting with vein-like markings.

1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2197/4 A New Art or Invention of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantle-pieces for Chimneys 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/1 (Jewellery), This operation of 'matting', and another which is called 'veining', and which consists in indenting fine lines on and between the work, are to the raised design what shading is to a drawing

attrib 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser I 422/1 Removing some portions of the graining colour with a small veining fitch 1881 Young *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 648. 297 The veining-tool being narrow and used to engrave the veins of leaves and similar work.

b. The operation of producing vein-like patterns with the needle, the result of this work.

1849 Craig, *Veining*, a kind of needle-work, in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern 1888 *Catholic Housek* 1 Sept. 14/1 The fine needlework on muslin which includes 'veining', 'spoking', 'pointing', and 'lace stitching' 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 3/2 Only very coarse twist veinings, revealing an underlay of white or any contrasting tone 1903 *Ibid* 5 Feb 4/2 The veining itself is simply the common and universally known herring-bone stitch.

2 The arrangement of veins or vein-like markings on or in something; a veined appearance or structure, venation.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* III xxxv 610 The circumstance that most strikingly distinguishes *tegmina* from *elytra* is their neuration or veining. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 86 All the beautiful veining of the riband surface in these circumstances disappears 1861 S Thomson *Wild Fl* 1 (ed 4) 38 Throughout plants generally, the ribbing or veining is arranged according to two..plans. 1892 *Nation* 8 Dec. 435/1 He may also, occasionally, have deserted a statue because of veinings in the marble

fig 1860 O W. Holmes *Prof Breakf-t* x, All the veinings of her nature were impressed on these pages

3. In weaving, a stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp (1849 in Craig)

Veinless (vēⁱnles), *a.* [f. Vein *sb*] Having no veins, destitute of veins. Chiefly *Bot*, of leaves.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.* s v *Venosum*, When it [a leaf] has no veins, it is called *Folium Avenium*, a veinless leaf. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot* 91 *Veinless*, when no veins at all are formed, except a slight approach to a costa. 1844 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) V 43 Leaves in pairs, oblong, and veinless 1863 *Cornh Mag* VII 397 Health gives the bright veinless splendour to the cornea, and lustre to the pupil

Veinlet (vēⁱnlet). [f. Vein *sb.* Cf. Veinulet] A small or minor vein (in various senses).

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* II iii, Here, too, is a vein or veinlet of the grand World-circulation of Waters 1855 Emerson *Misc.* viii 63 He no longer fills the veins and veinlets 1872 Huxley *Physiol* v 120 The blood of the capillaries of the lobule is poured into that vein by a minute veinlet

b. *spec* in *Bot* A branch or subdivision of a vein or venule.

1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot* 91 The area of parenchyma, lying between two or more veins or veinlets 1849 Balfour *Man Bot* § 141 There are also other veins of less extent given off by the midrib, and these give origin to small *veinlets* 1857 T. Moore *Handbk Brit Ferns* (ed 3) 8 The branches of the veins are venules, and the branches of the venules are veinlets 1877 Heath *Fern World* 215 Along on each side of the mid veins of the lobes are alternate veinlets.

Veinling. *rare*⁻¹ [f. Vein *sb.*] = prec.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* III. 273 Sure, there are mines and veinlings (under ground) Whence Silver's fetcht, and wherein Gold is found

Veinous (vēⁱnəs), *a.* [f Vein *sb* Cf. Venous *a* and F *veineux* (16th c)]

1 *Phys* **a.** Full of, traversed by, veins.

1634 T Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XI Wks (1678) 277 The liver and all the veinous parts being polluted 1719 Boyer *Dict Royal* I, *Veineux*, veinous, full of Veins 1878 F. J Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 68 We find representatives of this in the parasitic Dicyemidæ, which live in the so-called veinous appendages of the Cephalopoda.

b Occupying the veins

1801 *Med Jrnl* V 564 The black or veinous blood not sufficiently stimulating the left ventricle

c Consisting of veins

1831 T. Hope *Ess Orig. Man* II 85 In organized matter and bodies only pressures and counterpressures produce all the divisions and differences of a later and more minute description, first in systems vital, aqueous and aerial,. next . in later systems sanguineous, veinous and arterial

2 Having large or prominent veins (also *transf.*); formed by outstanding veins.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvii, The witch crouched on the veinous root of an old tree, pulled out a short black pipe 1859 — *T Two Cities* II viii, She clasped her veinous and knotted hands together. 1885 Rider Haggard *Witch's Head* II iv 68 Plowden's thick lips turned quite pale, the veinous cross upon his forehead throbbed.

Vein-stone. Also veinstone. [f. Vein *sb*]

1. Stone or earthy matter composing a vein and containing metallic ore; gangue, matrix

1709 T Robinson *Nat Hist Westmoreld* 37 The appearance of several Veins of Spar, Soil, and Vein-Stone breaking out upon the Surface 1789 J Williams *Min Kingd* I 273 Several feet wide of ore, mixed with spar and veinstone *Ibid* 284 What I call veinstone, is a compound mineral concretion, of various colours, appearances, and degrees of hardness 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 423 Before sufficient time is allowed for the accretion of a large quantity of veinstone 1869 *Eng Mech.* 31 Dec 380/1 Quartzose veinstone often contains iron pyrites. 1882 *U.S Rep Prec Met* 599 A simple and cheap mode of extracting the gold from low-grade vein-stone.

b With pl.: A portion or variety of this.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I. 163 Vein stones, or Bodies consisting of Spar, earthy Stones, or other Matter found lodg'd in the Veins of the Strata along with the Ores of Metals and Minerals 1799 Kirwan *Geol Ess* 410 Of these, the most soluble were first carried off, and being deposited on the surfaces of the rift, formed, what are called, the veinstones 1833–4 J Phillips *Geol* in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI 777/1 The veinstones are chiefly quartz 1883 *Science* I. 130/1 All serpentines not veinstones appear to belong to peridotite

2. = Phlebolite, -lith.

1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med* IV. 443/1 Of phlebolites, veinstones, or calculi in the veins 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV II 1400/2 The curious bodies called phlebolites, phlebolithes, or vein stones, are true vascular calculi

Vein-stuff. [f Vein *sb.*] = Vein-stone 1

1833–4 J Phillips *Geol* in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI 769/1 Metallic matter and certain nonmetallic substances usually connected therewith, and commonly called vein-stuff. 1872 Smyth *Mining Statistics* 49 The vein-stuff got from the deepest levels is not so rich per ton as the stone obtained in the upper half of the mine 1881 *Nature* XXV. 50 Malleable native copper intimately mixed with siliceous vein-stuff

Veinulet. *rare* [f. Vein *sb.* Cf. Venule.] A small vein or veinlet.

Recent Dicts also give *veinule* 'a minute vein, a venule', as a term of *Bot* and *Geol* (perh after F *veinule*).

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* II vi 105 There is plenty of blood running back from the remotest Veinulets or smallest branches of the Veins 1846–50 A Wood *Class bk Bot* 85 The secondary branches, or those sent off from the veinlets, are the veinulets.

Veiny (vēⁱnɪ), *a.* [f. Vein *sb*]

1. †**a** *Veiny artery*, one of other trunk of the pulmonary vein. *Obs.*

1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 227 For this cause it is called the veiny artery, because it holdeth of the nature both of an artery and of a veine. 1603 J. Davies (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I 29/1 The Lunges through veiny-artire, aire doth shoue Vnto the hart, it to refresh againe 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl.* IV xxiii. *note*, The third is called the Veiny arterie, rising from the left side, which hath two folds three-forked

b. Full of blood-veins; having prominent veins, of or pertaining to veins Also *fig.* (quot. 1612).

1611 Cotgr., *Veineux*, veinie, full of veines 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* v 327 So Gresholme far doth stand, and Gatholme, nearer land (Which with their veiny breasts intice the Gods of sea). 1681 Grew *Museum* II i iv 198 Within this Veiny Coat, lie's a soft, white, thick and Oval Body. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Veiny*, belonging to, or full of Veins. 1789 M Madan tr *Persius* (1795) 163 If you say these things among veiny centurions. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab*

IX. 234 A gentle start convulsed Ianthe's frame, Her veiny eyelids quietly unclosed 1813 *Examiner* 22 Feb. 124/1 The hands, are divested of their too veiny inflation 1888 'L. Scott' (Mrs. Baxter) *Tuscan Stud.* II iv 223 There is a general darkness and veiny roughness about the hands of the performers.

2. a. Traversed by veins of a different (mineral) substance or structure.

1708 Ozell *Boileau's Lutrin* 46 The veiny Flint and hardy Steel ingage 1778 Price *Min Cornub* 96 A kind of Stone .not at all of a veiny quality 1783 Justamond tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV 476 Veiny diamonds, in which these extremities are not uniform, and in the same direction 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, She could see the veiny precipices and tangled thickets that closely impended over the road

b. Full of, having the nature of, veins or continuous passages.

1827 Hood *Mids Fairies* lx, We bear the gold and silver keys Of bubbling springs and fountains, that below Course thro' the veiny earth 1854 H E J Howard *Rape Proserpine* II Is it the wind, that works its stealthy way Where veiny clefts the secret pass betray?

3. Marked by veins of colour.

c 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl* Dec. VIII Tab. 71 A hard reddish veiny Wood from the Philippine Isles. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 135 Effulgent, hence the veiny marble shines. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Oct 2/3 Six blocks of very superior veiny marble. 1816 J Scott *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 162 The finest specimens .have been cleansed and repaired till they look like lapis lazuli jars, stained and veiny

4. *Bot* Of leaves: Having many veins

c 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl* Dec VI Tab 59 The true Ipecacuanha a low Plant with .soft veiny Leaves 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* III. v. (1765) 184 *Venose*, veiny 1807 J E. Smith *Phys Bot.* 166 *Venosum*, veiny, when the vessels by which the leaf is nourished are branched, subdivided, and more or less prominent. 1828 — *Eng Flora* II 89 Leaflets .ovate, veiny, deeply serrated and cut 1849 *Florist* 232 It will give an idea of coarseness, as in a veiny Pelargonium.

Veip, obs Sc. f Weep *v.* **Veir,** southern ME. var. Fair *a.*, obs. var. Vair *sb*, var. Verb (spring) *Obs* ; obs. Sc. f *weir* War *sb*, Wear *v* **Veird,** obs Sc. form of Weird *sb.* **Veirdit,** obs. form of Verdict.

†Veire, *adv* and *sb. Obs* Also veyre ; veir, vair [a. ONF. *veire, veir*, = OF. *voire, voir*, adv. and sb, f. *voir* —L. *vēr-um* true] (*In*) *veir(e*, truly, in truth. (Cf Vaires)

13 *K. Alis* 7000 (Laud MS), [They] sworen, & seiden veire, Alisaundre was fals ayre. *Ibid* 5660. *Ibid* 5663 And 3if of fele hiwe is þe eyre, So shullen þe stones ben in veyre *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 7640 He had made him in al air To þe lond, þat of hem com veir *Ibid.* 8613, etc.

Veire, southern ME var. Fair *a* and *adv.*, obs. f. Vair. **Veiring,** obs Sc. f Wearing *vbl. sb* **Veirs,** obs. Sc f. Verse *sb* **Veis,** var. Vees [1] **Veise,** *Mining.* Also veize, etc. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots)

1883 Gresley *Gloss Coal-M* 269 *Veises*, joints in the coal strata. 1886 J Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 69 *Veize, vees, vise*, the line of fracture of a fault or hitch

Veit, obs Sc. f Wet *a*, Wite *v* **Veiunge,** southern ME. var Faying *vbl sb* **Veive,** Sc var Vive *a.* **Veize,** southern ME. var Fey *a.* **Veize,** obs dial var Feeze *v.*[1] **Vejour,** var. Veyor *Obs* **Vekke,** var. Vecke *Obs* **Vekyt,** obs. Sc. f Wicked *a* **Vel,** southern ME var. Fell *sb.* and pa. t of Fall *v.*; obs. Sc. f Well *adv* **Vela,** pl of Velum **Velaghe,** southern ME var. Fellow *sb.* **Velam(e,** obs ff. Vellum

‖Velamen (vĭlē·mĕn). Pl. **-amina.** [L. *vēlāmen*, f. *vēlāre* to cover.]

1. *Bot.* The outer envelope or covering of the aerial roots of some aroums and orchids.

1882 Vines tr. *Sachs's Bot* 690 Rain or dew which moistens the root-envelope (velamen) or wounded surfaces. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phanes* 227 A continuous layer of air containing tracheides covers, as a *sheath* or *velamen*, the aerial roots of epiphytic orchids

2. *Anat* A membranous covering or integument.

In recent Dicts, which also give *velamentum* in the same sense.

Velame ntous, *a* [f mod L. *velamentum* cf prec. and L. *vēlāmenta* pl.] Of the nature of a membrane or membranous covering

1891 *Cent Dict* s v, The velamentous arms of the nautilus. 1902 *Brit Med Jrnl* 29 March 773 Velamentous insertion of the cord

Velaus, -ly, varr. Villains *a*, Villainsly *adv*, *Obs.* **Velany,** obs f. Villainy

Velar (vī lăr), *a.* (and *sb*) Also 9 *erron* **vellar.** [ad It *velare*, F. *vélaire*, or L. *vēlāri-us*, f. L. *vēlum* sail, curtain, etc.· cf. Velum]

1 *Arch.* (See quots.)

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I 55/1 A Vault which for its resemblance to a swelling Sail, we. call a Velar Cupola. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build* 595 *Vellar cupola*, a cupola or dome, terminated by four or more walls 1842 Gwilt *Archit* 1050

2 *Phon.* Of sounds Produced by means of the soft palate.

Applied specifically to one of the two sets of guttural sounds existing in the original Indo-European language

1876 *Academy* 4 Nov 457/1 The author begins with the now well-known distinction of the *k* sounds into two sets, which he calls velar and palatal 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I 160 The Semitic alphabets have no symbols for certain classes of sounds, such as the velar gutturals 1888 King & Cookson *Sounds & Infl* VI 117 According to place of articulation they can be divided into labial, dental, palatal, and velar sounds

b. As *sb.* A velar guttural.

1886 T Le M Douse *Introd Gothic* 37 The guttural element of a velar may vanish *Ibid*, The velars themselves may be palatalized 1888 King & Cookson *Sounds & Infl* VI 118 The distinction between palatals and velars is comparatively recent and of great importance in the history of modern philology

3 *Zool* Of or pertaining to a velum

1878 F. J Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 328 The cilia in the velar circlet are those that are most markedly developed 1880 *Nature* XXII. 147/2 Velar centrifugal canals. are peculiar to this genus 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI. 663/1 The post-oral hemisphere of the Trochosphere grows more rapidly than the anterior or velar area

‖Velarium (vĭlē·rĭŏm). Pl. **velaria** [L. *vēlāri-um* awning, f *vēlum* sail, etc, Velum]

1. *Rom Antiq.* A large awning used to cover a theatre or amphitheatre as a protection against sun or rain.

1834 Lytton *Pompeii* v ii, The obstinate refusal of one part of the velaria to ally itself with the rest 1836 C Wordsworth *Athens* xiii (1855) 76 As if for the insertion of horizontal beams, on which, in the more effeminate times of Athens, a velarium, or awning, was perhaps extended. 1880 L Wallace *Ben-Hur* 267 When he sat under the purple velaria of the Circus Maximus

transf. 1892 *Contemp Rev* Nov 681 The great velarium of the pulpit, intended as a sounding board for the preacher's voice, was spread over the nave like a vast bird

2. *Zool* A thin marginal rim on the bell of certain hydrozoans

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 782 The bell itself is somewhat flattened Its margin never becomes inflected inwards when it is thin and velum like..it is termed by Haeckel 'velarium'

Ve lary, *a* [f L *vēl-um* sail see -ary.] Pertaining to the sails of a ship

1891 in *Cent. Dict*

Velat, obs form of Velvet

Velate (vī lēt), *a* [f. L. *vēl-um* Velum, or ad. L. *vēlāt-us*, pa pple. of *vēlāre* to cover] **a** *Bot* (See quots 1857–66) **b.** *Zool* Having a velum.

1857 A Gray *First Less Bot* (1866) 236 *Velate*, furnished with a veil 1866 *Treas Bot* 1206/2 *Velate*, partially concealed from view, veiled. 1880 *Nature* XXII 147/1 It is remarkable among all Hydromedusæ (velate medusæ, that is, exclusive of Charybdæa).

†Velated, *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs* [f. L. *vēlāt-us* see prec] Covered over; veiled, hidden.

1542 Becon *Potat Lent* IV Hvj, But what doth it mene That the Crosse is caried forth beynge couered with a clothe. ? *Phil* The Crosse so velated & couered signifieth Christ. 1653 R Sanders *Physiogn.* A 4 By a sedulous search into their velated nature, and abscond disposition

Ve·lated, *ppl. a.*[2] *Zool* [f. L. *vēl-um* Velum] Furnished with a velum or sail-like membrane.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I 527/2 The physiologist, in contemplating the structure of the velated arms [of the octopus], is compelled to disallow them the power of being . expanded to meet the breeze. 1895 A. H Cooke in *Molluscs & Brachiopods* 384 The principal agents in the deposition of the shell [of young *Argonauta*] are the two velated or web-like arms

Vela·tion *rare*—[ad. late L *vēlātio*, f. *vēlāre* to veil.] **a** The action of veiling or the fact of being veiled. **b.** The formation of a velum

1891 in *Cent Dict*

Velau-, Velazrede, southern ME. var. Fellowred *Obs.* **Velawe,** southern ME. var. Fellow *sb* and *v* **Velcom, -cum,** obs Sc. ff Welcome **Velde,** southern ME. var. Field, pa. t. Feel *v*, Fell *v.*, Fold *v.*; obs. Sc. f. Wield *v.*

†Velderude *Obs.*—[app. f *velde* Field *sb* + *rude* Rud *sb* [2]] = Herb John I

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557 *Ypis*, i. herbe Johan, i uelderude.

Veldevare, -ver, dial. vars. Fieldfare.

‖Veldt, veld (velt). Also velt. [a older Du. *veldt*, now *veld* (velt) : see Field *sb*]

1. In South Africa; the unenclosed country or open pasture-land.

Freq with defining terms denoting character or locality, as *bush*, *grass*, *high*, *low*, *sour*, *sweet veldt* Hence occas in pl (quot 1876)

α 1852 C Barter *Dorp & Veld* 43 My preference for a less confined sleeping place on the open 'veld' 1863 W C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* IX 404 The velt is now full of a poisonous herb, which is certain death in a few hours to oxen 1876 *Encycl Brit* V. 42/1 The pastoral lands or velds are distinguished according to the nature of the grass or sedge which they produce as 'sweet' or 'sour' 1892 *Tablet* 13 Aug 260 The priest lived under a tent on the veld

β 1862 Colenso *Pentateuch* I 114 Joseph wandering alone upon the veldt in search of his brethren 1879 *Daily News* 28 June 5/6 In the veldt with a saddle for one's pillow 1888 *Times* (weekly ed) 25 May 7/3 Streets and squares and public buildings, where a year and a half ago was nothing but the boundless veldt

2 *attrib*, as *veldt fire, knowledge, lily, side, stool.* Similar uses are common from 1900 onwards.

1861 Andersson *Okavango River* 49 The tremendous 'veldt' fires, which, ravaging the country far and wide, make it like a huge fiery furnace 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* 25 A deal table and a lot of velt stools and wagon chests the only furniture 1895 J G Millais *Breath fr Veldt* (1899) 78 A faithful native, who instructed him in veldt knowledge and all the arts of spooring 1899 *Daily News* 24 Oct 5/4 Here the veldt lilies and creeping convolvulus are beginning to bloom

b. Special Comb. (chiefly with the spelling *veld*), as **veld-cornet,** = *field-cornet* Field *sb* 21; **veld fever** (see quot.), **veld-kost** [Du. *kost* food] (see quot), **veldman, veldtsman,** one skilled in living or hunting on the veldt; **veldt pig,** the Ethiopian wart-hog (*Phacochœrus ethiopicus*), **veld rat,** the striped rat of S Africa, **veld sickness** (see quot.); **veld sores,** a form of skin eruption due to living on the open veldt

1852 J C Brown *Arbousset's Narrative* xxiii 350 He went to the drinking place of a *veldcornet, a kind of country magistrate. 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* IX, I, as Veld-Cornet of the district, have tried the case according to the law 1899 Mrs. Phillips *S Afr Recoll.* 9 '*Veld fever' is a malady, a longing indescribable, which comes over many South Africans, who have lived much on the veld 1834 Pringle *Afr Sk* 82 The *veld-kost we will gather. *Ibid* 523 *Veld kost*, literally *country food*, is the term used for the wild roots and bulbs eaten by the Bushmen 1899 *Contemp Rev* Oct 475 Stout wardens of the marches who are known to be as good *veldmen and riflemen as any Boers in Africa. 1895 J G Millais *Breath fr Veldt* (1899) 286 Tace liked to parade himself as an old Veldtsman 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* VI 155 Just after sunset..a flac farc (*veldt pig) came out of a hole near me 1905 *Rep Brit Assoc* 551 The disease has been observed in *veld rats (*Arvicanthus pumilio*), cats, and in one dog. 1896 R Wallace *Farming Ind Cape Colony* 82 Animals brought from sweet veld suffer from what is termed *veld sickness, which results from insufficient nutrition and the hard and irritating nature of the food consumed 1898 Rae *Malaboch Campaign* 61 Owing to the insufficient supply of vegetables, there were several cases of *veld sores 1901 *Brit Med Jrnl* No 2095 486 Veld sores formed the most frequent entry in the morning company sick reports

Veldt-marshal, variant of Velt-marshal.

Veldt-shoe. *S African* Also velschoen (*obs.*); veld-, velt-, veldt-schoen, veldtschoon [a. or ad. Cape Du. *veldschoen*, earlier *velschoen*, f Du. *vel* skin, Fell *sb* [1] + *schoen* Shoe *sb.*; the first element has been assimilated to *veld* Veldt] A light shoe made of untanned hide

α. 1822 Burchell *Trav* I 214 The Hottentots soon took off the hide, which they cut in small pieces, for the purpose of making *velschoen* (hide shoes) 1883 Olive Schreiner *Afr Farm* I ii, On their feet they wore home-made 'vel-schoen'.

β. 1834 Pringle *Afr Sk* IV 178 A sort of sandals are in common use, called *veld-schoenen* (country shoes). 1850 R G Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* (1902) 139/1 Here I divested myself of my leather trousers, shooting belt, and veltschoens. 1885 Rider Haggard *K Solomon's Mines* (1887) 201, I discarded my trousers, retaining only my veldtschoons 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept 38 A Boer veldtschoen upon the right foot

γ 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* VI 212 No heels to my veldt shoes, which were made of blesbuck skin.

†Vele. *Obs.* Also veale [var. of Veil *sb* [1], after It. and Sp. *velo*, L. *vēlum.*] A veil or covering.

α 1580 Spenser *Three Proper Lett* 1 Wks (1912) 611 Wote ye why his Moother with a Veale hath coouered his Face? 1591 — *Ruines Rome* 1, Thrice hauing seene vnder the heauens veale Your toombs deuoted compasse ouer all 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Superer* Wks (Grosart) II 161 To examine matters barely, without their veales, or habiliments.

β. 1582 N. T (Rhem.) *Heb* IX 3 After the second vele, the tabernacle. *Ibid* X 20 By the vele, that is, his flesh 1590 Spenser *F Q* I viii 19 In his fall his shield, that couered was, Did loose his vele by chaunce, and open flew *Ibid* II xii 77 [Acrasia] was arayd All in a vele of silke and siluer thin 1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist* I lxvi 37 They .with sacred veles and infules afore them mollified the soldiers minds

Vele, southern ME. var. Feel *v*, Fele *a* ; obs. f Veal; obs. Sc. f Weel *sb.*, Well *adv*

†Veled, *ppl a. Obs*—[1] [Cf Vele] Veiled

1565 Stapleton *Fortr Faith* 116 They were veled, attended to singing Gods seruice, came to a common refectory.

‖Vele lla. *Zool.* [mod.L (Gmelin and Lamarck), f. L. *vēlum* sail.] A genus of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, a member of this genus

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 482 The Porpita and Velella which were formerly joined with the Medusæ 1860 Wraxall *Life in Sea* x. 243 The Velellæ have a very extended geographical range. 1861 P P Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Instit 1860*, 240 The animals are believed to sleep by day and prey upon the Jelly Fish and Velellas by night 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 284 The little Velella, has been compared to a little raft with an obliquely placed upright sail.

Hence **Vele·llidous** *a.*, related to *Velella*

1845 *Encycl Metrop* VII 268/1 The Velellidous Acalephs have within their soft substance a cartilaginous or calcareous plate or disc.

Velem, obs f. Vellum **Velen, Velenie,** obs ff Villain *a*, Villainy **Velewit,** obs. f Velvet **Velfull,** obs Sc f. Wealful *a.* **Velicotte,** obs variant of Wyliecoat.

Veliferous (vĭlĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f L *vēlifer*, f *vēlum* Velum see -ferous]

†1. Carrying sails *Obs*

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Veliferous*, that bears saile, or is under sail, as a ship 1674 Evelyn *Navig & Commerce* 53 Nay, so addicted were they to Sailing, that they invented Veliferous Chariots, and to Sail upon the Land 1697 —

Numismata VIII. 280 Stevinus who framed the Veliferous Chario.

2 *Zool.* Bearing a velum, membranous.

1871 T R JONES *Anim Kingd* (ed 4) 614 With its veliferous arms thus firmly embracing its abode, the Argonaut has two modes of progression

† **Veli·fic(al,** *a Obs*—° [f L. *vēlificus*] (See quots.) Also † **Veli·ficate** *v* [f L *vēlificāre, -ārī*], **Velifica·tion** [ad. L *vēlificātio*] *Obs* —°

1623 COCKERAM I, *Velificate*, to sayle *Ibid*, *Velification*, a sailing 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Velifical*, that is done with sails displayed or full spread *Ibid*, *Velification*, a sailing forwards, or hoysting sail, a course or voyage 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Velifick*, done or performed with Sails

Ve·liform, *a rare*—°. [f L. *vēli-* VELUM] Having the form of a velum.

1891 in *Cent Dict*

Veliger (vī·lidʒəɹ). *Zool* [f. as prec + *-ger* bearing Cf L. *vēliger* sail-bearing] A molluscan larva furnished with a velum or ciliated swimming-membrane. Also *attrib.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* VIII 497 In the great majority of the *Odontophora*, the young leaves the egg as a *veliger* very similar to that of the *Lamellibranchiata* 1878 F J. BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 319 The Veliger stage is not always developed 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 654/2 In development they pass through the typical trochosphere and veliger stages provided with boat like shell

Veligerous (vɪlɪ·dʒĕrəs), *a Zool* [Cf prec and -GEROUS.] Of certain larval forms Bearing, or furnished with, a velum

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* VIII 485 It is obvious that the two have, in common with the *Annelida*, the ciliated or veligerous larval form 1880 F M BALFOUR *Comp Embryol* I 192 In prosobranchiate Gasteropods the free-swimming veligerous larva may have a long existence

Velim(e, obs. ff VELLUM **Velinche(r** · see VALINCH(ER. **Velipend,** obs. Sc f. VILIPEND *v*

† **Velitand,** *v Obs.*—¹ In 7 vilitande [Irreg. f L *vēlit-ārī* cf. next.] *intr.* To skirmish.

1641 SIR E DERING *4 Sp conc Laud*, etc III 9 [As] the Roman Velites, who did use to begin the Battaile, so shall I but vilitande, and skirmish, whilst the maine Battaile is setting forwards

† **Ve·litary,** *a Obs* [ad L *vēlitārius*, f. *vēlit-, vēles* see VELITES.] Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, light-armed troops

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 995 The Consull . had made provision aforehand of great store of darts, light velitarie javelines, arrowes, and small stones 1623 BINGHAM *Lipsius's Comparison Xenophon* 5 Surely the most of our men are vnarmed, and what else, but to be compared to velitarie bands? 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 139 They, who at that time defaited the velitary fight and skirmish of Archers and Javeletiers 1649 J. ROBINSON *Misc. Propositions* Pref. p IV, My intention is by excursions, in a velitary way, to skirmish with some, whom I dissent from

Velita·tion. Now *rare* Also 7 vellet-. [ad L. *vēlitātio*, n. of action f *vēlitārī*, f. *vēlit-, vēles*: see next,]

1. A slight or preliminary engagement with an enemy; a skirmish.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Velitations*, skirmishes, fightings 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III IV I IV, Let him read those Pharsalian fields fought of late in France for religion, their massacres, and he shall find ours to be but velitations to theirs 1692 O WALKER *Gr & Rom Hist* 160 If any one killed an Enemy in any Velitation or pickering when they fought man to man, he was rewarded with a Spear without a head, call'd Hasta pura 1832 J. P KENNEDY *Swallow B* XXIX (1860) 265 In which latter species of employment it was his luck to hold frequent velitations with the enemy

2 *fig* A wordy skirmish or encounter, a controversy, debate, or dispute not carried to extremes. (Very common in 17th cent)

1607 B BARNES *Divils Charter* II. 1 D 4 b, Forbeare your idle velletations 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koινη* XXIV 249 In all these velitations against their dear brethren..the Apologists have not drawn much blood 1679 JENISON *Narr Popish Plot* Pref 9 This Censure is but a light Velitation, if compar'd with that black charge of guilt 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr.* VII II. (1852) 503 All the velitations were peaceably furled up in this result 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* III § 4 That question in Plato may have place among the velitations of philosophers, but a man can scarce propose it seriously to himself. 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* VIII, While the ladies were engaged in the light snappish velitation, or skirmish, which we have described. 1831 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw Mag* XXIX 905 The very best of his performances being mere velitations, skirmishes, or academic exercises

‖ **Velites** (vī·lītēz), *sb. pl.* [L *vēlitēs*, pl. of *vēlit-, vēles* So F. *vélites*] Light-armed soldiers employed as skirmishers in the Roman armies.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 532 The light armed darters (called Velites) so assailed the defendants, that they [etc]. 1641 [see VELITAND *v*]. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Velites*, in the Roman Army, a kind of antient Soldiery, who were arm'd with a Javelin, a Cask, Cuirasse, and Shield 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI 191 Of the *velites*, or youngest and fourth order of troops, Polybius makes no mention in his details of Roman castrametation 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* IV 59 The *velites*, or light infantry, whose entire equipment was in exact conformity with their distinctive denomination 1892 L VILLARI *Life & Times Machiavelli* II. VIII 326 [Transl M 's Art of War] In order that the battalion may be protected on all sides it is strengthened by 1500 extra foot soldiers, of whom 1000 are armed with pikes, and 500 velites

† **Veli·volant,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad L. *vēlvolans.*] (See quot)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Velivolant*, running and (as it were) flying with full sail

Vell, *sb dial* Also 8–9 velve [Of obscure origin, *vell* is no doubt a reduction of *velve*, and the initial *v* may stand for original *f*] (See quots)

1724 *Act* 11 *Geo* I c 7 Addit Bk Rates, Calves Velves to make Rennet *c* 1789 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IV 369/2 Let the vell, maw, rennet-bag (or by whatever name it is called), be perfectly sweet 1812 J SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 58 Calves Velves, or Vells, are the Maws or Stomachs of Calves, which have fed entirely upon Milk After being salted or kept some time, the Vells are infused in a preparation of salt and water for the making of Rennet *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep* 32 (L.U K) III, Rennet or runnet is made from the stomachs of calves, called here 'vells'. Irish vells are the best 1861 *Jrnl. R Agric Soc.* XXII I. 59 The rennet does not keep well when made in any quantity of pickled vells. 1886-93 in dial glossaries (Glouc, Wilts, Som)

Vell, *v s w dial.* Also 9 fell [f *vell*, south-western dialect var. FELL *sb.*¹] *trans.* To strip (land) of turf by means of a skimming-plough Also **Velled** *ppl a.*, **Ve·lling** *vbl sb.*

1674 RAY *S & E C Words* 78 *Velling*, Plowing up the turf or upper surface of the ground, to lay on heaps to burn West countrey [Hence in Phillips (1706), etc] 1796 W. H MARSHALL *Rur Econ W Devon* I. 143 For velling, the share is made wide, with the angle or outer point of the wing or fin turned upward, to separate the turf entirely from the soil *Ibid.*, *W England* II 8 A considerable portion of the country is now set with roof heaps of Lime, and with velled Beat, now burning. *Ibid* 47 Grass Inclosures velled for Wheat. 1837 J F. PALMER *Devonsh Dial* Gloss 38 The balk or narrow slip which is left in velling the land. 1871 J COUCH *Hist Polperro* 118 If an old grass field with a thick face is to be taken into culture, the skimming plough is used, and the process is called 'felling'

Vell, obs var VEAL. **Vellam,** obs f VELLUM

Vellat, obs. f. VELVET. **Velle,** southern ME. var FELL *sb* and *v*, FILL *v.*; pa. t FALL *v*

Velleity (velī·ĭti). Also 7 velleitie. [ad. med L. *velleitāt-, velleitās*, f L. *velle* to will, wish see -ITY Cf. F. *velléité* (16th c), It. *velleità*, Sp *veleidad*, Pg. *velleidade*]

1. The fact or quality of merely willing, wishing, or desiring, without any effort or advance towards action or realization.

1618 BP HALL *Contempt*, *N T* (1634) 101 Thy word alone, thy beck alone, thy wish alone, yea, the least act of velleity from thee might have wrought this cure 1662 BAXTER *Saints' R* IV To Rdr 831 We must distinguish.. Between the simple Velleity of the Will, and the choice that followeth the Comparate act of the intellect 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 105 By impotent willing meaning that natural Inclination or Velleity we have to every Good as such 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 20 Velleity can scarce be called a power, for a power which never operates is no power at all 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 77 In your Lordship will is volition, clothed and armed with power—in me, it is bare inert velleity. 1838 *New Monthly Mag* LII 110 This singular exuberance of velleity for education must presuppose a corresponding qualification for the task 1866 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1870) 191 Châteaubriand had the same harmless velleity of self destruction 1867 — *Rousseau* Prose Wks 1890 II 250 He and all like him mistake emotion for conviction, velleity for resolve

2. With *a* and pl. A mere wish, desire, or inclination without accompanying action or effort.

Very common in the 17th c, now somewhat rare

1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 78 The antecedent will of God is only a velleitie or wishing that a thing might be 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XVII 180 They are onely Velleities and not Volitions halfe and broken wishes, not whole desires 1692 J NORRIS *Curs Reflect* 37 The same might also be illustrated from the Actions of the Will, some of which are perfect and compleat Determinations, others only Velleities or Endeavours 1710—*Chr Prud.* VI 229 The one loves it only in some respect or degree, with an incomplete Love or Velleity as 'tis call'd 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 315 We may have vehement Willings, Longings, Volitions, and Velleities 1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 2 Preceding administrations reckoned this in the number of their velleities what they had been thinking of doing, your Lordship has done 1841 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Loud* (1884) I 218 He had no fixed intentions, only rebellious impulses, blind longings and velleities 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt-cap* IV 415 No matter what his least velleity, I was determined he should want no wish

b Const. with various preps, as *after*, *against*, *for*, *of*, *towards* (something). Also with *to* and inf.

1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst Ceremonies* II 20 No imperfect velleities of good are so interpreted 1652 N CULVERWEL *Lt Nature* (1857) 268 Nature that has but some weak glimpses of Him, has but faint and languishing velleities after Him 1680 H DODWELL *Two Lett* (1691) 7 The designing the more noble end for the less noble implies no volition, but only a velleity, for that which is more noble. *Ibid* 48 Terrifying men from their sins, so as not only to make them entertain some strugling velleities against them [etc] 1795 HUSSEY in Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 280 Some of her prelates have showed a *velleity* to make a stand in the upper house. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II LXXXIV XI. 102 The effect was not the less produced, of disgusting Dionysius with his velleities towards political good 1861 MILL *Repr Govt* 330 The executive, with their real but faint velleities of something better 1887 *Dublin Rev* July 194 There is no reason to suspect the slightest velleity to bring any pressure to bear on the matter

Vellem, obs. f. VELIUM. **Vellenage,** obs. f. VILLAINAGE **Vellet(t,** obs forms of VELVET. **Velletation,** obs. f VELITATION.

Ve·llicate, *v* Now *rare* or *Obs* Also 7 vellicat. [f L *vellicāt-*, ppl. stem of *vellicāre*, frequentative of *vellĕre* to pull, pluck, twitch, etc. Cf. Sp *vellicar*, Pg. *vellicar*]

1 *trans.* Of things: To act upon or affect so as to irritate; *esp.* to pluck, nip, pinch, or tear (a part of the body) by means of small or sharp points

Chiefly in old medical use with reference to the action of medicaments, sharp or acrid substances, etc, on the tissues of the body Freq in the 17th and 18th centuries

1604 F HERING *Modest Defence* 16 They [i e strong medicines] doe forcibly vellicat, offend and violat her [Nature] 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 97 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juyces, which vellicate and prick the nerves. 1685 BOYLE *Eng Notion Nat.* 223 The Fibres, of the Stomach, Bowels, and other Parts, being Vellicated by the Plenty or Acrimony of the Peccant Matter 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No 113 2/2 Some sharp Humor on that part may vellicate and twitch it 1783 BRYANT *Flora Diætetica* 168 A hairy, bristly substance, which will, by pricking and vellicating the coats of stomach and bowels, many times occasion sickness. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I. 82 The same effect is produced whenever the teeth are vellicated by smooth substances, as a piece of silk or velvet

absol 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 61 The æthereal oil being deprived of the acid spirit in distillation, which, vellicating and contracting as a stimulus, might have proved a counterpoise to the excessive lubricating qualities of the oil

b. Of persons: To tickle or titillate.

1755 *Phil. Trans* XLIX 242, I vellicated the pericranium with the end of a knife. *a* 1778 C DARWIN *Experiments* (1780) 94 Thus, if you vellicate the throat with a feather, nausea is produced 1794–6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 281 So when children expect to be tickled in play by gently vellicating the soles of their feet, laughter is most vehemently excited

† **2.** *fig* To carp at, to criticize adversely. *Obs.*

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 1 These are they that vellicate authority. 1662 OWEN *Animad Fiat Lux* VI, If any one, have a mind to vellicate commonly received maxims 1686 H. MORE in J Norris *Lett.* (1688) 208 Reading the confirmation of your Hypothesis, which I took the boldness a little to vellicate

3 *intr.* To twitch; to contract or move convulsively. *rare*

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* XIII 120 Fast not, but satisfie the Stomach when it vellicates and calls for meat 1864 WEBSTER, *Vellicate*, to move spasmodically, to twitch, as, a nerve vellicates

Hence **Ve·llicating** *ppl a.*

1669 *Address to Gentry Eng* 81 Many a pregnant spirit is suffocated in the streight enclosures of a confining vellicating fortune 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* III 67 It washes the vellicating Humours from the original of the Nerves 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 365 The increased Flux of Tears, excited by the vellicating Body 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* (1779) I XIII 112 Lubricating injections to defend the coats of the stomach .. from the vellicating particles 1768 *Elaboratory* 218 A vellicating and pungent action 1853 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 48 *Amycticus*, irritating, vellicating

Vellica·tion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *vellicātio*, noun of action f *vellicāre* to VELLICATE. Cf. older F. *vellication* (Cotgr.), It. *vellicazione*, Sp. *velicación*, Pg. *vellicação.*]

1. The action or process of pulling or twitching; irritation or stimulation by means of small or sharp points, titillation or tickling.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vellication*, plucking 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 37 Therfore we see that almost all Purgers have a kind of Twiching and vellication 1655 CULPEPPER, etc *Riverius* VI I 130 The Nerve and Membrane in the hole of the Tooth which doth suffer distension and vellication *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xlv (1694) 371 Is it not daily seen how School-masters shake the Heads of their Disciples that, by this Erection, Vellication, stretching and pulling their Ears they may stir them up? 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 177 The Vellication or Irritation of the Fibres and Membranes. 1794–6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I. 281 Here the pleasurable idea of playfulness coincides with the vellication 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I 547 The vellication of a hair brush contrived for the purpose *Ibid* IV. 650 The best artificial means of obtaining so salutary an action is by a free and laborious process of friction, vellication or shampooing

2. An instance or occasion of this; also, a twitching or convulsive movement, esp. of a muscle or other part of the body.

1665 *Collection Plague Pieces* (1721) 21 There happens a Vellication of the nervous Parts. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 302 Severe vellications in the Intestines by sharp humors 1723 STUKELEY in *Mem.* (1882) I 69 After some vellications and preludes the Gout seiz'd upon my right foot 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* II 67 Sharp uneasy vellications of the skin. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett* (1788) II 339 These vellications of my breast shorten my breath

transf. 1781 JOHNSON *Prayers & Medit* (1817) 193 At night, I had some mental vellications, or revulsions

Ve·llicative, *a. rare*—¹. [f. as VELLICATE *v* + -IVE] Having the quality of vellicating, causing irritation or twitching

1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 82 They [i e teeth] are colloquially said to be set on edge; and that in two ways, as follows — From jarring noises. From vellicative or acrid substances

† **Ve·llicle.** *Obs. rare* [ad L. type **vellicŭlum*, f. *vellĕre* to pluck, pull.] Something which pinches or nips so as to hold fast (see quot.).

1676 H. MORE *Rem* 145 The Power of the Laws of Nature, in colligating strictly Parts of the most distantial Textures and Consistencies, without the Help of Vellicles, Hooks, or Grappers *Ibid.* 147

Velling, *vbl sb* : see VELL *v*

Vellom, obs. form of VELLUM.

‖ **Vellon** (velyō·n). Also 7 **vellion.** [Sp. *vellon* see BILLON] Copper, as used in Spanish coinage. Used esp. in the denomination of certain coins, as *real (of) vellon* . see REAL *sb.*2

1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem* (1830) 202 We let our dispense for 72,000 reals vellon, a year 1682 RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* To Rdr., We were dispatched thence with something under the name of a Largess, to bear our Expences, paid in Vellion, or the Base Copper Money of Spain 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Money*, Spanish Money of Account, is the Peso, Ducat of Silver and Vellon, Rial of Vellon, and Cornados and Maravedis of Silver and Vellon. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) II. 489 The price of the load of four fanegas of wheat was 100 reals vellon 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 323/1 It passes in Spain for 20 reals vellon

attrib. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem* (1830) 196 October the 14th, the King proclaimed the lowering the vellon money to the half

Vellon, dial form of FELON *sb* 2

Velloped, error for *jelloped* JOLLOPED *a.*

1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss , *Velloped*, a cock is said to be armed, crested, and velloped, when his spurs, comb, and gills, are of a different tincture from the body

Vellot, e, obs. forms of VELVET.

† **Vellous,** *sb.* and *a. Sc. Obs* Forms α. 5 vell-, wellowis, vellous, -us, 5–6 **wellus** β. 5 veluous, -vous, -uus, welwous, 6 -uous, -uos, velvois, etc. [a. OF. *velous, velos, velwus, velwis*, later F. *velours* VELOURS] = VELVET *sb* and *a*

α. *c* 1450 *Maitl Club Misc.* III. 196, j reid cap of vellowis *Ibid* 197 A blew claith wellowis. 1474 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 16, 2½ elne of vellous for a fute mantil *Ibid* 69, vj elne of vellus for a kirtil 1503 *Ibid.* II 297 For ane wellus bonet to the Erle of Murray

β. 1473 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 73, iiij½ elne of rede crammacy veluous 1491 *Acta Dom Conc.* 199/1, xvij elne of Welwous. 1530 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1871) II. 27 Ane schitt of grene weluos. 1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 124 Ane bed of blak velvois *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND *Poems* (Pinkerton, 1786) 326 Thair gouns Barrit with velvous

Vellum (vel·ŭm). Forms α 5 **velym,** 5–6 **velyme,** 5, 7 **velum,** 6 **velime, velem,** 7 **vellem.** β 5, 7 **velum,** 5–7 **velume** (7 **velumne**), 7–8 **vellum** γ. 7 **velom,** 7–8 **vellom** δ. 7 **velame,** 7–8 **velam, vellam** [ad OF. *velin* (*vellen, veelin*, etc., mod F. *vélin*), f *vel* VEAL *sb* , with change of *n* to *m* as in *pilgrim, venom.*]

1 A fine kind of parchment prepared from the skins of calves (lambs or kids) and used especially for writing, painting, or binding, also, any superior quality of parchment or an imitation of this.

Vegetable vellum see VEGETABLE *a.* 7.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 508/2 Velyme, *membrana c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xv 81 That Holi Writt mai be take for the outward lettris writun and schapun vnder dyuerse figuris in parchemyn or in velim 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 80 b, That stouffe that we wrytte vpon, and is made of beestis skynnes, is somtyme called parchement, somtyme velem 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr *Lomazzo* II 127 The Painters vse general groundes ., saue vpon paper, parchment or velime 1644 *Direct. Publ Worship* Ord. 3 A fair register book of velim.

fig. 1611 J DAVIES (Heref) *To Worthy Persons* Wks (Grosart) II 62/1 Vpon th' unspotted vellem of thy face Nature hath printed characters of grace.

β 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III iii (1883) 93 The Notayres, skynners, coryours, and cardewaners werke by skynnes and hydes, As parchemyn, velume, peltrye and cordewan 1499 *Croscombe Church-w Acc* (Som Rec Soc.) 24 A mass boke of velum lymmyde *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* Sonn xi, A childe With gilded leaues or coloured velume playes 1616 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Flowers of Sion, Bk World*, But sillie wee (like foolish Children) rest Well pleas'd with colour'd Velumne. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* xvi 506 And without doubt it was immortal Vellum, and stoln from the Parchmentes of Jove 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v iii, I have an old fox by my thigh that shall hack your instrument of iam vellum to shreds, sir! 1710 J CLARKE tr *Rohault's Nat Philos* (1729) I 243 The Retina [of an artificial eye] was made of a very white thin Piece of Vellum *a* 1781 R WATSON *Philip III*, III (1839) 159 The deed , was written on paper, and not on vellum, as was usual in all transactions of importance 1819 KEATS *Fall Hyperion* I 5 Pity these have not Trac'd upon vellum or wild Indian leaf The shadows of melodious utterance 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S.* III, The Paradise of Dante in the proper old Italian binding of white vellum and gold 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect Gk Test.* 16 The durable fine vellum of our oldest extant codices

fig 1784 COWPER *Task* I 569 The sportive wind blows wide Their flutt'ring rags, and shows a tawny skin, The vellum of the pedigree they claim

γ 1601 HAKEWILL *Van Eye* xxii. (1615) 110 [To] beholde the heavens, and in them (as in large characters drawn in faire velom) the glory of their maker 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc , Printing* 1, One of the first Books Printed on Paper , (that of Tully being on Vellom) 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *Parchment*, What we call Vellom is only Parchment made of the Skins of abortive Calves, or at least of sucking Calves.

δ 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV lxxvi, The house is builded like a maze within, .The shape whereof plotted in velam thin I will you giue 1617 BARBIER *Jan. Ling* 114 He cancelled a line in the margent of the velame 1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* II xiii, Hee Whose milk white Vellam did incurre No least suspition of a Blurre 1706 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) I 258 A MS^t. in velam 1715 *Ibid.* V 130 King Henry the VIIIth's Primer upon Vellam

fig 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV iv, Can you think This master peece of heauen, this pretious vellam, Of such a puritie and virgin whitenesse, Could be design'd to haue periurie, and whoredome, writ vpon 't?

2. A piece or sheet of this material, a manuscript or testimonial written on vellum.

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 204 A froward velym upon to wryt. 1687 *Death's Vision* (1713) 2 *note*, Like a Velum upon the Head of a Drum 1878 G VIGFUSSON *Sturlunga Saga* I p clx, A quarto of 200 leaves when entire (about the largest size ever reached by an Icelandic vellum) 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 15 Oct 6/3 He and his brother received the vellum of the Royal Humane Society for their plucky conduct

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a Attrib. in the senses 'made of, resembling, of the nature of, bound in, vellum'.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* IV. 507 With shere and velume wings 1570 DEE *Math. Pref* a j, All these, luely designementes be in velame parchement described 1586 HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 94/1 He ought rather to make sute for some good vellam parchment for the ingrossing thereof 1636 DAVENANT *Platonick Lovers* IV 1, Not all thy Leathern, nor thy Vellum friends, those dead companions on thy Shelves shall be more faithful [etc.]. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 46 Who place Religion in their Velam ears, As in their Phylacters the Jews did theirs 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) I 330 A very Ancient Vellam MS^t. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 216 Mr Longman has already furnished me with a vellum-book of white paper 1820 LAMB *Elia* I *South-Sea House*, The costly vellum covers of some of them [*sc.* books] 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* III v. 88 A large vellum envelope

b *Comb.* With papples, as *vellum-bound, -covered*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* IV, With vellum covered books under their arms 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* 605 A square vellum-bound book, with massive silver clasps 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* (1868) 11 Her writing-table, with vellum-covered account-books on it

c Special Combs : **vellum-binder** (see quot. 1858); **vellum-binding,** the process or trade of binding account-books; also *attrib* ; **vellum cloth,** tracing-cloth; † **vellum mode** (see MODE *sb* 11, quot 1795), **vellum paper,** a paper made to imitate vellum, hence *vellum-papered* adj., **vellum post** (see quot), **vellum thunder** *poet* , the noise made by the parchment of a drum

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Vellum binder*,** a book-binder who covers books with vellum, and makes account-books 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov 3/1 Three of them are concerned with the bookbinders—that is, the binders of printed books—and the fourth with the vellum-binders, the technical name for account-book binders 1835 J HANNETT *Bibliopegia* III. (Heading) 139 Of Stationery, or *Vellum Binding 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 3/1 As soon as it was known that the bookbinders were going to concede the eight hours, several of the best vellum-binding firms conceded it also 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 151 **Vellum laid paper*, a laid writing paper with a vellum surface *Ibid., Vellum wove paper*, a wove writing paper with a vellum surface 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t* (1883) 73 Look at the *vellum-papered 32 mo 1847 WEBSTER, **Vellum-post*, a peculiar sort of superior writing-paper 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 18 Here Rows of Drummers stand in martial File, And with their *Vellom-Thunder shake the Pile

Hence **Ve·llumy** *a* , relating to or resembling vellum (Worcester, 1846, citing *Ec. Rev*).

Vellure, obs. form of VELURE.

† **Vellute.** *Obs rare.* [ad. It. *velluto*, or var. of *vellet* VELVET *sb* after this] Velvet

1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) F4, Wyth hir shooes of vellute, and hir hose fitting cleane to hir legge 1632 B JONSON *Magn Lady* V iii, [It] will saue charges Of coaches, vellute gowns, and cut-work smocks

Velly, dial. var. *fally* FELLOE.

† **Velocaman.** *Obs. rare* [ad. F. *vélocimane*, f *véloci-* (after VELOCIPEDE) + L. *man-us* hand] A contrivance of the nature of a velocipede, but propelled by hand.

A *velocimanipede* was advertised in the *Morning Chron* of 13 May 1819 see HOBBY *sb*1 4

[1869 *N & Q* 4th Ser IV 240 The Swiss inventor styles his Carriage a *velocimane*.] 1882 C L DODGSON in Collingwood *Life* v (1899) 219 Went out with Charsley, and did four miles on one of his velocimans, very pleasantly 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Velociman*, a species of tricycle

Velocimeter (velŏ·sĭ·mĭtəɹ) [f. L *vēlōci-, vēlox* swift + -METER.] An instrument or apparatus (variously constructed) for measuring the speed or velocity of engines, vessels, projectiles, etc

1842 H SPENCER in *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl.* V 231/2 The instrument represented in the annexed plate, which I have named a 'Velocimeter', is intended to supersede the long calculations, frequently necessary, in obtaining velocities in engine trials 1853 in *Abridgm Specif Patents, Opt* etc. *Instrum* (1875) 283 An instrument for measuring the steerage way of vessels [The apparatus is called a] Velocimeter 1876 *Catal Sci. Appar S Kens* 55 Patent electric Velocimeter, arranged for water currents and ascertaining the speed of vessels

Velo·cious, *a rare* [f. L *vēlōci-, vēlox* swift + -OUS.] Rapid. Also **Velo ciously** *adv.*

In quot 1872 humorously for 'fast'

1680 C. NESSE *Ch Hist.* 357 Satan was seen to fall like lightning from heaven, to wit, viewably, violently, and velociously or swiftly 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App 62 Providing so facile a navigation for the regions of the west, by means of a velocious current 1872 DASENT *Three to One* III 233 They are not at all like some of the young ladies of the present day, 'velocious,' as we have heard a Yankee say

Veloci pedal, *a rare* [f next + -AL.] Of or relating to, depicting, a velocipede.

1868 *Pall Mall G* No 1022 1908/2 The velocipedal skill of M de Visin 1869 *N. & Q* 4th Ser IV 240 Nor have I any recollection of a velocipedal plate [=picture]

Velocipede (vĭ·lǫ sĭpēd). [ad. F *vélocipède*, f L. *vēlōci-, vēlox* swift + *ped-, pēs* foot.]

1. = DANDY-HORSE, HOBBY *sb* 1 4, HOBBY-HORSE 5 *Obs* exc *Hist*

1819 *Monthly Mag* March 156 A machine called the Velocipede, or Swift Walker Invented by Baron Drais and patented in England by Denis Johnson, coachmaker, of Long Acre, in 1818. 1819 KEATS *Lett* (1895) 300 The nothing of the day is a machine called the velocipede It is a wheel carriage to ride cock horse upon, sitting astride and pushing it along with the toes, a rudder-wheel in hand 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 209 He never proceeded with his machine at a greater rate than five miles an hour, and yet named it Velocipede 1839 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* II 242/1 The horse will take longer steps, and longer springs or leaps, in the same way as a man upon a velocipede 1850 in OGILVIE

† b A kind of roller-skate *Obs*

1825 *Mech. Mag.* V 79 A Velocipede intended to be fixed on one foot, the *velocipedestrian* pushes himself away with the other.

2. A travelling-machine having wheels turned by the pressure of the feet upon pedals ; *esp.* an early form of the bicycle or tricycle, a 'bone-shaker'. Now *rare* (Quot. 1853 may belong to sense 1.)

1849–50 WEALE *Dict Terms* s.v 1851 *Catal Grt Exhib* v No 991, Velocipede, consisting of three wheels 1853 R S SURTEES *Soapey Sp Tour* (1893) 369 He is riding a miserable rat of a badly-clipped mouse coloured pony, that looks like a velocipede under him 1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 126 The unprecedented reaction is moving on with the swiftness of a velocipede 1886 *Cyclist Touring Club Gaz* IV 146 Bicycles, tricycles, and other velocipedes *Ibid.* 149 Every cyclist using a velocipede.

3 *transf.* a Applied to persons

1822 *New Monthly Mag* VI 344 In the Ballet we have nothing new to report M Paul, a true velocipede, continues to electrify the astonished spectators. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq* XVI, He's a worthy little velocipede, as Fenellan calls him

b. A swift-moving vehicle.

1838 *Blackw Mag* XLIII 340 Stage-coaches were not the velocipedes that they now are 1842 R FORD in Smiles *Publisher & Friends* (1891) II 491, I read Borrow with great delight all the way down per rail, and it shortened the rapid flight of that velocipede

4 *attrib* and *Comb* , as *velocipede carriage, -crank, traffic, velocity, -wise* adv.

1819 *Gentl Mag* LXXXIX 1 423 With our heavy population, Velocipede carriages may hereafter be substituted worked by two or more men 1839 *Blackw Mag* XLVI 39 The rush of waiters hurrying with velocipede velocity in opposite directions 1869 H BUSHNELL *Wom S* VIII 178 He sings velocipede-wise, turning the crank himself 1870 *Belgravia* Feb. 444 A paddle-wheel furnished with velocipede-cranks

Hence **Velocipe dean, Velo cipeder,** = VELOCIPEDIST **Velocipede·strian** *a* , = VELOCIPEDIC *a* , *sb.* one who uses a velocipede (see sense 1 b above), also **Velocipede·strianism,** the practice of using the velocipede. **Velocipe·dian,** = VELOCIPEDIST **Velocipe·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to velocipedes. **Velo cipeding** *vbl. sb* , the action or practice of using a velocipede. **Velo·cipedist** [ad. F. *vélocipédiste*], one who rides a velocipede

1842 HOWITT *Vis Remark Places* Ser II 431 He was a very adroit *Velocipedean 1869 *Daily News* 9 March, As the bicycles gained the open country the velocipedeans began to work in earnest. 1819 *Sporting Mag* IV 39 A *Velocipeder presented himself at a turnpike, and demanded, 'What's to pay?' 1869 *Sci Amer.* 13 Feb 101 The votaries of *Velocipedestrian Science *Ibid* 9 Jan 25 *Velocipedestrianism, a word coined for the times, is easier to learn than skating 1869 *Echo* 3 Dec , The invention of the crank axled machine gave a great impulse to velocipedestrianism 1869 *Velocipede* (N.Y) April 20 A *velocipedian, after a fair amount of experience, finds himself. at home astride his two wheeler 1892 *Times* 21 April 5/5 Dr Mussy, spokesman of the *Velocipedic Union, dwelt on the advantages of cycling to school boys, tourists, and soldiers 1869 *Velocipede* (N Y) April 21 *Velocipeding is a hopeful sign of progress. 1886 W. J TUCKER *E Europe* 109 Just like that velocipeding and Danube boating at Pesth! 1820 WILLIAMS *Hist Acc Invent* II 486 The rest afforded to the *velocipedist between his steps which set the machine in motion, enables him to proceed much quicker 1868 *Lond Soc* Nov 408 The velocipedists have stolen a march on the coming flying man 1885 *Pall Mall G* 28 April 10/2 The 'St Petersburg Society of Amateur Velocipedists'.

Velocity (vĭlǫ·sĭti). Also 6 *Sc.* **velocite,** 6–7 **velocitie.** [ad. F *vélocité* (14th cent , = It *velocità*, Sp. *velocidad*, Pg. *-idade*) or L. *vēlōcitāt-, vēlōcitās*, f *vēlōci-, vēlox* swift, rapid see -ITY]

1 Rapidity or celerity of motion ; swiftness, speed.

c 1550 ROI LAND *Crt. Venus* II 672 Thay bad him pas with all velocite To the Gracis 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 220 This byrde is of such velocitie and swyftnes in flying that [etc.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 115 The Lybian Roes (saith hee) are of an admirable velocity or swiftnes 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 235 Dolphins Being the Hyeroglyphick of celerity, men best expressed their velocity by incurvity, and under some figure of a bowe 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* XI. 61 The supposed motion will be near a thousand miles an hour under the Equinoctional line , yet it will seem to have no Velocity to the sense 1704 FULLER *Med Gymn* (1711) 24 His Blood flows with its due Velocity 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* II 370 Black heaths, and wild uncultivated plains, over which the unresisted wind sweeps with a velocity I never yet was witness to 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1805) III 74 Some of the species are enabled to spring with great force and velocity on their prey 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 379 The flying coaches are extolled as far superior to any similar vehicles ever known in the world Their velocity is the subject of special commendation.

b *spec* Relative rapidity, rate of motion.

1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 113 Motion, in as much as a certain length may in a certain time be transmitted by it, is called Velocity or swiftness &c 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron* (1726) I 91 The Velocity in *A* is to the Velocity in *P*, as *SN* to *SH* But as the Velocities in *A* and *P*, so are the Spaces run in the same time, by the Bodies 1743 W Emerson *Fluxions* v, It is the general Practice in Mechanics, to measure the Velocity of a Body by the Space uniformly described in a given Time. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch Arts* I x Mechanics is a science which treats of the forces, motions, velocities, and in general, of the actions of bodies upon one another 1813 Bakewell *Introd Geol* Pref. (1815) 16 In mechanics, the important question of the ratio between the velocity and momentum is still undecided 1857 Livingstone *Trav* xvi 284 *note*, A declivity of three inches per mile gives a velocity in a smooth straight channel of three miles an hour 1880 Haughton *Phys Geogr.* iii 137 It has. a velocity of upwards of three knots per hour

2 Rapidity (absolute or relative) of operation or action; quickness

a 1674 Clarendon *Surv Leviath.* (1676) 18 Mr Hobbes was with the velocity of a thought able to decipher that impertinent Question 1743 W Emerson *Fluxions* 2 He will find some to increase faster, others slower, and consequently that there are comparative Velocities (or Fluxions) of Increase during their Generation 1794 Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc 198 Neither the quantity of the fire, nor the velocity of its propagation 1817 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. v v 479 Colonel Brathwaite was instructed to anticipate resistance by velocity of completion 1858 Froude *Hist Eng* IV 481 The velocity with which the English world was swept into the New Era 1871 B Stewart *Heat* (ed 2) § 228 The rate at which it loses temperature or the velocity of cooling.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *velocity-measurer*, *potential*, *ratio*.

1849–50 Weale *Dict Terms* s v *Velocimeter*, Such a velocity-measurer was constructed by Breguet, of Paris. 1878 W K Clifford *Dynamic* III. 203 The circulation along any path from *a* to *b* is called the velocity-potential at *b* 1882 Minchin *Unipl Kinemat.* 160 If the velocity potential has at each point of the curve an assigned value 1887 D A. Low *Machine Draw* (1892) 36 Velocity Ratio in Belt Gearing

Ve·lodrome. [a F *vélodrome*, f *vélo* colloq. abbrev of *vélocipède* Velocipede + *-drome* as in Hippodrome.] A special place or building in which exhibitions of cycle-riding, cycle or motor races, etc., are held

1902 *Times* 26 Nov 5/6 The Alexandra Palace Velodrome *Ibid*, The sides slope gently from the floor to the 'hog-backs', which are placed at either end of the velodrome

Velom, obs variant of Vellum.

Velonea, Velonia, variants of Valonia.

Velonye, southern ME variant of Felony.

† **Velope,** aphetic form of Envelope *v.* *Obs* —1

1722 W Hamilton *Wallace* 93 With Darkness velop'd, soon they reach'd the Gate

Velouet, obs. form of Velvet

‖ **Velours** (vəlu̇r) Also **velour, veluse.** [F *velours* (OF. *velour*, *velous*) velvet Cf. Velure]

1. (See quots and cf Lure *sb* 4)

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Velours*, a Velvet-Rubber for a Hat 1831–3 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VIII 762/2 A uniform direction is given to the nap by means of a plush brush called a *velours* 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* (1866) I 837/2 The general surface of the hat is improved by means of a plush cushion called a *velours*, or *veluse* 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2699/1 *Velour*, a hatter's lustering and smoothing pad of silk or plush

2 a. (See quot.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Velours*, a kind of velvet or plush for furniture, carpets, etc manufactured in Prussia, partly of linen and partly of double cotton warps with mohair yarn weft

b A woollen dress-stuff with a velvet pile.

1884 Knight *Dict Mech* Suppl 923/1 *Velours* , a French goods, all wool 1913 *Play Pictorial* No 134 p. 11/3 A medium shade of striped grey velours

‖ **Veloutine** (vəlūtēn). [F., f. *velouté* velvety + -ine] (See quot. 1884.)

1884 Knight *Dict Mech* Suppl 923/1 *Veloutine* [printed *Velontine*] , a corded French fabric, with fancy wool warp and merino wool weft 1890 *Daily News* 29 May 3/1 The chemisette is generally made of finely pleated silk, whether it be in the richest veloutine, bengaline, or ordinary surah.

Velt, southern dial. variant of Felt *sb.*

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 301 The ploughboys call the fieldfares 'velts'

Velt, var. Veldt, obs Sc form of Welt *v*

† **Velter.** *Obs*—1 [ad. OF. *veltre* or med L. *veltris* see Fewterer] A small hunting-dog.

1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* Carta de Foresta of Canutus § 32 *margin*, These little Dogges called Velteres, and such as are called Ramhundt (al which Dogges are to sit in ones lap) may be kept in the Forest

Ve lterer *rare*—1 [Cf. prec.] = Fewterer.

1911 J H. Round *King's Serjeants* 272 The number of greyhounds. accompanying them varied, but each velterer, normally, had charge of from four to six

† **Veltfare,** obs. dial variant of Fieldfare

Cf the mod dial form *veltiver*

a 1732 Swift *Country Parsons Blessings* (Hoppe), Or else a veltfare or a snipe

Velth(t, obs Sc. forms of Wealth.

Velthy, obs form of Wealthy *a.*

† **Velt-marshal.** *Obs.* Also **veldt-marshal, velt-mareschal** [ad. G *feld-marschall*, with the spelling of the first element influenced by LG. or Du] = Field-marshal.

1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4560/2 The King of Denmark and King Augustus stood as Godfathers to a Son of the Velt-Marshal 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII. 641/2 To resign the Command of the Army provisionally to Velt-Marshal Philippi 1774 H Walpole *Corr* (1846) V 368 You may be a veldt-marshal by this time 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xi, Anent whilk I have heard the great Velt-Mareschal Bannier hold a learned argument with General Tiefenbach

‖ **Velum** (vī·lŏm). Pl. **vela** (vī·lă). [L. *vēlum* a sail, awning, curtain, covering, veil.]

1. † **a** A screen or protection. *Obs*

1781 Priestley in Young *Autobiogr* (1898) v 99 A glass velum, interposed between the retort and the recipient for the air, remains quite cool and dry

b. A velarium.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 197/2 Such ceiling or vault therefore assumes somewhat the appearance of an awning or *velum* stretched immediately upon arches

2 *Anat* **a.** The soft palate, the membranous septum extending backwards from the hard palate

Also more fully *velum palati* and *velum pendulum*

(*a*) 1771 *Encycl Brit* I 303/1 The septum, which may likewise be termed *velum*, or *valvula palati*, terminates below by a loose floating edge. 1782 Heberden *Comment.* vii (1806) 27 The velum pendulum was putrid 1805 *Med Jrnl.* XIV 179 One was removed from behind the velum pendulum by the forceps 1847 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III 951 The velum palati is a soft moveable curtain stretching backwards and downwards into the cavity of the pharynx [etc] *Ibid*, Muscles of the velum palati 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 55 The posterior column of the velum palati

(*b*) 1753 *Dict Arts & Sci* III. 2313/2 The great uses of this membrane are for preventing by its claustrum or velum, the things to be swallowed from getting up into the nostrils. 1826 S Cooper *First Lines Surgery* 241 The velum and uvula are occasionally destroyed. 1846 Brittan tr *Malgaigne's Man Oper Surg* 365 You see then the importance of passing the needles through a well determined point of the velum 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 725 A child was attacked by sore throat with false membrane, which spread from the tonsils over the velum

attrib 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX 570 Voice husky, glands of velum palate enlarged

b One of other of two membranes extending from the vermiform process of the brain.

1840 G V. Ellis *Anat* 52 The two medullary vela are inclined obliquely towards each other. *Ibid*, The anterior medullary velum or valve of Vieussens 1873 Mivart *Elem Anat* 377 The velum consists only of the ependyma, the pia mater, and the arachnoid.

c A triangular fold of the pia mater lying between the third ventricle and the fornix of the brain. (In full *velum interpositum*)

c 1845 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* III 635 The velum interpositum is best exposed by removing carefully in succession the corpus callosum and the fornix. In raising the velum itself [etc]

d. A small triangular space in the inferior region of the bladder.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 385/1 This membrane presents some peculiarities throughout the extent of a small region named the 'trigone' or the 'velum' of the bladder

3 *Zool* A membrane or membranous integument, esp one occurring in molluscs, medusæ, or lower forms of animal life.

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* III. 370 *Velum* (the Velum), a membrane attached to the inner side of the cubital spur in *Aps* 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 110/1 Though the term *velum* is used, which would hardly be applicable to the palmated arms or *vela* of the other kind [of Nautilus] 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* iii 129 The inner margin of the bell in these medusoids is always produced into a velum 1887 *Encycl. Brit* XXII 420/1 In the majority of sponges both excurrent and incurrent canals are constricted at intervals by transverse diaphragms or *vela*, which contain myocytes concentrically and sometimes radiately arranged.

4. *Bot.* A membranous structure or covering in certain fungi

1832 Lindley *Introd Bot* 208 The *velum*, or veil, is a horizontal membrane, connecting the margin of the pileus with the stipes 1866 *Treas Bot* 1207/1 *Velum*, the annulus of certain fungals 1882 Vines tr *Sachs's Bot* 337 This formation of a velum is connected with the entire growth of the whole fructification.

Velum(e, Velumne, obs ff. Vellum.

Velunge, southern ME. variant of Feeling *sb.*

Veluot, obs Sc form of Velvet.

Velure (vĭlĭū·r). Also 6 vellure. [ad. OF. *velour* see Velours]

† **1** Velvet. Also *attrib*. *Obs*

1587 Harrison *Descr Eng* III i in *Holinshed* I. 221/1 But now the same[wool] hath beene imploied vnto sundrie other vses, as mockados, baies, vellures, grograines, &c. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* III ii 62 One girth sixe times peec'd, and a womans Crupper of velure. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel* v Wks. 1856 I 57 A yellow taffata dubblet, cut upon carnation velure. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent* v i, Did you not walk the Town, In a long Cloak half compass? an old Hat, Lin'd with Vellure? 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 179 Velures English, the single piece. 1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No 405, [He] had on when he was last seen, a light Dove-coloured Coat, black Velure Waistcoat, grey Breeches, and a light Grizzle Wig

Comb. 1607 Dekker *Northward Hoe* II i, The bragging velure canions hobbi horses prounce vp and downe as if some a the Tilters had ridden them

2. = Velours 1. Hence **Velu·re** *v. trans*, to dress (a hat) by means of a velvet pad.

1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI 520/1 Dressing and polishing.. come next, after which the hat is 'velured' in a revolving machine by the application of haircloth and velvet velures

Velu·tinous, *a. Ent.* and *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *velutin-us*, f med.L *velutum* velvet.] (See quots.)

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV xlvi. 276 *Velutinous*, . covered with very thick set upright short hairs or pile, resembling velvet 1857 A Gray *First Less. Bot* (1866) 236 *Velutinous*, velvety to the touch. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1207/1 *Velutinous*, velvety; having a hairy surface, which in texture resembles velvet, as in *Rochea coccinea*

Velvatter, obs. Sc. form of Well-water.

Ve·lveret. Also **-ett.** Now *rare.* [Irreg. f. Velvet *sb.* Hence F. *velveretle*] A variety of fustian with a velvet surface.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed 7) III 268 The Cotton Trade .has been greatly improved of late by the Invention of Velverets 1776 [see Velvetfen 1] 1787 G Canning *Microcosm* No 22 (1788) 258, I shall presently see landscapes beautifully diversified with plains of Plush, .vallies of Velveret, and meadows of Manchester 1803 *Ann Reg* 828 Cotton velvets, velveteens, velverets, thicksetts, cords, and other cotton piece goods 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 537 The cotton stuffs called corduroy, velverett, velveteen, thickset, used for men's wearing apparel, belong to the same fabric *Ibid.* 538 Plain Velveret Cord and Velveret 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 510/2 *Velveret*, an inferior sort of Velvet, employed for trimmings, the web of which is of cotton, and the pile of silk

attrib. 1795 Southey *Lett fr Spain* (1799) 12 A soldier was the other character, in old black velveret breeches

Velvet (ve·lvet), *sb.* Forms · α. 4–7 **veluet,** 4, 6 **-ett** (5 **feluett**), 6 **-ette** ; 4– velvet (5 **felvet, velveut, -ved, velavet**), 5–7 **velvett** (6 **-vytt**), 7 **villvet,** 8 **velvit.** β. 5–6 **velwet** (5 **felwet,** 6 **-weth**), 5 **vele-, vellewet** (**fellewet, felewote**); **velouet, -owet.** γ. 5 **weluette,** 5–6 **-wet(t,** 6 **wellweut, welvet,** *Sc.* **wellvet, welwete** δ *Sc* 5 **veluate,** 6 **-uote, -uot(t**; 6 **weluot, -wot(e, wellwott, wolwat.** ε 6 **vellett, -at (velat),** *Sc.* **-ot(e,** 6–7 **vellet.** [ad. med.L *velvetum* (*-ettum*), also *vel(l)uetum* (*-ettum*), app. representing a Romanic type **villūtettum*, dim. of **villūtum*, whence med.L. *vel(l)utum* (*velotum*), It. *velluto*, OF *velut, -ute*, Sp and Pg *velludo*, ultimately f L. *vill-us* shaggy hair. Cf. Vellute, Velours, and Velure]

I. 1. A textile fabric of silk having a short, dense, and smooth piled surface ; a kind or variety of this.

Also with defining terms as *cotton*, *Genoa*, *raised*, *stamped velvet* see these words

α. 1320 *Wardr Acc. Edw II*, 22/14, 1 couerchief de veluett 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2027 His cote, wyth þe conysaunce of þe clere werkez, Ennurned vpon veluet veluuus stonez 1351 *Cal Pat Rolls* 25 *Edw. III*, 137, j fanoun de murre velvet. *a* 1400 T Chestre *Launfal* 950 Her sadell was semyly sett, The sambus wer grene felvet *c* 1441 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 208 Farewelle, damask and clothes of gold, Farewelle, velvet, and clothes in grayn 1483 in *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 245 To Alhalow Chirch of Aisheton my gown of blew feluett 1538 Starkey *England* 1 iv (1871) 130 Yf the nobyllys be not appayrayd in sylkys and veluettys, they thynke they lake much of theyr honowre. 1555 Watrman *Fardle Facions* I iv 46 Tentes and pauilions placed in good ordre, of veluet and saten. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 124 That our ladies and wiues when they go abroad in the street may shine again in their silks and veluets 1694 *Marten's Voy Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev Late Voy* II. 166 He is not as black as Velvet, as the Whale is, but like a Tench 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr* III 55 They wear all sorts of Silks, and particularly the fine Velvets of Turkey. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 376 A *suite* of seven rooms furnished with red damask and velvet. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 262 The lady in blue velvet, who so attentively peruses her book. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 385 Embroidered satin, velvet, and Persian brocade are, of course, confined to the great 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 261/2 Mohair is largely made into fabrics for ladies' wear, linings, cabinets, plushes, and velvets

β *a* 1400 T. Chestre *Launf.* 235 Har manteles wer of grene felwet, Ybordured with gold. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 255/1 Upon velowet, and Cloth of Gold. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 3 The noble Mayer clad in reed velewet. *Ibid.* 6 The tour arrayed withe velwettes softe 1532 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 45, iij olde doblettes and shredys of velwet 1568 in Noake *Worcester Mon* (1866) 172 A coope of blewe felweth with oystars fethers

γ 1441–2 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 471, j vestimentum . de welwett *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth*, 2615 Hyr paraylle All of one hewe, Off a grene weluette. 1507 *Pilton Churchw Acc* (Som. Rec Soc) 52 A westement of grene wellwett. *Ibid.*, A mantell of purpull wellweut *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 234 On hys bonet of blacke welvet a floure delyce of golde *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 174 Ane ryding pie of blak wellvet *Ibid.* 368 Claith of gould, welwete, sataine and damess

δ 1436 *Registr Aberdon* (Maitland Cl) II 142 Vnus mantellus pro nostra domina borderatus cum ly veluate. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 12 Four men of renoun, In gounes of veluot 1572 *Satyr Poems Reform* xxxiii 254 His wyfe weiris weluot on hir Gowne and Coller. 1581 Burne in *Cath Tract.* (S T S) 136 That the altaris vas vont to be ornit vith veluot

ε 1546–7 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 6 For making of one doble turff Cappe of vellett white & Grene chekyd. 1547 *Harl MS 1419 B* fol 555 b, One placarde of Murrey vellat, another of crimson vellat. *c* 1550 Lyndesay *Tragedie* 21 [A man] In Rayment reid. Off vellot and of Saityng Crammosie 1605 *London Prodigal* I. i 161 My ryding breeches, Vnckle, those that you thought had bene vellet 1668 Bp Hacket in *Surtees Misc.* (1862) Introd p xiv, The most curious piece that I have seen of purple vellet.

b. A piece of this material. *rare.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 636 By hir beddes heed sche

made a mewe, And covered it with veluettes [*v r* velowetys] blewe. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xli, Ropes, palls, velvets, ostrich feathers, and other mortuary properties.

c. In various fig. or allusive uses.

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl* G 's Wks (Grosart) XIV 90 If he were a king of veluet, I will talke to him. 1607 *Merry Devil Edmonton* IV 1. 37 Thou speakst as true as velvet 1672 T. JORDAN *Loud Triumph.* 4 My father, store of velvet wore, My grandsire, beggars' velvet! *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Velvet*, a Tongue *Tip the Velvet*, to Tongue a Woman [Hence in later slang Dicts.] 1814 [see GENTLEMAN 5 c] 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict Vulg. T.* s.v. *Velvet*, To the little gentleman in velvet, i. e. the mole that threw up the hill that caused Crop (King William's horse) to stumble 1882 PIDGEON *Engineer's Holiday* (1883) 167 Whose hand of iron was never ungloved with velvet. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan 3/2 Paul Mercer is born, not indeed in the purple, but in the velvet of vast wealth.

d. *On velvet*, in a position of ease or advantage; in an advantageous or prosperous condition

Now chiefly in sporting slang (see later quots.), but formerly in more general use.

1769 BURKE *Obs Pres St Nat* Wks II 142 Not like our author, who is always on velvet, he is aware of some difficulties 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T., To be upon velvet*, to have the best of a bet or match 1789 ANSTEY *Trav* II 382 Therefore, only tell General Phillips 'that on that day I fought upon velvet'. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl* 23 Feb., We stand on velvet as to finance 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 42 Before that we were on velvet, but the instant he appeared everything was changed 1874 *Slang Dict* 334 Men who have succeeded in their speculations, especially on the turf, are said to stand on velvet. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/5 Is that what you call being 'On velvet' when you are sure to win something?—Yes.

e. A wearer of velvet.

1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Which is the Man* III iii, We had all the law ladies from Lincoln's Inn, a dozen good velvets from Bishopsgate, with the wives and daughters of half the M D 's and LL.D 's in town.

2. *transf.* The soft downy skin which covers a deer's horn while in the growing stage

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) ii, His hornes benn kenered with a softe heer, þat hunters call velvetz. 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 47 Then they discouer themselues, going vnto the trees to fray their heads, and to rub of the velvet *Ibid.* 244 His heade when it commeth first out, hath a russet pyll upon it, the whiche is called *Velvet* 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 492 The Surface of the Horn, and the smooth Hairy Skin that covers them whilst they are growing (which is commonly call'd the Velvet) 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* V. 518/1 In the early condition the horn is soft and yielding, and is protected only by a delicate integument. From this circumstance the skin is here termed the 'velvet' 1892 PIKE *Barren Ground N Canada* 43 It was a full grown bull in prime condition, the velvet not yet shed, but the horns quite hard underneath

b In the phr. *in velvet*, said of the deer.

1880 W GILL *River Golden Sand* I viii 370 The deer are only hunted when in velvet, and from the horns in this state a medicine is made. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* IV 72 While this bark or skin remains on the horn the stag is said to be *in velvet* and is not hunted

3. A surface, substance, etc., comparable to velvet in respect of softness or general appearance.

1597 A M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41/2 The Potentiall Cauteryes nowe-adayes are indeede of velvet, and verye excellent. *Ibid* 41 b/1 That is one of the best, which Mr Paré calleth the Cauterye of Velvet. 1747 GRAY *Death Fav Cat* 9 The velvet of her paws 1781 COWPER *Ep. Prot Lady* 15 Where Nature has her mossy velvet spread. 1897 'O RHOSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* 267 Here is something to put velvet in the ale 1904 R J FARRER *Garden Asia* 240 Every peak is clad in the velvet of wood and copse

b. *ellipt.* A velvet cork.

1830 *Edinb. Cycl.* VII 1. 217/1 The finished corks are finally sorted by a boy into four kinds, superfine or velvets, fine, common, and coarse

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **4.** Attrib, in the sense 'made of velvet', as *velvet bag, band, cap, gown*, etc, or 'covered with velvet', as *velvet cushion, furniture*.

c 1350 *Lybeaus Disc* 838 A velvwet mantyll gay Sche caste abowte her swyre 1480 *Wardr Acc Edw IV* (1830) 149 A longe gowne of grene velvet upon velvet tisshue cloth of gold. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii 36 Many a semely knyght in velvet gownes and cheynes of gold. 1542 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 159 One other jackett with velvett bandes 1612 *Pasquil's Night cap* (1877) 37, I thinke them in their battes as good, As Gentle-women in their velvet-hood 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II 17 My wives Tawney vellet gown *c* 1645 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 5 The red velvet furniture 1780 BURKE *Œcon. Reform* Wks. III 321 Have their velvet bags, and their red boxes, been so full, that nothing more could possibly be crammed into them? 1796 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Satire* Wks 1812 III. 408 Who with a velvet lash would flog a bear 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III v, Beneath this was a faded velvet waistcoat. 1848 LADY LYTTELTON *Corr.* (1912) 388, I am sending some narrow velvet ribbon to trim it along the tucks,

b. Attrib., in the sense 'smooth or soft like velvet, velvety', as *velvet down, hand, leaf*, etc

1588 SHAKS *L L L* IV iii 105 Through the Veluet leaues the winde, All vnseene, can passage finde 1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* v 439 Come Night and lay thy veluet hand On glorious Dayes outfacing face 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr's T* vi 23 Which fertil zephirs velvet spirit bloweth 1634 MILTON *Comus* 898 Thus I set my printless feet O're the Cowslips Velvet head 1754 GRAY *Progr Poesy* 27 O'er Idalia's velvet green The rosy crowned Loves are seen On Cytherea's day 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II i, Then the roses on those cheeks are shaded with a sort of velvet down *a* 1805 H K WHITE *Remains* (1825) 365 Stretch'd supinely on the velvet turf. 1862 MRS NORTON *Lady of La Garaye* Prol 108 The soft white owl with velvet wings. 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & V* I. 2 A tuft of dark velvet pansies on one side.

fig 1592 *Arden of Feversham* I i 324 Why, what art thou now but a Veluet drudge, A cheating steward, and base minded pesant? 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 41 b/1 Receipte of the Velvet Cauteiye 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* I i in Bullen *O Pl* IV, I cannot soothe the World With velvet words and oyly flatteries 1639 FULLER *Holy War* Ep Ded., History is a velvet study and recreation work 1647 N WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 86, I have taken a few finish stitches, which may please a few Velvet eares 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV 297 With as sweet a softness as might be Remember'd from its velvet summer song 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xciii, He to such purpose intervenes That you get velvet compliment, three-pile

c With names of colours, esp *velvet black*.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 335 Of the suffitus of a torch, doe Painters make a velvet blacke 1662 MERRETT tr *Neri's Art of Glass* cii, This is a most fair Velvet Black. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar* IV xiii, Blue, glossy green, and velvet black, They coiled and swam. 1809 SHAW *Gen Zool* VII ii. 496 Velvet-black Paradise Bird. 1811 *Ibid* VIII i 292 Velvet crimson Humming-Bird.

5 Parasynthetic and instrumental, as *velvet-bearded, -caped, -draped, -eared, -eyed*, etc.

1611 L BARRY *Ram Alley* III i, These *Veluet bearded boyes will still be doing, say what we old men can 1593 MARLOWE *Edw II*, II i 754 A *Velvet cap'de cloake, fac't before with Serge. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I i, The gentleman was standing with his back to the *velvet-draped mantel-piece. 1805 R W. DICKSON *Pract Agric.* I 540 The *hoary white* [wheat], by some called the **velvet-eared*, is by far the most valuable 1702 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* I § 10 The *Velvet-eyed Virginia Snap-Beetle 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lxi, The *velvet-footed butler brought them their wine 1691 [? J BANCROFT] *Edw III with Fall Mortimer* II ii, These Peuking *velvethearted Wary Knaves that pretend to Scruples 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vi, She let him sit by her in little sheltered *velvet-hung nooks. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxxv, The broad-hatted, *velvet-jacketed, jovial colony of the artists 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxvii, There were the locket and earrings in the little *velvet-lined boxes 1796 BURKE *Lett to Noble Lord* Wks (1907) VI 71 The demure, insidious, .*velvet-pawed, green-eyed philosophers 1854 GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 17 The *velvet-sheathed dagger of Queen Elizabeth 1891 C JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 103 The two miles home were like walking in *velvet-soled shoes 1870 *Pouchet's Universe* 109 Certain *velvet-winged Phalenæ.

6 Objective, with agent-nouns, as *velvet-dresser, -maker, -weaver*, etc.; also *velvet merchant*

1530 PALSGR. 284/2 Velvetmaker, *velourtier* 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lvi 247 Velvet weavers, Tapestrie-makers and Upholsterers 1677 MILGE *Fr Dict.* 1, *Velourtier*, a Velvet-maker 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I v § 9 (1876) 512 This change only transfers Employment from velvet-makers to bricklayers 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Velvet dresser*, a cleaner and dyer of velvet. *Ibid*, *Velvet manufacturer*, a weaver of velvet 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* IV § 76 *note*, He pays, probably, an intermediate ship owner, velvet merchant, and shopman.

7. Special Combs.: **velvet-brush** (see quot.); **†velvet-cap**, one who wears a cap of velvet; a physician or student; **velvet-cloth** (see quots.), **†velvet-coat**, ? a young fop; **velvet copper-ore**, cyanotrichite; **velvet-cork** (see quot. and cf. 3 b), **†velvet-guard**, a trimming of velvet, a wearer of such trimmings; **†velvet-jacket**, an attendant or retainer wearing a jacket of velvet, **velvet-loom**, a loom for weaving velvet; **velvet-painting** (see quot. 1849–50); **velvet-paper** (see quot.); **velvet-pile** *attrib.*, having a pile like that of velvet; also *absol.*, a carpet or cloth of this kind; **velvet-plain** *poet*, a card-table; **velvet tip** (see sense 2; in quot. used allusively), **velvet tree, wire drawer, work** (see quots).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Velvet brush*, a brush used by ladies to remove dust, &c from garments made of velvet 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* II. i. 554 It is requisite that the French Phisitions be learned and carefull, your English *veluet cap is malignant and enuious 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 12 Euery Prencticе can teere at their braue Cassockes, and laugh the Veluet Caps out of countenance. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 511/1 **Velvet cloth*, a plain cloth with a gloss, employed in Ecclesiastical Embroidery *Ibid*, *Velvet cloths*, beautifully soft and warm descriptions of cloth, suitable for ladies' jackets 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm bef Edw. VI*, EJ, Heare menes suetes your selfe I require you in goddes behalfe & put it not to the hearing of these *veluette cotes, these vp skippes 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol*, *Min*, etc § 504 *Velvet copper ore is probably also a silicate [of copper] 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Geol*, etc 542 (Sulphates) Lettsomite, Velvet Copper Ore. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Velvet cork*, the best kind of cork bark, which is of a reddish colour. 1596 SHAKS I *Hen IV*, III i 261 Sweare me, Kate, A good mouth filling Oath and leaue in sooth, And such protest of Pepper Ginger-bread, To *Veluet-Guards, and Sunday-Citizens 1610 *Histriomastix* III. i EJ, Out on these veluet gards, and black lac'd sleeues, These simpring fashions simply followed. 1600 HEYWOOD I *Edw IV*, Wks 1874 I 17 Spoken like a man, and true *veluet-iacket, And we will enter, or strike by the way 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2699/1 **Velvet loom*, a pile-fabric loom. 1813 *Examiner* 20 May 298/1 A little skill in *velvet painting 1849–50 WEALE *Dict Terms, Velvet painting* is the art of colouring on velvet with transparent liquid and other ready diluted colours 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2699/1 **Velvet-paper*, wall-paper printed with glue and dusted with shearings of cloth or flock. 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* II 564/1 *Velvet pile carpeting. *Ibid*, Patent velvet-pile and Brussels carpets 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib*, *Brit* II No 4006, Pilots, Cheviots, velvet piles 1780 COWPER *Progr Error* 169 Oh the dear pleasures of the *velvet plain, The painted tablets, dealt and dealt again. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III iii, What, what, what, what' nothing but *velvet tips; you are of the first head yet 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2699/1 **Velvet-tree* (Puddling), the point where the draft from the neck of the furnace is turned upward into the stack 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Velvet wire drawer*, a manufacturer of the metal wire used in velvet making 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew.* 511/1 *Velvet work is largely used in Church Embroideries as a background for altar cloths and hangings.

b In names of animals (birds, insects, etc.), as **velvet ant**, a spider-ant (*Cent. Dict.* 1891), **velvet crab**, a species of swimming crab (*Portunus puber*), **velvet-duck**, a species of scoter (*Œdemia fusca*); **velvet fairy** (see quot.); **velvet fiddler crab**, = *velvet crab*; **velvet fish** (see quot.); **†velvet runner**, the water-rail; **velvet scoter**, = *velvet duck*; **velvet sponge** (see quots.)

1681 GREW *Museum* I. v iv. 120 The Claw of the Punger, or the *Velvet-Crab, called Pagurus 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm Things Sea-side* v 288 Some of the most beautiful of our British crabs are those termed Velvet-crabs, on account of the velvety down with which the shell is covered 1862 ANSTED *Channel Islands* II. ix 232 The spider crab, and swimming or velvet crab, are also eaten 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 363 The feathers of the whole body are so soft and delicate as nothing more, so that it might be not undeservedly called the *Velvet-Duck. 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool* II. 493 Velvet Duck; the plumage is of a fine black, and of the soft and delicate appearance of velvet 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) *II* 175, I made a capital shot at 6 black velvet ducks 1870 GILLMORE tr *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 235 The Velvet Duck (*Anas fusca*) is the largest of the Scoters 1881 LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 86 The black Nurnberg swallow has most of these grease quills, and from its beautiful green lustre is called the '*velvet fairy'. 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 199 The *Velvet Fiddler Crab (*Portunus puber*) has its entire carapace densely covered with hairs. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng* 489/1 **Velvet-fish*, [the] name given in Tasmania to the fish *Heloxenus cutaneus* 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 315 The *Velvet Runner. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Velvet-Runner*, a Water Fowl, whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet 1843 YARRELL *Brit Birds* III 215 *Oidemia fusca*, *Velvet Scoter. 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 318 The 'wool' Sponge, which appears to be one or perhaps two species of the Hippospongia, *H gossypina*, and *H meandriformis*, the '*velvet' Sponge 1883 W. S. KENT in *Fisheries Bahamas* 47 The so called Velvet, Abacco-velvet, or Boat-sponge (*S equina*, var *meandriniformis*), differing from the Sheep's-wool in the absence of the fleece-like tufts upon its outer surface

c. In names of plants, as **velvet-bean**, an annual climbing-plant (*Macuna utilis*) bearing velvety pods, **velvet-bur**, a tropical plant of the vervain family; **velvet-dock**, common mullein; **velvet-ear(ed) wheat**, = *velvet wheat*; **†velvet-flower** (see quots.), **velvet flower-de-luce, -grass, -moss** (see quots), **velvet rose**, a variety of rose with velvety petals; **velvet-seed**, a small evergreen West Indian tree, **velvet wheat**, a variety of white wheat with downy ears.

1898 *Gardener's Mag* 3 Sept 569/2 The accounts respecting the agricultural value of the Florida *velvet bean must be received with caution 1866 *Treas Bot* 1207/2 *Velvet bur, *Privа echinata* 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n*, *Velvet-Dock, from its soft leaves, *Verbascum Thapsus* 1837 *Brit. Husb* (L U K) II. 138 We have the 'golden-ear', the '*velvet-ear', the 'egg shell', and 'hedge-wheat' 1862 MORTON *Farmer's Cal* 547 Among white wheats, the *Velvet-eared, a short-strawed sort, is of remarkable quality and productiveness 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S) 11 The other kynde [of *Amaranthus*] is called here in Englande of some purple *veluet floure, of other flouramore. *Ibid* 80 Viola flammea, in englishe veluet floure or french Marigoulde. 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 96 Veluet flowers, or french Marigolds 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xviii 168 These pleasant. flowres are called in English floure Gentill, Floramor, and Purple veluet floure [Hence in Gerarde and Cotgr.] 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n*, *Velvet-flower*, from its crimson velvety tassels, *Amaranthus caudatus*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 94 *Iris Tuberosa*. *Veluet flower de luce 1846 A GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 573 *Holcus lanatus*, *Velvet-Grass 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Velvet-moss*, a name for the *Cyrophora murina*, a lichen used in dyeing, obtained in the Dovrefeldt mountains of Norway 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1085 *Rosa Holosericea*, the *veluet Rose The flowers..of a deepe and blacke red colour, resembling red crimson veluet, whereupon some haue called it the Veluet Rose 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist*, Arr 33/1 Velvet rose (single). 1893 G D LESLIE *Lett Marco* I 5 A rose that is almost obsolete, called the velvet rose 1866 *Treas Bot* 1207/2 *Velvet seed, *Guettarda elliptica* 1771 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Tour East Eng* II 485 Mr Aiburthnot gathered six ears of this wheat, and carrying it to market, the farmers remarked that they knew it, but had lost the sort, and called it *velvit wheat. 1856 MORTON *Cycl Agric* II 1131/1 Some Scotch wheats have become greatly mixed with velvet wheat.

Velvet, *v rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To imitate velvet in painting

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* 83 Take your verditure,. it is the faintest and palest greene that is, but it is good to velvet vpon blacke in any manner of drapery

2 *trans.* 'To make like velvet; to cover with velvet.' (1864 WEBSTER.)

Velveted, *a.* [f VELVET *sb.*] Covered with velvet or a velvety down; dressed in velvet, having velvet trappings.

1611 COTGR., *Velouté*, Velueted, of Veluet, clad, or couered with Veluet. 1686 W HARRIS tr *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed 3) 544 Its Leaves are long, divided, and hairy, or velveted 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) I. 223 They

are velveted on the Back like a Bat 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xx, This yellow starched and velveted old hag. 1868 *Morning Star* 7 Jan., The miniature sleighs, each containing a fair passenger velveted and furred 1886 *Pall Mall G* 10 Aug 8/2 An open hearse, heavily plumed and drawn by half a dozen horses, also velveted and plumed

Velveteen (velvĕtī·n) Also 8 velvateen [f. VELVET *sb* Hence F. *velvetine.*]

1. A fabric having the appearance or surface of velvet, but made from cotton in place of silk

1776 *Specif Woolstenholme's Patent* No 1123, For his new kind of goods called velvateens, being an improvement on velveretts 1795 J AIKIN *Manchester* 299 Velvets, velveteens, thicksets 1843 LD MELBOURNE in Benson & Esher *Lett Q Victoria* (1908) I. 467 George Byng came the other morning in a waistcoat of Peel's velveteen 1860 *All Year Round* No 53 63 The barragons and fustians, dimities and velveteens, for which Bolton was famous 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 511/1 *Velveteen*, a description of fustian, made of twilled cotton, and having a raised pile, and of finer cotton, and better finish than the latter

b. *attrib* Made of this material.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. (1863) 200 He generally sticks to his velveteen jacket 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* I 1, A man plainly clad in a velveteen shooting-jacket. 1860 *All Year Round* No 57. 156 He wore a fur cap, and shorts, and was of the velveteen race, velveteeny 1887 DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* (1892) 26 A railway porter in his velveteen uniform

2 *pl.* a Trousers or knickerbockers made of this material

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 1, He thought of the fine times coming, when he would be a man, and wear velveteens and ankle-jacks 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I 11, 'The man,' Mortimer goes on, 'was only son of a tremendous old rascal who made his money by Dust' 'Red velveteens and a bell?' the gloomy Eugene inquires.

b. *transf.* A gamekeeper (as commonly wearing velveteen clothes)

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I ix, What business is that of yours, old Velveteens? 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract Trap* 23 Be it known that Velveteens placed those 'brammels' there in order that we might move them

Hence **Velvetee ned** *a* , dressed in velveteen.

Also (in nonce-use) *Velveteeny* adj · see prec 1 b

1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov 2/1 In the procession thereafter were the velveteened foresters

† **Velvet head.** *Obs* Also 6 vellet head, 7 velvet-head [f VELVET *sb.* 2]

1. The head of a deer while the horns are still covered with velvet. Also *transf* of a kid (quot. 1579)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 244 His heade is called then a veluet heade 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* May 185 His Vellet head began to shoote out, And his wrethed hornes gan newly sprout 1607 TOPSELL *Hist Four-f Beasts* 124 Hornes couered with a rough skinne, which the hunters for honours sake call a Veluet head 1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Wks (Grosart) II. 12/1 The veluet heads of the Forrests fall at the loose of the Crosse-bow. 1674 N Cox *Gentl. Recreat* (1677) 65 If you geld him when he hath a Velvet-head, it will ever be so, without fraying or burnishing

2. Applied contemptuously to a person.

1630 B JONSON *New Inn* II ii, What says old velvet head?

Hence † **Velvet-headed** *a.* In quots *fig Obs*

1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* VI 23 Roman Prelacy in these younger times was but Velvet-headed. 1650 B *Disc Collumnium* 41 You will expose your Flocks to all the new-fangled Errours that bud so fast, out of the Brow antlers of our velvet-headed Brockets 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 6 He lays the same claim still, and though Velvet-headed hath the more itch to be pushing

Ve·lvetiness. [f VELVETY *a*] The quality of resembling velvet in smoothness, etc

1882 *Good Literature* 6 May 142 In America, where black women have that happy Ethiopian velvetiness of cuticle 1889 MARY E CARTER *Mrs Severn* I 1 Prol 10 The dense velvetiness of the furze

Ve·lveting. [f. VELVET *sb.*]

† **1** The nap or pile of velvet. *Obs*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v , The Nap or Shag, call'd also Velveting, of this Stuff is form'd of part of the Threads of the Warp *Ibid* , The Threads that make the Velveting.

2. Velvet as a commercial fabric , velvet in the piece ; esp *pl* velvet goods.

1891 in *Cent Dict*

Velvet-leaf. [f. VELVET *sb* 4 b]

1. The tropical shrub *Cissampelos Pareira*, the root and bark of which are employed medicinally.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 200 Velvet-Leaf This has a round, whitish, wooddy stalk having several leaves, very thick set with a whitish down, or soft hair, feeling to the touch as velvet, whence its name 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 397 The Velvet-Leaf is looked upon as an excellent diuretic. 1866 *Treas Bot* 288/2 The most important plant of the genus is the Velvet Leaf, *C Pareira*, a native of the West Indies, Central America, and India. 1871 GARROD *Mat Med* (ed 3) 168 Pareira Root The dried root of *Cissampelos Pareira*, or Velvet leaf

2. The tree-mallow, *Lavatera arborea*, or a leaf of this

1728 E SMITH *Compl Housew* (1750) 312 Take velvet-leaves, wipe them clean, chop them small, and boil them gently, till they are crisp 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III 614 Tree Mallow, or Velvet leaf. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n* 232

3. (See quots)

(*a*) 1856 A GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 68 *Abutilon Avicennæ*, Velvet Leaf. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1207/2 Velvet-leaf, *Sida Abutilon*. (*b*) 1891 *Cent Dict* s v *Tournefortia*, *T Argentea* is sometimes cultivated under the name of East Indian velvet-leaf.

Velvet-like, *a.* [f. VELVET *sb.*] Resembling (that of) velvet.

1677 MIÈGE *Fr Dict* I, *Velouté*, made velvet like 1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* IV 4 Velvet Crab with the thorax quinquedentated, body covered with short brown velvet-like pile 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 134 The whole plant [is] of a velvet-like softness. 1819 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool* XI I 173 The greater portion of the head covered by short and serrated, velvet-like feathers 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) 615 The species are border flowers, in much esteem for their velvet-like leaves. 1845 G DODD *Brit Manuf* Ser. IV 109 The rib or raised part is cut so as to form a velvet like pile.

Velvetory (See quot)

1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I 99 Arch-bricks, proper for the tops of reverberatory furnaces, vulgarly called velvetory bricks.

Ve·lvetry. *rare*—1. [f VELVET *sb*] Velvet, or material resembling this, in a collective sense

1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed 4) III v 61 They had sleeved their bent arms with green velvetry of moss.

Velvety (ve·lvĕti), *a.* [f. VELVET *sb*]

1 Having the smooth and soft appearance or feel of velvet.

1752 J HILL *Hist Anim* 77 The oriental velvety Papilio, with short antennæ 1796 WITHERING *Brit Pl* (ed 3) III. 569 Leaves very soft, and almost velvety 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* (1813) 337 Skin loose, free, and velvety to the touch 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 185 Their stigmas generally long and velvety externally. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 399/3 Its dark velvety and rich yellow flowers are very fine indeed

Comb. 1846–50 A WOOD *Class-bk Bot* 209 Leaves velvety-tomentose 1878 MRS F D. BRIDGES *Jrnl Lady's Trav. round World* I Aug (1883) 2 Our ship moving almost noiselessly across the velvety-looking sea.

b. Applied to colours. (Cf. VELVET *sb.* 4 c.)

1819 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen Zool* XI I 135 The under part of the wings are of a fine velvety black 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* vii, She was calling attention to the light velvety green 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I 40 A deep brown hue, like the velvety brown of a stag's throat.

2 Characteristic of velvet ; similar to that of velvet.

1846 G. E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* II 397 Presenting a beautiful white velvety appearance. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. I 143/2 Of velvety look and feel 1880 *Daily Tel* 16 Feb, The well-remembered tones had lost something of their old velvety quality 1884 *Law Times Rep* L 421/1 It is the grouping and velvety effect they produce which is original.

3 *fig.* Unusually or attractively smooth, soft, or gentle.

1862 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 82 The other's velvety manner made him chafe and fret 1896 *Strand Mag* XII. 329/1 The tiny bells of the lime-blossoms mingled their soft, velvety murmur with the other peaceful sounds of Nature.

b. Smooth and soft to the taste

1888 *Harper's Mag* July 216/2 The rum is velvety, sugary, with a pleasant, soothing effect 1908 R BAGOT *A Cuthbert* XI 125 Accompanied by the softest and most velvety of sauces.

Velveut, -vytt, -wet, obs ff. VELVET.

Vely, southern ME variant of *felly* FELLOE.

† **Velyard.** *Obs*—1 [ad. F. *vrellard*, † *vrellard.*] An old man

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1904 Vyle velyarde, thou must not nowe my dynt withstande

Velym(e, obs. ff. VELLUM. **Vem,** obs Sc. f. WEM *sb.* **Vemen,** southern ME. var. *feme* FOAM *v.*; obs. Sc. pl WOMAN. **Vemon, Vemynous,** obs. erron. varr. VENOM, VENOMOUS **Ven,** southern ME. and dial. var. FEN *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. WEEN *v*

‖ **Vena** (vī·nă). Pl. venæ (vī·nī). [L *vēna.*] A vein.

Used only in conjunction with Latin adjs or genitives; many of the specific names thus formed are recorded in special Dictionaries from the 17th cent onwards

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 177 Summe of þese veynes comeþ fro a veyne of þe lyuer, þat is clepid vena ramosa *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistule*, etc 54 Agayne þe mormale be þer lesnyng of vena basilica, i lyuer vayne 1548 VICARY *Anat.* (1888) VII. 54 Of *vena Sephalica* springeth *vena occularis*; and of *vena Basilica* springeth *vena Salvatella* 1598 FLORIO, *Assellare vena*, a large vaine being a branch of Vena cana 1626 B JONSON *Staple of N* IV IV, The Doctor tells you, Of *Vena cava*, and of *vena porta* 1676 WISEMAN *Surg Treat* 343 The Bloud being prest out into the *Vena cava*. 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* IV. 3148/2 Between the aorta and the vena azygos 1793 HOLCROFT tr *Lavater's Physiog* VII 47 A blue vena frontalis in an open, smooth, well-arched forehead 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II 8 The abdominal branches of the vena portæ 1840 E WILSON *Anat Vade M* (1842) 352 The Venæ Thebesii are numerous minute venules [etc]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 245 The aortic and vena cava pressures are obtained by passing canulæ down the carotid artery and jugular vein respectively

† **Ve·nable,** *a Obs.*—1 [f L. *vēn-um* (see VENAL *a.*1) + -ABLE.] = VENDIBLE *a.*

1507 in Man *Reading* (1816) 357 Everie burgess may , also bye and sell all manner of merchandies and thyngs venable in feyres and markets.

Venabule. *rare*—0. [ad. L. *vēnābulum*, f *vēnāri* to hunt.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Venabule*, a hunting staffe

Venæsection, variant of VENESECTION.

Venaker, obs. Sc variant of VINEGAR

Venal (vī·năl), *a.*1 Also 6 venall. [ad. L *vēnāl-is*, f. *vēnum* that which is sold or for sale. So OF. *venal*, F. *vénal*, Sp. and Pg. *venal*, It. *venale*]

1. Of things : **a.** Exposed or offered for sale, that may be bought, as an ordinary article of merchandise. Also, associated or connected with ordinary sale or purchase. Now *arch*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 147 Not as a Venal addition to the price of the Book , but as a Specimen of what we have alledged 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp Nat Philos* II 358 Premising that by Sal Armoniack I here mean the Factitious and Venal. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist* II II 14 He sinks in Credit, who attempts to raise His venal Wares with over rating Praise, To put them off his Hands. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 38 Men. avoid water—perhaps because it costs nothing (for, in our artificial life, we are led to esteem things according to their venal price). 1883 *Athenæum* 3 Nov 564/3 The book, though open for many years to the frequenters of great libraries, has not been venal on the shelves of the ordinary bookseller 1888 *Sat. Rev* 7 Jan. 12 The figs might be venal at the nearest stall without our troubling the stall-keeper

b. Of offices, privileges, etc. : Capable of being acquired by purchase, instead of being conferred on grounds of merit or regarded as above bargaining for.

1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V 9 When these places of honour and trust were made venal, ..and sold for ready money to such as gave most for them 1772 in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 405 In the last Parliament, the places being quite venal, the young men, who had purchased, were the majority. 1796 H HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III. 169 The face of affairs in France is at present greatly altered , every thing there is now become venal. 1839 J MENDHAM (*title*), The Venal Indulgences and pardons of the Church of Rome, exemplified [etc] 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 5 They see that wealth is safety and power where everything is venal 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* II. (1868) I 41 All posts and charges were venal

c. Of support, favour, etc. : That may be bought or obtained for a price , ready to be given in return for some reward without regard for higher principles.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 196 Prophecy is not venal, or to be bought and hired with mony and preferments. 1725 POPE *Odyss* II 217 From him some bribe thy venal tongue requires 1738 JOHNSON *London* 198 The Laureate Tribe in venal Verse relate, How Virtue wars with persecuting Fate 1769 *Junius Lett* XI. (1788) 73 You may command a venal vote 1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 26 *note*, Designing to subsidize a venal pen in order to throw a gloss over the flagrant dereliction. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* XLIV II. 165 As the Senate is smaller the vote of each member is of more consequence, and fetches, when venal, a higher price.

2. Of persons . Capable of being bought over or bribed ; ready to lend support or exert influence for purely mercenary considerations ; of an unprincipled and hireling character.

1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 326 We are all venal cowards, except some few 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 414 Their Magistrates are corrupt ,and their tribunals crafty and venal. 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 352 And every venal stickler for the yoke Felt himself crush'd at the first word he spoke. 1842 W C. TAYLOR *Anc Hist.* x § 6 (ed 3) 284 Venal orators conducted the prosecution 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV II vi 252 Rome was as venal under the popes as Jugurtha found her under the Republic

3 Connected or associated with sordid and unprincipled bargaining ; subject to mercenary or corrupt influences.

1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* I 338 Hence slaughter in the venal field returns, And Rome her yearly competitions mourns. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1067 Thy pathetic eloquence! that Of honest Zeal th' indignant lightning throws, And shakes Corruption on her venal throne. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* Wks VIII 194 To squander us away for a venal enlargement of their own territories. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) III. XXIV 391 No one has accused him of attempting to enrich his exchequer by the venal sale of office 1885 FARGUS *Slings & Arrows* 62 The compartment of the train which was, by a venal arrangement of the guard's, reserved to ourselves

Venal (vī·năl), *a.*2 Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *vēna* VEIN *sb.* + -AL. Cf. VENIAL *a.*2]

1 Of blood · Contained in the veins.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 30 So the Heart containeth in his right ventricle venal, in his left arterial blood 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medic* 427 Bleeding drains onely the Venal Bloud 1745 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1887 II 10, I cannot conceive how they are dilated It is said, by the force of the venal blood rushing into them 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 123 He made a strong ligature on his neck, that the venal blood might be emitted with the greater impetus 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII. 302 The blood that was discharged was evidently venal.

2. Of or pertaining to, connected with, forming, of the nature of, a vein or veins.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 319 The right [auricle] before the vena cava, and the left [before] the venal arterie. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym* 70 Making it [the blood] to restagnate in some of the arterial or venal chanels. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII 60 The Blood is stopp'd, as mentioned before, in the little venal parallel Canals 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I I § 1 45 The venal Sinuses which surround the Brain and spinal Marrow 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat.* (1807) 107 There was no obstruction at the entrance of the thoracic duct into the venal system. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) III 479 To make the skin do the office of a valve to the venal opening

Venal(e, obs. forms of VENNEL

Venali·tious, *a. rare*—0. [ad. L. *vēnālīt-ius* (*-īcius*), f. *vēnālis* VENAL *a* 1] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venalitious*, belonging to the sale of men or children, or of slaves; that is to be bought or sold

Venality (vĭnæ·lĭti) [ad. F *vénalité*, or late L *vēnālitās*, f *vēnālis* VENAL *a.*[1] So It. *venalità*, Sp *venalidad*, Pg. *-idade*]

1. The quality or fact of being for sale. *rare*

1611 COTGR, *Venalitie*, venalitie, vendiblenesse, a being salable, a letting or setting vnto sale [Hence in Blount (1656)] 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VII I II 158 They proposed to abolish altogether the venality of offices, which would have cut off one of the principal sources of finance in the state. 1874 TREVELYAN *Sketch. Club* 168 The intense vulgarity of so much English work comes direct from its venality.

2. The quality of being venal; readiness to give support or favour in return for profit or reward; prostitution of talents or principles for mercenary considerations

a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc Govt* II. XXV (1704) 183 Such as will rise, must render themselves conformable in all corruption and venality 1734 tr *Rollin's Rom. Hist* (1827) III 288 A soul superior to venality and views of interest 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Patriotism*, etc. 128 Want is the consequence of profusion, venality of want, and dependance of venality 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXIII III 309 It only proves the opinion generally entertained of Spartan venality 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IX § 3 622 His pride and venality had made him unpopular with the nation at large.

Ve·naliza·tion. *rare*[−1] [See VENAL *a*[1] and IZATION.] The action or process of making venal.

1906 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 549/2 We fear the venalization of Literature and a monopoly of its distribution

Ve·nally, *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. VENAL *a.*[1]] In a venal or mercenary manner

1756 *Demi-Rep* 35 Their souls all free, not venally profuse.

Ve·nalness. *rare*[−0]. = VENALITY.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Venalness*, Saleableness.

Venarie, -ary, obs. varr. VENERY[1].

Venatic (vĭnæ·tĭk), *a.* [ad L. *vēnātic-us*, f. *vēnārī* to hunt. So obs. F. *venatique*] Of or pertaining to, employed in, devoted to, hunting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venatick*, belonging to hunting or chasing 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G Hope* I 244 The Hassagaye the Hottentots look upon as the most notable martial and venatick weapon they have 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XL. 3 [Stories of hunting] written with ten times the vigour, and picturesqueness, either venatic or literary 1865 *Daily Tel* 4 March, Why are not other nations which have passed through the same venatic period as deeply imbued with the spirit of sport? 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 19, I adore, with a sort of venatic worship, both a fox and a hound.

So **Vena·tical** *a* Hence **Vena·tically** *adv.*

a 1666 HOWELL *Lett.* (1678) IV 4 Ther be three [places] for Venery or Venatical plesure in England, viz a Forrest, a Chase and a Park 1887 *Field* 26 Feb 267/1, I do not know whether that vernal saint, Valentine, was venatically-minded 1893 *Ibid* 11 March 345/1 Venatically workmanlike

Vena·tion[1]. Now *rare* or *Obs* Also 4 **venacyon.** [ad L. *vēnātio*, f. *vēnārī* to hunt. So F. *vénation* (†*venacion*), It. *venazione*.] The action or occupation of hunting wild animals.

1386 *Almanak* 17 In December þe sonnes es in Capricorn, for Esau by venacyon lost hys fader benyson 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV XI (1611) 217 The last of the foresaid Arts wee reckoned to bee Venation, which Plato divideth into three species, Hunting, Hawking and Fishing 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* I. VIII. 32 There are extant of his in Greeke, foure bookes of Cynegeticks or venation *Ibid.* VI. VI, At one venation the King of Siam took four thousand Elephants. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 249 Some in ferine Venation take delight. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI 160 What sumphs all the ancients were in venation, notwithstanding their boasted prowess!

Venation[2] (vĭnē·ʃən). [f. L. *vēna* VEIN *sb*]

†1. The arrangement or structure of sap-vessels in plants *Obs.*[−1]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III I 106 As for the manner of their venation, we shall find it to be otherwise then as is commonly presumed, by sawing away of trees

2. a. *Bot.* The arrangement of the veins in the leaves of plants.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* Introd. p XXII, Many other orders are distinguished without exception by modifications of venation 1851 G. F RICHARDSON *Ceol* VII 170 In leaves we can rarely recognise, in a fossil state, more than their mode of venation, division, arrangement, and outline 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI. 181, I took a specimen with six well-developed leaves, the venation being very distinct

b. *Ent.* The arrangement of the veins in the wings of insects.

1861-2 LE CONTE *Classif Coleoptera N Amer* 1 Introd p. XVIII, The venation is subject to variation in different genera. 1892 *Science Gossip* XXVII 53 The venation in many genera [of the Nematocera] varies in the relative lengths of some of the veins and their respective positions

Hence **Vena·tional** *a.*, of or relating to venation.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Vena·tious, *a rare*[−1]. [f L. *vēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *vēnārī* to hunt] Inclined to hunting.

1660 R COKE *Justice Vind*, *Arts & Sci* 22 Take a Hare, Dear, or Fox, &c and let them be kept among Hounds in their kennel, or so that the venatious appetite of them is not excited, and they will not meddle with them.

Vena·tor. *rare* [a L *vēnātor*, agent-noun f. *vēnārī* to hunt.] A hunter or huntsman

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venator*, a hunter or huntsman 1831 J. TAYLOR in Edwards *Freedom of Will* Introd p lxviii, It by no means appears that the little unlicensed venator invariably directs his flight towards the nearest or the best-fed gnat.

Venatorial (venătōə·rĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *vēnātōrius* (see VENATORY *a.*) + -AL.]

1. Connected with hunting.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 200 What are your sylvan or venatorial exploits compared to the high games enacted in the broad prairies? 1848 *Blackw Mag* LXIV 85 The most northerly tribe surpass their southern neighbours in venatorial skill 1872 COUES *Birds N-W* 365 The contrast between the physique of Rough-legged Hawks and their venatorial exploits, is striking

2 Given to hunting, addicted to the chase.

a 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* 1 52 The migrations of a tropical bird, or the nostings of a venatorial hound 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* I, Her main personal experience was in the social class which is primitively venatorial still, canine under its polish

So **†Venato·rious** *a Obs rare*[−0].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venatorious*, belonging to hunting and chasing, serving for that game

Venatory (ve·nătəri), *a.* [ad. L *vēnātōri-us*, f. *vēnāt-*, ppl stem of *vēnārī* to hunt: see -ORY] = VENATORIAL *a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc Ess*, *Mirabeau*, Man being a venatory creature 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III VII V, The venatory Attorney-spirit which keeps its eye on the bond only 1846 *Blackw Mag* LX. 393 Regarding deer-stalking—a branch of the art venatory which few have the opportunity to study

Vench, obs. Sc. form of WENCH *sb*

†Vencue, *v. Obs. rare* In 4 **venku,** 5 **vencu.** [a. OF. *vencu*, pa pple. of *veintre* see VANQUISH *v*] *trans.* To vanquish, subdue

13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 2024 He ne mighte in batail spede, That he ne was euer more biwraid, Ouercomen, venkud, and bitraid *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13240 Without his help & his vertu We schal these other sone vencu.

Venous(e, -cushe, etc, obs. vars. VANQUISH *v.*

Vend, *sb.* [f. VEND *v* Cf. VENT *sb*[3]]

1 Sale, opportunity of selling.

1618 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1906) I 42 This place never yet gave vend to any quantety of our commodity. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist Ceylon* 32 Neither have they any encouragement for their industry, having no Vend by Traffic and Commerce for what they have got 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* IX 510 This Market is of great resort, and a good vend for all Country Commodities 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II XLVI 152 Pepper is planted for Export, but not above 300 Tuns in a Year, because they want Vend for more 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 165 There is a person who is a great dealer in Indian silks, and has a great vend for them 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 60 Corn is stored and kept for years in expectation of a future vend and a less glutted market.

2 *spec.* Sale of coals from a colliery; the total amount sold during a certain period.

1708 J C *Compl Collier* (1845) 17 This I think is shameful for Owners, who striving to get all the Trade to themselves, or to have a Major Part of Vend, will fall out among themselves 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr Estate Culross* 59 Sir Archibald had better have contented himself with a more limited vend at a greater price 1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict Commerce* (ed 2) 289 The annual vend of coals carried coastwise from Durham and Northumberland is 3,300,000 tons. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Vend*, the whole quantity of coal sent from a colliery in the year 1893 NEASHAM *North-country Sk* 28 By agreement they were limited to an annual vend of 12,000 chaldrons.

Vend (vend), *v.* [ad. F. *vendre* (= It *vendere*, Sp. and Pg. *vender*) or L. *vendĕre* to sell; but in senses 3 and 4 app. substituted for VENT *v* 2 4 and 5, through association of this with VENT *v* 3]

1 *intr* To be disposed of by sale; to find a market or purchaser

1622 in Foster *Eng Factories India* (1908) II. 46 Course and fine pursleene which vend both slowlye and at cheape rates 1640 in Rushw *Hist Coll* III. (1692) I 96 Whereby Wool, the great Staple of the Kingdom, is become of small value, and vends not 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inquiries* V 32 No Books vend so nimbly, as those that are sold (by Stealth as it were) and want Imprimaturs 1768 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks 1840 II. 371 If our manufactures are too dear they will not vend abroad

2 *trans.* To sell; to dispose of by sale; to trade in as a seller.

1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* II VII 70 No Nation can be rich that receives more dead Commodities from abroad, then it can spend at home, or vend into Forrain parts 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 279 Formerly all the Silk made in Sicily was vended at Messina 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E. Ind* II XXIII. 124 The Company vends a great Deal of Cloth and Opium there, and brings Gold-dust in Return 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, VI Wks 1851 IV 153 They opened warehouses in different parts of Europe, in which they vended their commodities 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 224 The produce of these small dairies is generally vended at Plymouth 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby genteel Story* VII, Fishmongers who never sold a fish, mercers who vended not a yard of riband 1879 *Echo* No 3374 2/5 A license or patent to sell no matter what, includes the right to vend books and newspapers

3 *fig.* To give utterance to, to put forward, advance (an opinion, etc).

1657 *North's Plutarch* Add Lives (1676) 7 Doubtless many have heard some Coridons, or Mechanick fellows vending their judgements on him whose Effigies or Portraiture is here represented 1673 CAVE *Prim Chr* III. V 364 This uncomfortable Doctrine was if not first coined yet mainly vended by the Novatian Party 1715 BENTLEY *Serm* X. 369 He that zealously vends his Novelties, what is he but a Trader for the fame of Singularity? 1728 *Freethinker* No 26, To incite the Men of Scholarship and Capacity to traffick together in Truths, and never to vend Falshoods of any kind to the Vulgar. 1799 MRS. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 387 The most fashionable, and perhaps most successful, way of vending pernicious sentiments has been through the medium of books of entertainment 1846 G S FABER *Lett. Tractar Secess.* 126 Those requisite proofs of a fact, which convict him and Mr Ward of having vended a double falsehood 1907 P. T. FORSYTH *Positive Preaching* III 101 He is not free to vend in his pulpit the extravagances of an eccentric individualism

†4. To give vent to, to direct. *Obs.*

1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf* V. Wks 1716 II 49 If they will be angry, they should vend their spleen against the said wickedness of their Under-Officers

Vend, southern ME var FIEND, var. WEND *sb*; obs f. WEND *v.*; obs. Sc. f WIND *sb* and *weened* WEEN *v.*

Ve·ndable, *a.* Now *rare* [a. OF. *vendable*, f *vendre* to sell, or (in later use) directly f. VEND *v* + -ABLE] = VENDIBLE *a*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5804 But chaunged is this world unstable; For love is over alle vendable 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III IV (1883) 112 Saluste saith that alle thynges be vendable *c* 1580 W SPELMAN *Dialoge* (1896) 4 He to returne to me such goodes, as I thought to be vendable in Inglond 1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 90 He courted a long time the Barberini, to be made clerk of the apostolick chamber, he being very rich (and that a vendable honour) 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 292/2 The Axe and Cleever are used to cut the quarter of Beasts into smaller and more vendable pieces 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 21 Sept, The vendable commodities of the United States have fallen in price in 30 years more than 45 per cent

Vendace (ve·ndes) Also 8 **vangis,** 9 **vendis, vendise.** [app. ad. OF. *vendese, vendoise* (mod F. *vandoise*) dace] **a.** A species of small freshwater fish (*Coregonus vandesius*) belonging to the same genus as the pollan and powan or gwyniad, found in the lake of Lochmaben in Scotland. **b.** A closely-allied species (*Coregonus gracilior*) found in Derwentwater, formerly identified with the preceding.

[1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustrata* II II 26 Piscis in Lacu Mabano, Vandesius In eodem Lacu Gevandesius] 1769 PENNANT *Brit Zool* III 268 It [the gwyniad] is the same with the Ferra of the lake of Geneva, the Schelley of Hulsewater, the Pollen of Lough Neagh, and the Vangis and Juvangis of Loch Mabon 1777 — in Lightfoot *Flora Scot* (1789) I 62 Gumiad Found in Loch-Mabon; called in those parts the Vendace, and Juvangis, and in Loch-Lomond, where it is called the Poan 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* II. 272 There is one [fish] that, from every information that can be obtained, is peculiar to that loch [Castle Loch] It is called the Vendise or Vendace. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXIV, *Herlings*, which frequent the Nith, and *vendisses*, which are only found in the Castle-Loch of Lochmaben. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur Sports* 232/1 The Vendace (*Coregonus Albula*), found also in the Scotch lakes 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmld* II 5 The vendace or vendis and the smelt, or sparling.

attrib 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX 744/2 Vendace-fishing at Lochmaben takes place only on the 1st of August each year 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* 366 Vendace Nets, from Lake Wetter. *Ibid* 372 Gwyniad Roe,. Vendace Roe

†Vendage. *Obs.* Also **vind-, vyndage.** [ad. OF. *vendange* (also mod F.), *vendenge* .—L. *vindēmia*] Vintage.

a 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XVIII 367 May no drynke me moiste ne my thruste slake, Tyl þe vendage falle in þe vale of iosephath 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Esdras* X 37 The firste fruytes of vendage, and of oile 14 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 619 *Vindemix* [sic], vendage

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev* XXV 5 Grapes of thi first fruytis and vyndage thou shalt not gedere. *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb* I 134 Kitte hem streit aftir thi good vyndage *Ibid* X 114 This mone in placis warme & nygh the see, Vyndage is hugely to solempnyse.

Vende, southern ME variant of FIEND *sb.*

Vendean (vendī ăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Vendéan.** [f F. *Vendée*, the name of a maritime department in western France]

A *sb.* An inhabitant of La Vendée, esp. one who took part in the insurrection of 1793 against the Republic.

1796 *Gentl. Mag* May 407 The Vendeans are extraordinary men 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) III 326 The Vendéans were in that stage of society when ascendancy is acquired by personal daring. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 201/1 The unhappy Vendeans were defeated with fearful loss. 1903 W BRIGHT *Age of Fathers* I. XII 244 The experience of a fugitive Jacobite or Vendéan.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to La Vendée, esp. in connexion with the insurrection of 1793

1796 *Gentl Mag* May 408/1 The Vendean generals *Ibid.* 412/1 The History of the Vendean War 1839 tr *Lamartine's Trav* 149/1 The west would have been organised once more into Vendean guerillas 1848 W. H. KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II 86 The Vendéan insurrection had been combated by means neither suggested nor directed by the executive. 1911 *Edin Rev* Oct. 319 The Breton and Vendéan royalists were still formidable

Ve·nded, *ppl. a.* [f VEND *v.*] Sold.

1812 CRABBE *Tales* XIV 116 Suppose your vended numbers rise The same with those which gain each real prize

Vendee (vendī). [f. VEND *v* + -EE.] The person to whom a thing is sold; the purchaser.

Most frequently in immediate contrast to *vendor*

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw VI*, c 3 § 8 Such Lessee, donee, vendee, or assignee 1594 WEST *2nd Pt Symbol.* § 59 If the writ of covenant be brought against all the vendors by all the vendees. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 117 The Vendee cannott get leave to cutt these trees by any meanes, but the partie must sell the trees to him 1670 R COKE *Discourse Trade* 19 Vexatious Suits between Vendor and

Vendee, Morgager and Morgagee 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 447 If the vendor says, the price of a beast is four pounds, and the vendee says he will give four pounds, the bargain is struck. 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 769 A few days after the sale, the vendee gave the factor, in part payment, two promissory notes 1881 NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* XIII, Unpaid accounts of three months standing are charged against the vendee at the rate of 12 per cent

Vender (ve·ndəɹ) [f. VEND *v.* + -ER1. Cf. VENDOR.]

1 One who sells, a seller, sometimes in restricted sense, a street-seller

1596 BACON *Max & Use Com Law* II (1635) 62 A deed of gift of goods is good against the executors, administrators, or vender of the party himselfe 1681 *St. Acts Parlt* (1820) VIII 243/2 Venders & dispersers of forbidden books 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 251 ¶ 5 Take care in particular, that those may not make the most Noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the Venders of Card matches 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 181 ¶ 11, I inquired diligently at what office any prize had been sold, that I might purchase of a more propitious vender 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm Thames* IV. 193 Small Grocers, and venders of Smuggled Goods 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I IV § 57 The Swiss reformer was engaged in combating the venders of indulgences 1866 ENGEL *Nat Mus* VIII 301 The melodious cries of venders in the noisy streets of large and populous towns.

fig. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI (1862) 17 He gathered the fruit of knowledge for himself instead of receiving it from the dirty fingers of a retail vender

2. One who advances or advocates an opinion, etc

1818 DWIGHT *Theol* (1830) I. 92 Epicurus, the principal vender of this system

Hence **Ve·nderess, ve·ndress,** a female seller

1800 HURDIS *Fav Village* 98 Vendress of ballads and the bundled match. 1862 MISS M B EDWARDS *John & I*, I v 96 A stout girl, venderess of coarse green earthenware from the town

‖ **Vendetta** (vende·tă) [It., —L. *vindicta* vengeance. Cf VINDICTIVE *a.*]

1. A family blood-feud, usually of a hereditary character, as customary among the inhabitants of Corsica and parts of Italy

1855 *Edinb Rev* CI. 456 Paoli succeeded in making the vendetta disgraceful. 1860 *All Year Round* No 63 299/2 The deadly 'vendetta', which has sacrificed whole families, and once depopulated an entire village for one girl 1870 O. W HOLMES *Old Vol of Life* (1891) 291, I came away thinking I had discovered a new national custom, as peculiar as the Corsican vendetta.

2 A similar blood-feud, or prosecution of private revenge, in other communities

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages* VII 66 But there are no traces [among the early Anglo-Saxons] of that *vendetta*, which was the sombre glory of the Welsh 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar, The Papuan would eat everybody, but that he fears arousing endless vendettas

attrib. 1897 *Humanitarian* X. 209 The vendetta spirit is hereditary

Hence **Vende·ttist,** one who takes part in, or carries on, a vendetta.

1904 *Times* 2 June 10/3 We..perceive that they are bloodthirsty vendettists

Vendibility. [See next and -ITY] The quality of being vendible or saleable

1660 JER TAYLOR *Ductor* IV.1 rule 2 § 31 In Merchandise, in the price of market, and the vendibility of commodities 1875 LOWER *Eng Surnames* (ed. 4) II App 162 In former times, a bush or a besom affixed to any article denoted its vendibility. 1892 *Jrnl Education* 1 Feb. 98/1 A course calculated to give their degrees all the prestige attaching to vendibility

Vendible (ve·ndĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L *vendibilis*, f. *vendĕre* to sell. So Sp *vendible*, It. *vendibile* Cf. VENDABLE *a.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Capable of being vended or sold; that may be disposed of by sale; saleable, marketable.

Freq with *more*, *most*, etc, denoting the readiness with which a thing can be sold

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc* XI 3 In to wynnynge of money, by eche ieeris prestehode vendible, or able to be soold 1530 in W. H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 91 Wyne alowed by hym to be good and vendyble 1581 W STAFFORD *Exam Compl* II (1876) 37 They come not alwayes for our commodities, but sometimes to sell theirs heere, knowing it heere to be best vendible 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt Histriom* Ep Ded, Play-books being now more vendible than the choycest Sermons *Ibid.* 905 They cannot therefore bee vendible because they are not valuable 1679 in Gutch *Coll Cur* I 275 The University of Oxford, by their printing of Bibles, and other saleable books, will be enabled to go forward with those other less vendible 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* K1v b, This to make it vendible, is first knocked out with a Hammer, and the dead Stuff picked out as clean as may be 1788 V KNOX *Winter Even* IX III III 232 They get rid of some commodity, not very vendible. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 980 In this way all the vendible coal becomes available 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 90/2 A thing made which is useful for its own sake, and vendible as such.

transf 1581 BURGHLEY in D Digges *Compl Ambass* (1655) 394 He is altogether French and will seek to draw this King into France, where his life I fear will be vendible. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* I 1 112 Silence is onely commendable In a neats tongue dri'd, and a maid not vendible

b. = VENAL *a.*1 1 b and 1 c

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* X (1599) 427 Fauors and voyces being made vendible and corrupted, discords haue bin kindled amongst themselues 1586 T B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad* (1594) I 377 So long as the places of judgement shall be vendible, and bestowed upon him that offereth most. 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III. 76 It is not our custome, to sell our curtesies as a vendible commodity 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 788 In England and Germany Forces were levied and raised for both parties with a vendible faith 1791 BURKE *Wks.* (1837) I 566 It attached, under the royal government, to an innumerable multitude of places, real and nominal, that were vendible.

†**c.** Of persons. = VENAL *a.*1 2. *Obs*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* 293 Environed he was with a multitude thronged together of vendible or sale souldiors 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 424 Those were sellable, vendible men, to be sold for money. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1698) Pref p XXIII, I would not have him learn the custom of those vendible souls there, who serve any prince for money

†**2** Offered for sale, that may be bought or purchased. *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Vendible, or whych maye be bought, *mercalis, vendibilis* 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen* 281 Lentils . was the vsuall food commonly vendible in their tabernes. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 150 Houses, like our Tauernes. Where is vendible Wine 1665 G. HAVERS *P della Valle's Trav E India* 144 He, not finding any [book] vendible therein, caus'd a small one to be purposely transcrib'd for me 1756 EARL CHESTERF in *Connoisseur* No 107, I am so great an admirer of the fair sex, that I never let a tittle of their vendible writings escape me

†**3.** *fig.* Current, accepted, acceptable. *Obs.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav* (Arb) 20 Certaine vulgar Phrases, Proverbs, and Complements, which are peculiar to the English, and not vendible or used in French 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks 1851 IV 234 Let the foppish canonist with his fardel of matrimonial cases goe and be vendible where men bee so unhappy as to cheap'n him 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I IV § 16. 281 Some may still suspect all this to have been nothing else but a refinement and interpolation of Paganism, or a kind of Mangonization of it, to render it more vendible and plausible.

B *sb.* A thing admitting of being sold or offered for sale.

1681 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 520 The prizes of all vendibles for the belly of man and horse were stuck up in public places. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon* (1721) II 384 It appears that the said Revolutions were occasion'd by the excessive Gabells laid upon common Vendibles 1697 J POTTER *Antiq Greece* I XV (1715) 83 In the Market, where they had the care of all Vendibles 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* XXIX, The farmers ,taking their vendibles to the neighbouring towns on the Tuesdays 1905 HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelism* I 368 The gorgeous group of vendibles in the market.

Hence **Ve·ndibleness; Ve·ndibly** *adv.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 20 The greater they do then abide, the vendiblier, or readier they will be to be solde 1611 COTGR., *Venalité*, venalitie, vendiblenesse, a being salable *Ibid*, *Venalement*, vendibly, salably. 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vendibleness*, Saleableness.

†**Ve·ndicate,** *v Obs.* [ad. L *vendicāt-*, ppl. stem of *vendicāre*, variant of *vindicāre* VINDICATE *v.* Cf. obs. F *vendiquer*]

1. *trans* To claim for oneself.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* III. III, His body so pertayneth unto him, that none other without his consent may vendicate therein any proprete 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 1, They haue vsurped, and vendicated a fayned and an vnlawfull power and iurisdiction within this realme 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) To Rdr IIIj, Not that we vendicat any thing to our selues aboue the least of our brethren 1611 COTGR, *Vendiquer*, to vendicate, to claime, or challenge. [Hence in Blount (1656)]

2 With inf. To assert a claim, to claim ability, *to* do something

1557 N T (Geneva) 1 *Cor* II 2, I dyd not vendicat to my selfe to knowe any thyng among you, saue Iesus Christe 1616 J. LANE *Contn Sqr's T* XII 230 Wee have twoe Ladies, which, with your trim paire, dare vendicate to singe

Vendicatife, -yue, obs vars. VINDICATIVE *a.*

†**Vendication.** *Obs.*—0 [f. VENDICATE *v*, after the entry in Blount *Glossogr*] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Vendication*, a challenging to onesself, a claiming.

Vendicion, obs. form of VENDITION.

Ve·nding, *vbl sb.* [f. VEND *v.*] The action of selling or retailing.

1666 *Act* 17 *Chas II*, c. 5 § 2 Any publick Vending of the said Books. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* (1841) I XXVI. 254 For the raising and vending of provisions 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* I XIII 338 The famous mercantile society, called the Merchant Adventurers, was instituted for the vending of the cloth abroad 1822 LAMB *Elia* 1 *Praise Chimney-Sweepers*, [He] kept open a shop for the vending of this 'wholesome and pleasant beverage' 1875 HELPS *Soc Press* III 38 Now it will astonish most of my hearers that I have included the vending of oysters amongst noxious trades

Vendis(e, variants of VENDACE.

Vendish, variant of WENDISH *a*

†**Ve·nditate,** *v Obs* [f L *venditāt-*, ppl stem of *venditāre*, frequentative of *vendĕre* to sell] *refl* and *trans.* To set out as if for sale, to put forward or display in a favourable light or in a specious manner; to exhibit ostentatiously. (Common *c* 1600–50.)

refl. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. XXXV 110 Using them as instruments to venditate himselfe forth to the common people 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1 II 1. II, Although hee venditate himselfe for a God, by curing of seuerall diseases 1629 H BURTON *Truth's Jrn* 361 Their doctrine wanting fit opportunity to venditate it self publickly vpon the stage *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc* 1 10 Those philosophers which made their knowledge only matter of ostentation, to venditate and set off themselves

trans 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 345 Euer as any of these new commers can venditat and vaunt his owne cunning with braue words, straitwaies we put our selues into his hands. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 457 The miracles which Romists venditate are eyther Fryars fables, or reports misapplyed. 1678 MARVELL *Def. & Howe* Wks (Grosart) IV 239 Let it, in the meantime, venditate all its street adages, its odd ends of Latin

Venditation. [ad. L *venditātio*, noun of action from *venditāre* see prec]

†**1** The action of putting forward or displaying in a favourable or ostentatious manner. *Obs.*

1609 SIR E HOBY *Lett. Mr T. H* 74 Calvins censure of Purgatorie is held by you as a specious venditation 1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* (ed 3) XXX 76 The venditation of our owne worth, or parts, or merits, argues a miserable indigence in them all *a* 1637 B JONSON *Discoveries* Wks (Rtldg) 747/2 Some [wits], by a false venditation of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves.

2. The action of offering for sale *rare*—1

1854 *Fraser's Mag* L 163 The orangewomen stride over the benches with clamorous 'venditation'

Vendition (vendi ʃən). Also 6 vendicion, *Sc* -itioune, wend-, 7 *Sc* venditioun [ad L. *venditio*, noun of action from *vendĕre* to sell So OF. *vendicion*, obs F. *vendition*, Sp *vendicion*, It. *vendizione*.] The action of selling; disposal or transfer by sale.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 109 b, It might more truely bee called a spuyng, then a vendicion or sale 1559 *Abst Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) II 73 The venditioune and alienatioune maid thairof to the said Androw 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parallel* 29 It is of a vendition by the tenant in taile 1659 ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ* 490 His directing and ordering great sins to great good, as Josephs vendition to the Churches preservation 1754 FIELDING *Voy Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII 60 Several taverns are set apart solely for the vendition of this liquor 1828 SEWELL in *Oxf Prize Ess* 26 The still more prevailing practice of vendition to slavery and prostitution 1863 *Temple Bar* IX 65 The Marché St Honoré is the most usual place for their vendition

†**Ve·nditive,** *a Obs*—1 [f L. *vendit*, ppl. stem of *vendĕre* to sell] (See quot)

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 10 There is a service of Inferiorities, which is either: 1 Voluntary,. Or 5 Native, such as are borne servants,..Or 6. Venditive, that have sold themselves

†**Ve·nditor.** *Obs rare* Also 8 *Sc* vanditor. [a. L. *venditor*, agent-noun from *vendĕre* to sell, or ad. It. *venditore*.] A seller, vendor

1698 *Money masters all things* 89 The Venditors of Oatmeal round and small, Do diligently wait on Money's Call. 1733 LADY BAILLIE *Househ Bk* (S.H S) 340 To the venditor in full for Monieths 5, £4 0 0

†**Vendonging** *Obs*—1 [f OF. *vendenger*, *-anger* (F. *vendanger*), f. *vendenge*, *-ange*: see VENDAGE.] The vintage.

1340 *Ayenb* 36 Þe oþre beggeþ..ine herueste þet corn, ine uendongynge þet wyn

Vendor (ve·ndɔɹ) [a late AF *vendor*, earlier *vendour* (F. *vendeur*), agent-noun from *vendre* VEND *v.* Cf. VENDER.] One who disposes of a thing by sale, a seller.

Orig *Law*, and still the regular spelling in legal use

1594 WEST *2nd Pt Symbol* § 59 If the writ of covenant be brought against all the vendors by all the vendees 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 131 It is true indeed that then such vendor does equally to all sellers, and in exchanging observes arithmetical proportion 1670 [see VENDEE]. *a* 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) A 6 From the first Buyer to the last Vendor 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 447 Where the vendor hath in himself the property of the thing sold 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI 30 The vendor would immediately have become a trustee for the purchaser. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 4 The vendors of quack medicines and cosmetics are aware of the power of Greek nomenclature 1891 M WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* v. 63 A well-known..vendor of ladies' hats and bonnets

transf 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 30 March 2/2 The automatic vendor has become an institution in our midst

attrib 1896 *Westm Gaz* 9 May 6/2 The vendor company is now selling the business to a public company

†**Vendosy.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. F. *vendoise*. see VENDACE.] The dace

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim* O iij, The perche and pike are the best, so they be fatte: and nexte are the vendosies, and than lopsters

Vendress, var. VENDERESS.

Vendrosse · see REREDOS 2 (quot. 1552).

Vendue (vendiū·). *U S* and *W. Indies.* Also 7 vendu, 9 vendoo, **vandew** [a Du *vendu*, †*vendue*, a older F. (now dial.) *vendue* sale, f. *vendre* to sell]

1. A public sale, an auction. Freq in phr *at* (*a*) *vendue*, *by vendue* see first group of quots.

(*a*) 1686 *Ann Albany* (1850) II 93 Which said lotts of grounde ye common councill will dispose of at a publike vendu or out cry 1748 SMOLLETT *R Random* XXXVI I 324, I went ashore [at Port Royal], and having purchased a laced waistcoat at a vendue [1760 a sale], made a swaggering figure 1757 WOOLMAN *Jrnl* IV (1840) 45 When estates are sold by executors at vendue. 1776 *Pennsylv Even Post* 25 May 263/2 To be sold by public vendue, a large quantity of Ship Timber. 1804 *Europ Mag* XLV. 20/2, I was knocked down at vendue to old 'Squire Kegworth 1898 PARMENTER *Hist. Pelham, Mass* 267 Bidding off the poor to support at the inverted vendue, or lowest bidder

(*b*) 1759 J ADAMS *Diary* Wks 1850 II. 73, I am to attend a vendue this afternoon at Lambert's 1781 MRS ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 402 The retailing vendues, which are tolerated here, ruin the shop keepers 1806

PINCKARD *Tour W Indies* II 325 A Dutch 'vendue' of slaves 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser. I xxvii, Is it a vandew, or a weddin, or what is it? 1897 W D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 6 [To] have a vendue, and sell out everything before the snow flew.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vendue-crier, master, room, store.*

1710 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1837) II 348 The person herein after appointed publick vendue master, or his deputy 1762 *Descr S Carolina* 33 There is also a Receiver-general of the Quit rents, a Vendue Master, and Naval Officer. 1798 *Bay's Rep* (1809) I 103 The goods were in a vendue store, a common market, a public place known and established in law 1799 *The Aurora* (Philad.) 10 Apr (Thornton), By profession he is a vendue crier He said he would cry the vendue *in spite of the Standing Army.* 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 180 Marly entered the vendue room 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vendue-master*, an auctioneer.

† **Vene.** *Obs. rare.* [ad L. *vēna.*] A vein.

1606 J CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxxiv 139 The Sea powreth foorth in venes to fill the springs and receiueth it againe from the Riuers 1654 VILVAIN *Epit Ess* v lxxv, In ech Mans Body so many Venes appeer. 1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III. *Diss. Physick* 5 Likewise Virsungus might treat more fully of the Pancr[e]atick Juice, as Asellius of the Lacteal Venes

Vene, obs. Sc form of WEEN *sb.* and *v.*

† **Venecreke,** variant of *fenegreke* FENUGREEK.

1486 *Bk. St Albans* cviij b, Take venecreke and then anoynt itt with this Oyntement afforsayde.

Venedo·tian, *a.* [f med.L. *Venedotia* North Wales.] Of or pertaining to North Wales.

1841 *Anc. Laws & Inst Wales* Pref p. vii, The Venedotian Code, said to be the compilation of Jorwerth, son of Madog. *Ibid.* p. x, The Venedotian or North Wales Code. 1887 *Edin Rev* Jan. 77 The last important head of law in the Venedotian code

Venee, variant of VENY 2 *Obs.*

Veneer (vĭnī·ɹ), *sb* Also 8 **fanneer, vaneer, venear,** 9 **vineer** [ad G. *furni(e)r, fourni(e)r,* † *former* in the same sense. see next and VENEERING *vbl sb.* The loss of *r* in the unstressed first syllable also appears in Da. *finer*, Sw. *fanér*, Russ. фанéрь.]

1 One of the thin slices or slips of fine or fancy wood, or other suitable material, used in veneering

1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3806/8 A Large Parcel of French Walnutt-Tree Venears will be exposed to Sale on Thursday. 1806 *Ann Reg* (1808) 960/2 A new mode of cutting veneers, or thin boards. 1823 *Macclesfield Courier* in O. W Roberts *Voy. Centr Amer.* (1827) 302 The largest and finest log of mahogany ever imported into this country sawn into veneers 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* 4 x 372 Put in as many veneers as the liquor will cover

2 Material prepared for use in veneering, or applied to a surface by this or some similar process.

1750 W ELLIS *Mod Husb* VII II 43 This [ash] wood and walnut-tree...makes the best of fanneer. 1778 W. PAIN *Carpenter's Repository* Pl 56 A circular Plan, representing the Vaneer and Backing for the Stiles 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 586 By gluing several thicknesses of veneer upon each other 1845 G DODD *Brit Manuf.* Ser. IV 212 The cabinet-maker buys the veneer in this rough state *Ibid.*, He cuts a piece of veneer 1886 W. J TUCKER *E Europe* 319 One of the legs [of the chair was] broken and the grand veneer knocked off the back.

b. *In veneer*, in thin plates or slips.

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 333 Presents, ponderous with gold And ivory in veneer, commands he to be borne Unto the ships.

3 *fig.* A merely outward show or appearance *of* some good quality. (Cf. VARNISH *sb.*[1] 4.)

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxii, A veneer of useful knowledge. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* I. iv. 44 A savage barbarian with a thin veneer of corrupt and superficial civilisation. 1882 W BALLANTINE *Exper* xv. 148 [The] heartfelt courtesy...was replaced by a superficial veneer of forced politeness

b. Without article.

1871 *Daily News* 7 Dec, A gentleman with some polish—I was almost tempted to say with some veneer 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 165/2 These days of veneer and affectation in buildings and nomenclature.

4. One or other of many species of moths of the genus *Crambus* or family *Crambidæ*, a grass-moth.

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend* 386 *Crambus sanguinea.* The buff-edged 10sy Veneer. *Ibid.* 408 *C. arborum* The yellow satin Veneer 1832 RENNIE *Consp Moths* 215–9

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *veneer-cutter, -making, merchant, -mill, -room, saw, wood.*

Also *veneer-press*, and *veneer bending, -cutting, -planing, -polishing, -straightening machine* (1875 Knight *Dict Mech.* 2699–2702).

1845 G. DODD *Brit Manuf.* IV 148 The 'veneer-rooms' at such [pianoforte] factories are places of importance 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xiv. 181 He purchased all the veneer wood which he could obtain. 1854 *Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* (1867) II 798/1 In all veneer saws the edge must run very true *Ibid*, In saw-mills where veneers are cut, the arrangement of the segment saw is called a veneer-mill. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Veneer-cutter*, one who saws furniture wood into thin lengths, by steam power machinery. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV. 138/2 These methods of veneer-making 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 8/4 Witnesses ..who deposed to knowing prisoner in the characters of a veneer merchant, a tankard maker, and an inventor.

Veneer (vĭnī·ɹ), *v.* Also 8 vaneer, veneir. [Later form (cf. next) of FINEER *v.*, ad G *furni(e)ren, fourni(e)ren*, ad. F. *fournir* FURNISH *v.* Cf Da *finere*, Sw. *fanéra*]

1 *trans* To apply or fix as veneering.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Marquetry*, All the Pieces thus formed with the Saw, they vaneer or fasten each in its Place on the common Ground 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2700/2 To veneer marble on zinc.

2. To cover or face with veneer.

Also occas *transf*, to cover with a layer or facing of some different or superior material.

1742 *Baskerville's Pat* in *Sixth Rep. Dep Kpr* App II 156 To veneir the Frames of Printings and Pictures, the fronts of Cabinets, Buroes, &c, now usually veneired with Ebony, Whalebone, &c 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 171 The pulpit is veneered, and carved with figures 1845 G DODD *Brit. Manuf* IV 206 We suppose our table made either of solid mahogany or veneered upon deal 1854 *Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* (1867) II 797/2 Pape, of Paris, some years ago, veneered a piano-forte entirely with ivory. 1874 *Contemp Rev* Oct 758 Mr Burges' proposal to veneer the lower part with marble is objectionable

transf. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett High Lat* (ed. 3) 316 The salt water bay was veneered over with a pellicle of ice one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

b. *fig.* To invest with a merely external or specious appearance of some commendable or attractive quality. Usu const *with.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ* Prol 117 And one the Master, as a rogue in grain Veneer'd with sanctimonious theory 1868 HOLME LEE *B Godfrey* lxvi, Another lady of neglected education, whom Elizabeth was veneering with thin plates of knowledge 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I viii 126 Paganism thinly veneered with Christianity

absol 1858 O. W HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t* (1883) 123 He *Veneers* in first-rate style The mahogany scales off now and then.

c. To serve as a veneer to (something).

1875 M. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* II 1. 175 He returned with a vast amount of polish, which, however, veneered a good deal of conceit.

Hence **Venee·red** *ppl a.*

1766 ENTICK *London* IV 18 A carved pulpit, a veneered sounding-board 1846 G DODD *Brit Manuf* IV 214 They are placed so that the veneered surface shall be grasped between the two clamps 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 140 The veneered furniture has ousted the more solid, trustworthy articles

fig 1884 *Harper's Mag* Oct. 798/1 The thinly veneered Berserkir in the English race.

transf 1889 *Textile News* 5 Apr 26/2 The Hat Trade. Large quantities of coloured veneered goods are in demand from abroad

Venee·ring, *vbl. sb* [Later form of *faneering, fineering* (cf. FINEER *v*), ad G. *furni(e)rung, fourni(e)rung*: see prec. and cf. Da. *finering*, Sw. *fanering.*

The form *faneering* occurs in 1670 in Evelyn *Sylva* xxiv. 121, and in 1685 in Cotton *Montaigne's Ess.* (1711) III. 247 *Fineering* is common in the 18th cent.]

1. The process of applying thin flat plates or slips of fine wood (or other suitable material, as ivory) to cabinet-work or similar articles in order to produce a more elegant or polished surface than that of the underlying material, also, the result obtained by this process.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Veneering*, a sort of in-laid Work among Joyners, Cabinet-makers &c. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Marquetry*, The whole is polish'd with the Skin of the Sea-dog, Wax, and Shave-Grass, as in simple Veneering 1762 DERRICK *Lett* (1767) II 66 Their polish is high, the inlaying and veneering very beautiful 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) 611 The old wood furnishes the cabinet-maker with a beautiful material for veneering 1854 *Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* (1867) II 798/2 The operations of veneering consist in glueing the veneer to the prepared surface, and cleaning and polishing it when so fixed. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec* Ser I. 411/1 In veneering with the hammer, cut the veneer a little larger than the surface to be covered

transf. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 2700 A process termed *veneering* has been adopted with some kinds of pottery where a strong but coarse and unsightly ware is dipped into a paste of superior color and quality

b. *fig.* (Cf VENEER *v.* 2 b.)

1808 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. vi 208 By this sort of veneering, he converts articles which, in their original state, might hang in the market [etc] 1846 FORD *Gatherings fr Spain* (1906) 238 There is little originality in Spanish medicine. It is chiefly a veneering of other men's ideas. 1867 O. W HOLMES *Guardian Angel* iv, He had been a good scholar in college, not so much by hard study as by skilful veneering. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 126 The veneering of the mind with new impressions.

2. Wood or other material in the form of veneer; a facing of this

1789 BURNS *Sketch*, Veneering oft outshines the solid wood 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii § 18 46 A veneering of marble has been fastened on the rough brick wall. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II No 3411, The veneering being laid in cement instead of glue, will bear an immense amount of heat before it will strip from the underwood

transf. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) II 275 Book pieces of rough deal, but covered with newspaper veneering where necessary

b. *fig.* (Cf. VENEER *v* 2 b.)

1865 *Reader* 4 Mar. 253/3 Though the great mass. have but a veneering of education and accomplishment 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v 372 A very thin veneering of mediævalism covered his modern creed. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 235 The thin veneering of civilisation gets worn off.

3. *attrib*, as *veneering-hammer, -plane, -press*

A *faneering-saw* is mentioned in 1688 by R. Holme *Armoury* 365/1

1846 G DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV 212 This veneering-plane is of small size, and the iron is jagged with a number of notches. *Ibid.* 213 A piece of wood about three inches square and an inch thick has a straight strip of iron-plate fixed to one edge, and is called a veneering-hammer 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 138/2 The surfaces are tightly pressed together in a veneering press

† **Vene fic,** *a.* and *sb Obs.* In 7–8 **venefick.** [ad. L *venēfic-us*, f *venēnum* poison see -FIC. So older F. *venefique*, It, Sp, Pg *venefico*]

A. *adj.* Practising, or dealing in, poisoning; acting by poison, having poisonous effects.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc* 27 So may it bee the Serpentine, the Venefick or Poysonous Witch. 1651 tr *Father Paul Sarpi's Life* (1676) 92 But it appears that science hath a venefick vertue of swelling many men 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* II App (1852) 212 They gave it under their hands that if we believe no venefick witchcraft, we must renounce the Scripture

B *sb.* One who practises poisoning as a secret art, a sorcerer or sorceress, a wizard or witch.

So L. *venēficus* masc and *venēfica* fem.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 173 Is it a matter of much artifice for veneficks, or witches, to forespeak their own purposed and laboured malefice?

† **Vene fical,** *a. Obs* [See prec. and -AL.] *a.* = VENEFIC *a.* Also *fig* b. Practising, associated with, malignant sorcery or witchcraft

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* VI IV (1886) 95 *marg*, Of a butcher a right venefical witch 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks (Rtldg) 566 These witches came forth with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other venefical instruments 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 39 This they urge as a proof of the possibility of venefical and metamorphosing or transforming magick 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I Pref 57 The loose sheets of Northern Sorceries, translated from the original Code of the venefical Text 1716 *Ibid* II To Rdr 9 The same Contagious and Venefical Distemper of Brains and Body.

Hence † **Vene fically** *adv Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 280 A magician wrought it venefically, so that the poore man fell suddenly into a strange disease

† **Ve nefice.** *Obs.* [ad L. *venēficium*, f. *venēficus* VENEFIC *a* So OF. *venefice*, F *vénéfice*, It., Sp, Pg. *veneficio*] The practice of employing poison or magical potions, the exercise of sorcery by such means

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* II 349 Þe sixte werk of leccherie is venefice, þat is þanne done whan men usen experimentis to geten þis werk of leccherie 1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probl* 72 By knots, incantations, or other imposionings, and venefices, to harme, endamage, or hurt any other 1626 SIR J ELLIOTT *Def* in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1659) I. 362 Nor did he apply the Veneries and Venefices of Sejanus to the Duke 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* To Rdr, I fear them not at all, not their incantations, venefices, malefices, &c.

† **Venefi cial,** *a Obs.* [f prec] = VENEFICAL *a.*

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 200 Simaetha the Witch doth manifestly declare it, where speaking of her venefical Philtra [etc] 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. vi 99 As for the Magicall vertues in this plant, and conceived efficacie unto veneficiall intentions, it seemeth unto me a Pagan relique derived from the ancient Druides 1658 — *Gard Cyrus* 199 Why the Goddesses sit commonly crosse-legged in ancient draughts, Since Juno is described in the same as a venefical posture to hinder the birth of Hercules?

Venefi·cious, *a* Now *rare.* [f. as prec] = VENEFICAL *a*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 266 That it was an old veneficious practice, and Juno is made in this posture to hinder the delivery of Alcmæna 1650 CHARLETON tr *Van Helmont's Paradoxes* 53 In this place we have nothing to doe with Veneficious Witches, properly called Sorcerers 1702 SHERBURNE *Seneca's Trag* 207 *note*, The Bonds and Fetters of veneficious Incantations. 1904 LE QUEUX *Closed Book* xxxvi, The actual poison-ring of that veneficious bacchante, Lucrezia Borgia.

Hence **Venefi·ciously** *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 265 Lest witches should draw or pricke their names therein, and veneficiously mischiefe their persons

Vene·ficous, *a rare.* [f L. *venēfic-us* + -OUS.] = VENEFICAL *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 593 Mercury, wherewith a veneficous Circulator at Lutetia promised the cure of all diseases 1831 in Madden *Wilt Werwolf* (Roxb Cl.) 10 A cup of beer, prepared by one who is skilled in such veneficous arts

† **Venefy.** *Obs*[−1] = VENEFICE

1616 J LANE *Contn Sqr's T.* VIII 130 *note*, Leyfuricke, vsd all violence and art, which lay in vile Videreaes venefies, to crosse and disappoint the destanies

Venegre, obs var. VINEGAR **Veneison,** obs. f VENISON. **Venel,** obs f VENNEL **Venem(e,** obs. ff. VENOM *sb.* and *v* **Venemous(e,** obs. ff. VENOMOUS *a.* **Venemyn,** obs f. VENOM *v.*

† **Ve nenate,** *a Obs.* [ad L. *venēnāt-us*, pa. pple of *venēnāre*. see next] Poisoned; infected or imbued with poison or poisonous properties.

1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App 1605 They affirme that this fruit hath a wonderfull efficacie against venenate qualities and putrefaction. 1634 — *Parey's Chirurg* IX. xi 331 The wound must be dilated that so the venenate matter may flow forth more freely 1672 *Phil Trans* VII. 4029 The fermentation of the venenat humors being quelled, and the pores closed *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) II 1 22 They give this in Fevers after Calcination, by which means the venenate Parts are carried off

† **Ve nenate,** *v. Obs* [f L. *venēnāt-*, ppl. stem of *venēnāre*, f. *venēn-um* poison] *trans.* To poison; to render poisonous.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Poyson, *Venenate* 1665 G HARVEY *Adv agst. Plague* 5 The air must be first venenated or rendred poysonous. *Ibid* 7 The said Miasms entring the

Body are not so Energick as to venenate the intire mass of blood in an instant

So † **Ve nenated** *ppl a Obs*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* XVI 11 When poyson'd iawes and venenated stings, Were both as opposite against content.

† **Venena·tion.** *Obs* [See prec. and -ATION] The action of, or a means of, poisoning.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III VII 119 That this venenation shooteth from the eye, and that this way a Basilisk may empoyson, it is not a thing impossible. *Ibid* VII XIX 385 For, surely there are subtiler venenations, such as will invisibly destroy.

Vene ne, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Irreg. ad. L *venēn-um* poison] Poisonous, venomous

1665 G HARVEY *Adv agst Plague* 2 A great ebullition or fermentation ensuing between the Venene Corpuscles and the Vital Spirits *Ibid* 7 The more sulphurous parts assume a venene nature, which expiring infect and venenate the air 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 503/1 Which drives away by sweat the malignity of Venene, Pestilential, and Venereal Diseases 1839 J ROGERS *Antipapoph* VI § 2 225 It would leave behind no poisonous or venene particle of matter

Veneni ferous, *a rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *venēnifer* (Ovid) see -FEROUS.] (See quot) Also **Veneni fluous** *a*, flowing with or discharging venom

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venenifer*ous, that bears poyson, venemous 1891 *Cent. Dict* s v, The veneniſluous fang of a rattlesnake

Vene no-, employed as combining form of L. *venēnum* poison, as *veneno-sa'lvary* adj

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 944 They finally find their way into the large grape-like cells and ducts of the three-lobed veneno-salivary gland.

Venenose, *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L *venēnōs-us*, f. *venēn-um* poison see -OSE. So It., Sp, Pg *venenoso*] Poisonous, venomous

1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 275 The venenose vapour ascends not a foot from the ground 1691 — *Creation* II (1692) 77 All . Warts, Tumors and Excrescencies, where any Insects are found, are excited or raised up by some Venenose Liquor 1698 — in *Phil Trans* XX 85 The venenose Quality of this Plant 1837 MILLINGEN *Cur Med Exp* (1839) 376 Many absurd ideas regarding venenose substances prevailed in ancient days as well as in modern times 1845 T COOPER *Purgatory of Suicides* II XXIX, The younger Hellene ceased, and The elder now, ebriate with rage, Dashes to earth the foul venenose draught.

† **Veneno sity.** *Obs.* [ad med L. *venēnōsitas* · see prec. and -OSITY So It *venenosità*, Sp. *venenosidad*, older F. *venenosité* (Paré).] Poisonous quality or property.

1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 56 b, Men have nede to beware, what medycines they receyve, that in them be no venenositie, malyce, or corruption 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 24 Notwithstanding this their venenositie attributed to them by Avicen, I woulde not willinglie refuse them for sustentation 1638 A. READ *Chururg* XV, 109 Poysonable spirits may be mingled with metals, so that they may participate of their venenositie 1665 G HARVEY *Adv agst Plague* 14 We should continually fortifie our spirits with internal Antidotes, to expell those Venenosities, as fast as they croud in *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) IV 318 The venenosity they suspect in that corrosive menstruum

Vene nous, *a* Now *rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* **wenenows,** 7 **venenouse.** [ad late L *venēnōs-us*, or f L. *venēn-um* + -OUS Cf. F. *vénéneux*] = VENENOSE *a.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI IV 319 A serpent al vgly, Fel apperande and wenenows *Ibid* VII VII 1353 His mynyster, þat made hym þan serwis, Prewaly put in his chalice Wenenows poysson 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venenous*, full of poyson or venom. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 328 If it exceed it's turned into the plague, which is a venenouse disease of the heart 1682 *Lond Gaz.* No 1714/5 That Traiterous, Venenous, Insinuating and Trapaning Association, lately found in the Closet of the Earl of Shaftsbury

Venerabi lity. [ad. med.L. *venerābilitās* see next and -ITY So It *venerabilità*, Pg. *-ilidade.*]

1. The quality of being venerable.

1664 H MORE *Antid Idolatry* VIII 93 The Images have according to the excellency and venerability of their Prototypes, some Latria [etc] 1805 R. P KNIGHT *Princ Taste* (ed 2) II II 161 This air of venerability (which belongs to the sublime, and not to the beautiful) 1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX. 388 [They] have lost the loveliness of youth, without having gained the venerability of age *a* 1849 POE *Wks* (1864) III 405 Far be it from us to dwell irreverently on matters which have venerability 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 886/1 Its conventions are..as much a part of its venerability as the trappings of the Lord Mayor's Show.

2. Employed as a form of address to an ecclesiastic. *rare*⁻¹

1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* V, I lived in the family of the Countess **, at Cintra, when your venerability was her spiritual guide.

Venerable (ve'nĕrăb'l), *a* and *sb.* Also 5-6 *Sc* venerabill (5-1lle). [a. OF *venerable* (mod.F. *vénérable*, = Sp. *venerable*, Pg *veneravel*, It. *venerabile*) or ad L. *venerābilis*, f *venerārī* to venerate]

A. *adj* 1. Of persons Worthy of being venerated, revered, or highly respected and esteemed, on account of character or position **a.** As an epithet of ecclesiastics (or ecclesiastical bodies), now *spec* of archdeacons or, in the Roman Catholic Church, of those who have attained the first degree of canonization. (Freq. abbreviated as *Ven.*)

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V. 187 Venerable faders of religion were in Egipte in this tyme. 1437 *Dunfermline Reg* (Bann Cl) 285 A venerabill fadir in crist Androw Abbot of Dunfermlyn. 1455 *Reg Aberdon* (Maitland Cl) I, 275 Be it kende me Valter of Deskfurde to be oblysit til ane venerabille man master Johnne of Clat 1500 *Reg Privy Seal Scotl* I 69/1 Ane Letter to ane venerable fader Henry, abbot of Cambuskynneth. *a* 1700 in *Cath Rec. Soc Publ.* (1911) IX 336 Much Relishing venᵇle Father Bakers Bookes, wᶜʰ she write out and faithfully practised 1730 BOSTON *Mem.* XII 418 Having the Dissent by me in writ, from which I read it before this Venerable Assembly [the synod] 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 103 Here lie together the sacred bodies of the venerable fathers Sosius and Severinus. 1834 K H DIGBY *Mores Cath* V IV. 120 In the same age, Peter the Venerable, of Cluny, was defending the use of them [organs] against the Petrobrusians 1872 *The Month* Aug 25 The Ven Bartholomew Holzhauser..died in Germany in 1658. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Jan 5 Joan of Arc has been declared 'venerable' by the Congregation of Rites That is, the first step to sainthip

b In general use *rare.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T.* II 131 Hee was a man so venerable amongst both the Christians, and Heathen, that his ordinary style was, The Doctor of whole Asia 1681 in Ingleby *Shaks. Cent Praise* (Shaks Soc) 386, I can't omit the first Famous Masters in't of our Nation, Venerable Shakespear and the great Ben Johnson. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 195 We have often regretted the particular fault, which, though in venerable characters, we must have been blind not to see. 1755 W DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* IX (1816) 297 It is with justice that Ennius bestows upon poets the epithet of *venerable.*

c Const *for* (something) or *to* (persons). *rare.*

1653 VAUX tr *Godeau's St Paul* 53 A man even to his enemies venerable for his piety 1713 BERKELEY *Ess Guardian* 1. Wks. III 144 Persons who have devoted themselves to the service of God are venerable to all who fear Him 1849-50 ALISON *Hist Europe* II VIII. § 29 256 The Archbishop of Arles, venerable for his years and his virtues

2 Commanding veneration or respect by reason of age combined with high personal character and dignity of appearance; having an impressive appearance in virtue of years and personal qualities.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Lion & Mouse* 64, I said, Esope, my Maister Uenerabill, I 3ow beseik [etc]. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecloges* II (1570) B 3 b/2 Suche men with princes be sene more acceptable Then men of wisedome & clarkes venerable 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan.* VI 86 b, Daniel was now a right venerable sage olde father more then lxxx yeares olde 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk* Proem. 4 O thou venerable father of antient (and therefore hoary) customes, Sylvanus, I inuoke thy assistance 1650 BULWER *Anthrop.* 130 Man shews more venerable, especially if by age his hairs be every where fairly superabundantly circumfused 1687 T BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 73 A venerable old gentleman, who, they say, had been high pontiff of Rome in the days of yore. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1732) 87 Said to be the House of Simeon, that venerable old Prophet 1787 BURNS *Let. J Skinner* 25 Oct, Reverend and Venerable Sir, Accept my most sincere thanks [etc.] 1847 MRS A KERR tr *Ranke's Hist Servia* 303 Amongst those executed before Belgrade were venerable Senators and aged and renowned Woiwodes 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* I, A white beard which made him look venerable against his will 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV II 143 A venerable country gentleman who had seen a great deal of the world.

transf 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 4 Cattle and gray venerable horses came and hung their mild heads over the embankment.

b. Applied to personal features or attributes of these.

1726 POPE *Odyss* XXIV. 325 The father, with a father's fears (His venerable eyes bedimm'd with tears) 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II 192 His slender hairs, which time had silver'd o'er, Flow'd venerable down. 1808 W WILSON *Hist Dissent. Ch* II 50 Mr. Barker was in person well made, and of a venerable appearance. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXX, He wore a breast-plate, over which descended a grey beard of venerable length. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed 2) *Supplices* 314 *note*, The king might naturally call the old man πάνσοφος from his prudence and venerable aspect.

3. Of things **a.** Worthy of, to be regarded with, religious reverence.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr *De Imitatione* IV. 1 261 Where fore than shulde nat I be more inflamed in thy venerable presence? 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 173 Our Lordes holy woundes fiue, His handes, his feete, and his crosse venerable 1596 BELL *Surv Popery* III X. 405 How wilt thou touch thy mouth with his venerable blood? 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 339 Among the vnequall numbers the seauenth hath the first place, whose maiesty and diuinitie is so great, that the antients tearmed it sacred and venerable 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc* (1647) 169 A Bishop hath no new power in the consecration of the Venerable Eucharist, more then a Presbyter hath *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 539 The day of Expiation was much more sacred and venerable than the common sabbath 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I, 322 What a venerable and fearful place is a Church 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III III. § 12 A strong natural feeling of reverence accumulates a store of ideas of things venerable. 1879 C. G ROSSETTI *Seek & Find* 308 Awful then and by us venerable is the dignity of each Christian priest.

b. Worthy of veneration or deep respect; deserving to be revered on account of noble qualities or associations.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 81 Ios from Naxus 24 miles, venerable for the sepulchre of Homer 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. VIII 33 Holy Writers, and such whose names are venerable unto all posterity 1665 GLANVILL *Def Van. Dogm* 77 To oppose what custom and great names have render'd venerable 1700 ROWE *Ambit Step-Mother* I 1, The thoughts of Princes dwell in sacred Privacy Unknown and venerable to the Vulgar 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, X Wks 1813 III 207 The ancient and venerable fabric of the German Constitution 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth Philos* Wks. 1846 I 93 Those qualities which are naturally amiable or venerable 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I I 74 Throughout the whole course of his reign, all the venerable associations by which the throne had long been fenced were gradually losing their strength.

c. Fitted to excite feelings of veneration; impressive, august

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 70 For it is a venerable sight to see a man when he is come to the yeares fit for it, to haue his face compassed about with thicke and comely haire 1728 LADY M. W MONTAGU *Let. to Conti* 31 July, We saw yet standing the vast pillars of a temple of Minerva This venerable sight made me think on a beautiful temple of Theseus. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq* XI VIII § 5 The procession was venerable, and the manner of it different from that of other nations 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 110 While oft some temple's mould'ring tops between With venerable grandeur mark the scene.

4. Worthy of veneration or respect on account of age or antiquity, rendered impressive by the appearance of age.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 738 An affectionate lover of venerable Antiquity. 1653 VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 151 Against an ancient tradition, which to many seems so venerable 1671 PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess* Ep Ded, Those evidences and venerable Monuments of Time 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill* 178 His looks adorn'd the venerable place 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 421 Thus it is that you are clothed with majesty, venerable ruins of Greece and Rome! 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* (1824) 171 That venerable tower, he told them, was the remains of an ancient Fire-temple 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* III, In the midst of Cloisterham stands the nuns' house, a venerable brick edifice. 1904 J T. FOWLER *Durham Univ* 63 The oldest of the venerable lime trees date from time immemorial.

absol 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p lxxxv, Ancient Words, which, with all their Rusticity, had somewhat of Venerable in them

b. Ancient, antique, old.

1792 S ROGERS *Pleas Mem.* I. 65 Those muskets cased with venerable rust 1842 H ROGERS *Introd Burke's Wks.* I 1 Thus a single generation often witnesses the complete demolition of certain venerable errors, propagated and believed through a long succession of ages 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XI, Chests in oak or walnut,. rows of venerable chairs, high-backed and narrow 1857 GRINDON *Life* IV 35 The periodical (atomic) renewal of the body is one of the most venerable ideas in physiology.

† **5.** Giving evidence of veneration; reverent, reverential. *Obs.* (So L. *venerabilis*)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 145 They speake in order, and obserue euen without the house a venerable silence 1624 FISHER in F' White *Repl. Fisher* 224 Kissing their feet, and their sores, out of venerable affection vnto Christ. 1675 G. R. tr *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 77 Although I have a venerable value for the favourers of this opinion *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 7 The Venerable presents of some Itinerant Fryars 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. II 269 To talk magisterially and in venerable Terms of..an Infinite Being.

6 *Comb.*, as *venerable-like, -looking* adjs

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 264 Wee found twelue Venerable like Turkes 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* XIV, Was he not a venerable-looking man, with grey hair? 1854 tr *Hettner's Athens & Peloponnese* 31 Tall, venerable looking men, with noble features

B *sb.* A venerable person; an ecclesiastic having the title of 'Venerable'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 122 Lord M has engaged the two venerables to stay here, to attend the issue 1826 SOUTHEY *Visit. Eccl Angl* 444 But can heresy have come from the Venerables and Saints of the Romish Church? 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq* XXXV, He described his country's male venerables as being distinguishable from annuitant spinsters only in presenting themselves forked.

b. A venerable thing; an antique *nonce-use.*

1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I 222 My old and ugly stall-gleanings are all now turning to account...In turning over these venerables, you would be surprised to see how much I find that bears upon biography.

Ve nerableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] = VENERABILITY 1.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 59 Things that have only the thin pretexts of Antiquity to give them some venerableness 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 232 As there is a native venerableness in grey hairs, so 'tis impious to make 'em the subject of a jest. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. XXIV. 133 Years written by venerableness, rather than by wrinkles, in her face 1823 LAMB *Elia* II *Tombs in Abbey*, You owe it to the venerableness of your ecclesiastical establishment. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl Terms* 346 The office is one of extreme venerableness and antiquity

Ve nerably, *adv.* [f as prec] In a venerable manner, so as to be venerable, † with veneration.

c 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 180 Whose happie passage the Greeke and Latine Churche do veneiablie recorde [on] the fift of August 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Satires* VI 31 So venerably Ancient is the Sin. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 8 Each Faculty in Blandishments they lull, Aspiring to be venerably dull. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* III XXX. (1762) I 130 The years that had rendered his beard so venerably hoary 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmagundi* 135 Might I but See thee in scarlet robe encase thy fur, And at St Mary's venerably purr! 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV XXXI, His mansion and his sepulchre; both plain And venerably simple 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 58 It [the beard] had become venerably red

† **Ve neral,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Venerāl-is*, f. *Vener-*, *Venus* VENUS[1].]

1. = VENEREAL *a.* 1.

1592 SPARRY tr *Cattan's Geomancie* 105 This figure is ill, except it be for warre or actes venerall 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* IX 453 By their unanimous consent they vowed perpetual abstinence from all venerall actions.

2. = VENEREOUS *a.* 1 and 3.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Venerall*, giuen to fleshly wantonnesse.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ Philos* 97 They that will gather a Venerall, Mercuriall, or Lunary Hearb must look toward the West

3. = VENEREAL *a* 2.

1651 FRENCH *Distill* III 75 This Oil so purifies the bloud, that it cures all distempers that arise from the impurity thereof, as the venerall disease 1698 G THOMAS *Pensilvania* 19 Sarsaparilla, so much us'd in Diet-Drinks for the Cure of the Veneral Disease 1803 *Med Jrnl.* IX 556 A more recent case of a true elephantiasis, that followed a veneral infection, is added.

† **Veneral,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [Cf. med L. *venerālitas* venerability] = VENERABLE *a.* 2 b

1631 MABBE *Celestina* I. 29 What a venerall and reverend countenance did hee carry!

Ve·nerance. *rare*—[1]. [Cf. OF *venerance*, It *veneranza*, med.L *venerantia*] Venerability

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr Arabic* I 256 There was once in a province of Persia, a King of the Kings, endowed with majesty and venerance

† **Ve nerand,** *a Obs. rare* [ad L *venerand-us*, gerundive of *venerārī* to venerate So It, Sp, Pg *venerando*] Entitled to veneration.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* K iij, These friers up holde them in their sermons to the people callyng them worshipfull and venerande maisters 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV II IV § 3 286 Seing we conceive of Eternitie as most venerand, there is nothing more venerand than the intelligible Divine Essence

Ve·nerant, *a. rare*—[1]. [ad L. *venerant-*, *venerans*, pres. pple. of *venerārī* to venerate. So F. *vénérant*, Sp. *venerante.*] Engaged in veneration

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* II III i. § 9 *note* 2, When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our venerant thoughts are at Assisi and Padua.

† **Ve nerate,** *a Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *venerāt-us*, pa pple. of *venerārī* see next] = prec

1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 53 b, They stood all waiting with such a venerate attention, that they all at one instant time alike made their reverent courtesies.

Venerate (ve nĕre·ĭt), *v.* [ad. L *venerāt-*, ppl. stem of *venerārī* (also *veneri-ri*) to reverence, worship, adore; whence also It. *venerare*, Sp and Pg. *venerar*, F. *vénérer.*]

1. *trans.* To regard with feelings of respect and reverence; to look upon as something exalted, hallowed, or sacred; to reverence or revere.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Venerate*, to worship. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Venerate*, to reverence, worship or honour 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 355 Who venerate themselves, the world despise 1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat* I 481 But there was a class of Alchymists, whose genius, probity, and conduct, we have reason to venerate 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* IV iv (1863) II 293 The ruined chapels are still venerated. 1870 J BRUCE *Life Gideon* IV 70 [We] have learned to venerate the Word of God

2 To pay honour to (something) by a distinct act of reverence.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch* (1858) I. v 189 Thrice he venerated the sacred remains.

Hence **Ve·nerated,** **Ve·nerating** *ppl. adjs*

1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* Wks V 84 You would have had a reformed and *venerated clergy 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg* XXXIII 169 In the Reports, the Resolutions, and in the venerated Acts, of your Honourable House 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 143 It would be easier to govern under the venerated authority to which the homage of the Indians had been so long paid 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt -cap* 272 Smiling and sighing had the same effect Upon the venerated image. 1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat. Philos* I iii 55 The Queen of Sheba then brake forth into pathetic and *venerating exclamations 1828 MISS HIGGINSON in Drummond & Upton *Life Martineau* (1902) I iii 50 [Her reply declines to accept from him a] venerating love 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III xxxiv, He..saw the faces of men and women lifted towards him in venerating love. 1888 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 8 Without trouble to their venerating visitors in coming so far up hill.

Veneration (venĕrē·ʃən). Also 5–6 **venera·cion** (6 -acyon) [ad L *venerātiōn-*, *venerātio*, noun of action f *venerārī* to venerate. So OF. *veneration* (F. *vénération*), It. *venerazione*, Sp *veneracion*, Pg. *veneração.*]

1. A feeling of deep respect and reverence directed towards some person or thing: **a.** In the phrases *to have*, or *hold, in veneration.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 389 In that londe the memory of Seynte Andrewe thapostole is haloede gretely, and hade in veneracion *Ibid* III 193 That clerke Pictagoras was hade so in veneracion of his disciples, that [etc] 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par. Matt* v 20 b, So men shall haue you in veneration 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 634/1 All those Northern nations are wonte therfore to have the fire and the sunn in great veneration 1629 J MAXWELL tr *Herodian* (1635) 391 In the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (which the Romans have in chief veneration) *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks 1730 I 38 A custom framed and cemented by nature ought to be had in veneration by all succeeding ages 1759 DIDWORTH *Pope* 62 Mr Pope held the duke's judgement in such high veneration [etc]. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius' Eccl Hist* VII XIX (1847) 300 This See has ever been held in veneration by the brethren, that have followed in the succession there

b. In general use

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I § 12 They would have been of no less Esteem with the Crown, than of Veneration with the People 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 133 He speaks with great veneration of you. 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol.* II 372 The persons who were stiled Baalim, had a great regard paid to their memory, which at last degenerated into a most idolatrous veneration 1791 BURKE *Appl Whigs* Wks VI 143 That memory will be kept alive with particular veneration by all rational and honourable whigs 1825 in *Ushaw Mag* Dec (1913) 267 When I am in its company, I feel a certain awe and veneration 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* IX, A gentleman whom two accomplished females regard with veneration 1891 NISBET *Insanity of Genius* 298 Simple piety or veneration seems to resolve itself into an absence of the identifying faculty

c Const. *of* or *for* (a person or thing)

(*a*) 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacræ* III ii § 1 All that is left, is only a kind of Veneration of a Being more excellent than our own 1671 F PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess* 409 So tender were the Judges of the Supreme Authority they sate under, and had such an awe and veneration of Majesty [etc] 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond* I 243 The old domestic had almost intoxicated him with a silly, yet enthusiastic, veneration of old times.

(*b*) 1681 in Somers *Tracts* I 131 The greatest motive that begot in me a Veneration for the Duke. 1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1698) IV 13 He has a secret esteem and Veneration for him there [in his heart] 1718 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 April, They show here the tomb of the Emperor Constantine, for which they have a great veneration 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot* v. Wks. 1851 II. 35 She expressed a great veneration for the liturgy of the Church of England 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1867) 106 It is unquestionable that the Reformation began to diminish the veneration for the Latin language. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I 79 At this time extravagant veneration was avowed for mechanical contrivances

2. The action or fact of showing respect and reverence; the action or practice of venerating.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 192 b, The lower veneracyon or worshyp exhibyte & done to the sayntes of god, called in the greke dulia. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 357/2 What faith, what learning, what reason will that Images shoulde bee iudged worthy veneration? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod* XXXIX 29 They made also the plate of sacred veneration of most pure gold 1663 BP PATRICK *Parab Pilgr.* xxiii, He blushed exceedingly, and fell down in a humble veneration of her 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* V Note B. Wks 1788 III 200 Josephus saw well the consistency between the veneration paid to Abraham's God, and the idolatry of the venerators 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* II (1876) I. 86 No part of exterior religion was more prominent than the worship, or at least veneration of images 1852 MRS JAMESON *Leg Madonna* Introd. (1857) 18 The veneration paid to Mary in the early Church 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig Knowl* III 2562/1 The veneration of martyrs was accompanied by the feeling that their intercession made prayer effective

3 The fact or condition of being venerated

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Empire* (Arb) 309 Princes are like to Heauenly Bodies, .which haue much Veneration, but no Rest. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 116 Claudian observes there was scarce any Tree that had not its veneration 1712 *Spect* No 467 § 2 The various Arts which now give a Dignity and Veneration to the Ease he does enjoy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 71 P 1 They think veneration gained by such appearances of wisdom 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* I § 1 3 That the air of mystery might procure great veneration

† **b** In the phrase *to be in* (..) *veneration. Obs.*

1628 LE GRYS tr *Barclay's Argenis* 352 At that time it was in highest veneration among the Moores 1678 HOBBES *Decam* I 5 The first Astronomers were also in such veneration with the People, that they were thought to have discourse with their Gods 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II VII 335 The leaders of them are in veneration with the multitude

Hence **Venera·tional** *a.*

1854 *Orr's Circ Sci., Org Nat* I 310 There is little vitality in any of their venerational feelings

Ve nerative, *a rare.* [f. VENERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, inclined or disposed to, veneration. Also **Ve nerativeness.**

1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 104 They found the Organ of Venerativeness strongly developed 1860 COCKBURN MUIR *Pagan or Chr* ? 37 A venerative love for the teachings of the Christian Faith 1862 *All the Year Round* 27 Sept 61/1, I for one, when a venerative youth, have felt a thrill of joy at being kindly nodded to over a bumper by some distinguished personage

Ve nerator. [a. L. *venerātor*, agent-noun f. *venerārī* to venerate. Cf It. *veneratore*, Sp. and Pg *venerador*, F. *vénérateur* (rare).] One who venerates; a reverencer *of* something.

1656 *Artif. Handsom* 123 The repoit seems fitted to the pulse and bent of those times, which were high venerators of vowed virginity *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* 74 Those great Priests and Venerators of Nature and its appearances 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* (ed 2) II 1. 29 This prelate, who was a great venerator of ancient rites 1818 BENTHAM *Parl Reform* 75 So many indifferent and incurious observers, if not prostrate venerators 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* IV 403 Not a scorner of your sex But venerator.

Venereal (vĭnī·rĭăl), *a* and *sb.* Also 5 **venerealle**, 6–7 **-all.** [f L *venere-us*, f. *Vener-*, *Venus* VENUS [1]. Cf. VENERIAL *a.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, associated or connected with, sexual desire or intercourse.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 199 The sawle of man in the vse venerealle [L. *usu venereo*] transmittethe interiallyformes other similitudes conceyvede externally 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) P P IV, Here are vile women, whom loue immoderate, And lust Venereall, bringeth to hurt and shame 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* XIV XV (1620) 490 Such is hunger and thirst, and the venereall affect, vsually called lust. 1688 NORRIS *Love* II § II 95 Concerning sensual pleasure, especially that eminent species of it which we call venereal, there is more difficulty. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision of E Curll* Wks. 1755 III 1 163 Those appetites are now become venal, which should be venereal 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct Fathom* (1784) 159/1 We have formerly descanted upon that venereal appetite which glowed in the constitution of our adventurer 1831 J DAVIES *Mat Med* 55 In the cure of..anaphrodisia or want of venereal passion.

† **b** (See quot.) *Obs.*—[1]

1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 999 Divers Authors do speak of four other sorts of Moths, *viz* the Venereal, bred in the genitals of men, the Bee Moth, the Cloth Moth, and the Library or Book Moth

2. Resulting from, or communicated by, sexual intercourse with an infected person; symptomatic of, or associated with, a disease so caused

1658 PHILLIPS, Venereal disease is vulgarly called the French Pox 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks 1851 V 445 These new Fanatics of the sweating-tub, inspir'd with nothing holier than the Venereal Pox. 1667 *Phil Trans* II 564 A lusty robust Souldier dangerously infected with the Venereal Disease 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 226 P 5 [He] was particularly famous for the Cure of Venereal Distempers 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 16 He looked upon the Distemper to proceed from a Venereal Cause, therefore exhibited Antivenereals 1805 *Med Jrnl.* XIV 127 Unless we suppose the pain he has in his joints to arise from latent venereal virus 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* V 228 Another way in which it is highly probable that a woman may receive the venereal taint 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I. 174 Venereal warts are very abundant

b. Of persons. Infected with, suffering from, venereal disease.

1683 SNAPE *Anat Horse* III v (1686) 112 Till it have mortified and consum'd them (as happens sometimes to venereal Persons) 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med* XXIV 296 A return of the venereal patients treated in the 38th Regimental Hospital

c *elliptt* as *sb.* Venereal disease

1843 R. J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* XXV 317 [He] does not consider it [i e mercury] a specific for the venereal. *Ibid* XXIX 371 His skin became covered with an extensive papular eruption, which was looked upon by many as true venereal

† **3. a.** Of persons Under the influence of Venus; inclined to be lascivious, addicted to venery or lust. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 188 Pronouncing the man to be saturnine, jovial, martial, solar, venereal, mercurial, lunar? 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* (1901) 62 In Sense, she was Venereal; in Heart, Martial, Venus gave her the Gift to be lascivious, Mars to be couragious. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., A Venereal Person

† **b.** Of animals · (see quot). *Obs.*—[1]

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* Isagoge c 3, The Venereall [animals], are the delitious, mild, kinde, pleasant, and tame; as the Calfe, cony, dog, goat, and scinck

† **c** (Cf. *vitriol of Venus* s v VENUS [1]) *Obs*

1684–5 BOYLE *Min Waters* 55 Common English Vitriol, as also that of Danzick which is Venereal

† **4.** Physically beautiful or attractive *Obs.*—[1]

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I 117 Raph. Vrbine was famous for making of delicate and Venereall bodies.

† **Vene·rean,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc* **venereane.** [f as prec. + -AN.]

1. Connected or associated with, relating or pertaining to, Venus or her service.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I 223 For hir sake sum sang venereane I wald thow sang *Ibid* III 758 Thay thre was of the Court venereane 1597 BP HALL *Sat* I IX, His statue trimd with the venerean tree 1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot Jer.* 64 Oh but when, trow we, may some loose people say, will these Halcyon, or Venerean dayes rather appeer? 1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* (1711) I XX 117 My Figures proved more Venerean than Solar

2. Of or pertaining to sexual desire or intercourse.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III 720 Thamar and Raab And Barsabe .War all of sport Ladeis venereane 1634 WITHER *Embl* 71 The scarues they get in their Venerean fights *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II 17 With the assurance of Venerean delights in a far higher degree to succeed after death. *c* 1700 *Jane Shore* in Evans *Old Ball.* (1784) I 325 Those with Scythian lad engag'd in several fights, And in the brave Venerean wars did foil advent'rous knights.

b. = VENEREAL *a.* 2.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* 1 B iv, The Venerean disease, to which they say, he has beene long wedded

3 Addicted to venereal pleasures. Also as *sb.*, a person of this character.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T* v I 1 b, It will be such a cooler To my Venerean Gentlemans hot liuer 1631 MABBE *Celestina* XIV. 156 Just about this time rise..your Venereans and love-sicke soules, such as our master

Venereo·logy. *Med* f. as next + -OLOGY.] The science or study of venereal diseases.

1900 in *Gould's Med. Dict* (ed. 5).

† **Vene reous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **venereus.** [f. L. *venere-us* (whence It, Sp., Pg *venereo*) + -OUS Cf. OF. *venereeux* and VENERIOUS *a.*]

1. Of persons (or animals) Addicted to, desirous of, sexual enjoyment, libidinous, lustful

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 115 Venereous people haue all their whole pleasaunce, Their vice to nourishe by this unthrifty daunce 1562 LEGH *Armory* 95 The gote, saieth Isidore, is very venereus, but fighteth not therefore. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 300 There is no kind (man only excepted) that is so venereous and nimble in generation as is a Horsse or Mare 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 94 The Muscovites are extremely venereous 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (1727) 391 The Males are less than the Females [and] are very venereous.

2. = VENEREAL *a.* 1

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 204 The acte of venereous copulation 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 182 The Conserve of the floures thereof putteth away all venereous dreames. 1625 G SANDYS *Trav* IV. 307 In that heate and moisture are the parents of venereous desires. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formalsty* 138 His sinful and venereous thoughts must carry him on. 1682 H MORE in Glanvill *Sadducismus* 36 Their having any lustful or venereous transactions with them 1795

MACKNIGHT *Epist* (1820) III. 297 This signifies the gratification of venereous desires.

b. = VENEREAL *a* 2.

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 11 The greene caustick oil of brasse, cureth venereous pushes.

3 Exciting or stimulating sexual desire.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 268 As for thine eyes, shut them and turne them aside from those venereous Venetian obiects 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 546 Upon the same reason Mushrooms are a Venereous meat 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v xxix 146 Salads, wholly made up of venereous Herbs and Fruits.

4. Dedicated to Venus. *rare*—[1]

1592 R D. *Hypnerotom* 79 Such hayre as Berenice did never vow to in the Venereous Temple for her Tholemæus

Hence †**Vene reously** *adv* ; †**Vene reousness.**

1659 H MORE *Immort Soul* III VIII 408 Theocritus merrily sets out the Venereousness of the Goatheard he describes 1665 M N *Med Medicinæ* 65 Let a man that hath the Gout be venereously infected

Venerer. *arch* [f. VENER-Y [2].] A huntsman.

1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* x, Our Venerers, Prickers, and Verderers 1908 H NEWBOLT *New June* XXXII, [He] drove the point into the hart's neck, with the action of a venerer killing the real animal

Veneres, pl. of VENUS [1].

†**Vene real,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6–7 -all. [f. L. *veneri-us*, f. *Veneri-*, *Venus*. Cf VENEREAL *a*]

1. = VENEREAL *a* 1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* III xviii, Thinking to remoue him from the faythe, rather by venerial motions, thanne by sharpenesse of tourmentes 1552 HULOET, Venerial pastime, *aphrodisia* 1589 NASHE *Anat Absurdity* Wks (Grosart) I. 26 Craftie Cupid meditates new shifts, which each amorous Courtier by his venerial experience may coniecturallie conceiue. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 553 Those that do too much follow venerial combats haue their eyes smal and extenuated 1636 DAVENANT *Platonick Lovers* III, I found him Lesse apt for our venerall Love than Muscovites Benighted when they travell on the Ice

2. = VENEREAL *a* 3 a.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* Ep Ded A iij b, I (who as yet neuer receyued one poynt of discourtesie of any venerall Dame) *Ibid* A iv b, Venerall dames, and ruffling Nymphes 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *A Bawd* Wks II 93/2 Besides, I found a cursed Catalogue of these venerial Caterpillers who were suppresst with the Monasteries in England

3. a Beautiful or attractive like Venus.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. iv 38 They described him like a martial man, when they would expresse his heat, when a venerial woman, described him with a Mitre garland on his head

b Associated with the planet Venus.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* VI (1697) 106 The cooler the Water is when you put in the Malt, the Paler or more Venerial will the Colour of your Wort be. *Ibid* 109 The predominant Quality . in Ale is Solar and Venerial, viz Sweet and Balsamick

4. Employed in curing venereal disease.

17. M BARRETT in Morse *Amer Geog* (1796) I. 682 The next is the venerial root, which, under a vegetable regimen, will cure a confirmed lues.

Hence †**Vene rialist,** a specialist in venereal diseases *Obs.*—[1]

1763 A SUTHERLAND *Attempts Anc Med Doctr.* I Introd 21 Every disease, every member of the body, has its particular professor The city swarms with Oculists, Aurarists, Dentists, Venerialists, Nostrumites, &c

†**Vene rial,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [f VENERY [1]] Belonging to the chase. In quot. *absol*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIII 93 Of all the Beasts which we for our venerial name, The Hart amongst the rest, the Hunters noblest game [etc.]

†**Vene rian,** *a.* (and *sb*) *Obs* Also 5 ueneryan. [f. L *veneri-us*, f. *Vener-*, *Venus* VENUS [1]. Cf. VENEREAN and VENERIEN]

1 Influenced by, subject to, Venus; inclined to wantonness.

14 . [see VENERIEN *a*] *c* 1590 J STEWART *Poems* (S T S) II. 78/192 Heirfoir to vichts venerian I quyt To form in verse virgilian perfyt Thair facund fassons 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 120 Pigmey Dicke aforesaid is such another Venerian steale placard as Iohn was 1608 TARLTON *Cobler Canterb* (1844) 133 In every house where the venerian virgins are resident, hospitalitie is quite exiled.

b. As *sb*. A person of this character

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr Acad* III 130 They name one man a Saturnist, another a Martialist, or else a Mercurialist, or a Venerian.

2 = VENEREAL *a.* 1.

1448 METHAM *Wks* (E E T S) 57 Nwe radyffyid with the flame off ueneryan dysyre 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV Prol 92 Be nevir ourset, myne author teichis so, With lust of wyne, nor werkis veneriane 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II *Ark* 419 A vast multitude Of since-born mongrels, that derive their birth From monstrous medly of Venerian mirth 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1618) III 734 Euen as the aire and winde coupleth and conioineth things seuered, so doth the Venerian power.

3. = VENEREAL *a* 2

1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 59 Because the beds are suspected for filthinesse of the Venerian disease, passengers use to weare linnen breeches of their owne 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 87 The Nose that is sunk into this figure by the Venerian rot

4. *Venerian pear*, the Venus-pear

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 439 The Barbarian or Venerian pears, which also be called Coloured

†**Vene riate,** *v Obs.* [f L. *Veneri-* stem of *Venus* VENUS [1]] *trans* ? = VITRIOLATE *v.*

1665 D DUDLEY *Mettallum Martis* (1854) 31 Sulphurious veneriated redshare Iron The Sulphurious Arcenialll and Veneriating qualities, which are oftentimes in Iron stone

Venerid (ve'nĕrid) *Zool* [f. mod.L. *Veneridæ*, f. *Veneri-*, *Venus* VENUS [1].] A bivalve mollusc of the family *Veneridæ*, of which *Venus* is the typical genus.

1862 P P CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit 1860*, 259 The characters of the Venerids, the Cyprinids, and the Cockles

†**Vene rien,** *a* and *sb* Also 6 -yen [a. OF. *venerien* (F. *vénérien*).] = VENERIAN *a.* and *sb*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 609 For certes I am al Venerien [*Corpus MS* Venerian] In feelyng and myn herte is Marcian 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 111 Ther mai no maner man withdrawe, The which venerien is bore Be weie of kinde *Ibid* 130 Canis maior The fifte sterre is of Magique, The whos kinde is venerien 1530 PALSGR 327/2 Veneryen, belongyng to Venus, *Venerien* 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 211 O wickit vaine Venetiens, 3e ar not Sanctis (thocht 3e seem hally).

Venerilla *rare*—[1] [Dim f. L. *Vener-*, *Venus*] A little Venus

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III II III, He admires her on the other side, she is his idol, lady, mistress, venerilla, queen, the quintessence of beauty.

†**Vene rious,** *a Obs* Also 6 -yous. [f L *veneri-us* cf OF. *venerieux* and VENEREOUS *a*]

1. = VENEREAL *a.* 1

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XVIII (1870) 246 Beware of Veneryous actes before the fyrste slepe 1594 PIAT *Jewell-ho* 8 Salt is very stirring in our bodies, and provoketh them to venerious actes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* VII 44 b, Hee that presumes with his all-daring quill to put foorth lewde pamphlets, to set vp a venerious schoole. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 195 Titulation in venerious exercises 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 242 Immoderate Venery or venerious cogitations

b = VENEREAL *a.* 2

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 247 Their inflamation or exulceration breeds the venerious gonorrhæa or running of the reines

2 = VENEREOUS *a.* 1

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* lvi 25 [A] man that is full of heare is euer veneryous 1562 LEGH *Armory* 138 b, This prety Ruddoke, of nature, though he be not Venerious, yet [etc.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 41 Aristotle saith, that they who ride most, are most venerious. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 146 [The Persians are] mirthfull and venerious.

3. = VENEREOUS *a.* 3.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 136 They are both somewhat windie and also venerious, especially the Parsnep

Hence †**Vene'riousness.** *Obs* —[1]

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* CCCXXVII 106 This infirmitie doth come of to much veneriousnes, specially used after a full stomake 1727 in BAILEY (vol II)

†**Ve nerist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Vener-*, *Venus* see -IST] One addicted to venery or lust

1596 FITZ GEFFREY *Sir F Drake* (1881) 27 Cease to eternize in your marble verse The fals of fortune-tossed Venerists 1623 COCKERAM I, *Venerist*, a whoremonger.

Venerology, var. VENEREOLOGY.

†**Ve'nerous,** *a Obs.* Also 6 venerus. [f. L *Vener-*, *Venus* · see -OUS and cf. obs F. *venereux*.]

1 = VENEREAL *a.* 1

1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* (1579) 10 Dandelion with Roses and Vineger. rebateth venerous and fleshly heat 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XV (1596) 265 Men who desire to satisfie their venerous lusts, do yet greatly shame to confesse it. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 655 Hee was not so forward in venerous matters, nor given much to women 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* III II II III, For a remedy of venerous passions 1651 H MORE *Enthus Tri* (1712) 37 A measurable Abstinence. from all venerous pleasures and tactual delights of the Body.

2. = VENEREOUS *a* 2

1597 *Legh's Armory* 54 b, The Goate, sayeth Isidore, is verie venerous 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 60 She is a venerous bird 1651 H MORE *Enthus Tri* (1712) 25 For it is very hard to find an healthy body very comely and beautiful, but the same proves more than ordinarily venerous and lustful.

3. = VENEREOUS *a* 3.

1587 HARRISON *Descr Brit.* II VI in *Holinshed* I. 167/1 The potato and such venerous roots as are brought out of Spaine, Portingale, and the Indies to furnish vp our bankets 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII. 137 They are of a venerous windy faculty 1651 H. MORE *Enthus Tri* (1712) 28 For what means this bold purpose but that his judgment was overclouded by some venerous fumes and vapours ?

Venery [1] (ve'nĕri). Now *arch* Forms · 4–5 **veneri**, **-erye**, 5–7, 9 **venerie**, 5 **wenery**, 5–**venery**; 4 **venorye**, 5 **-ur(i)e**, 7 **-arie**, 7–8 **-ary** [a. OF *venerie* (F *vénerie*), f. *vener* :—L. *venārī* to hunt · see -ERY.]

1. The practice or sport of hunting beasts of game; the chase. Also *attrib.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 296 On hunting oft he 3ede, To swiche a lawe he drewe , More he coupe of veneri þan coupe maneious *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 856 To venerye he gaf his tent, An herde of hertes sone þey met 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 247 Delite in honeste Play, and hit beholde, as bestis to chase in venurie 1486 *Bk St. Albans* e v b, That is the first worde, my sonne, of venery 1577 HARRISON *Descr Brit* II xv, They daily ouerthrew townes, villages, and an infinite sort of families for the maintenance of their Venery 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* II v 893 These are your speciall beasts for chase, or as wee Huntsmen call it, for venery *a* 1666 [see VENATICAL *a*] 1719 BOYER *Dict Royal* II, A venery Book, or Book of Venery

1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 122 These veterans of the wilderness are exceedingly pragmatical on points of venery and woodcraft 1883 *Standard* 4 May 2/2 Other worthy professors of venery were glad to 'coach' him. 1891 J G AUSTIN *Betty Alden* 110 It is bad venerie when you have trapped a wolf to let him go free on the chance some other man will finish your work

b In the phrases *beasts, game, hounds of venery.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXIII 105 All maner of wylde bestez of venery, as hertez and hyndez 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VI 379 That place hauynge in hit diuerse kyndes of bestes of venery *c* 1450 *Pol , Rel , & L Poems* (1903) 60 Howndes of venery coste more then they aveyle 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 A chace . for norisshinge, generacion, and feeding of beastes of venery and of fowles of Warren 1563 Q ELIZ *Let* in Abp Parker *Corr* (Parker Soc) 175 Keepers of park-houses, warrens, or other game of venerie. 1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit* II XIX in *Holinshed* 206/1 The beasts of the chase were commonlie the bucke, the roe, the fox, and the martrone But those of venerie in old time were the hart, the hare, the bore and the woolfe 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 266 These beastes of chace are not in estimacion soe royall as the former beastes of Venerye. 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) I 436 Many beasts of venery, which feed on the straw or rush peculiar to those parts 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 289 Forests are waste grounds belonging to the king, replenished with all manner of beasts of chase or venary

†2. Wild animals hunted as game. Also *fig.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1685 Hyndes & hertes, bukkes and beris and oþer bestes wilde, of alle fair venorye þat falles to metes *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 415 This lady to hyr mete gan gone, And of venery had hyr fille, For they had take game at wille 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X lxxxvii 568 In the meane whyle syr Tristram chaced and hunted at alle maner of venery 1539 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* 29 The hunting of them [*sc* deer] beinge not so pleasant, as the huntynge of other venery or vermyne 1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr. Heralds* § 3 Parkes full of venery, as hartes, hyndes, falow dere, wylde bores, and wolves for noble men to course 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VI 22 To the wood she goes, to seeke her spouse, that from her still does fly, And followes other game and venery 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 115 Woods wonderfully abounding with venerie *transf* 1550 LATIMER *Serm* (1562) 114 b, They must haue swyne for theyr foode to make theyr veneryes or bacon of, theyr bacon is theyr venison

†3 A place where hunting-dogs are kept *Obs.*—[1]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. lv 242 The Venerie, where the Beagles and Hounds were kept, was a little farther off drawing towards the Park

Venery [2] (ve nĕri). Also 5-6 **venerie.** [f L. *Vener-*, *Venus* VENUS [1] + -Y]

1. The practice or pursuit of sexual pleasure; indulgence of sexual desire

1497 *Extr Aberd Reg* (1844) I. 425 It was statut. that all licht weman be chargit and ordanit to decist fra thar vicis and syne of venerie 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 430 As brutell beistis takand appetyte, In venerie putting thair haill delyte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 34 Birdes tongue, is an Herbe whose chief working is to prouoke Uenerie 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* III, Venery is like vsery, it may be allowed tho it be not lawfull 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I. § 30 A body, wherein there may be action enough to content decrepit lust, or passion to satisfie more active veneries 1698 FRYER *Acc E Indias & P* 378 Nor does it seldom fall out, from their aptness to Venery, . . that they are afflicted with terrible *Mariscæ* 1725 N ROBINSON *Th Physick* 152 The Passions of the Mind have a great Influence, as also excessive Venery 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III 197 If the tusks be broke away, the animal abates of its fierceness and venery 1803 *Med Jrnl* IX 139 He gave himself up to his former intemperance in spirits and in venery 1876 GROSS *Dis Bladder*, etc I I 18 Occasionally it [i.e acute cystitis] is traceable to the effects of excessive venery.

†2. *fig.* A source of great enjoyment. *Obs.*

1602 MIDDLETON *The Phœnix* III i F 4, 'Twas e'en Venerie to me, y'faith, the pleasantst course of life *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV iv, To me The fooling of this fool is venery.

Venes, obs variant of VENICE.

Ve'nesect, *v.* [Back-formation from next] *intr.* To practise venesection Hence **Ve nesecting** *ppl. a*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII 690 He was once a great enthusiast for the venesecting art

Venesection (ven'se kʃən) *Med.* Also *β* 7–9 **venæsection.** [ad med or mod L *vēnæ sectio* cutting of a vein see VENA and SECTION]

1. The operation of cutting or opening a vein, phlebotomy, the practice of this as a medical remedy

α 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 327 The small pocks . are cured by venesection in the adult 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 78 Too much blood spent in venesection 1767 GOOCH *Treat Wounds* I. 370 We must first endeavour to stop the flux of blood, repeating venesection occasionally 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ Spain* (1792) II 39 Notwithstanding this repeated venesection, his pulse was remarkably full and strong. 1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) 67 Leeching has the advantages and disadvantages of venesection, only in a less degree 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed. 3) I 29 To diminish the quantity of the blood, either by venesection, or by local methods

β 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* I III 16 The Fever which attends Pain is removed by Venæsection, or by the resolution or suppuration of the Tumour 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Angina*, In the external Angina, before any Suppuration appears, recourse is had to repeated Venæsection in the Jugulars 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I 153 In a woman of a full habit of body venæsection is necessary 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV 307 The wishes of the medical attendant who advises venæsection 1884 PYE *Surg. Handicraft* 70 This expedient, with the practice of venæsection in general, has been out of fashion for many years now.

2. An instance of this

1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 233 The same

scene is renewed after as many successive venesections 1845 G. E. Day *Simon's Anim Chem* I 248 The three following tables show the mean results of the first, second, and third venesections. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Path* 2 Change in the fibrin after frequent venesections

Venesector. *rare*—1. [Cf Venesect *v*] One who practises venesection, a blood-letter.

1890 *Cosmopolitan* June 139 Our barber also acts as venesector.

Venesion, obs form of Venetian.

Veneso(u)n, -sun, obs forms of Venison

†Venet, *a. Obs rare.* [ad. L. *venet-us.*] *Venet colour,* a greyish-blue colour.

c 1425 *MS Digby* 233 fol. 224½ Loke þat þe mennes clothing be coloured with venet colour þat is water coloure. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 226 Vegetius says that ships, which are sent out as spies, should have their sails of the venet colour, that they may not be discerned by the enemies

Venet, obs. form of Vignette

†Venetia. *Obs*—1 = Venetian *sb.* 2.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-Bk* (Camden) 72 Eloquence, if a man had it, were more worth then a payer of tatterid venetias in his presse.

Venetian (vĭnī·shăn), *sb.* and *a* Forms: *α* 5 Venycyen, Venecien, 6 Venesien *β.* 5–6 Venecian, 6 -ycian, -esyan, -etyan, 7– **Venetian**; 5 Venicyan, 7, 9 Venitian. *γ.* 6 Venytyon, Venyscyon, Venecyon, Venesion, 8 Venition. [ad. med.L. *Venetiān-us,* f. *Venetia* Venice: cf. It. and Pg. *Veneziano,* Sp. *Veneciano.* In early use also a. OF. *Venicien, -esien,* etc. (mod F *Vénitien*).]

A. *sb* **1.** A native or inhabitant of mediæval or modern Venice; a member of the mediæval republic of Venice; more rarely, one of the ancient Veneti inhabiting the district of Venetia.

1432 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 4 Other alyens·. Florentyns, and Venycyens. *c* 1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The commodites..of Venicyans and Florentynes *Ibid* 175 These seyde Veneciance. 1528 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* (1824) I. 294 His Highnes also liketh wel the Frenche Kings Lettres to the Venecians for Ravenna and Servia. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl* xxiiii (1870) 181, I am a Venesien both sober and sage *Ibid* 185 The Venysions hath great prouision of warre. 1621 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1906) I 257 Two gentlemen, Venetians, who are not unknowne to you 1695 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 447 The Venetians, we hear, have taken several French ships. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* v (1734) II 129 The Venetians and the Great Duke had not thought fit to own the King till then. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 57 German bravery under the auspices of the Venetians. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl.* II. 164 There were other slaves besides Mohammedans in the service of the rich Venetians. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U S.* I v 129 The Venetians purchased alike infidels and Christians. 1880 *Encycl Brit* XIII. 446/1 The Gauls, the Ligurians, and the Veneti or Venetians.

†2. *pl.* Hose or breeches of a particular fashion originally introduced from Venice. *Obs.*

1582 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 350, vi paire of venetians of Russet gold tyncell 1586 *Fernor Acc* in *Archæol Jrnl* (1851) VIII. 283 It for an ell half of brod taffaty to make him a dublet and venytyons 1598 Florio, *Brache,* all maner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venetians. 1611 Cotgr, *Chausses à la gigotte,* a fashion of very close Venitians; old fashioned Venitians *a* 1622 Harington *Epigr* (1618) I. xx, A Captaine brought three yards of Veluet, & three quarters To make Venetians downe below the garters.

†b. In sing. with *the. Obs.*—1

1592 Greene *Def. Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI 95 The venetian and the gallogascaine is stale, and trunke slop out of vse.

†3 A sequin of Venice, as current in India and adjacent countries. *Obs.*

1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 406 The Money which passes is a Golden Venetian, equivalent to our Angel 1752 in J Long *Sel. Unpubl. Recs* 32 (Yule & B.), At this juncture a gold mohur is found to be worth 14 Arcot Rupees, and a Venetian 4½ Arcot Rupees 1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed 2) I 90 You are then to present a handsome bow, and each of you eleven gold Venetians.

4. A closely-woven cloth having a fine twilled surface, used as a suiting or dress material

1710 *Lond. Gaz* No 4706/4 For Sale, Ventions, . Tabbies, and other Stuffs 1883 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Venetian,* a fine twilled fabric of carded wool for gentlemen's suits 1899 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 2/6 The newest designs in coloured tweeds, serges, coverts, meltons, . Venetians, beavers, and cashmeres.

5. *ellipt.* **†a** A Venetian window. *Obs.*

1766 Entick *London* IV 376 The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a Venetian in the center. 1779 *Mirror* No. 61, His dusky Gothic windows have been contrasted to great advantage, with their Bows and Venetians

b A Venetian blind.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VII. 167 They're soon disturb'd —a sudden rap 'Gainst the Venetians spoil'd their nap. 1881 Emma J Worboise *Sissie* xvi, It was observed that no one, all through the day, proposed raising that side-venetian.

c. *pl.* (See quot.)

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlew* 514/1 *Venetians,* a heavy kind of tape or braid, resembling double Londons. They are employed more especially for Venetian blinds, whence the name

6. = Domino 1.

1892 *Century Mag* June 283, I then put off my sword, and put on my Venetian or domino, and entered the bal masqué

B. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Venice.

1554 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Mary* (1914) 166 A maske of viij patrons of galleis like Venetian Senatours 1593 G. Harley *New Lett* Wks (Grosart) I 264 Who honoureth not the security of the Venetian state. 1642 Howell *For. Trav* (Arb) 53 There is in Italy the Toscan, the Roman, the Venetian, the Neapolitan [languages],. and all these have severall Dialects and Idiomes of Speech. 1648 Hexham II, *De Venetiaensche Zee,* the Venetian Sea, or, the Gulfe of Venice. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 378 It is now some centuries since Padua has been brought under the Venetian yoke 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl* III. 37 The republic at first embraced the Venetian provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, and La Polesina. 1893 W G Collingwood *Life Ruskin* I II iv 147 The treatment of Venetian matters had to be indefinitely postponed

b. *Venetian School,* (*a*) a school of painting, distinguished by its mastery of colouring, which originated in the 15th century and reached its climax in the 16th, (*b*) a school of Italian architecture originating in the early part of the 16th century.

(*a*) 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett* lxi (1749) II. 116 On the contrary, the Venetian school is said to have neglected design a little too much 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* I. § 20 The Venetian school proposed to itself the representation of the effect of colour and shade on all things

(*b*) 1842 Gwilt *Archit* § 349 The Venetian School is characterised by its lightness and elegance, by the convenient distribution it displays; and by the abundant, perhaps exuberant, use of columns, pilasters, and arcades

2. In special collocations, denoting things characteristic of Venice, esp. articles actually produced there, or others made in imitation of these (Cf. similar uses of Venice.)

Venetian ball (see quots.) *Venetian bar,* in needlework, a bar formed by means of button-hole work on a thread or threads *Venetian blind,* a window-blind composed of narrow horizontal slats so fixed on strong tapes as to admit of ready adjustment for the exclusion or admission of light and air †*Venetian breeches,* = Venetian *sb.* 2. *Venetian brown,* a variety of brown used for colouring glass *Venetian carpet,* a common make of carpet, usually striped, in which the warp alone is shown *Venetian chalk* (see quots.) *Venetian cloth,* = Venetian *sb* 4. *Venetian dentil* (see quot.) *Venetian door* (see quot. 1842). †*Venetian earth,* ? Venetian chalk *Venetian embroidery* (see quot.) *Venetian enamel,* a hard enamel used for the dials of clocks and watches *Venetian filigree,* a variety of coloured glass *Venetian frame,* a form of window frame (see quot 1833). *Venetian glass,* Venice glass *Venetian-Gothic* adj. (see quot.) †*Venetian hose,* = Venetian *sb* 2 *Venetian mast,* a tall pole ornamented with spiral bands of colour, used in the decoration of streets or open spaces on special occasions. *Venetian pearl,* a solid artificial pearl *Venetian point,* a variety of point-lace *Venetian red, satin* (see quots.) *Venetian shutter,* a shutter constructed on the same principle as a Venetian blind, hence *Venetian-shuttered* adj *Venetian sole, stitch* (see quots.). †*Venetian sublimate* (?). *Venetian sumach,* the southern European shrub *Rhus Cotinus Venetian swell,* an organ-swell having the front constructed like a Venetian shutter. *Venetian talc,* a hydrous silicate of magnesia. †*Venetian thyme* (see quot.) *Venetian turpentine,* Venice turpentine. *Venetian varnish* (see quot.). *Venetian vetch* · see Vetch. *Venetian white* (see quot.) *Venetian window* (see quot 1842). *Venetian window-blind,* = Venetian blind Also *Venetian bead,* †*dollar, lace.*

1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef Arts* (1866) I 783/2 The *Venetian ball consists of a number of pieces of filigree glass packed into a pocket of transparent colourless glass. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2702/2 *Venetian ball,* an ornamental form of glass for paper-weights, etc 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 511/2 *Venetian bar is used in modern Point Lace. 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 195 Some bracelets made of *Venetian Beads of several colours. 1791 in *Harper's Mag* March (1885) 535/2 Surcharge for *Venetian blinds 1794 W Felton *Carriages* I. 148 The Venetian blind [is] frequently used as a substitute for the common shutter and spring curtain 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiv, It was easy to hear through the Venetian blinds all that passed inside. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 514/1 Another kind of braid or tape is made for Venetian blinds 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III 1354 Walton rent his *venecian breeches of crimsin taffata, and distributed the same peecemeale. *c* 1791 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VII 774/2 *Venetian brown, with gold spangles, commonly called the philosopher's stone. 1845 G. Dodd *Brit. Manuf.* IV 95 '*Venetian' carpets were never, it has been asserted, made at Venice at all. 1868 *Rep U S Commissioner Agric* (1869) 51 Carpets, treble ingrain, three ply, and worsted chain Venetian 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 1271 *Venetian chalk is Steatite 1883 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Venetian chalk,* a white compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth *c* 1790 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) VI 404/2 A new suit of French and *Venetian cloths. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Jan 6/6 Venetian cloth is, next to panne, still the favourite material for dresses. 1881 *Archit Dict.,* **Venetian dentil,* a molding consisting of a fillet with its sides cut alternately into notches, which reach the middle of the face, and produce the effect of a double row of dentils 1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III 156 The *Venetian doller will yeald 5 mahmudis if full weight. 1732 Pope *Ep Burlington* 36 Imitating-Fools Who [are] Proud to catch cold at a *Venetian door *a* 1744 — *Hor Sat.* II. vi 191 Palladian walls, Venetian doors, Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* 1050 *Venetian door,* a door having side lights on each side for lighting an entrance hall 1660 J H[arding] *Basil Valent Chariot Antimony* 123 Mix one part of this Salt with three parts of *Venetian Earth. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 512/1 *Venetian embroidery. is work resembling Roman Work and Strasbourg Embroidery, but is lighter than either in effect 1837 Hebert *Engin & Mech Encycl* I 468 [In] hard enamelling the *Venetian enamels are chiefly employed. 1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl Useful Arts* (1866) I 783/2 The *Venetian filigree consists of plain and coloured enamel 1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 1585 Fix a large solid *Venetian frame (a frame in three divisions, the two side divisions being narrower than the centre one) 1842 Gwilt *Archit* 639 Venetian deal cased frames 1845 *Encycl Metrop* Index 139/2 *Venetian Glass 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.* 2703/1 The Venetian-glass ball [see *Venetian ball,* quot 1851–4] 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 748/1 '*Venetian-Gothic' [style of architecture] indicates the peculiar phase of that style so common in Venice and the north of Italy 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* E 3, The *Venetian-hosen, they reach beneath the knee to the gartering place of the Leg 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 513/1 In 1654 Colbert prohibited the exportation of the *Venetian Laces into France 1883 *Harper's Mag* Jan 311/2 The Strand being one blaze of colour with *Venetian masts, and streamers overhead 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II xxxiii, There should have been joy-bells and Venetian masts with streamers and flags 1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 5/1 *Venetian-point, Maltese-point · in all these the pattern is flatter than in the Rose point 1877 W. S Gilbert *Foggerty's Fairy* I, Look at the lace! It's Venetian point 1883 *Mag of Art* Dec. 66/2 Richard III wore Venetian point at his coronation. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl, *Veneta bolus,* a fine red earth used in painting, and called in the colour-shops *Venetian red 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build.* 413 Venetian-Red is a native ochre, rather inclining to scarlet. 1849–50 Weale *Dict Terms, Venetian-red* the colours sold under this name are prepared artificially from sulphate of iron, or its residuum in the manufacturing of acids 1867 Bloxam *Chem* 322 Red oxide of iron has been already referred to as occurring in commerce under the names of colcothar, jeweller's rouge, and Venetian red *1786 *Sixth Rep Dep Kpr. Public Rec* App II 175 A method of manufacturing Silk and Mohair, with materials which have never before been combined or manufactured together [as wood, reed, cane, straw, etc.], and which is called (by the Specifier) '*Venetian Sattin' 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* I 142 *Venetian shutters, which may be opened more or less at pleasure 1892 *Photogr. Ann* II p. cxxxiii, The Plate, after exposure, goes into back chamber, a Venetian shutter being opened and closed. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 86 An infinity of flies going into the venetian shuttered window 1803 Shaw *Gen Zool* IV. II. 304 *Venetian Sole, *Pleuronectes Linguatula.* 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 514/1 **Venetian stitch,* a term sometimes applied to close rows of Buttonholes as Fillings in Needlepoint Laces 1725 *Pam Dict* s v *Ulcer,* A Solution of *Venetian Sublimate 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV s v *Sumach,* *Venetian Sumach, *cotinus,* in botany 1846 Lindley *Veg Kingd* 467 *Rhus] *Cotinus,* Venetian Sumach of the English, has wood called Young Fustick 1882 *Gardeners* 19 Aug 163/3 There are few more striking objects than a large bush of the Venetian Sumach. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 27 The *Venetian Swell is the only sort used in England 1881 C A. Edwards *Organs* 121 It is to Queen that we owe the Venetian swell, which took its name from the resemblance it bears to the Venetian shutter *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* I 62 This very much resembles what is sold in the Shops for *Venetian Talc 1836 T Thomson *Min, Geol,* etc. I 186 This mineral was formerly carried to Venice as an article of commerce, being employed in medicine Hence the name Venetian talc 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E D S) 78 The greate kynde of thyme, wherof Dioscorides maketh mention of in Epithymo, is called nowe *Venetiane thyme 1597 A M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 42 b/2 *Venetiane Terebentine. 1857 Miller *Elem Chem, Org* 505, 48 parts of shell lac, 12 of Venetian turpentine 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* s v, *Varnish,* White varnish, called also *venetian varnish, made of oil of turpentine, fine turpentine, and mastic 1867 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed 6) III 984 **Venetian white,* a carefully prepared carbonate of lead 1779 Shaw *Hist Moray* (1882) I 347 It is lighted, besides several windows in the side-walls, by a *Venetian window in the western gavel. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. v 148 A square small room It had but a single Venetian window. 1842 Francis *Dict Arts, Venetian window,* a window in three separate apertures, the two side ones being narrow, and separated from the centre by timber only 1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 May 3/2 *Venetian Window Blinds made by Edward Bevan

Venetianed (vĭnī·shănd), *a.* [f. Venetian *sb.* 5 b] Furnished with Venetian blinds or shutters

1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX 366 Through the open Venetianed window I caught a passing glimpse 1854 Stocqueler *Handbk Brit. India* 125 The airy little bauleahs, with their light venetian'd rooms 1881 Mrs C Praed *Policy & P* III 37 Along the white road, past the row of neat venetianed houses.

Venetic (vĭne·tik), *a.* [f. L. *Venet-ī* or *Venet-ia* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Veneti or their country, or to the modern province of Venice

1880 *Encycl Brit* XIII 494/1 The population of the Venetian cities is 'Venetian' in language, but the country districts are in various ways Venetic 1902 *Nature* 2 Jan 212/2 Inscriptions on the outside of their rims, said to be in Venetic or old North Etruscan alphabet 1903 *Ibid* 29 Oct 635 A large admixture of Albanian, Venetic, or Slav intruders

Venett, obs. form of Vignette.

Venev, Venew(e, obs. forms of Venue.

Veney, variant of Veny 2 *Obs.*

Veneymen, obs. form of Venom *v.*

Venezuelan (venĭzwē·lăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See def.] **a.** *adj* Of or pertaining to the republic of Venezuela in the north of South America. **b.** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Venezuela

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V 81/2 The congress of the Venezuelan Republic at Angostura. *Ibid* 82/1 The Venezuelan congress 1881 W H. Brett *Mission Work Guiana* VI 109 From the Spaniards and Venezuelans they have suffered greatly 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlew* 514/1 Venezuelan drawn work resembles the Oriental Drawn Thread Work and the Italian and Swedish Drawn Works

Veng(e, southern ME variant pa. t. Fang *v*

†Venge, *sb Obs.* [f Venge *v.* Cf. Avenge *sb.*] Vengeance.

1587 T Hughes *Misf. Arthur* I. II, Why shunst thou fearefull wrath? Adde coales afreshe—preserve me to this venge.

1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II D 2 b, You must Lay in betimes to prevent mutinie Among the small guts, which with winde of venge else Will breake your guarde of buttons

Venge (vendʒ), *v.* Now *arch.* Forms 4–5 vengyn (5 vengy), 4– venge (4 venie, uenge), 4–5 wenge, 4, 5 *Sc*, weng. [ad. OF. *venger, venger* (mod F. *venger*,—It *vendicare*, Sp. *vengar*, Pg *vingar*)·—L. *vindicāre* VINDICATE *v.* Cf. AVENGE *v.*]

1. a. *refl* = AVENGE *v* I b.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5345 For þat þai na wight drightin dred, He wenged him o þam ful saie *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II. 5 When he venges him, his vengaunce is cald woednes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 45 But lete us now putte, that ye han leve to venge yow, I say ye ben nought of might ne power as now to venge you. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 31 Be nat to hasty to venge the on thi foo *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 72 He vengid hym on his enemys horribly 1509 FISHER *7 Penit Ps* VI Wks (1876) 18 Grete laude and prayse is in wylde beestes lackynge reason, that they wyll forgyue and not venge themselfe vpon other weyker beestes 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 29 Til that ech one here of vs al, at wil and ease be plast With Troyan Dames to venge vs of Paris 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I II 292 Tel you the Dolphin, I am comming on, To venge me as I may 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II xv, Thou shalt know, If I can venge me on a foe. 1914 *Contemp Rev* April 578 To venge themselves they pursued a policy of obstruction in the Diet

b *trans.* = AVENGE *v.* I.

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 137 Ef thou þrai Godd that he Apon thi fais venge the *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 5533 Haly Loverd, How lange sal be ar þow venge our blude Of our enemys þat in erthe duelles *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x 29 (Harl MS), Do vs to knowe, if þer be ony þat pretenith þe, For we ben redy to venge þe *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi 435 Thus owre loid venged kyng Lawncelot certayn 1581 A HALL *Iliad* I 16, I greatly dread, hir sonne to venge, obtainde some suit she hath 1590 GREENE *Orlando Furioso* 1093 Now let vs seeke to venge the Lampe of Fiance That lately was eclipsed in Angelica. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz Age* II II, I sweare to venge the Gods that gouerne Sea and Sunne. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III XXIX, With this he cross'd the murderer's path, And venged young Allan well! 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* IV 656, I have Venged a beloved one, meted a brother measure for guilt

c *pass* = AVENGE *v* I c.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 24 For to plede, for to fi3tte and to be vengid on men þat don a3enst here wille, worschipe, or profit 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 202 Bot I wol make this beheste, I schal be venged er I go *c* 1400 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) II lvii (1859) 55, I myght haue ben fully venged vpon the 1480 *Cov Leet Bk* II 441 Be-cause þe seid Laurens .feyned maters to þentent to haue be venged for þe due punysshement yeven to hym be þe seid Maire. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I 1 7 They that gretly be vengid on their enemyes. 1611 B JONSON *Catiline* II 1, I should be right sorry To have the means so to be venged on you

† d. *intr.* = AVENGE *v* I d. *Obs*

13 . *E E Allit. P.* B. 201 [He] Ne venged for no vilte of vice ne synne, .Ne neuer so sodenly soȝt vnsoundely to weng *Ibid* 559 Felly he uenged Quen fourferde alle þe flesch þar he formed hade. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7333 Achilles Of þo kynges, þat were kild, Wold haue vengit of þe velany, & þe vile harme. 14 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 208 A priest ought to be swete and softe more rather to foryeue than to vengy. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3540 Traist nocht thine honore in a fulle, Na weng nocht quhil thi blud be cule.

2. *trans* = AVENGE *v* 2.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3806 Þys yche chylde toke hym to rede For to venge hys fadrys ded *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 62a (Harl MS), In dyverse wise The ravyshyng to vengyn of Heleyn, By Paris done, they wroughten all hir peine *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 44 The thre oþer also deyden on spytues deþes, so þat, wythyn þre ȝeie aftyr, Thomas deth was thus venget *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 244, I praye god that I maye venge your deth vpon theym or ever I decease 1538 STARKEY *England* 141 That hys ennemy may not pluke hym out at hys lyberty, nor yet in such place to venge hys iniury 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* (1837) 160 To venge which deede, and cursed cruell acte, He slue them all 1620 PYPER tr *Hist Astræa* II 13 Venge not my death vpon this faire Lady 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II 111 We find our selves ready to fret at any cross occurrent, to venge every injury, to rage at every light provocation 1802 LEYDEN in *Life & Poems* (1875) 39 Thine the mighty boast To venge each ancient violated bust. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr *Iasso* XVIII XLVIII, And much he hoped with such a fiery brood to venge the felling of the precious wood

† b. To punish (wrongdoing). *Obs*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XCIX 5 Wreth, þat is vengaunce, þat he vengid in 3ow þe first syn with ded *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXV (*Julian*) 116 Syk wykyt wordis of dyspyt In þat dekine ware wengyt tyt 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 111 Thou seist .that charite is chacid, to vengyn oure defautis, and mende us of oure mysse

† 3. = AVENGE *v.* 3 *Obs* —1

a 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXV. III, The Scottes and Peightes he venged & ouercam

† 4. To execute (vengeance), to wreak (anger) by vengeance *Obs rare*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* li 36 Lo! Y shal deme thi cause, and venge thi vengyng *a* 1470 H PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W de W 1496) IV XV 179/2 He is goddes mynystre, to venge the wrath of god in hym that dooth amys

Vengeable, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* or *dial* Forms· 4–5 veniable, 5–7 vengable, vengeable (6 uen-), 5 vengeabyl, -yll(e, -abil [a AF *vengable* (Gower), f *venger* VENGE *v.* Cf. VENGIBLE *a.*]

1. Inclined or ready to take vengeance or inflict retaliative injury (Cf. VENGEFUL *a.* 1.)

a Of persons (or animals)

Very common *c* 1400–1550, in mod dial use = destructive

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II. 189 For 3if he were veniable here no man my3te suffre his veniaunce 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 119 Such a Sor is inciuable, And ek the goddes ben vengable. *c* 1400 LYDG in *Pol, Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 48 Where god list spare, a tygre is not vengeable 1421 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 153 Al-thogh þat shee were in this cas vengeable, Shee was in þat in partie excusable *c* 1450 *Mark's Festeal* 140 Forto schew you how vengabull God is apon hom þat ben lef forto sched Cristys blod 1529 S. FISH *Supplic Beggers* 3 Whate tiraunt euer oppressed the people like this cruell and vengeable generacion? 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl* XVII (1870) 167 There is a beast called a Bouy, lyke a Bugle, whyche is a vengeable beast. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 138 To be notoriously revenged on this vengeable feende. *c* 1610 SIR J MELVIL *Mem* (1735) 206 The Appetites of envious, vengeable and greedy Counsellors 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bishops* III C 3, Who should prove the most vengable Instruments of persecuting and oppressing Gods true children 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss* 232 Rottans are vengeable craiturs on young deuks.

b. Of the mind, will, etc.

1421–12 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 2330 He rathir chees be disobedient To his vengeable wil,. Than be forsworn of þat he swoor so depe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 1041 His vengeable mynde was hymselfe to magnyfy Or destroye hymselfe 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 169 His inique covetous and vengeable disposicion 1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr. Wom* (1592) H III, To keepe her vengeable mind unto occasion of revengement

c Of weapons.

c 1400 HOCCLEVE *Compl Virgin* 179 Wel feele I þat deeth his vengeable bowe Hath bent, & me purposith doun to throwe 1430–40 *Lydgate Bible, Rom* XIII 4 (Cardwell MS), For not without cause he berith the vengeable sword

2. Characterized by, arising from, vengeance or revenge, cruel, dreadful.

c 1430 HOCCLEVE *Min Poems* 71/128 þat the feend Ne sese hem nat in the vengeable day! *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* IV 1414 3e shulde not suffien þis cristen foolk here Repreue oure goddis with swiche veniable maneie 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 201 For none This hurt outchaseth which is so vengeable 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 29 Such folck as the tyrant pursude with vengeabil hatred. 1627 H BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 18 Iezabell, for all her vengeable malice and impotent fury, yet could not wreck it vpon Elias

3. As an intensive: Very great, severe, strong, intense, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 655/2 As the churche of Christe is but one, so be there of those [heretics] a venge able maynye 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 49 b, He gave a vengeable check to those persones 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C* IV 61 A mischeuous mistakyng of a matter .bredde a vengeable suspition in the heddes of many 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 13 [They] will couertly flutter their wings, and keepe a vengeable coyle in Conuenticles and corners

b As *adv.* = VENGEABLY *adv* 2

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 7 Socrates asked wherfore he was so vengeable eagre 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 48 A vengeable long leape, or a vengeable lowde lye 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh Gloss* 232 He's vengeable greedy, he can hardly be honest.

4. Punishable *rare*—1.

1650 S CLARKE *Eccl Hist* I (1654) 488 [He] delivered him over to the secular power; Declaring that it was a vengeable matter to eat or drink with him

Ve ngeably, *adv* Now *arch.* or *Obs.* Also 5 vengably, 6 vengeablie, -eiably, veangeably [f. prec.]

1. In a revengeful manner, vindictively, cruelly, pitilessly.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* IV 2775 His Achille of cruelte þe dede cors toke oute of þe taas, And vengably bond it *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 105 Right so it plesed vnto God that he shulde deye vengeably *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 453 He smote a knyghte soo vengably that he cast hym doun deed to the erthe. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 103 So that they do it charitably louyngelye, not of malyce, not vengeably, not couetously 1586 J HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 78/1 The Irish enimie vengeablie haue brent a great towne of mine inheritance in Meth, called Ramore

1848 ANNE BRONTE *Agnes Grey* XIV, Miss Matilda, having vengeably thumped the piano for an hour, in a terrible humour both with me and it

2 Exceedingly, greatly, very

c 1350 BALE *Apol.* 113 But ye are lyke to come vengeably short 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 12 It would haue made mee, for my part, as hardy as I am, very veangeably afeard 1607 R C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World of Wond* 291 Some [priests and monks] haue bin so vengeably learned.

Vengeance (vendʒăns), *sb*, *adv*, and *a.* Forms *a.* 4 veniance, -iaunce, -y(e)aunce, 4–5 venieaunce, 5 veniauns, -iawnce, venaunce; 4 veniounse, 5 venions. *β.* 4 vengaunse, 4–6 -aunce, 4–5 -ance, -ans; 4 vengiaunce, 5 -anse, 6 -ans, 4 vengeans, 4–6 -aunce, 4– vengeance (7 veng'ance), 6 vengence; 4 wengans, -anz, -aunce, -eans, -eance, 4, 6 *Sc*, wengance, 6 *Sc.* wengence. [a. AF. *veniaunce, ance, veng(e)aunce, -ance*, = OF. and F. *vengeance* (It. *vengianza*, Sp. *venganza*, Pg. *vinganza*), f. *venger* VENGE *v*]

1. The act of avenging oneself or another; retributive infliction of injury or punishment; hurt or harm done from vindictive motives.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 827 Son bigan wenganz to kibe *Ibid.* 13184 But þis ded was sald ful dere, Wit a greithful soth vengeance. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM III 248 He þat spilleþ mannes lyf, Veniounse hyt schel acwyte *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks I 149 Þis is noo good prater, but more axinge of Goddis venjaunce *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 37 She tolde that it was the uengeaunce of God that fell on her, the whiche she had welle deserued 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II IV (1883) 53 For hit is the most hyest and fayr vengeance that a man may doo 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XCIII 1 Thou God to whom vengeaunce belongeth, shewe thy self. 1592 KYD *Mourtherer Brewen* Wks. (1901) 287 The blood of the iust Abel cried for vengeance and reuenge on the murderer 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 156 Diuine mercie removed the Christians to Pella out of the danger, that without any impediment the floud gates of vengeance might bee set wide open for Desolations black guard to enter 1667 MILTON *P L* I 170 But see the angry Victor hath recall'd His Ministers of vengeance and pursuit Back to the Gates of Heav'n. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 96 Stamp we our vengeance deep, and ratify his doom 1769 *Junius Lett* XV. (1788) 92 The injuries you have done, demand not only redress, but vengeance 1837 W IRVING *Capt Bonneville* III 67 Alarm signals, to arouse the country and collect the scattered bands for vengeance 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* XXV, That in some way she regarded Britannicus, as the ultimate resource of her vengeance and despair

b In the phrase *to take* (also † *nime*) *vengeance.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6859 Þe king sei or he nolde abide, þat he nolde uerst nyme vengaunce in is side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6094 Þair goddes i me on wil wrake, O I am mi wengeance sal i take *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 49 Savii ge your grace, I can nat seen that it mighte greetly harme me though I toke vengeaunce *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5780 God can wel vengeaunce therof take *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XII 51 In taken of þe vengeaunce þat Godd take on þa fyue citeez 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 106 He receyved him with grete worchip, took veniauns on his enimes *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II 59 Ver gance we sholde take therof 1526 TINDALE *Rom* XIII 4 To take vengeaunce on them that do evyll 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* V I 8 Gods, if you Should haue 'tane vengeance on my faults, I neuer Had liu'd to put on this 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Avenger*, one who takes Vengeance on an Offender. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. XXXI, Full soon such vengeance will he take, That [etc]. 1847 SARAH AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* III 17 The strong city of Pavia, on which cruel vengeance was taken for the resistance it had made

c. Personified or otherwise regarded as an entity.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* II II 510 Allowsed Vengeance sets him new a-worke 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 39 Left to conflict nakedly with hell and vengeance, till it carry them away quicke. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* II. 1, Vengeance is still alive, from her dark covert She stalks in view 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* I 395 Where was thine arm, O Vengeance! *a* 1839 PRAED *Red Fisherman*, Look how the fearful felon gazes On the scaffold his country's vengeance raises. 1891 MARIE A. BROWN tr *Runeberg's Nadeschda* 67 Then saw I vengeance beckon, it lit my path In years of woe

2. With *a* and pl An act or instance of retributive or vindictive punishment (Also as in I c)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1592 For-þi in forme of iugement He thoght a neu wengaunce to sent *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 14 For the offences to God i doon Mary vengeaunces haue befalle *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 41 Feure vengaunces comyn to man here in erthe for fals tything *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Wolf & Lamb* XXI, It cryis ane vengeance vnto the heuinnis hie 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* CIX. 6–10 Sad executions, judgments, and vengeances. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat agst Woman* Wks 1730 I 56 He falls a willing prisoner to her arms, There meets a veng'ance of ne'er ending harms 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII 832 With his full strength he bent his angry bow, And wing'd the feather'd vengeance at the foe. 1728 P WALKER *Life Peden* (1901) I 155 Hasty marriages are sudden vengeances 1791 BURKE *App Whigs* Wks VI 220 Taking. a cruel vengeance on these deluded wretches. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXI. IV 201 Thrasybulus animated his men by the prospect of a just vengeance. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I 45, I am planning five distinct and lengthy vengeances against Bobby.

b In imprecations, usually with *on*. Also rarely without article *Obs* or *arch.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* XIII 164 Must we afore the pharisies appeare? A vengeance on them, far and neere! 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 178 A vengeance on that lame lade 1591 SHAKS *Two Gentl* II III 21 A veng'ance on't, there 'tis 1604 [? CHETTLE] *Wit of Woman* G 4 b, A vengeance pepper such braines, as cannot beare one draught of Ipocras 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXX, D'ye think the lads will care for yer stool o' repentance? Vengeance on the black face o't!

c. A person of a violent temper.

1711–2 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Mar, The D— he is! married to that vengeance! Who would have her?

3 Used to strengthen interrogations. ? *Obs*

1598 R BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 167 *Thr* Where are the other? *San* What other in a vengeance 1607 SHAKS *Cor* III 1 262, I would they were in Tyber What the vengeance, could he not speake 'em faire? 1620 *Prior Rush* 28 His wife said vnto him: what a vengeance needest thou to take a seruant? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I III 213 But what a vengeance makes thee fly From me too, as thine Enemy? *a* 1779 D GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II 40 What the vengeance uncle, sudna fouks die when they're auld? 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* VI, Art thou beside thyself, boy! or what a vengeance takes thee from the city, like the wing of the whirlwind?

4 *With a vengeance*: †a With a curse or malediction *Obs.*

1585 W SMITH *Merry Iests Widow Edyth* (1573) D 3 b, In she goth, And came out agayne, saying wt a vengeance They must go by water. 1588 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* E 2 b, Let such then goe with a vengeaunce, and leaue those toyes for Poets to prate of and let them preach better stuffe vnto the people. 1598 R BERNARD tr *Terence, Andria* II. i, *Abi hinc in malam crucem*. Away with a vengeance get thee hence with a mischiefe· goe hence with sorrow enough 1635 R N tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* IV. 493 The Queene waxing impatient gave him [Essex] a cuffe on the eare and bade him be gone with a vengeance.

1673 *Vinegar & Mustard* (Hindley) III 8 You are land-sick now, and not sea-sick, with a vengeance to you for me. 1836 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in London* I 70 Why not quit literature—with a vengeance to it—and turn, were it even to sheep herding?

b. As an intensive With great force or violence; in an extreme degree, to an unusual extent.

1568 V SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 24 b, He shall come downe with a vengeaunce. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* I. ii. 236 A plaister that mends him with a verie vengeance. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* M j, Are you too well, too happy? *Alea* With a vengeance 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 88 The furious multitude struck him down, and malled him with a vengeance 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp Reh.* 63 Accordingly he lays it on with a vengeance 1711 'J DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sacheverellus* 6 This is proving the..Existence of Giants with a Vengeance 1761 FOOTE *Liar* II Wks 1799 I 293 His friends gloss over his foible, by calling him an agreeable novelist: and so he is, with a vengeance 1834 L RITCHIE *Wand by Seine* 94 Some readers will think that we are drawing our traveller's bow with a vengeance 1867 M ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 29 Here, at any rate, are materials enough with a vengeance

† **c.** So *With the vengeance Obs* —1

1693 *Humours Town* 29 This is following the Dictates of Reason with the vengeance.

† **5.** As *adv* a. Extremely, intensely. *Obs.*

1548 [L SHEPHERD] *John Bon & Mast person* (1808) 5 Is not here a mischeuous thynge? The Messe is vengaunce holye for all ther sayeinge. 1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 41, I remember that disputation. It is vengeaunce subtile *Ibid* 44 They were also vengeance angry against the Pope 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* II ii. 6 That's a braue fellow: but hee's vengeance prowd *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Little Fr Lawyer* II i, How it grumbles! This Sword is vengeance angry 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 21 Jan, It has snowed terribly all night, and is vengeance cold

† **b.** Not at all, never *Obs*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* XXVIII 7 Vengeance the whit I am for their woordes the nere

† **6.** As *adj.* Very great or large. *Obs.*—1

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall* Introd 4, I bought the booke because it was in English yet there is a vengeance deale of Latin in it

7. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *vengeance-cryer, -crying, -oath, -scathed, -sword, -taking*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 65 For al-be-it so that alle tarying be anoyful, algates it is nat to repreve in yevinge of Iugement, ne in vengeance-taking, whan it is suffisant and resonable. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 11 Cursers, chyders, and grete vengeaunce cryers. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV *Schisme* 1062 Lord, sheath again thy vengeance sword a space. 1617 A NEWMAN *Pleas Vts.* 15 Haples wretches, with the memory Tortur'd of woe, and vengeance-crying Sins 1838 S BELLAMY *Betrayal* 43 When o'erthrown In first rebellion, vengeance scathed he fled. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Duchess May* XXVIII, Thou and I have parted troth,—yet I keep my vengeance-oath.

Hence † **Ve ngeancely** *adv*; † **Ve·ngeancer.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 508/2 Veniawncere, *vendicator, ultor, vindex* 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* I iii, Yet I could poyson him in a Pot of Perry, He loves that veng'ancely

† **Ve·ngeant,** *a Obs*—1 In 4 **vengaunt.** [a. AF. *vengant* (F. *vengeant*), pres. pple. of *venger* VENGE *v.*] Avenging; executing vengeance.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XCVIII. 9 Lord oure god þou herd þaim: god þou was til þaim merciabil, and vengaunt in all þaire fyndyngis.

Vengear, obs. form of VENGER.

Vengeful (ve·ndʒfŭl), *a.* [f. VENGE *v.*, after *revengeful.* Cf. AVENGEFUL *a*]

1. Harbouring revenge, seeking vengeance; prone or inclined to avenge oneself, vindictive.

a 1599 SPENSER *F Q* VII. VI 48 [She] thinkes what punishment were best assign'd And thousand deathes deuiseth in her vengefull mind 1701 F MANNING *Poems* 77 A worse Event The vengeful Cupid sent. 1723 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks 1755 IV 1 12 The queen incens'd, his services forgot, Leaves him a victim to the vengeful Scot *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Inscription* VI 24 Fair and flow'ry is the brake, Yet it hides the vengeful snake 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* XXV 452 Again the vengeful foes appear'd, Again their angry standards rear'd 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* I XXX 414 One of them, the male, is excited—the other, the female, collected and vengeful 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* i. 9 Ulysses is pitiless in his hostility, subtle, vengeful, cunning.

transf *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XCIX, But for his theft A vengfull canker eate him vp to death 1848 FABER *Spir Confer* (1870) 124 Wasted time is a vengeful thing 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo Such* IV. 159 An abandoned belief may be more effectively vengeful than Dido.

b. Inflicting vengeance; serving as an instrument of vengeance. Said of a weapon, the hand or arm, etc

(*a*) *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVI XII, Thou shalt ready make thy vengefull bow Against their guilty faces 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, III ii 198 Here's a vengefull Sword, rusted with ease. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* V iii, I pray His vengeful sword may fall upon thy head Successfully 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 154 The proud oppressors fly the vengeful sword. 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. III 253 The victorious career of Ida was stopt by the vengeful sword of the valorous Owen 1869 GOULBOURN *Pues Holiness* I 1 So could he bid the vengeful fire fall from heaven

(*b*) 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* CVI. 17 Her vengeful Jaws extending wide. 1729 T COOKE *Tales*, etc 140 Of all who fought beneath this Chief's Command Not one escap'd the Critic's vengeful Hand 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum Wishes* 168 Rebellion's vengeful talons *a* 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed 2) XXI 343 Allow no respite to thy vengeful arm Till ev'ry Trojan within Ilium's lofty walls Be fast enclosed

2. Of actions or feelings: Characterized or prompted by revengeful motives, arising from a desire for vengeance.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III Poems (1905) 328 Full thrice six years they felt fierce Eglons yoke, Till Ehuds sword Gods vengeful Message spoke 1649 MILTON *Eikon* VIII Wks 1851 III. 392 That choleric, and vengefull act of proclaiming him Traitor 1709 PRIOR *Carm Sec* XVII, With wise Silence pond'ring vengeful Wars 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* VII 193 To us who seldom feel the vengeful wound, it is merely a subject of curiosity 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid Lot* XXIX, The fury darted her knife at him with the vengeful dexterity of a wild Indian 1845 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* liv (1857) III 77 In no composition that I have met with is there a greater display of vengeful malignity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII §7 534 The Massacre had left them the objects of a vengeful hate

Hence **Ve ngefully** *adv.*, **Ve ngefulness.**

1830–1 RUSKIN *Iteriad* II 300 His dark lightning-eye made him seem like his own Thalaba, *vengefully fired 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* IV, On he goes vengefully thirsting for the best blood of Troy 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 July 143/1 He looked at his mother vengefully 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), **Vengefulness*, vindictive or revengeful Temper or Nature. 1852 MERIDITH *Poet Whs* (1912) 134 He fainted on his vengefulness, and strove To ape the magnanimity of love

† **Ve ngement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *vengement*, f *venger* VENGE *v* Cf. AVENGEMENT.] Vengeance.

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 197, I wille of þat felouns tak vengement, þat so fordos my coroun 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 282 His oghne brother therupon Tok of that Senne vengement. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2, I telle to the that thy vengement shal engendre to the more greuous aduersytes 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App 351 That thei should take vengemente vpon them, bothe by officer, and without 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI. III. 18 Witnesse thereof he shew'd his head there left, And wretched life forlorne for vengement of his theft

Vengence, -ency, vars VENGEANCE, -ANCY

† **Ve ngeously,** *adv Obs. rare.* [Irreg. f VENGE *v.* Cf. VENGEANCELY *adv.*] Violently, viciously

1599 BRETON *Miseries Manillia* Wks (Grosart) II. 43/1 If I did but even touch her, the monkie would set out the throate, and crie so vengeouslie, that to it must the mother come. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1825) 312 He came up to me so vengeously in the street, and I said to him, 'Can't it be done without fighting?'

Venger (ve·ndʒəɹ). Forms. 4–5 **veniour, -iere, vengere,** 5– **venger** (5 wen-), 6 **vengear** (van-). [a AF. or OF. **vengeour* (*vangeor, vencheur*, F *vengeur*) and *vengeie*, agent-n. f. *venger* VENGE *v*] An avenger. Now *poet* or *rhet.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VIII 3 Þat þou distroy the enmy & þe vengere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 297 He is Goddis mynystre, vengeie into wrabbe to hym þat doþ evyl 1382 — *Hosea* V 13 And Effraym wente to Assur, and sente to the kyng veniour 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 54 And this I wyl thou know for sekyrnesse That god is venger of wyckydnesse 1483 *Cath Angl* 400/1 A venger, *vindex, vindicator* 1526 TINDALE *Prol. Ep Romans* A iij, Thou woldest thatt their were no God, the auctor and vangear of the lawe 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. III 20 His bleeding hart is in the vengers hand 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Tragi.* IV VIII. In Bullen *O Pl* IV, I, he is well, in such a vengers handes, As will not winck at your iniquitie. 1865 *Reader* 16 Sept 399/2 Other champion of our cause shall come,. venger of his sire. 1881 H PHILLIPS tr *Chamisso's Faust* 10 The Venger's Vengeance smites the guilty head.

† **Ve ngeress.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *vengeresse* cf. prec. and *-ESS*] A female avenger

In quot *c* 1450 as the name of a spear

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III. met XII. (1868) 107 Þe þre goddess, furijs, and vengeresse of felonies *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV 229 This kynge alain was seke of the woundes of the speie vengeresse [F *la lance vengeresse*] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII 99 O cruelle vltryces, wycked vengeresses, Furyes infernalle & Iusticers of helle 1647 HEXHAM I, A vengeresse, *een wreeckster*

† **Vengesour.** *Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *vengeis-on* vengeance.] An avenger.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev* XXVI. 25 And I shal brynge vpon 3ow a swerd, vengesoure [1388 vengeie] of my boond of pees. — *Numb* XXV. 25 The hoond of the vengesour.

† **Ve·ngible,** *a* and *adv Obs.* [var. of VENGEABLE *a.*]

I. Vengeful, vindictive.

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict*, *Dirus*, vengible, cruell, terrible 1595 *Locrine* I II 16 The desperate god Cuprit, with one of his vengible birdbolts, hath shot me vnto the heele 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 461 These also are the Epethites of the Lionesse bold, stony-harted, vengible 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell.* 321 A vengible wayt-layer, by bloudie grudges and displeasures doing much mischief

b Grievous, severe

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 4 Impose they doe upon them hard and vengible charges to execute

2. Remarkable, extraordinary Also as *adv*

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* III II, He spake nothing but sentences, but they were vengible long ones 1602 *Contention betw Liberality & Prodigality* IV. II, Thornes, thistles, and nettles most horrible stingers, Rauens, grypes, and gryphons, oh vengible wringers. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 78 Hee was a vengible fellow in linking matters together, whereupon he came to be surnamed Catena, that is, a chain

Hence † **Ve·ngibly** *adv Obs*

1580 G HARVEY *Three Lett* Wks (Grosart) I 49 Some as vengibly and frowardly bent, as for Example, Woormes, and Moules, and Cunnyes

Venging, *vbl sb.*: see VENGE *v.* 4 (quot 1382).

Ve nging, *ppl a* [f. VENGE *v.*] Avenging; executing vengeance.

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 759 I hay fechtin sa fast, With vengeand wapnis of were throu wedis thai wet 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1 *Imposture* 495 So that th' old 3eers' renewed generations Cannot asswage his venging indignations. 1605 *Ibid*, *Sonn Late Peace* XXVI, The furie of Heav'ns venging Sword.

Vengit, obs Sc form of WINGED *a*

‖ **Vengolina** *Obs* [mod L., = F *vengoline* (Buffon), from the native name in Angola, given as *benguelanha* by Edwards] The Angola finch (*Serinus angolensis*).

1773 *Phil Trans* LXIII 254, I therefore educated a young linnet under a vengolina, which imitated its African master so exactly, that it was impossible to distinguish the one from the other

Veniable, obs form of VENGEABLE *a*

† **Ve·niable,** *a Obs rare* [ad. late L. *venibilis*, f *venia*. see VENIAL *a*1] Venial, excusable, pardonable.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III XXIII 168 It is an insufferable delusion, and with more veniable deceit it might have beene practised in Harts horne *Ibid* VII XIX 385 In things of this nature silence condemneth history, 'tis the veniable part of things lost

So † **Ve niably** *adv Obs.*—1

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V XXI 268 The Pictures of the Ægyptians were more tolerable, and in their sacred letters more veniably expressed the apprehension of Divinity

Venial (vī·niăl), *a.*1 and *sb.* Forms *α* 4 **uenial, veniale,** 4–7 **veniall,** 4– **venial,** 4–5 **venyal** (5 -ale), 4–6 **venyall** *β* 4 **veniele,** 4–5 **veniel.** [a. OF. *venial, venel* (mod F. *vénel*, = Sp and Pg *venial*, It *veniale*), or ad. L *venālis* (rare), f *venia* forgiveness, indulgence, pardon]

A. *adj* **1.** Worthy or admitting of pardon, forgiveness, or remission; not grave or heinous, pardonable, light. **a.** Of sin, *spec* in *Theol* as opposed to *deadly* or *mortal.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27541 Bot þar-of es oþer sines smale, þat clerkes clepes veniale *Ibid* 27545 Man cals þam venial and light *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2638 Þe saul þat es clensed wele Of al dedely syn and of veniele *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* 287 In þis wise skippith venial sin to dedly synne *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* IX 85 In venyale synne longe to byde, Makeþ dedly synnes to growe grete 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 60/2 To swere lyghtly without hurte or blame is venyal synne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 180 Whome no synne shalde defoule, neyther originall nor actuall, mortall ne venyall 1558 BP WATSON *Sev. Sacram* I 5 If he hath lightly offended in any venyall synne, he pardoneth him 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 83 If I but tutch, to tutch 's a veniall sin, The pretty circle of thy dimpled chin 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref 33 That it is only a Venial Sin in any, to lessen the great authority of another *a* 1700 in *Cath. Rec Soc Publ* IX. 360 She had rather have suffered a thousand deaths, then wittingly commite ye least veniall sinne. 1737 CHALLONER *Cath Chr Instr* (1753) 116 By what Rule shall a Person be able to make a Judgment whether his Sins be mortal or venial? 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* II 56 The crime of the person who consulted the oracle of Apollo,—a capital offence in a Jew, but surely a venial sin in an ignorant and deluded pagan 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 408 Those who have only committed venial sins are first purified of them

b Of crimes, offences, etc.

1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV 1 9 If they do nothing, 'tis a Veniall slip. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Sir Gregory Nonsence* Wks (1630) 4/1 The man that seeketh straying minds to weane all, From veniall vices, or offences penall 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* Pref. p x, I hope it will be thought a venial Crime, if in some of these Meditations I have not aim'd to express Eloquence, but only to cherish Piety 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor, Sat* I IV 174 Thus, pure from more pernicious crimes I live Some venial frailties you may well forgive 1796 W. H MARSHALL *Rur Econ* II 115 The practice of pruning off the side boughs of Hedgerow Elms is a venial crime 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 56 Our own laws not long ago punished forgery and even more venial crimes with death 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm.* XIV 134 Laughter may be the right cure for venial follies

† **c.** Of an offender Committing a venial sin or offence *Obs*—1

1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I 225 The venial offender had been released with a gentle reprimand

2. Of an error or fault: That may be excused or overlooked, of a light, unimportant, or trivial nature; excusable.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II. (1586) 66 b, Whereby we may gather, that if the fault in wordes be veniall, the fault in sentence and matter be mortall 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V IX 243 In the prosecuting and managing thereof, many not only veniall errours but unexcusable faults were committed 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 326 He thinks it a more venial fault to make a mistake at Second hand after others 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* XIX 235 He, who would have been ashamed to participate in fraud, or to yield to Corruption, may begin to think the Faults venial, when he sees Men, who were far below Him, rise above Him by Fraud and by Corruption 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 418 Witness at his foot, The spaniel dying, for some venial fault 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl, This is a venial error compared to that of our ancestors 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm* XXXVI 362 If a boy has committed some..quite venial fault

b In general use.

1806 in *Mrs. Hutchinson's Mem of Col H* 304 *note*, The account here given of Col Hutchinson's motives lays his conduct fairly open to the discussion of the reader, who will determine it for himself to be commendable, censurable, or venial 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 138 This was indeed a gross delusion, but, assuredly for young men at least, a very venial one too 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* XVI (1853) 96 An act of plunder and revenge—a venial act in the eyes of the Arabs. 1880 R G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng* 79

Mere provincialism in pronunciation is venial in comparison with slovenly speech.

†**3.** Allowable, permissible, blameless. *rare.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxxi § 8 The Iewes not doubting that bodily labours are made by necessitie venuall, though otherwise, especially on that day [i e the Sabbath], rest be more conuenient 1667 Milton *P L* ix. 5 Where God With Man familiar us'd To sit indulgent permitting him the while Venial discourse unblam'd 1725 Pope *Odyss* i 219 With venial freedom let me now demand Thy name, thy lineage, and paternal land

†**B** *sb* A venial sin or offence; a light fault or error *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks*. III. 452 þouȝ þis be synne, ȝit it is venyal, and not dedly, and venyals ben waschen awey wiþ preieris of a Pater-noster. *a* 1395 Hylton *Scala Perf* i xxviii (W de W 1494), Neuertheles yet shalt thou for this defawte & all other venyals whyche may not be eschewed in this wretchyd lyf lyft up thyn hert to god *c* 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* i vi in *Anglia* VIII 138/47 Pof she so eshewed fro smal [sins] and veniels. *c* 1540 *Schole House Women* (1572) D iij b, And were not two small venialles, The feminine might be glorifide 1596 Bell *Surv Popery* iii ix 364 Howsoeuer our late papists flatter themselues in their venials 1609 Bp Hall *Disswas Poperie* Wks (1627) 642 It gently blanches ouer the breaches of Gods law with the name of venialls, and fauourable titles of diminution. 1671 Woodhead *St Teresa* i iv 15, I was careful not to commit any Mortal sin, but of Venials I made no great account

†**Ve nial,** *a* [2] *Obs rare.* [Irreg. var of Venal *a* [2] Venous

1574 J. Jones *Nat Beginn Growing & Liuing Things* 8 When the heart is opened, it receueth Aire by the venial arterie. 1578 Banister *Hist Man* v 70 Galen seemeth rather willyng to call this veyne a certaine venuall passage or way.

‖ **Venia lia,** *sb pl Obs*[−1] [L *veniālia*, neut pl. of *venālis* see Venial *a.*[1]] Venial sins or offences.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. ii 183 The peccadillo's and venialia, which never come into the black book

Venia lity. ? *Obs.* [f. Venial *a* [1] + -ity; cf. Sp *venialidad*, Pg *venialidade*] **a** The property or quality of being venial. **b.** A matter of favour or grace

1628 Bp Hall *Serm Westm.* 54 They palliate wickednesse with the faire pretence of Venialitie 1654 H L'Estrange *Chas I* (1655) 138 The Flemish Busses were soon reduced to intreat the favour of fishing by his Majesties commission a veniality the king was most ready to indulge them.

Venially (vī niăli), *adv.* [f. Venial *a* [1] + -ly [2].] In a venial manner, esp. in the way of venial sin; pardonably, excusably.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii 26 Na man is in eithe þat synnes noght venyally *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* ¶ 288 Pylk worldly thynges þat he loueth, þurgh which he synneth venially. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 80 perfore, takyth heed be my woordys, whanne ȝe synnen in pride venyally, & whanne dedly 1534 More *Comf agst Trib* ii Wks 1183/1 Wher as els in dede he had offended but venyally 1588 A King tr. *Canisius' Catech* 227 Thay ar aduersaries to the doctrine of trew religion quha sayis that ane iust man sinnes at least venialiie in euery guid wark. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 659 A iust man in his good workes doth not sinne so much as venially 1638 Sir T Browne *Hydriot* Ded, The Antients venially delighted in flourishing Gardens. 1740 Cibber *Apol* (1756) I 128 All the faults, follies, and affectation of that agreeable tyrant were venially melted down into so many charms and attractions 1847 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVI 53 So it fares with genius which, when only venially erroneous, is not to be forgiven 1878 tr *Villari's Machiavelli* II i viii 249 If he sinned again however venially, he would certainly be hung

Ve nialness. *rare*[−0] [f. as prec + -ness] = Veniality.

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Venialness*, Pardonableness 1755 Johnson, *Pardonableness*, venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

Veniance, etc., obs ff. Vengeance.

Venice (ve nis) Also 6 Venysse, Venise, Ven(i)ys, Vennys, Venes, 7 Vennis, Venis. Also Venus [2]. [a F. *Venise* —L. *Venetia* (It *Venezia*, Sp. *Venecia*, Pg *Veneza*). see def.]

1. The name of the city (the capital of the province of the same name) in the north-east of Italy, used attrib to designate various articles made there or having some connexion with the locality, as *Venice looking-glass, paper, point* (lace), *tinsel, vial, work*, etc. (Cf. Venetian *a.* 2.)

†*Venice beam* see Roman *a* [1] 15. *Venice blue* (see quot) *Venice crown*, Her (see quot) *Venice gold, silver* (cf Gold *sb* 4, Silver *sb* 4) *Venice lac* (see Lac [1] 2, quot 1763) *Venice soap* (see quots.) †*Venice sumach*, Venetian sumach *Venice talc, white* (see quots).

1611 Cotgr, *Traineau à plommée*, a Roman, or *Venice beame, for the weighing of things 1598 Florio, *Veneto*, a light or *Venice blew, a Turkie colour *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl Her* I Gloss., *Venice Crown*, the crown, or cap of state, worn by the Doge, is made of cloth of gold, covered with precious stones, and having two long ears, or lappets, pointed at the ends, hanging down at the sides. 1506 *Paston Lett* III 404 The [horse-] harnes of *Venys gold 1520–1 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) 310 Item, paid for a vnce of venes golde iiȝs viiȝd. 1535 *Wardr Kath Arragon* 26 in *Camden Misc* III, Fringid withe grene silke and Venysse golde 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 40, viii Aperns of white gowlde sarsnet edged with venys gowlde frenge 1821 Scott *Kenilw* ii, Her hat being of tawny taffeta, embroidered with scorpions of Venice gold. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) IV. 43 A new *Venice Looking Glasse, wherin you may behold that admured Maiden Citty in her true complexion 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiv, The great Venice looking-glasses, framed in silver *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambridge* i. (1662) 149 To such who object that we can never equall the perfection of *Venice-paper. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlew* 513/1 The fine Needlepoints made at Brussels were worn in preference to the heavier *Venice Points 1883 *Mag of Art* Dec. 66/2 Louis XIV had a passion for Venice point 1574 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 234 Ritchly wroughte with *venys sylver 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 171/1 White soda soap in a less pure state is called Alicant, *Venice, or Spanish soap 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Venice-soap*, a mottled soap made with olive-oil and soda, with a little sulphate of iron in solution, or sulphate of zinc 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1293 The first is called *Coggygria* and *Coccygria* in English *Venice Sumach, or Silken Sumach 1728 Bradley *Dict. Bot* s.v *Rhus*, The Venice Sumach, or *Coggygria, sive Colmus Coriaria.* 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX. 109/1 Steatite, or Soap-stone, is sold under the names of Briançon Chalk, French Chalk, and *Venice Talc. 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 23 Tilsent [= tinsel] whyte and *venice 1697 T Brown *Dispensary* ii Wks 1709 III iii 77 My cordials are all put into *Venice Vials 1839 Ure *Dict Arts & Manuf* 1298 When white lead is mixed in equal quantities with ground sulphate of barytes, it is known in France and Germany by the name of *Venice white 1860 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 722/1 Venice White contains 1 part of Baryta, and 1 part of White Lead 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 257 They esteeme nothyng more precious then drynkyng glasses of *Venice woorke

2. a. Venice glass, (*a*) a very fine and delicate kind of glass, originally manufactured at Murano, near Venice; (*b*) an article made of this, esp a drinking vessel or vial; (*c*) a Venetian mirror.

The extreme brittleness of vessels made of this glass is frequ alluded to in the 17th century

(*a*) 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* A ij b, They must be made of venys glasse bycause they sholde the better withstande the hete of the fyre *a* 1583 in Halliwell *Rara Mathem* (1841) 41 Then they must prepare very cleare and white Glasse ; as fyne and white Vennys Glasse 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 770 The Crystalline Venice Glass is reported to be a mixture, in equal portions, of Stones brought from Pavia, by the River Ticinum, and the Ashes of a Weed called by the Arabs, *Kali.* 1673 A Walker *Lees Lachrymans* 13 Then Venice glass .cracks with as slight a blow as pots of courser clay

(*b*) 1587 Harrison *England* ii vi. in *Holinshed* I 166/2 As for drinke it is vsuallie filled in bols of siluer in noble mens houses, also in fine Venice glasses of all formes 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i ii 72 In a Venice Glass before our eyne, We see the Water inter mix with Wine. 1620 Gataker *Marriage Duties* 41 The more brittle a Venice glasse is, the more gingerly we handle it 1669 Boyle *Certain Physiol Ess.* (ed. 2) *Absol. Rest Bodies* 22 Having enquired of a famous .Maker of Telescopes whether he did not observe that the Venice-Glasses he employed would sometimes crack of themselves whilst they were yet in Plates 1688 *On Death* in Jane Barker *Poet Recreations* ii 44 Life is a Bubble, Tis far more brittle than a Venice-Glass

(*c*) 1850 Mrs Browning *Sonn fr Portug* ix, I will not breathe my poison on thy Venice-glass. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* i ix, On which poor Lady Castlewood gave a rueful smile, and a look into a little Venice glass she had.

b. Venice treacle, in old pharmacy, an electuary composed of many ingredients and supposed to possess universal alexipharmic and preservative properties. Cf. Treacle *sb.* 1 c Now *arch.*

Also occas called *treacle of Venice*

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 95 A little Venice Triacle or other Triacle 1635 J Taylor (Water P) *Life Thomas Parr* C 3, And Garlick hee esteem'd above the rate Of Venice-Triacle, or best Mithridate. 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p. xxv, And as well may we be afraid to take the Venice Treacle, because of its being long kept in boxes of Lead *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens* iii (1721) 146 Venice Treacle. This is also called the *Theriaca*, or Treacle of Andromachus 1753 J Bartlet *Gentl Farriery* xlii (1754) 323 Internally, for bites from vipers, may be given cordial medicines, such as Venice treacle and salt of hartshorn. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVI 573/2 The Muscovites at all times reject as impure. rabbit, ass's milk, mare's milk, and Venice treacle 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xiii *footnote*, Orvietan, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison.

c. Venice turpentine (see quots *c* 1789, 1800, and Turpentine *sb* 1 b)

1577 Frampton *Joyful News* 45 Adde therto three ounces of Venise Turpentine. 1736 Bailey *Househ Dict* s.v. *Ague*, Mix the powder of white Hellebore roots with right Venice Turpentine. *c* 1789 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) IV 567/1 The kind now called Venice turpentine, is no other than a mixture of eight parts of common yellow or black rosin with five parts of oil of turpentine What was originally Venice turpentine is now unknown 1800 E. Darwin *Phytol* vi 84 Thus what is called Venice turpentine is obtained from the larch by wounding the bark about two feet from the ground, and catching it as it exsudes 1846 J. Baxter *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 278 The ointment is made as follows — Quicksilver, 1 lb , Venice Turpentine, ½ lb 1857 Miller *Elem Chem , Org* 503 The common varnish used for oil paintings and maps consists of 24 parts of mastic, 3 of Venice turpentine, and 1 of camphor.

Venie, var. Veny *Obs.* **Venieaunce,** obs. f. Vengeance. **Venifice,** var. Venefice *Obs.*

Veni genous, *a. Geol.* [f. L. type **vēnigena*] Of rock-masses: Bearing or containing veins of metal or quartz.

1817 *Blackw Mag* I. 421 A series of specimens of the diamond imbedded in a venigenous mass 1833–4 J Phillips *Geol* in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI 762/2 The intricate character of the venigenous masses of Mousehole.

Venim(ous, obs ff. Venom(ous

†**Venin,** *sb.*[1] *Obs* In 4–5 venyn. [a. OF. *venin* .—L. *venēn-um.*] Venom, poison.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9005 Venyn for salue wyþ hym he nam, Als a monk to court he cam *c* 1380 Wyclif *Three Treat* (1851) p xxxvi, As Crist techiþ in his gospel, hou þat men shulden forsake her cumpeny e as venyn [*v r.* venym] *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 57 Iniacle is turnid in to venyn, and þis þat was foundun to remedie, is foundun to deþ.

Hence †**Venin** *v trans*, to poison *Obs.*—0

a 1500 *Prompt Parv* 508/2 (MS. H), Venynyn or venymyn, *veneno*

Ve nin, *sb.*[2] *Chem.* Also -ine, -ene [f Venom + -in [1]] A toxic substance forming the distinctive element in snake-venom. (In recent Dicts)

Veniour, obs var. Venger.

‖ **Venire** (vĭnəiə ri). *Law* [Ellipt. for next] **1** = next 1.

1665 Ever *Tryals per Pais* iii 31 Therefore where the Sheriff ought not to return the Venire, he cannot return the Tales 1676 *Office Clerk Assize* 82 In the mean time doth the Clerk of the Peace file the *Venire*, and the pannel with the Indictment. 1722 Beverley *Hist Virginia* iv vi 223 A Writ of *Venire* issues in such Cases, to summon six of the nearest Neighbours to the Criminal 1771 E Long in Hone *Every-day Bk* (1826) II 200 You must have a *venire* for a jury. 1821 Archbold *Digest Law Pleading & Evidence* 415 Stating the names, &c of the knights and recognitors, as in the *venire* 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo IV*, c 50 § 16 *marg*, If Plaintiff sue forth a Venire, etc. in order to Trial, and proceed not, he may afterwards sue forth another Venire, etc and try at any subsequent Assizes

b. *Venire de novo*, = next 1 b

1797 Tomlins *Jacob's Law Dict* s v *Venire Facias de novo*, The following seem to be the cases in which a *Venire de Novo* is granted. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App Cas 414 Without some such power [of ascertaining what the circumstances were] no judgment, except a venire de novo, could be given.

c *Venire man*, one summoned to serve on a jury under a writ of *Venire facias*, a juryman. *U.S.*

1780 *Virginia Statutes at Large* X 489 An act for regulating tobacco fees, and fixing the allowance to sheriffs, witnesses, and venire men 1895 *Weekly Examiner* (San Francisco) 5 Sept 2/1 Sheriff Whelan's deputies had apparently summoned most all of the veniremen from the foreign sections of the city

†**2** = next 2. *Obs.*

1763 Ld. Hardwicke in Harris *Life* (1847) III 344, I believe he came in upon the venire or capias, & put in bail. 1769 [see Venire facias 2]

†**3.** The place from which the jurors were to be summoned or in which the cause was to be tried; = Venue 5 *Obs*

1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 185 Mr Graham haveing moved once or twice the court of kings bench that the venue might be laid in another county 1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1720/7 This day the great Case between the Earl of Shaftsbury and Mr. Cradock came on in the Kings-Bench about changing the *Venire* out of London

‖ **Venire facias** (vĭnəiə ri fē·ʃiæs). *Law* [L, lit. 'that you cause to come'. Cf. prec.]

1 A former judicial writ directed to a sheriff requiring him to summon a jury to try a cause or causes at issue between parties. *Obs* or *Hist.*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 112/1 This sue joyned and entred of record, and a venire fac' of ye Jure letorned 1531 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 189 They have pursued seuerall venire facias letornable the First day of the terme of seynt Hillary next comyng 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc* (Camden) 14 Payde for a venire facias, xvjd 1607 Middleton *Phœnix* B 4 b, Youl get a *Venire facies* to warne your Iurie, a *Decem tales* to fill vp the number 1665 Ever *Tryals per Pais* iii. 24 Of a *Venire facias* To whom it shall be directed [etc] 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. 352 When therefore an issue is joined, the court awards a writ of *venire facias* 1790 *Amer State Papers* Misc (1834) I 32 (Stanf), Juries shall be summoned by writs of *venire facias* 1821 Archbold *Digest Law* 414 The jury process is the same as in ordinary cases, namely, a *venire facias* and a *habeas corpora juratorum* 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo IV*, c 50 § 26. 125 No former Writ of Venire Facias had been prosecuted in that Cause

b. *Venire facias de novo* (lit 'that you cause to come anew'), an order for a new trial of a cause, upon the same record, owing to some defect or irregularity in the first trial

1797 Tomlins *Jacob's Law Dict.* s v, New Trials are generally granted where a General Verdict is found, a *Venire Facias de Novo*, upon a Special Verdict.

†**2.** A writ issued against a person indicted of a misdemeanour, summoning him to appear before the court. *Obs*

1463–4 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 10, I shall send you another [capias] with the Copie of your new suites and a venire facias against the ministre 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 313 The proper process on an indictment for any petty misdemesnor, or on a penal statute, is a writ of *venire facias*, which is in the nature of a summons to cause the party to appear. And if by the return to such venire [etc]

Venis(e, obs. forms of Venice

Venison (ve·nz'n, ve·niz'n) Forms: *a.* 3–5 venesun, 3–6 veneson, 4 veneison, veneysun, 4–5 venesoun, 5 *Sc.* wennesone, 6 vennesoun, 7 venneson; 4 venisun, 4–5 venisoun, 5 venisyn, 6 venigen, vennisone, 7 venizon, 4– venison; 4–5 venysoun, 4–6 venyson, 5 venysone, -soune, -sowne, vennysoun, *Sc.* wenysoune, -son. *β.* 5 vensoun, 6–8 venson, 7–8 ven'son, 7 (9) venson. [a. AF. *veneso(u)n, veneysun, venysoun, venison*, OF. *veneson, veneisun, venison, venoison* (mod.F. *venaison*, = Pr *venazo*,

venazo, obs Sp *venacion*, Pg. *veação*, It. *venagione*) —L *vēnātiōn-em* hunting, f *vēnāri* to hunt
The pron (ve'nz'n), given as *colloq* by Smart in 1836, is now usual in England The fuller (ve'nis'n) or (ve nizən) is current in the United States, and (ve'nis'n) is common in Scotland]

1. The flesh of an animal killed in the chase or by hunting and used as food, formerly applied to the flesh of the deer, boar, hare, rabbit, or other game animal, now almost entirely restricted to the flesh of various species of deer. Cf b.

a. a 1300 *Havelok* 2706 Kranes, swannes, ueneysun, Lax, lampreys, and god sturgun. 13 *K Alis* 5233 (Laud MS), To mete was greibed beef & motoun, Bredes, briddes, & venysoun 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 89 Þei eteþ no flesche but venysoun *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 28 A sawce bit is For vele and venyson, iwys. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 662 *Hec ferina*, wenyson. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi 463 Soo toke he a dysshe that was before hym, that was full of venyson, and sente it to hym by a squyre of his. *a* 1500 *Romedie of Loue* in Thynne *Chaucer* (1532) 367 b/2 Venyson stolne is aye the swetter 1578 T N tr *Conq W India* 200 They sel in this market venison by quarters or whole, as Does, Hares, Conies, and many other beastes, which they bring up for the purpose, and take in hunting. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* v (1615) 49 Amongst the common sort of people, nothing is accompted Venison, but the flesh of Red and Fallow Deere 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III 149 Hares are thought to nourish melancoly, yet they are eaten as Venison, both rosted and boyled 1672 Josselyn *New Eng Rarities* 48 Bears are very fat in the fall of the leaf, at which time they are excellent venison 1736 Sheridan in Swift *Lett* (1758) IV 167 Our venison is plenty our weather too hot for its carriage 1769 Gray *Lett*, etc (1775) 363 Fell mutton is in season . . it grows fat on the mountains, and nearly resembles venison 1818 Scott *Br Lamm.* ix, The huntsman's knife, presented to her for the purpose of making the first incision in the stag's breast, and thereby discovering the quality of the venison 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* III 63 The party hunted for a few days, until they had laid in a supply of dried buffalo meat and venison 1888 J G Bertram *Brit Alm Comp.* 70 The best venison for the table is supplied by the fallow deer raised in the home parks of England.

β c 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 689 in *Babees Bk*, Capoun, pigge, venysoun bake, leche lombard 1502–3 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 248 Payd ffor a reward for brynging of venson 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* v (1615) 50 Our eldest English writers doe call the same Venson, and not Venison But by what reason I see not 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I 274 The jars of gen'rous wine He set abroach, and for the feast prepar'd, In equal portions with the ven'son shar'd 1717 Prior *Alma* I 378 If You Dine with my Lord May'r, Roast beef, and Ven'son is your Fare 1780 Cowper *Progr Err* 220 Turtle and ven'son all his thoughts employ 1784 — *Task* IV 612 Whoso seeks an audit here Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish, Wild-fowl or ven'son.

b With *of* (an animal) or defining term.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 472 Huy nomen with heom into heore schip bred i nov; and wyn, Venesun of heort and hynd, and of wilde swyn *a* 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 324 Storkes and snytes ther were also, And venyson freshe of bucke and do *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) III, Þe venysoun of hem [i e. bucks] is reght goode, and ykept and salted, as þat of þe hert. 1545 Elyot, *Aprugna*, the venyson of a wylde boore. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Kings* IV 23 The venison of hartes, roes, and buffles 1648 Hexham II, *Het wildt braedt van een Beer*, the Venison of a wilde Boare. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I v 12 Venison both red and fallow. 1814 Scott *Wav* xii. *note*, The learned in cookery hold roe-venison dry and indifferent food, unless [etc] 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 6 A haunch of kangaroo venison 1885 J G Bertram *Brit Alm. Comp* 70 A haunch of red deer venison is not much appreciated, as it is expensive and troublesome to cook

c Used allusively (see quot)

1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 22, I pray God the olde prouerbe be not found true, that gentlemen and riche men are venison in Heauen (that is), very rare and daintie to haue them there.

2 Any beast of chase or other wild animal killed by hunting, esp. one of the deer kind Now *arch*

13 *K Alis* 1863 (Laud MS), Hii charged many a selcoupe beeste, Wiþ Armure & ek vitayles, Longe Cartes wiþ pauylounes, Hors & oxen wiþ venisounes. 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 64 Whan Harald or þe kyng wild com þider eftsons In þe tyme of g[r]ese, to tak þam venysons *c* 1400 *Sow lone Bab* 51 To chase the Bore or the Veneson, the Wolfe, the Bere and the Bawson 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armes* (S T S) 234 He sittand in a busk bydand the venysoun come stalkand by him stillely 1535 Coverdale *Isaiah* li 20 Thy sonnes lie comfortles at ye heade of euery strete like a taken venyson 1588 Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 9 One whole venison is bought for two rials. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb* III iii 75 He that strikes The Venison first, shall be the Lord o' th' Feast 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 12 The Ven'sons now in view, our hounds spend deeper 1727 [Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* 15 Ten to one but I may give you a Venison 1854 Thoreau *Walden* (1884) 302 One [hare] sat by my door I took a step, and away it scud with an elastic spring, the wild free venison, asserting its vigor 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 When you see a 'venzon', shoot him, shoot him, When you shoot a venson, send me some to cook

b. *collect* (See quot. 1603.) Now *arch*

a. 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 112 Þe kyng Forsters did somoun, ènquered vp & doun, Whilk men of toun had taken his venysoun *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T* 83 A theef of venisoun Can kepe a forest best of every man *c* 1400 *Brut* 105 Þe Kyng Elle was gon to þe wode him forto desporte and of venysoun somdele he hade tak 1464 *Rolls of Parlt* V 533 The surveyng aswell of the Verte as of the Venyson of oure forest. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* I. clxxii (1516) 99/2 Yet therin is Venyson and other wylde beestes, and Fowle, and Fysshe great plente. 1550 J Coke *Eng & Fr Heralds* §6 You say you have fayre forestes, chases and parkes full of venyson marvelous 1603 G Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 268 The fyve sortes of beastes of the Foreste as alsoe the fyve sortes of the beastes of Chace, all which ten sortes are comprehended vnder the name of Venison 1680 Mordn *Geog Rect.* (1685) 347 Their Venison is the Wild Boar, the Hart, the Stag, the Fallow Deer and Hare, which are most excellent 1700 Tyrrell *Hist Eng* II 819 The Verderers and Foresters shall meet to view the Attachments of the Forest, as well of Vert, as Venison 1791 W Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II 17 Under him are two distinct appointments of officers, the one to preserve the venison of the forest, and the other to preserve its vert 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xiii, I was interested in the preservation of the venison and the vert more than the hunters

β 1597 Constable *Poems* (1859) 75 Course the fearefulle Hare, Venson do not spare *a* 1618 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 484 Wks. (Grosart) II 89 For Him, the Mountains, downs, & Forrests breed Buffs, Beefs, Sheep, Venzon

†**3.** The action or practice of hunting, venery *Obs rare*

1390 Gower *Conf* II 68 Ther scholde he with his Dart on honde Upon the Tigre and the Leon Pourchace and take his veneison 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xv xxxiv (Tollem MS), These men gon aboute in large wildirnesse as wylde men, and lyuen by prayes and by venison *c* 1520 *Adam Bell, Clim of Clough*, etc iv, They were outlawed for venyson, These thre yemen euerechone

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *venison dish, plate, provider, salesman, thief*, etc., *venison-like* adj

1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 74 b, His flesh is Venesonlike for the which he is so often hunted 1734 Arbuthnot in Pope *Lett* (1735) I. 340 My Venison Stomach is gone. *a* 1743 R Savage *Progr. Divine* Wks 1777 II. 120 Some plunder fishponds, others (ven'son thieves) The forest ravage 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v, Thus, in some places, the wolf and the fox are reckoned among the Venison beasts 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 167 Thomas Fricker, Game, Poultry, Pork, Venison, and Egg Salesman 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Venison-dish*, a metal dish to keep venison hot at table *Ibid*, *Venison-plate*, a hot plate for eating venison on 1897 *Outing* XXIX 437/2 A hound-master, gamekeeper, and venison provider

b In the sense of 'made of or with, consisting of, venison', as *venison dinner, pasty, pie*

1598 Shaks *Merry W* I i 202 We haue a hot Venison pasty to dinner 1665 in *Maitland Club Miscell* (1840) II 527 For Venuson pye, 005 08 00 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 28 (1713) I 184 The Whigs shall not always Rule the Ronst, nor the Custards and Venison-Pasties neither. 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No 1 4 To see the virtuous munificence of founders tost up in fricasees and venison pasties 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* vi, Thorncliff's person, stuffed as it is with beef, venison-pasty, and pudding 1841 Thackeray *Gt Hoggarty Diamond* iv, Since my venison dinner and drive with Lady Doldrum. 1864 C Geikie *Life in Woods* vi (1874) 117 Venison pie, for days after, furnished quite a treat in the house

Hence **Ve'nisonized** *ppl. a*, cooked so as to resemble venison. **Venisoni'vorous** *a.*, given to eating venison *nonce-words*

c 1831 G C Lewis *Lett* (1870) 10 People are very venisonivorous 1881 Mrs A R Ellis *Sylvestra* II 29 The venisonized loin of mutton

Venitary. *rare*—1. [ad med L. *venitarium*, f *venite* see next.] (See quot)

1853 Rock *Ch of Fathers* III II xii 213 The *Venitary* was a small book, in which the 'Venite, exultemus Domino,' with the appropriate invitatorium, was written out, and the notation for the chant put beneath the words

‖ **Venite** (vĭnəi tɛ). [L 2nd pers. pl imp. of *venīre* to come] The ninety-fifth psalm (the ninety-fourth in the Vulgate, beginning *Venite, exultemus Domino*) used as a canticle at matins or morning prayer; the invitatory psalm, also, a musical setting of this.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 18 Þus doð et euerich Gloria Patri, & et te biginninge of þe Venite. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 364 The two sustres that be tabled to synge the versicles schal synge the *Venite* and the first verse at matens 1657 Sparrow *Bk Com. Prayer* 32 The Venite. O come let us sing unto the Lord This is an Invitatory Psalm. 1713 Gibson *Codex Juris Eccl Angl* 299 Invitatories, Some Text of Scripture, adapted and chosen for the Occasion of the Day, and used before the *Venite* 1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III II xii. 213 On high feast days, the 'Venite' used to be sung with great solemnity, by the rulers of the choir 1877 J D Chambers *Div Worship* 134 The mode of singing the 'Venite', with an Invitatory superadded 1899 A C Benson *Life Abp Benson* I xv 589 He had himself ushered to his place by the verger before the Venite

†**b.** *Venite book*, a book containing a musical setting of the 'Venite', a venitary. *Obs*

1434 *Invent St. Mary's, Scarborough* in *Archaeologia* LI 66 Et unum librum vocatum Venite boke 1537 in Glassock *Rec St Michaels* 127 Item iij pryntid masbooke and a venyte booke 1559 *Dunmow Churchw MS* 43 b, A booke of parchment conteyninge in yt a Venite booke, an ymnall, and a boke for dirieges and berialls

Venitian. obs. f Venetian **Venizon,** obs. f. Venison **Venk,** southern ME pa. t. Fang *v.*1 **Venkes(s, -is, -us,** obs vari Vanquish *v.*

†**Venlin.** *Obs.* [a obs. LG. *venlīn* (obs G *fenlin, -lein*, now *fähnlein*), dim of *vāne* (G *fahne*) banner. Cf Banner *sb.*1 3] A company (of soldiers). (See also Vanlin.)

1541 *St Papers Hen VIII* (1849) VIII 550 [They had set up four] venlins [or banners, each of which ought to] conteyne [500] 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III 1994/1 They prouided the best they could to repell them, appointing foure venlins or ensignes of lance knights to keepe a standing watch that night in the trenches

Ven'mowse, obs. form of Venomous *a*

Venn(e, southern ME. variant of Fen *sb* 1

Vennel (ve nĕl). *Sc* (*Ir*) and *north* Forms 5– vennel, 5 venal(e, 6 wennall, -el, 6–9 vennell, 7 venel, 7–9 vennal, 8 vannile, 7 vinell, 9 vinnel [a OF. *venele, venelle, vanelle* (mod F. *venelle*) —Rom type **vēnella* (med L *venella*), dim of L. *vēna* vein]

1. A narrow lane, passage, or thoroughfare in a town or city, an alley or wynd Chiefly *Sc*

1435 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 30 A land in the west gate lyand neste the comoune vennel 1439 *Charters, etc of Edinb* (1871) 64 The comon venale callit Sanct Leonardis wynde 1477 *Extr Aberd Rec* (1844) I 36 That the alderman .pass through the toune to see the venalis that are closit 1531 *Abst Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* IV (1897) 43 The common wennel of the Gray Freris 1562 in *Archæol Æliana* (1856) I 41 Two burgages or tenements lying together in Spycer Lane, abutting on a vennel called the Stonye Hyll 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* 155 Gif ther be any venels stopped, or bigged vp 1706 in M'Naught *Kilmaurs* xix 252 To send one man out of every house to repair the high wayes and vennles. 1727 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald. Cl) I 425 The vennell or wynd called Lossie or Carman's wynd *a* 1774 D Graham *Writ* (1883) I 101 Some through Preston vennal fled. 1859 W Anderson *Disc* Ser II (1860) 106 When he is away to hold the prayer-meeting down the Vennel 1879 *N & Q* 5th Ser XI 137/1 In the town of Strabane, Ireland, there are a number of narrow passages, called 'vennels', from the main street to the river shore

2 *north* An open drain or gutter, a sewer.

1641 in Heslop *Northumbld Wills* s v, Paid Strother for making cleane the common vennell before Widdow Wilson's doore, 1s *a* 1800 Peggy *Suppl Grose, Vennel*, a gutter, called the *kennel* elsewhere Northumb 1825 Brockett *N C Gloss, Vennel*, a sewer 1881 Sargisson *Joe Scoap* 93 (E D D), Carry't t' watter off beaath ways inteh t' vennels

Venneson, -soun, obs. ff Venison **Venney, Vennie,** varr. Veny[2] *Obs* **Vennis,** obs f Venice **Vennisone, -ysoun,** obs. ff. Venison **Venny,** var. Veny[2] *Obs*, dial. f. Fenny *a.*[2]

Venom (ve nəm), *sb* and *a* Forms: *α* 3–6 venym, 4 uenym, fenym (femyn), 4–5 wenym, venyme, 3 uenim, 3–7 venim, 4 wenim, 4–7 venime, 6 venimme, 4–5 wenem, 5–7 venem(e *β* 4–6 venum (6 *Sc.* winam), 4–7 venome, 7 venombe, 4– venom (4, 9 *dial*, vemon, 9 *dial* wenom), *Sc.* 5 wennome, 6 vennom(e [a AF. and OF *venim* (*venym*), variant of *venin* (see Venin[1]) —L. *venēn-um* (whence also It, Sp, Pg. *veneno*) poison, potion, drug, dye, etc.
The change of the final *n* to *m* may have been due to dissimilation (a different effect of which appears in the OF variant *velin* and It. *veleno*), but cf *pilgrim, vellum*]

A. *sb* **1.** The poisonous fluid normally secreted by certain snakes and other animals and used by them in attacking other living creatures

The venom of snakes is secreted in a poison gland communicating with the fangs, through which it is ejected in the act of striking

a. c 1220 *Bestiary* 139 in *O E Misc.* 5 Oc he [*sc* a serpent] speweð or al ðe uenim ðat in his brest is bred *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14871 Striangli was þis folk felun, Was nedder nan o mar venim *c* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xiii. 5 Venim of aspides, i nedders *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* 195 The galle of the dragon shal been hire drynke, and the venym of the dragon hire morsels *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6313 A serpent him our qweld, Bot his venym it did na sare 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v viii, The serpent came oute and slewe the child through his venym 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 67 *marg*, Serpentes without venime 1652 J Wright tr *Camus' Nat Paradox* III 49 Like Spiders which make venim of Roses

β a 1300 *Cursor M* 20959 Þe nedder o venum sa striang *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii 5 Venome of snakis [is] vndire þe lippes of þa *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4797 As gotis out of guttars in golanand wedres, So voidis doun þe vemon be veimyns schaftis 1614 *Disc Strange & Monstrous Serpent* B 4, [The dragon] will cast his venome about foure rodde from him *a* 1645 Milton *Arcades* 53 What the hurtfull Worm with canker'd venom bites 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 909 He [*sc* a serpent], Whose high concocted venom thro' the veins A rapid lightning darts 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* VII ix 195 The venom contained in this bladder is a yellowish thick tasteless liquor 1813 Byron *Corsair* I xi 28 Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he wake The slumbering venom of the folded snake 1821–2 Shelley *Chas I*, I 127 As adders cast their skins And keep their venom, so kings often change 1873 Mivart *Elem Anat* 438 Poisonous serpents however are provided with an extra glandular structure placed beneath and behind the orbit This gland it is which secretes the venom

†**b** *Of venom*, = Venomous *a* 3 *Obs*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 Þey3 þere be no griete bestes of venym, 3it þere beeþ venemous atteicoppes

2 Poison, esp as administered to or drunk by a person; any poisonous or noxious substance, preparation, or property, a morbid secretion or virus Now *rare*

a c 1290 *S Eng Leg* 408/207 Venim ich habbe, strong i-nov3h, þat ho so þarof nimeth ou3t to deþe he worthþ i-brou3t 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 1010 Ech gras þat þerinne wexþ, a3en venim is *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21055 Venim he drank wit outen wath. 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xviii 152 For venym for-doth venym 1380 *Lay Folks Catech* (Lamb MS) 1133 Whi schuld venym or stynk lette vs to visite men in presun? *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvii 80 If venym or puyson be brost in place whare þe dyamaund es, alsone it waxez moyst 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret.* 195 Many kingys that myght not be ouercome with armys by wenym loste thar lywis 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters*

Cj, Water of the same is good to be dronke for venym and impoysonynge 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 108 Fogeda, throwgh the maliciousnes of the veneme [of a poisoned arrow], consumed and was dryed vp by lyttle and lyttle 1593 Q ELIZ *Boeth* I pr III 6 Thou haste not knowen Anaxagoras flight, nor Socrates Venim, nor Zenos torment 1616 SURFL & MARKH *Countrie Farme* 179 Garlicke eaten fasting, is the Countrey mans Treacle in the time of the Plague, as also against all manner of Venime and Poyson

β *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX 5 As venome is hid vndire a swet morsell *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* v (*John*) 329, I wil þat þu drinke þe venome I sal þe gyfe *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 186 Ther is no venome so parlious in sharpnes, Os when it hathe of treacle a lyknes *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* (Asloan) 106 This cruell wennome was so penitryf, As natur is of all mortall poisoun 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii 265 The houses and the houshoulde stuffe, vnlesse they bee purified with fire and such like, keepe their venom for the space of a yeare or more 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV i 62 Anoynted let me be with deadly Venome 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxix 173 Till (if Nature be strong enough) it break at last the contumacy of the parts obstructed, and dissipateth the venome into sweat 1685 TEMPLE *Ess, Gardens* Wks 1720 I 178 A great Preservative against the Plague, which is a sort of Venom 1797 COLERIDGE *Rev G Coleridge* 29 Some [trees] Have tempted me to slumber in their shade, then breathing subtlest damps, Mixed their own venom with the rain from Heaven, That I woke poisoned! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 731 Infection of the deeper tissues and of the whole body is chiefly due to absorption of soluble venom from the place where the growth of microbes is proceeding 1910 *Contemp Rev* Mar 337 Fields of nightshade that are sufficient to themselves in their own foul venom

3 *fig* Something comparable to or having the effect of poison; any baneful, malign, or noxious influence or quality; bitter or virulent feeling, language, etc

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15389 Of all venim and of envi ful kindeld vp he ras *c* 1325 *E E Allit P* B 574 þe venym & þe vylanye & þe vycios fyl,se, þat by-sulpez mannez saule in vnsounde heit *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 417 3if manye wolden holde togedere in þis bileue agenus þe fend, it were a triacle agenus venym þat emperour prelatis sowen in þe folc *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* II xlv (1859) 51 They have ben wretched and inous, ful of venym, of rancour, and of hate *c* 1450 *Myrr our Ladye* 205 God gaue mankynde fowde of lyfe wherin the enmy spued venym by a worde of lesyng 1509 FISHER *7 Penit Ps* XXXVIII Wks (1876) 79 They laye before a man venym pryuely hyd vnder the colour of apperynge vertue *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est* VI (1580) 33 That venime hath infected the whole race 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 361 Hauing in him the arrowes of the Almightie, the venime thereof drinking vp his spirit *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv Leviath.* (1676) 168 The veneme of this Book wrought upon the hearts of men

β 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 166 To speik I sall nought spar I sall the venome devoid with a vent large 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* IV 152 Lat men be war, and keip thame suire Fra wemenis vennome 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 215 Quha venum verie poysonable and deidlye in Germanie had souked out of Luther, and otheris Archheritikis 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* III ii, Well, I am resolv'd what Ile doe — What, my good spirituous sparke?—Mary, speake all the venome I can of him 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii 533 Who this had seene, with tongue in Venome steep'd, 'Gainst Fortunes State would Treason haue pronounc'd 1675 MARVELL *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 467 He was gone into the country, swoln with his new honour, and with venom against the fanatics. 1715–6 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) V 170 Dr Charlett continued his venom against non jurors. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 III 416 A dose of venom apparently prepared, and administered to poison the province 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XXXIII, The venom of your present language is sufficient to remind her, that she speaks with the mortal enemy of her father 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Fate* Wks (Bohn) II 321 Whilst art draws out the venom, it commonly extorts some benefit from the vanquished enemy

b With *of* (sin, envy, etc.).

α *c* 1315 SHOREHAM IV 93 Þorwe þe fenym of senne þat al mankende slakþ *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* Þ 530 Certes than is love the medicine that casteth out the venime of envie fro mannes herte 1497 BP ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* B iij, Ye deuyl sessed neuer with his venym of dyscorde. 1557 *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 245 Beware also the venym swete Of crafty wordes and flattery

β. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 64 If any odyr gretter, fayrar or stiengar be cald in þe pepyll, onon he is heuy touchyd with venum of envy *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 122 He told so mekull horrible venom of syn at þaim vkid to here hym 1562 WINȜET *Wks* (S T S) I 40 The sweit venum of deuylish eloquence of wordis 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, IV iv 45 Mingled with Venom of Suggestion 1643 R BAKER *Chron, Rich I*, 91 If it may not have the name, yet certainely it had the venome of a bitter Taxation 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 445 It were to be wished all the Venome of Detraction were spent against it selfe 1697 PRIOR *A Satire* 51 The Venom of a spiteful Satire

† **c.** Used in addressing persons *Obs rare*

1592 BRETON *Pilgrim Paradise* Wks (Grosart) I 12/2 The pilgrime gan replie, Die ougly venum in thy villany 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* III ii 2 *And* No faith, Ile not stay a iot longer *To* Thy reason deere venom, giue thy reason

4 With *a* and pl. A poison, a particular kind of poison or virus.

α 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVIII 153 Of alle venymes, foulest is þe scorpioun 1402 HOCCLEVE *Lett Cupid* 258 With oo venym another was distroyed 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 16 Panne it schal be no nede to vse in this perilous cure venemys, as some lechis doon *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) U iij b, Suche herbes and venims that might poyson them in theyr meates 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 102 One Richard Roose dyd caste a certyne venym or poyson into a vessell replenysshed with yeste or barme 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 29 Discerning and tempering by just proportions good venims from evil 1604 JAS I *Counterbl to Tobacco* (Arb) 100 The stinking Suffumigation whereof they yet vse against that disease, making so one canker or venime to eate out another 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* 255 [Salamanders'] biting is deadly, having as many venims as colours

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII iv 88 King Picus, Quham, revist for his lufe, throu vennomys seyr, Circes his spous smate wyth ane goldin wand 1580 FRAMPTON tr *Monarde's Two Med. agst Venome* 115 These venoms partly doe kill us; partly we use them for our profite, and bodily health 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 480 A man, whose nature infected with a stronger venome, poysoned other venemous creatures, if any did bite him 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 459 Were all as tame as their Queen was fair? Not one to flirt a venom at her eyes, Or pinch a murderous dust into her drink? 1904 *Brit Med Jrnl* 10 Sept 571 The anti-effect of different specific antivenoms upon their venoms *Ibid* 574 The toxicity of the most powerful venoms

b *fig* (Cf 3.)

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccclxxxiv 647 These people returned into their owne countries, but the great venym remayned styll behynde, for Watte Tyler, Jacke Strawe, and John ball wolde nat departe so *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) II 82 Ane winam aganis the poure man. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 346 There is no speciall calling amongst men, whereunto by name this vice is not forbidden as a venome of all vertue 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng Hist* Wks X 411 Taunts and mockeries which infused a mortal venom into the war 1910 A. R. MACEWEN *Antoinette Bourignon* II 54 All the poisons and venoms with which sin has polluted God's handiwork

† **5** A colouring matter; a dye *Obs rare*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II met 5 (1868) 50 Þei coube nat medle the buiste flies of þe contre of sirienes wiþ þe venym of tirie 1552 HULOET, *Venym*, is generallye [to denote] anye thynge which altereth coloure, or nature of that wherwith it is myxt

6. *attrib.* and *Comb* **a.** Comb, as *venom-breeding, -hating, -sputtering, venom-fanged, -noyed, -spotted* adjs, *venom-maker, venom-cold* adj

Venom mouthed see VENOMED *ppl a* 4

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii 5 Crist lufes not charmers and venym makers 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lvii 6 The vois of the enchaunteres, and of the venym makere *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 926 Medee By-taust Iason a riche ryng, That alle venym for dede & stiued,—That he schul not be venym-noyed 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III xi. 229 Avaunt lewd curre, presume not to speake, Or with thy venome sputtering chaps to barke 'Gainst well-pend poems 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* I 52 Jernsey, whose venom hating ground The hard'ned emeril hath 1760 FAWKES *Anacreon, Odes* xlii 12 By rankling Malice never stung, I shun the venom-venting Tongue 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 481 The venom-spotted coils and serpent eyes *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *There's a Hero* IV. 2 A venom breeding Ocean 1864 J C ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 220 A venom-fanged viper 1889 R B ANDERSON tr *Rydberg's Teut Mythol.* 92 The venom-cold Elivogs. 1904 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 10 Sept 582 The treatment of venom poisoning

b Simple attrib., as *venom-albumen, -flood, -globulin, -peptone, -snake*, etc.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 1031, I found also five pairs of rudimental fangs, apparently unattached to the venom-sac 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV 291/1 In the most deadly venom-snakes the poison fangs acquire their largest size 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 54 Fire, ice and scalding venom floods of hell 1883 *Science* II 24/1 Three distinct proteids may be isolated from the venom of the moccason and the rattlesnake These they propose to call respectively, venom-peptone, venom-globulin, and venom albumen 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 811 One observer classing a venom proteid with the albumins or globulins

B *adj.* Venomous; virulent, malignant, spiteful *Obs* exc. *dial.*

a 1350 *St Laurence* 158 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 109 And seyn bete his body bare With scorpions þat venym wate 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. xi (Bodl MS), The venem spiþer hatte Aranea *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 20959 (Trin), Þe venym nedder þat was strong *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb.) Introd p XXXIV/1 Forestis full of snakes and other venym beestes. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III in Dodsley *Old Plays* (1780) I 18 In my syght, he is more venym than the spyder 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* V 69 The venome clamors of a jealous woman 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* Wks (Grosart) V 116 Things like sheep-lice, which aliue haue the venomest sting that may be. 1600 BRETON *Melanch Hum.* Wks. (Grosart) I 13/1 Tis a subtill kinde of spirit, Of a venome kinde of nature 1892 *E Anglian Daily Times* (E D D), A man remarked to two boys fighting, 'You a munshy [you amongst you] fare as venom as harnets'

Ve'nom, *v* Now *Obs* or *arch* Forms α 4–5 venem(e, 4–6 venym(e, (4 venymp-, femyne), 4, 6–7 venim(e, 6 veneymen β. 5–7 venome (5 vemon), 6– venom, 7 vennum [ad. OF *venimer* to envenom, or f. VENOM *sb* Cf. ANVENOM *v* and ENVENOM *v*]

1 *trans.* To injure by means of venom; to poison (a person, etc.); = ENVENOM *v.* 1

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1526 Þe tong [of þe dragon] y bar oway, Þus venimed he me þan 1375 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* (1878) 136/1 Who so were venympd wiþ eny wikked beste *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4842 A Basilisk venoms in þe vaward valiant knigtis *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XVIII 332 (Harl MS), It befelle in shorte tyme, that dragons and venemous bestes venemed men. 1483 *Cath Angl* 400/1 To venome, *venenare, intoxicare* 1552 HULOET, Veneymen, *inficio, cis, intoxico, as, veneno, nas.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* 202 He that rubbeth his hands with the root [of Dragons] in May, take adders, and they shall not venim him 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II CVIII 390 Out of the same will runne a humor, which will venome the whole foote 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 230 The Dragon is a venemous beast, and poisoneth all where he lieth, he beats the Earth bare, and venoms it, that it will bear no grass 1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII 280 These with many other different Herbs spreading and running upon the Trees choak and venom them

fig 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 116/2 We shall see these vermine that seeke nothing else but to rotte or vennme the Church of God 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* III E4 b, Since I must, Through Brothers perfume, dye, O let me venome Their soules with curses

transf 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III i, Oh his murd'rous Breath Venoms my airy Substance!

b *absol*

1563 HYLL *Arte Garden* (1593) 111 Linnen cloathes laid to any place, where either Spider or waspe hath venomed, dooth quickly take away the paine thereof 1575 TURBERV *Venerie* 187 She venometh with hir byting when she is sault, as the Wolfe doth 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 515 A shrew, which biting horses and labouring cattell, it doth venome vntill it come vnto the hart, and then they die 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II CXXV 427 Looke that you touch no part of the horse therewith, saue the sorrance onely, for it will venome

2. To put venom in or on (something), to render venomous, = ENVENOM *v* 2

c 1350 *Libeaus Desc* 2050 For þoru3 þat swordes dint, Þe venim will me spille I venimed [*v r* femynede] hem bope, Our femen for to fille. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 443 A swerdman, wiþ a sweid i-venymed. *a* 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXXII xiii, There was a well whiche his enemyes espied, Whiche they venomyd with poyson on a daye 1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 105 b, They have poysoned the water, infected the corne, and venomed the victuals *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Ireland* (1633) 52 He also was sore wounded with a Speare, whose head was venomed 1612 J DAVIES (Heref) *Muse's Sacr* Wks (Grosart) II 18/1 The Med'cine, so, thou gau'st to cure my Wounds, I venomed to make my hurt the more 1725 POPE *Odyss* X 272 Venom'd was the bread, and mix'd the bowl, With drugs of force to darken all the soul. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 78 The heat seems to have new venomed the stings of the fleas and the musquitoes

fig 1794 SOUTHEY *Elinor* 52 All her rankling shafts Barb'd with disgrace, and venom'd with disease 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom* V v, Wherefore bark And venom the refusal with contempt?

b. To embitter; = ENVENOM *v.* 2 b

1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 154 Loue like a serpent poysoning my ioyes, and biting my best dayes, venomid all my blisse 1819 KEATS *Vis Hyperion* I 175 Only the dreamer venoms all his days, Bearing more woe than all his sins deserve

3. *fig* To infect with moral evil; to corrupt, deprave, vitiate, = ENVENOM *v* 3

13 *K Alis* 2860 [They] saide wel, er that tyme, Al Grece was of heom venymne [*v r* venymed] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 286 Þes religious & seculere prestis, bi bekynge of þis lawe, ben cumsid of god & venemyn cristendome *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 3391 And of venym Venus pleynly took her name For sithe venemyth many wyse Al that doon to hir servise 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. 51 Sen our time is now sa venomit with uncouth and superflew metis and drinkis 1592 R. TURNBULL *St James* 162 b, Lyes, blasphemie, filthie talke, whereby the soules of men are often poysoned and venomed to death 1616 BRETON *Invective agst Treason* Wks (Grosart) I 4/2 Pride doth blinde ye Eie, Infects ye Minde, vennums ye harte, and gives the Sowle a sting 1681 *Peace & Truth* 10 This was the felicity of innocent Man before his Heart was venomed with Lust and Vanity 1906 *Westm Gaz* 24 Dec 2/1 To the pyre With this fiend that venoms all our sinful veins!

Ve'nomed, *ppl a* [f. VENOM *sb* or *v* Cf. ENVENOMED *ppl a*]

1 Of reptiles, insects, etc Endowed with venom; = VENOMOUS *a* 3

1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* XVI. 10 Thi sonus forsothe, nouther the teth of dragounes, ne of venymed thingus ouercamen. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII 269 She [Lechery] misshapith som bodies More cruelly than circes herbis, which venemyd be with poysoun 1552 HULOET, Venemed, *infectus, intoxicatus* 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 15 Against the venomed tongue of a beast, and also his body 1592 BRETON *Pilgrim Paradise* Wks. (Grosart) I 8/2 A wood Where Snakes, and Adders, and such venumed things, Had slaine a number, with their cruell stinges 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 26 The liver of an asse burnt, driueth away venomed things 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 629 To driue the Viper's Brood, and all the venom'd Race 1794 MATHIAS *Purs Lit* (1798) 157 And venom'd insects cluster round the tomb *a* 1806 HOSKLEY *Serm* (1816) IV 35 The natural advantages of man over the venom'd reptile

2. Covered, charged, imbued, impregnated, or smeared with venom; full of venom, poisoned, poisonous, = VENOMOUS *a* 5.

?1402 QUIXLEY *Ball* III in *Yorks Arch Jrnl* (1908) XX. 44 Hercules Of a venymed schert was foul deseyue And brent hym self 1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* II IV 69 Her husband in warre against the Syrians had catched a great wounde in his arme with a venomed sworde 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 116 Theyr weapons are nother bowes nor venemed arrowes. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Ireland* (1809) 103 A Speare, whose head was venomed 1631 P FLETCHER *Piscatory Eclog* IV XVII, The fish their life and death together drink, And dead pollute the seas with venom'd stink 1634 MILTON *Comus* 916 This marble venom'd seat Smear'd with gumms of glutenous heat. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV 360 With venom'd Grinders you corrupt your Meat 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Sat* I VIII. 33 They, who turn poor people's brains With venom'd drugs and magic lay 1757 W WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII 210 The venom'd garment hiss'd, its touch the fires Avoiding 1824 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1825) 308 Though he often sting me with a dart, Venomed and barbed *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 20 Beneath their venomed breath Life wears the pallid hue of death 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II IX 168 He had aimed many a venomed arrow at her breast.

b. Of a wound.

1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 79 Also vitriol combuste be itself or with salt combuste ȝputte vpon a venemyd wounde drawep þe venym fro bynep vnto aboue. 1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 2/2 Some woundes are of a worser nature, as beinge venoumede, rebellious and entermingled with some badde accidentes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* VI ix, The venom'd wound Long after rued that bodkin's point 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II I 71 A venomed wound Made by a serpent's fangs

c. Of a bite, sting, etc. Also *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* II Wks 1856 I 53 We have breasts of proofe Gainst all the venom'd stings of misery 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 522 The greedy Flocks, Their venom'd Bite, and Scars indented on the Stocks 1765 GOLDSM *New Simile* 48 The serpents round about it twin'd, Denote the rage with which he writes, His frothy slaver, venom'd bites. 1812 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 4 When thy curious mind Has class'd the insect-tribes of human-kind, Each with its busy hum, Its subtle web work, or its venom'd sting. 1822 JODRELL *Persian Heroine* II II 758 How sharp thy venom'd sting is, O Remorse! 1903 BRIDGES *Wintry Delights* 377 All the venom'd stings And dread sharpnesses of fury.

3. *fig.* Imbued with some virulent or malevolent quality; harmful or injurious in some way, noxious, = ENVENOMED *ppl a.* 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I (*Katherine*) 222 Gyf þou had mycht, me think þu wald with venemyt slycht, tak ws in gyrne dissatfully. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh* Prol., To reproue with venymyd tonge 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 90 So þat non erthly þinge nor odur of venemyd sw etnes in qwhilk þa suld haue luste þa take. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I Wks. 1856 I 11 Till their soules burst with venom'd arrogance 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I xxx (1674) 34 [They] appease the minds of incenst Princes, and the hearts of venomed people. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III 206 The Venom'd Tongue injurious to his Fame 1726 POPE *Odyss* XIX 115 Him, my guest, thy venom'd rage hath stung 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych* 256 One, whose voice was venomed melody 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V* 170 She play'd about with slight and sprightly talk, And vivid smiles, and faintly venom'd points Of slander 1865 *Spectator* 14 Oct 1133/2 The kind of scribe who speaks of Mr Delane as having left behind him 'a venomed trail'.

4. *Comb.* in *venomed-mouthed* adj.

1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, I I. 120 This Butchers Curre is venom'd-mouth'd [*Rowe* (1709) venome mouth'd, *mod edd* venom-mouth'd], and I Haue not the power to muzzle him Hence † **Ve nomedness.** *Obs*—⁰

1611 COTGR., *Venenosité*, venomednesse, venomousnesse

Ve·nomer, *rare.* [f. VENOM *v.*] One who administers venom, a poisoner.

1647 HEXHAM I 8 v., A venomer, or poysoner 1880 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* XII 181 As sovereign against the arts of venomers as an exclusive diet of boiled eggs

† **Ve nomful,** *a. Obs* [f VENOM *sb.*] Venomous, poisonous.

1544 *Exhort* in *Privy Prayers* (1851) 569 We must beware of that venomful poison of all good prayer, that is to say, when our mouth prayeth, and our hearts pray not 1612 R. FENTON *Usury* 54 Verily they discerned some malignant and venomfull qualitie in vsurie

Ve·noming, *vbl. sb.* [f. VENOM *v.*] The action of the verb; poisoning; † poison

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* IX 22 ȝit the formycacions of Jezabel and hyr many venymyngis thrijuen *a* 1470 HARDING *Chron* CCX V, Some in his sherte put ofte tyme venemyng 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXI 421 All bruisings and swellings come vnto a horse by accident, as by some blow, rush, pinch, or outward venoming 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* XXXVI, The weathed form of the Root is a sign that it is good for the venoming of Toads, Spiders, Adders

Venomization (ve nəmaizē·ʃən) [f VENOM *sb.* + -IZATION] The action or process of treating with snake venom.

1905 *Jrnl. Exper Med* VII 201 The effect of washing the Corpuscles after Venomization.

† **Ve nomly,** *adv Obs. rare* In 4 venymliche, 6 venumly [f. VENOM *sb.* + -LY ²] Venomously; with venom

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 147 Also among þe peple he blamede venymliche [*Harl MS* venymouslich, *Caxton* venymously] þe outrage of riche men 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* XLIII 40 This formost spider and flie . Frowning ech on other, this prosesse thei perst, And vengeable venumly, ech other verst

Ve·nomness. Now *rare* [f. VENOM *sb* + -NESS] Venomousness.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II IV 21 Than stampe them togʒther excepte the Psillium bycause of his venommisse whych he hath in him 1648 HEXHAM II, *Fenijngheyt*, venomnesse, or poison 1654 CORAINE *Dianea* II 162 Perceiving the Infanta began to shew signes of the venomnesse of the poyson 1886 B ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* I II 30 A glittering serpent coiled in arrogant and tortuous venomness.

Ve nomo-sa·livary, *a. Zool* [Irreg. f. VENOM *sb.* + SALIVARY *a.* Cf. VENENO-.] Of or pertaining to, secreting or conveying, venomous saliva.

1888 *Amer Naturalist* XXII 886 The venomo-salivary duct [of the mosquito] *Ibid* 888 The two efferent ducts carry forward the venomo salivary products 1900 *Lancet* 28 Aug. 528/2 The secretion of the *venimo*[*sic*]-salivary glands

Venomous (ve nəməs), *a* Forms *α.* 4–5 **venymus,** -ouse, 4–6 -ous, 5 -ows, venymm-(o)us (**vemynousse**); 4 **uenimous, venimouse,** 4, 6 -us, 5–7 -ous; 4–6 **venemouse,** 4–8 -ous, 5 *Sc* -us, 5–6 *Sc.* **vennemous**; 5 **venamous,** *Sc.* -us, -use, 7 *Sc.* **ven'mowse** *β.* 5– **venomous,** 5 *Sc* **wenomose,** 6 *Sc.* **wennomus, vennomous, venumous, venoumous** [a AF *venimus, venimous*, = OF. (also mod.F) *venimeux*, f. *venim* VENOM *sb*, after L. *venēnōsus* see VENENOUS *a*]

† 1. *fig.* Morally or spiritually hurtful or injurious, pernicious *Obs*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 120/484 Þat word me þinchez ven imous to þe pays of þe londe *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlix 2 To forsake þe venymous delits of þis warld *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 20 Venemouse lustis and likingis of deedly synnes. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Cock & Fox* 606 (Harl MS), Thir twa sinnis, flatterie and vane gloir, Ar venimous *c* 1490 CAXTON *Rule St Benet* (E E T S) 129 Yf ony be founde gylty in this venemouse offence of properte 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 55 The religyous seruaunt of god. destroyeth by holy meditacyon ye flyes & spydeis of venymous thoughtes. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 414, I will at large proue that there is nothing in ioue more venemous then meeting 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 707 Saint German, who happily confuted that venemous Pelagian Heresie

2. Containing, consisting or full of, infected with, venom, possessing poisonous properties or qualities; destructive of, harmful or injurious to, life on this account

Common from *c* 1470 to *c* 1650; now *rare.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16594 By passagers wel herde he seye þe venimouse eyr was al a-weye *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 6751 Another manere of drynk þat es ille, þat sal be bitter and venemus *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 149 With thornes venymous, O heuene queen, . . I am wounded 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III V. (1883) 126 That they put in theyr medicynes no thynge venemous 1490 — *Eneydos* XXIV 88 Herbes wherof the Iuse is passyng venymouse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 45 Of the venemous apples wherwith the Canibales inueneme theyr arrowes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXLIII. (1636) 297 Not that the ayre is venomous of it selfe, but through corruption hath now gotten such a quality *c* 1614 SIR W MURE *Dido & Æneas* III 108 Collecting als . The milkie poyson of each ven'mowse weed. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXIX 173 The fleshy parts being by venomous matter obstructed 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 132 The cultivating of a Garden of venimous Plants 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X XXXVIII, On the heap Pour venomous gums *a* 1839 PRAED *Red Fisherman* Poems 1864 I 197 The trees and herbs that round it grew Were venomous and foul

† b. Of a wound, etc · Marked or characterized by the presence of poisonous matter, foul with venom; envenomed *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX. LVII, Agens þe venemos posteme þat hatte antrax & agens oþer venemous postemes 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Surg* Aij, It shulde be an oynt ment profitable to all sores that be venymous. *c* 1550 H LLOYD *Treasury Health* T v, Leuen of whete breketh the venemouse humors and apostumes 1656 J. SMITH *Pract Physic* 363 A wound made by bullets is not venemous, nor alwaies bruised. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl Hist.* I. 1 36 His Distemper daily encreas'd, and he himself labour'd under venomous Swellings in his Feet, accompany'd with intolerable Smells. 1707 WATTS *Hymns* II. clxii Poet Wks IV 148 Sin like a venomous disease Infects our vital blood 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VII. IX 196 When the serpent is irritated to give a venomous wound

fig 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lii (1611) 292 A soueraigne preseruatiue from the venemous infection of heresie

c Of a bite or sting.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S) 81 He ouerthrew The Serpent, and his vennemous stang 1653 WALTON *Angler* 146 The biting of a Pike is venemous and hard to be cured. 1753 J BARTLET *Gentl Farriery* 322 Of Venomous Bites from Vipers and Mad Dogs. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 48 Be careful how you take a pike out of the water, for his bite is venomous

† d. Harmful or injurious *to* something *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor* IV. I 23 Thy teares are salter then a yonger mans, And venomous to thine eyes 1692 T H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent* 17 A Cancarous and Corroding substance, and venomous to Iron.

3 Of animals, *esp*, snakes, or their parts. Secreting venom; having the power or property of communicating venom by means of bites or stings, inflicting or capable of inflicting poisonous wounds in this way.

Formerly in general literary use, now chiefly restricted to certain species of poisonous snakes

a. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXI (*Eugenia*) 396 Na serpent has a hed sa fel, sa venamuse, na sa cruel, as þe hed of þe colubre is 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 51 Yuel doers, corrupte ayre, wylde beste, and venemous woneþ þerynne *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) 199 Thanne have thei no drede of no Cocodrilles, ne of non other venymous Vermyn *c* 1450 METHAM *Wks* (E.E T S.) 46 For off summe off thise serpentys, the eyn so venymmus be That with her loke thei slee ȝche erthly creature. 1480 CAXTON *Myrr* II XIV 97 Irland is a grett Ilonde in whiche is no serpent ne venemous beeste. 1522 MORE *De quat Noviss.* Wks 85/1 Like as the venemous spider bringeth forth her cobweb. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI VI 9 That beastes teeth, which Are so exceeding venemous and keene 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* II I 13 Aduersitie Which like the toad, ougly and venemous, Weares yet a precious Iewell in his head 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* 229 Those places subject thereunto shall be afflicted with water, and venemous Creatures. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III II 314 We found scorpions, which we supposed were venemous 1791–3 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1799) I 225 To sleep in a dungeon with venemous reptiles

β. c 1515 *Henryson's Orpheus & Eurydice* (Asloan MS) 105 As scho ran, all barfut, in ane bus Scho trampit on a serpent wennomus . 1595 *Locrine* I I. 76 Triple Cerberus *with his* venomous throte 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* IV. XXXVIII. 271 If poyson, or some venomous creature be neare unto it, it sweats 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III XXII 442 It cures the bitings of venomous beasts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol.* II VI 56 Many of our European venomous animals carry their Cure in their own Bodies 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VII IX 194 If it [*sc* the serpent] has the fang teeth, it is to be placed among the venomous class 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 182 Serpents are divided into venomous and non-venomous, and the former are subdivided into such as are venomous with several maxillary teeth, and those which are venomous with insulated fangs 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggard's Dau* III 23 The serpent had lifted his venomous crest from among the flowers *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist* IV 301 The poisonous Snakes are divided into two groups—the Viperiform Snakes and the Venomous Colubrines

b. *fig*, chiefly with allusion to the Devil.

1340 *Ayenb* 171 Þe uenimouse eddre of helle *c* 1450 *Mankind* 40 in *Macro Plays* 2 Yt hath dyssoluyde mankynde from þe bittur bonde Of þe mortall enmye, þat vemymousse serpente *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. IV*, 25 The Earle of Northumberland bare still a venemous scorpion in his cankered heart. *Ibid*, *Hen VI*, 169 That venemous worme, that dreadfull dragon, called disdain of superiorite *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II. 239 The Devill, that wicked and venimus serpent quho gois about to sie quhome he may catch

4. *fig.* Having the virulence of venom, rancorous, spiteful, malignant, virulent, embittered, envenomed.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* X 2 Þai haf redy in þaire hertis venymouse woidis and sharpe *Ibid* XXVIII 8 Þaim þat puttis away venomus tongis 1340 *Ayenb* 27 Þe venimouse herte of þe enuiouse zeneȝeþ generalliche *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5528 With tonge woundyng, as feloun, Thurgh venemous detraccioun *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 56 It is not good to take sodeyne acquemtaunce that hathe the herte of faire speche, for sum tyme her speche is deseyuable and venomous *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* li 196 The venymouse malyce of the false traytoure Subyon 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 52 To speake venemous woordes ageynst the annoynted of god 1588 SHAKS *Titus Andron* V III 73 The Venemous Mallice of my swelling heart. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Feenijnghlick*, venominously, spightfully, or [with] a venomous envy *a* 1721 PRIOR *Session of Poets* 36 That with very much Wit he no anger exprest Nor sharpen'd his Verse with a Venemous Jest 1737 *Gentl. Mag* VII 623/2 One R C. sent me venemous Libels against the Great Man 1857 PALGRAVE *Hist Normandy & Eng.* II 18 A venomous opposition was festering against him 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XII 153 The most innocent intimacies would not have escaped misrepresentation from the venomous tongues of Roman society 1885 *Manch Exam* 20 May 4/7 A venomous and scurrilous attack

b. Of persons, their character, etc

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 299 Of this grett velany I salle be vengede ones On ȝone venemus mene, wyth valiant knyghtes! 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* IV 109 O wickit wemen, venomus of nature! 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 901/2 What shall men say, when a mortall man dareth thus to become venemous against God. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III. II 71 [Of these] christian children Mahometised, the venemous nature is so great, mischieuous and permitious 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 225 [Satan is] a venimous aduersary to empoyson our soule 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* II § 10 There are in the most depraved and venemous dispositions, certaine pieces that remaine untouch't. 1882 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 244 His most bitter enemy, the venomous and unscrupulous Foxe 1911 *Blackw Mag* Aug 221 The doctor seemed to me a venomous little creature

† 5 Treated with venom or poison, envenomed, poisoned. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2570 With the venymous swerde a vayne has he towchede *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* I. 1 (1859) 1 I henne comme cruel dethe and smote me with his venemous darte *a* 1470 HARDING *Chron* II CXXXIX, Kyng Rychard Was hurt right ther, with dartes venemous 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 107 These people also, vse bowes and venemous arrowes 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 305 It is good against venimous shot of dartes and arrowes 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* Ded p. IX, How farre the venime thereof (for it is a venimous arrow) may infect, who knowes?

6 Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, venom.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII CLVII 3135 Þai thoucht to gere Him with sum venamus poisoun Be distroyit. 1604 JAS I *Counterbl. to Tobacco* (Arb) 103 Tobacco hath a certaine venemous facultie ioyned with the heate thereof 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 159 There being a venemous quality in the paint 1675 J OWEN *Indwelling Sin* VI (1732) 50 It is in the Heart like Poison, that hath nothing to allay its venemous Qualities, and so infects whatever it touches. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VII IX 195 The glands that serve to fabricate this venomous fluid 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser* II (1863) 417 It has a fine venomous smell, and will certainly when stilled be good for something or other 1887 A M BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 2 Gaspard and Stick. had detected a venomous principle in cadaverous extracts

fig 1572 PERRY in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III 363 The God of Truth defend you from the venomous Poyson of Lyars 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* II. 41 Lyk a traytour he stellis in, that . he may saw his venumous poyson 1866 C J VAUGHAN *Plain Words* I 10 The personal sins of each one of us eating like a venomous poison into his soul

7. *Comb.* in *venomous-hearted, -looking* adjs.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XV 256 Several innocent creatures, might have been entangled in the ensnaring web of this venomous hearted spider 1899 F I' BULLEN *Way Navy* 65 We sighted the enemy in the shape of one of those venomous-looking four funnelled destroyers

† **Venomoushead.** *Obs.*—¹ [f prec. + -HEAD] Venomousness.

14 *Langland's P. Pl* C XXI 161 Þenne hit destroieþ The ferst venemoste [*v r* venymous-heede] thorgh vertu of hymselue [Cf VENOMOUSTY]

Ve·nomously, *adv* [f. VENOMOUS *a.* + -LY ²] In a venomous manner, with venom or virulence, fiercely, malignantly, virulently. Chiefly *fig*

c 1400 [see VENOMLY *adv*] *c* 1450 METHAM *Wks* (E E T S.)

47 The serpent namyd Jaculus, Qwat that he vppon fallyth, so venymusly he doth yt smyght, That forth with yt deyth 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Chuncke*, a worme that in hot countries lieth about beds, and biteth venemously *Cimex* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV III 48 (Q), These things sting his mind, So venomously that burning shame detaines him from Cordelia 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 360 He put his hand into the hole, and had it most venomously bitten by a poysonous serpent. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III 1172 His praise of Foes is venomously Nice 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I II (1875) 34 These facts are surely sufficient to refute those gross charges against the private character of Seneca, venomously retailed by a jealous Greekling 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & V.* III 134 'Oh, yes,' he cried venomously, 'you look very innocent'. 1898 J ARCH *Story Life* XVI 385 The Union was venomously assailed by men who up till then had declared they were its best friends

Venomousness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The condition or quality of being venomous; †venomous matter.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II XIV 45 b, Through excesse and vyolence of hete and of venymousnes and malyce of the sekenesse 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lv. 21 They wounded him with their privie venemousnes 1597 A M tr *Guilleneau's Fr Chirurg* 38/2 The parte is only e soacked throughe with some certayne venoumousenes 1599 — tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 132/2 When the people doe suddaynly dye of this disease, it is then to be feared ther was any venoumousnes annexed thervnto. 1611 COTGR., *Virulence*, poison, venomousnesse 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Venomousness*, poisonous Nature or Quality. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Viper*, a kind of Serpent, famed for the exceeding Venomousness of its Bite. 1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts

†Venomousty. *Obs*$^{-1}$ In 4 venymo(u)ste, venemoste [f VENOMOUS *a.* + -TY. Cf. OF. *venemoseté*, *venemeuseté*, etc] Venomousness

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVIII 156 For of alle venymes foulest is þe scorpioun, May no medcyne helpe þe place þere he styngeth, Tyl he be ded & do þer to þe yuel he destroyeth, þe fyrst venymouste [*C. text* venemoste, venymoste, etc.] þorw venym of hym-self.

Venomsome, *a* Now *dial* Also 9 vemon-. [f VENOM *sb* + -SOME 1.] Venomous, spiteful.

1660 *Treasons*, etc *W Lilley* 2 Many hundreds such venomsome passages as these 1876 *Whitby Gloss* 209 *Venomsome*, spiteful 1895 J PRIOR *Renie* VII 71 Like a ravenous roaring lion or a venomsome serpent

†Venomy, *sb* *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. VENOM *sb* + -Y] Venomousness.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 88 Yᵉ venomie of such persons, which secretly by poysened wordes or other meanes causeth his neyghboure to be suspected

Venomy, *a rare.* Also 5 venemi, -y. [f. VENOM *sb.*] Venomous, spiteful, malignant

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 80 If þe vlcus be virulent, þat is to seie venemi [*v r* venemy], loke if þat þe venym þat goiþ out be redisch or 3elowisch 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 74 Ruddy his eyes and plaguefull venomy *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 394 Except the hate that persecutes him Nothing hath crueler venomy might.

†Veno sal, *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. L *vēnōs-us* see next] Venose, venous.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I. i II IV, His office is to coole the Heart, by sending aire vnto it, by the Venosall Arteiy

Venose (vēnōu s), *a* [ad L. *vēnōs-us* (whence also It., Sp., Pg. *venoso*), f. *vēna* VEIN *sb.*] Venous, *spec* in *Bot.* and *Ent.* (see quots.)

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 321 The short vessels arteriose and venose *Ibid*, By this branch of the artery it passeth to the spleen, by the venose branches to the trunk of the vas breve 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s v *Leaf*, Venose Leaf, that on the surface of which there are a vast number of branched vessels, which frequently unite in an odd manner one with another 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 184 *Venose*, veiny, when the Vessels are branched all over the Leaves, and their Anastomose[s] or Joinings are plain to the naked Eye. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV XLVI 290 *Venose*, painted with lines that branch like veins 1828 *Ibid* (ed 2) XXXIX 91 The arterial and venose currents [in insects] 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1208/1 Indirectly venose is when lateral veins are combined within the margin, and emit other little veins.

Hence **Veno sely** *adv*

1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 271 The disks and ridges .. venosely furcate, or reticulate.

Venosity (vēnǫ·sĭti). *Path.* [ad. mod L. *vēnōsĭtās* · see VENOSE *a* and -ITY.] The state of being venous; *spec* of the blood (see VENOUS *a.* 2 b)

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed 12), *Venosity*, a condition in which, it has been supposed, the blood is moved slowly; is more venous, and the venous blood itself in greater quantity 1874 JONES & SIEVEKING *Pathol Anat* 42 The venosity of the blood is marked 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 333 Abdominal venosity is a prominent feature of many chronic ailments.

Venoso-reticulated, *a Bot* (See quot)

1802 R HALL *Elem Bot* 194 *Venoso-reticulated*, having the veins disposed so as to form a net work

Venous (vī nəs), *a.* [ad. L. *vēnōs-us* (cf. VENOSE *a*), or f L. *vēn-a* + -OUS.]

1 Filled with, full of, or having veins, veined; veiny *Venous leaf* (see quot. 1832).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistences of Bodies are very diuers, Dense, Rare, Venous, and Fibrous [etc] 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 250 [Root-leaves] above somewhat glossy, with scattered hairs, underneath venous and woolly 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 88 If the veins diverge from the midrib towards the margin, ramifying as they proceed, such a leaf has been called a venous or reticulated leaf 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 393 If the more remote beds are not thus affected, they never could have existed, or would have been all granitic and venous gneiss.

2. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, a blood-vein or veins, having the form or function of a vein.

† *Venous artery* = *veiny artery* VEINY *a.* 1 *Venous humour* (see quot 1891)

1681 in *Willis's Rem. Med Wks* Vocab 1694 W WOTTON *Anc & Mod. Learn* (1697) p XXX, The subtil Blood is transfused out of the Arterious Vein into the Venous Artery 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Circulation*, Both Venous Sinus's are fill'd, and grow turgid at the same time 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv Health* (1770) 8 The drunken venous tubes, that yawn In countless pores o'er all the pervious skin 1746 R JAMES *Mouffet's Health Improv* 10 The Blood conveyed by the Arteries, is carried to corresponding venous Canals 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 85/2 A fluctuating motion in the jugular vein, called 'venous pulse' 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract. Med* (1878) 562 The symptoms of venous inflammation 1876 F. T ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed. 2) 433 Venous hum...This is the only venous murmur likely to be met with 1891 F TAYLOR *Pract Med* (ed 2) 677 If the stethoscope be placed over the lower end of the jugular vein a continuous humming or rushing noise will be heard, which has been called the venous hum, or *bruit de diable*

b Of blood Contained in the veins, characterized by a dusky or blackish red colour due to loss of oxygen (Opposed to *arterial*)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Circulation*, The venous Blood continually moves out of the Sinus thro' the right Auricle, and right Ventricle, into the Pulmonary Artery. 1793 T. BEDDOES *On Calculus*, etc. 225 This experiment proves that the deep colour of the venous blood is not owing to the combination of hydrogene air. 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 501 In the act of respiration then, the venous blood loses some combustible principles 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 29 In all the Vertebrata, the blood which furnishes the liver with the materials of the bile is venous blood 1896 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 1009 The venous blood is collected and conveyed to the right atrium of the heart by 3 great trunks

c. Consisting or composed of veins. *Venous system*, the aggregate of veins by which the blood is conveyed from the various parts of the body to the heart.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV 81 In the Arachnida and Branchiopod Crustacea the long dorsal vessel is connected with an arterial and venous system, which receives, distributes, and returns the blood. 1852 E. HAMILTON *Flora Homœopathica* I. 94 Berberis seems to act upon the venous system and mucous membranes 1875 C G BLAKE *Zool* 1 The venous portal system is entirely formed of veins derived from the spleen and other viscera.

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, veinblood.

1845 G E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem* I. 192 These experiments are sufficient to prove that the dark venous tint [of the blood] does not arise from carbonic acid or carbon 1846 CARPENTER *Man Phys* VI 324 After passing through these, it is transmitted to the general system, and on returning thence, in a completely venous state, it is mingled with the blood which has been arterialized in the lungs.

4. *Comb.* in *venous-arterial* adj. In quot. *fig.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III VII, Venous arterial circulation of Letters.

Hence **Ve nously** *adv.*, **Ve nousness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Venousness*, fulness of or having Veins 1890 *Lancet* 5 April 751/2 The membranes of the brain were venously congested

†Venque, *v Obs*$^{-1}$ [f. OF. *venq-*, stem of *veintre* VANQUISH *v.* Cf VENCUE *v*] *trans.* To vanquish, subdue.

? 1402 QUIXLEY *Ball* XVI. in *Yorks Arch Jrnl* (1908) XX. 48 Who þat his flessh venqueth most haue þe prys

Venqueresse: see VAINQUERESS. *Obs*

Venques, -quis, etc., obs ff. VANQUISH *v.*

Venson, Ven'son, Vensoun, obs. ff VENISON

Vent (vent), *sb.*1 Also 5 ventte, 5–6 vente. [Variant of FENT *sb*]

1 An opening or slit in a garment, = FENT *sb.* 1, now *spec.* the slit in the back of a coat.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV lviii (1869) 203 She hadde drawen out hire oon brest bi þe vente of hire cote 1459, *a* 1500 [see FENT *sb* 1] 1535 in *Archaeologia* IX 244 A dublette, the ventes lyned with sarcenette *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 207 b, Twoo gounes, the capes and ventes were of frettes of whipped gold of damaske very riche. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* (ed 2) III 820/1 The trappers of the coursers were mantell harnesse coulpened, and in euerie vent a long bell of fine gold in bullion 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Vent*, the opening of the breast of a shirt, or of the sleeve, etc 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* VII. 55 Dark-velvet embroidery around the vent and along the borders 1906 *Daily Chron* 4 Oct 3/4 The vent is necessary owing to the length of the coat.

†2. = CRENEL 1 *Obs*

1429 in Wilks & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 445 Item venttes crest xij fott et di, vi *Ibid*, Item pro xij pedibus de ventes pro enbatylment', vi 13*d*. 1532 in Bayley *Hist Tower* (1821) p XVII, Also fynnysshed and made the vents of bi ycks of the White Tower 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1596) 424 Kernellare..signifieth that indented forme of the top of a Wall which hathe Vent, and Creast, commonly called Embatteling 1603 B JONSON *K. Jas.'s Entertainm* Wks. (1616) 843 The Scene presented it selfe in a square and flat vpright, like to the side of a Citie the top thereof, aboue the Vent, and Crest, adorn'd with houses, towres, and steeples

Vent (vent), *sb.*2 [Partly a F. *vent* (= It., Pg *vento*, Sp *viento*) ·—L. *vent-us* wind; partly ad. F. *évent* (OF. *esvent*), vbl sb. from *éventer* EVENT *v.*2]

I. 1. The action of emitting or discharging; emission or discharge *of* something, utterance *of* words *rare*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 166, I sall the venome devoid with a vent large, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad.* 334 Free vent of words love's fire doth assuage 1626 DANIEL *Hist Eng* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 95 By this immoderate vent, both of the Garrisons, and the ablest people of the Land hee disfurnisht and left it in that impotencie

†b. *To make vent of*, to speak or talk of *Obs.*$^{-1}$

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II iii. 213 Thou didst make tollerable vent of thy trauell

2 The action, usually on the part of something confined or pent up in a comparatively small space, of escaping, or passing out; means, power, or opportunity to do this; issue, outlet Chiefly in phrases with verbs, as *to find, get, have, make, take*, or *want vent.* (Cf senses 4 and 5.)

1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 12 b, Stop well the said violle, that nothing maie take vent 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* Wks (Grosart) V 121 Ye tail of the siluer pipe stretcht itselfe into the mouth of a great paire of belowse, where it was close soldered, and bailde about with yron, [that] it coulde not stirre or haue anie vent betwixt. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III *Fathers* 293 New Wine wanting vent, Blows up the Bung, or doth the vessell rent 1652 FRENCH *Yorkshire Spa* II 18 By reason of the Suns opening the earth, and making vent 1684 *Contempl. St Man* II VI (1699) 196 That Fire of Sulphur, being pent in without vent or respiration, shall send forth a poysonous scent 1703 *Art & Mystery of Vintners & Wine Coopers* 60 Beat them and put them into your Wines, so let it rest with Vent, and it will be pursued 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII. 263 They [waters] got vent chiefly in the night, when in an horizontal position 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. III 24 The smoke found ample vent through the holes 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1463/1 *Blow*, the forcing of displaced air through the molten metal from insufficient vent.

transf. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul* (1817) I. 261 The enterprising spirit and overflowing numbers of the Scandinavian nations soon found vent by sea 1854 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. XXXII 496 The inhabitants of Lombardy felt the foreign yoke only in the quickened circulation of wealth, the increased vent for industry

b. The windage of a firearm or gun.

1644–7 *N NYE Art of Gunnery* 46 Divide the Bore of the Piece into Twenty equal parts, and one of these parts is sufficient vent for any Piece, the rest of the nineteen parts must be the height of the shot 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Vent*, in Gunnery, the Difference between the Diameter of a Bullet, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Piece [Hence in Phillips (1706), etc] 1798 HUTTON *Course Math* (1807) II 353 The loss of the elastic fluid by the vent and windage of the gun.

3. *To give vent* (with *to* or indirect object): a. To afford or provide with an outlet or means of escape, to cause or allow to issue or flow out.

After F. *donner vent*, used in the same senses.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* 68 Be carefull in the beginning to give some little vent to the hogshead while it worketh 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 32 A milky liquor running out, so soon as you give it vent. 1662 CHARLETON *Myst Vintners* (1675) 181 To cure Rhenish of its Fretting they seldom use any other art, but giving it vent, and covering the open Bung with a Tile or Slate 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v, To give Vent to a Cask of Wine. 1725 *Fam. Dict* s.v *Tart*, You must make a small Hole in the form of a Cross in the middle to give the Farce in the Crust some vent. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I 318 The principal region in the old World, which, from time immemorial, has been agitated by earthquakes, and has given vent at certain points to subterranean fires 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 289 In order to give vent to the rising sap. 1875 [see *vent-wire* in sense 17 a]

transf 1719 BOYER *Dict Royal* I, *Eventer une Mine* (*la rendre inutile*), to give vent to a Mine, to counter-work or countermine it.

b. *fig* To give outlet, expression, or utterance (to an emotion, faculty, etc); to relieve in this way.

1625 MASSINGER *Parl Love* III II, Had I not found out a friend to whom I might impart them [i e emotions], and so give them vent, In their abundance they would force a passage. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. II. 10 The vent which the afflicted parties give by their bemoaning of their Estate 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 597, I found he wanted to give Vent to his Mind 1781 JOHNSON *Lett* (1788) II 198, I have nobody whom I expect to share my uneasiness, I give it little vent. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm* I 423 Oh! how I rejoice when compassion may give full vent to its tenderness 1852 LONGF *Emperor's Bird's nest* III, Thus as to and fro they went,. Giving their impatience vent. 1904 *Spectator* 20 Feb 285/2 The voices which gave vent to any great wave of feeling

c. To utter, burst out with (an exclamation).

1870 J. BRUCE *Life of Gideon* XI 193 He gives vent to the exclamation 'Oh my Lord, wherewith shall *I* save Israel?'

†4. *To take vent*, in various fig. or transf. senses. *Obs* a. Of news, etc.: To become known, to be divulged or let out.

1611 SIR D CARLETON in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App I. 542 Though all care hathe been taken to carrie y' matter secretly, yet hath it taken vente [etc] 1668 D. SMITH in *Misc Cur* (1708) III 57 This presently took vent, and the Turks thought that they had got a Man among them, that could Cure all Diseases Infallibly 1723 *Pres St. Russia* II. 123 If Affonassief is no longer at Petersbourg, this Affair cannot take vent, for besides us two and him, no body knows of it. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II III. 253 A conspiracy was formed against him But it took Vent; and he made cruel Examples of many of the Contrivers.

b. Of coin To pass into circulation. *rare*$^{-1}$

1641 *Sc. Acts, Chas I* (1870) V 341/2 Concerneing the copper money allreddy coyned, how the same shall take vent and passe in payment in tyme comeing.

c. Of a mine, or powder: To explode imperfectly, to lose explosive power.

1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 41 At which time they sprung two Mines, without any considerable Effect, one of them taking Vent. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard* I 27 Gun Powder, which being bad, or having taken Vent, cannot take Fire

5. *fig* a. Means of outlet afforded to or obtained by a feeling, faculty, activity, etc, expression or utterance, or the relief afforded by these. Now chiefly in the phr *to find vent (in* something)

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I 76/2 Griefes doe breake the heart if vent they misse. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 205 The swelling Poison of the several Sects, Which, wanting vent, the Nations Health infects. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. p. xxviii, Enthusiasm would spend itself by free vent and amicable collision. 1803 *Edinb. Rev.* I 206 At his words I found my angry passions heave for vent. 1838 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 13 A malevolent feeling, which might find vent in some violent demonstration against this family. 1880 W. H. DIXON *Royal Windsor* III xii 113 Passion found vent in words

† b. *To get* or *have vent*, = sense 4 a. *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN & DUKE OF NEWCASTLE *Sir Mar. Mar all* III ii, This frightened him into a study how to cloak your disgrace, lest it should have vent to his lady. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 46 Should they unhappily get vent abroad, what scandal must it raise! *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 197 But the thing had got some vent. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 2 As it had gotten some Vent in the Discourse of the neighbourhood, the Secretaries of State gat Knowledge of it.

6. With *a*: An opportunity or occasion of escaping or issuing from a receptacle; a discharge or evacuation. (Cf. 12.)

1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 10/1 Which by some chink, if it get not a vent, Blowes up the bung, or doth the Hodg-head rent. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Incent.* 30 The other day into a place I went, Where Mortals use to go, that want a vent. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 290, I verily believe, if it had not been eas'd by a Vent given in that Manner, to the Spirits, I should have dy'd. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 255 Whereupon the Fluids run to the Bowels for a Vent.

b *fig* (Cf. senses 3 and 5.) Now chiefly *to find a vent*.

(*a*) *a* 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* (1630) 341 Tappes to giue a vent to corruption. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I I ix. 49 The Egyptians gave a great vent to Jewish Learning and Institutes. 1777 PITT in Almon *Anecd.* (1810) II xliv 319, I could not have slept without giving this vent to my eternal abhorrence of such preposterous and enormous principles.

(*b*) 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1703) 54 Those who live within the communication of friendship have a vent for their misfortunes. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IX 752 For, though in whispers speaking, the full heart Will find a vent. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) I 60 The tumultuous spirits of the aristocracy, instead of finding a vent in these foreign expeditions, were turned within. 1873 BLACK *Princess Thule* (1874) 46 His distress at his own rudeness now found an easy vent.

7. Something which serves as an outlet for an emotion, energy, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 374 With such joy Surcharg'd, as had like grief bin dew'd in tears, Without the vent of words. 1713 *Guardian* No. 29, Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy. 1828 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. 1837 II 255 This love,.. and the woe Which makes thy lip now quiver with distress, Are but a vent From the deep springs of female tenderness. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I x, Words at best are but a poor vent for a wronged and burning heart. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 887 The French have to find and to use such vents for their energy in undeveloped and promising regions.

II. † **8.** *Sc.* A flaw in a mould. *Obs.*—[1]

Fr. *évent* is used in similar senses.

1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII 125 At the quhilk melting becaus of ane vent in the cuppeling of the mulde with the tayll, the pece fellzeit.

9. † a. An opening by which blood issues from the body. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 b, Ematites is called of some stench bloud, for that it stoppeth his vent or course of flowing. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 353 Heere on her brest There is a vent of Blood, and something blowne.

b. The anus, anal, or excretory opening of († persons or) animals, esp. of certain non-mammalians, as birds, fishes, and reptiles; † the vulva of a female animal.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1270/2 For those that bled till they died, stroue so much with their sickenesse, that the bloud issued out at their vents. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 241 As for their [i.e. crabs'] manner of Preparation, their Vents are first to be stopped with a Stick's end. 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Comp.* 132 Geese Boiled. Fasten the neck and vent. *Ibid.* 146 Take a Pig, and draw out his Entrails, Liver, and Lights, draw him very clean at vent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 421 For when her pouting Vent declares her Pain, She [i.e. a mare] tears the Harness, and she rends the Rein. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 21 Take a lobster, if it be alive, stick a skewer in the vent of the tail. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 347 Like birds, they [i.e. sloths] have but one common vent for the purposes of propagation, excrement, and urine. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1807) 488 As soon as the Otter has caught a fish, it devours a part, as far as the vent. 1833 JARDINE *Humming-B.* 111 The vent and under tail-coverts are dirty white. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I ii (1879) 68 If the vent of a Frog be irritated with a probe, the hind-legs will endeavour to push it away.

10. An aperture or opening occurring or made in something and serving as an outlet for air, liquid, or other matter, a passage or hole by which matter is carried off or discharged from the interior of something; a vent-hole.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 66 A Vent, *meatus, porus*. 1580 HARVEY *Three Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I 44 The pooles, and ventes, and crannies of the Earth being so stopped. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II iv, Now, he flings about his burning heat, As in a furnace, some ambitious fire, Whose vent is stopt. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II xii 250 Others are of opinion that this may be effected in a hollow vessell, exactly luted or stopped up in all the vents of it. 1677 in *Misc. Curiosa* (1708) III 249 They leave a small vent about two Inches from the bottom, by which it empties it self into a little Pit. The vent being stopped, they fill the Cistern they have made with Water. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV 92 The swelling bag he rent, And all the Furies issu'd at the vent. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 3 If the knife be greatly daubed, has a rank smell, and a hoogoo issue from the vent, it is tainted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* I 609 The Shenandoah having ranged along the foot of the mountain an hundred miles to seek a vent. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 165 It was generally thought sufficient for the purpose that the smoke should ascend the proper vent. 1877 in J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* App. 459 There are old spring vents.. that no longer give forth saline waters.

b *spec.* An aperture or outlet by which volcanic matter or exhalations are emitted; the funnel or pipe of a volcano.

1604 E. G[IRMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III xxiv. 193 Although we finde vents of fire in other places, as mount Ætna and Vesuvio. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 19 Any subterraneal fire, that hath manifest chimneys or vents. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 242 A volcano, or burning vent among the hills, had flamed out. 1772–84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1219 Another volcano, which had opened by at least thirty different vents within the compass of half a mile. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 235 These igneous vents were extremely numerous. 1869 J. PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* III 60 A new vent was formed below the lip of the old mountain. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 201 A 'solfatara', or vent emitting only gaseous discharges.

c. In various special uses (see quots.).

1611 COTGR., *Event*, the vent of a wine vessell. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Vents* (in Archit.), Pipes of Lead or Potters-Ware, one End of which opens into a Cell of a Necessary-House, the other reaching to the Roof of it for the Conveyance of the fetid Air; also Apertures made in those Walls that sustain Terrasses to furnish Air, and to give a Passage for the Waters. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Foundery of Statues*, The vents are passages at top to let the air freely out, whilst the metal runs. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds., Vent*, the hole of a cask for the reception of a vent-peg. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2703/1 *Vent*, the term employed to comprehend the channels and passages by which the air, or gases, escape from the mold.

d *Sc.* The flue or funnel of a chimney; a chimney.

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 253 Neither are they [the stoves] put in the place for the chimney, but in another part of the room, and have a communication with the vent. 1798 in Gordon *Shaw's Hist. Moray* (1882) I. 322 Each vent springs lightly from the blue roof of its own separate airy column. 1815 *Ann. Register, Chron.* 43 A hole broke through into a neighbouring vent to carry off the smoke. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 77 Sometimes all the purposes of a stove have been served by having a flue introduced into the kitchen vent. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 11 Ye micht gang up to the attic, Leeby, an' seeif the spare bedroom vent at the manse is gaen.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 69 *Vent*, a return airway.

11. An opening, aperture, or hole; occas., one by which air, etc, enters or is admitted.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucrece* 310 Through little vents and crannies of the place The wind wars with his torch to make him stay. 1597—2 *Hen. IV*, Induct. 2 Open your Eeres: For which of you will stop The vent of Hearing, when loud Rumor speakes? 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 23 Pour Water into the Vessels by the hole or vent M. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 56 Th' industrious Kind contrive To stop the Vents and Crannies of their Hive. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II 80 A place there is: Where, from Ambrosia, Jove retires for ease. There in his seat two spacious vents appear. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Vents* (with Essayers, Glass makers, &c.) is a Term applied to the Covers of Wind Furnaces, by which the Air enters. 1768 WHITE *Selborne* xiv, Deer [when drinking] can open two vents, one at the inner corner of each eye, having a communication with the nose. 1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) VI 410/2 An oblong gaping vent on the anterior slope [of the shell]. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII II 69/2 One of the numerous cracks or fissures (locally called vents) that intersect the strata at this place [near Maidstone].

† b. A creek or inlet. *Obs.*—[1]

1604 E. G[IRMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 155 Having discovered this vent [Sp. *abra*], they found it narrow more and more into the land.

c An opening or aperture in a building, etc., communicating with the outside air.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 223 This Church, is very darke, having no light but by one window or vent, made through the earth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 306 The streets are... couered to saue them from the parching heate with open vents for light. 1675 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (ed. 2) 286 You may this Month stop up your Bees close, so that you leave breathing vents. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, By some concealed vent the smithy communicated with the upper air.

d The hole or channel in the breech of a cannon or firearm through which fire is communicated to the charge; the touch-hole; the adjustable part of a gun containing this, a vent-piece.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 583 For sudden all at once their Reeds Put forth, and to a narrow vent applid With nicest touch. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII 238 The velocity of the bullet is considerably greater when the cannon is fired off with a vent tube, than when the vent is filled with loose powder. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The most common method is to place the vent about a quarter of an inch from the bottom of the chamber or bore. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 412 Spare vents should be sent to replace such as might be damaged. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* XXI 319 The pistols were handed to me, I called attention to the fact that the vents were clear. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v., A vent is formed by drilling a channel, $\frac{5}{8}$-inch in diameter, through a copper bush. *Ibid.*, There are two kinds of copper bushes used, viz. the through vent, and the cone vent.

e *Mining* (See VENT-HOLE 1 b, quot. 1883.)

12. *transf.* Any outlet or place of issue, a passage, exit, or way out. Chiefly *fig.*

In some contexts not clearly separable from sense 6.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II iii, Here is a vent to passe my sighes. 1629 FORD *Lover's Melancholy* v. M., My teares like ruffling winds lockt vp in Caues, Do bustle for a vent. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I x. 25 Such widows grief is quickly emptyed, which streameth out at so large a vent. 1711 POPE *Temple Fame* 481 When thus ripe lies are to perfection sprung, Thro' thousand vents, impatient, forth they flow. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 86 Winds for ages pent In earth's dark womb have found at last a vent. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II 389 There is some reason to believe that, when a man does not write his poetry, it escapes by other vents through him. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV iii § 2 339 There is at the outset a struggle, but the refusal of the muscular vent seems to be the extinction of the other effects.

III. † **13.** a. The scent given off by a hunted animal; = SCENT *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 62 When my Hounde doth streyne vpon good vent. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XVII. xxiv, He hunteth like a spaniell by the vent, His sent is such as none can hope to shun him. 1719 BOYER *Dict. Royal* I. s.v., The Stag leaves a stronger wind, vent, or scent than the Hare.

† b. Perception by scent or smell. *Obs.*—[1]

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 73 These be olde hattes, whiche chaunge their laire, as the wynd chaungeth, to haue perfect vent: what faulte may perhappes be in their feede.

† **14.** A wind. *Obs.*—[1]

1580 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1613) 64 Let him that serues the time, With faith vnconstant saile at euerie vent.

† **15.** A hint or whisper *of* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1613 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 149 There is great reason you should recommend this cause to my secresy, for if there come forth but the least vent of it, I know *actum est de me*.

16. The action on the part of an otter of coming to the surface of the water in order to breathe, an instance or occasion of this.

1653 WALTON *Angler* II 43 The Otter, which you may now see above water at vent. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II 1 306 Observe his Vents, that you may strike him with your Otter Spear. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 144/2 Unless the hunters are in sufficient numbers to watch the stream for miles, for his 'vent', he will probably never be seen again. *a* 1862 FOSTER in *Whistle-Binkie* (1878) II 262 The vents grow more frequent, the music more deep, And scarce from the surface the otter can keep.

IV 17. *attrib.* a. In the sense 'used for, serving as, providing, or connected with a vent', as *vent-pit, -shaft, -way*, in the names of things or devices, as *vent cock, -faucet, -pipe, -plug, -wire* (see quots.). See also VENT-PEG.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Vent cock*, a device for admitting air to a vessel from which liquid is to be drawn, or permit the escape of gas. *Ibid.*, **Vent-faucet*, an instrument which may act as a vent-hole borer or a faucet to draw a portion of liquor from the vessel. 1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 452 This plan is greatly superior to the iron **vent* nail. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Vent-pipe*, an air-pipe; an escape pipe for steam. 1725 J. REYNOLDS *View Death* (ed. 2) 22 This pit is, with us, call'd the **vent pit* or the air shaft. 1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 452 The nature of the materials employed, demands an adequate number of **vent* plugs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Vent-wire* (Founding), a long steel wire, used for giving vent to green and dry sand molds.

b In sense 11 d, as *vent-astragal, -bit, -field, -piece, -plug, -server, tube*, etc. (see quots.). Also *vent-cover, -punch, -stopper* (1875 in Knight).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Cannon*, The first reinforce therefore includes the vent-field, the **vent-astragal*, and first reinforce-ring. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Vent astragal*, that part of a gun or howitzer which determines the vent-field. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 358 **Vent-bit*, a species of gimblet used for clearing the vent of a gun when choked. 1769 **Vent-field* [see *vent-astragal* above]. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Vent-field*, is the part of a gun or howitz between the breech mouldings and the astragal. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 358 *Vent-field*, a rectangular piece of the metal raised a little upon a gun, through it the vent is bored. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 205 **Vent Piece*, a plug of steel or wrought iron, containing the vent. 1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 146 A 7 inch breech loading polygrooved rifled gun on the Armstrong ventpiece system. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Vent piece*, the block which closes the rear of the bore in a breech loader. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 358 **Vent-plug*, a tight plug made of leather, plaited rope yarn, or oakum, which one of the men thrusts into the vent of a gun. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Vent-plug*, a fid or stopple made of leather or oakum fitting in the vent of a piece to stop it against weather, etc. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 452/1 **Vent-server*, an article used for serving the vents of M.L.R. guns, 64-prs. and upwards, in lieu of serving the vent with the thumb. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII 238 The velocity of the bullet is considerably greater when the cannon is fired off with a **vent tube*.

c In sense 9 b, as *vent-feather*, one of the feathers covering or surrounding a bird's vent.

1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II 572 The whiteness of the coverts of the tail and vent-feathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII 505/2 The Vent, or vent-feathers (*crissum*),

which lies between the thighs and the tail 1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen Zool* IX I 98 Abdomen and vent-feathers whitish. 1834 MUDIE *Feathered Tribes* I 11 The vent feathers, and under tail coverts, which cover the hinder part of the bird

Vent, *sb.*[3] *Obs* exc *arch.* Also 6–7 vente. [In senses 1–3 a F. *vente* (= Sp *venta*, Prov. and Pg. *venda*, It. *vendita*) –pop L **vendita* sb , from L *venditus*, pa. pple of *vendĕre* to sell. Cf. VEND *sb* In sense 4 directly ad Sp. *venta*.

In senses 1 and 2 the word is very common from *c* 1550 to *c* 1750, freq with adjs denoting the readiness or profitableness of trade]

1 The fact, on the part of commodities, of being disposed of by sale or of finding purchasers; freq in the phrases *to find* or *have* ( ) *vent*. **a.** With *a* (or *no*)

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* ii (1874) 11 This being reformed, aboue all other actes shal bi yng the cloth of England to a contynuall vent *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 236 b, The wolles at Calais, because of the warre, could haue no vent, nor be vttred 1655 tr *Sorel's Com Hist Francion* III 70 Divers Authors of this our Age have more ridiculously clad their names in a Roman disguise that their books might have a better vent 1714 *French Bk Rates* 242 The Merchandizes carried there from France lie on Hand, and cannot find a Vent or Market 1730 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* III 391 Encouragement given to raise such Commodities that might have a constant and ready vent in Britain. 1782 PEGGE *Curialia Misc.* 141 One often sees them advertised for sale, and, if bought at all, they find a vent, no doubt, at Wapping

b. Without article.

1564 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec Norwich* (1910) II. 332 The seyde clothes which nowe were owte of estimation and vente 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 45 A remedie sent, where peace lack vent. 1581 W STAFFORD *Exam. Compl* iii. (1876) 84 Whatsoeuer thing is reared vpon grasing, hath free vente both ouer this side and also beyond the sea, to be sold at the highest penny 1617 BACON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 34 For the yearely makeinge of soe many tonnes of allome as can possiblely receave vent eyther at home or abroade. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 112 Att these three fayres the most timely sorte of lambes have very goode vente 1694 J LOCKE in Ld KING *Life* (1830) I 383 For our books are so dear, and ill printed, that they have very little vent among foreigners. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1891) V 116 Like fish that could not find vent in London *a* 1797 — *Geo II* (1847) II vii 228 The original caricature, which had amazing vent, was of Newcastle and Fox

2 The fact, on the part of persons, of disposing of goods by sale; opportunity for selling, market or outlet for commodities.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 174 We trust you will not moue vs to bye the thyng, whiche wee cannot vtter, for in all places our vent is stopped and forbidden 1575 *Brieff Disc Troub Franchford* (1846) 84 Saying that he wouldes stoppe all mennes vents (as he termed it) and receiptes 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1002 To the end, that they might be served of a mart-towne for vent, and a place of receit for all forreine merchandise *c* 1630 T MUN *England's Treas* (1664) 17 So far forth as the high price cause not a less vent in the quantity. 1671 *Charente's Customs Tasiletta* 69 As for the Trade and Traffick of those parts, it is much the same,. unless it be that the vent is better in some places than others 1709 in Hearne *Collect.* (O.H S) II. 191 The Amsterdam publisher carrying a considerable part of his impression into France, and hoping for a quick vent there 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) II 398 The traders consign their European goods to their correspondents in other parts for vent 1778 [W H MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 19 May 1776, What, then, must be the fate of those who do not keep a minute account, neither of the yield nor of the vent?

b In phrases with verbs, as *to find* or *have vent*

1557–71 A. JENKINSON *Voy & Trav.* (Hakl Soc) I. 116 We be vncertaine what vent or sale you shall finde in Persia 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 367 They vsed in old time to gather the Incense but once a yere, as hauing little vent, and small returne, and lesse occasion to sell than now adaies 1674 MARVELL *Reh Transp* II. 54 Or by only naming it hoped to procure vent or better their liuelyhood. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 62 Such Uses as you design to sell your Wood for, which you must be regulated in by the vent you have

c Const. *of*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 241 Thether was one of their common trafficques and ventes of all their Merchaundice 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 951/2 By this grant it was thoughte, yt the king might dispend a M marckes sterling a day, such vent of woolles had the English merchants 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1810) III 594 Where he had peaceable traffique, and made vent of the whole number of his Negros 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (1698) 59 Much foreign trade will encrease the vent of our native manufactures, and much vent will make many workmen 1700 LAW *Council of Trade* (1751) 141 This demand at home will in all probability make way for the exportation and foreign vent of at least so much more 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed 2) s v *Malton*, Malton was heretofore famous for its vent of corn, fish, and country utensils 1812 G CHALMERS *Historical View* 46 The alien duties, which had always obstructed the vent of native manufactures

d. Const *for*

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 39 To filch and steale whatsoeuer they can lay their hands vpon, seing they may haue such good vent for ye same 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* II 3 Any Faire, Mart, or other place where any good vent for horses is. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* I (1662) 318, I know not whether it be better to wish them good Wares to Vent, or good Vent for their Wares 1689 *Apol Fail Walker's Acc* 23 The tenth being more than he hopes to have vent for in England 1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 72, I doubt not, but we shall procure a farther vent for our own product 1761 HUME *Hist. Engl* II xxvi 118 If husbandmen understand agriculture, and have a ready vent for their commodities 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* v lviii 460 If they find a vent for these goods abroad, they will have wherewith to purchase the produce of other countries 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXXVII 546 Yet, even then, more goods were produced than there was vent for. 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I vi 97 The ordinary vent for timber of any sort, in Ireland, was very limited

†**3** A place where goods are or may be sold, a market, mart *Obs.*[−1]

1580 R HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* f 1j, At Rone in Fraunce which is the chefest vent, be solde our Englishe wares, as Welche and Manchester Cottons.

†**4** [After Sp. *venta*] An inn or tavern; a baiting or posting house. *Obs.* (Cf VENTA)

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron* 14 The seate of Ysstobriga was, where nowe the ventes of Caparra, being baytyng places, stand 1612 SHELTON *Don Quix* I II. (1620) 10 He perceiued an Inne, neere vnto the high way, forthwith as soone as he espied the Vent, he fained to himselfe that it was a Castle. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr* I 1. Our house Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then Receives a guest, between the greater Towns As they come late

† **Vent,** app. a variant spelling of WENT *sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III. iv 40 Fro that place syne ontill ane cave we went, Vndir a hingand hewch, in a derne vent [*v r* went]

† **Vent,** *v*[1] *Obs. rare* [f VENT *sb* [1]]

1 *trans.* To trim the openings or slits of (a garment) Cf FENT *v*

1547 in Feuilleat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 16 Longe gownes or Cassockes for women of red Sarcenet puffyd with whyte sarcenet & ventyd with the same. 1606 in *Lismore Papers* Ser II. (1887) I. 111 Fustain to ventt it [*sc.* a gown] doune before

2. To crenellate (a wall).

1531 in Bailey *Hist. Tower* (1821) p xi, The walls rounde aboute to be copyde, ventyde, lowpyde, and crestyde *Ibid*, The walls of the same with one turret to be ventyde

Vent (vent), *v*[2] Also 7 vente, ventt [f. VENT *sb* [2], or ad. F. *éventer* EVENT *v* [2] Cf. also AVENT *v* The senses of OF. and F. *venter* are barely represented here]

I. *trans* †**1** To provide (a liquor cask, etc.) with a vent or outlet for gas or vapour. *Obs.*

1398 [see VENTING *vbl. sb.*] 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii clxxxvi 727 The strengthe of feruent must. bi ekyth ful stronge vesselles that it is put in, but thei be vented 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 66 To vent, *aperire, euacuare* 1580–3 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks (Grosart) II. 57 The wine vessel beyng ful, lets passe no wine, though neuer so wel vented 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 45 The vessel beein[g] vented and broch't, tels the taste what liquor issueth from it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 11 They draw them forth for sale as fast as they can vent them.

fig 1589 NASHE *nat Absurdity* Wks (Grosart) I 35 These Bussards thinke knowledge a burthen, tapping it before they haue half tunde it, venting it before they haue filled it

b *fig* To relieve or unburden (one's heart or soul) in respect of feelings or emotions. Also *refl.*

c 1626 W BOSWORTH *Arcadius & Sepha* I 843 With these, and such like words, he vents his soul Of those Conjectures 1631 HEYWOOD *Engl Elizabeth* (1641) 55 The King having something vented himself with laughing, replied 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 22 ₱ 2 Without any Purpose in his Talk, but to vent an Heart overflowing with Sense of Success. 1799 WINTER *Let* in Jay *Wks.* (1843) V 92, I vented my soul in a line to Mr Peronet.

† **2.** To discharge, eject, cast or pour out (liquid, smoke, etc.); to carry off or away; to drain in this way. Also with advs., as *away, down, forth, out Obs.*

Said usually of the containing thing, but sometimes of the force or means by which outlet is given Examples with advs are placed under (*a*)

(*a*) 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* (ed. 2) III 558/1 The infectious smother of this venemous vapor had beene readie to choke all christendome, had not by the wisedome of the princes there, the same the sooner beene vented away 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass* IV III 1888 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe [*v r* doe] vent but what they do receiue 1644 G PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 198 The pits will vent away the superfluous water continually, and keep the sellar alwaies dry. 1652 FRENCH *Yorkshire Spa* II 29 They being vented forth, the heat would be extinguished

(*b*) 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Providence* XVIII, Springs vent their streams, and by expense get store 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt* I 114 Be not like dry vessels that will vent nothing 1712 W. ROGERS *Voyage* (1718) 383 We found it [the leak] did not encrease more than one pump could vent 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 297 The copper funnels for venting the smoke from the kitchen fires

fig 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 98 If there should bee any bad Blood left in the Kingdome, an Honourable Forraine Warre will Vent it. *a* 1627 SIR J BEAUMONT *Bosworth F* 552 My Strength is spent, And some perhaps of Villain Blood will vent My weary Soul

† **b.** Of persons, animals, or their organs. To cast out, expel, or discharge, esp. by natural evacuation; to evacuate (urine, etc) *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 249 With a medicine made of an Affrican Sparrow mixed with this, he procured one to make water, and to void a great stone which had not vented his vrine in many daies. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* I. II 5 Where ayre comes out, ayre comes in There's none abroad so wholesome as that you vent. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II Wks 1851 III 70 The very maw of Hell ransack't, and made to give up her conceal'd destruction, ere shee could vent it in that horrible and damned blast 1656 J SMITH *Pract Physick* 94 The Chylus cannot all be changed into water, and if it were changed, yet the Reins can vent it forth 1738 tr *Guazzo's Art Convers* 74 Such as vent such pestiferous Blasts, ought to have their Wind stopt with a Halter 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 99 Sheep that are infected with this disorder cannot vent the seed, the ova, from their liver, on the ground

transf c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX 97 When Alcmena was to vent the force of Hercules

fig. 1608 T MORTON *Preamb Encounter* 121 Whatsoeuer bitternesse the gall of this man could vent out.

†**c.** To shed (tears) Also with *out Obs rare*

1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 123 Having first suffered me to vent out my teares, for the disburdning of my heart [etc] 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 16 He vented the tears of pleasure, love, and gratitude

3. a. To give, heave, or utter (a groan, sigh, etc.). Now *rare* or *poet*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV iv, I vent a heaving sigh. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 42 The poore confident plaintife goes home undone; his moanes, his groanes are vented up to heauen. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV 123 Behold Ascalaphus ! behold him die, But dare not murmur, dare not vent a sigh *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XIV 45 Beneath her palm Idume vents her moan 1858 H BUSHNELL *Serm New Life* 10 They even complain, venting heavy sighs 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 122 Not wise is he who vents an angry breath

† **b** *poet.* To pour out (one's soul) in death. *Obs*

1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI 387 He sinks,.. And vents his soul, effused with gushing gore

4. *fig.* To give vent to (an emotion, feeling, passion, etc.), to give free course or expression to; to express; to make manifest or known

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* I II 179 Grumio, 'tis now no time to vent our loue 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II IV, I must vent my griefes, or heart will burst 1641 TATHAM *Distr State* II 1, Did you e'er Hear spleen better vented 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* IV 174 Would Agamemnon thus would alwaies vent His Choler 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 74 Others, unable to contain themselves, vented their pain by incessant roarings *a* 1781 R WATSON *Hist Philip III* V (1783) 349 The resentment of Spain was farther vented in a manifesto 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XIV, Martin suppressed not his indignation a moment after he could vent it with safety. 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXXII, He vented the lightness of his spirit in smiles and sparkling looks 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* V 139 Habituated to associate together in large bodies, the Dorians felt no need of venting private feeling

transf a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI 222 Things contrary will vent their contrariety in mutual strife.

b. To let loose, pour out, wreak (one's anger, spleen, etc.) *on* or *upon* a person or thing. (Cf 5 b)

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III 703 The Winds and Waves complain, And vent their malice on the Cliffs in vain 1710 *Tatler* No 260 ₱ 3 That fatal distemper, which has always taken a particular pleasure in venting its spight upon the Nose 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr* 93 The Viceroy disappointed in this Scheme, vented all his rage upon Father James. 1750 — *Rambler* No 87 ₱ 9 The unsuccessful vent their discontent upon those that excel them 1816 T L PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* XIII, To vent their spleen on the first idle coxcomb they can find . 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 55 The Carthaginians unable to vent their anger even on the lifeless corpse of the unfortunate Hamilcar, vented it on his innocent son

5 *fig.* To give out or forth, publish or spread abroad, by or as by utterance, to give utterance or publicity to (a doctrine, opinion, etc.); to utter (a word, expression, etc.) †Also const *forth* or *out.*

Very common from *c* 1600 to *c* 1750, now somewhat *rare* or *arch.*

1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* II. vi. 954 What lack, faith I cannot but vent vnto thee a most witty iest of mine 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, N T* 277 After that God had once vented and declared that his good purpose to mankind 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 102 And they will be sure to vent out some non truth 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 278 ₱ 1 Learning by Heart Scraps of Greek, which she vents upon all Occasions 1764 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1891) IV 279, I hate to send you every improbable tale that is vented 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II V IV 431 The Presidency vent the most bitter complaints 1850 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* III (1865) I 107 The noisy declamations he vented about the imaginary dangers of his new Carthage. 1871 BLACKIE *Phases of Morals* 148 He who in an impulse of fearless fervour vents a little too much truth [etc].

b. With *on* or *upon.* (Cf. 4 b)

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* VI 85 Many a curse did the least wise vent upon the French 1843 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) V 65 The nameless author who has recently vented his chaff , upon the public. 1844 LEVER *T Burke* V, The curse vented on me by one whose ruin lay at my own father's door

†**c** To disclose, divulge, or let *out* (a secret, etc). *Obs*

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks (Grosart) IV 276 This affair was carried on with all the secresie of so great statesmen, that they might not by venting it unseasonably, spoil [etc] 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 7 When these matters were vented out [=by] Sir Robert.

6 *refl* Of a thing: To discharge (itself), to find issue or exit.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV v. 81 Nilus venteth itself into the Mediterranean Sea with seven mouths 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 That very year the earth swelled with such a tympany, that in venting it self all Larr was forced to quake 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 45 It hapned that they were all left standing, the Mine venting it self upon the Edge of the Ditch - 1726 *Nat Hist Ireland* 193 A lake called Loughchorib ..vents it self into the sea at Galway.

b *esp.* Of an emotion, faculty, quality, etc. To find vent; to express or show (itself) *in* something.

(*a*) 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV vii. 138 It is to be feared that this sin finding its usuall way obstructed, will watch its own advantage, to vent itself by some other conveyances 1702 ROWE *Amb Step Moth* I 1 375 The Malice of the Faction which I hate Would vent it self even on thy Innocence.

1808 in *Knox & Jebbs' Corr* I 456 The fears of men having been taught to vent themselves, if I may so speak, through the channel of sacrifice 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I. 367 The coffee houses were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1869) III IV 193 This ill feeling increased until, in 1580, it vented itself by the abolition of episcopacy.

(*b*) *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 468 Able and active bodies are not to vent themselves in such vain, though grinful, ostentation 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I III 1 8 Affections . delight to vent themselves in Poesie 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Music* 102 When the first Fire of Enthusiasm had vented itself in the Rapture of Hymns and Odes 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XVIII, The decrepit hag, whose wrath must vent itself in impotent curses. *a* 1854 H REED *Lect Brit Poets* XIII (1857) II 159 This cheerfulness has vented itself in his playful poetry

†7. **a.** To eject or expel (people) *out of* a country. *Obs.*—1

1609 in Gardiner *Hist Eng* I 438 [A wish that as many natives as possible might be] vented out of the land.

†b. To rid (a kingdom) *of* people *Obs*—1

1613 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1887) I 199 It will be a good meanes to vent that Kingdome of a number of Idle men that haue nothinge to doe

†c *fig* To spend, get rid of (a fortune). *Obs.*—1

1616 B JONSON *Alch.* III IV, How doe they liue by their wits, there, that haue vented Sixe times your fortunes'

†8 **a.** To dispense, distribute *Obs*—1

1616 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII 345 The Pallace royall he enter'd . and his Trencher's fraight The Keruers gaue him, of the flesh there vented,

†b To put (coins, etc.) in circulation or currency; to give in payment; to pay out. *Obs.*

1629 *Reg Privy Counc Scotl* Ser. II III 20 That nane of thame presoome to vent and putt amongs his Majesteis subjects anie of the saids Embden dollours 1655 tr *Sorel's Com. Hist Francion* XII. 31 Valerius having filled his Purse with pieces more current than those which he ordinarily vented. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 84 A Question put whether there be not some persons to vent such money here

†9 To explode or fire (a mine). *Obs. rare.*

1687 J. RICHARDS *Siege Buda* 14 With directions that if the Miners should meet with the Turks Mine, to Vent it

10 To supply (a gun) with a vent or vent-piece.

1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed 2) 412 It was recommended that iron ordnance might be vented previously to their being issued *Ibid*, A gun of the same description vented with pure copper. 1879 *Man. Artill Exerc* 201 The 80-pr. is vented in the same manner as the 64-pr 58-cwt gun.

11. *intr* **11.** Of an exhalation, liquid, smoke, etc. To find or make an outlet or way of escape from a confined space; to come, flow, pass, or pour *out* or *away* by a vent or opening. Now *rare.*

(*a*) 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 64 Corrupt exhalacions, ventynge out of mens bodyes 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 45 It will bee surer to let nothing vent out but the glasse it selfe 1615 DAY *Festivals* IV. 100 They were full of new Wine, and the new Wine venting out, the Tongues of all Nations were immediatly set a float. 1704 *Dict Rust.* (1726) s v *Blood-Spavin*, When the Blood and Water have vented away as much as they will do.

(*b*) 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV 1 110 New wine . by venting bursteth the bottle. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 69 Smoke venteth at the window, when the chimney refuseth passage 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* IV. II, A cold deadly dew already vents through all my pores. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 69 To *Vent*, to have room to pass away

fig 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc (1878) 265 For loue enclos'd like raging elements of fire and water, though imprisoned, vents *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg.* (1641) 4 It staved off all Emulations . apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimonie . where there is one onely admitted into high administrations

†b. To become known, be divulged *Obs*—1

1622 BACON *Hen VII* (1876) 26 The earl presently communicated the matter with some of the nobles, at the first secretly, but finding them of like affection to himself, he suffered it of purpose to vent and pass abroad

†12 Of a bottle, confined space, etc . To have or obtain an outlet by which the contained matter can escape. Freq. *fig.* or in fig context. *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let* ii. 9 Like an old bottle with new wine, vnlesse you should vent, you would burst 1614 J COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Dodsley *O. Pl* (1744) III 56 My heart is swol'n so big, that it must vent, Or it will burst 1626 B JONSON *Staple of N* I. II (1905) 13 Quiet his mouth, that Quen will he venting else. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 324, I cannot forbeare filling vpp my paper with it, for such as we are must vent or we burst.

b. *Sc.* To let out or discharge smoke, to carry off smoke (well or ill).

1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitl. Club) 225 And neither great nor small [houses] will vent, which obliges them to use stoves nay, these stoves will not vent at the chimney, but are often let out in a hole in the outer wall. *Ibid* 236 As you know we cannot have in any kitchin above two stoves, because they must vent up the chimney. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* XI, The Green Room disna vent weel in a high wind 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl* s v, That lum vents very ill.

c *US* Of a brook To flow *into* a river.

1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts* (1876) 7 A large brook, which vents into Pine River

†13 *spec* (See quot.) *Obs*—1

1721 BAILEY, To *Vent*, (among Glass Plate Workers,) is to crack in Working

III. †**14.** *intr.* Of an animal: To snuff up the air, esp in order to pick up the scent of something. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT, *Victo, tere*, to vent as the hound doth, whiche followeth the dere or hare, or other game 1552 HULOET s v, Vent or snucke as a hound or spaniell doth, *nicto.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Feb 75 Seest, howe brag yond Bullocke beares, So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares? See howe he venteth into the wynd. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* XIV 20 At the full-bagg'd cow, Or at the curl-fac'd bull, when venting he doth low, . He never seems to smile 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 9 It is observed of the Fox, that whensoever hunted to ground, he never comes out, but at the mouth of the Burrow, he lies and vents a while

†b *transf.* To search or seek *for Obs*—1

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep* (1577) 344, I cannot denie, but that after the manner of a drunkarde, that venteth for the best wine so doe mine eyes stare and wander to finde out some olde Sepulture.

†15. *trans* Of animals, hounds, etc . To become aware of, to detect or perceive, by means of the sense of smell; = SCENT *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 75 If they chaunce once to vent the huntesman or his hounde, they will straight way dislodge from thence *Ibid.* 187 He which maketh the trayne, must rubbe the soales of his shoes with Cowes dung, least the Foxe vent his footing 1611 *Noble Art Venerie* 96 My liege, I went this morning on my quest, My hound did sticke, and seem'd to vent some beast 1660 R COKE *Justice Vind* 9 The Fox, if he vents any thing which causes fear, returns to ground again *Ibid*, So Deer do naturally desire to eat Apples, but if approaching, they vent them to haue been handled by man, they forsake them 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III 544 Then as o'er the Turf he [a stag] strains, He vents the cooling Stream, and up the Breeze Urges his Course with eager Violence

†b *transf.* To discover or discern. *Obs*—0

1611 COTGR., *On flaire cela*, men begin to discouer it, vent it, find it out

16 To smell or snuff at (something) *rare.*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III V, *Antonio* (*pours out some wine*) She stirs, and vents it Oh! how she holds her nose up! 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J Inglesant* I II 43 The hounds came trailing and chanting along by the riverside, venting every tree root

17. *intr* Of an otter, or beaver: To rise to the surface in order to breathe. Also *transf.* of a person (quot 1600).

1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* D 1 b, He [the otter] will vent so oft, and put vp ouer water At which time some must runne vp the water, some downe, to see where he vents. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV lx, As when the morning starre escapt and fled, From greedie waues with dewie beames vp flies, So vented she. 1647 HEXHAM I s v, To Vent or take breath as an Otter. 1733 *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 180 When she [*sc* a beaver] swam under Water, which she would do for two or three Minutes, and then come up to vent, sometimes raising her Nostrils only above Water 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* IV 433 Th' ascending Bubbles mark his [i. e. an otter's] gloomy Way Quick fix the Nets, and cut off his Retreat Into the shelt'ring Deeps Ah! there he vents! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIII, One of the otter-hunts . where the animal is detected by the hounds from his being necessitated to put his nose above the stream to vent or breathe 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rur Sports* 144/2 The otter is obliged to come up and 'vent' for want of air 1885 *Standard* 2 April 5/3 Their prey is rising to 'vent'.

†b. *trans.* To cause or force (an otter) to come to the surface. *Obs*—0

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 134/2 An Otter We watch, and Vent him, when we disturb him *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Vent the Otter*, Dislodge him

†18. *trans.* To blow (a horn). *Obs.*—1

1601 F TATE *Househ Ord. Edw. II*, § 57 (1876) 44, j to vent the horne shal have 1*d* a day wages.

†19 To supply with fresh air; to ventilate *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 440 That all the Apples be so couched as that they touch not one another, but haue spaces between to receiue equall aire for to bee vented

†20. To lift *up* so as to admit air. *Obs*—1

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III I 42 The braue Mayd would not disarmed bee, But onely vented vp her vmbriere, And so did let her goodly visage to appere

Vent, *v.*3 Now *dial.* Also 6 *Sc* went, 7 vente. [f. F *vente* VENT *sb* 3]

1. *trans* To sell or vend (commodities or goods); to dispose of by sale.

Very common from *c* 1600 to *c* 1670

1478–9 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1869) I 36 It is thocht expedient that all persouns haif licence and leif to cum to the towne with victualls to . vent the samyn on Mononday, Wednisday, and Fryday 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pynnes which be dailie vented, uttered, and put to Sale within this Realme 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II *Colonies* 665 The In land Lands might truck and barter, And vent their Wares about to every Quarter 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* II. II, They are quack saluers, Fellowes, that liue by venting oyles, and drugs? 1661 in J Simon *Ess Irish Coins* (1749) 127 Several persons took a liberty. to make a kind of brass or copper tokens, and vented them to the people for a penny each piece. 1672 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci Men* (1841) I. 200 England doth not vent above twenty or thirty of any new mathematical book he brings over 1719 W. WOOD *Survey Trade* 217 While Spain remains an independant Nation, we may always hope to maintain our Trade to that Kingdom, and vent our Manufactures in the Indies. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 153 Hemp and flax, which now people neglect to sow, because they have no way to vent or employ it 1790 SHIRREF'S *Poems* 316 Tak ye tent, How, and to whom your bills ye vent 1864 in O'DONOGHUE *St Knighton* (Cornwall) *Gloss* 307

transf 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* XXVI, Hereupon the astrologers doe mart or vent the effects of the heavens and the stars

†b With various advs, as *away, forth, off. Obs*

c 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) 62 As much as he should haue for the more woll vented ouer, so much should he haue for the lesse woll at a greater custome vented ouer.

1602 CARTW *Cornwall* 3 The nearenesse helpeth them to vent forth and make return of those comodities, which their owne, or either of those countries doe afford *c* 1630 T MUN *England's Treas* 79 We trade to divers places where we vent off our native commodities 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* III, To vent away our bad commodities

†c. To let *out* (land). *Obs.*—1

1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshere* VIII (1891) 63 Some landlordes founde it more comodiouse to keape it in their owne handes then to vente it out at XII*d* an acre which is the vsualle rent thireof

†2. *intr.* Of goods To have or find sale; to sell, go off (well or ill) *Obs*

1622 in M Sellers *Eastland Co* (Camden) Introd 54 Either over cheap pennyworths must cause our said cloths to vent there, or else they will not vent at all 1628–9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit* (Camden) 29 Other thinges that I had which would vent better in that place then in England 1670 J SMITH *Eng Improv Revivd* 202 Cherries will vent at most Markets 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1694) 110 Commodities would bear a much greater price than what I mention, and there would vent greater quantities

‖ **Venta** (ve ntă). Also 7 **vento.** [Sp *venta* (= Pg. *venda*):—L *vendita* see VENT *sb* 3] A Spanish hostelry or wayside inn.

1610 in Birch *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) I 107 Our ventas and hostelries without victuals or lodging 1618 R COCKS *Diary* (1883) II 89 As we returned, we went into a *vento* or tavarne. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 205 Those places are as the *Ventas* in Spain, and serve for Inns upon the High-way 1775 TWISS *Trav Portug & Sp.* 39 *note*, A *venta* is a lone house, established by public authority, for the convenience of travellers 1792 TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III 104 The waggoners and drovers being seated on the grass before the doors of a *venta* 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* I 69 A venta is seated at the foot of this road of ascent 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* Wks 1900 V 609 Through the flaring lattices of the Spanish ventas comes the clatter of castanets 1897 'H S MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* V, Beguiling the journey with cigarette and song, calling at every venta on the road

†**Ventage** 1. *Obs.*—1 In 6 **-adge.** [f. VENT *v* 3 + -AGE.] The action of selling or vending, sale.

1577 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 426 The great losse they sustayned in this ventadge by meanes of those with whom they have sente their goodes in to Spayne

Ventage 2 (ve ntedʒ). Also 7–9 **ventige.** [f. VENT *sb.*2 + -AGE.]

1 One of the series of apertures or holes in the length of a wind instrument for controlling the notes; a finger-hole.

In mod use perh. originally from Shakspere

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III II. 373 (Q.2), Gouerne these ventages [*fol* ventiges] with your fingers, & it wil discourse most eloquent musique. 1776 BURNEY *Hist Music* I 264 It was found practicable to produce the same variety of tones with a single pipe, by means of ventiges or holes 1794 BURNS *Let to G Thomson* 20 Nov, The stock has six or seven ventiges on the upper side, and one back ventige, like the common flute 1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* XXIII, An instrument made of some bright yellow hard wood, the ventiges [1842 ventages] inlaid with gold 1876 J WEISS *Wit, Hum & Shaks* V 171 It is enough for him to finger the ventages of a recorder and invite Guildenstern to play upon it

transf. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II 1 299 He will shoot pils into a mans guts, shall make them have more ventages than a cornet or a lamprey.

2 A comparatively small opening for the passage of air, etc.; an air-hole or vent-hole.

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II V, I would have their bodies Burnt in a coal-pit with the ventage stopp'd 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 122/2 In subterraneous Conduits you shou'd open Ventiges like Wells I have seen such Ventiges in the Country of the Marsi

b. = VENT *sb.*2 II d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2703/1 The ventages of ordnance are bushed with copper.

3. Means for the escape of air.

1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess* (1857) 226 She rises with a purpose to be extreamely sober this begets silence, which gives her a repletion of aire without ventage, and that takes away her appetite

Ventage, obs form of VINTAGE

Ventail. Now *Hist* Forms: *a.* 4–6 (9) **ventayle,** 5 **-tayll(e, -tayl;** 4–6 (9) **ventaile,** 5–6 **-tale,** 5 **-taill** (9 **-taille**), 4, 9 **ventail** (5 *Sc.* **wen-**). *β.* 5 **ventalle,** 5–6 **-tall,** 6 **-tal.** [a. OF. *ventaille, -taile, ventalle* (mod F. *ventail* masc, = OProv. *ventalha*, It. *ventaglia*), f. *vent* wind, air. Hence also MHG. *vin-, finteile, vintale.* A purely English variant is AVENTAIL.

As the sense of 'breathing-place' appears to be inapplicable to the earliest use of the word (see sense 1) in French and English, the name may originally have been given to the piece of armour from a real or fancied resemblance to some other article so designated Other senses of the OF word (and of the related forms *ventele, ventail*, and *ventail*) are fan, vane (of a windmill), sluice, shutter, leaf (of a folding door or picture). In OF. romances the *ventaille* is freq mentioned as covering the heart or breast cf. Chaucer *Clerk's Tale* 1148]

†1. A piece of armour protecting the neck, upon which the helmet fitted, a neck-piece *Obs*

a a 1330 *Roland & V* 863 His ventail he gan vn-lace & smot of his heued in þe place 13 . *Guy Warw* (A) 92 His helme was of so michel mi3t, Was neuer man ouer-comen in fi3t þat hadde it on his ventayle *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 1722 He hitt hym evene one the nekk-bane, Thurgh ventale and pesane. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 14375 Her helmes were on her ventayles sperde. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XIV 33 Helmes, hawbeikes, & ventaylles also, Alle to the Grownde he dyde hem go.

β *a* 1400 *Sqr Iowe Degre* 222 Your basenette shall be burnysshed bryght, Your ventall shalbe well dyght, With starres of gold it shall be set

2 The lower movable part of the front of a helmet, as distinct from the vizor, latterly, the whole movable part including the vizor.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7030 The duke with a dynt derit hym agayn, þat the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth* xxxii, Then he auay let vppe his viserne fro his ventalle *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 867 He braidit vp his ventaill, That closit wes clene *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* cxxiv 448 Vnder the ventayle of his helme the terys of water fell downe fro his eyen 1590 Spenser *F. Q* iii ii 24 Through whose bright ventayle His manly face lookt foorth 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi xxvi, Her ventall vp so hie, that he descride Her goodly visage, and her beauties pride. 1802 James *Milit Dict*, *Ventail*, that part of a helmet which is made to lift up 1865 Kingston James *Tasso* xx. xii, Thro' the barred ventayle his flushed features shone [1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* viii 127 This piece, called the *mesail*, or *mirsail*, but more generally known in England as the *ventaile*, or visor, was pierced for both sight and breathing.] 1906 S Heath *Effigies in Dorset* 10 Some times with a movable 'ventaille' or visor.

†**b.** One of the vents or air-holes of this *Obs.*—1

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lx 516 The blood brast oute at the ventayls of his helme

†**3** Something acting as a sail or fan *Obs*

a 1529 Skelton *Col Cloute* 400 [The nuns] Must cast vp theyr blacke vayles, And set vp theyr fucke sayles, To catch wynde with their ventales.

†**Ventailet.** *Obs*—1 In 5 **ventaylett.** [Dim. of (or error for) prec.] = prec. 2

1459 *Paston Lett* I 487 Item, v ventayletts for bassenetts

Vental (ve·ntăl), *a rare* [f. L *vent-us* Vent *sb* 2 + -al.] Of or pertaining to the wind

1887 *Field* 14 Nov (Cassell's), The strange, vental eccentricities that had been occurring on our coasts

‖**Ventana.** Also 7 **ventanna.** [Sp, f. L *vent-us* wind] A window.

1670 Dryden *Conq Granada* I iii, What after pass'd—Was far from the *Ventanna* where I sate 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt* ix I 121, I dress myself, and sit in my 'ventana' 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* v iii I 249 She could breathe her evening hymn from the ventana of Zoraya

Vented (ve·nted), *ppl a* [f. Vent *v* 2] †**a.** Exploded, blown up *Obs.* **b.** Allowed to escape; discharged

1639 S Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir Events* 30 All the subtilties were as so many vented mines, without any effect 1911 *Contemp Rev* Oct 520 The moral forces disengaged by the death of David Livingstone are a singular instance of this vented energy

Venteduct, obs form of Ventiduct.

†**Ventel,** *v Obs*—1 [ad OF. *ventel-er* (mod F. *ventiler*). see Ventilate *v.*] *intr.* To set sail.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 737 Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they schounte no lengere, Bot ventelde theme tyte, as þe tyde tynnez

Venter[1] (ve·ntəɹ). Also 6 **ventre.** [a. AF *ventre, venter*, or L *venter* (whence It, Fr, Prov, and Pg. *ventre*, Sp. *vuentre*), paunch, womb, etc In anatomical use the L. pl. *ventres* is occas. employed]

I. 1. One or other of two or more wives who are (successively or otherwise) sources of offspring to the same person Usually in phrases with *by* Orig. (and in later use chiefly) *Law* (after AF. *per un, per autre, venter*).

1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, Yf man haue issue ii. sonnes by .ii. ventres *Ibid* 157 b, Yf a tenaunt in tayle haue issue ii daughters by dyuers ventres 1628 Cokl *On Litt* I i § 7 If a man hath issue a sonne and a daughter by one venter, and a son by another venter 1650 Weldon *Crt Jas I*, 89 Mr George Villers a younger sonne by a second Venter. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 60 To his Sons by another Venter he gave Money-portions 1677 Sandford *Geneal Hist Kings Eng.* 101 Sons of his said Father by the first Venter 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 35 A man dying left Issue by two several Venters 1760 Sterne *Tr Shandy* IV. xxix, His sister by the father's side (for she was born of the former venter) 1766 Blackstone *Comm* II 227 If the father has two sons by different venters or wives 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) VI 463 A having two sons, B and C, by several venters

fig 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 3 Her Speech is a Kiss oth' second Venter *c* 1651 — *London Lady* 24 The small Drink Country Squires of the first venter 1687 R L'Estrange *Ans to Dissenter* 47 The Author Writes himself a Church-of-England-Man, but it must be by a Second Venter then; for he gives his Orthodox Mother most Bloudy hard Words.

†**b** Irregularly used of a woman's first or second marriage. *Obs.*

1707 Cibber *Double Gallant* IV, An unlick'd thing, she call'd Son—I suppose by her first Venter 1765 Foote *Commissary* I (1782) 16 *Mrs Lov.* Because the more children I have by the second venter, the greater [etc.]

2 The womb as the source of one's birth or origin; hence *transf*, a mother in relation to her children **a** In the phrase *of one* (or *the same*) *venter.* (After AF *de mesme le venter.*) ? *Obs*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1656) 113 Mnesiptolema was married unto her half brother Archeptolis, for they were not both of one venter *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 19 Of Isaac by Rebekah, twins were born, Of one venter, though not of one minde or disposition 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* I 47 He allowed brothers and sisters by the same father to marry, and prohibited only brothers and sisters of the same venter [1865 F M Nichols *Britton* II 319 The sister of the same venter as the purchasor shall be the nearest heir]

fig 1669 *Truth Triumphant* (title-p), That Quaking is the Off Spring of Popery, at the least, the Papist and Quaker are both of one Venter

b In phrases with *by* (passing into sense 1)

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur* xxxi xxvi, I am your fathers sonne, not by one venter 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* xiii (1626) 258 Laertes was my Sire By the venter I From Hermes spring. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv Devon* § 266 (1810) 275 My Sister, by one Venter 1756 Nugent *Montesquieu's Spirit Laws* I v 63 It was not permitted to marry a sister by the same venter

†**c** *transf* (See quot) *Obs.*—1

1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 138 Those eggs are most wholesome that are most temperate, they being like their venters

3 a. The womb *of* a woman *rare*

a 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 342 Another son of Lysimachus, but by the Venter of Odryssias, another wife of his 1767 tr *Voltaire's Ignorant Philos* 169 The brother Cordeliers averred that Mary had not sinned in her mother's venter

†**b** A single occasion of child-bearing. *Obs.*—1

1657 *Pennt Conf* vii 127 As to bring forth at one venter twins 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, *Venter* is also used for the Children whereof a Woman is deliver'd at one pregnancy *Ibid.*, Thus, two Twins are said to be of the same Venter

II. 4 In man, quadrupeds, etc. One or other of the three chief cavities containing viscera, consisting of the abdomen, thorax, and head Usu. in pl or with qualifying term ? *Obs*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* vii 1 (1631) 432 It is now time wee should ascend into the third venter, the seate and very residence of the Soule 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 299 The venters are the inferiour, or abdomen; the midle, or thorax, or the supreame, which is the head 1682 Gibson *Anat* 2 The three venters are the cavities of the abdomen or Belly, the Chest, and Head 1720 *Phil Trans* XXXI 84 The Liver, Spleen and other parts of the lower Venter 1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ Surg* (1771) 218 Deep Abscesses, in the Neighbourhood of one of the three Venters. 1771 *Encycl Brit* I. 277/1 The middle venter, or cavity of the breast

†**b.** *spec.* The chest or thorax *Obs.*—1

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* II Introd 85 The middle Venter or Belly termed Thorax the Chest, and by some absolutely Venter

5 †**a** One of the four stomachs in ruminants.

1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* 83 In the second venter of a cow there is a round black Tophus found 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 45 They [elephants] have short joynts, 4 venters, a liver four times as bigge as an oxes 1676 Grew *Museum, Anat Stomach & Guts* iv 17 The Stomachs or Venters in a Sheep are Four 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Venter*, one of the four Stomachs of Beasts that chew the Cud

transf 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* Isagoge b 8, Neere to the mouth is a venter, like the craw of birds

b. *Anat.* The abdomen, the belly

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Venter*, the Belly or Paunch 1738 Chambers *Cycl* s v, Jonah is said to have been three days in the whale's venter, or belly 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV i 639/2 Those very structures which in the saurian venter opposite its lumbar spine appear as the ventral ribs *Ibid* 654 The reptilian venter and loins 1859 in Mayne *Expos Lex* s v

c That part in lower forms of animal life more or less corresponding in function or position to the belly of man or mammals. (Sometimes distinguished from *abdomen*: see quots)

c 1790 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VI 678/1 *Venter*, the Belly, is the inferior part [of the insect] 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci*, etc 1288 *Venter*, in Entomology, signifies the lower part of the abdomen. 1848 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* II 306 *Venter* of a paler tint than the back 1852 Dana *Crust* I 629 The animal frequently throws its abdomen forward along its venter towards its head 1872 Coues *N Amer Birds* 17 Abdomen has been unnecessarily divided into *epigastrium*, or 'pit of the stomach', and *venter*, or 'lower belly', but these terms are rarely used

6. *Anat* †**a** (See quot. 1728) *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 759 [This muscle] was called Digastricus because it hath two Venters or Bellies 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Muscle*, The Venter or Belly is the body of the Muscle, being a thick, fleshy part, into which are inserted Arteries and Nerves *Ibid* s v, *Venter*, or Belly of a Muscle [etc.] [Hence in later Dicts]

b The belly or hollowed surface of a bone.

1851 Ramsbotham *Obstetric Med & Surgery* 2 The chief extent of the inner surface [of the hip bone] is concave and smooth, and is called the venter *a* 1883 C. H. Fagge *Princ & Pract Med* (1886) I. 89 A large bossy prominence projecting from both the dorsum and the venter 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Subscapular muscle*, a muscle arising partly by muscular fibres from the venter of the scapula.

†**7.** *transf.* The space included within the outline of the square Hebrew characters. *Obs*—1.

1771 Luckombe *Hist Printing* 467 The Powers of the Hebrew Alphabet are distinguished by Points that letters have either in their venter, or over their body

Venter[2] (ve·ntəɹ) [f Vent *v.*2 + -er]

1. One who utters or gives vent to a statement, doctrine, etc, esp of an erroneous, malicious, or objectionable nature

1621 G H *Anti-Coton* 76 This erroneous doctrine ought to be refuted, and the venters thereof punished 1683 Hooker *Pordage's Myst Div.* Pref Ep 15 But what of Blasphemies stupendous, to pass by their Utterers, the villanous Venters? 1707 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) I. 318 A Venter of Lies and false Stories 1739 W Wilson *Def Ref Ch Scot* II 79 The Venters of the said Errors 1885 Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* I ix 243 Venters of strange oaths are called to account and forced to do penance. 1906 Oman *Study Hist* 4 Some earlier venter of such harangues

†**2** One who smells or scents out *Obs.*—1

1611 Cotgr, *Flaireur*, a senter, smeller, venter

†**3** *Sc* One who utters forbidden coin *Obs*—1

1629 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser II III 20 Panes upoun persouns venters, outputters, and homebringers of forbiddin and discharged coyne

†**Venter**[3]. *Obs rare.* [f. Vent *v* 3 + -er] One who sells or offers for sale, a vendor

1620 Shelton *Quix* (1746) III 188 Now let the Venter and the grand Sancho be Arbitrators and Price-Setters between your Worship and me The Venter and Sancho both agreed 1681 *Sc Act* in *Lond Gaz* No. 1649/2 Venters and Dispersers of forbidden Books

Venter, etc., obs or dial var Venture, etc

†**Venter-point.** *Obs.*—1 (Some game.)

1600 Rowlands *Lett Humours Blood* Sat iv D 8 b, At shoue groate, venter poynt, or crosse and pile

Vent-giver [Vent *sb.*2] = Venter[2] 1.

1611 Cotgr, *Esventeur*, a venter, or vent giuer

Vent-hole. Also venthole, vent hole [f Vent *sb* 2 + Hole *sb*]

1. A hole or opening for the admission or passage of air, light, etc

1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 70 Afterward stop the vent holes that the Mole hath in euery place 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb* xiv 186 A large Basket drawn up the middle of each [rick of sainfoin], to leave a Vent Hole there 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 110 Two large vent-holes for light and air are made through the roof of this grotto 1763 Mills *Pract Husb* III 123 It was covered with good oak planks, leaving only some vent holes, with trap doors, or covers, fitted very exactly to them 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* II 113 Two huts and four families, but for these vent holes entirely buried in the snow

2. A hole or opening in a furnace, etc, for escape of smoke and gases or the admission of fresh air.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 118 The lower vent-holes let out the smoak 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 101 You must make Vent holes through the stuff which covers your heap to the very wood 1678 R R[ussell] tr. *Geber* II i iv vi 96 A Furnace with large Ventholes gives both a clear and strong Fire 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 16 The Passage X of the Bellows or Vent-Hole. *Ibid.*, The Air will be made so thin over the Vent-Hole, as to press less than that which is coming from without 1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 25 The suffocating gases which escaped from the red hot ventholes of these furnaces.

b Any hole by which an enclosed space communicates with, or discharges into, the outside air.

1750 Warburton *Julian* II vi, A bare and hollow rock, which would here and there afford vent-holes for such fumes as generated within to transpire 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 43 Water-balls have a hollow globe, turned somewhat oblong, with a vent hole 1800 *Phil. Trans* XC 234 The case was charged through its vent-hole, and introduced into a twelve-pounder carronade. 1802 *Encycl. Brit* Suppl. II. 748/1 Vent-holes may be bored in convenient parts of the deck from whence the state of the corn may be known by the effluvia which ascend

c. In fig. uses.

1711 E Ward *Vulgus Brit* II 124 The Ventholes of their Passion 1908 *Parish Councils* 22 The council serves as a vent-hole for complaints and suspicions

3 *spec.* **a.** An air-hole in a cask; a vent.

1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* 120 Turn it up into the Vessel to ferment, allowing but a small Vent hole, lest the spirits waste 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 273 Have neat the Bung-hole a little Vent-hole stopp'd with a Spile 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Brewing*, Opening and stopping the Vent-hole on every Change of Weather

Comb 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2703 *Vent-faucet*, an instrument which may act as a vent-hole borer

b. (See quots)

1728 Chambers *Cycl*, *Vent*, *Vent-Hole*, or *Spiracle*, a little Aperture, left in the Tubes or Pipes of Fountains, to facilitate the Wind's escape 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-M* 269 *Vent* or *Vent Hole*, a small passage made with a needle through the tamping, which is used for admitting a squib, to enable the charge to be ignited

Ventiduct (ve·ntidʌkt). Also 7 **venteduct** [f. L *ventr-*, *venter* wind + *duct-us* a conducting]

1 A pipe or passage serving to bring cool or fresh air into an apartment or place, esp in Italy and other warm climates.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav* 261 Cold winds such as by venteducts from the vast caues aboue Padua they let into their roomes at their pleasure 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys-Mech* 173, I have been informed of divers Ventiducts (as they call them) by very knowing Travellers that have observ'd them. 1685 Cotton tr *Montaigne* III 320, I would fain know what pain it was to the Persians..to make such ventiducts as Xenophon reports they did 1702 Flover *Cold Baths* I iv (1709) 108 They stop their Sweats, unseasonably by Cold Air, by Fanning, Ventiducts, or Cold Baths 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 33 From these Caves arise extreme cold Winds through certain subterranean Vaults, named Ventiducts and through all the Chambers these Wind-Pipes, or Ventiducts, are discharg'd [1818 Southey in *Q Rev* XIX 18 (copying Evelyn *Acetaria* II. xi) His scheme of a Royal Garden comprehended precipices and ventiducts] 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 106/1 Ventiduct, to bring in fresh air without dust or fog

fig 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* xii cxvii, Th' herb [*sc* tobacco] that cramp and tooth-ache drives away,. whose pipe's both ventiduct and stove. *a* 1658 Cleveland *News from Newcastle* 52 What need we baths? What need we bower, or grove? A Coal pit's both a Ventiduct and Stove.

b A conduit for the passage of wind, air, or steam.

1685 *Phil Trans.* XV 922, I discover'd in severall dry places of the ground thereabouts, many little Ventiducts, passages, or clefts, where the Steam issued forth 1725 J. Reynolds *View of Death* (1735) 23 This channel is called by the English miners the *drift*; by Mr Boyle, the *ventiduct* 1843 in C. Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 177 A ventiduct, made of plank, should extend from the centre.

transf 1876 Mrs Whitney *Sights & Ins* II xvi 458 From these cold, dark ventiducts [i e. thoroughfares] you may come out suddenly upon a bright warm corner of an open square.

2. *attrib* Of a hat = Ventilatory *a.*

1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit* II No 4808, Patent corrugated ventiduct hat

†**Ventil** [1]. *Obs.*—[1] [ad med L *ventile* see next So OF. *ventelle, -aille.*] A sluice.

1570 Dee *Math Pref* d ij, All occasions of waters possible leading To speake of the allowance of the Fall or of the Ventills (if the waters labour be farre, and great) I neede not

Ventil [2] (ve·ntil) *Mus* [a G. *ventil*, ad med.L. *ventile* sluice, shutter, f. L. *veni-re* wind.]

1 One or other of the valves or shutters which control the wind supply of the various groups of stops in an organ

1876 Hiles *Catech Organ* vii (1878) 50 A Ventil, or Wind-trunk valve is a valve in the wind-trunk for stopping the wind from certain stops in the manuals or pedals, and thus making them silent 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII 835 Practical opinion appears decidedly to condemn the use of ventils

attrib 1876 *Nature* XIV 275/1 The French ventil system of shutting off or bringing on the wind to a complete group of stops by the depression of a pedal

2. (See quot.)

1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus Terms* 446/1 *Ventil*, a valve, by means of which brass tubes may be made to sound the semitones and tones between the natural open harmonics.

Ventilable, *a. U.S.* [f. Ventil-ate *v* + -able.] Capable of being ventilated

1882 *Pop Sci Monthly* XX 713 Ventilable and perfectly dry floors and areas are made. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 28 Feb (Cent.), The sleeping room is rarely ventilable, and still more rarely ventilated

Ventilabral, *a rare*—[1] [f. L. *ventilābr-um* winnowing-fan + -al.] Concerning or pertaining to a fan or fans

1882 *World* 14 June 9 One hundred and sixty fans. Mr. Walker's collection may, from a ventilabral point of view, [be] quite enchanting.

†**Ventilary,** *a Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *ventil-āre* Ventilate *v* + -ary [1].] Due to or caused by the wind

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min* II 15 The neighbouring Motions of the Sea (which are regular, lunary, or ventilary).

†**Ventilate,** *pa pple. Obs rare* [ad L *ventilāt-us*, pa. pple. of *ventilāre*, see next.] Discussed or debated, thoroughly sifted or ventilated.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 141 A cause was ventilate and movede thro the commaundemente of the pope *Ibid* 299 This Foroneus oideynede causes to be ventilate afore a iugge 1528 in Burnet *Hist Ref., Rec.* (Pocock) I 126 All the matter declared and ventilate 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c 12, Courtes where the said mattier nowe beyng in contencion shall happen to be ventilate, commensed, or begunne

Ventilate (ve·ntile·t), *v* Also 5 **ventilatte,** 6 **-tylate,** 7 **-tulate, -tillate** [f. L. *ventilāt-*, ppl stem of *ventilāre* to brandish, fan, winnow, agitate (whence It *ventilare*, Prov., Sp, Pg *ventilar*, F. *ventiler*), f. *vent-us* wind Cf. Eventilate *v.*]

I. †1. *trans* Of wind. To blow away (something); to scatter *Obs.*—[1]

a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S.) 8 Of .iiii wyndys, remembrith Zachaire seiynge, 'these ben the hornnys that shall blowe and ventilatte [L *ventilaverunt*] Iude, Israel, and Ierusalem'.

2. To fan or winnow (corn, etc.). Also in fig. context

1609 [Bp W. Barlow] *Answ Nameless Cath.* 323 Yet is it not the peculiar tongue of Father Parsons, that must Ventilate the Corne of this Floore, to trie whether I bee chaffe or wheate 1623 in Cockeram I 1791 Cowper *Iliad* v 594 As fites the chaff. O'er all the consecrated floor, what time Ripe Ceres with brisk airs her golden grain Ventilates. 1846 Landor *Imag Conv* Wks I. 226 It is required not merely that we place the grain in a garner, but that we ventilate and sift it, that we separate the full from the empty

†**3.** To increase (a fire or flame) by blowing or fanning Chiefly *fig* or in fig. context. *Obs.*

1613 Jackson *Creed* I 144 They blow the fire which it had kindled, ventilating and inlarging the deuouring flame. 1648 Sparke *Pref Shute's Sarah & Hagar* b j b, Pouring out the water of his tears upon our common Flames, which others ventilated 1691 Norris *Pract Disc* (1707) IV 21 So will Devotion [languish] if it have not vent by good Discourse, which fans and ventilates its Holy Fire 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II 478 Speech ventilates our intellectual fire.

†**4** To put or set (air) in motion, to move or agitate; to renew or freshen in this way *Obs.*

1635 Valentine *Foure Sea Serm* 41 If a man have a fan in his hand he may ventilate and agitate the still ayre into a winde 1664 Power *Exp Philos.* III 180 To keep constant fires under-ground to purifie and ventilate the Ayr 1710 J B *Let Sacheverell* 4 You seem to fight Blindfold, and by thus ventilating and beating the Air, expose your own Persons 1775 Sir E Barry *Observ Wines* 403 Putrid exhalations in low marshy ground, where the air is not ventilated

5 a. To expose (blood) to the chemical action of the air, to aerate, oxygenate

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* 377 The blood is yet more ventilated if it be speedily moved 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s v, When the Bloud is ventilated and purged from oppressing Vapours 1891 *Cent Dict* s v, Lungs ventilate the blood

b To expose (substances, etc) to fresh air so as to keep in, or restore to, good condition.

1755 Hales in *Phil Trans* XLIX 344, I ventilated three gallons of stinking Jessops-well purging water 1763 Mills *Pract Husb* III 123 This corn was not ventilated more than six days in a year 1771 A Young *Farmer's Tour East Eng* I 345 The cows gave vast quantities of milk, but it was very strong, though ventilated 1846 Landor *Imag Conv* Wks II 86/1 Thy carcase did not even receive a fly-blow Thy guardian angel could not ventilate thee better. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 449 The wheat should be kept cool, well ventilated, and frequently moved

6. Of air To blow upon, to pass over or circulate through, so as to purify or freshen

1695 Woodward *Nat Hist Earth* iv. (1723) 229 The Air, which ventilates and cools the Mines. 1784 Cowper *Task* III 426 That air and sun, Admitted freely, may ventilate and warm the swelling buds. 1810 Sir A Boswell *Edinburgh* in Chambers *Sc Poems* (1862) 166 Sweeping breezes ventilate each street 1835 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys Sci* (ed 2) xxv 267 Neither can the warmth of mines be attributed to the condensation of the currents of air which ventilate them 1869 J Phillips *Vesuv* II 37 Strabo describes it as ventilated by the south-west wind

fig 1760 Goldsm *Ess* No 15, Opposition, when restrained within due bounds, is the salubrious gale that ventilates the opinions of the people 1795 Burke *Let W. Smith* Wks 1812 IX. 403 The divisions, which formerly prevailed in the Church, only purified and ventilated our common faith.

b Of a fan To cool by producing a current of air.

1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xv 39 Whoever One instant stops, lies then a hundred years, No fan to ventilate him, when the fire Smites sorest

7. To supply (a room, building, mine, etc.) with fresh air in place of that which is vitiated, exhausted, or stagnant, to produce a free current of air in (some enclosed space) so as to maintain a fresh supply. Cf Ventilator I.

1758 S Hales *Descr. Ventilators* II. 39 When the Wards of the lower Floors are to be ventilated 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 639/1 The order for ventilating the fleet issued by the lords of the admiralty in 1756 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 217 The great object in ventilating houses which are kept at a high temperature is to avoid thorough-draughts 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 251 The House of Commons has been warmed and ventilated under the superintendence..of Dr Reid 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I v, How to ventilate and purify his cottages

absol 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV. 1054 About the year 1741, Dr Hales introduced a method of ventilating by bellows. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol.* (ed 2) I 244 A very admirable system of heating and ventilating by hot water

8 †*a* = Breathe *v* 16. *Obs.*—[0]

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s.v, To ventilate a vein, i e. to breath or open it.

b. To provide (a mould, etc.) with a vent or vents to allow the escape of air or gas.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

†**9.** *intr.* To get rid of exhalations. *Obs.*—[1]

1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 39 The Lamps always burning, are by open Funnels above suffered to ventilate

II. 10. *trans.* To examine or investigate (a question, topic, etc) freely or thoroughly by discussion or debate; to sift or discuss in free argument, controversy, or examination; to bring to public notice or consideration in this way.

Freq *c* 1620–*c* 1680, and from *c* 1850.

1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II 172 This cawse of matrymonie myght no where be ventylated or dyscussed. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* (1618) 225 There was no Father in the Church who had greater reason to ventilate this argument vnto the bottome. 1622 Donne *Serm* Wks 1839 VI 213 Some Articles concerning the falling away from justifying grace had been ventilated in Conventicles. 1657 Heylin *Ecclesia Vind.* 95 The point had been somewhat ventulated betwixt the honourable Remonstrant on the one part, and the Smectymnians on the other 1674 Grew *Lect* in *Anat Pl* (1682) 222 The experience of so many years, wherein it hath been ventilated by the disputes of men, proveth as much 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 151 Nor is the Right of the Party so far perempted, but that the same may be ventilated *de Novo* 1759 Hurd *Mor & Pol Dial.* (1760) 97 Questions of natural science will doubtless be effectually ventilated in the new society 1784 in Boswell *Johnson* 27 June, He is not enough known: his character has been only ventilated in party pamphlets. 1846 W H Mill *Five Serm* (1848) 52 We have discussed and ventilated all points 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI 351 Politicians do not 'discuss' subjects in the year of grace 1857 they 'ventilate' them 1868 M Pattison *Academ Organ.* 2 The subject has not been sufficiently ventilated 1870 Beaconsfield *Sel Sp* (1882) II 325 Those friends who were, to use a barbarous expression, 'ventilating' the question

11. To publish *abroad*; to make public *rare*

1530 Palsgr 765/2 He is nat worthy to be a counsaylour that ventylateth the maters abrode *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II 65 Such a step would have been loudly ventilated abroad as a plain declaration that popery was to govern 1837 Landor *Pentameron* v Wks 1853 II. 346/1 Deeming it better, when irregular thoughts assailed me, to ventilate them abroad

12 To utter, to give utterance or expression to (an opinion, view, etc.), to make known to others

1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremi.* II ix 44 Why then doeth he ventilate words for reason? 1855 F Stephen in *Cambr Ess* 283 The habit of using novels to ventilate opinions. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* IV, There were already several things in his head which he was anxious to ventilate 1872 E W Robertson *Hist Ess* 219 An angry Kentish landholder might have ventilated his grievances upon Pennenden Heath. 1883 *Jrnl Education* XVII 264 To rush into print and 'ventilate his views'.

transf 1856 *Sat Rev.* 2 Feb 241/2 Although it is necessary for Lord Derby to ventilate his oratory, Parliament and the country are ready for peace 1870 W R Greg *Polit Problems* 198 It reflects and ventilates the national conceptions

b To give vent to, provide outlet or escape for (passion, etc.)

1823 Lamb *Lett* VIII 128 He is welcome to them if they can divert a spleen or ventilate a fit of sullenness

†**13.** To carry on, take part in (a controversy)

1607 R C[arew] tr *Estienne's World Wond* 275 There was neuer yet controuersie in Christian religion so virulently canuased and ventilated 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV Pref, Strangius has ventilated this controversy with force of argument beyond his sectators

†**14** To estimate the value of; to appraise *Obs* Directly from F *ventiler* cf Evaluate *v* b

1682 Warburton *Hist Guernsey* (1822) 82 [To] see his goods ventilated, i e appraised and sold for discharge of the debt

Hence **Ve·ntilating** *ppl. a.*

1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* II 196 Approach your hand to a ventilating bee, and you will find that she causes a very perceptible motion in the air *c* 1853–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl Arts*, etc (1866) II 836/1 Throttle-valves..by which the rate of the ventilating current can be increased or diminished

Ve·ntilated, *ppl a* [f. prec.] Purified by or as if by ventilation, provided with means of ventilation.

1743 S Hales *Descr Ventilators* I iii As ventilated Coin may lie thick without leaving any spare Room to turn it 1758 *Ibid* II 110 That wet State will be more unwholsome in a close unventilated, than in a ventilated Ship 1840 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* III 363/1 The pieces of wood so combined [become] what the inventor terms a 'Ventilated Faggot' 1868 *Chambers's Encycl* X 67/2 Close ill-ventilated apartments 1892 *Photogr Ann* II p ccxli, It is a Three-cornered Lamp, the back has a sliding ventilated door

fig 1736 Thomson *Liberty* IV 790 The wholesome winds Of Opposition hence began to blow A pestilential ministry they purge, And ventilated states renew their bloom.

Ve·ntilating, *vbl sb.* [f as prec.] The action of the verb in various senses; ventilation.

1661 J Childrey *Brit Bacon* 86 This is a very strange thing indeed, and very well worth the Ventilating 1743 S Hales *Descr Ventilators* I 50 The thus ventilating of Ships 1802 *Encycl Brit* Suppl II 748/1 It is the centre of the cargo which most requires ventilating 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV 1053 The ventilating of rooms by openings at any height above the level of the floor

b *attrib*, as *ventilating-engineer, -fan, tube*, etc A few technical combs. are recorded in Knight *Dict. Mech* and *Suppl*, as *ventilating-brick, heater, saw, -stack, water-wheel* Also *ventilating grate, jack, mill stone* in recent Amer Dicts

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII 44 This ward had been supplied by a ventilating tube 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV 1054/2 The ventilating fan of Dr Desaguliers *Ibid* 1055/2 A ventilating pump 3 feet square and 5 feet high 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X 68/1 Dr Arnott's ventilating valve *Ibid*, Special ventilating flues in the walls 1889 Welch *Text Bk Naval Archit* 132 Fresh air led into the bunkers from the ventilating shafts *c* 1890 W H Casmey *Ventilation* 1 My experience as a ventilating engineer

Ventilation (ventile·ʃən) Also 5 *Sc* **ventulacioun,** 6 **ventilacyon** [a. L. *ventilātiōn-, ventilātio* (Pliny), an exposing to the air, f. *ventilāre* Ventilate *v*; hence also It *ventilazione*, F *ventilation*, Sp. *-acion*, Pg. *-ação*]

I †1. A stir or motion of the air, a current of air; a breeze. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G Hay *Gov Princes* Wks (S T S) II 158 The ayr passis sa throu the warlde, throu blastis of wyndis, and othir maner of ventulaciounis 1644 Howell *Twelve Treat* (1661) 9 Sometimes we have a clear azur'd skie with soft gentle ventilations 1665 *Phil Trans* I 52 'Tis affirmed that almost any Ventilation and stirring of the Air doth refrigerate 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No 40 ₱ 4 The Soil must lie fallow till it has again enriched itself by the Ventilations of the Air 1743 S Hales *Descr. Ventilators* I 24 A like Ventilation of warm dry Air from the adjoining Stove

fig 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I § 32 Whosoever feels not the warme gale and gentle ventilation of this Spirit [of God] (though I feele his pulse) I dare not say he lives 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 205 ₱ 5 The mind that is to be moved by the gentle ventilations of gayety.

2. Movement or free course of the air.

1605 Timme *Quersit* II vii 238 That renuing is to be attributed to the fire,. the outward ventilation or winding comming between as the instrument *a* 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* (1683) 44 Upon such consideration of winds and ventilation the Ægyptian granaries were made open 1690 T Burnet *Theory Earth* II 55 This present earth is in most places capable of ventilation, pervious and passable to the winds 1804 C B Brown tr *Volney's View Soil U S* 271 The mercury ranges between 84 and 88 degrees in the shade, where there is ample ventilation. 1813 J Thomson *Lect Inflam* 487 The first of these means that is usually mentioned, is a free ventilation of air 1883 Gresley *Gloss Coal M.* 270 *Ventilation*, the atmospheric air circulating in a mine

3 Oxygenation of the blood, *spec* in the act of respiration, = Aeration 3

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 121 By ventilation to cherish, refresh and increase his naturall heate with their heat and vitall spirit 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech.* 350 Another Opinion there is touching Respiration, which makes the genuine use of it to be Ventilation of the Blood 1665 G Harvey *Disc Plague* xiv in *Morb Angl* (1673) 144 To procure the Blood and Spirits a free Course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable Purges 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) I 504 The lungs, in which the air undergoes the important process of ventilation *Ibid* III 209 The new and unripe blood is hurried forward to the lungs to be completed by the process of ventilation

4. The admission of a proper supply of fresh air, esp to a room, building, mine, or other place where the air readily becomes stagnant and vitiated, the means or method by which this is accomplished

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 65 We see in wet Hay, how the Spirits, (if they be not cooled and prevented by Ventilation) . break out into a flame also 1743 S HALES *Descr Ventilators* I 34 This Ventilation will also be of service to preserve .the Timber and Planks of the Hold itself 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb 99/2 Before ventilation, the foul air became infectious 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) III When cleanliness and ventilation are neglected. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 5) 145 The rooms are close and oppressive, because due ventilation is not associated with the admission of the hot air 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 32 Sufficient ventilation to prevent the house becoming too hot or close in summer must also receive attention 1889 WELCH *Text Bk Naval Archit* 131 Pipes leading from above the upper deck to the compartments requiring ventilation

fig 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 101 P 14 The mind stagnates without external ventilation.

b Const. *of* (the place ventilated).

1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII 509 Attention to the construction, ventilation, and cleanliness of prisons 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 307/1 The steam-jet for the ventilation of mines was used long ago, and then abandoned 1893 HODGE'S *Elem. Photogr.* 36 To ensure the efficient ventilation of the dark room

c *attrib*, as *ventilation-fan, -pipe, shaft*, etc

1823 in Hebert *Engin & Mech Encycl* (1837) II 846 The end of the ventilation pipe 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 853 The ventilation shaft 1889 WELCH *Text Bk Naval Archit* 133 Where platforms are pierced for ventilation purposes *c*1890 W H CASMEY *Ventilation* 7 We must bring the ventilation-fan to our aid.

II. 5. The action of fanning or blowing, †the winnowing of corn in this way.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 42 It is no good physike, that whan a man is sore chafed with heate, for to cole hym with ventilacyon of clothes. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ventilation*, a fanning, or gathering of winde, also a winnowing of Corn 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 245 Operations belonging to Agriculture, do concern the grane , [as] Winnowing, fan, Ventilation 1743 S HALES *Descr Ventilators* I. 97 If it [*sc* corn] were afterwards dried by the Ventilation of these Bellows 1755 — in *Phil Trans* XLIX 316 In several other distillations of a quart at a time, I found the quantity distilled by ventilation to be more than the double of that in the usual way 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xx. II 194 These vibrations are so rapid as to render the wings almost invisible When they are engaged in ventilation, the bees [etc.]. *Ibid.* 199 Amongst the bees . ventilation goes on even in the depth of winter

6. *fig.* Free or open discussion of or debate upon a doctrine, question, or subject of public interest, the action or fact of bringing to public notice in this way.

Freq. *c* 1645–1660, and from *c* 1860.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 97 The other reasons of Divine Authors shall have their ventilation in this Distinction 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 19 If the kindled humor had not had a free ventilation in Pulpit and in Press. 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 392, I shal not now enter on the solemn ventilation and debate of this Antithesis 1850 J. H NEWMAN *Diff Anglicans* 177 Careful ventilation of questions 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I III. 205 That the grievances of the nation should be submitted to a complete ventilation 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 237 What new aspect of the subject can call for ventilation and publicity in *Photography Annual*?

†b The utterance or expression *of* one's thoughts, etc *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 300 So by the ventilation or skirmish of aduersary opinions the truth comes best to be knowne. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Buckingham* in *Relig.* (1651) 106 Dr Mason, whom he layed in a Pallet neer him, for naturall Ventilation of his thoughts

†c. *pl.* Windy speculations, vapourings *Obs.*—1

1648 LIGHTFOOT *Horæ Hebr* (1684) II 611 It would be very tedious to quote their Ventilations about it

Ventilative (ve·ntilᵉtiv), *a.* [f. VENTILATE *v* + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to, producing or promoting, ventilation.

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt* I Postscr 199 Over these impure methods of obtaining heat, the ventilative is capable of possessing a great advantage. 1864 WEBSTER s v, Ventilative apparatus 1892 A E LEE *Hist Columbus* II 576 The introduction of fireplaces and other ventilative expedients

Ventilator (ve·ntilᵉtəɹ) [f. VENTILATE *v* + -OR, or a L *ventilātor* a winnower. Cf. F. *ventilateur*, It. *ventilatore*, Sp and Pg. *-ador*]

1. A mechanical contrivance or apparatus (such as a revolving fan or wheel fixed in a special opening) by which the vitiated or heated air is drawn or removed from a building, ship, mine, etc, and a fresh supply introduced, also freq. a simple opening, or open shaft, so placed or contrived as to facilitate renewal of the air.

1743 S HALES (*title*), A Description of Ventilators; whereby Great Quantities of Fresh Air may with Ease be conveyed into Mines, Goals, Hospitals, Work-Houses and Ships 1753 *Scots Mag* Feb 99/1 Ventilators, worked by a windmill, having been fixed. 1766 *Complete Farmer* 7 S 3/1 Two of the ventilators are constantly drawing in the air, and two of them are blowing it out at their proper valves 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) II 79 Giving opportunity to workmen to fix some ventilators, which were greatly wanted in the Hall 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 5) 143 The different ventilators may terminate in tubes connected with a chimney 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 216 The ventilators should always be above the heads of the congregation 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit* XII. 132 It is down these ventilators that air is drawn by the steam fans F to supply the boilers

attrib 1824 TREDGOLD *Princ Ventilating Buildings* (ed 2) 94 At this centre the ventilator tube T should be placed 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl. 924-5 Ventilator deflector, hood, shaft.

b The former Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons.

1832 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I 269 A discussion by which Nancy, if she had been in the ventilator, might have been greatly edified 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d Pamph* VI 20 A modern honourable member, with his strangers' gallery, his female ventilator. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym* LXXIX, Lady Roehampton and Lady Montfort were both in the ventilator, and he knew it

c. *Naut.* A wind-sail (see quots.).

1846 A YOUNG *Naut Dict* 368 *Wind-sail*, or *Ventilator*, a sort of long canvass bag let down a vessel's hatchway for circulating air below. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed 2) 59 The .ventilator is made of canvas No 5 It is employed to convey a stream of fresh air downwards into the lower apartments of a ship.

d. Applied to devices for admitting air into a head-dress, boot, etc.

1870 C C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 255 Large tilting beaume of the fifteenth century. It has a hinged flap or ventilator 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2706 The ventilator for hats consists of a hole in the crown, and a head band supported at a certain distance from the sweatlining *Ibid*, The ventilator for boots consists of a double upper with holes

2. One charged with ventilating a building, etc. Also *transf*

17. in *Tomlinson's Cycl Arts*, etc (1866) II 833/1 [This wheel was] able to suck out the foul air, or throw in fresh, according as the Speaker is pleased to command it, whose order the ventilator waits to receive every day of the session 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* II 195 A certain number of workers vibrating their wings before the entrance of their hive The station of these ventilators is upon the floor of the hive 1860 tr *Hartwig's Sea & Wood* v 55 The sun is not only the great fountain of warmth, he is also the universal ventilator.

3 One who ventilates a subject.

1892 in *Cent Dict*

Ventilatory, *a rare*—1. [f. VENTILATE *v* + -ORY.] Of a hat. Provided with ventilation.

1850 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 122 Light summer hats, made on a principle entirely new, and being quite permeable to air, are perfectly ventilatory.

†**Ventile,** *Obs.*—1 [f. L *ventil-āre* VENTILATE *v*, or ad. OF *ventail* (F *éventail*), *ventaille* fan. Cf also VENTIL 2 and next] A fan.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II VII. 156 Making winde as it ware with a ventile, or trenchour

†**Ventilous,** *a. Obs*—1 In 5 **ventillous** [ad. OF *ventilleus, -ileux*] Fluttering, unsteady.

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* B j b, [The eldest daughter] had her sight ventillous lyke a vane

†**Ventilow.** *Obs. rare.* [app ad It *ventola*] A fan

1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* III. 6 Whereupon we . kissed the Ventilow that she held in her hand *Ibid* VIII 23 [He] made one of his followers to fan me with a Ventilow to refresh me

Venting, *vbl sb.*1 [f VENT *v* 2 + -ING 1]

I 1. The free emission or passing of air, etc, from some confined space.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXII 19 My wombe as must withoute venting, that breketh newe litle wiin vesselys 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XI 1 (Tollem MS) And so eyer is element of bodies and spirites, for ventynge of eyer comynge to spirites is cause of clensynge and of purgacion *Ibid.* XVII. CLXXXVII (Bodl. MS), Bi ventinge fome & oþer vnclennes of wine is brought vp to þe moupe of þe vessel 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI XIV 754 The vessels to auoid the venting which commonly hapneth vnto wine, must haue the bunghole very well stopt 1611 COTGR, *Halenée*, a breathing, venting, winding, exhaling.

b. *Venting-hole*, a vent-hole *rare*—1.

1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 409 If pits be subject to the rising of such vapours, cunning and expert workemen make . tunnels, or venting-holes

2. The action or fact of giving utterance, expression, or publicity to an opinion, etc

1654 D. DICKSON *Expos Ps* LXIX 26 The very talking and venting of ill speeches is a high provocation of God's wrath 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl* IV XI (1848) 174 He was wont as much to aim at the exciting others thoughts, as the venting of his own 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* XXII 12 The venting of that knowledge in speech *a* 1854 H REED *Lect Brit Poets* (1857) 403 They seem to be rather the relief of a heavy heart than the ventings of a light one.

II †3. The action of snuffing or smelling. *Obs* —0

1611 COTGR, *Flairement*, a senting, smelling, sauoring, venting, winding

4 The rising of an otter to the surface of water in order to breathe.

1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* II i 305 When he lifts up his Nose above Water for Air, it is termed Venting. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rur. Sports* 144/1 The remainder [of the otter-hunters] must watch every intervening yard for his 'ventings'.

†**Venting,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs* [f. VENT *v.*3 + -ING 1] The action of selling; = VENDING *vbl. sb*

Frequent from *c* 1600 to *c* 1645.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 4, Straunge countreis by the . makyng and ventyng therof are greately enriched 1548 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1871) II. 144 Vnder the payne of spayning fra the venting of wyne be the space of ane yeir thairafter 1605 BRETON *Old Man's Lesson* Wks (Grosart) II 6/2 The Vinter, the Grocer, and the Butcher, doe by the venting of their wares, the better maintaine their trades. 1641 MILTON *Church Govt* II Wks 1851 III. 139 How they may suppresse the venting of such falsities and such a cheapnes as would undoe them 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I x (1674) 12 A very spruce Politician who looked to the venting of Wares

†**Ve·nting,** *ppl. a. Obs*—1 [f. VENT *v* 2 + -ING 2.] That snuffs or smells.

1637 B JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II i, As doth the vaunting Hart his venting Hind.

Ve·ntless, *a. rare*—1. [f VENT *sb.*2 + -LESS] Having no vent or outlet.

1603 J DAVIES (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I 61/1 A restlesse ventlesse Flame of fire, That faine would finde the way streight to aspire

Ventle-trap, obs variant of WENTLETRAP.

Ventner, obs form of VINTNER

†**Vento·rious,** *a. Obs* [Irreg f. VENT-URE *v* · see -ORIOUS.] Characterized by venturesomeness

1640 R BAILLIE *Canterb Self-Conviction* 48 Their ventorious boldnesse seemes not more marveillous then their ingenuitie commendable 1707 SIR W HOPE *New Method Fencing* (1714) 105 This ventorious, uncertain, and dangerous play upon time.

‖**Vento·sa.** *Surg Obs.* [med.L.. see VENTOSE *sb*] = VENTOSE *sb.*

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Sick Men* 68 There are twoo kindes of the ventosas, or Boxinges

†**Vento·sal,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f L *ventōs-us* VENTOSE *a* + -AL] Performed or done by the wind

1782 W HOOPER *Rational Recr* (ed 2) II. 209 A ventosal symphony. At the top of a summer-house, or other building, freely exposed to the wind, let there be fixed [etc]

†**Ventose,** *sb Surg. Obs* Also 7 *Sc.* **vantose.** [a. OF. *ventose, ventouse* (F *ventouse*, = Prov, Sp., Pg., It. *ventosa*), ad. L. *ventōsa* (sc. *cucurbita*), fem. of *ventōsus*, f. *ventus* wind] A species of cupping-glass. Also *attrib.*

1500 *Ortus Vocab*, *Guma*, a ventose boxe 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iij, Ventose is an instrument made in maner of a boxe with a streyt necke and a wyde bely 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 346/1 Exhauste the bloode and froth therout with ventoses, a kinde of boxinge. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 137 Cupping glasses, boxes, and ventoses, draw the woorst matter out of the flesh 1656 J. SMITH *Pract Physick* 44 Heurnius useth first Cupping-glasses and ventoses to the feet and Liver. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Ventose*, a Cupping-glass.. The ingenious Mr Hawksbee hath now found a way of applying Cupping-glasses without Fire, by means of a small Air-Pump.

Ventose (ventō·us), *a. rare* [ad L. *ventōs-us* (It, Sp., and Pg. *ventoso*, Prov. *ventos*, obs F. *ventous*, mod F. *venteux*) windy, conceited, etc., f *vent-us* wind] Windy, flatulent.

1721 BAILEY, *Ventose*, windy, also empty, bragging, vaunting 1867 J. BIGELOW *Bench & Bar* v. 294 (Stand.), The ventose orator was confounded, and put himself and the glass down together. 1885 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. VI. 94 It is better to wind up that way than to go growling out one's existence as a ventose hypochondriac.

†**Ventose,** *v. Surg. Obs.* Also 5 **ventosen, -touse, -tuse.** [ad. OF. *ventouser* (13th c.), *ventoser* (F. *ventouser*, = Prov *ventozar*, It. *ventosare*), ad. med L. *ventosāre*, f. L. *ventōsa* VENTOSE *sb.*] *trans.* To bleed (a patient) by means of a cupping-glass; to apply the cup to (a wound, etc.).

a c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 12 Ventose him on þe two buttokkis, if þat he be feble *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) XII, Let þe wounde be ventosed and garsede 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* N IV b, Howe ought they to [be] gouerned that must be ventosed?

β c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 þe opere. schal not be leten blood ne ventusid *c* 1440 *Astron Cal* (MS. Ashm 391), Which places been perlous to ventuse or to kutte in þ' tyme. *c* 1440 *MS Linc A. 1 17* fol 30r b, Or elles be ventoused on the thee with a boyste

b *absol* To practise cupping

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 51 þou schalt not lete blood, but þou maist ventosen, if þat it be nessessarie

Ventoseness. ? *Obs.* [f. L. *ventōs-us* VENTOSE *a* + -NESS] Windiness, flatulence, ventosity.

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 78 No medicyne so sone helpeþ And it avoideþ soneranly ventosenez 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Ventoseness*, windiness.

†**Ventoser.** *Obs.*—1 In 4 **ventuser.** [ad. AF. *venteuser* (F. *venteuseur*, = Prov. *ventozare*), f. *venti(u)ser* VENTOSE *v.*] = CUPPER 2.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 378 The ventuser of rawe flesch

†**Ventosing,** *vbl. sb. Surg. Obs.* [f VENTOSE *v.*] The operation of drawing blood by means of a cupping-glass; cupping Also *attrib.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1889 That neither veyne blood, ne ventusynge. may ben his helpynge 1386 *Almanak* 52 Mynucyons to be made by blode-lattyng or ventosyng es ful profytabul. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 62 And þer be no blode-later redy, be þer made ventosyng with gmisyng atuix þe buttokez. *c* 1440 *MS. Linc. A. 1. 17* fol 299 Of bolnyng or whelynge of garsynge or ventousynge 1483 *Cath Angl* 400/2 A ventosynge boxe (*A.* a ventisynge box), *guma*. 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* N iij, What is ventosyng? It is the puttynge of boxes vpon any membre for to expuls the mater betwene the skynne and the flesshe

†**Vento·sitous,** *a. Obs rare* [f. next · cf. VENTOSE *a* and -ITOUS] Full of wind, windy.

1601 B JONSON *Poetast'er* v iii. 515 *Hora* Barmy froth, puffy, inflate, turgidous and ventositous are come vp *Tibr* O, terrible, windie wordes! *Ibid* 513

Ventosity (ventɒ·sĭti) ? *Obs* Forms 5 ventosytee, 6 -ytie, -yte ; 4-6 -ite, 6 -itee, -itye, 7 -itie, 6- ventosity. [a. OF. (and F.) *ventosité* (= It. *ventosità*, Prov *ventositat*, Sp *-idad*, Pg *-idade*), ad L. *ventōsitas* windiness, flatulency, conceit, f *ventōs-us* VENTOSE *a*]

1 *Path* The state of having the stomach or other part of the alimentary canal charged with wind, flatulency.

Freq from 1540 to 1600

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* v xxxvii (Bodl MS), þat comeþ of þikke humouis oþer of grete ventosite *a* 1400 in *Rel Antiq* I 51 For wynd and ventosite, that men callis *colica passio* *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 58 If þe flowyng be olde, Anthemasis is made for aboundance of blode or for ventosite descendyng doune *c* 1530 *Judic Urines* III iii 49 It sheweth but ly tell crudy te and ventosyte of the humours 1582 HESTER *Secr Phisvay* III lxv 89 It will defende hym fiom all interiour passions that are caused of ventositie. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1639) 197 The Collick. This infirmitie is engendred of ventositie, or winde in the gut *Colon.* 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl Horsem* 115 Peccant humours being hindred by oppilations in the guts, through costiven sse and ventosity 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* I 31 The Gout arises from a flatulent Ventosity 1748 tr *Vegetius Renatus' Distempers Horses* 75 The Disease which arises from Ventosity or Constipation

b. *pl.* Gases generated in the stomach or bowels, attacks of flatulence.

Common from *c* 1600 to *c* 1630

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 241 Goynge afor mette dryuth away the ventositeis 1456 SIR G HAVE *Gov Princes* Wks (S T S) II 140 Quhen it [*sc* wine] is our suete it engenderis ventositeis. *c* 1530 *Judic Urines* II x 38 And therfor are caused many fumosytes and ventosites in the body 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankyn le* 77 The which do vaynqueshe and expelle ventositees and windenesse 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1618) III 790 It driueth away ventosities, and flourisheth first amongst all trees 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 355 To take cold betwixt the bathings, induceth ventosities 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 72 Belching Ventosities, or Winds, are prognosticks that a future Crise will be by vomit

c. The quality in things that produces flatulence

1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 171 Many of the vegetable materials introduced into the stomach possess far more ventosity than apples.

2. A blast or puff of wind, esp. one coming from the stomach.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII Prol 123 Quhais cryis bene pronosticatioun Off wyndy blastis and ventositeis 1568 *Bk Culture*, Belke nere no mans face, it is a stinking ventosity 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. v 842 This commeth of a ventositie which it voideth or casteth out being in danger to be taken. 1725 *Fam Dict*, *Belching*, a Ventosity coming out of the mouth with a disagreeable noise.

3 The state of being windy, windiness.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 30 His breeches great, full of ventositie 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 35 Wee caytiefe Troians, with storms ventositye mangled 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* III. iv, The. ventositie of the Tropicks. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* I (1662) 319 The ventosity thereof [*sc.* powder] causing the violent explosion of the bullet.

4. *fig* The state of being inflated or puffed up; pompous conceit, vanity, or bombast

c 1550 H RHODES *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 77 But turne from such occasyon, friend, hate such ventositye. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I 120 They are so full of ventositie, that I cannot come at their matter for winde and words 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I iv § 3 Some effects of that venome which is ventositie or swelling 1631 R H *Arraignm Whole Creature* IV 24 Vaine glory . is windy and full of ventosity, consisting of popular applause 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charac* (1711) I i 159 Apprehensive of the Effects of this Frothiness or Ventosity in Speech 1807 W IRVING *Salmag* (1821) 139 He is a man of superlative ventosity, and comparable to nothing but a huge bladder of wind *Ibid.* (1849) 304 This general, with all his outward valour and ventosity

b An instance of this; an idle conceit.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 13 Many men do esteeme desire of name and memory but as a vanitie and ventositie 1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind*, 240 Whose rash ventosities and aery promises we reject. 1681 RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* 264 The Swelling Ventosities of Vanity

†**5** *Surg* = VENTOSING *vbl sb Obs.* ? *a* 1 *a* ɛ⁻¹

? 1485 tr *Bp Knutsson's Lxtil Bk Pestilence* 9 And if a swellyng appere in the sholdres lesse it with ventosite

†Ventoso. *Obs*⁻¹ [Cf Sp *ventosa* vent, air-hole] (See quot.)

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 222 The Structures are all plain atop, only Ventoso's, or Funnels, for to let in the Air

†Ventˈosous, *a. Obs* ? *a re* [ad. L. *ventōsus* : see VENTOSE *a*] Windy, flatulent

1639 T DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 86 Paines and gripings ..do proceed oftimes from the working of the spleene, which is most ventosous. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 320 Unless the ventosous humour of it [hemp] be also expulsive.

Ventour, obs. Sc variant of VENTURE *v*

Ventousing, var. VENTOSING *vbl sb Obs*

†Ventoy. *Obs. rare.* [? ad. obs. F. *ventail* = *éventail*] A fan

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* II ii, One of you open the casements, t'other take a ventoy and gently cool my face. 1616 in BULLOKAR *Eng Expos* 1631 DEKKER *Match Me* II, Lacke you no rich .. Venetian ventoyes, Madam?

Vent-peg. [VENT *sb* 2] A small peg for inserting in the vent-hole of a cask, a spile

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 573 Leaving your Vent-peg always open pulls it [*sc* March-beer] *Ibid* 574 If once you pull out the Vent peg, to draw a Quantity at once 1747–96 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xxii 349 Mind you have a vent peg at the top of the vessel 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I 209 If on drawing out the vent peg of the cask the liquor spurts up with force 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* iii, Pulling out the vent peg of the table beer 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2703/2 The vent-peg [of the vent cock] consists of a tubular, threaded stem, which may be screwed into a cask

Ventrad (ve·ntrăd), *adv Anat* and *Zool* [f L *ventr-*, stem of *venter* abdomen, + -AD] Toward the ventral surface of the body

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV i. 639 There appears ventrad of the saurian cervix that series of osseous pieces marked *c*, *d*. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Technol* 44 C may be said to lie either ventrad or laterad of B 1895 MIVART in *Proc Zool Soc* 369 The greater extension ventrad of the apex of the prosopium.

Ventral (ve·ntrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a F. *ventral* (=Sp. and Pg. *ventral*, It *ventrale*), or ad. L *ventrāl-is*, f. *venter* abdomen]

A *adj* 1 Occurring or taking place in the region of the abdomen, abdominal.

- a *Path.* Of ruptures.

1739 *Phil. Trans* XLI 644 In some ventral Ruptures (as they are called) this also may be necessary 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 155/2 Ventral rupture is a protrusion of some of the bowels through the interstices of the abdominal muscles *Ibid* margin, Ventral hernia 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 160/1 Umbilical and ventral herniæ 1891 MOULLIN *Surg.* 1047 *Ventral Hernia*, hernia through the linea alba (except at the umbilicus), or some other part of the abdominal wall that is not usually weak

b Of laughter or breathing, or in general use

1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* xii, He continued at intervals to . shake luxuriously with a silent, ventral laughter 1860 O W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1891) 65 A trained rector, who read the service with such ventral depth of utterance. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett* (1895) 197 His breathing seemed wholly ventral the bust still, the belly moving strongly.

2. *Anat.* and *Zool* Of, pertaining to, situated in or on, the abdomen; abdominal

a In *ventral fin* (Cf B 1)

1752 J HILL *Hist Anim* 242 The ventral fins are connected in a remarkable manner together 1769 PENNANT *Brit Zool* III *34 The ventral fins placed behind the pectoral fins as in the minow 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol* xii § 8 The pectoral, and more particularly the ventral fins, serve to raise and depress the fish 1862 HUXLEY *Lect Working Men* 23 [In] the Codfish you have the hinder limbs restored *in the shape of these ventral fins*

b. In general use

1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxii II 290 By the assistance of their mandibles, and also of several dorsal and ventral tubercles 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 86 Mammæ six, two pectoral and four ventral 1852 DANA *Crust.* I 26 What is the proper relation of the ventral pieces of the Carapax? 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol* I 6 Nearer the dorsal (or back) than the ventral (or front) aspect of the body.

c *Ventral cord* (see quots).

1874 CARPENTER *Ment Physiology* I ii 52 The longitudinal gangliated chain of Articulated animals is often distinguished as the ventral cord 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 91 The double ventral cord has a fibrous structure along its upper surface, whilst below there is an irregular striatum of ganglion cells

3 *Bot.* Of or belonging to the anterior or lower surface

1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 144 These edges often appear in the carpellum like two sutures, of which that which corresponds to the united margins is named the *ventral* suture 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 114 Fragaria styles ventral 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot* I vii 89 The inner angle of each carpel answers to the line of union of its infolded edges This line is called the ventral suture 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl* xvii 398 The lower side where the foot stalk arises is nearly straight and I have called it the ventral surface

4 *Ventral segment*, in Acoustics (see quots.).

1830 HERSCHEL in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) IV 782 Such points of rest are called nodes or nodal points, the intermediate portions [of a cord] which vibrate are termed bellies or ventral segments 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I iii. 24 The direct and reflective pulses divide the string into a series of vibrating parts, called ventral segments

5 quasi-*adv* = VENTRALLY *adv* I

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 807 Structures which respectively lie ventral and lateral

B. *sb.* 1. A ventral fin, one of the fins corresponding to the hind legs of quadrupeds.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 217 The anal seems to be continued forwards by the ventrals 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci, Org Nat* I 186 The ventrals are situated near the vent 1875 C C BLAKE *Zool* 202 The pectoral fins are distant from the head, and not produced to the ventrals

2 *Ent.* One or other of the segments of the abdomen, esp. in *Coleoptera*. (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*)

Ventrally (ve·ntrăli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2.] 1. In a ventral direction; on or toward the venter, with respect to the venter or abdomen.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 368 *Actinocarpus Damasonium* carpels dehiscing ventrally 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 2 Ventrally, it is attached to the margin of the lower jaw 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr Dissect* 137 The anterior abdominal vein runs ventrally and forward *Comb* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 83 The various ventrally-placed appendages of the articulate Neuropods 1904 *Brit Med Jrnl* 17 Dec 1631 The ventrally bending limb , having no mesoblastic somites dorsal to it.

2. In or from the venter or abdomen

1889 H J BARKER *Orig Eng* I 15, I laughed myself (ventrally, of course,) when the youngsters so innocently committed themselves

Ventralward(s, *adv* [f VENTRAL *a.* + -WARD(S.] To or towards the belly or ventral surface of the body

1883 SEDGWICK & HEAPE *Embryol* 165 This branch, starting from near the dorsal beginning of the fold, runs ventralwards and forwards 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 156 Here the mesoblast does not grow forward so far ventralwards.

Ventre, obs. f. VENTER 1, VENTURE, VINTRY.

Ventri- (ve·ntri), comb form of L. *ventri-*, *venter* VENTER 1, occurring in various terms, as **ventricornual** *Anat.*, the ventral extension of gray matter in the substance of the spinal cord, hence **ventricornual** *a* ; **ventricumbent** *a.*, lying on the belly, prone, prostrate, **ventriduct** *v.*, to bring to or turn towards the belly; **†ventrifluous** *a* [ad L. *ventrifluus*], 'laxative, purging the belly' (1727 in BAILEY); **ventrimesal** *Anat*, the median line on the ventral surface of the body, hence *ventrimesal* adj. (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*), **ventripetal** *a* [after CENTRIPETAL *a.*], directed towards the belly or stomach; **ventripyramid** *Anat.*, = PIRAMID *sb* 7 *a*

1890 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VIII 528 The *ventricornu (ventral or 'anterior' extension of the myelic cinerea) *Ibid*, The myelic cornua are strictly dorsal and ventral, permitting the adjectives dorsicornual and *ventricornual 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Technol* 36 The body is *ventricumbent, so as to expose the dorsal aspect *Ibid* 537 To pith [a frog] *ventriduct the head with the index, and pass the tip of the right index [etc] *Ibid* 33 For convenience, the dorsal and ventral borders of this plane may be called the dorsimeson and the *ventrimeson respectively 1819 L HUNT *Indicator* No 12 (1822) I. 90 Every thought of mind, and every feeling of his affection, tends to one point, with a *ventripetal force. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Technol* 485 *Ventripyramid

Ventric (ve·ntrik), *a. rare*⁻¹ [f L *ventr-*, stem of *venter* VENTER 1 + -IC.] Connected with, pertaining to, the stomach.

1869 M COLLINS in F Collins *Lett. & Friendships* (1877) I 63 *Magister artis venter*, says Persius—the art of accurate time-keeping is ventric.

Ventrical, prob a misspelling and misuse of VENTRICLE

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II iv iv. 125 He reached a small postern entrance, which many years after became celebrated as the ventrical into Moorfields

Ventricle (ve·ntrik'l) *Anat* and *Zool* Also 6 **ventrikle**, **ventrycle**, 7 **ventrickle** [ad L *ventriculus* VENTRICULUS or F. *ventricule* see VENTRICULE]

1. One or other of the two cavities in the heart by means of which the blood is circulated through the body, also, the cavity of the heart in certain animals and molluscs which fulfils this function

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 162 þe herte haþ two ventriclis i two holowe placis wiþinne, & þat oon ventricle sittiþ in þe riȝtside of þe herte, & þat oþer in þe liftside 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 195 There is a double ventrickle and bone in the heart of an Elephant 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* Digress 347 The Blood that passes out of the right Ventricle of the Heart into the Lungs 1692 RAY *Creation* (ed 2) I 33 An Ebullition and sudden Expansion of the Blood in the Ventricles 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos* I vi § 2 The Heart has two Cavities or Ventricles, separated from each other by a thick fleshy Wall, or Septum. 1760 H WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* (1846) IV 105 The great ventricle of the heart had burst 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 365 The animals of this order [*sc* Batiachia] have a heart with a single auricle and ventricle 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract Med* (1878) 173 In the ventricles of the heart fibrinous clots may be discovered

transf 1851 S P WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 63 Branchiæ two, furnished with muscular ventricles.

attrib 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 789 Cases of right ventricle failure *Ibid* 794 The hypertrophy was probably . due to left ventricle trouble

2 One or other of a series of cavities in the brain (normally numbering four in the adult human being) formed by enlargements of the neural canal

Pineal ventricle see PINEAL *a* b

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 113 Summen seien þat þer ben iiij. ventriclis of þe brayn *Ibid*, þis ventricle is sett betwene two addiamentis of þe brayn 1548 VICARY *Anat.* iv (1888) 31 From the foremost Ventrikle of the brayne springeth seuen payre of sensatiue or feeling senews 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II Ep Rdr, Heere may you see the seuerall ventricles of the braine, as so many sundrie chambers for the intertainment of the animal spirits 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II 35 Beeie that is too bitter causeth the head-ach, by filling the ventricles of the braine with troublesome vapors. 1655–87 H. MORE *App Antid.* (1712) 206 Suppose Memory were thus seal'd upon the Brain, and transmitted its Image through the Animal Spirits in the ventricles 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. i § 1 8 Blood, Matter, or Serum, lying upon the Brain, or in its Ventricles 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 553 The vapour or water in the ventricles of the brain 1840 G V ELLIS *Anat* 23 The calamus scriptorius in the floor of the fourth ventricle 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol* vii. 158 Cilia are found in the ventricles of the brain

3. The stomach in man or animals. ? *Obs.*

Freq in 17th cent. use.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 9 It is good for the Ventricle or Stomacke also 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II.

343 Wee will beginne at the ventricle, commonly called the stomacke 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII 182 That no part of the meat may sticke about the mouth of the stomacke, but may be carried into the ventricle, which is the bottome of the stomack *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. II (1677) 59 Whether I will or will not, my Heart beats, my Ventricle digests what is in it 1710 J FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 18 Purging Ale, takes off the slipperiness of the Ventricle and Intestines 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXVIII 26 Dangling his entrails hung, the midriff and wretched ventricle, That turns the englutted aliment to dross

b. The digestive sac or organs in birds, fishes, insects, and certain reptiles

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 249, I have thruste my fore finger into hir gorge and by that meanes have caused hir to fill in the ventricle soonei than otherwise she woulde have done. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 182 The powder of a Storks craw or Ventrickle. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 907 It may be termed the Chylus of the Bees, having its perfection and consummation from their ventricles 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* xli § 1 (1689) 307 His ventricle is large and capacious 1704 RAY *Creation* (ed 4) I 30 The Meat [is] transferr'd into the Gizzard, where by the working of the Muscles compounding the sides of that Ventricle, it is ground small 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xlviii IV 424 That the Orthoptera have a ventricle or gizzard 1868 DUNCAN *Ins World* Introd 10 Two kinds of appendages belong to the chylific ventricle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* 412 That part of the alimentary canal which lies in front of the chylific ventricle [in cockroaches]

†c The belly. In quot *fig* *Obs*

1588 SHAKS *L L L* IV II 70 Ideas, apprehensions, are begot in the ventricle of memorie, nourisht in the wombe of primatei

d *attrib* in † *ventricle unguent*

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 238/2 [A recipe for] An excellent Ventricle vnguente, which is verye commodious for the Childebedde Woemen.

4 Any small hollow or cavity in an animal body, serving as a place of organic function; in later use, the recess or space between the true and false vocal cords on each side of the larynx, a laryngeal pouch or sac.

1641 MILTON *Church Govt* II. Wks 1851 III 44 All the faculties of the Soule are confin'd of old to their severall vessels, and ventricles 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 109 The various ducts and ventricles of the body. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Ventricles*, any round Concavities in a Body 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 500 The lateral depressions that have been denominated the ventricles of the larynx, or the ventricles of Morgagni 1877 M FOSTER *Physiol* III VII (1878) 532 The ventricles of Morgagni are apparently of use in giving the vocal cords sufficient room for their vibrations 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 273/2 The ventricles no doubt permit a free vibration of the true vocal cords.

†5. In gen use. A cavity or hollow. *Obs rare.*

1627 DONNE *Serm* IV. 5 In what corner, in what ventricle of the sea lies all the jelly of a body drowned in the general flood? *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 225 (1810) 237 The caverns and ventricles of the earth

Ventricose (ventrikōus), *a.* [ad. mod L. *ventricōsus*, f. L. *ventr-*, *venter* belly VENTER [1] see -IC and -OSE]

1. Swelling out in the middle, or on one side, after the manner of an animal's belly, bellied, protuberant, strongly convex.

a *Bot* (esp. of the corolla or calyx).

1756 J HILL *Hist Plants* 153 (Jod.), There is no pericarpium; but the calix becomes more ventricose, and contains a single seed 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot.* XVI. (1794) 179 In Comfrey and Cerinthe the corolla is ventricose 1821 W P C BARTON *Flora N Amer* I 13 Capsule setigerous, included in the ventricose calix 1841 *Florist's Frnl* (1846) II 243 The flowers are white and ventricose 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* App 310 Outer Glumes [of wheat] nearly equal, ventricose

b *Conch* (Usually of the body of the shell.)

1770 PENNANT *Brit Zool* IV 123 *M[urex] carinatus* with five or six spires, the body ventricose 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 79 Shell rounded, ventricose, golden red 1851 S P WOODWARD *Molluscs* I *70 Cranchia* Body large, ventricose *Ibid.* 110 Whirls ventricose 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 155 Their ventricose or parallel-sided form. *Comb* 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 25 Shell oblong, ventricose-cylindrical

c. *Zool* or *Anat.*

1804 SHAW *Gen Zool* V II 394 Ventricose Sucker Oliv-aceous Sucker, with ventricose abdomen 1813 MONTAGU *Ornith Dict* Suppl s v *Golden-eye*, The ventricose part consists of the same cartilaginous rings as the rest of the windpipe. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 533 The ventricose and short bodied species of Cephalopoda 1841 E NEWMAN *Hist Insects* III III 185 The gullet is ventricose or *ventricosus* when it dilates into a large bag or crop before its union with the stomach

2 Of persons: Big-bellied; having an unusually or abnormally large abdomen.

1843 F E PAGET *Warden Berkingholt* 266 The Reverend Rory O'Flannigan rose like the full moon when first she peeps from behind the hill, rubicund, coppery, ventricose. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II XXV. 248 Ending with the ventricose little Accommodah. 1876 W ROBERTS *Urin & Renal Dis.* III VIII. (ed 3) 485 A little boy, who had been ventricose from birth

Hence **Ventrico·seness, Ventrico·sity**

1857 TURTON *Land & Fresh-W. Shells* 283 [The shell] varies greatly in size, ventricoseness, and colour 1868 *Proc Zool Soc* May 374 The greater ventricosity of form of *M[elo] georgianæ* 1909 J. W JENKINSON *Exper Embryol.* 71 The 'ventricosity' (ratio of breadth to length) of the shell of the Periwinkle.

Ventrico so-, comb form of prec., with the sense 'distended and —', as *ventricoso-globose.*

1822 J PARKINSON *Outl Oryctol* 58 *Alcyonium putrido-sum* —Ventricoso globose, somewhat pear-shaped

Ventricous, *a. rare.* [See -OUS] = VENTRICOSE *a*, in various senses.

1702 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* (1709) II 341 Such Children are usually ventricous, and not so agil and nimble as other Children 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Ventricous*, in botany, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle, as, a ventricous perianth. 1850 OGILVIE, *Ventricous*, in conchology, applied to shells which are inflated, or which swell in the middle

Ventricular (ventri kiŭlăr), *a* Chiefly *Anat* and *Path.* [f. L *ventricul-us* (see next) + -AR, or ad. mod.L. **ventricularis*. So F. *ventriculaire.*]

1 Of or pertaining to the stomach; abdominal, gastral, ventral

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 249 It is also said that the common garden rue, when eaten to excess, is succeeded by the same symptoms of ventricular pains 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX. 164 No one ever listens to ventricular admonitions, but 'greatly daring dines' on, in defiance of dyspepsia. 1845 *Blackw. Mag* LVII 610 Louis XIV actually did wear it buttoned below the ventricular curve.

b. Distended in the middle; ventriculous.

1850 in OGILVIE

2. a Affecting a ventricle or ventricles (of the heart, brain, etc).

1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 79 Its [the heart's] point strikes at each ventricular contraction, or *systole*, as it is called, against the wall of the chest 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult* 205 The ventricular systole may also be accompanied by two distinctly different sounds 1888 W. R GOWERS *Man. Dis Nerv Syst* II 298 Limited ventricular meningitis occurs especially in young children

b Of or pertaining to, forming part of, a ventricle.

1840 E WILSON *Anat's Vade M* (1842) 338 The Deep or Ventricular veins commence within the lateral ventricles by two vessels 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd p lvi, A complete separation of the ventricular part of the heart into two cavities 1875 PAYNE *Jones & Siev Pathol. Anat* IV 244 The surface either of the plexus or the ventricular walls 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 109 So far as regards the heart and ventricular muscle.

3 Of the nature of a ventricle

1841 T R JONES *Anim Kingd* XXIII 397 A single auricle that communicates with a strong ventricular cavity *Ibid.* XXIX 606 The heart separated into two distinct sets of cavities, each composed of an auricle and of a strong ventricular chamber 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III 115 In the simplest *Calcispongiæ*, the pores open directly into the ventricular cavity

Ventricule (ve ntrikiul). *Anat.* [a OF *ventricule* (14th c. in Littré; = Sp and Pg *ventrículo*, It *ventricolo*), ad L *ventriculus* VENTRICULUS] = VENTRICLE in various senses.

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 14 Þe synowez haþe festnyng with þe stomake and wiþ þe ventriculer of þe brayne 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 97 The Apostle addes 'Meats are for the belly', i e. for the ventricule or stomach and intestines 1742 *Phil Trans* XLII 125 In the Right Auricle and Ventricule of his Heart was found a large tough subrubicund *Polypus* 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 152 The walls of the ventricule are robust.

Ventriculite (ventri kiŭlait). [ad mod.L *Ventriculites*, f. L. *ventriculus* ventricle · see -ITE [1] 2.] A fossil sponge belonging to the genus *Ventriculites* or the family *Ventriculitidæ.*

1822 MANTELL *Geol Sussex* 176 The difference in the form of this ventriculite 1885 J E TAYLOR *Brit Fossils* I 24 In the white chalk of Sussex,..Ventriculites occur in great numbers

Hence **Ventriculi tic** *a.*, of or belonging to, containing, ventriculites. (In recent Dicts.)

Ventriculo se, *a rare*—°. [ad L *ventricul-ōsus* pertaining to the belly, f *ventriculus* VENTRICULUS] a 'Paunch-bellied' (1727 in BAILEY, vol II). b *Bot.* = next. (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*)

Ventri culous, *a. rare*—°. [Cf prec and -OUS.] (See quots.)

1802 R HALL *Elem Bot* 194 *Ventriculous*, somewhat ventricose. 1828-32 in WEBSTER, *Ventriculous*, somewhat distended in the middle

‖ **Ventriculus** (ventri kiŭlŭs). [L. (in senses 1 and 2), dim. of *venter* VENTER [1].]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool* = VENTRICLE 3.

[1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Ventriculus*, the Stomach] 1710 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* II s v, The Stomach or *Ventriculus* is placed immediately under the Midriff 1771 *Encycl Brit* I 258/1 Ventriculus, or Stomach, a great bag or reservoir, situated [etc] 1843 WILKINSON tr *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd.* I. IV 109 The stomach or ventriculus is a hollow membranous viscus 1894 *Athenæum* 21 April 514/3 The alimentary canal is more of the type of other Gamasidæ than of the Uropodinæ, the ventriculus being small and its cæca long.

b The gizzard in birds and insects.

1891 in *Cent Dict.* 1896 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 916 [The] Stomach .consists of an interior portion, the *Proventriculus*, and a posterior, the *Ventriculus* or Gizzard, which is muscular

2. = VENTRICLE 1

1771 *Encycl. Brit* I 278/2 The heart is hollow within, and divided by a septum which runs between the edges into two cavities, called *ventriculi*

3 The body-cavity of a sponge

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim* III 115 In the simplest *Calcispongiæ*..the wall of the ventriculus is thin *Ibid* VII 409 The anterior end of the ventriculus

† **Ventrilocu tion** *Obs*—° = VENTRILOQUISM.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing C B Brown)

Ventriloqual (ventri lokwăl), *a rare.* [Cf. next and -AL] = VENTRILOQUIAL *a.*

1864 *Tallis's Theatr Newspaper* 30 July 258 The phenomenon will be attributed to some kind of ventriloqual trick 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* I. 89 These Western men are distinguished by their harsh ventriloqual speech.

Hence **Ventri loqually** *adv. rare*—[1].

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II II 152 Proteus, speaking ventriloqually, now near, now at a distance

Ventriloque, *sb* and *a rare.* [Anglicized form of VENTRILOQUUS: cf. F *ventriloque*] a. *sb.* A ventriloquist b. *adj* Ventriloquial.

1681 GLANVILL *Evid Witches London* II. 63 This Pythoness being a Ventriloque, that is, speaking as it were from the bottom of her Belly 1826 HOOD *Irish Schools* III, And oft, indeed, the inward of that gate, Most ventriloque, doth utter tender squeak 1834 MUDIE *Brit Birds* (1841) I 314 The voice of the birds is also made up partly of echo-notes, in all cases where it is ventriloque, or varies in apparent place.

Ventriloqui, pl. of VENTRILOQUUS.

Ventriloquial (ventrilōu kwiăl), *a.* [f. VENTRILOQUY + -AL]

1 Of sounds Such as are produced by ventriloquism.

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Char* VIII, The symphony was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of ventriloqual chirping *a* 1845 HOOD *To Kitchener* VIII, Potent to hush all ventriloquial snarling. 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Rosamia* XIII 152 It was very delightful to hear one of them pouring forth his rich and ventriloqual notes

2 Of or belonging to, consisting of, ventriloquism.

1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XII, 'A bad one!' growled Mr Grimwig, speaking by some ventriloquial power, without moving a muscle of his face 1865 *Pall Mall G* 23 Oct 11 His ventriloquial entertainment is a clever piece of vocal imitation. 1875 FLO MARRYAT *Open Sesame* I x. 146 Expecting to receive another proof of her ventriloquial skill

Hence **Ventrilo·quially** *adv.*

1893 GANTHONY *Pract. Ventriloquism* 27 Should Ventriloquial practice make your throat ache, do not use it ventriloquially for a time.

Ventriloquism (ventri lōkwiz'm). [f. VENTRILOQU-Y + -ISM cf next]

1 The art or practice of speaking or producing sounds in such a manner that the voice appears to proceed from some person or object other than the speaker, and usually at some distance from him. (The common use.)

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII. 639/2 It is with no great propriety that their art [is called] *ventriloquism*, since they appear more frequently to speak from the roof or distant corners of the room, than from their own mouths or their own bellies 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Jan, Mathews confirms my idea of ventriloquism (which is an absurd word), as being merely the art of imitating sounds at a greater or a less distance 1832 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* VII 167 This uncertainty with respect to the direction of sound is the foundation of the art of ventriloquism 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II XII 126 Their deceptions are simply vocal, a change of voice, and perhaps a limited profession of ventriloquism

transf c 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem* (1836) II. 275, I call it ventriloquism, because Sejanus is a puppet, out of which the poet [Jonson] makes his own voice appear to come 1874 *Fortn. Rev* Feb 244 We consider the poem ['Maud'] about as striking an instance as could be named of what we call poetical ventriloquism.

b. An instance of this, a ventriloquial sound.

1839 T BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 302 All our talent and ingenuity in these ventriloquisms were thrown away 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* V. VI, Soft strange ventriloquisms came from holes in the ground, hollow stalks, and other crannies

2 The fact or practice of speaking or appearing to speak from the abdomen.

1818 in TODD 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* V (1862) 156 *note*, The notion of a ventriloquism such as this, of a spirit having his lodging in the body of a man 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St Paul* I IX (1862) 276 It was usual for the prophetic spirit to make itself known by an internal muttering or ventriloquism.

Ventriloquist (ventri lōkwist). [f VENTRILOQU-Y + -IST.] One who practises, or is expert in, ventriloquy or ventriloquism; *spec.* in modern use, one who gives public exhibitions of his skill in this art

With early quots of prec 2 The modern application (corresponding to VENTRILOQUISM 1) appears just before 1800

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ventriloquist*, one that hath an evil spirit speaking in his belly, or one that by use and practise can speak as it were out of his belly, not moving his lips. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* I. Postscr (1726) 19 Who knows but some of his counterfeit Ventriloquists may prove true ones 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* II There are also many that can form Words and Voices in their Stomach, which shall seem to come from others rather than the Person that speaks them Such people are call'd Engastriloques, or Ventriloquists 1749 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) IX 7 There was a compact between the ventriloquist and the exorcist 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 639/2 As the ancient ventriloquists, when exercising their art, seemed generally to speak from their own bellies, the name was abundantly significant 1825 *Stage* I 176 A ventriloquist at Paris has attracted the attention of the whole metropolis 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XIX, And pale slender women with consumptive faces lingered upon the footsteps of ventriloquists and conjurors. 1893 GANTHONY *Pract Ventriloquism* 147 It is curious that Ventriloquists are nearly all English

fig c 1819 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II 317 The scenes

are mock dialogues in which the poet solus plays the ventriloquist 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan 1/1 The 'Ventriloquist of Varzin', who can pull the strings of three Imperial Chancelleries.

attrib. 1850 *N. & Q* Ser 1 II 101 It can hardly be doubted that the Archbishop's miracle was a ventriloquist hoax

b. Applied to birds or animals. Also *attrib.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x § 5 A tuneful bird is a ventriloquist The seat of the song is in the breast 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* 218 The belief that the [corn-]crake is a ventriloquist. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict*, *Onappo* (Braz[il]), a reddish-gray nyctipithecine monkey or teetee (*Callithrix discolor*). Called also *ventriloquist-monkey.*

Ventriloquistic (ventrilǒkwĭ·stĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Using or practising ventriloquism.

In first quot. used to translate Gr ἐγγαστρομαντεῖον, which has also been rendered by 'ventrilinguist'.

1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* 1651 At Phanæ live a villanous ventriloquistic race, and from these same ventriloquistic Philippi in Attica the tongue is severed in twain 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 79 Hence the Seventy scruple not to express their sense of the hebrew Baalath Ob, by rendering it a Ventriloquistic Woman.

2. Of or pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial.

1853 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* III. 282 This ventriloquistic power is certainly very remarkable 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 32 He even uttered a short ventriloquistic laugh without moving his mouth 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Arch* 72 Its deep and ventriloquistic voice

Ventriloquize (ventrĭ lǒkwəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE]

1. *intr.* To use or practise ventriloquism; to speak or produce sounds in the manner of a ventriloquist; to cast the voice.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I. 297 When the corn crake ventriloquises in the corn or grass. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks I. 148/2 The horses capered and neighed and ventriloquized right and left. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* II, Leave thy caverned grumblings,..and discourse eloquence from thy central omphalos, like Pythoness ventriloquising 1879 JEFFRIES *Wild Life* 219 Some say in like manner that the starling ventriloquizes.

fig. 1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 21 July, I have no admiration for the practice of ventriloquizing through another man's mouth 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov, It looks as if the new Radicalism had entered into his soul and were ventriloquising through his organisation

2. *trans.* To utter as a ventriloquist

1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 45 It is a falsehood ventriloquizing truth. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv 131 The little Temple, up which the priests crept to ventriloquise behind the deceptive statue their lying oracles 1900 *Daily News* 18 July 2/5 He not only mimics but ventriloquises his imitations

Hence **Ventri·loquizing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib*

1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 52 Mrs Mervin's ventriloquising powers, exhibited in the church.

Ventriloquous (ventrĭ·lǒkwəs), *a.* [f. L. *ventriloqu-us* (see next) + -OUS.]

1 Of persons: = VENTRILOQUISTIC *a* 1.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* IV vii. (1727) 149 *note*, In the same Tract, Chap. 6 is this Observation of Ventriloquous Persons. 1737 BYROM *Rem* (1857) 116 There came the ventriloquous fellow, who imitated a friend's voice out of his mouth 1775 in ASH, and in later Dicts

2. Produced by or as by ventriloquy; ventriloquial.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi, In breeding-time, snipes play over the moors, piping and humming Is not their hum ventriloquous, like that of the turkey? 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 738 The harsh ventriloquous cry of the corn-crake amongst the grass. 1880 CABLE *Grandissimes* (1898) 200 The dismal ventriloquous note of the rain crow

‖ **Ventri·loquus.** *Obs.* Usu in pl **ventriloqui.** [L., f. *ventri-*, *venter* belly + *loqui* to speak, after Gr. ἐγγαστρίμυθος. Cf. VENTRILOQUE] A ventriloquist (esp. in the original sense)

The fem. *ventriloqua* (pl. *-loquæ*) is employed by R Scot *Discov Witchcr* (1584) VII 1 126 and XIII 150

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XXVIII §2 251 They that are called ventriloqui, do persuade ignorant people that the Diuell speaketh from within them deepe in their belly 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 603 How by a peculiar use of the Epiglottis, one may come to speak inwardly, as do the Ventriloqui. 1706 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) I 306 Two or three pretty stories of *Ventriloqui*, or those that speak in their bellies. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I II §5. 228 We may see how *Ventriloqui*, or Persons that speak in their Throats, without moving their Lips, impose upon the Audience. 1762 *Ann Reg.* I. 143/2 The known faculty many people called *Ventriloqui* have had of uttering strange noises [etc].

Ventriloquy (ventrĭ lǒkwĭ). [ad. med. or early mod.L. *ventriloqui-um* (It. *ventriloquio*, Sp, Pg. *ventriloquia*, F. *ventriloquie*), f. L. *ventriloquus*: see prec.]

1. = VENTRILOQUISM (in both senses).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr* VII 1 (1886) 101 A wench, practising hir diabolicall witchcraft and ventriloquie An. 1574 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* II. IX. 83 Some have questioned ventriloquie, when men strangely speak out of their bellies, whether it can be done lawfully or no *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II (1684) 64 For Ventriloquy, or speaking from the bottom of the Belly, 'tis a thing as strange as anything in Witchcraft. 1775 in ASH. 1823 *Examiner* 338 His excellent imitations of ventriloquy. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 248/1 The lips and jaws being always somewhat open during ventriloquy, a slight labial movement remains unnoticed 1889 MACCOLL *Mr Stranger's Sealed Packet* XXX, You would have put it all down to ventriloquy and imposture

¶ **2** (See quot.) *Obs.*—⁰

1623 COCKERAM I, *Ventriloquie*, diuination by the inwards of beasts

Ventrine, *a rare*—¹. [f. L. *ventr-*, *venter* belly + -INE¹] Of or pertaining to the abdomen.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks* (1892) I 235 *note*, Prompted by a principle that sank him to the level of the brutes, viz, acquiescing in total ventrine improvidence.

† **Ventrio·se,** *a Obs. rare.* [ad. L *ventriōs-us*, f. *ventri-*, *venter* belly.] **a.** *Bot* = VENTRICOSE *a* 1 a. **b.** 'Gorbellied' (1727 in BAILEY, vol. II)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* (1725) II 60 Pods, having here and there eminences over the peas within, or being ventriose. *Ibid* 59 Smooth ventriose pods

Ventripotent (ventri pō·tĕnt), *a* [a F. *ventripotent* (Rabelais), f. L. *ventri-*, *venter* belly + *potent-*, *potens* powerful, etc]

1. Having a large abdomen, big-bellied.

1611 COTGR., *Ventripotent*, ventripotent, big-paunch, bellieable, huge-guts [Hence in Blount.] 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept 504/2 His mind is obviously not of the finest fibre, nor his massive and ventripotent person either. 1905 FITZ-MAURICE-KELLY *Cervantes in Eng.* 5 The short, ventripotent rustic [=Sancho Panza]

2 Having great capacity of stomach, gluttonous.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII 115 These ventripotent melodists called up from the Red Sea of my port and claret all their buried swells, shakes, and cadences 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII 425 The ventripotent vermin [*sc.* fleas] were in the midst of their meal 1863 LD LENNOX *Biogr Reminisc* I 303 Louis des huîtres, as the ventripotent monarch was called

Hence **Ventripote·ntial** *a nonce-word.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag* XI. 313 A ventri-potential citizen, into whose Mediterranean mouth good things are perpetually flowing

Ventro- (ve·ntro), comb form, on Gr. models, of VENTER¹, occurring in various terms (chiefly *Anat.* and *Surg.*), as **ventro-axial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the ventral and axial portions of the human trunk, **ventro-dorsal** *a*, of sections or lines of direction, extending from venter to back; hence *ventro-dorsally* adv., **ventro-inguinal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the abdominal cavity and the inguinal canal, **ventro-lateral** *a*, of or belonging to the ventral and lateral sides of the body; hence *ventro-laterally* adv., **ventro-me·sal, -me·sial** *adjs*, of or pertaining to, situated at or on, the ventrimeson; **ventronudibra·nchiate** *a.* [cf NUDIBRANCHIATE *a.*], characterized by having naked gills depending from the ventral region; **ventro podal** *a.* [cf. PODAL *a*], walking with the venter or breast touching the ground, **ventroposterior** *a.*, situated on, pertaining to, the under and hinder part of an organ, etc.; **ventrotomy**, the operation of opening the abdomen by incision, abdominal section (Cf. VENTRI-.)

Various other terms, as *ventrocystorraphy*, *-fixation*, *-scopy*, *-suspension*, etc, appear in recent Dicts or special works

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXV 399/1 These muscles may be divided into two series—those of the trunk (*ventroaxial), and those of the limb (appendicular) 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict* s v., *Ventro-dorsal 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII 613/1 When the heart contracts *ventro-dorsally 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Technol* 28 *Ventroinguinal 1835–6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 522/1 *Ventro lateral cartilages of the mantle 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb Dissect* 141 The ventro-lateral aspect of the trachea. 1888 HOWES & SCOTT *Elem Biol* (ed 2) 95 Slitting open the body-wall *ventro-laterally. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Technol* 36 The line might be called dorso-lateral instead of dorso sinistral; or it might be called *ventro mesal 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 The *ventro mesial position and relations of the pelvic bones *a* 1843 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VII 289/2 The naked branchial fringes indicate the *Invero* or *Ventronudibranchiate Order [of molluscs] 1898 SHUFELDT in *Ibis* Jan. 48 Audubon. gave them [grebes] both the erect attitudes, as well as, what may be termed, the *ventropodal ones 1903 *Trans Amer Microsc Soc* Nov 62 (*Cent Suppl*), The *ventro posterior limit of the proton 1887 H. A. REEVES in *Brit Med. Jrnl* 12 March 593 There is much need for a single and simple word to express the operation of opening the abdominal cavity, for whatever purpose I would therefore suggest the use of an etymologically hybrid word, namely, '*ventrotomy'.

Ventro·se, *a rare*—⁰. [ad late L. *ventrōs-us*, f *venter* belly] (See quot. and VENTRICOSE *a.*)

1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Ventrosus*, having a belly, or swellings like the belly; ventrose

Hence **Ventro·sity,** corpulence. (1891 in *Cent. Dict.*)

Ventr(o)us, -ly, obs. ff. VENTUROUS, -LY.

† **Ventuous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **ventuos.** [Irreg. f. L. *ventu-s* wind + -OUS.] Windy, flatulent

Some other instances of the word in the same work (v lx. and xvii clxxxvi) are due to mistranslation of the Latin text

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX liv (1495) 895 Rawe hony not well clarefyed is ryght ventuous and bredyth curlynge and swellyng in the wombe

† **Venturable,** *a. Obs. rare* [f VENTURE *v*] **a** Adventurable, attemptable. **b.** Venturous, hazardous.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 390 That whiche is harde and skarse venturable. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch* 34 Whose valure and venturable servys deserveth the favour of all true subiects.

Venture (ve·ntŭr, -tʃəɹ), *sb* Also 5–6 **ventur** *β.* 6–7 (9 *dial.*) **venter.** [Aphetic f. *aventure* ADVENTURE *sb*; cf It and Pg *ventura* In some senses perh. from the verb.

The form is no doubt partly due to the initial *a-* of *aventure* having been taken as the indefinite article, esp after the stressing *ave nture* had become usual In 15th cent texts it is probable that occasional instances of *a venture* or *a venter* should be read as one word]

I. † **1** Fortune, luck, chance. = ADVENTURE 1.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2811 Launcelot saw ther was no socoure, nedysse muste he hys venture abyde

† **b.** *A venture's stroke*, one delivered at a venture; a chance stroke. *Obs.*—¹

c 1450 in *Rel Ant* I 308 Come in with a rake in every a syde, An hole rownde and an halfe, wath so hit betyde, iij quarters and a lownd and a venture is stroke wyth

c. *At a venture*, at random, by chance, without due consideration or thought; = ADVENTURE 3 b

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* IV VII, Howe at a venture, and by sodayne chaunce He met with Fame, by fortunes pureyaunce *c* 1590 *Sir T More* IV. 1 157 Then, good Inclination, beginne at a venter 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt Parall* 15 But if the things aforesaid be not. weighed or marked, but be sold at a venture 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* XXII 34 A certaine man drew a bow at a venture 1696 WHISTON *Th Earth* II (1722) 215 'Tis possible that I may several times by guess, or at a venture, hit upon it 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* XV (1840) 256 They should rather fire at a venture 1780 COWPER *Let.* 2 June, I never in my life began a letter more at a venture than the present 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg) 77 As I no longer knew where I was, I continued swimming at a venture 1886 MRS LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* XVI, 'And your mother was an Indian,' said Lady Jane, drawing her bow at a venture

† **2.** Danger, jeopardy, hazard, or peril; the chance or risk of incurring harm or loss *Obs*

a 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 655 Thy lyfe thou must put in venture For Christes congregation. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 79 [He pressed] on the Persians, that they desired to come off without more venture, and so retired home 1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 156 By this way the Seed was put into the Husbandmans hand, and no venture to him *c* 1705 POPE *Jan & May* 182 The venture's greater, I presume to say, To give your person, than your goods away 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXVIII, 'Nevertheless,' said the King, 'it is not our pleasure so to put thee in venture'

β 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I iii, One that hath now made the sixth returne upon venter 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 75 The venter and hazard is the buyers and the sellers, but the certaine gaine fals betwixt both to the usurer. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw IV*, 90 When she perceived the Lords earnest to have the Prince present in the battle, shee violently opposed In respect of his youth, want of experience, and the so mighty venter

† **b.** *To run the venture of*, to run the risk of.

1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 169 To run the venture of the gallows rather than the venture of starving 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 164 [He] had rather forego his known right than run the venture of doing even a hard thing

3 An act or occasion of trying one's chance or fortune, a course or proceeding the outcome of which is uncertain, but which is attended by the risk of danger or loss; an enterprise, operation, or undertaking of a hazardous or risky nature.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* E j b, Gronno Wilt thou venter thy life for a man so fondly? *Pithias* It is no venter, my friende is iust, for whom I desire to die. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent* IV 1, I'll be your scholar, I cannot lose much by the venture sure 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft.* Ded Let A 4 Your Charity, made you so resolute and pressing to have me run a Venture, which you are pleas'd to think but a very Small One 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 181 The rest, which they durst not remove, for fear of endangering all at one venture 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII XXIII, No bailiff dared to enter, A man would bear upon his face, For fifteen months, The yawn of such a venture 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II v 60, I made the desperate venture of sending off my huntsman to find the Esquimaux 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) II 326 He deemed it better not to make his great venture till he had strengthened his force

transf. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I 7 A kind of probationary venture of the will

† **b** In the phrases *to put in* or *to a* (or *the*) *venture*, to hazard or risk *Obs*

1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 18, I have put my selfe to the venture to goe as far as Gascogny to seek you *out* 1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* 101 He resolved to put all in a venture 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 146 How loath would I bee to have the matter put to a venture *c* 1670 M. BRUCE *Gd News in Evil Times*, etc (1708) 33 This Love of Christ makes us put all to the venture, what loss had thir poor Women that put their All to the venture for him? 1700 S. L. tr *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind* 323 As soon as they have paid their Debts, what is left they put to the venture 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Ad venture*, to venture, or put to the Venture, to hazard.

† **c.** *To give the venture*, to make the attempt.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 58 That although the people were blacke and naked, yet they were ciuill so that hee would needs giue the venter without the consent of the rest to go without weapon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 194 Then Patroclus gave the venture. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* 28 However I will give the venture, and make as profitable a discovery, as the times enable me, of the whole World

d An adventure or remarkable feat, incident, etc *rare*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, The race of yore, Who told our marvelling boyhood legends store, Of their strange ventures happ'd by land or sea 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi, The ventures of the Greeks are surrounded by such a multitude of imagined dangers, that [etc.]

4 An enterprise of a business nature in which there is considerable risk of loss as well as chance of gain; a commercial speculation.

1584–7 GREENE *Cas de of Fanize* Wks. (Grosart) IV 145 Your venter was much, but your gaines such, as you are like to liue by the losse 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* III II. 270 Hath all his ventures faild, what not one hit? 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* I II, If you died to day, And gaue him all, What large returne would come of all his venters 1610 — *Alch* II. II, But I buy it My venter brings it me 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Oct, I heard the Duke speak of a great design that he and my Lord of Pembroke have of sending a venture to some parts of Africa, to dig for gold ore there. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XVII 219 Of both he keeps his ledger —there he reads Of gainful ventures and of godly deeds 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* I 5 [He] agreed to join them in their venture, and supply them with the necessary means 1884 *Law Rep* 29 Chanc. Div 465 Inducing other people to spend their money on such a venture as a limited company.

b That which is ventured or risked in a commercial enterprise or speculation.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II IV 69 There's a whole Marchants venture of Burdeux-Stuffe in him 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* II III, He may pricke his foot with a thorne, and be as much as the whole venter is worth *a* 1764 R LLOYD *Temple Fav* Poet. Wks 1774 II 135 The consequence has Æsop told, He lost his venture, sheep and gold 1771 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 June, As to merchandise, the few ventures he took out with him, he has brought back unchanged 1814 CANNING in *Croker Papers* (1884) I 57 It is the ship *Kingsmill*, destined for the East Indies She is a venture of 40,000*l.* 1841 STEPHEN *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) II 565 The importer is now enabled to bring his goods into this country, without being obliged to pay the duties until he finds for his venture either a foreign or a home purchaser.

†5 Chance or risk *of* something (*Sc*), also *ellipt.*, chance of being efficacious or beneficial *Obs*

1623 LODGE *Poore Mans Talent* Wks (Hunt Cl) IV 16 Dropp two or three dropps into your eies If you could get the liuer of a buck and mix it with these, it would bee the better, and the writer would haue greater venture 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I. LXXVIII 200 Your Lordship hath now a blessed venture of winning court with the Prince of the Kings of the earth 1671 M BRUCE *Gd News in Evil Times* Pref (1708) A 2, That it is better for you to come and take your venture of suffering nor bide away

6. The (or an) act of venturing upon something; an attempt *at* some action, also, the means or result of so venturing

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* Preface 6 A few short papers, under the title of this little venture, appeared at intervals in Bentley's Miscellany 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* IV § 3 96 There are many forms of so called decoration in architecture, habitual, and received, without any venture at expression of dislike 1883 MEREDITH *Earth & Man* I, On her great venture, Man, Earth gazes

7 = ADVENTURE *sb* 8 *rare*

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* VI, Navigating the seas of their forefathers with the same heroic spirit of venture 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 26 Who fled from pomp of Courts to win lost souls with loving venture

II †**8** A prostitute, = VENTURER 3. *Obs.*[–1]

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I VI 123 Diseas'd ventures That play with all Infirmities for Gold, Which rottennesse can lend Nature

†**9** One who or that which ventures *out* *Obs* [–1]

1702 in *Pennsylv. Hist Soc Mem* IX. 123 The cruisers.. may pick up all ventures out without hazard

10 *Venture-girl, -miss*, a girl or woman who goes to India in order to get a husband.

1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Prince* III II 287 It was a rule in the carnal bazar of Bengal for Venture-Misses to take the first man who proposed. 1836 — *G Gurney* III 107 Mrs. Nubley was a venture girl from England

Venture (ve·ntiŭ, -tʃəɹ), *v.* Forms. *α.* 5–7 venter (6 ventre). *β* 6 ventur (*Sc* ventour), 6– venture [Aphetic f. *aventure* ADVENTURE *v.* Cf prec.]

I 1 *trans* To risk the loss of (something), to expose to the chance of loss or injury, esp. in the hope of obtaining some advantage or gain, to hazard, risk, or stake

Freq. const. with preps., as *for, in, on*, or *upon*

α *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 109 Alle ys for your love, madame, my lyfe wold I venter, So that ye wylle graunt me, I have desyryd many a wyntter 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 Som of the religion and league of the Protestauntes wil venter their liues & spend their blud in this war 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, V I 101 And Prince of Wales, so dare we venter thee, Albeit, considerations infinite Do make against it 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* II 1992 There many thousands are Of Townes and Cities Who would conceiue it were vnjustly done, That he should venter all their wealth in One 1645 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I III 306 Hee that ventures his life for the libertye of his countrie [etc.] 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let Toleration* L's Wks 1727 II 418 We are persuaded to venter our eternal Happiness on that Belief

β 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowres* Wks 1907 I 77 He lyke a venturer Determined for to venture me and all his worldly pelfe 1580 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 75 *note*, A girdle ventured by Brothers of the Company in the Lottery 1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp* I i, Many of his Majesties faithfull Subjects have beene imboldned to venture persons, states, and indeavors. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec, I will not venture my family by encreasing it, before it is safe 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II XXI § 66 It is a very wrong and irrational way of proceeding, to venture a greater Good for a less 1701 W WOTTON *Hist Rome* 486 Mamaea, who durst not venture her son thro her overmuch Fondness 1779 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks IV 46 Pope was seized with the universal passion, and ventured some of his money 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I XI 89 Few people chose to venture a hundred guineas upon the turn of a straw *a* 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1859) I 34 His whole fortune is ventured in an expedition over which he has no control 1885–94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April XIX, What hour the happy bride Ventures for love her maiden innocence

b Const. *to* with inf

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* O 1 b, I rather would to shield mine honour, & preuent his shame, so venter life & limme. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXXVI (1636) 137 Many men rashly will venter their credit, yea, and sometimes their lives too, to steale Venison 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 76 As D Junius Brutus ventured his [life], to free Rome of Tarquin 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 April, Himself and three more would venture their carcasses upon it to pay all the King's debts in three years 1706 STEVENS *Sp Dict* s v *Rico*, *O rico, o pinjado*, Either rich, or hang'd, when a Man ventures his Neck to get Wealth 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I II 17 The Commodore did not care to venture the ships long boats to fetch the water off. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* II (1868) I 59 To further this end, many leading personages in France avowed their determination to venture their lives and their fortunes

c. In proverbial use, esp in the phrase *nought* (or *nothing*) *venture, nought* (or *nothing*) *have*

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 31 Nought venter nought haue 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 42 Nought venter nought haue, is a saying of old 1604 [? CHETTLE] *Wit of Woman* C 4 b, And she that will not venter her egges shall neuer haue chickens 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard* III II, Who ever caught any thing with a naked hook? Nothing venture, nothing win 1777 BOSWELL in *Life Johnson* (1904) II. 145, I am, however, generally for trying, 'Nothing venture, nothing have'. 1885 *Cent Mag* XXIX 186 'Nothing venture, nothing have,' Betty replied saucily.

†**d.** *To venture a joint*, to take some risk *Obs*

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 173 To trust without heede is to venter a ioint 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 17 The poore woman promised to venture a ioynt, but shee would further him

2 *refl* To risk (oneself), to dare to go. Now *arch*

Const. with preps., as *in, on, upon, with*, or adverbs of place, as *abroad, thither*

1572 *Satyr Poems Reform* XXXVIII 80 For better it is to fecht it, With speir men and weir men, and ventour our sellis 1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1912) 169 Lo thus her selfe she ventred, And streight her streets we entred 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 21 Yet so venture thyselfe as a forlorne wretch upon the Lord 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 92 For who being of the Demonologists opinion will so much as venture himself in a sound Boat? 1705 ADDISON *Italy*, etc 518 We were advis'd by our Merchants, by no means to venture our selves in the Duke of Bavaria's Country 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* XI 108 When I was to Cross this River at Boad, I durst not venture myself on the Flotes 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 153 One so delicate in her constitution, that she dares not venture herself abroad in the open air 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb* IV 1, Dare you venture yourself alone with me? 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XXIII, Was it not through thy conversation that I ventured me thither in disguise

3. To take the risk of sending, or causing to go, where loss or detriment is possible. Now *rare*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I II 192 Others like Merchants venter Trade abroad 1611 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App I 552, I have thought good to venture these with ye Frenche poste by ye way of Lyons 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 82 The streame he found so exceeding swift, that it was like to be dangerous to venture our horses ouer 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 173 No body would venture their Goods into Mingrelia. 1707 DOBSON in Hearne *Collect* (O H S) II 83, I can't think any Gentlemen will venture their Sons here 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let C'tess Mar* 10 Mar, Which induces me to venture this letter to your house at London 1734 in *Swift's Lett* (1768) IV 77 As I would not venture my character abroad in the world without the advice of those who have succeeded in it 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 520 Like something precious ventur'd far from shore, 'Tis valued for the danger's sake the more. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 29 Aug in *Lockhart*, Our own log-boat being too heavy and far too valuable to be ventured upon this Cocytus

b To risk entrusting (a thing) *with* a person, or letting go *out of* one's hands

1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III 1, Now could I willingly Venture my Body with thee 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound* § 329 But yet I must venture you all with God, though it goeth to the quick to leave you 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I II, I apprehended they might be lost or spoiled, if I ventured them out of my possession.

II. 4. To run or take the risk of (something dangerous or harmful), to brave the dangers of (ice, water, etc.)

Passing into sense 5, and now *rare*

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict* s v *Coco, Societatem periculi coire*, to venture the daunger of a thing with an other 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 67, I was determind fully, too ventur al hazards, Al Troy too trauerse, too suffer danger al hapning *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Ireland* (1633) 156 Such as would not venter the water, were slaine by the English 1604 SHAKS *Oth* IV III 77 Why, who would not make her husband a Cuckold, to make him a Monarch? I should venture Purgatory for't 1675 *Hatton Corr* (Camden) 120 That they had rather venter hanging than starving. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond Spain* 38 They were unwilling to venture the disorders that might have happened to their Army 1741 LADY HARTFORD *Corr* (1805) III 3 Eighty-one of them ventured his resentment. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com Romance* (1775) I 213 They could hardly believe his relation that I threw him into the water, and ventured my own drowning to procure his 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xl (1856) 362 The temptations of the flesh were too much for me I ventured the ice

b. To risk allowing (a person) *to* do something.

1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No 21 P 8 A Man would be well enough pleased to buy Silks of one, whom he would not venture to feel his Pulse.

c To risk trusting or confiding in (a person).

1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb* IV 1, Well, this once I'll venture you But if you disparage me— 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II IV II 92 His Sepoys deserted for want of pay, and he durst not venture them in sallies.

5 To dare, or have the courage, to attempt or undertake (some action), to risk the issue or result of, to venture upon (see 9 b).

1595 SHAKS *John* IV III 5 The Wall is high, and yet I will leape downe I am afraide, and yet Ile venture it 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann* II XV (1622) 54 Catualda .ventured a reuenge 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* I VIII 62 O Conner did undertake that the Connaught men should not take our parts, being the only encouragement of the English, to venter this Enterprize 1650 MILTON *Eikon.* (ed 2) Pref A 3, It shall be ventur'd yet, and the truth not smother'd, but sent abroad 1742 C MIDDLETON *Cicero* III XI 230 For we neither think it safe to venture a battel, nor [etc.] 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VII 257 It hunts about to find out the web of another spider, with whom it ventures a battle 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* I, Miss Bertram accompanied her friend without venturing a second glance at the object of her terror 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* IV XVIII 72 The garrison did not wait to make closer acquaintance with men who would venture such an enterprise 1879 — *Cæsar* XXII 384 No more opposition was ventured by the Greek cities

b. To dare to give, put forth, or express (an opinion, statement, etc.), to make or utter tentatively, or with some degree of presumption.

1638 R BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol. II) 101 A prudence that is so scrupulous, that feares to venture a word for a vertuous friend 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II XXVI, I ventured a sly joke at the good effects of matrimony. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 64 Those who had not the shadow of a ground for venturing any statement at all 1906 MARJ BOWEN *Viper of Milan* VIII, 'They say in Milan Lady Valentine is to marry the Duke of Orleans,' Tomaso ventured presently.

†**c.** With *abroad* To risk publishing (an article, etc.) *Obs*

1674 BOYLE *Excell Theology* Pref. 3 The Philosophical papers I have hitherto ventured abroad. 1709 CHANDLER *Eff agst. Bigotry* Ded A 2 b, When I first ventur'd it abroad in the World, I expected the Fate that usually attends such as attempt to part a Fray, even to be box'd on both Ears

III 6 *intr* To risk oneself, to brave the risks or chances of a journey, voyage, etc., to dare to go or proceed Const. with preps and advs

1534 in *Star Chamb Cases* (Selden) II 292 Your marchantes venteryng to Iseland for Fysshe 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1033 If thou venter into straunge landes, And bringe home thynges profitable 1587 *Mirr Mag*, *Sabrina* XXII, For love to ayde her, venter in would I 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III 66 Into the great vast deep to venter out 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 92 For who being of the Demonologists Opinion will dare to venture to either of the Indies *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* (1728) 111 The first men who left the Sea-coasts, and ventured out into the deep. 1797 S & HT. LEE *Canterb T* I 328, I thought not of venturing near this spot till dark 1823 F CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 21 It being half past six, it was considered too late now to venture to the summit 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II 239 Venturing on, she came at last to a great hall. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II III 46 With a good stock of fresh meat I can venture away from the vessel to draw supplies from the Esquimaux

fig 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 133 Olde Monkes were vsed heretofore to be but Coasters, further then the Contemplation of Heauen guided them, they did not easily venter. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. 1, I affect A handsome mistress and on good terms, Will venture as far i' the fire, so she be willing To entertain me 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV. I IX 104 The archbishop had not ventured so far to be frightened at the first hard word 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XVI, She knew that in love he was the incarnation of caution, and would only venture so far as she encouraged him to come.

7. To run or take risks, to incur the chance of danger, peril, loss, disapproval, etc

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 64 And where as you may preuayle more by other meanes, why wyll you venter with so great daunger? 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 53 It is the token of a high minde to venter for a Queene. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 503 Three Gentle women were then sent forth to seeke a Knight that would venter in her defence 1657 J. JORDAN *Walks Islington* V 11, As I live here's Sir R Lamard that broke the prison, how the devil dares he venter? 1725 WATTS *Logic* II V § 4 Where the improbabilities of success or advantage are greater than the probabilities, it is not prudence to act or venture 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal* I II 539 You have deeply ventured, But all must do so who would greatly win. 1895 H H FURNESS *Mids N Dream* Pref. p XXI, In emending Shakespeare's text..those who know the most, venture the least

b To be boldly speculative. *rare*[–1].

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E 4, It is a wonder, that men vnskilled in the diuersities of times, and histories, dare thus venture in so great matters

c To take part in, invest in, a financial venture or speculation. *rare*[–1].

c 1620 in *Eng Hist Rev* Jan (1913) 20 The Lottery shall be presently removed with speciall care of the Governors that the poor be not suffered to venture

8. With inf To dare, presume, go so far as, be so bold as (*to* do something).

Common from *c* 1610, in later use frequently in weakened sense (cf next)

1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* E 4, A Quene in Illiria, who durst venture to withstand the Romains 1589 *Pasquil's Ret* D b, The holie Patrinrche neuer venturde to alienate the possessions of Idolatrous Priestes 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 11 Biskets, which nere a souldier there durst venter to breake. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, New Year* IV, Upon the Brink We should stand shivering, and but slowly venter The Fatal Flood to enter. 1699 BURNET *39 Art* XVIII 173 Instead of stretching the

severity of Justice we may rather venter to stretch the Mercy of God 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 252 He would at any time venture to send his two sons into the mountains 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer Tax.* Wks II 355 Why do you venture to repeal the duties upon glass, paper, and painters colours? 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* IV. VII. 71 Archias . did not even venture to cross over to the Arabian side of the Persian Gulph 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* v I 617 Thirty times the fugitives ventured to look through the outer hedge: but everywhere they found a sentinel on the alert 1887 Bowen *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 102 Over thy shoulders fling them, nor venture behind thee to look.'

b Used with reference to the expression of opinions, etc.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 354 Some of these were by a new English Saxons name called Wiccij but whereupon, I dare scarse venture to guesse 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys.-Mech* xviii 134, I should not undertake to answer so difficult a question, and should venter to say no more *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith* (1690) 95, I humbly venture to say, all these things may be done. *a* 1774 Tucker *Lt Nat* IV. III 203 If you observe those people who pretend to be fullest of doubts you will find them most fond of that positive phrase, I will venture to say. 1803 *Med Frnl* X 297, I now ventured to pronounce, that what I took for a bilious fever was in reality the influenza 1850 Grove *Corr. Phys Forces* (ed. 2) 98 The view which I would venture to suggest is, that such vibrations are themselves electricity or magnetism 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V 244 The sound of the voice which reaches and educates the soul, we have ventured to term music.

9 *To venture on* or *upon* †**a** To make trial of (a person or animal); to dare to advance upon, approach, or attack *Obs.*

?*c* 1520 *Everyman* 484 in Pollard *Eng. Mir. Plays* (1890) 87 Yet will I venter on her now. My Good Dedes, where be you? 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi, The sly Rhinocerot Who doth venter Upon his Foe. 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 628 Being irefull, on the lyon, he [the boar] will venter [*rime* enter] 1632 A Wilson *The Swisser* II iii, I'le venture on the Beauty (He kisses her)

b. To attempt or undertake (something of a dangerous or difficult nature) without assurance of success; to accept or take the risk of (an action, course, or proceeding); to dare to do, make, or take (something), realizing that a risk is being run. †Also with *of*

1557 Chekе *Let to Hoby* in Hoby *Courtyer* (1561) Z z v, If the old denisoned wordes could ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of vnknowen wordes 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 282 There is no daunger so great, that they wyl refuse to venter vpon for his preseruation 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom* I ii, Can he endure no noise and will venter on a wife? 1652 H L'Estrange *Amer no Jewes* 7 To venter upon such another voyage as Noah's. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 121 P 1 They never venture upon the Fruit of any Tree, unless they observe that it is marked with the Pecking of Birds 1755 Young *Centaur* I. Wks (1757) IV 123, I venture on it out of what I conceive to be charity, greater still! 1781 Cowper *Charity* 6 A task I venture on, impell'd by thee 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. 296 Not only could they have no semblance of a public meeting, but they could not even venture upon the slightest approach to . lesser gatherings 1876 'L Carroll' *Hunting Snark* II xviii, The third is his slowness in taking a jest, Should you happen to venture on one.

10. *To venture at*, to make a venture or attempt at; to guess at

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II i 156 [It is] held for certaine The King will venture at it 1653 More *Antid. Ath.* II xii § 17 To view the asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-Glass and venture at the Proportion of her Hills by their shadows. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 85 Wee might likewise venture at a better account. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 158 They cannot venture at that sort of tillage 1736 Ainsworth I s v, Mankind will venture at anything 1823 J Simpson *Ricardo the Outlaw* I 24 She debated for a few minutes, which door she should venture at 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks Char* xx 508 The only time he ventures at a reason for what he says

Hence **Ventured** *ppl. a*

1623 Massinger *Dk Milan* II. i, Is this The fair return of both our ventured favours! *c* 1625 Bradford *Plymouth Plant* (Massach. Hist. Soc.) III 201 The cattle were ye best goods, for ye other, being ventured ware, were neither at ye best, . nor at ye best prises 1892 J B. Mayor *Ep James*, Author p xxiv, His mother did nevertheless draw upon herself his reproof for ventured interference.

†**Ventureling.** *Obs*—1 In 6 **venterlyng** [f. Venture *sb* or *v*] A young or petty adventurer

1562 Bullein *Bulwarke, Dial Soreues & Chir.* 27 b, It is not to be marueiled, that soche venterlynges and younglinges, stomble so ofte at a strawe

Venturer. Also 6 **venterer, -our.** [f. Venture *v.* Cf Adventurer and It *venturiere*]

1. One who ventures, in various senses, an adventurer.

1530 Palsgr. 284/2 Venturer on the lande, *aduenturier Ibid*, Venturer on the see, *pirattе.* 1538 Tonstall *Serm Palm Sund.* (1823) 67 To make this realme a praye to al venturers, al spoylers, all rauenours of the worlde. *a* 1560 Phaer *Æneid* x. (1562) G g 1 b, Fortune is frend to venturers, and cowards hateth most. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1635) 274 No family Ere iugg'd a soule With whom more Venturers more boldly dare Venture their states 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* Pref. a 6, Lastly for Detraction and Censure it is more my scorn than feare, and ought to be to any Venturer abroad into publike view 1727 in Bailey (vol. II) 1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xxviii, A visit to the gaming-table—not as a heated, anxious venturer, but [etc.] 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I 447 The next night Prince Louis Bonaparte and his fellow venturers destroyed the French republic 1872 O W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t* vii, No Arctic venturer on the waveless sea Feels the dread stillness [etc]

fig 1624 Donne *Serm* (1649) II. xlix 463 Was God a venturer with me in my sinne?

transf. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr* II 201 Airy leaves of woodbine Are earliest venturers to unfold their buds

†**b** (See quot.) *Obs*—1

1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II. I 129 The venturers with the sword were 60 thousand in number [*marg*, *Gli Venturieri da spada*, are a kind of venturing souldiers, who commonly are wont to folow the army in hope of the spoile]

2. One who undertakes or shares in a commercial or trading venture, esp by sending goods or ships beyond seas, a merchant-venturer.

1557 Recorde *Whetst* a ij, The gouerners, Consulles, and the reste of the companie of venturers into Moscouia. 1593 R Harvey *Philad* 3 What traffique should a venturer haue [etc] 1621-3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I i, I meant to be a venturer in this voyage. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I iii, You were the main venturer In every ship that launched forth 1661 Webster *Cure for Cuckold* III iii, This beginning May make us of small venturers to become Hereafter wealthy merchants 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* vi 88 The great Capitalist whose imperial sway is more withering than despotism itself, to the enterprises of humble venturers.

†**3** A strumpet or prostitute. Cf Venture *sb* 8. *Obs*—1

1607 Dekker & Webster *Westw Hoe* II ii, *Mist Just.* Had thy Circæan Magick me transformd that I were turn'd common Venturer, I could not loue this old man

†**Venturesship.** *Obs.*—1 In 6 **venter-.** [f. Venture *sb*] Venturousness.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* cxxx 801 For there must bee no venterishippe in this behalf

Venturesome, *a.* Also 7, 9 *dial.*, **venter-** [f. Venture *sb* or *v* + -some]

1 Of persons Disposed or ready to venture or take risks; bold, daring, = Venturous *a* 1.

1677 Gilpin *Demonol* I xviii 155 Even as courage whetted on and enraged, makes a Man ventersome beyond the due bounds of prudence, or safety. 1698 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I 134 Does he not make his Hero more Rash than Wise, and more Venturesome than Ambitious? 1798 Edgeworth *Pract Educ.* (1811) II 395 We should even in trifles avoid every circumstance which can tend to make girls venturesome 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I 274 He was most venturesome in his schemes for action 1886 C E Pascoe *Lond of To day* xxix. (ed 3) 262 Some persons.. are sufficiently venturesome to visit Billingsgate when at the high tide of business.

2 Of the nature of, characterized by, or involving risk; hazardous, risky

1661 in *Phœnix* (1721) I 84 These two last Opinions of the Father, which seem the most bold and venturesome of all the rest 1721 Strype *Eccl Mem* I iii 391 It must ever redound unto the honour of his memory, that bold and venturesome act of his. 1755 Johnson, *Hazardable*, venturesome, liable to chance 1849 Dana *Geol* ix (1850) 451 From the sunny plain above, the streamlet made the venturesome descent 1885 *Public Opin* 9 Jan. 28/2 General Stewart has returned safely from his venturesome ride across the desert

Hence **Venturesomely** *adv.*, **Venturesomeness.**

1727 Bailey (vol II), **Venturesomly*, daringly 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV 597 To a butterfly also, may we venturesomely compare this strange tome of weird verse 1883 *Evang Mag.* Aug 343 The rocks toasted almost enough to blister the hand that should venturesomely touch them. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Fool Hardiness*, Rashness, Temerity, a Thoughtless *Venturesomness 1740 Richardson *Pamela* I 236 She seem'd full of Wonder at my Resolution and Venturesomeness. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 16 Did ever one hear of such venturesomeness? 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv, A handsome girl, whose lively venturesomeness of talk has the effect of wit

†**Venturine.** *Obs.* [ad. It, Sp, or Pg. *venturina*, = F. *aventurine* Aventurine.]

1. (See quots.)

The sense is not recorded for the Continental word, and may be due to some misunderstanding

1704 *Dict Rust.* (1726) s v *Japan*, That it [*sc* varnish] may not dry before the Venturine or Gold-Wire reduced to powder is sifted on it *Ibid*, *Venturine* or *Aventurine*, is the most delicate and slender sort of Gold wire, us'd by Embroiderers, &c. 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* II 441 As for the black and venturine, you must first lay a coat of varnish on the wood [etc]

2. *Venturine-stone* (see quot. and cf. Aventurine 1)

1775 Ash, *Venturinestone*, a kind of transparent stone brought from Italy powdered with a kind of gold dust

Venturing, *vbl. sb.* [f. Venture *v*]

1 The action of the vb.; *spec.* engagement or participation in a commercial venture or enterprise.

1548 *Admiralty Crt* 17 Dec Exam 35 Having the licence of the Lorde Protectors Grace to goe a venturing [*i e* having a letter of marque] 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 139 Ventryng of much, May haue a lyttle 1595 [? J C.] *Alcilia* xlviii (Grosart) 27 Much good successe men misse for lack of ventring 1631 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 476 Theire dayly losses sustained in the ventring of theire goods by sea. *a* 1695 Marq of Halifax *Wks* (1912) 245 Wise Venturing is the most commendable Part of human Prudence 1706 Stephens *Sp Dict* I, *Arriesgamento*, hazarding or venturing

†**2.** *Venturing pin*, a disposition to use, or the habit of employing, the phrase 'I venture to say' (Cf. Pin *sb.*[1] 15.) *Obs.*

1671 Eachard *Obs Answ Cont Clergy* 23 Thus far I durst venture to say, (seeing that we are yet upon the Venturing-Pin) that [etc.] 1680 *Refl Late Libel Curse-ye-Meroz* 5, I know him by the same old, insipid, phlegmatic-style, the same old Supposals, Dilemma's, and venturing pins

Venturing, *ppl. a* Now *rare* [f as prec] Of a person That ventures, engaged or engaging in a venture, venturous

15 *Vox populi vox Dei* 288 in *E P P* (Hazlitt) III 278 For of one C ye have not ten, That now be marchantes ventring men 1599 [see Venturer 1 b] 1626 J Lane *Contn Sqr's T* VII 536 Enginers, stronge laborers and ventringe pioners 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict* S iv b, In the High and Low Peaks, where ventureing Miners get but small Quantitys of Booss

†**b** Of an expression Bold, daring *Obs*—1

1652 N. Culverwel *Lt Nature* xi (1661) 79 The Stoicks .. have indeed some doting, and venturing Expressions

Hence **Venturingly** *adv.*

1884 Fawcett *Rutherford* 1, 'They were very nice people', Rutherford proceeded, somewhat venturingly 1893 *Sunday Mag* July 465/1 He bent down and touched the child's cheeks venturingly with a hard, horny finger-tip.

Venturous (ve ntiũrəs, ve ntʃərəs), *a.* Also *β* 6–7 **venterous.** *γ* 6 **ventrus,** 6–7 **ventrous,** 6–8 **vent'rous.** [Aphetic f. of Adventurous *a.* after Venture *sb.* and *v*]

1. Of persons, etc. . Disposed to venture upon or undertake something of a dangerous or risky nature, willing to take risks or incur danger, bold, daring, or enterprising in action or opinion, adventurous, venturesome. Also const. *at*, *in*, *of*, or with *to* and inf.

α 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* P iii b, I waxed venturous, and like a confident fellowe amended my pase 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II. (1586) 63 b, I count those, which wil vndertake to speake of euerie matter, rather venturous than learned 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* III (ed 3) 328 Skenk a Friesiander and Sir Roger Williams a Welshman, two venturous men. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Penitent* 21 A most presumptuously venturous and daring Sinner 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 110 But I had no need to be venturous, for I had no Want of Food 1800 Wordsw *Brothers* 275 Every corner Among these rocks, and every hollow place That venturous foot could reach 1831 Scott *Ct Rob* II, I know I am but too apt to be venturous in action. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xi, The directress was very prudent, but she could also be very venturous

β. 1578 T N tr *Conq W India* Pref p ii, It is nowe approoved by the venterous travellour Martin Frobisher 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 94 Thou art not more venterous to challenge the combatte, then I valiant to aunswere the quarrell 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 156 Some bold and venterous Empiricke, who made great boast of his deepe skill 1629 H Burton *Truth's Tri* 101 Taking vpon him (as he is very venterous) to answer an argument *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc) I 256 The noble and venterous sparke, Phelim mc Tuhill Oneylle

γ. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 71 His ventrous manhood and valure 1601 Weever *Mirr Mart* C v b, All the Armie, ventrous, valorous, bold 1642 D Rogers *Naaman* 249 Let a besieger of a City be too ventrous, and what perill ensueth 1667 Milton *P L* II 205 Those who at the Spear are bold And vent'rous 1725 Pope *Odyss* III 89 Savage Pirates seek thro' seas unknown The lives of others, vent'rous of their own 1747 Francis tr *Horace, Odes* (ed. 2) I xxxi 16 The golden Goblet let Him drain, Who vent'rous plows th' Atlantic Main

b. *absol* with *the.*

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* Ff ij, And nowe shalt thou trie it, that fortune most vsually fauoures the venterous. 1589 Nashe *Anat Absurd* Wks (Grosart) I 35 The acts of the ventrous, and the praise of the vertuous

c. Of things.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Ales audax*, a venterous shippe. 1598 Sylvestr *Du Bartas* II i Eden 27 But (sacred Pilot) thou canst safely steer My vent'rous Pinnasse to her wished Peer 1634 Bp Reynolds *Shieldes of Earth* (1636) 41 Remember a Shield is a ventrous weapon, a kind of surette, which receives the injuries which were intended to another 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* I i, Those venturous blossoms, whose over-hasty obedience to the early spring does anticipate the proper season 1705 Watts in *Sotheby's Sale Cat* 30 July (1902) 49 Accept of this first labor of the press, this ventrous Essay of Poesie in so Nice and censorious an Age 1764 Goldsm *Trav* 187 He drives his venturous plough-share to the steep 1804 Charlotte Smith *Conversations*, etc I 151 The first bud whose venturous head The Winter's lingering tempest braves 1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl* (ed. 2) 28 He who erst with venturous thumb Drew from its pie-y lair the solitary plum

2. Of the nature of a venture, marked or characterized by, attended with, involving, hazard or risk, hazardous, risky.

1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) I 214/1 Desperation, which is wont in ventrous affaires to do much 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* III. II 75 It is venturous to set ones fortune vpon the brunt of one sole battell 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 22 The meer venturous and inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning 1709 Prior *Carm Sec* 75 Bloody Wreaths in vent'rous Battels won 1783 Crabbe *Village* I 117 The tost vessel Which to their coast directs its vent'rous way 1840 F. D Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II 186 Now but few seas are entirely free from the visits of ships occupied in this venturous service 1862 *Trnl. R. Agric Soc* XXIII 277 Twenty years ago the manufacture and sale of artificial manures partook more of the character of a venturous speculation.

b Marked by, full of, adventures.

1813 Scott *Rokeby* III ii, And well his venturous life had proved The lessons that his childhood loved

3. Arising from, indicative of, a readiness to encounter hazard or risk, bold, daring.

1584 *Mirr Mag* Epist., If their forfeats were wel knowen, I fere, their do acts as ventrus 1587 Turbery *Trag Tales* 74 b, I thinke him such a one as dares Such ventrous parts to play 1622 Bacon *Henry VII*, 51 Meane men, who would make it their Master-piece of Credite and Fauour, to giue Venturous Counsels. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* III (1662) 43

He was knighted by the King for his venturous Activity. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac* (1737) II iii 346 Beat with my ventrous and bold Approach. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxvii, There was something of romance in Jeanie's venturous resolution 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur Leigh* viii 349, I scarce marvel much you took it for a venturous piece of spite 1877 Bryant *Sella* 21 Her clear, calm eye Was bright with venturous spirit

b. Of opinions, etc.. Daringly bold or original; going further than the evidence or facts appear to warrant.

1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod* 571 Contrarie then to this orthodoxall doctrine of the Fathers are these ventrous and bold positions 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 57 One sentence of a ventrous edge, utter'd in the height of zeal 1681 Baxter *Apol Nonconf Min* 5 Men's unceitain and venturous reports 1830 W Taylor *Hist Surv Germ Poetry* I 333 Lessing was distinguished by the venturous originality of his opinions 1837 J H Newman *Proph Office Church, &c* 138 Nothing is gained to the intellect, rather, something is lost by this venturous claim

Ventu·rously, *adv.* Also 6 venter-, 6–7 ventrously, 8 vent'rously. [f. prec. + -ly 2] In a venturous manner; boldly, daringly.

a a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xvi 42 Than venturously they releuyd them 1591 Horsey *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 199, I stode emonge the rest venturously. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 476 To make shifts and expose themselves venturously into any danger 1651 Fuller *Perkins* in *Abel Redivivus* 435 A difficult taske no lesse valiantly performed than venturously undertaken. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I v 324 They determine venturously upon the first views 1814 Scott *Wav* i, I have venturously essayed to read a chapter to the public

Comb 1629 Hobbes *Thucydides* 104 You ought not to bee lesse venturously minded against the enemie

β, γ *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Dvorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 150 He sticketh not venterously to avouch that it was not lawful 1573 Iwyne *Æneid* Ded A ij, I haue enterprised more ventrously then wisely to end that which he left vnperfect 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 170 This agitation of mind makes the Soule more boldly and ventrously to reflect upon it self *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 85, I have often wondred with my self, how men durst die so ventrously, except they were sure they died well *a* 1701 Sedley *Ven & Ad* Wks (1766) 251 He vent'rously again the chace pursues

Ve·nturousness. [f as prec] The character or state of being venturous; boldness, daring, venturesomeness

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* cxxxvii 842 Although men through their venturousenesse and their rashnes, make a confusion of all thinges, and enterprise whatsoeuer their lust fancieth 1642 D Rogers *Naaman* 40 Checking and taming them from old ventrousnesse, and saucinesse against God 1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat Philos* II i 11 Though his relation may be credited, his venturousness ought not to be imitated 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Venturousness*, Boldness, Daringness, Hardiness 1828 Webster s v, The event made them repent of their venturousness 1902 A T Innes in A B Davidson *Called of God* 46 The faith which they demand always goes out with an objective venturousness or heroism

Ventuse, variant of Ventose *v. Obs*

Venue (ve·niu). Forms. 4 venov, venev, veneu, 5 venyw, 6–8 venew, 6–7 venewe; 6 venu, fenue, 6– venue See also Veny 2 [a. OF. *venue* coming, vbl sb from *venir* to come]

I. †1. A coming on, in order to strike, an assault or attack. *Obs rare.*

a 1330 *Roland & V* 845 And at anoþer venov, Roland smot vernagu, þat he fel doun to grounde 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 811 Beues in þat ilche venev, Wiþ is sword out a slinte Twei toskes at þe ferste dent. 13 *Coer de L* 1074 The lyon made a gret venu, And wolde have him al to-rent.

†2 A thrust or hit in fencing; a stroke or wound with a weapon. *Obs.* Cf. Veny 2 1.

1591 Percivall *Sp Dict*, *Ireta*, a fenue at defence, *tactus* 1600 Holland *Livy* 513 Divers of the guard let flie at Indigemines, who by this time was readie to oppose himselfe, and to ward all venues *c* 1605 Harington in *Month Rev* (1770) 53 Like a perfect fencer that will tell aforehand in which button he will give the venew 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr* III (1682) 146 He valiantly charged upon the Rebel, and at the second venew slew him

b *fig* and in fig context

1588 Shaks *L L L* v i 62 A sweet tutch, a quicke venewe of wit, snip, snap, quick & home 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I Cij, The second venue the Welch-man hath bestowed vpon vs, is a wipe ouer the shinnes of the Non Residents 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 195 Shee had no more any Nunnerie to shelter, but lay open to the venues of Fortune. *a* 1640 Massinger, etc *Old Law* III ii, I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's musk-cod, To give your perfumed worship three venues

†3. A bout or turn of fencing. Also *fig Obs.*

1598 B Jonson *Ev Man in Hum* I v, *Mat* But one venue, sir *Bob* Venue! Fie Most grosse denomination, as euer I heard 1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* I ii, Into the Fencing-schoole, To play a venew with some friend 1640 Shirley *Love's Cruelty* II i, Faces about, good Master Fencer! You and I will try a venue below 1659 Fullr *Appl Injured Innoc* (1840) 357 If the Animadvertor hath a mind to have a venue with him to try whose skill is most and weapon best [1820 Scott *Monast* xxi, Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence]

II. †4 The action of coming; arrival. *Obs.*–1

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 307 Eche of þese vyve at her venyw Brouȝt zyx þousand at har retenyw

†b. *concr.* That which has come, an importation *of* something. *Obs* –1

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 74 To kepe the first venues of wynes in vesselles or shippes from any sale

5 *Law* The county, district, or locality where an action is laid; the place where a jury is summoned to come for the trial of a case Freq. in the phrase *to lay* (also *fix* or *place*) *the venue*

1531 *Star Chamb Cases* (Selden) II 190 The venewe most nedes be of Stevenage aforsed. *Ibid* 194 The layng of the venew or issue at Stevenege to have an indefferent Jury 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c 6 § 3 Within the saide hundred where the venewe lieth 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 260 *Venew* or *Visne* is a terme used often in our bookes, and signifies a place next to that where any thing that comes to be tryed is supposed to bee done And therefore, some of the Jury must be of the same hundred, or sometimes of the same parish in which the thing is supposed to be done 1664–5 *Act* 16–17 *Charles II*, c. 8 § 1 The Plaintiffe might have demurred and shewen the same for Cause, nor for want of the Averment or for that there is noe right Venue 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, Thus we say, Twelve of the Assize ought to be of the same Venew where the Demand is made 1796 J Anstey *Pleader's Guide* I 1 (1826) 5 For Baids and Lawyers, both, with ease, May place the *Venue* where they please 1826 Syd. Smith *Lett Electors Cath Quest* Wks 1859 II 227/1 The *venue* of several crimes imputed to the prisoner is laid in countries to which the jurisdiction of this court does not extend 1838 Mcleson & Welsby *Reports* II 23 The Attorney General may lay the venue where he pleases. 1883 S C Hall *Retrospect* I 350 The plaintiff laid the venue in Warwickshire

b. In the phrases *to change the venue* or (*a*) *change of venue*

1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. 294 If the defendant will make affidavit, that the cause of action, if any, arose not in that but another county, the court will direct a change of the *venue*, or *visne*. 1796 J Anstey *Pleader's Guide* To Rdr, Partly owing to the changing of the Venue in the Trial 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II. 984 Where the writing and publication are confined to the same county the venue may be changed into such county 1881 *Macm Mag* XLIV 134 If we often change a venue because a fair jury cannot be had, why should we not go further to insure justice? 1893 *Times* 3 June 13/4 The dropping of such obvious and effective weapons as secret inquiry and change of venue

c The scene of a real or supposed action or event, also *fig*, a position taken up by a disputant.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* clxxxviii (1848) 496 When I was young there was no tradition of any such thing in the town where the venue of the action is laid 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* I. 46 Sterne would have done better to have laid the venue of his sentimentalities over a dead ass in Spain rather than in France 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict* 269 A something far more, vexatious..changes the *venue* to a kingdom of realities 1873 Spencer *Stud Sociol* II. 38 Here Mr Froude changes the venue and joins issue on the old battle ground

d. An appointed place of meeting, esp. for a match or competition.

1857 G Lawrence *Guy Liv.* iv, A steeple chase in which both Universities were to take part The venue was fixed at B 1884 *Truth* 13 March 363/2 It showed a great want of judgment to select the former town as the venue for the semi-final tie 1901 *Scotsman* 12 March 5/4 The question of the venue of the annual meeting at present this was held on one of four greens

Venued, obs. variant of Vinowed *ppl a*

Venuing, obs. form of Vinowing *vbl. sb.*

Ve·nular, *a rare*–1 [f. next + -ar] Marked with veins, veined.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral* I 387 The marble statues, present the following colours, milk-white, the same with venular silver-white mica, and yellowish white.

Venule (ve·niul). [ad. L *vēnula*, dim. of *vēna* Vein *sb* Cf. F. *veinule* and Veinulet.] A small or minor vein

a *Bot* 1850 Ogilvie, *Venules*, the name given to the last ramifications of the veins of a leaf, which intermingle frequently, and form the skeleton 1857 T Moore *Handbk Brit. Ferns* (ed 3) 8 The branches of the veins are *venules*, and the branches of the venules are *veinlets* 1866 J. Smith *Ferns Brit & For* (1879) 101 Venules arcuately or angularly anastomosing, producing two or more excurrent free veinlets

b *Anat* *a* 1852 Macgillivray *Nat Hist Dee Side* (1855) 171 The minute glandular bodies are all situated on the venules, and are of a circular form. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc* IX 91 The white cells accumulate in the small venules in surprising numbers 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 826 The venules on the skin of the nose and cheeks of old people.

Ve·nulite. *rare*–0. [Irreg. f. Venu-s + -lite] (See quot. and Venus 1 10.)

1828–32 Webster, *Venulite*, a petrified shell of the genus Venus.

Venulo·se, *a Bot* [f Venule + -ose] (See quot.)

1857 A. Gray *First Less Bot* (1866) 236 *Venulose*, furnished with veinlets.

Venum(ous, obs. forms of Venom(ous.

†**Venundate,** *v. Obs.*–0 [f. L *vēnun-dat-*, ppl. stem of *vēnun-dare*, var. (by assimilation) of *vēnum-dare* to sell, vend] (See quots) Hence †**Venundation** *Obs* –0

1623 Cockeram I, *Venundate*, to sell. *Venundation*, a selling and buying [Also in Phillips (1658)] *1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Venundate*, to buy and sell

Venus 1 (vī·nŭs). Pl **Venuses** (7, 9 **Veneres**) Also 5–6 *Sc* **Wenus.** [L. *Venus* (gen. *Veneris*).]

I. 1. *Mythol.* The ancient Roman goddess of beauty and love (esp. sensual love), or the corresponding Greek goddess Aphrodite.

a 1000 *Sal & Sat* (Kemble) 124 Done syxtan dæg hi gesetton ðære sceamleasan gydenan Uenus ȝehaten, and Frycg on Denisc 1297 R Glouc. *Chron* (Rolls) 2433 After him [Jupiter] we honoureþ venus mest, þat frie ycluped is. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 604 So faire ladies ar none lyuand, Bot me þynkes of 3ow þre Dame Venus semes fairest to be. 1390 Gower *Conf* II 84 The Coper set is to Venus, And to his part Mercurius 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* II 3443 In honour only of Venus, þe goddes, Whom þe Grekis with al her besynes Honoured most of euery maner age 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv 50 Certes, Venus, thou and thy sone Cupido are gretely to be prayesed 1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 21 The birdis sang With curiouse note, as Venus chapell clerkis 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt Tamburl* IV ii, Thou shalt Sit like to Venus in her chaire of state, Commanding all thy princely eie desires. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III 1064 As if this troublesome intruding Guest Would drive the Birds of Venus [=doves] from their Nest 1781 Cowper *Conversat* 824 Certain feasts Where Venus hears the lover's tender vow. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 141 The temple of Venus at Eryx, which was most probably founded by Phœnicians 1875 *Encycl Brit* II. 172/2 The native Roman goddess Venus, as distinguished from the Venus who through contact with the Greeks was afterwards identified with Aphrodite.

b. In allusive use (cf. sense 2).

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 3890 Pere wole he outen his langage, And do to Bachus and Venus homage. *c* 1508 *C Blowbol's Test* 62 in Hazlitt *E P P* I 94 He gaf me many a good certacion That he had laboured in Venus secret celle 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2) s v *Maslach*, Sometimes they take Three Drams, without any prejudice, especially when they are about to Fight the Battels of Mars or Venus *a* 1796 Burns *Lines Windows Globe Tavern, Dumfries*, In wars at hame I'll spend my blood, Life-giving wars of Venus 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV vii 78 He could not stomach those beauties who call a spade a spade Such were not for his market, the rites of Venus must be consummated in the temple of Vesta

c A representation, esp. a statue or image, of Venus.

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II Wks (1904) 301 Cæsar is like the halfe face of a Venus, the other part of the head beyng hidden, the bodie and the rest of the members vnbegon 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 566 But of all the images that ever were made, his [*sc* Praxiteles] Venus passeth, which hee wrought for them of Gnidos *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 23 May 1645, 'Twixt the pictures two *naked Venus's* by Titian *Ibid*, A Venus of marble, veiled from the middle to the feete 1722 Richardson *Statues etc in Italy* 134 There is a Venus which stands just by This which is Irreproachable. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 157/2 Many representations of the goddess [Aphrodite]..are extant, among these, the celebrated statue, called the Venus de' Medici, is that with which we are most familiarized 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lii, The wig box beside the Venus upon the middle shelf of the book-case

d. A local or other distinct conception of the goddess, also *transf*, a goddess in other mythologies corresponding to Venus.

1770 Percy tr *Mallet's Northern Antiq* I 94 This Frea became in the sequel the Venus of the north, doubtless because she passed for the principle of all fecundity 1828 Duppa *Trav Italy*, etc 136 He also shewed us a little bronze statue of a Venus 1877 W R Cooper *Egypt Obelisks* vii. (1878) 30 Under the special protection of Hathor, the Egyptian Venus

†2. The desire for sexual intercourse; indulgence of sexual desire, lust, venery *Obs*

1513 Douglas *Æneid* iv. Prol 97 Childir to engener ois Venus, and nocht in vane 1573 L Lloyd *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 253 Sardanapalus was alwaies weird but never satisfied with Venus 1620 Vennfr *Via Recta* iii 61 It yeeldeth very good nourishment, which, encreaseth seede, and exciteth Venus 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iv 289 What's more strange, their modest Appetites, Averse from Venus, fly the Nuptial Rites. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* I xviii 43 If Venus be his darling Vice 1746— *Sat.* I iv. 148 An honest Venus will indulge your Flame

†3. A quality or characteristic that excites love, a charm, grace, or attractive feature. *Obs*

1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* Liv b, Here dwell Venusis and graces of al kynd 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* I i, A prettie, fat eyde wench, with a Venus in her cheeke 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* I ii iv. vi, All the Graces, Veneres, pleasures, elegances attend him 1647 R Stapylton *Juvenal* 236 Know'st not how many Venuses appear In others gold? 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* (1737) I 138 Everyone is a virtuoso, of a higher or lower degree every one pursues a Grace, and courts a Venus of one kind or another *Ibid* 337 If he knows not this Venus, these Graces [etc]

†b Beauty, charm. *Obs. rare*

1657 G Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 181 The Garden; the place now made a waste, all the Venus of the place was gone 1711 Shaftesb *Charac.* (1737) I 337 To discover, amidst the many false manners and ill styles, the true and natural one, which represents the real beauty and Venus of the kind *Ibid*, 'Tis the like moral Grace, and Venus, which, is copy'd by the writing artist

4. A beautiful or attractive woman.

a 1579 T Hacket tr *Amadis of Fr* viii 188 (Stf), One day ye reputed me for a Venus, that rested in your heart. 1675 J Smith *Chr Relig Appl.* iii 8 The great Beauty of the Land, an Helen, a Venus 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat* iv ii, Had my Spark call'd me a Venus directly, I shou'd have believ'd him a Footman in good earnest *a* 1814 *Woman's Will* II i in *New Brit Theatre* IV 62 Witness the Hottentot Venus before she has strung on her beads 1816 Tuckey *Narr Exped R Zaire* i. (1818) 28 The dreams they had indulged in of the sable Venuses which they were to find on the banks of the Congo *a* 1841 T. Hook *Ned Musgrave* i, The evening on which he first saw this Venus of the village.

II. 5. *Astr.* The second planet in order of distance from the sun, revolving in an orbit between those of Mercury and the earth; the morning or evening star.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 311 Sethþe þe sonne is, Venus sethþe, þe clere steorre 1297 R Glouc. *Chron.* (Rolls) 4704 To tueye sterren, þat me such ylome, Venus & Mercurius, hii weneþ þat hii bicome *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 1016

The bryght venus folwede and ay taughte The wey, ther brode Phebus down alighte *c* 1400 *Frest Astron* 8 b (MS. Bodl B 17), The secunde owre of þe same day is the owre of þe planet Venus. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test Cres* 11 Fair Venus, the bewtie of the nicht, Uprais 1590 Shaks *Mids. N.* III II 107 Let her shine as gloriously As the Venus of the sky 1664 Butler *Hud* II. iii 530 Venus you retriv'd, In opposition with Mars, And no benigne friendly Stars T' allay th' effect 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1695 Sudden to heaven Thence weary vision turns, where with purestray Sweet Venus shines. 1771 *Encycl Brit* I 436/2 When Venus appears west of the sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called the morning-star; when she appears east of the sun, she shines in the evening after he sets, and is then called the evening-star 1842 Francis *Dict Arts* s v, Venus changes her phases like those of the moon, according to her position, relative to the earth and sun 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 81 Thus the solid ground of Venus is uneven, like that of Mercury and the Earth

† 6. *Alch.* Copper (In quot 1797 allusively)

c 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol & T* 276 Sol gold is, and Jubiter is tyn, And Venus coper, by my fader kyn 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* 1 20 The Alcumists giue a blauncher vnto Venus with the salt of Tartar 1620 B Jonson *Alch.* II 1, The great med'cine! Of which one part protected on a hundred Of Mercurie, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Copper*, The Chymists call it *Venus*, as supposing it to have some more immediate Relation to that Planet 1758 [see Jupiter 2 b]. 1797 W Johnston tr *Beckmann's Invent.* I 398 One may justly doubt whether, at present, Mars, Venus, or Saturn, is most destructive to the human race

† b So in *crystals, saffron, salt, vinegar, vitriol of Venus* (see quots). *Obs.*

1693 *Phil. Trans* XVII 501 This very elaborate method of procuring the Salt of Venus. 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn.* I, *Vitriol of Copper* or *Venus* is Blue Chrystals made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, Evaporation, and Chrystallization in a cool place 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Copper*, The Calx of Brass, called sometimes Saffron of Venus, is nothing but Copper calcin'd in a violent Fire 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XVI 623 The acetous salt of copper, called crystals of Venus, or of verdigris, by the chemists 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 259 When acetate of copper, reduced to powder, is put into a retort and distilled, there comes over a liquid and afterwards a highly concentrated acid The acid was formerly distinguished by the names of radical vinegar and vinegar of Venus.

† 7. *Her.* A name for the tincture green or vert when the names of planets are used in blazonry.

[1562 Legh *Armory* 16, I pray you what planet belongeth to this colour [*sc* vert]? Venus.] 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II 78 b, The fielde is parted per Fesse Dented, Venus, and Saturne, five brasaunites 1680 Sir G Mackenzie *Her* 18-19 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vert*, the Heralds Word for a Green Colour; in Coats of Nobles, 'tis called Emerauld; and in those of Kings 'tis called Venus

8. The highest or most favourable cast or throw in playing with huckle-bones

1611 Cotgr s.v, The play at huckle-bones, wherein he that turns vp Venus (figured on one side of the bone) doth winne, whereas he that turnes vp the dog, doth lose *c* 1650 in *MS Ashmole 788* fol 162 The game of Astragalls. When all ye fower boanes shal shew seuerall sides this is the most fortunate cast & is called Midas or Venus take all Cock-all. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* III p. xvi, Venus was the best Cast, three Sices. [1876 Browning *At the 'Mermaid'* xv, Well may you blaspheme at fortune! I 'threw Venus'" (Ben, expound!)]

9. *Girdle, mound, mount, ring of Venus*, in palmistry (see quots), also *mount of Venus*, in anatomy (see quot. 1728).

Cf. *Venus girdle* (1653) in 12 below

1695 Congreve *Love for L* II iii, She has a moist Palm, and an open Liberality on the Mount of Venus 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, Mount of Venus, *Mons Veneris*, among Anatomists, is a little hairy Protuberance, in the middle of the *Pubes* of Women *Ibid*, Among Chiromancers, the Mount of Venus is a little Eminence in the Palm of the Hand, at the Root of one of the Fingers 1865 Blamish *Psychon. Hand* 31 The line of Saturn, the ring of Venus, and the line of Apollo 1894 Paul Bello *Palmistry* 21 The Girdle of Venus is a line describing a semicircle, extending from between the Mounts of Jupiter and Saturn to the Mount of Mercury This girdle is generally absent 1900 Ina Oxenford *Mod Palmistry* 22 The Mount of Venus encircles the root of the thumb, and is bounded more or less by the Life-line

10 *Zool* A genus of bivalve molluscs typically representing the family *Veneridæ*, a member of this genus or family, a venerid. Cf. Clam *sb*[2] 1 d.

1770 Pennant *Brit. Zool* (1777) IV [p xiv], Commercial Venus [and various other species] *Ibid* 93 1802-3 tr *Pallas's Trav* (1812) II 293 A ribbed Venus, rounded at one extremity. 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* VIII 228 That lilac-tinted Prickly Venus (*Dione Veneris*) 1880 Bastian *Brain* 75 The Razor-fish, Cockle, Venus, and other bivalves possessing 'siphon tubes'

β. pl. 1770 Pennant *Brit. Zool* (1777) IV 89 *Tellina rugosa* Dredged up at Weymouth Misplaced among the Venuses. 1822 J Parkinson *Outl Oryctol* 257 That these supposed fresh-water shells are sometimes found scattered among a multitude of acknowledged sea shells, as, Oysters, Venus's, &c. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 209/2 In the Veneres the animal, furnished with longer siphons, is provided with a retractor muscle

III *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. Simple attrib. (also possessive without '*s*), as *Venus bower, court, knot,* **† mole,** **† star,** *throw*, etc.

c 1550 Rolland *Crt Venus* I 90 In *Venus Bowr to eik bath game and glew 1513 Douglas *Æneid* IV Prol. 159 Lat ws in riot leif, in sport and gam, In *Venus court 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 108 If [she is] one of Venus court, they haue vowed dishonestye 1590 Shaks *Mids N* I 1 171, I sweare to thee,. By the simplicitie of *Venus Doues. 1876 T Hardy *Ethelberta* (1877) 35 Her hair fastened in a sort of *Venus knot behind 1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 45 By Art they know how to adde A *Venus mole on euery wanton cheeke 1596 Shaks *Merch V* II VI 5 O ten times faster *Venus Pidgions flye To steale loues bonds new made 1902 *Edinb Rev* Oct. 321 Helen, by reason of the *Venus spell, loves Paris *a* 1593 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* 39 *Venus swannes shall shed their siluer downe, To sweeten out the slumbers of thy bed. 1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 483 And night without a *Venus starre is found 1611 Florio, *Venere*, the day or morning star, called Lucifer or Venus star. 1879 Lewis & Short *Lat Dict*, *Venereus*, the *Venus throw at dice

b In sense 2, as *Venus act, exercise, life, play, work*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 753 Þai solast hom samyn With *venus werkes, þat hom well pleasid. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 399 He that wantes riches, And valzeandnes in Venus play, is ful vile haldin 1513 Douglas *Æneid* IV Prol 187 With Venus henvifis quhat wyse may I flite? *a* 1598 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 158 That licherie and wenus lyfe hes oft tymes a euill end 1611 Florio, *Venereo*, given to Venus sports, or letchery 1617 Morvson *Itin* II 166 Most of them when they were stripped, were seene to have scarres of Venus warfare 1623 Cockeram I, *Venus escuage*, wanton fleshlinesse *Ibid.* III, *Barnacle*, a kinde of Sea Gull, it growes not by Venus act, but as Dubartas writes [etc] 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 151 Opium makes them strong and long in Venus exercises. 1658 Rowland tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1004 Unless there had been plenty of milk at hand, this Venus bird had died and suffered deservedly for his Lechery 1786 Burns *A Dream* XIII, A glorious Galley, Weel rigg'd for Venus barter 1821 Liddle *Poems* 26 Your venus jobs now's a' kend thro' The Loudins braid

c. In sense 10

1816 Tuckey *Narr Exped R Zaire* II (1818) 58 Fragments of shells of the cockle and venus genera. 1861 P P Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Instit 1860*, 256 The Venus-tribe may be regarded as the types of the Lamellibranchs

12 Special combs (of the possessive, with or without '*s*) **Venus † gem, † girdle, † hair, Venus's hair-stone, pencil** (see quots.).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II 621 Such Amethysts as these; many give them the name of Venus gems, for the great grace that they have both in fashion and colour *Ibid.* 629 The stone called Venus haire, is exceeding blacke and shining; howbeit it maketh a shew of red haires sprinckled among 1653 R Sanders *Physiogn.* 49 Venus Girdle is a Semicircle that begins between the fore-finger and the middle finger, and ends between the fourth finger and the little one 1884 *Imp Dict.* IV, *Venus's hair-stones, Venus's pencils*, fanciful names applied to rock crystals inclosing slender hair-like or needle-like crystals of hornblende, asbestos, oxide of iron, rutile, oxide of manganese, &c.

b. *Bot.* **Venus's basin, bath, the wild teasel,** *Dipsacus sylvestris*, **Venus's comb,** the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*; **Venus's cup,** Venus's basin; **Venus's flytrap,** the North American marsh-plant *Dionæa muscipula*; **† Venus' garden,** = *Venus's navelwort* (*a*); **† Venus' glass,** Venus's looking-glass; **Venus golden apple** (see quot.); **Venus' hair,** the maiden-hair, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* (see also quot *c* 1711), **† Venus' laver,** Venus's basin; **Venus('s) looking-glass,** one or other of certain plants belonging to the genus *Specularia*, esp. *S.* (or *Campanula*) *Speculum* (**† *Speculum Veneris***); **Venus' navel,** = next (*a*), **Venus's navelwort,** (*a*) the pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, (*b*) one or other species of annual plants belonging to the genus *Omphalodes*, esp. *O. linifolia*, **† Venus needle,** Venus's comb; **Venus-pear,** a variety of pear mentioned by Pliny and Columella, **Venus's pride,** *U.S.* (see quot), **Venus's slipper,** the lady's slipper, *Cypripedium Calceolus.*

1551 Turner *Herbal* I O iv b, Dipsacos, called in latin labrum veneris that is *venus basin, because it holdeth alwayes water 1578 [see below] 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cccclxxi 1006 Teasell is called Caide Teasell, and Venus Bason 1671 Skinner, Venus-bason, *Dipsacus vulgaris* 1763 Stukeley *Palæogr Sacra* 25 Ladys fingers, ladys traces, ladys linnen, Venus glass, Venus bason, etc 1863 Prior *Plant-n*, Venus Bason, *Veneris labrum*, so named from the hollows formed by the united bases of the leaves being usually filled with water, that was used to remove warts and freckles. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 522 Called in Englishe, Fullers Teasel, Carde Thistell, and *Venus bath or Bason 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* III 169 Wild Teazel..is still often called Venus's Bath 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1208/1 Venus' bath, *Dipsacus sylvestris* so named from water collecting in the connate bases of the opposite leaves. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cccc 884 *Pecten Veneris, sive Scandix*, Shepheards Needle, or *Venus combe. 1671 Skinner, Venus-Comb 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl, *Scandyx*, venus comb The flower is of the rosaceous kind, consisting of several petals, which are arranged in a circular order on a cup 1785 Martyn *Lett Bot* XVII (1794) 238 Venus's comb is remarkable for long processes or beaks terminating the seeds. 1863 Prior *Plant-n*, Venus' Comb, from the slender tapering beaks of the seed-vessels being set together like the teeth of a comb 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* III 69 Wild Teazel is still often called *Venus's Cup. 1775 *Ann Reg* II 93 A Description of a newly discovered Sensitive Plant, called *Dionæa Muscipula*, or *Venus's Fly-trap 1857 A. Gray *First Less Bot* (1866) 171 The Venus's Fly-trap growing where it is always sure of all the food a plant can need 1867 H Macmillan *Bible Teach* VII (1870) 148 The leaf of the Venus' fly-trap of North America, closing together on its prey by turning on its mid-rib as on a hinge 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxliii. 424 Nauelwort is called of some *Hortus Veneris*, or *Venus garden 1611 Cotgr, *Nombril de Venus*, Wall Pennywort, Venus garden, Hipwort 1728 Bradley *Dict Bot* II s v, *Venus Glass, *Speculum veneris sive Viola Pentagona* 1763 [see *Venus basin*] 1888 *Nicholson's Dict Gard* IV, *Venus' Golden Apple, a common name for *Atalantia monophylla*. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 9 *Venus heir is in a meane tempre betwene hote & colde 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 409 Venus heare groweth in walles, and in stony shadowy places 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 450 Leaves, of venus haire, and lungwort *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl* VI liv, Round leaved Malabar Venus hair Its large notch'd Leaves on single Stalks, distinguish it from others 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade* s.v., Venus'-hair, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*, given as an expectorant, and forming the basis of the celebrated syrup of capillaire 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 376 The little grub or worme which is found in the hearbe Tazill, called *Venus Laver. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II civ 356 *Speculum Veneris*, *Venus Looking glasse, groweth in ploughed fields among the corne 1681 Grew *Museum* II iii iii. 234 The Seed of Venus Looking-Glass *a* 1689 Mrs Behn tr *Cowley's Plants* C's Wks 1711 III 372 But say Corn-Violet, why thou dost claim Of Venus Looking-Glass the pompous Name 1785 Martyn *Lett Bot.* XVI. (1794) 189 Venus's Looking-glass is a Campanula, with a weak, low, and very branching stalk 1863 Prior *Plant-n*, Venus' Looking-Glass, from the resemblance of its flowers set upon their cylindrical ovary to an ancient round mirror at the end of a straight handle 1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 24 b, With other murall and wall weeds comming out of the chinkes as *Venus Navill 1625 B Jonson *Pan's Annivers* Wks (Rtldg) 643/1 Bring Bright crown imperiall, kingspear, holyhocks, Sweet Venus-navel 1678 Phillips (ed 4), **Venus Navelwort*, a Plant of Venus, esteemed of great use, otherwise called Wall Penywort, and Kidneywort 1731 Miller *Gard Dict.* s v *Omphalodes*, Low Vernal Venus Navel wort, with a Comfry-leaf, or Lesser Borage 1767 Abercrombie *Ev Man his own Gardener* (1803) 104 Hardy Annual Flower-seeds Lobel's catch-fly, Venus' navel wort, dwarf poppy 1866 *Treas Bot* 812/1 *Omphalodes*, several species are grown in English gardens, under the name of Venus's Navelwort 1882 *Garden* 10 June 411/3 Small bouquets of pink Brier Roses with Venus's Navelwort. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cccc 884 *Scandix*, Venus Coombe, or *Venus Needle 1648 Hexham II App, *Venus peere*, a *Venus-peere 1879 Lewis & Short *Lat Dict*, *Venerea pira*, a kind of pear, Venus-pear 1845-50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot* 143 The *Houstonia cærulea* is known by different common names; as Innocence, *Venus's Pride, and Blue Houstonia 1785 Martyn *Lett Bot* XXVII (1794) 423 It has more resemblance to a wooden shoe in form, and therefore is unworthy the title of *Venus's Slipper, which Linnæus has bestowed upon it

c *Zool* **Venus-basket,** Venus's flower-basket, **Venus('s) comb, Venus's cup** (see quots), **Venus's ear,** a sea-ear or ear-shell, **Venus's fan,** a sea-fan, esp. *Rhipodogorgia* (*Gorgonia*) *flabellum*, **Venus's flower-basket,** a glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, esp. *E. aspergillum*; **Venus's girdle** (see quots); **† Venus purr** (see quot and Purr *sb*[2]); **Venus' purse,** Venus's flower-basket (*Funk's Stand Dict* 1895); **Venus-shell,** a bivalve mollusc belonging to the family *Veneridæ* or related species, a venus, murex, or cowry; **Venus's slipper** (see quot); **† Venus-winkle** (see quots and cf Porcelain 3).

1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 318 In some the form is constant and characteristic, as in the fairy like *Venus basket (*Euplectella*) 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 54/2 *Murex Tribulus*, Linn. This is the *Venus's Comb of collectors, and when perfect is a most delicate and striking shell 1864 *Chambers's Encycl* VI 616/2 The Venus Comb of the Indian seas is a very beautiful shell, with many long thin spines. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 312 There were grey sponges, sometimes called *Venus's cups,—in shape not unlike coral Neptune's cups 1859 H Kingsley *G Hamlyn* XXXIV, They fell to gathering shells like children, Trochuses,. and '*Venus ears', scarlet outside 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II 87 One urn and a large covered bowl are beautifully inlaid with Venus ear 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 33 The great stony *Venus's fan which hangs in seamen's cottages, brought home from the West Indies 1860 Worcester (citing Baird), *Venus's Fan*,..the common name of much branched and reticulated polypes of the family *Gorgoniæ* 1872 *Good Words* 703 One of the most beautiful of all natural productions, the *Euplectella*, or '*Venus's Flower-basket', 1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 121 The beautiful Philippine Venus's Flower-Basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*), which like several of its allies, lives at considerable depths 1870 Nicholson *Man Zool.* XVI I. 214 In *Cestum*, or *Venus' Girdle, 'elongation takes place to an extraordinary extent' 1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool.* 118 *Cestus veneris* (Venus's girdle), with body much compressed and elongated to a ligamentous form 1713 Pettiver *Aquat Anim Amboinæ* Tab. 18/12 *Purra Venerea*, White *Venus Purr 1589 Ridpr *Bibl Schol* 1723 A sea snaile, or *Venus shell, *cochlea Veneris* 1615 tr *De Montfart's Surv E Indies* 31 Their Venus-shells consist of certaine kind of earth or clay which hath remaind a 100 yeares in one place 1666 J Davies tr *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 121 The Venus-shells may justly be numbred among the rarest productions of the Sea. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. VI I 137 Venus-Shell. *Concha Veneris* Because beautiful. 1872 A Domett *Ranolf* VI. II 112 Exact as roseate streak for streak Some opened Venus-shell displays 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 294/1 The shells of this genus [*sc Carinaria*] were formerly known to collectors under the name of '*Venus's Slipper' and 'Glass Nautilus' 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 253 The Porcellanes or *Venus Winkles swimme above the water, and with their concavitie and hollow part which they set into the weather, helpe themselves in stead of sailes. 1611 Florio, *Venerra*, a Scallop called a Purcelane or Venus-winkle

Venus 2, error for Venice, by association with prec

1629 in Foster *Eng Factories India* (1909) III 349 Cordage, wheat, Venus cloth 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 485/1

Rhus Cotinus, Venus Sumach, or Wild Olive 1866 *Treas Bot* 980/1 *R Cotinus*, another South European species, called the Venus or Venetian Sumach, yields the yellow dye-wood called Young Fustic

†**Venust,** *a. Obs.* [ad L *venust-us*, f. *Venus* VENUS 1. Cf It and Pg *venusto*.] Handsome, beautiful; elegant, graceful; comely in appearance

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XII Prol 87 The variant vestur of the venust vaill *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunterian Cl) 672 My bird, my bony ane, my tendir bab venust 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Venuste*, faire, beautifull 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 673 Amber is a Rosine flowing from the incisiues of a Venust tree 1663 WATERHOUSE *Fort* 187 As the Infancy of Rome was venust, so was its Manhood notably strenuous 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 270 Nor could [they] have ever thought it [*supra* so Magnificent a Pile] venust enough, whilst they abounded with Pious Benefactors

Hence †**Venustity,** †**Venustness.** *Obs*—°

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Venustness*, *Venustity*, beautifulness

†**Venustate,** *v Obs*—° [f L *venustāt-*, ppl. stem of *venustāre*, f *venust-us*: see prec.] (See quot) Hence †**Venustation** *Obs.*—°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Venustate*, to make beautiful, fair or sightly 1658 PHILLIPS, *Venustation*, a making handsome or beautiful

†**Venusty.** *Obs*—1 [ad L *venustas*, f *venust-us* (see VENUST *a*), or a. obs. F *vénusté*. Cf. It. *venustà*] Elegance of form; beauty

1559 BERCHER *Nobylytye Wymen* (Roxb. 1904) 105 Nature hathe geven hym [*sc.* man] a bewtye—it is called maiestye, or venustie, —which passethe all other bewtye

Venville (ve nvil) *local.* Forms: 4 **wenge-, vengefeild, vennefeld,** 6 **vyndefelde,** 7 **fen(g)-field, venvill,** 8- **venville** [Of obscure origin, the suggestion made in quot 1829 does not account for the earliest forms of the word]

1 A special form of tenure obtaining in parishes adjoining Dartmoor, by which the tenants enjoy certain privileges in the use of the forest Usually in the phrase *in venville*

?13 in *Trans Devonsh Assoc* (1876) VIII 408 M[emorandu]m quod Tenent[es] d[omi]ni princip[is in] Wengefeild al[ia]s Vennefeld clamant habere eos articulos et libertates subscript infra foiestam de Dartmoore *Ibid*, Et eorum Tenentes iacent in vengefeild [etc] 1609 in S Rowe *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 279 Blacktorrebeare (which is part in the Forest of Dartmoore and part in Venvill) 1794 R FRASER *Gen View Devon* 49 It is customary to take from those not in venville one shilling. 1829 T MOORE *Hist Devon* IV 1 I 473 Many of them belonged to parishes lying in what is called venville, which paid annually for the cattle, when trespassing within the forest bounds, certain compensations, entitled 'fines villarum', thence corrupted into 'fin vil' and 'venville'. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 450/2 Part of the waste [of Dartmoor] is appropriated by the surrounding parishes, the freeholders of which possess the right of common, or as it is termed the right of *venville*, on these appropriated parts 1887 W F COLLIER in *Trans Devonsh Assoc* XIX 378 The tenants in venville are said to have the right to take anything off Dartmoor except green oak and venison

2. *attrib* with *farm*, *man*, *money*, *rent*, *rights*, *tenant*, etc

a 1600 in S A Moore *Rep Dartmoor Preserv Assoc* (1890) 48 The vyndefelde men of Chagford and Manaton. 1609 in S Rowe *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 279 Payinge for the same their Venvill rents and other dues as hath bene tyme out of mynde accustomed *c* 1630 [see FENFIELD] 1676 in *Trans. Devonsh Assoc* (1899) XXXI 142 Paid . Phillip Andrew for Venvill rent, [4s 1d] 1796 W H MARSHALL *W England* II. 26 Many of those lands have a prescriptive right, on the forest, by paying an inconsiderable sum annually, under the name of Venville money, to the Duchy *Ibid* 28 The good estimation in which Venville farms are held. 1829 T MOORE *Hist Devon* IV 1 I 473 The names of the venville parishes are Sheepstor, Walkhampton, Sampford Spiney [etc] 1848 S ROWE (*title*), A Perambulation of the antient and royal Forest of Dartmoor, and the Venville Precincts 1887 W F COLLIER in *Trans Devonsh Assoc* XIX 377–85 Venville Rights on Dartmoor

†**Veny** 1 *Obs* Also 3 uenie, 5 *pl.* venyse, veneis. [a AF *venie* (= OF. *veine* VEYNE), ad L. *venia* indulgence, pardon, remission] Pardon or forgiveness, a request for this, the gesture of kneeling or prostrating oneself as an indication of penitence and desire for pardon.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 46 3if ȝe þuh ȝemeleaste gluffeð of wordes nimeð ower uenie dun et ter eorðe mid te honden one *Ibid* 426 Ase ofte ase heo hit doð makieð hore uenie akneon adun to þet eorðe biuoren hire, & sigge 'Mea culpa' *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 141 When sho comes whare the cuuent takis þare venyse, þan sall sho prostrate downe 14. in Maskell *Mon Rit* II 279 All other observance of the order as Inclinacyons, veneis and prostracyons. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 33 And thanne y came and lay prostrate before hym, askyng my *veny* and rehersyd ageyne my *Confiteor*, etc

Veny 2. *Obs* exc. *dial* Forms: 6–7 **veny, veney, venie,** 7 **venee, veany;** 6–7 **vennie, venney, venny,** 8 *dial* **vinny, 9finney.** [Alteration of VENUE, with the terminal vowel weakened through loss of stress. Freq. *c* 1580–*c* 1640]

1 A hit or thrust in fencing, a wound or blow; = VENUE 2.

1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controuersie* 27 In daunger to receiue a venny at my hande 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I 1 813 A sacred Fencer Whose two hand Sword, at every veny, keenly slyces through whole Troops at once 1635 *Long Meg of Westminster* VII (1816) 14 Or else take that staffe and haue a bout with me for thy brakefast, bee that giues the first thiee Venies scape free 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 223 The three aforesaid gentlemen, who were wounded in the very same parts of their bodies by other such three venees as these.

b *fig* and in fig. context; *esp* a sharp retort, a pungent remark

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch* XXXVI 224 Accompt not these small venies of Sathan for deadly woundes 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catching* To Rdr, I meane .to giue him such a veny, that he shalbe afrayd heereafter to dispaiage that mysticall science of Conny-catching 1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt If you know not me* (1609) F 4 b, *Iohn* Name the weapon *Courtes* Nothing but kisses, and enticing lookes *Iohn* Then ward your lips well, or youle ha the first venney 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 55 That whilst we lye at close ward against one vice we lye [not] open to the vennie of another. 1685 *Life William Bedell* 302 As for these vain flourishes of mine, if he had not taken a veny in them, and found it smart, he had not strook again so churlishly.

c *Veny for veny*, tit for tat.

1611 CHAPMAN *Widow's T* Wks 1873 III 20 So, there's venie for venie, I haue giuen't him 'ith speeding place for all his confidence

2 A bout or turn of fencing, = VENUE 3

1594 GREENE *Fr Bacon & Fr Bungay* 1944 Why standst thou Serlsbie? doubtst thou of thy life? A venie man faire Margret craues so much 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I 1, 256, I bruiz'd my shin with playing at Sword and Dagger with a Master of Fence (three veneys for a dish of stew'd Prunes) 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I 1, I am no sooner got into the fencing-school To play a venie with some friend [etc]. 1673 *Jackson's Wks* III 134, I had a Venie or 'Bout for it, and the Intent, though not the Hap, to kill him *fig* 1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* III (Arb) 28 One Vennie more with thee, and then I haue done 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess & Charac Prison*, *Jailers* 34 One Venny more, and if that hit, so, if not I will lay downe the Bucklers 1644 SIR E DERING *Pr of Sacr* Pref c, And now, my sacrificing Jesuite, stand forth and let us occasionally here try a veny.

3. *south dial* (See quots.)

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 139 Dist hire ma, Dem? Chell ha tether Vinny wi' tha *Ibid.* Gloss, *Vinny*, a scolding Bout. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss* II *Finney*, a frolic, to have to do with 'I'll hey a bit of a finney at that', I'll have something to do with that

Venyed, obs var VINNIED *ppl. a* **Venym(e,** obs ff VENOM *sb.* and *v.* **Venymous(e, -ows, -us,** etc, obs. ff VENOMOUS *a.* **Venyng,** obs Sc. f. WEENING *vbl sb.* **Venyson(e, -oune, -owne, Venzon,** obs. ff. VENISON **Venyss(e,** obs ff. VENICE. **Venyw,** obs. f VENUE.

Veo, southern ME. var. FEE *sb* 1, south-west dial. var. FEW *a.* **Veolar,** obs. Sc f VIOLER. **Veolau,** southern ME var. FELLOW. **Veolau-reden,** southern ME. variant of FELLOWRED *Obs.* **Veole,** ME var. FELE *a Obs* **Veol(l,** southern ME pa t FALL *v.* **Veolthe, Veond, Veor, Veorlich(e,** southern ME. varr FILTH *sb*, FIEND, FAR *adv.*, FERLY *a.* and *adv* **Veorme,** var. FARM *sb.*1 *Obs.* **Veorne, Veorðe, Veotere,** southern ME. varr FERN *a Obs.*, FOURTH *a*, FETTER *v*

Vepe, obs Sc. f. WEEP *v.* **Vepen,** ME. var. WEAPON. **Veper,** obs. Sc. f VIPER.

Vepreco se, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. med. or early mod. L *veprecōs-us*, f L. *vepres* (*vepris*) brier-bush, bramble-bush] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Veprecose*, full of Brambles

†**Veprico sous,** *a. Obs.*—° (See prec. and quot.)

1656 BLOUNT, *Vepricosous*, full of briars or brambles

†**Ver,** *sb* 1 *Obs* Also *Sc* 5–6 **wer,** 6 **uer.** [a L. *vēr* or OF. *ver*. In ME, a variant of VERE.] The season of spring; springtime.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* I 8 He shyneth as the flour of roses in the dayes of ver *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 91 Whan the clere sonne aroos In grene ver, ful of delyt *c* 1450 *Hart Contin Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 435 In whiche yere in the tyme of ver [etc.] 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret* 27 Ver bigynneth whan þe sonne entrith into the signe of þe Ram. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II 226 Syne into ver, quhen that the da grew lang, This king tuke the feild 1582 T HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 197 The more to mourne Our Ladie lost in source of sorrowes shaken Which loe in Ver to heauen hath tane the waye 1600 *Eng Helicon* (1887) 253 Ver hath made the pleasant field Many several odours yield

b In more or less personified use.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 118 Whan Ver his Seson hath begonne. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4037 Ver entrid full euyn, eger with all 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* V XV. (1554) 132 Ver came in with hys newe grene. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 8 There might I se how Ver had euery blossom hent 1568 T HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 24 Now Lady Ver in huely greene doth showe her grace in fielde 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* etc P IV b, When Veris in hyr pryme 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elis* Nymphal III. 179 Whilst fresh Ver is flinging Her Bounties abroad.

†**Ver,** *sb* 2 *Obs*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 866 Þe ver ver by his usage verayly hit semed Wel neȝ to vche haþel alle on hwes.

†**Ver,** *v.*1 *Obs*—1 [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* ? To spot or bespatter *with* something.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2573 The vesere, the aventaile, his vesturis ryche, With the valyant blode was verrede alle ouer

†**Ver,** *v.*2 *Obs.*—1 [Aphetic f. AVER *v.*] *trans* To aver, declare.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 49 Ouyd and othir þat onest were ay, Virgill þe virtuus, verrit for nobill.

Ver, southern ME var. FAR *a* and *adv.*, FIR, FIRE *sb.*, FOR *prep*

Ver, obs Sc f. *were*, pa t of BE *v*, obs. Sc f WAR *sb.* and *a.*, WERE *sb.* (doubt).

Ver-, southern ME. var FOR- *pref* 1

†**Vera** *Naut Obs.* [App f. VEER *v* 1] ? A command to let out more of the sheet

c 1530 *Hickscorner* 302 A-le the helme! a-le! vere! shot of! vere sayle! vera!

Vera, obs. or dial f VERY *a*

Veracious (vĕrē·ʃəs), *a* [f L *vērāc-*, *vēr ax* according to truth, that speaks the truth + -IOUS Cf. next.]

1 Habitually speaking or disposed to speak the truth; observant of the truth; truthful

a 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) II 63 That God is good, veracious, and faithfull 1778 JOHNSON *L P*, *Swift* (1781) III 409 The credit of the writers, both undoubtedly veracious 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc* IXII, I am a most veracious person, and Totally unacquainted with untruth 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* XXVIII, The testimony of the two veracious and competent witnesses. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* XIII 431 A witness is presumed to be veracious in this case, in proportion as his love of truth is already established from others

2. Characterized by veracity, truthfulness, or honesty; conforming to truth, true, accurate.

1777 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs Thrale* 27 Oct, Is not my soul laid open in these veracious pages? 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid* (1827) V 718 The testimony which has served as the instrument of the mischief, has been veracious 1868 W R GREG *Lit. & Soc Judgm* 400 He showed His back but not His face to Moses, and dictated the veracious narrative of Balaam and his ass *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad* (1872) 250 That it was the most veracious of books written by the most honest of men

3 That estimates or judges truly or correctly.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I V, The young ardent soul that enters on this world, with veracious insight, will find this world a very mad one

Hence **Vera ciously** *adv*, **Vera ciousness**

1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I III VII 405 In Shakspeare, it was fiction, to lay the murder of Duncan, at a place different from Bothgowanan, where the Chronicle has veraciously fixed it 1860 I TAYLOR *Sp Hebr Poetry* (1873) 63 The veraciousness of the record 1879 MORLEY *Burke* V 97 Burke's habitual veraciousness 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 719/1 How diplomatists plot is veraciously related

Veracity (vĕræ·sĭti) Also 7 **veracitie.** [ad F. *véracité* (= It. *veracità*, Sp *veracidad*, Pg. *veracidade*), or med L *vērācitāt-*, *vērācitās*, f L. *vērāci-*, *vērax*, f *vēr-us* real, true.]

1 The quality or character in persons of speaking or stating the truth; habitual observance of the truth; truthfulness, veraciousness

1623 in COCKERAM I 1624 H MASON *New Art Lying* V 95 Truth morally taken, which hee calleth veracitie 1678 NORRIS *Coll Misc* (1699) 154 A due conformity between the Words and the Understanding, when I speak as I think, which is moral Truth or Veracity 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract Disc* II 87 Veracity is a moral virtue, and consists in a due conformity of our words, or declarations, with our thoughts 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 57 To send deputies to the Congress of Philadelphia, to that seat of Virtue and Veracity. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 23 Veracity, therefore, not mere accuracy, to convey truth, not merely to say it, is the point of duty in dispute 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Illusions* Wks (Bohn) II 447, I look upon the simple and childish virtues of veracity and honesty as the root of all that is sublime in character. 1900 L HUXLEY *Life & Lett. T H Huxley* II 427 Huxley's passion for veracity was perhaps his strongest characteristic.

b. *Of veracity*, trustworthy, veracious, truthful. (Also with qualifying adjectives)

1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* 1 8 Authors of the greatest authority and veracity. 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* I 88 Speaking of a Man of Veracity, we say he carries his Heart in his Hands. 1704 in *Pennsylv Hist. Soc Mem* IX 331 Those in this place, of unblemished credit and undoubted veracity, who were witnesses 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII. 11 The same Author of veracity attests, that [etc.]. 1780 HARRIS *Philol Enq* Wks (1841) 494 Philosophers, men of veracity, studied the heavenly bodies 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III 31 A few instances from one author alone, of undoubted veracity

c This quality as manifested in individuals. Const *of* (a person) or with possessive.

1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 114, I doubt not of the veracity of that noble philosopher 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 81 Authors of that undoubted credit, that no body will call their veracity in question 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I VIII, Which, after great astonishment, clearly convinced him of my veracity 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* III I XV, All the benefit of conversation, depends upon our opinion of the speaker's veracity 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 2 But for the preparations going on before my eyes, I should have doubts of my own veracity. 1870 J H NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. II 14 The child assents to the veracity of his mother in her assertion of the unapprehensible

2 Agreement of statement or report with the actual fact or facts; accordance with truth; correctness, accuracy.

1736 BUTLER *Anal* II VII. 369 Mere genealogies perhaps do carry some presumption of veracity 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 4 P 19 In narratives where historical veracity has no place 1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem.* (1839) IV 275 The character of veracity and simplicity on the very countenance, as it were, of the Gospel 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks (Bohn) II. 316 No picture of life can have any veracity that does not admit the odious facts.

b Const. *of* or with possessive.

1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq* 101 The veracity of the voice of Christ sounding in the Scriptures. 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 100 For Testimony concerning the Veracity of his History, we find even [etc.] *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist*

Relig (1850) I 386 Were the tradition of the Scriptures' antiquity and veracity not enough 1755 LLOYD in *Connoisseur* No 73 434 The veracity of these posthumous encomiums may, indeed, be fairly suspected 1803 *Edwin* I vi 89 The band of warriors no longer doubting the veracity of his words. 1843 G S FABER *Eight Dissert* (1845) I. 151 Such, at least, is the ancient narrative and I see no reason to disbelieve its general veracity 1902 HICHENS *Londoners* 42 Finding the veracity of his paragraph thus impugned

3. Correspondence with external facts, exactness in the indication of these

1666 BP. S PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 59 Suppose that we were born with these congenite Anticipations, how can I be certaine of their Truth and Veracity? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, He was under the painful necessity of admitting the veracity of his optics 1869 F W NEWMAN *Misc* 53 Every Specific Informant [*i.e.* scientific instrument] needs to have its veracity put to the test

4. That which is true, a truthful statement; a truth.

1852 F W ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III xvi (1857) 204 It is possible for a man to utter veracities and yet to be false to himself and to his God 1867 STUBBS *Study Med & Mod Hist* (1886) 28 A world whose falsehoods and veracities are separated by so very thin a barrier

5 *Comb*, as *veracity-assuring, -serving*

1822-12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) I 194 According as the force of the veracity-insuring motives is the strongest *Ibid* 282 Veracity-serving information, information considered as a source of truth

Verade, variant of FERRED *Obs.*

Veral, obs form of VERY *a.*

†**Ve·rament**, *adv. Obs.* Forms· α. 4 vere-, 4-6 verrement (4 verree-). β 4-6 vera-, 4-5 verra-, 5 *Sc.* werrament [ad. AF. *veirement* (cf mod. Walloon *vèrement*), = OF. *voirement* (still in dial use), f. *veir, voir* :—L. *vērus* true. The β-forms may be partly due to the influence of *verrament* VERIMENT.] Really, truly; = VERIMENT *adv*

Freq *c* 1330-*c* 1560, esp in β form, often as a mere tag or rime-word

α 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 651 33f þou wene þat verement, Hyt ys ajens þys comaundement. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 877 Þu shalt fonge verreement Þare þi rihte iugement *c* 1400 T CHESTRE *Launfal* 485 Many a knyght, verement, To ground was ibore *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr* 390 These þre poyntes verement Nowþer schale do, bot bope assent 15 W BROUN in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunt. Cl.) 138/6 With havy hairt and mekle dreid I red the scriptour verement

β *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 255 He bad his man sigge, verrament, He schuld toward a turnament *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 2 Listeneth, lordings, in good entent, And I wol tell you verament Of mirth and of solas 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 6 Fore thou art bounden, go were thou goo, .Ther is no mon may hit undoo Bot he be cursid verament. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii. 6 The son, the mo3ne, verament, Thou maide *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II 470 Go send for Deid, thus said he verament. 1561 *Queen Esther* A iij b, In their mynde they thyncke verament That either for riches & honour Iustis will doe 1606 N BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* D 4 b, Yet not in any sort colour verament For no colours hath the starrie firmament 1611 in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, He did his homage verament And salued them each one

b. Quasi-*sb. In verament*, = prec.

c 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc (1907) I xi 3 In this tyme God hath sent Hys own Son To dwell with vs in verament *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 1208 It is for gud at he is fra us went, It salf ye se, trast weill, in werrament *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 763 [They] deput ane to gif diffinitiue Answer agane Quhilk Lady hecht Themis in verament 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* Wks (Grosart) V 247 In verament and sincerity, I neuer crouded through this confinent herring faire

Veranda, verandah (vĕræ·ndä). Forms α. 8- veranda (8-do, -der). β. 8- verandah. γ. 8-9 viranda, -dah (8-do, -der) δ 8 feranda, feerandah, verunda, voranda, 8-9 varanda, 9 varhandah. [Originally introduced from India, where the word is found in several of the native languages, as Hindi *varandā*, Bengali *bārāndā*, mod Skr. *barandа*, but appears to be merely an adoption of Pg and older Sp. *varanda* (*baranda*) railing, balustrade, balcony F. *véranda* appears to have been adopted from English

The evidence for the origin of the word is fully presented in Yule and Burnell's *Hobson Jobson* The supposition that it was native to India accounts for some of the spellings placed under δ]

1. An open portico or light roofed gallery extending along the front (and occas other sides) of a dwelling or other building, freq having a front of lattice-work, and erected chiefly as a protection or shelter from the sun or rain

α 1711 C LOCKYER *Acc Trade India* 20 The Building is very ancient, two Story high, and has two large Verandas or Piazzas 1757 J H GROSE *Voy E Indies* 84 A pent house or shed, that forms what is called in the Portugueze Lingua-franca *Verandas*, either round, or on particular sides of the house 1793 HODGES *Trav India* 39 These boats are, however, extremely commodious, having in the center a small verander, or open portico 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems (1890) II 201 The Captain was walking up and down the veranda of a country tavern in Massachusetts while the coach changed horses 1884 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii 325 A crowd of women, take their stand in the veranda of a temple.

β 1800 *Asiat Ann Reg* 314/1 All around is a wide verandah, containing ranges of cells 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V 208 Emma advanced to meet Lady Castelton as she quitted her chair at the verandah 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II ix 198 The building itself was in the form of a shed, with very deep verandahs 1879 R H ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* II 2 After dinner we will sit in the verandah.

γ 1751 'PHILALETHES' *Jrnl Boscawen's Voy Bombay* (ed 2) 45 When we got to the Prince's, he was sitting in a miserable little Virando or Piazza 1765 *Phil Trans.* LVII 219 Hence people get out into the virando's and elsewhere for breath. 1793 HODGES *Trav India* vii 146 The space between the angle rooms are viranders, or open porticoes, to sit in during the evenings 1828 LADY MORGAN *France* (ed. 3) II 5 The pretty *grisettes* were not unconscious.. of the glasses pointed from the virandas of Tortoni's or Hardy's cafés. 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II 184 When a slightly projecting roof, or a viranda, shadows.. the whole front of a house 1844 DICKENS *Pictures from Italy* (1846) 174 There are viandas and balconies to almost every house.

δ 1754-73 E IVES *Voy India* I iii 45 Near each of the *verandas*, there is a square room with a pillar in the middle 1784 in *Archaeologia* VII 287 A feerandah, or piazza, which extends from east to west sixty feet. 1786 *Ibid* VIII 254 The other gate leads to what in this country [India] is called a *veranda* or *feranda*, which is a kind of piazza, or landing place 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg* 128/2 His Lordship is supposed to be seated in the east verunda of the government house 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 46 Vestibules, varhandahs, palanquins and punkahs

†b Without article *Obs*

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 33/2 He was not in the room I saw him in yesterday, but in a little room of Veranda

c. *Austr.* (See quots.)

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I 418 The verandah is a kind of open exchange,—some place on the street pavement apparently selected by chance, on which the dealers in mining shares do congregate 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng* 489/1 Verandahs are an architectural feature of most City shops, where they render the broad side-walks an almost continuous arcade 'Under the Verandah' has acquired the meaning, 'where city men most do congregate'.

2. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *veranda pillar, -post*, etc ; *veranda-builder, -like* adj

1852 *Life in Bombay* 17 A support to a light verandah-like roof 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Verandah builder*, a maker of wire or wood lattice-work 1868 *Rep U S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 204 There is no climbing plant that can excel this as a covering for veranda pillars *c* 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* 73 She clasped the verandah post .to keep her from falling in a swoon 1897 KIPLING *Capt Cour* 196 Cheyne, in a verandah-room, toiled along wearily from day to day

Veranda(h)ed, *a.* Also 9 virandoed. [f. prec.]

1. Provided with a veranda, furnished with verandas.

α. 1823 L. HUNT *Poems* (1860) 272 Nor would I have Veranda'd windows to forestall my grave; Veranda'd truly from the northern heat ! 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I 144 The stretch of verandaed hotels and restaurants along the shore

β. 1825 HEBER *Jrnl* 14 Sept, Three good-sized rooms, verandahd all round 1865 E. LOTT *Governess in Egypt* 107 The lower basin was surrounded by a marble-paved verandahed walk or terrace 1885 R. L & F STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 145 A large verandahed court

γ. *transf. a* 1818 M G LEWIS *Jrnl W. Ind.* (1834) 84 The whole house is virandoed with shifting Venetian blinds to admit air.

2 Abounding in verandas

1893 *The Critic* (U S) 26 Nov 316/2 The verandahed South is the home of the open-air *trouvère*

†**Verangene.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. Sp. *berengena*] = BRINJAL.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng* II xx in *Holinshed* I 208/2 The nobilitie adventure further upon such fruits as are verie dangerous and hurtfull, as the verangenes, mushroms

Ver-arnd, var. *ver-arnd*. see FOR-*pref*1 6 b

Veratr-, combining form or stem of VERATRUM, occurring in chemical terms, as **veratralbia, -albine** (see quots.), **veratrate**, a salt of veratric acid (1884 *Imp. Dict*); **veratric** *a.*, derived from or contained in species of *Veratrum*; **veratroidea** (-oidia), = VERATRINE ; **veratroidine** (see quot), **veratrol**, a colourless aromatic oil obtained by distilling veratric acid with excess of baryta.

1876 H C. WOOD *Therap.* (ed 2) 156 Chas. L. Mitchell finds two alkaloids in the rhizome [of *Veratrum album*], one of which he denominates jervia, the other *veratralbia 1891 *Cent Dict*, **Veratralbine*, an alkaloid obtained from *Veratrum album* 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 251 **Veratric acid*, the acid with which veratria exists combined in Cevadilla 1866 *Chambers's Encycl* VIII. 395/2 Two special organic acids, to which the names Cevadic and Veratric acids have been given 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* II. 542 Dimethyl-protocatechuic or Veratric acid is contained in sabadilla seeds (from *Veratrum Sabadilla*) 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med.* 382 This rhizome is stated to contain two alkaloids, *Viridia* and **Veratroidea*, the latter is insoluble in ether 1879 H C WOOD *Therap* 156 Recently Prof Wormley has arrived at the conclusion that veratroidia is identical with veratria. 1891 *Cent. Dict*, **Veratroidine*, an alkaloid, supposed to be identical with rubijervine, obtained from *Veratrum viride* 1858 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V, 997 *Veratrol does not appear to unite with alkaline bisulphites.

Veratria (vĕrē··triă). *Chem.* [f. VERATR-UM + -IA 1.] = VERATRINE.

1821 URE *Dict Chem*, *Veratria*, a new vegetable alkali, discovered lately [in July, 1819] by MM Pelletier and Caventou, in the cevadilla, the white hellebore, and the meadow saffron 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 251/1 Veratria is a white or greenish-white powder, which has a silky and crystalline appearance under the microscope 1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct 2/2 An alkaloid known as veratria or white hellebore 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat Med* 388 It does not excite sneezing like the closely allied substance veratria

Veratrin (ve rătrin). *Chem.* [f as next + -IN 1. Cf. F. *vératrin*] a. = VERATRINE. b Veratrum-resin (Watts, 1868).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 272 The medicinal properties of the root of Veratrum are owing to a peculiar alkaline principle, called Veratrin 1866 AITKEN *Pract Med* II 730 Of all remedies, digitalis, aconite, and veratrin are the most useful in tranquilizing the action of the heart 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 726 Ergot, aconite, veratrin, and many others have been prescribed, ..

Veratrine (ve rătrēin) *Chem* [a F *vératrine*, f VERATR-UM + -INE 5 The mod.L form *veratrina* has also been employed] A poisonous vegetable alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids, obtained esp from various species of *Veratrum* (as the seeds of *V. Sabadilla* and the root of *V. album*), and used medicinally as an ointment for the relief of neuralgia, rheumatism, etc , veratria

1822 A. T THOMSON *Lond Disp* (ed 3) 257 Its [*sc* Colchicum] acrimony resides in a peculiar alkali, which can be separated from the other principles, and has been named *veratrine* by M.M Pelletier and Caventou, who discovered it 1852 W GREGORY *Handbk. Org Chem* (ed 3) 362 Veratrine, in the form of tincture, and still more in that of ointment, is now much used 1883 R HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II 27/1 Veratrine is easily exhausted from the seeds of *Veratrum Sabadilla*

attrib 1865 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* III 259, I got the thing he mentioned, Veratrine liniment 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 997 A solution of a veratrine salt, mixed with tartaric acid.

Ve·ratrize, *v. rare* [f VERATR-INE + -IZE] *trans.* To drug, poison, or treat with veratrine. Hence **Ve·tratrized** *ppl. a*

1874 H C. WOOD *Therap* 143 These facts, however, do not prove that the convulsions in the veratrized frog are not spinal 1891 in *Cent Dict*

‖**Veratrum** (vĕrē·l·trŏm). *Bot* [L *vērātrum* hellebore.]

1. A perennial genus typical of the family *Veratreæ* of liliaceous plants; a plant belonging to this genus, esp. the white hellebore (*V. album*); also, the rhizome of this.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* xvii lv (Bodl MS), Eloborus, þe Romayns clepeþ þis herbe Veiatrum, and þerof is twei manere of kinde, white & blacke 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S) 79 Veratrum maye be called in englishe Nesewurte] 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 69 Veratrum, there are two kindes of it, the blacke and the white 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 232 The root of Veratrum or Ellebore maketh a most excellent medicine to rid it [dandruff] away 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Veratrum*, the same with *Helleborus* 1753 *Chambers's Cycl* Suppl s v, The species of white Hellebore, enumerated by Mr Tournefort, are these 1 The greenish-flowered *Veratrum*. And 2 The early-flowering *Veratrum*, with blackish purple flowers 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XVIII 642/1 Veratrum has likewise been found useful in epilepsy, and other convulsive complaints 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict* s v, White-flowered Veratrum, or White Hellebore 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 448/1 We strongly suspect that all these supposed Veiatrums really belong rather to the genus Helonias [etc]. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med* (ed. 3) 345 Therapeutics [of Veratria] As veratrum, but much more powerful.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *veratrum family, -leaved* adj., **veratrum-resin** (see quots.).

1836 J M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed 2) 69 That all the individuals of the *veratrum* family possessed a very acrid taste 1843 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) IV 156 *Calanthe veratrifolia*. (Derived from veratrum-leaved) 1853 ROYLE *Mat Med* (ed 2) 664 Veratrum Wine 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 997 *Veratrum-resin*, a constituent of sabadilla-seeds. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*, *Veratrum resin*, a brownish resin, extracted from sabadilla seeds

Veray, obs. form of VERY *a* and *adv*

Veràyly, obs. f. VERILY *adv.*

Verb (vəːb) Also 4-7 verbe. [a OF (also mod F.) *verbe* or ad. L. *verbum* word, verb (whence also It , Sp , Pg *verbo*)]

1. *Gram.* That part of speech by which an assertion is made, or which serves to connect a subject with a predicate.

For the numerous kinds of verbs distinguished by special epithets see the adjs *active, auxiliary, deponent, desiderative, frequentative*, etc

1388 *Wyclifite Bible* Prol xv (1850) I 57 Sumtyme it may wel be resoluid into a verbe of the same tens 1483 *Cath Angl* 400/2 A verbe, *verbum* 1530 PALSGR Introd. p xxx, Of verbes in the frenche tong be two dyvers sortes 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 120 b, The greke verbe ἐκπίπτειν souneth in latin *excadere* 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 107 b, In some case these verbes *dedi & concessi* have the same effect in substaunce 1655 S ASHE *Fun Serm Gataker* 6 There is no verb to limit it unto any term of time, either past, present, or to come 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III i. § 8. 303 That part of speech, which by our Common Grammarians is stiled a *Verb*, ought to have no distinct place amongst Integrals in a Philosophical Grammar 1725 WATTS *Logic* I iv § 6 There are also verbs, or words of action, which are equivocal as well as nouns or names 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 619 No nourishment to feed his growing mind, But conjugated verbs and nouns declin'd ? 1835 T MITCHELL *Acharn of Aristoph* 241 *note*, The four forms of future verbs with a passive signification, which occur in Greek writers 1904 *Verney Mem* I 42 The inversion of the sentences, the verb coming at the end, is curiously like the German construction.

fig 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* II v, I will be a verb active, and you shall be a verb passive.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *verb-formation, -grinder, -root, -stem*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V I P 3 The verb-grinder engendered in his noddle a most ingenious device 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* IV 63 The reference of substantives to a verb-root in the Aryan languages 1884 *Philol. Soc Trans* 557 A more systematic consideration of the verb formations. 1904 BRADLEY *Making English* 124 Prefixing an adverb to a verb stem, such as 'outbreak, outfit'.

†**2** *Principal verb*, the chief or most important thing *Obs.*

1616 J LANE *Contn Sqr's T* VII 582 'Sirrah,' Cambuscan lowrd, 'all yee haue loste Youi principale verbe (credite) which yee boste' 1642 *Remonstr Lords & Comm in Parl* 26 May 20 That therefore which is the principle Verbe in this Statute, is the serving of the King for the time being 1670 in C N Robinson *Brit Fleet* (1894) 122 The Quality of the Commodity is not considered, but the gratuity to the officer is the principal Verb. 1728 NORTH *Mem Music* (1846) 80 The violin was scarce knowne tho' now the principall verb.

†**3** A word. *Obs rare.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1744) IX 125 That so it might appear, that the assistance of the spirit promised to the church was not a vain thing, or a mere verb

Verbage, variant of VERBIAGE *rare*—1

1787 POLWHELE *Engl Orator* III 770 As the flippant Phrase Glides from his hollow Tongue, tho' oft debas'd By low commercial Verbage

Verbal (vɜ·băl), *a* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **verbale, -all(e.** [a. OF (also mod.F) *verbal* (=Sp. and Pg *verbal*, It *verbale*), or ad. L. *verbālis* consisting of words, pertaining to verbs, f *verbum* word, VERB.]

A. *adj* **1** Of persons: **a** Dealing in or with words, esp. with mere words in contrast to things or realities

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 4 We be verbal or ful of wordes and desyre more the wordes than the thynges 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 38 Henoch himselfe is made, not a verbal but a reall Preacher 1648 MILTON *Ten Kings* (1650) 58 While they are onely verbal against the punishing of Tyrants, all the Scripture they bring is direct to inferr it altogether lawful. 1677 in Hubbard *Indian Wars* (1865) II 275, I am perswaded if Mars and Minerva go Hand in Hand, they will effect more Good in an Hour than those verbal Mercurians in their Lives. 1770 BEATTIE *Ess on Truth* Introd (1776) 4 A verbal disputant 'what claim can he have to the title of Philosopher?

†**b.** Using many words, talkative, verbose. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II III 111, I am much sorry (Sir) You put me to forget a Ladies manners By being so verball 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I 1, He's growne too verball, this Learning is a great Witch 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* I xiii. 78 A meer verball fellow, frothy, constant in nothing but idle words and bragging

c. Interested in, attending to, the mere words of a literary composition

1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 264 Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays, For not to know some trifles, is a praise 1782 V KNOX *Ess.* XXXIII (1819) I. 180 It is from the labours of verbal critics, that our language will receive the only excellencies it wanted 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* Pref (1861) p XXVIII, Hermann, the leader of the verbal-critics

2. Consisting or composed of words, also, of or pertaining to, manifested in, words.

Verbal inspiration: see INSPIRATION 3 a.

1530 PALSGR 327/2 Verball, full of wordes, *verbal, verballe* 1589 COOPER *Admon* 60 As he and other of his crewe babbling in their verbale sermons vse to doe. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad.* 831 All the neighbour caves, as seeming troubled, Make verbal repetition of her moans. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Brachigraphy* i, Short-writing is either of the bare Letter, or of Words composed of Letters That I call Literall or Elementall, this Dictionall or Verball 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I 253 There is a threefold lie. 1 Verbal, when a man tells a false tale 1677 *Govt Venice* 163 The Council of Ten having stretched their Law against Treason, to Verbal Expressions. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* I 9 Now what has a meaning, may be either true or false; which is as much as can be said of any verbal sentence 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 140 P 11 Samson's complaint of the inconveniences of imprisonment is not wholly without verbal quaintness 1791 *Gentl Mag* 26/2 Several pages of his sermons consisting of a series of verbal quibbles and jingles 1820 HAZLITT *Table-T* Ser. II III (1869) 72 We cannot by a little verbal sophistry confound the qualities of different minds 1868 PEARD *Water farm* VI 67 Instead of a verbal description, we will give a rough sketch of the nursery 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 7. 424 The young playwright quizzes the verbal wit and high-flown extravagance of thought and phrase which Euphues had made fashionable

b. Of the nature of, or denoting, a word

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III III, Bourbon I who names him? that same verball sound Is like a thunderclap to Philips eares 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II XI § 8 These verbal signs they [*sc* children] sometimes borrow from others, and sometimes make themselves 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. VI 68 Observing by degrees, that all Words consist of a certain Number of Simple Sounds, they brought them [*sc* marks], from many Thousands of Verbal Marks, to Two or Four and twenty Literal ones

†**c.** *Verbal process* (also *process verbal*), a detailed account or report [After F *procès-verbal*]

1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* VIII. 263 In the Process Verbal of the Assembly General of the Clergy of France. 1688 *Lond Gaz* No 2330/2 But the Nuncio and Clergy have drawn up a Verbal Process of all that passed, which they have transmitted to Rome 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VII XV, I took an inventory of the particulars, of which I formed in my pocket-book a small verbal process 1756–9 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, St Jane Frances*, He left an authentic verbal process of this vision, but as of a third person 1762 *Ann Reg* I 129 The next day, what is called the verbal process, was taken at the town-house. This verbal process is somewhat like our coroner's inquest.

d *Verbal note*, in diplomacy, an unsigned note or memorandum sent as a mere reminder of some matter not of immediate importance.

1860 WHARTON *Law-Lex* (ed 2)

3 Concerned with, affecting or involving, words only, without touching things or realities.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 36 Socrates separated Philosophy and Rhetoricke, whereupon Rhetorick became an emptie and verball Art 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* P 16 Wee might iustly feare hard censure, if generally wee should make verball and vnnecessary changings 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* III XI § 7 Whether the greatest part of the Disputes in the World, are not meerly Verbal, and about the Signification of Words *a* 1761 LAW *Consf. Weary Pilgr* (1809) 122 Men fallen from the truth of the Christian life under the power of natural reason, and verbal learning 1785 T REID *Powers Hum Mind* IV 369 If all the general words of a language had a precise meaning, all verbal disputes would be at an end 1807 *Knox & Jebb's Corr* I 372 If our liturgy had been cast in a vulgar mould; subsequent alterations, not only verbal but radical, would have been indispensable *c* 1820 WHATELY *Logic* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I 224/1 A definition of the term , viz a verbal, not necessarily a real definition 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 121 The opposition between these two modes of speaking is rather verbal than real.

b Finding expression in words only, without being manifested in action.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B* 32 Telling him that her selfe, and her estate Is not to be obtain'd with verbal prate Of loue, and fancie. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV 1, Nor shall you find A verbal friendship in me, but an active 1690 C NESSE *Hist & Myst O & N T.* I 68 They put not God off with empty complements, and verbal acknowledgments *a* 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 706 My Prophets, and my Sophists finish'd here Their Civil Efforts of the Verbal War 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 256 These merely verbal professions were thought the proper language for the public ear 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XII V. 173 Some solid and extraordinary benefit, something beyond a mere verbal recognition of its independence

c. Consisting merely in words or speech.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 301 How true is that speech. That vertue was only a verbal thing, and not a real. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII V, Of these great monarchies Onely a fading verball memorie, And empty name in writ is left behinde. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks 1851 V. 349 But our Ministers for the verbal labor of a seventh days Preachment exact as due the tenth of our Labors.

4 Expressed or conveyed by speech instead of writing, stated or delivered by word of mouth, oral.

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakluyt Soc) 241 His Majesty's verball answer to those two points conteyned within her Majestys letters 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 193 The Chamber of the Pallace where verball appeales are decided, is called, the Golden Chamber 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 131 The gentleman carried nothing from hence in writing, but I believe he had a verball commission. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, He did it by verbal order from Sir W Coventry 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning of E Curll* Wks 1755 III I 150 Mr. Curll immediately proceeded to make a verbal will 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* S V, A Verbal Contract, is that made merely by Word of Mouth, in opposition to that made in Writing 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 61/2 Did you send a verbal or a written message? 1807 LANDSEER *Lect Engraving* Pref 8 The verbal communications of Sir Henry Englefield, and Mr Douce, the printed researches of Raspe, Hayley, and various other authors. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XIV, Sending a polite verbal refusal to the commissioner, upon the plea of there being no paper or pens on board 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV I III 37 The archbishop believed that a verbal agreement was all which would be demanded of him.

b. Of persons Using uttered words.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* I, The verbal proclaimers of the excellence of their commodities, had this advantage over those who use the public papers for the same purpose.

5. Corresponding word for word; = VERBATIM *a*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 238, I take the very same help of translations, either Verbal or Grammaticall, to be the most speedy furtherances. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes* Pref, When he that understands not the Original [of Pindar] reads the verbal Traduction of him into Latin Prose. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 464 P 1 Of this kind is a beautiful saying in Theognis,. to give it in the Verbal Translation, *Among Men* [etc] 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 46 You will perceive that it is almost a verbal Copy 1909 R LAW *Tests of Life* II. 29 We have what may be supposed to be almost verbal quotations of current forms of Gnostic profession

b In respect of each single word.

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul* I 4 In close and verbal conformity with the account preserved by St Luke 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* I. 443 *note*, The sacred writers never aim at verbal accuracy in their quotations.

6. Of, pertaining to, or derived from a verb

1530 PALSGR. 37 They come of latyn nownes verballes endyng in *tio* *Ibid.* 154 All nownes verballes endyng in *eur* be of the masculyne gendre 1636 B. JONSON *Eng Gram* XVI Wks (Rtldg) 780/1 A person is the special difference of a verbal number, whereof the present, and the time past, have in every number three 1648 HEXHAM II. Gramm (1658) V u 4 b/2 All Substantives derived from Verbals are called Verbal words 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Verbals* or *Verbal Nouns*, those Nouns that are derived from Verbs, as *Considerable*, from the Verb, To consider. 1755 JOHNSON, *Abandoning*. (A verbal noun from *abandon*.) *c* 1818 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) I 54/2 Verbal adjectives (commonly so called), which express the conception in the form of an attribute, as the Latin verbals in *bilis*, &c. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I 31 The Grammar proceeds to describe other verbal derivatives 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* III 38 The plural verbal inflection.

B. *sb.* **1.** A noun, or other part of speech, derived from a verb.

1530 PALSGR 154 *Broderesse*, a woman brodurar,. *tenceresse*, a woman chyder, and so of all other verballes 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 89 Some verbals in *bilis*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict* B 4 b, Verbals in *or*, are of the masculine gender *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 19 [Words] that we derive from latin verbales in tio, sould also be wrytten with t 1665 R JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 6 The Latine tongue loves Verbals, Participials, Gerundives, and Participles of the future in *rus* 1726 S LOWE *Lat Gram* 12 Verbals are wanting, for the most part in Impersonals ? *a* 1800 *Lett on Eng & Fr Nation* I 293 (Jod.), The rules of etymology and formation of Greek verbals evince that it must be so 1836 J. R MAJOR *Guide Gr & Trag* 105 A is long before μα in verbals derived from the first person of the preterite passive 1882 F W NEWMAN *Libyan Vocab* 38 Kabail Verbs and Verbals, including Adjectives

†**2.** [After med.L. *verbale*] A collection of words, a vocabulary or dictionary *Obs rare*

1599 *Bk Preserv K. Hen. VII*, 1, Untill I have set forth a Verball or little Dictionarie 1623 T SPICER in Cockeram *Eng Dict* A vij b, To the Reader on this Verball of his esteemed friend, Master Henry Cockeram of Exeter

Verbalism (vɜ·bălĭz'm) [f. prec. + -ISM]

1 A verbal expression, a word or vocable

1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) I 372, I always write in too much haste to pause for best-possible verbalisms 1799 *Ibid.* V. 207 This propensity has probably left several erroneous verbalisms in myself revised sheets 1837 WHITTOCK *Compl Bk Trades* 390 With those instructions, and other verbalisms, that he acquires daily, the apprentice may acquire a taste for the art 1881 J RUSSELL *Haigs* XI 308 Its quaint orthography and archaic verbalisms

b. *collect.* Words, phrasing

1800 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V 285 It is not amongst our modern songs that the musical composer is to look for his happiest verbalism

2 Predominance of what is merely verbal over reality or real significance.

1871 A C FRASER *Life Berkeley* II 28 His abhorrence of scholastic verbalism and empty abstractions. 1879 H N HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. p XV, Our children must be continually drilled in a sort of microscopic verbalism 1889 J M ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* XII 65 The rest is modern Talmudism—the ancient 'demoniacal possession' of verbalism over again

Verbalist (vɜ·bălĭst) [f as prec. + -IST.]

1 One who deals in, or directs his attention to, words only, apart from reality or meaning

c 1609 F GREVILLE *Hum Learn* XXXI. (1894) 209 Yet not ashamed these Verbalists still are To engage the Grammar rules in civil war For some small sentence which they patronize 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn* 100 Vaine Verbalists! whose words are but wind. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 171 Not that he was such a Formalist, Verbalist, and Sententiolist, as could not endure any alteration of words, or phrases, or method. *a* 1750 A HILL *Wks* (1753) II 236 God grant now, that he mayn't think, I have piddled out this little heedlessness, with purpose to be even with him, in behalf of the poor verbalists 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 509 That this circumstance should have escaped the notice of mere verbalists, is not surprising 1864 *Reader* No 99 638/2 The extreme conclusions of the Verbalists 1883 J PARKER *Apost Life* II 15 The mere verbalist, yes, and even the mocker, may find his way into the church

b. *attrib.* or as *adj*

1889 J M ROBERTSON *Ess Crit Meth* 130 The verbalist and confused pantheism of last century 1891 — *Mod Humanists* 43 He himself became viciously verbalist.

2. One who is skilled in the use or knowledge of words.

1794 T TAYLOR *Pausanias's Descr Greece* I Pref p. VIII, His meaning is, frequently, on this account, inaccessible to the most consummate verbalists 1822 — *Apuleius* 351 This blunder of the editor, who was otherwise a good verbalist, is a deplorable specimen of ignorance in things of the greatest importance 1868–1 *Philol Soc. Trans* 164 The opinion of the best English verbalist I ever knew

Verbality (vɜrbæ·lĭtĭ) [f. as prec + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being (merely) verbal; that which consists of mere words or verbiage.

1645 BP HALL *Peace-Maker* 23 That it may appeare, this controversie hath in it more verbality then matter 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I X 42 He will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to flye from the letter and dead verbality 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* I III 181 Let men be never so specious in the formall profession and Verbalities of Religion 1721 BAILEY, *Verbality*, a being Verbal 1816 J GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym* 251 Verbality is the covering which such quack philosophers as Kant and Stewart put over their poor, naked, false theories 1826 — *Lecture* 45 *note*, I know of nothing so much calculated to reduce it [*sc* Scripture] to a mere mass of verbality

2 *pl.* Verbal expressions or phrases.

1840 *New Monthly Mag* LX 316, I recollect the glorious emanations of my author—but I cannot remember the intoxicating verbalities wherein he clothes them.

3 The quality appropriate to a verb.

1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 26 The forms of substantivity, adjectivity, and verbality.

Verbalization. [f next + -ATION. Cf. F. *verbalisation*] The action of verbalizing or the fact of being verbalized

1846 WORCESTER (citing Palmer) 1860 G P MARSH *Lect Eng Lang* XIV, The verbalization, if I may so express it, of a noun, is now a difficult matter. *a* 1901 F W. MYERS *Hum Personal.* (1903) I. 27 Each of the four forms of communication, of verbalisation, with which human life is familiar

Verbalize (vɜ·rbălaĭz), *v.* [a. F *verbaliser* (16th c., = Pg *verbalizar*), or f. VERBAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To use many words, to talk diffusely, to be verbose.

1609 [Bp W Barlow] *Answ Nameless Cath* Ded p viii, Verbalize he can, dispute he cannot 1648 Hexham II App, *Verbaliseren*, to Verbalize, or make a speech 1721 Bailey, *Verbalize*, to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words 1889 J M Robertson *Essays Crit Meth.* 230 Mr Lowell verbalizes as to Duty being an eternal harmony

2 *trans.* To make into a verb.

1659 O Walker *Instr. Oratory* 31 So nouns are sometimes verbalized, as, to complete, to contrary, to experience 1818 *Q Rev* XIX 207 To supply the place of the nouns thus verbalized Mr Keats, with great fecundity, spawns new ones. 1860 G. P Marsh *Lect Lng. Lang* viii, English no longer exercises the protean gift of transformation, which could at pleasure verbalize a noun

3. To express in words.

1875 Dora Greenwell *Liber Humanitatis* 42 The man of the world, whose creed has been thus verbalized, 'There's nothing new, and nothing true, and it's no matter' 1886 Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II 23 It is more natural to visualise it, than to verbalise it in some imagined or remembered phrase.

Hence **Verbalizing** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1824 J Gilchrist *Etym Interpr* 90 What that something more or verbalizing property is, he either could not or would not inform the world 1869 W. G T Shedd *Homiletics* vi 133 If the formation of the plan is merely a verbalizing process 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* iv (1892) 48 A burst unnoticed in the incessantly verbalizing buzz of a continental supper-table

Verbally (vɜ·bălĭ), *adv* [f Verbal *a.* + -ly 2] 1. Word for word; in respect of each word

1588 Lambard *Eiren.* iv v 502 It is not of necessitie, that the Statute be verbally rehearsed, but only that the offence against the Statute be sufficiently and with full words described 1680 Dryden *Pref Ovid's Ep* Ess (Ker) I 238 'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally, and well, at the same time 1841 Myers *Cath Th* iii § 8 29 To make them such a record of Divine utterances as to be throughout verbally and literally true 1864 Froude *Short Studies* (1867) I 245 If all three agreed verbally, we should feel certain it was more than accident. 1883 A Roberts *O Revision* ix 198 They could not but verbally agree in the reports which they furnished of His addresses

2. In or with (mere) words, without accompanying action or reality.

1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* 573 This passion of Christ, the reprobate preach verballie onely. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc* iii § 8 257 Would God I might not say, even the Lords Anointed, whom they verbally professe to honour. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 55 Some of the Pagans, though they Verbally acknowledged a Deity, yet supposed a certain Fate superiour to it.

b. So far as words (only) are concerned.

1855-6 T T Lynch *Lett Scattered* (1872) 572 It is vain to be verbally right, if we are not livingly real. 1862 Spencer *First Princ* I ii § 11 (1875) 35 Thus these three different suppositions, verbally intelligible though they are, turn out to be literally unthinkable 1908 W. M Ramsay *Luke Physician* viii 251 You can with sufficient ingenuity always explain—verbally—any thing out of anything

3 In actual words, by means of words or speech.

1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 12 They said not so verbally, but mentally and practically 1650 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* (ed 2) Addit. 402 Justly supposing, there may be as strong a prohibition in a sense implyed, as verbally expressed *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist Air* (1692) 55 Nature has furnished men with sensories capable of distinctly perceiving a far greater variety of objects, than they are able verbally to express 1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* II, 395 But, till then, here he will stay till you have deigned to pronounce verbally his doom 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xxxi, She verbally fell upon and maltreated her

b. In speech, as contrasted with writing.

1637-50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 503 Then, after long reasoning and protesting, the King's Commissioner arose, dischargeing the Assemblie verballie 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 70 My humble advice is to content your selfe with what his Ma[jes]ty has verbally been pleased to declare in this matter 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II xxxvi 292 It was universally said that the Emperor would verbally agree to any terms 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* viii vii, Give me but the commission, either verbally or in writing 1817 W Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 793 It was verbally agreed between plaintiff, defendant, and J S that the defendant should pay the amount 1864 Lincoln in E McPherson *Hist U S Rebell* (1864) 336 You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day in your presence 1878 S Walpole *Hist. Eng.* II. 675 The King was verbally assured that at least fifty fresh peerages would be required

4 With the function of a verb

1875 Whitney *Life Lang* xii 233 The verbally used [Scythian] forms are, rather, but one step removed from nouns used predicatively.

Verbarian, *a* and *sb.* [f L *verb-um* word, after forms in *-arian*] a. *adj.* Having to do with words. b *sb* An inventor or coiner of words.

1830 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 25 *note*, A verbarian Attorney-General, authorized to bring information against the writer or editor of any work who should persevere in misusing a word 1873 F Hall *Mod Eng* 21 In *The Doctor*, Southey gives himself free scope as a verbarian

Verbarnd, southern var pa. t. Forburn *v Obs.*

‖ **Verbascum** (vɑɹbæ·skŭm). [L. (Pliny), whence also It., Sp, Pg *verbasco*] A widely distributed genus of herbaceous plants, = Mullein; one or other species of this

1562 Turner *Herbal* II 161 The whyte Verbascum is called commonly in English mollen or hickis taper, and longwurt 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 264 That kind of Verbascum or Mullen, the flower whereof resembleth gold 1741 *Compl. Fam Piece* II iii 367 Venetian Vetch, Borrage leav'd Verbascum. 1765 *Phil Trans* LVI 234 Phlomis, verbascum, stœchas, sage, thyme. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 254/1 All the species of Verbascum are tall, robust, handsome plants, and may be cultivated in gardens and shrubberies 1857 Henfrey *Bot* § 528 *Verbascum*, having 5 stamens, is sometimes referred to Solanaceæ

† **Verbate,** *v. Obs*—1 [f L. *verb-um* word, perh after *verbatim*] *trans.* To reproduce word for word

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III 2, I have alonely verbated and folowed mine auctour as nighe as I could with the profoundite of good herte

† **Verbatical,** *a Obs*—1 [Irreg. f L *verb-um* word: see -atic and -al.] Verbal

1612 T Wilson *Chr Dict* Pref, His is Axiomaticall, of simple propositions, mine is partly Verbaticall and Rematicall, of Wordes with their significations [etc]

Verbatim (vɑɹbē·tĭm), *adv., a*, and *sb* [a. med L *verbātim*, f L *verb-um* word cf Literatim]

A. *adv.* 1 Word for word, in the exact words. a With reference to a copy of a document or passage in a book, or to the report of a speech, etc

1481 *Cov Leet Bk* 477 Stodealf. brought like writyng as is before wreton verbatim direct to be Maire ? 1503 in *9th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App 263/2 The said patent which is now verbatim copied in this boke in the xlviii lef 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F vij, And make for him a treue and iust Coppie thereof verbatim 1579 W Wilkinson *Confut Fam Love* 9 b, Although the place be verbatim and word for word as I alledged it, yet will he not be satisfied 1602 Willis *Stenographie* A ij b, He that is well practized in this Art, may write *Verbatim*, as fast as a man can treateably speake 1653 W Ramesey *Astrol Res* 155 A Volume five times as large as is this, is not able to contain them all *verbatim* 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 11 P 4, I shall give you my Cousin's Letter Verbatim, without altering a Syllable 1771 *Encycl Brit* I. 620/2 Merchants are provided with a large book, in *folio*, into which is copied *verbatim* every letter of business before it be sent off. 1826 F Reynolds *Life & Times* II 184 It was, according to the previous directions of the great critic and editor, inserted verbatim 1893 Forbes-Mitchell *Great Mutiny* 274 The following is the English version, verbatim, word for word, and point for point, italics and all

b. With reference to a translation

1583 Fulke *Def. Tr Script* i. 69 The Scriptures translated verbatim, exactly, and according to the proper vse and signification of the wordes. 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lit* xxi (1627) 251 The Hebrew, in most places translated *verbatim*, doth keepe a perfect sense 1668 Dryden *Eneid Love* Pref, Witness the speeches in the first act, translated *verbatim* out of Ovid 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I C ij, The Translator could do no less than *Verbatim* to English the aforesaid letter from the Original 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 98 The venerable personage read the characters with facility, and explained them verbatim as follows 1825 W H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 124 *note*, A translation verbatim from the french

c In the phrase *verbatim et literatim*

1742 Fielding *J Andrews* iv v, We have procured an authentick Copy, and here it follows *verbatim et literatim* 1787 Hawkins *Johnson* 94 *note*, Mr Newsham printed and dispersed some thousand copies verbatim et literatim of this letter. 1828 *Congress Debates* IV. 276 (Stf), It was, *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of the log book of the brig 1900 *Jrnl Sch Geog* (U S) Jan 7 The following story is copied from his note book *verbatim et literatim*.

† 2 In so many words, exactly, precisely. *Obs.*

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 151 That your sayd counsell may have all the estats wrytten *verbatim* in paper 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****ij, Did he not appoynt temperall titles, which he had not *Verbatim* expressely at his masters hands? *a* 1638 Mede *Wks* (1672) 666 That which the Spirit speaks in the Written Word, that it speaks *ῥητῶς*, verbatim, expresly

† b. In exact accordance with the words. *Obs*

1575 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 368 Ye said Citie could not performe ye same verbatim

† 3 ? By word of mouth, verbally. *Obs*—1

1592 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, iii 1 13 Thinke not That therefore I haue forg'd, or am not able *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my Penne.

B. *adj.* 1. Corresponding with, or following, an original word for word.

1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII 14/1 Which grammatically represented in a *verbatim* Translation of the Verse into English, will run thus 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 732/1 A mere simple *verbatim* repetition of the romances and scandalous anecdotes 1878 Huxley *Physiogr* Pref p viii, Verbatim reports were taken on the former occasion 1880 *Print Trades Jrnl* xxxi 6 A machine for *verbatim* reporting, which will print phonetically

2 *transf.* a. Able to take down a speech word for word (in shorthand).

1882 *Daily News* 24 May 8/5 Thoroughly experienced and efficient verbatim reporter 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 9 April 7/2 The Major spoke so rapidly that the fastest 'verbatim' hands seemed to be embarrassed.

b Of a speaker: Usually reported, or worth reporting, word for word

1892 *Pall Mall G* 7 April 1/3 The verbatim men, the column men, and the paragraph men. *Ibid* 14 May 1/2 So much has Lord Rosebery slipped out from the front rank of 'verbatim' politicians.

C *sb* A full or word-for-word report of a speech

1898 *Daily News* 14 April 10/4 Crisp writer wanted, who can also do a verbatim 1899 *Ibid* 6 March 8/5 Verbatims of Mr Morley were at a discount even before he quitted the Irish Office

Hence † **Verbatimly** *adv Obs.*—1 = prec A. 1.

1597 E Tilney in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 417 A Composition layd uppon me rated verbatimly by certain orders sett doun by my Lord Treasorer

Verbena (vɑɹbī·nă). [a L. *verbēna* (usually in pl *verbēnæ*) in sense 1, med. and mod.L. *verbēna* (= L *verbēnāca*) in sense 2, hence also It., Sp., Pg *verbena*, and F. *verveine* Vervain.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* In *pl.*, the leaves or twigs of certain plants or shrubs (as olive, myrtle, laurel, etc) having a sacred character and employed in religious ceremonies.

1600 Holland *Livy* App 1359 There was an hallowed place likewise upon the Capitoll, from whence they gathered Verbenæ, or sacred hearbs. 1685 Temple *Ess*, *Gardens* Wks. 1720 I 178 *Verbenas*, which signifies all Kinds of Sweet or Sacred Plants that were used for adorning the Altars, as Bays, Olive, Rosemary, Myrtle 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I 98 Passages were culled with as much care and reverence as the sacred *verbenæ* that grew within the enclosure of the Capitolini

2 The plant Vervain, also, one or other plant of the genus *Verbena* or the order *Verbenaceæ*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II 161 b, And Pliny maketh two kindes of Verbena, or Verbenaca 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Verbena*, the Herb Vervain, much us'd by the ancient Heathens in their Sacrifices 1731 Miller *Gard Dict*, *Verbena*, Vervain 1827-44 Willis *Declaration* 4 A scent Of orange leaves and sweet verbena 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 201 Cuttings of hardy or half hardy herbaceous plants, such as pinks, petunias, verbenas, rockets 1891 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* ix, The country of the verbena and the musk that lies outside the walls of Fez

attrib 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV 207 *Verbenaceæ* The Verbena Tribe

b With distinguishing terms.

1847 Darlington *Amer Weeds* (1860) 228 Nettle-leaved Verbena Common Vervain 1852 G W. Johnson *Cottage Gard Dict.* 27/1 *Aloysia*, sweet scented Verbena 1866 *Treas Bot.* 1210/1 The *Aloysia citriodora* is the Lemon-scented Verbena of the gardens 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 163/2 The garden verbenas, once so popular for bedding out, are derivatives from various South-American species.

3. A perfume obtained from the leaves of vervain *Oil of verbena* (see quots.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Verbena*, an otto, one of the finest perfumes, obtained by distillation from the citron-scented leaves of *Aloysia citriodora* Owing to its high price it is imitated by mixing the otto of lemon grass with rectified spirits, and this passes as oil of verbena. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1210/1 The lemon-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus* or *A citratum*, from which the 'oil of verbena' is extracted

Verbenaceous (vɑɹbĭnē·ĭ ʃəs), *a. Bot* [See prec and -aceous] Of or pertaining to the *Verbenaceæ*, an extensive order of monopetalous (chiefly tropical) plants

1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 481/2 The 'white mangrove' *Avicennia*, a verbenaceous plant

Verbenate, *v. rare*—0 [f. Verbena] *trans* To strew with vervain. (Webster, 1847 citing Drake)

Verbene. *rare* [Anglicized f Verbena]

† 1. (See Verbena 1) *Obs*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S T S) I 54 'Deliuer to me,' said he ffecial, 'the herbe namyt verbene' *Ibid* 55 This fecial, twichit baith his hede and his hare with be herbe verbene

2 A plant of the order *Verbenaceæ*.

1846 Lindley *Veg Kingd* 663 The properties of Verbenes are much the same as those of Labiates. *Ibid* 664 By far the most interesting plant belonging to the Order of Verbenes is the Teak 1879 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*, *Aloysia*, a genus of plants belonging to the Verbenes

† **Verberable,** *a Obs.*—0 [ad L *verberābilis* (Plautus).] (See quot)

1656 Blount *Glossogr* (copying Cooper), *Verberable*, that may be, or is worthy to be beaten

Verberant (vɜ·bĭrănt), *a* [ad. L *verberant-*, *verberans*, pres pple. of *verberāre* see next.] Reverberant.

1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Jan, He was grateful then, that he had escaped before the streets became verberant with such shrill echoes 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq* I xiii. 251 Like the verberant twang of a musical instrument that has had a smart blow

Verberate (vɜ·bĭrē·ĭt), *v* [f. L. *verberāt-*, ppl. stem of *verberāre* to beat, flog, f. *verber* a lash, scourge, blow Cf. It *verberare*, Sp and Pg *verberar*, obs F *verberer*]

1 *trans.* a To strike so as to produce a sound. *rare*

1587 *Mirr Mag*, *Albanact* lxxv, The sounde that both by sea and land out flies, Reboundes againe, and verberates the skies 1656 Stanley *Hist Philos* I viii 114 Hearing is made when the aire betwixt the speaker and hearer is verberated in a circulation

b. To beat or strike so as to cause pain, esp. by way of punishment

1625 Shirley *Love Tricks* iii v, You shall be verberated, and reverberated, my exact piece of stolidity 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Verberate*, to beat, punish or strike. 1657 Abp Sancroft *Mod Pol.* (ed 7) B 7, He feels sometimes, those Bosome-quarrels that verberate and wound his Soul 1873 Leland *Egypt. Sketch-Bk* 201 So the native verberated him till he reverberated 1880 *Daily Tel* 14 Oct 5 It was proved that he had been verberated to this extent while with his regiment.

† c. To beat or whip up (a substance) *Obs*—1

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 648 Oyl is assumed, verberated, and washed in Fountain-water.

2 *intr.* To vibrate or quiver.

1755 T H Croker *Orl Fur* xxxiv I, A fragrant breeze . Made the air trem'lous verberate [It *tremolar*] around

Hence **Ve'rberating** *ppl a*

1867 J B Rosf tr *Virgil's Æneid* 338 Crooked beak and verberating wings

Verberation (vɔ̄ɪbĕrē¹·ʃən) [ad. L *verberātio*, noun of action from *verberāre* · see prec So F. *verbération* (13–14th cent.), Sp *verberacion*, Pg *verberação*]

1 The action of beating or striking, or the fact of being struck, so as to produce sound, percussion.

1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* xvi vi (1620) 547 Not admitting sound or verberation of aire 1696 Phillips s v, The cause of sounds that proceed from the Verberation of the Air 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, Sound arises from a Verberation of the Air 1865 Sala *Diary Amer* II 131 Canada has often been declared to be 'knocking at the door of the Union', if Canada ever resorts to that method of verberation [etc]

b Reverberation of sound

1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 186 Where The vaulted rocks with verberation ring

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*—⁰

1688 Holme *Armoury* II 387/2 A Verberation, or Verberous feeling, a smarting pain, as when we are beaten with rods, whips, or scourges.

3 The action of beating or striking so as to cause pain or hurt, *esp.* flogging or scourging, also, a blow or stroke.

c 1730 Arbuthnot (J), Redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or verberation 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 120 The Cornelian law prohibited pulsation as well as verberation; distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation which was attended with none 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1862) II 427 It is by the strong folds of the body, by the fierce verberations of the tail, that the enemy is destroyed 1860 Thackeray *Round Papers, Lazy little Boy*, The anger, or. the verberations of his schoolmaster. 1879 *Daily Tel* 21 July, 'The beadle, alas ! was armed with a different instrument of verberation 1895 *Class Rev.* April 146/1 It is idle to translate 'go on striking', for the word is found repeatedly when the verberation had not yet started

Ve'rberative, *a.* [f. Verberate *v.* : see -ative.] Addicted to the practice of flogging.

1866 *Pall Mall G* 1 Aug 9 Her mother was a strict disciplinarian of the verberative school

Verbere, southern ME var Forbear *v.*

†**Ve'rberous,** *a Obs*—⁰ [f. L *verber* a blow]

1688 [see Verberation 2]

Verbiage (vɔ̄ ɪbɪedʒ). [a. F. *verbiage* (17th c), irreg. f. L. *verb-um* word : see -age. So Pg. *verbiagem*]

1. Wording of a superabundant or superfluous character; abundance of words without necessity or without much meaning; excessive wordiness.

a 1721 Prior *Dial. Locke & Montaigne* 275 Without being guided by any sort of Verbiage like this 1738 Warburton *Div Legat* I. 69 The Matter, when..cleared from the Perplexity of his abounding Verbiage, lies open to this easy Answer 1787 Charlotte Smith *Rom Real Life* I 167 The repetitions and verbiage of the pleadings [have been] reduced 1858 Sears *Athan.* I. iii. 20 In vain you take refuge in abstractions and verbiage 1880 L Stephen *Pope* III 73 The Homeric phrase is thus often muffled and deadened by Pope's verbiage

2 Diction, wording, verbal expression

1804 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1835) III 193 All that is nothing, the previous verbiage [of the treaty] is thought sufficient to bind us 1814 *New Brit Theatre* III 286 The language of the dialogue is as familiar as the verbiage of the parlour fireside 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* I 186 Independently of this distinctiveness of verbiage there is a wide difference between the two Epistles in the general form of thought

Hence [or f. F *verbiager* vb.] **Verbia'gerie.**

1817 *Blackw Mag* I 469 Her obscurity,—her high-sounding phrases,— and all the imposing apparatus of verbiagerie, are not unsparingly employed

Verbicide[1] (vɔ̄·ɪbɪsəɪd). [f. L *verbi-*, *verbum* word + -cide 1] One who mutilates or destroys a word.

1867 *Independent* (N Y) 2 May (Cent), These clownish verbicides have carried their antics to the point of disgust. 1894 *Let* in *Melbourne Argus* 10 Jan, It is this laziness in speaking which makes them [the Australians] grow up habitual verbicides

Ve'rbicide[2]. [f. as prec. + -cide 2.] The act of destroying the sense or value of a word; the perversion of a word from its proper meaning

1858 O W. Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* 1. (1859) 10 Homicide and *verbicide*—that is, violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning. —are alike forbidden 1886 *Q Rev.* Jan 177 It is 'verbicide' in a higher sense than that in which Oliver Wendell Holmes applied the term to punning

Verbification (vɔ̄ɪbɪfikē·ʃən). [See next and -fication] The action of converting a substantive into a verb

1871 Earle *Philol Eng Tongue* vi 259 Reason will be given for supposing that it had its beginning in the verbification of a French substantive 1884 *Trans Amer Philol. Assoc* XV p xxvii, The languages of Maskoki affinity have the power of expressing accidental and real existence by a verbification of the noun.

Verbify (vɔ̄·ɪbɪfəɪ), *v.* [f. Verb 1 + -(i)fy.] *trans* To convert (a noun, etc.) into a verb Also *absol*

a 1813 [see *ppl. a.*] 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng Tongue* 183 Not only does the language avail itself of this facility of verbifying a noun, but even [etc] 1884 *Trans Amer Philol Assoc* XV p. xxvii, Nouns become verbified by the appending of inflectional affixes, generally suffixes, and are inflected like verbs *Ibid* p xxxii, Hitchiti verbifies in the same manner

So **Ve'rbified, Ve'rbifying** *ppl adj.*

a 1823 Murray *Hist Europ Lang* (1823) II 265 A consonant or long vowel may intervene, which vowel or consonant may be justly called the verbifying consignificative 1884 *Trans Amer. Philol Assoc* XV p. xxxii, An instance of a verbified substantive, miki, 'chief', was presented above

Verbigerate (vəɪbɪ dgĕrē·t), *v.* [f ppl. stem of L. *verbigerāre* to talk, chat, f *verbi-*, *verbum* word + *gerĕre* to conduct, carry on.]

†1 *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—⁰

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Verbigerate*, to speak, to talk, to noise abroad.

2. *Path* To go on repeating the same word or phrase in a meaningless fashion, as a symptom of mental disease

1892 Tuke *Dict Psychol Med* II 1355/1 The patient repeats in a verbigerating monotone the sentence, 'Please, do give me the keys'

Hence **Verbigera'tion.** *Path.*

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 Tuke *Dict Psychol Med.* II 1355/1 Verbigeration is an abnormal and unnecessary repetition of words *Ibid* 1355/2 Verbigeration as a symptom, is not rare 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 343 Verbigeration has been noticed in some during the post-paroxysmal automatism

Verbill, obs. Sc. f. Warble.

Ve'rbing, *vbl sb.* [f. Verb I.] The using of words as verbs

1757 Mrs Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV 60 As to the Nouning and Verbing, which he so heavily charged you with, I told him that you never confounded Grammar

Verbless (vɔ̄·ɪbles), *a.* [f. Verb + -less] Having no verb.

a 1849 H Coleridge *Ess* (1851) I 75 What is called a fluent man, in whose discourse are no verbless nominative cases. 1858 J Robertson *Poems* 80 The nounless, verbless tongue 1908 *Daily Chron* 27 Jan 4/7 After searching through a solid page of verbless matter

Verbo- (vɔ̄ ɪbo), irreg. comb. form of L *verbum* word, employed in a few nonce-words, as *verbo-to mical, verbo'tomast, verbo'tomy.*

Also, in recent use, *verboma'nia, -ma niac*

1802 (*title*), Hints to Legislators, by W. P Russel, Verbotomist. 1804 W P Russel (*title*), Verbotomical Spelling-book 1805 — (*title*), Verbotomy, or a classical improved vocabulary of the English language.

†**Verbocina'tion.** *Obs rare.* [a. F. *verbocination* (Rabelais), f L. *verb-um*, after *ratiocination*] Expression of ideas by means of words.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II vi. 31 We despumate the Latial verbocination 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescrib'd, and Doct Verbocination is imbib'd

Verbose (vəɪbō·s), *a* [ad L. *verbōs-us*, f. *verbum* word. Cf It., Sp, Pg. *verboso*, OF. *verbos*, mod F. (from 17th c.) *verbeux.*]

1 Expressed in an unnecessary number of words, prolix, wordy.

1672 Penn *Spir Truth Vind* 8 Which I am assur'd is quite another thing, from what is Verbose, Abusive Cavelling, Airy, and meerly Notional 1681 H. Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 159 For there was no need to make Acts verbose, when the great Persons could presently force the Execution of them 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem* I. xlviii. 357 [They] foresaw, that in these conferences there would happen nothing but verbose janglings and endless disceptations 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 170 A verbose, but not a very elegant inscription 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xxviii (1787) III 75 *note*, Few facts, and few sentiments, can be extracted from his verbose correspondence 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* II 97 Wilkes, instead of attempting to gain silence, by any verbose circumlocutory appeal, proceeded at once to the point. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl* II. 392 His style .is not only inartificially complex, but verbose to the very brink of tediousness. 1870 Burton *Hist Scot.* lxix. (1873) VI 164 Countless papers, expressed in verbose and tedious tenor

2 Using an excessive number of words, writing or speaking at excessive length; long-winded.

1692 Washington *Milton's Def People Eng* M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII Pref. 1, I fear, lest I might seem to deserve justly to be accounted a verbose and silly Defender 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 56 They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in their way of speaking. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II iv (1869) I 358 The conveyances of a verbose attorney. 1820 Scott *Monast* x, Undergoing the legends of the dull and verbose Father Nicolas. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* II § 3 67 Dudo of S Quentin, a verbose and confused writer, has preserved the earliest Norman traditions

b quasi-*adv* In a verbose manner.

1791 Cowper *Odyss* xvii. 474 Peace ! answer not verbose a man like him

Verbosely (vəɪbō·sli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a verbose manner; wordily.

1775 in Ash 1784 Cowper *Ep & Hill* 44, I hate long arguments, verbosely spun 1794 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XIII. 45 Passages may be found which will seem to have been rendered indolently or verbosely. 1902 *Sat Rev.* 29 Nov. 682/2 Miss Taylor tells the story effectively if a little verbosely

Verboseness (vəɪbō·u snes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The character or quality of being verbose; verbosity.

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Verbosness*, the using many Words, Fulness of Words, Prolixity in Discourse. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 73, I don't often gratify him with giving him the praise for his verboseness. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *George II* (1847) II xi 378 When his verboseness did not persuade, he quickened it with impertinence 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII 73 He has been mesmerised into a mystical verboseness without positive thought

†**Verbosious,** *a Obs*—¹ = Verbose *a* 2

1676 J Smith *Old Age* (ed 2) 258 Among all the Verbosious Græcians there is not one compleat Tract upon this Subject only

Verbosity (vəɪbɒ sĭti). Also 6 verbositee, 6–7 -tie. [a F. *verbosité* (16th cent.), or ad L. (post-classical) *verbōsitas*, f *verbōsus* Verbose *a.* Cf. It. *verbosità*, Sp. *verbosidad*, Pg. *-idade*] The state or quality of being verbose, superfluity of words, wordiness, prolixity

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 74 b, Diogenes noted Plato of unmesurable verbositee. 1588 Shaks *L. L L* v i 18 He draweth out the thred of his verbositie, finer then the staple of his argument *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 29 Seeking the like occasions of prating and verbosity 1649 Milton *Eikon.* ix Wks 1851 III 397 It were an endless worke to walk side by side with the Verbosity of this Chapter *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I 373 But O ! the Verbosity of thy Writings ! 1781 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* May, He gave his opinion with an emptiness and verbosity, that rendered the whole dispute ridiculous 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit* I ii § 31 Vitello, avoiding the tediousness of Arabian verbosity, is far more readable than Alhazen 1898 Bodley *France* II III. iv 197 A high standard of style is a check on rash verbosity

b. With pl. An instance of this

1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci* 116 These Verbosities emasculate the understanding, and render it slight and frivolous

†**Ve'rbous,** *a. Obs. rare.* = Verbose *a.*

1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 46 Which Art hath been opposed, slandered, reproached, reviled and gainsaid by the verbous, railing Galenists 1659 O Walker *Oratory* A 4 b, To be Concise for the Pen, Yet more circumlocutory and verbous for extempore speech

Verbroyde, var. pa. pple Forbraid *v. Obs.*

‖ **Verbum sap.** [A shortening of L. *verbum sapienti sat est* 'a word is sufficient to a wise person'] A phrase used in place of making a full statement or explanation, implying that an intelligent person may easily infer what is left unsaid, or understand the reasons for reticence

Examples of the full phrase, and of the shortened forms *verbum sapienti* (*sat*), occur in English works from at least 1602 onwards The wording appears to be a combination of *verbum sat est* (see next) and *dictum sapienti sat est*, both of which are used by Plautus, the latter also by Terence.

1828 T. Moore *Fudge Fam in Paris* vi 6 But never fear—I know my chap, And he knows *me*, too—*verbum sap* 1828 Lytton *Pelham* xxiv, I am very sorry I could not see you to breakfast—a particular engagement prevented me—*verbum sap* 1862 W. Collins *No Name* III 12, I say no more. *Verbum sap*

‖ **Verbum sat.** Also **sat verbum.** [See note to prec] A phrase used to conclude a statement, implying that further explanation or comment is unnecessary or unadvisable.

In the first quot perhaps equivalent to prec'

1649 Evelyn *Corr.* (1850) III 49 Against which [conquest] I find most men inclined to oppose, by a junction with the new Commonwealth. Verbum sat— 1668 in *Extr St P rel Friends* III (1912) 277 Ile say they are not of ye brood of ye old Presbiterian. verbum sat 1838 Thackeray *Misc Ess.* (1885) 229 *Verbum sat*—this naughty 'Somnolency' ought to go to sleep in her night-gown 1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* II xix. 195 The thing can be done, and we did it *sat verbum*

Verby (vɔ̄·ɪbi), *a. rare*—¹. [f. Verb + -y.] Abounding in verbs.

a 1845 Hood *Sir John Bowring* 10 No grammar too abstruse he meets However dark and verby

Vercifier, obs. f. Versifier. **Verclef,** southern ME pa. t. of *forfleave* For- *pref*[1] 5 b

†**Verd,** *sb. Obs.* [a obs. F *verd* (= Cat. *verd*, Sp, Pg., It. *verde*) —L. *virid-em*, *viridis* cf Vert *sb.*[1]]

1. *Her.* The tincture green or vert

c 1450 J Mitham *Wks.* (E E T S.) 36 For Arge, [w]hos kyng a lebard passaund Off syluer in uerd bare, he vsyd greuys that with grene were dyght

2 *transf.* Verdancy, freshness

1603 Harsnet *Pop Impost.* 121 For Reliques worke like an Apothecaries potion or new Ale they have best strength and verd at the first.

3. Forest-verdure; = Vert *sb.*[1] 1.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 261 b (*heading*), Verde or Vert

1664 in *Spelman's Gloss.*

4. *Geol.* ? = Green-stone 1.

1799 W Tooke *View Russian Emp* I 142 There are likewise mica spathosa, verd, serpentine, and marlstone.

Verd, southern ME. var. pa. t. of Fere *v.*[1] *Obs*

†**Verd,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [Back-formation from next] *trans.* To sow for verdage. In quot. *absol.*

1778 [W. H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric*, *Digest* 60 If Verdage and Pasturage be wanted, verd with Spring-Corn and Ley-Grasses.

†**Verdage,** *sb. Obs.* [f. *verd-* (as in *verdure*) + -age, introduced by Marshall. Cf. F. *verdage* young grain ploughed in as manure.] 'Green herbage, cut and given to cattle green' (Marshall)

1778 [W H. Marshall] *Minutes Agric* 9 June 1775, The weeds are now tender and full of sap, and make very good verdage *Ibid*, *Digest* 74 Lucerne is an excellent Spring-verdage *Ibid* 84 Clover and Tare verdage.

Hence †**Ve·rdage** *v. trans*, to cut or use as verdage. Also with *off*.

1778 [W. H Marshall] *Minutes Agric*, *Digest* 62 Plowin or Verdage-off a foul Crop *Ibid* 72 Verdaging the Corn encourages the young Grasses *Ibid* 72 Verdage weedy margins early in Summer

Verdancy (vɜ·ɹdănsi) [See Verdant *a.* and -ancy.]

1. The quality, condition, or character of being verdant; greenness.

1631 Mayr. *Barclay's Mirr Mindes* 1 39 But the greatest delight is, that soe faire a verdancy is almost distinguished into diuerse colours. *Ibid.* 100 England abounding in rich pastures, doth euery where delight the eyes of the beholders with a most beautifull verdancy. 1882 *Gd. Words* 608 Yellow freckles in some leaves may bestrew a surface of unfaded verdancy 1888 *Harper's Mag* July 220 We see . the same wonderful varieties of verdancy

†**b.** *transf* Freshness of appearance. *Obs.*—1

1678 Norris *Coll Mis.* (1690) 368 Had not the Youth and Verdancy of her Face contradicted the ripeness of her Discoursings, you would have thought her well in years

2 *fig.* Innocence, inexperience, rawness, simplicity

1849 W S Mayo *Kaloolah* xxxvii, True, in the verdancy of youthful sentiment, many a one has shrunk from the profane association of ruby lips with the processes of mastication and deglutition 1863 *Baily's Mag* Jan. 358 Alas for my verdancy!

Verdant (vɜ·ɹdănt), *a* Also 7 verdent. [f. *verd-* (as in *verdure*) + -ant, perhaps partly after L *viridant-*, *viridans*, pres. pple of *viridare*, f. *viridis* green Cf also OF. *verdeant* (*virdeant*), *verdoiant* (F. *verdoyant*).]

1. Of a green hue or colour; green. a. Of vegetation.

1581 A. Hall *Iliad* I. 1 Chryses With verdant crown, wherewith Apoll his seemely head had clad 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. ix 23 The verdant gras my couch did goodly dight 1633 Cowley *Constantia* 114 Th' verdant grasse was dew'd with many a teare 1668 J Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 267 Fruit-trees, which keep on their verdant Liveries all the year long 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 64 The Walks which before were coveied with Nature's verdent awning are now open to the Sun 1764 R Lloyd *Capricious Lovers* v ii, When eve embrowns the verdant grove 1796 H Hunter tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III. 334 We soon discovered the profound and verdant forests which cover Celtic Gaul 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 337 Where ornamental hedges and other verdant architectural structures are to be grown 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* I (1856) 474 Crowned each with its little verdant tuft,—ten radishes!

b In other applications *rare*

1649 Lovelace *Grasshopper* Poems 35 Poore verdant foole [*sc* a grasshopper], and now green Ice! 1667 Milton *P L.* ix 501 [The] Serpent. With burnisht Neck of verdant Gold, erect Amidst his circling Spires 1738 Gray *Tasso* 67 Here the soft emerald smiles of verdant hue

2 Green with vegetation; characterized by abundance of verdure

1590 Spenser *F. Q* I ii 17 Streames of purple blood new dies the verdant fields 1647 Ogilby *Virg Georg* IV 322 Gliding Streams Which border nigh the Quiver'd Persian Land, And verdant Egypt Marl with fruitful Sand. 1667 Milton *P L* VIII 631 The parting Sun Beyond the Earths green Cape and verdant Isles Hesperian sets. 1738 Wesley *Ps* xxiii ii, Where peaceful Rivers soft and slow Amid the verdant Landskip flow 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 70 As I tread The walk, still verdant, under oaks and elms 1823 Elphinstone *Acc Caubul* (1842) I. 381 In the midst of a verdant and pleasing country, which enjoys a temperate climate 1817 Moore *Lalla R*, *Fire-Worshippers* IV 90 Like those verdant spots that bloom Around the crater's burning lips 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea F* II, The verdant avenues and placid water.

3. *fig* Of persons Green, inexperienced, gullible.

1824 Byron *Juan* XV xcIII, Because my business is to *dress* society, And stuff with *sage* that very verdant goose 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 263/2, I spoke of simple facts in my own experience, and with the object of warning 'verdant' purchasers 1869 *Punch* 14 Aug 57/1 Flush of his money and just as refreshingly verdant

Hence **Ve·rdantness**, verdancy *rare*—0.

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Verdantness*, a flourishing, bright, or lively Greenness.

‖ **Verd-antique, verd antique** (vɜ·ɹd antī·k). Also 9 verde-. [Older F (now *vert antique*), 'antique green'. Cf Verde antico]

1. An ornamental variety of marble, consisting chiefly of serpentine mixed with calcite and dolomite.

1745 Pococke *Descr East* II. i 193 The hills of Antioch are part of them of a crumbling stone, like verd antique. 1755 *Phil. Trans* XLIX. 109 Columns of verd' antique and oriental alabaster 1806 J Pinkerton *Recollect Paris* II 139 Egyptian breccia .has been mistaken for the serpentine-marble, called verd antique. 1838 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* VII (1876) II. 32, I should like to see the walls of St Paul's incrusted with porphyry and verde antique. 1884 *Mag Art* Apr 226/1 Its design must have been made entirely to suit the twelve columns of verd-antique which surround its walls.

attrib. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 282 A verd-antique pitcher with an ear. 1857 Dana *Min* (1862) 147 Serpentine forms a handsome marble when polished, especially when mixed with limestone, constituting *verd-antique* marble

b. *Oriental verd-antique*, green porphyry. Occasionally without adj. Also *attrib.*

1852 E Barber *Painters'* (etc) *Assist* 75 To imitate Oriental Verdantique Marble 1857 Dana *Min* (1862) 356 Green porphyry is the *oriental verd antique* of the ancients, and was held in high esteem 1879 Rutley *Stud Rocks* xii 240 The verde-antique porphyry is one of the diabase-porphyrites

2 A green incrustation on brass or copper; verdigris

a 1835 Mrs Hemans *Last Wasp Scot* Poems (1849) 523 Never may housemaid wipe the verd antique From coin of thine 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann* III. v 447 Another example , covered with verd antique, is a light beautiful bracelet

Verdantly (vɜ·ɹdăntli), *adv* [f. Verdant *a.* + -ly 2] In a green or verdant manner, freshly, flourishingly

1828 Moore *Believe me, if all those endearing young charms* 1, Around the dear ruin each wish of my heart Would entwine itself verdantly still 1847 in Webster 1889 Gretton *Memory's Harkb.* 257 The special song of Madame A was 'With verdure clad' Madame B elected to be 'verdantly' clothed

b In a raw or inexperienced manner; greenly

1864 R. Kimball *Was he successful?* I xiii 151 Perhaps to give the young fellow who was so verdantly staring at him a start

†**Verdate.** *Chem. Obs* [f Verd-ic *a.* + -ate 1 1 c.] (See quot. 1859)

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 256/1 The earthy or metallic *verdates* are yellow, while the *verdates* of the same bases are green 1859 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Verdate*, a combination of verdic acid with a salifiable base.

Verd-azure, *a rare*—1. [ad. It *verdazzurro* sea-green see Verd *sb.* and Azure *a.* Cf obs. F. *verd d'azur* (Cotgr), used by Holland *Pliny* (1601) II 528] Of a bluish-green colour, sea-green.

1876 Whitney *Sights & Ins* xxxiii II 147 The gold-green water that, out from the mountain shadows, grew verd azure in the sun

†**Verdazurine,** *a Obs.*—1 [See prec. and -ine 2] Bluish-green, sea-green

1681 Grew *Museum* III iii iii. 349 A Verdazurine Bole So I call it, for that it is on the out-side of a blewish-green, like Verdegriese.

Verde, southern ME var. Ferd *sb.*1 and pa. t. Fere *v* 1 *Obs*

†**Verdé.** *Obs rare.* Also verdi(e [ad. It. *verdèa* or F *verdée*] = next

c 1645 Howell *Lett* (1650) II 74 Nor is ther in Italy any wine transported to England but in bottles, as *Verde* and others *Ibid* (1655) IV 16 They must not be us'd like Saffron bags, or *Verdé* bottles which are thrown into som by corner when the wine and spice are taken out of them 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Verdi*, a kind of white Muscadine wine

Verde a. Also 8 verd(e)dea. [a. It. *verdèa* (whence F. *verdée*, Pg *verdea*), f. *verde* green.] A wine made of a white grape grown in the neighbourhood of Arcetri near Florence. Also *attrib.*

a 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Elder Bro* II. 1, Say it had been at Rome, and seen the Reliques, drunk your Verdea Wine, and rid at Naples 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Verdea*, a kind of white Muscadine wine, made in Toscany, which is sometimes brought into England in bottles 1719 Boyer *Dict Royal* I, *Verdée*, Verd-dea, White Florentine Wine 1760 Baretti *Ital Dict*, *Verdea*, a kind of white grapes called Verdedea, of which is made a kind of wine, called also Verdedea. 1833 C Redding *Hist Mod Wines* (1851) 278 The celebrated Verdea is a white wine, having a bright green tinge, grown at Arcetri; it was formerly held in high esteem 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XXV 1285/1

b. *transf* (See quot)

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Verdea*, a white Tunisian wine

‖ **Verde antico.** [It] = Verd-antique 1

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s.v *Marble*, Carystium Marmor; the Italian antiquaries particularly mean this, by a name also in use among us, and prostituted to every other species of green marble, the *verde antiquo* 1765 Smollett *Trav Italy* xxviii Wks. (1841) 756/2 The great profusion of granite, porphyry, jasper, verde antico, lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 409/1 Some Verde Antico, as that dug near Susa in Piedmont 1883 Miss Braddon *Gold Calf* II vi. 185 Placid gods and goddesses smirking at vacancy, on pedestals of verde antico. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV 529/1 The famous *verde antico* is a rock of this character [i e. serpentinous limestone]

Verdegreace, -gres(e, etc, obs ff. Verdigris.

Verdeour, variant of Verdour 1 *Obs*

†**Ve·rder** 1. *Obs* Also 6 vardar [var. of Verdour 1, with weakened ending on the analogy of agent-nouns in *-our*, *-er*, *-ar*]

1. = Verdour 1 2, Verdure 3: a In plural.

1500 *Inv* in *Ann Reg.* (1768) II. 134 One dozen of cushions of verders stuffed with feathers 1542 in Harrison *Ann Old Manor Ho* (1893) 207, vij peces of smale verders storyed with bests & ffowles; iiij peces of verders paued with redd and white 1547 in Kempe *Losely MSS* (1836) 152 Sixe longe carpytts of grene vardars, with flowers lyned with canvys 1660 in *Statutes of Realm* (1819) V 798/1 Verders of Tapistry with haire. 1662 in *Stat at Large*, *Ireland* (1765) II 417 Verders Tapistry, containing eight or ten ells with hair.

b. In singular.

1522–3 *Inv* in *Archaeol* (1860) XXXVIII 364 A counterpaynt of verder and a pleyn cubborde *Ibid*, 1 gret counterpoyntes of verder 1535–6 in Dugdale *Monast Angl* (1823) IV. 542 One chare of lether frynged with one cuysshon of veider 1594 *Inv* in *Archaeol* (1884) XLVIII 126 Item two wollen blanckettes and a coveringe of verdere xl *s*

2. = Verdure 4. *rare*—1

1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks 357/1 That the olde holsome wine offend their dronken taste, because it is not so walowe swete but drinketh more of the verder

†**Verder** 2. *Obs rare* [a AF *verder* (13–14th c.) = OF. and F. *verdier* Verdier. See also Verdour 2.] = Verderer 2 1.

a 1625 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 497 *De exonerando viridar to forestæ*, to discharge a verder of the forest in like sort 1717 *Hist Reg*, *Chronol Reg* 41 Thomas Gage, Esq, elected Verder of the Forest of Dean

†**Verder** 3, ? misprint for Verger 3.

a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 214 [The] high Constable of England bearing the verder of siluer appertainyng to y^e^ office of Constableship

†**Ve·rderer** 1. *Obs*—1 [Extended form of Verder 1 · cf. next.] = Verdure 3.

c 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) 85 The arrasses, verderers, and tapstrie worke, wheare with they be hanged

Verderer 2 (vɜ·ɹdərəɹ). Forms: α. 6–7 verderour, 7–9 -or. β. 7– verderer. γ. 8– verdurer [a. AF. *verderer* (1278), extended form of *verder* Verder 2, f. OF. *verd* (var. of *vert*. see Verd *sb.* and Vert *sb.*1) —L. *viridis* green. In med.L. rendered by *viridarius*.]

1. 'A judicial officer of the King's forest . . sworn to maintain and keep the assises of the forest, and also to view, receive, and enroll the attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses of the forest, of vert and venison' (Manwood).

In later use chiefly surviving in connexion with New, Epping, and Dean Forests Otherwise only *arch* or *Hist*

α 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII*, c 38 § 5 Surveiyng of Woodes in any of ye said Parkes, Forrestes or chases, and the namynge, rulinge and orderinge of the verderours thereof 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 269 These foure seem to haue been as those which later time haue stiled Verderors of the Forest 1644 *Coke's Inst* IV c 73 *Courts of Forests* (1797) 289 It was presented by the foresters, verderors, and agisters that the plaintiff has chased and taken deer within the forest. 1667–8 [see Regarder 1]. 1747 Carte *Hist Eng.* I 709 He appointed likewise in each [part] two gentlemen of his household, as verderors to take care of the vert and venison 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 343 He is likewise to decide the elections of knights of the shire, of coroners, and of verderors 1791 Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II 20 Besides these officers..there are four others, called verderors *Ibid* 21 The verderor is an ancient forest-officer 1866 *Chamb Jrnl* Apr 261/1 Under the Norman *régime*, the officers of the Forest were Verderors, Regarders, and Foresters (besides others) *Ibid* 261/2 The verderor, to look after the vert

β 1611 Cotgr, *Segrayer*, a Verderer, or such a like Officer of some authoritie, in forrests *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) II iv xvi 39 A Forest hath Lawes of her own, to take cognisance of all trespasses, she hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, Regarders, Agisters, &c 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 114 The amplitude of the distance assign'd to the care of the Verderer. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 39 There are severall Rangers of ye forest, and 6 verderers y^t^ are their justices or judges of all matters relateing to ye forest 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXIV 210 A forest has laws and officers of its own, as foresters, verderers, &c 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 175/1 The verderers and regarders [of the New Forest] are chosen by the freeholders of Hampshire *Ibid*, The verderers have no salary, emolument, or perquisite, besides a fee buck and a fee doe yearly 1892 *Times* 16 July 11/2 Hampshire. has completed its roll of Unionist county members, the New Forest Division returning the son of the Verderer, Lord Montagu

γ. 1734 *Sir R Atkins' Parl & Pol Tracts* 62 As Coroners and Verdurers [1689 Verderers] are chosen by Writ at the County-Court to this day 1763 Martin *Nat Hist Eng* II 221 The Forest of Sherwood has a Ranger, 4 Verdurers, 12 Regarders 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxii, [The] hut of old Martin the verdurer 1884 Tennyson *Becket* I iv, The King's verdurer caught him a-hunting in the forest, and cut off his paws.

†**2.** *local* A petty constable having supervision of a city ward. *Obs*—1

1791 [see Verdery].

Verderership. Also 8 verdurer-. [f. Verderer 2 + -ship.] The office of a verderer.

1611 Cotgr, *Segrarie*, a Verderership; or such a like Office of account in forrests 1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* VI 296 The verdurership over Osterforest 1863 *Guardian* 14 Jan 25/1 The election of proper persons to fill the vacancies in the verderership of the Forest 1901 *Blackw Mag* Nov 660/2 Why should not the author of 'The Forest Lovers' be offered a verderership?

†**Ve·rdery.** *local Obs* [a. OF. *verderie* (14th c. in Godef.), f *verder* Verder 2.] (See quots)

1791 T Collinson *Hist. Somerset* III 375 The city of Wells is divided into four verderies in the manner of wards, and thus denominated —High Street Verdery, and South over Verdery *Ibid*, These verderies, each of which is superintended by two verderers, or petty constables (an office originating from the Viridarii of the Bishop's Forest of Mendip). 1839 Phelps *Somersetsh.* II 21 These Verderys [in Wells] are named Chamberlain-street Verdery [etc]

Verdet (vɜ·ɹdet) [a. OF. *verdet* (16th c), = Prov and Cat *verdet*, Sp. and Pg. *verdete*, It. *verdetto*), dim of *verd* Verd *sb*]

1. *Chem.* An acetate of copper (see quots).

1558 Warde tr *Alexis' Secr* 118 Take verdet, or Verdegrise, Vitriol of Almain, and salt Armoniacke 1559 *Ibid.* III i 53 Take Spanishe greene called Verdet,. Vitriol, and Alome of eche equally 1673 Ray *Journ Low C* 454 At Montpellier the best Verdet or Verdegreece is made,. which is .nothing but the rust or scurf of copper calcined by the vapour of wine 1863 Watts *Dict Chem* I 14 Acetates of Copper The normal salt ($C^2H^3O^2)^2Cu''$, called also Crystallised Verdigris, Verdet, is produced by dissolving cupric oxide or common verdigris in acetic acid 1896 Lodeman *Spraying Plants* 44 Verdet is an acetate of copper There are many such combinations, all being known under the general name of verdet, or verdigris

2 A fungus which grows upon maize.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 801 There seems therefore to be some quality in the maize itself, which when acted upon by the 'verdet' as the fungus is called, produces a specific poison.

Verdeter, var VERDITER.

‖ **Verdetto.** *rare* [It] = VERDET 1

1598 R HAYDOCKE tr *Lomazzo* III 99 They which make Greenes, are greene bize, Verdigrease, *verdetto* called holy, inclining towards a yeallow 1835 G FIELD *Chromatography* 129 The greens called Verona green, and Verdetto, or holy green, are similar native pigments [to terre-verte]

Verdeur, var VERDOUR *Obs.*, obs. f. VERDURE

Verdges, obs f. VERJUICE

†**Verdic**, *a Chem Obs* [ad. mod L *verdicus* or F *verdique*, f F. *verdir* to become green. Cf VERDOUS *a.*] (See quots)

1836-41 BRANDE *Man. Chem* (ed 5) 1198 Verdic Acid — This acid was extracted by Runge from several of the *Umbelliferæ* and *Plantagineæ*, &c, but chiefly from the root of the *Scabiosa succisa* 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 256/1 Runge states that he found by analysis that verdic acid contains one equivalent of oxygen more than the verdous acid

Verdict (vɜ·ɹdikt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–7, 9 *dial*, verdit, 4–7 -dite, 6–7 -ditt, 3–6 verdyt, -dyte, 5 -dytt, -dyth(e; 4 veirdit, 5 veredit, -dyte, 4–5 voirdit *β* 5 wardytte, 6 varditt, -dytt, 6, 9 *dial*, vardit, 9 *dial.* vardite. Also VARDY. *γ.* 5 verdoit, 6 verduytt, 7 verduit, -duict. *δ.* 6–7 veredict, 6– verdict, 6 -dicte. [a. AF *verdit* (= OF. *voirdit*), f. *ver*, *veir* true + *dit*, pa. pple of *dire* to say, speak. Hence med L *verdictum* (*veredictum*), to which the mod. spelling and pronunciation are due The mod.F. *verdict*, Pg *verdict*, Sp *verdicto*, are from Eng.]

1 *Law.* The decision of a jury in a civil or criminal cause upon an issue which has been submitted to their judgement.

α. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2980 He stod vp & sede þe verdit vor al oþere þat þere were *α* 1325 *MS Rawl B. 520* fol 60 b, 3if .þe Jurree segge in his veirdit þat te askare is bas tard. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2952 Until þai have gyven þair veirdite, And outher þar of made hym qwyte Als þe laghe walde, or made hym gilty *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 508/2 Verdyte, *veredictum* 1472 *Paston Lett* III 40, I took syche a wey with hym that the qwest gave no verdyt. 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 78 The verdyte of twelve men taken at large in Assise of disseysine 1559 *Mirr Mag* (1563) K v, I gj ltles was condempned Such verdits passe where iustyce is contemned 1591 Q ELIZABETH in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1887) I 3 To order the landes to our pattentes as shalbe found due, vpon the saide Verdyte 1614–5 BOYS *Exp Fest Epist & Gosp* Wks. (1630) 750 When any suite concerning the Clergie shall be tried by your verdite 1621 QUARLES *Hadassa* Wks (Grosart) II 44/2 At last they put their choyce Vpon the veirdit of a Iurie's voyce

β, γ 1479 *Presentm Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 28 Thys is the wardytte of xxij men & the constabylls 1531 *Star Chamb Cases* (Selden) II. 193 To wryte any such presentment or vardytt *Ibid* 196 The same homage deed pleynly shewe the same to be their trewe verduytt

δ 1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks 996/1 Whose verdicte the iudge taketh for a suie sentence without ani examinacion of the circumstances, wherby they know their verdicte to be true 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* L j b, Our lawe committeth it to the veredict of 12 men. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, V 1 231 Not euer The Iustice and the Truth o' th' question carries The dew o' th' Verdict with it 1657 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 121 A house and lande, which hee had receveied by law, and by a second verdict lost the same again 1674 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 281 The jury were about to pass their verdict 1726 *Life Penn* P's Wks I 15 The Agreement of Twelve Men is a Verdict in Law 1782 COWPER *Truth* 448 The jury meet, the coroner is short, And lunacy the verdict of the court. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 519 On the trial the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan 36/2 An advocate who wins an unjust verdict has contributed to bring about a miscarriage of justice.

Comb 1892 *Daily News* 10 May 2 Though Mr Bramwell had a good practice, he was never a great verdict-getter.

b Without article

1437 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 509/2 Founde gilty be verdite of xii notable men *a* 1500 in *Archaeol* (1904) LIX 10 By the comyn lawe. ther lith non atteynt upon untrewe verdit gyffyn in London 1535 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I 27 A jurie incontinent gave verditt of them beinge guiltie of the same treason 1577 HARRISON *England* II IX (1877) I 202 Our trials and recoueries are either by verdict and demourre, confession or default. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 25 The Iurie gaue verdit and said guiltie. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct Ch.-wardens* (ed 4) 22 In case any should obtain Veridict on their side 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict* s v, Another rule at Common law is, that surplusage will not vitiate after Verdict

c. With particularizing addition

1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v, This verdict is two fold either generall or especiall A general verdict is that, which is giuen or brought into the Court, in like generall termes to the generall issue *Ibid*, This especiall veridict, if it containe any ample declaration of the cause, from the beginning to the end, is also called a verdict at large 1628 COKE *On Litt* I 226 b, There be two kindes of verdicts, viz one generall, and another at large or especiall *Ibid*, It is therefore called a speciall Verdict or a Verdict at large, because they finde the speciall matter at large, and leaue the iudgement of law thereupon to the Court 1628 [see PRIVY *a* 8] 1665 [see SPECIAL *a* 7] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 377 The only effectual and legal verdict is the public verdict; in which they openly declare to have found the issue for the plaintiff, or for the defendant 1769 *Ibid.* IV 354 The jury cannot, in a criminal case, give a privy verdict But an open verdict may be either general, guilty, or not guilty. 1835 TOMLINS *Law Dict* s.v., Where a verdict is given by thirteen jurors, it is said to be a void verdict; because no attaint would lie. 1854, 1884 [see PERVERSE *a* 1,c] 1894 [see SEALED *ppl a* 2]

2 *transf* and *fig.* A judgement given by some body or authority acting as, or likened to, a jury.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parlt Foules* 525, I iuge on euery folk mens hul on calle To seyn the verdit for yow foulys alle 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Familye of Love* 63 b, The euidence whereby that verdict should be gathered, which shall passe agaynst vs 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* Prose Add (1612) 338 The Iurour could not but giue Verdict for Elisa, and the Iudge sentence against Æneas. 1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit* IX II § 8 They are here presently to abide the verdite of battaile 1671 MILTON *Samson* 324 Though Reason here aver That moral verdit quits her of unclean. 1684 T BURNET *Th Earth* I 295 Ought we not in this, as well as in other things, to bring in an honest verdict for nature as well as art? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn) II XVI 177 Might we not render some such verdict as this?—'Worthy of Death but not unworthy of Love' 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I VI 501 The great Earl is at least entitled to a verdict of Not Proven, if not of Not Guilty.

3 *transf* A decision or opinion pronounced or expressed upon some matter or subject, a finding, conclusion, or judgement.

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 787 (Petworth), Vs þouȝt it was not worþe to make to wis And bad him seie his veredit [*w r* verdit(e, vourdit, verdoit] as him lest *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 23 Clatering pyes, whan tha come in presence, Most malapert there verdit to purpose 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb) 73 When the messenger was gone, euery man began to say his verdite 1585 DANIEL *Paul Iouius* Pref, Neither must wee depend vpon the verdite of some conceled Philosophers 1627 BP HALL *Epist* II V 302 There is none of all my labours whereof I would so willingly heare the verdit of the wise and iudicious. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1228 Cam'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me, To descant on my strength, and give thy verdit? 1825 JENNINGS *Observ Dial. W. Eng* 80 *Verdi*, *Verdit*, opinion 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss* 40 That's my verdit, therefore I zay't

β 1565 STAPLETON tr *Staphylus' Apol.* 161 b, For they pardie by the vardit of Luther, are all damned, if they thought, as they taught 1577 *Misogonus* IV II 97 To take thy neigh boures varditt in such a case thou must not sticke 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Varditte*, verdict, opinion 1877 PEACOCK *N. W Line Gloss* 265, I think we shall hev snaw, what's your vardit? *Ibid*, Thoo's alus pokin' in thy vardit

γ 14 Verdoit [see *α*] 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 197 No one mystery, administration, worke or ordinance of his can passe her fingers, without some verduit or other of her owne *Ibid* 345 The ten spies bringing a verduict of sense to their brethren

δ 1585 GREENE *Planetomachia*, *Saturnes Trag* Wks. (Grosart) V 111 Psamnetichus thought it a longe time to yeelde so small a verdict 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 43, I end with this verdict, the Iew and the Iesuite, is a Pultrone and a Parasite. 1683 D. A *Art Converse* Pref, It shall stand or fall by your Verdict 1791 BURKE *App Whigs* Wks VI 76 This representation is authenticated by the verdict of his country 1819 KEATS *Otho* V v, Those tears will wash away a just resolve, A verdict ten times sworn 1857 W COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i, The verdict of humanity is always against any individual member of the species who presumes to differ from the rest. 1882 C PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xvii 127 No controversy is supposed to be closed till the *Times* has given its verdict

b Without article

1537 [? TINDALE] *Exp St John* 93 Of such he geueth verdyte contynently. *Ibid*, 100 The Apostle Jhon gaue such verdyte. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* x E vj b, In learnyng type, in veirtue juste, in verdite sharpe and sage 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VII VII 27 Iudge thy selfe, by verdit of thine eye, Whether to me they are not subiect all.

†**4.** A vote or suffrage. *Obs.*—1

1580 in 10*th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V. 431 Neither the Mayor, nor any Mayors peare, shall have either at the tyme of ellection or for any other cause but the verdicte of one man

Verdict, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]

1 *trans.* To pass judgement upon, to give decision or pronounce an opinion concerning (some person or thing).

1594 Q. ELIZABETH in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) IV 349 We princes are set upon highest stage, where looks of all beholders verdict our works. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 16 Must a Iury of Trades be busied to verdict him readie?

2 *intr* To pronounce a verdict or sentence *against* something

1898 *Literature* 12 Nov. 439 Lawful men of the neighbourhood verdict entirely against their own temporal interest

†**Verdier.** *Obs.*—0 = VERDER 2.

1611 COTGR, *Verdier*, a Verdier, or ouerseer of a forest; a Iudge or Officer who commaunds all the Raungers, Woodwards, Foresters, &c

Verdigris (vɜ·ɹdigris). Forms: *α* 4 veirdegrez, 4–6 -gres(e, 5 -greys, 7 -gresse, -griese, 7–8 -grease; 5–6 verdegrece, 6–7 -greace, 7–8 -greece; 6–9 verdigrease, 6 -grese, 6–8 -greese (7 verdie-), 6 verdigrece, 7 -greace, -greece, 6 verdygresse, -grace, 7 virdigreace, -greese. *β.* 4 vertegrez, 5–6 -grece (5 vertagrece, 6 verthigreace), 5 vertgrez, -grees, 6 -grese, -gresse, 7 -greece *γ.* 5 vert de grece, 7 vert-degrease *δ* 6, 8–9 verdegris (6 verddegris), 7–9 verdigrise, 8– verdigris. *ε.* 6 vergrasse, vergres(se (wer-), vergrys, *Sc.* vern-, varngris. [a. AF. and OF. *vert de Grece* (*c* 1170), OF. *verte gres* (13th c.), *vert de grice* (1314), *verte-grs* (15th c; also mod.F.), lit. 'green of Greece' see VERT *sb* 1 Cf med.L. *veride grecum* (14–15th c.). The terminal syllable at an early date was no longer understood and hence underwent various corruptions of spelling and pronunciation]

1 A green or greenish blue substance obtained artificially by the action of dilute acetic acid on thin plates of copper (or a green rust naturally forming on copper and brass), and much used as a pigment, in dyeing, the arts, and medicine; basic acetate of copper.

α 1336–7 *Ely Sacr Rolls* (1907) II 92 In ij libris dim de verdegrez empt, ijs vd *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chanon Yeom. Prol & T* 791 (Corpus), 3it wol I telle hem, As boole armonyak, Verdegres, Boras 1417 in *For Acc* 8 *Hen V*, D j/2 Vermelone, Coperos, Verdegres, Vernysshe 14 . *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 619 *Viride grecum*, verdegrece 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* XIX XXXVIII 879 In the same wyse as Cerusa is verdegreys made, and comyth of vapour of stronge vyneygre shed vpon plates of brasse. 1532 in E Law *Hampton Crt. Pal* (1885) 363, 3 sackes of verdygrace conteynyng 23 lb 1582 BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth De P R* Add 259 Veridigrese, which as it is a colour for Painters, so it is a fretting poison 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 891 Metalls give Orient and Fine Colours. in their Putrefactions or Rusts; as Vermilion, Verdegrease, Bise 1681 GREW *Museum* III iii. 1 341 A sort of Native Veridegriese, from the Copper-Mines of Herngrundt. 1691 *Patent Specif* No 270, Verdigrease being a commodity of great use in this our realme, especially for painting and dying, and never hitherto made here *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* II III (1734) 97 The Verdigrease which is made by the pressings of the Wine put upon plates of Copper 1758 *Ann Reg* 292 That their process in salt-making would dissolve the surface of the copper, into verdigreese. 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I I iii. 107 The head of a Roman spear. of brass. and encrusted with verdigrease

β 1300–1 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 502 In vertegrez, melle, atramento *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol & T.* 791 (Ellesm), Boole armonyak, vertgrees, Boras *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 82 Wax and oile þe scharpnez of vertgrese, and vertgrese represseþ þeir putrefaccion and humeccacion 1487–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 412 Pro xj li de colore viridi, anglice, vertagriece, xs xd 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 151 [Turpentine] is good for lepres, wyth vert gresse 1573 *Art of Limning* 6 To temper Vertgrese, called Spanishe greene 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* 82 Vert-greece is nothing else but the rust of brasse 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Verd-grease* or *vert-greece*.

γ c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 257 Take hony. & þan do þeito ȝ ij of vert de grece 1674 Vertdegrease [see 2].

δ 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aerugo*, verd degris the rust of brasse either artificiall or naturall 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 196 Gladyn pounde with a little Verdegris draweth forth al kindes of thornes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 471 This is altogither artificiall, and is made of Cyprian verdegris or rust of brasse 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade m.* II. § 4 (1689) 9 Half a Pound of green Copperas, [and] as much Veridigrise 1757 DYER *Fleece* I 279 Corrosive drugs Dry allum, verdigrise, or vitriole keen. 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I. 378 Here is a brassy scent in the air as of verdigris 1819 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II I 76 Scorpions are green, and water snakes, and efts, And verdigris 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1273 Verdigris is a mixture of the crystallized acetate of copper and the sub-acetate, in varying proportions 1853 ROYLE *Mat Med* (ed 2) 172 Ærugo or Verdigris must have been early known, from the employment of Copper vessels

ε 1505–6 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* III 187 For tua pund verngreis to him, xij s. 1506 *Ibid*. 193, vj pund vaingreis 1531–2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 65 Pro duabus libris ly wergresse, ijs 1595 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 103 For vargrasse to dresse the oxe feete.

b. *transf.* (See quots) *rare*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 186 There is no part of the Frog so medicinable as is the bloud.. The same also being made into a Verdigreace, & drunke [etc] [1844 HOOD *The Turtles* 116 He mention'd Aldermen deceased, . And speculated on that *verdigrease* That isn't poison]

c. With qualifying adjs. (see quots.).

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 91 One or two Drams of distill'd Verdigrease. 1755 *Dict Arts & Sc* s.v., These are the crystals of verdegrease, improperly called distilled veidegrease 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 339 Crystallized verdigrise or acetite of copper 1855 J SCOFFERN *Elem Chem* 490 Neutral acetate of copper is known popularly by the absurd term distilled verdigris 1863 WATTS *Dict Chem.* I. 14 The bibasic salt or blue verdigris is prepared at Montpellier *Ibid* 15 Green Verdigris

2 *attrib*, as *verdigris blue*, *colour*, *water*; **verdigris green**, a green of a bright, bluish hue; æruginous green.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* III i 129 His skin became of a Verdigreese or yellow-green colour 1674 W. LEYBOURNE *Compl. Surveyor* 311 Veridegrease water and yellow berry water make a transparent Green. 1758 in Dodsley *Fug Pieces* (1761) II 84 The Unwholesomeness of the Rust and Veidegrease Suffusions 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) I 28 Verdigris green—that [colour] in which no shade of yellow is perceptible, rather bluish 1805–17 R JAMESON *Char Min* (ed 3) 67 Verdigris green is emerald-green mixed with much Berlin-blue, and a little white. 1832 T BROWN *Bk Butterflies & M* (1834) I 213 A rich verdigris blue, of fine satiny lustre 1896 GEORGIANA M STISTED *True Life Sir R. F. Burton* II 31 That leek-like verdigris green which one associates only with early spring in the temperate zone.

Hence **Ve·rdigrisy** *a*, of the colour of verdigris

1897 C MORLEY *Stud. Board Schools* 193 Can that bit of verdigrisy green be dried salt?

Verdigrised, *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Coated or tainted with verdigris.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv Younger Son* I 218 We hoisted up four verdigrised brass nine-pounders 1853–8 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note Bks* (1879) I 63 An old verdigrised brass bugle.

Verdingal(e, variants of VARDINGALE *Obs*

Verdit(e, obs. forms of VERDICT.

†**Ve·rdite.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. VERD-OUS *a* + -ITE 1

4 b.] A salt produced by the action of verdous acid on a base

1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 159 The precipitate consists of verdite of lead. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 256/1 The earthy or metallic *verdites* are yellow, while the *verdates* of the same bases are green.

† **Verditel.** *Obs*—1 = next 1.

1778 Price *Min Cornub* 250 By gradually adding the powder, in some time, on the ceasing of the violence of effervescence, the Copper will precipitate in a green powder, called Verditel.

Verditer (vɜ·ɪdɪtəɹ). Forms: α 6-verditer, 6 viriditer, 8 verdeter. β. 6 verdytor, 7 verditor γ 7-9 verditure, 7 viriditur. [a. OF. *verd de terre* (later F. *vert de terre*), lit. 'green of earth' see Verd *sb* Holland *Pliny* (1601) II 528 employs the OF. form]

1. A kind of pigment of a green, bluish green, or (more freq.) light blue colour, usu. prepared by adding chalk or whiting to a solution of nitrate of copper, and much used in making crayons and as a water-colour

α. 1505-6 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* III 184, iij di pund verditer; ilk pund vjs 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 94 Rosset j lb viiid; verditer xiiij^{d}. 1662 in *Statutes at Large, Ireland* (1765) II 417 Verditer, the hundred weight, £1 6s 8d. 1674 W Leybourne *Compl Surveyor* 310 Verditer, washed and tempered with Gum-water, is a good Blew 1738 Chambers *Cycl* s.v *Dyeing*, Bright green is first dyed blue, then back-boiled with braziletto, and verdeter. 1783 Priestley in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII 406 An ounce of copper from verditer absorbed 403 ounce measures 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 150 Bremen blue, or verditer, a greenish blue colour obtained from copper mixed with chalk or lime. *Ibid.* 1275 Verditer, or Bremen Green is a light powder, like magnesia, having a blue or bluish green colour 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Comm*, *Sealing-Wax* is a composition of gum lac, melted and incorporated with resin, and afterwards coloured with some pigment, as vermilion, verditer.

β 1532 in E. Law *Hampton Crt Pal.* (1885) 363, 2 lb of verdytor, at 16^{d} the lb 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c 4 (1786) III 157/2 Veiditor, the hundred weight,. j li vj^{s} viij^{d}

γ 1606 Peacham *Art Drawing* 54 Take your Verditure, and grind it with a weak Gum Arabick Water, it is the faintest and palest green that is 1674 W Leybourne *Compl. Surveyor* 310 Verditure washed and tempered with Gum water, makes a Green not transparent

b. With particularizing terms, as *blue, green, refined blue, refiners' verditer*

1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* xviv P 17 Viridgreace, and Green Viriditur, for Greens But all must be ground with soft Varnish 1732 J. Pelle *Water-Colours* 62 Blue Verditer is a very bright, pleasant blue 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* (ed 6) I 184 Blue verditer or smalt, mixed with enamel, will make a good blue paint 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 504/2 It [blue carbonate of copper] is of a fine light blue colour, and known by the name of refiners' verditer 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade* s v, There are refined blue, and green verditers 1867 Bloxam *Chem* 345 The paint known as blue verditer is hydrated oxide of copper obtained by decomposing nitrate of copper with hydrate of lime.

c Hence occas. in pl

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 72 For Smalts and verditures, I have been able with a microscope to perceive their particles very many of them transparent 1835 G Field *Chromatography* 113 These blues..as pigments are precisely of the character of verditers

2 The blue or green colour characteristic of verditer.

1819 H Busk *Vestriad* v 422 The sacred hill Clad in bright verditure and Prussian blue. 1858 *Sat. Rev* 20 Nov 507/2 Flies done in the brightest of verditer and ultramarine. 1877 Miss A. B Edwards *Up Nile* vii 185 The prevailing colours are verditer and chocolate

3. *attrib* **a.** With names of colours, esp. *verditer blue.*

1551-2 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 71 Grownde white leade, viijd. Verditer grene, ixd. 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* xxiv P 17 Viriditur Indico and Bice for Blews *Ibid*, Viriditur Indico. and Green Viriditur 1732 J. Pelle *Water-Colours* 62 Verditer-Green is a light Green. 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI 571 Greenish blue approaching in richness to verditer blue. 1864-5 Wood *Homes without H* xiii (1868) 239 A large patch of feathers on the top of the head glows and flashes with metallic splendour, and is of a vivid verditer blue 1891 G E Shelley *Catal Birds Brit. Mus* XIX. 95 Throat verditer blue, with paler blue central lines 1901 *Q Rev* July 18 The magnificent verditer-blue giant plantain-eater

b In the sense 'of the colour of verditer'.

1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI. 571 A grayish white chin is followed by a verditer throat. 1893 Symonds *In Key of Blue* 11 Verditer hues of water-snakes

Verdius, Verdjuice, obs. ff. Verjuice.

† **Verdoire** *Obs.*—1 [Irreg. var. *verdor* Verdour 1] = Verdure 2 c.

1586 Ferne *Blaz Gentrie* 142 The Smaragd (commonly called the Emeraud) exceedeth the cullors of all herbs or Verdoires.

Verdoit, obs variant of Verdict *sb*

‖ **Verdona.** [Sp., f. *verde* green] A variety of wine (see quots).

1703 Dampier *Voy.* III 1 10 Verdona is green strong-bodied Wine, harsher and sharper than Canary. 1833 C Redding *Hist. Mod Wines* (1851) 210 Verdona, a green wine, of good body, formerly grown on the western side of that island, and shipped at Santa Cruz for the West Indian market, little or none coming to Europe

† **Verdour**[1]. *Obs* Forms. α. 5 verdeur, 5-7 verdour (6 *Sc.* wer-), 6 veerdour, *Sc.* verdeour; 5 *Sc.* wardur, 6 vardour, *Sc* wardour(e. β 5 *Sc* wardor, 6-7 verdor, 7 verdore [a OF. *verdour*, *verdor* (13th c, = Prov, Sp, Pg *verdor*, It. *verdore*), later *verdeur* (mod F. dial. *vardeur*), f *verd* green · see -or 1 and cf Verder[1] and Verdure]

1 Fresh greenness (of vegetation), *fig.* fresh or flourishing condition

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 213 The verdour or grennesse & the redolence Of good fame 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 156 b/2 The blessyd George was hygh in despysyng lowe thynges and therfore he had verdeur in hym self 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III viii. (1611) 106 He beareth Argent, three sterued branches, this being mortified and vnuested of the verdour which sometime it had 1646 Quarles *Judgem & Mercy* Wks (Grosart) I 87/1 (*heading*), The worldly man's Verdour Contrasting the prosperous condition of the worldly man [etc]

b Taste, *esp.* fresh or pleasant taste; = Verdure 4 Also *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 154 And the vyne answered sayenge, I may not leaue my swetnes and pleasaunt verdour, whiche so delyteth bothe god & man 1549 Coverdale, etc, *Erasm Par Jas* II 35 But every frute is lyke unto hys owne tree, and hathe the verdour of the juyce of hys owne rote 1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (1826) 223 Those plantes which our auncestors had brought hither out of Normandie had lost their native verdour, whether you did eate their substance, or drink their iuice, which we call Cyder 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I viii § 5 We see in all other pleasures [than learning] there is satietie, and after they bee used, their verdour departeth

2 = Verdure 3.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw IV* (1830) 118 Oon other [counterpoint] of greene verdours with trees; oon other of white verdour with a scripture. 1493 *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 10 A cuvaryng of wardur, cost 12s 1531-2 *Rutland MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) IV 271 For iiij peces of verdours for hanginges, vjli xiijs. iiijd *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 165 b, The newe banket chamber .was hanged with a costly verdor all new, the ground therof was all gold and the flowers were all of Sattyn silver. 1574 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 32 Ane lettgant bed furneist witht Flandreis werdour, blancattis, scheittis, and coddis

attrib 1488 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 157 A verdour bed to the Duk 1501 *Ibid* II 31, vj elne cammas deliverit to Jame Dog to mend the verdeour clathis in Strivelin. 1532 *N Country Wills* (Surtees) 133 A covering of a bedde of verdour werke lyned with canvas.

3. = Verdure 2.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Marrit Wemen* 30 As new spynist rose, Arrayit ryallie about with mony rich wardour 1587 Holinshed *Chron* (ed 2) III 857/1 Vnder it antike images of gold inuironed with verdor of oliis cast in compasse. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* I vi § 11 30 Salomon became inabled to compile a naturall Historie of all Verdor, from the Cedar vpon the Mountaine, to the mosse vppon the wall.

4 = Verdure 1 b. *rare*—1.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 266 There appeareth to the eye a certeyne verdour shynynge lyke the beames of the soonne.

† **Verdour**[2]. *Obs rare.* Also 6 verdour, 6–7 verdor. [a. AF. *verdour* (1327), var. of *verder* Verder 2] = Verderer 2 1.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* p lxxx/1 And to this Swanmot . shall com to gedurs foresturs and viewdours and non other be distraint. 1594 Crompton *Jurisd* 169 If a man be indited of Trespasse done in the forrest before verdors, regardors, agistors, and other Ministers of the Forrest [etc]. 1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Verdour*, . a Iudiciall Officer of the Kings forest, chosen by the King, in the full county of the same shire, within the forest, where he doth dwell. *Ibid*, The verdour is made by the Kings writ,..which is directed to the shyreeue for the choice of him in a full Countie 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* (after Cowell), *Verderer* or *Verdor*, a Judicial Officer of the Kings Forrest 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV 210 A forest has laws and officers of its own, as foresters, verdours, rangers, and agisters.

† **Verdous,** *a. Chem Obs.* [See Verdic *a.* and -ous.] *Verdous acid*: (see quots.).

1836-41 Brande *Chem* (ed 5) 1198 On evaporation [of an extract from the root of *Scabiosa succisa*] a yellow acid product is obtained in this state Berzelius proposes to call it *verdous acid.* 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 256/1 Berzelius proposes to call the colourless the *verdous* and the coloured the *verdic* acid

Verdoy, *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *verdoyé*, pa. pple. of *verdoyer* see next]

† **A.** *sb.* = Verdure 3. *Obs*—1

1542 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 166 Item v peces of verdoyes for hanginges

B. *adj Her.* Of a bordure (see quots. 1562 and 1610).

1562 Leigh *Armorie* 190 b, The sixte [embordering] is called Verdoye, as when it is occupied with frewtes, leaues, or slippes. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* I v. (1611) 20 This terme Verdoy is appropriated to all bordures charged with leaues, flowers, fruits, and other the like vegetables. [Hence in Phillips (1658), and in later Dicts] 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II vi. 62 Sable, a bordure or, charged with Verdoy of Trefoiles sliped to the number of eight. 1725 *Fam. Dict* s.v *Bordure*, If a Bordure be charg'd with any Parts of Plants or Flowers, they say *Verdoy* of *Trefoils*, or whatever Flower it be. 1882 Cussans *Her* (1893) 68

† **Verdoy,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad OF *verdoier* (12th c.), *verdoyer*, f. *verd* Verd *sb.*] *intr.* To become green.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met* x. 1, A grene medowe full of herbes verdoying or wexyng grene.

† **Verd-sauce,** variant of Vert-sauce. *Obs*

1499 *Prompt Parv* (P), Verd sawce, *viride salsamentum.*

† **Verdue,** irreg. variant of Verdure

In the earliest instance app. a simple misprint, but perh. accepted by later writers

1641 *Sylvester's Du Bartas* II. 1. *Handycrafts* 334 A Grove Upon the verdue [edd 1605, 1621 verdure] of whose Virgin-boughs Bird had not percht 1650 Earl Monm ti *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 176 'I will make snow black, to make a womans face seem fair, tarnish the verdue of the rose, to exalt the freshnesse of her Complexion *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I (1692) 124 The month of May coming in with its verdue

‖ **Verdugal.** *Obs* Also 6 vardygall, 7 vertugal, vertigal. [OF *verdugale*, *vertugale* see Vardingale] A farthingale

1558-9 Sir R Clough in Burgon *Gresham* (1839) I iv 251 After that, came 1 other horse coveryd with cloth of golde to the grownde, which stoode lyke unto the gentyll women's vardygalls 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* v 215 Amongst his vertugals for ayde he drew From his Lieutenant 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr Verses, The Gallery of 'Donna Amorosa' in Arabia Deserta which is a meere Magazin of verdugals.

‖ **Verdugo.** *Obs rare* [Sp (also Pg) *verdugo* hangman, lash, rod, shoot, = It *verduco* narrow-bladed sword] A hangman or executioner. Also employed as a term of abuse.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf Lady* II 1, *Wel* Where are my slippers Sir? *Ser*[*vant*]. Here Sir *Wel* Where Sir? have you got the pot Verdugo? have you seen the Horses Sir? *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* IV 1, Contrive your beard o'th top cut like Verdugoes

Hence † **Verdugoship,** the personality of a verdugo or executioner. *Obs*—1

1610 B Jonson *Alch* III. iii, His great Verdugo ship [=a Spaniard] has not a iot of language. So much the easier to be cossin'd, my Dolly

Verduct, -duit, obs variants of Verdict

† **Verdurant,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. next + -ant 1] Green, verdant

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* N iv b, As she walked one daye in her verdurant garden alone

Verdure (vɜ·ɪdiúɹ) Also 5 uerdure, 6 verdur, 7 verdeur, 8 verduer. [a OF *verdure* (12th c.; = It., Sp., Pg *verdura*), f *verd* green + -ure. Cf. Verdour[1]]

I. 1. The fresh green colour characteristic of flourishing vegetation; greenness, viridity.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 161 Alle his vesture uerayly was clene verdure 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) iv. 1 58 This appel was borne fro the grene tree and put vpon the drye tre for to restoren this drye tree to verdure and to fresshenes. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 212 The large feeldys shulde be bareyn, No corn up growe nor greyn in his verdure 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii. 87 He was The Iuy which had hid my princely Trunck, And suckt my verdure out on't 1639 N N tr *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* II 67 We see the Ivy full of Verdure, on the most withered tree. 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* 404 Ingratitude cuts off the soul like a branch from the root that gave it life and verdure. 1700 Prior *Carmen Seculare* xli, Let twisted Olive bind those Laurels fast, Whose Verdure must for ever last 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 229 When the snow lay very thick upon the burnet, that part of it which was above the snow had all the verdure of spring. 1838 *Murray's Hand Bk N. Germ* 165/2 Another valley clothed with meadows of the brightest verdure. 1910 *19th Cent.* Feb 285 The perennial verdure of cypress and pine, ilex and box was invaluable

fig 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 390 A spark of fire, if it falls into green wood or watery places, does no harm Penitent tears, and the verdure of humility prevent such flames and extinguish the quarrel

b. With *a* and pl A shade or tint of green

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 776 A cronell of lawrell with verduris light and darke I haue deuysyd for Skelton. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* (1611) 10 Most vegitables, so long as they flourish, are beautified with this verdure: and is a colour most wholsome and pleasant to the eie 1796 H Hunter tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I. p xxv, The fir. clothed with leaves stiff, filiform, and of a dark verdure.

2. Green vegetation; plants or trees, or parts of these, in a green and flourishing state.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4979 A ferly faire tre .void of all hire verdure & vacant of leues. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 104 Some man for to gadre of the grene herbes and verdure for to caste a long on the waye *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* VII 431 The tyme of wynter which trees doth deface And causyth all verdure to a voyde quyte 1667 Milton *P. L* XI 828 Then shall this Mount, by might of Waves be moovd Out of his place, With all his verdure spoil'd. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 115 To him who longest shall maintain the Field 'This blooming Verdure on my Brows I yield. 1775 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) I 288, I can look into Lucy's garden I believe she has hardly any fruit but gooseberries; but so much verdure looks pretty in a town 1822 Shelley tr *Calderon's Mag Prodig* III 59 Voluptuous Vine, .To the trunk thou interlacest [thou] Art the verdure which embracest. 1832 Ht Martineau *Homes Abroad* I. 2 Flourishing young plantations put forth their early verdure 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 14 The fire spread from tree to tree, until the tall mass of verdure resembled a volcano beginning to smoke.

fig 1818 Keats *Endym* III 187 At this a surprise'd start Frosted the springing verdure of his heart

Comb 1912 *Blackw Mag* Sept 316/1 Around us were the precipitous verdure-clad cliffs

b. *esp* Green grass or herbage.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb) 3 In may was neuer no medews sene Motleyd with flours on hys verdure grene 1515 Barclay *Egloges* v (1570) D ij/1 What time the verdure of ground & euery tre, By frost and stormes is pinate of beautee. 1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* IV, [Thoughts] and the pleasant verdure of the fields Made me forget the way 1690 Locke *Hum Und.* IV xiii. § 2 The earth will not appear painted with flowers, nor the fields covered with verdure, whenever he has a mind to it 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* III, Along the bottom of this valley the most vivid verdure was spread 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I. 143 The Cheviot

hills are distinguished by their fine green verdure 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 52 Praising still That soft tread on velvet verdure, as it wound through hill and hill.

†c *pl.* Green plants or herbs. *Obs*

c 1475 *Partenay* 3824 She lepte the fenestre vppon, Aboue beheld she uerdures flouresshing *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 13/22 In wodes ben the verdures, Brembles, bremble beries 1631 G TOWNSHEND *Tempe Restor'd* 4 All this second story seem'd of Silver worke mixt with fresh Verdures 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard* II 199 Parsley..is comprehended under the Title of Verdures or green Pot-herbs 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* IX 282 May It is now the time of the flourishing reign of all Verduers and green things 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* IX 206 He might perhaps now and then meet with a little smooth way, .or be flattered with some verdures and the smiles of a few daisies on the banks of the road.

†3 A rich tapestry ornamented with representations of trees or other vegetation. *Obs*

Common *c* 1525–*c* 1550 after French usage see also VERDER[1] 1, VERDOUR[1] 2

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 614 A swete tree bryngeth forth..Swete fruyte and delycyous in tast and verdure *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden) I 216 Being parched and brent it engenderethe the verdure and taste of salte 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard* (1578) 6 That Ale boroweth the Hoppe, as without the which it wanteth his chiefe grace and best verdure 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 424 Upon such a chaunce and unhappie accident it [new wine] looseth the verdure and quicke tast 1611 SPEED *Theat Gt Brit* XXIV (1614) 47/1 The very wines made thereof being little inferior in sweet verdure to the French wines

fig 1630 DONNE *Serm* (1640) 133 Every word in them [the Scriptures] hath his waight and value, his taste and verdure.

†b Sharpness, tartness, or unpleasantness of taste *Obs*

In last quot. perh only a contextual application of the general sense of 'taste' see prec

1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W de W) B v b, This wyne is of verdure *Hoc vinum est acre.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 152 The wines which by age and long keeping, lay downe their verdure and become sweet 1626 BP HALL *Contempl, O T* XXI VI 512 Something they must haue to complaine of, that shall giue an vnsauory verdure to their sweetest morsels

†5. Smell, odour. Also *fig. Obs*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg* (1527) 15 This wyne drynketh of a good verdure (*delicati odoris*) 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks (Grosart) VII 165 Let lillies wither on the stalke, and weare violets in thy hand, the one faire and vnsauorie, the other blacke but of sweete verdure 1594 R. C[AREW] *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 309 What is the cause, that the excrements of brute beasts haue not so vnpleasant a verdure, as those of mankind? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 377 The good Baulme in smell should have an harsh verdeur *Ibid* 429 The Olle-oliue .hath of all other the best verdure, and in tast excelleth the rest 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 351 The powerful Verdures of the foresaid Allium, Cepa, &c

6. *fig.* Fresh or flourishing condition.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Psalms* LXXI. v, Do not then, now age assaileth, Courage, verdure, vertue faileth, Do not leave me cast away 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* I 1 49 Euen so by Loue, the yong and tender wit Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the Bud, Loosing his verdure, euen in the prime. 1619 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 222 Whatsoever I should write now, of any passages of these days, would lose their verdure before the letter came to you *a* 1664 KATH. PHILIPS *Poems* (1667) 44 In Youth she did attract (for she The Verdure had without the Vanity) 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl on Psalms* Tracts (1727) 653 If he discontinues to give, all his former bounties have lost their verdure, and wither away. 1726 POPE *Odyss* XIX 149 My lord's protecting hand alone would raise My drooping verdure, and extend my praise 1754 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) III 67, I am in no fear of not finding you in perfect verdure 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* x, Those years make the prime and verdure of our lives

7. *fig* Signs of gullibility; = GREEN *sb* 2 c

1861 H C. PENNELL *Puck on Pegasus* 75 Perceiv'st thou verdure in my eye?

Verdured (vəː·ɪdiʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Of wine Having a (specified) taste. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* III XVIII (1541) 69 Moderate vse of small wynes, clene and well verdured, is herein very commendable. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par. Luke* VI. 73 The sower verdured wyne of the olde superstition.

2 Clad with verdure or vegetation; covered with grass

a 1718 T PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* (1894) 193 Lonely pleasure leads To verdur'd banks, to paths adorn'd with flowers 1798 W MAVOR *Brit Tourists* V. 71 The terrific ascent of St Catherine's is well verdured. 1839 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr* (1844) II App 398 There are two houses just built by the roadside, and opposite to them a little patch of ground just verdured. 1893 *Scribner's Mag* June 734/2 A peculiar valley .. made up of palisades and verdured plateaus

Verdureless (vəː·ɪdiʊləs), *a.* [f. VERDURE + -LESS.] Destitute of verdure; lacking vegetation; bare, bleak. (Freq. from *c* 1850)

1824 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag* XVI 394 The bright-feather'd tribes of the sea bask on the verdureless brow of the deep 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* XIV, My heart is like a branch long broken from its stem, withered and verdureless 1877 DAWSON *Orig World* VIII. 181 It was a world of bare, rocky peaks, and verdureless valleys

Verdurer, variant of VERDEBER 2.

Verdurous (vəː·ɪdiʊrəs), *a* Also 7–9 *poet.* **verd'rous.** [f. VERDURE + -OUS.]

1 Of vegetation Rich or abounding in verdure; flourishing thick and green.

1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* II 51 The loathsome Hemlock as the verdurous Rose, These filthy Locusts equally deuowre 1612 — *Poly-olb.* XV 196 The sent-full Camomill, the verdurous Costmary 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 35 Where the lowing Herd Chews verd'rous Pasture *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* I 129 Lovely as when th' Hesperian fruitage smil'd Amid the verd'rous grove! 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg* XXIX. 89 Four animals, each crown'd with verdurous leaf 1835 J. P KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R* XII, The rich, verdurous and lively forest that encompassed this blighted spot 1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* II 1 (1862) 89 Green fields and verdurous trees or deep woodlands lying all round 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 Verdurous masses of foliage and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth

fig and *transf* 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit* XXIII 148 Of these, Philosophy is one of the most verdurous and throws the broadest shadow 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig & Life* 197 With banners of gold and of silver, And verdurous power in his path When he comes in the pride of the May

b. Of places, etc.: Covered or clothed with verdure; displaying a rich (green) vegetation.

1717 E FFNTON *Poems* 93 There the Flocks And Herds of Phœbus o'er the verd'rous Lawn Browze fatt'ning pasture. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount* Poems (1777) 37 Green hillocks, .. And verdurous plains with winding streams bedew'd. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Chas Lloyd* 51 That verdurous hill with many a resting-place *c* 1818 KEATS *Ep. to H Reynolds* 58 The verd'rous bosoms of those isles. 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II 80 Spots like those in the lowlands of Northern Germany, verdurous and seemingly solid 1892 MRS. H WARD *David Grieve* II 302 A playing wind sprang up, freshening the verdurous ways through which they passed

2 Consisting or composed of verdure.

1667 MILTON *P L* IV 143 Yet higher then thir tops The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung 1772 NUGENT tr *Hist. Fr Gerund* I 533 Why did not the Earth protend her verdurous offerings. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. XXVII, Clasping its gray rents with a verdurous woof, A hanging dome of leaves. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III 420 Just when the light of morn. Stole through its verdurous matting of fresh trees. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v 259 The soldiers themselves, attired in verdurous garments of foliage and flower work, paraded the bridge.

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, verdure.

1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* IV, Through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways. 1851 MEREDITH *London by Lamplight* XXIV, This night of deep solemnity, And verdurous serenity. 1859 NEALE *Disciples at Emmaus* in *Seatonian P* (1864) 187 Every tinted leaf Opes its young channel to the verdurous sap. 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 166/1 Its verdurous hue is more noticeable than its elevation.

Hence **Ve·rdurousness.**

1856 LYNCH *Lett to Scattered* (1872) 557 Many of them [*sc.* sermons] have an invigorating verdurousness, and are like the wide green fields

Verd(u)ytt, obs. variants of VERDICT.

Verdynggale, variant of VARDINGALE *Obs.*

†**Vere,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: α. 4–5 veir, 5 veyr, *Sc.* weyr, 6 *Sc.* weir. β. 4 veer(e, 5 weere, 6 vear. γ. 4–6 vere, 5 *Sc.* were. See also VER *sb* 1 [a OF. *ver* masc. or *vere* fem -L. *vēr* VER *sb.*1] The season of spring; spring-time.

α *c* 1325 *Prose Psalter* LXXIII 18 Þou madest alle þe cuntres of þerþe, somer and veir, þou formedest þo þynges. *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 72 Veir bigynnes whenne þe sonne entres yn to þe toknynge of þe sheepe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1697 Gud Wallace, Erest in weyr to Sanct Jhonstoun couth fair 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III I 17 Scant begunnin was the fresch weir, Quhen that Anchises..Bad ws mak sail. *Ibid* X Prol. 11 Fresche veir to burgtoun herbis and sweit flouris

β *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 157 Þe tyme Of Aperil, when clothed is þe mede, With newe grene, of lusty veer the prime 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* I 8 As a flour of rosis in the daies of veer. 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 243 The tyme of weere is hote and moiste. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 244 b/2 Some say that the transfyguracion was made in veer 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* H iv, In vear, the husbandmen lop their trees, to the intent that afterward they may growe the better.

γ. 1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* II IX (Skeat) I. 133 The same yeare maketh springes and jolite in Vere to renovel with peinted coloures *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 965 In the prymsauns of grene vere 1471 RIPLEY *Compt Alch* II. XII in Ashm *Theat Chem. Brit* (1652) 138 And then be Wynter and Vere nygh over-gon To the Est 1509 *Payne Fovyll Marr* (Percy) 25 In tyme of vere when lovers lusty be. *a* 1529 SKELTON *On Time* Wks. 1843 I 138 The rotys take theyr sap in tyme of vere 1563 *Jack Juggler* (E E.D S) 36, I never use to run away in winter or in vere,

Hence †**Vere-time,** spring-time *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXXV. 16 He goon out thens, com in veer tyme to the loond that ledith to Effratam 1388 — *Ps.* LXXIII 17 Thou madist alle the endis of erthe; somer and veer tyme, thou fourmedist tho 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 48 b/1 He wente thens and cam in veer tyme unto the londe that goth to effratam

†**Vere,** *v Obs.*[−1] [Of obscure origin] *trans.* To raise *up*; to uplift

13 . *E E Allit. P* A 254 That Iuel þenne in gemmyz gente, Vered vp her vyse with yzen graye

Vere, ME. var. FERE *sb.*, FIRE *sb.*, obs. f. VERY *a*, obs. Sc. var. WAR *sb.*; obs f. WEAR *v.*; Sc. f. WERE (doubt) *Obs*

Verecund (veˈrɪkʊnd), *a* [ad. L. *verēcund-us* (whence obs F. *verecond* (Cotgr.), It. *verecondo*, Pg. *verecundo*), f. *verērī* to reverence, fear.] Modest, bashful; shy, coy.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III 325 Than said Venus vith vult verecund, Say quhat ze will and keip zow within bound. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (following Cotgrave), *Verecund*, modest, shamefac'd, demure, bashfull [Hence in later Dicts.] 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Yeldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 2 One day this said verecund Mr McPherson He chanced at a nautch to be present in person 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* XXVII 12 And verecund Mr McCosh, has he no suggestion to offer?

Hence **Verecundity, Ve·recundness.** *rare*—°.

1721 BAILEY, *Verecundity*, Modesty, Bashfulness. 1727 *Ibid* (vol. II), *Verecundness*, Modesty, Verecundity

†**Verecundious,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. prec. + -IOUS] Characterized or accompanied by modesty.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1651) 160 Your brow proclameth much fidelity, a certain verecundious generosity graceth your eyes

So †**Verecundous** *a.* [-OUS.] *Obs* —°

1656 BLOUNT, *Verecundous*, modest, shamefac'd, demure.

†**Verefiance.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. *verefy* VERIFY *v* + -ANCE.] Verification, confirmation.

c 1430 LOVELICH *Grail* XLIV 113 To morwen schole ze hem alle se To londe aryven, Whiche to zow schal ben gret verefiaunce And gret fulfillenge to zoure creaunce

Verefie, -fy, obs ff. VERIFY. **Verejouse,** obs. f. VERJUICE **Verelaie,** obs. f VIRELAY. **Vereli, -liche, -ly(e, -lyche,** obs. ff. VERILY *adv.*

†**Verement** *Obs.*—° (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 56/2 Buschement, or verement, *cuneus* [Also 508/2]

Veren, obs. pl f. *were*, pa t. of BE *v.*

Veresimilous, var. VERISIMILOUS *a. Obs.*

Veretie, obs. Sc. form of VERITY.

Vereti lliform, *a. Zool.* [f mod.L. *Veretillum* + -(I)FORM] Having the form of a member of *Veretillum*, the typical genus of *Veretillidæ*, a family of pennatuloid polyps.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 270/2 The ordinary or Veretilliform *Holothuriæ* 1891 in *Cent Dict*

Verey(e, -liche, obs. ff. VERY, VERILY.

Vergaloo, *U.S.* Also **vergaleu, virgaloo, -leu.** [var of VIRGOULEUSE, prob. taken as a pl.] The white doyenné or Warwickshire bergamot.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vergouleuse*, a species of pear, contracted to *vergaloo* 1840 J BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 269 It is as easy to cultivate the vergaleu as it is the choke pear 1845 A J DOWNING *Fruits & Fruit-trees Amer* 378 Virgalieu, of New York .Virgaloo, Bergaloo, of some American gardens It is an old French variety, but with us, is in the most perfect health

†**Vergantine.** *Obs. rare.* [a. older Sp. *vergantin* (Sp. *bergantin*, Pg. *bergantim*) BRIGANTINE] = BRIGANTINE 1.

1578 T N[ICHOLAS] tr. *Conq. W. Indes* 18 Hee then bought a Carvell and Vergantine. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 38 Hernando Cortez went from Ihaxcallan to MEXICO, to besiege it by land and by water, with Vergantines which for that purpose he had caused to be made.

Verge (vəːdʒ), *sb*[1] Also 6–7 **verdge, vierge, 7 varge** [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *verge* (=It. *verga*) :—L. *virga* rod, etc. . cf. VIRGE.]

I 1 †a The male organ; the penis. *Obs.*[−1]

a 1400 *Stockh Med. MS* i. 343 in *Anglia* XVIII 303 3if þe verge be brente, As man of woman may so be schente

b. *Zool* [After mod F. use] The male organ of a mollusc, crustacean, or other invertebrate.

1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1824) III. 114 All [sea-snails].. that have this orifice, or verge, as some call it, on the right side. 1852 DANA *Crust* I 242 The male verges are similar in position 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin Tandon* II VII 333 In these animals the sexes may be separated or united. The males are generally provided with a verge or spiculum.

†2. *Arch.* 'The shaft of a column, or a small ornamental shaft in Gothic architecture' (Parker). *Obs.*[−1]

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II 653 If I schulde rehersen by and by þe korve knottes by crafte of masonnry, þe fresche enbowyng, with vergis rist as linys [etc].

†3. A species of torch or candle *Obs rare.*

1494–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 653 Pro factura vigg torchez, xij torchettes, cum iij vergez pro capella d'ni Prioris. 1500–1 *Ibid* 656, ij torches, iij torchetez, ij verges

4. a. A rod or wand carried as an emblem of authority or symbol of office; a staff of office, a warder, † sceptre, mace. † *Sergeant of the verge*, = SERGEANT *sb* 8 b

1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 124 The abbott to take to her her scepter and her verge to her hand. 1514 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I 252 The said Cardinall delivered her the Scepter in her right hande, and the vierge of the hand of Justice in her lyfte hand. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* XI, I pray you tell me what meaneth these servitours that follow you and these roddes or verges which they beare? 1602 SEGAR *Hon., Mil & Civ* IV VIII § 4 218 To this degree of Archduke belongeth a Surcoat, hee also beareth a Verge or rod of gold. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 21 b, He used to go before the Emperour with a golden Verge or Warder 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 22 To support his [the King's] right Arm..whilst he held the Regal Verge or Scepter. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV XII. (Roxb) 506/1 Then marched the sergeants of the Verge of the Guildhall in Paris 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* I II. VI. (1710) 62 Putting into his Hand a Verge of Gold 1791 BURKE *Appl Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 530 His mind will be heated as much by the sight of a sceptre, a mace, or a verge. 1867 *1st Rep. Commissioners Publ Worship* 38/1 Have you any cross or other emblem carried in procession in your church?—Only a verge 1894 C N ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 151 The verge formerly borne in state before a newly-appointed member of the Board.

†b. A rod or wand put in a person's hand when taking the oath of fealty to the lord on being admitted as a tenant, and delivered back on the giving up of the tenancy. Also in phr *tenant by the verge* *Obs*

1607 J Norden *Surv Dial* III 101 Tenants of Base tenure, are they that hold by verge at the will of the Lord 1628 Coke *On Litt* 61 Tenant[s] by the Verge are in the same nature as tenants by copy of Court roll. 1651 tr *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1675) 161 Plow-holders of base tenure are those which hold by Verge at the Will of the Lord

5 †a A chariot-pole *Obs* —1

1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* v iv § 13 25 They will run vpon the vergies [L *per temonem*], and stand stedfastly vpon the beames [L. *in jugo*], and quickly recouer themselues backe againe into the waggons

b. A rod, wand, or stick *rare*

1897 *Church Q Rev* 5 The Pope's pastoral staff gradually swallowed up the sceptres of kings, as Aaron's verge devoured the other rods

†6. An accent-mark *Obs* —1

1555 Eden *Decades* III vii (Arb) 166 The names are pronounced with thaccent, as yowe may know by the verge sette ouer the heddes of the vowels

7 *Watchmaking* The spindle or arbor of the balance in the old vertical escapement.

1704 in J Harris *Lex Techn* I 1757 *Phil Trans* L 201 In the clock the verge, that carries the pallets, was bent downwards 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 521 The socket is turned pretty small on the outside, in order to allow the arbors of the detents to be laid as close to the verge as may be 1876 *Chin Soc Trans* IX 145 He contrived to break the verge of one watch and the cylinder of another. 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 279 The Verge has no pretensions to accuracy in presence of such escapements as the Lever and Chronometer

b *elliptical.* A verge watch (see next)

1871 'M Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm* III, Mr Samuel had previously worn an antiquated verge, once the property of the worthy Captain 1904 *Times* 11 July 2/6 The watch was simply described as a gold verge with seal

c *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *verge escapement, -file, hole, -maker, -pivot, spring, watch.*

1792 *Trans Soc Arts* X 217 Common verge watches have no oil upon the pallets 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 508 The verge pivots of a good sized pocket-watch 1841 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* IV 29/1 The end of the screw is attached to a strong verge spring 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Verge-maker*, a maker of pallets, a branch of the watch-movement trade 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2707/1 *Verge file*, a fine file with one safe side, formerly used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement *Ibid* 2708/1 The vertical or verge escapement is old-fashioned. 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 128 In good clocks the pallets and verge holes are jewelled

8 a A part of a stocking-frame (see quot)

1851–4 *Tomlinson's Cycl Useful Arts* (1867) II 877/1 In front of the needle-bar is a small piece of iron, called the *verge*, to regulate the position of the needles.

b *U.S* That part of a linotype machine which carries the pawls by which the matrices are released, an escapement pawl link

In recent use

II †9 a A measure of length or superficies for carpentry work. *Obs.* —?

*c*1440 *Promp Parv* 508/2 Verge, yn a wrytys werke, *virgata*

†b *Verge of land* [fr OF. *verge de terre*, med.L *virga terræ*], = Virgate *Obs rare*

1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 609/2 A mese, iii verge of Land, . iii Acres of Medowe 1651 tr *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1675) 152 Upon two Verges of Land are built houses. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr*, *Yardland* is a quantity of Land various, according to the place . It is called a Verge of Land, *anno* 28 E 1, Statute of Wards

III. 10 *Within the verge*, within an area subject to the jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward, defined as extending to a distance of twelve miles round the King's court Also. with *in*, and freq. const. *of* (the court, etc). *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

The phrase is a rendering of AF *dedeins la verge* (in Anglo-L. *infra virgam*), in which *verge* originally referred to the Steward's rod of office (see sense 4 a), in early use the full expression *verge de noster hostel* (L *virga hospitii nostri*) is employed In the 18th century commonly denoting the precincts of Whitehall as a place of sanctuary

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c 14 § 1 The Lorde Stuarde of the Kynges House .wythin the Verge and Justices of Assize, and Justices of the Peace, have also power to inquere of every Defaulte 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II (1726) 177 According to the ancient custom us'd within your verge 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 38 That the Marshall of the Kings House have the place of the King, to heare and determine Pleas of the Crowne within the Verge 1604 *Proclam Prices Victuals* 10 July, The Clarkes of the market of our Houshold within the Verge of our Court 1643 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* VI § 231 That both He, and the Lord Herbert, . may likewise be restrain'd from coming within the Verge of the Court 1669 E Chamberlayne *Pres. St Eng* 244 Murders committed in the Court or within the Verge, which is every way within 12 miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court 1711 Addison *Spect* No 101 P 7 Men and Women were allowed to meet at Midnight in Masques within the Verge of the Court 1764 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App I 375 M D'Eon who was to have receiv'd his sentence on fryday last chose rather to take post in the neighbourhood of Whitehall, in the Verge of the Court 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV. 448/1 The original court of the marshalsea is a court of record, to hear and determine causes between the servants of the king's household and others within the verge

transf 1606 Bp Andrewes *Serm.* (1841) II 202 We were not only within the dominion, but within the verge, nay even within the very gates of death

b Hence *The verge (of the court)*, employed with other prepositions or in other constructions to designate this area or jurisdiction

1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II (1726) 177 All manner of victuals within the precinct of the verge 1614 *Nottingham Rec* IV 319 Ye Clarke of the Markett for the verge 1641 *Fermes de la Ley* 261 The Coroner of the Kings house cannot intermeddle within the County forth of the Verge, because that his office extendeth not thereunto 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand* (1812) I 431, I got safe into the verge of the court, where I kept snug 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 76 By the statute of 13 Ric II st 1 c 3 the verge of the court in this respect extends for twelve miles round the king's place of residence 1813 H & J Smith *Horace in Lond* 75 Place me beyond the verge afar, Where alleys blind the light debar 1865 Nichols *Britton* I. p xxxiv, This officer [of measures] appears to have been styled Clerk, or Keeper, of the Market, and his duties were generally united with those of the Coroner of the Verge

altrib 1708 J Chamberlayne *Pres St Gt Brit* (1710) [538 Officers of the Hall Marshalsea Verge *Ibid*] Index, Verge Officers, [p] 538

c *Court of (the) Verge* (see quot 1730)

1647 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng.* I lxviii 285 All cases of trespassis *vi et armis*, where one [party] was of the housbold, were handled in the court of the Verge, or the Marshals court 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I 159 Sir Phillip Lloyd having been tried at the court of verge for killing one Mr Holborne 1730 Bailey (fol.) *Court of Verge*, is a Court or Tribunal in the Manner of a King's Bench, which takes Cognisance of all Crimes and Misdemeanours committed within the Verge of the King's Court 1904 Mary Bateson in *Scottish Hist Soc Misc* II 11 A well-developed Court of the Verge, presided over by the Constable, is here revealed in the Scotland of 1305

11 The bounds, limits, or precincts *of* a particular place Chiefly after the preps *within, in, out of*

The examples placed under (*a*) keep closer to the original use (see sense 10) than those under (*b*)

(*a*) 1641 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* III (1692) I. 411 The English and Dutch Merchants within the Verge of the Castle [of Dublin] *a* 1668 Davenant *Poems* (1673) 219 Th' Aldermen by Charter, title lay ('Cause writ 'ith City's Verge) to my new play 1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* IV 1, I wou'd not be known by any good will out of the verge of Whitehall 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* II xxxvi 294 She should be beheaded within the verge of the Tower 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v. *Ludford*, The parish [of Lidford] may compare with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmore being in the verge of it

(*b*) 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 394 Probably there were some wells within the verge of the Temple 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III 1 13 The Canary Islands are within the usual Verge of the True or General Trade Wind 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* II xlvii 165 Whatever Animal comes within the Verge of a Temple, it is secured from Pursuit or Violence 1772–84 *Cook's 3rd Voy* I iii I 31 This shews that the Cape de Verde Islands are either extensive enough to break the current of the trade-wind, or that they are situated just beyond its verge. 1880 Hawthorne *Marb Faun* xxxviii, All splendour was included within its [*sc.* the cathedral's] verge

fig 1742 Young *Nt Th* II 633 The chamber Is privileg'd beyond the common walk Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heav'n

†b. In *pl* in the same sense *Obs. rare*

1680 H More *Apocal Apoc* 46 The Circle of the Throne is thus conceived to be drawn about it, but so near that the Beasts will have the same faces appear within the verges of the Throne that appeared without 1690 C Nesse *O. & N Test* I 324 This only of all Jacob's children was born within the verges of the land of Canaan

†12 In phrases (as prec) a The range, sphere, or scope *of* something, all that is naturally included or comprehended under a particular concept, category, etc *Obs* (common in 17th c)

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V 219 Voide ground in the towne from the walles to the houses is not within the verge of my Geometry 1633 P Fletcher *Purp Isl* I xlvi, He gave it a perfect motion, To move it self whither it self would have it, And know what falls within the verge of motion 1664 Owen *Vind Animad Frat Lux* Wks 1855 XIV 294 These things are without the verge of Christian religion,—chimeras, towers and palaces in the air 1679 C Nesse *Antichrist* 188 They fall within the verge of that dispensation 1717 *Col Rec Pennsylv* III 35 Made without the Verge of the ancient Laws of that Kingdom 1734 *Treat Orig & Progr Fees* 34 They do not fall within the Verge of my Undertaking in the present

transf 1607 Tourneur *Rev Trag* I iii, Nay, brother, you reach out o' th Verge now

†b. The pale or limit *of* a class or community.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* V vi, We will live inclos'd In holy verge of some religious order 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* I 57 As he was included in the verge of Abrahams posterity 1699 Shaftesb *Charac* II 1 1 § 1 'Tis as hard to persuade the other [sort] that there is any Virtue out of the Verge of their particular Community 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ., Dwarf* (1778) I 188 Driven out of their own proper class into the very verge of another.

†c The power, control, or jurisdiction of a person or persons *Obs.*

1648 Milton *Observ Art Peace* Wks 1851 IV 573 For the Conscience, we must have patience till it be within our verge 1653–4 Whitelocke *Jrnl Swed Emb* (1772) I 227 The master of the ceremonies (as in his own verge) imperiously urged Whitelocke to pledge the health 1676 Marvell *Gen Councils* Wks 1875 IV 143 The dextrous bishops hooked within their verge, all the business and power that could be catch'd 1704 Swift *Mech Oper at Spirit* (1711) 291 Engag'd in wise Dispute about certain Walks and Purlieus, whether they are in the Verge of God or the Devil

IV. 13. The edge, rim, border, or margin *of* some object of limited size or extent. Now *rare.*

1459 *Paston Lett* I. 468, 1 galon pottes of silver wrethyn, the verges gilt *Ibid*, 1 flagons of silver, with gilt verges 1482 *Ibid* III 282 A scochen . . with a scripture wretyn in the verges therof rehersyng these wordes, 'Here lieth Margret Paston [etc]' 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1337/1 About the verges [of the coins] was written, Francis of France duke of Brabant 1616 B Jonson *Masques, Hymenæi* 926 A transparent veile whose verge, returning up, was fastened [etc] 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Love Unknown* 25 A boyling caldron, round about whose verge Was in great letters set Affliction 1673–4 Grew *Anat Trunks* I 1 § 14 On the inner Verge of the Barque, stands another Sort of Sap Vessels, in one slender and entire Ring 1716 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) V 256 A Gravestone, round the verges of which [etc] 1747 Gray *Death Fav Cat* 29 Again she bent, Nor knew the gulf between The slipp'ry verge her feet beguil'd, She tumbled headlong in 1864 Boutell *Hist & Pop Her* xix § 5 (ed. 3) 310 The Verge of the Escutcheon charged with 4 half Fleurs de lys or. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* III. 1, He stood on the verge of the rug

†b. With *a* and pl, etc. A brim or rim, a circle of metal, etc. *Obs*

1561 J Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 64 b, A rainebow lyke an Emerauld compasseth or incloseth it as a verdge 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, IV i. 59 The inclusiue Verge Of Golden Mettall, that must round my Brow 1621 Ainsworth *Annot Penitat* (1639) 102 These Cups had verges at the bottome, that they might rest upon the table 1649 Markham *Eng Housew* II ii 116 Then having rold the coffin flat, and raised up a small verdge of an inch, or more high *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 129 There is another [statue] . whose garments and all are marble and a verge all down before and round ye neck with ye figures of the Apostles done in Embroydery as it were.

†c *Bot.* (See quots) *Obs*

1704 *Dict Rust* (1726), *Verge*, among Florists, is taken for the edge or outside of a Leaf, as *A dented Verge* 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s.v., Among Florists, a dented Verge, is a jagged edge or outside of a Leaf

d. *Arch.* (See quots) Cf Verge-board

1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 83 To give a slight inclination to the verge or border slates, where they butt against brick work *Ibid* § 849 The verges are the external edge of the tiling in gables, which are covered with lime and hair, or Roman cement. 1875 *Encycl Brit* II 475/2 *Verge*, the edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof.

14. The extreme edge, margin, or bound *of* a surface of an extensive nature, but regarded as having definite limits Also occas without const

1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I i 93 The furthest Verge That euer was suruey'd by English eye 1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* III Wks 1856 I 30 The shuddering morne that flakes, With silver tinctur, the east verge of heaven 1628 Withie *Brit Rememb* I 73 The spacious verge of that well peopled Towne. 1667 Milton *P L* II 1038 Here Nature first begins Her fardest verge, and Chaos to retire 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 16 To return to Johanna, the innermost part we suppose to be fruitful, by what the Verge of it declares 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 944 Sad he sits, And views the main that ever toils below, Still fondly forming in the farthest verge 1735 Somervile *Chase* III 549 Close to the Verge Of a small Island 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) III 337 The jackall pursues even to the verge of the city, and often along the streets. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* II, The first tender tints of morning now appeared on the verge of the horizon 1829 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd P 2 He owed his fame in a great measure to his residing on the very verge of the Highlands 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III I 342 About a day's journey south of Leeds, on the verge of a wild moorland tract, lay an ancient manor. 1876 Page *Adv. Text bk Geol.* III. 53 On the western verge of Egypt

b. *fig.* The end *of* life.

1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 71 P II The computer . believes that he is marked out to reach the utmost verge of human existence 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* (1876) 503 The utmost verge of this life. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xxvii, It had the power to stay his feet Yet longer on the verge of life 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* 55 The mind was wandering, as it often does On the dim verge of life.

c. The utmost limit to which a thing or matter extends; the distinctive line of separation between one subject and another.

1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* V 406 Having lived up to the very verge of his yearly income 1828 Scott *Hrt Midl* x, He carried his dislike to youthful amusements beyond the verge that religion and reason demanded 1830 Hazlitt *Lect Dram Lit* 173 Sforza's resolution is out of the verge of nature and probability 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit*, *Work & Days* Wks (Bohn) III 70 The verge or confines of matter and spirit 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Libr* (1892) I v 180 The very outside verge of the province permitted to the romancer

15 a The extreme edge of a cliff or abrupt descent. Used absol. or with *of.*

(*a*) 1605 J Rosier in Capt Smith *Virginia* (1624) 19 The rocky clifts are all overgrown with Furie, and Oke, as the Verge is with Goosberries [etc] 1728 Eliza Heywood tr *Mme de Gomez' Belle A* (1732) II 61 He fell off the Verge he had been so bold to climb, dying the Sea with his Blood. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 519 His steed, wheeling swiftly round, Or e'er his hoof had press'd the crumbling verge, Baffled his rider, sav'd against his will! 1813 Byron *Corsair* I xvi, The verge where ends the cliff, begins the beach 1832 W Irving *Alhambra* II 234 In the centre of this basin yawned the mouth of the pit. Sanchica ventured to the verge and peeped in

(*b*) 1677 Gilpin *Demonol* (1867) 320 Like a man that walks upon the utmost verge of a river's brink 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Fire-Worshippers* IV 128 The mighty Ruins Upon the mount's high, rocky verge 1823 F Clissold *Ascent Mt Blanc* 23 This rock is seated upon the verge of a precipitous eminence. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 257 Thorbjorn shouted and brought Grettir and his brother to the verge of the cliff

fig 1742 Young *Nt Th* I 62 My hopes and fears o'er life's narrow verge Look down—on what? a fathomless

abyss 1760 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 22 June, You see him [i e Sterne] often tottering on the verge of laughter. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II IV VIII 276 The fortunes of Hyder tottered on the verge of a precipice 1849 SIR J GRAHAM in Parker *Life & Lett* (1907) II IV 86 He is now tottering on the verge of the grave 1861 SIR G TREVELYAN *Horace at Athens* III (1862) 39 We still consume .Veal that is tottering on the verge of beef.

b The margin *of* a river or the sea Also without const.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV *Trophees* 1157 The flowry Verge that longst all Jordan lies 1614 GORGES *Lucan* I 26 Where the Tarbellians bound at large A calmed sea, with crooked verge 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV III Vpon the verge of the Riuer there are fiue houses 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* V VII, The leaders urge Their followers to the ocean verge 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VII III 163 There, at length, on the verge of the ocean, the imperial race turned desperately to bay 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 81 What do they [*sc* ships] bring to us? who . Sport by the verge and gather rosy shells

fig 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* 23 And when I tread the utmost verge Do Thou divide the flood

c. *poet.* The horizon.

1822 BYRON *Heav & Earth* I III, Their brazen colour'd edges streak The verge where brighter morns were wont to break 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII 23 She .sees a great black cloud .Blot out the slope of sea from verge to shore

16. With *a* and pl. A limit or bound; a limiting or bounding belt or strip. Somewhat *rare.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* I 16 Within the narrow verges of this mortal life 1667 MILTON *P L* XI 877 Serve they as a flourie verge to binde The fluid skirts of that same watrie Cloud? 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII 6 A verge, six yards broad, on two sides, is filled with a variety of Forest-trees 1851 MEREDITH *Death of Winter* 19 He melts between the border sheen And leaps the flowery verges. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 136 Such pasturable verges or grassy fringes as have already been subject to acts of ownership

b. *spec.* A narrow grass edging separating a flower border, etc., from a gravel walk

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Grass-plot*, The Quarters, or Verges, are to be prepared with Earth to lay the Turf on 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict*, *Verge*..in Gardening is generally understood to be a Slip of Grass which joyns to Gravel Walks, and divides them from the Borders in the Parterre Garden 1858 GLENNY *Gard Every day Bk* 71/1 The verges of green turf, so apt to encroach upon the gravel-walks and inwardly upon the beds

attrib and *Comb* 1822 LOUDON *Encycl Gard.* § 617 Verge-Shears are a smaller variety, in which the blades are joined to the handles by kneed shanks, to lessen stooping in the operator. They are chiefly used for trimming the sides of box-edgings [*ed* 1824 *adds* and grass-verges]. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan 65/1 Verge cutting and levelling of turf.

17. The brink or border *of* something towards which there is progress or tendency (from without); the point at which something begins. Usually in the phrases *on* or *to the verge of*

Various types of context are illustrated by the different groups of quotations

(*a*) 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* Induct., I will ding his spirit to the verge of hell. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV 14 His senses wandering to the verge of death 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* IV. II, But let us seize him on the verge of bliss. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V 787 Sheer into his bone He pierced him, but Jove Him rescued even on the verge of fate 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIII, Her maternal fondness for her grandson carried almost to the verge of dotage 1842 J PEDDIE *Exp. Jonah* V 88 He seems to have been driven to the very verge of despair *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XXIII (1861) V 5 Spencer was more than once brought to the verge of ruin by his violent temper 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct 5/4 He was jealous and volatile to the verge of insanity.

(*b*) 1754 JOHNSON *Let to Chesterfield* 7 Feb, I have been pushing on my work .and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication. 1772 SHRUBSOLE & DENNE *Hist Rochester* 35 The nation seemed on the verge of a civil war 1848 W H KELLY tr *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I 599 A generous city driven to the verge of revolt. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm* Sel II XI (1864) 145 Such men tread on the very verge of a confession 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb* XXIV, I had driven Catherine Weir to the verge of suicide

(*c*) 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 121, I was now upon the verge of the proper season for action 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* V (ed 2) 107 Just before death his expressions and signs upon the verge of that moment awaken our curiosity.

(*d*) 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sci.* (1857) I 173 [This] brings us to the verge of modern astronomy. 1862 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* II IV 138 We are here on the verge of an inquiry which has perplexed the greatest philosophers

elliptt 1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* XXXVIII, She touched on delicate verges to the baronet, and he understood her well enough

b With vbl sbs *On the verge of*, on the very point of (doing something).

1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III XIII 123 He reached the town to find the commons and the gentlemen on the verge of fighting 1858 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 42 We were on the very verge of granting an annuity. 1887 [? MISS INGHAM] *Poor Nellie* (1888) 91 Twice she was on the verge of telling all

18. The space within a boundary, room, scope. Also const. *to* or *for*

Chiefly in echoes of quot 1757

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I 1, Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have a Soul, that like an ample Shield Can take in all; and verge enough for more 1757 GRAY *Bard* 51 Give ample room, and verge enough The characters of hell to trace 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II I 8 The bard had ample room and verge enough for every variety of field sport 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb Faun* XXIV, In this vast house..a great-grandsire and all his descendants might find ample verge 1877 'H A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I XIII 283 When numbers of freebooters found ample verge for their predatory propensities

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1836 SIR W HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 338 In no other country was there so little verge, far less encouragement, allowed to theological speculation. 1863 D G MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 283 Here is verge, surely, for a man's cultivation 1879 M PATTISON *Milton* 178 Not giving verge enough for the sweep of his soaring conception

† **Verge,** *sb*[2] *Obs rare.* [f. VERGE *v*[2]] The act of verging or inclining *to* or *towards* some object, etc.

1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm* 223 If by this verge to the other extream, I can bring the opinionative Confident but half the way 1662 — *Luc Orient* XIV 119 Though they have had their Verges towards the body and its joys, as well as their Aspires to nobler objects

Verge (vɜːdʒ), *v.*[1] Also 7 verdge [f. VERGE *sb*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* **a.** To provide *with* a specified kind of verge or border, to edge. Chiefly in passive Also with *about*. *Obs*

1605 J. ROSIER in Capt. Smith *Virginia* (1624) I 20 An equall plaine verged with a greene border of grasse. 1621 MARKHAM *Prev Hunger* 13 This Net shall be verdged on each side with very strong Corde [Hence in later works] 1625 — *Bk Hon.* II X § 10 Long Mantles verdged about with a small fringe of siluer 1708 *New View of London* I 101/1 The Figures of a Man and a Woman in Brass, and the Stone verged with Plates of the same

b. To bound or limit *by* something *rare*[—1].

1759 MILLS tr. *Duhamel's Husb* I VIII 20 Sending for horse-dung, to manure those very lands which never fail of being verg'd, or bottom'd, by a substance more proper for the end they aim at

c. To form the verge or limit of.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron Disc* IV (1830) 132 How to draw the vigorous land-mark which verges the field of legitimate discovery.

d. To pass along the verge or edge of; to skirt.

1890 F BARRETT *Betw Life & Death* II. XXVIII 179 The chariot can verge the dais all the way

2. *intr* **a** To be contiguous or adjacent to; to lie on the verge of. Const. *on* or *upon*, *along.*

1787 G WHITE *Selborne* VII, Forests and wastes are of considerable service to neighbourhoods that verge upon them 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* II. 37 The air was still; The blue mist, thinly scatter'd round, Verg'd along the distant hill 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Note Bks* (1872) I 11 The Place de la Concorde, verging on which is the Champs Elysées

b. To border *on* or *upon* some state, condition, etc. (Cf. VERGE *v*[2] 3)

1825 [see VERGENCY[1]] 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip.* VII (1842) 197 Mercury or zinc require one [*sc* a temperature] verging upon, or even surpassing, a red heat 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XVIII, Your generosity must have verged on extravagance 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* V § 3, 352 Philo, however, verges on allowing the λόγος to be the centre of the personality of God.

fig 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau* 71 Vague desires made all kinds of thought, That verged upon them, sweeter than the dream [etc]

3. To rise *up* so as to show the edge. *rare*[—1].

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 868 Wish'd Spring returns; and The welcome sun, just verging up at first, By small degrees extends the swelling curve!

Hence **Verging** *ppl a.*

1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 165 Wild Deer.. were found very injurious to the verging crops

Verge (vɜːdʒ), *v.*[2] [ad. L *vergĕre* to bend, incline, turn Cf. CONVERGE *v.*, DIVERGE *v.*]

1 *intr.* Of the sun: To descend toward the horizon; to sink, or begin to do so. Also *transf*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tr.* II XXV, Yet when he [the sun] verges, or is hardly risen, She [the moon] the vive image of her absent brother is 1825 SCOTT *Talism* III, The light was now verging low, yet served the knight still to discern that they two were no longer alone in the forest 1890 R BRIDGES *Indolence* Poems (1912) 270 The summer day Had verged already on its hot decline

2. To move in a certain direction (esp. downwards), also, to extend or stretch.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 32 Hence forward the Sun of the Kings cause declined, verging more and more Westward, till at last it set in Cornwal 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I 59 So Man Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal 1775 S. J PRATT *Liberal Opin* CV. (1783) IV 6 A tear still upon the back of my hand, verging to the very finger that [etc.] *Ibid* CXXVI. 149 The higher we climb the nearer to the gods as we verge towards earth we convolve with the dirt 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 513/1 Verge not downwards, a precipice lies under the earth 1822 'B CORNWALL' *Misc Poems, Hall of Eblis*, The pillars verged away In long innumerable avenues 1886 MRS HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksmere* 1, Towards this rather dilapidated apartment they always verge when perplexed *fig* 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 430 Learning, once the man's exclusive pride, Seems verging fast towards the female side

b To diverge or deflect; to run or trickle *off*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 215 The Epicurean theory, of atoms descending down an infinite space and verging from the perpendicular no body knows why 1780 S J PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II 74 The tear had verged off, possibly while he was bowing

3 To incline or tend, to approach or draw near, *towards* or *to* some state or condition Also with advb. complement. (Cf VERGE *v*[1] 2 b)

(*a*) 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq*, *Apol* 514 Presbytery .that verges nearer toward Popularcy or Democracy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I II IV, A man of light wit, verging towards fourscore. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII lvi 135 At a time when the people is supposed to have been verging toward utter degeneracy 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* Introd § 5 19 The more human knowledge progresses, the more does man verge towards the infinite

(*b*) *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* XVII Wks 1686 III. 195 The farther we go on, especially in a bad course, the nearer we verge to the dregs of our life 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 Where the Blood verges to the contrary State. 1737 POPE *Let to Swift* 23 Mar, The nearer I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow. 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) IV Advt 6 As refinement generally verges to extreme contrarieties. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd, A man whose credit was actually verging to decay 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII lxii. 125 When the reign of Demetrius was verging to its close. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 14 When I began First to verge upward to a man 1865 PARKMAN *France in Amer.* II (1876) 16 Yet, verging to decay, she [Spain] had an ominous and appalling strength.

(*c*) 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt* IV. Wks 1843 I 288/2 It is not that, or any discourse verging that way, that can tend to give him the smallest satisfaction 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I I II, In such a decadent age, or one fast verging that way.

b. Const. *to* with inf. *rare*[—1].

1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colonial Corn* 45 A country in which capital has accumulated, population become dense, is necessarily a manufacturing one, or verging to become so.

c. To approximate in shade or tint *to* a specified colour.

1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen Zool* IX I 87 Plumage nearly black, with a green gloss, which, in some parts, verges to a violet. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 When large, its colour is dark red, verging to purple.

d To pass or undergo gradual transition *into* something else.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B* Wks 1842 I. 57 It is not to make a strong deviation from the line of the neighbouring parts, nor to verge into any exact geometrical figure 1854 *Poultry Chron* I. 282/1 The 'Poultry Chronicle' is fast verging into a state of monomania. 1858 MRS C GORE *Heckington* II. XIII. 267 The close and trimly shrubbery verged, after a few hundred yards, into a beautiful copse

4. To have a particular direction; to lie or extend towards a specified point.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 74/2 A large semi circular area verging to the South. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 557 The flat [boat] always being put in an oblique direction, with it's foremost end verging towards the line described by the rope 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IX 7 Whose rays Verge to one point and blend for ever there. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I 469 Indurated tumour in the left hypochondrium, verging towards the spine. 1828–32 WEBSTER s v, A hill verges to the north

Hence **Verging** *ppl a.*, approaching, converging.

1741 H BROOKE *Constantia* Poems (1810) 307/1 Though his foe's shield the verging weapon press'd, And raz'd the plume that wanton'd on his crest. 1910 *Contemp. Rev* Mar 339 My sleek limbs cramp in this verging gloom

Verge-board. *Arch.* Also *dial.* varge- [f. VERGE *sb*[1] 13 d] = BARGE-BOARD.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 470 Sixty-six feet lineal one and a half inch verge board to gables 1835 F. GOODWIN *Rural Archit* Add 2 The Verge Boards to be cut out of 2½ inch Timber plank, well spiked to the rafter-ends of the Roof and Purlins. 1861 B. POSTE in *Archæol Cantiana* IV. 116 There are mouldings on the verge-boards of the pediment. 1910 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 272/2 The .church of Witley has good fourteenth-century verge-boards attached to the gable of its stone porch.

Hence **Verge-boarding.** *rare*[—1]

1835 F GOODWIN *Rural Archit.* Add 2 The Gables and Verge Boarding

Verge-line *rare.* [f VERGE *sb.*[1]] (See quot)

1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 119 The Verge-Line, in the Business of Terrasses, is the Place where the Corner of a Wall, or the Bank of a Terrass, comes to terminate *Ibid* 121 The Verge-Line of the Terrasses

Vergelt, obs Sc form of WERGILD.

Vergency[1]. [f. VERGE *v.*[1]: cf next.] The fact of bordering *on* something.

1825 LD COCKBURN *Mem* III. (1856) 179 [He] said of himself, 'I often verge so nearly on absurdity' [etc] ..This was quite true; especially the vergency on absurdity.

Vergency[2] (vɔ̄ ɪdʒĕnsi) [f. VERGE *v.*[2] + -ENCY.]

† **1.** The act or fact of verging or inclining towards some condition, etc., tendency, leaning; an instance of this Also const. *to*, *toward. Obs.*

a 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled with the Spirit* (1867) 486 The general vergency and leaning of the Scriptures on that hand we speak of 1668 H MORE *Div Dial* II 451 The visible vergency of the World to another Degeneracy or Apostasie from the Kingdome of Christ 1680 — *Apocal Apoc* 27 Which is a sign you are in a state of languishment and vergency towards death 1702 C MATHER *Magn Chr* III II. XXIX 264/1 Scarce a Minute [would] pass him without a Turn of his Eye towards Heaven, whereto his heaven-touch'd Heart was carrying of him, with its continual Vergencies

† **b** Bent or inclination. *Obs.*

1649 J H. *Motion to Parl Adv Learn* 33 It were but justice to him that the naturall vergency of his Genius should be found out

2. The fact or condition of being inclined toward some object or in some direction.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* II. VII § 3 That respect of the imaginary face of a thing towards some other thing or place, called vergency, tending, leaning, inclining *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 13 First, there must be an Inclination, Vergency, or Tendency, of Two lines one to the other.

b. *Optics.* (See quots.)

1832 SIR W. R HAMILTON in *Trans R Irish Acad.* (1837) XVII 80 We may therefore call the curvatures of these two diametral sections the two vergencies of the final ray-lines 1860 WORCESTER [citing Lloyd], *Vergency*, the reciprocal of the focal distance, being the measure of the degree of divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays

Vergent, *a. Geol.* [ad L. *vergent-*, *vergens*, pr. pple. of *vergĕre* to VERGE.] Constituting, or

belonging to, a series of Appalachian strata corresponding in age to the middle Devonian strata of British geologists.

1858 H D Rogers *Geol Pennsylv.* I 108 Vergent Flags (Portage Flags of New York) *Ibid*, Vergent Shales (Chemung Group of New York) *Ibid* II. 732 The Cadent and Vergent rocks contain important bands of iron ore.

Vergeous, obs form of Verjuice

† Ve·rger 1. *Obs* Also 5 **vergere, vergier**, *Sc.* **virger.** [a. OF. *verger* (11th c.; so in mod F.), *vergier* (12th c.; = Pr. *vergier*) —L. *virdiārium, viridiārium* (also *viridārium*), f. *viridis* green.] A garden or orchard; a pleasure-garden.

13 *Seuyn Sag* 167 Thai wolde make a riche halle, Without-outen Rome, in on verger bi o riuer *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3831 Why hast thou ben so neclygent, To kepen This verger heere left in thi warde? *c* 1450 *Merlin* xix 310 Merlin lete rere a vergier, where-ynne was all maner of fruyt and alle maner of flowres 1480 Caxton *Ovyd's Met* xiv xii, To wede and pyk oute alle the evyl herbes and wedes out of her verger or gardyn. 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* I Prol 44 The greshoppers amangis the vergeis gnappit

Verger 2 (vē·ɪdʒəɹ) Also 7 **vierger** [prob. a. AF. **verger*, f *verge* Verge *sb.*1 Cf OF. *vergiere* (*vergeur*) gauger, *vergier* maker of rings, obs F *verger* verger (Cotgr); also med L. *virgārius*, and Virger.]

1. An official who carries a rod or similar symbol of office before the dignitaries of a cathedral, church, or university († or before justices)

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 48/1 Howe that Henr' late Duke of Lancastr' founded a Churche of a Deane, vi Choresters, and a Verger perpetuell 1530 Palsgr 284/2 Verger that bereth a rodde in the quyre, *sergent de lesglise c* 1549 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc.* (1896) 75 To Thomas Johnson ye verger at owr ladye churche 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Vergers* be such as cary white wands before the Iustices of either banke, &c ; otherwise called Porters of the verge 1616 B Jonson *Devil an Ass* iv. iv, I must walk With the French sticke, like an old Vierger, for you 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 197/1 The Verger [of the Cathedral Church] is a Man in a Gown whose *Office it is to conduct the Reader to his place* [etc] 1818 Byron *Ch Har.* iv Notes 117 The Emperor, . taking a wand in his hand, officiated as *verger*, preceding the pontiff to the altar 1846 Hook *Ch Dict* (ed 5) 900 *Verger*, he who carries the mace before the dean in a cathedral or collegiate church 1854 *Ibid* (ed 7) 782 *Verger* An officer with a similar title precedes the vice-chancellor in the English universities 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* II xlix 59 For nearly a week he had been unable to face the minor canons and vergers

attrib c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur* II 340 Item oone Verger Rodde of silvar parcel gilte 1546 *Inv Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 137 Two verger rodys of sylver

transf 1615 Chapman *Odyss* xii 555 This by Calypso, I was told, and she Inform'd it, from the verger Mercurie

b. One whose duty it is to take care of the interior of a church, and to act as attendant

1707 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat* II ii, Then I, Sir, tips me the Verger with half a Crown 1784 *Gentl. Mag* May 349/1, I felt a secret satisfaction on visiting the tombs in Westminster Abbey, that the verger no longer amuses the gaping vulgar [etc] 1824 W Irving *T Trav* I 258 The parish clerk bowed low before him [*sc* the squire] and the vergers humbled themselves unto the dust in his presence 1861 *Sat Rev* 30 Nov 568 How splendid an opportunity for architectural study is afforded by the Abbey, if only the vergers would allow any one to enjoy it 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* I. 182 The beadles and vergers curtsied to the quality and remained behind for doles

† 2. (See quot) *Obs* —1

1469 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 48 Mynstrelles, xiii, whereof one is verger that directeth them all in festivall dayes to theyre stations, to bloweings, pipynges [etc]

Hence **Ve·rgerless** *a.*, unaccompanied by a verger; **Ve·rgership**, the office of a verger.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 383/2 The Office of our Sergeauntship at Armes, and the Office of Vergership of Wyndesore 1871 *Daily News* 12 Aug, The Vergership in St Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of Mr Cummings. 1886 Hissey *On Box Seat fr Lond. to Land's End* 167 The cathedral, over which we were considerately allowed to ramble vergerless, much to our enjoyment

† Verger 3. *Obs.*—1 [? a. AF. *vergiere* (Gower).] A rod carried as a symbol of office; = Verge *sb.*1 4 a.

1547 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) II App A 10 Then came the sergeant of the vestry with his verger, and after him the cros, with the children [etc]. 1647 Hexham I, A Verger, *een roedeken.*

† Ve·rgerer. *Obs.* Also 5 **vergerar-.** [Extended f. Verger 2 1 · see -er 1 3] = Verger 2 1. Hence **† Vergerership.** *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 347/2 The Office of Vergerarshipp of Wyndesore. 1566 tr *Beza's Admon to Parlt* D j, Cathedrall churches, where master Deane, . pentioners, readers, vergerirs, &c liue in great idlenesse 1627 Minsheu *Ductor s. v.*, Vergerers be such, as carry *Virgas*, i roddes before the Iustices of either banck, &c 1676 Wood *Life* (O H S.) II. 362 His father was vergerer of Westminster

Vergeress (vē·ɪdʒəres). [f. Verger 2 + -ess.] A female verger or caretaker of a church.

1889 *Daily News* 13 Nov 3/3, I wonder some old vergeress did not come forward to claim the purse. 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 4 Jan. 3/1 The vergeress who sweeps the floor

Ve·rgerism. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ism] Action, etc, characteristic of a verger

1857 Ruskin *Elem Drawing* ii 155 There is always some discordant civility, or jarring vergerism about them [*sc* English cathedrals].

Vergery (vē·ɪdʒəɹi). *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -y.] A sacristy.

1882 M'Clintock & Strong *Cycl. Bib Lit.* VIII 515 Cassell's Suppl), The consecrated priests repair to the vergery, and put down the missal garments

Verges, obs. form of Verjuice

† Verge-salt. *Obs* —1 (Meaning obscure)

1656 S H *Golden Law* To Rdr, All which are immaterial to Matter, and but ceremonies to substance, as Rose-leaves and Verge-salt are to a sound and wholsome dish of meat

† Verge-sauce. *Obs. rare* = Verd-sauce.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 509/1 Vergesawce, *viride salsamentum c* 1450 *Two Cookery Bks* 102 Pe sauce is verge sauce.

Vergesse, -geus, etc, obs. ff. Verjuice

Vergier, variant of Verger 1 *Obs*

Vergiform (vē ɪdʒĭfōɹm), *a. Zool.* [f. Verge *sb.*1 + -(i)form] Of the feet of certain crustaceans Resembling a rod; rod-like.

1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 197/2 Podophthalmia..; feet or extremities vergiform, partly prehensile, partly ambulatory 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 433 There are a few in which these feet are vergiform.

Vergilian, var. Virgilian. **Vergine**, obs. f. Virgin. **Vergious, -ie, -ius**, obs ff. Verjuice.

Vergobret (vē ɪgŏ·bret). [ad. L. *vergobretus*, of Gaulish origin So obs. F. *vergobret.*] The chief magistrate among the ancient Ædui of Gaul. Also *transf.*

1563 Golding *Cæsar* I. 12 The principall office, which they call Vergobret, is an offyce that lasteth but from yere to yere, and for the tyme hath absolute power of life and deathe 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng* I 3 The power of the Vergobret, or Prince of each tribe, was absolute 1892 Freeman *Hist Ess* Ser iv. v. 107 The present literary *vergobret* of the Æduan state refused all help.

Vergon, southern ME variant of Forgo *v.*

† Vergoyne. *Obs.* [ad. OF. (also mod F) *vergogne* (= It *vergogna*, Pg *vergonha*) —L. *verēcundia*, f *verēcundus* Vereound *a*] Shame.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II xv, Hast thow no shame ne vergoyne to come in oure companye *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 285, I shuld haue grete vergoyne yf I smote the behynd.

† Vergoynous, *a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *vergoignos* (12th c, later F *vergogneux*, = It. *vergognoso*, Pg. *vergonhoso*), f. *vergogne* see prec.] Ashamed.

1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* cxxxiv 190 Wherof he was moche vergoynous and shamefull *c* 1500 *Melusine* iv 21 Whan Raymondyn herde thus spek hys vncle, he was in hymself vergoynouse.

Vergres(se, obs. ff. Verdigris. **Vergus, -uys, -ws**, etc., obs ff. Verjuice. **Vergyn(e**, obs. ff. Virgin. **Verhede**, southern ME. var. *ferhede* Ferred *Obs.* **Veri**, obs. f. Very.

Veridical (vĭrɪ·dĭkăl), *a.* [f. L. *vēridic-us* (whence F. *véridique*, It., Sp, Pg. *verdico*), f *vērum* truth, and *dīc-* stem of *dīcĕre* to speak.]

1. Speaking, telling, or relating the truth; truthful, veracious.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxviii 185 Who shall read this so veridical history *a* 1693 *Ibid.* III xlvi. 375 The veridical Triboulet did therein hint at what I liked well 1784 S Henley *Beckford's Vathek* Note (1868) 147 Notwithstanding the reference of Ariosto to the veridical archbishop 1816 Keatinge *Trav* I 321 The veridical Gulliver. 1847 Medwin *Life Shelley* I 359 That very veridical review which assumes to be the oracle of literature 1861 A Hayward *Sel Ess* (1878) II. 103 Mr Gladstone's argument for converting Homer into a veridical historian

2. *spec.* in *Psychol* Of hallucinations, phantasms, etc. Coincident with, corresponding to, or representing real events or persons.

1884 F W H Myers in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* Apr. 48 The truth-telling, or, as we may call them, *veridical* hallucinations which do, in fact, coincide with some crisis in the life of the person whose image is seen 1898 *Athenæum* 25 June 824/1 The vision of the lady is certainly spoken of . as if it had been 'veridical'

Hence **Veridica·lity, Veri·dically** *adv.*, **† Veri·dicalness.**

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Veridicalness*, Truth-speaking, or the Quality or Faculty of speaking Truth 1836 *Johnsoniana* 264 Pope draws human characters the most veridically, of any poetic delineator *a* 1901 F. W. H Myers *Hum. Personality* (1903) I p xlii, The only valid evidence for veridicality depends on a coincidence with some external event

Veri·dicous, *a.* [f. L. *vēridic-us* (see prec.) + -ous.] Veridical, veracious.

App used by Peacock only

1817 T L Peacock *Melincourt* xix, Our Thalia is too veridicous to permit this distortion of facts 1831 — *Crotchet Castle* xvii, This veridicous history began in May

Verie, obs form of Very *a.* and *adv.*

Verie(n, southern ME. varr. Ferry *v.*

Verier, Veriest, compar. and superl. Very *a*

Verielie, obs. form of Verily *adv.*

Verifiability (ve rifaɪ̯ăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity] The fact of being verifiable

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 234 Doubts as to the verifiability of that conception

Verifiable (ve·rifəi̯ăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **verefiable.** [f. Verify *v.* + -able.] That can be verified or proved to be true, authentic, accurate, or real; capable, admitting, or susceptible of verification. Common in the 17th cent, and freq. from *c* 1865.

1593 G Harvey *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II 116, I could peraduenture arread him his fortune in a fatall booke, as verifiable, as peremptorie 1593 R Harvey *Philad* 9 Why should not Geffrey be as plaine and verifiable as Buchanan? *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 789 It is commended for a modest, discreet, learned, regular, and of all in that list most verifiable, discovery 1661 Glanvill *Van Dogm* 199 If this notion be strictly verifiable 1677 Cary *Chronol* II I I iv 102 That of the Foundation of the City is verifiable by the like Authorities 1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint* I II v 1 § 4 A few only of the broadest laws verifiable by the reader's immediate observation 1846 Grote *Greece* II xix (1862) II 76 Neither Homer nor Hesiod mentioned any verifiable present persons or circumstances 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr* II. xii 227 The authority will rest on the accredited, because verifiable, experience of man.

Hence **Ve·rifiableness,** verifiability.

1881 A Bruce *Chief End Revelation* 1 42 While the abstract possibility of a revelation is admitted, its verifiableness is in effect denied. 1886 — *Mirac Element Gospels* 294 They satisfy the modern requirements of verifiableness

† Veri fical, *a. Obs.*—1 [f med L. *vērific-us* (Diefenbach), true, truthful + -al] True, veridical.

a 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc) I 157 This proposition transposed unto its verificall sense.

† Veri ficate, *v. Obs* —0 [f med.L *vērificāt-*, ppl. stem of *vērificāre* see next] (See quot.)

1721 Bailey, *To Verificate*, to prove a thing true

Verification (ve rifikēi̯·ʃən) Also 6 **verificatioun, -acioun, veryfycacyon.** [a. OF. *verification* (mod.F. *vérification*, = It. *verificazione*, Sp *verificacion*, Pg *verificação*), f *verifier.* or ad. med L. **vērificātiōn-*, *vērificātio*, f. *vērificāre* see Verify *v.* and -ation.]

1. The action of demonstrating or proving to be true or legitimate by means of evidence or testimony; formal assertion of truth. Now *rare.*

1523 *Reg Aberdon.* (Maitl Cl) I. 388 For þe verificatioun and prewyng of his indorsyng and execution of my lordis precept 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I xix (S T S) I 110 In verificacioun hereof [i e an intended act of treason] þe said turnus did maist cruelie inway aganis him 1599 Skeni *De Verb. Sign* (ed 2) Q 3 b, The Schireffe suld summond certaine persons & suld be present in proper persone with the verification of the saidis summoundes 1634 W Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett* 19, I say nothing (my Lord) I am not ready to sweare in verification of my belief. 1660 Jer Taylor *Ductor* II 1 rule 7 § 2 If she be a woman, if she can be a wife, and can be his, there is no more requir'd to a verification of the contract in the law of nature 1911 A G Hogg *Christ's Message Kingd* III xi. 140 To use an oath even for the purpose of verification, is to make a convenience of God

2 Demonstration of truth or correctness by facts or circumstances.

1541 R Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* B j b, Thus than appereth the verytycacyon of the fyrste condycyon that a Cyrurgyen ought to haue, for he ought to be lettred and learned 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxvi 142 The Sentence of the Judge is a sufficient Verification of the Law of Nature in that individuall case 1715 Warburton *Disc*, *Rise Antichrist* Wks 1788 V 443 It hath only the traditional verification of the Evidence of a past Fact 1782 J Brown *View Nat & Rev Relig* II i 139 All the dispositions and actions of mankind are a plain verification of the leading truths of his word 1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton Th.* 507 A very unexpected verification of some of the conclusions deduced above 1830 Herschel *Stud Nat Phil* 12 They afford the readiest and completest verifications of his theories. 1882 *U S. Rep Prec. Met* 613 Let us await the verification of time.

3. The action of establishing or testing the truth or correctness of a fact, theory, statement, etc., by means of special investigation or comparison of data.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III v 521 You waste away and die in pursuite of so concealed a misterie of so obscure a verification 1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII x § 3 Fitter occasion could not be offered for the exquisite verification or exact fulfilling of this prophecy 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 222 The latter wrote a verification of all the fix'd stars, as to their longitude and latitude, for the year 1440 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct. Sci* I. III iv § 1 190 Periods of verification, as well as epochs of induction, deserve to be attended to 1855 Maury *Phys Geog Sea* v § 294 This estimate is not capable of verification by any more than the rudest approximations 1885 *Manch Exam* 12 May 5/3 Nearly a month will be swallowed up in the verification of the returns

b. The action of verifying or testing the accuracy of an instrument, or the quality of goods Also *attrib.*

1832 Babbage *Econ Manuf* xiv 103 In the Irish flax trade, a similar example of the high price paid for verification occurs 1888 *Pall Mall G* 6 Dec 5/2 The total number of instruments rejected as unfit for a verification certificate owing to excess of error or to other causes was only 346

4. [After French usage.] Ratification.

1845 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* III v iv 141 When the verification of it was laid before the parliament, the procureur général solemnly protested against it 1865 M Arnold *Ess Crit* II (1875) 50 By the old constitution of France, these letters patent required the verification of the Parliament. 1902 W L Mathieson *Pol & Rel. Scotl* I 49 The Parliament of Paris in their act of verification adopted a very superior tone

Ve·rificative, *a rare.* [f. L. *vērificāt-*, ppl stem of *vērificāre*: see Verify *v* and -ative Cf. OF **verificatif*, obs. F. *vérificatif*, Sp., Pg., It. *verificativo*] Verificatory.

1860 in Worcester (citing *N Amer Rev*) Hence in recent Dicts

Verificatory (ve·rifikēi·təri), *a* [f. as prec. + -ORY 2] That verifies; having the property of verifying, of the nature of, serving as, a verification.

1834 *Fraser's Mag* X 362 There is nothing new under the sun—an observation which is indeed verificatory of itself 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* II VIII 297 Syllogism has no part, even verificatory, in the action of my mind 1875 W. JACKSON *Bampton Lect* 156 The evidence becomes accumulative, or, if you please, verificatory.

Verified (ve·rifəid), *ppl a* [f as next + -ED1] Proved to be true by verification.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* Proem to Rdr 11, By this example of our first parents it is a verifyed conclusion, that he infused the lesser portion [of wisdom] into her 1911 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 281 To lay down principles, as a basis or verified induction.

Verifier (ve·rifəi,əɹ). [f. VERIFY *v.* + -ER] **1.** One who verifies, in various senses.

In quot 1718 a translation of the Arabic title of Abubekr

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een waer-maker*, a Verifier, or a Maker good 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* II 355 Then the Verifier succeeded him with the good liking of the Muslemans. 1736 AINSWORTH I, A verifier, *confirmator, assertor* 1865 *Reader* No 141. 283/2 Valued by some verifier of the past 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chris Kirkland* II VII 223 Who will keep the keeper? and who will verify the verifier?

2. *techn.* In the names of tools or devices (see quots.).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Verifier*, a tool used in deep boring for detaching and bringing to the surface portions of the wall of the bore hole at any desired depth. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl. 394 *Gas verifier*, an apparatus intended to verify whether the gas comes up to a given standard

Verify (ve·rifəi), *v* Forms 4–6 veryfy, 5 -fye, *Sc* weryfy, 6 veryfie, 4–7 verifie (5, 7 verrifie), 6 verifye, 5– verify (4 ferify); 4–6 verefy (5 -effy, 6 *Sc* vare-, warefy), verefye (6 *Sc.* werafye), 5–6 verefie [ad. OF. *verifier* (1348; = mod.F. *vérifier*, Sp., Pg., Pr. *verificar*, It *verificare*), ad. med L *vērificāre*, f. L. *vērus* true]

1. *trans. Law.* To prove by good evidence or valid testimony; to testify or affirm formally or upon oath. Also const *that*, and *to* with inf.

a 1325 [see VERIFYING *vbl. sb*]. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 638 [The abbess appeared, denying] þat she leuied or causid ony nouage or turnid ony course of watur as hit was presentid afore, & þat she is a-redi to verifie *c* 1482 in *Cal Proc Chanc Q Eliz* (1830) II Pref 65 Alle whiche maters the seid Richard is redy to verifie and prove, as this court woll awarde 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 12 Pr To the intent to maynteyne, upholde, and verifie suche reporte as he had made. 1561 in *Maitl Club Misc* III 289 The saidis George and William diaconis warefyis That thai lawfullie chergit ye said Mr. Thomas Meffen to compeyr 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Fam Love* Brief Descr 11 b, Iohn Careles in his examination by Doctor Martin verifieth that to bee true, whiche those two were burdened withall by Steuen Norish 1632–3 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS), Catherine Whitfield is expressly consenting to this intended marriage, as is verified by Thomas Hatcher. 1689 *Acta Parlt Scotl.* (1875) XII 66/1 The Heraulds who denunced the viscount of Dundee at the mercat cross did verefie þeir executiones upon oath. [1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 312 In any stage of the pleadings, when either side advances or affirms any new matter, he usually avers it to be true, 'and this he is ready to verify'.] 1786 BURKE *W Hastings* Wks XII 192 The said charge to be verified by the oath of the said Frazer. 1838 W BELL *Dict Law Scot* 1028 He must be prepared with a cautioner at giving in his defences, unless he instantly verify a defence excluding the action 1884 *Law Times Rep* 10 May 320 The Court ordered that the receiver should withdraw and verify his accounts by affidavit.

b In general use To testify to, to assert, to affirm or confirm, as true or certain. Now *rare.*

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cc. 252 b/2 The landes, seignories, lordshippes, and baronyes in Acquytayne, whiche they verifyed to pertaygne to the kynge and realme of Englande 1586 DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 20 Him, whose approued fidelity for that it remaineth of no small record to my certaine knowledge, I will presume to verifie 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX, xlix 1054 At first the tidings seemed so incredible, that the formost messenger was held for a vaine lyar but after that there came one after another, and all with one voice verefied and affirmed the same 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 19 So that it may as truly be verified of the Serpent as it was of Esau, that the hands of all men and beastes are against them 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 239 This Novice at his confession made this knowne and after verified as much to the Guardian and chiefe Friars. 1866 MEREDITH *Vittoria* XXXIX, 'Does Major Weisspriess know it to be true?' The question came from Anna. Weisspriess coolly verified it, on the faith of a common servant's communication.

c To support or back up by testimony.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor* V ii. 17, I haue euer verified my Friends with all the size that verity would without lapsing suffer.

2. To show to be true by demonstration or evidence, to confirm the truth or authenticity of; to substantiate: **a.** Of persons. Now *rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol & T.* 515 As witnessen thise olde wyse; And that ful soone I wol it verifie In this Chanon 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 35 'Prosperitee is blynd'...And verifie I can wel it is so *c* 1425 AUDELAY *XI Pains Hell* 211 in *O E Misc.* 217 In erþ, þe fyndis þem verefyd, [The soul] Dispisid godis laus euerechon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 1 26 Be nat you displesed yf I haue recounted vnto you this auenture, For it is for to adiouste more of feyth, & for to veryfy thistory. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II. 250 This suith example I verifie ma richt weill be the Britis 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III 286 Verifie Lord the words on me, drawe me after thee 1595 SHAKS *John* II i. 277, I bring you Witnesses Twice fifteene thousand hearts of Englands breed, To verifie our title with their liues 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* V. 87 [He] only desired to cleer so dangerous a suspicion, and never to speake of it but when he could verifie it 1671 MILTON *P. R* I. 133 Gabriel this day by proof thou shalt behold how I begin To verifie that solemn message late, On which I sent thee 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat & Rev Relig.* V. II 430 The covenant-form of this law is not changed, and God hath verified it in the dreadful sufferings of his only begotten Son 1828 WEBSTER s v, The first act of the house of representatives is to verify their powers, by exhibiting their credentials to a committee of the house, or other proper authority.

b. Of things, or in passive

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. x 53 Therfore neuer neither of tho ij textis serueth neither forto grounde neither forto verifie the seid firste opinioun *c* 1475 *Mankind* 9 in *Macro Plays* I þat may be seyde & verifyede mankynde was dere bought 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 354 In to thy mowis and mokis It may be verifeit that thy wit is thin 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 150 If this myght be verefied of us in dede, it were detestable to be heard of. 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C.* II 63 The prince greatly marueileth that such great learned men would set downe and propound such matters, as neuer can nor shalbe any way verified. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXVI. 142 The knowledge of the publique Registers, publique Counsels, publique Ministers, and publique Seales, by which all Lawes are sufficiently verified 1756 MITCHELL in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV 376 All which has been verified by the examination of the persons in whose company he was 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 629 The strongest evidence by which the fact of a death was ever verified. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* III (1877) 55 The same scene of action which brought the rational expectation brings also the event which tests and verifies the correctness of it

3 In passive. To be proved true or correct by the result or event, or by some confirming fact or circumstance, to be fulfilled or accomplished in this way.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 213 So þat now beeþ verified þe vers þat Hildebertus made *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXIV 154 Þus es þe prophecy verified. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S T S) 10 That is ane office of ane angel, to bring the hye new tydingis, the quhilk is verifyit be the haly writt 1462–3 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 268 Scripture sayth the heritage holdyn wrongfully Schal never cheve, As hathe be verified late ful playne. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy) 49 Than the sayenge of Saynt Brandon was veryfyed 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 38 The old Prouerbe is herein verified the ill weede ouercroppeth the good corne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 6 192 The like hath been verified time after time 1667 MILTON *P L* X 182 So spake this Oracle, then verifi'd When Jesus..Saw Satan fall like Lightning down from Heav'n. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I VI Wks. 1874 I. 123 This reasoning from fact is confirmed, and . verified, by other facts. 1799 HT. LEE *Canterb. T*, *Frenchm T.* (ed 2) I 221 Of these doubts one only was verified 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej. Addr* x, Professions lavishly effused and parsimoniously verified are inconsistent. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I XXXIV. 286 The Pope's suspicions were verified. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 226 The picture is verified in the course of the dialogue

b. Const *in, of, on*, or *upon*

1387–8 T USK *Test Love* I. 1 (Skeat) I 71 God graunt that proposicion to be verifyed in me. *a* 1400 *Apol Loll.* (Camden) 8 And þe pope is Petir's vicar, þerfor it be howsiþ to trowe þat þis feiþ is verifiȝed of him. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armes* (S T S) 4 The prophecyes. be verifyit in your maist noble and worthy princehede 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat* I VII, Everythynge in the world is verefyed upon one of them 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 153 And as this was spoken of the Phariseys, I feare me it may be likewise verified in vs 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* V. LXIX § 2 That which is vttered of the time, is not verified of time it selfe, but agreeth vnto those things which are in time. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 242 If he doth, I fear it will be verified in him, that a 'fool and his money is soon parted'. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 387 It is true, they made Fences; but Solomon's Words were never better verified than in them. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ*, *Dwarf* I. 191, I content myself with the truth only of the remark, which is verified in every lane and by lane of Paris.

c. Used actively of the circumstances, person, etc., serving as proof or confirmation.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg* 127 For soth then y sobbed Veryfying thys wordys. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 152 The fyrst [cause] yes, forto verefy þe faiþ of his resurreccyon. 1530 PALSGR. 765/2 He hath nowe verifyed my sayenges. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* II. (1603) 72 The Temple fell downe and verified the answere of the oracle 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I § 25 37 The issue verifieth thus much 1659 MILTON *Touching Hirelings* 9 A voice [was] heard from heaven, crying aloud, This day is poison pourd into the church Which the event soon after verifi'd 1671 — *P R* III. 177 So shall thou best fullfil, best verifie The Prophets old, who sung thy endless raign 1785 TRUSLER *Mod Times* III. 47 The case of Wheble, the bookseller, verifies this assertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. XV 308 The measurements of Agassiz completely verify the anticipations of Rendu 1870 J. BRUCE *Life Gideon* XIII 229 The people themselves did verify this pregnant saying of the Lord by their own immediate conduct.

†**d.** *refl* To demonstrate or prove (oneself) to be of a certain character. *Obs*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI v, And so him self [the Lord] most terrible doth verify, In terrifying kings 1596 DRAYTON *Leg*, *Dk Normandie* CXXXIV, Fortune Turned her selfe, as shee away would flie, As what she was, her selfe to verifie.

4. To ascertain or test the accuracy or correctness of (something), esp. by examination or by comparison with known data, an original, or some standard; to check or correct in this way.

1527 R THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 254 For this cause can be no certaine situation of that coast and Islands, till this difference betwixt them be verified 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 162 When you will verifie your nedle . you shall use the healpe of the Sunne. 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* II. I 67 To verify these protracted Distances, go to any of the Objects, as D, take the Bearing of X and Y, to find if they agree with the Protraction 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III 18 Let us now proceed to verify the elongation of the Poles 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T*, *Forester*, *A Clerk*, Hours spent in casting up and verifying accounts 1834 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* III 43, I have seen a calculation and I mean to verify it 1848 H. H WILSON *Brit India* III 237 Capt Dillon was sent back to verify the reported existence of some of the survivors of the wreck 1875 *Chambers's Jrnl.* No 133 7 A set of instruments which have been properly verified at Kew Observatory.

b To establish by investigation.

1801 *Med. Jrnl* V 386 A medical committee was appointed to verify the phænomena which precede, accompany, and follow the Vaccine Inoculation 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 537 In reading over various poetic bills of fare preserved by Athenæus, we have verified twenty-six species in one Attic supper 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 52 If the disease [be] verified as seated on the second or third part of the subclavian vessel.

5. To give the appearance of truth to; to cause to appear true or authentic. *rare*

1581 [see VERIFYING *vbl sb*] 1768 H WALPOLE *Hist Doubts* 99 All Henry's art and power could never verify the cheat of Perkin. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xl, He assumed the name and profession of his friend Dudley, having command enough of the pencil to verify his pretended character to his host of Allonby.

Hence **Ve·rifying** *ppl a*

1634 WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 61 A false asseveration usually winneth more beleefe than two verifying negatives can resettle 1870 J BRUCE *Life Gideon* XXIII 412 An appendix of verifying deeds and documents 1884 R BURN in *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 630/3 Its [i. e archæology's] verifying and corrective spirit in historical investigations.

Ve·rifying, *vbl sb* [f VERIFY *v.* + -ING1] The action of the vb in various senses; the proving *of* something; verification.

a 1325 *MS Rawl B 520* fol 47 b, Wan ha beȝ icleped to uerefihinge, þoru þat þulke i voched weren in present *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 23 In verefiyng of thys thyng þe fyrst masse .begynnyth thus. 1561–2 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 196 Sik richtis and documentis as thai will use for verefying of thair content 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 37 Zopirus, fayned himselfe in extreame disgrace of his King for verifying of which, he caused his own nose and eares to be cut off 1598 FLORIO, *Verificatione*, a verifying, an approouing, an auerring 1632 LE GRYS tr *Velleius Paterc* 168 Catullus second to none in verifying of the worke which he tooke in hand *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 480 For verifying whereof, We appeal to the Knowledge of some Noblemen and Ministers. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* II 79 The verifying of that true sentence, the first shall be last. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Verification*, a verifying, or proving

†**Ve·rifyment.** *Obs*–1 In 4 uerefiement. [a. OF *verifiement* see VERIFY *v.* and -MENT] Verification.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* fol 47 3if þilke þat is i-voched wolle warant þe tenaunt þe foreseide uerefiement to þe askare ne costumez not

Ve·rigreen. *U.S. slang.* [f. VERY *a.* + GREEN *a*] A very simple or gullible person

1854 in M Johnson *W L Garrison & Times* (1880) 269 That man must be a veritable verigreen who dreams of pleasing slaveholders by any method but that of letting slavery alone

Verilay, obs. form of VIRELAY.

†**Veri loquous**, *a. Obs.*–1 [f. L. *vēriloquus*] Speaking the truth; truthful, veracious.

Cf. *Veriloquent* (Blount, 1656), *Veriloquious* (Bailey, 1727), and *Veriloquy* (Blount)

1672 G THOMSON *Let. to H Stubbe* 14 Those..Galenists contrived therefore a scurrilous Pamphlet against a veriloquous Treatise of mine

Verily (ve·rili), *adv.* (and *a.*). Now *arch.* or *rhet.* Forms *α.* 4 verraliche, verrayle, 4–5 verrayly (4 varrayly), verraily, 4–6 verayly, 5 verraly; 4 verei-, ver(r)eylche, verreyly, -li, verreili, 4–5 -ly, 5 verreilly. *β.* 4 veraly, 4–6 veraly, 4–5 verraly, 5 verralye, 5–6 -ie, 6 veralie, 5 *Sc.* wer(r)aly, weralie. *γ* 5 verelyche, -liche, 4–5 verrely, 5 verely, 5–6 verelye, 5–7 verely, 6 verelie, verrelle, *Sc.* werelie. *δ.* 4 verilyche, verrylyk, verrili, 4–5 verry-, verrily (5 varily), 5–8 veryly, 6 verilye, *Sc.* verie-, weri(e)-, verrilie, 5– verily. [f VERY *a.* + -LY2. Cf. next and VERAMENT *adv*]

A. *adv.* In truth or verity; as a matter of truth or fact; in deed, fact, or reality; really, truly.

Freq, latterly almost entirely, used as an emphatic affirmation of the truth of a statement, esp with verbs of believing, thinking, etc In ME and older Sc. poetry often used as a mere rime-tag.

α a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+422 þai told þam [*sc* the apostles] openly, How þai saȝe crist & with him spake, on-liue ful verraily *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 9239 þe nerer þat þai sal hym be, þe verreylyer þai sal hym se 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 177 So þat þe raþer welles beeþ now but lakes, oþer more vereyliche dreye chanels wiþ oute watir *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XV. 70 þe whilk . descryued me þe maners of oþer cuntrees als graythely and als verraily as þai had bene euer ȝit dwelland in þam *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. LXXXVII (1869) 49 With inne this bred al the soureyn good is put, presentliche and verreyliche. *c* 1450 *Mir Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 44 This prophecie was fullfillid in dede fulle verrayly. 1485 CAXTON

Paris & V. (1868) 33 Knowe ye verayly that it is not longe sythen, that the sayd Iewels were gyuen to me.

β. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII 175 My saule sall verraly & perfitly loue þe in new sange *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5197, I schal hastili me hize to venge þe verali for ouȝt þat bi-tideþ 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 135 Who so weraly desyryth good rennoune he shall be renounet and preysid *c* 1475 *Golagros & Gaw* 1036 Me think farai to dee, Than schamyt be, veriatie, Ane sclander to byde 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv 90 Gud Maister Walter Kennedy, In poynt of dede lyis veraly 1562 WINJET *Wks* (S T S) I. 87 Gif ȝe beleue that our Saluiour did thir thingis veralie and indeid

γ c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iv pr iv. (1868) 127 Whan I considre þi resouns, quod I, I ne trowe nat þat men seyn any þing more verrely. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 399 Lazar and oþer weren verely deede, and verely reysid by Crist to lyve 14 *Sir Beues* (O) 2577, I thanke you, sayde Beuys, verely · *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* (1885) 153 Wich materes thrugly considered, it semyth verely good, þat [etc] *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1516) 27/1 Whenne he had reygned or more verely vsurped by the terme of iiii yeres. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 295, I think verely by his valyantnesse that he will not flie 1594 PLAT *Jewell ho* II 7, I doo verely beleeue yt the spirit of God did make them to be of that nature. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv Worcs* (Worc Hist. Soc) II 301 The father, I verely thincke, of Sir Walter Skule

δ. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10045 Whan þe vble was on þe auter leyd,. Alle þre þogt þan verrylyk, Before þe prest, þat a chyld lay quyk *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks I 374 Þei knowen verrili how þat Crist is Goddis Sone *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 305 The vsscher lyfte vp the lede smartly, And sawe the cheryse verily 1451 *Paston Lett* I 215 If he wold make yow promys that ye myght veryly trust upon hym. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 399/2 Varily, *vere*. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii 255, I beleue veryly that thou dydyst dye on the holy crosse to redeme vs all 1552 HULOET, Verily e so manye, *totidem* 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III ix 147 Some in the passage demaunded confession, thinking verily to die. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 207, I am therefore verily perswaded, that the name of Hercules even to this place came either [etc.] 1682-3 *Pennsylv Arch.* I 55 Though I could veryly hope my enemy were reconciled. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram Test* Wks 1755 II i 127 We are verily persuaded, the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us 1771 *Junius' Lett* liv (1788) 293 He verily believes him an honest man 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester, A Clerk*, A person whom he now verily believed to be, as he had originally suspected, insane 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i (1858) 3 The time is verily come for acting in it. 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I. 122 Thou couldst laugh the laugh back, I think verily

Comb 1585 DAY *Eng Secretary* II (1625) 4 The first appeareth to be Accusatorie, which .either simply by coniectures or by matter of knowne, or verily supported truth,. may bee conueyed

b. Placed in front of a sentence or statement as an emphatic asseveration of its truth or accuracy; freq. connoting the truth of a preceding statement.

In versions of he N T regularly used to render L. *amen*, G. ἀμήν, which are freq strengthened by repetition.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10068 Pys y beleue, and euer y shal; For verryly we se hyt alle 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xx. 12 Forsothe and verreili my sister she is *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xlvi. 194 (Harl MS.), Þerefor he that hathe þe Ringe of Feithe, vereliche he shalle have al thinges to his likinge *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* (1885) 114 But verely thai liven in the most extreme pouertie and miserie 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* I 52 Verralie, that war grytrycht. 1535 COVERDALE *John* III 3 Verely verely I saye vnto the [etc] *Ibid* II Verely I saye vnto yᵉ [etc] 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 44 b, Verely the kyng of England had so great trust in the honor of the french kyng 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 268 And verily there remaineth yet a great Castle 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* II As if despising were an especiall ..kind of offending, or scandalizing And verely so it is, especially to the Weake 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 43 P 4 Verily, Mr Spectator, we are much offended at the Act for Importing French Wines. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 37 Verily at times he looked on him as a book 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II II iii. 127 Verily, we sit securely ! 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 158 For verily the might of the sun was sore upon him.

c. Used to emphasize a negative or affirmative particle

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 224 Dyde ever ony man so grete a trayson as I have doon, nay verely 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richm.* Wks (1876) 307 Were not she an vnkinde & vngentyl moder? Yes verayly 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* F iij, Naie, verilier, that is it to be a man 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 138 You saye I shall take the Angles of sight of euerye place that I can see .Yea verelye 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Annot, Should they then becom perfect chords? No verily 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvi 37 Nay verily, but let them come themselues, and fetch vs out 1647 HEXHAM, Yea verily, *ia trouwens, ofte ja voorwaer* [1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III viii, Yes, verily, my lords and gentlemen, so you must]

†**B.** *adj.* True, very *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXIX. 8 Lord, verralyest lord, noght as men ere lordis. *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1285 Morpheus, That hym before warnyd of the verryly tyde.

†**Ve riment,** *adv , sb* , and *a. Obs.* Forms. 4 verrei-, verrey-, 4–5 verray-, 6 *Sc.* verrie-, 6 veriment. [a. OF. *verai-, verrai-, vraiement*, etc. (mod.F. *vraiment*) truly, f *verai* true: see VERY *a.* and -MENT and cf VERAMENT *adv.*]

A *adv.* In truth or verity; truly, verily.

13 . *K Alis* 717 (Laud MS), By sterren & by þe firmament He hym taugtte verrayment *c* 1325 *Chron Eng* 617 in Ritson *Metr Rom.* II 296 From him verreiment He brohte a riche present 1370-80 *Visions of St. Paul* 235 in *O E Misc.* 229 Þo Fendes seiden verreyment—He haþ seȝen his Iuggement *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1491 The lady said, Sir, verrayment, I wil do al yowr cumandment

B. *sb.* Truth, verity

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 801 Efter my sempyll intandment, . I sall declare the suith and verrayment As I best can 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 27 Gif that he traistit nocht To that tha said wes suith and verriement [etc] 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 68 Verament, *veritas.*

C *adj* Veritable, correct.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* 940 To speake like a proctor, And tell vnto you, what is veriment and true.

†**Verinas.** *Obs rare* Also 7 Verrinus [var. of VARINAS. Cf Sp *verina* and F *vérine* (1675)] A superior quality of roll tobacco (see VARINAS)

1618 in Capt Smith *Wks* (Arb) 541 There are so many sofisticating Tobaco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Verinas, and the trash that remaineth should be Virginia 1670 *Merry Drollery* I 10 But all the day long you do us the wrong, When for Verrinus you bring us Mundungus.

†**Ve·riness.** *Obs.*–1 In 6 verynesse [f VERY *a*] Actuality, reality, truth

1574 tr *Marloral's Apocalyps* 21 He is sayde to be lyke the sonne of man, to betoken the truenesse or verynesse of humane nature in him, with the same fygure of speeche that Paule vsed

Veriour, obs. Sc. form of WARRIOR.

Verious, -iowoe, -ioyoe, obs. ff. VERJUICE.

Verisimilar (verisi·milăr), *a.* Also 7 very-, 9 veri-similar [f. L *vērisimilis, vērī similis* (see VERISIMILITUDE), after SIMILAR *a* Cf It *verisimile*, Sp. *verosimil*, Pg. *veri-, verosimil.*] Having the appearance or semblance of truth or reality, appearing true or real, probable.

In early use *rare* Frequent since *c* 1845, app. after Carlyle, who used it freely.

1681 *Ess Peace & Truth Ch* 2 As the Opposition to Truth is either from a downright Lie, or a verisimilar Semblance 1682 DRYDEN *Dk Guise* Diam. Wks 1725 V 334 Now I am to perform all this it seems, without making any Thing verisimilar or agreeable. 1683 T HUNT *Def Charter Lond.* 29 Our Poet hath not so much art left him as to frame any thing agreeable or very similar to amuse the People or wherewith to deceive them 1727 BAILEY (vol II).

1827 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 39 Are these dramas of his not verisimilar only but true? 1846 G S FABER *Lett Tractar Secess* 3 Since I judge the doctrines of Rome to be more rational and verisimilar than any other doctrines whatever 1887 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc 165 But 'Don Quixote', if less verisimilar as a narrative, appeals to far higher qualities of the mind

Hence **Verisi milarly** *adv.*

1833 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II xiv 338 Wordsworth [was] represented verisimilarly enough as a man full of English prejudices, idle [etc].

†**Verisi milary,** *a. Obs*–1 [Cf prec. and SIMILARY *a*] Verisimilar.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II vi. 31 Like verisimilarie [F *verisimiles*] amorabons, we captat the benevolence of the . fæminine sexe

†**Verisi mile.** *Obs.*–1 In 7 very simile. [See VERISIMILAR *a.* and SIMILE *sb.*] A plausible semblance or appearance *of* something.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng Physic.* (1656) 300 Almost al Astrologo-Physitians hold this to be an Herb of Mars, and they give a very simile of a truth for it too, viz Because it cures diseases of the Head.

Verisimilitude (verisimi·litiud). Also 8-9 veri-similitude. [a. obs F. *verisimilitude* (1549), or ad L. *vērī similitūdo, vērisimilitūdo*, f. *vērī similis, vērisimilis*, f. *vērī*, gen. of *vērum* truth, and *similis* like Cf. Sp *verisimilitud*, Pg *verisemilitude*, It. *verisimilitudine.*]

1. The fact or quality of being verisimilar; the appearance of being true or real; likeness or resemblance to truth, reality, or fact; probability.

In very frequent use from *c* 1850

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1031 If we will use the rule of probability and verisimilitude. 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav* 30 Truth has no greater Enemy than verisimilitude and likelihood 1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* 64 Verisimilitude and Opinion are an easie purchase; and these counterfeits are all the Vulgars treasure 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 83 Was it but Falshood's Mask of Veri-similitude that we doated after. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI § 19 His conjectures have more verisimilitude than dogmatic theories 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II (1863) 289 A depth of tenderness in her large black eyes gave a great verisimilitude to her representation of the lovelorn damsel 1870 J H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* II VII. 221 They are nothing more to me than judgments on the verisimilitude of intellectual views, not the possession and enjoyment of truths 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* I, To add a spice of verisimilitude 'college paper' had an actual marketable value.

b *esp* Of statements, narrative, etc.

1671 MILTON *Samson, Of Tragedy*, The Plot, which is nothing indeed but such œconomy, or disposition of the fable as may stand best with verisimilitude and decorum. 1733 G CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I VI § 1 (1734) 48 If what I have advanc'd have any Truth or Verisimilitude 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer* II V. 60 They would appear so extravagant, as to go far beyond the bounds of that verisimilitude which must be preserved even in fictitious narration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* XVII (1882) 165 The characters..have all the verisimilitude and representative quality that the purposes of poetry can require. 1858 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* lv (1865) VII. 2 We must accept in the main the verisimilitude of the picture they have left us of this archtyrant 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 422 The traditional form was required in order to give verisimilitude to the myth

2. A statement, etc., which has the mere appearance or show of being true or in accordance with fact; an apparent truth

1783 HAILES *Antiq Chr. Ch* IV. 141 Perhaps, the author had no farther view, than to state the Academical verisimilitudes on each side of the controversy 1797 J LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* (1819) XLVIII 122/1 The advantages of sophistry are infinitely beyond those of real truth, because a fortunate and well-sounding verisimilitude is so adapted to the comprehension of nine-tenths of mankind 1821 LAMB *Elia* I *Old Benchers Inner T*, Henceforth let no one receive the narratives of Elia for true records! They are, in truth, but shadows of fact—verisimilitudes, not verities 1850 L HUNT *Autobiog* VII (1860) 128, I felt that there was more truth in the verisimilitudes of fiction than in the assumptions of history

†**Verisimilitudinary,** *a Obs*–1 [Cf. prec. and SIMILITUDINARY *a*] Of persons Having a show of being correct in opinion or judgement.

1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacrene Dunelm* 4 Those that hold the materiality of the Air to be from water, are not in opinion altogether paradoxical, but verisimilitudinary

†**Verisimi lity.** *Obs.* Also 7 veri-simility. [f. L. type **vērisimilitās*, f. *vērisimilis* (*vērī similis*): see VERISIMILITUDE] Verisimilitude

1646 SIR T BROWN *Pseud Ep* III XXI 157 Touching the verisimility or probable truth of this relation *Ibid* VII XVIII. 382 Assuredly it was a noble Nation upon whom, if not such verities, at least such verisimilities of fortitude were placed 1668 DRYDEN *Dram Poesy* Ess (Ker) I 59 The spirit of man cannot be satisfied but with truth, or at least verisimility 1706 tr *Du Piles' Art Painting* 71 The third [copy], which is Faithful and Easy, puzzles the greatest Criticks, and often hazards their Pronouncing against the Truth, tho' it may be agreeable to Verisimility.

†**Verisi milous,** *a Obs.* Also 7 veresimilous. [Irreg f. L *vērī similis, vērisimilis*: see VERISIMILITUDE] Verisimilar.

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* 16 Many erronious doctrines of Pontificians, are in our dayes wholly supported by verisimilous and probable reasons. 1642 GAUDEN *Three Serm* 62 A Judge needs bee a Critick, to discerne betweene man and man, cause and cause, just and unjust, true and veresimilous 1675 E W[ILSON] *Spadacrene Dunelm* 33 Any verisimilous conjecture concerning the causation of Springs

Verism (vī·rizm). [f. as next + -ISM. Cf. VERITISM.] The literary or artistic style practised or advocated by the verists

1892 *Illustr Lond News* 24 Sept 407/1 This triumph of realism, verism, naturalism, or whatever sort of 'ism' it may be called

Verist (vī·rist). [f. L. *vēr-um* (neut.) or It *ver-o* true + -IST. Cf. VERITIST.] One who believes in or practises the rigid representation of the truth or reality in literature or art. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Contemp Rev* Mar 395 This observation would lead us to a controversy with the verists, realists, naturalists, or whatever their name 1899 *Academy* 28 Feb 213/2 These provoked the Verist reaction which followed

Hence **Veri·stic** *a.*

1884 *Contemp. Rev* Sept 450 The veristic school does indeed go too far in holding up the things of sense as exclusively true and real 1891 *Blackw Mag* CL 869/1 The keynote of George Eliot's art Signor Negri qualifies as essentially realistic, or, as he puts it, veristic

Veritabi lity. *rare*–1. [f. next.] A truth or verity.

1864 A LEIGHTON *Myst Leg Edinb* (1886) 119 It even happens often that many veritabilities pass through the mind without leaving any traces

Veritable (ve·rităb'l), *a.* (and *adv.*). Also 5 veritabill, 6 verytable. [a. OF. and AF. *veritable* (mod F *véritable*, = It. *veritevole*), f. *verite* VERITY : see -ABLE

App. the word had become obsolete by the middle of the 17th century, and was revived early in the 19th Webster (1828–32) notes it as 'little used']

1. Of a statement, etc That is in accordance or conformity with the truth or verity; true. ? *Obs*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II i. (1883) 21 Therfore hym ought to saye no thynge but yf hit were veritable and stable. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) IV 1068 We shall here tidinges shortlye, For that is suth veritabill 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy) 20 In good fayth thy tale is verytable, Grounded in lernynge, and gretly commendable. 1604 SHAKS *Oth* III IV 76 *Des* Indeed 'is't true? *Oth* Most veritable, therefore looke too 't well 1649 EVELYN *Liberty Servitude* IV. Misc Writ (1825) 21 It was not lesse lawfull to men who comprehended thoughts worthy and veritable, such as we might have of things divine, to possesse an heart elevated and a courage invincible

†**b.** Of persons Speaking the truth, truthful, veracious. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I VII 11 The maners and condicions whiche belongen to a good conestable ben these, that he be not testyf ne angry, But amesured and attemporat, verytable in worde and promesse hardy *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. M Aurel* (1546) E vij b, The greatest faute is to spare the trouthe and not to be verytable 1594 R ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 46 The second warned him to bee all his life true, and veritable.

2 Genuine, real, true, not counterfeit, false, or spurious; correctly or properly so called.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 19/1 And to thende to preve that his deth was veritable he wold lye there in thre dayes 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* V. xix. 262 But where the real works of Nature, or veritable acts of story are to be described, digressions are aberrations.

1830 J G STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 24 Few persons form anything like just estimates of the veritable size of trees 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit Mor* I 73 Then Intuition must be given its natural position as the basis of the only veritable

System of Ethics 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 A moral relish for veritable proofs of honesty

b. Of things or persons

1649 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Use Passions* 9 The same Philosophers imagined it [the soul] had parts as well as the body, and though they were more subtle, they were not less veritable 1833 LAMB *Elia* II. *Imaginative Faculty in Productions Mod Art*, He had painted a laudable orchard, with fitting seclusion, and a veritable dragon 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II XXIII 249 A veritable personage was Whittington, 1881 *Lit World* 21 Jan 37/1 Nelson, we all know, was a veritable sea king

c. With *the*, in emphatic use.

1831 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II XIV 320 A cast of the skull of Raphael—the veritable skull dug up at Rome 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II IX. 94 Next, sugar, what complex memories the word brings back !—the veritable sugar has been long ago defunct. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 150, I who am now talking am the veritable Socrates

3 In extended use, denoting possession of all the distinctive qualities of the person or thing specified.

1862 C STREITON *Chequered Life* I 24, I tell you that Charley is a veritable eel 1869 A HARWOOD tr *De Pressensé's Early Years Chr* III I 360 They had a succession of governors who were veritable brigands 1897 *Standard* 2 Feb 7/5 At Rochefort there was a veritable hail of tiles, slates, etc blown off the roofs.

†**4.** As *adv.* Veritably, truly. *Obs.*—1

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVI 93, I beleue veritable that it is for to take vengeaunce of the feyth & of the grete othe whiche I haue violated falsly

Hence **Veritableness,** truth, veracity. *rare*—1.

1664 J NEWBURGH in Evelyn *Pomona*, etc 44, I am so well assured of the veritableness of my neighbours relation, that I dare not question it.

Veritably (ve·rĭtăbli), *adv.* [f. VERITABLE *a.* + -LY 2] In a veritable manner; with truth or verity; truly, truthfully; genuinely, really.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXLIII 214 The nombre of them that were slayn was neuer verytably knowen *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* I XXIII 18 Kymarchus yᵉ sone of Secilius, as some wryters haue, but more veritably as sayth yᵉ olde Cronycle, the brother of Iago was made ruler of Brytayne *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 927 Veritably/ *veritablement.* 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 25 b, They esteeme many things by figure and fanticie, but few veritably and vprightly 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) VI 143 All possible hazard may be precluded, by observing more veritably to the youthful reader, that [etc] 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II (ed 2) 237 Veritably afterborn, that is to say born after their father has made his will.

Veritism. [f VERIT-Y + -ISM] = VERISM. So **Veritist, Veritistic** *a* = VERIST, VERISTIC *a.*

Originally and chiefly *U S*

1894 *Nation* (N Y) 19 July 53/2 Veritism is the name by which devils are to be cast out, and the artist himself is to be a veritist. 1894 H GARLAND in *Forum* (N Y) Aug. 690 My own conception is that realism (or veritism) is the truthful statement of an individual impression corrected by reference to the fact. *Ibid*, The veritist chooses for his subject not the impossible, not even the possible, but always the probable. *Ibid* 693 The critic cannot distinguish between the entirely fictitious characters of the veritistic novel and the characters drawn from life.

Verity (ve·rĭti). Forms: 5 **varyte**, *Sc.* **weryte**, 5–6 **verite**, *Sc.* **veryte**, 6 **veritee**, *Sc.* **varite**; 5–6 *Sc.* **veretie**, 6 **veritye, verytie, ueritie**, *Sc.* **werietie, weratie**, 6–7 **veritie**, *Sc.* **yerritie**, 7– **verity.** [a. AF. and OF. *verite, veritet* (mod F. *vérité*, = It. *verità*, Prov *veritat, veritat, verdad*, Sp *verdad*, Pg. *verdade*) :—L. *vēritāt-, vēritās*, f. *vēr-us* true, VERY *a* : see -ITY

App not in common use in the 18th cent., but revived in the 19th.]

1. Without article. Truth, either in general or with reference to a particular fact, conformity to fact or reality Also *personif.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Peter*) 254 Bot-gyf þat pece be and concorde, to fynd veryte In-to na thing may be profyte 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 161 Verite getyth hatredyn *Ibid.*, Verite [is] caste doune, whan any vnryghtly thynge is preferrid to trouthe *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1406 And verite war seyn, That ye me luffyt, I awcht yow luff agayn. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 87 Than demaunded he of hym, what thyng he professed. He aunswered Veritee 1579 W. FULKE *Confut Sanders* 577 Betweene veritie & falsitie there is no meane 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. III III 58 Mirth, and Free-mindednesse, Simplicitie, These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie 1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot. Jer.* 66 Historical verity, saith he, shews the sepulkers of their false Gods here on earth. 1698 G THOMAS *Pensilvania* 30, I have all along, and shall still declare nothing but Verity 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXIII, He is a prelatist., and all, and more than all, that has been said of him must needs be verity 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. VI. (1872) 137 A little verdant flowery island of poetic intellect, of melodious human verity 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* V § 2 325 The hypothesis of Catholic verity does not attempt to solve the problem.

Comb 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) I 191 A motive of any description may be termed a veracity or verity promoting, or mendacity-restraining, motive

b. In various prepositional phrases and constructions used adverbially, freq with emphatic force, as *in* (†*of*) *verity.*

14 *Sir Beues* (S) 4313+127 Foure þousand men, pur varyte, þey brouȝten with hem to Lundone cyte. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 39 Hir cleyne virginite wes [w]vnderlie and in verite prouine be the prophetis *a* 1557 *Durh. Occurr.* (Bann Cl) 14 The quhilk Johne Scott fastit without meit or drink of veritie xxxij dayes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol*, V lvii § 5 For we take not baptism nor the eucharist for bare resemblances, but (as they are indeed and in verity) for means effectual 1849 JAMES *Woodman* XXXIV, It is somewhat sudden in verity and truth, but he must depart for Dorset by daybreak to-morrow 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lvi 231 In verity it was not I who fed my nurse, but my nurse me.

†**c** *Of verity* (used predicatively) True. *Sc Obs.* (Cf. 3 b.)

1549 *Compl Scot* v. 35 Bot admittand, that Socrates opinione var of verite, 3it [etc] *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 134 The provist ansuerit and said, 'that is of truth and weratie, and gif' [etc] *c* 1593 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I 5 Gif this be of ueritie I remit me to the Erlie of Angus declaratioun 1658 in *Hewuck Archæol Soc Trans* (1868) 30/2 The which the said David Baddie hes maid faith before the baillies that it was of verritie.

2 With article or pronoun. The truth; the true or real facts or circumstances

Freq in the 16th c. in reference to religious belief, sometimes taking the sense of 'the true religion or faith'.

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 161, I sey that ham lackyth men that sholde say to ham the Verite, or the trouthe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXI 372 Telle me what ye be, and of ȝoure felowes telle me the verite *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Sheep & Dog* x, Seikand full mony Decreitis of the Law, And Glosis als, the veritie to knaw 1535 COVERDALE 1 *John* III. 19 Hereby knowe we, that we are of the verite 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (1880) 46 King my faith I plight heere, to relate thee veritye soothlye. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 22 Therefore Lactantius approacheth neerer to the veritie 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 73 The Apostles preached here the Christian veritie 1696 in *Aubrey's Misc* (1721) 212, I have set it down fully, .being curious for nothing but the Verity. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 55 [To] grant commission for taking his oath on the verity.

b. Const. *of* (something).

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XL. (Percy) 39 The comon wyt Maye well ajudge the perfyt veritie Of theyr sentence. 1535 in *Lett Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 80 Howbeit no farder than the verity of Scripture will justifie my cause 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* I. X. 43 By which auncient Proverbes may be collected the verity of the assertion set downe 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. XL 250 The verity of his Miracles 1679 PENN *Addr Prot* II III. (1692) 79 We cannot allow That a meer Belief of the Verity and Authority of the History and Doctrine of Scripture is Faith *1727* SWIFT *Further Acc E Curll* Wks *1755* III I 154 The verity of this hypothesis is justified by the symptoms. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I 210 He wrote a volume denying the verity of my experiments. 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 238 The most powerful proof of the verity of the rule. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I X 66, I felt in all its force the brave verity of the remark of Mirabeau 1888 *Sat. Rev* 21 Jan. 83 It is a pity Mr. Ashton should not have clearly distinguished between the veracity of the author and the verity of his book.

c. Said of God or of Christ. Usu with defining adj. preceding.

1525 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb) 6 The verite hath sayd it and wryten it 1559 *Homilies* I *Of Faith* II. G 3 b, Christ hymself the eternal and infallible veritie. 1563 *Ibid*, *Of the Resurrection* G ggg 3 b, O man, cal to thy minde, that therefore hast thou receyued into thyne owne possession the euerlasting veritie, our Sauiour Jesus Christ. 1645 VANE *Lost Sheepe* 41 God being the Prime Verity 1870 J H NEWMAN *Gram Assent* I v. 126 We have no experiences in our memory which we can transmute into an Image of the Ineffable Verity

†**d.** The exact wording and meaning of the original Hebrew or Greek text of the Bible. *Obs.*

1525 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 45 But yet let Tindale loke ouer his Testament once agene and conferre yt a lytle beter withe the verite and greke to [=too]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *title*, The Byble in Englyshe, truly translated after the veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes 1627 W BEDELL in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 136 For the translation sake (being not in the Vulgar, but according to the Hebrew verity). 1659 BP WALTON *Consid Considered* 91 The greatest assertors of the Hebrew verity 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist Print.* Pref B 2 b, When they quote the Scripture wrong, the authority of the Greek and Hebrew verity should be cast in their teeth

e. The actuality or reality *of* something.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 176 He [Christ] offered also his Hands, to the other Disciples, to proove the veritie of his humane Body. 1686 W. HOPKINS *Ratrammus' Body & Bl* Dissert v (1688) 75 Concerning the Verity of Christ's Body and Blood in the Eucharist 1913 *Act* 3 & 4 *Geo. V*, c. 20 § 21 Such oath shall be taken by him to the verity of the debt

3. With *a* and pl. A true statement, doctrine, or opinion; an established fact, a reality; a truth.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) 42 There are many veritees, which yet may be no such artycles of our faithe. 1577 HARRISON *England* II VII in *Holinshed* I 80/2 Sith conjectures are no veritees & mine opinion is but one mans iudgement 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1623) 221 Magicke, in the time of Nero, was discouered to be but a vanity, in the declining state of the Roman Empire, accounted by the Gentiles a verity 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II 1. 60 A great Anatomist, whom I find running away with an errour instead of a conceited verity 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV VII § 11 Which [propositions] being settled in the minds of their scholars, as unquestionable verities. 1765 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VII XXXIV, But it is an indubitable verity, continued I, addressing myself to the commissary 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 2) 122 Thus dreams are verities. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1877) I. App. 643 The quarrel and the reconciliation are unquestionable verities. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* VII. § 203 202 Our strength lies in keeping up a communication with those verities which we all acknowledge

b *Of a verity* (chiefly in parenthetic use). Truly, assuredly, in truth, indeed. (Cf 1 b.) *rhet.*

1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* VI (1853) 33 Oh Mahomet, of a verity, thou art the prophet of God! 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II 1 15 The liver of a walrus eaten with little slices of his fat; of a verity it is a delicious morsel 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I XV 271 Down she came, in about ten minutes, looking of a verity, radiant.

4. Truthfulness, veracity, sincerity. ? *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 51 Justice, verity, holiness, fear of God. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 14 b, Thou hast sworen to Dauid in thy verite 1605 SHAKS *Macb* IV III 92 The King-becoming Graces, As Iustice, Verity, Temp'rance, Stableneſse 1666 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 242 Veritie is the vertue by which a man in all his conuersation, in all his actions, and in all his words sheweth himselfe sincere and ful of truth. 1808 E. S BARRETT *Mess-led General* 47 If my verity is called in question, I will state in what manner, and by what means it was paid. 1848 *Scottish Jrnl Topog*, etc II 167/1 Scoto Gallicisms On my veritie, [from French] vérité. My certie, [from French] certes

Verjuice (vɜ·ɹdʒūs), *sb* Forms. *α.* 4–5 **verious**, 5 **veryous, -yose, -ius(e, -iuys, -jusse, -iowce (vere jouse)**, 6 **werius, verioyce, -juce (verdjuice)**, 6–7 **veriuice, -iuce, -iuyce**, 7 **verjuyce, -juce, -jus**, 7– **verjuice.** *β* 4 **vergws**, 5 **wergoys**, 6 **vergus, -uys**; 4 **vergieux**, 4–6 **-eous**, 6 **-ews, -eus**, 5 **vergyous**, 6 **-ious, -yus, -ius** (4 **verdius**, 5 **vertious**). *γ.* 5 **vergys**, 5–7 **vergis**, 6–7 **verges**, 6 **werges, vergesse, -i(e)sse**, 7 **verdges**; 6 **warges**, 6–7, 9 *dial.* **varges**, 7, 9 *dial* **vargis.** [a. OF. *verjus, verjus, vergus*, etc. (mod.F *verjus*), f *vert* green, unripe + *jus* JUICE.]

1. The acid juice of green or unripe grapes, crab-apples, or other sour fruit, expressed and formed into a liquor; formerly much used in cooking, as a condiment, or for medicinal purposes Also in comparisons as, *as sour* (*bitter, iart*, etc) *as verjuice.*

α. 1302–3 *Ely Sacr Rolls* (1907) II 18 Pro j barillo ad verious. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 619 *Verdus succus*, veriuys *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 508/2 Veriowce, sawce, *agresta.* 1450–80 tr *Secreta Secret* 33 Make him drynke of verious and watir *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII 236 A calf lyuer skorde with the veryose; Good sawse. This is a restorete To make a good appete 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 187 A brake to make veriovce with 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) B iv b, The juce of Purcelane, of Plantaine, and verjuce of grape, or crabbes 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 72 Crabs after the veriuice is expressed from them 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Wom* III III, Having a crabbed face of her own, she'll eat the less verjuice with her mutton 1657 TRAPP *Comm Ezra* VI 13 II. 22 Their obedience was wrung out of them, as verjuice is out of a crab 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I II 124 The good Effects of Vinegar, Verjuice, Spirits of Wine, in Sprains. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* (ed 6) I 343 Beat pumice stones to an impalpable powder, and mix up with verjuice 1853 ROYLE *Mat Med* (ed 2) 358 When unripe the fruit is remarkable for the harsh acidity of its juice, which is then called verjuice 1881 *Harper's Mag* LXIII 266 To distort the face as if one were quaffing verjuice.

fig 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 80 They must have veriuice that will squeese such crabbes 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* V III, 'S foot this Fat Bishop hath, so squelch'd and squeez'd me, I've no verjuice left in me 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div* I 269 Take heed of matching with one of the daughters of Heth; he that graffs into a crab-stock, is like never to want verjuice

β. 1349–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 551 In xvj lag de vergeous. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 155 Et pro viij galonibus vergws *a* 1400 *Leg. Holy Rood* VIII 175 3it Moyses in Rule hab rad, We schulde ete vr lomb in sour vergeous *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II CXLVII (1869) 134, I serue of vinegre and of vergeous, and of greynes þat ben soure. *c* 1440 *Douce MS. 55* fol. 7 Then take. a quantite of vertious & saffron & salte & cast ther to. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A barell with wergoys, and a botel for wynne 1513 W. DE WORDE *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 278 It ought for to be eten with grene garlyke, or with sorell, or tender vynes, or vergyus in somer season 1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 65 b, Boile it in in glasses full of good vergeous or whyte wyne 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 57 Some adde thereunto Vergius, or the iuyce of soure Grapes, to make the taste more tarte.

γ. 1412–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 75 De vuis pro vergis inde fact'. *c* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1779 Somtyme, parde, I must vse largesse Ye, mary, somtyme in a messe of vergesse. 1527 *Luton Trin Guild* (1906) 186 Payd for galone of wargis. 1557 *Lanc & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc 1884) 64, ij barrells to keepe varges in 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 53 Be sure of vergis so good for the kitchen. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp* I LXXI 148 You shall then onely giue it a pint of strong verdges to drinke 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Beggar* Wks I 97/2 And for a Sauce he seldom is at Charges, For euery Crabtree, doth affoord him Vergis. 1639 O WOOD *Alph. Bk Secrets* 102 Make a posset of Vaiges or Vinigar and Milke, bath the joynt very hot therewith 1837 HOOD *Ode to Dr. Hahnemann* 38 A drop of *'varges'* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss* 325 As sour as vargis 1904 E STEP *Wayside & Woodland Trees* 103 Cyder is made from the rotting Crabs; also a kind of vinegar called verjuice or vargis.

†**b.** In fig. phrases *to crowd, crush, squeeze to verjuice. Obs*

1605 *Tryall Chev* II 1 in Bullen *Old Pl* (1884) III. 289 And that sowre crab do but leere at thee I shall squeeze him to Vaigis. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* III 1, They love a man that crushes 'em to verjuce. *a* 1625 — *Wife for Month* II 1, They have crowded me to Vergis, I sweat like a butter-box.

2. In fig use, with reference to the characteristic acidity or sourness of verjuice.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiad* (1878) 39 Oh how the varges from his blacke pen wrung, Would sauce the Idiome of the English tongue *Ibid* 65 To mittigate The sharp tart veriuice of his snap-haunce hate 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* V 1,

Hang him, an austere grape, That has no iuice, but what is veriuice in him. 1685 Crowne *Sir C Nice* I, The Devil of Envy suck'd it all out, and left verjuice in the roome. 1759 Mrs Delany in *Life & Corr* (1862) 543 To be sure there must be an infinite deal of verjuice in her composition' 1791 J Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* xviii Wks 1816 II. 209 The heart should be a medlar, not a crab; Milk, and not Verjuice, from its fount should flow 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xxii, Raoul, glancing towards her a look of verjuice [etc.] 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau* II xi, Miss Budd, although she said nothing, looked vinegar and verjuice 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* iv. 101 The temper of his proposed son-in-law was a mixture of gall, wormwood, vinegar, verjuice, vitriol and nitric acid.

3. *attrib* or as *adj.* a Simple attrib., as *verjuice barrel, bottle, brake, house, sauce, tub, vessel*

1432 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 91 A vergyous barell. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery Bks* 103 The sauce is vergyus sauce or sauce ginger. 1516-7 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 106 Pro ostiis le Weriushouse 1551-60 in Hall *Elizs Soc* (1887) 150 A verguys tubbe 1578 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 134 In the buttrie a kitt, a vergious brake. 1588 *Lanc & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1893) 150, 13 kneadinge tubes, 113 cheises, 13 verges barrells 1629 *Inv Househ Goods* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc* III II. 161 In the West Larder 8 vergis vessells

b Passing into adj. in the sense of 'bitter, sour, sour-looking', as *verjuice countenance, face, wit.*

1598 Marston *Sco Villanie* To Iudiciall Perusers, I dare defend my plainenesse against the veriuice face of the Crabbedst Satyrist that euer stuttered 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* II III, She scarce will let me kisse her, But shee makes vergisse faces 1632 Brome *Court Beggar* II. i, Thou hast a verjuice wit 1823 Scott *Peveril* VII, A verjuice countenance . is no such temptation. 1853 Hickie tr *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 12 You bear the basket prettily, with a verjuice face.

†**c.** *Verjuice grape*, one or other variety of grape suitable for the making of verjuice (cf quot. 1725 and F. *verjus* a sour or green grape). *Obs*

1648 Hexham II, *Verjuys-besien*, Verjus or Sowre grapes. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I xxv, The great red grapes, the muscadine, the verjuice grape 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Sept. 74 The Verjuyce grape excellent for sauce, &c 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I. xi 52 Having planted your Trees, you ought . to set some Chasselas, or Verjuice Grapes, about your Squares 1725 *Fam. Dict* s v, There are three sorts of Grapes to which they properly give the Name of Verjuice, *viz* the Gouais, Farineus, and Bourdelas, otherwise le Grey, and 'tis from these three that they commonly press Verjuice.

Hence **Ve·rjuice** *v. trans.*, to embitter, make sour; **Ve·rjuiced** *ppl. a.*

1836 W. H. Maxwell *Capt Blake* xv, The maid was a verjuiced spinster 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* (1865) 217 His sermons with satire are plenteously verjuiced 1892 W. G Thorpe *Still Life Mid Temple* 3 Sir John Key, where the inherent rhyme to 'donkey' verjuiced the baronetcy

Verk(e, obs. Sc. forms of Work *sb.*

†**Verken,** obs. form of Firkin.

1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 184 P[d] per me for an verken of gonpouder, viij d

Verlay, Verlet(te, obs. ff. Virelay, Varlet.

Verlich(e, ME. varr. Ferly *a* and *adv. Obs*

†**Verling-line.** *Naut. Obs.* (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1420 in *For. Acc* 3 *Hen VI*, 13. haunsers pro verlyng-lynes ponderis cx. lb.

Verlore, var. f. pa. t. and pa. pple. Forlese *v. Obs.* **Verlot(te,** obs ff. Varlet. **Verm,** southern dial. var Farm *sb* ; obs. Sc. var. Worm *sb* **Vermayn(e,** obs. ff. Vermin *sb.*

†**Verme.** *Her. Obs.* [ad. L. *vermis* worm (Honorius of Autun *De Imag. Mundi* I. xiii), incorrectly taken as the name of a fish.] An alleged fish of the Ganges, able to seize and destroy elephants.

Bossewell elsewhere (II. 66) has the form *vermante*, prob. an error for *verme hariante* by accidental omission of letters

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III 25 b, H. hathe to hys Creste, a Verme hariante propre, subsigned aboute the tayle with a scrowe

Ve·rmean, *a rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Verme-s + -an.] = Vermian *a.* 1.

1905 *Q. Rev* Apr 493 Parasites, both external and internal, both protozoan and vermean, were met with.

Vermechulli, obs f Vermicelli

Vermeil, vermil (vē·ɪmɪl), *a* and *sb.* Forms · *α.* 5 **vermaile, -mayle, -meyle,** 6 **vermayll,** 7 **-meyl**; 6 **vermeill,** 8-9 **-meille,** 6- **vermeil.** *β.* 6 **vermell,** 7 **vermel, 6-7 vermile,** 7 **-myle**; 8-9 **vermil.** [a AF. and OF. *vermail, vermeil* adj. and sb. (11th c., mod F. *vermeil*, = Prov. *vermelh, vermel*) —acc sing. of L. *vermiculus*, dim of *vermis* worm see Vermicle, and cf. Vermilion *sb.* and Vernily.]

A. *adj.* Of a bright scarlet or red colour; vermilion. Chiefly *poet.*

α. c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3645 Ful fayre it [*sc.* the rose] spradde the god of blesse For suche another as I gesse Aforne ne was ne more vermayle *c* 1420 Lydg *Ballad at Reverence Our Lady* 45 (Skeat), Benigne braunchelet of the pyne-tree, Vyneyerd vermayle 1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 74 Take not colde water in stede of vermayll wine. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 37 The pretty fische . vithe there rede vermeil fynnis. 1596 Spenser *Prothal.* 11, With store of vermeil Roses, To decke their Bridegromes posies 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 359 Nature's vermeil robe and lilied vest 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* II 12 This Maid, who wrought In vermeil colours and in gold An unblest work. 1812 S Rogers *Columbus* Poems (1839) 42 Tinging with vermeil light the billows blue 1898 Ménil M Dowie *Crook. of Bough* 165 The vermeil flood mounted in her cheeks, but she met his glance fully.

β. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 1, A vermile crosse the Cyprian king still wore 1637 Milton *Lycidas* (MS draft), That sad Floure that strove To write his own Woes on the vermel Graine 1692 J Salter *Triumphs Jesus* 17 A Face with Vermile Paint still over-laid 1791 E. Darwin *Bot Gard.* I I 4 In noon's bright blaze thy vermil vest unfold 1800 Moore *Anacreon* lvi, The ripe and vermil wine, Sweet infant of the pregnant vine

b. Freq of the countenance, lips, etc

c 1614 Sir W Mure *Dido & Æneas* I 626 The dimples of a vermile cheek. 1754 Gray *Pleasure fr Vicissitude* 3 With vermeil cheek and whisper soft She [*sc* the morn] woo's the tardy spring 1780 S J Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed 4) II. 176 The invisible sigh steals through its vermeil passages 1820 C R Maturin *Melmoth* (1892) III xxv 198 A lip as vermeil as her own 1864 Musgrave *Ten Days in Fr. Parsonage* I. i. 29 The vermeil cheeks faded away into creamy hues.

transf 1759 Mallet *Fragment* Wks. I. 50 The vivid pulse, the vermil grace, . Youth, beauty, pleasure, all are thine! 1800 Moore *Anacreon* xiv *note* 3 So many vermil, honeyed kisses, Envy can never count our blisses.

c. With names of colours; esp *vermeil red.*

1590 Spenser *F Q* II. iii 22 In her cheekes the vermeill red did shew. 1791 Huddesford *Salmag* 121 Thy vermeil red and living green In mimic folds thou shalt display. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 364 Like a blossom vermeil white, That lightly breaks a faded flower-sheath. 1906 C M. Doughty *Dawn in Britain* I 68 Her rud as apple blossoms, vermeil-white, Her locks . Like sunny rays.

B. *sb* **1** Vermilion hue or colour

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii 45 The snowy substaunce [*ante* frothy billowes] sprent With vermell, like the boyes blood therein shed 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* x xli, So when cleare vvorie vermeil fitly blots, By stains it fairer grows 1728 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* I. v, It has exagitated my complexion to that exorbitancy of vermeille *c* 1750 Shenstone *Runned Abbey* 180 The vivid vermeil fled his fady cheek 1848 Lytton *Harold* III iv, The orb was sinking red and lurid, amidst long cloud-wracks of vermeil and purple 1892 'M Field' *Sight & Song* I A cloak Of vermeil and of blue

†**b.** *transf.* Blood. *Obs rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q* II x. 24 How oft that day did sad Brunchildis see The greene shield dyde in dolorous vermeill? 1594 Greene *Selimus* 670 Ile follow Mars, And die my shield in dolorous vermeil 1812 Cary *Dante, Parad* xvi 151 With these [I] saw her so glorious and so just, that ne'er The lily from the lance had hung reverse, Or through division been with vermeil dyed.

†**2.** = Vermilion *sb* 1 a. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II xxxii, A painted face, belied with vermeyl store.

3 (See quots.)

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 250 Oriental Ruby Its colour is carmine red, sometimes red and white, or red and blue, and thence called sapphire ruby, or orange red, by some called vermeille or rubicelle. 1884 *Imp. Dict*, *Vermeil*, a jeweller's name for a crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange

4. *Gilding.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*

Directly from mod F. *vermeil*; the quotation is part of a description of the French method of gilding.

1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 623 The *vermeil* coat Vermeil is a liquid which gives lustre and fire to the gold, and makes it resemble *or moulu* [Hence in later Dicts.]

b Silver-gilt; gilt bronze

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Vermeil* (French), silver gilt, or gilt bronze [Hence in later Dicts.] 1889 *Harper's Mag* Aug 334/2 The iconostase or screen is a high wall of burnished vermeil. 1911 *19th Cent.* May 841 Golden pheasants sat on platters of embossed vermeille.

C. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as *vermeil-cheeked, -dyed, -rimmed, -tinctured, -tinted, -veined*

1634 Milton *Comus* 752 What need a vermeil-tinctured lip for that? 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Furies* 451 Let th' Athenian train . now advance, Array'd in richest vesture darting round Its vermeil-tinctur'd radiance 1810 Shelley *Hope* iv Orig Poetry (1898) 25 The vermiel [*sic*] tinted flowers 1818 Keats *Endymion* I 50 Before the daisies, vermeil rimm'd and white, Hide in deep herbage 1820 — *St Agnes* xxxviii, Thy beauty's shield, heart-shap'd and vermeil dyed. 1821 L Hunt *Indicator* No 67 (1822) II 117 The bearded and the vermeil-cheeked 1905 Holman-Hunt *Pre-Raphaelitism* i. 4 Cheeks vermeil-veined by the pencilling of nature

Vermeil, vermil (vē·ɪmɪl), *v* Chiefly *poet* [f prec. Cf. the earlier Envermeil *v*] *trans* To colour or suffuse, to stain *over*, with or as with vermilion or bright red. Also *transf.*

1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 278 The presses painted & vermuled with golde 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xiii lxxxix, Euen till his armes with blood were vermeil'd o're 1616 J Lane *Contn. Sqr's T* xi 164 Their bewties, all sophisticate to viewe (Vulgarlie vermilld to pretende as trewe). 1785 J Sterling *Cambuscan* cclii, Abundant roses vermil o'er the plain 1832 J Bree *St Herbert's Isle*, etc. 171 'Twas vermilled o'er with sweetest dye That nature's pencil ever spread.

Hence **Ve·rmeiled, Ve·rmiled** *ppl. a.*

1616 J Lane *Contn Sqr's T* ix. 17 Her painted truith, her vermild modestie.

Vermeillone, -meleon, obs. ff. Vermilion.

†**Vermelet.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [ad. OF. *vermellet, vermeillet*, dim. of *vermeil* Vermeil *a*] Vermilion.

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 141 O bright Regina, who made thee so fair? Who made thy colour vermelet and white?

Vermelon(e, -oun, etc, obs ff. Vermilion.

Vermen, obs. form of Vermin.

†**Ve·rment.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ Aphetic f Averment.

1472 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 64/1 By his Othe, withouten any issue, triall or verrement to be takyn bitwene you and hym theruppon

Vermeo·logist [f. Verme-s + -ologist.] One who treats of worms, a helminthologist.

1828-32 Webster

So **Vermeo·logy,** = Helminthology. (*Ibid.*)

Vermeon, valiant of Vermion *Obs.*

‖ **Vermes** (vē·ɪmīz). [L., pl. of *vermis* worm]

1. *Path* (See quot. 1728.)

[1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Vermes*, see *Lumbrici.*] 1728 Chambers *Cycl*, *Vermes*, in Medicine, a Disease popularly call'd *Worms*, arising from some of those Reptiles being generated, and growing in the Body. 1800 *Med. Frnl* IV. 203 Observations on Diseases in London Vermes, Epistaxis, Epilepsia

2 *Zool.* One or other of the primary divisions, sub-kingdoms, or groups of the animal kingdom proposed or adopted at various times by certain classifiers, comprehending worms and allied forms, but differing widely as to the nature and number of the classes or families included.

The term was introduced by Linnæus in his *Systema Naturæ* (1766)

1771 *Encycl Brit* III 362/2 Linnæus divides the whole animal kingdom into 6 classes Class VI Vermes, or Worms 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 225 The following catalogues of insects and vermes 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* II 418 Linnæus arranged the whole in his class *Vermes* 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 125, I arrange the various divisions of the *Vermes* in the following order I. Platyhelminthes. II Nemathelminthes [etc.] 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 677/2 The group *Vermes* as used by Claus includes several distinct phyla, viz, Nematoidea [etc.] 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 579 Other Vermes are certainly unsegmental

Vermeselly, obs f. Vermicelli.

Ve·rmetid. *Zool.* [ad mod.L *Vermetid-æ*, f. L. *vermes* Vermes.] An individual of the family *Vermetidæ* of holostomatous gasteropods

1860 P P Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Institt 1859* 205 [The Vermetidæ (worm shells). *Ibid.*] Some of the Vermetids assume a looseness of growth as great as that of the worm.

Vermi- (vē·ɪmi), comb form of L. *vermi-s* (cf. Vermes), used in various words, as Vermicide, Vermiform *a*, Vermifuge, Vermiparous *a*, etc., also as a base in a few other terms, as **Vermi ceous** *a.*, of or pertaining to worms; wormy (Webster, 1847), **Vermi cious** *a.*, = prec. (Craig, 1849), **Ve·rmidom** [cf. L. *dom-us* house] *Zool.* (see quots.); **Vermi·ferous** *a* [-ferous], producing worms; **Vermi gerous** *a* [-gerous], infested with intestinal worms.

1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* v 242 The ova undergo their development in masses of gelatinous matter which adhere to the tubes of the *vermidom in *Protula* 1894 *Frnl Marine Zool* May 57 The examples . were not all from the same cluster of tubes or vermidom 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* x (1857) 206 Many a half hour have I spent beside it, watching its numerous inhabitants,—insect, reptilian, and *vermiferous. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat Hist E. Bord* I 129 The inexperienced mother is recommended to give cakes and puddings tainted with Tansy to her *vermigerous child 1860 *Encycl Brit* (ed 8) XXI 974/1 It must not . be concluded, that every individual [animal] is vermigerous

Vermian (vē·ɪmiăn), *a* [f. Verm-es + -ian; see Vermi- and -an]

1. Of or pertaining to *Vermes*, characteristic of worms; worm-like.

1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 307 In this point also we can make out an affinity with Vermian larvæ (Actinotrocha). 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 578 The types of structure seen in most Vermian classes are very distinct from one another 1905 *Outlook* 28 Oct. 589/2 Human nature is not the same in all ages, it was once simian nature, once vermian, once lower still

2. *Anat* Pertaining or belonging to the vermis of the cerebellum. (In recent Dicts.)

†**Vermicell.** *Sc. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. F. *vermicel, -celle*, ad. It. *vermicelli*. see next.] *Soup-vermicell*, = next 2.

1724 Ramsay *Health* 63 Soup vermicell, sous'd turbot, cray, and soles.

Vermicelli (vē·ɪmɪse·lɪ, vē·ɪmɪtʃe·lɪ). Also 7 **vermechulli, vermizzelli,** 8 **vermigelly**; 8 **vermicelly (-cella), vermeselly.** [a It. *vermicelli*, pl. of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme* :—L. *vermem*, acc. sing of *vermis* worm. Cf. prec.]

1. A wheaten paste, of Italian origin, now usu made of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar and saffron, prepared in the form of long, slender, hard threads, and used as an article of diet. Cf. Macaroni 1

1669 Davenant *Man's the Master* I i, Vermechulli shall my Palat please, Serv'd in with Bisques, Ragous, and Intermets. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol* I i. 54 Vermicelli, wafers, and pie crust, are all of them diversified meal 1709 Prior *Paulo Purganti* 65 With Oysters, Eggs, and Vermicelli, She let Him almost burst his Belly 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* xix 155 It will run up like little Worms, as Vermicella does 1767 *Ann Reg* I 92 The free importation of rice, sago dust, and vermicelli, from the American colonies 1819 Byron *Juan* II clxx, Ceres presents a plate of vermicelli. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 1276 The macaroni requires to

be made of a less compact dough than the vermicelli. 1887 L OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 153 A soup in which was floating what appeared to be pieces of vermicelli.

b. *attrib*, chiefly in the sense 'made of vermicelli', as *vermicelli pudding, soup*; also 'resembling or suggestive of vermicelli', as *vermicelli braid, braiding*.

1769 MRS RAFFALD *Eng Housekpr.* (1778) 1 When you make any kind of soups, particularly portable, vermicelli, or brown gravy soup *Ibid* 175 A Vermicelli Pudding. Boil four ounces of vermicelli in a pint of new milk till it is soft [etc.] 1806 A HUNTER *Culina* (ed 3) 207 White Vermicelli Soup 1884 *Illustr Lond News* 20 Sept 267/2 We had vermicelli soup (flavoured with grated parmesan cheese). 1904 *Daily Chron* 23 Aug 8/1 Quite the newest of these embroideries are the so called vermicelli braids, narrow crinkled cords formed into whirligig devices of no decidedly definite pattern 1907 *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 8 Sleeveless coats in fine cloth, covered entirely with vermicelli braiding

2 *elliptical* Vermicelli soup.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 26 April, We commonly stop at Mr Gill's, the pastry-cook, to take a jelly, a tart, or a small basin of vermicelli. 1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xiv, 'Perhaps you would prefer Julienne or vermicelli, gentlemen?' inquired the Don.

Vermicidal, *a.* [f. next + -AL] Of the nature of a vermicide; destructive to worms, anthelmintic. (In recent Dicts.)

Vermicide (vɔ̈ːmɪsəɪd). *Med.* [f. VERMI- + -CIDE 1] A medicine for killing intestinal worms, an anthelmintic, a vermifuge.

1849 tr *Pereira's Mat Med & Therap* (ed 3) 230 Anthelmintics are of two kinds —Some act obnoxiously on intestinal worms—destroying or injuring them. These are ..the vermicides of some authors. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 490 Vermicides are remedies which kill as well as expel worms. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin Diagn.* vi. (ed 4) 228 Sandwith finds thymol by far the most efficient vermicide in cases of anchylostomiasis.

Vermicle (vɔ̈ːmɪk'l) Also 4 **vermycle** [ad. L. *vermiculus* little worm, also (late L.) scarlet colour. Cf. VERMICULE and VERMEIL]

†1. = VERMILION *sb.* 3 a. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 23 A worcher with nedlis, of iacynct, and purpur, reed clooth [*altered from* vermycle], and biys. *Ibid* xxxix 1

2 *Biol* A small worm or grub, a vermicule

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 392 A certain insect, or fly or vermicle 1667 *Phil Trans* II 426 A little Vermicle, as small as a Mite 1746 *Ibid* XLIV 353 The Vermicles [of Ants] in a few Days infold themselves in a soft silken kind of Tissue 1747 GOULD *Eng Ants* 76 The next Exercise belonging to the working Ants, is feeding the Maggots or Vermicles. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III 366 Vermicles or the larvæ of insects have at times been found in the open ulcer of a cancer. *Ibid* V 661 An egg, which gives rise to a minute vermicle or larva 1880 *Nature* XXI 453 The bodies thus evolved simulate worms so closely that Gaule styles them 'Wurmchen', which may be translated vermicles

†**Vermiculant,** *a Physiol Obs.*—1 [a med. L. *vermiculant-, vermiculans* (*pulsus*), pres pple. of L *vermiculārī*: see VERMICULATE *v.*, and cf F. *vermiculant*, Pg. *-ante*] Of the pulse = VERMICULAR *a* 1 b.

1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 33 The Pulse before a Syncope is very quick, then small, languid, obscure, vermiculant, formicant

Vermicular (vəɪmɪ kɪ̈ʊlăɪ), *a.* and *sb* [ad. med L *vermicularis*, f L. *vermiculus* see VERMICULE. So F *vermiculaire* (Paré), Sp., Pg. *vermicular*, It *vermicolare*.]

A *adj* 1. *Physiol.* †a ? Full of vermicules. *Obs.* 1 *rare*—1.

1655 CULPEPPER & COLE tr *Riverius* VII iii 159 Somtimes it [the blood] is intermitting, watery, vermicular, when the Lungs are rotten by too much moisture

b. = PERISTALTIC *a*

Freq from *c* 1835.

1672 *Phil Trans.* VII 5137 We instance the Vermicular motion of the veins [of plants] when exposed to the air. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III xii, (1726) 236 After this it [the food] is continually moved by the vermicular motion of the guts. 1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* I Notes 99 In such a structure it is easy to conceive how a vermicular or peristaltic motion of the vessel must forcibly push forward its contents. 1834 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 9 Its [the stomach's] muscular fibres are calculated to produce a constant undulatory vermicular movement. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl, Anat* I. 668/1 On the supposition that the arteries undergo an undulatory or vermicular contraction 1881 MIVART *Cat* 181 This form of movement is also spoken of as the vermicular motion of the intestine

transf 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 201 Sometimes these muscles are seen working under the skin in vermicular fashion.

2 Having the sinuous shape or form characteristic of a worm; consisting of, characterized by, tortuous outlines or markings; sinuous, wavy.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 180 The Vermicular, or Worm-like Gum, is one of the Arabian or Senega Gums 1753 *Phil Trans.* XLVIII 87 This second furrow was not in a strait line, but in a vermicular direction 1784 COWPER *Task* I 30 A generation more refin'd made three legs four, Gave them a twisted form vermicular. 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xiv. (1816) I. 438 The vermicular shape of the masses with which the [larval] cases are surrounded 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. i. 33 His mantle ornamented with stripes or vermicular figures. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* ii. 16 Pottery of Moresque character and ornamentation with vermicular pattern in copper lustre.

b. *Bot* (See quot. 1866.)

1766 *Compl Farmer* s v *Madder*, The [madder] plants which are raised from layers produce very few of those vermicular roots, which are the only valuable ones. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot* Gloss 641/1 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1210/2 *Vermicular*, worm-shaped; thick, and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places

c. *Anat* = VERMIFORM *a.* 3, 3 b.

1843 J G WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim Kingd.* I v. 148 The vermicular appendage is seen on one side of the fundus of the cæcum, resembling a miniature intestine 1891 *Cent Dict* s v, Vermicular appendix or process

3. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a worm or worms, resembling or like a worm.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* (1716) 385 In its Vermicular State it is a red Maggot 1720 S PARKER *Bibliotheca Bibl* I 152 Without the Taint of the polluted Vermicular Life. 1752 *Phil Trans* XLVII 449 Several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) III. 7 Across the body there are several annular divisions, or rather rugæ of the skin, from which the fish should seem to partake of a vermicular nature 1804 J GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 16/1 We may compare the elect spirit of a British legislature with the vermicular servility of the senate of France. 1892 *Scottish Leader* 24 May 4 Vermicular patience, however, has its limits.

b. Accomplished or made by worms, performed by means of worms. Also *fig.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem* II. i 266 From thence came also Indian Figs, Nuts and Canes, and a vermicular kind of Web made of Silk 1822 *Blackw Mag* XII. 153 The party, which the work stood pledged to oppose through all its vermicular attacks on the glorious fabric of British Institutions 1887 C HAZARD *Mem J L Dimon* xv 338 The trout here disdain flies As Lewis phrases it, vermicular fishing is what succeeds

c. *Vermicular work*: (see quot. and VERMICULATED *ppl a* 1 c).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Vermicular Work*, in Sculpture, a sort of Ornaments used in Rustick Work; consisting of Frets, or Knobs, cut with Points, representing, in some sort, the Tracks made by Worms.

4. Of the nature of a worm. *Vermicular ascaris*, the threadworm, *Oxyurus* (*Ascaris*) *vermicularis*

1784 COWPER *Let.* 13 Dec., No animal of the vermicular or serpentine kind is crested but the most formidable of all 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) III 395 The Vermicular Ascarides are very common in the intestines of children 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 365 For the cure of vermicular ascarides, or maw-worms and bots, these oils have been used in the form of injections

fig and *transf* 1825 *Examiner* 307/2 Fawcett wanted a little more personal flexibility; he cannot, at his time of life, be sufficiently vermicular. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Years Ago* Prose Wks 1890 I. 89 Refusing to molest the canker-worms because we were all vermicular alike 1872 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 189 Criminals are partly men, partly vermin; what is human in them you must punish—what is vermicular, abolish.

b. Comprising or consisting of worms.

1886 H. F LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* viii 117 Their [*sc.* worms'] minds, like their bodies, must be glutinous; hence they stick to the thin end theory. There is no sect of 'bigendians' in the vermicular fold.

5. *Path.* Of diseases: Due to, caused by, intestinal worms.

1794 R J. SULIVAN *View Nat.* I 237 Hence the probable utility of fixed air in vermicular diseases *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Devil* Pr. Wks. 1880 II 400 Persons subject to vermicular and animalcular diseases

†**B** *sb.* = VERMICULE. *Obs. rare.*

1690 R CLARK *Vermiculars Destroyed* 9 A sort of invisible Worms or Vermiculars *Ibid* 11 The Putrefaction. is degenerated into innumerable Vermiculars.

Hence **Vermi cularly** *adv.*

1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 84 The seeds vermicularly wrinkled.

Vermiculate (vəɪmɪ·kɪ̈ʊlĕt), *a.* [ad. L *vermiculāt-us*, pa pple. of *vermiculārī*. see next.

Several other senses given in various Dicts. are merely inferences from senses of the ppl. adj.]

Vermiculated; vermicular; sinuous. Chiefly *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I. iv. § 5 It is the propertie of good and sound knowledge to putrifie and dissolue into a number of subtile, idle, vnholesome, and (as I may tearme them) vermiculate questions 1658 PHILLIPS, *Vermiculate*, worm-eaten. *a* 1864 R CHOATE (Webster), Vermiculate logic 1872 G MACDONALD *Wilf Cumb* III. xvi 214 My life seemed only a vermiculate one, a crawling about of half-thoughts-half feelings through the corpse of a decaying existence. 1891 *Cent. Dict* s v., Vermiculate color-markings

b. *spec.* in *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xlvi 271 *Vermiculate*, having tortuous excavations as if eaten by worms

†**Vermi·culate,** *v Obs.* [f. L *vermiculāt-*, ppl. stem of *vermiculārī* (Pliny), f. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis* worm.

Other senses which appear in various Dicts are merely assumed from the ppl adj.]

1. *intr* To become worm-eaten. *rare*—1.

c 1631 *Elegy on Donne* D.'s Poems (1654) B b iv b, Speake, Doth his body there vermiculate, Crumble to dust, and feele the lawes of Fate?

2 To beat with peristaltic motion. *rare*—1.

1706 HEARNE *Collect* (O H.S.) I 183 Her pulse indeed vermiculates, Her Breath is short & little.

Vermi·culated, *ppl. a.* [See prec. and -ED 1.]

1. Worm-eaten; covered or ornamented with markings resembling those made by the gnawing of worms.

1623 COCKERAM 1, *Vermiculated*, worme-eaten. [Hence in Blount] 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I 78 The pinnæ set in the middle are largest, having on the backside several vermiculated, ferrugineous lines, in which is the seed. 1886 C D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* 11 (1888) 157 The worms worked underneath until the bark came off and exposed the stems most beautifully vermiculated 1914 H. L JOLY *Catal Behrens Coll.* IV 24 Bronze Koro, vermiculated design charged with dragons

†b *Bot* Of plants or leaves: ? Presenting a worm-eaten appearance *Obs*

1731 MILLER *Gard Dict*, *Santolina, vermiculata, Cretica*, Tourn[efort] Vermiculated Lavender Cotton of Candy 1746 ROBT JAMES *Introd. Monfet's Health's Improv* 17 Those Vegetables also which contain an aromatic alcaline Oil. [include] Savory. Acrid vermiculated Houseleek. Mustard. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v. *Santolina*, The species enumerated by Mr Tournefort, are these 1. The common santolina with cylindric vermiculated leaves. And 14 The Cretic santolina with vermiculated leaves

c *Arch* Of stone-work or other surfaces so carved or moulded as to present the appearance of worm-tracks.

1788 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) II 242/1 The rustics may either be plain, hatched, or vermiculated 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 482 In different parts of the Louvre, wormy or vermiculated rustics are to be found 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* § 1926 The rocky surface, the vermiculated, and the punctured, are among the kinds used by the Italians 1881 YOUNG *Ev Man his own Mech.* § 1173 The caps and key stone are frequently of stone, the latter being 'vermiculated', as it is called, or indented with irregular hollows.

2. Of mosaic work. Wrought, ornamented, or inlaid so as to resemble the sinuous movements or tracks of worms

After L. (*opus*) *vermiculatum*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vermiculated*, embroidered, wrought with checquer work, or with small pieces of divers colours, representing sundry pictures, as we see in Tables and Counters 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) III 311 So livelily were their Countenances describ'd in this vermiculated work 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 850/2 For Walls and Vaults —Fictile or vermiculated, pieces of opaque glass, in small cubes, arranged so as to form complicated pictures

3. Ornamented *with* sinuous or wavy lines or markings of a specified colour.

1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 124 Our species are white more or less evidently vermiculated with black below

Vermiculation (vəɪmɪkɪ̈ʊlē·ʃən). [ad. L. *vermiculātiōn-, vermiculātio* (Pliny), noun of action f. *vermiculārī*: see VERMICULATE *v.*]

1. The fact or condition of being infested with or eaten by worms; conversion into small worms.

1611 FLORIO, *Vermiculatione*, a vermiculation, a breeding or crauling of vermine or grubs 1630 DONNE *Last Serm* Wks 1839 VI 285 Putrefaction and Vermiculation and Incineration and Dispersion in the Grave. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* 70 This huge Olive which flourishd so long. fell, as they say, of vermiculation, being all worme-eaten within 1658 J ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat Ins* 933 A certain kinde of Flies which are begotten in the bark of the Elm,, and so perchance in other herbs and plants, without any preceding vermiculation, or being turned into little worms first 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vermiculation*, is an Infection of Plants by Worms. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vermiculation*, the breeding of Worms in Trees, Herbs, or Fruits.

fig 1907 *Daily Chron* 3 Apr 3/1 The decay and vermiculation of faith has already brought European theology to the verge of collapse.

†2. *Path.* Vermicular or peristaltic movement of the intestines, etc.; peristalsis. Also *transf.*

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot* (1653) 117 [There is] a vermiculation in his muscles Convulsions seize on his whole body. 1671 [R MACWARD] *True Nonconf* 44 This is the vermiculation of your pulse *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I. i (1677) 31 My Heart moves, by the motion of Palpitation, my Blood by the motion of Circulation,.. my Guts by the motion of Vermiculation 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp* 192 Hypochondriac Affections, such as Vermiculations, Flushings

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*—o

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vermiculation*, the griping of the Guts, a Disease.

3. With pl. A tortuous boring or marking made by, or resembling the track of, a worm.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 2) XXV 123 The wood of the Enzina, when old, is curiously chambletted, and embroidered with Natural vermiculations 1874 T HARDY *Far fr Madding Crowd* IX, The face of the boards is shown to be eaten into innumerable vermiculations 1891 G E SHELLEY *Catal. Birds Brit Mus.* XIX. 24 The under surface of the body pale sulphur yellow, more or less mottled..with dull ashy vermiculations.

b. (See quot.) 1 *rare*—o.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vermiculation*, the act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

c. Without article. Vermicular marking or ornamentation.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb 5/3 This enigma of honeycombing and vermiculation. 1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 21 *note*, Cross-wise streaking is called barring, and always runs transverse to the axis of a bird; if the lines are straight, it is banding; if very fine and irregular, it is vermiculation

Vermicule (vɔ̈ːmɪkɪ̈ʊl). *Biol.* [ad. L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis* worm. Cf. VERMICLE.] A small worm or worm-like creature; a maggot or grub. Also *attrib.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII vi. (1716) 391 We see many Vermicules towards the outside of many of the oak-apples 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 24 Jan. 1775, Perhaps, from insects or vermicules, or both, comes

smut. 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) IV 392 A transfer of vermicules from one individual to another 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* 1 18 The halteridium slowly changes form, becoming elongated into a pigmented spindle-shaped body or vermicule. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 943 In the former there is a corresponding or travelling vermicule stage.

Hence †**Vermi·culist**, a supporter of the view that generation is due to vermicules.

1784 tr *Spallanzani's Diss Nat Hist* II 249 The three principal systems respecting the generation of animals, the system of the ovarists, that of the vermiculists, and that founded upon the two liquors

Vermiculite (vəɹmɪ kɪ·lɪəlaɪt). [f. L. *vermiculāri* (see Vermiculate *v.*) + -ite 1.]

1. *Min.* 'Hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, occurring in small foliated scales' (Chester).

1824 T H Webb in *Amer Jrnl Sci & Arts* VII. 55 If subjected to the flame of a blowpipe,. it expands and shoots out into a variety of fanciful forms, resembling most generally small *worms* If this proves to be a new variety..I term it Vermiculite (worm breeder). 1862 Dana *Man Min.* 149 Vermiculite looks and feels like steatite, but when heated before the blowpipe, worm-like projections shoot out, owing to a separation of the thin leaves composing the grains. 1888 Rutley *Rock-forming Min.* 199 Vermiculite and Jeffreysite are considered to be altered varieties of phlogopite.

b. *pl.* (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed 7) III 1074 *Vermiculites*, a group of minerals resembling the chlorites, remarkable for their exfoliation before the blowpipe.

2. *Geol.* 'A short worm-track seen on the surface of many flagstones' (1884 *Imp. Dict*).

Vermiculo·se, *a. rare* [ad. late L. *vermiculōs-us* (Palladius), f. *vermiculus* Vermicule. Cf It. *vermicoloso* and next]

†1. Of the pulse = Vermicular *a.* 1 b. *Obs* −1

1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 124 The Pulse is languid, slow, vermiculose if without a Fever.

2 Infested with worms; worm-like. *rare* −0

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Vermiculose*, full of worms 1847 Webster, *Vermiculose*, 1. full of worms or grubs. 2 resembling worms [Hence in later Dicts.]

Hence **Vermiculo·sity.** *rare* −0.

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Vermiculosity*, Abundance or Fulness of Worms

Vermiculous (vəɹmɪ kɪ·ɹləs), *a.* [See prec and -ous. Cf F. *vermiculeux*]

1. Full of worms. *rare* −1.

1690 R. Clark *Vermiculars Destroyed* 14 Slime and vermiculous matter.

2. Of or pertaining to worms

1813 T Busby *Lucretius* I 111 Comm. p. xxv, Otherwise, the vermiculous souls will be portions of human souls. 1819 H. Busk *Banquet* III. 462 The race vermiculous.

3. Having a wormy appearance.

1818 Todd, *Vermiculous*, resembling grubs. 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVII. 406 The more prominent part of the [man's] nose, on whose vermiculous top, the Prussian blue mostly prevailed.

4. *Path.* Of strangury · Accompanied or marked by the discharge of worms or helminths

1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) V. 469 They lay a foundation for the following varieties. Spasmodic strangury. Scalding strangury. .Vermiculous strangury.

†**Vermi culus.** *Obs.* Pl **vermiculi.** [L., dim. of *vermis* worm. Cf. Vermicule.]

1. A small worm or grub; a vermicule

1694 W Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 12 All the *Vermiculi*, or *Miasmata*, which are the Progenerators of the Plague, or Pestilence. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Vermes*, Some Authors assert, .that this *Spolium* is not animated, but receives its Sense and Motion from *Vermiculi*, or *Cucurbitini* inclosed in it *Ibid.* s v *Vermicular.*

2 A species of marine annelid; a sea-worm.

a 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (1729) I II 22 A Vermiculus growing to a Piece of a *Pinna Marina* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v., These shells are called *vermiculi*, from the fish contained in them, which is always a sort of worm 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol* 284 A chambered Vermiculus, taken from Davila's Catalogue

†**Ve·rmified,** *pa. pple. Obs.* −1 [See Vermi- and -fy.] Troubled with, infested by, intestinal worms.

1666 G. Harvey *Morbus Angl* xvii (1672) 36 Persons thus vermifyed, seldom go to stool without avoiding a great quantity of those verminous seeds.

Vermiform (vē ɪmɪfōɹm), *a.* [ad. med.L. *vermiform-is* (whence F., It., Sp., and Pg. *vermiforme*), f. L. *vermis* worm: see -form. Cf. Vermes and Vermis

Vermiformal is used by Urquhart *Rabelais* (1653) II. xiii, translating F. *vermiforme*]

1. *Zool.* Having the form of a worm, resembling a worm in appearance or shape, long, thin, and more or less cylindrical

1730 Bailey (fol.), *Vermiform*,. shaped like a Worm 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* I. 437 A covering of vermiform masses, apparently composed of honey and pollen. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 211 Body elongated, but not vermiform or linear. 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI. 641 [It] feeds on the insects with its protruded vermiform tongue 1881 Darwin *Veg Mould* iv (1882) 186 Five or six vermiform castings had been thrown up.

b. Of animals.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV. xlvii 374 One species, which much resembles the vermiform larvæ of *Hymenoptera* 1846 Patterson *Zool.* 57 The Leeches and Worms present very much the same aspect as the vermiform or worm-shaped Echinodermata. 1846 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* 505 In some of the lowest Vermiform (worm-like) Fishes, such as the Lamprey 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* 283 These young vermiform and semi-transparent eels.

c *spec.* (see quot.)

1877 Coues *Fur Animals* iv 116 In general form, the Stoat typifies a group of carnivorous Mammals aptly called 'vermiform', in consideration of the extreme length, tenuity and mobility of the trunk, and shortness of the limbs.

2. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a worm, like or resembling that of a worm, vermicular

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 327/2 The Spleen in Birds sometimes presents an elongated and vermiform shape 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec* (1860) xiii 442 If we look to the admirable drawings of the development of this insect, we see no trace of the vermiform stage 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 128 In the Discophora they form tufts of filaments,. and execute vermiform movements

3. *Anat* a. *Vermiform appendix* or *appendage*, a small, worm-like process or diverticulum extending from the cæcum in man and a few other mammals.

(*a*) 1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) I. 368/2 Of the little vermiform appendix of the cæcum, it will be sufficient to say that its uses have never yet been ascertained. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 150 An elongated, blind process which from its shape is called the vermiform appendix of the cæcum. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 28 Cæcum with vermiform appendix of rabbit

(*b*) 1841 T R Jones *Anim. Kingd* 680 In Man, the Orangs,..and the Wombat, both cæcum and vermiform appendage are met with 1876 Bristowe *The & Pract Med.* (1878) 674 Concretions are mostly found in the vermiform appendage and are the usual causes of perforative ulceration of this part

b *Vermiform process*, the median lobe of the cerebellum, the upper and lower laminæ of which are distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior vermiform processes*

Also, = prec. (In some recent Dicts.)

1836 *Penny Cycl* V 332/1 The cerebellum In the centre of its upper surface there is a distinct prominence termed the vermiform process 1840 E Wilson *Anat Vade M* (1842) 383 The cerebellum is divided into two lateral hemispheres or lobes, two minor lobes called superior and inferior vermiform processes, and some small lobules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 497 A very little lymph on the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum

Hence **Vermiformous** *a.*, 'shaped like a worm' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Vermifugal (vəɹmɪ fĭ·găl), *a. Med.* [f. next + -al.] = Vermifuge *a*

1830 Lindley *Nat Syst. Bot* 8 The seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria are vermifugal and caustic. 1875 H. C Wood *Therap.* (1879) 447 Especially in the case of the seat-worm the vermifugal enemata should be medicated.

Vermifuge (vəɹ·mifiūdʒ), *a* and *sb. Med* [a. F. *vermifuge* (= It, Sp, Pg. *vermifugo*), or ad. mod.L. type **vermifugus*, f. L. *vermi-s* worm: see -fuge.]

A *adj.* Causing or promoting the evacuation or expulsion of worms or other animal parasites from the intestines; anthelmintic.

In some instances perh an attributive use of the sb

1697 in *Mem Roheby* (Surtees) 58 Vermifuge pills, a box 3s 4d. 1769 E Bancroft *Guiana* 54 Their vermifuge quality..justly intitles them to particular attention 1803 *Med. Jrnl* IX. 468 The physician had suspected the presence of worms, and prescribed vermifuge medicines accordingly 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Sindhooka, Sinduya*, vernacular names in India for the *Vitex Negundo*, the fruit of which is considered vermifuge. 1876 Bristowe *The & Pract Med* (1878) 711 The administration of vermifuge drugs

B. *sb.* A medicament or substance having the power or property of expelling worms from the intestines; an anthelmintic

1718 Quincy *Compl Disp* (1719) 110 It is used hardly in any other Intention in Medicine, than as a Vermifuge. 1763 *Phil Trans* LIII 14 Vermifuges of the most celebrated kind, and such other medicines as tend to carry off or destroy the worms, were assiduously administered. 1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) I 364 In the former [class of anthelmintics] we may rank all the oleaginous vermifuges, as oil of olives, beech-nuts, castor, and turpentine [etc] 1843 Youatt *Horse* xiii (1847) 292 Arsenic was once in great reputeas a tonic and vermifuge. 1871 Garrod *Mat Med* (ed 3) 404 Anthelmintics are employed for the following purposes —..2 The indirect, or vermifuges, to expel any worms, living or dead.

†**Vermi·fugous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f as prec + -ous.] Vermifugal, vermifuge.

1726 C. D'Anvers *Craftsman* xxxix. (1727) 374 If my ingenious friend can by any vermifugous preparation bring away or destroy this pernicious Animalcule.

Vermigelly, obs. form of Vermicelli.

†**Vermiglion,** obs. var Vermilion *sb* (perh. after It. *vermiglione*).

1592 Greene *Conny-Catch.* III Wks. (Grosart) X 234 Paynters coulde not. make away theyr Vermiglion, if tallow faced whoores vsde it not for their cheekes.

Vermil(e, obs. or var ff. Vermeil *a*, *sb.*, and *v.*

Vermilion (vəɹmɪ·lyən), *sb* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 3 **vermelyon,** 6 **-eleon, -eleoun**; 4–5 **vermilyon,** 5 **-ylyoun,** 5–6 **-ylyon(e,** 6 **-ylion**; 4–5 **vermilioun,** 5– **vermilion** (6–7 **-milian,** 7 **virmilion**). *β.* 4 **vermeillone,** 5 **-elone,** 5–7 **-elon,** 6 *Sc.* **-eloun**; 4–5 **vermylone,** 4 **fer-,** 5 **vermyloun,** 5–6 **vermylon,** 4–5 **vermulon,** 4–5 **vermilon(e,** -**ilioun,** also 6 **vermelonde,** *Sc* **wermeling, -myling** *γ.* 6–9 **vermillion,** 7 **virmillion.** [a. AF. and OF *vermeillon, vermillon, vermilo(u)n*, etc (mod.F *vermillon*, = Prov. *vermeillon, vermilion, vermelho*, Cat *bermello*, Sp. *bermellon, bermilion, vermellon*, Pg. *vermelhão*, It *vermiglione*), f. *vermeil* Vermeil *a.* Hence also Du. *vermiljoen*, Da. and Sw. *vermilion*]

A. *sb.* 1 Cinnabar or red crystalline mercuric sulphide, esp in later use that obtained artificially, much valued on account of its brilliant scarlet colour, and largely used as a pigment or in the manufacture of red sealing-wax; also, any red earth resembling this and similarly used as a pigment.

In early use rendering L. *minium* and occas confused with 'red lead' (as in quot 1546 in *β*) see Minium.

α. 1296 *Acc Exch K R* 5/20 m 4 In duabus libris de Vermelyon emptis 1336–7 *Ely Sacr Rolls* (1907) II 83 In ij libris de vermilioun empt *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 508 Vermylyone, *minium* 1471 Ripley *Comp Alch.* Adm 1. in Ashm *Theat Chem. Brit* (1652) 189 Many Experyments I have had in hond, . Which I wyll tell the rehersyng sone Begynnyng with Vermylion *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) K k j, All the Decade was written with blacke ynke, and these wordes with redde vermylyon. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 384 Cinoper or vermilion which the paynters vse in certeyne colouies 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 291 Metals give Orient and fine Colours in their Putrefactions or Rusts, as Vermilion, Verde-grease [etc] 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* II 119 This will be as ready to you, as if these Letters were painted out for you in Vermilion. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym* I. 82 Cinabar finely levigated acquires a much brighter red colour, and is known to painters by the name of Vermilion 1841 Thackeray *Ct Hoggarty Diam.* xii, All this while Mary was anxiously looking in his face, as pale as death, while Gus was as red as vermilion 1871 Garrod *Mat Med.* (ed 3) 103 Dark scarlet shining crystalline masses, forming, when powdered, a beautiful scarlet colour, known by the name of vermilion

β 1300–1 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 503 In tribus libr Gummi, di li de vermiloun, iij s 1356 *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw. III*, m 33/2 b, In ij clench' hamers, iiij boltes ferri, xxxj. lb de vermellone. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 63 Of the strondes of þe Reed See is i-gadered vermylon *Ibid* II 331 And þere is i-founde scharpe fermyloun [L. *minium*] *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 580 in *26 Pol. Poems* 139 Ynke blak or rede, Made with gumme and vermylone 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* II 4717 We may al day oure colour grynde & bete, Tempre our azour and vermyloun. 1480 *Robt Devyll* 21 Robertes clothes were readde as vermilion 1505–6 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 184 For iij di. pund vermeloun to him, xiiij s 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg de Invent.* II xiv 59 b, Vermilon or redde lead was founde in Ephesus by Gallius an Athenien. 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 98 The Parret .about his necke hath a Collar or Chaine naturally wrought like to Sinople or Vermelon 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa* i 18 If they be red as vermelon, they shal be white as wooll.

γ. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iii. 901 I'le onely now emboss my Book with Brass, Dye 't with Vermillion, deck 't with Coperass 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* III 46 Mingle Vermillion with Masticke for a red colour. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xi 237 Quicke silver is found in a kinde of stone, which dooth likewise yeelde Vermillion 1698 T Froger *Voy* 112 Calices made of Gold, Vermillion, and silver. 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) IV 8 New cloathing them in vermilion and ultramarine. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (ed 3) IV 397 Dust the colour of vermillion. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 1278 The vermillion of commerce is often adulterated with red lead, brickdust, dragon's blood, and realgar 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III 912 Mercuric Sulphide, . in the latter [crystallised state], has a fine red colour and constitutes the well-known pigment called cinnabar or vermilion

b. Used as a cosmetic or for painting the body.

In later use chiefly with reference to the 'war-paint' of the American Indians

1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* III 144 The morrow after a companie of women goe to dresse the bride, to combe her locks, and to paint her cheekes with vermillion 16. Middleton *Old Law* III. 1, The old wrinkles are well filled up, but the vermillion is seen too thick. 1635 Swan *Spec M* vi. (1643) 294 Camillus, when he triumphed in Rome, was painted with this Vermilion. 1788 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) I. 542/2 A thick coat of vermilion commonly distinguishes the [Red Indian's] cheeks. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 247 The men were almost entirely naked, and their bodies painted with a red ochre, procured in the mountains, and often called vermilion 1836 W Irving *Astoria* II 71 Happy was he who could render himself hideous with vermilion. 1843 Marryat *M Violet* xxiii, When does a Comanche turn his back on receiving the vermilion from his chief? Never!

2. The colour of this pigment, a bright red or scarlet.

α 1400–50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmitte we na vebbis, To vermylion ne violett ne vaniant littis 1430–40 Lydg *Bochas* II xiii (1554) 51 b, Fenix as Clerkes eke endite Found fyrst the colour of vermilion. 1530 Palsgr 284/2 Vermylon, i eed colour, *vermillon.* 1587 A Day *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 51 A vermillion more perfect, thair rested in the freshe springing rose. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I v. 9 Streames of bloud With which the armes, that earst so bright did show, Into a pure vermillion now are dyde 1638 *Guillim's Her.* (ed 3) I ii 19 Amongst Colours, this Colour Vermilion, or Red, hath the prime place. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 52 A Rose can more Vermilion speake, Then any cheeke 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit.* I. 649 His long Chin prov'd his Wit; his Saint-like Grace A Church Vermilion, and a Moses's Face. 1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 30 Streight the Vermillion vanish'd from her Face 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 230 The blood became of a brighter vermilion. 1822 [M. A Kelty] *Osmond* I. 274 The soft vermillion, of her complexion, 1838 Thirlwall

Greece II xv 255 The negroes of Nubia—with their bodies painted half white, half vermilion 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 548/1 The colour is a vivid vermilion

†b. A blush. *Obs.*—1

1787 *Minor* III. IX. 183 Miss Charlotte never beheld me without the vermillions increasing in her cheeks

†3. a (Rendering L. *vermiculum*.) Wool or yarn of a red or scarlet colour. *Obs*

1388 Wyclif *Exod* xxxv 25 Tho thingis, whiche thei hadden spunne, iacynt, purpur, and veimyloun, and bijs — *Lev* xiv 4 He schal comaunde to the man which is clensid, that he offre for hymsilf a tree of cedre, and vermylyoun, and isope.

†b. A fabric dyed with vermilion. *Obs*—1

1641 L. Roberts *Treas Traffick* 33 They buy Cotton wooll, in London, and perfit it into Fustians, Vermilions, Dymities, and other such Stuffes.

†4. A red or reddish coloured variety of pear.

1699 Evelyn *Kal Hort.* (ed. 9) 169 Pears. .Ambrosia, Vermilian, Lunsac

†5. (Also *vermilion-stone*.) A particular gem or precious stone. Cf Vermeil *sb* 3 *Obs*

1703–4 in Ashton *Soc Life Reign Q Anne* (1882) I xiv 181 Several Gold Rings set with Turky and Vermillions *a* 1728 Woodward *Fossils* (1729) I. I 191 The Common Crystal appears to be the Basis of the Opal, the Jacinth, the Vermilion 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV 504 The Vermilion-Stone is more tawny than the Jacinth

6 a. *Comb*, as *vermilion-dyed*, *-like* adjs., †vermilion-writer, a scribe or illuminator using vermilion.

c 1470 *Cath. Angl* 400 A vermylon wrytter, *minographus* 1582 G. Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III (1586) 125 b, Those dawbed, pargetted, vermilion died faces. 1647 Hexham I, Vermillion like, *roodtachtigh*

b. *attrib* with *colour*, etc (passing into next), hence in combs, as *vermilion-coloured*

1594 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II 327 The face is painted with a vermillion colour. 1655 tr *Sorel's Com Hist Francion* I III 56 It was of a vermilian colour like blood. 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* 465 Modesty is a tincture of humility, visible in a vermilion and deeper die 1687 Miège *Gt Fr Dict* II s v, A vermilion Tincture, *couleur vermeille* 1697 Dryden *Virg., Past.* x 40 Great Pan arrived, His cheeks and temples of vermilion hue 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vermilion-Tincture*, a Natural red Die upon the Face, a Cherry red. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Kermes*, Unless, perhaps, it be so call'd from its beautiful Vermillion Colour 1796 H Hunter tr. *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) III 381 Of a vermilion hue 1835 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I 414 If vermilion-coloured blood be subjected to the action of carbonic acid 1856 Henslow *Dict Bot Terms* 107 *Minutus* (of a vermillion colour)

B. *adj* Having the colour of vermilion, of a bright red or scarlet colour.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 45 Shee died her cheekes with such a vermillion blush 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* x 153 The pure vermillion bloud, that issu'd from her vaines. 1639 G Daniel *Vervic* 442 Let, let, that fatall Day record my Name, In bright vermilion Letters 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* 101 For the good ship with the vermilion cheeks The Cyclopses have not *a* 1721 Prior *Vicar of Bray & Sir T Moor* P 64 A lusty young Fellow with large white Teeth, and a Vermillion countenance 1788 Gibbon *Decl & F.* Ixvii VI 462 The Greek monarch .with his own hand impressed three vermilion crosses on the golden bull. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xvi, How warm [the room] in its amber lamp light, and vermilion fire flush! 1878 H M Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. vi 167 The handiwork of their artisans in copper and iron and wood, the vermilion camwood.

Comb 1818 Keats *Endymion* II iii All my clear-eyed fish, Golden, or rainbow-sided, or purplish, Vermilion-tail'd.

†b. Painted with vermilion, rouged. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav* I 27 These vermillion Nymphs, to let me vnderstand they trauelled with a chearefull stomacke, would oft runne races

c With names of colours, as *vermilion-crimson*, *-red*, *-scarlet*, *-tawny*, etc

1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 411 With mercury, a vermilion red; with silver, a carmine red. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat Hist* I 246 Rump and upper coverts vermilion-red 1888 *Garden* 15 July 57/3 Well formed flowers of a brilliant vermilion-crimson *Ibid.* 14 Oct 347/2 The colour being a vivid vermilion-scarlet 1887 W. Phillips *Brit Discomycetes* 85 *Patina asperior*. .Scattered, vermilion-tawny, applanate

Vermi lion, *v.* Also 7–9 vermillion, 7 vir-milion. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *vermeillonner*, later and mod.F *vermilloner*.]

1. *trans.* To colour or paint with, or as with, vermilion; to give the colour of vermilion to (the face, etc.).

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng* xvi. ci 400 Nay, why should faces faire indeed bo-peepe behinde a Fanne, Or be conceild in Satten, now Vermilond, now drugd wanne. 1740 tr *De Mouhy's Fort Country-Maid* (1741) II 85, I disapprov'd of the Red with which their Faces were vermilion'd 1756 Toldervy *Hist 2 Orphans* IV. 215 Lusty lovely health vermillions the honest cheek. 1771–2 *Ess fr Batchelor* (1773) I 93 When a blush vermilions the face of a well-bred woman. 1812 G. Colman *Br Grins, Lady of Wreck* II viii, A transient hectic spread, Vermilioning health's softer red *a* 1849 Mangan *Sel Poems* (1897) 105 The pall of the sunset fell, Vermilioning earth and water *fig* 1667 Denham *Direct Paint* IV viii, Vermilion this mans guilt, ceruse his fears *a* 1849 Mangan *Poems* (1859) 154 By thee [*sc.* Hope] are his visions vermillioned.

b. Const. *over* (*o'er*).

1656 S Holland *Zara* (1719) 32 That lip was not Vermilion'd over for any to kiss. 1697 Congreve *Mourn. Bride* II iii, I. chaf'd Thy temples, 'till reviving blood arose, And, like the morn, vermillion'd o'er thy face. 1769 W Jackson in *Monthly Rev* XLII 171 The choicest fruits vermillioned over with maiden blushes.

c. *slang*. To cover or besmear with blood

1817 *Sporting Mag* L 53 Holt's face was completely vermillioned.

2 *intr* To blush. *rare*—0.

1719 Boyer *Dict Royal* II, s v

Hence Vermi lioned *ppl a.*

1615 R Niccols *Marriage & Wiving* vii 21 To what end is the laying out of the embrodred haire, embared breasts, virmilioned cheekes, alluring lookes [etc.] 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Verjuice*, The Secret how to keep Verjuice Grapes, as vermillion'd and as fresh as if they were growing 1773 J Ross *Fratricide* v 697 (MS), Those once-vermillion'd lips now pale with death! 1836–48 B D. Walsh *Aristoph*, *Acharnians* I 1, The citizens are running up and down, To get away from the vermilion'd rope 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxv, Then, pink flesh, hazel eyes, vermilioned lips, and glossy hair had preferred incontestable claims to beauty

Vermilione tte. [f. Vermilion *sb* + -ette.] A substitute for or imitation of the pigment vermilion, the chief constituent of which is eosin or similar dye.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 989 Several of the bright red colours used as pigments contain arsenic, for example cochineal red, Persian red, vermilionette, and rosaniline 1900 *Daily News* 3 Aug 7/5 [He] said defendants had been making vermillionette, without providing a bath

Vermi lionize, *v. rare*—1. [f as prec. + -ize] *trans* To vermilion.

1854 *Blackw Mag* LXXVI 325 The genius of Mr Owen Jones, which, plunging into colouring matter, would vermilionise the palest face of Death

†**Ve rmily.** *Obs*—1 [Irreg. f *vermile* Vermeil *sb*.] Vermilion.

1590 Spenser *F Q.* III viii 6 The same she tempred with fine Mercury, And virgin wex, And mingled them with perfect vermily.

Vermin (vɜ·mɪn), *sb.* (and *a.*). Forms: *a.* 4–6 vermyn, 4–7 vermyne, 6 vermynne, *Sc* verming, 6–8 vermine, 6– vermin; 7, 9 *dial*, varmin, 7, 9 *U.S.*, virmin. *β.* 5–7 vermen, 6 varmen. *γ.* 5 vermayn, 6 vermayne See also Varment[1]. [a AF. and OF. *vermin* masc, *vermine* fem. (mod.F *vermine*, Pg *vermena*, It *vermine*) :—pop. L. **vermīnum*, *-ina*, f. *vermi-s* worm The rare *γ*-form is prob. directly from the OF. variant *vermain* (cf. mod. Burg. *vermaigne*, Picard. *vermenn*).]

1. *collect.* Animals of a noxious or objectionable kind · a. Orig. applied to reptiles, stealthy or slinking animals, and various wild beasts; now, except in *U.S.* and *Austr.* (see *b*), almost entirely restricted to those animals or birds which prey upon preserved game. †Also in phr. *beast of vermin*.

a. (*a*) 13 *K Alis* 6112 (Linc Inn MS), Euetis & snakes and paddokes brode, þat heom þouȝte mete gode, Al vermyn þey eteþ *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5422 A vale full of vermyn & all of vile neddirs 1406 *Patent Roll* 7 *Hen IV*, II m 28 Feras et alia animalia vermyne nuncupata. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 24/2 Chese and Buttur is a Merchaundise that wil take grete empayryng by bestes of Vermyn and Wormes 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 146 Whan they haue broughte forthe theyr byrdes, to see that they be well kepte from the gleyd, crówes, fullymartes, and other vermynne 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 355 The Catt frayeth away rattes, myce, and noysome vermine 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 40 When the Corne is ripe it is to be cut downe out of hande because that birdes and other vermine wyll devoure it 1603 G Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 268 The rest are rather vermyne than beastes of game, such is the wild Catte, the Brocke and such like. *a* 1631 Drayton *David & Goliah* 38 His father's flock he From ravenous vermin hourly us'd to free, His only arms his sling and sheep-hook were. 1642 D Rogers *Naaman* 23 We are still at Gods advantage in all, by wet, by drought, by fire, and vermine. 1684 *Contempl St Man* II vi (1699) 193 A hole filled with Snakes, Lizards, and other poisonous Vermin. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 120 From these three Cats, I afterwards came to be so pester'd with Cats, that I was forc'd to kill them like Vermin, or wild Beasts 1825 Hone *Everyday Bk* I 991 The other dogs were good-looking savage vermin, averaging about 40 lbs weight 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* III (1860) 68 That the stock of partridges, grouse, and hares on any large estate depends chiefly on the destruction of vermin 1900 *Westm Gaz* 29 Dec 10/1 The fox is regarded in the Highlands by farmers and game-preservers as one of the worst species of vermin

(*b*) 1832 Kennedy *Swallow Barn* xvi, The finest place to catch *vermin*, as they call the three latter species of animals [racoons, opossums, and rabbits] 1872 De Vere *Americanisms* 564 *Varmint*, as all wild animals are called in hunter's phrase, whether they are hunted for sport, for profit, or for extermination 1891 E. Jenks *Govt Victoria* xxxi 291 *note*, 'Vermin' includes kangaroos, wallabies, dingoes, stray dogs, foxes, and rabbits, and any other animal or bird proclaimed by the Governor in Council.

β c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) III x 56 There also sawe I a wondre grete pytte ful of vermen 1526 Tindale *Acts* x 12 A certayne vessell where in wer all maner of iiij foted beastes of the erth and vermen and wormes — *Rev* vi 8 Power was geven vnto them .to kyll with swearde, and with honger, and with deeth that cometh of vermen of the erth 1592 Warner *Alb. Engl* VII xxxvii. (1612) 178 The Weasell, Prince of Vermen

γ a 1513 Fabyan *Chron* ccxix 140 b/1 Of the Famyne, wonders are reported that they shuld ete all maner of Vermayne, as Cattes, rattes, dogges, & other.

b. Applied to creeping or wingless insects (and other minute animals) of a loathsome or offensive appearance or character, esp. those which infest or are parasitic on living beings and plants; also occas applied to winged insects of a troublesome nature.

a. c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 916 Afur man, vermyn es, And afur vermyn stynkand uglynes *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) viii 31 In þat abbay commes neuer fleess, ne flyes, ne nan oþer swilk vermyn of corrupcioun 1484 Caxton *Curial* 6 We after ouermoche drynkyng of wynes and grete paynes lye doun ofte in beddes ful of vermyne. 1486 *Bk St Albans* c v b, A medecyne for vermyn 1552 Huloet s v, Vermyn, as flees, lyce, wormes, etc 1591 Nashe *Prognosticatton* Wks. (Grosart) II 165 Beggers on Sunne shine dayes commit great murthers vpon their rebellious vermine 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 103 Some of them.. are transformed very strangely into a kind of vermin or wormes, who beeing couered with a hard crust or shell, lye as it were dead all the winter. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (1677) 314 In Summer, their Slaves attend about them to scare away the Gnats and such like buzzing vermine 1671 Milton *Samson* 574 Heie rather let me drudge and earn my bread, Till vermin or the draff of servil food Consume me 1722 De Foe *Plague* (Rtldg) 278 Hot Weather fills the Air with Vermine 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v 42 These operations were extremely necessary for correcting the noisome stench on board, and destroying the vermin 1819 Keats *Otho* IV. ii, No wrinkles where all vices nestle in Like crannied vermin 1846 J Baxter *Libr Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) II 374 Vermin of the Insect kind. The insects which infest plants, orchard trees, &c., are almost as numerous as the plants or trees themselves 1875 H. C Wood *Therap* (1879) 364 For this reason tobacco ought never to be employed, as it formerly was, to kill vermin on the person.

transf. and *fig* 1592 Lodge *Euphues Shadow* (Hunter Club) 10 Many there were that carryed vermine in theyr toongues to open secrecie. *c* 1621 Donne *Serm* lviii (1640) 585 To the Consideration of those Vermin of the Soule, lesser and Unconsidered Sins.

β. 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind.* (Arb) 16 When any flyes or other creping vermen are entered into the sayde riftes of theyr skinnes. 1599 Dallam in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl Soc) 54 I hare we saw diverse sortes of varmen, which we have not the like in Inglande.

2 With *a*, *that*, *this*, etc. a In generic or collective sense: A kind or class of obnoxious animals.

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1039 Youre woful moder wende stedefastly, That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne Had eten yow *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3948 Quen he had voidid þis vermyn & vencust þat of ynde 1548 Cooper *Elyot's Dict*, *Volucra*, a vermine, whiche eateth the tender vines 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Euen this greate beaste [i e the elephant] also is troubled with this lyttle vermyne [i e flies] 1599 Dallam in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc) 54 We weare sodonly wonderfully tormented with a varmen that was in our pillowes, the which did bite farr worse than fleaes. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* 212 This Crocodile is a dangerous vermine used to both elements 1634 Wither *Embl* 215 Though the mice a harmfull vermine be 1725 T Thomas in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS Comm) VI 110 A fox just suspended on a pole, the shepherds being much infested by this vermin all hereabouts *a* 1774 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 44 Diseases proceeding from an imperceptible vermin swarming within us.

†b. A single animal or insect of this kind.

c 1460 J Metham *Wks* (E.E T S) 62a/1668 As at the sege off Thebes Ampyoras Fyl in-to helle alle qwyk, rygh so this foule best an vermyne Myght falle thorw the erth to helle pyne 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v viii, Ha cursed & euylle serpent, vermyn and fals traytour, thow hast deceyued me. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxviii 5 He shuke of the vermen [L. *vipera*] into the fyre. 1590 Spenser *World's Vanitie* 77 The subtill vermin [*sc* a spider] creeping closely neare, Did in his drinke shed poyson priuilie. 1604 Breton *Passionate Sheph* Wks (Grosart) I. 10/1 If I see the Wolfe, the Brocke, the Foxe, Or any varmin stealing downe a furrowe 1613 Chapman *Rev Bussy D'Ambois* K j b, Stormie not, nor beate your selfe thus gainst the doors, Like to a sauage vermine in a trap 1678 Butler *Hud* III ii 1030 'Tis true, a Scorpion's Oyl is said To cure the Wounds the Vermine made. 1809 Scott *Poacher* 11 Thine eye, applausive, each sly vermin sees, That baulks the snare, yet battens on the cheese.

†c In *pl.* in preceding senses. *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII iii. 277 Of beestes of venery and beestes of chace, and alle manere of vermayns. *Ibid.* x. iii 500 Whiche were beestes of chace and beestes of venery, and whiche were vermyns 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III Nn iij, We haue not folowed the Gentyles in makyng of images of beastes, fyshes, and vermins also. 1585 Parsons *Chr Exerc.* I viii 86 It must be cast out to serue for the food of vermines 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 145 There doe engender in pulse, certain little venomous Vermins 1648 Hexham II s v. *Vermelwen*, To be full of Maggots, Vermins, or Wormes.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons of a noxious, vile, objectionable, or offensive character or type.

Freq used as a term of abuse or opprobrium; in mod. dial sometimes without serious implication of bad qualities.

a In collective use

1562 Winjet *Wks* (S T S) II 31 On the wthir syde, contrare cryis certane padokis, filthy verming, and fleis, of the quhilk sort are the Pelagianis 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* M iv b, We may then vtterly roote out this vermine (for so did the Cardinal call the Protestantes). 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I. (1594) 148 Dancers, minstrels, bands, and such like vermin, whereof commonly there is no want about great personages 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 107 Whole swarmes of duskish vermin, to wit, a number of hideous highland Scots and Picts 1690 T Burnet *Theory Earth* II. 214 No knaves, cheats, hypocrites; the vermin of this earth, that swarm every where 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 81 He that falls once into the company of such vermin has a misfortune. 1767 [A. Young] *Farmer's Lett to People* 243 These vermin, who are generally labourers, swarm in every village round me. 1820

MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I ii. 98 A coronation all unknown To Europe's royal vermin. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 217, I will avenge this insult, And I will track this vermin to their earths. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch Career* I ii. 29 The poacher was another kind of vermin than the stupid tenant.

b. A single person or individual of this type.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 76 b, O monstrous vermine did I ever speake or thinke any such matter? 1627 J. TAYLOR *Navy of Land Ships* C viij, As a Horse being dead in the fields and stripd, is a banquet for Dogs, so is a Surety to those Vermins, who prey vpon his estate *a* 1656 ROLLE *Abridgm Lit. Action sur Case* (1668) 57 He is a corrupt man, he is a Vermine in the Commonwealth 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 31 A Vermin wriggling in th' Usurper's ear, Bart'ring his venal wit for sums of gold 1720 *Humourist* 192 Human Society is not infested with a more dangerous Vermin than a Flatterer. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett fr. Spain* (1799) 373 Here I was shown a den in which a Hermit lived twelve years; a small hole for so large a vermin. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I 137 The accursed vermin died somewhere in the Cottage 1881 LD SALISBURY in *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov 2/5 The landlord is an outcast, and a vermin so horrible [etc.].

4. *To stand true vermin*, to show pluck and persistency. *rare*—1.

1834 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 67 My horse shied, and down we both came But I stood true vermin, and tried the islands afterwards for snipe

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *vermin head, -trap*, etc. **b.** Objective and obj. genitive, as *vermin-catcher, -destroyer, -killer, -destroying, -killing*. **c.** Instrumental or similative, as *vermin-covered, -footed, -haunted, -ridden, -tenanted* adjs., *vermin-like* adj, also **vermin puddle** (see quot.).

It is not clear whether *vermine brome*, glossing L. *murica* in Wr.-Wülcker 644, is an attrib use of this word

1811 *Sporting Mag* XXXVIII 221 Were they associated as a body of *vermin-catchers? *Ibid.* 222 They were a club of *vermin destroyers. ?1788 *Dogs* (Brit Stand Handbks) IV. 18 Any of the *vermin-destroying powders 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 182 There were scarcely any daisies or buttercups, or even the *vermin-footed charlock 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 417 To throw it off like a *vermin-haunted garment 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 97 A tolerable inn, not more dirty nor vermin-haunted than usual 1799 *Addingham* (Cumberld.) *Par. Bk* (MS.), 8 *Vermin Heads, 2 8. 1680 W. W. (*title*), The *Vermin Killer, being a very necessary Family-Book, containing Exact Rules and Directions for the Artificial Killing and Destroying of all manner of Vermin, etc. 1772 T. SIMPSON (*title*), The Complete Vermin killer. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 7/1 Two packets of vermin killer containing about six grains of strychnine 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days Patagonia* v. 59 The common dog of the country is a good watch-dog and vermin-killer 1772 *Ann Reg.* I 129 He acquired 2000*l* by *vermin-killing. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Note B, The race of Pepper and Mustard are in the highest estimation at this day, not only for vermin-killing, but for intelligence and fidelity 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 67 Vermin killing was well carried out there 1685 *Roxb Ballads* (1884) V. 214 His disagreeable *Vermin-like Face 1850 OGILVIE, *Vermin Puddle*, puddle formed of stiff clay and small stones or gravel beaten together until it forms a mass like pudding stone. It is used in the embankments of reservoirs, to prevent the inroads of water rats and other vermin 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 104 The *vermin tenanted houses are washed by the pure green waves of the lovely bay 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 61 February .Continue *Vermine Trapps, &c. 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II No 6133, Every description of wild beast, game, and vermin traps 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 139 The *vermin voices here May buzz so loud—we scorn them, but they sting.

†**6.** As *adj.* Verminous. *Obs.*—1

1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass* I iv. 443 See how a little vermine pouerty altereth a whole milkie disposition

†**Ver'min,** *v. Obs.*—1 [f. the sb.] *trans.* To clear of vermin.

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 72 Get warrener bound to vermin thy ground

†**Verminai'lle.** *Obs.*—1 [f. VERMIN *sb.*, after *canaille*, etc.] = VERMIN *sb.* 3 a.

1600 O. E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl Libel* I v. 129 The Parliament of Paris did banish the whole society or rather verminaille of Jesuites out of France.

Ver'minate (vɔ̄ ɪ'mɪneɪt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *verminātus*- ppl. stem of *verminare* to have worms or griping pains, f. *vermis* worm. Cf. L. *vermina* griping pains caused by worms, stomach-ache.]

1. *intr.* To breed or produce parasitic vermin.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 263 He having taken extraordinary care and pains to observe, that always on the Flesh, before it did Verminate, there sate Flies of the self same kind with those that were afterwards produc'd thence. 1721 BAILEY, *To Verminate*, to breed Worms 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* XXII 441 Here, then, we see them [*sc.* people] crowding and verminating in their filth.

†**2.** *Path.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—0

1721 BAILEY, *To Verminate* (among Physicians), to have a griping or wringing in the Belly; to vomit Worms

Hence **Ver'minating** *vbl. sb.* (used *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1720 S. PARKER *Bibliotheca Biblia* I 152 The Seed of the Serpent, and its Verminating Principle. 1856 BOKER *Leonor de Guzman* I i, Out, thou flea-bitten, verminating rogue! 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* VI 97 Their average beehive hut is a verminating hole, a den of disease.

Vermination (vɔ̄ɪmɪnēɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *verminātiōn-, verminātio*, n. of action f. *verminare*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *vermination*.]

†**1.** The fact or condition of being gnawn by worms, vermiculation. *Obs. rare.*

1628 DONNE *Serm.* liv (1640) 542 Against this vermination, (as the originall denotes) against this gnawing of the worme, that may bore through and sink the strongest vessell that sailes in the sea of this world, there is no other varnish.

2. The breeding, growth, or production of vermin, esp. parasitic vermin. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1628 FILTHAM *Resolves* II lxxiv. 241 A Mouth, nasty with offensive fumes, till it sicken the Braine with giddy verminations 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 203 This ..may serve to give some light, how much Diseases are altered from their old state in reference to Vermination 1699 R. BURTHOGGE *Soul of World* 37 The Vermination in Human (as well as other Animal) Bodies, of which there are innumerable Instances in Medical Writers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII vi. 414 Seigneur Redi tryed more Experiments relating to the Vermination of Serpents, Flesh, Fish, putrified Vegetables, than any one hath done since

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—0

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cooper), *Vermination*, a disease with worms, properly in Cattle, a vehement ache by the wringing of the Guts, as if they were gnawn with worms.

4. The fact of being infested with parasitic vermin; esp. *Med.*, the morbid condition due to this

1818–20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed. 3) 318, 76 *Parasitismus.* Vermination 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 656 Cutaneous Vermination *Ibid* 657 Generally speaking, vermination is a proof of weakness, whether in animals or in plants. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed. 2) 91 His success was particularly great in the vermination of children

Ver'mine, *a. Zool. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *vermineus*] = VERMINEOUS *a.*

1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 237 The smaller ones with a long slender body, and short extremities, as the Weasel or Vermine tribe. *Ibid.*, The canine and vermine genera.

Ver'mined, *ppl. a.* [f. VERMIN *sb.*] Infested with vermin.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 210 Yon vermined Sarcophage. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi. Alt.* II. lxxxvi. 55 Why not bring back the Stuarts, or install Saint Thomas of the vermin'd shirt at Canterbury?

†**Vermi'neous,** *a. Zool. Obs.*—1 [f. mod.L. *vermine-us* (Ray): see -EOUS] Belonging to the animals classed as vermin.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 851 The Wolf, Fox, Badger, which from their long slender Bodies, like to the Weasel, we call the Vermineous or Weezel-kind

Ver'miner. *rare.* Also 7 **varminer.** [f. VERMIN *sb.* + -ER 1] A destroyer of vermin.

1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. i. 5 The grissell shag-haird [hounds] are the best varminers, and therefore are chosen to hunt the Fox, Badger, or any other hot sent 1848 AINSWORTH *Lancs Witches* III. i. (1878) 421 The lurchers, and, lastly, the verminers, or, as we should call them, the terriers.

†**Vermi'nian,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. VERMIN *sb.* + -IAN.] Consisting or composed of vermin.

1640 BALFOUR in Maidment *Scottish Ball* (1868) I. 334 God, Whose heavie hand with his verminian hoast Hath quell'd our courage and laid all our boast.

Vermini'ferous, *a. rare.* [f. VERMIN *sb.* + -(I)FEROUS.] Breeding or producing vermin. Also *fig.*

1895 FARRAR in *Clarion* 9 Nov. 1/2 Places horrible to live in, foul with gin, and verminiferous dirt. 1898 — *One Flock, Many Folds* 53, I usually commit these verminiferous fragments [R. C. newspaper cuttings] to the purging flame unread

†**Ver'minly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1] Of the nature of vermin, like (that of) vermin.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* Pref. 37 A verminly generation (ever destroyed, yet ever breeding) who owe their best education to their bellies. *Ibid.* 379 They have nothing in them but a verminly nimbleness and subtlety

Vermino'logy. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -OLOGY.] The science of vermin

1830 KITTO in Eadie *Life* vi. (1857) 184 On removing some clothes one day, I found one [scorpion], and not being sufficiently acquainted with verminology to recognise it, I felt no alarm.

†**Vermino'se,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *verminōs-us*, see next and -OSE] = VERMINOUS *a.* 4.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 9 In like manner the verminose fevers are so called from their cause, viz. worms.

Ver'minous (vɔ̄ ɪ'mɪnəs), *a.* [f. VERMIN *sb.* + -OUS, or ad. L. *verminōs-us* (whence OF. *verminous, vermenous, -eux*, etc., = mod.F. *verineux, -euse*, It., Sp., Pg. *verminoso*, Prov. *vermenos*) — *vermis* worm.]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, vermin; like or resembling vermin in character; noxious, objectionable, offensive: **a.** Of animals or persons.

1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iv, Do you place me in the rank of verminous fellows, To destroy things for wages? 1624 — *Game at Chess* IV. iv, Like that verminous labourer [*sc.* the mole], which thou imitat'st In hills of pride and malice 1691 RAY *Coll. Words* (ed. 2) 128 A Fowmart, a Polecat, is a noted Beast of this verminous kind 1795–6 WORDSW. *Borderers* II. 587 That soft class of devotees who spare The verminous brood, and cherish what they spare While feeding on their bodies 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 177 Both in Russia and Poland I believe they [i.e. Jews] are a verminous population, preying upon others 1887 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 140 He has exactly as much claim to a place beside Dante as any other murderous and verminous muckworm.

b. Of things.

c 1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* Ded., If yet the vile soul of the verminous time Love more the vile muse and the squirrels chime. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 201/2 The smoky, verminous, unconcocted doctrine of passive obedience 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Sun* 14 Fancies verminous Breed in the clots there

2. Infested with, full of, vermin, esp. parasitic vermin, foul or offensive on this account.

1632 BROME *Crt Beggar* I. i, Note the necessity, that they [perruques] be well made Of. No verminous or sluttish locks or combings, But [etc.] 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* II Searching among the verminous and polluted rags dropt overworn from the toyling shoulders of Time *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 230 He..found that divers drugs, salves, and especially ointments, were verminous 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xix. 110 In these tropical climates also, drugs and plasters lose their virtue, and become verminous 1819 *Metropolis* III. 128 The lively companions of a verminous bed 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 211 1/2 A verminous, overcrowded vagrant ward 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 866 In 'verminous persons' the hair is sometimes matted together by pus, nits, scales and scabs

transf. 1861 DICKENS *Tom Tiddler's Ground* 1, How long he had held verminous occupation of his blanket and skewer

3 Tending to breed vermin. *rare*—1.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 39 A wasting of their [*sc.* children's] flesh must depend upon some obstruction of the Entrails, or Verminous disposition of body.

4. Of diseases, or morbid conditions, etc.: Caused by, due to, characterized by the presence of, parasitic vermin or intestinal worms.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 35 Of a Verminous Consumption 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 366/2 Their hypothesis is sufficiently known, concerning verminous putrefaction. 1733 tr. *Belloste's Hosp. Surg.* II. 71 Pestilence, Small pox and all Verminous diseases 1748 *Phil. Trans.* L. 837 The lead might, by its weight, assist in removing the verminous filth, especially as the bowels were made slippery by the oil 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 25 You may frequently observe ladies poisoned with bark in verminous inflammations 1832 BARKER *Lempriere's Class. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Æthiopia*, Almost all these people die of verminous diseases produced by this food 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. 332 Some families appear to be more predisposed to verminous affections than others 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1033 There have been many instances of verminous abscess recorded.

b. Of persons. Subject to vermin or intestinal worms

1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 974/2 Females may be more verminous than males

Hence **Ver'minously** *adv.*, **Ver'minousness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Verminousness*, Fulness of Worms, Worm-eatenness 1860 WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*), Verminously 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Verminously unclean.

†**Vermi'nulous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. VERMIN *sb.*] Made by vermin.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 205 In the shaking he saw all the Communications of these little Verminulous holes, like to the hole of the Worms in Wood

Ver'miny, *a. rare.* [f. VERMIN *sb.* + -Y.] Infested with vermin; verminous

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219, I avoid his verminy robes and his flowing rags

Vermion, -eon, obs. varr. VERMILION *sb.*

Cf. med.L. *vermeum*, var. of *vermellum*, etc.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 In j lib. de vermion emp. pro prædicto vale [= veil], 22*d* *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3945 Þan come a flistir in of fowls as fast as it dawid, To vise on as vowtres, as vermeon hewid. 14.. *MS. Harl.* 2257, *Minographus*, a writer with vermion. *Minium est genus coloris rubei, anglice* vermion

Vermi parous, *a. rare* [f. VERMI- + -PAROUS. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *vermiparo*]

1. Producing young, or produced as young, in the form of small worms or maggots.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 135 We deny not that many animals are vermiparous, begetting themselves at a distance *Ibid.* 297 In creatures oviparous, as birds and fishes, in vermiparous, as Flies, Locusts, and Gnats, in animals also viviparous, as Swine and Conies 1650 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) v. v. 203 The same may be also true in some vermiparous exclusions. 1765 *Treatise on Dom. Pigeons* 14 All animals are distinguished into three sorts oviparous, viviparous, and vermiparous, or such as are formed from a worm 1910 D'A.W. THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim.* 538 In oviparous and vermiparous creatures the female is larger than the male

2. Producing verminous parasites.

1860 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 974/2 Very few vertebrated animals are vermiparous, while there is probably no species of vertebrate that is exempted from parasites.

Hence †**Vermi'parousness,** 'worm-breeding quality' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II) *Obs.*—0

‖ **Vermis** (vɔ̄'mɪs). *Anat.* [L. *vermis* worm.] The vermiform process of the cerebellum.

1890 *Cent. Dict., Postvermis*, the vermis inferior of the cerebellum *Ibid., Prevermis*, the anterior and prominent part of the vermis of the cerebellum. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 365 In one [case of cerebellar atrophy] the vermis was less affected by atrophy than the hemispheres.

Vermivorous (vɔɪmɪ'vɔ̄rəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *vermivor-us* worm-eating + -OUS. Cf. F. *vermivore*, Sp. and Pg. *vermivoro*] Feeding on worms, grubs, or insect vermin; said esp. of certain birds.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vermivorous*, are such Animals, as Feed upon Worms. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., Vermivorous birds are very useful to the farmer 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 172 Guano, the product of those vermivorous shore birds which inhabit the desolate islands of the South Seas 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Rept. & Birds* 344 They [*sc.* the Pressirostres] are mostly vermivorous; some, however, are granivorous or herbivorous

Hence **Vermi'vorousness,** 'a worm-devouring nature' (Bailey, 1730).

Vermouth (vēˑɹmŭt, vɜ ɹmūþ) Also vermuth [a. F *vermout* (vɛrmut), ad. G. *wermuth* wormwood, WERMUTH] An alcoholic cordial or liqueur consisting of white wine flavoured with wormwood or other aromatic herbs and taken in order to stimulate the appetite Also *attrib.*

1806 J PINKERTON *Recollect. Paris* II xv 208 A decanter of Jamaica rum, Wormwood wine, or that of Vermouth 1837 LYTTON *E Maltrav* VII i, Thinking that you soften the hearts of your friends by soups *à la bisque*, and *Vermuth* wine at a guinea a bottle! 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov 12 Absinthe and vermouth began to be sold in them 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 83 There is one Italian firm importing good vermouth

b. A glass or drink of this.

1899 J CONRAD in *Blackw Mag* Feb 201/1 As we sat over our vermuths he glorified the Company's business. 1903 'MARJORIBANKS' *Bluff-Hunters* 151 He felt discomfited, and ordered a Vermouth to gain time for reflection

Vermulon, -ylone, -yl(y)oun, etc, obs ff VERMILION. **Vern,** southern dial var. FERN *sb*.¹

Vernacle, var. VERNICLE

† **Vernacly,** *adv. Obs*—¹ [Irreg. f. L. *vernāculus*: see below] = VERNACULARLY *adv.*

1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyb.* 284 By Hebrew Jews you mean Jews that vernacly speak Hebrew.

Vernacul, obs. f. VERNICLE.

Vernacular (vəɹnæ·kɪŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **vernaculer.** [f. L. *vernācul-us* domestic, native, indigenous (hence It. *vernacolo*, Pg. *vernáculo*), f. *verna* a home-born slave, a native.

The Latin adj occurs in a large variety of applications, the restricted use common in English is represented by *vernacula vocabula* in Varro]

A. *adj.* **1.** That writes, uses, or speaks the native or indigenous language of a country or district

1601 BP W. BARLOW *Defence* 2 A vernaculer pen-man hauing translated them into English 1715 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* I 77 The Office of the Virgin Mary is Translated also in most Languages for the Use of the Vernacular Romanists 1716 *Ibid.* III 38 The Learned vernacular Editor of Hippocrates's Works in French, Mr Dacier 1819 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XLVII. 30 The vernacular public remained unmoved, and gazed at the labours of authorship, as Londoners at the opera 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1875) III. xii. 145 The vernacular poet more kindly helps us to the real names.

2 Of a language or dialect That is naturally spoken by the people of a particular country or district, native, indigenous.

Usu applied to the native speech of a populace, in contrast to another or others acquired for commercial, social, or educative purposes, now freq employed with reference to that of the working classes or the peasantry

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II lvi. 78 The Welsh is one of the fourteen vernacular and independent tongues of Europ 1697 BENTLEY *Phalaris* (1699) 316 Being Dorians born, [they] repudiated their vernacular Idiom for that of the Athenians 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. Pref 35 They don't understand their Breviaries and Mass-Books, not when translated and expounded in their respective vernacular Tongues 1832 G DOWNES *Cont Countries* I 197 The congregation here being chiefly peasants, and artisans, a sermon was delivered in the vernacular dialect 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II ii 50 When the Chaldee tongue became the vernacular, and the old Hebrew disappeared from common use 1874 H R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* v. § 3 338 There were 'voices' which expressed in some vernacular idiom of Hebrew or Greek the thoughts of the Almighty.

transf. 1778 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* II. 50 They much improved the vernacular style by the use of this exotic phraseology 1785 *European Mag* VIII 467 Several passages are modulations on the vernacular airs of Otaheite 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 176 Even Rome, then, cannot consistently blame words to the vernacular Gregorian melodies

b In predicative use. Also with preps.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 103/2 The Scriptures translated into the Tamulic language, which is vernacular in the southern parts of the peninsula 1835 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 321 The intellectual improvement of those classes can at present be effected only by means of some language not vernacular amongst them 1856 MRS STOWE *Dred* II. xxxii. 323 He commenced a speech in that peculiar slang dialect which was vernacular with them 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer Bd* III iv 52 The Arab speaking race..must receive the gospel mainly from those to whom the language is vernacular.

c. Coupled with the name of the language.

1775 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1870) 61 The vernacular English, as I have remarked, was rough and unpolished. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser. II. *Lay St Aloys*, The 'Requiem' was sung, Not vernacular French, but a classical tongue. 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 10 The vernacular Anglo Saxon before the Conquest was undergoing that change which all languages suffer 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp Rev* XLIV 18 He [Luther] began to translate the Bible into clear vernacular German.

3 Of literary works, etc Written or spoken in, translated into, the native language of a particular country or people.

1661 GLANVILL *Van Dogm.* 156 Though, in Greek or Latine, they amuse us, yet a vernacular translation unmasks them 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 20 Dr Harvey's Family-Physician, and most of Will Salmon's Books, with other such like Vernacular Pharmacy. 1788 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 170 Long vernacular Sermons from Dr. Parr 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* Pref (1859) p iii, A history of our vernacular literature has occupied my studies for many years 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng.* I 495 Vernacular prayer-books had, indeed, been long known in England 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i § 5 (1876) 49 The Chronicle remains the first vernacular history of any Teutonic people.

b Performed in the native language.

1874 A SOMERVILLE *Lect. Missions* xiii 243 A paper which he read on Vernacular Preaching at the Ootacamund Missionary Conference

4. Of words, etc. Of or pertaining to, forming part of, the native language.

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 174 This Ralph is call'd also Roger, the Latin name, Ranulphus, being possibly capable of both those Vernacular Appropriations. 1728 POPE *Dunc* I *Notes*, Which being a French and foreign termination, is no way proper to a word entirely English and vernacular. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xxii (1790) I 193 Brown preferred polysyllabic expressions derived from the language of ancient Rome, to his vernacular vocabulary 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort* Peroration, O, ignorance! as if the vernacular article of our mother English were capable of declension! 1848 GALLENGA *Italy* I ii 146 Low born vernacular idioms were handed down to posterity as the poet's creation 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp* xv (1875) 257 Whose official style of Augustus, as well as the vernacular name of 'Kaiser' [etc]

b Native or natural *to* a particular language

1844 *Proc Philol Soc* I. 176 The finding an isolated term in an Anglo-Saxon or German vocabulary by no means proves it to be vernacular to that language

5 Connected or concerned with the native language.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 234 The southern side of the building is appropriated to the vernacular department, and the northern to the English 1883 R B. SMITH *Life Ld. Lawrence* II 535 Efforts were made to extend vernacular education.

6. Of arts, or features of these: Native or peculiar to a particular country or locality

1857 SIR G SCOTT *Sec & Dom Architecture* 6 Look at the vernacular cottage building of the day *a* 1878 — *Lect Archit* (1879) II. 315 The revived knowledge of the architecture of Greece rudely disturbed the vernacular style derived from Rome 1893 *Harper's Weekly* 21 Oct 1011/2 The theatre is a big, rather bare room, apparently of vernacular Javanese construction.

† **7.** Of diseases: Characteristic of, occurring in, a particular country or district, endemic. *Obs.*

1666 G HARVEY *Morb Angl* 1 (1672) 2 Which instances do evidently bring a Consumption under the notion of a Pandemick, or Endemick, or rather a Vernacular Disease to England. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Diseases which reign most in any particular Nation, Province, or District, are called Vernacular Diseases

8 Of a slave: That is born on his master's estate, home-born. *rare*—¹.

1804 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II 326 A disposition to use kindly, and to emancipate frequently, the vernacular slave

9. Personal, private.

1840 G. S FABER *Regen.* 38, I was favouring my evil propensities, as if they were specially my own vernacular property

B *sb.* **1** The native speech or language of a particular country or district (see A. 2).

a 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I 427 It is written in the Chaldaeo-Syriac, which was the vernacular of our Lord 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Pref, Mr Maguire, in his account of the late Coronation, retains his own rich vernacular. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II. i. 94 Even within the native stronghold of the Dutch vernacular 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 179 A child can learn as readily the vernacular of Canton as the language of London

transf. 1807 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* V 575 By neglecting the vernacular in idea, he has missed in part the advantage of home praise and hereditary sympathy.

b. Freq. in phr. *in the vernacular.*

1815 J C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett* (1816) I. 176 The court confessor in his sermon at St Denis took the opportunity of what is called in the vernacular preaching *at* the Duke of Orleans. 1856 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 337 The performance of the services of religion in Latin, and no longer as of old in the vernacular 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* 1 37 Of the five, no one of them was qualified as yet to preach in the vernacular.

c. Without article (Cf next)

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I i, Repeating in true sing-song vernacular the legend of St George and his fight. 1882 B D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mst. Serv* I i 25 The fair song stress opened upon me such a volley of choice Tuscan vernacular, that I fairly fled.

2. With *a* and pl A native or indigenous language.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. 325 Charles the Fifth, King of France, order'd the Bible to be translated in the Picardian and Norman Vernaculars. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 322 Latin, and the vernaculars westward, carry nearly the same idiom 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* VII, The wayfarer Of many lands is not responsible For each vernacular. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 280 Some of the peoples and tribes whose vernaculars that class comprises. 1892 *Times* 24 Dec 3/1 Spain, destined to be for long the most active enemy of the circulation of the Scriptures in modern vernaculars.

3 *transf.* The phraseology or idiom *of* a particular profession, trade, etc.

1876 TAIT *Rec Adv. Phys. Science* VI 151 To use the vernacular of engineers. 1892 *Century Mag* May 128/2 On the bar we found friends that we had made in Panama, who had preceded us a few days, long enough to speak the vernacular of mining.

Hence **Verna·cularness.** *rare*—⁰

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vernacularness*, Properness, or Peculiarness to one's own Country.

Vernacularism (vəɹnæ·kɪŭlărɪz'm). [-ISM.]

1. A vernacular word, idiom, or mode of expression.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Q Rev.*) 1863 NEALE *Ess Liturgiol* 527 Wherever the Church, was not established till a late period, there such vernacularisms are scarcely, or not at all, perceptible. 1873 F HALL *Mod Eng* 307 *note*, The more of such vernacularisms [as 'belongings'] we call up from the past, the better

2. The use of the native language

1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI 176 If Rome not merely allows, but authorises such vernacularism, who can forbid us to employ our own Ecclesiastical English?

Vernacularity (vəɹnækɪŭlæ rĭtı). [-ITY]

1. The fact of belonging or adhering to the vernacular or native language

[1842 SIR W HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks* I 100/2 *note*, As the expressions are scientific, it is perhaps no loss that their technical precision is guarded by their non-vernacularity] 1847 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag* XIV 579 The merit, which justly you ascribe to Swift, is vernacularity; he never forgets his mother-tongue in exotic forms.

2 A vernacularism.

1867 CARLYLE *E Irving* in *Remin* (1881) I 335 Rustic Annandale begins it, with its homely honesties, rough vernacularities, safe, innocently kind.

Verna cularization. [f. next + -ATION] The action of making, or fact of being made, vernacular or native to a language.

1873 F HALL *Mod Eng* 105 Thousands of words,. on their first appearance, or revival, as candidates for vernacularization, must have met with repugnance.

Vernacularize (vəɹnæ·kɪŭlărəɪz), *v* [f. VERNACULAR *a.* + -IZE] *trans* To render or translate into the native speech of a people, to make vernacular

1821 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XCIV 384 The Stephens, or Stephenses, as their names have been vernacularized among us 1830 — *Hist Surv Germ. Poetry* III 450 Godfred of Strasburg, who vernacularized *Trystan & Essylda* 1866 *Songs & Ball Cumberld* 397 Prince Louis Lucien Buonaparte employed him to vernacularise the Song of Solomon

Hence **Verna·cularized** *ppl a.*

a 1874 in A. Somerville *Lect Missions* xiii. 243 His sanctified and vernacularized intellect lives in the numerous Tamil works.

Vernacularly (vəɹnæ·kɪŭlăɹlı), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2]

1 In conformity with the vernacular manner; in the native or mother tongue

1808 SCOTT *Let* 23 Feb in *Lockhart*, To expound more vernacularly, I wrote you a swinging epistle of and concerning German Romances 1822 *New Monthly Mag* VI. 298 He sang very vernacularly 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 23 A wonder that he, a Spaniard, could write English so vernacularly 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* VIII (1879) 123 The family, vernacularly called '*muintir*', consisted of 'brethren'

2 With or among the people of a particular country.

1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag* XX. 263 An author so vernacularly popular as then familiar and national dramatist.

† **Verna culary,** *a. Obs*—¹ [Irreg. f. VERNACULAR *a* + -Y] = VERNACULAR *a* 2

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 202 After the manner of our English and other vernaculary tongues

† **Verna·culate,** *v. U.S.* [Irreg. f. VERNACULAR *a* + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To call or term in the vernacular.

1887 *Sem weekly Tribune* (N Y.) 15 July (Cent), Very large Antwerp 'patches', as they are vernaculated by the average fruit-grower

2. *intr.* To use vernacular language.

1895 in *Funk's Stand Dict.*

Vernacule, obs. form of VERNICLE.

† **Vernacule,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad L *vernāculus*: see VERNACULAR *a.*] = VERNACULAR *a.* 2

1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I I. 71 The Syriac Tongue is now no where vernacule, save in some few towns about Libanus. *Ibid.* 76 Mariana Victorius makes three Dialects of the Ethiopic Tongue, the Vernacule, the Babylonic, the Sacred

† **Verna·culize,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [See prec. and -IZE.] *trans.* = VERNACULARIZE *v.*

a 1802 A GEDDES *Notes Ps* cvii 42 (1807) 205 *Tongue-tied*, lit *mouth-shut* which, perhaps, might be not improperly vernaculized

† **Verna·culous,** *a. Obs* [f. L. *vernāculus*: see -OUS]

1. a. Low-bred, scurrilous.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded, When a Name, so ful of authority,..is become the lowest scorne of the age and those men. subject to the petulancy of euery vernaculous Orator, that were wont to bee the care of Kings.

b. (See quot)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vernaculous*, a yong or green wit

c. (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (following Cooper), *Vernaculous*. that is born and brought up in our own house

2. Of products. Indigenous, native.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 11 Where gold is vernaculous and plentifull. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 388 Some of them are exoticall, not easily cucurable in our soyle, as the Cedar of Palestina and Lebanon others are indeed Ve[r]naculous, but altogether, wild and Sylvestrian

3 = VERNACULAR *a.* 1 and 2.

1658 PHILLIPS *Dict.* Ded., I have rendred it worthy of the greatest masteries of Rhetoricians and the tongues of our Vernaculous Oratours *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* VIII (1683) 130 The common Language, which besides their vernaculous and Mother Tongues, may serve for commerce between them.

† **Ve·rnage,** *Obs* [a OF *vernage, vernace, vernache*, ad. It. *vernaccia* 'a kind of strong wine

like malmesie or muskadine, or bastard wine' (Florio, 1598). Cf. med.L *vernaginum, vernacium, vernachia.*] A strong and sweet kind of white Italian wine.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T* 563 He drinkith ypocras, clarre, and vernage Of spices hote, to encrese his corrage. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 8 In stede of drinke I underfonge A thoght so swete in mi corage, That nevere Pyment ne vernage Was half so swete forto drinke *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Take vernage, oþer strong wyne of þe beste þat a man may fynde [etc.] *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 428 They faryd as dronk men of pymente or vernage. *c* 1500 *Colin Blowbol's Test.* 339 Malmasyes, Tares, and Rumneys, Vernage, Cute, and Raspays also *attrib a* 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 754 Ye shall have rumney and malmesyne, Both ypocrasse, and vernage wyne

So † **Vernagelle**, a variety of vernage *Obs* —1

c 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 118 The namys of swete wynes y wold þat ye them knewe Vernage, vernagelle, wyne Cute, pyment

Vernage, Sc form of WARNAGE *Obs*

Vernakill, -ylle, obs forms of VERNICLE

Vernal (vəːnăl), *a* (and *sb.*). Also 6–7 **vernall** [ad L *vernāl-is* (rare), f. *vernus* spring, VER *sb*[1] So OF and F., Prov, Sp, Pg. *vernal* It. *vernale*]

1. Coming, appearing, happening, occurring, etc, in spring **a.** *Vernal equinox* (or † *equinoctial*): see EQUINOX 1 and 2.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks 1308/1 The xiiii daye after theyr vernall Equinoctiall in the euenynge. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* I xvi (1597) 151 The beginning of Aries, which is called the vernal Equinoxe 1607 TOPSELL *Hist Four-f. Beasts* 299 From the vernall æquinoctiall to the summer solstice. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* I (1722) 39 At this time, the Vernal Equinox is on the 9th of March 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I 316 You will have the Longitude sought from the Vernal Equinox. 1796 H HUNTER *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) I 155 The tides at our vernal Equinox, in March, rise higher than those of September 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet* 216 During the three months between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice. 1858 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* § 171 The days and nights are equal all over the world on the 22d of March and the 22d of September, which dates are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes

b In general use

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 4 Such time as the Sunne is vernall, [the Island of Ferro] becomes exceeding hot and scalding 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 52 Which are generall rules for vernall and autumnall settings 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mosaick Syst* 69 These Worms are ordained for the Food of the Vernal Birds, such as the Cuckow. 1769 GRAY *Installation Ode* 61 Sweet is the breath of vernal shower. 1787 WINTER *Syst Husb* 54 The vernal heat of the sun 1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol* I. (Chandos Cl) 139 'Twas as a vernal evening clos'd 1842 J WILSON *Chr North* I 244 The whole building is as fresh as if just washed by a vernal shower 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 24 The Babylonian plain was subject to vernal floods.

c. *Med.* Of affections or diseases.

1822–7 GOOD *Stud. Med* (1829) II 134 The vernal agues generally disappear with the advance of summer 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect Princ & Pract Physic* I. xl 710 You will hear and read a good deal of vernal intermittents, and autumnal intermittents

2. Of, pertaining or belonging to, the spring-time; appropriate to the spring, spring-like **a.** Of weather, scenery, etc.

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag* I. ii, We must have none here But vernal blasts, and gentle winds appear 1634 T JOHNSON tr *Parey's Chirurg* I xiii. (1678) 18 Such an Air, if it have a vernal temper, is good against all diseases 1646 CRASHAW *Sosp d'Herode* xiv, He saw a vernall smile sweetly disfigure Winters sad face. 1720 PRIOR *Truth & Falsehood* 8 The purling stream, the margin green, With flowers bedeck'd, a vernal scene 1778 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* II. 51 We fondly anticipate a long continuance of gentle gales and vernal serenity But winter returns with redoubled horrors. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb Hall* xix, It was a beautiful morning, of that soft vernal temperature, that seems to thaw all the frost out of one's blood 1847 L HUNT *Jar Honey* II (1848) 23 Both heaven and hell are in it—the freshest vernal airs, with the depths of Tartarus 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I i 6 The Alpine meadows sloping, vernal, A newer beam descends

transf. 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willows* 39 By vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods Throb thick with merle and mavis all the year

b. *Vernal season*, the season of spring

1644 MILTON *Educat* 7 In these vernal seasons of the yeer, when the air is calm and pleasant 1687 MIÈGE *Gt Fr Dict* II, The Vernal Season, or the Spring, *le Printems* 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV 120 In the vernal season 1864 A MCKAY *Hist Kilmarnock* 296 In the vernal season of the year

c In miscellaneous uses

1725 *Fam Dict* s v. *Sallet*, They also make an excellent Vernal Pottage 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 118 Whatever sweets salute the northern sky With vernal lives, that blossom but to die 1817 WORDSW (*title*), Vernal Ode Beneath the concave of an April sky [etc.] 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav Russia* 67/1 Moscow seemed basking in the mild climate of Southern Asia, rioting in its brief period of vernal existence 1885 PATER *Marius* I vi 112 A kind of mystic hymn to the vernal principle of life in things

d. *fig.* Suggestive of spring, having the mildness or freshness of spring; early, youthful.

1790 COLERIDGE *Monody Death Chatterton* viii, Ah! where are fled the charms of vernal grace, And joy's wild gleams, light-flashing o'er thy face? 1805 FOSTER *Ess* I i xi What is become of all those vernal fancies, which had so much power to touch the heart? 1827 SOUTHEY *Funeral Song Princess Charlotte* 17 Late in beauty's vernal bloom, 1844 MRS BROWNING *Catarina to Camoens* II, When I heard you sing that burden In my vernal days and bowers 1898 T HARDY *Wessex Poems* 100 Captain and Colonel, Sere Generals, Ensigns vernal, Were there

3. Of flowers, plants, etc. Appearing, coming up, or blooming in spring-time.

1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth* III 121 Fading sooner than a vernal Flower! 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 33 As thick as bees o'er vernal blossoms fly 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 4 The youths, Like vernal hyacinths in sullen hue, At once the breath of fear and virtue shedding 1799 *Med Jrnl* II 491 A Journal kept in Spring 1798, to record the time of flowering of several vernal plants 1812 H & J SMITH *Horace in Lond* 65 The wood nymphs crown'd with vernal flow'rs

b. In specific or popular names of flowers, plants, or grasses, as *vernal crocus, cyclamen, gentian, sandwort, sedge, squill*, etc. (see quots and cf SPRING *sb*[1] 7 c *a*)

1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) III 2311 The varieties of the *vernal crocus are, the small and large [etc.] 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 188/3 The common Vernal Crocus is so predominant among spring flowers. 1725 *Fam Dict.* s v. *Cyclamen*, Our Botanists reckon upon several Sorts of this Plant as the *Vernal one, another white Vernal single, and the small Purple Cyclamen 1728 R BRADLEY *Dict Bot*, *Gentianella minor Verna*, the smaller *Vernal Gentian 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 282, I thought it possible that the vernal dwarf Gentian might be our plant 1882 *Garden* 18 Nov 442/3 The lovely Vernal Gentian 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v *Orobus*, The *vernal, wood *orobus*, with a pale red flower. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v *Orobus*, *Vernal Purple-Wood Bitter-Vetch. 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 303 *Arenaria verna*, variety *Gerardi*, *Vernal Sandwort, is a small plant with numerous needle-like leaves, and star-like flowers of the most dazzling white. 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit Grasses* 39 Order. Cyperaceæ ..*Vernal Sedge. A humble plant from 3–8 inches high 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II. 13 *Veronica verna*. *Vernal Speedwell 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV 102 Vernal Speedwell This very rare Speedwell has pale blue flowers 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl* II. 338 *Scilla verna*. *Vernal Squill [Grows in] meadows and pastures 1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat Club* I 10 It was believed that the vernal squill was peculiar to the western coasts of England. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Pl.* II 5 *Callitriche verna* *Vernal Stargrass Water Starwort Water Fennel 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 296 *Callitriche verna* *Vernal Water Starwort.

c. *Vernal grass*, one of the grasses commonly cultivated for hay.

1762 B STILLINGFLEET *Misc Tracts* (1791) 382, I saw this spring a meadow not far from Hampstead with some of the vernal grass and the corn brome grass 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 428 The vernal, or spring grass, we find in the class *Diandria Digynia*. 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 208 The meadow fescue and the sweet scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum). 1802 *Med Jrnl.* VIII. 477 The vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*, L.) which is frequently met with in hay. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem*, *Org* 489 This substance [i e coumarin] is found in the sweet scented vernal grass, to which much of the fragrance of hay is owing

d. Sown in the spring.

1792 A YOUNG *Trav. France* 331 They sow here a vernal rye, which is a true spring corn, that will not succeed if sown in autumn.

4. *Comb*, as *vernal-bearded, -seeming, -tinctured* adjs.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag* II 304 The melting rainbow's vernal-tinctured hues 1857 WHITTIER *Last Walk Autumn* IV, And that the vernal-seeming breeze Mocked faded grass and leafless trees. 1874 L MORRIS *Old Mayfide* III, Here be stalwart youths and lissome, honest-eyed and vernal bearded

5. *ellipt* or as *sb.* † **a.** The vernal season; the spring. *Obs.*—[1].

1654 E JOHNSON *Wonder-work Provid.* 106 The vernall of the yeare 1637. being now in his prime.

b. = *Vernal grass* (see 3 c above).

1771 YOUNG *Farmer's Tour East Eng* II 256 The grass has consisted chiefly of the holchus,..a little meadow fox tail, and great poa ..it is remarkable that no vernal has appeared, 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 514 *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, or sweet scented vernal, is one of the earliest of our grasses 1908 *Animal Managem* 114 The aroma of good hay is due to the aromatic grasses contained in it, Sweet Vernal being the variety which is mainly responsible

c. *pl.* Seeds of vernal grass. *rare*—[1].

1784 *Trans. Soc Arts* II 60 Mix the Vernals and Hay seeds together.

Hence **Ve rnally** *adv. rare*

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vernally*, according to or in the Spring of the Year 1888 AINGER *Let* in Sichel *Life* (1906) xiii 235 He thinks the Tweens are also vernally cleaning themselves

Verna·lity. *rare.* [f. VERNAL *a* + -ITY.]

† **1.** The 'spring-time' *of* something. *Obs*

1639 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1672) 477, I was then surprized with an advertisement from Court, of the death of my dear nephew, in the vernality (as I may term it) of his employments and fortunes

2 (See quot.)

1896 *Agric Gaz.* 18 May 470/1 Vernality expresses that property of rich and shaded pasture land which makes them a lovely green, with tender and close clustering spring shoots.

Ve rnalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE,] *trans.* To render vernal or spring-like.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 500 By the amenity of their smile and their dallying jocundity, irradiating and vernalising whatever that smile and jocundity consecrate by tipping and touching 1898 W. WATSON *Poems, Lines Richmond Park* 165 The stored sunlight in your hair and eyes Would vernalise November, and renew the aged year,

† **Ve rnancy.** *Obs.*—[1] [See next and -ANCY] The condition or quality of being vernant.

1669 *Addr hopeful yng. Gentry of Eng* 6 He that expects after a deluge the same vernancy, disposition and order, the soil was before adorn'd with

Ve·rnant, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 5 **vernand**, 6 **vernaunte, varnaunt.** [a OF *vernant* vernal, ad L. *vernant-, vernans*, pres. pple. of *vernāre* to flourish, be verdant.]

1 Flourishing or growing in, or as in, spring

c 1440 *York Myst* XXV. 498 Hayll! vyolett vernand with swete odoure 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 606 A plante, Whiche dayly encreased by sufferaunce deuyne, Meueylously growynge in her, fresshe and vaynaunt *Ibid* 2808 Whiche tree to this day, endurynge all the yere, By myracle is vernaunte, fresshe, green, and clere 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 83 A floure, whan it is freshe, vernant & newe, is moche delectable & swete 1567 TURBERVILE *Poems* 110 Vernant flowers that appeere To clad the soile with mantell newe 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc (1878) 316 The tree sent out her Branches, which did couer their corps with vernant blossoms 1667 MILTON *P L* x 679 Else had the Spring Perpetual smil'd on Earth with vernant Flours. 1728–30 THOMSON *Spring* 81 The penetrative Sun sets the steaming Power At large, to wander o'er the vernant Earth. 1842 *Fraser's Mag* XXVI 80 The vernant branches feel the breeze *Ibid* 82 The cool delicious shade Of vernant oak

transf. and *fig* 1607 BREWER *Lingua* I i A iij b, Oft haue I embelisht my entreatiue phrase With smelling flowres of vernant Rhetorique 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado*, etc (1878) 317 Let not your vernant bosome so retaine, all comfort from the oat-pipe of a Swaine 1661 BP RUST *Origen & his Opinions* 89 The excellencie of the vernant youth and spring of the renewed world

b Freshly green, verdant.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 97 The flowring hearbes, the pleasant spring, That deckes the fieldes with vernant hew 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat Embassie* 3 Should I not garnish her with Flora's vernant hue?

2. Pertaining to the spring, vernal

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV 211 The Trees were so closely interwoven, that the vernant and æstivall Sunne beames could not pierce their rare imbroydery

3. Of or forming the 'spring-time' of life

1794 W ROBERTS *Looker-on* III 381 The green platform of our vernant years

† **Ve·rnate,** *v. Obs*—[0] [f. L *vernāt-*, ppl. stem of *vernāre* (see prec.).] *intr* (See quot)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vernate*, to wax young againe

Vernation (vəɪnēˑ ʃən) [In sense 1 ad. mod L. *vernātiō* (Linnæus), f L *vernāre* see VERNANT *a* (So F. *vernation*) In sense 2 directly f. L. *vernāt-*, ppl. stem of *vernāre*.]

1 *Bot* The arrangement or formation of the leaves of plants or fronds of ferns in the bud; the manner in which the rudimentary or unexpanded leaves are disposed, prefoliation.

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, *Foliatio*, foliation, vernation, or leafing 1829 LINDLEY *Syn. Brit. Flora* 88 *Prunus*, vernation convolute *Ibid*, *Cerasus*, vernation conduplicate. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot* 157 The vernation of both the calyx and petals 1857 P. H. GOSSE *Omphalos* 131 The green and leafy arches were once coiled up in a circinate vernation 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 428 The leaves of Ferns are usually characterised by a circinate vernation

2. Vegetable growth or development, as characteristic of the spring. *rare* or *Obs*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 320 The season of vernation erelong will come on, the leaves will be enlarged, and assume a far deeper and more lively green 1867 A L ADAMS *Wand Nat India* 68 From the earliest appearance of Vernation in March up to the end of May.

Verne, obs. var FERN *sb*[3] (windlass).

† **Verne,** obs. var. *urne* RUN *v*

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B 520* fol 32 Þat alle ben certein in eueriche contreie þat te foreseide peine sal verne [F. *curra*] grefliche

Verneuk (vəɪnū k), *v. S. African slang.* Also **vinook** : [ad. Cape Du *verneuken* (also in W. Flem., with variant *vernukken*).] *trans.* To cheat, humbug, swindle.

1871 *Cape Monthly Mag* III 46 (Pettman), How Hendrick enjoyed verneuking the Boer. 1905 D BLACKBURN *R Hartley, Prospector* XIII, So you have verneuked me? 1909 R CULLUM *Compact* XVIII 213 He has vinooked the Kaffir chiefs into granting large concessions

Hence **Verneu·ker.** Also **Verneu·kering** *vbl sb*, **Verneu·kery** [a. Cape Du. *verneukerie*]

1896 in *Westm Gaz.* 4 July 8/1 But we women of South Africa despise such maudlin *verneukery* 1900 SIR J ROBINSON *Life Time S Africa* VII 185 Hence arose the practice of 'verneukering'—by which buyer and seller each sought to get the better of the other 1905 D BLACKBURN *R. Hartley* XIII, Do you take me for a Boer verneuker?

Vernice, obs form of VARNISH *sb*.[1]

Vernicle (vəːnĭk'l). Forms *α* 4, 8–9 **vernicle**, 4 **fernycle**, 4–6 **vernycle**. *β.* 5 **vernacul(l, -cule, vernakill, -kylle**, 5–9 **vernacle**, 6 **varnacle.** [a. AF. and OF. *vernicle*, = OF. *veron(n)icle*, varr. of *veronique*, ad. med.L. *veronica* the sudarium of St. Veronica: see VERONICA[2] and cf. VERONICLE, VERONIQUE On the change of *-ique* to *-icle* see the note to CHRONICLE *sb.*]

1. The picture or representation of the face of Christ said to be impressed upon the handkerchief or sudarium of St. Veronica (see 2); any similar picture of Christ's face, esp one engraved, painted,

or worked upon a vessel, garment, ornament, etc, used for religious or devotional purposes; an ornament or token bearing this as worn by pilgrims.

a. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A VI. 14 Moni Cros on his cloke and keiȝes of Rome, And þe vernicle [*C* fernycle] bi-fore for men schulde him knowe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 685 Swiche glarynge eyen hadde he as an hare, A vernycle hadde he sowed vp on his cappe 1467 *Paston Lett* Suppl. III My master gaff hei a gret sygnnet of goolde with the vernycle 1726 BAILEY (ed 3) 1825 HOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II 805 The Vernicle, or Veronique, or face of Christ, miraculously impressed upon a handkerchief 1853 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III x 438 A medal stamped with the vernicle showed the pilgrim had visited Rome 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 131/3 The vernicle, or face of our Lord, appears in the centre of the paten

β a 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 170 O vernacule [*v r* vernacul], i honoure him and the, þat þe made þorow his preuite. *c* 1450 in *Mantl Club Misc* III 204 Item a tabill of the vernakill in the vestre 1473 *Will of Belassise* (Somerset Ho), My newe chalice with a patent of siluer, the crucifix in the foote of the same chalice gilt and the vernacle upon the same patent gilt 1516 *Will of Grene* (ibid), Lytle masser of sylver and gylt with the vernacles hed in the bothom 1536 in E Ledwich *Antiq Sarisb* (1771) 202 A cope of Greeu cloth of gold, with a goodly Orphery, having in the Morse a Vernacle. 1534 in Peacock *Eng Ch Furniture* (1866) 196 Item a Masar with a sengle band with a prynt of the vernacle in the bothom 1721 BAILEY 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* I III I 293 A large convex piece of fine crystal, showing beneath it the vernacle or face of our divine Redeemer. 1901 E HOSKINS *Horæ B. Mariæ Virg.* 125 (tr. text of 1510), The pope John the XXII hath granted unto all them that devoutly say this prayer beholding the glorious visage or vernacle of our Lord v thousand days of pardon. *Ibid* 127 A devout orison to the blessed vernacle of our Lord

2 The cloth or kerchief, alleged to have belonged to St. Veronica, with which, according to legend, the face of Christ was wiped on the way to Calvary, and upon which His features were miraculously impressed.

This cloth is preserved at St Peter's, Rome, and is venerated as a relic

a 1400 *Stac Rome* 59 Whon þe vernicle schewed is, Gret pardoun for sope þer is 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 33 We cam to the howse of Veronica, wher as our blyssyd Savyor impressyd the ymage of hys Face in hyr wymple whiche ys at Rome And it ys callyd ther the Vernacle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 304 Ye blessed relyke the Vernacle, whiche is the very similitude & imprynte of thy blessed & gloryous vysage 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 460 The Vernycle wherewith Christes face was wyped is shewed in S Peters Church at Rome *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 625 He would ask leave to see the Vernacle; which he said, was the picture of Christ given to Women by himself as he went to death 1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. III 51 A large Handkerchief, or Towel, whereunto, with many others, they put up this devout Orizon. namely, to the Holy Vernacle, as they christen it *Ibid.* 52 The most holy Face Imprinted on a Snow-white Cloth by th' Power above, And on the Vernacle bestow'd, as Pledge of Love. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng Life, Chaucer* 14 Thus originated the Sudarium or holy kerchief—the Veronica—and, by corruption, the vernicle

Vernico·se, *a. Bot. rare*⁻⁰ [ad mod L. *vernicōs-us*, f. med.L. *vernic-ium* VARNISH *sb.*1] 'Covered with a natural varnish' (*Treas. Bot.*, 1866)

Vernier (vɔ̄·nɪɹəɹ). [From the name of the inventor, Paul *Vernier* (1580–1637), a French mathematician, who described it in a tract on the *Quadrant Nouveau de Mathématiques* published in 1631]

1. A device, consisting of a short movable scale, by which more minute measurements may be readily obtained from the divisions of the graduated scale of astronomical, surveying, or other mathematical instruments to which it is attached.

Sometimes erroneously called a *Nonius* (q v)

1766 *Instruct for Hadley's Quadrant* 17 A scale of divisions graduated on the chamfered edge or sloped side of the index, which scale is called the vernier 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv* 28 It would likewise be an Advantage if the Vernier was made to give every Minute of a Degree, in place of four or five, as in most Theodolites 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII 473 Another small slip of ivory is placed at each end of the arm, serving as a vernier, and subdividing these divisions into five parts 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 26 The scale of variation is furnished with an instrument called a vernier or nonius. 1856 KANE *Arct Explor* I XIII 144 Though I had much clear weather we barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the veniers. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 18 For very exact work, the circle may be divided to half degrees, and a vernier may be employed.

2. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *vernier circle, division, piece, plate, scale,* etc

Also with the names of instruments or tools having a vernier scale or attachment, as *vernier caliper, compass, transit* (Knight *Dict Mech*)

1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) II 587/2 The first division of the vernier piece marked 15 1797 *Ibid.* XVIII. 644/1 *Vernier scale*, a scale excellently adapted for the graduation of mathematical instruments. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 267/1 In order to read off the hundredths of an inch which the vernier zero advances beyond any tenth in the scale, we have merely to see what vernier division comes nearest to a division of the scale. 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib, Brit* II. No. 2947, The vernier plate is carried on four arms, and a diagonal brace. *Ibid.*, The horizontal limb, vernier circle, &c 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl. 925/2 *Vernier Scale sight* (*Rifle*), a hind sight with a vernier scale for accurate adjustment. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 148 To the bottom of the stock of a Vernier slide guage he attaches a spring.

†Ve·rnile, *a. Obs rare* Also 7 vernill [ad. L. *vernilis*, f *verna* a home-born slave.] Servile, slavish.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vernill*, slauish. 1727 BAILEY 1843 DE QUINCY in *Blackw Mag* LIV. 60 This scandal of Roman society was not a pure product, from the vernile scurrility of which we hear so much in Roman writers

†Verni·lity. *Obs.* [ad. L *vernīlitās*, f. *vernilis*. see prec. and -ITY] Servility, slavishness.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vernilitie*, slauery. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vernility*, flattering, servile or slavish behavior 1665 EVELYN *Let to Sir P Wyche* 20 June, I conceive the reason both of additions to and the corruption of the English language has proceeded from affectation of travellers, vernility & mincing of citizens, pulpits, political remonstrances, .&c 1788 H. CLARKE *Sch. Candidates* (1877) 9 Oh, the stupidity and vernility of mankind, that there should be permitted such an abuse of power in the world, as either a public or domestic Gynecocracy!

Vernish, obs. form of VARNISH *sb.*1 and *v*

‖ **Vernix.** *Obs. rare.* [med.L.· see VARNISH *sb.*1] Varnish.

1573 *Art of Limming* 9 To make a lynde of colouring called Vernix wherewith you may vernishe golde, siluer, or any other colour or payntinges

†Vernon, error for VERNAL *a. Obs*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem* (1694) 1 The Vernon Ingress smil'd a Blessing, when she sent the melodious Harmony of Birds to melt the Air. *Ibid.* 127 The Race of Salmon, especially the Female in the Vernon Æquinox, is for the most part..casting against the rapid Streams.

Vernysoun, Sc. form of WARNISON *Obs.*

†Ve·rol, *Obs rare* Also 7 veroll [a. F *vérole*, doublet of *variole* VARIOLA]

1. French pox; syphilis.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* Prol B j, He met a french Surgeon y^t cured him both of that and the Verol, y^t he had before in his priorums

2 (See quot.) *rare*⁻⁰

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 238/1 The Veroll, the Web, are two Diseases in the eyes of Hawks, some call them the Pynne, they do proceed from Rume

So **† Vero·la** [cf. Cat. *verola*] = prec. 1. *Obs*⁻¹

1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Passe & Passeth Not* Wks (Grosart) I. 9/1 From The French Verola, and the English feuer,..The blessed Lord of heau'n deliuer me.

Verona (vĭrō·nă). [a. It. *Verona* see def.]

1. The name of a city in northern Italy used attrib. to designate articles found or produced in, or associated with, the locality, as *Verona brown, earth, green, serge,* etc. (see quots.).

1726 *Dict. Rust* (ed 3) s v *Peach*, Verona [peach] 1835 G. FIELD *Chromatography* 129 The greens called Verona green, and Verdetto, .are similar native pigments of a warmer colour 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 619 Verona green is merely a variety of the mineral called green earth. 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol, Min*, etc. § 435 Hisingerite, Verona earth, Nontronite, are also impure silicates of [iron] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Verona-serge*, a thin worsted and cotton fabric It is also made of mohair and cotton, and of various colours 1889 *Cent Dict* s v *Brown, Verona brown*, a pigment used by artists in oil painting It is a calcined ferruginous earth, of a reddish-brown tone.

2. *elliptic.* (See quot.)

1904 *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug 480/2 *Verona*, a thin make of woollen material with a cotton warp, having a bright twill; used for linings

Veronal (vĭrō·năl). *Chem.* [a. G. *veronal.*] Diethyl-malonyl-urea, a white crystalline substance used as a hypnotic. Also *attrib*

1903 *Merck's Ann, Rep.* XVII 183 Veronal has been thoroughly tested in a large number of noted public and private hospitals. 1904 *Lancet* 23 Jan. 223/2 A box of veronal cachets, each containing eight grains.

Verone se, *a.* and *sb.* [a. It. *Veronese* see VERONA and -ESE.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to, made in or obtained from, Verona in the north of Italy.

1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav* III 181 Four hundred and fifty Veronese feet. 1776 in *Encycl. Brit* (1780) VI 4124/2 The Vicentine and Veronese lavas and volcanic ashes. 1833 C REDDING *Hist. Mod Wines* (1851) 278 Even a wretched Veronese wine .is called 'vino santo'. 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XIX 88/1 Veronese earth or terra verde, a form of ochre. 1888 *Ibid* XXIV 171/2 Many good pictures of the Veronese school 1890 *Cent Dict* s v *Green, Veronese green*, a pigment consisting of hydrated chromium sesquioxid. Also called *viridian*

B. *sb.* **1** The natives or inhabitants of Verona. Also as *sing*

1757 tr *Keysler's Trav.* III 176 The Veronese might justly erect statues to other illustrious persons. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 243/1 The revolutionists. threatened the other provinces which remained in obedience to the senate, and especially the Veronese 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I. 56 The Veronese used to call me L'Uccello.

2. The form of Italian spoken in Verona.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* II. XIX. 11 Some talk followed, of cold and heat, and anything else one knew the Italian for, or could understand the Veronese for (Veronese being more like Spanish than Italian).

‖ **Veronica** [1] (vĭrŏ·nikă). [med.L. *veronica* (whence also Sp and Pg *veronica*, F. *véronique*), app. from the name of St. Veronica.]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of scrophulariaceous plants (herbs or shrubs) having leafy stems and blue (rarely white or pink) flowers borne in racemes or spikes.

Many species are indigenous to the British Isles and are commonly called Speedwell Others are cultivated in gardens for their foliage and flowers

1527 ANDREW tr. *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* II LXXIV. F ij/2 A dragma of pouder of ye same herbe Veronica 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 27 The Female Veronica is much weaker, and not so good as the Male 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol Flying Ins* I. XV 92 Ordinarily they gather not of many little or small flowers, as Veronica 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 67 May Flowers in Prime Valerian, Veronica double and single 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Veronica*, the Herb Fluellin, or Speed-well, good for Wounds and to provoke Sweat 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl s v, The common small procumbent Veronica, called male Speedwell 1796 WITHERING *Brit Pl* (ed 3) II 15 Brooklime, and some other species of Veronica, afford nourishment to the Papilio cinxia 1833 BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I IX. 377 For the first time in Italy I found my mother's favorite veronica 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys Sci* 275 The primrose, the lily of the valley, or the veronica which adorn our meadows

attrib. 1868 J T BURGESS *Eng Wild Fl* 42 One distinguishing feature of the Veronica tribe

b. With distinguishing epithets, as *earth-oak, field, foreign veronica* Cf SPEEDWELL b.

1846–50 A WOOD *Class-bk Bot* 406 *Veronica arvensis*. Field Veronica. Corn Speedwell 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds*, etc (1860) 227 *V. peregrina*. Foreign Veronica. Purslane Speedwell Neckweed 1856 DELAMER *Fl Gard* (1861) 105 *Veronica Chamædrys*, or Earth Oak Veronica (from the shape of its leaves)

2. a. With *a* and pl. A plant or species of the genus Veronica.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 38/1 To make the garden gay, the following roots may be planted out either in beds or patches American cowslips, veronicas, wall-flowers 1882 *Garden* 6 May 317/3 Tall Veronicas will now need tying up 1899 R BRIDGES *Idle Flowers* Poems (1912) 353 Blue-eyed Veronicas And grey-faced Scabious.

b. In pl. with *the* The various species which compose this genus

1856 DELAMER *Fl Gard* (1861) 105 The Veronicas [have] . something graceful, feminine, and fragile in their aspect

Vero·nica [2]. [Proper name: see VERNICLE] = VERNICLE 1 and 2.

In quot 1812 stressed *Veroni·ca*.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan 1645, The Zitelle..walked in procession to St Peter's, where the Veronica was shew'd 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Veronica's are Imitations of that celebrated Original one, preserv'd with great Veneration at St. Peter's in Rome 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall.* XLIX V 94 The *veronica* of Rome, or Spain, or Jerusalem, which Christ in his agony and bloody sweat applied to his face 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad* XXXI 95 Like a wight, Who haply from Croatia wends to see Our Veronica 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* IX VIII IV. 214 The Pope showed him the Veronica, and allowed him to touch the holy face of the Lord

transf 1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) I 24 It is disputed whether the Veronica of Montreuil, or the granite obelisk mentioned by Gori, be *Abraxases*

†Veronicle. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *veron(i)cle* see VERNICLE.] = VERNICLE.

14 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 170 O vernacule [*Addit MS.* veronicle], i honoure him and the, þat þe made þorow his preuite. *c* 1450 *MS. Harl* 149 fol 276 Here aftyr foloweth a story of þe veronycle

†Veronique. *Obs rare.* Also 7 veronicke [a. OF. and later F. *veronique* VERONICA 2] = VERNICLE 1. Also *fig.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 95 The veronicke or the print of Christs face in a towel *a* 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks 1721 IV. 222 My soul, Lord, thy Veronique make, That I may thy Resemblance take 1825 [see VERNICLE 1 a].

†Ve·rony. *Obs.*⁻¹ Also weroni, veroni. [a. AF. or OF. **veronie*:—med L. *veronica.*] = prec.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18859 O suilk a moder, wel slik a child, Wit fair wisage and modes mild, It es sene be þe weroni [*v r.* veroni, verony]

†Verpo rt. *Obs* [f the Du. personal name *Verpoort* or *Verport.*] A class of tulips (see quots.).

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* XIX (1813) 380 The plain tulips ..are called whole blowers, or breeders; and accordingly as they break into other colours, stripes and variegations, are denominated and classed into *baguettes, bybloemens, verpoits*, and *bizarres*. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl Gard* (ed. 2) 832 The Dutch florists class their late blowing tulips as under .Prime baguets,..Baguets Rigaut's,..Incomparable Verports

†Verquere. *Obs.* [Ultimately (prob. through an obs. F. **verkeer*) ad. Du *verkeer* (in the comb. *verkeer-bord*, † *-berd*) backgammon, f. *verkeeren* to turn round, to play at backgammon (Kilian).] An old form of backgammon

a 1700 *Games most in Use* 50 The Famous Game, call'd Verquere, came originally .from Holland, and is said to be the only noted Game, upon the Tables, that they practise and are good at 1714 T. LUCAS *Mem Gamesters* (ed. 2) 67 He was very dextrous also at Verquere, Tick-tack, Grand Trick track, Irish, and Back-Gammon 1721 T AITKEN *Compl Gamester* (title p.), The Famous Game of Verquere, Tick-Tack, Irish, Back-Gammon.

Verra, southern dial. var. FARROW *a*; Sc. and northern dial. f. VERY. **Verra(e,** obs. ff. VERY. **Verraillche, -ly,** obs. ff. VERILY *adv.* **Verrament,** var. VERAMENT *adv. Obs* **Verray,** obs f. VERY, obs. Sc. f. WORRY *v* **Verrayle, -ly,** obs ff VERILY *adv* **Verrayment,** var. VERIMENT *adv. Obs.*

†Verre. *Obs.* Also 4 verr, 5 ver, virre. [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *verre* '—L. *vitrum* glass.]

1. Glass

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 867 And forthi, who that hath

an hede of verre Fro caste of stonys ware hym in the werre *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4351 Make we na vessall of virre ne of na clere sliur. 14 LYDG *Life Virgin* (MS Antiq Soc 134) fol. 14 (Halliw), In alle the erthe y-halowid and y-holde, In a closet more clere than verre or glas. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 508/2 Verre, glasse, *vitrum*.

2 A vessel made of glass, esp a drinking-vessel; a glass

1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xxiii 31 Ne beholde thou the win, whan it floureth, whan shal shine in the verr the colour of it [1388 the colour therof schyneth in a ver] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv 32 It is alle fulle of Gravelle, of the which Men maken fair Verres and clere *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xii, Putte it in þe houndes brote þe mountance of a verre full *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 27 She lepte upon the borde, and brake the verres, and spilt all that there was on the borde. 1532 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1905) VI 75 For my verris with thair cacis,. price of the pece vj s.

Verre, ME. var FAR *a.* and *adv.*; obs. f. VERY.

Verrei(lly, etc., obs ff VERY, VERILY *adv*

Ve·rrel, *sb. Obs.* exc *dial* Forms 5 verelle, 7 verrill, 8 verril, 8–9 verrel, 9 verel, verrell. [ad. OF. *virelle, virol* (mod F. *virole*). see FERRULE *sb* and VIRL *sb*] A ferrule

1483 *Cath. Angl* 400/2 A verelle of a knyffe, *spirula*. 1611 COTGR., *Ferte*, a Verrill, th' yron band or hoope that keeps a wooden toole from riuing. *Ibid.*, *Tourillon*, an inner Verrill, the round plate of yron whereby a peece of wood, often turned on, is preserued from wearing 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Verrel* or *Verril*, a little Brass or Iron-ring, at the small end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, &c. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 418, I cover this part of the tube with a brass verrel 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 129 On the upper end of this spar is fixed a stout ring or verrell 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Verel*, . a small iron hoop.

† Ve·rrel, *v. Obs*–1 In 5 virell, vyrell [ad. OF. *vireler, viroler.*] *trans.* To furnish with a ferrule; = FERRULE *v.*

a 1450 *Fishing w Angle* (1883) 8 Þen virell [*v r* vyrell] þe staff wel at bothe endys with hopy[s] of yren

Verrelay, obs f. VIRELAY. **Verrelle, -ly,** obs. ff. VERILY. **Verrement,** var VERAMENT *adv* **Verren,** ME. var. FERREN *adv.* and *a.*

† Ve·rrer. *Obs.*–1 In 5 verrour [ad. AF. *verrer* (1300), = OF. (and mod.F.) *verrier* (1265 in Godef.), f. *verre* VERRE] A worker in glass; a glazier

1415 in *York Myst.* p xxvi, Sellers, Verrours, Fuystours

Verret, dial. f. FERRET *sb.*1 **Verrey,** obs. f VERY; obs. Sc. f WORRY *v* **Verreyli, -liche, -ly,** obs. ff VERILY *adv.* **Verreyment,** var. VERIMENT *Obs.* **Verri,** southern ME. var. FAR *v*; obs. f VERY *a* and *adv.*

† Verri·cular, *a. Obs*–0 [ad. mod L. *verriculāris*, f. L *verriculum* VERRICULE] Resembling a net in form or construction (see quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Verricular Tunick* (in Anat.), a Coat of the Eye, the same with *Amphiblestroides*. [After *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (1693).]

Verri·culate, *a. Ent.* [ad mod.L. *verriculātus*, f. L. *verriculum* · see next] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV xlvi 277 *Verriculate*, . having one or more verricules

Ve·rricule. *Ent.* [ad. L. *verricul-um* a drag-net, seine, f. *verrĕre* to sweep, etc.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 277 *Verricule*, a thick-set tuft of parallel hairs.

Verrie, obs. form of VERY.

† Verril, obs. variant of *vervil* VARVEL

c 1565 *God Speed the Plow* 23 in *Roxb Ball* (1889) VI 524 When the Hauk on his fist doth stand, His hood and his verril's brave, and other things we have, Which yeelds joy to a Serving-man.

Verrili, -ly, obs. ff. VERILY *adv* **Verrinus,** var. VERINAS *Obs.* **Verritie,** obs Sc. f VERITY. **Verrore,** southern ME. var. *farrer* FAR *a.* **Verrour,** var VERRER *Obs.*; var *werrour* WARRER.

‖ **Verruca** (verū·kă). Pl **verrucæ** (verū·sī). [L *verrūca* wart, excrescence on precious stones. Cf It. *verruca*, Prov. *veruca*] **a** A wart **b.** *Bot*, *Conch.*, *Ent.* A wart-like formation, growth, or prominence.

The pl appears as *veruce* in Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* (E E T S) 296-7.

a 1565 J. HALL *Lanfrank's Cirurg* Table 41 Galen (rekening it with *Veruca*,. and other lyke affectes of the skinne,) teacheth how with a holowe quille to plucke it out [1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* I xlviii 115 *Verruca*, a Wart, is a little tubercle on the Skin 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed 2), *Verruca*, Warts, a sort of *Tubercula*] 1770 PENNANT *Zool* IV. 85 On the chin [of the Noctule bat is] a little verruca. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 349 *Verruca* is a hard or soft, rounded, flat, or acuminated, circumscribed, papillary formation. *a* 1883 FAGGE *Princ & Pract Med* (1886) II. 718 Warts —*Verrucæ, papillomata.*—These are small cutaneous tumours consisting in overgrowth of the papillæ of the cutis

b 1822 J PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol* 118 The upper parts of all the areas [of *Echinus pentagonus*] are remarkably bare, but, about the rounded margin, the verrucæ become frequent 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV xlvi 273 *Verruca*, a small flattish wart-like prominence 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* I 51 When sessile glands consist of cells containing solid secretions so that they form hardened spherical or other appendages upon the surface of the epidermis, they are termed *verrucæ* or *warts*

Ve·rrucated, *a Conch.* Also 8 verruccated [f mod.L. *verrūcāt-us*, f. L *verrūca* VERRUCA + -ED1] Having or covered with verrucæ or warty growths.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I II. 33 This small Shell has Stripes of brown, very thick, running parallel with the Volutæ Two verruccated 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend* 88 Verrucated shell [of a crab]

Verru ci-, combining form, on L. models, of L. *verrūca* VERRUCA, occurring in a few terms in *Bot* and *Bot.*, as **Verruci·ferous** *a*, of a zoophyte: bearing verrucæ, **Verru ciform** *a*, wart-shaped.

Verrucæform adj (= prec) occurs in Henslow *Dict Bot Terms* (1856) s v

1833 HOOKER in Smith *Eng Flora* V I 132 *Apothecia* verruciform 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 506 Corallum with deep immersed cells, interstices verruciferous, verrucæ convex *Ibid* 525 Summit branchlets verruciform

Verrucose (verŭkō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *verrūcōsus*, f *verrūca* VERRUCA]

1. Covered or furnished with, full of, verrucæ or wart-like excrescences or growths. Now *Nat Hist.* and *Path.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 181 A verrucose stone found near a petrifying Spring 1721 BAILEY, *Verrucose*, Full of Warts 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV. xlvi. 273 *Verrucose*, having several verrucæ 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist.* II 68 *Tritonia Hombergii.* Body oblong, subtetragonous, verrucose above 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 527 Branches rather stout, verrucose. 1883 LE CONTE & G H HORN *Classif Coleoptera N Amer* 242 Head roughly granulate, or verrucose 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 816 The skin is covered by epidermis, in some parts thin and delicate, in others thick, horny, and verrucose

fig. 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV. 311 What designation could be more apt to mark the scurvy, verrucose, uneven, and repulsive style of this man?

2 *Bot.* Studded with small warty swellings or protuberances; tubercular

1802 R HALL *Dict Bot Terms* 194 *Verrucose*, warty. 1821 W P C BARTON *Flora N Amer* I 79 Seeds numerous, small, oval, verrucose, yellowish 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 77 The sporidia in many cases are large, reticulated, echinulate or verrucose, and mostly somewhat globose 1887 W PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 292 The verrucose epispore distinguishes this from its congeners

Hence **Verruco seness,** 'fulness of warts'

1727 BAILEY (vol II).

Verrucous (verū·kəs), *a* [ad. L. *verrūcōs-us*, f. *verrūca* VERRUCA, cf. prec So OF. *verrucueux, veruqueux*, mod.F. *verruqueux, -euse.*]

1. = VERRUCOSE *a.* 1 and 2 *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (following Cooper), *Verrucous*, full of warts, hillocks or knaps. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Verrucous*, full of warts or little excrescences of the flesh [Similarly in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1728).] 1828–32 WEBSTER s v., A verrucous capsule

2. *Path.* Of the nature of a wart or warts; characterized by the formation of warts.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Verruca*, *Verrucous* is applied to any Excrescencies which have a resemblance to Warts. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV II 1262/2 The urethra is sometimes occupied by verrucous vegetations, the result of gonorrhœa. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 165 In thickened, localized patches of eczema a peculiar warty, verrucous condition at times shows itself 1900 *Hutchinson's Arch Surg* XI 223 They are of the kind known as the Verrucous nævus.

Verruculose (verŭkiŭlō·s), *a* [ad mod·L *verrūculōs-us*, f. L. *verrūcula*, dim of *verrūca* VERRUCA.] Covered with small verrucæ or warts.

1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 656 A series of granules, range along each side of the medial space, as if the surface were minutely verruculose. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 1211/2

‖ **Verruga** (verū·gă). *Path.* [Sp. (also Pg and Prov.) *verruga* wart:—L. *verrūca* VERRUCA] A febrile disease endemic in Peru and characterized by warty eruptions or tumours on the skin; Peruvian wart. Also in pl. *verrugas.*

[*a* 1883 FAGGE *Princ & Pract Med* (1886) II. 744 Yaws . appears to be identical with what is known as *Verrugas* in Peru] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 499 Patients suffering from verruga do not communicate the contagion to others *attrib* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 498 Verruga cases do better in warm places. *Ibid* 499 The inhabitants of these verruga districts

† Ve·rry, *a* (and *sb*). *Obs.* Forms 6 verrye, verrie, 6–9 verrey, 6–8 verry. [var. of *varry* VAIRY *a*]

1. *Her.* ≐ VAIRY *a.* 1.

a 1550 LELAND *Itin.* II 93, I marked yn the Wyndowes 3 sortes of Armes, one al verry of blew and white. 1562 LLGH *Armorie* 131 b, The seuenth doubling, is properly called Verrey, and is on this fashion, Argent, and Azure, or els Azure and Argent 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 31 b, Some are borne Barrie vndee, barrye verrye, or enuecked 1610 GUILLIM *Her* (1611) I IV 15 Hee beareth Verry, Or and Azure by the name of Claude de Rochford 1655 M CARTE *Hen Reviv* (1660) 99 The next is called Vayre or Verry, this being of Argent and Azure, is termed Vaire onely, but if any other Colours, then must it be blazoned Verry of such Colours 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* [Hence in Phillips, Harris, Kersey, etc.] 1780 EDMONSTON *Heraldry* II, *Verrey*, or *Varry*, are names given to fur . called *Vair*, if it is composed of . any other tincture than argent and azure.

¶ **2** Used as *sb*, as if the name of a material or colour. Cf. VAIRY 2.

Drayton's use may be due to confusion with VAIR *sb*. 1.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II xxii, A Ladies sleeue hie-spirited Hastings wore, Ferrer his Target with rich verry spred 1812 CARY *Dante, Par.* XVI 100 The column, clothed with verrey [It *vajo*], still was seen Unshaken

Verry, southern ME. var FAR *v.*; obs. f VERY.

Vers, southern ME. var. FRESH *a*, abbreviation of VERSIN.

† Versabi·lity. *Obs.* [See next and -ITY] **a** = VERSATILITY 2 **b.** Aptness or readiness to be changed or turned (round).

1673 O WALKER *Educ* xi 122 Wit . consists (saith Thesauro) in 1. perspicacity, which is the consideration of all circumstances and 2 versability, or speedy comparing them together. 1721 BAILEY, *Versability*, an aptness to be turn'd, chang'd or wound any way 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* V xlii, By the versability of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracts of enquiry

Ve·rsable, *a. Obs.*–0 [ad. L *versābilis*, f. *versāre*: see VERSE *v* 2] (See quots)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Versable*, which may be turned 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Versable*, that turns, or may be turned, turned or wounden one about another 1721 BAILEY, and in later Dicts

Hence † **Ve·rsableness** *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Versableness*, Aptness to be turned, or wound any way [Hence in later Dicts]

Versail, var VERSLE *v Obs.*

† Ve·rsal, *sb Obs rare* [f L. *versus*-, ppl. stem of *vertĕre* to turn (cf. *reversal*), associated with VERSE *sb*] = VERSIFICATION 3.

1657 BAMPFIELD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 222 Such as they shall think fit to advise with, concerning the best versal of the Psalms. *Ibid.*, The amendment of Mr Sternhold and Mr. Hopkins's Versal of the Psalms

Versal (vē·rsăl), *a.* ? *Obs* Also 8 **'versal.** [Illiterate or colloq abbrev. of UNIVERSAL *a.* Cf the later VARSAL *a.*]

1. Universal; whole. Usu coupled with *world.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II IV 219 Shee lookes as pale as any clout in the versall world 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II iii 930 Some, for brevity, Have cast the Versal World's Nativity. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarborough* IV i, That which they call pin-money, is to buy everything in the 'versal world

2. Single, individual

1709 MRS MANLLY *Secret Mem* I 151 She had provided no versal Thing for the Child 1717 SUSANNA WESLLY in Southey *Wesley* (1820) I 444 We are secluded from sight, or hearing, of any versal thing except Jeffrey

Versalie, pres subj. of VERSLE *v. Obs.*

Versant (vē·rsănt), *sb.* [a. F *versant* (15th c. in Littré), f. *verser* · see VERSE *v.*2]

1 The slope, side, or descent of a mountain or mountain-chain, the area or region covered by this (Usu with specifying epithet.)

1851 *Catal Gt. Exhib.* IV 1341/2 The species of oak which produces the cork vegetates over the versants or faces of the Pyrenees 1883 *Encycl. Amer* I 477/2 The best part of the United States for bee farming is considered to be the Pacific versant 1901 *Q Rev.* July 18 The conifer forests.. which clothe the eastern versant of the Victoria Nyanza

2. Tendency to slope or descend, declination

1859 R F BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Trnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 30 Thus the oriental half of the African continent has a compound versant, eastward with southing, and westward with southing

Versant (vē·rsănt), *a.* [f. L. *versant-*, *versans*, pres. pple. of L. *versāre*, *versārī* see VERSE *v.*2 Cf. CONVERSANT *a*]

1. Concerned, anxious, or busy *about*, occupied or engaged *in* or *with*, something

1645 *Arraignm of Persecution* 15 [His] nature hath ever been and is always versant in such cruelties 1681 FLAVEL *Method of Grace* XXV 432 His fears were once versant about noxious creatures, now God is the object of the fear of reverence. 1682 BOYLE *Cont. New Exp. Phys-Mech* II. Pref, The other [matter] was [for me] to be versant about those trials, which were not to be made with natural air but factitious air 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 409 The literary question of the age was versant almost exclusively with verbal accuracy.

2 Of persons: **a.** Skilled, versed, or experienced *in* a subject, practice, etc., as the result of having been occupied with it.

In frequent use from *c* 1790 to *c* 1860 Now *rare*

1766 W GORDON *Gen Counting ho* 3 It may be known . by any person versant in accounts, what sums are due 1777 BOSWELL in *Johnson* 18 Sept, That is owing to his being so much versant in old English poetry 1789 *Phil. Trans* LXXIX. 107 Who is perfectly versant in the method of breeding the insect 1805 T HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II 113 This gentleman was completely versant in the grammatical niceties of the language 1842 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1850) 669 These excellent directors, versant in wood and metal. 1870 BURTON *Hist Scot* Ixxii (1873) VI. 312 Persons versant in the history of Scotland

b. Conversant, familiar, or intimately acquainted *with* a subject or person.

1787 J. HOWIE in *Reformation Princ. Re exhib.*, etc 151 The Author, . being mostly versant with country-people, labours to speak and write in the vulgar dialect. 1822 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 351 A man not versant with courts of justice will not believe it 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII 289 Mr. Puff had become versant with all the private affairs of all the boroughs 1877 'H A PAGE' *De Quincey* II xvi 30 A shepherd who was versant with all the approaching changes of the weather.

3. *Conch.* Turning or curling over

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 321/1 Family Columellidæ. . . Shell without a canal, but having the base of its aperture notched or versant, and the whorls of the spire large.

4 *Her* (See quot) *rare*—°.

c 1828 Berry *Encycl Her* I Gloss , *Versant*, the same as *rechwant*, called also *sursuant*; and implies erected, or elevated

Ve rsate, *v. rare*—¹. [f. L. *versāt-*, ppl stem of *versāre* see Verse *v* 2] *trans* To turn about

1887 *Sat Rev* 17 Sept 405 An edition which we can really versate in the hand without causing the said hand to droop and ache

Versatile (vē ɪsătəɪl, vē ɪsătil), *a* Also 7 **versatle, versatyl, varsatile.** [a. F *versatile* (16th c , = It *versatile*, Sp , Pg *versatil*), or ad. L *versātilis*, f *versāre* see Verse *v* 2]

I. 1 Marked or characterized by changeability or inconstancy, subject to change or fluctuation; variable, changeable.

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I III § 6 15 It is rather the reuerence which many times both aduerse parts doe giue to honestie, than any versatile aduantage of their owne carriage. 1659 *Quæries on Proposalls of Officers of Armie to Parlt* 4 To mold the versatile hypocrisy of his depraved mind 1665 Glanvill *Sceptis Sci* xxvi. 161 Those versatile representations in the neck of a Dove 1682 Burnet *Rights of Princes* Pref 36 He also observes the Varsatile Temper of the Jesuits 1791 Burke *Let to Member of Nat. Assemb.* Wks 1842 I 482 The versatile tenderness which marks the irregular and capricious feelings of the populace 1798 Grant *Surv Prov Moray* 279 The number of scholars vibrates from 20 to 90, but from the versatile state of the establishment, it is not possible that [etc]. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 67 Our author is of such a versatile disposition, that he states [etc.] 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* IX. (1856) 67 The things were there half an hour ago I saw them, capricious, versatile, full of forms, but bright and definite as the phases of sober life

Comb 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxiii, For at one instant to hate and defy a man, and at the next to be friendly with him, was not an unusual process with our versatile-minded Baronet.

b. Of persons: Fickle, inconstant. *rare.*

1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* viii 293 Thomas Becket . was a proud varsatile and factious Man 1697 Evelyn *Numism* IX 315 The French, Versatile, Unconstant 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr* VII IV (1864) IV 148 The versatile people rose on his side [and] drove out the troops 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt -Royal* III, He is too versatile, too soft-hearted and impressionable.

2. Characterized by readiness or facility in turning from one subject, pursuit, or task to another; marked by many-sidedness or variety of talent.

In early use somewhat rare; freq from *c* 1795.

1656 Stanley *Hist Philos* (1687) 151/1 He was of a versatile wit, and in composure of his speech a difficult adversary. 1667 Sprat *Hist. Royal Soc* 18 Disputing is a very good instrument, to sharpen mens wits, and to make them versatil. 1791 Cowper *Odyssey* I. 2 Make the man thy theme, for shrewdness famed And genius versatile 1796 H Hunter tr. *St -Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 290 What then is that versatile faculty, called *reason*? *a* 1828 H. Neele *Lit Rem.* 19 Chaucer's genius was vast, versatile and original. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* I 158 A multitude of other subjects, with which his versatile ability made him conversant. 1874 Green *Short Hist* I § 6 (1876) 52 His nature was sunny, versatile, artistic

transf 1791 Newte *Tour Eng & Scot.* 171 The physical as well as the moral nature of man is extremely versatile, and accommodating to circumstances. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 152 Absorbed in meditations and versatile reflections, he wandered, unconscious of the progress of time.

3. Of persons Turning easily or readily from one subject or occupation to another; having an aptitude or faculty for fresh pursuits or tasks; showing facility in varied subjects; many-sided.

1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) II. 95 In 1665 the versatile Gerbier published a piece he called Subsidium Peregrinantibus 1815 W H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 213 Of this versatile writer, ah! what should be said. 1841 Macaulay *Ess , W. Hastings* (1851) 634 The able and versatile Henry Dundas. 1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum* VI (1858) 327 The vivid and versatile genius who has touched on almost every subject of literature. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I. XII 460 He was an able man of business, versatile, politic

b. Const. *in.*

1807 D'Israeli *Cur Lit* (ed 5) I 22 An individual, however versatile and extensive in his genius, would soon be exhausted 1842 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III IX 144 O'Connell is versatile in his words and ways, and the Repeal seems to me incomprehensible. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* I 1 58 He is more versatile in the 'pitch' of his style

II. 4 Capable of being turned round on, or as on, a pivot or hinge; that may be turned different ways In later use *spec.* in *Ent.* and *Ornith.*

1658 Phillips, *Versatile*, apt to be wound or turned any way. 1671 R. Boreun *Wind* 72 A feather, or other versatil body. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII 930 The Eyes resemble a Lens or Convex Glass set in a Versatile globular Socket. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV xliii 172 Some muscle of this kind must be in *Gryllotalpa*, and in those that have a versatile head. *Ibid.* 175 The Head is sometimes versatile 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 306/1 Tarsus [in barbets is] shorter than the versatile toe. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 200 Hallux of average length, outer toe more or less perfectly versatile (but never permanently reversed).

b. *Bot* Of an anther: Swinging or turning about freely on a filament to which it is attached

1760 J Lee *Introd Bot.* III xxii (1765) 228 The Anthera is versatile and incumbent, when it is fastened on at its Side 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 254 Anthers oblong, versatile. 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 47 Their small round and versatile anthers 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl* 1 (ed. 4) 65 The filament .may. be so attached to some point of the anther as to allow it to swing loosely, when a *versatile* anther is constituted. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 182 Dipsaceæ, anthers versatile.

c Of a leaf Turning either way. *rare*—¹.

1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 335 Populus tremula .Leaves 1–4 in , versatile.

Hence **Ve rsatilely** *adv* , **Ve rsatileness.**

1646 Gaule *Cases Consc* 130 [A witch] that works not only darkly and closely, but variously and versatilly, as God will permit [etc] 1654 R Codrington tr *Iustine* viii 129 According to the versatilness of his wit 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Versatileness*, aptness to be turned or wound any way 1791 J Learmont *Poems, Mutability of Man* 20 Versatileness attends him still; A deep inwoven art Conceals the guile And rancour of his heart 1872 M Collins *Two Plunges for Pearl* IV, An intellect so different from his own—so versatilely fluent, yet passionately obstinate

Versatility (vəɪsătɪ·lĭti). [a F. *versatilité* (= It. *versatilità*, Sp *versatilidad*, Pg. *-idade*), or directly f prec + -ity]

1. The condition or quality in persons, their conduct, etc , of being changeable, fickle, or inconstant; tendency or liability to vary in opinion or action; variableness, inconstancy

1755 Johnson, *Versatility*, the quality of being versatile 1782 V. Knox *Ess* XII (1819) I 71 This versatility and duplicity of the *grande monde* 1783 W Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, v. 324 To his holiness, whom they suspected of a versatility of character, which might soon lead him to relapse they answered [etc] 1814 D'Israeli *Quar Auth* (1867) 346 We are apt to condemn their versatility of principles as arising from dishonest motives. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Engl* II I 213 Ashley's versatility was the effect, not of levity, but of deliberate selfishness. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr* VII II III 168 He might indeed dread the versatility of Henry's character, and his ready assent to the advice of flattering counsellors.

2 The faculty or character of turning or being able to turn readily to a new subject or occupation, esp. of an intellectual nature; facility in taking up varied pursuits or tasks with some success or distinction; many-sidedness

1798 Bissett *Life Burke* 210 Wedderburne [was] eminent for acuteness, versatility, and ingenuity. 1827 Scott *Surg Dan.* x, His intelligence, his learning, above all, his versatility and freedom from prejudices of every kind. 1874 Green *Short Hist* VI § 6 (1876) 325 It was with Italian versatility that he turned from the camp to the counting house. 1882 J Sully in *Mind* No 27 366 In the scientific treatment of the subject. we shall make versatility synonymous with width of faculty, or diversity of capability in all its measures

b Const. *of* (wit, character, etc.)

a 1773 Chesterf *Charac Pitt* (1777) 46 He had such a versatility of wit, that he would adopt it to all sorts of conversation *a* 1842 Arnold *Hist Rome* II. 495 Cineas was in the versatility and range of his talents worthy of the best ages of Greece. 1853 J H Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 1 11 70 Not often indeed do the Oriental nations present us with an example of versatility of character. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod Gr.* I. XII 231 [Aristophanes] reminds us still oftener of the splendid versatility of poetical genius .displayed by Goethe

c. *pl.* Features or traits of versatile intellect.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit* (1859) II 123 A voluminous commentary expounded the morality of the ravishing versatilities of Ariosto.

3 Diversity of nature or character; variety of application, etc

1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton. The* 339 The Huttonian system cannot boast of theories of equal versatility. 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) II. 419 The symptoms, that principally mark the progress of this disease in all their versatility, it is this versatility that has produced the chief differences of opinion, entertained concerning it. 1871 Earle *Philol Eng Tongue* 458 The Book of Proverbs abounds in examples of the versatility of the Hebrew *and.* 1879 Church *Spenser* 35 The inexhaustible versatility of the English tongue

4. Capability of turning about as on a pivot.

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 126 We have no case of true versatility of the hind toe among North American birds

†**Versa·tilous,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. L. *versātil-is* Versatile *a.* + -ous] Marked or characterized by versatility or variableness; versatile.

1629 H Burton *Truth's Triumph* 347 He can finde no certaine demonstration but that he can stoppe with his versatilous wit. 1650 Elderfield *Cav. Right Tythes* 135 Whose versatilous shifts are hard to be avoided.

Hence †**Versa tilousness.** *Obs.*[1]—

1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* xxvi 269 Another cause of Boldnesse, is Immunity from Danger, or at least a Versatilousnesse and Dexterity of wit to evade it

†**Versa·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L *versātiōn-*, *versātio*, noun of action f *versāre* · see Verse *v* 2] A turning over or backwards and forwards. Also *attrib.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr* (following Cooper), *Versation*, a turning or winding 1673 Ofey *Pref. to Jackson's Wks.* I. p xxx, Reader, if thou wilt believe thirty or forty years experience, or versation of this author, thou wilt find at every return new matter both of observation and delight in him 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* III 8 Any other of the Rough Versation-Orders of our Dissenting Separatists 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XV 717 Requiring such perpetual versation of the pages backwards and forwards to connect one section with another

Ve rsative, *a rare*—¹. [f. L. *versāt-*, ppl. stem of *versāre* Verse *v.*²] Marked by adaptability or variety.

1846 *Blackw Mag.* LIX 416 Homer possibly had no choice; but in the hexameter there is the greatest versative power.

Versche, southern ME variant of Fresh *a.*

Verse (vəɪs), *sb* Forms 1, 4 fers (1 fæs, fyrs), 3 *Orm.* ferrs, 1–4 uers, 1, 3–4, 5–6 *Sc* , vers, 4–5 wers , 4– verse, 5, 6 *Sc.*, werse , 5 veerse, veerce, 6 vearse, 5–6 *Sc.* veirs, 6 *Sc* veirse [OE *fers*, corresponding to OFris. *fers* (WFris *fêrs*, NFris. *fês*, etc.), MDu (Du.) and MLG. *vers*, OHG , MHG. *vers, fers* (G *vers*), ON (Da., Sw) *vers*, ad L. *versus* a line or row, spec. a line of writing (so named from turning to begin another line), verse, f. *vertĕre* to turn ; in ME reinforced by or newly a. AF. and OF. (also mod F) *vers* (= Pr *vers*, It., Sp., Pg. *verso*) from the same source.

In OE (the word being neuter), and to a certain extent in ME , the pl. was the same as the sing]

1. A succession of words arranged according to natural or recognized rules of prosody and forming a complete metrical line; one of the lines of a poem or piece of versification.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV xxiv (1890) 344 Þa ongon he sona singan in herenesse Godes Scyppendes þa fers [v *r* uers] & þa word þe he næfre gehyrde *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxvii (Z) 228 *Uersificor*, ic fersige oððe ic wyrce fers. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII 313 Þæt pentimemeris byð þe todælð þæt vers on þam oðrum set *c* 1200 Ormin Ded 59 And icc ne mihhte nohht min fetrsA33 wiþþ Goddspelless wordess Wel fillenn all 13 *Cato* 633 in *Minor P Vernon MS.* 609 Þe [=thee] meruey les of þise nakede vers [that] Beoþ maked bi two and two *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blanche* 1 463 He made of 13 me ten verses [*v r* vers] or twelue Of a complaynt *c* 1380 Wyclif *Last Age Ch.* (1840) 33 Sibille acordiþ herto þat suche tribulacioun is nyze in þes verse *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) ii 5 As it es contende in þis werse, whilk es here writen 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 242 Thes too verse afore seyde be of my n own makyng 1483 Caxton *Cato* 9, I haue made this lytel book in double verses the whiche conteynen two shorte and utyle sentences for the symple folke. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* (1516) 200 And for this Scisme thus graciously was endyd, a Vercifier made this verse folowynge Lux fulsit mundo cessit Felix Nicholao 1567 in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T.S.) [p cxxxiv], Sing thir four veirs efter euerie Psalme as followis 1597–8 Bacon *Ess* , *Ceremonies* (Arb) 26 Some mens behauiour is like a verse wherein euery sillable is measured. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV xv 316 When the Spanish Embassadour..had summed up the effect thereof in a Tetrastich, she instantly in one verse rejoined her answer 1664 Butler *Hud* II 1. 28 But those that write in Rhime, still make The one Verse for the others sake. 1709 Hearne in *Chron. R Gloucester* (1724) App. 601 There are eight Verses in the Tale it self, which are not in the common Editions *a* 1771 Gray *Observ Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V 260 The verse of fourteen [syllables] and verse of six 1822 S Tillbrook in *Southey's Poet Wks* (1853) p xx/2, Eight verses of hexametrical dimensions 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII. 370/1 An hexameter verse which has a spondee in the fifth place, is called a spondaic verse 1895 A W Ward *Pope's Wks* p li, The ordinary rule as to the position of the *cæsura* in the verse

b. In the pl. occas. merging into sense 5

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 He hadde many verses techyng folkis to eschewe their propre willes 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lix. 16 He hes indorsit myn indytting With versis off his awin hand vrytting. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal., June* 42 Tho couth I sing of loue, and tune my pype Vnto my plaintiue pleas in verses made 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C* III iii 34 *Cinna* I am Cinna the Poet 4[*th Cit*] Teare him for his bad verses. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Love's Convert* IV v, They do swarm hither with their Verses, like Town poets on some Lord's Son's Wedding-day 1714 (*title*), Rymer's Translations from Greek, Latin and Italian Poets; with other Verses and Songs. 1779 Johnson *L P , Lyttelton* 81 The verses cant of shepherds and flocks, and crooks dressed with flowers 1805 H K White *Let to B. Maddock* 18 Oct., I have this week written some very elaborate verses for a college prize

c. With distinguishing terms. (Cf. 6 c.)

1546 Langley tr *Pol. Verg De Invent* I. viii 16 A songe of Exameter Verses. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 377 To write in heroicall Verses. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1246 A chronicler penning the historie of these affaires in elegiack verses 1605, 1656 [see Serpentine *a.* 1 b]. 1658 [see Leonine *a* 2] 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s.v. *Hexameter*, Epic Poems, as the Iliad, Odyssee, Æneid, &c consist of Hexameter Verses alone. *Ibid* , *Serpentine Verses*, are such as begin and end with the same Word 1756 J. Warton *Ess Pope* x. (1782) II 211 Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and pentameter verses. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1870) 30 The verses which we call Alexandrine. 1815 [see Fescennine *a.*] 1818 J. C Hobhouse *Hist Illust* (ed 2) 442 [Italian] heroic verses have not the advantage of the hexametral length.

2. *Liturg* = Versicle 1. Now *rare.*

c 960 *Rule St Benet* IX. (1885) 33 Cwehe ærest þis fers Deus in adiutorium meum intende *Ibid* XI. 35 Singe man ærest six sealmas and þonne on ende fers. *c* 1030 *Ibid* (Logeman) 41 Æfter þisum rædingum fylian syx sealmas mid antiphonam, swa swa þa æreran & mid ferse. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 88 R'. Delyuere me lord With these thre ueers V'. Now cryst V' Brennynge soules weþþ [etc] V' Schappere of alle þynges *c* 1450 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 114 What is vnderstonded by the thre lessons wyth the Responces & verses folowynge *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1806 Many orisones and verses, Without note full softely Said were and that full heartily 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer* Pref, Respondes, Verses, vaine repeticions 1627 *Cozin's Corr* (Surtees) I. 111 Doth he begin with the Lord's Prayer; orderly proceeding with the Verses and Responds. 1657 Sparrow *Rationale* 29 Then follow the Verses, 'O Lord open Thou our Lips, And our mouth shall shew forth thy praise'. 1762 *Evening-Office of Church* (ed 2) Direct 3 Then is sung the Hymn with its Verse and Responsory. 1763 Burn *Eccl. Laws* I. 38 The invitatories, responsories, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 91 The Gradual, Alleluya, and Responsory and Verses.

†3 A clause, sentence, or the like, an article of the Creed. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* I (Z) 291 Se þridda hatte *distinctio* oððe *periodos*, se bely3ð þæt fers [? *rr* fæs, fyrs]. c 1000 — *Pref. Genesis* (Grein) 23 Eft stynt on þære bec on þam forman ferse · *Et spiritus dei ferebatur super aquas.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þet ihte ileue setten þe twelue apostles on write,..& ec of heom wiat ther of his uers, & sancte peter wrat þet ereste. *Ibid.* 77 We habbeð bigunnen ou to segge on englisch hwat biqueþ þe crede, & habbeð ou iseid twa uers. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V xi. 3495 Sancte Ierome wrat til hym *Gloria Patri* in til twa verse. 1535 COVERDALL *Deut* IV 13 He declared vnto you his couenaunt, which he commaunded you to do, namely, the ten verses. 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 116 in Hazl. *E. P. P* IV 157, I pray you, gossyp dere, vnderstand well this verse.

4. One of the sections of a psalm or canticle corresponding to the compound unit (usually a couplet) of Hebrew poetry. (Now merged in next.)

c 1200 ORMIN 11943 Forr þær iss sett an oþerr ferrs þatt spekeþþ off þe deofell a 1225 *Ancr R* 36 Þe vorme psalm is 'Iubilate' , þe vifte, 'Laudate Dominum in sanctis ejus', and in euerichon beoð vif vers c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 34 [He] seide þeos two vers of þe sauter. *Ibid* 225 þe foweles sunge ek here matyns, & of þe sauter seide þe uers c 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 460 Sein Dauí seiþ, if þu wolt loke In a vers of þe sauter boke [etc.] 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII 290 Þe glose graunteth vpon þat vers [Ps. xxiii 4] a gret mede to treuthe c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V xi 3508 Of þe psalmys distyntly þe ta syde sulde þe fyrst werse say, þe tothir þe next werse ay Sulde begyn. c 1450 *Revels Sisters Venouresses* (1915) 103 Þan þe quere on þat one syde schal take his verse, & þe Quere on þat oþer syde schal take anoþer verse [of Ps li] 1508 FISHER *7 Penit Ps* CXXX Wks. (1876) 208 It is also profytable for good & ryghtwyse people ofte to reherse this verse [Ps. CXXX 1] wherby they may auoyde the grete perylles of this wretched worlde 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 163 b, Yf for ony necessite, a psalme scape ony persone, or a lesson, or else yᵗ they omyt one verse or twayne

b. One of the sections into which a chapter of the Bible is divided Freq abbreviated as v

The practice of dividing the chapters of the Bible into verses, introduced by Stephanus in 1551, was adopted by Whittingham in his New Testament (1557) and followed in the Geneva Bible (1560)

Chapter and verse see CHAPTER *sb* 10 b

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) To Rdr., The argumentes bothe for the booke and for the chapters with the nombre of the verse are added 1643 CARIL *Expos Job* 178 Verse 2 [of *ch* III] . This verse is only a transition into the matter of the next. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III II 1170 One single Red-Coat Sentinel could disperse Whole Troops, with Chapter rais'd, and Verse 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N T* John VIII. 3 The last Verse of the foregoing Chapter and the eleven first Verses of this Chapter. 1729 LAW *Serious C* 1 8 That Religion is to be found in almost every verse of Scripture 1818 HORNE *Introd. Script* (1834) II 75 The verses into which the New Testament is now divided. 1847 *Kitto's Cycl Bibl Lit.* II 909 *note*, The twentieth verse of the tenth chapter of Matthew. 1888 E ABBOT *Crit. Ess.* xx 465 The first edition of the New Testament divided into our present verses was printed by Robert Stephens at Geneva in 1551

Comb. 1855 I TAYLOR *Restor Belief* (1856) 186 A verse-by verse commentary.

5. A small number of metrical lines so connected by form or meaning as to constitute either a whole in themselves or a unit in a longer composition; a stanza

In quots c 1340 and 1387 applied to elegiac and hexameter couplets In later use the pl. is sometimes not clearly distinct from 1 b.

c 1308 *Sat Kildare* i in *E. E. P* (1862) 153 Þis uers is ful well iwroȝt, hit is of wel furre y-broȝt *Ibid* iii, Þis uers is imakid wel of consonans and wowel c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 246 Of þis Saynt Bernard witnes bers And er þa four wryten in þis vers 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 83 So hit semeþ þat þis vers wolde mene þat þese feyned goddes regneþ in Chestre 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* III xciii, In laude of honour I wrait thir veisis thre 1573–80 BARET *Alvearie* s v, A verse acharme a prophesie, *carmen* 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. xiii (1622) 83 The Smyrnæans alleaged an oracle of Apollo, the Tenians a verse [L. *carmen*] of the same Apollo, commanding them to offer an image and Temple to Neptune 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II iv 7 Now good Cesario, but that peece of song, That old and Anticke song we heard last night; Come, but one verse 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 74 ¶ 5 The Country of the Scotch Warriors, described in these two last Verses [of 'Chevy Chase'] 1793 BURNS *Let to G Thomson* 7 April, I remember the two last lines of a verse in some of the old songs of 'Logan Water', . which I think pretty 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., In secular music, as a song or ballad, each stanza of the words is a verse. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xxvi, A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four verses 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xxiii 167 It was at once proposed to sing a verse from Schiller's play.

b. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus., Verse*, the appellation given to those portions of an anthem meant to be performed by a single voice to each part.

6. Without article: Metrical composition, form, or structure; language or literary work written or spoken in metre; poetry, esp. with reference to metrical form. Opposed to *prose*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22227 We wat bath thoru stoii and wers, þat þe kingrikes o grece and peis War hefd kingrikes in form tide. 14 . *Chaucer's Sompn T.* 297 (Harl MS.), Schortly may no man, by rym and vers, Tellen her thoughtes, thay ben so dyvers c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V. xi 3492 This Damasyus Couth mak rycht weill in metyre vers a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 That Verse farre exceedeth Prose in the knitting vp of the memory, the reason is manifest 1652 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxvi. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use, the Lawes were many times put into verse. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 16 Athens , Where people knew love, and were partial to verse 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stanza*, For though we speak Verse on the Stage, 'tis still presumed we are speaking Prose. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* (1868) 186 To write verse, is to dispose syllables and sounds harmonically by some known and settled rule 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, He searched again For theme deserving of immortal verse. 1883 R. NOEL in *Contemp Rev* Nov. 709 *note*, We find much nakedly argumentative ratiocinative verse, but it is not, strictly speaking, poetry at all

personif. 1580 SPENSER *Let to Harvey* Wks (1912) 636 Unhappy Verse, Make thy selfe fluttring wings of thy fast flying Thought. c 1645 MILTON *Sonn to Lawes* 9 Thou honour'st Verse, and Verse must lend her wing To honour thee

b Freq *in verse*, in metrical form. Also *fig* (quot. 1390).

c 1315 SHOREHAM VII 191 O god hyt hys, and stent in uers Ine pulke song [=Athanasian Creed] 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 He wenþ libbe yet uourti yer, ase zayþ elyuans ine uers of þe dyaþe 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 3 For Dronkeschipe is so divers, It may no whyle stonde in vers. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI. x 859 His epitaphi þan in werse Wryttyn þus men may rahers. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 3 Two partyes—the fyrst is in prose and the second in verse 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII 43, I will no lesingis put in vers. 1557 *Tottel's Misc* To Rdr., That to haue wel written in verse .deserueth great praise [etc.]. 1586 W WEBBE *Eng Poet.* (Arb.) 30 Thinking nothing to be learnedly written in verse, which fell not out in ryme. 1643 CARYL *Expos Job* 178 Job breaths out his passion in verse, and in verse receives his answer 1689 PRIOR *Ep to Fleetwood Shephard* 97 In Verse or Prose, We write or chat 1762–71 H. WALPOLF *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I 132 The Introduction to knowledge, partly in verse and partly in prose. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 124 In Crete and at Sparta the maxims of the constitution were delivered in verse. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* III 272 The Romans choose this form..for conveying their feelings in verse.

c. With distinguishing terms. (Cf. 1 c.)

Adonic, Alexandrine, blank, elegiac, heroic(al, hexameter, Leonine, Saturnian verse, etc see those words

1552 HULOET s v, Verse heroicall, or of sixe feete, *versus heroicus* 1585 JAS VI *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 68 For flyting, or Inuectiues, vse Rouncefallis, or Tumbling verse. 1685 DRYDEN (*title*), The twenty-ninth Ode of the third Book of Horace, paraphrased in Pindarick Verse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 39 ¶ 5 Aristotle observes, that the Iambick Verse in the Greek Tongue was the most proper for Tragedy 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV IV VI 488 An interminable length of harsh hexameter, or of elegiac verse.

7. The metrical or poetical compositions of a particular author, etc.; a certain amount of metrical work or poetry considered as a whole.

1586 W WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 32 Lydgate , surely for good proportion of his verse comparable with Chawcer 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* v. i. 101 Thus your Verse Flow'd with her Beautie once. c 1715 POPE *Ep. Jervas* 1 This Verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse This, from no venal or ungrateful Muse 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I XXXII, Till to her lips in measured frame The minstrel verse spontaneous came 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III I 401 The verse of Waller still breathed the sentiments which had animated a more chivalrous generation 1906 *Lit World* 15 Nov. 487/2 Some of the poems are spoiled by hate of England Had it been omitted the verse would have been improved

†**b** A particular style of metre or versification. 1586 W WEBBE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 30 A singuler gyft in a sweete Heroicall verse. *Ibid* 34 Master D Phaer had the best peece of Poetry whereon to sette a most gallant verse

8 *attrib*, as *verse-book, -craft, -cup, -shot, -wit*, etc , **verse anthem** (see quots); †**verse-fellow**, a fellow or companion verse-maker; **verse-service** (see quots.).

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus*, **Verse*, . the epithet applied to an anthem beginning with verse. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms* 446/1 A verse anthem is one which begins with soli portions as opposed to a full anthem, which commences with a chorus. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 22 Rude songs, modelled from such *verse-books as fell into my hands 1894 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/1 Her own skill in *versecraft gives her unusual felicity of insight. 1885 S COX *Expositions* XXII. 290 We have kept the best wine in this little *Verse-cup until now 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confuted* Wks (Grosart) II 235 To beare his old *verse-fellow noble M. Valanger company 1851 J S. ADAMS *5000 Mus Terms* 105 **Verse service*, a service in which verses are introduced. 1889 *Grove's Dict Music* (1902) IV. 257 A verse-service or verse anthem sometimes includes portions set for a voice *solo*. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1797) II 13 *note*, Before they were half finished, as many of the others as were within hearing or **verse shot* . were all found fast asleep!!! 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III 1, The prose-wits playing and the *verse-wits looking

b In the sense 'composed or written in, consisting of, verse', as *verse-exercise, miscellany, narrative, -part, -tale, -text, translation*, etc.

1685 DRYDEN *Sylvæ* Pref ¶ 1 The hot [prose], which succeeded them, in this volume of Verse Miscellanies. 1687 NORRIS *Coll Misc* Pref. (1699) 4 Thus much for the Verse-part. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit* 23 In verse or prose, or in verse text aided by prose comment 1881 *Encycl. Brit* XII 19/1 Verse narrative, even when it deals with true events, is either more or less than history 1896 R PALMER *Mem* I. I VIII 122 He gained both the University prizes for verse exercises

c *Comb.* Objective or obj. genitive, as *verse-gracer, -merchant, -reciter, -smith, -wright, -writer*; *verse-making, reading, -repeating* ppl. a., *-writing*, instrumental, as *verse-commemorated* adj. Also *verse-sewed* adv.

1842 S. C HALL *Ireland* II 339 The long celebrated and *verse-commemorated month of August 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 127 *Verse-gracer! deign to grace mine With lucky chosen words 1821 ANDW. SCOTT *Poems* p. x, My attachment to *verse-making. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* v 147 A father taught the trade of flute-playing and chorus-leading and verse-making to his son 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 18 The Rialto where the *verse-merchants most do congregate. 1585 JAS I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 31 Ye procure By your lasciuious speache, that fathers sage Defends *verse reading, to their yonger age. 1822 SHELLEY *To Jane, The Invitation* 36 You, tiresome *verse-reciter, Care *a* 1704 T BROWN *Dial Dead* Wks 1711 IV 75 The *Verse-repeating Beaux of Will's Coffee-House 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph* I 205 Ye *verse smiths and bard-mechanicians! 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizab Lit* I (1890) 8 The supposed editor is but a journeyman verse smith. 1820 MISS MITFORD *Let* 3 Apr in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 99 That feeble *verse-spinner Bloomfield. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 230 But if, in spite of all the world can say, Thou still wilt *verseward plod thy weary way 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I 335 The *verse scorn (said I) the *verse-wright of their age 1840 PIERPONT *Airs Palestine* p v, The pieces that make up this volume will be seen to be the wares of a verse-wright, made 'to order'. 1726 SWIFT (*title*), Advice to the Grub-street *Verse-Writers 1885 PATER *Marius* I VII 121 A familiar playfulness of the Latin verse-writer in dealing with mythology 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II, If he was distinguished for anything it was for *verse-writing 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II ii, So if the city be sick your lordship would suspend me from verse writing?

†**Verse**, *a Obs rare.* [ad. L *vers-us*, pa pple. of *vertĕre* to turn, change, vary.] *Verse-sine*, = versed sine: see VERSED *a*

1772 *Phil Trans* LXII 102 An arch equal to the verse-sine of the deviation

Verse (vɔ̄s), *v*.¹ Also 1 fyrsian, fersian, uersian, 4 uersie. [f. VERSE *sb*, prob. formed afresh at different times.]

1 *intr.* To compose or make verses; to versify. Also with *it*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVII (Z.) 218 *Uersificor*, ic fersize [*rr* uersize, fyrsize] oððe ic wyrce fers 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XVIII 109 For þer is nouthe non who so nymeþ hede, That can uersie [*v* r versifie] fayre, oþer formeliche endite 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons D'Ol* IV i F iij b, Prettie little Witt, y' faith, Can he verse? I meane, has he a vaine Naturall? 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 87 You verse it simply, what need have we of your thin Poetry 1688 W SCOT *Hist Scots* II. (1776) 73 Come on as many as you will, And for a wager, I'l verse with them still 1787 in Currie *Burns' Wks.* (1800) II 105 It sets na ony lawland cheel Like you to verse or rhyme 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* I 129 I'll prose it here, I'll verse it there, And picturesque it everywhere 1856 MEREDITH *Shaw Shagpat* (1909) 66 He began to verse extemporaneously in her ear.

2. *trans* To tell in verse; to turn into verse; to write, recount, or celebrate in verse.

1446 LYDG. *Two Nightingale Poems* I 108 This brid, of whom y haue to you rehersed, Whych in her song expired thus ande deyede, In latyn fonde y in a boke well versed 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* II I 67 When thou sate all day, Playing on pipes of Corne, and versing loue To amorous Phillida *c* 1712 PRIOR *'Full oft doth Mat'* 4 But Topaz his own Werke rehearseth; And Mat mote praise what Topaz verseth 1869 F. HALLECK *Connecticut* XXXIV, He versed the Psalms of David to the air Of Yankee-Doodle, for Thanksgiving Days. 1892 STOPFORD BROOKE *Early Eng Lit* I 12 The wandering minstrel sang his stave of thanks, or versed for the chief in the high seat, who he was

†**3.** To accompany or bring with verses. *Obs.*⁻¹

1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* v, If that thou canst not give, goe hang thy selfe. Ile time thee dead, or verse thee to the rope

Hence **Versing** *ppl a.*

1630 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr* Wks. I. 125/1 My versing Muse craues some repose, And whilst she sleeps Ile spowt a little prose 1665 J SPENCER *Vulg Proph* 55, I should throw out the vast rabble of rhyming, clinching, versing Prophets, as persons that tell the worst lies in the best maner.

Verse (vɔ̄s), *v*.² [a. F *verser* (12th c., = Prov and Pg. *versar*, *vessar*, Sp. *versar*, It *versare*), or ad L. *versāre*, freq. of *vertĕre* to turn, etc In mod use, in sense 4, app a back-formation from VERSED *ppl. a.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To pour *out* (the voice) *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 453 Than she [*sc* a nightingale] fylled her throte full of wynde, the more shryller to verse out her swete voyce.

†**2.** To overthrow, overturn, or upset. *Obs* ⁻¹

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlviii. 40 I his foremost spider and flie, in furious fret, this prosesse thei perst And vengeable venumly, ech other verst

†**3** To turn over (a book) in study or investigation. *Obs.*

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 6 By versing and searching the Scriptures *a* 1656 HALLS *Gold Rem.* I (1673) 271 If you be versing the Ancient Histories, then provide you Ptolomy's Maps.

†**b.** To revolve or turn over (something) *in* the mind. *Obs*

1614 T ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks (1629) 260 Who versing in his minde this thought, can keepe his cheekes dry?

4. To instruct, to make (one) conversant or experienced, *in* something. Now *refl.* Cf. VERSED *ppl a* 1 1.

1673 O WALKER *Educ* 132 For reading, verse him well in inventive Authors. 1677 W. COMBE *Diaboliad* (1777) 43 Having vers'd them in each common evil, [you] Lead them to Masques to personate the Devil 1786 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* V 164 The intrigues of state affairs had thoroughly versed him in chicanery and dissimulation 1895 G. ALEXANDER in *Daily News* 4 Oct. 2/2 If

students while versing themselves in the classics were [etc.] 1898 R. F. Horton *Commandm. Jesus* xx. 362 This is my own feeling—a feeling which grows and intensifies the more I verse myself in His commandments.

† Verse, *v.*[3] *Cant. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. a special sense of Verse *v.*[2] Cf. Verser 2.]

1. *intr.* To practise fraud or imposition. Also with *it*.

1591 ? Greene *Def. Conny-catch* (1859) 4, I had consorts that could verse, nippe, and foyst. 1591 Greene *Discov. Cosenage* 10 b, If the poore Faimar be bashfull, and passeth by one of these shameles strumpets, then wil she verse it with him, and claime acquaintance of him. *c* 1592 — *Theeues Falling out* (1615) A iv, We goe so neate in apparell that wee are hardly smoakt; versing vpon all men with kinde courtesies and faire wordes.

2. *trans.* To impose upon, to cozen, cheat, defraud. Also const. *to*.

1591 Greene *Discov. Cosenage* 10 b, Till shee and her crosse-biters haue verst him to the beggers estate. *Ibid.* 11 b, Heere is a Simpler, quoth shee, Ile Verse him or hang me.

Hence **† Versing** *vbl. sb. Cant. Obs.*

1591 Greene *Discov. Cosenage* 7 Versing Law, coosenage by false gold.

Verse, obs. form of Verst.

† Verse-coloured, obs. var. Versicoloured *a.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 57 The Chamæleon and Polypus-fish, are pilled or bare without haire, and therefore may more easily be verse coloured.

Versed (vɔ̄st), *a.* [f. mod.L. *vers-us* (sc. *sinus*), pa. pple. of L. *vertĕre* to turn.]

1. *Versed sine.* **a.** *Trig.* Originally, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the foot of the sine and the extremity of the arc; in mod. use, the ratio of this line to the radius, or (equivalently, as a function of an angle) the quantity obtained by subtracting the cosine from unity.

In mod. use also in the contracted form Versin.

1596 W. B[urrough] *Variation of Compasse* B 5 b, The versed signe of the semidiurnall arke. *a* 1652 S. Foster *Descr. Ruler*, A large Scale of Versed-Sines. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 397 The Line VS is the Line of Versed Sines. 1732 Hadley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 353 Draw *b* D the Sine, and *b r* the Sine complement of the Arch B *b* BD is the versed Sine of the same. 1763 Emerson *Meth. Increments* 91 Hence we have the following series of versed sines. 1828 J. M. Sfarman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 319 The arcs being similar, the versed sines are proportional to the arcs or to their radii. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 43 A segment of a sphere whose radius is *r*, the sagitta, or versed sine, being *d*.

b. *Bridge-building.* The rise of an arch.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 127/1 The Dover road is carried over the railway by a flat segmental arch, 30 feet span, the rise or versed sine [*printed* line] is only two feet. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 191/2 Span of the arch..58 feet—the rise or versed sine being ten feet. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 384/1 It forms the strongest arch, but in consequence of the height of the versed sine it becomes necessary to limit the span.

† 2. *Versed scale,* a scale of versed sines. *Obs.*

a 1652 S. Foster *Descr. Ruler* viii. 31 The Versed Scale is in length four times the same Radius. *Ibid.* 32 Let the Tangents. be measured out of the Versed Scale.

Versed (vɔ̄rst), *ppl. a.*[1] Also 7 verst. [ad. L. *versātus*, pa. pple. of *versārī* to occupy oneself, be busied or engaged (in something). So F. *versé*, It. *versato*, Sp. and Pg. *versado*.]

1. Of persons: Experienced, practised, or skilled *in* a subject, matter, art, etc., conversant with, having an intimate knowledge of, something, expert, skilful; = Versant *a.* 2 a.

Very frequent from *c* 1630 in this and sense 1 b.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 16 [The bishops of Ely and Exeter] had beene both verséed in his Affaires, before hee came to the Crowne. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 24 A Clarke of the works must be verst in the prises of Materials. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 34 Levant Merchants, and others that were verst in the Affairs of Turkey. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 361 Neither of us being vers'd in Latin. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. (1788) 80, I am not versed in the politics of the north. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebr. Hall* xviii, The servants are all versed in the common modes of trying luck. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. i. § 1 A mind not previously versed in the meaning and right use of the various kinds of words. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* vi. 137 Curll was versed in every dirty trick of the Grub-street trade.

b. With defining or limiting adverbs, esp. *well* (*better, best*) *versed.*

(*a*) *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1616) I 3 b, Such as are well verst in Antiquitie. 1653 W. Ramsey *Astrol. Restored* 160 A Physician must be better versed in his Art before he can do any thing. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 176 He is certainly best versed in all his Majesty's present affairs. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 3 He is extreamly well versed in all the little Handicrafts of an idle Man. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 18 Men [*sc.* Jews] well versed in swearing. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 279 He was very well versed in his prayer-book. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II. xi. iii. 56 Reverend gentlemen much better versed in the points of a horse than in points of theology. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxix. 277 Our tutor was sufficiently well versed in his subjects.

(*b*) 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* A iv, A man no less versed in the art of well-speaking then himself. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* x. 107 He that is but meanly versed in Cyprian. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. § 10 Those who profess themselves most versed in their own Antiquities. *a* 1721 Prior *Ess. Learning* ¶ 3 Other parts of general Learning in which they may not be so perfectly versed. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 106 He was ill-versed in anatomy, botany and chemistry. 1780 J. Pickering in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 256, I wish I was sufficiently versed in politics [etc.]. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 190, I am not much versed in Egyptian hieroglyphics. 1836 H. Coleridge *North Worthies* Introd. (1852) p. xxiv, Men long versed in public affairs. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 346 He. delivered his opinion like one thoroughly versed in the law of farms.

c. Without const. *rare.*

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xviii. iii. (1841) II. 214/1 A general prudent, able, versed by long experience. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 6/1 Observing that Lord Randolph Churchill used to keep the Premier and Foreign Secretary combined in order, which at present there was no one in the Cabinet versed enough or bold enough to do.

† 2. Employed or exercised *about* something; = Versant *a.* 1. *Obs.*[—1]

1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* ii. 80 Hope is properly versed about some good to be attained by industry.

Versed (vɔ̄ist), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Verse *v.*[1]] Composed or written in verse, turned into verse.

1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 896/2 *Monsieur Pouf*, the versed biography of a dog. 1901 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 413 Versed commonplaces set to florid music.

Ve'rseless, *a.* [f. Verse *sb.*] Lacking verse or poetry; unable to compose verses.

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 655 Verseless myself, I conn'd not blithsom song, Nor lute had I, nor harp, nor tuneful lyre.

Ve'rselet. [f. Verse *sb.* + -let.] A little verse, a small poem.

1836 B. D. Walsh *Aristophanes, Acharnians* II. iii. 43 His mind, which is collecting small verselets out of doors, is not at home. 1865 *Reader* No. 151. 567/2 Each page containing a verselet. 1880 Warren *Book-plates* i. 8 Mottoes, texts, and verselets directed against borrowers.

Ve'rsemaker. Also **verse-maker, verse maker.** [f. Verse *sb.* + Maker *sb.* Cf. Du. *verzenmaker*, G. *versmacher*, Da. *versemager.*] One who makes or writes verses; a poet or versifier.

1647 Hexham I. s. v., A verse maker, or a Poet, *een Poët.* 1728 Young *Love Fame* 191 All other trades demand, verse-makers beg. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1904) II. 124 A mere verse-maker, in whose numbers there is no poetry. 1836 Southey in *Life & Corr.* VI. 302 The versemaker gets the habit of weighing the meanings and qualities of words. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 269 What we call poetry was to them real life, not as to the modern versemaker a masquerade of gods and heroes.

Verseman (vɔ̄'rsmĕn). Also **verse man, verse-man.** [f. as prec. + Man *sb.*] A man who writes verse; a versemaker; a poet, esp. (in recent use) a minor poet or versifier.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 235 To conclude, all the antient verse men consent in this. 1718 Prior *Better Answer* v, The God of us Verse-men (you know Child) the Sun. 1733 [see Proseman]. 1779 Johnson *L. P., Prior* ¶ 13 When the battle of Blenheim called forth all the versemen. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. xv. 300 Even miserly Pulteney was a verseman. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/1 Almost alone among recent English versemen, he preserves a fine gentlemanly air of urbanity. 1892 A. Dobson *18th Cent. Vignettes* 171 Madrigalists and minor versemen.

Hence **Ve'rsemanship,** verse-making. *rare*[—1].

1762 J. Wilkes *N. Briton* No. 22, The dull mechanical part of versemanship indeed is found, but the spirit of true poetry is wanting.

Versemonger (vɔ̄ ɪsmʌŋgəɹ). Also **verse-monger.** [f. as prec. + Monger.] A versifier, esp. one who writes poor or indifferent verse; a poetaster.

1634 Bp. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* iv. xii, Which of those verse-mongers ever durst write a ballad, without imploring of some deity? 1768 Baretti *Acc. Mann & Cust. Italy* I. 254 Some few verse-mongers of Rome. 1866 Blackie *Homer & Iliad* I. 120 A set of inferior versemongers. 1902 W. L. Mathieson *Pol. & Relig. Scotl.* I. x. 338 His virtues were cordially recognised even by the scurrilous verse-mongers of the day.

Hence **Ve'rsemongering** *vbl. sb.*, **Ve'rse-mongery.**

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 488 Earning his bread by scribblement and verse-mongery. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 268 There is little to distinguish it from the contemporary verse-mongering south of the Tweed.

Verser[1] (vɔ̄ ɪsəɹ). [f. Verse *v.*[1] + -er[1]. Cf. *versyowre* s. v. Versifier I *a*, quot. *c* 1440.] A writer of verse; a verseman, versifier.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. Comm., Such as abuse the name of Critics as many versers do of poets. 1619 Drumm. of Hawth. *Conv. w. Ben Jonson* Wks. (1711) 225 He thought not Bartas a poet, but a verser; because he wrote not fiction. 1644–58 Cleveland *Gen. Poems* (1677) 63 O That I could but vote my self a Poet, Or like the Doctors Militant could get Dubb'd at adventure Verser Banneret. 1854 Mrs. Oliphant *Magd. Hepburn* I. 9 The archer Simon, .a verser as much as a bowman. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 4/1 The invidious task of separating the poets from the versers.

† Verser[2]. *Cant.* [Cf. Verse *v.*[3]] One of a gang of cozeners or swindlers (see quots.).

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 38 He lightly hath in his company a man of more worship than himself, that hath the countenance of a possessioner of land, and he is called the verser. 1591 Greene *Discov. Cosenage* 1 There bee requisite effectually to act the Art of Conny-catching, three seuerall parties the Setter, the Verser, and the Barnacle. *Ibid.* 3 Imagine the Connie is in the Tauerne, then sits down the Verser, and saith to the Setter, what sirha, wilt thou giue mee a quart of wine, or shall I giue thee one? [etc.] 1606 Chapman *Mons. D'Ol.* iv. 1 Fiij b, *D'Ol.* Can he verse? *Pac.* I, and sett too, my Lord; Hee's both a Setter and a Verser.

Verset (vɔ̄ ɪset). Also 5 **werset** [a. OF. (also mod. F.) *verset* (= Prov. *verset*, Pg. *verseto*, It. *versetto*), dim. of *vers* Verse *sb.*]

1. = Verse *sb.* 2, Versicle 1. Now *Hist.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Sigged so al ðe imne vt mid te uerset 'Emitte Spiritum tuum'. *Ibid.* 42 Her sigged fifti auer, alast þet uerset, 'Ecce ancilla Domini' [etc.]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 189 *Dominus pars hereditatis mee* is a meri verset. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 16 Wen þai [i. e. psalms] ere said and te verset, þabbasse saue þe benecun. *Ibid.*, And efter [sing] oþir sexe salmis wid þe antefens, wid þe werset. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 209 They beare an equall part with the Priest in many places, and have their cues and versets as well as he. 1844 Lingard *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. M. 378 The manuscript, both here and in several other places, interposes two versets with their responses.

2. A little or short verse, esp. one of the Bible or similar book; a short piece of verse.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* Pref. i. Among the sundrie versets or prosets which besides this I haue or shall set out. 1861 I. Taylor *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* 335 The metrical Scriptures—infixed as they were in the memory by the very means of these artificial devices of versets, became food to the mind. 1888 Doughty *Arabia Deserta* I. 143 A Koran verset is often written above.

Versical (vɔ̄ ɪsikăl), *a. rare* [f. Verse *sb.* + -ical, after *poetical, metrical*.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, composed or written in, verse.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 257 He already made some versical efforts in the literary periodicals of Vienna. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. Forew. p. xiv, When treating the versical portion, I have not always bound myself by the metrical bonds of the Arabic.

Versicle (vɔ̄'rsik'l), *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* **wersikill,** 5–6 **versycle,** 6 **versickil** [ad. L. *versicul-us* Versiculus. Cf. Versicule.]

1. *Liturg.* One of a series of short sentences, usually taken from the Psalms and of a precatory nature, said or sung antiphonally in divine service, *spec.* one said by the officiant and followed by the response of the congregation or people; often *collect pl.*, a set of these with their accompanying responses.

a 1380 *St. Paula* 191 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 7 Þeos versicles heo seide and bad. 1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 This psalm, *de profundis*, with the versicles and *Orissons* that longeth thereto. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 16 To go on procession syngyng a Respond..; that done, a versicle with the colet of S. Stephen. 1579 W. Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 743 The very sound and sense of the Respondes, and Versicles, declare whence they proceeded. 1625 *Gonsalvio's St. Inquis.* 97 The Psalme being ended, the chiefe Inquisitour singeth a sort of Versicles and the whole Quier answereth them with their Responses. 1631 Brathwaite *Whimzies, Zealots Bo other* 120 Anthems and versicles he holds papisticall. 1710 Wheatly *Bk. Com. Prayer* ii. § 21 50 Of the Versicles before the Lord's Prayer. 1721 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VIII. 295 The Ordinary Discipline is to last the time of a *Miserere*, with the Versicle *Christus factus est*, and the prayer *Respice quæsumus*. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 154 The unaccompanied Chaunt, used in the versicles and responses. 1832 W. Palmer *Orig. Liturg.* I. 219 From this it appears, that these versicles were not, perhaps, originally repeated in church, but at home, as a preparation for divine service. 1893 W. Walker *Three Churchmen* 175 When he repeated the versicle 'Lord save this woman, Thy servant!' the clerk responded [etc.].

b. The sign (*V, V', V̄*, or *℣*) with which these are noted or indicated in prayer-books, etc.

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 151.

2. A little verse, in various senses of that term.

† a. A short clause or sentence, = Verse *sb.*[1] 3.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 231/1 A boke in whiche was wreton thys versycle In euerlastyng memorye shal be my rightful hoostesse. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 198 Proceed in like manner, with the titles, attributes, and workes of God. Doe it for thy name, Doe it for thy goodnesse, &c. in seuerall versicles. 1668 Hall. *Rolle's Abridgm.* Pref. 5 In Justinians time there were an incredible number of Versicles and Volumes of their Laws. *c* 1710 Burnet *Autobiog.* ii. (1902) 507 The condemnatory versicles in Athanasius' Creed. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis, Vall. Lilies* vi. 13 Expound me this Word which thou spakest, open the Sense of this Versicle for the Comfort of thy Servant.

b. † A verse of the Psalms or the Bible (*obs.*); now *spec.*, one of the subdivisions of a Hebrew verse.

1624 Bp. Hall *Art. Medit.* (1627) 36 Wee shall lift vp our heart and voice to God in singing some versicle of Dauids diuine psalmes. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* i. 82 That versicle of Psal. 119, 'Righteous art thou, O Lord, and right are thy Judgements'. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. i. 204 The psalms were in number fifteen, made in imitation of David's Psalms; being digested into versicles. 1737 Challoner *Cath. Chr. Instructed* (1753) 100 Then wiping the Chalice, .he goes to the Book, and reads a Versicle of the holy Scripture, called the Communion. 1783 Blair *Lect.* xli. II. 389 When one band began the Hymn thus 'The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice', the chorus took up the corresponding versicle. 1873 *Speaker's Commentary* IV. 483/2 The second clause of the first versicle of this verse.

c. A short or single metrical line; a little verse.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 128 On[e] pore simple versicle. Had bene too mutch for such an article. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. v. (Arb.) 26 The American and the very Canniball, do sing and also say, their highest and holiest matters in certaine rimming versicles and not in prose. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 89 It behoueth him to be mindfull of that prouerbiall versicle. *Caseus est sanus, quem dat anuæ manus.* 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremo.* iv. iii. 7 The principall circumstances..are compre-

hended in this versicle *Quis, Quid, Ubi, Quibus auxiliis, Cur, Quomodo, Quando* 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl* Ep Ded 8 According to that old Versicle *Frangit & attollit vires in Malite causa.* 1817 BYRON *Let to Moore* 25 Mar., Here are some versicles. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) II. 257 To these pretty little compositions Mr Pen replied with points of wit, nay, with pretty little verses very likely, in reply to the versicles of the Muse of 'Mes Larmes' 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* III 143 She was fond of writing versicles and setting them to music

† d. Without article. *Obs.*—1

1550 BALE *Apol* 131 b, I knowe they r progresse was great, as ye were wont to versycle it on theyr daies.

Versicler. *rare*—1. [f. VERSICLE *sb.*] A writer of versicles or short verses; a versifier.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* XXX, I'll lead your versicler tomorrow morning early

Versicolorate, *a. Ent.* [-ATE 2] = VERSICOLOURED *a*

1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV xlvi 292 *Versicolorate*, when a surface changes its colour as the light varies.

Versicolorous, *a. rare*—1. [f. late L. *versicolōrus*, cf. VERSICOLOUR *a.*] = prec

1847 HARDY in *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* II. 242 Abdomen shining, versicolorous.

† **Versicolour,** *sb Obs*—0 (See quot. and next)

1775 ASH, *Versicolour*, a variegated or changeable colour.

Versicolour, *a. rare.* Also 7, 9 -color. [ad. L. *versicolor*, f. *vers-*, ppl stem of *vertĕre* to turn, change, VERSE *v* 2 + *color* COLOUR *sb.* So F. *versicolore*] = next.

1628 BURTON *Anat Mel* (ed. 3) 264 Neate gardens full of exotick, versicoloure, diuersly varied, sweete smelling flowers 1632 *Ibid* (ed 4) 478 Why doe they decke themselues with chaines, girdles, rings, versicolor ribbands? [1828-32 WEBSTER, *Versicolor*, having various colors, changeable in color]

Versicoloured (vɜ·ɪsɪkʊ lərd), *a* [f. as prec. + COLOURED *ppl a* Cf. the earlier VERSECOLOURED] Changing or varying in colour; iridescent, also, of various colours, variegated.

1721 BAILEY, *Versicoloured*, changing Colour, of sundry and changeable Colours 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 421 Under these circumstances, the bile has at different times been found whitish, black, green, eruginous, and versicoloured. 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks. I 467/1 If thou hadst enveloped him in thy versicoloured and cloud like vestiary 1873 M COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. xxii 246 A rocket drops its versicoloured shower.

fig. 1867 VISCT STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) I 135 Such views on the subject of the versicoloured policy of France in the East.

Hence **Versicolouredness,** 'the being of changeable Colours' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

† **Versicular,** *sb. Obs.*—1 [ad. med.L. *versiculārius*, f. L. *versiculus* VERSICULUS. see -AR 2] One whose office it was to say or sing the versicles

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 364 Of the versiculars for the wyke. The two sustres that be tabled to synge the versicles schal synge the *Vemite.*

Versicular (vəɪsɪ·kɪʊlăr), *a.* [f. L *versiculus* VERSICLE *sb.* + -AR 1] Of or pertaining to, characterized by, consisting of, versicles or verses, esp. Biblical verses.

1812 J JEBB *Corr* (1834) II 72 The theological uses of the hebraic versicular system 1840 G. S. FABER *Christ's Disc Capernaum* 20 That the sort of unconscious delusion, produced by the versicular figures, may be dissipated, I have omitted those figures altogether. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2242 It was in this edition that the versicular division of the New Testament was...introduced.

Versicula·tion. *rare.* [f. L *versicul-us* or VERSICULE.] The action or practice of making versicules, the result of this.

1893 *Edin Rev* Oct 484 But here we will escape from the polyglot versiculations of Sir Edwin Arnold

Versicule (vɜ·ɪsɪkɪʊl). *rare.* [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *versicule* (14th c.; = It, Sp, Pg *versiculo*), or ad. L. *versiculus* see next and VERSICLE *sb.*] A versicle, a short verse or poem.

1491 *Cartul. St Nicholas Aberdon* (New Spald Cl) I 256 Gif he be ane choristar and playne Sangster þat can singe Anthoms, Responsers and Versiculs. 1517 in *Archaeol* LXI. 84 A booke with the Invitatorys and the versiculis noted. *a* 1550 *Wyntown's Cron* (Wemyss MS) v xi. 3625 Versiculis thare to he can write, And ympnis alsua maid in dite. 1861 W H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May, A variety of versicules, songs, and rhetorical exercitations

‖ **Versiculus** (vəɪsɪ·kɪʊlŭs). Pl. **-uli.** [L., dim. of *versus* VERSE *sb.* Cf. prec. and VERSICLE *sb.*] A versicle. Chiefly in pl.

1755 *Gentl Mag.* XXV. 93 The late bishop Hare...began his enquiry by attempting to discover the length of the versiculi or lines 1820 *Blackw Mag* June 323 A sentence of panegyric on my own *versiculi.* 1820 BYRON *Lett. & Jrnls* (1900) IV. 395 Pray let not these versiculi go forth with *my* name, except among the initiated

Versie: see VERSY *a. Obs.*

Versifiable (vɜ·ɪsɪfəɪ̯ăb'l), *a. rare*—1. [f. VERSIFY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *versifiable*] That can be versified or put into verse.

1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 107 Names and dates, &c., will precede it [i e. the epitaph] in the usual form, telling all that is not versifiable.

† **Versifical,** *a. Obs*—1 In 6 **versyfycall.** [f late L. *versific-us* (cf. L. *versificāre* to versify) + -AL] Of or pertaining to the making of verse

1545-7 in *Archaeol* XXXIV 40 They have the versyfycall rulys of Sulpice gevyn in the mornyng of one of the vj^th^ forme.

† **Versificate,** *v. Obs.*—0 [f L. *versificāt-*, ppl. stem of *versificāre* to versify.] *intr.* 'To make verses' (Bailey, 1721).

Versification (vəɪsɪfɪkē·ʃən). [ad L. *versificātiōn-*, *versificātio*, noun of action f. *versificāre* to versify So F *versification* (1680), Sp. *versificacion*, Pg *-ação*, It. *-azione*]

1 The action of composing verse, the art or practice of versifying.

In Rolland *Crt Venus* (*c* 1550) II 176 'Versification, meter' should perhaps be read for 'Versificat in meter' of the text

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1198 The order of writing an historie came downe as one would say from the stately chariot of versification, to prose, and went a foot 1658 PHILLIPS, *Versification*, a making of Verses. 1706 POPE *Lett* Wks 1736 V. 53 The thoughts I have already sent you on the subject of English Versification 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng Poetry* I. II. 27 Camden affirms, that Aldhelm taught his countrymen the art of Latin versification. 1790 COWPER *Lett* 13 Sept, After perpetual versification during five years I find myself reduced to read for my amusement 1824 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 7 June, How lamentably the art of versification is neglected by most of the poets of the present day! 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xx. 153 The southern ecclesiastics adopted this new style of versification for their chant music 1875 OUSELEY *Mus Form* II 3 You may teach a man the rules of versification or of melody

2. The form or style in which the words in a poetical composition are arranged, the structure of poetry or verse; measure, metre.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. p v, Donn alone, of all our Country-men, had your Talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your Versification 1720 J WELWOOD *Pref to Rowe's Lucan* p. xliii, As to the Translation it self, the Language is pure, and the Versification both musical and adapted to the subject. 1729 T COOKE *Tales*, etc 137 His Versification is mostly as faulty as his Sentiment. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 60 P7 The versification of Rowe he thought too melodious for the stage. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* Ded, I shall take my chance, with that versification in which I have hitherto published nothing 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* I 139 Virgil was the great model, and his picturesque groups and flowing versification were imitated by many men of letters. 1880 L STEPHEN *Pope* III. 75 To make the versification as smooth and the sense as transparent as possible

3. A poetical or metrical version *of* something.

1821 *Q Rev.* XXV. 36 Of this song we have been favoured with the following beautiful versification 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 154 Many of his epigrams are said to have been versifications of his own jokes.

Versificator (vɜ·ɪsɪfɪkē·tər). [a. L. *versificātor* (whence also It. *versificatore*, Sp., Pg. *versificador*, F. *versificateur*), f. *versificāre* to versify.] One who writes verse, a poet, versifier.

1612 COTGR, *Versificateur*, a versificator, versifier, maker of verses. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Ep A 3 b, His Fort is, that he is an indifferent good Versificator 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded p xi, Statius, the best Versificator next to Virgil 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 15 The Sons of Imagination, whether Lovers or Prose-Writers, or Versificators 1760 JORTIN *Erasm* II 105 Erasmus was very far from being as mean a poet as this versificator. 1805 *Edin Rev* VI 291 The system, upon which a certain sect of versificators have lately proceeded 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 477 Alliterations and epithets with mechanical versificators are a mere artifice

† **Versificatory,** *a. Obs.*—0 [f VERSIFICATE *v*] 'Belonging to versifying' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II)

Versifica trix. [a. L. type **versificātrix*, fem. of *versificātor* VERSIFICATOR] A female versifier; a poetess.

1784 BEATTIE in Forbes *Life* (1806) II 147 Johnson told me, with great solemnity, that she [Hannah More] was 'the most powerful versificatrix in the English language

Versified (vɜ·ɪsɪfəɪd)), *ppl a.* [f VERSIFY *v* + -ED.] Written or composed in verse.

1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 205 His versified epistles are greatly prized for their taste and feeling 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II VII. 210 His poems were versified sermons.

Versifier (vɜ·ɪsɪfəɪ̯ər). Forms: *α.* 4-5 **versifiour,** 5 **-fyowre**, 5 **verseflour, -fyour.** *β.* 5 **versyfyer, -fyar,** 6 **vercyfyer,** 5 **vercifier,** 5-6 **versifier,** 6 **-fiar,** 6, 8 **-fyer,** 5 **versefier,** 5-6 **-fyer.** [a AF. *versifiur* (13th c.), *versifiour*, OF. *verseffere, -fierre* (13th c.), *versifieur* (14th c.), f. *versifier* · see VERSIFY *v* and -ER]

1 One who versifies or composes verses; a verser or verse-maker; a poet.

α c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 897 He suld fynd ful litel matere To mak ioy whilles he here duelles, Als a versifiour in metre þus telles. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* Pref, The whiche thing versifiours more than a symple redere vnderstonden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XVII. xci. (Bodl. MS.), It is seide þt versifiours likned þe lelye to mannes inwitte. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 4 Wherfore seiþ a versifiour,..'Iat werke ouercome thi worde, for boste lesseneþ gode lose'. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 508/2 Versifyowre (*H* versyowre), *versificator.*

β. 14.. *Voc.* in WR.-Wulcker 681 *Hic versificator*, a versyfyer. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 746 in *Macro Plays* 27 As a nobyll versyfyer makyth mencyon in þis veise. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 13 Omer was an auncient vercifier in Grece *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 405 Of this noble prynce a vercyfyer made these..ii. veises folowynge 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep* II II H iv, Euil versefyers mooked be, yet haue they to theire ioy 1603 DANIEL *Def Rhime* Wks (1717) 32 This Self-Love, whereunto we Versifiers are ever noted to be especially subject 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* V Wks. 1851 V. 227 Other pretious things, . describ'd in Malmsbury, tak'n out of an old versifier, some of whose verses he recites 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I. XVI § 1 More elevated language than the fondest critics have ever found in any of the Heathen versifiers either of Greece or Rome 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I XII 232 Pope has often been stiled the best versifier in the English language 1828 *Harrovian* 46 He was a good classic, and an excellent versifier 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x 333 Those purely rustic poems which have been imitated by versifiers emulous of his gracefulness

2 With depreciative force. A mere or poor writer of verse(s); a rimester, a poetaster.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. XIII, Semblably they that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge but the craft of versifyeng, be of auncient writers onely called versifyers 1582 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 28 Now swarme many versifiers that neede neuer aunswere to the name of Poets 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I 1 (Arb) 19 The translator, who may well be sayd a versifier, but not a Poet. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* Wks 1851 III 262 Rather nice and humerous in what was tolerable, then patient to read every drawling versifier 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* IV (1682) 85 Philip whom the Versifier (I do not say the Poet) called Philippus Hispanus. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Versifyer*, a maker of Verses, generally taken in an ill sense 1781 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Journ Flanders* Wks 1797 II 112 The modern versifiers, carrying no weight of thought, easily fall into that false gallop of verse 1821 BYRON *Diary* Wks (1846) 531/2 As different from an orator as an improvisatore or a versifier from a poet 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XI, She thought Byron an ephemeral versifier

Versiform, *a. rare*—0 [ad. L. *versiformis* (post-class): see -FORM] (See quots.)

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Versiform*, that changes its Shape. 1884 *Imp Dict., Versiform*, varied in form, changing form used in botany.

Versify (vɜ·ɪsɪfəɪ), *v.* Also 4-7 **versifye, -fie** (5 **uersefize, versify**), 5 **versyfyyn, wersyfy**, 5-6 **versyfy.** [ad. OF. *versefier, versifier* (13th c in Godef *Compl.*, = Prov. *versifiar*), ad. L. *versificāre* (whence It *versificare*, Sp., Pg *versificar*), f *versus* VERSE *sb* + *facĕre* to make]

1. *intr.* To make or compose verses, to write poetry, = VERSE *v* 1 1 Also const. *upon* (or † *of*) a theme.

1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XV 367 For is none of þis newe clerkes þat can versifye faire ne formalich enditen *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 508/2 Versyfyyn, *versificor* 1483 *Cath Angl* 401/1 To versifye, *versificare, versiculare* *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1162 Yes, in faythe, I can versyfy 1579 LODGE *Def. Poetry*, etc. (Hunt Club) 15 Tully attributeth it for prais to Archias yt vpon any theame he cold versify extempory. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lat.* VIII (1627) 122 To learne to versifie, *ex tempore*, of any ordinary Theame 1656 H. MORE *Enthus Tr* (1712) 8 Maracus a Poet of Syracuse, who never versified so well as when he was in his distracted fits 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* I 24 Since the World with Writing is Possest, I'll versifie in spite 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 136. 236 The Subject promises no small Glory to the Genius who shall versify upon it 1798 LADY BEDINGFIELD in *Betham Lett* (1905) 51 Cannot you versify as you walk? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. XIV, Speculating On what may suit my story, And never straining hard to versify 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 394 A few scholars, had the intrepidity to versify in French with the ancient metres 1897 *Pop. Sci Monthly* L 391 The true poet does not versify because he would, but because he must.

2. *trans.* To narrate or recount in verse; to treat as the subject of verse.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol* 90 They [tragedies] ben versified communely Of vj feet which men clepen Exametron. 1596 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I vi, I versify the truth, not poetize. 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* XVII, The silly poet runs home to versify the disaster 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* II App 533 The story is versified at great length in the French Life 1871 LOWELL *Study Wind., Pope* 315 His more ambitious works may be defined as careless thinking carefully versified

3. To turn or convert (a literary piece) into verse; *to change from prose into verse; to translate or* rewrite in verse-form.

1735 POPE (*title*), The Satires of Dr John Donne, Versified 1756 J WARTON *Ess Pope* I 11 The exalted prophesy of Isaiah, which Pope has so successfully versified. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 35 *note*, The 30th Psalm was the first which Luther versified. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth* (1867) 256 Bolingbroke really wrote the 'Essay on Man', which Pope versified. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. VIII 247 These are all in prose like their originals; but he also versified some lyrical fragments of Goethe

Versifying (vɜ·ɪsɪfəɪ̯ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f prec. + -ING 1] The act or practice of making verses, an instance of this; the art of composing verse; versification

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks Soc.) 189 No clerke abyl to bere oure book Of versyfyeng, nor of other scyens 1479 *Paston Lett* III 241, I lake no thynge but wersyfyynge, whyche I troste to have with a lytyll contynuance *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb) 147 Yet neither of them hath fullie hite perfite and trew versifying 1580 SPENSER *Let to Harvey* Wks. (1912) 636, I perceiue you other whiles continue your old exercise of Versifying in English. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Hebr.* V 14 A scholar exercised in versifying will readily distinguish between a true and false verse 1677 J. PETER (*title*), Artificial Versifying; a New Way to make Latin Verses 1740 J CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed 3) 61 Of what Use Versifying is, I do not understand 1830 SOUTHEY *Bunyan* p xlix, In versifying he was attempting an art

which he had never learnt, and for which he had no aptitude 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug 190/1 What really genuine poetic inspiration he showed is lost in the commonplace of too idle versifyings

b *attrib*, as *versifying dialogue*, etc.

1686 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 424 As to y[ou]r Versifying Dialogue with Him, I like it very well 1725 WATTS *Logic* III ii § 3, I confess some of these logical Subtilties have much more Use than those versifying Tables 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 148/1, I shall exemplify by a Text, where a Singing, or mere Versifying Repetition, is literally express'd 1787 SKINNER *Let* in *Wks Burns* (1800) II 127, I know a classical education will not create a versifying taste 1811 BYRON *Hints fr Hor* 839 If free, all fly his versifying fit 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 50/1 Godwin desired Wordsworth to undertake the versifying part of the business

Versifying, *ppl a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2] That versifies or writes verses.

1580 *2nd & 3rd Blast Plays & Theatres* 110 These versifieng Plaie-makers 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 18 Shame of the versifying tribe! 1893 WALKER *Three Churchmen* 234 The reviewers he looks upon as 'gamekeepers', doing invaluable service to literature by keeping the versifying 'poachers' off Parnassus

†**Versi·loquy** *Obs*—° [Cf late L *versiloquus* that speaks in verse] (See quot)

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Versiloquy*, speaking in Verse

Versin, contracted f *versed sine* VERSED *a*

1827 AIRY in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) I 685 Versin $c = 1 - \cos c$ *Ibid.*, Versin c = versin $a - b$ [etc.] 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 254 The quantity of light received by the disc is $2\pi^2 a^2 B$ versin α

Versine, variant of VERZINE *Obs.*

Versing (vəːsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. VERSE *v*[1] + -ING[1]] The action or practice of writing verse; an instance of this; the art or science of verse-making

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 49 That which giueth greatest scope, is rymeing and versing 1613 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II 1. (1616) 9 For well it seemes in versing he hath skill 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Flower* vi, I once more smell the dew and rain, And relish versing 1644 BULWER *Chirol* A 11 b, Physick and Versing in his flaming Chaire Plac'd Phoebus, and bestow'd that blazing Haire 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leonora* 46 Charmed with his smooth versings 1874 M COLLINS *Transmigr.* II ix 162 The man who can, relish versing has nothing much the matter with his psychical health 1892 STOPFORD BROOKE *Early Eng Lit* I vii 146 He had before him some ancient versings of the light

attrib 1645 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks (Grosart) II. 51 What mad men are wee of the versing trade!

†**Versing box.** *Obs*—[1] (Of obscure meaning; perh. connected with VERSE *v.*[3] and VERSER 2)

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 232 As I stode musynge in my mynde, Haruy Hafter came lepynge, lyghte as lynde, Vpon his breste he bare a versynge boxe

Version (vəːʃən), *sb* [a F *version* (= It *versione*, Sp *version*, Pg *versão*), or ad. L. *versiōn-, versio*, noun of action from *vertĕre* to turn.]

1. A rendering of some text or work, or of a single word, passage, etc, from one language into another; a translation; also (rarely), the action or process of translating.

Freq with adjs denoting the language into which the translation is made.

1582 N T (Rhemish) Pref b ij, Trusting that it may giue occasion to you .. to lay away at lest such their impure versions as hitherto you haue ben forced to occupie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 435, I vtterly seclude al their opinions, which translate this word Arabian wolues, for the Hæbrew notes cannot admit such a version or exposition *c* 1643 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II 61 Things translated into another tongue lose of their primative vigor and strength, unless a paraphrasticall version be permitted 1682 GREW *Anat Plants* Pref., The Second Lecture is also translated into French, by Mons Mesmin, whose Version is very well approved by those who are competent Judges 1718 PRIOR *Poems Several Occas* Pref, His excellent Version of the *Carmen Seculare*. 1794 BURKE *Pref to Brissot's Addr. Constit.* Wks VII 327 The translator has only to say for himself, that he has found some difficulty in this version *c* 1806 H K WHITE *Rem. Eng Poets* Remains (1825) 156 None of our better versions have been able to preserve the original graces of these verses [of Ps xviii]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I III vi 493 Such of those literal versions as we possess in English (which are mostly from the 'Rámáyana'). 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII. § 1 448 The English version of the Bible remains the noblest example of the English tongue.

b. *Sc.* A translation from English into Latin prose done as a school or university exercise; a piece of English prose set for translation into Latin

1711 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* (1872) II. 345 Their proficiency in themms, versions, poeticall composurs, and orations *c* 1850 HURRY in Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1886) 629 When we our versions wrote, nae Lexicon had we To help us

2. The particular form of a statement, account, report, etc, given by one person or party; an account resting upon limited authority or embodying a particular point of view.

1788 in *Ld Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II 93 The version which we received here respecting the famous Scarborough cruise 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XVIII IV 214 The Whig version of the story was that the old robber Mac Ian had laid an ambuscade for the soldiers The Jacobite version appeared in the Paris Gazette of the seventh of April. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XI 140 The version generally received of what he actually did say 1907 *Verney Mem.* II 154 Sir Roger sends his version of the reconciliation between Monk and the City.

b. A special form or variant of something.

1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* VIII 345 To see Christianity freed from the bonds of every peculiar version. 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1859) I 679 In the cause of true religion, or of the Scottish version of it 1908 SIR H MAXWELL *Guide Holyrood* 20 This painting is a larger version of one at Windsor Castle

†**3** A turning about, a change of direction. *Obs*

1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissof Things* (Arb) 571 What Kinde of Comet, for Magnitude, Colour, Version of the Beames, or Lasting, produceth what Kinde of Effects 1706 CONGREVE *Disc Pindaric Ode* A 3 b, The first was call'd the Strophe, from the Version or circular Motion of the Singers in that Stanza from the Right Hand to the Left

b. *Obstet.* The operation of manually turning the child so as to facilitate delivery

1853 J Y SIMPSON *Obstet. Path & Pract* 17, I now found an obstruction to the complete version of the infant 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VII 628/2 The term version is applied to all operations by which the long axis of the child is changed in its relation to the long axis of the uterus

†**4.** Conversion, transformation. *Obs*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 27 Springs, which the Ancients thought, to be made by the Version of Aire into Water. 1626 — *New Atl, Magn Nat* § 111, Version of bodies into other Bodies 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual* 407 As to the version of Water into Earth, by a seemingly slight Operation

Hence **Ve·rsion** *v. trans*, to translate. **Versional** *a*, pertaining to a version or translation. **Ve·rsioner, Ve·rsionist,** one who produces a version; a translator. **Ve·rsionize** *v trans*, to render into another tongue, to translate

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. *Arianism* 19 Biddle's brief Scripture Catechism was caus'd to be *version'd into Latin 1884 *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Jan, At the time the Scriptures had been versioned into the King James version 1891 *Independent* (N. Y.) 23 Mar (Cent), All the suggestions for emendations [of the Bible], whether textual or *versional 1910 *Expositor* Nov 409 The versional variants rest on divergent Hebrew texts *c* 1806 in *H K White's Rem* (1825) 159 Our *versioner, by adding an *s* to it, has rendered them both plurals 1782 ELPHINSTON tr *Martial* Pref p iv, His [*sc* Martial's] Editor and *Versionist 1811 R DIXON *Interpr. Sixty-eighth Ps* 46 *note*, All the ancient versionists seem to have thought, that the valley in this verse received its name [etc.]. 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir Hebr Poetry* 338 Serviceable as Jewish versionists are, it was not their function to concern themselves with the soul of the national literature 1874 H. COPPÉE *Eng Lit* (ed 3) 52 Wace's poem..was soon again, to be *version-ized into the English.

†**Versipellous,** *a. Obs*—[1] [f. L. *versipell-is*, f *vers-, vertĕre* to turn + *pellis* skin] Having the faculty of changing the skin. In quot *fig.*

1650 B *Discoll unnium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongrous,. Versipellous.

†**Ve·rsity.** *Obs.* [Abbrev. of UNIVERSITY.] = VARSITY.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* I. Wks 1716 I 37 M. Tantivee is a Graduate, and no small Fool, I assure you, he has been at the — Versity 1691 MRS D'ANVERS *Academia* 8 When e're he's sent to th' Versity.

†**Ve·rsle,** *v. Obs rare* Also 3 uerslen, **uersalien,** 4 **versail** [ad. OF. *verseiller, -sailler, -seller*, etc. —L. type **versiculāre*, f L *versiculus* VERSICLE *sb.*] *intr.* To say or sing versicles or verses of the Psalms, esp. during Divine Office Also *trans.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 44 Mid him ne schule ȝe nouðer uerslen ne singen þet he hit muwe iheren. *Ibid.* 120 Þauh heo uersalie, & sigge hire vres, & hire Pater nosters *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* c. 1 Lord, y shal synge mercy and iugement to þe, y shal versail and vnderstonde in wai vnfiled *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 26472 Þys salme þey songe, & versled hit al wyþ o tonge

Hence †**Ve·rsling** *vbl. sb Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Verslunge of hire sautere, redinge of Englichs, oðer of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns

‖ **Verso** (vəːsō). [L *verso* (sc. *folio* leaf), abl. sing. neut. of *versus*, pa pple. of *vertĕre* to turn. So F. and Pg. *verso.*]

1. The back of a leaf in a manuscript or printed book; the side presented to the eye when the leaf has been turned over Also abbrev *v*, *vo*

The left-hand page of a book is the verso of that leaf, and faces the RECTO of the next

1839 HALLIWELL *Maundevile* Introd p xiii, See f. 2, vo. 1850 FORSHALL & MADDEN *Wycliffite Bible* I p lxi, The verso commences with the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Romans 1873 *Rep Brit Assoc* I 43 Sines, cosines, and secants are given on the versos of the pages in columns 1898 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 676 The text begins on the verso of the title page

fig 1873 J HENRY *Aeneidea* I Pref 77 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life.

2 The reverse of a coin, medal, or the like

1891 *Cent. Dict* 1914 P E NEWBERRY in *Anc Egypt* 6 On the verso of the same palette there is a scene [etc.]

Versoke, southern ME. pa t. FORSAKE *v*

†**Versor**[1]. *Obs* In 5 versour(e. [a. AF. **versour* (F. *verseur*), f *verser* to pour, VERSE *v* 2] (See quots)

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 77 One chief sobyr yeoman versoure, to resceyve all the ale or beere that shall be pourveyede *Ibid.*, Othyr twoe groomes versours in this office to helpe to lodge theyre ale, to helpe drawe it [etc.]

Versor[2] (vəːsɔ̄ɹ) [a. L. type **versor*, f *vers-, vertĕre* to turn]

†**1.** The needle of a compass. *Obs. rare.*

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* V II 229 So the versor of a Mariners needle applies it selfe to the Poles of the world.

2. *Math.* In quaternions, an operator which changes the direction of a vector without altering its length.

a 1865 SIR W R HAMILTON *Elem Quaternions* II 1 (1866) 133 We shall now say that every Radial Quotient is a Versor A Versor has thus in general, a plane, an axis, and an angle 1886 W. S ALDIS *Solid Geom* (ed 4) xiv. 235 If the two vectors OA and OB be of equal length the change of one into the other is merely an operation of rotation In this case the quaternion is called a versor.

Verse(e, southern ME varr FRESH *a.*

Verst (vɔ̄ɪst). Forms: α 6–8 werste, 6, 8–9 werst, 7 worst, 7–8 wurste. β. 6– verst, 6–8 verste, 7 vorst, 6 verse (*pl.* versse), 7 ferse. [ad. Russ. верста́, partly through G. *werst* and F. *verste.*] A Russian measure of length equal to 3500 English feet or about two-thirds of an English mile

α 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 322 From Moscouia to the citie of Vuolochda, are numbered [500] Werstes, one Weist conteynynge almoste the space of an Italyan myle. 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 27 We left Novogorod and got forwards 36 Werstes, or seven Leagues 1725 *Lond. Gaz* No. 5293/2 He was not gone above 12 Wurstes or Russian Miles 1774 *Ann. Reg* II 151 Having approached this island within almost three wersts, or two English miles, their vessel was suddenly surrounded by ice 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, Many a werst, Panting as if his heart would burst, The weary brute still stagger'd on. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) I IV 73 The road from Tauroggen to Petersburg is 74 wersts.

β 1557 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1886) III 198 Vologhda and Mosco are accompted 500 verstes asunder *c* 1571 J. STOW *Voy & Trav* (Hakl Soc) II 339 The ryuer oca, which is 20 versse distant from ye moscow a verse is 111 quarters of an ynglesshe myle 1591 G FLETCHER *Russe Commw* (Hakl Soc) 7 A little isthmus or narrow slippe of lande, a fewe versts ouerthwart 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 295 In Russia among the Moscovites confining upon Poland, a mile is called a ferse. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* 23 From the furthest part westward to Siberia Eastward, is 4400 verst or thereabouts *a* 1670 [S. COLLINS] *Pres St Russia* (1671) 83 Some ran away ten Versts before they could be overtaken 1760 *Phil. Trans* LI 490 It runs from a great lake, which lies a verste and a half from its mouth. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North Europe* 218 Muscovite lords commonly go fifty and sixty versts to make visits to each other 1808 R K PORTER *Trav Sk Russ & Swed.* (1813) I IV 27 Seventy or eighty versts above St Petersburgh 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* II II 204 A country house of the Tzaar's seven versts from Moscow 1879 BROWNING *Ivân Ivân.* 194 No strength, old crone,—not she!—to crawl forth half a verst!

Verst(e, southern ME varr. FIRST *a.* and *adv*, obs. Sc. ff. WORST *a.* **Versuore,** southern ME. var. *forswore* FORSWORN.

‖ **Versus** (vɔ̄ sɔ̄s), *prep.* [L] Against; employed in *Law* to denote an action by one party against another. Also *transf.* Freq. abbrev. *v.* (also *ver., vs.*).

1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett* (Camden) 53 Also the jugement by twene John Husset *versus* John Notte 1451 *Paston Lett* I 221, I send yow the *scire facias* for Osbern and Foke *versus* Heydon and Wyndam 1621 *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 26 Suyt per Fowles in the Starr-chamber *versus* Lake and others. 1744 J COMYNS *Reports of Cases* 634 Wallis *ver.* Pain and Underhill 1774 J ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 19, I am engaged in a famous case,—the cause of King, of Scarborough, *versus* the mob that broke into his house 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* Pref Ep, She may sue me for damages, as in the case Dido *versus* Virgil 1839 DR QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom Meals* Wks. 1890 VII. 22 Generally such a person is 'rather yellow, rather yellow' (to quote Canning *versus* Lord Durham) 1873 H SPENCER *Stud Sociol* II 38 The old battle-ground of free will *versus* necessity 1894 *Outing* Feb 397/2 The Rambler *vs.* the Lumberman, an indictment for the larceny of a path.

Versute (vəɪsiūˑt, vəːsiūt), *a.* [ad. L *versūtus*, f *vers-, vertĕre* to turn] Cunning, crafty, wily.

1616 J LANE *Contn. Sqr's T* IX 15 Her artishe liers, wittie versute theeves *Ibid* 73 Ne bee out reachd at versute pollecie, or once out runn at hardie chivalrie 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* I XIV 132 A person of very supercilious gravity, also of versute and vertigenous policy 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I 6 The second, which is a more versute and specious forgery.

Hence **Versutely** *adv.*; **Versuteness.**

Also *Versutiloquent*, 'a crafty talker, one using words craftily' (Blount *Glossogr*, 1656), and *Versutiloquious*, 'talking cunningly or craftily' (Bailey, vol II, 1727) both after L *versūtiloquus*

1616 J LANE *Contin Sqr's T* X 128 Now guiltie Horbell, Leifurcke, Gnartolite, castinge on chaunge, the lipp versutlie bite 1685 H MORE *Cursory Refl. Baxter* 29 That he may become really sensible and ashamed of his present Crooked Versuteness and Hypocrisie 1710 R. WARD *Life H More* 81 Some Neatness of Stile, Versuteness of Temper, and Hypocrisie in Religion 1857 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos.* IV. VI § 89 286 An ingenious explanation of astuteness and versuteness.

†**Versutious,** *a. Obs*—[1] [f. L. *versūt-us.*] = prec.

1660 *3rd Conf. betw Cromwell & H Peters* 7 What do I not ow thee for thy versutious Complements to my Lady Lambert

†**Ve·rsy,** *a. Obs.*—[1] *Her.* In 6 versie. [a. F. *versé*, pa pple. of *verser*. see VERSE *v.*[2] F. *versé* has been used in some mod. heraldic books] Renversé, reversed.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, He beareth d'Or, a Cheuron Versie d'Azure.

Versycle, obs. form of VERSICLE *sb.*

Versyowre. see VERSER[1].

Vert (vɜ̄ɪt), *sb.*[1] (and *a*) Also 5 **veert**, 5–7 **verte** [a. AF. and OF. *vert* (so mod.F ; formerly also *verd* VERD *sb*), = Prov. *vert*, Cat *verd*, Sp., Pg , and It *verde* —L. *virid-em*, *viridis* green, VIRID *a*]

1. Green vegetation growing in a wood or forest and capable of serving as cover for deer

1474 *Forest Lawes* (MS Douce 335) fol. 73 As touching the kinges veert, that is to say, the kinges wodes , if ther be ony mann, that hath felled ony gret okes [etc] 1577 HARRISON *England* II xv in *Holinshed* I 89 b/1 The better preseruation of such venery and vert of all sortes as were nourished in the same 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vi § 1. 33 b [Hence in later Dicts , etc] 1702 *Phil Trans* XXIII. 1073 While this Country was a Chace, and while the Vert was preserv'd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 71 The punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer or *venison*, to the *vert* or greenswerd 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 143 Destruction of vert is destruction of venison. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 62 A royal demesne covered with vert, and well stocked with deer. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept , The Lord of the Manor had enclosed four hundred acres of waste land, and had destroyed the vert on parts thereof

transf. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem Glory* c vij b, The fourth is humble Ivy, intersert, But lowlie laid, Preserved, in her antique bed of Vert, No faith's more firme, then where't doth creep

b. Coupled with *venison* (The common use) Freq. without article

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 319/2 The oversight of verte and venyson, in all the Parkes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 459/2 The k[ing] .appointed foure iustices .to be as surueyers aboue all other Foresters of vert & venison 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvii. 102 b, That which tendeth to the hurt and annoyance of the Vert and the Venison 1612 SIR J. DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc (1747) 164 The great plenty both of Vert and Venison within this land 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng.* II. 820 Every Forester in Fee shall Attach Pleas of the Forest, as well concerning Vert as Venison. 1772 *Junius Lett* lxviii (1788) 347 If a man was taken with vert, *or venison, it was declared to be equivalent to* indictment. 1835 J P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xxxvii, He gave much of his time to the concerns of vert and venison 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 175/1 The master-keepers' and groom-keepers' duty is to preserve the vert and venison in their respective bailiwicks and walks

† **c.** *Nether, over, special vert* · (see quots.). *Obs.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vi. § 2 34 There are two sorts of Vert in euery Forrest, that is to say, Ouer vert, and, Neather vert Ouer vert is that, which the Lawiers do call Hault Boys, and Neather vert is that, which the Lawiers do call South Boys, and in the Forrest lawes, Ouer vert is all manner of Hault Boys, or great wood, aswel such as beareth fruit, as such as beareth none. *Ibid.* 35 Speciall vert, which is euery tree and bush within the Forrest, that doth beare fruite to feed the Deere withall, as Peare trees, Crabtrees, Hawthornes, and such like. [Hence in later Law Dicts , etc.] 1727 NELSON *Laws conc Game* 231 *Special-vert*, which may be either over or nether-vert, or both if it bears fruit, for nothing is accounted special-vert but such which beareth fruit to feed the deer

2 *elliptic.* The right to cut green trees or shrubs in a forest. Now *arch.*

1639 in Maitland *Hist Edinburgh* (1753) II 151/1 All their antient Rights, .with Pit and Gallows, Sack and Soke, Thole, Theam, Vert, Wrack, Waifs [etc.]. 1707 in *State, Fraser of Fraserfield* 310 (Jam), Cum furca, fossa, vert, veth, venison, pit et gallows 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl, The Holy Clerk shall have a grant of vert and venison in my woods of Warnciiffe. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* vii, His rights of vert and venison, extended over a wide distance around 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut* 257 The nobles about gave up to him their rights of venison, and vert, and pasture, and pannage of swine.

† **3.** A green plant or shrub. *Obs* —1

1648 J. RAYMOND *It Merc Ital.* 129 Bayes, Locusts, Pomegrannets, and such like Verts, that grow wild in the Hedges

† **4** A green colour or pigment. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Housek Bks* (Roxb) 339 Item, .. for iiij dos of golde paper, and silver rowche clere and verte, viij s 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 178 Vert, Sapp, . Crymsen, White, .Broune. 1582 *Ibid* 359 Paste bord, paper, and paste, white, sise, verte, Syneper.

5. *spec* in *Her* The tincture green Also as *adj.*

c1507 *Justes Moneths May & June* 28 in Hazl *E. P. P.* II. 114 For a cognysaunce Of Mayes month they bare a souenaunce, Of a verte cocle was the resemblaunce, Tatched ryght fast. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 15 b, That is greene, & blased Vert *Ibid.*, And nowe we to the fourth colour, Vert *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* xiii, In vert field Mars bare a golden speare 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl* xv (1906) 194 A plame crosse Vert, by the name of Hussey 1646 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks (Grosart) I 44 [To] tell you how they beare Gules, or, vert, azure, —heathen words for Red, Yellow, green, blue. 1655 FULLER *Antheologia* (1867) 278 The whole field was vert or green 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [Hence in Phillips, etc] 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vert* (in Heraldry) signifies Green, and in Graving, is expressed by Diagonal Lines, drawn from the Dexter Chief Corner, to the Sinister Base 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* I. (1816) I. 10 Some [insects] she [*sc* Nature] blazons with heraldic insignia, giving them to bear in fields vert—gules—argent and or, fesses—bars ,and even animals. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her* I. Gloss , *Vert*, the common French term for green, and the proper heraldic term for that colour

Vert (vɜ̄ɪt), *sb.*[2] Also 'vert. [Shortened f CONVERT *sb.*, PERVERT *sb*] A pervert or convert from one religion to another, esp. to the Roman Catholic faith

1864 *Union Rev.* May 277 Old friends call me a pervert: new acquaintances a convert, the other day I was addressed as a 'vert.. This term ''vert' I have every reason to believe has been only just coined 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 4/2 Cardinal Manning stands alone , and as he is an Anglican 'vert he does not count

transf 1886 *North Star* 5 May, Your 'vert [to Home Rule] is ever vigorous

Vert, *v*[1] [ad L. *vertĕre* to turn, overturn, etc]

† **1** *trans* To turn up, root up (the ground).

1578 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* (1848) II 32 It sall be lesum to quhatsumewir personne apprehendand the said swyne vertand the erthit, to distroy the samen

2. To turn in a particular direction ; to turn or twist out of the normal position. Now *spec* in *Path* or *Anat.* Hence **Verting** *ppl. a.*

c 1590 J STEWART *Poems* (S T S) II 47 His sourd did clinck and clak, Quhair euir he verts his force And awfull face. 1659 FULLER *App Inj Innoc* iii 21 When a Writer's words are madly veited, inverted, perverted, against his true intent, and their Grammaticall sense

1883 DUNCAN *Clin. Lect Dis Wom* (ed 2) viii. 59 A lady had ulceration of the interior of the body of the uterus, which was not flexed or verted 1903 *Med Record* 7 Feb 210 All of the muscles of the eyes may be relatively weak The ducting or verting power is not as great as it should be

3. *intr.* To change direction; to dart about.

1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* II. x 198 He flew about in the very skies, verting like any blithe creature of the season.

Vert, *v*[2] Also 'vert [f VERT *sb* 2] *intr.* To become a pervert or convert from one religion to another, esp. to Roman Catholicism.

1888 *Echo* 17 Mar (Cassell's), As a man he is welcome to vert and re vert as often as he pleases 1891 *Hist St Pat St Martin, Colchester* 7 William Murray 'verted to the Roman Church after J H Newman.

Vertant, *a. Her.* [a F. *vertant*, = L. *vertent-*, *vertens*, pres. pple. of *vertĕre*. see VERT *v.*[1]] Bending, curving

1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 473/1 He beareth Argent, eight Leaves, the Stalks conjoyned and contrary bowed But the most compendious, is to blazon them conjoyn'd dorse endorse though good Artists will say, conjoyned and vertant to the Dextre and Sinister *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her.* I Gloss., *Vertant* and *Revertant*, or *Verted* and *Reverted*, the same as *flexed* and *reflexed*, or *bowed embowed*, that is formed like the letter S reverted. [Hence in later Dicts]

Vertdegrease, Vert de grece, obs forms of VERDIGRIS

Verte, southern ME. var FART *v.*

Verteber, var VERTEBRE.

Vertebra (vɜ̄ ɪtɪ'brā). Pl. **vertebræ** (vɜ̄·ɪtɪ'brī) ; also 7–8 **vertebras** [a. L. *vertebra* joint, joint of the spine, f, *vertĕre* to turn. Hence It., Sp , Pg *vertebra*, F. *vertèbre* · cf. VERTEBRE]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* One or other of the joints composing the spinal column in man or other vertebrate animals, any segment of the backbone.

α. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1631) 930 The vertebra in the middest receiueth that spondell which is aboue it 1634 A. READ *Descr Body Man* C vj/1 The transvers processe of the first vertebra *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I ii 82 A large Vertebra of a Fish. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 367 The Thoracic Duct or canal runs as far as the fifth vertebra of the back 1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) I 726 The œsophagus terminates in the stomach about the eleventh or twelfth vertebra of the back 1840 E WILSON *Anat Vade M* (1842) 7 A Vertebra consists of a body, two laminæ, a spinous process, two transverse processes, and four articular processes 1881 MIVART *Cat* 35 Each of these small bones is called a vertebra

Comb. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict Geol.* 180 *Vertebraita*, vertebra like

β 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 42 The Lamprey hath a Cartilaginous flexible Tube or Channel, without any Vertebræ or Spondyls in it. 1666 J DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 132 Having no vertebræ in the back-bone, he [*sc.* the crocodile] goes straight forwards, not being able to turn. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 362 For there be some with fewer Vertebræ in their Necks than others 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 140 The vertebræ of the neck [of the ourang outang] also were shorter 1851 S P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* I. I. 3 A backbone, composed of numerous joints, or vertebræ 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* III 73 The angler should sever the vertebræ at the back of the neck

transf 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 233 The shattered vertebræ of the [Roman] aqueducts.

γ 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min* Isagoge b 8 b, Their vertebra's are cartilagineous and flexile. 1667 *Phil Trans* II 461 The Vertebra's descending from the Back 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Cyphoma*, . a bending backwards of the *Vertebra's*, or Turning-joynts of the Back 1770 *Phil Trans* LXI. 134 It extended to the right ovarium, and vertebras of her back

b With particularizing terms

1726 MONRO *Anat Bones* 178 The Spine is commonly divided into true and false Vertebræ 1771 *Encycl Brit.* I 169 The lumbar vertebræ, as they descend, have their oblique processes at a greater distance from each other 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV I 624 The cervical vertebra differs in this respect from the dorsal vertebra ; this from the lumbar vertebra, this from the sacral vertebra, and this from the coccygeal vertebra 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci , Org Nat* I 193 This unusually developed spine of the mesencephalic vertebra *Ibid* 236 In the odd-toed ungulates, the dorso-lumbar vertebræ differ in different species. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh Rem Casthn* 109 A horse's skull with its upper cervical vertebræ 1872 — *Phys.* VII 171 The odontoid peg of the axis vertebra.

2. *pl.* (with *the*). The vertebral column, the spine or backbone.

α 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* III i, I will finde where his Disease of Cozenage lay, whether in the Vertebiæ, or in Oscox-Index [= Os Coxendix] *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May 1644, They show also the ribs and vertebræ of the same beast 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, A Weakness of the Ligaments and Muscles fasten'd to the backside of the *Vertebræ*. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, Dr Slop's figure, coming ,waddling thro' the dirt upon the vertebræ of a little diminutive pony 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 27 They are articulated at one extremity with the vertebræ 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xv 160 The vertebræ of a whale similar to that at the igloe of Anoatok. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* I. 6 The bones thus cut through are called the bodies of the vertebræ.

fig 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 429, I should have known you for a true Search by the pliableness of your neck, the Knowals have a wonderful stiffness in the vertebræ

b Without article

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xx 478 Large fossil fishes with vertebræ sometimes ossified 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 314 He had made the tour of all Europe without once leaning back in his carriage ! This indicated matchless rigidity of fibre and strength of vertebiæ

3. In sing = sense 2 *rare*—[1]

1791 WALKER *Pron Dict* s v 1876 J G WOOD *Nat Hist* 501 We now enter upon another vast division in which there is no true brain and no vertebra

4 *Zool.* (See quots)

1704 RAY *Disc* II iv (1713) 182 Great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime stone Rocks, almost wholly compos'd of those *Vertebræ*, or broken Pieces of the *Radii* of Sea-Stars, which are commonly call'd Fairy-Stones 1891 *Cent Dict*, *Vertebra*, in echinoderms, any one of the numerous axial ossicles of the arms of starfishes

Vertebral (və ɪtɪ'brăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *vertebrālis* (= F. *vertébral*, Sp , Pg. *vertebral*, It. *vertebrale*), or f. prec + -AL.]

A. *adj* **1.** Of or pertaining to, situated on or near, the vertebræ, spinal

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab , *Vertebral*, belonging to the joynts of the back-bone 1704 RAY *Creation* II (ed 4) 319 The carotid, vertebral and splenick Arteries are variously contorted 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I 83 The Carotidal and the Vertebral Arteries 1771 *Encycl Brit* I. 218 Of the Vertebral Muscles 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 27 Vertebral Canal extends along the whole length of the spine, following its various curvatures. 1840 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M* (1842) 342 The Vertebral vein descends by the side of the vertebral artery. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci , Org Nat* I 197 The pleurapophyses or vertebral ribs in serpents. 1887 *Encycl Brit.* XXII 111/2 A sort of bony canal in which runs the vertebral artery

transf 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I i, The acts of the Black Prince constitute the vertebral portion of his history

b. *Ent.* 'Situated on or noting the median line of the upper surface' (*Cent Dict* 1891)

2. Composed of vertebiæ ; spinal Freq. in *vertebral column*

1822 J FLINT *Lett. Amer* 234 The vertebral column was completely pliant, her body bent in every direction successively 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV I 632/1 Every lesser unit of the vertebral chain 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer Bison* 449 The smaller size of the posterior part of the vertebral column in the American bison

3. Of the nature of a vertebra

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV I 648 The vertebral pieces hold their own serial order, and thus we know them. *Ibid.* 670 These two iliac bones (*c*, *c*) are homologous. to the two vertebral laminæ of A.

b *Zool.* (See quots.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* 563 [In] the Ophiuridea, each of these [quadrate axial] ossicles (which are sometimes termed *vertebral*) is surrounded by four plates. 1877 F. BUTLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 633 The deep ambulacral grooves which occupy the middle of the lower face of each ray [in star-fishes] are formed each by a series of plates, the *vertebral ossicles*

4. Of animals Having a spinal column ; = VERTEBRATE *a* 1.

1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 299 Cuvier, who was the first to divide animals into vertebral and invertebral 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) IV 16 All the classes of vertebral animals possess the same number of senses as man. 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* xxi. (1860) 229/1 Under what peculiarities of form vertebral life existed in the earlier ages of the world

B *sb* **1** A vertebral artery or vein.

1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos* (1730) I iii § 3 We here see the Jugular Veins, and the Vertebrals 1755 *Dict, Arts & Sci* s v *Medulla*, The arteries and veins of the spinal marrow are derived from the vertebrals of the neck, the intercostals, and the lumbar 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 53 If we ligature the first part of the subclavian, ought we also to occlude the vertebral? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII 390 The arteries of the medulla oblongata arise from the vertebrals.

2 A vertebrate animal. *rare*—[0]

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vertebral*, n , an animal of the class which have a back-bone

3 One of the unpaired dorsal plates in the carapace of a turtle.

1883 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII 456 Dermal Scutes [of *Testudo pardalis*].—*co*, costals, *v*, vertebrals, *m*, marginals

Hence **Vertebrally** *adv*

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v , Segmented vertebrally, vertebrally articulated ribs.

Vertebrarterial, *a Anat* and *Zool.* [f. VERTEBR-A + ARTERIAL *a*] Of or belonging to a vertebra and an artery ; vertebro-arterial.

1884 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 139 The series of these foramina is called the vertebrarterial canal 1902 *Cunningham's Text-bk Anat* (1906) 75 The vertebrarterial foramen is traversed by the vertebral artery and vein in the upper six vertebræ.

‖ **Vertebrata** (vəɹtĭˌbrē·tă). *Zool* [mod.L (Cuvier), a L *vertebrātus* (sc *animālia*), neut. pl of *vertebrātus* VERTEBRATE *a*]

1. With *the*. A division of the animal kingdom including all animals which have a backbone or its equivalent.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxviii III 44 The difference here between Insects and the Vertebrata seems very wide. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 232 The blood of the Mollusca appears to contain a smaller proportionate quantity of fibrine than that of the Vertebrata. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 277/2 In the *Vertebrata* the brain and principal trunk or chord of the nervous system is enclosed in a bony or gristly case composed of the skull and the vertebræ 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim* 49 Even the hiatus between the *Vertebrata* and the *Invertebrata*, is partly, if not wholly, bridged over

2 A group or class of these; a number of vertebrate animals.

1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann.* IV VII 644 The geologist, without seeking to reanimate these extinct vertebrata, learns much regarding the past from their colossal remains 1855 H SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I I 1 4 Between the water-breathing vertebrata and air-breathing vertebrata there is an equally conspicuous unlikeness in energy 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 5 In every Mammalian skeleton the vertebræ in the trunk always differ from those of the different lower vertebrata in the following points.

Vertebrate (vē ɹtĭbrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad L *vertebrāt-us* (Pliny), jointed, articulated, f *vertebra* VERTEBRA. Cf. piec and INVERTEBRATE]

A. *adj* **1.** *Zool.* Of or belonging to the Vertebrata, characterized by having a backbone or spinal column Freq. in *vertebrate animal.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* XXVIII. III. 42 Size forms a pretty accurate distinction between insects and the great bulk of vertebrate animals *a* 1843 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VII 292 The passive motive Organs or Skeleton of the Vertebrate Series of Animals 1870 GILLMORE tr *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* Introd. 4 A bountiful Creator appears to have adopted one general plan in the organization of all the vertebrate creation 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No 615 337 The highest of them, called the vertebrate sub kingdom comprises ourselves, with all beasts, birds, reptiles, efts, frogs and toads, and fishes.

Comb. 1863 DANA *Man Geol.* 276 In most of these vertebrate-tailed species the vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

b. *Bot.* (See quot)

1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 390 *Vertebrate*, when the leaf is contracted at intervals, there being an articulation at each contraction; as in Cussonia spicata

2. Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, found in, a vertebrated animal or animals.

1848 OWEN (*title*), On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm.* XXI. (1860) 229/1 The second age of vertebrate existence on our planet 1857 H SPENCER in *Westm Rev* Apr. 450 The earliest known vertebrate remains are those of Fishes 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 663/2 In the vertebrate eye, the filaments of the optic nerve penetrate the retina.

fig 1872 MINTO *Eng Prose Lit* I III 201 A vertebrate skeleton of the work.

3 *fig* **a.** Of persons: Having connective mental powers

1879 O W HOLMES *Motley* XIX 146 The archivists and annalists will pile up facts until the vertebrate historian comes with his generalizing ideas.

b. Of writings, etc.. Connectedly put together; characterized by strength or consistency.

1882 GOSSE in Grosart *Spenser* III. p. xlvi, Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd* remains the most vertebrate and interesting bucolic drama produced in Great Britain 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov 635/2 The new comedy is more than a little lachrymose and is scarcely vertebrate 1900 *Sat Rev* 24 Mar 367 We have the right to expect something more vertebrate, if he is to take place in literature.

B. *sb.* A member of the Vertebrata; a vertebrate animal.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* XLV IV 240 The antennæ of insects are analogous to ears in Vertebrates. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 33 The general plan of their organization is not so uniform as that of the vertebrates 1870 F BOWEN *Logic* VI 155 Some wingless animals are not vertebrates

Vertebrate, *v* [f. prec] *trans.* To connect or join after the manner of vertebræ

1891 in *Cent Dict.* 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 129 As like each other as three peas vertebrated in one pod 1910 *Q Rev* Jan 69 They [*sc* satires] were written in rough dialect and vertebrated with peasant phrases and peasant wit.

Vertebrated (vē ɹtĭbrĕˌted), *ppl a.* [f. VERTEBRATE *a* + -ED]

1. = VERTEBRATE *a.* 1. Freq. in *vertebrated animal(s).*

1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 371 Vertebrated animals with cold red blood, respiring by gills or branchiæ 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat Lib) 74 Certain relations of analogy which some of the species are thought to bear to the vertebrated tribes. 1849 SAXE *Poems* (1873) 120 One of those vertebrated vermin That lie in the grass so prettily curled 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I II § 57 (1879) 57 The Vertebrated series, of which Man is the highest representative,

2 Consisting of, provided with, vertebræ.

1863 DANA *Man. Geol* 276 All these ancient fishes [Ganoids] have vertebrated tails 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 323 Among inorganic bodies, the metallic property is an instance of the former class, among animals, the possession of a vertebrated column or backbone

3. *transf.* Constructed in a manner suggestive of vertebræ.

1840 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl.* III 56/2 A vertebrated carriage left the station at Euston Square with one of the trains for Birmingham *Ibid*, The vertebrated carriage adapted itself to all curves with the greatest facility

Vertebration (vəɹtĭbrē·ʃən). [f VERTEBRA]

1. Vertebral formation; division into segments like those of the spinal column Also in fig. context.

1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 179/2 Some writers have maintained that the vertebration of the *Vertebrata* may be understood as having reference to the segmentation of the muscles of the body-wall 1889 *Theol Monthly* Jan 48 His style rather resembles a cellular tissue which may advance by growth on many sides, rather than a compact logical vertebration.

2. *fig* 'Backbone'; strength or firmness.

1884 W. G. WILLS in *Pall Mall G* 28 July 4/2 Poetry and rhetoric, which have not the heart, life, and vertebration behind, are an impertinence and intrusion. 1892 W S LILLY *Gt. Enigma* 313 Doctrine is the vertebration of religion

Vertebratist. *rare*⁻¹ [f. VERTEBRATE *sb.* + -IST] An authority upon the spine or back-bone.

1866 *Reader* 31 Mar 331 (Theory of the skeleton), The 'orthodox' ideas of ordinary vertebratists.

Vertebre. *Anat.* and *Zool.* ? *Obs.* Also 7, 9 verteber. [a. F. *vertèbre*. see VERTEBRA. In sense 1 ad. L. *vertebrum*]

†**1.** The rounded top of the thigh-bone *Obs.*⁻¹

1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* I v, The endes of the bones of the thyghes, called vertebres.

2. = VERTEBRA 1.

a 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* I, 19 b, The first Vertebre of the necke is more solid, then all the bones els of the backe 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 9 That part of the neck which is next to the Atlantick Vertebre. 1692 RAY *Disc* 109 The Vertebres of Thornbacks and other Cartilaginous Fishes. 1738 *Phil Trans* XL 37 The upper extremity of the *medulla spinalis*, in the first vertebre of the neck 1769 *Ibid* LX. 32 A kitten had its head cut off betwixt the first and second vertebre of the neck. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann* VIII 107 A morah, or footstool, formed of a vertebre of some huge creature *Ibid* 108 The attendants brought away the jaw and half a dozen of the vertebres

β. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Verteber. a* 1843 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VII 292/2 The spine consists of a set of consecutive, cartilaginous, horny pieces, called Vertebers

†**3.** The spine, = VERTEBRA 2. *Obs*⁻ᵒ

1623 COCKERAM I, *Verteber*, the chine or backe bone.

†**b.** *pl.* = prec. *Obs.*⁻ᵒ

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Vertebers*, the whole Ridge of the Back-Bone

Vertebriform, *a rare.* [f VERTEBRA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a vertebra.

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. I. 672/2 The mode in which the vertebriform scapulæ contract a connection with the costiform clavicles and coracoid bones *Ibid*

Vertebro- (vē ɹtĭbro), comb form, on Greek models, of VERTEBRA, occurring in various terms of *Anat*, as *vertebro-arterial, -basilar, -chondral, -costal, -femoral, -iliac, -sacral, -sternal.*

In recent medical and other Dicts

Verted, *ppl. a. Her. rare*⁻ᵒ [f. VERT *v.*¹] (See quot. *c* 1828 s.v. VERTANT *a*)

Verte(e)go, obs. ff VERTIGO

†**Vertely,** *adv. Obs.*⁻¹ [After OF. *vertement, verdement* (15th c.) in the same sense, f. *verte* green, youthful, energetic, etc] With activity or readiness; quickly, readily.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3168 Vertely the avawmwarde voydez theire horsez, In the Vertennone vale, the vines i-mangez

†**Vertent,** *a Obs* ? *rare.* [ad. L *vertent-, vertens*, pres. pple of *vertĕre* to turn, etc.] *Vertent year*, a cycle of the celestial bodies, containing 15,000 solar years.

After L. *annus vertens* (Cicero *Rep* VI 22, 24).

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch* III 147 This great and vertent yeare is, when we see All stars and planets brought to their first station After their much and long Peregrination. 1636 — *Love's Mistress* and Prol, Who so un-read, doth not of Plato heare, His Annus Magnus, and his Vertent yeare?

Verteous, -ly, obs. forms of VIRTUOUS, -LY.

Vertew, obs. form of VIRTUE.

Vertex (vəɹteks). Pl. **vertices** (vəɹtĭsīz); also **vertexes.** [a. L. *vertex* whirl, whirlpool, VORTEX; crown of the head, highest point, summit, etc, f *vertĕre* to turn. Cf VERTICE.]

1. *Geom.* The point opposite to the base of a (plane or solid) figure; the point in a curve or surface at which the axis meets it; an angular point, as of a triangle or polygon.

1570 DEE *Math Pref* C ij, From the vertex, to the Circumference of the base of the Cone. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. XXV Hh ij, A transfigured Icosaedron may be resolued into 12 Pentagonal and 20 hexagonal Pyramides, concurring with their toppes or vertices all in the centers of this transformed body *a* 1608 DEE *Relat Spir* I. (1659) 355, 4 Triangles or rather Cones, of water, whose vertices rest cut off (as it were) by the middle stream of water 1672 BOYLE *Virtues Gems* 12 So as to make six triangles, that terminated like those of a Pyramid in a Vertex 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 13 Two half Parabolas's whose Vertex's are Cc. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 150 In the vertices of Curves, where they cut the Abscissa at right angles 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* II 17 These lines are called the sides of the angle, and the point C where the sides unite, is called its vertex 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I VII. 54 Along the two sides of a triangle, the vertex of which was near the centre of the glacier. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat* 12 The parallelogram must now be jointed at its four vertices

b. *Optics.* (See quots.)

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Vertex of a Glass* (in Opticks) is the same with its Pole 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XIII 288 Draw the ray RC to the centre, cutting the [spherical] surface in the point V, which we shall denominate the *vertex*, while RC is called the *axis* 1803 IMISON *Sci & Art* I 348 To find the vertex or centre of a lens 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* I. II 18 The point where the axis cuts the surface is called the vertex of the lens

c. *Astr.* (See quot.)

1876 G F CHAMBERS *Astron* 922 *Vertex.*, a term used to designate that point in the limb of the Sun, the Moon, or of a planet, intersected by a circle passing through the zenith and the centre of the body.

2 The point in the heavens vertically overhead, or directly above a given place, the zenith *Latitude* or *meridian of vertex* (see quot. *c* 1850).

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II. II 62 The true meridian is a major circle passing through the poles of the world, and the Zenith or Vertex of any place 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 5 These sorts of people freeze within the polar circles, the Pole being their vertex, and the Æquator.. their direct Horizon *Ibid* 39 The heat when the Sun comes to the Vertex, is much more intense, than it is about the Polar Circles 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron* (1726) I. 346 When the Phænomenon is in *XDZ* the common Azimuth of the two places on the Earth pitch'd upon for this purpose, whose Vertices are *X* and *Z*. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. v 182 The Sun was within about three degrees of the vertex *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 54 Either of these points is called the *vertex* of the great circle to which it belongs, the arc intercepted between the vertex and the equator is the *latitude of vertex*, the meridian that passes through the vertex is the *meridian of vertex* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Vertex*, the zenith, the point overhead

3. *Anat.* (and *Zool.*). The crown or top of the head; *esp.* in man, the part lying between the occiput and the sinciput

[1615 CROOKE *Body Man* VII II (1631) 434 The middle part of the scalpe is gibbous or round, the Latins call it *Vertex*, because in that place the haires runne round in a ring as waters doe in a whirle poole.] 1638 A. READ *Man Anat* III I 389 *Vertex*, the crown, that which is betweene the former two, somewhat arched. 1680 S HAWORTH *Disc Conc Man* 115 The middle Part between these which is Gibbose is called Vertex. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif* I 86 [In child-birth] the crown or vertex is the first part that is pressed down, because the bones at that part of the skull make the least resistance. 1771 *Encycl Brit* II 226/2 The [Columba] turbita, with a short bill, and a plain vertex. 1840 E WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 43 The skull. is divisible into four regions,—a superior region or vertex, a lateral region, an inferior, and an interior region. 1873 COUES *Birds N.W* (1874) 281 That the young males have more or less of the vertex red or yellow, instead of an occipital crescent of scarlet. 1888 P L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I 137 Vertex more or less tinged with rufous

attrib 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med*, VII 482 In these vertex cases [of tuberculous meningitis] *Ibid.* VIII 8 The forceps was employed fifteen times in vertex presentations

b. *Ent.* (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol*, III 365 *Vertex*, the horizontal part of the *Facies*, next the front, that lies behind the eyes and between the temples *Ibid* 487 In *Blatta* and some other *Orthoptera* the posterior angle of the head is the vertex. 1861–2 LE CONTE *Classif Coleoptera N Amer* I Introd. p. x, The upper surface is divided into regions, the back part being called the *occiput*, the middle the *vertex*, and the anterior the *front* 1897 W F KIRBY in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 719 *Trichonema insignatum*... Face nearly smooth, shining black below the vertex.

4. The top, summit, or highest point of something, esp a hill or structure; the crown of an arch. † Also, a high piece of land, an eminence (*obs.*).

1641 R BROOKE *Eng Episc* 21, I am neere the Apex of this question, which yet (Parnassus-like) hath a double Vertex, a twofold toppe. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 203 The great diversity of Soyls that are found there, every Vertex, or Eminency, almost affording new kinds 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III 243 Its [an altar's] vertex thirty cubits from the ground 1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* (1777) IV. 142 *Patella vulgata*... Vertex pretty near the centre. 1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* II 338, I was not more than a hundred and fifty paces distant from the vertex of the cone 1827 *Gentl Mag* XCVII. II. 9 A conical dome, on the vertex of which is a gilt cross 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 197/1 The highest point in the intrados is called the vertex or crown

fig. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* VI 130 The question whether man is or is not the vertex of nature

Vertgrees, -gres(s)e, etc., obs ff VERDIGRIS.

Verpe, Verping, Verpore, Verpuorp, southern ME. variants of FOURTH, FARTHING, FARTHER, FAR-FORTH.

†**Vertibility.** *Obs.* Also 5 vertybylyte, 6 vertibilite [ad. med.L *vertibilitāt-, vertibilitās*: see next and -ITY Cf. Sp *vertibilidad*] Capacity for turning or changing; changeableness, inconstancy, mutability.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 255 Whom fro serys I condycyoun fortune up hente Of hyr whele by vertybylyte And put hym in the state of hy degre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks I 134 Ye are so full of vertibilite, And of fienetyke folabilite *a* 1617 P. BAINE *On Eph* I II (1618) 268 God may . will that his creature shall sinne, being suffered to it selfe, by accident of it own liberty and vertibilitie 1675 H. MORE in R Ward *Life* (1710) 296 In this capacity of being United with the Matter, consists the Liberty and Vertibility of the Soul

†**Vertible,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 vertybyl. [a. OF. *vertible*, or ad. med L *vertibilis*, f. L *vert-*, stem of *vertĕre* to turn · see -IBLE.] Capable of turning or being turned; changing, inconstant, mutable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 272 By the vertybyl cours of fatal deth 1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 134 A parallel of your vertible and Wind-mill uncertainty. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. XX (1713) 151 But were it not better

that God Almighty should annihilate the Individuals of this middle vertible Order, *as you call it, as soon as they lapse into Sin?*

Hence † **Ve·rtibleness,** 'aptness or easiness to turn' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727) *Obs*—°

Ve·rtic, *a. poet.* Also 7 vertick. [Irregular shortening of next, after *tropic*, etc.] Vertical, esp. of the sun.

1607 Barksted *Mirrha* (1876) 51 Thus much the Goddesse of the floods doth deign to change thy shape, into a vertick flower 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* I 745 While Phœbus down the vertic circle glides *a* 1769 — *Occ. Elegy* IX, Unfelt by you the vertic sun may glow 1800 T. Sanderson *Orig. Poems* 9 Where vertic suns, that torrid fervour pour, Check the grove's music and the vernal flow'r 1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 79 Their sacred Well, One day illumined by the vertic Sun.

Vertical (vɔ̄·rtikăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 verticall. [a. F. *vertical* (1545, = Sp., Pg. *vertical*, It. *verticale*), or ad. late L. *verticālis* (Quicherat), f. *vertic-*, stem of *vertex* Vertex.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, placed or situated at, passing through, the vertex or zenith; occupying a position in the heavens directly overhead or above a given place or point.

† **a.** *Vertical point*, = Vertex 2. Also *fig.*, the culminating or highest point, the point of greatest development or perfection (freq. in the 17th c.). *Obs.*

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 16 Leuell with th' earth, and his verticall point, in the forsaid Æquinoctiall 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* IX. (1906) 67 Latitude is the distance of the Meridian, betweene the verticall point (or pole of the Horizon) and the Æquinoctiall 1653 W. Ramesey *Astrol. Restored* I. VIII. 15 Those that live further North are of stronger body, because their vertigal [*sic*] point being far removed from the Suns course, they more abound in cold and moisture 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 368 Let XBL be a Vertical Circle, X the Zenith, (for the Vertical point may be consider'd as mov'd in regard of the Ecliptic unmov'd). 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, The Zenith and Nadir are the Vertical Points.

fig. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XII. 103 Such successe, as well declared it was Gods will, that the English name should now be brought to the verticall poynt thereof without any thing being able to resist it. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Court* 363 Saint Ireneus calleth Charity the top, and verticall point of all vertues, guifts, and fauours of God *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 43 This family seemed now in the zenith and vertical point of its greatness *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 103 Here was the vertical point on which the army's honour and reputation turned into reproach and scandal 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 284 Both Christianity and their Country are past their Vertical Point, and are upon their Declension.

b. *Vertical circle*, an azimuth-circle (see Azimuth 1).

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glass.* 22 Here you se A E C represent the verticall point, B D the poles of the world, by which and A (being the vertical circle) is the meridian circle A B. C.D delineated 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. XIX. (1597) 154 b, There is another great circle called the circle Verticall, which passeth right over our heades through our Zenith 1594 J. Davis *Seamen's Secr.* II. (1607) 8 Circles of Azumuths, or verticall circles, are quarters of great circles, concurring together in the Zenith 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI. III. 112 Measure the extent CM on the Vertical-Circle, and apply it to the Line of Signs. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Azimuths* or *Vertical Circles*, are great Circles intersecting each other in the Zenith and Nadir,. and cutting the Horizon at Right Angles 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 348 Let ZBL be a Vertical Circle, in which Z is the Zenith 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* 24 The vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon is termed the Prime Vertical. 1860 Olmstead *Mech. Heavens* 23 But if the point is *above* the horizon, then its azimuth is estimated by passing a vertical circle through it [etc.]

c. Of the sun, stars, etc., or in general use.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. XXVI. (1597) 228 As many stars as passe right vnder your Zenith are said to bee verticall 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. X. (1635) 220 To them the Sunne is twice in the yeere verticall, that is directly ouer their heads. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 43 The extream heat of the Sun, which when vertical usually raises vapors in abundance 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Vertex*, The Equator is said to be *Vertical* to them who have a continual Equinox; because, it constantly passes by the Vertex of the Place. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 271 The Globe must be turn'd about till the first of the two Places becomes Vertical, (which it will be, when it arrives at the Meridian of the Globe). 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 21 He knew that the sun, at the summer solstice, was vertical to the inhabitants of Syene. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 53 We find the services of the winds almost equally important in meliorating the fervour of a vertical sun. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* XVII, Becalmed under a vertical sun in the midst of the wide ocean. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* I. II. 16 At each equinox the sun appears vertical over the equator.

fig. 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 266 Come all the daintiest dainties of this toungue, and doe homage to your Verticall Starre *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. II. § 96 (1740) 82 It fell out in a Conjuncture so vertical, that without it both Nations might have plunged into a mischievous Condition of Civil War 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* IV, The strong vertical light of Homer's poetry is blazing so full upon the people and things of the Iliad.

† **d.** *fig.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or denoting the period or position of greatest eminence or perfection; at one's highest point or position. Cf. *vertical point* (a. *fig.* above). *Obs.*

1641 Ld. J. Digby *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 25 In voting this bill, we shall contribute, to the perpetuating our Sun, our Soveraigne, in his vesticall [*sic*], in his noone-day lustre. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. 175 But now in the time of the aforesaid William Heyworth, the Cathedral of Litchfield was in the verticall height thereof 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 As Cambridge was his vertical place, wherein he was in height of honour 1673 Hickeringill *Greg. F. Gryb* 38 Though Greg and his virtuoso's seem to themselves to be vertical and cock-a-hoop.

2. *Vertical angle* **a.** An opposite angle (see Opposite *a.* 1 and quot. 1704). **b.** The angle opposite the base of a triangle or polygon.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. VI. C iij, Two right lines crossing one another, make the contrary or verticall angles equall. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. XV. Schol., The vertical (or opposite) angles 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Angles*, Opposite or vertical Angles, as, 1 Those that are made by two Right Lines crossing each other, and which touch only in their Angular Point 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 910/2 The tangent of half the vertical angle *Ibid.*, The line CF bisecting the vertical angle 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1806) I. 368 In a Triangle, having given the two Sides about the Vertical Angle. 1862 Todhunter *Euclid* I. 15 If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical or opposite angles shall be equal.

3. Placed or extending at right angles to the plane of the horizon; perpendicular, upright.

a. *Geom.* Of a straight line or plane surface.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Line Vertical*, in Perspective, is the common Section of the Vertical Plane and of the Draught. *Ibid.* s.v. *Plane, Vertical Plane*, in Opticks and Perspective, is a Plain Surface which passeth along the Principal Ray, and consequently thro' the Eye, and is perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 436 Therefore there is given the Angle *LIA* the Difference or Sum of them, and *HIf* Vertical to it. 1812–6 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 22 A plane at any place perpendicular to the line in which bodies gravitate, is called a horizontal plane; and any plane passing through that line is called a vertical plane 1851 S. P. Woodward *Mollusca* I. 62 Their shell is usually straight, or coiled in a vertical plane 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. IV. 111 When the short diagonal of the prism was vertical.

b In general use.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Windmil*, That is reputed the best made with vertical Sails, like the ordinary Windmils 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 10 Vertical rainbows in the sky are not uncommon, whereas the horizontal are very extraordinary. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 187 In some coal fields one part of a stratum is inclined, and the other part vertical 1831 Brewster *Optics* XXXI. 260 Some phenomena both of vertical and lateral mirage. 1855 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* VI. 326 Under the vertical rays of the never clouded sun. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 940 The adaptation of the Virginian Creeper to climbing up vertical walls.

Comb. 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 10 The vertical-ringed spore-cases, when mature, split suddenly with a transverse fissure.

c With abstract nouns, esp. of movement or direction.

1794 [see Verticity 1]. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* IX. § 6 The compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral, and half vertical 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 31 Plates of rock, separated by seams which have generally a vertical direction 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 410 Four-fifths of the town of Cumana was shaken down by a vertical shock 1859 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd.* I. *Protozoa* Introd. p. XXIX, The relations of animals to the elements in which they live Their vertical (bathymetrical) distribution. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* XI. 273 We give a vertical nod of approval when we approve of their conduct.

Comb. 1850 Denison *Clock & Watch-m.* 48 It would fail for a balance or vertical-force-magnetometer.

d. Of mechanical appliances or structures. Also in technical use applied to machines which operate vertically.

Numerous other examples are given in Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875 and 1884).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 141 The comparative power of horizontal and vertical windmills 1839 *Handbk. Turning* 79 The vertical, or universal cutter 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2708/1 *Vertical Boring-machine*, a drill or boring-machine having a vertical spindle. *Ibid.*, Vertical Planing-machine 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 151 *Vertical engine*, an upright engine, as distinct from a 'horizontal one'.

e. Special collocations, as *vertical bond, carefgrinder, dial* (cf. B. 3), *escapement, fire, watch*, etc.

A number of other scientific or special terms are defined in recent encyclopædic Dicts.

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* 1131 *Vertical bond is a course of bricks, stone, or other materials, tending to support or strengthen the building vertically 1859 *Slang Dict.* 114 **Vertical care-grinder*, the treadmill. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. VI. 11 The Vertical Dial, whose Plane lieth in the Horizon, for which cause many call it the Horizontal Dial 1728 [see B. 3 a]. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 155/1 *Vertical dials*, when on a vertical plane facing one of the cardinal points. 1850 Denison *Treatise Clock & Watch-making* 33 The escapement was exactly the same as that of a bottle-jack, or the commonest kind of watch, and is called a *vertical escapement. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 248 Vertical Escapement [is] an escapement in which the pallet axis or the balance staff is set at right angles to the axis of the escape wheel 1842 Burn *Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* I. s.v. *Feu, Feu courbe ou vertical*, curved or *vertical fire, generally from mortars laid at an angle of not less than 15° 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 722 *Vertical fire*, in artillery, that directed upward at such an angle as that it will fall vertically, or nearly so, to its destination. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 302/2 We shall now give a description of a common *vertical watch. 1850 Denison *Clock & Watch-m.* 145 The old vertical watch, so called because the scape-wheel stands vertically when the other wheels are horizontal.

4. Having a position at right angles to the plane of the axis, body, or supporting surface; pointing or situated directly upwards or downwards.

a. *Bot.* Of a leaf or other part.

Martyn *Lang. Bot.* (1793) also gives *vertical leaf* (after Linnæus's *folium verticale*) as = *obverse leaf*, but objects to the use of the term.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 382 *Vertical*, Leaves so situated that the Base is perpendicular to the Apex 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1212/1 1879 A. Gray *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4 (ed. 6) 108 *Vertical leaves*, those with blades of the ordinary kind, but presenting their edges instead of their faces to the earth and sky, or when erect with one edge directed to the stem and the other away from it.

b. *Zool.*, esp. of certain fins of fishes.

1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 203 A vertical caudal, as in Gymnetrus, but shorter 1880 Günther *Fishes* 40 The vertical fins are situated in the median dorsal line, from the head to the extremity of the tail.

5. *Zool., Anat.*, etc. Of or pertaining to, situated on, affecting, the vertex of the head.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 315 Stemmata *Vertical*, when they are placed in the Vertex. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Vertical eyes of a fish *Ibid.*, The vertical crest of some birds is horizontal when not erected 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 Meningitis, whether vertical or posterior-basic, is caused by an invasion of micro-organisms.

† **6.** Belonging to giddiness. *Obs.*—°

1623 Cockeram.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical use of the *adj.*]

† **1.** The vertical point; the vertex or zenith. In quots. *fig.* *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XV. § 119 King Henries glory thus ascended to the highest verticall in France *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* IV. VI. (1821) 104 A naked intuition of eternal truth which is always the same, which never rises nor sets, but always stands still in its vertical, and fills the whole horizon of the soul with a mild and gentle light 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 100 Now she was in the Verticall of her favour, wherein hence-forward she began to decline.

2 A vertical circle, line, or plane.

Prime vertical see Prime *a.* 9 b.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. X. 15 If you have not time until the Sun cometh unto the Azimuth of the Wall, or the Vertical of it, which cutteth the Pole thereof *Ibid.*, The Sun is neerer to the Meridian, than to the Vertical of the Plane 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* V. Prob. IV. (ed. 3) 154 You may reduce all Verticals into Horizontals [in dialling] 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* 52 This Angle PZs is therefore equal to the horizontal Distance of the Vertical of the two Stars from the Meridian 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* VII. 55 The difference of the latitudes being the angle contained between the verticals at the extremities of the arc 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 449 Every portion of matter left to itself falls in the direction of the vertical of the place on which it falls. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VI. 526 In an inclined fault the level of the selected stratum is protracted across the fissure until a vertical from it will reach the level of the same bed.

b. *Math.* A vertical angle (see A. 2).

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Angle*, The Measure of an Angle without the Centre, is half of the Arches HI and LM, whereon it and its Vertical K do stand.

c *The vertical*, the vertical line or position; the perpendicular.

1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci.* VII. 56 Local attractions, which cause the plumb-line to deviate from the vertical 1840 *Ibid.* XXIX. (ed. 5) 335 The dip [of the needle] was 89° 59', which was within one minute of the vertical. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 849 A line drawn tangentially to the apical portion will very nearly coincide with the vertical *Ibid.* In consequence of the continuing curvature the now erect apical portion becomes bent over out of the vertical.

3. A vertical dial (see A. 3 e).

In contrast to later use, Sturmy gives the name of *vertical* to the horizontal dial.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* Aaaa 2, I will name the Dials, viz. Eight Verticals and Decliners 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Vertical Dial*, is a Sun-Dial, drawn on the Plane of a Vertical Circle; or perpendicular to the Horizon. These are particularly call'd East, West, South, and North Verticals, when opposed to one, or other of these Cardinal Points of the Horizon.

4. (See quot.)

1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 180 In the slang of the rock garden the plants living on upright rocks are called 'verticals'.

Hence **Ve·rticalness.** *rare*—°.

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Verticalness*, the being right over one's Head. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Ve·rticalism. *rare*—¹. [-ism.] = next 2 b.

1860 Cockburn Muir *Pagan or Christian?* XII. 88 The spirituality of Verticalism is so positive and manifest, that it is hard to believe that the pious Architects had not these things ever in their mind.

Verticality (vɔ̄ɹtikæ·lĭti). [f. Vertical *a.* + -ity. Cf. F. *verticalité*, It. *verticalità*.]

1. The fact on the part of the sun or other celestial body of being at the vertex or zenith.

1570 J. Dee *Math. Pref.* 23 To consider.. Sterres in their Longitudes, Latitudes, Declinations, and Verticalitie 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. XI. 284 For unto them the Sunne is verticall twice a year, making two distinct Summers in the different points of verticality. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lang. Unl.* § 557 In the Torrid [Zone], by reason of the perpetual verticality of the Sun, there are most vehement heats. 1867 E. B. Denison *Astronomy without Mathematics* I. 37 The heat received anywhere depends on the directness of the sun's rays, or its apparent verticality overhead.

2. The condition or quality of being vertical or perpendicular; vertical position, perpendicularity.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 283 Their [i.e. argillites] verticality arising only from the drain of water. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 318 The verticality of the strata in the Isles of Wight and Purbeck 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. V. XVI. § 6 Precipices which produce on the imagination the

effect of verticality 1884 G M Dawson in *Handbk Dom. Canada* 325 Good sections of Cretaceous rocks become folded together and lie at all angles up to verticality

b. Of buildings, or architecture.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* VI 99/1 The verticality which is designed and usually conveyed by the orders he communicated to his buildings by rustic quoins 1860 Cockburn Muir *Pagan or Christian?* 61 The first and most striking feature [of the architecture of the 12th and 13th c.] is the Verticality of composition, as directly opposed to the Horizontality of all anterior structural modes *a* 1890 Lightfoot *Hist Ess* III. (1895) 146 The leading conception of Gothic architecture, I mean its verticality, as contrasted with the horizontal lines of the Greek

c In weakened sense: Erectness, uprightness.

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 687 She walked in unswerving verticality

Vertically, *adv.* [f. Vertical *a.* + -ly 2] In a vertical manner, direction, or position; so as to be vertical to the plane of the horizon, the earth's surface, or some other horizontal line or plane, perpendicularly, or approximately so, directly overhead or down below.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* VI x 326 The Dogstaire, although it be not vertically unto any part of Asia, yet is it so unto America, and vertically passeth over the habitations of Peru and Brasilia 1677 Grew *Anat. Fruits* v § 17 The Seed Case of Anagallis opens not by its Meridian or Vertically, but by its Horizon. 1679 Moxon *Math. Dict.* s v *Vertex*, A Star is said to be *Vertical*, that Vertically hangs over any place. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 17 If Lightening causes these Circles, it must also be allowed that it descends vertically 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos.* II xvii 261 *note*, The pupil in animals of the cat kind is oblong vertically 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III 763 Capsules opening vertically 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat Hist* II. 221 Some [insects], as the butterflies, raise their wings vertically in repose 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 615 Some modification of lateral training will, in almost every case, be found preferable to training vertically 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* II 21 An earthquake occurred, vertically under the town of Arica

Comb 1793 Martyn *Lang Bot* s v. *Verticale*, A vertically ovate leaf is the same with an obversely-ovate or obovate leaf, and a vertically cordate leaf is the same with an obversely cordate or obcordate leaf 1878 Abney *Treat. Photogr* xxviii 268 A fair general focus can be obtained by using with the camera a vertically-pivoted swing back.

b *Math.* (Cf. Vertical *a* 2).

1660 Barrow *Euclid* I xv Schol., If four right lines, proceeding from one point, make the angles vertically opposite equal. 1840 Lardner *Geom* 24 When two straight lines cross each other, the angle BAD is said to be vertically oppos te to the angle EAC

†**Vertice.** *Obs.*—1 [a. F. *vertice* (= Sp., Pg, and It. *vertice*), ad L *vertic-em, vertex* Vertex] The vertex or zenith

1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 5 But the *Periscii* have their shadow circulating, their meridional shadow having no existence from the vertice, but oblique and extended to the plain of the terrestrial Horizon

Verticil (vō·ɪtɪsɪl). Also 8–9 verticel [ad L *verticill-us* Verticillus. Cf F. *verticille* in sense 2 (also, in earlier use, a whorl).]

†**1** (See quot.). *Obs.*—1

1703 A de La Prime *Let. to Sir H Sloan* (Sloan MSS 4056) fol 33 Verticels or glass Beads formed on purpose to wind thread on.

2. *Bot.* A number or set of organs or parts arranged, disposed, or produced in a circle round an axis (see quot. 1882); a whorl. *False* or *spurious verticil*, a verticillaster.

Also similarly in *Zool* (in recent Dicts.)

α. 1793 Martyn *Dict Bot* s v, A Verticil or Whirl may be 1. Sessile or peduncled 2. Naked 3. Crowded 1806 J Galpine *Brit. Bot* § 258 *Ajuga* Hairy: verticils crowded into a pyramidal form, many-flowered. 1826–34 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 43/2 The stamens in the same verticil are sometimes joined together, and sometimes with the neighbouring verticils 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 170 An axial structure may produce either several equivalent lateral members at the same level, or only one, in the second case the members formed in succession are termed solitary, in the first case a Whorl or Verticil

β 1856 Henslow *Dict Bot. Terms* 214 Verticel, *Verticillus*, a whorl 1872 Nicholson *Palæont* 483 The joints of the stems give off verticels of leaves 1881 Spencer in *Science Gossip* No 202. 229 It is generally supposed that the branches were also arranged in verticels

†**Verticillary,** *a Obs. rare.* [f. L. *verticillus* Verticillus see -ary.] Of motion Rotatory, whirling, vertiginous.

1757 E Darwin in *Phil. Trans* L 247 The verticillary motion given to charcoal-dust thrown on nitre in fusion 1794–6 — *Zoon.* (1801) III 145 When the legs are straight, as in standing erect, there is no verticillary motion in the knee joint

Verticillaster (vō·ɪtɪsɪlæ·stəɹ) *Bot.* [mod. L, f. L. *verticill-us* Verticillus + -aster.] A form of inflorescence occurring in certain labiate plants (see quots), a false whorl.

1832 Lindley *Introd Bot* 112 If the cyme is reduced to a very few flowers, and those few become corymbose, such a disposition has been called a *verticillaster* by Hoffmansegg 1861 Bentley *Man Bot* 213 The Verticillaster —This kind of cyme is seen in the White Dead-nettle. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot* II 217 A coarse perennial herb, with axillary cymes (forming verticillasters) of bilabiate white flowers

Verticillate (vəɹtɪsɪlɪt, vəɹtɪ·sɪlɪt), *a.* Also 9 **verticellate.** [ad. mod.L. *verticillāt-us*, f L *verticillus* Verticillus: see -ate 2 2. So It. *verticillato*, Sp *verticilado*, Pg. *verticillado*, F. *verticillé* (1694)]

1. a *Bot.* Of plants: Having leaves, flowers, branches, etc, arranged or produced in circles or whorls around the stem. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4 81 Herbs considered according to their flower may be distinguished into *Verticillate*; by which those kinds of Plants are meant, whose flowers grow in rundles or whirles about the stalk. 1686 *Phil Trans* XVI 286 The Verticillate Herbs, so called from the Flowers embracing the stalk like a whirl, or wherle *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl* x 94 A Verticillate Water Herb, whose Husks stick to Cloaths like Burrs or Clivers 1720 P Blair *Bot. Ess* II 135 The Verticillate Kind are for the most part Irregular 1796 C. Marshall *Garden* XIX (1813) 357 Coreopsis, verticillate, yellow. 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) I 174 The verticillate order affords an abundant stock, from which we may select [carminatives] at pleasure *Ibid* IV 568 Many of the warmer sedatives and antispasmodics, as assafœtida, camphor, most of the verticillate plants, and cajeput

b *Ent*, etc. (See quots)

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV xlvi 324 *Verticillate*, antennæ beset with hair in whorls 1883 Le Conte & Horn *Classif Coleoptera N Amer* Introd p xv, In this form the joints are frequently surrounded at tip with a circle of longer hairs, in which case the antennæ are said to be verticellate

2. a *Bot.* Of leaves, flowers, branches, etc. Disposed in, or forming, verticils or whorls

1793 Martyn *Dict. Bot* s v, Verticillate flowers, or flowers growing in a Whirl; or round the stem in rings one above another at each joint 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 202 Square stems and verticillate leaves [of the Madder tribe] 1851 Mantell *Pet'rifactions* 1 § 2 26 Specimens of a common tribe of coal-plants, whose verticillate foliage is too remarkable to escape notice. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 396 The branches and roots spring exclusively from within the base of the leaf sheath; and as this forms a whorl, the branches and roots are also verticillate

b Similarly in *Zool*, *Ent*, etc

1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* II. 378 Antennæ filiform, long, of from fifteen to sixteen globular joints, furnished with verticillate hairs 1846 Dana *Zoöph* (1848) 675 Verrucæ ascending, verticillate. 1871 Duncan *Transform Insects* 111 Each tubercle carries several verticillate hairs

3. Marked or characterized by verticillation

1832 Lindley *Introd Bot* 113 The most exterior verticillate series of the integuments of the flower within the bracteæ. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* II. 414/1 Simple tubes, divided in a verticillate manner 1877 Coues & Allen *N Amer Rod* 475 The verticillate whorls of scales between which the short hairs spring 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 464 The phyllotaxis is sometimes verticillate, sometimes spiral.

Verti·cillated, *a.* Now *rare.* [Cf. prec.]

1. = prec. 1 and 1 b

1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans* XX 315 Like the Whorles on a Verticillated Plant 1752 J Hill *Hist Anim* 110 The Lacerta, with the tail verticillated with denticulated scales 1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) IV 531 The verticillated stimulant plants have, in many instances, also, been found serviceable 1882 *Gard Chron.* XVIII. 70 To make trial of seeds of any verticillated plants

2. = prec. 2, 2 b, and 3.

1718 Chamberlayne *Relig Philos* I x. § 17 184 Tho' the Calculation had been made from a greater Number of the Fibres of a verticillated Body. *c* 1789 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) III. 440/2 Different species of stellated or verticillated leaves. 1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist* II 377 Antennæ furnished with verticillated hairs, or simply pubescent 1844 *Florist's Frnl.* (1846) V. 84 Flowers produced from the base of the bulb on a long drooping raceme, verticillated along the raceme 1857 H Miller *Test Rocks* 120 Its fluted stem and verticillated series of linear branches

Verticillation (vəɹtɪsɪlē·ʃən). [f. Verticillate *a.*: see -ation] The formation of verticils; a verticillate form or structure, a verticil

1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot.* 297 The degree of verticillation requisite to constitute a calyx 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 131/2 The tail is rounded, its verticillations are composed, above, of large tubercles, and below, of flat, quadrangular scales 1888 *Riverside Nat Hist* I. 167 In the *Diadematidæ* the spines are hollow, long, and set with rings or verticillations

Verticillato-, combining form, on Greek models, of mod.L *verticillātus* Verticillate *a*, as *verticillato-pinnate* (see quot.)

1829 T Castle *Introd. Bot* 71 Verticillato pinnate—when the leaflets, instead of being arranged in the same plane on each side of the common leaf-stalk, are placed around it

‖**Verticillus** (vəɹtɪsɪ·lŭs) *Bot.* Pl. **verticilli** (-sɪ·laɪ) [L. *verticillus* (Pliny) whorl (sc. of a spindle), dim of *vertex* Vertex Cf. Verticil] A verticil or whorl.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot* III. iv (1765) 174 *Verticillus*, a *Whorl*, expresses a Number of Flowers that are subsessile, and are produced in Rings round the Stems 1783 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) X. 8570/2 The smaller creeping germander, hath reddish flowers, growing almost in a verticillus, or whorls, round the stalk 1829 T Castle *Introd. Bot.* 94 In the verticillus or whorl, the flowers surround the stem in a sort of ring 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* Introd p xxv, In most orders the sepals occupy one series or verticillus only 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 388 When the floral apparatus is complete it is formed of four rosettes, or verticilli, of depressed concentrated leaves.

Verticity (vəɹtɪ·sɪtɪ). Now *rare* [ad. mod L *verticitās*, f. L *vertic-*, stem of *vertex* Vertex. So F. *verticité*, Sp. *verticidad*, Pg. *verticidade.*]

I. 1. The faculty of turning, or tendency to turn, towards a vertex or pole, esp. as exhibited in the loadstone or magnetic needle.

Very common in the 17th c., now *rare* or *Obs*

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog Del* I iv. (1635) 72 The Verticity is that whereby the Poles of the Earthly Spheare, conforme and settle themselues vnto the Poles of the Heauen. 1661 Glanvill *Van Dogm* 140 We believe the verticity of the Needle, without a Certificate from the dayes of old 1705 Derham in *Phil Trans* XXV 2136 And having again straitened it, I was surprized to find it had quite lost its Verticity 1794 G Adams *Nat & Exp Philos.* (1806) IV 393 His poker and tongs were natural magnets, and had their verticity fixed by being heated and cooled in a vertical position 1837 Brewster *Magnet* 169 The little magnet or needle turned itself briskly, shewing great verticity 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 712.

fig 1687 Norris *Coll Misc* 184 The Soul will then point to the center of Happiness with her full bent and verticity. 1691 — *Pract Disc* 170 His Will has lost much of its Verticity or Magnetick Inclination towards the chief Good.

b. With *a* and pl

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* 68 A Loadstone fired, according to the position in cooling contracts a new verticity. 1658 — *Gard Cyrus* v 72 If any shall further quæry why magneticall Philosophy excludeth decussations, and needles transversly placed do naturally distract their verticities 1705 C Pursall *Mech Macrocosm* 265 If you heat an Iron Red, and let it cool perpendicular to the Earth, its lowest end will gain a Verticity towards the North Pole 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Magnet*, A Bar of Iron that has gain'd a Verticity by being heated red-hot and cool'd again. *fig.* 1661 Glanvill *Van Dogm* 244 Though the body by a kind of Magnetism be drawn down, yet the thus impregnate spirit contracts a Verticity to objects above the Pole

2. The power of turning or revolving; rotation, revolution. ? *Obs*

1672 Hooker in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) I 181 The verticity of Jupiter and Mars on their axes 1690 Locke *Hum. Und* IV ii § 11 (1695) 307 A certain number of Globules, having a verticity about their own Centres 1819 H Busk *Banquet* III 241 Hence on all subjects sparks of light you throw.. Blaze with the comet in his swift verticity, Or rouse us with a flash of electricity.

II. †3. The vertex or top of something. *Obs*—0

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*

†4. Vertical position in the heavens *Obs rare*

1646 J Gregory *Notes & Obs* (1650) 151 The verticity of any of those [stars] could not have come and 'stood over the place where the young child was' 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II xiii 333 The Æstival Part of Heaven does more invigorate those Planets which attend the ☉, not only by their higher Exaltation or Approches to Verticity, but [etc.].

5. *Pole of verticity* (see quot.).

1886 Cumming *Electricity* 54 There are two points, one in the northern hemisphere and one in the southern, at which the dip is 90°, and the magnetic force is vertical These points are called the Magnetic Poles of the earth.. The term *Pole of Verticity* is sometimes applied to them.

†**Ve·rticle,** erron f. Vertical *a.* and *sb Obs*

1621 Cotgr, *Azimuth*, an Azimuth, or Verticle circle, which discends from the Zenith 1653 Watpurhouse *Apol Learning* 51 Now grows Our Nation to its Zenith Fame is no friend to Continuance; the Verticle is near, when Admiration from abroad, and Luxury at home, threaten our Change

†**Ve·rticle.** *Obs rare* [ad. L *verticula, -us, -um* joint, vertebra, dim of *vertex* Vertex, or OF. *verticule* (rare) vertebra] A vertebra.

1658 A Fox *Wurts' Surg.* v. 363 Some Childrens back bone have I seen crackt in two, and the verticles thereof were disjoyned

†**Vertico·rdious,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. L. *verticordia* turner of hearts (an epithet of Venus), f *vertĕre* to turn + *cord-, cor* heart. see -ous.] That turns the heart (from evil), regenerative

1702 C Mather *Magn Chr* III ii xxvi. 149/1 The Regenerating and Verticordious Grace of Heaven, took advantage from his Religious Education to steal into the Heart of this young Disciple

†**Verti·cularly,** *adv. Obs*—1 [f. L *verticula*, etc, Verticle] In a whorled or verticillate manner.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 610 Spinous cups do verticularly circumvest its Caulicles

†**Verti·ginal,** *a Obs.*—1 [f L *vertīgin-, vertīgo* Vertigo] = Vertiginous *a.* 2.

1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. II. 177 For vertiginall dizzines

Verti·ginate, *a. rare*—0. [Cf. next.] 'Turned round, giddy' (Webster, 1864)

Vertiginate (vəɹtɪ·dʒɪnēt), *v rare* [f. L. *vertīgin-, vertīgo* Vertigo.] *intr* To turn round, spin, or rush dizzily.

[1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph* (ed 2) 23 My steed with an incredible acceleration of velocity, vertiginated along the arable. *Ibid.* 52 Brine, that once vertiginated in the pacifick ocean] *a* 1814 *Last Act* I iii in *New Brit Theatre* II 372, I, your great Chiron, was your instructor, and thitherward my glory vertiginates *a* 1834 Coleridge in *Lit Rem* (1839) IV 212 Surely never did argument vertiginate more!

Vertigine, -inie · see Vertiginy.

Vertigino·sity. *rare* [ad. F *vertiginosité* (16th c.). Cf. next.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr* (copying Cotgr), *Vertiginosity*, a giddiness, dizziness, swimming of the head or brain

Vertiginous (vəɹtɪ·dʒĭnəs), *a.* Also 7 virt-. [ad. L. *vertīginōsus* one suffering from giddiness, f. *vertīgin-, vertīgo* Vertigo. So F. *vertigineux*, Sp., Pg, It. *vertiginoso.*]

1. Of persons, the head, etc.: Affected with, suffering from, vertigo or giddiness; giddy, dizzy.

1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* I. iii 1. i, Many phantasticall

visions about their eyes, vertiginous, apt to tremble. 1653 JER TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I xix. 233 They grew vertiginous and fell from the battlements of heaven 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* IV. 206 The former of these [damps] . makes the Workmen faint, and vertiginous. 1707 *Reflex upon Ridicule* 136 The Head turns and grows vertiginous. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 69 By these balls fishes are rendered vertiginous, and as it were intoxicated. 1808 *Med. Jrnl* XIX. 299 The ocular spectra of objects augment the disturbance of the eyes, and thereby add to the confusion of the vertiginous person. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 170, I have never been able to raise it [the drug] above seven grains without making the head stupid and vertiginous 1906 G TYRRELL in *Life* (1912) II xi. 260 At first I was very vertiginous, but am slowly getting my nerves in hand

fig 1624 [SCOTT] *Vox Regis* 41 The heighth of prosperitie so amazeth the eyes of men, as it makes them vertiginous 1687 NORRIS *Misc*, *Disc. Rom* XII 3 § 19 If they can stand there without growing vertiginous, they are still within the Region of Humility

b *fig.* Giddy-minded, unstable or unsettled in opinions, etc.; inconstant; apt to change quickly; marked by inconstancy, instability, or rapid change.

Frequent in the 17th century

1609 Bp. W BARLOW *Answ Nameless Cath* 209 This vertiginous Vertumnus, whom Plato describes for an inartificiall disputant. 1632 BURTON *Anat Mel* (ed. 4) I III I. ii 185 Inconstant they are in all their actions, vertiginous, restlesse, vnapt to resolue of any businesse 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix 20* Wks 1872 VI 190 Therefore take heed of being given up to this vertiginous spirit, to be turned and 'tossed up and down with every wind of doctrine'. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 66 As all men and things are in the same vertiginous condition 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit* (1859) II. 378 The sphere of publica tion widened, in this vertiginous era. 1898 BODLEY *France* III v. 271 When one thinks of the vicissitudes of those vertiginous days, it is not surprising that sons of the *Revolution* [etc.].

2 Of the nature of, characterized by, vertigo

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 76 Sluggish dulness, a giddy and vertiginous pace, are sure arguments that Bees are not in good health. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 134 Fisticke Nuts distemper the bloud, and being much eaten, oftentimes procure the vertiginous euill 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 133 Mustard strengthening the Memory, expelling Heaviness, preventing the Vertiginous Palsey 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III IV (1734) 327, I was suddenly seiz'd with a vertiginous Paroxysm. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I. 460 That staggering or vertiginous disease which is provincially known by the name of *Dunt* 1854 GILFILLAN *Beattie* p xvii, Beattie was troubled with a vertiginous complaint. 1876 *Clin Soc Trans* IX 183 He found that if he closed his eyes the vertiginous feeling was mitigated 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No 2092 Epit Anc. Lit 18 Vertiginous attacks became troublesome at times.

fig 1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm* 13 Their theory was vertiginous, swom in the braine, there floating without anchor, and was of no credit with the will 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. III III 22 My strong-winged Muse feeble to slide Into false thoughts and dreams vertiginous

3 Liable to cause vertigo or dizziness, inducing giddiness. Also *fig*

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I. ix. 143 There .. the station is least firm, the posture most uneasie, the prospect vertiginous. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 326 The Dervis and other Santoons .express their zeal by turning round, and others I have seen in this vertiginous exercise at the Cavalcades. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1721) 95 After they had by these vertiginous circulations and clamours turn'd their heads 1865 W KAY *Crisis Huffeldiana* 78 If any one chooses to look further into this vertiginous subject, he may examine [etc.]. 1874 STEVENSON *Ess. Trav*, *Unpleasant Places* (1905) 242 There is nothing more vertiginous than a wind like this among the woods, with all its sights and noises. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 796 It is generally necessary to avoid crowded rooms and the vertiginous influence of the dance.

4. Of motion. Having the character of rotation or revolution; rotatory.

In some cases prob. implying the preceding sense

1663 BAXTER *Dew Life* 215 The thoughts of earthly fleshly things have power to delude men, and mislead them, and hurry them about in a vertiginous motion 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 449 It is found to have a Vertiginous Motion about its own Axis 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 251 So give the air impression from above, It in a whirl vertiginous would move 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 117 P 10 That vertiginous motion, with which we are carried round by the diurnal revolution of the earth 1766 G CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 323 We see, with whirl vertiginous, the Sun From west to east around his axis run 1832 *Nat Philos*, *Electro-Magn* XII. § 257 80 (L U K), The peculiar kind of movement .which Dr Wollaston attributed to the electromagnetic agent, and which he termed its *vertiginous motion*. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I III VII, It is the centre whereon *infinite* contentions unite and clash What new universal vertiginous movement is this? 1883 SALMON in *Contemp. Rev* Oct, 512 All the souls in hell and purgatory . who, in the earth's vertiginous double motion, must roll about like grains of coffee in a grocer's mill

b. Of an axis Revolving, rotating

1680 *Counterplots* 6 Whirl'd about with perpetual agitations upon the Vertiginous Axis of that Globe.

Hence **Verti ginously** *adv.*, giddily, dizzily.

1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* V. 368 Which to the centre of the cloud repair, And there With furious rage vertiginously roll. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI 2365 The smoothest safest of you all . Will rock vertiginously in turn, and reel, And, emulative, rush to death like me 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss It*, *Cath React* (1898) VII ix 45 A new philosophy occupied his brain, vertiginously big with incoherent births of modern thought.

Vertigi nousness. [f. prec. + -NESS] The condition or state of being vertiginous; dizziness, giddiness. Also *fig*

1599 A.M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 12/1 Applye it on his Foreheade and on the Temples of the heade, as long as the vertiginousnes dureth and continueth *c* 1628 DONNE *Serm* 658 It was a staggering, a vertiginousnesse, an ignorance 1653 JER TAYLOR *Serm* I. XXI. 282 He that commits sacrilege, is marked for a vertiginousnesse and changeable fortune *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1810) II 416 We would all climb into high places, not considering the precipices on which they stand, nor the vertiginousness of our own brains 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Giddiness*, Vertiginousness 1846 BROWNING *Lett* (1899) II 528, I got up with the old vertiginousness, or a little worse

† Verti giny. *Obs.* Also 5, 7 **vertigine**, 6–7 **-inie.** [a. L. *vertīgine*, abl sing. of *vertīgo*] = VERTIGO

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 310 [It] is good for þe brayn wiþinneforþ as for scotomia & vertigine 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* E vj b, Y^e vertigimie, & instability of their more than fantastical brains 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II ii, For the Vertigine, in the head, a most soueraigne, and approoued remedy 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 32 It induceth a kinde of heauines or drunkennesse in their head, with a vertigine [1658 vertiginy] or giddines.

† Verti gious, *a Obs. rare.* = VERTIGINOUS *a*

1623 COCKERAM, *Vertigious*, belonging to giddinesse. 1653 E CHISENHALE *Cath Hist* xv 461 The nauseating juyce hath intoxicated them, making their Vertigious heads turn after the Laterane Weather-cock 1656 BLOUNT

‖ Vertigo (vɔ̈·ɹtıgo, vəɹtəi·go, vəɹtī·go). Also 7 **vertego, -teego**, **virtigo.** [L. *vertīgo* a turning or whirling round, giddiness, etc, f *vertĕre* to turn Cf. F. and Sp. *vertigo*; also F *vertige*, Pg *vertigem*, It *vertigine*

The various modes of pronouncing this word form the subject of an elaborate note by Walker (1797), arguing in favour of that with the stress on the first syllable. The fashionable pronunciation, however, appears to have been (*vəɹtī·go*), and this alone is given by Smart (1836–40) as really current, in spite of its divergence from English analogy]

1 *Path* A disordered condition in which the person affected has a sensation of whirling, either of external objects or of himself, and tends to lose equilibrium and consciousness, swimming in the head; giddiness, dizziness: **a.** Without article.

Sometimes applied to the staggers in horses or the stuidy in sheep, and in quot 1619 to a disease of hawks.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij b, The heed ache called vertigo whiche maketh a man to wene that the world turneth. 1558 BULLEIN *Govt Health* A v, Apoplexia and Vertigo will neuer fro the[e] starte, Untill the vitall blode be killed in the haite. 1619 E BERT *Hawkes & Hawking* III v 85 A disease of some called *Vertego*, it is a swimming of the braine 1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, *Vertigo* 1766 BEATTIE *Let* in *Life & Writ* (1806) I 93 Have I not headachs, like Pope? vertigo, like Swift? 1799 *Med Jrnl.* II 119 The most common effects observed from full doses, are vertigo, pain, or throbbing of the forehead. 1803 *Ibid* X. 396 The general symptoms were pain across the forehead with vertigo 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk Bk* (1872) 185 He felt as if attacked by vertigo, and his thoughts whirled in his brain 1875 RICHARDSON *Dis Mod. Life* 72 In those who have irregular circulation through the brain, the tendency to giddiness and vertigo is more easily developed

b. With *the*

1605 B JONSON *Volpone* III. VII, Our drinke we will take, vntill my roofe whirle round With the vertigo 1632 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlew* (1641) 316 What a circular gesture wee shall observe some use in their pace as if they were troubled with the vertigo 1725 *Fam. Dict* 8 v, The Vertigo will sometimes seize upon those who look down from an high Place 1794 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 335 Thus on turning round on one foot, the vertigo continues for some seconds of time after the person is fallen on the ground 1827 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1838) VII. 29 Your letter has given me the vertigo—my head turns round like a chariot-wheel *a* 1883 FAGGE *Princ & Pract Med* (1886) I 702 The vertigo caused by derangement of the liver.

c. With *a*, etc., and pl.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag Bonavelt* V ii, Here's a Sword cures all rhumes, all Catharres, megroomes, verteegoes, 1641 R BROOKE *Eng Episc* 5 Your Faulkners seele a Pigeons eye to prevent a Vertigo 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 129 The Mountains fenced with horrible Gulphs, till strange Vertigoes prejudicate Fancy 1731 SWIFT *On his Death* Wks 1755 III II 242 That old vertigo in his head Will never leave him, till he's dead 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 39 These .occasion palsies, vertigoes, and other nervous affections, which often prove fatal 1830 GALT *Life Byron* XLVII 310 He complained of frequent vertigos, which made him feel as though he were intoxicated. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. II 302 The fumes of expensive wines and cigars gave him a momentary vertigo

2. *fig* A disordered state of mind, or of things, comparable to giddiness

1634 WITHER *Embl.* 231 Those uselesse and vaine temp'rall things which if thereupon our hearts we set Make men and women the vertigo get 1661 BAGSHAW in Baxter *Acc to Inhabitants Kidderminster* 43 For him now to be suddenly advanced so much beyond his Art, will run the poor man into a dangerous Vertigo 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I II, How dizzy a Place is this World you live in! All Human Life's a mere Vertigo! 1709 — *Tatler* No 29 P 7 Absolute Power is only a Vertigo in the Brain of Princes 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 187 The British Themis seems little .in danger of being healed of her habitual vertigo by this one hand 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II v, There was a certain delirious vertigo in the thought 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 217 That dangerous kind of intellectual vertigo which often attacks writers on the currency

3. The act of whirling round and round.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog Sk* Wks. I 44 It was not a humming-top that was required, but a peg-top. Now, this, in order to keep up the vertigo at full stretch, needed to be whipped incessantly.

† Ve·rtilage *Obs* [Irreg f. L. *vert-ĕre* to turn] (See quots.)

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I VII 14 Tillage generally taken may comprehend all maner of husbandings of grounds, but it is heere limited to Vertilage and Fertilage Vertilage consists in Deluage and Fictilage 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 333/2 Vertillage, is a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed by stirring, tossing or turning the same

† Vertingale, obs. var FARTHIN-, VARDINGALE.

1552 HULOET, Vertingale for a gentilwoman, *Inmus* 1869 MRS PALLISER *Lace* VI 79 Under the vertingale of black taffety they wear a dozen or more petticoats

Vertious, obs form of VERJUICE

† Vertoll, obs. var VARDLE, VARTIWELL.

1552 HULOET, Vertoll of a dore, *vertebra*, *vertibulum*

Vertousnes, obs. f. VIRTUOUSNESS

Vertouyse, obs. Sc. f. VIRTUOUS *a.*

Vertre, southern ME. var. FIR-TREE.

† Vert-sauce. *Obs rare.* [ad. OF (also mod. F) *sauce verte* green sauce.] A sauce made principally with green herbs. Cf. GREEN SAUCE.

c 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 441 Veit Sause Take parsel, and myntes, and peletur [etc] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 509/1 Vertesawce, or vergesawce, *viride salsamentum* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery Bks* 104 And sauce is vergesauce [*Douce MS.* vert sauce]. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 401/1 Vert sawse, *viridis salsa.*

Vertu, Vertú, varr. VIRTU **Vertual,** obs. f. VIRTUAL *a* **Vertue(less,** obs ff. VIRTUE(LESS. **Vertuest,** obs. superl of VIRTUOUS *a.* **Vertueux,** obs var. VIRTUOUS *a.* **Vertugal,** var. VERDUGAL *Obs.* **Vertuise,** obs. Sc f. VIRTUOUS *a* **Vertules(se,** obs ff VIRTUELESS.

† Vertu mnal, *a Obs. rare.* [f L. *Vertumnus* (see next); by Adams falsely associated with *vēr* spring, VER *sb.*[1]] **a.** Vernal **b.** Of or pertaining to Vertumnus.

1622 T ADAMS *Errenopolis* 182 Her smiles are more reuiuing then the Vertumnall Sunneshine. 1633 — *Exp 2 Peter* III 8 We cannot keep back the cowslip to August, nor the vertumnal flowers to autumn 1705 N TATE tr *Cowley's Plants* C's Wks 1711 III 405 The Goddess her Vertumnal Rites prepares

† Vertu·mnals, *sb pl Obs*—[o] [ad L *Vertumnālia* sb. pl, the festival of Vertumnus, f *Vertumn-us* god of the changing year] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (citing Broughton), *Vertumnals*, Feasts dedicated to, or Books treated [1674 treating] of the god Vertumnus

Vertuose, obs f VIRTUOUS **Vertuositie,** obs f. VIRTUOSITY **Vertuoso,** obs. f VIRTUOSO **Vertuous(ness,** obs. forms of VIRTUOUS(NESS. **Vertuse, -tuyse,** obs Sc. ff. VIRTUOUS *a.* **Vertw,** obs. Sc f VIRTUE.

† Vertwell. *Obs.*—[1] [ad OF. *vertevelle*: see VARTIWELL.] = VARVEL

13 *Pearl Three Ages* 238 He henntis thaym [*sc* the hawks] one honde ., Lowppes in thaire lesses thorowe vertwells of siluere

Ve·rty, *a Sc.* Also 5 **werty**, 9 **vertie**, **vaa·rtie.** [Aphetic f. AVERTY *a.*] Attentive to business, prudent, cautious, wide-awake, early, etc In early use coupled with *wise*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 439 King Robert was Wis in his deid and ek verty *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII 3121 He wes wys and rycht werty 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armes* (S T S) 115 It efferis wele to a constable to be wys and verty, and wele avisit in all his dedis. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 2 Archie, fu' vertie, owre the moorlan' spangs Ilk strype and stank, nae doubt he itchin langs To crack wi' San'. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl*, *Vaartie*, early Buchan.

Hence **Ve·rtyness.** *rare*—[1].

1456 SIR G HAYE *Bk Knighthood* Wks (S T.S) II. 54 A man can mend ane evill fortune apperand be vertynesse

Veruel, obs var. VARVEL.

Verula·mian, *a. rare* [f. L *Verulamium* St. Albans.] Performed by, emanating from, Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam.

1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 23 From another of the Verulamian experiments 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III I 406 The discipline had brought the public to a temper well fitted for the reception of the Verulamian doctrine

† Verule, obs f FERRULE *sb.* and *v.*

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her* I. Gloss., *Verules*, or *Ferrils*, several rings, one within another, which have the same centre *Ibid*, *Veruled*, or *Ferriled*, are terms used in heraldry to express the ornamental rings round hunting-horns, &c

‖ Verumonta·num. *Anat.* [f L *verū* spit + *montānum*, neut. of *montānus* hilly.] (See quots. 1728 and 1831)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Veru-montanum*, in Anatomy,. a kind of little Valve, in the Place where the Ejaculatory Ducts enter the Urethra Its use is, to prevent the Urine, in passing the Urethra, from getting in at those Ducts 1771 *Encycl Brit* I. 273/1 A small oblong oval eminence terminating forward in a point, called *caruncula* or *verumontanum* 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 817 The inferior median line ends posteriorly at an oblong, rounded prominence, about an inch long, called the *Verumontanum* (*Caput Gallinaginis*). This prominence is formed by the mucous membrane Anteriorly, it becomes thin and ends in a point 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis of Prostate* (1868) 16 Some minute vessels, chiefly venous, on either side of the verumontanum. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder*, etc. 557 The sinus in front of the verumontanum.

Verunda, obs form of VERANDA.

Veruorp, southern ME. var. FAR-FORTH *adv.*

Vervail(e, obs. ff VARVEL.

Vervain (vɔ̄ ɪvɛ̄n). *Bot.* Forms α 4–6 verueyn(e, -veyn(e, 5, 7 -ueine, 4, 7 verveine, 4, 7–9 vervein β. 5, 7 vervaine, 5 -wayne (warwayn), 6–7 -uaine, 7– vervain. γ. 5–6 veruen(e, 6–7 -ven. δ. 6 veruyne, 6–7 veruine, 6–8 -vine, 6 veruin, -uyn, 6–7 vervin, -vyn (7 varvin) [a AF and OF. *verveine* (13th c, OF. also *vervaine*, mod F *verveine*, = Prov, It *vervena*), ad. L. *verbēna* VERBENA.]

1. The common European and British herbaceous plant, *Verbena officinalis*, formerly much valued for its reputed medicinal properties. Also rarely, some other species of the genus *Verbena*, or the genus itself Cf. VERBENA 2.

α 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 262 Tok sche fieldwode and verveyne, Of herbes ben noght betre tueine *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 243 A 3elke of an ei, & as miche of oile of rosis, & as miche of iuys of verueine *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 64 Vitriol made with Iuyse of moleyn, or of plantayne, or verueyn. 1611 COTGR, *Verveine*, Verueine, Holie hearbe, Iunoes teares 1706 STEVENS *Sp Dict* I, *Verbena*, the Herb Vervein 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1210/1 The common name of *Verbena officinalis*, Vervein, our only native species 1874 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Music & Moonlight* 161 Between the pathway and the wood She seemed to make a softer clime For vervein, violet, and thyme 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 401 Vervein (*Verbena officinalis*, L.) — Herbaceous plant.

β. *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med MS* II 315 in *Anglia* XVIII 315 A lytyll wyl I tellyn of verwayne, Herbe þat meche is of mayne. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 645 *Hec veruena*, warwayn 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch.* III in Ashm (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara, and Martagon 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CCXXXV 580 There be two kindes of Veruaine as Pliny saith, the male, and the female, or as others affirme, vpright, and creeping 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIII 218 And hard by them againe he holy Vervaine finds 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III XXII 439 Vervain is good against Tertian and Quaitan Agues. 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 132 Vervain flowers in June and July 1757 BURKE *Abridgm Eng. Hist* Wks X 196 The Druids also looked upon vervain, and some other plants, as holy. 1782 J. SCOTT *Poet Wks* 97 Vervain blue for magic rites renown'd 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* XXIII, You have used neither charm, magic mirror, nor geomantic figure. Where be your May-fern, your vervain? 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 239 The properties formerly ascribed to the Vervain appear to have been imaginary 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* III VI II 90 About the feet of the Tower of Galileo, ivy and vervain, and the Madonna's herb, grew among the grasses

γ *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 63 Mirabolan ow to be dissolued in gote mylk, or in rayne water or rose water, or of veruene, or of anoþer stiptike herbe 1545 ELYOT, *Hierobotane*, the herbe called Veruen. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 64 Veruen, of some after their language is called Holy Herbe 1591 LODGE *Hist Dk. Normandy* B ij b, Thou art like the veruen,. poyson one wayes, and pleasure an other

δ 1530 PALSGR 284/2 Vervyn an herbe, *ueruayne* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the eyes. Eyebrygbt: Fenell Vervyn 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 162 The second kinde of Veruine. The leaues of thys are good agaynst serpentes 1596 COGAN *Haven Health* XXI 41 Also one olde saying I haue heard of this herbe, That whosoeuer weareth Veruin and Dill, May be bold to sleepe on euery hill 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf Shepb* II. 1, And thou light Varvin too, thou must go after, Provoking easie souls to mirth and laughter. 1638 RAWLEY tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 32 These yield a Robust heat, especially Elecampane, Garlick, Vervin, Valerian *a* 1802 in Leyden *Cont of Keeldar* XXIV *note*, Gin ye wish to be leman mine, Lay off the St John's wort and the vervine

b. With distinguishing terms, denoting varieties of this or other species of the genus *Verbena*. Also applied to various species of plants resembling or allied to (and sometimes formerly classed with) the vervains

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 125 *Verbena recta*, Upright or straight Veruayne *Ibid.*, *Verbena supina*, Low and base Veruayne 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* XLII, Base or flat Veruine, and the wholesome Tansie 1611 COTGR, *Verveine basse*, Holie Veruerne, creeping Veruerne *Ibid*, *Verveine femelle*, Female Veruerne *Ibid*, *Verveine masle*, Male Veruerne, straight or vpright Veruerne, common Veruerne *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl* X 93 Luzone Vervain with Mint like Leaves 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Verbena*, Taller broad-leav'd Portugal Vervain *Ibid*, Canada Nettle-leav'd Vervain. *Ibid*, American Vervain with many Spikes 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v, The fine-leaved Vervain . The narrow-leav'd nettle Vervain of America 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII. 403/2 *Stachytarpha Jamaicensis*, Jamaica Bastard Vervain 1843 *Ibid* XXVI 254/2 *Verbena Aubletia*, Rose-coloured Vervain *V* [now *Lippa*] *triphylla*, Lemon scented Vervain 1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot* 412 *Verbena Spuria*, Spurious or Jagged-leaved Vervain. *V Angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Vervain. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot* (1860) 298 *Verbena hastata*, Blue Vervain.. *V stricta*, Hoary Vervain. 1868 — *Less. Bot* (1874) 340 *Verbena officinalis*, European Vervain. 1891 *Cent Dict* s.v. *Stink, Stinking vervain*, the guinea-hen weed.

c. With *a* and pl A single species or plant of the genus *Verbena*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXLVI 718 The Veruaines floure in July and August 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 403/2 Many of them [species of *Stachytarpha*] have been described as Vervains, but they are distinct from that genus 1891 F. TENNYSON *Psyche* I, Garden sweets, Jasmin and vervains, and old lavender

2 Incorrectly used to render (or represent) L. *verbena*: see VERBENA 1.

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict*, *Verbenarius*, was one of the ambassadours sent from the Romaines vnto their ennemies, which ware on his heade a garlande of Veruen 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VII (1593) 159 Altars twaine of turffe she builded Both the which as soone as she had dight With vervine [etc.] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. XLIII 771 They should carrie with them every one by himselfe, certaine flint stones of their owne, and likewise Verven 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V IV, Bestow your garlands and, with reverence, place The vervin on the altar 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VIII 90 Bind those Altars round With Fillets, and with Vervain strow the Ground 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom Rep* I V 276 Shall we say to the Æqui and Sabines, take Branches of Vervain, and return and sue to us humbly for Peace? 1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Poems 1830 II. 77 Lift your boughs of vervain blue, Dipt in cold September dew 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 55 Festoon these altars and fat vervains burn 1863 CONINGTON *Odes Hor* IV XI 7 The altar, strew'd With vervain, hungers for the flow Of lambkin's blood.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *vervain family, order, root, tree*, etc, *vervain-like* adj, **vervain humming-bird**, the small Jamaican species, *Mellisuga minima*, **vervain-sage** *U S.* (see quot.).

c 1580 G. HARVEY *Marginalia*, *Hopperus* (1913) 182 Redd Roses, Veruevn rootes, Good for the sight 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 141 Which signifies the *Ricinus*, or a kind of Vervain Tree 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s.v *Veronica*, American shrubby Speedwell, with vervain-like leaves. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 968 Verbenaceæ, the Vervain Family 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 611 The Vervain Order —Herbs, shrubs, or trees 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXVIII 560 This is the Vervain Humming Bird, one of the minutest of the feathered race Its popular name is derived from its fondness for the West Indian vervain 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 163/2 The vervain genus gives its name to the natural order (*Verbenaceæ*) of which it is a member 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict*, *Vervain-sage*, a European species of sage (*Salvia Verbenaca*) with small bluish flowers, sparingly naturalized in the United States

b. **Vervain mallow**, a species of mallow, *Malva alcea*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 Alcea in englishe may be named Veruen mallowe, or cut mallowe 1611 COTGR, *Guimauves sauvages*, the wild Mallowes called, Veruine Mallowes, cut Mallowes, and Simons Mallowes 1681 GREW *Musæum* II III III. 235 The Seed of the Vervaine Mallow of Japan *c* 1710 PETIVER *Cat Ray's Eng Herbal* Tab XXXIX 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s.v *Alcea*, The common larger vervain mallow with red flowers. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* XXIV (1794) 342 Vervain Mallow has an erect stem, the flowers large, and light purple 1822 *Hortus Angl* II 204 Vervain Mallow Stem erect, lower leaves angular.

Vervall, obs variant of VARVEL.

Verve (vɔ̄ɪv). [a. F *verve*, of obscure origin, in OF. (from 12th cent.) the sense is 'caprice, fancy']

1. Special bent, vein, or talent in writing Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded, Ess (Ker) II. 216 If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own *verve*, (as the French call it,) the proverb will fall heavily upon him Who teaches himself, has a fool for his master 1756 GRAY in W. Mason *Mem* (1807) II 119 You will not expect therefore I should give you any account of my *Verve* which is at best of so delicate a constitution 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let to W. Mason* 8 Nov, One of my most fervent wishes has long been that you would exercise more frequently the *verve* that is so eminently marked as your characteristic talent 1878 SMILES *Robt Dick* 412 He had a strong poetic verve.

2. Intellectual vigour, energy, or 'go', esp as manifested in literary productions; great vivacity of ideas and expression (Common from *c* 1870.)

1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* X. 35 Many such processes are carried on with as high a *verve* or as true fervour as ever accompanied poetic fiction 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 233 There is Madame de Genlis, approaching her eightieth year, full of *verve*, and announcing her 'Mémoires de Dangeau' 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 327 He launched forth during the rest of the meal with his usual verve and fanciful extravagance of imagination 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 172 That thorough enjoyment of the labour, which is necessary to give life and verve to any creation, whether of the poet or the orator 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess* V. 56 Cumberland tells the story with the irresistible verve of falsehood.

3. In general use: Energy, vigour, spirit.

1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* IV I 87 There isn't one half the *verve* among you new people there was in my young time 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I 250 Such a man, not too young nor yet too old, full of verve and enjoyment of life 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* II XXIV. 48 Thackeray's 'Mahogany Tree', which [Mayhew] gave in his deep bass voice with uncommon verve.

†Vervecean, *a. Obs.*—° [See next and -EAN.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vervecian*, *Vervecine*, of or belonging to a Weather or Sheep, like a Weather.

Vervecine, *a. rare* [a. F. *vervecine* (Rabelais), or ad. L *vervēcīn-us*, f. *vervēc-es*, *vervex* wether: see -INE 1] Of or belonging to a sheep

The first quot merely follows the burlesque diction of the original text

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II VI, Goodly vervecine spatules performaninated with petrosile 1656 [see prec.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst Anim* I XI 330 The vervecine and ovine hydatids, which penetrate into their [*sc* sheep's] lungs and liver and occasion the rot

Vervel(l, variants of VARVEL

†Verven, obs. variant of FERVENT *a* 2.

Attributed to a rustic speaker

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III IX, To mark the verven Heart of a Beast

Verven, etc, obs. ff VERVAIN **Vervens, Vervente,** obs. varr. FERVENCE, FERVENT.

Vervet (vɔ̄·ɪvĕt). *Zool.* [a. F *vervet* (Cuvier), of obscure origin] A species of monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus* or *C. lalandii*), native to various parts of Africa. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Imp Dict* 1893 LYDEKKER *Roy Nat Hist* I 97 Still better known than the malbrouck is the South African vervet monkey *Ibid*, The fur of the vervet is of a greyish-green colour. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk Primates* II. 60 The Vervet Guenon [is] very nearly allied to the Grivet, . the Malbrouck, and the Green Guenon

Vervil(e, obs variants of VARVEL.

†Vervise. *Obs.*—1 (See quot and PLUNKET *sb*) 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c 8 § 18 Eny Clothe called Vervise, otherwise called Plounkettes, Turkyns, or Celestrines with broode listes

Verwound, southern ME var. FORWOUND *v*

Very (ve·rɪ), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb* Forms. α. 3–5 (6 *Sc*) verray (4 verrai, -aie, 6 *Sc.* varray), 4–6 werray (4 werrai, warrai, 6 *Sc* warray), veray (5–6 veraye, weray), verai, 4–6 verrey (4 verrei, ferrey, 5 werrey), verey (5 uerey, vereye, 7 *Sc.* werey). β 4–5 verra, 6 *Sc.* vera, werra; 8–9 *Sc.* vera, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* verra, 6–7 (9 *north*) vara, 9 *Sc.* varra γ. 4–5 verre(5 vere), 5–6 werre (6 were) δ. 4–5 verri, verry (5, 9 *dial* werry), 6–7 *Sc.* verrie (6 werrie), 9 *dial.* varry, vurry, 4–6 veri, 5– very (5 vary, 5, 7 *Sc.*, wery), 5–6 verye, 5–7 verie (6 werie, *Sc* vearie) [a. AF. *verrai*, *verrey*, *verai*, *veray*, OF *verai*, *varai*, *vrai* (mod.F. *vrai*, Pr. *verai*), f the stem of L. *vērus* true]

A. *adj.* **I. 1.** Really or truly entitled to the name or designation; possessing the true character of the person or thing named; properly so called or designated, = TRUE *a* 5.

Very common from *c* 1300 to *c* 1600, now *rare* except as an echo of Biblical usage

a. Of persons, or the Deity.

α, β *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E. Misc* 27 Be þet hi offrede gold seawede þet he was sothfast kink, and be þet hi offreae Stor..seawede þet he was verray prest *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22729 A clude bar him vp, wonder bright; Warrai man and godd warrai 13 *Guy Warw* 3568 Wele haþ Gij don þat day, As gode knizt & verray *a* 1380 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 32/1 A mayden, forsoþe, wente her in, But now forsoþe, as i seo con, 3onde sitteþ a verrei mon. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 389 A verra victor a vanist with all þe vayne werde *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XV 66 He es a haly prophete and a verray in worde and in dede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. XV (Caxton, 1483) 14 Ihesu, that were of Mary veray mayd bore in veray flesshe and bloode *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 957 Grant me confort this day, As thow art God verray! 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 301 All the lerned men of Englonde to whome she was a veray patronesse 1521 — *Serm agst. Luther* 1 Ibid 313 To be vnto her in all suche stormes a veray comforter 1533 GAU *Rycht Way* 37 Be this word he is veray God

γ, δ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 310 Siþ Crist, verrest bischop of alle, cursede not for his tiþes. *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 571 Nou am I cauȝt vnder subieccioun, Forto become a verre homagere, To god of loue. *c* 1450 *Myrroure our Ladye* 323 Thow arte the certayne hope of wretches, very mother of motherlesse. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 15 in *Macro Plays* 36 þe belowyde sone., Spows of þe chyrche, & wery patrone. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XI 32 All men counted Ihon, that he was a veri prophett *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VI*, 150 b, She had one poynt of a very woman, she was mutable, and turnyng 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Comm Creed*, Very God of very God 1574 tr *Marloral's Apocalips* 21 In respect wherof he is called the sonne of man, that is too say, verie man. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp* II § 53 God is a very spirit *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 102 Th' are very Men, not Things That move by Puppet-work. 1801 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T.*, *Mlle Panache* (1832) 252, 'I confess, I am a very woman,' said Lady Augusta, with a sigh 1854 TRENCH *Synonyms* § 8 (ed 2) 30 But he is ἀληθινός, *very* God, as distinguished from idols and all other false gods 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks* (1870) II 329 Thence we went into Queen Mary's room, and saw that beautiful portrait—that very queen and very woman.

b Of abstract things, conditions, or qualities

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26103 And þan we sal þe pointes rede þat warrai scriſte al of has nede. 13 *E E Allit P.* A 1184 So was hit me dere þat þou con deme, In þys veray avysyoun *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* I 15 For riȝt-wisnesse generaly is fulfillinge of lawe, and so fulfillinge of Goddis lawe is verrei riȝt-wisnesse *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 3313 Mercy Of herte is a verray compassioun Of othir menys harm. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* IX 91 The fertilitee Of with, reede, aller, yvy, or vyne That ther is water nygh is verrey signe *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 3 Our antecessowris . We lat oursilde, throw werray sleuth fulnes. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 202 Under the colour of a veray peax, whiche is neuertheles but a cloked and furred peax. 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractatis* 1 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 12 Thre of the greatest ydolis,. verray ydolis in deid.

β, δ 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1659 þere was verry matrymony, with oute fleshly dede of any *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I 315 Crist axiþ here mekenes and poverte, wiþ verri pees 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret*, *Prov. Prov* 146 This goodis of Fortune or of kynde be not werry goodys, for now thay byth, and now thay byth agone *c* 1450 *Merlin* I 11 Thou haste very repentaunce of herte *Ibid* 13, I haue very trust in god, that [etc.] 1486 *Bk St Albans* a ij, Therfore thys book fowlowyng in a dew forme shewys veri knawlege of suche plesure 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 24 A generall syght of ye principles & processe of very religyon. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 The moste precious garment of verie nobilitee. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 5 Which wee abusively call worldely wealth, when

as very wealth, is health 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II xxvi 147 Also, Unwritten Customes by the tacite consent of the Emperour are very Lawes *a* 1679 — *Rhet.* xvi (1681) 39 The written Law is but seeming justice, the Law of Nature very justice 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I 58 Half dead with very death still drawing nigh

c. Of material things

a 1330 *Roland & V.* 129 For to wite þe soþe þere, 3if þe relikes verray were *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii (*Martha*) 188 Scho .bad þame hyre in askis lay, & schaw til hyre a croice verra *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. ix 293 Ech lyuyng man is verier ymage of Crist than is eny vnquyk stok. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P R* xvi xlvii. 569 It is harde to knowe betwene the very precyous stones and fals 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 356 Many bouwes and branches, . muche like vnto verye trees that are in owlde woddes 1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I (1586) 23 The other parts which we call compound, or instrumentall, which are the verie members of the bodie 1592 TIMME *Fun Eng Lepers* K j b, They which are out of their wittes do not see the verie things, but the fantasies of their passion 1678 HOBBES *Decam* ix 106 Such Iron were indeed a very and vigorous Loadstone.

†**d** Full, thorough, unqualified *Obs.*

1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 339 The said maister shal do his verray diligence to pourvey .a place as gode 1496 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 512/1 The said Quene is of verrey will and mynde, that the same Erle shall be truly and fully contented

†**e** *spec* in *Law* (See quot 1607.) *Obs*

1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 96 b, But if it be verye lord and verye tenaunt, and the tenaunte maketh a feoffement in fee [So Coke *On Litt* (1628) 269] 1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v, Very Lord, and very Tenent, are they that be immediate Lord & Tenent one to the other

2. With limitation (usually expressed by *the* or a possessive) to particular instances · The true or real; that is truly or properly entitled to the name. Now *arch.* **a** Of material things or places.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix (*Christopher*) 61 þe king can ma þe takine of þe croice verra on hyme 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 255 Ysidre seiþ þat verray [L *proprie dicta*] Germania haþ in þe est side þe mouth of þe ryuer Danubius 1414 *Lay Folkes Mass Bk* App II 120 The materyall bred that was before is turnyd into Chrystys verray body. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx 329 Than he made vpon hym the signe of the very crosse 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 4 Theyr iourney .signifyeth the iourney to ye very Jerusalem 1535 COVERDALE *John* VI 55 For my flesh is ye very meate, and my bloude is ye very drynke 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 61 He is the way, trothe, lyfe, and lycht, The varray [*v.r.* verray, verie] port, till heaven full rycht. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i 4 Though..the reall, and very object seem invested with the fancy it begets in us 1849 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* (1906) 26 Thy very Flesh and Blood

b. Of abstract things, conditions, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr III (1868) 69 And by a maner þouȝt ȝe looken from a fer til þilk verray fyn of blisful nesse *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii 139 Thei that scholden ben converted to Crist ben thorghe oure Wykkednesse fer fro us and straungeres fro the holy and verry Beleeve. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. xii. 65 But the trewe and very vndirstonding ther of is this. *c* 1465 *Pol, Rel, & L Poems* (1903) 3 þe welfare of Edward Rex moste riall, That is þe verie purpos that we labure fore. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 761 The verray cause of his come I knew noght the cace 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Euery religious persone sholde intende the perfeccyon of his soule, whiche is the very peace of the spiryte 1538 STARKEY *England* I i 10 Thys ys the veray true and cyuyle lyfe 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 106 The very wisedome of God shall shew himselfe to them. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 80 Pastors, who cannot now minister as the oracles of God, nor according to the very gifts of the Holy Ghost then 1859 GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt Part.* II lxxxvii 57 The vulgar animosity against a skin,—the stamp of lowly-mindedness, and very indication of cart blood

c Of persons or the Deity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3 Xrist, goddes verray son and wysdame 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armes* (S.T S) 24 The verray pape sanct Innocent had bene put out [by a false pope] 1543 [COVERDALE] *Old God & New* (1534) B j, After yᵗ yᵉ eternall & the verye god had shewed hym selfe vnto Adam 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Comm, Pref Easter* 126 He is the very Pascall Lambe 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S T S) 184 The Priestis ar the verray Antichristis 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* IV i 71 What would you say to me now, and I were your verie, verie Rosalind? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 21 His minde was enlightened to know the onely very God

†**d.** Proper, correct *Obs.*—[1]

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xv, þough þer be alauntes of alle hewese, þe verrey hewe of þe good alauntes . shuld be white with a blake spotte aboute þe eres.

3 In emphatic use, denoting that the person or thing may be so named in the fullest sense of the term, or possesses all the essential qualities of the thing specified. Cf. VERITABLE *a.* 3.

Common from *c* 1550 to *c* 1700; now chiefly in the superlative, freq qualifying something bad, objectionable, or undesirable. Occasionally repeated in order to give additional emphasis.

a With *a* or *the* preceding (or rarely without article), or with pl. sb.

(*a*) 1384 CHAUCER *L G. W* 259 (*Prol*), Thow thynkist in thyn wit . That he nys but a verray propre fole 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Avian* VI, He is a very fole, 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxii. 19 They shall become a very desolacion and curse 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* xxv. 75 Euery one of them is become a very Nero. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks 1910 II 122 Heaven was not heaven, it was rather a verye Hell. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* F j b, When he was dead, Valentinian his sonne a very childe, was by the army stiled Augustus 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 83 Not to rate. wool until it be cloth, or rather until it be a very garment. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. 592 When Poor, she's scarce a tollerable Evil; But Rich, and Fine, a Wife's a very Devil 1711 STEELE *Spect No.* 157 P 1 Marius was then a very Boy 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I 55 The attorney was a very knave 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, Yes, it is madness; very, very madness 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* xxi, Sigismund Biederman will aid him willingly, and he is a very horse at labour 1888 J INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 1 North Bhangulpore. is admittedly even for India a very sportman's paradise

(*b*) 1593 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II vii § 6 Which insolency must be repressed, or it will be the very bane of Christian religion 1648 *Art Peace in Milton's Wks* (1851) IV 546 The intermedling of Governours and Parties in this Kingdom, with Sidings and Parties in England, have been the very betraying of this Kingdom to the Irish 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 393 P 2 A Region, which is the very Reverse of Paradise. 1749 LAW *Serious C* xiv 234 Mortification, of all kinds, is the very life and soul of piety 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV. 308 And then for owls, it is their very kingdom 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 5 Voltaire was the very eye of modern illumination 1883 *Manch Exam* 29 Nov 5/4 The atmosphere of most of the courts is the very reverse of healthy

b With *a* inserted between the adj and the sb qualified, esp *as* or *so very a.* Cf. So *adv* 14 d Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 405 There can no man be imagined so very a coward or so barbarouse 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Adagium nuser*, euen as very a wretch. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 69 For oftentimes seene, no more verie a knaue than he that doth counterfait most to be graue 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol I) 352, I will onely content myself to protest that you were never so very a poet, as when you spake of me 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, He is as very a wencher as can be 1704 J TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i 1047 Thou cam'st to find as very a Madman As ever iav'd in Chains 1739 A. HILL in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) I 36, I was so very a boy when I suffered that light piece of work to be published, that [etc] 1747–8 RICHARDSON *Ibid* I 182 A thing so very a nothing in itself 1804 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV 118 So very a soldier. 1828 SCOTT *Tapestr Chamb* P 47, I sank back in a swoon, as very a victim to panic terror as ever was a village girl 1844 C MACFARLANE *Camp of Refuge* v. (1897) 77 Without knowing .how very a prisoner she is in her own manor-house.

c In the comp. *verier* and (in later use more commonly) the superl. *veriest.*

(*a*) 1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict* s v *Certus*, There is no veryer knaue 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 767/1 The Lord will suffer vs to come home verier fooles and doltes then wee went. 1648 *Huntsug of Fox* 40 Your selves, veryer beasts then the hogs you lost. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* VII 145 To represent it as a verier trifle, and needless thing than these his agents have done *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1732) 94 Where the stump of the Tree stood it meets with not a few Visitants so much veryer stocks than it self, as to fall down and worship it. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat* IV. 28 A verier monster than on Africk's shore, The Sun e'er got, or slimy Nilus bore. 1814 SOUTHEY *'Who counsels peace ?'* iv, All too long in blood had he been nurst, And ne'er was earth with verier tyrant curst 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II IV XII A verier Mercury, express come down To do the world with swift arithmetic 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 8 A verier knave ne'er stepped the earth

(*b*) 1530 PALSGR. 327/2 [The] Veryest foole, *le plus fol* 1572 DIGGES *Pantom.* I XXX K j b, He hath erred euen in the principall, and as I might tearme them the veriest trifles 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 126, I know not which of these two sortes are the veriest fooles 1630 PRYNNE *Anti Armin* 155 He is no more for the Elect, than hee is for the veriest Reprobate. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* III vi, I swear Mr. Benjamin is the verriest Wag in nature, an absolute Sea-wit 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 P 5 His Sons and his Sons Sons, have all of 'em been the veriest Rogues living 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 642 The veryest Gluttons do not always cram. 1780 *Mirror* No 104, From the same causes, the veriest trifle..had become to him an object of importance. 1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I ii. 129 There is no enjoyment whatever in the veriest hell of assembled outcasts 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 Poetry, which read by the veriest schoolboy makes music of itself. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 200 Even the deep sinking at the Rosebridge Colliery is but the veriest dent in the earth's surface.

4. †**a** Truthful, true, sure, reliable. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3473 Oure lauerd Had don his in to sikernes, Thoru his werrai prophecie, Quat suld be þaa childer vie 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9965 þese wurdes are verry and clere; Dauyd hem seyth yn þe sautere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 87 Sekyrly I hop that Thomas prophecy Off Hersildoune sall verray be In him. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 34 Come lord yᵗ thi prophets be fonden lele and verray. *c* 1450 *Hart Contin Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 326 A verey prove cowthe not be hade in that mater, wherefore the kynge grawntede to þeim bothe theire lyves *a* 1505 *Chron. Lond* (Kingsford) 222 This yere came veray tydynges vnto the kyng that the frensh kyng was dede

b. Of truth: Exact, simple, real, actual.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 158 This is a verray sooth with outen glose *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 66 Herkenes now, and ȝe may here The werre sothe alle plenere *c* 1425 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1226 And I shall yow tell the verrey sothe of all. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* e vij b, And alle this is very trouthe 1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib* II. Wks 1193/2 If he can by no meane be shogged oute of his deadde slepe, but wil nedes take hys dreame for a verye trouth 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III ii 237 In very truth, sir, I had as lief be hang'd sir, as goe 1611 FLORIO, *Verità*, truth, veritie, verie-sooth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I, v 8 To speak the very truth. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xi (1852) 133 He had spoken the very truth, and transformed it into the veriest falsehood 1882 MYERS *Tenerife* VII, And is the World's in very truth An impercipient Soul?

†**c.** Of decisions, etc. Just, true. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* I xlvii. 202 (Addit MS.), Therfore we are turned agayn, to here a verrey dome, what is for to done of this thynge. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 86 b/1 Alle they merueylled and said that thys was a verray and ryght good answere of the question

†**d.** *Of very (due) right*, justly, properly, rightly, truly *Obs*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1627 This welle is clepid, as welle is knowen, The welle of Love, of verray right *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 7 Fortune gaff him eke prosperite, and richesse, Withe scripture appering in ther sighte, To him applyed of verray dew righte *c* 1440 — *Hors, Shepe & G* 57 Eques, ab 'equo' is seid of verray riht And cheualere is saide of cheualrye 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X lxxxvi 565, I and ony knyght oughte of veray ryght socoure and iescowe soo noble a knyghte as ye are 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 117 He that of very ryght owed yᵉ cappe.

e. *In* (or †*of*) *very deed* see DEED *sb.* 5 c

†**5.** Exact or precise, as opposed to *approximate*, = TRUE *a.* 4. *Obs*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 83 How mykelle lond & rent holy kirke had to a prowe, Alle þei did extend to witte þe verrey valowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xxv 15 Weiȝt thow shalt haue iust and verrey, and euen busshel and verrey shal be to thee. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 17 Euermo this cercle equinoxial turnyth Iustly fro verrey est to verrey west 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 The seid places with the portenances [to] be soold to the verray valew 1485 *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App V 318 The verray value of the same 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 53 The verie time, as Theophrastus writeth, is at the spring 1594 WEST *Symbol* II *Chancerie* § 95 Gently requiring him to deliver such and so many of the said sheepe, or the verie value thereof 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 33 They are not well agreed about the very particular place 1657 TRAPP *Comm Job* xxxix 25 Horses will perceive aforehand the very time of the fight

†**b.** Of a copy, writing, etc. *Obs.* (Cf. 10 c.)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX xiii 796 And by cause I haue lost the very mater of la cheualer du charyot I depaire from the tale of sir Launcelot *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII*, 49 b, His awne confession written with hys awne hande, the very copy wherof hereafter ensueth.

†**6** Of a friend, servant, etc. True, faithful, sincere, staunch, = TRUE *a* 1. *Obs*

Very common in the 16th c In later use perh merely intensive.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* 1686 *Lucretia*, To drawe to memorye The verry wif, the verry trewe Lucresse. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T* 348 Pouerte a spectakele is, as thynkyth me, Thorw whech he may his veray fiend i see *a* 1475 G ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 245 Who that cannat disseure wise from bad Shal haue no verrey freendes þat be sad *c* 1487–1500 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 474 Your verrey bedeman the provost of the kynges College. 1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 347 My veraye Frend and Felow Mr. John Welsborne 1584 B. R tr *Herodotus* To Rdr, I ende Your very friende B. R. 1607 R C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 243 A gentlewoman of Lorraine, my very friend 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl* 14 A Gentleman a verie friend of mine 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* III 1, Sir, Sir, your very Servant, I was afraid you had forgotten me

†**7** Of persons Truly or rightfully standing in a certain position or relationship; rightful, lawful, legitimate *Obs.*

?1462 *Paston Lett* II 68, I am very heyre, by the disceas of my fader, to a place called Keswyk 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c 56 Preamble, Landes. to the whiche the vere owners be now restored by dyvers actes. 1513 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V 51, I do give my full power unto my saide suster Lucie, and I do charge hir, as she is very mother of my saide nece [etc.] 1545 *Charters rel. Glasgow* (1906) II 509 His varray lawful cessionaris, donatouris and assignais 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* (1809) II 105 Neither King Edward himselfe nor the Duke of Clarence were lawfully begotten, nor were they very children of the Duke of Yorke 1606 *Munim Melros* (Bann Cl.) 657 We constitutis Oure verrie lauchfull vndoubtit and irreuocabill Procuratouris, actoris, factoris [etc.]

transf. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 203 In the yeere, 1146, was founded Boxley in Kent, the verie daughter of Clarevalle.

†**b.** Legally valid or established. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 24 To be put in rememoraunce of youre auncien enheritaunce, verray right and title in youre duchies of Gascoigne and Guien. 1487 *Munim Melros* (Bann Cl) 618 þe Abbot hes verray richt to þe erde siluer of þe quer of þe said Kirk

II. 8. Used as an intensive, either to denote the inclusion of something regarded as extreme or exceptional, or to emphasize the exceptional prominence of some ordinary thing or feature.

In very common use from the 16th cent With slight change of syntax the sense may commonly be expressed by the advs. 'even' or 'actually' Various types of context (with *the*, possessives, etc) are illustrated in the several groups of quotations, the use in (*d*) is now obsolete, and that in (*c*) a rare archaism.

(*a*) *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr T* 565 Ran cow and calf, and eek the verray hogges Sore fered were for berkyng of dogges 1526 TINDALE *Luke* II. 35 The swearde shall pearce the very hert off the 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XCVI 6 The very heauens declare his rightuousnes, & all people se his glory. 1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* Ded 8 b, All Coronells and Captaines of footmen, yea euen the verie Lieutenants generalls 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 180 Sore was she troubled with vomiting, so as having nothing in her stomack, she cast up the very pure bloud 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IV 184 The Provost being provided for in all particulars, to the very points of his hose 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 306 P 1 It goes to the very Soul of me to speak what I really think of my Face. 1728 POPE *Dunc* III Notes (1736) 223 All tastes and degrees of men, from those of the highest quality to the very rabble 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII ix, The very air was rent with cries. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXXIII, He flew like the very wind 1832 WARREN *Diary*

Late Physic II iii. 122 The room was crammed to the very door. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* III § 5 (1882) 140 The very retainers of the royal household turned robbers 1891 'J S WINTER' *Lumley* xv, It's absurd on the very face of it

(*b*) 1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* III 2 In thy very wrath thou thinkest vpon mercy 1563 *Homilies* II *Rogation Week* IV P 2 To striue for our very rightes and dueties, with the breche of loue & charitie, is vtterly forbydden 1595 *Locrine* I i. 68 A greater care torments my verie bones 1600 in Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref* (1872) I IV 194 Oftentimes their very beds they lie vpon are sold before their faces 1620 T GRANGER *Div. Logike* 100 Yet in their verie mutuall relation there is also force of arguing to explicate a sentence 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* To Rdr, The Chyrurgeon's worke of an *Ense rescindendum*, which I wish not to my very Enemies 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 27 You may imagine what Case we were in when one of them began to hack our very doors with an Ax 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I i, His very mirth is an antidote to all gaiety. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I 725 His very soul was not his own 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I i, That we do not see what is passing under our very eyes 1836 J H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III vi 86 The plain and solemn sense which they bear on their very front 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III xlvii. 433 His very defects were a main cause of his popularity

(*c*) 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. John* 118 b, So nowe they sawe certainly at very hande the thing to be true 1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) K iij, There needeth no art, bicause very nature hir selfe createth and shapeth men apt to expresse pleasantly 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii E iij b, And yet in conueying of waters any great distance, very experience wil bewray an error. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb* XIV *comm.*, It is so absolutely necessarie in everie communitie to have one Superior of al, that verie mutiners themselves do ever choose such a one 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 233 They keepe the Roman Lent, but more strictly, abstaining from Fish, and very Oyle (which they use for butter) 1649 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 81 The noise of Trumpets puts them in good humor, and very hurts do animate their courage. 1657 CROMWELL in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 329 Their greatest persecution hath been of the people of God, as I think very experiences will sufficiently demonstrate 1851 KEBLE *Occas. Papers & Rev* (1877) 240 By the way in which things are managed all Apostolic authority is denied in the Church, and very unbelievers may settle what we are to believe.

(*d*) 1616 in J Russell *Hazes* (1881) VII 158 For fear that his very being my brother left some impression of the truth of his accusations 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft* V x (1675) 335 Those Beams, which derive a new Glory from their very being broken

b Emphasizing sbs which denote extremity of degree or extent.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II. § 1 Ley thi reule vp that same day, & thanne wol the veiray point of thy rewle sitten in the bordure, vp on the degree of thy sonne. 1530 PALSGR. 806/1 At the very dawnyng of the daye *Ibid* 820/1 In the very myddes of a thyng 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *John* VIII 4 The Scribes..said, Master, this woman was taken in adulterie, in the verie act 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purgat* (1886) 3 That matter which..I perceiued of all other causes in the world, most to touch the very core of heresy 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 61 He that is at the very pointe of death. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 1 It cannot be impertinent, at the verie enterance, to say somewhat of Britaine 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* 116 From the very brims of Tigris banke, as farre as to Euphrates, there was no greene thing left 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 401 He then drawes the lower part of that noose close up to the very corner of it. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 359 The Milan government, we are informed, was a bankrupt from the very outset. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 347/1 Reduce this movement to the very minimum. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 18 Quiet slow sure money-making proves the matter's very root.

† c Qualifying pronouns in order to give emphasis. Sometimes emphasizing identity (cf. sense 10 b). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 281, I wys even veray I myself am ye manne 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Luke* I 17 And verai he shal be the expectacion of all nacions. 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) Ev, For very such make the greatnesse and gorgeousnesse of an Oration. 1624 QUARLES *Job* xv. 26 I'm turn'd a laughing Stock To boyes, & those, that su'd to tend my Flock, these (euen very these) Flout at my sorrowes 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 200 And this is even very she, whom you were wont to sport with *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Venus & Ad* Wks (1766) 56, I am ty'd to very thee By ev'ry thought I have.

d. Coupled with *own*.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I vi 89 A prince who wielded with his own very hand the power of All the Russias 1884 MRS EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 72, I had to have it, for my very own.

9 Neither more nor less than (that expressed by the sb. qualified); exactly that specified without qualification; = SHEER *a* 8.

Qualifying abstract nouns, esp. those denoting emotions or conditions, and usually following a prep, esp *for*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Frankl T.* 132 For verray feere so wolde hir herte quake. *a* 1440 *Parlonope* 849 She gynneth to wepe For verray joye 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armys* (S T S) 69 [He] throu verray fors was the first lord of that realme 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37, I yeve to my neve my best purs, and xxli to put ther inne, and wil he be servyd apart with the fyrst, of verray love 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* VIII 4 Soch as go with staues in their hondes for very age 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 168 The Sommer was so hote that men dyed with very heat. 1577 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot* in *Chron.* I 157/1 Through verie displeasure of suche iniuries as shee daylye susteyned at the handes of his concubines, shee founde meanes to strangle him 1671 MILTON *P. R* IV. 12 As a man who for very spight Still will be tempting him who foyls him still.

1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVIII. 73 Fondly she pleaded and would gently sigh, For very pity, or she knew not why. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I 191 The sailors mutinied from very hunger. 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 For veriest joy her red mouth laughs

b. With a limiting or restrictive force That alone to the exclusion of any thing else, = MERE *a* 2 5.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv* (Surtees) 495 Having no other promocions but theyre verye stipende or wages 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* XIX. (1577) 50 b, Then haue they no other helpe but onely the very account of the shippes way 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II IV 9 Your very goodnesse, and your company, Ore-payes all I can do 1618 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II 424 There be..17,000 Sheets of paper in that Book, which, upon ordinary account, cometh to eight hundred and fifty pound, the very writing 1657 CROMWELL *Speech* 23 Jan. (*Carlyle*), So give me leaue, in a very word or two, to congratulate with you. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* I i, At thy very Name My eager Heart springs up. *Ibid.*, Sure 'tis the very Error of my Eyes 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II. V VII. 595 The Governor-General treated the very request as a high offence. 1843 A W. PUGIN *Apol. Reviv Chr Archit* 40 The very weight and massiveness of the work causing it frequently to settle and give 1894 P. H HUNTER *Jas Inwick* XII 153 The verra mention o' Tod-Lowrie's name was eneuch.

10. Used (after *the, this, that*, etc) to denote or emphasize complete or exact identity a. Of points of time

1582 N T (Rhem.) *Luke* x 20 In that very houre he reioyced in spirit, and said [etc] 1610 DAV *Festivals* 1 (1615) 20 Even in this nicke of time, this very, very instant. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 193 The bell of that Church was sounded upon the verie day of Saint Bartholmew. 1683 *Brit. Spec* Pref p II, To which this our Island has been so fortunate as to have been subjected from its very first being inhabited to this very Day *a* 1721 PRIOR *Down-Hall* XXVIII, Come this very instant 1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* 141 She died just this very Day Seven Years 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I 129 On the very day of our debarkation 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 268 It is a rule of law that a remainder must vest, either during the continuance of the preceding estate, or at the very instant of its determination. 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* XIV, My lady fair the conjuror plays This very night 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V. I. 643 Jeffreys gave directions that Alice Lisle should be burned alive that very afternoon.

b. In general use.

In quots. under (*b*) corresponding to a defining clause which follows the sb

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* II 1 84 Why this is the very hand · the very words 1605 — *Macb* I VII 76 When we haue mark'd with blood those sleepie two ,and vs'd their very Daggers 1611 BIBLE *Ps* XXXV 8 Into that very destruction let him fall 1637 SPARROW *Bk. Com Prayer* 22 We are taught to pray, 'And lead us not into temptation', which very method holy church here wisely imitates. 1661 *Act* 13 *Chas. II*, c 9 § 6 All the Papers shall bee duely preserved and the very Originals sent up intirely and without fraud to the Court of Admiralty 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III i, Timothy Trim; whom they did, in their conscience, believe to be the very prisoner 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 390 We put neither folio nor any thing else over the very Dedication 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXV, 'Young woman,' said he, 'your sister's case must certainly be termed a hard one'. 'God bless you, sir, for that very word!' said Jeanie 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Aionem.* VII (1852) 202 It must be made apparent, that what was demanded of human nature was the perfection of that very human nature 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 394 First of all answer this very question

(*b*) 1641 J SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 151 We have but little reason to expect, that God should gratifie us in the very individual thing that we desire 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I 61 Those very Jews who at their very best Their Humour more than Loyalty express'd Now wondred 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 566 Each are continually intent upon that very thing, to which Each are respectively appointed 1780 *Mirror* No. 99, The supposition, that this is the very character which Shakespeare meant to allot him 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* X, Seeking the acquaintance of some of those very people, against whom his pride had revolted 1857 BUCKLE *Hist. Civiliz* I i 6 They take for granted the very question at issue 1891 *Law Times* XC. 463/1 The contents of the deed were falsely stated by the very person who ought to have advised her on such legal matters.

c. Of words: Exactly corresponding to those of an original or previous statement

1598 [see b] 1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog* App., Wks. 1859 I 146 Preserving, however, the very words of the established law. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist Lit* II. II 1. § 57. 51 He has neglected to quote the very words of his authorities 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XV, I said it, I said it. Those were my very words!

d. *The very thing*, the thing exactly suitable or requisite.

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ., Montreuil* (1778) I 90 It occurr'd to me that *that* was the very thing 1802 MRS J WEST *Infidel Father* II 123 This behaviour was certainly the very thing 1868 NEWMAN *Let* in *The Month* July (1909) 66, I am both surprised and glad at your news I think it is the very thing for you.

B. *adv.* † 1. Truly, really, genuinely; in or with truth or reality; truthfully. *Obs.*

13 . *E. E. Allit P.* C. 333, I dewoutly awowe, þat verray bes halden, Soberly to do þe sacrafyse when I schal saue worþe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 22973 (Fairf), Bot mani man þat wele can rede vnderstandis noȝt al verray quat þe vale of Iosaphat is to say *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 571 It hath so very hys lykenes That spack the word *c* 1440 *Bone Florence* 1928 The abbas, and odur nonnes by, Tolde hyt full openlye, That hyt was so verraye. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II 357 The compyler here of shuld translat veray so holy a story

† b. Qualifying an adj. or pa. pple. *Obs.*

Not always clearly distinguishable from next

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 329 But for he was verray repentaunt he was exculed for þe fey. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxix, O! verray sely wrech, I se wele by thy dedely coloure pale, Thou art to feble of thy-self to streche Vpon my quhele *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 335 None schal be ouer skypped in any wyse for any suche chaunge, withe oute a very resonable cause. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VIII 191 Two thousand knyghtes, all yonge men of pryme berde, whiche were very frenshe. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 244/1 Both those tonges [i. e. Greek and Latin] wer as verye vulgare as ours. *c* 1593 in *Spalding Club Misc* I 5 Your Maiestie and the consell hes to Judgif thay be lauchful, and verray qualifit.

2 In a high degree or measure, to a great extent; exceedingly, extremely, greatly.

Sometimes emphasized in speaking, and italicized in printing, to give additional force. (Cf 4.)

a. Qualifying positive adjs. (and ppl. adjs) used predicatively, attributively, or absolutely.

a c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 86 Erle Patrik than till Berwelk couth persew; Rescwide he was and trastyt verray trew. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 328 In the latine it hath a veray good grace 1554–5 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 173 Of verey fayer quaint & strange attier 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 255 Machlin (a veraye fayre Towne, in Brabant) *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 4 To pray me think it is verray necessarie.

δ *a* 1500–34 *Cov. Corp Christi Pl* II 513 Those fowlys the ar full far fro me And were yvill for me to fynde 1530 PALSGR 327/2 Very good, *fort bon Ibid.* 828/1 Very farre, very hye, very lowe, etc. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 317 The said pest come in the towne of kirkcaldie that thair deit verrie mony. 1588 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 169 My father ys a verye old man. 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 56 This isle is very scarce of oile and of corne *Ibid* IV 224 Batha, whereof now there remaine but very few ruines. 1661 PR. RUPERT in *11th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 8 Tell him that [I] am very glad to heere of his recouvry. 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 530 A Bill for exporting Coals free, or at a very easy custome 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 44 P6, I have, I fear, huddled up my Discourse, having been very busy 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1776) V 56 They lay very large eggs, some of them being above five inches in diameter 1799 E DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog* III 175 You say this to relieve me, and 'tis very kind of you 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X. 304 An intermittent tendency was also *very* observable in some instances. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 580 A soft mass,. very soluble in alcohol 1856 LD GRANVILLE in *Life* (1905) I 211 Very few of our Embassy were invited [to the party] 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxvii, Cards of invitation to banquets and balls and concerts, and 'very earlies'.

b. Qualifying another adverb.

1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 76 Vere hartely your, Molyns 1530 PALSGR 814/1 Very erly in the mornyng, *au plus matyn. Ibid* 843/2 Very gladly, *moult voulentiers* Very hardly, *a paynes* Very seldome, *peu souuent a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* IV. vi. (Arb) 70 But very well I wist he here did all in scorne. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I. 22 The gouernour hard thir wordis verrey plesandlie. 1630 B JONSON *New Inn* Dram. Pers, Sir Glorious Tipto, talks gloriously of any thing, but very seldom is in the right 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* II § 8, 118 For if it were [necessary], very extremely few would do their duty 1692 tr *Emiliannne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed 3) 130 The next day we set out very betimes in the Morning towards Mount Alverne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 58 P 4 Several Pieces which have lived very near as long as the Iliad it self 1795 *Gentl Mag.* 543/1 Nonjuring clergymen and their families partook very largely of his benevolence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 510 Courts of equity would do very ill by not adopting that rule. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 158 The spindles should revolve very quickly in the spinning frame 1867 DRANE *Chr. Schools* II III 129 The school at Sempringham very soon became famous

c Qualifying past pples. used predicatively or attributively = Very much (See MUCH *adv.* 1 c.) Also exceptionally with *like* vb.

The correctness of this usage, which has been prevalent from the middle of the 17th cent, depends on the extent to which the participle has acquired a purely adjectival sense.

1641 in Nicolas *Priv Mem Digby* (1827) Introd p lix, At which the good Knight seemed very contented 1664 *Extr. St. P. rel Friends* III (1912) 215 Faber, a Jerman, being a very suspected person, reather of crafty principalls 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. (1726) 35 Many very valued pieces of French, Italian, and English appear in the same dress [i e dialogue]. 1782 R CUMBERLAND *Anecd Painters* (1787) II 90, I was a very interested and anxious spectator. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker on* No 14 (1794) I 179 Betty looked very pleased at several passages 1804 SYD SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 54 A very over rated man. 1842 GEO ELIOT *Life* in *Lett & Jrnls* (1885) I 112, I am becoming very hurried 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III 60, I should so very like to know who this Mr. Ball and his daughter are. *Ibid.* 177 Her foot is very swollen. 1876–7 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 79 In this rather confused and very disappointed letter.

d With a negative, freq. denoting 'only moderately', 'rather un—'.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 31 Oct, Then it went off, leaving me sickish, but not very. 1758 J. S *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 269 It was not very adherent to any other Place than the Coccyx. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth Fragm.* 1 (1876) 24 They leave them unnoticed, and are not very willing to admit them in their full extent at all.

3. In purely intensive use. a. Emphasizing superlatives, esp. *best, last, next.*

† Also with virtual superlatives, as *principal*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep* VII D III, He will see the wyth the swallowe verye firste that cummes into that place 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 17 This fel out to be the verie next day after Qeen Elizabeths decease 1664 *Extr. St P rel. Friends* II. (1911) 188 A greater meeting at her house then ever, the very next Sunday after the Sessions 1684 *Scanderbeg Redev* VI. 142 The City was now reduc'd to the very last Extremity 1727 ATTERBURY *Serm., 1 Pet* II 21 (1734) I VI 163 How then should the very Best of us..

expect to be free from them? 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment*, *Gen. Rules* (1811) 199 If you know yourself to be of some consequence, although not the very principal person of the party. 1767 Sterne *Tr Shandy* IX xxx, In the very next page 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III I 308 Three of the very richest subjects in England. 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* v. 53 Whenever they stray in the very least 1892 E Reeves *Homeward Bound* 143 You have missed *the very* best thing in Kandy

b Denoting and emphasizing absolute identity or difference, esp with *same* or *opposite*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc.) 215 It is the vereye same [blind man] 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* I. *Socrates* § 86 e iij, Plato, whiche in rebukyng hym [Socrates] did committe the verai e selfe same faulte, that he rebuked 1601 Shaks *All's W* II. III 29 That's it, I would haue said, the verie same 1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 182 That which happen'd on the very same day the year before. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 44 P 6 Whose Murther he would revenge in the very same Place where it was committed 1781 [see Selfsame *a.* 1] 1833 I Taylor *Fanat* i 7 The very same spirit of kindness which should rule us in the performance of a task such as the one now in hand 1835 T Mitchell *Acharn of Aristoph* 690 *note*, The very opposite word was of course expected.

†**c.** With advs. of time, place, or manner: Exactly, precisely, just; = Even *adv* 6 *Obs*

(*a*) 1530 Palsgr 808/1 Evyn very now, *tout fyn maynytenant*. *a* 1553 Udall *Roister D.* IV. vi. (Arb) 70 *I Trusty*. But when gost thou for him? *M. Mery* That do I very nowe. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam & Writ* (Parker Soc) 334 It is possible some part of the Church for a time to be deceived when .they have a zeal of the truth," .yea, very then when they err, and plunge into any vice or sin 1644 Maxwell *Prerog Chr. Kings* 74 If we alleadge Ignatius, it is to be feared he'l fare no better, for a great Scholar , hath very now rejected all we have of him. 1645 Quarles *Sol Recant.* VIII 41 Did not that voice, that voted Wisdome vain But very now, now cry it up again?

(*b*) 1530 Palsgr. 823/2 Very here, very ther, *droit cy, droit la* 1612 *Two Noble K* v iv 115 In this place first you fought: ev'n very here I sundred you

(*c*) *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* II. ii, What newes is this? and *is it very so*? *Is our Alphonsus yet in humane state?* 1632 Sanderson *Serm* 98 Very so ought we to conceiue the meaning of the vniversall particle 'Every man'

4 Repeated in order to convey greater emphasis.

1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 128, I have a verry verry great jealousy Lord Digby will be left in the lurch 1653 Walton *Angler* 137 He [the salmon] is very, very seldom observed to bite at a Minnow and not oft at a fly 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1896) 46 It was indeed very, very, very dreadful 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* 23 July (1862) II. 317 The retribution may be just but it is very very severe 1825 T Hook *Sayings* Ser II *Man of Many Fr* I. 306, 'I think him pleasant, and handsome, and — ' 'Oh! very, very,' said George. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* III, Oh! I see , negus too strong here—liberal landlord—very foolish —very.

†**C.** *sb* Truth, verity. *Obs.*—1

1382 Wyclif *Rom* Prol , Thes reuokith the apostle to the verrey [1388 treuthe] and the gospels bileue.

†**b.** *For, in,* or *into very*, = Truly, verily. *Obs*

15.. *Smyth & his Dame* 52 in Hazl *E P.P* III 203, I am mayster of all, That smyteth with hamer or mall, And so may thov me call, I tell the for ueray *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt Venus* II 96 Terpsichore [the] fift is callit in verray *Ibid.* 772 Ane messinger said scho, into verray Thair erandis gais, baith nicht and als be day.

†**Very(e** *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure, occurring only as part of a charm.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T* 299 Ihesu Crist and seint Benedight Blesse this hous from euery wikked wight For nyghtes uerye [*v.rr.* very(e, verie, verray] the white pater noster

Very(e, obs. Sc. ff Wary *v*, Weary *a*, Worry *v*. **Veryen,** southern ME. var. Ferry *v* **Veryly,** obs. form of Verily *adv*. **Veryn,** obs. variant of Fern *sb*.[8] **Verynes,** obs. Sc f. Weariness. **Verynesse**, see Veriness. **Very-similar,** obs f. Verisimilar *a*.

Verzete, southern ME. var. Forget *v*.

†**Verzine.** *Obs. rare.* Also verzine = next

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 90 A pounde of Verzine or Brasyl cutte in pieces 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I 218 Sandols, Marsine, Versine, Porcelane of China

‖ **Verzino.** *Obs. rare.* Also verzina. [It] Brazil-wood.

[1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 80 None other trees then brasile, whiche the Italians caule *Verzino*] 1588 T Hickock tr. *C. Frederick's Voy* 23 b, In whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Verzina, Nypa, and Beniamin. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II I 229 There goeth another ship for the said Captaine of Malacca to Sion, to lade Verzino.

Ves, obs Sc form of *was* : see Be *v*.

Vesage, obs. Sc form of Visage.

Vesalian (vĭsē·lĭăn), *a.* [f. the name of the Belgian anatomist Andreas *Vesalius* (1514–64).]

1. Connected with anatomical researches.

In quot. with reference to body-snatching.

1870 H Lonsdale *Life R. Knox* 65 The students set out on Vesalian crusades, and succeeded beyond expectation

2. *Vesalian foramen, vein*: (see quots).

1891 *Cent Dict* s v, The Vesalian foramen (foramen Vesalii) of the sphenoid bone (a small venous opening) 1902 *Hughes' Man Pract. Anat* III 188 The Vesalian, an emissary vein from the cavernous sinus, which, however, is only occasionally present 1913 *Dorland's Med Dict* 1040/2 *Vesalian vein*, a vessel which connects the pterygoid plexus with the cavernous sinus.

‖ **Vesania** (vĭsē·ĭnĭă). *Path.* [L *vēsānia*, f *vēsānus* mad, f. *vē-* not + *sānus* sane.] Mental derangement, esp. of a particular type (see quot. 1857).

[1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Vesania*, Madness from Love *c* 1793 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XI 282 Order IV Vesaniæ] 1800 tr *Cullen's Nosology* 130 *note*, For who would consider any other Hallucinatio or Molositas, which do not depend on the judgment, as a Vesania? 1820 Good *Nosology* 278 Parr makes Vesania the genus, and arranges melancholia, mania, and even onerodynia as separate species under it. 1857 Dunglison *Dict Med* 961/2 *Vesania*, madness, derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties, without coma or fever

Vesa nic, *a. Path.* [f. L. *vēsān-us* insane + -ic] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, vesania.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 196 This includes eight types [of mental disease], namely 1 vesanic type

†**Vesa nous,** *a.* [ad L *vēsānus*] (See quot)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* (following Cooper), *Vesanous*, mad, wood, furious, out of his wit, cruel, outragious.

Vesar, obs. f. Visor **Vesatour,** obs Sc var Visitor. **Vescel, Veschale, -all, -el,** obs ff Vessel *sb*.[1] **Vesch(e,** obs Sc. varr Wash *v*

†**Ve·sculent,** *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. med L. *vesculentus* (full of dainties, f. L. *vescus* small, dainty), associated with L *vescī* to feed] (See quots)

1656 Blount *Glossogr* , *Vesculent*, apt to eat or feed 1658 Phillips, *Vesculent*, to be eaten, fit for food.

Vese, ME. vai. Vease *Obs* and Feeze *v*.[1]; obs var Vizy *v Sc.* **Veseal,** obs. f Vessel *sb*.[1] **Veseir,** obs Sc f Visor. **Vesen,** southern ME var. Feeze *v*.[1] **Veshel(l,** obs Sc. ff Vessel *sb*.[1]

†**Vesiar.** *Sc Obs* [f *vesy* Vizy *v*.] An inspector So †**Vesiater.** *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Aberdeen Reg* (Jam), Cercioures, vesiaris 1517 *Burgh Rec. Edin* (1869) I 167 Vesiater and serchare of the skynnis within the said burgh.

‖ **Vesica** (vĭsəi·kă). [L. *vēsīca*, a bladder, blister]

1. *Anat* A bladder.

Rarely used exc. with defining term, esp. *v. natatoria* or *v urinaria*

[1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Vesica*, the Bladder, an hollow membranaceous Part, wherein any Liquor that is to be excerned, is contained] 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vesica*, a Bladder. [Hence in Bailey, etc] 1859 Mayne *Expos. Lex*

†**2.** A copper vessel used in distilling. *Obs.*

1683 Salmon *Doron Medicum* I 21 Put a quarter of the infusion into a vesica and powre on more rain or river water. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 12/2 You may either distil in a Copper Vesica, or in a Glass Body 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vesica*, the large Copper Body Tinned within-side, which is commonly used in Distillation of Ardent Spirits 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 126 Put all the Matter into a Copper Vesica, tinn'd within. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Distillation*, Odoriferous Plants are distill'd by the Cucurbite, or *Vesica*.

3. *Vesica piscis* (also *piscium*), a pointed oval figure, the sides of which are properly parts of two equal circles passing through each other at their centres, freq. employed as an architectural feature and by early artists as an aureole enclosing figures of Christ, the Virgin, etc.

The reason for the name (fish's or fishes' bladder) is disputed see quot. 1813

1809 T Kerrich in *Archaeol.* (1812) XVI. 313 [A figure] formed by two equal circles, cutting each other in their centers. We are told that it was called Vesica Piscis. 1813 J S Hawkins *Gothic Archit* 244 Vesica piscium cannot, therefore, signify a fish's bladder, but a bladder, which when filled with wind, would be in the form of a fish 1820 T. Kerrich in *Archaeol* XIX. 353 Observations on the Use of the mysterious Figure, called Vesica Piscis, in the Architecture of the Middle Ages, and in Gothic Architecture 1845 Parker *Gloss Archit* (ed. 4) I 399 *Vesica piscis*, a name applied by Albert Durer to a pointed oval figure [etc] *a* 1878 Sir G Scott *Lect Archit* I v. 189 Their heads [*sc.* of the two portals of Ely] were formerly filled with the Vesica Piscis

attrib 1884 *Imp Dict* s.v, Vesica piscis Seal, Wimborne Minster 1901 *Athenæum* 16 Nov 667/2 A Vesica Piscis window of unusual character at Millom Church, Cumberland

b. *ellipt* in this sense Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1820 T Kerrich in *Archaeol* XIX 361 The precise form of the Vesica which was used 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit.* App. p. xxxvi, A figure standing in a shallow niche, holding a vesica, probably intended to represent the Trinity. 1878 McVittie *Christ Ch Cathedr.* 68 The figures are combined in vesica-shaped medallions 1907 *Times* Lit. Suppl 25 Jan 30/2 The very beautiful vesica form adopted in consequence of the prevailing taste for the pointed arch, and the fashion for the vesica in architecture.

Vesical (ve sikăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *vesical-is*, f. L. *vēsīca*. see prec. and -al. So F. *vésical* (16th cent.), Pg. *vesical*, It. *vessicale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to, formed in, the urinary bladder.

1797 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVIII 45 The specimen ., which was said to be a vesical calculus of a horse. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org* 711 Urine always contains a little vesical mucus, together with some other ill-defined azotised principles.

b. *spec* in *Anat* of various appendages of the bladder (see quots.).

1831 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 511 Vesical Nerves. These nerves vary in number, and are irregularly intelaced 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 388/2 The pelvic and vesical fasciæ 1840 E Wilson *Anat Vade M* (1842) 348 The vesical and prostatic plexus is an important plexus of veins which surrounds the neck and base of the bladder and prostate gland 1881 Mivart *Cat* 213 Amongst them we have the superior vesical [branch], which goes to the side of the bladder

c *Path.* Affecting or occurring in the urinary bladder.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim Chem* II 183 When mucus is separated in large quantity (as in vesical catarrh) 1859 R. F Burton *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 61 A violent cough and vesical irritation 1876 Gross *Dis Bladder*, etc 82 Of the causes of vesical neuralgia very little is known. 1888 Doughty *Arabia Deserta* I. 527, I found the women lying on the ground far gone in a vesical disease

2 Having the form of a vesica, pointedly oval.

1865 *Reader* No 121 462/2 Seals..of vesical shape. 1880 *Archæol. Cant* XIII 72 The circular boss or knob, and the elliptical or vesical shape, are seen upon the jewels in the cover of the celebrated Durham Gospels of St Cuthbert.

Vesicant (ve sikănt), *sb.* and *a. Med* [ad mod.L. *vesicant-*, *vesicans*, pres. pple. of *vesicare* see next and -ant. So F *vésicant*, Pg. *vesicante*, It. *vessicante*.]

A. *sb.* An application employed to raise blisters, a vesicatory

1661 Lovell *Hist Anim. & Min* 459 Vesicants. Simple Roots, of thapsia, and pellitory of Spaine Seeds, of mustard 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 249/1 The terebinthinate solution may be used as a most efficacious vesicant 1871 Garrod *Mat Med* (ed 3) 417 The pustulants induce a still deeper action, and are sometimes of greater value than vesicants

B. *adj.* Causing, efficacious in producing, blisters; vesicatory.

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV. xlviii 468 There appears no particular affinity between the Predaceous and Vesicant beetles 1857 Henfrey *Elem Bot.* § 531 *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a common native weed, is very acrid, even vesicant when fresh 1864 Garrod *Mat Med* (ed 2) 54 It is astringent, irritant, vesicant, or even escharotic, according to the mode of its application

Vesicate (ve sikeˈt), *v* Chiefly *Med.* [f. ppl. stem of mod L *vesicare* see Vesica and -ate]

1 *trans.* To cause to rise in a blister or blisters, to raise blisters on (the skin, etc.).

1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 173 He will perhaps apply pigeons or the like to the feet or vesicate the external members for revulsion sake 1676 Wiseman *Surg Treat* VI. viii 435 Celsus proposes, that the externall Parts be vesicated, to make more powerfull Revulsion from within 1720 Quincy tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 189 The Parts thus vesicated were never suffered to heal till the Malignity of the Disease was spent. 1753 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 149 If this bark is stripped off with their teeth, it inflames and vesicates their lips and gums.

b. In *pa. pple.* Covered with, converted into, blisters.

1676 Wiseman *Surg Treat* I vi. 38, I saw [the arm] swelled, the *Cuticula* vesicated, and shining with a burning heat of a citron colour 1802 Jenner *Instr Vaccine Inoculation* (1884) 59 A little red spot will appear on the third day.. which .becomes perceptibly vesicated. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 482 Outbursts of persistent wheal-like formations, sometimes vesicated

2. *absol.* To produce blisters.

1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX 343 The fluid effused by vesicating with cantharides 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* (ed 2) I 315 In America the *Lytta cinerea* and *vittata* .are said to vesicate more speedily and with less pain 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst Clin Med.* XII. 133 Blisters [applied] would be doubtful, and the probability was that the patient would sink before they vesicated. 1864 Garrod *Mat Med.* (ed. 2) 41 Liquor ammoniæ fortior. .will vesicate rapidly, if evaporation is prevented

3. *intr.* To become blistered.

1899 *J. Hutchinson's Arch. Surg.* X 120 It [i e an eruption] consists of erythematous patches which vesicate at their borders and spread

Hence Ve·sicated *ppl. a.*, Ve·sicating *vbl. sb* (also *attrib*) and *ppl a*

In quot. 1703 app meaning 'having large air-cells' *cf* Vesiculated *a*

1703 *Phil Trans* XXIII 1393 The Lungs of these Water Lizards being *vesicated, and not vesiculated. 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV 44 Blistering plasters were applied, and the vesicated parts treated as above 1843 R. J Graves *Syst. Clin Med* IX 102 *note*, Dressing the vesicated surface with the French blistering paper 1663 Boyle *Usef Exp. Nat. Philos* II ii 61 The Chirurgion, unknown to me, made use of Cantharides, among other ingredients of his *vesicating plaister 1771 T Percival *Ess* (1777) I 196 Neither mustard, nor any other vesicating stimulus but cantharides, excite this complaint 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI. 249/1 A yellow viscid matter which has no vesicating power. 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* 297 There are two preparations of vesicating collodion

Vesication (vesikēi·ʃən), *Med.* [ad mod.L. *vesicatio*, noun of action from *vesicare*; see prec. So F. *vésication* (16th cent.), Pg. *vesicação*, Sp. *vejigacion*. Cf. Vesiculation.]

1. The result of blistering or of rising in blisters, a blister or group of these.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* II xi 25 This appayseth the paine, and purgeth the vesication or bladerynge and inflation 1676 Wiseman *Surg. Treat.* I iii. 23, I applied a Pledgit of basilicon upon it, and dressed the Vesications with *unguent. tutiæ* 1720 Quincy tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 110 Those poisonous Vesications called Blains 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 105 These leaves are also applied to vesications, to promote a copious discharge. 1785 C Kite in *Med Commun* II 47 A small vesication appeared on the navel. 1813 J Thomson *Lect. Inflam* 595 The early opening of the vesications will, not occasion pain. 1861 Hulme tr *Mouvn-Tandon* II iv. 1 236 The stinging apparatus of the Medusæ may even give rise to vesications 1899

Allbutt's Syst Med VIII 466 In exceptional cases vesications are produced

2 The formation or development of blisters, the action or fact of blistering

1753 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 325 An enlargement of the eyelids, and vesication of the *tunica conjunctiva* 1807 *Med Jrnl* XVII 320 A complete vesication had taken place over the whole extent of the metatarsal bones 1843 R J Graves *Syst Clin. Med.* VII 85 They have no hesitation in applying a large blister, leaving it on until it produces full vesication 1864 Garrod *Mat Med.* (ed 2) 335 Vesication is also made use of on account of its revulsive action in internal congestions, as of the head, &c

Vesicatory (ve sɪkə'tərɪ, vesɪ kătərɪ), *sb* and *a Med.* [ad med or early mod.L. *vesicatorius, -orium* (whence F. *vésicatoire*, It. *vessicatorio*, Pg. *vesicatorio*, Sp *vejigatorio*), f. L. *vēsīca*. see Vesicate *v.* and -ory]

A *sb.* A sharp irritating ointment, plaster, or other application for causing the formation of a blister or blisters on the skin; = Blister *sb* 3.

Very frequent from *c* 1650 to *c* 1780; now somewhat *rare*

1604 F. Hering *Mod Defence* 18 Vesicatorys to be applied neere vnto the most principall Part 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I vii 32 You must apply a Vesicatory to the fore part of the head 1676 T. de Garfncieres *Coral* 58 Carrying in his pocket a vesicatory made of cantharides 1704 F Fuller *Med Gymn.* (1711) 38 It can't be done by Vesicatories without some Pain 1752 *Phil Trans* XLVII 504 These were blistered slightly, by means of a small vesicatory 1803 *Med Jrnl.* X 310 A vesicatory applied to the affected part, constantly relieved the pain, and produced the desired effect 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot.* 7 The leaves of Knowltonia vesicatoria are used as vesicatories in Southern Africa. 1875 H C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 561 Epispastics, vesicatories, or, more colloquially, blisters

B. *adj* Of the nature of a vesicant, capable of, characterized by, raising blisters

1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 173 The use of Vesicatory medicines, namely, Cantharides in painfull swoine limbs 1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat. Philos* II ii 43 If you duly perpend what I lately mentioned, of the transmutation of water into hot and vesicatory substances. 1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* II 227 The vesicatory beetles .are not improbably defended from their assailants by the remarkable quality that distinguishes them 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) I 59 The *cerambyx moschatus*, which possesses a vesicatory power nearly equal to that of the lytta. 1868 *Rep U S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 102 Many of these beetles [sc *Meloidæ*] possess strong vesicatory powers

Vesicle (ve sɪk'l) Also 6, 8 vessicle. [ad. F. *vésicule*, or L. *vēsīcula* Vesicula.]

1. a. *Anat* and *Zool.* A small bladder-like vessel in an animal body, a cavity or cell with a membranous integument, a small sac or cyst.

Freq with defining terms, as *blood-, food-, germinal, seminal, umbilical vesicles*; see also Graafian, Purkinjean

1578 Banister *Hist Man* v. 64 The intrels, which receiue the dryer excrement, as the Vessicle of Choler 1607 Walkington *Opt Glass* ix 103 Those men which want the vesicle of cholor, are both strong and couragious 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 4 If you divide the Bee near the neck, you shall see the heart beat most lively, which is a white pulsing vesicle. 1691 Ray *Creation* II (1692) 63 That the Lungs should be made up of such innumerable Air-pipes and Vesicles interwoven with Blood Vessels in order to purifie, ferment, or supply the sanguineous Mass with Nitro aerial Particles. 1713 Cheselden *Anat* I. i (1726) 12 The marrow in the larger cells is also contained in their membranous vesicles 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* (1862) I ii 136 The vesicles, that go to form the brain 1797 M Baillie *Morb Anat* (1807) 390 The small vesicles which make a part of the natural structure of the ovaria. 1843 R J. Graves *Syst Clin Med.* xxii. 260 These cells may be represented as so many minute vesicles 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* Introd. p xxxvi, The brain [of Amphioxus] consists of three primary vesicles

Comb. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 155 Contractile Polian vesicle-like sacs are developed.

b. Similarly in *Bot.*

1670 *Phil. Trans* V. 1176 There are found many leaves of other trees, on which grow Vesicles, or small baggs 1673 Grew *Anat. Trunks* I. i. § 3 A simple, white, and close Parenchyma or Barque, made up of Vesicles hardly visible without a Glass. 1760 J Lee *Introd Bot.* III v. (1765) 183 *Papillose*, nipply; when it is covered with Vesicles, little Bladders. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Vegetation*, All the roots becoming longer, put forth new branches out of their sides, the second leaf withers, and its vesicles are emptied 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 158 This third envelope always begins by being a mass of cellular tissue, and generally finishes by becoming a vesicle 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 59 The older hypothesis of a deposition of new layers from within presupposes that the starch-grains were at first hollow vesicles.

c. *Physics.* A minute bubble or spherule of liquid or vapour, esp. one of those composing a cloud or fog.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict* s.v *Dew*, The thin Vesicles of which Vapours consist. *Ibid.*, The Warmth forms those Vesicles that are specifically lighter than the Air 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp Philos.* IV 111 446 Clouds are composed of a mass of vesicles like soap-bubbles 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* III 61 The aqueous vapour which it [*sc.* the atmosphere] contains, whether it exist in minute vesicles, or in masses of clouds 1869 Phipson tr *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 42 When the vesicles which constitute clouds are cooled they unite to form drops 1884 J Tait *Mind in Matter* (1892) 87 The salt is brought by the travelling clouds, each vesicle charged with a precious burden.

d *Geol.* A small spherical or oval cavity produced by the presence of bubbles of gas or vapour in volcanic rocks.

1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* II 328 The vesicles are sometimes of an oblong form, but often spherical 1849 Dana *Geol* VI (1850) 346 Occasionally we see fragments in which the vesicles are thickly disseminated 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* XI 191 In some of the obsidians of Hawaii the vesicles are quite spherical

2 A hollow swelling *rare*—1. (Cf. next.)

1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* II 11 He demonstrates at large how impossible it was for Mankind to be produced at first from certain Vesicles or Pimples of the Earth

3 *Path* A small, generally round, elevation of the cuticle containing fluid matter.

1799 Jenner *Further Obs Variolæ Vaccinæ* (1801) 33 The patient felt no general indisposition, although there was so great a number of vessicles. 1801 *Med. Jrnl* V 338 He has twice scratched off the surface of the rising vesicle 1847 Youatt *Horse* VIII 204 Vesicles will sometimes appear along the under side of the tongue 1867 Baker *Nile Tribut* VIII (1872) 107 Small vesicles rose above the skin 1876 Bristowe *Th & Pract Med* (1878) 295 The amount of fluid relatively to the solid constituents of vesicles varies very much.

b. Without article

1845 *Encycl. Metrop* VII 755/1 The vaccine pustule runs a given course of varus and of vesicle.

Vesico- (ve sɪko), combining form, on Greek models, of Vesica, occurring in various terms referring to the bladder in connexion with some other part of the body denoted by the second element, as *vesico-cervical, -intestinal, -prostatic, -rectal*, etc (So F *vésico* .)

Various other terms, as *vesicocele, vesicoclysis, vesico-abdominal, -pubic, -spinal*, etc, appear in recent Dicts

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VIII 581/2 The tear, beginning in a rigid os, extends up the cervix to the *vesico-cervical junction 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 400 *Vesico-intestinal fistulæ sometimes establish a communication between the bladder and the ileum or colon 1878 T Bryant *Pract Surg* (1879) II. 64 Vesico-intestinal Fistula is sometimes met with 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III 933/2 The veins in the neighbourhood of the prostate gland and of the neck of the bladder are called the *vesico-prostatic plexus 1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder*, etc 156 Varicose enlargement of the vesico prostatic plexus of veins was described *Ibid* 339 *Vesico Rectal Fistule is between the bladder and rectum, and between the latter tube and the urethra. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 400/2 When the disease is a *vesico-umbilical fistula, the communication is with the summit of the bladder. 1885 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* I 526/2 *Vesico urethral fissure..is a crack or fissure between the folds of the mucosa, at the point of junction of the urethra and bladder 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III 943/1 There are a pair of recto-uterine peritoneal folds in the female and a pair of *vesico-uterine folds. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci* VIII. 581/2 All the tissues below may heal, leaving an opening at the upper angle of the tear—a vesico uterine fistula 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 400/2 *Vesico-vaginal fistulæ are sometimes the result of the progress of a uterine cancer 1876 Gross *Dis Bladder*, etc 326 Vesico-vaginal fistule is an opening between the bladder and vagina 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VIII. 580/2 The tear reaches up to, or dissects off the vesico-vaginal tissue from the uterus

‖ **Vesicula** (vɪ'sɪ kɪ'lă) Pl. **vesiculæ** (-ɪ'lī). [L. *vēsīcula* a little blister, a vesicle, dim. of *vēsīca* Vesica.]

1 = Vesicle 1. Usually in pl

In *Anat.* also with defining terms, as *vesiculæ seminales*

a. *Anat* 1715 Cheyne *Princ Relig* I. iii § 12 (ed 2) 134 Spiral Threads, which divide these hollow Fibrils into so many elastick Cystes or Vesiculæ 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Lungs*, A Stone Cutter, the Vesiculæ of whose Lungs were, stuffed with Dust 1771 *Encycl Brit* I 282/2 The thoracic duct terminates in some subjects by a kind of vesicula. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 380/2 (Bladder), Towards the vesiculæ it [the cellular coat] is dense and white, and supports a number of veins 1849–52 *Ibid* IV. II. 1431/1 The difficulty of proving the identity of sacs called 'vesiculæ' in other animals

b *Bot* 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Vegetation*, These Seed-Leaves consist of a great Number of little Vesiculæ, or Bladders. 1832 Lindley *Introd Bot.* 207 *Vesiculæ*, inflations of the thallus, filled with air, by means of which the plants are enabled to float

c *Physics.* 1723 Derham *Phys-Theol* I iii 22 *note*, Vapours being no other than inflated Vesiculæ of Water.

2 *Path* = Vesicle 3.

1876 Duhring *Dis Skin* 43 Vesiculæ are circumscribed, rounded elevations of the epidermis, varying in size from a pin-point to a split-pea, containing a clear serous fluid

Vesicular (vɪ'sɪ kɪ'lăr), *a* [ad. early mod L. *vesicular-is* (whence F. *vésiculaire*, Pg *vesicular*, It *vescicolare*), f. L *vēsīcula* · see prec.]

1. Having the form or structure of a vesicle; bladder-like.

a *Anat. c* 1720 Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. App (1722) 101 These receive the Chyle into the vesicular Kernels of the Mesentery 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Lungs*, Its inner Laminæ fill up the Interstices, which are below the Bunches of the small Lobes [in the lungs], with little vesicular Cells. 1822–9 Good *Study Med.* (1829) V 10 There are no organs of generation that differ so much as these vesicular bags. 1873 Mivart *Elem Anat* x. 416 A simple vesicular heart may be continued on forwards into a median artery. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 859 The nucleus is single; it is large when full grown, vesicular, with chromatin globules or ribbons.

b *Bot* 1848 Lindley *Introd. Bot* (ed. 4) I. 147 A vesicular organ, which he terms *Cistome*. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc* II i. 303 The spores are developed freely in the vesicular cells destined to produce them 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 514 Their capacity for transport is increased by the vesicular hollow protrusions of the extine.

c. *Physics.* 1860 A Greely *Amer Weather* vii. (1888) 60 It was formerly advanced that these minute drops of rain or fog were vesicular—that is, hollow spheres! 1863 Tyndall *Heat* VI § 224 (1870) 176 If the particles of water be sufficiently small they will float without being vesicular

2. Characterized by the presence of vesicles, composed of parts having the form of vesicles.

a *Anat* 1715 Cheyne *Princ. Relig.* I. vi § 37 (ed 2) 312 A Muscle is a bundle of Vesicular Threads, or of solid Filaments, involved in one common Membrane. 1833 Sir C Bell *Hand* (1834) 69 Cold blooded animals respire less frequently than other creatures, hence their vesicular lungs 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys* I (1872) 76 We find a form of nervous tissue, generally known as the vesicular 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* I II § 16 These central masses all contain grey substance, the cellular or vesicular matter 1860 Gosse *Rom Nat Hist* 364 A true serpent, with large vesicular lungs

b *Bot* 1793 Martyn *Lang Bot*, *Vesicularis scabrities*, vesicular or bladdery ruggedness 1802 R Hall *Elem Bot.* 195 *Vesicular*,.. having small bodies like bladders on the surface

c *Physics.* 1794 Sullivan *View Nat* I 357 He calls them vesicular vapour, whose particles may be distinguished by the eye 1832 Macgillivray *Trav Humboldt* xvi 204 In the beginning of March the accumulation of vesicular vapours became visible 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys Sci* xxviii 296 The vesicular state constituting a cloud 1880 *Times* 25 Dec 5 The silicate of soda was left in the state of a highly vesicular mass.

d *Geol.* 1811 Pinkerton *Petralogy* II 328 (*heading*), Vesicular Lava 1813 Bakewell *Introd Geol* (1815) 330 The cavities in vesicular lava vary in size from that of a pea to a small nut 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 106 The whiter grits are also sometimes vesicular from the local removal of the calcareous paste 1888 Geikie *Text-bk Geol* II. II iii 89 When this cellular structure is marked by comparatively few and small holes, it may be called vesicular

3 *Zool* Of worms, (see quot. 1861)

1830 R Knox *Béclard's Anat* 378 The cysts which contain vesicular worms. 1861 Hulme tr *Moquin-Tandon* II VII XIII 391 Under the name of Vesicular or Cystic Helmintha are included those entozoa which terminate in a vesicle, are contained in a cyst, or are composed of the latter only. 1876 tr *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* (ed 6) 115 Vesicular Tape worms are of considerable size.

4 *Path.* **a.** Characterized by the formation or presence of vesicles on the skin.

1818–20 E Thompson *Cullen's Nosol Method.* (ed. 3) 328 Pemphigus; Vesicular Fever. 1843 R J Graves *Syst Clin Med* XXV 318 The vesicular and scaly eruptions occurred in delicate persons 1876 Duhring *Dis Skin* 78 Vesicular eczema exhibits the lesion in its most perfect state. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II 632/1 Vesicular eczema may occur in very small patches or in quite extensive areas.

b. Affecting or connected with the vesicles or air-cells of the lungs.

1829 Cooper *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) I 622 These organs [the lungs] are in a state of vesicular or pulmonary emphysema 1853 Markham *Skoda's Auscult.* 101 By vesicular breathing, I understand that murmur only which is heard during inspiration 1866 A Flint *Princ Med* (1880) 244 Vesicular emphysema consists in an abnormal accumulation of air within the air cells, whereby they become distended and their walls often atrophied *a* 1883 Hagge *Princ & Pract Med* (1886) I 853 It is commonly called the 'vesicular murmur', having been so named when the idea that it arose in the air cells of the lung was accepted without question

So **Vesi·cularly** *a. rare*—1.

1754 *Phil Trans* XLVIII 632 We found, that the animals in the vesicles were dead, but we had an opportunity of discovering the vesiculary polypes alive, in another coralline.

Vesiculate (vɪ'sɪ kɪ'lĕt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *vesiculat-us*, f. L. *vēsīcula* Vesicula.] = Vesiculated *a.*

1828–32 Webster s v., *Vesiculate a.*, bladdery; full of bladders 1866 *Treas Bot* 1212/2 *Vesiculate*, inflated, bladdery. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 55 Innumerable protuberances, which soon become round vesiculate cells 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII. 551/2 One of the vesiculate medusæ.

Vesi·culate, *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

1. *trans.* To make vesicular or full of air-cells.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct 10 He tells us that bread is 'vesiculated' by the carbonic acid gas forced into the dough.

2. *intr.* To become vesicular; to develop vesicles

1891 *Cent. Dict*

Vesi·culated, *a* [f. as Vesiculate *a.* + -ed]

1. Having or full of small cavities or air-cells.

1703 *Phil Trans* XXIII. 1390 Frogs, Toads, Snakes, that have their Lungs Vesicated, as well as Vesiculated. 1774 *Ibid.* LXIV 213 Any air, which gets beyond the vesiculated lungs themselves. 1886 A H. Church *Food Grains Ind.* 33 Its [*sc* wheat's] admirable appropriateness for the making of a light vesiculated bread

2 Of the nature of a vesicle or vesicula.

1898 P. Manson *Trop Diseases* xxxvii 565 A threatening boil may often be aborted by touching the little initial itching or vesiculated papule with some penetrating antiseptic.

3. *Path.* Covered with vesicles.

a 1858 Bright *Abdominal Tumours* (1860) 210 They both presented most extreme specimens of the vesiculated kidney

Vesiculation (vɪ'sɪkɪɪ'lē·'ʃən). *Path.* [f. Vesicula + -ation. Cf. Vesication] The formation of vesicles, esp. on the skin; a vesicular condition or pustule.

1876 Duhring *Dis Skin* 67 Typical fluid exudation is observed in vesiculation, in the vesicles of eczema and herpes 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 138 In some cases.. the minute papules which characterize the scarlatinal eruption actually proceed to vesiculation. 1898 P Manson

Trop Diseases xxxv 546 There may be evidence in the shape of vesiculations and thickening of the mucosa of a greater or less degree of catarrh

Vesiculi- (vĭsi·kĭ·ĭli), combining form of VESICULA, occurring in a few terms, as **vesiculi-ferous** *a*, bearing vesicles; **vesi·culiform** *a*, resembling a vesicle; **vesiculi·gerous** *a*, vesiculiferous.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* 125 The inner tentacles clavate and vesiculigerous 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1330 Vesiculiferous 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v, Vesiculiform.

‖ **Vesiculitis** (vĭsikĭŭlə·tĭs). *Path.* [f. VESICULA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a vesicle, esp. of the seminal vesicles.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis* (1879) 183 A case in which vesiculitis terminated in an abscess 1895 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* IX 380/2 In chronic vesiculitis local measures are of little value.

Vesiculo- (vĭsi·kĭŭlo), combining form, on Greek models, of VESICULA, occurring in a few terms referring to vesicles in connexion with some part or thing denoted by the second element, as *vesiculo-bronchial, -spinal, -tympanitic*

1885 *Encycl Brit.* XIX 35/2 Ano-spinal and vesiculo spinal centres. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II 82/1 In emphysema a characteristic sound, somewhat less resonant, is heard, which is called vesiculo tympanitic. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 98 Mingled with this diminished dulness and with the 'vesiculo-bronchial' breathing, may be heard an adventitious murmur

Vesiculose (vĭsikĭŭlō·s), *a* [ad L *vēsiculōs-us* full of blisters . see VESICULA + -OSE] Full of vesicles; vesicular.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* II. 223 The elytra , shrowding its vesiculose abdomen, gave it much the appearance of a fine flower 1836 W CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I. 332 Abdomen inflated, vesiculose 1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N Amer* 171 Abdomen compressed at base, vesiculose, triquetral.

Hence **Vesiculo·so-**, employed as a combining form, as *vesiculoso-cellular* adj.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV xxviii. 69 In *Sphinx Ligustri* the *bronchiæ* terminate in oblong vesiculoso-cellular bodies, almost like lungs.

† **Vesi·culous,** *a Obs* [f VESICUL-A + -OUS So F. *vésiculeux*] = VESICULOSE *a.*

1698 *Phil. Trans* XX. 119 The vesiculous Parts of the Body, which, according to my Notion, are part Muscles, part Glands. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 150 This Rind covers a Vesiculous Substance

Vesigh, obs. form of VIZY *sb. Sc.*

† **Ve sike,** *Obs.* Also 6 **vesyke, visyke.** [ad. L. *vēsīca* VESICA.] **a.** The bladder. **b.** A bladder-like vessel or formation; a vesicle.

1540 R JONAS *Birth Man* I 14 b, Sometyme the vesyke or bladder be also apostumat & blystered 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* p. i, Yf the visyke or bladder be swollen or encombred with the stone 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* viii (1888) 72 The chest of the Gal .is as a purse or a panniculer vesike in the holownesse of the Lyuer.

Vesir, obs form of VIZIER.

Vesper (ve·spəɹ). Also 7 *pl.* **vespres.** [Partly a L. *vesper* masc. (hence OF. *vespre*, older F. *vêpre*, Pr. *vespre*, Sp. *vespero*, Pg *vespera*, It. *vespero, vespro*), evening star, evening, cognate with Gr. ἕσπερος HESPERUS. Partly ad. older F. *vespres* (mod.F. *vêpres*), vespers, evensong, ad. L *vesperas* (nom. *vesperæ*), acc. pl. of *vespera* fem.; hence also Pr. *vesprас*, Sp. *vísperas*, Pg. *vesperas* For the use of the plural form cf *matins, nones*]

I. In the singular form.

1 *poet.* (or *rhet*). With capital The evening star; Hesper, Hesperus

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 109 Whan that thi liht is faded And Vesper scheweth him alofte 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 2 Ryght as the stern of day begouth to schyne, Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne, I raise 1577 GRANGL *Golden Aphrod*, etc R iij b, Phebus His course was done, & Vesper she with Luna playde their partes 1593 G. PEELE *Hon. Order Garter* B j, About the time when Vesper in the West Gan set the euening-watch 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* v. lxv, Vesper fair Cynthia usheirs, and her traine, See, th' apish earth hath lighted many a starre 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I 343 Red Vesper kindles there the tapers of the night. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I 657 While glowing Vesper leads the starry train 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 27 Fairer than Phœbe's sapphire-region'd star, Or Vesper, amorous glow-worm of the sky

transf. 1815 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlvi, Assume thy winged throne, thou Vesper of our throng!

2 Evening, eventide; an evening. Also *personif.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv 8 Thou hast seene these Signes, They are blacke Vespers Pageants 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 123 From which ninth houre the Iewes began their Vespera or Euening. In these Vespers, as also on the Euen of euery Feast and Sabbath, after the euening sacrifice, they which doe any worke shall neuer see good signe of a blessing 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 425 P3 The one [companion] was Aurora The other was Vesper in a Robe of Azure beset with Drops of Gold. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* 76 In mist or cloud, on mast or shroud, It perched for vespers nine 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv* 26 From highest noon till the red vesper sinks into the west.

fig. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I iii. 160 There cannot be any vespers in the great sun of truth.

3. Vespers, evensong. (See 6.) Also *transf.* † In early use with *a* or *the.*

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf Lover* I i, If you miss him when She goes to the vesper or the matins, hang me! 1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* A iij b, I will tell you a storie, one I had at a Tavern vesper 1737 *Oxell's Rabelais* I xl. 315 A Mass, a Matine, a Vesper well sung is half said 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 694 Mighty Earth From sea and mountain, city and wilderness, In vesper low or joyous orison, Lifts still its solemn voice. 1844 *Mem Babyloman Princess* II 309, I knew that many of those with whom I was acquainted attended mass and vesper at this chapel

4 *ellipt.* The vesper-bell.

1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. xxxiii, Even in the vesper's heavenly tone, They seem'd to hear a dying groan 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Paradise & P* 440 But, hark! the vesper calls to pray'r

II. In collective pl **Vespers.**

† **5. a.** In Univ. use The public disputations and accompanying ceremonies which immediately preceded the inception or commencement of a Bachelor of Arts; esp in later use at Oxford, the day on which these were held, the eve *of* the Act. Cf. VESPERY. *Obs.*

1574 M STOKYS in Peacock *Stat Cambr.* (1841) App A p xxii, The Bedyll shall bryng the Inceptours in Arte to the Place where the commensement shall be kepte, and so shall begynn the Vespers in Aite and in Civill *Ibid* p xxiv, The Father in Arte in the Ve[s]pers shall sytt in the West ende off the Chyrche. 1657 OWEN *Vind. Treat Schism* i Wks 1855 XIII 217 A learned gentleman, whom I had prevailed withal to answer in the Vespers of our Act, sent me his questions 1681 GREW *Museum* IV ii 361, I read two Publique Lectures at Oxford, on the Vespers of the Publique Act 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V 93 Lectures in the Vespers The Vespers on Saturday

† **b** The eve *of* a festival, or *of* the Passion.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* 73 What a dimme Vespers of a glorious festivall 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* 1 § 3. 49 The Sacrament of the Lords Supper .. being instituted in the vespers of the passion. 1663 — *Serm. 1 Cor xv.* 27, 33 And as the Apostles in the vespers of Christs passion, so he in the Eves of his own dissolution was heavie unto death. 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig Assemb* 132 Our blessed Lord in the vespers of his death.

6. *Eccl.* The sixth of the Canonical Hours of the breviary, said or celebrated towards evening; = EVENSONG 1; also, the time of this office.

Usually without article, but occas with *the*, and sometimes with a sing verb

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 14, I came into their Church at the time of prayers in the afternoone, the Nunnes being then at their Vespers 1644 in *Eng Hist Rev* Apr. (1913) 341 The parish Church in Ruell where the King and Queene were at Vespres 1702 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* VII 127 Afternoon we went to Vespers to ye Abbay of St Floraux, a Benedictine Order. *c* 1732 *Diary Blue Nuns* Ibid VIII 92 About three a clock in the afternoon whilst we were at vespers. 1756 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV. 19 On Ascension-eve, vespers are performed with great pomp and splendor. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I. 34, I stopped to attend vespers at the Cathedral of St. Denis. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* IV. 142 Vespers is, I conclude, a litany rather than a mass. 1884 F M CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I 24 Then we went into the Capella del Coro to wait for the vespers.

† **b.** Applied to the Evening Prayer or Evensong of the Church of England *Obs. rare*

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Oct, At Will's I met with Mr Spicer, and with him to the Abbey to see them at vespers

c. With distinguishing terms denoting special forms of this office.

Sicilian vespers see SICILIAN *a* 2 a

a 1700 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* IX 368 At ye first vespers of ye Assomption of o^r^ Blessed Lady. 1762 *Evening-Office of Church* (ed. 2) 300 In the second Vespers, is a commemoration of S Paul *Ibid* 363 After *Benedicamus Domino*, the Vespers of the Dead are said 1908 *Ch Times* 13 Mar, 347/2 Vespers for the Dead, in the form sanctioned by Bishop Creighton, was sung.

d *poet.* Evening prayers or devotions

1814 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 496 Adieu; remember love at vespers before sleep, I do not omit my prayers 1820 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* xxvi, Her vespers done, Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees.

7. *transf* The evening song of a bird. Cf. EVENSONG 2. Chiefly *poet*

1678 H VAUGHAN *Prous Th.* 225, I heard last May The pleasant Philomel her vespers sing 1795–1814 WORDSW *Excurs* IV 1169 If the solemn nightingale be mute, And the soft woodlark here did never chant Her vespers 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V ii, Hoarse into middle air arose The vespers of the roosting crows 1854 THOREAU *Walden* IV (1884) 235 The whippoorwills chanted their vespers for half an hour

III. 8. *attrib.* **a** In the sense 'of or belonging to, used at or for, vespers or evensong', as **vesper-bell, -carol, -chime, -hymn, light, psalm, -song,** etc, **vesper-book** (also † **vespers book**), a vesperal, **vesper music** (see quot.); **vesper service,** vespers, evensong.

In general use freq passing into next

1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxvi, The monastery, whose *vesper-bell she had heard on the preceding evening. 1844 DICKENS *Pictures from Italy* (Collins) 244 To the ringing of vesper-bells, darkness sets in 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 223 The sun sinks down, the vesper-bell bids men to rest and pray. 1772 in *Catholic Records Soc Publ.* I 138, 4 Vols^r^ of Mass Books, *Vesperse Book 1850 (*title*), Vesper-Book, containing the complete Order for Vespers for the entire Year, according to the Roman Breviary 1865 *Pall Mall G* No 140 3/1 The vesper-book used by Roman Catholics. 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV 834 Therefore for her these *vesper-carols are. *a* 1835 MRS HEMANS *My own Portrait* Poems (1875) 487 Even as a sound of *vesper-chimes Can wake departed things. 1808 SKURRAY *Bidcombe Hill* 7 The blackbird from the ivied temple chants His *vesper hymn. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Music* VIII 287 The Roman Catholics..have their Vesper Hymns, and the singing of these appears to be customary in most countries where the Roman Catholic faith prevails 1892 *Ch Times* 4 Nov 1094/2 An oaken altar with *vesper lights 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc* 151 *Vesper music*, plain chant or Gregorian music is thus designated 1823 MRS HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* III iii, Here meet me, when the bell Doth sound for *vesper-prayer! 1896 SWETE *Ch Serv* 62 The *vesper Psalms were five in number, recited as at Mattins in regular course. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, The *vesper-service of the monks. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz.* v, The old cathedral bell began to ring for vesper service 1904 WORDSW & LITTLEHALES *Old Service Bks* 79 The Evensong or vesper service of Sunday and other days of the week 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* III. xxiii, To-morrow eve My *vesper song [may be] thy wail, sweet maid! 1871 LONGF *Wayside Inn* II *Baron St Castine* 169 No day is so long But it comes at last to vesper-song 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* I i, Holy as hermit's *vesper strain 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 81 It shall blend its *vesper summons With the day's departing smile 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V vi, There must the Baron rest, Till past the hour of *vesper tide *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 49 From streaky gleam of morning's light Until the *vesper-toll 1845 R. S HAWKER *Ball Cornw*, etc. (1869) 45 Teach me, Father John, to say *Vesper verse and matin-lay

b In the sense 'of or belonging to, characteristic of, occurring in, the evening', vespertinal'.

1791 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* I 63 Soft fell the vesper-drops, condensed below, Or bent in air the rain-refracted bow. 1794 *Sporting Mag* IV 58 A vesper-blue curricle. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 6 Fair shines the vesper-star 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 63 To preside over bread and butter at the vesper tea-table 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II 134 Yet in these eyes of vesper gentleness, there was a considerable obliquity of vision 1887 J ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 208 When rooms with the vesper tobacco are clouded 1890 *Sat Rev* 23 Aug 225/1 Rich in every imaginable tint of vesper beauty

c. (Chiefly *U.S.*) In the names of animals, birds, or insects, as **vesper-beauty, vesper-bird** or **-sparrow** (see quots); **vesper mouse,** a mouse of the genus *Hesperomys* or *Vesperimus* or related genera; a white-footed mouse.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp Butterfl & M* 115 The Vesper Beauty (*Epione vespertaria*) appears the middle of July. 1859 S F. BAIRD *Mammals N Amer.* 455 A striking feature of the North American vesper mice, to anglicize Wagner's name, is their diminutive size compared with the South American 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag*, They [*i e* grass-finches] sing much after sundown, hence the aptness of the name vesper-sparrow, which a recent writer, Wilson Flagg, has bestowed upon them 1884 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 364 *Passerculus grammineus*, Grass Finch. Bay-winged Bunting Vesper Bird. 1893 *Scribner's Mag* June 764/1 Our little vesper sparrow is said to have had the same end in view when he made his soft sweet carol the vesper song of the uplands

† **d** In sense 5 a, as *vesper disputations Obs.*

1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) V 93 Vesper Disputations in Philosophy Vesper Disputations in Law

Vesperal (ve spĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad late L *vesperāl-is*, f. L. *vespera*: see prec. Cf. F. *vesperal* sb]

A. *adj* **a.** Vespertinal, vespertine. **b** Pertaining to vespers or the vesper-bell *rare*

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vesperall*, of or belonging to the euening. [Hence in Blount] 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom* III 135 Amid the vesperal melodies of the steeple sounding-holes

B. *sb.* **1.** *Eccl.* An office-book containing the psalms, canticles, anthems, etc., with their musical settings, used at vespers; an antiphonary containing the vesper-chants

1869 *Life Marg M Hallahan* (1870) 431 They were presented with a Vesperal and Processional 1884 *Grove's Dict Music* IV 257 The most correct Vesperals now in print are those published at Mechlin in 1870, and at Ratisbon in 1875

2 An evening song

In quot as the title of a poem

1896 E DOWSON *Verses* 39 Vesperal. 'Strange grows the river on the sunless evenings!'

† **Ve·sperate,** *v Obs.*—[f ppl. stem of med L *vesperāre* to become evening, f. L. *vesper* VESPER.] 'To wax night' (Cockeram I, 1623).

Vespe·rian, *a. rare*—[f. VESPER + -IAN] Vespertine

1777 TOPLADY *Solar System* Wks 1794 IV 271 [Venus] enters on her short vesperian regency, and shines by the name of Hesperus, or the evening-star

Vesperti·lian, *a rare*—[See next and -AN] Bat-like. In quot *fig*

1874 RUSKIN *Proserpina* I iv § 32 Mr Darwin in his vespertilian treatise on the ocelli of the Argus pheasant

‖ **Vesperti·lio,** *rare*—[L *vesperūgo* bat, f *vesper* VESPER] A bat.

In modern Zoology *Vespertilio* (pl *iones*) is one of the many genera of Cheiroptera: cf next

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 385 These vespertilios . hang in swarms upon the boughs of Trees.

Vesperti·lionid, *a. Zool.* [ad. mod L. *Vespertilionid-æ* (see def.)] Of or belonging to the *Vespertilionidæ*, a large family of insectivorous bats, including the common British species

1875 DALLAS in *Cassell's Nat Hist* I. 332 The tail traverses the interfemoral membrane in the fashion of that of a Vespertilionid Bat.

Vesperti·lionine, *a.* (*sb.*). *Zool* [f. L. *vespertīliōn-*, *vespertīlio* bat + -INE.] **a.** *adj* Of or belonging to, comprising or consisting of, a large distinct group of insectivorous bats included in the sub-order *Microchiroptera*.

1875 G E Dobson in *Ann. Nat Hist* XVI 350 The families of Microchiroptera form two natural alliances, which may be called the Vespertilionine and Emballonurine alliances respectively.

b. *sb.* A bat belonging to this group.

1891 *Cent Dict*

Vesperti lionize, *v nonce-word.* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans* To convert or turn *into* a bat.

1854 Badham *Halieut* 451 Otheis. have vespertilionized this skate into the Sea-bat

Vespertinal (vespəɹtəi·năl), *a.* [ad. late L. *vespertīnāl-is*, f. L. *vespertīnus* see next and -AL Cf obs F *vespertinal*, *-el*] = next

1839 *Fraser's Mag* XIX 469 All my troubles, cares, anxieties, perplexities—matutinal, meridional, and vespertinal 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv* 119 The vespertinal pout had already begun to flit on leathern fin. 1854 Lowell *Cambridge 30 Yrs Ago* Prose Wks 1890 I 90 F became purely vespertinal, never stirring abroad till after dark 1901 *Athenæum* 28 Dec 876/3 Vespertinal events might be dated in Saxon times in four different ways.

Vespertine (ve·spəɹtəin, -in), *a* (and *sb*). [ad. L. *vespertīn-us* (hence also OF. *vespertin*, It., Sp, Pg. *vespertino*), f *vesper* Vesper: see -INE¹]

1. Of or pertaining to the evening; coming, occurring, or taking place in the evening; *spec.* in *Astrol.* (cf. 2).

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 168 Yf thou wil kepe late set plantis, kepe hem from vespertyn reynes *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt Venus* II 695 Fra Phebus rais to the hour vespertine *c* 1610 Sir C Heydon *Astrol. Disc* (1650) 60 The second is the Vespertine oriental Apparition, which he calleth the last rising 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 217 The starres; their heliacall, acronicall, matutine, and vespertine motions 1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit* I 33 The Morning and Vespertin Service in that Church 1812 Cary *Dante, Purg* xv. 140 Far onward as our eyes could stretch against the bright Vespertine ray 1851 Glenny *Handbk Fl. Gard* 68 It is desirable on account of its powerful vespertine fragrance 1901 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 877 The vespertine portion of the ecclesiastical day

b. Of animals, birds, etc. Appearing or especially active in the evening.

In quot 1607 after L *lupus vespertinus*, the Vulgate rendering of Heb *z'ēb ʿereb* in Hab 1 8

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 435 This first and vulgar kinde of Hyæna is bred in Affricke and Arabia. God himselfe in holy scripture calleth it by the name of a Vespertine Wolfe 1802 Shaw *Gen Zool* III 1 114 Vespertine Frog ..Native of Siberia 1891 *Cent Dict* s.v, The vespertine or evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*

†**c** Dim, imperfect *Obs.*—¹

1623 Bp Hall *Best Bargaine* Wks (1625) 518 If ye had already that vespertine knowledge of the Saints which ye shall once haue in heauen

2. *Astr.* and *Astrol.* Of a star, planet, etc.: Setting at or just after sunset.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II xvi. 1 12 These stars or planets in their evening setting, are neerest to the earth and then they be called Occidentall Vespertine, 1 when the sun toward the evening covereth them with his rates. 1647 Lilly *Chr Astrol.* cxxvii. 577 An Infortune in the Nativity, if Vespertine, [shows] long Diseases 1679 Moxon *Math Dict*, *Vespertine*, when a Planet sets after the Sun [Hence in Harris, Kersey, etc] 1690 Leybourn *Curs Math.* 449 She [i e Venus] is sometimes almost Full, at other times Gibbous, as well when she is Vespertine as Matutine 1819 J Wilson *Dict Astrol.* 288 Vespertine planets, viz. those between the 10th and 7th, or on the cusp of the 4th or near it, or ♁ and ☿ rising vespertine by day

3. *Geol* Used to designate the lowest carboniferous formation of the Pennsylvanian coal-measures.

1858 H D Rogers *Geol. Pennsylv* II 735 The. horizon which separates the Umbral red shale from the underlying Vespertine conglomerate *Ibid* 756 The Vespertine, or Lower Carboniferous series. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 258/1 In its Vespertine areas are numerous patches of anthracite and semi-anthracite coals.

†**4.** As *sb* Vespers, evensong In quot. *fig. Obs.*

a 1635 Randolph *Hey for Honesty* v Wks. (1875) 489 Their breakfasts are their matins holy zelibus, Their vespertines are eating beef and velibus.

‖ **Vesperugo.** *Obs rare* [L] Evening, or the evening star. (Cf. Vesper 1 and 2.)

In mod *Zool.* used as the name of a genus of bats belonging to the group *Vespertilliones*

1600 Tourneur *Trans Metam* vii, The skie. Is cloath'd with moonie Vesperugoe's coate 1679 Moxon *Math Dict*, *Vesperugo*, the Evening-Star, Venus, when she shines after Sun Set [Hence in Kersey, Bailey, etc]

Ve spery. Now *Hist* [a. F. *vespérie* (16th c.), or ad med L. *vesperia*, f. L *vesper* Vesper] *pl.* = *Vespers* Vesper 5 a

[1696 Blount *Glossogr* (copying Cotgr), *Vesperies*, Evening Exercises or Disputations (among the Sorbonists) 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vesperies*, the last Act, or Exercise for taking the Degree of Doctor, among the Sorbonists in France] 1886 Lyte *Hist Univ Oxford* 213 The vesperies of the Faculty of Arts might be held on any day that was available for lectures The exercise consisted of a disputation between the inceptor and some Masters of Arts on certain questions propounded in Latin verse by the presiding Master

Vespiary (ve·spiări). [Irreg f L. *vesp-a* wasp, after *apiary*. Cf. med.L. *vesparium*.] A wasps' nest.

1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* II 108 The number of females in a populous vespiary is considerable 1830 *Insect Architecture* (L E.K.) 71 We have never met with a single vespiary in any situation likely to have been frequented by moles 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 122/1 Wasps clothe their vespiary with ten or twelve layers of paper

Ve spidous, *a Ent rare* [f med L. *Vespid-æ* (see def) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the *Vespidæ*, an extensive family of wasps, including the social wasps and hornets; vespoid.

1848 Maunder *Treas. Nat Hist* 724 A Vespidous insect having the first joint of the abdomen elongated into a pedicel.

Ve·spiform, *a Ent* Also 8 vespæ-. [f L. *vesp-a*, *-æ*, wasp + -(*i*)FORM] Having the form or appearance of a wasp; wasp-like.

1752 J Hill *Hist Anim* 31 The vespæform Asilus, with the antennæ longer than the head 1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* II 263, I once found one of the vespiform bees (*Apis Goodeniana*) hanging by its mandibles from the edge of a hazel-leaf.

†**Vespillo(n.** *Obs. rare* Also vespilone. [a. L *vespillōn-*, *vespillo* (also *vespa*), acc. to Festus f. *vesper* evening. So obs. F. *vespillon*] (See quot. 1656)

1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon.* III. 11 Such as were of high parentage were buried in the euening by certaine men who had that charge, who were called Vespillons *Ibid* IV 12 Such were buried in the night time, by the Vespillons clothed all in white 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I § 38 By raking into the bowells of the deceased, continuall sight of Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous relikes, like Vespilloes, or Grave makers 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vespilone*, he that carries forth dead bodies in the night to be buried, as they use in time of plague and great sickness.

Vespine (ve spəin), *a* [f. *vesp-a* wasp + -INE¹] Of or pertaining to a wasp or wasps; consisting of wasps

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 105/1 The neuters are the busiest class of the vespine community 1863 Miss Yonge *Wars Wapsburg* 25 Vespine laws of fortification could not be more perfectly observed 1884 *Cornh Mag* Oct 400 To meet this abnormal fancy of the vespine intellect, the fig-wort makes its sensitive surface mature first

Ve·spoid, *a Ent.* [f. L *vesp-a* wasp + -OID.] Resembling a wasp, wasp-like, *spec.* of or belonging to the *Vespoidea*, a super-family of *Hymenoptera* containing the typical wasps.

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1826) I. 122 *Pompilus viaticus*, a vespoid insect that deposits its eggs in spiders. 1859 Mayne *Expos Lex* s.v. *Vespoides.*

Vessche, obs. form of Vetch.

†**Vesse.** *Obs.* [Of unknown origin.] A kind of worsted fabric formerly made in Suffolk Only in pl.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c 8 § 18 The makyng of any Clothes called Vessees, Cogware, or Worstedes 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c. 7 The drapyng and makyng of such clothes, called vesses, rayes, saylynge clothes, and other clothes 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 11 That Vesses otherwyse called Set Clothes of dyvers Colours be made in your said Countie of Suffolk, which be made to be worne in far Countries and nat in Englond.

Vesse, var Vessey *Obs*

Vessel (ve·sĕl), *sb*¹ Forms: *a.* 4, 6 vessele (4 wessele), 4–5 vesselle (5 wess-), vessale, 4 vescel, vessil, 4– vessel (4–5 wessel, uessel, 4, 6 fessel), 5–7 vessell (wessell, 5 fessell); 4 vesseal, 5 veseal, vessall. *β. Sc.* 5 vyscele, weschele, 5–6 wesch-, veschale, 5 wes(s)chael(le; 5 wischeall, 5–6 veschall (5 wesch-, vessche-), 6 weschail; 5–6 wesch-, 5–7 veschell (6 vessch-), 6 veshel, 7–8 veshell. *γ.* 4–5, 7 vessayle, 5 veasssayle, vessaile. *δ.* 5 vayssel, vaissel. [a. (1) AF. and OF. *vessel*, OF. *vesseal*, *vaissel*, *vaisseau*, etc. (mod.F. *vaisseau*) masc., = Pr. *vaisel*, Sp *vasillo*, It *vascello*:—L *vascellum* small vase or urn, ship, etc, dim. of *vās* Vas, (2) AF. and OF. *vessele*, *veselle*, OF. *vasselle*, *wasselle*, *vaissele*, etc. (mod.F. *vaisselle*) fem., repr. the L. pl. *vascella* and used in a collective sense.]

†**1.** In collective singular Vessels or utensils for the table or for use in the household, esp. those made of gold or silver; = Plate *sb* 15. *Obs*

Freq. from *c* 1300 to *c* 1600.

α a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6145 Fra þis folk þe folk of israel to boru Asked silueren vessel [*v r* wessel] sere 13 *Coer de L* 1488 Now, styward, I warne the, Bye us vessel gret plente, Dysschys, cuppys, and sawsers, Bolles, treyes, and platers. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx 220 Alle the Vesselle, that men ben served with, in the Halle or in Chambres, ben of precious Stones 1420 *E E Wills* (1882) 46 A dosen of peutre vessell 1424 *Ibid* 56 All my seluere vessell 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 184/2 That Sterlyng Halpeny nor Feithyng, shuld not be molten for Vessell. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xx 29 All his Vessell was of golde and siluer, pottis, basons, eweis, dysshes, flagons, barels, cuppes, and all other thyngis 1587 Harrison *England* III. xi. in *Holinshed* I 237/2 Such furniture of houshold of this mettall [*sc* pewter], as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold vsuallie by the garnish 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell.* 192 They shamed now to drinke out of earthen vessell 1613–8 Daniel *Coll Hist Eng* (1826) 107 He. made restitution of much Church vessell, that had beene taken and sold for ransome 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 148 Have I layd them in mine own beds, mine own hangings, and treated them continually in mine own vessel?

β 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI 117 All that that chargit war Of palzeonys and veschall with-all *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XVIII. (*Mary Egypt*) 1094 þan godis blud & his body put in to weschale, þare to worthy *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* II XII 1073 Golde, siluir and wesschaelle, Cleynly made of gud metaille 1490 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot* I 132 For the caryage of the siluer vesscheall to Lythgow again Payce 1513 Douglas *Æneid* I IX 109 Siluer plait was brocht To set on buirdis; and weschȝil forgit of gold 1549 *Compl Scotl* XVII 145 Coppir, bras, and yrn and vthir meitellis vai meltit to mak vtensel veschel necessair to serue ane household *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 337 Costlie beding, veschell and naiperie according for ane king 1627 [see sense 7]

γ, δ 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II v (1883) 69 He sayde that hit was better and more noble thynge to shyne in good maners than in vayssel 1605 *Tryall Chevalr* IV 1, And so, sir, you that walk in pewter vessayle, like one of the worthyes, will you be rul'd by me? [1820 Scott *Monast* XVI, Every bit of vassail and silver work have we been spoiled of since Pinkie Cleuch]

b. *dial* (See quots.)

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss* 375 *Vessel*, all the plates, dishes, and culinary utensils which are put into requisition during a meal 'Wash the vessel up' Never applied to a tea-service or to glasses 1893 *Wilts Gloss* 176 To wash up the vessel is to wash up plates, dishes, &c

2. Any article designed to serve as a receptacle for a liquid or other substance, usually one of circular section and made of some durable material, *esp.* a utensil of this nature in domestic use, employed in connexion with the preparation or serving of food or drink, and usually of a size suitable for carrying by hand.

Often with defining term preceding (sometimes hyphened), indicating its special use, as *dairy*, *drinking*, *kitchen*, *milk-*, *wine-vessel* See also Air-, Stlam-vessel 1

α a 1300 *Cursor M* 13395 Iesus badd þam þan o-nan Fil þair gret wessels [*Fairf.* vessels] o stan O water clere. 1340 *Ayenb* 235 Þe þinges þet byeþ y-halzed, ase þe uesseles y-blissed, þe chalis, þe copereaus. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 204 Goth, bringeth forth the vesseaux The which my fader in his prosperite Out of the temple of Jerusalem byraft *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) XI 43 A vessell of gold full of manna. *c* 1450 *MS. Douce* 55 fol 11 Steep hem with sugre water in to a feyre fessell *c* 1471 Fortescue *Whs* (1869) 458 Oftyntyms his Highnesse must and will bye Wessels, Westments, and other Ornaments for his Chapel 1526 Tindale *Luke* v 37 Also no man poureth newe wyne into olde vessels 1550 *N C Wills* (Surtees, 1908) 208 Such vessels, barkes, and other thinges as belonges to the tanners craft. 1577 Harrison *England* in *Holinshed* I 110/1 Afterward putting it [*sc* brawn] into close vessels, they poure good small ale thereto tyll it be couered 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 650 An earthen vessel in which was hourded a mighty deale of Romaine coine 1658 J. Harrington *Prerog. Pop. Govt* II 11 11 His Enemies breaking down his Statues, .made homely Vessels of them 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I 121 To my great Misfortune, I had no Vessel to boil or stew any Thing 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* II 381 Join thou the suitors, and provide, In separate vessels stow'd, all needful stores. 1831 Brewster *Optics* III 23 Let the board with its pedestal be placed in a glass vessel of water 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* II. IX, Bending over a steaming vessel of tea. 1907 *Verney Mem.* I 8 Queer tin vessels of many shapes

Prov phr. 1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, IV iv 71 But the saying is true, The empty vessel makes the greatest sound

transf. 1645 Ussher *Body Div* (1647) 100 The third night (as it seemeth) God caused the Waters to retire into their Vessels

β. c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* V 1458 Þat his blude In til a weschael tycht and gude Sulde be put *a* 1500 *Rates Raving*, etc 101 As lekand weschell haldis no thinge, Sa opin tung has na traistinge 1561 Winjet *Whs* (S T S) I 94 The weschells and ornamentis appropriat to the seruice of God. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II 120 In dischis of daintie, in veschells of al sortis 1756 Mrs Calderwood *Jrnl* (1884) 84 They immediatly put those veshells into cold water

γ. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 1713 Þou. has hofen þy hert agaynes þe hyze diyztyn, & now his vessayles [ar.e] avyled in vanyte vnclene. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) Lay pigges in a vessayle, with bothe hande

b In various fig. applications. (Cf 3.)

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 7859 Þe Iew þey called 'a voyde vessel', And forsoþe, so hyt fel *c* 1315 Shoreham I 1548 Þerfore ech man wessche and greydy hys fessel, And do trewlyche hys charge 1587 Holinshed *Chron* (ed 2) III. 832/1 The vessell of amitie betweene the king of Engelland & the French being first broched by this popes letters 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, IV. Chorus 3 Of a time, When creeping Murmure Fills the wide Vessell of the Vniuerse 1605 — *Macb* III. i 67 For them, the gracious Duncan haue I murther'd; Put Rancours in the Vessell of my Peace Onely for them *a* 1650 May *Old Couple* v, Gently, my joys distil Lest you do break the vessel you should fill 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII 559, Greatly instructed I shall hence depart and have my fill Of knowledge, what this vessel can containe. 1883 H Drummond *Nat Law in Spir W* (1884) 270 Who will not willingly exchange his shallow vessel for Christ's well of living water?

c. The contents of a vessel; a vesselful *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 25 b, The vyntenar gyueth frely a taste of his wyne though he gyue not the hole vessell at ones 1609 Skene *Reg Maj*, *Stat K. William* 3 Ane free man sall gif for multure at the milne the sextene veshell.

†**d.** *Arch.* (See quot. and Vase 1 b) *Obs.*—⁰

1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* I, *Vessels*, in Architecture, are certain Ornaments, usually set over the Cornices, and so named, because they represent divers sorts of Vessels, which were in use among the Ancients.

†**e.** *slang* The nose. *Obs*

1823 *Sporting Mag* XLI 170 There d—n your eyes, I've tapped your vessel

3. *fig* (chiefly in or after Biblical use) **a.** Said

of a person regarded as having the containing capacity or function of a vessel. Freq const *of* (a condition, quality, etc.). Now *arch*

For the phr *the weaker vessel*, see WEAK *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19674 Þou ga til him [*sc* Paul], he es me lele, And o mi chesing he es wessele 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim* II 21 He schal be a vessel halwid into honour, and profitable to the Lord 1388 — *Gen* xlix 5 Symeon and Leuy, fiztynge vessels of wickidnesse. *a* 1400 *N. T.* (Paues) Acts IX 15 For he es maked vnto me a vessel of choos forto bere my name bifore kenges ande folke 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St Gilbert* xxxvii 115 [They] came on to þe graue wher Gilbertes body was hid, and þei lifte up þat holy uessel of God 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 19 Therfore let vs apply our wylles at all tymes to be vesselles of grace. 1552 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 254 The cursit Empriour Nero, Off cuerilk vice the horrabyll weschell 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v xlv. § 1 We know there are vessels of wrath *a* 1649 HINDE *Y Bruen* II (1641) 6 If he [God] had a purpose to reserve him as a vessell of honor, and for his own house 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 89 Him after long debate his final sentence chose Fit Vessel, fittest Imp of fraud, in whom To enter 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LVI v, And cast into the burning Lake The Vessels of thine Ire 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv Mind* (1774) I 93 We know not whether they might not prove chosen vessels to promote the honour of God. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxviii, Nature grieves that so goodly a form should be a vessel of perdition 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* liii, It makes a vessel's heart bleed! 1905 A. INNES SHAND *Days of Past* VII 129 As for the archbishop, he was a seasoned vessel

†**b.** Said of the body, esp as the receptacle of the soul. *Obs.*

c 1360 *Know Thyself* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 130 Vche cristen creature knowen hym self ouht His oune vessel 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* IV. 4 That ech of 3ou kunne welde his vessel in..hoolynesse and honour. — 1 *Pet.* III 7 3euynge honour to the wommans vessel, or body 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 1061 The body is the vessell of the soule 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* IV. 11 How shulde thy vessel then be able to comprehende the waye of the Hyest? 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* 526 The seede of generation should haue been sowne in the vessell, as corne is now in the fielde *a* 1649 HINDE *Y Bruen* VII (1641) 28 They possessed their vessels in holinesse, and in honour 1704 SWIFT *Mech Operat Spirit* (1711) 299 The Saint felt his Vessel full extended in every Part

†**c.** In other Biblical uses (see quots.) *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VII 14 And þare in he has redid vessels of ded [L. *vasa mortis*]; his aruys till brennand he made. [So in Wyclif (1382).] 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc* XIV 10 The citees he ordeynyde that thei weren vessels of strengthing 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I (Arb.) 71 Dauid in the Psalmes calleth bowes the vessels of death 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc* XIV 10 He gaue victuals to the citie, and he appointed them that they should be vessels of munition

4. Any structure designed to float upon and traverse the water for the carriage of persons or goods, a craft or ship of any kind, now usually one larger than a rowing-boat and often restricted to sea-going craft or those plying upon the larger rivers or lakes

Freq with distinguishing terms, as *bomb-, fishing, gun-, machine-, sailing-, steam-, trading-, transport-, war-vessel*, etc.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1662 Bot ar i wil mi wengeaunce tak I wil þat þou a wessel mak. A schippe be-houes þe to dight. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 197 Hire Schip goth in among hem alle, And hath the vessell undergete, Which Maister was of al the Flete. 1452 *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II 477 Ordeyne as meny shippes and vessels of thoo that bylonge to oure port of A as ye shal mowe *a* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxv 131 Blanchardyn drew hymsylf aside wyth in his vessell *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv 110 Sum maner of shyppe or wessell to passe ouer yᵉ see. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 12 All the long boates and vessells of oares for the landing of men 1625 BP. HALL *Wks* 59 A little saile to a large vessell, rids no way 1683 *Col. Rec Pennsylv* I 69 All Ships and Vessells vnder 10 Tunns to pay no fees. 1736 GRAY *Statius* II 21 Where . parting surges round the vessel roar 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine, Vessel*, a general name given to the different sorts of ships. .It is, however, more particularly applied to those of the smaller kind, furnished with one or two masts 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XIX 67 All the varieties of vessels which float upon the wave 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* VI, I knew enough of Greek navigation to be sure that our vessel would cling to earth 1889 WITCH *Naval Archit* 13 For ships of ordinary form (including probably the great majority of vessels)

fig. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* IV II 319 Damn'd Pisanio Hath with his forged Letters From this most bravest vessell of the world Strooke the maine top! Oh Posthumus, alas, Where is thy head? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 168 Hope, as an anchor .. holds fast The Christian vessel, and defies the blast. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I V 250 In 1832 the vessel of Reform was still labouring heavily

transf 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* I 6 And every variety of horseflesh may be seen, from Lord Stephen Kildare's thoroughbreds to the broad-sterned equestrian vessel of Mr. Currie Ghyrkins

β. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVII (*Martha*) 106 Bot for nan vyscele wes þane nere, he enterit in riuere faste, & swemand ay. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 326 He A weschell gat, and maid him to the se *a* 1568 SEMPILL in *Satir Poems Reform* XLVI. 25 A fair vesschell abone þe watter 1609 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 71/1 The dewtie of coqueitis, entres of shipis, barkis, crearis and wtheris veshellis

γ. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon* VI. (1885) 123 To borde with carrikkes and oþer grete vessailes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII vi 282 He commaunded his seruaunt Gouernayle to goo to his vessaile ageyne 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 250 The seid veassayle fyrst freight at London with cordage.

δ. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 76 And the sayd vaissels and ships were blowen unto the perrillous yle of Colchos.

†**b.** In collective singular. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13996 Whan Eneas was exiled, euyn were his shippes Two hundreth full hole, all of hede vessell 1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 The haven of Sluse, Where many wessell and fayre aune abydynge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 749 Sum fled to Tay, and in small weschell 3eid

5 *Anat* and *Zool* One of the membranous canals, ducts, or tubes in which the fluids of the body are contained and by means of which they are circulated; freq., a blood-vessel.

Often with distinguishing term, as *blood-, chyle-, lymphatic, pulmonary*, etc

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* IV VII (1495) 90 Veynes ben the vessels of blode 1548-77 VICARY *Anat* (1888) 21 There is no more difference betweene these two vessels of blood, but that the Artere is a vessel of blood spiritual or vytal 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 113 The double membrane of this meseuterie doth inclose and sustaine the vessels which runne through it. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV Poems (1905) 380 A nimble thrust his active Enemy made, .And opened wide those secret vessels where Life's Light goes out, when first they let in aire 1692 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 65 All the Bones, and all the Muscles, and all the Vessels of the Body 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 279 In short whatever relaxeth the too strict vessels, or straitens the too lax, is a Cordial 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog* XII. 65 Vessels everywhere penetrate the bones, supplying them with juices and marrow 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 5 The Vessels are canals which divide and subdivide into branches, are more or less elastic, and are formed by the superposition of different membranes They are distinguished according to their uses and general disposition into Arteries, Veins, and Lymphatic Vessels 1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd Pathol* 286 Portions of new growths, which having perforated the vessels, have been carried away by the current 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man Dis Nerv Syst* (ed 2) II 422 If a cast forms in an artery it may be detached and may obstruct the vessel further on

b. *Bot.* One of the cellular or tubular structures composing the vascular system of plants and having the function of containing or carrying sap or other secretion; a duct.

1672 GREW *Anat Plants* I. III § 30 Of the Lignous Body it is so apparent by its Pores, or rather by its Vessels, that we need no farther Evidence For to what end are Vessels, but for the conveyance of Liquor? 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v. *Vegetable*, Bulk for Bulk, the Plant imbibes into its Vessels 17 times more Fluid than the Quantity of the Chyle which enters into a Man's Vessels. 1787 WINTER *Syst Husb* 93 Air passes into the absorbent vessels of the root 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) I 368 The leaf has no rib, but seems composed of vessels equally dispersed 1842 LOUDON *Subur ban Hort* 40 Whenever the sap in the vessels of a plant freezes, they become ruptured and the plant dies 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl.* XII 285 Some of the vessels are barred and punctured instead of being spiral

6. *Bot.* = PERICARP *rare.*

Common in the comb *seed-vessel*: see SEED *sb.*⁸ 8

1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 100 Such Mosses as grow upon Walls, and other high Places, have Seeds so excessively small, that when shaken out of their Vessels they appear like Vapor. [1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Vasculiferous Plants*, are such as have besides the common Calyx or Flower Cup, a peculiar Vessel or Case to contain their Seed.]

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** In senses 1 and 2, as *vessel ambry, -cleaner, cloth, house, maker, -man, stuff* Chiefly *Sc.*

Vessel-bearing, defining *vasiferous* (q.v.), is given by Coles (1676) and Bailey (1721)

c 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 367 in *Babees Bk.*, For wesselle clothes, þe porter hase þat warde in holde 1488 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 98/2 A weschale almery, a cop almery 1532 *Acc Ld High Treas Scott* VI 39 To the court weschellmen. 1590-1 *Exch Rolls Scott* XXII. 121 To William Murra, aid in the vessel hous 1598 FLORIO, *Vascellaro*, a potter, or vessell maker 1627 *Reg Decreets Sc Admiralty Ct* I 93 Clapeburde, pype stalves, veschell and veschell stuff, pitche, tar, rosin, etc 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* 377 *Vessel-cleaner*, an under dairymaid, whose business it is to clean the cheese tub, cans, and dairy apparatus

b. In sense 5, as *vessel-dilator, -sheath, -wall.*

1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 428 In the right lateral sinus, where the clot was adherent to the vessel-wall 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I. 234 Vessel dilators are of special use 1899 *Ibid* VIII 609 A proliferative inflammation of the vessel-sheaths.

c. In sense 4, as *vessel-load, man*, etc

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 483 The first Russian crew which 'rescued' a vessel-load of Circassians on their way to Turkey 1898 *Daily Tel* 6 Jan. 10/7 Other couriers were despatched to see the railroads and the vessel men

Ve·ssel, *sb.*² [Of uncertain origin: connexion with prec. is not clear.] *Vessel of paper* (see quots.).

1790 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Vessel of paper*, half a quarter of a sheet *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl Forby*, *Vessel*, was used for theme-papers formerly at Bury School, and perhaps at others 1860 *Guide to Eton* Gloss., *Vessel*, the eighth of a sheet of foolscap, on which derivations are written 1892 WRENCH *Winchester Word-Bk* 51 *Vessel*, a half quarter of Long-paper 1910 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 751/1 Acton made copious extracts, written on vessels of paper specially made for him

Ve·ssel, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. VESSEL *sb.*¹]

1 *trans.* To put or enclose (a liquid, etc.) in a vessel. Also with *up.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III VI (1878) II 37 Our home.. is harder, better wrought, and clenlier vesselled up, than that which commeth from beyond the sea. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 529 The Fourth Rule shall be, to mark what Herbs some Earths doe put forth of themselves; And to take that Earth, and to Pot it, or to Vessell it 1640 HARVEY *Synagogue* (1647) C vij b, I would have this bread, This wine, Vessel'd in what the Sun might blush to shed His shine, When he should see 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Ess* 129 In vesselling up and stopping in the Tunbridg-waters

transf. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 2 Man had at the First, and so have all Souls before their Entrance to the Body, an explicit methodicall Knowledge, but they are noe sooner Vessel'd but that Liberty is lost

2. To take or lift *out* by means of a vessel.

1673 *Phil Trans* VIII 6022 When they pour this solution into the Vessel, they use a stick, whereby they agitate and beat the Wine in the Vessel, and then they vessel it out into other vessels

Vessel-cup, north. dial. var. WASSAIL-CUP

Ve·sselful. [f. VESSEL *sb.*¹] As much or as many as a vessel will hold. 1860 WORCESTER

Ve·sselled, *ppl. a* [f. VESSEL *v.* or *sb.*¹]

1. Enclosed in a vessel Now *rare* or *Obs*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* III 42 The Vessel'd Mercury 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 91 You may with great facility move the Tube to and fro in the vessel'd Quicksilver 1670 BOYLE in *Phil Trans* V. 2037 That 4 parts of 5, or rather 5 of 6 of the vessel'd Air (if I may so call that which was shut up in the Receiver) had been pump'd out 1708 R. NEVE *Bassoscop* 10 Upon opening of the inverted Tube into the vessel'd Mercury.

2. *Bot.* Having or provided with vessels or ducts.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb 499 The vesseled thorns are disposed in a fixed and regular manner

‖ **Ve·sselling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. VESSEL *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.] Vessels collectively. (Cf. next.)

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* IV 410 When they beth cold, in picched vessellynge And cleyed, close hem vp *Ibid* XI 110 The chanels of this oil & vesselynge

†**Ve·sselment.** *Obs.* [a. AF. *vessellment*, OF. *vesselement, vaisselement*, etc., f. *vaisselle* VESSEL *sb.*¹ see -MENT.] Vessels collectively, esp. church vessels or plate

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9338 Curteynes, or ouþer vestyment, Or any oþer vesselement þat falleþ to holy cherches seruyse *Ibid.* 9480 For sacrylage, alle þys ys tolde, þat vesselment of cherche ys wyþholde 13. *E. E. Allit. P* B 1280 Dere disches of golde & dubleres fa3re, þe vyoles & þe vesselment of vertuous stones. *Ibid* 1288

†**Ve·ssey.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 vesse (9 vesey). [Of uncertain origin. Cf. FESSE².] *Vessey colour*, a light-blue or sky-blue colour

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 116 b, Fishes, or something appertaining to them, Whereof the maisterie must bee of colour vesse, that is, the colour of the Turcas *c* 1573 in Nichols *Progr Q. Elizab* (1823) I 413 He hath twoe clokes, th' one of Vessey Collor garded with black Clothe and twisted lace [Hence 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* I 186 A vesey coloured cloak, guarded with black cloth, and twisted lace of carnation.]

Vessicle, obs. f. VESICLE

Vest (vest), *sb.* Also 8 *dial.* **west.** [a. F. *veste*, a. It. *veste* (also *vesta*) robe, gown:—L. *vestem, vestis* garment, attire, clothing, cognate with Gr. ἑσθής, Skr. *vastra.* Cf. Sp. *veste* garment, †*vesta* vest, Pg. *veste* garment, *vestia* vest.]

1 A loose outer garment worn by men in Eastern countries or in ancient times; a robe or gown.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav Persia* 20 We were forced to send his maister three vestes [*sic*] of cloth of gold, for beholding his person 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Their [Persians'] out Garment or Vest is commonly of Callico quilted with Cotton 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 131 Aitaxerxes the Great gave Mithridates a Gown or Vest of gold which he wore during a Royal banquet 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 85 The Persians make their long vests of such cloths 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist* I. vi. 63 Lucullus, being asked to furnish for a Play An hundred martial Vests 1791 COWPER *Odyss* I 555 Putting off his vest Of softest texture 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* XI XIV, A hermit's vest Concealed his face 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I 215 Kaeso then put on his vest, such as the Roman generals were used to wear in battle. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Ser. II. *Fragment*, The slanting ray of the evening sun shone With fitful light on regal vest, and warrior's sculptured mail

transf 1643 DAVENANT *Unfort Lovers* I 1, Not in his Perfume and Silks; but in his Iron Vest. 1671 GREW *Anat Plants* I § 3 If then we take a Bean and dissect it, we shall find it cloathed with a doubled Vest or Coat.

b. A similar garment worn by women Chiefly *poet.*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* III 193 Attended by her Maiden Train, Who bore the Vests that Holy Rites require 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 18 April, I found the lady sitting on her sofa, in a sable vest. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVII, When my upper vest was taken off, they were apparently struck with the splendour of my clothes 1797 SOUTHEY *Triumph Woman* 30 Thy daughters for this high feast Weave the loose robe, and paint the flowery vest 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* XII, O gentle huntsman, hast thou seen A lovely maid in vest of green? 1810 — *Lady of Lake* IV. XII.

c. A garment, in various fig. uses.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* 118 The fair woods flourished in that youthful vest With which their great Creator had them drest 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I V 790 The Ancient Asserters of the Souls Immortality, supposing it to have besides this Terrestrial Body another Spirituous or Airy Body, as its Interiour Vest or Tunicle 1746 COLLINS *Ode Poet Charac* 45 Truth, in sunny vest array'd 1781 COWPER *Charity* 262 When ev'ning in her sober vest Drew the grey curtain of the fading west. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* Ded V, Light the vest of flowing metre She wears.

†**d.** Without article. Clothing, attire. *rare*⁻¹.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 252 Our Means of Life are Pote, and Cibe, and Vest

2. An ecclesiastical vestment. *rare.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Feb., A priest was taken in his vests officiating somewhere in Holborne the other day *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov 1644, The precious vessels of gold, silver, and gems, with the vests and services to be seene in the Sacristy. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 222 The

initiate's vest hung out under my cuirass 1829 CASSAN *Bps Bath & Wells* 162 He gave also many splendid vests to the Churches of Bath and Wells

3 a. A sleeveless garment of some length worn by men beneath the coat. (Introduced by Charles II see first quot.) Now *Hist* **b.** A short garment worn beneath the coat or jacket as a usual part of male attire, a waistcoat

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Oct, The King hath yesterday, in Council, declared his resolution of setting a fashion for clothes It will be a vest, I know not well how, but it is to teach the nobility thrift *Ibid* 15 Oct, This day the King begins to put on his vest, being a long cassocke close to the body, of black cloth, and pinked with white silk under it, and a coat over it, and the legs ruffled with black riband like a pigeon's leg 1667 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 300, I doubt the old fellow must have a new vest and tunick 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* III iii, You are not To learn how absolutely necessary A rich Vest and a Perruque are to a man that aims At their favours 1712 *Overseers' Acc Holy Cross, Canterb*, Payd for mackin a west and briches for gouddins child, [£]0 1 6 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, She wore a coat, vest, and hat, resembling those of a man 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lix, Provided with some of the most splendid vests that Calcutta could furnish. 1907 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/2 Lightish striped cashmere trousers would not be correct, if worn with a dark blue coat and vest.

transf 1830 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* 1237 The rivets of the vest Which girds in steel his ample breast. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* VIII (1864) 220 A bird resembling our starling in size and not unlike it in colour with the exception of the rich rosy vest 1876 HOLLAND *Sev Oaks* i, Among the charms that dangled from this liquid chain—depending from the vest of a landscape, which ended in a ruffle of woods

c A knitted or woven undergarment for the upper part of the body, worn next to the skin.

1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* III 583/1 Cotton,..spun silk, merino and Cashmere gentlemen's and ladies' vests 1883 'SYLVIA' *Lady's Guide to Home Dressm. & Millinery* xiii. 107 [List of under linen], 4 merino vests, [£]0 5 9

d. Part of a woman's dress bodice, consisting of a collar and front, usually of lace, net, silk, or other soft material

1887 *Lady's World* June 256/1 Vests of spotted kerseymere ,are made with military collars and two pockets 1913 *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar 12/4 The bodices having vests and collars of ecru lace 1913 *Play Pictorial* No 134 p 11/1 It [a 'waistcoat blouse'] has a soft net vest that ends in short sharp points.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vest-maker, -pocket*; also **vest-pocket voter** *U.S.* (see quot. 1883).

1823 *Mass Spy* 3 Dec (Thornton), He found him asleep, took from his vest pocket the key [etc] 1828 WEBSTER, *Vesting*, cloth for vests, vest patterns. 1879 G W CABLE *Grandissimes* xiii, I could be a confectioner, a milliner, a dressmaker, a vest-maker. 1883 in Bryce *Amer Commw* (1888) III v lxxxix 217 The class of 'vest-pocket voters' —men who come to the polls with their tickets made up, to the confusion of 'the boys'

Vest (vest), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **west.** [ad. OF. *vestir* (mod.F. *vêtir*, = Sp. and Pg. *vestir*, It *vestire*) —L. *vestīre* to clothe, f. *vestis* clothing see prec.]

I. 1. *trans.* To place, settle, or secure (something) in the possession of a person or persons, = INVEST *v* 6. Chiefly in passive, and usually const. *in* (rarely *upon* or *with*). **a.** With reference to estates, rights, titles, etc

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII xl. 7089 Al Gascon wipe þe portynance To be insesit and westit He and al his ayris qwhit 1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 147/1 That all such astate, title, right,..and possession in the same persone and persones and their heires be vested 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c 34 § 7 The seid Castels [shall] in the same persone or persones and their heires be vested and they therin be intituled 1585 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot* in *Chron* II 244/2 The right of which countie king Dauid affirmed to be iustlie in him as truelie vested in his possession by the forfeiture. 1650 *Vind Hammond's Addr.* § 60 24 What is vested in me, I may give or derive to another, what is intrusted onely, I cannot. 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* II viii. (1739) 52 No Legiance is due to him, before the Crown is vested upon him. 1702 *Loud. Gaz* No. 3830/4 Until all the said Estates and Interests vested in them are disposed of 1758 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 68 The late act of parliament vesting the estates of certain traitors in his majesty 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 22 There were no words to vest the portions in the daughters till a marriage with consent. 1847 BRIGHT *Sp., Ireland* 13 Dec. (1876) 155 A bill with this title to vest the ownership of the land with the present occupiers 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvi. 107 The Court may direct the parts so laid out to remain vested in the trustees.

b. With reference to power or authority.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxx 17 By which the power is vested on him 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 98 The Government of Religion was vested in Princes by an antecedent right to Christ 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvii, That power of abating Nusances is vested in both of their Offices, both by Grant and Prescription 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* III 244 There is a particular jurisdiction vested in the officers. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in 1772*, 45 The right of voting is vested by burgess tenure in certain houses 1801 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp* (1877) 210 It is my intention to proceed immediately to vest the administration of the ceded districts in the hands of the Company's civil servants 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 37 The government of the society thus constituted was vested in an absolute monarch. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* I. 533 That vague power of recommending a successor which the Law vested in him

c *transf.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v § 21 157 If completeness is thought to be vested in polish, and to be attainable by help of sand paper 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, Proud of this confidence and secret vested in him

2. To put, place, or establish (a person) in full or legal possession or occupation of something, = INVEST *v.* 5. Chiefly in passive, and usually const. *in* (or † *of*)

In early use only *Sc* in the phrase *vested* (also *vest*) *and seized*

1464 in *Acc Fam Innes* (1864) 78 The said schir Robert deyt last ves[t]it and sesit as of fee. 1488 *Acta Dom Audit* (1839) 123/2 It beis prefit þat Williame þe barde deit last westit and Sesit in þe said landis 1557 *Rec. Inverness* (New Spald Cl) I 6 For sesing takyn of all landis Wilyam Paterson his fadyr deit last vestit and sesit conforme to his serwing 1597 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 186 All landis, rowmes, heretageis, quhairin he deitt last vest and seasit 1672 PETTY *Pol Anat* (1691) 329 Of which the Irish that are vested by restoration, seem rather to take part with the divested 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX iv, The sergeant presently inquired for the principal magistrate of the town, and was informed by my landlord that he himself was vested in that office *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist. Greece* I 108 Miltiades thus vested in the supreme command [etc.] 1905 *Times* 8 June 6/4 The Government proposed that the Free Church should be vested in the property to be allocated to her.

fig 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 126 Not all his most gracious and debonair mine towards them could vest him in that Nations affections *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 29 In order to their being actually vested in that salvation 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* II 442 All, who partake of this Nature, are not only certain of, but may in some sense be said already vested in, the Happiness, which [etc]

b To invest (a person) *with* some quality, esp. power, authority, etc Chiefly in passive.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 126 It is his Person as vested with all his Offices, that is the immediate Fountain of all Grace unto us 1699 BURNET *39 Art* IV (1700) 67 He is vested with an unconceivable high degree of Glory 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 574 God's most glorious and best Creature, vested with a reasonable Soul. 1727 — *Hist Appar* IV (1840) 32 They may be reasonably supposed to be vested with the same powers. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* IV 13 [He was] created a peer, and was soon after vested with the dignity of chancellor. 1797 HT LEE *Canterb. T., Old Woman's T* (1799) I. 361 [Thou] art vested with the mission of thy king. 1803 in Gurwood *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) II 50 *note*, I further vest you with full powers to decide any question which may arise. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II IV ix. 288, To vest the officers of the Crown in India with powers independent of the Company. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* I 227 The Indian Government was vested with the power of sovereignty within its own limits

c. To endow formally or legally *with* some possession or property

1756 *Anson's Voyages* (ed. 8) I v 70 This company, in consideration of a sum paid to the king, is vested with the property of all diamonds found in Brazil. 1858 in J. B Norton *Topics* 246 We propose that every ryot should be vested with the freehold of his farm

3. *intr.* To become vested (*in* a person); to pass into possession; to descend or devolve *upon* one as possessor.

1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol* § 44 Euerie estate either executed maintenant, or executorie by limitation of use, which vesteth in possession by vertue of the Statute of 27 H 8. 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* I. xli (1739) 66 In those days the title vested not unless the Child opened his eyes. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 137 If the Duke came to be King, the prerogative would by that vest in him. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 196 For the right of the crown vests upon his heir 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI 500 The Court held, that the whole estate vested in L his executors and administrators. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 223 The principle ,does not apply, if there be an express declaration that the land shall vest at twenty one 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruct* Prose Wks 1890 V 227 In all cases of land granted to freedmen no title should vest till a fair price had been paid. 1885 SIR R BAGGALLAY in *Law Times' Rep* LII. 671/2 The property vests in the official receiver *qua* trustee

II. 4. *trans.* In pa pple.: Dressed, clothed, robed *in* some garment. Also without const. (*spec.* with reference to ecclesiastical vestments).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII. ii 3 And heich abuf cleirlie schane Aurora vestit into broun sanguane. *Ibid.* xi. 29 In rob ryall vestit, And ryche purpour 1582 N T. (Rhem) *Rev.* i 13 One like to the Sonne of man, vested in a priestly garment to the foote 1622 I W. *Oudin's Sp Gram.* 297 He ..saies that a Frier stayes for you readie vested at the Altar *c* 1685 MILTON *Sonn* XXIII, My late espoused Saint Came vested all in white, pure as her mind. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Fair Favorite* Wks (1673) 97 Your Brother (Madam) and he brings A Lady with him, vested like a Nun 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy* I 92 The Priest being vested, sets about the Preparation of the Bread and Wine at the little Altar. 1761 *Brit Mag.* II. 362 On the dexter side, a pilgrim or friar, vested in russet 1849 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* I v. (1903) I 328 The thurifers and taper bearers, in our large collegiate and cathedral churches, were vested in tunicles 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VI 76 A priest, vested in surplice and stole.

b. *transf* and *fig.* Also const. *with.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troil & Cress* Pref, Ess (Ker) I 219 Spirits, according to Plato, are vested with a subtle body. *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig* (1850) I 81 We see other living creatures come vested, armed, able immediately to find their pasture. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial betw. Charles & Clenard* P 18 Hast thou not seen me vested in all the Types and Ornaments that Human Greatness is capable of receiving. 1805 D JOHNSTON *Serm for Blind* 44 The brightest ornaments with which our natures can be vested. 1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 8 The Saints, in beauty vested

5. Of a garment: To clothe or cover (a person). Also *fig* Cf. INVEST *v* 1 b.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 38 Which plad vested Helen, from Greece when to Troy she flitted. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XXI 59 The light that vests me.

6. To dress (a person) in a robe or garment, esp as a formal act or ceremony Cf INVEST *v* 1

In the 17th cent. chiefly with reference to Oriental usage

1648 W. L *Newes fr Turkie* 7 My Lord was privatly informed he intended an affront by not Vesting him 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* XV § 47 The Speaker vested him with a rich purple Velvet Robe lined with Ermines 1695 *Voy Eng Merch to Tadmor* in *Misc Cur* (1708) III 130 To draw him near the City, he vested and caressed some of his Followers. 1840 H JOLLY *Sunday Services* 219 The words formerly pronounced at vesting the baptized with their white garments, were very solemnly expressive. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv Mundi* VIII. 292 The Charites receive her on her return from the scene of the Net to Cyprus, where they bathe, anoint, and vest her

fig. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus* II. 72 Prepare their hearts, and in Humilitye New vest their Soules.

b. *Eccl.* To drape or cover (an altar)

1867 *Portuary Calendar* p. v, Our right to vest the Altar in colours is grounded on the old law of the English church. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par. Churches* 305 It is best for the ends as well as the front of an altar to be vested 1875 *Encycl Brit* I. 641/2 Altars are 'vested' during service; that is, covered with cloths of various kinds

7 *refl.* To apparel or robe (oneself), esp. in ecclesiastical vestments Also *fig.*

a 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1698) I. 41 Thinking it had been a priest putting on the amice and vesting himself to say Mass. 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* IV (1840) 30 If we grant that spirit may vest itself so with flesh and blood 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 63, I shall vest myself, as I may say, in classical armour. *c* 1771 in E. H Burton *Life Bp Challoner* (1909) I IX 140 Just before the Bishop vested himself to say Mass 1892 C E. NORTON *Dante's Parad.* III 17 There are who vest and veil themselves 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* XVII 159 Don Agostino disappeared into the sacristy to vest himself.

b *absol.* in the same sense

1882 MASKELL *Anc Liturgy Ch Eng* (ed. 3) 219 A common custom that the priest (whether or not he vested before the altar) should vest in the sanctuary. 1892 in A. E. Lee *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) II 657 The imposing procession moved up the main aisle to the sanctuary where the celebrant vested

III. 8. *trans.* = INVEST *v.* 9. *Now rare* or *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 36 The Merchant..vesting this Hundred Pounds in English Goods, 1771 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) IV. 139 He was then in good circumstances, and it was said came to vest his money in our stocks 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 247 He vested in some kind of property all, or almost all, that he had brought out of France. 1804 EARL LAUDERD *Publ Wealth* (1819) 178 He vests his capital either in seed, or in a stock of cattle. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) xi Her capitalists were tempted to vest very large sums in foreign countries 1863 [see VESTED *ppl a* 3].

Vest, southern ME. var. FAST *a.*; obs. Sc. f. WEST.

‖ **Vesta** (ve·stă). Also 4 **Veste** [L. *Vesta*, the goddess of that name (see sense 1) answering to the Gr. Ἑστία, identical with ἑστία hearth, house, household.]

1. *Mythol.* A Roman female divinity, the daughter of Saturn, goddess of the hearth and household.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 He 3af a temple . wiþ fyre to þe goddes Vesta and here maydenes to be worschipped 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 157 Sche which was the Prioresse In Vestes temple the goddesse 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II v. 91 The garlandis Of Vesta, goddes of the erd and fyre 1589 GREENE *Roundelay* Poems (1876) 102 Vesta's virgins with their holy fires Do cleanse the thoughts that fancy hath defiled 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII xi. 676 The minds of men were put in feare, for the going out of the fire in the chappell of Vesta. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 23 Yet thou art higher far descended, Thee bright hair'd Vesta To solitary Saturn bore. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II 395 He said, and brought me The venerable statues of the gods, With ancient Vesta from the sacred choir 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *Vestals*, The Romans were not the only People who kept the perpetual Fire of Vesta, in imitation of the celestial Fires 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* XXXIV, Couched . as on Vesta's sceptre a swift flame. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 285/1 Vesta was regarded as the goddess of domestic union and happiness. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 193/1 If ever the sacred fire of Vesta did go out, the negligent vestal was to be punished by scourging

attrib. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 193/1 Fire was solemnly sent from the prytaneum or Vesta temple of the mother colony.

2. *Astr.* One of the minor planets, revolving in an orbit between Mars and Jupiter

1807 *Phil. Trans* XCVII. 245 Observations and Measurements of the Planet Vesta 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 285/2 Vesta performs its revolution in about 1326 mean solar days. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 214 The distance, and other elements of the orbit of Vesta, presented serious differences both with this theory and Bode's law.

3. Used as the distinctive name of a special make of household stove.

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 68/2 In the 'Vesta stove', the ashes can be raked from the grate without any dust rising into the room 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 422/2 The various stoves, Vesta, Chunk, &c, are all founded on the Arnott Stove.

4 A kind of wax match. Orig. *attrib.*

1839 CATH SINCLAIR *Holiday House* ii. 25 Laura afterwards singed a hole in her muslin frock, while lighting one of the Vesta matches to seal these numerous notes. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 62 § 2 The following Duties of Customs shall be charged Lucifers, Vesta, of Wax, the

1,000 Matches, o o o½ 1859 CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I 326 Wax vestas, pipes, maccaroni, and candles 1863 ABEL in *Lond* (etc) *Phil Mag* Nov. 356 Varieties of wax or Vesta matches. 1864 STRAUSS, etc *Eng Workshops* 233 The vesta boxes are put in parcels of half-a-dozen and one dozen 1886 D. C MURRAY *First Person Singular* xiv, Frost's trembling fingers had to strike one or two vestas 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 68 The major pulled a vesta-case from his pocket.

Vestal (ve·stăl), *a* and *sb*. [ad. L. *vestālis*, f. *Vesta* VESTA So Sp and Pg *vestal*, It and F. *vestale*.]

A *adj*. **1.** *Vestal virgin*, one of the priestesses (originally four, subsequently six in number) who had charge of the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta at Rome.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV 473 Cornelia, the most noble of virgynes vestalle, was put in to therthe on lyve 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II xiv (S T S) I 202 þai condampnit Oppia þe virgine vestal for hir Incest 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I xx 14 Numa instituted also a Nunnerie as it were, of religious vestall virgines. *Ibid* XXVIII xi 676 The Vestall virgin who had the charge that night was throughly skourged 1692 tr *Sallust* 20 Cataline had Debauch'd a Lady of Noble Extraction, and a Vestal Virgin 1710 W KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* IX. (1722) 26 The Vestal Virgin Claudia, whose freedom of Behaviour had made her Modesty suspected 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1857) II 882/2 What is there in Rome so sacred and venerable as the vestal virgins who keep the perpetual fire? 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 23 The miracles which clustered so thickly around the vestal virgins 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* xliv, In defiance of every law he had recently seized Rubria, one of the Vestal Virgins.

2. Of fire, etc: Of or pertaining to Vesta.

1599 *Broughton's Let* xii 40 They counted it vnlawfull to refresh the Vestall fire 1627 DRAYTON *Sheph. Sirena* 53 My coate with light should shine, Purer then the Vestall fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 553 She sprinkl'd thrice, with Wine, the Vestal Fire 1782 V KNOX *Ess* CXIV (1819) II. 287 Those institutions .have still kept the light burning like the vestal fire. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem.* Poems (1839) 4 Oblivion steals upon her vestal lamp 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxxiv (1856) 301 Three stoves and a cooking-galley, four Argand and three bear-fat lamps, burn with the constancy of a vestal shrine

fig. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I 1, Thou in whose eye, so modest, and so bright, Love ever wakes, and keeps a vestal fire 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* Ded xi, Through thine eyes, even in thy soul I see A lamp of vestal fire burning internally 1853 *Chr Remembrancer* Jan. 70 Then it was that the Jeromes and the Eustochiums retired from a world whose light seemed on the eve of extinction, to nurse the vestal fire which was never to be really put out

3. Resembling a priestess of Vesta in respect of chastity; chaste, pure, virgin

1595 *Locrine* v iv 54 Beleeue me, Locrine, but the girle is wise, And well would seeme to make a vestall Nunne 1705 POPE *Jan & May* 202 Demure and chaste as any vestal Nun 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV ix, Jones had no reason to imagine the lady to have been of the vestal kind 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 390 The day is come, and thou wilt fly with me To whatsoe'er of dull mortality Is mine, remain a vestal sister still 1822 W IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* xviii, Mrs Hannah, the vestal gentlewoman of my Lady Lillycraft, has had long walks and talks with Phœbe

transf. 1806 MOORE *Dream Antiq* i, Upon the bank awhile I stood, And saw the vestal planet weep Her tears of light on Ariel's flood 1818 KEATS *Endym* I. 874 Oft have I brought thee flowers, on their stalks set Like vestal primroses.

4. Pertaining to, characteristic of, a vestal virgin or virgins; marked by chastity or purity.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* II. ii 8 Her Vestal liuery is but sicke and greene 1594 DRAYTON *Min Poems* (1907) 4 Since holy Vestall lawes haue been neglected 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 156 This is my last Of vestall office, I am bride habited, But mayden harted 1729 T COOKE *Tales*, etc 18 Young Men, and Virgins, Attend a Song fit for a vestal Ear. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* III. 68 O dear and blessed peace! Why dost thou shroud thy vestal purity In penury and dungeons? 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, Necessarily introducing many male guests within those vestal precincts. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* II. 204 Love whispers may not breathe Within this vestal limit

B *sb*. **1.** A vestal virgin

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch's Lives*, *Numa* (1612) 68 He also hath the keeping of the holy virgines which they call Vestales. *Ibid* 69 [He] taketh out the condemned Vestall, muffled vp close 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Exp.* s v., These Vestals were first instituted by Numa Pompilius, or as some write, by Romulus 1671 PHILLIPS (ed 3) s v. *Vesta*, Certain Virgins called Vestalls, who were to take care of the Vestal fire. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Acc States*, etc. *Italy*, etc 135 The Head of the young Vestal was the most engaging thing I had seen in Italy 1740 J DUPRÉ *Conform Anc. & Mod Cerem* 47 The Chief of the Vestals was called Maxima 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II 265 A face formed exactly like the Venus of Medicis, or the sleeping vestal 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 286/1 The habits which the vestals had acquired during their priesthood 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor.* I iii 433 *note*, The vestal Urbinia was buried alive on account of a plague.

fig and *transf.* 1594 DRAYTON *Min Poems* (1907) 4 Here Chastity that Vestall most diuine, Attends that Lampe with eye which neuer sleepeth. 1767 STERNE *Tr Shandy* IX xvii, I keep neither man or boy, or any thing that can eat or drink, except a thin, poor piece of a Vestal (to keep my fire in) 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* IV, A flame which Hugh was so far a vestal as to supply with its necessary fuel at all seasons of the year

2. A virgin; a chaste woman; a nun.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* II i 158 A certaine aime he tooke At a faire Vestall, throned by the West 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 80 A grosse pencild Painter, who..vnder colour of drawing of pictures, drawes more to his shady Pauilion, then depart thence pure Vestals 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV v 7 Shall's go hear the vestals sing? 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 207 How happy is the blameless vestal's lot! The world forgetting, by the world forgot 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 554 The stain Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe, The worse for what it soils 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* x, She was the most hospitable and jovial of old vestals, and had been a beauty in her day 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* II. i 10 He states that he never knew souls more polluted than those of some of the professed vestals of the Church

Hence **Ve·stalship**, the state or condition of being a vestal or virgin

1893 F THOMPSON *Poems* 42 A mouth too red for the moon to buss it, But her cheek unvow its vestalship

† **Vestament**, erroneous var of VESTIMENT or VESTMENT.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV i Hyb, His vestaments sit, as if they grew vpon him

Veste, southern ME. var. FAST *v.* and *adv.*, FIST *sb*.[1]

Vested (ve·sted), *ppl a.* [f. VEST *v* + -ED.]

1. Clothed, robed, dressed, *spec.* in ecclesiastical vestments Also *fig*

1671 MILTON *P R* I 257 Just Simeon and Prophetic Anna spake Before the Altar and the vested Priest. 1769 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 360 The cooling brook, the grassy vested green 1841 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem* (1852) IV 256 Why do I not go forth as a forgiven and vested creature 1842 WORDSW *Eccles. Sonn* III xxvi, The Vested Priest before the Altar stands.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her* I. Gloss., *Vested*, habited, or clothed, as a cubit arm, &c vested *az* or the like

2. Established, secured, or settled in the hands of, or definitely assigned to, a certain possessor.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 168 *Vested* remainders, are where the estate is invariably fixed, to remain to a determinate person, after the particular estate is spent *Ibid* 513 A legacy to one, to be paid when he attains the age of twenty-one years, is a *vested* legacy. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI 185 He held it to be a vested estate in fee in the son 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab Pol. Terms* III 25 In its legal sense, vested is opposed to contingent 1845 WILLIAMS *Real Prop* 241 The alienation of an executory interest, before its becoming an actually vested estate 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I Introd. p xlv, After months of struggle with the vested privileges of record-keepers.

b *esp.* with *right* or *interest* Also *fig*.

(*a*) *a* 1797 J. P ANDREWS *Man. Constit.* 211 (Thornton), Violative of a vested legal right. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr* App p xxxiv, Vested rights essentially differ from rights which are contingent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I ix § 3 (1876) 89 The vested right which Parliament has allowed to be acquired by the existing companies 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 285 Let its vested right, of paying out the truth, be flung into the free air of history 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop* v. § 3 233 It is not such a right as the law regards as vested, that is, as completely created

(*b*) 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 481 The limitation gave him an immediate vested interest in the surplus of the estate 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 154 Finding that new truths have not as many vested interests to recommend them as old fallacies 1859 MILL *Liberty* iv (1865) 53/1 The doctrine ascribes to all mankind a vested interest in each other's moral, intellectual, and even physical perfection 1889 W DONISTHORPE *Individualism* IV 122 Vested interests may perhaps be defined as rights based not upon contract but upon custom

3. Invested.

1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 20 The returns for vested capital and the comfort of the working classes both [being] considered

Vestee. *Law. rare.* [f. VEST *v.* + -EE.] One who is vested with a right, property, etc.

1879 *Austin's Jurispr* II. lii 883 Subject to a series of vested rights (descendible perhaps from present vestees).

Vesten, southern ME. variant of FAST *v.*

Ve·ster. *rare.* [f. VEST *v.* 8.] One who invests money, an investor

1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 146 They declare that their vesters aim at a community in land and in goods

† **Vesterer.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **westerer.** [f *veste-re* VESTRY, or OF. *vestier* vestiary] A person having charge of vestments

1388 in *Archaeol* LII 213 Fyrste the westerer shall lay the abbotes cope lowest opon the awter with the sayd westre

Vesterie, obs form of VESTRY 1

† **Vesteye**, *v Obs rare.* Also **vestoy-** [app ad. an unrecorded AF. **vesteier*, OF. **vestoier*, of obscure origin.] *trans.* To inspect, examine. Hence † **Vesteying** *vbl sb*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXV, It is to weten þat ofte tyme a deere is herbored with vestoynge of mannys eye *Ibid* xxx, If his lymer be dislaue, late him vesteye it with his eye *Ibid.* XXVIII, And if þe lymer ouershete, or kan not put it forth, euery hunter þat þere is, ought to go somedele a broode forto se yf þei may fynde þe leghtes with vesteynge of eye

Vestiarian (vestiē·riăn), *a* [f. VESTIARY + -IAN]

1. Of or relating to, concerned with, ecclesiastical vestments or their use.

1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit* (1853) 19 The question of the habits, or as it has since been termed the vestiarian controversy 1866 *Contemp. Rev* II. 557 The ecclesiastical Adria, agitated by ritualistic and vestiarian gales, has thrown up a great heap of pamphlets 1881 *Guardian* 16 Feb 232/3 We should have been well pleased had these vestiarian differences never found place amongst us

2. Of, belonging or peculiar to, clothing or dress; vestiary. *rare*—[1].

1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess Hist & Art* (1862) 34 Whitening of the seams—a disagreeable vestiarian phenomenon produced by the surface, or best-coloured portion, of the cloth being rubbed off

† **Vestiarer.** *Obs rare*—[0] Also **vestyaryer(e** [f. med.L. *vestiārius* sb. Cf. OF *vestiarieur* (Godef.).] = VESTERER

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 509/1 Vestyaryer [*printed* -ce] (*A* vestiariere [*Winch. MS* vestyaryere], *P* vestyar), *vestiarius*

‖ **Vestiarium.** *rare.* [L *vestiārium*, f. *vesti-s* clothes, clothing see -ARIUM.] A vestiary, vestry.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xliv, The chapel by the little door near to the Vestiarium 1875 *Encycl Brit* I. 13/1 The upper story of the refectory [in a Benedictine abbey] is the 'vestiarium', where the ordinary clothes of the brethren were kept.

Vestiary (ve·stiări), *sb.* Forms 3-6 **vestiarie**, 4 **vestiare**, 5 **vestyarye**, **-iarye**, 5- **vestiary.** [a. OF *vestiarie*, *vestiaire*, *vestyaire*, etc (mod.F. *vestiaire*, = Pr *vestiari*, Pg. and It. *vestiario*), or ad. L. *vestiārium* clothes-chest, wardrobe, neut. sing. of *vestiārius* adj, f *vesti-s* clothing, vesture. Cf. VESTUARY.]

I 1. A vestry of a church Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 455 A lodlich cloth he boughte for fif panes, þe bischope he gan it bringue. þe bischop eode into þe vestiarie; is Cope he gan of strepe 1427-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 69 For a plomer on þe vestyarye 1448 HEN. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 354 The vestiarie to be sette oon the north syde of the saide Quere. 1503 in Blyth *Hist. Notices & Rec. Fincham* (1863) 57 My bodye to be beryed in the vestiary of Sent Martyns Chirche. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 57 b, The Church, the pulpite, the vestiarie, the chauncell 1668 T. SMITH in *Phil Trans* (1697) XIX. 604 Toward one end of the English Church, just by the Vestiary 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Vestiary*, a Vestry or Dressing-Room 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 And monie ane that day did herrie Braw spulyie frae the vestiary. 1841 GRESLEY *For Arden* (1842) 61 The service being at length finished, he returned to the Vestiary 1866 MRS R T RITCHIE *Village on Cliff* xvii, The curé walked through his wild overgrown wilderness to the vestiary.

b A room or building, esp. one in a monastery or other large establishment, in which clothes are kept. Also, a cloak-room (quot 1893).

c 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* 45, I haue do mad 30u clothis & hosyn and schon whech I wil þat þei be kept in a comon vestiary, þat euery man may haue part as him nedith 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt* V 566/2 Davy Chirke, Yoman of oure Vestiarye of oure Houshold. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vestiary*, a place in a Monastery, where the Monks Cloaths are laid up, the Friers Wardrobe. 1860 AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 157 The room, being used, at the present day, as a vestiary. 1862 SIR H TAYLOR *St Clement's Eve* II i, Go to the vestiary, wherein thou'lt find Provision of all garbs for the masqued ball 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II 161 'All right,' said Granton,. turning to the vestiary for his light overcoat

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs*—[0]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (copying Cooper), *Vestiary*, a Wardrobe, Press, or Chest, where apparel is laid. [Hence in Phillips, and recent Dicts.]

† **2.** = VESTIBULE 1. Cf. VESTRY 1 b. *Obs rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XXXV 17 The tentis in the yatis of the vestiarie [L. *in foribus vestibuli*] 1382 — 2 *Sam* XVII 18 Thei wenten in a swift paase in the hows of a maner man in Bahurym, that hadde a pit in his vestiarye

II. 3. Clothes, dress, garments *rare*—[1].

1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* Wks I. 467/1 Thy versicoloured and cloudlike vestiary, puffed and effuse, rustling and rolling.

Vestiary (ve·stiări), *a.* [ad. L. *vestiāri-us* see prec. and -ARY[1]. Cf. obs. F. *vestiaire* (Littré)] Of, pertaining or relating to, clothes or dress.

1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 109 The Superfluity of other Commodities may bee restrained by lawes Vestiary and Sumptuary 1648 BP HALL *Select Th* § 93. 271 Some are for manuary trades, another for Vestiary services 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXV. 346 The soul may remain the same, but a new body is actually given to it by the interposition of vestiary talent 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess*, Ser II 113 A collection of vestiary curiosities. 1870 W R GREG *Polit Problems* 167 Some vestiary materials have become more abundant and lower in price 1891 HAN. LYNCH *G Meredith* 78 We learn of vestiary elegances, and temper

Vestible, obs. form of VESTIBULE.

Vestibular (vesti·bĭŭlăr), *a.* [f. next + -AR[1]. Cf obs. F. *vestibulaire*.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, resembling or serving as, a vestibule **a.** *Anat* (Cf. VESTIBULE *sb.* 2.)

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II 537/1 The vestibular part of the membraneous labyrinth is all that is really fundamental in the structure of an organ of hearing 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I (1856) 23 As in the vestibular cavities of fishes 1872 HUXLEY *Phys* viii. 211 The vestibular nerve tells us that sounds are weak or loud, but gives no impression of tone or melody or harmony 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 580 The vestibular termination of the auditory nerve.

b In general use.

1861 BERESF HOPE *Eng Cathedr. 19th C.* 158 The outer world was fenced off by the interposed atrium or vestibular cloister

c. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 416/1 This pseudostomosis is due to a folding of the entire sponge, so as to produce secondary canals or cavities, which may be incurrent (vestibular) or excurrent (cloacal).

So **Vesti·bulary** *a rare*

1843 in F H Ramadge *Curab Consumption* (1850) 37

The morbid conditions of this vestibulary portion of the respiratory apparatus.

Vestibule (ve·stibiūl), *sb.* Also α. 7–8 vestible. [ad. L. *vestibulum* (hence F. *vestibule*, OF *vestible*, It., Sp. and Pg. *vestibulo*), entrance-court, fore-court, entrance The origin of the L word is uncertain.]

1. In reference to ancient times The enclosed or partially enclosed space in front of the main entrance of a Roman or Greek house or building, an entrance-court or foie-court.

In some instances approximating to next.

α 1623 COCKERAM I, *Vestible*, the porch of a dore 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Vestible*, a void place without the doot, a Porch, an Entry 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Atrium*, Some have mistakenly confounded the *Atrium* with the porch or vestible, from which it was distinct 1796 BURNEY *Mem Metastasio* II. 163 Porticos, vestibles of temples, and other public buildings

β *a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist* ii (1752) I. 19 The citizens of Rome placed the images of their ancestors in the vestibules of their houses 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II 108/1 This tyrant would not suffer his guards to do duty in the palace, but only in the vestibule and porticos about it 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI 942 While ye on preparation of the feast Attended both, Ulysses and myself Stood in the vestibule 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II 163 He met within the murmurous vestibule His young disciple. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 219 [To] Throw you as ballast into the ship's hold, And then deliver you, a slave, to move Enormous rocks, or found a vestibule 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* I, In its vestibule was a bronze statue, fifty feet high

b In modern usage A chamber or hall immediately between the entrance-door and the interior of a building or house (usually one of some size), to which it gives admittance; an ante-chamber, entrance-hall, or lobby.

α. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), A *Vestible* is also used for a Kind of little Anti-Chamber before the Entrance of an ordinary Apartment 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 80 In the low vestible ane old clock

β 1756 MRS DELANY in *Autobiog. & Corr* (1861) III. 437 Her apartment is the prettiest thing I ever saw, consisting of a skylight antechamber or vestibule, adorned in the Gothic way 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He was soon admitted to a small vestibule, where he found Bianchi winding balls of silk. 1828 *Ann. Reg.* 76/1 A scene almost of butchery took place in the staircases and vestibules 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxvi, The clock in the vestibule struck nine as Robert opened the library door 1881 OWEN in *Nature* No 618 425 The impressive and rather gloomy vestibule which leads to the great hall

Comb 1887 *Pall Mall G* 11 Nov 2/2 This room opens into a long and lofty vestibule-like chamber

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

Freq from *c* 1800, usu const. *of*, as in the first group

(*a*) 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV 141 The dark, solemn approaches to, or dismal vestibules of, the grave. 1785 BURNS *Common-pl Bk* Oct, If ever any young man, in the vestibule of the world, chance to throw his eye over these pages [etc] 1800 *Med. Jrnl* III 254 There can be no very great deviation, while we remain at the vestibule of useful inquiry 1833 H COLERIDGE *Lives Northerns* 3 A single copy of verses [by Marvell] keeping its station in the vestibule of Paradise Lost 1861 J G. HOLLAND *Less. Life* III 48 To-day we stand in life's vestibule 1875 GRINDON *Life* 1 4 True figurative language is the vestibule of philosophy

(*b*) 1781 HARRIS *Philol Enq* II. IV 106 Looking upon Knowledge to pass into the Mansions of the Mind thro' Language, they were careful not to offend in the Vestibule *a* 1848 R W HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm* VIII (1853) 379 The present is the vestibule to a boundless existence. 1850 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* (ed. 2) 131 One large class of the Platonic Dialogues, which are the induction or vestibule to the rest. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* 1 3 Language and Mythology form the vestibules and outer courts to Homer, Pheidias, Lycurgus

d. An enclosed and covered-in portion at either end of a railway carriage, serving as a means of passage from one carriage to another. Also *attrib* in *vestibule train* (see VESTIBULED *a*). Orig. *U.S.*

1889 *Daily News* 7 May 7/3 Communication was then established by throwing a board across, and privacy secured by stretching a piece of canvas above to connect the two roofs It was the vestibule train principle established unexpectedly in a new quarter 1890 T M. COOLEY, etc *Railways Amer.* 246 A perfectly enclosed vestibule of handsome architectural appearance between the cars 1896 *Daily News* 14 July 9/7 The new vestibule East Coast train.

2. *Anat.* (and *Zool*) One or other of various cavities or hollows regarded as forming an approach or entrance to another, usually a larger or more important, part.

A number of these, as *vestibule of the aorta, larynx, mouth, pharynx*, are specified in recent encyclopædic and medical Dicts

a. The osseous cavity which forms the central portion of the labyrinth of the ear and is situated between the tympanum and the internal auditory canal, immediately behind the cochlea.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Ear*, The Labyrinth is divided into three Parts; the first called the Vestibule 1782 A MONRO *Anat* 72 The other [hole] ends in several very small canals that allow a passage to the branches of the *portio mollis* into the vestibule and cochlea 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II 530/1 Of the compartments of the osseous labyrinth, the vestibule lies in the middle, the semi-circular canals behind it, and the cochlea in front. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II 96 The essential part of the organ of hearing is the vestibule. 1884 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 188 The bony labyrinth consists of an irregular central cavity, the vestibule

b. (See quot 1857.)

1841 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr Medicine* 55 The *Meatus Urinarius*, which is the canal leading to the bladder, is situated at the further extremity of the vestibule 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif* 43 The vestibule is a small triangular space placed at the upper part of the vulva 1883 DUNCAN *Clin Lect Dis Wom* (ed 2) XVII 167, I call them inflammations of the pudendum, but they are often called inflammations of the vulva, and sometimes of the vestibule.

c. *Membranous vestibule*, the membranous sacs contained within the osseous vestibule of the ear.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* s.v, There is also another membrane, constituting the membranous vestibule, but it is not an exact imitation of the osseous cavity

d *Zool.* = VESTIBULUM 2 b. *rare.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* 87 When fæcal matters are discharged, they make their way out by an aperture which is temporarily formed in the floor of this vestibule

Ve·stibule, *v.* [Back-formation from next] *trans.* To provide or supply (a railway carriage) with vestibules; to unite by means of vestibules.

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 20 Apr. 2/1 The two cars are 'vestibuled' together by a central lobby 1904 *N & Q* 10th Ser I. 346/2 Through carriages on a certain train between London and Hull will henceforward be 'vestibuled through' to an express

Ve·stibuled, *a.* [f. VESTIBULE *sb*] Of a train: Provided with vestibules. Orig *U.S*

1890 T. M COOLEY, etc *Railways Amer* 249 The first of the vestibuled trains went into service on the Pennsylvania Railroad in June, 1886 1898 *Westm Gaz* 26 Apr 6/4 The vestibuled corridor dining-car trains on the East and West Coast routes to Scotland

Vestibuli·tis. *Path.* [f. VESTIBULE *sb.* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vestibule of the vulva

1889 DUNCAN *Clin Lect Dis Wom* (ed. 4) XI 65 When they do so women suffer from slight superficial inflammation—vestibulitis.

Vestibulo·tomy. *Surg* [f. as prec. see -TOMY.] The operation of cutting or opening the vestibule of the ear

1908 *Lancet* 9 May 1341/2 We have come to regard inferior vestibulotomy as a good and adequate means of draining the vestibule in cases of infection. Double vestibulotomy was performed with partial removal of the cochlea.

‖ **Vestibulum** (vesti·biŭlŏm). [L. see VESTIBULE *sb.*]

1 = VESTIBULE *sb* 1.

1562 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 286 In the midst of the *Vestibulum*, there was a great Fountain 1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* 132 In those large *Xystas*, *Porticos*, *Atrias* and *Vestibula* of the Greeks and Romans 1699 HOWE *Redeemer's Dominion* Wks 1724 II 64 Having the Keys of the Celestial House of God, he should also have the Keys of the Terrestrial Bethel, which is but a sort of Portal or Vestibulum to the other 1718 OZELL tr *Tournefort's Voy* II v 176 In the Vestibulum of a Convent of Greek Nuns, there is a Christ very ill painted. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I iii, You enter by a small entrance-passage (called *vestibulum*) into a hall

2 *Anat.* and *Zool.* a. = VESTIBULE *sb* 2.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Vestibulum*, is a Cavity in the *Os Petrosum*, behind the *Fenestra Ovalis* 1726 A. MONRO *Anat* 101 Canals, that allow a Passage to the Branches of the *Portæ mollis* of the seventh Pair of Nerves, into the *Vestibulum* and *Cochlea*. 1797 M BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 420 The external parts, particularly the inside of the nymphæ and the vestibulum, are subject to inflammation 1800 *Phil. Trans* XC 9 The vestibulum is completely separated from the tympanum 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 116 The membranous vestibulum is continued by a canal to a single opening in the roof of the skull

b. *Zool* The cavity or chamber in certain infusorians into which the œsophagus and anus open

1859 J R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd, Protozoa* 56 In addition to the oral orifice, the vestibulum is provided with a lateral aperture which would appear to discharge the function of an anus 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* 87 A groove [in the bell-animalcule], which, at one point, deepens and passes into a wide depression, the *vestibulum*

†Ve·stigate, *v Obs. rare.* [f L *vestīgāt-*, ppl stem of *vestīgāre* to track, trace out, investigate] *intr.* and *trans* To investigate, in various senses

a 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey*, etc (1825) II 4 Wherefore Dame Reason did me persuade, and move To be content with my small estate, And in this matter no more to vestigate 1623 COCKERAM I, *Vestigate*, to tracke, or trace. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (following Cooper), *Vestigate*, to seek out, to seek by the print of the foot, to trace, to search, diligently, to hunt after 1780 J T. DILLON *Trav Spain* (1781) 28 To vestigate their mode of propagation

Hence **†Ve·stigating** (*vbl*) *sb*, a footprint. (Cf. VESTIGIATING.) **†Vestigation** (see quot. and INVESTIGATION). *Obs. rare*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 189 [The Cingalese hold] that Adam was their Created and liued there, they beleeue it rather in regard his vestigatings are yet imprinted in the earth 1658 PHILLIPS, *Vestigation*, a seeking any one by the print of their foot, a searching diligently.

Vestige (ve·stidʒ). [a F. *vestige*, ad. L. *vestigium* footstep, footprint, trace, mark, etc. Cf. the earlier VESTIGY.]

I. 1. A mark, trace, or visible sign *of* something, esp. a building or other material structure, which no longer exists or is present, a piece of material evidence of this nature; something which remains after the destruction or disappearance of the main portion.

In the singular freq in negative phrases

pl 1602 J COLVILLE *Parænese* 113, Not farder nor vnto ye vall of Septimius Seuerus vhai of the vestiges yit remane *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov 1644, Descending the Mons Cælius we come against the vestiges of the Palazzo Maggiore. 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 297 We see the beginning of a Vault with the Vestiges of the Stair upon it 1791 W GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II 136 The vestiges of different buildings, and the walls of a small chapel, still remain 1816 SIR H DAVY in *Faraday's Exp Res* (1859) 4 Vestiges of extinct volcanoes exist in all the low countries on the western side of the Appennines 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* III VIII I. 459 They had not been molested by enemies. But more than once they had seen vestiges of them in smoking hamlets and ruined bridges 1864 D G MITCHELL *Sev. Stor* 243 Others wandered thither, seeking vestiges of old inheritance

sing. 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 240 Of these there is not the least Vestige remaining 1743 KAMES *Decis Cit. Sess 1730–52* (1799) 63 There was no remaining vestige of any moveable effects 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III 370 No vestige of the inflammable principle [will] appear 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV 98 Not the least vestige of a slough could be perceived 1839 YEOWELL *Anc Brit Ch.* XII 140 A vestige of some ancient fabric may be seen near the church 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I 280 There is now scarce vestige left of any building prior to the fifteenth century

b A surviving memorial or trace *of* some condition, quality, practice, etc., serving as an indication of its former existence. Usu. in pl

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan 1645, The once mighty Capua shewing some vestige of its former magnificence in pieces of temples, arches [etc] 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 378 That line of policy which government has pursued that, I mean, of wearing out the vestiges of conquest 1805 FOSTER *Ess* I III. I 35 The vestiges of the first indelible impression *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks* (1874) III 282 These consolidation doctrines sweep away at a blow every vestige of State Rights 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 197 A toll drove away the last vestige of lawful traffic 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 71 Modern enquiries have also detected the vestiges of a patriarchal state still surviving.

c. Without *of*, in prec. senses.

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 404 Scarce any trace remaining, vestige grey, Or nodding column To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 127 A mode, that I think will leave no vestiges behind. 1789 J WILLIAMS *Min Kingd* I 32 A solid body of stone . which exhibits no manner of vestige or leader whatever to point out which way the coal is gone. 1814 SCOTT *Border Antiq* I. 1 This ancient baronial edifice is now in ruins, and nothing scarcely remains but a few melancholy vestiges, which [etc] 1830 G. A COOKE *Topogr. Descr Surrey* 68 Not a vestige is now standing, but the coloured bricks, stones, etc prove that the materials have not been entirely destroyed

d A very small or slight trace, indication, or amount (*of* something); a particle, a scrap.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I XII If it contains the least vestige, the slightest taint, precipitation follows 1782 COWPER *Conversat* 219 On all the vestiges of truth attend, And let them guide you to a decent end 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Huttonian Theory* 334 The mountain appeared to me to be without any vestige of stratification 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* IX 298 Not a vestige of green pasturage was to be descried. 1884 *Chr Commonwealth* 12 June 824/1 The general luck and run of our politicians have scarcely a vestige of lofty motive or noble principle.

2. *Biol.* A surviving trace *of* some part formerly existing in the species; a vestigial organ or structure (see quot 1886).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* XIII (1860) 454 Rudimentary organs,..as the vestige of an ear in earless breeds 1868 LYELL *Princ Geol* (ed 10) III XXXV II 274 The aquatic reptile called *Proteus anguinus*, which retains only the vestiges or rudiments of eyes 1886 J A. RYDER in *Proc U S Nat Mus* 80 On investigating the condition of the vestiges of these limbs we find that the skeletal parts have actually been arrested *Ibid* note, Structures which are disappearing should be called vestiges.

II 3 A mark or trace left on the ground by the foot, a footprint; a track. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (following Cooper), *Vestige*, the print of a mans foot, a footstep, a trace, or track, or mark of any thing 1719 BOYER *Dict Royal* I, *Vestige*, step, footstep, vestige 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc* XXXVII, Who with unwearied feet could e'er impress The sand with such enormous vestiges? 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist India* I. 363 In a dry country a bare foot leaves little print to common eyes; but one of these people will pursue a robber by these vestiges for a distance that seems incredible

fig 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* I. 8 A country where prophet comes after prophet, and each treads out the last vestige from the sand

b *transf* An impression made upon the brain by an image. *rare*

1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Eth The* I. II §2 Through the senses, external objects act upon the brain,. leaving a durable vestige there. *Ibid* I II §8 An image of sense or fancy, persistent in proportion to the depth of the cerebral vestige.

†Vestigia, error for VESTIGIUM

1789 J WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd* I. 28 Every slip of the coal metals has a vise, or vestigia, which points out to a skilful eye which way the metals are thrown out of their former course.

Vestigial (vesti·dʒiăl), *a* [f L. *vestigi-um* (see VESTIGE) + -AL 1] Of the nature of a vestige, remaining or surviving in a degenerate, atrophied, or imperfect condition or form: a. *spec.* in *Biol* of certain organs or structures.

1884 COUES *N Amer Birds* 215 The transitory wolffian bodies and ducts ultimately disappear from the female, leaving only a trace of their former existence in certain vestigial structures 1892 *Month* Jan 16 The existence of what are called 'rudimentary' or 'vestigial' organs 1898

Allbutt's Syst Med. V 727 A triangular fold—the 'vestigial fold' of Marshall—formed by a duplicature of the serous layer, passes between the left pulmonary artery and the subjacent pulmonary veins

b In general use.

1892 *19th Cent* Jan 37 They are only the stunted remnants, the vestigial and atrophied traces indicating the later stages of ages of [mental] development *a* 1901 F W. Myers *Hum Personality* (1903) II 308 Vestigial beliefs which still encumbered the spirit have had time to atrophy.

Hence **Vesti gially** *adv*

1902 *Amer. Anthropologist* IV. 33 This conception persists up through barbarism, albeit vestigially, into civilization.

Vesti·gian, *a.* and *sb rare.* [f. Vestige + -ian.] a *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or designating, the theory of evolution propounded by R. Chambers in his *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* (1844) b *sb* One who agrees with or supports this work or theory.

1860 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II 295 The case would be a decided difficulty on the Lamarckian or Vestigian doctrine of necessary progression 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept 414 Men who had never been known to read a scientific book in their lives, were found poring over it, and taking sides as Vestigians and anti Vestigians

†Vesti·giary. *Obs*$^{-1}$ [f L. *vestīgi-um* + -ary 1.] A vestige or trace.

1651 Biggs *New Disp* § 238 The adored Fontanell helpes nothing, before the crustous eschar be taken away; and the vestigiaries of heat and drynesse be first removed.

†Vesti·giating. *Obs*$^{-1}$ [f L. *vestīgi-um* cf Vestigating] Footprints, tracks.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* (ed 2) 307 Upon Colombo's high peake is also shew'd and seene the vestigiating or footsteps of old Adam.

‖Vesti·gium. Pl. **vestigia** (also 7 **vestigia's**). Now *rare* or *Obs* [L. see Vestige.] A vestige or trace; a mark or indication left by something destroyed, lost, or no longer present

1637 Nabbes *Microcosm* v in Dodsley *O Pl* (1744) V 355 Repentance stays as the vestigium, Or mark impress'd, by which the past disease Is found to have been 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* vii § 7. 50 Experience assureth vs, that after it [*sc.* light] is extinguished, it leaueth not the least vestigium behind it of hauing beene there 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 353 Upon better view I may discover his [Jerah's] Vestigia near Malacca amongst his other Brethren 1749 *Phil Trans* XLVI. 197 Ruinous Heaps and Vestigia nearly effaced by Length of Time

b. Const. *of.*

1644 [H. Parker] *Jus Populi* 54 Neither Nature nor History afford us any Vestigia of it 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit* ii 9 Of which there is to this day some Vestigia's remaining. 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat.* v 92 So universally and utterly abolished, that no part, no vestigium of them should remain 1769 E Bancroft *Guiana* 42 It is covered with bark of a light brown colour, variegated by the vestigia of the fallen off stamina of the leaves 1771 *Ann Reg.* ii 200/1 The vestigia of antiquity in a vicinage ought always to have great weight in determinations of this kind.

† c. *spec.* (See quot. 1704.) *Obs*

1693 Woodward *Nat Hist. Earth* 22 The same Vestigia of Tendons in each [fossil shell] 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn* I s v, Vestigia of Tendons, are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, which are formed on purpose for the fastening or rooting of the Tendons of their Muscles

†Ve stigy. *Obs.* [a. older F. *vestigie*, or ad L. *vestīgium* Vestige. see -y] A vestige or trace.

1545 Joye *Exp Dan* i 13 b, In that cite yet there remaineth the temple of Iupiters image, or els is there no nother memoriall or skant any vestigie thereof *Ibid.* x. 169 b, It behowued not one stone vpon another nor vestigie of the temple to stand and remaine. 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Ceremi* iii viii 192 The Canon Law it self hath some vestigies of the auncient order 1644 Digby *Nat Bodies* xxxvi § 13 317 We see how the doubting, the resoluing, and the like, which we experience in beasts, may by the vestigies we haue traced out, be followed vnto their roote

†Ve stiment. *Obs* Forms 3–4 **uestiment**, 4–6 **vestyment** (5 -mente), 4–7, 9 **vestiment** (5 *Sc* **westiment**); also *pl.* 3 -menz, 4 -mens, 4–5 -mentz. [a. OF. *vestiment* (= Pr *vestimen*, Sp. and It *vestimento*, Pg *vestimenta*), or ad L. *vestīmentum* clothes, a garment, etc, f *vestire* to clothe, Vest *v* Cf. Vestment *sb*]

1. A vestment, esp. one worn by an ecclesiastic. Common from *c* 1380 to *c* 1600, freq in pl

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 418 Ne wite ȝe nout in oure huse of oðer monnes þinges, ne nout ne underuo ȝe þe chirche uestimenz *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 133 Þo seint thomas hadde is masse i-songue his chesible he gan of weue, Alle is oþur uestimenz on him he let bi leue 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 9337 Curteynes, or ouþer vestyment, Or any oþer vesselement þat falleþ to holy cherches seruyse 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 87 He ordeyned þat mynystres of holy cherche schulde nouȝt were holy vestymentis in þe comyn use of every day *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 332 Now been pristes pokes so wide, That men must enlarge the vestiment *c* 1450 *Merlin* vi 107 And ther-with theirisen vp, and toke hym by-twene their armes, and ledde hym to the vestymentz riall 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) Lj, This day the preest hath a redde vestiment, and when he syngeth masse of requiem, he hath on a blacke vestiment 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 287 Thies priestes, whiles the armes be fighting together, knele vpon their knees in their hallowed vestimentes 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 108 Hee credditted Newgate with the same metamorphized costly vestiment. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* ii § 5 9 Socrates answereth you haue reason, and it becomes you well, beeing a man so trimme in your vestiments 1661 Morgan *Sph Gentry* ii ii. 27 The High Priests Vestiments was linnen Breeches next his flesh 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* ii. 74 Mine's the same right with your poorest and sickliest, Supposing I don the marriage vestiment [*rime* Testament] *Comb* 1479–82 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 101 The Vestyment makere *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 10 Stacyoners, vestyment sewers, and ymagers

transf and *fig* 1590 Spenser *F Q* iii xii 29 All that day she outwore in wandering, Till that againe the second euening Her couered with her sable vestiment. 1620 E Blount *Horæ Subs* 30 Howsoeuer a man may appeare to himselfe more complete, and full, in the vestiments of Vertue 1655 T Vaughan *Euphrates* 91 With the fire he attracts the Air which is the vestiment or body of the fire 1656 Heylin *Surv France* 51 There we beheld nature in her richest vestiments

2 *collect.* Clothing, garb, vesture *rare.*

1637 G Daniel *Genius of Isle* 25 The Naiades in Azure vestiment, With Hairs vnbound, the willing Sand shall print.

Vestime·ntal, *a rare.* [f. as prec. + -al] = next

1849 Rock *Ch of Fathers* I v 495 John of Salisbury, in one of his letters to Alexander III, reminds that Pontiff of a belt,—very likely one of these vestimental ones, which he had deigned to bestow upon him 1908 *Times* 25 Nov 4/2 If they were going into vestimental matters, it would take too long

Vestimentary (vestime·ntări), *a* [f as prec + -ary 1.] Of or pertaining to, in respect of, clothes or dress, vestiary.

Freq in journalistic use

1803 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* VII 15 What has been the effect of all the sermons, dissertations, essays, and paragraphs that have been written against vestimentary errors and offences? 1863 *Sat Rev.* XV 174/2 Such vestimentary sufferings as he has been exposed to in the changing course of fashion 1890 *Spectator* 10 Mar, An American dentist's wife was not quite the person to inaugurate a vestimentary revolution

Vestin, obs. Sc form of Westen *a*

Ve sting, *sb.* [f. Vest *sb.* 3 b] Cloth or material for making vests or waistcoats. Usually in pl

1828 Webster, *Vesting*, cloth for vests, vest patterns. *United States.* 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib.* iii 495/1 Chinese prints for vestings *Ibid*, Angora velvet plushes for vestings. 1889 *Textile News* 20 Sept, Advt, Damasks, Vestings, Piques, Twills 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/4 The Berlin vesting is still much liked, as it is produced in such pleasing combinations of colour

Ve sting, *vbl. sb* [f Vest *v.* + -ing 1.]

1 The action or fact of investing, confirming, or establishing, esp. by legal process

1596 Bacon *Max Com Law* ix (1630) 42 But that holdeth place onely upon the first vesting of the vse 1611 Cotgr, *Vesture*, a vesting, inuesting, or putting into possession of 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* 798 This Christian Resurrection of Life, is the Vesting and Setling of the Souls of Good men, in their Immortal Bodies 1729 Jacob *Law Dict* s v *Remainder*, The Vesting of the Estate in the Crown, during the Life of the Father 1826 G Bell *Comm. Laws Scot* (ed 5) II 609 Of some Points in the Vesting of Estates in Trust, Judicial or Voluntary 1827 Jarman *Devises* II 217 The Court held that the adverbs of time, *when*, &c. do not make any thing necessary to precede the settling (*a. e* the vesting) of the remainder 1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xxiv § 23 It is requisite that, when the time of vesting arrives, the legatee shall be no longer in the heir's *potestas*

attrib 1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) IV 631 Yesterday the lords went thro most part of the land tax and Irish forfeiture bill; postponed the first clause, called the vesting clause

2. The action or process of putting on, or investing with, vestments Also *attrib*

1648 W L *Newes fr Turkie* 9 To hinder his Lordships Vesting *c* 1660 Jer Taylor *Serm* Wks 1831 IV 144 That observation of St. Jerome made concerning the vesting of the priests in the Levitical ministrations. 1879 Simmons *Lay-Folks Mass-bk.* 164 The subsequent directions prove that this vesting was not at the altar 1905 *Times* 27 Sept. 4/2 Liturgical vestments are worn and the vesting prayers used in the Church of Rome

†Ve·stite, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ *rare* [f L. *vestīt-*, ppl stem of *vestīre* to Vest.] *trans* To cover or clothe as with a garment.

1597 A M *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 42 b/1 [To] vestite the edges of the vlcerationes with plasters 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 372 Citrons vestited with a thin coitex

Vestiture (ve·stitiŭr). [ad. med L. *vestitura*, f L. *vestīre* to Vest. Cf. Investiture.]

1. Investiture of a person in an office or *with* power, etc., = Investiture 2 and 3. *rare*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 419 He resigned to God and to seint Peter þe vestiture of prelates þat was i-doo by seculer hondes 1861 J. A Alexander *Gosp Jesus Christ* xxxix 521 A proof of man's original formation in God's image, and his original vestiture with delegated power as God's vicegerent.

2. *concr* That which clothes or covers †a = Vesture *sb.* 2. *Obs rare.*

In quots translating L *vestitura* in documents of the second half of the 13th c

c 1460 *Oseney Reg* (1913) 152 Þe saide Abbot and oþer lordes aforenamed haue i-suffrid þat þe saide John the vestiture (or grasse) of þe same telthe þe which abode in þis ȝere alone may gadur & haue *Ibid* 156 Þe vestiture of þe saide In-hoke

b Clothes, clothing, vesture Also *transf.* and *fig*

The first quotation is the source of the inexact definition given by Worcester (1846) and some later Dictionaries

1842 R Park *Pantology* (1847) 472 Under the head of Vestiture, we include all those arts which relate immediately to the manufacture of cloth, and preparation of clothing 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xl (1856) 366, I claim to be the first who has reduced all vestiture to a primitive form. 1856 — *Arct. Expl* II i 23 A pair of bear skin breeches, . the characteristic and national vestiture of this strange people 1877 *Tinsley's Mag* XX. 512/1 It is night in the streets of a fair Italian city, and the lonely queen of light is arraying in snowy vestiture the tall shafts and broad walls of marble that rise here and there 1879 J Hawthorne *Sebast Strome* II xi 175 Mary felt herself pointedly unequal to introducing her ungainly news under a graceful vestiture of words

Hence †**Ve·stitured** *a Obs.*—0

1623 Cockeram i, *Vestitured* [printed *uted*], apparelled.

Ve stless, *a.* [f Vest *sb.*] Having no vest, lacking a vest.

1888 *Daily News* 28 Sept 5/3 The plucky clergyman pursued the vestless burglar 1891 *Ibid* 29 April 7/1 Bodices are often vestless now

Ve stlet. *Zool.* [f. Vest *v.*] A sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus*, which is invested with a tube-like stem

1860 Gosse *Actinologia Brit* 268 The Vestlet, *Cerianthus Lloydii* *Ibid* 272 The Vestlet feeds freely in captivity

Vestment[1] (ve·stmĕnt). Forms *α.* 4 **uestement**, 4–6 **westement**(e, 4–6 **vestement** (6 **festement**). *β.* 5–6 **westment**, 5 **vestmente**, 5– **vestment** (7 **vest'ment**). [a. AF. and OF. *vestement* (mod F. *vêtement*), ad. L. *vestīmentum*, see Vestiment]

1 A garment or article of clothing, esp. one of the nature of a robe or gown, freq. an outer garment of this kind worn by a king or official either ordinarily or upon some ceremonial occasion. Also *collect.*, clothing, dress, vesture

Now somewhat *rare* or *rhet.*

α 1300 *Cursor M* 3701 Þe odor o þi uestement It smelles als o piement *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sq's T* 51 This Kambyn-skan In riall vestement syt on hys deys 1474 Caxton *Chesse* iv v (1883) 176 He is bounden to deffende and kepe them that make his vestements & couertours necessarye vnto his body 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iv. xvii. 280 The scripture saith that the vestement of Ih[es]u Crist dide seme to his apostles white as snowe *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 374 The heraulds with thair awfull westments 1590 Shaks *Com. Err* ii 1 94 Doe their gay vestments his affections baite? 1668 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 288 The five principal Persons of the Retinue had each of them a satin Vestment, and another of Taffata 1718 Prior *Solomon* i 99 A fairer Red stands blushing in the Rose, Than that which on the Bridegroom's Vestment flows 1764 Harmer *Observ* vi § 23 280 Presents of vestments are frequently made in these countries to the great and those that are in public stations 1771 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* IV 2 The slightness of their vestment and the lankness of their hair 1790 Cowper *Odyss.* vi 313 Her charge Of folded vestments neat the Princess placed Within the royal wain. 1826 Lamb *Elia* ii *Wedding*, She stood at the altar in vestments white and candid as her thoughts 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I xxix. 381 Their clothes saturated with the freezing water of the floes, these vpon men did not strip themselves naked, and hang up their vestments in the air to dry 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 497 Remembering to warn [the patient] against heated rooms, stewing in bed, and any possible irritation by vestments.

2. A garment worn by a priest or ecclesiastic on the occasion of some service or ceremony; a priestly robe. † In early use also *collect.*, a set of these.

13 *K Alis.* 1560 (Laud MS), Þe Bisshop dude hym on a vestement, And made To jubiter sacrifise *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* v 1898 Hee [a priest of Jupiter] tuggit wiþe his teythe in taggis His westment rewyn al in raggis *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii. 1183 To my awter I wyll me dresse, On xall my westment and myn aray 1560 Bible (Genev) 2 *Kings* x 22 Bring forthe vestements for all the seruants of Baal And he brought them out vestements 1598 J Howson *Serm. at May* 35 Thimelicus, a dauncer, had bought by chaunce some holy vestement, and abused it publickly in the open theater 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii xxxvi 228 The High Priests put on the holy vestments, and enquired of the Lord [etc] 1737 Whiston tr *Josephus, Antiq* iii vii § 2 Over this he [the priest] wore a linen vestment, made of fine flax doubled *Ibid*, This vestment reaches down to the feet, and sits close to the body. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 659 The surplice, a vestment of the Pagan Priests, introduced into churches 1843 Prescott *Mexico* vi. v (1864) 371 A few priests, clad in their usual wild and blood stained vestments, were to be seen 1868 Marriott *Vest Chr.* Introd p v, The attempt to trace out in detail a correspondence between the 'eight vestments' of the Jewish high-priest, and those of Christian ministry

b An article of attire worn by the clergy of various branches of the Christian church, or by certain of their assistants, during divine service or on some special occasion; *spec* one or other of those worn by the priest or priests at the celebration of the Eucharist; esp. the chasuble

In early use perh sometimes (like med L *vestimentum*) employed in the collective sense of 'a set of vestments'.

α 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 4675 Syf prest or clerk lene vestement þat halwed ys þurgh sacrament 1340 *Ayenb* 41 Þe crouchen, þe calices, þe creyme, þe corporeaus, þe yblissede uestemens *c* 1400 *Plowman's Tale* xxix. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 311 They halow no thing but for hire, Church, ne font, ne vestement *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festival* 140 Thys was þe fyrst man þat euer song masse yn vestementys, as prestes now doþe 1493–4 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 199 Payd to mastyr parson for halowyng of the westementes, xij d 1549 *Bk. Com Prayer, Holy Communion*, The Priest shall put upon hym a white Albe plain, with a vestement or Cope 1566 in Peacock *Eng Ch. Furniture*

(1866) 35 Item iij vestements—sold to Christopher Baudwine in anno 1565 who hathe put them to prophane vse.

β *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 509/1 Vestment , *vestimentum* *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim Mon* vii (1885) 125 Often tymes he [the king] woll bie riche hangynges and other apparell for his howses, vessaill, vestmentes, and oþer ornamentes for his chapell 1509 *Will* in *Archaeologia* LXVI 312 A payre of Vestmentes of Whit clothe of gold of Tis-ue. 1532 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 23, Item, I will that a vestment be maide of my damaske gowne 1580 Parsons in *Relig Pamphlets* (1898) 166 For this Sacrifice was Preistes apparell made Vestments, Sensors, Frankensence, and the lyke 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xi xiv, In costly vestments sacred William dight, With fear and trembling to the altar went 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 82, I shall not here spend time in describing their way of celebrating Mass, nor shall I speak of their Sacerdotal Vestments. 1782 in J H Harting *Hist Sardin Chapel* (1905) 25 Priest's vestment, two dalmatics to correspond, with maniples and stoles [etc.] 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* xvi, Your years, old man, and those sacred vestments protect you 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxv, Another churchman in his vestments bore a holy-water sprinkler 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* II xlix 59 He had kept his surplice in his own room, and had gone down in his vestment 1881 A O'Shaughnessy *Christ will Return, Songs of Worker* 10 And where, 'mid all the glory Of vestments rich, are Joseph's working coat And Mary's rags?

3. *transf* and *fig* Something which covers as a garment; a covering.

1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 118/2 Ryght so the majeste of god hydde the lyght of hys dyuynyte by a carnal vestement whyche he toke of our nature humayne 1620 Quarles *Jonah* 1300 Their nakednesse with sackcloth let them hide, And mue the vest'ments of their silken pride 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 40 The verdure that is generally the beauteous vestiment of all vegetables 1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym* 146 This hidden spirit .putting on new shapes according to the mineral vestment wherewith he is cloathed 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* xi. 84 Green,..which colour nature hath chosen for the vestment of the earth 1836 Emerson *Nature, Lang.* Wks (Bohn) II 152 A material image arises in his mind, contemporaneous with every thought, which furnishes the vestment of the thought 1842 W A Butler *Serm* Ser I x (1849) 172 His perpetuated humanity is, then, in heaven, the vestment of the divine priesthood

4 *Comb* in **vestment-maker.**

Freq in 15th and early 16th c accounts.

1405 *Close Roll, 6 Hen. IV*, b, Johannes Est, vestment makere. 1477–9 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 80 Item, paid to a vestment-maker for the mendyng of the Blak Copes. 1530 Palsgr 284/2 Vestmentmaker, *chasublier.* 1537–8 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 378 Paid to a vestment maker for xxvij dayes labour

Ve stment 2. *rare*–1 [f. Vest *v.* Cf. Investment] A right or privilege with which a person or body is invested or endowed

1795 J Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig* Add 149 It is enacted, that they be one body politic and corporate, by the name of 'The Company of Proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation', with all customary powers, vestments, &c

Ve'stmental, *a. rare*–1 [f. Vestment 1 + -al Cf. Vestimental *a*] Vestimentary.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II vi 249 Amongst the few episcopal ornaments still to be found in England, is one of the 'caligae', or vestmental stockings of Bishop Waneflete's.

Ve stmented, *a.* [f as prec.] **a.** Of persons: Dressed or robed in vestments **b** Of a service: Celebrated or conducted in vestments.

1859 Sala *Twice round Clock* (1861) 338 The black-vestmented groom of the chambers. 1867 *1st Rep Commissioners Publ Worship* 52/1 From your changing the service from the high choral to the vestmented service 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* 142 There came filing in a line of priests richly vestmented.

Vestni, southern ME var Fasten *v* **Vestorie,** obs f. Vestry 1. **Vestour,** var. Vouster, boaster *Sc.* **Vestoure,** obs. form of Vesture **Vestoy,** var Vesteye *v. Obs.*

Vestral, Vestrical, Vestrification, etc. · see after Vestry 1.

Vestry 1 (ve'stri) Forms 4, 6 **westre,** 6 **vestre**; 5 **vestri,** 5–6 **vestrye,** 6–7 **vestrie** (6 **vestorie,** 7 **vesterie**), 5– **vestry.** [Prob. a. AF **vest(e)rie*, f. Vest *v.* + -(e)ry, substituted for OF. *vestiarie, vestiaire* · see Vestiary. Cf. Revestry]

1 A room or part of a church, usually situated in close proximity to the chancel or choir, in which the vestments, vessels, records, etc., are kept, and in which the clergy and choir robe for divine service; a room used for similar purposes in connexion with any church, chapel, or place of worship.

The vestry of parish churches is also used as a place of meeting for the transaction of certain parochial business (see 2).

1388 in *Archaeologia* LII 213 The awter w^t in the sayd westre 14 in Wr.-Wülcker 619 *Vestibulum*, a vestrye *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 509/2 Vestrye, *vestiarium* 1496–7 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 225 For colys to brenne in the vestrye 1506–7 *Ibid* 261 Payd for makyng of ij keyes for the tresory chest in the vestry, vid 1540–1 in *Archaeologia* XIX. 272 On the South Syde of the same Churche ys the Vestrye well covered with lead 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees, 1903) 8 When the monkes went to say or singe the high masse they put on theire vestments in the Vestrye 1617 Moryson *Itin* I 110 In the Vesterie lie the bodies of nine kings in coffins of wood. 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* III 25 With equal pace the Temples Nave they measure ! Into the Vestry came Here lies the Treasure ! 1698 T Froger *Voy* 111 The Jesuits are very potent there . Their Vestry is one of the most magnificent that ever was seen. 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 73 Formerly, in the Tribuna hung a large picture of St Joseph, but this is removed into the vestry 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* I 303 They sauntered about the church while the Doctor retired to the vestry to take off his gown 1798 Southey *Surgeon's Warning* xxiii, Three men in the vestry watch To save him if they can 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxviii, The ceremony was performed in the parish church, and Mr Pickwick's name is attached to the register, still preserved in the vestry thereof 1864 A McKay *Hist Kilmarnock* 225 The church consists of a nave with an organ-gallery, a chancel, and a vestry 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii 73 Candles which furnished the light to the dim vestry

fig 1648 Milton *Observ Art Peace* Wks 1851 IV 572 So that this rough Garment to deceive, we bring ye once again, Grave Sirs, into your own Vestry 1847 Emerson *Repr Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 324 The worshipper, escaping from the vestry of verbs and texts, is surprised to find himself a party to the whole of his religion.

b. A similar room or part in a temple or other non-Christian place of worship.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* x 22 Then sayde he vnto him that had the rule of the vestrye Brynge forth rayment for all Baals mynisters. 1584 B R tr *Herodotus* I 57 In this sacred house or vestry no image is erected 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek* xliv 19 They shal put of from them their vestiments and shal lay them up in the vesterie of the sanctuarie 1641 Milton *Reform* I Wks 1851 III. 2 In Palls and Miters, gold and guegaw's fetcht from Arons old wardrope, or the Flamins vestry

c A place or room where clothes († or valuables) are kept, a robing room, cloak-room, † a treasure house or chamber Now *rare*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1577) 263 Also they make report of your Ladyship here, that you entred the vestorie or treasurie house of Toledo, to fetche the plate that was there 1600 Holland *Livy* xxix xxi 725 For all the holy money which they found they bestowed againe in the privie vestries where the treasure was kept 1613 T Godwin *Rom Antiq.* (1625) 109 By the Scene in this place, I vnderstand the partition betweene the players vestry, and the stage or scaffold 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II. (1900) 192 Then said the Interpreter again to the Damsel that waited upon these Women, Go into the Vestry and fetch out Garments for these People. 1891 G Gissing *New Grub Street* I 198 Where are your out-of-door things? I think there is a ladies' vestry somewhere isn't there?

2. In English parishes An assembly or meeting of the parishioners or a certain number of these, held usually in the vestry of the parish church, for the purpose of deliberating or legislating upon the affairs of the parish or upon certain temporal matters connected with the church (see next).

Also without article (*b*).

(*a*) 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 24 This worke being finished and red ouer and ouer by the head of the parish, they called a Vestry, wherin they concluded [etc.]. 1596 in W H Hale *Prec Causes Office* (1841) 87 That they cause a vestrye to be warned on Sondaye next to mete at the evening the same daye 1640 *Minutes Archdeaconry of Essex* (MS.) fol 195 William Petchie notatur for keeping a private vestry in Rookitt's hall on Easter Munday in tyme of divine service 1642 Sir E Dering *Sp on Relig* 90 The Parish Minister to hold weekly Vestries *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Nov. 1692, There was a Vestry call'd about repairing or new building of the Church 1762 Foote *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I 194, I did speechify once at a vestry 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII 296/2 Common vestries are meetings of all the ratepayers, assembled on a three days' notice

(*b*) 1764 in W. Wing *Ann Steeple Aston* (1875) 63 It was agreed at vestry to sow Sandhill *turnoops* this next year 1845 Stephen *Comm Laws Eng* (1874) I. 120 The affairs of a parish are regulated in vestry, which is, properly speaking, an assembly of the minister, churchwardens and parishioners. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iii, He himself had gone birds' nesting with the farmers whom he met at vestry

b. The body of parishioners meeting in this way and constituting a parochial board or council of management

This body had formerly the administration and management of the whole of the business affairs of the parish, but now its authority is almost entirely restricted to certain temporal matters connected with the parish church, its former powers being invested in the Parish or District Council

a 1672 M Wren in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I 229 It was very difficult to find a man, who followed the persuasion of Calvin, who had not also strong propensions to the Eldership and Vestry. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Apr 1662, Being of the Vestry, we order'd that the Communion Table should be set as usual altar-wise 1708 Swift *Reply to Bickerstaff detected* S 's Wks 1755 II. I. 167 If I had not used my utmost interest with the vestry. 1766 Entick *London* IV 45 The vestry is select, pursuant to the will of William Tudman, who, hoping thereby to prevent the inconveniences which usually arise from a general vestry [etc.] 1792 Young *Trav France* 549 The first attempt towards a democracy in England would be the common people demanding an admission and voice in the vestries. 1820 Southey *Wesley* II 402 As the vestry would not be persuaded to erect a gallery, he built one at his own expense. 1882 Besant *Revolt of Man* iv (1883) 78 The Lower House had degenerated into something noisier than a vestry 1882 *Encycl Brit.* XIV. 820/1 The vestries and district boards are entrusted with the management of local sewers, the lighting, paving, and cleaning of their own thoroughfares, and the removal of nuisances

c Any similar body elected by members of the congregation of a church and invested with the conduct of its business affairs; a meeting of such body. 1891 *Cent. Dict*

† 3. Clothing or vesture. Also *fig* *Obs rare.*

1606 J. Welsh in *Sel. Biog* (Wodrow Soc.) I 22 She shall be arrayed with the golden vestry, and needlework of his manifold graces. 1616 B Jonson *Masques, Love freed fr. Ignorance,* One o' the Black-guard had his hand in my vestrie

4 *attrib* and *Comb* **a** In sense 1, as *vestry door, fire, -keeper, window,* etc.

1477–9 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 81 A key to the vestry dore beneth 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 200 The laigienge of the vestrie dore 1611 Cotgr , *Sacristain,* a Sexton, or Vestrie-keeper, in a Church 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I iii 75 They are oblig'd to give to the Popes Vestry-keeper five and twenty Ducats 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vestry-Keeper,* a Sexton, whose Business is to look after the Vestry. 1772 tr. *Life Lady Guion* II 5, I had taken the office of Sacristan (or Vestry Nun) and the care of waking the Sisters at the hour they were to rise 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* xxxi, I have left the vestry window unfastened 1855 — *Dorrit* xiv, Having stirred the Vestry fire, he looked round the shelves of registers

b In sense 2, as *vestry assessment, -brother, -business, -consult* (= consultation), *meeting,* etc

1631 T Powell *Tom All Trades* (1876) 139 Like a Reuerend Vestry wit 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* I 224 Him time preferr'd From poor Church-warden to a Vestry-brother *a* 1683 Oldham *Satyrs* Wks (1686) 194 At Vestry-Consults when he does appear For choosing of some Parish Officer 1731 *Gentl Mag.* I. 159 In the Parish where I serve, the Vestry is compos'd of thirty select Members, besides the Rector, and two Vestry Justices of the Peace *a* 1734 North *Exam* II v § 94 (1740) 374 No more of Plot than a Vestry Meeting to settle their Rates 1808 *Edin Rev.* XII 509 An imperial sovereign summoned to settle a petty vestry-squabble ! 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will IV*, c 37 § 63 Such Expences as have been heretofore defrayed by Vestry Assessment in Ireland 1888 W Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 206, I don't see why they should not keep out of the vestry-business

c. Special Combs. **vestry-book,** (*a*) a book in which the proceedings of a parochial vestry are recorded; (*b*) a book kept in a vestry in which the births, marriages, and deaths of the parishioners are registered; **vestry cess,** in Ireland, a church rate or tax levied by a vestry; **vestry-clerk,** the clerk of a parochial vestry; **vestry-tax,** = *vestry-cess*

1773–4 *Ir Acts* 13 & 14 *Geo III*, c 10 § 4 The said election or nomination shall be entered in the *vestry book of every parish, union, or chapelry. 1789 Sir W Scott in J Haggard *Rep Consist Crt London* (1822) I 13 As no poll appears for Anthony, and the vestry book, which must be taken to be the authentic book, makes no mention of him, I cannot look on him as elected 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M* lxv, I was sent for to the Castle to give a private baptism , and requesting that I would bring the vestry-book along with me for the registration. 1912 A. Gordon in *Jrnl Friends' Hist. Soc* IX 102 A modern forgery, entered in the churchwardens' vestry-book at Cheltenham. 1864 *Act* 27 & 28 *Vict* c 17 § 1 It is expedient to abolish *Vestry Cess in Ireland 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Vestry-Clerk,* a Scrivener that keeps the Parish Accounts 1763 Burn *Eccl. Law* II. 478 The vestry clerk is chosen by the vestry 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Our Parish* II, The vestry-clerk is an attorney, and generally in a bustle 1807–8 Syd Smith *Plymley's Lett* Wks 1859 II 170/1, I request to know if the *vestry taxes in Ireland are a mere matter of romantic feeling?

Hence in various terms, chiefly in nonce-use, with reference to sense 2 **Ve'stral** *a.,* of or pertaining to a vestry or vestries **Ve stralisa'tion,** administration by means of vestries. **Ve'strical** *a.,* = *vestral.* **Ve strifica'tion,** the action of vestrifying. **Ve strified** (*ppl.*) *a.,* governed by a vestry. **Ve'strify** *v trans.,* to transform into, cause to resemble, a vestry in character or function. **Ve'strydom,** the system of local government by a vestry or vestries; parochial vestries collectively; hence, the parochial narrowmindedness or selfish spirit regarded as characteristic of vestries. **Ve stryhood,** = prec. **Ve'stryish** *a.,* affected with or characterized by the spirit of vestrydom. **Ve'stryism,** vestrydom. **Ve stryize** *v. trans* , = *vestrify.*

1884 *Contemp Rev* June 802 The fire-brigade as administered by the *vestral authorities *Ibid.* 805 The disadvantages of disunity under the vestral administration 1886 *Times* 13 Mar. 5/1 The wastefulness of *vestralization 1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan 5 The magistrate discovered on Saturday an instance of *vestrical sapience which [etc.] 1884 *Ibid.* 31 Dec 5/4 The *vestrification of Parliament. 1865 *Sat Rev* 4 Feb 144/1 We can hardly expect an ordinary *vestrified general reading Englishman to understand the intensity of passion [etc.] 1884 Chaplin in *Daily News* 5 Dec 3/1 If he might coin a phrase, its general effect would be to *vestrify the House of Commons. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag* I 80 It was the defeat of beadledom and *vestrydom. 1884 *Christian World* 22 May 409/1 The opposition raised by a stolid vestrydom to a more rational system of local self-government 1871 *Contemp Rev* XVI. 374 *Vestryhood had for generations flourished as a calling 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 10/2 The public instinct recognises something petty and *vestryish about the Board. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Feb 168/1 The House displayed a greater tendency to what may be called '*vestryism' than ever. 1870 W. R Greg *Polit Problems* 226 To deal systematically and thoroughly with the giant evil of pauperism, .would bring those who undertook it face to face with the vast opposing army of vestryism. 1869 *Contemp Rev* XI. 235 How many disappointed competitors for that honour will submit to be *vestryized.

Vestry 2. *Mining.* [Of uncertain origin.] The refuse or rubbish of a mine

1784 (MS.), Rubbish and vestry from a lead mine 1830 *Eng. & For Mining Gloss* (Newcastle), *Vestry,* refuse.

Ve·stryman. Also vestry-man, vestry man [f. VESTRY[1] 2] A member of a parochial vestry.

1614 in W. H Hale *Prec Causes Office* (1841) 39 So many of the vestrie men as shall meet there for the makeing of a rate 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ* Pref a iij b, Indeede hee saith, that these were but as our Church-wardens, or Vestry men 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 26 These Linsie-Woolsie Vestry-men 1701 *Maryland Laws* (1723) 15 Two New Vestrymen shall be annually chosen in the Places of Two others. *a* 1721 PRIOR *True Statesmen* 35 If thou ever has't a voice Tho it be only in the Choice Of Vestry Men or grey-Coat Boys. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* xv. § 3 391 Vestrymen, in vestry assembled, may, like any other persons, exceed their duties as vestry-men 1873 B HARTE *Fiddletown* 37 She was roused by a formal visit from a vestryman

Hence **Ve·strymanly** *a*, befitting a vestryman; **Ve·strymanship**, the position of a vestryman

1885 *Pall Mall G* 12 Jan 4/1 That may be *vestrymanly, but it is hardly gentlemanly 1879 ESCOTT *England* I 123 The mere fact of a parochial office being the coveted prize of a political competition raises its duties above the level of *vestrymanship

Vestry-room. Also **vestry room.** [f VESTRY[1].] The vestry of a church; the room in which a parochial vestry assembles.

1710 *Lond Gaz.* No 4721/4 The Vestry-Room of the Parish Church of Lambeth was broke open 1745 VINER *Abridgm Law & Equity* XXI 549 His proper Remedy for the Injury done by the Defendant, by hindring him to come into the Vestry-room 1810 W. WILSON *Hist Dissent Ch* III 224 He opened a day-school, in the vestry-room of his meeting 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 227/1 It compre hends a nave, .and a chantry, now used as a vestry-room 1891 'S MOSTYN' *Curatica* 136, I thought I should have seen you in the vestry-room

attrib 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* v, The clerk, who was sitting by the vestry-room fire

Vestschipe. see FASTSHIP *Obs.*

Ve·stuary. Now *arch.* [ad OF. *vestuaire* (= Pr. and Cat *vestuari*, Sp. and Pg *vestuario*), or med.L *vestuarium*, f. *vestura* VESTURE *sb.* Cf VESTIARY *sb*] A vestiary or vestry, a wardrobe Also *transf*

c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St Benet* 136 Whan in þe churche he shall doo of his seculer arraye and be cladde with the habite of the place, those [clothes] that he puttyth off shall be kept in the vestuary 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 449 Some small bones wrapped up in fine silke of fresh colour, which the Abbot tooke for the reliques of some Saints, and laied uppe in his Vestuary. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb* xxxii 368 The trappings of men's outward existence must be laid aside in the vestuary of the grave.

†**Ve·sturage.** *Obs*[−1] [f. VESTURE *sb.* + -AGE] An allowance for vesture or clothing

1679 E CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Eng* II (ed 12) 262 Note that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage

Vestural (ve stiŭrăl), *a* [f as prec. + -AL] Of or pertaining to vesture or clothing; vestiary

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* I 1, How, then, comes it that the grand Tissue of all Tissues .should have been quite overlooked by Science,—the vestural Tissue, namely, of woollen or other cloth? 1883 *Times* 13 Nov 9/3 Vestural adornments less suited to military purposes than to a masquerade. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* II 17 His vestural advantages are what I grudge a man sole possession of.

Vesture (ve stiŭr), *sb* Also 5 **vestoure, wester** (9 *dial.* **vester**), 6–7 **vestur** [a. AF. and OF. *vesture* (mod F. *vêture*), f. *vestir* VEST *v.* Cf. med L and It. *vestura*]

I. 1. That with which a person is clothed or dressed: a With *a* or pl An article of apparel or clothing, a garment or vestment

13.. *E. E. Allit P* B 1288 Wyth alle þe coyntyse þat he [i.e Solomon] cowþe clene to wyrke Deuised he þe vesselment, þe vestures clene *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 235 Alle and euery man Of hem Had on him throwen a vesture, Whiche that men clepen a cote armure *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1539 (Ashm), And sithen he castis on a Cape of Iastand hewes, A vestoure to vise on of violet floures *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII 558 Fyre was put to the vesturis of the disguysers *c* 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* II (1893) 75, I haue heard vestures weare made only of gold then 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 113 A certeyne Kynge made towarde theym appareled with vestures of gossampine cotton 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xli 42 Pharaoh .arayed him in vestures of fine linnen. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp Hosea* xi (1652) 344 It anathematizes all those that shall judge one vesture, one garment more holy then another 1827 G HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 214 Clothed with never-fading vestures 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* v 322 The whirling white Of choral vestures. 1871 LONGF *Wayside Inn* II *Leg Beautiful* 17 And he saw the Blessed Vision Of our Lord, with light Elysian Like a vesture wrapped about him.

b *collect* Apparel, clothing, garb, raiment.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2691 (*Hypermnestra*), I am a mayde, And be my semblant, and by my vesture, Myn handes ben nat shapen for a knyfe 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C II 23 Aren non nudful bote þo þre [things] .The ferst of þo ys fode, and vesture þe secounde. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 347 A knyghte .clothede also with regalle vesture, as if he hade bene the kynge *a* 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 535 Lete nat the pouer Comyns be dysguised Nee haue precious clothe in theire Vesture. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXX 283 The kyng of Cypre holpe them to complayne the dethe of the kyng,. and clothed hymselfe with the vesture of doloure. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* XXI. 18 They haue parted my garmentes amonge them, and cast lottes vpon my vesture *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV*, 13 They adorned Magdalene in roiall and princely vesture 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* III II 200 Kinde Soules, what weepe you, when you but behold Our Cæsars Vesture wounded? 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* III Wks 1851 V 132 The Abbots Coap, which he had thrown over them, thinking by the reverence of his vesture to have withheld the murderer 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict* 75 Could time restore the hours, When, playing with thy vesture's tissued flowers, I prick'd them into paper with a pin 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III XXXV, Her graceful vesture swept the ground 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XIII III 305 Seers wrapped themselves up in bulls' hides, and awaited, in that vesture, the inspiration which was to reveal the future 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* I 887 The rustling of your vesture through my dreams

attrib. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Progr Divine* Wks 1775 II 119 To tear off rings, To part 'em, for the vesture should cast lots.

c *transf* and *fig* (Freq in the 19th c)

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 8 For there all shall be clothed with the vesture of immortalite & garment of glory 1575–85 ABP SANDYS *Serm* (Parker Soc.) 208 To clothe ourselves with the comely vesture of innocency 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* II Wks 1856 I 26 Would'st thou have us sluts, and never shift the vestur of our thoughts? 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 76 The strongest and most handsome Animalls are satisfied in their owne naturall Vestures 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 99 Thus is nature's vesture wrought. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I 271 The moon through all the dreary vapour spreads The radiant vesture of her silver light 1768 JOHNSON in *Johnsoniana* (1836) 438 When a nation acquires new ideas, it must necessarily have a suitable vesture for them 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. XII (1877) 223 The golden clusters of the Syrian vine, so beautiful a vesture of the bare hills of Palestine. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* III (1870) 45 Nature as a whole was meant to be for man the vesture of the spiritual world

d. *Conch* (See quot) *rare*—°.

1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV. 32 *Vesture*, the inner covering of a shell that first appears upon removing the epidermis

2. *Law.* All that grows upon or covers the land, with the exception of trees, one or other of the products of land, such as grass or corn

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 305/1, xl acres of Wode, and the Vesture of the same, in our Forest 1467–8 *Ibid* V 575/2 The vesture of Grasse and Cornes therof 1523 FITZHERBERT *Surv* V, It is to be enquered of parkes, howe many acres ar conteyned in them, and for how moche the vesture of euery acre may be sold 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 105 He which hath the Vesture or Herbage of grounds may be charged to the repairs 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Advt. Planters* 25 The best [ground] is ever knowne by the greatnesse of the trees and the vesture it beareth 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 210 It is requisite that the party have a lease and possession of the vesture and herbage of the land 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1217 Where plaintiff is intitled to the vesture of land, that is, corn, grass, underwood, and the like. 1869 *Austin's Jurispr* (ed 3) II 881 In English Law it has been held that one person may have a freehold in the soil and another in the vesture 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII 572/2 Certain hay, straw, and other vestures which have arisen on the said farm.

II †**3** The investiture of a person as a novice in a religious order *Obs*[−1]

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir Events* 184 The two youngest, designated to the monastery, were yet farr from the age not only of profession but of vesture

†**4** *Law* (See quot and INVESTURE) *Obs*[−°]

1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Vesture*, in the vse of our common lawe, [is] turned metaphorically to betoken a possession, or an admittance to a possession

Hence **Ve·sture** *v. trans.*, to array in a vesture or vestments. *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 309 That he shuld bee honorably receaued and vestured with silke.

Ve·stured, *ppl. a* [f. prec] Clothed or dressed in vesture; wearing vesture Also *transf.* Chiefly in predicative use and const *with* or *in.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccIxxxi 640 They ar clothed in velvet and we be vestured with pore clothe. *c* 1530 — *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 156 She was vestured wyth a samyte of grene *a* 1814 *Apostate* II. IV. in *New Brit Theatre* III 319 When I contrast my naked ignorance, With that rich-crown'd, that flowing vestured knowledge 1882 *Nature* XXVI 61 Cables have been lifted richly vestured with the spoils of the bottom 1893 R H CHARLES *Bk Enoch* 129 They will be vestured with life

Ve·sturer. [f. VESTURE *sb* + -ER. Cf. VESTERER.] (See quot 1877.)

1779 G KEATE *Sketches fr Nat* (ed 2) I 20 The vesturer conducted us thro' this great repository of the dead 1877 F. G LEE *Gloss Eccl & Liturg Terms* 437 *Vesturer*, 1 A sacristan 2 A sexton. 3. A keeper of the vestments 4 A sub treasurer of a collegiate church or cathedral. 1898 *Guardian* 31 Aug 1313 The site [of the depository of the Easter sepulchre] has recently been localized by. the worthy hon vesturer

Vestynge, obs form of FASTING *vbl sb*

Vesuvian (vĭsū·viăn), *a* and *sb.* [f *Vesuvius*, the name of the active volcano on the Bay of Naples in Italy. Cf G. *vesuvian*, F *vésuvien.*]

A *adj* Of or pertaining to Vesuvius, esp. (*a*) like or resembling Vesuvius, or that of Vesuvius, in volcanic violence or power

(*a*) 1673 R HEAD *Canting Acad* II The fury of this smoaking rage being . abated, and having pretty well drench'd their Vesuvian throats 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert Wyom* III xx, Then looked they to the hills, where fire o'erhung The bandit groups in one Vesuvian glare 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II v, Such a fire did actually burst-forth, with explosions more or less Vesuvian, in the inner man of Herr Diogenes 1878 HUXLEY in L Huxley *Life* (1900) II XXV 432 The inflammation of the pudding was highly successful—in fact Vesuvian not to say Ætnaic.

(*b*) 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 125 There is a tendency in almost all the Vesuvian dikes to divide into horizontal prisms 1886 A WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 87 History records a large number of Vesuvian eruptions 1897 GEIKIE *Anc Volcanoes Brit* II II 471 The three modern types of Vesuvian cones

† **b.** *Vesuvian salt*, aphthitalite *Obs*

1813 SMITHSON in *Phil Trans* CIII 262 This Vesuvian salt has presented no less than nine distinct species of matters

B *sb.* **1** *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, lime, and iron, or other base, occurring massive but more freq. in square crystals of various colours, found originally in the ancient Vesuvian lavas; idocrase

Named by Werner, the German mineralogist, in 1795

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) I 285 *Vesuvian*, or white Garnet of Vesuvius Found principally in the lava of Vesuvius 1815 AIKIN *Min* (ed 2) 224 Vesuvian occurs crystallized in groups, or lining cavities, or massive 1859 R HUNT *Guide Mus Pract Geol* (ed 2) 255 *Idocrase* was first observed in the ancient Vesuvian lavas, and thence it is called sometimes *Vesuvian.* It is a compound of silica, alumina, lime, and iron 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x 142 Idocrase or Vesuvian is in its chemical composition closely allied to the lime alumina garnets

2 A kind of match or fusee, burning with a sputtering flame, used especially for lighting cigars or tobacco-pipes in the open air.

1853 *Pract Mechanics Jrnl* VI 147 One of Palmer's Vesuvians is a still more sure way of igniting the fuze 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar* 348 Striving by the aid of a 'Vesuvian' to relight my cigar 1886 R. C LESLIE *Sea-Painter's Log* 103 Beyond a few vesuvians, they had nothing among them that would burn

attrib 1879 *Man Artillery Exerc.* 175 A vesuvian match box 1904 'E NESBIT' *Phœnix & Carpet* I 4 They tried to light it with Vesuvian fusees

Vesu·vianite. *Min.* [f prec + -ITE[1] = VESUVIAN *sb* 1

1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict.* 1892 E S DANA *Min* 480 Vesuvianite was first found among the ancient ejections of Vesuvius and the dolomitic blocks of Monte Somma

Vesu·viate, *v. nonce-wd* [f. *Vesuvi-us* see VESUVIAN.] *intr* Of weather: To be very hot

a 1876 M COLLINS *Th. in Gard* (1880) I 166 It vesuviates. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the Elder

Vesuvin (vĭsū·vĭn) *Chem.* [a. G *vesuvin*, f *Vesuv-ius*, from its explosive property see -IN[1].] Phenyl-brown, used esp as a staining matter for histological preparations

1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 84 Stained with methylene blue and vesuvin. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* III 678/1 Bismarck Brown, Vesuvin The chloride of triamidoazobenzol 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 4 Bismarck brown, eosin, or vesuvin may be used as a counter stain.

Vesy, obs. form of VIZY *v. Sc.*

Vesyke, variant of VESIKE *Obs*

† **Vesyness.** *Sc. Obs.*[−1] [f. **vesy*, aphetic f ADVISY *a* + -NESS.] Caution, foresight, prudence

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII 6555 Wiþ wit..And vesynes, throu quham þai wan This batall

Vesyte, obs. form of VISIT *v*

Vet, *sb* [Colloquial contraction of VETERINARIAN or VETERINARY.] A veterinary surgeon

1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* III. 328 A lieutenant, accompanied by the vet, did the honours of the stables 1876 BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* xv (ed 3) 136 The Kirghiz themselves have but little faith in doctors or vets 1883 E PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 223 A battered stud was left in the hands of the groom and the vet

Vet, *v.* [f. prec]

1 *trans* To submit (an animal) to examination or treatment by a veterinary surgeon

1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* II. I. 11 Beau is shaky in his fore legs I shall have him vetted before the races 1904 *Times* 9 Mar 8/1 Of the 73 stallions only 39 came back for a second inspection after they had been 'vetted'

2 To examine or treat (a person) medically.

1898 MRS CROKER *Peggy of the Bartons* XIV, You will have them [*sc* friends] round to 'vet' you 1900 *Westm Gaz* 14 Apr 2/1 'Where are you going this afternoon?'. 'Going to be vetted,' he grunted

Vet, southern ME. var. FAT *a*, *feet* FOOT *sb.*, southern dial var. FET *v*; obs. Sc f WET *v*, WIT *v* **Vetail(l)e,** obs ff. VICTUAL *sb* and *v.*

† **Veta·tion.** *Obs*[−°] [f L *vetā re* to forbid] 'A forbidding to do a thing'

1623 COCKERAM I [Hence in Blount and Phillips]

Vetayll, obs form of VICTUAL *sb.*

Vetch (vetʃ). Forms: *a.* 4–5 **fecch(e,** 5 **fechche, fehche, fech,** 5–6 **feche,** 4–7 **fetche,** 4–8, 9 *dial.* **fetch.** *β.* 5 **vache,** 5, 9 *s.w dial.*, **vatch**; 5–7 **veche** (5 **vessche**), **vech** (5 **wech**), 4–6 **vetche,** 6– **vetch** (9 **veitch**). See also FATCH and FITCH *sb.*[1] [a. ONF. *veche, vecche, verche, vesche*, = OF. *vecce, vece, vesse* (mod F. *vesce*) —L *vicia*, whence also It *veccia.*]

1. The bean-like fruit of various species of the leguminous plant *Vicia*

Also with defining terms, as *gore-vetch* see 3 b

Occas. used as a type of something of little or no value (see quots *c* 1374, 1632)

a *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 936 (Harl MS), This seid is by hem that be not worth two fecchis *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 209 Oon [cancer] comeþ of malancolie rotid, & bigynneþ for to wexe in þe mychilnes of a fecche or of

a pese. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII 612 For this scarcyte of whete in Englande, in many places the people made them brede of fetches, pesyn, and benys 1533 in *Archaeologia* XXV 519 Fetchys bought for sede iij combe of fetchys 1552 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.*, *Eruum* is greater and bitterour then a fech 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 95 Take of alloes the quantity of a Fetch unwashed 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vext* II 26 You may Imagine it to be I'welfe-day at night, and the Beane found in the corner of your Cake, but 'Tis not worth a fetch I'l assure you. 1661 *Petit for Peace* 11 The Fetches are beaten out with a staff

β 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek* IV 9 Take thou beenys, and tillis, and mylie, and vetchis [1382 vetche] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII XCV (Bodl. MS), Amonge codware, tilles & vacches bep smalleste in quantite. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dial* 22 Otes, vessches, Benes, pesen 1539 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* 84 b, Some is lyke lyttelle redde vetches 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 482 Afterward there come vp long flat coddes, wherein are Vetches 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 122 English Merchants bring into Italy Conny skins, Veches, Kersies, and sometimes English Corne 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 59 ¶ 4 Cicero was marked on the Nose with a little Wen like a Vetch 1756 J KENNEDY *Ciceros Wilton House* (1786) 65 The Busts of Cicero, with the Mark of the *Cicer* or Vetch on his Face 1790 COWPER *Iliad* XIII 715 As vetches or as swarthy beans Leap from the van and fly athwart the floor, By sharp winds driven 1866 C C FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr* I VI 406 Beans, lupines, radishes, Vetches, wild pears, when we can, And a locust now and then 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XIII II. 32 The swarthy beans Or vetches bound before the whistling wind 1901 *Daily News* 12 Mar 8/6 Some large Swedish gore-vetches are now offering at attractively low rates

† **b.** = FITCH *sb*[1] 2 (q. v). *Obs.*

2 *pl.* Plants belonging to the genus *Vicia*, esp. to the species *Vicia sativa*, the common tare.

Frequently with special reference to the produce

a a 1387 *Sinon Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon) 43 *Vesces*, i fecches *vel* mous pese 1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* XXVIII 25 He schal not sette wheete bi ordre, and barli and fetchis in his coostis *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 237 Lupyne and fetches sleyn, and on thaire roote Up dried, are is dounging landes boote 1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV 1 61 Rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 303 From hence also came their great propoitions of wheat, rye, barly, and ffetches, apples and pears *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Leicester* II (1662) 126 Whereas lean land will serve for puling peas and faint fetches 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk.* 145

β. 1552 HULOET, Tares or vetches, a kinde of pulse or grayne, *eruila*, *eruum*, *orobum*. 1575 in Phillipps *Wills* (*c* 1830) 457 Corne in the felde Item, 9 acres of peaze . Item, 12 acres vetches 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 352 With Wheate, . with Vetchesse, with Millette, & all other kinde of pulse 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 572 Vetches also doe manure and fat the ground where they be sowed 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 97/2 Vetches, Lentils, Tares, have leaves like Pease 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 210 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares have stood, And Stalks of Lupines grew. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 386 Beans, Peas, and Tares or Vetches 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 7 A piece of wheat, a scrap of lucerne, a patch of clover or vetches 1846 J BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed 4) I 28 The vetches attained by the 4th of July a height of ten inches. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I 188 Amidst the maiden-hair and the vetches about the orifice of the warrior's tomb

3. In generic use as a plant-name (or, in early use, as that of a grain), usually without article or with *the*, also occas, with *a* and pl, one or other species of the genus *Vicia*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* IV 9 Take thou bene, and lent, and mylie, and vetche 14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 619 *Vicia*, a wech *Ibid* 625 *Uicia*, vache *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 153/1 Fetche, corne, or tare, *vicia* *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd to* in *Palsgr* 915 Fetche, *uesche* 1552 HULOET, Vetche, fetche, or tare, *passilus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 482 The Vetche hath stalkes of a sufficient thicknesse 1649 J OGILBY *Virg Georg.* I 241 Wouldst thou the Ground should Vetch and Fasels bear 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I 139 The Chich, Fetch or Vetch are of several sorts, but the most known are the Winter and the Summer Vetch 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 204 The tangled vetch's purple bloom 1797 WASHINGTON *Writ* (1892) XIII. 407 The Vetch of Europe has not succeeded with me. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr* II. 144 Heath's creeping vetch, and glaring yellow brooms 1866 *Treas Bot.* 662/2 The true *Lathyri* are herbs with fewer and larger leaflets than in the vetches 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut* VIII. (1872) 125 A peculiar species, that resembles a vetch, bears a circular pod as large as a horse-bean 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem Long Life* VIII 211 In a field of toor (a kind of vetch), we saw a fine buck antelope lying pretty well concealed

b. With distinguishing names, denoting various species of *Vicia*.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ Husb* (1757) 125 The pebble vetch is a summer-vetch, different from the goar vetch and not so big, they call it also the rath-ripe vetch 1725 *Fam Dict* s v, The most known [sorts] are the Winter and Summer Vetch 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Vicia*, Common Vetch or Tare White Vetch Many-flower'd Vetch 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v *Vicia*, The species of Vetch, enumerated by Mr Tournefort are these 1 The common cultivated Vetch 4 The great wild bush Vetch 12 The white-flowered hairy wild Vetch [etc.] 1777 JACOB *Catal Plants* 122 *Vicia sativa*, Common Vetch *Vicia sepium*, Bush Vetch *Vicia lathyroides*, Wild Vetch 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot* (1789) I. 394 *Vicia cracca* Tufted Vetch 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl* (ed 3) III 638 *Vicia lathyroides*. Strangle Vetch *Ibid* 639 *V lutea*. Yellow Vetch *V hybrida* Bastard Vetch . *V bithymica* Rough Vetch 1805 [see TUFTED *a* 3] 1813 [see TARE *sb*[1] 4] 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Pl* (1836) 622 [Many species] 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 296 [Biennial, Pea-like, Bush, Rough-podded Yellow and Purple Vetch, etc.] 1846–50 A WOOD *Class-bk Bot.* 220 *Vicia Americana* American Vetch *V. Carolinana* Carolinian Vetch. *V tetrasperma*. Slender Vetch. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm Things Sea-side* 78 The rough podded Yellow Vetch (*Vicia lutea*) *Ibid* 79 The smooth-podded Vetch (*Vicia lævigata*) The rare rough-podded purple Vetch (*Vicia Bithynica*)

4. Applied, with distinguishing terms, to plants of various genera more or less resembling vetches. See also *milk-vetch* MILK *sb* 10 b, *wood vetch*

[1562–1727 (see AX-FITCH)] 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl *App*, *Ax-vetch, in botany, the English name of a genus of plants, called by authors *securidaca* 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 330 Ax Vetch see Hatchet Vetch. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Pl* (1836) 636 *Phaca* *Bastard Vetch. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v. *Aphaca*, There is only one known species of *Aphaca*, which is the yellow vetchling, called by some the *bind-weed leaved vetch 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 482 Of the *bitter Veche called in Greeke *Orobus*, and in latine *Ervum* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1051 Cich, or true Orobus . in English it is called bitter Vetch 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min.* 44 Betony, bitter vetch with Wine 1728 BRADLEY *Dict Bot*, *Ervum* of Columella is the Orobus or Bitter Vetch 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 330 Jointed Podded Bitter Vetch, *Ervum*. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1212/2 *Bladder Vetch, *Phaca* 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict.*, *Lathyrus*, *Chichling Vetch. 1756–1861 [see CHICKLING[2] b] 1887 *Amer Naturalist* XXI 710 Chickling Vetch *Lathyrus sativus* L 1846–50 A WOOD *Class bk Bot* 221 *Ervum hirsutum* Hairy or *Creeping Vetch 1671 PHILLIPS s v, The crimson *grasse Vetch [is called] Cantananee 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict*, *Nissolia*, Crimson Grass-Vetch 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 331 Crimson Grass Vetch, *Lathyrus* 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 243 *Lathyrus Nissolia* Crimson Lathyrus, or Grass Vetch 1846–50 *Hairy Vetch [see *Creeping vetch*] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1055 The first kinde of *hatchet Fetch, hath many small branches trailing vpon the ground 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Pelecinus* or *Pelecinum*, Hatchet-vetch, a Weed that grows amidst Corn 1728 BRADLEY *Dict Bot*, *Hedysarum*, . in English, Hatchet Vetch, or Sickle-wort 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 331 Hatchet Vetch, *Coronilla Ibid.*, Clusius's foreign Hatchet Vetch, *Biserrula* 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Pl* (1836) 628 *Coronilla Securidaca*. Hatchet-Vetch *Ibid* 638 *Biserrula Pelecinus* Bastard Hatchet Vetch 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot.* 1091 The greater *Horse shooe Vetch *Ibid*, Many codded Horse shooe Vetch 1671 SKINNER *Etymol Ling Angl* Lill, Horshoe Vetch, *Ferrum Equinum* 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App 331 Horse-shoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis* 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 417 *Galega*. Some with us call it *Italian Vetch, but most commonly Goates Rue 1728 BRADLEY *Dict Bot* s v, Italian Vetch, or Goats-Rue, in Latin, Galega. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1060 *Kidney Vetch hath a stalke of the height of a cubite *Ibid*, The Starrie Kidney Vetch, called *Stella leguminosa* 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 1094 Bladder Pease or Kidney Vetch of Spaine *Ibid*, Crooked Kidney Vetch of Candy 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Vulneraria*, The common yellow-flowered *Vulneraria*, called kidney-vetch, and ladies finger 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* App 331 Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis* 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The kidney vetch or lady's finger. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot.* 1098 The most common *Licoris Vetch 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict*, *Apios*, the knobbed rooted Virginian Liquorice-Vetch. *Ibid.*, *Astragalus*, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl *App* s v, *Liquorice-Vetch*, the English name of a genus of plants, known among botanists by that of *glycine*. 1882 [see LIQUORICE 4] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1064 *Onobrychis montana* Mountain *Medick Fetch 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl *App* s v, *Medic-Vetch*, the name by which many call the *onobrychis* 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* App. 331 Medic Vetch, *Hedysarum*. 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v *Orobus*, Broad-leav'd Creeping Orobus, with a small Pod, commonly call'd, *Venetian Vetch 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* II III 367 Persian Lilly, Lichnis, Venetian Vetch 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 485 The *wilde Vetche [*Galega altera*] serueth onely but for pasture, and feeding for cattell 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1053 Of the yellow wilde Fetch, or Tare euerlasting 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* 1067 *Aphaca* The yellow wilde Vetch. 1725 *Fam Dict* s.v, The Seed of the Wild Vetch is bitter

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *vetch flower*, *-grass*, *-leaf*, *seed*, *vetch-leaved*, *-like* adjs

1725 *Fam Dict* s v., Vetch Flower mixt with Honey . will take away Freckles 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Orobus*, Wood Orobus, with Vetch-Leaves 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s.v *Onobrychis*, The great, vetch-leaved *onobrychis Ibid*, The stone *onobrychis*, with long, and narrow, vetch-like leaves. *Ibid.*, *App* s v. *Grass*, *Vetch-grass*, The English name of a distinct genus of plants called by authors *nissolia* 1831 J. F. SOUTH tr. *Otto's Path. Anat* 455 One [knot] as large as a date seed and a third of the size of a vetch seed 1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect Bot* 184 *Vicia sativa* Common vetch-tare 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 14 The Kennedya, with a purple vetch-like blossom.

Vetch, southern dial. variant of FETCH *v.*

Vetchling (ve·tʃlɪŋ). *Bot.* Also 6 **vitchelinge, 7 fetchling** [f. VETCH + -LING]

1. A plant or species of the genus *Lathyrus* († also *Hedysarum*); the genus itself.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 485 *Galega altera* may also be well called in English Small wilde Vetches or Vitchelinges 1640 [see *buckler vetchling* in 2] 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl *App*, *Vetchling*, the English name of a distinct genus of plants, known among botanists by that of *aphaca* 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* App 331 Vetchling, *Hedysarum* 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 243 *Lathyrus Aphaca* Yellow Lathyrus, or Vetchling. 1842 C W JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl* 1216/2 There are seven indigenous species of vetchling, or everlasting pea 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl.* (ed 4) III 200 We have a good many vetches and vetchlings 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 6/5 Mineral manures, including potash, give a great development of clover, vetchlings, &c

2 With distinguishing terms.

1777 JACOB *Catal Plants* 57 *Lathyrus pratensis*, Tare everlasting, or common yellow *bastard Vetchling 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 1082 *Onobrychis clypeata aspera mino* The lesser *buckler Fetchling 1842 HOOKER *Brit Flora* I. 90 L *Nissolia*, *crimson Vetchling, or Grass Vetch 1796 WITHERING *Brit Pl* (ed 3) III 635 *Lathyrus palustris* Chickling Vetch *Marsh Vetchling *Ibid* 634 *Lathyrus pratensis* Common Yellow, or *Meadow Vetchling 1834 *Brit Husb* I 511 *Lathyrus pratensis*, or meadow vetchling, furnishes a copious, succulent and tender herbage. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 174 Meadow vetchling and the tall meadow crowfoot. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 484 *Saint Foin* *Medick Vetchling 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v. *Onobrychis*, Smaller Cock's head, with rough Fruit or Medick Vetchling 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* App 331 Medic Vetchling, *Hedysarum* 1842 HOOKER *Brit Flora* 89 *Lathyrus hirsutus*, L, *rough-podded Vetchling. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl, *Aphaca*, the *yellow vetchling 1775 *Essays Agric* 426 The common yellow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*, or everlasting tare 1863 GOSSE in *Intell Observer* III 318 The hedgerows are still gay with flowers, the abundant yellow vetchling, two species of St. John's wort, the toad-flax and hawkweeds supply the golden colours 1880 JEFFRIES *Gt Estate* 138 The yellow vetchling had climbed up from the ditch

Vetchy (ve·tʃɪ), *a rare.* [f. VETCH + -Y] Composed of, abounding in, vetches

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Sept 256 If to my cotage thou wilt resort, . There mayst thou ligge in a vetchy bed 1806 J GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 26 The blooming, vetchy ridge

Vete, obs Sc form of WET *v.*, WIT *v.*

Veteran (ve·tĕrăn), *sb* and *a* Also 6–7 **veterane, 7 -ant, veterean** [a. older F. *veteran* (F. *vétéran*, = It., Sp, Pg. *veterano*), or ad. L. *veterānus*, f. *veter-*, *vetus* old]

A *sb* **1** One who has had long experience in military service, an old soldier.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXVII (Percy Soc.) 132 The sturdy knight well named Fortitude, With the noble veterane syr Consuetude 1681 tr *Wilhs' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, *Veterani*, old soldiers 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* II 248 Even Veterans, who had never kept Guard 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 8 ¶ 9 A sound that will force the bravest veteran to drop his weapon, and desert his rank 1769 *Junius Lett* XXXIV (1788) 170 Military governments, which were intended for the support of worn-out veterans 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* IV XIX, Veterans of early fields were there, Whose helmets press'd their hoary hair 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III IX (1864) 190 Then came the Spanish infantry, who in a summer's campaign had acquired the discipline and the weather beaten aspect of veterans 1882 RHYS *Celtic Brit* III 80 Ostorius establishes a strong colony of veterans at Camulodunon.

2 One who has seen long service in any office or position, an experienced or aged person.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V xlii § 5 The Arrians for the credit of their faction take the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary and the longest practised Veterans they had amongst them 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* II 34 A sturdy veteran in roguery 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II II 152 The servants were all veterans, gorgeous in their liveries 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II VI, Miss Fanny said the usual nothings with the skill of a veteran

transf 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III 22 The new backely [South African ox] is then joined with one of the veterans of his own kind, from whom he learns his art. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* I 422 Sending into the field a reserve of new physical reasonings on the rout and dispersion of the veterans

Comb 1850 R. G CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr* (1902) 95/1 Several of the adjacent veteran-looking trees

B *adj.* **1.** Of soldiers: Having much experience in warfare or military matters; long practised or exercised in war.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX. XVI 2 Veterant Souldiers, most of which were of skill sufficient to be Commanders themselues 1632 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 170 The Veteran Souldiery of the United Provinces 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 55 The veterane Janizaries were all either slain or dead. 1759 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. I 316 So much has the present War drain'd them of their Veteran Troops 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* XVIII (1787) II 121 The loss of a veteran army, sufficient to defend the frontiers 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XXXIII, Here report said, that Adrian de Bubenberg, a veteran knight of Berne, commanded 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV I 460 His professional skill commanded the respect of veteran officers. 1870 EMERSON *Soc & Solit*, *Courage* Wks (Bohn) III. 108 It is the veteran soldier, who, seeing the flash of the cannon, can step aside from the path of the ball

2. Of persons in general: Grown old in service, experienced by long usage or practice.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, A Veteran Counsellor has a Voice and Seat at Audiences 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* II xl 502 Did it never occur to this veteran politician that there are degrees of misconduct? 1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp* 528 The veteran English author was not slow to reply. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I 255 Godolphin had early acquired all the flexibility and the self-possession of a veteran courtier 1883 B SMITH *Life Lt Lawrence* II XXVIII. 532 The veteran Viceroy walked round to the sacred spot

transf 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp* 250 Give me. the rush of some veteran water-monarch out of the gambol of a plump new-run grilse

3. Of things, Old, long-continued *rare.*

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* 44 Our old bottels and veterane Wines are sound, sweet, well-refined, and full of spirits. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* IV 208 The payment of Tithes was grown to be a Veteran and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom 1832 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* lxvi, By great And veteran service to the state,. He stood The proudest knight of chivalry

Hence **Ve terancy,** the state or condition of being a veteran **Ve teraness,** a female veteran **Ve teranize** *v US.* **a.** *trans.* To render a veteran. **b.** *intr.* To re-enlist as a soldier

1902 *Daily Chron.* 23 July 5/3 This cricketer is now, in his *veterancy, both batting and bowling better than ever before. 1880 *Sat Rev.* 8 May 588 On the platform . . many heroines gathered, some of them *veteranesses in this war and others recruits to the cause 1884 *A J Johnson's*

Univ Cycl (1893) I 355/2 The proportion was at first a little over three pieces for 1,000 infantry, but as the latter became more *veteranized this was reduced to about two pieces. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 7 Oct, They were the first to veteranize, and this signified a great deal at that time.

†**Vetera·scent,** *a. Obs*—1 [ad. pres pple of L *veterascĕre* to grow old.] Growing old

1642 GAUDEN *Three Serm* 136 The clothing of our soules, is daily veterascent and mouldring away.

†**Ve terate,** *a Obs. rare* [ad L *veterāt-us*, f. *veter-*, *vetus* old.]

1 Of long standing, inveterate.

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 G iij b, Seing yᵗ he made no mention of veterate vlceres 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke* 49 b, My sicknesse is so veterate and olde, that the aire was unsufficient to bee my helpe

2. Having the authority of age or antiquity

1565 J HALLE *Hist. Expost* 31, I have thought good to gather the councels, and good documentes of dyvers good and veterate authores

So †**Ve terated** *a. Obs* (Cf next)

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* cviii 41 They may be holpen so be it that the infirmitie or the impediment be not veterated or of a longe continuance

†**Ve terate,** *v. Obs.*—⁰ [f. late L *veterāre*.] *intr* 'To wax old' (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Veterato rian,** *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *veterātōri-us*, f *veterātor* an old hand.] (See quot)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (copying Cooper), *Veteratorian*, crafty, subtil, gotten by long use

Vetere, southern ME. variant of FETTER *sb*

Veterean, obs. form of VETERAN.

Veterinarian (ve tĕrinēə riăn), *sb.* and *a* [f L *veterīnāri-us* (see next) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who is skilled in, or professionally occupied with, the medical and surgical treatment of cattle and domestic animals, a veterinary surgeon.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 107 The second Assertion, that an Horse hath no gall, is very generall, nor onely swallowed by the people, and common Farriers, but also received by good Veterinarians 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 179 Thus the subtile Veterinarians procure white stars, or other desired marks in the fore-heads of their horses 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 12 Such were call'd at first Unguentarians, Emplastrists, Veterinarians, Hippo Jatrists 1802 *Med Jrnl* VIII 271 Mr Barrier, veterinarian, is said to have observed a disease in dogs, perfectly similar to the small-pox in men 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 81 It is not desirable that you should consider yourself a veterinarian. 1886 E R LANKESTER *Advancem Sci* iii (1890) 124 Rabies in a dog is recognised without difficulty by the skilled veterinarian.

†2 (See quot) *Obs* —⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (after Cooper), *Veterinarian*, he that lets Horses or Mules to hire, a Muletor, a Horse-courser, a Hackney-man

B *adj* = VETERINARY *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Veterinarian* is also used adjectively 1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III 43 Neither is the Collection of the Veterinarian Greek Physicians much less representative of the Series of the old Minor Physical Prophets of Medicinal Greece 1789 *Trans Soc Arts* VII 75 A few remarks on the necessity of a Veterinarian School 1861 *Times* 11 July, This may be a reason why some very eminent veterinarian authority should occupy a place on the bench.

Hence **Veterina rianism.**

1816 L. TOWNE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 10 Analogy will often hold good between the human [maladies], and those which come under the Head of Veterinarianism.

Veterinary (ve tĕrinări), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *veterīnāri-us*, f *veterīn-us* belonging or pertaining to cattle (*veterīnæ* fem. pl., *veterīna* neut. pl., cattle). So F. *vétérinaire* (16th cent.), It., Sp, Pg. *veterinario*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, connected or concerned with, the medical or surgical treatment of cattle and domestic animals.

1791 *Gentl Mag* II 1016/1 Veterinary College, London Established April 8, 1791 For the Improvement of Farriery, and the Treatment of Cattle 1799 *Med Jrnl* I 182 Experiments made at the Veterinary School have confirmed this hypothesis 1832-3 (*title*), The Veterinary Examiner, or Monthly Record of Physiology, Pathology and Natural History 1835 H HAREWOOD *Dict Sports* s v *Clysterings*, They may be purchased at any of the veterinary instrument makers in London 1865 *Daily Tel* 16 Oct 4/6 Medical or veterinary problems are regarded by some as absolutely incapable of definite solution 1888 *Field* 21 Jan 92/3 It is curious to notice the entire absence of any idea of specific infection among the older veterinary writers.

b. *Veterinary art, science*, etc

1790 *Gentl Mag.* I. 298/2 The veterinary art is a practical application of sure and scientific principles to the preservation of health in animals *Ibid* 496/1 The important subject of Veterinary Medicine. 1799 *Med Jrnl.* I. 412 The Veterinary Art. 1804 *Ibid.* XII 278 Hence they were led to bring the therapeutics of the human body to veterinary science 1825 BENTHAM *Ration Reward* 218 The veterinary art, or the art of healing as applied to animals, has only within these few years been separately studied in England. 1884 *American* VII 343 Medicine, veterinary

c *Veterinary surgeon*, = VETERINARIAN *sb* 1. Frequently abbreviated as VET

1802 JAMES *Milit Dict.* 1809 *European Mag* LV 22 The ancient farriers of our metropolis have conferred on themselves a title highly pre-eminent, that of veterinary surgeon. 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 393/2 If an experimental hospital could..be established under the care of a veterinary surgeon.

B. *sb.* = VETERINARIAN *sb.* 1.

1861 S LYSONS *Claudia & P.* 18, I must have an especial portion set off as a forge, for the armourers and veterinaries. 1881 S R MACPHAIL *Relig House of Pluscardyn* II 51 Sometimes, indeed, a man was veterinary and a member of the fraternity too

†**Veterine,** *a Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *veterīn-us* see prec] (See quot 1656)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (after Cooper), *Veterine*, that bears burdens, used in carriage 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Isagoge b j b, The hoofes are solid in those [animals] that are not cornigerous and they are renewed only in the veterine The taile is setose in the veterine

Veterlok, southern ME var. FETTERLOCK.

Veth, dial. var FAITH *int* ; Sc. var. WAITH *Obs*

Vethym, southern ME. variant of FATHOM *sb.*

†**Vetite,** *ppl a. Obs.*—1 [ad L. *vetit-us*, pa pple. of *vetāre* to forbid] Forbidden.

⁹ *a* 1500 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunterian Cl) 768 Grit was the lust that thow had for to fang The fruct vetite

Vetitive (ve titiv), *a rare*—1. [f. L. *vetit-*, ppl. stem of *vetāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Amounting to a veto

1853 F LIEBER *Civil Liberty* xvii 164 The only case in which our executives have a real vetitive power, is the case of pardon.

Vetiver (ve tivəɹ) Also -veyr, -vert, vitivert [ad. F. *vétyver*, ad. Tamil *veṭṭivēru* (f. *vēr* root)] = CUSCUS 2.

[1846 LINDLEY *Veget Kingd.* 113 The Anatherum muricatum, called Vetiver by the French, and Khus in India] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Vetiveyr*, a name for the Khuskus grass, a scent or perfume so named. 1883 *Ibid*, *Vetivert*, a perfumer's name for kuskus root 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci* II 308/1 Aromatic substances, such as vanilla, tonba bean, orris, and vetiver root 1899 M THORNHILL *Haunts Indian Official* 18, I saw some [roots of Khuskhus] once years ago in a shop in Bond Street. It was there known under the name of 'vitivert'

Vetles, southern ME variant of FETLES *Obs.*

Veto (vī·to), *sb* [a L *veto* I forbid (1st pers sing. pres. ind of *vetāre*), the word by which the Roman tribunes of the people opposed measures of the Senate or actions of the magistrates. Hence also F, Sp, Pg, It *veto.*]

1. A prohibition having for its object or result the prevention of a proposed or intended act, the power of thus preventing or checking action by prohibition. Freq. in phr. *to put* (also *place, set*) *a veto on* or *upon* (something).

1629 SIR W MURE *True Crucifix* 1108 Hee who doth exalt Himselfe to raigne, Dare gainst this Law most impudently stand, And God's great Veto boldly counter-mand 1654 TRAPP *Comm*, *Zach.* II 13 God reframeth the remainder of mans wrath. If he do but interpose his *Veto* 1788 H WALPOLE *Remin* in *Lett* (1857) I p CXVIII, They persuaded her to demand of the new King an earl's coronet for Lord Bathurst. She did—the Queen put in her veto, and Swift..returned to Ireland [etc.] 1794 U PRICE *Ess Picturesque* I 43 *note*, Had I not advanced too far to think of retreating, I might possibly have been deterred by so absolute a veto from such authority 1809 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) I 139/1 It is not the practice with destroyers of vermin to allow the little victims a veto upon the weapons used against them. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III x 323 Upon this ingenious proposition Scott at once set his *veto* 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* xxiv, The Rector had beforehand put a veto on any Dissenting chairman 1867 BAKER *Nile Tributt* xv (1872) 255 They were much displeased at my immediately placing a veto upon their bloody intentions.

transf 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* iii. 73 Confounding the resistance of impression to a miracle with the veto of reason

2. *spec.* The act, on the part of a competent person or body, of preventing or checking legislative or other political action by the exercise of a prohibitory power; the right or power to interpose prohibition against the passing, or putting in force, of an enactment or measure.

[1759 E W MONTAGU *Anc Republices* 372 The Carthaginian constitution, where the single, *Veto*, of one discontented senator, referr'd the decision of the most important affair to a wrong-headed, ungovernable populace] 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 127, I was answered, that the King of France must have no *veto* on the will of the nation 1806 *Gazetteer Scot* (ed 2) p XXVIII, In fact, though the king possessed no *veto*, yet nothing could come before parliament which could require his negative 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* I. 87 He deprived the plebeian tribunes of every prerogative except the veto, which he restricted to certain cases. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) II xii 112 It could neither enact its own decrees nor interpose a veto on the decrees of the Governor 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* I. XVI 232 The President's veto kills off some vicious measures

b Without article

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I VII i, Journalism is busy, France rings with Veto 1879 M ARNOLD *Mixed Ess*, *Irish Cathol* 124 The bishops claimed the right of veto on the appointment of professors

3. *attrib*, as *veto power, proposition*, etc.

Veto Act, an act of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, passed in 1834, providing that no minister should be presented to a parish against the wish of the congregation

1838 *Edinb Christian Instructor* Jan 47 Cases of Tain and Strathbogie.—Veto Act. 1840 in *Acts Gen. Assembly* (1843) 1103 The act anent calls, called the Veto Act 1861 W J FITZ-PATRICK *Life Doyle* (1880) I 163 The friends of the Catholic claims had abandoned the old veto propositions. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Nov 941/2 While it did not give them actual control, [it] allowed the exercise of a veto power somewhat akin to it

Veto (vī·to), *v* [f. prec]

1. *trans.* To put a veto on, to refuse consent to, to stop or block by this means. a. With reference to legislative measures or similar matters.

1706 HEARNE *Collect* 1 Apr (O H S) I 213 Letters for degrees vetoed by the Proctors 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* II 210 Mr Monroe vetoed the bill authorising the collection of tolls for the repair of the Cumberland road 1861 MAY *Const Hist* (1863) III xvii 572 Measures passed by the assembly were refused by the council, or vetoed by the governor 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* I I VI 74 Washington vetoed (to use the popular expression) two bills only *Ibid* App. 563 The President is permitted to veto any particular item

b. In general use.

1879 E K BATES *Egypt Bonds* I VII 146 Fred's common sense vetoes this suggestion at once 1886 H F LESTER *Under Two Fig Trees* 7 The area garden plan was unanimously vetoed 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 182, I proposed shooting, which he promptly vetoed

transf 1871 E F BURR *Ad Fidem* iv 66 [God] will be hampered by no necessity of general laws The nature of free moral agents will not veto His activity.

2. To refuse to admit or accept (a person).

1885 *Graphic* 24 Jan 74/2 The right of vetoing persons whom they deemed ineligible 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar, The power of choosing their own Prime Minister, and the power of immediately vetoing and removing him

Hence **Ve·toed** *ppl. a*; **Ve·toing** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a* Also **Ve·toer,** one who vetoes.

1893 SIR A GORDON *Earl of Aberdeen* VI 144 Another vetoed minister..applied to the Court of Session to issue a similar decree. on his behalf. 1888 *New York Weekly Tribune* 24 Oct 1 (Cent.), *Vetoer 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 27 Sept, Cleveland's record as a vetoer of pension bills 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 72 The President used his pardoning and his *vetoing powers 1890 *Daily News* 12 July 5/5 A total of 433 Presidential vetoings in the century 1789–1889 1892 *Pall Mall G* 18 Feb 2/2 The committee suggested the establishment of a controlling and vetoing body

Ve toism. *rare.* [f VETO *sb.* + -ISM] Exercise or advocacy of the power of veto.

1897 *Westm Gaz* 17 Dec (Cassell's Suppl.), Vetoism has nothing to say against the immense amount spent in that way.

Vetoist (vī·to,ist) [f. VETO *sb* + -IST.] One who exercises the right, or supports the use, of the veto, one who advocates the possession of a power of veto, esp for some particular purpose

The term has been specifically applied to supporters of (*a*) a veto on the appointment of Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland, (*b*) the Veto Act of the Church of Scotland, (*c*) local veto on the sale of liquor.

1822 *New Monthly Mag* V 484 A little further on you will come upon another, a group of learned vetoists and anti vetoists 1832 *Blackw Mag* XXXI 355 The vetoists intimate their disapprobation by hissing the unfortunate performer 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ* 489 The principle for which the Vetoists contend I believe is really this [etc.] 1863 A H CHARTERIS *Life & Robertson* IV 68 If the vetoists desired to give effect to the people's conscientious objections 1896 *Westm Gaz* 25 Nov 5/2 He considers that unless the Liberal Party is dissociated from the Temperance reformers and Vetoists its future will be disastrous.

Hence **Vetoi stic, Veto·stical** *adjs*

1815 D O'CONNELL in W J Amherst *Hist Cath Emancip* (1886) II 183 He came into Ireland on a vetoistical mission 1861 W J FITZ-PATRICK *Life Doyle* (1880) I 163 Dr Milner branded Mr Plunket's bills as vetoistic 1862 F C HUSENBETH *Life Bp Milner* 155 His subsequent uniform opposition to every form of Vetoistical arrangement

†**Veton(y.** *Obs.* Also 5 vetoyne, 6 *Sc* vetoun, veyton, 7 vett'ny [a AF **vetonne*, OF. *vetoine*, var (after L *vettonica*) of *betoine* BETONY.] The plant betony

a 1400 *Stockholm Med MS* II 99 in *Anglia* XVIII 310 Betoyne is þe erbis name, And vetonye eke in same *c* 1440 in *Thornton Romances* p XXXVI, Take vervayne, or vetoyne, or filles of wormod, and make lee therof 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 67, I sau veyton, the decoctione of it is remeid for ane sair hede 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 Of herbis Pimpinell, Vetoun, Finkill *a* 1689 MRS BEHN tr *Cowley's Plants* C's Wks 1711 III 295 From Spanish Woods the wholsom Vett'ny came, The only Glory of the Vettons Name

Vette, southern ME var. FAT *v*, FET *v*

Vettell, obs. form of VICTUAL *sb.*

‖**Vettura** (vetū·ra) [It. —L. *vectūra*, conveyance, carriage, f. *vect-*, *vehĕre* to convey.] A four-wheeled carriage used in Italy

1792 [see next 1] 1851 J GIBSON in Lady Eastlake *Life* III (1870) 45, I proceeded on my way in the vettura 1883 C E NORTON *Lett* (1913) II x 152 We took a little one horse vettura and drove to Ponte Grande

‖**Vetturino** (vetu̯rī·no). Pl. -ini. Also 7 -ine. [It, f *vettura* see prec]

1. In Italy: One who lets out carriages or horses on hire; also, a driver of a vettura

In early use, one who provided horses and made other arrangements for the convenience of travellers whom he accompanied on a journey

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 99 We agreed with a Vetturine or letter of horses, that each of us paying him fiftie five Poli, hee should finde us horses, and horsemeate, and our owne diet to Rome *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1670) II. 258 Others take with them a *Vetturino*, that lets them have horses, and dyets them to 1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* XXXV I 301, I made a little excursion into the Milanese, in which I found that the best way of performing it is with the *vetturini* 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 209 Yesterday I agreed with a *vetturino*, to take me this morning at six o'clock, to

Brescia, but I insisted that he should not come for me without his *vettura* *c* 1820 S ROGERS *Italy Harper* (1838) 232 *note*, Within a crazed and tattered vehicle, Then degraded, and belonging to a Vetturino, 1883 W H RUSSELL in *19th Cent* Sept 483 Asserting my right of way notwithstanding the fierce opposition of many of the local *vetturini*, I toiled up the steep ascent for the hotel 1905 R BAGOT *Passport* xi 104, I must drive back to Genzano I told the *vetturino* to wait

2 = VETTURA.

1789 A. YOUNG *Autobiog* (1898) viii 176, I went by a *vetturino* to Turin. 1857 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* iii (1862) I 16 A lumbering post coach, the Irish *vetturino*, the 'leathern convenience' of that time (like those of Italy of the present day) 1881 *Blackw Mag* July 122/1 The lumbering *vetturino* was packed with the jolly party of bachelors.'

3. *attrib*, as *vetturino-carriage*, *-fashion*, etc.

1838 *Murray's Hand Bk N Germ* 193 In vetturino travelling, he must expect to start at break of day, in all weathers 1851 HELPS *Comp Solit* vi 82 It was necessary to stay some time (for we travelled vetturino fashion) at the little post-house 1859 LEVER *Dav Dunn* lxx, A miserable-looking vetturino carriage stood at the inn door

Vetu st, *a rare* [ad. L *vetustus*, related to *vetus* old] Old, ancient.

1623 COCKERAM I 1637 BASTWICK *Answ. Inform Sir J Banks* 11 Neither novell nor hereticall but according to both the Divine Scriptures and all Antient trueth, and the vetustest Bishops, and by the whole clergy of England in King Henry the eights dayes 1847 *Blackw Mag* LXI 748 This is something too vetust to abide the shock of any agitation

Hence **Vetu stness,** 'ancientness, antiquity'.

1727 BAILEY (vol II)

Ve tusty. *rare*⁻¹. [ad L *vetustas*, f. *vetustus*: see prec] Antiquity

1861 J H BENNET *Winter Medit* iii xv (1875) 499 Some had on two or even three of these bournous, in various degrees of vetusty and dilapidation

†**Veuterer.** *Obs.* Also veutrer. [ad AF. *veutrier* see FEWTERER, and cf VAUTERER.] As an epithet of a hound Employed for hunting.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xv, Oper þer be þat men clepeth alauntes veutreres *Ibid*, þat other nature of alauntes is ycleped veutereres

Veveres, obs Sc form of VIVERS, provisions.

Veveri, erron. obs. form of IVORY

Vew (viū). *north. dial.* Also 6 vewe, 7–9 view, 7 vewe, vue. [Prob an alteration of YEW.] A yew-tree, or the wood of this

16 in Weber *Flodden Field* (1808) 383 A Scottishe Mynstrell .broughte a bowe of vewe to drawe. 1699 M LISTER *Journ Paris* 215 Here are several Acres of young Pines, Cypresses, Vues, &c 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser I (E.D S) 79 *Vew* or *View*, the yew tree. 1828– in northern dial glossaries (Yks, Lancs., Chesh, Derby).

attrib *a* 1600 *Robin Hood & Guy of Gisborne* xv, John bent vp a good veiwe bow, And fetteled him to shoote, *c* 1675 O HEYWOOD *Diary*, etc (1883) III 213, 4 view trees set about my house Sept 1 1674 1790 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *View-tree*, yew-tree

Vew, southern dial. var. FEW *a.* **Vewar,** obs. Sc. f VIVER, a fishpond **Vewe,** southern ME. var. FEW *a*; obs f VIEW **Vewlie,** obs. f. VIEWLY. **Vewter** (in hunting) see FEWTERER, and cf VAUTERER and VEUTERER

Vex, *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1 *Sc.* A cause (or state) of vexation or grief.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xxxvi, It was a sair vex and grief to a' her kith and kin 1824 — *St Ronan's* II, That is another vex to auld folk such as me 1877 G MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* iii, Her man's in a sair vex. 1882 — *Castle Warlock* xlix, A sair vex it wad be to mony a puir body like mysel' to lowse the richt o' 't

2. Distressing or vexing commotion.

1862 R S HAWKER in *Life* (1905) xvii 393 The Vex of the coming Confirmation is now great 1866 ALGER *Solit Nat. & Man* iv. 412 Let trust sink in peace beneath the struggling vex of mortality

Vex (veks), *v.* Also 5–7 vexe, wex (5 uex, wix) [a. OF. (also mod.F) *vexer*, ad. L. *vexāre* to shake, agitate, disturb, etc, whence also It. *vessare*, Pg. *vexar*, Sp. *vejar*]

I 1. *trans.* To trouble, afflict, or harass (a person, etc.) by aggression, encroachment, or other interference with peace and quiet

1426 *Paston Lett* I. 26, I have nought trespassed ageyn noon of these iij, and yet I am foule and noysyngly vexed with hem, to my gret unease *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 333 So on a day hym happend to com vnto a place þer a damysell was vexid with a fend 1487 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann Cl) 618, I sall neuer inquiet, vex, nor distrubil þe said Abbot and conuent 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc* viii. 32 They slewe Philarches that wicked personne, which was with Timotheus, and had vexed many Iewes 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 184 b, He, to thend he might vex the Turkes in an other quarter, was fully resolved to go foreward 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 383 By whose meanes I am so molested, vexed, & disquieted. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 95 His Lordship hereupon had called the Counsellors to Tredagh, to deliberate how the Army might be imployed most to vex Tyrone 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II. xxvi 142 He does unjustly, and bewrayeth a disposition rather to vex other men, than to demand his own right. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* II v, Then shall He in his Wrath address, And vex his baffled Enemies 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxv, Let me not vex, with inharmonious sighs, The silence of that heart's accepted sacrifice 1845 POLSON in *Encycl Metrop* II 723/1 When intestine divisions vex a state. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxix, With such compelling cause to grieve As daily vexes household peace 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* VI. iii A thousand arrows, that vexed our flight as we came, Safe from the ranks of the foemen

b. Const. *with* (some action, etc).

a 1540 BARNES *Wks* (1573) 246/1, I wyll bryng you S Augustines wordes, the which was vexed of the Donatistes wyth thys same reason *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV*, 16 b, It was not sufficient, this realme to be vexed with the craftie practices and invencions of the Frenche men 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 126 They never ceased to vexe the Britans with skirmishes and in-roades 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* I 40 So did hee veve the Church with various and interchangeable pomp of sufferances. 1667 MILTON *P. L* II 802 These yelling Monsters bursting forth Afresh with conscious terrours vex me round 1827 POLLOCK *Course of Time* III (1869) 62 Whom she praised to-day, Vexing his ear with acclamations loud.

c. To worry (one) *out of* something *rare*⁻¹.

1878 *Prodigal Son* III 103 Such openhanded fellows are not often to be found So we must fasten on him, till we have stolen and vexed him out of all he has

2. Of diseases, etc: To afflict or distress physically; to affect with pain or suffering. Now *poet*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* III xxi 219 To putte in pryson a man that is vexed with suche a maladie what a valyauntnes were it 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 300 To endure the moost paynful crampes soo grieuously vexynge her *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 179 b, He was so sore vexed with the gout that he refused all suche solempnities 1596 MASCALL *Cattle* 208 Although they [sc sheep] are housed, they are oftentimes vexed with cold *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 147 After the persecutors had beat out her teeth, and vexed her with many other tortures 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* I. vi 42 Would You not wish to cure th' acuter Pains, That track by tortur'd Side, or vex thy Reins? 1784 COWPER *Task* I 582 Feigning sickness oft, They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb, And vex their flesh with artificial sores 1817 KEATS *On the Sea* 9 Oh ye! who have your eye-balls vex'd and tir'd, Feast them upon the wideness of the Sea

transf. 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 22 It is most certaine, that Flaunders and Brabant are more vexed with colde and yce then England 1718 POPE *Iliad* III 5 When inclement winters vex the plain With piercing frosts, or thick-descending rain. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I 169 Lightning and Inundation vexed the plains

absol. *a* 1614 D DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* 42 The stone so bedded in the bladder, that it cannot greatly vexe.

3. To afflict with mental agitation or trouble; to make anxious or depressed, to distress deeply or seriously; to worry with anxiety or thought.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* clxxiv, Though that my spirit vexit was tofore In sueuenyng, alssone as euer I woke, By twenty fold it was in trouble more 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix 12, I walk, I turne, sleip may I nocht, I vexit am with havy thocht 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v 9 Then was the kynge sore afrayed, and his lordes were sore vexed 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI v 6 She day and night did vexe her carefull thought, And euer more and more her owne affliction wrought 1605 SHAKS *Lear* v iii 313 Vex not his ghost, O let him passe 1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig.* I 83 Thus doe we see Christ to be on all sides so vexed, as being over-whelmed with desperation 1806 WORDSW *Horn Egremont Castle* 55 It was a pang that vexed him then; And oft returned, again, and yet again. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C* I viii. 154 Most of us know what it is to vex our minds because we cannot recall some name, or trivial thing, which has escaped our memory for the moment 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 15 There fell a sadness on him, thus to be Vext with desire of her he might not see, Yet could not choose but long for.

b *refl.* (In later use passing into sense 4.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 128 þis preste gretlie blamyd hym for his syn, & þis man wexid hym [= himself] gretlie and slew hym. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 33 He groned in his spret and vexed hym silfe and sayde Where have ye layed hym? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 148 Not to eate our heartes that is, that wee shoulde not vexe our selues with thoughts 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii. 18 How will he then vexe himselfe, if we tell him that the childe is dead? *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm* (1845) 123 Ye toil and vex yourselves and spend your time about that body and life 1832 J J. BLUNT *Sk. Reform Eng* II 35 He vexes himself because he cannot make a hundred watches go by his own 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I 41 Why will you vex yourself about your father?

c. To trouble, exercise, or embarrass in respect of a solution.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang & Relig* 68, I could produce other forceable reasons, such as might vex the best wit in the world to give them just solution 1871 MARKBY *Elem Law* § 532 No subject has vexed English judges more than the question, what remedy a debtor has for a wrongful sale by a creditor of property which he holds as security

4. To affect with a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or irritation; to cause (one) to fret, grieve, or feel unhappy.

a 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 57 þe forme woman Eue vexude God more þen dyd man. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 33 This wexit him mair nor all the troubillis that he had of befoir, and [he] was the mair crabbit with him sellfe [etc] 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV. iv 66 Away, I say stayest thou to vexe me here? 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II. iv. 130 They vexe me past my patience 1662 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 182 It vexes my very soul to heare how the base bumpkins triumph 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I 312 Which, angry as he is, will vexe him worse. 1710 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III. 37 The bishop complains of my not writing; and what vexes me, says he knows you have long letters from me every week. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to W Montagu* (1887) I. 95 Your letter very much vexed me 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X VIII (Rtldg.) 358 Nothing vexes me, but that Antonia has not a thumping fortune to bring with her 1835 *Politeness & Gd -breeding* 28 This boy or girl who never sneers at or jeers you, or tries to vex your feelings 1892 *Law Rep*, *Weekly Notes* 188/1 The defendant had been maliciously making noises for the mere purpose of vexing and annoying the plaintiffs.

b. In pa pple, freq const. *at* or *with*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXI 187 Sir, ye ar vexed at all, And perauentur he shall here afte pleas you 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II. 31 For amends to Pallas wrath, so vext with sore offence 1611 COTGR., *Se Marrir*, to grieue, or sorrow for, be sad, or vexed at 1664 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 204 I am slepy and vexet, and now I fear I have vexed you 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 165 ¶ 6 The Curate, upon the reading of it, being vexed to see any thing he could not understand 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I iii Wks 1874 I. 55 That inward feeling, which, in familiar speech, we call being vexed with oneself 1783 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* 15 May, I would have knocked the factious dogs on the head, to be sure, but I was not *vexed* 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 26 He was amused at some of his foibles, vexed at others 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III v, A little vexed that she had spoken precipitately 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* I, I am always vexed with people who don't care what they eat

c To irritate or tease (an animal).

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept 1657, 2 Virginian rattlesnakes, when vexed, swiftly vibrating and shaking their tailes 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II 1002/2 She vexed and pricked it [an asp] with a golden spindle till it seized her arm 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, Vex not too far the lion, chained though he be.

5 *intr.* To be distressed in mind; to feel unhappy or dissatisfied; to fret or grieve Also const *at*

Common in the 17th cent, now *rare* or *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Groat's W Wit* Wks (Grosart) XII. 122 A yong Gentleman, vexing that the sonne of a farmer should be so preferred, cast in his minde by what meanes he might steale away the Bride 1598 MARSTON *Scourge of Villanie* III viii. (1599) 214, I doe sadly grieue, and inly vexe, To viewe the base dishonour of our sexe 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 346 If we should faile, I should hate my selfe, and vexe incessantly at my fortune 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* xxxiii (1687) 412 It makes us vexif we becrossed in the least of our desires *a* 1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig.* 257 Men usually vex and repine at that which is extraordinary and unusual 1770 MRS THRALL *Lett to Johnson* (1788) I. 31 Mr Thrale particularly vexes lest you should not see Matlock on a moon light night 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc I 137 But since it is so, I must not vex about it

II. 6 *trans.* To disturb by causing physical movement, commotion, or alteration, to agitate, toss about, work, belabour or tear up, etc.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol* (1630) 151 Even there where they [the minerals] are most vexed and wrought upon, yet are they not worne out 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* ccvii, Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian Loom, And into Cloth of spungy softness made 1697 — *Virg Past.* IV 40 And sharpen'd Shares shall vex the fruitful ground 1759 MILLS tr *Duhamel's Husb.* I viii. 20 Clay.. In these cases laxatives are to be prescribed,. and continually vexing it with the spade or plow 1775 BURKE *Sp Concil Amer* Wks. 1842 I 186 No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VII vii, Some calm wave Vexed into whirlpools by the chasms beneath 1861 T A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II xviii 213 Well sheltered from the blasts that even in summer vex the upper Apennine. 1879 J D. LONG *Æneid* VII 905 His followers they, who vex The Massic glebe, so fruitful of the vine

b To disturb by handling, to twist *rare.*

1673 [R LEIGH] *Transp Reh* 35 He exalts his supercilums and vexes his formal beard.

c *fig.* To press, strain, or urge.

1678 MARVELL *Def & Hoive* Wks (Grosart) IV 191, I would not too much vex the similitude. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 218 Distinctions, By b'ing too nicely overstrain'd and vext, Have made the Comment harder than the Text

7. To subject (a matter) to prolonged or severe examination or discussion; to debate at excessive length.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 20 The best way to finde the truth in this matter, was to debate and vexe it. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 243, I shall now come to the business of the Divorce, so much vexed by our Writers. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* xli, Be that as it may; and not vexing a question (settled for ever without our votes), let us own that he was, at least, a gentleman 1877 R F BURTON in *Athenæum* 3 Nov 569/1 Upon this point I must join issue with him, with Stanley, and with others who have vexed the subject

Vex, obs form of WAX *v*

Vexable (ve ksăb'l), *a rare.* [ad. L *vexābilis*, or f VEX *v.* + -ABLE]

†**1** Troublesome, oppressive. *Obs.*

1502 in *Antig Repr* (1808) II *320 Without distrobill, ensyrchyng, or any other vexable demaunds of his liage people

2 Capable of being vexed

1810 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) II 191 The printers use me ill, but they do not vex me, because I am not vexable by such things

Vexation (veksē¹ ʃən) Forms. 5–6 vexacione, -acyon (5 vexacion), 6 vexatyon, 6–vexation; 5 wex-, vexacioun, 6 vexatioun. [a OF. (also mod F) *vexation*, or ad L. *vexātiōn-*, *vexātio*, n. of action f *vexāre* VEX *v.* Cf. Pg. *vexação*, Sp. *vejacion*, It *vessazione.*]

1 The action of troubling or harassing by aggression or interference (sometimes *spec* by unjustifiable claims or legal action); the fact of being troubled or harassed in this way.

Common in the 16th cent, now *rare*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3842 Yee shulle synde amendis for to make For our vndewe vexacioun 14 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 324 Such persones as will cum to the citte be fre without eny wexacion, cumyng, goyng and abydyng a day befor and a day after. 1482 *Coventry Leet Bk* 494 Be his longe defferynges, cautels, vexacions & troubles,

he wold neuer haue conclucion, but fynde meanne of trouble & vexacion to hurt & disherite the pore comiens here of their rightfull comen, which he wolde do 1523 *Act* 13 & 14 *Hen VIII*, c. III § 9 The said maire may have and use all powers and auctorities without trouble, lette, or vexacion of any of the Inhabitauntes 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 144 b, They loved rather the vexation of the common wealth, than peace and quietnes 1621 SIR T. COVENTRY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 156 The vexacions of informers and other new devised straynes I shall endeavour to represse. 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I lxvii (1739) 161 Therefore the Law provided a Writ of remedy against unjust vexation. 1654 tr *Martini's Cong. China* 191 Finally came out an Edict, which forbad all further vexation, after they had killed a hundred thousand men 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 95, I still had hopes, my long vexations past, Here to return 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl* 37 He, foreseeing what vexations Afric's sons should undergo 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* 232 He was constrained by their vexations to abandon that University

† b Strict examination or calling to account. *Obs.*—1

a 1505 *Chron Lond* (Kingsford, 1905) 262 This yere was Sir William Capell ayein put in vexacion, .for thinges doon by hym in the tyme of his mairaltie

† 2. The action of troubling, disturbing, or irritating by physical means, the fact or state of being so troubled or distressed *Obs.*

14 HOCCLEVE *Minor Poems* (1892) 220 The vexacioun Of deeth so haastid him, pat his spiryt Anoon forsooke his habitacioun *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxvi 298 Abowte cockis crowe pe mayde, for gret vexacion pat she hadde with pe tempest, fell on slepe 1493 *Petronylla* 18 (Pynson), Though she had of brennynge greate feruence Twene colde and hote vexacion inportable There was no grutchinge. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/1 In all that thy sight hath delectation, Thy greedy tasting hath great vexation *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VII*, 3 b, By the tormentyng and vexacion of which sicknes, they cast away the shetes & all the clothes lyng on the bed 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles Hist* (1619) 148 Maiming, racking, and scourging, and thousands of other vexations 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* IV. I 74 That he May thinke no more of this nights accidents, But as the fierce vexation of a dreame 1610 B JONSON *Catiline* III ii, No noise, no pulling, no vexation wakes thee, Thy lethargie is such 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* s v *Assedes febris*, The Distemper usually arises from the Vexation of the Stomach by sharp and cholerick Humours

3. The state or fact of being mentally troubled or distressed, in later use esp. by something causing annoyance, irritation, dissatisfaction, or disappointment.

c 1465 *Pol*, *Rel*, *& L Poems* (1903) 2 Raynyng with Rewles resenable and Rightfull, The whiche for oure sake hathe sofferde grete vexacion *c* 1471 in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 279 What vexacioun was then To the quene and the lordis Then aftur kynge Edwarde thay cryed and did wepe 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv 41 Tak consolatioun in 30ur pane, In tribulatioun tak consolatioun, Out of vexatioun cum hame agane. 1555 EDEN *Decadis* (Arb) 71 Contente onely to satisfie nature, without further vexation for knowelege of thinges to come 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* I 1 22 Full of vexation, come I, with complaint Against my childe, my daughter Hermia 1683 *Brit Spec* 101 Those Britains . did..so infest the Roman Province, that the very Vexation of it cost Ostorius his Life. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 344 They let it [a canoe] go to the first cataract, .and had the vexation of seeing it dashed all to pieces 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III viii, [She] very openly expressed her vexation and displeasure 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xx, The King heard of this new trouble with much vexation 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 122/2 The vexation of the poultry owner when he sees his favourites fall under the ravages of disease 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 19, I spoke of the constant vexation I suffered because I could not draw better

b. In the phr. *vexation of mind, spirit*

1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* lxv 14 Ye shal crie for sorow of hert, and complayne for vexacion of mynde 1540–54 CROKE *1st Chap Eccles* (Percy Soc.) 49 Nought fynde I but vexacion Of spryte and mynde 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Eccl* II 17 All is vanitie, & vexacion of the spirit. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* Ded ¶ 2 b, The perpetuall vexation of Sprite, and continuall consumption of body, incident to every scholler. 1611 COTGR, *Marrison*, chafing, fuming, vexation of mind 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* II iii VII 422 Many men spend themselues vpon small quarrels, . with much vexation of spirit and anguish of minde 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, She found her reward in vanity and vexation of spirit.

4 A source or cause of mental trouble or distress; a grief or affliction Chiefly with *a*

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV iv 305 Your Children were vexation to your youth, But mine shall be a comfort to your Age 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* III (1627) 13 It is an extreme vexation, that we must be toiled amongst such little petties 1638 R BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol III) 165 Sir, I am your vexation in ordinary 1765 COWPER *Let to Lady Hesketh* 1 Aug, It is a mark of their great charity for one who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II v. 94 It may be a vexation and disadvantage to us 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 344 My own vexation is, that I must pay Cæsar my debt

† 5. The action of subjecting to violence or force; the fact of being so treated *Obs*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. II, As the wind doth try strong trees, Who by vexation grow more sound and firm 1610 — *Alch.* II v, Name the vexations, and the martyrizations Of mettalls, in the worke 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq* IV viii (1733) 94 The Earth hath enough to do without the superfluous Vexations of the Plow over and above

Vexatious (veksē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 6 vexacyus. [f prec. see -IOUS]

1. Causing, tending or disposed to cause, vexation (in later use in sense 3): a. Of persons, their disposition, etc

1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II 319 Henry of his vexacyus mynde purchased a writte of monstrauerunt in the Comen place ageynst the seid defendaunt 1651 G W tr *Cowel's Inst* 246 They might meerly through envy, and the pleasure they took in being vexatious, take men upon Writs. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl Dealer* I. 1, She is as vexatious as her Father was, the great Attorney 1715 *Lond Gaz* No 5343/2 The Townsmen are turbulent and vexatious to the Regiment. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXVIII 17, Begirt with Hosts of Enemies Vexatious as thick-swarming Bees 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXIV, The Lord Chancellor described him, in open court, as a vexatious and capricious infant

b. Of things

1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* III 184 If he could but stiffly wrangle out a vexatious dispute of some odd Peripatetick qualities *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) II. 38 Flies and Goats are more vexatious in hot Climates, than Creatures that are able to do greater Mischiefs. 1705–6 PENN in *Pennsylv Hist. Soc Mem* X. 108 The business of Beaumont proves very vexatious to me here 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 176 ¶ 1 There are many vexatious accidents and uneasy situations which raise little compassion for the sufferer 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 101 The opening of the cyst generally leaves a vexatious and intractable sore 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 709 It is most vexatious to find a fruit tree has been planted untrue to name 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1875) III XII 75 It is somewhat vexatious that we have to trust almost wholly to authorities on one side.

c *spec.* Of legal actions: Instituted without sufficient grounds for the purpose of causing trouble or annoyance to the defendant.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 9 It is a Sin, that a Gentleman should be the occasion of ruining so many Families by putting them to such vexatious Suits for their Moneys lent 1696–7 *Act* 8–9 *William III*, c. 11 Diverse evil disposed Persons are incouraged to bring frivolous and vexatious Actions 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Sat* I vi. 6 Persius had wealth by foreign traffic gain'd, And a vexatious suit with King maintain'd 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) II. VI 72 Their courts were unceasingly occupied with vexatious suits.

transf 1909 H M GWATKIN *Early Ch Hist* I VIII 142 If the charge turns out vexatious (*calumniæ gratia*) the accuser shall be severely punished

† 2 Full of trouble or uneasiness *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* Ded a 11 b, He leadeth a vexatious life, that in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dareth not make a steppe, without the authority of an other to warrant him. 1671 H M tr *Erasm Colloq.* 529 Riches and honours which bring not a pleasant, but rather a careful and vexatious life

† 3 Vexed, annoyed. *Obs*—1

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* IV 106 Heartley grew vexatious with himself for having parted with the watch

Vexatiously (veksē·ʃəsli), *adv* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a vexatious manner; so as to cause annoyance or irritation

1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn* 140 Thy soul is vexatiously perturbated 1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No 43 ¶ 2, The rugged Cares and Disturbance that Publick Affairs brings with it, which does so vexatiously affect the Heads of other great Men 1748 *Anson's Voy* II IX 227 We were most strangely and vexatiously disappointed, by finding that the light was only a fire on the shore 1788 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug, Very vexatiously, however, my message arrived late 1847 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 531 At the same time difficulties were vexatiously thrown in the way of the protestant procurator. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* xi. 242 We paused here and interrogated our Arabs, but, vexatiously enough, we could extract from them no such tradition

b *spec* in *Law* (See VEXATIOUS *a* 1 c.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV § 172 The praetor allows an oath to be exacted from him 'that he is not vexatiously denying his liability' 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 412/1 The bankrupt must not have vexatiously defended any action

Vexatiousness (veksē·ʃəsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The character of being vexatious

1668 BP HOPKINS *Sermons, Vanity* (1685) 39 There is a fourfold vexatiousness in all worldly things. 1727 BAILEY (vol II) *c* 1825 LD COCKBURN *Mem* (1856) 300 Amidst the vexatiousness of the most complicated case, Monypenny sat serenely *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in 'H A Page' *Life* (1877) II xvii 54 The vexatiousness of writing letters

Vexatory, *a.* [f. L. *vexāt-*, ppl. stem of *vexāre* VEX *v* · see -ORY.] = VEXATIOUS *a* 1.

1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 622/1 The objection that they are not Englishmen may be brushed aside as futile and vexatory 1902 *Fortn Rev* Oct 585 The only people who would gain by these vexatory measures would be the lawyers

† **Vexed**, variant of FAXED *a. Obs.*

a 1259 [see FAXED *a.*] *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks* III (1662) 200 Hence Mathew Westminster calleth a Comet a Vexed Star

Vexed (vekst), *ppl. a.* Also 7 vex't, vext, 7-9 vex'd [f. VEX *v.*]

1 Troubled, harassed, kept in a disturbed or unquiet state.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 509/2 Vexid, *vexatus* 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T j b, If you will kepe me still aliue in vexed plighte, for some offence I haue committed, then shew [etc.]. 1592 KYD *Sp Trag* III ii 13 The night With direfull visions wake my vexed soule *c* 1670 WOOD *Life* 6 Sept 1645, Col Legge charged them so gallantly, that the rebels ran back .Yet farr had they not gone, before these vexed rebels came on againe. 1816 SHELLEY *Sunset* 43 The tomb of thy dead self Which one vexed ghost inhabits 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxx 189 He thus was chosen to settle the vexed affairs of Scotland.

2. Distressed, grieved, affected with vexation; annoyed, irritated.

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. 1 564 O how it greeues my vexed soule to see Each painted asse in chayre of dignitye. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro*, *Epiphanie* Wks (1904) 211 [The sun] hiding his vex't cheeks in a hir'd mist. 1798 S & HT LEE *Canterb T* II 96 The vexed father now sighed to himself 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* II v, While her vex'd spaniel from the beach Bay'd at the prize beyond his reach 1846 MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II iv. 95 The priest looked vexed and perplexed 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 247 'You think I look it?' he said, with a vexed little laugh.

absol 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric* 193 Heirs was the blow . That cheered the sad, and tranquillized the vexed

3. Subjected to physical force or strain; tossed about, agitated, belaboured, etc

1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I ii 229 Where once Thou calldst me vp to fetch dewe From the still-vext Bermoothes 1667 MILTON *P. L* II 660 Vex'd Scylla bathing in the Sea that parts Calabria from the hoarce Trinacrian shore *Ibid* X 314 A ridge of pendent Rock Over the vext Abyss. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVIII 549 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand, His left with tongs turns the vexed metal round 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* I 1, The peak of an aereal promontory, Whose caverned base with the vexed surge was hoary 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 21 What time the Chalcian strand Saw the vexed Argive masts In Aulis tides 1852 G. W CURTIS *Lotus-Eating* VIII. 117 The vexed river rages and tumbles among channeled rocks

4. *Vexed question*, a much debated or contested question.

1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 215 Nor do I mean to meddle in so vexed a question 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ* I v § 8 (1876) 48 This leads to the vexed question to which Dr Chalmers has very particularly adverted 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* III § 54 The vexed question of the destinies of the unemployed workmen 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc Life Greece* II. 9 The great vexed question of the origin and composition of the Homeric poems

Hence **Vexedness.** *rare*—1.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V xx 90 My teazing uncle broke out into a loud laugh, which had more of vexedness than mirth in it

Vexedly (ve·ksedli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a vexed manner; with vexation.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II xxiv 165 My heart is vexedly easy, if I may so describe it Vexedly—because of the apprehended interview with Solmes 1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) IV. 241, I am in a society which makes me vexedly feel the rapid flight of those weeks, whose period must close an intellectual intercourse very gratifying 1856 *Household Words* XIII 300/1 Then he turned round, neither vexedly nor impatiently 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* II xvi, Eugene answers, and answers hastily and vexedly 'No, no, no, he doesn't mean that'. 1901 CLIVE HOLLAND *Mousmé* 223 'Some one else come and have her,' she remarked vexedly.

Vexer (ve·ksəɹ) Also 6 **vexar**, -**or**. [f VEX *v*] One who or that which vexes or annoys

1530 PALSGR 284/2 Vexar, a grevar, *turbateur* 1552 HULOET, Vexor, *annuadversor* *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Psalms* LXXXIX. VIII, I will quaile his vexers in his sight 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 93 Hornets are great vexers and troublers 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 34 Pray speake, had you this vexer and abuser, And were thus plagu'd as I, how would you vse her? 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 235 He was a vexer of two Parishes with continual suits of Law. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I 45 They can't be blessed because they are their own Vexers and Tormentors 1788 BURKE *Impeachm. W. Hastings* Wks XIII 59 The disgracers of government, the vexers and afflicters of mankind

† **Ve xful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. VEX *v* + -FUL 1] = VEXATIOUS *a*

1598 FLORIO, *Essoso*, vexfull, cruell, exacting. 1603 — *Montaigne* II xi 243 Maintaining for his exercise the peevish frowardnes of his wife, then which no essay can be more vex-full

Ve xil, Anglicized f VEXILLUM 2 (Webster, 1828–32). The stem of *vexillum* is also the base of the following formations given in Dicts without evidence of their currency: **Ve·xillar** *a*, of or pertaining to a vexillum, spec in *Bot.* and *Ornith.* **Vexilla·rious** *a*, = VEXILLARY *a.* 2. **Ve·xillate** *a*, having a vexillum or vexilla (*Bot* and *Ornith.*)

Vexillary (ve·ksilări), *sb* and *a.* Also 7 **vexiliarie.** [ad. L. *vexillāri-us* standard-bearer, etc, f. *vexillum* standard, VEXILLUM.]

A. *sb.* a One of the oldest class of veterans in the Roman army, serving under a special standard b. A Roman standard-bearer.

1592 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist* II xviii 63 Three Prætorian cohortes, and a thousand Vexillaries *Ibid* C III With the Vexillaries of the three British Legions 16xx SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI. XI § 7. 84 The Vexillaries of three British Legions followed Vitellius in his Expedition against the Illyrian Army 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) V. 220 In the left wing were placed the vexillaries of the thirteenth legion 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1172 In letters like to those the vexillary Hath left crag carven o'er the streaming Gelt

B. *adj.* † 1 *Vexillary soldier*, = prec. a *Obs*—1

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus*, *Ann* I IX (1622) 16 Certaine vexiliarie souldiers which continued vnder ensignes, and were placed for a guard to the countrey

2. *Bot.* Of estivation (see quot).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot* 421 *Vexillary*, when one piece is much larger than the others, and is folded over them, they being arranged face to face

Vexillation (veksilē·ʃən). [ad. L *vexillātio*, f. *vexillum* standard, VEXILLUM] A company of veteran soldiers (see prec A a) or of soldiers grouped under one standard

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vexillation*, a company of men of

arms under one Standard 1732 *Hist Litterar in* III 507 The quantity of Work perform'd by the Vexillations, appears to have nearly equalled that of the whole Legions 1851 D Wilson *Preh Ann* (1863) II III II 44 The vexillation of the twentieth Legion dedicated four thousand paces of their wall to the Emperor whose name it bore 1876 Skene *Celtic Scot.* I II I 78 The vallum had been constructed by the second and twentieth legions, or rather by their vexillations.

Vexillator (vɛksɪle'tər). [a med L *vexillātor*, f. *vexillum* see next] A banner-bearer in a mystery or a miracle play.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* III II 137 The prologue to this curious drama is delivered by three persons, who speak alternately, and are called vexillators. 1831 Collier *Hist Dram Poetry* II 155 The Chester Whitsun-plays are preceded by a kind of proclamation made by certain Vexillators in various parts of the city.

‖ **Vexillum** (vɛksɪ lŏm) [L. (in sense 1), f the stem of *vehĕre* to carry.]

1. a. A flag or banner carried by Roman troops; a body of men grouped under one banner.

1726 Gordon *Itin Sept* 79 The Figures of two winged Victories, supporting the Roman Vexillum 1805 James *Mil Dict* (ed. 2), *Vexillum*, the standard which was carried by the Roman horse 1891 *Cent Dict* s v, These vexilla averaged from 500 to 600 in strength

b. *Eccl* A small piece of linen or silk attached to the upper part of a crozier.

1877 F G Lee *Gloss Eccl & Liturg Terms* 438 Many examples of the vexillum are represented in illuminated MSS 1905 *Ch Times* 3 Feb 136/3 The vexillum sometimes attached to a pastoral staff was a 'sudarium' or handkerchief, in all probability

2. *Bot* The large external petal of a papilionaceous flower

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Vexillum*, the Banner of the Broad Single Leaf, which stands upright 1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* II xx (1765) 116 *Vexillum*, the Standard, a Petal covering the rest *c* 1789 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) III 446/2 The superior [petal] ascending, (called the *vexillum* or flag) 1821 W P C Barton *Flora N Amer* I 11 Corolla with a long sabre-shaped vexillum of a deep carmine-red colour 1872 Oliver *Elem Bot* App 304 Corolla [of garden pea] papilionaceous, white, vexillum large

3. *Ornith* The vane or web of a feather.

1867 P L Sclater tr. *Nitzsch's Pterylography* 10 The Barbs form, with the parts seated upon them, the so called Vane (*vexillum*) 1872 Coues *N Amer. Birds* 2 The rhachis alone bears vexilla. *Ibid.* 34 Except in the case of a few of the innermost remiges, their outer vexillum..is always narrower than the inner

Vexing (vɛ'ksɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Vex *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb in various senses.

a 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 281 þat is of no wexyng of þe fend, but of grace of God 1530 Palsgr 284/2 Vexyng or troublyng, *conturbation* 1611 Cotgr, *Inquietation*, a disquieting, vexing, molesting, troubling 1617 Hieron *Wks* II 263 It is a kind of vexing to him, that he cannot master it 1660 Jer Taylor *Ductor* I 1 § 2 The first is that which Nazianzen calls accusations and vexings of a man when he is in misery

Ve'xing, *ppl a.* [f. Vex *v* + -ing 2] That vexes; causing vexation.

a 1586 Sidney *Psalms* VI vi, The while a swarm of foes with vexing feates My life besitteth. 1599 Davies *Immort Soul* XXII VI (1714) 79 Trembling Fear, and vexing Griefs annoy 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 28 Reckoning Impossibles not to concerne our Desires, nor Unavoydables our Feares; nor things past our Remedy, our vexing sorrow 1684 Leighton *Comm 1 Peter* v 8-9 The burden of vexing carefulness 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Vexatiousness*, troublesome, perplexing, vexing Quality 1762 Kames *Elem Crit.* xviii (1833) 286 From this vexing dilemma I am happily relieved 1815 Scott *Guy M* xiv, I am glad to see that this vexing job hasna taen awa your appetite, Captain 1910 *19th Cent* Feb. 279 Let others seek the games and pleasures which bring with them a thousand vexing cares

Hence **Ve'xingly** *adv.*

1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* IV 81 At Courts, and Seats of Justice to complain, Was to be robb'd more vexingly again. 1643 J Caryl *Expos Job* I 868 This they did so vexingly, that they are said to wrest his words 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 269 ₱ 5 It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write smuttily, that forces them to talk vexingly.

Vexor, obs form of Vexer.

† **Vey,** *v. Obs* —1 [ad. OF. *veer* : cf. Survey *v.* and Veyor.] *trans* To inspect, examine.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c. 18 § 3 Accomptes to be taken, veyed, surveyede, & comtrolled

Vey, southern ME var. Fey *a* ; obs f. Weigh *v* **Veyage,** obs Sc. f Voyage **Veycht,** obs Sc. f. Weight **Veye,** obs. f. Way *sb.* ; obs. Sc. f. Weigh *v.* **Veyle,** obs f. Vail *sb.*1 ; obs Sc. f Well *adv.* **Veyllard,** obs. f. Vieillard. **Veyn,** obs. f. Vain, Vein, Ween. **Veynde,** obs. Sc. f Wind *v.* **Veyne,** southern ME. var. Feign *v.* ; obs f. Vain, Vein.

† **Veyne.** *Obs.* Also **veine.** [a. OF. *veine*, ad. L *venia* pardon.] = Veny 1.

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* xliv 31 When þai say 'Kirieleison', sal sho take hir veine by fore þe auter at te grece *c* 1450 in Aungier *Hist Syon* (1840) 250 Any brother that hathe be seek .schal first ryse and take his veyne for hys defawtes and omissyons in tyme of hys sekenes *Ibid* 328 Than the sustres may take ther veynes, and proclame ther defautes.

† **Veyor.** *Obs.* Also 5 **veyour, vayowr,** 7 **veiour** (7-8 **vejour**), **veighor** [a OF. *veiour* (also *veier, vaier, voier*, etc.), f. *veier* (*voier*) : see Vey *v.*] One appointed to view or inspect a thing.

1470 *Little Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II 132 Veyours sworne before John Shipward, Meire, to make vewe and put in sight of a grond and tenement 1493 *Ibid* 134 The vew of the partable wall, the namysse of the sayd vayowrs and ther verdyt 1607 Cowell *Interpr, Veiours*, signifieth in our common lawe those, that are sent by the court to take view of any place in question, for the better descision of the right *a* 1625 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 305 An action of deceit must be brought during the life of the Sommoners, but not when all the Sommoners and veighors be dead *Ibid* 344 To take the land into the Kings hands by the view of lawfull men, called thereupon Veyors.

Veyr, southern ME. var. Fair *a.* ; obs. f. Vair, var. Vere, spring ; obs. Sc. f War *sb.*, Wear *v.*

† **Veyra** *Sc. Obs.* [? Cf. Vera] (See quot.)

1549 *Compl Scotl* vi. 40 Than the marynalis began to veynd the cabil, vithit mony loud cry And as it apeirit to me, that cryit thir vordis as eftir follouis, veyra veyra, veyra veyra, gentil gallandis [etc]

Veyre, obs. southern var. Fire ; obs. f. Vair. **Veyton,** var Veton *Obs* **Veyze,** southern ME var. Fey *a.* **Vezer,** southern ME. var. Fair *a*

Vezar, obs. f Visor. **Veze,** obs. var. Feeze *sb* and *v*1 ; var. Vease *Obs.* **Vezir,** var. Vizier.

† **Vezon.** *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

1706 E Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II iv. 4 Look, look, Joan, how the Vezons fight Who'd think they were so full of Spite ?

Vh-, obs. Sc variant of Wh-.

Vi-, *pref.*, reduced form of *vis-* Vice-. (See Vicurate, -politic, -president, -queen.)

‖ **Via** (vəɪ'ă), *sb.* [L. *via* a road or way.]

Several senses of the word (by itself or with Latin adjs), which are recorded in earlier and copied in later Dictionaries, appear to have had no real currency in English.

1. *Via Lactea*, the Milky Way.

1615 [see Milky Way 1] *a* 1635 Sibbes *Breathing after God* (1639) 144 As we say of the *Via lactea*, or Milky way in the heavens, it is nothing but a deale of light from a company of little starres, that makes a glorious lustre. 1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn* I, *Milky-way* or *Via Lactea*, the Galaxy, is a broad white Path or Track, encompassing the whole Heavens 1786 M Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 238 In the *via lactea* he found the whitish appearance completely resolved into a glorious multitude of stars of all possible sizes 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XIII 267 He found that the *via lactea* and *nebulæ* consisted of a collection of fixed stars 1802 O Gregory *Treat. Astron* 42 The *Via Lactea*, Galaxy, or Milky Way, may also be reckoned under the head of constellations 1840 T. Dick *Sidereal Heavens* 185 This mighty zone is sometimes termed the *Via Lactea*, but more frequently the Milky Way, from its resemblance to the whiteness of milk.

transf a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, London* II (1662) 208 Sir Thomas More was born in Milkstreet, London (the brightest Star that ever shined in that *Via lactea*)

2 A way or road , a highway Also *fig.*

1787 J Williams (A Pasquin) *Childr Thespis* II. (1792) 157 'Tis but few little years since the charms of his voice Made thousands rejoice; And by walking approv'd thro the Thespian *via*, Tho' a slave to the tribes, prov'd the Drama's Messiah 1909 W. J Don in A Reid *Regality of Kirriemuir* xxiii, 301 It was no mere track, but a substantial *via*, 20 feet wide

3. *Via media*, a middle way ; an intermediate course or state. Hence **via-medialism** (see quot. 1881)

1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* I 168 The whole nation is divided into two classes— bigoted Romanists or Infidels, there is no *via media* 1866 Geo Eliot *F Holt* Introd I 5 They were kept safely in the *via media* of indifference 1881 *Church Times* XIX 128 Via-medialism, then, signifies a scheme whereof one party is asked to believe a little more, and the other a little less, than what they conceive to be true. 1886 Mrs Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* xxxiv, There was no via media, seeing that money was not to be found.

‖ **Via** (vəɪ ă), *int. Obs.* exc *arch.* Also 6 **fia** [It *via* (special use of *via* way. see prec.) 'an aduerbe of encouraging, much vsed by riders to their horses, and by commanders' (Florio, 1598)]

1. As an exclamation encouraging, inciting, or preparatory to movement or action, = Onward, come on, come along, etc.

1596 *Edward III*, II. II 12 Then *via* for the spatious bounds of Fraunce 1596 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, II. I 182 Why Via, to London will we march 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master Constable* II B iv b, *Via* for fate, Fortune, loe this is all, At griefes rebound Ile mount, although I fall 1619 Fletcher *Mons Thomas* II II, *Tho.* Away then, find this Fidler, and do not misse me By nine a Clock *La*[*uncelot*] Via 1623 Markham *Cheap & Good Husb* I. II (ed 3) 15 First the voice, which sounding sharply and cheerefully, crying, *Via, how, hey*, and such like, adde a spirit and liuelinesse to the horse. 1820 Scott *Monast* XXI, He exclaimed, 'Thy deathhour has struck—betake thee to thy sword—Via !'

2. As an exhortation or command to depart, = Away, be off, begone.

1596 Shaks. *Merch V.* II II. 9 The fiend bids me packe, *fia* sayes the fiend, away sayes the fiend 1621 Chapman *May Day* IV I. 56 Your reward now shall be that I will not cut your strings nor breake your fidles, *via*, away. 1616 B Jonson *Devil an Ass* II 1, *Via pecunia* I when she's runne and gone, And fled and dead; then will I fetch her, againe 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* VII, Horsewhip the rascal to purpose—via—fly away, and about it

b. Used to check argument or reply, or to dismiss a subject.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II II. 159 Ah ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you? goe to, *via.* 1821 Scott *Kenilw* VII, And what was Ralph Sadler but the clerk of Cromwell, *via* ! I know my steerage as well as they *Ibid* XXIX, Why, via, let that pass too.

‖ **Via** (vəɪ ă), *prep.* Also **viâ.** [L. *viâ*, abl. sing. of *via* way, Via *sb.*] By way of; by the route which passes through or over (a specified place)

1779 J Lovell *Let to Adams* 13 June, A's Wks 1854 IX 483 This night is the fourteenth since we first had the news of his victory, *via* New Providence 1813 Sir R Wilson *Priv Diary* (1862) II 139, I would sweep through Berlin, revictual the fortresses, and return *via* Magdeburg 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Daus.* III x, Lord Weybridge is on his way to London *viâ* Paris. 1882 De Windt *Equator* 127, I arranged to proceed through Spain and *viâ* Paris, home.

Viability1 (vəɪˌăbɪ'lĭtɪ) [ad. F. *viabilité* (1812), or f Viable *a.*1 : see -ity.] The quality or state of being viable ; capacity for living ; the ability to live under certain conditions.

In common use from *c* 1860

1843 Bouvier *Law Dict U.S*, *Viability*, med jur , an aptitude to live after birth , extra uterine life 1853 Simpson *Obstet. Path & Pract.* 21, I have repeatedly been astonished at the viability of the infant after traction had been applied to it 1870 Maudsley *Body & Mind* 44 The general and ultimate result of breeding in and in is to produce barrenness and sterility, children of a low degree of viability and of imperfect mental and physical development 1883 *Cent Mag.* Sept 727/1 An animal or plant which is only partly adapted to its conditions of existence is ugly in exact proportion to its lack of viability

transf 1893 C B. Upton *Bases Relig Belief* 157 It means spiritual viability or immortality

Viabi·lity2. [ad F. *viabilité* (1878), or f Viable *a.*2] The condition of being viable.

1882 W. Cory *Guide Mod Eng Hist.* II. 470 The quality which convicts gave it ['Tasmania], can be expressed by one word 'viability' they made some roads

Viable (vəɪ ăb'l), *a.*1 [a. F. *viable* (1539), f. *vie* life : see -able] Capable of living ; able to maintain a separate existence.

a. Of children at (normal or premature) birth.

1828-32 Webster, *Viable*, capable of living, as a newborn infant or premature child 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V 200/1 The delivery of a fœtus of viable or full-grown size 1881 *Trans Obstet Soc Lond* XXII. 276 Such narrowing or deformity of the female pelvis as will absolutely preclude the birth of a viable child

b. In other physical applications.

1885 Goodale *Physiol Bot* (1892) 446 Polyembryony [is] the production of two or more viable embryos in a seed *c* 1890 Stevenson *In South Seas* I IV (1900) 26 To judge by the eye, there is no race more viable, and yet death reaps them with both hands

c. *fig.* Of immaterial things or concepts.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV 702 The rest are waiting for the proper medium, the viable medium, the medium of harmony. 1883 G P Lathrop *Hawthorne's Wks.* XI 435 What we have here is a romance in embryo; one, moreover, that never attained to a viable stature and constitution.

Viable, *a.*2 [f. L. *via* way . cf. Viability 2.] Traversable.

1856 *Sat Rev.* II 151/2 If the building has the advantage of standing at the end of a vista, it is but mocking the needs of the many not to make the vista viable.

† **Viadant** *Obs. rare* [Irreg. ad. Sp , Pg , It. *viandante*, f. *via* way + *andar*(*e* to go.] A wayfarer, traveller

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III 129 They are but poorely cled, yet wonderfull kinde to all Viadants. *Ibid* VIII 353 The voluntary exposement of many vnnecessary Viadants

Viadge, obs form of Voyage *sb.*

Viador, variant of Veedor.

Viaduct (vəɪ ădʌkt). [f. L. *via* way, after Aquerduct. So F. *viaduc.*] An elevated structure, consisting of a series of arches or spans, by means of which a railway or road is carried over a valley, road, river, or marshy low-lying ground.

1816 Repton *Fragm Landscape Gard* 161, I have ventured to suggest a hint for such a structure as may support the road.., rather calling it a Via duct than a Bridge. 1837 *Civil Eng & Arch. Journ.* I. 57 Great Viaduct now erecting over the River Wear, near Sunderland This viaduct consists of four large and six small arches. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct. 7/5 New bridges and viaducts and new streets can do much in enabling Londoners to pass more quickly to their places of business 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1875) III xii 240 The modern viaduct, a work worthy of old Roman days. *attrib.* 1891 T Grahame *Lett. N Wood* 23 The Sankey viaduct bridge..consists of nine arches of fifty feet span 1897 *Daily News* 11 Feb 6/4 The viaduct ganger, who would be responsible for the erection of timbers.

Viage, obs var. Voyage *sb*

Viaggiatory, *a nonce-wd.* [f It *viaggiare* to travel.] Given to travelling about.

1847 Mpdwin *Life Shelley* II. 54 The viaggiatory English old maids, who scorn the continent

Vial (vəɪ'ăl), *sb.* Forms: α, 4-6 vyol(e, 4-8 viol(e, 4, 6-7 violl(e, 5-6 vyoll(e. β 5-7 vyal(l, 6 voyalle, vialle, 6-7 viall, 7- vial. [var. *fyole, fiol, fiall*, etc , Phial *sb.* See the note on the letter V.] A vessel of a small or moderate size used for holding liquids; in later use *spec.*, a small glass bottle, a phial.

α. 13 *E. E Allit. P* B. 1280 Dere disches of golde & dubleres fayre, þe vyoles & þe vesselment of vertuous stones. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol & T* 240 Sondry vessels maad of erthe and glas, Violes, croslets, and sublymatories, Cucurbites and alembikes *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 185 Sette þe viol vpon soft coles & lete hem boile 1412-20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I. 3052 After þat, for his chefe socour, Sche toke to hym a viol with licour 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* V x 178 Pryamus toke fro his page a vyolle ful of the four waters that came oute of paradys 1530

Palsgr 285/1 Vyole, a glasse, *fiolle, uiole* c1550 H Lloyd *Treas Health* E vj, Mengle them togither and put them in a vyol of glasse, and stop the mouth thereof close 1609 Dekker *Ravens Alm* Wks (Grosart) IV 238 The Iewe spyed the Viol that the poore man held in his hand vnder his cloak 1660 Boyle *New Exp Phys Mech* vi 53 The Air in the little Viol began to dilate it self 1705 Addison *Italy* 232, I plac'd a thin Viol, well stopp'd up with Wax, within the Smoak of the Vapour.

β *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 146 He tokke vyals of cristall and of lambur and of glas, and put þys blod yn hom 1530 Palsgr. 284/2 Vyall, a glasse, *fiolle* 1576 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 275 Two glasse voyalles for the Lord Howardes servauntes 1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* III ix 84 b, A cruese or viall ful of sweete and smelling water. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 433 Glass vials also and sundry small earthen vessels. 1683 W Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 86, I gave him a small Vyall of Balme of Gilead. 1747 Wesley *Prim Physick.* (1762) 67 Put a spoonful of this Water in a Vial 1756 Nugent *Gr Tour, France* IV 298 The holy vial, containing the oil used at the coronation of their kings 1820 Shelley *Witch Atlas* xvii, Liquors clear and sweet She in her crystal vials did closely keep 1842 A Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed 4) 214 [He] placed the vial in a basin of water on a sand bath 1871 R H Hutton *Ess* I 296 France would not be what she is if men had not believed for a thousand years in the holy vial of Rheims.

attrib and *Comb.* 1647 Hexham I, A viall-maker, *een Violen-maker* 1825 T Hook *Sayings* Ser II *Man of Many Friends* I 321 There were two little vial bottles and a box of corn-plaster in the drawer of the basin-stand. 1880 Mrs Cameron *Three Flower-Pots* 25 He saw upon the table a large vial bottle with something very black in it

b. In allegorical or purely figurative use.

Freq in allusion to Rev. xv 7, etc (see first quots)

1382 Wyclif *Rev* xv 7 Seuen golden violes, ful of the wraththe of God *Ibid* xvi 1 Go 3e, and schede 3e out the seuen violes of Goddis wrath in to erthe *c* 1420 Lydg *Ballad Commend Our Lady* 113 O glorious viole, O vitre inviolate! 1603 Drayton *Bar Wars* II vi, And with a vial fild with baneful wrath, Which in her blacke hand readily she hath, And drops the poison vpon euery wight 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T* v iii 122 You Gods looke downe, And from your sacred Vials poure your graces Vpon my daughters head. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., Vials of wrath, mentioned in the Apocalipse, signifie Gods readiness to be fully revenged on sinners *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) II 5 To behold the almighty Creator pouring out the utmost viols of his wrath upon them 1728 Prior *Solomon* III 386 The frighted Angels, o'er the Earth from wrathful Viols pour'd Tempests and Storm 1780 Burke *Œcon Reform* Wks 1842 I. 239 You have tuns of ancient pomp in a vial of modern luxury 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal* IV. ii 134 Now the destroying angel hovers o'er Venice, and pauses ere he pours the vial. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xviii, Everywhere sensuality, division, hatred, treachery, cruelty, uncertainty, terror; the vials of God's wrath poured out 1880 W G Blaikie *Livingstone* vii 135 For one so patient and good, he had a very large vial of indignation, and on occasion poured it out right heartily over all injustice

Hence **Vi·al** *v trans*, to put into a vial, also *fig* **Vi·alled** *a*, kept or stored in a vial. **Vi·alful**, as much as can be contained in a vial.

1634 Milton *Comus* 847 Helping all urchin blasts, and ill luck signes. Which she with pretious viold liquors heals 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann Rev* III. 46 The distilled perfume of the bookmaker's style. is here not sprinkled over every page, and vialled in every sentence 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* xii. 404, I had, in my little clay pitcher, vialfuls, as it were, of Wordsworth's reverence [etc.]

Vi·al, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *via* way, or ad. L *vālis*] Serving for a way or road.

1813 J. Forsyth *Rem Excurs Italy* 353 The arch of Augustus, being a vial one, was necessarily much wider than the triumphal arches, which succeeded

Vial(l, Vialle, obs. forms of Viol *sb.*

Viallin, obs. form of Violin.

Via meter. *rare.* [f. L. *via* way + -meter.] A device for recording the number of miles traversed by a wheeled vehicle, a hodometer or cyclometer.

1831–3 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII 311/1 *marg*, Counting Machines for road carriages, or viameter 1858 Mrs Sinnett tr. *B. Möllhausen's Diary* I vi. 75 The viameter gave an accurate measurement of the number of miles passed, by counting the revolutions of the waggon wheel. 1860 Worcester [Hence in later Dicts.]

†**Viance.** *Obs.*—1 [Alteration of *viandes* (see next) after forms in *-ance* · cf. Gardeviance.] Food, sustenance.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4121 He .at þam enquires, Quat was þaire viaunce in þa vales. 'ser, venyson,' þai said

Viand[1] (vəi ănd). Forms: 4–5 **vyaunde,** 5 **viaunde**, 4, 6 **vyand(e,** 5–8 **viande,** 6– **viand** (7 **viond**). [a AF. *vyaunde, vyande,* OF. *vyande* (= Sp and Pg. *vianda,* It *vivanda*).—pop L **vīvanda,* for *vīvenda,* neut. pl. gerundive of L *vīvĕre* to live.]

1 *pl* Articles of food; provisions, victuals

c 1400 Maundev (1839) xxiii 253 Flesche and dyverse vyaundes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen VIII,* 80 b, Then spices, fruites, ielies, and banket viandes wer brought 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 48 b/2 His viandes, or meate and drincke, must only be Diureticke. 1615 H Crooke *Body of Man* 629 Whilst wee chew our meate the Tongue rowleth it selfe on euerie side of the mouth and applyeth it selfe to the Viands to take a say or Taste of them 1646 J Hall *Horæ Vac.* 92 A good and strong stomack will convert course viands into good nourishment 1691 Ray *Creation* I (1692) 116 Neither of which Viands [honey and bee bread] is any where to be found amass'd by Nature 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 154 Soon as the growling Pack, with eager Joy, Have lapp'd their smoking Viands 1805 *Med. Jrnl* XIV. 555 The means of inducing the invalid or convalescent to derive every benefit that arises from delicacy and variety of viands 1854 Milman *Lat Chr* IV v. (1864) II 290 He dashed the wine on the earth and scattered about the other viands 1886 C Bigg *Chr. Platonists of Alexandria* III. 104 Viands of every kind were provided by the liberality of the wealthier brethren

fig 1826 Lamb *Elia* II, *Sanity of True Genius,* Lane's novels, those scanty intellectual viands of the whole female reading public

transf. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit, Farming* Wks (Bohn) III 61 He will pamper his peaches and grapes on the viands they like best

†**b** Applied to a viaticum. *Obs*—1

Compare sense 2 b, quot 1555

1607 Hieron *Bapt Eunuch* (1613) 7 To passe ouer the Sacrament of the supper, to some old people who must take it (as was said in the daies of superstition) for their viands, being neerer (in opinion and possibility) to their last passage

2 *sing.* **a** *collect.* Food, sustenance.

c 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xvi 563 Othir viaunde hadde he non verament, But everiday swich as God him sente *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 17 His dayly dyet was not muche in sotyle and delicate vyaunde *c* 1515 *Interl Four Elem.* 465, I oft refresshe nature agayne With delycate vyand *a* 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen IV,* 7 b, The same treasure [he] spent in folie, not paiyng pore men for their vitail and viande *Ibid, Edw IV,* 233 Euery table was abundantly furnished with all sortes of delicate viand. 1607 Shaks *Cor* I i 103 The Belly. I' th' midd'st a th' body, idle and vnactiue, Still cubbording the Viand 1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl* I (ed. 2) 95 All things necessary both for viande and apparell 1847 Tennyson *Princ* IV 17 Before us glow'd Fruit, blossom, viand, amber wine, and gold 1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl* (ed 2) 46 Say I grow hourly thinner, Tho' I do try and absorb some viand Each day

b With *a*, etc. An article or kind of food. (Cf. 1.)

1527 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III. II. 128 Two small barrylls of a viande vsyd among the lordes here 1555 W Watreman *Fardle Facions* II xii 287 That euery christian manne, when he stode in any daungier of death, should receiue it [the Sacrament] as a waifaring viande 1658 R White tr *Digby's Powd Symp* 36 By this thin viand [the air], they came in lesse than a year to a foot long 1704 W King *Mully of Mountown* 20 Thy White-wine, Sugar, Milk, together club, To make that gentle viand Syllabub 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 7 Not a viand they had fed on but had its appropriate legend. 1849 W Irving *Astoria* 320 Having made a 'famous repast', where this viand happened to be unusually plenty 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I iv, After some discussion a decision was pronounced in favour of veal cutlet R W himself went out to purchase the viand

†**c.** *Viand rial,* as the name of a dish, *spec.* one composed of paste, eggs, sugar, wine, etc., and ornamented with gold and silver foil

c 1400 Maundev (1839) xviii 193 Of theise Snayles men maken Vyaunde Rialle, for the Kyng and for other grete Lordes. 14 *Anc Cookery* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 455 Viande Riall for xl Mess. [Recipe follows] *c* 1500 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 376 Veneson in broth, viaunde Ryalle, veneson rosted.

†**Viand**[2]. *Obs.*—1 [ad. Du *vijand* · see Fiend] An enemy

1616 J Lane *Contn Sqr.'s T* vii. 87 Arme, arme, the viand comes!

†**Vi·ander**[1]. *Obs* Forms *α* 4 **vyaundour, viandoure,** 5 *Sc.* **vyanddour, wyandoure.** *β* 5 **vyander** (?), 6 **vyandre,** 6–7 **viander.** [a. AF. *vya(u)ndour, vyandere,* OF. *viandiere, viandier,* f. *viande* Viand[1]]

1. One who provides viands or good cheer for his household or guests; a (liberal) host or entertainer. Usually with adjs., esp *good.*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4076 Knyght was he fol god in stour, & lyberal man, & vyaundour [*v r.* & metegift man viandoure] 14 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq Culin* (1791) I Kyng Richard the Secunde kyng of Inglond, the which was accounted the best and ryallest vyand[er] of alle cristen kynges *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* IX x 1130 This Kyng wes wys and debonare; Gud vyanddour, and fed hym fare. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 152 b, Placis to kepe all maner of foulle be requyred in a good vianders house [L. *in domo dapsili*] 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II (1540) 101 One called Cimo in Athenes was also a lyberall vyandre to his frendes 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel.* IV. 18/1 in *Holinshed,* Wherein she fareth lyke one, that, to purchase yᵉ name of a sumptuous francklene or a good viander, woulde bidde diuers guestes to a costly and daintie dinner [etc.].

2. One who provides himself with good cheer, one who is fond of good living

1539 Cranmer *Let* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) II 396 How prebendaries have spent their substance in superfluous belly cheer. Commonly a prebendary is neither a learner, nor teacher, but a good viander. 1780 Pegge *Pref to Forme of Cury* p v, It is certain that Hardicnut stands on record as an egregious glutton, but he is not particularly famous for being a curious Viander.

3 A supplier or seller of provisions.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. II. 151 These vianders, and marchants, doth the Lord Marshall assure and guard 1622 F Markham *Bk War* III iv 94 The Armie shall euer haue great resort of Victuallers, Vianders, Sutlers and all occupations to releue euery want

4. (See quot.)

1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2), *Newport, Cornw[all],*..has sent members to parliament ever since the 6th of Edward VI, who are returned by two officers, called vianders

†**Vi·ander**[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **viandre,** 7 **-dour.** [ad. OF. *vyandier,* f. as prec.] Viands, victuals, food,

a 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen VI,* 142 b, The Englishemen prohibited the Gascoynes to minister to his arme e, viandre and sustenaunce. *Ibid* 148 b, The sumptuous feast, the delicate viander 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 105 She goeth another way to the Viander and vittailes, and there eateth hir fyll 1625 J Robinson *Ess* xxxi (1851) I 134 Though it seem unreasonable that the less way men have to go, they should be careful for the more viandour and provision for their journey

†**Vi andry.** *Obs* In 6 **viandrye, -rie, viaundrie.** [f Viand[1] + -ry] = prec

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 55 They had bounteous stewardes and proctours for all their necessarie store of foode and viandrie 1543 Grafton *Contn Hardyng* 574 When they had as well sufficiente viandrye as all other thynges ready, they tooke theyr iourney to Welles 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Luke* ix 96 The Apostles had provision of viaundrie

†**Vi ary,** *a. Obs. rare* [ad L. *viāri-us,* f. *via* way] Relating to, occurring on, a road or way

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xcvi 282 So in Beasts, in Birds, in Dreames, and all viary Omens, they are onely the guesse-tiue interpretations of dim-ey'd Man full of doubt, full of deceit 1656 Blount *Glossogr*

Viate·cture. *rare*—0 [Irreg f L. *via* way, after *architecture*] (See quot)

1842 R Park *Pantology* (1847) 447 We propose the term Viatecture, as nearly synonymous with Civil Engineering, to include the construction of roads and bridges, railroads, and canals, and water works, and the improvement of rivers and harbors [Hence in Worcester (1846), etc]

†**Via·tic,** *sb Obs.* In 7 **viaticke.** = Viaticum

1641 *Impeachm Father Phillips* x A iij b, After a Viaticke, hee was dispatched againe for England, with some few small Gifts

†**Via·tic,** *a Obs.*—1 [ad. L *viātic-us* (rare), f *via* way.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Viatick,* pertaining to a journey, or travelling by the way. [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and later Dicts]

Viatical (vəi|æ·tikăl), *a.* and *sb* [f L *viātic-us* or *-um*. see prec. and Viaticum] **a** *adj.* Of or pertaining to a way or road, relating to a journey **b.** *sb. pl.* Articles for use on a journey.

1855 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks 1876 II 450 His back would have been bent under the weight of armour and viaticals which Titus [Livius] carried with him easily and far 1863 J G Baker *N Yorks Stud Bot*, etc 188 Such stations as are denominated by the terms paludal, viatical, agrestal, sylvestral, and septal exist no longer

Via ticated, *a rare*—0. [f L. *viāticāt-us* (Plautus), f *viātic-um*. see next.] (See quot)

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Viaticated,* furnished with Things necessary for a Journey

‖ **Viaticum** (vəi|æ·tikŏm). Pl. **viatica.** [L *viāticum* travelling-money, provision for a journey, neut sing. of *viāticus* (rare), f. *via* way. Hence Sp., Pg., It. *viatico,* F *viatique*]

1. *Eccl.* The Eucharist, as administered to or received by one who is dying or in danger of death

1562 in Cooper *Answ. Priv Masse* (Parker Soc.) 11 Divers Christians would be always sure to have their *viaticum,* as it is termed in the old canons, that is to say, their voyage provision. 1565 T Stapleton *Fortr Faith* 126 Whiche the auncient fathers called *Viaticum,* the viage provision of Christen men departing oute off this world *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 78 After that she had receiued her holie *Viaticum* or voiage foode she departed this life 1667 in *Cath. Rec Soc Publ* III 63 Wee durst not giue him the holy viaticum, he being so farre spent 1685 Evelyn *Mrs Godolphin* 151 As if presageing what was att hand, she furnish'd herselfe with the heavenly Viaticum, 1744 in J O Payne *Old Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 28, I administered the viaticum to Will Slie at E. Witton, he dyed Sep 3 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 151 Many people were dangerously wounded, 18 of whom had the viaticum administered 1839 [Wiseman] *Lives St. Alph Liguori,* etc 225 Her mother fell so dangerously ill, that the Viaticum was brought to her 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* xxvi, No absolution, no viaticum, nor anything! I die like a dog! 1894 J. T Fowler *Adamnan* Introd p lv, Having received the holy viaticum at the hands of St Kevin, he passed away in peace

attrib 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 101 They make their *Viaticum* Bread once a year; that is to say, upon Holy Thursday

2 A supply of money or other necessaries for a journey; a sum given or taken to cover travelling expenses.

1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 100 This was very accept abill to the Duke, and thanfour he gaue him a reasonabill viaticum for performance of this fact. 1594 in *Cath Rec. Soc Publ* V. 243 He was sent by his superior into Scotland, and had fiftee[n] crownes for his viaticum 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I ii, A poor viaticum, very good gold, Sir, But holy men affect a better measure 1637–50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 423 The Earle of Dumbar dealt many angells of gold pretended for a viaticum, but indeed for voteing 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* I vi 102 The smallnesse of their viaticum and accommodation for their voyage were so many circumstances of poverty 1721 Wodrow *Corr* (1843) II 587 There is L 120 of debt on the Church, and the viaticums are stopped. 1752 in *Scots Mag* (1753) 512 This pannel caused to be sent him his baggage, and a *viaticum* of money. 1822 T Taylor *Apuleius* XI 285 When a few days had elapsed, I rapidly collected together my viatica in bundles 1899 B Camm *Brave Days of Old* 85 This money had been given to him by the most munificent Pope Gregory XIII, for his viaticum or travelling expenses the year before.

b. Without article.

1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* III. 88 He allowed them only bare *viaticum* to bear their charges 1883 *Law Rep* 9 Probate Div 41 *The Gustaf* is an authority in favour of the seamen's

claim for viaticum, and it is always the practice to give subsistence money

c Provisions taken for use on a journey Also *transf* (quot 1862).

1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* xviii, It will be a very good *Viaticum* for you, and in the strength of this Food you may travel many days 1666 J DAVIES *Hist Caribby Isles* 239 Afterwards sitting down on the grass, every one fell to what he had brought along with him for his *Viaticum* 1701 WOLLEY *Journal New York* (1860) 36 This Indian Corn is their constant Viaticum in their travels and War 1791 W BARTRAM *Carolina* 344, I comforted myself with a frugal repast of biscuit and dried beef, which was all the food my viaticum afforded me by this time 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc Mon, Chaldæa* I 235 In the Chaldæan sepulchres a number of dishes are always ranged round the skeleton, containing the *viaticum* of the deceased person 1880 W G BLAIKIE *Livingstone* v 89 Purchasing a loaf and a piece of cheese as *viaticum*, he started for a college at Oberlin

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from senses 1 and 2).

a 1618 DAVIES *Writes Pilgr* Wks (Grosart) II 46/1 And sith thy Pilgrimage is almost past Thou needst the lesse *Viaticum* for it 1640 FLECKNOE *Trav* xxviii (1667) 103 'Tis to travel without *viaticum* for any to undertake a voyage without the Language of the Country, where he goes 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* II. § 12 96 The grace of God is our viaticum and entertains us by the way. 1676 HALE *Contempl* II (1677) 186 He hath a great freedom from fear of Death, and no small *viaticum* to attain Tranquillity of mind in his life 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* VI § 6 The doctrine of a future state was their constant viaticum through life 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr* (1894) I 20 Bunbury's etchings and Sterne's journey are almost as good viaticums in France as the post book 1853 C D YONGE tr *Laertius* V 189 Another of his sayings was, that education was the best viaticum for old age 1891 FARRAR *Soc. & Present Day Quest* 211 There is all Biography. to nourish you with the viaticum of good examples

Viator (vəɪˌēɪ·tər) Also 6 vyatour. [a L *viātor*, f. *via* way. Cf obs. F *viateur*, It. *viatore*, Sp. *viador*.] A traveller, a wayfarer.

The ancient Roman sense of 'court-officer, apparitor' is given in various Dicts from Chambers (1728) onwards.

1504 C'TESS RICHMOND tr *De Imitatione* IV 1 (1893) 262 He is our helth and redempcyon, and the consolacion of vyatours, and the eternall fruycyon of sayntes 1555 CAPEL *Tentations* 12 Because the sight of God is not a duty of ours whilest we are viators here 1660 T WATSON in Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps III 8 The saints are not only blessed when they are comprehensors, but while they are viators, *a* 1704 T BROWN *Comm.-pl Bk* Wks 1709 III II 128 We find the Inscriptions address'd to the Viator, or Passenger 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* liv 157 Concealed by the fine trees, so that the passing viator remains unappalled by them.

Viato·rial, *a rare* [f. L. *viātōri-us*, f. *viātor*. see prec. and -ORIAL] Of or pertaining to travelling

[1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (1774) 54 We continued our viatorial progression through the royal perambulations.] 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 5 As to France and Flanders, if ever a subject were exhausted of viatorial novelty, this is the case with regard to these countries

Hence **Viato·rially** *adv*

1880 *Daily Tel* 22 Nov, The Americans, viatorially considered, are the most patient and long suffering people in the whole world

† **Viato·rian,** *a Obs* —° [Cf prec] (See quot.) Also † Viato·rious *a. Obs* —°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Viatorian*, belonging to the way, travelling or journeying, or serving to way faring-men 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Viatorious*, belonging to the Way

† **Vi·atory,** *a. Obs rare.* [ad L. *viātōri-us.*] Of the nature of wayfaring.

1629 DONNE *Serm* Wks. 1839 V 251 In a word, this is our viatory, our preparatory, our initiatory, and inchoative blessedness 1667 WATLEHOUSE *Fire Loud* 86 A Militant condition and a viatory state

‖ **Vibex** (vəɪ beks) *Path.* Pl **vibices** (vəɪ-, vibəɪ sīz). [L. *vībex*, *vībic* mark of a blow or stripe, a weal.] A long and narrow mark or patch in the skin caused by the subcutaneous extravasation of blood, occurring esp. in some fevers Usually in pl

[1693 in *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed. 2) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vibex*, a black and blew Spot occasioned by a Flux of Blood] 1771 *Encycl Brit* III 68/2 The *vibices*, or large livid or dark greenish marks, seldom appear till very near the fatal period 1793 BEDDOES *Consumpt* 115 Dark coloured spots, vibices, or any other scorbutic symptoms 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) II. 164 Petechial spots, vibices, and hemorrhages from different parts 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* 208 In malignant cases [of diphtheria] petechiæ and vibices appear beneath the skin.

† **Vi·brable,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *vibrābilis*, f. *vibrāre* to brandish, shake] 'That may be shaken or brandished' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Vibra·cular, *a. Zool* [f. VIBRACUL-UM + -AR.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, vibracula; furnished with vibracula

1891 *Cent Dict* 1896 HARMER *Polyzoa* XVII (Camb Nat. Hist. II) 486 The large vibracular zoœcia occupy nearly the whole of the surface

Vibra culoid, *a. Zool* [f. next + -OID.] Resembling (that of) a vibraculum or vibracula.

1896 HARMER *Polyzoa* XVII (Camb. Nat. Hist II) 484 Avicularium with vibraculoid mandible *Ibid.* 485 In *Micropordella cihata* the avicularia are very variable, and in some cases take on a 'vibraculoid' character.

‖ **Vibraculum** (vəɪbræ·kiŭlŏm). *Zool.* Pl -cula [mod.L., f. L. *vibrāre* to shake] One of the long whip-like movable processes or organs possessed by certain polyzoans; now regarded as a modified zooid.

1854 S P WOODWARD *Mollusca* 165 Eye tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes; vibracula much shorter, also deflected 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 225 But there are some special organs of defence which were wanting in the Canda One of these is called the vibraculum, or the whiplash 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Anim.* VIII 457 The dilated bases of the vibracula contain muscles by the contraction of which the flagelliform appendage is moved.

Vibrancy (vəɪ brănsɪ) [f. next. see -CY] The condition or quality of being vibrant.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict* 1906 *Sat Rev* 8 Dec 703/1 With a vibrancy of tone that seemed to bring her voice quite close to him.

Vibrant (vəɪ·brănt), *ppl. a.* [ad L. *vibrant-*, *vibrans*, pres. pple of *vibrāre* to VIBRATE. Cf. F. *vibrant*, Sp., Pg, and It *vibrante.*]

† **1 a** Agitated with anger or emotion *Obs.*—¹

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 735 This is the case I haif to 3ow to mene, Quhilk in ane part to 3ow als dois pertene, As to my self, thocht I be mair vibiant

† **b** Moving or acting with rapidity or energy; stirring. *Obs.*—¹

1616 LANE *Contn Sqr's T.* VI 295 Next came a stowt couragious vibrant knight, larglie proportiond, and as large of might

† **2** *Her* Brandishing, flourishing *Obs* —¹

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 97 b, P beareth Gules and Sable, a Lyon rampaunt d'Or, vibrante a sworde d'Argente

3 Moving or quivering rapidly; vibrating.

1616 LANE *Contn Sqr's T* VI 273 Theare, theare, three squares of vibrant pikes out glides *Ibid* VIII 222 Till pikes, and pikes, sidewise, and foreright, vibrant thrustes in strikes 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* I 239 While Phœbus down the vertic' circle glides He, o'er th' horizon, vibrant seems to swim, And, tangent, sweeps it with his nether limb. 1827 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XLIII 236 His voice of song Thro' their crystalline caves the vibrant billows bear 1860 O W HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 136 She danced with a kind of passionate fierceness, her round arms wreathing and unwinding, alive and vibrant to the tips of the slender fingers 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 22 A vibrant tongue Had in a moment pricked upon my brow The mystic mark.

transf. 1898 W CORY *Ionica* 87 That vibrant hearts of ours repeat What they with him were wont to feel.

b. Vibrating or thrilling *with* something

1867 BAILEY *Universal Hymn* 8 Ye orbs, .. Even the nebulous star, with fearful joy Vibrant, conclude God is 1883 *Cent Mag* Oct 828/2 The greatest of commercial communities, so stirring and vibrant with commerce and speculation 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II vii. 213 The wonderful city vibrant with the swirl of perpetual currents of traffic

4. Of sound. Characterized by, exhibiting, vibration, resonant.

1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 204 While yet these words were vibrant on my tongue 1874 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl* VIII, The vibrant accents of Chiozza 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 117 The speaker paused a moment, his low vibrant tones faltering into silence

Vi·brate, *pa. pple.* and *ppl a rare* [ad L *vibrāt-us*, pa pple. of *vibrāre* see next]

† **a.** *pa pple* Vibrated (cf. VIBRATE *v* 7 b)

c 1420 LYDG *Ballad Commend. Our Lady* 115 O fyry Tytan, perising with thy bemes, Whos vertuous bryghtnesse was in thi brest vibrat

b. *ppl a.* Vibrating *with* something. *rare*—¹.

1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 9 The sightless belfry clock had rung, vibrate with triumph.

Vibrate (vəɪ·brē·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *vibrāt-*, ppl. stem of *vibrāre* to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, etc. So F *vibrer*, Sp. and Pg. *vibrar*, It. *vibrare*]

I. † **1.** *intr* Of persons. To move to and fro in a fight or struggle *Obs* —¹

1616 LANE *Contn Sqr's T* IX 177 Pusshinge, repusshinge, vibratinge agen, as valient mortal and immortal men

2. Of a pendulum, etc. To swing to and fro; to oscillate

1667 *Phil. Trans* II 440 A Pendulum .three foot, three inches between the middle of the Bullet and the upper end of the Thread, where it is fastned when it vibrates 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th Earth* (1734) 265 At Cayenne in America, it is observ'd, that a Pendulum Vibrating in a second is shorter [etc] *Ibid* 279 The Gravity where the swiftest Pendulum Vibrates 1704 S CLARKE *Attributes* III (1738) 26 Pendulums, which (being of equal Lengths and unequal Gravities) vibrate in equal Times 1827 N ARNOTT *Physics* I 96 Long pendulums vibrate more slowly than short ones 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* II. (1842) 33 To ascertain that they [i e balances] really are in adjustment, and that, after vibrating freely, they take a horizontal position 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 718/1 The double complex pendulum, when it vibrates in one plane.

3. a. Of sounds. To strike *on*, sound *in*, the ear, etc., with an effect like that of a vibrating chord, to resound; to continue to be heard Chiefly *poet.*

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 357 The whisper, that to greatness still too near, Perhaps, yet vibrates on his Sov'reign's ear 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* III 91 Her song still vibrates in my ravisht ear 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, The touching accents of her voice still vibrating on his heart 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I xvi, He hears The clang of tumult vibrate on his ears. 1821 SHELLEY *'Music, when* [etc]' 2 Music, when soft voices die, Vibrates in the memory 1910 MACINTOSH *Poets Ayrshire* 46 The sound of the anvil had ceased to vibrate in the streets

b. To circulate *about*, move or pass *through*, pierce or penetrate *to*, by or as by vibration.

1756 W TOLDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* IV 167 This strange news had vibrated about the town 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 220 Those powers that. Catch every nerve, and vibrate through the frame. 1836 *Johnsoniana* 323 Surely the finest sensibilities must vibrate through his frame since they breathe so sweetly through his song! 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* I 211 The consequences of the ambition of the French Emperor thus vibrated to the heart of Asia 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xl, The voice had vibrated through her more than once before 1875 B TAYLOR *Faust* I Notes 230 The puppet-play echoed and vibrated in many tones through my mind

4. To move or swing backwards and forwards, or upwards and downwards, with some degree of rapidity; to quiver, shake, or tremble.

1756 BURKE *Subl & B* Wks I. 267 The whole capacity of the eye, vibrating in all its parts, must approach near to the nature of what causes pain. 1802 *Med Jrnl.* VIII 345 The heart continued the whole time to vibrate about thirty times in a minute. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped. R Zaire* III (1818) 91 A variety of palm trees vibrating in the breeze 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxix (1856) 250 The timbers vibrated so as to communicate to you the peculiar tremor of a cotton-factory 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 358 The burning heat making the whole desolate, hideous scene vibrate before your eyes as you can see things vibrating through the hot air over a line of gas jets.

b. *spec* in *Physics* (see VIBRATION 3)

1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 163 If we strike a bell, or a stretched string, for instance, a single blow produces a sound which is multiplied as often as it happens to undulate, or vibrate 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I 287 A musical string may vibrate, but if it is touched by a bit of cloth, or any soft body, no sound is heard 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VIII 180 If this string is taken by the middle and pulled aside, or if it is suddenly struck, it will vibrate between its two fixed points 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci* (1879) I XIV 384 When a hammer strikes a bell, the latter vibrates 1875 MANNING *Mission H Ghost* I 25 You know that if you strike a note of music, all the octave notes will vibrate

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* III 186 When Nero felt A new-created sense within his soul Thrill to the sight, and vibrate to the sound. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XI, Nerve and bone of that poor man's body vibrated to those words 1862 BURTON *Bk Hunter* I. 46 A hidden pang or gust of wrath has vibrated behind that placid countenance 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XVIII 306 The sight of him, the sound of his voice, stirred something within her that vibrated for hours

5. *fig* To move or oscillate *between* (or *betwixt*) two extreme conditions, opinions, etc., to fluctuate or vary *from* one extreme *to* another. Also without const To vacillate in opinion.

1782 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (ed 2) II. 107 A person who is less conversant in these things would feel his mind, as it were, vibrate between both [gains and losses] 1798 *Survey Province of Moray* III 279 The number of scholars vibrates from 20 to 90. 1818 RANKEN *Hist France* V. v. 403 The marc of silver vibrated betwixt 5 livres and 20 or 30 livres 1857 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* IV VIII § 33 466 The third method is to vibrate between these two opposite statements 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX § 1 589 The life of a man of fashion vibrated between frivolity and excess. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* LXXI 582 While his susceptible imagination was in this state of fusion, his rival was vibrating furiously from one side to the other

II. † **6** *trans.* To brandish or flourish (a sword) *Obs. rare.* (Cf. VIBRANT *ppl a.* 2)

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 188 They shake and vibrate their Swords vpon their Shields *Ibid* 207 In this their Extasie the boyes, vibiate a readie sword against the beholders

7. To throw with vibratory motion; to launch or hurl (a thunderbolt, sentence, etc). Now *Obs.* or *arch.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ* IX (1653) 39 Excommunication was never vibrated but by the hand of those that laboured in the Word and Doctrine 1660 H MORE *Myst Godl* To Rdr p xxi, Such a Bishop as I have hitherto described, that vibrates that sacred thunder and lightning, the truely-dreadfull sentence of *Excommunication* 1664 — *Myst. Iniq, Apol* 555 Though I must confess that this is very stoutly and smartly vibrated, as a dart from a strong and agil arm 1840–1 DE QUINCEY *Style* III in *Lett. Self-Educ*, etc. (1860) 272 That orator [i e Pericles] of whom (amongst so many that vibrated thunderbolts) it was said peculiarly that he thundered and lightened 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II 44/2 Many vibrate sharp comminations from the embrasures of portentously slit sleeves

b To emit, give forth, send out (light, sound, etc.) by, or as by, vibration or vibratory motion.

c 1643 LD HERBERT *Autobiog* (1824) 59 A Foil, whereby it [i e a diamond] may the better transmit and vibrate its native Lustre and Rays 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 218, I have seen the Dog-starr to vibrate so strong and bright a radiation of light 1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) I 81/2 As to the frequency with which they [sc chords] vibrate the deepest tones 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXIX 418 O chear, Editha, and allow thy bosom To vibrate sympathy 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 578 Star to star vibrates light. 1874 *Contemp Rev* XXIV 421 Any number of strings that are in unison will vibrate an answer to one of themselves when struck

8. Of a pendulum, etc To measure (seconds) by vibration; also, to swing (so many times).

1667 *Phil Trans* II. 440 A Pendulum, vibrating Seconds, must be three foot, three inches, and one fifth of an inch long *Ibid* 441 A Pendulum, held in the hand, vibrating 58 single strokes in a Minute. 1704 W. DERHAM *Ibid* XXV 1785 The Movements..were an Eight day Clock vibrating seconds, and an Half-seconds Movement of mine 1760 in *Sixth Rep Dep Kpr* App. II 130 A pendulum..which will vibrate seconds in a true and regular manner 1803 J. WOOD *Princ Mech* VIII 173 A pendulum which vibrates seconds in very small arcs. 1871 C DAVIES *Metr Syst.* II. 22 The length of a pendulum which should vibrate seconds at a given point on the earth's surface

9. To give a vibratory motion to (something), to cause to move to and fro or up and down, esp. with a quick motion; to put in vibration.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept 1657, 2 Virginian rattle-snakes swiftly vibrating and shaking their tailes 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI 107 With skill she vibrates her eternal tongue, For ever most divinely in the wrong. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 221 Their tails terminate with a hard horny spur, which they vibrate very quick when disturbed 1822 J TAYLOR *Apuleius* VII 145 Though I vibrated my pendulous lips with excessive rotundity. 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 115 Bars, which, when to be vibrated by the action of heat, are made of brass *a* 1887 C C ABBOTT *Naturalist's Rambles* 303 The last spotted adder vibrated the tail in a very marked manner.

b. *fig* or in fig. context

1815 KEATS *Ode to Apollo* v, Each vibrates the string That with its tyrant temper best accords 1875 LOWELL *Wordsworth* Pr Wks. 1890 IV 365 He saw man such as he can only be when he is vibrated by the orgasm of a national emotion 1876 — *Among my Bks* Ser II 165 The 'Mucopotmos' pleases us all the more that it vibrates in us a string of classical association

c. *refl* To bring *into* a certain state by or after vibration *rare*—[1]

a 1849 POE *Tales, Monos & Una* (ad fin), That feeble thrill had vibrated itself into quiescence

Hence **Vibrated** *ppl. a.*, **Vibrating** *vbl sb.*

1669 *Addr. Young Gentry Eng* 58 The pale face, vibrated eies, inequal pulse shew this to be under an acute feaver 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 303 To find the Time of a Pendulum's vibrating in the Arch of a Cycloid 1882 BAIN *Mind* III 133 There was a clear walk, which was his principal place for 'vibrating', as he [Bentham] called his indoor exercise

Vibratile (vəi·brătil, -əil), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **vibratilis* see VIBRATE *v.* + -ILE. Cf F. *vibratile*]

1. Of the nature of vibration, marked or characterized by vibration; vibratory

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV xlvi 301 Motion·. *Vibratile*, when there is a constant oscillation of any part. 1857 *Edin Rev.* July 36 The effect is produced by the propagation of alternating atomic polarisations in a vibratile way. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis Lungs* 36 A body not possessed of much molecular elasticity or vibratile power 1881 MIVART *Cat* 245 The vibratile, lashing action of the spermatozoon.

2. Of cilia, etc.. Endowed with the power of vibration; having a rapid and constant oscillatory movement.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 108/2 *Polygastrica*, aquatic animals, with a circular exsertile dental apparatus around the mouth, and with vibratile cilia for respiration and progressive motion 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig & Met Ins* III 55 This larva swims by means of minute vibratile hairs or ciliae 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 861 The longer process is vibratile and breaks away; the other becomes vibratile as soon as it has absorbed the remaining protoplasm

b. *transf.* Of persons, or parts of the body.

1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf-t.* viii (1883) 158 She [a woman] is vibratile and resonant all over 1898 H G WELLS *Personal Matters* 135 One has to resort to the extended arm and fingers vibratile

Vibratility. *rare*—[1] [Cf. prec.] The quality of being vibratile, vibratory power

1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 183 The different degrees of the spissitude and excitation [*sic*] of the fluids, and vibratility of the solids 1828–32 WEBSTER (citing Rush), *Vibratility*, disposition to preternatural vibration or motion

Vi·brating, *ppl. a.* [f VIBRATE *v.*]

1. Of, or characterized by, vibration, causing vibration; vibratory.

1685 BOYLE *Effects Motion* IX 108 That a vibrating motion is thereby produced, may be argued by the dancing of the water. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* II, *Vibrating-Motion*, is a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Body upon them. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 105 This weight supported him in a vibrating state. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar Anat* (ed. 3) 252 The vibrating force of arteries. 1828 J M. SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed. 2) 313 The angular velocities of the vibrating system

2. That vibrates; having a vibratory motion; oscillating.

17 . RAMSAY *Ep to Friend at Florence* 33 The vib'rating harmonious strings, And breathing tubes, which the soft eunuch sings. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 230 The Center of Oscillation is the Point in the Axis of a vibrating Body [etc.] 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sci* XVIII 154 Suppose a vibrating string to give the lowest C of the piano forte. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II 1 225 The little songster's organ of voice is a vibrating instrument, resembling the reed of a clarionet 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 149 A sistrum, either with three rings on each bar, or with three vibrating bars

b Of machines or their parts, implements, etc.

1831–3 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII. 188/1 Vibrating engine .It may be worked either by high or low pressure steam, or by means of a vacuum 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl* II 711 The vibrating lever, called the tumbling-bob. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s v, [In the] Vibrating Steam Engine, the steam cylinder vibrates upon two hollow gudgeons 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2709/2 Vibrating propeller .. Vibrating-roller. 1878 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 36 In the latest form of transmitter. the vibrating diaphragm is done away with altogether

c. Of insects, etc . Having vibratile antennæ or cilia. *rare.*

1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* III iii 163 Some ichneumons, or *vibrating flies*, are much more rapacious and bold

3. Of sound. Vibrant

1849 JAMES *Woodman* IX, The swinging of the great bell, as it continued to pour forth its loud vibrating call for assistance 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 754 In different cases it [i e a pericardial friction-fremitus] is described as harsh and grating, rasping, vibrating, or creaking.

Hence **Vibra·tingly** *adv.*

1835 *New Monthly Mag* XLIV 280 A note to which all the tender sympathies of Miss Fanny vibratingly responded.

Vibration (vəibrē·ʃən). [ad L. *vibrātiōn-*, *vibrātio*, n of action f *vibrāre* to VIBRATE. So F *vibration*, It. *vibrazione*, Sp. *vibracion*, Pg. *vibração.*]

†1 (See quots. and cf. VIBRATE *v* 6.) *Obs* —[0]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vibration*, a brandishing, shaking, or wagging, as men do drawn swords, when they threaten others.

2. The action on the part of a pendulum or similarly suspended body of moving or swinging to and fro; oscillation.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 191 The most probable way for the effecting of this, is that which was first suggested by Doctor Christopher Wren, namely, by Vibration of a Pendulum 1700 MOXON *Math Dict*, *Vibration*, the Motion of a Pendulum in a Clock, which moves in the long sort a Secant in Time backward and forward 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Vibration*, is the Swing or Motion of a Pendulum, or of a Weight hung by a String on a Pin 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XIV 119/2 Whence the lengths of pendulums are as the forces and the squares of the times of vibration 1822 WEBSTER *Imison's Sci & Art* I 80 The vibration of bodies when suspended must have been long observed 1830 KATLE & LARDNER *Mech* x 129 When the alternation [of motion] is constant and regular, it is called oscillation or vibration, as in pendulums and balance wheels 1877 *Encycl Brit* VI 14/2 The time of vibration depends entirely on the length of the pendulum.

b. A single instance of this

1667 *Phil Trans* II 442 The Pendulum was this Day adjusted, there having been but 58 vibrations in a Minute, the other Day. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 191 Let this Ball be suspended by this String, being extended to such a length, that the space of every Vibration may be equal to a second Minute of time 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, s v, The Proportions of the Vibrations of Pendulums 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XIV 118/1 The point or axis of suspension of a pendulum is that point about which it performs its vibrations 1803 J. IMISON *Sci & Art* I 124 Each swing that it [i. e. a pendulum] makes, is called a vibration, or oscillation. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat Phil* (1819) I. 129 The time of one vibration of the pendulum in seconds *Ibid*, The times of the vibrations of pendulums are as the square roots of their lengths 1895 R H. PINKERTON *Theoretical Mechanics* (ed 5) 103 The acceleration of gravity is proportional to the square of the number of vibrations of the same pendulum in a given time

3. *Physics.* The rapid alternating or reciprocating motion to and fro, or up and down, produced in the particles of an elastic body by the disturbance of equilibrium; the motion in the particles of a sonorous body by which sound is produced

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 527 When the string of a lute or viol is stricken, the vibration, that is, the reciprocal motion of that string in the same strait line, causeth like vibration in another string which hath like tension *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial betw. Locke & Montague* Wks. 1907 II. 243 The vibration of the Air and its Undulation 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat* I 168 An æther, rendered luminous, by a vibration occasioned by the planetary motion 1802 PALEY *Nat Theol.* III, The office of the drum of the ear is to spread out an extended surface, capable of receiving the impressions of sound, and of being put by them into a state of vibration 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn Rev* 1 Feb 247 The plane of vibration of the polarized light turns suddenly through an angle of 90°. 1875 *Encycl Brit.* I 100 Its amplitude of vibration or distance between its extreme positions *attrib* 1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl II 751/1 Vibration Figures, are certain figures, formed by sand or very dry saw dust, on a vibrating surface, which is connected with the sensation of sound in our organs of hearing.

b. A single movement of this kind.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Aug, A certain number of vibrations proper to make any tone 1731 S HALES *Stat Ess* I 143 Which perspiration is effected by the brisk rarifying vibrations of warmth 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* I xv, But still their trembling ears retain'd The deep vibrations of his witching song 1808 *Med Jrnl* XIX 406 The height of the longitudinal vibrations is inversely as the length of the sonorous body 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys. Sci* XVIII 153 When the particles of elastic bodies are suddenly disturbed by an impulse, they return to their natural position by a series of isochronous vibrations 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci.* (1879) II XI. 244 Each vibration asserts its individual rights, and all are at last shaken forth into the air by a second sound-board

fig 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shaks* Wks (Bohn) I 358 Ben Jonson had no suspicion of the elastic fame whose first vibrations he was attempting 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* XXXVIII, The words arose within him, and stirred innumerable vibrations of memory 1866 — *F Holt* (1868) 8 Vibrations that make human agonies are often a mere whisper in the roar of hurrying existence

c. *spec* A supposed movement of this kind in the nerves, regarded as the means by which external impressions are conveyed to the mind *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Madness*, Confused Vibrations of the Nerves, and a remarkable Energy of Imagination 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. I XI External Objects impressed upon the Senses occasion, first in the Nerves, and then in the Brain, Vibrations of the small. medullary Particles 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* XII 95 Those more or less pleasing vibrations of the optic nerves, which serve to inform the mind 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I X. 120 The vibrations of the brain are [not] themselves the perceptions. 1801 BELSHAM *Philosophy of Mind* § 4 38 The theory of vibrations suggested by Sir Isaac Newton, [and] adopted and amplified by Dr Hartley, assumes that the nerves are continuations of the medullary substance of the brain, that impressions made upon the organs of sense produce vibrations in the minute particles of the nerves 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II 104 Hartley's vibrations and vibratiuncles 1857 [see VIBRATIUNCLE]

4 In wider sense · Movement to and fro or up and down, esp. when quick and more or less continuous; a quivering, swaying, or tremulous motion of any kind

1681 tr *Willis' Rem Med Wks* Vocab, *Vibration*, a shaking, striking or quavering 1725 N ROBINSON *The Physick* 83 An increas'd Motion of the Blood, arising from a Vibration of the Vessels 1822 SHELLEY *Lines Bay of Lerici* 16 Feeling ever—oh! too much!—The soft vibration of her touch 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXIX (1856) 251 Our brig had just mounted the floe, and as we stood on the ice watching her vibration, it seemed so certain that she must come over on her beam-ends 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* x, There was a vibration in the old lady's cap 1901 D B HALL & LD A OSBORNE *Sunshine & Surf* II 17 The vibration and smells of the modern steamer

attrib 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 678 Massage, vibration-massage, electrolysis and the constant current are said to give excellent results in suitable cases

b An instance of this, a quiver or tremor.

1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint*, *Midnight* (1858) 54 What Emanations, Quick Vibrations, And bright Stirs are there! 1676 GLANVILL *Ess* III 27 He will perceive the Quicksilver to descend from the Tube into the subjacent Vessell, till it comes to 29 Digits or thereabouts, there, after some Vibrations, it ordinarily rests 1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne, Sister Rosa* XVIII, In long vibrations shuddered the ground 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U S* II 298 The vibrations and noise [are] much less than in other boats on the same high-pressure principle 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* IX. 254 Accompanied by tremors or vibrations in the rocks

5. The action or fact of vacillating or varying in respect of conduct or opinion, an instance of this; a changing or swinging round

1785 JEFFERSON *Corr* (1829) I 300 The late proceedings seem to be producing a decisive vibration in our favor 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1904) II 301 This was a fair exhibition of that vibration between pious resolutions and indolence 1848 GALLENGA *Italy* (1851) 171 It is of little importance to talk about the perpetual vibrations of Charles Albert's weak mind at this period 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I IV 170 There was the same restlessness and fickleness ., the same vibration between anarchy and abject submission 1882 BANCROFT *Hist Const U S A.* II 354 In Virginia there had been a great vibration of opinion

b. Variation in extent, etc.

1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* VI § 329 The breadth of the calms of Cancer is also variable The extreme vibration of this zone is between the parallels of 17° and 38° north.

6 *Electr.* (See quot.)

1842 FRANCIS *Dict Arts*, *Vibration*, in electricity, is known as a quantity of the fluid intermediate between a spark and a shock

Vibra·tional, *a* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to vibration; vibratory.

1878 PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 249 The number of vibrational forms which may arise from the composition of simple forms are mathematically infinite 1884 H R. HAWEIS *My Musical Life* III 86 The very appearance of the wood would guide him to its probable vibrational powers 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 242 In order that the vibrational impulse may be given as nearly as possible at the centre of the mass of air in the resonant box

b. *Vibrational number* (see quot 1881).

1879 C PARRY in Grove *Dict Mus* I 670 As far as the ratios of the vibrational numbers of the limiting sounds are concerned 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 48 We are accustomed to take a second of time as the unit, and consequently mean by vibrational number the number of vibrations which the particles of a sounding body perform in one second of time

Vibra tionless, *a.* [f. as prec.] Free from vibration.

Freq, in recent use, of motor cars

1896 *Prospectus Lond Electrical Cab Company*, We are of opinion that they [*sc* motor cabs] are thoroughly adapted to meet these requirements, being practically noiseless and vibrationless.

Vibratiuncle (vəibrē·ʃiw ŋk'l) [ad mod L. *vibratiuncula*, dim of L. *vibrātio* VIBRATION.] A minute or slight vibration. Cf VIBRATION 3 c.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I I § 2 58 Diminutive Vibrations, which may also be called Vibratiuncles and Miniatures *Ibid* 101 Concerning the Derivation of ideal Vibratiuncles from sensory Vibrations 1764 REID *Inquiry* II § 3 Our sensations arise from vibrations and our ideas from vibratiuncles or miniature vibrations. 1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat* IV 156 Do you take the soul to be an Eolus's harp, and all the fine things in it, to be vibratiuncles? 1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV 244 Their hearing or analogous sense is much nicer than ours, collecting the slightest vibratiuncle imparted by other insects, &c to the air 1857 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* IV. VIII § 43 478 Through what vibrations or vibratiuncles that conviction came to him we do not care to enquire.

So **Vibra tiuncula tion,** a vibratiuncle.

1885 COUES *Dæmon of Darwin* 58 (Cent.)

Vibrative (vəi brativ), *a.* Now *rare* [f L. *vibrāt-*, ppl. stem of *vibrāre* see VIBRATE *v.* and -ATIVE] Vibrating, vibratory

1667 SPRAT *Hist R Soc* 254 The variation of the vibrative motion of Pendulums 1675 J S[MITH] *Horolog Dial* 28 The vibrative traine of the Pendulum or Ballance 1747 *Gentl Mag* 225/2 The sun, by which the ethereal medium is always kept in a vibrative motion 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 804 It throbs in on us like a plaintive heart, Pressing, with slow pulsations, vibrative, Its gradual sweetness through the yielding air

‖ **Vibrato** (vibrā·to), *adv* and *sb* *Mus.* [It, .—L *vibrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *vibrāre* to VIBRATE]

A *adv* With much vibration of tone.
1861 J S Adams *5000 Mus Terms* 106
B *sb.* (See first quot.)
1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus Terms* 446/1 *Vibrato*, a tremulous quality of tone, as opposed to a pure equal production 1901 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 3/2 Dr Stanford characterised the vibrato as the most detestable of devices except when used in the proper places

Vibrator (vəi·brē·təɹ) [Agent-noun, on L models, f. Vibrate *v.* + -or. Cf It. *vibratore*]

1. That which vibrates, or causes vibration.

a One of the vibrating reeds of an organ, harmonium, etc., by which the sound is produced.
1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit* II. No 3391, Notes or vibrators, keys, pipes, stops, &c, for harmonium making or organ building 1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl Mag* Feb 167/1 This vibrator is the origin of our reed instruments 1885 C G W Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser IV. 293/1 There can be no escape of wind from the wind-chest, except through the vibrators and pallet-holes.

b. One of other of various appliances, instruments, or parts, which have or cause a vibratory motion or action Also *attrib*
A number of these are specified in recent American Dicts
1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIII 706/1 A composition roller, called a *vibrator* 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc* 152 *Vibrator rollers*, those rollers on a machine which have a vibrating motion, and convey the ink to the slab for distribution 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Apr 9/5 There are also beauty rollers and massage vibrators

2 *Math* (See quot)
1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat Phil* I i § 345 The reciprocal of this time we shall call the rapidity of the system, for convenience of comparison with the frequency of a vibrator or of a rotator, which is the name commonly given to the reciprocal of its period.

Vibratory (vəi·brătərı), *a* [f. Vibrate *v* + -ory 2. Cf. F. *vibratoire*, Sp. and Pg *vibratorio*]

1. Of the nature of vibration, characterized by or consisting of vibration.
1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Vibration*, Sensation is supposed to be perform'd by means of the vibratory Motion of the Nerves *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 247 When the vibratory pulses are so slow as may be distinguished, sound vanisheth 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xlvi IV. 326 An impulsive or vibratory motion was felt [in the earth] 1801 Belsham *Philosophy of Mind* § 4 41 Impressions made upon the principal organs of sensations, are vibratory, the vibratory agitations of light and of air 1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) IV 449 The vibratory and irregular action, which we denominate palpitation of the heart 1878 Prescott *Sp Telephone* (1879) 7 The tone or pitch, which depends upon the rapidity of the vibratory movement.

2. Causing or producing vibration.
1756 Burke *Subl. & B* IV § 21 The smoothness of the oil, and the vibratory power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness 1793 Smeaton *Eddystone L* § 323 So many vibratory strokes, can do it no service 1812 *Religionism* 44 Vibration lends its aid; for human throats Have vibratory powers, that swell our notes 1899 R W Trine *In Tune w Infinite* VI (1900) 128 Don't be afraid to voice your desires In this way you set into operation vibratory forces which go out and make their impress felt somewhere

3. Of or pertaining to, connected or associated with, vibration.
1832 Blakey *Free Will* 170 The vibratory, or automatic system of Dr Hartley. 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys Sci* xvii 140 All the particles of an undulating fluid which are at once in a vibratory state 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 85/2 Producing a peculiar vibratory sensation 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 43/1 This is explained by the vibratory theory of light

4. Capable of vibrating; readily admitting of vibration.
1839 Darwin *Voy Nat* I 17 The animals move with the narrow apex forwards, by the aid of their vibratory cilia 1862 R H Patterson *Ess Hist & Art* 13 The vibratory rays of the spectrum 1878 Prescott *Sp Telephone* (1879) 23 It being necessary to keep the vibratory bells at each station in circuits, in order that calls may be heard.

b. Of the voice Vibrant Also *Const. with.*
1890 'R Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 95 He commenced in a resonant vibratory voice 1891 Clark Russell *Marriage at Sea* VII, A voice vibratory with excitement.

‖ **Vibrio** (vəi·brıo̅u, vı brıo̅u) Pl **vibriones** (-o̅u nīz) and **vibrios.** [mod.L., f. L. *vibrāre* Vibrate *v.*]

†1. A genus of minute nematode worms; an anguillule. *Obs.*
1835 Kirby *Hab & Inst Anim* I iv. 150 The species of *Vibrio* found in diseased wheat by M Bauer is oviparous. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II. 113/2 The higher organized *Vibriones* have distinct generative organs, and are ovoviviparous

2 A group or genus of bacterioid or schizomycetous organisms characterized by vibratory motion; a member of this genus, *spec* in *Bacteriol*, a form of bacterium having vibratile cilia and closely resembling spirilla.
1870 H A Nicholson *Man Zool.* 33 The bacteria and the vibrios now exhibit a vibratile or serpentine movement through the surrounding fluid 1875 Payne *Jones & Siev Pathol. Anat* (ed 2) 98 This has been shown to depend upon the presence of a peculiar vibrio which lives on the surfaces of wounds and the bandages 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 95/1 Processes of putrefaction having long been known to be invariably accompanied by the formation of vibriones and other microscopic organisms endowed with voluntary motion.
Comb 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sci*, (1879) I. v 190 In examining the secretion I regularly found certain vibrio like bodies in it 1898 P Manson *Trop Diseases* xvii 281 If the cholera vibrio be the germ of cholera, then such healthy, vibrio bearing individuals may well suffice to start an epidemic.

Vibrioid, *a. rare* [f. prec + see -oid] Of or belonging to, allied to, the group *Vibrio*
Also in recent Dicts. as a *sb*
1864 *Intell Observ* VI. 70 Parasitic vibrioid worms

Vibrion. [ad. mod.L. *vibriōn-* Vibrio. Cf. F. *vibrion.*]
1 A vibratile filament or appendage
1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlvii (1857) 433 Clios were flashing colored light in shady places from their ciliary vibrions.

2. *Bacteriol* A vibrio or vibrioid bacterium
1882 *Pop Sci Monthly* XX 801 Studies on butyric fermentation and the vibrion which is characteristic of it 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov 3 'Vibrions' or 'microbes' and the so-called bacteriology

Vibrionic (vəi-, vibrıo·nik), *a* [f. as prec. + -ic] Of or pertaining to, caused by, vibrios
1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 637 It was found that the proto-sulphate of iron completely prevented the development of either protoplasmic or vibrionic life. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I. 883 A firm believer in the vibrionic unity of cholera

‖ **Vibrissæ** (vəibrı sē), *sb pl.* [L. (Festus), f. *vibrāre* to Vibrate. Cf. next]

1. *Anat.* (See quots.)
1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Vibrissæ*, the Hairs in the Nose 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* I, *Vibrissæ*, are the Hairs which grow in the Nostrils They, with the Mucus, which the Glands separate, stop any Filth from ascending too high up into the Nostrils 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* III 730/1 Those hairs which converge from the inner circumference towards the centre of the nostril These hairs are of the kind named *vibrissæ* 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 885/1 The *vestibule* or entrance to the nasal chamber is studded with numerous short hairs or *vibrissæ*

2. *Zool.* Stiff or bristly hairs, esp those growing about the mouth or other parts of the face in certain animals.
1839 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* I 202 These vibrissæ [of an aquatic larva] possess no vibratory motion, nor do they appear to be furnished with cilia. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I i 25 These hairs apparently represent the vibrissæ, which are used as organs of touch by many of the lower animals. 1877 Coues *Fur Anim.* ix 265 The vibrissæ are sparse and short, the longest scarcely or not attaining the eye. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 490 They strongly suggest the function of vibrissæ

b. *Ornith.* The coarse hairs or bristles growing about the rictus of certain birds, esp. of insectivorous species
1874 J G. Wood *Nat Hist* 287 The beak of this species [of goat sucker] is not so powerful as in many of its relatives, but the vibrissæ are long and well developed

Vibrissant, *a. rare*–1 [ad pres. pple. of L *vibrissāre* (Festus), f. *vibrāre* Vibrate *v.*] Vibrant.
1664 Power *Exp. Philos* I A greenish glistering circle, which is the Iris (as vibrissant and glorious as a cats eye)

Vibrissation. *rare*–0. [f. L *vibrissāre* cf prec. and -ation] (See quot)
1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vibrissation*, a quavering or warbling in singing, a shaking a thing

Vibro- (vəi·brō), irregular combining form of L. *vibrāre* to vibrate, used in some recent technical and scientific terms, as vi **brograph, vibro meter, vibromo tor, vi·brophone,** vi **broscope** (hence *vibrosco pic* adj.), etc
1875 *Encycl Brit* I 110/1 Greater accuracy [in studying the relation between pitch and vibration] may be attained with the so-called **Vibrograph* or *Phonautograph.* 1904 *Nature* 25 Feb Suppl p iii, Vibrograph, or instrument for recording photographically vibrations of a building or of the ground 1887 *Pall Mall G* 24 May 4/2 An ingenious instrument termed a **vibrometer*, accurately records the vibration, and by its means every boat is tested before it leaves the builder's hands 1894 *Standard* 8 Feb, By Mr Beaumont's method the cause of vibration is converted into a **vibromotor.* 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2709/2 **Vibroscope*, an instrument invented by Duhamel for counting the vibrations of a tuning-fork. 1881 Broadhouse *Mus Acoustics* 101 Another method of measuring pitch is the vibroscope, which as its name implies, is a method of making vibrations visible

‖ **Viburnum** (vəibə·rnŏm). [L. *viburnum* the wayfaring-tree.] An extensive genus of shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and N America, to which the guelder-rose and laurustine belong; a species or plant of this genus.
1731 Miller *Gard Dict* s v *Acacia*, The third Sort will stand in a common Stove amongst Guava's, Viburnums, &c *Ibid* s.v, The common Viburnum, or Pliant Mealy Tree 1760 J. Lee *Introd Bot* App. 331 Viburnum, American, *Lantana.* 1782 J Scott *Poet Wks* 267 And white viburnum o'er the border strays 1842 Bryant *Fountain* II, The viburnum there, Paler of foliage, to the sun holds up Her circlet of green berries 1867 A L Adams *Wand. Nat India* 204 A viburnum, differing in several respects from the English Guelder rose, bloomed sweetly by the sides of streams. 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 808/1 The remaining third include rhododendrons, rues, viburnums.
attrib 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl, *Viburnum Galls*, a species of galls, or small protuberances, frequently found on the leaves of the *Viburnum*
Hence **Vibu·rnian,** a moth of the genus *Lozotænia*, **Vibu·rnic** *a.*, derived from *Viburnum*; **Vibu·rnin,** a substance found in viburnum-bark.
1832 J. Rennie *Consp Butterfl & M* 157 The Viburnian (*Lozotænia Viburnana*) 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem* V 998 The bark and berries of the guelder rose contain valeric acid (viburnic acid) 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* III 509/2 The bark [of *Viburnum prunifolium*] is said to contain viburnin, valerianic, oxalic, citric, and malic acids, besides other ingredients

Vica·mbulate, *v nonce-wd.* [f L. *vīcus* street + *ambulāre* to walk.] *intr* To walk about in the streets
1873 M Collins *Squire Sidchester* II viii 159 Many strangers were there among them, as Musical Willie, who vicambulated greatly, soon perceived
So **Vica·mbulist.** *rare*–1
1822 *Etonian* I 5 'To see and to be seen,' is the professed object of these unwearied vicambulists

Vicar (vi·kăɹ). Forms α. 4 vikere, 4–6 vykere, vyker (5 vykeyr), viker; 4 veker, 6 -ere, 4, 6 vicker (6 ficker, fycker, vyckyr) β 4–6 vicare (4 wic-, 6 vycare), 4– vicar (5–6 vycar, 6 *Sc.* wicar; 5 vikar, 6 vykar), 6 *Sc*, 7 vicar (6 *Sc.* vycear, wickar); 5 vicour. γ. 4, 7 vicaire, 5 vic-, vycayre; 4, 7 vicair, 5 vicayr, 6 vycayr. [a. AF. *vikere, vicare, vicaire* (OF. and F. *vicaire*), ad. L *vicārius* substitute (Vicary *sb.*1), f. *vic-*es change, occasion, place (of another), etc. Cf It and Sp *vicario*, Pg. *vigario.*] One who takes the place of, or acts instead of, another; a substitute, representative, or proxy. Chiefly *Eccl.*

1. Applied to persons, etc, as earthly representatives of God or Christ; also to Christ or the Holy Ghost as representing the Father.
The second line of the first quot. is partly corrupt
α 1300 *Cursor M* 27106 Noght anes to preist his sinnes [to] scriue, Bot elles to godd bot wis wicare In mans scappe he sittes þare *c* 1366 Chaucer *A B C* 140 God hath þee maked vicair & maistresse Of al þe world *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 30 Sib prelatis ben vikeris of crist *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent Mirr* (1908) 122 The pieostes that he hath spe cially ordeyned in his stede as his vikeres. 1546 *Supplic Poore Commons* (E E T S) 73 These hierlinges intend to be taken for Goddes vicars upon earthe 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par St John* xvii 102 b, If thou [*sc* Peter] wylt succede me as my vicar, thou must fight with no other swerde than of Gods woorde. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* II i 1 290 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig* II 32 Christ sitting at the right hand of his Father, holds but a second degree with him in honour, and rule, and is but his Vicar 1678 R. Barclay *Apol Quakers* II § 2 21 Knowledge might be brought to perfection by the holy Spirit, that Vicar of the Lord 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* VII. 161 Though the vicar of Christ [*sc.* every true Christian minister] be not unconditionally responsible for the happy result of his labours 1848 Lowell *Biglow P* Ser I viii. Introd, By and by comes along the State, God's vicar. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg) 496, I tell you again I am Commander of the Faithful, and vicar upon earth of the Lord of both worlds

b. *spec* Applied to the Pope († or the Patriarch of Jerusalem); also to St. Peter in a similar sense (cf. quot. 1548 above).
1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 3837 Þat falles hym of office to halde, For he es in erthe, Godes vicar calde ?1370 *Robt Cisyle* 50 Hys oon brodur in 3ovthe Godes generalle vykere, Pope of Rome, as ye may here *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xiv 66 (Harl MS) 'How of the Pope?' 'For god is oon,' seid he, 'and þei fore he hath made a vyker' 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* ccv 301 The duc godeffroy and the prynce buymont, , whiche had gyuen to hym this honour as for to be the vycayre of Ihesu Criste in that londe, assygned rentes to the newe Patriark 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 203 Heare deuoute chrystyan what sayntPeter the apostle and hye viccar of Chrystes chirche sayth 1570 Jewel *Sedit Bull* (1609) 17 Would the Vicar of Christ give this counsell? 1638 *Penit Conf* VII (1657) 132 God and the Pope are not alwayes of one mind; and if Christ confirm not in heaven the sentence of his Vicar on earth, we [etc] 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The Pope pretends to be Vicar of Jesus Christ on Earth. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 244 The victory gained by the Most Christian King, Lewis XII when he made war upon the Vicar of Christ 1847 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 311 The divine right of the catholic church, and the character of its head as Vicar of Christ 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp* x (1875) 160 Proclaiming that to the Pope, as God's vicar, all mankind are subject, and all rulers responsible.

c. *nonce-use.* (See quot)
1641 Milton *Animadv* Wks 1851 III 198 For Antichrist wee know is but the Devils Vicar, and therefore please him with your Liturgie, and you please his master

2. In early use, a person acting as priest in a parish in place of the real parson or rector, or as the representative of a religious community to which the tithes had been appropriated; hence, in later and modern use, the incumbent of a parish of which the tithes are impropriated or appropriated, in contrast to a Rector.
α. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 87 Erles, knihtes, and baronnes, Prestes, vikers, and parsonnes *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 76 Þei don neiþer office of prelatis, neiþer þe office of parsones ne vekeris to heie parischenes *Ibid* 424 Þe fend haþ founden cautels to bringe in vikeris in persouns stede 1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 290/2 All maner of Persones, and Vykeyrs, and Hospitilers *c* 1456 Pecock *Bk of Faith* (1909) 224 A greet famed kunnyng mayster of diuinite is curat, and parsoun and viker 1533 in *Archaeologia* XXV. 523 To the vykers woman of Dokkynge *Ibid.*, The vykere of Snettysham servante 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (Camden) 49 A gret generalle processione of alle parsons, vekeres, curattes, with alle other prestes 1588 J Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb) 28 How shall we doe for the parsons and vickers?
β. ? 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel Wks* III. 493 Þat no persone

ne vicare ne prelate is excusud fro personele residense in per beneficys. 1402 *J. Upland* 279 Sith persounes and vicares alone, .with bishops above hem, were y-nough to do prestes office 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 15 She openly seide unto yᵉ seide Vicar, that she wold never . have hym to hur Husbond 1482—VI 210 Upon the same apropriation, ther shuld be a vicour endowed sufficiently 1521 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 90 Sir Thomas Markby vykar off the sayd church 1531 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 24 The vicare to have mijd and the clerke ijd 1560– [see PARSON 1] 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* IV vi 52 Ile to the Vicar, Bring you the Maid, you shall not lacke a Priest. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Hornbk* Wks (Grosart) II 206 Like some pedantical Vicar stammering out a most false and crackt latine oration 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I § 185 He was preferred to the Bishoprick of Coventry and Litchfield . . before he had been Vicar or Curate of any Parish Church in England. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Mar 1682, Our Viccar preached on Proverbs 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I I xi 301 A vicar has generally an appropriator over him 1796 H HUNTER *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III 482 Not a simple village Vicar ought to be without the actual necessaries of life 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 59 Where the vicar produces an endowment, then the situation of the parties is reversed 1870 F R WILSON *Ch Lindisf* 99 The present vicar . speedily brought about a different aspect

y *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 830 (Skeat), Pope, bishoppes, and cardinals, Chanons, persons, and vicaire, In goddes service 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng* VII 90/1 There was decreed yᵗ all persones & vycayres sholde be called prestes

b *fig* or *transf*

1563 *Homilies* II *Perils Idolatry* III Vy iij b, We nede not to complayne of the lacke of one dombe person, hauyng so manye dombe deuyllyshe vycars (I meane these ydolles and paynted puppettes) to teache in theyr steade 1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb) 38, I doubt not to get a hundreth of these stratagemes, especially if I trauell neere where any of the vickers of hell are 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass* IV ii 1722 And you Master Amoretto, that art the chiefe Carpenter of Sonets, a priuileged Vicar for the lawlesse marriage of Inke and Paper 1660 TATHAM *Rump* v 1, Sure the viccar of fools was his ghostly father

c. *Vicar of Bray*, one who readily changes his principles to suit the times or circumstances.

Bray is the village of that name near Maidenhead in Berkshire According to Fuller (see ref below) the 'vivacious vicar' held the benefice from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Elizabeth, and was twice a Papist and twice a Protestant In the later song, to which the currency of the phrase is mainly due, the sovereigns under whom the vicar successively changes his religion and politics are those from Charles II to George I.

[*a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. *Berks* (1662) 82 But first we will dispatch that sole Proverb of this County, viz The Vicar of Bray, will be Vicar of Bray still *c* 1720 *Song, Vicar of Bray* (Chorus), This is the law, I will maintain, Until my dying day, Sir, That whatsoever King may reign, Still I'll be the Vicar of Bray, Sir 1735 BROME in *Lett by Eminent Persons* (1813) II 100, I have had a long chase after the Vicar of Bray, on whom the proverb I am informed it is Simon Aleyn or Allen, who was Vicar of Bray about 1540, and died 1588]

1725 LD HARLEY in *Dk Portland's MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) VI. 116 His chief crime is having been once Episcopal, and playing the Vicar of Bray upon them, and keeping his living, when the rest of his Episcopal brethren were ejected 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg T* s v *Bray, A vicar of Bray*, one who frequently changes his principles, always siding with the strongest party 1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N S Wales* (ed 3) II. 248 The regularly educated thieves are *Vicars of Bray* to every man whom it is their interest to humour,—blaspheming with the blasphemer and praying with the saint

transf 1895 *Daily News* 12 June 5/4 A habit which the Iguana shares with many lizards is the habit of changing its colour, most lizards are Vicars of Bray to this extent.

†**d** *Temporal vicar* (see quot) *Obs*

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 509 Temporal vicars are much the same with our Curates as we now call them; and these are constituted for some particular Acts and Seasons

3. = VICAR CHORAL

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 465 For clerkes flit þe travayle of þe queere, and dede vikers in here stede þat hadde ful litel for to lyve by 1531 *Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 33 To the wiccaris of the qweyr, with the borrow maell. 1641 BAKER *Chron, Elis* 116 This Queen ordained a Dean, forty Schollars, Vicars, Singingmen, &c 1700 J. BROME *Trav Eng* 248 A Collegiate Church, consisting of a Dean, four Prebendaries, five Singing Men, three Vicars, and four Deacons 1878 *Grove's Dict Mus* I 52 His choir was well appointed, and every vicar, clerical as well as lay, gave his daily and efficient aid in it.

b. *Lay vicar*, = prec. (Also *Priest-vicar* see PRIEST *sb* 10.)

1837 *Penny Cycl* VII 110 The Choir is also the term by which the lay vicars, or lay clerks, and choristers, *i e* the singers, of a cathedral, are collectively designated 1843 JEBB *Choral Service* xii. 108 The Lay Vicars of the old Cathedrals are sometimes members of the inferior Colleges, sometimes merely part of the foundation at large. 1877 LEE *Gloss Liturg & Eccl Terms* 184 *Lay vicar*, a term used *in the statutes of some of our cathedrals to designate the* superior grade of singing men

4. One who takes the place of, or acts as the representative of, another (esp the Pope or other high dignitary) in the performance of ecclesiastical or religious functions; *spec.* in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop's deputy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks I 18 3if þe Pope and his vikeris wolden studie wel þis matei 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 1393 And sempte that he sholde be Lyk a vyker douteles Off Aaron & of Moyses 1576 W. LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* 130 This Prelate [the Bishop of Elyl, hauing nowe by the Kings commission the power of a Viceroy, and besides by the Popes gifte the authoritie of a Legate and Vicar 1586 in *Cath. Rec. Soc Publ.* V. 129 Directed to the Archbishopp of Cant or to his vicar or Commissary generale 1611 SIR D CARLETON *Let* in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 546 Upon yᵉ late remove of our patriarch's vicar there hath fallen vacant a benefice annexed to yᵉ vicariat 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* I 372 When S Paul sent for Timothy from Ephesus, he sent Tychicus to be his Vicar *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremacy* VI Wks 1687 I 261 The Popes began to practise a fine trick, which was to confer on certain Bishops the title of their Vicar or Lieutenant, thereby pretending to impart Authority to them 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* II x 1 238 They [the patriarchs] appointed vicars, or deputies, to act for them in the remoter provinces 1820 MILNER *Suppl Mem Eng Cath* 108 The late B Berington's Vicar, Dr Bew 1898 W BRIGHT *Some Aspects Prim Ch Life* II § 6 83 This 'high and Divine power', which Cyprian claimed as inherent in the episcopate, was larger than that which St Paul had entrusted to his own 'vicars'

b With defining term preceding, as *grand, papal, Pope's vicar.*

1662 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* VIII 236 Mr Hoden 'Grand Vicar of Paris being Superior 1688 [see GRAND *a* 2] 1696 PHILLIPS s.v, The Pope's Grand Vicar, who is a Cardinal, has a Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests [etc] 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 249 Some days since, the king unexpectedly nominated him grand vicar to the archbishop 1796 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett France* IV 102 (Jod), One of my college companions had become grand-vicar and first confidant to the archbishop of my diocese 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 827/2 Faber, grand-vicar of the bishop of Constance 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax Ch* (1858) I App E 341 The bishop of Arles the *papal vicar in Gaul, in place of the pope, whose representative he was 1902 J K MANN *Hist Popes* I 122 He came to Thessalonica, its metropolitan was a papal vicar 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I III 84 And first I shall begin with the *Popes Vicar, which office is the most antient of all, and was for a long time executed by Bishops, and other Prelats 1902 J K. MANN *Hist Popes* I 159 Augustine was consecrated bishop by Virgilius of Arles, the Pope's vicar in Gaul

c With defining term appended, as *vicar apostolic, capitular, episcopal, foran(e)* or *foreign, provincial*

See also VICAR-GENERAL

1766 in E H Burton *Life Challoner* (1909) II xxvii 83 After all, by the terms of the circular letter, the Vicars *Apostolic have, in case of necessity, a power to dispense 1799 C BUTLER *Life A Butler* VII, The vicar-apostolic of the middle district claimed him as belonging to that district, and appointed him to a mission in Staffordshire 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI. 373/1 Where the succession of the Catholic hierarchy has been interrupted, as in England, the bishops who superintend the Catholic church and represent the papal authority, are known by the name of vicars apostolic 1851 BRIGHT *Sp, Eccles Titles Bill* 12 May (1876) 518 The changing of vicars-apostolic to bishops in ordinary 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess* p xxxv, Wolsey, to carry on the policy of his church, obtained his own appointment as vicar *apostolical of England 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II 305 On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar *capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy 1903 *Westm Gaz* 7 Sept 10/2 A special meeting, for the purpose of electing a Vicar-Capitular to administer the See of Southwark during the vacancy 1877 LEE *Gloss Eccl Terms* 439 *Vicar *Episcopal*, an office corresponding in some particulars to the English archdeacon, as well as to the Greek 'Chorepiscopus' 1825 DOYLE in Fitzpatrick *Life* xi (1861) I 282 Whenever a priest falls into any dangerous illness, the Vicar-*Foreign within whose deanery he lives shall visit him. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* s v, *Vicar-foranc*, Roman Church, a dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese 1896 *Tablet* 18 Apr 619 The *curé* and vicar-foran at Castries . . receives £200 a year 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II 134 Vicar-*provincial of Andalusia, he plies his task anew

5. In general use: One acting, or appointed to act, in place of another, esp in administrative functions; a vicegerent

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 250 [The prefect] deput in his sted þare, þe law to hald þaim, a vicare, & sorousful went away *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh.* 109 Folwe þanne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicaire tene lederes 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* VIII VIII (1558) 6 In his empyre he set two vicars, Gaue them power in euery region [etc] 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 169/2 Gordyan that was vicayr unto Julyan themperour 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V VII (S T S) II 170, I wil mak him (for he is weil institute in chevelrie) vicare and lieutenent for me 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) II 278 He commandes that women, barnes, and citisenis all to him cum and craue mercie as to the Kingis vicare. 1602 T FITZHERBERT *Apol* 38 To assemble his friends, and witnesses of his wil, and those whome he meant to make his heyres, his vicars, and substituts 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* XXV 207 Lord Cromwell sate in state above all the Bishops, as the King's Vicar, or Vicegerent-Generall in all spirituall matters 1702 *Loud Gaz* No 3814/3 It is said, the King of Spain has made the Duke of Burgundy Vicar of the Spanish Low-Countries, which Title gives him a Power over those Provinces, equal to that which the King would have if he were there in Person 1753 *Scots Mag* XV 27/1 During a vacancy of the Imperial throne, the government of the empire devolves upon the two vicars 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F* XVII (1787) II 37 The eleven remaining dioceses [= provinces] . . were governed by twelve vicars, or vice præfects, whose name sufficiently explains the nature and dependence of their office 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III iii, He was chosen afterwards vicar (or vice-gerent) of Louis in Aversa 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 169 We may be very sure that Heminge and Condell did not, as vicars, take upon themselves a disagreeable task

transf 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 45 The rookes ben vycayis and legates of the kynge 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iv b, All the synewes of the body brede and come out of the brayne by it selfe, or of the noddle that is his vycare.

b A thing substituted for another *rare*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 16 All dungings and other sordid temperings, being but the vicars succedaneous to this improvement 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* xiii, Abraham caught the Ram, which was to serve as the vicar of Isaac

Vicarage (vi·kărędʒ) Forms 5 **viker(i)age, viceregе**; 5– **vicarage**, 6 **viccar-, vyc(o)ar-**, *Sc* **wicar-, vicrage**, 7 **vicaradge**, 5 **vycary-**, 5–6 **vicariage**, 5–7 **vicarege**, 6–7 **-edge, -ige**, 6–8 **-idge**, 7 **viccari(d)ge.** [f VICAR + -AGE]

1 The benefice or living of a vicar.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 290/2 That they holde residence upon thaire Parsonages, Vikerages, and Hospitalites, upon payn of lesyng the valeu of thaire Benefice *c* 1438 LD CLIFFORD in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 71 There is a vicerege in Craven of the which the presentacion longith to you 1459 *Rolls of Parlt* V 365 The advouson of the Vicariage of the same 1536 *Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 98 Factouris as thai allegit to the vyccarage of Mwnkland. 1589 COOPER *Admon* 47 That of Euans concerning the Vicarage of Warwike, is maliciously reported 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 246 He was charged with the simoniacall resignation and bestowing of his vicaridge of Castor upon a young man, a minister 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 206 Tythes appertaining to Parish-Churches, Prebends, Hospitals, Vicaredges 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* IX 91 We meet with no such early records that make them distinct and proper Vicarages 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Dr Delany* 132 The offals of a church distrest, A hungry vicarage at best 1749 POTE *Hist & Antiq Windsor* 12 It is a Vicaridge in the Deanery of Reading and Diocess of Salisbury. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* IV, Though the vicarage of Highbury was not large, he was known to have some independent property. 1863 H COX *Instit* III VII 700 The hereditaments of the Crown (except advowsons and vicarages). 1884 *Manch Exam* 14 May 5/3 The plaintiff, a clergyman, who at one time had a vicarage at Bow

transf 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* (ed 2) III 558/1 The three persuerse prelats stroue togither for the sacred see of papasie Gods vicarage 1653 H WHISTLER *Upshot Inf Baptisme* 2 Whether they were redeemed by the Vicarage of a Levite, or by a ransome

†**b.** A benefice attached to a parsonage. *Obs*—1

1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl* I 98 The parsonage of Sanct Colinez Kirk with the annexis and vicarigis thairof, that is to say, Kilmolowok in Rasay and Kilmory in Walternes

†**2.** A college of vicars. *Obs.*

1485 in *Ripon Chapter Acts* (Surtees) 277, I will that my messebuke be gyffyn to the vicarage in Ripon. 1505 *Ibid.* 304 The said mese goo to the vicarege of Ripon, they doynge their for a yerely obbett

3 The house or residence of a vicar, also, those who live in this

1530 PALSGR 285/2 Vycarage a preestes house, *presbytoire* 1611 COTGR, *Presbitere*, a Parsonage, Vicarage, or Priests house 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* III. 157 The ancient coate of Bassingborne, which by chance I found in a window at the Vicaredge in Fulham. 1820 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 136 The traveller was to blame And not the Vicarage or the Vicar 1892 'S MOSTYN' *Cwrtaica* 150, I had bidden the Vicarage farewell the night before

†**4** *Sc.* A (or the) payment due to a vicar; vicarial tithes or other dues *Obs*

1579 *Munim de Melros* (Bann Cl) 653 þe teind schevis with small teindis and Viccaragis pertenand to þe saming Kirk 1595 in *Maitland Club Misc* I 73 The amount and quantitie of the vicarages of the said benefices, with the glebbis and mansis 1684 *Rec Bas on Crt Stitchill* (S H S) 95 For not paying of Vicaradge at Mertimas, which the Judge decerns them to pay punctually 1762 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 92 The town and lands of Kinnaird and the lands of Tullybeagles with the tiends parsonage and vicarage of the saids haill lands 1775 L SHAW *Hist Moray* 353 The Stipend is 80 Bolls of Victual, and about L 50 of Vicarage 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* VIII, What have I been paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage, for?

†**5.** The position, office, or duties of a vicar or representative. *Obs rare*

1622 DONNE *Serm. John* xi. 35 My vicaiage is to speak of his [Christ's] compassion and his tears 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* § 37 264 This whole discourse showes that they [the Bishops] have sole jurisdiction, and the Presbyters only in substitution and vicaridge 1734 BP PETRE in E H Burton *Life Challoner* (1909) I 93 He gave up his pious spirit in the ninety second year of his age and forty sixth of his episcopate and Apostolic Vicarage

6 *attrib*, as *vicarage church*, †*duty, house, stipend, tenid*

1731 *Gentl Mag* I 118 From hence the Writer takes occasion to consider the State of *Vicarage Churches 1597 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 303/2, 50 pundis money as for the personage dewtie and 10 merkis for the *vicaiage dewtie forsaid *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin* (1769) IV. 118 From the which Water is conveyed to the Prebendaries Houses, to the *Vicarage Houses, and the Choristers. 1569 BP PARKHURST *Injunctions* A iv, Whether your Parsonage and Vicaredge house be well . maintained 1638 H SPELMAN in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 156 There is a reasonable Vicarage house upon it. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks 1730 I 10 An old rotten Parsonage or Vicarage house 1785 J. WESLEY *Serm* lvii Wks 1811 IX 25 He removed into the Vicarage-House 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II xii 378 An ornamental cottage in the style of the old English vicarage-house 1867 J CAMPBELL *Balmerino & Abbey* III ii 170 He was also minister of Logie and drew its *vicarage stipend 1620 in *Ir Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunningham* (Maitl Cl) 185 To Mr Williame Birsbane, of *vicarege teynd the said yeir, aucht pund 1640–1 *Kircudbr. War Comm. Min Bk* (1855) 163 The halfe of the said gleib and vicarege teindes

Vicarate (vi·kărēt). [f. VICAR + -ATE Cf VICARIATE] A parish, district, etc, under the jurisdiction of a vicar, a vicariate.

1883 *American* V 319 Retaining the administration of the vicarate of North Carolina 1910 *Q Reg Presbyt. Ch.* Aug 337 In the diocese of Alba, a number of vicarates have been suppressed

Vicar choral. Also **vicar-choral.** [VICAR 3.] (See quot. 1854, and cf. CHORAL *a* 1 1 b)

The pl occurs in various forms, as *vicars choral*, †*vicars choralis*, and, rarely, *vicar chorals*

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen VIII*, c 15 All other canons, pety canons, vicars chorall, & clerkes. 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv* (Surtees) 348 The same prebendaries have vicars . under them. called vicars choralles, which are bound to discharge the said prebendaryes of all their cures and service in the sayd church *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wilts* III (1662) 157 William Lawes, son of Thomas Lawes, a Vicar Choral of the Church of Salisbury. 1704 *Acc Innov. Abp Dublin* 3 He calls the Vicar-Chorals, and orders them to answer, notwithstanding [etc] 1770 in *Mem Rev W Richardson* (1822) 14 You seem to have been much taken with York Minster and Cathedral Service, would you like to be one of the Vicars Choral? 1837–8 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict* c 106 § 39 Any Spiritual Person, being Prebendary, Canon, Priest Vicar, Vicar Choral, or Minor Canon 1854 HOOK *Church Dict* (ed 7) 791/1 *Vicars choral* [are] the assistants or deputies of the canons or prebendaries of collegiate churches, especially, though not exclusively, in the duties of the choir or chancel, as distinguished from those belonging to the altar and pulpit. 1873 PHILLIMORE *Eccl Law Ch Eng.* 161 The two classes of petty or minor canons and vicars choral. *Ibid*, A vicar-choral of the cathedral church of Wells

Hence **Vicar-cho·ralship**, the office of a vicar-choral

1868 *Ecclesiologist* XXIX. 171 The endowments .. of vicars choralships 1891 *Star* 1 Nov 1/7 The vicar choralship of St. Paul's is by no means a poor appointment

Vicaress (vi·kăres). Also 7 **viccaris** f. VICAR + -ESS [1]

1. The sister ranking immediately beneath the Abbess or Mother Superior in a nunnery or convent.

c 1613 in *Cath Rec. Soc. Publ* (1914) XIV 34, 2 years before her death [she] was chosen first Vicaress of ye Monastery *a* 1700 *Diary Blue Nuns* Ibid VIII 11 Sister Margarite Bruno alias Floyd was again chosen Viccaris 1721 *Ibid.* 291 The Office of Vicaresse is nearest the Abbesse in Authority. The Vicaresse represents in every place, the Abbesse when she is absent 1804 in *Archaeologia* (1840) XXVIII 198 Mother Austin was afterwards Vicaress [of the Blue Nuns' convent] several years. 1857 G OLIVER *Coll Cath Relig Cornwall*, etc 136 The vicaress, the Rev Mother Eyston, was sent to Bruges. 1892 J. M STONE *Faithful unto Death* 244 To govern the new community as abbess and vicaress respectively.

2. A (female) representative In quot. *fig*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 125 The sensitive Soul, the vicaresse of the minde, doth surely rejoyce in a greater liberty than the souls of brute Beasts

3. The wife of the vicar of a parish.

1770 W. HUDDESFORD in J Granger *Lett.* (1805) 146, I am under the greatest obligation to the vicaress, for her forgiveness of my impertinence 1849 LD COLERIDGE in *Life & Corr* (1904) I viii 190 Nothing could be kinder than the Vicar and Vicaress. 1862 MRS HOUSTOUN *Recommended to Mercy* xii, The encroachments of the Vicaress in the government of the parish.

Vi·car ge·neral. Also **vicar-general.** [VICAR 4 c, after med.L. *vicarius generalis*, F. *vicaire général*.]

The pl occurs variously as *vicars generalls*, *vicar generals*

†1. The title assumed by or bestowed upon the Pope, as head of the Church under Christ. *Obs*

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 253 At Rome..The vicair general of alle Of hem that lieven Cristes feith. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 104 God ., and next him his vicare generale the pape. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 46 All power is gyuen to me that Christe had and I am his vicar general, as Peter was here in erthe ouer all. 1581 ALLEN *Apol* 17 Whither should we rather flee for releefe either of body or soul, then to . the Vicar general of Christ? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* IV xliv. 335 Consequent to this claim of the Pope to Vicar Generall of Christ in the present Church, is the Doctrine, that it is necessary for a Christian King, to receive his Crown by a Bishop.

transf c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 20 Lo, I, Nature, Thus can I forme and peynte a creature For He that is the Former principal, Hath maad me his viker general [etc.]

2. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical officer, usually a cleric, appointed by a bishop as his representative in matters of jurisdiction or administration.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8023 Before his pepill ordande he pe prior archedekyn forto be, And his generall vicare 1498 *Reg Privy Seal Scotl* I 36/1 A presentation Direct to the vicare general of Sanctandris, the sege thar-of vacand. 1509 *Plumpton Lett.* (1839) 205 Master Plompton, at his departing out of England, comaunded to me John Carvar, his Vicker generall, . to wryte unto you *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S) I 286 Pryor Johnne Hepburne was at that time vicar generall of the bischoperick of Sanctandrois *c* 1628 in Foley *Rec Eng Prov S. J* I 1. 137 His inferior officers, dispersed throughout all the Countyes of this realme, with titles, powers, and formalities belonging to any Catholique Bishops wheresoever, as Vicaires Generalls. 1672 in *Cath. Rec. Soc Publ.* III. 100 Mr George Richardson. was ordained in Ireland by ye Ch^rs^ dimissoryes given him by ye Vicar Gen[era]ll 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vice-Dominus Episcopi*, the Official, Commissary, or Vicar-general of a Bishop. 1767 *Phil. Trans* LVII 461 The vicar-general of this diocese. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, While Vivaldi spoke the vicar-general listened with attention. 1799 C. BUTLER *Life A Butler* xiii, He was immediately appointed vicar-general to the bishops of Arras, St Omer's, Ipres, and Boulogne 1847 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 81 The bishop . sent some delegates, under his vicar general Faber. 1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Dupanloup* I 358 The Abbé Valgalier, and the Abbé Desnoyers, were made titular vicar generals.

b. Similarly in the Church of England; *spec.* a permanent lay official serving as a deputy or assistant to a bishop, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury or York, in certain ecclesiastical causes.

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c 10 § 4 All and every Archebisshoppes, Bisshippes and Archedeacons, their Commissaries, Vicars generall, and other their Mynisters shall make diligente inserch [etc] 1588 *Marprel Epist* (Arb) 3 To the right puisante, and terrible Priests, my cleargie masters of the Confocation-house, whether fickers generall, or any other of the holy league of subscription *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Aug. 1663, After which the Vicar-general went to the vestry, and brought his Grace into the Chapell [at Lambeth] 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 161 According to the common way of Speech, a Chancellor is a Vicar General to the Bishop to all Intents and Purposes of Law 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 481/2 The Chancellor of a Church or of a Bishop is Vicar-general to the bishop, holds his courts [etc] 1854 HOOK *Church Dict.* (ed 7) 792/1 The Vicar-General, an ecclesiastical officer who assists the bishop in the discharge of his office, as in causes and visitations 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 2/2 The Vicar-General [in the Isle of Man] is a man of many callings, holding, in addition to the Vicar-Generalship, the positions of secretary to the bishop, keeper of the records, coroner, and magistrate 1907 *Who's Who* 473 Cripps, C A . Vicar General of Canterbury; Chancellor and Vicar-Gen. of York. since 1900

3. *Hist.* The title given to Thomas Cromwell in 1535 as representative of the King in ecclesiastical affairs. (Cf. VICEGERENT *sb.* 1, quots. 1536–38)

1679 BURNET *Hist Ref* I iii 181 The first act of the Kings Supremacy was, his naming Cromwell Vicar-General, and General Visitor of all the Monasteries and other Priviledged places 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist 16th C* II. iv vii. 419 *note*, The name of Vicar-General, as appointed by the Prince, had been odious ever since Cromwell's management of that office in Henry VIII's time; and was never, for that reason, taken up afterwards. 1714 JER COLLIER *Eccl. Hist. Gt Brit.* II ii 104/1 It appears that Cromwell by being made Vicar General had an entire Delegation of the King's Supremacy

†4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 235 The King was made Vicare generall, and Lieutenant for the Emperour

Hence **Vicar-ge·neralship**, the office of a vicar-general.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 287 The bischope be the consall of wyse men gaif to this pryour the wickar generallschip. 1714 JER COLLIER *Eccl. Hist Gt Brit* II ii 104/1 A Mistake in confounding this Vicar Generalship with his following Dignity of Lord Vice gerent in Ecclesiastical Matters 1850 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* (1879) V 193 The Vicar generalship of Cromwell and the episcopal Commissions of both these reigns 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 Feb 7/1 Twenty-five years of Vicar-Generalship under Manning ought to weigh in the balance even against aristocratic descent and Court favour

Vicariage, obs. form of VICARAGE.

Vicarial (vəi-, vikē·riăl), *a.* [ad. L. type **vicārāl-is*, f *vicārius* VICAR. So F and Sp *vicarial*.]

1. Delegated, deputed; vicarious

1617 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 297 Our Lord communicated his power to preists and his ministres and vicars, and so thar power is ministeriall and vicariall as they call it. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I 392 By these vicarial offices in the house his lordship was educated to the employ there. 1747 WEST *Resurrection* (ed. 2) 275 God promised to continue that delegated vicarial Sceptre of Righteousness in his [David's] Posterity for ever. 1803 *Edin Rev* I. 390 The contest for vicarial and deputed power is more prudent than the struggle for that which is original and supreme 1850 COL WISEMAN *Pastoral* 7 Oct , The silver links of that chain which has connected their country with the See of Peter in its Vicarial Government. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philip.* (1885) 267 His office is representative, and not vicarial.

2. Of or belonging to a vicar or vicars.

1744 J. COMYNS *Reports of Cases* 634 Wallis ver. Pain and Underhill Mr Underhill the Vicar insisted upon the Tithe of Clover Seed as a Vicarial or small Tithe. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 376 Hence many things, as wood in particular, is in some countries a predial, and in some a vicarial tithe. 1825 R CHURTON in R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* I Introd p. viii, He fitted up the vicarial house. 1840 *John Bull* 7 Nov 540/2 A question relative to the liability of vicarial lands to Church rates was mooted before the bench 1865 M E C WALCOTT *Cathedralia* 165 The vicarial stalls of Gaia major and Sandiacre have been also restored.

3 Consisting of vicars.

1771 in *Mem Rev. W. Richardson* (1821) 13 In May, the death of poor Frank, by a consumption, made a vacancy in the vicarial body.

4. Holding the office of a vicar

1806 V KNOX *Serm Isa. xxxiii 16* Wks 1824 VI 377 But the great proprietors of land soon obtained for each a resident pastor, either rectorial or vicarial, either an incumbent or a substitute.

Vicarian (vəi-, vikē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. late L. *vicārian-us*, f. L. *vicārius* VICAR, or independently f. *vicāri-us* + -AN.]

A. *sb.* †1 A substitute or deputy holding some office. *Obs.*[—1]

1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* 1 iii (1599) 183 Shall Balbus, the demure Athenian, Dreame of the death of next Vicarian? Cast his natiuitie?

2 One who accepts the view of religious vicariousness.

1851 RUSKIN *Sheepfolds* 37 Ecclesiastical tyranny has, for the most part, founded itself on the idea of Vicarianism, one of the most pestilent of the Romanist theories .. Of this I have a word or two to say to the modern 'Vicarian'

B *adj* Of or pertaining to, governed by, a deputy ruler.

1643 USSHER *Disquis Asia* 16 The greater part of the inland Lydia was brought under this Vicarian regiment. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol Treat* VI 156 The Dragon covertly erected a Vicarian Kingdom.

Hence **Vica·rianism** (see A 2 above)

Vicariate (vəi-, vikē·riĕt), *sb.* Also 7 **vicariot**, 7–9 **vicariat**. [ad. med L *vicāriāt-us*, f L. *vicāri-us* VICAR. Cf OF. and F *vicariat*, It , Sp., Pg. *vicariato*]

1. The office or authority of a vicar in a religious or ecclesiastical sense. **a.** Of persons acting as earthly representatives of God or Christ.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 247 [To make] Kings, which before had their Lieutenancie and Vicariate from God, but Magistrates to his Vicar ?1614 — *Elegy to Ld Harrington* Poems (1669) 249 To deliver up to God that state Of which he gave thee the Vicariate *a* 1676 HALE *True Relig* II (1684) 28 Hold what you will, if you hold not the Supremacy and Vicariot of the Pope, all the rest of your Religion is not worth a rush 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2456/1 Through St Peter the vicariate was forever conferred on the bishop of Rome.

b. Of the deputy of a bishop, etc.

1611 SIR D CARLETON *Let* in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App. I 546 Upon ye late remove of our patriarch's vicar there hath fallen vacant a benefice annexed to ye vicariat 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 17th C* I. v 110 Vigilius gave his Vicariate to this Arch-Bishop in the Provinces. *a* 1773 A BUTLER *Lives, Saints* (1845) XI 103 St Chaules established a vicariat, that things might be done with deliberation and counsel, which many other bishops imitated

c. Of a vicar in the Church of England. Also *freq*, the period of a vicar's ministry

1857 J JORDAN *Paroch. Hist Eustone* IV 191 The Rev J Beckingham was at some period of his vicariat ejected. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 24 Jan. 10/1 He pointed to the record of his fifteen years' vicariate, during which he had taken none of the parish income

2. A political office held by a person as deputy for another; deputed exercise of authority by a person or governing body.

1619 F. COTTINGTON *Let.* in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 33 If he should chance to fayle, the vicariate of Upper Germany must neades fall upon the Palatin. 1711 *Lond Gaz.* No 4844/2 He has accepted and taken upon him his part of the Vicariate of the Empire during the present Vacancy 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, II Wks 1813 V 249 The vicariat of that part of Germany which is governed by the Saxon laws, devolved to the elector of Saxony. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V viii 220 An educated nation recoils from the imperfect vicariate of what is called a representative government. 1898 DILL *Rom Soc. Last Cent Western Empire* 16 Flavianus received the vicariate of Africa *altrib* 1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog* IV 38 They may hold vicariate aulic courts.

3. **a.** A district under the rule of a deputy governor.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) IV 204 Donna Guiomar de Quinones, wife to the regent of the vicariate of Naples 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 404/2 The provinces which constituted, under the Christian emperors, successors of Constantine, the vicariate of Rome. [*Ibid*, These provinces were under the lay jurisdiction of an imperial vicar]

b. *R. C. Ch.* A district under the charge of a vicar apostolic, the see of a vicar apostolic.

1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1819) II 226 By the constitution of the church every province ought to have its metropolitan, and every vicariate its ecclesiastical exarch or primate. 1857 G OLIVER *Coll Hist. Cath Relig Cornwall*, etc. 425 This western vicariat becoming vacant by the death of Bishop Briggs 1890 T COOPER in *Dict Nat Biog* XXI 374/1 He was selected by the propaganda to preside as bishop over the vicariate of the West Indies

c. A church ministered to by a vicar.

1762 tr *Busching's Syst Geog* IV. 335 In it is one collegiate and seven other churches, which are vicariates to the former.

4 Vicariousness *rare*[—1].

1877 A CAVE *Script. Doctr Sacr* 1 1 ii. 52 They knew that the lives of innocent animals were taken in lieu of their own ; what did they regard as the reason of this singular vicariate?

Hence **Vica·riateship.** *rare*[—1]

1753 *Scots Mag* XV. 271/1 There is a dispute, between the Elector Palatine, and the Elector of Bavaria, about one of these Vicariatships

Vica·riate, *a. rare.* Also 7 **vicariat.** [f L. *vicāri-us* + -ATE[2], or attrib. use of prec.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, a deputy or representative; delegated.

1619 NAUNTON in *Eng & Germ* (Camden) 33 Such strength and forces as may .enable him to maintaine the vicariat dignitie when it shall fall uppon him *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremn* VI Wks 1687 I. 261 We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the vicariat authority of our See. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II vi 137 To the Bishops of Arles had the Holy See deputed a vicariate power there.

Vica·riate, *v. rare.* [f. VICARIATE *sb.*] *intr.* To act as a deputy or substitute.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ Rom* III 139 Her he edified by his Literary History, as relating to himself and the Subrector, how, for instance, he was at present vicariating in the Second Form [etc]

†**Vicaried.** *Obs.*[—1] In 4 **vikeried.** (App. a mistranslation of med.L. *vicariātus* VICARIATE *sb.*)

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xxxiii 6 *note*, Netheles he [an evil prelate] scorneth God, and takith the office of his vikeried, and chargith not of his onour.

Vicarious (vəi-, vikē·rɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *vicāri-us* adj and sb, f. *vic-is* change, turn, stead, office, etc. see -ARIOUS.]

1. That takes or supplies the place of another thing or person; substituted instead of the proper thing or person

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremn.* III iv 56 If I reli giously adore before the Pastor, as the Vicarious Signe of Christ himself. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Iniq* 319 The Interreges are necessarily reducible to the Regal Power, being but a vicarious Appendage thereto 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* II. 70 Gravel and little stones, are often found in their stomachs, where they prove a vicarious kind of teeth 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mosaick Syst* 29 God..made it [*sc* the moon] a vicarious Light to the Sun, to supply its absence in this lower World 1785 BURKE *Sp Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks 1842 I 320 These modern flagellants are sure to whip their own enormities on the vicarious back of every small offender 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* vii 161 Every right minded and heaven-commissioned minister of religion is in a real sense a vicarious person 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 68 This, And worse expect, unless some god endure Vicarious thy tortures 1853 ARP THOMSON *Laws Th* § 30 (ed 3) 59 The cry or exclamation would be consciously reproduced to represent or recal the feeling on another occasion, and it then became a word, or vicarious sign

b. Const *of* (something) *rare*.

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 404 The University and Colleges are thus neither identical, nor vicarious of each other 1836–7 — *Metaph* VIII. (1870) 131 If the science be able to possess no single name vicarious of its definition

2. Of punishment, etc.: Endured or suffered by one person in place of another, accomplished or attained by the substitution of some other person, etc, for the actual offender Freq in *Theol.* with reference to the suffering and death of Christ.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* IX 319 Some means of Reconciliation must be contrived, some vicarious satisfaction to Justice 1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc* (1707) IV. 137 But as Precious as it was, it was not the very thing that the Law required, but a Vicarious Punishment 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Relig* II v 211 Vicarious Punishments may be..absolutely necessary 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 3 June, Whatever difficulty there may be in the conception of vicarious punishments 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem.* iii (1852) 80 The Christian doctrine of vicarious expiation 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II 319 The idea of vicarious sacrifice, or punishment by substitution, does not seem to have been very familiar to the Greek mind 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 12 The manifold harvest, which He should bring forth by His vicarious Death 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 202 Vicarious suffering too seems strange to them, their own system teaching that for his sin a man must suffer, and there is no escape.

3 Of power, authority, etc. · Exercised by one person, or body of persons, as the representative or deputy of another.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vicarious*, belonging to a Vicar, subordinate, as A Vicarious Power 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) I. 226, I shall be considered as exercising a kind of vicarious jurisdiction 1807 J BARLOW *Columb* I 5 Who sway'd a moment, with vicarious power, Iberia's sceptre 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit India* III. 285 Such vicarious powers were conferred upon His Majesty's Courts at all the Indian Presidencies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. 487 He had .held, during some months, a vicarious primacy.

transf. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 322/1 Redi's opinion, that the pebbles [swallowed by birds] perform the vicarious office of teeth.

4. Performed or achieved by means of another, or by one person, etc., on behalf of another.

1806 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* Wks VI 377 He had not the courage to prefix a dedication to Charles without the vicarious aid of Flaccus 1822 LAMB *Elia Bachelor's Complaint*, I must protest against the vicarious gluttony of Cerasia, who sent away a dish of Morellas to her husband at the other end of the table. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 68 The increasing laxity of the Mussulman world, and the practice of vicarious pilgrimage, have greatly diminished the numbers of the sacred caravans. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) IV. 347 May we never be subjected to the humiliation of dependence upon vicarious labour 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 301 Unconscious of their vicarious service, the butterfly and the bee carry the fertilizing dust to the waiting stigma.

b. Of qualities, etc . Possessed by one person but reckoned to the credit of another.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng Ch* 136 To confound..individual duties with vicarious merits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* (1858) II vi 36 A system where sin was expiated by the vicarious virtues of other men

c. Of methods, principles, etc.: Based upon the substitution of one person for another.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II iii, It may be called the vicarious method; it obtained amongst big fellows of lazy or bullying habits, and consisted simply in making clever boys do their whole vulgus for them 1870 J H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II x. 400 On this vicarious principle, by which we appropriate to ourselves what others do for us, the whole structure of society is raised.

5. *Physiol.* Denoting the performance by or through one organ of functions normally discharged by another; substitutive.

1780 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 4747 The Vicarious Hæmoptysis 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I 650 With a view of exciting a vicarious action, I opened an issue in one of the arms *Ibid* 668 Where the complaint is strictly idiopathic and uncombined, it has often been found to give way to some local irritation or vicarious drain. 1846 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem* II .170 The vicarious action of the skin and lungs 1877 FOSTER *Physiol* (1878) 477 Vicarious reflex movements may also be witnessed in mammals.

Vicariously (vəi-, vikē·rɪəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2]

1. By substitution of one thing or person for another; by means of a substitute.

1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* II Wks 1808 VIII 237 Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in vicariously defacing his image in man 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* xvii, Some one must drink it for him, he shall be cured vicariously 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 133/1 Respiration is also carried on vicariously in a very large proportion of animals. 1861 J G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* VII 397 His campaigns were vicariously carried on by a general whom common report designated as the Achilles of the Vandals 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 60 She never did anything vicariously which concerned those dependent upon her

2 As a substitute for another

1868 GARROD *Mat Med* (ed 3) 410 To cause the skin to act vicariously when the action of other secreting organs is excessive. 1886 J MORLEY *Crit. Misc* I. 298 He suspected the practice by which one man offered up prayer vicariously and collectively for the assembled congregation.

Vicariousness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or condition of being vicarious.

1727 BAILEY (vol II). 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr* 188 If the vicariousness be not this mere pretence, it describes an outrage upon the first principles of rectitude 1874 H R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt* v. § 2 328 The vicariousness of the sacrifice makes a more severe demand upon our conscience and intelligence. 1889 *Lancet* 27 July 175/1 Another favourite assertion of the opponents of vaccination —the vicariousness of zymotic mortality

†**Vicarishìp.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. VICARY *sb* 1] = VICARSHIP.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 11 Thow shuldest also not forȝete of whom thow doost the vicarishipe

†**Vi·carly,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. VICAR 2.] Holding the position of a vicar.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep Ded, A deuine vicarly brother of his, called Astrologicall Richard.

Vicarship. Also 6 **-shyp, vycarship**(pe [f. VICAR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a vicar, in various senses of the word.

1534 HENRY VIII in *Liber Regis* p viii, Every other person that hath any dignitie, prebend, vycarship, or other office 1546 BALE *Eng Votaries* I (1560) 49 The general commission, whiche he had of Sathan his great mastre, in that vycarship of his. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 540 Ye Bishop of Ierusalem should more reasonably claime this supremacie & vicarship vnto Christ. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit.* IX. XII §66 Lewis of Bauar the Emperour sodainely . re-called his Vicar-ship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward, to exercise imperiall power in lower Germany 1653 H. COGAN tr *Scarlet Gown* 66 After his arrival at Rome, Cardinal Capucino paid him all the profits accruing of his Vicarship by him administred in his absence. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. IV. 139 If St Peters, and so his Holiness universal Vicarship follow hence 1739 SWIFT *Let to Pope* 10 May, There is a man in my choir, one Mr. Lamb; he has at present but half a vicarship. 1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 130 The crown of Spain held the vicarship of Siena as a fief of the Empire. 1839 I TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* I. 96 The universal vicarship of the bishop of Rome. 1867 R. PALMER *P Howard* 71 He was recommended to the master-general by Cardinal Pole for the vicarship of the province. 1896 *Oxford Chron* 25 July 5/4 The Bishop of Oxford has lost no time in filling up the Vicarship of Abingdon.

†**Vi·cary,** *sb* 1 *Obs.* Forms. α. 4–5 **vicarie** (4 **vik-**), **-arye**, 4–6 **vycary** (4 **-arye**), 4–7 **vicary** (5 **-ari**), 6 **vykary**. β. 4–5 **vicori**(e, **viccorie**; 4 **vycory**, 4–5 **vicory, vecory**, 5 **vicorye**. γ. 4 **vi**(**c**)**kery**, 5 **vekery**. [ad. L. *vicāri-us* VICAR.]

1. = VICAR 1 and 1 b.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11789 Þe prest ys crystys vycarye 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 283 No man has powere þer of to deme no wirke, Without þe pape of Rome, Gode's vicarie *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 379 Nature, vicarye o the almyghty lord. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C xv. 70 Cleregie is cristes vikery to conforte and to curen 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 Unto the most holyest and fauorablest Prince in erthe, Vicary and Lieftenaunt of Cryst. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 179/2 The Pope which is vnder Christ vycary & the head of our churche.

2. = VICAR 2.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11607 Alle prestes haue nat powere..to assoyle þe But hyt be þy paryssh preste ... Or at þy parsone or vycary *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5775 To parsones & to vicaries Was graunted grete seignuryes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Prol* 22 (Corpus), Sire Preest, quod he, art þou a vicary Or art þou a person? say soþ, by þy fey. 1417 *E E Wills* (1882) 28 Sir Iohn Dey, parsone of Bageworthe,...sir Edward Osbourne, vicary of Thornecombe 1463 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 200 The same writinges I send you nowe by the vicarye of Porestoke *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim* 253 The vykary of welles, that thyder had sought, .Released he was of part of his infyrmyte. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col Clout* 572 Of persons and vycaryes They make many outcryes. 1538 *North Country Wills* (Surtees, 1908) 158 To the vicarye of Willoby a mortuary

β, γ 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. XIX. 407 Thanne is many man ylost, quod a lewed vycory 1406 *E E Wills* (1882) 12 Y wyt to the vekery of the same Kyrke xij d 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 Alas he ner a parsun or a vecory *c* 1450 *Chron. London* (Kingsford, 1905) 134 Ther was a prest of thaksted, that whas vicory some tyme, whas brent in Smythfelde. 1479 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 421 The Maire and the Vicorye and the Propters [*sic*] with them.

3. = VICAR 3.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 465 For those men fleynge the laboure of the qwere ordeynede vicaryes to occupye theire places 1505 *Will R Gybbys* 26 March (Prerog Crt Canterb.), Alsoe to Owen Parsons my rose cuppe , but if he shold dye, thenne to my brethren the Vicaries of the Quere

4. = VICAR 4.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 243 He ȝaf to þe pope, Peter his vicary, a rente by þe ȝere of everich hous of þe kyngdom *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I xiii (1869) 8 A maister I sigh fasteby that seemede to be a vicarie of aaron or of moyses

5. = VICAR 5.

?14 *S Eng Legendary* (MS. Bodl 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII 383/57 To myssian þe vecory þey were betake anon, þat he hem cholde make here sacrefise to don. 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 214 Whan thou haste mestere to the Service of ten thousand men, thou cal a gouernoure, and hym shal Serve ten vicaries, and wyth euery vicarie shall cvm ten leders 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* I clviii (1495) 166/2 One of the sayd chyldren was made Senatour of Rome, the other Consul of Cartage, and thother vycarye in Affryque 1648 *Hunting of Fox* (1649) 8 Yet this [council of state] is not our new intended King, this is but his vicary.

†**Vi·cary,** *sb* 2 *Obs.* Also 5 **wycari**, 6 **vicarye** [a. AF. and OF *vicarie* (*vikarie*), or ad. med L. *vicāria*, f L. *vicārius* VICAR.] The office or position of a vicar, a benefice held by a vicar.

c 1420 in *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) II 119 *note*, Forasmuch as I am enformed that there is a vicary voide wtin your College of Hemmynburgh I pray yow wt all myn hert that ye will graunte hym the seid vicary *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 437 The lond of the vicary of seynt Gyle without the north gate of Oxenford *Ibid.* 580 Longyng, to the said church of Seynt Petir by the reson of the vicary. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 401/2 A wycari, *vicaria* 1563 BECON *Reliques of Rome* 254 Houses of holy church, graunges, personages, or vicaries, or any maneries of men of holy church 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villane* I III (1599) 185 By chance [he] Hath got the farme of some gelt vicary. 1612 R SHELDON *Serm St Martins* 4 The ambitious Bishop and Monarch of Rome in his pretended Vicary for the Messias. 1712 *Lond Gaz* No. 5079/3 The Vicary, part of Killcrusaper Tythes.

†**Vi·cary,** *a Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *vicāri-us.*] Vicarious, delegated.

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 85 If ymagis be worschipid, not bi vicary worschip, but by þe same worschip of God, doutles it is idolatrie 1660 J LLOYD *Prim Epist* 25 Putting the hand and seal of his highest Vicary authority, as God's Vicegerent, to the resolves of the subordinate Vicary authority of the Vicegerents of our blessed Mediator Jesus Christ.

Vicayr(e, obs forms of VICAR

Vice (vəis), *sb* 1 Forms 3– **vice** (5–6 *Sc* **wice**), 4–6 **vyce** (5–6 *Sc* **wyce**), 5 **vise, wise, wisse**; 5 **vys, vijs** (**vyhs**, *Sc.* **vis**), 6 **vyss**, *Sc* **wys**. [a. AF. and OF *vice* (mod F. *vice*, = Pr. *vici*, Sp. and Pg. *vicio*, It *vizio*) :–L *vitium* fault, defect, failing, etc]

1. Depravity or corruption of morals; evil, immoral, or wicked habits or conduct, indulgence in degrading pleasures or practices.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney vif ȝer þat we abbeþ ylued in such vice, Vor we nadde nost to done, & in such delice *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24701 (Edinb.), If ani man in vice be cast He mai him draw fra þat last And be þat he was are *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 4116 In wham al þe tresor of malice Sal be hidde with alle manet of vice 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 7 Tho was the vertu sett above And vice was put under fote *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (CAXTON, 1483) IV xxiv. 70 Vyce destroyeth the myght and the rygour of the sowle 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 18 God..heryth alle men gladly Wych to hym preye, puryd from vyhs. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving*, etc. 3662 Quhen thai tak it our mesour, Thai turne in wys and in arroure 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XI (Percy Soc) 46 Fy upon slouth, the nourysher of vyce, Whych unto youth doth often prejudice 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 b, That churche is replenyshed with theftes, robberies, and all other kynd of vice 1620 T GRANGER *Div. Logike* 123 As, vertue is to be insued *Ergo*, vice is to be eschewed. 1644 MILTON *Educ* 5 Instructing them more amply in the knowledge of vnitue, and the hatred of vice 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 104 It is impossible but that Vice must reign, where People are so ignoiant of the commands of God. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 109 Vice is vice to him who is guilty of it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IV. Wks. 1813 V. 395 In order to avoid vice (says he), men must practise perpetual mortification. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal* II i, Vice cannot fix, and virtue cannot change, For vice must have variety 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 406 To exist by beggary or plunder, in idleness and vice. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I 6 You, who blush for your mirth because your mirth is vice.

b. Personified

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 602 A son of myn bastard, Whos name ys Vyce—he kepeth my vaward 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III iv. 154 Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge 1634 MILTON *Comus* 760, I hate when vice can bolt her arguments, And vertue has no tongue to check her pride 1739 R BULL tr *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 78 Oft in the mingled Scene, I've chanc'd to see A rev'rend Vice, a grey Iniquity 1754 GRAY *Progr Poesy* 80 Alike they scorn the pomp of tyrant-Power, And coward Vice, that revels in her chains. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 206 Vice has such allowance, that her shifts And specious semblances have lost their use 1813 SHELLEY *Falsehood & Vice* 11 Where . War's mad fiends the scene environ, There Vice and Falsehood took their stand.

2. A habit or practice of an immoral, degrading, or wicked nature.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23286 Þai Ne wald noght here bot þair delices, þat drogh þam vntil oþer vices. 1340 *Ayenb* 17 Vor prede makeþ of elmesse zenne, and of uirtues vices. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. XIX 308 Þat loue myȝte wexe Amonge þe foure vertues and vices destroye. 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 205 Als often [as] he is touchid wyth any wyce. *Ibid.*, Ofte Prayer quynchyth the Pryckynges of vices. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I 1 (1883) 9 Whan he reccheth not ner taketh hede unto them that repreue hym and his vices 1545

Brinklow *Lament* 79 They sett vp and mayntayne idolatrye, and other innumerable vices and wickedness 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 452 Such unaccustomed vices . semed not so muche to be forboden, as shewed. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii 170 The Gods are iust, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague vs 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* I § 3 Nor [to] speak of Persons otherwise, than as the mention of their Virtues or Vices is essential to the work in hand 1729 Law *Serious C.* ii (1732) 16 How it comes to pass that Swearing is so common a Vice amongst Christians 1771 *Junius Lett* xlv (1788) 257 There are degrees in all the private vices. 1818 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II ii. 46 An Englishman's worst vice is more humane than a Roman's best virtue. 1841 Emerson *Ess* I x (1905) 180 The virtues of society are vices of the saint. 1878 J. C. Morison *Gibbon* 160 Madame de Maintenon, a woman, cold as ice and pure as snow, was freely charged with the most abhorrent vices.

b. Const. *of* (the vice in question).

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 5967 Þou art falle þan yn þe vyce Of coueytyse, þeft, and auaryce. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* Prol 7 Thru þe vicis of ydilnes, gret foly , & vantones *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 118 Þer may no man fynde a payne, forto poynych dewly þe vyce of vnkyndnes 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlix 1 In vice most vicius he excellis, That with the vice of tressone mellis 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, III ii 325 How subiect wee old men are to this vice of Lying *a* 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods* lv *Ep. to Friend* 8 Not like their country neighbours that commit Their vice of loving for a Christmas-fit 1754 J Edwards *Freed Will* iii. v 171 The Vertue of Temperance is regarded as a necessary Means of gratifying the Vice of Covetousness. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint* 195 The dwarf doubling all his master's vice of pride, Made answer sharply that she should not know

c. In horses: A bad habit or trick. Also without article (cf. sense 1).

1726 *Dict. Rust* (ed 3) s v , Bad Horsemen occasion most of these Vices, by correcting unduely or out of time 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v , The rider is first cautiously to find whether this Vice proceeds from real stubbornness, or from faintness. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 154 The horse was warranted sound, free from vice, and not more than three years old 1847 T Brown *Mod Farriery* 377 Of all the vices incidental to the horse, shying is one of the worst *a* 1901 F W. H Myers *Hum. Personality* (1903) I 200 Those defects of stability which in a horse we call vice

3. A character in a morality play representing one or other vice; hence, a stage jester or buffoon. Very common *c* 1560–1630, now only *Hist.*

1551–2 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 73 One vyces dagger & a ladle with a bable pendante deliverid to the Lorde of mysrules foole. 1553 *Respublica* (1905) 1 Avarice ..The vice of the plaie 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 147 His face made of brasse, like a vice in a game, His iesture like Dauus, whom Terence doth name. 1600 W Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 156 He stands at their deuotion, and is but like an Ape, a Parrot, or a Vice in a play, to prate what is prompted or suggested vnto him. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 162 Luceia a common vice in playes followed the stage and acted thereon an hundred yeares. 1645 Milton *Colast* Wks 1851 IV. 377 For I had rather not to have to doe with Clowns and Vices. 1767 S Paterson *Another Trav.* I 113 Tom was the vice of every comedy, and the punch of every puppet-shew of his time. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. ii 140 *note*, I remember to have seen a stage direction for the vice, to lay about him lustily with a great pole. 1886 A. W. Ward *Old Eng. Drama* (1901) 297 A favourite piece of horse-play in the old miracles and morals, when the Vice belabours the Devil

transf. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat Crosse* (1846) 210 When the Vice is come from the Altar, and the people shall have no more sport [etc].

4. Moral fault or defect (without implication of serious wrongdoing); a flaw in character or conduct

1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 106 Sir Henry mad þe fyne, & mad þe mariage þe may withouten vice, his weddyng was wele dight. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi 355 For hardyment vith foly is vis; Bot hardyment, that mellit is Vith vit, is vorschip ay. 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III. vi. 161 Yet forgiue me God, That I doe bragge thus, this your ayre of France Hath blowne that vice in me. 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 229 Whilest they thinke it enough to be without vice, they fall into that same maine vice to lacke vertues 1794 Paley *Evid.* III. iv. (1817) 319 Contempt, prior to examination, is an intellectual vice 1827 Macaulay *Ess*, *Machiavelli* (1897) 44 Ferocity and insolence were not among the vices of the national character.

5. A fault, defect, blemish or imperfection, in action or procedure or in the constitution of a thing.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 93 He with a manly voys seith this message,. Withouten vice of silable or of lettre *a* 1400 *Bk. Curtasye* 131 in *Babees Bk*, In salt saler yf þat þou pit Oþer fisshe or flesshe þat men may wyt, Þat is a vyce, as men me telles. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 911 The vesare, the aventaile, Voyde with-owttyne vice, with wyndowes of syluer. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 100 The londis fatte, or lene, or thicke, or rare, Or drie, or moyst, and not withouten vice. 1548 Cooper *Elyot's Dict.*, *Anacoluthos*, a vice in writyng or speakynge, whan the wordes aunswere not the one to the other 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii (Arb) 257 The foulest vice in language is to speake barbarously 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III xxii. 188 There growes neither bread nor wine in these Ilands, for that the too great fertilitie and the vice of the soile suffers them not to seede 1700 Rowe *Ambitious Step-Mother* Ded , I will engage not to be guilty of the common Vice of Dedications 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* 111 166 The first and most remarkable Vice in Rockets 1781 J Moore *View Soc. Italy* (1790) I. xxxvii 405 In edifices capable of sublimity from their bulk the vice of diminishing is not compensated by harmony 1810 Southey in C C. Southey *Life* (1849) III 274 The vice of the Friend is its roundaboutness. 1854 A. W. Fonblanque in *Life & Labours* (1874) 513 Tenacity to fopperies and neglect of essentials is the vice of our Service. 1881 Armstrong in *Nature* XXIV. 451 The vice of the steam-engine lies in its inability to utilise heat of comparatively low grade.

b. A physical defect or blemish; a deformity; a taint, imperfection, or weakness in some part of the system

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T* 99 Myda hadde vnder his longe heres Growynge vpon his heed two asses eres; The which vice he hydde, as he best myghte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 181 If it so be þat allopucia come þ of vijs of humouris, þanne vicera wole be in þe skyn *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 81 Iuyse of caprifoile þat is called licium availeb bi itself to al þe vicez of þe mouþe *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 218 Demostenes laburd so agayn a vice & ane impediment in his mouthe, þat no man myght speke fayrer 1541 R Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 F j, Nat that the dyuturnyte indyketh the curacyon, but the vyce of the blode 1552 Huloet, Vice of a shorte breath, or winde, *aphœa* 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I. § 41, I perceive I doe anticipate the vices of age 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 693 Launce the Sore, And cut the Head, for 'till the Core be found, The secret Vice is fed, and gathers Ground 1743 tr *Hester's Surg* 303 Physicians attribute most Disorders of the Body to some Vice in the Blood. 1830 R Knox *Béclard's Anat* 65 The numerous vices which consist in a disunion or separation in the median line. *Ibid* 104 Vices of conformation are observed in some of these membranes 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* III, Shall I take a thing so blind, Embrace her as my natural good, Or crush her, like a vice of blood?

†**c** A spoiled or vitiated condition *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xvi vi (Bodl MS), Mete and wyne ikept in suche a vessel takeþ an horrible sauoure and smelle of þe vice of bras

6. Viciousness, harmfulness.

1837 [Miss Maitland] *Lett. fr Madras* (1843) 162 The poison will dry up, but will not lose its virtue, or rather its vice. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II v, In fact, half the vice of the Slogger's hitting is neutralized, for he daren't lunge out freely.

7. *Comb.* **a.** With pa pples., as *vice-bitten*, *-corrupted*, *-created*, *-haunted*, *-polluted*, *-worn*, also *vice-sick* adj.

1603 Harsnet *Pop Impost.* 115 For a Deuil to be so Vice-haunted as that he should roare at the picture of a Vice burnt in a pece of paper is a passion exceeding all apprehension. 1614 Gorges *Lucan* II 56 These our vice-corrupted times 1735 Thomson *Liberty* II 496 Independence stoops the head, To Vice enslav'd, and Vice-created Wants. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V xxx 186 What a paltry creature is a man vice-bitten, and sensible of detected folly 1777 Potter *Æschylus*, *Choephoræ* 337 Rouse, sting, and drive the vice-polluted wretch With brazen scourges tortur'd thro' the city *a* 1849 H Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 223 He has converted the over-grown coxcomb boy, into the vice sick, dispirited debauchee. 1884 'Edna Lyall' *We Two* IV, The usual careworn or viceworn faces. 1890 E Johnson *Rise Christendom* 104 Many a vice haunted monk must have gone mad but for this resource.

b. With pres. pples, as *vice-loathing*, *-punishing*, *-rebuking*, *-taming*, *-upbraiding*.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i *Imposture* 506 Vice-loathing Lord, pure Justice, Patron strong, Law's life, Right's rule; will he do any wrong? *Ibid* II *Babylon* 35 Such vice-upbraiding objects Who Spares neither mother, brother, kiff, nor kin 1611 Cotgr., *Satyre*, a Satyre; an Inuectiue, or vice-rebuking Poeme. 1619 A. Newman *Pleas Vision* (1840) 5 And still, vice-punishing Authority, He (outlaw like) would slight. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III iii v, Religious Plato, and vice-taming Orpheus.

8. *attrib.*, as *vice-complexion*.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. x 4 A Hagg, repair'd with vice-complexion, paint, A quest-house of complaint.

Vice (vais), *sb*[2] Forms (4 viz, vicz), 4–6 vys (5 vijs, 6 *Sc.* wys), vyse, 5–6 *Sc.* wise, 6– vise, 4–6 (9) vyce (6 fyce), 4– vice. [a. OF. *vis* (also mod.F.), *viz*, *vitz*, etc. :—L. *vītis* vine, with reference to the spiral growth of the tendrils. So Pr *vitz*, It *vite* screw.]

1. A winding or spiral staircase *Obs* exc. *arch*

[1334–5 *Ely Sacr Rolls* (1907) II 73 In j serrura empt. pro hostio in le Viz in novo Campanile, ij d.] 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vi. 8 Bi a vyce [L *cochlea*] thei stieden vp into the mydil sowpynge place, and fro the mydil into the thridde 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 87 He ordeyned games and plaies, and made walles and vices, and obere strong places 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Ch.* (1841) 28 In the said stepill shall be a Vice townynng, servyng till the said Body, Isles and Qwere. *c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* 347 An aungell come doun fro þe stage on high, by a vice, and sette a croune of golde & precious stonez & perles apon þe Kingez hed. 1525 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 244 The byldyng and fynysshynge of the vise of Seynt James's Chirche. 1543 *Dunmow Churchw. MS* fol. 36, vi. days warke and a half abowt the sowth ile and the vyse off the stepull. 1648 Hexham II s v. *Spille*, A Vice to gett up on, or a Winding-stares

1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 16 A handsome stone vice or spiral staircase 1900 Hope in *Yorks Archaeol. Jrnl* XV. 334 In the north-east corner is a vice, partly built of glazed bricks.

†**b.** The case or shaft of a spiral stair. *rare.*

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 Thei shal make the Roofe of the vice of the staire And shal fynde alle the bord and tymbre for the Roof of the vice aforsaid. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1312, I rise and walkt ..Till I a winding staire found, And held the vice aye in my hond, And upward softly so gan creepe

†**2.** A device of the nature of a screw or winch for bending a crossbow or catapult. Hence *bow* (etc.) *of vice*. *Obs*

13 . *Coer de L* 3970 Richard bent an arweblast off vys, And schotte it to a tour. [1371–3 *Acc. Exch. K R* 397/10 m. 3, ij vicz ad tendendum balistas.] ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2424 Thane they beneyde [*read* bendyde] in burghe bowes of vyse. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. 4227 Awblasteris, and bowis of wise, And al thynge þat mycht mak serwice.

†**b.** A mechanical contrivance or device by which some piece of apparatus, etc, is worked. *Obs.* (common in the 16th c).

Orig no doubt implying some application of a screw, but in later use employed more loosely and perhaps associated with Device 7 (cf Vice *sb*[3])

a 1400 *R Glouc Chron.* (Rolls) II 780 Man mai þinche muche wonder hou hij were arerd For nis þer noþer gyn ne vys þat hit myȝte do 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* iii. (Percy Soc) 15 The little turrets with ymages of golde About was set, whiche with the wynde aye moved, Wyth propre vices *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vi clvi 145 Imagys on horse backe aperyd out of sondrye placis, and after departyd agayne by meane of sertayne vyces 1547 Wriothesley *Chron* (Camden) II 1 He shewed a picture of the resurrection of our Lord made with vices, which putt out his legges of sepulchree and turned his heade 1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* p. xiii b/1 The vice, or meanes, wherby this Instrumente is opened and shutte agayne *a* 1614 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 169 His whole body goes all upon skrewes, and his face is the vice that moves them 1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Idolles, and Statues, which artificially are moued by vises & gynnes. 1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* viii 20 All the power was in the Burgesses, at whose pleasure they were nominated and moved, like wooden Puppets with a Vice

†**c.** A clasp or fastening for a hood. *Obs.*—o

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 510/1 Vice, hood sperynge, *spira*

†**3.** A screw. *Obs*

Not always clearly distinguishable from sense 2 b.

1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* iv. 6282 Many vys and many sotyl pyn In þe stede he made aboute goon, þe crafty lokkes vndoynge euerychon *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* iv xvii (1869) 184 þe anguishe þat so haide presseth troubel herte, þat it thinketh it is streyned in a pressour shet with a vys 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 8 [A staff] with a pyke yn þe neþer ende fastnyed with a remevyng vise 1527 *Inv. Goods Dk. Richmond* 18 in *Camden Misc* III, A Bedstede of waynscote well kerved, with vices and garthes to the same. 1551 Sir J Williams *Accompte* (Abbotsford Cl) 73 Paid for viij paier of vices of iron made for the saied seven images. *Ibid*, 76 An other paier of candellstickes..lackinge a vice 1571 Digges *Pantom* I xxvii H iij b, In his backe prepare a vice or scrue to be fastned in the top of some staffe 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 484 A broad goblet or standing peece there was with a devise appendant to it, for to be set too and taken off by a vice 1605 Stow *Ann* 1281 A Pinnace was made by an house Carpenter, this was made to be taken a-sunder, and set togither with vices. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 134 He is pourtrayed in white stone, . his deske with a vice turning in it, and his bookes vnder it.

b. A screw-press. *rare.*

1633 G Herbert *Temple*, *Agony* ii, Sinne is that presse and vice, which forceth pain To hunt his cruell food through ev'ry vein. [1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I xxi. 548 Apples were pressed in a mill with a screw or vice]

c. *spec.* (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2716/2 *Vyce* (Coopering), a gimlet-pointed hand-screw employed to hold up the head while the staves are closed around it

†**4.** A tap of a vessel, a screw-stopper. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 158 *Vne vis*, a vice of a cuppe, or suche lyke *Ibid.* 284/2 Vyce to putte in a vessell of wyne to drawe the wyne out at, *chantepleure*. 1564 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 174 One vice of gold enameled, one sylver spone doble gilt. 1591 Harington *Orl Fur.* xlii lxxv, This took the water from the azure skie From whence, with turning of some cock or vice, Great store of water would mount up on high. 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 305 Flagones of glase with vices covered with leather, the dozen, xii li. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I v (1664) 26 The bottle is stopped and shut up with a stoppel, but the flaggon with a vice.

5. A tool composed of two jaws, opened and closed by means of a screw, which firmly grip and hold a piece of work in position while it is being filed, sawn, or otherwise operated upon; used especially by workers in metal or carpenters. Cf. Hand-vice.

The spelling *vise* is now usual only in U S

1500 *Nottingham Rec* III 72 Unum vise et diversa files. 1584 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 145 All my stiddes, one vice, all my naile tooles and all my hammers. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 1 5 The wider the two ends of the Spring stand asunder, the wider it throws the Chaps of the Vice open 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Vice, called the Bench Vice, holdeth all sorts of Iron work that requires Fileing. 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect* No 10 (1748) II 201 There is no doubt but a pair of globes will make a better figure in their anti chambers than the vice and wheel. 1797 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVII. 258 In this machine the body to be pulled asunder is held fast by two strong vices. 1827 N. Arnott *Physics* I. 177 It is a screw which draws together the iron jaws of a smith's vice. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* xxiii, A long low workshop, fitted with benches, and vices, and tools, and straps, and wheels. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* xiii. (1880) 464 The vice for trout flies is a small brass table vice 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 284 For nearly all operations connected with watch making either the work or the tool is gripped in the vice.

fig. 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, II i 24 If I can close with him, I care not for his thrust . If I but fist him once if he come but within my Vice 1866 B. Taylor *Poems*, *The Waves*, Bound in the vice Of the Arctic ice 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 803/1 The doctor's hands, picking at the iron vise at his windpipe, grew feebler.

b Used in similes or comparisons.

1828 Scott *F M. Perth* II, To secure him with a grasp like that of his own iron vice, was, for the powerful Smith, the work of a single moment 1846 Mrs A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. v 110 Catesby stretched out his hand across the table; took hold of that of his friend, and held it with a grasp as of an iron vice. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci* (1879) I. xii 363 The jaws of a gigantic vice appear to have closed upon them. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 90/1 The other hand was crossed upon my breast, and held there as if in a vise.

6. A tool used for drawing lead into grooved rods for lattice windows.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vice*, . . an Instrument with two Wheels made use of to draw the Lead in Glazing-work 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., There are some of these Vices double, and that will draw two Leads at once. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 638 A vice, with different cheeks and cutters, to turn out the different kinds of lead as the magnitude of the window or the squares may require.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as (sense 1) † *vice-door, -foot*, (sense 3) † *vice-candlestick, -hasp, -nail, -pin, -turcas*, (sense 5) *vice-bench, -block, -board, -end, -jaw, -leg, -maker, -pin, -post, -screw*, etc, † VICE-ARCH (see quot); VICE-HAND (see quot; in mod use = next); VICE-MAN, a workman who manipulates a vice (cf quots) Also VICE-LIKE *a.*[2]

Also *vice-cap, -clamp, -press* (Knight, 1875–84)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 71 Þere were somtyme bulded wiþ *vice arches and fontes [*v r* voutes] in þe manere of Rome [L. *Romano more cocleata*] 1850 WEALE *Dict Terms*, **Vice-bench*, the bench to which a vice is fixed 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 94 *Vice Blocks—Of various sizes, shapes, and patterns, used as supports upon which to bend tubes 1808 A SCOTT *Poems* 140 An' Vulcan loud, wi' squeakin clang, Was at the *vice-board rispin Fu' soon that day 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 176 *Vice candlesticks xii, xii s 1576-7 *Ibid* 263, vj vice-candlestickes at xij[s] the peece, vj[li] 1687 MIÉGE *Gt Fr Dict* 1, *Mâchoires d'Etau*, *Vice-chops, or the Chops of a Vice. 1354 *Mem. Rapon* (Surtees) III 91 In mercede . reparantis serur et claves del *Vicedores in ecclesia 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 Seynt Marie preest to haue a keye of my cost of the vys dore goyng vp to the candilbem 1501 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som Rec Soc) 125 A Key for y[e] fyce door 1512–3 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 281 Nayles for þe garnettes on the vyse dore in the steple 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 35 At the left hand or *vice-end of the bench. 1533 in E. Law *Hampton Crt. Pal* (1885) 348 The dore at the *vyce fote goyng up to the bartyllmentes of the haull 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 76 The *Vice-hand or Thumb, extended out with the Eare-Finger 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 332 *Vice haspes the dozen, xii s 1793–4 *Matthews's Bristol Directory*, Austin, Aaron, Clock and *Vice maker, Old market. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Vice-maker*, a manufacturer of iron vices 1837 W B. ADAMS *Carriages* 179 The business of the *vice man is to file and smooth the work from the rough marks of the hammer, to fit joints, and finish screw-bolts and nuts 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Vice men*, smiths whose work is at the vice instead of the anvil. 1488–92 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* I, 85 A grete *vice nail maid of siluer 1501 *Ibid.* II 26 For mending of ane vice nale of the Kingis cowp that was brokin 1628 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I ix 34 His screwes, with which he shall unloose euery *vice-pinne or engine about the musquet. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 353/2 They neither want Vice-Pins nor Scourers 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V VII 28 The Hole for the Vice-pin. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 145 The vice-pin intended to be screwed is placed in the stock. *Ibid.* 146 A very simple machine used for cutting *vice-screws. 1549–50 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 58 The gret scheris, ane taingis, ane *vice tuikes

† **Vice,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 4 vice, vijs, wijs, 4–5 viys (4 uiys, 5 vyys); 4 vis, vys(e, 5 vyce. [a. OF. *vis* .—L *vīs-um, visus* face.] Face, visage.

Common in the first half of the 14th century

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18841 His vice [*v rr.* vijs, viys] sumdel wit rede was blend; On nese and muth was noght at mend. *a* 1325 in Horstm, *Altengl Leg* (1878) 144 As we went toward paradys; þus he bot him in þe vis. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 104 Vnto þe se side chaced þei Sir Lowys, He durst not abide, no turne Thebald his vis ? *c* 1400 *Emare* 742 Leue we at þe lady, clere of vyce *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7733 His vice was red as any fir

Vice, *sb.*[4] *Obs. exc. dial* Also 4 vyse, 6 vise, *Sc.* wice, vyce, 9 *dial.* vize. [Aphetic f. *avise, avyse*, etc., ADVICE] Counsel; advice

1387–8 T USK *Test Love* I II (Skeat) I 60 Now thou comest goodly by thyn owne vyse, to comforte me with wordes *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1909 Mot euery king have this wice in mynd In tyme *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S) v 23 Sic senzeoris tymis our weill this sessone; Vpoun thair vyce war lang to waik

a 1847 *Isle of Wight Gloss* (E D S) 40 *Vice*, or *Vize*, advice

† **Vice,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also 5 vyce, 6 vyse. [Aphetic f. DEVICE] Design, figure, device

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1539 (D), A vesture of vyce of vyolet flourez. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* (Percy Soc) 180 On the fourth head, on the helmet crest There was a stremer ryght white, . . Wheron was written with vyse of the best, My name is Variaunce *a* 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 116 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I 148 In that paullion was a bed of price that was couered ore with goodlie vice.

Vice (vəis), *sb.*[6] Chiefly *Sc.* [a. L *vice*, abl. of *vicis* (gen. sing), change, turn, stead, place, etc]

1. Stead or place (of another) Now *rare*

1598 FLORIO, *Vece*, stead, place, liew, vice, standing for another. 1607 HUME *Admonit* (Bannatyne Cl) 13 If suche a man, indewed with so gryte giftis, did so, Who ar ye litle ones to succede wittinglie in his vice? 1672 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1872) 283 Nominating and setleing ane post-master, in the deceist John Wells his vice. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* I XIX. § 55. 397 Succeeding in the vice is a kind of intrusion, whereby after warning any person comes in possession, by consent of the parties warned. 1838 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 1027 The person succeeding in the vice will be subjected as an intruder, unless he have a colourable title of possession to protect him 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vic* c. 101 § 105 The mediate over superior, as acting in the vice of such superior,

† **2.** Turn (of sequence or alternation) *Obs*

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 356 It was Mr Thomas Sydserf his *vice* to have sermon that day in the Grayfriar kirk. 1672 *Burgh Rec Aberdeen* (1872) 279 Ane . . watch of the inhabitants [to] be setled, . . and no person to be absent in their vice without sicknes. or vther lawfull excuse 1711 *Ibid* 344 That the saids elementarians be taught for this vice be Mr William Mestone 1775 L SHAW *Hist Moray* 357 After this, the Family of Seafort claimed a Vice [of nomination] 1793 *Statist Acc. Scot* VII 34 Messrs Alexander Hamilton and Cunningham of Sea-bank are vice-patrons [of the parish] The former has the next vice

Vice (vəis), *sb.*[7] Also 6 vise [Absolute use of VICE- *prefix.*] One who acts in the place of another, a substitute or deputy.

In mod use the second element is usually implied or expressed in the context, as in quot 1852

1597 HARVLY *Trimming T Nashe* Wks (Grosart) III 17 The Barbers were serued and they cut them, and were as Ioues Vises to make them fit for warre 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Deputy*, is frequently used among us, for an Office, or Employ, not a Dignity, and stands indifferently for a Vice, or Lieutenant. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II 180 Lord Berlington offered himself as Henry's Vice, to conduct the other end of the table 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal* V III 66 The few shall fawn Round a barbarian Vice of Kings' Vicegerent 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* X, He solaces his imagination, too, by thinking of the many Chancellors and Vices, and Masters of the Rolls, who are deceased. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkb.* 140 It was indirectly a proof of the estimation in which the Vice [=Vice-Chancellor] was held

Vice, obs. Sc. form of WISE *sb* (manner).

Vice (vəis), *v.*[1] [*f.* VICE *sb*[2]]

†**1** *trans.* To fix *on* with a screw. *Obs.*—[1]

1542 in *Archæol Jrnl* XVIII 144 Item oone Cuppe of glasse with a cover, the fote being of silver and gilt and viced on.

2. To force, strain, or press hard as by the use of a vice, to fix, jam, or squeeze tightly.

In early use only in highly figurative context

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* II ii D 3, I see false suspect Is vicde; wrung hardly in a vertuous heart 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* I II 416 He sweares, As he had seen't, or beene an Instrument To vice you to't, that you haue toucht his Queene Forbiddenly 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 12 Who viceth honour, lyes 1806 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI IV, You find yourself suddenly viced in, from the shoulder to the hip 1849 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw Mag* LXVI 748 The coachman's hand was viced between his upper and lower thigh *a* 1859 — *Aelius Lamia* Wks X 306 The glory may envelop one in a voluminous robe, or may pinch and vice one's arms into that succinct garment [a spencer]

3 *intr.* To employ or apply a vice *rare*[1].

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 99 Pressing or impressioning of things is performed . secondely by screwing or viceing

Hence VICING *vbl. sb.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een vijsinge*, a Vicing, or a Screwing.

† **Vice,** *v.*[2] *Se Obs* Also wyce [app. ad. OF. *vicier*, med L. *vitiāre*, L. *vitiāre* to spoil, vitiate, but with change of meaning] *trans.* To treat arrogantly or oppressively.

For the explanation of *walentyne* see VOLENTINE.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 918 Thus wycit [*v r* vicit] he the walentyne thraly and thrawin, That all the fowlis plenzeit to Natur.

‖ **Vice** (vəi'si), *prep* [L. *vice* . see VICE *sb* 6] In place of; in succession to.

1770 *Scots Mag* Jan 55/1, 6th reg of foot Capt Mathew Derenzy to be Major, vice John Forrest; by purchase 1787 *Gentl Mag* Nov. 1015/1 The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed James Miller . . Lieutenant of the said fort, vice Frederic Gottsched, who is gone to Hallifax 1806 BERESFORD *Miseres Hum. Life* III. IX, A jarring bat, —a right-hand bat for a left-handed player;—a hat, *vice* stumps 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXII, He was gardener and out-door man, vice Upton, resigned. 1886 C. E PASCOE *London of To-day* xi (ed 3) 111 It was soon afterwards reorganized, with Mr Randegger, *vice* Mr Leslie, as conductor.

Vice- (vəis), *prefix*, representing L *vice* in place of: see prec. Originally this governed a following word in the genitive, but in late L. the tendency to use the phrase as a compound noun appears in *vicequæstor* (equivalent to *prōquæstor* of analogous origin). In med L. such formations became common, as *vicecomes, -consul, -decanus, -dominus, -princeps, -rector, -rex*, etc From the 13th cent. onwards a number of these appear in OF., at first usually with the prefix in the form of *vis-, vi-*, but latterly assimilated as a rule to the Latin original Similar compounds with *vice-* are also employed in It., Sp., and Pg. The older examples in English, having been taken immediately from French, also present the prefix in the reduced forms *vys-* (*vijs-, vize-*) and *vi-* (*vy-*), subsequently replaced by *vice-* (also in early use *vize-*) except in VISCOUNT. The more important compounds are given below as main words; the following are illustrations of less usual or more recent terms

a. With personal designations, especially titles of office, indicating that the person so called acts temporarily or regularly in place of, in the absence of, or as assistant to, another who properly holds the office or bears the title or name, as *vice-abbot, -agent, -Apollo, -apostle, -architect*, etc. Also occas. *transf*, as *vice-nature*.

In the dictionaries of Florio and Miége many examples of similar forms are employed to render the Italian and French equivalents, e g *vice-captain, -cardinal, -censor, -commissary*, etc

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II (1662) 50 Gregory of Huntington . . was bred a Benedictine Monke in Ramsey, where he became PRIOR, or *VICE-Abbot 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. xli. § 1 A vassal whom Satan hath made his *Vice-agent 1648 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 138 Him the Muses love to follow, Him they call their *vice-Apollo 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind Answ.* XIII 114 They were *Comites*, and *Vicarii Apostolorum*, *Vice-Apostles 1779 *Phil Trans* LXIX 598 M. Forfait. , *vice-architect of the French navy 1690 *Lond Gaz* No 2617/2 The Troops there under the Command of the Ban and *Vice-Ban, were obliged by the bad weather to separate 1686 *Ibid* No 2201/2 He who formerly commanded that Garison was *Vice Bassa 1778 STILES *Diary* (1901) II 288 The Diploma Examinatorium was delivered to the President, who gave it to the *Vice Bedellus, directing him to read it 1671 F PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 433 The Baron of Limpurgh *Vice-Butler to the King of Bohemia. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* I 10 Having first put to flight the *vice-Cahfa of Aegypt 1860 *All Year Round* No 46 475 The unmanageable 'Arry, who was a species of *vice-chair, and was also provided with a hammer 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc Ber Nat Club* IX 440 Mr Charles Watson discharged the duties of the vice-chair 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Vice chairman*, a person who presides at the lower end of a table, supporting and aiding the chairman or president; the deputy-chairman of a board of officers. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* XLII 300 Prove that Christ hath commissioned a *Vice-Christ 1691 — *Nat Churches* X 42 Being an Usurpation of Christ's Office, and making a Vice Christ, which is an Antichrist 1712 [see VICE GOD] 1497 in *Ellis Orig Lett* Ser. I I. 58 It is thought expedient that the Popes Holynesse comaund the said aide to be publisshed by his *vicecollectour 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Vice-commodore*, a deputy commander of a naval squadron 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* 541 Edward the third . . did substitute Edward Bohun, the Earles younger brother, *Vice-Constable vnder him. 1878 J GAIRDNER *Hist. Rich III*, IV. 175 Sir Ralph Ashton was . appointed Vice-Constable. to exercise all the powers of the Lord High Constable for the particular emergency 1566 tr *Beza's Admon. Parlt* D 3, Cathedrall churches, where master Deane, master *Vicedeane, . . readers, vergerirs, &c liue in great idlenesse 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng Pop Cerem* III. VIII 161 Deanes, Vice-Deans, Subdeacons 1697 *Lond. Gaz* No 3341/1 The Vice Dean with the Clergy, made a Congratulatory Speech. 1875 W H. JONES *Fasti Eccl Sarisb.* 265 There is always a distinction to be observed between a 'Vice-Dean' or a 'Locum Tenens', and the 'Sub-Dean'. 1647 R STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 153 He made choice of his master or generall of the horse, or *vice-dictatour. 1882 *Macm Mag* XLVI 249 A *vice-director of the military college. 1818 SHELLEY *Eng Halls* 244 But Death promised That he would petition for Her to be made *Vice-Emperor. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII lxvi. 451 Before Diæus came to Corinth, a council was held there by the *vice general Sosicrates 1711 HICKES *Two Treat Chr Priesth* (1847) II 188 Would he not have been a *vice high priest as well as a viceroy? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI x, As the law hath foolishly omitted this office of *vice-husband, or guardian to an eloped lady 1827 BYRON *Beppo* XXIX, And so she thought it prudent to connect her With a vice husband, chiefly to protect her 1609 J. DAVIES *Hum Heaven* II cvi, My *vice Ioues quoth he are ne'r afraid 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 112 Lupus Olanus the conductor of one of the shippes of Nicuesa, and nowe also *vice Leauetenaunt in his steede. 1690 *Lond Gaz* No. 2527/3 And after them Count Popenheim, *Vice-Marshal of the Empire, carried the Sword of State naked before the Emperor 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II. 212 He hath not played the *Vicemaster of Poules, and the Foolemaster of the Theater for naughtes 1628 *Barnevelt's Apol* G 3, The Vice-masters place of the fees hath not allowed one halfe penny for stipend 1690 C NESSE *O. & N Test* I 370 Potiphar made him his vice-master 1886 ABP. BENSON in A. C Benson *Life* (1899) II. 122, I sate next to the Vice-Master. *a* 1631 DONNE *Love's Deity* 1, Since this god produc'd a Destiny, And that *vice-nature, custome, lets it bee. 1707 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4395/2 Advices from Hungary say, That Prince Ragotzki had declared Count Berezini *Vice-Palatine of that Kingdom 1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* 357 Fraser of Strichen, who, as *Vice-Patron, presented Mr John Anand in 1640 1793 [see VICE *sb*[2] 2] 1643 PRYNNE *Popish R Favourite* 69 And therefore the Popes Holinesse hath given these his *Vice-popes instructions, Commissions thus to do 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* I. (1721) 54 As the Pope keeps the Keys, they say, of Heaven Gates, being *Vice-porter under St. Peter. 1782 GIBBON *Decl. & F* XVII (1787) II. 37 The eleven remaining dioceses . . were governed by twelve vicars, or *vice-præfects, whose name explains the nature, of their office 1877 J MORRIS *Troub. Cath. Forefathers* Ser. III 116 During this time he was Socius to Father Henry Garret, Vice-Prefect of the English Mission. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI I 582 Those legions which were commaunded by P. Cornelius the *Vice-pretour in Sicilie 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) V. 161 The celebration of the ceremony . proved by the habitual operator, the *vice-priest, a tobacconist 1810 *Oxford Univ Cal* 129 Edmund Hall . Principal, George Thompson, D D. .*Vice Principal, Daniel Wilson, M.A 1864 J H. NEWMAN *Apol.* I (1904) 7/2, I became very intimate with him [Whately] in 1825, when I was his Vice-Principal at St Alban Hall 1857 G OLIVER *Coll Hist Cath Relig. Cornwall*, etc 486 Adeodatus l'Angevin, elected *vice-prior at the fourth general chapter 1602 *Archpriest Controv* (Camden) II 2 To present ourselves first to the Protector and *Vice-protector *c* 1890 STEVENSON *In South Seas* I. XIV (1900) 122 The sergeant of gendarmerie enjoys the style of the *vice-resident. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist* XX. III 421 The undue return made by the *vice sheriff, who had substituted another name 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4015/2 Baron Taston is made *Vice-Stadholder, and as such will preside over the Regency at Amberg 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4664/2 Lieutenant-General Weebe, Vice-Stadtholder of Norway, is lately dead 1835 *App Munic. Corp. Rep* IV 2345 (Lincoln), A Deputy Recorder, *Vice Steward, Gaol Chaplain [etc] 1894 *19th Cent* XXXVI. 425 The *vice-sultan of Haura received us right well 1632 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Zealous Brother* 119 Hee was once in election to have been a *vice-verger in Amsterdam, but he wanted an audible voice 1848 CURZON *Monast Levant* I. III (1897) 22 The great man, who was *vice-viceroy on this occasion

b. With nouns or adjs. derived from personal designations, as *vice-apostolical, -cancellarian, -deity, -duchy*, etc., or associated in some way with the holding of office, as *vice-chair, -government, -throne.*

This type is represented in late L *vice-quæstura*, med.L. *vice-comitalis, -comitatus, -dominium*, etc, and occurs freely in French and the other Romanic languages

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ* xiii 119 He bids him goe on with speed to execute his *Vice-Apostolicall office 1843 Whitwell in *Life* (1881) 285 Much too should I like to see you in your *Vice Cancellarian chair. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxxvi, The chair was taken by Sir Francis Clavering, the *vice chair being ably filled by — Barker, Esq 1884 *Cyclists' Tour Club Gaz* Mar 82/1 Messrs W B Tanner and A R Sheppee occupied the vice-chairs 1826 Southey *Vind Eccl Angl* 394 You have to reconcile the pretensions of the Popes with their practices,. their *vice-deity with their crimes 1611 Florio, *Vicedomminana*, a *vice-gouernment. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U S* IV. xxxvi. 113 The offer of a baronetcy and the vice-government of Virginia 1856 Merivale *Hist Rom. Emp* I (1865) VI 188 In the mean time he was deputed to hold proconsular, or *vice-imperial, power beyond the city 1880 Swinburne *Stud Shaks* 240 His poor little vice regal or vice-imperial parasite. *a* 1617 Baine *On Coloss. i & ii* (1634) 97 We must not supply Him with-*vice-ministeriall heads. 1574 *Life 70th Abp Canterb* Pref C vij, The same Austen haunge thus gotten by conquest this vniuersall *vicepapaci ouer England 1775 L Shaw *Hist Moray* 343 How far the King may claim a *Vice Patronage, I shall not determine 1677 Miège *Fr. Dict* 1, *Vice-rectorat*, a *Vice-principalship 1870 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann* Apr 211 Fortunate enough to obtain the vice-principalship of the college 1868 *Daily News* 23 Oct., The *Vice-Provostship of Eton College. *c* 1890 Stevenson *In South Seas* I. xiv (1900) 125 He was being haled to the *vice residency, uncertain whether to be punished or rewarded. 1884 A Forbes *Chinese Gordon* iii 114 A royal salute was fired, and then Gordon had to make his speech from the *vice throne.

c. With verbs, as *vice-reign* (after *viceroy*).

1889 *Sat Rev* 1 June 653/2 If it were not for the Civil Service, the Viceroy simply could not vice reign

Vice-admiral. Also 6 *Sc* wice admerall, weis admirall, 6 vize-, 7 vizadmirall, -erall [a. AF. *visadmirail* (OF *visamiral*, F. *vice-amiral*) see Vice- and Admiral. So It. *vice-ammiraglio*, Sp. and Pg *vicealmirante*]

1. A naval officer ranking next to an admiral.

1520 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 I. 165 Your Grace hath deputed the Master of the Rolles and the Vice Admirall to examyn the Inglysh marchaunts robbed and spoyled in September 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c 5 § 33 The Lorde Admirall of Englande ,or any his Viceadmiralles 1589 Biggs *Summarie Drake's W Ind Voy* 21 The Lieutenant generall, the Vizeadmiral, and all the rest of the Captaines. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III. xi 156 Returning now to the Viceadmiralles shippe, they tooke the sea 1620 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl Soc) II 121 The admerall and vizadmerall gave hym to understand shipps were ready to departe 1670 Covel in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 102 Capt. Robinson in the Greenwich, as Admiral, .and Capt Wild, in the Assurance, as Vice-Admiral 1726 Swift *Gulliver, Lilliput* viii, I .desired his Imperial Majesty to lend me three thousand seamen under the command of his vice-admiral. 1777 R Watson *Philip II*, II 259 Philip giving him Martinez de Recaldo, a seaman of great experience, for his vice-admiral 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 226/2 There are also vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag, the former ranking with lieutenant generals in the army 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade* s v, There are vice-admirals of three grades, who hoist respectively a red, white, or blue flag.

b. (See quot. 1769)

a 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* (1650) 37 If the Vice-Admirall of the Shire where men are mustered had directions given, to joyn with the Mustermasters 1710 J. Chamberlayne *State Gt Brit.* (ed. 2) 581 A List of the Vice-Admirals Sir John Molesworth, Bar, North parts of Cornwall. Earl Rivers, County of Essex [etc] 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Admiral*, Vice-Admiral is also a civil officer appointed by the lords-commissioners of the admiralty There are several of these officers established in different parts of Great-Britain, with judges and marshals under them. for executing jurisdiction within their respective districts 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 159/2

c. (See Admiral *sb.* 4)

1698 *Act* 10 *Will III*, c. 14 § 4 That the Master of every such Second Fishing Ship as shall enter any such Harbour or Creeke [in Newfoundland] shall be Vice-Admirall of such during that Fishing Season 1708 [see Admiral *sb.* 4]

† 2. A vessel commanded by a vice-admiral *Obs*

c 1595 Capt Wyatt *Dudley's Voy* (Hakl Soc) 3 Our Generall concluded that the vice-admerall with her pinnes, should sett saile and make for Plimworth before. 1598 W. Phillip tr *Linschoten* 4/1 Their names were the Admirall S Phillip, the vize Admiral S Jacob These were two new ships. 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iv 34 The Captaine of the Vice-Admirall, began to encourage his Mariners 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv & Ur* ii (1682) 180 Lysander commanded the Vice-Admiral 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III 9 Another Tripoline, their vice admiral, was the next day taken by the Malta gallies

attrib 1706 Stevens *Span Dict* 1, *Almiranta*, the Vice Admiral Ship of a Fleet

3. *Conch.* A variety of shell of the genus *Conus*

1819 [see Admiral *sb.* 7].

Hence **Vice-admiralship.**

1677 Sir C Wyche in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 118 That some man of integrity should succeed him in ye vice Admiralship of Munster

Vice-admiralty. [f. prec. + -ty. Cf. F *vice-amirauté*.] The office or jurisdiction of a vice-admiral (in sense 1 b); an area under the jurisdiction of a vice-admiral. *Court of vice-admiralty*, = vice-admiralty court.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 1 87 b, The Vice admiralty is exercised by Mr Charles Treuanion. 1679-88 *Secr Serv Money Chas & Jas.* (Camden) 29 Daniel Gyles, Marshall of the Vice Admiralty of Southampton and the Isle of Wight 1702 *Proclam* in *Lond Gaz* No 3872/2 All Vice-Admirals, and Judges of the Vice-Admiralties are also to do the same 1706 *Act* 6 *Anne* c 11 § 19, That the Heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice Admiralties in Scotland be reserved to the respective Proprietors as Rights of Property 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII. 402 The extending the power of the courts of vice-admiralty to so enormous a degree, as deprives the people in the colonies of their inestimable right to trials by juries [1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S* II xxxi 283 The crown lawyers overruled all objections and the king set up his courts of vice-admiralty in America]

b. *Vice-admiralty court* (see quot. 1867).

1761 *Ann Reg* 1 127/2 Their lordships reversed the sentence of the vice-admiralty court, and ordered restitution of ships and cargoes 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III. 69 Appeals from the vice admiralty courts in America may be brought before the courts of admiralty in England 1829 Marryat *F Mildmay* xxi, The True-blooded Yankee was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town 1863 H Cox *Instit* I v 28 The Queen may regulate the practice of her Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Vice-admiralty courts*, branches of the High Court of Admiralty, instituted for carrying on the like duties in several of our colonies, prize-courts, &c

Vice-chamberlain. [Vice-] A subordinate or deputy chamberlain; *spec* an officer of the Royal Household under the Lord Chamberlain.

1545 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1713) XV 81/1 Our Vice-chamberlane, Our two Principall Secretaries for the tyme being 1589 Cooper *Admon* 56 Master Vicechamberlaine at her Maiesties tolde the Bishop that her Maiestie misliked nothing. 1614 Selden *Titles of Honor* 358 Vpon knowledge thereof giuen to the Lord Chamberlaine of the Houshold or Vicechamberlaine for the time being 1645 *Doc. Lett. Pat at Oxf* (1837) 403 Bills subscribed and allowed by the Chamberlaine, Vicechamberlaine, or Principal Secretary of his Maiestie 1695 Ld Lonsdale in *Eng Hist Rev* Jan (1915) 93 The Prince had reserved for me the Vice Chamberlain's place 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3840/1 The Rt Hon Peregrine Bertie Esq , Vice-Chamberlain to Her Majesty. 1780 Burke *Œcon. Reform* Wks III 287 He has an honourable appointment, and he has the vice chamberlain to assist him 1835 *App. Munic. Corp Rep* I. 154 The Chamberlains [at Worcester] are annually elected. Their business, which is performed by a deputy called a Vice-chamberlain, is to receive the rents and keep all the accounts of the corporation.

Vice-chancellor. Forms: 5 vichaunceller, 6 vychancellour, vyschancelar; 6 vice-chaunce[illegible]ar, -ellor, -chancelor, 6– vice-chancellor (7 -our); *Sc* 6 vicechancellair, 7 -ellar, -eler. [a OF. *vi(s)chancelier* (F. *vice-chancelier*), or ad. med. L. *vicecancellarius*. see Vice- and Chancellor *sb.* So It *vicecancelliere*, Sp. *vicecanciller*, Pg *vicechanceller*.]

1. The deputy or substitute of an ecclesiastical chancellor; *spec* the cardinal at the head of the Papal Chancery

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 297 This bischop induede the prior of Dirhem firste with his honoure that he is decan in that bischopryche and as vichaunceller 1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* I III 85 Six of the Abbreviators places are in the Gift of the Cardinal Vice-Chancellor *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Feb 1645, Belonging to Cardinal Francesco Barberini as Vice-chancelor of the Church of Rome. 1845 Sarah Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref* v v, We have already alluded to the proceedings of his vice-chancellor, Waldkirch. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 263 The more pressing, weighty, public, and solemn affairs of the Apostolic See pass through the hands of the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The acting representative of the Chancellor of a university, usually the head of a college specially appointed to the office for a limited time, or the principal of the university.

1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 Scolers of the Universites of Oxford & Cambrydge that goo about beggyng, not beyng aucthorysed , by the Commyssary, Chauncelloure, or vichauncelloure of the same *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 222/2 Because I had once submitted my selfe to the Vice-chauncelour, and I was thereby circumuented 1577 Harrison *England* II iii (1877) I 82 Ouer each vniuersitie also there is a seuerall chancelor, whose offices are perpetuall, howbeit their substitutes, whom we call vicechancelors, are changed euerie yeare 1629 Wadsworth *Pilgr* Ded A iij, The Reuerend Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Procters, Gouernors of Colledges and Hals 1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1656/3 Afterwards several of the Nobility were admitted Doctors of Law, His Majesty allowing the Vice Chancellor to be Covered in His Presence, while the Orator presented them 1705 *Ibid* No 4114/1 Mr Vice-Chancellor, and the other Members of the University, waited upon the Prince. 1763–5 Churchill *Author* Poems 1767 II 128 Vice Chancellors, whose knowledge is but small, . Ill-brook'd the gen'rous Spirit, in those days When Learning was the certain road to praise. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 482/1 In both the English Universities the duties of the Chancellor are in nearly all cases discharged by a Vice-Chancellor 1864 J. H Newman *Apol* 235 The late Vice-Chancellor threatens to take his own children away from the church

3. A deputy or subordinate of one or other state official bearing the title of Chancellor.

1587 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* IV. 167 Schir Johnne Maitland of Thirlstane, knycht, his Majesteis secretare and vice-chancellair 1612 *Maitland Club Misc.* III 113 Appoynting him [*sc* the archbishop] to be Vicechanceler in the Parlement, if my Lord Chancelar thoght not the Chancelarie and Commissionarie compatible. *c* 1653 Baillie in Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd 53 The Vice-Chancellar was dead 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 272 Mr Hambden, vicechancellor of the exchequer, has laid down that place. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Chancellor*, Sometimes the Lord Chancellor [of England] had a Vice-Chancellor, who was Keeper of the Seal. 1777 R. Watson *Philip II*, II. 217 She was offended at their artifice, and immediately despatched her vice chancellor to complain of their conduct 1876 Bancroft *Hist U.S* V I. 94 The vice-chancellor [at Moscow], therefore, calmly explained the impossibility of conceding the request for troops 1889 *Dict Nat Biog* XVIII 49 Eustace (*d* 1215), bishop of Ely, became vice-chancellor and keeper of the royal seal, and ultimately chancellor

b *spec.* One of the higher judges in the former Court of Chancery.

1813 *Act* 53 *Geo III*, c 24 To nominate and appoint from time to time a fit Person, to be an additional Judge Assistant to the Lord High Chancellor,. and to be called Vice Chancellor of England. 1823 Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg T., Vice Chancellor's court*, creditor's last shift 1835 Tomlins *Law-Dict* I s v. *Chancellor*, In his judicial capacity, he hath divers assistants and officers, *viz* the Vice Chancellor of England, the Masters in Chancery, &c. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 390/1 Previous to being merged in the New Supreme Court of Judicature, the Court of Chancery consisted of the Lord Chancellor,. and three Vice-Chancellors.

Hence **Vice-chancellorship**, the office or dignity of a vice-chancellor; the period during which this is held.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* 1 4 He made the Pope promise him . the office of vicechancellorshippe (the principallest place in the Court of Rome). 1589 [?Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 29 T C in Cambridge first inuented this violent innouation, when as his mounting ambition went through euery kinde of Ambitus, to compasse the Office of the Vice-chauncelour-ship. 1655 T Baily *Life Bp Fisher* 10 But now Vicechancellour ship, Mastership and all must be laid downe. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* I 593 He did undergo with great honor the Vicechancellourship of this University 1761 T Warton *Life Bathurst* 94 The spirited orations which he spoke in his Vice-chancellorship 1813 Sir S Romilly *Parl. Deb* 15 Feb , The Vice Chancellorship might in a short time become a sinecure. 1889 W. Wilson *State* § 426 (1893) 266 [The German chancellor] is ultimately responsible in every case—even for the non-exercise of his office The vice-chancellorship is only a convenience

Vice-comital, *a* [Cf Vice-county 2 and Comital *a.*] Belonging to a vice-county (sense 2).

1859 H C Watson *Cybele Brit* IV 275 The comital and vice-comital floras are yet incompletely ascertained

Vice-consul. [Vice- So med L , F., Sp., Pg *vice-consul*, It. *viceconsolo.*]

† 1 A Roman proconsul. *Obs.*

1559 Bp. Scot in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I App. x 33 Certeyn wycked persons brought hym before their vice-consul, called Gallio 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 346 The author of this epigramme reckoneth the two times of his being viceconsull, for two whole Consulshippes 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 526 Aterius Labeo, a noble man of Rome, . who otherwise had been vice Consull in Gallia Narbonensis

2. An assistant or deputy of a consul.

1601 W Parry *Trav. Sir A Sherley* 10 The English consulls and vice consulls 1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy Levant* xxxii. 121 The next Morning we waited upon the Vice-Consul. *c* 1744 in Hanway *Trav* (1762) I v lxxi 327 Which oath or affirmation, the said embassador, agent, resident, consul or vice-consul respectively, is hereby authorized to administer 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 495 The consul's presence in his port should suspend, for the time, the functions of the vice consul. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 713 If there be a resident consul, the vice-consul is appointed and paid by him 1882 Ld Acton *Let to Mary Gladstone* 9 Mar (1904) 128 The Vice-Consul is a singularly intelligent and practical man.

Hence **Vice-consular** *a*, **Vice-consulate, Vice-consulship.**

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiii (1592) 344 In Afrik they sacrifized men, vntill in the Viceconsulship of Tyberius 1819 Byron *Let to Murray* 29 Oct , You say nothing of the vice-consulate for the Ravenna patrician 1836 Marryat *Midsh Easy* (1863) 164 They found Mr Hicks looking very red and vice-consular indeed 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* vii, The only anomaly which had been detected by the vice-consular wisdom 1885 *Manch. Exam* 12 Jan 5/1 We should re establish our two vice-consulates in the interior of Macedonia.

† **Vice-count.** *Obs.* [Vice-, after med.L. *vicecomes.*] A viscount.

1462 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 477 Henry late Erle of Northumberlond, William Vicecount Beaumont [etc.]. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac Hib* III xvii. (1821) 658 John Barry, brother to the Vicecount. 1655 Digges *Compl Ambass.* 367 The Vice-Count of Turayne, a Gentleman very dear unto Monsieur 1673 *Phil. Trans* VIII Ded , To the Right Honourable Richard Lord Vice-Count Ranalaugh

So † **Vice-countess,** a viscountess, hence † **Vice-countess-ship.** † **Vice-countile** *a*, viscountile.

c 1624 J Williams *Let* in *Cabala* (1654) 79 A strange Creation passed of late, of a Vice-Counteship of Maidenhead, passed to the Heires Males, who must be called hereafter *Vice-Countesse Fynch 1685 *Broadside, Coronat James II* (T. Newcomb), Vice-Countesses, Four a-Breast *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv Devon* (1810) 13 The *vicecountile jurisdiction was hereditary

Vice-county. [In sense 1 ad OF. *viconté, -et, -ey*, etc. (mod.F. *vicomté*) Viscounty, or med.L. *vicecomitātus*, f. *vicecomes*: see prec. In sense 2, f. Vice- + County[1] 2.]

† 1. A viscounty. *Obs*[-1]

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III xxii 147 And for a breakfast

to begin with, he [Simon de Montfort] was seised of the Vicecounty of Besiers 1706 STEVENS *Sp Dict* I, *Villa Nueva de Cardenas*, a Town in Andaluzia, made a Vice-County by King Philip the 4th.

2 A division of a large county, treated as a county-area with regard to the distribution of species of plants, etc

1859 H. C. WATSON *Cybele Brit* IV. 130 Smaller and more numerous sections could be formed by dividing the great counties into vice-counties. 1873–4 — *Topographical Bot.* (title p), The 112 Counties and Vice-counties of England, Wales, and Scotland. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 110/1 Not more than ten out of the 112 counties and vice-counties into which Great Britain is divided.

Vicege·rence. Now *rare*. [Cf next and -ENCE. So older F. *vicegerence* (mod.F. *-gérance*)] = next.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* P iij, Also yf oyle be made of the same floures it hathe the offyce of bawme and vycegerence of his vertues 1660 MILTON *Free Commw* Wks. 1851 V 432 Christ..hath not left the least shadow of a command for any such Vicegerence from him in the State. 1679 C NESSE *Antichrist* 38 His title.. signifies substitution and vice-gerence 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XIX 336 In which words the vice-gerence of his death is plainly expressed 1814 MRS J WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV 202 He could have endured the consciousness of his rights invaded, from the hope that the vice-gerence of truth and retribution would return. 1835 *Penny Cycl* III. 173 (Avignon), The Court of Vicegerence was for all cases in which the military and religious orders were concerned 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* XIV 156 The Papal Court .is no freer from petty jealousies than the Court of any ruler in no wise claiming Divine vicegerence.

Vicegerency (vəisˌdʒīˈərĕnsi) [See next and -ENCY. So mod L. *vicegerentia* (1601 in Du Cange), It. *vicegerenza*]

1. The office, dignity, or rule of a vicegerent; the fact of ruling or administering as representative of another.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* IV 511 But to the great Vicegerencie I grew, Being a Title as Supreme as new 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 119 If euery Priest should take place agreeing to their Vice-gerencie vnder Christ, there could be no order kept 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc* Wks 1851 III 73 Timothy, and Titus,. had rather the vicegerency of an Apostleship committed to them, then the ordinary charge of a Bishoprick. *a*1668 DAVENANT *Law agst Lovers* Wks (1673) 323 The Duke, During the time of your Vicegerency, Remain'd here in disguise 1702 SACHEVERELL *Serm. Univ Oxford* (1710) 9 The highest indignity .to any crown'd head is denying its vice-gerency. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng.* III App 75 James was vaunting his divine vicegerency. 1845 R. W HAMILTON *Pop Educ.* ix 224 To gain a just conception of civil government .. If it be that Divine vicegerency which many have described [etc] 1891 *Daily News* 29 Dec 6/1 He has put to death more than forty persons who have dared to question his authority or argued against his vicegerency.

transf 1911 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* I ii. 16 This Vicegerency, or mediatory Office to transact and minister in sacred Matters betwixt God and Man.

b. A district or province ruled by a vicegerent.

1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I vi 244 History and tradition record no rebellious outbreak of any importance during their sway among the numerous vicegerencies of Arabia.

†**2.** Vicarious nature or character. *Obs.*

1671 FLAVEL *Fount Life* VII. 18 His sanctifying himself for us plainly speaks the Vicegerency of his Death. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 24 Antichrist .signifies substitution and vice-gerency.

Vicegerent (vəisˌdʒīˈərĕnt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 VITZ-, 7 VIZE-gerent. [ad. med.L. *vicegerent-*, *vicegerens*, f. L. *vicem* (acc.) stead, place, office, etc., and *gerens*, pres. pple. of *gerĕre* to carry, hold So F. *vicegérent* (also *-gérant*), It, Sp., Pg. *vicegerente*. The hyphen, formerly not uncommon, is now rarely used in this and the preceding words]

A. *sb.* **1.** A person appointed by a king or other ruler to act in his place or exercise certain of his administrative functions

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 26 Thomas Crumwell .keper of the privey Seale of our said soueraigne Lorde the king and vitzgerent to the same for , all his Jurisdiction ecclesiasticall within this Realme 1538 *Ibid.* 151, I Thomas lorde Crumwell, Vice-gerent to the kynges saeid highnes 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c 17 Censures ecclesiasticall made by your Highnes and your Vicegerent, officalls, commissaries, and Judges and visitators. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad* 1 Mordred Arthurs kinsman being appointed Vicegerent in his royalty, gaue great giftes to Cerdrick a Saxon. 1606 G W[ODDCOCKE] *Hist Iustine* VI 30 Lysander whome Agesilaus appointed his Vize-gerent the time of his absence 1652 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* II xv. (1739) 79 It hath therefore been the ancient course of Kings of this Nation, to constitute Vice gerents in their absence 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* Wks 1755 IV. 1 198 Now sing the minister of state, Thou great vicegerent of the king [etc] 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F* lvii V. 671 He was trusted by the sultan as the faithful vicegerent of his power 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II xiv 194 His vicegerent was at first willing to resign his authority. 1878 STUBBS *Const Hist* III xviii 95 He intended Gloucester to act as his vicegerent in England

b. In general sense: One who takes the place of another in the discharge of some office or duties

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par. Tim* 1 3 b, I left the there euen as my selfe, to haue the autorite as a notable vicegerent in so excellent and so paynefull an office. 1641 BAKER *Chron., Elis* 24 The Governours of Ireland were at first called Iustices, .afterwards, Lieytenants, and their Vice-gerents were called Deputies 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 114 [His] Vice-gerent was the Vicar General of Britain, honored with the Title *Spectabilis* 1773 *Observ State Poor* 47 The humanity and generosity of some of these parochial vicegerents, the farmers or managers of workhouses 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* xvii (1787) II 38 These prerogatives were reserved to the præfects their vicegerents were confined to the trifling weight of a few ounces. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* III 130 For what respect will be thought due to the vicegerents of the holy apostle St. Peter if what they ordain be undone 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org* IV. 109 There is in all cases, a vice-gerent, who in the absence of the head exercises his powers

c A ruler or commander *of* a country, etc, in virtue of deputed power.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 482/1 Herewith he [Richard I] dothe commaunde them also to obey Robert Earle of Leycester, whome he appointed as his Lieutenant or vicegerent of those parties during his absence 1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks (Grosart) VII 117 The Romanes had made mee Vicegerente of their forces *c*1610 *Women Saints* 151 Aspasius the vicegerent of Rome. 1786 BURKE *Art agst W Hastings* Wks 1842 II 208 The said Mogul has been obliged to declare the head of the Mahratta state to be vicegerent of the Mogul empire

2 Applied to rulers and magistrates as representatives of the Deity.

Frequent in the 17th century

1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor Philos* (Palfr.) 74 Princes, being by God put in authority, are His vice gerents, and should therefore require obedience 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV. xx (1634) 435 If they [the Magistrates] remember that they bee the vicegerents of God 1595 W C[LERKE] *Politeuteia* C iv b, This likewise is the cause why the Prince is teamed Gods Vicegerent vpon earth 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* v Wks 1851 III 114 We acknowledge that the civill magistrate weares an autority of Gods giving, and ought to be obey'd as his vicegerent 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* To Rdr, God is infinitely merciful, and his Vicegerent is only not so, because he is not Infinite 1700 ASTRY tr *Saavedra Faxardo* I 230 The same has place in Princes, who are God's Vicegerents in Temporals 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* II 120 All Governours of Nations being Gods Vicegerents, they are bound in all things to order their Government so as will best agree with the will of him 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-Bk* (ed 2) II. 274 'Dieu seul est grand,' said courtly Massillon, but next to him, as the prelate thought, was certainly Louis, his vicegerent here upon earth

b Applied to priests, and *spec.* to the Pope, as representatives of God or Christ.

1572 R T *Discourse* 49 Hee onely is Antichrist that fayneth himself to do all that Christ can doo, to bee his vicegerent in earth, to sit in his place 1593 in J Morris *Troub Cath. Forefathers* Ser III (1877) 130 Unto all which things the jurisdiction and authority of the Pope, Christ's Vicar and Vicegerent, did extend. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw* Wks 1851 V 432 All Protestants hold that Christ in his Church hath left no Vicegerent of his Power. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks 1875 IV. 255 The Pope does persecute those to the death who dare worship the Author of their Religion instead of his pretended Vicegerent 1737 CHALLONER *Cath Chr Instr* (1753) 81 The Priest that officiates in the Mass officiates as Christ's Vicegerent 1841 CDL WISEMAN in E Purcell *Life A. P. de Lisle* (1900) I. xiii 285 Let me know that the Vicegerent of Xt approves of my course, and I shall not care for all the world 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig Bible* II (1875) 78 Moses . did not affect to be, like the Pope, the visible representative and vicegerent of God.

transf. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 96 They say it to Christ, whose deputie and vicegerent the Image there is

c. Similarly applied to man in general or in some special respect, also (*b*) to nature, the sun, conscience, etc.

(*a*) 1601 SIR W CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) Mm viij, That this confusion is incident to our liues, is our owne fault, since the disorders of a state belongeth to the Gouernors of a state, so this to man who is Vicegerent of the earth. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII x 93 Our first parents being Gods vicegerents here on earth, Lords of all his visible creatures 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 344 Indifferently bent to the Continuance of it, or change; as God, and his Vice-gerents, her Parents shall think fit 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* II. 561 [A Deity who] communicates to men a knowledge of his purposes that they may be his vicegerents in executing them. 1861 J A. ALEXANDER *Gosp Jesus Christ* xxxix. 521 A proof of man's original formation in God's image, and his original vestiture with delegated power as God's vicegerent

(*b*) 1646 H P *Medit Sauge* 76 Nature (God's great vicegerent) 1676 SIR M HALE *Contempl* II 82 God Almighty hath substituted the Soul of Man, as his Deputy or Vicegerent in that Province which is committed to him. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* XXXIII 556 Conscience,. that noble power, God's vicegerent in the soul 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* (1806) II xxi 415 When the sun is said to rule the day, what else can be understood but that he acts as a vicegerent 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Prol 142 Thou Destiny; Go, thou Vicegerent of my will, no less Than of the Father's 1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* IV, Let man beware how he wilfully or carelessly perverts and blinds God's vicegerent, conscience 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 192 They dethroned righteousness, the representative and vicegerent of God, and made it rest on the ground 1881 C A YOUNG *Sun* 1 (1882) 12 It has been reserved for more modern times to show clearly just how the sun himself [is] the symbol and vicegerent of the Deity

d Applied to persons as representing some other supernatural or spiritual power.

1588 SHAKS *L L. L.* I. 1 222 Great Deputie, the Welkins Vicegerent, and sole dominator of Nauar. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I xviii, Joves great Vice-gerent over all the world. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng* I. 17 The List of his [the Devil's] Vice-gerents and Commanders Outdoes your Cæsars or your Alexanders 1725 POPE *Odyss* XI 310 Now in the time's full process forth she brings Jove's dread vicegerents, in two future kings 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Music* v. 61 Apollo, the God of Music, was their Author [of oracles], The Pythia or Priestess was his Vicegerent 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 104 Merciful Prophet! stretch forth thy propitious arms towards thy Vicegerent!

3. A thing which takes the place of another

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* C c ij, If my lasie leggs should deny to make this voiage, my hearte would substitute my handes to be their vicegerentes 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng Tongue* 390 The pronouns are, as their name signifies, words which are the vicegerents of nouns.

4. A vicarious bearer *of* sorrow. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* (1823) 73 All creatures leaving me as the vicegerent of all their sorrow.

B. *adj* (or *attrib*) **1.** Taking the place, or performing the functions, of another.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 853 The Scripture teacheth that Christ ascended into heauen, and hath established a vicegerent power, to wit, the holie Ghost 1667 MILTON *P L* x 56 But whom send I to judge them? whom but thee Vicegerent Son. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 355 Next Man arose at thy creating word, Of thy terrestrial realms Vicegerent Lord. 1749 *Deity* 17 But Conscience, fair vicegerent light within, Asserts its author

2 Characterized by deputed or vicarious power.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 609 Under his great Vice-gerent Reign abide [ye], For ever happie 1847 H BUSHNELL *Chr Nurt* II v. (1861) 208 The vicegerent office to be maintained, and the gracious ends to be secured, make it indispensable that parents should themselves be living in the Spirit.

Hence **Vicege·rentship**

1600 O E (M SUTCLIFFE) *Repl Libel* I vi 157 Let this Noddy shew foorth the popes commission eyther for his vicegerentship, or for his pretended apostolicke office 1646 GILLESPIE *Male Audus* 10 The capacity of a Vicegerent, which he hath by his Vicegerentship *Ibid* 35 The two fold Vicegerentship of God and of Christ.

Vice-god. [VICE-.] One who (on earth) takes the place, or exercises the power, of God.

Freq in the 17th cent as a hostile designation of the Pope.

1600 DARRELL *Detect Harsnet* 204 Our Vice Godes which are here on earth in Gods steade will take vengeance of those traitors 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 63 There is an headship which will not reach that illimited power giuen to the Pope, Our Lord, Vice-God vpon earth. 1664 OWEN *Vind. Animad. Fiat Lux* XVI Wks 1855 XIV. 392 The consequences so startled the wise state of Venice that you know they disputed it to the utmost with your vice-god Paul V 1712 M HENRY *Popery Spir. Tyranny* Wks 1853 II 342 To call them Anti-gods, and Anti-christs, however they pretend to be Vice-christs and Vice gods 1724 R WELTON *Chs Faith & Pract* 434 Man is a vice God in the world 1830 BENTHAM *Constit Code* Wks 1843 IX 38 On neither side has any vice-god been seen or fancied. 1873 L STEPHEN *Freethinking* IX 347 Man. is hopelessly ignorant, but set on a throne and properly manipulated he becomes an infallible vice-God

Hence **Vice-godhead.**

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* XX 84 Not only the Romish Universal Monarchy and Vice-godhead, but even its Patriarchal Primacy was no Apostolical Tradition

Vice-go vernor. [VICE-] An official acting under, or in place of, a governor; a deputy-governor. Hence **Vice-go·vernorship.**

1598 FLORIO, *Vicegouernatore*, a vicegouernour, a deputie-gouernour 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav* (1762) I II. xvii. 77 The governor, vice governor, and commander of the garrison, came on board. 1760 *Ann Reg* 73 He has for some time resided as vice-governor under the King of Prussia. 1842 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 159 Vito Viti had long before gone up the street to see the vice-governor. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* VI. 500 [FRANCIS BERNARD] thankfully accepts baronetcy and vice-governorship of Virginia. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 393 Spanish possessions under a Vice-Governor to the Governor of Fernando Po *Ibid*, The Vice-Governorship of Eloby.

Vice-king. [VICE-] One who rules as the representative of a king, a viceroy. Also *attrib.*

1579 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) III. 739 In coasting along the Island of Mutyr, belonging to the King of Ternate, his Deputie or Vice-king came with his Canoa to vs 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 132 Vnder his protection we went vp and downe the Citie, as if we had beene so many Vice Kings of the Country. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* xlii 300 A Deputy, or Vice King in Ireland 1681— *Acc Sherlocke* vi. 210 There is no need of a Vice King to make this a Kingdom 1681-6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 562 So that now he is subject to the Father in the Capacity of a Vice-King to a supreme Sovereign. 1800 *Hist Ind* in *Asiat. Ann Reg* 24/2 He appointed Don Francis D'Almeyda, Governor-general, with the pompous title of Vice King of the Indies 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III iii. 99 Farther still down the hall are the great civil lords and vice-king vassals of the 'Lord Paramount'. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* II ii, Thou shalt be verily king—all but the name—For I shall most sojourn in Normandy; And thou be my vice-king in England

Vice-le·gate. [VICE-, after F. *vice-légat* or It. *vicelegato* (Sp. and Pg *vicelegado*).] One who acts as the representative or deputy of a (Papal) legate

1549 SIR T HOBY *Trav.* 17 in *Camden Misc* (1902), The Pope is lord of yt. Vicelegate there for him was Annibale Borio 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I III 83 To meet the eldest son of any Prince, or the Ambassadors of the Dukes of Savoy, the Cardinals send their Vice-Legats with some small number of Coaches 1683 *Apol Prot France* IV 31 The conference the Queen had, as she passed by Avignon with the Vice-Legat, which gave him wonderful satisfaction, pleased them not so well 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4497/1 The Legat and Vice-Legat are excluded from having any part in the new State. 1765 *Ann Reg* 143 At Avignon the vice legate dispatched couriers to the neighbouring cities. 1835 *Penny Cycl* III. 173/1 The popes governed the city [of Avignon] by a cardinal-legate, or rather, as the legate was always non-resident, by a vice-legate

Hence **Vice-le gateship.**

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2685/1 The Vice-Legatship of Avignon is given to the Bishop of Fiesch. 1818 *Gentl Mag* Aug 127/1 In the exercise of the several governments, he has acquired great praise, as likewise in the Vice-legateship of Bologna.

Viceless (vəi·slĕs), *a.* [f. VICE *sb.*[1] 1.] Free from vice

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 5 To that effect, that he may viceless be, Of all vices, and sic thing as gais wrang 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I xlix 27 Galba rather vicelesse than greatly vertuous. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft* v. II (1675) 301 Errours about Religion, maintain'd by Men that are resolute, and viceless 1671-4 LADY WARWICK *Autobiog* (Percy Soc) 164 Mr Henry St John was very good natured and viceless. *Ibid*, The young men were not viceless 1847 J HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 321 Viceless virtue, undecaying, Shed her lustre on our name 1890 *Sat. Rev* 22 Nov 575/1 Those who are themselves sinless and viceless

Vice-like, *a.*[1] *rare*—[1] [f. VICE *sb* [1] 1.] Partaking of the nature of vice

1590 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks. (Grosart) I. 184 Beeing once entered into the vicelike vaine of foolerie, I was carried most wickedlie in a scorne against the Saincts of God

Vice-like, *a*[2] Also *U.S* vise-like. [f. VICE *sb.*[2] 5.] Resembling (that of) a vice; firmly tenacious or compressive.

1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 127 Traitors! that vice-like fang the hand ye lick 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Lit.* Wks (Bohn) II. 104 What he relishes in Dante is the vice-like tenacity with which he holds a mental image before the eyes 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* x. 258 [He] seized my hand in his vice like fist.

Vicelinge, ME. var. *fikeling* FICKLING *vbl. sb.*

Vicena·rious, *a rare*—[0]. [See next and -IOUS.] 'Of or belonging to the twentieth' (Blount, 1656).

Vicenary (vi sēnări), *sb* and *a.* [ad. L *vīcēnārī-us*, f *vīcēnī*, distrib. f *vīgintī* twenty.]

†**a.** *sb* One who has command over twenty persons. *Obs*

1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 49 Delicat, another Captaine, or vicenarie in Sara, hauing vnder him twenty assistants.

b *adj.* 'Belonging to twenty' (Bailey, 1727); based on the number twenty. Cf VIGENARY *a.*

1826 PEACOCK in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) I 371/1 Such a practice would naturally lead to the formation of a vicenary scale of numeration 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 337/2 In France the scale from 60 to 100 is strictly vicenary (by twenties)

Vicennals *rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *vīcennālia.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vicennals*, solemn games and vows for twenty years

Vicennial, *a. Sc Law* [f. L. *vīcenni-um*: see next. Cf. L *vīcennālis*, F. *vicennal.*] Extending to twenty years

1737 KAMES *Decis Crt Sess 1730-52* (1799) 19 What use would there be for the vicennial prescription of retours, if a purchase[etc] 1785 ARNOT *Trials* (1812) 261 Lord Fountainhall laid down this doctrine, that the vicennial prescription of Crimes had no place with us. 1826 G J BELL *Comment Laws Scot* (ed 5) I, Vicennial Prescription of Holograph Obligations. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 770 By the act 1617, c 13, a vicennial prescription of retours was introduced

‖ **Vicennium.** *rare*—[1] [L., f. *vīc-*, stem of *vīcies* twenty times, etc, + *annus* year.] A period of twenty years

1846 M[c]CULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II. 623 The danger of dying of consumption is greater in this than in the preceding vicennium

Vice-pre·sident. [VICE-. So F. *vice-président*, It., Sp., and Pg. *vicepresidente.*] One who acts as the representative or deputy of a president (in various senses); an official ranking immediately below a president.

1574 tr *Marlorat's Apocalips* 66 Under Sergius the Vice-president of Asia ther arose a great strife about the keeping of the Easter. 1586 in J. Morris *Troub Cath Forefathers* (1877) 84 The Lord Evers sitting as vice-president with Meares, Hurlstone, Cheeke, and the rest. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* VII. 64 This North was created *D D* in Paris, and was sometimes Vice-President of the Colledge of Doway 1660 R COKE *Power & Subj* 235 The President, or Vice-president of the Queens Councell established in the North 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* (1789) IV 18 The college [Magdalen, Oxford] was filled with catholics, and Charnock was made vice-president. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav India*, etc (1893) 54 The Vice-President always breakfasted in his own room. 1800 *St Papers* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg* 6/2 That nothing shall prevent such Governor, when absent, from nominating a Vice-President and Deputy-Governor of Fort William. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III. 57 Melzi d'Eril was vice-president and in the Council of State were found Serbelloni [etc] 1855 *Poultry Chron* III. 411/1 The society consists of a president, vice-president, committee, secretary, and members 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr Time* II. 234 The Vice-President becomes an officer of much power or dignity.

Hence **Vice-presidential** *a.*, **Vice-presidentship.** Also **Vice-presidency.**

1690 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2600/1 The Vice-Presidentship of the Council of Arragon 1804 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II 132, I would accept the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade. 1833 STORY *Comm Constit U.S* III. 336 Suppose there should be three candidates for the presidency, and two for the vice-presidency 1889 W. WILSON *State* § 1099 (1893) 562 Each party nominates the candidates of its choice for the presidency and vice-presidency 1904 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 5/6 There has never before been so pronounced a reluctance to accept the vice presidential nomination.

Vice-queen. [VICE-.] **a.** A woman ruling as the representative of a queen **b** The wife of a viceroy. (Cf. VICEREINE.)

1578 T N tr *Conq. W India* (1596) 7 His mother and three sisters. came to the Iland of Santo Domingo, with that vicequeene the Lady Mary of Toledo 1628-9 DIGBY *Voy. Medit* (Camden) 77, I sent some letters to the Vicequeene of Sardinia 1667 *Lond Gaz* No 221/3 Naples, Dec 13 ..The next day the Vice-Roy went *incognito* to visit him, which was the day after returned him by the Cardinal who paid also his complements to the Vice Queen 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* III. ix, Heavens! what luxury and magnificence! I believed myself in the palace of a vice queen 1796 NELSON 28 Sept in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II 284 If the Enemy land near Bastia, the Vice-Queen's Yatch may be useful 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III ix 139 Think of the vice-queen of Portugal labouring as a bookseller's drudge. 1894 *Dublin Rev* Oct. 463 A great Roman lady, who played the part of a vice-queen in Judea.

Vice-re·ctor. [VICE-. Cf. F. *vice-recteur*, It. *vicerettore*, Sp. *vicerector*, Pg. *-reitor.*] A deputy rector (of a theological college).

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* III 12 Entire obseruance and duty to bee performed to the Rector, next to the Vice-Rector as his minister 1824 in *Ushaw Mag* Dec (1913) 259 Your late worthy Vice Rector has been at Ushaw some days 1890 J MORRIS in *Month* Apr 491 With Dr. Ferdinand English, then Vice-Rector of the English College at Rome, I left England

Hence **Vice-re·ctorship.**

1856 J. MORRIS in J H Pollen *Life* (1896) VII. 165 When the Vice-Rectorship of the English College was offered me, I did not hesitate to accept it

Vicere gal, *a.* [VICE- + REGAL *a.*, after VICEROY *sb.*] Of or pertaining to, associated with, a viceroy.

1839 LEVER *H Lorrequer* IX, One of my fellow-passengers was a gentleman holding a high official appointment in the viceregal court 1859 LANG *Wand India* 325 He found a carriage ready to convey him to the vice regal dwelling 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* I VIII. 563 The viceregal character, which the justiciar certainly possessed

Hence **Vice-re·galize** *v. trans.*, to convert into a viceroyalty; **Vice-re gally** *adv.*, as a viceroy

1847 MRS GORE *Castles in Air* XXVIII, In many things, our poor vice-regalized kingdom only too strongly resembles Ireland 1881 *Academy* April 271 The people whom he had ruled vice-regally

Vice-re·gent. [VICE-. Cf. It. *vicereggente*] One who acts in place of a regent.

In some early instances perh an error for *vice-gerent*

1556 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* X 315 To ane boy rynnand to Dunkell with clois writtingis of the viceregentis. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 842 Who doubteth then, but if the Pope bee Vicar to the Prince of this world, he is Viceregent to the Diuell. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* III. 1, But Monarchs are the Gods Viceregents here 1827 SCOTT *Surg Dan* XII, The Nawaub has placed his young son, Tippoo, as Vice-Regent of his newly-conquered territory of Bangalore 1889 W. WILSON *State* § 104 (1893) 67 The five Ephors..were originally mere deputies of the kings, appointed to act as vice-regents in the absence of their royal principals

transf 1660 MARQ WORCESTER *Water-Comm Engine* (1663) 15 A Viceregent or Countervail supplying the place and performing the full force of a Man, Wind, Beast or Mill.

‖ **Vicereine** (vəi·srēn). Also vice-reine. [a F. *vicereine*, f. *vice-* VICE- + *reine* queen.] The wife of a viceroy; also (less usually), = VICE-QUEEN a. Common from *c* 1885

1823 MRS. A JUDSON *Amer. Bapt Miss Burman Emp.* Contents, Letter V Visit of the Vice-reine. [Cf p. 63 Her highness, the viceroy's wife, visited us] 1833 LADY BEDINGFELD in *Yermingham Lett* (1896) II. 391 Residing 3 years at Brussels at the time that it belonged to Austria and had the Arch D Mary Christine for Vice-Reine. 1882 *Times* 27 July 5/1 Those who have expressed to her Highness the Vicereine and [the Khedive] himself their sympathy 1896 *Pall Mall Mag* Jan. 105 The Viceroy and the Vicereine stand before Tippoo's throne, supported by the leading officials

Viceroy (vəi·sroi), *sb* Also 6-7 viceroye, 6 wize roy, vizeroye (7 -roy), 6-7 vizroy, 6-7 *pl.* -roies. [a older F. *vice-roy, visroy* (F. *vice-roi*), f. *vice-* VICE- + *roi* king. So It. *vicerè*, Pg. *vicerei*, Sp *virey.*

Formerly freq written or printed with hyphen and occas as two words.]

1. One who acts as the governor of a country, province, etc., in the name and by the authority of the supreme ruler; a vice-king

a. 1524 *Chron Calais* (Camden) 34 The XXIIII of February Fraunces the Frenche kynge was taken prisoner by the vice-roy of Naples. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 103 Inacus Iopez Mendocius, viceroye of Granata. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* III (1603) 241 The part rather of a tyrant then of a vice-roy *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 135 The custome being in Persia, that in the necessary absence of the Prince in State, the Heire apparent was Vice-roy 1698 J. FRYER *Acc E India & P* 151 A long Gallery, hung round with the Pictures at length of all the Vice-Roys that had been in East India down to the present Vice-Roy. 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 685/2 His Catholick Majesty's dispatching all the necessary Orders to his Vice-Roys, Governors, and other Officers. 1787 A HAMILTON *Wks* (1886) VII 15 The government lately established in Canada—the splendid title of Viceroy—seems to look beyond the dreary regions of Canada and Nova Scotia 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* III App. 4 The whole political government of the vice roy of Mexico. 1877 W R. COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* xi. (1878) 61 This obelisk was presented to the late Duke of Northumberland..by the Viceroy of Egypt. 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XII. 768/1 The supreme authority over all British India is vested in the viceroy or governor general-in-Council

β 1582 N LICHEFILD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I lxxvi 156 b, And so they remained untill the comming of the Vizeroye Don Francisco de Almeda 1590 WEBBE *Trav* (Arb) 24 These 60 Kings are all his Wize Roye, in seuerall places 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 236 The vizeroies of that huge tract do acknowledge him for their soueraigne and supreme gouernour 1620 DEKKER *Hts Dreame* Wks (Grosart) III 20 About him, round (Like petty Viz-royes), Spirits (me thought) all Crownde

2. *transf* One having authority or rank comparable to that of a viceroy

c 1590 GREENE *Friar Bacon* 178 Now Maisters of our Academicke State, That rule in Oxford, Vizroies in your place 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 97 The King is within his owne Kingdome the Vice-roy of God. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm* I (1634) 21 God creates man whom He constitutes His Vice-roy in the world 1644 [H PARKER] *Jus Populi* 45 The Judges were Gods Vice-Roys, in regard they did transact affairs by direction from Gods own mouth. 1676 GREW *Anat Pl*, *Exper Luct* 238 For what Dominion a Prince hath over the Moral, that a Physician hath, as one of God Almighty's Vice-Roys, over the Corporeal World 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 279 When Barras reigned, and the beautiful Madame Tallien reigned viceroy over him 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* III, Christie Steele was my mother's body servant, her very right hand, and something like a viceroy over her.

attrib 1656 COWLEY *Chronicle* Wks. (1905) 41 But in her place I then obey'd Black-ey'd Bess, her Viceroy-Maid, To whom ensu'd a Vacancy

3. *Ent.* An American species of butterfly, *Basilarchia Archippus*, distinguished by handsome red and black colouring.

1881 S H. SCUDDER *Butterflies* VII 103 The caterpillar of the Viceroy signifies its displeasure at any disturbance by tossing the head upward

Hence **Vi·ceroy** *v.* (with *it*), to rule as or like a viceroy

1821 *Examiner* 596/1 They, forsooth, may viceroy it over authority with propriety

Viceroyal, *a* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. VICEREGAL *a.*] Of or pertaining to a viceroy.

c 1728 SWIFT *Two Lett. Improv Ireland* Wks, 1841 II 91 Burnet has not hitherto been able to persuade his vassals to settle a revenue on his viceroyal person 1868 MRS' HORACE MANN *Life in Argentine Republic* 122 A viceroyal government was expressly created for it [*sc.* Buenos Ayres in 1777]

Viceroyalty. [ad. F. *vice-royauté*, see VICE- and ROYALTY. Stressed either on the first or second syllable.]

1. The office, rank, or authority of a viceroy.

1703 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3883/1 The Ambassador is not contented, having entertained great hopes of being advanced to the Viceroyalty of Naples 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VIII II, Here I saw commanders and knights of Calatrava and St Iago, soliciting for governments and viceroyalties 1800 *Hist Ind in Asiat Ann Reg* 29/2 Pedro Malcarenhas, on whom the viceroyalty devolved on the decease of Meneses 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI II. 156 Sunderland offered to procure for Tyrconnel supreme military command, enormous appointments, anything but the viceroyalty. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* I VI 475 This fact, coupled with Thurkill's similar viceroyalty in Denmark, shows that Cnut [etc]

b. In quasi-concrete use: A viceroy or viceregal household.

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* IX, Fancy might suggest that the house rejoiced, as it were, in its honoured position,.. because it was under the nose of viceroyalty. 1909 *Westm Gaz* 16 Sept 4/2 This property was bought by the Government in 1864 as a dwelling for Viceroyalty.

2. A province or dependency commonly administered by a viceroy

1715 *Lond Gaz* No 5323/2 The Ship which is to carry the Prince to his Viceroyalty of Peru 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* VII. (1778) II 332 Costa Rica and Veragua, belong to the vice-royalty of New Spain 1826 TUCKEY *Narr Exped R Zaire* IV (1818) 159 The opposite sides of the river form two vice royalties 1844 *Regul & Ord Army* 37 The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland shall be entitled to receive from the forts and batteries within His Vice-Royalty a Royal Salute 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S.* VI. lvi 441 The seeds of rebellion were already [in 1782] sown in the vice-royalties of Buenos Ayres and Peru

3. The period during which a particular viceroy holds office.

1849 HT MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* V II (1877) III 207 Ireland had never been so well governed as during the vice-royalty of Lord Mulgrave 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II 21 During the vice royalty of the Count of Castrillo 1883 B SMITH *Life Ld Lawrence* XXVIII II 534 There had been a deficit in more than one year of his Viceroyalty

Viceroydom. *rare*—[1]. [f VICEROY *sb.* + -DOM] = prec. 1.

1711 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App V 125 To putt allwayes the Viceroydom into the hands of an Irish Catholick

Viceroyed, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec] Committed to a viceroy

1839 BAILEY *Festus* 347 His is the sway of social sovereign peace: His is the vice-royed, vouched safe, sway of God.

Vi·ceroyship. [f. VICEROY + -SHIP.]

1 = VICEROYALTY 1.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II XXXV 89 The Saracen Caliph commanded in Egypt, under whom, two great Lords fell out about the Sultanie or Vice-royship of that land. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2156/2 The Viceroyship of Sardinia, vacant by the removal of the Count de Fuensalich to the Government of Milan, is not yet disposed of. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5953/1

The Prince took Possession of the Viceroyship of this Kingdom. 1794 NELSON 24 Oct in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I 498 Since your Excellency has taken upon you the Viceroyship of Corsica. 1893 Sir H W NORMAN in *Mem* (1908) 297, I cannot face the Viceroyship [of India] I feel I am not really equal to five years of arduous work.

2. = VICEROYALTY 2

1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc) 24 These gardners, or guardians, of this their little viceroyship, were now approached us 1703 J SAVAGE *Lett Antients* lxxxii 225 The Dominion and Viceroyship of the Triballians. 1766 J Z HOLWELL *Orig Princ Anc Brauthus* II iv (1779) 20 Thus the empire was divided into as many kingdoms, as there had been Vice-royships and Governments 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvii, I will divide it [*sc* Spain] into five viceroyships

3 = VICEROYALTY 3

1709 E WARD tr *Cervantes* 200 The Viceroy..resolv'd to be more favourable to Don Vincent, in case he should be found in Valencia, before his Viceroyship was expir'd 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 51 His viceroyship will never be forgotten 1889 Sir S WALPOLE *Life Ld. J Russell* I xvii 460 During the first few months of his Viceroyship

Vicesimal (vəisĭmăl), *a. rare* [f L *vīcēsĭm-us* twentieth, f *vīcēnī*: see VICENARY] = VIGESIMAL *a* Also † Vice·sim *Obs.*—°

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vicesimal*, *Vicesim*, the same with Vicenarious. 1902 *Daily Chron* 11 Jan 5/2 Our system has inherent advantages for conversion over the former vicesimal and duodecimal system of France

† **Vice sime** *Obs*—¹ [ad. L. *vīcēsĭma* (sc. *pars*): see prec.] A twentieth part.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xvi 260 He proposed a law, concerning a twentith part or vicesime, to be levied of their goods that were made free

Vice-trea surer. [VICE-] One who acts as the deputy or representative of a treasurer, *spec* an official acting in this capacity in the government of Ireland.

1541-2 in R Bolton *Stat Irel* (1621) 231 Which shall be proued by writing before the two chiefe Iustices, the chiefe Baron and the Vicethesaurer. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II 135 The Vicethresaurier of the Mynt at Bristowe 1551 Sir J WILLIAMS *Accomptе* (Abbotsford) 79 Roberte Fowler, vice-treasourer, and Thomas Fowler, receivor 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* i (1821) 31 The Vice-treasurer and generall Receiver of the Queenes Majesties revenewes of this Realme. 1676 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II 57 All the projects w[hi]ch arise from our Vice Treasurer, do still tend to this not to have any money left here in the Treasury 1710 *Lond. Gaz* No 4699/3 Mr. Pratt, Deputy-Vice-Treasurer, delivered several Papers relating to the Receipts and Payments of the Vice-Treasurer *a* 1797 in 3*rd Rep Hist MSS Comm* 434/1 Mr. Flood & Mr Hussey Burgh, the two best popular speakers, were very much softened, & Flood made Vice-Treasurer 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 71 The office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

Hence **Vice-trea surership.**

1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II 396 My Lord Angier, who bought the Vicetreasurership of Ireland, is, betwixt knavery and foolery, turned out. 1765 Ld HOLLAND in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) I 394 Will he have a Vice-Treasurership of Ireland? 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI. 296/2 Lord Rockingham had offered him the chancellorship of the exchequer, and the vice-treasurership of Ireland

† **Vicety.** *Obs*—¹ (App f. VICE *sb.*¹ + -TY, for the sake of rime)

1633 B JONSON *Love's Welcome* Wks (1641) 278 *Acci* Here is to the fruit of Pem *Fitz* Grafted upon Stub his Stem *Acci* With the Peakish Nicetie *Fitz.* And old Sherewood's Vicetie.

‖ **Vice versa** (vəi·si vō·ɪsă), *adv. phr.* Also vice versâ. [L. (also *versā vice*), from *vice*, abl. sing of *vīcis* turn, place, position, etc., and *versā*, abl. sing. fem of *versus*, pa. pple. of *vertĕre* to turn So F *vice versâ*, Sp, Pg., It *vice versa*, *viceversa*] With a reversal or transposition of the main items in the statement just made; contrariwise, conversely

1601 A COPLEY *Answ Let Jesuited Gent* 23 They are like to bee put to such a penance and the Arch-Priests *vice-versa* to be suspended and attainted as Schismaticall 1665 Sir T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 335 When it rains and blows . all along the Coast of Malabar no Sun appears contrarily those Countreys on that side Bellagate have then clear Sun shine weather. .And *vice versa*, the season varies. 1689 PRIOR *Epist to F Shephard* 60 The Thesis, *vice-versâ* put, Should Hebrew-wise be understood 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 78 Nor can we ask his favour upon occasion, and so *vice versa* he can make no use of us 1772 *Regul H M Service at Sea* 21 The Number of the first Entry is to be noted against the Number of the Re-entry, and *vice versa*, the Number of the Re-entry against the Number of the first Entry 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X 524 It may probably happen that those who have the disorder mildly are considered only to have a common cold, and, vice versa, a heavy accidental catarrh may rank as influenza 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 315 So that each portion of muscle is single at one extremity, and at the other is continuous with two portions; and *vice versa*, each of the latter is connected with a double portion of the opposite extremity

b. Freq. in *and* (†*so*) *vice versa*, *or vice versa*, used to imply the complementary statement without expressing it in words.

1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* ix. (Arb) 47 The yeaue of the Conquering of France [by Spain], is the morning of the Conquest of England (and *vice versa*) 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 For Clay ground they have their seed from Red-land or Chalk, & *vice versa* 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv 227 Not Anatomical but Chymical, or Vice Versa. 1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans* LV 255 These separated parts..stretching or contracting themselves from round to oval and cylindrical, and *vice versa*. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 42 The larger he [the pike] is, the coarser the food, and so *vice versa* 1835 W R HAMILTON tr *Süvern's Ess Birds of Aristoph.* 101 Flying is compared to rowing and sailing, and vice versa 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 313/2 The young birds are sent packed in the old class hamper, or, *vice versâ* 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj Geom.* 122 Consequently the tangents at four harmonic points are harmonic, and *vice versa*

Vice-warden. [VICE-.] A deputy warden (esp. of the Stannaries or the Borders). Hence **Vice-wa rdenry, -ship.**

1536 in *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) App p CXXXV, The lord Ogle beyng admytted as vice-warden *Ibid* p CXXXVI, Sir Ingram Percy beyng dischargid of the vice-wardenry *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen IV*, 17 b, In the returne he was encountered with therle of Northumberlandes vicewarden, and other gentilmen of the borders 1640 *Act* 16 *Chas I*, c 15 The Warden, Vice Warden, or Steward of the said Stanaries 1703 Ld GRANVILLE in *Lond Gaz* No 3951/2, I refer to my Vice-Warden to lay before you the present State of the Stannaries. *c* 1790 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) V 462/1 (Cornwall), The lord-warden appoints a vice-warden to determine all stannery disputes every month. 1836 *Act* 6–7 *William IV*, c. 106 § 1 The Court of Equity of the Vice Warden of the said Stannaries 1863 *Rules for Appeals to Lord Warden of Stannaries* 1, Any person desiring to appeal to the Lord Warden of the Stannaries from a decision of the Vice-Warden 1901 *Westm Gaz* 13 Dec 2/3 Ejected from the Vice-wardenship of the Stannaries, he was again returned to the House of Commons

Vich, ME. var. EACH *a.*; obs Sc. f. WHICH.

Vichaunceller, obs f VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Vichcraft, obs Sc. form of WITCHCRAFT.

Vicht, obs Sc. var WIGHT *sb.* and *a*

‖ **Vichy** (vĭʃi). [See def] The name of a town in the department of Allier in Central France, used *attrib* and *ellipt.* to designate a mineral water obtained from springs there.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* s v, Vichy-water 1876 *Nature* XIV 320/2 Vichy waters, from a physiological and hygienic point of view 1903 *Smart Set* IX 16 He mixed the contents of the phial in a glass half-filled with vichy

Vicinat(e, obs. ff VITIATE.

Vicinage (vɪ sinedʒ). Also 4 vesinage, 7 vicenage, visinage [ad OF *vesenage* (*voisnage*), *vicenage*, or *voisinage* (see VOISINAGE), with assimilation of the stem to the original L. *vīcīn-us*: cf VICINITY.]

1. A number of places lying near to each other taken collectively, an area extending to a limited distance round a particular spot, a neighbourhood. Usu with *the*, *this*, or similar word, but occasionally with *a* or in pl

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B 520* fol 55 Somune þoru gode somunse xii fre men ant trewe of vesinage of N 1552 HULOET, Vicinage, *vicinia*, *vicinetum* 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* II 136 King Ethelred. began the tryal of Causes by a Jury of twelve men to be chosen out of the Vicenage 1685 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 376 All our most able and Eminent Doctors of this Vicinage *c* 1700 POMFRET *Poet Wks* (1833) 37 Adam by an injured Maker driven From Eden's groves, the vicinage of Heaven 1777 W DALRYMPLE *Trav Sp & Port.* cxx, The regiments are recruited from the vicinage 1791 BURKE *App Whigs* Wks VI 122 The Metropolis and its Vicinage 1813 C. VANCOUVER *Agriculture of Devon* 216 All such other parts of the district as at this time are open to all the inhabitants of the vicinage *a* 1853 W. JAY *Autobiog* (1854) iv 37 So it was with the vicinages all around Marlborough. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* x The agricultural and mineral treasures of its vicinage

b. Freq. in the phrase *in the* (also, *this*, *our*, etc) *vicinage.*

1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 182, I am afraid of a Potgun or a Squib, far from running upon Muskets and Swordpoints as they say in our Vicinage. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 394 No less than twenty thousand pounds worth of this coarse commodity [lime] is yearly made, and vended in the vicinage 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 92 Until he have gotten the favour and blessing of all the Witches in the Vicinage, yea in the Hemisphere 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I xxxiv 255 She is the only flower of fragrance, that has blown in this vicinage for ten years past 1791 H WALPOLE *Let. to Misses Berry* 11 Sept (1840) VI 455 The French ladies in my vicinage 1814 SCOTT *Wav* x, He had lived in retirement, conversing almost entirely with those of his own principles in the vicinage 1861 BERESF HOPE *Eng Cathedr 19th C* viii 274 The..recommendation of a sufficient population in the vicinage 1883 *Manch. Exam* 3 Oct 5/4 People in the vicinage were not in a mood to regard it as a gratuitous picturesque display

fig 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* Disc v § 24 That soul that invites an enemy to view its possessions and live in the vicinage, loves the sin itself

c. *transf* The people living in a certain district or neighbourhood

1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng.* 1 lxvii 262 Barrons shall be amerced by their Peeres, others by the vicinage 1672 [H SHUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 17, I could wish they would not disturb the visinage with declamations against Mr Calvin. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* 1 Wks. VIII. 187 Where there is no constituted judge, the vicinage itself is the natural judge 1821 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I 46 Relying, for influence, not on the good will of the vicinage, but upon the dread of their power 1836 Ld COCKBURN *Jrnl* (1874) I. 122 Towns and their rustic vicinages are agitating against this measure. 1862 J THRUPP *Anglo-Sax. Home* 269 The vicinage applied to the bishop for leave to dig up the body and burn it

2. The fact of being or living close to another or others; nearness, proximity: a. Of persons; *spec.* in *Law* as entitling to certain rights of common.

1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I iii 182 He winke at Robrus, that for vicinage Enters common, on his next neighbors stage 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 14 If I prescribe to haue common because of vicinage in such a village 1626 DANIEL *Hist. Eng* Wks (Grosart) IV 101 By reason of the vicinage, and innumerous populacie of that Nation 1679 J GOODMAN *Penit Pard.* I ii (1713) 30 As if his father's presence or vicinage would put too great a restraint upon him 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 33 Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another 1823 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1830) 203 The tattered, trowsered, and blue-and-buff crew whose very vicinage I always detest 1830 MACKINTOSH *Partition of Poland* Wks 1846 II 338 In a declaration delivered at Warsaw, Catherine declared, that she did nothing but in virtue of the right of vicinage, acknowledged by all nations 1891 J WINSOR *Columbus* XVI 357 St Augustine, St Basil, and St Ambrose had placed the Garden of Eden far in the Old World's east, apart from the common vicinage of men

b. Of things or places

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I ix 34, I began to guess the Reason of its Activity, as borrowed from the vicinage of the warmer Corpuscles 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* IV (1722) 356 The particular Prerogatives do not entirely depend on . the Vicinage of the Central Heat 1826 COBBETT *Poor Man's Friend* II, Are they, now, to complain, if the vicinage of these same works causes a change of rates there? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI ii, The common white pottery will not bear vicinage to a brisk kitchen fire for half-an-hour 1880 *Scribner's Mag* Mar. 660/2 The vicinage of the traveling studio was an occasion and a pretext for unprecedented larks

3. *In the vicinage of*, near or contiguous to, in the neighbourhood of. Cf. VICINITY 4

1782 Mrs. H COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husb.* v. ii, In the vicinage of Rosalvo, bounded on the west by the river 1789 *Trans Soc Arts* I. 151 If I had had any in the vicinage of my plantation 1812 J HENRY *Camp. agst Quebec* 99 The Canadians in the vicinage of Quebec lived as comfortably. 1830 CROLY *George IV*, 412 The length of canal navigation in the vicinage of London 1852 H ROGERS *Ecl Faith* (1853) 151 They had become a centre and a source of moral pestilence, in the vicinage of which it was unsafe for men to dwell

Vicinal (vɪ sinăl, vəisɪ năl), *a* [ad L *vīcīnāl-is*, f. *vīcīn-us* neighbour So OF and F. *vicinal*]

1. 'Belonging to neighbours or neighbourhood'

1623 COCKERAM I. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1727 BAILEY (vol. II)

2 *Vicinal way* or *road*, a local common way as distinguished from a highway; a by-road or cross-road

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 314 Of these [public ways] amongst the Romans some were called publick κατ' ἐξοχήν, and others Vicinal 1727 *Magna Brit & Hib* IV 210/2 Among the Vicinal Ways, or *Chemins vicinaux*, there is also one in this County 1790 PENNANT *London* (1823) 13 A vicinal way went under Aldgate towards Oldford. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot.* 259 From this permanent station, a vicinal or cross road is carried through Glenartney 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I i iv 135 From this place there probably went off a vicinal way to the Roman stations in Tweedale 1812 J BIGLAND *Beauties Eng & Wales* XVI 15 This appears to have been only a vicinal road of the Romans 1878 HARDY *Ret Native* I i, In many portions of its course it overlaid an old vicinal way, which branched from the great Western road of the Romans.

b. Similarly with other sbs.

1799 R WARNER *Walk thro' W Counties* (1800) 8 The operations of husbandry have depressed, and indeed obliterated in many places, this grand vicinal Dorsum 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* II iii ii 73 A small vicinal camp on the banks of the Kirble 1901 *Speaker* 31 Aug 618 He saw a good-looking curé smoking in a vicinal railway.

3 Neighbouring, adjacent, near.

1739 MAITLAND *Hist London* I ii. 10/1 The noisom Vapours incessantly emitted from that and the vicinal Marshes 1790 *Phil. Trans* LXXX 232 In vicinal situations, the next best mode to angular measurement is no doubt that of marking, by means of well-regulated clocks, the repeated explosion of light 1842 *Proc Lond Electr. Soc* (1843) 355 Sparks will pass from such a wire, and, therefore, from a lightning rod, to vicinal conducting bodies

b *Math* and *Min* Nearly coincident with a given surface or plane

1895 CAYLEY *Math Papers* VIII. 302, I investigate the values of a, b, for the point P′ on the vicinal surface. *Ibid* 309 The lines which . correspond to the principal tangents of the vicinal surface must be the principal tangents of the given surface.

c *Org Chem* Of substituted groups or atoms: Lying in consecutive order, adjacent to each other.

1898 J. WADE *Introd Org Chem* 288 With regard to the higher substitution products there should be three classes of tri-derivatives, and only three, all conceivable arrangements being reducible to the positions 1 2 3, or vicinal, 1 2 4, or unsymmetrical, and 1 3 5, or symmetrical 1900 E F. SMITH tr *Richter's Org Chem* II 39 We call them adjacent. or vicinal

4 Connected with the relations between a person and his neighbours.

1855 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XVI II 570 No harm, agricultural or fiscal, vicinal or political, shall betide the giver of such assistance.

† **Vi cinate,** *v Obs. rare.* [ad. L *vīcīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *vīcīnārī*, f *vīcīnus*. see next.] *trans.* To lie near to, to adjoin

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 23 The Land seated so advantagiously for traffique,..and vicinating those golden countries of Mozambiq', Guiloa [etc] *Ibid.* 124 Iasques and Kostack in Margastan vicinating them.

Vi·cine, *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 vycyne, 7

vicin. [ad. L *vīcīn-us* neighbouring, near] = VICINAL *a* 3.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 312 These men subdued ye Partyes, and many other vycyne countreys *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin* (1769) V 2, A ii Myles a this side Montgomerie is a River cumming owt of the vicine Hilles. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) I 229 God, vnder whose mercifull hand naui-gants aboue all other creatures naturally bee most nigh, and vicine 1605 L HUTTEN *Aunswere* 28 With. due regarde alwaies had, to the easines and familiarity of the Ceremonie, that it be vicine, hard at hand, and obvious, not far fetcht 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* IV 35 The opening of other vicine passages might quickly obliterate any tracks of these 1676 JAS COOKE *Marrow Chirurg* IV II I 715 In Ustion take heed of Vicin parts, and apply Cauteries through a Pipe 1824 *Guide to Aberystwyth* 31 The visitor of Aber-ystwyth parading the Terrace Castle Ruins or the vicine hills..gives the subject but an ordinary thought

Vicinity (vɪsɪ'nĭtɪ). [ad. L *vīcīnitās*, f. *vīcīn-us* · see prec. and -ITY. So It *vicinità*, Sp. *vecindad*]

1. The state, character, or quality of being near in space, propinquity, proximity.

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 12 b, For the Frenchmen come of the same offspringe that we do and for the vicinitie therof are very necessary for the Italians and us 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V §4 275 The vicinitie also of the evill moveth much, for dangers afarre off we little esteeme. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* III 169 The third is 'to feed, and eate together' Another degree of vicinity, and neerenesse. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 226 The most unhealthy of these [winds] are the South-East, for that then the Air is thicker, by reason of the Seas Vicin-ity. 1727 SWIFT *St Patrick* Wks 1755 V II 166 The abund-ance and vicinity of country seats *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist Greece* I 105 But the Athenians were not to be intimidated by any vicinity of danger 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XIX, The Constable alleged the vicinity of the Welsh, as what might possibly again render the abode of his betrothed bride perilous 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* VI II 102 He had forgotten that vicinity operates in more ways than one 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 247 Under these conditions all vicin-ity of watercourses, unless bridged, should be avoided

b. Const *to, with*

1651 BAXTER *Lett to Church at Bewdley* 10 That we may enjoy the comfort of unity according to our vicinity with you on Earth. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 23 All those Epithets of changeable, defective, .and the like, are derived from her too near vicinity with the Earth 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 52 Ill-fated race! how deeply must they rue Their only crime, vicinity to you! 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Scenes* XXV, How much more awful is it to reflect on this near vicinity to the dying! 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 206 This vicinity to the great capital drew him, how-ever, into a wider circle of duties.

†**2** Nearness in degree or quality; close relationship or connexion, resemblance, likeness. *Obs*

1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol., Chancerie* § 145 Unto whom your said Oratrices husband, for the vicinity of bloud, and abilitie of substance, was bolder to make his mone for helpe 1599 *Broughton's Lett* XII 42 Speeches farre more differ-ing from any vicinitie to prophanenes then this of yours 1614 W. B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 51 The vicinity with mans nature it hath 1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* (1647) 281 An honorary, and extraordinary priviledge indulged to them for their vicinity and relation to our Blessed Lord the fountaine of all benison to us *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* I III. (1677) 83 There is a vicinity between Agents and Patients

3. = VICINAGE 1.

1781 JEFFERSON *Corr* Wks 1859 I 293 Lord Cornwallis had advanced to the vicinities of the Moravian towns 1789 *Ibid* III 26 The progress of light has equalled expectation in Paris only and its vicinities 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* IV 173 That tendency of things, which places the clergy of a vicinity in opposition the one to the other. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* I VIII, It commanded a full view of the vicinity without 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XI 75 We were glad to escape the vicinity of that ugly crevasse 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* III. 41 That might gradually have the effect of removing all noxious trades from London and its vicinity.

4. *In the vicinity (of)*, in the neighbourhood (of), near or close (to). (Cf. VICINAGE 1 b and 3)

(*a*) 1796 H HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 229 It would most probably have in it's vicinity, the tree which Nature designed should contrast with it in the same site. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 121 The merchant has his snug retreat in the vicinity of the metropolis 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 161 The extraordinary transparency of the atmosphere in the vicinity of the Rhine. 1864 TREVEL-YAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 185 Amidst the park-like un-dulating scenery in the vicinity of the town. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 14/1 During a severe storm in that year the Port Glasgow ship 'Marseilles' capsized in the vicinity of Portpatrick.

(*b*) 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip.* XVIII (1842) 479 The minute hole may be obliterated by a little pressure towards it upon the lute in the immediate vicinity. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* III V, A young man of low stature slowly approaching towards the arch, and every cap in the vicinity was off, and every knee bowed

b. With similar sense in other constructions Also *transf.*, something near to (a specified amount, etc.)

1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II IV IV 145 A detachment of grenadiers were very expeditiously quitting the vicinity of danger 1901 *Proc New Eng Hist Geneal Soc* 9 Jan p XVI, Raising the extra cost of that number of the Annual Proceedings to the vicinity of one hundred dollars

Vicinous, *a, rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *vīcīn-us*: see VICINE *a.* and -OUS.] Extending to immediately adjacent parts

1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 621 Local tetter. Limited to particular organs; stationary, or vicinous.

Vicinosity, variant of VITIOSITY.

Vicious (vɪ ʃəs), *a* Forms *α.* 4– VICIOUS (5–6 -ouse, 6 *Sc.* -us), 4 VECYOUS, 6 VICYOUS, *Sc.* WICIOUS, 5–6 VYCIOUS(E, VYCYOUS (5 -OWSE, 6 -OUSE), 5 VYSYOUS; 4–5 VICIOSE (4 VYCIOS). *β.* 5–6 VITIUS, 6–8 (9) VITIOUS (6 -ouse). [a AF. *vicious*, OF. *vicious* (*vitious*), *vicieus* (F. *vicieux*, = Sp. and Pg *vicioso*, It. *vizioso*), or ad L *vitiōsus* (med L. also *vicĭōsus*), f. *vitium* fault, VICE *sb* 1]

I. 1. Of habits, practices, etc. Of the nature of vice, contrary to moral principles; depraved, immoral, bad.

a c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 15 Righte als before þe lykynges in þe sensualite ware fleschely, vayne, and vecyous , righte so now þay ere made gastely, and clene *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 430 þe mor part of men, bi her viciose lijf, ben combred in þis heresye 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 111 He is so ferforth Amourous, He not what thing is vicious Touchende love *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2097 From hys gloryous syght thus he vs estraungeth, For our vycyous lyuyng, thorough owre owne foly *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 70 O loode sterre of al goode governaunce! Alle vicious lustes by wisdom to represse 1535–6 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 28 § 1 Ther [*sc* monks'] vycyous lyvyng shamelesly encreasseth & augmentith. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 53 Dissolute lyuynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behauoures 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV IX (1614) 391 Richard Iohnson caused the English, by his vicious liuing, to bee worse accounted of then the Russes 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II XXI § 45 He who prefers the short pleasures of a vicious Life upon any consideration 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I III. Wks 1874 I 54 Vicious actions, considered as mischievous to society, should be punished. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* VIII, The Marquis pursuing her with insult and vicious passion 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V xliii 249 Interpreted by his enemies as a proof of unmanly luxury and vicious habits 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 13 Plato attempts to identify vicious pleasures with some form of error

β 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 426 How Donaldus ..wes crownit King of Scottis, and of his vitius Lyfe 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I XVIII 21 [He] changed his good maners and vertues into most vitious tyrannies. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* I 1 II XI 45 Thence come many times vitious Habits, customes, ferall Diseases *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com Laws* (1681) 7 How can a man be indicted of Avarice, Envy, Hypocrisie or any other vitious Habit till it be declared? 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* XXXIV, Some [Societies] that to Morals shall recal the Age, And purge from vitious Dross the sinking Stage. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XV. 54 To fire with vitious hopes a modest heir 1791 BURKE *Let to Memb Nat. Assembly* 32 Though his practical and speculative morals were vitious in the extreme 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II V. II 370 His conduct was vitious and weak

2 Of persons. Addicted to vice or immorality; of depraved habits; profligate, wicked

α. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 473 Alþouhe Nero were as vicious As fende þat liþe ful lowe adoune *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV XXXV. 83 Vpon theues and morderers, . mysplowde men and vicious they shalle be fyers in jugement *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 253 For yche good man ys lobe forto be yn company wyth a vycyous man 1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 240/2 Personnes insolent, vicious, and of inordinate avarice *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V*, 33 b, A vicious prince doth muche more hurte with his pernicious example to other then to hymself by his peculier offence. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* V. 518 Such as he found rich & vicious, he would deprive them from the Senate 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. IV. 629 He saith, that the Armouchiquois are a great people, but haue no adoration They are vicious and bloudie. 1632 LOVEDAY tr *Calprenede's Cassandra* III 161, I have known indeed many of the viciousest persons lead a long life with sweet-nesse and contentment 1739 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 22 Mankind is in this sense naturally vicious, or vicious by nature. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. to Yng Wm* (1767) I. I. 10 There are foolish and vicious women 1793 HOLCROFT tr *Lavater's Physiog* XXXI 164 Vicious men resemble valu-able paintings which have been destroyed by varnish 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VII 124 Every soul on this ungrateful earth, Virtuous or vicious, Shall perish 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* V, I know his haunts, but I don't know his friends, Pendennis. I don't think they are vicious, so much as low 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX § 1 589 Vicious as the stage was, it only reflected the general vice of the time.

β c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 527 Voidis me noght of vitius, Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert 1562 WINȝET *Wks* (S.T.S) I 44 He causis sumtyme vitious or tyrane princes . to haue dominoun aboue vs 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 161 In the beginning of his regyne a gude Prince, efterwarde vitious. 1628 BURTON *Anat Mel* (ed 3) II. III. VII 330 Themistocles was a most deboshed and vitious youth 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks 1851 V 451 Monarchs .whose Aim is to make the People wealthy, but otherwise softest, basest, vitiousest, servilest. 1678 L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 178 Drunkenness does not make Men Vitious but it shews them to be so 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* IV Wks 1757 IV 200 My less vitious companions fell frequent around me; and dismal was their fall

†**b.** Const. *of* *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II pr v. 47 þe whiche seruauntes yif þei ben vicious of condiciouns it is a greet charge and a destruccioun to þe house 1453 *Coventry Leet Bk* 278 Yf eny officers fro this tyme forward be founde vicious of his body, that then he be put oute of his office in eny wise 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 116 He was vicious of lyvyng, a hunter outeragious 1530 PALSGR 328 Vyciouse of conversacyon 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr* Prol A j b, The man that is vitious of his personne deserveth to be banished 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 1556/1 Some Princes basterd, ..high minded, full of reuenge, vitious of his body

c *absol.* with *the.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 226 He putte awey the vicious And tok to him the vertuous 1536 G. WISHART in *Misc. Wodrow Soc.* 18 And by all meanes compell and reproue the faultie and vicious *a* 1581 CAMPION *Hist Irel* V (1633) 13 In which vertue how far the best excell, so farre in gluttonie and other hatefull crimes the vitious are worse then too badde. 1673 O WALKER *Educ* (1677) 220 Most men have greater aveiseness to the incompliant than the vitious 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 16 P 3 If I attack the Vicious, I shall only set upon them in a Body. 1782 V KNOX *Ess.* XII (1819) I. 71 With the vicious you must be vicious *a* 1805 H K WHITE *Mel Hours* IX, She has found, by bitter experience, that the vicious are devoid of all feeling but that of self-gratification 1863 *Biogr Sk E. Ivy* 72 Her example of devotedness, in the care of the wretched and vicious, was emulated with blessed effect.

d. *The vicious one*, ? the Evil One., *rare*⁻¹.

1713 SHAFTESB. *Judgm Hercules* I § 2 He is wrought, agitated, and torn by contrary Passions "Tis the last Effort of the vitious-one, striving for possession over him.

3. Falling short of, or varying from, what is morally or practically commendable; reprehensible, blameworthy, mischievous

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 18 He that is vious and wroth may not speke but blameful thinges, and with his vicious wordes he stireth other folk to anger and to ire 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XVIII 38 Thair vicious wordis and vanitie, Thair tratling tungis 1531 ELYOT *Gov* III XXII (1880) II 346 All thoughe I dispraysed nygarshippe and vicious scarcitie, . I desyre nat to haue meates for any occasion to moche sumptuous 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse of Govt* Wks 1910 II 45 To bee opinionate of him selfe is vitious *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 47 James thinkand it was vicious to denude the auld heretaig of ane house [etc] 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* V v. 65 It had beene vicious To haue mistrusted her 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1651) 1 Being slaves within doors, no wonder they strive to have the State govern'd conformably to the inward vitious rule, by which they govern themselves. 1692 PRIOR *Ode Imit Horace* II, See the Repenting Isle Awakes, Her Vicious Chains the generous Goddess breaks 1751 JOHN-SON *Rambler* No 159 P 7 A timidity which he himself knows to be vicious 1780 COWPER *Let* 18 March, The love of power seems as natural to kings as the desire of liberty is to their subjects, the excess of either is vicious and tends to the ruin of both 1825 JEFFERSON *Autob* Wks. 1859 I. 36 Our legislation, under the regal government, had many very vicious points. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I IV 115 We look upon every system of taxation as radically vicious that sets the interest and the duty of individuals at variance 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* VIII 107 Young people often acquire the vicious habit of reading with the book held close to the eyes

†**b.** Of a person. Holding faulty or wrong opinions *Obs.*

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps* v. 26 Pope John 22 held the mor-tality of the soule, and was otherwise erroneous and vitious

4 Of animals (*esp* horses): Inclined to be savage or dangerous, or to show bad temper, not submitting to be thoroughly tamed or broken-in.

In quot. 1720 in fig context, referring to persons

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II 30 Tho we may vulgarly call an ill Horse *vitious*; yet we never say of a good-one, . that he is *wo thy* or *virtuous* 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergy-men* P 9 People in power may drive them through the hardest and deepest roads and will be sure to find them neither resty nor vicious 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) II 363 Those [horses] naturally belonging to the country, are very small and vicious *Ibid* IV 319 Although in its native wildness, it is said to be fierce and vicious, this [nylghau] seemed pleased with every kind of familiarity 1818 RANKEN *Hist France* IV IV. III 267 A vicious animal, having injured any person, was forfeited. 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess Crit.* VI. 195 Look at that bay horse rearing bolt up-right; what a vicious one! 1892 J A HENDERSON *Annals Lower Deeside* 156 Philip, being flung by a vicious horse, likewise succumbed

transf. 1814 LD J. RUSSELL in Sir S Walpole *Life* (1889) I III. 75 He [Napoleon] has a dusky grey eye, which would be called vicious in a horse

b. Full of malice or spite, malignantly bitter or severe.

1825 JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng*, *Vitious*, spiteful, revenge ful 1859 TENNYSON *Marriage of Geraint* 194 The dwarf, being vicious, old and irritable, Made answer sharply that she should not know 1908 G TYRRELL in Petre *Life* (1912) II XVII 348 Three nasty vicious letters against the poor Baron in the *Tablet*

c. *transf* Of weather: Severe, inclement.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict* IV 695/2 Vitious weather. 1902 J BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 81 The weather seemed more vicious than ever

II 5. *Law* Marred, or rendered void, by some inherent fault or defect, not satisfying legal require-ments or conditions; unlawful, illegal

1393 in *Collect Topographica* (1836) III. 257 To ensele the same forsaid vicious fenyd chartre *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (1878) 44 The act being vicious and nought at the beginning, cannot be by tract of time con-firmed 1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 174, I ressavit the gudis libellit immediatlie fra the saidis Cantis eftir the spoliatioun thairof, knawing the same to be spulyeit and vicious 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* III, I have consented to put my title to the issue of the sword—does that imply a vitious title? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 151 Nor can there be any accession in favour of a party whose own possession is vitious, *i e* acquired from his opponent violently, clandes-tinely, or in defiance of the recal of a grant during pleasure *Ibid* 513 In the ordinary case it was lawful to use force to eject a vitious possessor.

b. *Vicious intromission, intromitter* (see quot. 1838 and INTROMISSION 2) *Scots Law.*

1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot.* I XIX § 12 (1699) 102 If it be proved that he was actually denuded, that will liberat him from vitious intromission 1696 [see INTROMITTER]. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 149 Universal and vitious intromitters with his goods and gear.

1765–8 Erskine *Inst Law Scot* III. ix. § 49 Though vitious intromission be a delict, it may be referred to oath *Ibid.* § 52 Before he be cited by any creditor as a vitious intromitter 1838 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* 529 The term vitious intromission is applied exclusively to the heir's unwarrantable intromission with the moveable estate of the ancestor *a* 1856 G. Outram *Lyrics* (1887) 95 (E D D), I then attempted Vitious Intromission, And was immediately conveyed to prison. *Ibid* 216 Vitious Intromitter

6. Impaired or spoiled by some fault, flaw, blemish, or defect, faulty, defective, imperfect, bad, corrupt, impure, debased **a.** Of language, style, spelling, etc. Also *transf* of writers

1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* III xxi (Arb) 256 It hath bene said before how..a good figure may become a vice, and a vicious speach go for a vertue in the Poeticall science 1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 208 He shall have the honour to purge his country of a vitious phrase. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint* 1 Pref, The complaint against vitious verse is of some antiquity in this Kingdom 1695 H Wharton in *Laud's Wks* (1853) V 371 Although the orthography be vicious (a matter common to many learned men of that time) 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* I 145 Whatever Quarter we may give to our vicious Poets, or other Composers of irregular and short-liv'd Works 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It. Isl* I. 141 His mode of writing was vicious, rhetorical, antithetical, and forced 1883 D. H. Wheeler *By-Ways Lit* 100 It is believed that the Welsh-Keltic manuscripts are unusually vicious in the texts

b. *Logic.* Of arguments, etc

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II xiii. § 3. 50 The Induction which the Logitians speake of;..their fourme of induction I say is vtterly vitious and incompetent 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I iv 16 If thus fallacy be largely taken, it is committed in any vitious illation, offending the rules of good consequence. 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* II viii 40 If from true premisses follows what is false, it is a sign that the form of the syllogism is vitious. 1774 Reid *Aristotle's Logic* V § 1 219 The form [of syllogisms] lies in the necessary connection between the premises and the conclusion, and where such a connection is wanting, they are said to be informal, or vicious in point of form 1856 P E Dove *Logic Christian Faith* V 1 290 We have departed from the region of mind and spirit and introduced the natural method where the natural method is utterly vicious and illegitimate. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii 189 It is not difficult to prove. that arguments are vicious only when they fail to observe this method, and are always good when it is observed.

c. In general use.

1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 228 The uttermost on either side is vicious 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 4 A vitious figure of the head is known by sight 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II 90 b, Rightly supposing that the truth must lie in some medium between these two vitious extremes 1746 Francis tr *Hor, Sat* II iii. 35 Here the rude chizzel's rougher strokes I trac'd; In flowing brass a vicious hardness found 1846 *Art Union Jrnl.* Oct. 285 The foundations of the bridge were originally vicious. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi IV 611 A wooden model of that edifice, the finest specimen of a vicious style, was sent to Kensington for his inspection. 1880 *Fraser's Mag* May 672 Thus the country's money becomes thoroughly vicious. it breaks down in its most essential quality.

†**d.** Of a person: Wrong, mistaken *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III iii. 145 Though I perchance am vicious in my guesse.

7. Foul, impure, noxious, morbid ? *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III xxxv 1168 Berries full of clammie or vicious moisture. 1608 Topsell. *Serpents* 288 Theyr luer is very vitious, and causeth the whole body to be of ill temperament 1641 Milton *Reform.* 55 Thou that art but a bottle of vitious and harden'd excrements 1656 J Smith *Pract Physick* 49 The vicious matter must be evacuated 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 721 Here from the vicious Air, and sickly Skies, A Plague did on the dumb Creation rise 1831 South *Otto's Path Anat* 73 The last object of pathological anatomy is the consideration of vicious contents which have no organic connexion with the animal body

†**b.** Harmful, noxious. *Obs.*—1

1656 Earl Monm tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* I x. (1674) 12 Those Shops wherein vitious things are sold

†**8.** Of a part or a function of the body Morbid, diseased; irregular *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 304 Who euer saw a conception, although it were vitious and illegitimate, which was not couered with a Filme as it were with a Garment? 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* VII. ii 342 The vicious excesse in the number of fingers and toes 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 373 The five Members and their Intestines being changed twice five times by five vitious Pulses 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. vii § 2 (1734) 185 A vitious Liver seems to be one of the primary Causes of Nervous Distempers

9. *Vicious circle.* **a.** *Logic.* (See sense 6 b and Circle *sb.* 19.)

c 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) X 69/1 He runs into what is termed by logicians a *vicious circle.* 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* VIII. 52 This seems to be something like arguing in a vicious circle 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil* 209 It may seem to be arguing in a vicious circle to have recourse to observation for any part of those.. conclusions. 1865 Mozley *Miracles* IV 76 The whole evidence of revelation becomes a vicious circle 1876 [see Circle *sb* 19]

transf 1839 Sir H Holland *Med Notes & Refl* 100 Thus the practice proceeds, in a vicious circle of habit, from which the patient is rarely extricated without injury to his future health.

b. *Path.* A morbid process consisting in the reciprocal continuation and aggravation of one disorder by another.

1883 Duncan *Clin. Lect Dis Women* (ed. 2) x 78 There is, in this disease, what is sometimes called a vicious circle, and I shall have, in the course of this lecture, to point out to you several instances of this vicious circle

10. *Comb.*, as *vicious-looking.*

1871 'M Legrand' *Camb Freshm.* 247 The gray mare expressed her denial by giving one or two slight but uncommonly vicious looking kicks 1894 Mrs Dyan *Man's Keeping* (1899) 60 Those vicious-looking knives looked as if they could do such work well.

Viciously (vi ʃəsli), *adv* Also 4 uicioushe, 5 vicously, 6–8 (9) vitiously. [f prec + -ly 2.] In a vicious manner.

1 With addiction or inclination to vice, immorally, dissolutely

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 13 Þys her way his sclaunder to hem; and efter hi shul plesen uicioushe in her moupe *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 41 Sum are gostly pore, and sum bodily; sum vertuously, and sum vicously, or synfully, and sum peynfully 1415 Hoccleve *Addr to Sir J Oldcastle* 130, I putte cas, a prelat or a preest Him viciously gouerne in his lyuynge 1446 Lydg *Nightingale Poems* i 285 Moch peple viciously Were in this age dampnably demeyned 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 57 He was Viciously liuing in couetise and gyle 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 41 b, They live dissolutely and vitiously at Rome 1611 Cotgr., *Vicieusement*, viciously, lewdly, corruptly, faultily 1682 Sir T Browne *Chr Mor* I § 17 (1716) 17 Perversity of Will, immoral and sinfull enormities. pursue us unto Judgment, and leave us viciously miserable 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 432 By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd.

b. In weaker sense In an improper manner or to an improper extent; reprehensibly. Also *spec*, illegally (quot 1880)

1617 Moryson *Itin* III 17 Many are vitiously proud, that their neighbours should see strangers thus visit them *Ibid* 35 The Italian being a great and somewhat viciously curious observer of ceremonious complements 1620 Venner *Via Recta* (1650) 297 They that against Nature viciously use the night for the day 1824 Southey *Sir T More* (1831) II 200 A practice virtually or rather viciously the same has been imputed to the Venetian aristocracy. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Dig 512 He eventually prevailed who proved that he was actually in possession. and had not taken it vitiously from his adversary, *i e.* either forcibly, stealthily, or by refusal

c Spitefully, ill-naturedly, savagely, with (or as with) animosity or intent to injure

1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* ix, 'I wouldn't,' said Miggs viciously, 'no, not for five-and-forty pound' 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii, The mill, from which he had viciously driven two or three tired women, who were waiting to grind their corn 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 114/2 One of the sharp little telegraphic bells rang viciously.

2 Faultily, badly, incorrectly; corruptly

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* III. Note § 8 Which Lucan (methinks) avoids viciously by an excess the other way 1679 Dryden *Pref to Tr & Cres* Ess (ed Ker) I 226 The thoughts are such as arise from the matter, the expression of 'em not viciously figurative 1680 Burnet *Trav* (1686) 266 They have the Gospels in Greek Capitals, but they are vitiously writ in many places 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Viciously*, corruptly, falsely, as *Viciously writ.* 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* Wks. V 91 An assembly .viciously or feebly composed in a very great part of it.

Viciousness (vi ʃəsnes). Also 5 vycyows-, 6 vycyous-, vyciousness(e, 6–8 (9) vitiousness, etc. [f Vicious *a.* + -ness.] The character or quality of being vicious

1. Inclination or addiction to vice or immorality; depravity of life or conduct

1440 J Shirley *Dethe K James* (1818) 5 He wexe full of viciousness yn his lyvyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 510/1 Vycyowsnesse, *viciositas.* 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* Prol. a vij b, Whan this Socrates perceyued the myndes of men to be prone & extremely inclyned to viciousnes, he had gret affeccion to subdue suche maners 1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* II 72 We bring with vs from the womb of our mother a vitiousnesse planted in our begetting 1598 Marston *Sco Villanie* II. vii 203 Marke those. for naught, but such lewd viciousnes, Ere graced him 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 218 Venus, their goddesse of viciousnesse. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* II 99 Now began the Saxons to be infected with an universall Vitiousnesse 1736 Butler *Anal* I iii 72 The advantage is gained by the action itself, not by the morality, the virtuousness or viciousness of it 1796 Bp Watson *Apol Bible* 379 Some men have been warped to infidelity by viciousness of life 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick* xliv, I never will supply that man's extravagances and viciousness 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* III i, These be the lies the people tell of us, Because we seek to curb their viciousness

transf 1583 Mflbancke *Philotimus* K iv b, Hatefull viciousnes in wordes, and hurtfull loosenes in life

b. Tendency, on the part of animals, to be savage or refractory.

1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* (1824) I 383 In this country they [*sc* stags] are become less common than formerly, its excessive viciousness during the rutting season inducing most people to part with the species 1775 Adair *Amer. Indians* 427 The young ambitious heroes ascribed the whole disaster to the viciousness of my horse, saying 'he was mad'. 1818 Ranken *Hist Fraunce* IV iv iii § 2 267 If the owner of it [*sc* an animal] swore falsely that he was ignorant of its viciousness 1847 T Brown *Mod Farriery* 372 It is not an unfrequent occurrence for horses in harness to back instead of drawing when first started, and some add to this considerable viciousness 1908 *Animal Managem* 81 A playful habit of snatching at the man whilst being groomed which some horses display, may not come under the head of viciousness

c Maliciousness, spitefulness.

1879 Huxley *Hume* II viii 159 One feels ashamed of having suspected many excellent persons of being moved by mere malice and viciousness of temper to call other folks atheists.

2. The quality of being faulty or defective.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 90 The absence, the vitiousnesse, the deprivation or fault of some other thing 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* II xvii 114 Then the low value shews the viciousnesse of it 1687 M Clifford *Notes on Dryden's Poems* IV 13, I intended to have made no more Animadversions upon the viciousness of your Style 1752 Carte *Hist Eng* (1755) III 763 The arret above mentioned being repealed, these conservators were to judge of the goodness or viciousness of cloths

†**b.** Faultiness or badness in respect of physical constitution. *Obs.*

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* V xii. 67 The Brimstone will burn up the gross victiousness [*sic*] of the Salt-peter. 1706 Stevens *Span Dict.* I, *Vicio*, Rankness, Viciousness in Land, or the like.

3. Improper or illegal procedure.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) II 458 In the cases above brought to view, as cases of unfairness or vitiousness

Vici·ssitous, *a U S.* = Vicissitudinous *a.*

1865 E Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 165 A city set upon such a hill could not have been hidden in the vicissitous experiences of a nation 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 9 June, About all of them reach their affluence along the same vicissitous road

†**Vici ssitudal,** *a Obs. rare* [f. next.] = Vicissitudinal *a* Hence †**Vici ssitudally** *adv.*

1598 J Keeper tr. *A Romei's Academi* 7 The sensible world hath two parts, one subiect to vicissitudal generation and corruption, the other is the celestiall world 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* I iv 322 The which sport they continuing, for foure times vicessitudally [*sic*] euery day [etc]

Vicissitude (visi sitiud). [a OF. and F. *vicissitude* (14th c), or ad. L. *vicissitūdo*, f. *vicis* turn, change: see Vice *sb.*6 and *prefix.* So Sp. *vicesstud*, Pg. *vicissitude*, It *vicissitudine*]

1. The fact of change or mutation taking place in a particular thing or within a certain sphere; the uncertain changing or mutability *of* something

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* 105 Richeborowe came to ruine, by the alteration and vicissitude of the Sea 1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Vicissitude of Things* (Arb) 570 The Vicissitude or Mutations, in the Superiour Globe, are no fit Matter, for this present Argument 1640 G Sandys *Christ's Passion* III 268 O dire Vicissitude of Things! 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* VI (1661) 115 According to the Vicissitude and conversion of humane affairs, and the change of Monarchies. 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II. xxvi. 153 The notice, that our Senses take of the constant Vicissitude of Things. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II xxv 659 Take Compassion of the Fleeting Inconstancy and Vicissitude of the Dangers with which we, poor Mortals, are surrounded 1773 Cook *Voy* III vii III 606 And now, such is the vicissitude of life, we thought ourselves happy in having regained a situation, which but two days before it was the utmost object of our hope to quit 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* II 61 It is remarkable that this vicissitude of human things, this marked outline of the succession of Empires till our Lord should come, is laid open to the Heathen Monarch

b. With *a*, in the same sense.

1631 Weever *Anc Fun. Mon* 3 Of all things else there is a vicissitude, a change both of cities and nations 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig Med* I. § 17 Because the glory of one State depends upon the ruine of another, there is a revolution and vicissitude of their greatnesse 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 95 ₱ 5 There is likewise in composition, as in other things, a perpetual vicissitude of fashion. 1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* II. viii 106 Her history..abounds with such an amazing vicissitude of incidents.

2 Without article. Change, mutation, mutability, as a natural process or tendency in things or in life generally; successive substitution of one thing or condition for another, taking place from natural causes.

1596 Drayton *Legends* IV. 757 Vicissitude impartially will'd The goodlyest things be subject to annoy. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1310 He endeavoreth by vicissitude of mutations, and by periodicall passion, to continue alwaies yoong, as if he should never die and perish 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 32 The Sisters Web of our lives is checkered with Vicissitude, The whole peece proving but a medley of Light and Shadow *a* 1664 Kath Philips *Submission* Poems (1667) 108 Where were our Springs, our Harvests pleasent use, Unless Vicissitude did them produce 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 4 ₱ 11 Whatever is left in the hands of chance must be subject to vicissitude 1781 Cowper *Hope* 17 Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd, The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud 1833–5 J. H Newman *Hist Sk* Ser III (1873) I 1 This is a world of conflict, and of vicissitude amid the conflict. 1869 J. Phillips *Vesuvius* VII 197 On such a fault-line atmospheric vicissitude has been effective

3 A change or alteration in condition or fortune, an instance of mutability in human affairs.

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II iv 38 Nature hath these vicissitudes Shee makes No man a state of perpetuety, Sir 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 429 That the vicissitudes of War should be brought to a stay, if equall Counsels should be found on both sides 1682 J Flavel *Right. Man's Ref* 220 His people may find rest and comfort amidst the vicissitudes of this unstable world 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 41 ₱ 4 A deplorable instance of the Fortune of War, and Vicissitudes of humane Affairs 1794 Godwin *Caleb Williams* 314 Mr. Collins promised, as far as he was able, to have an eye upon my vicissitudes. 1832 Lyell *Princ Geol* II 1 We shall treat first of the vicissitudes to which *species* are subject 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II xxviii 281 My sturdy second officer, long accustomed to the vicissitudes of whaling life, shed tears at the prospect. 1879 Church *Spenser* 31 For fifty years the English people had had before its eyes the great vicissitudes which make tragedy

4. Alternation, mutual or reciprocal succession,

of things or conditions, *esp* alternating succession of opposite or contrasted things.

1624 Burton *Anat Mel* (ed 2) II II III 211 At Berna a shippe was digged out of a mountaine Came this from Earth-quakes, .or is there a vicissitude of Sea and Land, as Anaximenes held of old? 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* 105 Reason cannot conceive that an animall should live in a continuall motion, without that alternity and vicissitude of rest whereby all others continue 1667 Milton *P L* VI 8 Which makes through Heav'n Grateful vicissitude, like Day and Night 1689 tr *Locke's Let. Toleration* 26 How the Church was under the Vicissitude of Orthodox and Arrian Emperors is very well known 1711 Steele *Spect* No 143 P1 This Vicissitude of Motion and Rest, which we call Life. 1740 Cibber *Apol* (1756) I 323 When I consider that various vicissitude of hopes and fears we had for twenty years struggled with 1773 Monboddo *Language* (1774) I I IX III Corporeal forms which are in a constant vicissitude of generation and corruption 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I VI 219 The succession of light and darkness, the vicissitude of the seasons 1854 Mrs Oliphant *Magd Hepburn* II 21 Her girlish shyness made the colour come and go in rapid vicissitude upon her cheek.

5. An instance of alternation or succession; a change from one physical state to another, esp as one of a constant series.

1648 Wilkins *Math Magic* II V 183 How those vicissitudes of rarefaction and condensation may be maintained 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect* VI 180 The periodical and constant Vicissitudes of Day and Night. 1718 Prior *Solomon* II 832 What Pangs, what Fires, what Racks didst Thou sustain? What sad Vicissitudes of smarting Pain? 1747 T Story *Life*, etc 86, I kept close to Meetings, and to Business, in their proper Vicissitudes 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* XVII (1787) II 6 The vicissitudes of tides are scarcely felt in those seas 1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) III 352 Extreme heat and cold are far more injurious when flowing in irregular vicissitudes, than when in an uniform tenour 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorksh.* III 90 The surface influence of descending rains, and all the agency of atmospheric vicissitudes 1893 Ball *Story of Sun* 319 There must have been remarkable climatic vicissitudes during past ages.

† 6. Reciprocation, return. *Obs.*—1

1565 *Testimonial to R. Campbell* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 288 In doing whatsof so shall you bynd ws to the lik vicissitude.

† 7 A turn or occasion of action *Obs* —1

1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I. VI § 13 30 In the next vicissitude or succession, he did send his diuine truth into the world

† b. *By vicissitudes*, by turns. *Obs.*

1749 Lavington *Enthus Meth. & Papists* II (1754) 47 The Moravian Mystics are the Persons, whom Mr. Wesley represents by Vicissitudes as the best, and as the worst, of Men

† **Vicissitudinal**, *a. Obs.*—1 [See next and -AL.] Vicissitudinous. Also † **Vicissitudinarian** *a*, **-arious** *a*, **-ariously** *adv.*

1588 J Harvey *Disc. Probl* 23 A *vicissitudinall conuersion, or temporall transformation of the elementarie or terrestriall globe of this world *c* 1729 W Stukeley *Mem* (Surtees) I 210 Here we measure not time, nor have we need of your *vicissitudinarian planet called the sun 1667 Waterhouse *Fire of Lond* 2 God, by whom only they [*sc* dreadful effects] can be transformed into comforts (which as elementary and *vicissitudinarious they can in no true sense be) 1715 *Meteorological Essays* II 191 *Vicissitudinariously

† **Vicissitudinary**, *a Obs.* [f. L. *vicissitūdin-*, stem of *vicissitūdo*: see -ARY.]

1 Marked by alternation, coming alternately or by turns

1624 Donne *Devotions*, etc (ed. 2) 296 Wee say the dayes of man [are] vicissitudinary, as though he had as many good days, as ill 1640 Br Hall *Episc* II XVII 180 This presidence is not perpetuall, but only for the time and vicissitudinary 1650 *Descr Future Hist Europe* 6 A vicissitudinary time of Affliction and Ease, Persecution and rest, pure Doctrine and Heresies, is signified

2 Reciprocal, responsive *rare*—1.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 92 When a mans Friend hath (first) obliged him by Signall Offices; if hee shew not all vicissitudinary Expressions of a thankefull Heart [etc].

Vicissitudinous, *a.* [f as prec + -OUS.]

1. Marked by vicissitudes; subject to various or frequent changes of fortune

1846 Worcester (citing *Q Rev*). 1853 J. Stevenson in *Trans Ch. Historians Eng* II 227 In this mode was the king's administration conducted during the whole of his vicissitudinous life 1865 *Reader* 23 Sept 335/1 His career has been vicissitudinous in the highest degree 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 4 July 2/1 A second Oxford innings, which, though 'vicissitudinous', almost equalled the first Cambridge total

2. Of a person That has experienced changes of fortune or circumstances

1856 Hawthorne *Eng Note Bks* (1870) II 189 An Englishman who suggests himself as a kind of contrast to this warlike and vicissitudinous backwoodsman

† **Vicissity.** *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *vicissitas* (rare) change, alteration] (See quot)

1721 Bailey, *Vicissity*, a changing or succeeding by Course, an interchangeable Course

Vicker(y, obs forms of Vicar, Vicary.

Vickid, **-it**, obs. forms of Wicked *a*

Vicont, obs form of Viscount.

† **Vicontiel**, *sb.* and *a Obs.* Also 7 vicondell, viscontiel *β.* 6-7 vicountiell, 7-9 -iel See also Vicountile [a AF. *viconteel*, f *viconte* Viscount Cf OF. *vicontal*, F *vicomtal*]

A *sb pl.* Certain sums regularly payable to the Crown by a sheriff and charged against him in the Exchequer accounts.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c 4 § 3 [To] be discharged of all suche Fermes and Sommes of money excepte onlie of the Vicountielles of their Shires wherewithe they shalbe chardged 1607 Cowell *Interpr* s v, There are also certaine fermes called Vicountiels, which the Shyreete for his time payeth a certaine rent for to the King, and maketh what profit he can of them. 1642 C Vernon *Consid Exch* 11 The Sheriffe to deliver a book written in parchment, declaring of whom and where he receiveth the vicondells, and other the Rents and Farmes written unto him in the Summons of the Pipe 1738 *Hist Crt Excheq* V 89 This sum was an Item placed after his Vicontiels [1819 *Statutes of Realm* IV 43 *marg*, Allowance to all Sheriffs for Vicountiels out of lands coming into the King's Hands]

B. *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a sheriff

a 1614 Selden *Titles Honor* 253 Our officiarie *Vicecomites* or Shrifes, which haue diuers Actions Viscontiel, and inquirie of criminall causes 1622 Callis *Stat Sewers* (1824) 230 The highest authority that he [the sheriff] hath is but viscontiel 1647 N Bacon *Disc Gov't* L. LXI 191 Other Courts also were in the countrey, and were Vicontiel or Courts of Sheriffs and Lords of Hundreds and corporations. 1670 *Act* 22 *Chas II*, c 6 § 1 Guild Rents, Pensions, Vicontiel Rents, Assart-Rents [etc] 1798 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 850/1 Not far from the church of Bromham lies the chantry-house, to which appertained certain annual vicontiel or fee farm rents

β 1630 Doddridge *Hist Wales* 40 For all the ordinary Ministers and executioners of the processe of the Lawes of England, or which haue Vicountiell iurisdiction, are the Officers of particular Shires [1819 *Statutes of Realm* IV 43 *marg.*, Sheriffs taking Tallies shall be chargeable for Vicountiel Farms, &c.]

2 Of writs (see quots.).

1607 Cowell *Interpr* s v. *Vicountie*, Writs vicountiel are such writs as are triable in the countie or Shyreeues court *a* 1683 Scroggs *Courts-Leet* (1714) 84 This Writ is a Vicountiel, and in the Nature of a Justicies in which the Sheriff shall hold Plea. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 238 This writ of admeasurement is one of those writs, that are called *vicontiel*, being directed to the sheriff, and not to be returned to any superior court, till finally executed by him

Vicori(e, etc, variants of Vicary *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Vicount, obs variant of Viscount

† **Vicountile**, *sb* and *a Obs* = Vicontiel.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 16 § 2 Where divers soomes of money been respected to. Shiriefes upon theyre accomptes of the foresaide fermes and other vicountyles 1593 Norden *Spec Brit*, *Essex* 12 Hertfordshire, in the time of Edw III, was annexed vnto this shire, as towching vicountile iurisdiction. 1664 *Spelman's Gloss* 555/1 *Vicecomitalia*, vicountiles

Vicour, obs. form of Vicar

Vicst, southern ME. f *fightest*, Fight *v.*

† **Vict**1 *Obs*—1 [ad. L. *vict-us*, pa. pple. of *vincĕre* to overcome.] One who is vanquished

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2145 Ofte sith hit is sene .That a victor of a victe is vile ouercomyn

† **Vict**2. *Obs*—1 App an abbrev. of Victim *sb.*

1639 G Daniel *Eclus* XLVII 3 As the Fatt is disparted from the Vict, Soe David from the People, by the strict Survey of Heaven

Victail, **-ale**, obs. forms of Victual *sb.*

Victim (vi·ktim), *sb.* Also 5 **vyctym**, 6-7 **victime**. [ad. L. *victima* (in senses 1, 2). So F. *victime* (16th c.), Sp. and Pg *victima*, It. *vittima* The Rhemish translators of the Bible were the first to make free use of the word as English, and its general currency dates only from the latter part of the 17th century.]

1 A living creature killed and offered as a sacrifice to some deity or supernatural power

1497 Br Alcock *Mons Perfect* C iij/2 Obedyence excellith al vyctyms [*printed* vyayms] and holocaustis in the whiche was sacrefyced ye fiesshe of other creatures 1582 N T (Rhem) *Mark* IX 49 Euery victime shal be salted with salt *Ibid.*, *Acts* VII 42 Did you offer victims and hostes vnto me? 1609 Bible (Douay) *Lev* I 2, etc 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I VI. 33 Of sacrificing there were from the beginning two kinds, the one called Gifts or oblations of things without life the other Victims (so our Rhemists have taught us to English the word *Victima*) slaine sacrifices of birds and beasts 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos*, *Victime*, a sacrifice, a beast offered in sacrifice [Also in Cockeram, Blount, etc] 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 784 Select four Brawny Bulls for Sacrifice,.. From the slain Victims pour the streaming Blood 1705 Addison *Italy* 3 Ulysses here the Blood of Victims shed, And rais'd the pale Assembly of the Dead 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Sacrifice*, The Priest then took Wine in a Vessel and poured it between the Horns of the Victim 1772 Priestley *Inst Relig* (1782) I 202 The Mexicans used human victims 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII IV 105 He had inquired of Peithagoras as to the nature of the tokens which he had seen in the victims. 1867 Tennyson *Victim* V, But the Priest was happy, His victim won *Ibid* VI, The rites prepared, the victim bared

fig. 1646 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro*, *Hymn*, Thou art love's victime, & must dy A death more mysticall & high 1656 Cowley *Pindar Odes*, *Isaiah* XXXV. II, The Altar all the Land, and all Men in't the Victims are 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II X 374 These 20,000 men were a victim to save the rest of their nation 1772 *Junius Lett* LXIX. (1788) 367, I have bound the victim, and dragged him to the altar 1818 Shelley *Julian* 376 The red scaffold. May ask some willing victim 1847 Tennyson *Princ* IV 112 Knaves are men, That dress the victim to the offering up. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* IV (1868) 50, I am accursed, devoted as a victim to the sea-gods

b. Applied to Christ as an offering for mankind

1736 Butler *Analogy* II V P 6 [Jesus Christ] is described in the Old Testament, under the same characters of a priest, and an expiatory victim 1745 W Robertson in *Transl & Paraphr* (Sc Ch) VI 8 All Heaven's Wrath tho' due to us On him, our Victim, lay. *a* 1833 J Dick *Lect Theol* (1834) III LVIII. 119 In the other [case], it was a man, the Son of the living God, who was the victim *c* 1865 W C Dix *Hymn*, '*Alleluia, sing to Jesus*,' Thou on earth both Priest and Victim 1870 H Martin *Atonement* IV 74 They evidently concentrate attention . on that aspect in which Christ appears as the piacular victim, or the Lamb of Sacrifice

2 A person who is put to death or subjected to torture by another; one who suffers severely in body or property through cruel or oppressive treatment.

1660 R Coke *Justice Vind* Ep Ded 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate, that it was .the iniquity of the times which made him [Charles I] a victim, and your sacred Self an Exile 1691 tr *Emitane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed 3) 61 The great Provost. was one of the number of these unhappy Victims 1783 Crabbe *Village* I 283 A potent quack, long versed in human ills, Who first insults the victim whom he kills 1785 Burke *Sp Nawab Arcot's Debts* Wks 1882 I 331 Among the victims to this magnificent plan of universal plunder you have all heard. of an Indian Chief called Hyder Alt Khan 1839 Keightley *Hist Eng* II. 32 If he had not died the victim of a tyrant. 1854 Cdl Wiseman *Fabiola* II XXII. 263 The hostile passions of heathen Rome excited by the coming slaughter of so many christian victims. 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV XVIII 169 The list of his possessions, lands of Earl Harold, of the Sheriff Mœrleswegen, and of a crowd of smaller victims, is simply endless

b One who is reduced or destined to suffer under some oppressive or destructive agency.

1718 Prior *Solomon* III 170 Behold where Age's wretched Victim lies See his Head trembling, and his half-clos'd Eyes. 1742 Gray *Prosp Eton Coll* 52 Alas! regardless of their doom The little victims play! 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 539 This new poet is M Esmenard, at present a victim of the persecution which has followed that event. 1827 Scott *Highl Widow* V, About the centre of the procession came the unfortunate victim of military law 1865 Visct Milton & W B Cheadle *N.-W Passage* VIII. (1867) 124 We even went to the length of fixing upon one useless, toothless old fellow [*sc* a dog] as a victim to our appetites, in case of extremity 1890 C B Pitman tr *Boscowitz's Earthquakes* 211 The houses which had only partially fallen in continued to collapse and make fresh victims.

c One who perishes or suffers in health, etc., from some enterprise or pursuit voluntarily undertaken

1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 487 The last of old Lycurgus' sons, The generous victim to that vain attempt To save a rotten state 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl* 259 Frauenhofer died at an early age, a victim, it is said, to unremitting attention bestowed upon an unhealthy employment 1847 Emerson *Repr Men*, *Montaigne* Wks (Bohn) I 338 The studious class are their own victims 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I XXXI 271 While here he narrowly escaped becoming a seventh royal victim to the Crusade

d In weaker sense: One who suffers some injury, hardship, or loss, is badly treated or taken advantage of, etc

1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* XXVII (1787) III 23 Gregory soon became the victim of malice and envy 1796 H Hunter tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) I 342 That spirit of intolerance of which they are the victims 1835 Ure *Phil. Manuf.* 42 Several individuals are to a very great extent the victims at least, if not the dupes, of scheming managers 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* XX, He went off without further ceremony, and left his respected victim to settle the bill 1875 Abp Benson in A. C. Benson *Life* (1899) I XI 393, I am that miserable man the Victim in Residence, and there is a Cathedral Festival to-day.

3 In the phrase *to fall a victim to* (some thing or person), in preceding senses.

1764 H Walpole *Otranto* I, Manfred will suspect you,.. and you will fall a victim to his resentment. 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, IV Wks 1813 V 411 Some officers, who rashly attempted to restrain them, fell victims to their fury 1803 Ellicott *Jrnl* 13 Many of the inhabitants that season fell victims to the yellow fever. 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 46 The Flemish and other foreign residents fell helpless victims to the rage of the populace. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept 17/2 It appeared as if he had fallen a victim to an assassin *Ibid* 19 Sept 6/4 He fell a victim to goodness of heart and to the interest he felt in his people

4. *attrib.* (chiefly appositive) and *Comb.*, as *victim beast*, *carnation*, *-flock*, *horde*, *-lamb*, *ox*, *victim-laden* adj, **victim-ship**, a ship carrying victims.

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III. 733 The Victim Ox, that was for Altars prest, Sunk of Himself. 1697 — *Æneid* IV 293 Blood of victim beasts enriched the ground. 1725 Pope *Odyss* XIII 27 A victim Ox beneath the sacred hand Of great Alcinous falls. 1822 Byron *Ch Har* II LXXXIX, The Battle field, where Persia's victim horde First bow'd beneath the brunt of Hellas' sword 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. V 133 Deceived by the black sail of the victim-ship, which Theseus had forgotten to exchange 1843 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess*, *Minor Rites* (1853) I. 491 There is one altar on which the same Victim-Lamb reposes *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Thanksgiving* IV, I could not sue for mercy at a victim-laden shrine 1852 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* II 660 The tyrant should take heed to what he doth, Since every victim-carrion turns to use 1868 J H Newman *Verses Var Occasions* 172, I cleanse Thy victim-flock, and bring them near In holiest wise

Hence **Vi·ctim.** *v trans.*, to slay in sacrifice

1672 Crowne *Juliana* I 11 Barbarous Idol, not content with blood, But must have kingdoms victim'd at thy altars! 1694 — *Married Beau* IV 54 I'll rather victim A hecatomb of such as thou to her

† **Vi·ctimary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *victimārius*, f. *victima* Victim *sb.* So F. *victimaire*] A slayer of sacrificial victims.

1652 Gale *Magastrom* 373 So they were burned by the victimaries or sacrificers themselves, in the sight of all the people 1669 — *Crt. Gentiles* I II IX 261 Amongst the

Romans, the Priest did not kil the Victime, but the Popa or Victimarie, at the beck of the Priest 1778 Apthorp *Preval Chr* 298 Who had the same office as the latin papæ and victimaries, that of killing the victims

†**Victimate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L *victimātus*, pa. pple of *victimāre* · see next] = Victim *sb* 1.

1583 Stubbes *Anat Abuses* Ep. Ded., Sacrifices, Victimates & Holocaustes offred *Ibid* O 11 b, Hauing offred vp their sacrifices, victimats and holocaustes to their false Gods

†**Victimate,** *v. Obs* —° [f. L. *victimāt-*, ppl. stem of *victimāre*, f. *victima* Victim *sb.*] (See quots)

1616 Bullokar *Eng Expos*, *Victimate*, to offer in sacrifice, to kill and sacrifice 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Victimate*, to Sacrifice, to make an Oblation.

Victimhood. [f Victim *sb.*] The state of being a victim.

1862 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* (1883) III. 138 Wearing a sullen look of victimhood

Victimizable, *a* [f Victimize *v*] Capable of being victimized

1842 Emerson *Ess* II iii (1901) 273 Have you been victimised in being brought hither?—or, prior to that, answer me this, 'Are you victimisable?'

Victimization. [f. next] The action of victimizing, or fact of being victimized, in various senses

1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX 397 The man who does not grow savage at victimization is an inert, unsentient booby. 1860 A L Windsor *Ethica* v 278 On Pope's complete victimization, perhaps, less stress is to be laid 1885 L Oliphant *Sympneumata* 57 But the victimisation of the infant terrestrial man was not to be so fully consummated 1900 *Pilot* 30 June 544/1 The Companies Bill and the Money-Lending Bill had the common object of putting down fraud and victimisation

b. *spec* in *Theol.* (See quot.)

1893 *Month* April 485 Christ's Body in its Eucharistic state, which Theologians, when they explain the sacrificial character of the Mass, call a state of victimization

Victimize (vi·ktimaiz), *v.* [f. Victim *sb.*]

1 *trans* To make a victim of, to cause to suffer inconvenience, discomfort, annoyance, etc., either deliberately or by misdirected attentions.

1830 Lytton *Let* Sept, in *M. Napier's Corr.* (1879) 87 Your contributors are at full liberty to ridicule, abuse, and (allow the author of Paul Clifford to employ a slang word) victimize me. 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 166, I had the honour of being kindly victimised on the occasion by our hospitable host, as the leader of the shooting world 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xli, Becky described the occurrence, and how she had been victimised by Lady Southdown.

b. To cheat, swindle, or defraud.

1839 [see *Victimising* ppl a]. 1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* xxxix, In a turf transaction, either Spavin or Cockspur would try to get the better of his father, and, to gain a point in the odds, victimise his best friends 1859 J Lang *Wand. India* 20 After several officers have been victimized at play, their friends are apt to talk about the matter in an unpleasant manner. 1883 Greenwood *Odd People* 96 In what way has the rascal victimised his customer?

2. To put to death as, or in the manner of, a sacrificial victim, to slaughter.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX 487 Fifty thousand Gentoos were victimized by the scimitar 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II 541 By this wound 'Tis Pallas, Pallas, victimiseth thee, And taketh vengeance on thy cursed blood. 1899 *19th Cent.* Nov. 816 *note*, The sacrifice used to be human, and virgins were victimised on the hill at Kandy

transf. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* liii. IV 148 The prisoners..must have shared the fate of those who were victimised outside [by an explosion].

b. To destroy or spoil (plants) completely.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* X. 1 96 The wireworm had been at work to so fearful an extent, that in ten days the whole crop seemed victimised 1882 Hardy in *Proc Berw Nat Club* IX 463 Some shrubs had been victimised by the winter.

Hence **Victimized** *ppl. a.*; **Victimizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1849 Sover *Mod. Housew* 242 *Victimised Cutlets 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxiii, [He] had pledged his word to be content with the allowance which his victimized wife still awarded him. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* iv, A system of reprisals which those victimised individuals appeared inclined to resent 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* xv 372 The broken sentences of the victimized bridegroom. 1874 *Tait's Mag* I 392/2 The Jews were to have his money any way If not for their conversion, then for his own *victimizing 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lv, There was no such thing there was no victimizing 1839 *Morning Herald* 2 Sept., The defrauded victims of..a *victimising artist.

Victimizer. [f. prec] One who victimizes another or others.

1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 578 A gambling house, in which the cards are played for the victim by the victimiser 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* ii, He felt the presence of a victimiser as a hare does of a greyhound. 1863 Bates *Nat Amazon* II 46 The dress of the victimisers is arranged with especial reference to their prey 1879 'E Garrett' *House by Works* II 137 Rather partners in fall and loss, than victimiser and victim.

†**Victitation.** *Obs. rare* [f. L *victitāre* to subsist (on something), f. *victus* food, sustenance.] The taking of food or nourishment.

1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 51/2 In eatinge and drinckinge, without observinge anye rule of victitation. 1599 — tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 155/2 He must observe a good dyet in al his victitations.

Victʼlar, obs. form of Victualler.

†**Victless,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. L *vict-us* food : cf. Victitation] Lacking food, hungry, starved.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xvii 285 Why thou vnenuied Swaine, Whither dost thou leade this same victles Leager? This bane of banquets, this most nasty begger?

Victor (vi·ktəɹ), *sb*.1 Forms α. 4– victor, 5 victore, uyctor, 6 *Sc.* wictor. β 4–7 victour (6 *Sc.* wictour), 5 victur, -oure, vyctour(e, -owre. [a AF. *victor*, *victour* (OF *victeur*), or L. *victor*, agent-noun f *vict-*, ppl stem of *vincĕre* to overcome, conquer]

1. One who overcomes or vanquishes an adversary; the leader of an army which wins a battle or war. Sometimes *collect.*, the winning army or nation. Also const *of.*

α. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiii 1 A bedel þat eftere þe victory cries þat all þe land is þe victors. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 99 þe Saxons were victors, and euericne prouince, as he was strengere, made hem kynges *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2145 Ofte sith hit is sene That a victor of a victe is vile ouercomyn 1448-9 J Metham *Wks* (E E T S.) 52/1403 Yowre welffare and prosperyte Is in my uyage, yff I may uyctor be 1570 Levins *Manip* 171 A victor, *victor*. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie*, *Capitall de Bus* 1, Assailant conqueror, this braue English king Triumphant victors his noble offspring. 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* iv v 67 What shalbe done To him that victory commands? or doe you purpose, A victor shall be knowne 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low-C Warres* 235 His Body, when found by the Victors, was exposed to publike shame and laughter. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* xii 497 In vain the vanquish'd fly, the victor sends The dead men's weapons at their living friends 1762 Hume *Hist Eng* I. 6 Boadicea herself, rather than fall into the hands of the enraged victor, put an end to her own life by poison. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F* xxx (1787) III 161 The Huns soon withdrew from the presence of an insulting victor 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxxvii, The light yet strong buckler, and the short two edged sword, the use of which had made them victors of the world 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind* II 567 Two of the surviving brothers soon after came to an open conflict, and the third attacked the victor on the morning after the battle 1871 R Ellis *Catullus* lxiv 122 Thence in safety, a victor, in height of glory returned

β 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 87 þan afterward þey serued þe Macedonyes, when þe Macedoynes were victours in þe est londes *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 186 þan sall þat victoure 3ow venge on 3our vile fais 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I 4321 þe feld þei han, and ben þat day victours *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 510/1 Vyctowre, *victor*, *triumphator* 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 20 Welcum invincible victour moste wourthy 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* v 78 Thinking that victour now he stoode, thus Pandarus doth braue At the stoute Greeke. 1658 Phillips, *Victour*, an overcomer or Conquerour.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* One who overcomes in any contest or struggle

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* xxiii 132 Com to vs wip outen wene, Victor of olde Enemys *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 97 Verray victor withe his woundes fyve 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 90 Help lady that he Of his goostly enmyse may victour be. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Gilbert* 81 These same maydenes, desyring to be victouris of her kynde & eke of þe world 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 326, I crew abone that craudone, as cok that wer wictour 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T.S) 23 Christ, Victour of deid and hell 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 345 Now having obtained the chase, the victor calleth for a knife to take essay 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* vii (1703) 104 O admirable contest! where the noble antagonists did not strive for victory, but death, that the victor might perish for the vanquished 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 313 There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends, And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends 1821 Shelley *Love* 7 Since withering pain no power possessed, Nor time's dread victor, death, confessed 1865 *Daily Tel.* 31 Oct. 6/5 The silent Victor that meets us all, sooner or later.

†c. *Sc.* The dux of a school *Obs.*

1651 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Cl) I 105 To yᵉ shoollmaster and doctor in Glasgow for Wm Mure his candilmas offering, he being victor that year, 20 o. o. 1724 R Wodrow *Life J Wodrow* (1828) 78 The Archbishop Paterson's second son was then in it [the school], and was what we then called victor

2. *attrib.* (chiefly appositive), passing into *adj.* (cf. Victorious *a.*). a. Of weapons, etc, as *victor arms*, *arrow*, *-banner*, *-spear*, *sword*

1590 Spenser *F Q* II x 23 He with his victour sword first opened The bowels of wide Fraunce 1605 Shaks *Lear* v iii 132, I protest, .Despite thy victor-Sword, thou art a Traitor. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xix 477 My victor arms Have awed the realms around with dire alarms *Ibid.* xxiv 202 Thro' ev'ry ring the victor arrow went 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 168 O'er the wild waves the victor-banners flow'd *Ibid* 229 The victor-spear One hand employed 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* iv xxv, Why pause the victor swords to seal his overthrow?

b. Of persons, animals, etc, as *victor brethren*, *eagle*, *god*, *-hand*, *-head*, *-hero*, etc.

c 1640 Shirley *Cont Ajax & Ulysses* (1659) 128 Upon Deaths purple Altar now, See where the Victor-victim bleeds. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iii 747 The Victor Horse, forgetful of his Food, The Palm renounces, and abhors the Flood 1703 Pope *Thebais* 668 To Argos' realms the victor god resorts. *c* 1716 Somerville *To Addison, Estate Warwicks*, The victor-host amaz'd, with horror view'd Th' assembling troops 1717 Pope *Iliad* xii 257 The victor eagle, whose sinister flight Retards our host 1730 Thomson *Sophonisba* ii ii 7 If she may touch Thy knee, thy purple, and thy victor-hand 1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* 96 On Jordan's bank the victor-hero strode *Ibid* 328 The victor-youth the Lusian flag displays 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* iv. xxx, O Scotland! shall it e'er be mine To raise my victor-head, and see Thy hills, thy dales, thy people free? 1845 Bailey *Festus* (ed 2) 388, I, it seems, am first Of all my victor brethren to declare The triumph past and coming

c. Miscellaneous, as *victor-deed*, *-pæan*, *-palm*, *-pomp*, *shore*, *-shout.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 182 The olyue of pes, & ek the dronke vyne, The victor palm, the laurer to deuyne

1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* 171 'Twas his in victor-pomp to bear away The golden apples from Hesperia's shore 1803 Leyden *Scenes Infancy* iv xviii, The groans of wounded on the blood-red plain, And victor shouts exulting o'er the slain 1808 Scott *Marmion* iii xxiv, Shouting crews her navy bore, Triumphant, to the victor shore 1814 — *Lord of Isles* v xxxii, Then long and loud the victor-shout From turret and from tower rung out 1819 Keats *Otho* i ii, I wonder not this stranger's victor-deeds So hang upon your spirit 1885 J H Dell *Dawning Grey*, *Prefatory*, For the leader that shall bring To the field the mightiest forces, shall the victor-pæan ring

†3 *Victor penny*, a fee paid to the schoolmaster by the scholar owning the victorious cock. *Obs.*

1525 *Foundation Stat Manchester Gram School* 15 April, [The Schoolmaster shall teach the children] without any money or other reward taking therefor as cokke peny, victor peny, potacion peny or any other except his said stipend

†**Victor,** *sb.*2 *Obs* Chiefly *Sc* Forms α 4–5 victor, 5 *Sc.* victour, wictour(e, 6 *Sc.* wict-, victore. β. 4 victoire, 5 victoyre. [a. OF. *victore* and *victoire* see Victory *sb*] Victory.

α 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv 277 Scho bad him till the battale spede, For he suld victor haf but drede. *Ibid.* viii 255 Gif that we may Haf victour of our fayis heir *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xi (*Simon & Jude*) 176 To knaw hyme & his helpe crafe, be quham þu mycht þe wictoure hafe *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2096 Alexander þe athill A-vanced with þe victore & vengid on his faes. 1413 26 *Pol. Poems* xii. 131 þat haþ victor, wole be euel payed, So many good men ben lest. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii 148 The gold takynnis Wictour in armys, that thou sall haiff be grace 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 45 Deid is swolit throw wictore 1549 *Compl Scott* Ep 4, I suld nocht forȝet the tryumphant victore, conqueist be the vailȝeant kyng of secile.

β. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 37 Fulofte is sene The fieble hath wonne the victoire *Ibid* 125 To kepe and drawe into memoire Of his bataille the victoire 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II iv (1883) 52 Scylla that was Duc of the Romayns wyth oute had many fayr victoyres agaynst the Romayns wyth Inne.

†**Victor,** *v. Obs* [f Victor *sb.*1] *trans.* To overcome, vanquish. Chiefly in pa. pple. and ppl. a Victored Hence †Victoring *ppl. a.*

1576 Bedingfield tr. *Cardanus' Comf* 38 For that neither in victory or victored he would hinder the common wealth. 1594 — tr *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist* (1595) 12 It was condescended among them, to diuide the places victored, by foure parts 1602 Segar *Hon. Mil & Civ.* iii. xii 124 Whosoeuer is defender ought to be reputed victorious if hee be not victored. 1624 A Holland *Inquis agst Papet Persecutors* 3 All the Pamphlets and the Toyes Which I haue seene in hands of Victoring Boyes 1683 Gadbury in *Wharton's Wks* Pref, Where the Noble and Valiant Sir Jacob Ashley was unfortunately victor'd, and taken Prisoner.

†**Victorage.** *Sc Obs.*—1 In 5 wictorag. [f. as prec + -age] Victory.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxii (*Laurence*) 138 Fere mare Ioyful wictorag þu sal resawe syne to þi wag

†**Victordom,** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -dom.] The condition of being a victor; victory.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 135 Innumerable martyrs by the lyght & strengthe of this gyfte had the triumphe & victordome of paynes vnspekable *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks* (1573) 278/1 Then will I stand by, and looke on, and see what victordome thou shalt get

†**Victorer.** *Obs.* Also 6 victorour, victourer [Extended form of Victor *sb.*1, in common use *c* 1560–1610.] A victor or vanquisher.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* iv. 57 He that is so juste an enemy, and so merciful a victorour 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 50 Greater commoditie hath therof ensewed to the vanquisshed then the victorers 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* i (1586) 5 b, The Earth in the meane time reioysing to be toine with a Victorers shaare 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 300 The manner was to hang this ridiculous puppet under the chariots of noble victorers riding in triumph. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii § 71 314 Like victorers they continued to hold up their banners.

†**Victoress.** *Obs* [f. Victor *sb.*1 + -ess. Cf Victress] A female victor

1586 Warner *Alb Eng* ii. xi (1589) 44, I am his Victor, but thy selfe art Victoresse of me 1590 Spenser *F Q* III xii. 44 But when the victoresse arriued there, Neither of them she found where she them lore 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* v 237 Oh Elphlede mightie both in strength and mind, The dread of men and victoresse of thy kind. 1634 [see Victress, quot 1601]

‖ **Victoria**1 (viktōˑriă) [L *victōria* (or Sp. and Pg *victoria*) : see Victory *sb.*]

1. The word employed as a shout of triumph

1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* ii. 1, Steal her away and to her Cast caps and cry *victoria!* 1672 Dryden *Assignation* iv iv, *Victoria*, *Victoria!* he loves you, madam 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* II. 284 The judicious reader may easily rout those Troops, which began too soon to cry *victoria*, and thought but of dividing the spoil. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxxi, 'There go the rest of them!' Victoria!' shouted Cary, as every Spaniard set all the sail he could 1861 Gen. P Thompson *Audi Alt. Part* III clxi. 175 The opposite party at the same time made simpletons of themselves by throwing up their caps and crying 'victoria'

transf 1863 *Bradford Advertiser* 18 July 5/2, If you conquered, all the post-horns in Europe were set to sound 'Victoria!'

2. A figure of the goddess Victory. *rare*—1.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May 1645, The stamp of the Roman *Denarius* varied, if with a Victoria, so nam'd.

Victoria [2] (vɪktōˑrɪă). [The name of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., from 1837 to 1901, employed attributively or by itself as a designation of various things.]

1 A light, low, four-wheeled carriage having a collapsible hood, with seats (usually) for two persons and an elevated seat in front for the driver. [1844 *Art Union Jrnl* VI 238 A calèche which the French have named after Queen Victoria] 1870 *Pall Mall G* 24 Aug. 11, I have taken a victoria and driven to the Porte Maillot to watch the engineers fell the trees in the Bois de Boulogne 1876 MARY M GRANT *Sun-Maid* xi, A victoria is the prettiest carriage a lady can possible drive in 1886 *Pall Mall G* 10 May 3/2 We are threatened with an inundation of new cabs and victorias for the coming season

attrib 1903 *Motor Ann* 258 The motor car best suited to India would be that with a canopy—or, better still, a victoria top

2 *Bot.* A gigantic species of water-lily, *Victoria regia*, indigenous to South America

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 411 Floating plants on the continent of South America are represented by Victoria. Victoria, the most gigantic and beautiful of water plants, is called Water Maize in South America 1852 *Phil. Trans.* CXLII 289 The specimen of Victoria which flowered in the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1215 The *Victoria* has delighted thousands, by the size of its leaves and the beauty and fragrance of its flowers

attrib 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 445 The plant is commonly known in this country as the Victoria Water-lily 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 558 *Victoria regia*, the Victoria Lily of the Amazon Valley in South America

3. *Astr* One of the minor planets, discovered by Hind in 1850.

1851 J R HIND *Solar System* 91 The name selected for the twelfth member [of the extra-zodiacal group] is Victoria *Ibid* 92 The discovery of Victoria was quickly followed by that of another small planetary body 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron.* 328

4 A variety of domestic pigeon.

1879 L WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 208 Victorias are simply Hyacinths of a lighter shade 1881 LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 97 These varieties have been promiscuously named Hyacinths, Victorias and Porcelains in our pigeon literature

b. *Victoria crown(ed) pigeon*, a queen's pigeon (QUEEN *sb.* 14 b).

c 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 127

5. A variety of plum characterized by its luscious flavour and rich red colour. Also *attrib.*

1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 256 Denyer's Victoria. Skin bright red on the side next the sun, but pale red on the shaded side 1883 H DRUMMOND *Nat Law in Spir IV.* (1884) 364 He arranges his plums in his shop window. He may tell me a magnum bonum from a Victoria 1883 *19th Cent* Nov 870 Some sixteen years ago..I planted two Victoria plums *Ibid*, A Victoria plum tree.

6 A kind of woollen dress material.

1891 *Times* 26 Oct 4/2 The parcels of miscellaneous goods have consisted of blue victorias, meltons in all colours, brown venetians

7. *attrib* **a.** *Victoria Cross*, a British military and naval decoration bestowed for conspicuous bravery in battle. (Abbreviated V.C.) *Victoria Day*, the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, May 24 (Also called *Empire Day.*)

1896 *Royal Warrant* in *Lond Gaz* 5 Feb 410/2 The distinction shall be styled and designated 'The Victoria Cross', and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll bearing this inscription 'For Valour' 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* I 319/1 The 1st of March, 1857, is one among many days associated with the bestowal of the Victoria Cross upon heroic soldiers and sailors 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/4 A bill was introduced in the Canadian parliament to make Victoria day—May 24th—a permanent public holiday throughout Canada

b Misc., as *Victoria black, blue, Court, crape, frilling, lawn* (see quots.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc* 152 **Victoria black*, a fancy black-letter character. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Victoria blue. 1895 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* IX. 429 *Victoria Blue* is a brilliant and useful nuclear stain 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* x 437 Staining with alcoholic solution of Victoria-blue 1847 MCCULLOCH *Brit Emp* (ed 3) II 220 The principal sheriff visiting the county, for the purpose of holding statutory, registration, and small debt, commonly called **Victoria* Courts 1877 *Encycl Brit* VI 553/1 A very successful imitation of real crape is made in Manchester of cotton yarn, and sold under the name of *Victoria crape 1888 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 515/1 **Victoria frilling*, a description of cotton cambric Frilling. *Ibid*, **Victoria lawn*, a description of muslin employed as a lining for skirts of dresses 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib.* 495 Cloakings—Frazer tartan, *Victoria [tartan], Royal Stewart, Forbes, and Gordon *Ibid* 491/1 Silk and worsted and cotton and worsted *Victoria velvet damasks.

†Victorial, *a* and *sb* *Obs* [a OF. *victorial* or ad. late L. *victōriāl-is*, f. L. *victōria* VICTORY *sb.* So It. *vittoriale*]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to victory, victorious.

c 1460 *Wisdom* 1119 in *Macro Plays* 72 Now ye haue receyuyde þe crownnys victoryall To regne in blys withowtyn ende! 1501 in *Dunbar's Poems* lxxxviii 38 London, thy Tour founded of old May be the hous of Mars victoryall 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 298 They knęled all downe with mycle reuerence, Salutynge the shryne with honour victoriall. 1611 COTGR., *Victorial*, Victoriall, of or belonging to victorie. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 114 This Song is a Triumphant Victorial Song, or Song for Victory that Israel had over Sisera's Host. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvii (1694) 163 Pantagruel for an eternal Memorial wrote this victorial ditton

B *sb pl* Games in honour of victory.

1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 83 They carows'd, and danc'd, and celebrated victorials

Victo'rian, *a.*[1] [f the name of *Victorius*, an ecclesiastic of the 5th century] *Victorian cycle, period* (see quot. 1728 and DIONYSIAN *a.* 3)

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Period, Victorian Period*, an Interval of 532 Julian Years, which elaps'd, the new and full Moons return on the same Day of the Julian Year. 1905 J B. BURY *St Patrick* App 372 The Celtic Church in Britain and Ireland never adopted the Victorian cycle.

Victorian (vɪktōˑrɪăn), *a.*[2] and *sb* [f. VICTORIA [2].]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to, designating, or typical of the reign of Queen Victoria (1837–1901)

1875 STEDMAN *Vict Poets* 1. 6 The significant likeness between the Alexandrian and Victorian eras 1880 C H PEARSON in *Victorian Rev* I 544 The changes..were more radical than any programme of Victorian Liberalism suggests 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 591 An old-fashioned petticoat such as an early Victorian-age lady would have worn 1907 MISS F F MONTRÉSOR *Burning Torch* 426 The furniture was adorned in a heavy Early Victorian style

B *sb.* 1. A person, esp an author, who lived in the reign of Queen Victoria

1876 *N Amer Rev* CXXIII 219 We can scarcely avoid calling him [Browning] the strongest, truest poet of the Victorians 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* III 61 He [Tennyson], alone of the Victorians, has definitely entered the immortal group of our English poets.

2. An article of furniture from the time of Queen Victoria.

1905 ELIN. GLYN *Vicar's Evangeline* 189, I shall have the suite done up with pale green, and burn all the Early Victorians

Hence **Victo rianism; Victo rianize** *v.*

1905 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Feb 4/2 The turban is, of course, an early Victorianism 1905 *Speaker* 8 April 32/2 They Victorianise his [Bunyan's] spelling and parade his Calvinism on shiny paper

Victo'rian, *a.*[3] [See def.] Of or belonging to, native to, the colony of Victoria in Australia (named in 1851 after Queen Victoria).

In recent use occurring in a number of plant-names, as *Victorian dogwood, laurel, lilac, parsnip*

1857–65 (*title*), The Victorian Hansard; containing the debates of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Colony of Victoria 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX. 787/1 The Victorian samples [of wheat] at the last Great Exhibition ranked amongst the very best. 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Pl* 449 *Eucalyptus globulus*. [Called] 'Tasmanian' or 'Victorian Blue Gum' from the colour of its foliage.

†Victo riat(e. *Obs. rare* [ad L *victōriāt-us*, f. *victōria* VICTORY *sb.*] A Roman silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, equal in value to half a denarius Also *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 182 If this hearbe be taken in wine to the weight of a victoriat peece of silver, i halfe a Romane denier, it stoppeth the course of a new cough 1657 W RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* VI 205 They make so frequent mention of Comes and Weights, as Talents, Sicles,..Victoriates, Sesterces 1771 *Phil Trans.* LXI 490 What is now called the Victoriat, was coined by the Clodian Law

Victorine (vɪktŏrīn), *sb.*[1] [? f. VICTOR-IA [2] + -INE [4].] A kind of fur tippet worn by ladies, fastened in front of the neck and having two loose ends hanging down.

1849 *Ann Reg* 111 The several articles now produced, a bonnet, a fur victorine, &c 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib, Brit* II No. 4502, Manufacturer of self-fasteners for victorines and mantles. 1881 MISS C M YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* 1 47 The first prize was a lovely fur victorine. 1902 *Delineator* Dec 614/1 The Victorine and collarette are again promised favour

Victorine (vɪktŏrīn), *sb.*[2] and *a* [ad. F. *Victorin*, f. the name of the monastery of St. *Victor* near Paris.] **a.** *sb* One or other of the founders or adherents of the type of mysticism developed at St. Victor in the 12th and 13th centuries **b** *adj* Of or pertaining to the mysticism of St. Victor

1881 *Encycl Brit* XII 583/2 The art of the Victorine school was carried to its greatest perfection by Adam of St. Victor 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* II. 1603 There is a palpable connection between the pseudo Dionysian writings and the Victorines 1886 C BIGG *Christian Platonists of Alexandria* v 189 Thus Origen..became also the spiritual ancestor of Bernard, the Victorines, and the author of the *De Imitatione.*

Victorious (vɪktōˑrɪəs), *a.* Also 5–6 victor-iouse, -yous, -ius (6 -yus); 5–6 vyctoryous(e, 6 -ious. [a. AF. *victorious* (= OF. and F. *victorieux*) or ad. L. (ante- and post-class.) *victōriōs-us*, f. *victōria* VICTORY *sb.* So Sp. and Pg. *victorioso*, It *vittorioso.*]

1 Having gained victory or obtained supremacy as victor; triumphant over adversaries or rivals; successful in any contest or struggle **a** Of persons or an army Also const *over.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1101 Hit was neuer herd In any coste where ye come but ye were clene victorius 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 171 This Mitridates apperede ever moore victoryous after that þe noble consulles of the Romanes hade victory of hym 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II iv. (1883) 53 Be mercyfull to them wyth whom we haue ben victorious 1535 COVERDALE *Eccius* xviii 1 God onely is righteous, & remayneth a victorious kynge for euer 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 The most valiant and victorius kinge, ..kinge Edward 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 183 The victoriousst Captaines and Warriours, the inuincíblest Cæsars and Conquerors 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 39 With much wonder that shee was so victorious against the Spaniards. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 997 Heav'n Gates Pourd out by millions her victorious Bands Pursuing. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* IV. (1728) 299 They led their victorious armies against the King of Egypt 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav* III 309 Giacomo da Pesaro, ..victorious over the Turks in war, and over himself in peace. 1781 COWPER *Table-t* 473 Vengeance at last pours down upon their coast, A long despis'd, but now victorious, host 1837 J STERLING *Ess.*, etc (1848) I 176 Montaigne yet had honesty and warmth of soul to see in Socrates a victorious witness for the lastingness of truth. 1840 KEIGHTLEY *Rom Empire* II. vi 246 Victorious over all his rivals, Aurelian celebrated a triumph with unusual magnificence 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* ii 60 The young monarch had already shown himself..energetic and victorious.

b *transf.* Of things.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 358 Victorious tre, protectioun of trewe, That oonly were worthy for to bere The kyng of heven. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III xxii (1904) 485 Love, be ashamed to be called Love cruell Hate is victorious over thee 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 142 Th' Ethereal mould Incapable of stain would soon purge off the baser fire Victorious 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 420 The smouldering flame the trunk receives; Ascending thence, it At length victorious to the top aspires. 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 320 Now the distemper, spite of draught or pill, Victorious seem'd. 1889 J. B. BURY *Hist. Later Rom Emp* II ix I. 185 Julian's championship of the dying cause furthered the victorious creed.

2. Of, belonging to, or characterized by victory, producing victory; emblematic of victory.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 He shulde be dygne to obteyne by bataylles the conqueste vyctoryouse of the empyre of Ytalye *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* cxlvii (1533) 78 For the why che vyctoryous acte, the sayde Charlys obteynyd a surname, and was called Carolus Martellus 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI. iv. 36 As their victorious deedes haue often showen, Being with fame through many Nations blowen 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV II 43, I hope well of to morrow, and will leade you, Where rather He expect victorious life, Then death, and Honor. *c* 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Musick* 14 The Cherubick host..With those just Spirits that wear victorious Palms. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III 104 Sudden, these honours shall be snatch'd away, And curs'd for ever this victorious day 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII 331 And I will give to thy victorious hand, After my own, the noblest recompense. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M* Introd., He had not power to explain the assurance of pardon which he continued to assert, or to name the victorious name on which he trusted. 1831 — *Ct. Rob.* IV, It now became a serious and doubtful question whether our victorious eagles might be able to penetrate any farther into the country of the enemy 1847 MRS A KERR *Ranke's Hist Servia* 95 They who had borne victorious arms against the Turks.

Victoriously (vɪktōˑ rɪəslɪ), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY [2].] In a victorious manner; triumphantly

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) V VI. NN 1j b, Of as moche that they ben escaped the more vyctoryously *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvii 175 He bare hym so victoryously agayne the Danys that he forced theym to obey to all theyr former promyse and condycions 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen VIII*, c. 3 § 1 His majestie hathe moste victoriously defendyd and governyd this his Realme 1626 GOUGE *Serm Dignity Chivalry* § 6 [They] waged many battels valiantly and victoriously 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* II VIII. § 7 All whom he is said victoriously to have vanquished 1718 POPE *Iliad* XII Argt., Hector..enters at the Head of his Troops, who victoriously pursue the Grecians even to their Ships. 1755 JOHNSON, *Triumphantly*, victoriously; with success 1847 DE QUINCEY *Last Days Kant* Wks III. 105 Over all which the benignity and nobility of his nature mount, victoriously to the last 1884 *Manch. Exam* 8 April 5/1 The Bill in due course will be sent victoriously to the House of Lords.

Victoriousness (vɪktōˑ rɪəsnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being victorious.

1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* 4 Several Authors have represented Guinea as a Mighty Kingdom, whose Prince by his Victoriousness had subdued numerous Countries 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I 38, I will add another instance of Christian victoriousness 1851 J H NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 369, I have an intense feeling in me about the power and victoriousness of truth. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch* (1877) 144 No one has spoken more truly of the natural victoriousness of virtue.

†Vi'ctorize, *v* *Obs. rare.* [f. VICTOR *sb.*[1] + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make victorious. **b.** *intr.* To win the victory *for* one.

1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 189 Most of all did Ammon's Prince admire God's dreadfull Judgement and to scape his ire, Who Israel thus, of vanquisht, victoriz'd 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* II 106 Christ Jesus was a Lyon, but it was to victorize for us, not to prey upon us

†Vi'ctorship. *Obs. rare* [f. VICTOR *sb.*[1]] The position of a victor; the chief place

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit* 281 To haue a disputation for the victorship once euery quarter of the yeare *Ibid.*, To incourage them, and all the rest of them by their ensample to striue at length to come vnto the Victorshippe.

Victory (vɪktŏrɪ), *sb* Forms 4–7 victorie (4 uict-, 4–5 vittorie, 6 *Sc.* wictorie, -orrie), victorye, 4– victory (5 *Sc.* wictory); 4–6 vyktorye (4 fyctorye), vyctory (6 vyctorie); 4–5 vict-, 4 wict-, vikt-, 5 vittori. [a. AF. and OF. *victorie* (var. of OF. and F. *victoire*), ad. L. *victōria*, f. *victor* VICTOR *sb.*[1] Cf Sp. and Pg. *victoria*, It. *vittoria.*]

1. The position or state of having overcome an

enemy or adversary in combat, battle, or war; supremacy or superiority achieved as the result of armed conflict.

a. With *the*, as in the phr *to have (get, win) the victory* Also const. *of* (an enemy, etc)

13 . *K. Alis.* 7663 (Laud MS), Of hoye was þeinne al þe story, How Gregeis hadden þe victory *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 3370 (Kölbing), He þonked þe king of gloire, þat him hadde 3ouen þe victorie, To ouercomen his fomen 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 167 Þese men. beeþ i-woned to haue the victorie and þe maistrie in euerich fist *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6134 Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace lene, þat þou the victorie wyn, thi worshup to saue *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) ii 5 When any man had þe victory of his enmy. *c* 1420 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 1011 To wete whyche of hem shuld haue the victory *Ibid* 1790 Thus they contynu fyght for the victory *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* iv 9 (Harl MS), So þis yong knyst fought with the enemeys, and wan þe victorie 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas.* xxxvi (Percy Soc) 190, I . for her sake shalbe invincible Of this great monster to have the victory 1535 Coverdale *Dan* vii 21, I behelde, and the same horne made battail agaynst the sayntes, yee and gat the victory off them 1592 Kyd *Span Trag* i ii. 64 In all this turmoyle, three long houres and more, The victory to neither part inclinde 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xii 11 Whereupon there was a very sore battell, but Iudas side got the victory 1647 Hexham I 6 v, To carrie away the victorie 1666 Pepys *Diary* 29 July, A letter from Sir W Coventry tells me that we have the victory 1737 L Clarke *Hist Bible* (1740) I. ix. 580 For Lathyrus having gotten the Victory, pursued it to the utmost. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* 374 This so encouraged the Grecians, that they fought strenuously, and obtained the Victory over the Persians. 1811 G Bruce *Poems & Songs* 19 To him Wha can the victory bestow On those, who to his precepts bow

b. Without article

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 473 With few folk that had victory Off mychty kingis. *Ibid* III 224 Scipio has off the templis tane The armys In name off victory offerryt thar 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* v xxiii. (Bodl MS), þe cok crowiþ after bataile & victorie 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* i 3868 Nor in armys conquest nor victorie Ben not assured vp-on multitude 1457 Harding *Chron.* in *Eng Hist Rev.* Oct (1912) 748 Of his fose he had ay vyctory 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 25 By the whiche they crucifye the worlde, and hath victory of it 1535 Coverdale *Ps* lxxxviii 43 Thou hast taken awaye the strength of his swerde, and geuest him not victory in the battayll 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. 1 147 Why so then am I sure of Victorie Now therefore let vs hence 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 515 Surena covered with Blood and Victory came to my Chamber 1788 Gibbon *Decl & F* xliii IV 282 Victory is the fruit of moral as well as military virtue 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xvii 681 For him Jove leads to victory 1839 James *Louis XIV*, I. 144 In following up the flying squadrons of Grammont and Chabot, [he] suffered victory to escape from his hands 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxi IV 229 Victory still continued on the side of Athens 1881 F W H Myers *Wordsworth* 80 When in victory Nelson passed away.

c. *personif.*

1563 B Googe *Eglogs*, etc (Arb) 124 In fyne lo Victorye at hande , Bent for to spoyle our Foes of Fame 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, v. iii 79 Fortune, and Victory sit on thy Helme 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi 762 At his right hand Victorie Sate Eagle-wing'd. 1783 Crabbe *Village* ii 152 Victory seems to die now thou art dead 1820 Keats *Hyperion* ii. 342 That was before we knew the winged thing, Victory, might be lost, or might be won 1885 *Harper's Mag.* April 819/2 He has now fallen in the arms of victory

d. Used interjectionally as an expression of triumph or encouragement. (Cf. Victoria 1 1.)

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, iv. vi. 1 Saint George, and Victory, fight Souldiers, fight 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, v 1. 113 Lords to the field. Saint George, and Victorie 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 479 The day of a believer's death is better than the day of his birth Never till then, do we put off our armour, sheath our sword, and cry victory, victory 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* v. Song vi, Victory, Victory to the prostrate nations! 1821 — *Hellas* 948 Victory! Victory! Russia's famished eagles Dare not to prey beneath the crescent's light

2. An instance or occasion of overcoming an adversary in battle, etc.; a triumph gained by force of arms

Cadmean, Pyrrhic victory see those words *Moral victory* see Moral *a.* 7c

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 2500 Ofte he þanked þe king in gloi Of is grace & is victori *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiii 1 A bedel, þat eftere þe victory cries þat all þe land is þe victors. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* Prol. 22 These olde aprouede storyis Of holynesse, of regnys, of victoryis, Of loue, of hate [etc.]. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 3 Lyke for Davyd aftyr his victory Reyioyssed whas alle Jerusalem. 1460 Capgrave *Chron* 33 The ix [labour of Hercules] is the gret victorie of the beste Achildes, that blewe out fyre at his mowth. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii 66 At parlament thow suld be hye renownit, That did so mony victoryse opteyn 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* ii Let vs ..choose vnto vs a head, to leade, direct, and gouerne vs, sith without a head, there is no victorie to be looked for 1601 Chester *Love's Mart* 33 This Brytish King in warres a Conqueror, And wondrous happie in his Victories 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Where, after they have been repulsed or routed, they have rallyed, and carried away many glorious victories 1769 Robertson *Chas V*, iii P 25 The victory at Villalar proved as decisive as it was complete 1815 *Morning Chron* 22 June, We stop the press to announce the most brilliant and complete Victory ever obtained by the Duke of Wellington 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I ii. 90 The victory was great, but, like many victories it was fatal to the conquerors

3. Supremacy or superiority, triumph or ultimate success, in any contest, struggle, or enterprise.

a. With *the*, or in pl., etc.

13. *Leg Rood* (1871) 88 Mak þis in þine armes forþi, þan sall þou haue þe victori *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi 6, I hope þe victory thoro his help 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B iii. 331 Se what Salamon saith in Sapience bokes, That hij þat 3iueth 3iftes þe victorie wij mneth 14 *Tundale's Vis* 88 Whom [sc martyrs] Cryst Jesu eternally in glory Ordeyned hath a palme of his victory 1526 Tindale 1 *John* v 4 This is the victory that ouer commeth the worlde, euen oure fayth. 1573–80 Harvey *Lett* Wks (Grosart) I 136 From my chamber the daye after mye victorye 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxxi § 7 Such is euer-more the finall victorie of all truth ?1639 J Taylor (Water P) *Part Summers Travels* 33 (Hindley, III), The cooks hath laid small Isles of mutton, which you may invade With stomach, knife and spoon With these, the victory you cannot fail. 1683 Norris *Passion of Saviour* 130 This little Victory He won, Shew'd what He could have done 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* iii 164 Observe, if he disdains to 3ield the Prize, Of Loss im patient, proud of Victories *1719* De Foe *Crusoe* ii (Globe) 598 But I hope I have got the Victory over my self 1779 Burke *Corr* (1844) II 273 We have obtained two victories, victories, not over our adversaries, but over our own passions and prejudices. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II. 74 The victory of the cabal of evil counsellors was therefore complete 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* v (ed. 2) 189 The victory over the terror of death, in self-devotion produces the highest state of mind.

b Without article

c 1325 Shoreham vii 407 Hyȝt moste neades for þe glorye, Elles hedde y-faylled fyctorye. 1340 *Ayenb* 167 Wyþ oute pacience non ne heþ victorie. 1382 Wyclif *Prov* xxii 9 Victorie and worshipe shal [he] purchace, that 3eueth 3iftis *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* vii (1868) 10 And that fast is to make you haue victori ayenst youre flesshe. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii 27 All honour we this Lord with glory, That wan on tre trevmphe of he victory 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* iv i 30 The teares haue got small victorie by that For it was bad inough before their spight 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* i v § 11 Men have entered into a desire of learning sometimes to enable them to victory of wit and contradiction 1667 Milton *P L* xii 570 That suffering for Truths sake Is fortitude to highest victorie 1792 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 261 He has gained no victory but over his own conscience 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxii, 'There is neither victory nor defeat in the case,' returned the Prince, drily 'The girl loves me not' 1835 T Mitchell *Acharn of Aristoph.* 430 *note*, The daughter of Antæus is placed at the goal, as the prize of victory

4. The Roman goddess representing or typifying victory; a figure or statue of this.

1569 Spenser *Sonn*, '*I saw raisde vp on pillers*', On eche side portraide was a victorie, With golden wings 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* i xxi 26 b, Within it [the chariot] was Victory sitting with two wings 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 99 Indeed by this very same portrature I haue seen . the goddesse Victorie expressed 1704 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I 437 The Sepulchral Monument of one Tatius ,at Sipylus; whose Tomb was adorned with Wreaths of Plenty, held up by Victories 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xlv IV 419 Crowned with a winged figure of Victory 1820 Shelley *Naples* 60 Bright Altar of the bloodless sacrifice, Which armed Victory offers up unstained To Love, the flower-enchained! 1841 Thackeray *Sec Fun. Nap.* iii 63 Statues of plaster representing .victories, and other female personages painted in oil so as to represent marble 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea* 30 Suddenly giddily tottering, down their statue of Victory fell. 1872 Head *Sel Grk. Coins in Electrotype Brit. Mus.* 6 Above is a flying Victory, crowning the bull with a wreath.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *victory-anthem, -flashing* adj , *match, -worthy* adj.

1552 Huloet, Victory worthy, *palmarius* 1709 *The Post-Boy* 1–3 Dec, The Victory Handkerchief, which gives account of five most Glorious Victories over the French. 1769 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* 70 A cricket-match was played at Swaffham (being the victory match). 1820 Shelley *Liberty* xv, Lift the victory-flashing sword 1869 W P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* (1875) 122 After we have joyfully sung the victory-anthem recorded in Romans viii

† **Victory,** *v. Obs. rare* [ad. OF. *victorier* or med L. *victōrāre* (It *vittoriare*), f. L. *victōria*: see prec.] *trans.* To overcome, vanquish.

a 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxxxvii. ix, Greate syckenesse so had hym victoried, And droue hym out from all his region 1576 Bedingfield tr. *Cardanus' Comf* 45 b, If he had beene victoryed, hee coulde not haue left to Alexander meane and power of happy procedinge.

Victoryless, *a* [-less.] Lacking victory.

1892 Brooke *Early Eng Lit* II xvii 102 Hell is then described, the abyss of pain, swart, victoryless, deep-daled 1914 *Times* 14 Nov. 10/1 A protracted, victoryless affair of mere give and take on three or four vast firing-lines

Victress (vi ktrés). [f. L *victr-* + -ess. Cf next and Victrix] A female victor or vanquisher.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 452 Posthumius Tubertus rode triumphant in this manner, to wit, crowned with a chaplet of Myrtle, dedicated to Venus Victresse [1634 Victoresse] 1606 — *Sueton.* 243 When the one of them was foyled and overcome, a third [eagle] came at the very instant from the sunne rising and chased the victresse away 1637 Heywood *Dial* xvii 244 She that's crownd Victresse by the Trojan Boy, For meed this golden Apple shall enioy 1658 W Burton *Itin Anton* 44 She as a Mother not a Victresse calls 1741 Shenstone *Judgment Hercules* 514 Not such the victress, Virtue's constant queen, Endur'd the test of truth *c* 1780 M Monsey in Jeaffreson *Bk about Doctors* (1860) II 84 O Venus, send dire ruin on her head, Strike the destroyer, lay the victress dead 1850 W P Scargill *Eng. Sketch-Bk.* 21 Peggy Mumps, his sister, was victress in a chemise race 1867 Howells *Ital Journ* 101 The painter has done his best for the victress in this rivalry 1888 Mrs H Ward *R Elsmere* xlv, 'I wouldn't have given it him,' the supposed victress was saying to herself.

† **Victrice.** *Obs.* Also 5 victrych, 6 -yce, victris. [a OF *victrice* or L. *victrīc-, victrix*: see next.] = prec.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 421 O Elfiede myȝti, O mayde mennene drede, victrice of kynd, wel worþy þy name 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 85 He wyl now defendyn me, And of al thi serpentys me victrych make 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 63 Empryce of pryss, Victryce of wyce, hie genetrice Of Jhesu 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronat* in Furniv *Ballads fr MSS* (1868) I 399 He knewe, certes, that you, victrice, of all ladies Should haue the price of worthynes 1567 Drant *Horace, Ep* x D viij, The victris hath a swifte recourse by stealth unto her place. ?1633 B Jonson *Underwoods, Lady V Digby* ix 96 And, in her hand With boughs of Palme, [to have] a crowned Victrice stand.

‖ **Victrix** (vi·ktriks) [L , fem. of *victor* Victor] A female victor, a victress

1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 113 Before Nature is victrix in diseases 1672 [Tuke] (*title*), Souls Warfare, Comically digested into Scenes Acted between the Soul and her Enemies, Wherein she cometh off Victrix 1716–20 *Lett fr Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I 174 Carried away by the triumphant Victrix, who will be proud of the Conquest 1779 G Keate *Sketches fr. Nat* (ed 2) II 9 The victrix has it [a smock] slipped over her running dress, and marches off triumphant. 1853 C Bronte *Villette* xxxii, In his victrix he required all that was here visible 1895 E J Dillon in *Contemp Rev.* Nov 620 A war which, if Russia prove the victrix, will deliver Constantinople and the Balkan Peninsula into her hands.

Victual (vi·t'l), *sb* Forms *α* 4–6 vitaile (4 -aille), vitayle (5 -aylle), 5 vitayll, 5–6 -ail(l, 4–6 vytayle (5–6 -aylle, 5 *Sc.* wytaylle), 5–6 vytaile (5 -aille), 5 -ayl(l, 4–5 vetaille (4 -aile), 5 vetayle, 6 -ayll , 5 *Sc* wittail(e, -aill, wytaill, 6 vittayle, -aile, 6–7 vittail; 5 *Sc* wictaill, 6 -ayll, -ayle, vectayll, 6–7 victail *β.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 5 vitt-, vet-, 6 vict-, 5–6 vyt-, vitale; 5 wit(t-, wyt-, wet-, wictale. *γ* 5–6 vitall (6 -al, witall), 5 vytall, 6 -al , 5–6 vitell (5 vet-, wetell), vitel, 5 fyt-, 6 vytel(l ; 5 wetyl , 6 vitoll. *δ.* 5 vittale, 5–6 vittall, 5 (9) vittal , 5–6 vittell (5 wytt-, 6 wett-, vyttell), 6, 8, 9 *dial* , vittel, 6–7, 8–9 *dial* vittle (7 victle), 9 *dial.* fittle, wittle. *ε* 6 wyttuel, wittual, 7 vittual, 8 vitual , 6 victuayle, *Sc.* wictuale, victuale, -wale, -uel(l, 5–7 victuall (6 wictuall, -wall), 6 vyctual, 6– victual [a. AF and OF. *vitaile, -aille* (OF. also *vitale, -alle, vittalle, victaille*) fem. .—late L. *victuālia*, neut pl. of post-classical L *victuālis*, f. *victus* food, sustenance . cf. Prov. *vit(o)alha*, Sp *vitualla*, Pg *vitualha*, It. *vettovaglia*. The variant OF. and mod.F form *victuaille* has been assimilated to the L original, and a similar change in spelling has been made in English, while the pronunciation still represents the forms *vittel, vitle.* (See also Vitaly)]

1. *collect.* Whatever is normally required, or may naturally be used, for consumption in order to support life, food or provisions of any kind.

Occasionally applied to food for animals, but more commonly restricted to that of persons

α 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 10555 Y was wunt to lede vytayle To knyȝtes þat were yn batayle 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3025 Al þus þemperur haþ him dȝt Þar to schipes wiþ gode vitaile *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G W* 1488 *Hypsipyle*, Askynge hem a-noon If they were broken or woo begoon Or hade nede of lodesmen or vitayle 1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* iii 371 Devourours of vetaile þat fourten er þei paide. *a* 1417 *York Memor. Bk* (Surtees) I 222 Fysshe and other vitaill ar ofte tymes conceled in this citee *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 98 He schuld haue vii 3ere plentee of corne and all oþer vytayle *a* 1500 in C Trice-Martin *Chanc Proc 15th C* (1904) 4 Yf the dette be surmysed to growe by the bying or sellyng of any maner of vetayll *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xlvi 156 He shall departe in this lytell shyppe and take vytayle in to it for there prouysyon *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI*, 105 By that waie neither man nor vitaill could passe or come 1548 Patten *Exped. Scott* Pref a viij b, The time and place whan and whither they shall cum, and with how much prouision of vitail 1592 Kyd *Sol & Pers* iii 1 50 Footemen well exercised in war, And, as it seemes, they want no needful vittaile.

β 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ix 168 Quhar thai mycht get Till thame and thairis vittale and met *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 425 þai ordenyt hyr þare ont-rydere, þar witale to þe house to by *c* 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw* 1873 Syr Alers, with swith grete vetale, Come that kastel to asayle 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen VII*, c ix § 3 That every freman may lede, carie, and goo, with his or their Vetale, Ware or merchaundise *a* 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam* (E.E T S) 110 Geff thow hase to sel wetale in gret substance, Se be na way na derth þat thou desyre.

γ c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5176 In þat prouyns is plenty all of prise vitell, Of corne, & of catell 1472 *Presentmts of Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 We say yᵗ yer have boght of late unsesanabyll wetyl, yᵗ is to say, feche & herrynge, bothe Thom Smythe & John Clyffe *Ibid.* 27 For bryngh-yng in of wetell for the welfare of comhons *c* 1475 Henryson *Fables, Twa Mice* 102 (Bann MS), Thair harbery wes tane In till a spens with vitall of grit plentie 1513–4 *Act* 5 *Hen VIII*, c 6 The great scarcyte of grayne and vytell at this present tyme 1532 in J Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 61 The berne of salt and all wther witall borne be the Pynouris 1538 Starkey *England* i iii 74 In so much that vytel and nuryschment suffycyent for them can skant here be found. 1570 Levins *Manip* 13 Vitall, *penu, victus*

δ c 1480 *Wyntoun's Cron.* i 564 (MS. E.), Within þat ile ar citeis ten Stuffit with wittall gud and men 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 108 They schall lacke no men nor vettell 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 247 For a bayte that careit the wrychtis and thar wyttell to the loche, *v s* 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 41 Twise a day giue him fresh vittle and drinke 1599 Dallam in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl

Soc) 88 The iland Zante hathe all theire provition of vittell from thence *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 355 Th' Heav'nly Herald sees there the Brethren lying Along the Grasse, and busie at their Victle 1663 Butler *Hud* I I 316 For, as we said, he always chose To carry Victle in his Hose 1723 Swift *Stella at Woodpark* Wks 1755 IV I 40, I must confess, your wine and victle I was too hard upon a little 1748 Mary Leapor *Poems Sev Occasions* 124 When you gather Strength a little, Can walk abroad and eat your Victle 1789 Burns *Robin shure in Hairst* IV, Robin promised me A' my winter victle 1847– in dial glossaries, etc (Worc, Hereford, Shropsh, Warw, Gloc, Dorset) in the form *fittle* 1881 *Gd Words* 846/1 It's a pity as you've no stomach to yer victle

e 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 39 The Frenche men lye yn wayte to destroye the Conductours of our victuayle 1559–66 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 71 To hinder the victuall from comeing to Edinburgh 1570–6 W Lambarde *Peramb Kent* 130 Deuouring and consuming the victuall of the countrey 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 1247 Germenchius hath put in three moneths victuall into Hust in Transylvania 1627 Bacon *Sylva* § 649 The Making of Things Inalimental, to become Alimental, may be an Experiment of great Profit, for Making new Victual 1681 H Nevile *Plato Rediv* 92 The cheapness of Victual, and the want of Labourers 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 60 It might seem to prohibit the buying of grain and other victual 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxix, And Laura waited long, and wept a little, She almost lost all appetite for victual 1856 Hawthorne *Eng Note-Bks* (1870) I, 111 A refreshment-room, with drinks and cakes and pastry, but no substantial victual 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 201 A fair-hair'd youth, that in his hand Bare victual for the mowers

† **b** Production of the ground capable of being used as food *Obs*

White victual (quot 1799) = next

c 1374 Chaucer *Former Age* 36 Ther as vitayle is ek so skars and thinne That nat but mast or apples is ther inne *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T* 3 Ther is at the West side of Ytaille A lusty playne, habundant of vitaille 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantation* (Arb.) 531 Then consider, what Victuall or Esculent Things there are, which grow speedily, and within the yeere 1627 May *Lucan* IV 99 Nor can the souldiers goe To forrage the drown'd fields no victuale leaue. 1798 Malthus *Popul* (1878) 228 This may be justly attributed to the effects of the scarcity and bad victual in the year 1783 1799 J. Robertson *Agric Perth* 147 The land is pulverized and better made for the succeeding crop of white victual

c *Sc* Grain, corn ? *Obs.*

1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 171 Alsua tha sal haue the tend vitale for 11ch of bere and mele 1557 *Rec Inverness* (New Spald. Cl) I 7 To pay Isbell Damster the hyest price of ane boll wyttuell and thre pects to entres. 1585 *Reg. Mag. Sig Scot* 292/1 For payment of aucht chalderis 3 bollis victuall, thairof 45 bollis beir and the remanent meill 1609 Skene *Reg Maj., Stat Robert I*, 36 It is statute be the king, that all they quha buyes victuall fra burgessis at their granaries, they may carie that victuall quhere they please. 1678 Sir G Mackenzie *Crim Laws Scot* I xxiv § 1 (1699) 119 Usury is that Crime committed in Bargains of Victual, or Tacks *Ibid* II xiv § 1 211 A landed man, whose Rent exceeds a thousand Merks, or ten Chalders of Victual 1726 P. Walker *Life A Peden* in *Biog Presbyt* (1827) I 53 He enquired at Mis Steil, if she wanted a Servant for threshing Victual? 1785 Burns *3rd Epist to Lapraik* VII, [Till] a' the vittle [be] in the yard, An' theekit right. 1799 J Robertson *Agric Perth* 99 In drying on the iron floor, the victual must be constantly turned. 1812 G Chalmers *Dom. Econ Gt Brit* 262 Though neither the nominal, nor the real, prices of victual were equal to those of the times of queen Anne 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* XIII, He has been very kind to the poor, having divided five load of victual among all the needful in the parish 1843 *Report Jedburgh Thirlage Trial* 8 A portion of that corn or victual, ground at the mills, which is kept by the miller.

† **d** (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II 241/1 *Vitell*, or *Viandes*, the term for Hawks meat

2 *pl.* Articles of food, supplies, or various kinds, of provisions, in later use *esp.* articles of ordinary diet prepared for use

a 13 *K Alis* 855 (Laud MS), And Olyfauntz & ek Camayles, Bope hij charged wip vitailes. *a* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1121 Wel bei were warnestured of vitayles i-now, plentiuosly for al peple 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 55 Whanne derbe of vitailles is in al Engelond aboute, bere is pe lasse i-solde *c* 1444 Lydg in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 220 To chese suych vitaylles ther braynes wer to woode 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* II. xxx 142 Cartes shal folowe for to bryng and arriue the vitailles fro the shippes *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxi 213 They bare all in to ye shyp, & vytaylles suffycyent. 1555 Edfn *Decades* (Arb.) 77 The vytayles (especially the byskette breade) corrupted by takynge water 1596 Bp W Barlow *Three Serm.* ii 47 Among all other, Famine and Dearth of vittails is not the least 1607 Dekker & Webster *Sir T Wyatt* Wks 1873 III. 103 Good victailes makes good blood. 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 85 Which I paide, Because they should not think I came to sharke Only for vittailes

β 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV 92 Schir Eduard gert men gang and se All the vitalis of that cite *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII 5027 [He] Saw his victalis war nere gane, And hop of reskew had he nane 1453–4 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) I. 280 That al maner of viteiloures shulde have bene arrested by har bodys that byinn of them any vittalis 1535 Coverdale *Ps* CXXXI. 15, I will blesse hir vytales with increase, & wil satisfie hir poore with bred 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* II (1870) 127 In the whych is vsed good fashion and good vytales 1575 G Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 97 Mye miserable Mistrisse is oftentymes driven very harde for hei vittales and lodginge

γ *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1195 He garte dele his vetells then Firste amanges oure wonded men 1401 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II I 15 We faylyth vitels and men *Ibid* 16 They mowe have godes and fytelles plente *c* 1482 J. Kay tr. *Caoursen's Siege of Rhodes* P 3 Also they lakked vytalles. 1510 *Sel Cases Cri, Star Chamber* (Selden) 205 So he toke fro many pore men their vitals to ther grete hurte 1545 Brinklow *Compl* II 13 In London and other placys ther be many offended with the great price of vitells. 1599 Dallam in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 83 We could not gitt any vitels *Ibid* 86 We ever had vitals reddie dieste for 3 dayes

δ 1554–9 *Songs & Ball Phil & Mary* (Roxb) 12 And dear cheape of vittels withe the thowe hast brought to the towne 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 46 With plate, monny, harnes, horse, & wettelles 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 98 To thy sheepe go and looke, for dogs will haue vittles. 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* I, Good companions yfaith, I see you come not for vittles. 1621 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1906) I 271 Wee had great store of fresh victles *c* 1645 J Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 27 One John Head who pretended to fetch vittells out of the Country 1696 *Monthly Mercury* VII 87 We saw vast Provision of Victles and Ammunition 1731–8 Swift *Pol Conversat* 112, I would rather want Victles than Elbow-Room 1838 Jas Grant *Sk Lond* 171 You knows that no one can hact well without vittals, and I have not had a mouthful since yesterday 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* IX, Dinner was announced by Bailey junior in these terms,—'The wittles is up!' 1892 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *I saw Three Ships* VI 106 And so say I, wi' all these vittles cryin' out to be ate

e 1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 39 As for victuaylys in our waye we shuld be sure none to fynde 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 452 b, The Frenchemen, to the intent they might have victualles in a readines [etc] 1596 *Edward III*, IV II 4 That neither vituals nor supply of men May come to succour this accursed towne 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 422 Great store of victuals and all things necessary 1618 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1906) I 45 When the Bannyans sayle by it they heave vittuals overboard as a sacrifice *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith* (1690) 101 The Wages of a Labourer, 1s 4s. per week without Victuals 1727 Swift *Gulliver* I vi, I had three hundred cooks to dress my victuals. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1776) III 299 The young animals began to dispute about their victuals, although they were given more than they could use. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng Philos* I 56 She once lost a salt spoon by one of them, whom Master George thought proper to bring to her door for cold victuals 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 218 It seems to me a very odd proceeding for a town to lay a tax on the persons who bring it victuals. 1865 Kingsley *Herew* xv, There was decking of the hall in the best hangings, cooking of victuals, broaching of casks.

† **b** *Clerk of the victuals*, = the victualler of Calais (see Victualler 2 a *note*) *Obs*

c 1570 R Turpyn in *Chron Calais* (Camden) Introd 18 Havinge ther another office of the Quenes Majesty called by the name of Clarke of the Victuals

† **c** *At victuals*, engaged in eating *Obs*

1681 H Foulis *Hist Romish Treasons* 40 Books read to him whilst he was at Victuals

† **3.** *pl* **a.** Animals serving for food. *Obs*

c 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* II (1893) 60 The more husbandrie is occupied, the more vniversall brede should be of all victualles, as of neate, shepe, swyne, gese, eges, butter, and chese 1561 *Mor's Edw V*, 104 The Pagents were amaking day and night at Westminster, and vitailes killed which afterwards was cast away

† **b** Military stores, munitions of war. *Obs*

1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* IV. 10 Moreover he added, that they had great abundance of Victuals, amongst *the which there were 12 Basilisks*

4 An article of food *rare*

1558 Bp. Watson *Sev Sacram* IX 50 This heauenly foode is a strong vitale, making vs able to endure the paine *ful iorney to the kingdome of heauen* 1829 Carlyle *Misc., German Playwrights* (1840) II 50 The Germans, who instead of a measurable and sufferable spicing of theatric matter, have in fact nothing else to live on but that highly unnutritive victual.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly *Sc*), as *victual-dealer, -house, land-male, -merchant, office, -rent, -scanting* adj., *silver, stipend, wain.*

1496 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 310 Giffin to the skippar of the schip for 3onk Gherardis mennis fraucht and wittalis silur, viz *it* 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 105 The Female espying hir time, when and how she may come to the Lawder or Vittailehouse 1592 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot* (1892) 90/2 The victuall land maillis of Clestrane benorthe the burne 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks (Grosart) IV 95 If there were any, that had repining victuall-scanting Maisters tyrannizing neuer thelesse for their work. 1600 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* (1890) 354/2 Pro preservatione navium contia tempestates et *hic victuell-housis* 1668 in *Extr St P rel Friends* III. (1912) 278 Of late since his Majesties imployment has slacken'd at the Victuall Office 1765–8 Erskine *Inst Laww Scot* II VI § 40 If the landlord refuse to receive his victual-rent when offered to him in due time 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Jan 28 The farmer or victual-merchant *Ibid*, The profession of the farmer or the victual-dealer. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* XIV, There was no knowing how long he might be in paying the next term's victual stipend 1891 Doyle *White Company* XIX, The rogue got between me and the nearest French victual wain

Hence **Victual-less** *a*, destitute of victuals.

1831 Carlyle in Froude *First 40 Years* (1882) II 165, I arrived at Liverpool quite sleepless, and but for your dinner, quite victual-less

Victual (vi·t'l), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 vitaile (5 -aille), 4–6 vitayle, -aylle, 6 vitaill; 4–5 vetayle, 5 -aille; 4 vytaile (5 -aille), 4–6 vytaylle, 5 -ayle; 4–7 vittaile (6 *Sc* victaile), 6 vytteyle, vittail- (*Sc.* wictaill) *β.* 5 *Sc* vitt-, wittaile, 5–6 vitale (5 vytale). *γ* 4 vitele, 5–6 vitel, 5 vetele, 5–6 vitell-, 5 vytel, 6 -ell; 5 vitule, 6 -alle. *δ* 5 vittall, 6 vitt-, vyttell; 5 *Sc* wittule, 6 *Sc.* wittall, wictill; 6 vitle, 6–7 vittle (7 victle). *ε.* 6–7 victuaile (6 *Sc.* victuale), 6–8 victuall (6 *Sc.* wictwall), 6– victual (7 victu'l) [ad. AF. and OF. *vitailler* (also OF. *vit-, victuailler*), f *vitaille* Victual *sb.* Cf. Sp *vituallar*, Pg *vitualhar*, It *vettovagliare*]

1 *trans* To supply or furnish (a ship, castle, garrison, body of troops, etc.) with victuals, esp. with a store to last for some time.

a 13 *Coer de L* 1382 Two hundred schyppys ben wel vytailid, With foice hawberks, swerdes and knyvys 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III 339 For thaim thocht thai mycht sekyrly Duell thar, quhill thai war victaillit weile 1390 Gower *Conf* I 194, I charge you and bidde this, That ye the same Schip vitaile *c* 1450 *Brut* II 428 That Towne and the Castelle weren welle vitailid and eke mannyd 1472 *Paston Lett* Suppl 143 Thei stuffe and vetayll sore the place 1485 in 10*th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App V 318 That no man victaile, nor make to be victailed, none of *the saide men of waire* 1523–4 R Gruffithe in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I I 193 They have ayded and vittailed the Kyng's enymyes 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* D VIJ, So great an army as he had could not be vitailed in a desolate countrey.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 63 The castell weill vittalit thai With met, and fwaill can purvay 1473 Warkw *Chron* (Camden) 2 Certeyne castelles whiche they hade vytaled. *c* 1520 M. Nisbet *Acts* VII 20 That askit pece, for alsmekile that thare cuntreis war vitalit of him

γ *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 274 He were yit more traitour, yif he lettide opere knyztis to vitele pes men asegid *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4710 At this tenydon truly was a tried castell, Wele viteld, I-wisse, for wynturs ynoghe *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 205 When he had vyteld his schippis, and made hym redy 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 109 Thaye hawe vetelly'd and munny'd the town of Ary *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lix 203 It was impreyngnable so it were well vytelly'd 1534 in *Star Chamb Cases* (Selden) II 290 They may alwayz vitalle there townes, castelles and fortresses with suche playntie of vitalles 1550 J Coke *Eng & Fr Heralds* § 75 Richard. distroyed the oost of the Egiptians comminge to vytell the Soldane in Jerusalem

δ *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* II 1580 (Cott MS), Eneas gert twa schippis be Wittulyt and laid to be se 1490 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 129 Estir at the Kingis schip wes chaysit in Dumbertane, send with Johne of Haw to vittall hir, xviij li 1555 Bradforth in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III App xlv. 129 For, saye they, yf we have the sea to vyttell us, we shall have powre to rule Ingland 1587 Harrison *England* II 1 (1877) I 6 The king commanded the Londoners not to aid nor vittell them 1611 J. Davies (Heref) in Coryat *Crudities* I. 3 He his Gorge with Grapes did vittle 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* VI Wks 1851 V 248 New Ships in every Port were builded, vittl'd, and appointed to meet all at Sandwich

e 1558 Bp Watson *Sev Sacram* Ser I 3 The fift thing is when his armye is well victualled, then to merche forward 1583 Stocker *Civ Warres Lowe C* III 97 b, Letters from the Prince, aduertising them, that hee meant the night following to victuall them 1598 Bacon *Sacr. Medit, Miracles* Ess (Arb) 103 He [Christ] multiplyed the scarsitie of a few loues and fishes to a sufficiency to victuale an host of people 1640 Gent *Knave in Gr.* I 2 B ij, A Leaguer cannot be planted, mann'd, victuall'd, and munition'd, with a small magazine 1670 R Coke *Disc Trade* 34 Before the Act we could Victual Ships with good and substantial Food cheaper than the Dutch 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 28 P5 These dangerous Captains who could victual an Army as well as lead it 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 196 The very large extent of foreign trade, which requires a great many more ships to be victualled out now than formerly 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* II (1783) I. 100 This squadron was victualed for twelve months. 1800 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1837) I 265, I have also written requiring the reason for which he did not victual this corps as I ordered 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* XVI, Jack. pushed his way through the prisoners, who were being mustered to be victualled 1865 H Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 84 By unscrupulous foraging the troops were victualed from day to day

fig. 1648 Beaumont *Psyche* XII 189 They who with all riotous Dainties strive To fortify the Belly, but can finde No time to victuall and enforce [1702 recruit] the Minde!

b *refl.* To provide or stock (oneself) with victuals.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 375 They vyttayled them selues with fresshe meate 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 263 Expences in vittelling him selfe and iii of his fellows 1612 Selden *Illustr Drayton's Poly olb* IX. 326 Llewelin compeld the English campe to victuall themselves with horse-flesh 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 335 If they could get Provisions to victual themselves with 1768 in Kitson *Life Jas Cook* VI. (1907) 90, £120 a year for victualling himself 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* V, He will do wisely to victual himself for at least three days. 1887 *Field* 24 Dec. 973/1 To see that the crew properly victual themselves.

2 *intr.* **a.** To partake of victuals, to eat. Also of animals, to feed or pasture

1577 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 187 At meales my friend who victleth here, Shall both be sure of better chere, and scape with lesser cost 1587 Turberv *Trag* 7 55 b, When euery man at boorde Had vittled well, and all was whiste 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 38 In houses, where men vittaile vpon the way, a man shall meete many times with a bare couple of Hens 1822 Byron *Juan* VII XLVIII, As a..bell-wether [will] form the flock's connection By tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* III, Soon we found Peggy and Smiler [the horses] in company, victualling where the grass was good

b To lay in or obtain a supply of victuals

1615 Chapman *Odyss* III. 418 When he (there victling well, and store of gold Aboard his ships brought) his wild way did hold 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 322 Others [say] that he hath only victualed or taken in fresh water in those partes and is gone southward *a* 1687 Petty *Pol Arith.* III. (1691) 61 Because the French cannot Victual so cheap as the English, and Dutch, nor Sail with so few Hands 1709 *Lond Gaz.* No 4582/3 Men belonging to Ships which are Cleaning, Refitting, or Victualling at the Ports 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 46 Which was a voyage of such a length, that no ship could victual for.

Hence Vi·ctualled *ppl a*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxxii, Some five and twenty of the soundest and best victualled ships.

Vi·ctualage. *rare* [f. VICTUAL *sb*] Victualling; victuals.

1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 343, I imployed all that little money that I had, in matters of victuallage. 1847 C BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, I could not proceed to the schoolroom without running the risk of being surprised with my cargo of victualage.

Victualler (vi·t'ləɹ). Forms: α 4 vit-, 4, 6 vittailler, 5–6 vitailer (6 vict-), 6 vi(t)tayler (vict-), 4 vytail(l)er, 5–6 vytayler (6 -ayller), 6 viteilour, vitaylour, vittaillor β. 4, 6 viteler, 5–6 viteller, 5 vital(l)er, vitalar, -eer, vituller; 5 veteler, 6 -eller, -uler, 5 vytalere, 6 vytiller. γ 5 vittaler, 6 -allar, victaller; 5 vittelour, 5–6 vitteller (6 -eler, wytteller); 5–7 vitler, 6 vittler δ. 5– victualler (7 -aller), 6–7 (9) victualer, 6 victuelar, 7 vict'lar [a AF. and OF. *vitaill(l)er, vitaillour* (OF. also *vitailleur, vit-, victuailleur*), f. *vitaille* VICTUAL *sb*]

1. A purveyor of victuals or provisions; *spec.* one who makes a business of providing food and drink for payment; a keeper of an eating-house, inn, or tavern, a licensed victualler (cf b).

Also *spec* (in local Irish use), a butcher

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. II. 60 Forgoeres and vitaillers and yokates of þe arches. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 226/1 While vittaillers, bi suffraunce, presumen thilke states upon hem. 1453–4 *Cal Anc. Rec Dublin* (1889) 279 Al maner of viteiloures, as wel deynsynes as foreynes 1530–*x Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13, Bere bruers and bakers whiche bene comon vitaylers 1550 J COKE *Eng & Fr. Heralds* § 133 To robbe the marchauntes of Englande, lykewyse pore vytaylers and fysshermen of all nacions 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caupo*, a hucster; a tauerner; a victayler

β. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III. 153 Bot men of lawe and marchauntis, and chapmen, and viteleres, synnen more in avarice þen done pore laboreres 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk* 25 We commaund þat no vitaler passe out of the Cite of Couentre for to by fische, ne non othur vitaile comyng toward the Cite *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 511/1 Vytalere, *victuarius*. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 186/1 Every Merchaunt Alien, and every other Vitaler, and other Straunger. 1519 *Presentmts of Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 32 That no veteller, nor other man, herber no begers nor vacabundys. 1530–*x Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 (1552) C v, Bere bruers and bakers, whiche bene common vitellers 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 72 Every viteler to selle as they wolde and had done before.

transf ? *c* 1430 LYDG *St Giles* 109 [The hind] Of god provided to be thy vitaleer, With a repaast of hyr mylk moost soote

γ. 1467 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 408 That no maner vitteller pay eny thynge for the occupacion of the kynges Borde. 1523 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App. V 400 Common vittlers and hostlers 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 87 Other vitlers and artyficers yn Oxford. 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 227 The vitteller at Reading for the dyet of sundry persons 1599 BRETON *Miseries Mantilia* Wks (Grosart) II 37/2, I had sent away this olde vitler with more crownes then shee was mistresse of many a day before 1600–12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 45 The vitlers poasts all chalk'd with scores

δ. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 123 The bakers, Brewers, and other victuallers of the City 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 34 Let not Tauerners and Victualers bee thy Executors 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nipping Abuses* Diij b, The vintner and the vict'lar get most gaines From dayly drunkards, and distemperd braines 1642 *Ord. & Declar. Both Houses. Lords Day* 6 Any other Tipler or Victualler whatsoever within your Ward. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 19 We have as firm Laws in England as need be to compel the Victualler to sell a certain Measure of Drink, mentioning what Pots and what Price 1742 *Lond & Country Brewer* I. (ed 4) 29 This may be a benefit to a Victualler that brews to sell again, and cannot vent his small Beer. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 414 The several inn-keepers and victuallers throughout the kingdom. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. II 20 A commissary from Villa Franca, who is to be our victualler during the quarantine 1844 LD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const* xv (1862) 221 Making victuallers pay for a license to retail wines.

b. *Licensed victualler*, one who has a licence to sell food or drink, but esp the latter, to be consumed on the premises, a publican.

1824 (*title*), The Licensed Victualler's Almanack and Tablet of General Information for 1825 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, Believing that the publicans coupled with sinners in Holy Writ were veritable licensed victuallers 1878 E JENKINS *Haverholme* 26 They are hardly governed by the abstract principle that a Licensed Victualler is a healthy institution, I suppose.

2 *spec* a. One who supplies, or undertakes to supply, an army or armed force with necessary provisions; †*pl.* those engaged in bringing up victuals to an armed force.

Applied both to purveyors on a large scale, and to mere sutlers †*Victualler of Calais* occurs as a special designation in the 15th century

α. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3144 þe vytailers þay alto hewe, & þe vytailles with hymen þai ladde 1447 *Ordinance of Exchequer* 35. c. 62 (6) A v, Item for the tresourer of Caleis, xl s Item for the vytayler of Caleis, xxxiii s iiij d 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiii 35 Dyspensatours and vitaillers of the oost. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 459 The kynges hoost was plenteously vytaylled by ye Flemynges and by other vytayllers. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 24 b, The duke of Vandosme .toke his aduantage and set on the victailers 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* II. lxxxvii 104 With infinite vittailers and followers of the campe

β, γ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 407 Thai raid till merit the vittelleris, That with ther wittale .Com, haldand to the host the way *Ibid* 429 Sum of thair meikill host has seyne Thair come, and wende weill thai had beyne Thair vittelouris. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 116 Playntis of his men as to merchandis and vitalaris of the ost and otheris 1487 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 407/1 William Rosse Esquier, Vittaler of the Towne of Caleis and Marches of the same 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* (ed 2) III 823/1 At last they met with a vitteler comming from the campe, which was their guide and brought them thither

δ. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV xv 179 The victuallers and marchants [were] cut of 1601 LD MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II 200 The Victualer issues. but one pounde and a halfe of beefe *per diem*, to a souldier 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* II. 11 (1821) 235 Although it seemeth to us by the Certificate of the Victualler, that you were better stored at your writing, then you knew for 1681 *Moores Baffled* 4 Which careful foresight nothing could hinder from being effectual, but the negligence of the Victuallers 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 39 ¶ 4 Charles II victual'd his Navy, with the Bread which one of his Dogs chose, rather than trust to the Asseverations of the Victuallers 1802 JAMES *Milit Dict, Sutler* and *Victualler* may be considered as synonimous terms as far as they relate to military matters *attrib* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 103/2 Things necessary for Armyes .Victualler sutlers.

b. One who furnishes a ship or navy with provisions. Also *agent-victualler* (see quot. 1769).

In early use, one who undertook to provision a trading vessel in return for a share in the profits

1432–50 in *Cal Proc Chanc Q Eliz* I Pref 38 On balynger cleped the Cristofre, and therof Wolfe maister, and Sir Ramfray Arundell and Sir John Trerys Knyghtes owners and vitallers 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 26 Those men are yeerely hired by the Owners, and Victuallers foorth of ships in those voyages 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 35 The Ship hath one third part, the Victualler the other third; the other third is for the Company 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev* 20 Victualer of the Navy Fee, [£]58 0 0 1757 W THOMPSON *R. N Advoc* 18 The Victuallers and their Officers Report .being of equal Account, it will be needless to animadvert thereon 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Agent-Victualler*, an officer stationed at a royal port, to regulate the victualing of the king's ships, under the direction of the commissioners for victualing the navy 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II 248 Mr Heatly, the great victualler, writes me that the supply he is now procuring, will be the first and last, for the Port of Genoa will be shut 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 101 Beg your victualler toget the beef properly salted 1834 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI 341/1 To the Victualling establishment [at Malta] there is attached an agent victualler and clerks

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for a fleet or squadron (or for troops over-seas), a victualling ship.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks. 1846 I. 216 Besydis the galayis, being twenty twa then in nomber, thei had threscoir great schippis, besydis vittallaris 1588 *Losses and Distresses of the Spanish Navy* A iij b, They were in all, at their coming forth, a hundred xxxv sayle, whereof foure were Galliasses, foure gallies, and ix of them were victallers 1625 in Birch *Crt & Times Chas I* (1848) I 63 To your last of the fleet, you must add five victuallers, and as many horse-ships, having only seamen in them 1668 *Lond. Gaz* No 238/3 All these Men of War are to be attended by a proportionable number of Galliots, Advice Boats, and Victuallers 1712 E COOKE *Voy S Sea* 454 A Dutch Squadron of about 13 Sail of Men of War and Victuallers 1748 *Anson's Voy* II II 131 We never were joined by any other of our ships, except our Victualler, the Anna Pink 1780 *Ann Reg* 204* Some men of war, which he had sent with a convoy of store-ships and victuallers to the island of Minorca. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 145 There were now above 200 sail of victuallers, gun-boats, and ships of war

4. *Sc* 'One who deals in grain; a corn-factor.'

1808 JAMIESON.

Hence **Vi·ctuallership.**

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 196/1 As in the vitelershipp of the Castell 1487 *Ibid.* VI. 407/1 The Office of Vitellershipp of the forsaid Towne [Calais].

Victualling (vi·t'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: (see VICTUAL *v.*). [f. VICTUAL *v*]

1. The action of providing or storing a ship, town, army, etc. (now esp. the Navy) with victuals

a. 1462 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 313 For the vitalyng of the sayd citte 1462 *Paston Lett* II 102 My Lord Tresorer had put hym to a gret charge for the vetelyng of *Mary Talbot* 1496 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 165 Certeyn vitayle & fewell bought for vitaylyng of the seid Ship 1544 *Star Chamb Cases* (Selden) II 281 His highnes proclamacion for the vittalyng of his highnes Toune of Calles 1570 B GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* I. E iij b, They looke to vittayling of Campes, when bloudie warres doe raigne 1606 J CLAPHAM *Hist Gt Brit* II. I II 179 By attaching some of the Roman ships they became first acquainted with their manner of vittailing

β 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Victuale goyng oute of this your said Realme for the victualyng of your Towne of Calice 1552 SIR J WILLIAMS *Accompte* (Abbotsf Cl.) 88 Towardes the victuellinge of his maiesties armyes then at Portesmouth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 250 He commanded also the Prince to make prouision for the victualing of his campe 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 168 It was become necessary for the victualling and seting forth your fleete 1705 *Lond Gaz.* No 4091/3 His Royal Highness has appointed. Captain Thomas Harlow to be a Commissioner of the Victualling 1755 MAGENS *Ess. Insurances* I, 165 The dear Victualling of the Ship in America. 1834 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI 339/1 A Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy and of the Transport Service. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 390 There men might learn..how grossly the Navy Board had cheated the crown in the victualling of the fleet. 1901 *Whitaker's Alm* 154 Admiralty. Director of Victualling

b The business of supplying food and drink for payment; supply of food for this purpose.

1534 in Gross *Gild Merch* (1890) II 192 It ys enacted . that no person ne persons shall exercise eny vytelyng, bying or sellyng wythyn the seyd Town 1552 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 390 A comon housse or ynne for victuallinge and lodginge of strangers 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 252, I keepe no victualling, yet is my house an Inne 1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* IV 309 The average return saloon fare is £6 including very liberal victualling

2. A supply of food for personal use.

1532 *Acc Ld High Treas Scotl* VI. 119 To be in Edinburgh the v day of Januar with xxx dais wittaling 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 234, I haue delyuered vnto him money for two monethis wagies vitailling and al other thinges for that tyme necessary *a* 1628 SYLVESTER *Letanie* 4, v, They from thee prepared had Each one his sev'rall victualling, After his kind, herb, fruit and seed 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 27 The prisoner should pay to the gaoler one shilling and sixpence per day for his victualing 1819 R ANDERSON *Cumbld Ball* 112 Teyme whispeit, 'twad be best, For vitteln heame to run

3. *attrib*, as *victualling-bill, -board, -book*, †*booth*, †*cart*, †*cook*, *department* (also *transf*), *dry store, establishment, -note, place, provisions, service, -ship, -society, -yard*

1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesm* VI (1841) I 41 From whence proceeded that black trade of buying and selling navy and *victualling-bills, and transport-debts 1809 R LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 130 *Bills victualling*, bills issued by the Victualling board, bearing interest till due and paid 1846 A YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 72 The master of any vessel outward-bound has to apply to the searcher for a victualling-bill, which is a warrant for the shipment of such stores as he may require 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Victualling-bill*, a custom-house document, warranting the shipment of such bonded stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N Advoc* 13 Half an Hour after the *Victualling-Board broke up, I was sent for. 1834–6 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VIII. 380/1 The Victualling Board consumes many hundred tons [of old hoops] annually for the service of the navy 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk, *Victualling-book*, a counterpart of the ship's open list, which is kept by the purser, to enable him to make the necessary entries in it. 1588 *Roxb Ball* (1887) VI. 394 And *vittaling boothes in plentie were, Where they sold meate, bread, cheese, and beere 1578 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 134 One *victualing carte, a bord and a carte in the haie laith 1568 WITHALS *Dict* 41 b/1 A *vittayling cooke 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 343/2 To the eastward of Valletta are spacious stores for the *victualling department 1878 *Athletic World* 31 May 99/2 Francis led off with a clever double on the chin Bassano then retaliated on the victualling department [= stomach] 1757 W THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc* 52 He was appointed to inspect all the King's *Victualling Dry Stores 1834 *Victualling establishment* [see VICTUALLING 2 b]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, *Victualling-note*, an order given to a seaman in the Royal navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualling the man 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Aug., I though I lay down my *victualling place, yet, as long as he continues victualler, I shall be the better by him 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II 837/2 He furnished himself also with cattle and other *victualling provisions 1757 W THOMPSON *R N Advoc.* 20 One had been in the *Victualling Service from a Boy 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 April, Down the River to visit the *victualling-ships 1711 *Broadside, Sailors Danger & Hardship at Sea* (title-p.), The loss of Seven large Transports and a Victualing Ship. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Victualling-society*, a union or association of operatives, &c to supply themselves with meat and bread, &c at the lowest prices. 1757 W THOMPSON *R N Advoc* 48 The Timber .. sent into Portsmouth *Victualling-yard was complained of 1846 A YOUNG *Naut Dict.* 105 The Victualling Yards for the Royal Navy, where provisions and similar stores are deposited.

Vi·ctualling-house. [f. prec.] A house where victuals are supplied or sold; an eating-house, inn, or tavern

a 1540–*x* ELYOT *Image Gov* 57 To see that no vitailyng house shoulde haue their doores open, either before the soonne risen, or after the soone set 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 148 They determyned to buylde townes, that they myght bee baytinge places and vytailynge houses for suche as shulde iorney towarde the southe 1568 WITHALS *Dict* 41 b/1 A vittellynge house, where meate is to be solde 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 122, I tooke a chamber in a vitling house, in the Market place

β 1571 in *13th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App IV 2 Licenced to keep a victualinge house within the towne of Ry 1600–9 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 16 T'will be my castle for some three moneths space, while they search Tauerne, rifle victualing house 1662 in *Extr St P rel Friends* II (1911) 146 To keepe an Alehouse or Victualling-house within your precincts 1712 THORESBY *Diary* (1830) II 151 After dinner at a victualling-house, I walked to Mr Dawson's 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 371/1 No License shall be granted to sell it by retail but to Publick Victualling-Houses, Inns, Coffee Houses or Alehouses 1842 *Act* 5–6 *Vict* c. 44 § 1 Any Act or Acts in force touching the Regulation of Victualling Houses. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar 389/2 A refreshment and victualling house on the Steep Holms, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel.

Vi·ctualling-office. [f. as prec.] An office concerned with the victualling of ships, esp. of ships of the Royal Navy.

1668 *Extr St P rel Friends* III. (1912) 278 The Place was originally called Maison de dieu, but now his Ma[jes]tis victualing office in this Port is seated there 1710 C SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* I 1 9 We, pry into the Rogueries of the Victualling-Office 1757 W THOMPSON *R N Advoc* 48 The Labourers of Portsmouth Victualling Office are employed in extra Hours. 1751 *England's Gazetteer's* v. *Dover*, The courts of chancery, admiralty, &c. relating to them all, are kept in St James's Ch., and here are a custom-house and victualling-office 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* III, Now, my wife had keepit a victualling office

1834 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI 350 The Victualling Office at Plymouth is now brought almost into juxta-position with it [*sc* the Dockyard]

b. *Boxing slang* The stomach

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* c, He..found it impracticable to smite his antagonist upon the victualling office. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg Tongue* s v. 1820 *Sporting Mag* VI 80 Spring put in a heavy claim on his opponent's victualling office

‖ **Vicuña** (vikū·nʸă), **vicu na.** Forms: *α.* 7 **becunia**, 7– **vicuna**, 8–9 **vicunna**, 9 va-, **vecuna**, **vicugna**, **vicunnia**, 9– **vicuña**. *β.* 7 **vicugne**, 9 **vicune**. [a. Sp. *vicuña* (Pg *vicunha*), the Quichuan name of the animal. See also VIGOGNE, VIGONE, and VIGONIA]

1. A South American animal (*Auchenia vicunna*), closely related to the llama and alpaca, inhabiting the higher portions of the northern Andes and yielding a fine silky wool used for textile fabrics.

α 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* 47 It may be surmised, that it is as that of the Becunia, and other Beasts, which breed the Beazer stone. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 28 The beast is about the bignesse and likeness of a Stagg Their hair is said also to help the gout *sc* Of that called Vicunas 1704 *Collect Voy* (Churchill) III 11/2 The Wild Goats are numerous, they are call'd Vicunna's 1748 *Anson's Voy* I vi 68 There are in all parts of this country a good number of Vicunnas or Peruvian sheep 1771 tr. *Pernety's Voy Malouine Isl.* (1773) 289 Several of our people went a shooting and saw some carcases of vicunas 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat Wool* 14 We allude particularly to the camel, and the dromedary, in the East, and the vicuna in South America 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II 100 His dress . was composed of the wool of the vicuña wrought into mantles, so fine that it had the appearance of silk 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 598/1 The vicugna is a much rarer animal than the alpaca. 1894 LYDEKKER *Roy Nat Hist* II. 413 During the wet season of the year the vicunias seek the highest ridges of the Cordillera

β 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV xl 316 Amongst the most remarkable things at the Indies of Peru, be the Vicugnes, and sheep of the countrie, as they call them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 732 The Vicugne somewhat resembleth a Goat, but is greater. *c* 1806 *Acc Viceroyalty Buenos Ayres* 21 *note*, There is also a wild species of the pacos, called vicunes

2 *ellipt.* Vicuña cloth; also, a garment made of this.

1851 *Catal Gt. Exhib* 491/1 Ponchos —Plain and brocade, striped, aravenas, Vicunas 1853 *Household Words* 24 Sept. 76/1 The verbiage by which coats are transformed into alpacas, vicunas, ponchos, .and siphonias 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept 3/3 A dress of cigar-brown vicugna. 1887 *Standard* 15 Sept 2/1 A thick diagonal vicuna has been introduced as a jacket cloth.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vicuña-fur*, *-hunter*, *-skin*; **vicuña-cloth**, cloth made of vicuña-wool (hence ellipt. *vicuña-costume*); **vicuña-wool**, (*a*) wool or fur of the vicuña, (*b*) a mixture of fine wool and cotton.

1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* 490/2 Union cloth *Vicuna cloth 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 515/1 Vicuna cloth is employed as a dress material, and is very soft in texture 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct 6/1 Vicuna cloth is much in favour for dresses just now 1884 *Cassell's Fam Mag* Oct. 697/2 The standing figure wears a pale brown *vicuna costume 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* 487/1 *Vicuna fur, with woollen back 1880 C R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 125 This ed us down into a valley, where I parted with my young *vicuña hunter 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 228/2 The finest [ponchos] are made of *vicuña skins 1804 *Gentl Mag* Nov 1059 On board were 20 sacks of *Vicuna [*misspr* Vienna] wool 1828 *Amer St Papers, For. Relat* (1834) IV 327 The imports consisted of 771 arrobas of vacuna wool 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib, Brit.* II No. 4073 Tweeds made from Vicugna wool. 1880 C. R MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 135 The exquisite fabrics they weave from vicuña-wool

† **Vi-curate** *Obs* —1 [See VICE- *prefix*] A substitute in ecclesiastical functions.

α 1617 HIERON *Aarons Bells* (1623) 20 Their unlearned and for the most part ungodly Vi Curates.

Vid 1, abbrev. of VIDE *v.*

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* Table 94 The father by reason of poverty may revoke the gift or donation made to his sonne. *vid. father Ibid* 95 Querrell (complaint, pley) *Vid Pleyes.* 1706 STEVENS *Span Dict* 1, *Enxaguaduras*, vid. *Enjuagaduras* 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat Dict* 1 Index Geogr, Atrecht *Vid* Arras 1788 LEMPRIERE *Class Dict*, *Iphimedusa*, one of the daughters of Danaus *Vid* Danaides. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* 1 xxii *note*, Vid 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border'. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 626/2 Vid the diagram *fig* 283

† **Vid.**[2], abbrev. of VIDELICET *Obs.*

1676 W. HARBORD in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 61 He was found guilty of manslaughter by 6, vid Ld Trea[sur]er, Ld Privy Seale [etc]

‖ **Vidame** (vī dām) Also 6 **vydam**(e, **vidamme**, 7 **vidam** [a. F. *vidame*, OF. *visdame*, ad. med.L. *vicedominus*, f. *vice-* VICE- + *dominus* lord] Formerly in France, one who held lands from a bishop as his representative and defender in temporal matters

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I xlv 25 b/2 The Vydame of Calons dyd maruelyes. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* III 121 Ordre ,for the sending of oone of the Gromes of the Chambre, to be furrer or harbenger to the saide Visdamme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 252 Neither is there in France any Vidame which holds not of some Bishoprik, vnlesse that of Beauuais, and from the chief Town of the Bishoprique are the Vidames denominated 1635 R N tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* 1 47 The French Embassadour in England solicited her that the Vidame of Chartres .might be delivered to the King 1680 MACKENZIE *Sci. Her.* 87 To Counts, Vidames, and Viscounts [they allow] a direct standing Helmet, with 9 Barrs 1725 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist. 17th C* I. v 179 The Advocates and Vidames succeeded the Defenders, and by little and little these last Offices were abolish'd. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I 334 They employed a vidame, vice dominus or commissary 1802 *Ibid* II 259 They commissioned generally their avoués, or vidames, or some superior vassal, to levy and head the troops of their barony. 1852 SIR J STEPHEN *Lect. Hist France* I 131 The advocate or vidame of an ecclesiastical corporation was usually some powerful count

transf 1622 in Birch *Crt & Times Jas I* (1849) II 346 Here is a speech of a new dignity of vidams to be created, which should wedge in 'twixt knights and baronets.

Hence † **Vidameship.** *Obs*

α 1641 SPELMAN *Anc Deeds* Eng Wks (1723) II 242 These Officers obteyned likewise of their Lords the Bishops to have the Office of Vidameship in Fee

Viddeful, obs. Sc form of WIDDIFUL *a.*

Viddie, obs Sc. form of WIDDY *sb.*

‖ **Vide** (vəi·dɪ), *v imp.* [L. *vidē*, imp. sing of *vidēre* to see] 'See, refer to, consult'; a direction to the reader to refer to some other heading, passage, or work (or to a table, diagram, etc.) for fuller or further information.

Freq. abbreviated as *vid* see VID[1]; also occas as *v* V 5

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* App., *Pysades*, the sonne of Strophius Vide *Pisades* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 59 For which I haue compounded an Ointment of Excellent Odour, which I call Roman Ointment, *vide* the *Receit* 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 51 The Limon is somewhat more acute, cooling and extinguishing Thirst . .*Vide* Limon 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 111 She then referr'd them to a place In Virgil, *vide* Dido's case 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 33 *Vide* Rollin *passim* 1837 WILKINSON *Manners & Cust Anc Egypt* II (1841) I 66 *note*, *Vide* my Egypt and Thebes, p 194 note 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* XII 354 *note*, I have already proved that blood must have been in the newly-created Man (*vide* p. 276, *supra*)

† **Vide,** aphetic form of DIVIDE *v. Obs* —1

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1249 The bourder of his basnet [he] brestes in sonder, And videt the viser with a vile dynt.

† **Videl,** abbreviated f. next.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* (Arb) 82 But the three is made of one number, videl. of two and an vnitie 1615 W. BEDWELL *Moham Impost* II. 59 Therefore there remaineth yet another great difficultie, *videl* How this law should be vniuersall

‖ **Videlicet** (vide liset, vəi-), *adv* and *sb.* Also 7 **videllicet.** [L. *vidēlicet*, f. *vidē-*, stem of *vidēre* to see + *licet* it is permissible Cf. SCILICET The pron. (vi-, vəidɪ·liset) is also to some extent in use]

A. *adv.* That is to say, namely; to wit: used to introduce an amplification, or more precise or explicit explanation, of a previous statement or word. (Cf. the abbreviated forms VID.[2], VIDEL., VIDZ(T., and VIZ)

1464 *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb) 452 Alle odre percellis that are enteryd and engrosyd in my lordis book videlicet Ferst [etc.] 1492 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII 480/1 To serve him in his Werres, *videlicet*, himself, having his Custrell and Page 1509 *Will* in *Archaeologia* LXVI 310 Massez of Requiem to be saide and song for my Soule by Preestes in maner and forme folowing videlicet Euery Freer [etc.] 1563 FOXE *A & M* 796/1 Sundry clauses, pointes, matters Videlicet, amonges other thinges, where the bishop offred to make particuler aunswere [etc] 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 131 We doe not take one thing videlicet bread 1602 T FITZHERBERT *Apol* 27 The words of our sauiour following the former in S. Mathew videlicet I wil geeue thee the keyes of the kingdome of heauen 1665 in *Parish Bks St. Sultan's, Salop* I 125 (MS), Due to Nath Clemson for work done to the Clock Videlicet for a new Spring, for wyer and oyle, 5[*s*] 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision E Curll* Wks 1755 III 1 165 The wisest man that ever was, and inasmuch the richest, beyond all peradventure was a Jew, videlicet, Solomon 1769 *Phil. Trans* LIX 452 To confirm farther what I say, videlicet, that the water, the more glutinous it is, the more it is disposed to become luminous 1819 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd , One of Rob's original profession, *videlicet* a drover 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser. I. *St Odille*, Then let's act like Count Otto, and while one survives, Succumb to *our* She-Saints—videlicet wives!

B. *sb.* The word itself as used to introduce an explanation or amplification, esp. in legal documents

α 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks* (1687) 100 You shall never take a Pamphleteer, one of these Haberdashers of small Wares, without his *Videlicets*, or his *Vtpotes Ibid*, A *Videlicet* is an *Hue Canis*, it argues a Bungling Writer, as that a Painter. 1774 LD. MANSFIELD in Cowper *Rep* (1783) 170 He has stated it to be in Minorca, with a *videlicet* 1805 EAST *Reports* V 252 In *Stukely* v *Butler* (Hob 172) Lord C J Hobart speaking of the use of a videlicet, says [etc] 1824 STEPHEN *Princ Pleading* 313 And here, as in the case of a local fact, the insertion of a videlicet will give no help

‖ **Vide nda,** *sb pl. rare.* [L, pl. of *videndum*, f. *vidēre* to see] Things worth seeing or which ought to be seen.

1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII XXXI, In my list, therefore, of Videnda at Lyons, this, tho' last,—was not, you see, least. 1771 M. TYSON *Let* in Nichols *Lit Anecd.* (1814) VIII. 571 Gray's notes contain the Videnda in all parts of Great Britain, as Houses, Antiquities, Views, &c

† **Vi·dent.** *Obs rare.* [ad. L. *vident-*, *videns*, pres. pple. of *vidēre* to see.] (See quot.)

1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probl* 40 The holy prophets were properly called Vidents, or Seers

Vide-ruff · see VIED *ppl a*

Vidette, variant of VEDETTE.

Vidian (vɪ·dɪăn), *a. Anat.* [f. Vidus *Vidius*, Latinized form of the name of Guido Guidi, an Italian anatomist (died 1569).] The special designation of certain anatomical features of the head, as *Vidian artery, canal, nerve*

1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 39 The posterior orifice of the vidian canal *Ibid.* 473 The superficial petrous filaments of the vidian nerve *Ibid* 663 The Vidian or Pterygoid Artery 1840 E WILSON *Anat Vade M* (1842) 279 The Vidian branch passes backwards along the pterygoid canal 1875 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit* I 824/1 At the root of the pterygoid processes is the vidian canal, for the transmission of a nerve of the same name 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II 328/2 A small nerve goes to the sphenopalatine ganglion, and, after being joined by a branch from the carotid plexus, is known as the Vidian nerve.

‖ **Vidimus** (vəi·dimŭs). [L *vīdimus* 'we have seen', 1st pers. pl. perf of *vidēre* to see. So F. *vidimus* (from 14th c.)]

1. A copy of a document bearing an attestation that it is authentic or accurate. Also *attrib*

1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 500/2 Credence shuld be yeven to the copie named Vidimus sealed under the autentyke seales, and approved as to ye Originall. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 230 We will the vidimus or copy auctentike take effect and strenght as this present saufconduyt after ten monethis past *a* 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV 310 The prothogoll heirof I wald haif drawin In writ, for cost to be my Vidimus 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s v *Innotescimus*, An *Innotescimus* and *Vidimus* are all one [Hence in Chambers *Cycl* (1728) s v] 1853 F. S THOMAS *Handbk Publ Rec* 93 A Vidimus is similar to a Notarial Certificate, in which the tenor of Royal charters and other writings is copied and attested. *Ibid*, Each of these persons was supplied with a vidimus copy of such letters, properly sealed and authenticated 1899 J. H ROUND *Cal. Doc France* I p. XXVIII, He claims that the transcripts are most carefully made from charters, cartularies, 'vidimus', or other authentic sources

† b. Without article Confirmation of authenticity or correctness *Obs* —1

1513 in *Trans Roy Hist Soc* VI 362 The said Schir William is oblist to gif vidimus tharapone

c (See quot 1850.)

1850 OGILVIE, *Vidimus*, an examination or inspection, as, a vidimus of accounts or documents 1880 BLACK *White Wings* XXI, He told us that the last vidimus of the affairs of the Burgh of Strathgovan was most satisfactory.

† 2. *Arch.* A design for a painted or stained-glass window. *Obs*

1526–7 in H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1765) I App Ddd), Good and true patrons, otherwyse called a vidimus, for to fourme glasse and make by other four wyndowes of the seid churche. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Ibid* 108 What a rarity in a collection of drawings would be one of their vidimus's!

† 3. The fact or reality *of* something *Obs* —1

1610 B. RICH *Descr Irel* XVI 64 The *vidimus* of the matter is, our Londoners are neither vowed nor sworne to the Pope.

4. (See quot.)

1884 *Imp Dict*, *Vidamus*, an abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, and the like

‖ **Vidonia** (vidō·nia). [Of doubtful origin · (see quot. 1833).] A dry white wine made in the Canary Islands. Also *attrib.*

1723 *Lond Gaz* No 6173/3, 31 Pipes of White Vidonia Madera Wine. 1826 ACCUM *Chem Tests* (1818) 191 Various wines or spirituous liquors: Vidonia. 1833 C REDDING *Hist Mod Wines* (1851) 210 What is called Vidonia is properly the dry Canary wine, of a good body. Perhaps it was so called because it is derived from the *vidogna* grape, or is a corruption of Verdona. *Ibid* 211 At Canary both Malmsey and Vidonia are grown 1876 *Encycl Brit* IV. 797/1 (Canary Islands), None, however, is considered as good as the wine of Madeira The most esteemed kind is sent to England under the name of Vidonia.

Vidou, Vidoy, obs. forms of WIDOW

Viduage (vɪ dɪuedʒ). [f L *vidua* widow . cf. next and -AGE.] The condition of widowhood, viduity, widows collectively

1832 LAMB *Lett* XVIII. (1865) 174 What can twenty votes do for one hundred and two widows? I cast my eyes hopeless among the viduage 1894 *Story of My Two Wives* 67 One of the last acts of her viduage

Vidual (vɪ dɪuăl), *a* Also 6 **widual** [ad late L *viduāl-is*, f. *vidua* widow. So OF *vidual*, Sp. *vidual*, It *viduale*] Of or belonging to, befitting, a widow or widowhood, widowed.

1550 BALE *Apol* 37 The estate of widual clennesse is than most fytt, whan [etc] 1598 FLORIO, *Vedouile*, viduall, widow like 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* VI 282 Others there bee that have kept a viduall chastitie even in wedlocke 1647 TRAPP *Comm* 1 *Tim* V 12 'Cast off their first faith' Not that of their baptisme but their viduall promised chastity and service to the Saints 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* III 106 One may as well say, Virginal, or Conjugal, or Vidual Prudence as any of these 1752 RICHARDSON *Let* in Mrs Barbauld *Life* (1804) III 192 Shall we show Harriet, after a departure glorious to the hero, in her vidual glory? 1876 *World* V 12 She too retains still a deeply vidual costume 1897 F THOMPSON *New Poems* 34 She Who in most dusk and vidual curch, Her Lord being hence, Keeps her cold sorrows by thy hearse *Ibid* 44 No more shall you sit sole and vidual.

Hence **Vi dually** *adv.*

1818 J BROWN *Psyche* 93 If marriage solace she prefers Before a solitary pillow, Or wearing vidually the willow.

† **Vi duate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *viduāt-us*, pa. pple. of *viduāre*, f. *viduus* destitute.]

1. Destitute *of* something

1692 PLUKENETT *Let to Ray* 17 July (1718) 249 Its Stalks really viduate of Leaves.

2. Widowed.

c 1780 *Mock Ode* in Boswell *Johnson* (1904) II 623 Cervisial coctor's viduate dame

†**Vi duated,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs* [f. L. *viduāt-*, ppl. stem of *viduāre*: see prec.] Left widowed, desolate, or destitute

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 175 St Pauls, thy viduated Mother Church. 1687 WOOD *Life* (O H S) III. 218 In the beginning of this month came up at Oxon 'a health to the Church dowager', i e distressed or viduated Church of England *c* 1718 *Life R. Frampton* (1876) 202 To intercede with them at helm, that the Church might not be viduated. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II)

†**Vidua·tion.** *Obs rare* [f. L *viduāre*: cf prec. and -ATION.] The state of being widowed or bereaved.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol Learn* 149 (T), Their triumphs rise from the church's viduation, from her learning's contempt and prosternation [1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.*, *Viduation*, a dividing, a leaving alone, a depriving, a making widow]

Vidue, obs Sc form of WIDOW.

†**Vidui fical,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f L. *vidua* widow: see -FIC and -AL.] (See quot)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 267 Mezereon is as much as viduifical, or widow-making plant

Vi duine, *a Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *vidua* widow-bird see -INE1.] Belonging to the *Viduinæ* or widow-birds.

1896 G E SHELLEY *For Finches* 294 By scientists the Viduine Weavers are placed among the Ornamental Finches

Viduity (vidiū·ĭti). Also 5 *Sc.*, 6 viduite, 6–7 -tie. [a. OF *viduite* (AF. *veduete*, F. *viduité* = It. *viduità*), or ad. L *vidutās*, f *vidua* widow: see -ITY.] The state of being or remaining a widow; the time during which a woman is a widow, widowhood

1420 *Indenture* in J Campbell *Balmerino* IV 1. (1867) 258 The said Sir Williame is oblist that he sal nocht trete the forsaid [Alesoun ?] of Murray nother in virginite na viduite, til [alienate ?] ony parte of hir heritage fra the richtwiss airis. 1574 *Waterford Archives in 10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App V 334 Every widowe shoulde have like benefitt during her viduite Aldermen's widowes shall have but a halives shift during their viduite 1575 in Agnew *Sheriffs Galloway* (1893) I 404 Patrick McKie shall infeft Katheren Agnew in her viduity in all and haill the lands of Larg 1620 BP HALL *Honour Marr Clergy* I vi, As for that other which hee imagines, a vow of continued viduitie, it was neither 'faith' nor 'first' 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Corinthians* 79 Yet doth not the apostle simply prefer virginity or viduity before marriage as better *a* 1726 GILBERT *Law Evidence* (1791) 497 If a Woman, who has an Estate during Viduity, makes a Lease for Years [etc] 1749 *Macfarlane's Geneal Coll* (S H S) II 101 Indenture betwixt Marion Oliphant in her Viduity on the One Part and Pat Gray of Broxmouth on the other Part. *a* 1856 G. OUTRAM *Annuity, Lyrics* (1874) 27 There I met a waesome wife Lamenting her viduity 1896 *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1896) III 9 *note*, Widows of rentallers in the barony were entitled to enjoy their husbands' lands during viduity

Viduous (vi diu|əs), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *vidu-us* or *vidu-a* + -OUS.] Empty, unoccupied.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxvi, She gone, and her viduous mansion your heart to let, her successor, the new occupant, finds her miniature hidden away somewhere

†**Vidz(t**, obs. variants of VIZ = VIDELICET

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II. iv (Arb) 85 Both verses be of egall quantitie, vidz. seauen sillables a peece 1616 in *Eastland Co.* (Camden) 158 That the same [allowance] be raysed vidzt to twenty nobles apeece 1669 MRS A THORNTON *Autobiog* (Surtees) 80 The articles of agreement vidz, that all his estate should be passed by fine and recovery.

†**Vie,** *sb.*1 *Obs* Also vye, uye, uie, vi. [a. OF. (also mod F) *vie* :—L *vīta* life]

1. An account of the life of a saint.

a 1200 *St Marher* 34 Here i mai tellen ou. The vie of one meidan, was hoten Maregrete. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 2 Her cumseð þe uie of seinte iuliane, ant telleð of liflade hire *a* 1300 *Marina* 227 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1878) 173 He þat made & wrot þis vie, & hyre haþ in memorie, From shome Crist him shilde

2 Way of, or lot in, life

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3474 Oure lauerd Had don hir in to sikernes, Quat suld be þaa childer vie, O þain weird and o þair liif *Ibid* 21740 De croice es Fondement of ur clergi, Reule it es of hali vi. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XIV 122 Angeles þat in helle now ben, hadden ioye some tyme, And diues in deyntees lyued, and in douce vye.

†**Vie,** *sb*2 *Obs rare* Also vye [Aphetic f. *envie* ENVY *sb.*] Envy

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1028 Tho Ypocras wel he fond, Bi craft of the childes hond, That he couthe al his mastrie, And brast negh forth [*read* for] onde and vie *a* 1450 MYRC 435 Ihesu cryst .Þat vnder pounce pylate Was I-take for vye and hate, And soffrede peyne and passyone

†**Vie,** *sb.*3 *Obs* Also 6–7 vy(e. [Aphetic ad F. *envi* increase of stake (in OF., challenge, provocation), vbl. sb. from *envier* to increase the stake (in OF., to challenge, provoke, invite) ·—L. *invītāre* · see ENVY *v* 2 So Sp. and Pg. *envite* (Sp. †*embite*), It. *invito*. The adv. AVIE is found slightly earlier (1509–) See also REVIE *sb*]

1. In card-playing· A challenge, venture, or bid; a sum ventured or staked on one's cards. Also in fig. context. (Common *c* 1590–1650).

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks 955/2 He fareth . as though we sate together playing at poste For first he casteth my contradiction as a vye, to witte whether I woulde geue it ouer with a face. 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* (1859) 47 The Conny upon thys, knowing hys Card is the third or fourth Caide, pawnes his rings if he hath any, hys sworde, his cloake, or els what hee hath about him to maintaine the vie 1592 WOTTON *Lett* (1907) I 273 Not unlike a bad game at Mawe, wherein the first vye being seene, the cards are given before the second *a* 1618 J DAVIES (Heref) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks (Grosart) II 32/1 Both which an end do make Of all Love's Games saue when the Vies are paid 1648 GAGE *West Ind* IX 26 So the cards were handsomely shuffled, the vies and revies were doubled 1680 COTTON *Compl Gamester* XXII (ed. 2) 106 The Vye is what you please to adventure upon the goodness of your own hand

b. In the phr. *to drop vie(s*, in fig. use.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 227 But Parish for Parish, both for numbers in grosse of honest housholders, and substantiall graue Burgers, Yarmouth shall droppe vie with them to the last Edward groate they are worth 1636 B JONSON in *Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 23, I cannot bring my Muse to dropp Vies Twixt Cotswold, and *the Olimpicke* exercise

2. A challenge to contest or rivalry; a display of rivalry or emulation, a contest or competition. Occas. const. *of*. (Very common in 17th c)

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 64 O Gratious Golde, Whose glittring vie Doth cheere and holde Eche gazing eie. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii *Captaines* 10 Samuel succeds Jews crave a King a vie Of People-Sway States-Rule and Monarchy 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XXIV 876/1 They beganne a vie, who should be first in shewing their alteration 1662 OWEN *Animad Fiat Lux* XXI Wks 1855 XIV 169 Let him begin the vie when he pleaseth, if I live and God will, I will try this matter with him before competent judges 1674 *Govt Tongue* VI 109 The King of Ethiopia in a vie of Wit with the King of Egypt, propos'd it as a Problem to him, to drink up the Sea

b. In prepositional phrases, as *at* (*a*) *vie*, *at the vies*, *in vie* (*of*), *on vie* Cf. AVIE *adv.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XXXIX. XIV, They wast the fields, and seeme on vye to runne, By which of them most damage may be donne. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXXIX, Philip having heard his sonne great Alexander sing at a feast in vie of the best musitians 1626 DANIEL *Hist Eng* Wks (Grosart) IV 231 The Empresse at the Vies with her Councell, resolues to send ouer her brother into Normandie 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XLV 264 It was worth him above ten thousand Duckats, wherewith the Lords rewarded him as it were in vye of one another in recompence of the good service he did 1674 *Govt of Tongue* VI § 12 127 However as to this particular of defaming, both the sexes seem to be at a vie *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew* s v *Taudry*, They. Bedeckt the Shrines and Altars of the Saints, as being at vye with each other upon that occasion.

3 A challenge as to the accuracy of something, an objection or difficulty. *rare*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl Soc) App 340 [He] hindred al the procedings I had begone, standinge uppon termes and vyes, saeing they were not the Quens letters I brought, nether her hand and sealle 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1197 Then came in Theon also with his vie, adding moreover & saying, that it could not be denied, but that in truth herein there haue bene great changes & mutations 1640 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II 177 For private men to put in their vie, and to call in question the decency or expedency of the things so established, is it self indeed the most indecent and inexpedient thing

4. *attrib*, as *vie crown*, *stabs*.

The meaning of *three* [? read *thee*] *a vies wits* in quot 1589 is not clear

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) III 2292/2 The Lord of Tame, with an other Gentleman beyng at Tables, playing, and dropping vye crownes, ye Lady Elizabeth passing by, sayd she would see the game out 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w Hatchet* B ij, I thinkst thou thou hast so good a wit, as none can outwrangle thee? Yes Martin, wee will play three a vies wits *Ibid*, Art thou so backt that none dare blade it with thee? Yes Martin, we will drop vie stabbes 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Superer* Wks. (Grosart) II. 128 Vie stabbes, good Ecclesiasticall learning in his Apologie; and good Christian Charitie in his Homilie.

Vie (vəi), *v* Also 4, 6–9 vye, 7 vy. [f. prec. or ad. F. *envier*. see prec. Sp. and Pg. *envidar* (Sp. †*embedar*), It. *invitare* are used in sense 1

For an isolated earlier instance of the form see the note to sense 7]

†**1** *intr.* In card-playing. To make a 'vie', to hazard a certain sum on the strength of one's hand

The use of the word by Singer *Hist Playing Cards* (1816) 245 is merely an echo of *invitasi* in the Italian original (1526) of the passage

1565 JEWEL *Replie Hardings Answer* IV 302 He commeth in onely with ioyly bragges, and great vauntes, as if he were plaieinge at poste, and shoulde winne al by vieinge 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* Wks (Grosart) X 27 They vie and reuie till some ten shillings bee on the stake. *Ibid* 95 The next game they vied, and laid some fiue pound by on the belt 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* VIII (1596) 112 To play well at Primero, and to face and vie, and by consectures to know his aduersaries game, are all workes of the imagination. *a* 1618–1640 [see REVIE *v.* 4]

†**b** In fig context *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II To Rdr, He hath made a second part out of my first, and I onely imitated his second And shall doe the like in the third, if being elder hand, he shall vye vpon me. 1646 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks (Grosart) I 83/1 As for thee, thy Cards are good, and having skill enough to play thy hopefull Game, vie boldly, conquer and triumph. 1654 [see REVIE *v.* 4]

†**2.** *trans* To hazard, stake, or venture (a certain sum, etc.) on a hand of cards. Freq in fig. context. *Obs*

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod*, etc P], Then will they vaunt, and graunt, and for affinitie, At cardes they will vye and reuye, each their virginitie 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* Wks. (Grosart) X 28 At last the barnacle plies it so, that perhaps he vies more mony then the cony hath in his purse 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. XVI. 84 The worlds false-hood, that playeth with Scepters, and vieth Diademes, vsing men like Counters. 1640 QUARLES *Enchrid* I c Giv, You, Princes of this lower World, who vye Kingdomes, and winne Crownes *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II XV, I find that you have a very hazardous game in hand, therfore give it up, and do not vie a farthing upon't. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 35 *note*, The Commonwealth party and the Protector's or Court party, began to vie stakes, and pecked at one another in their light skirmishes

†**b.** To venture (money) in other ways *Obs*

1599 HALL *Sat* IV II 93 More than who vies his pence to view some tricke Of strange Moroccoes dumb arithmeticke

†**3.** To back (cards) for a certain sum, to declare oneself able to win (a game, etc) *Obs.*

In first quot in fig context for the use of *pair* cf quot *a* 1618 in 3 b

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* E e iij, So that hee which hath my misaduentures, and is enthralled with thy presente state, maye vie the paire for sorrowe, whatsoeuer the stake be 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch.* (1592) 7 Ile vie and reuie euerie card at my pleasure, til either yours or mine come out 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* IV ii, *Wel.* S'light, here's a trick vyed, and reuyed! 1655 J COTGRAVE *Wit's Interpr* (1662) 366 The first, or eldest, 'tis possible, sayes, Ile vye the Ruff, the next says, Ile see it

†**b** In the phr *to vie it*, also in fig. context.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 69 *S.* Let vs plaie at primero.. *A* What shall we plaie for? *S* One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it, will you hould it? *A* Yea Sir, I hold it, and reuie it. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag* Plays 1873 II. 285 *Qu* Passe. *Byr* I vy't *a* 1618 J DAVIES (Heref) *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks (Grosart) II 38/1 One, vies it, beeing but a Knaue, perchance, Against a King, or Queene, or Paires of both 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV ix 235 All this time the Knights play'd it at Dutch Gleek, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all Honours in their faces 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III xvi (Roxb.) 73/1 The eldest hand may pass and com in againe, if any of the gamsters vye it, else the dealer may play it out, or double it

†**c.** In fig. use. *Obs.*

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T* in Bullen *O Pl* VIII 95 One likened me to a sea crab,..another fellow vied it, and said I looked like a rabbit 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 32 As for the Protestant writers,. we dare vie it with the Anticiparians, and give them odes, two for one at least 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 3 He makes grievous complaint elswhere of scurrilous Mercuries, that vie it with his scurrilous Merlins 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp Reh* 100 To vye him, and see him, and re vye him in contradictions. This figure now is lost to any man that is not a gamester.

4 To display, advance, practise, etc., in competition or rivalry *with* another person or thing, to contend or strive *with* in respect of (something). *Obs.* or *arch* (Very common in 17th c.)

c 1570 *Bugbears* II. IV 39 in R W Bond *Early Plays from Italian* (1911) 106, I will vye slepes with him that lookes oute of a hood 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* IV VI, Out, thou Chameleon harlot, now, thine eyes Vie teares with the Hyæna 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* IV VI 267 The Queen, vying gold and silver with the King of Spain, had money or credit, when the other had neither 1660 INGELO *Bentiv & Ur* I (1682) 102 One eye vied drops with the other 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCLXXX (1694) 401 Nothing else will serve him but to vye Exellencies with those that took him out of the Dirt 1702 S PARKER tr *Cicero's De Finibus* II 126 The Mortal might vie Pleasures and *Summum Bonum* with the Eternal Being 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) II 50 So beautiful, that thou may'st vie Advantages with the East and West 1822 LAMB *Elia* I *Some old Actors*, I have seen some very sensible actresses who have seemed to set their wits at the jester, and to vie conceits with him in downright emulation.

†**b.** Similarly without const. *Obs.*

1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 282 An auncient historie of vowes vied and reuied between the citizens of Croto 1598 E GUILPIN *Skial* (1878) 60 By and by Ther'le be by the ears, vie stabs, exchange disgraces 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* I. 40 They vyed cruelties, and strove who should overcome each other therein 1650 WELDON *Crt Jas. I*, 7 Had you seen how the Lords did vie courtesies to this poor Gentleman, you could not but have condemned them of much basenesse 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm* (1723) I 79, I think it by no means a fit and decent thing to vie Charities, and to erect the reputation of one upon the ruins of another.

†**c.** To rival (a thing) *Obs. rare*

1607 *Schol Disc agst Antichr* I II 72 He did it to vie that triple crowne which the Emperour had 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III 1, Bating that Palace, there's not a House in Genoa better furnish'd,—and for Picture—I dare almost vie Italy.

5 To match (one thing) *with* another by way of return, rivalry, or comparison Now *arch*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T iij b, Though I enuie thee now, thou shouldest not vye it with malice 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* XXII, The Jews vying malice with my gentlenesse, Pick quarrels with their onely happinesse. 1664 J WILSON *A Commenius* II. ii, I'll vie his Autumn, with the pride of springs. 1685 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett* I XXVII 73, I will take your advice, and vie my state with others 1718 *Entertainer* No 19 124 People would never be so vilely corrupted, as to vie Shade with Substance, and prefer Trash to intrinsick Worth 1877 TENNYSON *Har* V 1. 86–7 *Leofwin* And someone saw thy willy-nilly nun Vying a tress against our golden fern. *Harold* Vying a tear with our cold dews, a sigh With these low-moaning heavens

†**6.** To increase in number by addition or repetition. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* II i 312 Shee hung about my necke, and kisse on kisse Shee vi'd so fast That in a twinkle she won me to her loue 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1 III *Furies* 664 Sorrow Creeping in corners, where she sits and vies Sighs from her heart, tears from her blubbered eyes.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem* (1641) 24 Lest shee be forced to vie sighes for their sinnes 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Easter* III, Since all musick is but three parts vied And multiplied

† b. To add on, to give or take by way of addition. *Obs*

a 1635 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II IV 161 Minds in love, Doe count their daies by minutes, measure howres, And for each vie a teare 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I VIII Wks (Grosart) III 57/2 One dotes, the other loathes One frisks and sings, and vies a flagon more To drench dry cares

7. *intr.* To enter into, or carry on, rivalry; to be rivals or competitors; to contend or compete for superiority in some respect Also const. *for* or *in* (the object or matter of rivalry).

In Chaucer's *Dethe of Blaunche* 173 the Tanner MS. (15th c.) has *vie*, and Thynne (1532) *vye*, for *envye* of the Fairfax MS, which is prob the correct reading

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 146 Her teares by his finde their renew'd Supplies, Both vie as for a wager, which to winne, The more she wept, the more she forced him. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 209 In Rome Sir William Hamilton vied much for the said Cardinals Cap *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 June 1687, The Commanders profusely vying in the expence and magnificence of tents 1718 PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 86 Howe'er Protogenes and I May in our Rival Talents vie 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* IV 291 Not unworthy, she [*sc* Genoa] Vy'd for the trident of the narrow seas. 1785 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes, To P Pindar* i, They show'd their gold-lac'd clothes with pride, In harmless sallies frequent vied. 1806 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I XI 54 They all vied in paying me every attention 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I V, As vainly had her maidens vied In skill to deck the princely bride 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* (Low) III § 168 The China seas and the North Pacific may vie in the fury of their gales

b. Const. *with*, also † *against*, † *on*, † *upon*

1602 [see REVIE *v* 4 b] 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph Pipe* V E 3, Who 'gainst the Sun (though weakned by the moine) Would vie with lookes, needeth an Eagles eye *a* 1650 MONTROSE in Watson *Sc Poems* (1711) III 108 If in the Empire of thy Heart, Where I should solely be, Another do pretend a Part, And dare to Vie with me 1683 KENNETT tr *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 128 How the tawdry butterflies vie upon one another 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def Pop* VII Wks 1851 VIII. 183 Many other things I omit, for my design is not to vie with you in Impertinence. 1731-8 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* Introd. 81 One Isaac Newton might possibly pretend to vye with me for Fame in future times 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* IV. (1778) I. 359 They vie with one another in refinements of torture 1832 R & J. LANDER *Expd. Niger* I 1 1 In fact they all vied with each other in making themselves agreeable 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Clive* (1897) 531 The wealth of Clive was such as enabled him to vie with the first grandees of England 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1875) III XII 79 Distant Kings would have vied with one another in offering their daughters to such a bridegroom.

c. *transf* Of things.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 173 For know (though my ability be poore) My good will vie's with any Emperour 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 184 We beheld Lamps at Night striving to vie with the Stars for Number and Lustre. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 23 Fruits that vie In glowing colours with the Tyrian dye 1747 GRAY *Death f Cat* 10 Her coat, that with the tortoise vies 1773 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug, A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1823 F CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the..Alps, vying with the brightness of the western horizon 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* X II. 617 The wealthiest merchant of London,. whose banquets vied with those of kings 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 224 The view from the summit will vie with that from any one of the Lake mountains

† 8 To contend in debate *Obs*

a 1610–*a* 1734 [see REVIL *v* 4 c]

Hence † **Vied** *ppl a*, **Vie ing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Vie ingly** *adv.*

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F* (1880) 5 Iack Oates was dealing to himselfe at *vide-ruffe (for that was the game he ioyed in) 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom Killed w Kendn* 128 Gentlemen, what shall our game be?. Faith, let it be vide-ruff, and let's make honours 1610 R COCKS *Diary* (1902) 114 Dec 12 Loste at vyed ruffe 1j s vj d 1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels* Wks. 1879 I 681/1 A difference made in case of killing and destroying man, upon a fore-thought purpose, between foul and fair, and as it were between single murder and vied murder 1620 SHELTON *Quix* (1746) III 245 My Sport shall be vy'd Trump at Christmas 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Embate*, *vieng at any game, *Iteratio* 1689 *Tryal Bps* 6 The King's Counsel have answered your Objections, and we must not permit Vying and Re-vying upon one another *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc.) II 43 Colonell Jones, governor of Dublin, the other *veyinge gamster, played his parte very well hitherto 1832 *Examiner* 691/1 People would have to be careful how they exaggerate their afflictions, as they are apt *vyingly with each other to do

Vie, southern ME. variant of FAY *v* 1

Viealde, southern ME. variant of *falde* FOLD *v.*

† **Vieillard.** *Obs.* Also 5 viellars (*pl*), **veyllard**, 6 **villard**, **vylarde** [a F. *vieillard* (OF also *vieillard*, *-art*, *villard*, etc.), f. *viel* old: see -ARD] An old man

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 64 That noble duke Agamemnon required of the goddis six suche wise viellars as was Nestor 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 117 Of whens art thou, veyllard? ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl* I 156 That oulde vylarde Jacobe, doted for age *c* 1590 J STEWART *Poems* (S T S) II 38 This vitius vieillard now mycht tak Of hir his plesour 1621 T WILLIAMSON (*title*), The Wise Vieillard or Old Man Translated out of French into English

Vier-rin(e. *Med.* Also **vierin(e.** [app f. the Portuguese surname *Vieira*.] (See quot.)

1893 *Dunglison's Dict Med Sci*, *Vieirin*, bitter principle from bark of Remijia Vellozi of Brazil, where it is used as an antiperiodic and tonic, like quinine

‖ **Vielle** (vi,e l) [F. *vielle*, OF. *viele*, of doubtful origin] A musical instrument with four strings played by means of a small wheel; a hurdy-gurdy. Also *Comb*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ*, *Grace*, The old man had been no mean performer upon the vielle 1782 *Ann Reg* II 11 Few songs, guittars, vielles, or organs enliven the evenings 1807 [see HURDY-GURDY 1] 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J Inglesant* II 11, He played upon a small and curiously shaped instrument called a vielle,..with four strings, and a kind of small wheel instead of a bow. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* July 129 The vielle-player's story, and the Papal election, and much of the talk about music and the drama!

Vienna (vi,e·nă), the name of the capital of Austria used in various collocations, as **Vienna blue**, cobalt blue, **Vienna caustic**, = *Vienna paste*; **Vienna cross**, a stitch used in fancy embroideries, **Vienna green** (see quot 1852), **Vienna paste**, a paste made up of equal parts of caustic potash and quicklime, **Vienna white** (see quot.).

1835 G FIELD *Chromatography* 111 [Cobalt blue] has been called *Vienna blue, Paris blue, azure, and, very improperly, ultramarine. 1865 G. B WOOD & BACHE *Dispensat U S Amer* (ed 12) 1279 This preparation is a grayish-white powder, sometimes called **Vienna caustic*. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew* 188/1 *Persian Cross stitch*, a stitch, also called *Vienna Cross 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Vienna Green*, the same as Schweinfort green; it is an arseniate of copper 1852 W GREGORY *Handbk Org Chem* (ed. 3) 214 Schweinfurt or Vienna Green is a double salt, formed of acetate and arsenite of copper 1867 BERKELEY HILL *Essentials of Bandaging* 148 *Vienna paste, that is, equal parts of potassa fusa and quick lime worked into a paste with spirits of wine. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II 5/2 To prevent its diffusion it is usually mixed with quicklime in what is known as Vienna Paste, or Potassa cum Calce. 1861 *Chambers's Encycl* II 744 The *Vienna white of artists is simply purified chalk..

b. The distinctive name of a grade of wheat-flour, and of certain forms of plain or fancy bread.

1879 *Warne's Model Cookery* 603/2 Vienna Cake Take a large round spongecake and cut it very carefully into thin slices [etc] 1889 R. WELLS *Pastrycook & Confect Guide* 12 Vienna Bread. Take 12 lbs. of Vienna flour [etc]. 1893 — *Mod. Pract Bread Baker* 50 Vienna Bread This I claim to be our highest grade of white bread *Ibid.* 52 Common Vienna Loaves. 1906 *365 Breads & Biscuits* 61 Vienna Rolls may stand half an hour before baking if desired

Viennese (vi,enĭz), *sb.* and *a.* [f VIENN-A + -ESE.]

A *sb* **a** A native or an inhabitant of Vienna; also in collective sense. **b.** The variety of German spoken in Vienna

1839 J. PAGETT *Hungary & Transylv* I 2 The foolish tales the good Viennese told us. 1850 *Chambers's Encycl* I 575/1 In order to prevent the Hungarians coming to the aid of the Viennese [in Oct 1848] 1894 PARRY *Stud Gt. Composers, Beethoven* 166 His behaviour was not of the kind affected by polite Viennese

B *adj* Of or belonging to Vienna, originating in Vienna.

1839 J. PAGETT *Hungary & Transylv* I. 1 Viennese Reports of Hungary. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 221/2 The Viennese school of painting is of modern origin. 1889 R. WELLS *Pastrycook & Confect Guide* 10 Viennese Rolls Take 8 lbs of Vienna Flour [etc]

Vier (vəi əi). *rare.* [f VIE *v*] One who or that which vies with another.

c 1700 W HAMILTON in Watson *Sc Poems* (1706) I 68 They'll witness that I was the Vier Of all the Dogs within the Shire, I'd run all Day, and never tyre 1902 *Academy* 18 Oct 411/2 We have flocks of poets who are word-painters and nothing more, mere viers with painting

Vier, southern dial. var. FIRE, dial. var. VAIR *sb.*, obs f. VEER *v* 1; var. VIRE *sb.*

Vierdour, variant of VERDOUR 2 *Obs.*

† **Vierge** *Obs.*–1 [a. OF (also mod.F.) *vierge* –L. *virgin-em* VIRGIN *sb*] The Virgin

1462 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 270 Now blyssed saint George, pray the vierge immaculat To be good mediatrix

Vierge, var VERGE *sb* 1 **Vies**, var VIVES. **Viese**, var. VEES 2 **Viesly**, obs f WISELY.

View (viū), *sb* Forms 4–6 vewe, 5–7 vew, 6 veu(e, vue; 5, 7 vywe, 5–7 viewe (6 veiwe), 5–8 vieu (6 viеue, 8 viue), 5– view [a AF. *vewe*, *veue*, *vue*, *vieue*, *view*, = OF *veue* (F. *vue*), ppl. sb. from *veoir* (F. *voir*) to see. The OF. *veue* corresponds exactly to It. *veduta* in the same sense.]

I 1 a A formal inspection or survey of lands, tenements, or ground, for some special purpose. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1415-6 in Madox *Form. Ang.* (1702) 16 Wee [masons and carpenters], beyng Vewers for the tyme of the said Cite, have to these Vewes afore written, putte our sealles. *c* 1450 *Oseney Register* 123 We schall ȝeve to them sufficient Eschaunge, by the vewe of lawfull men, in my othir londes to a conuenient valewe 1509 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II 7 As it apperith by the viewe and ouerseyng [of the fields] takyn by maister Brudenell one of the kynges Justeses 1523 FITZHERB *Surv.* 35 b, The vieu of the maner of Dale taken the tenth day of May, the .xiiii. yere of the raygne of kyng Henry the VIII. 1607 J NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I 21 It is true that you say, such a view was taken at the time, that euery Tribe might haue his portion of inheritance. 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 80 There is a diversity between a view and a survey, for by the view one is to take notice only by the eye, but to survey is.. by using other ceremonies and circumstances 1834 LINCOLN, etc, in Nicolay & Hay *Life* (1890) I 119 *note*, We respectfully report that we have performed the duties of said view and location [of a road], as required by law, and that we have made the location on good ground

† **b** A formal examination or inspection of something, made by a properly appointed or qualified person, the charge or office of inspecting something. *Obs.*

In early quots. denoting the submitting of accounts to inspection The sense in quot 1654 is not quite clear. *View of frank-pledge* see FRANK-PLEDGE 1 b.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 273/1 That the Collectours.. paye the money. in ȝoure said Reseit, and make the views of their accomptz 1472 *Paston Lett* III 49 And on Saturday next comyng he shall send me a vewe of hys acompte 1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 83 It semeth necessarie that another viewe be taken of all the Kynges said ordenaunces within his said Tour of London 1520 *Coventry Leet Bk* 674 A veu was takon by the said Maier and his brethern what stores of all Maner of Corne, and what nombre of people was then within the said Cite 1538 *Cartular. Abb de Rievalle* (Surtees) 353 The office of the ferme gathering in Swawdall, and the oversight of the woddes and vue of ther grownde 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) Table I, The Master and officers shall. peruse the remaines of the whole stuffe and other stoare lefte at the laste vewe 1647 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I XXXVIII 92 The Coroner even in those old daies had the view of bloodshed 1654 G GODDARD in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd 188 That the excise of all tobacco of the English plantations, be reduced from 3*d* to 1*d* the pound, and that thereupon, no view or allowance be made for, or in respect of the said tobacco 1700 J TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 819 Our Regarders or Viewers shall go through the Forests to make a View or Regard 1802 JAMES *Milit Dict* s v, The view of a place is said to be taken when the general, accompanied by an engineer, reconnoitres it. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 329 Bill of View or Sight 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* IX (1876) II. 132 A view of this armour was to be taken twice in the year by constables chosen in every hundred.

† **c** A review (of troops, etc.). *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Condo*, *Lustrum condere*, to apoynt a muster or view 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 1269 A View of souldiers at a Muster, *armatus trium* 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Relat* (1857) III 15 The duke of Ormond took a view yesterday of his troop, and ordered all that had bay or grey horses to change them for black. 1721 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 56 The view being over, and the troops returned to their camps

d. *Law.* (See quots.) ? *Obs*

1567 *Expos. Termes of Law* (1579), *Viewe* is when any e actyon real is brought and the tenaunt knoweth not well what lande it is, that the demaundaunt asketh, then the tenant shal praye the viewe. 1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Veiours* signifieth in our common lawe those, that are sent by the court to take view of any place in question, for the better descision of the right. *a* 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 366 View is in reall actions of the thing demanded, when it is so necessarie as without view the defendant cannot well answer 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 298 He may, in real actions, demand a *view* of the thing in question, in order to ascertain it's identity and other circumstances

† **e.** *By view of*, under the inspection of. *Obs.*–1

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng* II 820 Every Earl, or Baron, coming to us at our Command, and passing through our Forest, may Lawfully take one or two Deer by view of the Forester if present

2. In general use · An examination, inspection, or survey. (Cf. 18)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 277 They roade in the fieldes all that daye, and made a diligent vewe 1592 STOW *Ann* 518 The which volume was since againe, by viewe of diuers written copies, corrected by my self 1622 BACON *Hen VII* (1876) 29 Edward Plantagenet having passed the view of the streets, was conducted to Paul's church 1668 DENHAM *Poems* Ep Ded A 1j b, Neither have I any need of such shifts, for most of the parts of this body have already had Your Majesties view 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 450 We too far the pleasing Path pursue, Surveying Nature with too nice a view.

† **3** An interview or meeting. *Obs rare.*

1520 SIR R. WINGFIELD in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser 1 I 170 Suche personnaiges as shall attende apon hym at the Veue *Ibid.* 173 The noble personnaiges of this Realme be asmoche affectionatt to this Veue as could be wysshyd.

4 The exercise of the faculty of sight; the faculty or power of vision; the possibility or opportunity of seeing something **a.** Without article

Field of view see FIELD *sb* 16 b.

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 211 At length by vew, to shore I drew 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. 35/1 Thinking it good to vnderstand all things by view that might appertaine to the vse of that wane. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* cxli, 'Tis my heart. Who in dispight of view is pleasd to dote 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 193 Hoise him vp to his greater height of view 1671 MILTON *Samson* 723 And now at nearer view, [it is] no other Than Dalila thy wife 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 1333 The hero measur'd first, with narrow view, The destin'd mark 1727– [see POINT *sb* 1 D 12] 1864 *Ecclesiologist* XXV 274 The steeple may be taken into view with the lofuer saddleback of S Alban's. 1876–7 in Abney *Photogr.* (1878) 207 The diminution of light from the centre towards the margins of the pictures from both these causes increases rapidly with any increase of angle of view beyond 40°

b. In the phr *to view*, chiefly after vbs.

a 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I 1, Whose lookes set forth no mortall forme to view 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* (1723) 24 Their Parts when dissolved have the same Appearance to View 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Art of Poetry* 5 If he gave to View a beauteous Maid. 1757 W.

WILKIE *Epigoniad* IX. 270 Towards the Cadmean gate, where full to view Expos'd, the armies and the camp she knew 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* II. v vi 586 One of the most important features of the case was then held up to view 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xl, Tom was already lost to view among the distant swamps of the Red River 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii 28 The snow-floor had, in fact, given way, and exposed to view a clear green lake.

c. Similarly with *the* (Cf. 14.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II ix 42 b, Where he sayth the second to lye on the North part. he may by the view & esight onely be reproued 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) 3 That euerye shere is of biggnes as the same appeareth to the vywe 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* Pref 15 The Knowledge of Man (saith the learn'd Verulam) hath hitherto been determin'd by the View or Sight. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 148 These give not half that pleasure to the view 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, It seemed as if heaven was opening to the view 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* 50 Like a glow-worm Among the flowers and grass, which screen it from the view! 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 23 [They] *Caught each other with wild grimaces*, Half-invisible to the view.

d. With limiting terms (possessives, etc).

1587 FLEMING *Contin Holinshed* III 1357/2 He hath set downe to the vew of all men these necessarie notes following 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* I i 177 Alas that loue, whose view is muffled still, Should without eyes, see path-wayes to his will 1614 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 73 For your flight to the Hearne, it is wrought, flown, and maintained by the eie and view of the Hawke 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* Ded, This treatise hath had the marvellous felicity to light on the view. of a very gracious Princess. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1698) II 118 None are suffered .to do or speak anything scandalously that may shock civility or publick view 1711 POPE *Temple Fame* 420 Before my view appear'd a structure fair. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XXII. 19 Elsewhere now I bid thee turn thy view. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* 34 When thus he met his mother's view, She spake some certain truths of you. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. Pref. *note*, Between two and three thousand papers of one sort or another must have passed under my view

fig 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III xi. 11 My Lady and my loue is cruelly pend In dolefull darkenesse from the vew of day

e. Range of sight or vision.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 184 Lest any sparkle of honesty should by mischance remaine within view 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* i. 29 No one can tell, in strict speaking, where another is, if he is not within his view *a* 1732 T BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 11 Providing that the crook in his lot should not be set afresh in his view. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxv, Somewhere, out of human view, Whate'er thy hands are set to do Is wrought. 1855 — *Maud* I xx, Was it gentle to reprove her For stealing out of view From a little lazy lover?

5. An act of looking or beholding, a sight, look, or glance.

1581 W S *Compend* 21 b, The first view would displease many. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* III. i 144 Mine eare is much enamored of thy note; On the first view to say,..I loue thee. 1611 SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* I. 50 Seik no to subdue And kill ane hert, bot for a vieu. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 190 Who [can] deceive his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VIII 53, I view'd thee first, how fatal was the View! 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s v *Measures*, To see in one View an Account of the Ancient and Present Measures of several Parts of the World. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 495 That gives us Pleasure for a single View; And this, ten Times repeated, still is new 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 100 The thronging thousands, to a passing view, Seemed like an ant-hill's citizens 1886 *Cornh Mag* Aug 224 For an hour at each view will this monstrous eye .gaze analysingly on many hundreds of stars at once

b *ellipt.* A view-halloo.

1903 *Longm. Mag* Jan. 244 There is, however, in my humble opinion, no great harm in a view when the hare is first found

6. The sight or vision *of* something Also with possessives.

1588 SHAKS. *Titus A* III ii. 55 Out on the murderour thou kil'st my hart, Mine eyes cloi'd with view of Tirranie. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV XIV, Thy weak armies . Shall take new strength, new courage at his view 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* (ed 3) III II. 113 Thus should their view put us euer more in minde, to raise our thoughts to Godward 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 23 Towards night [we] got view of Ioanna Ile. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 29 Pisa's Mount, that intercepts the view Of Lucca 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 247 The view of his figure immediately introduced a train of ideas into my mind 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1821) II 29 We had now come in full view of the old family mansion. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. VIII 263 He proceeded to thread his way westwards, across moor and bog, until we lost view of him

transf 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 191 Hitherto the distinction. appears to have been scarcely thought of The distinct view of it was accidentally obtained by Stephen Grey, in the year 1729.

7 Visual appearance or aspect.

1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl.* (1556) 152 If the eai the were of anye bygnes in comparison to the worlde, then should his semidiameter beare some vewe of byggenesse to the semidiameter of the skie. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 102 The same man also, persuaded partly by the viewe of the place itselfe, supposeth, that Richborow was of auncient time a citie of some price 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I i. 175 Alas that loue so gentle in his view, Should be so tyrannous and rough in proofe. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i (1892) 2 It most Consequentelye followe that the shere must be but little, much lesse then other sheres which seem lesse in vywe. 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 142 A Silvan Scene,..a woodie Theatre Of stateliest view *Ibid* 247 A happy rural seat of various view 1713 *Guardian* No 1 P1 His Countenance is communicated to the Publick in several Views and Aspects 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 203 Like furious, rush'd the Myrmidonian crew, Such their dread strength, and such their dreadful view 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVIII 9 As certain ores in outward view the same

fig 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III (1586) 123 To maintaine himselfe in that view which belongeth to his calling

b. Aspect as affected by position

1847 LEITCH tr *C O Müller's Anc Art* 450 The coins exhibit his head generally in front view

8. † *a. Hunting* The footprints of a buck or fallow-deer *Obs.*

Common in 17th c works of reference, but merely as an echo of Turbervile

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* XXXVI 97 Then if she aske, what Slot or view I found, I say, the Slot, or view, was long on ground *Ibid* 239 The footyng or printe of an Hartes foote is called the Slot Of a Bucke and all other Fallow Deare, it is to be called the View 1611 COTGR., *Foulee*, the Slot of a Stag, the Fuse of a Bucke (the view, or footing of either) vpon hard ground, grasse, leaues, or dust 1679 LOVELL *Indic. Univ* 26 The stain, view, slot or footing of a deer are the marks he makes in soiling

b. A sight or prospect of some landscape or extended scene; an extent or area covered by the eye from one point.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 93 Hauing the prospect not onely of the citie, but also of the sea and hauen,. and some commending the ayre, some the delightfulnesse of the view 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 14, I neuer saw ground more pleasant for view. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 890 Before thir eyes in sudden view appear The secrets of the hoarie deep. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 22 Fish-ponds were made, where former Forrests grew, And Hills were levell'd to extend the View 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitl Cl) 192 It is the finest viue ever I saw, the ground lies about it, you would think, in a circle. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* VII 4 Fine Walks, and fine Views, and a Thousand fine Things 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* II 220 From the flat roof of the church we had a delightful view of the village. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol 68 Here were telescopes For azure views, and there a group of girls In circle waited 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct 8/4 A local resident .whose house has a beautiful view down the valley.

c A drawing, painting, print, etc., representing a landscape or other prospect.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Jan 1645, We were then conducted into a new Gallery, whose sides were painted with views of the most famous places, towns, and territories in Italy. 1709 (*title*), Britannia Illustrata; or, Views of the Principal Seats of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain 1791 ROBERTSON *Hist India* App, Wks. 1851 VI 510 Mr. Hodges has published views of three of these [fortresses] *c* 1811 FUSELI in *Lect Paint* IV (1848) 449 That kind of landscape which is entirely occupied with the tame delineation of a given spot, what is commonly called 'views' 1853 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* (1883) II 220 The little view at the top of this sheet is where I live in London 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Bks* (1883) I 527 A photographist preparing to take a view of the castle. 1898 BINNS *Story of the Potter* 222 Portraits, views, and fancy scenes were produced in different self colours.

II. 9. Mental contemplation or vision (alone or combined with ocular inspection); observation, notice.

Point of view· see POINT *sb* 1 D. 12

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 530 Per is no thyng bod som peple will giff per vew and per fantasye per vnto. 1593 NORDEN (*title*), Speculum Britanniæ By the travaile and vew of John Norden 1612 in *Eng. Hist Rev* April (1914) 249, I will be bold out of my zeale and duty to present yt [a proposition] unto his Magesties vieu. 1642 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 243 But I hate to have my secrets laid open to everybodie's view. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist* I II 26 The Poet sets Ulysses in our View. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit* I (1833) 20 The mind extends its view to a son more readily than to a servant 1846 WHATELY *Rhetoric* (ed 7) Introd vi 34 Such a habit also, in a rhetorical point of view, if I *may so speak, often proves hurtful.* 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* Introd, One who appeared to have been rather a noteworthy personage in the view of our ancestors. 1911 J H ROUND *King's Serjeants* 254 After this, the scalding serjeanty fades from view

b. A single act of contemplation or attention to a subject.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 94 A view of things, *estimatio* 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* Ded, The hasty Critick, who judges on a view, is as liable to be deceived 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N.* I I (1869) I 10 The advantage is much greater than we should at first view be apt to imagine it

10. A particular manner or way of considering or regarding a matter or question; a conception, opinion, or theory formed by reflection or study. Freq. const. *of.*

1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 1 Uppon a reasnable vew of the matter 1679 PENN *Addr Prot.* II II (1692) 60 Let us take the most impartial View we can 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I III 50 Good Actions are never punished, considered as beneficial to Society, nor ill Actions rewarded, under the view of their being hurtful to it 1780 *Mirror* No. 100 P 1 The view of Hamlet's character, exhibited in my last Number. 1800 TREVELYAN in G O Trevelyan *Macaulay* (1876) I 122 Miss Hannah took a more unselfish view of the subject 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* ix (1852) 281 Atonement presents to us this view of God 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I II § 8 The application of this view of the plan of structure of the brain will appear in the sequel 1884 SIR W B BRETT in *Law Rep.* 14 Q B D 798 That was the view which the judgment of the Court below upholds.

b. An aspect or light in which something is regarded or considered. (Cf. 7.)

1713 *Guardian* No. 5 P 3 The Widow of Sir Marmaduke is to be considered in a very different View 1729 LAW *Serious C.* x. 145 If we consider mankind in a farther view, as a redeemed order of fallen spirits 1794 PALEY *Evid.* III. iv. P 22 We are well warranted in calling the view, under which the learned men of that age beheld Christianity, an obscure and distant view

c *pl* Opinions, ideas, or theories, of an individual or speculative character, held or advanced with regard to some subject.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III P 33 Nor did his political views and maxims seem less strange. 1792 J BARLOW *Conspir. Kings* 86 Gallia's sons..Make patriot views and moral views the same. 1818 COBBETT *Pol Reg.* XXXIII 106 Reformers, not so well able to express as to think, would have had an answer to all questions relating to their views 1841 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II IX 270 Of course, he who believes his own views to be true, must believe the opposite views to be error 1870 JEVONS *Elem Logic* II 22 It does not seem that the views of the logicians named are irreconcileable 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 408 The time must come when the views of our committee will prevail.

d. Without article: Comprehensive survey.

1821–30 LD COCKBURN *Mem.* (1856) 177 Allen's single lecture contained as much truth and view as could be extracted from all the books in Europe on the subject.

11 A survey, a general or summary account, *of* something.

1604 DALLINGTON (*title*), The View of Fraunce 1623 COCKERAM II, The full View of a thing, *synopsis*. 1647 MAY *Hist Parl.* Title-p., A short and necessary view of some precedent yeares 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II Pref 14 It may not be amiss to give the reader the whole argument here in one view 1779 *Mirror* No 31, An author who draws characters in the other manner gives a view of the particulars themselves. 1800 *Annat Ann Reg* II 44/1, I proceed finally to offer a combined view of the whole. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art.* II. 157 With the record of a late excursion of his we shall close this view of the practice of aërostation

12. An aim or intention; a design or plan; an object or purpose.

1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 83 [Nicanor slew Antiochus], because interposing the view of his ambition 1711 MARLBOROUGH in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App I 144, I have no other views then what tend to the firmest vnion with his Lordship 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 III 483 Whatever view the governor had to serve by his opposition, he neither did himself or views any service by it 1771 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) V 20 It is necessarily implied, that a man have a sincere view of pleasing God in all things 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXII, Part of Brown's view in choosing that unusual tract. had been a desire to view the remains of the celebrated Roman Wall 1831 *Society* I 295, I have told you my views for Jemima. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. XLVII (1862) IV 160 Such were the views of Pericles in regard to his country.

b Regard or reference *to* a person or thing (*rare*). † *Out of a view to*, with an eye to.

1718 M TOMKINS in W Wilson *Dissenting Ch* (1808) II 540 He assured me he had no particular view *to me*, or suspicion of me, when he brought down that sermon among others to Newington 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Chor*, But the antient Ballustrades have been since restor'd, out of a View to the Beauty of the Architecture. 1736 L WELSTED *Wks* (1787) 486 In view to the second [commandment], this necessity was greater.

13. A prospect, anticipation, expectation, or outlook.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 17 That we were brought in View of a truly safe, honourable, and advantagious Peace 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 210 We could have no better views at present than of falling into their hands sooner or later 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) II 50 He that hath good in his view, and yet will not evil eschew, his folly deserveth to rue. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm* XIV 408 It gives the christian. the sweetest composure in the views of death 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IV 253 Are not thy views of unregretted death Drear, comfortless, and horrible? 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* Pref p. x, I entertain no view of any emolument whatever from the present publication.

III. In various phrases

†**14.** *At* or *to the view* (in hawking and hunting): By sight. Also in fig. context *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St Albans* d j, An hawke flieth to the vew, to the Beke, or to the Toll 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* II. Wks (1895) 148 Both fell as their spirits flew Upwards; and still hunt honour at the view 1628 BP H KING *Exp Lord's Prayer* 144 'Tis dangerous to hunt such abstruse mysteries at the view, or looke too neere 1657 — *Poems* (1843) 17 Teach me to hunt that kingdom at the view Where true joyes reign.

15. In (. .) **view.** a. *In* (*the*) *view of*, in the sight of, so as to be seen by; also, within sight of, near enough to see.

a 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen VI*, 174 These armies thus lyyng, the one in the conspect and vewe of the other, studied all meanes and polleces, how to take aduauntage eche of other. 1594 *Sec Pt Contention* (1843) 122 Richard The second in the view of manie Lords Resignde the Crowne to Henrie the fourth 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 22 An Iland called Mæottey scituate in view of some three other. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 394 Neerer our ancient Seat; perhaps in view Of those bright confines 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 22 While I was in View of the Moor that was swimming, I stood out directly to sea with the Boat. 1728 WATTS *Let* 20 July in *Pearson's Catal* No 76 (1894) 64 Are not my sermons in your view and within your reach? *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist. Greece* II 101 Here he chose his station, in view of a temple dedicated to Hercules 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX 706 For sacrifice performed Exultingly, in view of open day 1848 THACKERAY *Van Faur* li, Shaking hands with them and smiling in the view of all persons

b *In view*, in sight, in such a place or position as to be seen; also (*b*) in contemplation or notice, under attention; (*c*) as an end or object aimed at.

In the latter uses chiefly after *have* or *keep*.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* v i 51 The Enemy's in view 1667 MILTON *P. L* i 563 And now Advanc't in view they stand, a horrid Front Of dreadful length 1731 W HALFPENNY *Perspective* 4 Here inserted more plainly to discover what part of the Cube is in View 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, iv Wks 1813 V. 415 His soldiers, now that they had their prey full in view, complained neither of fatigue nor famine. 1780 COWPER *Progr Error* 570 None sends his arrow to the mark in view, Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 88 The hounds were running a hare hard in view 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II xxvi 262 There was nothing in view except Dalrymple Rock *fig* 1757 FOOTE *Author* II Wks. 1799 I. 149, I shall never be able to hold out long, I had rather be taken in view

(*b*) 1667 MILTON *P L* x. 1030 Then let us seek Som safer resolution, which methinks I have in view 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II x § 1 By keeping the idea .for some time actually in view, which is called contemplation 1779 *Mirror* No. 66, It is necessary that we keep in view the character of Lady Anne. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* Introd 2 It is probable the resemblance Josephus had in view, was chiefly that of the outward form. 1840 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* I iv 455 This should always be kept in view 1891 'L MALET' *Wages of Sin* II 38, I have a quantity of work in view

(*c*) 1720 RAMSAY *Prosp. Plenty* 165 This, this our faithfu' trustees have in view, And honourably will the task pursue. 1771 *Junius Lett* lviii (1788) 312 Liberty we all profess to have in view ? 1782 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 278 So fiercely they fought, having honour in view, Ten hours quite elaps'd 1853 BROWNING *In a Balcony* Wks 1907 VII 30 Who keeps one end in view makes all things serve. 1878 STUBBS *Const Hist* (1896) III 453 It may be questioned whether the advisers of Henry VI had any deep political object in view 1908 *Annual Managem* 291 And with this in view, the saddles are very generally left on

c. *In that* (*this*, etc) *view*, on that account, for that reason or consideration ? *Obs.*

1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 108 It is in that view that Socrates set so high a value upon Euripides 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist* v lii 401 How vastly profitable these our plantations are to us in every view 1827 in Scott *Chron Canongate* Introd. *App*, It was in that view that he proposed to drink to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York

d *In view of*, in prospect or anticipation of, with a view to, (*b*) in consideration or regard of, on account of.

(*a*) 1709 MRS MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1736) III 16 Let us with a chearful Boldness loose the Reins, in View of attaining the Latter *Ibid* 277 In view of marrying Ethelinda. 1859 S WILBERFORCE *Sp Missions* (1874) 182 He writes to this lady, in a letter with which she has entrusted me, in view of this meeting 1867 C S. PARKER in *Quest Reformed Parl* 197 An unreformed Parliament, which has never been more disposed to bestir itself for good than now in view of approaching dissolution 1878 R SIMPSON *Sch Shaks* I 26 Musters were being taken through England in view of wars with Scotland and France

(*b*) 1819 T HOPE *Anastasius* II 160 In view of the readiness she showed to second my search, all was, or appeared to be, forgiven 1831 — *Ess Origin Man* III 113 In view of the excellencies of the works embodied in it, [the language] continued to be occasionally used 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 54 Error, therefore, in view of such considerations may surely be allowed to have at least a provisional utility 1885 L OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 212 In view of this aspect of the class of phenomena in question, we regard with leniency their presence in the human nature of the past.

16. *On* or *upon* (*the*) *view of*, on ocular inspection or perception of, *spec.* by way of inquest.

1488 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 414/1 All Enditements taken afore any of your Corowners ., upon the viewe of the Body of the said Thomas Portyngton 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c 20 Preamble, [They] caused a Crouner to sit and inquere on the viewe of the Bodies of the said John Cristofore, Gerard, and Genet. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 12 § 1, All inquisicions upon the viewe of persons slayne within any the Kinges saide palaces or houses 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 228 Yet vpon view of the horse, they mette them with the keies of the cittie 1661 W. LOWTHER in *Extr. St P rel Friends* II. (1911) 118 His Maiestyes Justices of the peace, vpon viewe or haueing Informacion of such persons soe offending 1779 *Mirror* No 66, The feelings that arise on the view of ability, self possession, knowledge of character 1815 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 47 An inquest was held on view of the body 1841 *L'pool Mercury* 2/5 An inquest was held before Mr Curry, on view of the body of Wm Clare, aged 21.

b. *On the view*, by simple inspection.

1823 J BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 31 Making an estimate of the original purity of the material may be accomplished, first on the view, second by heat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxi IV. 615 The High Bailiff then walked round the three companies of horsemen, and pronounced, on the view, that Montague and Fox were duly elected.

c. *On view*, on exhibition, open to general or public inspection.

1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt Royal* III vi 104 He shall be on view in the drawing-room before dinner.

17. *With the* (or *a*) *view of*, with the object or design of (doing something)

1723 *Pres St Russia* II 112 You acted only with a view of deceiving me 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I. 1 18 Religion must be formed with a View of securing a future Happiness 1802 O GREGORY *Treat. Astron* 257 With a view of ascertaining more accurately the nature of the sun 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip*, xxiv 590 With the view of expediting the acquirement of the necessary habits 1884 in A Cawston *Street Improv London* (1893) 106 Power of taking possession with the view of carrying out the necessary work.

b. *With a view to*, with the aim or object of attaining, effecting, or accomplishing something; const. (*a*) with nouns or pronouns, or (*b*) with verbs. Also (*c*), with regard to, (*d*) in view of

(*a*) 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Hair*, It was with a View to this, that such procured their Hair to be shaven off. 1767 COWPER *Let* 20 Oct., I am willing to suspect that you make this inquiry with a view to an interview when time shall serve 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* 1 20 [He] allowed that such an indulgence might,—especially with a view to increased knowledge,—be extended to a sufferer like Christian 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II 89 Providence has constituted us with a view to activity. 1875 HELPS *Soc Press* III 49 The tendency is more and more to promote individual effort with a view to individual comfort. 1891 *Law Times* XC 373/1 The Belgian Government desired his extradition with a view to his trial in Belgium

(*b*) 1723 *Present St Russia* I 160 With a View to secure the Cuban-Tartars to the Russian Interest 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* IV iv. § 55 The forcible abduction of the woman's person, with a view to violate it 1800 *Asiat Ann Reg*, *Charac* 54/2 The troops had been embarked with a view to retake the island of Grenada. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 53 They might be advantageously introduced with a view to watering summer crops 1891 *Law Times* XCII 105/2 The lady had contracted specifically with a view to bind definite separate estate

(*c*) 1785 PALEY *Mor Philos* VI xii, War may be considered with a view to its causes and its conduct.

(*d*) 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Brstol Heiress* V 329 With a view to his approaching nuptials, Lord Castleton presented him with a handsome service of plate.

c *With this* (or *that*) *view*, with this intention or aim, for this purpose

1765 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (ed 2) III 159 Pieudhomme went to Wilton with that view. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, IV Wks 1813 V 413 With this view he dispatched a courier to Bourbon 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 191 With this view he fixed a cord to a nail which was in one of the beams of the ceiling 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I ix 573 With this view, the people, even in their ordinary amusements, are watched and carefully superintended 1893 LIDDON *Life Pusey* II xxv 164 With this view the writer reviews fourteen of the Articles

18 *To take a view of*, to take a look at, to make an inspection, examination, or survey of. † Also with *the* or without article.

1476 *Paston Lett.* III 162, I suppose that my lorde wille take the vywe off alle hys retynywe heer 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 17 [They] had sente theyr spyes to take the vewe of the countre 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v, When Veiwe is taken, whether the same Childe be living in the Howse or at Nurse 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 298 When my Lord Chamberleyne toke a viewe of the stuffe at mr Brydemans 1632 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon.* To Rdr, I likewise tooke view of many ancient Monuments not inscribed 1658 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I 236 He had taken a view of the monuments *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist Greece* II 233 The next day he took a view of all Darius's money and moveables 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V 30 No sooner had he taken a view of it, than he declared, that he had made the paper 1825 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 305 In order to take a view of the means employed, to lessen, increase, or otherwise modify the affinities of bodies

IV. 19 *attrib.* and *Comb.* a In senses 1 and 4, as *view-day*, *-making*, *-worthy* adj

1589 GREENE *Ciceronis Amor* Epistle Ded, Thinking nothing rare, nor view-worthy, sufficiently-patronized, vnlesse shrowded vnder the protection of so honorable a Mæcenas 1600 *Maldon* (Essex) *Documents* (Bundle 162) 11, xxiii *d* for fire, and bredd, and beare spent in the Moote-halle on the pettie vew daye 1607 in W H Hale *Prec in Causes of Office* (1841) 10 They shall certify of the vew making by the workmen and likewise how farr they have proceeded in the repayer of the church

b. In sense 8 b and 8 c, as *view-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-lens*, *-station*, *-taking*, etc.; view-finder, an attachment to a camera by which it is more readily adjusted to take a particular view.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II vi, I mean the epidemic, now endemical, of View-hunting 1837 J E MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* II 65 The most greedy view-hunters of them all will leave it [Canigoû] satisfied with the beauty and magnificence of the prospect 1886 *Pall Mall G* 11 Sept 4/2 It was his delight to make good roads to all the best view stations on his estate 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull.* II. 38 When the ordinary view lens, giving barrel distortion, is used *Ibid* 339 If they are view taking in a region of streams and woods 1891 *Ibid* IV. 426 A revolving view-finder, flash lamp, dark slide covers.

View, var. VEW (yew-tree). *dial*

View (viū), *v* Forms 6–7 veue (6 vue), vewe (6 veawe), viewe (6 vieue), 6 vieu, veu, vew, 6– view (6 veiw, *Sc* wew) [f. the sb. Cf. AVIEW *v*]

1 *trans.* To inspect or examine in a formal or official manner, to survey carefully or professionally; † to review (troops)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I cccxcvii 278 b/2 Whan they were nombred and viewed, they thought themselfe able to fight with the greatest prince in all the worlde 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 237 Furthermore his Maieste woolde that you shuld cause the stretes and Lanes there to be vieued for the pavementes 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 258 Captaynes were sente oute to view the situation of theyr ennemies Campe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 251 In Christmas holidayes his Lordship viewed the toune of Galloway, and judging it a place of great importance [etc] 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid* § 15 The Coroner and his Inquest comming to view the bodies, found remaining but 63 1697 J LEWIS *Mem Dk Glocester* (1789) 21 About this time, there came Scotch regiments of dragoons to be viewed by the King in Hyde Park 1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 419 Offices in which all Goods coming from Foreign Parts, or going to Foreign Parts, shall be declared, viewed, visited, and discharged. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII xii, The Surgeon, having viewed the wound, ordered his Patient instantly to bed 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 227 We. took the opportunity of viewing the progress of our moorstone works at Lanlivery. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I i 17, I once heard the nephew of the Pope Had sent his architect to view the ground, Meaning to build a villa 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xi, 'Well, gentlemen!' resumes the Coroner, 'the first thing to be done is to view the body'

† b *spec.* To inspect or examine (records, accounts, etc) by way of check or control *Obs.*

1534 HENRY VIII in J. Bacon *Liber Regis* (1786) p vi, [They shall] also se and veu such regesters, boks of accoumpt, Ester boks, and all other writings *c* 1545 in J S Leadam *Sel. Cas Crt. Requests* (1898) 88 A commaundement to vue, serche, & ouersee certayn Courte Rollis 1554-5 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Mary* (1914) 178 Comissyoners specially appoynted and aucthorised to vewe and take the accompte state and remayne of and within that offyce 1647 in 10th *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 495 The said twelve men shall view the late booke of Excise.

† c To survey or explore (a country, coast, etc.) *Obs*

1551 BIBLE *Josh.* VII 2 Then Josua sent men from Jericho to Ai , saying, get you vp, and vewe the countre 1607 J NORDEN *Surv Dial* I 21 Joshua commaunded that euery tribe should choose out three men, that he might send them thorow the land of Canaan, to view, suruey, and to describe it 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 189 They permitted none besides Merchants to sail unto the Island without their leav, nor any man at all to view or sound the Ports and Sea Coast 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 32 The Commodore sent the Tnal Sloop to view the Island. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 143 John Davis viewed that and the more northern coasts.

2. To look at (something) more or less attentively; to scrutinize, to observe closely.

Cf examples of *view and re-view* s.v REVIEW *v* 2

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Luke* xxiv 199 Vieu and beholde you my handes 1563 B GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc (Arb) 115 When I had vewd these wrytten lines and markde the Storye well, I ioyed muche 1577 — *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 7 b, Let vs walke aboute, that I may viewe your house tyll dinner be redy *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II 1 73 *Illio* Looke where she comes Æneas, viewe her well. *Æn* Well may I view her, but she sees not me. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 390 [He] sent a Guide with me to view the Mountayne more strictly Hauing viewed and reuiewed this [etc] 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 27 A Museum well stored with natural and artificial Rarities, which we viewed 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 36, I, to the Temple will conduct the Crew: The Sacrifice and Sacrificers view 1728 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Abbé Conti* 31 July, The women flocked in to see me, and we were equally entertained with viewing one another 1748 *Anson's Voy* III x. 405 The Chinese contented themselves with viewing it [the conflagration] 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, She stood for some time viewing the shadowy scene. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn of Aristoph* 428 *note*, The writings of one who had viewed the manners of Greece with no incurious eye 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 875 They give no false impression when viewed in the developing tray

absol 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Minerva* 18 Pallas from her immortal shoulders threw The arms divine, wise Jove rejoiced to view 1827 POLLOK *Course T* I vi, Thus viewing, one they saw, on hasty wing, Directing towards heaven his course.

b To see or behold, to catch sight of.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Psalms* CXIX G ii, I quake to view how people vile Doe from thy doctryne swerve 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 51 Where a little from us, wee viewed a Blacke Tent, and going thither found three old Arabians 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 331 One plainly views the Isle, and go to the place you find nothing 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* v, i, *Whims.* Look up and view me then *Sym* That's a Jest indeed, when 'tis so dark I can't see my own Hand. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 27, I was not a little surprized to view such an extent of Sky and Water 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV 152 The fox was viewed several times by the horsemen 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr* lxiv, The alternations of splendour and misery which these people undergo are very queer to view. 1887 *Field* 31 Dec. 981/3 Mr Godson viewed our hunted fox sneaking away.

† c To admit to an interview *Obs.*

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* III 1 1435 I'll view this Captive Queen, to let her see, Pray'rs and Complaints are lost on such as me

d *Hunting.* With *away* To see (a fox) break cover, to give notice of (the fox as doing so) by hallooing.

1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *D Grand* x, Excitement. not diminished by my 'viewing away' a magnificent old fox. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 127/2 The first whip is sent on to the point where the fox is most likely to break, in order to view him away, and save time, by hallooing.

3 To survey mentally, to pass under mental review or examination, to consider.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 255 When I view and consider the cause of this warre, and our present necessity 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 33 Hee had well viewed her seuerall forces 1687 SPARROW *Bk Com Prayer* (1662) 50 These. have been viewed and allowed by the.. Church for many ages past 1679 PENN *Addr Prot* II ii. 65 If we will yet rise higher in our enquiry and view the Mischiefs of Earlier Times *a* 1704 T BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks 1730 I. 22 When we view him to the bottom, we find in him all the Gods together *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm 1 Thess v. 21-2* (1770) I. 16 Viewing Things on every Side. is grievous Labour to Indolence and Impatience. 1845 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 Bede viewed the world only from the retirement of his cell 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 12 All knowledge may be viewed either abstracted from the mind, or in relation to the mind. 1875 HELPS *Soc Press* v. 65 He .has viewed the matter in hand more gravely.

b. Const. *with* (pleasure, etc)

1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* I viii 14 Whate'er may hurt me, I with Joy pursue; Whate'er may do me good, with Horror view. 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 309 The soul .views his various perfections .with pleasure. 1769

Robertson *Chas. V*, III P 38 To view all the constable's actions with a mean and unbecoming jealousy

c. To regard or consider in a certain light.

1765 *Museum Rust* IV 110 If you, gentlemen, view this matter in that important light I do 1779 *Mirror* No 28, He seems to have viewed the unhappy people of that country merely as the instruments to furnish himself and his countrymen with wealth. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab Pol Terms* x 84 A third manner of viewing mixed governments. 1861 Paley *Aeschylus* (ed 2), *Agam* 1548 *note*, So far from regarding the murder of her husband as a crime, she views it simply as a just retaliation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 32 Wisdom, viewed in this new light merely as a knowledge of knowledge and ignorance

4 *intr.* To look or see *into* something *rare*—1.

1711 Swift *Exam* No 27 P 11 Mr. Harley [is] sagacious to view into the remotest consequences of things

Hence **Viewed** (viūd), **Viewing**, *ppl. adjs.*

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* F ij b, For my vewyng eyes haue seene your paynting penne. 1882 *Society* 4 Nov 5/1 The hounds ran on the line of a viewed fox

View ably, *adv. rare*—1 [f. View *v*] Visibly

1680 C Nesse *Church Hist* 357 Satan was seen to fall like lightning from heaven, to wit, viewably, violently, and velociously or swiftly.

Viewed, *a rare*—1 [f View *sb.*] Inclined or given to views or theories

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (1641) 33 It is a certaine note of the times, that the Queene in her choyce never tooke in her favor a meere vew'd man, or a Mechanicke.

Viewer (viū·ər). Also 5 vywer, vyewer, 5–6 vewer, 6 vewar. [f. View *v* + -er]

1 A person appointed to examine or inspect something, either on a special occasion or permanently; in later use *esp.* an inspector or examiner of goods supplied by contract, † *spec* in *Law*, one appointed by a court to inspect a place, property, etc, and report upon it.

Formerly the designation of certain officials in the town of St Albans see A. E. Gibbs *Corpor. Rec St Albans* (1890) 11

1415–6 [see View *sb* 1] 1447 *Scriptores Tres* (Surtees) App p cccxiii, The said Alexander [etc]. sall werkmanlike wirke the said myne .be the sight of certeyn vewers tharto assigned 1479–81 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) III Item, payd to the vywers for to ouerse the howse þat dyghton dwellith in *Ibid.*, Payd for the vywers labour and attendaunce at diuerse tymez *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 103 For the capitaine of the horsemen was appointed sir Edward Gyldford, by whom the currers and vewers of the countrey were appointed 1601 J. Keymor *Dutch Fishing* (1664) 7 She [the herring-buss] imployeth, at Land Viewers, Packers, Tellers, Dressers, Couchers to make the Herrings lawfull Merchandizes 1651 G W tr *Cowel's Inst* 252 The Judg commands the Sheriffe, That at a day assigned, he cause a view to be taken by such Viewers or Surveyers, as may certifie the Court [etc] 1700 Tyrrell *Hist Eng.* II 819 Our Regarders or Viewers shall go through the Forests to make a View or Regard. 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit.* (1710) 490 Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco [at the Port of London] 1714 in *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 134 One-half of said fence to be accounted as Public Fence, and the whole to be under the viewers for the security of the Great Meadow. 1828 Webster, *Viewer*, in New England, a town officer whose duty is to inspect something; as, a viewer of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law 1834 in Nicolay & Hay *A Lincoln* I. 119 *note*, To appoint viewers to view and locate a road from Musick's ferry on Salt Creek 1863 *Cornh. Mag* VII 323 The very viewers who first examine the stores, and on the nature of whose report so much depends 1886 *Pall Mall G* 6 Mar 4/2 A large number of viewers, male and female, are kept, whose sole duty it is to see that everything is faultless and in good order.

transf. *c* 1540 J Heywood *Witty & Witless* (Percy Soc) 1 And that experyens may schowe the trewer, Accept we reson to be owr vewer. 1574 Hellowes tr. *Gueuara's Fam Ep.* (1577) 225 For if I will bee a Judge of your goodes, for the same you will be a viewer of my life

b. An overseer, manager, or superintendent of a coal-mine or colliery.

1708 J. C *Compleat Collier* (1845) 31 And now I must leave you to your Viewer, or Head Under over Man, who is to take charge of a regular working of the colliery 1761 *Brit Mag* II. 668 Mr Curry, a viewer, and three others were burnt at Hartley Colliery, near Newcastle upon Tyne, by an explosion of foul air 1797 Curr *Coal Viewer* 8 The viewers or superintendents of collieries 1813 *Ann Reg.*, *Chron.* 49 Among the sufferers [was] one of the Viewers 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 964 Coal viewers or engineers regard the dislocations now described as being subject in one respect to a general law 1867 W W Smythe *Coal & Coal-mining* 175 Many of the most experienced colliery viewers .hold to the opinion that they substitute one danger for another. 1883 Gresley *Gloss Coal-M* 273.

2. One who views anything closely or attentively, one who looks at a thing with attention or interest.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Speculator*, . a beholder: a viewer. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* 1 8b, The Phisicyon is a viewer and sercher out of Nature 1579 W. Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 692 You are such a narrowe vewer of such idle pictures. 1611 Bible *Isaiah* xlvii 13 The astrologers (*marg* viewers of the heauens), the starre-gazers. 1729 G Adams tr. *Sophocl., Oedyp -Colon* 1 111 II. 87 Be silent, for hither come some ancient Men as Viewers of your Seat. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II. xv, [The bride's outfit] was exhibited to select companies of female viewers 1892 *Daily News* 25 May 6/8 There will probably be amongst viewers of the collection more than one .who will covet [etc].

3. One who sees or looks at anything, a beholder, observer, spectator.

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 143 The Prouince where you are .hath .many viewers of a yong Gentleman right nobly disposed. 1593 Q Eliz *Boeth* 56 Not thy nature but weaknes of vewars sight makes the seeme fayre 1599 Greene *Alphonsus* IV. II 16 A canapie was set all beset with heads of conquered kings, which strooke a terror to the viewers harts *a* 1625 Fletcher & Massingfr *Cust Country* III 11, Can it be possible this frame should suffer, And built on slight affections, fright the viewer? 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* III xxix, Her eyes amaze the Viewers, and inspire To hearts a warm yet chast desire 1820 Crabbe *Borough* xvii 33 'Tis summer now, all objects gay and new, Smiling alike the viewer and the view 1880 L Wallace *Ben-Hur* VII v, The features were ruled by a certain expression which, as the viewer chose, might [etc] 1885 Meredith *Diana* xxvi, Teaching gloom to rouse a songful nest in the bosom of the viewer.

View-halloo (viūˌhălūˑ). Also 9 -holloo. β. -hollo(w γ. -holla. δ. -hallo(a, -hollos, -hilloh, -hullow [f View *v.* + Halloo, Hollo(w, Holla, Hallo(a, and Hillo(a.

The earliest form recorded is *view-hollow* (see β), and early examples of *view-halloo* have the stress on the penultimate as in the first quot The various forms are freq written or printed as two words without hyphen]

The shout given by a huntsman on seeing a fox break cover. Also *fig.*

α 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas Mem* II 298 He scour'd the county in his elbow-chair; And, with view-halloo, rous'd the dreaming hound 1798 *Sporting Mag* XI 3 At the very moment of 'Who! Whoop!' a view halloo was given by a third 1858 Trollope *Dr Thorne* I i 21 He had a fine voice for a view halloo 1859 *Art of Taming Horses*, etc. XII 202 When a huntsman carries the pack forward to a view halloo 1873 Black *Pr Thule* xxv, Lavender in the distance heard a long view-halloo.

β. 1761 G Colman *Jealous Wife* II iii, What is become of the Lady all this while? You told me she was not here, and I was just drawing off another Way, if I had not heard the View-Hollow. 1806 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 4 A dragoon gave a view hollow 1833 in R E Warburton *Hunt Songs* (1883) II 8 Once more..a view hollo from old Oulton Lowe! 1846 R. Bell *Canning* VII 198 Lord Melville was no sooner condemned, than Sir Thomas Mostyn is said to have given a view hollo!

γ 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* VIII, Their landing was hailed with a view-holla from the delighted Squire. 1858 Gen. P Thompson *Audi Alt* I lxv 250 The dogs that answered to the view-holla that chased them to their end 1861 *Ibid* III. clxii 179 It is therefore 'Hark Forward' again, and the View Holla is not far off

δ. 1840 J T. J Hewlett *P Priggins* V, Mr Scrape gave a loud view hilloh! and galloped after me 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I II, The Squire..bellowed out with all the force of lungs accustomed to give a View-hallo! 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* 6, I gave a view halloa, took to my heels, collared my gentleman.

Viewiness (viūˑinės). [f. Viewy *a*] The state or quality of being viewy, tendency to speculative or unpractical views.

1852 J. H. Newman *Scope Univ. Educ.* Pref (1859) p xxi, That spurious philosophism, which shows itself in what, for want of a word, I may call 'viewiness'. 1860 *Guardian* 23 May 473/1 It exhibits the broad views of the writer, of course, and is written with characteristic tendency to over-generalisation and viewiness 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 429/1 Viewiness is bad, no doubt, but it is still worse to be without views.

Viewing (viūˑiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f View *v*] The action of beholding or observing, examination or inspection.

1548 Cooper *Elyot's Dict*, *Inspectio*, . a viewynge 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* I xv. (1634) 79 The Understanding minde, which with quiet viewing beholdeth all those things that Reason is wont to discourse upon. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Arb) 79 Thee mount Leucates Vp peaks to the viewing. 1593 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App V. 453 A gennerall Assembly houlden for vewinge of the waste plott of grounde 1613 in *Scott Hist Rev* Oct. (1910) 12 Denton had the vewe-ing and marshalling of all his evidences and was trusted to have access unto them at his pleasure 1633 Earl Manch *Al Moudo* (1636) 139 Often viewing will make familiar, and free it from distaste 1672 Penn in *Lyfe* Wks. 1726 I 45 Such as foolishly think thy Dreams and Impostures worth a viewing 1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* Postscr III, They thought the Moon..Woor by degrees, till her last roon Gaed past their viewin 1838 J. P Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* XIV, People are quick to censure, especially such as look to the tobacco viewing.

attrib 1571 Digges *Pantom* I xxi G j, If it be lower at the glasse than at the viewing station 1897 *Pop Sci. Monthly* Nov 138 The viewing differ from the taking screens.

Viewless (viūˑles), *a.* [f. View *sb.* or *v.*]

1 That cannot be perceived by the eye; incapable of being seen; invisible. (Cf. Sightless *a.* 2.)

Originally and chiefly *poet*, in the 19th cent not unusual in prose, but frequently as a direct echo of quot 1603.

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III 1 124 To be imprison'd in the viewlesse windes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 92 But I hear the tread Of hatefull steps, I must be viewles now 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* I II 56 That viewless thing call'd Life. 1718 Pope *Odyss* VI 25 Light as the viewless air, the warrior maid Glides through the valves 1762 Sir W Jones *Arcadia* (1777) 105 This pipe, on which the god of shepherds play'd When love inflam'd him, and the viewless maid, Receive 1794 Mrs Piozzi *Synon* II 328 Whence is heard the heavy roar of waters dashing through a bottom almost viewless. *c* 1810 Wordsw. *Poems Nat. Indep. & Liberty* II xxx, Gone are they, viewless as the buried dead. 1821 Scott *Pirate* VI, The air of majesty with which she addressed the viewless spirit of the tempest 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* xxiii, The speed of the current in her veins was just then as swift as it was viewless 1873 M. Arnold *Lit & Dogma* (1876) 389 We shall find ourselves more and more, as by irresistible viewless hands, caught and drawn towards the Christian revelation.

absol 1831 Campbell *View from St. Leonards* 88 The imaginative power That links the viewless with the visible.

2. Devoid of a view or prospect

1840 R. Bremner *Excurs Denmark*, etc II 350 Long and viewless, but with lofty, handsome houses on each side

3 Having no views or opinions.

1885 Agnes Clerke *Pop Hist. Astron* 72 The turbid sense of groping and viewless ignorance. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 4 May 1/3 The passion-less, conscience-less, viewless creature of the *Chronicle's* fancy portrait

Hence **View lessly** *adv*, invisibly.

1828 Mrs Hemans *Spanish Chapel* VI, For something viewlessly around Of solemn influence dwelt 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 21 They rose higher and viewlessly in distance on either side 1890 *Lippincott's Mag* May 668 Viewlessly your whole being has become slowly interorbed with hers

Viewly (viūˑlı), *a.* Now only *dial.* [f. View *sb* + -ly 1.] Of good or attractive appearance.

c 1536 *Mem Dk Richmond* in *Camden Misc* III p lxxiii, To knowe whether the kinges highnes will take a sertyne of my lordes servauntes suche as be veiwly men, and men of good honesty. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl* III. (1818) 137 A captain's wife most vewlie. 1825 Brockett *N C Gloss*, *Viewly*, pleasant to the sight, striking to the eye, handsome 1828– in northern dial. glossaries. 1907 M. C F Morris *Nunburnholme* 233 The more 'viewly' appearance of the country side.

View-point. Also **viewpoint** [f View *sb.*] A point of view a A mental position or attitude from which subjects or questions are considered.

1856 W L Lindsay *Pop Hist Brit Lichens* 13 To paint Nature from a higher and holier view-point 1887 Fox Bourne *Eng Newspapers* I vi 156 Wilkes's private life was at no stage blameless from a modern viewpoint 1892 M W. Stryker *Dies Irae* 13 Writing from the Roman Catholic viewpoint

b In literal sense.

1858 W Arnot *Laws fr. Heaven* Ser II xxv 200 Change the view-point, and the scene will change 1875 W McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 75 Mochrum Loch is of striking beauty from this view-point 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I 127 A zigzag path on the face of the precipice tends to a view point 200 feet below

Viewy (viūˑı), *a.* [f. View *sb.*]

1 Of persons Given to adopting speculative views on particular subjects, inclined to be unpractical or visionary

1848 J H Newman *Loss & Gain* I III 20 Sheffield was fonder of hunting for views, and more in danger of taking up false ones. That is, he was 'viewy', in a bad sense 1865 *Pall Mall G* I 805/2 He there tempts viewy and inexperienced witnesses into a frank confession of their weaknesses 1885 *Spectator* 3 Oct 1281/2 Lord Shaftesbury was no viewy or screaming philanthropist,..he was a man of hard sense.

b. Similarly of writings, theories, etc

1883 Black *Shandon Bells* ix, I doubt whether the public care much about viewy books 1885 Pater *Marius the Epicurean* II 145 Some fine speech you were pondering, some knotty question or viewy doctrine 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/1 [Her] explanation of the French elections is viewy perhaps, but there is a thought in it which deserves attention

2 *slang.* Attractive in appearance, showy.

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 178/2 Then there's a sort of meal, now and then, off the odds and ends of the ham, such as isn't quite viewy enough for the public 1851–61 *Ibid* III. 230/2 The slaughterers cared only to have them [*sc* chests of drawers] viewy and cheap.

Vif, southern ME. var. Five; obs. Sc. f. Wife.

Vifda, var Vivda *Sc.* **Vifelie**, var. Vively *adv. Obs* **Vifte**, **-tene**, **-tepe**, southern ME. var. Five, Fifteen(th.

Vig, southern dial. var Fig *sb* and *v.*1

† **Vige**, *v. Obs*—1 [f. L. *vigēre* to be lively, to flourish] *trans.* To invigorate.

c 1540 tr. *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden) I 209 Rollo betooke himselfe to reste and sleape (as it is a thinge which moste of all vigethe the wearied persons)

Vige nary, *a. rare*—1 [f. L *vīgēnī*, var. of *vīcēnī* see Vicenary *a.*] Of or relating to the number twenty

1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) I 93 A method of designating the successive numbers by means of names framed according to the decimal, quinary, or vigenary scale.

Viger(ous, obs ff. Vigour, Vigorous

Vigesimal (vəi-, vidʒe simăl), *a* [f. L. *vīgēsīmus*, var. of *vīcēsīm-us* : see Vicesimal *a.*] Of or pertaining to twenty, based on the number twenty.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vigesimal*, pertaining to the twentieth in number 1727 Bailey (vol II) 1827 F A. Walter tr. *Niebuhr's Rom Hist* I 215 The ancient Azteks calculated a great year of one hundred and four solar years This they divided according to the Quinal and Vigesimal scale 1871 Darwin *Desc Man* I v 182 When we speak of three score and ten, we are counting by the vigesimal system 1881 Tylor *Anthropol* XIII (1904) 312 The vigesimal counting (by twenties) which is the regular mode in many languages.

† **Vigesima·tion** *Obs*—0 [ad L *vīg-*, *vīcēsimātio* cf. prec. and Decimation] (See quot.)

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Vigesimation*, a putting to Death every twentieth Man

Vige·simo-quarto. = Twentyfourmo.

1864 Webster. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 152.

Vigeur, obs. form of Vigour *sb.*

Vight, obs. Sc. form of Wight.

‖ **Vigia** (vi·dʒiă). [Sp. or Pg *vigia* a look-out, etc. :—L. *vigilia* (see next). Hence also F. *vigie.*] A warning on a sea chart to denote some hidden danger.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Vigia*, a hydrographical warning on a chart to denote that the pinnacle of a rock, or a shoal, may exist thereabout 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* v (ed 2) 147 *Vigiæ* —Numerous imaginary dangers are traditionally inserted in all Ocean Charts 1899 M ROBERTS in *Brit Soldiers* (1900) 228 'There's a vigia marked on the chart for hereabouts,' said Captain Spiller.

†Vigi dity. *Obs*⁻¹ [Irreg. f. L *vig-ēre* to flourish.] Vegetation, growth.

1628 T SPENCER *Logick* 46 Wee haue an example of this, in the rationalitie of man, and vigiditie of plants.

Vigil (vi dʒil), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3 uigile, 4-6 vigile, 5-6 vygyle, 4-7 vigille (5 vygylle), vigill (6 vygill), 5 vigell, vygell, wygell, 6 *Sc.* wigel, 5-6 vygyl, 6 vigyl, 6- vigil. [a. AF. and OF (also mod.F.) *vigile*, = Sp and It *vigilia*.—L *vigilia* watch, watchfulness, wakefulness, f *vigil* awake, alert. Cf. VIGILY.]

1. *Eccl* The eve of (i.e preceding) a festival or holy day, as an occasion of devotional watching or religious observance.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 412 3e schulen eten euericne deie twie, bute uridawes and umbridawes and 3oing dawes, and uigiles. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x 232 Eche halyday to huyre hollyche þe seruice, Vigiles and fastyngdayes forthermore to knowe 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28 þe date of his my testament on Setrysday in þe vygyle of þe Holy Trynyte. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 91 Whiche takynge hym in the vigille of Ester, 3afe choyce to hym [etc.] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII 1 612 The vygyl of Pentecost whan alle the felaushipp of the round table were comen vnto Camelot 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXIII. 108 b/1 And yᵉ next mornyng, yᵉ whiche was in the vigill of saynt Symonde and Iude, the Frenche kynge departed out of Calais 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 73 The thyrde day before the calendes of Aprell which was that yeare the vigile of the Resurrection of owre Lorde 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV III 45 He that shall see this day, and liue old age, Will yeerely on the Vigil feast his neighbours, And say, to morrow is Saint Crispian 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III XIV 43 The dayes from henceforward to the death of Jesus we must reckon to be like the Vigils or Eves of his Passion 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* IX (1739) 566 If any of these Feasts fall upon a Monday, then the Vigil or Fast-Day shall be kept upon the Saturday 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I XXI, Since, on the vigil of St Bede, In evil hour, he cross'd the Tweed 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* V VIII 233 By the rules of fraternities of workmen, playing cards on the vigil of Christmas subjected offenders to be banished from the society 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 843 He even contends that the law of fasting binds on the vigil of the Epiphany

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffiv, The calme seson moste sure, is the vigile of the more vnfortune. 1637 T. JACKSON *Wks.* (1844) VI 188 The very time itself being the vigils of that great anniversary, November 5. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. (1902) 42 This manifesto is dated on the vigil of the festive day of cordial unanimity so happily celebrated by all parties in the British Parliament.

b. A devotional watching, *esp.* the watch kept on the eve of a festival or holy day, a nocturnal service or devotional exercise. Chiefly in pl.

1400 *Chaucer's Prol* 377 (Lansd.), It is ful faire to be cleped *ma dame* And gone to vigiles al to-fore *c* 1484 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 24 When thy concianse wold the have mad chastessed, With wygellus, fastynge or with allmysdede. 1504 C'TESS RICHMOND tr. *De Imitatione* IV VII (1893) 269 Wepe and haue sorowe that thou art yet so slepy to holy vygylys. 1552 HULOET s.v., Vigill, or saynctes euen beynge fasted, *pernoctium*. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commonw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 138 They have also three vigils or wakes in their great Lent and the last Friday, their great vigil, as they cal it 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* II. 13 Thy ancient Vigils yeerely, I have observed cleerely 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III XVI 54 There are some things voluntary, such as are prostration, long prayers, vigils *a* 1682 WHARTON *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 31 At length the Vigils themselves were inhibited, and these Fasts...instituted in their stead 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXVII. (1787) III 34 As the patience of the multitude might have been exhausted by the length and uniformity of nocturnal vigils. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III XXI (ed. 2) 338 These holy days... were commonly ushered in by a Vigil or religious watching 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke's Hist.* P. 22 Thence he wandered back to the farthest West, and astonished the schools of France by his penances and vigils 1896 SWETE *Ch. Services* 29 The solemnity of the Easter vigil was deepened by a tradition that the Second Coming of the Lord would surprise the world on some Easter Eve.

transf. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 110 Ek to thee, Diane, I preie, With al myn herte I wolde serve Be nyhte, and thi vigile observe.

c. In the phr. *to keep* (*a*) *vigil* or *vigils*. Also *transf.* (Cf. 4 b.)

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. XII. 296 The night afore euery ordenary holidaie or feastefull daie, the whole clergie, and the people, ware bounde to kiepe Vigill in euery churche. 1616 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* III. 40 They expose the Blessed Sacrament, institute supplications & keep a vigil throughout the whole night in prayer before the same 1695 PRIOR *Ode to King* 1, At Mary's Tomb, (sad, sacred Place!) The Virtues shall their Vigils keep 1714 POPE *Wife of Bath* 285 Visits to ev'ry Church we daily paid, The Stations duly, and the Vigils kept. 1717 — *Eloisa* 21 Shrines! where their vigils pale-ey'd virgins keep 1803 HEBER *Palestine* 251 Ye faithful few, Who round the Saviour's cross your sorrows shed, Not for his sake your tearful vigils keep 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 89 The first discoverer of the river and country, kept a kind of vigil there 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 843 St. Charles forbade the keeping of any vigil except that before Christmas

d *pl.* Prayers said or sung at a nocturnal service, *spec.* for the dead.

Sometimes applied to the Office for the Dead: cf. F. *vigiles des morts*, and med. L. *vigiliæ*.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A IV, And she sayd vygylles for the dede men 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 182 They in Heav'n their Odes and Vigils tun'd. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 5 If they would yet further sing four Vigils for his Soul 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* V III 84, I have seen the sublime Cathedral of Amiens on the night of All-hallows, when the vigils of the dead were sung there

†2 A wake. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 305 Of the fyr and flaumbe funeral And of the feste and pleyes palestral At my vigile, I pray thee take good hede That al be wel 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 234 Upon the top of the Apennine Hill, hee celebrated a sacrifice, with a Vigil [*marg.* Or wake] all night long.

†3 a. One or other of the four watches into which the Romans divided the night. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 44 Aboute þe fourþe vigile of þe nyȝt cam Crist to hem, walking on þe water. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) II. 65 At þe fourte vigill he rasit his baner 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 259 The Romanis at the third vigill maid thaim reddy to battall 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., The first Vigil began at six of the clock in the Evening, and continued till nine

†b. A place from which watch was kept. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) I. 284 The romanis be wilfull eruptiouns fra þare stationis and vigilis [*v.r.* wigelis], effrayit þe equis

†c. *Bot.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 8716/1 *Vigils of Plants*, the precise time of the day in which the flowers of different plants open, expand, and shut 1802 R. HALL *Elem. Bot.* 196

4. An occasion or period of keeping awake for some special reason or purpose; a watch kept during the natural time for sleep.

1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 301 With studies pale, with midnight vigils blind 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 P. 7 There is nothing that wears out a fine Face like the Vigils of the Card-Table 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 260 Soft airs, nocturnal vigils, and day dreams ..Conspire against thy peace 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. II. 2 He hath pursued long vigils in this tower 1818 — *Mazeppa* X, The patient search and vigil long Of him who treasures up a wrong 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIV. V. 139 His delicate frame worn out by the labours and vigils of many months 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 23, I confess I should have liked some companion to enliven my weary vigil

transf. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. I. 6 In my heart There is a vigil, and these eyes but close To look within 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 166 The vigils of eternal Providence

b. In the phr. *to keep a vigil* or *vigils*. (Cf. I. c.)

c 1695 KEN *Hymn*, '*All praise to Thee*' X, O may my Guardian, while I sleep, Close to my bed his vigils keep 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 93 While pensive Poets painful vigils keep, Sleepless themselves, to give their readers sleep 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 42 There industry and gain their vigils keep 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 98 Lies some quaintly sculptured God, O'er the scene no vigil keeping 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman.* I. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 4, I steal forth to keep my twilight vigil 1856 HARRIETT PARR '*Hear my prayer, O heavenly Father*' 1, Bid Thy angels Round my bed their vigil keep

c. Without article. Watching, watch

1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XIII, While he alone, where thousands pass'd A night of sleep, In sickly vigil wander'd on 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXIV (1856) 195 Many miles to the south, Captain Back passed a memorable term of vigil and exposure. 1856 MERIVALE *Hist. Rom. Emp.* XLI (1871) V. 96 The abiding sense of moral obligation, which should hold sleepless vigil round the desk of the historian 1892 C. TAYLOR *Hermas & Gospels* 35 Hermas and the twelve virgins keep vigil by the tower

5 A wakefulness, or period of this, due to inability to sleep. Somewhat *rare*.

1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. 1871 III. 481 In the plague are observed drowsiness, anxiety, vigils, sinking of spirits. 1802 COLERIDGE *Dejection* VIII, 'Tis midnight, but small thoughts have I of sleep Full seldom may my friend such vigils keep! 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 74 On a wintry bough the widowed bird Renewed the vigils of a sleepless sorrow

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vigil-keeping*, *-rage*, *service*, *-wasted* adj.

1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* VII. XV, To wakeful frenzy's vigil-rages, As opiates, were the same [pages] applied 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (ed. 3) 240 But who is this that comes with mantle rude And vigil-wasted air? 1896 SWETE *Ch. Services* 29 Every Saturday night was marked by a vigil service 1897 R. KEARTON *Nature & Camera* 330 The terrible loneliness of his vigil-keeping

†Vi·gil, *sb.*² *Obs.*⁻¹ [a. L. *vigil* see prec.] A watchman, custodian

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Panegyric to Sir L. Pemberton* 13 For no black-bearded Vigil from thy doore Beats with a button'd-staffe the poore

†Vi·gil, *a.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [a. L. *vigil*.] Vigilant.

1576 *Common Conditions* Prol. 3 What openly by Actours deeds in place shall straight appeare Beefore your vigill wakefull eyes

Vigil (vi·dʒil), *v.* *rare.* [f. VIGIL *sb.*¹] *intr.* To keep a vigil or vigils

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 110 So I've claim to ask By what right you task My patience by vigiling here?

Vigilance (vi·dʒilăns) Also 7 -ence [a. F. *vigilance* (=Sp. and Pg *vigilancia*, It. *vigilanza*), or ad. L. *vigilantia*: see next and -ANCE.]

1 The quality or character of being vigilant, watchfulness against danger or any action on the part of others; alertness or closeness of observation

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22 Vigilance, *vigilantia* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 14 In regard of which enormities, it behooved parents to represse and bridle their wilde and untamed affections with great care and vigilance. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. III. 15 For now they are oppress'd with trauaile, they Will not, nor cannot vse such vigilance As when they are fresh 1656 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 261 Yᵒ discouery and preuention of his designes is attributed to yᵉ vigilance of Monke 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 P. 3 A Soldier's [profession] should put him upon this religious Vigilance 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. XI. 253 Thus we kept up our hopes, and did not abate of our vigilance 1781 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 284 His vigilance has supplied the want of force in preventing the enemy from crossing the river. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 45 The King is to provide for his safety by vigilance, and a state of preparation. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* III. 40 Does not this one fact show what constant vigilance it requires to preserve the public health in a large city.

†b A guard or watch. *Obs.*⁻¹

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 580 In at this Gate none pass The vigilance here plac't

2 The state of being awake; *spec.* in *Path.*, abnormal wakefulness, inability to sleep, insomnia

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. I. § 3. 92 That moderate Degree of Contraction which is observable in all the Muscles during Vigilance 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* I. IV. 36 That imperfect manner [of thinking] which we call dreaming, and which is nothing more than an approach to a state of vigilance. 1858 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Pervigilium*, disinclination to sleep; watching; vigilance. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 25 The probability of its occurrence is still further increased if, in addition to a continuously high temperature, unusual restlessness or vigilance be present

3 *attrib.*, as vigilance committee (*U.S.*), a self-appointed committee for the maintenance of justice and order in an imperfectly organized community; hence, *vigilance man*, *work*.

1858 *New York Tribune* 30 Sept. (Bartlett), As gross a violation of justice as vigilance committee or lynching mob was ever guilty of 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 357 Whether the resource of the strongest be the thunders of Sinai or the rope of the Vigilance Committee 1885 W. A. COOTE in *Life & B. Paton* (1914) XII. 211 The ordinary phases of vigilance work had failed to arouse their enthusiasm 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 84 They had organized a Vigilance Committee before they built the town of Hamilton. *Ibid.* 85 The best citizens of these places were Vigilance men.

†Vigilancy. *Obs.* Also 6 vigilancye, 6–7 -ancie, 7 vigilancy; 7–8 vigilency [ad. L. *vigilantia*, f. *vigilant-*, *vigilans*: see next and -ANCY.]

1. = VIGILANCE 1. (Very common *c* 1550–1700.)

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 97 For your vigilancy touching the investigacion of th'occurrantes there 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 If we should by our vigilancie, fynde out suche misteries 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 382 Wee must labour ... to quench such inclinations, as much as wee can, through sobrietie, vigilancie, and continuall practise to the contrary 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 237 Our vigilencies preuented the aduantage they expected 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 29 Endearing himself to the King by shewing his diligence and vigilancy for his safety. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 65 While he was labouring at this with that indefatigable vigilancy that made him subdue so many places 1707 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 367 The Consideration of the Vigilancy of his Enemies 1767 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 152 My material constitution cannot possibly subsist in a state of perpetual vigilancy

2 = VIGILANCE 2. *rare*⁻¹.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 620 This Antidote takes away too much vigilancy, and restrains fury

Vigilant (vi·dʒilănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -aunt, 7 -ent [a. F. *vigilant* (=Sp., Pg., It. *vigilante*), or ad. L. *vigilant-*, *vigilans*, pres. pple. of *vigilāre* to keep awake, f. *vigil* awake.]

A. *adj.* **1** Wakeful and watchful; keeping steadily on the alert; attentively or closely observant.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Paddock & Mouse* XXIV, Be vigilant, thairfoir, and ay reddie, For mannis lyfe is brukill, and ay mortall 1538 TUNSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 Saint Paule sayth Gyue you to prayer, beinge vigilant in it 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 120 Would to God you were as diligent in auancing his glory, as they are vigilante and circumspect in handlyng of their matters 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* v. 8 Be sober, be vigilant. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. XCIX, Be very vigilent over thy Childe in the April of his understanding. 1660 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 561, I am forced to be vigilant least I should be by him insnared 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 P. 4 You are so little vigilant, as to let the Dogs run from their Kennels to this Place 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVIII. (1787) II. 109 The vigilant citizens improved the opportunity of the night. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. II., Disperse then to your posts be firm and vigilant 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 274 A vigilant observer of all those minute circumstances which throw light on the dispositions of men 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.*, II. III. I. 171 He evaded the vigilance of the custom-house officers and the more vigilant spies of the Inquisition.

absol. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 691/1 Laws come to the assistance of the vigilant, not to the sleepy.

†b Const. *of*. *Obs. rare*

1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 166 Blacius is so vigilant of his Daughter, that your Rival can derive no advantage by his freedom 1739 SWIFT *Let. to Ld. Arran* Wks. 1841 II. 819/2 Your lordship's present agent being extremely vigilant of all your lordship's interests, has lately renewed the claim of the Ormond family to those tithes

c. *Her.* Of animals (see quots.).

c 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Vigilant* This term is applicable to the cat, when borne in a position as if upon the watch for prey 1863 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 2) 57 The Lion may be Vigilant or Vorant—watching for his prey, or devouring it

d. *Vigilant men*, members of a Vigilance Committee (see VIGILANCE 3) *U.S*

1824 *Missouri Intelligencer* 22 Feb (Thornton), We hate what are called vigilant men; they are a set of suspicious, mean spirited mortals, that dislike fun

2. Of attention, etc Characterized by vigilance

1532 ELYOT *Governour* I xiii (1880) I 131 To the augmentation of understandyng is required to be moche redyng and vigilaunt studie in euery science. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 145 He tooke order with one Clere that he shoulde have a vigilant eie to his arrivall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v. xxxiii § 1 That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is verie necessarie 1642 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Life Walker the Ironmonger* A ij b, In which businesse there was used such vigilant care, that they were both taken that very day 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 12 P 2 A long week, I lived with my cousin, before the most vigilant inquiry could procure us the least hopes of a place 1784 COWPER *Task* III 340 She has lost Much of her vigilant instinctive dread, Not needful here 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* III 64 They kept a vigilant eye upon every height where a scout might be posted 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 400 It was impossible for him to exercise a vigilant personal supervision over the officers of the police.

†**3** Wakeful, sleepless. *Obs rare*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii 131 It is a drinke very profitable for students, for them that are too vigilant 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 439 Least the vehemency of chirking frogs vexe the wish'd-for Repose,..and cast him in a vigilant perplexity

B. *sb* **1** A guardian or keeper. *rare*

1822 *Repository* No 80 110 Persian women of rank hardly move but on horseback, and escorted always by trains of eunuchs and other trusty vigilants

2. One who is wakeful or watchful

1822 T. G WAINEWRIGHT *Ess & Crit* (1880) 267 Nina no doubt shrank within her shadowy bower . from the hazy vision of these vigilants

Hence †**Vi gilantness**, vigilance *Obs. rare*

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* xi (1616) 97 Pilate had a great vigilantnesse in his conscience 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vigilantness*, Watchfulness

Vigilante (vidʒilā·nte). [a. Sp. *vigilante* VIGILANT *a*]

1. *U.S.* A member of a Vigilance Committee.

1865 A. D RICHARDSON *Beyond Mississippi* (1867) 487 The power [in Montana] is vested in the 'Vigilantes', a secret tribunal of citizens, organized before civil laws were framed. 1883 *Cent Mag* XXIX 194/2 An old-time Virginia City vigilante 1888 *Pall Mall G* 4 Sept 7/2 Forty well armed vigilantes surrounded the camp and sent in a committee to demand the surrender of the thieves

2 A night-watchman.

1899 F T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 78 We found a big jug of water, which Zeke carefully poured upon the head of the muttering vigilante

Vigilantly (vɪ dʒilăntlɪ), *adv.* [f. VIGILANT *a* + -LY 2] In a vigilant manner, watchfully, alertly.

1532 ELYOT *Gov* II xiv (1880) II. 185 To the intent to persuade the reders to enserche therfore vigilauntly 1587 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App V 445 To serve him truly, humbly, diligently, vigilantly and faithfully 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* II. ix. 361 Then more vigilantly, more accurately, and more circumspectly, he denies it vtterly 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* III 115/1 The Corrector in his first reading of the Printed Coppy ought to be very carefull and vigilantly examine the proofe 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI § 21 How vigilantly you guard against imposture 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* lxiv VI 312 These passes had been vigilantly guarded. 1835 J B WILLIAMS *Life Hale* Pref p ix, Such a misuse..is to be vigilantly avoided. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix 217 There is a group of them which show how vigilantly he had watched the intriguers of Elizabeth's and James's Courts

†**Vi gilate,** *v Obs. rare* [f. L. *vigilāt-*, ppl stem of *vigilāre* to remain awake] *intr.* To be wakeful or sleepless. Hence †**Vi gilating** *ppl a*

1758 *Phil Trans* L 517 The flowers are in their expanded or vigilating state from five or six in the morning till about ten *1774 Westm Mag* II 184 If the same quantity be given to a person who is heated with exercise, instead of producing sleep it will cause him to vigilate

†**Vigila tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 vigill- [ad L. *vigilātio* (rare), noun of action f. *vigilāre* see prec.] Wakefulness; watching

1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 28/1 The patient might be debilitated [by] great abstinence, continualle vigilatione 1623 COCKERAM II, A Watching, *vigilation* 1655 tr *Sorel's Com Hist Francion* x 22 He believed that his elaborate Vigillations were not well recompenced

‖ **Vigi lia.** *Obs* —1 [L. *vigilia* see VIGIL *sb.*1] = VIGIL *sb* 1 5.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Poison*, A good Anodyne, useful in Vigilia's, Rheumatisms, Hysteric Cases, &c.

Vigilous (vɪ·dʒiləs), *a. rare*—1 [f. L. *vigil* wakeful, watchful + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to watching.

1853 G J CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II 1, I believe *vela* means both, acquiring its metaphorical sense from the vigilous uses of a rushlight

†**Vigily.** *Obs.* Also 5 vigilie, vigylye. [ad L. *vigilia*: see VIGIL *sb* 1]

1. = VIGIL *sb.*1 1

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B v 426 Vigilies and fastyng dayes, Alle pise late I passe 1388 WYCLIF *John* xix 42 Therfor there thei putten Jhesu, for the vigilie of Jewis feeste 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 6 In the vigylye of the natyvyte *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron* (Camden) 40 The king sailled forth in to Normandie and landid at Kitcaux, in the vigily of Assumpcion of our Lady. 1588 in *Cath Tract* (S T S) 210 Observe the fastes commandit..in the euinnes or vigilies of certane solemne daies

2. = VIGIL *sb.*1 5.

1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 3 Continual vigilies, or a perpetual restlessness, with anguishing jactitations, or throwing ones self from one part of the bed to the other 1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII 25 A confused expansion of the Optick Nerve, attended with continual Vigilies

Viginti- (vəidʒi ntəi) [a. L *vīgintī* twenty], a first element employed in a few combs. in the sense 'having or consisting of twenty (things)', as **Vigintia·ngular** *a.* [L. *vīgintī-angulus*], having twenty angles Also † **Vigintiquintuple** *Math*, the result of multiplying by twenty-five.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 349 If any Root be multiplied by 5 the Product shall be the Root of the Vigintiquintuple of the Squares of the Multipliers 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 329 He calls the other [body] vigintiangular

† **Vigintile,** *a Astr Obs* [ad med. or mod L. *vīgintīlis*, f L *vīgintī* twenty. see -ILE] *Vigintile aspect*, the aspect of two planets when distant from each other a twentieth of a circle or 18° Also *absol.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 10 Aspects Vigintil [etc.] 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I xi 39 Sometimes the Quintile makes a shew, and if That have ought in it, the Biquintile will look for some Respect, and if so, then the Vigintile, and Quindecile, and Decile, &c. will also look to be courted 1819 J WILSON *Dict Astrol* 99 To these [aspects of Ptolemy] Kepler added eleven more, viz. the Vigintile, the quindecile,. the semisextile [etc.]

† **Vigintivirate.** *Rom. Hist Obs* [ad L *vīgintī-virāt-us*, f. *vīgintī-virī* a board of twenty men.] The office or position of the *vigintiviri*, a body of twenty men charged with certain administrative functions, this body itself

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann* III vi. 72 He [Tiberius] recomended Nero, one of Germanicus children, to the Lords of the Senat and requested that he might be dispensed with for the office of Vigintiiurat 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vigintiviratc*, the Office of the *Vigintiviri*, or of twenty men in like authority. 1793 MURPHY *Tacitus, Ann.* III xxix 196 That the young prince might be excused from serving the office of the vigintivirate

Vigner, variant of VINER, vineyard *Obs.*

‖ **Vigneron** (vɪnʲəro·n). Also 5 vigneroun, 7 vineron [F. *vigneron*, f *vigne* VINE *sb*] One who cultivates grape-vines, a wine grower

a. 1456 SIR G HAY *Bk Knighthood* Wks. (S T S) II 60 The vignerounis labouraris had wroucht all the day, fra the morne early till nycht 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XIV xii, Lyke a vigneron beryng a sarpe or croked knyf to cut vygnes 1585 JAS I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 15 Let Readers also surely think and trow, They see the painfull *Vigneron* pull the grapes 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV xxxii. 296 They are become with time and practise more expert vignerons 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 273 Because it is a plant which is to be governed like the other vines I refer it to my vignerons *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II 117 [He] prunes The End of's Life, as Vignerons Cut short the Branches of a Vine 1732 P. MILLER *Gard Dict* s v. *Vitis*, But as to this, you need not consult either the Merchants or the *Vignerons* 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 294, I . can procure for you the best crops from the vigneron himself 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett Solit Wand* II 123 Assisting the vignerons in their now commencing labours of the vintage 1834 MISS BERRY *Jrnl* (1865) III 424 To make some new wine, to give the vignerons when getting in the general crop 1884 *Blackw Mag* Dec 769/2 The *vignerons* of South Australia succeeded in producing a vinous liquid that [etc.]

β 1683 PENN *Wks* (1782) IV. 327, I would advise you to send for some thousands of plants out of France, with some able vinerons, and people of the other vocation 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 16 [These lands] have produc'd Choice Wine, being daily cultivated by skilful Vinerons

Vignette (vɪnʲe·t, vɪne·t), *sb.* [a. F *vignette*: see VINET.]

1. An ornamental or decorative design on a blank space in a book or among printed matter, esp. at the beginning or end of a chapter or other division, usually one of small size or occupying a small proportion of the space; *spec* any embellishment, illustration, or picture unenclosed in a border, or having the edges shading off into the surrounding paper; a head-piece or tail-piece Cf. VINET 2

1751 H. WALPOLE *Let to G. Montagu* 13 June, He is drawing vignettes for his [Gray's] Odes 1802 DIBDIN *Introd Classics* 33 *note*, The engravings have a spirit and brilliance equal to the best finished French vignettes 1820 T HODGSON *Ess Stereotype Printing* 132 In the American bank notes, the vignette, words, and writing, usual in such notes, are surrounded by a curiously engraved border 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F Holt* III, An excellent guide book and descriptive cards, surmounted by vignettes, were printed 1880 *Print Trades Jrnl* XXX 5 Charming vignettes, and head and tail pieces for bookwork

b. An ornamental design, drawing, or picture in a manuscript or written document

1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I ix. 347 How many vignettes did I make in my idea for my intended letter to my mother! 1860 ADLER *Prov Poet* xvi 352 On the vignettes of the old manuscripts he is represented in the costume of a traveller 1875 H JAMES *Transatlantic Sk* 213 Assisi, in the January twilight, looked like a vignette out of some brown old missal

2 A photographic portrait, showing only the head or the head and shoulders, with the edges of the print shading off into the background.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3182, Untouched and coloured photographic portraits, vignettes, cartes de visite. 1869 *Eng Mech* 17 Dec 328/2 Our present style of vignettes, and the former style of cartes-de-visite, are very pretty 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I 296 He found a coloured vignette of her that pleased him

†**3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—1

1790 BRUCE *Trav.* I Introd p ix, Vignettes, or little ornamental shrubs, which generally hang from and adorn the projections and edges of the several members [of ruined architecture], are finely expressed

4. *attrib.* in various senses, as *vignette head, moulding, view*, etc.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict Arts, Vignette moulding*, a moulding ornamented or enriched with vine leaves, grapes, or tendrils. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 129 The prettiest effects were produced by the vignette views, seen through the depressions 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XVIII P 12, I can get a pretty little long vignette view of the roof of the Pantheon through a chink between the veneering and the freestone 1892 *Photogr. Ann* II 502 Placing eight 2-lengths, eight vignette heads and so on together

Vignette (vɪnʲe t, vɪne t), *v.* [f prec] *trans* To make a vignette of, *spec.* in *Photogr.*, to produce (a picture or portrait) in the style of a vignette by softening away or shading off the edges, leaving only the central portion

1853 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Hamilton* (1889) III 478, I shall remember to have an Hippopotamus neatly vignetted for the title-page 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* 246 For outdoor portraiture an angle of a wall facing the north with a background formed by a blanket is suitable for producing pictures that can be vignetted. 1885 C G W LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser IV 401/2 A very good enlargement is made by vignetting the picture with the opal

transf and *fig* 1883 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 5 May 307/2 Forgetting that its chief function is to finish off and vignette isolated sketches of manner, character, and thought with more precision than is possible or suitable in prose 1895 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 451/1 How happily is autumn vignetted here and there!

b To take *in* or introduce as a vignette.

1892 *Photogr Ann* II 54 Keep moving the mask so as to vignette in the clouds

Hence **Vigne·tted** *ppl a.*

1867 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* March 169 An album of 'vignetted' heads of all my bird friends 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec 831/3 *The Wrath of the Fay*, with vignetted designs in outline

Vigne·tter. [f VIGNETTE *sb.* + -ER1] A device for producing photographic vignettes, usually consisting of a mask or screen with a central hole or of graduated opacity from the centre outwards.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2710/1 *Vignetter*, the photographer's instrument for giving a vignette appearance to a portrait or print, the edges fading away insensibly into the background 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II. 23 A head rest, vignetter and other accessories

Vigne·tting, *vbl sb.* [f. VIGNETTE *v.*] The action or process of producing vignettes, esp. in photography

1885 *Pall Mall G* 7 May 11/2 The vignetting is, without doubt, the most difficult form of printing 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 227 Generally, unless vignetting is desired, the background may be made of hangings of some rough material, absorbent of light

b. attrib, as *vignetting glass, mask, table*, etc

1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II. 261 For quarter plates and half plates, the vignetting mask should be about three quarters of an inch from the negative 1892 *Photogr Ann* II p. clxxix, Vignetting Glasses *Ibid.* 486 Revolving Vignetting Table

Vignettist (vɪnʲe·tɪst, vɪne·tɪst) [f. VIGNETTE *sb* + -IST] An artist or engraver who produces vignettes.

1884 F. WEDMORE in *Fortn Rev* Jan 67 Voltaire wrote to congratulate Eisen, the vignettist 1892 *Athenæum* 7 May 597/1 This library is rich in the work of the vignettists.

Vignite (vɪ nʲəit, vɪ·gnəit). *Min.* [ad. G *vignit* (see def.) named by Karsten (1828)] A variety of magnetic iron ore found near Vignes in the department of the Moselle, France.

1846 WORCESTER (citing Dana). 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 999, and in recent Dicts

† **Vi·gnoble.** *Obs rare* Also 5 vygnoble. [a. F *vignoble* :—pop. L. **vīneobulum*, f L *vīnea* vine-plantation, vineyard.] A vineyard.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XI ii, He [Bacchus] lefte this contre and translated hym unto vygnobles of Thymolon *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July 1683, This gentleman was owner of that excellent vignoble of Pontaq and Obrien

Vignour, variant of VINER 2 *Obs.*

Vigogne (vɪgoɲ). Also 7 vicogne. [F, ad. Sp *vicuña* VICUÑA]

1 = VICUÑA 1.

1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 381 Vicognes are like Deer without homes. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) I xiv 234 The Sheep, the Goat, the Lama, the Vigogne, the Gazella.

2 A textile fabric made from the wool of the vicuña, used as a dress material; vicuña-cloth.

1876 *Echo* 30 Aug (Stanf) 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 515/1 *Vigogne*, a delicate all wool textile, twilled, and produced in neutral colours 1887 *Pall Mall G* 19 Feb 8/2 The bride's going away dress was composed of chocolate brown vigogne.

3. *Vigogne yarn*, a mixture of the wool of the vicuña, or other fine wool, and cotton.

1884 W S B MCLAREN *Spinning* 47 In making vigogne or angola yarns, which are mixtures of cotton and wool *Ibid* 185 For mixing wool and cotton together for Vigogne yarn.

†**Vigone.** *Obs.* [ad. F *vigogne*. see prec.] (See quots) ·

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* To Rdr, The Haberdasher is ready to furnish you with a Vigone, Codebec, or Castor, &c *Ibid*, *Vigone*, a kind of Demicaster, or Hat, of late so called, from the fine Wool, which for the most part they are made of, borne by a kinde of sheep of Spain of that name 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vigone*, a sort of Spanish Wooll, or a Hat made of that Wooll 1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 379 Hats of Vigone

Vigonia (vigōu·niă) Also vigo(g)na, vegonia. [App. a Latinization of F. *vigogne* VIGOGNE.]

1. a. *Vigonia wool*, vicuña-wool.

1763 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 163, 8 bales Vigonia, and 1 ditto Alpaca wool. 1804 *Gentl Mag* Nov 1069 Vigona wool

b. *Vigonia cloth*, vicuña-cloth. Also *ellipt.*, = VIGOGNE 2.

1852 *Rep Juries*, *Exhibition 1851*, 375/1 [Brown & Foster's] waistcoatings of plush vegonia will be found remarkable for novelty and excellence 1857 J JAMES *Worsted Manuf* 438 Vigonia cloth, merino robe cloth, shags, vigogna shags

2 = VICUÑA 1 *rare*.

1834 *Nat Philos* III *Phys Geog* 55/2 The paco, which in its domestic state is called bicunia or vigonia 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 73 A herd of 36, including the kinds called Llamas, Alpacas, and Vicunas or Vigonias

†**Vi·gorate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *vigorāt-*, ppl. stem of *vigorāre* to animate, invigorate, f. *vigor* VIGOUR *sb* · see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To invigorate or strengthen.

1613 M RIDLEY *Magn Bodies* 63 They will be much refreshed, vigorated and animated with the polar and directory vertue. *a* 1652 J SMITH *Sel Disc* vi. 207 All this foreign force that is upon them, serves only to vigorate and impregnate their fancies and imaginations. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physycian's Repos* 21 This Medicine vigorates and cherisheth that part 1782 PAINE *Let Abbé Raynel* (1791) Introd, To call three powers of the mind into action at once, in a manner that each shall aid and vigorate the other.

Hence † **Vi·gorating** *vbl. sb Obs*

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 8 The Mercurial Cylinder riseth and falls in the Magdeburgical Air-Pump, according to the lessening or vigorating of the Spring of the Air.

†**Vigo·rious,** *a. Obs rare.* Also **vigeryouse, vygoryous, -ious.** [Erron. var of VIGOROUS *a.*] = VIGOROUS *a.* 1.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v vi. OO ij, By hym the whiche is so vygoryous in all his puyssaunces 1641 *Vox Borealis* C j b, Man by the contrary being too vigorious, looseth God his Image in his privilegde

So † **Vigo·riously** *adv. Obs*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xii 413 More vigeryously neuere reden men Into non place thanne they diden then *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x 263 Reynawd had medled hymself vygoriously among the frenshemen 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng* Epitome 367 [The Danes] whom, albeit the King vigoriously withstood, yet they forceably helde themselues in the Land

Vigorist (vi gŏrist). *rare.* [f. L *vigor* VIGOUR *sb* + -IST] One who acts with vigour or energy, or who advocates vigorous action.

1807 SYD SMITH *Lett Catholics* viii, An addition of polemics .which must highly gratify the vigorists, and give them an ample opportunity of displaying that foolish energy upon which their claims to distinction are founded 1901 *Daily News* 2 Mar 6/1 A repulsive study of the younger vigorist who replaces the old Abbé

Vigorite (vi·gŏrəit). [f. as prec. + -ITE[1] 4] A nitro-glycerine explosive used in blasting.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 928/1 Bjorkmann gives the following recipe for the manufacture of the new explosive, vigorite.

†**Vi·gorize,** *v. Obs.*[-1] [f. L. *vigor* VIGOUR *sb.* + -IZE] *trans.* To invigorate

1603 J DAVIES (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29/1 And, for the Veines and Artires neede each other, They meete, and goe together, Thereby to vigorize the vitall Band Which the Hart's vertue wholy doth command

Vigorous (vi·gŏrəs), *a* Forms · 4, 7 **vigrous,** 5 **vygerous,** 5–6 **vigerous-,** 7–9 *poet.* **vig'rous**; 5–6 **vygorous** (5 **vygorowse,** 6 **-ouse**; 5 *Sc.* **wygorous-**), 4– **vigorous** (5 **vygorows-**, *Sc.* **wigorus-**); 4, 6–7 **vigourous.** [a. AF *vigrus, vigerous, vigorouse*, OF. *vigorous, vigourous, vigoros*, etc. (mod.F *vigoureux*), = Pr. *vigoros*, Sp, Pg., It *vigoroso*, med L. *vigorōsus* (Diefenbach) see VIGOUR *sb* and -OUS.]

1. Of persons or animals Strong and active in body, endowed with or possessed of physical strength and energy; robust in health or constitution, hardy, lusty, strong.

App not in common use during the 15th and 16th cent

13 *K Alis* 6923 (Laud MS.), We habbeþ many pryuee foo, þat .willen fonde to greuen vs, Bot þou þee make vigourous! *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 9060 (Kölbing), Herui, þat was vigrous & liȝt, On þe scheld him hit a dint hard *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 Euer ordeyn þi þoughtes in goodnesse; ȝeld by seluyn glorious & vygerous *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 510/1 Vygorowse, *vigorosus, ferox.* 1530 PALSGR 328/1 Vygorouse, *vigoreux, vigoreuse.* 1611 COTGR, *Vigoureux*, vigorous, lustie, liuely, strong 1658 PHILLIPS, *Vigorous*, full of vigour, strength, courage, lustinesse *a* 1687 WALLER *Presage Ruin Turkish Emp* 20 Bred in the camp, fam'd for his valor young; At sea successful, vigorous, and strong *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial. Locke & Montaigne* Wks 1907 II 238 We commend a Horse for being Vigorous and Handsom 1780 HARRIS *Philol Enq.* Wks (1841) 450, I have seen great geniuses miserably err.. and, like vigorous travellers who lose their way, only wander the wider on account of their own strength. 1797 S. & H T LEE *Canterb T.* (1799) I 350 Vigorous in health and youth, to him the water had long been an element almost as familiar and as natural as air 1844 EMERSON *Lect New Eng. Ref* Wks (Bohn) I 268 Men are Conservatives when they are least vigorous, or when they are most luxurious They are Conservatives after dinner, or before taking their rest, when they are sick, or aged. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* vii § 7 428 At forty-five he was so vigorous that he made his way to Scotland on foot 1892 MIVART *Ess & Crit* I 161 The life of every healthy and vigorous animal consists mainly in the repetition of actions which have become habitual.

b. So of the body or its parts, health, etc.

1618 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr* A iij b, Mithridate, that vigrous health preserues. 1652 — *Journ Wales* (1859) 8 He was more then 80 yeares of age, yet of a very able body, and vigorous constitution 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 131 Their Bodies are vigorous and lively 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4469/4 Thomas Scott, round fac'd, little vigorous Eyes 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 363 The learned finger never need explore Thy vig'rous pulse 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IX 65 How vigorous then the athletic form of age! 1841 A COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 3) 294 In twenty-five days the dog was in the enjoyment of vigorous health and strength. 1870 MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* xiv, The strong frame, the vigorous pulse, and undimmed eye

c Of plants, etc Growing strongly and freely Also of growth or vegetation.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 109 Some Trees are weak, others strong and vigorous. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v. 45 The vigorous vegetation which constantly takes place there 1783 CRABBE *Village* II 119 The tall oak, whose vigorous branches form An ample shade 1800 *Med Jrnl.* IV 237 My strongest and most vigorous plants grow in a bed or bank sloping to the south. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 37 In general the seeds produced by them [are] the largest and most vigorous of growth. 1881 T MOORE in *Encycl Brit.* XII 242/1 Near the base of the stem are two prominent buds, which would produce two vigorous shoots.

d. Marked or characterized by, requiring or involving, physical strength or activity.

1697 WALSH *Life Virgil* P 8 in Dryden *Virgil*, Which work took up seven of the most vigorous years of his life 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 260 P 1 The Time of Youth and vigorous Manhood. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* I xviii 79 While He the vigorous Chace pursues 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III (1892) 215, I mean plentiful nourishment to vigorous labour. 1836 J H NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 237 The keenness of youth's vigorous day Thrills in each nerve and limb 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. ii. 77 His professional visits to Roxburghshire and Ettrick Forest were, in his vigorous life, very frequent 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi 433 It requires the most vigorous efforts to tear from the oak ribs a single day's firewood.

2. Full of, exhibiting, characterized by, vigour or active force, powerful, strong.

a. Of natural agencies or phenomena, substances, etc. Now somewhat *rare.*

(*a*) *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VII*, 57 b, He had sayled no great waye before that a vygorous tempest by reason of contrarietie of wyndes sodeynly arose. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 295 [They] tumbled downe starke dead, being suffocated with the vigorous Sunne 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* XVI 105 We apply'd a Load stone moderately vigorous to the out-side of the Glass 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 792/1 The air was dark and heavy, for want of that vigorous heat which clears and rarefies it 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat* I 209 At first they [*sc* monsoons] are feeble, they afterwards become vigorous 1909 A. REID *Regality of Kirriemuir* XXIV 315 Granted a more vigorous flow of water, the Northmuir need fear no local rival

(*b*) *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III 2 The fat of venison is conceived to be of all flesh the most vigorous nourishment 1691 RAY *Coll Words, Making Salt* 209 A Rock of Natural Salt from which issues a vigourous sharp Brine 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 764 The too vig'rous Dose too fiercely wrought; And added Fury to the Strength it brought. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Elaterium* is a vigorous Purge, and is used in Lethargies. 1759 B MARTIN *Nat Hist* I 23 Of a more vigorous and high Spirit than the Hereford Cyder 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor T.*, *Forester, a Printer*, The fresh seeds, scattered upon the vigorous soil, took root, and flourished. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI i, A pint of most vigorous and powerful wine

b. Of the soul, mind, etc.

1640 WALTON *Life Donne* in *D.'s Serm* C j, His mind was liberall, and unwearied in the search of knowledge, with which his vigorous soule is now satisfied 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, His soul became stern and vigorous in despair. *a* 1800 in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk* (1849) II 41/1 Whilst they lay apparently senseless, their minds were more vigorous . than they had ever been before 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* vii II 226 His [Bunyan's] vigorous understanding and his stout English heart.

c. Of immaterial things, qualities, etc.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 628 He Would shew me similes of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous faculties 1662 H. HIBBERT *Body Divinity* II 105 All the ceremonies, services and sacrifices at that time through Christ . were vigorous, and for his sake acceptable to God 1675 J OWEN *Indwelling Sin* x (1732) 121 Suggestions of the Law of Sin, advantaged by any suitable or vigorous Temptation 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 3 At a near distance I have experienced [an object] to make a vigorous and large appearance. 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* XVII 518 Grace may not be always in the same lively exercise, sometimes it appears cool and indifferent, at other times vigorous and lively 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, Whose hopes are, therefore, vigorous 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I x 347 In her case sound sense as well as vigorous ability had unfortunately condescended to an absurd disguise 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. I. 330 Where the opportunities of vigorous intellectual exercise were frequent 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 So vigorous and minutely penetrative was the quality of his understanding

d. Of language, etc: Energetic, forcible, powerful.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXXVI, Doth your new spirit of chivalry supply no more vigorous ejaculation, when a noble struggle is impending? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. ii 40 It contains many vigorous pictures, and splendid verses 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet Wallah* (1866) 156 A copious fount of vigorous English 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth Lond* (1876) 43 A vigorous hymn was being sung

3. Of actions, measures, etc. · Characterized by, attended, carried out, or enforced with, vigour or energy.

Freq. connoting some degree of boldness or severity

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 81 They had so sharpe and vigorous answere, that there was not one mantellet that abode whole an houre. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I § 146 No Man could expect that the vigorous designs and enterprizes undertaken by the Duke, would be pursued with equal resolution and courage 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 12 [He] did also by his most vigorous Representations cause his Imperial Majesty to resolve to arm vigorously 1702 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 81 The allies made a vigorous attaque on the conterscarpe of Keiserswart 1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 182 Various matters have so dissipated me, as to hinder me from a vigorous pursuit of this object 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, XIII (1812) II. 171 This measure shewed how firmly determined the citizens were to make a vigorous defence. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I 33 The Nizam's troops being either unable or unwilling to suppress the insurrection, it became necessary to adopt more vigorous measures 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 556 If in a severe case [of simple meningitis] vigorous treatment is adopted at an early stage of the disease, recovery is by no means hopeless.

b. Of persons, etc.: Acting, or prepared to act, with vigour.

1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 115 Having you on my side, and knowing you to be as vigorous a friend of mine, as I am [of you] 1701 PENN in *Pennsylv Hist Soc Mem* IX 44 Be vigorous about my property matters 1796 BURKE *Let Noble Lord* Wks 1842 II 258 To be commended by an able, vigorous, and well informed statesman. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) II ix 323 A vigorous government placed in circumstances of extreme peril.

4 *Comb.*, as *vigorous-growing, -looking* adjs.

1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 37 When it is wished to have plants of a vigorous-growing species 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 269 A frank, stout, gray-haired, but vigorous-looking man

Vigorously, *adv.* Forms (see prec.) [f. prec. + -LY[2]] In a vigorous manner; with vigour or energy, by means of vigorous action, measures, etc., actively and strongly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 142 Then the king..Strak at the tothir wigorusly, That at the fyrst strak he him slew. *c* 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 11378 He forth wente thorwh the pres vigerously fyhtyng, with-owten les. *c* 1450 *Merlin* x 155 Thei smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of speres half a myle longe 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* XVI 44 The peple of the Royame of Fraunce, after they herde this prechyng, entieprysed so vygorously the werke of our lord, as ye shal here 1518 H. WATSON *Hist Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) M j, They that were within the castell defended them vygorously 1564 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 306 The Quenis Majestie will sa vigorouslie puneis him that the West Marchis sall tak exempill thairof 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I § 69 The Duke [of Buckingham] being resolv'd to make Peace with Spain, to the end he might more vigorously pursue the War with France. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* P IV, Having vigorously followed my studies at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 4 P 6 Except more effectual Measures were taken for acting vigorously against the Enemy 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat* (ed. 3) 304 Pronation is performing vigorously 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 67 At the time the leaves are most vigorously performing their functions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xxv 190, I saw Balmat thrust his hands into the snow, and commence rubbing them vigorously. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy Sunbeam* IX (1878) 148 Cheery looking little dogs, barking vigorously

b. Intensely, prominently

1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 279 One or other inlightned part of the picture becommeth more vigorously bright

c. *Comb*, as *vigorously-correct, disciplined, -phrased* adjs

1824 J FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) II 60 There is no one thing more urgently wanted..than a class of vigorously disciplined young scholars 1867 F. H LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 132 A young man of such vigorously-correct habits 1897 *Daily News* 31 March 8/3 The Lady Mayoress made a short but vigorously-phrased plea.

Vigorousness. [f as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being vigorous; vigorous condition; vigour.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 510/1 Vigorowsnesse, *vigorositas, ferocitas.* 1530 PALSGR 285/1 Vygorousnesse, *vigeur* 1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX 158 Perpetuall sparks of Vigorousnesse they shot From the two founts of their prospective fire 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IX. xvi 67 Her coming to the Crown inspirited the weakest and oldest with vigorousnesse and vivacity for a time 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 56 The vigorousness or faintness of the aforesaid visible appearance 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Sprightliness*, Fulness of Spirit, Liveliness, Vigorousness. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 619 The fulness of health, that is, the vigorousness of incorruption.

Vigour (vi·gəɹ), *sb.* Forms 4– **vigour,** 4–5 **vigoure,** 4–6 **vygour,** 6 **vygure, vygueur, vigeur,** 7 **viger**; 5 **vigore,** 6 **vygor,** 4–8, 9 *U.S.* **vigor.** [a. AF. *vigur, vigour*, OF. *vigor* (*vigheur*, etc.; later and mod.F. *vigueur*, = Pr, Sp, Pg *vigor*, It *vigore*), ad. L. *vigŏr-, vigor* liveliness, activity, force, f *vigēre* to be lively, to thrive, flourish, etc. In some instances directly ad. L. *vigor.*]

I. Active physical strength as an attribute or

quality of living things; active force or power; activity or energy of body or constitution.

a. In persons, animals, or their limbs.

13 *E. E. Allit P* A 971 Inwyth not a fote, To strech in þe strete þou has no vygour, Bot þou wer clene without-outen mote. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 845 I seye this entente That right as god spirit of vigour sente To hem, and saued hem out of meschance, So sente he myght and vigour to Custance *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 2738 There was no man durst hem assayle, For drede of here vigour 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, Thenne the dogge toke strengthe and vygour ageyne 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 256 b, Bycause [he] wolde shewe hym selfe more than man, he wolde, after that all his blode was shed, reserue in hym vygour and vertue of lyfe 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* IV iii 308 As motion and long during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the trauailer. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 259 His naturall strength or vigor was not abated 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 436 Now we find this our Empyreal forme ..Inperishable, and though peirc'd with wound, Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks 1720 I. 278 That the Natives and Inhabitants of hilly and barren Countries have not only more Health in general, but also more Vigour than those of the Plains 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II 128 Thus He who runs or dances, begs The equal Vigor of Two Legs. 1775 HARRIS *Philos Arrangem.* (1841) 289 Health and sickness, vigour and decay, are all to be found in each individual of the human race 1783 CRABBE *Village* II 132 When Honour lov'd and gave thee every charm, Fire to thy eye and vigour to thy arm 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 158 So that my vigour, wedded to thy blood, Shall strike within thy pulses 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 113 And this is the cause that prevents the return of vigour to my body. 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 276 The Muskellunge, *Esox nobilior*, is the rival of the Pike in size and vigor.

transf. 1501 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) lxxxviii 19 London, thou art the flour of Cities all, Strong Troy in vigour and in strenuytie.

† **b.** Freq. in ME. verse in the adverbial phrase *with* (*.*) *vigour* Also in pl *Obs.*

13 *K Alis.* 1431 (Lanc.) Bope wiþ coyntise, and wiþ vigour, He wan of þat lond þe honour. 13 *Coer de L* 1936 And ever men bare them up with levours, And slew them with great vigours. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2322 Now habbeþ þes frensche lordes stoute conquered þe stronge tour, And habbeþ a-slawe & dryuen oute þe Sarsynz with vygour *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13330 The vanwardis met with gret hidoure, Thei rod to gedur with gret vigoure

c. In plants or vegetable growths.

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV iii. 209 Nature is contented to give them vigour to bring forth fruites 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXIV 90 It should be in this status, vigour and perfection of Trees, that a Felling should be celebrated 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard* I 181 That the Branches for Wood may not shoot out with so much Vigour. 1731 P MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v *Vitis*, The Vines must be annually dress'd, according to the Vigour of the Plant 1807 J E. SMITH *Phys Bot* 33 The more vigour there is in a tree, .the sooner is its alburnum made perfect wood 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 470 In order to equalise the production of fruit, and maintain a sufficient degree of vigour in the vines. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* VII (ed 3) 286 The tropical temperature, calling out into almost unnatural vigour whatever vegetation receives the life giving touch of its waters.

d. Const. *of* (life, etc). Sometimes with implication of next. Also *fig*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III. 1, Before I touch The banks of rest, my ghost shall visite her Thou vigor of my youth, myce of my loue, Seize on reuenge 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. i. Wks 1874 I. 29 These surely prove even greater vigour of life than bodily strength does. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* V § 1 212 The vigour of English life showed itself socially in the wide extension of commerce.

2. Mental or moral strength, force, or energy, activity, animation, or liveliness of the mind or the faculties.

1587 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S T S.) I. 22 In his youthe at that tyme when the senses hes most force and vigeur 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 197, I considered, that those kindes of gaining onely required strength of body, whereas this and the like required also vigor of minde. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess., Gout* Wks 1720 I. 135 The vigour of the Mind decays with that of the Body 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 11 Those kindly cares, That health and vigour to the soul impart 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* VI Wks 1851 V 584 A race of men in their bodily constitution, as well as vigour of spirit, nearly resembling the warlike tribes in North America. 1823 J GILLIES tr *Aristotle's Rhet.* II XIV 308 The mind retains its utmost vigour to forty-nine 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* II, Leaving their hearts and spirits young and in full vigour. 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol Inq* I. i. 6 He had lost none of his intellectual vigour.

3 Active force or strength as an attribute of things, natural agencies, conditions, or qualities; intensity of effect or operation

?*a* 1445 GASCOIGN *Life St Bridget* in *Kal Leg England* (Pynson) 125 Nat dredying the vigour of the colde nor the impedyment of the great hete 1534-5 MORE *Treat Sacrament* (1576) 61 Although we beleeue it, yet is that beliefe in many of vs very faint & farre fro the point of suche vigour and strength, as would God it had 1554 W. PRAT *Africa* C VIII b, Moystnes shed by nyght and by the vygueur of the sonne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err.* IV iv 81 My bones beares witnesse, That since haue felt the vigor of his rage. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 293 The vigour of the day gone, and the cooling night come, we aduanced 1638 BP. WILKINS *New World* XIV (1707) 119 The Loadstone does cast forth its own Vigour round about its Body 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrologia Restored* 72 Moreover a Planet that is hot and dry, is lessened of his vigour in a term that is cold and moyst. 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 243 If at the turn of the disease the fever assumes new vigour, ..the patient must be bled 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I 12 They had seen absurdity in its full vigour 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XLIV, Her enthusiasm was continually stirred to fresh vigour by the influence of Savonarola 1880 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* I. XII, The crystalline vigour of a truth

b. Of drugs, medicaments, wine, etc

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XX (1870) 280 Borage. doth set a man in temporaunce And so doth buglosse, for he is taken of more vygor, & strength, & effycacye 1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 43/1 This salve must be prepared before you annoynct your heade, and it continueth in his vigor two yeares after other 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I V 68 And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset And curd The thin and wholsome blood 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* XXIX, It is a laudable way of trying the vigour of Cider by its promptness to burn

c. Of words, arguments, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks 813/2 Some thinges yet shal I shew you..in thys laste booke besyde, that shal haue such vygour and strength therin, that [etc]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 57 It is certaine that a sentence hath so much the more or lesse force and vigor, according to the difference of persons from whom it commeth, and of the words by which it is uttered 1596 *Edward III*, I j 44 The fiery vigor of thy words.

d As an artistic or literary quality

1774 MITFORD *Ess Harmony Lang* 135 Vigor is added by the rapid flow of the short syllables. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev Lamps* III § 23 92 The relative majesty of buildings depends more on the weight and vigour of their masses, than on any other attribute of their design 1873 E SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser I 255/1 If the whole picture is wanting in vigour and contrast, it is caused by over-exposure. 1896 H HOLIDAY *Stained Glass* I 24 The painter has to repeat the two matt processes till he has obtained the necessary vigour and depth in his work.

4 Legal or binding force, validity. *In vigour*, in force or operation.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 277/2 But þat neverþeles þappointement stand in al thyngs unhirte, and in his vigor and strengthe 1455 *Ibid* 329/2 That the saide Lettres Patentes be in al such force, vigore and effect. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* XXII 6 Neither did she know the vigor of the Gospel, wherin all cause of marying is debarr'd from women, while their husbands live 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. (1661) 4 Secondly, .in abandoning the Court of Rome they make not any new Law, but onely declare and restore the old Law of the Land to its former Vigour 1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot* I XXIV § 2 (1699) 120 Then the former Act was in vigour, and so the Lords could not restrict the annualrents to six [per cent], against an expresse Law 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VII II 201 The Five Mile Act and the Conventicle Act were in full vigour.

5. Strong or energetic action, esp in administration or government, the power, exercise, or use of this, esp as possessed by or as an attribute of a ruler or governor.

Freq implying some degree of severity or rigour.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. III. III. 279 The Cantons of Switzerland,..by inviolable observation of theire leagues, constantly governed theire Commonwealth in the old viger. 1712 *Spect* No. 467 P 9 Never failing to exert himself with Vigour and Resolution in the Service of his Prince 1741 C. MIDDLETON *Cicero* I IV 234 The vigor of his Consulship had raised such a zeal and union of all the honest in the defense of the laws *a* 1781 R WATSON *Philip III*, II. (1783) 143 When they reflected on the vigour and great abilities he had exerted during this campaign 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III v 64 The Star Chamber was invested with a vigour beyond the laws 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XIII, The slaying of the guide was of course easy enough, and would look like an act of what politicians call 'vigour' 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII § 4 375 The issue of the Scotch war revealed suddenly to Europe the vigour of Elizabeth

b. In wider use: Force, heartiness, energy

1908 [MISS E FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 365 It was sung with much vigour by the congregation.

6. The condition or state of greatest strength or activity, esp. in the life of a man, *spec.* in *Med.*, the height or acme of a disease.

1563 T GALE *Enchirid.* 35 b (Stanf), There is another excellent plaster which Galene vseth in the Vigour of an inflammation. 1588 KYD *Housch. Philos.* Wks (1901) 244 They are in the vigor of their yeeres when the youth of their sonnes begin to flourish 1656 J SMITH *Pract. Phys* 153 [As a remedy for thirst, take] the decoction of the Roots of Sorrel, which will look like red Wine, Give drink in the vigour. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* (1699) 78 He was then in the Vigour of his years. 1771 *Encycl. Brit* III 66/2 When this disease is at its state, or vigor, all the symptoms are worse 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* II 52 A work produced in the vigour of his fancy 1822 LAMB *Elia* I *Distant Correspondents*, Your puns and small jests are extremely circumscribed in their sphere of action Their vigour is as the instant of their birth 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 544 Shakespeare, in the vigour of life, withdrew from the theatre and the metropolis 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II XXVII 399 The flower of his youth, and the vigour of his manhood, were entirely devoted to science

† **7.** *By* or *in vigour of*, by force of, in virtue of. *Obs. rare.*

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom Emp* 383 Who refused to performe homage in vigour of a cession made by Albertus the Arch Duke 1641 HEYLIN *Hist Episc.* II (1657) 366 By vigour of his Episcopall function and the Authority of his Chaire, he had power enough, to be straightway avenged of him for the same

Vigour, southern ME. variant of FIGURE *sb*

† **Vigour**, *v. Obs.*[−1] In 7 **vigor** [f VIGOUR *sb*] *trans.* To invigorate, to inspire with vigour.

1636 FELTHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* D iij b, Nor does Apolloes harpe ere sound more high, Then when 'tis vigor'd from a Ladies eye

Vi·gourless, *a.* Also **vigorless** [f. VIGOUR *sb* + -LESS.] Destitute of or lacking vigour

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L 756 Indeed one can scarce call it living, merely to breathe, and trail about a vigorless body 1888 *Outlook* (N Y) Apr 483 The marked contrast between the vigorless conscience of Continental Europe, and the vigorous conscience of the Puritans 1902 *Westm Gaz* 20 Jan 4/2 In those vigourless days of Whig ascendency.

Vigourous(ly, obs. forms of VIGOROUS(LY.

† **Vigoursly**, *adv.* In 5 **vygour(e)sly**. [var. of VIGOROUSLY cf. *villainsly*, etc] Vigorously.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XIV 155 Thei [*sc.* Amazons] gon often tyme in sowd and thei meyntenen hem self right vygouresly. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 14192 Merveilleng sore what these knyhtes were, That so Vygoursly fowhten there

Vigrous, Vig'rous, obs and poet ff. VIGOROUS *a* **Vigure**, southern ME var. FIGURE *sb* **Vihte(n**, southern ME var. FIGHT *sb* and *v.* **Vijs**, obs f VICE *sb*, obs Sc f WISE *sb* **Viked**, ME. var. WICKED *a.* **Vikel(i**, southern ME. varr. FICKLE *a* and *v* 1 **Viker(y**, etc, obs. ff. VICAR(Y, etc.

Viking (vəi·kiŋ). *Hist* Also **vikingr**, **-er**, **-ir**, **wiking**, **wicking**. [ad. ON. and Icel. *víking-r* (whence also Norw, Sw., Da. *viking*, G. *wiking*), = OE *wícing*, OFris. *witsing*, *wising*. Cf. also ON and Icel. *víking* fem, the practice of marauding or piracy.

The ON word is commonly regarded as f *vík* creek, inlet, bay, + *-ingr* -ING [3], a viking thus being one who came out from, or frequented, inlets of the sea The name, however, was evidently current in Anglo-Frisian from a date so early as to make its Scandinavian origin doubtful, *wícingsceaða* is found in Anglo-Saxon glossaries dating from the 8th century, and *sæ-wícingas* occurs in the early poem of Exodus, whereas evidence for *víkingr* in ON. and Icel is doubtful before the latter part of the 10th cent It is therefore possible that the word really originated in the Anglo-Frisian area, and was only at a later date accepted by the Scandinavian peoples, in that case it was probably formed from OE *wíc* camp, the formation of temporary encampments being a prominent feature of viking raids]

1. One of those Scandinavian adventurers who practised piracy at sea, and committed depredations on land, in northern and western Europe from the eighth to the eleventh century; sometimes in general use, a warlike pirate or sea-rover.

a 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I III. III 341 At the age of fourteen, Torfin commenced his career, as a vikingr *c* 1827 W MOTHERWELL *Poet Wks* (1847) 13 It is a Vikingir Who kisses thy hand 1838 CRICHTON *Scandinavia* I 176 Hákon commanded the intrepid Vikingr to be put to death. 1864 [H. W WHEELWRIGHT] *Spring & Summer in Lapland* 1 8 When the 'Viking' or pirate vessel bore the 'Vikinger' or dreaded sea pirate to the opposite shores of Britain

β 1840 LONGF *Skeleton in Armour* III, I was a Viking old! 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI v, A fleet of vikings from Norway ravaged the western coasts 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXVIII, I am already convinced that my ancestors were vikings

γ 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I IV 165 He [Rolf] is described as having been engaged in the calling of a wiking 1868 *Ibid* II VII 96 The wikings harried far and wide. 1883 VIGFUSSON & POWELL *Corpus Poet Bor* II 139 The warden of the land had the heads of many Wickings (pirates) cut short with keen weapons 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 53 Beyond that, we were Wickings, back to the time of Odin

2 *attrib*, as *viking age, expedition, invader, line, ship, vessel*

1847 I A. BLACKWELL *Mallet's Northern Antiq* 86 Halfdan enriched himself by successful Viking expeditions 1864 [see 1 *a*] 1866 G STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I 226 The lower compartment is a noble Wiking-ship 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I App 665 He may have joined the Danes or have done anything else in the wiking line 1881 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/2 This Viking ship, with its sepulchre chamber, in which the Viking had been buried 1883 VIGFUSSON & POWELL *Corpus Poet Bor.* I 259 The Northmen confederates of the Wicking invaders. 1889 DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* I III 26 We must come to the conclusion that the 'Viking Age' lasted from about the second century of our era to about the middle of the twelfth

Hence **Vi kingism, Vi kingship**, the practices or spirit of vikings

1880 STUBBS *Lect. Stud Hist* (1886) 222 The conquest of Palestine was to Robert of Normandy a sanctified experiment of *vikingism 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Irish R M.* 239, I prefer their total lack of interest in seafaring matters to the blatant Vikingism of the average male 1883 G. STEPHENS *Bugge's Stud Northern Mythol Exam* 15 *Wikingship began to be felt, as an unbearable curse

Vikit, Vikkid, -it, obs. Sc. ff. WICKED *a* **Vil**, obs. f VILE *a*, obs. Sc f. WILL *sb.* and *v.* **Vilain(e**, etc., obs ff. VILLAIN, etc. **Vilains(ly**, var. VILLAINS(LY *Obs.* **Vilanie**, **-ye**, obs f VILLAINY **Vilans**, var. VILLAINS *a Obs*

‖ **Vilayet** (vilā yet). Also **wilayet**. [Turkish, ad. Ar. وِلَايَة, *wilāyah*, *-yet* district, dominion] A province of the Turkish empire ruled by a vali, or governor-general

1869 *Times* 15 Oct., Those Ottoman subjects who have passed an examination .will be admitted for three years as boarders to the Lyceum in each chief town of a vilayet 1880 *Fortn Rev.* Feb 174 An honest man is sent to introduce reforms into some vilayet. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 5 April 3/1 Everything seems to be going as well in the late Vilayet of the Danube as it is going ill in the Pashalik of the Nile.

Vilayn, obs. form of VILLAIN

† **Vild**, *sb Obs*[−1] (Cf next, but perh. an error.)

1605 *London Prodigal* V 1 265 My daughter is missing, hath been looked for, cannot be found. A vild upon thee!

Vild (vəild), *a* *Obs* exc. *arch* or *dial* Also 6–7 vylde, 6–7 (9) vilde, 6 *Sc* vyild, 6–7 (9) vyld, 7 vil'd. [Variant of VILE *a*, with excrescent *-d* The earliest instances are Scottish (cf *tylde* for TILE *sb.*1), but the form is extremely common from *c* 1580 to 1650] = VILE *a*, in various senses. **a** Of actions, things, etc.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 48 The morne he sall go to the deid maist vylde, Howbeit he be my onlie gottin Chylde 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 35 Shall I be prest in simpler sort and vylder case then hee 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 24 Since whose vilde death manie a good Christian have bene no less vnbraded and reproched 1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I (1661) 49 With great patience he endured the imprisonment, continuing in that most vilde place *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 38 Her breath should be as horrible and vild, As ev'rie word you speake is sweet and mild 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 158 A vild thing, thus to force and wrong Nature 1713 CROXALL *Orig Canto Spenser* XIV (1714) 14 With Witchcraft vild he then enwrapt her round 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol* II XVI, O hide thy head, abominable war!.. From Heaven this life sprung, from hell thy glories vild! 1767 MICKLE *Concub* I xx, Loud and angrie then Gan she of shame and haviour vild complain. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* III XIII, Could he have had his pleasure vilde, He had crippled the joints of the noble child 1853 *N & Q* 1st Ser VII 234/1 (N. Cy sayings), Looks as vild (worthless) as a pair of Yorkshire sleeves in a goldsmith's shop 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss Shetland, Vyld*, dirty, filthy, vile.

b. Of persons.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T.S.) 122 Quhen I was impotent, Fragile, vaine, vylde, and pure 1581 RICH *Farew* (1846) 116 The desolate damsell ceased not to rebuke the vilde caitive. 1588 BABINGTON *Prof Exp Lord's Pr* (1596) 235 The good Prophet had a bad seruant, a vilde Gehezi. 1608 TARLTON *Cobler Canterb* (1844) 118 Vilde strumpet as thou art 1628 GAULE *Pract The* (1629) 11 Lo how the vildest Earth-Worme now turnes against thee! 1656 HEYLIN *Surv France* 324 That vilde Butcher [Herod] caus'd to cut in sunder Euery Male childe of two years old and under. 1767 MICKLE *Concub* I XVII, She clept her Lemman and vild Slutt aloud. 1865 GIDLEY *Aletes* 145 Their influence mild Withdraw from presence of those monsters base and vild, Intolerance and Injustice

absol 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III i 15 O thou dull God, why lyest thou with the vilde, In loathsome Beds? 1607 — *Timon* I i. 15 When we for recompence haue prais'd the vild.

Vild, obs Sc. form of WILD *a*

Vilderbeeste, var WILDEBEESTE (gnu)

† **Vilderoy** *Obs* —1 The name of some fabric.

1769 *Lloyd's Even Post* 30 Oct–1 Nov 420/3 Damasks, Vilderoys, Paolis, corded Tabbies

Vildever, dial. variant of FIELDFARE.

Vildirnes, obs Sc. form of WILDERNESS.

Vildly, *adv* Now *rare* or *Obs*. [f VILD *a*. Common *c* 1590–1650] = VILELY *adv*.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 127 So vildly agaynst my honour and trueth 1588 BABINGTON *Prof Exp Lord's Pr* (1596) 234 To haue true good will so vnkindely, yea so vildly requited 1602 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II ii 328 Captain? off with that noble title! thou becomest it vildly 1655 *Theophania* 162 If Parmenio had sense of honor, he could not thus vildly blemish the vertue of Artemia. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf* ii. Wks 1716 II. 20 They are vildly loth to lose their domineering, insulting Kingdom of Darkness 1748 MENDEZ *Sqr Dames* II XXIX. in Dodsley *Coll Poems* (1755) IV 150 Have I not cause to weep from rising morn To see my dearling's fame thus vildly torn?

Vildness. *Obs* exc *arch* or *dial* [f. as prec] = VILENESS.

1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 35 What vyldnes and wyckednes is not fownd in many of you? 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 46 Enraged with a consideration of the vildenes of his men, [he] brake from them in a fury 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I (1617) 22 His inward parts may retaine a secret vildnes of disposition, which may be insufferable. 1654 E CALAMY *Serm 19 Oct* (1655) 2 The body of vildnesse shall then be a body of glory 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss Shetland* 140 *Vyldness*, dirt, filth

Vildyveer, dial variant of FIELDFARE.

Vile (vəil), *a*, *adv*, and *sb* Forms 3–4 vil (3 uil, 4 wil), 3–5 vyl (5 wyl), 5–6 vyll; 3–7 vyle (4 uyle, 5–6 *Sc.* wyle), 3–vile (3–4 file, 4–5 wile, 5 *Sc* wille). [a. AF. and OF. (also mod F.) *vil* masc, *vile* fem (= Pr, Sp, Pg. *vil*, It *vile*) —L. *vīlem*, *vīlis* of low value or price, cheap, common, mean, base]

A. *adj* **1** Of actions, conduct, character, etc.: Despicable on moral grounds; deserving to be regarded with abhorrence or disgust; characterized by baseness or depravity

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 192/4 Þare ne scholde vil dede ne word neuere fram hire wende 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4504 Modred huld hire in spousbruche, in vyl flesses dede *Ibid* 10003 He suor he wolde awreke be of þis vil trespas 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1586 Here wurdys were al vyle & waste 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIV 79 So vengeaunce fel vpon hem, for her vyle synnes 1393 *Ibid* C XXI. 97 Thenne gan faith foully þe false Iewes to despisen, And calde hem 'caytifs a-corsed', for þis was a vil vilanye *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 226 The Sparrowe Wenus he wesit for his vyle deidis, Lyand in lichory, laith, vnloveable 1477 CAXTON *Dictes* 67 Summe thinges that ye loue & preyse ar euil and vyle. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 65 These wycked theues cloke al this abomination with the couer of Christianitie, which is the vylest and moste vnworthiest thing, that can be imagined *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Psalms* v iv, Let their vile thoughts the thinckers ruine be 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Envy* (Arb) 517 It is also the vilest Affection, and the most depraued 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XVIII. 89 Not onely an act of an vniust, but also of a vile, and unmanly disposition 1671 MILTON *Samson* 376 If aught seem vile, As vile hath been my folly, who have profan'd The mystery of God 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* III (1840) 22 Turning the whole frame of nature upside down by his vile doings there. 1784 COWPER *Iroc* 761 Within some pious pastor's humble cot, Where vile example May never more be stamp'd upon his breast 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 82, I see already that from the world, vile as it is, you have nothing of contagion to fear 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXIII, That abandoned wretch, of whose vile arts he became a victim 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* v I 555 The Earl's past life had been stained by what they regarded as the vilest apostasy

b Used to qualify nouns denoting faults of mind or character *rare*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX. 1 A vile errour it is þat sum men says that god does vnrightwisly. *Ibid* XV 1 Here is þe vile pride of men confoundid. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* IV 91 Quhat sall I wryte of 3oure wyle vanitie?

c Of names, etc. Implying (moral) baseness or depravity

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 383 This greved the moste, yᵗ their religion was described by so vile & contemptuouse a name. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II ii. 107 Where is Demetrius? oh how fit a word Is that vile name, to perish on my sword! 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S Seas* Pref p XVI, The Gentleman represented us to the English Merchants in a very vile Light. ? *a* 1800 A. YOUNG in Baxter *Libr Pract Agric.* (1846) II. p XXIV, I am disgusted with such vile assertions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1877) II VII 104 This was the vilest epithet in the English language.

2. Of persons Of a low, base, or despicable character, morally depraved or degraded; capable of the basest conduct.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1153 Wit all þou sal bi halden vile, Quarsa þou wendes in exile 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2597 3yf an okerer myȝt founde be, þey helde hym vyler þan a Iew *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 8738 (Kölbing), Leggeþ on be traitours vile, Spareþ nouȝt, ac sle doun riȝt *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 186 Þan sall þat victoure ȝow venge on ȝour vile fais. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II 732 Repruffand thaim as sottis wille For to lieff it fayntly, And leif lowndararis caytefly 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XX 14 In cumpany cheiss honorable feiris, And fra vyle folkis draw the far on syd 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XV. 16 An abhominable and vyle man, which dryncketh wickednesse like water 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 237 b, Freers vile in lyfe and learnyng 1603 DEKKER *Batchelars Banquet* Wks (Grosart) I 156, I pray thee wife tell me, where lies thy griefe? wherevpon the vile woman fetching a deepe sigh, makes this answere 1677 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II 133 There is a vile woman who has bin guilty of several wicked practices here. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 429 Notions like these, from Men are giv'n, Those vilest Creatures under Heav'n. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II 47, I was against the making use of so vile a man 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* III. 578 A victim to the snare, That vile attorneys for the weak prepare 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v I 591 In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among demagogues 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* (1886) 37 With that vile lad to head them off, they would have stumbled through the woods

absol 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Fire Worshippers* ii 278 Bondage grows Too vile for ev'n the vile to bear!

b. Applied to animals, esp of a destructive or dangerous nature.

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 2624 Þar fore hii deide in dedli sinne. After in a lite while þat be-come dragouns vile. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XXI 158 Of alle fietynge venymes þe vilest is þe scorpion *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 88 The Howlet wylest in wyce, Raikit vnder the 1ys *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 287 Lordis, behald, inwy the wyle dragoun, In cruell fyr he bynnys this regioun

3 Physically repulsive, esp through filth or corruption; horrid, disgusting.

Also depreciatingly applied to the body

a 1300 *Sarum* III in *E E P* (1862) 1 To be-hend if we wold loke, wel file hit is þat of us come. *Ibid* IV, Hit is wel vile þat commiþ vte 13 *Seuen Sages* (W) 1353 Was nowt the boi of wit bereued, Whan he tok his fader heued, In a vil gonge slong hit inne? *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 610 Ilk man Suld thynk of þe wrechednes of his kynde, þat es foul, and vile, and wlatsom *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* II (*Paul*) 773 At his mastere askit he, quhar-for his birth [*sc* a frog] wes sa wile, sa foule, and sa horribyle *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II 576 In þar bledderis bolnyt bilis And alkyn bruk and skab þat wile is 1535 COVERDALE *Phil.* III 21 Which shal chaunge oure vyle body, yᵗ it maye be like fashioned vnto his glorious body 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind* (Arb) 17 The Image is surely a thing most vyle to beholde, and no less terrible. 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Wisd* XI 13 They worshiped serpents, that had not the vse of reason, & vile beastes 16 SIR W MURE *Sonn.* xi. 2 Name spotted, fame defyld, Too long in such a carioun vyle inclois'd. 1637 PRYNNE *Will* in *Documents agst P.* (Camden) 96 My vile body I bequeath to the dust *c* 1738 *Wesley's Hymns* (1744) 129 Array'd in glorious Grace Shall these vile Bodies shine. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* II II 106 Hence runs a madding Dog ... Thence a vile Pig polluted with the Mire

b. Of clothes, etc. Mean, wretched.

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* II 2 A man in goodly apparell and a poore man in vyle rayment. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 465 b, They put vpon him a most vile garment 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 465 Farre vnfit it is, that person bace Should with vile cloaths approach Gods maiestie 1783 CRABBE *Village* I 204 Such is that room Where the vile bands that bind the thatch are seen, And lath and mud are all that lie between 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. 1. 85, I will pass, wrapped in a vile disguise; Rags on my back.

4 Of conditions, situations, treatment, etc.: Base or degrading in character or effect; ignominious. *Durance vile* see DURANCE 5.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4374 Wanne hii wolde noblemen, as ȝe beþ, bringe in so vil seruage 1340 *Ayenb.* 181 Huo þet him let ouercome be his vlesse, he is the wel zorȝuol þreldome and wel vil *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2140 Hit sittis vs all, For to proffer our persons & our pure goodes, To venge of our velany and our vile harme *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* I 146 Thou has vs doyn a vyle dispyte, and bioght thi self to sorow and sitt. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 83 Many thousandes of men lead away in so miserable & vyle captivitie. 1653 R SANDERS *Moles* xlviii 15 A Mole appearing on the lower part, or tip of the right Ear To a Woman it predicts she is desperately forlorn, and of most vile conditions 1728 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 616 Rescue my poor Remains from vile Neglect 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II ii, Such base born children ought to be brought up to the lowest and vilest offices of the Commonwealth 1770–94 [see DURANCE 5] 1784 COWPER *Iroc.* 456 To work at a vile trade For wages so unlikely to be paid 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 689 He had been a slave, in the vilest of all positions

5 Of things Of little worth or account, mean or paltry in respect of value, held in no esteem or regard. Also *absol.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1112 Woldestou þi finger ȝeue, So vnworþ and so vyl chaffare to bugge? 1340 *Ayenb* 82 His ne conne deme ... betuene precious an vil. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I 33 This world That whilom was so magnefied, And now is old and fieble and vil 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 21132 A thyng of no valu, And Most wyl off reputacioun. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, The transytory honours of this worlde sholde appere to vs vyle and nought. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 233 b, That doctryne began to waxe vyle to him every day more and more. 1670 *Moral State Eng* 24 Who contemneth Religion as a vile thing? who never nameth God but in his Oaths or Burlesque? *a* 1677 BARROW *Exp Creed* (1697) 23 The vilest and commonest stones 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v § 23. 171 That it may cut off Iniquity from him, and separate betwixt the Precious and the Vile 1700 ROWE *Ambo Step-Moth* I 1 261 All returns are vile, but Words the poorest *Ibid* 424 Everlasting Fame Grows vile in sight of thee 1784 COWPER *Task* V 589 That low And sordid gravitation of his pow'rs To a vile clod 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 667 All that others seek He casts away, like a vile weed Which the sea casts unreturningly. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* VI 388 And all the feasts that thou hast shared erewhile With other kings, to mine shall be but vile. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 Thou sea, wherein he counts Not one inch of vile dominion

b. Similarly of persons (or animals).

1340 *Ayenb.* 132 Þe zobe milde wyle by hyalde uor vyl, nayt ase milde y-praysed. 1390 GOWER *Conf* Prol I. 112 To so vil a povere wrecche Him deigneth schewe such simplesce 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI XIV (Bodl MS.), Soche children for trespas be made vile pore seruauntes. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Lion & Mouse* 10 Thow catyve wreche, and wyle vnworthy thing 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 8 His bondemen and moste vile servauntes 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 27 Appoynte them Judges that are moost abiecte and vyle in the congregation 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Oct. 37 Abandon then the base and vyler clowne, Lyft vp thy selfe out of the lowly dust 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 245 They shall be indigent, poor and vile 1674 *Govt. Tongue* III 20 'Tis God only that hath power of annihilation, and we (vile worms) seek here to steal that incommunicable right. 1718 POPE *Iliad* II 235 But if a clamorous vile plebeian rose, Him with reproof he check'd, or tamed with blows

† **c.** Cheap, low (in price). *Obs.*

? 1490 *Rule St Benet* (Caxton) 134 To bye suche cloth that is made in that countre or prouynce, of the vilest and lyghtest pryce. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* 285 In euery place Ye made my bloude vylar then golde 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* VI. IV. (1622) 127 The value of lands was rated at a very low and vile price 1601 B JONSON *Ev Man in his Hum* I 1 61 For he thats so respectlesse in his course Oft sels his reputation vile and cheape

6. Of poor or bad quality; wretchedly bad or inferior.

Now freq. used as an intensive to express strong disapproval or disgust

a 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 34 Þe tre was vil and old 13 *K Alis* 5953 (Laud MS), Þorouȝ goddes wrethe [they] shoten away, In to þat vile contreye *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 7274, I-wis thei hadde a vile nyȝt, It myȝt haue ben no worse wedur, Off heuene & erthe hadde gon to gedur. *c* 1400 *Rule of St Benet* 2020 Schos þat sall haue Of þe farest þat sal not by, Bot þe vilist 1521 *Bradshaw's St Werburge* Prol 20 [He] toke the payne and laboure Thy legende to translate. Out of latine in Englisshe rude and vyle. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 115 Cistus that cummeth out of arabia is viler then the other be 1700 PRIOR *Carm. Sec* IV, With the Blood of Jove there always ran Some viler Part, some Tincture of the Man 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Sat* II V 121 Writes he vile Verses in a frantic Vein? 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 259 This vile structure was, this year, removed 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XVII, This appearance of Craigengelt is a most vile augury for his future respectability 1841 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser II *Auto-da-fé*, A Vile compound called Olla podrida 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* (1874) I VIII 91 The vile cathedral of Orleans 1903 *Times* 10 Jan 6/6 It is scarcely possible to conceive a viler day than ... this.

b. Used as an intensive emphasizing some bad quality or condition, † also, heavy, severe.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4164 Þan fandis he furth,. Come to a velans vale þare was a vile cheele *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1249 The bourder of his basnet [he] brestes in sonder, And videt the viser with a vile dynt. 1602 SHAKS *Jul C.* II i. 265 Will he steale out of his wholsome bed To dare the vile contagion of the Night? 1615 *Work for Cutlers* 9, I think that Powder is a vile bragger, he doth nothing but cracke 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 474 P 1 To be obliged to receive and return Visits is a vile Loss of Time 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr of Sterne* II 54 The brightest wit is confounded with the vilest absurdity

7 *Comb.*, as *vile-born*, *-hearted*, *-natured*, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VII*, 7 Such a dongehyll knaue and vyle borne villeyne 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 986 Be therefore counselled herein by me, And shake off this

vile harted cowardree. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* I 1, I wonder how ill featur'd, vile proportion'd That one should be [etc] 1660 JER TAYLOR *Ductor* I. v. rule 8 § 6 The necessities of women married to morose vile-natur'd husbands 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* II 30 The Hâyil princes. are perhaps mostly like vile spirited in their youth.

B. *adv.* = VILELY *adv.* Now only in combs.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16461 Iudas stode for to be-hald and se Hu vile þat þai wit him delt *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2145 Ofte sith hit is sene That a victor of a victe is vile ouercomyn 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II x 18 The noble daughter of Corineus Would not endure to be so vile disdaind 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i 586 A most base and vile concluded peace 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV v, No, no song; twill be vile out of tune *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives, Guilford* (1890) I 288 Roe was a close servant of Monmouth's which comes vile near siding against his master and benefactor the Duke of York 1905 *Westm Gaz* 16 Feb. 1/3 The vile smelling tramp on which we had taken passage

† **C** *sb* A base or despicable person *Obs*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 818 Sche wolde be more certayn That he schulde here no-wayes be gile Ne holde here affur for no vile *c* 1400 *Song of Roland* 76 They synnyd so sore in þat ylk while that many men wept and cursid þat vile 1530 PALSGR. 285/1 Vyle, a noughty person, *loricart.*

† **Vile,** *v. Obs* Also 4, 6 vyle, 4 vili [ad. AF and OF. *viler* to blame, revile, or aphetic for AVILE *v*]

1. *trans* To bring to a vile or low condition, to abase or degrade. Also *refl.*

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 802 Þus he bigan is mone; Alas, alas, þou luþer wate [=Fortune], þat vilest me þus one, þat þus clene bringst me adoun. *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 34 Þe tre was vil and old, and to vili our lord also .3ut hem þo3te þat tre to vair þat he were þeron ido 13 *E E Allit. P* B. 863 Avoy! hit is your vylaynye, 3e vylen your seluen 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 288 That the hye god omnipotent wolde vouchesafe to vyle hymself so lowe. 1530 PALSGR 765/2 Thou oughtest to be a shamed to vyle thy selfe with thyn yvell tonge.

2 To revile

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25509 Suet lauerd! þaa felun þuus dan and night, vild [*Fairf.* reuiled] þe wit al þair might.

3 To defile

c 1400 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 147 In þe nyȝt byfore he viled hym self [L *se foedasset*] with a comoun womman

Vile, southern ME. var. FILE *sb*[1], *v.*[1], and *v.* 2

Vile cotte, obs. form of WYLIECOAT.

Vilefy, obs. form of VILIFY *v.*

† **Vilehead.** *Obs*[−1] [f. VILE *a.*] Vileness.

1340 *Ayenb* 130 Huanne þe man knauþ his pourehede, þe vilhede, þe brotelhede of his beringe.

Vilein, Vilein-. see VILLAIN, VILLEIN, etc.

Vileins, variant of VILLAINS *Obs*

† **Vilely,** *a. Obs.*[−1] In 5 villiche, filich. [f. VILE *a* Cf. next.] Vile in appearance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* x. vii (Tollem MS), The fayrer it was by his firste onynge to þe fyre, þe more unsemely and þe more villiche [*Bodl MS.* filich; L. *vilior*] in quenchynge of þe fyre

Vilely (vəi·lili), *adv* Forms: *α* 3–4 villiche (4–5 filliche), 4 vylliche, vyllyche. *β* 3–5 vilioche (4 vileche), 5 vilich, 4 vilike, vilik, 4, 6 vyly, 6–7 vylie; 4, 6–7 vily (4–5 vili), 6 vilie, vilye *γ.* 4–5 vilelioche (5 villilioche), 4 vilelik, 4, 6– vilely (6 vylely). [f. VILE *a.* + -LY[2], after AF. and OF. *vilement*] In a vile manner (in various senses of the adj.).

α *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 296/82 Huy nomen and drowen þis holie man villiche þorus þe strete, Forto huy comen with-oute toun *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 123 Hire suete tendre flesch so filliche to-drawe was so, Allas, hou mi3te eni man for reuþe such dede do 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1433 And than before the folk him bring, And thourgh the toun him villiche driue. 1340 *Ayenb* 133 Þet is wylny to by y hyealde vyl and villiche to by y-draȝe.

β *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15833 Þat huited on him vilker þan he had ben a hund 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2609 No man was so hardy To bryng hym þyng opunly, þat he ne shulde vyly be shent. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 1 6 Hathen men sal vilere be dampned 1388 WYCLIF *Lev* XVIII 28 Be 3e war, lest it caste out vilioche also 3ou in liik manere *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6912 Vlixes, his aune cosyn, To venge of þat vilany vili dissirit. *c* 1425 *Eng Cong. Ireland* 4 Of the schame þat hyme was done, & of þat þat he was so vilich out of hys kynd lond I-dryue 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 56 b, We shall sone make our aduersaries to be lothed, if we declare how cruelly, how vilie, and how maliciously thei haue vsed other men heretofore 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 62, I will neyther cowardlye shrinke, nor vilye forsake my flocke committed to my charge 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc Bps* 119 For which reason doubtles do our English Puritans esteeme so vily of ordinations made by Bishops 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV I IV § 6 132 It is a vile thing, vily to obey any vile thing, such as sin is

γ 13 . *Cursor M* 16951 (Gott.), He þat neuer no sin did, vr sinnes all he bare, And vilelik for vs was ledd. 13 . *K. Alis* 3968 (Laud MS), Ne had myne hauberk ben þe strongere þou haddest me vilely yslawe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV II (1869) 175 Pilke beste was disgised so vileliche, and so foule figured þat [etc] 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 86 Declaringe howe vylely, vylaynously, and violently he had bin vsed of owre men. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII (1887) 161 So vilely to abuse, where they ought to honour 1611 BIBLE 2 *Same.* i. 21 The shield of the mightie is vilely cast away. 1694 WOOD *Life* (O H S) III. 462 The commons [were] enraged at it and spoke vilely of the Earl of Abendon and his son—calld them Jacobites 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 144 This, so generally received, tho' vilely mistaken Opinion, has caused many poor Sufferers to Endure more than from the Distemper itself 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* XXXI, How is it, sir, that his daughter [is] vilely seduced as a recompence for his hospitality? 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXI, Some drawings I have attempted, but I succeed vilely 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* IX. 619 A woman proud As I am, and I'm very vilely proud 1894 GLADSTONE *Hom Rule* III V 20 Swords, that Roman once had been, From unresisting legions vilely ta'en

Vilenage, obs form of VILLEINAGE

Vileness (vəi·lnes) Also 5–6 vylenes(se, 6–7 vilenes(se, 6 vylynesse. [f VILE *a* + -NESS]

† 1. Foulness, filthiness, foul matter *Obs*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P. R* VIII XXVIII (Caxton) 341 Though it passe by vylenesse and fylthe, it is not defoylled 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 229 By suche vilenes disfigure they nature, Their chekes dirtie, their teeth by rustines Blacke, foule and rotten, expresseth their vilenes 1530 PALSGR 285/1 Vylenesse, nothyng clenly, *fetardise.* 1552 HULOET, Vilenes, fylth, or oidure, *sordes*

2 The quality or character of being morally vile, moral depravity; baseness of character

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 169 b, Secondaryly [are to be considered] the vylenesse, vnkyndnesse, & vnworthynesse of man to that loue 1555 BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III App. XLV. 128 The natural disposition of the Spaniards whose vylenes doubtles I cannot showe 1588 *Marprel Epist* (Arb) 32, I will so lay open your vilenes yat I wil make the very stoones in Kingstone streets shall smell of your knaueries 1635 *Life Long Meg of Westm.* XVIII 46 (Hindley), I do enjoin you that you come into the church, and there declare to the people the vileness of your life. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1687) I VII 85 God being most holy and pure, we, sensible of our corruption and vileness, may be fearfull and shy of coming near unto him 1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* XIII (1697) 318 He expatiates on the Vileness of the Times 1740–2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) III x 45 Her Vileness could hardly be equalled by the worst Actions of the most abandoned Procuress 1769 *Lett Junius* I (1788) 37 Judges are superior to the vileness of pecuniary corruption 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* li. 4 Is there no baseness we would hide? No inner vileness that we dread? 1868 E EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. 1 8 One of the very few worthies who had redeemed the vileness of a reign 1880 E WHITE *Cert Relig* 95 The vileness of the temper which affronts the Eternal Mercy by the response of a scoffing criticism.

b. An instance of this.

1863 PUSEY in *Oxf Lent Serm* 14 When years of life have been spent in such preference of self, self-will, ambition, vilenesses to God. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N* § 79 Ghastly convulsions in thought, and vilenesses in action

3. Low or mean condition

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Rom* xv. 41 He therfore submitted hym self to our vileues, to thend he would by lytle and lytle exalt vs to a hygher state

4. Extreme badness or worthlessness.

1723 T THOMAS in *Portland Papers* (Hist MSS Comm) VI 74 One [picture] which, upon account of the vileness of the artist, ought not to have been placed there 1807 ANNA M PORTER *Hungar Bro* IV (1832) 40 While she plied the modelling-sticks, or the chisel, with equal vileness.

Vilens(ly, varr. VILLAINS(LY *Obs.*

Vilentyne: see VOLENTINE

† **Vilesse.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF *villesse* (-esce), var. *vrellesce*, etc. (mod.F. *vieillesse*), f *vieil* old.] Old age.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 32 Thouhe she be yong, yet wol she take a buffard riche of gret vilesse *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV IX (1869) 181 þou shalt, quod she, wite whan þou hast seyn vilesse, and þat she shal bicomen in þee And where is vilesse, quod I, and where dwelleth she, and what thing is it? [In ch lv, p 202, of this work the reading *viletee* is prob. an error for *vilece*]

Vilet, Vi'let, obs forms of VIOLET

† **Vi lety.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 vilte (uilte, 4 filte), 4–5 vylte, 6 vilty *β* 4–5 vilete, 5–6 vylete(e, 6 vilety, 6–7 viletie [a. AF. and OF. *vilte* (=It. *viltà*, Pr. *viltat*), f. *vil* VILE *a.* Cf VILITY] Vileness, in various senses; a vile action.

α *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 380, I hwuche uilte, i hwuche wo, he ledde his lif on eorðe 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 1081 Gret vilte þou askest ous, wanne we of one kunde Beþ icome 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5206 He þat was hanged on a tre Bysyde Ihesu for vylte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix 22 Þat þou wit þat þou ill did and see þi vilte 13 *E E Allit P* B 199 Neuer 3et in no boke breued I herde þat euer he wrek so wyberly on weik þat he made, Ne venged for no vilte of vice ne synne *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* lviii (Prose) 38 Alle þe uiltez þat man wille put hir to 14 *S E Leg* (MS Bodl 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII 352/84 Forȝeue hem þis gult þat doþ me soch filte 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 290/1 After the passion the Crosse was moche enhaunced for the vylte was transported in to preciousyte. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V I 148 Whosoeuer shall loose the same [horse] through vilty or negligence.

β *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20340 Þar for þaron hei [*v r* haue] þou þe thoght, þat tai do me na vilete, *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III XXIII 93 Having euer in mynde his oune wickednes & his vilete 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* VIII 74 For yf it happed that [I] put the to deth it shold to me be vylete and reproche. 1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III XXIV. 217 If man consyder well his vylete, pouerte & great indygence 1576 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Cardanus' Comf* 57 b, And misery, vilety, shame, .are al more euil then death. 1602 SPGAR *Hon Mil & Civ.* III v. 118 Better it is therefore to iustifie honour by Armes, then incurre suspition of viletie

Vileyn(e, obs. ff. VILLAIN *a.*, VILLEIN. **Vileyne,** etc, obs. ff VILLAINY. **Vileyns,** var. VILLAINS *a. Obs.* **Vilful(ly,** obs Sc ff. WILFUL(LY.

Vili, obs. f. VILELY *adv*

† **Viliaco.** *Obs* Also villiaco, vill-, vliago. [ad. It *vigliacco* (= Pg. *velhaco*, Sp *bellaco*, obs F. *vilnaque, vreillaque*) —pop L. **vīliaccum, -us,* f. L. *vīlis* vile] A vile or contemptible person, a villain, scoundrel.

α 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* v. iii, Now out, base viliaco! Thou my resolution! 1602 DEKKER *Satiromst* Wks 1873 I 187 Before they came near the great hall, the faint hearted villiacoes sounded at least thrice. 1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Jacke a-Lent* Wks I 115/2 Pandets are plagued, and the chiefe Commanders of these valorous villiacoes purchase the inheritance of a Jayle

β 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, IV VIII 48 Me thinkes alreadie in this ciuill broyle I see them Lording it in London streets, Crying *Villiago* vnto all they meete 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T Wyatt* E ij b, A Dondego is a desperate Viliago, a very Castilian, God blesse vs 1651 *Randolph's Hey for Honesty* II 1. 10 Why you Villiago's, my master has brought home an old lame Dotard

Viliage, obs. form of VILLAGE.

† **Vilicate,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [Perhaps a misprint for *vilificate*] *trans.* To vilify.

1646 R JUNIUS *Cure of Misprision* § 54. 113 Basenesse, what it cannot attaine to, it will vilicate and deprave

Viliche, Vilie, obs. forms of VILELY *adv.*

† **Vili ficate,** *pa. pple. Obs.*[−1] [ad. late L *vīlificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *vīlificāre* VILIFY *v*] Rendered vile

a 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S) 48 This suttell serpent, transformyng hym-self yn-to the lyknes of a fair yonge man, more vylyfycat with preycyous ornamentis, than I-bewtified for shynyng of his bewte

Vilification (vi lifikē·ʃən). [ad. L. type **vīlificātio* see VILIFY *v.* and -FICATION. So OF *vilification* (15th cent)]

1 The action of rendering vile in worth or estate, degradation *rare*[−1].

1630 DONNE *Deaths Duell* (1632) 22 That that priuat and retir'd man must [in his dust] bee mingled with the dust of euery high way This is the most inglorious and contemptible vilification

2. The action of vilifying by means of abusive language, reviling, an instance of this.

1653 H. MORE *Def Cabbala* Pref 83, I will not deny, but they have mingled their own fooleries with it Such as reproaches against the Pleasures of the Body, Vilification of Marriage, and the like 1660 *Trial Regic* (1679) 203 Then you spake in vilification of Monarchical Government 1664 H MORE *Myst Inq* 230 Either way is declared that which is a contumely and vilification of God 1780 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 34 Thus we have two genera or kinds *of offences against reputation merely, to wit,* 1 Defamation and 2 Vilification or Revilement 1859 BOYD *Recreat Country Parson* III. 83 If you try to live an honest, christian life, it will go hard, but you will live down such malicious vilification *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem* (1885) 322 The whole literary effort of the Catholic reaction had been directed to beating down his fame by an organised system of detraction and vilification

b An abusive remark or speech. *rare.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I. XXXII 324 This epistle was made up of falsehoods, misrepresentations and vilifications *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II 164 In the mean time vilifications plenty there were at their tongues' end

3 The action of bringing into disrepute.

1652 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat.* 134 The losse of reputation (the soul of Empire) to the Crown of Spain, the Truce being made to the so much vilification thereof

Vilifier (vi·lifəiəɹ). [f. next] One who vilifies, a defamer or abuser

1611 FLORIO, *Vilificatore*, a vilifier, a debaser 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 103 He [T Robertson] was a great Oppugner and Vilifier of the Questionists in the University 1707 HEARNE *Collect* 6 June (O.H.S.) II. 18 A Vilifier of the Common-Prayer *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 713 Those that are Disturbers and Vilifiers of them that believe in Him 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* IV. ii 288 Meantime, the modern Prometheus..stood conspicuously erect, confronting his vilifier and the privy council 1885 *Manch. Exam* 28 Mar. 5/4 The apology extracted from his vilifier is the smallest retribution which can be exacted

Vilify (vi·lifəi), *v* Also 5–8 vilifie, 7 villifie, 8 -fy; 6 vilefy, 7 villefie. [ad. late L. *vīlificāre* (Jerome), f. *vīlis* VILE *a* see -(I)FY. Hence also It *vilificare*, Pr, Pg. *vilificar.*]

1 *trans.* To lower or lessen in worth or value, to reduce to a lower standing or level; to make of little (or less) account or estimation Also *refl.*

Freq in the 17th c., now *rare* or *Obs*

(*a*) *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III IX 76 If I vilifie myself & bringe me to nouȝt,..& make me dust as I am, þi grace shal be merciful to me 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 85 He who vilifies himselfe, doth not thereby save one penny 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlem.* (1641) 21 Who humbled himself in the forme of man vilifying himself to make man like himself 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* LXII 253 The recompenses which God hath promised to those that vilify themselves to serve him *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm*, 1 *Peter* 1 23 (1850) 212 Are you not born to a better inheritance? Why then do you vilify yourselves?

(*b*) 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* V § 4. 251 Long delayes and many suites vilifie the giftes; for it is bought dearely, which is purchased with long prayers 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks. 1851 IV 157 Such a mariage, wherin the minde is so disgrac't and vilify'd below the bodies interest, is not of Gods institution. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 448 Though seeming Commendations,. yet enough to vilifie, and cheapen the Noblest Merit 1677 *Govt Venice* 129 The Republick of Venice not only detains their Dukes Prisoners in their Palace, but it daily retrenches their Priviledges, to vilifie them the more 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 29 It would vilify, and, I may say, vulgarize the Almighty, to imagine him resident among ourselves 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 147 The wealth and pride of individuals. makes the man of humble rank and fortune sensible of his inferiority, and degrades and vilifies his condition 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir Despot* V 207 When [a hierarchy's] distinctions of rank are of such vast compass as to vilify the humbler clerical orders

†b To make morally vile; to degrade, also, to defile or dirty. *Obs*

1625 J Taylor (Water P) *Taylor's Rev* Wks. (1630) II 146/1 Such Motley, Medley, Linsey-Woolsey speeches Would sure haue made thee vilifie thy breeches 1629 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat* (Percy Soc) 19 You vilifie your selfe with endlesse shame, Imposing scandall to each poet's name 1667 Milton *P. L* XI 513 Thir Makers Image then Forsook them, when themselves they vilifi'd To serve ungovern'd appetite. 1684 *Contempl St Man* I IV (1699) 38 Altho' the Soul be of it self of a most Noble Substance, yet his Vices do so much vilifie it, that he makes it more abominable than the Body 1781 [see Vilifying *ppl a*]

absol. 1749 Chesterf *Lett* (1774) I 440 Nothing vilifies and degrades more than pride.

†c To bring disgrace or dishonour upon. *Obs*

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt* 139 The Anabaptists resisting the most painfull godly Ministers, and reproaching and vilifying them, by their wicked lives 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I lxxxvii. (1674) 117 [They] blush to think that their Ancestors have so shamefully vilified their house 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* IX 34 Their Priests, who either take no care of instructing the people, or vilify their doctrine by the sordidness of their lives 1749 Smollett *Regicide* II x, Heav'n shall not see A deed so abject vilify my name.

2. †a To depreciate or disparage in discourse; to talk slightingly or contemptuously of. *Obs.* (passing into next)

1586 Day *Eng Secretary* I (1595) 77 Your Vncles care, was by vilefying his wealth vnto you to purchase for you the endowment of a farre more greater and assured treasure. 1629 H Burton *Truth's Triumph* 288 The Pontifician so much depressing and vilifying his owne indisposition 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr* (ed 2) 171 As these Sectaries villefie others, so they magnifie themselves 1667 Anne Wyndham *King's Concealm* (1681) 53 Some envious persons have sought to diminish and vilifie the faithful services which the Colonel performed 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 162 To disparage, deride, and vilifie those Studies which themselves skill not of 1736 Butler *Anal* II III Wks 1874 I 180, I express myself with caution, lest I should be mistaken to vilify reason 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 117 P 1 The disposition of vulgar minds to ridicule and vilify what they cannot comprehend

b. To depreciate with abusive or slanderous language; to defame or traduce; to speak evil of.

1598 Marston *Sco. Villane* Prol (1599) 168 When I once hear some span-new come fry Of Innes a-court striuing to vilefy My dark reproofes 1624 Gataker *Transubst* 51 After he hath thus spent some part of his railing Rhetorick in traducing and vilifying this Protestantical Divine his Adversary 1659 T Pecke *Parnass Puerp* 175 Mother-in-Lawes, Poets much Vilifie 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch Div.* Concl Pref § 5 Not to hate and flye from one another; nor to vilifie and backbite one another 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 13 83, I have really taken a secret Pleasure in seeing him employed in vilifying me *a* 1720 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I IV 348 One of those persons whom even his enemies could not vilify without praising him. 1764 T Hutchinson *Hist Mass* III (1765) 351 Randolph, in return, vilified Dudley, in a great number of letters. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* XXXVIII, The priestly party spared no effort to vilify me. 1850 Mrs Jamieson *Leg Monast Ord.* (1863) 115 He was slandered and vilified by the corrupt monks 1889 G. C Brodrick in *Oxf Chron.* 11 May 7/7 Those who had devoted their whole influence to vilifying such a remedial policy

absol *a* 1854 H Reed *Lect. Eng Lit.* IV. (1855) 439 So artfully does he misrepresent them, so vehemently does he vilify.

†3 To regard as worthless or of little value, to contemn or despise *Obs.* (Common in 17th c)

1598 Marston *Sco Villane* III x (1599) 223 Opinion mounts this froth vnto the skies, Whom iudgemente reason iustly vilifies. 1641 Baker *Chron., Hen I*, 60 A private man, vilified, and thought to have but little in him 1652–62 Heylyn *Cosmogr* IV. (1682) 64 Gold here so vilified that they exchange it gladly for Brass 1671 Trenchfield *Cap Gray Hairs* (1688) 40 For no man but vilifies that person in his own estimate, who is loose bodied upon that account.

†4. *intr.* To become common or worthless; to lose value. *Obs* —1

a 1654 Binning *Sinners Sanctuary* X. Wks (1735) 210/1 It is Ignorance that magnifies other Mysteries, which vilify through Knowledge.

Hence **Vi·lified** *ppl a*; **Vi·lifying** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*; **Vi·lifyingly** *adv.*

1828 Scott *F M. Perth* XIV, He knows how willingly Clement Blair will lay down a *vilified life upon earth. 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* P 12 Their second defence of their *vilifying and abusing of the English Bibles 1643 Chas I *Proclam* Wks 1662 II. 345 To countenance the vilifying of the Book of Common Prayer 1676 Hale *Contempl* II. 183 In the midst of all the Vilifyings that the World heaps upon me 1663 Patrick *Parab Pilgr* XV, I will not recite all the *vilifying language which he was affronted with 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* I 81 That vilifying Malice and Contempt, which Proud and Profligate People..let fly at Them and their Office 1781 J Moore *View Soc It* (1790) II 1 68 Free from all the vilifying effects of dirt 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 203 Thou didst also teach the Town of Mansoul to speak contemptuously, and *vilifyingly of their great King Shaddai

Vilike, obs f. Vilely *adv*

†**Vi·liorate,** *v. Obs* —1 [f L *vīlior*, compar. of *vīlis* Vile *a*, after *meliorate*] *trans.* To make less good, to worsen.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 303 There is a medium in the watery temperature of the earth, either extream of which viliorates the juice

†**Vilio·rity** *Obs* —1 [f as prec.] The fact of being cheaper or of less value.

1703 [R Nyve] *City & C Purchaser* 281 Mr. Wing's Prices are much cheaper than those about London; which proceeds from the Viliority of Commodities in his Countrey

Vilipend (vi·lipend), *v* Also 5–6 **vylypende** (5 **philipend**), 6 **vilypend**, 7 **villipende**, 8 **-pend**; 6 **velipend**, *Sc.* **welipend**; 6–7 **vilepend**(e. [a OF. (also mod F.) *vilipender*, or ad. L. *vīlipendĕre*, f *vīlis* vile, worthless + *pendĕre* to consider, esteem. Cf. It. *vilipendere*, Sp and Pg. *vilipendar*]

1. *trans* To rate or regard as being of little value or consequence, to contemn or despise; to treat contemptuously or slightingly.

Very common *c* 1500–1660, in some cases not clearly distinguishable from sense 2

c 1470 G Ashby *Active Policy* 105 For youre birthe of theim discended, In whome al vices ben vilipended *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Lion & Mouse* 135, For thy trespas thow can mak na defens, my noble persoun thus to vilipend 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) I xxxvi 41 b/1 The chyrches were pylled, and the sacred vesselis vylypended or dyspysed 1502 Atkynson tr *De Imitatione* III xlvii (1893) 234 The more profoundly he descendeth in humble consyderacion of hym selfe and vylypendynge hym selfe 1573 L Lloyd *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 157 Phidias was threatned with death, to vilipend so great a Goddess and to make her in Ivory, which was wont to be honoured in Marble. 1606 Holland *Sueton* Annot. 25 Whom they did vilipend and despise, they were wont to cast stones at their Images and Statues. 1635 Swan *Spec M* VII § 3 (1643) 331 The terrible accidents that succeed eclipses may not be forgotten nor vilipended 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V 251 Since, thanks to Jove's Benignity you're valid, Choose not a frigid State, while yours is cald, Unless Salubrity you vilipend 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* 4 Aug, I would not willingly vilipend any Christian, if peradventure he deserveth that epithet 1814 Scott *Wav.* XIII, A youth devoid of that petulant volatility, which is impatient of, or vilipends, the conversation and advice of his seniors 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* I 182 One Richard Hunt was summoned for vilipending his lordship's jurisdiction 1879 Farrar *St Paul* II 213 This then is the proof that the doctrine of Justification is not contrary to Scripture, and does not vilipend, but really establish the Law

2. To speak of with disparagement or contempt; to represent as contemptible or worthless; to abuse or vilify. (Common in 19th c.)

a 1529 Skelton *Bk 3 Foles* Wks 1843 I 202 If that I am exalted vnto honoure thou wylt vilepende me with thy wordes *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 246 b, Vilipendyng all holy Religion, affirmyng it to bee an abusion of the people 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 90 Hee did diminish, vilipend, and debase among his friends, the inestimable benefites hee hath received from her Majesty 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1120 Wherein he doth vilipend and mocke Socrates most, in that he demaundeth the question, What is man? 1652 C Cartwright *Cert Relig* I 76 You shall find Luther vilipending those books of Scripture, which were received into the Canon. *a* 1806 C J Fox *Reign Jas II* (1808) p VIII, Even Dryden, who speaks with proper respect of Corneille, vilipends Racine 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* XVIII, Menacing the youth with maledictions and vilipending the poor innocent girl as the basest and most artful of vixens. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* (1881) 227, I am the object of her detestation She will seize her opportunity to vilipend me

Hence **Vi·lipended** *ppl. a.*; **Vi·lipending** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.* Also **Vi·lipender,** one who vilipends; **Vilipe·nditory** *a*, abusive

1836 Hor Smith *Tin Trumpt* I 9 Pleasant was the well-known revenge of the *villipended author 1849 H Mayo *Pop Superst.* (1851) 197 The long-vilipended influence of Mesmer 1852 *Westm Rev.* July 133 He would deserve to be laughed at with the mathematical *vilipender of Milton's poem 1566 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 463 In manifest *vilipending of thair Hienesss autoritie *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Comm Decalogue* 508 (T), If it be to the scorning and vilipending of a man, it may be called the sin of the men of Succoth, who slighted Gideon 1659 C Noble *Answ Immod Queries* 6 What greater vilipendings can be cast upon any man? 1884 *Manch Exam.* 20 Feb 4/7 An occasion for a wholesale vilipending of the Government. 1618 *Hist Perkin Warbeck* 15 Neither security or presumption of their owne greatnesse, nor *vilipending and slight regard of the contrary *a* 1722 Fountainhall *Decis* I 548 The Lords considered his vilipending expressions and carriage, and thought that deserved a fine 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* XII, Sir Bingo was in a thoughtless and vilipending humour *a* 1849 H Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II 195 The passionate Romeo, and the vilipending Mercutio 1884 *Kendal Merc & Times* 22 Feb 5/3 If *vilipenditory rhetoric could overthrow a Government then Mr. Gladstone ought to have collapsed

†**Vilipe·ndency.** *Obs rare.* [f. prec.: see -ency] The expression of disparagement or contempt.

1653 Waterhouse *Apol Learn* 149 The mighty Goliahs of Rome, who by this way of vilipendency, hope to give our Clergies flesh to be food for the birds of the Air *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* I. (1692) 77 Some Lords, not content with that vilipendency, would have this contempt against the prelates inserted in their Journal Book

†**Vilipe·ndious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec Cf. Pg. *vilipendioso.*] Contemptible. Also **Vilipe·ndiously** *adv*, abusively, opprobriously.

1536 in Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) III 168 [They inquired whether Cromwell,] whom they called most vilipendiously, [was put out of the king's council]. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. II 79/1 Thou ignoble horse-rubbing peasant,. being but a vilipendious mechanical Hostler

†**Vilipe·nsion.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **vilipensioun**, 6 **-pentioun**, 7 **vilepension.** [a. OF. *vilipension, -pention*, or ad. med L. *vilipensio*, noun of action f L. *vīlipendĕre* Vilipend *v.* Cf also It *vilipensione*] The action or fact of contemning or despising

1456 Sir G. Haye *Gov Princes* (S T S) 98 Mekle lauchter engenderis vilipensioun and lichtlynes quhen it excedis 1500 *20 Dunbar *Poems* IX 116, I synnit in he exaltit arrogance, derisioun, scorne and vilipentioun. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II. 512 With so grit schame and lak, In vilipentioun of the nobill blude 1574 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II 386 Committand heirthrow contemptioun and vilipensioun of his authoritie and lawis 1602 *Ibid* VI 377 In grittar contempt and vilipensioun of his Majestie 1651 in *Maitl Cl Misc.* III 274 In vilepension of his precious blwd shed for me and mankynd

b. The condition of being despised.

1538 Abp. Brown in *St Papers Hen VIII* (1834) III 6 The very occasioner and author off the vilipension and contempt that I am yn

Vilipensive, *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L *vīlipendĕre* see -ive.] Abusive

1824 *Blackw Mag.* XVI 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative and vilipensive of Bourdeaux 1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 468 Southey tacks vilipensive prefixes and postfixes to several of these

Vility (vi·liti). *Obs.* exc *arch.* Forms 5–6 **vilite**, 6 **vylyte, vylite, vilitee**, 6–7 **vilitie**, 7, 9 **vility.** [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *vilité* (var. of *vilté* Vilety), ad L *vīlitās*, f. *vīlis* Vile *a.*: see -ity. So It. *vilità.*]

1. Vileness of character or conduct, moral degradation or baseness

1388 Wyclif *Deut* XXIV. 1 If sche fyndith not grace bifor hise izen for sum vilite [L *vilitatem*], he schal write a libel of forsakyng. 1502 Atkynson tr *De Imitatione* III. v (1893) 199 That all vylyte or synne, specially thyn owne synne & foulenes, dysplease the 1549 Chaloner *Erasm on Folly* P iij, They coumpt it vilitee for theim to yelde theyr valiant soules to God, any where els than in a foughten fielde 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 209 Then surely have wee not now so great cause to dread him, as to blame our selves and our wranglings and vility

1888 Doughty *Arabia Deserta* I 556 Zelots, who of their natural vility were busy bodies, questioners of other men's religion

†2. a Mean or low estimate *Obs.* —1

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. lxi (1869) 37 For charitee holdeth in cheertee that that oothere holden in vilitee

†b Meanness or lowliness of condition *Obs*

1549 *Compl Scotl* XX 170 Al 3our gloire, veltht, and dignite, sal change in vilite *c* 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) 123, I mervaile muche theare is anie (seinge a vilitie and contempte of the thinge) will occupie the feate of his bandrie at all 1596 Bell *Surv Popery* II IV 165 He suffered, in time of his infancie, baseness of his mothers womb, pouertie, asperitie, vilitie in the manger *a* 1618 J Davies (Heref) *Witte's Pilgr.* lxxii, The Sunne Disdaines not to behold the basest Worme, To glad his Soule and grace his vility 1664 H. More *Myst Iniq.* VI 17 That idle mistake, may probably be grounded upon the seeming vility of these figures. 1696 Kennett *Rom Antiq* II. v. VI 281 The Comedians wore these [sc *socci*] to represent the vility of the Persons they represented

†c Lowness of value or price, cheapness. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram *Eng Dict* II, Cheapnes, *vility* 1638 Penkethman *Artach* C ij, Such vilitie or cheapnesse of graine, as 6*d.* the Quarter 1674 Staveley *Rom Horseleech* (1769) 221 The vility of habits [i e dress] should be measured by the custom of every country

†3. Impurity, filth *Obs*

1540 *Sc Acts, Jas V* (1814) II 374/2 Becaus of þe vilite þat cumis be slaying of flesche be the fleschecouris 1545 Raynald *Byrth Mankynde* 44 The refuce, drosse, & vilar part of the outher blud separated from the purer for the vylite & euel qualite therin comprehendyd.

Vill (vil) Also 6–8 (9) **ville** [a. AF *vill, vile*, OF *vile, vylle, ville* farm, country-house, village, collection of villages around a city (mod.F. *ville* town) —L. *villa* see Villa *sb.*]

1. *Law* and *Hist.* A territorial unit or division under the feudal system, consisting of a number of houses or buildings with their adjacent lands, more or less contiguous and having a common organization; corresponding to the Anglo-Saxon tithing and to the modern township or civil parish.

1596 Bacon *Maxims Com Law* III. (1630) 14 If part of the ville is his severall, and part his waste and common *a* 1625 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) 261 A plea of land which is for land or other such things in demesne must alwayes bee brought in a ville, or place knowne out of any ville And not in a hamlet which is parcell of a vill. 1672 Manley *Cowell's Interpr., Vill.*, is sometimes taken for a Mannor, and sometimes for a Parish, or part of it. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* (1677) 235 There are very many more Villa and Hamlets now than there were then, and very few Villages, Towns or Parishes then, which continue not to this Day. 1721 *Act Parlt* in *Lond Gaz.* No. 5927/6 Any Parish, Township, Vill, or Extraparochial Place 1768 Blackstone *Comm* IV. 291 The party raising it must acquaint the constable of the vill, and thereupon the constable is to search his own town, and raise all the neighbouring vills 1799 E Hasted *Hist. Canterbury* 106 This borough [i e Stablegate] was some time past erected into a ville, in order to maintain its own poor 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 316 One or two small houses have been built here, but they are hardly sufficient to constitute a hamlet or vill. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I III 54 The social organisation of the vill may be identical perhaps with that of the mark. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par* (ed. 2) 87 If there were more than one [field] within the vill

2. *poet* A village.

a 1700 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks 1721 III 383 Parochial Priests were fix'd in ev'ry Vill, Who under him should saving Truth instil. 1814 Wordsw *Excurs.* VIII 100

Among the tenantry of thorpe and vill, Or straggling burgh 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* II 69 In every vill, at morning's earliest prime, To early-risers many a Hodge is seen. 1834 SIR H TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III II, So in field or forest, Or in wall'd town, by stipend lured, or vill Surprised and sack'd, by turns he lived at large.

†3. A villa *Obs. rare.*

1684 tr *Eutropius* X 170 [Constantine] died in a publick Vill of the City Nicomedia. 1755 AMORY *Mem* (1766) II 61 He saw a vill, that seemed to him of wood, and consisted of ground rooms 1766 — *Buncle* (1770) III 203 The vill here was very odd, but a charming pretty thing The house consisted of [etc.].

Vill, obs Sc. form of WILL *a.*

Villa (vi·lă). [Partly a L. *villa* country-house, farm, etc., perhaps a diminutive from the stem of *vīcus* village, hamlet, country-seat, partly a. It *villa* (whence also F, Sp, and Pg. *villa*) from the same source.]

1. Orig, a country mansion or residence, together with a farm, farm-buildings, or other houses attached, built or occupied by a person of some position and wealth; a country seat or estate; in later and more general use, a residence in the country, or in the neighbourhood of a town, usually of some size and architectural elegance and standing in its own grounds.

a Among the ancient Romans, Greeks, etc

1615 G SANDYS *Irav* IV 274 Passing by Cicero's Villa, euen at this day so called, where yet do remaine the ruines of his Academy. 1644 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* I XII Who built so many villa's? when wast knowne Our Fathers with seven dishes supt alone? 1697 WALSH *Life Virgil* P 3 The beautiful *Villa's* of the Roman Nobility, equalling the Magnificence of the greatest Kings 1771 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) IV 254 Pliny has left us descriptions of two of his villas As he used his Laurentine villa for his winter retreat [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXVI (1787) III. 443 The villa was pleasantly seated on the margin of the lake 1797 S LYSONS *Rom Antiq. Woodchester* 16 The remains of a Roman house, or rather, perhaps, *of a villa* 1832 G R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* XIII 269 The ruins of a villa built by Tiberius in the island of Capri 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V 97 The dwellings which were thickly scattered in the neighbourhood of the capital seem to have been chiefly villas of the more opulent Spartans 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* II 32 Their great men had country houses and villas, the surest sign of a settled state of society.

b. With reference to modern Italy or other Continental countries

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 139 A certaine Gentleman called Bassano liued at a villa that he had in the country 1636 MASSINGER *Gt Dk Florence* I i, And how, I pray you, (For we, that never look beyond our villas, Must be inquisitive) are state affairs Carried in court? *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb 1644, We went to see Cardinal Richelieu's villa at Ruell *Ibid.* 10 Nov 1644, We went to see Prince Ludovisio's villa The house is very magnificent, and the extent of the ground is exceeding large 1737 [S BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 238 Their Villa's, or Palaces of Pleasure, are scattered all over the Country. 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 510 The road from Pistoia to Florence exhibits no villa's or plantations to the view, and consequently there's the greater number of them in the neighbourhood of Florence. 1806 DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng. Arch.* x. 232 The capricious lightness of an Italian villa. 1838 *Murray's Handbk N Germ* 320/1 On the borders of the Havel is the little villa of Glienecke, once the residence of the minister Von Hardenberg. 1905 'G THORNE' *Lost Cause* III, The gay villa at Nice by the old citadel of Mont-Albano.

c. In English use Now merged in next.

1711 SHAFTESB *Charac.* III. *Misc.* III. II 184 *note*, Behold the Disposition and Order of these finer sorts of Apartments, Gardens, Villa's! 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I iv. § 1 427 The Villas and Cabinets of the Noble, the Rich, and the Curious. 1799 *Med Jrnl* I 338 The profits of some of whom are so extravagant, as to support them in enormous magnificent town-houses and country villas, 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II 227 Hurrying madly after marriage To some lord's villa. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1677 A villa should always form part of a village, and be placed, if possible, on rather higher ground 1842 GWILT *Archit* § 3000 The villas at Foot's Cray and Mereworth, imitations of Palladio's Villa, Capra, are the maxima of villas. beyond this the villa becomes a mansion

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 1732 What behold I now? A wilderness of wonders burning round, .. Perhaps the villas of descending gods!

d. Hence, any residence of a superior or handsome type, or of some architectural pretension, in the suburbs of a town or in a residential district, such as is occupied by a person of the middle-class, also, any small better-class dwelling-house, usually one which is detached or semi-detached.

The word is frequently employed in the names given to particular houses of this type, as *Windsor Villa*

1755 JOHNSON *Connoisseur* No 81 P 4, I cannot help observing, that persons polite enough to be fond of such exquisite refinements, are partly in the same case with the mechanic at his dusty Villa. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 481 Suburban villas, highway-side retreats, That dread th' encroachment of our growing streets 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1889) 114 To Havre de Grace, the hills almost covered with little new built villas. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* I 318 Incongruous edifices called villas 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 349 No long avenues of villas, embowered in lilacs and laburnums, extended from the great centre of wealth. 1853 R S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* II 6 The farm houses are dotted about as thickly, as to look like inferior 'villas' falling out of rank. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II IX 167, I wish you would let me build you a villa at Torquay or Dartmouth.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*—1

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May 1645, In these [valleys] are faire Parks or Gardens call'd Villas, being onely places of recesse and pleasure, at some distance from the streetes, yet within the walls [of Rome]

3 *attrib.* and *Comb* a. Simple attrib. (passing into adj.), as *villa architecture, garden, -gate, style, -work*, etc., **villa-house,** †(*a*) a house attached to a villa, (*b*) a villa residence, **villa dwelling, residence,** = VILLA 1 c, d

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov 1644, In the villa-house is a man's body, petrified 1813 SCOTT *Let* 13 Mar in *Lockhart*, What I shall finally make of this villa-work I don't know 1828 R LUGAR (*title*) Villa Architecture 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 1620 All the essential comforts of a villa dwelling *Ibid* § 1624 Of the Choice of a Situation for a Villa Residence 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV III, A .. dwelling-house, built in what is called a villa style, with a variety of gardens and conservatories 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict in Florence* 1, The aloed arch Of the villa gate. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* XII 367 Mme Mila was organising alfresco dinners in villa gardens

b In instrumental or similative combs, as *villa-dotted, -haunted, -like* adjs. Also in objective or obj gen. combs., as *villa dweller, owner*, etc

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 264/1 The houses are for the most part neat and villa-like. 1871 MISS CRAIK *Fair France* 154 Flat, tame, and villa-haunted, what we should call Cockneyfied 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* III 148 The smiling waters of Thun, with its villa-dotted shores *a* 1894 STEVENSON *Lay Morals*, etc (1911) 123 It is from the villa-dweller that we hear complaints of the unworthiness of life 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI. 35 This sort of villa-owner's selfishness

Hence (in nonce use) **Villaette** (vilăe·t), a small villa, **Villafy** (vi·lăfəi), *v trans*, (*a*) to turn into a villa; (*b*) to cover with villas.

1876 *Tait's Mag* III. 563 Sweet nestling cottages and *villaettes upon the shrubby braes 1882 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary North & South* (1863) I. 274 Pretty villarettes [*sic*] in charming groves of magnolia, orange-trees, and lime oaks. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Aug 338/1 [The château] has been restored and *villafied. 1887 *Oxford Mag* 9 Mar 129 A railway which would villa-fy the shores of Rydal.

Villadom (vi·lădəm). [f. VILLA + -DOM] The world of villas; suburban villas or their residents collectively (Freq in recent use.)

1880 *Macm Mag* May 76 Respectable and well to-do villadom in the suburban counties 1888 EARL OF DESART *Herne Lodge* I. I 1 Oases in the desert of gorgeous villadom 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *Life Wakley* XXV 233 The street still reserves many of the features of suburban villadom

attrib 1898 *Daily News* 2 Mar 5/6 The roads look to be of the lower villadom type.

Village (vi·lədʒ), *sb* Forms· 4– **village,** 5 **vylage, villach-,** 5–6 **vyllage,** 5–7 **vilage,** 6 **wylage,** *Sc* **willage, -aige, welage,** also *pl* 6 **vyllagies,** *Sc* **willagies.** [a. OF *village, vilage* (mod.F. *village*), = Pr. *vilatge*, Sp *village*, Pg. *villagem* (fem.), It *villaggio* ←L *villāticum*, neut. sing. of *villāticus* of or pertaining to a villa, f *villa* VILLA· see -AGE Cf. late L. *villagium, vilatgium.*]

1. A collection of dwelling-houses and other buildings, forming a centre of habitation in a country district; an inhabited place larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, or having a simpler organization and administration than the latter. (Cf. the note to TOWN *sb.* 4)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 225 Henne ouer a myle, withinne a greet village *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 491 He had not ryden but a whyle,..Or he was ware of a vyllage 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 184 A Candrede in frensh and in Irysh, is a Porcion of grounde that may contene an hundrid villachis 1477 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 184/1 In any Toune or other village not corporat *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* 14 They sayled England thorowe and thorowe, Vyllage, towne, cyte, and borowe 1573 TUSSER *Hush* (1878) 85 Much carting, ill tillage, makes som to flie village 1600 SHAKS. *A Y L* III. III 60 A wall'd Towne is more worthier then a village. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* VII 287 A large and ample village containing to the number of sixe thousand or mo families 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 51, I remember not to haue seene a more pleasant village than this [the Hague] 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 448 Forth issuing on a Summers Morn to breathe Among the pleasant Villages and Farmes, The smell of Grain. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II III § 4 Consider also, that the Customs of different Towns and Villages in the same Nation, are contrary to each other 1770 GOLDSM *Des. Village* 1. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot* (ed. 2), *Wallacetown*; a thriving and populous village in Ayrshire. The village nearly joins to the Newtown of Ayr, and contains about 960 inhabitants 1860 MILL *Repr Govt* (1865) 215/1 A mere village has no claim to a municipal representation 1882 T COAN *Life in Hawaii* 43 When the meeting closed at one village, most of the people ran on to the next

transf 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II VI 94 There are whole villages of these Vros inhabiting in the Lake in their boates of Totora, the which are tied together and fastened to some rocke.

phr 1770 *Gentl Mag* XL 550 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher, under the Effects of good Fellowship, he is said to Come home by the Villages, this is Provincial, when a man comes home by the fields he meets nobody, consequently is sober, when he comes home by the Villages, he calls first at one house, then at another, and drinks at all

b. Applied jocularly to a large town or city, esp. London.

1825 C. M WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* I. 129, I used to keep a good prad here for a bolt to the village. ?*a* 1860 DU MAURIER in Moscheles *In Bohemia* (1897) 124 Living with Henley, No 85, Newman Street This is a very jolly little village, and I wish you were over here 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* XXVIII, You had much better come up to the little village at once, Brown, and stay there while the coin lasts 1874 *Slang Dict* 334 Birmingham is called 'the hardware village'

c *Cambr slang* (See quot.)

1865 *Slang Dict* 266 A Cambridge term for a disreputable suburb of that town, viz, Barnwell, generally styled 'the village'

d *U.S.* A minor municipality with limited corporate powers (see quots.)

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* II II XLVIII 240 A minimum population of three hundred, occupying not more than two square miles in extent, may by popular vote become incorporated as a 'village' *Ibid* 247 Of these villages and other minor municipalities there are various forms in different States Ohio, for instance, divides her municipal corporations into (*a*) cities, (*b*) villages, with two classes, the first of from 3000 to 5000 inhabitants, the second of from 200 to 3000, and (*c*) hamlets

2 The inhabitants or residents of a village, the villagers

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* IV 25 The corte, the contre, wylage, and towne, Sayth Of all plowde knaues thow beryst the belle 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 207 The village all declar'd how much he knew 1820 COMBE *Syntax, Consol* I (Chandos) 138 The Village on their Pastor gaz'd, At once afflicted and amaz'd 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 35 A sleepy land, Where almost all the village had one name

3. *transf* (from 1). A small group or cluster of the burrows of prairie-dogs Cf TOWN *sb* 7 b.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II (1810) 156 *note*, The Wishtonwish of the Indians, prairie dogs of some travellers, reside on the prairies of Louisiana in towns and villages 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl* in *Views Louisiana* 239, I happened on a village of barking squirrels, or prairie dogs 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXXII 295, I learned that a burrow, or village, as it is termed, of prairie dogs had been discovered

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib passing into adj., = of or pertaining to, characteristic of, a village or villages; living in or belonging to a village; rural, rustic

Freq in poetry from the early 18th c

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III XIII 95 The Voinuchz or Græcian village men 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V III 209 The early Village Cock Hath twice done salutation to the Morne 1608 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 160 Of the Village dog or house keeper 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, II IV 159 Enemies, that know not Why they are so, but like to Village Curres, Barke when their fellowes doe 1634 MILTON *Comus* 346 Might we but hear Of sound of pastoral reed, or village cock Count the night watches to his feathery Dames 1697 DRYDEN *Ded Æneis* Ess (ed Ker) II 233 Those village words, as I may call them, give us a mean idea of the thing 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* II 1, Faithful as the simple Village Swain 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill* 327 She once, perhaps, in village plenty blest, Has wept at tales of innocence distrest 1779 *Mirror* No 42 P 4 The village surgeon being then absent 1783 CRABBE *Village* II 2 No longer truth disdain, But own the Village Life a life of pain 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V XXV, But village notes could ne'er supply That rich and varied melody 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer.* III 91 Much might be said of village manners in America 1860 in F Galton *Vac Tour* (1861) 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clergy, and masters of village-schools 1871 MAINE (*title*), Village-Communities in the East and West 1883 SMILES in *Longm Mag* June 159 He was followed to the grave by a large number of the village labourers.

†b Attrib., = village-like, of the size or constitution of a village. *Obs.*—1

1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc* (1647) 89 In populous Cityes, not in village Townes, for no Bishops were ever suffered to be in village Townes

c In objective and obj genitive, instrumental, locative, or other combs, as *village-founder, -haunter, village born, -dwelling, -lit* adjs

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen V*, CCXCIX, These wrought more With village-haunters. 1852 BADGER *Nestorianus* I 343 The Jes were all *Igrawy*, that is village-dwelling Arabs, who cultivate the soil 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ* (1892) 270 The landscape of village lit plain and forest darkened height 1880 *Cornh Mag* Jan 35 The local hero or eponymous village founder was the man who cut down the jungle 1891 *Daily News* 11 Sept 3/4 The many village born men in towns

d. Special combs. **village burrow,** = sense 3, **village butler** *Cant* (see quot.), **village-house,** the chief house of a Malay village

1795 POTTER *Dict Cant* (ed 2), *Village butlers*, old thieves, that would rather steal a dishclout than discontinue the practice of thieving 1862 S ST JOHN *Life Forests Far East* I 7 A passage raised on posts three feet above the ground, led to the great village house 1893 W H HUDSON *Idle Days in Patagonia* I II Like the vizcacha's village burrows, and the beaver's dam, it is made to last for ever

Hence **Vi·llage** *v. intr.*, to settle down to a village; **Vi·llaggiatura,** the condition or status of a village; also, the system of village communities **Vi·llageful,** as many as a village contains, the whole of the people of a village **Vi·llagehood,** = *villagedom* **Vi·llageless** *a*, having no village. **Villa·geous** *a.*, of or concerned with villages or village-life. †**Vi·llageship,** ? a village community. **Vi·llageward(s** *advs*, in the direction of the village. **Vi·llagism,** a mode of expression usual in villages, a rustic phrase.

1819 BYRON *Let to Hoppner* 6 June, I shall go back to Venice before I *village on the Brenta. 1867 McDOWALL *Hist Dumfries* XIII 144 William I. raised it [Dumfries] from humble "villagedom to be one of the King's own burghs 1881 F T PALGRAVE *Visions Eng* 4 O'er the land is wrought The happy village-dom by English tribes From Elbe and Baltic brought *c*1890 STEVENSON *In South Seas* IV. (1900) 312 A *villageful of gay companions 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 401 They come down in villagefuls among the older tribes 1890 *Murray's Mag* May 612 Caudebec is only redeemed from pure *villagehood by its possession of a Mayor 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 169 An old and lonely country church, standing by itself, *villageless, on rising ground 1858 THOREAU *Lett* (1865) 171 Let it be a local and *villageous book. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog* IV 72 The town contains some corporations of villages or 'villageships 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept 493/2 We strolled *villageward. 1884 MAY CROMPTON *Brown Eyes* XIX, Then the two groups went back villagewards 1772 NUGENT *Hist Fr. Gerund* VI 169 To say, 'Command me, in every thing,' they would think a vulgarity and *villagism

Village-like, *a.* [f. VILLAGE *sb*] Like or resembling a village or that of a village

1838 HT MARTINEAU *West Trav* I 251 The village-like character of some of the arrangements at Washington 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II XXXV 437 They lived mostly in villages, or in small village like towns. 1864 A McKAY *Hist Kilmarnock* 186 The town no longer presented a village-like aspect.

Villager. [f. VILLAGE *sb.* + -ER 1] One who lives in a village; now usually, a working-class inhabitant or native of a village

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80 A villager, *villicus* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C* I II 172 Brutus had rather be a Villager, Then to repute himselfe a Sonne of Rome Vnder these hard Conditions. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 166 Som haimles Villager Whom thrift keeps up about his Country gear 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* I 59 No chearful Maid nor Villager is seen 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II 1, Each villager Is queen of her affections 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 47 Vast districts, which the neatest villagers took possession of 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn* I 1, The desolate parsonage was committed to the charge of one of the villagers 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* IV I 314 All Frenchmen, alike townspeople and villagers, were free.

transf 1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp.* (1865) 36 These waterie villagers [=fish] with thousands more, Doe passe and repasse neare the verdant shore.

Hence **Vi·llageress,** a female villager, a village girl or woman

1873 M COLLINS *Miranda* II 22 The villageresses were terribly jealous at first 1894 A D'HERISTAL *Discord Life* 101 She was so indifferent about what the squiresses and villageresses might say about her

Villagery (vi·ledʒĭri, vi·ledʒəri). Also 6 villagree. [f. VILLAGE *sb* + -(E)RY] Villages collectively.

Now chiefly as an echo of the Shakesperian passage.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II 1. 35 Are you not hee, That frights the maidens of the Villagree 1822 W TENNANT *Thane of Fife* III 1, Crowding they come from all her coasts so rife Of villagery. *a*1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* (1840) 5 A vista bright appeared Of riant villagery 1883 *Blackw. Mag* Jan 75/2 Unkempt mountain ponies startle the maidens of the villagery

Vi·llaget. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ET. Cf. older F *villagette* (Godef).] A little village.

1781 *Twining Papers* Ser II (1887) 81 The mountains . are, for some distance, so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for even a villaget 1846 D W PUGHE *Harlech Castle* 26 Naentwrog is a romantic villaget

Vi·llagey, *a* [f. as prec + -Y] Somewhat village-like.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 21 Dec , Washington Street lays aside entirely the villagey aspect commonly ascribed to it 1889 A. T PASK *Eyes Thames* 100 The quiet waterside, so villagey, and all that kind of thing, you know.

Villagio, error or misprr for *vilhago* VILLIAGO

1820 SCOTT *Monast* xv, Truly, good villagio, your question hath in it somewhat of embarrassment.

Villain (vi·lăn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 vyleyn, 6 villein(e , 4 vilaine, 4–5 vylayn (5 vil-), 5–6 vylayne , 5 vyllayn, 6 -ayne, -aine, 5–7 villayne (7 -ayn), 6–7 villaine, 7– villain. *β.* 4 velaun, 6 vyl-, vilane (*Sc* veill-, vill-, willane), villan, wellantt-, 7 villiane, 7–8 villian, 8 villin. [a. AF. and OF. *vilein, vilain, villain* (= Prov. *vilan*, It and Sp *villano*, Pg. *vilão*):—pop L. **villān-um*, acc. sing. of **villānus* (see VILLAINS *a*), f. L. *villa* VILLA See also VILLEIN]

1 Originally, a low-born base-minded rustic ; a man of ignoble ideas or instincts ; in later use, an unprincipled or depraved scoundrel ; a man naturally disposed to base or criminal actions, or deeply involved in the commission of disgraceful crimes . **a.** Used as a term of opprobrious address

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11557 Goddys treytour, and ryst vyleyn ! Hast þou no mynde of Maiye Maudeleyn. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* (Ritson) 857 The begger answered in that tide, Vilaine, cunestow nought ride? *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5471 Panne he cryde and gan to sayn 'Whar art þou, Charles, þow vylayn?' 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I lvi, Ane me fand, quhilk said, and greit disdenzeit, 'Auant veillane, thow reclus imperfite' *c*1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi, Villaine haue I not bound thee to tel me any thing? 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* I ii 20 Now knocke when I bid you, sirrah villaine. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg Martyr* IV iii, *Theoph* It matters not, We can discharge this work without his help *Sap* Villain ! 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* v. xii, Villain, Rebel, Traitor, out o' my sight 1764 H WALPOLE *Otranto* 1, Presumptuous villain ! cried Manfred, dost thou provoke my wrath? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xli, Drunken villain, thy idleness and debauched folly will stretch a halter ere it be long 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* v, 'Villain ! give me your papers !' cried Amyas

b. In descriptive use. (Common from *c* 1590.)

*a c*1400 *Rom. Rose* 2183 Thise vilayns arn withouten pitee, Frendship, love, and alle bounté I nyl reseyve unto my servise Hem that ben vilayns of empryse. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. III (1883) 99 They answerd to hym that he was a vylayne to requyre & desire of them thynge that was so perylous 1483 — *G de la Tour* h vij, For he is a chorle and a vylayne that of his mouthe sayth ony vylony 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 182 In all the worlde nought vyler can I fynde Nor wors, than is a fals unkynde vylayne *a*1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) E vij b, The greateste vyllany in a villayne is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* V i. 20 Thou art a Villaine to impeach me thus, Ile proue mine honor, and mine honestie Against thee presently, if thou dar'st stand 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III 84 The two most exact villaines in all the Country 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 260 He told me there were two desperate Villains among them, that it was scarce safe to shew any Mercy to *1769 *Junius Lett* XV. (1788) 89 Every villain fancies himself a man of abilities. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xi, He knew him self a villain—but he deem'd The rest no better than the thing he seem'd *a*1842 ARNOLD *Hist Later Rom. Commw.* (1845) II. 56 The soldiers told him that if he played the villain he might win the throne 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 128 They are not made villains by the commission of a crime, but were villains before they committed it

transf 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 241 Thus they slander Human Nature, and make a Villain of it

β 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXX. 8 They were the children of fooles & vylanes, which are deed awaye from the worlde. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* (S.T S) XIII. 95 Wa worth sow Villanis that slew that Prince maist wise 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 254 For be callyng the Constabelles knaves and wellanttes 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Supet* Wks (Grosart) II. 319 The Straunge Newes of the raising Villan 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* (Q 1) v, *Gui* I obey thee varlet; but for these villianes— *Mus* Keepe the peace I charge you sir 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I 132 He hath not been afraid to rail on you, my Lord, calling you an ungodly Villian 1704 BLAIR in W S Perry *Hist Coll Amer Col. Ch* I 132 Several of them of the most noted good preachers he affronted and abused with the most opprobrious & villifying names as Dog, Rogue, Rascal, Villin, Jesuit *1747 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 66 Those villians had most sacrilegiously rifled and ransacked his habitation

c. Used playfully, or without serious imputation of bad qualities. Also applied to a woman.

1590 SHAKS *Com Errr.* I II 19 A trustie villaine sir, that very oft Lightens my humour with his merry iests 1601 — *Twel. N* II v 16 *Enter Maria* . Heere comes the little villaine How now my Mettle of India? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* III II 35 Ile fetch her , it is the prettiest villaine. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* I, Jock, ye villain, are ye lying louting there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the Place? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* IX, 'Where's that villain Joe?' 'Here I am; but I han't a willin,' replied a voice. It was the fat boy's 1908 R BAGOT *A Cuthbert* XXIII 300 If this after noon's post does not bring me a letter from Jim,. I shall telegraph to the young villain.

d (Usually with *the*) That character in a play, novel, etc , whose evil motives or actions form an important element in the plot Also *transf.*

1822 LAMB *Elia* I. *Old Actors,* The fact is, you do not believe in such characters as Surface—the villain of artificial comedy—even while you read or see them. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* I IV 252 Arnulf, as usual, appears as the villain of the piece. 1879 D COOK *Nts. at the Play* (1883) II 222 Mr Vezin represented the villain, a welcher, pretending to be a Russian count

†**2** A bird (*esp* a hawk) of a common or inferior species. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II VIII 85 Ther ben popengayes of whom, as men saye, they that haue on eche foot fyue clawes ben gentyl, and the vylayns haue but thre. 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 123 Of all kinde of hawkes , as Sacres, Ger falcons, peregrine Falcons, and Vilanes *Ibid* 124 The Vyllaine and the Lanerette may be sette vpon the stone incontinently, as soone as they be made.

3. A person or animal of a troublesome character in some respect Const *to* with inf.

1895 J G MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 201 The sable is a villain to run

4 *Comb* , as *villain-like* adv.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V III 98 He..that names me Traitor, villain-like he lies. 1611 — *Cymb* V V 218 Villain-like, I lye

Villain, variant of VILLEIN

Villain (vi·lăn), *a.* Now *rare* Forms : *a.* 4 vilein, 4–5 vil-, 5 vyleyn, 4 vyl-, 6 vileyne, villeine, 7 -ein ; 5–6 vyl-, 6 vilayne, 5–6 vylayn, 6 vylaine, vilane , 5–6 vyllayne, 6 villayne, 6–7 -aine , 5 *Sc.* villayn, 5 *Sc.*, 7– villain. *β* 5 veleyne, velaine, 6 velayn, velen. [a. AF. and OF. *vilein, vilain* . see prec. and cf VILLAINS *a*]

†**1.** Deficient in courtesy or good-breeding , boorish, clownish. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 194 Zome þer byeþ zuo uyleyne to þe poure huanne hi ham yeueþ enye elmesse . þet wel is worþ þet zeluer 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 319 Will seith, That such an herte is to vilein, Which dar nought love *c*1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 1508 And she [Venus] kan also, in certeyn, Hertys which that be vileyn Disposen hem to gentilesse.

2. Base in character or disposition ; given to committing vile or criminal acts

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Vor-zoþe he is wel vileyn and ontrewe auoreye his lhord þet alle guod him heþ y-do, and [he] yelt him kuead uor guod 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 282 And whanne he hadde hem so foulein, As he the which was al vilein, He dede hem out of londe exile 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 226 To a cros of tre maylyd was he And hangyd up betwyx thevys tweyne As mayster of hem and most veleyne *c*1450 *Merlin* XXIII 690 Thou art the moste vileyn knyght that euer I mette in my lif *c*1489 SKELTON *Death Earl Northumbld* 24 Vilane hastarddis in their furious tene, Fulfylled with malice of froward entente *a*1500–34 *Cov Corpus Chr Pl.* I 802 Owt ! velen wyches, har apon you I cry ! 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 170 The villaine generacion, full of pestiferous malice 1598 *Min Archdeaconry Colchester* (MS) 211 b, He sayd that Thomas Reinoldes, senior, dyd call hym theefe and villaine thefe in the Church 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* (Hunter Club) 23 So these leawd wretches, spring from Villain race, That had all Pietie in detestation 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* IV II 71 Soft, what are you That flye me thus? Some villaine-Mountaineers? 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 269 Where gloomily retired The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce, Mixture abhorred ! *c*1750 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon* 269 No ! may the deep my villain corse devour 1812 SHELLEY *Mexican* III 8 Thousands wake to weep Whilst they curse a villain king 1897 GUNTER *Ballyho Bey* X. 123 Go, leave me, villain gul !

transf 1591 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* XII, A troupe of Satyres in the place did rout, Which with their villeine feete the streame did ray

3. Marked by baseness or depravity , partaking of the nature of villainy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Þe zenne of yelpynge is wel grat and wel uoul, wel uals and wel vileyn *c*1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 1824 (Camb.), Allas of the this was a vileyn dede. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III VI (1883) 134 To shende that they shold kepe them and defende them fro that vyllayne and horrible synne 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I lxxvii 99 God of y fathei glorious be your conduct, and put you out of all vylayne thoughtes *Ibid* CCXXIX 308 To wasshe, clens, and purge hym of suche vyllayne dedes as he was gyltye in 1689 PRIOR *Ep F Shephard* 118 When Lobb had sifted all his Text, 'Now to apply,' has plagu'd me more, than all his Villain Cant before. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CXI, Narrowness or spite, Or villain fancy fleeting by 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* XV, This villain job shall not have ending here

†**b.** Binging or casting opprobrium. *Obs.*

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 53 He did a grete outrage, His broþer a foule despite, him self vileyn skandre. *c*1440 *Jacob's Well* 154 A vyleyn woord is scharpere þan a rasour, & more perysschande þan an allys-poynt *a*1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 128 This thinges distrained her for to eschewe diuerse plesauncez, and tho were loue, drede, and shame, shame, to be auised and saued from velanie [*read* velanie] reproche *c*1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Brit* (1814) 374, I ensure you I wyll shewe him these vylayne wordes that ye say of hym

4 †**a** Of occupations : Low, mean. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 114 He suld nocht be na stewart, na procuratour, na advocate, or ony othir villayn craft. *a*1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) Dd vij, Cursed bee soo vylaine an office.

b. Low or mean in respect of birth or position ; belonging to the common herd.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C v, Thou art of vylayn blood by the fadres syde. *Ibid.* I vj, Thou oughtest not to doubt neyther old nor yonge, pouer ne ryche, ne noble ne vylayne *c*1500 in Hazl *E P.P* III 36 Who can than holde hym selfe fio loue, nother fre nor vilayne? 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 949 Nother of duke, erle, lorde, by aunsetrie, But of vylayne people 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (A ib) 206 This is a grett presumpcion For a villayne, bochers sonne 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXV, Sweeping from the face of the earth some few hundreds of villain churles, who are born but to plough it.

†**c** Of disposition · Mean-spirited, base. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XII (Percy Soc) 48 The vylayne courage they do much refuse That is boystous and rude of gouernaunce 1534 MORE *Conf agst Trib* III. Wks 1234/1 That seruaunte could skante be founden that were of suche an vnkynde vyllayne courage, that [etc.].

5 Of bad quality , vile *rare.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr* , *Villain fleeces,* are fleeces of wolle that are shorne from scabbed sheep. 1851 MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 161 And carters shout to their mules in such villain *patois Lyonnais*

†**Vi·llain,** *v. Obs* Also 5 vileyn-, 6 vilayn-, villan- [ad. OF *vilanner, vil(l)aner,* etc., f. *vilain* VILLAIN *sb*]

1. *trans* To debase or degrade ; to insult.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I 2492 For it is to hygh a routhe A man tappere or dare do shewe his head When he hath ones his honour vyllanede 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 74 Suffre ye not the prelates of the Chirche of that lande.. to be oppressed, revaled, ne vileyned 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 344/1 When they haue once vilayned the sacrament of matrimonye, then woulde they make vs vyolate the sacrament of the aulter too.

2. To call villain , to address as a villain.

1609 ROWLANDS *Crew Kind Gossips* E 2, Some Rascall told my wife, And I was villand for it sound at night.

Villainage, var VILLEINAGE

Vi·llaindom. *rare*—1 [f VILLAIN *sb*] The class of villains.

1880 W F. BUTLER *Far Out* 267 In the simple and unlettered Africander the educated villaindom of Europe and America has found a rich field for exploit

Villainess (vi·lănes) [f VILLAIN *sb.* + -ESS.] A female villain. (Common in recent use)

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl* V II, My wife, my Queene and Emperesse, . Villanesse to shame, disdaine, and misery 1865 *Reader* 20 May 563/3 Her villainess is a shedevil 1872 *M. Collins Pr. Clarice* II VII 99 He can follow his hero and heroine, his villain and villainess, into holes and corners.

†**Vi·llainist.** *Obs.*—1 [f. VILLAIN *sb*] A confirmed villain.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 66 Some glicking Remembrancers (not with the multiplying spirits of the Alchumist, but the villainist).

Villainize (vɪ·lănəɪz), *v.* Also 7–8 villanize, 9 villainise. [f. VILLAIN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render villainous, to debase or degrade.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat Hon* III. xii. 487 To blame or abuse Ladies is..for a man to villanize and shame himselfe. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T* 405 Were Virtue by Descent, a noble Name Could never villanize his Father's Fame 1745 LAW *Consid. State World* III 245 That those Writings which *villanize* Mankind have a pernicious tendency towards propagating and protecting Villany

2. To treat or revile as a villain.

Cf VILLAINIZER below

1857 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 437 Here in Rouen had he been villainized, disgraced, hooted, imprisoned, bullied, degraded

3. *intr.* To play the villain

1882 *Echo* 11 Feb 3 Let us hope that these gentlemen [*sc* actors], whose mission it is to dabble in crime , will in future 'villainise' no more

Hence **Vi·llainizing** *vbl sb.* Also **Vi·llainizer**, one who reviles or defames

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1605) P 113 b, What renouncers of God, blasphemers of his onely begotten sonne, villanisers of his Saints 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I v § 31. 890 The foundation [of the atheistic ethics and politics] is first laid in the villanizing of Humane Nature 1693 BENTLEY *Serm.* 1 13 In the debasing and villainizing of Mankind to the condition of Beasts.

†Vi·llainly, *adv. Obs* Forms · α 4 uilein-, vileyn-, vyleyn-, vilain-, vylaynliche; 4 vilayn-, 5–6 vylayn-, 6 villaynly. β. 4 vilanliche, 5 wylanlyche; 4 vilenlych, villenliche, 4 vylenly, 5 velenly. [f. VILLAIN *a* + -LY 2] After the manner of a villain; villainously, vilely

α. a 1325 *MS Rawl B 520* fol. 49 b, *Homsokne* þat is quite of amerciament for entre of houses uileinliche ant bi þoute leue azen þe kinges pes 1340 *Ayenb.* 64 Efterward huanne me zuelep vileynliche by god and by his halzen *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5345 How wer þou so hardy, come armed on þy stede, & þus vylayn[li]che on þy resoun þy message to me abede? 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* e vij b, Within a lytell tyme after she deide vylaynly and sodenly of an euyll deth *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi 130 Perceyue you not how this Dogges oppressen vylaynly these valyaunt & worthy crystens? a 1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX Aa iij b, If but one harme Suffized had their sinne, and not with spyte all female kinds Thus villaynly disdain

β. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 5794 (Kölbing), So þai deden, sikerliche, Defuiland vilanliche, Toward. king Rion. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1825 To presenty til him with such outrage þay heuedes bi-foie him selue, & so vylenly beode ys message *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 7499 Thow art now dede and ouer throwen, .Velenly thow hast thi mede. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 1156 Thou oughtiste with no Ryghte to gabbe on hym so wylanlyche, thus be-hynde hym, oute of hys syghte

Villainous (vi·lănəs), *a.* Forms: α. 4 vylayneus, 5–6 vylaynous, 6 velaynous, vilaynouse; 6 vyllayn-, villayn-, 6– villainous (7 villainus, -einous) β. 4, 6–7 vilanous, 5–6 vylanous, 6 -ouse, -vilanus, 4, 6–9 villanous (6 -ouse); 5 vilenous(e, 6 villenus, 7–8 -ous; 7 villonous. γ. 6 velanus-, velanous, 7 vealinous. [f. VILLAIN *sb* + -OUS, or ad. OF *vilenneus* insulting, defamatory.]

1. Of persons †a Churlish, ill-bred, unmannerly. *Obs rare*

13.. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1497 Ze ar stif in-noghe to constrayne wyth strenkþe, 3if yow lykez, 3if any were so vilanous þat yow devaye wolde ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 178 Ful foule and cherlysshe semed she, And eek vylayneus for to be, And litel coude of norture.

b Having the character or disposition of a villain; infamously depraved or wicked, vilely criminal.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Cv t Venus* IV. 281 Not for to say, Venus is velanous Bot that hir warkis may na les be vndone Nor of befoir, bot Vesta is mair Famous 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 226 Villanouse, *flagitiosus* 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, II iv. 138 There is nothing but Roguery to be found in Villanous man 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 475 The furious outrage of that most villanous Rebell Ket 1623 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1908) II 244 A ploott of that vealinous stiompitt Nahar Malle 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 368 They are yet reckoned a Villanous sort of Breed 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 500 We have not half done yet, villanous Hell-hound Dogs! 1793 MRS INCHBALD *Ev One has Faults* III. ii, I repeat, he is the vilest, the most villanous of men 1839 DARWIN *Voy Nat* IV. 83, I should think such a villanous, banditti-like army, was never before collected together 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II. xv 56 The Elector of Hanover, whom the villanous English wished to deprive of the succession to the kingdom 1869 D. COOK *Nts at the Play* (1883) I 116 Mr Cowper gave a .careful portraiture of the villanous Stukely

c. Miserable, wretched. *rare* –1

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 45 Oh, quod he, what region shal shrowd mee villenus owtcast?

2 Of actions Of the nature of villainy; marked by depravity or vileness of conduct, deserving severe condemnation on moral grounds

14 *Chaucer's L G W.* 1824 (Fairf), Allas of the thys was a vilenouse dede 1573–80 BARET *Alv* s v, A Vilanous and shamefull act 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakluyt Soc) 84 He came but to speake with our Turke aboute their vilanus plott 1664 H MORE *Myst Inig.* III Which Figment is still the more vile, if we consider with what villainous and barbarous injuries it must necessarily be conceived to be accompanied 1681 H HALLYWELL *Melamp* 80 [They] have incorporated themselves into the Dark Society by all manner of villanous and flagitious actions 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 27 If their brutish rage led them to one villanous action, they would soon go on to another 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst Relig* (1782) I 127 One villainous action is sufficient to imbitter a man's whole life 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IV 184 Their cold hearts blend Deceit with sternness, ignorance with pride, All that is mean and villanous 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav* IX II, I have done a villanous thing, but I thought it only a clever one 1846 GREENER *Sci Gunnery* 153 A villainous system of covering or plating barrels with fine iron, over a body of iron of the most inferior description

b. Of looks, etc · Indicative of villainy.

1828 SOUTHEY *Epistle to Allan Cunningham*, I shall show thee, Allan, an array of villainous visages 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxix, Isaac [had] a very ill-favoured face, and a most sinister and villainous squint 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I IV II 284 With an expression so extremely villanous, that I felt uneasy. 1863 [see LEER *sb*²]

3. Of words, etc. · Pertaining to or characteristic of a villain; vile, scurrilous; offensively opprobrious or profane.

α 1470–85 MALORY *Arth* I xxvii 74 The most vylaynous and lewdest message that euer man herd sente vnto a kynge 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV Wks 261/2 Thus these wretched heretiques lay more vilaynouse rebuke to the great maieste of god, than euer any one ribaude layd vnto a nother 1532 — *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 602/2 Wee fynde not that he called hym false wretche, nor no suche vylaynous word a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Apr. 1696, A most villainous reviling book against K James 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. viii, My heart swelled with indignation at so villainous a calumny. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl.* I i, He at last broke out with a villainous, low oath

β. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. lxvi. 36/2 Whan the other commons sawe that, they began to sterue and sayde to the burgesses many euyll and vylanous wordes. 1559 *Homilies* I *Agst Contention* II (1569) M viij b, Preacles being prouoked to anger with many vilanous wordes, answered not a worde 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* V I 265 One that hath spoke most villanous speeches of the Duke 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* v. I. 285 Princes doe rather pardon ill deedes, than Villanous words

†**4.** Shameful, atrocious, horrible. *Obs*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 301 b, Euer conspyryng for thy grace the moost vyllaynous & shamefull deth of the crosse 1529 MORE *Dial. Concern. Heresyes* IV vii. 106/2 To pyteouse and to abomynable were yt to reherse the vylanouse payne and tormentys that they deuysed on ye sely women a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxx 239 They are worthy to receyue a velaynous dethe 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 359 Prince Edward was there put to death and in most shamefull and vilanous maner his branes dashed out 1626 *Barbour's Bruce* (Hart) 373 As Sir Dauid the good Brechyne..Was put to sa villanous a dead.

†**b.** *Villainous judgement*, a sentence of extreme severity (see quot. 1641) passed on one found guilty of conspiracy or other grave offence

1607 COWELL *Interpr*, *Villenous iudgement*..is that which casteth the reproch and shame vpon him against whom it is giuen, as a Conspiritour, &c 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 264 Villeinous judgment is, that the party found guilty shall lose the benefit of the law, that his lands, goods & chattels shall be seised into the Kings hands,. and his trees digd up, and his body imprisoned 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. 136 It now is the better opinion, that the villenous judgment is by long disuse become obsolete, it not having been pronounced for some ages.

5. Extremely bad or objectionable; atrocious, detestable.

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, II I 15, I thinke this is the most villanous house in al London iode for Fleas 1598 — *Merry W* III. v 93 There was the rankest compound of villanous smell, that euer offended nostrill 1607 B BARNES *Diuils Charter* V II. K 4, Out vpon thee, thou hast poysoned mee with thy stinking breath or with thy villonous powders 1638 R BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol III) 123 Women are bound, for the very interest of their beauty, to shun a passion, that makes such villanous faces, and sets so many wrinkles upon their countenances 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* I 5 The Press (that villanous Engine) invented much about the same time with the Reformation. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I ii, Thou art ugly and old, And a villainous Scold 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* I 102 The only place which by some villainous mischance you did not see 1821 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I 20, I passed through that villanous hole, Cricklade, about two hours ago 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped* XXVI (1856) 214 This is the second I have killed with this villainous carbine 1884 *Chr World* 25 Sept. 719/2 The weather was villainous It rained every day

†**b** As *adv* Villainously, vilely. *Obs* –1

1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV. I 250 We shall loose our time, And all be turn'd to Barnacles, or to Apes With foreheads villanous low

†**6.** Low or base in respect of social position; servile. *Obs* (Cf VILLEIN.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr* s.v *Base*, Base tenents be they.. which do to their lords villeinous service. *Ibid* s.v *Villenage*, This villanous soccage is to cary the Lords dung into his feilds, to plow his ground [etc]. 1645 USSHER *Bod. Dev.* (1647) 143 The slavish and villanous estate of the parents is communicated unto all their off-spring 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 155 *note*, I suppose by *sanguinem suum emere*, was meant, that the Tenant being a Bondman, should buy out his Villainous blood, and make himself a Freeman. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 62 These were the only free holdings or tenements, the others were villenous or servile

7. *Comb*, as *villainous-looking* adj.

1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* VII, They were villainous-looking ruffians 1844 DICKENS *Pictures fr Italy* (1846) 163 Seeing nothing but. a villainous-looking shepherd 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 271, I must admit my good friend was a villainous-looking savage.

Hence **Vi·llainousness** (Bailey, 1727, vol II)

Villainously (vɪ·lănəsli), *adv.* Forms · (see prec) [f. prec.] In a villainous manner, in senses of the adj., atrociously, vilely, detestably

α. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* IX, Better is to lyue in poueite than to deye vylaynously and oppressyd of the ryche *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* VI 26 Hee true louer, þe whiche ye haue betrayd & wounded vylaynously, and violently he had bin vsed of owre men. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I xx 25 They were thus villainously intreted, lying along the ground as halfe desperate 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III xvii 137 His sonne was villainously strangled by Alexius Ducas 1689 *Lond Gaz* No. 2443/3 On Sunday last Sir George Lockhart was Villainously [*sic*] Assassinated by one Cheeseley, who Shot him through the Back, 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII xi, The Man whose Ruin he hath so villainously contrived 1758 L TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed 2) 5 His Verses were what one may call most villainously bad 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xl, He had a villainously formed head 1892 A E LEE *Hist Columbus* I 725 The drainage of the town was villainously bad

β 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol 10 For a thynge more noble is to dye than vylanously to be subdued 1533 MORE *Apol* IX Wks 865/2 Agaynste the heste, these blasphemous heretiques in theyr vngracyouse bookes so vilanously ieste and iayle 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 355 They set nothing by them, but hated and spake shamefully, and vilanously of them 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* III. ii. 80 *Maria* Hee's in yellow stockings *Sir Toby* And cross garter'd? *Maria* Most villanously 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III § 60 296 They had Villanously entreated the Ambassadors sent unto them 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 66 Verily the most villanously ugly spot I ever saw in Engiand. 1863 W C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* IX 436, I have been living villanously since the death of my nags

†**Vi·llains,** *a. Obs.* Forms α. 4 vyleyn(y)s, vileins, 4–5 vileyns (5 vileynes-), 4 vilains-, 4–5 velaynes-, 5 vilayn(e)s-, vylayn(e)s, vyllayns, villaynis β. 4–5 vylens, vilens (5 vyl-, vilenis, vylence, velens-); 4–5 vilans (5 velans, vilance-), 5–6 vylans, *Sc.* welan(y)s, willans, 6 villanes; 5 velonis, vilonis-, vilonys-, vyloyns-. [a OF. *vileins, vilains* (nom sing. masc) ~pop L **villānus*. see VILLAIN *sb.* and *a.*] = VILLAIN *a.*, VILLAINOUS *a.*

a. Of actions, speech, etc.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1555 Many tyme a vyleynys [*v.r.* vylens] wurde Gadryþ foule þoup to hurde. *Ibid* 1847 For þat yche vyleyns synne, Ys here body partyd a-twynne *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 46 (Camb MS), He dede neuere synne ne neuere cam there a vileyns word out of his mouth *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 26 Thow haste putte oure frendes to so vileyns deth 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 116 Quha ever strykis with wappin or othir villaynis manze. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III iii (1883) 97 For a man ought not to demande ner doo to be doon to his frende no vyllayns thynge that ought to be kept secrete

β *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4412 Bot other þat wille noght do his rede Sal be done to vilans dede. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4164 He Come to a velans vale þare was a vile cheele *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 527 Voidis me noght of vitius, ne vilans of tunge *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 236 And at þe laste he sulde hafe a vylans dead. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 25 With gret uelonis woides, dispraising hym 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 122 He said vilens wordis ageyn the Seint 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I xxxiv 48 He that dyde otherwyse, shulde be reputed as an euyll doer, and for a vylans dede

b. Of persons.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 28 Rome laste so Long time amonges the Romeins Til thei become so vileins [etc] *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 104 Man ys hardy as a lyon, vyleyns and boystous as asse, rebell as a rambe. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 3800 A cowarde and of no renoun, And vileyns of condicion *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI 102 Yef he be fool, or fell, or vilenis, ye owe better to suffre hym than eny other 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X xxii 450 He is the moost coward and the vylaynst kyng and knyght that is now lyuyng. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 92 Their iegestres were neuer ful ynough of such myscheuous villanes popes

†**Vi llainsly,** *adv Obs.* Forms: (see prec.). [f. prec.] = VILLAINLY *adv.*, VILLAINOUSLY *adv.*

α. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1498 That he shulde feele What sorowe trewe louers maken, That ben so vylaynesly forsaken. *c* 1386 — *Pars T.* P 12 Than was his visage vileynsly byspit. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1908) 225 3it was hir sorwe moche more, seynge hir maister and lorde so vileynsly ferde with *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II c (1869) 122 Thou shalt neuere keepe thee so wel, that thou ne shalt be vileynesliche treted 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 47 That war discomfyte rycht vilaynsly. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 191/3 Whan they had so vylaynsly beten hym they put hym out of the cyte.

β 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* x 5 The men weren schent ful vilensly *a* 1400 *Cast Love* (Halliwell) 1628 How vylensli he wes ladde 3et, With crowne of thornes on his hed set *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV 165 þat þe commonys willansly Giewit sulde be throw þar mastry. *Ibid* V 1676 þat he had supprysit hyr welansly. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 233 Thei that were his rebelles he killid vilensly 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X lii 503 Whanne syre Harre sawe hym doo so vyloynsly, he cryed tnaytour knyȝt leue of for shame 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* V 164 That nobill men and thai worthy Ar distroyit so vilonisly! *c* 1500 *Gest Robyn Hode* CXIII In Child *Ballads* III. 62 The abbot lothely on hym gan loke, And vylanesly hym gan call.

Villainy (vɪ·lăni), *sb.* Forms α. 3–4 vileinie (3 uil-), 4 vileynye, vyleyny(e, vileyne; 4 vylaynye, vilaynie, 5 vilainy. β. 4 vilani(ie, wilani(e, 6 vilanie, 4–5 vylanye (6 -ie), 4–6 vylany, vilany(e; 4 velani(e, -ije, 4–5 velanye, 4–6 -any (5 -ane), 6 welany; 5 villane, wyllanye, *Sc.* willany, 6 vyllany, 6–7 villanie, 6–9 villany (7 -ey) γ. 4 vilenie, -ye, vylenye (fyl-), 4–5 vi-, vyleny, 5 vylney, *Sc.* vilne; 5 veleni, -eny, 6 villeny(e, 6–7 -enie. δ. 4–5 vilonie, -ony(e, 4–6 vylonye, 5 -ony, veloni,

velonye, welonye; villonye. ϵ. 7 villainie, 7– villainy [a AF. *vile(z)nie, vilainye, vilanie*, OF *vilennne, villenie, vilanie, vilonie, vilenie* (so mod F.), etc., = Pr *vilana, -onia*, Sp, Pg., and It *villania*, whence also med L. *villania*. see VILLAIN *sb* and -Y.

The present spelling was rare before the 18th c and did not become established until the 19th, when it gradually displaced the more prevalent *villany*]

1 Action or conduct befitting, characteristic of typical of, a villain, evil or wrongdoing of a foul, infamous, or shameful nature, extreme wickedness on the part of a person in dealing with others.

a a1225 Ancr. R 216 Lechurs, þet habbeð so uorloren scheome þet ham nis nowiht of scheome, auh secheð hwu heo muwen mest uilemie wurchen **1297** R GLOUC (Rolls) 1329 Vor it is ech prince iwis & king vilemie To defoulı is knihtes þoru wam he aþ þe maistrie **1340** *Ayenb* 18 He is wel vileyn and ontrewe auoreye his lhord, and yelt him kuead uor guod, and vileynye uor coiteysye **13** . *E E Allit P* B 863 Dos away your derf dyn & derez neuer my gestes, Avoy! hit is your vylaynye, ȝe vylen your seluen

β a1300 Cursor M 2422 Bot godd hir [kept] þat was hir wit.. þat moght naman o licherie Hir body neght wit wilamie **13** . *E E Allit P.* C 71 Foi iwysse hit arn so wykke þat in þat won dowellez, & her malys is so much I may not abide, Bot venge me on hir vilanye & venym bilyue. **1396–7** in *Eng. Hist Rev* (1907) XXII 297 We knowe wel þat euery lesyng opinli prechid turnith him to velanye þat euere was trewe and with oute defaute *c1425* WYNTOUN *Cron* II 981 Tenelayus mad hym cortasse welcummynge . Bot he did willany þar agayn þis Tenelayus he walde haf slayn *a1533* LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk M Aurel* (1546) E vij b, The greateste vyllany in a villayne is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes **1538** ELYOT, *Obscœnitas*, villany in actes; rybauldrie **1595** SHAKS *John* III 1 116 Thou little valiant, great in villanie, Thou euer strong vpon the stronger side. **1616** R. C *Tymes' Whistle* (1871) 55 From thirst of wealth & golden villany I now am come to brutish gluttonie. **1679** *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 199 He hath been twice pillor'd, and committed all manner of villaney *a1716* BLACKALL *Wks* (1723) I 95 He will hardly ever be able to carry his Matters so cunningly, but that his Villany will at last be discover'd **1771** *Junius Lett* liv (1788) 300 This may be logic at Cambridge, but among men of sense and honour, it is folly or villany in the extreme **1841** JAMES *Brigand* III 41 There is some mistake here, and I think some villany **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 217 He had been induced, by the villany of Tyrconnel, to trust himself at Saint Germains

personif ? *a1366* CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 166 Another image, that Vilanye Y-cleped was, saugh I Vilanye was lyk somdel That other image [*sc* Felony], and..She semed a wikked creature.

transf and *fig* **1611** SHAKS *Cymb.* v II 13 Nothing rowts vs, but The villany of oure feares **1638** SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 349 Ignorant of the deceits of men, and unused to the villany of powder

γ. *c1315* SHORLHAM III 328 Ac ys [deadly sin] þat uoule wyl al so To swyche fylenye **1393** LANGL *P Pl* C VII 433 Ich can nouht speke for shame I'he vylenye of my foule moupe and of my foule mawe *a1425 Cursor M* 4405 (TRIN), Here may men se þe vileny þat he souȝte on his lady *a1450 Knt de la Tour* (1868) 36 He and y hadd gret communicacion diuerse tymes, but it was neuer in no uelent, nor in no euell thought nor in dede **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 61 In father his presence with spightful villenye cancred, Thee soon that murthrest, my sight with boucherye stayning. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. VII 23 The gentle knight Would not be tempted to such villenie

δ *c1380* WYCLIF *Tracts* Wks (1880) 204 To be aschamyd of eche euyl speche, & namely of lecherie & euyl contenaunce of synne & ribaudrie & vilonye *c1430 How the Good Wife* in *Babees Book* (1868) 38 Kepe þee from synne, fro vilonye, & fro blame **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 44 Who wold haue thought that I shold haue had vylonye of Rolland?

ϵ **1605** *1st Pt. Jeronimo* II III. 49 O, that villainy should be found in the great Chamber **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* VI 133 He may endeavour to recover what has been by any kind of violence or villainy taken from him. **1772** PENNANT *Tours Scot* (1774) 10 Murdered by assassins who crossed the moat to perpetrate their villainy **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* I III 175 Manhood's purpose stern, And age's firm, cold, subtle villainy **1843** BETHUNE *Sc Fireside Stor* 107 Jenny and his other friends declaimed loudly upon the villainy of Mr M'Quiddit, in keeping him so long from his own **1861** GEN. P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* cxlvi III. 133 The same kind of villainy was meditated in China.

b. With *a* and pl, *this, that*, etc. An instance or case of this; a piece of wicked conduct or dealing; a vile act or deed.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 634 Gawan was for gode knawen, & as golde pured, Voyded of vche vylany, wyth vertuez ennouined in mote **1377** LANGL *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 94 For þis foule vyleynye veniaunce to ȝow alle **1390** GOWER *Conf.* II 133 Him thenkth it were a vilenie, Bot he rewarde him for his dede. *c1400 Destr Troy* 6912 Vlixes To venge of þat vilany vili dissirit **1483** *Cath Angl* 400/1 A velany, *dedicus*. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron* II 755 Requiryng them therefore to studie how to reuenge and punishe so great a villanie **1592** KYD *Sp Trag* III VIII 12 Bought you a whistle and a whipstalke too, To be reuenged on their villanies? *c1618* MORYSON *Itin* IV. (1903) 482 Though indeede they take it rather for a grace to be reputed actiue in any Villany, espetially Cruelty and theft **1677** GILPIN *Demonol* II 1 187 Other Errours there are, that lead to beastly and unnatural Villanies **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 53 Under pretence thereof Wars might be raised, Robberies and all manner of Villanies committed **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 42 If they are honest men and would not appear in this villany **1742** FIELDING *Y Andrews* I. x[1]v, The greatest villanies are daily practised to please thee. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II 152 He was determined to keep his place, if it could be kept by any villany but one **1860** GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* CXXVIII. III. 86 But such is what the poor have to expect, when they assist in the villanies of the rich **1867** FREEMAN *Norm Conq* I 421 Æthelred, if he had not ordered this villany, at any rate made himself an accessory after the fact

†**2** Treatment of a degrading or shameful nature as suffered or received by a person, ill-usage, injury, indignity, insult. *Obs.*

Not always clearly distinct from sense 3

a1300 Cursor M 17150 Befor mi moder eien Sufferd i al þis wilani [*v r.* velani] **13** . *K Alis* 2500 (Laud MS), Per dude Alisaunder curteisie; He kepte hem from vche vilenye, Darries moder, & darries wijf *c1375 Sc Leg Saints* I (*Peter*) 548 He mad gret playnt of þe schame, of þe vilne, and of þe blame, þat lytil befor tholit he *c1440 York Myst* XXII 70 And gladly suffir I for thy sake swilk velany **1567** *Trial Treas* Ciij b, Ye, ye they haue vsed me with to much vilanie. **1586** J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 82/2 Kildare pursuing Ormond to the chapiter house doore, vndertooke on his honor that he should receiue no villanie **1590** GREENE *Royal Exch* Wks (Grosart) VII 263 To see villanie offered him, and to holde his peace

†**b** In the phr. *to put* (a person) *to villainy.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 207 Wyddowes and wyues were put to vilany, Maydens were corrupt and slayne chamfully. **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Mark* IX 62 Syth menne shoulde se hym [*sc.* Jesus] sone after putte to so muche shame and villany. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Conculco*, to treade vnder foote to put to extreme vilanie

†**c.** ? A punishment of a degrading or ignominious nature. *Obs.*—1

a1400–50 Bk Curtasye 56 in *Babees Bk.*, Yf þou make mawes on any wyse, A velany þou kacches or euer þou rise

†**3.** Disgrace, dishonour, ignominy; discredit. *Obs* (freq. *c1400–c1500*).

c1375 Cursor M 803 (Fairf), þai clad ham þan for velane wiþ brade leues of fyge tree. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 545 Schir Amery Raid till Yngland, and purchast ther Of armyt men gret cumpany, To venge hym of the velany *c1420 Chron Vilod* 2384 Y þe mekely prey .to correcty hit so þat y naue no vyleny þere-by **1436** HEN. VI in *Rep Hist MSS Comm* Var Coll IV 199 To caste this land oute of all reputacion into perpetual reprofe, vylonye and shame thorwgh the wordil *a1470* HARDING *Chron* VII clxxxi, The kyng Edwarde had all the victorye, The kyng Philyp had all the vilanye *c1530* LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 23 Dame Luke.. knew wel yt her doughter Peiron was no mayde, therfore she doubted greatly to haue vylonye. *a1533 — Huon* VIII. 20 It shalbe greatly to your veleny and ieproche yf I be thus slayne by you. **1565** JEWELL *Reply Harding* (1611) 371 They thought great villanie in that kind of Death **1594** T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* II. 327 For this cause there is in Shame not onely a feare of villanie, but indignation also, after the committing of some fault.

†**b.** Used predicatively. A fact or circumstance bringing disgrace or discredit *to* a person. Also without const. *Obs.*

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 27 It es a velany a man for to be curyously arrayede apone his heuede and all his body be nakede and bare as it ware a beggere ? *a1366* CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1231 But she hym holpe his harme to aswage, Hir thought it elles a vylanye. *a1400 Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 533/173 Sif þat þou chyde þi soget, Hit is to þe vileynye gret. *1467 Paston Lett* II. 308, If I wer ther withought I had the mor sadder or wurchepfull persones abought me, it shuld be to me but a vyleny. **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* III VIII 108 Ye haue doone a passynge fowle dede in the sleyinge of the lady, the whiche will be grete vylany vnto yow *a1533* LD BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 It shal be to you grete velany [ed 1601 dishonour].

†**c.** A person or thing that is the source of discredit or disgrace. *Obs. rare*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XXIII. 31 He shal ben vileny to alle; forthi that he vndirstod not the drede of the Lord **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Galat* 21 The Gentiles coumpte his crosse for a vilanie and reproche

†**4.** *To do villainy* or *a villainy*, esp. *to* (a person), in prec senses. *Obs.*

a. **1303** R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6516 The syxte synne ys glotonye; þat ys a shameful vyleynye þat men doun of mete and drynk *a1330 Otuel* 358 King charles . was hende & good, & nolde for hise wordes hege Don otuel no vileinie *c1380* WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 287 Þei. don hym more dispite and vileyne þan diden Judas Scarioth and Jewis. *a1425 Cursor M* 20340 (TRIN), Perfore þeron haue þou þi þouȝt þat þei me do no vilanye.

β. a1300 Cursor M. 16306 Pilate said and badd þai ne suld do him [*sc* Jesus] na vilani *c1385* CHAUCER *L G W.* 1823 *Lucrece*, Whi hast thow don this lady vilanye? *c1450 Mirk's Festial* 106 By helpe of þe fende, he made hym lyke an angyll, and come to dyuers maydyns, and soo lay by hom, and dude hom gret vylany **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng* CIII. 52 b, The kyng Osbright me hath done shame & vilanye ayens my wyll **1526** *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 254 [They] spared not to do all the vylany & shame to the sone of god that they coude deuyse. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II 1 130 Pay her the debt you owe her, and vnpay the villany you haue done her *a1683* SIDNEY *Disc. Govt* I. i (1704) 8 A third sort of Men who would neither do Villanys, nor suffer more than the Laws did permit

γ *c1385* CHAUCER *L G. W.* 2333 *Philomene*, This false thef Hath don this lady ȝit a more myschef For fere lyst she shulde his shame crye And don hym opynly a vilenye **1422** YONGE tr *Secreta Secret.* 136 In that he dothe to god ouer-grete veleny

δ *c1380 Sir Ferumb* 2254 He wende wiþ is ferete [to] haue do þe vylonye. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 389 Atthalus hadde despitousliche i-scorned þis Pausania, and i-doo hym grete vilonye. *c1449* PECOCK *Repr.* I XVII. 100 Ther in thei doon foul vilonie to Cristis lawe of feith **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* II. 1 (1883) 20 Thanswer of a noble & debonair prynce That suffred that villonye don to his doughter

†**5** *To say* or *speak* (*a, no*, etc) *villainy*, to speak evil, to use wicked, low, obscene, or opprobrious language. Also, *to speak villainy of*, to defame or throw discredit on (a person) *Obs.*

After OF *dire vilonie* (Du Cange s v *Villania*).

(*a*) *a1300 Cursor M* 7832 For qua lais hand in feloni O king, or sais him vilani, wit-vten grith, He dei. **1303** R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1549 A nunne þat ȝede to helle for no þyng ellys But for she spake euer vyleyny *c1386* CHAUCER *Prol* 70 He neuere yet no vileynye ne sayde In al his lyf vn to no maner wight **1419** in S. Bentley *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 38 That no man saye no vilony to non other, throughe the whiche vilony saynge, may falle sodenly man slaughter, or risinge of people **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* II 1 (1883) 20 This prince had also a frende that sayd on a tyme as moche villonye unto the prynce as ony man miht saye **1483** — *Gold Leg* 424/1 She said many Iniuryes & vylonyes to fyacre contumeleyng & blasphemyng hym **1611** BIBLE *Isaiah* XXXII 6 The vile person wil speake villenie, and his heart will worke iniquitie

(*b*) **1470–85** MALORY *Arthur* XX XIX. 832 Alle the world wylle speke of yow vylony **1568** GRAFTON *Chron* II 285 Do not a thing that should blemishe your renowne, neither geue occasion for any to speake vilanie of you **1581** A. HALL *Iliad* v 83 Al men of vs great villany would say

† **b.** So *words of villainy Obs*

a1300 Cursor M 28531, I ha bene wont thoru luchein Wordes to spek of vilany *c1386* CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 22 If he be a talkere of ydil wordes of vanite or of vilonye **1568** *Bk Nurture* To Parents, Take heede they speake no wordes of vilany

†**6** Lack of courtesy or politeness; discourtesy, incivility, rudeness; boorishness, rusticity. *Obs*

c1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conse* 1528 For þat somtyme men held velany Now yhung men haldes curtasy, And þat som tyme was curtasy cald, Now wille yhong men velany hald *c1386* CHAUCER *Prol* 740 Crist spak hym self ful brode in hooly writ, And wel ye woot no vileynye is it **14** *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 590 *Inurbanitas*, vylonye. *c1480* in Hazl *E P P* I. 45 Syr erle, he seyd, take and begyn; He seyd nay, be seynt Austyn, That was to me vylony. *c1481* CAXTON *Dialogues* 29 For I ieffuse not The cuppe, That were vylonye [F. *villonie*].

a1677 BARROW *Serm Titus* iii 2 Wks (1687) I 239 This practice [of railing and reviling] doth plainly signifie ill breeding and bad manners In our modern languages it is termed *Villany*, as being proper for rustick Boors **1694** DRYDEN *Love Triumph* I. i, But this large courtesy, this overpraise You give his worth, in any other mouth Were villainy to me.

†**7.** The condition or state of a villein; bondage, servitude; hence, base or ignoble condition of life, moral degradation. *Obs*

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 9 Certes wel aughte a man haue disdeyne of synne, and wipdrawe him fro þat þraldom and vilenye. **1540** COVERDALE *Frutful Less* i Wks. (Parker Soc) I 300 Jesus took upon himself the most extreme shame .to deliver us from eternal villany **1543** T BECON *New Catech* Wks 1560 I. 415 b, These, these goo about to bring vs vnto vilany.

†**b.** Low or wretched condition. *Obs.*

1570 JEWEL *View Sedytious Bull* (1582) 47 Haue not they spoiled & wasted those two noble Cuntries & brought them to such vilanie & miserie, as they neuer felt before?

†**8** Imperfection, defect, or injury in things. *Obs.*—1

c1400 Pilgr Sowle (Caxton) II. lviii (1859) 56 The bones stoden vp, as men, in the same persones, ryght as they were byfore, withouten ony spot or vylonye

9. Base, villainous, or wicked quality.

1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* II (1726) 101 Ingratitude can arise from nothing but a natural baseness and villany of soul

Hence †**Vi'llainy** (in 5 **vylonye**) *v. trans*, = VILLAIN *v.* 1. *Obs*—1

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 113/3 For as moche as they haue dyspyted and vylonyed the blood of Jhesu.

Villakin (vi·läkin). [f. VILLA + -KIN] A little villa; a villa-residence.

Chiefly in familiar or jocular use, or with some degree of disparagement

1730 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 19 March, I writ lately to Mr Pope· I wish you had a little Villakin in his neighbourhood. **1730** GAY *Let. to Swift* 31 March, I am every day building villakins and have given over that of castles. **1805** J. ALMON *Corr. Wilkes* V 79 In this cottage (or *villakin*, as he usually termed it) he passed the pleasantest hours which he had enjoyed since the period of his adversities **1841** *Tait's Mag.* VIII 258 The *villakin* was transformed into a domestic paradise **1883** MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. 159 Spick and span villas and villakins, each with its half acre of tennis ground and double daisies.

Villaless, *a.* [f. VILLA] Having no villa or villas.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII 481 The touch at the end, as to the villaless condition of Bulwer, is admirable.

Villan. Also 6–7, 9 **villane** [ad. med.L. *villān-us* villager, etc., f. L. *villa* VILLA.]

1. *Hist.* A villein; an occupier of land in the feudal vill.

1552 HULOET, Villan, *servus*, . *villanus*. **1570** LEVINS *Manip* 19 Villane, *verna* **1609** SKENE *Reg Maj.* 98 Gif ane over-lord causes maiie þe heires of his vassall, being in his custodie, with villans (or bondmen) or Burgesses, quhereby the heires are disparaged [etc] **1699** TEMPLE *Hist Eng.* (ed. 2) 255 What Stock they were possessed of, and how many Villans upon their respective Estates. **1809** BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk* 9 There are only two villanes there and four bordars having one plough and a half. **1851** T H. TURNER *Dom Archit* I III. 105 To these woods [at Osterley, Middlesex] resorted moreover all lawless men, fugitive villans, and persons of the like description.

†**2** A villager, a peasant. *Obs*

1685 HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I 208 Vineyards stored with excellent good grapes, which the villanes carry every night to sell at Shirash.

Villan, obs. f VILLAIN. **Villanage,** variant of VILLEINAGE. **Villane,** obs. f. VILLAIN.

‖ **Villanella** (vilăne lă). Pl -elle [It., fem. of *villanello* rural, rustic. f. *villano* · see VILLAIN *sb* and *a*] (See later quots.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* III 180 Though many times the dittie be fine enough, yet because it carrieth that name *Villanella* they take those disallowances as being good enough for plow and cart 1657 C SIMPSON *Compend Mus* 139 Then, Canzonets, Vilanella's, Airs of all sorts; or what else Poetry hath contrived to be set and Sung in Musick [Hence in R. Holme *Armoury* (1688) III 159/2] 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus*, *Villanella*, the air of an old rustic dance, the time of which was gay and brisk, and the measure strongly marked. 1884 W S ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Mus* IV. 264 *Villanella*, an unaccompanied Part-Song, of light rustic character, sharing, in about equal proportions, the characteristics of the Canzonetta, and the Balletta

Villanelle (vilăne l) Also 6 villanell, 7 -el [a. F *villanelle*, ad It. *villanella* see prec In the first quot perh. an Anglicizing of the Italian word]

†1 = prec *Obs*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia*, etc (1629) 535 To the tune of a Neapolitan Villanell 1603 FLORIO tr *Montaigne* I liv 170 The *Villanelles*, homely gigges, and countrie songs of Gascoine. 1685 COTTON tr *Montaigne* (1711) I. liv I 472

2. A poem of fixed form, usually of a pastoral or lyric nature, consisting normally of five three-lined stanzas and a final quatrain, with only two rhymes throughout.

The first and third lines of the first stanza are repeated alternately in the succeeding stanzas as a refrain, and form a final couplet in the quatrain.

1877 GOSSE in *Cornhill Mag* July 65 It appears that villanelles may be any length, if only they retain this number and arrangement of rhymes 1877-8 HENLEY in *Ballades & Rondeaus* (Canterb Poets) 252 A dainty thing's the Villanelle Sly, musical, a jewel in rhyme, It serves its purpose passing well. 1886 C DICK *Model*, etc. 90 A Vacation Villanelle

Villaner. *rare* [f VILLAN + -ER 1.] = VILLAN.

1862 TOULMIN SMITH *Parl Rememb* Oct. 189 The 'Inquisitio Eliensis' states that book to have been the record of an inquisition made on the oaths of the priest, the provost and six villaners of every Vill.

Villar (vi lăr), *sb* and *a rare*. [ad. L *villāris*, f. *villa* VILLA see -AR] **a.** *sb.* A peasant holding land in the feudal vill; a villein. **b** *adj.* Pertaining or relating to, concerned with, the feudal vill or vills.

1874 A P FORBES *S Ninian & S Kentigern* Notes 313 Stephen gave his forest of Furness a fishery at Lancaster, and one or two villars with their property 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 13 Manorial and fiscal geography interferes with physical and villar geography

Villarsite (vilă·ɪsəɪt). *Min.* [a. F. *villarsite*, f. the name of the French botanist D. *Villars* (1745–1814): named in 1842 by Dufrenoy] A hydrous silicate of magnesium occurring massive or in rounded grains at Traversella, Piedmont.

1846 WORCESTER (citing Dana) 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol*, *Min*, etc. § 429 *Villarsite*, silicate of magnesia with iron and manganese 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Geol*, etc 512 Villarsite. —Prismatic, Translucent Col[our], yellowish-green. 1889 A. IRVING *Metamorphism of Rock* 55 *Villarsite*, which agrees with olivine in crystal form and optical characters, contains 4 to 6 2 per cent of water.

Villate (vi·lĕt) *Hist* [ad. med.L. *villata*, f. L. *villa* VILLA.] A feudal territorial division consisting of a number of vills

The Latin term has had some currency in English historical works

1897 LEADER *Rec Burg Sheffield* p xxvi, Proceedings were taken against the constable and villate of Wakefield

Villatic (vilæ tik), *a* [ad. L. *villātic-us*, f. *villa* VILLA.] Of or pertaining to a villa or villas, or the inhabitants; *esp* (after the original sense of *villa*), rural, rustic; village-.

The Miltonic passage has been freely echoed in the 19th c.: see the first group of quots and 1822–56 in (*b*).

(*a*) 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1695 The perched roosts, And nests in order rang'd Of tame villatic Fowl 1822 LAMB *Corr* (1870) 164 Widgeon, snipes, barn-door fowls, ducks, geese—your tame villatic things 1889 *Gd. Words* Nov 786/2 [Jacob] herding the tame villatic sheep of his father

(*b*) 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 147 ¶ 8 He consulted with her how I might be disencumbered from villatick bashfulness 1771–2 *Ess fr Batchelor* (1773) I 162 Two rebellious enchanters, whom villatic rusticity styled, Cow-herds,—or Cow-boys. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* App 284 Little asteroids that formed ample inheritances for the wants of this or that provincial squire, of this or that tame villatic squireen 1846 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser I IX. Introd., A feeling of villatic pride in beholding our townsman occupying so large a space in the public eye.

†**Ville** 1. *Anat. Obs* [ad. L. *villus* VILLUS] = VILLUS 2. (Only in pl)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 30 þe corde whanne he entrip into þe brawn is departid into many smale þredis, & þei ben clepid villes [*v. r.* vylles]—þat is to seie wrappingis & þese villes ben of iij manner 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* lj b, Of what villes is the stomacke composed? 1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke*, *Dial Sorenes & Chir.* 26 Iskyng [= yexing] procedyng of dryyng of the villes of the stomacke.

†**Ville** 2, etc., varr. FILLE 1, chervil. *Obs.*

c 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr Wulcker 557 *Cerfolium*, 1 cerfoil, 1. villen. *a* 1387 *Synon Barthol* (Anecd Oxon) 15 *Cerfolium*, 1 villes *Ibid* 43 Ville, *cerefolium*

Ville, obs f. VILL, var FILLE 2 *Obs.*

‖ **Villeggiatura** (viledʒătū·ră). Also (incorrectly) villegiatura [It., f. *villeggiare* to live at a villa or in the country, f *villa* VILLA.] Residence at a country villa or in the country; a holiday spent in this way.

1742 WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 1 Nov, I don't wonder that she hates the country, I dare to say her child does not owe its existence to the Villeggiatura 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav* xxiv (1766) II 80 The mountain of Viterbo is covered with beautiful plantations and villas belonging to the Roman nobility, who come hither to make the *villegiatura* in summer 1822 SHELLEY *Prose Wks* (1880) IV 284 Lord Byron is in *villeggiatura*, near Leghorn 1845 PRESCOTT in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II 22 We keep our *villeggiatura* at Pepperell, not flitting at all to Nahant this summer 1885 *Times* (wkly ed) 18 Sept 15/3 [They] occasionally left the cares and dignity of the Vice-regal Lodge to come down for a quiet *villegiatura* here

So ‖ **Villegiature** *Obs*–1 [F *villegiature*]

1740 *Corr betw C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) II 172, I am sorry the nobility of Florence did not defer their *villegiature* till Christmas

Villein (vi lĕn). Now *Hist* Forms: *α* 4 vilein, 4–5 vileyn, 5 veleyn, 6 vylleyne, 6–7 villeine, 6– villein, 8–9 villeyn; also 6–7 villen *β* 5 vylayn, 5–6 -ayne, 6 vyllayn(e, villayne, 6–7 villaine, 6– villain (7 vilain) [a AF. *villein* (*vilein*, *-eyn*, *vyleyn*, etc), var. *villain*, etc, VILLAIN *sb*] Both types of spelling have been freely employed for this special sense of the word, and the tendency to use the form *villain* has increased in recent years.]

1 One of the class of serfs in the feudal system, *spec* a peasant occupier or cultivator entirely subject to a lord (*villein in gross* GROSS *sb* 2 2 e) or attached to a manor (*villein regardant* REGARDANT *a* 1); a tenant in villeinage, also applied to a person regarded as holding a similar position in other communities, a bondsman † Hence formerly in general use, a peasant, country labourer, or low-born rustic.

α. *a* 1325 *MS Rawl B 520* fol 56 b, Also lith assise after excepcion of villenage 3if þat vileyn vnder his louerdes power purchasede ani lond 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 325 Nou lete we this maiden here, And speke of Dionise ayein And of Theophile the vilein, Of whiche I spak of nou tofore. [Cf p 320, l 1358] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) 191 Olifauntz that he maketh for to ben brought up amonges his Vileynes *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 11625 And while the veleyn hadde seyd al this, Evere stood sire Vlphyn and herkened, I-wys 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* (ed 2) III 1109/1 In case my aduersaries villen or bondman be impaneled, I may lawfullie chalenge him 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 34 Amongest the second sort are comprehended such as lacke freedome, & full liberty, as bond-slaue, slaues, and villeines 1620 J WILKINSON *Courts Baron* 146 If any Villeine or Bondman of blood hath purchased any land within his Lordship, the Lord may seise both it and such villeines goods at his pleasure 1648 D JENKINS *Wks* 10 The Villeine of a Lord, in the presence of the King cannot be seized 1699 TEMPLE *Hist Eng* 65 The Villens, that held nothing but at the Will of the Landlord 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 72 Villeins might be enfranchised by manumission 1775 *Archaeol* III 80 Is it probable, that two day labourers, and at that time *villeins*, should have any fine to compound? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 256 After the conquest the estates of the great lords were cultivated by their villeins 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I v, The villeins are many and their hate is strong 1875 K E DIGBY *Real Prop* (1876) 52 If the villein could not depart from the land, no more could the lord remove him so long as he rendered the service due to the lord

fig 1607 HIERON *Wks* I 333 The scorner and scoffer at the word, is euen a villen to his own profanenes

β 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. iii 277 That. alle men of worship maye disseuer a gentylman fro a yoman, and from a yoman a vylayne 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 148/2 It happed upon a day that he tormented a vylayn or a carle for the couetyse of hys good 1532 *Dial. Laws Eng* II xliii P v, Yf a vyllayn be made a preste, yet neuertheles the lorde may sease his goodes *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VI*, 104 There were slain and taken foure hundred gentlemen and the villaines frankely let go 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* 452 Bondseruants, which we do now sence call by a strained worde Villaines, ar not here talked of 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV xliv 1233 b, This K[ing] was wont to acknowledge & cal himselfe the freed villaine and vassale of the people of Rome 1622 BACON *Henry VII*, 156 John Cut, Henry Wyat, and such other Caitifes and Villaines of Birth, have beene the principall Finders 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 267 They are Preferred to no higher Employment than to Cultivate the Earth as Villains not Inheritors 1714 *Spect* No. 607 ¶ 12 The Steward shall cause these two Neighbours to swear if he be a Free-man, or a Villain. 1750 CARTE *Hist Eng* II 602 An act for disabling the villains or copyholders of prelates and monasteries to purchase lands in fee 1776 DALRYMPLE *Ann Scot.* 320 A covenant between the Lord and the villain 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng.* I 168 They the judges] were likewise required . to receive the oath of fealty from all persons from the earl down to the villain 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I iii 62 Time out of mind the services of the villains had been commutable for money payments 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* V 478 The villain was not a slave, but a freeman minus the very important rights of his lord. As against all men but his lord, he was free

†**b.** A servant, a retainer. *Obs*–1

1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* iv. The villains had made a great fire beneath in the midst of the hall

2. *attrib*, as *villein burgher*, *class*, *issue*, *land*, etc.; **villein service**, service which a villein was bound to render to his lord as a condition of holding his land, **villein-socage**, socage or tenure by villein service (cf. quot. 1766), so *villein-socman*.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* E iij b, Swanus . besegyd Canterbury, and wan it, and slew the monkys; but euer kept the x monk alyue to do vylleyne seruyce, & slew ix of them 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* xi 40 b, Lande holden in vyllenage or vyllayne landes *a* 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 23 A villein shall make free land to bee villein land, but villein land shall not make a free-man to be a villein 1651 G W tr *Cowel's Inst* 9 There may be villain Issue between those which are our Captives 1651 tr *Kitchin's Jurisdict* (1657) 327 If my Villain Infant be in ward of one, by reason that he holds of him by Knights service 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 61 These villein-socmen do villein services *Ibid*, 79 But socage, is of two sorts free-socage, and villein socage, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature 1776 DALRYMPLE *Ann Scot* 320 *Merchetum* was also used for expressing another *villain* custom 1864 J F KIRK *Ch the Bold* I v 244 For what purpose were the taille and the gabelle levied on the villain burghers, if the nobles derived no benefit from these exactions 1875 K E DIGBY *Real Prop* (1876) 51 Freemen sometimes held lands by villein services 1878 STUBBS *Const Hist* xix III 367 The villein class aspired to holy orders as one of the avenues to liberty

†**3.** As *adj* Of base or servile birth, belonging to the class of feudal villeins or serfs *Obs*

1551 in J. S. Leadam *Sel Cases Crt Requests* (Selden) 55 Your Oratour repplyede that he was Free and of Free estate and nott vyllayne.

Villein, obs f. VILLAIN *sb.* and *a.*

Villeinage (vi lĕnedʒ). Now *Hist.* Forms *α* 4–9 villenage (6 vyllenage, vyllynage, vellenage), 5 vilenage. *β*. 6–9 villanage, 7 villon-, villianage, 7–9 villainage *γ* 7– villeinage (9 vileinage) [a. AF *vilenage*, *villenage*, OF *vilenage*, *villenage*, *vila(l)nage*, = Pr *vilanatge*, Sp. *villanage*, Pg. *villanagem*), or ad med.L. *villenagium*, *vil(l)anagium*, *vileinagium*, from the same source see VILLEIN and -AGE.]

1 The tenure by which a feudal villein held or occupied his land; tenure of lands by bond-service rendered to the lord or superior Also called *tenure in villeinage*

α *a* 1325 [see VILLEIN 1 *a*]. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* (1905) 207, iiij acres and an half acre and half a Rode of arable lond, the whiche he holdith in vilenage or bondage 1523 FITZHERB *Surv* 12 All these tenauntes maye holde their landes by dyuers tenures . as by burgage tenures and tenure in vyllenage 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* xi 40 Tenure in vyllenage is most properly whan a vylleyne holdeth of his lorde to whom he is vyllayne certayne landes & tenementes after the custome and maner or els at the wyl of his lorde, and to do his vyllayne seruyce 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I ii. 176 Once Albion liu'd in such a cruell age Than men did hold by seruile villenage 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 21r Villenage, is where a man holdeth of his Lord, either by doing vnto him some particular base seruice, and such a one is called a tenant by villenage, or by doing generally whatsoeuer base seruice his Lord will commaund and impose vpon him, and such a tenaunt is termed in our Law a villaine 1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v, For euery one that houldeth in villenage, is not a villein, or a bond man 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc (1787) 204 There was but one freeholder made in a whole country, which was the lord himself, all the rest were but tenants at will, or rather tenants in villenage 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr* s v, Copy-holders is but a new Name, for anciently they were called Tenants in villenage, or, of base Tenure 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 92 With regard to the folk-land, or estates held in villenage 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 308 Copyholds being derived from the tenure in villenage, they were not originally within the jurisdiction of the king's courts at Westminster 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* III viii. (1819) III 259 The tenements in villenage, whether by law or usage, were never separated from the lordship 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* xvi (1896) II 475 So villenage grew to be a base tenure, differing in degree rather than in kind from socage, and privileged as well as burdened

attrib 1679 BLOUNT *Anc Tenures* 21 This was an usual restraint of old in Villenage Tenure

β 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Colonarii*, rusticall people, tenantes in villanages 1607 NORDEN *Surv Dial* II 77 A matter almost out of vse, a tenure called Villanage that is, where the Tenants of a Mannor were Bondmen and Bondwomen *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem* (1644) 59 The bondmen were grievously prest by their Lords in their tenure of Villanage 1681 H NEVILE *Plato Rediv* 133 Not only all Villanage is long since abolished, but the other Tenures are so altered and qualified, that they signifie nothing towards making the Yeomandry depend upon the Lords 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* III II I 473 Tenure in villanage gradually wore out. 1812 G CHALMERS *Dom. Econ Gt Brit* 23 It is extremely difficult to ascertain the time, when villainage ceased in England or even to trace its decline 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t* vi, We return to the state of villanage, holding our tenement-houses of the State

fig *a* 1653 G DANIEL *Idyll* v 132 The Earth runs in one Tenure, and we but Prevent Repeals, Villainage is the Lott

γ 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 262 To hold in pure Villeinage, is to do all that the Lord will him command 1845 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* II 225 The abolition of the punishment of death, of the lesser tithes, and of villeinage were especially insisted on 1845 WILLIAMS *Real Property* III. 265 Villeinage is to hold part of the demesnes of any lord by villein services

†**b.** Land held by this tenure *Obs*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* (1906) 576 The tythes of the villenagis of medys and litell medis of the same towne *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* (1913) 26 In cleydon, ij hides of villenage, þe which my modur 3afe to þe same church

2 The state or condition of a feudal villein, complete subjection to a feudal lord or superior, bondage, serfdom, servitude

α. 1532 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 196 Ony maner of Entree into the seid Courte Rolles Concernyng ony

vyllenage agenst the seid defendauntes 1551 in J S Leadam *Sel Cases Crt Requests* (Selden) 58 To dyscharge the vyllynage and bondage of the bloudde of the said complaynants 1600 Holland *Livy* XLI VIII 1101 They that were to leave such yssue at home, gave their children as it were in villenage to some Romane citizen or other whom they liked of 1643 Milton *Sov Salve* 26 Reduced to the terms of the Peasants of France, of villenage and slavery 1699 Temple *Hist. Eng* 59 The Children that were born of these miserable People, belonged to the Lord of the Soil, and thus began Villenage in England 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) II 57 The villenage of the peasantry in some parts of Catalonia was very severe 1852 H Rogers *Ecl Faith* 418 Mr. Newman says that it was *Christians*, not *men*, that the Church sought to enfranchise, it little matters, she sought to abolish all villenage. 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I IV. 70, I do not doubt that the social state of villenage existed.

fig 1590 Spenser *F Q* II xi. 1 No wretchednesse is like to sinfull vellenage. 1604 Hieron *Wks.* I 481 The continuall gamster is, as it were, in the state of villenage to his humor 1644 Milton *Divorce* II iii 36, I spake ev'n now, as if sin were condemn'd in a perpetual villenage never to be free by law, never to be manumitted.

β 1589 Warner *Albion's England* V. xxiii 101 Thus Englands hope with Englands heire in one same Bark did saile When desprat from their villanage was English bloud of baile 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 449 For those [schneumons] that are ouercome in combates one with another, are branded with a warlicke marke of Villanage, or subiection to their Conquerors 1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath's T* 443 Their Glories shine; But Infamy and Villanage are thine. 1761 [see Serf 2 b] 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 245 Joseph II rendered an essential service to humanity, in abolishing the servitude or villanage of the peasants of Bohemia 1841 Elphinstone *Hist Ind.* II. 287 The original population . had . been conquered and reduced to a sort of villanage by certain Afghan tribes. 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq.* xxiv V 480 While the churl sank to the state of villainage, the slave rose to it.

γ 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 262 b, The division of Villeinage, is villeine of blood, and of tenure 1832 Ht Martineau *Demerara* II. 22 Then came the bondage and villeinage of the Gothic nations 1873 Spencer *Stud Societ* V 103 When villeinage had passed away and serfs were no longer maintained by their owners 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* II 66 A man or woman born in villeinage could never shake it off.

3. The body of villeins, villeins collectively.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I. I 31 The French peasantry or villainage of the period

Vi·lleiness. *rare* [f. Villein + -ess.] A female villein

1611 Cotgr s v *Corps*, *Femme de corps*, a Villenesse, a woman of a seruile condition *Ibid.* s v *Femme*

† **Villeining.** *Obs*—1 = Villeinage.

1471 in *Archaeol* XLVII. 196 That ye paye yerely the sume of ten marcs according to the terms of th' endentures of Vilenyng between us and the said William.

Villeinous, -en(o)us, obs. ff. Villainous *a.* **Villenie, -enye,** obs varr. Villainy. **Villi,** pl. of Villus. **Villiaco, -ago,** varr. Viliaco *Obs.*

† **Vi·llicated,** *ppl. a. Obs.*—0 [f. L. *villicāt-us*, pa. pple of *villicāre* to act as bailiff.] (See quot.) Also Villica·tion [ad L *villicātio*].

1623 Cockeram I, *Villicated*, busied about husbandrie *Ibid*, *Villication*, husbandry 1656 Blount *Glossogr* (copying Cooper), *Vullication*, the rule of Husbandry under the Master or Owner of a Mannor

Villiche, obs form of Vilely *adv.*

Villiform (vi·lifɔrm), *a. Zool.* [ad mod.L *villiform-is* see Villus and -form. So F. *villiforme.*] Of the teeth of certain fishes: Having the form of villi, so numerous, slender, and closely set, as to resemble the pile of velvet.

Also *Bot.*, 'resembling villi'

1849–52 Owen in *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV 874/1 The teeth of the Sheat-fish present all the gradations between the villiform and raduliform types. 1859 Murchison *Siluria* (ed. 3) App 562 The minute villiform teeth of osseous fishes. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 126 Very fine conical teeth arranged in a band are termed villiform teeth

Villify, obs. form of Vilify *v.* **Villin,** obs. f. Villain *sb.* **Villipend,** obs. f. Vilipend *v.*

Villose (vilōu s), *a. Bot* and *Ent.* [ad. L. *villōs-us* hairy, rough, f. *villus* Villus. Cf. It. *villoso, velloso*, Sp., Pg. *velloso*] = Villous *a.*

a. *Bot* 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Villose*, hairy 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Leaf*, *Villose* Leaf See *Pilose* Leaf, supra 1812 *New Bot Gard* I 29 The involucre remote and villose 1844 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) V 26 The various parts of plants, when clothed or furnished with hairs, are described as being downy, pilose, villose, tomentose 1887 W Phillips *Brit Discomycetes* 185 Margin fimbriate, villose-white

b *Ent* 1819 Samouelle *Entomol Compend.* 156 *Dry*[*ta*] *emarginata* Blue, punctate, villose 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* IV 39 The substance is unusually thick in the spinose caterpillars of butterflies, and in the pupa of one it is villose 1847 Hardy in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* II 235 Abdomen and elytra fulvo-pubescent, the last with a villose cinereous angulated band 1861 Hagen *Synop. Neuroptera N. Amer* 153 *Libellula julia* Fuscous, villose.

Villosity (vilo·sĭti) [ad. L. type **villōsitās* see prec. and -ity. So F. *villosité*, Sp. *vellosidad.*]

1. *Bot*, *Zool*, etc. The condition or fact of being villose or villous.

a 1777 Lightfoot *Flor Scot* II. 606 Thus villosity [of the leaf] soon wears off 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl.* 414 They differ from both in the form and villosity of the leaves 1839 Lindley *Introd Bot.* (ed 3) 59 *Villosity*, . . when they [*sc* hairs] are very long, very soft, erect, and straight. 1857 Darwin in F Darwin *Life* (1887) II. 98, I find Moquin-Tandon treats in his 'Tératologie' on villosity of plants.

b 1789 Bentham *Princ Legisl* xvii 309 The villosity of the skin 1852 Dana *Crust* I. 200 But slight traces of any villosity can be detected 1861 Hagen *Synop. Neuroptera N. Amer* 180 Thorax obscure brassy-brown, with brown villosity

2 a. A villous formation or surface. **b** A villus.

1828 Stark *Elem Nat Hist.* II 229 This villosity is supposed to be composed of tubes adapted to taking up the surrounding fluids 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwifery* 70 Its internal surface exhibiting granulations, and some extremely delicate villosities 1879 *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 50 The modifications of the hair and villosities.

Villo·so-, comb. form of L. *villōsus* Villose *a*, as in *villoso-scabrous* adj.

1846 Dana *Zoöph* (1848) 390 Exterior finely striate and villoso-scabrous or spinulous.

Villous (vi·ləs), *a* [ad. L *villōsus* Villose *a.* Cf. F *velleux*]

1. *Anat.* Covered with numerous thick-set, slender projections resembling short hairs· **a** Of the inner coat of the stomach or intestines.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 169 þe stomak & þe guttis is ordeyned a skyn, þat is clepid þe siphac, & is a syngle skyn & is not villous. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* 1 (1735) 7 The quick Sensation of the inward villous Coat of the Stomach 1733 Cheyne *Eng Malady* II vii § 1 (1734) 184 Either it [the stomach] is too thin and weak, or the inner villous Membrane is worn off 1769 Hewson in *Phil Trans.* LIX 210 The lacteals in the cod are remarkable for having a beautiful net-work of vessels between the muscular and villous coat of the intestines 1842 Combe *Digest* 94 On examining the surface of the villous coat with a magnifying glass 1881 Mivart *Cat* 183 There is thus a great contrast between its interior and the villous internal surface of the small intestine

b In general use

1764 Reid *Inquiry* II. § 1 The *membrana pituitaria*, and the olfactory nerves, which are distributed to the villous parts of this membrane 1792 *Phil Trans.* LXXXII 179 The tongue itself is extremely villous, having some very long villi at the point, which act, I conceive, somewhat like capillary tubes 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 555 The surface of the ciliary processes is reticulated and villous 1846 Carpenter *Man. Phys* 192 The villous and vascular condition of a Mucous membrane 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 124 The pharynx has a coarsely villous exterior

2. Of the nature of villi.

1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 22 An Appendent Proboscis or Trunk, consisting of many villous filaments in figure of a Cone 1854 C. H Jones & Siev. *Pathol Anat* IV 188 Rokitansky describes a variety of cancer, which he calls *villous*, from its consisting of a kind of delicate fibrous stalk branching at its end into villous processes 1873 F T. Roberts *Handbk Med* 44 The weak new vessels in certain vascular cysts, or villous processes 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract Med* (1878) 93 Fungous, papular, villous, or cystic formations

Comb. 1869 G Lawson *Dis Eye* (1874) 13 Covered with small red villous looking granulations

3. Of animals Hairy, furry. *rare*—1.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min* Isagoge b 1, Horses have most haire upon the mane, lions upon their shoulders, . and the hare is most villous, in all they grow thick

4. *Bot.* Of parts of plants: Thickly covered with long soft hairs

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 444 The flowers are succeeded by a swelling, villous pod. 1787 *Fam Plants* I. 41 Stigmas two, villous on the side. 1808 Roxburgh in *Asiat Res* VIII 500 Leaves alternate, . smooth above, villous underneath 1844 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) V 18 Its petals being far less taper pointed, and not villous 1881 *Gard Chron* XVI 780 The whole plant is more or less villous

b Consisting of villi.

1821 W. P C. Barton *Flora N Amer* I 37 The lower leaves invested beneath with a villous pubescence

Hence **Vi llously** *adv*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 429 Empty glumes villously ciliate.

‖ **Villus** (vi·lŭs). *Bot.* and *Anat.* Pl. villi (vi·lai) [L. *villus* tuft of hair, shaggy hair, etc.]

1 *Bot.* A long, slender, soft hair.

1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Villi*, in Botany, are small Hairs like the Grain of Plush or Shag, with which, as with a kind of Excrescence, some Trees do abound 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 90 The multicellular heads of the .glandular hairs, villi, and scales

2. *Anat.* A slender hair-like process or minute projection forming one of a number closely set upon a surface.

pl. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Crusta Villosa*, . the fourth Tunic of the Stomach . On the inner Surface of this Coat, are seen innumerable *Villi* or *Fibrillæ* 1771 *Encycl Brit.* I 260/1 The villi of this intestine [*sc* the duodenum] are thicker than in the stomach 1792 [see Villous *a.* 1 b] 1848 Carpenter *Anim Phys.* 174 The lacteals originate in the numberless villi, or minute projections, with which the mucous membrane that lines the alimentary tube is covered 1861 J. R. Greene *Man Anim Kingd*, *Cælent.* 31 The surface of this layer is often elevated into a number of villi, or conical processes 1881 Mivart *Cat* 26 It may be produced into many, often relatively large, papillæ or villi

sing 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 40 In the intervals of the digestive action, only a few granules can be seen at the end of the villus 1880 Beale *Slight Ailments* 89 Every villus of the intestinal canal is supplied with nerve fibres.

Vilm(e, obs. varr. Film *sb* **Vilne, Vilony(e,** etc., obs. varr Villainy. **Vilou,** obs. f. Willow. **Vilte,** var Vilety *Obs.* **Vilthy,** southern dial. var. Filthy *a* **Vily(e,** obs. varr. Vilely *adv* **Vilycoit,** obs. f. Wyllecoat.

Vim (vim). Orig *U.S* [Commonly regarded as a. L. *vim*, acc. sing. of *vis* strength, energy; but the earlier adverbial use (see quot 1850) suggests a purely imitative or interjectional origin] Force or vigour, energy, 'go'. † Also as *adv*, vigorously, sharply.

1850 *Odd Leaves* 51 (Thornton), He thought of his spurs, so he ris up, an' drove them vim in the hoss's flanx. *Ibid* 91. 1875 *New York Herald* 17 April (Bartlett), With a vim and determination that sometimes makes victory half assured. 1876 F L Galt in Orton *Andes & Amazons* II xliv 586 [The Portuguese] seem still to carry about the vim of a Vasco de Gama in their wanderings. 1880 Johnson *IV L Garrison* 128 There was a Garrisonian grip and vim in the anti-slavery sentiment of the county 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 259/1 He fought well and with a vim that I have never seen equaled.

† **Vimaue** *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *vimauve*, mod.F. *guimauve* Cf Maw *sb*2] Marsh-mallow.

c 1410 *Master of Game* XII (MS Bodl 546) fol 58, þenne take 3e of þe mauys & of þe vimauys & of þe white lylyes

Vi·minal, *a. rare*—0. [ad L. *vīmināl-is*, f *vīmin-*, *vīmen* osier] (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram I, *Viminal*, apt or fit to bind with 1656 Blount *Glossogr* (copying Cooper), *Viminal*, apt to winde or binde, belonging to Osiers or Twigs [Hence in later Dicts with varying definitions]

Vimineous (vimi·nĭəs), *a* Now *rare*. Also 7 viminious. [f L *vīmine-us* (f. *vīmin-*, *vīmen*: see prec.) + -ous.]

1. Made of pliable twigs or wickerwork.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 189 Chirurgions have invented an Æstuary of a vimineous texture like a bird cage 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 37 The Timber is incomparable, because it is exceedingly light, for Vine, and Hop props, and divers viminious works. 1717 Prior *Alma* III 172 As in a Hive's vimineous Dome, Ten thousand Bees enjoy their Home. 1736 H Brooke *Univ Beauty* VI. 309 Here lightly some vimineous burdens bear

2 *Bot.* Producing long, flexible shoots or twigs

1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 3 Willows, and all the Vimineous kinds, which are raised of Sets only 1694 Westmacott *Script Herb* 154 This vimineous Tree [poplar] is properly but of two kinds *Ibid* 222 This [the willow] is one of the Vimineous family 1731 P Miller *Gard Dict* s.v *Vegetation*, In some, it [the principle of life] is seated both in the Roots, and all over the Trunk and Branches; as, in the Vimineous or Willow Kinds 1857 A Gray *First Less Bot.* 236 *Vimineous*, producing slender twigs, such as those used for wicker-work 1866 *Treas Bot.* 1216/2.

Vin, southern dial variant of Find *v.*

‖ **Vina** (vī nă) Also 8 vena, 9 veena. [Skr. and Hindi *vīnā*.] An Indian musical instrument consisting of a fretted fingerboard, to which seven strings fitted with pegs are attached, with a gourd at each end; an Indian lyre.

1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 211 A musician softly touched the chords of a vena. 1827 Moore *Lalla Rookh*, *Fire-worshippers* v Introd, As the story was chiefly to be told in song, he borrowed the vina of Lalla Rookh's slave. 1837 [Mrs Maitland] *Lett fr Madras* (1843) 55 First came in an old man . . to play and sing to the vina, an instrument like a large mandoline 1896 *Ind Mag.* Jan 39 Instrumental music on the veena . . is also much in vogue among them

Vinaceous (vəinē·ʃəs), *a.* [f L *vīnāce-us*, f. *vīn-um* wine: see -aceous] Of the (reddish) colour of wine; wine-coloured

1688 Holme *Armoury* II 244 The Throat [is] tinctured with a lovely vinaceous, graplike colour. 1776 Pennant *Brit Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 267 The rump a fine cinereous breast and belly, pale chesnut dashed with a vinaceous cast 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1805) II 388 The fore part of the neck and breast are vinaceous. 1815 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen Zool* IX I 91 Throat and sides of the head vinaceous 1889 P. L. Sclater *Argentine Ornith.* II. 140 Beneath plumbeous, with a strong vinaceous tinge.

b Qualifying names of colours.

1788 J. White *Jrnl Voy. N S Wales* (1790) 146 The general colour of the bird otherwise is brown, changing to vinaceous red on the breast. 1817 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X I 5 Vinaceous-grey Coly, with a blue tail, crested head, and shining green occiput. *Ibid* XI I 84 Pigeon with the head of a vinaceous purple. 1872 Coues *N Amer. Birds* 226 Olive-gray with a reddish tinge, crown and under parts vinaceous-red 1889 P L Sclater *Argentine Ornith* III 140 Above pale vinaceous brown.

c. *ellipt.* or as *sb.*

1819 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen Zool* XI I 126 The belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, of a reddish vinaceous. 1877 Coues & Allen *N Amer Rod* 811 The prevailing tint of the dorsal surface varies from gray to pale vinaceous

Vinacre, Vinager, obs forms of Vinegar.

† **Vinager.** *Obs.*—0 [Cf med.L. *vinageria*, *vinacheria* (Du Cange).] ? A wine-vessel.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 510/1 Vynagere (*K* vynagre, *P* vynegyr), *vinarium*

‖ **Vinaigrette** (vinēgre·t). Also 7–8 vinaigret, 7, 9 vinegrette, 9 vinaigaret. [F *vinaigrette* vinegar-sauce (also in senses 2 and 3), f. *vinaigre* Vinegar *sb.*]

† **1.** A condiment prepared with vinegar. *Obs.*—1

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 20 Cucumber,. tho' very cold and moist, the most approved Sallet alone, or in Composition, of all the Vinaigrets, to sharpen the Appetite

2. A small two-wheeled carriage drawn or pushed by persons, formerly in use in France. Now only *Hist.*

1698 W King tr *Sorbière's Journ. Lond* 6, I saw a little Master in a little Vinegrette, drawn along by two Boys, much bigger then himself, and push'd behind by a Maid 1698 M Lister *Journ Paris* (1699) 13 The Vinegrette, a

Coach on Two Wheels, dragg'd by a Man, and push'd behind by a Woman or Boy, or both 1898 A. Balfour *To Arms* xxiv. 272 The vinegrettes plying hither and thither .. are like Sedans mounted on two thin wheels.

3. A small ornamental bottle or box usually containing a sponge charged with some aromatic or pungent salts, a smelling-bottle

1811 Miss L. M. Hawkins *C'tess & Gentr* I 55 She had no resource but silence, her fan and her *vinaigrette* 1847 C. Brontë *Jane Eyre* xviii, The matrons, meantime, offered vinaigrettes and wielded fans 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xxxix, She took up a gold vinaigrette which Mrs Transome often liked to carry with her

b. *transf.* Applied to a person.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* I. iv 140, I would not have ventured to confess to my most exemplary patient, more especially in the presence of the fair vinaigrette, the adventure at Twickenham

Vinaigrous, *a. rare*—1. [f. F. *vinaigre* vinegar.] Vinegary; sour-tempered.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. viii. ix, Even the ancient vinaigrous Tantes admit it, the King's Aunts, ancient Grailles and Sisterhood

Vinakir, obs Sc. form of Vinegar.

Vinal (vəi·nal), *a.* [ad. L. *vīnāl-is* (rare), f *vīn-um* wine, or directly f *vīn-um* + -al.]

†**1.** Addicted to, fond of, wine *Obs.*—1

1652 S. S. *Weepers* 6 His Vinal and Venereous temper opened the little Wicket for the five other Deadly Sinnes

2. Produced by, originating in, wine.

1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powil Symp* (ed 2) 110 The bodies attract unto themselves such as are of their nature .. ; as wine doth the vinall spirits *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II 313 Their vinal Steams evaporating they Felt of their usual Vigour a Decay 1894 Froude *Erasmus* xi 210 She drank it [the wine] to the last drop Then she tried to pitch him overboard. There is vinal energy for you

Vina·rious, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *vīnāri-us*, f *vīnum* wine see -arious] Of or belonging to wine

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*

Vinato·rian, *a. rare*—0 (See quot and Vinitorian *a.*)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vinatorian*, belonging to the dresser of a Vineyard

†**Vince,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *vincĕre*] *intr* To win the day, be victorious.

1530 Cromwell in *St Papers Hen VIII*, I 367 The Florentynes dothe styll continew and defende the power of the Pope, and it ys supposyd that they shall vynce.

†**Vincent.** *slang Obs rare* [Of obscure origin] The dupe in a betting game of bowls or the like. Also *Vincent's law*, the art of cheating at bowls, etc.

1592 Greene *Conny-catching* II B ij b, The Vincents Law is a common deceit or cosenage vsed in Bowling allies, amongst the baser sort of people *Ibid* II B iij, The vincent, that is the simple man that stands by, and not acquainted with their cosenage.

Vincentian (vinse·nʃăn), *sb* and *a*1 [f. *Vincent* (see def.) + -ian] **a** *sb* A member of an order of Roman Catholic mission-priests founded by St Vincent de Paul (1576–1660). **b** *adj* Of or pertaining to this order.

1854 Newman in W. Ward *Life* (1912) I xi 338 [I] went off to Cork to the Vincentians.

Vincentian (vinse·nʃăn), *a.*2 [f. *Vincent* (see def.) + -ian.] Originating or associated with St. Vincent of Lerins (died *c* 450 A. D.).

The reference is to St Vincent's test of orthodoxy: 'quod ubique, quod semper, quod ab omnibus creditum est'.

1875 Liddon in Johnston *Life & Lett* (1904) vii. 200 Your difficulty seems to be in the meaning of 'Semper' in the Vincentian Canon. 1887 Ld Acton *Lett. Mary Gladstone* (1913) 182 No consensus, no Vincentian Rule, exists that can decide this question

†**Vincetoxic.** *Obs*—1 [ad med L. *vincetoxicum*, *-icus* (used as a plant-name), f. L. *vincĕre* to overcome + *toxicum* poison] An antidote to poison.

1658 J. Robinson *Calm Ventilation* vii. in *Eudoxa*, etc. 151 Some Vincetoxicks [*printed* -toricks] are generall, and will be contrary to severall kinds [of poison]

Vinch, obs. Sc. form of Wench *sb.*

Vincibility (vinsĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The state of being vincible; capability of being conquered or overcome.

1752 Richardson *Corr.* (1804) III. 203 An instance of his favourite observation in behalf of the vincibility of a first love. 1753 — *Grandison* (1781) VI xii 47, I don't know what to say to the vincibility of *such* a Love. 1807 *Ann. Rev* V 344 A belief in the vincibility of Frenchmen 1856 J. Strang *Glasgow & its Clubs* 141 In Egypt they had testified to the *vincibility* of the French *Invincibles*

Vincible (vi·nsĭb'l), *a.* [ad L. *vincibilis*, f *vincĕre* to overcome, see -ible So obs. F. *vincible*, It. *vincibile*, Sp. *vencible*, Pg *vencivel.*]

In the 15th cent version of Higden (Rolls) IV. 167 *vincible* occurs as an error for *invincible*

1. Of persons. That may be overcome or vanquished in battle or conflict, or in some contest, susceptible of defeat or overthrow.

1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. Matt* iv 33 b, Christ ouercame hym to shewe vnto vs that he was vincible 1590 R. Adams in *Harl. Misc.* I. 120 The English fleet dispersed that invincible Navy, and made it vincible 1630 J. Hayward *Edw VI*, 75 He not easily vincible in spirit drew his sword and caused others to doe the like 1680 C. Nisse *Ch. Hist.* 483 That Spanish Armada (which was stiled Invincible, but proved Vincible) 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* II, *Vincibilis*, vincible, conquerable. 1852 Wilks *Hist. Half Cent* 68 The allies could scarcely believe that the Napoleon who had so often conquered them was really vincible. 1899 S. E. Herrick in W. H. Salmon *Culture Chr. Manhood* 240 And the heart is so exultant, so vigorous, and the man is so feeble and so vincible

transf. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX 428 He [Peel] was vincible by the truth

2 Of material or immaterial things, obstacles, arguments, etc. That may be overcome, conquerable, surmountable.

a 1568 Coverdale *Bk Death* (1579) 110 To heare howe vnhurtfull, yea wholesome and vincible death is become thorow Christ. 1589 *Marprel. Epit* Title p, Very insufficiently furnished, with notable inabilitie of most vincible reasons. 1632 Fuller *David's Sin* xxxv (1868) 49 Nought is so hard but vincible by paines 1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 153 All imminent evil is looked upon either as vincible or invincible. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 191 A Pox-stone, i e a stone scarce vincible by fire 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III xxviii 315 Were this great difficulty to be vincible 1786 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* V 130 He dreaded her sense of duty, her obedience to her parents, had their objections been vincible 1824 *Blackw Mag* XVI 581 The form of faith that Lydia held (a vincible objection in other circumstances) was made a reason 1872 *Chr World Pulpit* II 183 It is because these influences are vincible that we are exhorted not to grieve the Spirit of God.

b *Vincible ignorance*, an ignorance the means of overcoming which are possessed by the ignorant person himself Cf Invincible *a.* 1 c

c 1626 Donne *Serm* lxxvi. (1640) 775 God forgives none of that which is left undone, out of a wilfull and vincible ignorance. 1689 *Dial betw Timothy & Titus* 5 Though I must tell you, Tim, 'tis vincible ignorance, for that you have not read them, is your own fault 1724 A. Shields *Life & Remwick* Ep Rdr (1827) p vii, Their Ignorance also proved vincible, when they had got that One Minister, whom he so reproaches. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 424/2 All vincible ignorance of the things a man's duty requires him to know is in itself sinful 1891 *Cath. News* 31 Jan 3/4 Violation of duty attended by culpable or vincible ignorance.

Hence **Vi·ncibleness**; **Vi·ncibly** *adv.*

1654 Bramhall *Just Vind* vi (1661) 157 Such Papists as they count vincibly ignorant of Roman errours. 1656 — *Replic* viii. 325 The Roman Church doth not excommunicate all the Christians of Africk, Asia, but only such as do erre vincibly or sinfully 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Vincibleness*, Capableness or Liableness to be conquered or overcome

Vi·nculate, *rare*—0. [ad L. *vinctūs*, f. *vincīre* to bind.] 'A binding or tying.'

1656 Blount *Glossogr* [Hence in later Dicts.]

Vi·ncular, *a. rare.* [f. L. *vincul-um* a bond or tie] Of a vowel · Connective. Also *elliptical* as *sb* So **Vinculation** (see quot.).

1871 Kennedy *Public Sch. Lat Gram* 9 The weakest vowel is i, for which reason it is used as a Vinculator, to link parts in Flexion and Derivation *Ibid* 19 Vinculation, or insertion of a Vincular Vowell

†**Vi·nculate,** *a. Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *vinculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *vinculāre* to bind.] Bound.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap* D j, Yf the vlceres be nat bounde yᵗ thou mytygate the phlegmon. For it is necessary that they be nat vynculate.

‖ **Vinculum** (vi·ŋkiŭlŏm). Pl. **vincula.** [L., f *vinc-*, stem of *vincīre* to bind + *-ulum* -ule]

1. A bond of union, a tie. Usually *fig*

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I iv. 697 The Religion of an Oath is a Necessary *Vinculum* of Civil Society 1699 *Phil Trans* XXI. 236 Which does diffuse it self through the Whole, and breaking the Vinculum of the more solid Parts, does dissolve their Compages 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp* (1730) 4 The gentle Intestine motion of Fermentation knocking asunder their *Vincula* of mixture, they naturally fall to pieces 1831 Blakey *Free-will* 198 In material objects we do not see the connecting principle —the *vinculum*, as it is termed, which links causes and effects together 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II viii iii 279 The vincula of the Intellectual World are principally formulas of invocation *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm* i (1876) 13 Intimate connection drives us to conceive an ideal vinculum

2. *Math.* A straight line drawn over two or more terms, denoting that these are to be considered as subject to the same operations of multiplication, division, etc., by another term.

1710 J. Harris *Lex Techn.* II, *Vinculum*, is a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion, &c. 1743 W. Emerson *Fluxions* 24 The fluxionary Part may be divided by the Fluxion of the Root (or Part under the Vinculum) 1798 Hutton *Course Math.* (1807) II 292 When the Root under a Vinculum is a Compound Quantity, and the Index of the part or factor Without the Vinculum, increased by x, is some Multiple of that Under the Vinculum [1842 Brande *Dict Sci*, etc 1297 Vieta first used the bar or line over the quantities for a vinculum] 1857 B. Smith *Arith & Algebra* (ed 4) 5 The sign ——— vinculum, placed over numbers, [is] used to denote that all numbers under the vinculum are equally affected by all numbers not under the vinculum. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I 519/1 Each of these [quantities] has a line drawn over it called a vinculum

fig. 1887 Tate *Grk. Metres* in *Theatre of Greeks* (ed 2) 427 The words from τὸν to παῖδα are inclosed as it were in a vinculum of syntax 1891 R. H. Hutton *Ess* (1877) I 38 The other notion of unity..denotes the vinculum, or sheath, under which branches of thought or existence, really different in kind, are taken up into a single complex root or stem

3. *Anat.* A ligament or frenum.

1859 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (and in later Dicts).

Vincus, obs. or dial. Sc var. Vanquish *v.*

Vind, southern dial var. Find *v*, obs. Sc. f. Wind *v.*

Vindage, var. Vendage *Obs.* **Vindak,** obs. Sc. var. Window **Vinde,** southern ME. var. Find *v* ; obs f. Vine *sb*

Vindemial (vindī·miăl), *a rare* [ad. L (post-classical) *vindēmiāl-is*, f *vindēmia* Vindemy.] Of or belonging to, associated with, the gathering of grapes

1656 Blount *Glossogr* [Hence in Phillips, Kersey, etc] 1819 H. Busk *Dessert* 418 Yes, come, Lycæus, leave thy lucid rills, Thy ivy borders and vindemial hills.

Vindemiate (vindī·miĕt), *v.* [f. L. *vindēmiāt-*, ppl. stem of *vindēmiāre*, f. as prec.] *intr.* To gather ripe fruit, esp. grapes Hence **Vinde·miating** *vbl sb.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Aug. 72 Now vindemiate and take your Bees towards the expiration of this Moneth 1670 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed 3), *Vindemiate*, to gather grapes or ripe fruit in harvest [Hence in Phillips, etc.] 1728 Chambers *Cycl*, *Vindemiating*, the gathering of Grapes, or other ripe Fruits 1831 Whitwell in Todhunter *Acc Wrnt* (1876) II 123 People will ask you to reckon your fruits so vindemiate as fast as you can

Vindemiation (vindīmiē·ʃən) [ad med L. *vindēmiātio*, f L *vindēmiāre*, see prec] The gathering of grapes or other fruits. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon* x (1623) T ij, Of the fruit and profit of Bees Wherein is shewed first the Vindemiation or taking of Combes 1653 W. G. *Bacon's Hist Winds*, etc 305 Let this be the first Vindemiation or inchoated interpretation of the Forme of heat 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* 277 *Vindemiation*, the gathering of Grapes, or reaping the Fruit of any thing, as of Cherries, Apples, Bees, &c 1727 Bailey (vol II), and in later Dicts

Vindemiatory, *a. rare*—0 [ad L *vindēmiātōri-us* (Varro)] (See quot)

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vindemiatory*, of or belonging to gathering Grapes, or ripe Fruit in Harvest

‖ **Vindemiatrix** (vindĕmiē·triks). [med. or mod L. fem of *vindēmiātor* vintager, star in Virgo, f. L. *vindēmiāre*, see Vindemiate *v.*]

1. A bright fixed star in the constellation Virgo

1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn* I, *Vindemiatrix*, a Fixed Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation Virgo, whose Longitude is 185 degr 23 min. Latitude 26 degr 15 min. [Hence in later Dicts] 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Virgo*, Stars in the Constellation Virgo [include] , Upper of North Wing, Vindemiatrix 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 373/2 Of the bright stars in this triangle, Vindemiatrix is the one nearest to the line joining Arcturus and β Leonis 1860 Olmsted *Mech. Heav* 347 Twenty degrees north of Spica, is Vindemiatrix, in the arm of Virgo, a star of the third magnitude.

2. 'A female vintager' (Bailey, 1721)

†**Vi·ndemy.** *Obs*—1 [ad. L. *vindēmia* vintage, fruit-gathering] The taking of honey from beehives.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* v (1623) K iij, At the Vindemie, in a fair calm morning, before any Bees be abroad, shut up close all the stalls in your Garden

Vinden, southern ME variant of Find *v.*

Vindicabi·lity. *rare*—0 [f. next] 'The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification.'

1828–32 Webster (citing *Jrnl. of Science*)

Vindicable (vi·ndikăb'l), *a.* [ad late L. *vindicābilis* (Du Cange), f. L *vindicāre* to vindicate Cf. OF. *vindicable* punishing]

†**1** Vengeful, vindictive. *Obs*—1

1632 Lithgow *Trav* I 7 Any obuious obiect of disastrous misfortune, or perhaps any vindicable action, [which] might from an vnsetled rancklour be conceiued.

2. Capable of being vindicated; admitting of being justified or maintained.

1647 *Engl Mountebank Cast Sickly Water State* 5 Their freedoms, liberty of person, property of Estates given away and become meere Notions, and not vindicable, nor preservable by Law. 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5090/1 The most vindicable Quarrel can be imagin'd 1736 Chandler *Hist. Persec* 436, I think this manner of subscribing to Creeds . is infamous in its nature, and vindicable upon no principles of conscience and honour 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* xlviii (1783) II 39, I think every work of God vindicable. 1836 J. Hallev in W. Aitot *Mem* (1842) 61 Feelings which were natural, but by no means vindicable 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II 336 Hostilities in this campaign were generally prosecuted in a stern and inflexible spirit, vindicable, perhaps, by the cruelty and treachery of the Mahratta princes

Vi·ndicant. *Roman Law.* [ad. L. *vindicant-*, *vindicans*, pres. pple of *vindicāre*: see next.] The claimant in a suit.

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II § 24 The praetor adjudges the thing to the vindicant *Ibid* IV § 16 The vindicant held in his hand a rod

Vindicate (vi·ndikeˡt), *v.* Also 6-7 as *pa. pple.* [f L *vindicāt-*, ppl. stem of *vindicāre* (also *vendicāre*, see Vendicate *v.*) to claim, to set free, to punish, etc., f. *vim*, acc. sing of *vis* force + *dic-*, stem of *dīcĕre* to say. Cf It. *vindicare*, Sp. and Pg. *vindicar*, F. *vendiquer.*]

†**1** *trans.* **a** To exercise in revenge. *Obs.*—1

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S.T.S) II 326 Praying þam to provid þat þe peple vindicat na Ire nor wraith [*altered to* vse na vengeance nor punyciouṇ] on þam

†b To avenge or revenge (a person, cause, wrong, etc) *Obs*

1623 Cockeram I, *Vindicate*, to reuenge 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* I (1687) 17/2 Solon declared, that it behoved them. that they should vindicate the Gods cause 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv & Ur* II (1682) 164 Resolving by God's assistance to vindicate his Wrongs. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (1677) 67 News being brought King Achbar that Mirza Sharoph had been injured by the Ouzbeg Tartar, the King resolves to vindicate him 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III II 18 But Cupid, full of mischief, longs To vindicate his mother's wrongs

†c To punish; to visit with punishment *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav* VIII 367 There are seuerall Seates of Iustice heere (though none to vindicate beastlinesse) 1659 Pearson *Creed* I. 86 God is more powerfull to exact subiection, and to vindicate rebellion 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Wars* 974 Private Trespasses should be vindicated upon the Authors thereof themselves, or else where they lived 1770 Burke *Pres Discont.* 8 Because our grievances are not precisely those which we bore from the Tudors, or vindicated on the Stuarts

†2. To make or set free; to deliver or rescue. Usually const. *from*. *Obs* (common 1620–60).

1568-71 (*title*), The Warkis of Schir Dauid Lyndesay Newly correctit, and vindicate from the former Errouris quhairwith thay war befor corruptit 1570 Buchanan *Admon* Wks (S T S) 22 How ze haue vindicat this realme out of thraldome of strangearis 1613 Sir A Sherley *Trav Persia* 85 Nothing will giue you more honour then First to vindicate those places, in which your religion is oppressed 1620-51 I Jones *Stone Heng* (1655) 2 To vindicate, as much as in me lies, the Founders of this venerable Antiquity from oblivion 1650 Ashmole *Arcanum* in *Fasc Chem* 166 A faithfull Teacher, that may make the clear Sun conspicuous unto them, and vindicate their eies from darknesse 1665 Needham *Med. Medicinæ* 267 The Liquor ferments, and is vindicated from Putrefaction and Stagnation 1756 Burke *Vind Nat Soc* Wks 1842 I 21 We should renounce their dreams of society, together with their visions of religion, and vindicate ourselves into perfect liberty 1761 Hume *Hist Eng.* I VIII 328 His successful valour seemed to vindicate the nation from the ignominy into which it had fallen by its tame submission.

absol 1628 Gaule *Pract The* (1629) 110 Cæsar vindicates from a knowne Enemie; Christ redeemes from a secret Aduersarie

3. To clear from censure, criticism, suspicion, or doubt, by means of demonstration; to justify or uphold by evidence or argument

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 61 And so I shall onely vindicate the scandall of his death, and conclude him 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt* 150 O that God would find out some way to vindicate his own honor, and clear his cause. 1691 Langbaine *Acc Eng. Poets* Pref, I might be capable of doing them better Service, in vindicating their Fame 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. viii. 389 The design of this treatise is not to vindicate the character of God. 1776 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* (1778) 280 Poussin is said to have vindicated the conduct of Julio Romano for his inattention to the masses of light and shade 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* V II, I don't mean to vindicate what has happened 1817 Jas Mill *Brit India* I II IX. 413 Mr. Playfair admits that the Indian tables cannot be entirely vindicated in this respect 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xvii. IV 75 Those who had effected this Revolution thought it prudent to send a deputation to France for the purpose of vindicating their proceedings. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb 5/2 He has no secret treaties to vindicate, no occult motives to gloss over in dubious pleadings

b With personal object

1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple, Treatise Charity* 13 These learned leaves shall vindicate to thee Thy holiest, humblest, hand maid Charitie. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 338, I rise up to vindicate the Committee. 1675 Baxter *Cath Theol* II II 238, I must be so far justified, that is, vindicated against Calumny by my innocency in those points. 1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr* III. III. (1852) 536 The mention of this gives me an opportunity also to vindicate another great man unto the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ

refl. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* IV. 1, The torch that feeds them was not lighted at Thy altars, Cupid. Vindicate thyself, And do not own it! *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 232 It was thought, by some, he might haue Vindicated himself in great part 1679 J Smith *Narr Popish Plot* 19 There being no way left to vindicate themselves, or discredit their Accusers, save the making their recourse to lies 1828 D'Israeli *Chas I*, II. v. 130 He could have vindicated himself, if his enemies had chosen to be his listeners. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* v. I. 662 The wicked judge and the wicked king attempted to vindicate themselves by throwing the blame on each other.

c Const. *from* (a charge, imputation, etc).

1664 H More *Apol.* in *Myst. Iniq* 487 Those more notable Philosophick Truths in the Scripture doth vindicate her from that vile Imputation of Ignorance in Philosophy 1675 J Howe *Living Temple* I II 20 He makes Velleius highly vindicate from this imputation. 1700 Locke *Hum. Und* (ed 4) IV VIII 367 But how that vindicates the making use of Identical Propositions for the Improvement of Knowledge, from the Imputation of Trifling, I do not see. 1723 J Dart *Westmonasterium* I 87 This I here mention to vindicate my self from those Mistakes of which I am not guilty 1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne*, etc 37, I must vindicate Sterne from a charge of plagiarism 1825 Scott *Betrothed* XXIX, When he vindicated him from the suspicions thrown out by Guarine 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 18 He turned all his defence to vindicate himself from the charge of treason 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 526/2 It is the first serious attempt that has been made to vindicate Horace Walpole from the aspersions of Macaulay and his followers.

d. To provide justification for (something); to justify by facts or results. Also with personal object.

1702 Farquhar *Twin Rivals* IV IV, For Heav'n's sake, Mr Richmore, what have I ever shewn to vindicate this presumption of yours? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* V VI, The infidelity of Molly..would perhaps have vindicated a much greater degree of resentment than he expressed on the occasion *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess* Wks. 1765 II 203 One should not destroy an insect without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality 1836 J Gilbert *Christian Atonem* VII. (1852) 205 The mere fact of voluntariness is insufficient to vindicate the justice of allowing the assumed responsibility 1882 Peabody *Eng Journalism* XX 150 No man has more brilliantly vindicated the sagacity which placed him in a position of power and responsibility.

4 To assert, maintain, make good, by means of action, esp in one's own interest, to defend against encroachment or interference.

1650 Marvell *Horatian Ode* 62 He nothing common did, or mean, Nor called the gods with vulgar spite To vindicate his helpless right 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* 1 (1661) 4 That they vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments of the Court of Rome 1671 Milton *P. R* II. 47 Arise and vindicate Thy Glory, free thy people from thir yoke. 1738 Wesley *Ps* LXXX II, Stir up thy Strength, thine Arm make bare, And vindicate thy chosen Race. 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* VI (1778) 196 He thought the happy period was at length come for vindicating his own rights 1821 Syd Smith *Wks* (1859) I. 394/2 Prevention of intrusion upon private property is a right which every proprietor may act upon, and use force to vindicate 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* II 4 The liberties of the nation are not yet vindicated

5 To claim as properly belonging *to* oneself or another; to assert or establish possession of (something) *for* oneself or another.

1680 Dryden *Ovid's Ep* Pref, Ess (ed. Ker) I 235 It appears not from their writings, that any of the Grecians ever touched upon this way, which our poet therefore justly has vindicated to himself 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 332 Though Christ's Appeal to the 110th vindicates that Psalm to David, it vindicates none else 1822 J Taylor *Apulcius* 218 Exciting a frivolous controversy about the boundaries of the fields, he vindicated the whole of the land to himself 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I (1857) 76 Paul the Fourth, one of those remarkable men, who have vindicated to themselves a permanent place in history 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note-bks* II 42 Grand enough to vindicate for him all the genius that the world gave him credit for 1884 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2466/1 Robert Flint vindicates him [*sc.* Voltaire] an honorable place in the development of the philosophy of history

b. Without const · To claim for oneself or as one's rightful property.

1725 Pope *Odyss* IV 224 Affianc'd in your friendly power alone, The youth wou'd vindicate the vacant throne. 1733 — *Ess Man* III 38 Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain? The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain 1781 Cowper *Truth* 490 The soul Can Possess herself of all that's good or true, Assert the skies, and vindicate her due. 1807 J Barlow *Columb* III 850 The wide-beak'd hawk, that now beholds me die, Soon my flesh shall tear, And wolves and tigers vindicate their share.

c *spec* in *Law*. Also *absol.*

a 1859 Austin *Jurisp* (1863) III 207 A right to vindicate or recover the subject from any who may be in the possession of it 1880 Muirhead *Rules Ulpian* XXV § 17 The senate has decreed that he shall not be entitled to deduct his fourth, nor yet to vindicate gifts under the testament that have become caducous. 1880 — *Gaius* II. § 24 When he has thus vindicated, the praetor asks the cedent whether he makes any counter vindication.

Hence **Vindicated** *ppl. a*, **Vindicating** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Vindicatingly** *adv.*

1624 Gataker *Transubst* 42 The vindicating of this piece of antiquity to his right Author 1642 Drumm of Hawth. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 191 The equity of his taking of arms, for the vindicating of his crown and state from the implacable malice of those men 1700 Prior *Carm. Sec* XV, To rescu'd States, and vindicated Crowns His Equal Hand prescrib'd their ancient Bounds. 1724 A Shields *Life Renwick* (1827) 177 Instead of a reproached Minister, we got a vindicated Martyr. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Sonn fr. Portug* XI, I obtain From that same love this vindicating grace, To live on still in love 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq* XII, Her mother required schooling to tell the story vindicatingly and proudly

Vindication (vindikē·ʃən). Also 5 **vyndi-, vyndycacion.** [a OF. (now F dial.) *vindication* vengeance, or ad. L. *vindicātio* action of claiming, defending, punishing, etc, f *vindicāre* · see prec Cf Sp. *vindicacion*, Pg. *-ação*, F. *vendication*, It *vendicazione*]

†1. a The action of avenging or revenging. *Obs*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I XVI, An asse smote hym [the lion] in the forhede with his feete by maner of vyndycacion 1490 — *Eneydos* XXII 83 [She] pursued hym at alle houres, in alle places, for to distroye hym, in makynge vyndicacion of the deth of his sayd moder 1658 Phillips, 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) 77 As to private Vindication of Injuries, that which we more especially call Revenge, this I shall readily allow to be utterly unlawful

†b Retribution, punishment. *Obs.*—1

1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I II. 17 Things carried so far on in a wrong way must needs require a vindication so sharpe and smarting, as that the nation would groan under it

†2. Deliverance; emancipation. *Obs*—1

1613 Sir A Sherley *Trav Persia* 7 So abhorred a neighbour, from whom their vindication, into liberty, must bee maintained by their own constancy.

3. The action of vindicating or defending against censure, calumny, etc., justification by proof or explanation

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I § 1 So the Memory of those may not lose the recompense due to their Virtue, but may find a vindication in a better age. *Ibid.* x. § 85 The soldiers publish'd a Vindication, as they call'd it, of their Proceedings and Revolutions. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* To Rdr, The vindication of the Jewish and Christian Religion, against the Gentile Philosophers 1705 Addison *Italy* (1733) 33 Pere Mabillon is now engaged in the Vindication of this Year, which a learned Ecclesiastic would have suppressed, as a false and ridiculous Relick 1769 *Junius Lett* IX (1788) 65 The author of the vindication of your conduct writes from his own mere motion 1825 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* I 299 Leave the vindication of your character to your children 1837 Lytton *E Maltrav* I XI, He enriched Mrs Jones for life, in gratitude for her vindication of his lost and early love 1870 Dickens *E Drood* VII, He begged to thank Miss Landless for her vindication of his character

b. In the phr. *in vindication of*

1660 Coke *Power & Subj* 266 It will not ill become mee, sure, to add a word or two in vindication of Sir Edward Coke *a* 1667 Cowley *Ess, Obscurity*, This seems a strange Sentence, and looks as if it were in vindication of the men of business 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 39 P 3, I can add other circumstances in Vindication of the Account of this Learned Body 1752 Bp Thomas in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm.* App. I 307 Then Lord Sandwich spoke in Vindication of the Measure 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I IV (1852) 114 It has been said, in vindication of this inequality, that the properties are of a different description

c A justifying fact or circumstance.

1846 Trench *Mirac* Introd 45 The position which it has won is itself its vindication now 1848 L Hunt *Jar of Honey* X 134 The great vindication of evil is, we could not manifest so much virtue without it 1856 Kane *Arct Explor* II XVII 179 It must stand as my vindication for the step, in case we should be overtaken by disaster

4 The action of asserting or maintaining

1871 R W Dale *Commandm* VI 166 The Commandment 'Thou shalt not kill', is a Divine vindication of the greatness and sanctity of man 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII § 3 490 The bulk of the members supported Eliot in his last vindication of English liberty.

5 *Roman Law.* (See quots)

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II § 194 A legacy by vindication is so called because the thing bequeathed becomes the property of the legatee in quiritarian right the moment the inheritance has been entered upon *Ibid.* IV § 5 Actions *in rem* are called vindications, while those in which we contend that something ought to be given to or done for us are called condictions.

Vindicative (vindi·kătiv, vi·ndikə·tiv), *a.* Also 6 **vendicatife, -yue, vindicatyfe, -iue** [ad OF. *vindicatif* (also mod F.), or med L. *vindicātīv-us* · see Vindicate *v.* and -ive. So Sp *vindicativo*, It *vendicativo.*]

†1. = Vindictive *a.* 1. *Obs.* (Common *c* 1590–1690.)

a Of persons (or things personified)

1521 *Bradshawe's St Werburge* (Chetham Soc.) 211 O cruell deth, o theffe vindicatyfe, To persons vertuous ennemy mortall 1584 *Leycester's Commw* (1641) 23 This his sonne, who is farre more insolent, cruell, vindicative, and fox-like then ever hee was *a* 1637 N Ferrar tr *Valdes' 110 Consid* (1638) 89 Understanding, that he doth not pardon, when hee is offended, wee hold him for cruell, inhumane, and vindicative 1662 J Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 53 Some people believe him vindicative, but his anger is only a soden impetus 1693 Dryden *Disc. Satire* Ess (ed Ker) II. 80, I. . being naturally vindicative, have suffered in silence, and possessed my soul in quiet

†b. Of nature, disposition, etc *Obs.*

1549 *Compl Scotl.* XII. 101 For thai ar of ane vendicatife nature *Ibid* XX. 177 My vendicatyue particular affectione, 1628 Donne *Serm* XXIX (1640) 287 They discerned not between a zealous and a vindicative spirit 1646 Sir J Temple *Irish Reb* 68 They let loose the reins of their own vindicative humour and irreconcilable hatred 1689 Shadwell *Bury F* IV, He is one of the Nobless, and his nature's vindicative in Honour's cause *a* 1734 North *Examen* III. VII § 79 (1740) 566 When Persons are fallen upon in our Heat, as upon the vindicative Turns of Parties

2 = Vindictive *a.* 2. Now *rare.* (Common in 17th cent.)

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisdict* 31 Vindicative power or coaction belongs not to the Church 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp* Disc IV 120 Repentance being in very many actions a primitive duty, afflictive, and vindicative 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV III VI 200 That wherein he perpetually is mistaken, is the making of Non-election or Negative Reprobation a Vindicative act, the confounding it with the judicial Sentence of Damnation 1812 *Ann Reg., Gen. Hist.* 78 His act, which he always defended as vindicative of the injury he had sustained 1854 Trench *Synon. N. T* Ser I (1860) 27 The vindicative character of the punishment is the predominant thought

b. *esp.* As an epithet of *justice.*

1626 J. Yates *Ibis ad Cæsarem* II 30 God may separate from any creature in regard of his love,. and yet not be angry with them, which alwayes presupposeth vindicative iustice or fatherly castigations 1647 N Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng* I. lii 150 In proceedings in cases of vindicative justice delinquents might seem to be left rather to the fury then mercy of the law 1679 Mansell *Narr Popish Plot* Addi c 2 b, They will find it ill striving against the Stream and Current of Vindicative Justice.

3. Serving to vindicate by defence or assertion.

1660 T. White (*title*), Religion and Reason mutually corresponding and assisting each other, a Reply to the Vindicative Answer lately published against a Letter [etc] 1863 H Cox *Instit.* I. IX 204 We have to treat of the vindicative powers of each House, that is, its independent power to vindicate its authority.

Hence **Vindicativeness,** vindictiveness.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. Ded, Whilest his ignorant auditors condemned their mutual vindicativeness, the wiser sort admired their peaceable dispositions 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* III. 306 They exstol Voluptuousness, Wilfulness, Vindicativeness, Arbitrariness, Vain-Glory.

Vindicator (vi·ndikə·tər) [a. late L. (eccl.) *vindicātor*, agent-n. f. *vindicāre* Vindicate *v.* So

OF. *vindicateur*, It. *vindicatore*, Pg. *vindicador*] One who vindicates, in various senses of the verb

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I 68 For as Romulus was the first builder and peopler of that citie, so was Camillus the vindicator and deliuerer of the same. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* III §3 A man, who in the memory of many present, had sate in that House an earnest vindicator of the Laws 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 314 Dr Twisse, and all our modern vindicators of grace 1693 DRYDEN *Disc Satire* Ess (ed Ker) II. 87 A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temporising poet 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon* Ded 4 Our Author was so great a Lover and Vindicator of it [the English Constitution] 1791 *Gentl. Mag* Jan 32/1 A certain vindicator of the Marbles has taken occasion to insult .Le Clerc. 1827 SCOTT *Surg Dan* xiii, When this eager vindicator of betrayed innocence arrived in the capital of Hyder 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser I xi (1855) 190 Job knew that God was the vindicator of wrongs 1884 *Spect* 4 Oct 1320/2 Our author has entered the lists as the vindicator of the claims of the Highland Crofters.

Hence **Vindicatorship**, the personality of a vindicator *rare*—1.

1695 J. SAGE *Fundam Charter Presbyt* Pref (1697) l 4, It was necessary for his Vindicatorship to justify this Separation

Vindicatorily, *adv.* [f. VINDICATORY *a*] In a vindicatory or justifying manner.

1854 N. P. WILLIS in *Life & Lett W Irving* (1864) IV 179 Thus vindicatorily of his friend spoke the just and kind Geoffrey Crayon 1891 *19th Cent* Dec 1019 The vindicatorily personal denial of Councils of War in 1866

Vindicatory (vi·ndikātəri), *a.* [f. VINDICATE *v.* + -ORY]

1. Serving to vindicate; justificatory, defensive.

1647 *Royall & Royallist's Plea* 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensorie 1755 JOHNSON, *Vindicatory*, defensory; justificatory. 1802 MRS J WEST *Infidel Father* III 258 No proud aggression of vindicatory virtue would be visible in her manner. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III xxiii, A favourable magistracy were writing urgent vindicatory letters to Rome on his behalf 1884 *19th Cent* May 869 The teaching of the parent Legislature does not end with the record of the famous contentions and vindicatory triumphs of the past from which it is derived

2. Avenging, punitive, retributive.

1655 BRAMHALL *Def True Liberty* 83 The afflictions of Job were no vindicatory punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make triall of his graces. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 56 To make the sanction of their laws rather vindicatory than remuneratory, or to consist rather in punishments, than in actual particular rewards 1800 *Ann Reg* 153 The laws should be vindicatory on such occasions 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* III 188 By the law .we are only held in terms of penal discipline and not of desert or vindicatory justice 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl.* 1973 Every true philosophy of punishment must recognize the deterrent, and especially the vindicatory element, as well as the reformatory element

Vindicatress (vi·ndikātrés). [f VINDICATOR see -ESS, and cf OF. *vindicateresse*, med.L. *vindicatrix*] A female vindicator

1854 C. KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II 201 Had the vindicatress of the 'Rights of Women' lived in these days 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* 87 The Erinnues, afterwards called the Furies in a degenerated tradition, but more truly the vindicatresses of nature and the moral order

† **Vindict.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *vindicta.*] Vengeance, revenge; retribution.

1639 GUILD in Spalding *Troubles* (1828) I 314 As Simeon and Levi, pretending religion, but intending their own private vindict 1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 141 The Punishments annexed to them must be executed on offenders, they being Vindicts and concerning God

Vindictive (vindi·ktiv), *a.* and *sb* [f L. *vindicta* vengeance, revenge + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons Given to revenge, having a revengeful disposition. (Cf. VINDICATIVE *a* 1)

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Vindictiue*, reuengefull, or apt to reuenge 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II. 904/1 He was vindictive in his nature 1787 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 52 You have vindictive people to deal with, and you have gone too far to be forgiven 1808 JEBB in A Knox & Jebb *Corr* (1834) I. 455 There exists in human nature a perturbed dread of some superior, powerful and most vindictive being 1847 MRS. A KERR tr *Ranke's Hist Servia* 206 He was not vindictive· when he had once pardoned an offender, he never recurred again to the offence 1875 W S HAYWARD *Love agst World* 18 He is as vindictive as a demon.

b. Of actions, qualities, etc.: Characterized by a desire for, or the exercise of, revenge.

1627 J CARTER *Plain Expos.* 46 To forbeare irefull and vindictive courses, to say or doe nothing at all in anger, or hot bloud 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 430 Nor let any of you imagine that any vindictive resolution is harboured against you, either by us or the Romans. 1743 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Odes* II viii 8 When you engage To meet high Heaven's vindictive Rage. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III 450 Then with vindictive strides he rush'd again On Paris. 1807–8 W IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 305 This spirit of vindictive cowardice is not owing to any inherent depravity of soul 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. I 80 After the fashion of oppressed sects, they mistook their own vindictive feelings for emotions of piety 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* II xxx, With the first movement of vindictive rage awoke a vague caution.

2. Involving retribution or punishment; punitive, retributive; avenging Now *rare*. a. As an epithet of *justice*. (Cf. VINDICATIVE *a.* 2 b)

1623 R. CARPENTER *Consc. Chr.* 100 They are euer awaked with the remembrance of Gods presence, in all your actions and censures of vindictive or remuneratiue Iustice 1660 JER TAYLOR *Ductor* II ii rule 7 §5 For in all penal laws and inflictions, although there be much of Vindictive justice, yet this justice is but a handmaid to Government and Correction *a* 1711 KEN *Div Love* Wks (1838) 313 Our sins, which are the vast debts we owe to thy vindictive justice 1742 LD CHOLMONDELEY in *Johnson's Deb.* (1787) II 150 It has been unanswerably shewn that vindictive justice is of the highest importance to the happiness of the public 1824 SOUTHEY *Colloq Soc* (1887) 103 The shallow moralists who exclaim against vindictive justice, when punishment would cease to be just, if it were not vindictive

b. In other contexts

1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* I 11 The judgements of God in this life are more exemplary for the amendment of others, than vindictive to the delinquents themselves 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth* II 436 Th' Almighty his Vindictive Arm makes bare 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI 654 First to the fight his native troops he warms, Then loudly calls on Troy's vindictive arms 1780 COWPER *Progr Error* 44 Pleasure brings as surely in her train, Remorse, and Sorrow, and vindictive Pain. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* II, He .Amidst vindictive thunders lets them try The stoutness of their heart 1875 POSTE *Gains* I Introd , Sometimes the sanction is retributive or vindictive, the expression of the conscience or moral sentiments of the Society

c Of deities: Inflicting punishment for wrong-doing.

1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III 1, Vindictive Jove prepares his Thunder. Let the Wrong doer and the Tyrant tremble 1781 COWPER *Expost* 407 The fast that wins delivrance, and suspends The stroke that a vindictive God intends, Is to renounce hypocrisy.

3. *Vindictive damages*, damages awarded not only as compensation to the plaintiff but also as a punishment to the defendant.

1813 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 67 It seemed established that there was no gross misconduct..on the part of the coachman, to call for vindictive damages

† **B** *sb* An act of punishment. *Obs* —1

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I 12 Who could give a full account of the deluge, whether it was a meer vindictive, a blast from heaven?

Vindictively (vindi·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a vindictive manner, revengefully

1727 BAILEY (vol II) 1755 JOHNSON, *Revengefully*, with vengeance, vindictively. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* x, Has He not given at times Example fierce of wrath and judgment, poured Vindictively on nations guilty long? 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 287/2 Such a power might be maliciously and vindictively exercised 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* I iv 534 The leaders of fashion steadily and vindictively derided them

Vindictiveness (vindi·ktivnes). [f. as prec + -NESS] The state or character of being vindictive; revengefulness.

1676 HALE *Contempl* I. 476 If it found any corruptions within, either of Pride, Vain-Glory, Insolence, Vindictiveness, or the like 1679 PRANCE *Add Narr* 45 That which makes it more remarkable, is, That this Vindictiveness was exercised towards men of his own Religion 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 381 Here, to recapitulate my faults, is, in the first place, vindictiveness; I will not call it downright revenge 1800 COGAN *Passions* II I. (1802) 195 There is a vindictiveness in fear, which may render it dangerous to its most innocent cause 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* III 180 The shield thrown over their dependants against their tyranny or vindictiveness. 1884 A R PENNINGTON *Wiclif* VII 242 He tells us that vindictiveness had mingled with his righteous indignation

Vindicti·volence *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *vindicta* vengeance, after *malevolence.*] The desire of revenging oneself or of taking vengeance

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 261 Ill will is perhaps always a form or mode of vindictivolence, i.e is connected with a feeling of ourselves as somehow wronged

† **Vindi·ctor.** *Obs*—1 [Irreg. f L. *vindicta*] = VINDICATOR.

1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 6 It being a Science that teacheth the difference of good and evil, and the Conservator and Vindictor of al Laws.

Vindo, obs. Sc. form of WINDOW.

Vine (vəin), *sb.* Forms α 4 vygne (7 vigne), vinyhe, 5 vyny. β. 4–6 vyne (4–5 vyn, 5 viyn), 4– vine (5 vijne); 4, 6 wine, 5–6 wyne. γ 6 vinde, vynde. [a OF. *vigne* and *vine* (mod. F *vigne*, = Pr. and Pg. *vinha*, Cat *vinya*, Sp. *viña*, It *vigna*):—L. *vīnea* vineyard, vine, etc., f. *vīn-um* wine]

I. 1. The trailing or climbing plant, *Vitis vinifera*, bearing the grapes from which ordinary wine is made (= GRAPE-VINE); also generally, any plant of the genus *Vitis*.

13 *K Alis* 5758 (Laud MS), In eueryche felde rype is corne; þe grapes hongen on þe vyne 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIV 30 Pough neuere greyne growed ne grape vppon vyne *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* VI 57 Now vyne and tre that were ablaqueate, To couer hem it is conuenient 1535 COVERDALE *Judg* IX 12 Then sayde the trees vnto the vyne Come thou and be oure kinge 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 168 b, [It] is lyke vnto a gumme, and waxeth thicke aboute the bodye of the vinde 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 75 Get doong, friend mine, for stock and vine 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I III 586 There, th' amorous Vine calls in a thousand sorts (With winding arms) her Spouse that her supports 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI XXII 774 Olde writers are not of one minde concerning the first originall and inuention of the vine 1672 SALMON *Syn Med* III XXII. 440 *Vitis*, the Vine, the leeues bind strongly [etc.] 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I 16 Everlasting Hate The Vine to Ivy bears 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* II (1782) I. 64 In the time of Homer, the vine grew wild in the island of Sicily 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* III II, The land was rich with vine and flock. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* III (1858) 164 The elevation of the hills and table-lands of Judah is the true climate of the vine 1867 H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* IX (1870) 186 The vine is one of the most graceful of plants

b. A single plant or tree of this species or genus

c, *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* CIV 31 He smate þar vinyhes and figetres in twa. *c* 1315 [see 2 a] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 510/1 Vyny, or vyne, *vitis*. *Ibid* 510/2 Vyny, þat bryngythe forþe grete grapys, *humasta* 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. XXXII. 296 Peru and Chille, where there are vignes that yeeld excellent wine

β 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 882 Euery 3ere at þe floresyngge, whan þe vynys shulde spryngge, A tempest fordede here vynys alle 1340 *Ayenb* 43 Þe zenne of ham | et uor wynnynge destruep þe vines ober cornes. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 847 3e telle vs þat 3e tende nauht to tulye þe eiþe, no plaunte wimus 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 168 For he fond how men scholden sette vines 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 244 In al regions the hettes bene encheschid, the wynes growyth, the cornes wixit rippe *c* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 20 He taketh a branche of a vyne, and puttyth yn Thomas hond 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* XL 9, I dreamed that there was a vyne before me, and the grapes therof were ripe. 1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S T S) I 45 The vnclene barys, quha infectis the tender burgeounis of the 3ong wynis 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II XII 54 A Poinch with raie deuice, Aicht ouer head with an embracing vine 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 269 The vines which we have had in Britaine rather for shade than fruit 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 388 Raisins from the Grapes of Psythian Vines 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Vitis*, Those in the Plains .. sow a Hole of Melons between Vine and Vine. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xv, The vines were torn down from the branches that had supported them 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I. 17 It is quite clear that wine could not have been first known at an Egyptian town, if the Egyptians had no vines 1870 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 190 The celebrated vine of Hampton Court is a most productive bearer.

c. A representation of a vine in metal, embroidery, etc.; also, in mod. use, an ornamental figure cut by a skater on the ice

a 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 207 With vines of golde set all aboute Within your shelde, Fulfylled with ymagery *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3667 Be twene þe pelers was pigt with precious ieuys, Gilden wynes with grapis of gracious stanes 1506 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 44 A whyte pece with a coveryng wroght with grapes or vynes on it 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XI XLII, Agneia spying Methos fenc't in's iron vine, Pierc't his swoln paunch 1886 SHELDON tr *Flaubert's Salammbô* 9 These cups were embellished on each of their six golden faces by an emerald vine 1891 G H KINGSLEY *Sp & Trav.* (1900) 460 When you have a pair of skates on, and an admiring circle of spectators to excite you into developing your most exquisite 'vines'.

d. *collect.* Vine-plants. *rare*—1.

1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 382 The Chinese keep the ground very clean between the rows of vine.

2. *fig.* a. Applied to Christ, in renderings or echoes of John xv. 1 and 5.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I 804 For iesus seyþ þe vygne he hys, And eke þe greyn of wete 13 *E E Allit. P* A 628 In þe water of babtem þay dyssente, Þen arne þay boroȝt in-to þe vyne. 1382 WYCLIF *John* XV 5, I am a vyne, ȝe ben the braunchis *c* 1450 *Myrr oure Ladye* 281, I as a vyne haue fruited the swetnesse of smelle In this Chapytel, oure lorde ys lykened to a vyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 222 b, For in that our lorde is as a vyne, and all chrystyans be as the braunches of the sayd vyne 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tract.* 395 Christ Iesus, the faithfull wine 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lvi (1611) 308 That true Vine whereof wee both spiritually and corporally are branches 1870 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 26 Its full significance was not known until Christ, the True Vine, made it known.

b In allusion to Ps. CXXVIII 3

1787 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I 289 He. has married a wife, who bids fair to be a fruitful vine, for she has had three children in four years 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* I 477 Now of that vine he'd have no more increase, Those playful branches now disturb his peace

c In miscellaneous uses

1590 [see ELM *sb* 3] 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* IV. ii. 60 Grow patient, And let the stinking-Elder (Greefe) vntwine His perishing roote, with the encreasing Vine 1639 S DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* 149 Zotique had like a furious wild Boare made a prodigious spoyle in the vine of many womens honesty [Cf Ps LXXX 8, 13] 1643 [see ELM *sb* 3]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 969 He recompenses well The state, beneath the shadow of whose vine He sits secure [Cf 1 Kings IV 25] 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* II IV 64 That vine Which bears the wine of life, the human heart 1887 MEREDITH *Ballads & P* 42 The training of Love's vine of flame Was writ in laws.

3. Applied, with distinguishing epithets, to some species of *Vitis* distinct from the ordinary grape-vine, and to many plants of other genera which in manner of growth, or in some other feature, resemble this: a. *Wild vine*, the fox-grape, *Vitis Labrusca* (now *rare* or *Obs.*); also, one or other of several wild climbing or trailing plants, esp. bryony and traveller's-joy.

In quot. 1382 (and similarly in later versions) *vine* is a literal rendering of the original text, the plant intended is app the colocynth.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* IV 39 And oon foond as a wijld vyne, and he gederde of it wijld gourdis of the feeld. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) VII 26 Þai er lyke vnto wylde wynes *Ibid* XVIII. 83 Pepre growez in maner of wilde wynes be syde þe treesse of þe forest 14 in WR.-Wulcker 629 *Oluaster*, wyld vyne. *Labrusca*, wylde vyne. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S.) 45 Labrusca may be called in englishe a wild vine. 1562 — *Herbal* II 168 Of the seconde kinde of *Vitis sylvestris*, called wild vynde 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI XXII. 774 Grapes, like vnto

them which the wilde vine (called of vs *Labrusca*) doth now bring forth 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 372 Take of the stalkes of *Vitis alba*, otherwise called *Bryoni*, or wilde Vine, two handfuls 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict.* s v. *Vitis*, The Wild Vine, commonly called the Claret Grape. This Sort of Grape is pretty well known in England 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s.v. *Vitis*, The species of Vine enumerated by Mr Tournefort, are these 1 The common, or wild Vine 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 67 Redberried Bryony Wild Vine 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* I XXVIII, As the wild vine in tendrils spread, Droops from the mountain oak 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* I 18 *Clematis vitalba*. Country people call it Wild Vine *Ibid* II 312 A very pretty climber is this Wild Bryony, called also Wild Vine

b. In other special names, chiefly of non-British plants.

Alleghany vine, an American biennial plant (*Adlumia fungosa*), also called 'climbing fumitory'. **Arbor vine** see SPANISH *a* 9 **Balloon vine**, an Australian plant (see quots.) **Bean vine**, *Phaseolus diversifolius* (see BEAN 8). **†Black vine**, black bryony **Burdekin vine**, an Australian species of *Vitis* (see quot.) **Caustic vine** (see quot) **Climbing vine**, † (*a*) the Virginian creeper, (*b*) a cinchonaceous plant, *Psychotria parasitica*. **Condor vine**, *Gonolobus Condurango*. **Cypress vine**, quamoclit **Deer vine**, the twinflower (*Linnæa*) **Granadilla vine**. see GRANADILLA b **Harvey's vine**, an Australian plant, *Sarcopetalum Harveyanum* **Hungry vine**, the green brier or cat-brier (*Smilax*) **India-rubber vine**, *Cryptostegia grandiflora*. **Isle of Wight vine**, bryony or black bryony **Lawyer vine**: see LAWYER 6 **Link vine**, a West Indian species of vanilla (*V. articulata*). **Madeira or Mexican vine**, the climbing plant *Boussingaultia baselloides*, a native of the Andes **Matrimony vine**: see MATRIMONY 7 **Mignonette vine**: see MIGNONETTE 3. **Milk vine**, (*a*) the Southern European plant *Periploca græca*, (*b*) a Jamaican plant, *Forsteronia floribunda* **Negro vine**, a hairy-leaved species of *Vincetoxicum* **Pea vine** see PEA-VINE. **Pepper vine**: see PEPPER *sb* 5 **Pipe vine** see PIPE *sb* 1 11 b **Poison vine** see POISON *sb* 5 b. **Potato vine**. see POTATO 7 **Red-bead vine**, *Abrus precatorius* (India) **Rubber vine**: see RUBBER *sb* 1 12 b **Sand vine**, *Gonolobus lævis* (N America) **Scrub vine**, *Austr* (*a*) the dodder laurel (*Cassytha*), (*b*) the native rose (*Bauera rubioides*) **Seven-year vine**: see SEVEN-YEAR **Silk vine**, = *milk vine* (*a*) **Sorrel vine**: see SORREL *sb* 1 7 c. **Spanish arbor-vine**: see SPANISH *a* 9 **Strainer, Virginia(n, Water, White vine**: see these words

Many of these names appear to be first recorded in the *Treas Bot* (1866, and Suppl 1874) and in American dictionaries. In *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl (1753) Tournefort's species of *Vitis*, twenty-one in number, are enumerated

1889 MAIDEN *Useful Pl* 13 *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, 'Heartseed', 'Heart-pea', Winter cherry', '*Balloon Vine' *Ibid* 161 'Balloon Vine' (because of its inflated membranous capsule) 1552 HULOET, *Blacke vyne, *aphronia* 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App 331 Vine, Black, *Tamus* 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng* 490/1 *Burdekin Vine Called also Round Yam, *Vitis opaca Ibid* 84/1 Caustic-Plant, or *Caustic-Vine, *Sarcostemma australis* 1760 J LEE *Introd. Bot* App 331 Vine, *Climbing five-leaved, of Canada, *Hedera* 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class Bk Bot* 443 *Quamoclit vulgaris* Bindweed. *Cypress Vine *Ibid* 449 *Lycium Barbarum* *Matrimony Vine 1866 *Treas. Bot* 234/1 Some of the Australian species [of *Cassytha*] are called *Scrub-vines. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 22/1 *Bauera rubioides*, the Sciub Vine, or Native Rose.

4 The stem of any trailing or climbing plant. Also *collect.* without article.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1574) 124 And if not on this wise, then may you let their [*sc* gourds'] vine run along on the earth, if you list 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I. 179 On the outside of this Floor the Pickers [of hops] sit, and pick them into Baskets after the Vines are strip'd from the Poles 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v *Melon*, When your Melons begin to appear upon the Vines 1779 FORREST *Voy N Guinea* 382 They do not let the vine, which bears the pepper, twist round a chinkareen tree, as is the custom on Sumatra. 1844 WELBY *Poems* (1867) 163 When sweet jasmine vines their wreaths were looping Around her bower. 1855 DELAMER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 117 Leading points in growing frame cucumbers are, to pinch off the shoot to keep the frame clear of useless vine 1898 JEAN A OWEN *Hawaii* III 79 A hero who descended by means of a long rope, made of convolvulus vines, into the abyss

b *dial* A straw rope.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 28 Rye .strawe is gentle and flexible, serving for Vines 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* v 97 The farmers hang a vine of straw along from stake to stake A vine is a rope of twisted straw.

c *U.S* A trailing or climbing plant.

1842 LONGF. *Slave in Dismal Swamp* II, Where the cedar grows, and the poisonous vine Is spotted like the snake 1856 A GRAY *Man. Bot* (1860) 2 Ranunculaceæ Herbs (or woody vines) with a colorless acrid juice 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima & Brit Guiana* 9 Nearly every house has a garden, and passion-flowers, morning glory, and other vines creep up the pillars 1886 C D WARNER *Summer in Gard.* 114 The bean is a graceful, confiding, engaging vine.

II. †**5** A vineyard. *Obs.*

So AF *vine, vyne* (Gower)

13 . *E. E. Allit P.* A 507 Þe lorde ful erly vp he ros To hyre werkmen to hys vyne *Ibid* 521 Gos in-to my vyne 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXXI. 16 She beheeld a feeld, and boȝte it, of the frut of hir hondis she plauntide a vyne *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) x XII The cursed Queen that toke awey the Vyne of Nabaothe 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* II XXXI (1554) 67 Trust [that] He will not refuse thyne axing, But thee receiue to labour in his vine 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I x, A man was som tyme whiche fond a serpent within a Vyne 1514 BAINBRIDGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I I 227 Both in the Citie and also in vynes and garthynges without the Citie. 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Song Sol* I. 5 Thei made me the keper of the vines but I kept not mine owne vine

6 A grape. *Obs* or *poet.*

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 56 If þai be rede þai ar called uve, i grapez, and þai haue þe schap of a rede vyne or grape 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* x. 54 Ah! that your birth and business had been mine—To pen the sheep, and press the swelling vine!

7 *Roman Antiq.* = VINEA. *rare*

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 51 b, He made Vines [*marg* an instrument of war made of timber & hurdles for men to go vnder safelye to the walles of a towne], and began to make prouision of thinges meete for the siege *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 480 The Romans .plyed their mines, their vines and other engines against the walls and gates *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 142 Some say, those Engines of Battrie, as Rams, and Vines, and Galleries, were there first invented 1862 KINGTON *Frederk II*, II 191 Various warlike Machines.. The Sow, the Vine, and the Cat

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **8. a.** Simple attrib, as *vine-arbour, border, -bough, -bower, -bunch*, etc.

1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Vitis*, Care is to be taken not to mingle with them the Grapes of the *Vine Arbour 1839 tr *Lamartine's Trav* 147/1 Houses lying under the shade of vine-arbours or plane-trees 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 467 The most valuable manure that can be deposited in a *vine border 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XIII 222 A golden *vine-bough wreathed her golden head. 1848 tr *Hoffmeister's Trav Ceylon*, etc XII 462 A few *vine-bowers appear somewhat lower down 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 177 Between the shadows of the *vine-bunches Floated the glowing sunlights 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-lore* VI. (1896) 221 A door sculptured with vine bunches. 1611 FLORIO, *Vineto*, a *vine close, a vine-plot. 1865 J H INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* I XIII 152 There were wines from the *vine country of Helbona 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 238/2 The success of *vine culture in .. the Canary Islands 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 530 Strengthned with the wood of *vine cuttings. 1782 *Encycl Brit* (ed 2) X 8725/1 From whence Columella gives the title of *malleolus* to the vine-cuttings. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org.* VI 405 Each vat is filled with vine cuttings, and rapes 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg, Georg Husb* 358 The cross pieces in the *vine espaliers 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds*, etc (1860) 81 *Vitaceæ*. (*Vine Family.) 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI XXI 769 To gather the greene grapes from of the *vine frames 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v. *Pampinus*, A *vyne garlande 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV (1592) 382 Assigning to one the Coine countrie, and to another the *vinegrounds 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 324 The vine-grounds being nothing but black earth and dry sticks until the middle of summer 1611 COTGR, *Vendange*, vintage, *vine-haruest. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 158 The Ancients were perfect Masters of the *Vine-Husbandry 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* III 262 A little weak wine savouring more of the borachio-skin than *vine-juice. 1886 MRS CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 25 One should make a point of seeing these *vine lands in October 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 495 *Vitaceæ* or *Ampelideæ* —The *Vine Order Usually climbing shrubs with a watery juice 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vitis*, the *Vine-plant. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 342/2 Some of the finest of the soil is put into each hole, and the vine plants are carefully inserted 1856 R KNOX tr *Edwards' Man Zool* § 328 In the timber of the hedge-rows, of fruit trees, and of *vine-poles 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I Table s v, *Vine props and rales which be best 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* 251 First was carryed a pine apple, and a vine-prop 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v. *Vitis*, Others make use of a Vine-prop, or some other Piece of Wood 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XIV (1816) I 438 The upright putrescent espaliers or vine-props *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm Sel Wks.* I 99 Digge aboute þe *vyne rotis, and dunge hem wel 1424 *E E Wills* (1882) 56 Also I wull he haue my maser of a vine tote 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 545 To open a sluce for to overflow their Vine roots with the river. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* Table (1896) 15 *Vyne scions, to sette 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 529 In setting a nource-garden with vine sions *Ibid.* 527 A *vine-set or cutting, that hath joints standing thin 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een wijngaerdt-scheute*, a *Vine-shoote, or Sprigge. 1793 HOLCROFT tr *Lavater's Physiog* I 5 Though these vine-shoots look well, they will bear but few grapes 1647 HEXHAM I, A *vine slip, *een Wijngaert-snytsel* 1725 *Fam Dict* s v, Vine-slips being put into the Ground will easily take Root 1854 WHITTIER *Poems Nature, Fruit-Gift* 22 Perchance our frail, sad mother plucked A single vine-slip 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I 48 Now on the merry *vine-spray swell the buds 1872 HEAD *Sel Gk Coins in Electrotype Brit Mus* 38 Rose with bud, and vine spray with bunch of grapes 1611 COTGR s v *Sarment*, To bridle himselfe with a *vine-sprig, be so drunke that he cannot speake 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XIX, She found the old woman within, picking *vine stalks. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 237 The conformation of the *vine stem has elicited a vast amount of explanatory comment 1531 TINDALE *Exp 1 John* (1537) 94 He yᵗ is cut from y' *vynestocke can not but abyde vnfruteful 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III XXXIV 497 The Italians graft it [*sc* olive-tree] vpon the vine, boring the vine stocke neer vnto the earth [etc] 1690 TEMPLE *Ess Anc & Mod. Learn* (1909) 19 A large Table at Memorancy cut out of the thickness of a Vine stock 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) II. III 3 Above them did they see the terraced way, And over that the vine-stocks, row on row 1898 MANSON *Trop Diseases* 462 The male worm is characterised by the peculiar *vine tendril like tail 1846 LOUISA S COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 192 There is no want of gardens and *vine-terraces 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* III 16 Ah! that I were far away Under the *vine trellis laid. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV i 3 A Golden *Vine-Tub of Mozaic work 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Wicker*, a *Vine Twig, an Osier Twig. 1776 J BRYANT *Mythol.* III 229 The soft pliant vine-twigs, moving round In serpentine direction 1883 BROWNING *Fershtah's Fancies, Shah Abbas*, I weep like a cut vine twig. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 404 A great standing cup or boll to be seene of *Vine wood 1700 tr. *Danet's Dict Grk & Rom Antiq* s v *Templum*, A Pair of Stairs made of Vine-wood 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV 257, I saw Osirian Egypt kneel adown Before the *vine-wreath crown!

b. Objective and obj genitive, with agent-nouns, as *vine-culter, -grower, -planter*, etc., and vbl. sbs or ppl adjs, as *vine-bearing, -dressing, -growing*, etc, also *vine-propped* adj

(*a*) 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* XXV 12 He lefte of the poremen of the lond vyntiliers, and erthetiliers *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II XV (1912) 247 The King one morning .saw a vine-labourer, that finding a bowe broken [etc] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 501 Yet kind it is and wholesome for the Vine planter and husbandman. 1611 COTGR, *Vendengeur*, a Vintager, or vine-reaper 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een wijngaerdenier*, a Vine-gardener 1801 tr *Galvelli's Mysti. Husb* II 119 One of our vine cutters was telling yesterday [etc.] 1835 T MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph* App 245 A metaphor which the vine-growers of Athens easily appreciated 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 928/1 *Vine puller*, a machine for extracting vines

(*b*) *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* Table (1896) 16 Vyne couerynge and vindage apparayle. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Long, Binement*, a vine working, weeding. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I 1 8 The sayling Pine, the Cedar proud and tall, The vine-prop Elme 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Table s v, Vine planting and pruning. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II 613 Arne claims A record next for her illustrious sons, Vine-bearing Arne 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* III An enclosure of land, pleasant, vine-bearing, and arable. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* 1, Had Timour been trained to cabbage-raising and vine-dressing 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 237/1 A vine-growing country hitherto free from *Phylloxera*

c. With pa. pples and adjs, chiefly in instrumental sense, as *vine-bordered, -clad, -covered, -crowned*, etc., also *vine-like* adj., *vine-wise* adv.

1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I II 457 He saw a man draw nigh Along the dusty grey *vine-bordered road 1854 J S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I IX. 162 The luxuriant valleys and *vine-clad hillsides. 1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 115 Among the luscious slopes of vine-clad Burgundy. 1791 W ROSCOE in H Roscoe *Life* (1833) I 108 The *vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France 1840 HOOD 'Ye Tourists & Trav' VI, Old Castles you'll see on the vine covered hill 1743 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Odes* III. XXV 27 When *Vine-crown'd Bacchus leads the Way 1851 S JACKSON tr *Krummacher's Elisha* VI 90 From the sea-coast to the vine-crowned banks of the Jordan 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* IV. XVIII 306 Behold, with frolicke stirre comes Bacchus here, In's *Vine deck't Chariot high. 1825 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 158 The merriest girl in all the land Of *vine encircled France 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Sat* II IV 55 The *Vine-fed Goat's not always luscious Fare. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 90 Lines of white, *vine-garlanded *a* 1835 MRS HEMANS *Shepherd-Poet of Alps* 54 The cabin's *vine hung eaves 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II LVIII 147 The same square, *vine-laced, perfectly green pastures and cornfields 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 107 For thee, With *vine-leafed autumn laden blooms the field 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 208 *Vine leaved Kitaibelia 1727 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco Bot* V 215 Viticulated, or *Vine-like Leaves 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* 345 Stories of the climbing from earth to heaven by a tree or vine-like plant 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 35 The *vine mantled brows The pendent goats unveil. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg* II XVI 33 Although *vine planted ground Conteines me 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 39 Vine-planted Epidaurus. 1809 J MONTGOMERY *West Indies*, etc (1810) 34 On pure Madeira's *vine-robed hills of health 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 143 A *vine-shadowed cottage door. *a* 1869 ROSSETTI *House of Life* XC, Upon the broad *vine sheltered path 1876 LANIER *Psalm West* 183 O Stars wreathed *vinewise round yon heavenly dells 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VI 159 They their wands *Vine-wreathed cast all away 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser IV (1863) 71 Working at her needle under the vine-wreathed porch.

9. Special Combs: †**vine apple** (see SQUASH *sb.*2 1), **vine-bamboo**, a species of panic-grass (*Panicum dwarricatum*); †**vine-bind** (see quots.); **vine-black** (see quot); **vine-bower**, a species of clematis (*Clematis Vitticella*), **vine-disease**, one or other disease attacking vines, esp. vine-mildew and the vine-pest (*Phylloxera*), †**vine dragon** [ad F *drageon*], (see quot); **vine-feeder**, any insect living on vines; **vine-fly**, ? = *vine saw fly*, **vine-fungus**, = *vine-mildew*; **vine gall-insect** (see quot), **vine-garden**, †**-garth**, a vineyard; **vine-grub**, = VINE-FRETTER; **vine-hook, -knife**, implements used in pruning vines, **vine-leek**, round-headed garlic (*Allium ampeloprasum*), **vine-louse**, the phylloxera; †**vine-man, -master**, a vine-dresser or vine-grower; **vine-mildew**, a disease of vines caused by the fungus *Oidium Tuckeri*; the fungus or mould itself; **vine-moth**, a species of pyralis infesting vines; †**vine-pear** (see quots); **vine-pest**, the phylloxera; †**vine-press**, a wine-press, **vine-rake** *U.S.* (see quot.), **vine-rod**, a rod of vine-wood, *spec* as the staff of a Roman centurion, **vine-sawfly**, a species of sawfly, the larvæ of which feed on the vine; **vine-scroll**, an ornament representing a vine; **vine-scrub**, in Australia, scrub abounding in various species of *Vitis*, **vine-snail** [F. *escargot des vignes*], the Roman snail; †**vine-wand**, = *vine-rod*, †**vine-water**, the sap which issues from vines when pruned, **vine-weevil**, a small weevil destructive to vines; **vine-worm** (see quot.); **vine-worts**, the older *Vitaceæ*.

Also, in recent American dictionaries, *vine beetle, borer, -chafer, -curculio, -flea-beetle, -gall, -gall-louse, hopper, -inch worm, procris, -root-borer, -slug, -sphinx*, etc

1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* VIII, Overhead, sprawled and dangled the common *Vine-bamboo, ugly and unsatisfactory in form. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 402/1 *Vynbynd, *cornubus*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 537 A certaine hearbe, which the Sicilians in their language call Ampelodesmos, (i Vinebind) 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III 966 **Vine black*, a black procured by charring the tendrils of the vine and levigating them 1852 JOHNSON *Gard Dict*, **Vine* Bower, *Clematis Viticella.* 1854 FORRISTER in *Proc. Royal Soc* VII 156 On the **Vine*-Disease in the Port wine Districts of the Alto-Douro 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 536 The manner of planting by a trees side a **Vine* Dragon (for so we use to call the old braunch of a Vine past all service, which hath done bearing many a yeare, and is now growne to be hard). 1855 *Zoologist* XIII 4680 Speyer gives Agriotis aquilina as a **vine-feeder.* 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) 97 Now for Flies, I will name you but some of them, as the cloudy, or blackish flie, the flag-flye, the **vine-flye* 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 47 *Ips*, the Vine-Fly 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fishing Fly*, Natural Flies are innumerable the Tawny-Fly, the Vine-Fly, the Shell Fly 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 636 The **Vine* Fungus appears to be a plant of this tribe [*Oidium*], rarely producing perfect fruit 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Vine Gallinsect*, an insect of the gallinsect class, principally found on the Vine, though capable of living on some other trees *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III xvi 383 Whanne money is paied to a laborer in a **vyne* gardein for his day labour in the same vyne gardein. 1839 W CHAMBERS *Tour Rhine* 57/1 A tolerably long reach of the river, between banks richly clad with vine gardens *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 201 When þai come þer, þe **vyne-garth*, at no frute was in befor, was growyng full of type grapis. 1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict* II, Vine-fretter, or **Vine-grub* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vine-grub*, a kind of Worm that gnaws the Vine 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s.v., Reaumur observes, that both the winged and the unwinged Vine-grubs are females. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 547 Men are wont to take their **Vine* hookes when they be newly ground & sharpened [etc.]. 1615 *Thomas' Dict* (ed 10), *Averruncо*, to purge vines with a vinehooke 1483 *Cath. Angl* 402/1 A **vyne* knyfe, *falx, falcicula* 1611 COTGR., *Serpette*, a Vine knife, or Gardeners knife 1725 *Fam Dict* s.v. *Vintage*, You must also provide Panniers, Dressers, Vine-Knives, Shovels and Rakes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I lxxxviii. 139 The **Vine* Leeke groweth of it selfe in vine yards, and neere vnto vines in hot regions, whereof it both tooke the name Vine Leeke and French Leeke. 1852 G W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict* 24/2 *Allium* [*ampeloprasum* (vine leek). 1882 *Gard. Chron* XVII 20 The new **Vine* louse Convention, held at Berne 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. Wks (Parker Soc) I 115 The heavenly **vineman* bringeth the Christians vnto the winepress 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 368 In the morning he went out with his vine-men to labour in his vineyard 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log* I i 2 b, The word is metaphoricall . , being borrowed of the **Vinemayster* 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl* 283 *Oidium tuckeri* is the **vine*-mildew, parasitical upon the leaves and green parts of vines 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX 800/2 The vine disease, or vine mildew, has of late years made great ravages. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* III A very efficient mode of destroying the **vine*-moth in France 1704 *Dict Rust* (1726), **Vine-Pear, or Damsel-Pear*, is gray, reddish, round, and pretty big 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v. *Pyrus*, Poire de Vigne, *i.e.* The Vine Pear. 1887 *Westm Rev* June 364 The ravages of the **vine*-pest with the terrible name of *Phylloxera vastatrix* in France 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 434/1 Then came the terrible vine-pest, and on its heels came ruin. 1587 GREENE *Euphues* Wks (Grosart) VI. 237 Alaying the heate of Bacchus **vynepresse*, with the sweete conserues fetcht from Myneruaes Library. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 459 A Vine-presse house, standing alone amongst Vineyards 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 125 As grapes are squeezed in a vine press 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg., Georg.* II. 4 The vinepress, or vat in which they trod the grapes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2710/2 **Vine-rake*, an implement for pulling sweet-potato or other vines off from the ridges preparatory to the digging of the ground 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 406 For the Centurion hath the honour to carie in his hand a **Vine*-rod *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 263/1 They may get a vine-rod, that is, a centurion's place 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* XLII (1871) V 145 Some showed him the scars of their wounds, others the marks of the centurion's vine rod 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur Veg* VI (1862) 512 FIR Saw-Fly.—**Vine* Saw-Fly.—Rose-bush Slug. [*Ibid.* 522 A kind of saw-fly which attacks the grape vine, named *Selandria Vitis* The saw-fly of the vine is of a jet-black color] 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* IX. (1896) 357 The **vine*-scrolls and grape-bunches on the oldest mosaics of the Dome of the Rock 1881 A C. GRANT *Bush Life* XVII, Impenetrable **vine*-scrubs line the river-banks at intervals 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Among Cannibals* 24 Along the streams vine-scrubs often abound 1832 J DAVIES *Mat Med* 413 Some animals of an inferior class, such as bull-frogs, the **vine*-snail, turtle, viper, cray fish, &c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 406 The **Vine* wand is now entred into the campe, and by it our armies are raunged into battailons 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict* s.v., The **vine*-water without distilling, will have the same effect 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 172/1 Specimens of the black **Vine* weevil (*Otiorhynchus sulcatus*), a very destructive insect. 1896 LODEMAN *Spray. Plants* 280 Fire-worm, Cranberry-worm, **Vine*-worm, Blackhead (*Rhopobota vaccinana*) 1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 439 The propriety of placing Leea along with **Vine*worts has been questioned 1870 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* VII (1872) 296 *note*, The vine-worts, distinguished for their wholesome and nutritious qualities, seem closely allied to the Umbelliferæ.

Hence **Vine** *v. trans*, to graft (*in* or *into* a vine); *intr.*, to develop tendrils like a vine.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Fam Love* 15 b, The vine braunch is to be vined in the vine *Ibid.* 16 Neither doth the Greeke or Latin translation afford any such termes of *vinying into a vine*, as ye seme to import 1796 C. MARSHALL *Gardening* xv. (1813) 247 Sticking pease is to take place as soon as they begin to vine (or put forth tendrils).

Vine, obs. Sc form of WINE *sb.*

‖ **Vinea** (vi·nĭă) Also 7 vinia. [L. *vīnea*: see VINE *sb.*] A kind of protective shed or penthouse anciently used in siege-operations.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 406 How to approch the walls of their enemies, to give an assault under a frame devised for the purpose, which thereupon took the name Vinea 1614 GORGES tr *Lucan* III. 106 Their Vinias to the wall they brought, Couerd with greene turfes all aloft 1678 PHILIPS (ed 4) 171 ROWE tr *Lucan* III 721 Beneath the Vinea close th' Assailant lies 1783 W GORDON tr *Livy's Rom Hist* II xvii (1809) 130 The Vineæ and other works were repaired 1885 OMAN *Art War* 47 The vinea and testudo, the catapult onager and balista, were as well known in the tenth century as in the first

Vineal (vi·năl), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *vīneālis*, f. *vīnea* VINE *sb.*] Of or pertaining to vines or wine, living on vines, consisting of wine.

1659 H MORE *Immort Soul* III xii 454 These exhalations of the Vineyards must spread from the Canaries to England So that there will be an Hemisphere of vineall Atoms of an incredible extent 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Vinealis*, applied by Mirbel to plants that grow spontaneously on the vines, vineal. 1908 *Daily Chron* 30 Oct 9/5 To obtain a 50 per cent drop on Italian vineal exports to that country.

Vineat, variant of VINET[1] *Obs*

Vinea·tic, *a. rare*—[0]. [a. L. *vīneāt-ic-us*, f. *vīnea* VINE *sb.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vineatick*, belonging to Vines, apt, or that serves for Vines

Vine-branch. Also vine branch. [VINE *sb.*] A branch of a vine-tree.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 11201 The vyne-braunche with alle here grapes. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I able (1896) 15 Vyne braunchis, to enoynte 1535 COVERDALE *John* xv. 6 He that abydeth not in me, is cast out as a vyne braunche 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Nahum* II 2 The emptiers haue emptied them out, & marred their vine branches 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 685 He that gladly would in winter season weare a chaplet of vine branches 1673–4 GREW *Anat Pl, Anat Trunks* I § 8 In Summer time, the Vessels also, in the Barque of a Vine Branch, do Bleed a Sower Sap 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 128 If in Summer time you denude a Vine-branch of its Leaves, the Grapes will never come to maturity 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v. *Vitis*, That Bulk which they have acquir'd upon the Vine branches. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1851) II 1107/1 He lifted up the vinebranch, with which the centurions chastise such as deserve stripes 1818–22 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) XIV 490/2 The vanilla is a plant of the thickness of a small vine branch 1845 J COUTTER *Adv in Pacific* XI. 133 Posts of wood, interlaced by vine branches.

Vined, *a. rare* [f. VINE *sb.*]

1 Ornamented with the representation of a vine.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. XXIII (1877) I 351 A table hauing at each hand an image vined and finelie florished both aboue and beneath 1624 WOTTON *Elem Archit* 31 Other licentious inuentions, of Wreathed, and Vined, and Figured Columnes, which our Author himselfe condemneth

2 Impregnated with the qualities of a vine.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III XXXIV 408 These Oliues will tast both of the one and of the other, and become as it were vined Oliues

† **Vinedage**, variant of VENDAGE *Obs*

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam Ep* (1577) 237 Since your garden is blasted, your vinedage ended, your plume tyme finished

Vine-dresser. [VINE *sb.*] One occupied in the pruning, training, and cultivation of vines.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Joel* I. 11 Houle, o ye vine dressers for the wheat, and for the barly 1611 BIBLE *Jer* lii 16 Nebuzaradan left certaine of the poore of the land for Vine-dressers and for husbandmen *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb* VII (1655) II. 131 The Apostle exemplifieth the equity of this by a Vine-dressers partaking of the fruit of it 1709 *Lond Gaz* 4556/1 Of these there are, Husbandmen and Vinedressers, one thousand eighty three 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract Husb* IV. 341 That so the vine dresser may dig all round the vine 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 123 When the vines were all gathered, the vinedressers came in procession under the castle windows 1884 J DE MILLE *Castle in Spain* iv, Shepherds, goatherds, and vine-dressers stared lazily up

fig 1770 BURKE *Pres Discont* Wks 1808 II 273, I do not mean those branches [of trade] which bear without the hand of the vine-dresser

Vine-fretter. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [VINE *sb.*] A grub or insect (in later use, a species of aphis) feeding upon vines.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 105 After the manner of Vine-fretters, which are a kind of Catterpillers, or little hayrie wormes with many feete, that eate Vines when they begin to shoote 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* Isagoge c 2, The butyri in vines, and ipes, and the vinefretter in the leaves thereof 1725 *Fam Dict.* s.v. *Diseases of Trees*, The Vine-fretter, a little black Animal, does a great deal of Mischief to Trees 1762 MILLS *Syst Pract Husb* I 471 Almost all the peas in his neighbourhood were destroyed that year by a kind of vermin called vine-fretters 1777 W. HOOPER *Helvetius' Treat. Man* I 91 *note*, We should inclose a vine fretter in a phial. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* 374 *Vine fretter*, an insect very destructive to vines, rose bushes, cabbages, &c in the Southern States 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 444 He considered the generation of vine fretters from a new point of view

Vinegar (vi·nĭgăr), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 vyne gre (4 fyn-), 5–6 vynagre, 6 -ygre; 4–7 vinegre (5 uin-, win-, 6 winnegre), 7 vin'gre, 5 venagre, 5–7 venegre, 5 vyneygre, -aygre, 7 vinaigre. *β.* 5–6 vyneger, 6 -egyr, vynyger, 5–7 vineger (7 -ere, vinneger), 6–7 viniger (7 win-); 5 venegur, 6 -eger, 5, 7 vinager, 7 vinaiger, 5–6 vineager. *γ.* 6 vynegar, 6–vinegar-(8 ven-) *δ.* 4 vynacre, 5, 7 vinacre, 7 vinaicre, 6 vinycare, vinyker, vyneker, venyker, -iker, *Sc.* vinakir, venaker, wynakar, -akir, 7 *Sc.* winiker. [a. OF. *vyn egre* (14th cent.), *vinaigre* (so mod F), f. *vin* —L *vīnum* wine + *egre, aigre* EAGER *a.* Cf. Pr. *vina(i)gre*, Sp. and Pg. *vinagre*, It *vinagro.* Some of the spellings are influenced by the later F form, or by mod.L. *vinum acre*]

1. A liquid (consisting of acetic acid in a dilute form) produced by the acetous fermentation of wine and some other alcoholic liquors or special compounds, and employed either pure or with various admixtures in the preparation of food (or as a relish to this) and in the arts, etc.

The chief sources of vinegar are indicated by the names *wine-, malt-, sugar-*, and *wood-vinegar* *Radical vinegar* see RADICAL *a.* 9 *Thieves' vinegar* see THIEF 5

a. a 1300 *Cursor M* 16762+13 Vinegre & gall]e jews blend And to his mouth put þoire *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I 829 Al so longe hyt hys blod, Ase lest þe forme of wyne, Nauȝt of fynegre kende [=kind] chald 1362 LANGL *P Pl A* V 70 Venim, or vinegre, I trouwe, Walleþ in my wombe *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 40 þe Iuyse of celidone y-medled wiþ vinegre and warmed at þe fire 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* I XIV 37 Flessh, benes, salt and vynaygre *a* 1500 *Bale's Chron* in *Six Town Chron* (1911) 118 Powles steple was sodenly on fire but it was holpen and quenched wt vinegre 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 211 b/1 To make winnegre shortly it nede be 1552 HULOET, Vynygre, and honye sodden together, *oxymeli* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 2 Let the same put a litle vinegre thereto 1662 CHARLETON *Myst Vintners* (1675) 164 Of which we have an instance in the making of Vinegre *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* (1702) IX 81 A flood, to which most fretful Vinaigre [1648 Vinaigar] Is gentle Oile

β c 1408 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 52 In vinager et cepis emptis 1409 *Ibid* 53 In j quart de vineger empt *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 6 Goode wyne schalle turne to venegur be dene *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXVIII 105 (Harl MS.), Vynegeri was gode, wyn is gode, and muste shalle be gode 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* 72 b/1 To make veneger shortli if [ye] haue nede 1539 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* 22 Olyues ..dothe corroborate the stomake being eaten with vyneger 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V III 133 Vineger to coole the Ordinance 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nunn* (1842) 20 The king calls for viniger to his sallet, because his sweet meate should haue sower sauce. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* IV III 105 Best wine Dying makes strongest vinneger 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Passions* III, Since Love by mixing Poyson there, Has made it worse than Vinegere 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* 189 Spirit of Vinager being try'd after the same manner, exhibited a moderate number of bubbles

γ 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 148 Hard Cheese wrapped in cloutes wet in Vinegar returne to a softnesse 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* M, One cast his paile of water at his head, another his oile, another his vinegar. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) II Vinegar I utterly mislike 1652 in Gross *Gild Merchant* (1890) I 133 In buying and selling a can of vinegar 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II. 138 As heav'ns blest beam turns vinegar more sowre 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr Stones* 93 If it be drenched nine times in vinegar, it makes a fine eye-salve. 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 109 They ought to keep the patient very clean, to sprinkle the room where he lies with vinegar, or other strong acids 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 386 Vinegar appears to have little or no effect upon iron, unless assisted by the air 1838 T JOWSON *Chem Org Bodies* 1033 The weaker the wine or the beer, the more readily it is converted into vinegar. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 241/1 All sources of alcohol may be regarded as possible materials for making vinegar

δ a 1400 in *Rel Ant* I 196 Seeth the rote in vynacre of wyne 1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 88 Vinacre, .. hoggshed *c* 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 963 Intill wynakar þai soupit it full sone 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 41 Thay suld . giff to hime vinakir and gal to drink 1583 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 8 A quarte de vinycare, iiij[d]. 1583–4 *Ibid* 16 For foure quartes of venikei, xvj[d] 1586 *Ibid* 26 A gallon of vyneker, xvj[d] 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 44 The water of the wisemen, the philosophers vinacre, the minerall water 1691 in *Hawick Archæol Soc Trans* (1905) 13/2 I[tem] for osters and winiker, brandi and spis, [£]0 6 0

fig a 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1693) 59 To stoop this Vinacre to the very Lees; some will say [etc.]

† **b.** *elliptical.* The accidental conversion of wine into vinegar. *Obs.*—[1]

1584 R SCOT *Discov Witches* XII XIV (1886) 201 A charme against vineager That wine wax not eager, write on the vessell [etc.]

c. With *a* and pl. A particular kind, or special preparation, of vinegar

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 13 The fallacy of trusting to the hydrometer for determining the strength of vinegars 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 18 Vinegars are those preparations in which vinegar, or dilute acetic acid, is used as the menstruum

2 In allusive use **a.** With reference to the painful or harsh effect of vinegar on a wound, or on the teeth (after Prov x 26)

1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par Mark* II. 20 He that put in the vinegre of sorowe, dyd also giue him the oyle of good hope 1590 NASHE *Mart' Marprel* Wks (Grosart) I 224 It is vineger to his teeth, and maketh him very sawcie with his g of Cant. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* III. XII, To qualify with oyle The soule-afflicting vin'gre of his toyle 1656 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* XV § 109 Our desire is not to pour Vineger but Oyl into the wounds

b. With reference to Hannibal's use of vinegar in making his way over the Alps, according to LIVY XXI 37 (cf Juvenal X. 153).

Cf the quotation for *vinegar-sailing* in 6

1636 QUARLES *Elegie* Wks (Grosart) III 11/1 We cut our way Through these our Alpine griefes, and sadly rise With the sharp vinegre of suffused eyes 1776 in Boswell *Johnson* 12 Apr., Davies said of a well-known dramatick authour, that 'he made his way as Hannibal did, by vinegar, having begun by attacking people'. 1779 WARNER

in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 108 The Alps of your difficulties subside before you, and without vinegar.

3. *fig* Speech, temper, etc., of a sour or acid character. (Cf. 5 b)

1602 SHAKS *Twel N.* III iv 158 Heere's the Challenge, reade it I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't 1682 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, Prol, A little Vineger against the Pope 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlii, Mrs. Pipchin..freshened the domestics with several little sprinklings of woidy vinegai 1873 [see VERJUICE *sb.* 2]

† **b.** In the phr. *to wish one at vinegar. Obs* —1

1774 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) III 73 He will soon do something, and play some prank, which I dare say his uncle will wish him at vinegar for.

4. *slang* (See quots.)

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Vinegar*, a Cloak. 1725 *New Cant Dict*, *Vinegar*, the Fellow that makes a Ring, and keeps Order among Wrestlers, Cudgel-Players, &c. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulg T*, *Vinegar*, a name given to the person, who with a whip in his hand, and a hat held before his eyes, keeps the ring clear at boxing matches and cudgel playings.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a** Attrib., as *vinegar-bottle* (also *fig*), *-cask*, *-cruet* (also *fig*), *-manufactory*, *-pot*, *-poultice*, *-powder*, *-work*, *-yeast*, obj. genitive, as *vinegar-drawer*, *-maker*, *-making*; also *vinegar-flavoured*, *-tart* adjs

1459 *Paston Lett* I. 490 Item, j. *venegre botell 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr, It will bee some of their devtimes to carue the vineger bottle ere they die 1602 *and Pt Return Parnass.* I ii. 1 What Ingenioso, carrying a Vinegar bottle about thee, like a great schole-boy giuing the world a bloudy nose? 1706 STEVENS *Span Dict* I, *Vinagrera*, a Vinegar-bottle, or Cruit 1837 HEBERT *Engin & Mech Encycl* II 850 In some country districts, the people keep a *vinegar cask, into which they pour such wine as they wish to acetify 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5086/3 A Sett of Casters with *Vinegar Crewets 1744 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans* XLIII 187 A little Piece of Camphire, exactly shaped like a common Vinegai-Crewet, having a round Bottom, and a long taper Neck. 1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* xvii, Mrs Hussey soon appeared with a mustard-pot in one hand and a vinegar-cruet in the other 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk* 113 A morose, narrow-minded, hide-bound set of vinegar-cruets *a* 1704 T BROWN *Laconics* Wks 1711 IV 12 He is a *Vinegai-drawer 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 158 *Vinegre dregs are knowne to be verie good for to heale burnes 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII XIII P 18 A *vinegar-flavoured vintage of Parnassus. 1611 COTGR, *Vinaigrier*, a *Vineger glasse, violl, or bottle *Ibid*, *Vinaigrier*, a Vineger-man, or *Vineger-maker 1697 *Lond Gaz* No 3283/3 All Malsters, Brewers,. Victuallers, and Vinegar-makers 1723 *Ibid.* No 6134/4 John Gregory, Distiller and Vinegar-maker 1853 URE *Dict Arts* (ed 4) II 905 This axiom cannot be too strongly inculcated into the minds of vinegar-makers. 1862 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* (ed 2) 60 In the ordinary process of *vinegar-making from sugar and water 1611 COTGR, *Vinaigrier*, a *Vineger-man, or Vineger-maker 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1278 *Vinegar manufactory, by malt. 1842 *Penny Mag* 29 Oct. 425/1 The vinegar-manufactories are but few in number 1669 R MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 448 A *vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box 1854 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Cataplasma Aceti*, the *vinegar poultice; made of vinegar and bread crumb, or the like 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v, A sort of *Vinegar-powder, or Vinegar in a dry form 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V 307 Let none of these scumme of the suburbs, be too *vinegar tarte with mee 1608 [TOFTE] *Arnosto's Sat* IV (1611) 53 A viniger tart looke or clowdy brow 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Rape*, The Rape is put into a Place to sour itself, before it is cast into the *Vinegar Vessel 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 3 When new vessels are mounted in a *vinegar work, they must be one third filled with the best vinegar that can be procured *Ibid* 2 Several azotized substances serve as re-agents towards the acetous fermentation,—such as vinegar ready-made, *vinegar-yeast, or lees.

b. Attrib, in the sense 'extremely sour in temper or disposition'; also in combs., as *vinegar-faced*, *-hearted* adjs

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* I. i 54 Other of such vineger aspect, That they'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, 1597 *Return fr Parnass* I. ii 165 Such barmy heads wil alwaies be working, when as sad vineger wittes sit souring at the bottome of a barrell 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 28 The Commons nothing mortified with these tart and vinacre expressions [of the king], kept close to their proper stations 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 161 From a vinegar Priest on a Crab-tree stock,..Libera nos. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V III 11 More grum, vinegar-fac'd, than any kind whatsoever in the whole Island 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher* xxix, The habitual vinegar expression of his long triangular visage. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf* II 145 A peevish and vinegar-hearted step-mother. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Orthogr Mutineers* Wks. 1860 XIV 108 He was too vinegar a fellow for them; nothing hearty or genial about him 1847 E BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* ii, Vinegar-faced Joseph projected his head from a round window of the barn 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett* (1903) II 13 You may fancy the vinegar looks of the Lady of the House and the visitors whom I had kept from their dinner one mortal hour.

6. Special Combs. † **vinegar beer**, † beer employed for conversion into vinegar; **Vinegar Bible** (see quots); **vinegar-eel**, a minute nematoid worm (*Anguillula aceti*) breeding in vinegar; **vinegar-field**, = *vinegar-yard*; **vinegar mother**, = *vinegar-plant* (b); **vinegar-plant**, (*a*) the Virginian sumach, *Rhus typhina*; (*b*) a mould which grows on the surface of liquids undergoing acetous fermentation; **vinegar-railing** *fig.*, bitter abuse; **vinegar-tree**, = *vinegar-plant* (a); **vinegar worm**, = *vinegar-eel*; **vinegar-yard**, a yard or open space in which vinegar-casks are arranged.

1677 *Act* 29 *Chas II*, c 2, For every Barrell of Beere commonly called *Vineger beere brewed or made to be sold, Six pence 1834 LOWNDES *Bibliogr Man* I 180 A most magnificent edition, called 'The *Vinegar Bible', from an error in the running title at St Luke, chap xxii, where it is read 'the parable of the vinegar', instead of 'the parable of the vineyard' 1868 MACRAY *Annals Bodl. Lib* 147 Baskett, the printer, presented to the Library a magnificent copy on vellum of the 'Vinegar' Bible, printed by him in 1717. 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II 113/2 The *Anguillula aceti*, or common *Vinegar-eel 1842 *Penny Mag.* 29 Oct 426/2 Behind the store-house is the **vinegar-field*, a remarkable feature in most vinegar-works. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 2 The Germans call it the *vinegar mother, as it serves to excite acetification in fresh liquors 1853 *Ibid* (ed. 4) I 1 In the vinegar of wine there appears a peculiar mould-plant, belonging to the genus *Mycoderma* Pers; which is usually called vinegar mother 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI 228/1 The Virginian sumach, or *vinegar plant, grows naturally in almost every part of North America 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 637 Flocculent or gelatinous masses, constituting the curious object called the Vinegai-plant 1866 *Treas Bot* 1217/1 The exact mode in which the Vinegar-plant operates on the solution is not known 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk* Wks (Grosart) II 203 Though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogs-heads of *vinegar-railings, it is impossible for you to quench or come ouer my Alpine-resolution 1874 *Treas Bot* Suppl 1350/2 *Vinegar-tree, *Rhus typhina* 1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 163 *Anguillula aceti*, the *Vinegar worm, lives in sour paste and in vinegar 1703 *Lond Gaz.* No 3893/4 A Distilling-house, Brew-house, and *Vinegar-yard 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Vinegar-yard*, a place where vinegar is exposed to season

Vinegar (vĭ·nĭgăr), *v.* [f prec.] *trans* To treat with vinegar in some way, to add or apply vinegar to, to restore by means of vinegar Also *fig.* Hence **Vi·negaring** *vbl sb.*

1610 B JONSON *Alch.* III v, Then, to her Cuz, Hoping, that he hath vinegard his senses, As he was bid, the Faery Queene dispenses, By me this Robe 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* v, Ev'n forgive her all No, faith! I must crab her, she must be vinegar'd! 1804 W IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) I 89 Where I should be detained, quarantined, smoked, and vinegared 1831 BENTHAM *Memorandum-Bk* Wks 1843 XI 73 You do as you do by a cucumber, when you cut it into slips to be eaten, when it has been peppered, salted, and vinegared. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* x, The landlady .proceeded to vinegar the forehead, beat the hands, titillate the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt. 1841 — *Barn. Rudge* xix, After much damping of foreheads, and vinegaring of temples, and hartshorning of noses, and so forth 1897 *Westm Gaz* 18 Feb. 2/1 Aurora rose and thrust a smelling-bottle under his nose, tapped his hands, vinegared him

Vinegarette, variant (after *vinegar*) of VINAIGRETTE

1855 THACKERAY *The Almack's Adieu*, And at parting I gave my dear Hairy A beautiful vinegarette!

Vinegarish (vĭ·nĭgărĭʃ), *a.* Also 7 **vinegrish** [f. VINEGAR *sb.*] Somewhat resembling vinegar (in taste); sourish. Also *fig.*

1648 HEXHAM II, *Asijnachtigh*, Vinegrish 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 163 Animal juyces .degenerate into acid, sowre, vinegarish liquors 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl Gard* I 141 'Tis another fault to be sometimes so Vinous, as to contract from thence a Vinegarish sharp taste. 1845 TEMPLE in E H Coleridge *Life Ld. Coleridge* (1904) I. VII 167, I expected that Scott would have given him rather a vinegarish reply; but [etc] 1867 C. J SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms, Acid*, Syn .Acetose Vinegarish.

Vi·negarist. *rare*—1 [f. as prec.] A vinegar-maker.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 146 The Rape our Vinegarists make use of, they have out of France.

Vinegary (vĭ·nĭgărĭ), *a.* [f. as prec.] Resembling vinegar; sour like vinegar Chiefly *fig*

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Acetous*, Vinegary, or being something like Vinegar. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, A vinegary face has MRS MIFF. 1850 KINGSLEY *A. Locke* (1876) II. 33 So you'll just leave alone that vinegary, soul-destroying trash. 1870 FRISWELL *Mod Men Lett* VIII. 143 Commonplace bishops and vinegary bishops' wives. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III, This is one of Miss Skipwith's servants,..rather a vinegary personage.

Comb. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Aug 509/3 A vinegary visaged lady 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 116 The only person who was in the house was a vinegary-looking woman, who told me that I could not stay

Vine·ity. *rare*—1 [f L. *vīne-us* vinous + -ITY.] Vinous quality or property

1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* VI. II. 42 Innocent the third acknowledged that, after consecration, there did remain in the elements a certain paneity and vineity, as he called them, which satisfied hunger and thirst

Vine-leaf. [VINE *sb.*] A leaf of a vine.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 353 Of grene vyne leues he weryd a ioly crowne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 510/2 Vyny leef, *pampinus, abestrum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 810 *Hic pamplus*, a vyneleffe *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VI (1811) 160 They were fayne to take vyne leuys to couer with theyr secret membrys 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I Table s v, Vine leaves to be cleansed once in the spring 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl* XII (1906) 109 Whereby we are taught to know, Bacchus by his Vine-leaves 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s v. *Vitis*, That vile Taste of a rotten Vine Leaf 1765 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VII. XLIII, There were two dozen of eggs covered over with vine-leaves at the bottom of the basket 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 1258 Its casements bright Shone through their vine-leaves in the morning sun 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 238/2 The imago shortly after lays its eggs upon the upper surface of the vine leaf.

attrib. 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal Ind. Art S Kens. Mus.* 258 Muslin Figured; diaper vine-leaf pattern.

b *Vine-leaf miner*, an insect infesting vine-leaves. Also *vine-leaf folder*, *hopper*, *roller* (In recent Amer. Dicts)

1830 *Insect Architecture* (L. E K.) 238 The vine leaf miner, when about to construct its cocoon, cuts two pieces of the membrane of the leaf.

Vineless (vəi nles), *a* [f. VINE *sb.*] Having no vines; destitute of vines.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr Hist.* 7 Broken hoops, vineless poles, worm-eaten posts.

Vinelet (vəi nlĕt). [f VINE *sb*] A young vine.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* VII, A human form rolled in upon a newly-potted platoon of those sensitive vinelets

Vinell, obs variant of VENNEL.

Vinello, obs. variant of VANILLA.

† **Vi·ner**[1]. *Obs.* Forms 4–5 **vyner** (4 **vigner**), 5 **viner**, **-ere**. [? ad. med.L *vināārium*, f. L. *vīnum* wine Cf VINERY 1.] A vineyard

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii 52 He sloghe in haghil þe vyners of þa *Ibid* Cant Hab 27 Burioyn sall noght be in þe vyners 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii 7 Sum man hadde a fyge tree plauntid in his vyner *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III xvii 389 The lord of the vyner and of the werk doon in his Vyner.

† **Vi·ner**[2]. *Obs.* Also 4 **vinour**, 5 **-oure**, **vyn-**, **vignour**, 6 **vyner**. [a OF. *vignour*, *vigneur*, or AF *viner* (Gower) vine-grower; with sense 2 cf. OF. *vinier*, *vignier* wine-merchant.]

1. A vine-grower or vine-dresser.

a 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 148 The king and the vinour also Of wommen comen bothe tuo 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII CXCIII (Bodl MS), Vligo is þe kinde vinoure of þe erþe, for þis tre rereþ vp and susteyneþ bowes, frute, & spraies of vines *a* 1470 H PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W de W 1496) I VXII 58/1 Some ben shepeherdes, some vynours, some of other craftes as the contre aveth 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II III (1883) 41 Yf the smythes, the carpentiers, yᵉ vignours and other craftymen saye that it is most necessarye to studye for the comyn prouffit,

β 1552 HULOET, Vyner, or olderer, or trymmer of vynes, *vinetor* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 77 A viner, *vinitor* 1611 FLORIO, *Vignaio*, a vineroll, a viner, a vine dresser

2 A member of the Vintners' Company

1674 MARVELL *Ld Mayor & Crt Aldermen* XVIII, And now, worshipful sirs, Go fold up your furs, And Viners turn again, turn again

Vi·ner[3]. *U.S.* [f. VINE *sb.* 4 c + -ER[1].] An implement for gathering the product of 'vines'.

1902 *Encycl Brit* (ed 10) XXVI 558/1 By the aid of modern machinery, the [pea-] pods are gathered by a viner

† **Vineroll**, alteration of *vineron* VIGNERON.

1598 FLORIO, *Vendemmiatore*, a vintager, a vineroll, a vintner, a maker of wines or a grape gatherer. 1611 *Ibid Vignaio*, a vineroll, a viner, a vine dresser

Vineron, obs. variant of VIGNERON.

† **Vinerous**, *a. dial Obs.* (See quot.)

1674 RAY *N Co Words* 50 *Vinerous*, hard to please

Vinery (vəi·nĕri). Also 5 **vinary**, 6 **vynery** [ad. med.L *vināārium* (cf. VINER[1] and OF *vignerie*) or f. VINE *sb* + -ERY]

† **1.** A vineyard. Also in fig context. *Obs.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Commend Our Lady* 45 Paradys of plesaunce, gladsom to all good, Vinarye envermailyd. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII (1811) 511 The kyng shuld haue in recompencement of his wrongys, the erledam of Bygoire, & the vynery of Ramer.

2. A glass house or hot-house constructed for the cultivation of the grape-vine Also *attrib.*

1789 ABERCROMBIE (*title*), The Hot-House Gardener on the Methods of forcing Early Grapes,. and other Choice Fruits, in Hot-Houses, Vineries, Fruit-Houses, Hot-Walls, &c 1805 LOUDON *Improv. Hot-Houses* 34 A considerable depth [of flue] may generally be obtained in vineries and peach houses 1842 — *Suburban Hort* 215 A vinery twenty-five feet long by thirteen feet six inches wide in the roof. 1879 *Florist & Pomologist* Mar. 37/2 A three-quarters span or hipped roof vinery For general purposes there is no better form of vinery than this

3. Vines collectively

1883 *Cent. Mag* XXVI. 729 Overgrown with masses of vinery 1895 *Outing* XXVI. 445/1 Its ruins .are overgrown with vinery and bushes

† **Vinet**[1]. *Obs.* Forms *α.* 5 **vynnett**, **vynette**, **-ett**, 5–6 **vynet**, 5–7 **vinet**, 6 **vinite**, 7 **vinnet**; 5 **venett(e**, 7 **venet**. *β.* 6 **vynyette**, **vyniet**, **vinıet**, **vineyet**, **vineat**, 7 **vignet**. [ad. OF. *vignete*, *vignette* (whence obs. It. *vignetta* (Florio), Sp. *viñeta*, Pg *vinheta*) dim. of *vigne* VINE *sb.* Readopted in the 18th century as VIGNETTE *sb.*]

1. A running or trailing ornament or design in imitation of the branches, leaves, or tendrils of the vine, employed in architecture or decorative work.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* II. 656 And þe vowsyng ful of babewynes [= baboons], þe riche koynyng, þe lusty tablementis, Vynnettis rennynge in þe casementis *c* 1420 *Life Alex* (1913) 64 Bitwene þe pelers of golde, ware hyngande venettez of golde & syluere, wit leues of golde. And þe brawnchez of this venett ware sum of cristalle, & sum of Onyches, and þay semed as þay hade bene verray vynes *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 7 Appareyled in Crymosyn, satyne, and purpull, embrowdered with golde and by vynyettes [*Holinshed* vinıet] ran floure delices of golde *Ibid*, Kyrtels of Crymosyne and purpul satyn, embroudered with a vynet of Pomegranettes of golde.

attrib 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 93 The Pervincle Passing good and proper indeed for vinet and storie worke in borders.

2. = VIGNETTE *sb.* 1 b and 1.

α 1467 *Paston Lett* II 336 For vuj hole vynets, prise the vynett, xiid Item, for xxj demi vynets 1573 *Art Limning* (1588) 2 Trace all thy letters, and set thy Vinets or flowres, and then thy imagery, if thou wilt make any 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 691 Commonly such superfluous vinites (I trowe they call them) bee not set to, vntill they presse the whole leafe. 1612 Peacham *Gentl Exerc.* I xv. (1634) 47 You may, if you list, draw any kinde of wilde traile or vinet after your owne invention 1637 *Star-Chamber Decree conc Printing* 11 July §9 That no person shall hereafter print vpon any booke or books, the name, title, marke or vinnet of the Company or Society of Stationers

β 1584 *Star Chamber Decree Printers & Stat* (1863) 10 That everie founder of letter, cutter and pocher, be likewise bound not to cast any letter, vineyet, mark, singing notes, or such like 1612 Cotgr., *Vignettes*, Vignets, branches, or branch like borders, or flourishes, in painting or Ingraverie

b An ornamental border on a page.

1630 Brathwait *Eng Gentlem* Draught of Frontisp., Upon the other Border or Venet of the Picture, is presented a Summer Arbour *Ibid*, In the middle betwixt the Venets, is the Portraiture of a comely Personage

3 An ornamental title-page or similar production containing various symbolical designs or figures.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (heading), The Description of the Vinet with the circumstaunce thereof, contayned in the fyrst Page of the booke 1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) I 688/2 Certaine there were which resorted to him, of whom some were drawers for his petygree and vyniet 1625 F Markham *Bk. Honour* IV iii § 3 Prudence, is to be esteemed aboue all other Vertues for Philosophy cals it the Guide, and our Herauldes make it the first in the Vinet.

Hence † **Vinetting** (vignetting) *vbl sb. Obs*

1611 Cotgr., *Vignettement*, a vignetting; a bordering, or flourishing with the branches of Vines, or other plants

† **Vinet** 2. *Obs*.–1 In 5 **vynet(te.** [f. L. *vīnea*] = Vinea.

1408 tr *Vegetius' Art War* IV xv (MS Digby 233) fol 220/2 The vynet [*MS. Laud* vynette] is a gynne of werr & framed of liȝt tymber.

Vineter, variant of Vinter.

Vine-tree, Also 4 **vintre,** 4–5 **vyntre,** 4–6 **vyne-tree** (5–6 *Sc* **wyne-**) [Vine *sb.*] A tree of the genus *Vitis* bearing grapes Also *fig.*

α 1300 *Cursor M* 7159 And sua þair corns did he brin, þair olues, wit þair vintres α 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxvii 3 þi wife as vyntre haboundand in sides of þi house. c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* vi (*Thomas*) 401 Ensampil tane ma be sufficiandly be þe wyne tre 1483 *Cath Angl* 402/1 A vynetree, *argitis, propago, vitis* 1501 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* II 105 To the Fianch man that set the wyne treis in Strivelin, xiiij s. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 356 The Vinetree hath yeelded her purple grapes, by clusters 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 519 The manner how to graffe a Vine tree 1624 Fisher in F White *Repl* 340 The Saints being but branches of Christ Iesus, the true Vinetree. 1786 G. Frazer *Fall of Man* 136 You will be as a fruitful vine-tree 1786 Abercrombie *Arrangem.* 43 in *Gard Assist*, Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Proper for.. shrubberies,. &c [include] Vine tree, winged leaved. 1823 *Q Rev* IX. 159 Oft to mark, with curious eye, If the vine tree's time be nigh

† **Vinetry.** *Obs.*–1 [App. f. Vinet 1 + -ry.] Ornament, decoration. In quot. *fig.*

1622 Peacham *Compl Gent.* 43 First your hearer coveteth to have his desire satisfied with matter, ere he looketh upon the form or vinetrie of words, which many times fall in of themselves to matter well contained.

† **Vi·new,** *sb Obs.* Also 6 **vinue,** 7 **vinow,** 8 **vinnow.** [var. of Finew *sb* Cf. mod. Hampshire dial. *vinny.*] Mould, mouldiness.

1538 Elyot, *Mucor*, fylth, vinue, suche as is on bred or meate longe kept. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 9 If it were not thus well followed, soone would it catch a vinow, begin to putrifie [etc.] 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vinew*, Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness. a 1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 303 Two sorts of vinnow on cheese, one in the nature of mouldiness, or long downy vinnow, not blue.

† **Vi·new,** *v Obs.* Also 6 **venu-,** 6–7 **vinow.** [var. of Finew *v.* Cf. mod Som. and Dev. dial. *vinny*] *intr.* To grow mouldy

1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) III. 2250/2 Which bread doth vinow, and mice oftentimes doe eate it 1581 [see Finew *v.*] 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 364 Soone it vinoweth and catcheth a kind of mustines

Hence † **Vi·newing** *vbl sb.*

1552 [see Finewing *vbl sb*]. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Mucor*, filthe vinewynge hoarenesse 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Mucilage*, venuing, hoarinesse

† **Vi·newed,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **venued, vynued, uinewed,** 7 **vinnewd, vinowed, vinnow'd.** [f. Vinew *sb.* or *v.* Cf. Finewed *a.* and Vinnied *a*] Moulded, mouldy.

1538 Elyot, *Mucidus*, fylthy vinewed. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr* (1580) 103 You must take first of the sayed paste, that is not mouldie, vinewed or putrified 1574 Newton *Health Mag* 55 Sweete Almonds . decline to moystnie, unlesse they be vinewed and restie for then they are drye. 1576 — *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 179 Such a like hoary downe, or vinewed mouldinesse 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 530 If it be let alone, [the vine] would proove to be slender, vinewed, leane, and poore 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III ii 71 Like a mouldy Cheese, where three parts are blew and vinnow'd 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 70 Mould, Horiness, Vinnewd.

fig. 1602 [see Finewed *a*]

Hence † **Vi newedness,** *Obs. rare.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Situs*, . horenesse mouldinesse vinewednesse. 1611 Cotgr., *Chanisseure*,. mouldinesse, vinewednesse. *Ibid*, *Moisissure*, mouldinesse, vinowednesse.

† **Vinewiness, -ewy,** vari Finewiness, -ewy.

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Vinewinness*, Mouldiness, Hoariness, Mustiness *Ibid.*, *Vinewy*, mouldy, hoary

Vineyard (vi·nyārd) Forms, 4 **vinȝerd,** 6 **-yard(e, vinȝard, -yearde,** 6 **vyny(e)arde, wynyard,** 7 **vinyard** , 4–5 **vyneȝerd(e,** 5 **-ȝorde, -ye(e)rd,** 6 **-yearde** , 4 **vineȝard,** 5 **-yerd,** 6 **-y(e)arde,** 5– **vineyard** , *Sc.* 5 **wyne-,** 6 **wineȝarde, wyneȝard, -yaird** [f. Vine *sb.* + Yard *sb* , after the earlier *wineyard*, OE *wingeard.*]

1 A piece of ground in which grape-vines are cultivated ; a plantation of vines

α 1340 Hampole *Psalter* civ 31 He smate þaire vyneȝerdis & þaire fige trese 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xvii cxli (Bodl MS.), þis tree is beste in gardines to close hem wiþ and vineȝardes 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 337 In þis lond is plente of hony and of mylk and of wyn, and nouȝt of vyneȝerdes c 1450 *Merk's Festial* 66 A husbandman hyryd men to his vyneȝorde for labour 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* f vij, A good man whiche had an Aker of a vine yerd 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxiv 6 They gather the grapes out of his vynyarde, whom they haue oppressed by violence c 1585 [R. Browne] *Answ Cartwright* 45 Where no yaide is, there may be vynes growing, but there can bee no vineyarde. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 171 There is a right learned man that feareth lest hee have inconsiderately put this down in writing, as if this land were unfit for vineyards 1661 J. Childrey *Brit Bacon* 71 This Shire is very full of Vineyards. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint Compl. Gard* II 73 The good Grapes, which Compose part of our Gard'ning, and the common Grapes that grow in Vineyards 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 449 The vineyards begin to bear two years after their planting, and continue in heart fifty or sixty years 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* IV 211 When they [baboons] set about robbing an orchard or a vineyard, they do not go singly to work 1832 G Downes *Lett Cont Countries* I 218 We sought the elevated Cathedral, which stands without the town in the midst of vineyards 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 162, I was rather disappointed at Bonn, by the first sight of what sounds so poetically, a vineyard 1878 Emerson *Misc*, *Fort Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 387 The wine merchant has also, I fear, his debts to the chemist as well as to the vineyard

b *fig.* A sphere of action or labour, esp of an elevated or spiritual character.

Chiefly in allusion to passages of the New Testament, as Matt xx 1 and xxi 28, 40

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 1293 Trawale þar-for all thi mycht in goddis wyne-ȝarde for to vyne feile folk þat bundine ar with syne c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I 98 þis housbonde is God, and þis vyneȝerde is his Chirche 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 51 This noble and Catholyke prince whom God raysed for a Capitayne vnder whose banner they myght ouercome theyr enemies and pourge his vineyarde from suche wycked weedes 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II 467 Mr Ninian was a faithful labourer in the Lordes vinȝard, ernist, and bissie 1618 Baret (*title*), An Hipponomie, or the Vineyard of Horsemanship deuided into Three Bookes 1628 in Foster *Eng Factories India* (1909) III 295 Their principall merchants and factors, who are indeed the true labourers of their vinnard, and th' other, if rightlie considred, no other then carriers. 1702 *Clarendon's Hist Reb* I Pref p xviii, Every Man that had laboured all the heat of the day in the Vine-yard was not recompenced immediately according to their Merit. 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl*, *To Sir W Phillips* 10 June, The vineyard of methodism flies before you 1791 Hampson *Mem Wesley* III 110 The assiduity of the labourers in this vineyard was the chief visible cause of their success. 1804 *Med. Jrnl* XII 12 Sincerely wishing you success in your labours in the vine yard of humanity 1905 G Thorne *Lost Cause* x, The League 'll go on safe enough, there'll always be labourers in the vineyard

¶ **c.** = Vinea. *Obs.*–1

1650 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* IX 58 The pioners, working under long and thick boards, in the form of a Tortois, covered with raw hides to secure them from Granadoes (anciently called Vineyards, and Galleries) to enter the ditch

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vineyard-culture, -dresser, -ground*, etc.; † **vineyard leek,** a wild species of leek.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 102 The wild or wynyard leke is more hurtfull for the stomack then the comon leke 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) III 1 The ministers of the Church are sometime called souldiers or vineyard-keepers 1636 Prynne *Unbish Tim.* (1661) 111 Like as an higher place is made for the Vineyardkeeper, to keep the Vineyard, so an higher place also is made for the Bishops a 1704 T Brown *Declam Def Gaming* Wks. (1709) III 146 Bacchus was made a God, a Vine yard-keeper [etc.]. 1731 P. Miller *Gard. Dict.* s v. *Vitis*, I have seen in one Place in this Vineyard-Plot great Pieces of old Vines replanted after the aforesaid manner 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb* (title-page), A Method of introducing a Sort of Vineyard Culture into the Corn-Fields *Ibid.* VII 62 Without which they could not give it [*sc* corn] the Vineyard Hoeing 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Porrum*, The wild vineyard leek c 1820 S Rogers *Italy* (1839) 41 As I rambled through thy vineyard-ground *Ibid* 223 When on a vineyard hill we lay concealed 1848 Clough *Amours de Voy.* II. 122 And we believe we discern some lines of men descending Down through the vineyard-slopes 1849 K H Digby *Compitum* II 361 Pope Urban I should be painted with grapes and a vine, being the patron of vineyardmen 1884 Knight *Dict Mech* Suppl 928/1 A French double vineyard plow

Hence **Vi·neyarded** *a.*, enclosed as a vineyard ; covered with vineyards; **Vi·neyarding,** the cultivation of vineyards , vine-growing , **Vi·neyardist,** one who engages in vine-growing

1820 Keats *Isabella* xvii, In that land inspired, Paled in and *vineyarded from beggar-spies 1886 Mrs Caddy *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 83 One now walks from the train to the town by the side of vineyarded hill-slopes 1870 *Congregationalist* 19 May (Cent), Profits of *vineyarding in California 1868 *Rep U S Comm Agric* (1869) 267 The necessity of depending mainly upon professional *vineyardists 1897 L H Bailey *Princ Fruit-growing* 291 Careful vineyardists are able to continue the practice [of girdling] year after year without apparent injury to the vine

Vineyet, var Vinet *Obs.* **Vineyetour,** var. Vinitor *Obs* **Vinger,** southern ME var Finger *sb* **Vingre,** obs. f. Vinegar *sb.*

‖ **Vingt-et-un** (vɛ̃te œ̃n), **vingt-un** (vɛ̃tœ̃). Also 8 **-une.** [F., 'twenty-one'.] A round game of cards in which the object is to make the number twenty-one or as near this as possible without exceeding it, by counting the pips on the cards, court-cards counting as ten, the ace one or eleven as the holder chooses. (Cf. Van John)

Also applied to a game at dominoes see Stone *sb* 13.

α 1781 *Westm Mag* IX 604 Give the Beau monde impertinent advice, Proscribe *Vingt-une!* prohibit box and dice! 1790 A C Bowrey *Diaries & Corresp* (1903) 109, I was sat down with every Miss in Winchester to play Vingt une 1804 Jane Austen *Watsons* (1879) 358, I have played nothing but vingt-un of late 1868 E F Pardon *Card Player* 69 Vingt-un may be played by two or more players

β 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* (1850) 13/1 This passenger is reported to have lost fourteen pounds at Vingt et un yesterday 1853 'C Bede' *Verdant Green* xi 102 It was a very different thing to playing *vingt-et-un* at home 1872 E Braddon *Life's India* viii 338 Happy gamblers, who look upon the scientific game much in the same way as they do *vingt-et-un*

Vinic (vəi nik), *a. Chem.* [f L *vīn-um* wine] Obtained or derived from wine or alcohol.

1835 T Thomson in *R D & T. Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci* II, 98 The term racemic acid given by the French is preferable, because vinic is the name applied frequently on the Continent to tartaric acid 1857 Miller *Elem Chem*, *Org* 28 Vinic Acids *Ibid* 119 Ethylic or Vinic Alcohol, Spirit of Wine. *Ibid* 155 Ethylic or Vinic Ether 1876 Harley *Royle's Mat Med* 330 Vinic æther prepared from alcohol

Vi·niculture. [f. L. *vīni-, vīnum* wine + Culture *sb*] The cultivation of grapes for the production of wine.

1871 *Echo* 3 Jan , The fair for the best and newest specimens of viniculture has been held in Florence last week 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Nov , Viniculture from year to year is gaining ground in Southern Palestine 1891 H M Stephens *Portugal* 368 He did not neglect to encourage agriculture and viniculture.

Hence **Vinicu·ltural** *a.*; **Vinicu·lturist.**

1888 *Voice* (N Y.) 5 July, The Viticultural Commission will establish in San Francisco a Wine Exchange 1888 *Sci Amer.* 24 Nov 327/2 The harvesting of the grape crop is the period of anxiety for the viniculturist

Viniet, variant of Vinet 1 *Obs*

Vini ferous, *a. rare* [f. L. *vīn-, vīnum* wine: see -ferous.] Producing wine

1832 G Downes *Lett Cont Countries* I 80 On the left lies the viniferous district of La Côte

Vinification (vəinifikē·ʃən) [f. as prec see -fication] The conversion of grape juice or the like into an alcoholic liquid by fermentation

1880 *Lib Univ Knowl* VII 71 The vinification [of Greek wines] is very imperfect 1894 Thudichum (*title*), A Treatise on Wines with Practical Directions for Viticulture and Vinification

Vining (vəi·nin), *a* [f Vine *sb*] Twining like a vine.

1814 Lewis & Clark *Trav Missouri* xxvi (1815) III 124 Vining and whiteberry honeysuckle 1897 *Vonce* (N Y) 4 Mar 5/3 The vining maples twined in so close about it that we had to get right in the water and follow up the stream

Vinipote. *rare*–°. [f L *vīn-, vīnum* wine + *pōtus* having drunk] (See quots)

1623 Cockeram I, *Vinipote*, a wine drinker 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vinipote*, a drinker of Wine, a Wine-bibber, a Drunkard

Viniter(ie, obs forms of Vinitier, Vintry

† **Vinitor.** *Obs.* Also 7 **vinetor, vineyetour** [a L. *vīnitor*, f. *vīnum* wine] A vine-grower

1559 Abp Sandys *Serm* III (1585) 48 Nowe it behooueth the vinitor to take great heede what vine he planteth in this vineyard 1595 Charldon *Fulfordo et Fulfordæ* 33 This skilfull vinitor hath caused the stones that pestered the vineyard to bee gathered out 1606 *True & Perf Relat* D dd 3, The branch beares fruit no longer then it continues in the naturall and proper Vine cut and pruned by the same Vinetor 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* IV 155 The Vineyard our Vineyetours had brought to a good forwardnesse 1631 R H. *Arraignm Whole Creature* xvi 280 Had not Iezabel. made him a Potion and Caudell of the bloud of the Vinetor, and Grapes of the Vineyard.

Vinito rian, *a. rare*–°. [f. L *vīnītōr-ius* (Columella), f *vīnītor* · see prec] (See quot)

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vinitorian*, of or belonging to the keeping a Vineyard or Vines

Vinnel, obs. variant of Vennel

Vinnewed, variant of Vinewed *a. Obs.*

Vi nnied, *a dial.* [var Vinewed *a.*] Mouldy.

1519 Horman *Vulg* 162 b, This biedde is olde and venyed 1670 H Stubbe *Plus Ultra* 40 The moon is a Cheese odly figured (and perhaps a little vinnyed in some parts) 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Vinnied*, fenny, mouldy 1834– in south-western dialects (*Eng Dial Dict*)

Vinnow, Vinnowed, Vinnowy, variants of Vinew *sb.*, Vinewed *a.*, Finewy *a* **Vinny,** dial. var. Veny 2, Fenny *a* 2, Finny *a.*2

Vi nny, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 6 **vynye** [var. of Vinew *v.*, Finew *v*] *intr* To become mouldy.

14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 597 *Mucuda*, to vinye 1837– in Somerset and Devon glossaries

Vino- (vəi no), combining f L *vīnum* wine, employed in a few chemical terms, as *vino-acetous*, *-methylic*, *-sulphureous*

1730 *Phil Trans* XXXVI 289 And the Retort being clapped in the Hand, there is found in the Receiver a Vino-sulphureous Gas 1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 519 Vino-acetous fermentation 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 542 Methylate of Ethyl, Ethylmethylic Methylethylic, or Vinomethylic Ether

Vinolence *rare* [See next and -ENCE.] = next.

1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IV IX (1554) 106 b, He Through vynolence lost oft his reason 1607 B BARNFS *Devils Charter* I II A 4, Such odious Auarice and perfidie, Such vinolence and brutish gluttony [1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vinolence*, *Vinolentness*, Drunkenness]

Vinolency. *rare* [ad. L. *vīnolentia*, f *vīnolentus* see next and -ENCY.] Drunkenness

1623 COCKERAM I [Also Bailey (1721), etc] 1804 LROTTER *Drunkenness* II 21 *note*, No bad assemblage of the phænomena of Vinolency

Vinolent (vəi nŏlĕnt), *a* Also 4–6 **vyno-**. [ad L *vīnolent-us*, f *vīnum* wine] Addicted to drinking wine, tending to drunkenness

1382 WYCLIF *Titus* i. 7 It bihoueth a bischop for to be without crime, not proud, not wrathful, not vynolent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 467 In wommen vinolent is no defence, This knowen lecchours by experience *c* 1386 — *Somp T* 223 They ben Al vinolent as botel in the spence 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II 5758 For man or wom in þat is vinolent Is verreyly a beste vnresonable *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* IV 1533 Venus was lecherous and also vynolent 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* (1570) C vj/2 There is no secrete with people vinolent, By beastly suffett, the life is breviate 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 286 Ȝe sulde nocht chuse vnto that cure Ane Vinolent nor wod Pasture 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr *Aristoph* II 80 *note*, The vinolent propensity of the Athenian females.

Hence **Vinolentness,** drunkenness. *rare*–°

1727 BAILEY (vol II)

Vino·logist. *rare*–¹. [f. L *vīn-um* wine + -OLOGIST.] A connoisseur in wines.

1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 309 The true vinologist should go down into one of the *cuevas* or cellars and have a goblet of the ruby fluid drawn from the big bellied *Tinaja*

Vinoma defied, *a rare*–¹ [f. L *vīn-um* wine + *madefierī* to be soaked] Soaked with wine

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 239 He, with his vinomadefied retinue, resolved to press in upon the page

Vino meter. [f L *vīn-um* wine + -OMETER] An instrument for measuring the strength or purity of wine, an œnometer

1863 ATKINSON tr *Gavot's Physics* 81 Lactometers and vinometers are used for measuring the quantity of water which is introduced into milk or wine for the purposes of adulteration.

Vinook, variant of VERNEUK *v*

Vinose (vəinō·s), *a* [ad L *vīnōs-us* full, or fond, of wine Cf. It, Sp, and Pg. *vinoso*, Pg *vinhoso*] = VINOUS *a*

1727 BAILEY (vol II) 1732 *Hist Litteraria* III 382 The Acids are divided by the Author into Vinose and Acetose 1826 *Examiner* 187/2 Their salaried tutors, their rich professors, their vinose and indolent fellows

Vinosity (vəinŏ·sĭti) Also 7 **vinocitie** [ad. L *vīnōsitās* (Tertullian), the flavour of wine, f *vīnōs-us* see prec. and -ITY So OF and F *vinosité*, It. *vinosità*, Sp *vinosidad*, Pg. *vinosidade*]

1. The state or quality of being vinous; vinous character or flavour

1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot* 33 Vessels of Oyles and Aromaticall Liquors And some yet retaining a Vinosity and spirit in them, which if any have tasted they have farre exceeded the Palats of Antiquity [Hence in BLOUNT *Glossogr* (1661)] 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) II 210 If we consider, how necessary fermentation is to the vinosity of the liquor 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* I ii (1760) 20 It is common with Distillers, in order to give it a particular Flavour, or improve its Vinosity. 1843 TIZARD *Brewing* 465 The vinosity and mellowness (of vinous liquors] are at the same time improved 1889 *Pall Mall G* 20 July, A Médoc wine-taster can tell at a sip what sort of ground a bottle of wine has grown in, that grown on a stony layer is marked by greater body and vinosity 1890 O CRAWFURD *Round Calendar* 195 All the rich and subtle chemistry of vinosity, which help to cheer and sustain the body

2 Fondness, for, addiction to, wine

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* VII 348 The souldiers reproouing his intemperate vinositie *Ibid* IX. 441 Riots, Reuels, Banquets, Pride, Surfets, Vinocitie, Voracitie 1857 *Fraser's Mag* LVI 486 Aristophanes himself, notwithstanding his jokes on the vinosity of Cratinus, is said in Athenæus to have been well primed with wine when he sat down to write.

Vinour(e, obs variants of VINER 2.

Vinous (vəi nəs), *a.* [ad L *vīnōs-us*, f *vīnum* wine. cf VINOSE *a* and F. *vineux* (OF. *vineus*).]

1 Of the nature of wine, having the qualities of wine, tasting or smelling like wine, made of, or prepared with, wine

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 65 The fermentation and heat presently appears, with a kind of vinous steam 1680 BOYLE *Exp Chem Princ* I 26 Fermentation ratefy's the oyly parts of the Juice of Grapes, and subtilizes them into vinous spirits 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 114/2 So will the Liquor be Vinous in Smell, and more delicious in Taste 1713 J WARDER *True Amasons* 156 The most wholesome of all the Vinous Liquors in the World 1741 C MIDDLETON *Cicero* I IV 324 He was obliged, he said, to take some vinous medicines 1818 ACCUM *Chem Tests* 72 All vinous fluids, even the mildest, contain a portion of a free acid 1856 N HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-bks.* I 242 They would perhaps have preferred a vinous potation. 1874 H R REYNOLDS *John Bapt* III §2 154 John was deprived from his birth of all vinous stimulus

b. Producing wine or similar liquor *rare*

1676 WORLIDGE (*title*), Vinetum Britannicum or, a Treatise of Cider, Together with the Method of Propagating all sorts of Vinous Fruit-Trees 1708 OZELL tr *Boileau's Lutrin* 41 Burgundia's vinous Fields she hovers round

2 Pertaining to, characteristic of, wine.

1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II 106 Water will imbibe The small Remains of Spirit, and acquire A vinous Flavour 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 78 It has a vinous and delicious Taste. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ Wines Ancients* 9 A more rich and sweet taste than is natural to them in a recent true vinous state 1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 173 An accumulation of blood which tinges the lungs of a livid or vinous colour

b *Vinous fermentation* (see quot 1857)

1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II III §2 220 All Liquors which have undergone vinous Fermentation have a Mark set upon them as dangerous. *c* 1791 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VII 216/1 When the vinous fermentation was finished, the liquor was found converted into vinegar 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 502 The vinous fermentation never takes place except in substances containing sugar, and it is most remarkable in those which contain the most of the saccharine principle 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* 102 When spirit of wine is formed from sugar, the change is called the alcoholic or vinous fermentation

fig 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser I. 147 The Reformation had passed the period of its vinous fermentation

3. Caused or produced by, resulting from, indulgence in wine

1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 Apr, I have heard none of those drunken,—nay, drunken is a coarse word,—none of those *vinous* flights 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XII, It has even been reported by maligners, that I sung a song while under this vinous influence 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XLVI, Frank and familiar from vinous excitement 1874 LD LYTTON in Lady Balfour *Lett* (1906) I 318 On our way back to town I was seized with a vinous inspiration

b. Affected by, showing signs of, the use of wine

1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I IX 161 He was a shortish stout man, in powder, with a huge vinous face. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XXXIV, Winking at his cousin with a pair of vinous eyes 1882 'F ANSTEY' *Vice Versa* III 44 C gave a vinous wink

4 Addicted to wine

1816 T L PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* II, Indefatigable in his requisition for the proximity of his vinous Achates 1820 BYRON *Juan* III XLII, The vinous Greek to whom he had address'd His question, much too merry to divine The questioner, fill'd up a glass of wine 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* X, Let us fancy them reeling to bed, and their vinous General conducted to his chamber by the young gentlemen of the house

5 With names of colours: Like that of (red) wine; having a wine-coloured tinge

1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 79/2 The general colour of the body is a dark vinous red on the upper parts and silvery grey beneath 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar 203/2 The colour of the flowers is a yellow-green with blotches of deep vinous-purple at the basis of the flower-cup 1887 W PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* 65 Cup rough, vinous-brown 1894 R B SHARPE *Handbk Birds Gt Brit* I 65 Ear-coverts and throat vinous-chestnut

b Of the colour of wine, vinaceous. Also *Comb.*

1894 R B SHARPE *Handbk Birds Gt Brit* I 19 The white or vinous-throated birds *Ibid* 80 The median and lesser wing-coverts vinous

Hence **Vi nously** *adv*, **Vi·nousness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Vinousness*, winy Quality, Taste or Smell 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII. 733 He felt himself 'vinously inclined' 1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* XVII, He determined to overbear his client vinously 1891 — *One of our Conq* VI, His voice and words had a swing of conviction they imparted vinousness to a heart athirst.

Vinow, Vinowed, variants of VINEW *sb* and *v.*, VINEWED *a.*

Vinquish, Sc var VANQUISH *sb*

1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 1122 It is quite a new disease on the Border, nor did I ever hear its name save from Galloway, where it was called the vinquish

Vint, *sb. rare* [Back-formation from VINTAGE *sb.* Cf next.] Vintage.

1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* XXIV. 88 Opulent As Gehon, in the season of the vint. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marvin* VII, Such is the beauty of this rarest of vints [that, etc]

Vint (vint), *v.* [Back-formation from VINTNER or VINTAGE]

†**1.** *trans* To sell or vend (wine). *Obs*–¹

1728 NORTH *Mem Music* (1846) 112 The taverner finding the sweets of vinting wine and taking money

2 To make (wine, etc); = VINTAGE *v* 1.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* XXI II 38, I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was vinted, after it had lain here a couple of years. 1908 *Academy* 11 April 666/1 Mr Pickwick drinks a brandy that was vinted and distilled in Sirius

Vintage (vi·ntedʒ), *sb.* Also 5–6 **vyntage** [a AF. *vintage* (1353), altered f of *vindage*, *vendage* VENDAGE, OF. *vendange*, by association with VINTER or VINTNER]

1. The produce or yield of the vine, either as grapes or wine, the crop or yield of a vineyard or district in a single season Now *rare* or *Obs*

Quot 1460 refers to the capture of large supplies of wine from the French

c 1450 *Brut* II 372 Þere þay restid ham a while, and sette þe cuntre yn pees & rest tylle þe vyntage were redy to sayle. *a* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* 239 Than the vyntage of Ynglond took a othir felauchip, where ther had a thousand tunne wyn and V. hundred 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* XXII (1812) II 55 And there he taryed tyll they had inned all their corne and vyntage 1589 FLEMING *Virg Georg* II 21 Not one and selfe same vintage hangs on our Italian trees 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I IV § 11 By reason of their stirring and digging the mould about the roots of their vines, they had a great vintage 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 327 The commonwealth will be cheated, for most of the wine of this vintage is now in the vintners' cellars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* V 109 Two Goblets will I crown with sparkling Wine, The gen'rous Vintage of the Chian Vine 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II 348 Shine we in arms? or sing beneath our vine? Thine is the vintage, and the conquest Thine 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 57 With grim delight the brood of winter view A brighter day, Scent the new fragrance of the breathing rose, And quaff the pendent vintage as it grows 1818 MRS SHELLEY *Frankenst* I (1865) 62 Never did the vines yield a more luxuriant vintage 1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 221 Where the milk-white oxen slow With the purple vintage strain, Heaped upon the creaking wain

fig 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng* IV XXI (1589) 89 The Vintage of my thriftles loue is blasted in the bloome 1647 N BACON *Disc. Govt Eng* I II (1739) 19 This was the vintage of Kings and great men, but the gleanings of the People were much more plentiful 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* XII 7 How like Bacchanals of blood Round France, the ghastly vintage, stood Destruction's sceptred slaves, and Folly's mitred brood!

b. *poet.* Wine, esp of good or rare quality

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* Wks. 1873 II 51 We had excellent cheere, rare vintage, and were drunke after supper 1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 67 In solid gold the purple vintage flows 1820 KEATS *To a Nightingale* II, O for a draught of vintage, that hath been Cool'd a long age in the deep delved earth 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 266 The great knight, Whom they with meats and vintage of their best And talk and minstrel melody entertain'd 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I 729 Soon for the goblet she asks, Then with the vintage fills it

transf 1856 B TAYLOR *Summer's Bacchanal* 109 Where the crystal vintage of the mountain Runs in foam from dazzling fields of snow

c. Used with reference to the age or year of a particular wine, usually connoting one of good or outstanding quality, now *spec* a wine made from the grape-crop of a certain district in a good year and kept separate on account of its quality.

1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* I V 6 Nor old, nor excellent, my Wine, Of five Years Vintage, and a mawshy Vine 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No 97 P4 He may regale his palate with a succession of vintages 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II I 18 Taste my wine, 'Tis of an ancient vintage. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 407 Honest Averill fetch'd His richest beeswing from a bin reserved For banquets, praised the waning red, and told The vintage 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV 605 The principal claret vintages of the 19th century are considered to have been those of 1815, '25, '28 [etc] *Ibid* 608 The last year when the wine was shipped as a vintage

transf 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1879) III 231 There are vintages, both material and intellectual, which are more frequently praised than heartily enjoyed

d. A property yielding wine *rare*–¹

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 231 Last summer we purchased a small cask of wine from a woman who owns a little vintage

2. The gathering of the ripe grapes in order to make them into wine, including the preliminary processes of wine-making, as pressing and placing the juice in the fermenting vats, etc ; the grape-harvest.

Also in the phrase † *to make vintage* (see *b*)

(*a*) 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 14 §2 From Burdeux to London for everie tonne Wyne at the fyrst vintage, XVIII s 1550 NICOLLS *Thucydides* IV 114 b, Sone after that, a lytle before the vintage, that selfe somer 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Micah* VII 1, I am as the somer gatherings, & as the grapes of the vintage 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 405 The grape-gatherer in time of Vintage 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Vintage*, Vine-harvest, Grape-harvest, Grape-gathering, Wine making. 1710 J CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat Philos* (1729) I 175 For if it rains a little before the Vintage, the Wine is sharper. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 261 The produce of the vintage in Guienne and Languedoc. 1833 REDDING *Mod Wines* III (1851) 53 The time of the vintage being fixed, the gathering is begun as early in the day as possible 1863 T. G SHAW *Wine, Vine & Cellar* XI 285 The vintage is often delayed to such a late period of the season as to incur the danger of injury from frost 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 605/1 The vintage in Médoc usually commences between the middle and end of September and lasts from two to three weeks. The process is a very simple one

fig 1860 PUSEY *Minor Proph* 197 It was a vintage, not of wine, but of woe

(*b*) 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* F 3 b, My Lord askes thee, what vintage thou hast made? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer* XXXI 5 The planters shal plant, and til the time come they shal not make vintage 1732 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Vitis*, My Conjecture is founded upon more than twenty-five Vintages, which I have seen made

fig 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lam* I 12 See if there be sorow like to my sorow because he hath made vintage of me, as our Lord hath spoken

b. The season or time when this is done Also with *a* and pl.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Vintage*, the time of yeare when wine is made 1652 R CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 148, I lived in Charanton two leagues from Paris, a whole Vintage, purposely to see how wine was made in France 1764 HARMER *Observ* I § 18 43 If St Jerome may be believed, the vintage of Judæa is not till the end of September or beginning of October 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict*

Trade, Vintage, the season of gathering grapes 1876 W C Bryant in *St Nicholas Mag* Dec. 101/2 The cider making season in autumn was, at the time of which I am speaking, somewhat correspondent to the vintage in the wine countries of Europe

3 *attrib.*, as *vintage-ball, -day, -dinner, -eve, feast, -festival, -god, -home* (after *harvest-home*), *-man*, etc.

1876 Ouida *Winter City* xiv, For the Palestrina *vintage balls 1857 Emerson *Poems* 51 'I was the *vintage-day of field and wood 1838 Miss Pardoe *River & Desert* II 31 A *vintage dinner, at which I have just assisted 1826 Mrs. Hemans *Forest Sanctuary* i xiii, The hour, the scene, came floating o'er my mind—A golden *vintage-eve *a* 1820 S Rogers *Jacquel.* Poems (1839) 24 Thro' Provence had ceased The vintage and the *vintage-feast 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I 36 Even the spontaneous joy of the vintage-feast was conferred by the favour of Dionysos 1833 *Philolog Museum* II 297 The difficulty of assigning a *vintage festival to the month of February 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII 247 The lesser Dionysia..were held in the month of December This was a vintage festival 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* ix 276 The cultus of the *vintage-god [*sc* Dionysus] 1657 Thornley tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 65 The young gallants thinking to keep the *Vintage holydayes 1839 T Mitchell *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. p. cxix, The ingathering of grapes, and, if we may be allowed such a term, the *vintage-home which followed 1800 Moore *Anacreon* lix 12 The choral song, the *vintage hymn Of rosy youths and virgins fair 1706 Stevens i, *Vendimador*, a *Vintage-man that gathers the Grapes 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v vii 29 An infinite number of little pimping Wine presses, all full of *Vintagemongers, who were picking, examining, and raking the Grapes 1860 Pusey *Min Proph.* 197 Where aforetime was the *vintage-shout in thankfulness for the ingathering, there should be wailing *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 280 From the first hour, when *vintage-songs broke forth 1836 Earl Carnarvon *Portugal & Gallicia* I 94 Groups of vintagers were gathering grapes, and singing the vintage song 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 148 Staphis waxeth ripe.. at *vintage time 1671 Milton *P R* iv 15 As a swarm of flies in vintage time 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict* s v *Vitis*, Dew is rarely wanting in Vintage-Time 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* i i 574 'Tis the vintage-time for death and sin. 1885 Pater *Marius* xxvii II. 222 To see their emperor living there.., his hands red at vintage-time with the juice of the grapes.

b In sense 1 c, as *vintage claret, class, wine*, etc.

1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 608/2 The cheaper wines are an exception.., also those of the so-called 'vintage' class, which are the finest wines of a good year kept separate and shipped as the produce of that.. year 1895 *Westm Gaz* 31 Dec. 1/1 There does not seem to be much 'depression' in the market for vintage wines. 1900 *Ibid* 1 Sept 2/1 We are allowed to make our little bids for fame with clean shirts, cut hair, sound coats, vintage clarets

Vintage, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* (See quot.) *rare.*

1598 Florio, *Vendemmiare*, to vintage, to gather grapes, to make wine.

2. *trans* **a** To strip (vines or a vineyard) of grapes at the vintage. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1618 Bacon *Lett.* (1734) 87, I humbly beseech his Majestie that these royal boughs of forfeiture may not be vintaged or cropped by private suitors. 1648 tr *Senault's Paraphr Job* 222 They either carry away the corne which is not yet cut, or pillage the vines which are not yet vintaged 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv xxiii. 99 The Devil take me if the Close of Sevill'é had not been all gather'd, vintag'd, glean'd and destroy'd

b To gather (grapes) in order to make wine; to make (wine) from gathered grapes.

Usually with special reference to the production of wine of fine quality (cf. Vintage *sb* 1 c)

1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 605/2 If a first growth is vintaged a little too late and does not succeed so well as some second growths 1890 *Pall Mall G* 29 Sept 3/2 The Department of the Marne, where the true sparkling champagne is vintaged

Vi·ntager. [f Vintage *sb.* + -er.]

1 One who gathers grapes in the vintage, a labourer or worker at the vintage.

1589 Fleming *Virg Georg* ii 21 The grapes which Lesbian vintager doth crop from Methym vine 1611 Cotgr., *Vendengeur*, a Vintager, or vine reaper 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Vintager*, a Vine-reaper, or Grape-gatherer 1731 Miller *Gard Dict* s v *Vitis*, Because there are green Grapes that the Vintagers ought not to gather; and mingle with the others 1796 H Hunter tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 454 The basket of the vintager, and the apron of the reaper 1806 W Taylor in *Ann Rev* IV 719 The annual dances of the vintagers, in which they smeared their faces with lees of wine 1846 Landor *Story of Santander* Wks II. 464 The officer was threatening both vintagers and mules for their intractability. 1887 Pater *Imag. Portraits* 167 The sharp sound of a bell—death bell, perhaps, or only a crazy summons to the vintagers

fig 1680 H More *Apocal. Apoc* 147 They are the same that are pressed here by Christ's Vintagers or Grape-pressers 1865 Mozley *Mirac* i iii 207 An element of prophecy unfolding itself beneath the fostering care of the Divine vintager.

b *transf.* Also *attrib*

1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* 6 A hill, abounding in these beasts [*sc* monkeys], who are a great hinderance to the poore vintagers of the countrey of Calechut, for they will climbe into the high palm trees, breaking the vessels set to receive the Wine. 1829 T. L. Peacock *Misfort Elphin* 16 From the flower cups of summer on field and on tree Our mead cups are filled by the vintager bee. 1871 Lowell *Study Wind* 7 A dozen of these winged vintagers [*sc* robins] bustled out from among the leaves

2 A bright star in the constellation of Virgo.

After L. *vindēmiātor* cf Vindemiatrix

1588 Ashley *Wagenar's Mariners Mirr* B3, Præuindemiatrix, The Vintager 1601 Holland *Pliny* I 604 Eleven daies before the Calends of September, the star named in Latine Vindemiator, is the Vintager, beginneth to shew in the morning

Vi·ntaging, *vbl. sb.* [f. Vintage *v.*] The action or process of gathering the grapes at the vintage

1830 H N Coleridge *Grk Poets* (1834) 218 Then follow successive representations of a city at peace, of reaping, of sheaf-binding, of vintaging 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III 280 And timorous must he let the time go by For vintaging 1890 O Crawfurd *Round Calendar in Portugal* 198 The maize-harvest comes just after the vintaging of the grapes.

†**Vintaine.** *Obs rare* Also 5 **vintayne** [a OF. *vintaine, -eine, -ene*, (also mod.F.) *vingtaine* (= Pr. and Pg *vintena*, Sp *veintena*), f *vingt* twenty.] A company of twenty soldiers, etc

13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3367 Make we þre vintaine, þat be gode and certaine! Þe ferste ich wile me self out lede *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxv 114 Þai er wele arayd and ordayned by thowsands, hundreths and vintaynes

‖ **Vintem** (vinte·n). Forms α. 6 **vintun** (vinton), 7 **ventin, vinteen,** 8 **vinten,** 8–9 **vintin.** β 8–9 **vintain.** γ 8–9 **vintem.** [Pg. *vintem*, f *vinte* twenty.] In the coinage of Portugal and countries colonized from there. A small silver coin of the value of 20 reis, equivalent to about 1½*d* sterling, also, a copper coin of the same value.

α 1584 Barret in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II 1 274, 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money 1598 W Phillip tr *Linschoten* I xxxv 69/1 There is likewise a reckoning of *Vintins*, which is not likewise in coyne, but onely named in telling of these foure good, and fiue badde doe make a *Tangas* 1662 J Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav* II (1669) 86 Eight of these *Basarucques* make a *Vintin* 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 207 The *Tango*, 5 *Vinteens* 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S Seas* 206 We had hitherto been supplied at the Rate of eight Vintins each Man *per* Day 1775 Twiss *Trav Portug & Sp* 22 Exacting a *vintem*, or about three halfpence per head 1805 T Lindley *Voy. Brazil* 260 The ships sell the beef on board by retail, at two vintins a pound.

β. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Coin*, Portuguese Coins The Vintain, whereof they have two sorts, the one Silver, and the other Billon 1819 J H Vaux *Mem* I 218 They stop, and empty their [water] vessel, for which they receive a vintain

γ 1736 Chandler *Hist Persec* 183 Dr Geddes tells us of one who was allowed no more than three Vintems a day, a Vintem is about an English penny farthing. 1801 Southey in C C Southey *Life* (1849) II 130 The ferry price varies..from one vintem to nine,—that is, from a penny to a shilling 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 326/2 At Rio de Janeiro..there are vintems of copper also current for 20 rees 1856 H Owen *Here & There in Portugal* 122, I purchased for three *vintems* (a trifle more than threepence), a capital figure of a negro dandy

†**Vintenary.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-are.** [ad. med L. *vintēnārius*, f *vintēnum* twenty: cf. next.] A military officer in command of twenty men.

c 1450 *Contin. Brut* 540 Sir John Ward, knyght, with x Centenaries and viij vyntenaries *Ibid* 541 Sir Howell Griffith with ij C and iij vintenares, and iiij M'CC Walshmen

†**Vintener.** *Obs rare.* [ad. OF *vintenier* (*vingt-*), f *vintene* Vintaine.] = prec.

c 1450 *Contin. Brut* 541 The nombre of þe retenue, that is to say, of eiles, Constables, Centeneis, capteyns, vynteners, Archers on horsbak [etc.] 1533 [see next]

†**Vinteney.** *Obs rare* [f OF. *vintene, vinteine* Vintaine.] = Vintaine.

1533 *Chron Calais* (Camden) 156 One vintener with his hole vinteney shall kepe the stand watche *Ibid* 157 The saide vintener and constables shall not depart more than fyve of the vinteney and iij of the constables at one tyme

†**Vi·nter.** *Obs.* Forms α 3 **viniter,** 5 **vineter** β 5 **vintere, vynter,** 5 **vinter** [a. AF. *vinter, vineter, vyn-, vinter*, OF. and early mod F. *vinet(t)er* (= Pr *vinatier*, It *vinattiere*, Sp *vinatero*, Pg *vinhateiro*, med.L. *vīnētārius, vīnātārius*) wine-seller, f L *vīnum* wine.] A vintner.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 11226 In þe southhalf of þe toune & suþþe þe spicerie, Hii breke fram ende to oþer & dude al to robberie Vor þe mer was viniter, hii breke þe viniterie 1428 *E E Wills* (1882) 77 John Toker, Citezein and Vineter of London *c* 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 192 The vintere tretethe of his holsom wynes, Of gentille fruite bostethe the gardener. 1486 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 10 John Walworth, late Citezein & vynter of london

Hence †**Vi·nteress, Vi ntress,** = Vintneress.

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* 111 The Nobles were served with Cups of Gold, which a pritty Nimph, the Vinteress of this Babylon, filled with much Courtesie 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Vintress*, a Woman Tavern keeper

Vintun, obs. form of Vintem.

Vintur, obs. Sc. form of Winter.

Vintner (vi ntnəɹ). Forms α 5 **vyntenere, -tyner,** 5–6 **-tener,** 6 **-tenar** (*Sc* **ventennar**), 6–7 **vintener,** 6 **vyntoner,** 7 **vintoner.** β. 5–6 **vyntner**(e, 6– **vintner** (8 **vinetner**) [Alteration of Vinter.] One who deals in or sells wine; a wine-merchant, †an innkeeper selling wine.

α *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 211 Masouns, carpenterys, of Yngelond and of Fraunce, Bakeiys, browsterys, vynteneiys, with fressh lycour *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 520 Vyntenere, *vinarius* *c* 1470 *Cath Angl* 402/1 (Add MS.), Vyntyner 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 25 Or as the vyntenar gyueth frely to his customers or byers a taste of his wyne 1530 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 91 No vyntoner shuld set any wyne a broche. 1587 Harrison *England* II vi (1877) I 149 Such [wine] as was anie waies mingled or brued by the vintener 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III 156 They had not our Vinteners fraud to mixe their Wines 1636 J Taylor (Water P.) *Trav Signes Zodiack* A v b, All the worthy Company of Vintoners 1669–70 Marvell *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 301 One Mr Wadlow, a vintener, was represented as notoriously faulty

β *c* 1460 *Promp Parv* (Winch MS.), Vyntenere, *vinarius* 1483 *Cath Angl* 402/1 A vyntner, *vinitor, merothecarius* 1548 Cooper *Elyot's Dict*, *Oenopola*, a tauerner or vintner 1570 B Googe *Pop Kingd.* iv (1880) 54 Straight after this comes Vrban in, the Vintners God deuine 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* G 1j, Now sir for the vintner, hee is an honest substantiall man, a friend to al good fellowes. 1605 Breton *Old Man's Lesson* B 1j, The Vintner, the Grocer, the Comfit-maker, doe by the venting of their wares, the better maintaine their trades 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* xxxiii 3 They may here learn not to huckster the Word of God, or corrupt it with their own mixtures, as Vintners do their wines 1687 *Lond Gas* No 2285/4 Charles Courtney Vintner and Innholder 1725 W Halfpenny *Sound Building* List of Subs., Mr Peter Hudson, of Richmond, Vintner 1772 Johnson in *Boswell* 6 April, Mr Pitt might think it an advantageous thing for him to make him a vintner, and get him all the Portugal trade, but [etc.] 1810 Crabbe *Borough* v 195 Uncheck'd, the vintner still his poison vends 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* v I 633 Once, merely from a malignant whim, he staved all the wine in a vintner's cellar 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III xxxi 306 A vintner was a big man in Elizabeth's time

†**b** *Merchant vintner* (Cf Merchant *sb.* 1 and Merchant Tailor, etc.) *Obs.*

1532–3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c 6 If at the tyme of any suche sale of Wyne purposed to be made, the merchaunt vyntener, or other owner thereof, do declare [etc.] 1600 *Chester Pl* Poem (Shaks. Soc.) 4 And you, worthy marchauntes vintners that nowe have plenty of wine, Amplifye the storie of those wise Kinges three.

Hence **Vi·ntneress,** a female vintner. **Vi ntnership,** the occupation or position of a vintner **Vi ntnery,** the trade of a vintner; wine-selling.

1641 J Johnson *Acad. Love* 89 Hosts and Vint'neresses looke to your score 1673 O Walker *Educ* 67 He that lives abstemiously needs not study the wholesomnes of this meat, nor is critical in cookery and vintnership 1816 Struthers *Poet Wks* (1850) I 148 Before engaging in the tempting career, let them consider how they will enjoy a Vintnership 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II v ii, Unless the father of him did, in an unexceptionable manner, perform Cookery and Vintnery in the Village of Ouarville

†**Vi nton.** *Obs.* [Obscurely related to Vintenary or Vintener.] (See quots.)

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 275 The whole country [i.e the Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts and every of them hath their severall Centoner, as one would say Centurion, their Vintons also, leaders as it were of twenty 1751 *Jrnl Gazetteer's* v *Wight Island*, The militia here is divided into 11 bands, over each of which is an officer, called a centurion, though he commands more than 100 men, and the inferior officers are called vintons

Vinton, obs f. Vintem. **Vintre,** obs. f. Vine-tree. **Vintress** see Vinteress.

Vintry (vi·ntri). Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: 3 **viniterie,** 5 **vyntrye,** 6 **vyntry,** 5–6 **vyntre** (6 **ventre**), 6 **vyne-, vintree, -trie,** 6, 8 **vintrie,** 6– **vintry.** [f Vinter + -y see -ery.] A place where wine is sold or stored, a wine-shop; a wine-vault, or a number of these

1297 [see Vinter] 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 619/30 *Vintria*, vyntrye 1593 'P Foulface' *Bacchus' Bountie* C 3, Claudius Tiberius, for the zeale hee had to the vintree, was merely termed *Caldius Biberius mero* 1901 *Contemp Rev* May 728 In the markets, restaurants, and vintries, Jesus saw that men's faces were not joyful and friendly.

b. With *the* (and usually with initial capital) A large wine-store formerly existing in the City of London, also, the immediate neighbourhood of this as a part of the city.

The name survives in the designation of the church St. Martin Vintry, now united with St Michael Paternoster Royal and All Hallows the Great and Less

a 1456 *Scogan's Moral Ballad* (heading), At a souper of feorthe merchande in the Vyntre in London *a* 1529 Skelton *Replye* Wks 1843 I 208 They inge them selfe able to be Doctours of the chayre in the Vyntre At the Thre Cranes 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 86 Item the furst day of February [1554] the qwenes grace came un-to the yelde-halle of Londone, & wente home agayne by watter at the Crane in the vyntre 1557 in Marsden *Court Adm* (Selden) II 98 Haye Wharf or the Three Cranes in the Vynetree 1598 Stow *Surv* 191 Then next ouer against S. Martins church, is a large house builded of stone and timber with vaults for the stowage of wines, & is called the Vintry [1687 Miège *Gt Fr. Dict.* II, Vintry, a great Place for selling of Wine (Hence in Phillips and Bailey)] 1790 Pennant *London* 310 In this neighborhood was the great house called the *Vintrie*, with vast wine-vaults beneath 1826 Scott *Woodst* vii, The bargain was made in a cellar in the Vintry 1836 Herbert *Livery Companies Lond* II. 630 St Martin in the Vintry was, in the reign of Edward I, called St. Martin Baremanne church.

attrib 1598 Stow *Surv.* 189 The Vintry ward, so called of Vintners, and of the Vintrie.

Vinue, variant of Vinew *sb. Obs*

Viny (vəi ni), *a.* Also 6–7 **vinie,** 7, 9 **viney.** [f Vine *sb.* + -y.]

1. Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, vines; composed or consisting of vines

1570 B Googe *Pop Kingd.* iv. 54 Fast vpon his head a crowne of vinie leaues is wounde 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III xxxiv 498 Both the nourishment and vinie qualitie of the stocke of the said vine 1624 *Trag Nero* I

iii in Bullen *Old Pl* (1882) I 19 Not Bacchus drawn from Nisa downe with Tigers, Curbing with viny rains their wilful heads 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 143/2 *Coloquintida* is a Fruit that grows upon a climbing or viny Plant 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 701 Whom strong Tyrinthe's lofty walls surround, And Epidaure with viny harvests crown'd 1816 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 539 The cranberry is of the low and viny kind 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 213 Who enter are by kindest angels clad in robes Woven of sunset clouds, while viny wreaths Gemberries bearing form their coronals

b *fig.* Of an embrace. Clinging, close.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1605) 395 These unfortunate louers not forgetting with vnie embracements, to giue any eye a perfect moddell of affection

2. Abounding in, full of, or covered with vines, bearing or producing vines.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xv. 109 The Skeld, the goodly Mose, the rich and Viny Rheine, Shall come to meet the Thames 1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc Ecl* II xiii, From thence he furiow'd many a churlish sea, The viny Rhene, and Volgha's self did passe. 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect*, *Germany* (1685) 115 Wurtzburg, environed with Meadows, Gardens, and Vinie Downs 1729 PENTON *Ded Lady Harley* 104 Wks (1790) 375 Trophies, atchiev'd on Gallia's viny plains 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I 58 Beare's viny coast, where peaceful seas ever kiss the shore. 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* I. 277 The steepest, but most lovely of pleasure-paths, conducts through viny woods and white villas to [etc] 1854 F TENNYSON *Days & Hours* 87 Whisper of viny hills, and sands of gold

3. *Comb*, as *viny-crowned* adj.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* 122 'Twas too sad For viny-crowned Thalia.

Vinyl (vəɪ·nɪl). *Chem* [f. L *vīn-um* + -YL] The compound univalent radical CH_2CH, isomeric with ethenyl, and characteristic of many derivatives of ethylene (which is the hydride of vinyl). Also *attrib.*

1863 WATTS *Dict Chem* I 675 Bromide of vinyl, C^2H^2 Br 1873 — *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 611 Vinyl alcohol is produced by combining ethine or acetylene with sulphuric acid, whereby vinyl-sulphuric acid is formed *Ibid* 612 The univalent radical vinyl may be supposed to exist in it [vinyl alcohol]

Vinzhe, obs form of VINE *sb*

Viol (vəɪ·əl), *sb.*[1] Forms· *α.* 5 vyell, 6–7 viall, vyall (6 wyall), 7 vial. *β.* 6 veol, 6–7 viole (7 vyolle), violl (7 wioll), 7– viol (7 vyol) [Orig. ad. AF. and OF. *viele*, *vielle* (see VIELLE), but subsequently assimilated to, or replaced by, OF and F. *viole* (= It, Sp, Pg. *viola*, Prov *viula*).

That OF *viole* and *vielle* represent earlier **vidule* and **videlle* (with variant forms of the diminutive suffix) is indicated by the med L *vidula*, *vitula*. On the relation of these to Germanic forms, see the note to FIDDLE *sb*]

1. A musical instrument (in common use from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century) having five, six, or seven strings and played by means of a bow. Now *Hist* or *arch.*

α 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* k vj, Syre Geffroy called hym before hym and demaunded hym where his vyell and clauycordes were *a* 1500–34 *Cov. Corpus Chr Pl* I 538 The whyle thatt I doresst, Trompettis, viallis and othur armone Schall bleu the wakyng of my maieste. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* li 170 He spyed lyeng beside hym an harp and a vyall wheron he coude well play 1540 *Rutland MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm) IV 304 To a man to helpe to bryng the wyalls betwixt Croxton and Belwer, 1*d* 1578 E CLIFFE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) III 751 They were exceedingly delighted with the sound of the trumpet, and vialles 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 102 If any Man think that the String of the Bow, and the String of the Viall, are neither of them Equall Bodies, he is in an Error. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept, So home, and find Mercer playing on her Vyall, which is a pretty instrument 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II (1847) 336 Christiana could play upon the Vial

β 1542 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* VIII 149 To be .x pair of hois to the four playerris on the veolis, four trumpettis of ware, and twa taburnerris 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Amos* v 23 For I wil not heare the melodie of thy violes. 1582 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 545 Sing vnto him with Viole, and instrument of ten strings 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm* Wks (1873) I 307 Nine Boyes sang the dittie following to their viols and other instruments *a* 1629 HINDE *& Bruen* III (1641) 10 By occasion of Musitians and a chest of Viols kept in the house, he was drawn by desire and delight into the Dancing-schoole 1676 T MACE *Music's Mon* 247 The Viol is an Instrument very much in use. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII 745 Dost call the bowl, the viol, and the dance, Loud mirth, mad laughter? 1776 HAWKINS *Hist Music* IV III VII 339 Compositions of many parts adapted to viols, of which there are many 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus* s v, The viol was for a long while in such high esteem as to dispute the pre-eminence with the harp 1839 LONGF *Black Knight* v, Pipe and viol call the dances, Torch-light through the high halls glances 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* x 88 On another [cup] are the figures of a gentleman and a lady who plays the viol, in the costume of the 15th or early 16th century

† b. One who plays a viol. *Obs. rare.*

1540 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App xii 241 Item, for Hans Highorne, Viall, wagis, XXXIIJ s. iiij d 1647 L HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Musicians and Players,..Six Sackbuts Eight Vials; Three Drumsteds.

2. With distinguishing terms, denoting esp the form or tone of the instrument

See also BASS-VIOL, *gamba viol* GAMBA[2] 1 (quots 1598, 1710), *lyra viol* LYRA 5, and VIOL DA GAMBA

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 250, I heard much good musicke, especially that of a treble violl. 1662 [see VIOL DA GAMBA 1] 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct, The new instrument was brought called the Arched Viall, being tuned with lute-strings, and played on with kees like an organ. 1724 *Short Explic For. Wds in Mus Bks*, *Viola Bastarda*, a Bastard Viol, which is a Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a Bass Viol 1730 BAILEY (fol), *Viola Tenore*, a Tenor-Viol Ital 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* 1 (1878) 9 The *viol* class —consisting of the *viol d'amore*, or treble viol, the *viol da braccia*, or tenor viol, and the *viol da gamba*, or great viol 1889 *Grove's Dict Mus* IV 267 *Viola di Fagotto* (Bassoon Viol), a name sometimes given to the Viola Bastarda

b *Viol d'amore* or *d'amour* (see quot. 1801)

Cf *viola d'amore* s v VIOLA[2] The F form *viole d'amour* is also occasionally employed.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov 1679, The *viol d'amore* of 5 wyre-strings plaied on with a bow 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 145 The psaltery, the *viol d'amor*, and other instruments 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus*, *Viol d'Amour*, or *Love Viol*, a viol, or violin, furnished with six brass or steel wires, instead of sheep's gut, and usually played with a bow [1856 MRS C CLARKE tr *Berlioz' Instrumentation* 29 The viole-d'amour is peculiarly appropriate to chords of three, four, or more notes] 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J Inglesant* XXIII, If you could accompany me for some months, with your viol d'amore, across the mountains. 1889 *Daily News* 25 Jan 2/2 Two performers upon that once obsolete but recently revived instrument, the viol d'amore

† **3** A variety of organ-stop. *Obs*[—1]

1688 BFR SMITH in Hopkins *Organ* (1870) 453 Choir Organ A Violl and Violin, of mettle,..61 pipes, 12 foote.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *viol bow*, *-case*, *class*, *-lesson*, *-play*, *species*, *-string*, *viol-maker*, *-tuning*

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-house to Let* Wks. (1673) 76 A man may bring a Pageant through the streets As privately upon my Lord Mayor's day, As a burden of Viol-cases hither 1674 PLAYFORD *Music* 101 In the choice of your Viol Bow, let it be proportioned to the Viol you use. 1676 T MACE *Music's Mon* 258 This may suffice for the Best Directions in Viol-Play *Ibid* 264 Viol-Lessons of all sorts of Forms, and Shapes, Suited to the Five Best of the Viol-Tunings 1687 MIÉGE *Gt Fr Dict* II, A Viol-maker, *un Faiseur de Violes* 1776 HAWKINS *Hist Music* IV. III. VII. 342 That sweet and delicate tone, which distinguishes the viol species 1836 [see 2] 1897 H N HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 7 Life is the viol-string, Love is the melody

Hence **Viol** *v intr*, to play the viol. *rare*[—1]

1865 J M LUDLOW *Epics Mid. Ages* II 212 A thousand dancing, and a thousand violling

† **Vi·ol,** *sb.*[2] *Naut. Obs* Also 7 vial, violl, vyoll; 8–9 voyol, 9 voyal [Of obscure origin] (See later quots)

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram* II 8 The violl is fastened together at both ends with an eye or two, with a wall knot, and seased together *c* 1635 CAPT BOTELER *Dial Sea Services* (1685) 236 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I 1, *Must within* Our vial's broke *Vent within* 'Tis but our vial-block has given way 1711 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 153 Viol cabl'd, as big as the Fore Stay *Ibid* 165 *Viol*, a large Hawser used to heave in the Cable 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Voyol*, a large rope used to unmoor, or heave up the anchors of a ship, by transmitting the effort of the capstern to the cables 1841 R H DANA *Seaman's Man* 133 *Viol*, or *Voyal*, a larger messenger sometimes used in weighing an anchor by a capstan [Cf. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* 713 *Viol*, or *Voyol*, a large messenger formerly used to assist in weighing an anchor by the capstan] 1869 W M THOMAS tr. *Hugo's Toilers of Sea* 191 Its chain was there, and might still be of service, unless the strain of the voyal should break away the planking

b *attrib.*, esp. in *viol-block.*

1667 [see above] 1694 in *Navy Board Lett* XXIX 833 Blocks. Vyoll, of 54 inch 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* LXXII, He may man his capstans and viol block, if he wool, but he'll as soon heave up the Pike of Teneriff, as bring his anchor aweigh! 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 157 *Voyol or Viol Block* is a large single-sheaved block It is used in heaving up the anchor [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Viol* or *Voyol Block*, a large single sheaved block through which the messenger passed when the anchor was weighed by the fore or jeer capstan *Ibid*, This voyal-purchase.]

Viol, obs. form of VIAL.

Viola[1] (vəɪ ōlă). [a L. *viola* violet.]

† **1.** The violet Also *fig. Obs. rare*

c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (1911) 300 Haile, freshe Rose, planted in Iericho! Swettest viola, that neuer shal fade *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables*, *Lion & Mouse* 16 The Rosis reid, The Prymeros, and the Purpour Viola

2 A large genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Violaceæ*, including violets and pansies, a plant or species of this genus

1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* [as Latin generic name, and so in many later Dicts] 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 345/2 The principle has been separated by Boullay from some species of Viola *Ibid*, The capsule is like Viola 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 241/2 The violas are credited with powerful emetic and diuretic properties 1904 *Westm Gaz* 23 July 4/2 The Alpine viola, in wondrous shades of mauve and violet and purple, stands an inch above the grass.

b A hybrid garden-plant of this genus, distinguished from the pansy by a more delicate and uniform colouring of the flowers.

1871 *Field* II 250/2 There is still a good early-flowering white Viola wanted 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 241/2 'Bedding violas,' which differ from pansies in some slight technical details, have been raised by crossing *V. lutea* with *V calcarata* 1897 *Westm Gaz* 22 Nov 1/3 Patches of pale mauve and purple show where colonies of violas and pansies are in bloom

attrib 1871 *Field* II 250/2 Another manifest want in the Viola tribe 1896 *Daily News* 22 June 3/5 Viola Show — The first show of the National Viola Society was held on Saturday afternoon.

3. *attrib.* In chemical terms denoting substances derived from the violet or pansy

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 1001 *Violin*, or *Viola-Emetin*, an emetic substance contained, according to Boullay, in all parts of the common violet 1887 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* V 490/2 Little, if anything, of value has been found in pansy, a glucoside, violaquercitrin, of probably no active properties, and a little salicylic acid.

‖ **Viola**[2] (vɪ,ōu·lă) [It. and Sp. *viola*, = F. *viole* VIOL *sb*[1]]

1. A four-stringed musical instrument slightly larger than a violin; the alto or tenor violin

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett Resid Spain* XV. 265 The King of Spain wished to hear his daughter play on the viola, and an express was sent to Lisbon for her instrument 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus*, *Viola*, a tenor violin The part it takes in concert is between that of the bass and the second violin 1845 E HOLMES *Mozart* 14 The father took the bass part on the viola, Wenzl played the first violin, I the second 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq* XXVIII, Colney brought his viola for a duet

attrib. 1856 MRS C CLARKE tr *Berlioz' Instrumentation* 25 Viola players were always taken from among the refuse of violinists

b. One who plays the viola.

1894 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5 Heir Ludwig Strauss, for many years viola in the quartet at the Monday Popular Concerts

c A variety of organ-stop.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IX (1878) 65 *Viola*, an open stop of narrow measure, and a particularly soft and agreeable tone.

2 *Viola da* (also *di*) *gamba*, = VIOL DA GAMBA 1.

1724 *Short Explic For Wds in Mus Bks*, *Viola Da Gamba*, is the same as *Viola Basso*, or Bass Viol 1787 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 210/1 The Viola di Gamba is not an instrument in general use; and will perhaps die with him, but his performance rendered it exquisitely charming. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Aug 6/1 (Stanf), The early 18th century room contains the spinet, the viola da gamba, and the viola d'amore

b = VIOL DA GAMBA 2.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* IX. (1878) 66 *Viola di Gamba*, or *Gamba*,. is of tin or metal, and the tone is soft, and somewhat cutting. 1889 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict Mus* IV 267 Under the incorrect title of Viola da Gamba it designates an organ stop of 8 ft pitch, with open pipes, in the choir organ

3. *Viola d'amore* (or † *d'amour*) see VIOL[1] 2 b.

1724 *Short Explic For. Wds. in Mus Bks*, *Viola D'Amour*, a kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called because of its soft and sweet Tone 1885 [see 2] 1889 *Grove's Dict Mus* IV 267

Violable (vəɪ·ōlăb'l), *a.* [ad L. (poet) *violābilis*, f *violāre* to violate So OF *violable*, It *violabile*, Pg. *violavel.*]

† **1** Destructive. *Obs.*[—1]

a 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LII ii, Ye Pightes & fugitiues Destroyed the lande by waire full violable

2. Capable of being violated, in senses of the vb

1552 HULOET, Violable, or able to be defiled, or easy to be violated, *violabilis*. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb* XVI 255 Churches, Plough's, and High-waies should haue liberties of Sanctuarie by no authoritie violable. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* III 1, Alas, my heart is Tender and violable with the least weapon Sorrow can dart at me. 1674 *Case of Bankers & Creditors* Introd 4 The Subjects property is not violable but by his own consent 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm New Life* 347 If God had no violable sympathy he would be anything but a perfect character. 1885 J MARTINEAU *Types Eth Th.* I. I II 331 A rule which Spinoza treats as absolute, and will not allow to be violable, even to save one's life.

Hence **Vi·olableness,** 'capableness of being violated' (Bailey, 1727, vol. II).

Viola cean, *a rare*[—1]. [-ACEAN.] = next.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II 162 The Hyacinth of violacean Hue, The purple Amethyst, and Sapphire blue

Violaceous (vəɪōlā·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *violāce-us* violet-coloured, f *viola* VIOLA[1] see -ACEOUS.]

1. Of a violet colour; purplish blue.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 498 Incrassated by coction to make it more violaceous 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 175 [A transparent stone] of an Amethystine violaceous colour, and a genuin luster 1790 SHAW *Nat Misc* III F 2, The Violaceous Partridge. 1819 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen Zool.* XI 1 42 The inferior tail-coverts are whitish, with violaceous tinges towards the sides. 1844 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) V 17 The flowers differ in having the violaceous tint mixed with the crimson in the texture of the flower 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 247 In color they possess a dull red or even violaceous hue.

b. Qualifying names of colours

1790 SHAW *Nat Misc.* III. F 2, Violaceous-blackish Partridge with a cast of green. 1802 — *Gen. Zool* III II 521 Violaceous-brown Snake *Ibid* 549 Violaceous-green Snake 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 198 Violaceous black, sides of the wing and tail feathers white 1854 tr. *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed 2) 268 The extraordinary violaceous blue tint which immediately precedes the yellowish red.

2 *Bot* Belonging to or resembling the order *Violaceæ*.

Hence **Viola ceously** *adv.*

1888 *Harper's Mag* Aug. 336 The stricken flesh changes color, spots violaceously

Vi·olal, *a* and *sb. Bot.* [f. VIOLA[1].] a. *adj* Resembling or related to the genus *Viola*. b. *sb pl.* The 'violal alliance' in Lindley's classification

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 320 They seem evidently to join the Violal Alliance. *Ibid* 325 A perigynous form of Violals. *Ibid.* 338 Violal Exogens, with polypetalous flowers.

Violan (vəɪ ōlăn). *Mus.* [f. L. *viola* VIOLA[1]; named by A. Breithaupt, 1838.] (See quots.)

1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol*, *Min* etc § 407 Pistacite, Violane, Withamite, are either synonyms or varieties of Epidote 1857 DANA *Min* (1862) 182 Violan is a dark violet-blue mineral, resembling glaucophane. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 1000 *Violan*, a silicate of aluminium, calcium, magnesium, and sodium It occurs massive, and in indistinct, elongated, granular concretions

Violan(d, obs variants of VIOLIN.

Violant, obs form of VIOLENT *v*

Violantin (vəiō'læntin) *Chem* Also -ine [f. L. *viola* VIOLA 1 + (ALLOX)ANTIN.] 'A compound containing the elements of violuric and dilituric acids' (Watts)

1866 W ODLING *Anim Chem.* 128 Baeyer has increased the list of compounds by his discovery of pseudo-uric acid, hydantoine, violantine [etc] 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 939 Hydurilic acid with nitric acid of ordinary strength yields alloxan, together with violuric acid, violantin, and dilituric acid

Violar, variant of VIOLER

† Vi'olary. *Obs.*—1 [ad. L *violārium*, f *viola* VIOLA 1] A violet-bed

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 182 The Violaries, how are they spurned and trodden down'

Viola scent, *a rare*—0. [f L. *viola* VIOLA 1.] 'Approaching a violet colour' (Smart, 1840).

† Violastre. *Obs.*—1 [a. OF *violastre* (mod.F. *violâtre*) violaceous.] (See quot.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xiv 160 There ben also Dyamandes in Ynde, that ben clept Violastres (for here colour is liche Vyolet, or more browne than the Violettes)

Vi'olate, *pa pple.* and *ppl. a.* Now only *poet* Also 5 violatt, 6 -at, -ait, 6 vyolate, *Sc* weolait [ad L *violāt-us*, pa. pple of *violāre* · see next]

1 Characterized by impurity or defilement.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 1557 Now, lord of lordes, to pi blyssyd name sanctificatt, most mekely my feyth I recummend Pott don þe pryd of mainentes violatt! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V 1 12 For weill wist Eneas In violait [L *polluto*] luif quhat thingis mycht be controvit By wemen in fury rage that stranghe lovit 1594 *Warres Cyrus* C ij, The prince bare my daughter thence with violate hands Vnto his pallace 1856 MRS H KING *Disciples, Agesilao Milano* (1873) 302 Take home the lesson to thee, Who makest of this lovely land, God's garden, A nation violate, corrupt, accurst

2 As *pa pple.* Violated, in various senses of the verb, subjected to violation or injury

1503 HAWES *Examp Vert* VII 112 Mayden and moder yet not vyolate *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII 321 The peace was, by the kynge, vyolate and broken 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 317 Wherwith no parte of the maiestie of a kyng is vyolate 1590 H BARROW *Brief Discoverie* 4 That heauenly patterne left by the Apostles was soone violate *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II II § 5 (1622) 203 If Iustice may be violate, for any cause at all 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II 479 It was declared and resolved to be an undouted ancient standing order, not to be violate 1733 W CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 159 The law of innocency, being violate by man's apostacy 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* VI 44 And now, O maids, behold our sanctuary Is violate, our laws broken.

b = VIOLATED *ppl a.*

1655 *Theophania* 169 My Fathers blood, Agnesias languishing griefs, my violate marriage, raised several passions

Violate (vəi'ōlĕit), *v* Forms 5 violatt, 6 -at, 5–6 vyolat(e, 6 voyolate, *Sc* wiolate, violet, 5– violate. [f L. *violāt-*, ppl. stem of *violāre* to treat with violence, to outrage, dishonour, injure, etc.]

1 *trans* To break, infringe, or transgress unjustifiably, to fail duly to keep or observe: **a** An oath or promise, one's faith, etc.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 347 His bloode be schedde in lyke wyse that dothe violate and breke this bonde of luffe 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 187, I haue despoused you to a noble man, se yt you violate not your fayth & spousage 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 50 If any man be affraid to violat the oth of obedience, which they haue made to suche monstres 1596 *Edw III*, IV III 27 Ah, but it is mine othe, my gratious Lord, Which I in conscience may not violate 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* III viii. 76 Your promise I find euery day violated by some of your subiects 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. XIV 68 A Power set up to constrain those that would otherwise violate their faith 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, VII. Wks 1813 III. 53 The indecency of violating a recent and solemn engagement 1777 R WATSON *Philip II*, II (1839) 25 Being convinced that Henry would never violate the truce of Vaucelles 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 259 Fearing lest the sight of the fertile land might tempt the Heracleids to violate their compact with him 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* I 189 These arrangements were scarcely concluded when the Raja manifested a disposition to violate them. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 18 She violates the bond

b A law, commandment, rule, etc.

1552 HULOET, Violate a lawe or custome, *soluere legem, uel morem* 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 195 Thou praisest ye Empresse for instituting good lawes, and grieuest to see them violated by the Ladyes 1611 BIBLE *Ezek* XXII 26 Her priests haue violated my law, and haue prophaned mine holy things 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXVII 153 He which does Injury should suffer punishment without other limitation, than that of his Will whose Law is thereby violated 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 363 If we live contrary to this, we violate the Law of him that made us 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VII, Power, liberty, and dominion All which, however happily tempered by the laws of that kingdom, have been sometimes violated by each of the three parties. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 485, I have not usually made any scruple to violate, in some degree, the strict letter and *summum jus* of decorum and propriety 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* VII (1852) 204 It is of the essence of atonement, that while it protects all rights, it must not violate any 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 126 The sovereigns resolved to violate their own late precedents of non-intervention 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I II The predestination of God in no way violates or takes away the perfect liberty of the human will

c Abstract and moral qualities, etc

1588 KYD *Housek Philos* Wks (1901) 253 First wold I that the parched earth did riue, Ere I to lose or violate my chastity beginne 1671 MILTON *Samson A* 893 An impious crew Of men violating the ends For which our country is a name so dear 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* VI 137 He that would not violate truth, must avoid all injustice *a* 1745 SWIFT *Hen I*, Wks 1768 IV 290 He was a strict observer of justice, which he seems never to have violated 1794 PALEY *Evid* III VII (1817) 369 Differences of opinion accompanied with mutual charity, which Christianity forbids them to violate 1836 J GILBERT *Ch Atonem.* III (1852) 62 Let not the Rationalists be suffered, in the very name of justice, sacred as it is, to violate justice 1892 TENNYSON *Dawn* III, The press easily violates virgin Truth for a coin or a cheque

2 To ravish or outrage (a woman)

c 1440 *Alph Tales* 57, I hafe violatt & fylid many mens wyvis, & þer childre *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXIII 398 He made it to be cryed in euere strete that no man shulde be so hardy on payne of dethe to vyolat any woman, or deflowre any mayd. 1585 WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I XV. 16 [10] see his wife and his daughters rauished and violated 1611 COTGR, *Forcer*, to violate, force, or rauish (as a woman) 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5) 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 117 P4 She was discovered by Neptune, and violated after a long and unsuccessful Importunity 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I XIII 344 We gratify our Lust by violating his Wife or Daughter 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind* II 509 This young man, having attempted to violate the wife of a Bramin, was imprisoned 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *With Armies of Balkans* 38 It was alledged however that they [*sc* the Cossacks] committed separate excesses of their own, violating all the Turkish women they could find

absol 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 951 Impale the remnant of the Greeks! despoil! Violate! make their flesh cheaper than dust!

3. To do violence to, to treat irreverently; to desecrate, dishonour, profane, or defile.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXI 76, I haue not rented, violated ne broken, the pyramyde of his faders sepulture *? a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc) I. 217 This man Is not of God, Which doth voyolate the Saboath daye 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI XI. 127 Quha evir with wond dois hurt or violat Hyr haly body onto me dedicat 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par John* XIX 115 A place perdye detestable and violated with dead bodyes. 1579 W WILKINSON *Confut Familye of Love* 13 Gods ministery is an holy and sacred thing, in thought not to be violated. 1635 PAGITT *Christianographie* I III (1636) 129 If by chance any Catholicke Priest shall celebrate upon one of their Altars, they violate it and breake it 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 17 They would commonly violate the graves of those dead men we buried 1673 *Lady's Calling* II. I § 7 She that listens to any wanton discourse has violated her ears. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XVI, What sacrilegious footsteps thus rudely violate this holy place 1846 ARNOLD *Hist Later Roman Commw* I VII. 277 Some of the most famous and richest temples..were violated and ransacked. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* IX, It would be searched, and the sanctuary violated *refl* 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III X 24 Experience, Manhood, Honor, ne're before, Did violate so it selfe.

b To destroy (a person's chastity) by force

1592 *Arden of Feversham* 38 That iniurious riball, that attempts To vyolate my deare wyues chastitie. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I II 347 Thou didst seeke to violate The honor of my childe 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. 213 The civil law ,not allowing any punishment for violating the chastity of her, who hath indeed no chastity at all

c To interfere with by appropriation

1823 LAMB *Elia* II *Poor Relations*, A particular elbow-chair was appropriated to him, which was in no case to be violated 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXV, No boy attempted to violate the sanctity of seat or peg

† 4. To vitiate, corrupt, or spoil, esp. in respect of physical qualities *Obs*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 98 If wee consyder the largenes and wydenes of the mouthes of the famous ryuer of Ister and howe farre they violate or corrupte the salte water with their freshenes 1598 YONG *Diana* 61 But this mischieuous absence doth violate and dissolue those things, which men thinke to be most strong and firme 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 131 They breede phlegme, violate the lungs, and soone offend the stomack by their windie and cloying substance 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* IV III. (1687) 141/2 He said, that Coals, when they forsake the nature of Wood, acquire a solidity not to be violated by moisture

† b To damage or injure by violence *Obs*

1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* I LXXXIII, Like to a River that is stopt his Course Doth violate his Banks. 1606 G WOODCOCK? *Hist Iustine* XLIV 136 For first it lieth not within the raging heate of the Sunne, as Afficke doth, neither is it violated with outragious windes like France 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* XV XIV (1678) 335 If the fracture violate the spinal marrow contained therein, then the Patient can scarce scape death 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard* (1675) 208 Couch it down without violating any of the leaves 1675 J ROSE *Eng Vineyard Vind* 41 Fear not your vessel if well made, since the force of the working will not violate it as some imagine

† c. To despoil *of* something *Obs* —1

1646 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II 57 When the bleake Face of winter spreads The Earth, and violates the Meads Of all their Pride.

† 5 To treat (a person) roughly or with violence; to assail or abuse *Obs*

a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl Love* (1631) 88 If a man should come and violate thee with ill termes thou wouldest be angry with him 1629 CHAS I *Declarations* Wks. 1662 II 27 Precedents of former times were disobeyed, the Speaker violated [etc] 1635 R N tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* III 239 The Act was made against those which should violate the king by seditious writings

6. To break in upon, to interrupt or disturb, to interfere with rudely or roughly

1667 MILTON *P L* IV 883 To question thy bold entrance on this place, Impiov'd it seems to violate sleep 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII 474 O Trojans! cease From impious arms, nor violate the peace 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat* VI (1724) 132 Since he, who begins to violate the happiness of another, does what is wrong 1775 JOHNSON *Taxation no Tyr* 31 Legislation passes its limits when it violates the purse 1796 W COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II 3 [Pope's] garden has not yet been violated It retains its early form 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* III VI (1849) 175 The dark forests which once clothed those shores had been violated by the savage hand of cultivation 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V 1 13 To violate the sacred doors of sleep

7. To treat without proper respect or regard, to do violence or injury to (feelings, etc) in this way

1692 DRYDEN *St Euremont's Ess.* 82 Never were they more careful of hindring the Majesty of the Roman People from being violated 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Monaco* 15 They have never entertain'd a Thought of violating the Publick Credit 1713 BERKELEY in *Guard* No 3 P1 A Body of Men, whom of all other a good Man would be most careful not to violate, I mean Men in Holy Orders 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II 24 Man may act in a way disproportionate to, and violate his real proper nature 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 336 Ere tyrant customs strength sufficient bore To violate the feelings of the poor 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VIII XXVII, Do ye thirst to hear A heart which not the serpent Custom's tooth May violate? 1822 LAMB *Elia* I *Compl Decay Beggars*, Do we feel the imagination at all violated when we read the 'true ballad', where King Cophetua woos the beggar maid?

Hence **Vi olating** *vbl sb.*

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict*, *Violatio*, a violatyng, a breakyng. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer* I. (1584) C ij, Master Campion did vs wrong, to charge vs with violating of the Maiestie of the holy Bible 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II XIII 48 b, The violating and deflouring of his daughters, & other Ladies 1611 COTGR, *Violation*, a violation, or violating 1671 PHILLIPS (ed 3) s v *Sacrilegious*, A robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* IV IV § 52 The violating of a bride, or espoused virgin. 1769 in *Boston Gaz* 8 Jan (1770) 3/1 Since the stories are so set upon ruining this continent as not even to scruple the violating their own plighted faith

Violated (vəi'ōlĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f prec. + -ED 1] That has been subjected to violation.

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1059 Thou shalt not know The stained taste of violated troth. 1600 — *A. Y. L* III II. 141 Violated vowes, twixt the soules of friend, and friend 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* III XXI. 217 He foresaw the infamy of violated hospitality. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks 1851 IV 164 They argue nothing to the continuance of a false or violated Marriage 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII 221 Of ev'ry Latian fair, whom Jove misled To mount by stealth my violated bed. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep* 6 Deep in the frozen regions of the north, A goddess violated brought thee forth 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 340 By him the violated law speaks out Its thunders 1828 TYTLER *Hist Scot.* I 118 In vindication of his violated rights 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II XII 231 The violated charters were restored

Violater (vəi'ōlĕitəɹ). Now *rare.* [f VIOLATE *v*] = VIOLATOR.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXII 107/1 We shall punysshe all such as violaters and brekers of the peace as the case shall requyre 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 274 The punishment of the violater of the sabbath 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 83 Amnon was an incestuous violater of his sister. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 914 They made a League, wherein it was agreed, That the King should give Assistance against the Violaters thereof 1728 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* (ed 4) I III. XI 267 The Two Proctors assist in the Government of the University, punishing all Violaters of Statutes. 1767 R BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed 2) III 31 Violaters of virgins consecrated to god 1812 L HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Dec. 801/2 Calling us libellers and violaters of the law. 1863 W. H RUSSELL *Diary North & S* I 355 Here were seventy murderers, pirates, burglars, violaters, and thieves.

Violation (vəi'ōlēi·ʃən). Also 5–6 vyolacion, violacion(e, 6 -acyon, -atioune. [a OF. *violacion* (F. *violation*, = Sp *violacion*, Pg. *violação*, It. *violazione*), or ad. L *violātiōn-*, *violātio*, noun of action f. *violāre* to violate.] The action of violating, in various senses.

1. Infringement or breach, flagrant disregard or non-observance, *of* some principle or standard of conduct or procedure, as an oath, promise, law, etc, an instance of this

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 291 An objeccion was made to hym of the violacion of his religion and beleve *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXXIV 133 (Harl MS), þe Emperour beynge in gret wrethe, for violacion of his precepte & comaundement 1518 *Star Chamb Cases* (Selden II 150 The further violacion and disordryng of the ordenaunces, vsages, and auncient custumes of the said towne 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxii § 15 The harme that groweth by violation of holie ordinances 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* IV IV 488 It cannot faile, but by The Violation of my faith. 1655 S ASHE *Fun Serm Gataker* 18 It will be no violation of the Law of charity to affirm, that he was never truly good who doth not strive to be better 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* XXXIII 556 This is a sure rule, that the greatest violation of conscience is the greatest sin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 99 P7 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III 153 The violation, or non-performance, of these contracts might be extended into as great a variety of wrongs, as the rights which we then considered 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* III. (1782) I 75 Without any violation of the principles of the

constitution 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I. 232 Of this rule there are many violations to be met with 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I 360 It would be regarded by the Czar as a flagrant violation of treaty 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V xi Laws are passed concerning violations of military discipline

b Without const *rare*

1481 *Coventry Leet Bk* 475 Eny thyng wherby the seid trewes & other couuencions passed betwen vs myght fall in vyolacion or Ruptur in any wyse *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII 472 The peas whiche then was proclaymed whiche endured nat longe without vyolacion 1640 GRIMSTON *Speech* 9 Nov (1641) 5 To adjourne the house upon any command whatsoever, without the consent and approbation of the House it selfe, were breaches and violations that highly impeached our priviledges.

†2 The action of treating or handling violently and injuriously *Obs*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) II. 179 All with furyous vyolacion Thus shalbe subduyd 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos*, *Violation*, an offering of violence, a breaking *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann* VI (1658) 424 Perseus, sent away the Rodians open Vessels, and Eudemus their President without Violation, may even civilly entreated. 1699 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (ed 9) 23 To apply the Collateral Branches of his Wall Fruits (without violation and unnatural bending, and reverting) to the Earth or Borders

3 a Defilement *of* chastity, etc., in later use esp. by means of violence.

1497 BP ALCOCK *Mons Perfect* D iij, In clennes of body & soule without voluntary pollucion or vyolacion 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 182 Thou .conceyued thy chylde without corrupcyon or violacyon of thy virginite. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5) s v, A forcing of a Woman against her Will, is call'd a Violation of her Chastity 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Rape* a Ravishing, or forcible Violation of the Chastity of a Woman, or Virgin.

b Ravishment, outrage, rape.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III iii. 21 What is't to me, when you your selues are cause, If your pure Maydens fall into the hand Of hot and forcing Violation? 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV 81 By violation is understood carnal knowledge, as well without force, as with it. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IX 126 When Arvalan, in hour with evil fraught, For violation seized the shrieking Maid. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 171/2 The law [of treason] has been held to apply to a criminal connection by consent as well as to a forcible violation.

4 Desecration or profanation of something sacred.

1546 GARDINER *Detect Devil's Sophistrie* 15 b, The breakyng of the most blessed sacrament, by the ministre in the masse, doth no violacion to christes most precious body there present 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par Mark* III 26 They sawe the dumme beast might lawfully be drawen out of the hole, lest it shoulde perysshe, without any violacion or breache of the sabboth. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v 1777 R WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 221 The Spanish soldiers themselves, were afterwards, touched with remorse on account of their violation of the churches 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II, What he desires to do, that he will do—even to the violation of sanctuary 1856 C. KNIGHT *Hist Eng* I. XXVII 425 The violation of a sacred place by murder was considered a greater crime than the murder itself

5. Improper use *of* something.

1822 SHELLEY *Chas I*, II. 75 Look that those merchants . take fullest compensation For violation of our royal forests.

Hence **Viola·tional** *a rare.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 94 Something or other 'injurious', 'prejudicial', 'hurtful', or 'violational' 1876 J J G WILKINSON *Hum. Sci & Div. Rev* 25 Medicine has made great strides of late, and this is owing noticeably to violational science [*Violationism* and *violationist* are also used in this work, pp. 577, 579, etc]

Violative (vəɪ ˈöle·tɪv), *a.* Chiefly *U S* [f VIOLATE *v.* + -IVE.] Involving or causing violation (*of* something)

a 1797 J. P ANDREWS *Mass. Constit* 211 (Thornton), Violative of a vested legal right 1856 F. PIERCE *Message to Congress* 2 That no act shall remain on its statute book, violative of the provisions of the constitution 1878 *Masque Pouts* 26 Those Who have dared in violative wise To assault with strong and impious blows, The awful, slumbering Pharaohs 1891 *Nation* (N Y) 24 Dec 495/2 Four of the judges held that the act was violative of the amendments, and therefore invalid

Violator (vəɪ öle·ˈtǫɪ, -əɹ). Also 6–7 -our. [a. L. *violātor*, agent-noun f. *violāre* to violate So F *violateur* (OF. *violatour*), It *violatore*, Sp and Pg. *violador*. Cf. VIOLATER]

1 A ravisher or outrager of women.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 33 Sardanapallus, a man hauenge grete delectacion of women, and a violator of þem 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* v 1 41 That Angelo is an adulterous thiefe, An hypocrite, a virgin violator 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI 327 If, by vowing love and honour at the altar to such a violator, I could sanctify his unprecedented and elaborate wickedness 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 50 Me the sport of ribald Veteran, mine of ruffian violators!

2. A desecrator or profaner of something sacred or venerable.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 825/1 But Guye de Mountfort was excommunicate, as a violatour of the churche. 1591 in Jas Campbell *Balmerino & Abbey* (1867) III ii 178 Ordanis the sessione of the kirk of Balmerinoch to cause violatoris of the Sabhath day publicthe to make publict repentance thairfor. 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 13 The persecuters of those who submit themselves are to me in equal execration with the violatours of sepulchers. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 30 Commanding the Inquisitors to execute judgement upon violators, and novelties in Religion. 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* I i, Now glared upon the startled violators of the sanctuary, with glassy eyes and horrent visage, a grim monster 1865 BARING-GOULD *Were Wolves* xv 250 It is well known that Oriental romance is full of stories of violators of graves 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr Hist, Rev.* x, They, violators of home, dared hope an inviolate home

3 An infringer, breaker, or transgressor (of a law, compact, etc.).

1642 C VERNON *Consid Exch* 104 That due punishment be inflicted upon the violators thereof 1644 MILTON *Areop Bucer* Wks 1851 IV 331 They are no more in bondage to such violators of Marriage. 1676 TEMPLE *Let to Sir J Williamson* 21 Mar, Nor could it easily be found out how the Violator of any such Passport should be punished 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat* I 16 The Violator of the Laws of the Society 1775 DE LOLME *Eng Const* II xvi (1784) 239 To give up the violators of these laws 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* (1820) 199 Whoever thought wrong, was a flagrant violator of the inestimable liberty of conscience 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I 76 Those who attack others, not those who defend themselves, are the real violators of treaties.

4. One who injures, disturbs, or interrupts violently.

1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 31 The incendiaries, robbers, and violators of mankind 1828–32 WEBSTER s v, A violator of repose

Violatory, *a. rare* [f VIOLATE *v* + -ORY] = VIOLATIVE *a*

1802 *Times* 13 July, Nothing was so violatory of the rules of ratiocination and eloquence 1850 W. ANDERSON *Regeneration* 144, I contend, that the dogma is glaringly unphilosophical, and violatory of common sense.

‖ Viol da gamba. Also 6–7 de gambo, 7 di gambo, de gamboys; 7– de gamba, 9 di gamba. [ad It. *viola da gamba* 'leg-viol'. cf VIOLA 2 and GAMBA 2]

1 A viol held between the legs of the player while being played; in later use restricted to the bass viol corresponding to the modern violoncello

1597 J DOWLAND (*title*), The Firste Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure partes with Tableture for the Lute So made that all may be song to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo. 1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* III iii, *Fast.* I doe more admire your predominate perfections, than euer I shall haue facultie to expresse. *Sau.* Vpon the Viol *de Gambo* you meane? 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I iii 27 He playes o'th Viol-de-gamboys 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 252 Their instruments ten Sagbuts, foure Cornets and two Violdegambaes of an extraordinary greatnesse 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* II (1674) 91 Of this Viol de Gambo there are three several sizes, viz., Treble Viol, Tenor Viol, and Bass Viol. These three Viols agree in one manner of Tuning 1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus Trav* 34, I think the effect was equal to any *viol di gamba* I ever heard 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* III vii 361 Charles I had been a scholar of Coperario on the viol da gamba 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus*, *Viol da Gamba*, or Greater Viol, a viol with six strings, formerly much used in Germany 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 343/2 Viol da Gamba was the last survivor of the family of viols 1908 *'Aberdeen Jrnl' N & Q* I 32/1 The music ceased, and died away in a long note, like the stroke of a viol-de-gamba

2 An organ-stop having a tone resembling that of the above instrument

1852 STIDEL *Organ* 108 Viol di gamba, or simply gamba, is one of the finest registers 1881 C A EDWARDS *Organs* 157 The Viol-di-Gamba is soft, reedy, and sweet

†**Viole,** *v Obs. rare* Also 5 vyole. [ad. OF *violer*, ad. L. *violāre* see VIOLATE *v.*] *trans.* To violate

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 75 He took fro them all that he couthe, and enforced their wynes, and vyoled their doughters 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met* XI xxii, She moche enforced her for to flee for t'escape fro hyme, to th' ende that she were not vyoled ne defowled

Viole, obs. form of VIAL, VIOL *sb* 1

Violence (vəɪ ˈöləns), *sb* Also 4 uiolence, 4–6 vyolence, 5 *Sc.* wyol-, wiolence, 5–6 violens (7 voyolence). [a. AF. and OF. (also mod.F.) *violence*, ad L *violentia* vehemence, impetuosity, etc., f. *violentus* VIOLENT *a* Cf. Pr. *violensa*, *-ansa*, Sp and Pg. *violencia*, It *violenza*.]

1. The exercise of physical force so as to inflict injury on, or cause damage to, persons or property; action or conduct characterized by this; treatment or usage tending to cause bodily injury or forcibly interfering with personal freedom

c 1290 *Beket* 932 in *S Eng Leg* I 133 Zif ani man hond on ov set, ich ov hote also þat ze þe sentence of holi churche, for swuche violence ze do 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11142 Clerk to bete, or handes on ley yn vyolence, hyt ys grete eye *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1175 Þe world es a sted of mykel wrechednes, Of filthe and of corrupcion, Of violence and of oppression *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 161 Þei holden neuer neiþer lawe of god in dymes takynge, & taken hem bi vyolence & stronge cuises aȝenst mennus goode wille *c* 1420 *Prymer* 74 Lord I ȝ suffre violence, answere þou for me! ? *a* 1445 [? GASCOIGN] *Life St. Budget* in *New Leg England* (Pynson) 123 When ye cytezens sawe yt by prayers they profyted nat, somwhat with vyolence, neuerthelesse reuerently they ledde hir out of hir house vnto the watersyde 1504 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* I xxiv. 174 They that by vyolence restrayne theyr selfe fro synne and euer be busy to make the bodye obedyent to the soule 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 38 Then might they also be in the more hope to give the repulse to the Turke, with all his violence *a* 1596 *Sir T More* II iii 14 They intend to offer violence To the amazed Lombards 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 47 Charles the fifth was wont to say, that the King of Spaine ruled over Asses, doing nothing without blowes and violence 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xx 102 Promises proceeding from fear of death, or violence, are no Covenants. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 58. 20 Almost all the Governments had their Commencement in Violence 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVI[I], The violence of war admits of no distinction 1784 COWPER *Task* I 604 In remote And barbarous climes, where violence prevails, And strength is lord of all. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* III. 524 The Government protected them against the perils of violence and rapacity, and ensured them tranquillity and repose 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract Med* (1878) 532 It occasionally originates in the effects of very violent muscular exertion or of violence inflicted from without

personif 1609 DEKKER *Work Armorours* Wks (Grosart) IV. 131 Violence hath borne many great offices, and Money hath done much for him 1787 BURNS *Death K Dundas* v, Mark ruffian Violence, ingrain'd with crimes, Rousing elate in these degenerate times.

b In the phr *to do violence to, unto* (or with indirect object) To inflict harm or injury upon, to outrage or violate † Also *to make violence.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19325 Þai durst na violence to þam do For þe folk þam held to 13 *E E Allit P* B 1071 When venkyst was no vergynyte, ne vyolence maked 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 340 He telleth hem the violence, Which the tretour Strangulio And Dionise him hadde do 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* III 14 Do no man violence ner wronge 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV 1 28 Iuba and Petreus, fiercely combatting, Haue each done other equall violence 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I II 171 Nor shall you doe mine eare that violence, To make it truster of your owne report Against your selfe *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc *Knt Malta* V II, They have done violence unto her Tomb, Not granting rest unto her in the grave 1692 DRYDEN *St Euremont's Ess* 93, I make no question, but that in the violence of the Triumvirate, he did much Violence to himself 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII III, To say the truth, we have often done great violence to the luxuriance of our genius. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 474 They did violence to the majesty of the law, and then, through profaning it, did violence to man

c. In weakened sense Improper treatment or use of a word; wresting or perversion of meaning or application, unauthorized alteration of wording.

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (ed 2) 143 But Master Camden with lesse violence deriueth it [sc *dele*] from the Bryttish *Dole*. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* II 294 Being in some places Adonai cannot be read for Jehovah, without manifest violence offered to the Text 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 7 Neither the Paradigmatic or any of the Plastic can be call'd Sculpture without a Catachresis and some Violence 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. VI, A passion which might without any great violence to the word, be called love. 1856 MAURICE *Gosp St John* VII 94 Wherever violence is done to the truth of language, I believe more or less of violence is done to some higher truth 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed 2) *Supplices* 510 *note*, But this is a reckless alteration He might with less violence have written παρὸς 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* IV XXVII (1878) 446 The violence of the proposed interpretation is conspicuous

d Undue constraint applied to some natural process, habit, etc, so as to prevent its free development or exercise

1715 tr *Gregory's Astron* (1726) I 200 We must not make our Reason and Philosophy perpetually offer violence to our Sight and other Senses 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI IV, He was obliged to attend near a quarter of an hour, though with great violence to his natural impetuosity, before he was suffered to speak 1847 J YEOWELL *Anc. Brit Ch* IX 93 The first Christian missionaries in Ireland seem to have carefully avoided all unnecessary violence to the ancient habits of the aborigines.

e. *Law* (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* 713 *Violence*, the question in tort, as to the amount of liability incurred by the owners for outrages and irregularities committed by the master

2 With *a* and pl An instance or case of violent, injurious, or severe treatment, a violent act or proceeding

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXIV (*Pelagia*) 234 Þe feynde can cry, 'Alace! I thole but defence of hyme þis ald grete wyolence 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 208 The tidinge of this violence Sche sende anon ay wydewhere To suche frendes as sche hadde 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II VII. 86 Well þis is cald a rauischyng als þe todyr, for with a violens it is doyne & als wer agayns kynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 159 Curage in thame was noucht begonne to spring, Full sore thay dred to done a violence 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 510 b, She perhaps, for very compassion of such calamities, will not only stop the stream of such violences, and return to her wonted mildness, but [etc] 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref, A tedious warr on his subjects, wherein he hath so farr exceeded his arbitrary violences in time of peace 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* II. 64 He laments the Violences that were used in some Elections 1704 *Col Rec Pennsylv* II 191 If they were clear of the violences done lately upon a family of the English 1759 H WALPOLE *Let to G Montagu* 23 Dec, Has you brother told you of the violences in Ireland? 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 12 They saw nothing but the violences on Sir Francis's side 1850 KINGSLEY *A Locke* Pref, If the violences and tyrannies of American Democracy are to be really warnings to us [etc] 1864 MAINE *Anc Law* VI (1870) 206 The violences inseparable from the best-ordered ancient society

b. In weakened sense (cf 1 c and 1 d).

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* IV 1, I yielded to the Intreaty of my Friends, Acted a violence on my reluctant Heart, And gave my trembling Hand to Another 1777 HUMP *Ess & Treat* I 184 If he have but resolution enough to impose a violence on himself 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 219 It would yet be a violence to myself, to refrain from doing the Proprietors justice 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 371 Then a violence would be offered, as well to the words, as to the meaning of the party.

3 Force or strength of physical action or natural agents; forcible, powerful, or violent action or motion (in early use freq connoting destructive force or capacity).

Now often merging into next, with an intensive sense
c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 775 þ or whan a pipe is blowen sharpe, The aire yst wyst with violence *c* 1386 —*Can Yeom Prol & T* 355 Thise metals been of so gret violence, Oure walles mowe nat make hem resistence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxxiii 151 Sum were drouned by violence of þe wawes. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 12210, I sawh a whel
By vyolence tourne aboute Contynuelly to-for my face
1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 414 b, Than chiefly was the citie meruelously e beaten with shot, the violence wherof was so great, that [etc.] 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* III 1 125 To be imprison'd in the viewlesse windes, And blowne with restlesse violence round about 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 513 The river Aufon breaketh forth with more violence upon the flats adioyning 1659 LEAK *Waterworks* 1 To make the Water enter therein with force, the vessel shall be made as high as may be, that it may give so much the more violence to the Water. 1703 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 84 The shorter the Stuff that the Tennant is made on, the less Violence the Tennant is subject to 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 61 *note*, The strokes of the sea may at the Edystone be so great as to wash the poison out again from the wood, that in a situation of less violence could slowly insinuate itself 1841 LANE *Arab Nts* I 104 He knocked a fourth time, and with violence 1862 DARWIN *Fertil Orchids* II 57 The pollinia cannot be jarred out of the anther-cells by violence 1895 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 156/2 Two vessels . drifted through the violence of a storm on to the toe of a breakwater

4. Great force, severity, or vehemence, intensity *of* some condition or influence
1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 280 Wrathe Which hath hise wordes ay so hote, I'hat all a mannes pacience Is fyred of the violence *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xv 70 Oft tymes he fell by violence of þat sekeness. *Ibid* xviii 81 þe grete violence of hete þat dissoluez þaire bodys 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 28 Rye suffereth the violence of mystes and frostes. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II x 103 Arabia, the which is burnt with the Sunne, having no showres to temper the violence thereof 1658 PHILLIPS s v *Intervident*, An extraordinary critical day, being caused by the violence of the disease 1702 J PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 137 If an Inflammation arises, Bleeding is to be order'd, and repeated according to its Violence 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xii, She went off as peacefully as a child, for all the violence of her disorder was passed. 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 518 The inflammatory complaints, particularly pneumonia, have recurred with considerable violence 1874 J. L PATTERSON *Ess Relig & Lit.* 3rd Ser. 134 It is yet obvious that .these laws apply with a far different and more grievous violence to the Catholic, than to any other . Church.

b. Intensity or excess *of* contrast
1874 H H. COLE *Catal Ind Art S Kens Mus* 218 Violence of contrast either of light or dark colours, or gaudy, florid, and large ornament are among the common sources of error which ruin design

5. Vehemence of personal feeling or action; great, excessive, or extreme ardour or fervour; also, violent or passionate conduct or language, passion, fury.
c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 But arche wives, egre in ther violence, Fers as tygres for to make affray 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 119 The enemy being not able to withstand the violence of oure fotemen, toke them to flyght 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II 1 224 Marke me with what violence she first lou'd the Moore 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 84, I was trubled to see the violence it putt him into. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Violence*, figuratively spoken of Humane Passions and Designs, when unruly, and not to be govern'd 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III 544 He vents the cooling Stream, and up the Breeze Urges his Course with eager Violence 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 142 To expect that the violence of party spirit is never more to return 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxxii, I said nothing to deserve such a horrid imputation as your violence infers 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist Ind.* II 321 It was concluded by Akber's reproving the mullahs for their violence.

†**6** Violation *of* some condition *Obs* —1
a 1754 FIELDING *Remedy Affirct* Wks 1775 IX 251 Nor is there any dissuasive from such contemplation [of the loss of friends] it is no breach of friendship, nor violence of paternal fondness

†**Vi·olence,** *v Obs.* [f prec]
1. *trans.* To do violence to; to violate.
Common in the 17th century
1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* III 1 The one was so farre from violencing the other, as one of them could not stand without the other 1650 tr *Camssin's Angel Peace* 6 The most Sacred things are violenced, and the most Profane are licenced *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III 304 In doing otherwise he would thwart and violence his own conscience, and be self-condemned

2 To compel or constrain; to force (a person) *to* or *from* a place, etc., or *to* do something, by violence.
1620 BRENT tr *Sarpi's Counc Trent* VII. (1676) 618 Shewing there was a desire to violence the Fathers by weariness 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* ii. 8 Sure 'twill not be thought reasonable, that these two shall be forced and violenced to consent to that 1648 SYMMONS *Vind Chas I* 296 They have done what they could to violence him from his Religion

Hence †**Vi·olencing** *vbl. sb. Obs*
1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* i 6 Christ himself taxeth it as a violencing of the first institution. *a* 1615 DONNE *Ess* (1651) 82 The distortions and violencing of Scriptures. 1649 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig.*, etc 68 A kind of constraining and violencing of the spirit.

†**Vi·olency.** *Obs.* Also 6 violensie, -cye, 6–7 -olence. [ad. L. *violentia* see VIOLENCE *sb*] Violence, in various senses.
1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* Y v, Accordynge to the aptitude or feoblenesse in resistence of the place receauyng it and the force or violencye of nature sendynge it 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* xix 25 My carte wheele catchth holde of the corner poaste Against my will, and by violencie, Asunder crussheth it 1559–66 *Hist Estate Scot* in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 66 To resist the violencie of their adversaries 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 1 (1664) 13 Such fare, as may banish and expel contagion and violencie from nature

b In pl. Cf. VIOLENCE *sb.* 2.
c 1630 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II 258 Although the text speaks expresly only of death, yet all other violencies and injuries are intended 1632 SIR T HAWKINS tr *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 199 Of all his violencies, the most execrable was the death of the Architect, who skilfully re-edified . the portall of Rome 1660 JER TAYLOR *Ductor* III ii rule 3 § 2 He may do what is in his natural capacity to avoid these violencies and extremities of nature

Violent, obs. form of VIOLON

Violent (vəi·ɔlĕnt), *a.* (*adv*, *sb*). Also 5 **wyolent**, 5–6 **vyolent, violente.** [a. OF. (also mod F.) *violent*, or ad. L *violent-us* (whence It, Sp., and Pg *violento*) or *violent-*, *violens* (whence It *violente*), forcible, impetuous, vehement, etc, f *vīs* strength.]

A. *adj* **I. 1** Of things. Having some quality or qualities in such a degree as to produce a very marked or powerful effect (esp. in the way of injury or discomfort), intense, vehement, very strong or severe: **a.** Of the sun, heat, etc. † *Violent signs* (see quot 1679).
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 852 It myght þe ayr swa corrumpud mak, þat men þarof þe dede suld take, Swa vile it es and violent 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 116 That planete which men calle Saturnus, His climat is in Orient, Wher that he is most violent *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 339 A playne, Full of floures fresshe, With voiders vnder vines for violent sonnes 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I. 2158 So violent and fervent was þe hete, 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV xxvi 145 b, Vppon the coales . . they cast a certaine seede, the smoke whereof was so violent, that foorthwith it made them dissy 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II vii 97 If the sunnebeames be weake, they draw vp no fogge from the rivers, if they be violent [etc] 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* IV (1626) 67 Signes onely vtter their vnwitnest loues But hidden fire the violenter proues 1679 MOXON *Math Dict* 161 *Violent Signs*, are those in which the Malefick Planets, viz Saturn or Mars have any notable Dignitie. . And also those in which there are any violent fixed Stars of note, and within the Zodiac [Hence in Phillips, 1696] 1729 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 171 Till such times as the violent Frosts are over 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 380 Being again evaporated to dryness, it is exposed to a violent heat in a crucible 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 815 And thunder of storm on the sand, Fierce air and violent light.

b Of poison, † the blood, etc
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T* 539 Sterue he shal, and that in lasse while Than thou wolt goon a paas nat but a Mile, This poyson is so strong and violent *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med MS* ii. 24 in *Anglia* XVIII 308 Powdyr of betonye eke is good, Medelyd with hony, for vyolent blod. 1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 22 Discreet maistris seyn, þat þe feuere agu comounly is causid of a vyolent reed coler adust [etc] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Sublimate*, Corrosive Sublimate is then a violent Poison, which corrodes and destroys the Parts of the Body with much Violence

c. Of pain, disease, etc.
14 W PARIS *Crystine* 314 (Holstm 1878), Foure men rokede hire to & froo, To make hire payne more violente *c* 1450 *Merlin Festial* 257 And þen was þys kyng smyton wyth a meselry þat was soo vyolent to hym, þat he slogh hymselfe 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III 1 222 Those cold wayes, That seeme like prudent helpes, are very poysonous, Where the Disease is violent 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Poison*, The Hyoscyamus [is successful] in Hæmorrhagies, violent Heats and Inflammations. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI ii, The violent fatigue which both her mind and body had undergone. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 Some days he has violent purgings, at other times he gets better 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II. 474 As the intestines had been sufficiently emptied, by a violent diarrhœa 1803 *Ibid* X 102, I think the influenza distinguishable from a common catarrh, inasmuch as the symptoms are, in general, more violent, painful, and distressing. 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med.* IX. 100 The patient was attacked by intensely violent maculated fever 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 739 The condition was associated with violent headaches and neuralgia of the tongue of the same side

d. Of passions. (Cf. sense 8 c.)
1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* I 291 Even the violentest and most common passions of mans nature 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* II iii 116 Th' expedition of my violent Loue Out-run the pawser, Reason *Ibid* IV iii 169 Alas poore Countrey, Where violent sorrow seemes A Moderne ecstasie 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I 948 A love so violent, so strong, so sure, That neither age can change, nor art can cure 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 120 ₱ 10 This natural Love in Brutes is much more violent and intense than in rational Creatures 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 119 Love is perhaps the strongest of all the passions, at least, when it becomes violent, it is less subject to control. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, She was of violent passions, haughty, vindictive, yet crafty and deceitful 1808 W WILSON *Hist Dissent. Ch* I 272 Parker was a man of violent passions.

†**e** Of taste or smell Very strong. *Obs.*
1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV xxvii 284 It hath a strong savour, and in my opinion, too violent 1780 *Newgate Cal* V 232 In the morning she perceived a violent smell of sulphur

f Of colour: Intensely or extremely bright or strong; vivid. Also *fig* of outline.
1768 STERNE *Sent Journ., Le Dimanche*, As the blue was not violent, it suited with the coat and breeches very well 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 11 Her hair, which was a very violent red, was [etc] 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 204 The accurate study of tree branches had more and more taught me the difference between violent and graceful lines 1888 *Cent Mag.* Feb 539/1 Rouge, if too violent, by a natural law of color causes the planes of the cheeks to recede from the planes of the whiter portions of the face

2 Of natural forces Possessed of or operating with great force or strength; moving, flowing, blowing, etc., strongly and impetuously.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxviii (*Adrian*) 509 Of þe hewine a rayne gert fal, sa wyolent & fellonny, þat þe fyr slokit was in by 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 238 Thay fyrit gunnis wyth powder violent 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II 1 34 For violent fires soone burne out themselues 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 230 Hee knewe it [a river] was verie violent, running betwixte high mountaines without anie foarde 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 680 It carrieth so violent a streame that presently it is able to driue a mill 1658 T WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 107 Venus and ♑, increases the flowing of the Seas, causing violent Tides 1712 E COOKE *Voy S. Sea* 382 The South and S W Winds, which are the violentest Winter Winds there 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xxix, The accumulating clouds assumed a red sulphureous tinge that foretold a violent storm 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 46 In some places the time of change is attended with calms, in others with violent tempests. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 407/2 The circumstance of their having been in a violent storm and completely drenched 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 809/2 The violent explosives disintegrate the rock into a plastic mass

b Of noise Extremely loud.
1602 *Kyd's Span Trag* III xii a 137 Then, sir, after some violent noyse, bring me foorth with my torch in my hand. 1761 in *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) X 56/2 There appeared a prodigious smoke, attended with the same violent noise. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 836 At the instant of its beginning to melt, it explodes with a violent report. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* vi, The stranger only answered with another violent snort

3 Of persons: Acting with or using physical force or violence, esp in order to injure, control, or intimidate others, committing harm or doing destruction in this way; † acting illegally, taking illegal possession.
1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xi 12 The kyngdam of heuenes suffreth strengthe, or violence, and violent men rauyshen it 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 87 Men þey acounteþ violent and wommen mylde, and euere þei beeþ vnesi to hir neiheboures *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1102 in *Macro Plays* 71 With my syght I se þe people vyolent 1533 MORE *Apol* xl 225 The man is bysyde so violent and so inbardouse, that none of theym dare be a knowen to speke of it 1555 *Sc. Acts, Mary* (1814) II 494/2 The actioun againis the violent occupyaris and possessouris foirsaidis 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Ps.* lxxxv 14 The proude are risen against me, and the assemblies of violent men haue soght my soule 1662 *Bk Com Prayer, For Restoring Public Peace*, The outrage of a violent and unruly people 1687 *Assur Abbey Lands* 195 A violent possessor of Church-lands. 1782 J. BROWN *Nat & Rev Relig.* 1. 1 29 Violent injurers of others being public pests of society 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* v 1. 662 He had . been very unwilling to employ as his deputy a man so violent and unprincipled as Goodenough.
absol 1388 WYCLIF *Job* v, 15 God schal make saaf a pore man fro the hond of the violent 1535 COVERDALE *Matt* xi 12 Ye kyngdome of heauen suffreth violence, and the violent plucke it vnto them.

b. Of the hand. Chiefly in the phr. *to lay violent hands on* or *upon* (also Sc. † *in*).
c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 125 Þan ware handis wyolent layd one þat cristis Innocent 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV Wks 274/1 Al our dedes good or badde ascend or descende by the violent hande of God 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* III. ii 22 Teach her not thus to lay Such violent hands vppon her tender life 1597 in *Maitl Cl Misc* I 129 A. H is fund ane quha hes put violent handis in his father 1605 SHAKS *Mach* V viii 70 His Fiend like Queene, Who (as 'tis thought) by selfe and violent hands, Tooke off her life 1662 *Bk Com Prayer, Burial Dead*, The Office ensuing is not to be used for any that have laid violent hands upon themselves 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII iii, He laid violent hands on the collar of poor Partridge 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Vices*, Staying him [*sc* a horse], by degrees, with a steady, not a violent hand *c* 1850 BRYANT *The Path* 70 What guilt is theirs who, in their greed or spite, Undo thy holy work with violent hands!

†**c.** With *to* (a person or thing). *Obs.*
1588 SHAKS *Tit A* v. ii. 109, I pray thee doe on them some violent death, They haue bene violent to me and mine.
1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 67 Colluders your selves, as violent to this law of God by your unmercifull binding, as the Pharises by their unbounded loosning!

4. Of actions. **a.** Characterized by the doing of harm or injury; accompanied by the exercise of violence
13. *E E Allit P* B 1013 Þis was a vengaunce violent þat voyded þise places, þat foundered has so fayre a folk & þe folde sonkken. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* 116 þe first persecution of þe chirche was violent, whenne cristen men weren compellid bi exilyngis, betyngis, & dedis to make sacrifice to ydols 1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict*, *Raptio*, violent taking of a persone 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* III. ii 44 To these violent proceedings all my neighbors shall cry aime 1606 — *Tr & Cr* v. iii 21 [To use] violent thefts, And rob in the behalfe of charitie 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 43 The more violent, at least more lasting persecution of them by fier under Marie, late Queene of England *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* I Pref a 3, They . . have at length Triumphed by suffering, and under violent Oppression from High and Low 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 140 There could be no motive for a sudden and violent change of government. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* liii, Thus violent deeds live after men upon the earth 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* v I. 546 The injustice with which he had been treated would have excused him if he had resorted to violent methods of redress.

b. Characterized by the exertion of great physical force or strength; done or performed with intense or unusual force, and with some degree of rapidity; not gentle or moderate.

In later use (*b*) tending to a weaker sense

(*a*) 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv. (1495) 60 By vyolent stoppyng of the throte and of the arteryes 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 b, By the violent fall of the sayd closse in to the mortey's *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 The lofty pyne the great winde often rives With violenter swey falne turrets stepe 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 49 Oh, I am scalded with my violent motion And spleene of speede, to see your Maiesty 1601 — *All's Well* III. ii. 112 O you leaden messengers, That ride vpon the violent speede of fire 1664 H. Power *Exp. Philos.* 93 We perceived the little particles of air, on the suddain to become more visible by a violent and rapid dilatation 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 69 The Piece is Level, and will carry the Bullet Horizontally in his violent Course 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 332 There was some more violent motion at a distance 1798 S. & H. Lee *Canterb. T.* II. 133 Wine acted powerfully on a constitution already feverish with violent exercise 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 7 Classifying them into Natural Motions and Violent Motions

(*b*) 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* viii. 536 The action of bromine upon indigo is analogous to that of chlorine, though it is less violent. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 119 During those early stages both political and religious changes are necessarily violent, and necessarily entail violent retrogressions 1868 Bain *Mental & Mor. Sci.* iv. iii. 341 A certain impetus has been given, .and, if restrained outwardly, it seems to be more violent inwardly.

c. Tending to wrest or pervert the meaning

1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 104 That we ought not to be wise beyond what is written, nor put a violent Construction on any Passages

5. †**a.** *In violent*, by force or constraint. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 148 þai told hym þat þai tuke not his son & made him freer [=friar] in violent, bod he offerd hym þerto on his awn gude will

†**b.** Due or subject to constraint or force; not free or voluntary; forced. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 124 They desyre the kynge to forsee, that there be no violent counsell called, in a place suspect & perillous, to the intent that vnder the name of a counsel, the true doctrine be not extinguished 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 297 All violent marriages engender hatred betwixt the married 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. v. (1635) 71 This conformity of the water dropps in a round figure is rather Violent, then Naturall 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 97 Ease would recant Vows made in pain, as violent and void

c Of death. Caused by or due to physical violence, not natural.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 108, I pray thee doe on them some violent death 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 34 The Duke yet liues, that Henry shall depose But him out-liue, and dye a violent death. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 114 Though Soveraignty is, in its own nature, not only subject to violent death, by forreign war; but also [etc.] 1790 Paley *Serm.* Wks. (1834) 598/2 Sudden, violent, or untimely deaths leave an impression upon a whole neighbourhood 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxv. Men, who had both, within less than half an hour, suffered violent death 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxv, Whose miserable career will shortly terminate in a violent and shameful death 1863 Boyd *Graver Thoughts Country Parson* Ser. I. iv. 67 The violent end of the martyr Stephen

d. *Sc. Law.* Of profits (see quot. 1765–8).

1594 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 69/1 In all tyme cuming the partie pursewit be ane vther for electioun sall find cautioun for the violent proffittis 1606 *Ibid.* 286 The saidis decreittis may bring þe danger of the 3eirlie violent profeittis vpoun the persones 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. vi. § 4 (1699) 190 When spoilzies or ejections are civilly pursued, the conclusion is violent profits (which is the double Rent of the Lands, and restitution of the thing craved) 1752 W. Stewart in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 294/1 It can be no more than violent profits, which is often modified in inferior courts 1765–8 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 54 Violent profits are so called, because they become due on the tenant's forcible or unwarrantable detaining the possession after he ought to have removed 1814 Scott *Waw.* lxvi, Even when ye hae gotten decreet of spuilzie, oppression, and violent profits against them 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1028 In rural tenements, the violent profits are held to be the full profits which the landlord could have made In urban tenements, the violent profits are generally estimated at double the stipulated rent.

6. Of persons, their temper, etc. Displaying or exhibiting passion, excessive ardour, or lack of moderation in action or conduct. Cf. sense 3.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 149 If this Bill were once passed the Violenter Party would be never able to prosecute their Designs 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 27 Some of the violenter sort of the other partie. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 291 Dunster, one of ye Violentest Whiggs 1715 Burnet *Hist. Own Time* (1766) I. 155 One of the violentest Ministers of the whole party 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 215 He entertained me with an account of the present state of Lord Chatham's politics, violent, as before, against the ministry 1858 Ld. Granville in Fitzmaurice *Life* (1905) I. 306 Shaftesbury. is much more violent for you than he was against you 1888 S. Maimon *Autob.* ix. 59 In my passions I was violent and impatient

absol. 1682 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., The Violent on both sides will condemn the Character of Absalom 1713 Pope *Lett.* (1735) I. 200, I am no way displeased that I have offended the Violent of all Parties already.

7. Of language, or writings. Resulting from, indicative or expressive of, strong feeling.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi. v, He..concluded by a very fond caress, and many violent protestations of love. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xiv, The letter, the contents of which were as singular as the expression was violent. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xi, He wrote violent letters, protesting his innocence 1872 J. Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The temperament which mistakes strong expression for strong judgment, and violent phrase for grounded conviction.

II. 8. In intensive use. Very or extremely great, strong, or severe. **a** In legal use, chiefly *Sc.*, of suspicion or presumption

1516 *Sc. Acts, Jas. V* (1875) XII. 36/2 All Lawis excludis þe said governour fra administracion and governance for suspicioun vehement and violent 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xxiv. § 3 (1699) 256 Except the Presumptions be very violent, I cannot allow this Limitation *Ibid.* xxv. § 4. 263 Presumptions are divided, in Presumptions that are violent and these that are not violent. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 371 Violent presumption is many times equal to full proof

b. In general use.

1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 30 It is too violent a cavill that Moses for instructions sake, distributeth all those thinges which he made at once, into sixe days 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. ii. (Arb.) 153 My Lord the simple woman is not so much to blame as her lewde abbettours, who by violent perswasions haue lead her into this wilfulnesse. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* iv. vi. 73 He and Auffidius can no more attone Then violent'st Contrariety 1641 Milton *Animadv.* v. Wks. 1738 I. 92 If your meaning be with a violent Hyperbaton to transpose the Text 1807 Syd Smith *Lett. Catholics* Wks. 1859 II. 176/1, I cannot make use of so violent a metaphor. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* 154 Ammonia is, however, a violent outstanding exception. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn.* lxii, Judæa was in a state of violent revolt, and the presence of an able general was urgently needed.

c Of feelings, etc

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 894 Thy violent vanities can never last 1609 Dekker *Guil's Horn-bk.* 27 That argues a violent impatience to depart from your money 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 45 A blind fit of a most violent and irresistible fury 1742 Fielding *Jos. Andrews* I. iv, The violent respect he preserved for her *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1772) II. ii. 28 Repining and discontent arise from a violent affection for things here below 1828 Lytton *Pelham* I. xxiii, The duchesse was in a violent fright 1846 Mrs. A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. xiii. 231 With that feeling of violent irritation which the slightest contradiction now produced 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 76 The intemperate life has violent delights, and still more violent desires.

†**B.** As *adv.* Violently. *Obs.*

1709 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* 12 Nov., These wars make men so violent scarce, that these good ladies take up with the shadows of them 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 39 This was a fair pleasant Day, but violent hot 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 171 If it sneezes so violent as that we are expos'd to danger

†**C.** *sb.* Something which acts with violence or force, a violent passion or person. *Obs. rare*

1619 Lushington *Resurrect. Rescued* (1659) 21 All those Violents of the Soul which have mischiefs for their Objects, as sorrow, fear and despair. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iv. 53 Did the Covetous extortioner observe that he is involv'd in the same sentence, [and] remember that such Violents shall take not heaven, but hell, by force

†**Vi'olent,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. (also mod.F.) *violenter*, or ad. med.L. *violentāre* to compel by force: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To strain or wrest the meaning of (words, a passage, etc.) *rare.*

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 150 Thus they force and violent thys place to make for theyr purpose, wher no such thynge is mente

2. To constrain or force by violence, to compel or coerce (a person).

Freq. in the 17th c., esp. in Scottish writers.

1598 Florio *Vehementare*, to vrge, to force, to constraine, to violent 1634 Ld. Wariston *Diary* (S.H.S.) 200 My saule violented and urged God by this argumenting prayer. 1655 R. Baillie *Dissuas. Vindication* Pref., I could no longer be dumb, but so violented, I at last do open my mouth. 1678 Sir G. Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. xxxiv. § 7 (1699) 164 The civil Law in detestation of Force and Violence, did allow three several Remedies to the person violented 1717 Boston in *Acc. Life* (1908) 227, I hope the Reverend Commission will not violent me, which they will do, if they transport me to Closeburn 1725 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 179 This matter would. be softly handled; and the woman and her brother look like cruel and inhuman. people, in violenting the good man in this matter *refl.* 1730 Boston *Mem.* (1899) 225, I would fain have caused draw the nail again, but because of one that was present I restrained and violented myself

b. To compel or force (a person) *to* (*unto, into*) some action or *to* do something.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* XI. xvii. 157 When a great Adversary stepping in so violented his Majesty to a Tryall, that all was frustrated. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* xxxvii (1841) 202 Surely many moderate men designed a good mark to themselves. But query whether, in our late civil destruction, they were not violented to outrun the mark 1710 Blackwell *Schema Sacrum* v. 103 Sin and Damnation violenting him (as it were) unto the same 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. 469 The Procedure of this Period, in violenting People into the Declaration.

3 To bring about (an action) by force or compulsion *rare*—[1].

1650 R. Gentilis *Considerations* 53 The free putting himselfe into his hands being done willingly, not violented by any extrinsecall mover

4 To perpetrate or attempt with violence.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Anglesea* iv. (1662) 19 This Bishop Farrar was afterwards martyred in the raign of Queen Mary I find not the least appearance, that his former adversaries violented any thing against him under that Queen

5. *intr.* To act or rage with violence *rare*—[1].

The 1st Folio reads 'no lesse'

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 4 (Q.), Why tell you me of moderation? The greife is fine, full, perfect, that I taste, And violenteth in a sence as strong As that which causeth it

Hence †**Vi'olented** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1642 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 90 It reaches to their very soules and consciences, by violented new coercive Oaths and Protestations *c* 1643 *Observ. on his Majesty's late Answers* 24 A strange violented wrested conclusion

Violently (vəi'ə̈lĕntli), *adv.* [f. Violent *a* + -ly 2.]

1 By means of physical strength or violence; by the exercise of improper or unlawful force, forcibly. Now *Obs.* or *arch*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxii. 29 Puplis of the loond violentli rauysheden the nedi man, and tourmentiden the pore man *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 91 And there was oure Lord scourged and smytten and vylenly entreted *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 16 Be þis aitycle are þey vnderstonde acursyd þat stelyn or beryn violently out of holy cherche holy cherch good 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 How violently and without all pite they racked that blessed body. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* v. 23 He shal restore agayne that he toke violently awaye, or gat wrongeously 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vi. Annotations, Not compelling or violently forcing any against their will 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* II. § 7. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten, wilbe lavishly spent 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* I. 32 If thou hadst rather be thought to have been violently remov'd, thou hast done thyself this Injury. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 108 After he had unjustly and violently expelled the rajah Cheyt Sing from his said lordship 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxiii, To restore the banners of the community, which you took violently from the town.

b With other than physical violence, in some illegal, unwarrantable, or improper manner

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 16 Neither can any Lawe bee able, violently to force the vnwarde thought of man 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 Luther was in dede condemned at Rome, but his cause not heard, violently and tyrannically 1626 Gouge *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 1 The forenamed point, The Dignity of Chivalry, is not violently wrested, but properly ariseth out of my Text 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 18. 108 You will infect that form itself with the vulgarity of the thing to which you have violently attached it.

2 By or with great or extreme force, strength, or vigour; with impetuous or violent motion or action, so as to produce a violent effect.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 25 Þeyh al an oost stood by þe pond and torned þe face thiderward, þe water wolde drawe hem violentliche toward þe pond ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2571 With þe venymous swerde a vayne has he towchede! That voydes so violently þat alle his witte changede! *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistulæ*, etc. 54 Som tyme a man is smytyn som party of þe legge violently without wondyng of þe skynne *Ibid.* 65 þis [remedy] wirkeþ nost so violently as puluis sine pari for þe vertegrez þat entreþ not here 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xi. xiii. (Caxton) 398 Though a bledder be lyghte yet it makyth grete noyse and sowne yf it be stiongly blowen and afterwarde vyolently broken *c* 1535 M. Nisbet *Prol. Rom.* (S.T.S.) III. 339 The greattest appetite ouircumis the less, and charyis the man away vyolently with hir. 1595 *Locrine* II. v. 66 The currents swift swimme violently with blood. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/2 If the Arterye be greate, and violently beateth. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 The streame shooting violently ouer their heads without wetting them. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 69 At 10 deg. mounture, [the gun] carries the Bullet violently 248 Paces 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161. ¶ 3 An huge brawny Fellow, who twirled him about, and shook the little Man so violently, that [etc.] 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 132 When it is kindled by fire, it rarifies, and is violently dilated 1777 R. Watson *Philip II.*, xxi. (1839) 449 The ships were driven violently against each other 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxvi, The bells rang violently through the house 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* I. 48 The chlorinated derivatives of Dutch liquid are violently decomposed by potassium 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 211 The windows shook violently

3. With great intensity or severity; to a high degree or pitch; intensely, severely.

14 *Brut* II. 328 Giete..hetes, & þerewiþal a grete pestilens destroyed & slow, violently & strongly, both men & wymmen without noumbre 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 136 Lest soaking Show'rs shou'd pierce her secret Seat, Or scorching Suns too violently heat. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/2 The Small Pox are come out very violently on the Queen Widow 1745 *Life Bamfylde-Moore Carew* 34 Violently afflicted with the Sea sickness 1802 *Arab. Nts.* (1825) II. 172 He wept most violently 1842 Thackeray *Fitzboodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. 1857 IV. 6 The consequence was that I became so violently ill as to be reported intoxicated 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 351 The civil war broke forth again more violently than before

b. In intensive or emphatic use: To a very great or extreme degree or extent, very greatly, powerfully, or strongly.

1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 43 It is no charity to give so violently as to lay waste the maine of an estate. 1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princ.* III. 1, I may be mad, or violently drunk 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. I. 3 This splendid fortune had violently attracted the attention of Europe 1845 Dickens *Chimes* I. ¶ 1 A great multitude of persons will be violently astonished 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 29 Nov. 224/3 We see it [an ellipse] violently foreshortened.

4. Strongly, in respect of feeling, with deep feeling or emotion, ardently, passionately, vehemently.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 55 My selfe weary of expecting companions, and violently carried with the desire to returne into my Countrey, did all alone, passe ouer the Alpes 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 35 Not violently agitated by our domestick passions 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. vi, He then desired to know how it came to pass that people were so violently bent upon getting into this assembly. 1780 *Mirror* No. 78, As I was not violently inclined towards literature, 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 90 Upon which the man became violently enraged 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov. 492/1 Her work throws her in contact with a fiery young idealist, and she falls violently in love with him.

5 *colloq.* In a flashy or showy manner, 'loudly'.
1782 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 15 Dec, She was violently dressed,—a large hoop, ribands and ornaments extremely shown

Violentness. ? *Obs.* [f Violent *a*] The state or quality of being violent; violence
1692 Sir W Hope *Fencing Master* 148 If all that take not away the violentness of his Pursuit 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Violentness*, Violence, Forcibleness, Vehemence, Sharpness, Boisterousness, Outragiousness 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 24 The Violentness of the Seasons 1748 Washington *Jrnl.* 4 Apr, Wint (1889) I 5 This day our tent was blown by ye violentness of ye wind.

‖ **Violento.** *Obs.*—[It.—L *violentus* Violent *a*] A violent person; one using or inclined to use violence.
a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cumberld* 1 (1662) 218 He was no Violento in the Troubles of Francford, but with all meekness to his might, endeavoured a pacification

Violer (vəi'dlər). Now *arch.* Also 6 *Sc.* **veolar**, 6, 9 **violar**, 7 **violler**. [ad OF. *violeur* (AF. *violour*) · see Viol *sb*[1] and -er[1].] A player of the viol, in early use esp one attached to the household of the king, a noble, etc.; a fiddler.
Chiefly in Sc use, and frequent in Scottish records and accounts of the 16th and 17th centuries
1551 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* X 32 To the saidis violaris to by thame leveray 1551-2 *Ibid.* 67 Be the lordis compositouris speciale command to my lord governouris veolaris. 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1338/2 An other statelie pageant made by an other companie of the rhetoricians, called painters or violers 1617 in 3rd *Rep Hist MSS Comm* 413/1 His Maiesties violeris that accompanett the saidis knychtis to this burgh 1678 Sir G Mackenzie *Crim Laws Scot* II. iv. §1 (1699) 185 James Johnstoun Violer, arraigned before the Magistrats of Edinburgh *a* 1722 Sir J Lauder *Decisions* (1759) I 364 A Violer was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let xii, They have brought another violer upon my walk' 1825 — *Betrothed* xxx, I had forgot the distance between an Armorican violer and a high Norman baron. 1843 James *Forest Days* iv, Come, Master Violer, let us hear the notes of the catgut.

Violescent (vəiɔ̈le·sĕnt), *a* [f L *viol-a* Viola[1] + -escent. Cf. Violascent *a*] Tending to a violet colour; tinged with violet.
1847 Webster 1893 Vizetelly tr. *Zola's Dr Pascal* i, Under the sky of a fiery, violescent blue. 1896 — tr *Zola's Rome* 4 The yellow sunflashes sharply outlined the violescent shadows

Violet (vəi'ŏlet), *sb*[1] Forms 4- violet (6 *Sc.* violat), 4-7 violett, 5-6 vyolet (5 -ett, wyolet), 5-6 violette (5-6 -ete), vyolette (5 -ytte); 5 vyalett, violet, 6 vilet, 7-9 vi'let. [In senses 1-2, a. OF *violete, violette* (mod.F *violette*, = It *violetta*, Sp. and Pg. *violeta*), dim of *viole* Viola[1] In senses 3-4, a OF. *violete, vielete, vilete* fem., or *violet, vielet, vilet* (mod F *violet*) masc., of similar origin]
1. A plant or flower of the genus *Viola*, esp. *V odorata*, the sweet-smelling violet, growing wild, and cultivated in gardens; the flowers are usually purplish blue, mauve, or white a. In sing. without article or with *the*.
c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 3061 Mine it is in time of June, Violet & rose flour Woneþ þan in maidens bour 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 261 Of þat hille [the stones] smelleþ swete as violet *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) iv. xxviii 74 The white lely, the rede rose, the fresshe violet *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I. 1014 In bushis, treen, & herbis they may fynde Herbe origane, and tyme, and violette *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Lion & Mouse* iii, The rosis reid . and the purpour violat bla *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* ccvi, Eke eche at other threw the floures bright, The primerose, the violete, and the gold 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 36 There growes .the cowsloppe, the primrose, and the violet. 1667 Milton *P L* iv 700 Underfoot the Violet, Crocus, and Hyacinth with rich inlay Broidered the ground *a* 1718 Prior *Garland* 1, The Pride of ev'ry Grove I chose, The Violet sweet, and Lilly fair 1785 Martyn *Lett Bot* xxxi (1794) 477 Antirrhinum, Fumitory, Violet, Impatiens, and Orchis 1838 T Thomson *Chem Org Bodies* 386 The violet is well known to be coloured by a blue matter which acids change to red. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* i. 199 The meadows [are sweet] with violet

b. With *a* and pl. · A single flower, plant, or species of this
c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i met vi (1868) 25 Yif þou wilt gadre violettz, ne go þou not to þe purper wode whan þe felde chirkynge agrisep of colde. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xiv. 160 Here colour is more browne than the Violettes. 14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wulcker 712 *Hec viola*, a vyolytte. 1483 *Cath Angl* 402/2 A violett, *viola* 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 352 What man is able to affirme, that he euer sawe the Spring tide without Marche Violettes? 1598 Yong *Diana* 469 Roses and vilets growing 1613 Dekker *Strange Horse Race* Ep Ded, It can bee no shame to gather a Violet, growing close to the ground 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iv. 269 He spoils the Saffron Flow'rs, he sips the Blues Of Vi'lets 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 448 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* v. 86 Meadows of softest verdure, purpled o'er With violets 1821 A T Thomson *Lond Disp* (1818) 408 Violets have an agreeable sweet odour, and a very slightly bitter taste 1880 Bessey *Bot* 551 The genus *Viola*, the Violets, includes about half of the species of the order

c. *collect.* and pl. The plant, or more usually the flowers, pulled or plucked for use in medicine or in making confections.
collect. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med MS* 11 For to makyn sur-ripe of violet. 14 *Med Rec* in *Rel Ant* I 52 For the stane tak grummel, percel, rede nettil, violet, franken ensens, and christtane kirnels *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 67 Oile of violette with white of iii eiren well stired to gidre 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 164 The violet is better that is gathered in the morninge. 1811 A T Thomson *Lond Disp* (1818) 688 Syrup of Violet
pl a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 93 Oile of violettez may be made in þe same maner *Ibid*, Oile of violettz 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 164 Violettes make a man to slepe, and they are good for the disease of the vuula 1563 Hyll *Art Garden* (1593) 83 The Violets ought especially to be gathered in March, and dryed in a shadowey place of the aire 1631 Jordan *Nat Bathes* vi (1669) 41 If *Matthiolus* his reason were good, then Roses and Violets, and Vinegar should be hot 1718 Quincy *Compl Disp* 181 Violets are in every one's acquaintance, for their Use in Medicine 1736 Bailey *Housh Dict*, *Violets* are of a laxative quality, and are us'd medically in syrups, juleps, conserves, oils, &c 1855 Mayne *Expos Lex* 539 *Iosacchar*, old name for the sugar of violets 1861 Pereira *Man Bot* 458 The Violets generally, have been used on the Continent, as demulcent expectorants 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan 38/3 Small cut-glass dishes of pink and white bon bons, together with candied violets

d *fig* (Applied esp to persons)
1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III 4380 Somme also With þe lillye of virginite And violettis of parfit chastite, Ascendid ben a boue þe sterris clere 14 — *To My Soverain Lady* 96 O violet, O *flour desiree*, Sith I am for you so amorous [etc] *c* 1440 *Jork Myst* xxv 498 Hayll! vyolett, vernand with swete odoure 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, v ii 46 Welcome my sonne who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* 147 How out of place she makes The violet of a legend blow Among the chops and steaks!

2 With specific epithets. a Denoting species of *Viola*, or varieties of the common violet.
The number of these is very large, and only the older or more prominent are illustrated here Tournefort's species (53 in all) are enumerated in *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl (1753) s v *Viola*, later lists may be found in Loudon *Encycl Pl.* (1829-36) 186 and Johnson *Cottage Gard. Dict* (1852) 912-3 American species are given by Gray *Man Bot* (1860, etc) and in recent American dictionaries See also Dog-violet
1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Viola*, The purple *alpine Violet, with very small leaves *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal Ray's Eng Herbal* Tab xxxvii, *Bog Violet 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot* (1789) II 1109 *Viola hirta*, *Hairy Violet 1578-1601 *March Violet [see March *sb*[2] 2 b] 1728 Bradley *Dict Bot* s v *Viola*, Single March Violets *Ibid*, Double March Violets 1731 Miller *Gard Dict* s v *Viola*, Greater hairy March Violet, without Smell. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Viola*, The round-leaved *marsh Violet 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot* (1789) I 506 *Viola palustris*, . Marsh Violet 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* 175 *Mountain Violets with jagged Leaves 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Viola*, The great flowered yellow mountain Violet 1858 Irvine *Handbk. Brit. Pl* 688 *Viola lutea*, Yellow Mountain Violet, or Yellow Pansy 1836- *Neapolitan Violet [see Neapolitan *a* b] 1856 Delamer *Fl Gard* (1861) 106 The *Parma Violet has very light-blue double flowers 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxi, A conservatory all abloom with snowdrops and Parma violets *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal Ray's Eng Herbal* Tab xxxvii, Yellow *Rock Violet 1856 Delamer *Fl Gard* (1861) 106 Such are the *Russian and the Neapolitan Violets, amongst the singles. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1218/2 Large-flowered simple kinds—*e g*, the Russian Violet 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II 148 The *sweete Violet is called in Latine *Viola nigra*, *Viola purpurea* 1785 Martyn *Lett Bot* xxvi (1794) 405 The Sweet Violet, that scents the banks, hedges, and borders of woods 1853 Royle *Mat Med* (ed 2) 327 The Sweet Violet ..is found wild on the borders of fields 1731 Miller *Gard Dict* s v *Viola*, White *sweet-scented Violet 1831 Davies *Mat Med.* 338 Sweet Scented Violet *Viola odorata*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 705 The vpright Pancie is called *Viola arrensis*, *Tricolor*, that is to say Straight, or vpright Violet *three coloured 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Viola*, The mountain three coloured Violet, or pansie, with variegated flowers *Ibid*, The *tree Violet, with blue and white flowers *Ibid*, The yellow-flowered tree Violet. 1851 Glenny *Handbk Fl Gard* 164 The tree-violet is a double-flowered, dark variety, which, if kept trained to a single stem, acquires the appearance of a miniature tree 1846-50 A Wood *Class-bk Bot* 178 *Viola tricolor* *Tricolored Violet Pansey Heart's ease 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 700 *Viola canina sylvestris*, Dogs Violets, or *wilde Violets 1731 Miller *Gard Dict* s v *Viola*, Wild or Dogs Violet *c* 1710 Petiver *Catal Ray's Eng Herbal* Tab xxxvii, Hairy *Wood Violet. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 186 *Viola sylvestris*, wood violet. 1903 *Westm Gaz* 19 Feb 4/2 Such pretty toques of wood violets are coming over from Paris! 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 700 *Viola mariana lutea* *Yellow Violets. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* 175 Yellow Violets of Virginia. 1796 Withering *Brit Pl* (ed 3) II 263 *Viola lutea*. Yellow Violet or Pansies.

b. Applied to plants of other genera, as *bulbous, dog's tooth, false, rock, toothed violet*
See also Bog *sb*[1] 3, Calathian *a*., Corn *sb*[1] 11, Dame's Violet, Guernsey, Marian *sb*[1] 2, Mercury *sb* 11, Queen *sb* 14 c, Rale *sb*[5] 4, Water *sb*
1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 120 *Viola Bulbosa*, or *bulbed Violet In English we may call it the *Bulbose Violet 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* liv 216 White *bulbus violet. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* I lxxxviii 149 Touching the faculties of these bulbous Violets we haue nothing to say 1688 R Holme *Armoury* II 66/2 The bulbous Violet, the Flower hangeth down its head 1760 J Lee *Introd Bot.* App 331 Violet, Bulbous, *Galanthus*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 835 The Toothed Violet, or after some *Dogs tooth Violet, is commonly called *Dentaria*. 1760 J Lee *Introd. Bot* App 331 Violet, Dog's Tooth, *Erythronium* 1846-50 A Wood *Class-bk Bot* 253 *Dalibarda repens* *False Violet 1866 *Treas Bot* 1218/2 *Rock Violet, *Chrooleptus Johnthus* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 85 In number of leaves this floure passeth the *Sea violet aforesaid, which never exceedeth five 1725 *Fam Dict* s v., Mr. Chomel particularly distinguishes them into two sorts, *viz.* the Sea Violet, or our Lady-Glove, and March Violets 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* 333 Some have called the yellow Lupine *Spanish Violets, and Virginia Roses 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 833 Of *toothed Violets, or Corall-woorts 1728 Bradley *Dict Bot* s.v, *Dentaria*, . Toothed Violets, and Coral-Wort *Ibid*, Bulb bearing toothed Violet

3 Cloth, dress, or vestments of a violet colour.
Not always clearly separable from next
1380 in *Test Karleol* (1893) 139, j cote de violett *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev* 625 Sche come in a vyolet, With whyȝthe perl ouerfret *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Prin.* 696 And where be my gounes of scarlet, Grenes also, and þe fayre violet? 1483 in R Davies *York Rec* (1843) 142 The aldermen shalbe in violet & the xxiiij^ti in blew *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vii 523 He was mette with the prouost of ye^e marchantys with a company of xv C horse, ye^e cytezyns beyng cladde in whyte and vyolette *c* 1580 in *Eng Hist Rev* July (1914) 520 In every tene clothes you muste have ij light popengaye grenes, ij light violettes, ij light skye colleis, ij azars and ij Blewes 1598 Stow *Surv* 130 The Maior with the Aldermen are accustomed to be present in their Violets at Paules, on Good Friday, and in their Scarlets at the Spittle in the Holy daies (except Wednesday in Violet) 1721 C King *Brit Merch* II 96 What is become of our noble Manufacture of Plunkets, Violets, and Blues, formerly made in Suffolk? 1849 Macaulay *Hist Engl* x II 599 He was well pleased that, in his own palace, an outcast should, as king of France, dress in violet on days of court mourning 1889 Pater *G de Latour* (1896) 29 The mass said so solemnly, in violet, on Innocents' Day

4 A purplish blue colour resembling that of the violet, a pigment or dye of this colour.
Partly a substantival use of the adj
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmitte we na vebbis, Lo vermylion ne violett ne variant littis. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xiv 160 Here colour is liche Vyolet *c* 1475 *Prompt. Parv* 510(K), Violet, coloure, *violaceus* 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iv xxvii 284 There are other kindes which they call gilleflowers of the Indies, the which are like to a fine orange tawnie vellet, or a violet *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 367 Of the same stuffe and colour that the Stole was of, that is, of a violet inclining to red 1688 R Holme *Armoury* iv 1x (Roxb) 382/1 Cassocks of fine scarletted murrey (which is violett) 1730 Bailly (fol), *Purple*, a red Colour, bordering on Violet 1796 H Huntler tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I 543 More than one Churchman considers violet as the most beautiful of colours, because his Bishop wears it 1815 Stephens *Shaw's Gen Zool* IX i 56 The whole plumage is of a beautiful blue green, changing in certain lights to violet 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II ii, I think I never saw such a beautiful violet as that of her eyes 1884 Marq Dufferin in Lyall *Life* (1905) II 64 A tremendous thunderstorm had dyed Olympus and his adjoining peaks with the deepest, blackest violet

5. a *attrib*, in various senses, as *violet bank, -bed, breath, crown, family, flower*, etc
Sometimes *fig*, as *violet-virtue*, or in fig. context *The city of the Violet Crown*, Athens (after Gr ἰοστεφανος 'Αθῆναι, used by Pindar and Aristophanes)
1801 Southey *Thalaba* vii xiii, So on a *violet bank The Arabian Maid laid down, Her soft cheek pillow'd upon moss and flowers *a* 1822 Shelley *Triumph Life* 72 Violet banks where sweet dreams brood 1853 Hickin tr *Aristoph.* (Bohn) I 267 The *violet-bed beside the well 1862 Meredith *Mod. Love* xl, The *violet breath of maidenhood 1834 Macaulay *Ess*, *Pitt* (1897) 308 Pitt loved England, as an Athenian loved the City of the *Violet Crown 1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* 37 Was the violet crown that crowned thy head So over-large It slipped down? 1877 Morley *Crit Misc* Ser II. 385 A thrill like that which the sight of the dear city of the Violet Crown moved in an Athenian of old 1849 Balfour *Man Bot* § 768 *Violaceæ*, the *Violet Family *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1539 He castis on a Cape of kastand hewes, A vestoure to vise on of *violet floures 1598 Florio, *Violina*, a little violet flowre. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii 147 Of Violet flowers with sugar, there is made a Conserue, and also a Syrupe 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Viola*, Violet flowers, fresh gathered, are emollient, and gently purgative 1814 Scott *Ld Isles* vi ix, When beams the sun through April's showes, It needs must bloom, the violet flower. 1658 Rowland tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 908 Grape-honey, Bean-honey, Lilly-honey, *Violet-honey, &c 1728 Chambers *Cycl*, *Populeum*, an Unguent prepared of the Buds of black Poplar, *Violet Leaves, Navel-wort [etc]. 1857 Henfrey *Bot* § 416 *Violaceæ* The *Violet Order 1822 Shelley *Chas I*, I 46 Nor leave the broad and beaten road For the *violet paths of pleasure 1611 Cotgr, *Violier*, a *Violet root or plant 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Oil*, Palm Oil [is] a thick unctuous Liquor, of a yellow Colour, and a *Violet-smell 1804 *Med Jrnl* XII 230 The flowers have a violet smell *a* 1814 Leigh Hunt *Critic* 1 1 in *New Brit Theatre* I 76 That may soon be washed away Only a little milk of roses, or *violet soap, and all will be well 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser III (1863) 117 Here I used to come almost every morning, during the *violet-tide 1862 Goulburn *Pers Relig* II. iv I 261 Here is the bosom-adder of vanity coiled up in the *violet-tuft of humility. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II vi 12 It may seeme strange that such a poore *violet Vertue [sc humility] should euer dwell with Honour 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii 125 If there be neede of cooling with Rose, or *Violet water and Sugar

b In adj combs., chiefly instrumental, as *violet-crowned, -embroidered, -garlanded, -inwoven, -scented*, also *violet-hued, -like, -sweet*
1837 B D Walsh *Aristoph, Acharnians* II vi, The envoys..; in order to cheat your Assemblies, Would call you all "*violet-crowned' 1869 A R Wallace *Malay Archip* I 366 A beautiful violet crowned dove. 1637 Milton *Comus* 233 In the *violet imbroider'd vale Where the lovelorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well 1836-48 B D Walsh *Aristoph*, *Knights* v 1, He is dwelling now in ancient and fair and *violet-garlanded Athens 1867 Miss Braddon *R Godwin* 1, There were no tears in the large *violet-hued eyes 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* iv 197 Two rivulets of a rivulet, Between the close moss *violet-inwoven, Have made their path of melody

1825 *Greenhouse Comp* I 107 Purple *violet-like flowers on coriaceous roundish leaves 1840 Mrs. Norton *Dream* 238 The *violet-scented lanes — the warm south-wall 1859 Geo Eliot *A Bede* xii, An afternoon in which destiny . poisons us with violet-scented breath. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* I 411 Like some new bee-swarm leaving the old hive, Despite the wax so *violet-sweet

c. With vbl. sbs., as *violet farming, -plucking, -poisoning, setting.*

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* (1896) 268 Violette settyng in Feuerer 1833 T Hook *Parson's Dau* I i, Daisy picking and violet-plucking [were now] the only pursuits she really loved 1896 *Westm Gaz* 28 Oct 8/2 The above case of violet-poisoning 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 July 6/3 Rose culture, violet farming, bee-keeping, or poultry rearing

6. Special Combs †**violet-apple**, a violet-scented sort of apple, **violet-blind** *a*, colour-blind as regards the violet rays of the spectrum; hence *violet-blindness*, †**violet-pear**, a violet-scented sort of pear, **violet-powder**, a variety of toilet-powder, hence *violet-powder* vb., †**violet tables**, lozenges made from violets and sugar, **violet tree** (?), **violet-wood**, (*a*) kingwood, (*b*) the wood of the Australian *Acacia pendula*, (*c*) the wood of *Andira violacea*, a tree of Guiana, **violetworts**, Lindley's name for the *Violaceæ*

1664 in Evelyn *Pomona* 47 Herefordshire affords several sorts of Cider-apples, as the Gennet-moyle, the Summer-*violet or Fillet, and the Winter-fillet 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* 163 The Violet-Apple is of a most delicate aromatick taste 1894 Abney *Colour Vision* (1895) 70 The kind of colour that these colour blind imagine as white, whether they be red-, green-, or *violet-blind *Ibid* 73 So far I have only met with what appears to be one genuine case of *violet blindness 1683 Evelyn *Kal Hort* (ed 7) 104 *Violet-pear, Petworth-pear, otherwise called the Winter-Windsor 1898 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, *Violet powder*, powdered starch or flour scented, used to powder the skin 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* 114 The use of violet powder after shaving, now very common, is one that should be avoided 1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* VI, She has, however, violet powdered her fresh cheeks 1620 Venner *Via Recta* VII. 147 There is made of Violets and Sugar, certaine Plates, called *Violet Tables, which are very pleasant to the taste 1878 H. M Stanley *Dark Cont* II ix. 281 You may also see here [sc Barundu] the *Strelitzia vagina*, or the wild banana, or the *violet-tree, and the oil-berry tree 1698 T Frogr *Voy* 129 Letter-wood (as they call it) and that of *Violet, . are very common in that country 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I 89 King-wood, called also Violet-wood, is imported from the Brazils. 1852 [see Myall 2] 1866 *Treas Bot* 1218/2. 1846 Lindley *Veg King* 338 The *Violet-worts are distinctly defined by their definite stamens.

†**Vi·olet,** *sb*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [ad It. *violetta*, dim of *viola* Viola 2.] (See quot and cf Violette)

1688 R Holme *Armoury* III xvi (Roxb) 58/1 The Violet or Violin, a diminitive of the viol, being a very small Instrument, yet in all respects answereth to the forme of the Treble Viole in the body.

Violet (vəi·ɔ̈let), *a.* Also 4-6 **violett**, 5 **vyolet(te, vyelett, vialet, 6 violitt.** [a OF. *violet, vielet, villet* (mod.F *violet*) adj. see Violet *sb*[1] Cf. It *violetto*, Pg *violete*]

1. Having the colour of violets; of a blue or bluish-purple colour

In early use only of woven fabrics

1370 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5, j violett toga *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 509/2 Violet, yn colowre, *violaceus* 1464 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 40, No 6, ii togas blewe et vyolette, i dobelet. *c* 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 202 Item iij stykkes of tainy sateyn or els vyelett sateyn of Bruges 1524 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 130 A violitt reband with silver aglyttes 1544 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 34 To Agnes Gill my violett kirtell 1579 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 195 The single pandis, freinyeit with violet silk *c* 1620 Moryson *Itin* IV v 1. (1903) 438 Next vnder some 20. of the Pope's Chamberlayns and cheefe officers, cloathed in gownes of violett Cloth 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem Philos.* 223 The luminous particles at the violet end of the spectrum 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org* VIII. 537 Boiling nitric acid colours it violet 1884 Marq. Dufferin in Lyall *Life* (1905) II. 64 Directly fronting you, rises a magnificent violet stretch of mountain.

b. Qualifying *colour, hue, tint*, etc.

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvii 80 Men find dyamaundz of violet colour 1548 Cooper *Elyot's Dict*, *Violarius*, he that dieth violet colour 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 621 There is not one of these Ameythysts, but it is transparent with a Violet colour 1622–3 *Essex Archdeaconry Depositions Bk* (MS) 27 Feb 26 One cloake for a man made of broade cloath and of a violett couler. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Violette verwe*, a Violet Dye or colour. 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard* I ix 41 The Maugeron is [a plum] of a Violet Colour, large and round. 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 79 The carbuncle brandishes its fiery rays, of a violet colour, on every side 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 419 Hydrogen gas alters the colour of bismuth, and gives it a violet tint 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 465 The lung was of a violet hue, soft and flabby *a* 1878 W. Carleton *Farm Ballads* (1893) 84 The squire swore oaths of a violet hue

c Qualifying names of other colours, as *violet black, blue*, etc.

In later use frequently hyphened (cf next), and in some cases (esp *violet-blue*) also repr. the sb used attrib

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Red*, In Limning, and Fresco, for a Violet Red, they use a natural Earth found in England 1782 Latham *Gen Syn Birds* I ii 754 The quills of a violet brown 1819 Stephens *Shaw's Gen. Zool* XI i 3 The wings are of a fine deep violet-blue 1843 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) IV 111 Flower-spike producing three to four flowers, and very handsome, of a beautiful violet-purple. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 418/1 The petals bordered with violet-crimson.

d. Forming adj. combs., as *violet-black, -blue*, etc

Many examples occur in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.*

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 394 From one Root the rising Stem bestows A Wood of Leaves, and Vi'let-purple Boughs 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v *Star wort*, The tall hairy New England aster with very large violet-purple flowers 1802 Shaw *Gen Zool* III ii 423 Violet-black Snake, with the abdomen and sides crimson. 1819 Stephens *Ibid.* XI. i 59 The upper parts of the body [are] violet-red 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 746 The whole liquid assumes a very strong and fine violet-blue colour. 1887 W Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 70 Hymenium violet-brown, juice violet.

2 a In names of varieties of fruits or plants, as *violet clover, maize, plum*, etc Also *ellipt.*

1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard.* I 147 The Fourth [kind is] the Violet Fig *Ibid*, The Violet ripens perfectly well. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 379 A violet-plum, a standard,..which is a plum that does not cleave from the stone 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Plum*, The Violet Damson or Maugeron Plum 1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 140 They first pulverize the cochineal by grinding, and after mixing four ounces of it, with twelve of violet maize, they form it into square cakes 1786 Abercrombie *Arrangem* 13 in *Gard Assist*, Cherry plum, Violet plum, Apricot plum 1860 Hogg *Fruit Man.* 72 Figs Skin dark Flesh red Early Violet, Malta. *Ibid* 251 Purple Gage(Violet Gage) 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX. 803/2 The Violet Moss (*Byssus Iolithus*)..was formerly in use as a popular remedy for feverish cutaneous eruptions 1890 *Times* 22 Sept 4/2 The cut of violet clovers in France is not likely to be large

b. In names of birds, insects, etc, as *violet bee, cormorant, crab, creeper, heron*, etc, **violet-ear**, one or other species of the genus *Petasophora* of humming-birds, **violet-fly**, an artificial fly used in angling; **violet-tip**, an American butterfly (see quot.).

Latham's names are repeated in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* (1811–26).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop* XIV. 153/1 A *violet bee*, which they now sent off [from the balloon], flew quickly away with its usual humming noise. *c* 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* V. 367 The Violet Carpenter Bee (*Xylocopa violacea*) inhabits the south of Europe. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. ii 600 *Violet Corvorant. This bird is said to be wholly black, glossed with violet 1826 Stephens *Shaw's Gen Zool.* XIII. i 86 Violet Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax violaceus*. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* (1824) III 86 The *Violet Crab of the Carribee Islands. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 2/3 The much advertised land crabs are precisely the same 'violet crab' found on similar tropical islands 1782 Latham *Gen Synop. Birds* I ii 705 *Violet Creeper. 1861 Gould *Trochilidæ* IV Pl 223 Brazilian *Violet ear. *Ibid.* Pl 226 Mexican Violet-ear 1887 R B Sharpe *Gould's Trochilidæ* Suppl. V. Pl 1 *Petasophora Germana*, Guiana Violet ear 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* II vii (1875) 255 A fly called the *Violet-Fly; made of a dark violet stuff, with the wings, of a grey feather of a mallard. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed 2) 101 The Violet fly Dubbed with dark violet stuff, and a little dun bear's hair mixed with it 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ix, The old Corporal busily employed in fixing to his line what anglers call the' violet-fly'. 1815 Stephens *Shaw's Gen Zool.* IX. ii 249 *Violet Grosbeak, with a streak above the eyes. 1785 Latham *Gen. Synop Birds* III. i 97 *Violet Heron, of a blueish black, glossed with violet. 1782 *Ibid* I ii. 756 *Violet Humming Bird; the whole head, the neck, back, breast, and belly, of a violet purple. 1864–5 J. G. Wood *Homes without H* IV [(1868) 88 The *Violet Land Crab of Jamaica (*Gecarcinus ruricola*) is the most familiar of these creatures. 1832 J. Rennie *Consp Butterfl. & M* 205 The *Violet Pygmy (*Microsetia violacella*) Wings. .first pair deep black, with a tinge of violet. 1785 Latham *Gen.-Synop Birds* III ii 600 *Violet Shag Violet Corvorant 1858 Baird *Cycl. Nat Sci.* 307/2 *Janthina* The *Violet Shells —A genus of molluscous animals belonging to the class *Gasteropoda*. 1845 Gosse *Ocean* VII (1849) 343 The *Violet-snail (*Janthina fragilis*), whose shell .is of a pearly white above, and beneath violet 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* IV 76 Those singular molluscous swimmers by fin or float known to zoologists as violet-snails 1783 Latham *Gen Synop. Birds* II ii. 574 *Violet Swallow, general colour of the plumage deep blue, reflecting violet in different tints *Ibid.* i. 222 *Violet Tanager, . colour of the plumage a deep violet *Ibid* 57 *Violet Thrush, the whole plumage of a changeable violet blue. 1881 S. H. Scudder *Butterflies* 167 The most conspicuous case [of dimorphism] is in the largest, the *Violet-Tip (*Polygonia interrogationis*), where the two forms were once universally considered *distinct species.*

c. With names of minerals, etc.

1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed. 2) II 280 Violet Cobalt ore 1839 De la Beche *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. xv 497 The violet rock crystal, or amethyst, seems scarce. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX 803/2 *Violet Stones*, certain stones found upon high mountains, as in Thuringia, which, in consequence of being covered with Violet Moss, emit a smell like that of violets 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 335 Violet ebony is used for making inlaid chairs

3. In parasynthetic combs, as *violet-eared, -headed, -hooded, -horned, -ringed*, etc

1782 Latham *Gen Synop Birds* I ii. 767 *Violet-Eared Humming Bird, .beneath the ears, is a very splendid violet spot 1898 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 Violet-eared waxbills, African firefinches, black-crested yellow bulbuls. 1782 Latham *Gen Synop. Birds* I. ii 718 *Violet-Headed Creeper, *Certhia violacea* 1815 Stephens *Shaw's Gen Zool.* IX i 8 Violet headed Curucui (*Trogon violaceus*) 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 354 With scraps of thundrous Epic lilted out By *violet-hooded Doctors. 1822 *Hortus Angl.* II 10 *Violet-horned Poppy. 1880 A H. Swinton *Insect Variety* 4 A *violet-ringed Oak Eggar caterpillar. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych* 69 Art thou not A *violet-shrouded grave of Woe? *a* 1822 — *Death Adonis* 4 Wake *violet-stoled queen, and weave the crown Of Death 1786 Abercrombie *Arrangem.* 77 in *Gard. Assist.*, White, *violet striped [tulip] 1803 Shaw *Gen Zool.* IV. ii. 382 Violet-striped Acanthurus *Acanthurus Sohal* 1782 Latham *Gen Synop Birds* I ii 754 *Violet Tailed Humming Bird 1811 Shaw *Gen Zool.* VIII i, 208 *Violet-throated Creeper *Certhia affinis*

Violet (vəi·ɔ̈let), *v* [f. Violet *sb*[1] or *a*]

1 *trans.* To tinge with a violet hue.

1623 tr *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I iv. 35 For the Noble Kings of France mourne in Scarlet violetted 1832 [R Cattermole] *Beckett*, etc. 192 The sea, Yet darkher violeted, almost frowned With splendor. 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* v, One flank of the white in heaven was violetted wonderfully

2 *intr* To gather violets.

1813 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 226 To-morrow I shall go violeting 1827 Mrs Hemans in H. F Chorley *Mem.* (1836) I 151 Having accompanied you again, and again, as I have done, in 'violetting' and seeking for wood-sorrel. 1873 *Argosy* XVI 270 How delightful was that day among the Kentish Downs! We began it by violeting in the woods.

Violet-coloured, *a* [Violet *sb*[1] or *a.*] Having the blue or bluish-purple colour of a violet.

1552 in *Rep Hist MSS Comm, Var Coll* IV 221 The xlviii and other onneste men in violet colloid gownes 1653 H. Cogan tr *Pinto's Trav* lxxii 253 Six or seven pieces of Violet coloured Damask 1671 Woodhead *St Teresa* II 276 A longer Coffin in fashion of a Tomb was provided, which they covered with violet coloured Silk 1721 Mortimer *Husb* (ed 5) II 244 The Violet coloured Tulip striped with White 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v *Star-wort*, The broad-leaved paniculated aster with deep violet coloured flowers. 1800 Herschel in *Phil Trans* XC 516 A violet-coloured glass stops 955 rays of light 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org* VII § i. 447 The liquid deposits beautiful violet-coloured prismatic crystals 1886 Froude *Oceana* II 27 Looking round us and down into nothing but the violet-coloured ocean

Violetish (vəi·ɔ̈letiʃ), *a.* [f Violet *sb*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat violet in colour.

1871 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* June 359 A grey partaking of a violetish tone 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb 16/3 Its flesh is a violetish black or a blackish violet, overrun by a thin network of white veins

Viole·tte. *rare*—[1]. [ad It. *violetta*] = Violet *sb*.[2]

1884 Hawkis *My Musical Life* I 239 The smaller viols or violettes of the seventeenth century fell into violins.

Violety (vəi·ɔ̈leti), *a* [f Violet *sb*[1] + -y] Of or belonging to violets; more or less violet in colour

1831 Keightley *Mythol Anc Greece & It* 399 His mother called him Iamus, *Violety* 1891 T Hardy *Tess* (1900) 96/2 Dark eyelashes and brows, and large eyes violety bluey-blackish

Violin (vəiɔ̈li n, vəi·ɔ̈lin), *sb.* Forms· 6 **violine, 7 vyolıne, viallin, 7– violin** [ad. It *violino* (Pg. *violino*, Sp *violin*), f. *viola* Viola 2. Cf Violon]

1 A musical instrument in common use, having four strings tuned in fifths and played with a bow; a fiddle.

In general structure the violin is composed of a resonant box of elaborately curved outline, and a neck or handle from the end of which the strings are stretched over a bridge to a tail-piece

1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal*, *April* 103, I see Calliope speede her to the place, where my Goddesse shines And after her the other Muses trace, with theri Violines 1589 R Harlev *Pl Perc.* (1590) 6 Then were it high time for all Peace-Makers, to put vp their pipes, or else in steed of the soft violine, learne to sound a shrill trumpet 1608 B Jonson *Masques* Wks (1616) 964 The first [dance] was to the Cornets, the second to the Vyolines. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 125 Some excellently pleasing lesson plaid upon soft winde instruments, or Violins. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 6 Mar, I played upon a viall, and he a viallin, after dinner. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No 258 P 4 Violins, Voices, or any other Organs of Sound 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II 10 Orpheus or Amphion in bronze, playing upon a violin 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* I i, He was not only a composer, but also an excellent practical performer, especially on the violin 1884 Hawkis *My Musical Life* I 237 The violin is not an invention, it is a growth.

transf. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 62 People presently phansi'd the Moon, Mercury, and Venus to be a kind of violins or trebles to Jupiter and Saturn

b With distinguishing terms.

1601 B Jonson *Poetast* III iv, Come, we must haue you turne fiddler againe, slaue, 'get a base violin at your backe. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I 212 Before the restoration of K. Charles 2 and especially after, viols began to be out of fashion, and only violins used, as treble-violin, tenor and bass-violin 1685 Playford (*title*), The Division Violin containing a Collection of Divisions upon several Grounds for the Treble-Violin 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The Word Violin, alone, stands for Treble Violin *Ibid*, The Counter-Tenor, Tenor, or Bass Violin 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 245/1 The tenor violin, in compass a fifth lower than the treble violin, appears to have preceded the latter

c. *To play first violin*, to take the leading part. (Cf. Fiddle *sb* 1 b)

1780 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* May, [He] seemed to think nobody half so great as himself, and .chose to play first-violin without further ceremony.

2 One who plays on the violin; a violinist

1667 Pepys *Diary* 20 Feb, They talked how the King's viallin, Bannister, is mad. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* (O H S.) I. 485 Thomas Baltzar, one of the violins in the King's service. 1699 J Jackson *Let to Pepys* 25 Dec, Corelli the famous violin playing, in concert with above 30 more 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 346/2 At the early age of twenty he was chosen to fill the situation of first violin in the royal chapel of Turin. 1878 Miss Fothergill (*title*), The First Violin.

3 A variety of organ stop. *rare*⁻¹.
1688 [see VIOL *sb*.¹ 3].

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *violin-bow, -case, class, family*, etc.; *violin-maker, -making, -player, violin like, -shaped* adjs
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Violin-bow*, a bow strung with horse-hair, for playing on a violin 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2711/1 The Hindus claim to have invented the violin bow 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2041/4 Lost, a black Leather **Violin-Case*, with a Violin in it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxiv, She might as well have been dressed in a violin-case 1864 ENGEL *Mus Anc. Nat* 86 Two other Hindoo instruments belonging to the **violin* class. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms* 449/1 **Violin clef*, the G clef placed upon the first line of the stave 1865 J HULLAH *Transition Period Music* 34 Of these instruments it would easily be found that incomparably the most important were the **Violin* family 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 198/1 *Crutch*, a musical instrument of the **violin* kind 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xix, **Violin* like sensitiveness of nature 1683 *Lond Gaz* No. 1862/8 Mr Aguttar, **Violin* Maker in the Strand 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 346 The same author [M Otto] also gives the names of many German violin-makers 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2711/2 Antonio Stradivarius ..stands, by common consent, at the head of all violin-makers *Ibid.*, The art of **violin-making* appears to have reached its culminating point in the productions of the Cremonese school 1861 ADAMS *5000 Mus Terms* 108 *Corde vuide*, in **violin* music, indicates the open string 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2712/1 **Violin-piano*, a form of the pianoforte patented in England by Todd. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* ix 137 A **violin*-player, who ..confessed to thirty-four murders 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 242/2 *note*, **Violin* rosin is called in French *colophane* 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib*, *Brit* II No 5438, **Violin* school for joint practice of the elementary and advanced classes 1802 R HALL *Elem Bot* 158 Panduriform, *panduriformis*, **violin*-shaped 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III 160 Among the manufactures, those of the fine arts, leather, and **violin*-strings, are alone industriously practised 1871 tr *Schellen's Spectr Anal.* App. 433 The motion of a point near the end of a violin string 1884 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder* 82 A very small écraseur, with violin string ligature. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 346 A lyre, or lute, may be considered ..as the parent of all instruments of the **violin* tribe

Violin, *v. rare.* [f. prec.]
†**1** *trans.* To entice by violin-playing *Obs.*⁻¹
1713 *Gentl Instructed* (ed 5) I. Suppl iv. p xlii, Was not Madam W plaid out of her Reputation, and violin'd into a Match below her Quality?

2. *intr.* To play the violin; *fig*, to play a leading part.
1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xxx, How does he enjoy playing second fiddle with the maid while Mr tall brown-face Taffy violins it to her ladyship?

Hence **Violining** *vbl sb.*
1899 *Daily News* 15 Feb 5/2 The songs and the violining all perfect in their degree

Violin, var. VIOLINE¹.

‖ **Violi'na.** *Chem.* [-INA¹] = next.
1836 SMART 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org. Bodies* 293 Violina is more soluble in water than emetina. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 345/2 The principle on which this property seems to depend has been separated by Boullay from some species of Viola, and has been called Violina.

Violine¹ (vəi'ŏləin). *Chem.* Also -in. [a. F *violine*, f. *viole* VIOL¹ + -INE⁵. Cf. prec.] A bitter emetic principle found in the common violet.
1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat Med.* 338 An alkaloid principle, nearly related to emetine, discovered by M. Boulay, who has called it *Violine* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 458 The emetic property is due to a peculiar alkaloid named *violine*, which greatly resembles, if it be not identical with, *emetine*. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci.* V 490/2 *Viola odorata* contains a gastric irritant called violin

Violine² (vəi ŏlain) *Chem.* [f. L. *viol-a* VIOLA¹ + -INE⁵] A violet-blue colouring matter or colour Also *attrib.*
1859 D. G. PRICE in *Repertory Patent Invent.* (1860) XXXV 159 The colouring matters I produce embrace shades of purple and pink Three of these I name respectively, 'violine', 'purpurine', and 'roseine'. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl* III 721/2 Violine is very slightly soluble in water, is readily dissolved by alcohol 1903 *Daily Chron* 31 Oct 8/4 Green is a dye that has receded from the affections of the smart, while violine is one that is equally ascending the scale of success *Ibid* 5 Dec 8/4 A model in violine beaver, trimmed with a plume to match

Violinism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. VIOLIN *sb.*] Violin-playing
1844 H F CHORLEY *Music & Manners* III. 61 Royalty thus did its part in fostering a school of violinism.

Violinist. Also 7 violinest. [ad It. (also Sp.) *violinista*, f. *violino* VIOLIN *sb.* Cf F *violoniste*] A player of, or performer on, the violin.
*c*1670 WOOD *Life* (O H S.) I. 274 Nathaniel Crew, M A, fellow of Linc Coll; a violinist and violist, but alwaies played out of tune. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* xii 98 Mr Davys Mell (the famous Violinist, and Clock-maker). 1773 *Phil. Trans* LXIII 270 Our ablest violinists conceived that it was too difficult to be performed. 1845 E HOLMES *Mozart* 121 A natural surprise that the most striking acquirements of great players in our own time should be found in a violinist of that early date. 1888 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VI 36 Violinist's cramp may attack the right hand which holds the bow, or the left hand which fingers the strings 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 12, I have been informed that in violinists the bow arm is always considerably longer than the left arm

Violist (vəi'ŏlist). [f VIOL *sb.*¹ + -IST.] A player on the viol (Also as the title of a book.)
*c*1670 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I 274 He was a violinist, and the two former violists. *a*1699 B HELY (*title*), The compleat Violist, or An Introduction to the Art of Playing on the Bass Viol 1705 *Phil Trans* XXV 2069 Upon these, a Sonata was perform'd by those two most eminent Violists *a*1734 NORTH *Lives* I 13 He outdid all his teachers and became one of the neatest violists of his time 1782 BURNEY *Hist Music* (1789) II iv 266 The Minstrels were at all times the best Violists of their age. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Feb 5/3 A large viol, so large that a boy was placed inside to sing the air while the violist played the bass

Violl, obs. form of VIAL *sb.*, VIOL *sb*

Violon (vəi ŏlŏn) Also 6 violan, -and, 7 -ent, vyolon, phialon [a F. *violon* (16th c.) violin, or (in sense 2) It. *violone* bass-viol. Cf. Sp. *violon* violoncello.]
†**1** A violin. Also, a violinist *Obs.*
a 1552 *Househ. Exp Princess Eliz* 38 in *Camd Misc* (1853) II, Paid in rewarde unto sondrie persons at S James, her grace then beyng there— ..to the warderobe, xl.s, the violans, xl.s. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I 39, Were it not, I coulde finde in my hearte to commaunde the Violands to cease 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV vi 200 Hee beareth gules, three treble violents transposed argent stringed sable
β. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iii 113 Tune the Taber and the Pipe to the sweet violons 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 139 b, He could not only turne, and make Virginals, Organes, Vyolons, but also tune, and handsomely play vpon them 1603 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App I 32 Gifin to a sat of phialons when they played at my chamber dor, xl.s 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv *Trophees* 436 In Argos the chaste Violon For's absent Soveraign doth grave-sweetly grone

2 A variety of organ-stop.
1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 108 Violon is one of the finest and most common pedal-registers 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix (1878) 63 *Violon* or *Violone*, Double Bass An open flue-stop, the tone is penetrating and fine, in imitation of the Double Bass.

Violonce llist. [f next + -IST.] One who plays the violoncello.
1835 G HOGARTH *Musical Hist* 423 As a violoncellist, Lindley has, for many years, been unrivalled 1881 *Macm. Mag* XLIII. 435 It chanced on one occasion that the violoncellist's instrument did not arrive.

‖ **Violoncello** (vəiŏlŏnse'lo, -tʃe'lo; vĭiŏlŏntʃe lo). Also 8–9 violincello. [It. *violoncello*, dim of *violone*: see VIOLON. Hence also Pg *violoncello*, Sp. *-celo*, F. *-celle.*]
1. A large four-stringed instrument of the violin class, a bass violin. Cf. 'CELLO.
a 1724 *Short Explic For Wds in Mus Bks*, *Violoncello*, is a Small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness. 1742 FR. BARSANTI (*title*), A Collection of Old Scots Tunes, with the Bass for Violoncello or Harpsichord 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus* I 73, I know and confess that this and the violoncello are the most perfect of all stringed Instruments 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* II. xlix 55 Of all the works of his life this playing on the violoncello had been the sweetest to him 1881 C A EDWARDS *Organs* 149 If the bass string of a Violoncello be vibrated, other sounds besides that proper to the string may be detected.
β. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII 271 *note*, Mr Zeidler, who plays the violincello at Covent Garden theatre 1797 MRS. BERKELEY *Poems G. M Berkeley* p. cccxii, Dr. Berkeley was esteemed the finest gentleman performer on the violincello in England. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* vi, Mr Skimpole could play on the piano and the violincello.

2. An organ-stop having a tone similar to that of a violoncello.
1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 63 *Violoncello*, an 8 feet stop, resembling in construction the Violone

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *violoncello bow, player, species*
1818 BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti's Resid Algiers* 267 The *ai abebbah*, of the violincello species, with one string 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV. 246/1 One of his best violoncello bows, which are rarities, was recently sold in Paris for £44. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 12 In the violoncello players who perform solos..there is very great strain.

Hence **Violonce lloing** *ppl a*
1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV (1863) 266 One fluting brother; one fiddling ditto, a violoncelloing music-master, and a singing papa

‖ **Violone** (vĭiolō ne). [It, f. *viola* VIOLA²] The double-bass viol.
Also as the name of an organ stop: see VIOLON 2
1724 *Short Explic For Wds in Mus Bks*, *Violone*, is a very large Bass Violin, or Double Bass. 1730 *Treat Harmony* 35 This Error is daily run into, by giving Divided Basses to be play'd on the *Violone* or Double Bass. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag* 31 July 335 Having made a violin, a viola, and a violoncello, I have long since conceived the idea of making a violono [*sic*], or double bass also 1865 J HULLAH *Transition Period Music* 118 Those Gothic abominations, the violin, the viola, the violoncello, and the violone 1873 H C BANISTER *Music* 221 The Contra-basso, or Double-Bass (also termed *Violone*), is the largest of the stringed instruments.

† **Violous,** irreg variant of VIOLENT *a.*
1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* III. i, *Fra.* The Count shall pay for it! *Gil* You are so violous

Violurate (vəiŏlĭū rĕt). *Chem* [f. VIOLUR-IC *a.* + -ATE¹ c.] A salt produced by the action of violuric acid on a base
1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 1001 Hydurilic acid is warmed with water and nitrate of potassium, whereby deep blue violurate of potassium is formed. *Ibid* 1002 Violurate of Ammonium.

Violuric (vəiŏlĭū rik), *a. Chem.* [f VIOL(ET) + URIC *a.*] *Violuric acid*, an acid produced by the action of nitric on hydurilic acid
1866 ODLING *Anim Chem.* 128 Baeyer has increased the list of compounds by his discovery of pseudo uric acid, and the violuric and barbituric acids 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 1001 Violuric acid crystallises in shining, yellowish, rhombic octahedrons

†**Viorne.** *Obs*⁻¹ [a. F *viorne* (16th c.):—L *viburna*, pl. of *viburnum.*] The wayfaring-tree.
1637 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 421 *Inter viburna Cupressus*, that is, the Cypresse tree amongst the Viornes (1610 among smal twigges)

Vipa rious, app. a mistake or misprint for *vivacious* 'tenacious of life'
1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XII. ii, A cat the most vipa rious is limited to nine lives

Viper (vəi·pəɹ) Also 6 **vyper, vypar, veper.** [a OF. *vipere, vipre* (mod F. *vipère*, = Pr. *vipera, vipra, vibra* fem, *vibre* masc., Sp. and Pg. *vibora*, It *vipera*) or ad. L *vīpera* viper, snake, serpent, contracted from *vīvi-pera*, f. *vīvus* alive, living, and *parĕre* to bring forth. See also WIVER.]
1 The small ovo-viviparous snake *Pelias berus* (formerly *Coluber berus* or *Vipera communis*), abundant in Europe and the only venomous snake found in Great Britain, the adder, in general use, any venomous, dangerous, or repulsive snake or serpent.
The flesh of the viper was formerly regarded as possessing great nutritive or restorative properties, and was frequently used medicinally.
1526 TINDALL *Acts* xxviii. 3 When Paul had gaddered a boundle of stickes, And putt them into the fyre, a viper (be cause off the heet) creept out. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 116 The vypar aboue all other serpentes is most fullest of poyson. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* (1568) I B v, Garlyke helpeth the bytyng of a veper 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* I Wks. (Grosart) II 74 The Elephant being envenomed with the Viper, eateth him vp, and is healed 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos*, *Viper*, a venemous serpent in some hot countries lying much in the earth, having a short taile, which grateth and maketh a noise as he goeth 1634 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* (ed 2) xii. 109 Some moitals also are knowne by their cognisances, as Cleopatra by a viper. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 629 With that rank Odour from thy Dwelling-place To drive the Viper's Brood, and all the venom'd Race 1750 tr *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 65 The proper virtue of the Sicilian is, to subdue the poison of vipers. 1769 PENNANT *Brit Zool* III. 17 Vipers are found in many parts of this island. 1805 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (ed 3) III 95 The Viper is the only one, either of the Reptile or Serpent tribes, in Great Britain, from whose bite we have any thing to fear 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* App ix, The duty of the true critic is to play the part of a leech, and not of a viper.
transf and *fig* 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 24 Ar not these the venomouse tethe of vepers that thus gnawe a nother mannis name? 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 193 These blind and swalowyng sandes, the Spaniardes caule Vypers And that by good reason, bycause in them many shyppes are entangled 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* III. i. 145 Hot blood, hot thoughts, and hot deedes, why they are Vipers, is Loue a generation of Vipers? 1713 WATERLAND *Serm Assizes Cambr.* 13 Special care therefore must be taken to find out this lurking Viper [*sc.* pride] in our Bosoms, and to cast it far from us. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, Then comes remorse, with all its vipers, mixed with vain regrets for the past

b. *Zool.* Applied with distinguishing terms to other species of the genus *Vipera*, the sub-order *Viperina*, or snakes resembling the common viper.
For *horned, pit, red, sand, water, yellow viper*, see those terms
1736 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXIX. 254 *Vipera fusca* the brown Viper in Virginia In Carolina it is called the Truncheon Snake 1743 CATESBY *Nat Hist Carolina* (1772) II 44 The Black Viper is short and thick, of slow motion. *Ibid* 45 The Brown Viper is in length about two feet, and large in proportion 1778 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 2) III. 2096/1 The Vipera, or common viper of the shops ..It is a native of Egypt, and other warm countries 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool* III. ii 377 Egyptian Viper *Ibid.* 382 Swedish Viper 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 185 *Vip*[*era*] *brachyura*, Cuv (The Minute Viper) 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 347/2 Variegated Viper—that described by Mr Bell from Hornsey Wood 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV 1099–1102 [Various species]. 1861 HULME tr *Moquin-Tandon* II v 1. 250 The *Vipera Berus* (Daud) or Small Viper (*Coluber Ammodytes*, Linn.). 1881 Nose-horned viper [see VIPERLING]

c *Zool.* One or other of the snakes belonging to the genus *Vipera*, of which the common viper is the type, or to the family *Viperidæ*.
The vipers were formerly classified (following Linnæus) under the order *Coluber*, from which they are now separated (cf quot 1834) The *Viperidæ* form one of the four families into which the suborder *Viperina* (or *Solenoglypha*) is now divided
1802 SHAW *Gen Zool* III ii 364 The species [of Coluber] differ greatly in size and habit, according to their respective tribes, some, as the Vipers, having large, flattish, and subcordate heads, with rather short than long bodies and tails 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 185 The vipers, most of which were confounded with the Colubers by Linnæus, on account of their double sub-caudal plates, require to be separated from them the circumstance of their having poisonous fangs *c* 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV 311 The Vipers (*Viperidæ*) .have a large broad head, a vertical and long pupil in the eye, and the top of the head is covered with very little plates and scales

2. *fig.* A venomous, malignant, or spiteful person; a villain or scoundrel
In some quots the influence of sense 3 or 3 b is perceptible
[1526 TINDALE *Matt* iii 7 He sayde vnto them O generacion of vipers, who hath taught you to fle from the vengeaunce to come?] 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* Wks (Grosart) X. 39 These villanous vipers, vnworthy the name of men, base roagues,. being outcasts from God, vipers of the world. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III i 265 Where is this Viper, That would depopulate the city, & be euery man himself?

1613 J Taylor (Water P) *Watermen's Suit* Wks (1630) 173, I will regard such Vipers and their slander so little, that their malice [etc.] 1642–4 Vicars *God in Mount* (1844) 149 That most mischievous Viper of our Church & State too, Mathew Wren Bp of Elie 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi 836, I (she confesses) in the Fact was caught, Two Sons dispatching, at one deadly Draught What Two, Two Sons, thou Viper, in one day? 1819 Shelley *Cenci* i iii 165 *Cenci* (*to Beatrice*) Thou painted viper! Beast that thou art! Fair and yet terrible! 1832 Warren *Diary Late Physic* II ii 88 'Cannot this infamous scoundrel be brought to justice?' I inquired 'If he were, he may prove, perhaps, not worth powder and shot, the viper!' 1846 Mrs A Marsh *Father Darcy* II iv 85 'What a generation of vipers!' thought he, 'what a hydra brood of oppressors!' 1850 Marsden *Early Purit.* (1853) 403 The seditious carriage of some vipers of the lower house.

3 In other figurative or allusive uses. †**a.** In allusion to the supposition that the female viper was killed by her young eating their way out at birth. *Obs.*

Cf. Pliny *Nat. Hist* x lxii 82.

1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* v iii, Out viper, thou that eat'st thy parents, hence! 1608 Shaks *Per* i i 64, I am no viper, yet I feed On mother's flesh which did me breed

b. In allusion to the fable of the viper reared or revived in a person's bosom: One who betrays or is false to those who have supported or nourished him; a false or treacherous person. Cf. Snake *sb.* 2 a.

Partly after the similar L. uses, *in sinu viperam habere* (Cicero) and *viperam nutricas e sub ala* (Petronius).

1596 *Edward III*, i i 105 Degenerate Traytor, viper to the place Where thou was fostred in thine infancy *a* 1688 Bp. S Parker in H Coleridge *North Worthies* (1852) I 68 Tenderness and indulgence to such men were to nourish vipers in our bowels 1689 *Muses Farew. to Popery* 28 Ev'n thy Royal Patron was not spar'd O strange return to a forgiving King, But the warm'd Viper wears the greatest Sting 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. viii, He is the brother of that wicked viper which I have so long nourished in my bosom 1821–2 Shelley *Chas I*, ii 214 Mark the consequence of warming This brood of northern vipers in your bosom 1911 Rikter *Ld Holland* i iii 264 The Newcastles had been in terror lest they had raised a viper in their midst

4 *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** Comb., as *viper-curled, -haunted, -headed, -mouthed, -nourished* adjs.; *viper-catcher, -hunter, -hunting.*

a 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* iii xi 26 Our verse great Tityus a huge space out spreads, And gives the viper curled Dogge three heads. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 526 If it happen that any man chaunce to light vpon these Viper nourished blinde-Dormise 1702 R Mead *Poisons* 29 Our Viper-Catchers have a Remedy, in which They do place great Confidence 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 199 The seeming rashness of one Tozzi, a viper-catcher. 1802 Shaw *Gen Zool* III. ii 465 Viper-headed snake *Coluber Viperinus.* 1804 *Ibid* V i 120 Viper-mouthed Pike *Esox Stomias.* 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 349/1 In England these reptiles were caught with a cleft or forked stick, which the viper-catcher drove down immediately behind the head. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* iv, When a person is timid in viper-hunting he had better leave off *Ibid*, Besides being a viper-hunter, I am what they call a herbalist. 1904 W. M. Gallichan *Fishing Spain* 102 These viper haunted spots

b. Simple attrib, as *viper bite, fat, flesh, group, kind, oil, spirit, virus*

1721 Bailey, *Viperous*, of the Viper kind or belonging to Adders 1754 Bartlet *Gentlem Farriery* Index, Viper bite, how to be treated 1767 Gooch *Treat Wounds* I. 199 Viper oil or fat, which shou'd be fresh, is a sovereign remedy against the stinging of bees and other venomous insects 1776 G White *Selborne* 29 April, This little fry [of fifteen vipers] issued into the world with the true viper spirit about them 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 349/1 Pliny, Galen, and others praise the efficacy of viper flesh in the cure of ulcers [etc.] 1870 Gilmore tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii 88 Such are the terrible weapons of the Viper group 1891 'Son of Marshes' *On Surrey Hills* 61 Viper-oil you would find in all the woodmen's cottages 1894 *Daily News* 8 Feb 5/4 By heating some viper virus at a temperature of 85 degrees Centigrade

c. With intensive force (passing in later use into adj.), = Venomous, extremely bitter, viperous.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i vi 95 York and Lancaster, Ambitious broachers of that Viper-War. 1605 *Ibid*, *Sonn Late Peace* xxviii, All the tempests of our Viper-Warre 1788 Burns *Poet's Progr* 30 Viper-critics cureless venom dart 1876 Sir E M. Thompson *Chron A. de Ush* 221 The viper race of Lombardy, split up into Guelphs and Ghibellines 1899 Miss B Harraden *Fowler* 75, I can't abide the little viper man. *Ibid* 83 He don't like that little viper gentleman any more than I.

5 Special combs, as **viper-broth,** broth made from vipers, or in which a viper has been boiled, formerly supposed to possess nutritive or invigorating properties; **viper-fish,** a deep-sea fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ*, esp. *Chauliodus sloani* (*Cent Dict.* 1891); **viper-gourd,** an East Indian climbing gourd, *Trichosanthes colubrina*, remarkable for its ugliness (*Treas Bot* 1866), **viper-grass,** = viper's grass; also *attrib.*; **viper-jelly** (cf. *viper-broth*), †**viper-mouth** (see quot. and cf. *viper-fish* above), † **viper-stone,** = Serpentine *sb* 3; **viper-weever,** the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*; **viper-wine,** wine medicated by an extract or decoction obtained from vipers, formerly drunk on account of its supposed restorative or vitalizing properties; †**viper-worm,** = Viper 1.

1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 327 Hunted Venison, Stale Meats, *Viper Broths, or Wine 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc i 509 Viper-broth is both anti-acid and nourishing 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 349/1 The lingering belief in the wonderfully invigorating qualities of 'viper broth' is not yet quite extinct in some places. 1656 J. Smith *Pract Phys sick* 238 Topicals must be Specifical Resolvers, as *Viper-grasse 1711 C Cleve tr *Cowley's Plants* III C's Wks. III 347 Viper-grass, full of a milky Juice Good against Poison 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* iii xv (1760) 170 Of Viper grass ten Ounces. 1771 *Encycl Brit* III 102/2 A decoction made of barley, viper-grass root, and liquorice. 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II 232 Wall Viper-grass *Ibid*, Common Viper-grass. 1863 Prior *Brit. Pl* 234 Viper-grass, *Scorzonera edulis* 1702 R Mead *Poisons* 34 The Patient ought to eat frequently of *Viper Gelly, or Broth 1743 Catesby *Nat. Hist Carolina* (1771) II. 119 *Vipera Marina*, the *Viper-Mouth This Fish is eighteen inches in length 1738 *Phil Trans* XL 442 Speaking of the Serpentine or *Viper-Stone, he relates a very extraordinary Accident 1863 Couch *Brit Fishes* II. 48 The *Viper Weever, however, is common on most of the shores of Britain and Ireland 1631 Massinger *Beleeve as You List* iv 1, Your *viper wine, So much in practise with gray bearded gallants, [is] But vappa to the nectar of her lippe. 1632 Quarles *Hist Samson* Wks. (Grosart) II 149/2 Their Viper wines, to make old age presume To feele new lust, and youthfull flames again 1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spect* No 12 (1748) II 292 Lady Frolick pouring a glass of viper wine down his throat 1802 Shaw *Gen Zool.* III ii. 372 Galen relates very remarkable cures of this disease [*sc* elephantiasis] performed by means of viper wine 1896 *Academy* 28 Nov 448/3 The legend that Lady Digby died of drinking viper-wine. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i vi 199 Th' innammel'd Scorpion, and the *Viper worm. 1592 — *Fr. Faith* iv v, The deadly sting of th' ugly Viper-Worm.

b Special collocations with *viper's*, forming names of plants, as **viper's bugloss,** the plant *Echium vulgare* or a variety of this; **viper's grass,** a plant of the genus *Scorzonera*, esp. *S. hispanica*; † **viper's herb,** viper's bugloss, **viper's plant,** viper's grass.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cclxxii 658 *Vipers Buglosse, or wall Buglosse 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Vipers Buglosse*, a Solar herb, the roots and seeds whereof are Cordial and Expellers of Melancholy. 1698 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 402 In Texture very much resembling our Vipers Bugloss. 1777 Jacob *Catal Plants* 33 *Echium anglicum*, English Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare*, Viper's Bugloss 1840 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) I. 106 A flinty soil nourishes the Three-leaved Speedwell and the Viper's Bugloss. 1869 Ruskin *Queen of Air* § 87 It [the serpent spirit] enters into the forget-me-not, and the star of heavenly turquoise is corrupted into the viper's bugloss. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cclxii 596 There be diuers sorts of plants contained vnder the title of *Viperaria*, *Scorzonera*, or *Vipers grasse. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisus* 301 This Spanish Vipers grasse hath diuers long, and somewhat broad leaues *Ibid*, This purple flowred Vipers grasse hath long and narrow leaues 1728 Ozell tr *Tournefort's Voy.* I 174 A Flower of an inch and half diameter, yellow, like that of the common Vipers-grass 1842 J B Fraser *Mesopot & Assyria* xv 359 East of Mosul, a species of vipers'-grass abounds, and affords a plentiful nutriment 1855 Delamer *Kitchen Gard* (1861) 32 Scorzonera, Viper's-Grass, or Spanish Salsify 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxxii. 659 It is called in English vipers Buglosse, Snakes Buglosse, and of some *vipers herbe, and wilde Buglosse the lesser 1884 tr *De Candolle's Orig Cultivated Pl* 45 *Scorzonera hispanica*, was formerly supposed to be an antidote against the bite of adders, and was sometimes called the *viper's plant

Hence (chiefly in nonce-use) **Viperan,** †**Vipereal,** †**Vipered, Viperian** *adjs*, of or pertaining to a viper; viperine, viperous; **Viperiform** *a*, having the form of a viper; viperine.

1877 Talmage *Serm* 338 The acid of a soured life, the *viperan sting of a bitter memory 1748 *Phil Trans* XLV 662 Hence perhaps the *viperal Venom may derive its Force. 1560 Fitzwilliam *Let* in Froude *Hist Eng* (1863) VIII 16 There was not under the sun a more crafter *vipered undermining generation 1866 J B Rose tr *Ovid's Met* 115 And Perseus triumphant homeward brings *Viperian spoils. *c* 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* IV. 301 The poisonous Snakes are divided into two groups—the *Viperiform Snakes and the Venomous Colubrines.

†**Viperal.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *vīperāl-is*, f. *vīpera* Viper.] A medicament derived from the viper.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit* II 352 The great Pox which can scarce ever be cur'd without Viperals or Mercurials

†**Vipereous,** *a Obs.*—1 [f L. *vīpere-us* (hence It *vipereo*), f. *vīpera* Viper see -eous. Cf Viperious *a*] Viperous, venomous

In the first quot after Ovid *Metam.* iv 490; in the second translating Virgil *Æneid* vii 349–51

c 1620 Robinson *Mary Magd* 547 A dreary hagge of Acheron in the palaces of Pleasure stood, Shakinge ye frie of her vipereous brood *Ibid* 565 And one vpon ye wretched mayd shee slunge, That glided on her breast with gentle hast, And there vipereous cogitations plac't.

Viperess, *rare*—1 [f. Viper + -ess] A female viper. In quot. *fig*

1647 R Stapylton *Juvenal* 102 But Pontia did confesse, 'My sons I would have poyson'd. Viperesse'

Viperine, *sb.*1 *rare.* [f Viper + -ine 5.] (See quot.)

1861 Hulme tr *Moquin-Tandon* II v ii 284 Prince Lucien Bonaparte has shown that the poison of the Viper consists essentially of a principle to which he has given the name Echidnine or Viperine

Viperine (vəi pĕrəin, -in), *a* and *sb* 2 Also 8 -in. [ad. L. *vīperīn-us* (hence OF *viperin*, F. *vipérin*, It., Sp., and Pg. *viperino*), f. *vīpera* Viper: see -ine 1.]

1. Resembling a viper or that of a viper; having the nature or character of a viper, venomous, viperous, viper-like. Chiefly in fig. or allusive use (cf. Viper 3)

a 1550 *Image Hypocr* ii 291 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 426 His county pallantyne Haue coustome colubryne, With codes viperyne And sectes serpentyne. 1604 R Cawdrey *Table Alph* (1613), *Viperine*, like a viper, or of a viper 1648 E Simmons *Pref to Wodenote's Herm Theol* A 8 b, If ever the Title of Rex diabolorum was rightly applyable to the King of this land, 'tis since the viperine birth of these miscreants 1657 J Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 22 Lingua viperea! Viperine tongue! 1697 Evelyn *Numism* ix 299 Cæsar Borgia's Viperine Aspect 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* II. 150 Of all the Poetick Salts, the Satyrical [is] most Viperin and Piercing, the Eclogist and Idillian the most Country-wise and Native 1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl Mag.* June 401/1 He [a grass snake] raised himself up in true viperine fashion.

†**b** *fig* Of glosses (see Viper 3 a) *Obs.*

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* v 22 Our Saviour taking away their viperine glosses that did eat out the bowels of the text 1648 *Commoner's Liberty* 18 Had he any other way to weaken what must of necessity be inferred from them, but by such viperine glosses

c. Of persons

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 362 Archilocus, a viperine satyrist, and not onely so, but a petulant obscure poet 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* II 10 Rdr 40 Implacable Enemies of the most invenemated Viperin, or rather Draconick kind, who are continually gnawing and corroding the very Bowels of the Church of England 1845 Browning *Lett* (1899) I. 48 A viperine she-friend of mine who, I think, rather loves me, she does so hate me 1903 *Times* 16 Dec 11/5 The convention of the virtuous heroine and the viperine adventuress.

2. Of or pertaining to a viper; obtained from or natural to vipers.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 286 They [tortoises] eate Origan, for that he is an antidote against Viperine poyson for them 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit* x 347 Viperine Medicines are good in the Itch and Leprosie. 1702 R Mead *Poisons* 33 The main Efficacy of the Viperine Flesh is to quicken the Circle of the Blood 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Viper*, The Virus proves a nimble Vehicle to carry the Viperine Spicula almost every where suddenly 1851 W J Broderip *Leaves fr Note Bk Nat* (1852) 224 The viperine remedy had classical authority for its ministration 1904 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 17 Sept 670 These two being examples of mixed colubrine and viperine poisons.

3. *Zool.* Of snakes Resembling or related to the common viper; now *spec.* belonging to the suborder *Viperina* (*Solenoglypha*).

1802 Shaw *Gen Zool* III ii. 355 Viperine Boa *Boa Viperina.* 1870 Gillmore tr *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* ii 41 His Venomous Colubrine Snakes have certainly a much nearer resemblance in other respects to the *Colubridæ* than they have to the Viperine Snakes. *Ibid* 47 The Viperine Snake (*Tropidonotus viperinus*). This is the smallest of all the European *Colubridæ.* 1887 Gunther in *Encycl Brit* XXII 191/1 The poison of Viperine snakes invariably destroys its coagulability.

4 *sb. Zool* A snake belonging to the *Viperina*

1887 Gunther in *Encycl. Brit* XXII 191/1 In the other venomous snakes (Viperines and Crotalines) the maxillary bone is very short *Ibid* 198/2 The Death Adder differs from the other Viperines in having the poison-fang permanently erect

†**Viperious,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. Viper + -ious. Cf. Vipereous *a*] Viperous, venomous. Hence †**Viperiously** *adv. Obs* —1

c 1520 *Treat Galaunt* (1860) 12 If ye beholde the galauntes progenye viperyous That out of France be fledde 1538 *St Papers Hen VIII* (1834) III 2 He made there a comment on the saide letter, with such a stomake, as I thinke the three mouthed Cerberous of Hell coulde not have uttered it more viperiously *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp Williams* i (1692) 92 Our viperious countrymen, the English Jesuits in France, retorted that argument upon us

Viperish (vəi·pĕrĭʃ), *a.* [f. Viper + -ish.]

1 *fig* Venomous, viperous, spiteful.

1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II 40 Tell me, you viperish scoffer, what you think hath won this kingdom? 1860 W Collins *Wom White* iii narr W. Hartwright vii, She cast one viperish look at me as I entered the hall 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xlv, He listened to her viperish speech 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec 839 All sorts of characters, from the most malignant and viperish to the noblest and most self forgetful

2. Somewhat resembling a viper; viper-like.

1863 Miss Braddon *Aurora Floyd* xv, It seemed as if her footfall had startled some viperish creature 1873 Symonds *Gk Poets* vii 218 [Medea's] viperish loose hair and throbbing skin.

Hence **Viperishly** *adv.*, with the rapid and sinuous motion of a viper.

1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX 180 Men with lissom wrists that can make a foil curl viperishly round an antagonist's blade

Viper-like, *adv.* and *a* [f Viper.]

A. *adv.* In or after the manner of a viper. Only in allusive use (see Viper 3)

1630 Drayton *Muses Elix* x 117 This cruell kinde thus Viper-like deuoure That fruitfull soyle which them too fully fed. 1646 J Hall *Poems* i 43 Had not thy mother born thee toothlesse thou Hadst eaten Viper-like a passage through 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid* iv. (1704) 141 If Absalom had not had a kingdom in his eye, he would hardly have, viperlike, preyed upon the bowels that did feed him. *a* 1700 Dryden *P S to Hist League* Wks 1821 XVII. 162 The government in which they live, and which, viper-like, they would devour. 1729 Madden *Themistocles* iv 1 (ed 3) 44 Can I live By Athens' Ruin, working out my Way Into the World, most Viper-like, by gnawing E'en thro' my Mother's Bowels? 1771 Kelly *Clementina*

III i, They'll else blast all the comforts of your life, And, viper like, with death return your fondness 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 277 He couldn't bring himself at that late day to arise, viper like, from the hearthstone and smite

B. *adj.* Like or resembling a viper.

1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 247 The genus *Echis* consists of but one species (*E carinata*).. It is a viper-like snake. 1903 *Westm Gaz* 3 Mar 2/1 The noise of the little brass viper-like being in the corner as it whirred and hissed and snapped its teeth

Vi'perling. [f. Viper + -ling] A young viper.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII 299 Young viperlings come into the world in full maturity of malice 1881 *Daily News* 28 Dec 3/2 About three weeks ago the nose-horned viper distinguished herself by presenting the Gardens at one fell swoop with six-and-forty viperlings. 1897 G C Bateman *Vivarium* 222 The Viper produces, at one time, from thirty to fifty little Viperlings

Viperous (vəi pĕrəs), *a* Also 6 vyperos, -ouse, viperouse, 7–8 viporous, 6 vipros, 7 viprous, 7–8 *poet.* vip'rous. [f. Viper + -ous.]

1 Of or pertaining to a viper or vipers.

Rarely in literal use.

fig 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 144 With vipros vennum inwart in his mynd, Dissaitfullie that tyme he gait him trow, That he wrocht ay for his plesour and prow 1602 Rowlands *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* (Hunter Cl) 13 No viperous tongue thy pleasant vayne will strike 1608 D T[uvill] *Ess Pol. & Mor* 130 With the filthy slime of their malicious and viperous iawes. *a* 1665 J Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 55 Men of a viperous spirit, and desperately set upon their own ruin and destruction 1765 Beattie *Judgm Paris* cviii, Censure spreads the viperous hiss around. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xxv (1861) V. 304 Papers about the brazen forehead, the viperous tongue, and the white liver of Jack Howe 1886 *Daily News* 8 April 5/3 What viperous venom and what rat like rage

lit 1614 Gorges *Lucan* ix 391 But when she [Medusa] comb'd her crawling crowne, The viprous venome trailed downe 1706 De Foe *Jure Divino* xii 268 In vain supplies of vip'rous Blood they bring

† **b.** In allusive use (see Viper 3 a). *Obs.*

1561 T Norton *Calvin's Inst* iii v (1634) 319 Out of that ancient custome the confessions and satisfactions that are at this day used, tooke their beginning Truly very viperous births 1603 J Davies (Heref) *Wits Pilgr* Wks. (Grosart) II 52/2 The Viperous Iron Teeth of Time may gnaw away, to wrack, through my Works Wombe 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 127 Whether [it be] from vapors ingendred in the bowels of the earth, and loth to bee imprisoned in a wrong orb, [the subterranean fire] rends its passage by a viperous horrid motion; or [etc.]

2 Composed or consisting of vipers Freq. with admixture of sense **4**.

Chiefly in fig. use or as a term of opprobrium, esp in *viperous brood* or *generation*, freq in the 17thc, now *rare* or *arch*

fig. 1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 1754 Oh ragynge serpentes and vyperouse generacyon 1586 J. Hooker *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 42/1 The loose life of that viperous nation 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* 152 This viperous brood [of liars] doe but watch their times and opportunities 1643 Quarles *Loyal Convert* Wks (Grosart) I 142/2 A viperous Generation (which hath long nested in this unhappie Island) 1670 *Devout Communn* (1688) 124 That the Lord of all should take into his bosom the viperous brood, that have so often spit their venom in his face? 1706 E. Ward *Hud Rediv* (1707) II vii 13 For in this pious Christian Nation There is a vip'rous Congregation [etc.] 1714 L Milbourne *Traitor's Reward* Pref, His way of extolling his viperous generation is so very impudent and rediculous, that [etc.] 1814 Southey *Roderick* v 115 These were Witiza's hateful progeny; And in an evil hour the unhappy King Had spared the viperous brood 1874 Farrar *Christ* viii (1884) 53 A formalism and falsity which made them vipers of a viperous brood.

lit. 1648 J Beaumont *Psyche* II 128 She rent from thence, before Psyche's astonish'd eyes, that viperous fry Which her snarl'd soul in unfelt bands did ty 1688 *Phil. Trans* XVIII. 128 Vipers, and all the Viperous Brood

† **b.** In allusive use (cf. 4 b, and see Viper 3 a).

1615 W Hull *Murr. Maiestie* 39 Sinne is a viperous brood. the life of the daughter, is the death of the mother. 1627 in Rushw *Hist. Coll* (1659) I 514 This forwardness of you is the more remarkable, when that Viperous Generation do, at ease, with tooth and nail, essay to rend the Rocks of their Mother 1648 *Canterburie March* B 2, Hence Viprous Brood! what make you heare, Who thus the Kingdomes Bowels teare?

† **c.** Of hair, etc. Cf Snaky *a* 1. *Obs rare*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* xii xxx, Her viperous locks hung loose about her eares, Yet with a monstrous snake she them restrains 1648 J Beaumont *Psyche* vi 8 Then from his own viperous Tresses He Pluck'd three large handfuls of his longest Snakes

3. Of actions, qualities, etc : Worthy of or befitting a viper; malignant, treacherous, venomous.

Very common in the 17th c ; now *rare* or *arch*

1542 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiii 48 b, How haue thei be witched the Parlament howse in making such vyperos actys as the beast of Rome neuer made him selfe! 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) III App xlvi 142 Their wicked lyves, and viperouse behaviour toward the said bishope 1604 Coke *2 State Trials* 26, I want words sufficient to express your viperous treasons 1631 Weever *Anc Funeral Mon* 252 The viperous malice of this Monkish broode. 1646 J Hall *Poems* i xi 27 Wee'l suffer viperous thoughts and cares To follow after silver hairs *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1744) X. 285 Let us now see into how many cursed consequences, this viperous piece of villany is like to spread itself. 1824 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 399 Passions so vehement and viperous.

b. Of language, writings, etc

1605 Camden *Rem* Epit 34 Vpon Stigand I finde this most viperous Epitaph in an old Manuscript. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb* III iv 41 'Tis Slander, whose tongue Out-venomes all the Wormes of Nyle, . the Secrets of the Graue this viperous slander enters 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 3 The viperous murmurings of miscreant villaines 1728 P Walker *Life Peden* (1827) 270 This is a viporous, groundless wicked Story 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 58 In one of those viperous journals, which deal out profaneness, hate, fury, and sedition throughout the land. 1860 Motley *Netherl* (1868) I ii 37 Wit expended in darting viperous epigrams at Court-ladies 1905 *Athenæum* 12 Aug 217/1 Lockhart was annoyed especially by the viperous notes from a Whig hand.

4. Of the nature of a viper; resembling a viper in character or action; having the attributes or evil qualities of a viper.

Freq in the 17th c ; now *rare*

1593 G Harvey *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II. 20 Good Sir, arise, and confound those Viperous Cryticall monsters 1607 Shaks *Cor* III i 287 Speake breefely then, For we are peremptory to dispatch This Viporous Traitor 1621 in Foster *Lyng. Factories Ind* (1906) I 347 These viprous, dessemblinge, and crockadillike currs 1680 *Spirit of Popery* 24 The Viperous Author of the Reformed Bishop 1760 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I 130 No step dames, nor viporous instruments, shall ever hereafter insinuate between us. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxvi, What deaf and viperous murderer could crown Life's early cup with such a draught of woe?

† **b** In allusive use (see Viper 3 a) *Obs*

1591 Shaks *1 Hen VI*, III i. 72 Ciuill dissention is a viper ous Worme That gnawes the Bowels of the Common wealth 1603 J Davies (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I 56/2 Woe woorth such vip'rous Cousins that wil rend Their Mother's wombe (the Common wealth) to raigne 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 11 Such viperous Schismaticks as would eate out their way 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* xii. ix, Twas vip'rous Nero slew his own indulgent Mother.

c. *fig.* Of things

1805 Wordsw *Prelude* ix 576 The stings of viperous remorse, Trying their strength, enforced him to start up, Aghast and prayerless 1880 *Sat Rev.* No 1311 734/1 Considering how much damage these viperous little craft are likely to do in war. 1885–94 R Bridges *Eros & Psyche* April xi, A savage beast, The viperous scourge of gods and humankind.

Hence **Vi perously** *adv*, in or after the manner of a viper; venomously; **Vi perousness**, viperous nature or character, venomosity. *rare*.

1587 Holinshed *Chron* III 419 In that copious treatise hauing spoken as maliciouslie & *vipe1ouslie as he might of Wickliffes life 1648 J Blaumont *Psyche* III. 210 O how the peevish and reluctant elves (Mad with their own birth,) viperously contend The worried bowels of the heart to rend! 1649 Cockayne *Found Freedom Vind* 1 Whose seeming sugered words are mixed with wormwood, promising fairnesse, but viperously stinging the poore despised Army. 1728 P Walker *Life Peden* To Rdr. (1827) p. xxv, Mr William Vetch, in his dotted old Age, wrote so viporously and maliciously against him 1651 *Mr. Love's Case* 37 Is it possible that such virulency and *viperousness of words as these should proceed from any other Principle? 1727 Bailey (vol II), Viperousness

Vi pery, *a rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Viper + -y] Consisting of vipers; viperous.

1909 R. Bridges *Paraphr. Virg Æneid* vi Poems (1913) 458 On those convicted tremblers then leapeth avenging Tisiphone with keen flesh-whips and vipery scourges

† **Vi-politic.** *Obs.* [Vi- *pref*] (See quot.)

1632 B. Jonson *Magn Lady* i vii, [He is] a Vi politique! Or a sub-aiding Instrument of State! A kind of laborious Secretary To a great man!

† **Vi-pre·sident.** *Obs*$^{-1}$ [f Vi- + President *sb.*] A vice-president.

a 1668 Davenant *Masque* Poems (1672) 364 We have had new ordets read in the Presence-Chamber, by the Vi-President of Parnassus

† **Vipseys,** obs. var. of or error for Gipsies.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 715 Those famous waters which commonly are called Vipseys, rise out of the earth from many sources not continually, but every second yeere, and beeing growne unto a great bourne runne downe by the lower grounds into the sea 1674 Blount *Glossogr* (ed 4) 1727 [see Gipsies] 1777 *Ann. Reg* II 146 Vipseys or gypseys in Yorkshire means a torrent which flows only now and then or once in a few years

Vi-queen. *rare* [Vi- *pref*] A vice-queen

1862 H Marryat *Year in Sweden* I. 327 There Lina lies like a vi-queen in her grave

Vir, variant of Virr *Sc.*

† **Viragin.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L *virāgin-*, stem of *virāgo* Cf. It *vragine*] = Virago.

1576 Foxe *A & M.* (ed 3) 2005/2 This most rough brake (wherwith this Viragin rather then Virgin boasted her selfe to be sent of God to ryde and tame the people of England). 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* vi 364 The aforesaid two Viragins, or rather Viragins, travelled to Rome with three the most beautifull of their society.

Viraginian (virădʒi·niăn), *a.* and *sb* [f L *virāgin-* (see prec.) + -ian] a *adj.* = Viraginous *a.* b. *sb* The language of a virago

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect* Wks 1851 III 292 The remembrance of his old conversation among the Viraginian trollops 1869 O W. Holmes *Old Vol Life, Cinders fr Ashes* (1891) 242 Her face showed itself capable of something resembling what Milton calls the viraginian aspect 1899 B Capes *Lady of Darkness* II 12 She was rating him in voluble viraginian.

Viragi nity. *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. as prec. + -ity] The character or qualities of a virago.

1846 Worcester (citing *Q Rev.*).

Viraginous (virædʒinəs), *a.* [f. as prec + -ous.] Of the nature of, having the characteristics of, a virago.

1666 *Third Adv Painter* 24 She dry'd no tears, for she was so Viraginous, But only snuffing her trunk Cartilaginous 1825 Brockett *N C Gloss* s v *Stang*, He is carried through the whole hamlet, with a view of exposing or shaming the viraginous lady 1886 *Sat Rev* 10 July 58 Besides the viraginous loves of Fanny Douglas there is much other love-making in the novel 1890 *Ibid* 16 Aug 214 Virile was exactly what Mme. de Stael was not, though she may have been viraginous

Hence **Vira ginously** *adv.*

1644 R Culmer *Cathedral Newsfr Canterb* 21 In comes a Prebend's wife, and pleaded for the Images there, and jeered the Commissioners *viraginously*

Virago (virā·go). Also 6 virragoo, 7 ver-, vyr-, firago. [a. L *virāgo* a man-like or heroic woman, a female warrior, etc., f. *vir* man. Hence also OF, F., and Sp *virago*]

† **1.** Woman (Only as the name given by Adam to Eve, after the Vulgate rendering of Gen ii. 23)

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 14 Beo hire nama Uiiago, þæt is, faemne, forðan ðe heo is of hire were genumen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 633 Virago gaf he hir to nam, þar for hight sco virago, for maked o þe man was sco 1388 Wyclif *Gen* ii 23 And Adam seide This schal be clepid uiiago, for she is takun of man 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 37 b/1, And Adam gaf here a name lyke as her lord and said, she shal be called Virago, whiche is as moche to saye as made of a man and is a name taken of a man. *? a* 1500 *Chester Pl* 1 250 Shee shalbe called, I wisse, Viragoo, nothing amisse, For ont of man tacken shee is 1547 Boorde *Brev Health* ccxlii 82 b, First when a woman was made of God she was named Virago because she dyd come of a man 1576 Gascoigne *Droome Doomes Day* 1 p 6 Before Eva sinned, she was called *Virago*, and after she sinned she deserved to be called Eva

2 A man-like, vigorous, and heroic woman; a female warrior; an amazon. Now *rare.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 413 The strong virage [L *virago potentissima*] Elfleda halp moche her broper þe kyng in gevynge of counsaile *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vi clxxx (1811) 178 Elfleda,. this noble venqueresse Virago and made, whose vertue can I nat expresse 1513 Douglas *Æneid* xii viii 56 The mynd Of Juturna, the veray virago, Quhilk term to expone, be myne avis, Is a woman exersand a mannis office 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 24 One of his wiues decketh her selfe moste gorgiously, and procedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire, where the corps of her husbande was burnte 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I (Arb) 34 No swarms or trouping horsmen can apale the virago 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 383 This Sultan presented him with the head of that Uiiago Periaconcona vpon the top of a Launce *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *A. & M.* (1642) 361 Shee so ruled as Queene eight yeers and better, a man-like virago of a stout and noble spirit. 1677 W Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 20 That young Virago kept the door fast against them 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 37 To arms! to arms! the fierce viiago cries, And swift as lightening to the combate flies 1781 Cowper *Let* 5 Mar, And as to the neutralities, I really think the Russian virago an impertinent puss for meddling with us 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* III xi, Did not the same virago boast that she had a Cavalry Regiment, whereof neither horse nor man could be injured 1885 *19th Cent* May 472 She [Vittoiia Colonna] was a virago, a name which, however misapprehended now, bore a different and worthy signification in her day

† **b.** Applied to a man *Obs. rare.*

c 1600 Day *Begg Bednall Gr* iv 1 (1881) 78 Come then, my mad Viragoes, now I'll turn swaggerer myself. 1601 Shaks. *Twel N* III iv. 300 Why man, hee's a verie dnuell, I haue not seen such a firago They say, he has bin Fencer to the Sophy

3. A bold, impudent († or wicked) woman; a termagant, a scold

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 359 O Sowdanesse, roote of Iniquitee, Virago, thou Semyrame the secounde [etc.] 1680 C Nesse *Ch Hist* 178 God sets this black brand upon this virago Jezabel 1724 Swift *Quiet Life* Wks 1755 IV. 1 48 He saw virago Nell belabour, With Dick's own staff, his peaceful neighbour 1770 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I 230 No heroine in Billingsgate can go beyond the patriotic scolding of our republican viiago 1838 Jas. Grant *Sk Lond* 175 It now devolved on her to act the part of a wife who played both the tyrant and virago at home 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* xxvii. 329, I believe Lady Aylmer to be an overbearing viiago, whom it is good to put down. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer* 90 Three women—a mother and two daughters These were the greatest viragoes I ever saw

transf 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 23 But the Numbers are not great of these forward Viiagos [=young bees]. 1793 G White *Selborne* lii, Every hen is in her turn the virago of the yard

4 a. *attrib*, chiefly appositive, as *virago family, girl, heroine*, etc.; also *virago-strain.*

1598 Florio, *Brifalda*, a mankinde, virago woman 1621 J Taylor (Water P.) *Superb Flagellum* C vi, Like shamelesse double sex'd *Hermaphrodites*, Virago Roaring Gilles 1639 G Daniel *Vervic* 161 But the Virago Queen doth aggravate Th' aggrieved Lords 1746 Francis tr. *Hor, Sat* I. 1 131 But a bold wench, of right virago strain, Cleft with an axe the wretched wight in twain 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit W.* lxii, Petticoated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virago queens *a* 1843 Southey *Comm-pl Bk* (1851) I. 470 Edward III's queen Philippa was of a virago family 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl* 360 Montfort was taken prisoner, his countess, one of the virago heroines of the time, was besieged in Hennebon 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* i, If she had not made Galba and his virago-mother feel the weight of her vengeance, it was only because they were too insignificant.

b *Comb.*, as *virago-like.*

1602 Marston *Ant & Mel* Induct, Wks. 1856 I 4 An Amazon should have such a voice, viiago-like. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 92 He doth renew his battery, and stands too't, And she, Vyrago-like, yeelds not a foote.

Hence **Vira goish** *a*, somewhat resembling, or

characteristic of, a virago, **Vira·goship**, the character of a virago.

1666 Killigrew *Siege of Urbin* I ii, How shall we answer at the Resurrection? for our Viragoships? for our own, and others blood, thus shed! 1887 E Berdoe *St Bernard's* 288 The over-dressed, robust, viragoish lady patient. 1888 Lady D Hardy *Dang Exper* I iii 59 Mrs Brown's rather viragoish, coarse-featured face

† **Viragon,** irreg f Viragin or Virago

1642 *Vox Borealis* C 3 b, Wherein Women against the Lawes of God, Nature, Nations, they act Man, and play the very Viragons

Virall, obs f Virl. **Virallay,** obs. f Virelai **Viranda,** etc., obs. f. Veranda. **Viranddoed,** var Veranda(h)ed *a.* **Virchippe,** obs. f Worship **Virdingal,** obs var. Farthingale.

† **Vire,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **fyre,** 4–6 **vyre,** 5 *Sc.* **wyr, wyir** [a. OF. *vire* (= Prov., Sp, Pg. *vira*), f. *virer* to turn] A form of quarrel or bolt for a cross-bow. (Cf. Vireton)

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 595, I haf a bow, bot and a vyre. *Ibid.* 623 He tasit the vyre and leit it fle 1390 Gower *Conf* I 164 As a fyre Which fleth out of a myhti bowe, Aweie he fledde for a thowe *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 4802 Thei faught vn armed in here atyres With longe Arwes and scharpe vires, *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 2113 in *Macro Plays* (1904) 140, I schal slynge at þee many a vyre, & ben a-vengyd hastely here *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1092 The red knycht, byrnyng in loues fyre, Goith to o knycht, als swift as ony vyre 1513 Douglas *Æneid* v xi 16 This virgine sprent on swiftlie as a vyre.

† **Vire,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[–1] In 5 **wire.** [ad. L *vīrus*] = Virus

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 77 For euery olde wounde hauynge rotnes or wire, þat is þinne venymous quyttir or ony obir þing

† **Vire,** *v.*[1] *Obs rare.* Also 5 *Sc* **wyre, vyre.** [ad. OF. *virer* to turn · cf Veer *v.*[2]]

1 *trans* To whirl or throw.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii 702 Iohne Crab In his fagattis has set the fyre, And our the wall syne can thame wyre.

2. *intr.* To turn, to wind about

1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 119 As the dure turnis about apon the herre,..and vyris and revyris *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 436 No, no, hee hath vired all this while, but to come the sooner to his affected end.

† **Vire,** *v.*[2] *Obs rare*[–1]. (Origin and meaning doubtful · cf Vire *sb.*[1])

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 5448 Many a Gregey was euel atyied, With brode arwes al to-vired; Thei wounded hem with arwes brode

Vire, southern dial. var. Fire; obs. Sc f Wire.

Virelay (vi rĕlē[1]). Now *Hist.* or *arch* Forms: 4–7, 9 **virelai** (5 **virallay,** 7 **virilai,** 9 **-lay**), 5–6 **vyrelay,** 4 **verelai,** 6–7, 9 **verilay,** 6 **ver(re)-lay** [a OF *virelai* (14th c), an alteration (prob. after *lai* Lay *sb.*[4]) of *vireli* · see Virly] A song or short lyric piece, of a type originating in France in the 14th century, usu. consisting of short lines arranged in stanzas with only two rhymes, the end-rhyme of one stanza being the chief one of the next.

Chiefly current in the Chaucerian period, from *c* 1575 to 1610, and in the 19th cent

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 423 *Balade,* He made manye an ympne for your halydayis That hightyn baladis, roundelys, & vyrelayes 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 133 Ek he can carolles make, Rondeal, balade and virelai 14 Lydg *To Soverain Lady* 40 Thus many a roundel and many a virelay In fresshe Englisshe I do recorde 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A j, For in that time I made vyrelayes in the mooste best wyse I cowde *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 973 Som to make verelaies & laies, And som to othere diverse pleyes 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II xxvi 30/1 Whiche boke was called the Melyader, conteynynge all the songes, baladdes, rundeaux, and vyrelayes, whiche the gentyll duke had made in his tyme 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Nov 21 But if thou algate lust light virelayes, And looser songs of loue to vnderfong 1593 Drayton *Ecl* iii 55 With daintie and delightsome straynes of dapper Verilayes 1614 J Davies (Heref) *Eclogue* 34 Let thy Virilaies Kill enuious cunning swaines With enuy 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 365 And then the Band of Flutes begun to play, To which a Lady sung a Virelay 1795 H. Walpole *Let to Mrs H. More* 13 Feb, I received your letter and packet of lays and virelays 1812 D'Israeli *Calam Auth* (1867) 76 Thus he lived, like some old troubadour, by his rhymes, and his chants, and his virelays 1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* I 233 O Dead, ye shall no longer Drag us backward by the garment thus, To stand and laud you in long-drawn virelays! 1880 F Hueffer in *Macm Mag* No 253. 51 Every one will admit that a halting rondel or virelai is simply an abomination

transf 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II I iii 5 You chearfull chaunters of the flowring woods, To mournfull note turn your light virelayes, Death be your song, and Winters hoary sprayes. 1818 Milman *Samor* 171 The merry birds spring-tide virelays carolling.

Virelle, obs. form of Virl.

Virent (vəi·rĕnt), *a* [ad. L. *virent-, virens,* pres. pple. of *virēre* to be green. Cf. It. *virente*]

†1. Verdant; fresh, not faded. *Obs.*

1595 *Locrine* III ii 11 By reason of the fatall massacre Which shall be made vpon the virent plaines 1606 N Baxter *Sidney's Ourania, Song* E iv b, Then comes the Deaw, and doth them recreate Making them fresh, virent, and fortunate 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* 94 In these [roots] yet fresh and virent, they carve out the figures of men and women 1646 G Daniel *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I 23 For though ye Place is nothing witherd; but still-virent Bayes .Appeare

2 Green in colour

1830 J. Wright *Retrospect* ii. 89 Let not the virent snake entwine thee round 1837 *Lard's Mag* IV 107 The sun illuminated its virent tints 1852 Bailey *Festus* (ed 5) 490 One hand a staff of virent emerald held

Vireo (vi·rio) *Ornith* [a. L *vireo, -ōnis* (Pliny) some small bird, perhaps the greenfinch.] Any small American bird belonging to the genus *Vireo* or the family *Vireonidæ*, a greenlet, a fly-catcher

Many species are distinguished by special epithets, as *black-capped, black headed, blue-headed, gray, mountain, plumbeous, red-eyed, white-eyed, yellow-throated,* etc

1834 Audubon *Ornith Biogr* II 287 The Vireos quench their thirst with the drops of dew or rain that adhere to the leaves or twigs. 1845 Hirst *Com Mammoth,* etc 155 In yon oak a vireo shrills 1869 J Burroughs in *Galaxy Mag* Aug 170 The Vireos, or Greenlets, are a sort of connecting link between the Warblers and the true Fly-catchers 1878 Coues *Birds Colorado Valley* 485 The Vireos were long supposed to be in the curious case, that some species possessed ten primaries, and others only nine

Vireonine, *sb* and *a* [f. L *vireōn-, vireo* (see prec.) + -ine] a. *sb.* A vireo or bird related to this. b *adj.* Characteristic of the vireo and related birds

1878 Coues *Birds Colorado Valley* 484 The genus *Icteria* is still associated by some leading ornithologists with the Vireonines *Ibid* 523 The nest is always built after the usual Vireonine style of architecture.

Virescence (vire sĕns) [See next and -ence.] a *Bot.* Regular or abnormal development of a green colour in leaves or flowers. b Greenness.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict.* 1904 R. J Farrer *Garden Asia* 167 The fields, whose wealth of virescence glimmers ghostly.

Virescent (vire sĕnt), *a.* [ad L. *virescent-, virescens,* pres pple of *virescĕre* to become green] Greenish; turning or becoming green. Also *fig*

1826 *Blackw Mag* XX 324 In the most flourishing and virescent condition of any pool, ditch, or otherwise in the empire. 1844 *Fraser's Mag* XXX 326/2 Virescent juvenility or green old age 1882 T Hardy *Laodicean* v ii, The summer tipping every twig with a tiny sprout of virescent yellow 1882 *Garden* 1 July 12/3 He also exhibited some virescent flowers of Auricula.

† **Vireton.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **vyre-.** [a. OF. *vireton* (= Prov *viraton*), f. *virer* to turn: cf. Vire *sb.*[1], and Sp and Pg. *virote.*] A cross-bow bolt so constructed as to rotate on its axis while flying.

c 1500 *Melusine* 269 They saylled fooith by such wyse that it semed as it had be the vyreton of a Croshow *Ibid* 287 No sarasyn durste hym abyde, but casted at him fro ferre sperys, darts, stones & arowes, vyretons & quarelles, with theire crosbowes

† **Viretote.** *Obs.* [app. of OF. origin, f. *virer* to turn] An unsettled state or condition.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 584 (Ellesm), What eyleth yow? som gay gerl, god it woot, Hath broght yow thus vp on the viritoot. [For variants see Meritot] [1822 Scott *Nigel* xviii, Here you come on the viretot, through the whole streets of London, to talk some nonsense to a lady]

Virgal, *a. rare* [f. L *virga* rod.] Made of twigs or rods.

1732 Fielding *Covent Gard Trag* I iii, Oh! would'st thou bear To see the hangman lift the virgal rod? † 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb, The terrible 'Croquemitaine' and his frightful spouse flourish their virgal sceptres to the terror of insubordinate juveniles.

Virgalieu, Virgaloo, vair. Vergaloo.

Virgate (vē·igĕt), *sb Hist.* [ad med.L. *virgāta* (sc. *terræ*), f. L. *virga* rod, used as a rendering of OE. *gierd-land* Yard-land]

1 An early English land-measure, varying greatly in extent, but in many cases averaging thirty acres

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vi 337 Indeed, it is beneath a Prince to stoop to each Virgate and rod of ground 1661 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Virgate of Land,* See Yard-land 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 137/2 Virge, or Virgate of land is 20, in some places 24 Acres, or in some 30 Acres. 1710 Hearne *P Langtoft's Chron* (1810) II 600 The town, according to Domesday Book, consisted of VIII virgats of Land *Ibid*, Each virgat comprehending fourty acres 1747 Carte *Hist Eng* I 436 The survey was made by carucates, virgates and acres. 1781 Warton *Hist Kiddington* (1783) 45, I have discovered that lady Elisabeth Montacute possessed one virgate, about the year 1330 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 173/2 Reckoning four virgates in each hide and thirty acres to make a virgate. 1868 Freeman *Norm Conq* II. App 548 In Sussex we find a virgate of land at Apredoc which Harold [etc.] 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* I 347 The hide is generally regarded as made up of four, but it may well be of six virgates

2. As a linear measure. A rod or pole.

1772 Shrubsole & Denne *Rochester* 42 The first land pier shall be built by the bishop of Rochester, to plank three virgates or Yards, and to lay three sullivas or large beams on the bridge 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk* 152 Wood pasture three quarentens long, and one quarenten and one virgate broad

Virgate (vō·igĕt), *a. Bot* and *Zool* [ad. L. *virgātus,* f. *virga* rod.]

1 Rod-like; long, slender, and straight.

1821 W P C. Barton *Flora N. Amer* I 17 Branches virgate, elongated, one flowered 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot* 47 From this kind of branch [sc *vimen*], that called a virgate stem, *caulis virgatus,* differs only in being more rigid. 1846 Dana *Zooph* (1848) 652 Branchlets long before branching, and virgate.

2 'Twiggy, producing many weak branchlets or twigs' (*Treas Bot.*, 1866).

Virgated, *a rare* [f L *virgāt-us* see prec.] 1 Rod-shaped, long and narrow

1752 J Hill *Hist Anim* 543 The Felis, with an elongated tail, and virgated spots. The Tyger

2 *Bot* (See quots)

1776 J Lee *Introd. Bot* Explan Terms 380 *Virgatus,* virgated, with many slender Twigs *c* 1789 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) III 444/2 *Virgated,* having small weak pliant branches of unequal length

3 Streaked, striped

1803 Shaw *Gen Zool.* IV ii, 420 Virgated Spatus *Sparus Virgatus.*

Virgater. *Hist* [f Virgate *sb.* + -er[1]] A person holding or cultivating a virgate of land.

1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 416 Even the villein virgater on the monastic manors of the thirteenth century is often expected to have four oxen. 1900 *N & Q* 9th Ser VI 382/1 Next above the four virgaters just mentioned are four bovators.

Virgation. *Geol.* [f L. *virga* twig + -ation.] A system of faults branching out like twigs from a bough

1897 *Geogr Jrnl* (R G S) IX 87 The Western Balkans form in their southern part six ranges, the orographical expression of a geological 'virgation'

† **Virge.** *Obs* [var. of Verge *sb.*[1], after L. *virga*]

1. = Verge *sb.*[1] 10.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c 20 § 7 Within the vnge lymited and accustumed to his Graces Courte 1596 Bacon *Mar & Use Com Lawe* (1635) 5 Controversies arising within the Virge. Which is within xii miles of the chiefest Tunnell of the Court. 1671 F Philipps *Reg Necess* Table, The Kings granting Protections under the Great Seal of England to such as are his Servants when especially imployed by him out of his Palace or Virge thereof.

b. *transf* = Verge *sb.*[1] 12.

a 1639 T Carew *Poems, To Ben Jonson* 48 Thou art not of their ranke, the quarrell lyes Within thine owne virge 1671 F. Philipps *Reg Necess* 385 Within the Virge and compass of loyalty and modesty

2 A rod or wand; *esp.* a rod of office.

1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict* II lvi, A hundred Kings, whose temples wear impal'd In goulden diadems, And of their golden virges none disceptred wear *a* 1646 M Prideaux *Introd Hist.* (1648) 102 Hadrian the second..kept a greate stirre to bring the Bulgarians under his virge *a* 1668 Davenant *Poems* (1672) 230 Therefore my Robe, that in his Altar lay, My Virge, my Wreath, I took; and thus did pray 1727 Swift *Horace* I Ep vii 97 Suppose him now a dean complete .,The silver virge, with decent pride, Stuck underneath his cushion side

b = Verge *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1635 Calthrope *Relat betw Lord & Copy holder* 51 Although some bee called Coppy holders, some Customary, some Tenants by the Virg [*sic*], yet doe they all agree in substance and kinde of Tenure

3 = Verge *sb.*[1] 9 b

1688 [see Virgate *sb* 1] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s v *Yard-Land,* In the Statute of Wards, *An.* 28, *E.* 1, it is call'd *a Virge of Land.*

4 = Verge *sb.*[1] 1 a.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 252 They suffer also vomiting with a spasme or crampe, and inflamation of the virge. 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* iv v 177 Many of these Apes fell by our hands;. opening them I found..their seminary Vessels turgid, their Virge White and Nervous.

† **Virge,** obs variant of Verge *v.*[2]

1693 W. Freke *Sel Ess* v. 38 True Vertue is a Streight line, that neither virges for Laziness nor Glory

Virgean, *a. rare.* [f. L *virgē-us,* f *virga* Virge] Twig-like. (Applied to a variety of the Ogham alphabet.)

1793 Hely tr *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II 104, I find these seven vowels A O U. E I. Æ Oi thus decyphered in Virgean characters

Vergenite, obs. form of Virginity.

† **Virger.** *Obs* [var. of Verger[2], after Virge or med.L. *virgārius.*] An official rod-bearer, a verger

1671 F. Philipps *Rtg Necess* 176 The Virgers or Tipstaves attending upon the said Courts 1704 South in T Warton *Life Bathurst* (1761) 185 You may deposit it with Mr Thomas Rooks, virger of Christ-church 1776 *Ann Reg* II. 8 The archbishop came to visit us at the convent, attended by a virger 1832 *Index Rolls of Parlt* 1001/1 Office of Virger, or Usher to the Order of the Garter, confirmed to William Pope.

So † **Virgerer,** = Vergerer. *Obs rare.*

1581 [A Gilby] *Plens Dial. Soldier & Chapl.* L vij b, 9 The Cannon 10 The pettie Canon. 11 The Virgerer. 1663 Wood *Life* (O H S) I 482 After them came the virgerer and six bedells

† **Virgifer.** *Obs.*[–1] [a. med.L. *virgifer,* f. L. *virga* Virge + *-fer* bearing] A verger

1629 *Acts Durham High Commission Crt.* (Surtees) 17 Examinate ,being one of the Virgifers, did goe unto him and tooke holde of him and soe carried him forth

Virgilian (vəɪdʒi·liăn), *a* and *sb* Also 6 *Sc.* **Virgiliane,** 6, 8 **Virgillian** [ad. L. *Virgiliān-us,* f *Virgili-us* see -an, and cf. OF. and F *Virgilien.*]

A. *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, the poet Virgil; agreeing with, or suggestive of, the style of Virgil.

1513 Douglas *Æneid* Concl, Compleitit was this wark Virgiliane, Apon the fest of Marie Magdelane *c* 1590 J Stewart *Poems* (S T S) II 78 Herfoir to vichts venerian I quyt To form in verse virgilian perfyt Than facund fassons 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* iv. Note 38 In emulation of

the Virgilian Verse, *Quadrupedante putrem* [etc] 1728 J. Trapp tr. *Virgil* Pref. to Æneis (1735) I p. lxxvii, What could be more well-manner'd, more delicate, and truly Virgillian? *c* 1754 Warton in Boswell *Johnson* (1904) I 180, I told him, I thought it a very sonorous hexameter. I did not tell him, it was not in the Virgilian style. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* lxiii (1819) I 26 The style [of the poem] is beautiful and Virgilian. 1846 Keightley *Notes Virg. Georg.* II 485 This mode of supplying the ellipse is certainly the more Virgilian. 1886 Swinburne *Misc.* 151 An instinctive dignity and precision not unworthy to be called Virgilian.

b. *Virgilian lots* [tr. L. *sortes Virgilianæ*], a method of divination consisting in taking a passage of Virgil at random.

1838-45 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIV 737/1 It is said that Charles I and Lord Falkland made trial of the Virgilian lots a little before the commencement of the great civil war.

2 Of agriculture. Practised according to the methods described in the Georgics of Virgil. Also of persons following these methods.

1724 W. Benson *Virgil's Husb.* II Pref. p. xvi, I am certain the Husbandry of England in general is Virgilian. 1731-3 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 271 The Virgilian Farmer must be content to have only his Labour for his Travel. 1764 J. Randall (*title*), The Semi-Virgilian Husbandry, deduced from various Experiments.

B *sb.* **1** One who is specially devoted to, or skilled in, the study of Virgil's works.

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.*, etc. Q iij b, You would a good Virgillian be.

2. One who practises agriculture after the methods laid down by Virgil.

1731-3 Tull *Horse Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 272 The Virgilian is commonly late in his sowing. *Ibid.* 279 This puts the Virgilians upon a Necessity of using of Dung.

Hence **Virgilianism**, the characteristic style of Virgil; a Virgilian expression.

1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* x. (1860) 164 When I had the pleasure of hearing him [Campbell] afterwards, I forgot his Virgilianisms.

† **Virgils**, *sb. pl. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *Virgiliæ*.] The Pleiades.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 154 In somer tyme hym liketh wel to glade, That whan Virgilis doun goth, gynneth fade.

Virgin (vɔ̄·ɹdʒin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms. α 3, 5 uirgine, 3–7 virgine (6 wir-), 4, 6 virgyne (5 wir-), 4–5 vyrgyne (4 wyr-), 5 vyrgine. β 4 uirgin, 4–6 virgyn (5 uirgyn, 6 wirgynne), 5–6 vyrgyn (6 wyr-), 5– virgin (5 wyr-, 6 wirgin). γ. 4 vergyne, 4–5 vergine (4 uer-), vergyn. δ. 5 vyrgene (wyr-), 5–6 virgen(e. [a. AF. and OF *virgine, virgene, viergene*, etc. (= It. *vergine*, Sp. *virgen*, Pg. *virgem*) —L. *virginem*, acc. of *virgo* maiden. OF. also had the reduced forms *virge, vierge*, mod F. *vierge*.]

I. 1. *Eccl.* An unmarried or chaste maiden or woman, distinguished for piety or steadfastness in religion, and regarded as having a special place among the members of the Christian church on account of these merits.

Chiefly used with reference to early Christian times.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Þar haueð martirs, and confessours, and uirgines maked faier bode inne to wumen *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2310, I þe feire feireden of uirgines in heouene *c* 1290 *Beket* 2302 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172 Fair was þat processioun. Of Martirs and of confessours and of virgines þer-to. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8270 And she ys callede Seynt Iustyne, A martyr and an holy vyrgyne 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1098 Þis noble cite. Was sodanly ful. Of such vergynez in þe same gyse þat was my blysful anvnder croun 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Seint Katerine þe gloriouse virgyne and martyr. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 59 Þe wykked tyraunt saat in hys astat and bad þat þe holy virgyn schold be presented to hym 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxv. 46 Patriarchis, profetis, and appostillis deir, Confessouris, virgynis and martetis clen *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 92 Modwene.. became the mistresse of verie many like professed and holie virgins 1652 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Short Relat. Long Journ.* (1859) 10 The pious and chaste virgin Winifrid 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In the Roman Breviary, there is a particular Office for Virgins departed 1810 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 56/1 A host of saints, virgins, and bishops, whose pictures covered the walls. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* iv. 326 St. Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins.

2. A woman (esp. a young woman) who is, or remains, in a state of inviolate chastity; an absolutely pure maiden or maid.

In early use chiefly of the Virgin Mary; cf. 4 and 5.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 88 When y lygge on dethes bed, On o ledy myn hope is, moder ant virgyne *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 50 Til scho consawit godis sone, scho beand altyme vergine chaste *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4665 Voide & vacand of vices as virgyns it ware *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 8 Alle clad in white, in tokyn of clennes, Lyke pure virginis as in ther ententis *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 36 When he dysseniddyt Into a chast wombe of a wyrgene clene 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 163 He that revisis ane virgine, bot gif scho desire him in mariage, sal be heidit. 1568 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 58 Remember first your former qualitie, And wrak na virgenis with your wilfull weir 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 146, I will stand for't a little, though therefore I die a Virgin. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 318 Nor am I ignorant that never any woman was so vicious, who hath not heretofore bin a Virgin. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 138 Then [thou] toldst her doubting how these things could be To her a Virgin, that on her should come The Holy Ghost. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* III. xii. § 2 Moses permitted him [*sc.* the high-priest] only to marry a virgin. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 494 Ruysch's subject, though not a virgin, may have yet been troubled with this complaint. 1845 Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 230 The venous blood of virgins gave, in 1000 parts [etc.]

fig. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* xi. 2 For I coupled you to one man, to make you a chaste virgen to Christ. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 107 God regarded as a virgin, the people whom He had made holy to Himself, He so regards the soul which He has regenerated and sanctified.

b. An old maid, a spinster.

1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 53 ¶ 6 Lady Biddy Porpoise, a lethargick virgin of seventy-six.

c. *transf.* Of things.

1620 Capt. Smith *New-Eng. Trials* Wks. (Arb.) I. 243 From which blessed Virgin [i.e. the colony of Virginia] sprung the fortunate habitation of Somer Iles. *Ibid.*, This Virgins sister (called New England, *An.* 1616, at my humble suite). 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 303 They give it [*sc.* Peronne] the name of *Virgin*, because it was never taken. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* IV. III. 292 In the language of the New Platonists, the number seven is said to be a virgin, and without a mother. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 8/3 Similarly, in Africa, the highest mountain is still a virgin.

d. Virginity. (After 1 Cor. vii. 37.) *rare.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemplar* Disc. iv. § 12 S. Jerome affirms that, to be continent in the state of widowhood is harder, then to keep our virgin pure.

e. *Entom.* A female insect producing fertile eggs by parthenogenesis. (Cf. 12 g.)

1883 *Imperial Dict.* (and in later Dicts.).

3 A young woman, a maid or maiden, of an age and character affording presumption of chastity.

13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2689 A wende, a mizte leue namoie, And yet him þouzte, a virgine Him brouzte out of al is pine. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 330 God seiþ bi Iob þat a man shuld make couenaunt wiþ hise wittis to þenke not on a virgyne 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 37 Whiche commaundede also virgynes to be mariede with owte eny dowery. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 16 Then was scho so meke yn all hor doyngys, þat all othyr vyrgenes called hor qwene of maydens. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 151 The wych some schold . be dystrybutyd partely to the dote of pore damoselys and vyrgynys. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The Harpies haue Virgins faces, and vultures Talentes. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 37 Yong budding Virgin, faire, and fresh, & sweet, Whether away? 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 440 She seemed a virgin of the Spartan blood. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 25 May 1645, Rare pieces, especialy of Guido, Domenico, and a virgin named Isabella Sirani. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 252 Vortigern was struck with the beauty of a Saxon virgin, a kinswoman of Hengist. 1790 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver, Ode to Affectation* II, Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell? With maids of honour, startful virgin? 1806 W. Herbert *Sel. Icel. Poetry* I. 119 Two of the Valkyriæ or virgins of slaughter. 1838 Dickens *Old C. Shop* IX, The beautiful virgin took another pinch [of snuff]. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 87 A royal virgin, in odours silkily nestled.

b. In allusions to the parable of the wise and foolish virgins (Matt. xxv. 1–13).

1620 Gataker *Spirituall Watch* 62 Either you are a wise Virgin or a foolish one. if a wise one, the company hath need of you, if an unwise one, you of it. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 182 On the sides of this entrance are seen the five foolish and the five wise virgins, in stone. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* II, Why shouldst thou not talk like one of the wise virgins? 1873 Carleton *Farm Ball* 22 Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us, Her lamp all trimmed and a-burnin' to kindle another fuss.

4. *The Virgin Mary*, the mother of Christ. Also, an image or picture representing her.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24977 Conceiud o þe hali gast, born o þe virgine marie. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 21 He is þe sone of þe vergyne marie. *c* 1400 Maundev. Prol. (1839) 1 The seyd blessed and gloriouse Virgine Marie. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XVII. v. 697 Also the holy ghoost shewed hym the comynge of the gloryous vyrgyne marye. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 39 Quhen the virgine Maria hard the salutatione of the angel. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Obedience* III, And here let vs not forget the blessed virgyn Maries obedience. 1611 Bible *Matt.* 1 (heading), Christ was . borne of the Virgin Mary when she was espoused to Ioseph. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* Ded., Jesus Christ, The Son of the living God, and the sacred Virgin Mary. 1717 [see Madonna 2]. 1776 Ld. Hailes *Ann. Scotl.* I. 134 He ascribed his deliverance to the Virgin Mary. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* v, He wore his national bonnet, with a Virgin Mary of massive silver for a brooch. 1885 J. King *Angel Hymnology* 3 The hymn of Hannah is the prototype of the Virgin Mary's 'Magnificat'.

b *attrib.*, or in possessive, in popular names of plants (see quots.); also (after Gaelic use) *Virgin Mary's nut*, the Bonduc or Molucca nut.

1703 M. Martin *Western Islands* 39 If she would but take the White Nut, called the Virgin Maries Nut, and lay it in the Pale into which she was to milk the Cows. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Wds., Virgin Mary thistle*, the beautiful and magnificent *Carduus Benedictus*, or Blessed Thistle. 1855 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* III. 230 Milk Thistle. This very handsome stately plant, the Virgin Mary's Thistle [etc.]. 1869 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. III. 414/2 In some parts of Berkshire the spotted persicaria is known as 'The Virgin Mary's pinch', from the dark thumb like mark in the centre of its leaves. 1873 *Gard. Chron.* 26 April 579/3 *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—This plant is known in Cheshire as Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle. 1880 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 464 Virgin-Mary's cowslip, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, common Lungwort.

5 *The Virgin* (also *the blessed, holy*, etc., *Virgin*), = sense 4.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5873 Syn Crist cam of þe vyrgyne, Nyne score 3er euene, & nyne. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4370 Þis was þat Iohan saw in a vision Of hym þat semed þe virgyn son. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 186 For be that cause the godhede Assembled was to the manhede In the virgine. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 37 God, that of the vyrgyn was borne in bedeleym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 102 b, Hymselfe sayenge in the gospell, Excepte ye eate the flesshe of the sone of the virgyn [etc.]. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 139 Desyringe almyghtie God and the blessed virgin to fauour his beginninges. 1623 Cockeram III, *Valentineans*, a certaine heretiques, who held opinion that our Sauiour received not his flesh from the blessed Virgin. 1643 Caryl *Expos. Job* xx. 17 And this is the food which the Virgins son our Immanuel was prophesied to eat. 1704 [see Annunciation 2]. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 286 The church of the holy virgin at Lireyo. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. 139 Praise we the Virgin all divine Who hath rescued thee from thy distress! 1801 Scott *Eve St. John* xi, 'Alas! away, away!' she cried, 'For the holy Virgin's sake!' 1867 Jas. Campbell *Balmerino* II. ix. 122 A full length figure of the Virgin and Holy Child standing within a Gothic niche. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiii. 329 Uttering a special prayer to the immaculate Virgin.

b. A picture or image of the Virgin Mary; a madonna.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 23 April 1646, There are two Sacristias, in one of which is a fine *Virgin* of Leonardo da Vinci. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* IX, My grandfather seized the Virgin's timber leg, and flung it with violence at them. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 140/1 A most exquisite Virgin in a tabernacle in the open street at Prato. 1883 *Parker's Guide to Oxford* 87 The niches have been filled with the Virgin and Child [etc.].

6 A person of either sex remaining in a state of chastity. Usually in pl.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24685 He ledis liif lik til angels, For virgins all ar þai. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 277 How that Adam and Eve also Virgines comen bothe tuo Into the world and were aschamed [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 297 When þe Emperour Henrie and Raneguude his wyfe abade alway clene virgyns. 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* xxxi. 107 Fro þat tyme in whech he was take fro þe world, a non was he set a-mongis þe dauns of virgynes.

7. A youth or man who has remained in a state of chastity.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8913 (K.), Þis Nacien3 bicome prest, messe to sing; Virgine of his bodi he was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 950 Virginitee haat oure lord Ihesu crist, and virgine was hym selue. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xxxix. 559 A virgyne evere schal he be alle dayes of his lyve certeinle. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XVII. xviii. 715 Thow arte a clene vyrgyn aboue all knyghtes. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 232 This lynge Edwarde lafte after hym no childe, for he was accompted for a virgyn whan he dyed. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvi. 101 These Calenders say themselues to be virgins. 1613 J. Hayward *Norm. Kings* 296 It is certaine also that Anselme, the most earnest enforcer of single life, died not a Virgine. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 14 It is held for certain, by them which know him, that he is still a Virgin. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 785 He was reputed a Pure Virgin. 1847 tr. *Bacce's Life St. Philip Neri* II. xiii. 253 A famous harlot, . having heard it said that Philip was a virgin, audaciously boasted that she would cause him to fall. 1880 A. I. Ritchie *Ch. St. Baldred* 49 King Malcolm [IV] is universally said to have died a virgin.

fig. 1798 Lamb *Rosamund Gray* IV. 498 His temper had a sweet and noble frankness in it, which bespake him yet a virgin from the world.

8 *Astr.* = Virgo.

c 1480 Henryson *Fables, Fox & Wolf* IV, Mercurius, the God of Eloquence, Into the Virgyn maid his residence. *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 11 Whan the sonne in tyme of yere begynneth to wythdrawe dounwarde thenne reigneth he in a planete that we call Virgyne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv. (Percy Soc.) 216 Tyll peace and mercy made right to encline, Out of the Lyon to enter the Vyrgyne. *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 43 The Virgin, Libra, and the Scorpion. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. i. 12 The Virgin, sixt in her degree. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 676 Thence down amaine By Leo and the Virgin and the Scales, As deep as Capricorne. 1697 Creech *Manilius* II. 70 The Twins, Virgin force his Sign to bend By Nature's Law. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 23 When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days, And Libra weighs in equal scales the year. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 197 Now, in the southern hemisphere, the sun Thro' the bright Virgin and the Scales had run. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 The Virgin and Bootes are, with the Lion, the most important constellations in view.

9 a. *elliptical* Applied to varieties of apple and pear.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 80 The Squib-pear, Spindle-pear, Virgin, Gascogne-Bergamot. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* 378 *Virgins*, a kind of apple.

b *Ent.* Applied to species of moths and butterflies.

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterfl. & M.* 49 The Virgin (*Triphæna Innuba*.) Wings two inches to two inches one-third, of uniform colour. *Ibid.* 100 The Virgin (*Brephæ Parthenias*) appears the end of March.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *virgin-birth, -born* adj., *-produced* adj., *-violator, -worship*; **virgin-bower**, = Virgin's bower; **virgin-stock**, the Virginia stock, **virgin-tree**, Oriental sassafras.

1652 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1904) 271 The *virgin-births with which thy soveraign spouse Made fruitfull thy fair soul. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* VIII. 484 That announcement of the Virgin-birth of Him, of whom it is said, she shall call His Name Emmanuel. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/1, I fail to see how those who deny the virgin birth of Our Lord can in any way claim part in the Christian Church. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 500 Then hear, O Son of David, *Virgin born. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* 46 The Virgin-born, the Son of the Most Highest. 1725 *Fam. Dict.*, **Virgin-bower*, a Plant of which there are two sorts [etc.]. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* I. xxvi, The clematis, the favour'd flower Which boasts the name of virgin-bower. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 1860, 377 They are

altogether equivalent to *virgin produced 'zoonds'. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist* 55 Sweet peas, pansies, *virgin-stock. 1891 *Cent Dict* s v *Stock*, The somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, .in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock* 1866 *Treas Bot* 1219/1 *Virgin-tree, *Sassafras Parthenoxylon* 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* v 1 41 That Angelo is an adulterous thiefe, An hypocrite, a *virgin violator 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* Introd p xviii, I should have copied the introduction of *Virgin-worship into the original tale.

11 In possessive collocations · **virgin's garland**, a garland of flowers and coloured paper formerly carried at the funeral of a maiden; † **virgin's honey, -oil,** = *virgin honey, oil* (see 17 b); † **Virgin's sea,** = *Virginian sea* VIRGINIAN *a.* 1 d, **Virgin's spike** (see SPIKE *sb.*1 1 b), † **virgin's thread** (see quot)

1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, **Virgin's garland*, many country churches in the North are adorned with these garlands, in token, says Bourne, of esteem and love, and as an emblem of reward in the heavenly Church 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Virgin's Garlands* Many of the Churches in the Deanery of Craven are adorned with these garlands [Description follows] 1879-81 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh Wordbk* 465 Virgins-garlands still exist, as at Minsterley, where there are several, the most recent of them being of the date 1764 1611 COTGR, *Miel vierge*, *Virgins honie, the honie which of it selfe, and without pressing, distills from the combe 1725 *Fam Dict.* s v *Empyema*, They mix a quartern of Virgins Honey, with two Paris Pints thereof 1611 COTGR, *Huile Virginal*, *Virgins Oyle; the Oyle that comes from the Oliue of it selfe, and without pressing 1603 in *Shirburn Ballads* lxxvii 7 His Empyre Halfe which her beesome foorth doth lay from German to the Virgin's [*v r.* Virginian] sea 1704 *Dict Rust* (1726), *Virgin's-Thread*, a sort of Dew, which flies in the Air, like small untwisted Silk or Yarn, and falling upon the Ground or Plants, changes it self into a form like a Spider's web

II *attrib* passing into *adj* **12.** Of persons (usually of the female sex) Being a virgin or virgins, remaining in a state of chastity.

Virgin Queen, a name for Queen Elizabeth of England

1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Jer.* xiv 17 For ye virgine daughter of my people is destroyed with a sore grieuous plague 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v iii. 13 Pardon, goddesse of the night, Those that slew thy virgin knight [*sc* Hero]. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt Britain* i xi 21/1 Ursula, with her companie of canonized Virgin Saints. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* Prol., The virgin sisters then deserv'd fresh bays. *Ibid.* iii v, To virgin-wives, such as abuse not wedlock By freedom of desires 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* vi xxv, Hail, blessed Virgin-Spouse, who didst bequeath Breath unto him, who made thee breathe! 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi 754 The Volscians, and their virgin leader, wait His last commands. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Hesiod* 34 In such a shape As virgin-goddesses are proud to wear 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Convers* 45, I am, with Respect to any concern with Women, as true a Virgin-man as I came from my Mother's womb 1786 POLWHELE tr. *Idyllia of Theocritus*, etc (1792) II 38 And still the Arabian maids have their hair inwreathed with hyacinths, like the virgin companions of Helen 1827 POLLOK *Course T* x, Stars, the virgin daughters of the sky 1834 L RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 40 The virgin-martyr St. Honoria

b. In predicative use Also *fig.*, and const. *of* and *to* *rare*.

1667 MILTON *P L.* ix. 396 Likest she seemd. to Ceres in her Prime, Yet Virgin of Proserpina from Jove 1849-50 ALISON *Hist Europe* XIV. xcvi § 21, 218 Germany, alike virgin to revolutionary passions, and unused to revolutionary suffering, has had a firebrand tossed into its bosom. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 553 Yet not less, O Guinevere, For I was ever virgin save for thee

c. *The Virgin Mother*, the Virgin Mary.

[*a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks 1721 IV. 321 His Virgin-Mother had Angelick Grace] 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I x 242 The Humble Deference of the sacred Virgin Mother in Regard to Him, who was her Son, and her God too 1817 SCOTT *Monks of Bangor's March* ii, On the long procession goes, .And the Virgin-mother mild In their peaceful banner smiled. 1846 MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II i xi, I would fain enlist every holy saint in the calendar, and implore the virgin mother herself 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 234 The Virgin Mother standing with her child High up on one of those dark minster-fronts.

d *Virgin widow*, a widow who has been deprived of her husband before the consummation of the marriage.

a 1644 QUARLES (*title*), The Virgin Widow. A Comedie 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* iii 927 A Virgin-Widow and a Mourning Bride. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & B* 243 Isabella, virgin-widow of our Richard II 1887 J. GAIRDNER in *Dict. Nat Biog.* IX 291/1 On 2 April [1502] he [Prince Arthur] died at Ludlow, and Catherine was left a virgin widow

e *transf.* (See quots.)

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 663 Seven, the old Magi called a Virgin Number, supposing the Force thereof great, as a Virgin in her full strength 1725 *Fam Dict*, *Virgin-Vine*, a Plant reckon'd by many among the sorts of Snake-Weed 'Tis call'd the Virgin-Vine, because, if it may be so said, it is a Maid, and has hitherto brought forth nothing 1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 76 The development of an *Aphis* in the body of a virgin parent 1888 F R CHESHIRE *Bees & Bee-Keeping* II 330 The cage may be used in introducing both laying and virgin queens.

f. Of a fortress, city, etc.: That has never been taken or subdued.

1780 BURKE *Œcon Reform* Wks III 240 That household, which has been the stronghold of prodigality, the virgin fortress which was never before attacked 1856 *N Brit Rev* XXVI 103 She stands and grows and thrives, a virgin land for now eight hundred years 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X 186/1 Widdin is called by the Turks the Virgin Fort, from its never having been taken. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v 78 Ibrahim was never able to take Kerak, whose proud boast is that it yet remains a virgin city

g. *Virgin generation, procreation*, or *(re)production*, parthenogenesis

1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 28 The structures which Reaumur .cited in order to solve the problem of the alleged virgin procreation 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat* V 37/2 Professor Owen has given the name of Parthenogenesis, or Virgin-production, to this mode of generation. 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII. 574/2 While. *Hymenoptera* reproduce by the union of the two sexes, yet parthenogenesis or virgin reproduction is of not uncommon occurrence

13. Composed or consisting of virgins.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* lxviii iv, Taught by thee, in this tryumphant song, A virgin army did their voices try 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* iii ii 56 Yong Alcides, when he did redeeme The virgine tribute, paied .To the Sea-monster 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 290 The Graces Adorn our Parks and Malls Crowned with Virgin-Garlands *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet Wks 1721 IV 306 Psyche then left the lovely virgin-choir. 1820 KEATS *To Psyche* 30 Though temple thou hast none, Nor virgin-choir 1857 EMERSON *Poems* 13 The lover watched his graceful maid, As mid the virgin train she strayed 1885-94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April 22 And next the virgin tribe in white forth sail'd

14. Of or pertaining to a virgin; appropriate to, or characteristic of, virgins **a.** Of parts of the body, articles of dress, etc

1588 SHAKS *L L L* v ii. 816 Come challenge me, And, by this Virgin palme, now kissing thine, I will be thine 1608 — *Per.* iv ii 160 Untied I still my virgin knot will keep 1616 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Madrigals* xlv, This virgine Lock of Haire To Idmon Anthea gives 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Pref, The Midwives do the Virgin Zone cashere 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* ii. Introd Lines 182 Come see her in her Virgin Face, and learn Twixt Idle ones, and Pilgrims to discern 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv 1050 Iphthima the fair, . whose blooming charms Allured Eumelus to her virgin-arms. 1807-8 WORDSW *Eccl Sonn* ii xxv, Mother! whose virgin bosom was uncrost With the least shade of thought to sin allied 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* iii v, Yet ne'er again to braid her hair The virgin snood did Alice wear. 1819 S ROGERS *Hum Life* Poems (1839) 10 Moves in her virgin-veil the gentle bride 1846 PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 31 Thou favoured maiden, Why in thy virgin zone still braced?

fig 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxxix, Whenever you found him he seemed watchful and serene, his modest virgin-lamp always lighted and trim.

b. Of qualities, feelings, etc.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xvii (1622) 165 Though the purenesse of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keepe the true simplicity of my word 1611 *2nd Maiden's Trag* iii i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X 433 Hast thou..overcome Thy honour's enemies with thine own white hand, Where virgin-victory sits 1633 FORD *Broken H* ii iii, The virgin dowry which my birth bestow'd Is ravish'd by another. 1651 HOBBES *Govt & Soc* xviii. § 14 362 Hither also in some respect tends the Virgin life of Ecclesiasticall Persons 1667 MILTON *P L* ix 270 To whom the Virgin Majestie of Eve With sweet austeer composure thus reply'd 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i vi, *Lucia* Was ever virgin love distress'd like mine! 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* I iv. 67 Without the least Injury to her Virgin Purity 1757 GRAY *Bard* 118 Her face Attemper'd sweet to virgin grace 1762 GOLDSM *Cit. W* lxxxviii, A lady in the virgin bloom of sixty-three. 1808 HELEN ST VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* I 55 These..are mere virgin scruples 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II 201 The honourable election of a self-dependent virgin seclusion, by preference to a heartless marriage! 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* iii, The picture of youth, unprotected innocence, and humble virgin simplicity 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii, We must not disturb her virgin thoughts with a question of marriage

15. Comparable to a virgin in respect of purity or freedom from stain; pure, unstained, unsullied. In early use in fig context

13 . *E. E. Allit P* A 426 We leuen on marye þat ber a barne of vyrgyn flour. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 20 With blessyd Seynt Cuthburge, þat virgyn flour. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 32 The virgin Lillie, and the Primrose trew. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* ii vii 23 What saies the Siluer, with her virgin hue? 1610 — *Temp.* iv. 55 The white cold virgin Snow vpon my heart 1633 FORD *Broken H* v i, The virgin-bays shall not withstand the lightning With a more careless danger, than my constancy The full of thy relation. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i Wks 1851 III 19 These that must be call'd the ancientest, and most virgin times between Christ and Constantine 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* i, *Search* 70 What shades, and cells, Faire virgin-flowers, and hallow'd Wells I should rove in. 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Odes* i. xxvi. 9 Sweet Muse, who lov'st the virgin Spring, Hither thy sunny Flowrets bring 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* Poems (1839) 14 A funeral garland hung Of virgin-white 1818 KEATS *Endym* ii 113 My veined pebble-floor, that draws A virgin light to the deep 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll Lakes* Wks 1862 II 23 A glittering expanse of virgin snow 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv 225 To lead a pure life, to keep your honour virgin. 1885 R BUCHANAN *Annan Water* iii, The garden was covered with a sheet of virgin white

b. Not yet touched, handled, or employed for any purpose; still undisturbed or unused; perfectly fresh or new.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* i i 70 The Rose..which withering on the virgin thorne ,dies in single blessednesse 1638 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Exegues A Alexander* 66 How oft have we Some Chloris Name graven in each Virgin tree? 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 29 Unbought, unbless'd, the virgin copies wait In vain for fame 1799 WORDSWORTH *Nutting* 21 The hazels rose Tall and erect, with tempting clusters hung, A virgin scene 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur Lit* Ser. ii I 415, I propose to give what may be called the Philosophy of Proverbs—a topic which seems virgin 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II xii 108 A Samian, named Colæus, reached Tartessus, and found, as Herodotus says, a virgin mart 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* ix (1880) 307 Salmon hatched in perfectly virgin waters 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl Baluchistan* 176 It was at least a virgin country which had never yet been entered by white man. 1879 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 258 The ravages of Small pox in a virgin race

c Perfectly free or clear *of* something

1889 *Harper's Mag* May 878/2 The Sierra Madres in Mexico are still virgin of sportsmen and skin-hunters

16 Employed for the first time

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc 87 When th' Earle of March His Virgine valour on that day bestowes 1725 POPE *Odyss* i. 389 His virgin sword Ægisthus' veins imbru'd 1760 STERNE *Tr Shandy* i. 12, But [it] is honestly a true Virgin-Dedication untried on, upon any soul living *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 16 As on the day that saw him wield His virgin sword in battle field

b. Forming a first essay or attempt; coming at the beginning or outset

1627 E. F. *Hist Edw. II* (1680) 8 The first Virgin works of his greatness *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney*, (1652) 225 Her Virgin-triumph over that invincible Navy 1652 N CULVERWEL *Treat.* i. 21 (1662) 76 Instincts the first-born faculties that are presently espoused to their Virgin objects 1708 OZELL tr *Boileau's Lutrin* 121 A Youth entring the Lists, his Virgin-Motion makes. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl*, *1o Sir W. Phillips* 10 June, 'Tim Cropdale had happily wound up the Catastrophe of a virgin-Tragedy, from the Exhibition of which [etc] 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 27 Now quit thee well on this thy virgin field 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* v. iii. 191 That interest you preserve in all its virgin force, and this force carries a man far 1891 *Daily News* 21 Feb 3/2 That any measure dealing with the House of Lords could only be undertaken by the virgin energy of the session

17. Special collocations. **a** *Virgin earth, soil*, etc., soil which has not hitherto been brought into cultivation, and retains all its natural power of producing vegetation. *Virgin forest*, a forest of natural growth as yet untouched by man. *Virgin rock*, etc, native rock not yet cut into or quarried

1709 T. ROBINSON in *Phil Mosaick System* 103 A small Parcel of *Virgin-Clay, digged some Fathoms under Ground 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* ii 13 Helmonts *sabulum* or *virgin-earth, which he saith is a certain sand continued from the Center of the earth in divers places, even to the superficies of the same 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* 44 Hoping to find in the salt of what he supposed to be Virgin-earth, the true receptacle of an universal spirit. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 141 Virgin earth becomes fertile, crops of new plants ever and anon shew themselves 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 280 Hence the astonishing fertility of all new soil, or what is called virgin earth 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I 64 A third part of fresh virgin earth, from a pasture ground. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 69 **Virgin field*, a mineral field untouched or solid 1851 G F RICHARDSON *Geol* (1855) 443 A *virgin forest of the Isle of Gouahan, one of the Mariana Islands 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 358 Strawberries and potatoes at first produce luxuriantly in *Virgin Mould, recently turned up from pasture. 1877 J NORTHCOTE *Catacombs* I 110 They choose rather to excavate in their own fashion in the *virgin rock below. 1837 H MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 106 The slave population is killed off on the *virgin soils to which alone it is, in any degree, appropriate 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 372 Virgin soil does not give such a heavy crop as an old garden 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* III lxxvi 6 No event, no speech or article, ever falls upon a perfectly virgin soil 1868 *Rep U S Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 18 It [*sc* present practice] will doubtless continue in vogue till our *virgin wheat lands are run over by pioneers.

b. In special names of various substances (usually denoting one in a pure unmixed state or obtained as a first product), as *virgin barm, breccia, comb, copper, dip, gold*, etc. (see quots).

1893 R WELLS *Mod Pract Bread Baker* 10 *Virgin barm, or bastard barm, as it is sometimes called, is made in somewhat the same way as Parisian barm 1839 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* II 454/1 *Seme Santo*, or **Virgin Breccia* Very small red, chocolate, white and yellowish angulous fragments 1891 *Cent Dict*, **Virgin clay*, in industrial arts, clay that has never been molded or fired, as distinguished from the ground substance of old ware, which is often mixed with it. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus* xxiv 65 My Memory Is pleasant as the Honey, and my ffee Is sweeter then *Virgin Combes 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* cxiv, With glewy wax some new Foundations lay Of Virgin-combs, which from the Roof are hung 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl Arts* App 693/2 Some virgin comb that had never seen the light was placed in clean linen 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Virgin Copper*, is that which has never been melted down 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 167 Remarkable for the abundance of virgin copper 1725 *Fam Dict*, **Virgin Cream*, a Dish for which having the Whites of five Eggs, let them be well whip'd and put into a Pan, with Sugar [etc] 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 343 The flow of the first year is of higher value than the ordinary dip. It is called '*virgin dip' 1884 C S SARGENT *Rep. Forests N Amer* 517 'Virgin dip,' or 'Soft white gum turpentine'—the product of the first year the trees are worked 1673 E. BROWNE *Acc Trav Hungary*, etc. 99 There have been pieces of pure or *virgin Gold found in this Mine 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Gold*, *Virgin Gold*, is Gold, just as it is taken out of the Mines before it have undergone any Action, or Preparation of Fire 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* VII (1778) II. 343 A late governor of Sante Fé brought with him to Spain a lump of virgin gold 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) IV 141 Sir John Malcolm had given him some Indian coins to supply virgin gold for the setting of this relic 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv 182 This came out of the Ricks at Winter with a much finer Colour, and as fine a smell as the *Virgin Hay. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 4 It is of three sorts, *Virgin-honey, Live-honey, and Stock-honey 1679 M RUSDEN *Further Discov Bees* 64 The ignorance of many Country people not knowing which is right Virgin Hony, and which

is not. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 283 The Honey which first flows of it self from the Combs is called Virgin Honey (as is also the Honey which comes from the first Years Swarm) 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I 204 *note*, Some poor hungry hearts will say, 'One thing is needful for us We cannot have too much virgin-honey'. 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Arts* App. 695/1 Any experiments on this subject must be with virgin honey, or that drained from the new comb. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Fossils* I (1729) I 297 Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of *Virgin Lead 1669 *Phil Trans* IV 1080 *Virgin Mercury they call that, which discovers itself without the help of fire. 1757 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 144 Virgin mercury is that which is entirely prepared by nature. 1668 *Phil. Trans* III 821 Yet sometimes there are great Masses found all of pure Silver, which is call'd *Virgin-mettal 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I 202 With his Plant Of toughest *Virgin Oak in rising [he] aids His trembling Limbs 1719 BOYER *Dict Royal* I, *De l'huile vierge*, sweet, or pure Oyl, *Virgin Oyl 1853 URE *Dict Arts* II 284 In the district Montpellier, they apply the term virgin oil to that which spontaneously separates from the paste of crushed olives 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* 359 The ripe olives are first subjected to pressure without the application of heat, in this manner the finest oil, or virgin oil, is obtained. 1758 BORLASE *Nat Hist Cornw* 199 The most perfect copper is the Malleable (from its purity called in Cornwall the *Virgin-ore) 1821 BYRON *Sardanap* IV 1, The miner lights Upon a vein of virgin ore 1611 COTGR., *Parchemein verrt*, Cleere Parchment, *virgine Parchment 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Virgin Parchment*, a sort of fine Parchment made of the Skin of a young Lamb 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* xiii, It was fastened round his middle by a broad belt of virgin parchment. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 897 The best [olive oil], called *virgin salad oil, is obtained by gentle pressure in the cold 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci* VI. 297/1 In this way the bubbles and sour odor are developed, and what is known as '*Virgin Scammony' is produced. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 167, 1300 dollars weight in ingots of *virgin silver 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I. xi. ii. I 182 Silver is very seldom found Virgin. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl* IV 10 It had the appearance of metallic, malleable, or what is called, virgin silver 1873 E SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser I 298/2 The silver found in the trade, even under the name of virgin silver, retains traces of copper 1833 J HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 39 Run, or *virgin steel,—which, indeed, in the proper sense of the term, is no steel at all, but rather good cast metal 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 235 *Sulphur Virgineum* *Virgin Sulphur 1672 *Compl. Gunner* xv 16 This is called Sulphur Vivum, and by some Virgin Sulphur 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Sulphur*, *Sulphur vivum, native* or *virgin sulphur*, is that which is dug in this form out of the earth 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 283 On this they laid their *virgin tints, with light strokes of the pencil 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* xiv. 190 Let us then call class 4 of each colour 'bloom tints', or, if you please, 'virgin tints', as the painters call them 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 430 Take the first, or *virgin wine, which runs of itself from the grapes.

18 *Comb.*, as *virgin-eyed, -minded, -vested* adjs 1848 B D WALSH *Aristoph* 365 *note*, Jove's virgin-eyed daughter 1867 EARL LYTTON *Lett.* (1906) I 224 There exists nowhere, a more virgin minded community of young men. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Quia Multum Amavit* 18 Thou wast fairest and first of my virgin-vested daughters

Hence **Virgin** *v.* a *intr.* with *it.* To remain a virgin. b. *trans.* To speak of, mention (virgins). 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V iii 48 That kisse I carried from thee deare; and my true Lippe Hath Virgin'd it ere since 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III ii, *Marg* You'll have me, sir, preserve the distance that Confines a virgin? *Ower* Virgin me no virgins! I must have you lose that name, or you lose me.

Virginal (vɜ̄·ɪdʒinăl), *sb.* Forms. 6 virginalles, -ynal(le)s, 6–7 virginall(s, 6– virginal(s, 7–8 virginelles. [App. of the same formation as VIRGINAL *a*, but the reason for the name is obscure.]

1. A keyed musical instrument (common in England in the 16th and 17th centuries), resembling a spinet, but set in a box or case without legs.

a. In plural form, applied to a single instrument. 1530 PALSGR. 211/1 Set my virgynalles, *entonnez mes espinettes* *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 8 Exercisyng hym self dayly in playyng at the recorders, flute, virginals, and in setting of songes 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 129 He plaies also upon the cittarn, virginals, violine and flute 1601 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* (Q) II iii 161, I can compare him to nothing more happely, then a Barbers virginals; for euery one may play vpon him 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Dec, Her daughter played after dinner upon the virginals 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* I. i. 4 But Lessons for the Organ, Virginals, or Harp, two staves of six lines together are required. 1710 J CHEIN in E. Dunbar *Soc Life* (1865) 15, I can play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginelles and Manicords 1786 *Lounger* (1787) II. 192, I could play pretty well on the Virginals at home 1823 ROSCOE tr *Sismondi's Lit Eur.* (1846) I v 128 The clavicord was a sort of spinet resembling the virginals 1841 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser II. *Nell Cook*, And fine upon the virginals is that gay Lady's touch 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* XII III. II 298 Himself a player on the virginals and organ

b. *A pair of virginals*, in the same sense. (Cf. PAIR *sb*.[1] 6) 1542 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 159 A paire of virginals 1545 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II 67 My best paire of virginalls. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh* Hiv, No, for she's like a paire of Virginals, Alwaies with Iackes at her taile 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept, Hardly one lighter or boat in three that had the goods of a house in, but there was a pair of Virginalls in it 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 93 The Dining Room, where stood a pair of excellent Virginals 1755 J COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Let.* Wks (1775) 177 You know I have a pair of rusty old Virginals in a Corner of the School, which have about eight Strings left out of forty-five.

c. As a singular, with plural denoting more than one instrument.

The plural use (*a*) prob. preceded the singular

(*a*) 1566 STERNHOLD & HOPKINS *Ps* cl 14 Praise him with Tymbrell and with flute, organes and virginals 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Handycrafts* 567 Wiery Cymbals, Rebecks sinnews twin'd, Sweet Virginals, and Cornets curled winde. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 187 Those [teeth] that are left, leaping in their heads, like Iacks in Virginals 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* VII (1658) 57 Artificial musical instruments (as organs and virginals that playd by themselves) 1694 *Patent Specif* (1856) No 337 1 Harpsichords, virginalls or the like. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Three Ages* I 7 Large and airy study ornamented with books, manuscripts, maps, viols, virginals, and other musical instruments.

(*b*) 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 15 Viriginall, *cymbala*. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II 14/1 Let me euer loue musicke, though I cannot tune a virginall 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos* II 188 In an Organ or Virginall, all manner of tunes, all concords, and discords are, which are possible to bee made or conceived by any Musician 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Jan, He and I did see the organ, but I do not like it, it being but a bauble, with a virginal joining to it 1694 *Phil. Trans* XVIII 73 He shews the best way how to have an Organ or Virginal tuned 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No 157 P 8 That ancient serious Matron like Instrument the Virginal 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* III 1, 5 *note*, The Virginal is a keyed instrument of one string, jack, and quill, to each note, like a spinet 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 360/2 The compass of the virginal was from the second added line below the base to the second added line above the treble—or four octaves. 1889 BRINSMEAD *Hist Pianoforte* 91 The instrument which gradually superseded the clavichord in England was the virginal

transf 1593 HARVEY *New Lett* Wks. (Grosart) I 266 Is not the Verse of M Spencer in his braue Faery Queene, the Virginall of the diuinest Muses, and gentlest Graces?

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *virginal book, jack* (JACK *sb*.[1] 14), *-maker, master, music, music-book, string, wire*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Mar, Thence home by coach, buying at the Temple the printed *virginall-book for her. 1604 *Virginal jack [see JACK *sb*.[1] 14] 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* IV vii 146 Men should not like virginall Iacks be skipping up here and there, and in every corner. *c* 1638 G PLATTES in Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1669) IV § 6 44 These may be made to play up and down like Virginal Jacks 1551 *Acts Privy Counc* (1891) III 306 Robert Gundet of Westminster, *virginall maker *c* 1580 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* (Shaks Soc) 93 A Virginal maker that came to look Ravens quils found the man slain 1640 in Sir C Sharp *Chron Mirab* (1841) 44 Thomas Forcei, *Virginall master. 1874 OUSELEY *Musical Form* 48 It was very commonly employed three hundred years ago for *virginal music. 1889 BRINSMEAD *Hist Pianoforte* 93 Queen Elizabeth must have performed music that would be considered exceedingly difficult even now, if she really played the pieces that are in her *virginal music-book 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 123 The sound of a *Virginall String, as soone as the Quill of the Jack falleth from it, stoppeth 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 265, I took a virginal String 29 Inches long. 1662 *Ireland, Stat at Large* (1765) II 418 *Virginal and ghittern wire, the pound, 4*l* 1698 *Phil Trans* XX. 433 It was a Piece of small Virginal Wire 1812 J. SMITH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 279, 1 Cask, 63 lbs Brass Virginal Wire

Hence † **Virginal** *v intr.*, to tap with the fingers as on a virginal. *Obs.*—[1] 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* I ii 124 To be padling Palmes, and pinching Fingers, Still Virginalling Vpon his Palme?

Virginal (vɜ̄·ɪdʒinăl), *a* Forms: 5– virginal (5 -alle, -el, -ele), 6–7 virginall (6 -eall); 5 virgynal, 5–6 -all, 6 vyrginall; 5 vyrgynal, 5–6 -all [a. OF (also mod.F.) *virginal* (= Sp. and Pg. *virginal*, It. *virginale*), or ad. L. *virginālis*, f *virgin-*, *virgo* see VIRGIN *sb* and -AL]

1. Of or pertaining to a virgin or to virginity.

14 in *Trindale's Vis* (1843) 129 For of hur wombe the cloysture vyrgynall Euer was lyke bothe fyne and last Closed and schytt as castell principall *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath* V 1314 He hath stodied with al herte and meende This virgynal body to destroye and shende 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 2973 In the vyrgynall wombe of blessed marye 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 170 The Virginall bowels of his vndefiled mother 1592 R D *Hypneroto machia* 78 This honourable Nymph had her virginall body coveted with a stuffe of greene silke 1612 FIELD *Woman's a Weathercock* III ii in Hazl. *Dodsley* II 53 And thy Bellafront presents herself, Lav'd in a bath of contrite virginal tears 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* 395 The load was too great, and did sink thy tender and virginal body to the earth. 1721 R KEITH tr *T à Kempis*, *Solil. Soul* XXII. 294 Thanks also be to holy Mary thy Mother, from whose virginal Flesh thou didst take the holy Members of thy Body 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv.* Wks. I 537/1 Can the calmest face, or can the most virginal apron, do away with or cover this? 1854 CDL WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 201 One whose brides never put off their virginal wreaths 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont* I xv 400 They are all comely and brown, with fine virginal bosoms

b. *Virginal generation*, parthenogenesis. 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I ii. 28 The so-called parthenogenesis, or virginal generation, of Bees

2. Of qualities, actions, etc. Proper to, characteristic of, a virgin.

c 1421 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 3584 O humble maide! who is it pat can The debonaire humblesse tellen al, Restynge in þy clennesse virginal? 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 195 b/1 There ben twelue vertues vyrgynal wyth out whiche no vyrgyne may be agreeable to god 1493 *Petronilla* 58 (Pynson), She fulfylled his byddynge in certeyn Without grutchinge of virgynall mekenesse *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 32 Whiche is the most clere christall Of all pure clennesse virgynall. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. ix 20 Gentle court and gracious delight She to them made, with mildnesse virginall. 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV vi 62 Without any more virginal fencing, will you use him kindly? 1627 DONNE *Serm* Wks 1839 V 613 Where is that Soul? Is it come back in the virginal integrity in which I made it? 1640 BP HALL *Christian Moderation* I § 8 76 Virginall chastity is a grace worthy of our fervent prayers, worthy of our best endeavors 1850 KINGSLEY *A Locke* I, No foundlings educated in a nunnery ever grew up in a more virginal and spotless innocence 1873 DORAN *Lady of last Cent* III 73 The affected virginal coyness with which [she] received their rather audacious gallantry 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* xxx, That beautiful mixture of manly courage and virginal modesty

transf 1862 S LUCAS *Secularia* 133 Many were privileged to behold the West in all its virginal freshness and splendour. 1868 J. H NEWMAN *Verses Var Occas* 271 He lifts his hands, there issues forth A fragrance virginal and rare.

3. Of persons Continuing in a state of virginity, having the chastity or purity of a virgin

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 99 b/2 The vyrgynal company of thynnocentes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 79 Bricht ball cristall, ross virginall, Aue Maria. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* I xxvii 19 Most virgynall flour, of al most excellent 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I (1550) 5 Ye shall easely perceyve by their actes, that these virginall votaries hath bene the verye Angels of darkenessse 1567 ABP PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc) 304, I would it were indifferently credited to understand, whether the married sort or the virginal pastors had done most spoil to the church. 1867 E F BOWDEN *Fathers of Desert* 267 O Virginal Mother, arouse my soul to penance and guide me to the way of salvation 1886 W ALEXANDER *St Aug Holiday* 14 Such virgin gifts for spirits virginal 1905 G THORNE *Lost Cause* XII, She was pure but not virginal in temperament

4. *transf* Fresh, pure, unsullied, untouched. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ Turks* Wks (1673) 344 Learning resembling dead Honey, which is stale, coorse, and less useful, none being pure and Virginal, but what is sucked from every Flower that may be found in the wild Field of a general Commerce. [1767 A CAMPBELL *Lexiph* I A novel exhibition which is purely virginal] 1811 W R SPENCER *Poems* 152 Shall the earth, 'mid the roses of June, May's virginal violets scorn? 1866 M ARNOLD *Empedocles* I ii, The grass is cool, the seaside air Buoyant and fresh, the mountain flowers More virginal and sweet than ours 1889 JOS THOMSON *Trav Morocco* 24 From no point of view does Tangier look so beautiful and virginal as from this particular gateway

† **Virginality.** *Obs. rare* [f prec. + -ITY] The state or quality of being virginal

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 149 Within her pure virginalite of hir flesshe, blode, and bone, the Sone of God toke humanite 1721 BAILEY, *Virginality*, Maidenliness

Virginally (vɜ̄·ɪdʒinălı), *adv* [f VIRGINAL *a* + -LY[2].] In a virginal manner; like a virgin. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & B* 35 Virginally troubled at the fluttering of her dress in the spring wind 1882 MISS C P WOOLSON *Anne* 101 Young ladies, dancing virginally by themselves

† **Virgineous,** *a Obs rare.* [f. L *virgine-us* (f *virgin-*, *virgo* virgin) + -OUS.] Virginal, virgin. 1585–7 ROGERS *39 Art* Pref (1607) P 3 Her Faith, her wisedome, her virgineous and chast behauiour he would euer celebiate 1694 MOTTUX *Rabelais* V 248 Your Phrase, robustly propt, with ease produces Fractions in many weak Virgineous Clauses

† **Virginet,** var. of (or error for) VIRGINAL *sb.* ? *c* 1680 ASHMOLE *Mem.* (1717) 4 Mr. Henry Hinde, Organist of the Cathedral, taught me the Virginetts and Organ

† **Virginhead.** *Obs* [-HEAD] = next. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Eden* 662 Unlike it is, Such blessed state the noble flowr should miss Of Virgin head 1611 J DAVIES (Heref) *Sco Folly* Ep CXXV, Two foes of honor'd name in Honors bed, (The field) desirde (like virgins newly wiues) To lose their valours lusty virgin-head

Virginhood. [f. VIRGIN *sb* + -HOOD.] The condition or state of a virgin; virginity 1636 DAVENANT *Platonick Lovers* III, To live in sweet unskilfull virgin-hood, The Angels life, for they no sexes know 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 821 But thou, my girl, how will thy virginhood Conclude itself in marriage fittingly? 1874 WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* (1877) 527 The abandonment of the lofty vantage ground of virginhood.

Virginia (vəidʒi·niă) [f L. *virgin-*, *virgo* VIRGIN *sb.* (in honour of Queen Elizabeth) + -IA[1]] With the various applications of the word cf those of VIRGINIAN *a*[1]

1 The name of that part of North America in which the first English settlement was made in 1607, subsequently one of the original thirteen States of the North American Union, used attrib. in *Virginia colony, company, landscape, trade*, etc. 1609 in Capt. Smith *Wks* (Arb) p xcviii, I am bold to write the truth of some late accidentes, be falne his Maiesties Virginia collonye. 1612 *Ibid* 641 It came to be apprehended by some of the Virginia Company 1773 in *Nanne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 170 Copertners in a Virginia trade carryed on by them under the firm of Oswald Dennistoun and Company 1781 *Ann. Reg*, *Hist* 47/1 The Virginia militia gave the British troops a warm reception 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* xxix, [They] joyfully unloaded their Virginia goods, and replaced them with powder and shot 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 256/2 The most striking feature of thousands of square miles of Virginia landscape

b. In names of plants and trees, as *Virginia cedar, corn, wy, pea, tobacco, wheat*; **Virginia creeper,** *Ampelopsis hederacea* and *quinquefolia*, common climbing plants of the family *Vitaceæ*, **Virginia vine** (see quots.).

Also *Virginia snake-root, spiderwort, stock, sumach, witch-hazel* see the sbs.

1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v. *Juniperus*, The three Sorts

of *Virginia Cedars afford excellent Timber for many Uses 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 258/2 The principal timber trees are yellow or pitch pine, red or Virginia cedar 1621 in Capt. Smith *Wks* (Arb) 564 Whatsoeuer is said against the *Virginia Corne, they finde it doth better nourish than any prouision is sent thither 1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl* II xiv, This adheres to Trees by its hoary fibres, as our *Virginia Creeper does to Walls by its tendrels 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist* 153 Train and nail climbers—to walls, &c as virgin's bower, passion flower, Virginia creeper, &c 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 452 The species of *Ampelopsis* known as 'Virginia Creepers' exhibit some interesting phænomena. 1870 DICKENS *E Drood* II, The Virginia creeper on the cathedral wall has showered half its deep red leaves down on the pavement 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 612 *Vitis, seu potius Hedera Virginensis*, the *Virginia Vine, or rather Iuie. 1607 in Capt. Smith *Wks* (Arb) 97 We daily feasted with good bread, *Virginia pease, pumpions, and putchamins. 1657 COLES *Adam in Eden* 333 Some have called the yellow Lupine Spanish Violets,. and *Virginia Roses 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Virginia-Tobacco*, the Tobacco-Plant growing in those Parts 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist.* 115 Sow cape marigold, yellow sultan, Virginia tobacco, &c. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad* 564 The *Virginia Vine beareth small Grapes without any great store of iuice therein *Ibid* 612 This slender, but tall climing Virginia Vine (as it was first called, but Iuie, as it doth better resemble) 1652 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 36 The hill where their Corn is planted, called *Virginia-Wheat. 1688 *Phil Trans.* XVII 978 English Wheat (as they call it, to distinguish it from Maze, commonly called Virginia Wheat)

c In names of birds, insects, etc, as *Virginia bat, chafer, didapper, frog, goatsucker, red-bird, snap-beetle, squirrel*; **Virginia nightingale**, the cardinal grosbeak.

1688 *Phil Trans* XVII 991 The Night Raven, which some call the *Virginia Bat, is about the bigness of a Cuckow 1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl* Dec III Tab xxvii, Marshal's *Virginia Chaffer 1688 *Phil Trans.* XVII 997 Teale, Wigeon, *Virginia-Didapers 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Virginia-Frog*, a kind of Frog that makes a noise like the bellowing of a Bull 1783 LATHAM *Gen Synop. Birds* II II 595 *Virginia Goatsucker inhabits Virginia in summer, arrives there towards the middle of April. 1688 *Phil Trans* XVII 995 Of *Virginia Nightingale, or red Bird, there are two sorts 1695 *Lond Gaz* No. 3108/4 A Parcel of choice Virginia Nightingales, with choice Mock-Birds, are to be sold by Tho Bland. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Virginia-Nightingale*, a Bird of a pure scarlet Colour, with a tuft on the Head 1731 [see RED *a* 17 b] 1808 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) II 273 Numbers . having been carried over both to France and England, in which last country they are usually called Virginia nightingales 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop Birds* II II. 777 *Tetrao Virginianus*, *Virginia Partridge, smaller than the Common Partridge 1808 A WILSON *Amer Ornith* (1831) II 276 They are generally known by the names red-bird, *Virginia red-bird,. and crested red bird 1702 PETIVER *Gazophyl* I. § 10 The Velvet eyed *Virginia Snap-Beetle 1609 in Capt Smith *Wks* (Arb) p c, I tould him of the *Virginia squirills which they say will fly.

d. Miscellaneous combs., as *Virginia tobacco* (cf. 2); **Virginia fence**, a rail fence made in a zig-zag manner; *to make a V. fence* (see quot. 1861); **Virginia reel**, a country-dance.

1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict* Wks 1887 II. 26 He [being drunk] makes a *Virginia fence 1789 ANBUREY *Trav* II 324 The New Englanders have a saying when a man is in liquor, he is making Virginia fences 1826 T FLINT *Recollections* 206 The universal fence split rails, laid in a worm trail, or what is known in the North by the name of Virginia fence 1844 P H GOSSE in *Zoologist* II 708 The fences, which are almost wholly made of rails set up in the zig zag fashion so general in the north, commonly called a Virginia fence 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser II Introd, Poet Wks (1912) 285 'Virginia fence, to make a '' to walk like a drunken man 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed 2) 497 **Virginia reel*, the common name throughout the United States for the old English 'country-danse'. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 14/1 If you steep good *Virginia Tobacco in the Water, it will be much more effectual 1747 W DOUGLAS *Brit Settlements N Amer.* (1760) I. 116 Virginia tobacco, and Brazil, and Varinas tobacco, differ upon this account.

2. *ellipt.* A variety of tobacco grown and manufactured in Virginia Also *attrib.*

1618 in Capt. Smith *Wks* (Arb) 541 There are so many sofisticating Tobaco mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for Verinas, and the trash that remaineth should be Virginia. 1650 B *Discollimnium* 47 My bare purse will reach no higher then to Democraticall Virginia, which many times tasts like some Levellers old leathern linings 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 9 (1713) I. 53 The Reforming Troops offering the Incense of Virginia, and the Drink-offering of the Bottle, to their Idol of the Long-sword 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 329 ¶6 He bid him stop by the way at any good Tobacconist's, and take in a Roll of their best Virginia 1803 SIR A BOSWELL *Spirit of Tintoc* xiv, He's ta'en his spleuchan frae his breeks For a quid o' the right Virginia 1864 HAWTHORNE *S Felton* (1883) 301 A German pipe puffed out volumes of smoke, filling the pleasant western breeze with the fragrance of some excellent Virginia.

3. *Astr.* One of the minor planets.

1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* 328 Minor Planets [include] 48 Doris 49 Pales 50. Virginia. 1875 *Encycl Brit* II 807/2 Virginia [discovered] 1857, October 4 [by] Ferguson [at] Washington

Virginian (vəɹdʒɪ·niăn), *sb* and *a.*[1] [f prec + -AN]

A. *sb.* One of the aboriginal natives or inhabitants of Virginia

1588 HARIOT *Brief Rep Virginia* B 1 b, [If mulberry trees are planted] there will rise as greate profite in time to the Virginians, as doth now to the Persians 1607-12 in Capt Smith *Wks* (Arb) 79 Of the manner of the Virginians governement. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig* in Bullen *O Pl* VII 321 The civilly instructed Irishman, and that kind savage the Virginian 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 209 The Brasilians, and Virginians, and other Natives of America. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginians* xl, A young savage Iroquois, Choctaw, or Virginian, who has lately been making a little noise in our quarter of the globe

b. A white settler in Virginia, a native or inhabitant of the modern State of Virginia.

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 659/1 The Virginians who are rich, are in general sensible, polite, and hospitable and of an independent spirit 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 372/2 Parts of the Navigation Laws were deemed highly injurious to the interests of the Virginians. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S* III. xiii. 208 Two regiments composed of Pennsylvanians, Marylanders, and Virginians, remained as a garrison

B. *adj.* Of, belonging or relating to, the State of Virginia; connected with or interested in Virginia

With the various applications of the adj, cf the attributive uses of VIRGINIA

1609-12 in Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb) 169 For the honorable and better sort of our Virginian adventurers, I think they vnderstand it as I haue writ it. 1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Iuns of Court* A ij, On their heads high sprig'd-feathers, compast in Coronets, like the Virginian Princes they presented. 1781 *Ann. Reg*, *Hist* 46/2 The second line [was composed] of Virginian militia *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1822) I 346 An Indian half king, who in the Virginian accounts is called a very considerable monarch. 1859 THACKERAY *Virginians* vi, The scanty pay and patronage of the Virginian government. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* I. xx 545 Virginian and Maryland volunteers joined together, and.. besieged the fort.

b. In names of plants and trees, as *Virginian anemone, azarole, bindweed, cowslip, date plum, dogwood, fir, grape, guelder-rose, hemp, ivy, jasmine, poplar*, etc.; †**Virginian climber**, = MARACOCK, **Virginian creeper**, = *Virginia creeper*

Also *Virginian poke, snake-root, spider-wort, stock, sumach, witch hazel* see the sbs

1822 *Hortus Angl* II 50 *Virginian Anemone Petals green; flower-stalks long, seeds shaggy. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* xxi (1794) 290 *Virginian Azarole has oval leaves wedge shaped at the base, shining and deeply serrate 1732 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Smilax*, Rough *Virginian Bindweed, with a smooth Ivy Leaf, commonly call'd Zarzaparilla *Ibid* s v *Juniperus*, Red *Virginian Cedar. *Ibid*, The White-berry'd Virginian Cedar 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 660 *Juniperus virginiana*, the Virginian Red Cedar. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 68/2 The *Virginian Climber, these Flowers are of a whitish colour, thick spotted with a Peach colour 1704 *Dict Rust* (1726), *Virginian Climber*, or *Maracac*, comes out of the Ground in May with long round winding Stalks 1856 A GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 323 *Mertensia Virginica*, *Virginian Cowslip or Lungwort. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 352/1 The Virginian Cowslip attains true development in semi shady spots 1856 A GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 78 *Ampelopsis*, *Virginian Creeper. 1871 H MACMILLAN *True Vine* II (1872) 41 The Virginian creeper is known to botanists by the generic name of Ampelopsis, derived from its vine-like habit of growth. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 411/2 *Diospyros virginiana* is the *Virginian Date Plum or Persimon, a native of the United States 1725 *Fam. Dict*, **Virginian-Dogwood*, a Tree of the natural growth of Virginia, about the size of the common Cherry-Tree, blossoming early in the Spring 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v. *Abies*, The *Virginian Firr Tree, with small roundish Cones. *Ibid* s v *Vitis*, The wild *Virginian Grape 1829 T CASTLE *Introd. Bot* 95 The *Virginian gelder-rose, a common garden shrub, affords a very perfect specimen of this kind of inflorescence 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 834 *Acnida*, *Virginian Hemp [Cf HEMP 5] 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v *Hedera*, Round-leav'd *Virginian Ivy 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort*. Sept. 75 Yellow *Virginian Jasmine 1822 *Garden* 29 April 297/1 The pure blue of *Virginian Lungwort combines happily with alpine Auriculas 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Acer*, The *Virginian flowering Maple was rais'd from Seeds which were brought from Virginia 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort* (ed 3) Aug. 23, Single flowers, Shrub Spiræa, *Agnus Castus*, the *Virginian Martagon, *Malva arborescens* 1725 *Fam. Dict* s v, *Virginian-Myrtle, otherwise call'd Candle-Berry-Tree. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 341/2 *Tulip-tree*, the English name of the *Liriodendron tulipifera* in America, where it is a native, it is also known by the names White wood,. *Virginian Poplar, and the Poplar 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v. *Rubus*, The *Virginian Raspberry-bush with black Fruit *Ibid.* s.v *Rosa*, The Wild *Virginian Rose. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad* 444 *Virginian Silke. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict*, *Periploca*, Virginian Silk .The Flower consists of one Leaf 1860 *Chambers's Encycl* I. 468/1 *Asclepias Syriaca*, Syrian or Virginian Swallow-wort, sometimes called Virginian Silk, appears to be a native of North America It is frequently cultivated in flower-gardens 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1219/1 Virginian Silk, *Periploca græca* 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s.v. *Veronica*, Tall *Virginian Speedwell, with many Spikes and white Flowers 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Pl* (1839) 196 *Asclepias syriaca*. *Virginian Swallow-wort 1860 [see *Virginian silk* above]. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 217/2 *T Virginiana*, the *Virginian Tephrosia, is a handsome plant with reddish flowers. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 393 The cock's-spur-thorn (*Cratægus crus galli*) and the *Virginian thorn (*C Virginiana*) have been proposed 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II iii 386 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as *Virginian Trumpet-flower Olives, Capers 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 180 In this *Virginian-Vine, the saying of the wisest of Kings may be verified, That a good Wife is a Tree of life 1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v *Vitis*, The Virginian Vine or Common Creeper. 1725 *Fam. Dict.*, **Virginian Wild Crab-tree*, a Plant that blossoms somewhat like the Apple, but very pleasant to the Smell

c In names of birds, quadrupeds, etc., as *Virginian colin, deer, nightingale, owl*, etc.

1843 YARRELL *Brit Birds* II 348 *Ortyx Virginiana*, *Virginian Colin 1781 PENNANT *Quad* I. 104 *Virginian Deer with slender horns A quite distinct species, and peculiar to America. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* III 68 The Virginian Deer is the 'Common' Deer of North America, and is slightly smaller than the Fallow Deer *Ibid* 301 The Eagle Owl..and its relative, the *Virginian Eared Owl of America, are the largest of all the family 1801 SHAW *Gen Zool* II I 155 *Virginian Flying Squirrel *Sciurus Volucella*. 1817 STEPHENS *Ibid* X I 153 *Virginian Goatsucker *Caprimulgus virginianus*. 1809 *Ibid* VII I 215 *Virginian Horned Owl *Strix Virginiana* 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 85 *Coccothraustes Virginiana*, the *Virginian Nightingale. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v. *Nightingale*, *Virginian Nightingale*, the common, but improper, name of a bird of the gross-beaked kind 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II 1, She is a nightingale—a Virginian nightingale. 1896 P A BRUCE *Econ Hist Virginia* I 119 The cardinal or red bird, which was always described as the Virginian nightingale, on account of the clearness and strength rather than the variety of its notes 1800 SHAW *Gen Zool* I II. 473 *Didelphis Virginiana*. *Virginian Opossum 1843 YARRELL *Brit Birds* II 348 *Perdix Virginiana*, *Virginian Partridge 1884 *St James' Gaz* 28 Apr 6/2 The so called Virginian partridge .has unaccountably failed to adapt himself to the English climate. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX 809 *Virginian Quail, or Colin (*Ortyx*), a genus of birds of the family *Tetraonidæ*, closely allied to quails and partridges. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 144 Some of the American Partridges are familiar to us in this country, such as the Virginian Quail (*Ortyx virginianus*) 1785 LATHAM *Gen Synop Birds* III I 228 *Rallus Virginianus*, *Virginian Rail [Hence in Pennant (1792) and Stephens (1824)] *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept 1657, 2 *Virginian rattle-snakes 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1824) II 71 The grey *Virginian squirrel is larger than a rabbit, and of a greyish colour 1783 LATHAM *Gen Synop Birds* II II 546 *Parus Virginianus*, *Virginian Titmouse [Hence in Pennant (1792) and Stephens (1817).]

d Miscellaneous uses, as **Virginian plate, silver** (see quot.) **Virginian sea**, that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying off the coast of Virginia, †**Virginian vapour**, tobacco-smoke.

In quot. 1617 (and under VIRGIN *sb* 11) *Virginian* is an error for *Vergivian*, an epithet (derived from Ptolemy) of the Irish Sea

1864 STRAUSS, etc. *Eng. Workshops* 60 This new compound to which the inventors have given the name of *Virginian plate or Virginian silver 1612 CAPT SMITH *Map of Virginia* Map, The *Virginian Sea. [1617 MORISON *Itin.* III 156 This famous Iland in the Virginian Sea, is by olde Writers called Iernæ.. by the English at this time Ireland] 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 256/1 On the S it is bounded by North Carolina and Tennessee, and on the E. by the Virginian Sea of the Atlantic Ocean 1631 LENTON *Characters* F 7, He. then liues by *Virginian vapour a week after

†**Virginian**, *a.*[2] *Obs* [f. VIRGIN *sb.* + -IAN.] Virginal, virgin.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 754 Whether it be Virginian modestie, and after the vse of Virgins, shee would say nay at first 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* 319 The best virginian honey.

†**Virginic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* Also VIRGINEIC. [f. VIRGIN-IAN *a*[1] + -IC] *Virginic acid*, an acid obtained from the fat-oil of Virginian snake-root.

1837 R D THOMSON in *Brit Ann* 350 *Virginic acid*. Quevenne considers the whole of the oil to constitute the acid to which he has applied a name from Virginia, from whence the plant was originally sent by Dr. Tennant..in 1738. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 1002

Virginity (vəɹdʒɪ·nĭti). Forms. 4-5 **virgynyte**, 6 **-ite**, 4-6 **vyrgynyte**, 5 **-enyte**, 6 **-inite**, 4-6 **virginite** (**-itee**, 4 **wirginite**, 5 *Sc.* **verginite**), 5 **-yte**, 5-7 **-itie**, 6- **virginity**. [a. AF. and OF *virginite* (mod.F. *virginité*, = It. *verginità*, *virginità*, Sp. *virginidad*, Pg. *-idade*), ad L. *virginitāt-*, *virginitas*, f *virgin-*, stem of *virgo* see VIRGIN *sb.* and -ITY]

1. The condition of being or remaining in a state of chastity; abstinence from or avoidance of all sexual relations, bodily chastity, as a virtue of great commendation, or as conferring especial merit or sanctity, the mode of life characterized by this, esp. as adopted from religious motives.

a Of persons of either sex (or without special limitation of sex)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24681 Man or womman, quether it be, þat liues in wirginite, Quat fanding þat þai fele. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVI 203 Wedloke and widwehode with virgynyte ynempned, In toknynge of þe Trinite was taken oute of o man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 62 When sawe ye in eny maner age That highe God defendid marriage By expres word? Or wher commaunded he virginite? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 83 Well may virginite be compared to a floure Nothynge is more fayre, more beautefull, ne more pleasaunt than is virginite 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) VII. VII, The first degree of chastity is pure virginity, and the second faithfull matrimony. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 185 Commonlie they cum home, common contemners of marriage . not because they loue virginitie, nor yet because they hate prettie yong virgines, but [etc] 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig* I. 174 Origen saith that such as live in virginity, doe not that which is commanded, but above what is due *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks 1721 IV 256 Virginity's a Heav'nly tender Grace, Connatural to the angelick Race 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. VI. § 7 The faculty of theology at Paris, censured the Colloquies for slighting the fasts of the church, virginity, monkery, pilgrimages, and other established parts of the religious system. 1840 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* V VII. 103

Therefore marriage was in repute, and virginity in disesteem. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV xix 422 An exaggerated reverence for virginity had been growing up in the Church from the beginning.

b. Of men (esp. ecclesiastics or other religious persons).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi (*Baptist*) 14 Angele als callit wes he [John the Baptist], fore kepyng of verginite 1382 WYCLIF *John* Prol., Double witnesse of virginyte is 3ouun to hym in this that he is seid loued of God byfor othere disciplis 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I (Bodl. MS.) 58/2 He lyued euer in virgynyte 1456 *Coventry Leet Bk* 288 *John Euaungelist*. Holy Edward, crownyd kyng, brothur in virginyte 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III xvi. 101 Hee that wil enter into this religion must obserue . virginitie and abstinence 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Impost.* II. § 68 By this perfection, that is, by virginitie, it is knowne that he was of God accepted for his perfection 1657 FARINDON *Serm* (1672) II 119/1 Some have placed Perfection in Virginity, making themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven, and have laid an imputation upon the state of Matrimony as most imperfect. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* v. 307 [He] defended the married Priests against the Monks, which observed the vow of Virginity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II App. 538 The resolution of Eadward to devote himself to a life of perpetual virginity. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 556/2 Catholic feeling..has attached itself strongly to the virginity of St. Joseph.

c. Of women. Also in phrases *flower, gem*, etc., *of virginity*, chiefly with reference to the Virgin Mary.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 948 The thridde manere of chastitee is virginitee, and it behoueth þat she be hooly in herte and clene of body, thanne is she spouse of Ihesu crist and she is the lyf of Angeles 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 336 And thus cam this Calistona Into the wode of Tegea, Wher sche virginite behihte Unto Diane *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 65 Wel oghten we thee worsshipe & honure, Paleys of Cryst, flour of virginitee 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 91 Seynte Etheldreda, whiche contynuede in virginite thaughe sche was mariede twyes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 Whan I gan inwardly to remembre. Of hyr that is gemme of virgynyte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 17 Roiss Mary, O chast conclaif of clene virginite, That closit Crist but crymes criminale 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. vi. (1542) 15 b, Virginite was euer an holy thinge euen amonge theues, breakers of Sayntuary, vngratious liuers [etc.] 1603 DEKKER *Patient Grissill* 816 Master Farneze, sweet virginitie is that inuisible Godhead, that turns vs into Angells, that makes vs saints on earth, and starres in heauen 1634 MILTON *Comus* 738 List Lady, be not cosen'd With that same vaunted name Virginity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ₱ 5 That Vow of Virginity in which she [a novice] was going to engage herself. 1911 *Edin. Rev.* July 62 Jacqueline aspired to the veil, dedicated herself to virginity and the spiritual life.

d. Personified.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. iv. 60 This noble lady was suster to Aungels and was cleped vyrgynyte *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 842 Many pety capteyns aftyr these went, As Clennesse, Continence, and Virginite

2. The state or condition of a virgin or chaste woman; chastity, as the natural or normal condition of an unmarried woman, maidenhood. Also, a condition affording presumption of chastity; spinsterhood.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2875 Graunte me two monepes ar y dye, þat y may wepe my virginite. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1071 By how comly a kest he was clos þere, When venkkyst was no vergynyte, ne vyolence maked. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18560 For me is leuere in my contre Be sclayn in my virginite, That I falle not in 3oure handis, þan go with 30w *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. 130 þat scho mycht murnand be I-wa moneth hir virginite 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 13 Euin so women wairis thair virginitie On thame that maist ar holdin onworthie 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 298, I denie her Virginitie: I was taken with a Maide. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 The [Malagasy] youth scarce knowing twelue, the maid ten yeares in the World, the title of Virginity 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 102 ₱ 1 Some pleaded their unspotted Virginity, others their numerous issue 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 39 ₱ 5 The reproach and solitude of antiquated virginity 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) II. 543 They dispense premiums on virginity! 1825 SCOTT *Lett.* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The celebrated 'Ladies' who ..selected this charming spot for the repose of their time-honoured virginity 1884 *Cath. Dict.* 556/2 Mary, then, was the Virgin Mother of God. She remained in perpetual virginity.

b Freq. in phrases, esp. with possessives, as *to ravish, rob*, etc. (a woman's) *virginity; to keep, lose*, etc. (one's) *virginity*; sometimes with approximation to a concrete sense

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 316 Thus this tirant there Beraft hire such thing as men sein Mai neveremor be yolde ayein, And that was the virginite. *Ibid.* 339 To robbe the virginite Of a yong innocent awete ?1402 QUIXLEY *Ballade* xii in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1908) XX. 46 This Tereus kyng, The virginite rauysht by treson Of Philomene. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 23 (Harl. MS.), Whan he was ded, þer come a knyȝt, and spoiled me of my virginite. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 9 She chase leuer the smytynge of of her hede than to lose her vyrgynyte 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 94/2 Her heare hanging about her shoulders in two parts deuided (wherewith her shamefast chastitie and virginitie was couered) 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 49 If you Haue vanquisht the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginitie 1622 ROWLANDS *Good Newes & B.* 21 Since Nans Virginity past help is lost, They'l teach him what a maidenhead will cost. *c* 1706 PRIOR *True Maid* I. For my Virginity, When I lose that, says Rose, I'll dye. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., That the next Relation of the Maid's, shall undertake to enjoy her before him, and take away her Virginity 1759 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1812) X. 489 These holy martyrs seem to have met a glorious death in defence of their virginity from the army of the Huns 1866 B. TAYLOR *On Leaving California* Poems 272 Mother of mighty men, thou shalt not mourn Thy lost virginity

fig. 1652 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro, 3rd Elegy* 6 O had he nere been at that cruell cost Nature's virginity had nere been lost

†c. With *a* or pl. *Obs.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. xv. 367 Some were appoynted to serve the Guacas and Sanctuaries, keeping their virginities for ever 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 157 The men and the Virgines both shall haue their Virginities renewed, as fast, as lost 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 269 Nor was ever any virginity so brittle, as that she brought into the world

d. Used as a title. A virgin or unmarried woman. *rare*—[1].

1755 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 9. 64 You must know then, my good sister virginity, that [etc.].

3 *fig.* The state of being virgin, fresh, or new.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lix, See, see the flowers that blowe, And of all, the virgin rose, How they all unleaved die, Loosing their virginitie 1639 FULLER *Holy War* xix. (1647) 31 Cana the less, where he shewed the virginity of his miracles, turning water into wine. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 8 As the purest water, when it slides into a dirty and a muddy Kennel, it immediately loses its clearness and virginity 18. WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 187 What avail your abstract theories, your hopeless virginity of democracy, sacred from the violence of meanings? 1896 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/4 Pretty well for what Lord Rosebery would call the virginity of the Session 1915 J. KELMAN *Salted with Fire* IX. 121 Men's prejudices had destroyed what Ruskin calls the virginity of the eye, and it was the main endeavour of Jesus to restore it.

Hence **Virgi'nityship**, spinsterhood.

1741 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. 299 Old Virginityship is certainly Milton's Hell 'Where hope ne'er comes that comes to all'

Virgin-like, *a.* and *adv.* [f. VIRGIN *sb.*]

A. *adj.* Resembling a virgin or that of a virgin; characteristic of or befitting a virgin, maidenlike.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 432 Oh cursed and furious envie! ..seeing by thee man was first beguiled, and induced afterward to water the earth, being yet virgine-like, with his brothers blood *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iii, And here we met faire Venus virgine like, Bearing her bowe and quiuer at her backe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 520 When I heare them bragge to haue so virgin-like a will and colde minde 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 22 Oh damn'd paper, Art thou a Feedarie for this Act, and look'st So Virgin-like without? 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. 376 [To] restore unto it again that Virgin-like Attire. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Enchanted Fruit* Wks. 1799 VI. 189 Rich bowls .., Some virgin-like in native pride, And some with strong Haldea dyed 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III, She had previously made a respectful virgin-like curtsey to the gentleman.

B *adv.* = VIRGINLY *adv.* *rare.*

1595 J. WEEVER *Epigr.* (1599) E vj, Chaste Lucretia virgine-like her dresses.

†Virginly, *a. Obs*—[1] [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] Virgin, virgin-like.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 88 Dooe ye not knowe the menyng of it to bee the enclosure & tabernacle of the virginly chastitee, whiche neither any mortall man entreyng vnto it, ne the soonne of God hath violated or defoiled?

Virginly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] As or like a virgin; in or after the manner of a virgin; in a way becoming to a virgin or virgins.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 194/1 The holy ghoost shewed unto saynt germayn of ancerre how she shold serue god holyly & virgynely. 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* v. 34 Whose beginnings are virginly pure as the source Of some mountainous rivulet 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* I. xv. 161 Virginly sensible of treasures of love to give.

Virgin's bower. [VIRGIN *sb.* II.] The British climbing shrub *Clematis Vitalba*, traveller's joy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxiii. 741 Vpright Clamberer or Virgins Bower, is also a kinde of Clematis 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 68/2 The Virgins Bower groweth like the Honysuckle 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 500 Traveller's joy. Great Wild Climber. Virgin's Bower. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 417 Virgin's bower, trailing airily. 1842 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) III. 36 The twisting or bending back of the petioles over any horizontal body, as in the Virgin's bower 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 261 And woodbine, and the odorous virgin's-bower, Hung in great heaps about that undyked tower.

b. Applied to other species of *Clematis*, esp. to the American species *C. virginiana*, or employed as book-name for the whole genus.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 6. 111 *Clematis*, Virgins-bower. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Virgins Bower*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, The flower is of the rosaceous kind 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 331 Virgin's Bower, *Clematis*. 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Auer. Septentr.* 25 Clematis viorna. Virgin's bower, violet Virg. Car. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 65 One of our most beautiful climbing plants is the *Clematis virginica*, or virgin's bower. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* (1861) 158 Virgin's Bower—*Clematis montana, Viticella*, and its varieties, are hardy climbers, pretty when trained over lattice-work 1866 WHITTIER *Maids of Attitash* 15 Hardhack, and virgin's-bower, And white-spiked clethra-flower. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 564 *Clematis*, the Virgin's Bower, of many species

c With distinguishing terms.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s.v., The Purple Virgin's-Bower The Double-purple Virgin's-Bower 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 190 Double Virgins Bower is a climbing Tree, fit to cover some place of Repose 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Clematitis*, Purple creeping Climber, or Single Virgins Bower. *Ibid.*, Blue Climber with a double Flower, or Double Virgins Bower 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 39 *Clematis Cirrhosa* Evergreen Virgin's Bower 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 73/2 *Clematis flammula*, a native of the south of Europe and north of Africa,..is the species known as Sweet Virgin's Bower

Virginship. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The personality of a virgin. Used with possessives as a title or form of address.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. iii. xlvii, And Gabriel sware he would wait upon Her Virginship 1673 DAVENANT *Distresses* v. 1, Will your vex'd Virginship Vouchsafe to stay here, till you be well swadled

Virgin's milk. ? *Obs* [transl. med.L. *lac virginis*] A chemical preparation having a milky appearance: **a.** A cosmetic preparation or wash for cleansing or purifying the face or skin (see quots.) Cf. LAC VIRGINIS 1.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. lxxiii. 604 Virgins milke is thus made with a filtre *Ibid.*, This virgins milke is good to heale ringwormes, and saucie and red faces 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 289/1 The Tincture [of Benjamin] made with the Alcohol of Wine, being mixt with a great deal of Water, makes a kind of Milk, which by some is call'd Virgins Milk, which serves for a Wash for the Face and Skin 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 187 This Tincture of Benjamin and Storax is call'd Virgin [*sic*] Milk 1721 BAILEY, *Virgin's milk*, a sort of Chymical Composition, called Benjamin water. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 257/1 A solution of benzoin in alcohol, added to twenty parts of rose-water, forms the cosmetic called Virgin's milk

†b (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[0].

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Virgin's Milk*, is made of dissolving *Saccharum Saturni* [i.e. lead acetate] in a great deal of Water. It will turn white as Milk, whence the Name. [Hence in Bailey.]

†Virginty. *Obs. rare.* In 4 **vergynte** [f. VIRGIN *sb.* see -TY.] Virginity.

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 767 In hys blod he wesch my weede on dese, & coronde clene in vergynte.

Virgin wax. Also **virgin-wax**; 5–8 **virgin's wax.** [tr. med.L. *cera virginea*: cf. VIRGIN 17 b and 11. So F. *cire-vierge.*] Orig., fresh, new, or unused bees-wax, sometimes that produced by the first swarm of bees, in later and more general use, a purified or fine quality of wax, esp. as used in the making of candles; white wax.

a. 13. *K. Alis* 334 (Linc. MS.), After, he tok virgyn wax, And made a popet after þe quene. *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 688 She sered that body with specery, With wyrgin waxe and commendry. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 30 þan putte to a litle oyle of olyue, wiþ als miche virgine wax togidre dissolued at þe fire by it self *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 510/2 Vyrgyne wex, *cera virginea* 1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 37 Payit to Robert Bertoune for virgyne wax that he brocht hame to the King 1538 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 55 The Herse to be garnyshed with xxx other great Tapers with vj Branches of Virgyn waxes 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 57 An excellent cement for broken glasses Take one part of Virgin-wax [etc.]. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 9 He hath imprinted all his perfections vpon our Sauiour as one should impresse a golden seale vpon virgin-waxe *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 33 They say, the young King's picture was found in her closet in virgin-wax *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 310 Like Virgin-Wax, he soft'ned the hard Bone, And wrought it till to female shape 'twas grown 1795 W. BLAKE *Lett.* (1906) 54 Take a cake of virgin wax and stroke it over the surface of a warm plate 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, Besides lesser lights, the withdrawing-room was illuminated by four tall torches of virgin wax 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ccix, Wax which has been completely deprived of its colour is called virgin or white wax

fig. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xii (1912) 229 You use vile Vulcans spight. to melt that Virgin-waxe, Which while it is, it is all Asias light

attrib. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 The most intenerate Virgine wax phisnomy. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 223 The convoy presently departed, leaving him with a Virgin-waxe-light, in a golden Candlestick

β 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. 897 The more newe wexe is the more able it is to take inpressyon and pryntynge of dyuers fygures and shapes, and suche wex is callyd vyrgyns wexe. 1535 *Wardr. Kath. Arragon* 41 in *Camden Misc.* III, Item, seevyn hoolle tapers of vyrgyn's waxe 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Cerfolie being wrought & tempered with Virgins Waxe, remedieth all kinde of swelling 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 39 The purest virgins wax 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 925 Simple and natural Wax is the thicker part of the combs that contains the honey, and it is either virgins wax, or of a second sort, virgins wax is that the younger swarms of Bees make from the young branches of flowers (That is the first Swarm put into a new Hive) 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* x. 76 Slender Tapers of white Wax (commonly called Virgins Wax) 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* s.v. *Eye-salve*, Take one ounce of May butter, half an ounce of virgins wax [etc.]

‖ Virgo (vɜ̄ rgo). *Astr.* [L.: see VIRGIN *sb.*] (With initial capital.) **a.** The zodiacal constellation lying between Leo and Libra, the Virgin. **b.** The sixth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Aug. 20–23

a 1000 in *Saxon Leechd.* III. 244 An þæra tacna ys gehaten *aries*, fifta *leo*, syxta *virgo*, þæt is mæden 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 121 After Leo Virgo the nexte Of Signes cleped is the sexte. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 28 Alle signes in thy zodiak fro the heued of aries vnto the ende of virgo 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 64 *Tit.* Good Boy in Virgoes lap *Marc.* My Lord, I aime a Mile beyond the Moone, Your letter is with Iupiter by this *c* 1600 W. FOWLER *Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 269 Leo [may] lye of al the beastes forlorne,

as virgo may with gemini bewar 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II III 534 Quoth Wizard, So! In Virgo? Ha! quoth Whachum, No Has Saturn nothing to do in't 1697 CREECH *Manilius* II. 70 Against the Crab and Bull the Goat declares, And Virgo too, and Libra feels his Wars 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 469/2 In 14 days afterwards, the moon comes to Virgo and Libra, which are the opposite signs to Pisces and Aries 1787 BURNS *Let to Moore* 2 Aug., Yet I went on with a high hand with my geometry, till the sun entered Virgo, a month which is always a carnival in my bosom 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 373/1 Virgo, the sixth constellation in the zodiac It is best known by two remarkable stars the first, Spica (α Virginis); the other, Prævindemiatrix, or Vindemiatrix (ε Virginis). 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 395 This zone is known under the name of the nebulous regions of Virgo

†Virgoule(e. *Obs.* Also 7 **vergoule.** [a F *Virgoulée*, the popular pronunciation of *Villegourex*, the name of a village in the province of Limousin (Hatzf).] = next.

1699 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (ed 9) 18 Pears. Winter Musk, Vergoules, the great Surrein *Ibid* 134 Ice-Pear, Dove-Pear, Virgoule, Deadman's-Pear 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 53 *La Vergoulee* The Virgoulee, otherwise call'd the Bujaleuf, Chambrett, the Ice-Pear [etc.] *Ibid* 160 Autumn, and Winter Pears, especially the largest, as the *Beurees*, *Virgoules*, and *Bon-Cretiens* 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* II III 406 These Pears, [Nov.] Martin Sec, . Virgoule, Sucrevert

‖ Virgouleuse (*vĭrgulōz*) Also 7 **Virguleus**, 7, 9 **Vergouleuse**, 8 **Virgoleuse.** [F. *virgouleuse*, f. *Virgoulée* (see prec.).] A juicy variety of winter pear Also *attrib.* with *pear.*, Cf. VERGALOO.

1698 M LISTER *Journ Paris* (1699) 159 The Virguleus Pears were admirable 1699 EVELYN *Kal Hort* (ed. 9) 167 Pears Bergamot de Busy Vergouleuse 1706 *Gentil's Yardiner Solitaire* 40 The Marquise, the Easter Bergamot, the Virgouleuse 1725 *Fam Dict.* s.v. *Pears*, Pears which become ripe in November —The Virgouleuse is an old Pear, well known for its Goodness 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vergouleuse*, a species of pear; contracted to *vergaloo* 1845 A J DOWNING *Fruits & Fruit trees Amer* 450 Virgouleuse. An excellent old French variety [of winter pear] .It is, however, a very different pear from the Virgalieu of New-York, which is the White Doyenné 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man* 219 Virgouleuse. Fruit large and pyriform. Skin smooth and delicate, pale lemon colour... November till January

‖ Virgula (vē·rgĭŭlă). [L., small rod or twig, critical mark, dim. of *virga* twig, rod, wand, etc.]

1. *Zool* A small rod-like growth or formation:

†a. One of the spines of a ray. *Obs*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min* b 5 b, They [*sc* rays] take their prey, by hiding themselves in the mudde and putting out their virgulæ, and so alluring the small fishes, comming to them as weeds

b. The rod-like axis of a graptolite.

1907 *Fossil Invertebr Anim Brit. Mus.* 47 The colony acquired a median supporting rod or virgula, this ended often in a disk.

2 †a. *Virgula divina* or *divinatoria*, a divining- or dowsing-rod. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, To Mr Hobs* Note 28 *Virgula Divina* [see DIVINING *vbl sb* 2] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* VI. § 3 80 It is the onely Plant for the *Virgula Divina*, for the discovery of Mines. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 4), *Virgula divinatoria*, is a Rod of Hazel, wherewith Miners pretend to discover where the Ores of Metalls lie. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* 40 Not of the nature of the deusing-rod, or virgula divina, able to discover mines of gold and silver

b. = ROD *sb* 6 b

1826 PEACOCK in *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) I 411 Of this description are the *virgulæ*, or *rods* of Napier, which were formerly much celebrated and very generally used

3 †a. = VIRGULE 1. *Obs. rare.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Point*, A Point with a Virgula, call'd a Semicolon *Ibid.* s.v. *Comma.*

b *Mus* (See quots.)

1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus.*, *Virgula*, the name of one of the ten notes used in the middle ages 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms* 450/1 *Virgula*, (1) The stem or tail of a note (2) A neume.

Virgular (vē·rgĭŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *virgula* (see prec.) + -AR[1].]

†1. Of musical syncopation Denoted by a small dash or stroke *Obs* —[1]

1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 51 To the same Signe there may belong a double Diminution, to wit, virgular and numerall, thus ℂ 2 Virgular syncopation is much used

2 Of Ogham characters, etc.: Having the shape of small thin rods; consisting of slender rod-like lines or strokes.

1827 G HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 3 Another example of an Irish character called a virgular ogham *Ibid* 35 The virgular alphabets of the Druids

Virgulate, *a.* [ad L *virgulāt-us*, f *virgula*. see -ATE] (See quots)

1840 SMART *Walker's Dict*, *Virgulate*,. shaped like a little rod 1892 CROZIER *Dict Bot. Terms* 199 *Virgulate*, diminutive of *virgate*, shaped like a little twig or rod

Virgule (vē·rgĭŭl). [a. F. *virgule*, or ad L. *virgula* VIRGULA]

1. A thin sloping or upright line (/, |) occurring in mediæval MSS. as a mark for the cæsura or as a punctuation-mark (frequently with the same value as the modern comma)

1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit.* I VIII § 26 In the manuscripts of Chaucer, the line is always broken by a cæsura in the middle, which is pointed out by a virgule 1895 HOFFMAN *Beginnings of Writing* 111 According to Orozco y Berra these virgules or commas represent the verb to blow or to hum

2 *Clockmaking.* (See quot.)

1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 284 [A] Virgule [is] an escapement having points of resemblance to the verge and to the horizontal

†Virguler, error for prec. or VIRGULA.

1610 MARCELLINE *Triumphs Jas I*, C j b, Let them measure the Syllables, weigh the Words, controule the points and Virgulers

†Virgult. *Obs.* [ad. L. *virgulta* (neut. pl.), bush, thicket, copse, slips or cuttings of trees, f *virgula* VIRGULA.]

1. A bush or shrub, a set of young shoots; a branch or twig.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon.* I Prol. XII, Amyd the virgultis all in till a fayry, As feminine sa feblit fell I down 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Virgult*, a company of young shoots, or many young tender Sprigs and Sprouts growing together out of the ground 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 240 Certain red berries adhere to its virgults

2 A thicket or copse.

1736 *Drake's Eboracum* I VII. 334 A toft and a virgult, and three other measures of land.

Virgultate, *a. rare*—[0] [f. mod.L. *virgult-um* (see next) + -ATE] Virgulate

1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*

‖ Virgultum (vəɹgʌ·ltŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. see VIRGULT.] A young slender branch or twig.

1866 *Treas Bot* 1219/2, and in recent Dicts.

†Vir-hirne, southern ME var. FIRE-IRON 1.

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in *Rel Ant* II 81 Flint, *cailleux*; vir-hirne, *le fusil*

Virial (vī rĭăl) *Physics* [a. G *virial* (Clausius), f. L. *vīr-*, pl stem of *vīs* force, strength.] In Clausius' kinetic theorem of gases: (see quots).

1870 tr *Clausius* in *Lond.*, etc. *Philos Mag* Aug 123 We will therefore give to the mean value which this magnitude has during the stationary motion of the system the name of *Virial* of the system 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 39 When an attraction or repulsion exists between two points, half the product of this stress into the distance between the two points is called the *virial* of the stress

Viricide. *nonce-wd.* [f. L *vir* man, husband + -CIDE 2] The slaying of men or of husbands.

1766 G CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* I 71 The impious Danaides, Grecian stories tell, For barbarous viricide condemn'd to hell

†Viricund, *a Obs*—[1] [Irreg f L. *viri-dis* (see next), after *rubicund.*] In a green state

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 191/2 Take hoppes with the stalckes, and roote, ether viricunde, or exsiccated

Virid, *a poet* and *rhet* Also 7 **viride.** [ad. L *virid-is* green, blooming, vigorous.] Green, verdant.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII xciv, Her tombe was not of viride Spartane greet, Nor yet by cunning hand of Scopas wrought 1698 H CROMPTON *Pierides* 82 The virid Marjoram Her sparkling beauty did but see 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I 61 There is, also, a temple of Earth the nurse of youths, and of virid Ceres 1812 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr* x (1873) 97 The pillars blooming in virid antiquity, like two massy evergreens. 1866 J. B ROSE tr *Ovid's Met* 341 And as he spoke the virid bough upon Wound as he was, the dragon turned to stone

‖ Virida·rium. *Roman Antiq* [L. *viridārium* plantation of trees, pleasure-garden, f. *virides* VIRID *a*] A pleasure-garden or green court of an ancient Roman villa or palace

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov 1644, We went to see Prince Ludovisio's villa where was formerly the *Viridarium* of the poet Sallust. 1832 W GELL *Pompeiana* I VIII 168 A sort of court, probably planted with flowers, and sometimes called a *viridarium* 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I i, The wide space between the columns, which had once given ample vista from graceful awnings into *tablinum* and *viridarium* 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* x, As Titus went across the viridarium, or chief green court of the Palace

†Viridary, *sb Obs rare.* [In sense 1 ad. med.L *viridarius* verderer, f. L. *viridis* VIRID *a*, in sense 2 ad. L *viridārium* VIRIDARIUM.]

1. A verderer.

?13 in Arnolde *Chron* (1502) p lxxx/1 And moreouer euery ych xl daies bi al the yeie forestirs and virydaries shall come togedurs to see [etc.]. 1601 W WATSON *Sparing Discov* a 3 Being but aduanced to the dignitie .of a vice president, nay but of a viceprotonotary, nay but of a viceuiridary.

2. A viridarium or garden.

1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 190 Seeing how fair and flourishing the Viridarie [was].

†Viridary, *a. Obs* (Of obscure meaning.)

Perh an attrib use of the sb (see sense 1, quot. 1601), but the allusion is not obvious.

1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 147 [The Jesuits] haue a new tricke of a viridary post or current of time to gaine time withall, in keeping Nobles, State and all the people in suspence of euents, vntil they haue what they looke for.

Viridate, *sb Chem* [f VIRID-IC + -ATE[1]] A salt formed by the action of viridic acid.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 1002 Coffee beans owe their green colour to a small quantity of calcic viridate *Ibid*, The blue precipitate of lead-viridate is decomposed by sulphydric acid

†Viridate, *v. Obs.*—[0] [f. late L. *viridāre* to grow green, f. *virides* VIRID *a*] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Viridate*, to wax or make greene 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Viridate*, to make green and lusty

†Virideer. *Obs*—[1] [ad med.L. *viridarius* (see VIRIDARY *sb.*), after words ending in *-eer.*] A verderer.

1609 SKENE *Reg Maj*, *Stat K. William* 12 Gif he be found the third time with grene wode, he sall be presented to the virideer (the keiper of the grene wode and grasse)

†Viri deous, *a. Obs.*—[1] [Irreg. f L. *virid-is* VIRID *a*] Virid.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 313/2 *Viridis*, virideous, green colour

Viride·scence. *rare.* [Cf. next.] The quality of being viridescent.

1841 *Blackw Mag.* L 697 An artist of this school is signalized by the flatness and viridescence of his canvass in a moment 1912 *Nation* 25 May 282/2 More like potatoes than the tender viridescence that we like best

Viride·scent, *a rare.* [ad ppl stem of late L *viridescère* to become green, f. *virides* VIRID *a*. see -ESCENT] Somewhat green or virid. Also *fig.*

1847 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds*, etc (1860) 433 *Viridescent*, greenish 1889 STEVENSON *Lett* (1899) II 158 The front of the mountain vivid and furred with clinging forest, one viridescent cliff 1907 *Sat Rev.* 5 Oct. 420/2 Philosophers, like gods, may have a crude and viridescent old age

‖ Viri·dia. *Chem* [mod L., f. L *viridis* VIRID *a* Cf. VIRIDINE 3] A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the rootstock of *Veratrum viride*, an American variety of white hellebore, jervine.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med* 383 The researches of Dr H C Wood have led him to conclude that Viridia and Veratroidea both exert a depressant influence on the heart

Viri·dian, *sb.* and *a* [f L *virid-is* VIRID *a.*] **a.** *sb.* Veronese green. **b** *adj.* Of or pertaining to this colour.

1882 W T SUFFOLK in *Science Gossip* Mar 49 The following list of colours contained in my own box may prove useful Viridian. [*Note*] A transparent oxide of chromium, perfectly permanent, of great use both by itself and in compounding other greens 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Mar 356/2 The patch of green bank shimmering up to viridian pitch encouraged by greys

Viri·dic, *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] *Viridic acid* (see quot.).

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 1002 *Viridic acid*, an acid produced by the oxidation of caffetanic acid in presence of ammonia.

Viridine (vī rĭdəin). Also -in [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F *viridine.*]

1. *Bot.* = CHLOROPHYLL, CHROMULE.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot Lex.* 59 The pulp constituting the parenchyma of the leaves was at one time designated by the appellation of *viridine*, because it is generally of a green colour 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v.

2. *Dyeing.* A green aniline dye (see quots.).

1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed 7) I 720 Viridine A green dye has been obtained by acting on rosolic acid with aniline and benzoic acid. 1882 *Nature* XXV 546 R Meldola . investigates the action of benzyl chloride upon diphenylamine, and the action of oxidising agents upon the product The substance thus produced is a green dye, 'viridin'.

3. *Chem.* = VIRIDIA, JERVINE

1877 H WATTS *Fownes' Chem* (ed 12) II 610 Parvoline, Coridine, Rubidine, Viridine ($C_{12}H_{19}N$) 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* III. 604/1 The viridine and veratroidine of Bullock are now supposed to have been impure conditions of jervine and rubijervine respectively 1888 H C. WOOD *Therap* (ed 7) 392 The root-stock of Veratrum viride contains two alkaloids, *jervine* and *veratroidine.* Dr George B. Wood named them *viridine* and *veratroidine.*

Viridite (vī·rĭdəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE[1] 2 b. Named *viridit* by H. Vogelsang, 1872.] A mineral compound occurring in certain rocks in the form of minute greenish particles.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* x. 166 Viridite includes mineral matter which is probably referable to different varieties of chlorite and serpentine. 1883 *Science* II 111/1 Yellowish-green needles of epidote and viridite. 1892 J D DANA *Min.* 664 *Viridite*, A collective name. They are generally in scaly or fibrous forms and are often the result of the decomposition of amphibole, pyroxene, chrysolyte, etc.

Viridity (vĭrĭ·dĭti). Now *rare.* Also 5 **vyrydite**, 6–7 **viriditye.** [ad OF. (also mod.F.) *viridité* (= It *viridità*), or L. *viriditāt-*, *viriditās*, f *virides* VIRID *a.*]

1 The quality or state of being virid or green; greenness, verdancy. Also in fig. context.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 God Almyghti Hath florisshed the erthe on every side, The woodes and the medowes wyde, Withe grete habundance of vyridite 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 29/2 Ther remayneth somtimes a viriditye or greenes about the apetione *Ibid.* 53/2 The matter of our woundes resolveth it selfe into viriditye. 1605 J DOVE *Confut Atheism* 90 The Bush bore the heat of the fire without losse of viriditye 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed 8) II lvii 304 The Soul of Man .was planted in the Element of Vertue, and while 'tis nourisht by it, it spreads and thrives with fruit and fair viridity 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed 2) 238 This deification of their Trees, and amongst other things, for their Age and perennial viridity, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded 1875 *Sat Rev* XL. 553/1 To mark more clearly the distinction between black and green tea, the practice has arisen of imparting to the latter 'an obvious viridity' by means of various pigmentary substances

2 *fig.* **†a.** (See quot.) *Obs*—[0]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (copying Cooper), *Viridity*, . lustiness, strength, manliness. [Hence in Phillips, etc.]

b. = VERDANCY 2

1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Princ* IV, What intellectual viridity that exemplary creature possesses! 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 99 A desire to extenuate my dear parent's viridity and trustfulness in the matter 1859 Helps *Friends in C* Ser II. I VIII 264 The next in innocency,—may we say, in viridity?

†**Viridour.** *Obs rare* In 6 virydour. [ad. med.L *viridarius* verderer, with ending assimilated to Verdour [2]] = Verderer [2] 1.

?13 *Charter of Forests* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 212 [That] euerych forester of our fee from hensforth attache plees of forest as wele of grasinges as of our veneri and them presente to ye virydour of ye prouince.

Virific, *a rare*—[1]. [f. L *vīr-us* Virus + -(i)fic] Virulent, poisonous.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan 4/1 It was further ascertained that the maximum of virific effect is produced in the medulla oblongata.

Virile (vi·rəil, -il, vəiə·rəil, -il), *a.* (and *sb*). Also 5 viryle, 6 vyryll, 6–8 viril (7 -ill) [a. OF *viril* or ad. L *virīlis*, f. *vir* man: see -ile. So F., Sp, Pg. *viril*, It. *virile.*]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a man; manly, masculine; marked by strength or force.

a Of things, qualities, etc.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* IX 36 O the fortytude viryle of wymmen, or loos & pryce of chastyte femynyne. 1604 T. Wright *Passions, Clymact. Years* 3 The next clymacterıcall yeere in them of solide and virile constitution is an 100. 1651 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* II III (1739) 17 And yet the power of this grew as virile and Royal, as it would acknowledge no Peer but the Parliament 1679 J Goodman *Penit. Pard* III. II (1713) 292 There is a virile state of vertue attainable when duty is turned into nature. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, The Virile Age .is the Strength and Vigour of a Man's Age, *viz.* from thirty to forty-five Years 1822 T Taylor *Apuleius* VIII. 175 Stammering words of an uncertain meaning, she breathed out her virile soul 1858 Gen P Thompson *Audi Alt Part* II lxviii. 7 It was an act not reconcileable with virile sense, on the part of either the proposers or the accepters 1875 G. Macdonald *Malcolm* III. xv. 199 She punished her husband for the virile claim to greater freedom

absol. 1876 Stedman *Victorian Poets* (1887) 407 Only the virile and heroic can fully satisfy her own nature and master it for good or evil.

b. Of dress. Denoting the attainment of man's estate; distinctively belonging to men in contrast to youths (or women).

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 51 Having put on your virile robe and growen to mans estate. 1631 Brathwait *Eng Gentlew* (1641) 340 One of this ranke. forbore not to unwoman herselfe, by assuming not onely a virile habit, but a virago's heart 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Robe*, At Rome, they gave the Name Virile Robe, *Toga Virilis*, to a plain kind of Gown which their Youth assumed when arrived at Puberty. 1761 *Acc of Books* in *Ann. Reg* 298/2 Girls wore it [i e. the *prætexta*] till they were married, and youths till they took the viril robe. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xliv, The assumption of the virile jacket and pantaloons.

2. Of persons: a. Full of masculine energy or strength; not weak or effeminate.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III 51 He semed almost a man viril in his force 1880 *Scribner's Mag* May 124/1 His instrument broke for want of a firm and even hand to use it—a virile, devoted master to prolong the strain. 1890 Hosmer *Anglo-Sax Freedom* 319 All had .been disciplined and made strongly virile by that priceless polity .which had been inherited from Anglo-Saxon ancestors 1893 J Strong *New Era* 102 The more virile a man is the more positive are his defects

†b Of a woman · Nubile *Obs* —[1]

1648 Hexham II, *Maubaer*, a maide that is Mariageable or ripe for a Husband, or Virill.

c. Of sex · Male.

1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii 287 A Treatise of Illustrious Women showing how far they surpass the Virile Sex in all sorts even of Martial undertakings and Affairs

d. *absol.* as *sb* A virile person.

1903 *Critic* XLIII. 374/1 It is the fashion of the 'viriles' —to coin a word—to stigmatize the poetry..as 'decadent.'

3. *Virile member* (or *yard*), the male organ of generation.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* K j, It is the yerde vyryll that is the cultyuer and labourer of the felde of mankynde 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 89 But it is good to leaue as many of the vaines and nerues of the virile member vntouched and whole as may be. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 135 Frico, whose image they devise and pourtray with a great viril member. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Penis*, The Member, or virile Member, one of the principal Organs of Generation in the Male Kind 1856 Mayne *Expos Lex* 672/1

Hence **Vi·rileness,** 'manhood, manliness'.

1727 Bailey (vol II).

Virilescence (virile·sĕns). [See next and -escence] The condition of becoming virile, *spec.* of assuming physical characteristics of the male

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II, 716/2 The change to virilescence in the former [*sc* birds] being more marked and striking than in the latter [*sc* mammalia] 1853 Dunglison *Med. Lex* 908 *Virilescence*, the state of the aged female in which she assumes certain of the characteristics of the male.—Mehliss 1912 A Harrison in *Eng. Rev* Feb 493 The virilescence of women would seem to imply the emasculation of men

Virilescent (virile·sĕnt), *a.* [f. Virile *a* + -escent.] Assuming characteristics of the male.

1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II 716/2 Two cases in which a virilescent type was shewn principally in the hair of the female deer.

Virilify (vi·rilifəi), *v.* [f. Virile *a.* + -ify] *trans* To make virile or manly

1849 J Wilson in *Blackw Mag* LXVI 647 It is merely his manhood that quails, which his wife has to virilify

†**Viri·liously,** *adv. Obs. rare* [Irreg. f L *virīlis* Virile *a*] Manfully.

1632 Lithgow *Trav* v. 178 [The] Knights of St. John . viriliously expulsed the Saracens from thence. 1637 — *Siege of Breda* 25 The Enemy did divers times sally forth upon them, but they were ever viriliously repulsed backe to their owne repugnable limits

Virilism (vi·rilizm) [f. Virile *a* + -ism] A form of hermaphroditism

1896 *Nat. Science* Sept 154 They can be referred to infantilism. and virilism

Virility (virı·liti). Also 6–7 -tie, -tye. [ad. F *virilité* (OF *virilite*) or L. *virīlitas*, f. *virīlis* Virile *a*: see -ity. So It. *virilità*, Sp *virilidad*, Pg. *-idade*]

1. The period of life during which a person of the male sex is in full vigour; mature or fully developed manhood or masculine force.

1586 T B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I 531 The parts are these, infancie, childhood, youth, adolescencie, virilitie, and old age. 1623 J Wodroephe *Marrow Fr Tongue* 373/2 The first Aage of Man is called Virilitie, in which hee is in his Best Force, Vnderstanding and Disposition 1652 J. Wright tr *Camus' Nat. Paradox* I. 4 At such years as but just passing out of Virility he saluted only the first and freshest time of Old-Age 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Virile*, For which Reason some compare Youth to Summer, and Virility to Autumn 1757 Burke *Abridgm English Hist.* Wks X 329 When a young man approached to virility, he was not yet admitted as a member of the State 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) II 27 At puberty it [the pulse] is only 80; about virility 75 1859 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1333/2

b *transf.* or *fig*

1622 A. Court *Constancie* I 41 The ruine of Townes is still at hand, .they haue their Youth, their virility, their Olde age, like men 1627 Donne *Serm.* 214 Our Virility, our holy Manhood, our religious Strength consists in a faithfull Assurance [etc.] 1671 E Panton *Spec Juventutis* 89 In the Youth and Virility of our Empire our Nobles handled all affairs of State. 1875 Maine *Hist Inst* xiii 395 During the virility of his intellect

c. Masculine vigour; masculinity of sex

1890 *Amer. Naturalist* Nov 1030 We may infer, therefore, that sexual power and high sexual characters go hand in hand, and that in proportion to the advance toward organic perfection virility increases. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 839 Both these men were literary men of more sensitiveness than virility.

2 †a The generative organs *Obs.* b The power of procreation; capacity for sexual intercourse.

1597 A M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 2 b/2 That suture or seame which passeth along the virilitye. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX iii § 23 William of Anco was punished with losse of both his eyes and his virilitye. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 205 He never after would trust any of his Eunuchs with any part of their virility 1659 Milton *Civ Power* Wks 1851 V 316 No less then the amercement of thir whole virilitie 1721 G Roussillon tr *Vertot's Rev. Portugal* 136 The King was for bringing half the prostitutes of Lisbon to prove his virility 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 194 Such mutilated persons as have voluntarily and deliberately deprived themselves of their virility. 1859 Mayne *Expos Lex* 1333/2 *Virility*, .more particularly the generative power of man

†c. *pl.* = prec. *Obs*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III. ix. 124 Castrated animals in every species are longer lived then they which retaine their virilities. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 206 Sealing up his Virilities in a Box, delivered it unto the King

3. Manly strength and vigour of action or thought; energy or force of a virile character.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1275 Yet could they never observe and keepe the virilitie of visage, and lion-like looke of his [*sc* Alexander] 1632 Lithgow *Trav* v 211 Thus discharged he the function of his calling. with prudent and magnanimous virilitie 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 26 P 7, I have lately been told of a Country-Gentlewoman, pretty much famed for this Virility of Behaviour in Party-Disputes 1768 Tucker *Lt Nature* I 262 Etymologists derive virtue from virility, supposing it to denote a manly strength and vigour of mind 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* I 2 Thus the virility and vitality of the noble people has been neutralised 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II i. (1866) 118 The famous moustache upon her upper lip was supposed to indicate authority and virility of purpose 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* xix, A mind in which every spark of virility was dead, and which was rapidly degenerating into a mass of sensuous egotism

b. *transf.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus* 177 These motions be more masculine causing in the song more virilitie then those accidentall cordes 1889 W. Wilson *State* § 1195 The result some day to be reached will be normal liberty, political vitality and vigor, civil virility 1894 E Brooks in *Educator* (Philad.) Oct 159 Those universal and comprehensive principles of education which unite the parts of the science into an organic unity of power and virility.

†**Viring-rope** *Obs* —[1] [app f. Vire *v.*] ? A warping rope

1336 *Acc Exch. K R* 19/31 m. 4 (Publ Rec Off) In lx petris cordis de canabo .pro tribus viryngropes inde faciendis

†**Virinus,** obs var Verinas, Varinas.

1666 J Davies *Hist Caribby Isles* 192 It is made more excellent than that which commonly goes under the name of Virinus-Tobacco

†**Viri potence.** *Obs.*—[0] [f Viripotent *a.*[1] · see -ence.] 'Marriageableness' (Bailey, 1727). So †**Viri·potency.** *Obs* —[1]

1652 Peyton *Catastr. Ho Stuarts* (1731) 6 Mary Stuart when she attained to viripotency, was sought for a Consort to the Dauphine of France

†**Viri·potent,** *a*[1] *Obs.* [ad. late L. *viripotent-*, *viripotens*, f *vir* man, husband + *potens* able] Of a woman Physically fit for marriage, of a marriageable age

1587 Holinshed *Chron* (ed 2) III 38/1 The kings daughter affianced vnto him, and being now viripotent or mariable *Ibid* 101/2 He would not suffer his sonne to marrie hir, being not of ripe yeares nor viripotent or mariable. 1623 Cockeram I 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*

†**Viri potent,** *a.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *vīripotent-*, *vīripotens* (Plautus), f. *vīrēs* strength.] Possessed of strength or energy.

1646 Gaule *Cases of Conscience* 113 Of giving Potions to make people love or hate as they please Making the strength of youth impotent, and dead Bodies viripotent.

†**Viritrate.** *Obs* —[1] [Of obscure origin: cf. ME. *trate*, *trat* Trot *sb.*[2]] An abusive term applied to an old woman

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T* 284 This Somonour clappeth at the wydwes gate Com out quod he, thou olde virytrate, I trowe thou hast som frere or preest with thee

Virk, dial. var Firk *v.* **Virk(e,** obs. Sc. ff. Work *v.* **Virkin,** dial. var. Firkin. **Virking,** obs Sc. f. Working *vbl. sb*

Virl. Now only *Sc* Forms: *α.* 5–6 vyroll (5 vyrolfe), viral. *β* 5–6 vyral, 6 wyrall, viral(l. *γ.* 5 vyrille, vyr-, virelle, 6 wirrell, 9 virrel, 8– virl. [a OF *virol(e* and *virelle* see Virole, Verrel, and Ferrule.] A band of metal, ivory, or bone, placed round the end or some other part of a piece of wood, etc., to keep it from splitting or wearing; a ferrule.

α. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 510/2 Vyrolfe, of a knyfe (*K* uirol, *P* vyroll), *spirula* *c* 1450 *Medulla* (Cant MS), *Tolus est summitas templi eminens rotunditas*, a bolle or a toppe or els a rownde vyrolle 1530 Palsgr. 285/1 Vyroll, *virolle* 1580 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 319 Ane battirt montit vpoun ane auld stok, and hir axtre and quhelis garnysit with foure virols of irn

β 1496 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* I 289 Item, for iij^c nalis to the wyndbandis and the vyralis, iij s 1503 *Ibid* II 389 Item, for sevin scoir viralis and diamandis for speris, ilk pece vj d. 1547 in *N & Q* 9th Ser IX 109/2 Item three staves, every of them having a picke with two graynes at the nether end and a wyrall of Iron tynned 1552 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) II 539 One of the king's canes, garnished with gold, and having at the end a viral of gold.

γ 14. in Wr.-Wulcker 735 *Hec spirula*, a vyrille 1482–4 *Acc. Exch K R* 496/28 (Publ Rec Off) Virelles Plates pro diversis poleys 1483 *Cath Angl.* 402/1 A vyrelle of a knyfe 1511 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* IV. 272 Foure dusson of wirrellis with diamontis 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* I 1, A winsome flute, O' plum-tree made, wi' ivʼry virles round. 1787 Burns *Brigs Ayr* 84 Five taper staves as smooth's a bead, Wi' virls an' whirly gigums at the head 1813 W Tennant *Anster Concert* in *Life* (1861) I 25 Braw flute, wi' ivory virls, man. 1890 Service *Notandums* 115, I gaed in to Willie Gaud's as I cam bye and got him to put a new virrel on my staff

transf 1823 Galt *Gilhaize* XII, He walked with slow and tottering steps, wearing a virl of fur round his neck

Hence **Virled** *ppl a*, furnished with a virl or ferrule. Also **Vi·rlet,** a small virl.

1793 *Statist Acc Scot* IX 371 The blade is set in a haft of Tortoise-shell, or stained horn, girt with silver virlets 1822 Galt *Sir A Wylie* III. v. 35 An ivory headed cane virled with gold 1842 D Vedder *Poems* 227 A staff Cut frae the gallows wood, Weel virled about wi' murderer's banes

Virlat, obs Sc. form of Varlet.

†**Virly** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *virely*, *virelt*, in origin probably a meaningless refrain employed in dancing songs.] A light dance, or sport accompanied by dancing.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III xxx. (1869) 152 Boistows j am, and haltinge, and wronge. To the virly j go hippinge

Virm, obs Sc f. Worm *sb.* **Virmet,** obs Sc var. Wormwood. **Virmilion,** obs f. Vermilion **Virmin,** obs. or U.S. f. Vermin *sb.*

‖**Virole.** *Her* Also **virolé.** [a. F. *virole* ring, ferrule (see Virl), and *virolé* provided with a ferrule.] (See quots)

1722 A Nisbet *Her* 226 From Vines, are the Terms Viroles, and Virole, in the Blazons of Figures, that have Hoops and Rings round them 1780 Edmondson *Her* II *Virolé*, is the hoop, ring, or mouth-piece of the bugle or hunting horn.

Hence **Viroled** *a.*

c 1828 Berry *Encycl Her* I Gloss, *Virolled*, this term is sometimes used for the garnishings of the bugle-horn, being the rings or rims, which surround it at various parts

†**Viron,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 viroun, 5 vyroun, vyrown, vyrne [a OF *viron* (f. *virer* to turn), used as prep. or in the phr *en viron* Environ]

1. Circuit, compass, a circling course. *In the viron of*, round about

a 1380 *St Augustine* 1221 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1878) 82 þe viroun [L *circulum*] of þe wattres wondurliche He schewed 1382 Wyclif *Judg* II 12 The sones of Yrael.. folweden alien goddis, goddis of the puple that dwelten in the viroun of hem *c* 1400 *Arth & Merl.* (L) 1616 þe rede

dragoun Drof þeo white feor adoun In to þe pleynes a gret vyroun *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 510/2 Vyrne, or sercle, *girus, ambitus, circulus.*

2 *In viron,* round about, = ENVIRON *adv*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 311 In viroun and wiþinne þei weren ful of ižen 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 107 Summe blewe so sore that the flaume up sprong Aboutyn hyr sydys even in vyroun *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 3196 [He must] seiechen in market & town Abowtes al this contre in vyrown *c* 1450 — *Grail* xliii 46 3it loked he bothe vppe and down Al abowtes that schipe in vyrown

†**Viron,** *v Obs.* Also 5 vyroun, 5–6 viron (6 vyron); 5 vyrnyn [ad. OF. *vironner,* f. *viron* . see prec. and cf. ENVIRON *v*]

1. *trans* To go round; to make the circuit of.

1382 WYCLIF *Pref. Epist St Jerome* i, We han redde in olde stories, sum men to han vyrounde [L. *lustrasse*] prouynces

2. To environ or encircle, to surround (*with* something).

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 510/2 Vyrnyn a-bowte, or closyn (*K* closyn abowtyn), *vallo, circumvallo. Ibid* , Vyrnyn a-bowte, or gon a-bowte, *ambio, circumdo c* 1440 *Psalm Penit* (1894) 10 Thu art my refute yn my woo, That hath vironed me aboute 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccclviii. 711 They vyroned rounde aboute the towne *c* 1530 — *Arth Lyt. Bryt* (1814) 139 The curtaynes were of grene sendall vyroned wyth golde & asure. 1587 TURBERV *Trag. T.* (1837) 40 We may presume the service there was rare, Because the board was vironed round with states

†**Vironry.** *Obs*–1 [Cf. prec and ENVIRONRY] Environment

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metam* lxxxv D vj, Her streaming rayes haue pierc'd the cloudie skies, And Cleared the world of her blacke vironries.

Virose (vəirōu s), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *vīrōsus,* f *vīrus* VIRUS] Poisonous; suggestive of poisonous qualities, rank and unwholesome **a.** Of things, esp. plants

1680 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect , Germany* (1685) 124 The virose streams and particles of Mercury, or other Minerals descending from off their Mountains 1702 *Phil Trans* XXIII 1167 Most of them are of an Aromatic Smell and Taste, but some are fœtid, virose, and fervid in their Taste. 1767 *Nat Hist* in *Ann Reg* 98/2 The root of the œnanthes that is like hemlock, with virose juice 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect Bot* App 205 *Virose,* nauseous to the smell, poisonous 1866 *Treas Bot* 1219/2

b. Of smell or flavour.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 174 This plant is of a virose heavy smell 1761 *Phil. Trans* LII 92 By that time the plants will have acquired an highly virose smell 1827 J. E. SMITH in *Encycl Brit* (ed 4) Suppl II 405/1 Some [leaves] have a virose or nauseous flavour about them 1831 J DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med* 309 Its smell is virose and nauseous 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 206/1 The virose and nauseous odour which characterises crude opium.

†**Virour.** *Obs.*–1 [ad. late L. *viror,* f. *virēre* to be green] Green growth, verdure

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* I VII XIII 403 Ivy circumvests vicine Plants, which it kills with its multifarious convolutions and virour [L orig. *virore*]

Virous (vəi rəs), *a. rare.* = VIROSE *a.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min.* 240 They are pleasant to the pallate; but of evil juyce, and virouse 1887 A M. BROWN *Anim Alkaloids* 26 The liquid ptomaines possess a virous, cadaveric odour, occasionally suggestive of musk or odoriferous plants

Virr (vər). *Sc* Also vir. [Of obscure origin.] Force, vigour, energy.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 493 Making of the course of the water to be of greiter force or strenth than of befoir, or 3it to be of less force or virre than of befoir 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss, Douglas' Æneis, Bir,* force, noise which an arrow, or such like makes in the air *Scoti boreales* Vir *pronunciant.* 1742 R FORBES *Jrnl. fr. London* (1755) 31 Syne we laid our heads together, an' at it wi' virr 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 141 Bessy ran, and brought some whins, wi' vir, Frae out the nook 1808–92 in *Eng. Dial Dict.*

Virre, southern ME var. FIR , var VERRE *Obs.* **Virrok** (obs. Sc) : see WIRROCK. **Virry,** obs. Sc. f. WORRY *v.* **Virschepe, Virschip,** obs. Sc. ff. WORSHIP; **Virschypful,** obs. f. WORSHIPFUL **Virse,** southern ME. var. FURZE. **Virsling,** obs Sc. var. WRESTLING. **Virst,** southern ME var. FIRST *sb* and *a.,* FRIST *sb.* **Virste,** obs var. WRIST *sb.* **Virsute,** obs. var. VERSUTE *a* **Virtiginous,** obs. f. VERTIGINOUS. **Virtigo,** obs. f. VERTIGO.

†**Virtival.** *Obs*–1 [ad. F. *vertivelle*: cf. VARTIWELL] A bush or metal support for an axle.

1794 *Ann. Reg., Chron* 32 The lightning finally threw the axis of one of the clock hammers out of the bouches or virtivals, by which it was supported

‖ **Virtu, vertu** (vəxtū', vō·xtū) Also vertù, virtù. [a It. *virtù* —L. *virtūt-em,* acc sing of *virtus* VIRTUE. The form *vertu* follows French spelling without justification, as the Italian sense of the word has never been current in French]

1. A love of, or taste for, works of art or curios; a knowledge of, or interest in, the fine arts, the fine arts as a subject of study or interest.

a 1722 RICHARDSON *Statues,* etc. *in Italy* 290 The whole Nation have a sort of Love to what they call the *Virtù,* and know Something of it 1752 FOOTE *Taste* Prol, Virtù to such a height is grown, All artists are encourag'd—but our own. 1782 HAN. MORE *Let* in W Roberts *Mem* (1834) I. 248 Mr. Locke, a man of fashion, and so deep in virtù, that every artist of every sort allows Mr. Locke to beat him even in the secrets of his own art. 1820 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV xi 358 It may be the foundation of a set of bronzes, if stout Lord Walter should turn to *virtu* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* III VIII I 266 No noble Nation sunk from virtue to virtù, ever offered such a spectacle before.

personif 1841 LYTTON *Nt & Morn* Introd , A lumber-room, Lumber, indeed! what *Virtù* double-locks in cabinets is the real lumber to the boy!

β 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 569 Her children Who study Shakespeare at the Inns of Court, Impale a Glow-worm, or Vertù profess 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel* (1886) 147 Fashion, Bon ton, and Vertù, are the homes of certain idols, to which we sacrifice the genuine pleasures of the soul 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 118 A Walpole for love of vertù far renown'd. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint* I 236 This country at that period exported swarms of men with the malady of vertu upon them 1871 SMILES *Character* IX. (1876) 262 There [at Rome], the virtus or valour of the ancient Romans has characteristically degenerated into vertu, or a taste for knicknacks.

b. *Man* (or *gentleman*) *of virtu,* a virtuoso.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII v, They may be called men of wisdom and vertu (take heed you do not read virtue) 1787 *Gentl Mag.* 1163/1 Being in company lately with several gentlemen of virtù, I found in their conversation frequent use of the word Taste in a sense I was unaccustomed to 1811 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* May 31 There are few things, about which men of *virtu* are more apt to rave, than the merits of the Grecian architecture.

c *Article, object, piece,* etc., *of virtu,* an article such as virtuosos are interested in , a curio, antique, or other product of the fine arts.

a. 1771 GOLDSM *Haunch of Venison* 8, I had thoughts in my chambers to place it in view, To be shown to my friends as a piece of virtù. 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II. *Man of Many Fr* (Colburn) 148 Soon were they doomed to withdraw their eyes from the innumerable bits of virtù which surrounded them 1857 C SUMNER in S Longfellow *Life Longf.* (1891) II 343 Stirling's house is full of the choicest articles of virtù. 1879 S C BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* IV 74 An immense number of articles of virtu from Egypt are now scattered through the world.

β 1815 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 2) 116 The manufacture of some decoration, some piece of vertù, some elegant trifle. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlix, Bareacres Castle was theirs,..with all its costly pictures, furniture, and articles of vertu. 1902 SNAITH *Wayfarers* ii, Every object of *vertu* that I ever possessed

2. A special branch of this study or interest

1745–6 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1861) II 429 Last Tuesday Mr Bristowe, an uncle of Mrs Dashwood's, dined here; he is a great virtuoso, understands all the *virtus* to perfection

3 *collect.* Objects of art, curios.

Not always clearly distinguishable from sense 1.

1746 H WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 17 June, My books, my *virtu,* and my other follies and amusements take up too much of my time to leave me much leisure to think of other people's affairs 1768 *Let* in J H Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) II 308 My longing to see my own collection of *virtu* at Castle Howard is wonderful 1773 W. MASON *Heroick Ep. Sir W Chambers* 7 Whose orb collects, in one refulgent view, The scatter'd glories of Chinese Virtu 1839 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser I *Acc. New Play,* Some Vandal or Jew, With a taste for virtu, Has knock'd off his toes, to place, I suppose, In some Pickwick Museum 1858 D COSTELLO *Millionaire of Mincing Lane* II, Pictures, crockery, gimcracks of all kinds—what is generally known as *vu tù.*

attrib 1792 J WOLCOTT (P Pindar) *Ep Sir W. Hamilton* Postscr 4 What Britons, *knowing* in the *Virtù* trade, Soon as a grand discovery shall be made, Are near thee, prepar'd to bite?

Virtual (vō·ɪtiŭăl), *a* (and *sb*). Forms : 4, 7–8 **vertual** (7 -all) ; 5 *Sc* **wertual**(e, -all ; 5–7 **virtuall** (5 -alle), 6– **virtual.** [ad. med.L. *virtuālis,* f L. *virtus* virtue, after L. *virtuōsus.* Hence also It. *virtuale,* Sp. and Pg. *virtual,* F. *virtuel*]

1. Possessed of certain physical virtues or capacities; effective in respect of inherent natural qualities or powers; capable of exerting influence by means of such qualities. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX. VIII. (Bodl. MS.), But vertual liȝt igadered in a litel place or in a pointe is cleped moche liȝt. 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch.* v. in Ashm (1652) 62 But our chiefe Digesture for our intent, Is virtuall heate of the matter digerent *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* III 89 So to all objects .his senses' flame Flowd from his parts with force so virtuall, It fir'd with sence things weere insensuall 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 See if the Virtuall Heat of the Wine, or Strong Waters will not maturate it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 106 Though the virtual beams of the Sun, give growth and life to all the Plants and Flowers it shines on 1675 E WILSON *Spadacrene Anglemensis* Pref , Even ordinary water admits of a virtual mixture at least, as Experience evidenceth in Chalybeate waters. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr Hist* 91 It was the foreign France the unruly feared, Not virtual France, the France benevolent, The chivalrous

b. Of herbs Possessing specific virtues. *rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav* 364 To Rivers they sacrifice the shels that come from them, to fountains fruits and vertual herbs 1830 T. AIRD *Captive of Fez* III, She knew , every virtual plant, and every sovereign flower Beneath the moon

†**2.** Morally virtuous. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII 1218 His awyn oysse to lif wertual, May mirroure and ensample be Til alkyn statis. *Ibid.* VII VIII. 2206 Iohun of Salerne, prest cardynale, Commendit a lorde wertuale 1607 DEKKER *Wh of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 216 You by your heauenly Influence change his vilenes Into a vertuall habit fit for vse.

†**3.** Capable of producing a certain effect or result; effective, potent, powerful. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 177 For a man and the worlde be assimilate in iij thynges, in dimension diametralle , in disposicion naturalle, and in operation virtualle. *Ibid* 185 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (Pynson) III IX. 47 b, That is called after Saynt Thomas virtuall attencyon which causeth a person in the begynnyng of his prayer to haue an actuall consideracion of the prayer or duety that he hath to do. 1619 W SCLATER *Exp 1 Thess* (1630) 37 So vertuall was the speech of Paul a Prisoner, in the heart of his Judge 1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* IV III, I meant it A draught for false Zelmane, it being virtual To increase affection. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble, and as virtual for Aches. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc , Printing* 1, Dr. Dee as a vertual Proof of his own Learned Plea, quotes two Authentique Authors

b *Mech.* (See quots)

1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 124 Whatever is the real length of the leg *b a* [of a siphon], the virtual or acting length when in use, only extends from *b* to the surface of the fluid 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 67 The velocity due to a head of 15 inches, and this we call the *virtual* or *effective head.*

4. That is so in essence or effect, although not formally or actually, admitting of being called by the name so far as the effect or result is concerned.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 21 We affirm that Christ is really taken by faith, . they say he is taken by the mouth, and that the spiritual and the virtual taking him in virtue or effect is not sufficient, though done also 1664 — *Dissuas Popery* II § 8 But even this attention is not necessary that it should be actual, but it suffices to be virtual 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc Relig Assemb* 166 We shall find it to amount to no less than a vertual renunciation of our baptism. 1734 WATERLAND *Diss Exist First Cause* 30 Every Proof *a priori* proceeds by Causes either real or virtual 1769 BURKE *Obs Pres St. Nat* Wks 1842 I. 112 One part of it could not be yielded without a virtual surrender of all the rest 1787 BENTHAM *Def Usury* VIII 73 *Heading,* Virtual Usury allowed. 1820 MILNER *Suppl Mem Eng Cath* 132 To prevent the virtual choice of a Catholic Bishop by an A-Catholic Ministry 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* III 211 He had reigned thirty-three years, during the first ten of which he was virtual sovereign of the greater part of Hindustan. 1883 A BARRATT *Phys Metempiric* 157 The simplest conscious action involves actual or virtual thought.

b. *Virtual Church,* a council or similar body acting in the name of the whole church. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1646 J MAXWELL *Burden of Issachar* 20 Whatsoever power the Catholike Church, or her virtuall and Representative, an œcumenical Councel, justly challengeth, this generall Assembly vindicateth to it selfe. *Ibid.* 45 It was not consented to by the Church that is, the Virtuall Church, the Generall Assemblie 1654 BRANHALL *Just Vind* VIII (1661) 230 In all which they understand , the virtual Church which is inuested with Ecclesiastical power, that is, the Pope with his Cardinals and Ministers.

c. *Optics.* Applied to the apparent focus or image resulting from the effect of reflection or refraction upon rays of light.

(*a*) 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Virtual Focus,* or *Point of Divergence* in a Concave Glass. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl , Point of Dispersion,* is that wherein the Rays begin to diverge, usually call'd the Virtual Focus 1808 J WEBSTER *Nat Philos* 185 They issued from the virtual focus in the axis of the lens 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* 11 The point A', behind the mirror, is called their *virtual focus,* because they only tend to meet in that focus 1874 *Lommel's Light* 90 The lenses of the second group have virtual foci

(*b*) 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* II 18 In convex mirrors the image is always a virtual one formed behind the mirror. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 130 A familiar instance of a *virtual* image is that formed by a common looking-glass of an object in front of it —the image of an object under water is *virtual* 1885 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* I. 39/1 If their direction, after the refraction, be prolonged backward, their prolongations meet to form a virtual image.

d. *Dynamics.* Of velocity or momentum (see quot. 1867).

1818 BARLOW in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) III 41/1 [The] principle of virtual velocities is now, by most foreign writers, made the foundation of the whole theory of statics 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 373/2 The name of the principle of virtual velocities is very ill fitted to express the idea which is to be conveyed. [Full account follows.] 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* I. § 237 If the point of application of a force be displaced through a small space, the resolved part of the displacement in the direction of the force has been called its Virtual Velocity. *Ibid* , The product of the force, into the virtual velocity of its point of application, has been called the Virtual Moment of the force.

Virtualism (vō·ɪtiŭălɪz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM] The Calvinistic doctrine of Christ's virtual presence in the Eucharist

1883 *Ch Times* XXI. 775 The haze and cloud of Genevan Virtualism 1905 *Treasury* Oct. 5 Charles Wordsworth a learned exponent of 'virtualism' in Eucharistic doctrine.

Virtualist (vō ɪtiŭălist). [f. as prec + -IST] One who holds or advocates virtualism.

1897 *Month* Sept. 331 Without devoting much space to the attempt to prove that St Thomas was a Virtualist. 1908 *Sat Rev* 12 Sept. 322/2 Our countrymen knowing their Church Catechism, are neither Zwinglians nor Virtualists.

Virtuality (vō·ɪtiŭæ·lĭti). Also 5 **vertualyte.** [f. VIRTUAL *a* + -ITY, perh. after med.L. **virtualitas.* Cf. F. *virtualité,* It. *virtualità,* Sp. *virtualidad,* Pg *virtualidade.*]

†**1. a.** The possession of force or power. *Obs*–1

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 25 b/1 Now we may saye that Jhesus in his ascension was right hye of iiij maners of

heyght that is to wyte of place, of remuneracion or reward, of knowleche, and of vertualyte or strengthe

†**b.** Something endowed with virtue or power.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* I i. 7 This omnipotent Spirit of God St Augustine sometimes taketh for the holy Ghost; sometime for a winde or breath, or..for a created virtuality.

2. Essential nature or being, apart from external form or embodiment.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. ii. 343 In one graine of corne there lyeth dormant the virtuality of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred eares 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* II. Pref., The Two Main Pillars of the Old Cause were the Protestation (that was afterwards Emprov'd into a Covenant) and the Virtuality of the Sovereign Power in the Two Houses. 1843 tr. *Custine's Empire of Czar* II 272 When the church abdicates its liberty, it loses its moral virtuality 1858 H BUSHNELL *Nat & Supernat* xiii (1864) 418 The government of the world is waiting on Christianity, and is thus in highest virtuality a supernatural kingdom.

3. A virtual (as opposed to an actual) thing, capacity, etc.; a potentiality

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* xxxviii (1870) II 357 Our inclinations, dispositions, natural habitudes or virtualities 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* IV 1, A Virtuality perfected into an Actuality. 1885 MRS H WARD tr *Amiel's Jrnl* II 263 Is not mind the universal virtuality, the universe latent?

Virtually (vɜ·ɪtiŭălĭ), *adv.* Also 5 **vertuallıche**, 5, 7 **vertually**. [f. VIRTUAL *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. F *virtuellement*, It., Sp., Pg. *virtualmente*]

1 In respect of essence or effect, apart from actual form or specific manner; as far as essential qualities or facts are concerned

Passing into next by a slight weakening of the sense, the idea of simple equivalence becoming more prominent than that of essential qualities

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxvii (1869) 49 Serteyn, quod she, locallıche ȝ vnderstonde not, but oother weys, vertuallıche ȝ vnderstonde summe, ymaginatyfliche summe. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P R* VIII. i S viij b/1 The vertue of god made and ordeyned primordyall matere in yᵉ whiche as it were in a massy thynge the foure elementes were vertually and not dystyngued in tale and nombre as they arne now 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I xxiv 40 But these and many more voluminous engines (for the ramme alone had an hundred men to manage it) are now virtually epitomized in the cannon. 1673 [R LEIGH] *Transp. Reh* 22 He defeated the other ten nations virtually and inclusively 1690 C NESSE *O. & N T* I 206 All the lesser pearls..are contain'd vertually in this one diamond. *a* 1768 SECKFR *Serm* (1770) III xvi 378 If the Jews had prevailed, they would have imagined their Success a full Proof, that the Messiah was yet virtually, though not corporally, amongst them.

b. In effect, though not formally or explicitly; practically; to all intents; as good as.

a 1600 HOOKER *Disc Justification* (1612) 32 No man is ignorant of their first principles, which doe vertually containe whatsoever by naturall meanes, is, or can be knowne. *a* 1626 BP ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I 237 That was but virtually as good as born, this actually born indeed 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III. iv. 160 Continue correspondencie with, some Professour or Secretary, who virtually is the whole University, or State. 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 92 It is sufficient that the parent be virtually and dispositively at present a believer. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Alma* II 183 By the Peepholes in his Crest, Is it not virtually confest That there his Eye took distant Aim 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II. ii. § 34 170 As far as this is virtually included in the Precepts for loving God above all and our Neighbour as ourselves 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks 1842 I 497 It is virtually a begging of the question. 1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II. 1152 The seamen may sue .the owners, as the persons virtually contracting with them through the agency of the master. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I ii. 160 The cause was virtually transferred to Rome, where Henry was unlikely to consent to plead 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* I. ii 301 Before the middle of the 18th century the laws against Catholic worship were virtually obsolete

2 Virtuously, morally. *rare.*

1539 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cx. 296 [All persons shall] virtually and devoutly hear their divine services and masses 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg* XXX. 118 This man Was .So gifted virtually, that in him All better habits wonderously had thrived.

3. In respect of (physical) virtues. *rare*⁻¹.

1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ Δώρον* (1661) 75 The Prince is not placed in his Chair of State, as the Sun has its spherical collocation amidst the Planets, and is chiefest vertually

4. With virtue or power; effectively. *rare*⁻¹.

1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 302 Beames from thine eyes So vertually shining, that they bring, To England's new Arabia, a new Spring.

†**Virtuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. VIRTUE + -ATE] *trans.* To render efficacious; to invest with a particular virtue or quality.

1632 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* VII. *Note* 254 Medea .now likewise invokes the Earth, Aire, Winds, Mountaines, &c as either producing or virtuating magicall ingredients. 1657 W MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη XI. 132 None but God could .sanctifie, and virtuate the Signs and Elements [etc.]. 1689 G HARVEY *Curing Dis by Expect.* v. 35 The preparation is virtuated with an abstersif quality.

Virtue (vɜ·ɪtiu), *sb* Forms *α.* 3–6 **uertu, vertu** (4 **vertw-, vartu**), 3–8 (9 *Sc.*) **vertue** (4 **uertue**, 5 **vertuwe**), 4–5 **wertu** (5 **wertw-**); 4–7 **verteu**, 4–6 **vertew** (4 **-ewe**), 5–7 **wertew** (5 **-ewe**); 4 **ver-, wertow**, 5 **wertou-**, 9 *north dial.* **varter**, *Sc.* **verter**. *β.* 3–4 **uirtu**, 4–5, 7 **virtu**, 6– **virtue**; 6 **virtew** [a AF. and OF. *vertu* (F. *vertu*, = It. *virtù*, Sp. *virtud*, Pg. *virtude*), ad. L. *virtūt-, virtus* manliness, valour, worth, etc, f. *vir* man.]

I. As a quality of persons.

1. The power or operative influence inherent in a supernatural or divine being Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O Eng Misc* 30 Besech ure lorde þet he do me þe his uertu. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5852 'Pers', he seyd,' .þou art weyl with Ihesu, He shewe þ for þe grete vertu.' 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 284 If ȝour God be so clere, & of so grete vertewe, As ȝe preche oft tide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1391 For though so be that Mars is god of Armes Youre vertu is so greet in heuene aboue That [etc.] *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 37 þat it [Bubo] may neuer be cured but if it plese god for to help wiþ his vnspekeable vertu *a* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 6 Hopyng þat þe vertu of Cryst schull put away his temptacyon. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 19/2 After the passion of Jhesu Cryst he was transported from Infirmyte to Vertu 1557 *N T* (Genev.) Epist 4111, In his owne vertue he rose agayne. 1570 T NORTON tr *Nowel's Catech* 25 b, All things would runne to ruine, and fall to nothyng, vnlesse by hys vertue, & as it were by hys hand, they were vpholden. 1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 489 All unclean Thoughts, foule Spirits cast out in mee, Onely by Vertue that proceeds from thee 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* I i 14 That the world is animated, and that God is the soul thereof, whose divine moving vertue penetrats through the element of water. 1738 WESLEY *Ps* LXXX. xx, Look on them with thy flaming Eyes, The Sin-consuming Virtue dart. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 27 Michael, who in princely virtue Cast Abaddon from on high

b. An embodiment of such power; esp. *pl*, one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19523 Godds virtu or gret prophet, Or angel elles þai him let 13.. *E. E. Allit P A.* 1125 þe steuen mo3t stryke þur3 þe vrþe to helle, þat þe vertues of heuen of loye endyte. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XIII 25 Vertues that be in heuenes, schulen be mouyd 1398 TREVISA *De P R* II xvi. (1495) c j b/2 The seuenth ordre [of angels] is Vertues 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 4 And siclik thay dremit and maid innumerabil powers and vertus and laid to siclik orisons 1575 TIMME tr. *Mas'orat's Expos John* 146/2 Hee hath committed these partes in charge, to the Angell. For the which cause the Angelles are called, powers, or vertues. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* XV II. (1886) 315 Two and twentie legions of divels, parthe of the order of vertues, & parthe of the order of thrones. 1620 QUARLES *Pentæologia, Gloria Cæli* 13 Where troups of Powers, Vertues, Cherubins, .Are chaunting praises to their heauenly King 1667 MILTON *P L.* X. 460 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721 III 200 Virtues, who turn the orbs celestial round. 1818 CARY *Dante, Par* XXVIII. 113 Dominations first; next them, Virtues; and powers the third. 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI. 792/1.

†**c.** An act of superhuman or divine power; a 'mighty work'; a miracle. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19566 (Edin.), þe haligaste, it was sa gode, þate þa men þat it undirfange mo3te do suilc virtuz and sua strange *c* 1305 *St Christopher* 127 in *E E P.* (1862) 63 On such god, he seide, ȝe schulde bileoue þat such virtu mai do *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* x (*Matthew*) 232, I traste þat þu ma do þe sammyne-lyk vertu fore his sake 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XI 20 Thanne Ihesus began for to seie repreue to citees, in whiche ful manye vertues of hym ben don. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* (Camden) 28 Crist in a coost of þe Jewes miȝt not do ani vertu þer, for þe vntrouþ. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* VI 2 What wysdom is this that is geven vnto him? and such vertues that are wrought by his hondes?

2. Conformity of life and conduct with the principles of morality, voluntary observance of the recognized moral laws or standards of right conduct; abstention on moral grounds from any form of wrong-doing or vice.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 268 Nu hit is vertu uor to wakien, uor hit greueð þe 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 7 Tho was vertu sett above And vice was put under fote 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III. 206 So vertue wolde fllowe whan vicis were ebbid *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 9 Modir of mercy, þat of al vertu art superlatyf 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV xv, The roote of alle vertue is obedynce and humylyte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* II x, If vertue be an election annexed unto our nature, and consisteth in a meane, which is determined by reason 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 79 Reformacion or redresse wherby to expulse vice, and encreace vertu 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* III II 71 b, [They] haue enclined, & finally returned vnto their naturall and primitiue vertue 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I I. II. xi, The principall Habits are two in number, Vertue, and Vice. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. III 107 He describes morall vertu in his discourses and writings 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 9 There were also those, who taught, That Virtue was that excellent thing, in which we should find our chiefest Good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. III § 4 Virtue consists in a regard to what is right and reasonable, as being so, in a regard to veracity, justice, charity, in themselves. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* II 7 Lessons of honour, courage, humanity, and in one word, virtue in its true signification 1791 BURKE *Corr* (1844) III 200 Vice is never so odious . as when it usurps and disgraces the natural place of virtue 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 89 He thinks that to propose a reward for virtue is to render virtue impossible 1850 F W. ROBERTSON *Lect* 73 That alone is virtue which has good placed before it and evil, and seeing the evil, chooses the good 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 179 Unless we know whether virtue is one or many, we shall hardly know what virtue is.

phr [1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* II 1, To follow Vertue, as its own reward] 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* V III, Virtue is its own Reward There's a Pleasure in doing good, which sufficiently pays it self. 1756 HOME *Douglas* III 1 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl., To D. Lewis* 12 June, I shall be content with the reflection, that virtue is its own reward. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* XXXVIII, Supposing this iniquitous engagement broken off by your exertions, is Virtue to be its own reward?

b. Personified, or regarded as an entity

1402 HOCCLEVE *Let Cupid* 457 Vertu so digne is and so noble in kynde, That Vice and she wol not in feere abide *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 2074 Then may ye say ye have a sure staff To walke by the way of Vertu hys loore *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III xx, If ever Vertue tooke a bodie to shewe his (else unconceaveable) beautie 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 63 That loue which Vertue begges, and Vertue graunts 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* V. Wks 1873 III. 73 Virtue glories not in the spoil, but in the victory 1660 INGELO *Bentiv & Ur* II (1682) 68 If Virtue be so happy when it is afflicted 1692 PRIOR *Ode Imit Horace* VIII, Virtue is her own Reward, With solid Beams and Native Glory bright 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 1039 Virtue sole survives, Immortal never-failing friend of man. 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 108 But on he moves to meet his latter end, Angels around befriending Virtue's friend. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* I 530 So Virtue dies, the spouse of Liberty! 1818 COLERIDGE. *Friend* (1865) 72 A wound in feelings which virtue herself has fostered 1860 *All Year Round* No. 64 322 Man may bow before virtue, but virtue never bows before man.

c *spec* Chastity, sexual purity, esp. *on the part of women.* *Of easy virtue*: see EASY *a.* 12.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV i 84 Hero it selfe can blot out Heroes vertue 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* V 1, Ne'er let the fair one boast of Virtue prov'd Till she has well refus'd the Man she lov'd 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XIV 252, I say not this to excuse the lady's fall Nothing can do that, because virtue is preferable to all considerations. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II III, That order of females whose faces are taken as a kind of security for their virtue. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* III. VIII, There are mincing women, mewing..Of their own virtue 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* II, She played the woman of virtue—and played it well

transf 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I iv. (1852) 121 The tax will then fall with its full weight upon men of integrity, while the millionaire of 'easy virtue' may well nigh escape it altogether.

d. *Sc* Industry, diligence. *? arc.*

1546 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 757/2 Quhairthrow all vitew and marchandice within the said burgh is abusit, ceissit and dekeyit. 1641 *Sc. Acts, Chas I* (1817) V 657/2 It is necessar that in everie schyre at leist thair be ane schooll or hous of vertue erected. *Ibid* 658/2 Any parcellis of cloth, seyis, &c, made in the saidis houses of vertew. 1803 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) I xi 386 In many parts of Scotland the word *virtue* is limited entirely to *industry.*

3 With *a* and pl. A particular moral excellence, a special manifestation of the influence of moral principles in life or conduct.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 368 þet oðer þing is deuociun, reoufulnesse, merci, pite of heorte., edmodnesse, & oðre swuche uertuz. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þis is ȝet þe uertu þat halt.. ure feble flesch in hal halinesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 571 Alle virtus has [that] saul i-wis, þat vte o sin vnsaked is *c* 1385 *Spec. Gy Warw* 71, I wole þe teche, Faire uertuz for to take And foule þewes to forsake 1387 LANGL. *P Pl* B XI. 370 Suffraunce is a soureeygne vertue *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4017 Ho .voidet all vanities, & virtus dissyret 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 147 The beste good of all is good of vertues and grace. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 82 Opere synnes arn contrarye to on vertew, as pride is contrarye to lownesse. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 2 All maner of goostly matter, concernynge the perfeccyon of graces and vertues, 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* III XXIII (Arb.) 274 The word became not her sex, whose chiefe vertue is shamefastnesse 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. III 84 Our crimes would dispaire if they were not cherish'd by our vertues 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb.) 44 How great a vertue is temperance, how much of moment through the whole life of man? 1682 BUNYAN *Greatness of Soul* Wks 1853 I. 138 It is a sport now to some to taunt and squib and deride at other men's vitues 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III 207 They confess too, that Self-Denial is a Christian Vertue 1761 HUME *Hist Eng* II XXVIII 136 Courage, preferably to equity or justice, was the vitue most valued 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I II 9 Human vitues without discrimination are no virtues. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I 321 Thousands proclaimed the virtues of the deceased prince superior to those of all his predecessors. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* XIV (1869) 553 Neither faith, hope, nor charity enters into the virtues of a savage

transf. 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect, China* (1685) 423 Their chief practice or special Virtues are Theft, Murder and Adultery 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I i, When rage and rancour are the proper virtues, And loss of reason is the mark of men 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal* IV II, But they were not aware that there are things Which make revenge a virtue by reflection.

b. In enumerations of certain moral qualities regarded as of special excellence or importance, as the four cardinal virtues (see CARDINAL *a* 2), the three theological virtues (see THEOLOGICAL *a.* 1), or the seven virtues opposed to the seven deadly sins.

c 1320 *Cast Love* 827 þat beþ þe seuen vertues wiþ winne To ouercome þe seuen dedly sinne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 5 þe metynge of þe þre waies of þe þre vertues of deuynyte, and þe metynge of foure weies of þe foure chief vertues *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 25391 (Cott Galba), Now haue I sayd þir askinges seuyn..whilk seuȝn vertuse vntill us wins, and als fordose seuyn dedly sins 1421–2 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4755 Prudence, attemperance, strengthe, and right, Tho foure ben vertues principal *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 1694 þe seuene synnys I forsake & to þese vij vertuis I me tak. 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 7 The twa principal vertewes callit Faith and Hoip 1590 SPENSER *Let W Raleigh* in *F Q* Pref, The twelve private Morall Vertues, as Aristotle devised 1693 *D' Emilianne's Hist Monast. Orders* 249 Of the Order of the ten Virtues, or Delights of the Virgin Mary, called also of the Annunciade. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 2 To nourish in our Souls the three Divine Virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity

c. *All the Virtues*, a name given to the Opposition in the House of Commons in 1815–16.

On the model of 'All the Talents' applied to the Grenville Ministry of 1806–7 see TALENT *sb* 6 d.

1816 Sir G. Bingham *Lett* 1 Jan., in *Cornh. Mag.* (1900) Jan 34 Bonaparte has heard that 'All the Virtues', with Sir Francis Burdett at their head, were to advocate his cause and recall

d. A personified moral quality, or a representation of this in painting, sculpture, etc.

1851 E. J. Millington tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr* I 84 Each Virtue bears a characteristic attribute. Liberty, like the twelve sister Virtues is decorated with a large nimbus 1885 J. R. Allen *Early Chr Symbolism* 277 Crowned figures armed with shields . to symbolise the Virtues trampling on the Vices overcome

4. *To make* (*a*) *virtue of necessity* (or † *need*), to do with apparent willingness, or as if performing a meritorious action, what one in reality cannot help doing; to submit to circumstances with a good grace.

After OF. *faire de necessité vertu*, L *facere de necessitate virtutem* (Jerome *In Rufinum* 3, n 7)

(*a*) *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1586 Thus makeþ vertue of necessite By paciens, and þenk þat lord is he Of fortune ay, þat nought wole of here recche *c* 1386 — *Sqr's. T* 593 That I made vertu of necessitee And took it wel syn þat it moste bee 1421–2 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 1252 Make of necessite, ieed I vertu; For better rede can I non. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cresseid* 478, I counsall the mak vertew of ane neid 1578 Whetstone *2nd Pt Promos & Cass* v. v, Good Maddame way, by lawe, your Lord doth obey, Wherefore make vertue of necessity 1646 Earl Monm. tr. *Bioudi's Civil Wars* v 115 Villandras weighing the danger made vertue of necessity, hee went to Toulosse. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nat Paradox* x. 245 However, I will have patience, and making Vertue of Necessity, I will forbear

(*b*) 1583 Stocker *Civ Warres Lowe C* I 28 b, They were enforced to behaue themselues and of necessitie, to make a vertue. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 10 Shee was faine to make a vertue of her neede 1614 Day *Festivals* x (1615) 297, I wil make a Vertue of this Necessitie. 1639 S. Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 46 They make a vertue of that necessity. 1677 W. Hughes *Man of Sin* II. ix 144 Their Modern Doctors, whom the Arguments of the Protestants have compelled to make a Vertue of Necessity. *a* 1708 [see Necessity *sb.* 5] 1764 tr *Gil Blas* I. v I. 21 And making a virtue of necessity, I put the best face I could upon it, and went about the work she set me upon. 1837 [see Necessity *sb* 5]

b. *To make a virtue of*, to make a merit of, to gain credit by.

1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xiii, Mat, who saw Furlong was near the mark, thought he might . make a virtue of telling him

5 Superiority or excellence, unusual ability, merit, or distinction, in some respect.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* x 2 God ladde hym out fro his gilte, . and 3af to hym vertue of hauynge alle thingus. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II 18 Now shal men se Yf any vertu in the be To tel al my dreme aryght. *c* 1400 *Brut* I 229 Miche peple wer out of here mynde, & God haþ sent ham her mynde a3eyn þrou3 vertu of þat holy martr' *c* 1450 Holland *Houlate* 264 Thir fowlis . weraly awysit, full of wirtewe, The maner, the mater, and how it remanyt *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 162 Thow hes walkit, I wis, in mony wyld land, The mair vertew thow suld haue, to keip the fra blame. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Auian* xii, For what vertue that ony man hath none oughte to preyse hym self 1602 *Speght's Chaucer* (ed. 2) C iv, Vertue flourisheth in Chaucer still, Though death of him hath wrought his will 1631 Markham *Cheap Husb* (ed. 6) I ii 10 Our English Gentry . aime for the most part at no more skill than the riding of a ridden and perfect horse, which is but onely the setting forth of another mans vertue 1828 Macaulay *Ess*, *Hallam's Constit Hist* (1897) 85 That unsparing impartiality which is his [*sc* Hallam's] most distinguishing virtue.

b An accomplishment. Now *rare* or *Obs*

15 *Aberdeen Reg* (Jam.), The singer to pas & remane in Pareis for ane yeir to leir wertews 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* III 1 313 *Sp* Item, she can wash and scoure *La.* A speciall vertue 1608 — *Per* IV vi 195 Proclaim that I can sing, weave, sew, and dance, With other virtues, which I'll keep from boast. 1615 Markham (*title*), The English Hus-Wife, Contayning, The inward and outward vertues which ought to be in a compleat woman. As, her skill in Physicke,. Cookery, [etc.] 1656 Duchess of Newcastle *True Relation* in *Life* (1886) 280 Tutors for all sorts of virtues, as singing, dancing, playing on music, reading, writing, working, and the like 1808 Scott *Autobiog* in *Lockhart* I (1842) 4/1 Robert sung agreeably—(a virtue which was never seen in me)

c. = Virtu I. *rare.*

1709 *Tatler* No 38 P 12 He has by rote, and at second-hand, all that can be said of any man of figure, wit, and virtue in town 1818 *Edin Rev.* XLVIII 61 The Italians commonly call a taste for the fine arts, or skill in them, by the name of Virtue

† 6. Physical strength, force, or energy. *Obs.*

Common *a* 1325–1420 as a rendering of L. *virtus*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxviii 10 Our Lord shal 3eue vertu to his folk. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxii 16 Geaunt sall noght be safe in multitude of his vertu 1382 Wyclif *Luke* x 19, I hau 3ouun to 3ou power of..tredinge, on serpents, and scorpiouns, and on al the vertu of the enemy *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 9291 He myst not wel his breth blowe, He was In poynt to ouer-throwe; His vertu nadde he clene lore 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret.* 242 Hit servyth to the stomake and to the entraill, and than thay gederith hare streynth and vertu, wyche was amenuset and febelit. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III ix 76 Þou art oure helpe, our vertu, & our strengþe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxx 226 He smote Zelodius vpon his helmet, by suche strengthe & vertue that he made hym to enclyne vpon his hors neck

† b An armed force. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc* I. 4 And he gadride vertu, and ful stronge oost *Ibid.* xiii. 54 And Symont seez Joon, his sone, that he was a man of bateil, and he putte hym duyk of alle vertues

† c Flourishing state or condition. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 8 Whan þe citee of Acon .florisshed and stode in his vertue, Ioye and prosperite 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III xvi, He that gouerneth not wel his bely withe grete payne he may hold the other lymmes in theyr strengthe and vertue.

7. The possession or display of manly qualities; manly excellence, manliness, courage, valour.

In later use tending to pass into sense 2

13 *Coer de L.* 2810 A baroun of gret vertewe *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5324 Quat may þi vertu now a-vaile & all þine vayn pride? *c* 1420 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 1092 Syres, put no dowte, Vertu shall retorne & haue hys entente Thys felde shalbe our *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxii 656 The Bretouns hem diffended as peple of grete vertu. 1523 Ld Berners tr. *Froiss.* I cxcii. 228 The lord Pynnand his company defended themself by great vertue 1549 *Compl Scotl* Ep. 2 Quhar for 3our heroyque vertu is of mair admiratione. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* II 104 The bastard of Burbon was made prisoner, notwithstanding he fought with great vertue. *Ibid.* Yet his vertue defended his person *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy Italy* (1698) II 86 Marius from a common soldier came by his warlike vertue to be seven times consul. 1710 Shaftesb *Advice to Author* II § 1. 67 They [*sc.* the Muses] were more to him than his Arms or military Virtue. 1758 Johnson *Let to B. Langton* 21 Sept. in *Boswell*, A man that languishes with disease, ends his life with more pain, but with less virtue. 1817 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. IV ii 70 The English were called upon for the utmost exertions of their virtue.

II. As a quality of things

8. In the prepositional phrases *in* or *by* (also † *through* or *with*) *virtue of*, by the power or efficacy of (something aiding or justifying); hence, in later use, by the authority of, in reliance upon, in consequence of, because of. (Cf. 10 e.)

(*a*) *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 13 Engel & meiden beon euening in uertu of meidenhades mihte. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 18 Þe Kyng with þe maistrie went in to þe toun, þe pris he had wonnen in vertew of Criste's passioun. 1617 *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 29 They should talke of the points of religion but by way of discourse, and not as in vertue of the commission [etc.]. 1660 Jer Taylor *Worthy Commun.* I iv. 75 Christ in heaven perpetually offers and represents that sacrifice to his heavenly Father and in vertue of that obtaines all good things for his church 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 105 In vertue of which perswasion, the Olives, and Olive stones, and Oyl which they produce, became an excellent commodity in Spain. 1754 Sherlock *Disc* (1759) I ii 77 He was the Head of all Creatures in Virtue of having created them 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 344 The experiment. was ordered in virtue of an observation that had occurred in the course of the work 1833 Ht Martineau *Three Ages* II. 39 In virtue of an office which he held, he had liberty to pass through the palace garden. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiii. 188 He remained a senator in virtue of his quæstorship

(*b*) *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 284, I þe coniure bi vertu of þing þat þou most in þis world louest. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 32 Bi vertue of þis cheef domesman he owiþ to be excused fro þis somonynge of worldly prelat *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* P 340 It may wel wexe fieble and faille by vertu of baptesme and by the grace of god thurgh penitence 1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 290/1 That they mowe be vertue of the same lokett, be fully excused att alle tymes. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 53 § 1 Noo persone the whiche therwith entermedlede to your use or by vertu of your letters patentes. 1553 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 149 By vertue of a warraunte sygned with her Maiesties oune handes 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III 1376/2 They shall loose the fiue shillings that they should receiue by vertue of my will 1617 Sir T. Wentworth in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 25 When indeed he was in effect out of the Commission before, by vertu of that direction. 1663 Heath *Flagellum* (1672) 47 Upon some pretence of private business of the Colonels and by vertue thereof in a Disguise of a Servant [etc.] 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III 283 So we Christians by vertue of our Covenant with God in Christ, are separated from all other Societies. 1695 *Eng Anc. Const. Eng.* 44 Violating the Fundamental Laws and constitutions of the Government by vertue of which he became King 1785 Burke *Sp Nabob Arcot* Wks 1842 I. 328 No others, by virtue of general powers, can obtain a legal title to exercise those special functions. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III 287 The refugees who retired by virtue of the treaty from Amphipolis, found shelter at Eion 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron* § 374 The planets, when they are visible, appear as stars, and, like the stars, they rise and set by virtue of the Earth's rotation

(*c*) *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 11/346 And þoru3 vertue of þe holie croiz he ouer-cam alle is fon *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1894 Hole sche was & sounde þurch vertu of his gle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 157 Þe barouns prayede god þorw vertue of hem Schold sauye hem thar fro hebe men *c* 1400 *Brut* CCVIII 237 He come to þe Gildehall of London, and axede þe keies of þe 3ates of þe citee þrou3 vertue and strengh of his commission

(*d*) 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl.* V ii, So .Must Tamburlaine by their resistlesse powers, With vertue of a gentle victorie, Conclude a league of honor to my hope.

9. Without article: † a. Of precious stones. Occult efficacy or power (as in the prevention or cure of disease, etc); in later use, great worth or value *Obs.*

a 1272 *Lune Ron* 170 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Hwat spekstu of eny stone þat beoþ in vertu oþer in grace *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 9198 Þus may a man .Alle þe cete of heven lyken to precyouse stanes of vertow [etc.] *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4425 Þe ston was of so stif vertu, þat neuer man vpon mold miȝt it him on haue, ne schuld he with wicchecraft be wicched neuer more *c* 1400 *Melayne* 978 His helme & his hawberke holde, Freth ouere with rede golde, With stones of vertue dere. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxvii. 254 A coronal of gold besette with stones of vertue to the valewe of a thousand pound 1503 Hawes *Examp Virt* xiii. 242 The roof was set with stones of vertue 1509 — *Past Pleas* xxvii (Percy Soc) 127 With perles and rubies rubicond, Mixte with emerauds so full of vertue.

b Of plants, waters, etc.: Efficacy arising from physical qualities; esp. power to affect the human body in a beneficial manner; strengthening, sustaining, or healing properties

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 34 Bot be the fruit may scilwis se O quat vertu is ilka tre *Ibid.* 1016 Treis o frut þan es þar sett þat serekin vertu has at ette 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 129 His herbe is Anabulla named, Which is of gret vertu proclamed *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 16 3e schall draw wateris Oute of wellis of oure Saviour, Wiche have vertu to curen alle langueres 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 31 It is sayde that there is an other Magadaris in Lybia. It hath like vertu with Laserpitio. 1602 Shaks. *Ham* IV vii. 145 No Cataplasme Collected from all Simples that haue Vertue Vnder the Moone, can saue the thing from death. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I xiii. 48 This following Fomentation is of wonderful Vertue 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App. V 48 A wolfes tooth for my pritty godson, that Lady Fingall gave me as a thinge of much vertu. and antidotal against convulsions. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Birds-Eye*, an Herb of singular Virtue against the Palsey 1778 Johnson *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 15 Oct., The second [night] not so much better as that I dare ascribe any virtue to the medicine. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th* III § 27 102 Distilling healing virtue into better waters. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* I (1875) 6 There was a fountain of such virtue that, bathing in its waters, old men resumed their youth

c Efficacy of a moral nature; influence working for good upon human life or conduct. † Also, in early use, miraculous power (of the cross, etc.).

c 1300 *St Margarete* 316 Of gret vertu is hire lyf, ho so þeiron þo3te. *c* 1305 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 If þu woldest þat sobe ihure Gret vertu ic wole þe telle of þe suete holi rode. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 12 In þis boke is muche vertu, to reders wiþ deuocyown. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 9 Thes iialle giffes been of verteu most, Gostly coragis most sovereignly delyte. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb) 32 Purposinge to euacuate Christes death, and to make it of smal efficacitie and vertue. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 14 Our Baptisme dotit with sanctitude, And greit vertew, to wesche our sinfulness. 1841 Myers *Cath Th.* III. § 17. 64 Few questions could well be more important, if Divine virtue is to be ascribed to every letter of Scripture.

d Superiority or excellence in respect either of nature or of operation; worth or efficacy of any kind.

1390 Gower *Conf* III. 16 Selden get a domb man lond Tak that proverbe, and understond That *wordes ben of* vertu grete *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8388 The walles [were] vp wroght . With stones full stoute, stithest of vertue. 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* xx, In vere, that full of vertu is and gude, Quhen nature first begynneth hir enprise 1596 Spenser *F Q* v i 10 The blade was of no less virtue, then of fame 1665–6 *Phil Trans* I 282 Yet have these two Load stones no connexion or tye, though a Common Center of Virtue according to which they joyntly act. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 153 Gold is the choice and chief of all Metals both for worth, colour, and vertue 1779 Forrest *Voy N. Guinea* 339 The latter [*sc* cinnamon] is vastly superior in richness, sweetness, and virtue 1812 Cary *Dante, Par* VII. 132 The elements Are by created virtue inform'd. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil* 59 There is virtue in a bushel of coals properly consumed, to raise seventy millions of pounds weight a foot high. 1883 *N York Chr Union* 21 June, The new Sound steamer 'Pilgrim' is regarded as a model of mechanical and constructional virtue.

† e. Of laws, etc. Operation, vigour. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Hart Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 511 Whiche statute was ordeynede to take vertu and begynnynge at the feste of the Purificacion. 1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 162/1 That the said late Ordenaunce . . be and stond in strenght and vertue, unto the xxvi day of May. 1652 Needham *Selden's Mare Cl* 59 The Sea-Laws which were used and in full force and virtue in both the Empires were borrowed from the Rhodians 1686 *Col. Rec Pennsylv.* I. 171 All those laws shall and are hereby Continued to Stand and be in full force and Vertue untill ye End of the first Session

† f. *In virtue*, virtually. *Obs.*

a 1633 G. Herbert *Priest to Temple* xxi, A most plain and easy framing the question, even containing, in virtue, the answer also.

10. With limitation to special instances (usually *the virtue of* . ., or with possessives): a. In senses 9 a and 9 b.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* I. 312/428 Also man, 3wane he is i-bore, onder heore [*sc.* the planets'] power i-wis, Schullen habbe diuers liif, euere ase heore vertue is *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 32 Þat water hi honurde muche. Ac hi muste nobing of þe tre þat al þe vertu made. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* 567 Rimneld bi-tau3t him a ring þe vertu wele sche knewe 13.. *Guy Warw* (A) 1660 Thilke monk Sorgien was, þe vertu he knewe of mani a gras. *c* 1400 Maundev. v (1839) 50 Who so kutte hem [*sc* balm-branches] with Iren, it wolde destroye his Vertue and his Nature. *c* 1450 *Myrr our Ladye* 37 A drynke whiche is swete to taste, and effectuall to hele the woundes of synners by hys vertu. 1593 Earl of Shrewsbury in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. III 39, I would your Lordship wolde once make trial of my Oyle of Stags blud, for I am strongly persuaded of the rare and great vertu thereof. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 17 It is an Errour in Phisicians, to rest simply vpon the Length of stay, for encreasing the vertue But if you will haue the Infusion strong [etc.]. 1640 Nabbes *Bride* I. ii, Like those pills which an unwilling patient Doubting their vertue takes. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I i. (1760) 6 Till at last the whole Virtue or saccharine Sweetness of the Malt is extracted. 1759 Mills *Duhamel's Husb.* I ix. (1762) 52 By this means

the sun..will be prevented from exhaling the virtue of your manure 1769 Mrs Raffald *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 1 It will draw all the virtue out of the roots or herbs, and turn it to a good gravy 1845 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 11 The virtue of St. Martin's precious relics was in the most active operation during the fifth and sixth centuries.

b In sense 9 c.

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xlv, Sclawen was þe dragun boru þe uertu of þe rod. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr Conse* 382 Pardon es of þe tresur of haly kirke, þat es gadirde Of þe vertu of Crestes passion. 1382 Wyclif *Rom* 1 16 For-soth I schame not the gospel, for it is the vertu of God in to helthe to ech man bileuynge. *c* 1450 *M E Medt Bk* (Heinrich) 138, I conjure 3ow fyue croppes in þe verteu of þe v woundes, þat crist suffred on þe roode treo 1473 Warkw. *Chron* 18 Kynge Edwarde requyrede hyme by the vertu of sacrament that he schulde pardone alle tho whos names here folowe 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (Pynson) 1 vii. 20 Hauyng grace and werkyng therafter by the vertue of the same he may meryt and deserue the crowne of glory 1557 N. T (Genev) *Phil* iii 10 That I may knowe him, and the vertue of his resurrection *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph* (1658) 23 A thing wrought not by any power of nature but by the vertue of Gods Spirit *a* 1629 Hinde *J. Bruen* ii. (1641) 168 Doth not the vertue of the death and resurrection of Christ require it, that henceforth wee die unto sin ?

c. In sense 9 d.

a 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 2 It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte defaile ay whils þe saule in swylk joyes is rauyste for to joye. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 302 But fynally the kyng asked the knight The vertu of this courser, and the might, And prayd him tellen of his governaunce 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch* 1. in Ashm (1652) 19 For cause efficient of Mettalls finde ye shall Only to be the vertue Minerall. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd* xix 19 The fyre had power in the water (contrary to his awne vertue) 1584 Sir T Chaloner (*title*), A shorte Discourse of the most rare Vertue of Nitre, wherein is declared the cures by the same effected 1592 Daniel *Compl Rosamond* Wks (1717) 47 Pleasure had set my well-school'd Thoughts to play, And bid me use the Vertue of mine Eyes *a* 1628 Preston *Effectual Faith* (1631) 118 If it bee the vertue of a horse to goe well, If it be the vertue of a knife to cut well, if it be the vertue of a Soldier to fight well 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 209 At the top [of the date palm] .is a soft pith, in which consists the soule and vegetatiue vertue of that tree 1759 Franklin *Lett* Wks. 1840 V. 364 Both these stones have evidently the two properties;. the virtue seems strongest towards one end of the face 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 170 A piece of soft iron capable of supporting as much as the magnet from which it derives its virtue. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks (Bohn) I 57 The virtue of a pipe is to be smooth and hollow 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 370, I shall .bless each kindly wrench that wrung From life's tree its inmost virtue.

d In similar use of immaterial things. †Also in sense 9 e.

c 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 658 If þu coupest knowe and se þe uertu of humilite *a* 1340–70 *Alexander* 513 þe uertue of il victorie Is noght stabled in strength of no stiff prese. 1390 Gower *Conf* III 30 The vertu of hire goodly speche Is verraily myn hertes leche 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 196/2 That the seid Letters Patentes, afore the strengthe, forme and vertue of the same, stonde and abide in the force and vertue. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 21 b, Fayr lordes displese yow not yf the uertue of my corage knowe not now the feblesse of my body. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl* 28 The Apostle witnesseth, that the law is the vertue of sinne 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 112 The old verse standeth as yet in his old vertue 1607 *Puritan* III i. 74 The amazd widdow Will wonder at the vertue of my words 1642 J M[arsh] *Angl. conc Militia* 18 The name of a Parliament onely, and not the power and vertue of it. 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 41 Whether the Harwich. suffered any thing from her said sheathing, in her virtue of Sailing 1746 Wesley *Prim. Methodist* 63 Works beyond the Virtue of Natural Causes, wrought by the Power of Evil Spirits 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xliii, David came, through the great virtue of *yf*, to be of opinion that he might safely so act in that matter. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser III. xvii (1882) 227 He hath imparted to us the virtue of his wrestlings. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 4 A collective religious tradition that had lost its virtue

†e *By* (or *in*) *the virtue of*, = sense 8 *Obs*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 32 He schal be excused fro þe lasse bi þe vertue of þe heiere iuge. 1654 R. Codrington tr *Justine* xvi 254 [Many of them] delivered themselves from their calamities by the virtue of an ingenious shame. 1656 Bramhall *Replic* vii. 292, I confess persons deputed . by the King doe often excommunicate and absolve , but this is by the vertue of their own habit of Jurisdiction. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr Life* (1747) III 201 By interceding for us as Priest in the vertue of his Sacrifice 1695 Dryden *Ess.* (ed Ker) II 124 The painters, by the virtue of their outlines, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same things and persons in their pictures

11. With *a* and pl. A particular power, efficacy, or good quality inherent in, or pertaining to, something a. Of plants, medicines, precious stones, etc. (Cf. 9 a, 9 b, and 10 a.)

1377 Langl *P. Pl* B xiv 37 Vitailles of grete vertues, for al manere bestes *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med MS.* 26 The vertuis of violet *c* 1400 Maundev vi (1839) 69 Many othere Vertues it [an oak tree] hathe where fore Men holden it fulle precyous *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 10111 (Trin) Mony vertues þere is sene þe erbes euer I-liche grene 1470–85 Malory *Arth* xviii v. 696 This Salamon was wyse and knewe alle the vertues of stones and trees 1551 Turner *Herbal* Prol A iij, I declare also the vertues of euery herbe 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* II ii 32 b, Wild asses, whiche haue in their head a stone, hauing the vertue against the falling sicknes 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I ii 4 These kindes of grasses do agree as it is thought, with the common Medow grasse, in nature and vertues 1607 Topsell. *Four f Beasts* 34 There are sundry vertues confected out of this beast 1649 Br Reynolds *Hosea* i. 22 Wine draweth a nourishing vertue from the flesh of Vipers 1699 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) III. i. 379 The Sulphurousness or other Vertue of this Water. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) I 280 It is said in the note that Sir Nathaniel was famed for painting plants, and well skilled in their virtues 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) I 324 The plants of this class are supposed to have various specific virtues 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 327 Have practitioners yet proved the full virtues of the digitalis? 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk N Germ* 374/2 The hot mineral springs..owe their virtues to the presence of sulphur and alkaline salts. 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* viii iv (1860) II 53 Each planet, according to its mind or mood, shed virtues healing or harmful into minerals and herbs.

b. Of animal bodies, the elements, or other physical entities.

Expulsive virtue see Expulsive *a* 1.

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* ii 42 For so astonyed and a-sweved Was every vertu in my heved *c* 1386 — *Prol* 4 Whan that Aprille hath bathud every veyne in swich licour, Of which vertue engendred is the flour *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 15 þe vertues of lymes þou must knowe, þat he se, whanne þe worchinge of ony vartu failith in ony lyme 1451 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* 120 His left arme had lost þe vertue of felyng 1480 Caxton *Myrr* iii viii. 145 The sterres that ben in heuen whiche haue vertues on therthe. 1544 Phaer *Regim Life* (1560) Sv, When a childe neseth out of measure, that is to say with a long continuance & therby the brayn & virtues animal be febled, it is good to stop it. 1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv xxix 151 The sacred fountayne .is of such a vertue, that putting into it any burning thing [it] is sodainly extinguished 1604 E G[rimstone] tr *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* iii. xxi 188 This moisture from heaven hath such a vertue, that ceasing to fal vpon the earth, it breedes a great discommoditie and defect of graine and seedes. *a* 1628 Preston *Effectual Faith* (1631) 59 If the Loadstone be of such a vertue, let it show it by attracting the Iron to it 1684 R. Waller *Nat Exper.* 46 The imperceptible pores of those passages by which the attractive Virtue issues out. 1709 T. Robinson *Nat Hist Westmoreld* v 26 A very active Principle, or Virtue, that operates in the Generation of Stones 1755 B Martin *Mag of Arts & Sci* 389 What seems most wonderful, is, that the magnetic Virtue should not be interrupted by the Glass.

c. In miscellaneous uses.

1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her* a ij, Ther ben here the vertuys of Chyualry 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 206 Money is of so great a vertue that it corrupteth Popes 1629 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 70 For a great and a little claim imposed,. by way of command hath one and the same virtue to make subject 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* Pref (1686) 1 Concerning the Vertues of an Heroick Poem 1702 *Rouse's Heav Univ.* Advert. 4 They may inwardly perceive by a most powerful and most secret Vertue imprinted in their Souls and Hearts 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* I. 276 It is not meant that there is any peculiar virtue or charm in the point called the centre 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N* § 18 Over these three kingdoms of imagination, art, and science, there reigns a virtue or faculty the appointed ruler and guide of every method of labour

III 12 *Comb*, as *virtue-binding, -proof, -wise* adjs.

1667 Milton *P L* v 384 No vaile Shee needed, Vertue-proof, no thought infirme Alterd her cheek 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 21 And she must be but little Vertue-proof, Who can be taken with such fulsom Stuff 1816 L Hunt *Rimini* iii 6 The holy cheat, the virtue-binding sin. 1838 S Bellamy *Betrayal* 49 And wisdom's self revealings, virtue-wise, Thy darkness comprehending not.

†Virtue, *v Obs.*[−1] In 4 **vertue.** [f. prec] *refl* To exert (oneself)

1390 Gower *Conf* I 372 For schrifte stant of no value To him that wol him noght vertue 'to leve of vice the folie.

Virtued, *a. rare.* [f. Virtue *sb.*] Endued with virtue or efficacy.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* iv xi, He discends unto his knees Taking the vertued chaplet from his head 1635 Quarles *Embl* v iv. 21 But has the virtu'd Steele a pow'r to move? Or can the untouch'd Needle point aright? 1897 J Primmer *& Primmer in Rome* (1903) 110 The old woman rubs her hand on the toes and passes the virtued hand across the child's forehead

Virtuefy, *v rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -fy] *trans.* To render virtuous.

1834 Chalmers *On Const Man* ii ii II 244 It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous, which is not voluntary

†Virtuehead. *Obs.*[−1] In 5 **vertued, -hede.** [f as prec. + -head.] Virtuousness.

c 1450 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* (1900) CIV. 308 In *taryeng is oft full grete drede*, Where a begynnyng causith vertued [*v.r* veitiuhede]

Virtueless, *a.* Also 4–7 **vertu-**, 6–7 **vertue-**. [f. Virtue *sb.* + -less]

1 Destitute of efficacy or excellence; ineffective, worthless.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* ii 344 Wo worth þe faire gemme vertules. Wo worth þat herbe also þat doth no bote 1390 Gower *Conf* III 129 The seconde is noght vertules, Clota or elles Phiades It hatte. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par Mark* ix 58 In the presence of the disciples they depraued the name of Jesu, as a thing vertuelesse, and of no efficacie 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* vi lxviii, And vertuelesse she wisht all herbes and charmes, Wherewith false men encrease their patients harmes 1627 Hakewill *Apol* ii. v § 3, I do not consent with them who would make those glorious Creatures of God vertulesse *c* 1642 *Observ his Majesty's late Answ & Expresses* 9 Parliaments are thus vertulesse and void Courts. 1824 *New Monthly Mag* X 264 The winds of March are far from being virtueless 1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint.* III. iv v § 4 The architecture of Palladio is wholly virtueless and despicable

2 Destitute of virtue or moral goodness; immoral, vicious.

1402 Hoccleve *Let of Cupid* 262 But swyche filthes [= low women] as weren vertulesse, they quytten thus, this olde cherls wisse 1407 Scogan *Mor Balade* 133 That, whan ye come in your juges presence, Ye be not set as vertules behynde 1533 More *Apol.* x. Wks 867/2 Howe badde so euer they reken me, I am not yet fullye so vertuelesse, but that [etc] 1594 O B *Quest Profit Concern.* 23 The strange and monstrous life and death, of a vertulesse recreant 1602 *How Choose Good Wife* i 1 in Hazl *Dodsley* IX 9 O, too unkind unto so kind a wife, Too virtueless to one so virtuous 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* ii (1869) 112 We know the wicked man's name, and yet his virtueless name shall rot. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I 307 You are not to become a worthless, virtueless, shameless fine lady 1847 G Harris *Life Ld Hardwicke* xiii III. 222 Sallies of indignation, possibly not altogether virtueless, which on special occasions were wont to emanate from this monarch's lips

Hence **Virtuelessness.**

1891 H S. Constable *Horses, Sport & War* 221 The cowardice, imbecility, and virtuelessness of the other classes

†Virtuifica tion. *Obs.*[−1] [Cf. Virtuefy *v*] The action of enduing with virtue

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* 17 The Bonification and virtuification of Lully, Scotus's Hexeity, and Albedineity of Suarez

‖ **Virtuosa** (vɔ̄ɹtiu,ō'sā) Now *rare.* [It., fem of *virtuoso* Virtuoso] A female virtuoso.

1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* ii, D'ye think, I that am a *Virtuosa* understand no better, then to leave you now you are not well? 1675 Plume *Life of Hacket* (1865) 20 Pope Gregory XV had canonised Ignatius Loyola and Madam Teresia, a Spanish Virtuosa 1754 Chesterf in *World* No 98 P 8 Consequently those respectable titles of virtuoso and virtuosa have not the least relation to the moral characters of the parties 1796 Burney *Mem Metastasio* II 161 This *virtuosa*, being unemployed, will doubtless have offers from other quarters 1826 Margravine of Anspach *Mem.* I. viii 310 The Virtuosa the other day had sung a Hebrew air, which began at the end 1847 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc Art* § 425 505 A musical virtuosa playing at the same time on a standing and lying stringed instrument

†Virtuose, *sb. Obs.*[−1] In 8 **vertuose.** [Anglicized form of Virtuoso. cf next] A virtuoso.

a 1721 Prior *Ess Learning* P 6 The Gentleman who likes Medals very well will always be desirous to possess the best of them, and the Antiquary or Vertuose will be sure to top false ones upon him.

Virtuose (vɔ̄ɹtiu,ō'us), *a.* [ad. It. *virtuoso*. cf. prec.] Having or exhibiting the characteristics of a virtuoso; of or pertaining to virtuosi

1890 *Academy* 17 May 346/1 Mme Carreno is essentially a virtuose player, and it was in pieces by Liszt that she astonished her audience 1906 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 281/3 The virtuose element is prominent, but thought, feeling, and a poetical atmosphere are evident in the music.

Virtuose, obs form of Virtuous *a.*

Virtuosi, pl. of Virtuoso.

Virtuosic (vɔ̄ɹtiu,ō'u·sik), *a.* [f. Virtuos-o + -ic.] = Virtuose *a*

1889 *Academy* 13 April 261/3 Of late we have had only fugitive pieces of the romantic, and even virtuosic, schools 1899 *Scotsman* 13 Nov 9/4 The Capriccio, on the other hand, can only be described as a piece of virtuosic music

Virtuosity (vɔ̄ɹtiu,o'siti). Also 5 **vertuosyte,** 7 **vertuositie** [In sense 1 ad. med L. *virtuōsitas*, f late L *virtuōsus* Virtuous *a.* In other senses f. Virtuos-o + -ity: cf F *virtuosité.*]

†1 a. Manly qualities or character. *Obs.*[−1]

a 1470 Harding *Chron.* lix i, For his wyt and virtuosyte, Able he was, as Chronycles coulde fele, To haue ruled all the emperalyte.

†b. Virtuousness *Obs.* (Bailey, 1721).

2. The pursuits, interests, or temperament, characteristic of a virtuoso; interest or taste in the fine arts, esp. of a fastidious, finical, dilettante or trifling nature.

1673 H. Stubbe *Further Vind Dutch War* 82 We are regenerated from the School of Aristotle to that of Epicurus, from all Moral Gallantry and Virtue, to a most impertinent and effeminate Virtuosity. 1676 Wood *Life* (O. H. S) II 360 Edward Bendlowes, .a great poet spent about 7 hundred a yeare in vertuositie and on flattering poets 1823 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LV 408 Charles-Augustus had imbibed a taste for merit, a virtuosity in human excellence, to employ his preceptor's phrase 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII 491 The Viennese, by their wise virtuosity, do the thing [*sc* eating and drinking] gently, and like gentlemen. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss It, Cath React.* (1898) VII. xii 189 This state of things was due rather to the abuse of science and of virtuosity

b. *spec.* Excessive attention to technique, or to the production of special effects, in vocal or instrumental music (also *transf.* in art or literature).

1865 *Reader* 18 Mar 321/3 For this sentiment, this type of art, as applied to matters musical, there is a special name It is called 'virtuosity' 1877 E Prout in *Academy* 17 Feb 150 We have a short sketch of the history of piano virtuosity 1884 Haweis *Musical Life* II 608 It is doubtful whether two such extraordinary personalities as those of Paganini and Liszt have ever appeared in the world of virtuosity.

c. With *a* and pl. A special study or interest of the kind affected by virtuosi.

1883 *Century Mag* XXVI. 280 I've been cultivating some virtuosities, among other things.

3. Virtuosi collectively

1831 Carlyle *Sart Res* i iii, Where all the Virtuosity and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening

‖ **Virtuoso** (vɔ̄ɹtiu,ō'sō) Also 7–8 **vertuoso.** Pl. **virtuosi** (7 **vert-**) and **virtuosos.** [It. *virtuoso* (also *vertuoso*) 'learned, skilled, skilful,

full of learning' (Baretti).—L. *virtuōsus* see VIRTUOUS *a* Hence also F *virtuose*, † *virtuoso*.]

It is frequently difficult in particular instances to decide which of the senses is intended.

†**1.** One who has a general interest in arts and sciences, or who pursues special investigations in one or more of these, a learned person, a scientist, savant, or scholar. *Obs*

Sometimes tending towards a depreciatory sense, as in 2 *a* **1651** in Brent tr *Sarpi's Counc Trent* (1676) xxv, There have happened to come to Venice divers Virtuosi in several professions **1660** BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* Proem 2 Perceiving by Letters from Paris, that several of the Virtuosi there, were very intent upon the examination of the Interest of the Ayr in hindring the descent of the Quick-silver **1684–5** — *Min Waters* 73 The little Bodies that the ingenious Mr Lewenhoeck, and since him divers other Virtuosi, have observ'd in Water wherein Pepper has been infus'd **1709** T ROBINSON *Nat Hist. Westmoreld* XII 69 That new Hypothesis so stiffly maintained by some of our learned *Virtuosi* **1739** *Dublin Soc Weekly Observ* I No 26. 172 Some Virtuosi tell you that continued Fermentation and repeated racking certainly spoil your Cyder **1754** FIELDING *Voy Lisbon* P 16 The former receives the thanks of mankind, the latter [i e the antiquary] of that valuable part, the virtuosi [**1855** KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* xvi, Philip Sidney has given up his rightful place toward the head of the table that he may have a knot of virtuosi all to himself]

β **1656** EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. v 8 The gallant Dispute which arose between some Letterati of the State, deserves to be written, every one of these Vertuosie defended their own Opinion as the best **1665** GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci* XI 58 As great Wits, as it may be e're saw the Sun, such as Pythagoras, Des-Cartes, Copernicus, Galileo, More, Kepler, and generally the vertuosi of the awakened world **1700** T BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem.* 36 The Projectors who are generally broken Citizens, were coop'd up in the Counters and Ludgate, the Vertuosi were confined to Gresham-College

γ **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Virtuoso*, a learned or ingenious person, or one that is well qualified **1660** INGELO *Bentiv & Ur* II (1682) 22, I must not offend these Virtuoso's with laughing at them **1676** GLANVILL *Ess.* III 30 Another excellent Virtuoso of the same Assembly, Mr John Evelyn, hath very considerably advanced the History of Fruit and Forest-Trees. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 60 He's no Digbian Virtuoso,..for he knows not how to sympathize with any mans Wounds whatever **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr* II § 14 Certain particularities discovered in that animal by a modern virtuoso **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Comb-Martin*, They were neglected till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Sir Beavis Bulmer, a virtuoso in refining metals, got great quantities of silver from them [**1834** SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI (1862) 19 There were in him undeveloped talents which might have raised him to distinction as a virtuoso of the Royal Society]

δ **1656** EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. II 5 Appearing much displeased at the affront done this man, he first honoured him with the name of Vertuoso [etc] **1683** KENNETT tr *Erasm on Folly* 60 To these are to be added those plodding Vertuoso's, that plunder the most inward recesses of Nature **1691** WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 852 He was afterwards an eminent Physician, Vertuoso, and Knight **1700** T BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* IX. (1709) 89 The *Vertuoso* despises the Rich for making such a bustle about so foolish and pale-fac'd a Metal as Gold.

2. One who has a special interest in, or taste for, the fine arts; a student or collector of antiquities, natural curiosities or rarities, etc, a connoisseur, freq., one who carries on such pursuits in a dilettante or trifling manner

α, β **1662** EVELYN *Chalcogr* iii 34 The Greeks and inventive Romans, who publish'd so many thousands of medails, and coynes as are in the hands and collections of the *Virtuosi* **1675** HOBBES *Iliad* To Rdr, There be many men called critiques, and wits, and vertuosi, that are accustomed to censure the poets, and most of them of divers judgements *a* **1711** SHAFTESB *Charac* III 157 A Worse thing than this happens commonly to these inferior *Virtuosi*. In seeking so earnestly for Rarityes, they fall in love with Rarity, for Rareness sake **1781** J MOORE *View Soc Italy* (1790) II. lxxi 367 The beautiful head of Alexander is universally admired by all the virtuosi **1839** HALLAM *Hist. Lit* II VIII § 61 The well known word virtuosi, applied to these lovers of what was rare and beautiful in art or nature. **1851** D WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) I v 153 The virtuosi to whose inspection it was submitted **1876** MORLEY *Crit. Misc* Ser I. (1877) 349 For intellectual dilettanti and moralising virtuosi

γ, δ *c* **1665** COWLEY *Queen's repairing Somerset-house* 86 If any prouder Virtuoso's sense At that part of my Prospect take offence **1667** DRYDEN & DK NEWCASTLE *Sir M Marall* III (beginning), I am sure, in all companies I pass for a virtuoso *a* **1700** EVELYN *Diary* I Mar 1644, One of the greatest virtuosos in France, for his collection of pictures, achates, medalls, and flowers **1729** MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* II 414 Look upon the mighty labours of antiquaries, botanists, and the vertuoso's in butterflies, cockle-shells, and other odd productions of nature **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII x, A great number of nicknacks and Curiosities, which might have engaged the attention of a virtuoso **1787** MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Virtuosos being next named, Colonel Manners inveighed against them quite violently. **1825** *Gentl Mag.* XCV I 332 The Virtuoso will appreciate justly this small volume as a very instructive and agreeable manual **1858** MERIVALE *Rom Emp* liii (1865) VI 324 For painting and sculpture, as Grecian arts, he may have acquired the taste of a virtuoso **1885** J PAYN *Talk of Town* I 183 He was a *virtuoso* and antiquary himself, and therefore recognised the full extent of his danger

transf **1829** LYTTON *Devereux* II VI, Salter is a shaving virtuoso **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* IV V 161 Excellent dishes,—such as Scotland borrowed from France before Catherine de Medicis brought in her Italian *virtuosi* to revolutionize the kitchen like the court.

3. One who has special knowledge or skill in music; *spec*, in modern use, one who excels in, or devotes special attention to, technique in playing or singing.

1743 BP BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* VIII (1871) 289 Such virtuosi as the country affords; I mean in the way of music **1764** *Advert* in *N. & Q* 3rd Ser IV 386 The late famous Vertuoso Handel, received during his Life-time, such particular protection **1834** BECKFORD *Italy* II XXXI 222 *note*, All these *virtuosi* were either *contraltos* of the softest note, or *sopranos* of the highest squeakery **1859** WRAXALL tr. *R Houdin* XI 155, I had often heard a nightingale sing, which I thought was the 'star' among the virtuosi **1900** *Daily News* 19 June 4/7 A piece of little or no musical merit has of late years come again into fashion with violin virtuosi

4. *attrib.*, as *virtuoso collection, country, expression, kind, scheme*, etc

1668 COWLEY *Ess Verse & Prose, Of Avarice*, As if thou No other Use of precious Gold didst know, But that of curious Pictures to delight With the fair stamp thy *Virtuoso* Sight **1700** T. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem* X (1709) 100 The Philosophical, or Virtuosi Country **1710** SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1711) I 157 In Philosophy, Matters answer exactly to this *Virtuoso*-Scheme *Ibid* 333 To the Academys of Painters, Statuarys, and to the rest of the *Virtuoso*-Tribe **1727** GAY *Fables* I XVI 24 Her head's of virtuoso kind. **1775** S J PRATT *Liberal Opin* CIV (1783) III 251, I would peep into the opinions of men, with a sort of virtuoso vigilance. **1835** WILLIS *Pencillings* I VI 38 About his mouth and eye there was the proper virtuoso expression of inquisitiveness and discrimination **1886** KANE *Arct Expl* II IX 93 Near these is a virtuoso collection of cups grouped in a tumulus or cairn **1882** ANNIE EDWARDES *Ballroom Repent* I 52 With her Stradivarius tucked, in true virtuoso style, under her chin.

Virtuo soship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a virtuoso, the profession of a virtuoso.

a **1711** SHAFTESB *Charac* III. 160 Let us view Philosophy, like mere Virtuoso ship, in its usual Career. **1749** MRS MONTAGU *Lett.* (1813) III 98 Vanity and virtuosoship go hand in hand **1778** *Phil Surv. S Ire*l 34 Too refined, by Italian virtuosoship, for the relish of his country neighbours. **1832** CARLYLE *Misc Ess*, *Schiller* (1872) III 65 Apart from virtuosoship, or any technical object, what a hold have such things on our universal curiosity as men **1887** E GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 210 The most brainless and soulless form of virtuosoship.

Virtuous (vəˑ ɪtɪuˌəs), *a.* Forms. *α.* 4–5 vertuos, 4–6 -uose, 4–7 -uouse, 4–8 -uous (4 -ouous, -uuus, -ueous), 5 -uus, -uows(e, -ueux (*Sc.* wertuo(u)sse, -uwisse, -uus, 6 vertwus); 5 vertues (wert-), vertuys (*Sc* -uyse, -uise), 5–6 -uis; 5 vertus (*Sc.* -usb), wertuz (*Sc.* -us), 4 vertiuus, 5–6 *Sc* verteous, 6 *Sc.* -ewous, -ewus, -eus, werteous. Also *superl* 5 vertues, 6 vertuest, vertuost. *β* 4 virtuous, virtuus, 5 virtuose, 7– virtuous. [a. AF. and OF. *vertuous*, OF. *vertuos*, *vertuus*, (also mod.F) *vertueux*, etc., = Pr *vertuos*, Cat. *virtuos*, Sp. and Pg *virtuoso*, It. *ver-*, *virtuoso*, late L *virtuōsus*, f L *virtus* VIRTUE *sb* See -OUS]

I. Of persons, personal qualities or actions, etc.

†**1** Distinguished by manly qualities, full of manly courage; valiant, valorous *Obs*

13 *K Alis.* 2408 (Laud MS), Alisaunder and tholomeus, Mid her men þat weren so vertuous, þat hy weren passed ostes two. *Ibid* 3319 Ne seiȝ ich neuer so hardy kniȝth So stronge on hors ne so vertuouse *c* **1330** *Arth & Merl* 4310 For alle hem werreþ Galeus, þe riche king so vertouous *c* **1450** *Merlin* XXIX 595 The slaughter [was] grete on bothe sides Neuertheles whan Merlin saugh the saisnes so vertuouse, he [etc] **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* IV VI 178 Ye shalle vndeistande that they ben stronge and vertuous in bataylle. *c* **1489** — *Sonnes of Aymon* XX. 451 'Brother', sayd reynawde, 'I praye you that ye shewe yourselfe vertuous & stronge agenste our enmyes'. **1606** CHAPMAN *Gent. Usher* I 1, My Lord, I know too well your vertuous spirit, Take heede for God's loue if you lowse the bore You come not neere him *c* **1611** — *Iliad* XIII 148 With this all strengths and minds he mov'd, but young Deiphobus, Old Priam's son, amongst them all was chiefly virtuous. **1621** BEAUM & FL *King & No K* I, Must all men that are vertuous Think suddenly to match themselves with me? I conquered him and bravely, did I not?

†**b.** Of an act: Evincing a manly spirit; brave, heroic, courageous. *Obs. rare*

1560 WHITEHORNE tr *Machiavell's Arte Warre* 85 Thei had appointed rewardes to euery worthie acte as he that faighting, saued the life of one of his Citezeins, to him that had slaine the enemie, and so euery vertuous act, was of the Consulles knowen and rewarded **1653** COGAN *Diodorus Siculus* V ii. 174 The child, catching them [*sc* two Dragons] by the throat, strangled them both, for which his vertuous act, the Argives called him Hercules

†**c** Capable, able. *Obs.*[−1]

1483 CAXTON *Cato* e viij, It happeth oftymes that they to whome nature hath denyed her forces or strengthes been better and more vertuous to gyue a good counceyl than the other

2. Possessing or showing virtue in life and conduct, acting with moral rectitude or in conformity with moral laws; free from vice, immorality, or wickedness; good, just, righteous.

The prevailing sense In some early quots. as a general term of commendation (cf. sense 3)

a. c **1340** HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 14 þe mare þat a saule es joynede to oure Lorde Godd, þe mare stabill it es and myghty, gude, peyseble, luffande, and mare vertuous **1390** GOWER *Conf* II. 78 Bot if a man of bothe two Be riche and vertuous also, Thanne is he wel the more worth. *c* **1400** *Apoll Loll* 91 Crist is more excellent & vertuosar þan oþer creaturis *a* **1475** G ASHBY *Active Policy* 480 Looke that youre servauntes be of the best, And euerliche in his degre vertuest. **1509** FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 301 All the vertuous and deuoute persones to whome she was as a louynge syster. **1534** CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 375 Diuerse other vertuose prestes men of good lernyng and reputation, shuld so testifie of her **1563** *Homilies* II *Peril Idol* III. Ss iij b, The vertuest and best learned auncient fathers **1567** PAYNELL tr *Treas. Amadis of Gaule* E ij b, I neuer saw a wiser, vertuouser or a more temperate prince **1611** BIBLE *Transl Pref* P 8 A man may be counted a vertuous man, though hee haue made many slips in his life **1640** QUARLES *Enchiridion* XCI, If a Prince expect vertuous Subjects, let his Subjects have a vertuous Prince **1695** LD PRESTON *Boeth* IV 172 The Reward of vertuous Men **1701** ROWE *Amb Step-Moth* Ep Ded, Two Vertuous (or at least Innocent) Characters **1706** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III 206 Approving ourselves vertuous in our Behaviour as well as orthodox in our Belief

transf. **1426** LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 22098 Byholde ȝonder a Chartrehous, An ordur that is full vertuous **1539–40** WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) I 109 The howse of Sion which was the vertues [= most virtuous] howse of religion that was in England

β **1487** *Barbour's Bruce* IV 742 He had beyn fals and couatus, Bot his vit maid him virtuous **1660** INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur* II (1682) 72 When that which is worse hath cunningly contriv'd the destruction of Virtuous persons. **1691** HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 397 It were impossible so long as Men have a desire of their own Happiness, but they should be virtuous **1707** *Curios in Husb & Gard* 7 *Ecclesiasticus* injoins Labour and Agriculture as a Duty of virtuous Men **1777** R WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 23 Thus did this monarch, who was not less virtuous than most of his cotemporary princes, deliberately resolve to add treachery to the perjury and falsehood into which he had been betrayed **1826** DISRAELI *V Grey* V XIII, I have been too weak to be virtuous but I have been tried most bitterly **1859** GEO ELIOT *A Bede* XVII, Let your most faulty characters always be on the wrong side, and your virtuous ones on the right **1881** *Jrnl. Inst Bankers* II. IX 563 The virtuous debtor, whose insolvency was attributable to unavoidable losses and misfortune.

b. Of women Freq. = CHASTE *a.*

In quot *c* 1400 merely an epithet of commendation

c **1386** CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 526 I hey can not gesse That sche had doon so gret a wikkednesse, For they han seyen hir so vertuous *c* **1400** *Destr Troy* 2432 Venus the vertuus was verely the fairest *c* **1420** *Chron Vilod* 1573 Per nasse A wysoi wommon Ny vertuoser in levyng,..Pen was þis holy mayde **1536** CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 21 Soo hath his grace I thinke chosen the vertuost lady and the veriest gentlewoman that lyveth. *a* **1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S) I 157 Quene Margarit was werie wyse and werteous in hir husbandis tyme, bot sune efter his deid scho became leichorous of hir body **1598** SHAKS *Merry W* IV II 136 Mistris Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the vertuous creature, that hath the jealous foole to her husband **1611** BIBLE *Prov* XII. 4 A vertuous woman is a crowne to her husband **1632** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 265 That she being a vertuous and a chaste lady, he called her whore often tymes. **1712** STEELE *Spect* No 286 P 1 In my Opinion, and in that of many of your virtuous Female Readers **17** *Suffolk Miracle* II. in Child *Ballads* V 66/1 Her beauty was beyond compare, She was both virtuous and fair **1796** H HUNTER tr *St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) III 77 'She will be virtuous', said she, 'and she will be happy. I knew calamity only in ceasing to be virtuous' **1837** LYTTON *E Maltrav.* II 1, Madame D'Epinay's memoirs are of this character She was not a virtuous woman—but she felt virtue and loved it **1843** BETHUNE *Sc Fireside Stor* 35 A virtuous woman, who has given her heart to one whom [etc]

†**c.** Used as a title of courtesy in addressing or referring to persons, esp ladies of rank or eminence. *Obs.*

c **1532** DU WES *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr* 896 Most illustre, ryght excellente & ryght vertuouse lady my lady Mary of Englande **1588** KYD *Househ. Philos* Ded, To the Worshipfvll and Vertvovs Gentleman Maister Thomas Reade, Esqvier, Health and all Happines. **1626** SIR W MURE *Misc Poems* XVII *title*, Epitaph of the verie excellent, vertuouse and trulie honoured Lady, the Lady Arnestoun. *a* **1700** EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb 1668, I saw the tragedy of 'Horace' (written by the virtuous Mrs Phillips)

d. *absol* (as pl), chiefly with *the*

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 226 He putte awey the vicious And tok to him the vertuous. *c* **1425** WYNTOUN *Cron* VII. 832 He chastit þa þat war wicciousse, And relewit al wertuousse. **1589** NASHE *Anat Absurd* Wks (Grosart) I 35 The acts of the ventrous, and the praise of the vertuous **1597** MORLEY *Introd Mus* Ded, A second being causing vs liue in the mindes of the vertuous, as it were, deified to the posteritie **1651** HOBBES *Leviath* IV XLVI 373 As if the Vertuous, and their Vertues could be asunder. *a* **1721** KEN *Urania* Wks. 1721 IV 498 They prizd an humble modest Air, Sang more the Virtuous than the Fair. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVI[1,] But the angels of affliction spread their toils alike for the virtuous and the wicked *c* **1805** LEYDEN in *Life & Poems* (1875) 195 The soft descending dews of sleep, That bathe the virtuous in serene repose **1846** MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II. VIII 137 The esteem of the noble and virtuous I would still retain.

e. Of the disposition or mind

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 398 Of a good and vertuous disposition **1598** SHAKS *Merry W* I. 1 189 *Slen.* If I be drunke, Ile be drunke with those that haue the feare of God, and not with drunken knaues *Euan* So got-udge me, that is a vertuous minde **1602** *Ld Cromwell* IV 1. 20 He was my Maister, And each vertuous part, That liued in him, I tenderd with my hart **1634** MILTON *Comus* 211 These thoughts may startle well, but not astound The vertuous mind **1660** INGELO *Bentiv & Ur.* II (1682) 196 Many Vertuous Dispositions are fair Resemblances of the Divine Perfections **1780** A HAMILTON *Let to Miss Schuyler* Wks 1850 I 187 A virtuous mind cannot long esteem a base one **1784** COWPER *Tiroc* 436 The most disinterested and

virtuous minds 1816 SHELLEY *Dæmon of World* II. 136 The bliss..Which Dawns on the virtuous mind

f. *Sc.* Diligent or industrious in work

Perhaps due to Prov xii. 4 see b above, quot 1611

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I ii, I've heard my honest uncle often say, That lads should a' for wives that's vertuous pray *a* 1825 SCOTT in Jamieson *Sc Dict* Suppl s v, Her daughter was the most virtuous woman in the parish, for that week she had spun six spyndles of yarn.

3 Of acts, life, manners, etc. Characterized by, of the nature of, virtue; according with, or conforming to, moral law or principles, morally good or justifiable.

Occas in a weakened sense 'estimable, commendable, praiseworthy'

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xix 634 God to christofore gafe sic grace of vertuyse lare *Ibid* xxxvi. 424 Aganis þaim þat awantis þaim-selfe of uertuise lif *a* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 17 Ther may no man beqweythe his heyre his vertuous noblesse *a* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 36 In meknes, pouert, paciens, & labour, & oþer vertuus dedis. 1450 *Lett Marg. of Anjou*, etc (Camden) 97 The womanly and vertuouse governance that ye be renowned of 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* xi, None oughte to preyse hym self but oughte to doo good and vertuous werkes whereof other may preyse hym 1509 FISHER *Serm* Wks (1876) 471 Blessyd are tho whiche haue made vertuous ende and conclusyon of theyr lyfe in our lorde 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II vii 37 [They] are much giuen too musick and all other vertuous & honest exercises 1607 SHAKS *Timon* III ii 44 If his occasion were not vertuous, I should not vrge it halfe so faithfully 1667 MILTON *P L.* VIII 550 That what she wills to do or say, Seems wisest, vertuousest, discreetest, best 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 500 ₱ 3 There is one thing I am able to give each of them, which is a virtuous Education 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxiii, The present reward of virtuous conduct 1782 J BROWN *Compend View Nat & Rev Relig.* I 25 To constitute an act truly virtuous, it must originate fro n a virtuous principle or habit 1836 J S. GILBERT *Chr Atonem* ix (1852) 297 Can pride be virtue, or can any act be truly virtuous, if done in pride? 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* i, My Father has got it [*sc* my uncle's money] now, and is saving it up for me, which is a highly virtuous purpose 1871 R. W DALE *Commandm* Introd xi It is only the virtuous man who knows what is virtuous

† b Of writings = MORAL *a* 3 b *Obs.*—1

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xiv (Percy Soc) 53 He made also the tales of Caunterbury, Some vertuous, and some glad and mery

c. Of a blush Chaste, modest

1818 BYRON *Juan* I Ded vii, Your bays may hide the baldness of your brows—Perhaps some virtuous blushes.

† 4 Belonging to the virtuosi Also *absol* with *the. Obs. rare.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 10 Most excellent and virtuous Friends, This great Discovery makes amends For all our unsuccessful Pains 1685 PETTY *Will* in Ld Fitzmaurice *Life* (1895) 319, I obtained my degree of Doctor of Physick in Oxford, and forthwith thereupon to be admitted into the College of Physitians, London, and into severall clubbs of the virtuous

II. Of things, their operations, etc.

5 Producing, or capable of producing, (great) effect; powerful, potent, strong.

In some quots influenced by or approximating to sense 6

13 *K. Alis.* 5228 (Laud MS), His maden fyres vertuous Fyue hundreþ, vche gret als an hous 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 137 That word above alle erthli thinges Is vertuous in his doinges, Wher so it be to evele or goode 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV [VIII] 22 Then wil I to Olimpus top our vertuous engine binde, And by it euerie thing shall hang 1616 J LANE *Contn Sqr.'s T.* IX 394 Till happelie her ffather slewe the snake, and by his virtuous wordes did th' venom slake.

b Of actions, qualities, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 Touchynge þe þridde liknesse, þat is vertuous worchynge. 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 246 Therfor the dygestion is the bettyr and more vertuose in wyntyr than in any othyr tyme 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 3427 And ye may ther Maken thynges fresshe of hewe, And whan ye lyst, transforme hem newe, Your power ys so vertuous. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I (heading), Plantes, their temperature, complexions, and vertuous operations 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III ii 367 Then crush this herbe into Lysanders eie, Whose liquor hath this virtuous propertie, To take from thence all error. 1644 [H PARKER] *Jus Populi* 18 Such causes as remain more vertuous then their effects, as the water heated is lesse hot then the fire 1667 MILTON *P L* III 608 With one vertuous touch Th' Arch-chimick Sun, so farr from us remote Produces so many precious things 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I xxi, It is a wine of virtuous powers; My mother made it of wild flowers 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I ix, Yet the soil Had depth and vigour to bring forth The hardier fruits of virtuous worth

6 Endowed with, or possessed of, inherent or natural virtue or power (often of a magical, occult, or supernatural kind); potent or powerful in effect, influence, or operation on this account; *spec.* having potent medicinal properties or qualities; efficacious or beneficial in healing Now *arch*

a Of precious stones, etc.

13. *Gaw & Gr Kni.* 2027 His cote, wyth þe conysaunce of þe clere werkez, Ennurned vpon veluet vertuous stonez 13 *E. E Allit. P.* B 1280 þe vyoles & þe vessalment of vertuous stones 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVI liii (Bodl MS), [The more] þat Jacinctus is liche to þe Saphire in coloure, þe more vertuous it is *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xvii. 80 If þe dyamaund be gude and vertuous, þe adamand drawes nogt þe pedill to him 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 214/2 A Margaryte, whyche gemme is white lytyl and vertuouse The virtu of thys Stone is sayd to be ayenst effusyon of blood 1503 HAWES *Examp Virt* IV 40 Of vertuous turkeys there was a cheyr. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 562 The stone was so vertuous that none coud esteme the valure therof. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 499 There is a virtuous Bezoar and another without virtu which appear to the show alike

b Of things in general.

1340 *Ayenb* 113 Me zayþ þet hit [sacramental bread] is ope substance þet is uirtuous and substanciel aboue understondigge *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 264 (Add MS), This knyght than had a vertuous welle beside his bedde *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (W de W) A iij, All my temporall rychesse I haue exspended, & almoost no thynge is lefte me, excepte a vertuous tre in the myddes of myne empyre 1527 BRUNSWYKE (*title*), The vertuose boke Of the distyllacyon of all maner of waters of the herbes in this present volume expressed 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* III i, For neither rain can fall vpon the earth, Nor Sun reflexe his vertuous beames thereon 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II xii 86 Streight way he with his vertuous staffe them strooke And streight of beasts they comely men became 1629 A SYMMER *Spir Poste* I iii 13 Behold the timely vertuous presence of Gods Providence 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 113 Canace, That own'd the vertuous Ring and Glass

c. Of herbs, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 129 And ek his herbe in special The vertuous Fenele it is *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 4433 The erbys be so vertuous, That no beste venymous Ne may in no Wyse approche *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 92 in *Macro Plays* 38 The drede of God, þat makyst swete wertuus herbys in þe sowll [to] sprynge 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V xxv 584 The leaves [of mallow] are good for all the greefes aforesayde, yet they be nothing so vertuous as the roote. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon* (1634) 108 Where the flowers are most fragrant and vertuous, there the Honey dews are most fine and pure 1614 W. B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed 2) 81 Fylberds are vertuous in Medicine 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 84 These our mountaines are full of vertuous herbes 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 418 The Ladies sought around For virtuous herbs. 1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist E Bord* I 264 Twenty-five 'elegant' copper-plates containing the figures of many of the most virtuous herbs. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 2124 Cutting the roots of many a virtuous herb To solace overburdened mortals! 1884 — *Jerishtah* Wks (1896) II 665/1 By application of a virtuous root The burning has abated

d. Of drugs, etc.

1600 ROWLAND *Lett Humours Blood* VI 77 Strong sodden Water is a vertuous thing. ?*c* 1614 J DAVIES *Let* Wks. 1876 I p. xlviii, Least the intention of to much Reading hinder the working of those vertuous drugs. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* X 283 Before her gates hill-wolves, and lions, lay, Which with her virtuous drugs so tame she made, That [etc] 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 43/1 By that means you will have a very strong and virtuous Spirit 1871 HAWTHORNE *S Fellon* (1879) 99 It is the most virtuous liquor that ever was

† 7 Of great excellence or worth *Obs*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 9460 For now is non so glorious, Ne non in this world so vertuous, As Ilion was the while it stode *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 1171 Harp he couthe & syng welle þerto, & carff welle ymagus, & peyntede bothe—Suche virtuose werkus he wolde welle do *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 80 The douffe Unto the erthe she toke hir flight, And sang a song ful gracious, Of al songes most vertuous

III 8 *Comb.* (in sense 4), as *virtuous disposed, -like, -making, -minded* adjs.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 206/2 By ther Founders and other vertuous disposed persones. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 347 Becoming as virtuous-making a Pattern among Wives, as she was before among Virgins 1699 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1711) II 36 If that which restrains the Person, and holds him to a virtuous-like Behaviour, be no Affection towards Virtue it self, he is not in reality the more virtuous 1807 *Europ Mag* LII 469/2 Those, on whom the virtuous-minded Muse Ne'er breath'd a portion of her hallow'd fire

Virtuously, *adv.* Forms: (see VIRTUOUS *a*). [f prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a virtuous manner, according to or in conformity with moral laws; uprightly, righteously; chastely, purely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 46 Qwikenynge hem wiþ my grace, to lyve in mekenes vertuously 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 236 How that ye shal kepe youre sowle fro vices and ill maners, and vertuosly to lywe 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 A remembraunce of oold love vertuously *set at alle tymes to the pleseen of God* 1509 *Paternoster, Ave & Creed* A ij, To dyspose men to be vertuously occupyed in theyr myndes and prayers 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxvii § 12 How should a vertuously disposed minde better resolue with it selfe then thus? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV i 7 They that meane vertuously, and yet do so, The Diuell their vertue tempts, and they tempt Heauen 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 22 The denial of Honour to our Parents wherein we think we doe vertuously 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 105 To be vertuously Magnificent, is with daily Provisions to feed the Hungry 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 33 ₱6 This Woman, who could be so virtuously impertinent, as to admonish one she was hardly acquainted with 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxviii, Here Mrs Wititterley tossed her head—not passionately only virtuously 1847 CARLYLE *Misc* IV 223 This we say the present editor has virtuously forborne

† 2. Bravely, courageously, valiantly *Obs. rare.*

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 162 Therfor the troians vertuosly the grecans into hare tentis fleynge suyt *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 109 Hector encountred the fyrst so vertuously, yᵗ he ran him thrugh out with his spere

† 3. With great skill or excellence. *Obs* —1

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII 982 (Cott), Þat buk Qwhat Master Iohun Barbere His dedis ditit mar wertusly þan I can thynk in al study

† 4 Virtually. *Obs. rare*

1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 6030 Somme vnderstonde certeynly That he ys ther vertuously, Somme seyn 'ymaginatiue', And somme 'representatiue' 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W 1506) II. viii 104 Also this fourth commaundement yᵗ is the fyrst of yᵉ seconde table conteyneth in hym vertuously yᵉ VII werkes of mercy.

† 5 Powerfully, strongly. *Obs.*—1

In quot used affectedly

1588 SHAKS *Timon* I ii 232, I *Lord* We are so vertuously bound *Tim.* And so am I to you 2 *Lord* So infinitely endeer'd

Virtuousness. Also 5 **vertuosenes,** 5–6 **-uousnes** (6 **-uouseness**), 6–7 **-nesse,** 6–8 **-ness,** 6 **vertousnes, -usnes,** *Sc* **-eousnes.** [f as prec.]

† 1 The condition of being endowed with inherent virtue or power *Obs* —1

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII xvi (1495) V vij b/1 The sonne hath a vertu of plente [1535 plentiful] vertuousnes for he yeuyth vertu of generacion to thyse nether thynges

2 The state or condition of being virtuous, virtuous quality or character, moral rectitude, goodness, probity.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I xvii 96 Thei laborid euere in mekenes for to haue it in greet mesure, whilis thei myȝten haue laborid forto haue had kunnyng of moral vertuosenes 1528 ROY *Rede me* II (Arb) 72 They are slaunder of vertousnes, Occasion vnto viciousnes. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex* (1633) 39 Behaviour, countenance, rayment, all smells of vertuousnesse 1608 L MACHIN *Dumbe Knight* III, I know you hate me for my vertuousnesse 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* III. xi (1662) 471 And so their chief Virtuousness lieth in that Will or Love which is contained in them. 1735 BUTLER *Anal* I iii § 4 The pleasure or advantage in this case is gained by the action itself, not by the morality, the virtuousness or viciousness of it. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* III. vi. (1762) 178 In order to the Vertuousness of an Act, the Heart must be indifferent in the Time of the Performance of that Act 1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I i 100 He meddles not with the virtuousness either of humanity or justice 1865 J GROTE *Moral Ideals* VIII (1876) 117 But that is a very low degree of virtuousness where conscience does no more than guard from wrong action 1879 H SPENCER *Data of Ethics* III 38 Perfection of nature, or virtuousness of action

† 3 High or worthy character, excellence, merit *Obs.*—1

1525 LD BERNERS tr *Froiss* II xxvi 71 *heading*, Of the great vertuousnesse and largesse that was in therle of Foiz.

Virulence (vɪ rɪ·ʊlĕns) [ad. L. *virulentia* see next and **-ENCE** So OF and F *virulence*]

1. Extreme acrimony or bitterness of temper or speech, violent malignity or rancour.

1663 JER TAYLOR *Fun Serm Bramhall* Wks 1831 IV vii 75 It was also such honor, that it is greater than the virulence of tongues, which his worthiness and their envy had armed against him 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* cxl 3 Their sharpen'd Tongue the Serpent's sting In Virulence exceeds 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI 150 Our virulence is thrown On others' fame, thro' fondness for our own 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I iv 28 My sister, who had treated Mr. Lovelace with virulence, came into me and insulted me as fast as I recovered 1796 BP WATSON *Apol Bible* 322, I have been frequently shocked at the virulence of your zeal 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxi, The ill will of Miss Knag had lost nothing of its virulence 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* xi (1880) 194 The persecution was carried on with increased virulence, until resistance almost disappeared

b An instance of this.

a 1774 TUCKER *Lit Nat* (1834) II 295 The leaders, however they may sometimes encourage these virulences to serve a turn, do not enter into the same sentiments themselves

2 The property or quality of being physically virulent or full of virus, extreme poisonousness or venomousness, malignity or violence (of disease)

1748 *Anson's Voy* I x 106 A general dejection prevailed amongst us, which added much to the virulence of the disease 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 519, I have frequently known the disease return with all its virulence after a course of goat-whey 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 48 The wind is salubrious, stopping infection, and removing the virulence of distemper 1834 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sci.* XXVII 283 Venomous snakes decrease in the virulence of their poison with decrease of temperature 1878 H M STANLEY *Dark Cont* II xii. 361 The itch disease was rabid, about a dozen of the men were fearful objects of its virulence

attrib 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I 721 Whether the virulence test is satisfactory and exclusive is a doubtful matter.

Virulency (vɪ rɪ·ʊlĕnsɪ) [ad. L *virulentia*, f *virulentus* see next and **-ENCY** So Sp. and Pg. *virulencia*, It. *virulenza*]

1 = VIRULENCE 1.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks* (1620) II 487 Men of corrupt minds shall bee as it were moued to goe on in their virulency and spite, and scorne of good Profession. 1647 N. WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 6 The zeale of the one, the virulency of the other, must kindle combustions 1672 CLARENDON *Ess* Tracts (1727) 269 Those differences which are debated between Roman Catholics themselves with so much virulency and animosity 1738 BIRCH *Milton* in *M's Wks* I 28 He was always remarkable for an Haughtiness of Temper and Virulency of Style 1847 E BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* II, Several incoherent threats of retaliation that, in their indefinite depth of virulency, smacked of King Lear

2 = VIRULENCE 2

1651 FRENCH *Distill* V 135 The powder is very good to be strewed upon old ulcers, for it doth much correct the virulency of them 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym* 73 The Hyacinth becomes the infallible indication of the Plague, by which afterward the virulency is driven forth. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 561/2 Lest the Particles of the Mercury should create Pains, Aches, Rottenness, or a Virulency never to be taken away 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 283 The Particles of the Quick Silver oftentimes impress an indelible Virulency upon the Brain.

Virulent (vɪ rɪ·ʊlĕnt), *a* Also 5 **verelent,** 6 **vyrulent** [ad L *virulentus* poisonous, f *virus*

VIRUS So OF and F *virulent*, It., Sp., and Pg *virulento*]

1. *Med* †a. Of wounds or ulcers. Characterized by the presence of corrupt or poisonous matter *Obs* (passing into next)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 77 *marg*, Off olde verelent woundes *Ibid.* 80 If þe vlcus be virulent, þat is to seie venemi, loke if þat þe venym þat goiþ out be 1edisch or 3elowisch 1541 R COPLAND *Guydon's Forme* R IV, The gouernall accomplysshynge the entencyon after the vlceracyon is to dr3e the rottenesse that is thycke and flesshy, blody, and vyrulent 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 28 Chamaepitys layd upon great woundes, and virulent .healeth the same 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II xlii 266 A certaine person, well knowen vnto me hauing a virulent vlcer, in manner of a Polipus in his nostrils 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Ulcers* are Virulent, which instead of Pus, or Sanies, yield a malignant *Virus*, &c

b. Of diseases, etc. Characterized by extreme malignancy or violence

1563 T GALE *Antidot* 22 b, Yf the desease be malygne or Virulent, put in more of the *Argentum Viuum* 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 28/1 It may be us'd in the Cure of virulent Gonorrhœa's 1748 *Anson's Voy* I x 102 The scars of wounds which had been for many years healed, were forced open again by this virulent distemper. 1799 *Med Jrnl* I 203 They deny that the contagion has become more frequent while the disease itself has thus been rendered less virulent and fatal. 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I iv 66 Scurvy in its most virulent form, and leprosy, were common disorders 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci* (1879) I v 178 Germs which may be pushed by foul air into virulent energy of reproduction

transf 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Fate* Wks (Bohn) II. 327, I find the like unity in human structures rather virulent and pervasive 1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* lxv VIII 170 A virulent insurrection was still glowing throughout a large portion of the empire 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) II xiii. 299 There is often a virulent contagion in a confident tone.

2. Of serpents, material substances, plants, etc.: Possessing venomous or strongly poisonous qualities; highly injurious or fatal to life, extremely noxious

1577 STANYHURST *Descr Irel* 7/2 in *Holinshed* II, Ireland bred no snake before S Patrick was borne *ergo*, it engendered no toade, no Adder, no Frogge, nor any other virulent worme 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 196 They giue the too forward maydens a virulent potion 1657 W. COLE *Adam in Eden* c, The Viper and all other virulent Creatures whatever 1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 132 Herbs or mineralls, with Virulent, and Deleterious Qualities. 1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot* 216 How the same soil should in a leaf of the vine or sorrel produce a wholesome acid, and in that of a spurge or manchineel a most virulent poison 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* 1 (1858) 4 While the virulent humour festers deep within, poisoning the sources of life 1877 F T ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I 8 In certain cases it contains specific agents in the causation of disease, and promotes their development or renders them more virulent

fig 1894 P PINKERTON *Adriatica, Or Asolan Hills*, Jealousy's virulent darts, Fortune's opprobrious thrusts

†b Potent, powerful, effective *Obs* —1

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 2/2 A very excellent water for the payne of the heade It wilbe very good and virulent for the heade

c. Obnoxiously violent or strong. *nonce-use.*

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl., To Sir W. Phillips* 6 May, Nay, I am convinced that she has likewise a most virulent attachment to his person, though her love never shows itself but in the shape of discontent.

3 *fig.* Violently bitter, spiteful, or malignant, full of acrimony or enmity. a. Of action or feeling.

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 325 Where hee rules, there is a rancourous heart and a rayling tongue, there malicious and virulent courses cannot bee wanting 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* III iii, I bring you the sting Of virulent malice, festering your fair name, Plucked out and trod on. 1726 DR WHARTON in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II IV.339 Every virulent vote, every passionate reproach are so many real commendations of my conduct 1769 *Junius Lett* xv (1788) 89 The virulent exaggeration of party must be employed, to rouse the passions of the people 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 98 On my head I may draw down your virulent spite. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II xviii 165 We have failed, like Mr Baily, to discover the ground of Flamsteed's virulent antipathy to Halley. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine's Gage* I She was hated by Whig beauties with virulent wrath

b. Of speech or writing

1631 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 29 He is greatly faulty in his virulent termes and charging the same upon my Lord Falkland 1689 WOOD *Life* (O H S) III. 313 A virulent pamphlet.. wherein he foolishly reflected on King William. 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No 15 101 It is impossible to escape the virulent Pen of that Rascal the Examiner. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc Philos. Necess* 172 Your virulent censures of myself are abundantly too severe 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Clive* (1851) II 506 The meetings were large, stormy, even riotous, the debates indecently virulent. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* II App 540 He stops twice in the course of his history to apostrophize Harold in terms of virulent abuse.

c Of persons, their dispositions, etc.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 215 Let him take heed of striking his wife, said another, or to be virulent in termes against her 1647 CLARENDON *Contempt Ps* Tracts (1727) 472 Let the virulent tongues of ill men traduce us with what calumnies they please. 1693 J EDWARDS *Author O & N. Test.* 150 (Appion), a virulent writer against the Jews 1714 SWIFT *Pres St Aff* Wks 1841 I 495 Since the virulent opposers of the queen have so far prevailed as to make [etc] 1792 GOUV MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II. 227 His enemies here are as virulent as ever. 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* I 3 The deluded religionist, even when virulent in an extreme degree 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xiii III 276 He had since disgusted some virulent fanatics by his humanity and moderation 1883 F M PEARD *Contrad* I 42, I am glad you don't consider me very virulent

Hence **Virulent** *v. trans*, to render virulent.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed 8) II lvi 301 They say, Certain spirits virulented from the inward humor, darted on the object, convey a Venom where they point and fix

Virulently (vɪ rĭŭlĕntlɪ), *adv.* [f prec + -LY ²] In a virulent manner; with virulence or violence: a. Of actions, language, etc

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xi 38 The raising of whose bones, more virulently, then truly, you obiect to this our *Apostaticall land* 1607 R C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World Wond* 274 I here was neuer yet controuersie in Christian religion so stoutly, so vehemently, nor so virulently canuased and ventilated 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* II § 101 Which, it may be, made the other to be the more virulently remembered. 1709 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) II 306 Sacheverell levell'd his. Anathemas most virulently against him 1783 HAILES *Anc. Chr Ch* II. 23 The device of forging acts of Pilate, in which Christ was virulently defamed 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* IV, Sentiments so virulently misanthropic 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxvi, Catholics were hunted down both by law and by public opinion, as virulently as Protestant nonconformists

b Of poisons, diseases, etc

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III, i, This potion that hath wrought so virulently! 1858 COPLAND *Dict Pract Med* III II 1341/2 The effects of the malady having become thus virulently contagious 1867 H MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* VI 122 Though some kinds are virulently poisonous, yet a large number are highly useful to man 1876 *Jrnl R Geog Soc* XLVI 54 Several are pitted with small pox, which ranged virulently about ten years ago.

Virulentness. *rare.* [f. as prec + -NESS] Virulence

a 1676 HALE *True Relig* III (1684) 43 These bitternesses and virulentnesses have been commonly of two kinds. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Virulentness*, poisonous Nature, also Maliciousness

‖ **Virus** (vəɪ rŭs). [L. *vīrus* slimy liquid, poison, offensive odour or taste. Hence also F., Sp, Pg. *virus.*]

In *Lanfranc's Cirurgie* (*c* 1400) 77 the word, explained as 'a thin venomy quitter', is merely taken over from the Latin text

1. Venom, such as is emitted by a poisonous animal. Also *fig*

1599 *Broughton's Lett* iv. 14 You. haue spit out all the *virus* and poyson you could conceiue, in the abuse of his person 1702 MEAD *Poisons* 26 The Story of Cleopatra pouring the Virus of an Asp into a Wound made in her Arm by her own Teeth 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Viper*, By the Microscope, the Virus [of the viper] was found to consist of minute Salts in continual Motion 1867 DK ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. 37 That the deadly virus shall in a few minutes curdle the blood. 1879 R T SMITH *Basil Gl.* IX 111 He it was who hollowed the minute sting of the bee to shed its virus through

2 *Path* A morbid principle or poisonous substance produced in the body as the result of some disease, esp one capable of being introduced into other persons or animals by inoculation or otherwise and of developing the same disease in them.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Virulent*, a Term apply'd to any thing that yields a *Virus*, that is, a corrosive or contagious Pus 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl*, *To Sir W. Philip* 3 Oct, When he examined the *egesta*, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the *virus* was discharged 1799 *Med Jrnl* I 448 Whether opium applied externally, may or may not prove an antidote to the canine virus. 1800 *Ibid* III 352 The pustules contain a perfect Small-pox virus 1826 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed. 5) 165 In consequence of the virus being mixed with the saliva of the rabid animal. 1878 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 79 It should never be forgotten that it is the virus which infects the system 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 602 Possibly there is some virus acting on the nerve-centres

attrib 1860 W T FOX in *Trans Obstetr Soc* II 210 The general symptoms being the result of virus action *Ibid.* 228 This latter action is alike common to all forms of virus disease.

3. *fig* A moral or intellectual poison, or poisonous influence

1778 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) III 317 Venice is a stink-pot, charged with the very virus of hell! 1807 SOUTHEY *H K White* 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine virus of envy *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks Notes* (1875) 189 The corrosive virus which inoculates pride with a venom not its own *a* 1884 M PATTISON *Mem* (1885) 239 The clerical virus would have lingered in the system.

4 Violent animosity, virulence.

1866 ALGER *Solit Nat & Man* IV 360 Two classes of men, however, he did hate with especial relish and virus

†**Vis,** *sb* 1 *Obs rare* [ad L *vīs-us* sight, f. ppl stem of *vidēre* to see] Vision, sight

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 34 If a mane lufe anoþer whilke es absent he desyres gretly his presence for to hafe þe vys of his lufe and his likynge Pare-fore we may noghte hafe þe vis of His lufe here in fulfilling.

‖ **Vis** (vɪs), *sb.*² Pl. **vires** (vəɪ rīz). [L. *vīs* (pl. *vīrēs*)]

1 Strength, force, energy, vigour.

c 1630 T GOODWIN *Serm* Wks 1681 I III 39 [Christ] Who then must be the immediate Uniter, by his own *Vis* or Power exerted in it 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 104 There is a certain vis, a power infused into the soul 1788 *Trifler* No 17 231 Charmed with the prospect which the vis of combined effects presented to him, he resolved to investigate the springs of action 1882 DR J BROWN *John Leach*, etc 183 His verses had more imaginative *vis*, more daintiness of phrase [etc]. 1888 ABP BENSON in A C Benson *Life* (1899) II v 200 There is no *vis* and there is also no learning, among them [sc Reformers], out of Germany 1907 P T FORSYTH *Positive Preaching* v 163 The great moral *vis* of the Reformation subsided into the renewed intellectualism of the seventeenth century dogmatists.

2 In special collocations with other Latin words In addition to those illustrated below, various others are or have been in use, as *vis acceleratrix*, *centrifuga*, *centripeta*, *impressa*, *insita*, etc A number of these appear in dictionaries from about 1700 onwards

a *Vis major*, such a degree of superior force that no effective resistance can be made to it

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 599 Hailes, stormes of wind and raine, and such like impressions of the aire, which whensoever they doe light, are tearmed by the Lawyers, *Vis major*, i the greater violence 1866 LD BLACKBURN in Hurlstone & Coltman *Exch* IV 271 He can excuse himself by shewing that the escape was the consequence of vis major or the act of God

b *Vis inertiæ*, the resistance naturally offered by matter to any force tending to alter its state in respect of rest or motion, also *transf.*, tendency on the part of persons, etc., to remain inactive or unprogressive.

1706 [see INERTIA 1] 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II. s v, This *Vis Inertiæ* is no where more conspicuous, than in the sudden Motion of a Vessel full of Liquor upon a Horizontal Plane. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II i § 6 31 Matter is a mere passive thing, of whose very essence it is, to be endued with a *Vis inertiae* 1781 *Phil Trans* LXXI i 312 Not so much owing to the smallness of the quantity of powder that takes fire in that case as to the *vis inertiæ* of the generated fluid 1836 I TAYLOR *Phys The Another Life* II 32 This power of the mind in overcoming the *vis inertiæ* of matter

transf 1755 CHESTERF *Let to Bp of Waterford* 26 June, Writing seems to be acting which my *vis inertiæ* will not suffer me to undertake 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1858) VII 405 By the time absolute power is attained, it will be charming in speculation, but prove to be nothing but the *vis inertiæ* 1818 *Edin Rev* XXIX 361 The *vis inertiæ* which strengthens the subject in repelling the aggressions of his rulers 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Med Archit* VII I. 272 There is a *vis inertiæ* in Art which is not easily overcome

c *Vis viva*, the operative force of a moving or acting body, reckoned as equal to the mass of the body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

1780 *Encycl Brit* (ed 2) V. 3317/1 The *vis viva*, or absolute apparent strength of the stroke 1808 *Edin Rev* XII 122 The proposition on which the whole theory of the *vis viva* is actually founded. 1849 SIR W THOMSON *Math & Phys. Papers* (1882) I 107 Notes on Hydrodynamics On the Vis-viva of a liquid in motion. 1870 *Lond* etc *Philos Mag* Sept 210 But a part only of the vires vivæ produced during the efflux has been transformed into heat 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App 546 The vis viva of vibration depends upon the force of the stroke

d *Vis vitæ*, vital force.

1752 *Gentl Mag* 67/1 All medicines whatever, which tend to lessen the *vis vitæ*, are pernicious. *a* 1817 T DWIGHT *Trav New Eng*, etc (1821) I 385 A pungency, entirely peculiar, accompanied the smell, and appeared to lessen the *vis vitae* in a manner, different from any thing, which I had ever experienced before

e. *Vis a fronte*, a force operating from in front (as in attraction or suction). *Vis a tergo*, a force operating from behind; a propulsive force

1822 GOOD *Study Med* II 15 Hence arose another hypothesis, which ascribed the propulsive power to a progressive *vis à tergo* 1825 *Ibid* (ed. 2) II 28 The secernents or extreme arteries .operate by a kind of suction, which may be regarded as a *vis à fronte* 1873 T H GRFEN *Introd. Pathol* (ed 2) 19 The combined effect of the diminished *vis à tergo* and of the arterial degeneration may, in some cases, be alone sufficient to cause arrest of the circulation

†**Vis,** *sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [Arbitrary shortening of VISIT *sb.* see first quot] A short visit or call.

1754 *World* No. 62 P 8 When a fine gentleman chuses to signify his intention of making a short VISIT. I am for an abridgment of the word, and only calling it a Vis *Ibid* P 9, I may observe, that the Vis seems to be chiefly confined within the bills of mortality 1807 SOUTHEY *Life A. Bell* (1844) II 562 If you cannot make me a *visit*, at least make me a *vis*, if you can, before your return to Swanage

Hence †**Vis** *v trans.*, to pay a short visit to. (Cf. VIZ *v*) *Obs*

1754 *World* No 62 P 8 I ady Changeherfriend's compliments to Lady Fiddlefaddle, and intends to Vis her lady ship this evening.

†**Vis,** *sb.*⁴ *Obs rare.* Abbreviation of VIS-À-VIS I. Also *attrib.*

1809 *Sporting Mag* XXXIII 276 The Vis Landau will be the fashionable vehicle among the Members of the Whip Club 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 April, In utter contempt of a hackney-coach and my own *vis*, both of which were deemed necessary for our conveyance.

Vis, var VICE *sb* 3, obs f. VISS; obs. Sc. f. WISE *sb.* and *a* **Vis,** abbrev. f. VISCOUNT.

‖ **Visa** (vī·zā), *sb.* [F *visa*, a L *vīsa*, fem. pa. pple. of *vidēre* to see] = VISÉ *sb*

1831 *Edin Rev.* LIV 200 No trust whatever can be placed in the simple certificate given by conscience .. Beyond this its *visa* does not reach 1859 B JERROLD *Life D Jerrold* 309 On going to the Austrian Consul in London for the visa of my father's passport. 1885 *Field* 4 April 439/3 We had hoped to .return through Finland, but were unable to obtain the Russian visa at Stockholm. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec 5/2 Notification of the witness list was made yesterday to the Parquet, which began by refusing its visa

Hence **Vi·sa** *v. trans*, to visé. Also **Vi·saed** *ppl. a.*

1847 WEBSTER s v *Visé*, Hence, travelers speak of getting their passports *visaed* 1858 HOMANS *Cycl Commerce* 1500/2 For each passport so *visaed* 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Mar 3/2 For want of the same readily visaed passport

† **Vi·sable**, *a. Obs*⁻¹ [f. VISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Able to plan or act wisely.

c 1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* IX 9544 [They] seiden he was a worthy knyht, vayllaunt & vysable in every fyht.

Visage (vi·zĕdʒ), *sb* Forms. 4–6 **vysage** (4 **fysage**), **uisage**, 4– **visage** (4, 5 *Sc.*, **wisage**, **wysage**), 5 **visache**, 6 **visadge**, 6 *Sc* **visag** (**wissag**), **vissage**; 4 **vysege**, **fisege**, 5 **fyssege**, 5 **vesage**, **-ayge**, *Sc.* **wesage**, 6 *Sc* **vessage** [a. AF. and OF. (also mod.F.) *visage*, = Sp *visage*, *visaje*, Pg. *visagem*, It *visaggio*, f. L. *vīs-us* face (cf. VIS *sb.*²) · see -AGE]

1. The face, the front part of the head, of a person (rarely of an animal).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5887 He hydde hys vysege al þat he myȝt, Out of knowlych of here syȝt 13 *Coer de L* 807 Sche gahchyd heiself in the vysage. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 14 Forhede, visage, and browes *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1162 þe bond þat is fysage was bounde wyþ. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 141 To treten of anotamie of þe visage. *a* 1450 *Myl's Festial* 141 Then had þis Vaspasyan . a maledy yn hys vysage *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 230 They scratched theyr vysages & pulled theyr heeres 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 296 He was sore hurt in the bodye and in the visage. 1588 SHAKS *L L L.* v. ii. 144 Vpon the next occasion that we meete, With Visages displayd to talke and greete 1632 J PORY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II III 272 One out of the house dischardged haile shot upon Mr. Atturnies sonnes face, which pitifully mangled his visage 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* 297 Rubbing their feet about their visage and head, whence the vulgar usually say at such times, the cat washeth her face. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX 1019 Scalp, face, and shoulders, the keen steel divides; And the shared visage hangs on equal sides 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 332 Shrunk in abject fears, From his vile visage [he] wiped the scalding tears 1784 *Cook's Voy* II. IV i 273 Sometimes the orator of the canoe would have his face covered with a mask, representing either a human visage, or that of some animal 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I XII 108 There are no wrinkles in his visage. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* VI, The sun burnt my visage, but I heeded it not 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* XXVI, The maniac bellowed: she parted her shaggy locks from her visage 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I v. 41 The ruddy fire-light lending animation to the visages sketched upon them [*sc* the walls] with charcoal.

† **b.** *In one's* (or *the*) *visage*, in or to one's face.

1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* V x. (1554) 120 b, On a day, the story telleth us, With Affricans and folkes of Chartage, Siphax the Romaines met in the visage 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I xi 62 But euer the xj Kynges and their hooste was euer in the vysage of Arthur 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 128/2 That *the moneye*. he tooke and dyde with all his prouffyt, and [it] was prevyd in his vysage that [etc.] 1521 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 12 Frier Wynssent protestit solemnitly in presens of the saidis ballies, and in the vesiagh [*sic*] of the haill court, that [etc.].

2. The face with reference to the form or proportions of the features.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18858 O suilk a moder, wel slik a child, Wit fair wisage. 13 *K Alis.* 6425 (Laud MS.), Anoþer folk bisiden is, Wiþ brode visage, & pleyn, I wys. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 383 In wysage wes he sumdeill gray *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 110 A not-heed hadde he, with a broun visage. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret* 228 Tho that haue grete visachys and fleschy bene dysposyd to concupyscence. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 88 With vesage lufly and lang, Body stalwart and strang 1480 CAXTON *Myrr* I XIV 46 They be dyuerse in somme caas or of body or of membres . or of the visage. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XXIV 71, I neuer sawe soo fayre a creture in ye visage 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 5, Saynt Gregory writeth howe the vysages of Englande resemble more unto aungelles than earthly creatures. 1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 34 b, With a visage adulterated betwixt a mans and a Goates. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple Newes* II. i, *Shun* And such a parboil'd visage! *Fit* His face looks like a dyer's apron, just 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 890 Old Butes' form he took, His wrinkled visage, and his hoary hairs 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 518 ¶ 9 The intrinsick Worth. is ordinarily calculated from the Cast of his Visage, the Contour of his Person [etc.] 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 133 *The visage of this animal* is erect, & pretty much resembles that of the Quato 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind* 5 Their faces are tolerably round, contrary to the visage of the others, which inclines much to flatness. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 72 Their visages, too, were peculiar. one had a large head, broad face, and small piggish eyes. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III, A visage like mine, looking no fresher than an apple that has stood the winter 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXII. (1878) 554 The form of her visage was altered

3. The face or features as expressive of feeling or temperament; the countenance.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 308 Boldely þei bed bataile with visage fulle austere *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 307 3if þei frohen þi irose fisege azen men þat tellen hem treuþe, noo drede þei frohen heere owen confusion. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7402 Of her estat she her repented, As her visage represented 1448 HEN VI *Will* in J W Clark *Cambridge* (1880) 158 As they wol answere before the blessed and dredeful visage of our Lord Jhesu in his last dome *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 460 The king stondith heuy therith, And to the clerkis his visag so apperith, That all thei dred them of the kingis myght. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* LXIV 221 He was so ouercome with ire.., that his vysage became lyke a flame of fyer *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 29 A visage, stern, and myld where bothe did grow, vice to contemne, in vertue to reioyce *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 58 Mr. George without stope of toung ansuering, nocht moveing his countinance nor changing his vessage. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III. i. 90 This outward sainted Deputie, Whose setled visage, and deliberate word Nips youth i'th head 1652 C B STAPYLTON *Herodian* XIX 158 A mighty Bulke he had and Visage grim. 1667 MILTON *P L* II 989 Him thus the Anarch old With faultring speech and visage incompos'd, Answer'd 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* I 219 Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay. 1771 GOLDSM *Haunch Venison* 109 A visage so sad, and so pale with affright, Wak'd Priam in drawing his curtains by night. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III IV, His grisled beard and matted hair Obscured a visage of despair 1834 HOGG *Domestic Manners Scott* (1882) 31 He looked up to me with a visage as stern as that of a judge 1860 MOTLEY *Netherlands* (1868) I 1 2 A plodding invalid with dreary visage

† **b.** *To make good visage*, to appear cheerful or composed; to make oneself pleasant or agreeable *to* others *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T* 230 We may wel make cheer and good visage, And dryve forth the world, as it may be 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 211 A king schal make good visage, That noman knowe of his coiage *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 3 There be suche men that lyethe and maketh the good visage and countenaunce to women afore hem, that scornithe and mockithe hem in her absence 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II XCIX [XCV] 291 Than the duke and these two knyghtes rode along their batayle and made good vysage.

4. *transf.* The face or visible side of the sun or moon.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 109 The Mones cercle so lowe is, Wherof the Sonne out of his stage Ne seth him noght with full visage. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox & Wolf* II, Hesperous put up his cluddie heid, Schawand his lustie wisage in the sky. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII 2 As ȝung Awrora, In orient schew hir visage paile 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* I i 210 To-morrow night when Phœbe doth behold Her siluer visage, in the wat'ry glasse. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 333 And thou fair Moon Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos 1667 — *P L.* V 419 Earth and the Sea feed Air, the Air those Fires Ethereal, and as lowest first the Moon, Whence in her visage round those spots 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* IV. XXXIX 88 Sometimes she looks full upon us, and her visage is all lustre 1847 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci.* (ed 2) I 137 *note*, Aratus says of the moon, As still her shifting visage changing turns By her we count the monthly round of morns

† **b** The face or surface *of* the earth. *Obs.*⁻¹

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1374 He distroys by vengance of his suerd The synaris fra the vysagis of the Erde

5 In various figurative uses. (Cf. 7.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 899 Dowble wordes slye, Swich as men clepe, 'a word with two visages' *c* 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps* LXXX 234 Visite thy vyne O Lorde that it may be reuiued continually by the brighte visage of thy presence. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III III 47 Whereto serues mercy, But to confront the visage of Offence? 1611 — *Wint T.* I. II 266 Beseech your Grace Be plainer with me, let me know my Trespas By it's owne visage 1646 J HALL *Horæ Vac.* 10 To propose his adversaries arguments with their edge blunted, nor to set them out in more horrid visages then they truly carry. 1818 SHELLEY *Eug Hills* 173 The tattered pall of time, Which scarce hides thy [i e Venice's] visage wan

† **6** An image or likeness; a portrait. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 1971 (Fairf.), I made mon ofter myne awen visage *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3362 (Dubl.), Who. someuer in þat ilke hys vysage [*v.r* ymage] behaldes, þe face is to þe foldward þe fete into þe welkyn 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 395 This is the lively visage in deede, both of the one and the other

7 An appearance or aspect † *By the first visage*, at first sight

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 157 Ofte tymes verite hath a vysage of lesynge, and ofte tymes a lesynge hath a coloure of verite 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 193 As be the first visage it semys that he suld nouthir obey to the tane na to the tothir 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I x, To here thinges merueilous and exquisite, whiche hath in it a visage of some thinges incredible 1692 RAY *Creation* I (ed 2) 103 The sad and melancholick Visage of their Leaves, Flowers and Fruit 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 351 Noble serpentine is generally of a dark leek green, and of an unctuous visage. 1905 *Times, Lit Supp.* 27 Jan. 28/3 Freeman tries to reconstitute the visage of the towns Pippin took and the towns he passed by

† **8.** An assumed appearance; an outward show; a pretence or semblance *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 227 Thing which men nevere afore knewe He broghte up thanne of his taillage, And all was under the visage Of werkes which he made tho 1524 *St Papers Hen VIII*, VI. 280 Demonstracions and colorable dealinges sounding more to a shewe and visage then to any parfite frute. 1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib.* III. Wks. 1211/2 They see him so many times make a great visage of warre, whan he myndeth it not. 1604 SHAKS *Oth* I i 50 Others there are Who trym'd in Formes, and visages of Dutie, Keepe yet their hearts attending on themselues *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet* III 15 'Be not deceived; God is not mocked' He looks through all visages and appearances, in upon the heart

† **b.** *To give a visage*, to create an appearance or impression. *Obs.*

1549 BONNER in FOXE *A & M.* (1563) 717/1 Lest that they tarieng with such preachers should..gyue a vysage to the encouragement of other *Ibid* 718/1 Your tarieng with him still shal geue a visage, that there doctrin is tolleiable

9 *Comb*, as *visage-burner*, *-changed* adj

1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* II VIII. 88 As once in Tyre Pale, guilty, visage-chang'd Penthevs appear'd. 1824 J BOWRING *Batavrian Anthol* 158 Beast—annoyer—visage-burner—Fair-one's spoiler—maiden's hate

† **Visage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. F *envisager* is recorded only from 1583, and there is no independent evidence for Palsgrave's *visager*.]

1. *trans.* To face or confront

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T* 1029 Al hadde man seyn a thyng with bothe hise eyen, Yit shul we wommen visage it hardily, And wepe and swere and chide subtilly.

2. To look upon or at, to regard or observe.

1450 *Paston Lett* I 150 My Lord was with the Kynge, and he vesaged so the mater that alle the Kynges howshold was and is aferd ryght sore 1530 PALSGR 765/2 This man hath vysaged me well sythe I came in a dores 1531 ELYOT *Gov* II ii, The theues humbly approched to Scipio, who visaged them in suche fourme that they made humble reuerence

Hence † **Vi saging** *vbl sb*, meeting, encountering. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Gough Chron* in *Six Town Chron* (1911) 159 The duke of Somersett and Sir John Nevyle knyght son of the Erle of Salisbury had grete visagyng to gidder at London

Visaged (vi·zĕdʒd), *a* [f. VISAGE *sb*] Having a visage of a specified kind.

Frequent (from the 15th c.) as the second element in combs., e g *black-*, *close-*, *double-*, *grim-*, *hard-*, *long-*, *sharp-visaged* see these adjs.

13 *K Alis* 6351 (Laud MS.), Anoþer folk bisyde is Visaged after hounde I wys 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 65 By reason of his sad heavy humor, always stoically visaged 1612 *Two Noble K* v iii 52 Arcite is gently visagd 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 132 Before his arrivall he made a linnen head to his Dragon, visaged like a Man, and painted like one 1865 H BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr* II ii (1868) 153 Christ passes before us visaged in sorrow. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld Wds* 375 *Hickory-fyeced*, pock-marked, ill visaged.

Visar, obs Sc. form of VISOR.

Visard(e, obs. forms of VIZARD

‖ **Vis-à-vis** (vi zavī), *sb*, *prep*, and *adv.* Also 8 **viz-a-viz**, 8–9 **vis-a-vis**. [F *vis-à-vis* face to face, f. *vis* —L. *vīsum*, acc. of *vīsus* sight, face see VIS *sb.*¹]

A. *sb.* **1.** A light carriage for two persons sitting face-to-face. *Obs* exc. *Hist*

1753 H WALPOLE *Let to G. Montague* 17 July, He was walking slowly with two pages, three footmen and a *vis-a vis* following him 1768 J BYRON *Narr Patagonia* (ed 2) 230 The common vehicle here is a calash, or kind of vis-à-vis, drawn by one mule only 1781 W HAYLEY *Triumphs of Temper* II 98 Her quick eyes sparkle with surprise to see The glories of a golden viz-a-viz 1831 SIR J SINCLAIR *Corr* II 357 It is necessary to purchase a very strong carriage A vis-a vis is the best shape, made so that it can be converted into a bed 1844 *Act* 7 & 8 *Vict* c 91. Sched, Every horse drawing any coach chaise, phaeton, vis-a-vis, calash, curricle

plur 1775 MME D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 13 Not being much in town, the new vis-à-vis were not familiar to him 1787 in *Sixth Rep Dep Kpr. Publ Rec* II 177 A new method of hanging Coaches, Vis à Viss, and other Bodies. 1802 *Sporting Mag* XX. 41 The number of coaches ..vis-à-vis and nondescripts. 1834 in J. Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 265 Mrs Belcher for Chaises and visivis [*sic*].

2 One or other of two persons or things facing, or situated opposite to, each other.

c 1757 *Let* in J H Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) I. 158 We are reduced to Mrs Wylde, who has a most charming vis-à-vis, Mr Ward, who sings like a nightingale 1766 G WILLIAMS *Ibid.* II 56 My *vis-à-vis* thinks you have done wrong to let even the music-meeting go off unattended 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 113 There you are, at an Innkeeper's ordinary, with all kinds of low company, and a common soldier for your vis a vis 1865 W G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II 204 Menamah, though larger in extent than Moharrek, has a less showy appearance it is a centre of commerce, as its vis à vis is of government. 1893 MARTIN in Barrows *Parl Relig* II. 1142 Does it make no difference to us, whether we have for our vis-a-vis on the other shore of the ocean a Christian or a pagan power?

b *esp.* in dancing. Also as *pl.*

1808 MISS BERRY *Jrnls. & Corr* II 371 It seems perfectly indifferent to them [the peasant men and women dancing] who is their vis-à-vis 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 231 Miss Eurydice had but a sorry partner, but she undertook to instruct me O'Brien was our *vis à-vis* with Miss Euterpe 1841 THACKERAY *Gt Hoggarty Diamond* v, Lady Jane Preston asked me to dance with her We had my Lord Tiptoff and Lady Fanny Rakes for our *vis-à-vis* 1877 MISS GRANT *Sun-Maid* XIV, Partners were scrambling for vis-à-vis and places

3 A meeting face to face; an encounter.

1867 BAKER *Nile Trib* II 41 This being my first *vis-à-vis* with a hippo, I was not certain whether I could claim the victory 1871 'M LEGRAND' *Cambr Freshm.* 345 Every minute brought him nearer the dreaded *vis à vis* with an omniscient M A

B 1. *prep.* Over against, in comparison with, in relation to, also *lit*, facing, face to face with.

1755 H WALPOLE *Let to R Bentley* 16 Nov, What a figure would they make *vis-à vis* his manly vivacity and dashing eloquence 1759 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1792) IV 161, I allow his army will be what you say, but what will that be *vis à-vis* French, Austrians, Imperialists, Swedes, and Russians, who must amount to double that number? 1847 E BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* i, His master dived down to him, leaving me *vis-à-vis* the ruffianly bitch 1907 *Westm Gaz* 24 July 10/1 He is responsible vis-à-vis the Government for their efficiency.

2. *adv* Opposite, so as to face (another or each other).

1807 BYRON *Let.* in Moore *Life* (1830) I 111 Even the hero of my Cornelian (who is now sitting *vis à-vis*, reading a volume of my Poetics) passed me in Trinity walks. 1816 *Gentl. Mag* LXXXVI i 6 The captivating air and fascinating manners of a French lady, who sat *vis-a-vis* 1871 NESBITT *Catal Slade Coll Glass* 75 A pair of doves are poised *vis-a-vis*

b. Const. *to* or *with.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav* lxi, Waverley found himself in the desired vehicle, *vis à-vis* to Mrs Nosebag 1841 MRS MOZLEY *Lost Brooch* II xx 142 Only too well pleased to find myself once again *vis a vis* to Constance Duff 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxi, Lothair was there vis à-vis with Miss Arundel

Hence **Vis-à-vis** *v.*, **Vis-à-visness.**

1839 LEVER *H Lorrequer* vi, The hissing kettle on the hob was *vis à vis'd* by a gridiron with three newly-taken trout 1887 E GURNEY *Certum Quid* I 371, I doubt whether it would involve anything like the sense of vis a-vis-ness or parallelism, suggested to me now by such a phrase as 'posited myself in space'

Visc., abbrev form of VISCOUNT.

Viscacha (viskæ·tʃă) Also 8 viscacho, 8–9 viscaccia, 9 vizcacha, vischacha [a. Sp. *viscacha* (also *biscacha* BISCACHA), ad Quichuan (*h*)*uscacha*. Hence also F. *viscaque*] One or other of two large burrowing rodents of South America, related to the chinchilla.

a The *Lagidium cuvieri*, inhabiting the upper Andes from Chili to Ecuador, the Alpine viscacha

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV xxxviii 314 There are other small animalles which they call Viscachas, and are like to hares, although they be bigger 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* II 376 Allied to this [Cape Hare] seems the *Viscachos*, or *Viscachas*, mentioned by Acosta and Feuillée, in their accounts of Peru 1801 SHAW *Gen Zool* II i. 209 *Viscaccia*. This species is said to have the general appearance of a Rabbet 1811 W WALTON *Peruv Sheep* 175 They afford furs and ornamental skins, particularly the *viscacha*, which is a species of rabbit 1849 *Sk. Nat Hist, Mammalia* IV 126 The general colour of the viscacha of the western acclivities of the Peruvian Andes, is grayish ash, clouded here and there with a tint of brown 1879 E P WRIGHT *Animal Life* (Cassell) 196 The Alpine Viscacha (*Lagidium cuvieri*) inhabits the lofty Andes of Chili, Bolivia, and Peru

b. The *Lagostomus trichodactylus* of the southern Argentine pampas

1836 *Partington's Brit Cycl Nat Hist* II 26 The Viscacha (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*) is about the size of a rabbit. 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci, Org. Nat* III 464 The Viscacha inhabits the great plains of Buenos Ayres, where it digs burrows for itself *c* 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III 138 The Viscacha lives on the Pampas from Buenos Ayres to the borders of Patagonia.

So **Viscache.** *rare*—[1]

1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV i 373 In the viscache the squamous portion of the temporal bone is deeply indented.

† **Viscate,** *ppl. a Obs*—[1] [ad L. *viscāt-us*. cf. next and INVISCATE *v.*] Inviscated.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 136 þilke blood is not viscat in þe substaunce of dure matris, as þe mater is in empostymes

Viscated, *ppl. a* [f. L. *viscāt-us*, pa pple of *viscāre*, f *viscus*, *viscum* birdlime] (See quots)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Viscated*, taken with Bird-lime 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Viscated*, dressed, or taken with Birdlime

‖ **Viscera** (vi sĕră), *sb. pl.* [L. *viscera* internal organs, pl of *viscus* VISCUS [2]. Cf. It. *viscere*, Sp. and Pg. *visceras*, F *viscères*.]

1. *Anat.* The soft contents of the principal cavities of the body, *esp.* the internal organs of the trunk; the entrails or bowels together with the heart, liver, lungs, etc.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 174 Exhausting the stock of aliment from the *vasa* and *viscera* 1667 *Phil. Trans* II. 545 Also lifting up the Viscera of the lower Belly 1718 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 111 For in the Intentions, the Seat of the Complaint is most commonly in the Viscera 1750 *Phil. Trans* XLVII 83 [It is] to keep them from touching the abdominal viscera of this animal 1801 *Med. Jrnl* V 500 Instancing its powerful effects in obstructions of the viscera, especially in liver cases 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 32 Great stress is laid on the case of the mollusca, animals whose liver is generally immense in proportion to their other viscera 1878 W H DALL *Later Prehist Man* 18 The viscera had evidently been removed, but the muscular and cutaneous tissues were in tolerable preservation.

† b. *fig* = BOWEL *sb* [1] 3. *Obs.*

1652 N CULVERWEL *Treat* II vi (1661) 141 Do you think now that God will trust these with his more special mercies, with his viscera and tender mercies?

2. *transf* The interior; the inner parts: = BOWEL *sb* [1] 4.

1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mosaick Syst* 41 If the Atheist will venture himself into the Interior Viscera or Bowels of the Earth 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 210, I dived into the viscera of Newgate-market

Visceral (vi sĕrăl), *a.* [ad. med L. *visceālis* (Du Cange) internal, f. *viscera* see prec So OF. *visceral* (fig), F. *viscéral*, Sp. *visceral*, It. *viscerale.*]

† 1. **a.** Affecting the viscera or bowels regarded as the seat of emotion; pertaining to, or touching deeply, inward feelings. *Obs.*

1575 FENTON *Gold Epist* (1582) 117 Thys warre is called Viscerall, for that it is bredde and begon in the hearte, and dissolueth and takes ende in the hearte 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr *Caussin's Holy Court* 288 He is vnited to all men, as oftentymes as they receyue him, by a viscerall transfusion of himselfe, as one should melt one waxe within another. 1627 DONNE *Serm* (1640) 285 Christ here sends Paracletum in a more entire and a more internall and more Viscerall sense—a Comforter. 1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* xi 109 Love is of all other the inmost and most viscerall affection, and therefore called by the apostle, 'Bowels of love'

† b. *fig* Lying in the entrails or inward parts

1624 DONNE *Serm* xvii (1640) 167 There is the land of Gold, centricall Gold, viscerall Gold, gremiall Gold, Gold in the Matrice and womb of God

2 *Phys.* Of disorders or diseases Affecting the viscera or internal organs

1794 in Morse *Amer Geog* I 500 The Lebanon pool is famous for having wrought many cures even in visceral obstructions and indigestion 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* II. 919 A spring much frequented for visceral disorders 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III 247 Disease also fell upon him,—first fever, and then visceral derangement 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract Med* (1878) 288 The visceral lesions and cachexiæ which supervene on ague

3. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to, consisting of, situated in or among, the viscera.

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxxviii. IV 62 The *bronchiæ* . may be considered as consisting in general of visceral ones which enter the cavity of the body, and are lost amongst the viscera and the caul [etc] 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxx (1856) 259 The lost art of petrified visceral monstrosities seen at the medical schools 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Introd p xix, In the sub-kingdom vertebrata visceral systems exist in specialized and differentiated forms 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 34 Such communicating branches are especially numerous in the course of the visceral nerves

b. *Visceral cavity*, that part of an animal body in which the viscera are contained

1846 DANA *Zoöph* (1848) 11 A visceral cavity closed below 1851 S P WOODWARD *Mollusca* I 31 Sea-water is admitted to the visceral cavity of many of the mollusks by minute canals 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd 14 It is the unoccupied portions of the great visceral cavity which serve as conductors to the blood

4. Pertaining to the viscera of animals used as a means of divination.

1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh Bound* Poems 1850 I 161, I taught what sign Of visceral lightness, coloured to a shade, May charm the genial gods. 1861 COL HAWKER in C. E Byles *Life & Lett* (1905) xvii. 382, I have visceral augury

5. *Anat.* a. *Visceral layer*, a portion of the arachnoid membrane

1840 G V ELLIS *Anat* 13 That portion of it which covers the brain, or the visceral layer, is separated from the brain by a considerable interval 1875 SIR W TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I 865/1 Many anatomists regard the arachnoid as the visceral layer of a serous membrane

b. *Visceral arch*, one of a set of parallel ridges in the region of the mouth in the embryonic skull. *Visceral cleft*, one of the intervals between the visceral arches

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd p xlvii, The malleus of Mammalia being developed out of the proximal elements of the first visceral arch 1872 MIVART *Elem Anat.* 1 (1873) 5 These arches are separated by temporary apertures termed 'visceral clefts' 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I 831/1 Immediately below each maxillary lobe four arches, called branchial or visceral, arise in the ventral aspect of the head

Hence **Vi scerally** *adv* (In quot. *fig*)

a 1636 C FITZGEFFREY *Comp. tow Captives* III (1637) 38 Then shall your compassion extend it selfe more visceral ly towards your afflicted brethren

Vi scerate, *v. rare.* [f. VISCERA + ATE [3], after *eviscerate.*] *trans* To eviscerate, disembowel. Also *fig*

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Viscerated*, having the Bowels taken out 1798 *Sporting Mag* XII 53 A butcher was employed one evening to viscerate a mare. 1830 *Examiner* 659/1 A vain pretender, who falls a victim to his temerity and is dissected;—viscerated to the edification of the profession.

Viscera tion *rare*—[0] [ad. L. *viscerātio*, f. *viscera* VISCERA.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Visceration*, a dole of raw flesh. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (after Cooper), *Visceration*..good chear, a dole or distributing raw flesh at the death of rich men, or when hogs are killed, also the garbage that Hunters give their Dogs

Viscero- (vi sĕro), combining form, on Greek models, of L *viscera* VISCERA, employed in anatomical terms, as *viscero-branchial*, *-pericardial*, *-pleural* (etc.), adjs. Also **vi sceropto'sis** *Path* (see quot 1897).

The more correct combining form *visceri-* is given in some dictionaries, as *viscericardial*, etc

1883 E R. LANKESTER in *Encycl Brit* XVI 667/1 The pericardium is extended so as to form a very large sac passing among the viscera dorsal wards . the viscero-pericardial sac *Ibid* 679/2 The visceral nerves of the viscero-pleural ganglion-pair 1888 HOWES & SCOTT *Huxley & Martin's Biol* 108 *Viscero-motor nerves*, seen to arise from both sympathetic and lumbo sacral plexus for distribution to the pelvic viscera 1888 W HERDMAN in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 613/1 A third great sinus, the viscero-branchial vessel 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 587 The names enteroptosis or visceroptosis have been applied to cases in which various abdominal organs have become displaced from their normal positions 1905 H D. ROLLESTON *Dis Liver* 11 In other cases the symptoms are due to visceroptosis.

† **Viscero se,** *a Obs.*—[1] [-OSE] = next.

1690 J EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist God* II. (1696) 83 This visceose sort of flesh is most suitable to those vessels and parts of the body which are composed of it.

† **Vi scerous,** *a Obs.* [f VISCER-A + -OUS.] Of the nature of, resembling that of, the viscera.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xix, It [fumitory] prevaileth in Chronicall diseases arising from stoppings of the viscerous parts 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* Introd, Viscerous flesh or the flesh of the Bowels 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Flesh*, The Antients made five different kinds of Flesh . The third, Viscerous, as the Flesh of the Stomach and Intestines

Viscid (vi sid), *a* [ad. late L. *viscid-us*, f. L *viscum* birdlime (see VISCOUS *a*) Hence also OF. *visside*, It *viscido.*]

1 Of fluid or soft substances Having a glutinous or gluey character, sticky, adhesive, ropy. (Cf. VISCOUS *a.* 1)

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad Pr* 235, I meane by sweatings and suffumigations to extract all those viscid and oily humours 1657 *Physical Dict*, *Viscid phlegm*, clammy tough phlegm, roping like birdlime 1672 GREW *Anat Roots* I iii § 21, I call it a Balsame, Yet not a Terebinth; because, nothing near so viscid or tenaceous as that is 1742 *Lond & Country Brew* I (ed 4) 46 By which the spirituous Particles are set loose and free from their viscid Confinements 1777 FORSTER *Voy. round World* I 104 Whenever we lamed any of them, they disgorged a quantity of viscid food 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 131, I could not see the surface [of the ulcer] for a very viscid discharge, which adhered to it like mucus 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 268 In persons who die of phthisis, the bile in the gall-bladder is often very dark-coloured, and viscid 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv Pl* I. 13 The secretion from the glands is extremely viscid

2. Of surfaces Covered with a glutinous or sticky secretion. Chiefly *Bot.* of leaves.

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot* III v (1765) 182 *Viscid*, *Clammy*; when they are smeared over with a Juice that is not fluid but tenacious, sticky 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot* s v *Viscidum*, A Viscid or clammy leaf 1812 *New Bot Gard* I. 42 The panicle is upright and viscid 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* I 421 Head covered with large and hard plates, or a viscid skin. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 207 *Senecio viscosus*, annual, glandular-pubescent, viscid 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii 164 Close behind the stigma is a projection which terminates in a very viscid disk

Viscidity (visi dĭti). [f prec + -ITY. Cf. obs. F. *viscidité* (16th c.)]

1 The quality of being viscid, glutinousness, stickiness, ropiness.

1611 COTGR, *Viscidité*, viscidities; viscositie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Viscidity* or *Viscosity*, a clamminesse, a sticking to any thing like glue or bird lime. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 100 The Sulphur by its viscidity, does sweeten the pungency of the Salt 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse Watch* 189 Then we must dilute the Viscidity of the Humours if it be sizy. 1758 *Descr Thames* 170 Salmon offends the Stomach by its Viscidity 1773 *Phil Trans* LXIV. 30 The density, viscidity, and other qualities of this matter 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II. 101/2 The viscidity of the solution of sugar is very little above that of pure water 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med* (1879) 469 Castor-oil has a pale amber-color, . and is quite viscid Cold increases the viscidity

2 A collection or accumulation of viscid humours; viscid matter or substance.

c 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II xxxix (1738) 144 The cure consists in all those things that are proper to destroy the Viscidities in the Bowels 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg* 193 For by this means all Viscidities in the Blood will be diluted 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* (1862) I. xvi. 90 The parts of the fluid rubbing against each other, destroy all viscidities. 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks. II 237/1 They must have honey, sugar, cinnamon Dante and Ariosto, different as they are, equally avoided these sweet viscidities

Vi scidize, *v. rare.* [f. VISCID *a.* + -IZE.] *intr* To become viscid

1859 R. F BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 437 It viscidizes in the solution used for washing the true copal 1876 — *Gorilla L* II 56, I was assured that it does not viscidize in the potash-wash.

Vi scidly, *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY [2]] In a viscid manner

1821 W. P C. BARTON *Flora N Amer.* I 83 Plant fetid, ..all over viscidly pubescent.

Vi scidness. [-NESS] = VISCIDITY.

1710 T FULLER *Pharm Extemp* 218 Honey from its Viscidness, digesteth and healeth. 1755 *Phil Trans* L. 876, I have already observed, that Cassia is found in chewing to have a viscidness, which Cinnamon has not.

Visciere, obs. form of VIZIER.

Viscin (vi·sin). *Chem* [a. F. *viscin* (Macaire), f. L *viscum* birdlime (see VISCOUS *a.*) + -IN] A substance which forms the main constituent of birdlime, chiefly obtained from the berries and other parts of the mistletoe.

1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 917 The berries yield to alcohol a brown extractive matter soluble in water, which smells like viscin. 1887 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* V 12/1 Mistletoe contains sugar, and a peculiar, very sticky substance, viscin Viscin is also contained in a few other plants.

Vi scoid, *a rare*—[1]. [-OID] Of a viscid or viscous nature

1877 LE CONTE *Elem Geol* (1879) 55 A glacier moves like a fluid, though a very stiff, viscous-fluid its motion may therefore be rightly called viscoid

Visco meter, variant of VISCOSIMETER.

1883 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Viscometer*, a standard measurer for ascertaining the viscosity of oils for cotton-mill and other spindles.

† **Viscontal,** *a. Obs*—[1] [f. *viscont* VISCOUNT] Of or pertaining to a viscount

1742 J CLERK in *Bibl Topogr Brit* (1790) III 71 What you write of the Viscontal seal, found in an urn with bones

Viscontiel, variant of VICONTIEL *a*

1798 *Rep. Comm. Ho Comm* (1803) XIII 107 The Rents whereof (called Viscontiel Rents) are in the Collection of the Sheriffs of the several Counties, Cities, and Towns in England 1863 H Cox *Instit* III. vii 684 The second consisting of certain rents called viscontiel rents, or rents for which the sheriffs were accountable

Visco·se, *sb.* [f L *viscum* birdlime + -OSE 2] A special form of cotton pulp, applied to various industrial purposes.

1896 *Westm Gaz* 10 April 8/2 A contract for sacks in this new cotton pulp, to which the name of viscose is given.

†Viscose, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *viscōs-us* see VISCOUS *a*] Viscid, viscous

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 33 (Addit MS), Sinwys by kynde bub nessche and viscose *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 78, It avoidep soueranly ventosenez, and wonderfully puttep out viscose fleume & putrified 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 118 The nature of a passyon of ire or fylthy pleasure of the body is so viscose & cleuynge, that harde it is for a begynner in perfeccyon to put it away whan he wolde 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), Viscose, clammy, sticky, glewy 1775 *Phil. Trans* LXV 224 A viscose matter, like that which is seen on fish newly caught, issues from them.

Viscosi·meter. [f L *viscōs-us* VISCOUS *a.*: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the viscosity of liquids.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 1003 *Viscosimeter* This name is given by Dollfus to an apparatus for measuring the viscosity of colouring liquids thickened with gum, &c 1882 CROOKES *Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 381 To test the strength of a sample, it is dissolved in water, and tested with the viscosimeter.

Viscosity (viskɒ·sĭti). Also 5–6 VISCOSITE, 6 **-ye,** 6–7 **-tie.** [a. OF. *viscosite* (F. *viscosité*) or ad. med L. *viscōsĭtās*, f. L *viscōs-us* VISCOUS: see -ITY So It. *viscosità*, Sp. *viscosidad*, Pg *-idade*]

1. The quality or fact of being viscous; viscidity.

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 65 Bole with his drynes and viscosite consumip pe moistenes *c* 1530 *Judic Urines* III. vi 50 b, Suche maner of froth sheweth alway more viscosite of humours in ye body, than doyth ony other maner of froth 1582 HESTER *Secr Phisorav* III iv 9 It taketh awaie the viscositie in the Stomacke, and openeth the powres 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* IV 80 The Perch is a little inferiour, by reason of some viscosity in it 1669 BOYLE *Contn New Exp* II (1682) 140 That liquor is very thin, and hath no viscosity to resist the pervading body 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I ix 31 Rarity is nothing but a Privation of Density, Friability of Viscosity 1733 CHEYNE *Eng Malady* III. iv (1734) 304 The phlegm in the Glands is nothing but the Viscosity of the Serum of the Blood 1771 T PERCIVAL *Ess* (1777) I 190 To dissolve a general lentor and viscosity of the whole mass of fluids 1821 W P C BARTON *Flora N Amer* I 65 The extreme viscosity of its pubescence, has caused it to receive the specific name it bears 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 245 The resistances due to the viscosity of the blood in the arteries

fig. 1662 M. W *Marriage-Broaker* v i, So I, by my viscosity, Labouring for life in love lime [am] drown'd in Cupid's galli pot. 1902 *Spectator* 29 Nov 825/1 Vehicular traffic., will block itself from its inherent viscosity

attrib 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 461 The determination of the viscosity coefficient of the blood.

b. *Magnetic viscosity*, tendency on the part of a magnetic medium to retard the magnetizing force.

1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept 287/1 Up to the frequency tried—*i e*, about 125 per second—there is no sign of magnetic viscosity; the magnetic cycle is unaffected [etc.].

2 A viscous substance, a collection of viscous matter Cf. VISCIDITY 2

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Linesede oyle, or oyle of fenegreke, or the viscosite of holioke, and suche other. 1597 A M. tr *Guilleman's Fr Chirurg* 27 b/2 When the stomacke is burthened with anye cruditye of vndigested meat or drincke, or with anye other viscositye whatsoever 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 80 As is observable in drops of syrup, oyle and seminall viscosities 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v 143 It openeth obstructions, and purgeth viscosities of the stomack and bowells 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 297 These Viscosities depend on Heat 1794 R. J. SULIVAN *View Nat* I 493 The sand ..has, by the means of a calcareous viscosity infiltrated by the sea, become so hard, as to become stone.

Viscount (vəi·kaunt). Forms. *α.* 3–6 **viscounte** (4 **vescownte**), 5– **viscount** (6 **viscont**). *β.* 5 **vycounte, vicounte, vicound,** 6 *Sc* **vecount,** 6–8 **vicont** (7 **vicont**). [a. AF. *ves-, viscounte* (*-cunte, -conte*), OF. *visconte, viconte* (F. *vicomte*), f *vis-* VICE- + *counte* COUNT *sb.*2, after med L. *vicecomes* cf. VICE-COUNT So It. *visconte*, Pg *visconde*, Sp. *vizconde.*]

1. *Hist.* One acting as the deputy or representative of a count or earl in the administration of a district; in English use *spec.* a sheriff or high sheriff.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 37 The erle Pictaveuse ravesched his owne viscountes wyf *Ibid* 165 Oon Wydomarus, viscounte of Lemovik. foond greet tresour of gold ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1984 Sir Valyant of Vylers made siche avowez, To venquyse by victorie the vescownte of Rome! 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 23 Kynges oughte to haue under them dukes, Erles, vycountes and other lordes *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 287 Otho pursued after ye vaungarde of the kyng, of ye which were capitayns ye vicounte of Mylyon, and one named fryer Garny. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 113 The Vicount of Melun, a verye noble man of the realme of Fraunce. 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 18 b, Viscount is a magistrate, and officer, of grat authoryty whom wee commonly call (Sherife) 1630 WADSWORTH *Pres Estate Spain* 32 Vicountes of Spayne, and the value of their Lordships, of which they are Vicounts. 1710 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn* II, *Viscount, Vicount*, signifies as much as Sheriff 1861 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* III 42 All the freeholders assembled under the viscount or sheriff. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I v. 302 Neal, the valiant Viscount of the district.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Vicomptier*, of a Vicount, Vicountlike

b In the island of Jersey · (see quots)

1694 FALLE *Jersey* II 65 Before whom rideth the Viscount, or Sheriff, with his Staff of Office erected, one End thereof on the Pommel of his Saddle. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV xxiii 525 In Jersey there is an officer called Vicomte, or Viscount, who represents the High Sheriff of an English county

2. A member of the fourth order of the British peerage, ranking between an earl and a baron. Occas contracted *Visc*, *Visct*

This use of the title dates from the reign of Henry VI, when John, Baron Beaumont, was created Viscount Beaumont by letters patent of 12th February, 1440

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 189/2 Notwithstondyng that Viscountes were not erecte nor create, in the tyme of oure Fadre *c* 1475 *Contin Brut* 602 pe Duke of Northfolke, pe Erle of Warwyk, Lord Facounbryge, & Vicound Bowser *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III*, 25 b, Fraunces loide Louell was then made Vicount Louell, and the kynge his chamberlain *Ibid*, *Hen VIII*, 190 The kyng. created the vicount Rochforth Earle of Wilshire, and the vicount Fitzwater was created Earle of Sussex 1628 BURTON *Anat Mel* (ed 3) I. II III. XI, A Knight would be a Baronet, and then a Lord, and then a vicount, and then an Earle 1631 MILTON *Ep. M Wm* 3 The honour'd Wife of Winchester, A Viscounts daughter, an Earls heir *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct 1664, I went with my Lord Visct. Cornebury to Cornebury in Oxfordshire 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 385 All degrees of honour are not of equal antiquity Those now in use are dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 369/2 Peers of the Realm, the persons who fall under this description are the dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons 1882 CUSSANS *Her* (1893) 180 The privilege of wearing Coronets was accorded to Viscounts by James the First

3. In Continental usage: The son or younger brother of a count.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXVIII, The postillion who drove us [to Waterloo] was a *Viscount*, a son of some bankrupt Imperial General

Viscountcy (vəi·kauntsi) [f. prec. + -CY.] The title, dignity, or rank of a viscount

1868 *Daily News* 6 July, He exchanges a barony in the peerage of Ireland for a viscountcy, the fourth order in the peerage of the United Kingdom 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar 5/1 Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscountcy upon Sir Henry B. W Brand 1887 *Twin Soul* I. XVI 169 Neither Baronetcy nor Viscountcy rewarded his zeal

Viscountess (vəi kauntes) [See VISCOUNT and -ESS. So F. *vicomtesse*, It. *viscontessa*, Sp. *vizcondesa*, Pg. *viscondessa*]

1. The wife of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order of nobility.

1475 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 134/1 Margaret Viscountesse Lisle, wyfe of the said Henry Bodrugan, which is a grete estate of this Reame 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II lxi 80 b/2 The erle then sent letters desyrynge the kynge to suffre his cosyn the vycountes to be in peas. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen VIII*, c 13 § 17 Any Chapeleyne of any Duches Marques Countesse Vyscountesse or Baronesse 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Priv Prayers* (1851) 521 *The Viscountess* Viscountesses I do not spare; For of them I have no care 1643 *Docq. Lett Pat at Oxf* (1837) 377 A Lease made .to the said Viscountesse of parcell of the lands 1689 *Lond Gaz* No 2444/1 A Pursuivant, a Vicountess, Vicounts 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Vicount*, A Viscountess may have her Gown bore up by a Woman, out of the Presence of her Superiors; and in their Presence by a Man. 1753 GRAY *Long Story* 134 Why, what can the Viscountess mean? 1805 in A Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 333 His relict Lady Viscountess Nelson. 1876 T HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 317 Rather disappointed at this aspect of a viscountess's life. 1890 FROUDE *Ld Beaconsfield* XIV. 211 Mrs Disraeli became Viscountess Beaconsfield.

2. A particular size of slate

1878 D. C DAVIES *Slate & Slate Quarrying* 136 Princesses Duchesses Marchionesses Countesses Viscountesses 18×9 Ladies

Viscountial, *a. rare.* [f. VISCOUNT + -IAL] = VICOMTIEL *a*

1751 *Eng Gazetteer* s v *Lincoln*, This city is a Co. of itself, and has a viscountial jurisdiction for 20 m. round.

†Viscountry. *Obs*–1 [-RY] = next

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* II (1662) 242 He forgot that he was but Lord Verulam A Viscountry that began and ended in him dying issu'less.

Vi·scountship. Also 7 VICOUNT-. [f VISCOUNT + -SHIP.] The dignity of a viscount; a viscountcy

1611 [see VISCOUNTY 2] *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv Worcs* (Worcs Hist Soc) I 33 Concerninge the Devereuxes, in whom are included the Earldome of Essex and vicountshyp of Hereford 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 25 Crema was a long time under the Vicountship of Milan untill the yeer 1405 1882 MRS LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. XII 215 The few years of his Viscountship

Viscounty (vəi kaunti). Also 6–7 VICOUNTIE, 8 **-ty** [f. VISCOUNT + -Y Cf. OF *vis-, viconte*(*z*, etc, F. *vicomté*, It. *viscontado*, Sp *viz-*, Pg. *viscondado*, and med.L *vicecomitatus.*]

†**1.** A viscount. *Obs*–1

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 132/2 From thense by iournejes he marched and went to Corke, being met in the waie by the vicounties of Roch and Barrie, and by sir Corman Mac Teege

2 *Hist.* The office or jurisdiction of, the territory under the authority of, a viscount.

1611 COTGR., *Vice-conte*, a vicountie, a vicountship 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Viscounty*, the Territory of a Viscount; a sort of Lordship, or Jurisdiction in France, as The Viscounty of Turenne is very considerable 1756 NUGENT *Gr Tour, France* IV 286 Caen has a provostship, a presidial, a vicounty, an office of the finances of the admiralty, and other royal tribunals 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 6 Mons Colmai, a Jew, bought the seignory and estate, including the viscounty of Amiens, of the Duke of Chaulnes 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii 288 The Viscounty of Dinan became the heritage of a young lady 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) II viii 252 William was now at a point in Neal's own viscounty, at no great distance from his own castle 1898 S EVANS *Holy Graal* 46 Five brothers shared among them the viscounty of that city [Marseilles].

3 = VISCOUNTCY.

1859 LEVER *Dav Dunn* lxxii, 'But the title?' 'The Viscounty goes with the English property' 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* XVIII VII III. 353 About the time when he received the viscounty of Rochford 1905 *Westm Gaz* 9 Nov 10/2 His Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Viscounty upon Lord Iveagh, K T

Viscous (vi·skəs), *a* Forms 5–7 **viscouse,** 6 **vyscous,** 6– **viscous,** 6 **vys-, viscus** [a. AF. *viscous* (Gower), or ad L *viscōsus* (cf. VISCOSE *a*), f *viscum* (also *viscus*) mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe-berries Cf. F. *visqueux*, It, Sp, Pg. *viscoso*]

1. Of substances Having a glutinous or gluey character Cf. VISCID *a* 1

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 33 Senewis bi kynde ben neische & viscouse 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 b, Flewme, .. thycke, viscouse lyke byrde lyme and heuy 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XII (1870) 264 The whyte of an egge is viscus and colde 1547 — *Brev Health* § 207 By eatynge of euyl & vyscus meates & euyl drinkes 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 721 The fruit is of a viscus or clammie substance 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I x 39 He cast up from his stomacke all impurity, tough and viscous 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 52 A Nitt is an Egge glewed by some viscous matter to the sides of the hair it sticks to 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I XVIII 120 Gossamere is nothing else but the viscous misty vapour, furled up by the warm alteration of the Air 1728 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* I IX § 3 A viscous Liquor like Turpentine 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 37 Some sustain, that the Chaos. was a mass of a certain kind of viscous or mucous water 1822 IMISON *Sci & Art* I 107 Water and Mercury may be considered as among the most perfect fluids Others as oil &c are viscous or imperfect fluids 1859 W H GREGORY *Egypt* II 72 The rocky walls were black and sticky, and seemed to sweat a thick, fatty, viscous liquor 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 800 The blood drawn during life is dark and viscous

transf 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 158 Contact with the abnormal surface sets up an immediate viscous metamorphosis of the platelets

b. *Physics.* Imperfectly fluid; intermediate between solid and fluid, adhesively soft Also used with abstract sbs. (as *state*, etc.).

(*a*) 1847 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* (ed 2) XVIII III 683 The ice of a glacier is .supposed to be a plastic or viscous mass. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 194 The edges of the molten [lava] stream cooling and resisting the tension of the still viscous centre 1872 C KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* XII 261 The water converted into steam, blew up the viscous rock in such forms as we find 1880 *Times* 1 Dec 10 His researches on tidal retardation from the action of a satellite on a viscous planet

(*b*) 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat Phil* 223 The solid, liquid, and aeriform state, to which, perhaps, ought to be added the *viscous*, as a state intermediate between that of solidity and fluidity 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* VIII (1856) 57 Forbes' beautifully simple views of a viscous movement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II XVI 311 The inquiry as to what Professor Forbes really meant when he propounded the viscous theory 1863 — *Heat* II § 34 (1870) 36 The viscous character of the space between the poles instantly disappears

2. *fig* Adhesive, sticky

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II XXIII § 33 100 These graue solemne wittes haue more dignity then fœlicity But in *some it is* nature to bee somewhat viscouse and inwrapped, and not easie to turne 1660 in *Harl Misc* (1809) I 276 Our magistracy and judicatures have been intrusted in such viscous and birdlimed fingers

3 *Bot.* Of leaves: = VISCID *a* 2

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 37 Leaves, like those of Linseed, but more viscous 1857 A GRAY *First Less. Bot* Gloss., *Viscous*, having a glutinous surface

Hence **Vi scously** *adv.*

1878 ABNEY *Photogr* 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily.

Vi scousness. Now *rare* or *Obs* [f. prec.] The quality of being viscous, viscosity.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Soyle* 28 It is an erronious opinion to thinke that Marle is to be knowne from other moulds by the fattiness, or viscousness thereof. 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 238 The thicknesse and viscousnesse of Sulphur 1674 GREW *Anat Pl., Disc. Mixture* V VI. § 3 The very Cause of the said Viscousness of Phlegm, is chiefly some great Acidity in the Blood 1706 STEVENS *Span Dict* I, *Viscosidad*, Viscousness, Clamminess 1757 T. BIRCH *Hist Royal Soc* IV 256 Dr Lister added, that holly might turn [into stone] suddenly by reason of its viscousness and tenacity.

†**Vi scuous,** *a. Obs.* [Irreg. f L *viscum*, *-us* + -OUS.] Viscous

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 618 They testifie a repletion of grosse, viscuous or slimy humours, and a great perturbation of the spirits within 1635 SWAN *Spec M* V § 2 (1643) 135 When the Exhalation by reason of the want of viscuous matter is not enflamed 1655 T VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 24 It is even so with the World, for it was originally made of a seed, of a seminall viscuous Humidity or Water 1705 *Phil Trans* XXV 1977, I expected Water, but there was only a viscuous darkish Humour 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I 11. 8 The coldest and most viscuous Dungs or Soil, such as Cows-Dung 1771 *Encycl Brit* II 468 The albumen is a cold, viscuous, white liquor in the egg

Hence **Vi scuousness.**

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* xxiii (1658) 262 The solidness and viscuousness of the substance will not permit it to evaporate

‖ **Viscus** [1]. *Obs. rare* [app a L *viscus* birdlime, glue.] A soft viscous substance or mass

1643 J SIEFR tr. *Exp. Chyrurg* viii 36 This following Viscus incarnateth all sorts of corrupt ulcers 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* 457 Snails taken alive shells and all, and pounded in a mortar till they become a perfect pap or *viscus*

‖ **Viscus** [2] (vɪ skŭs) *Anat* [L *viscus*, usually in pl. *viscera* VISCERA] One or other of the soft internal organs of the body.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Liver*, a large glandulous Viscus, of a red sanguine Colour [etc.] 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif* I 144 A tension of the part ensues affecting the nerves of that Viscus 1771 *Encycl Brit* I 238/1 It passes next behind the liver, through the great sinus of that viscus. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 236, I felt the bladder, and could puncture that viscus 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* III 208/2 In other parts of the body they assume various appearances peculiar to each viscus or organ 1879 SPENCER *Data Ethics* III 33 Imperfection of any viscus, as lungs, heart or liver

transf 1829 T CASTLE *Introd Bot* 260 Sap or lymph must either be intermediately conveyed to some viscus proper to give it elaboration, or immediately distributed throughout the whole body of the plant.

Visdamme, obs variant of VIDAME

Visdome, obs Sc. form of WISDOM

† **Vise**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[–1] [Cf. VISE *v*] View, contemplation, regard

a 1450 MYRC *Parv. Pr.* 66 Thus thys worlde þow moste despyse, And holy vertues haue in vyse

Vise, *sb* [2] *Coalmining* Also 7 **weyse**. [Of obscure origin Cf VEISE] (See quots)

1672 G SINCLAIR *Misc Observ Hydrostat* (1683) 28 That which the coal-hewers term the vise, or some of them the weyse of the gae which in effect is but a dark vestige of the dipp or rise, that the body which now constitutes the gae, should have had naturally, if it had been perfected 1789 J WILLIAMS *Min Kingd* I 13 Your conductor, with the point of a pick, can open up a little of the vise or fissure in the pavement *Ibid* 14 The mine has been made in the vise or fissure of the slip [See also VESTIGIA] 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 69 *Veise*, *vees*, *vise*, the line of fracture of a fault or hitch

Vise, var. (now usually *US*) of VICE *sb.*[2] (see also *sb* [1], etc); obs f. VISS; obs Sc f WISE *sb* (manner), obs. f. WISE *a*

† **Vise**, *v Obs.* Forms 4–5 **vise**, 5 **wyse**, 5–6 **vyse**, 6 *Sc* **vyiss**, **wys** [Partly (1) aphetic f of *avise* ADVISE *v.* or DEVISE *v* partly (2) a. OF. (mod F.) *viser* –pop L. **visare*, f *vīs-*, ppl stem of L *vidēre* to see. Cf. VIZY *v* [1]]

1 *trans.* To devise, contrive, make.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 14 in *E E P* (1862) 133 Þis day as leef we may be liht With alle þe murþes þat men may vise To reuele with þise buyrdes briht *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4686 3e vise 3ow þai-of [*sc* gold] vessell for vanyte & pride *Ibid.* 5651 Þe names of all þe prouynces & þe places þat he was prince ouire wate visid all in versis in variant letters.

2 *refl* To bethink oneself (*well* or *better*), = ADVISE *v* 5.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 542 Nou I schal vise me bette. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xliii (*Cecile*) 345 For-þi is gud 3e wyse 3u weile, or 3e tyne al vardli sele *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* (D) 751 Þan ayres hym forth alexander & hys aynde takes ,wyse7 hym how he say wald or he aunswer 3heldes. *a* 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc 81 Thar 3ha is 3hai, thar nay is nay, Thai wys thi him weill, ore at thai say *a* 1568 '*This Warldis joy*' in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Cl) 202 Dreid God, do weill; Seik weill at weill, and vyiss the voundir weil

b. *trans* To think of as useful or necessary.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 126 Þen takis to him tresour & trusses in baggis, And oþire necessari notis as nedis to his craftis, To sike salmary dangell as him self vyses

3 To advise, counsel, direct (a person), = ADVISE *v.* 9

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc agst Yng Scolers* 297 Therfore I vyse you to forsake Of heresy the deuylysshe scoles *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I IV (Arb) 26 Well mocke muche of hir, and keepe hir well I vise ye 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle*, *Horses* (1600) 101 To trust all curiant horse-coursers, I vise thee to beware

b. With clause as object, = ADVISE *v* 9 c.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v 98, I am content answerd the God, but in your place I vise For better end, that Pallas she do take the enterprise

4 *intr* To look *on* (something).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1539 A vestoure to vise on of violet floures *Ibid* 3945 Þan come a flistir in of fowls as fast as it dawid, To vise on as vowtres as vermeon hewid

b To reflect *on*, to consider, contemplate

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 118 Within whose troubled head, such throngе of thoughts doth rise, That now on this and then on that, I cease not oft to vise.

5 *trans.* To look at or regard attentively or closely, to observe. *rare.*

1550 BALE *Eng Votaries* II 88 She loked smothely vpon him (the storye sayth) and he as gentyllye vysed her agayne. *a* 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps* CXIX 352 Inure my hart, I purpose yet all whole thy lawes to vyse

Hence † **Vised** *ppl a*, = ADVISED *ppl a.* 1, † **Vi'sing** *vbl sb*, advice, counsel

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXVI (*Baptista*) 496 Scho gluterit hyme rycht ofte With wysing fare & wordis softe 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret.* 130 Yf thou wolte largely lyue thre thyngis thou moste beholde The thyrde that ye can be viside, and see the Services and Meritis of thy Subiectes.

Vise, obs Sc var. WISE *v.* (to direct).

‖ **Visé** (vī zē), *sb* [F *visé*, pa. pple. of *viser* to examine, view see VISE *v*] An entry or note on a passport, certificate, or other official document signifying that it has been examined and found correct, a formal official signature or entry of this nature = VISA.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Note-bks* (1883) 36 The *visé* of a minister carries more weight than that of a consul 1904 *Times* 26 Aug 11/6 The system requires Consular visés and certificates for all exports to their country.

‖ **Visé** (vī zē), *v.* [See prec.] *trans* To put a visé on (a passport or other document), to endorse or sign as correct and in due order.

1810 B SILLIMAN *Jrnl. Trav.* (1820) III. 33 This passport had not been indorsed, 'viséd' as they termed it 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* VIII, An officer despatched a soldier with me to the police office, that my passport might be viséd. 1858 *Merc Marine Mag* V. 24 Foreign vessels are bound to have their ship papers *visé'd* by the Consular Agents 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 19 May 372/2 The information given to Intendente Viel, who viséed the cablegram

transf 1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI 166 The same ages visé'd other poets who wrote worse, and better

Viseire, obs form of VIZIER.

† **Visely**, *adv. Obs.*[–1] [Aphetic f of *avisely* ADVISEDLY *adv*] Carefully, attentively, prudently.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 278 Þat þe sotil amortasynge of seculer lordischipis þat is don bi menene hondis in fraude of þe kyngis statute be visely enquyred.

† **Visement.** *Obs* In 5–6 **vyse-**, **vysment** (5 *Sc.* **viss-**, **wys-**) [Aphetic f. of *avisement* ADVISEMENT, or directly a. OF. *visement* (rare) f *viser* VISE *v*] Consideration, deliberation, reflection, thought

? 1414 *26 Pol Poems* (1904) 58 Wiþ wit and vysement all amende. Lete werk be witnes 3e can 3oure Crede *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 170 Þe ferst spanne muste be forthowȝt in thynkyng of þi synnes be forn, wyth a full vysement, to brynge hem to þi mynde. *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenters Tools* 25 in Hazl *E P P.* I 80 Thou arte a fole in that case For thou spekes without vysment 1535 W STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 353 And syne agane to him so staid this king, Without lang vysment in so grit ane thing *a* 1568 *Bp Gratious Ground* 85 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Cl) 242 With vertewous vysement counsall gude reasoun

† **Visenage** *Obs*[–1] [Of obscure origin] A term of abuse applied to a woman.

14 *Beryn* 1012 'Go home, lewde visenage, þat evil must þowe the fo' Quod Beryne to the damesell, & gan hir fray & feer

Visenomy, obs variant of VISNOMY.

Viser, *v. rare* [a. F *viser*: see VISÉ *v.*] *trans.* = VISÉ *v*

1833 L RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 105 At Tours, they refused to viser our passports 1905 *Daily Chron* 3 July 5/1 The consulates are overwhelmed with applications to viser passports for people going abroad

Viser(e, obs forms of VISOR *sb.*, VIZIER.

† **Visern**, *sb Obs* In 5 **vy-**, 5–6 **viserne**, 6 *Sc* **vis(s)orne** (7 *Sc.* **vizerne**). [Altered form of *viser* VISOR *sb* [1]] A visor or vizard Also *fig*

c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* XXXII, Then he auaylet vppe his viserne fro his ventalle 1483 *Cath Angl.* 402/1 A vyserne, *larva* 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 30 b, Thus the very sonne of God plucketh of the viserne from these varlets *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* IV Wks 1848 II 406 For I see the pure flock in no less daunger nor it hes bene at ony time befoir, except that the Devill hes gottin a visserne upon his face

Hence † **Vi'sern** *v*, † **Vi serned** *ppl. a.*, = VISOR *v.*, VISORED *ppl a*

1483 *Cath Angl* 402/1 To vyserne, *larvare* *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm* IX Wks (1849) I 406 All ar visorned folk he cummis out, scho cummis out, all masked and disaguysed

† **Visevase.** *Obs.*[–1] In 5 **vyseuase** [a. obs Du and Flem *vise-*, *viese-vase* (Kilian; W Flem *viezeveze*) phantom; mod Du. has *vieзevaas*, *-waas* prank, trick, grimace] A vain or empty matter.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* IV. (Arb) 8 Now maketh kywaert the hare a complaynt also, that thynketh me a vyseuase

† **Visgee.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *pl* **vysgeis.** [app ad Sp. and Pg. *fisga* in the same sense] (See quot 1620 and FIZGIG 4.)

1593 *Sir F Drake Revived* (1628) 45 Such poore weapons as they had viz a broken pointed Rapier, one old Visgee and a rustie Caliuer Iohn Drake took the Rapier, and Richard Allen the Visegee. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* 42 The Dolphins and Bonito's are taken with certaine instruments of Iron, which we call Vysgeis, in forme of an Eelespeare, but that the blades are round, and the poynts like vnto the head of a broad Arrow

Vishnu (vɪ ʃnʊ). Also 7 **Vistney**, 8 **Wistchnu**, 8–9 **Vishnoo**, **Vishnou**. [Skr. *Vishnu*, prob. f the root *vish*, and meaning 'all-pervader' or 'worker' (Monier-Williams)] One of the principal Hindu deities, holding the second place in the great triad, but by his worshippers identified with the supreme deity and regarded as the preserver of the world.

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 42 Bremaw has power to create all other creatures. Vistney has order given to preserve them 1763 ORME *Hist Mil Trans Indostan* I 182 That identical image of the god Wistchnu, which used to be worshipped by the god Brahma. *c* 1790 SIR W JONES *Hymn to Nárdyena* Wks. 1799 VI 368 The evil beings, who are feigned to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu. *c* 1791 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) VIII. 516/1 Many of these enthusiasts will throw themselves in the way of the chariots of Vishnou or Sheevah *c* 1823 MRS SHERWOOD *Stories Ch Catech* x. 72 At the foot of this tree was a little stone figure of Vishnou (that is, one of this country's gods) 1877 J E CARPENTER tr *Tiele's Hist Relig* 147 In the cultus of Krishna the worship of Vishnu reaches its climax.

Vishnuism (vɪ ʃnʊ,ɪz'm) [f. prec. + -ISM] The worship of Vishnu.

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 250 Veneration of holy foot-prints is not a peculiarly Buddhist idea, but is also found in other religions, and particularly in Vishnuism 1875 SIR W W HUNTER in P E Roberts *Life* XIII (1901) 238 Brahma-worship is a strange mixture of Vishnuism, Sivaism, and something much older 1882 *Athenæum* 17 June 759/1 Prof Weber's theory that Christianity shaped to a certain extent Vishnuism

Vishnuite (vɪ'ʃnʊ,əɪt). [f. as prec + -ITE] A worshipper of Vishnu; an adherent of Vishnuism. Also *attrib* or as *adj*

1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* II 364 A Vishnuite who has inadvertently killed a monkey may expiate his offence by a mock sacrifice 1882 *Athenæum* 17 June 758/3 The great Çivaite and Vishnuite systems of more recent times.

Vishnuvite (vɪ ʃnʊ,vəɪt) [f. as prec, with *v* from the Skr. adj. *vaishnavá* belonging to Vishnu.] = prec

The form *Vishnavite* has had some currency

1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 185/1 The Vishnuvites are chiefly found in the northern districts [of the Madras Presidency] 1896 *Mission Herald* (Boston) Oct 395 This evangelist saw a Vishnuvite mendicant approaching singing a Christian hymn *Ibid.*, He was singing them in place of his old Vishnuvite hymns.

Visibility (vɪzɪbɪ'lɪti). [ad. late L. *vīsibilitāt-*, *vīsibilitās* (Tertull.), f. L *vīsibilis* · see next and -ITY. So F. *visibilité* (OF. *visibleté*), It. *visibilità*, Sp *visibilidad*, Pg. *-idade*]

1. The condition, state, or fact of being visible, visible character or quality; capacity of being seen (in general, or under special conditions)

a Of the Church, a kingdom, etc

1582 W. FULKE in *Confer* II (1584) H 1 b, What visibilitie could there be in those daies, when there was no face at all of an outward Church' *a* 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow* (1593) L 1, And consequently visibility (which the Papists make a marke of the Church) is no perpetuall marke thereof 1629 LYNDE *Via Tuta* Ep Ded 1 That the world may know, it is no difficult matter for a meane Lay-man to prooue the ancient visibilitie of the Protestant profession *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 53 He maintained the constant and perpetual visibility of the Church of Christ. 1667 POOLE *Dial betw Protest & Papist* 49 If Christ did indeed promise the perpetual visibility of his Church 1699 BURNET *39 Art* XIX 183 Another question may arise out of the first words of this Article, concerning the Visibility of this Church 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* IV § 29 315 The visibility of the Theocracy gradually grew fainter and fainter from the first establishment of a visible monarchy 1866 J G MURPHY *Comm*, *Exod.* XV 18 The kingdom thus rising into visibility never again disappears from the earth

b. Of things in general.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III XXX § 5 The actual visibility of colours wholly depends upon the light as well for existence as duration 1651 BAXTER *Inf Bapt* 74 Where there is not so much as a seeming or visibility, there is no evidence 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 407 The Sun gives to things not only their Visibility, but also their Generation 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist* V v § 4 This gate had no doors, for it represented the universal visibility of heaven 1772 H. BARNES *Pract Cas C P* (ed 2) 322 The Affidavits as to Defendant's Visibility were fully answered, and his total Absconding proved 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* III XXV 53 They considered the visibility of matter not a necessary consequence of its creation. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VII 13 *note*, But the God of Theologians is incapable of local visibility 1867 J HOGG *Microsc.* I II 44 The visibility of the effect depends on the distance of the object from the object-glass. 1882 PROCTER *Fam Sci Stud.* 35 The comet attracted more attention when it had passed from view than during the brief period of its visibility.

c. *spec.* The possibility of (a vessel, etc.) being seen under the conditions of distance, light, atmosphere, etc., existing at a particular time; hence conversely, the possibility of seeing, or the range of vision, under such conditions

Cf Harbord *Gloss Navig* (1863), s v *Weather notation.*

1914 tr *Baudry's Naval Battle* 265 The radius of visibility must fix the maximum time allowable for final preparations 1916 SIR J JELLICOE *Disp* 24 June, in *Battle of Jutland* 62 The visibility early on 1st June (three to four miles) was less than on 31st May

2. With *a* and pl. A visible thing or object.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] XCII 269 St Paul grants, that they may know God, through the visibilities in his Workes 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. III 9 The beatitude of that part which earth and visibilities too weakly affect. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Communic.* I § 1 27 It cannot be natural flesh, however altered in circumstance and visibilities 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 162 Mind, by being modelled in Men's imaginations into a Shape, a Visibility 1843 — *Past & Pr* II XVI, The Highest God dwells visible in that mystic unfathomable Visibility, which calls itself 'I' on the Earth

† **b.** = SIGHT *sb.* 1 c *Obs.*[–1]

1775 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1904) I 624 Sir, I have seen all the visibilities of Paris, and around it

† **3** Appearance, aspect, look. *Obs*[–1]

1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 114 'And the City hath four square'. Now both the City, Gates and Wall, were exactly in their Visibility according to the Word

† **4** The faculty or power of seeing; the exercise of this, sight, vision. *Obs. rare.*

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Visibilitie*, the abilitie or powre of seeing 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks 1851 III 120 Why they choose to live by custome and catalogue, or as S Paul saith by sight and visibility, rather then by faith 1733 W Ellis *Chiltern and Vale Farm* 42 The Fibers of Corn or Trees , that in Clays and Loams have firm and holding Bottoms, and will lie two or three Years to visibility

Visibilize, *v. rare*—[1]. [f. next + -IZE] *trans.* To make visible

1899 S L Wilson *Theol Mod Lit* 243 Its spirit visibilised and exemplified itself in priests, rabbis, scribes

Visible (vi·zĭb'l), *a* and *sb.* Forms 4 visibil(e, 4–6 visyble, 5–6 vysyble, 4– visible (5 visibal, visebill, 6 viscible, *Sc.* vissabill). [a OF *visible* (12th c., F. *visible* = Sp. *visible*, Pg *visivel*, It *visibile*), or ad L *vīsibilis* f. *vīs-* ppl. stem of *vidēre* to see]

A. *adj.* **1.** Capable of being seen; that by its nature is an object of sight, perceptible by the sense of sight

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* IX. 1 Bot 1 sall loue þe in all þi werkis, and tell all þi wondirs þat is bath þat eie sen & þat ere noght sene, visibiles & invisibils *Ibid* XXXIV 3 Multiply vengaunce agayns my foes visibils & invisibils *c* 1383 in *Eng Hist Rev* Oct (1911) 744 The sacrament of þe auteer which is whijt & round visible & palpable 1426 Audelay *Poems* (Percy Soc) 22 Use vertuys, and leve visibal vayne and vaneté 1483 Caxton *Cato* C j b, One onely god the whyche hath myght and preemynence upon alle thynges vysyble and unuysyble *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 920 Colour is lyght incorporate in a body visyble pure & clene 1550 Coverdale tr *Calvin's Treat Sacram* Pref A ij b, He was neuer visyble to the moitall eye, and yet wyll they make him appere at euerie knaues requeste that wyl paye theyr shote 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lviii § 1 It was of necessitie that words should be added vnto visible elements 1602 B Jonson *Poetaster* v ii, A humane soule made visible in life 1651 Hobbes *Levia'h.* I. x 46 Put some eminent and visible mark upon the Crest of their Helmets 1667 Milton *P. L* I 62 Yet from those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe *a* 1721 Prior *Ess. Opinion* P 2 All Visible and Audible objects are properly within their Connoissance 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 8 The mathematical consideration of visible figure, which we shall call the geometry of visibles. 1803 Imison *Sci. & Art* I 1 Some sorts of matter are visible, or capable of being seen. 1851 Robertson *Serm* Ser. IV x (1876) 124 The visible world presents a different aspect to each individual man 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sci* (1879) I ii 46 The sun s invisible rays far transcend the visible ones in heating power

transf. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I. ix 36 Painters who are the visible representers of things are not inculpable herein

b. Of actions, processes, etc

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 22r Of baptisme, which they saye is a visible and an outward sygne. 1615 T Adams *Two Sonnes* 69 Onely service hath neither ease nor concealment allotted to it, because it consists in a visible action 1653 W Ramesey *Astrol Restored* 214 [It] denoteth such accidents as are visible in this World 1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas Popery* I 5 This method is the best, the most certain, visible and tangible 1782 J Brown *View Nat & Rev Relig* IV iii 362 The Holy Ghost in a visible manner descended upon him at baptism. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ* III § 114 127 The conversion of visible energy into heat.

c Of associations, organizations, etc., *spec.* of the Church (see Church *sb* 4 c).

1590 R Alison (*title*), A Plaine Confutation of a Treatise of Brownisme, entitled, a Description of the Visible Church. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert Relig* I 109 For Visibility, it is granted that ordinarily the Church is visible, i e. that there is a visible company of such as professe the truth 1691 G Keith (*title*), The Presbyterian and Independent Visible Churches in New England. 1739 Butler *Serm* Wks. 1874 II 217 It pleased God to unite Christians in communities or visible churches 1841 Myers *Cath Th.* IV § 29 315 The first establishment of a visible monarchy. 1839 Yeowell *Anc Brit. Ch.* IV. (1847) 35 The Christian Church was intended to be a visible Society 1879 A. W Haddan *Apost Succession Ch Eng* IV 97 That the Church to which Christians are 'to be added' was a visible organized body upon earth

d. *Visible speech*, the distinctive name of a system of phonetic notation devised by A. Melville Bell, consisting of characters or symbols intended to represent the actual position of the vocal organs in the production of speech-sounds; also *attrib.*

1865 A Melville Bell (*title*), Visible Speech a new fact demonstrated. 1883 *Science* I 474/1 An important immediate use might be made of a few of the Visible-speech symbols 1885 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* II 379/2 Each letter of the Visible Speech Alphabet is a picture of the vocal organs placed in the proper position for producing the sound indicated

† **e** Similar or comparable in appearance *to* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* I 290 Eke of her eyen þe lokys moste horible To a furneis the stremys wer visyble

2 That may be mentally perceived or observed, clearly or readily evident or perceptible; apparent, manifest, obvious.

In earlier use sometimes passing into the sense 'very great, eminent, etc'

a 1613 Sir T Overbury *A Wife*, etc (1638) 93 His courting language, visible bawdy jests 1672 Baxter *Bagshaw's Scand* II 16 His next subject is one of the visiblest lyes that ever I saw written by a man 1676 D'Urfey *Mme Fickle* IV ii, 'Tis above the common rate of wonders, and doubtless portends some visible Calamity that threatens the Nation. 1710 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 594 The majority being so visible, as at least two to one, they declined insisting thereon. 1764 Harmer *Observ* I. § 15 38 There is a visible opposition betwixt this account..and those words of our Lord [etc] 1796 H Hunter tr *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat* (1799) II. 391 Whatever charms may appear in the human figure, there is no visible reason why it's physical effect should exert an influence over animals 1835 T Mitchell *Acharn of Aristoph* 445 *note*, A visible decrease in the offences which had been previously committed 1908 *Animal Managem* 313 Pneumonia may arise without any visible cause

† **b** In the phr. *it is visible* followed by clause

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint Compl Gard* I 38, I say, That in case such a Place full of ill Earth, were too low,.. it is visible that half the Expence would be sav'd 1712 Swift *Rem Barrier Treaty* 9 To which if we add the many Towns since taken, [etc] , it is visible what Forces the State may be able to keep 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No 32 P 2 It is visible that great Numbers of them have of late eloped from their Allegiance. 1751 R Paltock *P. Wilkins* vix. (1883) 56/1 So that it was visible he could never fly.

c. Of means, or revenue.

1779 *Mirror* No 45 P 7 But all these things a man of fashion can do, without possessing any visible revenue whatever. 1824 *Act 5 Geo IV*, c 83 § 24 Every Person wandering abroad ..not having any visible Means of Subsistence shall be deemed a Rogue and Vagabond 1895 S R Hole *Tour America* xv 210 He ought to have been apprehended as a vagrant having no visible means of support

3 That can be seen under certain conditions, at a certain time, or by a particular person, in sight, open or exposed to sight or view.

Visible horizon: see Horizon 1

1667 Milton *P L* xi 321 On this Mount he appeerd, under this Tree Stood visible *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm Jer* ii 15 Wks 1686 II 92 As for example, what would an eye signifie, if there were not light prepared to render things visible thereto 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn* I. s v *Horizon*, The Sensible or Visible Horizon, is that Circle which limits our Sight 1713 Steele *Englishm* No. 55 353 This elevated Machine was visible to all the People 1784 Cowper *Task* III 232 Philosophic tube, That brings the planets home into the eye Of observation, and discovers, else Not visible, his family of worlds 1812–16 Playfair *Nat Phil* (1819) II. 281 The disturbance of Jupiter might have so altered its original orbit, as to render the Comet for a time visible from the Earth 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I ii 21 The whole glacier was visible to us from its origin to its end 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron* § 330 When a star is so situated that it is just visible on the eastern horizon

b. *Comm.* Of stocks or supply: Actually in hand or to be seen

1882 *Times* 22 Feb, If the statistics relating to the visible supply of grain are to be trusted 1892 *Daily News* 3 Dec 2/3 Messrs report deliveries of copper in England and France last month as 2,095 tons in excess of the supplies, and 'visible' stocks are reduced accordingly

4 Of persons: Capable of being seen or visited; accessible to others; now *esp*, disposed or prepared to be seen or visited, 'at home' to visitors (Cf. F. *visible*)

1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 224 Spreading from that House to other Houses, by the visible unwary conversing with those who were sick 1772 H Barnes *Pract Cas C. P* (ed. 2) 322 Objected, on the Part of Defendant, That he was a publick visible Man, and Plaintiff had not endeavoured to arrest him 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* II 1, A foreign signor is with him—but to you he is of course visible 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* lxvii, Jos wasn't up yet; Becky not visible (though she looked at them through the blinds) 1889 F. M Crawford *Sant' Ilario* ix, He inquired if he could see the princess. The porter replied that she was not visible, and that the prince had gone out

b Of a way of life. Free from any concealment or mystery.

1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* vii, He has been pretty steady in his attendance at the Bourse, and done well in a quiet way, but his life has been visible and regular

5 *Visible direction*, in *Optics*, the apparent direction in which an object is seen.

1829 *Nat. Philos, Optics* 42/2 (U K S) These perpendiculars must all pass through one point, which may be called the centre of visible direction

B. *sb* **1.** A visible thing or entity. Chiefly in pl.

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxvii § 5 Our bodily sight, which sees diuers visibles all immediately, not one after, or by another 1650 H More *Observ* in *Enthus Tri*, etc (1656) 77 For it is alike easie to see visibles without eyes, as to see invisibles with eyes *a* 1674 Traherne *Poet Wks* (1903) 18 All that in visibles is good Or pure, or fair, or unaccurst 1721 R Keith tr. *Ã Kempis, Solil Soul* xii. 200 When thou beholdest the visibles of this whole Creation 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III 248 That the most charming woman on earth can excel the meanest in the customary visibles only. 1871 W H Gillespie *Argt Being & Attrib Absolute One* III § 2 (ed 5) 54 Narrow is their horizon within it, themselves the only visibles 1872 *Ibid.* (ed 6) 188 The things which are seen, were not made of phenomenal visibles 1895 Zangwill *Master* III 1 277 The flux of centuries, the visibles of Art, the invisibles of Religion.

2. *The visible*, that which is visible, esp. the visible world

1742 Young *Nt Th* VI 246 The visible and present are for brutes, A slender portion! and a narrow bound! 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem* IV (1852) 102 In his operations in the material universe, God has seen fit .to make known to us the invisible by the visible 1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* I xi59 The last chain-link By which he had drawn from Nature's visible The fresh well-water

Visibleness. [f prec. + -ness] The quality of being visible; visibility

1581 W. Fulke in *Confer* II (1584) I ij, There was a time when visiblenes was no note of the Church 1605 A Wotton *Answ Pop. Articles* 14 We easily grant a perpetuall continuance of the church, though we denie a necessity of visiblenesse 1620 T. Granger *Div Logike* 66 Also visiblenesse, touchablenesse, which are inseparable 1727 Bailey (vol II) 1842 Manning *Serm* (1848) I xiv 195 We have yet to regain the visibleness and consciousness of unity *Ibid* xxvi 392 There is an inwardness and a retirement about it [*i e* the Church] even in its visibleness 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan 45/2 The owners feel as if the visibleness of their wealth constituted a danger

Visibly (vi zĭb'li), *adv* Forms 4–5 visibely, 5 visibilly, 5–6 vysybly, 6 visybly, 5– visibly (7 vissible), also 5 visablelyche [f prec. + -ly 2]

1. In a visible manner († or form), so as to be visible to the eye or sight.

Passing insensibly into next

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 522 þat same body and blood invisibily, and not þe same visibely *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xvii 79 þai growe ilk a 3ere visibilly, so þat þe smale waxez grete *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 2141 As þus vis ablelyche to hurre modur he dude aper 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* xii, The goddesse Venus vysybly shewed her self to me 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 124 b, Somtyme as it were an aungell of lyght, somtyme visybly, somtyme fantastically 1592 Shaks *Two Gent* II vii 4 The Table wherein all my thoughts are visibly Character'd and engrau'd 1612 W. Colson *Gen Tresury* Advt A iij b, The other faults escaped in printing, or figures not visibly printed are corrected with the pen 1617 J Taylor (Water P) *Obs & Trav fr. Lond. to Hamburgh* Wks. (1630) III 87/2 If it were possible that the hand of mortall men could visibly set forth the magnificent glory of the immortal Creator 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vii Wks 1874 I. 145 A moral scheme of government then is visibly established 1781 Cowper *Truth* 390, Solyma's interior shrine, Where Dwelt visibly the light-creating God 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* xii xxxiii 6 Down that mighty stream The boat fled visibly—three nights and days 1825 Scott *Betrothed* vi, The mouth visibly arranged itself into a smile of inexpressible sweetness 1857 W. K Loftus *Trav Chaldæa & Susiana* 270 Traces of which were still visibly adhering to many of the tablets.

2. So as to be clearly evident, manifest, or perceptible, to an extent which can be (readily) seen or observed; evidently, plainly; manifestly, obviously

1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III § 81. 337 God hath oft visibly shewed himselfe by extraordinary meanes to fight for his 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I § 9 The Envy .was visibly the cause of the Murther 1690 Locke *Hum Und* I iii 17 God, having made the Practice thereof visibly beneficial to all, with whom the vertuous Man has to do 1713 Berkelly *Hylas & Phil.* I Wks 1871 I. 282 It being too visibly absurd to hold that pain or pleasure can be in an unperceiving Substance. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 278, I saw my Deliverance indeed visibly put into my Hands 1839 James *Louis XIV*, III 308 A war which had been visibly overhanging them for more than two years 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) I. v. 400 The cardinals were visibly afraid of the position which had been taken by the French king 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* IV, Lambert was visibly relieved, and his daughter reflected her father's mood

† **3** By actual sight *Obs.*—[1]

1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 314 He cast anchor at Saint Sebastian, beginning visible to finde, that the Iland was no lesse fortified then had beene described vnto them

Visie, var Vizy *Sc* **Visier**, var. Vizier.

† **Visiere.** *Obs*—[1] In 5 vysiere. [a. OF *visiere* see Visor *sb.*1] A visor or vizard.

1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 226 Tofore the Sarasyns that were on horsback they had ordeyned men on fote whyche had vysieres counterfeyted all black & rede

Visigoth (vi zigɔþ) [ad. late L. *Visigoth-us*, usually in pl. *Visigothi* (late Gr. Οὐισίγοτθοι); the contrast with *Ostrogothi* (Ostrogoth) has suggested that the first element is to be taken as meaning 'West'.]

1. A member of that branch of the Gothic race which entered Roman territory towards the end of the fourth century and subsequently established a kingdom in Spain, overthrown by the Moors in 711–2, a West-Goth Chiefly in *pl.*

1647 Cotterell *Davila's Hist France* I 4 The famous incursions of the Visigoths, and the Longbeards 1763 Smollett *Trav.* x, This amphitheatre [at Nismes] was fortified as a citadel by the Visigoths 1780 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 2) V 3349/2 The Romans distinguished the Goths into two classes, the Ostrogoths and Visigoths The Visigoths settled in Spain in the time of the Emperor Honorius 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl.* I 106 The West Goths (Visigoths) were followed across the Alps in 405 by a new army of the same nation 1867 E F Bowden tr *Fathers Desert* 258 Julian was by birth a Visigoth, and had fallen into slavery through the fortune of war 1889 J B Bury *Hist Later Rom Emp* II 1. I 64 The event which at length brought him into contact with Stilicho was the rising of the Visigoths

2 *transf.* An uncivilized or barbarous person. Cf Goth 2.

1749 H Walpole *Lett* (1846) II 307 He had entirely forgot what Visigoths his countrymen are. 1764 Foote *Patron* II 47 *Sir Thomas* She [a careless housemaid] merits impaling Oh, the Hun! *Dactyl* The Vandal! *All* The Visigoth.

Visigothic (vizigɒ·þik). [f prec. + -ic] Of or belonging to the Visigoths

1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) I 496/1 With regard to the alphabets derived from the Latin, the Lombardic relates to the manuscripts of Italy; the Visigothic to those of Spain 1818 Hallam *Mid Ages* (1872) I 278 Especially as regards the Visigothic and Burgundian partitions 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* IX, He was an exceedingly tall and graceful

personage, of that *sangre azul* which marked high Visigothic descent. 1884 *Encycl. Brit* XVII 655/2 The money of the Iberian Peninsula begins with the Visigothic series, which consists of gold pieces.

Visinage, obs. form of VICINAGE

Vision (vi ʒən), *sb.* Forms. 3–6 visioun, 4 -iun, -iowne, -eoun, vysyoun, 5 vysyoune, 5–6 *Sc.* wisioun, 4–5 vysione, vysyon, 5 vyssyon, 5–6 vysion, 4– vision (5 uision, visionne), 4–6 visyon (6 *Sc* vesyne) [a AF. *visiun, visioun*, OF. *vision* (= Sp. *vision*, It. *vistone*), or ad. L. *vīsiōn-, vīsio* sight, seeing, thing seen, *f. vīs-*, ppl. stem of *vidēre* to see]

1 Something which is apparently seen otherwise than by ordinary sight, *esp.* an appearance of a prophetic or mystical character, or having the nature of a revelation, supernaturally presented to the mind either in sleep or in an abnormal state *Beatific vision*: see BEATIFIC *a.* b.

In early texts *a vision* cannot always be clearly separated from *avision*.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 52 Seint Edward cam al-so anight ase in a visioun To an holi man þat þere was neiʒ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4454 Als þai lai in þat prisun, A-naght þam mete a visiun. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 65 Who so lokes his liſe, & redis his vision, What vengeance ordeyned was on Inglond to be don *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 4369 Þis was þat Iohan saw in a vision Of hym þat semed be virgyn son 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 113 þat ʒere byfel þe secounde sist and visioun of Daniel, of þe aungel þat delyuerede þe children out of þe ouene. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 98 This prophete Be a visioune so hevenly and divyne, Loke a chalice *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 17 When he had told þe kyng of þys vysion, þe kyng made preche hit ouer all þe reme 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 3 The seruaunt of god Moyses had moost hye reuelacyons & visyons. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 65 Secrete teachers that fayned themselves to see visions, and to have talke with God 1584 LYLY *Sappho* IV iii 56, I haue had many phantastical visions, for euen now slumbring by your beddes side, mee thought I was shadowed with a clowd. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 227 But behold an accident, which I rather thought at the first to haue bene a vision, then (as I found it) reall 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* I. i, *Char.* What did the Vision shew? *Placid.* A Town besieg'd; and on the neighb'ring Plain Lay heaps of visionary Souldiers slain 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 8, I then turned again to the Vision which I had been so long contemplating 1757 GRAY *Bard* 107 Visions of glory, spare my aching sight 1802 LEYDEN *Mermaid* XXVI, Like one that from a fearful dream Awakes, Yet fears to find the vision true *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Dream Fugue* Wks. 1897 XIII 319 On the ocean, the unknown lady from the dreadful vision, and I myself are floating 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 80 In the vision, God is understood to have represented things to come, as a picture to the prophet's mind.

b Without article. (Cf. AVISION 2)

13 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3809 Als he lay opon a nyght In a dreme, than thoght him right That he was warned in visioune [etc.] *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii 19 When þou sayd þat, þou spak in visyon, þat is, in pryue reuelacioun til prophetis *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1621 To vndyrstand the mater of Morpheus hys shewyng As he hath the ledde aboute in vysyon 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 298 Sit of new tressone I can tell the tailis, That cumis on nycht in visioun in my sleip 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 256 Just Simeon and Prophetic Anna, warn'd By Vision, found thee in the Temple 1723 POPE *Let. to Mrs Cowper* 26 Sept., Wks. 1769 IX. 431, I could wish you tried something in the descriptive way on any subject you please, mixed with vision and moral 1732 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* III 52 Upon the Foot of this Construction, it is supposed, that Isaiah in prophetic Dream or Vision, heard God speaking to him 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III xix, Nor do I boast the art renown'd, Vision and omen to expound. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II (1858) 132 Such, not in vision, but in the most certain reality, was that double view of Jerusalem from Mount Olivet

c. A mental concept of a distinct or vivid kind; an object of mental contemplation, esp. of an attractive or fantastic character; a highly imaginative scheme or anticipation.

1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* E iv, In the sayde hypocriticall Pharisei then, we see a certaine phantasticall vision, shewing that in some which it hath not in trueth. 1668 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1720) II 60, I wish some of his Visions may not give it another Face than what it ought to receive from the true present State of the Spanish Affairs. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 452 Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possess'd With visions prompted by intense desire. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* III 5 And, in the visions of romantic youth, What years of endless bliss are yet to flow 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II 58a/2 Visions of success floated before me all day. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 212 The Dutch were not excited by those visions of American gold and silver which had inflamed the imagination of the Spaniards 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II 314 The splendid visions which his fancy shaped had taken possession of his mind.

d. A person seen in a dream or trance.

1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* XVII. 4 Sadde visions appeared vnto them with heauie countenances 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII 367 The vision bright, As with a smile more brightn'd, thus repli'd 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 139 A more than mortal sound Invades his ears, and thus the vision spoke 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I IV (1840) 105 Ali failed not to ask the vision how he should obtain his promised assistance in the like cases of difficulty 1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI xi, And thou, for so the Vision said, Must in thy Lord's repentance aid

e *transf.* A person, scene, etc., of unusual beauty (Cf. DREAM *sb.*[2] 3 b.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XII, Dost thou think it makes thee fit to be the husband of that beautiful vision? 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 2/1 The big dining room is..a vision of walnut and mahogany. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 8/3 One girl was a remarkable vision in a creamy white cloth Empire coat.

2 The action or fact of seeing or contemplating something not actually present to the eye, mystical or supernatural insight or foresight

1382 WYCLIF *Sam.* III 1 In tho dais was noon opyn visioun *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2512 þe same nyʒt þat seynt Dunstone to Salesbury come, He saw by vysione alle þat he saw here, & myche more *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* Div a, The seconde kynde of vysion is callid Spyrytual vysion or Imaginatyf *Ibid.* Div b, In ye thirde vision ye is callid Intellectual. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isaiah* XXVIII 7 Thei faile in vision thei stomble in iudgement 1594 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* I xi 82 The first .. beginning here with a weake apprehension of things not sene, endeth with the intuitiue vision of God in the world to come 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII XXIII 567 It may be, that what the laborer reported, had happened vnto him by imaginary vision 1657 J. WATT *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 153 Ministers neither have vision to foretell, nor power to confer, blessing 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengzebe* I 1, If Love be Vision, mine has all the Fire Which in first Dreams, young Prophets does inspire *a* 1745 SWIFT *Th. on Var. Subj.* Wks. 1745 VIII 273 Vision is the art of seeing things invisible 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* I. 18 That truths faithfully extracted from the book of nature are alone calculated to enlarge the sphere of mental vision 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 97 It needed, let us say, the divine vision of a Peter, and the inspired eloquence of a Paul, to burst the intolerable yoke. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* I 14 Ecstasy or vision begins when thought ceases, to our consciousness, to proceed from ourselves

3. The action of seeing with the bodily eye; the exercise of the ordinary faculty of sight, or the faculty itself. Also *transf.* (quot. 1854).

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* Div a, The fyrst is callyd a corporal vision be cause it is seen outwarde bi bodely eye witte. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 20/2 Because that our felicitie is fulfilled in the vision and fruicion of the humanitie of Christ *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXIII, For it [*sc.* my eye] no forme deliuers to the heart Nor his owne vision houlds what it doth catch 1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I iii. (1646) 14 *Faith* here is turned into *Vision* there 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 72 A means whereby he might be restored to blessedness and the vision of his Creator. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 201 Vision in itself is the having or perceiving an idea representatively material in consequence of a certain impression made by light upon that expansion of the optick nerve which is at the bottom of the eye 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I XII § 85 Whether he ever considered the manner how Vision is performed 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 58 The Distance of the Eye and the Thickness of the Lines should, by previous Trial, be suited to distinct Vision 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* III 48 Even the vision of natural objects presents to us insurmountable difficulties. 1854 — *More Worlds* XI 180 The globular nebulæ of Sir W. Herschel have disappeared as globes under the sharp vision of Lord Rosse's telescope 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* III 31 To understand anything of the physiology of vision, it is necessary to have a general idea of the way in which images of objects are formed by refracting surfaces

b An instance of seeing, a look.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II II § 11 With the blind the case is different; their visions of the surfaces of all things are visions of touch *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Tolling Bell* IX, Our visions met, when pityingly she flung Her passionate arms about me

†4 A visage or vizard *Obs.* ? *rare.*

In both instances perh. a misprint for *visor*

1563 *Homilies* II *Excess of Apparel* Ggg IIIJ b, As thoughe a wyfe, and a christian husband, should delyte to see his wife in such paynted, and florished visions [1623 visages], which common harlots mostly do vse *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* V. II, Methinks, till this day the times had Likewise a vision on, and look'd not with A true face before

5. A thing actually seen, an object of sight.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I II 270 Ha' not you seene Camillo? (But that's past doubt: you haue, For to a Vision so apparant, Rumor Cannot be mute)

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vision-field, machinery, -monger*; *vision-haunted, -seeing, -struck* adjs

1708 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 50 Whether the matter of Apparition be true or false, the Symptoms are the same in the Person who is Vision-struck 1718 *Entertainer* Ded. A iij, The Atheist and the Infidel are reinforc'd by the Quaker, the Vision-monger and the Seeker. *c* 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Valkyrnur Song*, The Sea-king woke from the troubled sleep Of a vision-haunted night. 1827 PUSEY *Let.* in Liddon *Life* (1893) I VI 131 A half-distracted, visionary and vision-seeing mystic 1880 *Academy* 3 July 7 Vision-field contraction is illustrated by the case of a patient [etc.] 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* I X 250 Early Christian literature likewise supplies similar descriptions without employing the Vision machinery

Vision (vi·ʒən), *v* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To show as in a vision; to display to the eye or mind Also with *out*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V 129 Euen as the age of goates is known by the knots on their hornes, so think the anger of God apparently visioned or showne vnto thee in the knitting of my browes 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III 254 Should I return and behold the tomb you have affectingly visioned. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* 192 Mankind asks ever of the skies to vision out what lies behind them

b. To call *up* a vision of.

1902 *Academy* 25 Jan. 100/1 Those eyes, that hair, vision up Spanish princes

2. To see as in a vision; to bring before the eye of the mind Also with *forth*.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 135 We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields Vision'd before. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. 1 63, I too am his brother, though his face Was only vision'd sweetly in my soul 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III IV IV. § 5 That we may be able to vision forth the ministry of angels beside us. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* XXXIII, Gentlemen of an unpractised imaginative capacity cannot vision for themselves exactly what they would.

3. *intr.* To take a view, to look.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 6 Up that midway We vision for new ground.

Visional (vi ʒənăl), *a.* [f. VISION *sb* + -AL.]

1 Connected or concerned with, relating to, based upon, a vision or visions.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 35 Is not true and pure diuinitie according to the diuision of some learned, and reuerant autors, either Expositiue, and Interpretatiue or else Visionall, and Propheticall? 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 8 In visionall speeches Daniel saith to Nebuchadnezzar [etc.] 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 574 That this Psalm was composed upon the visional deliberation of the defeat of that army. 1732 WATERLAND *Script. Vind.* III 53 And therefore this visional Interpretation appears to be preferable to the other *Ibid.* 78 So much in Favour of the visional Construction 1908 J. ORR *Resurrect. Jesus* VIII 214 May it not at least be possible to show that the appearance of Jesus can be explained.. either by subjective hallucinations, which is the older form of the visional theory, or [etc..]?

2 Of the nature of, seen or occurring in, forming part of, a vision, visionary, unreal.

1647 R. H. *Trial & Exam. Serm. by Haslewood* 2 There was no materiall house at all, nor any gate; unless he will make the visionall ladder the gate or house. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXII 376 The teaching of God, and our hearing and leaving of him, is not to be understood of any extraordinary visional appearances 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I 295 A real and corporal combat not visional or imaginary 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. II. 1/2 We cannot suppose, that Visional Representations wou'd be exhibited to us under the Notion of Realities. *a* 1767 BOSTON *Serm.* (1850) 41 What sort of wrestling was it? and how could worm Jacob prevail over an uncreated angel? Some make it visional, and in a dream 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II 70 The interpreting angel does not superfluously enter into any description of the visional conflict beheld by Daniel 1858 H. BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* II (1864) 41 Some apparition or visional wonder

3 Pertaining to sight, visual. *rare*[−1].

1790 *Bystander* 201 With an ardent brand Ulysses deprived him of his only visional organ

Hence **Vi·sionally** *adv.*, as or in a vision.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* XI 14 The second woe is past Visionally past, not eventually. *a* 1679 POOLE *Annot. Exod.* XXXVII 1 The Spirit of God carrying him visionally not corporally 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. II 1/1 We esteem the whole as Really, and not Visionally perform'd 1847 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* (1857) 169 The reason why the drama of creation has been optically described seems to be, that it was in reality visionally revealed

Visionarily, *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. as next] In a vision; visionally.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. vi 37 Nay how impossible is it, to make that expression, to agree to an imaginary Temptation, except we also say, that we are only tempted visionarily and not really

Visionariness. [f. next + -NESS]

1. The quality of being visionary in respect of mind or views.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed 3) III 72 Visionariness seems the tendency of the German,. fanaticism of the French. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX 104 The conceptive faculty delights at times in half-formed and hazy visionariness 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1859 XI 256 Books.. labouring with the same two opposite defects, dulness from absolute monotony, and visionariness from the aerial texture of the speculations 1880 PATER *Coleridge* Wks. 1901 V 83 A kind of languid visionariness, deep-seated in the very constitution of the 'narcotist'.

2 The quality of being visionary in respect of reality, fulfilment, or practical value

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform.* Introd. 317 Annuality—with all its wildness and visionariness would be far less intolerable 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII 98 He wrote instantly, against the new alarmist, pledging his own head upon the visionariness of his alarms 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* I 16 This project of a Universal Empire may justly be charged with utter visionariness.

Visionary (vi·ʒənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. VISION *sb* + -ARY. Cf. F. *visionnaire*, It., Sp., Pg. *visionario*]

A. *adj.* 1. Able or accustomed to see visions, capable of receiving impressions, or obtaining knowledge, by means of visions.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III XXXVI. 231 Such quarrells amongst the Visionary Prophets 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 576 Thus, many not succeeding, most upbraid The madness of the visionary maid *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I 79 So visionary brains ascend the sky, While on the ground entranc'd the wretches lie 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I XXIX, See, in the rear of the warm sunny shower The visionary boy from shelter fly. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 161 What spells entrance my visionary mind 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V. XVII, O, think upon the words of fear Spoke by that visionary Seer 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 383 And as she grew up, she became a strange, solitary, visionary child, to whom a unseen world had revealed itself 1883 F. GALTON *Hum. Faculty* (1910) 125 A large natural gift of the visionary faculty might become characteristic..of certain families

b. Given to fanciful and unpractical views, having little regard to what is actual or possible; speculative, dreamy.

1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 183 Supplying our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can adjust his schemes 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I 124 If a man happens not to succeed in such an enquiry,

he will be thought weak and visionary 1786-7 Bonny castle *Astron* I. 17 We laugh at the absurdities of a visionary pretender 1817 W Brougham in *Parl Deb* 298 Mr. Spence, the visionary author of the new system, lived 20 years ago 1847 Lytton *Falkland* I 13, I grew by degrees of a more thoughtful and visionary nature 1902 W L Mathieson *Politics & Relig. Scot.* I. III 100 Knox was no visionary enthusiast

2 Of the nature of a vision; presented or apprehended in a vision. Cf Visional 2.

1648 Boyle *Seraph Love* xvi (1700) 103 The sole Hymn (except a Visionary one) I find recorded of the Celestial Quire, was sung for a Blessing to Mankind 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit.* I. 656 Some things like Visionary flights appear, The Spirit caught him up, the Lord knows where, And [etc.] *a* 1701 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1721) 80 Which, they say, is the Mountain into which the Devil took our Blessed Saviour, when he tempted him with that visionary scene of all the Kingdoms and Glories of the World. 1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* I. VIII 161 These Divine Illapses of Revelation, which become Visionary in our Sleep 1784 Cowper *Task* V 400 There, like the visionary emblem seen By him of Babylon, life stands a stump 1838 Mrs Browning *Seraphim* I 203 One of those Whom the loving Father chose, In visionary pomp to sweep O'er Judæa's grassy places.

b. Seen only in a vision, unreal, non-existent, phantom, spectral.

1697 Dryden *Æneid* II 365, I wept to see the visionary man, And, while my trance continued, thus began 1700 — *Theod. & Hon* 280 The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bayed, The Hunter close pursu'd the visionary Maid. 1725 Pope *Odyss* V 633 Sudden shall skim along the dusky glades Thin airy shoals, and visionary shades 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* XXXVIII (1787) III. 619 The visionary fabric melted into air. 1820 Lamb *Elia* I *South-sea House*, The shade of some dead accountant, with visionary pen in ear, would flit by me, stiff as in life 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* XIV, There was not a corner or nook . where those fairy footsteps had not glided, and that visionary golden head fleeted along 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* III VIII, By what visionary hands she was led along upon that journey to escape from the Samaritan

c. Connected with, or pertaining to, visions

1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 556 Here frequent, at the visionary hour, When musing midnight reigns, or silent noon, Angelic harps are in full concert heard 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 313 Having intimidated themselves apart from the rest, with visionary notions 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* XXXI, Meanwhile, this mysterious visionary traffic had its usual effect, in unsettling Miss Ashton's mind

d. Disturbed by visions

1807 J Barlow *Columb* I 49 When from a visionary short repose, That nursed new cares and temper'd keener woes, Columbus woke

3 Existing in imagination only, imaginary; not actual or real

1725 Pope *Odyss* IV 246 Vanish'd are all the visionary joys 1745 J Mason *Self Knowl.* I XIV (1853) 105 Suffer not your Thoughts to give you a visionary Pleasure in the Prospect of what you have not the least Reason to hope 1798 S & Ht. Lee *Canterb T* II 308 So deep a hold had this visionary delight taken on Emily, that the days hung heavily with her. 1844 H H Wilson *Brit India* III. 364 With the consolidation of the supremacy, the apprehension of its visionary evils recurred *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist Eng* XXIII (1861) V. 12 The danger which seemed so terrible to many honest friends of liberty he did not venture to pronounce altogether visionary. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold Butterfly* I, The power of the penniless twins was a shadowy and visionary thing

b. Of schemes, plans, etc.: Incapable of being carried out or realized, purely ideal or speculative; fantastic, unpractical.

1727 Swift *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II II 67 Vain, idle, visionary thoughts. 1752 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 75 A miserable example of an ill-spent life, fantastic wit, visionary schemes, and female weakness. 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* V (1778) II 130 The crews of three of his ships insisted on relinquishing the visionary project of a desperate adventurer 1815 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool* IX I 77 Those [opinions] of the ancients appear to be either visionary or erroneous 1834 Marryat *P Simple* xlvi, These were wild and visionary notions, and with little chance of ever arriving at any successful issue 1855 Brewster *Newton* I XI 265 Kepler abandoned for a while his visionary speculations 1883 *Manch Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 The quiet of the land is being disturbed to suit the visionary theories of well-meaning but unpractical men

c. Characterized by fantasy or imagination without corresponding reality.

1777 J. Richardson *Dissert East. Nations* 3 On this visionary field, learned and pious men have disputed with much want of temper 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* XXX, Emily sought to lose the sense of her own cares, in the visionary scenes of the poet 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII lvi 141 Lycurgus had not learnt to withdraw from active life into a visionary world. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. 228 If Louis Napoleon was going to be content with a visionary life [etc.]. 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I V 194 [He] sought refuge from the hard facts of commonplace life by retiring into a visionary world

4 Pertaining to (physical or mental) vision

1814 Wordsw *Excurs* IV 111 It may be allowed me to remember What visionary powers of eye and soul In youth were mine.

B *sb* **1.** One who has visions; one to whom unknown or future things are revealed in visions

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Visionary*, one that is subject to Dreams, silly Notions and extravagant Fancies, a fantastical Pretender to Visions and Revelations 1711 Addison *Spect* No 56 P 3 One of their Countrymen descended in a Vision to the great Repository of Souls The Visionary arrived at length on the Confines of this World of Spirits 1778 T Hartley *Pref Swedenborg's 'Heaven & Hell'* p xi, Of such honourable repute was the name Seer, or visionary, in those times 1830 Scott *Demonol* I. 6 It becomes almost in vain to argue with the visionary against the reality of his dream. 1850 Mrs Jameson *Leg Monast Ord.* (1863) 253 On one side kneels the visionary, with features wan and worn 1870 Baldw Brown *Eccl Truth* 262 Forms of perfect beauty and purity, of which the keenest visionary has had but feeble dreams.

2. One who indulges in fantastic ideas or schemes; an unpractical speculator or enthusiast

1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* I (1726) 28 This science has its visionaries as well as all others. 1796 H Hunter tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) I p XII, We must therefore respect the Man, even while we smile at the Visionary 1834 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* X 122 He had laid his accounts for being treated as a visionary, and for his own plans being laughed at as absurd 1868 Pi.ard *Waterfarm.* XIV 140 The agriculturist will not be deemed a visionary, because he calculates on the coming harvest with certainty 1880 Howells *Undisc Country* V, He's a visionary, but he's a good man

Visioned (vi ʒənd), *ppl. a.* [f Vision *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Seen in a vision

1510 Clereville (*title*), The Copye of the letter folowynge whiche specifyeth of ye greatest and meruelous visyoned batayle that euer was sene.

1803 Scott *Cadyow Castle* XXIX, Whose cheek is pale, whose eyeballs glare, As one some vision'd sight that saw. 1807 J Barlow *Columb* I 19 Till vision'd ages, opening on his eyes, Cheer'd his sad soul 1838 Chalmers *Introd Lss Chr Def agst Infidelity* Wks. 1849 XIII 298 The battles of the faith against the dark and the visioned spectres of geology 1863 Ld Lytton *Ring Amasis* II III XIII, As he pressed that solemn kiss upon the visioned thing I could not see.

2 Associated with, arising from, a vision or visions

1817 Scott *Harold* VI. XII, Trembling at first, Had Gunnar heard the vision'd tale 1822 Beddoes *Bride's Trag* IV IV, I dreamed and in that visioned agony 'Twas whispered by strange voices [etc.] 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog* III. 170 In her inmost abstract and visioned moods she was the Poet 1891 C Dawson *Avonmore* IV 79 Braver from that visioned thought, I duty did and duty sought

3 Gifted with vision; having the power of seeing visions

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I 68 The visioned poet in his dreams, When silvery clouds float through the 'wildered brain 1830 Moir *Tower of Ercildoune* IV, Methinks the visioned bard I see. Piercing the mazy depths of Time 1866 R S Storrs *Serm* in *Bible Soc Rec* Feb (1894), Of such a majestic teacher as Ezekiel, the visioned prophet, we know almost nothing

4 Full of visions.

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 682 The dream Of dark magician in his visioned cave

Visioner (vi ʒənəɹ) [f. Vision *sb.*] One who has visions; a visionary.

1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit* II 184 He should exalt his Character by playing the Vissioner with a superannuated Superintendant 1902 Fr Thompson in *Academy* 12 April 378/1 The dreams He half made possible, for that he was Visioner of vision in a most sordid day

Visionic (vigɪɒnɪk), *a. rare* [f. Vision *sb.*] Of the nature of a vision

1857 *Tait's Mag* XXIV 363 Which, if it does not assert, yet strongly suggests, the visionic character of the revelation of the creation to Moses

Visioning (vi ʒənɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f Vision *sb.* or *v.*] The action or fact of seeing visions, an instance of this.

a 1835 Motherwell *Poet Wks* (1847) 35 But still the present is o'ercast with visionings of yore 1838 Mrs Browning *Felicia Hemans* VII, Such visionings have paled in sight 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* II. VIII, Such guessing, visioning, dim perscrutation of the momentous future 1880 W Watson *Prince's Quest* Poems (1892) 13 By potence wrought of Mortal Visionings In that dark house of which Sleep hath the Keys

Visionist (vi ʒənist). [f. Vision *sb.*]

1. One who has, or professes to have, visions; a professed visionary.

1665 J Spencer *Vulg Proph* 43 The many gross fallacies put, even upon wise men, by such frequent Visionists. 1666 Bp S Parker *Free & Impart Censure* (1667) 66 We are so far from attaining any certain and real knowledge of Incorporeal Beings (of an acquaintance with which these Visionists [*sc* Platonists] do boast) 1700 Hickes *Let to Pepys* 19 June, P 's Diary (Chandos) 696, I asked this question, to know whether these Second-Sight folks were Seers or Visionists 1727 De Foe *Syst Magic* III. Wks. 1840 XII 312 This Jacob Behemen .was a kind of visionist He pretended to see things invisible 1809 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXVIII 188 Joanna Southcott, a fanatical visionist of the present day 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit.* (1867) 185 The visionist had deeper thoughts and more concealed feelings than these rhapsodical phantoms 1877 J A Chalmers *Life Tyro Soga* XVIII (1878) 347 The third class is that of dreamers or visionists, who discover the nature of the disease.

2. One who supports the view that the Biblical account of creation was revealed to the writer in a vision or series of visions

1888 A. Cave *Inspir. O. Test* III. 129 A third class, the Visionists, also maintain the literal character of the days mentioned In their view the days refer to the actual days of the revelation of the creation

Visionless (vi ʒənles), *a.* [f. Vision *sb.*]

1 Destitute of vision, sightless, blind.

1820 Keats *Hyperion* I 243 Half closed, and visionless entire they seem'd Of all external things. 1848 Eliza Cook *Song for Dog* IV, Tis my Dog that I trust to, And he ministers well to my visionless eyes. 1874 G Macdonald *Malcolm* III. XVII 294 Her eyes rolled stupid and visionless.

2. Having no vision of unseen things; devoid of higher insight or inspiration.

1856 R S Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II X II Notes 316 Theresa might, in the abstract, rate the visionless altitude above the valley of vision 1859 Bp S Wilberforce *Addr Ordination* IX. 182 The hindrances to our delivering simply our message may lead us to suppress or tamper with it until we become visionless and dumb 1891 N Loraine *Battle of Belief* 181 His cheerless, shoreless, visionless system of negations.

Vi·sionlike, *adv.* [f. Vision *sb.*] After the manner of a vision.

1824 Miss L M. Hawkins *Annaline* I. 78 As if some thoughts had visionlike swept across her mind.

Visir(ate, obs. forms of Vizier(ate.

Visit (vi·zit), *sb* Also 7 visite, visitt, visette, vizet [ad F. *visite* (= It , Sp , Pg *visita*), or f Visit *v.*]

1. An act of visiting a person; a friendly or formal call upon, a shorter or longer stay with, a person as a feature of social intercourse

1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 274 To Nymphs of Seas, She beares her vizets 1638 R Baker tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol II) 228 You know well, I have appointed you here a chamber, and that you are my debter of a visite, now a whole year 1648 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 94 To undertake for a visitt to him by the Lord Jarmin (who I beleeve visited none else there). 1681 V'tess Campden in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V. 56 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Conisbys house upon a visette. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 102 P 8 Like Ladies that look upon their Watches after a long Visit 1753 *Scots Mag* XV 36/1 Guilty of that most atrocious crime, the owing a visit 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* (1776) V 246 If the monkey ventures to offer a visit of curiosity, the toucan gives him such a welcome, that he is glad to escape 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* I, On the solemn occasions of the visits of parents 1887 *Brit Med Jrnl* 2 April 754/1 To call twice in one week, under the pretence of a social visit 1907 *Verney Mem.* I 99 He is looking forward to a visit from Ralph in the summer

fig 1781 Cowper *Table T.* 411 'Tis not despondence and dismay Will win her [*sc* Mercy's] visits or engage her stay

b Freq. in the phrases *to make*, or *pay* (also † *give*) *a visit, to return a visit*

(*a*) 1644 T Prujean *Aurorata* II Ej, Romeo going to give her a visit meetes Tybalt her kinsman 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 179 My Ld Shaftsbury did me ye honour ye other day to give me a visit 1699 R L'Estrange *Erasm Colloq* (1725) 227 An Abbot gives a Lady a visit. 1709–10 Steele *Tatler* No. 128 P 7 He came to give our Family a formal Visit

(*b*) 1643 Caryl *Expos. Job* I 636 There is no obligation but that of love, to make a visit *a* 1699 Lady Halkett *Autobiog* (Camden) 3, I doe nott remember that I made a visitt to ye neerest neibour 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 124 P 1, I went on Saturday last to make a Visit in the City 1753 E. Moor in *World* I No. 11 87 She made him a visit of a month, and at his entreaty would have settled with him for ever 1779 Forrest *Voy N Guinea* 224 Making him a visit, I found him in the great hall 1823 J Simpson *Ricardo the Outlaw* I 241 She promised that in two years, at longest, she would make them a visit 1885 W W Story *Fiammetta* 195 You promised you would make me a visit in the autumn

(*c*) 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 503 Surena, by this visit, was in a few days able to pay me one. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 24 P 6 Let us pay Visits, but never see one another. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 38 The Dutch captain came off in his shallop to pay his visit to me 1781 Cowper *Conversat* 399 The visit paid, with ecstasy we come, As from a seven years transportation, home. 1835 *Court Mag* VI 186/1, I quitted Oxford, and paid a visit to a maiden lady dwelling in the Orange Grove. 1855 Tennyson *To Rev F D Maurice* XII, When the wreath of March has blossom'd, Or later, pay one visit here, For those are few we hold as dear

fig. 1770 Goldsm *Des. Vill* 3 Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid

(*d*) 1677 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 37, I missed my nephew Anthony the other day who Lady Shaftesbery sent to see me, and I am now going to returne his visit. 1718 Lady M. W Montagu *Let to C'tess Mar* 10 March, I returned my visits at three weeks' end 1766 [see Return *v.* 21 b].

c. *transf.* A place to which one goes only as a visitor

1784 Cowper *Task* I 251 Society for me! thou seeming sweet, Be still a pleasing object in my view, My visit still, but never mine abode.

d An excursion *to* a place for the purpose of sight-seeing, a short or temporary stay at a place. Also *transf.* of animals or birds (cf Visit *v.* 10 d).

1800 (*title*), Visits to the Aviary For the instruction of youth 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III VII 97 There is an account of a visit to Lyme in Miss Austen's exquisite Persuasion'. 1860 Clough *Poems*, etc (1869) I 245 We had a visit to Fryston in Yorkshire, and after passing through the Highlands to Oban, made a three week's stay in Morven 1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav* XXI 20, I spend five hundred in Paris in the two visits I make there

transf 1831 F Nuttall in *Mem Amer Acad Arts & Sci* (1833) I 101 Crossbills pay irregular visits to the northern and middle States 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 7/1 [The black-cap titmouse] probably extending its visits into Mexico

e An occasion of going *to* a dentist, doctor, etc., for examination or treatment.

1884 Thompson *Tumours of Bladder* 10 After two or three visits [to a hospital], he took a sea voyage for his health 1902 R. Bagot *Donna Diana* XXVIII 356 He felt that he would far prefer a visit to the dentist to the interview before him

2 a. An instance of going to see, and assist or comfort, persons in distress.

1709 (*title*), A charitable Visit to the Prisons, containing counsel to those who are confined there. 1792 [R. CECIL] (*title*), A Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning.

b A call made by a clergyman as part of his pastoral duties.

1724 A SHIELDS *Life & Renwick* 114 No place did more desire his frequent Visits than those that were most persecuted for him 1727 HURRION *Funer Serm S. Nesbit* 41 His visits were generally short, but very agreeable, and useful.

c. A professional call made by a doctor on a patient

1719 BOYER *Dict. Royal* s. v., The visit of a Physitian, or Surgeon 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Visit*, the attendance of a surgeon or physician, inspector, etc 1861 FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 35 For a doctor to leave the patient and communicate his opinion on the result of his visit within hearing of the patient [etc.] 1890 J W MARTIN *Quest & Answ Nursing* 92 To report anything that may appear unusual to the Doctor at his next visit

3 a Surgical examination (of a wound) *? arc*$^{-1}$.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 17, I am faint after a visit to my wound

b. An instance (or the action) of going to a place, house, etc., for the purpose of inspection or examination.

1787 BURNS *Let to M Chalmers* Wks (Globe) 352, I have been at Dumfries, and at one visit more shall be decided about a farm in that country 1815 J. C HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 291 The Emperor examined the new manufacture of Arms Napoleon was accompanied only by three officers when he made this visit 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 48 Sir Thomas More made, as Chancellor, a domiciliary visit in search of heretical books 1897 J S RISLEY *Law of War* III VIII 265 (*heading*) The right of visit and search A belligerent has the right to visit and search every merchant ship at sea in time of war

†**4.** An occurrence of menstruation *Obs.*

1653 T BRUGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed 2) 112 Philonium Persicum is good against the overmuch flowing of womens naturall visits *Ibid* 127 Myrrhe procureth womens monthly visits 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Wks. Nat* 95 The Females of these have periodical Visits like Females of the Human Race

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *visit-day, -paying*; † **visit-leg**, a posture of politeness in paying a visit (cf. LEG *sb.* 4).

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent Dancing-Master* IV. i, *Blackamoor (teaching postures to M de Paris)* Now let me see you make your visit-leg—thus. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Elegy to old Beauty* 29 With better Strength, on Visit-days she bears To mount her fifty Flights of ample Stairs. 1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I 552/2, I have been most remiss in visit-paying

Visit (vi·zit), *v* Forms. 3 uisiti, 3–4 visiten, 4–6 visyte, 4–7 visite (4 uisite, visitte, 5 vissite), 5– visit (4 wisit, 6 vizit, visyt), 5–7 visitt (5 visytt), 6–7 vissit; 4 vysyty, 4–6 vysyte (5 uysyte, vycyte), vysite (4 uys-), 4 vysitte, 5 vysid, 5–6 vysit, vysyt; 4–6 visete, 4–6 viset (5 viss-, 6 visett), vyset (5 -ed, -ett, 6 -ette); 4–5 vesete (5 -ette, *Sc* -eit), 5 vecyte, vesyte, -ite, *Sc.* 5 wesit, 6 vesit Also *pa. t.* (*north.* and *Sc*) 4–5 wisit, 5 vyset, vised; *pa. pple* 4–5 visit, -yt, 5 -ide, 6 -itt. [ad OF. *visiter* (also mod.F, = Sp and Pg *visitar*, It *visitare*) or L. *vīsītāre* to go to see, to inspect, etc, frequentative of *vīsāre*, f. *vīs-*, ppl stem of *vidēre* to see. In early use largely due to the frequent use of *visitare* in passages of the Vulgate, from which senses 1–7 are directly derived]

I 1. *trans* Of the Deity: To come to (persons) in order to comfort or benefit.

Sometimes passing into senses 7 or 8. In *Alexander* 1964 used of pagan deities

a 1225 *Ancr R* 154 Me ivint þet heo fluwen monne sturbinge, & wenden bi ham one & tet God visitede ham & zef ham hore bonen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5789 Sai þam i sal þam son visete I sal þam bring vte of thain-hede *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cv. (cvi) 4 Þenche, Lord, on vs in þe welelikand of þy folk, and visit vs in þyne helþe 1340 *Ayenb* 128 Þet is þet uerste guod þet þe holy gost deþ to þe seneȝeie, huanne he him uisiteþ 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* XV 15 Lord, recorde thou of me, and visite me, and delyuere me fro them that pursuen me *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 914 God, as him list, visiteth folk, & smyt *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 269 Almighti God hase forsaken me, because He vissettis not me as He was wunt 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 6 She had herde yt the Lorde had visited his people & geuen them bred 1553 *Primer* in *Lit & Doc Edw VI* (1844) 399 Visit him, O Lord, as thou didst visit Peter's wife's mother, and the captain's servant 1645 CARYL *Expos Job* I. 636 When God comes in kindness and love to do us good, he visiteth us 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 526 But art thou come, dear Saviour? hath thy Love Thus made thee stoop and thus thy self to dress In dust to visit Mortals? 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* I (1840) 9 Thus Adam was frequently visited in Eden 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 743 For He Shall visit earth in Mercy

transf 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 4 Oh, haste, Visit my low desire! Strengthen me, enlighten me!

b. *spec.* (See quots.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXI. 1 God forsothe visitide Sara, and fulfillide that that he spak And she conseyuede [Similarly in later versions.] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 190 The hihe makere of nature Hire hath visited in a throwe, That it was openliche knowe Sche was with childe be the king

c. To come to (persons) in order to judge of their state or condition. (Cf. sense 9)

1382 WYCLIF *Exod* III 16 Visytynge Y haue visitid 30w, and Y haue seen alle thingis that haue fallun to 30w in Egipte. 1645 CARYL *Expos Job* I 637 In this sense, Job saith, that God visits man every morning, as a shepherd his flock, lest any should be hurt or straid

†**2.** To come to (persons) in order to observe or examine conduct or disposition; to make trial of; to subject to test or scrutiny *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3195 (Cott) Godd has þe [Abraham] visited here to-dai, þi dede in minnyng sal last ai *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* XVI. 4 (XVII 3), þou prouedest myn hert, and visited it on niȝt. *Ibid* LVIII 6 (LIX 5), 3if entent to visiten al folkes, ne haue þou nouȝt mercy on alle þat wirchen wickednes 1382 WYCLIF *Job* VII 18 Thou visitist hym the morntid, and seerli [1388 sudeynli] thou prouest hym *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II ix. 51 Wherfore saiþ Iob "Thou visitist him by tyme, & sodenly þou preuest him" 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXI. 14 But seynge that God wil sytt in judgment, what shal I do? And for so moch as he wil nedes vyset me, what answere shal I geue him? 1645 CARYL *Expos. Job* I 637 The eye of God is alway upon us: he visiteth us so, that we can turn no way but he is with us 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 48 But God who oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through thir habitations walks To mark thir doings

absol 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXVI 14 What then shall I do, when God riseth vp? and when hee visiteth, what shall I answere him?

3. To inflict hurt, harm, or punishment upon (a person); to deal severely or hardly with (persons or things); † to cut off, cause to die

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXVI. 14 Therfore thou hast visityd, and to brosedest hem, and lost al the mynde of hem. 1485 *Cov. Leet Bk* 528 If 3our wisdomes woll please to chese me Recorder of your Citie, if God visite 3ou Recorder that nowe is 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* III 2 Therfore will I vyset you in all youre wickednesses 1541 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 152 Beinge visitt with the hande of God 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 312 Let vs alwayes looke to the first cause of our affliction, and to God who visiteth vs iustly 1611 BIBLE *Amos* III 14, I will also visite the altars of Bethel, and the horines of the altar shall be cut off 1645 CARYL *Expos Job* I 636 When God visits our bodies, our estates, our families, or the kingdom where we live *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I III 52 We haue mentioned several reasons why God doth not immediately visit the disobedient. 1781 COWPER *Expost* 248 If vice receiv'd her retribution due When we were visited, what hope for you? 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* XLVIII. V 67 Her life was spared by the clemency of the emperor, but he visited the pomp and treasures of her palace.

b. To afflict or distress *with* sickness, poverty, or the like.

1424 HEN. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II I. 100 Oure bel Uncle of Excestre, whom oure Lord now late visitid with seknesse *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 127 Som withe povert hym list to visite 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1532) 134 b, Euery chylde that he receyueth, he chastiseth & visiteth with payne & tribulacyon 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 2 God hauing visited mee with a long, and perchaunce a curelesse disease. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* I. VII 19 b, Before his departure he ment to visit the town of Mousambick, and the dwellers therein, with some sufficient reuenge 1624 J. USHER in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 131 It pleased God to visite me with a quartan 1748 SMOLLETT *R Random* XXVII, His indignation ought to be directed to Cot Almighty, who visited his people with distempers 1862 BOYD *Graver Thoughts* 52 Holy Scripture sets before us two men, each of whom was visited with a thorn in the flesh to keep him down

c. To deprive *of* something. *? arc*$^{-1}$.

c 1585 *Faire Em* III. iv, Good father, giue me leaue to sit where I may not be disturbed, sith God hath visited me both of my sight and hearing.

4. Of sickness, etc.: To come upon (a person or persons), to assail or afflict. Freq. in passive and const. *with* or *by*.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1980 Als we suld ilk day þeded fele, And byde noght til þe dede us vyset. 1382 WYCLIF *Numb.* XVI 29 If [there] visyte them a veniaunce, with the which and other ben woned to be visytid, the Lorde hath not sente me *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI*, 95 The kyng his father, so visited with sickenesse was not personable *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S) I 156 He was hestelie vissitit with the heot feweris 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, IV. i 26, I would the state of time had first beene whole, Ere he by sicknesse had beene visited. 1645 CARYL *Expos Job* I 636 When a house hath the Plague, we use to say, Such a house is visited 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 So grievously visited with the plague, that before a month the living were hardly able to bury the dead 1662 E. HOOKES in *Extr St P rel Friends* II (1911) 154 In the White Lyon prisson about 23 of them vissitted with sicknesse and a high feever 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev agst Punning* Wks 1755 III I 171 One Samuel an Irishman, for his forward attempt to pun hath been visited all his life after with bulls and blunders 1754 *Med Observ.* (1776) I. 43 Being visited by a gentle attack [of gout] in both feet. 1832 R & J LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. III. 220 Since leaving Jenna, we have met an incredible number of persons visited with the loss of one eye 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 148/1 Some which were tended with constant care, all died and similar mortality has visited others also 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I. XXIII 602 Cornwall must have been more lightly visited with the Plague than most English counties.

b. *spec* in *pass* Bewitched.

1820 *Sporting Mag* VII 101 On account of their stock thus 'visited', as the term is, the infatuated peasantry almost invariably have recourse to charms

5. To punish or requite (wrongdoing). Also const. *with*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* LXXXVIII (LXXXIX) 32 Y shal visite in chasteing her wickednesses, and her synnes in vengeaunce 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XXXII 34 Y in the day of veniaunce shal visite this synne of hem [Also *Jer* XIV 10, *Lam* IV. 22, etc, similarly in later versions] 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXIII 2 Therfore, now will I vyset the wickednes of youre ymaginacions, saieth ye Lorde. 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* II 41 So jealous is Nature of her constitutions that she rigorously visits every infringement of them *Ibid* 49 The instinct of Retribution or the vehement desire to see wrong visited with punishment 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV I 496 What, he often said, could be more unjust, than to visit speculations with penalties which ought to be reserved for acts? 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XII 310 Mild offences were visited with the loss of eyes or ears

b To avenge, or inflict punishment for (wrong-doing) *on* or *upon* (also † *in, into*) a person

1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XX 3 Visityngе the wickidnes of fadris in sones into the thridde and the ferthe generacioun — *Jer.* XXIII 2 Y shal visite vp on 30w the malice of 3oure studies. 1535 COVERDALE *Numb* XIV 18 The Lorde . vysiteth the myszdede of the fathers vpon the children 1595 SHAKS *John* II I 179 Thy sinnes are visited in this poore childe 1596 — *Merch V* III V 16 So the sins of my mother should be visited vpon me 1611 BIBLE *Jer* XXIII 2 Behold I will visite vpon you the euill of your doings. 1667 MILTON *P L* X. 955, I to that place Would speed before thee, . That on my head all might be visited 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VIII. 181 Which doubly visits on the tyrants' heads The long protracted fulness of their woe 1831 KEBLE *Serm* V (1848) 118 Thus, reversing the Scripture rule most unfairly, men visit the sins of the children on the fathers 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb.* XIII. (1878) 266 He visited the daughter's fault upon the son.

c To inflict (punishment) *on* one *rare.*

1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem* IX (1852) 292 It is said to be of the essence of legal penalty to visit punishment on the person of the offender.

6 *absol* To take vengeance or inflict punishment. † Also const. *on* or *over*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* X 12, I shal visite vpon the fruyt of the gret doende herte of the king of Assur *Ibid* XXVII 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde sword. vp on leuyathan 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa* XIII 11 And I will visite over the evils of the world, and against the impious their iniquitie 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* III, When the vilest outrages were offered by foreigners to their women, probably they [*sc* the Sicarii] 'visited' for such atrocities.

II. 7. To make a practice of going to (persons in sickness or distress) in order to comfort or assist them.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O E. Misc* 28 For þo luue of gode wakie, go ine pelrimage, visiti þe poure, and to sike *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I 1032 [To] Vysyty syke and prysone, And helpe pouere at nede. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks' Catech* 1133 Whi schuld venym or stynk lette vs to visite men in presun. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B v. 412, I visited neuere fieble men, ne fettered folke in puttes *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 68 Visite the pore, with intyre diligence, On al nedy have thow compassioun *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 231 Helpe þe seke, and vysed hom þat be in prison *c* 1492 *Chast Goddes Child* 13 Also it is good to visite seke folke that ben holden goostly lyuers 1526 TINDALE *Jas* I 27 To vysit the frendlesse and widdowes in their aduersite. 1588 SHAKS *L L L* V. II 861 You shall this tweluemonth terme from day to day, Visite the speechlesse sicke. 1603 — *Meas for M* II. III 4 Bound by my charity, I come to visite the afflicted spirits Here in the prison 1687 J RENWICK in A Shields *Life* (1724) 219 Ye must visit the Sick and these who are in Distress 1795 PALEY (*title*), The Clergyman's Companion in Visiting the Sick 1862 *Chambers' Encycl* IV 541/1 The deplorable condition of the female prisoners in Newgate attracted her [Elizabeth Fry's] attention, and she resolved upon visiting them

absol *a* 1592 H SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 22 The devil goeth a-visiting, he will teach the sick how they shall recover their health

b. Similarly with reference to individual cases

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16023 Til his felaus he yede He went him for to wisit þaim, for þar of had þai nede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4388 He lay yn hys bedde long Sone aftyr betydde a lytte þe kyng come, hym to vysyte 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 1138 He let of-sende Hise neyebours him to visite, And told. Hou his deth was comen him on. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 50 þere shal no brojir ne sister sene othir in prison, [but] þat he shal comyn and vesyten hym and comfordyn hym. 1530 PALSGR 766/1 It is an almesse dede to visyte the poore man, he hath ben long sycke. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* I 167 It pleaseth me well that this caytyue Huon, who endureth myche payne, he vysytyd by thee 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Vis Sick*, If the person visited bee very sicke, then the curate may end his exhortacion at this place 1607 SHAKS *Cor* I III 85 Come, you must go visit the good Lady that lies in 1645 CARYL *Expos Job* I 636 Christ pronounceth the blessing on them who, when he was in prison, visited him 1712 N SPINCKES (*title*), The Sick Man Visited; and furnished with Instructions, Meditations, and Prayers. 1808 MRS. E HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* x, The minister had been sent for to visit a sick parishioner.

8 To go to see (a person) in a friendly or sociable manner; to call upon as an act of friendliness or politeness, or for some special purpose, also, to stay with for a short time as a guest.

13 *Arth & Merlin* 701 Biside þer woned an ermite, þat þider com, þis [=these] to visite 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 4450 Whende ichil in to mi cuntre, Mine frendes to visite & to se 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 325 þat tyme whanne Moyses visited his breþeren in þe lond of Iessen, he slowȝ a man of þe Egipcians *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) V 39 And whan the Soudan wille, he may go visite him. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* III 3764 Hector in herte cauȝte an appetite . þe same day Grekis to vesite 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II IV. (1883) 47 The knyght enulphus which cam the same nyght with his squyer for to visite his lord *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III*, 46 As though he had gone secretely to visite a familiar frende of his 1580 E KNIGHT *Trial Truth* To Chr Rdr, A friend of myne visiting me at my chamber, and finding me so solitary exercised [etc.] 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Pol Touchstone* (1674) 268 This Duke visited Prospero Colonna, of whom he was received

with all sorts of Honour. 1676 Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm App v 29 Lady Cleaveland is not, they say, much satisfied in France because the greatest ladies doe not visit her. 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 61 He's too lazy and proud to visit common Sailors 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv ix, Who, though some overnice ladies will not be seen with her, is visited (as they term it) by the whole town 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* xxvi, Vivaldi was visited in his prison by a man whom he had never consciously seen before 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xlvii, Had he not been so great a Prince very few possibly would have visited him 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II. 461 How many of the friends I was on my way to visit are no more seen! 1870 Dickens *E Drood* vii, He comes here visiting his relation, Mr Jasper *fig* 1592 Shaks *Two Gentl.* I i, 60 Let me heare from thee by Letters And I likewise will visite thee with mine 1683 *Pennsylv Archives* I 72, I have long promised myself to visit thee wth a Letter

† **b.** To have cohabitation with (one of the opposite sex). *Obs. rare*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10820 Now the maner was most of þo mylde wemen, Thre mones with mirthe þo men for to viset 1553 Eden *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 24 The men are accustomed to vysyte the women once in the yeare.

c. Of a medical man: To attend (a patient) professionally

1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III xii 93 [The physician] is bound to visite him foure times a daye, vntill suche time as he haue recouered his health 1607 *Peele's Jest's* 7 The gentlewoman sent one of the men to desire the Doctor to come and visit her Husband 1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 253 The Physicians themselves in China are Apothecaries, and when they Visit their Patients, they carry a Servant loaded with their Medicines 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Physician*, Clinical Physicians were those who visited their Patients a-bed, to examine their Cases. 1768 *Med Observ* (1772) IV 5 About four o'clock I visited her again, and found that the vomiting had ceased. 1800 *Med. Frnl.* III 409 The District, in which the Patients of the Finsbury Dispensary are visited 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 133/1 For visiting a patient out of his own city he [Petrus de Abano] charged about six pounds per day. 1886 in *Brit Med. Jrnl* (1887) 486/1 In cases of urgent necessity, patients will be visited at their own houses.

d *transf.* To go to (a person, etc.) with hostile intentions

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 196 Syr, cause your men too be armed, and let vs go vysyte the Admyrall Galaffer 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, iv iv. 37 For if Lord Percy thriue not, ere the King Dismisse his power, he meanes to visit vs 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* III i, Before I touch The banks of rest, my ghost shall visite her 1607 Shaks *Cor.* iv v 148 Set downe thine own wales, Whether to knocke against the Gates of Rome, Or rudely visit them in parts remote.

e. *absol.* To make a call or calls; to pay calls; to maintain friendly or social intercourse by this means; also, to spend a short time with one as a guest; to pay visits of this kind.

In the first quot app 'to go canvassing'.

1625 Meade in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser 1 III 230 Hereupon on Tuesday morning some durst be so bold as to visitt for the contrary in publick. 1645 Caryl *Expos Job* I 636 It is more extraordinary to visit in a morning, and most, early in the morning. 1711 Steele *Spect* No 24 ¶ 5 They are qualify'd rather to add to the Furniture of the House (by filling an empty Chair) than to the Conversation they come into when they visit. 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment* I ii (1811) 54 Unless she happens to receive any particular address from the young gentlemen who visit at your house 1798 S & Ht Lee *Canterb T.* II 546, I found myself very sad, and lonely, so all my kindred made it a point to have me a visiting among them 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I vii, Busied with his studies, and professing 'not to visit'. 1841 Thackeray *Gt Hoggarty Diam.* xiii, Her ladyship knows my address, having visited here 1894 L. Alma-Tadema *Wings of Icarus* 41 A spinster who spends her life visiting from place to place

fig 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxii, You raythur want somebody to look arter you, sir, wen your judgment goes a wisitin'.

f To go to look at († or explore); to inspect or examine; to look into or see to (something), in later use *esp.* to examine (vessels, goods, baggage, etc.) officially.

Rarely with clause as object, as in Milton *P. L.* VIII. 45 53 . *K Alis.* 6081 (Laud MS), Whan hij han rested a lyte, þe lande hij wenden to visite Hij founden narewe paþes, & liȝt fen. 13 *Coer de L* 645 Thus they vysyted the Holy Land How they myght wynne it to her hand. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 4 þe kyng Ine gart crie Home foro to wend to childe & to wife, To visitte þer londes, to solace þer life. 1388 Wyclif *Job* v. 24 And thou visitynge thi fairnesse [*gloss*, that is, biholding thi prosperite] schalt not do synne 14 *Tretyce* in *W of Henley's Husb* (1890) 58 Loke þat ye viset your þynges wisely & often also loke you visite often tymis your servauntes 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III iii. (1883) 94 Also ought they to rede visite and to knowe the statutes of the contre *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi 139 There he made come all the Captayns & chieftayns to behold & vysyte theire harneys, yf eny thing wanted. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm* (Percy Soc) 8 Faustus, aryse thou out of thy lyttre hote, Go se and vysyte our wethers in the cote. 1530 Palsgr Introd 5 When they had thorowly visyted my said two bokes 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I xix 21 b, Visiting afterwards theyr teeth and eyes, as though they had been horses 1602 Mountjoy *Let to Cecil* 13 Nov, in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II 157 It groweth now about foure a clocke in the morning at which time I lightly chuse to visit our Guards my selfe. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind* vii (1661) 199 All Bulls and Missives which come from Rome to France are to be seen and visited, to try if there be nothing in them prejudicial [etc] 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 182 We were introduced into the City by the Trucheman of the Convent, who came with a Turk belonging to the Basha, that visited our Baggage 1730 T Boston *Mem* viii (1899) 161 The synod-book was once a year to be filled up for the General Assembly to visit it 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 685/1 That no British Vessels shall be visited or molested by the Judges of Contraband 1772 *Regul H M Service at Sea* 17 A Captain . is immediately to repair on board, and visit her throughout, in Company with his Officers 1778 Orme *Hist Milit Trans Indostan* VI II 21 A passport, or *dustuck*, should exempt the goods it specified from being visited or stopped by the officers 1822 Shelley *Fragm Unfin. Drama* 155, I rose, and went, Visiting my flowers from pot to pot. 1897 [see Visit *sb* 3 b]

b. *spec.* To go to (an institution) for the purpose of seeing that everything is in due order, to exercise a periodic surveillance or supervision over, or make a special investigation into (management or conduct)

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* (Percy Soc) x, The erchedeknes that beth sworn To visite holy cherche, welle begynne Febleche to wyrche 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c 21 § 14 Provyded alway that the seid Archebisshopp of Canterburye shall have noo power or auctoritie to vysite or vexe any Monasteries 1535 in *Lett Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 76 Whan I have visite his see, this night I wilbe at Feversham Abbay 1558 Bp Watson 7 *Sacram* 148 Bishoppes haue power to call synodes to visit their dioceasnes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I. 159 The said Bischope went to wissit ewerie kirk within his diosie four tymes in the zeir 1640 in J Campbell *Balmerino & Abbay* III iii (1867) 191 The Presbyterie of Cupar did visitt the kirk 1690 Wood *Life* (O H S) III 334 Jonathan Trelawney, bishop of Exon visited Exeter College July 26 Dr Arthur Bury, the rector, expelled 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 96 The Bishop ought to visit his Diocess every Year in his own Person 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II. 91 To appoint a commission with power to visit and govern the Church of England 1868 J H. Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* I 52 A faculty empowering Wolsey to visit those English monasteries

absol 1575-85 Abp Sandys *Serm* xiii 217 His orderly proceeding appeareth in this, that he first visited and then reformed 1621 Baynes *Diocesan's Tryall* Pref A 2 b, When Arch Bancroft sent M Harsenet to Visite as they call it, that is to suppresse those that are not friends to the Bishops Kingdome 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 46 This is every whit as rational, as that a Bishop, being a Visitor of a College, &c should take his Episcopal Authority along with him when he goes to Visit 1713 Gibson *Codex* xlii viii 1009/1 To enable Archdeacons to Visit with greater Authority and Effect. 1721 in *Cath. Rec Soc Publ.* VIII 304 The said Lord Arch-Bishop may visit once every year conformable to the Rule

† **c** To examine medically *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, When the medecyns had sene and vysyted hym they sayd that he had no bodyly sekeness *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 288 Your woundes and soores must be vysyted and oversene *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* x 28 He sent for his surgens, causyng them to serche his wounde, and when they hadde well vysytyd the wounde, they sayde [etc].

10 To go to (a temple, shrine, etc) for the purpose of worship or as a religious duty.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi 8 þat i see þe will of lord & visite his temple 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 53 Whan Kyng Henry had i-visited mekeliche Thomas þe martires tombe *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3094 Per was a lady dwellyng in þat abbay þat wold vysed hurre tombe every che day 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 233, I pray you voyse yt the Rood of Northedor and Seynt Savyour, and lat my sustyr Margery goo with yow to pray to them *c* 1482 J Kay tr *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) P II Hys entente was to vysyte deuoutely the blessed and holy sepulchre in Jerusalem. 1509 Bp Fisher *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 300 Her legges and fete [had been occupied] in vysytynge the aulters and other holy places *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lx 209 We are goynge a pylgremage to vysyt the holy sepulcure 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 614 In Thrgia is visited the Sepulchre of a holy man 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 792 His Mother's Precepts he performs with Care, The Temples visits, and adores with Prayr 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Sepulcher*, The Eastern Pilgrimages are all made with Design to visit the Holy Sepulchre. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xxxii, The pilgrim carried a palm branch in his hand, to shew he had visited the Holy Land 1885 *Encycl Brit.* XIX 92/1 Chinese converts [to Buddhism] came to visit the holy places and to collect the sacred books.

b To go to (a place) for the purpose of sightseeing or pleasure, or on some special errand

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 7619 This knowe ye, sir, as wel as I, That lovers gladly wole visiten The places there her loves habiten *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xv 70 þe whilk in swilk maner visitez all ieewmes fer to aspie þe maners of vs Cristen men. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3428 Bot in short tyme after þis His owne contrey visitede he wold 1535 Coverdale *Ezra* vii 14 Beynge sent of the kynge and of the seuen lordes of the councell, to vyset Iuda and Ierusalem *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 240 They had seine and visitit the maist pairt of Scotland 1593 Norden *Spec Brit*, *Cornw.* (1728) 35 A like hamlet most visited with Tynners, where they lodge and feede, being neie their mynes 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VIII 364 A French Lapidatot, intending to visit Fez, ioyned company with me 1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 7 We were to have visited a small Island called Soll, by the intreating of a Portugal we carried with us 1693 Dowdall in Ingleby *Shakesp Cent. of Praise* 417 The 1st Remarkable place in this County yt I visitted was Stratford super avon 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* vi, He designed to visit again, at midnight, the fortress of Paluzzi. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* I vii 210 It was also at this time that Scott visited for the first time Glammis 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 249/2 About 4000 persons visited the poultry tent in the course of the day 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 2, I have visited many parts of England, France and Belgium

transf 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 554 One tree after another is visited by the active little rovers, and its branches examined

c. *transf* Of things.

Sometimes with suggestion of sense 8

1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I iii 275 All places that the eie of heauen visits 1602 — *Jul C* II i 290 You are As deere to me, as are the ruddy droppes That visit my sad heart 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III xxvii 201 There are partes whereas the sea enters far within the land, as comming to visite it *Ibid* IV viii 230 Forasmuch as those places are never visited with the sunne 1667 Milton *P. L* iv 240 How from that Saphire Fount the crisped Brooks Ran Nectar, visiting each plant 1757 Gray *Bard* 40 Dear, as the light that visits these sad eyes. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 351 The Seine runs to the northwest, visiting Troyes, Paris, and Rouen, in its way 1816 Shelley *Mont Blanc* 50 Some say that gleams of a remoter world Visit the soul in sleep 1847 Emerson *Musketaquid* 12 For me in showers, in sweeping showers, the spring Visits the valley

d Of birds, etc. To resort to or frequent (land or sea, a country, etc.) for a limited period or at certain seasons.

1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) VI 93 As they never visit land, . their feathers take a colour from their situation 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict* s v. *Blackcap*, The blackcap is a migrative species visiting us early in the spring 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 199 The Mountain Chaffinch which visits Britain in Winter. 1887 Newton in *Encycl Brit* XXII. 577 In winter the Storks of Europe retire to Africa, while those of Asia visit India

absol 1831 T. Nuttall in *Mem Amer Acad Arts & Sci* (1833) I 96 [The] Canada Jay. regularly visits, if it does not breed, in Maine or New Hampshire

† **11.** To come to (a person) *with* some accompaniment; to supply or enrich *with* some benefit.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18158 (Cott) Þe lem þat come wit him, Biast all þe bandes of ur site, And visite vs wit grett delite ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1726 Thynk one þe valyaunt prynce þat vesettez us ever With lander and lordscheppez, whare us beste lykes. 1592 Shaks *Two Gentl.* III ii 83 Visit by night your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet comfort 1645 Caryl *Expos Job* I 637 God visiteth his [people] with mercies

Visitable (vɪ zɪtăbl'l), *a* [f. prec. + -able.]

1 Of institutions, etc.. Liable to visitation by some competent authority, subject to official supervision or inspection

1605 Coke *Reports* v 25/2 All religious or Ecclesiastical houses, whereof the king was founder, are only visitable and corrigible by the kings ecclesiasticall Commission 1661 J Stephens *Procurations* 40 When those Religious persons had relinquished their habit, rule, and order, for which they were visitable, then the Visitation ceased 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 295 All Hospitals built since the Reformation are Visitable by the King or Lord-Chancellor 1767 Burn *Eccl Law* (ed 2) IV 12 Free chapels being visitable only by commission from the king 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict* c 39 § 4 In all cases such holder shall be visitable by the Visitor of the Chapter 1895 Phillimore *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) 1061 Donatives and free chapels used to pay no procurations to any ecclesiastical ordinary, because they were not visitable by any

2. Of places or persons: Capable of being visited; readily admitting of a visit.

In the first quot perh 'worth visiting'

a 1701 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1732) 104 In order to see the Sanctuaries, and other visitable places. 1837 *New Monthly Mag* LI 192 Richmond might thus be rendered visitable by tourists 1842 Sir J Graham in *Illustr Lond News* 14 May 7/1 The children easily visitable by their parents 1876 Ruskin *St Mark's Rest* i. § 2 The most beautiful columns at present extant and erect in the conveniently visitable world. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 811/1 The tropics are visitable in the winter only, and then the preacher is busiest

transf 1866 Miss Mulock *Noble Life* vi, His rank lifted him above the small proprietors who lived within visitable distance of the Castle

3. Of persons: **a** Capable of being visited on more or less equal terms by those of some standing in society, having some social position in a neighbourhood.

1765 Cowper *Let* 18 Oct, In about two months time after my arrival, I became known to all the visitable people here. 1835 *Court Mag* VI. 186/1 The Orange Grove! I was not aware that visitable people ever resided there! 1851 Lupton *Castle Cornet* 309 The landlords, having no visitable neighbours, no society within many miles, are necessarily absentees 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der* v, In a select party of thirty few visitable families could be entirely left out

b. Capable of being visited by a clergyman in the discharge of his pastoral duties.

1904 R Small *Hist. U. P Congregations* I 474 In the southern division there were only ninety visitable families at that time.

4 Such as admits of receiving visitors

1864 Keble *Let.* in J T Coleridge *Mem* (1869) 486 Charlotte was not very much in visiting, or visitable order, during a great part of the time 1876 Mrs Whitney *Sights & Ins* II xxv 538 Her cold, or whatever it was, had affected her face and eyes, she was not really in visitable condition

‖ **Visitado r.** *rare* [Sp. and Pg., f. *visitar* to visit.] An official visitor, inspector, or superintendent.

1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 311 The Father Visitador of the Carmelites, a Spaniard, and a good Scholar 1777 Robertson *Hist Amer* VI (1778) II. 231 He authorised Francisco Tello de Sandoval to repair to Mexico as Visitador or superintendent of that country 1846 G Gardner *Brazil* 200 Soon afterwards the Visitador's troop overtook us, consisting of eight or nine horses

Visitandine. [F., irreg. f. L. *visitand-*, gerundial stem of *visitāre* to visit + -ine.] A nun

belonging to the Order of the Visitation, founded in 1610 by Mme. de Chantal (St. Frances) under the direction of St Francis de Sales.

1747 *Gentl. Mag* 571/1 There is near the same number of Congregants, Ursulines, Visitandines, and other sorts of Beguines 1872 W H Jervis *Gallican Ch* I. v. 247 A kindred institution took its rise, whose history is one of special interest, namely the Order of Visitandines, founded by François de Sales 1883 Emily Bowles *Mme de Maintenon* 128 Madame de Maintenon wisely made choice of some Visitandines to train the community

b *attrib* or as *adj.*

1888 *Dublin Rev* Oct 313 Miss Giberne who afterwards became a Visitandine nun.

Visitant (vi zitănt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *visitant*, pres pple. of *visiter*, or ad L *vīsitant-*, *vīsitans* pres pple of *vīsitāre* to visit]

A *sb.* 1. One who pays a visit to another; a visitor.

Very common in 17–18th cent.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* II. i, Hee has a rich wrought wast-coat to entertaine his visitants in 1623 Massinger *Dk Milan* I iii, For the most part she hath kept her private chamber, No visitants admitted 1664 Pepys *Diary* 22 Nov, Being sick, and full of visitants, we could not speak with him 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* II 644 No Palace, with a lofty Gate he wants, To admit the Tydes of early Visitants 1722 Pope *Lett* (1737) 127 As a visitant, a lodger, or a friend you are always welcome to me 1760 Johnson *Id'er* No 101 P 3 His chamber was filled by visitants, eager to catch the dictates of experience 1825–9 Mrs Sherwood *Lady of Manor* I v 151 She calmly explained to her visitant the motives of her conduct 1826 Lamb *Elia* II *Popular Fallacies* xii, It is not of guests that we complain, but of endless, purposeless visitants 1832 R & J Lander *Exped Niger* I xi 81 He was shy and bashful and really appeared agitated and afraid of his white-faced visitants

transf 1807 J E Smith *Phys Bot* 260 The services rendered by such visitants [*sc.* insects] will be understood when we have described all the parts of a flower 1862 R Vaughan *Eng. Nonconformity* 357 Rulers who deserve that an avenger should be upon their path, cannot always resist the impression that such a visitant may be at hand. 1868 Gladstone *Glenn* (1879) III 44 To the absolutely stereotyped forms both of faith and scepticism, the author of 'Ecce Homo' has been a most unacceptable visitant

b. Applied to supernatural beings or agencies, etc., esp as revealing themselves to mortals.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 225 Adam to Eve, While the great Visitant approachd, thus spake 1782 J Brown *Nat & Revealed Relig* II II 133 We are commended to hear him, as infinitely superior to Moses and Elias, his then visitants 1813 Coleridge *Remorse* III 1 85 Thou sainted spirit, Burst on our sight, a passing visitant! 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. xi, I would ask those mountains why they no longer received heavenly visitants! 1873 M Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 248 The spiritual visitant, indeed, which rejoiced the wise poet of Asera, was not the Paraclete of Jesus

c. One who visits from charitable motives

1661 Wither *Improv Imprisonment* (title-p), A few Crums & Scraps Lately found in a Prisoners-Basket at Newgate, And Saved together, by a Visitant of Oppressed Prisoners

d. One who makes a short stay at a friend's house.

1769 Wesley *Wks* (1872) III 365, I found a young gentlewoman there, a visitant 1822 Scott *Peveril* xii, An attachment, which lulled to pleasing dreams, though of a character so different, her charge and her visitant 1838 Lytton *Alice* II ii, She was transferred from the little chamber, to an apartment usually appropriated to the regular Christmas visitant, the Dowager Countess of Chipperton

2. One who visits some place or object of interest

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 238 Being often used by way of sport to wet the Visitants of the Grot 1710 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) II 382 Visitants of the Library 1815 W H Ireland *Scribbleomania* 88 *note*, Which fact the visitant is given to understand from a long inscription upon a brass plate 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* II 194/1 Some of the earliest and most extensive specimens of painted glass, well worthy of the attention of the visitant 1894 Mrs Dyan *Man's Keeping* (1899) 61 This gallery had frequent visitants

b One who visits a place, shrine, etc, from religious motives

1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P* 45 Some of the Visitants count it meritorious to be trod to death under a weighty Chariot of Iron *a* 1797 H Walpole *Mem Geo III* (1845) I x 147 The father would accept no money from the various visitants, for which he was promised an adequate recompense by the chiefs of his sect 1812 Cary *Dante, Par* xxv. 20 Behold the peer of mickle might, That makes Galicia throng'd with visitants. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xvi (1845) 228 The caution is said to be as applicable to the visitants of Jerusalem as to those of Mecca.

c. One who visits a strange town or country, a stranger who spends a short time in a place, a temporary resident.

1752 Smollett *Per Pic* (1779) III lxxxi. 183 Ghent was much crowded with these new visitants 1762 Goldsm *Nash* 24 The lodgings for visitants were paltry, though expensive 1801 J Jones tr. *Bigge's Trav. Fr Rép* i. 22 This town has very little to invite the eye of a visitant 1823 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 361 The paper was not written by a Virginian, but a visitant from another State 1857 G. Musgrave *Pilgr. Dauphiné* I ii 34 A splendid specimen was continually surrounded by the French visitants. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 144 To show the absurdity of a new visitant pretending to hold any opinion whatever on such subjects

d. One who enters a country in hostile fashion; an invader.

1765 Blackstone *Comm* I 93 The antient and christian inhabitants of the island retired to those natural intrenchments, for protection from their pagan visitants.

3. A thing which comes to one in a casual or temporary manner.

1742 Young *Nt Th* v. 723 When your neighbour's knell (Rude visitant!) knocks hard at your dull sense *a* 1774 Goldsm *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) II 135 However irregular we find the wind, they have it a more constant and more grateful visitant 1833 Whewell in Todhunter *Acc Wrtt.* (1876) II 160 Digby is still ill of a rheumatic fever, his not unusual visitant. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* xvi, Chasing away sleep and making the faint daylight a welcome visitant 1876 Geo Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) III 297, I am never in that mood of sadness which used to be my frequent visitant.

4. A migratory bird, etc., as temporarily frequenting a particular locality.

1770 J Logan *Cuckoo* iii, Delightful visitant! with thee I hail the time of flowers. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) VI 29 Such are our visitants With regard to those which breed here [etc.] 1834 Mudie *Brit Birds* (1841) I 19 Those [birds] which come in the spring and depart in the autumn are called summer visitants. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* (ed 4) 97 Fresh-water fishes may be, merely visitants from the ocean for the purpose of depositing their spawn. 1894 R B Sharpe *Handbk Birds Gt Brit* I. 13 The Hooded Crow, being in some localities a winter visitant only, in others a resident.

B *adj* Paying a visit or visits; having the position or character of a visitor.

1653 H Cogan tr. *Scarlet Gown* 67 One shall never see any visitant Coches there, he being no otherwise accounted of, then as of a forelorn Cardinal 1676 D'Urfey *Mme Fickle* III ii, I begin to have a knowledge of the visitant kinsman that us'd to molest us 1726 De Foe *Hist Devil* (1822) 247 An intimate Devil, or a Devil visitant. 1794 Piozzi *Synon* I 125 The snappish housekeeper gives short answers to the poor visitant niece 1807 Wordsw *Song Feast Brougham Castle* 129 He knew the rocks which Angels haunt Upon the mountains visitant 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F* 166 And Edith's ever watchful eye; And Edith ever visitant with him 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 282 Mr Melvill was entirely amiable in the Church visitant, though not formidable in the Church militant.

Visitating, *ppl. a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *vīsitāt-*, ppl. stem of *vīsitāre* to visit] Visiting.

1612 *Two Noble K* I i, But our Lords Lie blist'ring 'fore the visitating Sun, And were good Kings, when living

Visitation (vizitē·ʃən). Forms. 4 **vysytacyun**, 5–6 **vysytacyon** (5 **-acyone**, 6 **-acion**), **vysitacyon, visytacion**, 4–5 **visitacioun** (6 *Sc* **-atioun**), 4–7 **visitacion** (7 **-acyon**), 4– **visitation**, 6 **vesyt-, ffessyt-, fecytacyon.** [a. AF. *visitacioun* (Gower), OF. and F. *visitation* (= Sp *visitacion*, Pg *visitação*, It *visitazione*), or ad. L. *vīsitātiōn-*, *vīsitātio*, noun of action f. *vīsitāre* to visit]

I. 1. The action, on the part of one in authority, or of a duly qualified or authorized person, of going to a particular place in order to make an inspection and satisfy himself that everything is in order; an instance of such inspection or supervision.

a A visit by an ecclesiastical person (or body) to examine into the state of a diocese, parish, religious institution, etc; *spec.* in English use, such a visit paid by a bishop or archdeacon; a meeting or gathering of persons concerned in such a visit.

Quotations for an archdeacon's visitation are placed separately under (*b*)

(*a*) 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2103 He [an abbot] went hys wey To Palestyne, þat ys an abbey, To make hys vysytacyun As falleþ yn relygyun 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Why be ye not under your bishops visitations, and leege men to our king? 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 64 Abbot Pyor, whiche among a great multitude of fathers and bretherne gathered together in maner of a vysytacyon, dyd in this wyse. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 143 The Cardinall by Visitacions, making of Abbottes, and other pollynges had made his threasore egall with the kynges 1591 Spenser *M Hubberd* 569 All their Parishners to the Ordinarie of them complaind, Till at the length he published to holde A Visitation, and them cyted thether 1662 J Stephens *Procurations* 17 For what are Visitations other then laborious travellings from place to place? 1739 Bp Herring in J Duncombe *Lett* (1773) II 132 It was the year of my primary visitation, and I determined to see every part of my diocese. 1761 Warburton in *W & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 326, I fancy my Visitation will be the last week in June and the first in July. 1827 Hallam *Const Hist* II (1876) I 70 Wolsey, as papal legate, commenced a visitation of the professed as well as secular clergy in 1523

(*b*) 1536 *Dunmow Churchw. MS* fol 22 b, Item payd at the ffeest tacyon, iiii^{d} 1537 *Ibid* fol 23 Item payd at Chelmsford at the Vesytacyon for howr costs, xviii^{d} 1566 *Eng Ch Furniture* (Peacock, 1866) 56 Imprimis a box made of bone sold to Jho Wattes sens the last visitacion who keeps yt to put monney in 1603 *Constit. & Canons* cxi, In all Visitations of Bishops and Archdeacons, the Church-wardens.. shall present the names of all those which behaue themselues rudely in the Church. 1692 Prideaux *Lett* (Camden) 152, I have yours of the 16th, but it came not to my hands till last Friday, for I was absent at Ipswich on a visitation 1713 Gibson *Codex* 999 If any Archdeacons are entituled to require Exhibits in their Visitations, it can only be upon the foot of Custom. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 96 For the Bishop ought to visit his Diocess every Year in his own Person, unless he thinks fit to omit the same,.. and then in such a Case he ought to send his Archdeacon, which was the Original of the Archdeacons Visitation 1842 *Words to Churchwardens* (Camb. Camd Soc) 1 3 The Archdeacon at his Visitation seldom ends his charge without a few words to us Churchwardens 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 94 The articles of Visitation issued by him, when archdeacon in 1713, as to be answered by all churchwardens

(*c*) 1727 P Walker *Life Semple* Biog Presbyt (1827) I. 158 There were few parochial Visitations but he was at them, for encouraging of laborious-godly Ministers, and censuring of such as were scandalous

b A visit of inspection made by one or more persons having civil authority or jurisdiction or specially appointed to exercise supervision within a certain sphere; the making of such visits; † the body of persons making an inspection of this kind.

† *Visitation of manners* see quot 1607 and Mainour

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII*, c. 21 § 14 Redresse visitacion and confirmacion shalbe had by the Kynges Highnes 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 54 Item the v day after in September [1547] beganne the kynges vysytacion at Powlles, and alle imagys pullyd downe. 1607 Cowell *Interpr*, *Visitation of manners* was wont to be the name of the Regarders office in auncient time 1665 in W Campbell *Ch. & Par Kirkaldy* 84 The visitation present appoynts the school to be visited four times in the year 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* I 327 On the 8 of Nov. the Visitation of his Library is commonly made 1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII 349 Sir Thomas Pye has it in command from the King to acquaint [certain admirals, captains, etc] that he is pleased with their attention during his visitation at Portsmouth 1845 Polson in *Encycl Metrop* II 826/1 It was held, that in default of a special visitor appointed by the founder or charter, the king, in the person of his chancellor, had the right of visitation 1874 Buckhill & Tuke *Psychol. Med* (ed. 3) 2 The bill of 1828, by which the Secretary of State was allowed to appoint fifteen Commissioners annually, for the license and visitation of those houses which had been previously licensed by the College of Physicians

c. A periodic visit made to a district by heralds to examine and enrol arms and pedigrees. Now only *Hist.*

1572 N Roscarrocke *Prelim Verses* in Bossewell *Armorie*, Of dubbing knights, the orde s ther they haue; With visitacions, which allottes to eche desert his right 1640 Yorke *Union Hon* To Rdr, For the Armes of our Lincolnshire Gentlemen, I haue taken their knowledge from themselues, and by Visitations 1849 R Sims (*title*), An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations 1864 Boutell *Her Hist. & Pop* xiii (ed 3) 133 The Records of these Visitations are preserved in the College of Arms

d In general use Examination, inspection.

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* E iij b, The old huddle missing his monye at his next visitation, toke the haulter and hanged himselfe 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* I. § 16, I cannot tell by what Logick we call a Toad, a Beare, or an Elephant, ugly, they having past that generall visitation of God, who saw that all that he had made was good.

e. *spec.* Examination of goods by a customs officer or similar official; the action on the part of a belligerent vessel of ascertaining, by entry or close examination, the character of a merchant ship belonging to a neutral state

1755 Magens *Insurances* II 513 Where these Goods shall be subject to Visitation in the same manner, as those which are made in the Kingdom 1826 Kent *Comm* I. 31 Maritime states claim upon a principle just in itself and temperately applied, a right of visitation. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 714 The law of nations gives to every belligerent cruiser the right of visitation and search of all merchant ships.

2. The action of going to a place, either for some special purpose or merely in order to see it, an instance of this

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 555 Therfore I made my visitacions To vigilies, and to processions To prechyng eek and to thise pilgrimages. 1654 Codrington tr *Justin* xxxviii (1672) 377 The Ambassadors of the Romans, made a visitation into those parts to observe the condition and Kingdoms of their Confederates. 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 172 We took the way by Tor, partly to see it, and partly to take a Monk to guide us in our visitations. 1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* II xviii 495 The Blessed Jesus, found Time enough to make His Circular Visitation thro' all those Towns in and about Palestine. *a* 1774 Goldsm *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) I 395 In this manner we find, that no part of nature is wholly secluded from human visitation. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I viii, The town was a favourite place of visitation with all the family 1832 G Downes *Lett Cont. Countries* I. 312 We proceeded from hence to the Church of St Mary Segreta, and terminated our visitation at that of the Holy Sepulchre. 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. xxvii 654 As they possessed estates in widely distant places, it was an object to them that they should have easy and convenient means of visitation

transf 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxix, Lambourne, on whom his last draught, joined to repeated visitations of the pitcher upon former occasions began to make some innovation.

b. *poet.* The object of a visit. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1667 Milton *P L* xi. 275 O flours, My early visitation, and my last At Eev'n, which I bred up with tender hand

c. The action, on the part of animals, of resorting to a particular place at certain seasons, or of exceptionally appearing in places which are not their usual habitat.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VI 330 Along the coasts of Norway,. these animals are found punctual in their visitations.

3. The action or practice of visiting sick or distressed persons as a work of charity or pastoral duty.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (E.E T S) 79 Whan Abackuk . Broughte potage in to Babyloun, Affter figure this mater to conveye, How almesse-dede and vysytacyoun Gretly avaylleth to sowlys whan they deye. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v (1883) 120 And as to them that ben seke contynuell visitacion of them 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Offices* 18 The Order for the visitacion of the sicke. 1583 in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 460 As tuitching the Visitatioun of the seik, he declairit he was. glad to wissie the puirest creatour 1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq* 379 In performing the Service appropriated to the Visitation of the Sick with one of these Men (who died a few Days after) 1795 PALEY *Clergym. Comp* Pref, The offices of Public and Private Baptism, though no ways relating to the visitation of the Sick, are retained 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 180 The Church of England. retains private confession in the rubric for visitation of the sick. 1886 KINGTON OLIPHANT *New English* I 160 An office for the Visitation of the sick, which dates from about 1390

b. The action of pastoral visiting on the part of a clergyman.

1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 253 The curate beinge of visitacion in the one parte of his paroch, cannot com to the church by the space of 15 dayes. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, Country parsons, jogging homewards after a visitation. 1912 T B KILPATRICK *N. Test. Evangelism* III ii § 2 167 The Work of Visitation. Every minister knows that this may be the most profitable part of his pastoral duty The work of visitation can never be stereotyped.

4 *The Visitation (of our Lady)*, the visit paid by the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, recorded in Luke i. 39 ff.; hence *ellipt.*, the day on which this is commemorated, July 2; also, a picture representing the event.

1498 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 588 This yere the Chaptur of blak monkes was kept at Couentre aboute þe visitacion of our Lady 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl.* xiv (1870) 161, I haue seen snowe in somer on saynct Peters day and the Vysytacion of our Ladye 1611 COTGR. s v, The feast of the Visitation of our Ladie *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov 1644, There are in it divers good pictures, as the Assumption; the Crucifix, the Visitation of Elizabeth 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v, The Visitation of the Virgin Mary is a feast instituted first by pope Urban IV. in the year 1389 1880 F MEYRICK in *Dict Chr. Antiq* II 1140/1 Among the black-letter or second-class festivals [in the Anglican calendar] occur —1 The Visitation, July 2nd 1880 tr *Woltmann & Woermann's Hist Paint* I 420 The Visitation. in which the expression of Elizabeth surprises by its individuality

b. *The (order of the) Visitation*, the Visitandine order of nuns.

1701 in *Catk. Rec Soc Publ* VII 94 We were at the Nuns of the Visitation, St Frances de Sales' Festivall 1745 A BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1845) VIII. 277 He [St Francis of Sales] then mentioned his project of forming a new establishment of a congregation of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary 1864 NEWMAN *Apol* iv (1904) 143/1 There was a lady, now a nun of the Visitation, to whom at this time I wrote the following letters 1899 A. SHIELS in *Dublin Rev* July 64 To visit the Nuns of the Visitation in their convent at Chaillot, founded by Queen Henrietta Maria

5. The action of making a friendly or formal call or calls; social intercourse of this nature; visiting.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xviii. (1912) 463 He so much abhorred all visitation or honour, .that he besought his two noble friends to carrie him away to a castle not far of 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 190 Many of the Gentlemen of the cittie did go vnto the Spaniards to visite them in the which visitation they spent all the whole day 1605 *Journ. of Earl of Nottingham* 50 Sunday, Munday and Tuesday were spent onely in visitation and matters of complement with one or other 1631 MAY tr *Barclay's Mirr Mundes* II 81 Because there was acquaintance betweene the two families, this youth was brought by way of visitation to the Ladies lodging 1643 BAKER *Chron.*, *Edw III*, 169 The King of Scots came for businesse and visitation 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX, How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 411 Family visitation [of the insane] should be prohibited.

b. An instance of such visiting; a visit.

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 157 b, The chaunces of these visitations in deede are so often, and so many, that they spend six daies of the week in them 1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 176 He was more familiar than at his first visitation 1627 MORYSON *Itin* III 17 Men of best quality will easily beleeve, that their name is knowne among strangers, and they take these visitations for honours done them. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* VIII 83 Which Letters and visitations I entertained vntill my Mother had paid my debts 1642 EGLISHAM *Forerunner of Revenge* 14 Hee knowing Buckinghams visitation to proceed of dissimulation, requested your petitioner to finde the meanes to get him away quickly. 1786 MRS. A. M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* I 180 As he attended Mr Orthodox to the door, to press his early visitation next morning 1798 S. & HT LEE *Canterb T* II. 509 Feasts and visitations occupied the Duke. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 337 In the occurrences of the visitation she heard Mr. Howard spoken of as the preacher. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* II, Her father hearing that she contemplated some charitable visitation of the kind had strictly forbidden it.

c. A prolonged visit, or one which is disagreeable to the recipient

1819 *Metropolis* I 231 She now went on a visitation (for her visits are far beyond the common length) to Lord ——.

II. 6. The action, on the part of God or some supernatural power, of coming to, or exercising power over, a person or people for some end

a. In order to encourage, comfort, or aid

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 19 If he halde it a specyalle vesytacyon of oure Lorde, and thynke it mare þan it es.

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 72 Whan God of his grete visitacioun, List out of this worlde for hym to sende. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 41 Syr, ȝe mowe blesse þe tyme þat ȝe wer borne, forto haue suche vysitacion, as I now haue herde *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 306 Now drawe ye therfore holefull water of lore of my wellys, & that wt ioy, for ȝe tyme of youre vysytacyon is comyn 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v xxiii, For which cause we see that the most comfortable visitations, which God hath sent men from above have [etc] 1643 CARYL *Expos Job* I 636 Mercies are visitations, when God comes in kindness and love to do us good, he visiteth us 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 22 My Celestial Patroness, who deignes Her nightly visitation unimplor'd *a* 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks* (1766) 86 The merciful Visitations of that High and Lofty One who inhabits Eternity! 1814 WORDSW *Excurs* I 212 In such high hour Of visitation from the living God, I thought was not 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* III § 9 34 In such a high hour of religious visitation and in this etherial region . the Divine Spirit may mingle with the Human.

b In order to test, try, examine, or judge

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIX 44 And thei schulen not leeue in thee a stoon on a stoon, for thou hast not knowe the tyme of thi visitacioun 1382— 1 *Pet* v 6 Therfor be ȝe mekid vndir the myȝty hond of God, that he reise ȝou in the day of visitacioun *a* 1450 *Mankind* 281 in *Macro Plays* 11 Lyke as þe smyth trieth ein in þe feer, So was he tiede by Godis vysytacyon 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 134 b, It maketh hym glad to receyue the visitacion of our lorde what so euer it be 1551 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* 24 b, For na vther cause . bot yat thai wald nocht knaw the tyme of thair visitatioun 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Isaiah* x. 3 What wil ye do now in the daie of visitation, & of destruction 1645 CARYL *Expos. Job* I 636 Jerusalem is threatned to be seaicht with candles, and that was the time of Jerusalems visitation 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I xxvii, In the Day of Visitation, In the fearful hour of Judgement, God will remember thee!

c. So as to afflict with sickness or other trouble, esp. by way of punishment for wrong-doing

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 207 And in alle þingis bewar of grucchyng aȝens God and his visitacion, in gret labour and long, and gret sikenesse, and oþer adversitees 1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 382 My sycknesse, which came of god[de]- visytacion 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 33/1 That notorie sekenesse or impediment by Gods visitation 1455 *Ibid* 323/2 John Banham Squier, . which is blynde by Goddes visitation 1485 *Coventry Leet Bk* 524 And any Casualtes of disease by Godes visitacion com vnto the Recourder *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2016 Pray to God your sorowes to aswage It is foly to grudge agaynst his visytacyon 1603 (*title*), Certaine Prayers . most necessary to be vsed at this time in the present Visitation of Gods heauy hand for our manifold sinnes 1635 *Life & Pranks of Long Meg of Westminster* (Hindley II) 45 'Tis the visitation of the Lord for the great sins you have committed. 1645 CARYL *Expos Job* I 636 If God in affliction visit vs, let vs answer his visitation of vs with our visitation of him. 1820 *John Bull* 31 Dec 241/2 A verdict of 'died by the visitation of God' was recorded 1898 J ARCH *Story of Life* XIII 312 A visitation of the Almighty upon a luxurious and dissipated aristocracy

d. A similar action on the part of an evil power or disembodied spirit.

1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* II 14 The ghost had warned him of a visitation when the bell tolled one 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M* i. 7 He observed that, to him, this trance looked more like a visitation of Satan than a proof of divine favour

7. A heavy affliction, blow, or trial, regarded as an instance of divine dispensation, retributive punishment operating by this means

a 1450 *Mankind* 721 (Brandl), Yt were to me solace, þe cruell vysytacyone of deth 1567 *Trial Treas* (1890) 37 Enter God's Visitation I am God's minister, called Visitation Sometime I bring sickness, sometime perturbation. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* v 1, Put case I had beene blinde, and could not see—As often times such visitations falles That pleaseth God 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 172 My late wives kinsman at the late heavy visitacion did take great paines about me in the time of my trouble 1642 EARL OF EGLINTON *Let* in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 52, I am sorrowfull from my heart for your lordships great losse and heavie visitatioun 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Visitation*, the great Sickness with which the People of this Kingdom were sorely afflicted during 1665 and 1666 1798 S & HT LEE *Canterb T* II 544 [I] now can account for the severe visitation on me, and mine 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 287 You boast an intimate knowledge of the decrees of Heaven, and shew what is ordained for the visitation of man 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* VI (1866) 55 Jehovah was considered as punishing by providential visitations and by mysterious pains inflicted on the dead 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Manch Weekly Times* 21 Feb 5/5 War is here regarded as a punitive visitation, as a form of retribution for our sins

8. The fact of some violent or destructive agency or force coming or falling upon a people, country, etc.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XIX 23 The feare of the Lorde preserueth the life, yee it geueth plenteousnes, without the visitacion of any plage 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, III 1 21 In the visitation of the Windes, Who take the Ruffian Billowes by the top 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett* CCLXXVIX, The Austrians always leave behind them pretty lasting monuments of their visits, or rather visitations 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III viii (1835) III. 116 In Arabia and India, and other countries, their [*sc* locusts'] visitations have been periodically experienced 1838 ARNOLD *Hist Rome* I 287 The period was marked by the visitations of pestilence, as well as those of war 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XV, Thanks to Ibrahim Pasha's terrible visitation the men of the tribe were wholly unarmed

9. The fact of some immaterial power or influence acting or operating on the mind.

1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* I Pref p III, In justice to their heavenly inspirations, I believe they have never yet favoured me with one visitation. 1819 SHELLEY *Ye Gentle Visitations* I Ye gentle visitations of calm thought 1841 EMERSON *Ess* Ser I *Love* (1901) 100 But be our experience what it may, no man ever forgot the visitations of that power to his heart and brain 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* XIV, His voice was what his uncle's might have been if it had been modulated by delicate health and a visitation of self doubt 1873 BLACK *Prin Thule* XVI, Or was he moved by some visitation of compunction?

III. 10. *attrib.* (chiefly in special senses), as *visitation acquaintance, book, court, day, dinner, fee, nun, office, sermon, work*

1822 GALT *Str A Wylie* XC, Mary would fain hae had me to cultivate a *visitation-acquaintance with him 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 105 Their original *visitation-books, compiled when progresses were solemnly and regularly made into every part of the kingdom, to enquire into the state of families, are allowed to be good evidence of pedigrees 1870 F R. WILSON *Ch Lindisf* 80 The visitation books show us the old edifice once more 1841 (*title*), Report of the *Visitation Court of the Archbishop of York 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* (1710) 292 This day still continues to be the *Visitation day, when the Curators do inspect the Library and call over all the Books. 1900 *Daily News* 27 June 6/5 Chocolate is the time-honoured beverage on visitation day at Greenwich Observatory 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xi, There was not a ball, nor an election, nor a *visitation dinner but he found means to attend it 1850 J. H NEWMAN *Diffic Anglic* I 11 (1891) I 61 Was it a subject discussed and denounced in episcopal charges and at visitation dinners? 1880 *Wyclif's Wks* 249 *marg*, *Visitation fees. 1899 *Dublin Rev* Oct. 273 Three *visitation nuns from the monastery of Chaillot, near Paris 1795 PALEY *Clergym. Comp* v, Prayers for a sick Child (*Visitation office.) 1676 GLANVILL *Ess Philos & Relig* Pref a3, The Fifth [Essay] of the Agreement of Reason and Religion, was at first a *Visitation Sermon 1782 C SIMEON in W Carus *Life* (1847) 28 There is a Visitation Sermon preached every month at my own parish-church at Reading 1747 BP SHERLOCK *Let* 27 Aug, in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App I 297 As the *visitation work is divided between me and the Bp of L we have got thro' it with great ease

Hence **Visita tional**, of or pertaining to a visitation. †**Visita tioner**, one who performs, or takes part in, a visitation

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 91 A money-renouncing clergy, that can abstain from seeing a penny a month together, unless it be when the collectors and visitationers come 1791 *Gentl Mag* 20/2 Without impairing the utility or expediency of visitational charges

Vi·sitor. Now *rare* [a late L *vīsītātor*, f *vīsītāre* to visit Cf. It. *visitatore*, Sp. and Pg *visitador*] An official visitor

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c 10 § 5 If any ecclesiasticall Judge or Visitatour do voluntaryly concele any presentment 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen VIII*, c 17 Censures ecclesiasticall made by your Highnes and your Vicegerent, officialls, commissaries, and Judges and visitators. 1606 W CRASHAW *Rom Forgeries* F j b, The reuerend Andreas Vander Rijt, Canon of Antweipe, and the censor or visitator appointed to ouerlooke and allow bookes before they be printed 1676 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 68 James Darcy, now Guardian of Dublin, but then Comm[i]ssary visitator 1897 J MCCABE *Twelve Yrs in Monastery* 178 The usual course is for the General to send a deputy to the province which is about to hold its elections The deputy or visitator visits all the monasteries in succession

Visitatorial (vizitătōə·riăl), *a.* [See next and -ORIAL]

1. Pertaining to, connected with, involving or implying, official visitation: **a** Of power, authority, etc.

1688 N JOHNSTON (*title*), The King's Visitatorial Power asserted Being an impartial relation of the late visitation of St Mary Magdalen College in Oxford 1711 BENTLEY *Corr* (1842) I 417 The Crown has, for a century and half, been in sole possession of the Visitatorial power 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 470 In one of our colleges, (wherein the bishop of that diocese has immemorially exercised visitatorial authority) 1770 (*title*), The Conduct of the Lord Bishop of Winchester with brief Observations on visitatorial Power. 1834 *Edin Rev* LVIII 476 Deriving the visitatorial power from the property of the donor 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 90 The enactment which annexed to the crown an almost boundless visitatorial authority over the Church 1874 STUBBS *Const Hist* I XIII 596 The visitatorial jurisdiction by which the first regulated, and remodelled the second

b With other sbs

1771 *Gentl. Mag* XLI 19 When I wrote my remarks upon the defence of the visitatorial decision I was ignorant of the Presidents of Magdalene College being favoured with the indulgence you mention 1868 J H BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng* I 53 The Pope left the visitatorial question undecided 1884 *Manch Exam.* 16 May 4/7 In his visitatorial address to the churchwardens Mr Chancellor Christie went a little out of his way 1890 DUCKETT *Visit Eng Cluniac Found.* 5 Formulæ for visitatorial duties

2. Having the power of visitation, exercising authority of this kind.

1880 *Daily News* 10 Nov 5/3 He [a professor at Oxford] may be brought before a Visitatorial Board, admonished, fined, and deprived 1881 *Nature* XXIII 471 Leave of absence granted by visitatorial boards.

†**Visitatory**, *a Obs.*—1 [ad L. type **vīsitātōri-us*, f *vīsitāt-*, ppl stem of *vīsitāre* to visit. see -ORY.] = prec. 1 a

1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II. XXVII 208 It is a visitatory, or a reforming Power which is executed by inquiry of offences against Lawes established, and by executing such Lawes

Visite (vizī t). [F. *visite* VISIT *sb*]

1 A light cape or short sleeveless cloak worn by ladies

1852 SMEDLEY *L Arundel* xxxvi 303 A *visite*, of light blue *glacé* silk 1864 *Daily Tel* 1 July, She wore a white dress with a black silk visite, and a white bonnet 1885 *Pall Mall G* 11 May 4/2 We have a 'visite' without arms or any proper accommodation for those useful appendages

2 Short for CARTE-DE-VISITE, in attrib use

1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* IV 302 A stereoscope camera which can be used to make 24 visite negatives.

Visited (vi zited), *ppl. a* Also 6 vysset, vysyted. [f. VISIT *v*]

†1. Afflicted with illness; attacked by plague or other epidemic. *Obs*

1537 *Nottingham Rec* III 375 This towne, the wheche dothe kepe the vysset folke at Bradmar. 1553 S CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 The sicke, diseased, weake, and visited person within boord to be comforted and holpen 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 159 Payd more for the charges of the vysyted woman at Hye Crosse xxiij d 1604 F HERRING *Mod Defence* B 2, He will not rush rashly into euery infected and visited house. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb* 16 Convenient Pesthouses, and Receptacles for the poore visited people of the City 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1896) 33 If any person visited do fortune. to come from a place infected to any other place

2. That is the object of a visit or visits.

1673 O WALKER *Educ.* II. 1 223 In receiving visits the Gentlemen meet them at the bottom. It is alwaies observed that the visiteds Gentlemen attend one degree at least further then the Patron 1754 *World* No 62 ₱ 9 The visited in these cases have invented on their part several curious hints towards shortning the length of a Visitation 1873 SMILES *Huguenots France* III 1 (1881) 383 Dauphiny is one of the least visited of all the provinces of France.

Visitee (vizitī). [f. VISIT *v* + -EE] The person to whom a visit is paid.

1825 *New Monthly Mag* XVI 181 A very necessary convenance interposed between visitor and visitee in those numerous calls of etiquette 1842 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I 174 To suit the more fashionable hours of our visitees. 1886 *Cornh Mag* July 39, I should think that angels (and their visitees) were very lucky

Visiter (vi zitəɹ). Now *rare*. Also 6 vycytar. [f VISIT *v* + -ER.]

1 = VISITOR 2 a and 2 b.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc* III 39 He that in heuens hath dwellyng, is visiter and helper of that place 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 822 He is also a visiter and punisher of sinne vpon the wicked

2 = VISITOR 1

1612 BRERELWOOD *Lang & Relig* 185 These Jacobites be esteemed to make about 160000 families, or rather 50000, as Leonard the bishop of Sidon, the popes visiter in those parts hath recorded 1691 BAXTER *Nat Ch* v 21 The Scots had at first a General visiter, that was really a General Bishop 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks 1863 VI 75 Her Majesty was the true visiter of Trinity College

3. = VISITOR 3

1592 GREENE *Conny Catch* III 30 Country Gentlemen haue many visiters both with neere dwelling neighbours, and freends that iourney from farre 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 13 We doe moreover shorten our own time, fooling the greatest part of our best houres away among a company of pratling visiters 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 10 She yesterday kept her bed yet admitted visiters in the afternoone *1727* SWIFT *What passed in Lond* Wks. 1755 III 1. 184 It was observed too, that he had few visiters that day 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* v, Tell me, Sophy, my dear, what do you think of our new visiter? 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv Mind* (1774) II 44 The empty compliments of a visiter 1796–7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* xl. (1813) 225 On the very morning after their own arrival at Lambton these visiters came 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Scenes* xxv, A squalid-looking woman [in Newgate prison] was communicating some instructions to her visiter—her daughter evidently

fig 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I 90 The sudden and unwelcome intrusion of his old visiter, the gout, obliged him to alter his determination.

transf 1756 (*title*), The Universal Visiter and Memorialist.

4 = VISITOR 4 and 4 b.

1843 YARRELL *Brit Birds* III 386 The Terns. are summer visiters to this country 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib.* III 729 Immense mirrors occupy a prominent position, which must render them appreciable to every visiter 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 671/2 The chief object of every Meccan . being to pillage the visiter in every possible way

Visiting (vi zitiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f VISIT *v*] The action of coming or going to a person or place for some special purpose

1. On the part of supernatural beings, esp the Deity in order to comfort, try, or punish persons

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6189 Ioseph praid þe folk and badd þat quen godd sent þaim visiting, þai suld his banes beþen bring. *Ibid* 11266 Ferd war þaa birdes for þat light For þai sagh neuer sli visiting be-for þat night 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* li 18 Veyne ben the werkus, and wrthi scornyng; in tyme of ther visityng thei shul pershe *c* 1425 AUDELAY *XI Pains Hell* 359 in *O E Misc.* 222 God haþ me chastyst fore my leuyng, I þonke my god my grace treuly Of his gracious vesityng. 1645 CARYL *Expos. Job* I 637 We may apply it either to Gods visiting of us in afflictions, or in mercies

2. On the part of persons, in various senses of the verb, *esp.* the action of calling upon others in a social or friendly way.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 41 Yn some lond were al the game yshent, If that men ferd with love as men do here, In visityng, in forme, or seying here sawis 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B II. 176 Denes and suddenes, drawe 3ow togideres, To bere bischopes aboute, abrode in visytynge. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat Wyclif* (1851) 140 þei discomforten treu men & putten hem in prison for visityng of cristen men. 1497 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot.* I 344 Item, to ane cowpar for mending and visiting of thir pipis,..viijd 1530 PALSGR 285/1 Vysityng, *visitance, visitation* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Visitatio*, a visitynge, or commyng to see 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 234 Our Consuls burning with desire of returning homeward, appointed the next day for the visiting of the Sepulcher 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi 137 Visiting the sick and imprisoned, by which visiting is meant so coming as to comfort and relieve them. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Yng Lady* Wks 1755 II. II 43, I hope your husband will interpose his authority to limit you in the trade of visiting 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII IV, Mrs Fitzpatrick, though it was a full hour earlier than the decent time of visiting, received him very civilly 1806 H K WHITE *Let* 6 Jan, Visiting and gayety are very well by way of change, but there is no enjoyment so lasting as that of one's own family 1820 BYRON *Blues* II 8 What with driving and visiting, dancing and dining 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 68/2 It requires great care before any one can assert that a plant has disappeared, and some years' visiting of the station 1911 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo V*, c. 55 § 14 Every such rule relating to the visiting of insured persons by visitors appointed by the society.

b. An instance of this, a visit.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XLI iii, Their courteous visitings are courting lyes 1628 in Foster *Eng Factories India* (1909) III 211 By often visitings, presents, and invitacions 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII xi 54 We shall be favoured with the company of Lord and Lady L as soon as her visits and visitings are over 1770 WILKES *Corr* (1805) IV 36, I begin to recover the fatigue of visitings and great dinners, which I abominate 1817 MAR EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xvi, Say I'm too old and clumsy for morning visitings

3. Of things. (Cf VISIT *v* 10c)

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* VIII 23 In plenteuousnesse it shal abide stille, without visiting of the werste 1822 MRS HEMANS *Siege of Valencia* IV (1823) 160, I have swept o'er the mountains of your land, Leaving my traces, as the visitings Of storms, upon them! *a* 1851 MOIR *Hymn Night Wind* Poet. Wks. (1852) II 379 But not alone to inland solitudes, Are circumscribed thy visitings

b. Of influences affecting the mind.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xvii 96 Thei mowe be verrified in manye othere wisis and for manye other visitingis, than ben the visitingis and the 3iftis of Kunnyng. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* I v 46 Stop vp th'accesse and passage to Remorse, That no compunctious visitings of Nature Shake my fell purpose 1807 WORDSW *White Doe* 1 332 A Spirit, In soft and breeze-like visitings, Has touched thee 1834 J H. NEWMAN *Par Serm* I ix 141 Let not those visitings pass away. 1836 *Ibid* III i 6 They cannot be 'as the heathen'. they are pursued with gracious visitings, as Jonah when he fled away 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer* vii. (1875) 81 Some of them seemed to have visitings of real compassion

4 *attrib.*, as *visiting acquaintance, dress, relations, terms, way*, †visiting-bell, ? a bell used in visiting a sick person; visiting-book, a book containing the names of persons to be visited, visiting-card, a small card bearing a person's name, to be left or presented on paying a visit; †visiting-day, a day set apart for receiving visitors; an at-home day; visiting-list, a list of persons to be visited, visiting-society, a society formed for the purpose of visiting the poor or sick; †visiting-ticket, a visiting-card.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV 1, But they are the last people I should choose to have a *visiting acquaintance with 1808 SCOTT *Marm* II xii *note*, His [St. Cuthbert's] carrying on a visiting acquaintance with the Abbess of Coldingham 1552–3 *Inv. Ch Goods, Staffs* in *Ann Lichfield* (1863) IV 41 It[e]m a *veseting bell, and a peare of sensors of brasse 1828 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 157 All my great and small names in my old French *visiting book 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lx, Before long Emmy had a visiting-book, and was driving about regularly in a carriage, calling upon [etc] 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I iii, Why, a ticket [for an assembly] is only a *visiting card with a name upon it. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 158 The Duke of Beaufort's pocket was picked of his visiting-cards 1859 *All Year Round* No 30. 79 People are photographed on their visiting cards 1899 *Daily News* 26 Jan 5/3 The New Year's visiting-card is one of the survivals of old-fashioned French politeness 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 80 ₱ 3, I had the Misfortune to drop in at my Lady Haughty's upon her *Visiting-Day 1727 PRIOR *Dove* IX, With one great Peal They rap the Door, Like Footmen on a Visiting-Day 1768 (*title*), The Visiting Day. a Novel. 1859 *Habits Gd Society* IV (new ed) 177 Shawls, belong rather to the carriage or *visiting dress. 1825 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I 368 Sitting in judgment over a *visiting list. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R Lynne* II. III 66 Who would have been unexceptionable wives as regarded their dress and their visiting-list 1884 YATES *Recoll* I 279 *Visiting relations had, in the mean time, been established between us and the Dickens family 1844 [W HARNESS] (*title*), *Visiting Societies and Lay Readers 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. II. 301 No one had stood on these *visiting terms with heaven. 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* I vi, Here, give me your direction; write it upon the back of this *visiting ticket—Have you a pencil? 1824 MISS L M HAWKINS *Mem* II 253 Finding the visiting-ticket of Mr Harris on his return home one morning. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* LXXXIII, A gigantic footman delivered their ladyships' visiting tickets at our door 1779 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 26 Feb, Called on Mrs Burnet and Colonel Leland—which is doing a great deal for me in the *visiting way.

Visiting (vi zitiŋ), *ppl a* [f VISIT *v.*]

1. That visits; that pays visits or is engaged in visiting.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* IV. xv. 68 There is nothing left remarkeable Beneath the visiting Moone 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 151 ₱ 2 The Memory of an old Visiting-Lady is so filled with Gloves, Silks, and Ribands. 1807 J. HARRIOTT *Struggles through Life* II. 41 Should any visiting company wish to see the infant I have known the child brought to the door of the apartment. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* III, To think you're a visiting governess in an Aldermans' family 1895 *Daily News* 26 Oct 3/1 None of the visiting teams were on the winning side.

b. *Visiting ant* (see quots.).

1855 *Orr's Circ Sci., Org Nat* II. 394 One of these species, the *Atta cephalotes*, which inhabits the West Indies, is there known as the Visiting Ant *c* 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* V 382 The Driver Ants, or Visiting Ants, of West Africa, generally referred to the species *Anomma arcens* 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W African Stud* 1 27 These ants are sometimes also called 'visiting ants', from their habit of calling in quantities at inconvenient hours on humanity

2 That visits officially for the purpose of inspection or examination.

1713 GIBSON *Codex* XLII. VIII 1009/1 In the Council of Laodicea, ann 360, it was Ordained, That no Bishops should be placed in Country Villages, but only Itinerant or Visiting Presbyters 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict*, *Visiting Officer*, he whose duty it is to visit the guards, barracks, messes, hospital, etc 1818 SIR S ROMILLY in *Parl Debates* 30 That the royal prerogative should be interposed. between them and the visiting magistrates. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Prisons* Wks. 1859 I 361 Are visiting justices to doom such a prisoner to bread and water? 1868 (*title*), The Visiting Justices and the Troublesome Priest.

Visitment. *nonce-wd* [f. VISIT *v.* + -MENT] A visit or visitation.

1754 *World* No 62 ₱ 9, I may very shortly send you a few necessary remarks upon each of these three Visitments

Visitor (vi zitəɹ). Also 5 visitur, -oure, 6–7 visitour (6 *Sc* vesit-, vesatour). [a AF. *visitour* (Gower), = OF. *visiteor, visiteur* (F. *visiteur*), f. *visiter* to visit]

1 One who visits officially for the purpose of inspection or supervision, in order to prevent or remove abuses or irregularities: a. An ecclesiastic, or a lay commissioner, appointed to visit religious establishments, churches, etc, for this end, either at regular intervals or on special occasions.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 23985 Our noble Visitour, Which doth his peyne and his labour to looke for lucre and fals guerdoun *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 272 þe Abbott oppynl e in þe chapitr putt forth all þies trispas of þis yong man, when þer visitur was þer. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 402/2 A Visitoure, *reformator proprie iurisdictionis, visitator a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII 416 The maister of yᵉ Templers, with an other great ruler of the sayd ordre, which was named visitour of the same. 1550 CROWLEY *Ep gr* 749 These visitours found many stout priestes, but chiefiye one That had sondrye benefices 1585 *Holinshed's Chron* II *Scotl.* 440/1 After they had discharged bishops, they agreed to haue superintendents, commissioners, and visitors. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 96 Where a speciall Visitor is appointed vpon the foundation, the complaint must be made to that Visitor. 1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* II xv. 201 The Clergy and Religious Houses came to this composition, every one to pay such a proportion to their visitors to be freed of that great oppression 1721 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* VIII 305 Whatever the Visitor ordains, the Mother Abbesse and all her Religious shall receive and execute with respect and obedience 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit* I 18 The management of which was committed to the Lord Cromwel with the title of Visitor General 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* xlix V 102 The formidable name and mission of the *Dragon* his visitor-general 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI II 90 An Act was passed, which..took away from the Crown the power of appointing visitors to superintend the Church. 1872 JERVIS *Gallican Ch* I Introd 18 An officer, called the Visitor, usually one of the bishops of the province, was appointed to preside over the proceedings

b. One who has a right or duty of supervision (usually exercised periodically) over a university, college, school, or similar institution.

1553 ASCHAM in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 16 The Visitors have taken this ordre, that every man shall professe the studie eyther of divinitie, law, or physick 1587 LD BURLEIGH in *Collect.* (O.H S) I 204 The Archbishop of Canterburie youre Visitor. 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* V. I 480 And over Colledges, Hospitals, and such publick Foundations, Visitors are appointed, to see [etc]. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll* 14 In order to which he gets an Appeal drawn up, and carries it to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, visitor of the Colledge, then at London. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug 1682, The Council of the R. Society had it recommended to them to be trustees and visitors, or supervisors, of the Academy which Monsieur Faubert did hope to procure to be built. 1709 SWIFT *Adv Relig* Wks 1755 II. I 106 Whatever abuses. have crept into the universities they might in a great degree be reformed by strict injunctions. to the visitors and heads of houses 1808 W. WILSON *Hist Dissent Ch* I 229 He was appointed by the Protector Oliver, one of the New Visitors of that University. 1829 R GILBERT *Liber Scholast* 306 The appointment of the mastership [of Sedberg] is vested in the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, who are the Visitors to the school 1832 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I 155 In certain Colleges fundamental statutes can only be changed by visitors

c. In other connexions

1555 *Burgh Rec Edinb.* (1871) II. 228 Thomas Boyis vesitour of the baxter craft within this burgh. 1574 in *Maitl Cl Misc* I 104 Superflowis bankatting, and the bailleis and eldaris than vesatouris presenthe *declarit* 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 862 An expert mariner or two called Visitors of the shippes, to know whether the ships be well tackled; whether they haue sufficient men 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* VI 94 The French discourse printed at Antwerp *cum priuilegio*, and approbation of the Visitor of bookes 1654 tr *Martini's Cong China* 154 This Governour, by reason of some corruption, and Avarice of the Visitor of the Country, had some difficulties with him 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I 468 The founder [i e the King], his heirs, or assigns, are the visitors of all lay-corporations 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 170 The visitor (now called the ordinary

of Newgate) 1897 *Daily News* 1 Feb 7/5 Visitor. is the name given to those vigilant officers of the Board whose business it is to run truants to earth 1901 *Daily Chron* 29 Aug 7/1 In 1899 four ladies were appointed as health visitors

2. a. One who visits from charitable motives or with a view of doing good

c 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 205 Vertuous visitour to folkys in prisoun 1536 *Lett Suppress Monast.* (Camden) 133 Most gracyus lord and most worthyst vycytar that ever cam amonckes us. 1620 Shaks *Temp.* II i 11 *Seb* He receiues comfort like cold porredge *Ant* The Visitor will not giue him ore so. 1833 J Tuckerman (*title*), Visitor of the Poor. 1853 *Biogr. Sk E Fry* 45 The cheerfulness visible in their [*sc.* prisoners'] countenances, conspired to excite the admiration of their visitors. 1870 [see District *sb.* 6]

b. One who visits with punishment. *rare*

1545 Joye *Exp Dan* i 12, I am the visitour and seker out of the wykednes of the fathers in their children.

3. One who pays a visit to another person or to a household, one who is staying for a time with friends.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors 1662 J Strype in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 177, I hear also my brother Sayer is often a visitor 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi 620 She hires Tormentors, by the Year, she Treats Her Visitours, and talks 1697 Collier *Ess Moral Subjects* II (1698) 137 They do not care to be crowded with Visitors, and to be always yoaked in Ceremony. 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* Prol, Too singular in his conduct, to pass unnoticed by the visitors 1838 Lytton *Alice* I iv, She filled the rooms of the visitors with flowers. 1856 Kane *Arct Expl* I xxx 407 After sharing the supper of their hosts, the visitors stretched themselves out and passed the night in slumber 1871 Grenville Murray *Member for Paris* I 287 'Oh, I'm only a visitor', answered Horace modestly

transf 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 130 What is done heere shalbe reuealed vnto you by mine Epistles, whiche shall not be your sealdome visitoures 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 570 The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight, . A visitor unwelcome.

attrib. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* xxxii, The visitor-wife and the unseasoned prisoner still lingered

4. One who visits a place, country, etc, esp. as a sightseer or tourist.

1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Cynics*, The Novelty of the Thing drew abundance of Visitors to the Village 1841 Lane *Arab Nts.* I. 71 Sometimes the visitors , after having hired a person to perform a longer recitation, go away before he commences 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II. xvii 315 It is usual for visitors to the Montauvert to descend to the glacier. 1895 *B'ham Y M C A. Record* Oct 3/2 The usual time of year for the arrival in India of visitors is the middle of October.

b. An animal or bird which occasionally or at regular seasons frequents a certain locality or area.

1859–62 Sir J. Richardson, etc *Mus Nat Hist* (1868) I. 425 The Puffin is a summer visitor to our shores. 1863 Lyell *Antiq Man* 15 The presence of the wild swan, now only a winter visitor 1870 N F. Hele *Aldeburgh* VII 71 The Glead or Kite is a very rare visitor

Hence **Vi·sitoress,** = Visitress.

Also *visitorish, visitorless* (nonce-words)

a 1843 Southey *Comm.-Pl Bk* Sel II. (1849) 30/2 Their superior was called the Prepostress, and they had Visitoresses, Rectresses, and other dignitaries.

Visitorial (vizitō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. prec. or Visit *v.*, see -orial.]

1. = Visitatorial *a.* 1

1813 *Examiner* 24 May 332/1 We held it to be beneath our visitorial functions. 1843 *Lett Suppress Monast.* (Camden) 71 One of the visitorial injunctions, in allusion to this class of students, directs [etc] 1873 B Gregory *Holy Catholic Ch* xv. 153 The visitorial authority of the itinerant Apostolate.

2. Capable of visiting.

1853 *Tait's Mag* XX 486 The more terrible and supposed visible, or at least visitorial deities of the hideous Pantheon of the Hindoos

Visitorship. [f. Visitor 1 + -ship] The office or dignity of an official visitor.

1836 L O Pike *Yearbks* 13 & 14 *Ed. III*, Introd. p lxvii, The visitorship was in the Treasurer on the King's behalf 1894 *Nation* (N Y) 19 July 49/1 Thus Balliol stands alone among the twenty-one Oxford Colleges in having the power to bestow the visitorship just given to Mr Peel

Visitress (vi zĭtes) [f Visitor. see -ess]

1. A female visitor. Also *transf.*

1827 E W. Barnard *Swallow* 1, The visitress of man, on earth She resteth not her flagging wing 1832 *Fraser's Mag* V. 173 Our importunate visitress 1847 C Bronte *J. Eyre* xxxii, Keenly, I fear, did the eye of the visitress pierce the young pastor's heart 1869 W. R Greg *Lit. & Soc. Judgm* (ed. 2) 25 It is highly proper that by such an act at this time, you express your contradiction of our importunate visitress

2. *spec* A woman who undertakes regular visiting of the poorer households of a district in order to help or advise.

1861 M Arnold *Pop. Educ France* 104 If she ceases to be a schoolmistress, she becomes a visitress or a nurse, or she gives her labours in the dispensary 1894 *Westm Gaz* 5 Oct 2/3 There is an understanding that district visitresses have a vested right to the society of curates

Visive (vi zĭv), *a* ? *Obs.* [ad med.L. *visīv-us*, f. L. *vīsus* seeing, sight: see -ive. So F. *visif, -ive* (15th c.), It., Sp., Pg. *visivo.*] Of or pertaining to sight or to the power of seeing; visual.

1. *Visive faculty, power, virtue,* etc. The faculty of sight, the power of vision.

In early use *virtue visive*, after med.L *virtus visiva*, cf. F. *virtu, faculté, puissance visive* (15-16th cent.)

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* IV. 136 Remotion of the matter conjoynt, by evaporation, and confortacyon of the vertue visive 1576 G. Baker tr *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 82 b, A water with a notable comforting of the virtue visive or seeing. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Deut.* xxxiv *comm*, God elevated his visive powre above nature to see so farre 1614 Jackson *Creed* III xxix § 5 As oft as he is disposed to exercise his visive facultie 1653 Culpepper *Pharm Londin.* 306 Ocular Medicines are two fold, viz such as are referred to the Visive Vertues, and such as are referred to the Eyes themselves 1666 Spurstowe *Spir Chym* (1668) 34 A principle, which is as necessary to goodness, as a visive power to the eye, to enable it to discern its object 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 59 For this end chiefly the visive sense seems to have been bestowed on animals 1733 tr *Belloste's Hosp Surgeon* II 263 This man's eye was fair and sound to all appearance, yet was it utterly deprived of the visive faculty 1804 *Something Odd* II 54 The neat simplicity of Eloisa's dress struck on the visive faculty of 'my Lord' 1836 *Blackw Mag.* XL. 337 He had thrown a new and important light on the true character of these visive sensations.

fig 1660 S Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 597 He hath given an understanding, and this all men have, the inward visive faculty *a* 1679 T Goodwin *Work of Holy Spirit* v ii. Wks 1704 V 1 178 This new Spiritual visive Power, with which the Understanding is endowed 1728 E Erskine *Serm.* Wks (1791) 229/2 You bid me open my eyes, but, alas! I want a visive faculty 1830 T Taylor *Argts. Celsus* 31 If, closing the perceptive organs of sense, you look upward with the visive power of intellect *a* 1838 Jamieson *Influence Spirit* (1844) 82 Ignorance of such a description that it cannot receive the light; a want of the visive faculty

b. Serving as a means by which sight or vision is made possible Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1634 T. Johnson tr *Parey's Wks* I. x 26 That [spirit] which causeth the sight, is named the Visive 1655 Culpepper, etc *Riverius* II Pref., In curing Diseases of the Eyes we must alwaies mingle those things which comfort the visive spirits with other Medicines 1657 *Physical Dict., Visive nerve*, the nerve that is the instrument of the visive faculty, or of seeing 1686 Snape *Anat Horse* III vii 219 The Optick or Seeing Nerves, so called because they carry the visive spirits to the Eyes. 1812 Cary *Dante, Parad* xxx 49 The lightning dashes from the blinding eyes The visive spirits dazzled and bedimm'd

c. *Visive organ,* the organ of vision, the eye.

a 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc.* IV iii. (1660) 79 Lucretius believes the *Idolum* in his own Visive organ to be adequate to the Sun it self 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr Mor* III § 14 Let intellectual Tubes give thee a glance of things, which visive Organs reach not. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II, III 110 Vision is here taken materially for that impression which is made upon the visive organs by the rays of light.

d. Having the power of vision, able to see.

1681–6 J Scott *Chr Life* (1747) III 641 God impressed three Phantasms on the sensitive or visive Soul of Abraham 1793 T. Taylor *Orat Julian* 22 We infer his perfective power from the whole phænomena, because he gives vision to visive natures.

2. Forming the object of vision, capable of being seen

1598 R Haydocke tr *Lomazzo* II 156 It looseth the corporal visiue form. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag Poet* x (1675) 249 For open and solid bodies are not fit to receive or transmit the visive species

b. *Optics.* Falling upon or appearing to the eye.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* 156 This doth happen when the axis of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane 1670 E R *Ne Plus Ultra* 23 The visive rays. 1690 Leybourn *Curs Math* 456 b, If the Sight-hole be any whit large, it admitteth too many visive Rays

3 Sent out from the eyes

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 283 It seeming that the visiue beames in both strucke home vpon our soules.

Visk, variant of Whisk (whist).

Visnamy, variant of Visnomy.

Visne (vĭ·nɪ) *Law* or *Hist.* Also 5 visnee, 6 vysne [a. AF. and OF. *visné* (earlier *visnet* see next), f. *vesin, visin, veisin* (F. *voisin*) —L. *vicīn-us* neighbour see Vicine *a*]

1. A neighbourhood or vicinage, esp. as the area from which a jury is summoned.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 150/1 Triable by Enquest, in the same Shire and Visne where the said action shall be taken 1464 *Ibid.* 565/2 Of the visnee where the seid seyser shall be had 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng* I. vii. 15 All ysues muste be tryed by xii fre & lawful men of the vysne. 1620 J Wilkinson *Coroners & Sheriffes* 3 A Coroner hath a fee belonging to his office viz. of every visne 1d 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 411 In euery suit betweene an Alien and a Demesne the one halfe of the Iurie shall be the Aliens, if so many be in that visne 1651 tr *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (1657) 574 The sherif returns a Jury of the Visne of D, and the new sherif returns no such visne 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV. xxvii. 344 The sheriff of the county must return a panel of jurors , without just exception, and of the *visne* or neighbourhood. 1832 *Index of Rolls of Parlt* 958/1 The Inquest taken by Men of the Visne of the County where the Plaintiffs were born. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 714 *Vesne*, a neighbouring place, a term often used in law in actions of marine replevin

2. A jury summoned from the neighbourhood in which the cause of action lies

1633 Sir J Borough *Sov Brit Seas* (1651) 103 Replevin was brought of a Ship taken upon the wast of Scarborough . to which Mutford tooke two exceptions, one because no certaine Towne, or place was named from whence the visne should come 1832 Sir F Palgrave *Eng Commw.* II 156 It did not occur to the Vehmic Judges to put the offender upon his second trial by the visne, which now forms the distinguishing characteristic of the English law 1863 H Cox *Institt* II iii 347 *note*, If the visne appeared on the record to be from a wrong place, it was a good ground for arresting or reversing the judgment

†3 = Venue 5 *Obs rare*

1641 [see Venue 5] 1665 Ever *Tryals per Pais* viii. 85 Where the Visne is laid to be in a City, in an Action brought in a superior Court [etc] 1768 [see Venue 5 b]

Visnet. *rare.* [a OF *visnet* (see prec.) or Anglo-L *visnetum* (also *vicinetum*).]

†1. A trial by jury. *Obs*

14 in *Sc Acts Parlt* (1814) I 378/2 Na Galow a man aw to haf visnet bot gif he refus þe law of Galow a and ask visnet

2 *Hist.* = Visne 1

1872 Robertson *Hist Essays* 122 The Twelve-hides appears to have been usually regarded as a small *visnet*, or neighbourhood *Ibid.* 137

†Visney. *Obs. rare.* [ad Turk *vishneh*, Pers *wishneh* cherry (with corresponding forms in the Slavonic and other languages of eastern Europe. cf. the note to Gean)] A liqueur of the nature of cherry brandy.

1733 W Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 143 Cherry Brandy to come up very near to the Liquor called Turkish Visney, that used to be sold at London for twenty Shillings per Gallon. 1736 Bailey *Household Dict*, *Visney* Fill a large bottle or cask with morello cherries and fill up the bottle or vessel with brandy [etc]

Visnomy (vi znŏmi) Now *arch* or *dial.* Also 6 vyse-, vice-, visnamy, visenomy, visnomye, -nomie, 9 viznomy (*dial.* visomy). [var. of ME. *fisnomye* · see Physiognomy.]

1. = Physiognomy 3.

1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* (1555) R iij b, For you are euill fauoured, and also vgly, I am the worse, to se your visnamy 1556 Oldr *Antichrist* 70 The Prophet Daniel, and the Apostle Paule which paynt out Antichristes visnomye unto us wyth suche lyght and euidence 1591 Spenser *Muiopot* 312 Each of the Gods by his like visnomie Eathe to be knowen. 1605 Chapman *All Fools* II 1 159 Then with a bell regard advant mine eye With boldnes on her verie visnomie 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard* III v, You seldom see a Poet look out at a good Visnomy

1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xvi, The loon has woodie written on his very visnomy 1821 — *Kenilw* x, My own ugly viznomy 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I *Distant Correspondents*, Who would consult his sweet visnomy, if the polished surface were two or three minutes in giving back its copy 1838 J P Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* II, A thick gray moustache gave a martial and veteran air to his visnomy

†2 = Physiognomy 2 *Obs*—[1]

c 1540 Copland *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho* 452 For all the seuen sciences surely he can, And is sure in physyk and palmestry, In augury, sothsayeng and vysenamy

Viso·meter *rare* [f. L *vīs-us* sight + -ometer Cf. Visuometer] (See quot)

1856 *N Brit Rev* Nov 178 The first person who constructed and used an apparatus, which he calls a *visometer*, for determining the focal length of each eye, was Mr. Salom of Edinburgh

Vison (vəi·sən) [a. F. *vison* (Buffon), of obscure origin] The American mink.

By some writers *Vison* has been used as the name of the genus *Lutreola*, to which the mink belongs

1781–5 Smellie *Buffon's Nat Hist* (1791) VII 308 The pekan has so strong a resemblance to the pine weasel, and the vison to the martin, that they may be regarded as varieties of these species 1800 Shaw *Gen Zool* I II 448 Vison, Lutra Vison. This animal appears to approach extremely near to the L. Lutreola, or Smaller Otter. 1843 T E Gray *List Spec Mammal. Brit Mus* 64 The Mink, or Nurek Vison, *Vison Lutreola* 1864–5 J G Wood *Homes without H* I (1868) 22 The Mink, the Vison and other weasels of Northern America are in the habit of retiring to holes and crevices

attrib 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 253/2 *Minx*, a name for the Vison-weasel

Visor, vizor (vəi zəi), *sb.* Forms · *α* 4–7 viser, vyser (6 wesser); 5 visere, vysere, *Sc* veseir, -ere. *β.* 5–6 visar, *Sc.* wysar, 6 vysar, 6–7 (9) vizar, *Sc.* 5–6 wesar, 6 vesar, vezar *γ* 5 vesoure, 6 visoure, vysour(e, 7 vizour, 6–7 (9) visour, 6– visor, vizor (7 vizzor). [a AF. *viser*, f F *vis* face, Vice *sb.*[3] Cf. Visiere and Visure]

1. The front part of a helmet, covering the face but provided with holes or openings to admit of seeing and breathing, and capable of being raised and lowered, sometimes spec. the upper portion of this.

α 13 *Coer de L* 323 Hys pusen therwith gan gon, And also hys brandellet bon, Hys vyser and hys gorgeie *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8552 By þe vyser he hym hent, & held it til he had sesed his nekke. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7092 He voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* I 4185 Lamedoun, with a despiteous chere, From his face raced his visere 1464 *Mann. & Househ Exp* (Roxb) 194 My maistyr lent hym a salat wyth a vesere of meleyn 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* V xii. 181 Thenne the kyng unalyd his vyser with a meke & noble countenaunce *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* cxliv. 540 Then Gloryand and Malabrone lyft vp theyr wessers and shewyd theyr faces. 1611 Cotgr, *Visiere*, the viser, or sight of an helmet

β. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 830 Ane other awkwart apon the face tuk he, Wysar and frount bathe in the feild gert fle *Ibid.* X 386 Graym. smate that knycht in teyn, Towart the wesar, a litill be neth the eyn 1507 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* III 367 Item, for ane vesar to ane gret hewmond and ane litill gard that beris the gret gard, lvj s. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* VII. 76 1530 Palsgr 285/1 Vysar of harnes, *visiere dung armet*

γ. 1459 *Paston Lett* I 487 Item, viii saletts, white, withe out vesoure 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III vii 42 She made him low incline his lofty crest, And bowd his buttred visour to his brest 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II i 99 Why then your visor should be thatcht. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Helmet*, Dukes and Princes have their Helmet, damask'd, fronting, the Vizor almost open, and without Bars 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 35 In this state nearly globular, . resembling in figure an antique helmet with a vizor. 1803 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* xxxix, From the raised vizor's shade, his eye, Dark-rolling, glanced the ranks along 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvi II 336 He was pierced with a shaft of a javelin through the visor of his helmet. 1879 GREEN *Readl Eng Hist* xvii 82 They were in mail with their vizors down

b. *U.S* The stiff rounded part on the front of a cap, = PEAK *sb*2 1 e

1864 WEBSTER 1892 BIERCE *In Midst of Life* 95 His cap was worn with the visor a trifle askew.

2 A mask to conceal the face, a vizard.

a 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W) 2779 A viser he made more, Two faces bihinde and two before *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II. 226 Siche fendis wib ber visers maken men to flee pees *c* 1485 *Wisdom* 755 in *Digby Myst.* (1896) 166 Here entre vj womane in sute, thre disgysede as galauntes, and thre as matrones, with wondeifulle vysers 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 232 The one hath a viser vgly set on his face, Another hath on vile counterfaite vesture *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 16 Thei were appareled in garmentes long and brode with visers and cappes of gold

β 1530 PALSGR 285/1 Vysar for a mummar, *fauls visaige.* 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c. 12 Any person.. with his face hyde or covered withe hoode or vysar 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 14 Vezars or maskes for men & women. 1570 GOOGE *Pop Kingd* IV 48 Their faces hid alone, With visars close 1628 DONNE *Serm* (1640) 231 In the Resurrection, God shall put of that Vizar, and turne away that picture, and shew his own face *a* 1689 MRS BEHN tr *Cowley's Plants* VI 1426 His Image Breaks through the Cloud of Darkness, and a Shine Gilds all the sooty Vizar I γ 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c 9 Preamble, Dyvers persones have disgysed and appareld theym, and covert theyr fayces with Vysours 1555 EDEN *Decades* III (Arb) 184 The fouler in the meane tyme, disguysinge hym selfe as it were with a visour 1578 T N tr *Conq W India* 205 Each of those Idolles had a counterfaite visor with eies of glasse. 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* II 7 Lines, therefore, over-darke, or over-trimm'd, Are like a Picture with a Visour limm'd 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 78 There are some things which are . scarecrows and vizors which children fear 1693 *Humours Town* 127 You can never think an Amour began in a Vizor in the Play-house, will ever end in the Church 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. 1, The rest in vizors, fearing to be known, Have ventur'd thro' the streets for your protection 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* VI, They were disguised in cloaks and visors *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 436 With a fearful vizor on his face, And a bright axe in his hand 1906 B. CAPES *Loaves & Fishes* 146 The eyelets in its woollen visor were like holes scorched through by the burning gaze behind.

3. *fig* (or in fig. contexts). An outward appearance or show under which something different is hid; a mask or disguise

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 354/2, I shall so pull of theire gaye paynted visours, that euery man ,shall plainlye perceiue and beholde the bare vgly gargyle faces of their abhominable heresie. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I vii 1 The crafty cunning traine, By which deceipt doth maske in visour faire 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* 590 All discover'd lies, The vizor's off 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, *Vand Wars* I. 4 He concealed his dislike (their enmity being covered yet under a fair visour). 1692 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def. Pop* in M 's Wks. 1851 VIII. 41 I'll make it appear that you have only put on a Knaves Vizor for the present 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Wom.* (1767) I iv 132 A person proceeds by little and little to take off the visor. 1798 BRAGGE in *Anti-Jacobin* 12 Feb (1852) 61 But soon the vizor dropp'd. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas I*, I 76 When lawyers masque 'tis time for honest men To strip the vizor from their purposes 1831 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* Introd , It appeared to him that it would have been an idle piece of affectation to attempt getting up a new *incognito*, after his original visor had been thus dashed from his brow 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* II xv 81 Nor can we justify his personal retreat from the battle-field, and his return under the vizor of an accomplished champion.

b. Const. *of* (the quality, etc., serving as a mask or disguise).

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 258 Under the viser of Envie, Lo, thus was hid the tricherie, Which hath beguiled manyon. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort Scottes* D viij b, So apperyng to theim with a visor of simplicitie and holines gat credite of vertue and Godlinesse 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 144 There is scarse any substaunce at all in Free will, except a glorious visour of Title onely. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III 65 This Vizzor of holie and zealous reuenge falling off, discouered the face of couetousnesse so much the more ouglie. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 122 Those that are meer outsides and visors of Christianity 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* II 32 He pulled off his Vizour of a friend, and discovered what he was. 1857 C BRONTE *Professor* x, I had buckled on a breast-plate of steely indifference, and let down a visor of impassible austerity 1860 WARTER *Sea Board* II 19 She put on the vizar of religion

†4. A face or countenance, an outward aspect or appearance Also *fig* of immaterial things *Obs.*

1575 VAUTROLLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal* 158 They looke onely vpon the outward visour of the lawe *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. iii (1912) 21 This lowtish clowne is such, that you never saw so ill favourd a visar. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Restit Nebuchadn.* 17 They which vnderstand not yet what is the booke of God, are but horse and mule, though they beare the visors of men 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 15 Sicknesse, Poverty, Exile, Death, by expectation lessen the terror of their visors 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III vi, Lay by that Worldly Face and produce your natural Vizor.

5. A variety of pigeon (see quots.)

1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 179 Vizors are another and the last introduced of the short-billed Frilled Pigeons 1881 J C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* 236 The Vizor This variety was produced by crossing the domino with the satinette tribe, the object being to have coloured headed satinettes. 1892 — *Pigeon-keeping* 102 The Vizor may be called a Bluette with coloured head, as in the Domino.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *visor-clasp, -helm, -smile; visor-faced, -like* adjs. ; **visor-bearer**, a Brazilian bird having head-feathers arranged like a visor

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 42 With visor-lyke visage, suche as it was, She smirkt 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skiat* (1878) 36 This vizar-fac't pole-head dissimulation, This parrasite. 1797 T PARK *Sonn* 106 O ! that the world would by her ways improve, Nor wear the vizor-smile of feigned love 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I 51 His vizor-helm, His buckler and his corset [1803 corslet] he laid by 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* VI xxvii, Strong Egremont for air must gasp, Beauchamp undoes his visor-clasp 1861 GOULD *Monogr. Trochilidæ* IV Pl 221 *Augastes Scutatus*, Natterer's Vizor-bearer *Ibid* Pl. 222 *Augastes Lumachellus*, Hooded Vizor-bearer

b. **Visor-mask**, (*a*) a form of disguising mask, a domino; (*b*) a prostitute Cf. VIZARD-MASK.

(*a*) 1672 [H STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 11 *Personam vultivere* doth also signifie to put on a perruke and visor-mask 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* v i, I will put on my vizor-mask, however, for more security. 1700 T BROWN *Amusem Ser & Com* v. 50 A Whore [is known] by a Vizor-Mask And a Fool by Talking to her 1713 *Guardian* No 4 P 1 Even Truth itself in a Dedication is like an Honest Man in a Disguise, or Vizor-Mask

(*b*) 1693 *Humours Town* 105 The Orange-Wenches, and the Vizor-Masks. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Epil, The Vizor-Masks, that are in Pit and Gallery, Approve, or Damn the Repartee and Raillery

Vi sor, vi'zor, *v. rare.* Also 6 **viser** [f. prec]

1. *refl* To disguise (oneself) with a visor.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 80 b, In secrete places euery one visered himselfe, so that they were vnknowen

2 *trans* To cover *up* with a visor

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1012 The Sun vizoring up a red And cipher face of rounded foolishness

Visored, vizored (vəi'zəɹd), *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ED]

1. Of persons. Having the face covered or hid with a visor or mask. Also *fig.*, and of things.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 Pus in stede of cristis aposthis ben comen in viserid deuelis, to disceyuen men in good lif 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvi 4 There is no cause why theis visord Nicodemusses should coker themselves with this fond pretence. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 698 Hast thou betrai'd my credulous innocence With visor'd falshood, and base forgery? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* IV (1876) I. 205 Martin Mar prelate, a vizored Knight of those lists, behind whose shield a host of sturdy puritans were supposed to fight. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xv 260 There was the enemy hard in front, mailed, vizored, gauntleted.

b In predicative use. (Cf VISOR *v*)

c 1460 *Wisdom* 727 in *Macro Plays* 59 Here entrethe vj Jorours with hodis abowt her neckis, hattis of meyntenance ber-vp-on, vyseryde dyuersly. *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron* in *Hist Coll Cit Lond.* (Camden) 78 The Schottys came in to Inglonde in to the parke of Stanhope And ther they were vyseryde for knowynge. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Concl 325 The lofty brows of stern Clokmore Are visored with the moving cloud 1830 MRS BRAY *The Talba* xx. 170 Did you not come, you and your companion, visored and shrouded, to waylay our path. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* III, Like heads of the spirits of darkness visored That see not for ever, nor ever have heard.

2 Of helmets: Furnished with a vizor.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 136 The improued visored bascinet and camail. 1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I 271 A soldier in a vizored helmet. 1898 *Archaeol. Jrnl* LV. 119 The head-piece, which is a visored salade

Visorless, vizorless (vəi'zəɹles), *a* [f. VISOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no vizor

1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. v, There were the small round shield and spear of the earlier Saxon with his vizorless helm. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 188/1 He wore a round visorless cap of astrakhan.

†**Vi'sorly,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 **viserly.** [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Resembling a visor or mask.

1421 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 678 Hir viserly faces, grim & hydous Me putte in thoghtful dreedes encombrous.

Visorne, Sc. variant of VISERN *Obs.*

†**Viso'rum.** *Obs.* [For *visorium* (so in F.), aphetic for *divisorium* (so in G.), a special use of med.L *divisorium* a dividing thing or part] A device formerly used by compositors while setting up, to indicate the line on the copy.

1659 C HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Vis World* (1672) 190 The Compositor (according to the Copy, which he hath fastened before him in a Visorum) composeth words in a composing-stick 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* XVII P 4 212 Some Compositers use Visorums, pricking the point of the Visorum upon the Border or Frame of the Case. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist Printing* 383 When our Copy is very wide we use a Divisorium (commonly called Visorum), we chuse to move it each time downwards, to compose what by that means appears from under the Visorum.

†**Vi sory,** *a Obs* [f. L. *vīs-* (ppl. stem of *vidēre* to see) + -ORY.] Visive, visual.

1633 T ADAMS *Exp 2 Pet* I 19 The serpent stroke him dead, infecting his visory spirits with her unprevented poison. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 20 Let them endeavour untill they perceive where the visory rayes do come. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc.-Compit* XVIII 627 Fænil and Seseli seed attenuate the visory Spirits

†**Visota'ctile,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. L. *vīs-us* sight + *tact-us* touch.] Involving both sight and touch.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 236 By vertue of the intermutual unlimitedness of their visotactil sensation.

Visour(e, obs forms of VISOR.

‖ **Viss** (vis) Also 7 **vise, vyse,** 8 **vis.** [ad. Tamil *vīsai* Cf. It *bysa*, Pg *biça*, in 16th c. writers] A weight used in Southern India and Burmah equal to about 3½ lbs.

[1588 HICKOCK tr *Federici's Voy & Trav* 32 b, This Ganza goeth by weight of Byze and commonly a Byza of a Ganza is worth halfe a ducket.] 1626 METHOLD in Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed 4) 1003 His peremptory demand of a Vyse of the fairest Diamonds 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 87 The annual Tribute i e three pound weight being a Vise of the fairest Stones or Diamonds 1766 T BROOKS *Coins E. Indies* 7, 40 Pollams weight is equal to 1 Vis, or 3½ lb Avoirdupoise *Ibid* 11, 4 Putas is 1 Viss 1800 *Misc. Tr* in *Asiat. Ann Reg.* 319/2 From the wells the oil is carried in small jars, by cooleys, to the river, where it is delivered to the merchant exporter at 2 tecals per hundred viss 1829 CRAWFURD *Jrnl. Emb. to Crt of Ava* (1834) II 203 The King [of Burma] lays claim to all [stones] that exceed in value a viss of silver, or one hundred ticals 1876 J ANDERSON *Mandalay to Momien* 336 In 1872, no less than one hundred and fifty thousand viss of royal cotton were stored at Manwyne.

Viss, southern ME. var. FISH; obs Sc f. WISH *v* **Vissage,** obs f. VISAGE **Vissare,** southern ME var. FISHER. **Visse,** obs var. VIZY *v. Sc.*

†**Vissep,** southern var of ME. *fisheth* (OE. *fiscaþ*), fishing

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5341 A day as he went was..& is men were ywent a vissep

Vissett, obs. f. VISIT *v* **Vissie,** var. VIZY *v Sc*

†**Vissier.** *Sc. Obs.*—1 [f. *vissy* VIZY *v.*] An inspector.

1566 *Inv R Wardr* (1815) 175 The said Sir James Balfour of Pettindreich knycht vissier and ressaver

Vissill, Sc. f WISSEL *v Obs.* **Vissite,** obs. f VISIT *v.* **Vissorne,** Sc var. VISERN *Obs* **Vissy,** var. VIZY *v. Sc.*

Vist, obs. Sc. form of *wist* WIT *v.*

Vista (vi stă), *sb.* Also 7–9 **visto.** [It. (also Sp. and Pg.) *vista*, f. L. *vīs-*, ppl. stem of *vidēre* to see The form *visto* exhibits the common tendency to substitute *-o* for *-a* in adoptions of Romanic words cf. -ADO 2.]

1. A view or prospect, especially one seen through an avenue of trees or other long and narrow opening.

a 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 97 This is one of the pleasantest Vistos in the Iland. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind.* I xii 136 The Churches standing gradually higher than one another, make the Visto from the Sea admirably pleasant 1742 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I 122 A Landskip drawn by Claude Lorrain, or a Visto by Canalleto 1798 T GREEN *Diary Lover of Lit* (1810) 83 We caught a grand view of it, extending in a long visto, and bounded by the opposite projecting points of Cary Sconce and Hurst Castle. 1817 J SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed 4) 49 It was impossible to look in any direction but along the narrowing *visto* of canal.

β 1686 BURNET *Trav* 222 On several hands one sees a long Vista of streets 1711 POPE *Temple Fame* 263 The Temple ev'ry moment grew, And ampler Vista's open'd to my view 1735 SOMERVILE *Chase* IV. 480 The flow'ry Landskip, and the gilded Dome, And Vistas op'ning to the wearied Eye 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 298 But verging to decline, its splendours rise, Its vistas strike, its palaces surprise. 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 379 Near the tomb is obtained a splendid vista of Naples in all its glory. 1850 KINGSLEY *A Locke* xi, I stood looking wistfully over the gate at the inviting vista of the green embroidered path 1873 HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* x 252 A piny dell gave some vista of the broad sea we were leaving.

2. A long narrow opening (esp. one made on purpose) in a wood, etc., through which a view may be obtained, or which in itself affords a pleasant prospect, an avenue or glade.

a 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 29 A Mountaine in Provence which had a *Visto* thorough it. 1711 *Hermit* 25 Aug. 2/2 A Visto cut thro' a Hill for which the Workmen have not seen their Money 1733 W ELLIS *Chilterns & Vale Farm.* 90 An old House that stood at the End of a Visto 1756 OLDERVV *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 214 Humphry employs himself in hunting cutting vistoes through the woods, or gardening *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist Greece* II 131 A fine park [with] spacious vistoes, under which those who walked were shaded from the sun-beams 1809 *Child 36 Fathers* (N.Y) I 182 My eyes were suddenly attracted by a small visto of trees, which appeared to me well suited to the indulgence of meditation

fig 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 115 In the groves of *their* academy, at the end of every visto, you see nothing but the gallows

β 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 37 The woods lye disperst at due distance, and if any thing large, have lawnes or vista's cut through them 1732 MRS. DELANEY *Life & Corr* (1861) I 376 Below' the house and between the lakes is a little copsewood which is cut into vistas and serpentine walks 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xiii. 251 He employed hands to cut a vista through a coppice 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II 64 A winding road through a wood has undoubtedly more beauty than a vista. 1827 D JOHNSON *Ind Field Sports* 75 The tops of the grass are cut away with a sickle so as to form a narrow vista for the passage of an arrow 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess Browning* I 36 A many-columned vista of a wood 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xiv, Everywhere stretched vistas that brought to my mind memories of the dimly-lighted nave of the great cathedral of Mexico.

b. An open corridor or long passage in or

through a large building, an interior portion of a building affording a continuous view.

α 1708 *Lond Gaz* No. 4414/3 Newington House built with Stone after the Italian manner, with a Visto through, . to be let *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 112 An abundance of good sizeable roomes leading one out of another in Visto's through the house, something Like our new way of building 1735 W Stukeley *Mem* (Surtees) II. 36 They have opened a visto from the lodg through the gallery, to the library

β. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV ii, Beyond this Room there were three others, reaching the length of the House, to which you passed through three Doors, opposite to each other, in the manner of a Vista 1806 A Duncan *Nelson's Funeral* 37 The central aisle forming in itself the grandest architectural vista in Europe. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note bks* (1871) I 15 The whole [*sc.* galleries of the Louvre] extended into infinite vistas by mirrors that multiplied everything for ever 1876 Miss Braddon *Y Haggard's Dau.* II. 15 The door at the end of the narrow little passage stood open, and the westward fronting casement was shining like a jewel at the end of the vista

† c. An opening or passage-way. *Obs* —1

1737 A Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I. xiii. 155 To search well, that there should be no subterraneous Communication [but] finding no Visto that might be suspected, they ordered the Jougies to remove their great Water Jar.

3. *fig* A mental view or vision of a far-reaching nature

1673 *Lady's Call.* II iii § 8 It must infinitely more do so.. if they please to open a visto into the other world 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II Pref 3, I pretend only to make a kind of visto into the intelligible world 1848 R J Wilberforce *Doctr Incarnation* iii (1852) 28 Those occasional intimations which open vistas into the mighty depths of God's counsels. 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm.* viii 178 The human heart takes in all the great vistas and reaches of human reason 1887 *Pall Mall G* 29 Dec 6/1 The use of reading is to lighten the load of life, and to open vistas of thought which otherwise would be closed to us.

attrib 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v i. P 17 Catching every now and then a vista vision of ten thousand ducats

b. A view or vision, in prospect or retrospect, of an extensive period of time or series of events, experiences, etc.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi 117 Through the long visto of a thousand years, To stand contemplating our distant selves 1780 Burke *Œcon. Reform* Wks 1906 II. 307 They might see a long, dull, unvaried visto of despair and exclusion, for half a century, before them. 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* i, A sort of vision of future grandeur passed before me, in the distant vista of which I perceived a coach with four horses and a service of plate 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst* I. Introd 12 As yet we can gaze but dimly into the obscure vista of these early periods 1861 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 39 Dr. Pauli . to whose strong historical vision a vista of a few centuries is nothing. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* lxxx III. 50 They see a long vista of years stretching out before them in which they will have time enough to cure all their faults.

4. *In vista*, in continuous view.

1758 J. Kennedy *Curios Welton House* (1786) p. xxxvii, The Rooms lie in Visto as a great Gallery. 1815 W H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* Pref p viii, Like a monotonous and undeviating route to the traveller, who beholds the object constantly in vista. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 259 The level road with its aisles of poplars in perspective vista.

Hence **Vi·stal** *a.*, of the nature of a vista. **Vi·staless** *a*, devoid of any vista or prospect.

1860 Mayne Reid *Wild Huntress* i, The squatter's clearing .is a mere vistal opening in the woods 1890 *Lippincott's Mag* Feb. 242 Was Bombin's life more aimless quite Than the vistaless one of the Sybarite?

Vi·sta, *v rare*—1 [f the sb]

1 *trans.* To make into vistas

1832 Lytton *Eugene A* xxxiii, The night had now closed in, and its darkness was only relieved by the wan lamps that vistaed the streets

2. In *pa. pple.* Seen in vistas

1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* vii. xxviii, And all the galleries vista'd through the wave.

Vistaed (vi stăd), *a.* [f. Vista *sb.*]

1. Placed or arranged so as to make a vista or avenue.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* v. iii, They .extending far down the vistaed streets awaited the orders of their leader. 1862—*Str Story* v, I did not pass through the lane but up the broad causeway, with vistaed gas-lamps 1882 J Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* xxxviii, She moved slowly and sauntermingly along the vistaed aisle

2 Provided with vistas

1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl., Dover to Munich* 105 Lawns, and vista'd gardens, Statues white, and cool arcades 1881 Mrs C Praed *Policy & P.* II 258 They would ride on and on through the many-vistaed forest

3 *fig.* Seen as it were in prospect by the imagination.

1849 W M W. Call *Reverberations* II. 85 Gazing steadfastly Thro' vistaed centuries *a* 1851 Moir *Poems* (1852) I 64 To her appear The vista'd joys of Heaven's eternal year 1893 F Thompson *Poems, Hound of Heaven* 6 Up vistaed hopes I sped

Visual (vi ziuăl, vi·z-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 visuall. [a. OF. *visual* (16th c , = Sp. and Pg. *visual*, It. *visuale*, OF and F. *visuel*), or ad. late L. *vīsuālis* (rare) attained by or belonging to sight, f. L. *vīsus* sight, Vision *sb*]

A *adj.* 1. Of beams Coming, proceeding, or directed from the eye or sight. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. 1697 Pat of oure sist þe stremys visual May nat be-holde, nor I-sen at al, How Appollo is in his chare schynende 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1362 It fareth with us in this case, as with those who would see a thing very farre distant, for of necessitie the visual beames of his sight doe faile before they can reach thereto 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* To Rdr, Trusting Authorities at second hand, and rash collecting from visuall beam's refracted through anothers eye 1671 Milton *Samson* 163 For inward light alas Puts forth no visual beam

b. *Visual line*, the direct line from the eye to the object or point of vision, the line of sight.

1571 Digges *Pantom* I. xx Fij b, Agayne my line visuall proceeding from D to H the subtill notche in the subtendente side of the angle, extendeth to my fifte staffe G 1602 Dolman *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1618) III 696 By meanes of the shadowes, or visuall lines, representing the said shadowes 1667 Sir R Moray in *Phil Trans.* II 474 The Visual line that passeth from the Eye to the upper-side of the Mark 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* s v. *Perspective*, In drawing a perspective figure, where many lines come together, you may draw the diagonals in red, the visual lines in black 1850 Nichol *Archit Heav* II iv 135 Merely to indicate that they lie in almost the same visual line, or that their proximity is optical only, and not real

c. *Visual ray*, a ray proceeding from the eye to the object seen (cf. *visual beam* above), or in later use from the object to the eye

1625 N Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 154 The visuall Ray wherein the sight is carried is alwaies a right line. 1667 Milton *P L* III 620 The Aire, No where so cleer, sharp'nd his visual ray To objects distant farr 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci* s v *Perspective*, The point of sight. is the point where all the other visual rays unite 1779 *Phil Trans* LXIX 649 The great and varying refractions of the visual rays. 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 710 Visual rays, are those which, passing through the transparent plane, render original objects visible Principal visual ray, is that which passes through the axis or centre of the eye 1840 Lardner *Geom* 203 If the visual ray from the upper extremity A' coincide with the visual ray from the upper extremity of the other. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 475 The instrument will give us the angle formed by the visual ray with our base line.

2. Of power or faculty Pertaining or relating to, concerned or connected with, sight or vision.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1345 As the one [*sc* the sun] kindles, bringeth foorth and stirreth up the visuall power and vertue of the sense 1798 Wordsw *Peter Bell* 918 The Spirits of the Mind Are busy..Upon the rights of visual sense Usurping. 1874 Carpenter *Ment Phys.* I. i. (1879) 13 That part of the Brain which is the instrument of our Visual Consciousness 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VII. 665/2 Comparative researches upon the visual acuity of different parts of the retina.

fig 1828 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 197 Language when it becomes too copious, altogether destroys the visual power [of the imagination]. 1849 W. A. Butler *Serm* vii 114 Faith is the realizing power. Its the visual sense of the Spirit.

3. Of organs. Endowed with the power of sight; having the function of producing vision. Cf. Optic *a.* 2.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 400 An Eye .. hath beene thrust forth, so as it hanged a pretty distance by the Visuall Nerue 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 414 Michael then purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve [of Adam], for he had much to see 1704 Swift *T. Tub* xi, The virtue of the Visual nerve, which every little accident shakes out of order 1837 P Keith *Bot Lex.* 228 An assemblage of several organs, all concurring to the production of a single result, constitutes an apparatus,—the visual apparatus, the digestive apparatus [etc] 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* I The visual organ, like every other special sense, possesses a peculiar form of sensibility. 1880 Huxley *Cray-Fish* III 121 Each of these visual pyramids consists of an axial structure—the visual rod invested by a sheath

b Of the eye, or in phrases denoting this, as *visual orb.* Chiefly *poet.*

1725 Pope *Odys.* I. 90 Neptune Afflicts the chief, to avenge his giant son Whose visual orb Ulysses robbed of light *Ibid.* IX 454 Urged by some present god, they swift let fall The pointed torment on his visual ball. 1801 *Lusiad* IV 177 [She] complained that the light, .. hurt the visual optic 1877 L Morris *Epic Hades* II 221 By night when visual Eyes are blind.

4. a Of knowledge. Attained or obtained by sight or vision.

In early use app. contrasted with book-knowledge.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 74 Mathiolus, and other Herbalists, have hitherto been busied only about the features, and visuall knowledge of Plants, but all of them..describe vertues out of Dioscorides 1903 Conrad & Huefter *Romance* IV. v. 270 These were the only two men of whom she could be said to have more than a visual knowledge

b Carried out or performed by means of vision.

1849 Robertson *Serm* Ser. I x (1866) 155 The visual perception of His Form would be a small blessing 1882 Proctor *Fam. Sci. Stud.* 8 The visual test however is independent.

c. Of impressions, etc.: Received through the sense of sight; based upon something seen.

1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 327 Were the eye fixed in the head .we should still be capable of comparing the visual impression with the experience of the body 1840 Mill *Diss & Disc* (1859) II 103 The visual ideas, which thus become our main symbols of tangible objects 1877 M Foster *Physiol* III ii. (1878) 397 These two things we will briefly distinguish as visual sensations and visual judgments 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* iii 37 All parts of the retina are not equally sensitive to visual impressions.

5. Of or pertaining to vision in relation to the object of sight; = Optic *a* 5, Optical *a.* 2. Chiefly in special collocations as *visual angle, axis, focus, point*

1710 J Harris *Lex. Techn* ii, **Visual angle*, is the same with the Optick-Angle. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* I. 205 The Visual or Optic Angle, is that which is contained under the two right lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the eye 1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* xii 210 To-day's dinner subtends a larger visual angle than yesterday's revolution 1873 W Lees *Acoustics* II iv 66 The size of an object depends upon the magnitude of the visual angle 1874 Hartwig *Aerial World* xiii 198 If the sun rises, the *visual axis sinks, and with it the rainbow 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr* 63 What may be called the *visual focus of a lens, or its distance from an object upon which we have adjusted its focus as a magnifier. 1867 J Hogg *Microsc* I ii 156 The making of the actinic and visual foci coincident. 1679 Moxon *Math Dict.* s v, The *Visual Point in Perspective, is a point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the Occular Rays unite [Hence in Phillips, Harris, etc] 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* s v *Perspective*, Let the object you intend to delineate be placed also on the right-hand of the visual point 1842 Francis *Dict Arts, Visual Point*, the point of vision from which an object is viewed, synonymous with the point of sight

b. In general use

1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xi 91 Certain smaller corrections belonging..to some change in the position of the poles of the earth or to causes merely visual and optical 1869 J Martineau *Ess.* II. 158 It is indeed quite conceivable that, in beings of another race, the visual scale may be much larger than ours

6 That is an object of vision or sight; capable of being seen; perceptible, visible

1756 Burke *Subl & B* III xxvi, A clear and settled idea of visual beauty *Ibid* IV xv, Among many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on visual objects. *c* 1810 Coleridge in *Lit Rem* (1838) III 295 The second commandment expressly makes the worshipping of God in or before a visual image of him.. idolatry. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxv (1856) 313 Refraction, with its preternatural augmentation of the visual hemisphere, revisited us 1869 Tyndall in *Fortn Rev.* 1 Feb 237 Of all the visual waves emitted by the sun, the shortest and smallest are those which correspond to the colour blue. 1871 — *Fragm Sci* (1879) I. vi. 223 The spectrum embraces three classes of rays—the thermal, the visual, and the chemical 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II. 240 Which from the visual aspect of colour should appear almost black

b Of actions, conditions, etc. Also, characterized by visibility.

1828 Carlyle *Misc* (1840) I 307 (*Goethe*) Everything has form, everything has visual existence, the poet's imagination bodies forth the forms of things unseen 1840 — *Heroes* II (1904) 69 That this so solid-looking material world is a visual and tactual Manifestation of God's power and presence 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v § 10 145 The inclination may be seen by the eye, by bringing it [the wall] into visual contact with the upright pilasters 1867–77 G F Chambers *Astron* I i. 11 The period required to make a whole visual rotation

c Of signalling or a signal.

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict* 424/1 Visual signalling was formerly carried on by semaphores. 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVI 396/2 Visual signaling embraces flags, heliograph, torch, flash light, etc 1906 *Times* 20 Aug 5/1, I proceeded as far .as ensured my being able to use visual signals to the signal station

7. Of the nature of a mental vision, produced or occurring as a picture in the mind

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* I. 88 Let the reader try to make a visual scene of it as he can 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit* x 192 When we are thinking or talking of a person, we recall some visual image of that person 1875 E Whiti *Life in Christ* I. v (1876) 46 The deeper is the sense of incompetence even to imagine as a visual conception the mass of human beings who have tenanted it.

b Carrying or conveying a mental vision or image

1868 Gladstone *Juv Mundi* xiii (1870) 469 The Greek Catalogue is charged throughout with what I may call local colour and visual epithets; epithets which raise up a prospect or scene before the mental eye of a reader or a hearer

B *sb.* 1. a. A visual ray: see Visual *a.* I c.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* III 2/2 Certain Rays which minister to the sight are called Visuals 1779 *Phil. Trans* LXIX 649 The quantity of effects and of errors in the visuals proceeding from this last cause must be very different at different times

2. = Visualist I

1886 *Mind* July 415 This division of men into visuals, audiles, motiles and indifferents, as we may respectively call them, is of great interest and importance 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 440 These variations depend upon the question whether the patients are 'auditives' or 'visuals'

Visualist (vi·ziuălist, vi·z-) [f. Visual *a.* + -ist.]

1 (See quot.)

1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Apr 731 Charcot, who classified people into 'visualists' those whose recollections were chiefly of things seen, who had to read a name in order to remember it; 'audists' [etc]

2. = Visualizer.

1902 *Amer. Jrnl Psychol* XIII 544 The visualist probably proceeds more from the standpoint of the object and the enumeration of qualities

3. (See quot)

1903 G M Stratton *Exp Psych* 128 There are the visualists, who maintain that sight is the only sense that gives us a knowledge of these things

Visuality. *rare.* [f. Visual *a.* + -ity: app used by Carlyle only. Cf late L. *vīsuālitas.*]

1. The state or quality of being visual or visible to the mind, mental visibility

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* III (1904) 92 Every compartment of it is worked-out, with intense earnestness, into truth, into clear visuality 1858 — *Fredk Gt.* x viii II 685 The image he has of his Burial, we perceive, is of perfect visuality, equal to what a Defoe could do in imagining.

2. With *a* and pl A mental picture or vision
1841 Carlyle *Misc. Ess* (1857) IV 242 We must catch a few more visualities 1845 — *Cromwell* I 154 We have a pleasant visuality of an old summer afternoon 'in the Queen's Court' two hundred years ago

Visualization (vɪ ʒɪuəlaɪzēˑʃən, vɪ z-). [f. next + -ATION] The action or fact of visualizing, the power or process of forming a mental picture or vision of something not actually present to the sight, a picture thus formed
1883 *Academy* 14 July 31 Investigations into the phenomena of visualisation 1884 Gurney & Myers in *19th Cent* July 72 In the next stage of visualisation the percipient sees a face or figure projected or dejected, as it were, on some convenient surface 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov 638/2 [The book had] a power of visualization that gave it a claim to real originality

Visualize (vɪˑʒɪuəlaɪz, vɪˑz-), *v.* Also visual-ise [f. Visual *a* + -IZE.]
1 *trans.* To form a mental vision, image, or picture of (something not visible or present to the sight, or of an abstraction), to make visible to the mind or imagination
Freq in recent use, sometimes in connexion with special branches of psychology or psychical research.
1817, 1831 [implied in *Visualised* ppl a.] 1863 Tyndall *Heat* § 350 We can hardly help attempting to visualise the atoms themselves 1899 J Smith *Chr. Charac* 165 Bunyan, in his immortal allegory, visualised the progress from justification to glory
2. *absol.* or *intr.* To form a mental picture of something not visible or present, or of an abstract thing, etc.; to construct a visual image or images in the mind
1871 J A. Symonds in H F Brown *Biog* (1895) II 52 For numbers I have no head I do not visualise except in the most rudimentary way 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 485 This answers to the way in which I visualize for them 1897 A Lang *Dreams & Ghosts* II. 58 A novelist of my acquaintance can 'visualise' so well that [etc]
So Visualized *ppl. a*, made visual or visible to the mind; formed in the mind; Visualizing *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib*) and *ppl. a.*
Carlyle's use of *visualized* was objected to by Sterling (see Carlyle *Life Sterling* II 11)
1827 Coleridge *Biog Lit* I II. 48 *note*, The images are at least consistent, and it was the intention of the writers to mark the seasons by this allegory of *visualized puns 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* I VIII, A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance —some embodied, visualised Idea in the Eternal Mind? 1883 F Galton *Hum Faculty* (1910) 112 A third abiding fantasy of certain persons is invariably to connect visualised pictures with words 1880 E White *Cert. Relig* 43 A pictorial *visualizing imagination, which can faithfully depict the scenes recorded 1881 *Sat Rev* 30 July 142/1 Mr Francis Galton's interesting illustrations of the power of visualizing. *a* 1901 F. W. H Myers *Human Personality* (1903) I p. xli, It involves at least a great increase in his ordinary visualising power.

Visualizer. [f. Visualize *v* + -ER] One who visualizes or has the faculty of forming mental images of invisible things, abstract ideas, conditions, etc
1886 Gurney, etc *Phantasms of Living* I 195 Mrs Bettany is by nature a good visualiser 1894 *Contemp Rev* Aug 266 One may be a visualiser when thinking of music *a* 1901 F W. H Myers *Human Personality* (1903) I 125 For those who are already good visualisers such phenomena as these present no quite unique experience.

Visually (vɪ ʒɪuălɪ, vɪˑz-), *adv* Also 5 visuu-, 6 viswally [f. Visual *a* + -LY 2] In a visual manner; in relation to vision; by sight
1448–9 J. Metham *Wks.* (E E T S) 19/525 The ouer cerkyl so vysuually, to yche mannys syte, Abouyn this spere enchauntyd appeiryd. 1516 *Lett. & Pap Hen. VIII*, II I 514 [That they might] viswally aperceeyve [that there was money actually there]
1821 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 Outness is but the feeling of otherness (alterity), rendered intuitive, or alterity visually represented. 1831 Faraday *Exp. Res.* (1859) 295 When the wheels were visually superposed then the appearance of cogs or teeth was seen 1878 Abney *Photogr.* 86 That when the picture is visually in focus the position of the sensitive plate shall be chemically in focus

Visuo- (vɪ ʒɪuˌo, vɪˑz-), combining form on Gr. models of L *vīsu-s* sight, vision, employed in a few terms, chiefly *Anat*, as *visuo-auditory*, *-kinæsthetic*, *-psychic*, *-sensory* adjs. Also vɪˑsuometer (see quot. 1847 and cf Visometer).
1847 A Smee *Vision in Health & Dis* III. 37 The adjustment of the exact centre of the glass to the optical centres is so important in practice, that I have contrived an instrument to measure the width accurately between these centres I have called the instrument itself the visuometer 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 415 Destruction of the visuo-kinæsthetic commissure. *Ibid* VIII 445 The other [commissure] conducts impressions from the visual to the auditory word-centre (the visuo-auditory commissure). 1900 *Phil Trans.* CXCIII Ser. B 168 Measurements taken from the whole of the visuo-sensory area and from the neighbouring visuo-psychic cortex

† **Visure,** *sb* *Obs.* Also 5–6 vysur(e. [a. AF. **visure* (cf. *vesuré* pa. pple. in Godef.), alteration of AF. *veser* Visor, after forms ending in -ure Cf. med L. *vesura* view, inspection.]
1. Face, visage. *rare*—1.
c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 14608 Alle that coude of surgerye Hadde Achilles in that cuie To hele his woundes & his visure
2. A visor of a helmet. (See also quot 1688.)
1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII x. 289 Now gentyl knyght put vp thy vysure 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII (1555) Aa j b, The hote fyre was so intollerable Aboue me fleyng that vnneth I might Through my visure cast abrode my sight. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccl. VIII. 626 They were afote, armed at all peces with bassenettes and vysures and good speres 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III XVII. (Roxb) 109/1 The Visures or holes in the Bever to see through
b A mask. Also *fig.*
c 1460 *Wisdom* 756 in *Macro Plays* 60 Here entreth vi women, in sut, thre dysgysyde as galontis with wondyrful vysurs conregent. 1531 Tindale *Exp 1 John* (1538) 96 He kepeth it [*sc.* bitter speech] vntyll he come & be present wyth hym, for than doth he threaten he wyll pull awaye hys vysure

3. *fig* A mere outward show or appearance (*of* something), a pretence or mask Cf. Visor *sb.* 3.
1531 Tindale *Exp 1 John* (1537) 53 The fayth & hope of the Romane byshop are no true fayth & hope but vayne wordes and vysures only 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par Mark* VII 51 They haue a certayne counterfayte apparaunce or visure of holines 1585 Fetherstone tr *Calvin on Acts* IX 10 He hath in deed suffered Satan to deceiue the vnbeleeuers with false imaginations and visures.
4 a. A sight or vision. *rare*—1
1535 Coverdale *Isaiah* XXXIV 14 There shal straunge visures and monstruous beastes mete one another
b Appearance, sight *rare*—1
1545 Coverdale *Def. Chr Man* A ij, A man, who nether in name ner visure hath bene knowne vnto me till this present daye

Hence † **Vi sure** *v. trans.*, to deceive or impose upon. † **Vi sured** *ppl a*, wearing a visor, only *fig*, masked, false, specious. *Obs.*
1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) II 1426/2 If kyng Henry the vij had lyued vnto this day, it had bene past my Lorde of Wynchesters power, to haue visured the kynges highnes as he did. 1577 H. Bull tr *Luther's Comm Ps* 50 This is rightly to behold the temple, and not as the visured Bishops [L *larvarum Episcopi*] behold their idolatrous temple when they consecrate it 1585 Fetherstone tr *Calvin on Acts* XVII. 22 This is not spoken of any visured [L. *larvato*] councell, but of a small assembly of men

† **Visuriency.** *Obs nonce-wd* [f. L type **vsūrīre*, desiderative vb, f L *vīsĕre*, freq of *vidēre* to see + -ENCY.] The desire of seeing.
1652 Urquhart *Jewel* 225 The visuriency of either, by ushering the facturiency of both, made the attrectation of both consequent to the inspection of either.

Visy(e, obs. ff. Vizy *v Sc.* **Vit,** obs. Sc. f Wit *sb* and *v.*, southern dial f Fit *v.*

Vitabi lity. *rare*—1. [f. L. *vīta* · see Vital *a*] = Viability 1.
The adj *vitable*, in place of *viable*, was suggested by F. Hall *Mod Eng.* (1873) 181
1889 *Nature* 26 Sept, If the modification is of service, then presumably it will add to the vitability of the individual

Vitail(e, Vitaill(e, Vitail(e)er, etc., obs. ff. Victual *sb.* and *v*, and Victualler.

† **Vitaillement.** *Obs. rare* [a. OF *vitaillement*, f. *vitail* Victual *sb*] The provision of victuals, victualling.
1453 *Rolls of Parlt* V 235/2 For wages and vitaillement of the Soudeours 1464 *Ibid.* 509/2 The payment of wages and vitaillement of Calais

† **Vitaillous,** *a* *Obs*—1 [f *vitail* Victual *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of victual
c 1475 *Partenay* 987 Ther all peple preuilage had echon, Euery of that which thai wold demaund Off wynes and of vitaillous viand

Vital (vəɪ tăl), *a* and *sb.* Also 5 vytalle, 5–6 vytall, 5–7 vitall, 6 vitalle (vytail, *Sc.* wettal). [a. OF. (also mod.F) *vital* (14th c, = Sp. and Pg. *vital*, It *vitale*) or ad. L *vītāl-is* f *vīta* life. Cf. Vitals]
A. *adj* **1 1.** Consisting in, constituted by, that immaterial force or principle which is present in living beings or organisms and by which they are animated and their functions maintained. Now chiefly *Phys.* or *Biol*
c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T* 1944 In hise armes two The vital strengthe is lost, and al ago 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr.* 24420 And thus my silf, I consume al The vertu that called is vital 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* V liv § 9 For though it [i e. Christ's body] had a beginning from us, yet God hath giuen it vitall efficacie, 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1019 For that in each of us that which is mortall and subject to dissolution, containeth within it the power which is vitall 1647 H More *Song of Soul* 1 Pref B viij b, He shapes us from an inward vitall Principle into a new life and shape 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 321 Men..spent their strength in daily Strugglings for Bread to maintain the vital Strength 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 134 Where now the vital energy that mov'd, the pure and subtile lymph Through th' imperceptible meand'ring veins Of leaf and flow'r? 1799 *Med. Jrnl* I. 372 Due attention ought always to be paid to the presence and activity of vital power in the animal body 1843 Sir C Scudamore *Med Visit Grafenberg* 92 The higher importance and still greater influence of vital force and nervous energy, as compared with simple chemical action. 1887 Bentley *Man Bot.* (ed 5) 24 This internal energy, which is peculiar to living protoplasm, is frequently spoken of as vital force.
b *Vital spark* († or *flame*). Cf. Spark *sb* 1 3.
(*a*) 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn.* I, *Flamma Vitalis*, some do suppose, that there resides in the Heart of Animals such a fine and kindled, but mild Substance, as they call a *Vital Flame* 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 156 The calidum innatum, the vital flame, or animal spirit in man
(*b*) 1712 Pope *Dying Christian to his Soul* 1, Vital spark of heav'nly flame! Quit, oh quit this mortal frame. 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* II 341 For some moments it was supposed, that the vital spark was extinct 1862 Boyd *Graver Th. Country Parson* XV 250 The multitudinous machinery of animal life is there, but the vital spark to set it in motion is wanting
2. Maintaining, supporting, or sustaining life.
† a. *Vital spirit, spirits* Cf. Spirit *sb* 16 *Obs*
Freq in the 16th c, chiefly in pl
(*a*) *c* 1450 *Mankind* 805 in *Macro Plays* 30 He ys so tymerouse, me semyth hys vytall spryt doth expyre 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* v in Ashm (1652) 82 The Spirit Vitall in the Heat doth dwell 1539 Elyot *Cast Helthe* (1541) 12 b, Spirit vitall procedeth from the harte, and by the arteries or pulses is sente into all the body. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 500 Paule calleth him the naturall man which liueth naturally by the vitall spirit 1671 Salmon *Syn Med.* III. iv. 334* The vital spirit resides in the heart, is dispersed by the arteries [etc] 1715 Pope *Iliad* III 366 The vital spirit issued at the wound
(*b*) 1531 Elyot *Gov* I xvi, Continual studye, without somme maner of exercise, shortely exhausteth the spirytes vytall *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen IV*, 32 b, He lay as though all his vital spirites had bene from hym departed 1606 Bayskett *Civ Life* 48 The heart, wherein all the vitall spirits are forged, and receiue their strength 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 30 As for liuing creatures it is certaine, their Vital Spiritts are a Substaunce Compounded of an Airy and Flamy Matter 1667 Milton *P. L* v. 484 1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 134 The vital Spirits are the Animal, as they are commonly call'd, I call them vital, because they move the Heart and Respiration
b. Of blood, heat, etc, or in general use.
Vital fluid, in *Bot*, = Latex 2
1558 Bullein *Govt Health* A v, Apoplexia and Vertigo will neuer fro the[e] starte, Untill the vitall blode be killed in the haite. 1563 B Googe *Eglogs*, etc (Arb) 71 He Gaue Onsat fyrst vpon his Foes, and lost his vitall blud 1598 Barckley *Felic Man* (1631) 707 The vitall moysture of his body [is] so consumed that he cannot be known to bee the same man. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 365+3 For whose sake he ought not doubt to powre out his vitall bloud 1667 Milton *P. L* VII 236 The Spirit of God vital vertue infus'd, and vital warmth throughout the fluid Mass 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* II 555 To unload the branches, or the leaves to thin, That suck the vital moisture of the vine 1713 Addison *Cato* IV. III, The vital blood, that had forsook my heart, Returns again in such tumultuous tides. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* III Wks VIII 409 Let us .watch the systole and diastole, as it now receives, and now pours forth the vital stream through all the members. 1837 P Keith *Bot Lex* 354 A fluid secreted from the crude sap which M Schultz designates by the name of the *latex* or 'vital fluid' 1861 Flor Nightingale *Nursing* II (ed 2) 13 A careful nurse will keep a constant watch over her sick to guard against the loss of vital heat by the patient himself
transf and *fig* 1608 Marston *Antonio's Rev* IV iv, She was my vitall blood
c. Of breath or air Chiefly *poet.*
Merging into sense 5
(*a*) 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, s.v *Vitalis*, *Halitus vitalis*, vitall breath 1598 *Mucedorus* I IV. 27 Vnworthy I to beare this vitall breath! 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 814 [He] dashed out his own braines, and at last yeelded up his vitall breath 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 699 Longing the common Light again to shaie, And draw the vital breath of upper Air 1717 Prior *Engraven on a Column* 5 While yet We draw this vital Breath 1738 Wesley *Psalms* CXXXIX II ii, Should I suppress any vital Breath. 1817 Wordsw. *Vernal Ode* 47 To every draught of vital breath, Renewed throughout the bounds of earth.
(*b*) 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II VII 66 All so soone as his enfeebled spright Gan sucke this vitall aire into his brest 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII 876 Mad with her anguish, she loaths the vital air 1704 Pope *Pastorals, Spring* 74 The sun's mild lustre warms the vital air *a* 1721 Prior *Colin's Mistakes* VII, All that under sky breathe vital Air. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* III, Dream not that the amorous Deep Will yet restore him to the vital air 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1879) 35 If the missing Doctor still breathed this vital air
† d. *Vital air*, in *Old Chem.*, = Oxygen 1.
1791 W. Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I I 1. iii, I placed [it] in contact with vital air over mercury 1793 T Beddoes *Calculus*, etc 213 Venous blood exposed to vital air acquires the vermilion colour of arterial blood. 1806 *Med Jrnl.* XV 582 Dr Thornton has laid before the public some cases, which show the efficacy of vital air, or, as it is usually called, oxygen gas, in the cure of fits. 1837 P Keith *Bot. Lex* 135 It appears that oxygen gas, indispensable to the life of animals, is also indispensable to the life of vegetables, on both which accounts it seems to have well merited the appellation of *vital air*, by which it was at one time designated 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* II 75 A new supply of the needful 'vital air', as the old chemists called it
3. Of parts, organs, etc.. Essential or necessary to life, performing the functions indispensable to the maintenance of life.
In modern use also of parts of plants. *vital node* (see quot 1861), *vital vessels*, those containing or conveying the vital fluid or latex
1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 111 Onethe laste myghte be perseuyd yn hym a ful smalle meuyng as a thynne drede yn hys vytalle veynys. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Vitalis*, The vitalle partes. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 23 Of the Naturall parts, he disputeth in the fourth and fift Bookes; of the Vitall in the sixt and seuenth 1667 Dryden *Ind Emperor* IV x, It streams, it streams from every vital Part 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v, The Vital Parts are the Heart, Brain, Lungs and Liver 1718 Prior *Solomon* III 112 Hoary with Cares, and Ignorant of Rest, We find the vital Springs relax'd and worn 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV § 5 The heart and brain, and other vital parts 1832 Lindley *Introd Bot* 13 The *Vital* vessels of Schultz 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot* 119 The part where the stem and root diverge has been called the *neck* or *collum*, or formerly, the *vital node*, because it was erroneously supposed to be the seat of the life of the plant.

b *transf.* (In modern use denoting especially those parts of a machine, ship, etc, essential to its proper working)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I. § 76 Their submiss Reverence to their Princes being a vital part of their Religion 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th Earth* (1734) 181 If these he has mentioned be the substantial and vital parts [of his theory] 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 134 Erasure of any vital part of the bill would justify the banker in refusing payment. 1873 J RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 12 The pistoh, cross-head connecting rod, and main bearings, are the vital parts to be looked after 1889 WELCH *Naval Archit* 141 To preserve intact such vital parts as the machinery, magazines, and steering gear

4. Of, pertaining, or relating to, accompanying, or characteristic of life; inherent in or exhibited by living things or organic bodies.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Vitalster*, To haue liuely or vitaille motion. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III vi 49 Let not Bardolphs vital thred bee cut with edge of Penny-cord 1604 — *Oth* v ii 14 When I haue pluck'd thy Rose, I cannot giue it vitall growth againe 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spa* ii 13 In which as in a vital abode, and natural place, the water, whilest it remains, is living 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi 1075 There mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour, Impatient for the world 1705 J DUNTON *Life & Errors* 311 The last sands in his Life were run, and there was no turning the Vital-glass. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii 509 When the temper'd heat, Friendly to vital motion, may afford Soft fomentation 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 238 Red morning. Shedding the mockery of its vital hues Upon his cheek of death 1844 G. BIRD *Urin Deposits* (1857) 47 In every case in which we endeavour to explain vital phenomena by the physical or chemical laws governing dead matter. 1873 H SPENCER *Stud Sociol* xiv 330 All actions of individuals being vital actions that conform to the laws of life at large.

b. Of faculties, functions, powers, etc.

1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, III ii 41 Came he right now to sing a Rauens Note, Whose dismall tune bereft my vital powres. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 169 It immediatly ouer-charged my vitall sences, and put mee into a deadly trance 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Vital* Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives as the Motions of the Heart, Respiration, Nutrition, &c 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 299 Whose truth is not a motion or a shape Instinct with vital functions 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 38 By a gradual decay of the vital powers from old age 1857 HENFREY *Bot* § 782 The vital forces appear to be of more than one kind 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* VII 275 The whole mass has been constructed of the products of denudation, or of those of vital processes.

c. *Geol.* Produced or formed by vital action or force; of vital or organic origin.

1855 J PHILLIPS *Man. Geol* 49 Proportions of Chemical, Vital, and Mechanical Deposits 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geogr* iii 164 *note*, It is converted into Chemical and Vital work done by the vegetable and animal organisms that clothe the surface of the earth.

d. Of statistics Concerned with or relating to the facts of life, e. g birth, marriage, death, etc

1837 [W. FARR] in McCulloch *Acc. Brit Emp* II 567 Vital Statistics; or, the Statistics of Health, Sickness, Diseases, and Death. 1885 J NICOL (*title*), Vital, Social, and Economic Statistics of the City of Glasgow, 1881-85

e. In special collocations:

Vital affinity (see quot and AFFINITY 9) *Vital capacity*, in *Phys.*, the breathing or respiratory capacity of the lungs (cf. quot 1852). *Vital contractility*, in *Phys* = IRRITABILITY 3. *Vital germ theory* = *Germ theory* GERM *sb* 6 (1891 *Cent Dict.*) †*Vital indication* (see quot) *Obs*⁻¹ †*Vital line*, in palmistry, the line of life. see LINE *sb* 8 b. *Vital sister* (see quot) *Vital union*, a union involving common life; also *fig*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The* xi (ed. 2) 359 *Vital affinity—a force, which is supposed to come in aid of common chemical attraction, and to render the union between the particles of a body more stable. 1852 J HUTCHINSON *Spirometer* § 4 The most complete voluntary expiration immediately following the most complete inspiration, which we denominate the '*vital capacity' 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract. Med.* (1878) 372 The vital capacity of women is much less that of men 1830 R. KNOX *Béchat's Anat.* 216 These vessels are extensible, and are even possessed of a high degree of retractility .. Their irritability or *vital contractility is not less evident 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Vital Indication*, in the Art of Medicine, is such an one as requires the restoring and reserving of the Natural Strength of the Body. 1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn* 100 The *Vital line forked in the end, towards the wrist *Ibid* 102 The Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. 1824 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI 602/2 The Vital line thicker than ordinary .denotes a laborious old age. *Ibid* 604 Of the Via Martis, the way or Line of Mars, or the *Vital sister 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacræ* III iii § 6 Those inferiour terrestrial Beings with which it [i e the soul] communicates through the *vital union which it hath with the body 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II xxvii § 25 Several substances which, whilst they continued in a vital union with that, made a part of the same self. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 57 Is this our duty, wisdom, glory, gain? (These heav'n benign in vital union binds) 1746 WESLEY *Prim Methodist* 49, I believe there was a supernatural Power which occasion'd their Bodies to be so affected by the natural Laws of the vital Union.

5. Conferring or imparting life or vigour; invigorating, vitalizing; life-giving. Chiefly *poet*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II i 12 Liues he yet that wrought this act, And doen the heauens afford him vital food? 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 56 The whole temperature of the aire is evermore so vitall, healthie, and holesome 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 245 Vitall and comfortable heate from the bodie of the sunne 1667 MILTON *P L* III 22 Hail holy light, ofspring of Heav'n first-born thee I revisit safe, And feel thy sovran vital Lamp 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, O Joy, thou welcome stranger! twice three years I have not felt thy vital beam 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I 72 Till in time complete, What he admir'd and lov'd, his vital smile Unfolded into being 1865 NEALE *Hymns Paradise* 8 There they quaff the vital sweetness of the Well of Quickening 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol* VII 156 The vital foods are derived directly, or indirectly, from the vegetable world

6. Affecting life; fatal to or destructive of life.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* (Hunter Cl) 46 This Picke-pocket suffer'd vitall losse, Betweene the Court-gate hang'd, and Charing crosse *a* 1645 MILTON *Arcades* 65 The celestial Sirens That sit upon the nine enfolded spheares, And sing to those that hold the vital shears, And turn the Adamantine spindle round 1776 S J PRATT *Pupil of Pleas* II 238 The surgeon, to whom I went myself, in defiance of danger, assures me the wound is vital 1812 CALHOUN *Speech* 24 June, Wks. 1864 II 29 Throw him into battle, and he is scarcely sensible of vital gashes

7 *fig.* That is essential to the existence of something expressed or implied in the context, constituting or involving an essential part or feature; absolutely indispensable, necessary, or requisite. Also, in wider sense, of supreme importance.

Common in recent use, freq const *to* something (*b*)

(*a*) 1619 LUSHINGTON *Resurrect Rescued* (1659) 70 The three vital circumstances of a well-ordered Action, Person, Time and Place 1692 ATTERBURY *Serm bef Queen* 29 May 3 The weakness and worthlessness of external Performances, when compar'd with more vital and substantial Duties. 1708 — *Serm bef Queen* 31 Oct 8 A thorough Sense, and Vital Experience of his Paternal Care over us, and Concern for us 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 169 At a time when the views of France became daily more and more incompatible with our own vital interests 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I 273 If one of them differs from the rest on a vital point 1879 F HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 10 The really vital books for us we also know to be a very trifling portion of the whole.

(*b*) 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VI. 506 A competence is vital to content 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* IV 215 Hence it was that the raising of the siege of Gibeon was so vital to the conquest of Canaan. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* VI (1868) I. 289 A cause which was so vital to both nations 1893 A CAWSTON *Street Improv London* 1 Doubtless many will gladly take up a work so vital to the welfare of the whole community.

b. Of questions, problems, etc

1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* XXXIII II 389, I should like to live to see the downfall of the Bourbons. That is a vital question with me. 1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* 278 He and I never agreed upon this subject; and this subject was, with him, a vital one 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* 1 (1872) 31 The 'Organisation of Labour' is the universal vital Problem of the world. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* § 54 Respecting this question—quite vital to all social happiness

c Paramount, supreme, very great

1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V 529 In order to concentrate our troops on other points of greater and more vital importance 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VII II 233 Questions respecting postures, robes, festivals and liturgies, he considered as of no vital importance 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V VIII 180 This inquiry is indeed of vital moment to those who [etc]

II. 8. Endowed with, or possessed of, life, animate, living. Now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I 3470 Than this vitall glebe [*sc* the body of St Werburge] by divine ordinaunce voluntary permytted naturall resolution 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 185 b, For who soeuer shew not themselues obedient, onto this beast are accompted for dead and rotten members, and therfore to be cut of from this vitall body 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 30 Of the dismall day, that doth threaten with death, Things vitall feele the smart, and things without breath. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI. 345 For Spirits that live throughout Vital in every part Cannot but by annihilating die. 1745 WATTS in *Trans & Paraphr Scripture* XXXVII. VII, Out of the Deep, th' Almighty King did vital Beings frame 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* II 206 He called the winds, and made them breathe into each, and render them vital. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II XXVI 6 Some monument Vital with mind. 1820 — *Witch Atl.* XXXV, That bright shape of vital stone which drew the heart out of Pygmalion

transf. 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* V P 25 That mind that can be free when the body is fast bound is never more strong and vital, than when that languishes and expires.

fig 1837 J H NEWMAN *Par Serm* (ed 2) III XIV 219 His creed may be orthodox, but his religion is not vital. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk Chr. Poets* (1863) 97 The live grasshopper, called an emblem of the vital Greek tongue 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* x. 320 Every line of Theocritus is vital with a strong passion for natural beauty

b. Of places Full of life or activity.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I 115 This is the desart, this the solitude How populous! how vital, is the grave! 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II VI. 1 This vital world, this home of happy spirits

c Endowed with spiritual life. *rare*

1807 SYD SMITH *Lett. Catholics* (1808) 81 Those groaning and garrulous gentlemen, whom they denominate..Gospel preachers and Vital clergymen

9 Employed as an epithet of *life*.

1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch* 13 You must be changed you know not when, from your ritches, from this vitall lyfe and the whole worlde vnto a nother place paynefull or Joyfull 1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* § 61 I cannot tell whether I should say those Creatures live which doth nothing, Sure I am their life is not vital 1645 — *Rem. Discontents* 122 Neither indeed is any other life truly vitall, but this; for hereby we enjoy God in all whatsoever occurrences.

†**10.** Having the qualities essential to life; capable of living; = VIABLE *a* 1 *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 108 When the Butterflyes do ioyne together very late, .they doe lay or cast theyr eggs which will continue vitall, and that may liue till the next Spring 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The nine-moneth birth is of all other the most vitall and legitimate. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. XII. 218 Pythagoras, Hippocrates, and others affirming the birth of the seventh month to be vitall.

B *sb.* †**1** The vital spirit or principle *Obs.*—1

1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng Improv Revivd* v. 246 When the ulcerous Lungs cannot with dexterity enough perform their Office of cooling the Heart, the Vital is generated more hot than it should be

2 A vital part or organ *? rare.*

Formed from the collect pl VITALS

1710 OLDISWORTH tr. *Quillet's Callipædia* I 492 A florid Bloom with Blushes decks the Face, And every Vital breathes the sweets of Love. 1847 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XXXIV, Forced to keep the fire of my nature continually low, to compel it to burn inwardly though the imprisoned flame consumed vital after vital

3 *Palmistry* The vital line

1824 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) XVI 602/2 This also frequently shows a most perilous Saturnine disease in that part wherein it touches the Vital

Vitale, Vitale(e)r, obs. forms of VICTUAL *sb.* and *v.*, VICTUALLER

Vita·lic, *a rare*⁻¹. [f VITAL *a*] Vital

1848 POE *Eureka* Wks 1865 II 173 The successive geological revolutions which have attended, these successive elevations of vitalic character

Vitalism (vəi tălizm). *Biol.* [a. F *vitalisme*, or independently f. VITAL *a.* + -ISM] The doctrine or theory that the origin and phenomena of life are due to or produced by a vital principle, as distinct from a purely chemical or physical force.

1822 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIX. 514 His perfect knowledge of anatomy succeeded in erecting the vitalism of Bichot. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos* 267 Leading biologists also have maintained a duality of matter and life known as vitalism 1889 *Nature* 26 Sept 525 But even at the height of this movement there was a reaction towards vitalism, of which Virchow, was the greatest exponent

Vitalist (vəi tălist) [Cf prec. and F. *vitaliste*] An advocate of or believer in vitalism. Also in recent use as *adj*, = next.

1860 LAYCOCK *Mind & Brain* I Contents p XVIII, Conflicting theories of Life and Mind resulting from the Dogmas of the Vitalists 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 169 The obvious refuge of the vitalist is to the facts that it is impossible now to evolve life artificially out of any combination of physical and chemical forces [etc] 1884 *Pop Sci Monthly* XXIV 763 Cuvier was a vitalist, and thought the vital properties of the body a kind of entity.

Vitalistic (vəitălĭ stik), *a* [f. prec + -IC]

1 Of or pertaining to, involving or denoting, vitalism or a hypothetical vital principle.

1865 *Englishm Mag* Feb. 158 Though Homer assures us that Polybius and Machaon excelled in the healing art, nothing .remains to throw any light upon their vitalistic theories 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* I. 395 The Karen doctrine of the là is indeed a perfect and well-marked vitalistic system. 1889 DUNCAN *Clin Lect Dis Women* (ed 4) XXVIII 224 The great question implied in vitalistic doctrine.

2 Pertaining to or denoting the germ-theory (see GERM *sb* 6), esp in its relation to fermentation.

1891 *Nature* 26 Mar 482/1 It was no easy thing for him to justify the study of fermentation on the lines suggested by what was called the vitalistic or germ theory

Vitality (vəitæ·lĭti). Also 6-7 **vitalitie.** [ad. L. *vītālitāt-*, *vītālitās* (Pliny) vital force, life, f *vītālis* VITAL *a.* see -ITY. Cf. F. *vitalité*, It. *vitalità*, Sp. *vitalidad*, Pg. *-idade.*]

1. Vital force, power, or principle as possessed or manifested by living things (cf VITAL *a* 1); the principle of life; animation

1592 *Soliman & Pers* V iii 65 Death Hath depriued Erastus trunke from breathing vitalitie 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I i § 6 6 Whether that motion, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only knowne to God 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [I] XXXII 102 When a man shall exhaust his very vitalitie, for the filling vp of fatall Gold. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* IV. 432 When by an act of his will he had submitted to that death, it was not in the power of his soul to continue any longer vitality to the body 1700 ROWE *Amb Step-Moth* III ii, Let thy vitality impart New Spirits to his fainting Heart 1812 *Times* 6 Mar. 2/2 They perceived that vitality had been actually extinct in two of them for some time, the bodies being perfectly cold 1844 G BIRD *Urin Deposits* (1857) 338 Those which we have now to investigate are organic substances, often possessing organization, and sometimes enjoying an independent vitality 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* I. I The mysteries of organized vitality remain impenetrable.

transf 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* II 13 Which sand hath in it a vitality, and in which the water, whilest it remains, is living 1816 BYRON *Ch Har.* III. XXXIV, There is a very life in our despair, Vitality of poison 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I v, Not Mankind only, but all that Mankind does or beholds, is in continual growth, re-genesis and self-perfecting vitality. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sci* IV. I 240 All such writers ..have in them no principle of philosophical vitality.

b. Of plants or vegetative organisms. Also *spec.* of seeds: Germinating power.

(*a*) 1829 T CASTLE *Introd Bot* 262 Vitality of Plants 1842 WORDSW *Sonn.*, '*A Poet!*' I, And so the grandeur of the Forest-tree Comes from its own divine vitality 1848 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* (ed. 4) II 150 The experiments .prove indeed conclusively that whatever the true seat of vegetable vitality may be, it is similar in its nature to that of the Animal Kingdom

(*b*) 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 271 The power [in seeds] of preserving their vitality is also extremely variable 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 767 By retaining vitality we mean preserving their power of germinating.

2. *fig.* The ability or capacity on the part of something of continuing to exist or to perform its functions; power of enduring or continuing.

Merging insensibly into next
1844 H H. Wilson *Brit India* III III ix 563 The dependance of ministerial vitality upon parliamentary majorities. 1866 R. W Dale *Disc. Spec. Occas* viii. 275 There is terrible vitality both in truth and error. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* I. 113 The vitality of Pope's writings, or at least of certain fragments of them, is remarkable.

3. *fig.* Active force or power; mental or physical vigour, activity, animation, liveliness.
Common from *c* 1860
1858 O W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* xii 110 Which shows that their minds are in a state of diminished vitality. 1860 Motley *Netherl* I ii 45 Such was the intense vitality of the Béarnese prince 1869 Tozer *Highl Turkey* I 358 A country whose vitality is strong, and where the administrative power is active and vigorous 1884 *Manch Exam* 9 May 5/4 To the strong vitality which distinguishes his race, he united intellectual power of the highest order

4. With *a* and pl Something possessed of vital force. Also *fig*
1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II iii, He was full of bright speech and argument, radiant with arrowy vitalities 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* v (1856) 36 There was no vegetation to define its course, not even the green conferva, that obscure vitality, which follows water at home. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr Hist* 91 Shall, then, the great vitality, France, Signal the backward step once more?

Vitaliza tion. Also **-isation** [f. Vitalize *v* + -ation] The action or process of vitalizing, or the state of being vitalized; an instance of this.
1846 J Hudson in *Rep & Papers Bot.* (Ray Soc) 306 The phenomenon of the vitalization of cells is brought about only by an excessive endosmose or nutrition 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* xxxvi, Her love might result in vitalisations that would inflict upon others what she had bewailed as a misfortune to herself *a* 1901 F. W H Myers *Human Personality* (1903) I p xxxiv, An increased subliminal vitalization of the organism

Vitalize (vəi tălɔiz), *v* Also 9 **-ise.** [f. Vital *a* + **-ize**]
1 *trans.* To give life or animation to (the body, etc); to endow with vital force or principle.
1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I v 784 By the Idol of the soul Plotinus seems to mean an airy or spirituous Body, quickned and vitalized by the soul, adhering to it after death 1813 T Busby *Lucretius* I. iii. 797 Seeds which now the body vitalise 1846 J Hudson in *Rep & Papers Bot* (Ray Soc.) 305 How does it happen that a cell is so vitalized as to be able to produce a phyton? 1868 Peard *Water-farm* xi 113 Every year millions of eggs are regularly vitalised and transmitted over the Continent.
transf 1858 J. H Bennet *Nutrition* ii. 43 The intellectual man who has vitalized his brain by brain exercise.

b. *Path* To excite activity in (an ulcer, etc.).
1884 M Mackenzie *Dis Throat & Nose* II 277 For the purpose of 'vitalizing' the borders of an indolent ulcer within the nasal cavity

2. *fig.* To make living or active; to infuse vitality or vigour into (something); to animate.
1805 Foster *Ess* I iv 50 A malignant quality appears vitalized into a powerful demon *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* (1859) 124 What he wanted was to vitalize the system—to throw into it not a Jewish, but a Christian feeling. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* v 111 The Greek genius was endowed with the faculty of distinguishing, differentiating, vitalizing, what the Oriental nations left hazy and confused and inert

b To put life into (a literary or artistic conception), to present or depict in a lifelike manner.
1884 *Athenæum* 8 March 319/3 Lord Tennyson..always allows himself room not only to vitalize his characters, but to let them grow 1907 *Ibid* 16 March 313/1 He is not an artist He cannot vitalize his material.
Hence **Vi talized** *ppl a.*
1843 R J. Graves *Syst. Clin Med* xxvii 350 The seminal fluid of the male is a highly vitalized product 1868 Peard *Water-farm* xiii 127 The largest quantity of this vitalised seed was sown in the rivers of France 1874 H R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* viii 505 Those who regard Christianity as an etherealized or vitalized morality.

Vi talizer. [f. prec + **-er.**] One who or that which vitalizes.
1882 J Brown *John Leech*, etc 375 He was not only an organiser and vitaliser of hunting, he was a great breeder. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 21 June 385 Life is the revealer and vitalizer of truth

Vi talizing, *ppl a.* [f. Vitalize *v.*] That vitalizes or endues with vitality, animating, invigorating.
1813 T Busby *Lucretius* I iii *Comm* p xxvii, The seeds do not possess any vitalizing quality. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem*, *Org* 742 The principal change is that described by Prout as the vitalizing action of the stomach 1880 Browning *Dram Idylls* II 149 Not one flower-dust fell but straight its fall awoke Vitalizing virtue.

Vitall, -er, obs. ff Victual, -aller.

Vitally (vəi tăli), *adv* [f. Vital *a.* + -ly 2.]
†**1** In a manner which imparts life or vitality, so as to cause or produce life *Obs.*
1661 Rust *Origen & Opin.* 78 The Body wherewith she [the Soul] is vitally united. 1664 H More *Apology* 499 What Body more radiant and refulgent then the Sun in his greatest brightness can be vitally organized? 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II xxvii. § 4 Though that Life be communicated to new Particles of Matter vitally united to the living Plant *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm* lxxx Wks 1811 IX 395 You are not now vitally united to any of the members of Christ

†**2.** By means of vital force or power. *Obs. rare.*
a 1676 Hale *Prim Orig Man.* I. ii (1677) 50 The Mixt sort of Reason seems to be when a thing concurrs actively and from an internal principle, and (in things that have life) vitally, to the production of a reasonable effect. *Ibid.*, This reasonable work [of ploughing] is performed actively and vitally by my Brute in the virtue of my direction.

†**3** In a living state; alive. *Obs.*—1
1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* v 174 Nature may bring forth the young infants vitally into the world

4. In a way or to an extent which is vital or absolutely essential; essentially, indispensably.
1770 Burke *Pres Discont.* Wks II. 303 The first franchise of an Englishman, and that on which all the rest vitally depend 1795 — *Scarcity* Wks VII 381 Affairs that vitally concern the agriculture of the kingdom 1852 *Miss Yonge Cameos* II xxxi. 325 It was vitally necessary to Henry to keep himself respected and feared. 1861 Flor. Nightingale *Nursing* 11 (ed 2) 11 Due attention would be bestowed on this vitally important matter. 1881 Masson in *Macm Mag* Dec. 150/1 His Edinburgh life during those five years divides itself, however, very vitally, in the retrospect of it now, into two portions

b. In an important or high degree; intensely, powerfully *rare.*
1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II 187 The effect of this operation was vitally felt by every farmer in America.

5. With life-like or vivid realization, vividly.
1865 Ruskin *Sesame* II § 72 She should be taught to enter with her whole personality into the history she reads; to picture the passages of it vitally in her own bright imagination

6. So as to affect or destroy life; fatally, mortally.
1891 *Cent Dict* s v, The animal was vitally hit or hurt.

Vitals (vəi tălz), *sb. pl* [ad. L *vītālia*, neut pl of *vītālis*, or directly f. Vital *a.*]
1. Those parts or organs of the body, esp the human body, essential to life, or upon which life depends, the vital parts
Usually as a vague or general term, but sometimes applied specifically to the brain, heart, lungs, and liver.
For the phr *stop my vitals*, see Stap *v* and Stop *v* 9 c
a 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 134 Now hee.. purgeth away the causes and nutriment of the maladie, and then corroborates the vitals 1641 Tatham *Distracted State* iv i (1651) 24, I feel my vitals fail me 1690 C Nesse *O. & N Test* I 52 Like the wound in the heel, far from the vitals, the head or heart. 1708 Swift *Sacram Tests* Wks 1755 II i 125 If you think a poultice made of our vitals will give it any ease, speak the word 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 127 The weapon has missed your vitals 1791 Cowper *Odyss* ix 347 Me, then, my courage prompted to approach The monster And to transfix him where the vitals wrap The liver 1861 Pauly *Aeschylus* (ed 2) *Choeph* 264 *note*, The notion in the mind of the speaker is that of a cold chill at the vitals 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 246 A miscellaneous collection of bits of broken iron pots and lumps of lead frisking among their vitals.

b *fig* or in fig context.
1641 Milton *Reform.* II. 64 Now heare how they [i e. the prelates] strike at the very heart and vitals [of monarchy] 1671 Trenchfield *Cap Gray Hairs* (1688) 32 The dainty Tooths of some corroding so far into their estates, as to reach the very vitals. 1719 W Wood *Surv. Trade* 56 The truest Sign of our Vitals not being tainted, and that we are not wounded in any Noble Part, but go on increasing in Trade. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 350 Such immense sums, drawn from the vitals of all France 1802–12 in Bentham *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 536 The very life and vitals of the cause lies in secreting the evidence. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep* I (1867) 7 Tiberius continued to brood over the plague-spot he had discovered in the vitals of his country. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* I. iii (1875) 37 To have fastened upon the very vitals of the national existence.

2. *transf.* Parts or features essentially necessary to something, essential points, essentials.
1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch Eng* 30 So long as the vitals and fundamentals of faith and truth abide 1657–8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 433 If the vitals were preserved, I should not differ for the rest 1689 *Myst Iniq* 9 Tho all English Protestants have ever been at an Accord in all the Essentials and Vitals of Religion. 1702 C. Mather *Magn Chr* III II. xxvii. (1852) 504 Of pernicious consequence to the very vitals of religion 1887 *Pall Mall G* 4 May 11/1 When the Parnellite leaders approached the vitals of the issue

b. The vital parts of a ship. Cf. Vital *a.* 3 b.
1884 *Pall Mall G* 13 Nov 5/1 *Ruchuelo* Speed 17 knots; 6,200 tons; 8½ in armour over vitals 1894 C N Robinson *Brit Fleet* 288 The armour shielding the gun, the machinery, and 'vitals' of the vessel

†**Vitaly.** *Obs.*—0 In 5 **vytaly.** [var. of ME. *vitaille* Victual *sb.* Cf. obs. Flem. *victalie* (Kilian).] Victual, victuals.
c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 511/1 Vytaly, or vytayl, *victuale*

Vitalyge, obs. f. Victualage.

Vitascope (vəi tăskōup) *U.S.* [f. L. *vīta* life + -scope] A variety of kinematograph
1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Despatch* 4 Apr. 1/2 The vitascope throws upon a screen by means of bright lights and powerful lenses the moving life size figures of human beings and animals 1896 *N Amer. Rev.* Sept 380 As yet, vitascope exhibitions are confined to episodes lasting from two to five minutes 1897 *Pop Sci. Monthly* Dec 180 In some forms of apparatus, such as the vitascope, the shutter is omitted.

†**Vita tion.** *Obs.*—0 [ad L *vītātio*, f. *vītāre* to avoid.] 'An eschewing, voiding, or shunning' (Blount).
1623 Cockeram I [Hence in Blount and Phillips]

Vita tiveness. *Phren.* [Irreg. f. L *vīta* life.] The love of life, the desire to live, regarded as a special faculty of the mind or brain.
1843 G Combe *Syst Phrenol* (ed 5) I 292 Dr Spurzheim was disposed to admit the existence of this faculty, which he calls Vitativeness 1884 G Cohen *Mod Self-Instr. Phrenol* 131 To cultivate Vitativeness people should lead a natural and healthy life

Vitayle, -ayll(e, obs. forms of Victual.

Vitayler, -lour, obs. forms of Victualler.

†**Vitch,** obs var Fitch *sb* 1 (Cf. Vetch.)
1598 Florio, *Vezza*, the pulse Veccie, or Vitches

Vitellour, Vitel, obs. ff. Victual(ler.

†**Vitele** *Obs.*—1 [a. obs. Pg. *vitele.*] = Betel.
1582 N Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind* I. xvii. 44 In this was ye Vitele which the king doth chaw in his mouth

Viteler, Vitell, obs ff. Victual(ler.

Vitellarian (vitelē·rĭăn), *a Anat* [f. next.] Of or belonging to the vitellarium
1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* I 67 The function of the vitellarian gland may be taken on by cells of the ovary, or oviduct *Ibid* IV. 199 Passing between the anterior vitellarian masses.

‖ **Vitellarium** (vitelē·rĭŭm). *Anat.* Pl. **-aria.** [mod L, f. *vitell-us* Vitellus.] An accessory gland in the female productive organs of some worms, by which the vitellus for the eggs is secreted; a yolk-gland.
1865 *Nat Hist. Rev.* July 336 There is added a highly specialised yolk-forming apparatus, or vitellarium' 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv Anim* iv 178 The two vitellaria, which are long and simple or branched tubes, open into the oviduct.

Vitellary (vi telări, vitelări, vəi-), *sb.* and *a.* [f L *vitell-us* Vitellus + -ary]
A. *sb.* †**1.** The place or part where the yolk of an egg is formed. *Obs*
1650 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* (ed 2) III xxviii 151 A greater difficulty is, how the sperm of the Cock, attaineth unto every egg, since the vitellary or place of the yelk is very high. 1687 *Phil. Trans* XVI. 482 Now this fecundation seems to be in the Vitellary, and not in the Uterus.

†**2.** (See quot) *Obs*—0
1736 Bailey (fol) Pref, *Vitellary* the Yolk of an Egg; but some use it to signify a Cluster of Eggs.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the vitellus; vitelline.
1846 *Proc. Amer Philos. Soc.* IV. 307 There can be no mammiferous germ independent of vitellary matter. 1854 S. P Woodward *Mollusca* II 161 The contractions of this caudal vesicle and of the vitellary vesicle alternate 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim.* vi 323 A caecal process, the remains, according to Rathke, of one lobe of the vitellary sac of the embryo

Viteller, obs. form of Victualler

Vitelli-, combining form of L. *vitellus* Vitellus, employed in a few scientific terms, as **vitelli·ferous,** vitelli genous, vitelli·gerous, vite·lligine *adjs.*, producing the vitellus or yolk.
1819 Lindley tr *Richard's Obs Fruits & Seeds* 52 The most simple *vitelliferous embryo. *Ibid* 59 This embryo is composed, like those which are called vitelliferous, of two distinct bodies. 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 121*/1 The ova, as they continue to descend in the *vitelligenous part of the tube, assume the form of sub triangular flattened bodies. 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* p cxxv, A complicated reproductive apparatus, in which vitelligenous exist independently of germigenous glands. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim* vii 442, I am inclined to believe that these epithelial cells play the part of vitelligenous cells 1898 *Proc. Zool Soc London* 555 The larvæ of many Teleosteans..in the *vitelligerous condition. 1864 Cobbold *Entozoa* 214 The female organs consist of two masses of *vitelligine glands occupying a limited space.

Vite llicle. *Biol.* [f. L. *vitell-us* Vitellus + dim. ending *-cle*] A vitelline sac, a yolk-sac.
1852 Brande *Dict Sci*, etc. (ed 2) Suppl s.v, In man and mammalia the vitellicle is called the 'umbilical vesicle'.

Vitellin (vite·lin, vəi-) *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. Vitell-us + -in 1]
1. The albuminoidal substance in the yolk of egg, a mixture of albumin and casein.
1857 Miller *Elem. Chem*, *Org* 647 These bodies of minor importance, such as globulin and vitellin 1867 Bloxam *Chem* 614 Yolk of egg contains a modification of albumen termed vitelline 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* II 640/1 The yolk is a bright yellow mixture of about sixteen per cent of vitellin, a substance resembling albumen
2 A related substance found in the seeds of plants. Also *attrib.*
1882 Bentley *Man. Bot.* (ed 4) 35 The proteids exist in these grains as globulins, which hitherto have been known only to occur in animals, that is, as myosin-globulin and vitellin globulin. 1885 Goodale *Physiol Bot* (1892) 364 Weyl holds that legumin is a mixture of vegetable vitellin and casein

Vitelline (vite·ləin, -in, vəi-), *a* and *sb.* Also 5–6 vitellyn(e, 6 vytellyn, 7 vitellin. [ad. med L. *vitellīn-us*, f L. *vitell-us* Vitellus. Cf. OF *vitellin* (in sense 1).]
A. *adj* **1.** Coloured like the yolk of an egg; deep-yellow with a tinge of red. In early use *spec.* of bile.
? *a* 1412 Lydg. *Two Merchants* 307 Yif of colre he take his groundement Pure or vnpure, citryn or vitellyne. *c* 1530 *Judic. Urines* II. viii. 33 Color Prassyn is gendred of a color vitellyn *Ibid.* ix 36 b, Coler citrin & Coler vytellyn be all one 1596 Barrough *Meth Physick* (ed 3) 393 Matter cholericke and filthie (as one would say) vitelline, the which causeth feuers. 1666 G Harvey *Morbus Angl.* xxv (1672) 56 If we should commit the first of these, namely yellow, or vitellin choler to the test 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* vi 244 A yellow colour arises, which indicates vitelline Bile. 1887 W Phillips *Brit Discomycetes* 144 Hymenium vitelline, stem rather long.
2. *Biol* Of or belonging to the vitellus or yolk of an egg.
1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 545/1 Only the.. oily particles

of the vitelline nidus could be expected to be seen. 1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 73 An ovum may contain a supplementary nutrient vitelline mass, properly called yelk 1883 *Science* I 451/2 This sac .was connected with the foetal vascular system by a vitelline artery and two veins

b. *Vitelline membrane, sac,* the transparent membrane which surrounds the yolk of an egg; the yolk-sac; the investing membrane of the embryo

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys Anat* I 48 The first, or the vitelline membrane of the ovum, is the wall of a cell. 1861 J R. GREENE *Man Anim Kingd*, *Cælent* 15 In addition to these parts, many ova are provided with an outer envelope, known as the yolk-sac or 'vitelline membrane' 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 166 Generally the vitelline sac of the embryoes is free.

B *sb* The yolk, the vitellary substance.

1891 *Cent Dict*

Hence † **Vitellinous** *a* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* 35 in *Gard Assist.*, Vitellinous, or yellow barked [willow-tree]

Vite llo-, combining form (cf VITELLI-) of VITELLUS, used in a few terms (*Biol* and *Chem.*), as vitello-duct, -intestinal *a*, -lutein, -phag, -rubin (see quots).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 647 Internally it opens, when single, into the *vitello duct, or germ-duct. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Orr's Circ Sci.* II. 84 A communication is found to have arisen between the yolk and the intestine, by a wide duct termed the *vitello-intestinal duct 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II 247/2 In the red eggs of *Maja squinado* R Maly found two kinds of coloring matter, which he named *vitellolutein and vitellorubin. *Ibid.* 248/1 Vitellolutein is soluble in alcohol to a clear yellow solution 1904 *Science* 8 April 588/2 There is no satisfactory evidence to show that the cells are really such, and not dividing cleavage cells or possibly *vitellophages 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II 248/1 *Vitellorubin occurs in an amorphous form, soluble in alcohol to a brown fluid.

Vitello·genous, *a.* [f. prec. + -GEN + -OUS.] Producing the vitellus or yolk

1872 E R LANKESTER *Advancem. Sci.* (1890) 265 The others disappear as vitellogenous cells. 1878 F J BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 301 This vitellogenous layer occupies the portion of the chamber behind the egg cell

‖ **Vitellus** (vite·lŭs, vəi-). [L. *vitellus* yolk of an egg.]

1. *Embryol.* The yolk of an egg; the germinative contents of an ovum-cell

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Egg*, In the middle of the inner White, is the *Vitellus* or Yelk 1826 GOOD *Bk Nat* (1834) I. 165 In this respect the albumen of the cotyledon corresponds with the vitellus of the hen's egg 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* xv 26 Nothing can be more close than the mode of development in these and of the vitellus in the eggs of certain *Mollusca* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anim.* 367 In certain Amphipods .the vitellus undergoes complete division

2. *Bot.* A fleshy sac situated between the albumen and the embryo in a seed.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys Bot* 292 The *Vitellus* is esteemed by Gærtner to compose the bulk of the seed in Fuci, Mosses and Ferns 1829 † CASTLE *Introd Bot* 245 The vitellus is an organ of a fleshy but firm texture, situated, when present, between the albumen and embryo 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 444 Embryo minute, enclosed in a vitellus, and outside of abundant fleshy albumen.

b. (See quot)

1900 B. D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot Terms, Vitellus*, an oily substance adhering to the spores of Lycopodium.

Viterde, variant of VITTERED *a. Obs.*

† **Viteroke.** *Obs.*—1 [app. related to VITTERED, FITTERED *a*] A ragged upper garment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Heo hudet eke hore hole cloðes, & doð an alre vuemeste on viterokes al to torene

Vith, ME. form of WITH.

Vipele, southern ME. var. FIDDLE *sb.*

Viti-, combining form of L. *vītis* vine, occurring in a few forms, as viti·ferous *a.* [L *vitifer*], † **vitigi neous** *a* [L. *vitigineus*] (see quots).

Also (in recent dicts) *viticide* something which kills or destroys vines; *viticolous* adj., living on or in vines

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Vitiferous*, that bears Vines 1721 BAILEY, *Vitigineous*, that cometh of a Vine 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v *Porrum*, The vitigineous wild leek of Gerrard.

† **Vitial,** *a. Obs*—1 [f. L *viti-um* + -AL] VICIOUS.

1614 T ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks (1629) 253 There is nothing on it [*sc* earth] that is of it, which is not become more vitiall, then vitall

Vitiate (vi·ʃiĕt), *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* Also 5-6 **viciat(e,** 6 **vicyate, vycyat(e.** [ad. L. *vitiāt-us* (med.L also *viciāt-us*), pa. pple. of *vitiāre*. see next.]

1. Vitiated, depraved, infected, spoiled. **a.** In predicative use.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) IV 427 Peple viciate and pollute, to whom hit was not lawefulle to offre. *Ibid* V. 213 A man viciate of body scholde not receyve ordres 1539 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 1 (1541) 1 b, Fyre *is the clarifyer* of other elementes if they be vicyate or out of theyr naturall temperaunce. 1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 79 Yf the matrice be perysshed or otherwyse viciate. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I. 14 The Blood is vitiate or corrupt.

b Const *by* or *with*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III lx. 140 Nature sliden & viciat by be first man Adam boru3 synne 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* Ded. 1 For the elde bokes .thou3 thei were mad ful treuly, 3et be thei viciat be the writeres 1533 MORE *2nd Pt Confut. Tindale* II. Wks. 636/2 The scripture adulterate and viciate with false gloses & wronge exposicions. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III 7 Neyther with the sonne beame is viciate the sterre, Nor yet by the bearing of a sonne, the mother.

c Used attributively.

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II (1895) 202 In their viciate and corrupt taste 1665 G HARVEY *Advice agst Plague* 15 Add thereunto the vitiate disposition of the air. 1913 A. NOYES *Tales of Mermaid Tavern, Raleigh,* He never stooped, Never once pandered to that vitiate hour

† **2** *Sc. Law* Rendered null or void, interfered or tampered with. *Obs.*

1586 in *Dunfermline Regr.* (Bann. Cl) 449 Ye auld assumptioun of ye said thrid is vitiat be ye said commendatouris proper deidis 1593 *Sc. Acts Parlt, Jas VI* (1816) IV 25/2 As ony pairt of the rent of dumfermling now viciat salbe recoverit. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Comm Laws Scot* I. XVII § 2. (1699) 135 It is said to be suspect, if it appear vitiat by ocular inspection

Vitiate (vi ʃiĕt), *v.* Also 6-8 **viciat(e,** 7 **vitiat, vitiatt.** [f. L. *vitiāt-* (med L. also *viciāt-*), ppl. stem of *vitiāre* (whence It. *vaziare*, Sp. and Pg *viciar*, F *vicier*), f. *vitium* VICE *sb.*] Cf. prec.]

I. *trans* To render incomplete, imperfect, or faulty, to impair or spoil.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1303/1 Hym must we serue, though specially wyth the mynde (whych if it be not good, viciateth all together) yet..also wyth body and goodes and al. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm., Matt. v. 16* (1640) 82 A superstitious end, or a seditious end vitiates the best worke. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 453 Other Advices were prefer'd, which do many times vitiate, if not ruine, the most noble and valiant Undertakings 1678 BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* vii. § 2, 197 This Doctrine of Justification hath been, and is greatly vitiated in the Church of Rome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 25 ¶ 5 A continual Anxiety for Life vitiates all the Relishes of it, and casts a Gloom over the whole Face of Nature. 1738 WARBURTON *Div Legat.* I 166 Time, which naturally and fatally viciates and depraves all things 1794 HUTTON *Philos Light*, etc 124 It would only lead us into error, and thus vitiate the science or philosophy in which it were employed 1808 J. HASLAM *Observ. Madness & Mel.* 1 (1809) 31 It might be urged, that in these instances, the perception was vitiated 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav* (ed 9) 60 Considering that a deviation from truth by the fraction of a hairbreadth, would vitiate the figure.

b. To corrupt (*a*) literary works or (*b*) language by carelessness, arbitrary changes, or the introduction of foreign elements

(*a*) 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 198 The Septuagint which we now have is the same for substance with that anciently used, though by the injury of time, and frequent transcriptions vitiated 1788 REID *Aristotle's Logic* 1 § 5 There is reason to doubt whether what [works] are his be not much vitiated and interpolated

(*b*) 1690 TEMPLE *Ess, Poetry* Wks. 1720 I. 243 Wherever the Roman Colonies had remained, and their Language had been generally spoken, the common People used that still, but vitiated with the base Allay of their Provincial Speech 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed 3) III. 4 It is observable, that the Normans could not well pronounce Lincoln, but vitiated it to Nichol 1756 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref, Many barbarous terms and phrases, by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style, are rejected from this. 1790 'CASSANDRA' (J. Bruckner) *Crit. Tooke's Purley* 55 Those who consider how much the language had been vitiated at the time they lived, by the importation of foreign words

2 To render corrupt in morals; to deprave in respect of principles or conduct; to lower the moral standard of (persons).

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks 1311/2 We shulde note well and marke thereby, that the vice of a vicious personne, viciateth not the company or congregacion. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 59 This will not vitiate persons, but your nature and your posterity 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref 13 Mankind is not so vitiated with prejudice 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 177 ¶ 12 The suppression of those habits with which I was vitiated. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVII (1788) 199 If any part of the representative body be not chosen by the people, that part vitiates and corrupts the whole 1853 C L BRACE *Home Life Germany* 258 In 1806, the army had become thoroughly vitiated by luxury 1880 E KIRKE *Garfield* 55 In short, he had only one fault, but that was radical, and in the end, vitiated the whole man. He was thoroughly selfish.

b. Similarly with impersonal objects.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witches* v. v. (1886) 80 He being a spirit, may with Gods leave and ordinance viciat and corrupt the spirit and will of man 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal., Sat* ii, Many spots my mind doth vitiate 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* Pref (Arb) 12, I encounter'd there Innocencie, not vitiated by conversation with the world 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 324 So doth one vice cherished and allowed corrupt and viciate all the vertues in the whole world 1724 R. FIDDES *Pract Disc* II 93 Sufferings vitiate the best tempers 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 172 ¶ 2 Many vitiate their principles in the acquisition of riches 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* III 263 The encouragement of an amusement which does seem to be vitiated there 1847 HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm* VIII (1853) 362 One sin of youth vitiates a protracted life 1861 MILL *Utilit* I. 4 To what extent the moral beliefs of mankind have been vitiated by the absence of any distinct recognition of an ultimate standard.

c. To pervert (the eye, taste, etc), so as to lead to false judgements or preferences.

1806 A HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 120 Stomachs may be so far vitiated as to lose all relish for plain roast, or boiled meat 1828 CRAIG *Lect Drawing*, etc II 103 This practice has such a tendency to vitiate the eye and to mislead the mind. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I VI (1852) 245 It had the mischievous effect of vitiating the public taste and stimulating the consumption of ardent spirits.

† **3.** To deflower or violate (a woman). *Obs.*

1547-50 [see *Vitiating* vbl sb.] 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I 35 I till she returned into her owne natural forme, in which he vitiated her, and of her begat Achilles *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 49 This beautious Maid [Venice] hath bin often attempted to be vitiated 1675 BAXTER *Cath Theol* I 107 Being not .moved by him (as David to murder Urias, and to vitiate his wife) 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ¶ 8 He confessed his Marriage, and his placing his Companion on Purpose to vitiate his Wife 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV 81 It was a felony and attended with a forfeiture of the fief, if the vasal vitiated the wife or daughter of his lord 1791 BURKE *Let Member Nat Assembly* Wks. VI 36 Pedagogues, who betray the most awful family trusts, and vitiate their female pupils

4 To corrupt or spoil in respect of substance; to make bad, impure, or defective

1572 J JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 For blood is the treasure of lyfe, not viciated 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 103 As a dead Flie doth vitiate a whole boxe of sweet oyntment 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 125 Euen as women in their monthly courses doe vitiat their looking glasses. 1652 L S. *People's Liberty* III 6 As much water cannot so soon be viciated as a lesser quantity 1674 R GODFREY *Inq & Ab. Physic* 33 The very texture of his Stomach and other vital bowels was vitiated 1759 MILLS tr *Duhamel's Husb* I XVI. 93 Farmers distinguish the wheat thus vitiated by saying that it is blacked in the point 1789 W BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 465 When the saliva is vitiated, the curing of the disorder is the cure of this symptom. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* XXXIV, The oncoming of a malady that has permanently vitiated the sight 1882 *Med Temp Jrnl* No 52. 177 As I shall endeavour to show you, it vitiates the blood.

b *esp* To render (air) impure and so inadequate for, or injurious to, life.

1715 DESAGUILIERS *Fires Impr* 34 The ill Humours which go out of their Bodies vitiate the Air more and more 1793 BEDDOES *Consump* 137 Only a very small portion of the air was vitiated, i e. converted into fixed air 1869 E. A PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 118 The impurity of the air vitiated by respiration 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 84 This gas would unduly accumulate, and . vitiate the entire bulk of the atmosphere

5 To render of no effect; to invalidate either completely or in part; *spec* to destroy or impair the legal effect or force of (a deed, etc.).

1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I 170 An earthly judge is subject to misprision, mis-information, partiality, corruption, and sundry infirmities that may vitiate his proceedings. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 104 A Transposition of the Order of the Sacramental Words, does, in some Men's Opinion, vitiate Baptism 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 37 If all the absurd theories of lawyers and divines were to vitiate the objects in which they are conversant, we should have no law, and no religion left in the world 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 21 If an undefined portion of a bequest is to be applied to a purpose void by the statute, it vitiates the whole. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* XII XXVII, I told them flatly that, as Mr. Egerton's agent, I would allow no proceedings that might vitiate the election. 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q B Div 568 The plaintiff is engaged in carrying out the illegal objects of the association; and this circumstance alone vitiates the contract for repayment

b. To render (an argument, etc.) inconclusive or unsatisfactory

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. III. § 1 308 This will not vitiate the foregoing Conjectures 1846 MILL *Logic* I. V § 3 The theory of that intellectual process has been vitiated by the influence of these erroneous notions 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam Lect Sci* (1867) 73 His proof is vitiated by an enormous oversight and the thing. is a physical impossibility. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ* II § 84. 94 It is this eternity of atom which vitiates the hypothesis

† **6. a** To adulterate *Obs.*—1

1728 SHERIDAN tr. *Persius* II (1739) 35 It was Luxury first made us vitiate our Oyl with Cassia.

† b To alter feloniously *Obs*—1

1753 *Scots Mag* Aug 420/1 And William Taylor, for vitiating a bank-note.

Hence **Vi·tiating** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a.*

1547 HOOPER *Declar Christ & Office* XII. L VIIJ, The deathe of his chyldre, the conspyricie of Absolon, the viciating of his wiues. *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin* (1769) V 21 The Collegiate Chirch was translatid to Abergwili for vitiating of a Maide. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps* Tracts (1727) 392 The yielding to every corrupt affection and passion is as great a vitiating and weakening of the mind 1669 BOYLE *Certain Physiol Ess* (ed 2) *Absol. Rest Bodies* 27 Finding its passage obstructed by the vitiating of the Pores of the Glass. 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 275 A certain vitiating unsoundness of mind. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* XXIX, No man can escape this vitiating effect of an offence against his own sentiment of right

Vitiated (vi·ʃiĕted), *ppl a* [f the vb] That has undergone vitiation; corrupted, spoiled, impaired. **a.** In respect of substance.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 135 Those [almonds] that [are] reserued all the yeare, so that they waxe not too dry, or in their colour and substance vitiated [etc]. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 43 Wholesome meats to a vitiated stomack differ little or nothing from unwholesome 1688 BOYLE *Vitiated Sight* 271 Some may think that [such] a man has rather an excellent, than a vitiated sight. 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 285 These cells becoming turgid with this viciated matter, raise the *cuticula* 1770 *Phil Trans* LX 400 It might seem possible, that blood-letting had only let out the vitiated part. 1813 J THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 648 When the vesications pass into the state of sloughing, or vitiated ulcers 1826 S COOPER *First Lines Surg* (ed 5) 38 Certain deleterious kinds of food, such as the ergot or vitiated rye 1867 A BARRY *Sir C Barry* VI 166 The smoke and vitiated air of every room in the building. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 213 Confinement in the vitiated atmosphere of an ill-ventilated dark room

b. In some abstract quality or principle.

1660 R Coke *Power & Subj* 189 No affliction, or the keeping the thing detained, ought to injure the Appellant, or the vitiated Cause ayded by remedy of the Appeal 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I 201 To have no other Guide than that of their own abominable and vitiated Passions 1740 Cibber *Apol* IV 68 It is to the vitiated and low Taste of the Spectator, that the Corruptions of the Stage have been owing 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 100 It is in us the degenerate choice of a vitiated mind 1833 I Taylor *Fanat* I I Vitiated religious sentiments have too much connexion with the principles of our physical constitution to [etc] 1841 D'Israeli *Amen Lit* (1867) 97 This vulgar or corrupt Latin was the vitiated mother of the sister languages of Europe 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II XIV. 115 Vitiated instincts may also account for some of the hybrid unions above referred to.

Vitiation (vɪʃɪe·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L *vitiātio* (rare), or f Vitiate *v*] The action of vitiating, the fact or state of being vitiated, in senses of the verb.

1635 Jackson *Creed* VIII XX § 5 No addition is forbidden, but such as includeth a vitiation of the text 1658 Phillips, *Vitiation*, a corrupting or defiling; also a deflowring 1666 G Harvey *Morb Angl* XVII. (1672) 35 The cause of the foresaid extenuation of body is imputed to the bloods vitiation by malign putrid vapors, smoaking throughout the vessels. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 429 That vitiation of taste which frequently occurs in fevers, when every taste is irregular and every one bad 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb* (1861) 61 The original name of the island has already undergone considerable vitiation 1843 Mill *Logic* I II § 5 With the least vitiation of the truth of any propositions 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* XXV, No man ever struggled to retain power over a mixed multitude without suffering vitiation

Vi tiator. *rare*$^{-1}$ [ad L. *vitiātor* (rare) or f. Vitiate *v*] One who or that which vitiates

1846 Landor *Imag Conv* Wks I 68/2 The worst vitiator and violator of the Muses and the Graces

Viti culated, *a. Bot. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *vīticula*, dim. of *vītis* vine.] (See quot.)

1727 P. Blair *Pharmaco-Bot.* v. 215 Viticulated, or Vine-like Leaves

Viti culo·se, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod L *vīticulōsus*, f L. *vīticul-a* (see prec.)] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas Bot* 1222/1 *Viticulose*, furnished with trailing stems or viticulæ

Viti·culous, *a rare*$^{-1}$. [See prec. and -ous] Resembling the shoots of a vine.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp* 264 Out of which [*sc.* the root of scammony] slender and viticulous branches [L *viticulosæ sun cuti*] issue

Viticultural (vɪtɪkʌ ltɪŭrăl, vəɪtɪ-), *a* [f. Viticulture + -al] Of or pertaining to viticulture; connected with the growing of vines

1865 *Pall Mall G* 7 Nov 9 All viticultural operations not requiring the muscular strength of a man 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV 610/2 Hungary, from a viticultural point of view, forms by far the most important part.

Viticulture (vɪ tɪkʌltɪŭɪ, vəɪtɪ-) [f. Viti- + Culture] The cultivation of the vine; vine-growing.

1872 Thudichum & Dupré (*title*), A Treatise on the Origin, Nature, and Varieties of Wine being a complete Manual of Viticulture and Œnology 1881 *Spectator* 12 March 345 Viticulture can only be successfully followed by those who give to it constant personal attention 1902 A Dobson *S. Richardson* III 66 His latest idea was to establish viticulture in England.

Hence **Vitic lturer, Vitic lturist,** one who is engaged in the cultivation of the vine; a vine-grower.

1882 *St James' Gaz* 29 March 6/1 A process of elimination turned to account by the viticulturists 1890 *Nature* 13 Nov 38/2 To aid in these researches, relations have already been opened with horticulturists and viticulturists. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/2 Then the viticulturers tried to carry on the trade themselves.

Vitiliginous (vɪtɪlɪ·dʒɪnəs), *a* [f. L. *vitilīgin-*, stem of *vitilīgo* (see next) + -ous] Of or connected with, of the nature of, vitiligo.

1898 P Manson *Trop Diseases* XXVI 392 They [leprosy spots] may be mere vitiliginous patches

‖ **Vitiligo** (vɪtɪlə·gou) *Path.* [L. *vitilīgo* tetter] A skin disease characterized by the presence of smooth white shining tubercles on the face, neck, and other parts of the body, a species of leprosy.

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Vitiligo*, a foulness of the skin with spots of divers colours Morphew 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Vitiligo*, a sort of Leprosie, there are Three kinds of them [etc]. 1814 Bateman *Cutaneous Dis.* (ed 3) 274 The disease, which is here intended to be designated by the term *Vitiligo*, is somewhat rare 1864 W T Fox *Skin Dis* 21 Albinism, vitiligo, deformities of vascular and sebaceous structure 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VIII 604/1 The dark skinned races are rather more subject to vitiligo than those of fair skin and light hair

Hence ‖ **Vitiligoi dea,** a skin-disease resembling vitiligo

1873 F T. Roberts *The & Pract Med* 779 A peculiar enlargement [of the liver] associated with vitiligoidea 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 767 Two cases are discussed by Addison and Gull..in relation to vitiligoidea.

Vitili·tigate, *v rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *vitilitigāre*] (See quot) Hence **Vitilitigating** *ppl. a.*

1670 Blount *Glossogr* (ed. 3), *Vitilitigate*, to backbite, to detract, to wrangle, or make bate *Hudebras* [Cf next] 1819 H Busk *Vestriad* III 717 In heaven yclept Alecto But Discord called by mortals here on earth; A vitilitigating horrid girl.

Vitilitiga tion. *rare.* [See prec. and -ation.] Contention, wrangling.

1647 N Ward *Simple Cobler* 14 It is a most toylsome taske to runne the wild goose chase after a well breath'd Opinionist They delight in vitilitigation 1663 Butler *Hud* I III 1262 I'll force you by right ratiocination To leave your Vitilitigation

†Vitiliti gious, *a Obs*$^{-1}$ [f L. *vitilitig-āre* (see above), after *litigious*] Contentious, quarrelsome.

1683 E Hooker *Pref Pordage's Mystic Div* 19 Most inevangelicly malevolous, vitious, vitilitigious

Vitiosity (vɪʃɪ·ɒsĭtɪ). Also 6–7, 9 vicyosity (6 -itie, -itee), 7 visiositie. [ad. L. *vitiōsitās*, f. *vitiōsus*: see next and -ity. So OF. *viciosité* (*vicieusté*, *-eté*), It. *vizzosità*]

†**1** A defect or fault; an imperfection *Obs.*

1538 Elyot *Dict* Addit., *Cacia*, viciositie, or that whiche we commonly do calle, a faute in a thynge 1563 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 199 With my natural viciosity of overmuch shamefastness I am so babished that [etc] 1589 Putti nham *Eng Poesie* (Arb) 167 It may come to passe that what the Grammarian setteth downe for a viciositee in speach may become a vertue and no vice 1665 Jer. Taylor *Unum Necess.* VI § 16 Any person that hath a fault or a legal impurity, a debt, a vitiosity, defect, or imperfection.

2. The state or character of being morally vicious.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 247 Reason by little and little doth illuminate, purge and cleanse the soule in abating and diminishing evermore the visiositie thereof 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* I. § 42 My untamed affections and confirmed vitiosity makes mee dayly doe worse 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I III Contents 104 It is not only moral vitiosity which inclines men to atheize. 1782 J Brown *Compend View Nat. & Rev Relig* I 13 An inconceivable vitiosity of nature absolutely inconsistent with godhead. 1836 Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* Notes (1852) 380 The vitiosity of sin and public injury are here correlative

†**b** An instance of this, a vice. *Obs*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med* II § 7 There are certaine tempers of body, which doe hatch and produce vicyosities, whose monstrosity of nature admits no name. 1657 Gaule *Sap Just* 9 That, after Baptism, it is no real vicyosity, but only a penalty.

†**3.** The quality of being physically impaired or defective. *Obs.*

1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet* I (1672) 9 In this Gum [*sc.* myrrh] Venus is much delighted, as being a help to the vitiosity of the Matrix 1651 N Biggs *New Disp.* P 223 If the more waterish and yellow bloud doth denote its vitiosity

4. *Sc. Law* The quality of being faulty or improper in a legal aspect

1765–8 Erskine *Inst Law Scot* III IX § 52 Such confirmation purges the vitiosity of his former intromissions 1838 W Bell *Dict Law Scot* 529 It infers an intention on the part of the intromitter to account for his intromissions, which takes off the vitiosity, and renders him liable only to the extent of his intromissions

Vitious(ly, -ness, varr. Vicious(ly, -ness. **Vitivert,** var. Vetiver **Vitle, Vitler,** obs. ff. Victual(ler **Vitles,** obs. Sc f. Witless *a.* **Vitnes,** obs Sc. f. Witness. **Vitoll,** obs. f. Victual. **Vitraell,** obs f. Vitriol.

‖ **Vitrage** (vɪtra·ʒ) [F. *vitrage* glass-windows, f. *vitre* glass] *Vitrage net* (also *cloth*), a lace-net or thin fabric suitable for window-curtains

1886 *Daily News* 14 June 2/7 Window-blinds, vitrage nets, and other goods made upon curtain-machines are only in moderate request 1894 *Times* 19 April 4/3 A steady business is being done in curtains, antimacassars, vitrage nets, &c.

Vi traillist, *rare.* [f. as prec] A maker of glass; an artist in glass-work for windows, etc.; a designer in stained-glass.

1607 B Barnes *Divils Charter* III v. F 3, Th' Italian Vitraillist, Which in the fierie Phlegitonian flames, Did worke strange vitriall dilidioes for Dames 1904 *Daily News* 28 July 4/1 In the inner gallery is a large and ambitious picture, and some drawings by the young artist But it is as a vitraillist that he excels

†Vitre, *sb. Obs rare.* Also 5 vytre [a. F. *vitre*, ad. L. *vitrum* Vitrum] Glass.

c 1420 Lydg *Ballad Commend. Our Lady* 113 O glorious viole, O vitre inviolate! 1599 A Hume *Hymnes* III. 55 The glansing thains, and vitre bright, Respiends against the sunne.

†Vitre, *a Obs. rare.* [ad. F *vitré*, or L. *vitreus*, f *vitrum* glass.] = Vitreous *a.* 2 a

c 1530 *Judic Urines* II. v 24 The .v. spice of flewme is called fleume vitrium..anglice a flewme vitre *Ibid* II ix 36 b A fleume vitre, and a whyte fleume be all one

Vitre, variant of Vitry *Obs.*

†Vitreal, variant of Vitrial *a Obs*

1658 Phillips, *Vitreal*, or *Vitrine*, belonging to, or made of glasse

†Vi·trean, *a Obs. rare* [f. L *vitre-us* vitreous + -an.] Of or resembling glass.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vitrean*, *Vitrine*, belonging to Glass, glassie, glassie-green, clear like glass, or resembling glass 1778 W Pryce *Min Cornub* 60 Vitrean Ore of an irregular figure

Vitree, variant of Vitry *Obs.*

Vitrefacture. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Cf Vitri- and Facture.] (See quot.)

1842 R Park *Pantology* (1847) 478 Under the head of *Vitrefactures*, we include glass, pottery, and porcelain. [Hence *vitrifacture* in Worcester (1846), and later Dicts]

†Vitremyte. *Obs*$^{-1}$ (Of obscure meaning.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 382 And she that helmed was in starke shoures Shal on hir heed now were a vitremyte [*Harl* wyntermyte].

Vitreo-, combining form, on Greek models, of L. *vitreus* Vitreous *a*, employed in a few special terms having little or no currency.

1828–32 Webster, *Vitreo electric* containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass *c* 1840 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI. 496 Lustre [of thrauhte] vitreo-resinous 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2713/2 *Vitreograph*, a photograph on glass. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v, Vitreo dentinal, -dentine.

Vitreole, obs. form of Vitriol.

Vitreo·sity. *rare.* [f L. *vitre-us* (see next) + -osity] The state or quality of being vitreous.

1889 A Irving *Metamorphism of Rock* 110, I have been led to recognise vitreosity as a phenomenon occasionally exhibited by water.

Vitreous (vɪ trĭəs), *a.* Also 8 vitrious. [f. L. *vitre-us* of glass, glassy, bright, etc, f. *vitrum* glass, Vitrum see -ous. Cf. F. *vitreux*, *-euse.*]

1 Of or belonging to, consisting or composed of, glass; of the nature of glass, glassy.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* II 1 51 Calcination or reducing it by Arte, into a subtile powder, by which way and a vitreous commixture, glasses are sometime made hereof. 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* III 15 The tumid Bladder bounds at every Kick, bursts the withstanding Casements, the Chassys, Lanterns, and all the brittle vitrious Ware. 1784 Cowper *Task* V 161 Mirrour needed none Where all was vitreous 1791 W. Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. IV IV 275 A vessel of earthenware with a vitreous coat. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip* VII (1842) 224 Glass would then be easily acted upon, and the product obtained would not be pure, but a combination, with part of the vitreous matter 1852 Dickens *Repr. P*, *Plated Article*, Of course, you saw the glaze—composed of various vitreous materials—laid over every article. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk Geol* II. II § 4 105 The final stiffening of a vitreous mass into solid stone

fig 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI 206 He had left the vitreous and mercurial clime of France. for the voluptuous and indolent air of Italy

b. *Geol* and *Min* Resembling glass in brittleness, hardness, lustre, and mode of cleavage.

1774 in Forster *Voy* (1777) I 587 Some of them carried arms, which were headed with a black vitreous lava. 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) I. 409 All real lavas except those of the vitreous kind affect the magnetic needle, unless the iron they contain be much oxygenated. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 45 There are evidences of a vitreous lava in one of the isles of Faroe 1849 Murchison *Siluria* III 38 It is often intersected by veins of vitreous quartz. 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Geol*, etc 498 Redruthite—Vitreous Copper Prismatic Copper Glance. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 306 *Vitreous Silver* Native argentic sulphide 1882 Geikie *Text Bk. Geol.* II II § 4 100 Crystallites seem to be earlier or peculiar forms of crystallization developed in many vitreous rocks.

c *Chem* Resembling glass in composition

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I. 369 There remains in the retort a vitreous mass, which is very pure arsenic acid. 1826 Henry *Elem Chem* I 363 Equal parts of potassium and very pure and vitreous boracic acid were put into a copper tube. 1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* XIV 122 Like sulphur, it is capable of existing in various allotropic modifications, one of which is crystalline, the other vitreous.

d. *Anat.* and *Zool* (See quots.)

(*a*) 1858 Humphry *Hum Skeleton* 206 The separation of the outer and inner tables of the skull by the intervening diploe The inner, or 'vitreous' table, which is the most dense. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl* VIII. 759 An inner dense, brittle, and somewhat glass like layer, known as the vitreous table or layer

(*b*) 1873 C W. Thomson *Depths of Sea* VII. 422 When the first specimen of *Hyalonema* was brought home, the other vitreous sponges. were unknown 1879 Carpenter in *Encycl. Brit* IX 378/2 The Vitreous *Foraminifera* may be grouped into three families. *Ibid.* 385/1 The material of their 'porcellanous' or 'vitreous' skeletons 1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 121 Vitreous sponges (*Hexactinellidæ*) are silicious forms, characterised by the striking beauty of the skeleton, which is like spun-glass

2. †**a.** *Med.* Of phlegm Having the thick viscid consistency of molten glass. *Obs.*

1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* 437 Of phlegme, if salt, from thirst. If vitreous, from fixed paine. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* III 98 She voided much vitreous phlegm and bilious humours. 1707 Floyer *Physic Pulse-Watch* 75 A moderate degree of Cold produces a sweet Phlegm and the greatest an *Acerbe* vitrious slime towards the coldest time of Winter

b *Vitreous humour* (or *body*), the transparent gelatinous substance occupying the posterior and larger part of the eyeball. † *Vitreous tunicle* (see quot. 1704).

1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat Philos.* I 96 We have sometimes speedily frozen Eyes, and thereby have turn'd the Vitreous humor into very numerous and Diaphanous Films 1676 *Phil Trans* XI. 747 As to the Vitreous humor, he judges it to be of that nature, that being once lost, it can never be repaired 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Vitrious Tunicle*, a thin Film, or Coat, which is said to separate the Glassie Humour from the Chrystalline 1710 J Clarke tr *Rohault's Nat Philos* (1729) I 237 The Vitreous Humour being one of the most transparent Things that we know of in the World 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII 175 Its elasticity will assist the cellular texture of the vitreous

humour .in restoring the indolent form 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 553 The Vitreous Body is a soft, perfectly transparent, tremulous mass, occupying the three posterior fourths of the cavity of the ball of the eye 1877 M FOSTER *Physiol* III ii (1878) 398 The rays of light traverse in succession the cornea, the aqueous humour, the lens and the vitreous humour

c. *elliptical*, as *sb.* = prec

1869 G LAWSON *Dis Eye* (1874) 144 He has succeeded in thus extracting the lens without the loss of any vitreous. 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX. 479 A quantity of the thin fluid vitreous escaped

3. *Vitreous electricity*, positive electricity obtained from glass by friction.

1759 *Phil Trans* LI. 308 Experiments. respecting the vitreous and resinous electricities, as they are called 1799 [see ELECTRICITY 1 b] 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 1 (1904) 18 Thunder was not then mere Electricity, vitreous or resinous 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II. 357 The genius of reading and of gardening are antagonistic, like resinous and vitreous electricity. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sc* xi 238 If glass is briskly rubbed with silk it becomes charged with positive electricity, formerly called vitreous electricity for this reason.

4. Resembling that of glass; characteristic of glass.

1811 A. T THOMSON *Lond. Disp* (1818) 196 The tears are brittle, and break with a vitreous fracture 1841 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 5) 130 This change from the vitreous to the crystalline state sometimes takes place suddenly. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I 42 They form a perfectly black mass, generally possessing a fatty or vitreous lustre. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys Geog.* 2. (1878) 20 Modern lavas have often a vitreous structure (glassy) such as obsidian.

b. Having the colour or appearance of glass

1874 R BUCHANAN *Pan* Poet Wks I 90 What time the pallid sickle wax'd Blue-edged and vitreous o'er the blackening West 1882 — *Annan Water* i, The vitreous rays of the moon began playing on the window panes. 1900 W D JACKSON *Gloss. Bot Terms, Vitreous*, .transparent, hyaline, formerly used for the light green of glass

5. *Comb.*, as *vitreous-like, -shelled* adj

1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl Brit.* IX 378/1 The vitreous-shelled *Foraminifera* constitute the most elevated division of the group 1902 *Westm Gaz* 22 Sept. 6/3 Some of the finer wares will break showing a vitreous like substance.

Hence **Vitreousness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), and later Dicts.

Vitreously (vi·trĭəsli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY 2.] In a vitreous manner: a. With positive electricity.

1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos.* IV xlvi. 264 Those attracted by excited wax, are vitreously electrified 1844 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 2) 9 We are led to the inference that the cloth is vitreously electrified 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math The Electr & Magn* I. 75 The outside of the vessel will be found to be vitreously electrified.

b. Glassily; like glass

1904 HOWELLS *Son of Royal Langbrith* 62 In the moonlight Hawberk's face had a greenish hue, and his eyes shone vitreously.

Vitrescence (vitre·sĕns). [f. VITRESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The state of becoming vitreous or glassy; vitrified or vitreous condition.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 279 Mineral alkali promotes their [*sc* zeolytes] vitrescence most, next borax, microcosmic salt least. 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV 264/1 The vitrescence was produced by beacon fires lighted during times of invasion 1903 *Academy* 24 Jan 75/2 The difficulty in most cases arises from the high vitrescence of surface [of Chinese porcelain]

So **Vitre scency.** *rare.*

1756 F HOME *Exper Bleaching* 116 Their junction with oils, and their vitrescency 1847 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* (1858) 365 They are artificial structures, in which vitrescency was designedly induced.

Vitrescent (vitre·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *vitr-um* glass + -ESCENT Cf It *vitrescente*] Tending to become glass, susceptible of being turned into glass, glassy

1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 48 They seem to be formed chiefly of the vitrescent fluor, debased by a less agitated or divided clay 1767 *Phil Trans.* LVII. 440 The stone is of an extreme hardness, and almost a petrifaction of many different stones, but all vitrescent 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub* 262 The nitre and tartar are rendered still more vitrescent by the borax 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 756 Iron ores .require calcareous additions, and the copper ores, rather slags or vitrescent stones, than calcareous earth. 1855 tr *Labarte's Arts Mid Ages* VIII. 289 A vitrescent coating

Vitrescible (vitre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. L. type **vitresc-ĕre* to become glass + -IBLE, or directly a. F. *vitrescible* (*a* 1762), = It. *vitrescibile*, Pg. *-vel.*] That can be vitrified; vitrifiable

1754 HUXHAM in *Phil Trans* XLVIII 841 Loosely combined with the vitrescible earth 1786 WEDGWOOD *Ibid* LXXVI 400 This effect is constant in certain clays, and begins earliest in those which are most vitrescible. 1794 R. J SULIVAN *View Nature* I 450 They have likewise been ranked among vitrescible stones. 1825 HIBBERT in *Trans Soc Antiq Scot* (1831) IV 166 The interstices between them being filled full of this vitrescible iron ore 1872 YEATS *Techn Hist. Comm* 266 Vitrescible colours are now laid on the glass, and burned into it.

Hence **Vitrescibi·lity.** [Cf. F. *vitrescibilité*] 1786 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans* LXXVI. 401 Enabling us to ascertain the degree of vitrescibility of bodies that cannot actually be vitrified by any fires which our furnaces are capable of producing.

† **Vitral,** *a Obs.* [f. L. *vitr-um* glass + -IAL.] Composed of glass, glassy, vitreous.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I. xii. 50 Their fixed heauen, or vitriall and chrystalline circles, is a salt body 1608 TOPSELL *Hist Serpents* 161 As for the flesh, it is of a vitriall or glassie colour. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl* (1880) 125 Place your plate, and pile your vitriall boales Nest vpon nest

Vitrial(l, obs forms of VITRIOL.

† **Vi·triary,** *a. Obs.*—[f. L. *vitr-um* glass. Cf. L. *vitreārius* glass-worker] Relating to the making of glass.

1668 SIR T BROWNE *Let. Merrett* 29 Dec, Wks (Bohn) III. 508 Though I have not been a stranger unto the vitriary art, both in England and abroad

† **Vi·triate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. as prec] *trans* To make clear like glass.

1631 A WILSON *Swisser* II i 106 An ownce of Honestie, Cleare, Pure, well vitriated

† **Vi·triature.** *Obs.*—[f. as prec] (See quot)

1569 R ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr* IV III 32 It helpeth maruelously to take a dramme of the vitriature or glasing of vessels made in pouder

Vi·trics. *rare*—[f. L. *vitr-um* glass + -IC 2.] (See quot.)

Hence *Vitric* adj, in some later Dicts

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 2713/2 *Vitrics*, this term includes the fused compounds in which silex predominates, such as glass and some of the enamels, in contradistinction to the ceramics, in which alumina predominates

† **Vi·trid,** *a. Obs.*—[f as prec + -ID 1] Glass-like, vitreous.

1777 J. WILLIAMS *Acc Anc. Ruins* 11 In some others, the stones seem to have been partly run down, and partly enveloped by the vitrid matter

Vitrie, variant of VITRY *Obs.*

Vitrifaction (vitrifæ·kʃən). [See VITRIFY *v.* and -FACTION.] = VITRIFICATION.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Vitrification*, or *Vitrifaction*, the Act of converting a Body into Glass, by Fire 1840 VYSE *Oper Pyramids Gizeh* I 228 In some instances the glaize was of an extremely brilliant colour, and a perfect vitrifaction. 1845 LADY EASTLAKE *Trnls & Corr* I 169 We now come nearer into granite Edinburgh such petrifactions or vitrifactions, of houses. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 264/2 In Scandinavia, where there are hundreds of ordinary forts, no trace of vitrifaction has yet been detected

Vitrifacture : see VITREFACTURE.

Vitrifiable (vitrifəi·ăb'l), *a* [f. VITRIFY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *vitrifiable* (1734).] Capable of being vitrified, admitting of conversion into a glassy substance by means of heat.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II III 69 Vitrification is the last or utmost fusion of a body vitrifiable, and is performed by a strong and violent fire, which keeps the melted glasse red *hot* 1684 BOYLE *Porousn Anim & Solid Bod* VII 98 We are wont to add to the vitrifiable matter, either some prepared metal, as calcined Copper [etc] 1709 *Phil Trans.* XXVI 382, I believe that with this Oil there is mixed a great deal of the earthy, vitrifiable part of the Metal. 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 3 The primary, or vitrifiable, earth he looks upon as the basis or matrix of all other earths. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 53 Mr Achard found a mixture of two parts calcareous earths and one part magnesia vitrifiable 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 574 The same mixture of vitrifiable materials will yield very different results. 1878 MRS J J YOUNG *Ceramic Art* 182 The compartments are then filled with vitrifiable enamels

Hence **Vitrifiabi·lity.** [Cf. F. *vitrifiabilité.*] 1891 *Cent Dict*

Vi·trificable, *a. rare*—[Cf. VITRIFICATE and -ABLE So Sp. *vitrificable*, Pg. *vitrificavel*, It *vetrificabile.*] Vitrifiable.

1727 BAILEY (vol II), and in later Dicts

† **Vitrifica·cious,** *a Obs.*—[Cf. next and -ACIOUS.] Resembling glass

1794 R. J SULIVAN *View Nat.* II. 105 A black, compact, hard bitumen, brittle and vitrificacious in breaking

† **Vitrificate,** *pa pple. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *vitrificāt-us*, pa. pple. of **vitrificāre* to vitrify] Vitrified. Also † **Vitrificate** *v. trans.*, to vitrify.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* V XVIII in Ashm. (1652) 152 And make thy fyre so temperat, That by the sydys thy Water be never vytryfycate 1626 BACON *New Atl* (1635) 162 We have crystals likewise, and glasses of divers kinds, and among them some of metals vitrificated 1721 BAILEY, *Vitrificate*, to turn into Glass

Vitrification (vitrifikē·ʃən) [ad med. or mod.L **vitrificātio*, f. **vitrificāre* to vitrify. Cf. F. *vitrification* (16th c.), Sp. *vitrificacion*, Pg. *-ação*, It *vit-, vetrificazione.*]

1. The action or process of vitrifying; conversion into a glassy substance by fusion due to heat; the fact of being so converted.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 Vitrification is Combustion, converting Calk and Cineres into transparant glasse. 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 50 The last and proper action of that element [fire] is but vitrification, or a reduction of a body into Glasse 1661 BOYLE *Scept Chem.* v. 322 Cuppels ought to be Destitute of Salt, lest the Violence of the Fire should bring them to Vitrification 1709 *Phil Trans* XXVI 378 We may look on it as the beginning of Vitrification, or a middle state between Metal and Glass. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc, Wks. 1840 V 454 There is no earth known so vitrifiable as not to require some auxiliary solvent to facilitate its vitrification. 1804 P F. TINGRY *Paint & Varnish Guide* 301 This vitrification is facilitated by the addition of a certain quantity of carbonate of potash, or carbonate of soda 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* II III iii 416 Sandstone, though *per se* infusible, is perfectly capable of vitrification 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog* xxxv. (1878) 613 Stones originally separate, get, so to speak, glued together in the process of vitrification

b. With *a* and pl An instance of such conversion.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 291 Likewise in their Putrefactions, or Rusts; as Vermilion, Verdegrease, Bise, Cirrus, &c and likewise in their Vitrifications 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* II 1 53 Crystall is not onely trituable, and reduceable into powder, by contrition, but will subsist in a violent fire, and endure a vitrification 1759 DELAVAL in *Phil Trans* LI 86 Because all vitrifications must proceed from previous calcinations

2 The result or product of vitrifying, a vitrified substance or body.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 136 We yet more detest the precipitations, vitrifications, and preparations of Mercury, Antimony, Tuty, Sulphur, &c 1762–71 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) II. 235 Sir Theodore communicated to them the process of the principal colours which ought to be employed in enamel, and which surpassed the famous vitrifications of Venice and Limoges 1769 *Phil Trans* LX 17 Both abound with pyrites and crystallizations, or rather vitrifications. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl Archit Irel* 89 This is also observable in the interior of the building, where there is a slight superficial vitrification 1860 SMILES *Self Help* ii 41 He had but to cover this material with a vitrification of transparent glaze

† **Vitrificatory,** *a Obs.*—[Cf. prec and -ORY] Causing, or resulting in, vitrification

1678 R R[USSEL] tr *Geber* II. i. II VII. 54 Having no good Fusion in Heat of Fire but a vitrificatory Fusion only.

Vitrified (vi·trifəid), *ppl. a.* [f VITRIFY *v.*]

1. Converted into glass or a glassy substance by exposure to heat, rendered glassy, glazed.

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II 1 53 Vitrified and pellucide bodyes are of a clearer complexion in their continuities, then in their powders and Atomicall divisions 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* II 49 The sun would convert it at length either into an heap of ashes, or a lump of vitrified metal 1777 J WILLIAMS *Acc. Anc Ruins* 15 It was all one heap of vitrified ruins from top to bottom. *a* 1787 G WHITE *Selborne* IV, The sand .fluxes and runs by the intense heat, and so cases over the whole face of the kiln with a strong vitrified coat like glass *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav New Eng*, etc (1821) II 80 At a little distance from the pit there was a large pile of calcined and vitrified ore 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 349 Glazed or vitrified pipes should only be used in or under buildings 1869 J PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* II 37 That foul vitrified matter called lava.

b. *fig.* Icy, frozen

c 1779 CRABBE *Midnight* 216 The winds that in converging Furrows plough The freezing pool.. Are arm'd with pain, and vitrified their Wings

2. *Vitrified fort*, a hill-fort of a type occurring in Scotland and some parts of the Continent, the stones of which have been converted into a vitreous material by the action of fire.

1777 J WILLIAMS *Acc Anc. Ruins* 25 The largest vitrified fort I ever saw, is on the south side the Grampians, in the shire of Angus 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot* 115 Upon the top of an insulated hill adjoining, there appears to have been what some would call a vitrified fort, though others will have it to be the vestiges of a volcano 1825 HIBBERT in *Trans Soc Antiq Scot* (1831) IV 180 The name of *vitrified fort* may with much advantage be exchanged for the more comprehensive and untheoretical one of *vitrified site* 1851 D WILSON *Preh. Ann* II III iii 413 One of the most remarkable specimens of a vitrified fort in Scotland. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr Pol & Educ.* IX. 173 The vitrified fort on the Hill of Noath.

Vitriform (vi·trifōm), *a.* [f L. *vitr-um* glass.] Having the form or appearance of glass.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 449, 120 [grains] of the Vitriform Phosphoric Acid 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* I 432 You will obtain a vitriform matter, of the colour of an animal's liver. 1834 J FORBES *Laennec's Dis Chest* (ed 4) 217 The tuberculous induration is semi-transparent, vitriform, and humid 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif* 176 The space between the amnios and chorion principally filled with a liquid called by M Velpeau the reticulated or the vitriform body.

Vitrify (vi·trifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *vitrifier* (16th c), or med.L **vitrificāre* (Sp. and Pg *vitrificar*, It *vit-, vetrificare*), f. *vitr-um* glass see -FY]

1. *trans.* To convert into glass or a glass-like substance, to render vitreous by fusion due to heat.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 25 Stones which .endure the strength of fire, and are not consumed therewith, but rather vitrified *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I i xxix, Surely, that grand Universal-fire at the day of judgment may by its violent ardor vitrifie and turn to one lump of Crystal, the whole Body of the Earth 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 45 Sometimes also is that heat so very intense, as further to melt it and vitrifie it 1690 T BURNET *Theory Earth* II 46 Clayey soils, and such like, may by the strength of fire be converted into brick, or stone, or earthen metal, and so melted down and vitrified 1728 in *6th Rep Dep. Kpr Rec* App II 218 Vitrifying the dross of metals so as to mould the same like Bricks or Tiles 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett*, etc, Wks 1840 V. 239 The metal appeared to have been not only melted, but even vitrified 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 418 This glass pierces crucibles and vitrifies them 1863 A C RAMSAY *Phys Geog* IV (1878) 39 Shales, sandstones, &c, are often vitrified at the points of junction with greenstone, basaltic, and felspathic rocks 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1873) I iii 79 The clay pipes are met with everywhere, often vitrified.

fig a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 155 Every ordinary wit can vitrifie, and make transparent pieces, and discern their corruptions. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* Wks 1786 III 221 By her flames, in heaven try'd, Nature is wholly vitrify'd 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char* (1852) 102 The soys, ketchups, and other .compounds, with whose astringent juices we vitrify the coats of our stomachs

absol 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 54 That so small a fire can vitrify, will be better understood by him that knows how small a heat at a Lamp Furnace will melt Glass

2 *intr.* To become vitreous; to turn into glass or a substance resembling this.

a 1626 BACON *Physiol Rem* (1679) 101 We see Metals will vitrify 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 103 These are apt to vitrifie, and make Glass and Crystal withal 1770 *Phil Trans* LX. 226, I imagined that metals might not calcine or vitrify except in the same circumstances 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric Chem* (1814) 328 Such lime easily vitrifies, in consequence of the affinity of lime for silica and alumina 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text bk Geol.* xiv. 252 Resisting heat without slagging or vitrifying

Hence Vi·trifying *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc Philos* 32 So strictly united as to maintain their union in the vitrifying violence of the fire 1756 F HOME *Exper. Bleaching* 155 The heat was just below the vitrifying point 1839 URE *Duct Arts* 1019 White vitrifying pastes, fit for receiving all sorts of metallic colours. *Ibid* 1159 The vitrifying colours are laid on by means of larger hair pencils

Vitrine (vi·trin), *sb* [a. F *vitrine*, f. *vitre* glass] A glass show-case for specimens or for objects of art. (Also *attrib.* in *vitrine table.*)

1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 430/2 Four large vitrines in the Vase Room are now appropriated to the display of the Greek examples

†**Vitrine**, *a. Obs*—0 [ad. med L. *vitrīn-us*, f. L *vitrum* glass.] Vitreous.

1656 [see VITREAN *a.*]

Vitrinopal: see VITRITE.

Vitriol (vi·triǫl), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 vitriole, 5 vit-, vytreole, 5–6 vytryol(e, 6–7 vitriall (6 -olle), 5– vitriol; 5–7 vitriall, 6–7 vitrial, 7 vitraell. [a. OF. (also F) *vitriol* (13th c; = Sp. and Pg. *vitriolo*, It. *vetriolo*, *-uolo*, *vitriolo*, *-iuolo*, *.-ivuolo*) or directly ad. med.L. *vitriolum* (Albertus Magnus) f *vitrum* glass.]

1 One or other of various native or artificial sulphates of metals (see 2 and 3) used in the arts or medicinally, esp sulphate of iron a Used in *sing.* without article.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol & T* 255 Vnslekked lym, chalk, Poudres diuerse, asshes, .Cered pottes, sal peter, vitriole 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579 *Draganti*, vytryole, or coporose *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 40 Puluerez of alume, zucarine brent, of attrament, and of vitriol 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* Adm iv in Ashm (1652) 190 Also I wrought in Sulphur and in Vitriall, Whych folys doe call the Grene Lyon 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F j b, Halfe an ounce of vytryol wherof the ynke is made 1599 A. M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 317/1 Bloodstenchinge Take of the best Vitriolle, beate it smalle, and boulte it through a fine cloth 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks (1653) 210 Copperas or Vitriol is a mineral salt which. doth farre excel many other kinds of salts 1681 tr *Belon's Myst Physick* Introd 38 Those Acides, and acrimonious Particles of the Salt and Vitriol which had caused its Sublimation 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp* 8 The last is what is forced from Vinegar, Vitriol, and such like acid Substances 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., The Antients give the Name *Chalcitis*, or Chalcite, to native Vitriol, which is a kind of mineral Stone, of a reddish Colour 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) III 124 Besides sulphur, vitriol is also made here, of a sapphire colour. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I. 359 The chloride of calcium melting easily in the still, enables the whole of the acetic acid to be evolved at a lower temperature than when vitriol is employed 1879 M^CARTHY *Own Times* xviii II 26 The use of vitriol was recommended among other destructive agencies.

b. In *pl* (or with *a*).

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 79 Of atramentez, i of vitriolez, bene many kyndez. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I. ix. 37 Some of these salts are bytter as wormewood, some sharpe as vitriolls. 1656 J SMITH *Pract Physick* 6 They that drink of them purge forth black excrements by reason of the vitriols. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., According to Boerhaave, Vitriols consist of a metallic Part with a Sulphur adhering, a menstruous Acid, and Water. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess* 395 Vitriols have been discovered buried in the ancient sandy bed of that sea 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 1004 The several vitriols being distinguished by their colours, or by the metals which they contain

2. With distinguishing epithets: a. With adjs. of colour. *Blue, green, red, white vitriol*, sulphate of copper, iron, cobalt, and zinc respectively

c 1400 tr *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 14 Grene vitriol, & he be do to a man of a drie complexioun, engendrith fleisch. [*a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 79 Per is a spice of vitriol þat is called vitriolum romanum, i coporose; And it is of ȝalow colour in reward of þe grenner vitriol. And þer is one of white colour bot not schynyng.] 1611 COTGR., *Marcassin iaulne*, Red vitriolll 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 617 A salt that had some resemblance to white Vitriol. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v., In Blue Vitriol, the Metal, wherewith the Acid, etc. is join'd, is Copper. 1751 GIBSON *Diseases Horses* III iii 193 In some cases it [*sc* the horse's eye] may be touched with the blue Vitriol stone, or the Lunar caustic. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I 66 Green Vitriol hath a saltish and astringent taste 1819 BRANDE *Chem* 247 Copper and Sulphuric Acid—Oxysulphate of Copper—Blue Vitriol 1837 DANA *Min.* 180 Cobalt Vitriol Red Vitriol Sulphate of Cobalt. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* s v., White vitriol is a combination of sulphuric-acid and oxide of zinc 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci.* IV. 224/2 Ferrous sulphate is the salt so well known as green vitriol, and also in the impure state as copperas.

b. With other adjs., as *English*, *German*, *Hungarian*, *Roman vitriol.*

1573 *Art of Lunning* 7 Then put in it two unces of greene Coporas, or els of Romayne Vitrial, which is beste. 1611 COTGR., *Vitriol d'Allemagne*, German Vitriolll *Ibid*, *Vitriol d'Hongrie*, Hungarie Vitriolll 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 134 The English bring into France Leade, Tynne, English Vitriall, or Shoemakers blacke 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* III 66 Take of Hungarian, or the best English Vitriall 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Roman Vitriol is made by exposing these Pyrites to the Air, till such time as they calcine 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I i 46 Take Hungarian Vitriol, Allum, of each half a Pound, Phlegm of Vitriol 10 Pounds. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VII. 505/1 Sulphuric acid and copper form sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, or Roman vitriol, or blue copperas.

3. With term indicating the base, as *vitriol of cobalt, copper, iron, lead, silver*, etc.

1695 W W *New Light Chirurg Put out* 61 The Pouder consists of a Vitriol of Copper 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1715) 453/1 Of this opened Sol, to make Vitriol of Gold 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Vitriol of Copper* or *Venus*, is Blue Chrystals made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, Evaporation, and Chrystallization in a cool place. *Ibid*, *Vitriol of Silver*, or of the *Moon* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v, Of this kind are the Vitriols of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin *Ibid*, Vitriol of Quicksilver, the name of a chemical preparation of quicksilver, with acid spirits *Ibid.*, Another method of making the Vitriol of mercury 1791 *Phil Trans* LXXXI 381 Fused on a plate of platina, with the vitriols of tartar and soda, it appeared entirely to resist their action. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 90 If they are considered .as Vitriols of Cobalt and Nickel, they are ranged among Ores 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 288 The patient bore large doses of the vitriols of copper and of zinc.

†b. *Vitriol of Mars, Moon, Venus*, etc. (see quots. and 1704 in prec.). *Obs.*

1678 SALMON *Pharm Lond.* 836/2 Filings of Steel are digested in Spirit of Vitriol, to make Vitriol of Mars 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), *Vitriol of Mars*, Iron and Spirit of Vitriol mix'd and distill'd together. 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Vitriol of Mars*, or *Salt of Steel*, is made by dissolving Steel in some proper Acid Menstruum then Evaporating and Chrystallizing to gain the Salt as above in Copper 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym* I 66 These crystals are called Green Vitriol, and Vitriol of Mars.

4. a. *Oil of vitriol*, concentrated sulphuric acid.

1580 FRAMPTON tr *Monardes' Med agst Venome* 117 b, In our time there hath been compounded and drawen out an Oyle, which they call Oyle of Vitriolll or Coporace 1611 COTGR., *Huile de vie*, Oyle of Vitriolll 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech* xxii. 176 This we fill'd with Oyl of Vitriol and fair water. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, s.v., Oil of Vitriol, which comes out after the Spirit, by heightning the Fire wherewith that had been rais'd 1779 *Phil Trans.* LXX 31 Add, by a little at a time, as much vitriolic acid, commonly sold by the name of oil of vitriol, as will re-dissolve the whole 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* xv (1842) 391 Pouring in so much concentrated oil of vitriol as shall moisten the fragments. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 102 Water made slightly sour by addition of a little oil of vitriol.

b. *Spirit(s) of vitriol*, a distilled essence of vitriol.

1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 175 Such as Oyl of Tartar and spirit of Vitriol. 1674 *Phil. Trans* IX 44 As for the Acid Saline Principle, I suppose no person who hath tasted the Spirit of Vitriol, will question its abounding in that subject. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Salt*, Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Salt, and Spirit of Vitriol. 1771 *Encycl Brit* II 72/1 If the vitriolic acid contain much water, it is then called spirit of vitriol. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 223 This may be sharpened with the spirits of vitriol 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1336 *Vitriol, Sweet Spirit of*, a term for sulphuric ether

fig 1679 ALSOP *Melius Inq* II i 174 The Medicine is the same; only Rome has added a few drops of the Spirits of Vitriol.

†c. *Colcothar, earth, salt, of vitriol*. see quots. Also *elixir of vitriol*· see ELIXIR *sb* 4

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit* I. 21 Comatous children are .., cured by Vomitive Salt of Vitriol 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 453/2 *Terra Vitriolt dulcis*, sweet Earth of Vitriol. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s.v. *Sulphur*, Colcothar, or fixed salt of vitriol. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s v, A fine purple matter, called colcothar of vitriol 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I. 95 Take red calcined vitriol, or colcothar of vitriol

5. *fig.* (In allusion to the corrosive properties of vitriol.) Virulence or acrimony of feeling or utterance.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1788) 90 Flat and insipid in your retired state, but brought into action you become vitriol again 1872 SPURGEON *Treas David* Ps lv 3 They cast the vitriol of their calumny over me. 1895 *Literary World* (Boston) 8 Nov. 359/1 This introduction, with its mixture of genius, shrewdness, and vitriol, is a piece of prose not to be missed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vitriol bath, chamber, -maker, marcasite, -thrower, -throwing, water*, vitriol ochre, a former name of glockerite; †vitriol stone, a native vitriol or sulphate.

1669 BOYLE *Certain Physiol Ess* (ed 2) *Absol. Rest Bodies* 15 A bulky Marchasite that I procur'd from a Virtuoso that lives just by a Vitriol-work, whither these among other Vitriol-Stones are brought. 1670 [see VITRIOLIC *a.* 1] 1675 E WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 43 Two vitriol waters in the Copper Mine of Herongrundt 1676 WISEMAN *Surg. Treat.* v. ix. 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grows luxurious, touch it with a Vitriol-stone, and it will .dispose it to cicatrize. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci* s v., The old iron, picked up by the poor people about our streets, is sold to the vitriol or copperas makers. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* viii, We had a talk about the vitriol-throwers at Cork, and the sentence just passed upon them 1849 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v v. (1877) III. 263 They mourned over the murders, and vitriol-throwing of the operatives, who were enslaved by mercenary delegates 1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 203 Reactions in the Vitriol Chambers 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* iv, Compassion is about as welcome to my feelings as a vitriol bath to fresh wounds.

Hence **Vi·triol** *v trans.*, to injure (a person) by means of vitriol, to expose (a thing) to the effects of vitriol

1897 *Westm. Gaz* 16 Dec 5/2, I do not want to be killed, and I have a particular objection to being vitriolled.

†**Vi·triolate**, *a Obs.* Also 7 vitriolet. [ad. med. or mod.L. **vitriolāt-us*, f. *vitriolum* vitriol. Cf. It. *vitriolato*, Sp. and Pg. *vitriolado*, F. *vitriolé.*]

1 Of or belonging to, resembling that of, vitriol

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* vi. xii 336 A vitriolate or copperose quality conjoyning with a terrestrious and astringent humidity 1665–6 *Phil Trans* I 323 This had somewhat of a Vitriolate taste 1672 BOYLE *Ess Gems* 159 Particles which I observ'd to be of a Vitriolate nature

2. Treated with vitriol. *Vitriolate tartar* (see VITRIOLATED 3 a)

1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinae* 513 As we see in Tartar Vitriolate. 1671 SALMON *Syn Med.* III lxxxiv 730 Vitriolate Tartar taken in Broath, extract of Hellebore [etc.] .are here good 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* III 95, I gave him Spring-water corrected with Vitriolate Syrup of Rasberries. 1704 [see TARTAR[1] 3 b] 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 40 The same double decomposition will be produced if, instead of tartar vitriolate, glauber's salt be used

3. Affected by, impregnated with, vitriol.

1666 BOYLE *Orig Forms & Qual* 339 This Vitriolate Nitre (if I may so call it) 1670 H STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 131 It is also manifest, that there are in the bodies of men solutions or liquors imbued with sundry salts, as aluminous, acid, and vitriolate, etc 1684 BOYLE *Porousn Anim. & Solid Bod* viii 125 So that their Texture was spoiled by the saline and vitriolate Corpuscles.

b. Of water, springs, etc.

1666 *Phil Trans* I. 359 That Pool seems to be of Vitriolate water 1667 *Ibid.* II 469 The Iron, that is said to be turned into Copper, by the Vitriolate Springs at Cremnitz in Hungary 1670 *Ibid* V 1043 There are also two Springs of a Vitriolat water, which are affirm'd to turn iron into Copper 1751 *Eng Gazetteer* s.v *Worton-Lower*, A vitriolate ferrugineous spring

Vi·triolate, *v. rare.* [Cf. prec and -ATE[3] *trans* To affect or treat with vitriol, to render vitriolic.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* I vii 27 By reason of a singular temper of sharpness vitriolated by sweet and sulphurus spirits 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vitriolate*, to convert, as sulphur in any compound, into sulphuric acid, formerly called vitriolic acid.

Vi·triolated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. or VITRIOLATE *a*]

†1. = VITRIOLATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*—1

1652 BIGGS *New Dispens.* F 144 The acid saline vitriolated qualities of wine, vineger, or juice of Limons.

2. Impregnated with vitriol: a. Of liquids.

a 1626 MEVEREL in *Bacon's Physiol Rem* (1679) 125 Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated Water 1670 H STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 154 The vitriolated Serum would not flame; the vitriolated blood did burn with a brisk but short flame. 1756 F. HOME *Exper Bleaching* 185 The liquor more acid than the vitriolated liquor in the foregoing experiment

b. Of minerals, etc., affected by native sulphates.

1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat* I. 250 Vitriolated clay, or alum, is rarely found 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 113 Mr Bergman deduces the origin of Vitriolated Silver, from the withering and Acidification of the Sulphurated Silver Ores 1802–3 tr *Pallas's Trav* (1812) I. 87 The vitriolated layers of mire still exhibit traces of sea-weeds and marshes 1805 W SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 49 Any spring of water that flows in the neighbourhood, will hence contain both alum and vitriolated iron.

3. Treated with vitriol a. *Vitriolated tartar*, sulphate of potassium (Cf. TARTAR[1] 3 b.)

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 628/1 Antimonial Tartar vitriolated 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Tartar*, Tartar Vitriolated, which some call Magistery of Tartar, is Oil of Tartar mix'd with rectify'd Spirit of Vitriol. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 25 Vitriolated Tartar is almost as hard to dissolve in water as the Selenites 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I 183 An innocent neutral salt, vitriolated tartar. 1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 4) 36 The residuum in the retort furnishes vitriolated tartar. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci* V. 795/2 Potassic sulphate..is the salt formerly called vitriolated tartar and *sal de duobus.*

b. With other sbs., as *ammonia, iron*, etc.

1788 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 395 Of vitriolated natron (Glauber's salt) four parts 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 67 Eight grains of myrrh, a grain and a half of vitriolated iron. 1801 *Encycl Brit.* Suppl I. 360/1 Sulphat of ammonia..was also called vitriolated ammoniac. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs* (1827) 169, I gave her emetics of vitriolated zinc and copper 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict.*, *Vitriolated Alkali* (Chem.), the sulphate of potash.

Vitriola·tion. [f. VITRIOLATE *v.*] (See quot.)

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Vitriolation*, the act or process of converting into sulphuric acid or vitriol

†**Vitriole·scent**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. VITRIOL *sb.* + -ESCENT] Passing into a vitriolated state. Hence **Vitriole scence.**

1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritol* 60 Dissolved, crumbled, vitriolescent copper-pyrites. *Ibid* 296 The spontaneous vitriolescence of pyrites.

Vitriolet, variant of VITRIOLATE *a.*

Vitriolic (vitrio·lik), *a.* and *sb* Also 7–8 vitriolick, 7 -ike, -iq(ue. [ad F. *vitriolique* (16th c., = It., Sp., Pg. *vitriolico*), or f. VITRIOL *sb.* + -IC.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to vitriol; having

the nature or qualities of vitriol, impregnated with vitriol.

1670 W Simpson *Hydrol Ess* 62 The solution of the vitriol marcasite precipitates the same vitriolick oaker 1676 Grew *Anat Pl, Exper. Luctation* II, § 4 Irish Slat seems to be nothing else but a Vitriolick Bole 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 257 In the Quartans, the Pain is from the vitriolic Cacochymia 1760 *Phil Trans* LI 470 It is of a subacid taste, and very nauseously vitriolic. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1862) I. xi 215 A mucous substance, which had something of a vitriolic quality, settled under the reticular membrane 1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton Th.* 33 This compound of metal and sulphur is destroyed by the contact of moisture and resolved into a vitriolic salt 1844 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* VII 108/1 If the pit water be vitriolic it becomes necessary to use every means to procure better water 1899 F I Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 49 A fiery white spirit, fresh from the still. .This vitriolic stuff seemed to meet every emergency

b *Vitriolic acid*, oil of vitriol

1747 Wall in *Phil Trans* XLIV Suppl 588, I acidulated the Liquors with the vitriolic Acid 1778 W Pryce *Min Cornub* 54 It entirely resists the vitriolick acid, which dissolves or corrodes every other known metallick body, except Gold. 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Moral T., Forrester, Banknotes*, The large bottle of vitriolic acid was broken 1842 Orderson *Creol.* xiii 137 The gas was generated from steel filings and vitriolic acid

2. *fig.* Of language, persons, etc.. Extremely sharp, caustic, or scathing, bitterly ill-natured or malignant.

1841 H F. Chorley *Music & Mann.* III. 31 Venting a flood of vitriolic sarcasm, or a flight of high-toned poetry. 1866 E P. Whipple *Characters & Charac Men* 5 Robespierre .[and] Frederick of Prussia..were both bitter and vitriolic natures 1879 McCarthy *Hist Own Times* II. 197 He never became more than a great Parliamentary critic of the acrid and vitriolic style 1903 Coleman *C Reade* III. v (1904) 324 For vitriolic vigour this epistle excels anything in the language

B. *sb* A vitriolic substance *Obs* —1

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Nov 1652, It had a taste of a strong vitriolic, and smelt like aqua fortis.

Vitriolico-, combining form of prec., employed in a few chemical terms, as *vitriolico-antimoniated, -muriated, -neutral.*

1782 Kirwan in *Phil Trans* LXXIII 49 Whenever a vitriolico-neutral salt is evaporated to a certain degree, the vitriolic expels these acids in its turn 1796 — *Elem Min* (ed 2) II. 113 [Silver] Vitriolico muriated, or Corneous Silver Ore. *Ibid.* 122 Vitriolico Antimoniated Silver Ore

Vitrio·lify, *v. rare*—° [f Vitriol *sb.* + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To vitriolize. Hence **Vitrio·lifying** *ppl. a.*

1674 *Phil Trans* IX. 72 The expansion of some of those prodigiously active Springy particles which together with the Aerial Salt were arrested by the Vitriolifying principle

†**Vi·trioline**, *a. Obs.* [f. Vitriol *sb.* + -ine 1.] Resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* III 34 Astringing waters, as Alluminous, and Vitrioline almost every where *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) III. 188 In a morish boggy ground ariseth a spring of a Vitrioline tast and odour. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compt* III 52 The Bath waters, wherein the vitrioline virtue is most eminent 1703 *Phil Trans* XXV 1573 How far these Stones are the effect of a Vitrioline Juice, I will not determin.

Vitrioli·zable, *a.* [f Vitriolize *v* + -able.] That may be vitriolized; capable of being converted into vitriol.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) II 82 That the Iron, in Pyrites, [is] spontaneously Vitriolizable. 1828-32 Webster. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Vitriolization. [f. next + -ation.] The process of converting, or of being converted, into a vitriol.

1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritol* 109 The vitriolisation of pyrites. 1782 Kirwan in *Phil. Trans* LXXIII. 74 As Mr Monnet has observed in his excellent Treatise on Vitriolization 1804 *Ibid.* XCIV. 318 The magnetical pyrites seems to be liable to oxidizement, but not to vitriolization

Vitriolize (vi·triŏlaiz), *v.* [f. Vitriol *sb.*]

1. a. *trans* To convert into vitriol; to vitriolate. Also *absol.*

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 453/1 Dissolve again in fair Water and crystallize or vitriolize as before. 1799 Kirwan *Geol Ess.* 395 By long exposure to the air and moisture they are at last vitriolized

b *intr.* To become vitriolated or vitriolic.

1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritol.* 327 Such pyritæ as vitriolise sparingly and leisurely. 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed. 2) II 80 There are some that spontaneously effloresce and vitriolize.

2 *trans.* To injure with vitriol; to throw vitriol at (a person) with intent to injure.

1886 *Daily News* 15 March (Cassell's), The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive vitriolized himself. 1901 *Daily Chron* 24 July 4/6 The painful case of a handsome girl who was 'vitriolised' by a rival

Hence **Vi·triolized** *ppl. a.* Also **Vi·triolizer**, one who throws vitriol with intent to injure

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov 2 Thinking he had to deal with a vitriolizer the servant ran down to call a policeman. 1891 *Ibid* 9 Nov 7/1 Vitriolized spices and arsenicated coffee 1894 *Westm Gaz* 17 Oct 6/3 With vitriolised drink supplied to you at fabulous prices

†**Vi·triolous**, *a. Obs* [f. Vitriol *sb.* + -ous. Cf. OF. *vitrioleux*] Of the nature of vitriol, vitriolic.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* III xxii 164 Some attrition from an acide and vitriolous humidity in the stomack *Ibid.* VI. xii. 336, I say, a vitriolous or copperous quality; for vitriol is the active or chiefe ingredient in Inke 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 56 Vitriolous, nitrous, &c Spirits

Vitrious, obs. form of Vitreous *a*

Vitrisoh, variant of Vitry *Obs*

Vitrite (vi·trəit). *Min* [f. L *vitr-um* glass + -ite 1] (See quots)

1856 Lawrence tr *Cotta's Rocks Class* (1878) 341 Opal, as a rock, usually only forms very subordinate masses, e g the so-called vitrite, which occurs at Meronitz, in Bohemia 1868 Watts *Dict Chem* V 1004 *Vitrinopal, Vitrite*, the matrix of Bohemian pyrope, related to pitchstone

Vi·tro-, combining form on Gr models of L *vitrum* glass, used in a few terms, as vitro-dentine, the hard external layer of dentine in a tooth; vitrophyre, a subdivision of porphyritic rocks; hence *vitrophyric* adj; vitrotype (see quot. 1875).

1849-52 *Todd's Cyc Anat* IV 882/1 The dental plate consists of a central mass of coarse osseous substance and an external sheath of very hard 'vitro dentine'. 1870 tr *Stricker's Man Histology* xv. (N Syd Soc) 471 The central portion [of a tooth] consists of vaso-dentine, which is covered with true dentine, external to which again is a thin layer of vitro-dentine. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2713/2 *Vitro-type* (Photography), a name given to the processes which involve the production of collodion film pictures on glass 1882 Geikie *Text-Bk. Geol* II II III 90 Vogelsang has proposed to classify this type [Porphyritic] in three divisions 1st, Granophyre, 2nd, Felsophyre, 3rd, Vitrophyre, where the ground mass is a glassy magna 1890 *Philos. Mag* March 288 Among the pyroxenic rocks the most noticeable varieties are the labradorite-audesites, the pyroxene-audesites—of which both 'trachytoid' and 'vitrophyric' forms occur

†**Vitrose**, *a Obs.*—° [ad L. type **vitrōs-us*, f *vitrum* glass] 'Glassy, full of glass.'

1727 Bailey (vol II)

Vitrous, *a. rare* [f. L. *vitr-um* glass. Cf. F. *vitreux*, and med L. *vitr us* adj.] Vitreous.

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Vitrous humor*, a moisture like to molten glass or chrystal, which is a part of the eye. 1779 Sir W Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX 51 *note*, A flexible, capillary, yellow glass, with small vitrous globules at a little distance one from the other. 1859 Mayne *Expos Lex* 1336 Omalius admitted a genus of vitrous rocks comprehending the silicated, vitrified stones or rocks.

†**Vi·trum.** *Obs. rare.* [L.] Glass; a glassy substance, a glass vessel

1657 *Physical Dict*, *Vitrum*, glass it's used to signifie glass distilling vessels, or any other vessels made of glass 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 51 A certain thin Lamina of a vitrum or vitrified part of the Metal. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 547/1 Le Febure makes the Salt of the Glass, but he mingles the Vitrum with its equal Weight of Sulphur in Pouder

Vitruvian (vitrū·viăn), *a.* [f. the name of M. *Vitruvius* Pollio, a Roman architect and writer on architecture (*c* 10 B.C.).] Of, relating to, or in the style of Vitruvius.

1762 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1765) I 116 Our buildings must be as Vitruvian, as writings in the days of Erasmus were obliged to be Ciceronian. 1835 R Willis *Archit. Mid. Ages* II. 23 *note*, The latter [Alberti] published the first treatise on the Vitruvian architecture, in 1485 1893 Symonds *Michelangelo* xiii II 217 Church, cupola, and spires are built up by a succession of Vitruvian temples.

b. *Vitruvian scroll*, a convoluted scroll-pattern employed as an architectural ornament

1837 *Antiq Athens* 19 A sort of thatch of laurel leaves, surrounded by an ornamental edge, usually termed a Vitruvian scroll 1886 G. Schumacher *Across the Jordan* III 173 A lintel stone . which is .. ornamented with the seven-branched candlestick and a sort of vitruvian scroll

Hence **Vitru·vianism**, the style or principles of architecture favoured by Vitruvius.

1859 Jephson *Brittany* VIII 115 Going straight from the debased flamboyant or perpendicular to Vitruvianism.

†**Vi·try.** *Obs.* Forms 5 **vettris**, *Sc* **vitrisch**; 6 **vitre**, 7 **vitree**, **vitrie**, **vittry**, 8 **vitry**; 6–7 **vittery**, 9 **vittory**. [ad. F. *Vitré*, the name of a town in Brittany. The early forms in *-is*, *-isch* prob. represent F. *Vitrées* pl, canvas cloths made at Vitré] *Vitry canvas*, a kind of light durable canvas. (Cf Vandelas) Also *ellipt.*

c 1425 *Foreign Accts* 59 m 23 a (P. R. O.), [A ship's bonnet containing] iiij di' uln' canab' de vettris 1497 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* I. 345 For xiiij elne of vetrisch cammas to ane litil palzoune of the Kingis, xiiij s. 1534 *Exch. Acc* 58/13 Vittery canvas 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuff* 27 For which is alwaies paide ready Golde, with salt, Canuas Vitre, and a great deale of good trash 1612 *Ledger A Halyburton* (1867) 319 Vandolose or Vitrie canves the ell, xs 1617 Moryson *Itin* III 134 And they bring from thence Linnen cloathes, called white Roanes and Vitree Canvas. 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 167 Linnens, narrow vandales, or vittry canvas 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 181, 17000 Hund of Vitry and Noyals Canvas *Ibid.* 284 Canvas Vitry, Canvas Norman 1757 J H Grose *Voy E Indies* 176 Holland's duck, or vitry, is whilst in use, more pliant, and less apt to split 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 714 *Vitry*, a light and durable canvas. *Ibid*, *Vittory*, a fine canvas, of which the waistcloths were formerly made

Vitsonday, obs Sc. form of Whitsunday.

‖ **Vitta** (vi·tă). Pl. **vittæ** (vi·tī). [L. *vitta* a band, fillet, chaplet, esp. one worn round the head.]

†**1.** *Anat* (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed 2), *Vitta*, that part of the Coat call'd *Amnion*, which sticks to the Infants Head when 'tis just Born [Hence in Phillips, 1706, etc.]

2. *Rom. Antiq* (See quots.)

Neither of the applications rests upon L usage

1726 A. Gordon *Itin Sept* 77 He [sc a Roman soldier] has a Sash or Vitta coming over his Breast, reaching to his Middle. 1847 *Kitto's Cycl Bibl Lit* I 227/2 The objects above denominated appendages and vittæ were straps of leather secured to the lower rim of the barrel of a suit of armour, and to the openings for arm-holes

3. *Zool* A band or stripe of colour.

1819 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool* XI II 346 The hypochondria [of the Guernsey Partridge] marked with a double black vitta 1849 Johnston in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II 365 Mite .marked on the back with a dark vitta or line forming two sigmoid flexures 1875 G N Lawrence *Birds S W Mexico* 51 *Lanius californicus*..bill grayish-white, behind the yellowish-white tip a black vitta

b (See quot)

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 403/2 The term vittæ is also sometimes applied to the various stripes which are found upon leaves, and which either arise from irregular distribution or entire deficiency of colouring-matter

4. *Bot.* **a** One of a number of elongated club-shaped canals or tubes occurring in the pericarp of the fruit of most umbelliferous plants and containing their characteristic oil. Usually in pl.

1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 4 The ridges are separated by channels, below which are often placed, in the substance of the pericarp, certain linear receptacles of coloured oily matter, called *vittæ* 1847 Steele *Field Bot* 30 Vittæ on the upper half of the fruit only *Heracleum* Vittæ as long as fruit .*Peucedanum* 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 156 Trimia primary ridges subequal, thick, smooth, rugose or plaited, with a large *vitta* inside each

b One of a number of internal projections occurring in the valves of diatomaceous plants.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict* 1900 Jackson *Gloss Bot Terms*

Vittail(e, obs. forms of Victual *sb.* and *v.*

Vittandly, obs. Sc. variant of Wittingly *adv.*

Vittate (vi·tĕt), *a* [ad. L *vittāt-us* bound with a fillet or chaplet, f. *vitta* Vitta + -ate 2.]

1. *Zool., Bot*, etc. Marked or striped with vittæ. Cf Vittated *a.*

1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* IV xlvi 290 Vittate (*Vittata*), painted with several such stripes 1866 *Treas Bot* 1224/1 *Vittate*, striped lengthwise

2 *Bot* Having a vitta or vittæ (sense 4 a). Chiefly in combination, *1-vittate*

1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 153 Eryngium,..primary ridges obscure 1-vittate.

Vi·ttated, *a Zool., Ornith.*, etc. *rare.* [f. as prec + -ed 2.] = prec. 1.

Only in the specific names of a few birds, reptiles, etc

1790 Latham *Ind Ornith.* II 827 *Procellaria vittata*, Vittated Petrel. 1802 Shaw *Gen Zool* III II 533 Vittated Snake. *Coluber Vittatus* 1804 *Ibid.* V. I. 22 Vittated Silure *Silurus Vittatus*

Vitte, obs. f. Wit *sb.* **Vittee**, dial. var. Fitty *a.*1 **Vittel(l**, obs ff Victual *sb.* and *v* **Vitteller, -lour**, etc. obs. ff Victualler **Vittely**, obs Sc. f. Wittily *adv* **Vitten**, dial. var Fitten *sb.* and *a.*

†**Vittered**, variant of Fittered *ppl a. Obs.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 335/265 Viterde hodes and Clokes also, Al þat vile pride schal don hem ful wo. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 609 The wilde Ache or Parseley hath large leaves, al jagged, cut, and vittered, much like the leaves of the wilde Carrot

Vittering, Sc. form of Wittering.

Vitterly, Sc. form of Witterly *adv. Obs*

Vittery, var. Vitry *Obs*

Vittie-vayr see Vetiver.

[1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 403 *Vittie-vayr*, the Tamool name, sometimes written *Woetwear*, of the highly fragrant roots of a grass which is found in many parts of India] 1861 Bentley *Man Bot* 699 *Andropogon muricatus*, Vittie-vayr or Cuscus, yields a fragrant oil according to Dr. Hooker

Vitting, obs Sc. form of Witting *vbl. sb*

Vittle, obs. or dial. f Victual *sb.*; obs. f Victual *v.*

†**Vittorin**, Anglicized f Vetturino *Obs*

1613 Sir A Sherley *Trav. Persia* 24 He brought me to a Vittorin, of whom he had already hired Horses, Camels, and Moiles for me

Vittory, Vittry, var Vitry *Obs.* **Vitty**, dial or slang var of Fitty *a*; obs. Sc f. Witty *a.*

Vittyng, obs. Sc. f. Witting *vbl sb.*

†**Vi·tulate**, *v Obs*—° [f L. *vītulāt-* ppl. stem of *vītulārī* to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful] *intr.* 'Wantonly to rejoice' (Cockeram I, 1623).

†**Vitula·tion.** *Obs rare.* [ad late L *vītulātio* (Macrobius), noun of action f. L. *vītulārī* see prec.] A public thanksgiving or festival.

In quots. erroneously associated with L. *vitulus* a calf

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 90 The auncients called Victoria by the name of the Goddesse Vitula, bycause they sacrificed vnto hir calues, which was termed a Vitulation and this was vsuall for victory and plenty 1623 Cockeram, *Vitulation*, a reioicing like a calfe

Vituline (vi·tiŭlain), *a. rare* [ad L. *vitulīnus*, f. *vitulus* calf. Cf. F. *vituline* (Balzac).] Of or belonging to a calf or calves, resembling that of a calf.

Vitular, vitulary, with similar sense, are recorded in the *Cent Dict* and other recent Dicts.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1786-1805 TOOKE *Purley* (1829) II 444 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* II 27 In spite of their [I e seals'] clumsy form, the vituline countenance wears an expression of calmness and peace. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 167 If a double allowance of vituline brains deserve such honor, there are few commentators on Shakespeare that would have gone afoot

† Vituper, *sb Obs* Also 5 VI-, vytupere, 6 *Sc.* wituper. [a OF *vituper, -ere* (obs or arch F. *vitupère*, = Pr *vetuper*), ad late or med.L *vituperium* VITUPERY] Vituperation

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 188 Thir fals Jowis revy[l]is thame and dois all the vituper that may to haly kirk and to the sacrament 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* xv, Suche is now in grete honour and worship that herafter shalle falle in to grete vytupere shame and dishonour. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXIII 233 To the moost vytupere & shame of the Catholycal feyth 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* XXVII. 109 Mark als þe wite, vise, wituper, and the waige Off wntried traisoun and of tyrannye

† Vituper, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 vytuper. [a OF. *vituperer* (10th c., obs or arch. F. *vitupérer* = Pr., Sp. and Pg. *vituperar*, It. *-are*), ad. L *vituperāre* to VITUPERATE. Cf prec] *trans.* To vituperate or revile; to dishonour or disgrace.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III VII, Men preysen somtyme that that shold be blamed & vytupered And ofte men vytuperen that that shold be preysed *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV 337 O, gode lord deliver me from the handes of my enmyes that I be not vytupered nor brought to shame.

Vitu perable, *a.* ? *Obs* Also 6 vytuperable. [a. OF. *vituperable* (obs. F , Sp *vituperable*, Pg. *vituperavel*, It *vituperabile*), ad. L. *vituperābil-is* (rare) blameworthy, censurable, f *vituperāre* to VITUPERATE.] That deserves or merits vituperation, blameworthy, censurable, reprehensible; disgraceful, shameful.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I XIX 22 Yf an accustumed exercise be ligtly forsaken þorugh hevynes o' soule or negligence, it is vituperable, & wol be founde noyous. 1482 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C VIJ, Cecilyus saide of olde age a thyng is no more vituperable and lothyng, thenne is the same that he seeith here before *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd Manners* (1570) G V, But a famous merchaunt, great, riche, and haboundant, And rightwisely dealing, is not vituperable 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* § 163 58 b, There be many other myrthes & consolacions, some beynge good & laudable & some vytuperable. 1586 DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 61 I'o ouercome others by veitue is a thing most honourable, but in pursuite thereof to be conuinced of any other, is a thing most vituperable 1603 H CROSSE *Vertues Commw* (1878) 99 Nothing doth more corrupt and wither greene and tender wits, then such vnsauoury and vituperable bookes. 1822 T TAYLOR *Apuleius* 357 Of vituperable men there are four species, of which the first consists of the ambitious

Vitu perant, *a* and *sb rare.* [ad. L. *vituperant-, vituperans*, pr pple of *vituperāre* to VITUPERATE. Cf. OF. *vituperant* (Godef)] **a.** *adj.* Abusive, vituperative. **b** *sb.* A vituperator

1864 *Realm* 17 Feb 7 We do not think that the most vituperant colonel would express such strong opinions 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct 5/1 Whilst Lord Salisbury came here as your most exalted vituperant, you are journeying hither as his most obedient and faithful adulator!

Vitu perate, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *vituperātus*, pa. pple of *vituperāre*: see next.] Vituperated; worthy of vituperation

1832 *Westm Rev* XVI 7 Wealth was to be discreditable, unmanly, vituperate, because it was found greatly to indispose men to be active thieves

Vituperate (vəɪtiū pĕrē¹t, vi-), *v.* [f. L. *vituperāt-*, ppl. stem of *vituperāre* to censure, blame, disparage, find fault with, etc., f. *vitu-* for *viti-*, stem of *vitium* blemish, fault, VICE *sb* ¹ + *parāre* to prepare. See also VITUPER *v*] *trans.* To blame, speak ill of, find fault with, in strong or violent language; to assail with abuse; to rate or revile.

Not in common use until the beginning of the 19th c.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XVI. (1870) 273 They louyth not porke nor swynes flesshe, but doth vituperat & abhoire it. 1611 COTGR , *Vituperer*, to vituperate, dispraise, discommend. [Hence in Cockeram, Blount, Bailey, etc.] 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach* C ij, Whatsoever transcends their sedulous apprehension without any favourable expostulation they will unworthily and unwittingly vituperate and reprehend

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIII, The incensed priests continued to raise their voices, vituperating each other in bad Latin 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Pop Fallacies* IV, A speech from the poorest sort of people which always indicates that the party vituperated is a gentleman 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng* V 477 He vituperated from the pulpit the vices of the court. 1883 A FORBES in *Fortn Rev* 1 Nov. 671 Englishmen are not in the habit of vituperating Monk as a traitor.

refl 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej Addr.* X (1873) 96 Deviation from scenic propriety has only to vituperate itself for the consequences it generates

b *absol* or *intr* To employ abusive language.

1856 R A VAUGHAN *Mystics* VIII V 46 Vituperated and vituperating, he became a wanderer throughout Germany 1877 MRS OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* VI. 168 He loses his temper and begins to vituperate

Hence **Vitu perated** *ppl. a*

1841 EMERSON *Conservative* Wks (Bohn) II 272 You are yourself the result of this manner of living, this foul compromise, this vituperated Sodom.

Vituperation (vəɪtiūpĕrē¹ʃən, VI-) Also 5 -acyon. [a. OF. *vituperacion, -acion, -ation* (obs. F. *vituperation*, = Sp. *vituperacion*, Pg. *vituperação*, It *vituperazione*), or ad L *vituperātōn-, vituperātio* blaming, censuring, etc., noun of action f *vituperāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1 The action, fact, or process of vituperating, blame, censure, reproof, or (esp. in later use) the expression of this, in abusive or violent language, abuse, railing, rating. Also, vituperative or abusive language.

There are few instances of the use of the word before the beginning of the 19th c. cf VITUPERATE *v*

1482 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C VIJ, The third part . which Caton answereth, . repreueth them of the seconde defaulte of vituperacyon opposed ayenst olde age. 1602 (*title*), Ane Satyre of the thrie Estaits, in commendation of Vertew and Vituperation of Vyce, maid be Sir Dauid Lindesay 1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 155 When a man becomes vntractable, and inaccessible, by fierceneesse and pride then vituperation comes vpon him, and priuation of honour followes him 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1687) 165 Of Rhetoric are six kinds. [6] Vituperation, when we declare a Man to be wicked

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XX, It was one of these old women who answered his petition with a volley of vituperation 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 35 Few nations can surpass the Spaniards in the language of vituperation 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 193 A rhyme written in vituperation of the idle people at Conflans.

† 2. A cause of blame or censure *Obs.*[−1]

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 305 (*bis*) Such a Writing ought to be clean and free from any Cavil or Vituperation of Rasure

† Vitupera tious, *a Obs.*[−1] [f prec. see -IOUS] Vituperative.

1797 SOUTHEY *Let to Y Cottle* 13 Mar. in *Life* (1849) I 306 Language is not vituperatious enough to describe the effect of its downward elongation

Vituperative (vəɪtiū pĕrĕtɪv, VI-), *a* [ad L type **vituperātīv-us*, f. *vituperāt-*, ppl stem of *vituperāre*, or directly f. VITUPERATE *v.* + -IVE. Cf. obs. F. *vituperativement* adv. (Godef), It. *vituperativo*]

1. Of words, language, etc. Containing, conveying, or expressing strong depreciation, violently abusive or fault-finding; contumelious, opprobrious. Also, of or pertaining to vituperation.

Freq. in the 19th c

1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 115 The vituperative partition will as easily be replenished with a most choice collection [of arguments] 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* I XIX, Tristram!—Melancholy dissyllable of sound! which, to his ears, was unison to Nincompoop, and every name vituperative under heaven 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXX, In utter despair at this vituperative epithet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* II XII. 129 His eloquence becoming more and more licentious and vituperative 1859 MILL *Liberty* II (1865) 32/1 It is far more important to restrain this employment of vituperative language than the other.

b. Const. *of* (a person) *rare*[−1].

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* VIII, Had I heard by report that a question vituperative of my Prince had been asked by the King of France, I had instantly mounted and returned.

2. Characterized or accompanied by vituperation or abuse.

1754 CHESTERFIELD in *World* No 101 P 3 The torrents of their [*sc.* female] eloquence, especially in the vituperative way, stun all opposition 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II 1, The indignant, soon to become vituperative, secession of a considerable section of the cabinet 1871 'HOLME LEE' *Miss Barrington* I. IX 129 When they have been most in fault themselves, they are most prone to shower a general vituperative blame and condemnation on the other side.

3. Of persons Given to vituperation, employing or uttering abusive language.

1819 *Blackw Mag* V 90 A Whig is a vituperative animal. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III V, Quietly hearing all manner of vituperative able editors speak. 1904 H PAUL *Hist Mod. Eng* I. XII 208 The violent and vituperative champion of the Protestant religion

Hence **Vitu peratively** *adv.*, in a vituperative manner; with vituperation or abuse

1831 CARLYLE in Froude *First 40 Years* (1882) II 159 The critical republic will cackle vituperatively, or perhaps maintain total silence 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 456 [He] continues his vituperatively shrill demands. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost Life* III 115 They would not speak their mother tongue if they did not speak vituperatively

Vituperator (vəɪtiū pĕrĕtəɪ, VI-). [a. L. *vituperātor*, agent-noun f. L. *vituperāre* to VITUPERATE Cf Sp. and Pg. *vituperador*, OF. *vitupereur*.] One who vituperates, an abuser

1837 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 19 Aug 239 To stigmatise the vituperators would be now of little service. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II IV 116, I was tempted to chastise the vulgar vituperator 1884 *Manch Exam.* 9 May 5/1 That indignant declamation which is a favourite weapon with the vituperators of the Government

Vitu peratory, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f L. type **vituperātōri-us*, f *vituperāre* · see VITUPERATE *v.* and -ORY ².] Expressive of blame or censure, vituperative, violently abusive.

1586 DAY *Eng Secretary* I (1625) 20 Laudatorie [Epistles] wherein is specially praised any thing, and Vituperatorie, in which is misliked or condemned whatsoeuer may be thought worthy either to be abhorred or dispraised 1660 *Charac Italy* To Rdr A 5, For that [proverb] hath two ends the one Vituperatory, and the other Laudatory. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) I 315 The very same desire having ordinarily three designations, one laudatory, one vituperatory, and the other neutral. 1843 *Tait's Mag* X 343 A fluent array of vituperatory and laudatory phrases.

† Vitupe rious, *a. Obs.* [a OF. *vitupereus* (implied in the adv. *vituperieusement*; cf. Sp. *vituperioso*), or ad. late or med L *vituperiōsus* (Diefenbach), f. *vituperium* VITUPERY see -IOUS]

1. Vituperative, strongly abusive or censorious.

1604 DRAYTON *Moyses* I 2 Muse, I inuoke the vtmost of thy might, Gainst the vile Atheists vituperious sting 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 490 To confound the calumnious and vituperious Papists 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond* 88 Vituperious Sarcasms, Secret rejoycings at their ruins.

2 Worthy of blame, vituperable, hence, shameful, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious.

1612 tr *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. IV 28 O what doe I see, and what doe I heare in my dayes, what vituperious crimes? 1624 *Gag for Pope* 12 Clothed with the Sambenito, a punishment as vituperious as the carting of Bawdes in England 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II 15/2 The bearing of these Hellish Vituperious, horrid and vile things, is to deter the beholder from becoming like them.

Hence **† Vitupe riously** *adv.*, vituperatively, shamefully. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I (1906) 3 The name and fame of the most righteous alive, . be thus diversly taxed and vituperiously calumniated 1650 HOWELL *Giraffii's Rev Naples* I 130 So they concluded to die sooner, then to live so vituperiously in such a basenesse and servitude.

Vitu perize, *v. nonce-word* [irreg f. L. *vituper-āre* + -IZE] *trans.* To vituperate.

1894 T WRIGHT *Life Defoe* 52 Whoever vituperised 'The True born Englishman', it is not to be supposed that the ladies did.

Vitu perous, *a.* ? *Obs* [ad. obs or arch F. *vitupéreux* (= Pr. *vituperos*), or Sp. (also It and Pg.) *vituperoso*, ad late or med L. *vituperōsus*, f. *vituperium* VITUPERY. see -OUS.]

1 = VITUPERIOUS *a.* 1

1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 33 Then they retuine againe with vituperous and vile words.

2 = VITUPERIOUS *a.* 2.

1610 *Chester's Trl.* To Rdr A 2 b, Let him be prest without pity , and like a vituperous offender, be stamped and stared at 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol Judgem Dis.* (1658) 173 White clouds in the Urine, and neer the bottome, are commendable, black clouds, and neer the top, are bad and vituperous

Hence **Vitu perously** *adv* , vituperatively

1892 E. L WALEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 18 Aug., Authorities differ not only widely but vituperously as to the origin of practical effort for their betterment.

† Vitu pery. *Obs.* Also 5 vituperye, 6 -ie [a AF. *vituperye* (Gower), OF. **vituperie* (= Pr *vituperi*, Sp., Pg., and It. *vituperio*), ad. late or med L. *vituperium* (Diefenbach), blame, dishonour, shame, f. L. *vituperāre* to VITUPERATE Cf. VITUPER *sb.*] Dishonour, reproach, shame; blame, vituperation.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV i. P IIIJ, It may be y[t] som wolde gladly vse therof [*sc* a safe-conduct], whiche ought to tourne them in to grete vituperye and blame 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 105 He ought to defende the same (euen to the death) from all challenge or vituperie. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Coll Lett & Confer* 36 The rest of the vituperie wherwith you haue laden vs 1608 H CLAPHAM *Errour Left Hand* 35 Emulations, heart-burnings, vituperies, bloudy practises. 1620 SHELTON *Quix* II III 357 At whose perswasions & vitupery, the poore Gouernour tried if he could moouе himselfe

Vitus, in *St Vitus's Dance* : see DANCE *sb* 6 b. Similarly *St. Vitus' fits.*

a 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* XV, Ring Tom of Lincoln till he splits, And dance into St Vitus' fits.

Viue, southern ME. variant of FIVE.

Viurie *Her* . see VIVRIE

‖ **Viva** (vī vă), *sb.*[1] and *int.* [It., lit. 'live', 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivere* (.—L. *vīvĕre*) to live So Sp. and Pg. *viva.* Cf. VIVAT] A cry of 'long live' as a salute or greeting; a shout of applause; a cheer or hurrah. **a** As a sb., in the pl. *vivas.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Nov 1644, The multitude were looking out of their windows and houses, with loud *viva's* and acclamations of felicity to their new Prince 1728 [? DE FOE] *Capt. Carleton's Mem.* 268 The Cavaliers received the repeated *Vivas* of that vast Concourse 1828 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 53 He kept bowing and scraping, answering the paid vivas of the populace with one of his *jolis mots.* 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I 490 Whereat the popular exultation drunk With indrawn 'vivas' the whole sunny air 1882 'OUIDA' *Under Two Flags* (1890) 411 Lifting her, with wild vivas that rent the sky, on to the shoulders of the four tallest men

b As an exclamation.

1841 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser. II. *Auto-da-Fé*, How they shouted, and fired the great guns in the square, Cried 'Viva!' and rung all the bells in the steeple.

Viva (vəi vă), *sb.*[2] *Univ colloq.* [Abbrev. of VIVA VOCE.] = VIVA VOCE *sb*

1891 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 825/2 The description of his *viva* will bring vivid recollections of similar tortures to many minds 1897 *Westm Gaz* 27 July 1/3 If a man has done his paperwork either very well or very badly, the 'viva' is almost entirely formal

Hence **Vi·va** *v. trans.*, to subject to a viva voce examination; also *intr*, to examine viva voce.

1893 in J B. FIRTH *Minstrelsy of Isis* (1908) 190 We shall laugh at our Tutors and leave them to 'viva' themselves and be free 1907 'BARBARA BURKE' *Barbara goes to Oxford* 132 Facing them..sat the youth who was being vivâed.

†Vivace, *a. Obs*⁻¹ [ad. L. *vīvāc-, vīvāx* VIVACIOUS *a.*, after F. *vivace*] Vivacious, lively.

1721 RAMSAY *Content* 356 Another beau, as fine, but more vivace

‖Vivace (vĭvā·tʃe), *adv* (and *sb.*) *Mus* [It. *vivace* brisk, lively '—L *vīvāc-, vīvāx* · see next] A direction indicating brisk or lively performance (see quots.).

1683 PURCELL *3-Pt Sonnatas* To Rdr. (1893), Allegro, and Vivace [import] a very brisk, swift or fast movement. 1724 *Short Explic For Wds in Mus Bks*, *Vivace*, is as much as to say with Life and Spirit. By this Word is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*, but more inclining to the latter than the former. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus*, *Vivace*, a word implying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be sung, or played, in a brisk and animated style. 1889 *Grove's Dict Mus* s v, The Vivace in the latter case would imply an absence of passion or excitement, an even rate of speed, and a bright and cheerful character.

Vivacious (vəivē·ʃəs, vi-), *a.* Also 7–8 -eous [f L *vīvāci-, vīvāx* (whence F. and It. *vivace*, Sp and Pg *vivaz*), tenacious of life, long-lived, lively, vigorous, f *vīvĕre* to live see -ACIOUS]

1. Full of, characterized by, or exhibiting vivacity or liveliness, animated, brisk, lively, sprightly.

a. Of persons, the mind, disposition, etc.

In quot. 1647 the reference is to the soul.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I. II xv 26 When people of a more vivacious and nimble temper com to mingle with them 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. App xiv, This is that nimble quick vivacious Orb All ear, all eye, with rayes round shining bright *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Mar. 1692, The Pr of Wales, seeming very much to resemble his mother, and of a most vivacious countenance. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 43 ¶ 10 If the Poet had not been Vivacious, as well as Stupid, he could not [etc.] 1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks IV 266 With all the reachings and graspings of a vivacious mind 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I 130 Vivacious pupils should from time to time be accustomed to an exact enumeration of particulars. 1861 GEO ELIOT *Silas M.* xi, Here the vivacious doctor made a pathetic grimace 1900 *Longm. Mag* March 438 The question of assigning the palm of beauty to the vivacious . little mother or to the tall, slim, grave daughter.

absol 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 204 ¶ 5 The young, the fair, the vivacious, and the witty

b. Of birds

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII 291 The scholar pitched upon may not only be more vivacious, but will continue in song. 1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool* X II. 363 It is a vivacious bird, and frequently utters the notes *sic sic sdic*

c. Of qualities, conditions, etc.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xvi 159 These Passions . whose propensities are to steal away from the Soul, that vivacious enlivening power 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 522 A most vivacious and everlasting Sense of Pain. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv* Poet. Wks 1721 I 294 Your Love the more vivacious grew, The nearer it to Glory drew 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Aug., in *Lockhart*, He looks very poorly,. but seems to retain all the quick, earnest, and vivacious intelligence of his character and manner 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxx, Mr Snevellicci proposed 'The Ladies! Bless their hearts!' in a most vivacious manner 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* xxxvi, She invited affection by her beauty and her vivacious life

d. Of writings, language, etc.

1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* (1790) I xxv. 211 If, instead of collecting ideas, it [i e the mind] had been indulging its own pride in uttering vivacious nonsense. 1826 F REYNOLDS *Life & Times* II. 202 The vivacious anecdotes related .. rendered the whole scene peculiarly amusing 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov 3/1 The new work is more vivacious than the old

2. Continuing to live; remaining alive for a long time; long-lived. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX III § 27 Hitherto the English Bishops had been vivacious almost to wonder 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor* III § 1 Their longevity swelling their impieties, the longanimity of God would no longer endure such vivacious abominations 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* VIII. 282 They will never be able to prove, that therefore Men would be so vivacious as they would have us believe. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* IV 30 [One sees] Vivacious ill, good dying immature *Ibid.* V. 851 He gave an old vivacious usurer His meagre aspect, and his naked bones

transf a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton.* (1662) II 293 By Gods blessing on his vivacious frugality he got so great an Estate. 1693 J. OLDYS *Cowley's Plants* I 13 Though I the Oaks vivacious Age should live, I ne'er to all, their Names in Verse should give

b. Of plants, †*spec.*, perennial.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II V § 7 As if the other [plant], because it contains a far greater Proportion of the above-said Particles, is able to beget a more Numerous, Vivaceous, or Gigantick Birth 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Wks Nat* 34 These may again be distinguished by being Annual, or Perennial and Vivaceous. 1725 *Fam. Dict* s v *Foxglove*, This Plant is one of those called the vivacious Plants, and consequently may also be raised by the Roots 1827 J. COLDSTREAM in J H. Balfour *Biog* (1865) II 24 Such foreign vivacious plants as pass the winter without shelter in our climate 1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1906) 237 Still grows the vivacious lilac a generation after the door and lintel and sill are gone.

3. Possessing or exhibiting tenacity of life; difficult to kill or destroy *rare*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech.* Digress. 373 The particular and vivacious Nature of this sort of Fishes [i e eels] 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* II ¶ 3 A late statesman said of England, that it was a vivacious animal that could never die except it kill'd it self. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I 345 The long round worm, .. body transparent, . gregarious and vivacious

Vivaciously, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a vivacious or lively manner; with vivacity or sprightly animation; †vigorously.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II. 40 The more of Spirit things contract, The more vivaciously they act. 1816 J SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed 5) 19 In the French crowd, .. vivacity is every where apparent,—the soldiers are vivaciously surly; the ladies vivaciously charming [etc.] 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XVIII, While she is so vivaciously accosting him 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I 40 'By the bye,' said her mother vivaciously, 'didn't you bring a maid?'

Comb 1859 *Westm Rev* Oct 594 A vivaciously-written narrative of a vacation voyage

Vivaciousness. [f. VIVACIOUS *a.* + -NESS]

1 Tenacity of life, longevity *rare*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devon* I (1662) 248 Such their Fleetnesse, they will outrun many Horses; Vivaciousnesse, they out live most men 1806 SYMMONS *Life Milton* (1810) 433 The shameless vivaciousness with which it refused to remit its grasp of political existence 1849 *Southey's Commpl Bk* II 605 Vivaciousness of the Acacia Tree

2 Vivacity of manner or speech; liveliness, sprightliness.

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Liveliness*, vivaciousness, &c 1807 S TURNER *Hist Anglo Sax* (ed 2) IV v 279 There is a vivaciousness in his despair, which no danger can intimidate 1878 J C JEAFFRESON *Woman in Spite of Herself* I v, He had achieved a reputation for humour and vivaciousness 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XIX, One whose equanimity is not to be upset by the sallies of feminine vivaciousness

Vivacity (vəivæ·sĭti, vi-) Also 5–6 vivacite, 6–7 -tie, 7 vivassity. [a. OF. *vivacite* (F. *vivacité*, = It *vivacità*, Sp *vivacidad*, Pg. *-idade*), or ad. L *vīvācitāt-, vīvācitās* natural vigour, vital force, liveliness, f. *vīvāci-, vīvāx* VIVACIOUS *a.* see -ITY.] The state or condition of being vivacious.

1. Intellectual or mental animation, acuteness, or vigour; quickness or liveliness of conception or perception

In the first group const *of* (mind, spirit, thought, etc.).

(*a*) 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 337 Lanfrancus restorede specially to monkes possessions taken from theyme, whom vivacite of mynde and favor of seynte Dunstan made bolde to do soe 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 216 b, He hath this viuacite or quycknes of wytte 1598 ROB. BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. II 143 The Harqubutiers..inuring their horse, both to the crack and fire wherein consisteth fine skill with viuacitie of spirite 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 57 In the vivacity of spirit there is none can paragonize or equall her 1649 OGILBY tr *Virg Georg.* II. (1684) 80 The Invention, Light, and Vivacity of Mind 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm, Prov xxv 6* (1726) I. 186 Wit indeed, as it implies a certain uncommon Reach and Vivacity of Thought, is an excellent Talent 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 456 What is wanting in the robust frame of their bodies is in a great measure made up to them by the vivacity of their minds 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VII. II 217 That amplitude and acuteness of intellect, that vivacity of fancy, belonged to Halifax alone.

(*b*) 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VI. II 433 Wherein wee may well perceive the great signes of their vivacitie and good vnderstanding 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Young Men* (Arb.) 256 Heat and vivacity in age is an excellent Composition for busines 1682 BURNET *Hale* 122 He had great vivacity in his Fancy, as may appear by his Inclination to Poetry 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I Notes (1736) 110 Mr Colly Cibber, an author of a good share of wit, and uncommon vivacity 1763 COLE in *Coll Top. & Gen* (1837) IV. 48 A fine youth, of great parts and vivacity, at Eton School 1836–7 SIR W HAMILTON *Metaph* (1877) I. XIV 254 How many several objects can the mind simultaneously survey, not with vivacity, but without absolute confusion

b. Of conceptions or ideas

a 1704 T BROWN *Eng Sat.* Wks 1730 I 27 His conceptions were full of fire and vivacity 1746 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 295, I greatly apprehend that the Weakness of his Lordships Body will not be able to keep pace with the Vivacity of his conceptions 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 5 Sensation, memory, belief and imagination when they have the same object are only degrees of strength and vivacity in the idea.

†2. Vital force or power, vitality. *Obs.*

This sense and sense 3 tend to merge into one another and are not always clearly distinguishable.

1611 COTGR., *Vivacité*, viuacitie, liuelinesse, lustinesse, vigor, strength 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* III 156 Aire, . of all the Elements the most noble, and fullest of vivacitie and liuelyhood *a* 1699 BEAUMONT *Psyche* XII 189 Ah, dead and rotten Faith, which can display No fruit to prove the Root's vivacity! 1724 R WELTON *Chr Faith & Pract.* 12 The grave shall surrender our crumbled ashes, redintegrated into a more perfect vivacity than ever 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 130 This fever is much more dangerous in young persons than in old people, for the vivacity of the former contribute[s] to foment it constantly

b. *transf.* and *fig* Active force, power, vigour.

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt Exemp* Exhort § 13 9 Many cases do occuire, which need a president, and the vivacity of an excellent example 1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* (1687) 75 It is an active and busie affection, having as much Vivacity as it hath strength 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1748) II. 8 See! how languishingly it [the departing sunlight] trembles on the leafy Spire . The little Vivacity, that remains, decays every Moment While I speak, it expires 1753 N TORRIANO *Gangr Sore Throat* 66 To prevent the Vivacity of the Fever and other Symptoms. 1793 W ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 36 (1794) II. 33 While this principle was in its full vivacity, all was sure to go well.

3. The property or fact of living for a long time, longevity. Now *rare*

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos., Viuacitie*, long life, liuelinesse. 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III. IX 123 Fables are raised concerning the vivassity of Deere; for neither are their gestation or increment such as may afford an argument of long life 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* VI. 347 The vivacity of some of these Pensioners is little lesse than a Miracle, they survived so long 1684 T BURNET *Theory Earth* I 181 In their topical paradises also, they [the ancients] always suppos'd a great vivacity or longævity in those that enjoy'd them

fig. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 119 The vivacity of the truth, as contrasted with this short lived character of the lie

†b Tenacity of life *Obs*

1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp Nat Philos* II I 16 The strange vivacity we have sometimes observed in Vipers Since their Hearts clearly sever'd from their Bodies may be observ'd to beat for some hours. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 6 Many more observables there are in Common Flyes, as their Vivacity; for, when they appear desperate they will be revoked into life, and perform its functions again

4 Vigorous or energetic action, activity, energy, vigour, spirit Now *rare.*

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 137 He himself killed the Prince of Doudonne, who for a time defended himself with much vivacity. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 35, I was enabled with much vivacitie to perform that service 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II 494 They were charg'd with a great deal of Vivacity by the Enemy 1750 H WALPOLL *Lett* (1846) II 359 Robbing is the only thing that goes on with any vivacity 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II 302 The preparations were pushed with such vivacity on the part of England, that it was believed she had other objects in view 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 65 The vivacity with which sounds are transmitted through solid substances, is very remarkable 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II 337 Of course, the vivacity of France and England tended to place Austria at her ease 1885 BANCROFT *Hist U.S.* III. 61 The promise stimulated their irregular vivacity to enforce laws which had become obsolete

5 The quality, condition, or fact of being animated or lively; esp lively or spirited conduct, manner, or speech; animation or liveliness of demeanour or disposition; briskness, sprightliness.

Also (*b*) const. *of* (the disposition, etc.)

(*a*) 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I § 7 Whoever considers the Acts of power and injustice, in those intervals of Parliament, will not be much scandalized at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings 1654 LD BROGHILL *Parthenissa* 209 He had a look so spiritual and full of vivacity, that no effeminate Beauty was comparable to it 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 128 ¶ 1 As Vivacity is the Gift of Women, Gravity is that of Men 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Ywg Wom* (1767) I v 173 Is not extreme vivacity a near borderer on folly? 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* VII, Her natural vivacity resumed its long-lost empire 1828 D ISRAELI *Chas I*, II VI 156 The noisy vivacity which the French usually assume when they would carry their point. 1847 S AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 511 The ambassador remarked, with all the vivacity consistent with his respect for the pope, how important the affair was 1879 DIXON *Windsor* III VIII 74 A man with the vivacity of a boy

(*b*) 1702 W J *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXIX 109 The Oppression under which they groan has extinguish'd all the Vivacity of their Minds 1716 POPE *Lett* (1735) I 286 There is a Vivacity and Gaiety of Disposition almost peculiar to him 1800 *Charac.* in *Asiat Ann Reg* 32/2 The natural ardour and gay vivacity of his disposition 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* I, The vivacity of his eye indicated some irascibility of temperament 1835 *Jas Martin's Disc* Memoir p XLIII, The spring and vivacity of his spirit became almost like those of a boy discharged from school

b. As a literary or artistic quality.

1762 H WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1765) II. 126 An admirable half length painted and finished with the greatest vivacity and clearness 1824 L MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) I 195 When narration is full of images or events, the omission of connectives may give a sort of picture of hurry and tumult, and so heighten the vivacity of description 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* Introd, The reckless play of raillery which gave vivacity to his original acting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XIII. III. 308 The first great painter of life and manners has described, with a vivacity which makes it impossible to doubt that he was copying from nature, the effect [etc.]

c. A vivacious or lively act, expression, scene, etc. Usu. in *pl.*

1692 DRYDEN tr *St. Euremont's Ess.* 375 The most fertile Spirits come to exhaust themselves, the most enlivened Vivacities either repulse you or weary you 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 448 ¶ 2 Persons who fall into that Way purely to recommend themselves by their Vivacities 1756 H WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1846) III 217, I have read the Pucelle, throughout there are many vivacities, but so absurd, perplexed a story is intolerable. 1847 L HUNT *Jar Honey* V (1848) 58 The Scotch, appear to have been driven by a jovial desperation into the vivacities inspired by the sunshine of the south 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. III, He was full of bright speech and argument; radiant with arrowy vitalities, vivacities and ingenuities.

6 Brightness, brilliancy (of light or colour)

1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I Pref. 19 The splendour and vivacity of whose colours charm the eye 1735 *Dict Polygraph* s v *China*, The vivacity of this colour appears no less in glass of lead than in crystal 1808 SIR W HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* XCVIII 157 The vivacity of the light of the comet had a much greater resemblance to the radiance of the stars.

†Vivacy, variant of or error for VIVACITY.

1637 SIR A JOHNSTON *Diary* (S H S) 278 Quhat dumplies, deadens the vivacie, vigor, livlenes of man's spirit, bot sin? 1719 F HAUKSBEE *Phys-Mech Exper* (ed 2) Supp XVI 305 Those Gudgeons now began considerably to abate of their Vivacy

†Vival, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f L. *vīv-us* alive, living, etc. + -AL] Vital.

1636 W. BELLAS in *Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 38 Draw forth the vivall substance of your spring, You Sisters nine.

†Vivand, *pres. pple Obs*⁻¹ In 5 wywande. [ad OF. (*mal-*)*vivant*, pr. pple. of *vivre* to live.] *Ill vivand*, ill-living

c 1460 *Wisdom* 786 in *Macro Plays* 61 He þat ys yll wywande, Wo hys hym, by þe bone

‖ **Vivandier** (vɪvandɪe). [F. *vivandier* masc (= Sp *vivandero*, Pg. *vivandeiro*, It *vivandiere*) a supplier of victuals or provisions, f. pop L. **vivanda* for *vivenda* · see VIAND[1]. Cf. VIANDER[1]] In the French or other continental armies A person who supplies victuals to troops in the field; a sutler

The feminine *vivandière* occurs freq in 19th cent. works relating to Continental wars.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 13 Another doth visite Vivandiers and Victuallers (if any follow the Campe) 1691 *Lond Gaz* No 2694/2 They seized several hundreds of Vivandier's Boats. 1802 JAMES *Milit Dict* 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp* (1838) X 321 Operations so near to the enemy, as that the *vivandiers* and other attendants on the troops cannot with safety remain near them

Vivarium (vəɪvē·ɪɔm, vɪ-). Pl. vivaria, also -iums. [L. *vīvārium* enclosure for live game, warren, fish-pond, etc., neut. sing. of *vīvārius*, f. *vīvus* alive, living]

1 A place where living animals, esp. fish, are maintained or preserved for food; a fish-pond or fish-pool; = VIVARY 2 Also *fig.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1389 Whereupon it commeth, that those places or parkes which are set out and appointed for feeding of Deere, we use to call Vivaria 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I xxvi. 328 The face of the Sea is our Traffique, and the bowels of the Sea is our Vivarium, a place for fish to feed us 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* II (1849) 80 In some of the Hebrides, there are large pools for the preservation of sea-fishes, hollowed out of the solid rock. Great numbers of cod-fishes are kept in these vivaria 1888 D BEVERIDGE *Between Ochils & Forth* v. 80 The dry hollow in former days served the monks as a *vivarium*, or fish-pool.

2 A place or enclosure, a piece of ground or stretch of water, specially adapted or prepared for the keeping of living animals under their normal conditions, either as objects of interest or for the purpose of scientific study; freq. in later use, an aquarium; = VIVARY 1.

1684 tr *Combes' Versailles*, &c. 87 In the *Vvarium* are seen many kinds of Animals which have been caused to be brought from Forein Countries *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov 1644, There is also adjoining to it a vivarium for estriges, peacocks, swanns, cranes, &c 1853 *Athenæum* 28 May, The new Fish house has received the somewhat curious title of the 'Marine Vivarium'. 1853 *Guide Zool Gard*, Aquatic Vivarium 1880 A R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* xiv 297 Forming a kind of natural museum or vivarium in which ancient types had been saved from destruction. 1900 L HUXLEY *Life Huxley* I xii 155 The bay was calm and suitable both for the dredge and for keeping up a vivarium

b. A glass bowl, case, etc., in which fish or other aquatic animals are kept, esp. for purposes of scientific study, = VIVARY 1 b.

1855 *Zoologist* XIII 4849 Those who would view vivariums merely as interesting subjects for their drawing-room windows 1856 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) I 396 We set out for Ilfracombe with our hamper of glass jars, which we meant for our sea-side vivarium 1890 DK ARGYLL in *Mem* xlv (1906) II. 464 Your old vivarium is still standing in its old place.

Vivars, obs. form of VIVERS

Vivary (vəɪ vărɪ). Also 7 vivarie. [ad. L. *vīvārium* VIVARIUM see -ARY[1]. Cf. also VIVER[1] and VIVIER]

1 = VIVARIUM 2. Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1602 DONNE *Progr Soul* 111, That swimming Colledge, and free Hospitall Of all mankinde, that cage and vivarie Of fowles, and beasts 1660 F. BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 140 Slaves .who have no other office then to hunt the Woods and Marshes for triple-coloured tortoises for the Kings Vivary. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 118 Of Aviaries, Apiaries, Vivaries, Insects, &c 1865 *Reader* No 139 233/1 Our marine-water vivaries

b. = VIVARIUM 2 b. *rare*—[1].

1781 G WHITE *Selborne* xcviii, I spent a fortnight at the house of a friend, where there was such a vivary.

2. = VIVARIUM 1. Also *fig.*

1628 COKE *Inst.* (1642) II 100 Vivarium .in Law signifieth Parks, Warrens, and Piscaries or Fishings ..They might imprison such as they should take in their Parks or Vivaries 1659 C NOBLE *Inexpediency Exped.* 4 The Remedy that is prescribed is the very Seed and Sperm, the very Nursery, and Fomenter, and Vivary of that difference 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 3) [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, etc] 1851 T H TURNER *Dom Archit* I iii. 140 There was a pond, or vivary, in the garden, and the bailiff expended eight shillings to feed the pikes in it. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* 60 In stagnant vivaries they lie Forgetful of their ancient haunts 1863 J R. WALBRAN *Mem Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) I 191 The monks converted a marsh into a vivary which may still be traced

‖ **Vivat** (vəɪ·væt), *int.* and *sb.* [a L. *vīvat*, lit. 'may he (or she) live', 3rd pers. sing pres. subj. of *vīvĕre* to live; perh partly a. F. *vivat*, of the same origin. Cf VIVA *sb*[1]]

A. *int.* A word of acclamation wishing a person (long) life and prosperity, or expressing applause or approval.

The L phrases *vivat regina*, *vivat rex* have had some currency in English books

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St* II viii, *Joll.* Here's a Health to the Royal Travailer *Wor* Come on Boys, *Vivat*; have at you agen then 1852 C BARTER *Dorp & Veld* xiii 193 Dingaan was succeeded by Panda, the present king [of the Zulus], of whom we have every reason to say 'vivat'.

B *sb.* An utterance of this word by way of acclamation or applause.

1822 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxii, These donations were accepted with the usual clamour and *vivats* of applause common on such occasions. 1823 — *Quentin D* xix, The multitude . greeted Meinheer Pavillon with a loud *vivat*, as he ushered in his distinguished guest 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk* (1872) 31 The king was received with shouts and loyal vivats 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* xxxiv, Followed by the vivats of the whole Principality

‖ **Viva voce** (vəɪ·vă vō·sɪ), *adv. phr*, *a*, and *sb* Also vivâ voce. [med L, lit. 'by or with the living voice', f L *vīvā*, abl. sing fem. of *vīvus* living, and *vōce*, abl sing. of *vox* voice.

The expression *viva vox* is employed by classical Latin authors, but the use of the ablative phrase appears to be of later date. Cf OF *par vives voiz* (1258 in Du Cange), F *de vive voix*]

A *adv.* By word of mouth, in speech; orally. (Freq. in parenthetic use) a. As distinct from writing Also *in* or *with viva voce.*

(*a*) 1582 W CHARKE in *Conf.* IV (1584) B b ij, The Apostles taught *viua voce*, by liuely voyce 1594 in *Cath Rec. Soc. Publ* V 243 Confessyd by Thomas Walpoole and by John Ingram (*viua voce*) That [etc] 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D 's Wks. 1873 III 138 Yes, sir, she's there, *viua voce*, to deliuer her auricular confession 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* II. (1703) 66 Instruction from books, strikes the imagination more faintly than that which is delivered *viva voce* 1748 J LIND *Lett Navy* II (1757) 94 The manner of giving in the evidence in writing privately, and not viva voce in court, gives room for great partiality 1797 MRS. BERKELEY *Poems G M Berkeley* Pref. p ccccxxxviii, The good lady has frequently, *vivâ voce*, said to the Editor, 'Ah!' [etc]. 1802 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) II 102 But I must leave the accounts until I can give it to you *viva voce* 1848 G STRUTHERS *Orig. Secession Ch.* 63 They were now required to answer separately and *viva voce* to the question. 1861 *Two Cosmos* I. 297 Let's hear ye *viva voce* now, man!

(*b*) 1621 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) II. 174 Whoe all 4 with viva voce accused the said Roan to doe the acte in their sight. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* 1 Wks 1799 I. 234, I thought it was proper for you to examine him in *viva voce*

b. As distinct from silent reading or repetition: = ALOUD *adv.* ? *Obs.*

1665 R JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 7 Read the best Authors by periods, *vivâ voce*, thereby their stile will be secretly instilled into your minds. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* I 159 We might peradventure be less noisy and more profitable in Company, if at convenient times we discharg'd some of our articulate Sound, and spoke to ourselves *vivâ voce* when alone 1834 in J. A Henderson *Ann Lower Deeside* (1892) 221 On the petition being read *viva voce* the Petitioner was desired, and required, to retire

B *adj.* Conveyed or expressed in speech instead of writing, given or stated by word of mouth; spoken, oral.

a 1718 PRIOR '*Lue, Philo*' 10 Pursue me with Satyr But from all *vivâ voce* Reflection forbear 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 165 This *viva-voce* testimony of a cotemporary witness places the matter beyond doubt 1852 LATHAM *Ethnol. Brit Isl.* VII 119 For Lincolnshire he had *viva voce* information from Cynebert 1901 *N & Q* 9th Ser VIII 54 When *vivâ voce* news and gossip were eagerly sought from fresh arrivals from the country.

b. Of an examination, etc.: Carried on or conducted by speech.

In University use applied to a supplementary oral examination following upon one or other of the ordinary written examinations

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xxxv, But there are cases in which a *viva voce* conference [etc.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 135/1 The *vivâ voce* part of each [examination] is carried on in Latin 1845 [PYCROFT] *Collegian's Guide* 265 In that case the *vivâ voce* examination and a second paper of questions may set all right

C. *sb* A viva voce examination. Freq. abbrev. VIVA *sb.*2.

1842 ABP TEMPLE in *Mem* (1906) II 433 When the day for Vivâ Voce came I was in no small fright 1872 H KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills*, etc II 52 His papers were simply admirable, and his 'viva voce' was as good as he had ever heard. 1888 *Temple Bar* Jan 29 He was in for the terrible ordeal of a *vivâ-voce* before the Bishop.

Viva-voce, *v.* [f VIVA-VOCE *sb.*] *trans.* To subject to a viva voce examination, to examine orally. Freq abbrev. VIVA *v*

1880 W W. R. B[ALL] *Orig. & Hist. Math Tripos* 11 Every candidate was liable to be taken aside to be vivâ-voced by any M A. who wished to do so

Vivda. *Ork* and *Shetl dial* Also vifda [perh. ad. ON. *vǫðva* (nom. *vǫðve*, *-vi*) muscular flesh] (See quots)

a 1688 J WALLACE *Descr Orkney* (1693) 94 *Vivda*, Flesh dried in a Skeo without being salted 1809 EDMONDSTON *State Zetland Isl* x. II 49 They seldom salt their meat, but either smoke it in the house, or dry it in the air. When preserved in this latter manner, it is known by the name of *vivda* 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxx, Here, Laurie, bring up the *vifda* 1822 HIBBERT *Descr Shetl Isl* 470 Vivda, or unsalted mutton, hung up in their buildings until it was hardened and dried, is no longer known

†**Vive**, *sb. Obs*—[1] [ad. L. *vīvum*, neut. of *vīvus* · see next.] = LIFE *sb* 7

1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I v 53 The image of death, caruen out of wodde, or drawen with the pencille as niere to the viue as is possible.

Vive, *a.* Now only *Sc* or *arch.* Also 5 vyue, 6–7 viue; *Sc.* 6 viwe, 7 wieve, 9 veive, veev, veef. [a. OF. (also mod.F.) *vive* fem. of *vif*:—L. *vīv-um*, *vīv-us* living, alive (whence also It, Sp, Pg. *vivo*), or a direct adaptation of the L. word.]

1. Physically lively, forcible, or brisk. *rare*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b, He dyde so well that by vyue force with his trenchaunt swerde he brake the wardes and Araye of the Esklauons 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 43 Thou shalt not sinne in any of thy five senses . thy pallat hating wine, flesh, and all other vive things 1808 JAMIESON, *Vive*, brisk, vigorous

† **b** Of minerals. Having active properties See also ARGENT VIVE, *calx vive* CALX 2, and SULPHUR VIVE.

1669 BOYLE *Contn New Exp.* II (1682) 166, I exposed Vive Sulpher to the Beams of the Sun. 1670 W SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess* 101 Take a mineral sulphur, whether vive, or in a marcasite 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xv 224 Being a perfect metal..containing in itself vive-spermatick sulphur, and vive immature Mercury

2. Affecting or impressing the mind in a lively or vivid manner.

In various applications see groups of quots

(*a*) 1528 in Burnet *Hist Ref* (1679) I *Records* xxii 53 Ye may declare the Premises unto him, [and] in as effectual and vive manner as ye can, open it unto his Holiness 1624 BACON *War w Spain* (1629) 22 By a viue and forcible perswasion, he moued him to a warre vpon Flanders. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 4 Sylvester gives it this true and vive description

(*b*) *c* 1614 SIR W MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 521 What woes so vive, chaiact'red in thy face, Thus overcloud the rayes of princely grace 1629 H BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 116 None of the Israel of God is healed but by his speciall, cleare, viue faith 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 168 It being Another to which I am proceeding, that it seems awakens in you far more feeling and more vive Resentments

(*c*) 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 1 As if oblivion were not by some much more to bee desired, than to have the memory of them to vive 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 98 We receive in our hearts all the various and vive impressions of so fair and divine objects.

3. Of images, pictures, etc. Life-like, suggestive of life or reality, closely reproducing or representing the actual person or thing

1585 JAS I *Ess Poesie* (Arb) 13 Heir surely lyes, Of seasons fowre, the glasse and picture viue 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 81 A maist vive repræsentation of our lords death. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I 169 Mogallie, Galdies sister sone, the viue and perfyte Jmage of King Galdie. 1621 ARCHBOLD *Beauty Holines* 16 As a father delighteth to looke upon the expresse and vive Image of himselfe in his sonne 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 35 That sacred Oratory, the vivest resemblance I know upon the Earth of the Harmony of the Cherubims. 1669 R FLEMING *Fulfilling Script* (1726) 74 There is a vive portraicture of providence in the affairs of the church held forth in that vision [of Ezechiel]

4. Of colours Bright, vivid.

1591 JAS. I *Lepanto* 436 The Painter mixes colours viue, The Printer Letters sets. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 267 The Croce, suddanlie appeirit, in viue and bricht colouris 1633 *Epitaph A Munday* in *Stow's Surv.* 869/2 He ore them laid Such vive and beauteous colours with his Pen 1671 [R MACWARD] *True Nonconf* 373 It hath been my endeavour so to draw and design in vive collours, that naming would appeare superfluous

b. *Sc* Of things seen (actually or mentally) Clear, distinct.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl*, *Vive*, applied to what may be seen clearly; as, 'vive prent', letter-press which may be read easily 1861 J DAVIDSON *Poems Buchan Dial* 119 In thought as veev as fan't took place, I see anither scene 1886 D M. SMITH *Glen Ogil* in R Ford *Harp Perthshire* (1893) 327 The hills abune Glen Ogil I see them a' the day As veive as when I speel'd them in summer days lang-syne

† **5.** Alive; in a living state. *Obs*

c 1590 J STEWART *Poems* (S T S) II. 245 Guid Elias Quhom Eliseus with his ies beheld Viwe reft till heawen *Ibid.* 23 He did suddane sie The veiiray viwe formosit figure frie Of Angelique 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 3 Shrunk into Decrepidness, and a Living Death, made a vive Skeleton before he Dyed.

† **b** Of the voice (cf VIVA VOCE). *Obs.*

1616 SYMSON *Short Compend* VII ii II 9 To ye singing of Psalmes in the Church by viue voyce, he added Organes. 1675 J SMITH *Chr. Relig Appeal* III 38 Reveiled by the vive-voyce of the Gods themselves

† **Vive**, *v. Obs*—[1] [f. prec, or directly f. L *vīv-us*] *trans.* To endue with life.

1637 G DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 295 But I forget this now, viv'd by the Beams Of such a maiestie

Vively, *adv* Now *Sc.* or *Obs.* Also 5 vyvelyche; *Sc.* 6 uif-, vife-, viwe-, vivelie, vivly, 6–7 viuelie, -ly. [f. VIVE *a.* + -LY[2]]

† **1.** In a lively, animated, or energetic manner; with lively action *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Compl Alch* Prol iii in Ashm (1652) 118 After them vyvelyche therefor thou crave *c* 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S T. S) II 11 Thow fyrie vulcane My sensis schairpe, And viwelie tham vpsteir 1648 *Polexena* IV. II. 219 He did so vively resent it, that the most of his wounds opened againe 1673 O. WALKER *Educ* (1677) 257 Give no man just cause of offence nor resent too vively injuries towards yourself.

† **b.** Sharply; to the quick. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1590 A. HUME *Poems* (S T S.) 77/318 And sick as are with wickednes bewitched, I sussie not how viuely they be tuitched

2 Clearly, distinctly, vividly.

1537 CDL. POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App lxxxii. 199 There be divers places that cannot so vively be perceived by writing as they should be by conferring the same presently with the writer *a* 1564 BECON *Policy of War* Wks. I. 125 Whom would it not animate , seing so

many goodly examples viuely described and liuishely set forth in histories before his face? 1593 B Barnes *Parthenophil & Parth.* Sonn xxv, If she vively Could see my sorrow's maze, which none can tread 1630 B Jonson *New Inn* Argt 77 Lovel .describing the effects of Love, so vively, as she confesseth herself enamour'd of him. 1632 — *Mugn. Lady* II. [1.] vii. *Chorus*, If I see a thing vively presented on the stage 1663 Blair *Autobiog.* vii. (1848) 97, I supposed the thing had been actually done, when it was so vively represented unto me. 1673 O Walker *Educ* 124 So Polus the Actor, that he might more vively represent the grief of a Father upon the body of his deceased Son, brought in an Urn the ashes of his own Son newly dead 1789 Ross *Helenore* (ed 3) 69 But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye How a' the matter stoode, shall vively see

Vivency (vəi·vensi). *rare.* [f L. *vīv-ēre* to live + -ENCY.] Manifestation of the principle of life; vitality

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* II i 55 Not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency, or answering in all points the properties or affections of plants [1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vivency*, a living, or injoying life. 1755 Johnson, *Vivency*, manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation] 1823 *New Monthly Mag* VII 312, I used to enjoy a spring day, its redolence, its vivency, its thrilling sensations of pleasure

Vi·ver[1]. Now *dial.* or *Obs.* Forms: 4 viuere, 5 vyvere, wywere, 4–5 viuer (5 vever, *Sc* wewar), 5 vyuer, 6 vyver, 9 viver. [a. AF. *vivier*, OF. (also mod F.) *vivier* (= Sp. *vivero*, Pg. *viveiro*), ad. L. *vīvārium* Vivarium] A fish-pond.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13764 Þis ilk water als þe storl sais, Was mikel renumed in þaa dais, Als it war a gode viuere [*printed* vinere] *c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 519 In j fossato facto de Molend[ino] usque le viuer, vij*s* iij*d* *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* II. (*Paul*) 344 Sanct paulis hed eftir his discese In a depe vewar warpit was. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxiii. 105 Withouten þaim er many vyuers and stankes, whare on er many fewles of riuer *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 652 *Hoc uuarium*, wywere 1511 in *Pat Roll* III m 1 (P R. O), Parkes, chaces, warennes, vyvers, pondes. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss* 128 *Vivers*, fish-ponds

†**Vi·ver**[2] *Obs.* Also 7 viuer [ad. OF. *vivre* (var. *guivre*) serpent.—L. *vīpera* Viper.] (See quots.)

1611 Cotgr, *Poignastre*, the Viuer, a little sea Dragon *Ibid*, *Traigne*, the sea Dragon, Viuer, Quamuer [1674 T. P, etc *Eng & Fr. Cook* 412 Potage of Vives (*sic*) or Sea-dragons]

Viver[3] (vəi vəi). *dial.* [Alteration of *fiver* Fibre.] A fibre or rootlet.

1877 E Leigh *Cheshire Gloss*, *Vivers*, small roots, fibres. 1906 Kipling *Puck of Pook's Hill* 250 But the vivers of her roots they hold the bank together.

‖ **Viverra** (vive·rä, vəi-). *Zool.* [L. *viverra* ferret.] †**a.** The ferret. *Obs.* **b.** The civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*), or other species of the type-genus of the civet family (*Viverridæ*). Also *attrib.*

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Viverra*, the Ferret, a little Creature that runs into the Burroughs of Rabbits. 1773–84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) I. 217 Of quadrupedes, there are goats, wolves, pole-cats, a spotted animal of the viverra kind, and several kinds of serpents 1813 Prichard *Phys Hist Man* III. § 3 113 Of the Viverra family 1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* IX (1817) I 280 Another species of Viverra (*V. prehensilis*) is also reputed to be an eager insect-hunter

Vive·rridous, *a. Zool* [f. mod.L. *Viverrid-æ* (see Viverra) + -ous] Of or belonging to the *Viverridæ* or civet family.

1833 E. T Bennett in *Trans. Zool Soc.* I 137 Notice of a Mammiferous Animal from Madagascar, constituting a New Form among the Viverridous Carnivora. 1834 *Proc Zool. Soc.* I. 46 Description of a Viverridous Animal from Madagascar.

Viverrine (vive rəin, vəi-), *a* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *viverrīn-us*, f. *viverra* Viverra: see -ine[1].]

A *adj.* Resembling or related to the civet, or the civet family; *spec.* belonging to the sub-family *Viverrinæ*. **a.** In specific names, as *viverrine cat, dasyurus, opossum*, etc.

1800 Shaw *Gen Zool* I II. 491 Viverrine Opossum. *Didelphis Viverrina* 1810 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 4) XII. 497 *Dasyurus Viverrinus*, Viverrine Dasyurus Black, spotted with white, tail without spots. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist* II. 53 The Viverrine Cat, *Felis viverrina* 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar 412/1 A viverrine phalanger (*Phalangista viverrina*) from Australia.

b. In general use.

1874 Wood *Nat Hist* 47 A small, but rather important, group of the Viverrine animals 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XV. 436/2 *Cynogale bennettii* .is a curious Otter like modification of the Viverrine type

B *sb.* An individual of the sub-family *Viverrinæ*.

c 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist* II 86 The skull has all the essential characters of that of a Viverrine.

Vivers (vəi vəiz), *sb. pl.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 6 veveres, wewers, 7 vievers, viewers. *β.* 6 viwers, wivers, wiwers, wiuerse, 6–7 viuers, 6, 8–9 vivers (6 vivars). See also Vires. [ad OF. (also mod F.) *vivres*, pl. of *vivre* food, sustenance, substantive use of *vivre* to live] Food, provisions, victuals, eatables

Only Sc. till the 19th century, its later literary currency is probably due to its frequent occurrence in the Waverley Novels

α 1536 Queen Margaret in *St Papers Hen VIII* (1836) V. 43 þa ma be portative be wattyr for carying of þar veveres and uthyres necyssares. *α* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T.S) I 78 Ane armie weill furnischit witht all kynd of weweris and munitioun 1609 Skene *Reg Mag*, *Stat Rob I*, 20 b, He sall cume weill furnished with siluer to bye vievers for his sustentation

β 1551 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 114 The greit derth . of all kynd of victuallis and viweris 1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 168 The stoir of thair victualles being daylie scand, they directit, as afore, sum horsmen to scour the fields for viuers 1622 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 108 Viuers are very chepe heere and thay are dere with the enimy. 1725 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald Cl 1903) I 420 The prices of fyring, fewell, fish, flesh and other vivers are latelie arisen to an exorbitant hight 1756 Mrs Calderwood in *Coltness Collect* (Maitl Club) 149 Every thing of vivers is dear in Holland but vegetables 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiii, I'll join you at three, if the vivers can tarry so long 1860 Motley *Netherl* xiii (1868) II 164 He bitterly complained of the unwillingness of the country-people to furnish vivers, waggons, and other necessaries 1887 Beatty-Kingston *Music & Manners* II 18 You shall have your beer, vivers, and tobacco cheap

fig 1588 A King tr *Camsius' Catech* 87 This is our viuers during the pilgramedg of this transitorie lif.

Vives (vəi·vz), *sb. pl.* Also 6 vyves, 6–8 viues, 7 uiues, vies. [Aphetic form of Avives Cf. Fives[1], Vees[1], and Yves] Hard swellings of the submaxillary glands of a horse; the presence of these regarded as a specific morbid condition in a horse

1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 91 The viues is a sorance vnder a horse ere, bytwene the ouer ende of the chall-bones and the necke, and are rounde knottes bytwene the skyn and the fleshe. 1566 Blundevil *Horses* IV xxxvi (1580) 17 b, The Viues be certaine kirnels growing vnder the horses eare. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 123 There is a disease that is common in Horses, called the Viues 1639 T de Gray *Compl Horsem.* 79 It is a disease which growes under the eares, and secundum vulgus it is called the fives or vives 1681 *Lond Gaz.* No 1605/4 One a Bay Horse above thirteen hands high, has been burned in the Head for the Vies *c* 1720 W Gibson *Farrier's Dispens* xiii (1734) 263 This is particularly of service in the Vives and Strangles 1754 Bartlet *Gentlem. Farriery* 104 The vives or ives differs from the strangles only in this, that the swelling of the kernels under the ears of the horse seldom gather 1831 Youatt *Horse* 149 Several distinct kernels are to be felt under the jaw The farriers call them vives.

Vivi- (vi vi), combining form of L *vīvus* alive, living, employed in a few terms, as †**vivicombu·stion**, = next, **vivicrema·tion**, the action of burning, or the fact of being burned, alive, †**vividisse ction** = Vivisection 2, **vivise pulture**, burying alive.

a 1711 G Grey *Life M Robinson* in Mayor *Autobiogr* (1856) 31 He was invited by some learned persons in other colleges to shew them vividisections of dogs 1827 G S Faber *Sacr Cal Prophecy* (1844) I 220 The horrid penalty of vivi cremation which a corrupt Church has specially appropriated to those whom she denominates heretics 1852 J. W Blakesley *Herodotus* I. 87 Many centuries afterwards .human sacrifices appear to have been offered to Mithras, but then not by vivi-combustion. 1861 R F Burton *City of Saints* 580 They are a superstitious brood and have many cruel practices—human sacrifices and vivi sepulture 1863 Liddell in *Archaeol* XL 243 Pliny speaks of the practice of vivisepulture as continued to his own time

Vivianite (vi·viänəit). *Min* [f. the name of the discoverer, J. G *Vivian*, named by Werner, 1817] A phosphate of iron usually occurring in crystals of blue and green colour.

1823 W. Phillips *Elem Introd Min* 238 Phosphate of Iron. Vivianite, is of various shades of blue and green, sometimes bluish-green 1867 Bloxam *Chem* 324 The phosphates of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron are found associated in the mineral known as vivianite or native Prussian blue 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 19 Sept 3/3 A small gold coin, doubled up, was found within a lump of bone and vivianite

Hence **Vi vianitized** *a.*, encrusted with vivianite.

1870 *Illustr Lond News* I Jan 12/3 Great quantities of vivianitised bones were found

Vivid (vi·vid), *a.* [ad L. *vīvid-us* living, animated, lively, f. *vīvēre* to live. Cf. It. *vivido.*]

1 Full of life; vigorous, active, or energetic on this account, lively or brisk **a.** Of persons (or animals), their attributes, etc

1638 Jackson *Creed* IX xxix. § 2 In my old and decaying days to publish the fruits of my former labours in these mysteries which to my apprehension had been well set in my flourishing and vivid years 1658 W Burton *Itin Anton* 80 His whole body was vivid and strong. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 254 They have a sprightly vivid countenance 1799 Corry *Sat Lond* (1803) 45 When the fine lady returns home fatigued after a succession of important morning visits and the exhaustion of her vivid spirits 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note-bks.* (1871) II. 13 Mr Browning was. a most vivid and quick-thoughted person 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* xxxv, Mr. Vandernoodt,. as good a foil as could well be found to the intense colouring and vivid gravity of Deronda 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* clix, His hope be in the vivid horse Whose neck God clothed with thunder.

fig 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 234 Let sweet fragrance flow from thee, Vivid breath of pure emotion

b. Of material things or substances, or their qualities

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* 230 The vertue that was ordained to be in that matter, cannot be so vivid and effectual 1670 W Simpson *Hydrol Ess* 99 Elementary fire, produced from a vivid nitrous or hermetick salt. 1818 Busby *Gram Mus* 481 This vivid and volatile instrument [*sc* the violin]. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* Introd 6 Things emitting at unexpectedly short notice vivid and awful stenches

c Of feelings, etc. Lively, strong, intense

1853 C Bronte *Villette* xix, His passions were strong, his aversions and attachments alike vivid 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec* xi (1860) 366 We might have remained in this same belief, had not Agassiz and others called vivid attention to the Glacial period 1860 W. Collins *Wont White* I narr W. H vi, Her face expressed vivid interest and astonishment, nothing more 1873 H Rogers *Orig Bible* I (1875) 35 The first is clearly proved by the vivid indignation he evoked 1905 G Thorne *Lost Cause* viii, There is a sterling and vivid Christianity among them

2. Of actions or operations: Proceeding, or taking place, with great vigour or activity

1702 *Rouse's Heav Univ* Adv. 2 More vivid Operations of the Internal Light of souls 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 472 The combustion that ensues is exceedingly vivid and beautiful 1842 A Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 257 Whenever any living part is called into vivid action, an increased flow of blood and of nervous energy towards it immediately commences 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk Nat Phil* 392 A thin cylinder of oily vapour . is kept in a state of vivid and constant combustion

b. Of utterances: Strongly or warmly expressed

1806 J. Bersford *Miseries Hum Life* (ed 3) VI xiii, Being mounted on a beast who proceeds very coolly to repose himself in the middle of the pond without. .paying the slightest attention to your vivid remonstrances on the subject 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* (1846) III x 10 The Spanish government made the most vivid remonstrances through its resident minister.

c. Of intellectual faculties Capable of ready and clear creation of ideas or concepts.

1814 Scott *Wav* III, Edward's power of imagination was vivid 1836 Hor Smith *Tin Trump* I 14 Vivid conception, and keen sensibility, will not of themselves make a good actor. 1863 Trevelyan *Compet Wallah* (1866) 318 Every page teems with the vivid thought, the glowing fancy [etc] 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* I, I suspect your fancy is tolerably vivid still

d. Of description, etc.: Presenting subjects or ideas in a clear and striking manner Freq with *picture* in fig. use.

(*a*) 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. v. 157, I mean especially a power of vivid painting—the true and primary sense of what is called Imagination 1864 Pusey *Lect Daniel* VI 339 Nehemiah himself relates,. in one consecutive vivid narrative, the history of the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I IV 149 A most vivid history of the time 1872 Lowell *Milton* Prose Wks 1890 IV. 72 Mr. Masson's unhappy infection with the vivid style 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq.* V xxiii 296 We have a no less vivid report of the real or imaginary speeches.

(*b*) 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xvii III 320 It is not from them however that Herodotus draws his vivid picture of the people, with their inhuman rites and repulsive personal features. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xx 349 These letters give a vivid picture of the uncertainties which distracted public opinion.

3. Of colour, light, etc.: Brilliant, fresh, lively, bright.

1665 Boyle *Occas Reft* VI v (1848) 354 Many of the Ladies wear in their Ribbands little less vivid colours, than those of their faces 1667 — in *Phil. Trans* II. 582 A piece of such Wood that gave a vivid light (for rotten Wood) 1704 Newton *Optics* I. II x (1721) 157 Such Bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid Colours *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 180 The vivid vermeil fled his fady cheek 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* I, Upon the vivid glow of the western horizon 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 413 In a little time it becomes of a deep vivid blue. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ* 114 The lavish delight in color found expression in the vividest hues upon the walls 1875 J. H Bennet *Winter Medit* (ed 5) 408 The love of vivid colours seems to increase as we descend south

b. Of things in respect of colour or brightness.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II IV 212 The Sun alone makes not any Rainbow that is vivid or Illustrious 1718 Pope *Iliad* VIII 691 Around her throne the vivid planets roll *a* 1763 Shenstone *Elegies* XI 42 Then glows the breast More free, more vivid, than the linnet's wing 1794 R J Sulivan *View Nat* II 381 The best glasses have no other effect than the making them [the stars] more vivid in their appearance 1837 *New Monthly Mag* L 407 A wreath of laurel, intensely vivid, inclosed the auburn splendours of the head. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I II 21 Like a vivid circular rainbow quite round the sun 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* 114 The brooding, threatning bank of mist Grows into groups of vivid isles.

4 Clearly or distinctly perceived or perceptible; appealing strongly to the mind or eye.

1690 Locke *Hum Und* II XIX 172 Those Motions made on the Organs of Sense, which at other times produce very vivid and sensible Ideas 1710 J Clarke tr *Rohault's Nat Philos* (1729) I 248 This immaterial Image, ought to be so much the more vivid or clear, as the Object sends forth more Rays of Light. 1774 J Bryant *Mythol* II 214 We shall find the traces of this event more vivid and determinate than those of Greece 1806 Jebb in Knox & J. *Corr* (1834) I 297 Sweet sounds awaken latent harmonies within us, and thus produce a vivid idea of the beautiful 1848 W. K. Kelly tr. *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I. 320 At a moment when the part played by the people in July was still fresh and vivid in recollection 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* II (1873) 79 *note*, No book gives a more vivid impression of the growth of Russian influence 1883 H. Wace *Gosp & Witnesses* II. 34 Its vivid internal marks of genuineness

absol 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II 261 Whether the cause lie not rather in a besetting velleity of the picturesque and vivid.

b. Intensely or strongly felt.

1704–5 Atterbury *Serm*, *Matt xiv 23* (1726) I 357 Tempting Objects, by their Number and Nearness, make

the most Vivid and Lasting Impressions upon us 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 41 A more vivid Sensation of Cold 1825 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot* II. 55 Seasons in which the clergy are exposed to vivid anxieties or endure actual privations 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III VIII (1857) 111 When the recollection of his sin is most vivid and most poignant 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII § 1 454 The vivid sense of a Divine Purity close to such men made the life of common men seem sin

5. Life-like, resembling life

1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* XI, He carried a stick with a wooden head, carved in vivid imitation of that of a serpent

6. Quasi-*adv.* Vividly, brightly

1819 KEATS *Fall Hyperion* I 245 The scenes Still swooning vivid through my globed brain 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XX III (1872) IX 44 The Prussian camp-fires, they too are all burning uncommonly vivid

Vividity (vivi·dĭti) [f. prec. + -ITY.]

†**1.** Living force, vitality *Obs* —1

1616 T ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* 28 Corrupt affections, which like vicious humours gnaw and suck the conscience dry of all vividitie

2. The quality or state of being vivid; vividness

1772 W CULLEN *Lect Pathol* in J Thomson *Life* (1832) I 378 A degree of Vividity, of Alacrity, and Levity, or a disposition to change can only be considered as states of morbid Irritability in the Brain 1780 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* VI § 12 (1789) 45 Clearness of discernment, vividity and rapidity of imagination. 1813 T BUSBY *Lucretius* II v Comm p xl, A vast mass of illumined matter, in the general glow and vividity of which the opaque spots are almost lost 1880 *Daily News* 15 April 6/1 Being of life size, the vividity of the flesh tints and the extraordinary modelling give to it a startling appearance of reality

Vividly (vi·vidli), *adv.* [f VIVID *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Brightly, brilliantly, in respect of colour or light

1667 BOYLE in *Phil Trans* II 587, I .found it to shine vividly 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 220 The light is still seen, but not so vividly 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II 36 The shell is strongly ribbed and rather vividly streaked with yellow or red 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II vi 255 While the former semicircle remains white, the latter one is vividly coloured 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 103 It bursts suddenly into flame and burns vividly.

2. Clearly, strongly, intensely, in respect of mental impression or effect.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm Prov* IV. 23 Wks 1686 III. 46 He will not be so forward to engage himself upon such occasions; danger and mischief being so vividly pre-represented to his sight. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I III § 5 385 If they rise up quick and vividly one after another, as Subjects, Predicates, and other Associates use to do 1832 R & J LANDER *Exped Niger* III XVIII. 142 Oh how vividly did early impressions return to my soul 1862 M'COSH *Supernat.* II 1 § 4. 159 The word seraphic..is vividly descriptive of the flights of Isaiah 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) II VIII 287 The way in which treason is spoken of sets vividly before us the difficulties with which William had still to contend

Vi·vidness. [f. as prec + -NESS] The state or quality of being vivid, in senses of the adj.

a. Of colour, light, etc.

1667-8 BOYLE in *Phil Trans* II 593 To examine the Conjecture, That the durableness of the Light might proceed in great part from the Vividness of it. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 June 1664, With such lively colours, that for splendour and vividness we have nothing in Europe that approches it 1794 G ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos* IV XLIV 190 In the vividness of its lustre it exceeded any thing he had ever seen before 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav Humboldt* XVIII 256 Numerous palms are reflected by the surface of the river with a vividness almost as bright as that of the objects themselves. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A. Bede* II, The delicate colouring of her face seemed to gather a calm vividness, like flowers at evening 1883 MISS M BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* XXXIV, For a few minutes the flashes of lightning were awful in their vividness.

b Of ideas, conceptions, impressions, etc

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* II I XIII. 189 A variety of ideas afford us no notion of succession unless we perceive one come before the other, nor can it be imagined that their degrees of vividness or faintness will do the job 1812 SIR H DAVY *Chem Philos* 17 The notions of fairies and of genii, which have been depicted with so much vividness of fancy and liveliness of description 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Chr* 207 The very vividness of the conception may have rendered him insensible to the precariousness of the proof. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* XI 356 Death at sea touched the Greek imagination with peculiar vividness

c. Of description, narrative, etc

1828 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II XI 257 She has a mastery of the subject, and a truth and vividness of expression, second only to Cowper 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 7 His graphic narrative has all the vividness that art can give to description of what the describer has not himself actually witnessed 1884 R. W CHURCH *Bacon* IX 220 In the essay on Friendship he describes the process with a vividness which tells of his own experience.

†**Vivier.** *Obs* —1 In 5 vyuier. [a OF *vuier*: see VIVER 1.] A fishpond.

c 1450 *Merlin* XIX. 308 He lete make a maner to repeire to, that was right feire and riche by the vyuier

Vivific (vivi·fik), *a.* Also 6 viuifike, 7–8 vivifick. [ad. L. (post-classical) *vīvific-us*, f. *vīv-us* living see -FIC So OF. and F *vuvifique*, Sp., Pg, It *vuvifico.*] Life-giving, enlivening, vivifying

1551 BP GARDINER *On Sacram.* I 13 b, Wherby they might vnderstand him verie God, whose fleshe geuen spiritually to be eaten of vs [is] viuifike and geueth life 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I III III. 324 Chrysostome cals it a vivifick Energie. 1694 *Phil. Trans* XVIII 39 A Vivifick Spirit or Aura, generated out of the Blood by the Brain 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mosaick Syst.* 19 Light was the Active and Vivifick Principle of Generation 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I 118 The zoogonic, or vivific goddess, pours through these into the universe, an inexplicable and efficacious power 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* I 194 There is, however, in all religious communities a vivacious and vivific principle not to be found in the same degree in political bodies 1852 A BALLOU *Spirit Manifest* 1 15 Matter inert and passive, spirit vivific and active 1877 W R COOPER *Egypt. Obelisks* V (1878) 25 [The name] 'The Eternal Generator' contains an allusion to the vivific power of Ra, as the creator of life.

†**Vivifical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL] = prec.

1632 L ROWZEE *Qveenes Welles* I. 2 Vivificall moisture maketh them [plants] all to grow and prosper 1665 J WEBB *Stone Heng* (1725) 104 That Vivifical Heat, which gives Life to all Things. *a* 1686 T. WATSON *Body of Div* (1692) 215 Christ is so full of Sap and vivifical Influence, that he makes all, inoculated into him, grow Fruitful

†**Vivificant,** *a Obs.* [ad. L. *vīvificant-*, *vīvificans*, pres. pple of *vīvificāre*. see next.] = VIVIFIC *a*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* A 3, The temperature of the ayre, which is viuificant, quickening, and full of life 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 932 Every sense findeth benefit of fire as of a vivificant power and quickening vertue 1653 H. COGAN *Diod Sic* 4 The one having a vivificant and fierce, the other a cold and moist nature 1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat conc. Relig* III VIII 464 That admirable splendor and vivificant virtue which is in the Sun.

Vivificate (vivi fike·it), *v.* Also 5–7 viuificat(e, 6 vivifycate. [ad. L. *vīvificāt-*, ppl. stem of *vīvificāre* (Tertullian, etc; hence It. *vivificare*, Sp. and Pg *vuvificar*), f. *vīv-us* alive cf. VIVIFIC *a* and -ATE 3]

1. *trans.* To give life to, to animate, to enliven or quicken; = VIVIFY *v.* 1.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 189 In the pleyne per of is a pitte where thei 3afe to viuificate the myndes of philosophres. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 887 Lyk [fr]o sede sawin in erd mortificat Flouris mony fructis viuificat 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* lxxxvi. 35 The herte dothe vivifycate all other members. 1565 HARDING *Confut* II XIV 109 b, God the Wordes owne body, that hath power to viuificate and quicken all thinges. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek* XIII. 18 When they caught the soules of my people, they did vivificate their soules 1633 H MORE *Conject Cabbal* 31 Even as God vivificates and actuates the whole world 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraphr St Paul* 162 The sensitive .soul or faculty continues meanwhile in the body vivificating it. 1819 H BUSK *Vestriad* 1. 217 Whose blood vivificates thy veins

†**2** *intr* To become endued with life. *Obs.*—1

1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos.* IX. (1687) 551/2 This beam penetrates to the Abyss, and thereby all things vivificate.

Hence VIVI floating *ppl a*

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut Mor* III II § 3 (1731) 89 The Compound of the Body and a certain Vivificating Light, imparted from the Soul to it

Vivification (vi vifikē·ʃən). Also 6–7 viui-, 7 uiui-. [ad L *vīvificātio* (Tertullian), n. of action f *vīvificāre* see prec. and -ATION. So F. *vuvification*, Sp. *vuvificacion*, Pg. *-açāo*, It *vuvificazione.*]

1 The process or fact of being vivified in a spiritual sense. (Cf. Eph. II. 1–5)

a 1548 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III. III 262 We muste receyve the sacraments and have contrition and then viuification, whiche is to aryse agayne by feithe 1589 T. L *Advt to Q Elizabeth* (1651) 48 That Holinesse and trewnesse of life, under the names Vivification, renovation spirituall, and the first resurrection 1606 S GARDINER *Bk Anglyng* X16 An auersion from sinne, a conuersion to God the mortification of the olde Adam, and the viuification of the newe man. 1653 BAXTER *Worc Petit Def* 9 O the sweet comfort that I have in the Mortification and Vivification of my godly Friends! 1690 C NESSE *O & N Test* I 63 The new man must be put on by the grace of vivification

2. The action or fact of enduing with life; the fact of being vivified physically.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 329 If that Motion be in a certain Order, there followeth Vivification and Figuration 1632 A B. tr. *Lessius' De Prov Num* II VIII 315 The vnion of the Soule of man with the body, as also the informing and the viuification (as I may tearme it) of the whole body decayeth no lesse, then in beasts 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 805 The Divine Spirit .which was the Efficient Cause of the Vivification of our Saviour's Body at his Resurrection. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 515 The gods call the soul a drop from the whole of vivification 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II 44 The vivification of ghosts by sacrifices of blood.

b. *concr.* That which vivifies. *rare*—1.

1631 MABBE *Celestina* I 20 O reliever of my torment, and vivification of my life

c. *Phys* The process of converting, or of being converted, into living tissue.

1872 F G THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed 3) 128 Vivification of the edges not being necessary, the procedure is simpler and less dangerous

†**3** Restoration of a metal to its original state

1620 B JONSON *Alch.* II V, *Sub* And when comes Viuification? *Fac* After Mortification 1649 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* IV 1, He can bring an Artificiall Resurrection, and Vivification to Mercury 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Vivification*, The Chymists also use the Word in speaking of the new Force, Vigour, and Lustre which by this Art they give to natural Bodies, particularly to Mercury, which after having been fix'd or amalgamated, they restore to its first State

4. The action or fact of investing with an air of vitality or reality.

1858 BAGEHOT in *Nat. Rev* Oct. 468 A second most wonderful special faculty which Mr Dickens possesses is what we may call his vivification of character 1890 *Sat Rev* 15 March 333/1 [He] is an industrious scholar but we do not know that he has the gift of vivification

†**Vivificative,** *a. Obs.* [f. VIVIFICATE *v* + -IVE Cf OF. *vuvificatif*, *-ive*, Sp, Pg, It *vuvificativo*] Life-giving, vivifying.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II 852 The sweit smell, and the suaue odour .Sa weill sawrit, and viuificatiue 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 353 Psyche cannot issue out into any externall vivificative act, unlesse you suppose a body 1661 RUST *Origen's Opin.* 122 The operations of the Spirit of life, or quickning Spirit, are all vivificative 1755 AMORY *Mem* (1766) II 194 *note*, By touching them with faith, we may attract the sanctification and vivificative virtue which resideth in them

†**Vivificator.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OR. Cf. OF. *vuvificateur*, Sp. and Pg *vuvificador.*] One who or that which gives life, a vivifier

a 1555 BRADFORD *Whs* (Parker Soc) 280 We believe . the Holy Spirit to be the only Comforter, vivificator, counsellor, and master of all truth 1648 HEXHAM II, *Levendigh maker*, a Vivificatour 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV II VIII. 449 If they had believed that this Spirit is both Lord, and Creator and Vivificator, .they might have had some convenient accesse to life

†**Vivificent,** *a Obs.* [irreg. f. L *vīv-us* alive. cf -FIC and -ENT.] Living.

1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 33 b/1 It is necessarye that the vivificent parte drive from it the mortified, or else the mortifiede allso cause mortificatione in the vivificent partes 1599 — *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 39/1 Take a vivificent Cocke, and vse him on that sorte. 1604 R CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Vuuificent*, liuely, or full of strength

Vivified (vi vifəid), *ppl. a* [f. VIVIFY *v* + -ED 1] Endued with life, animated, living.

Also *transf.* of metals: cf VIVIFICATION 3

1767 S PATERSON *Another Trav* II 213 Are we not all originally sprung from the same vivified mass? 1833 N ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II. 120 Charcoal heated with an oxid-ore leaves at the bottom of the furnace or crucible the vivified or pure metal 1858 PIRIE *Ing Hum Mind* VII. 339 A physical feeling of pain, appertaining to the vivified machine 1893 F ADAMS *New Egypt* 179, I looked back and saw him still standing there in the dark frameway, strangely like some vivified portrait by Velasquez

Vivifier (vi vifəiəi). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which gives life

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 310 God's love for us is the great incitement, constrainer, vivifier of His creature's love. *c* 1865 WATSON in *Circ Sci* I. 427/2 The oxygen of the air is the great vivifier of nature 1879 CHR G ROSSETTI *Seek & F* 26 Light and heat, to our apprehension the great vivifiers of the material world

Vivify (vi·vifəi), *v* [ad. F *vuvifier* (OF. from 12th c.), ad. L. *vīvificāre* see VIVIFICATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To give life to; to endue with life, to animate; to quicken.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 42 Throughe these artyres liuely spirite, and fresshe aere, is diriued out of the mother into the childe, wherwith the naturall hete of the chylde is viuified and refresshed 1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 1/1, Let us consider on the Sunne what doth she effect? [she doth] warme us, vivifye and administre lyfe vnto vs 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 263 Mercurius Trismegistus saide well, that it was the spirite which viuifieth or quickneth euery forme in the whole world 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* 86 [They] placed a fiery sign first, for that heat ruleth in fire, by which all things are quickened and vivifyed *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III III. 39 The great Soul of the *Universe* vivifyeth all manner of things 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 568 In this explosion of life, every particle of native soil was vivified, and numberless races of vegetables and animals were produced 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) I 359 An instinct of the dynamic and supernatural laws which underlie and vivify this material universe. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess Floating Matter of Air* 224 An indraught—slight no doubt, but still sufficient to contaminate or vivify the infusion

b. *transf.* and *fig* (Common in 19th c.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XIX 30 As in nature one contrarie is vivified by another contrarie 1713 POPE *Guardian* No 11 P 3 It [an elixir] restores and vivifies the most dejected Minds 1776 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc.* VII. (1876) 408 That Promethean fire, which animates the canvass and vivifies the marble. 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XLIX V 144 Their execution would have vivified the empire. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Each & All* IV 59 The utmost that education can do is to extend man's views, to exalt his aims, and vivify his powers 1833 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1849) I. III § 68 322 His plan was to vivify the State by vigorous measures. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac* I 4 It vivifies the stock we have, but does not add one item to it 1905 *Sat Rev* 29 April 545/2 It enables its 'supers' to shout and thereby vivify a languishing enthusiasm.

c. *Phys.* To convert into living tissue.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 416 An incision to lay open any sinuous track, vivify callous edges, or remove spongy granulations .must be tried

2. To make brighter or more brilliant

1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* II, The sun appeared in all his glory, vivifying every colour of the landscape. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc II 127 This covering vivifies the most brilliant colours. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* I, The bright autumnal sunshine was vivifying the many-tinted trees of the Bois de Boulogne.

b. To render more animated or striking.

1833 HT MARTINEAU *Three Ages* I 26 His ready wit seldom failed to interpose to illustrate and vivify what was said 1853 FELTON *Fam Lett* XI. (1865) 100, I always try to vivify an idea by embodying it in some manner. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 25 Feb 3/3 This little volume is vivified throughout by the sympathetic yet discriminating appreciation which pays all due honour to the hero.

3 *absol* To impart life or animation
1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 696 Which should shew, that Snow hath in it a secret Warmth, For else it could hardly Vivifie. 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint* II. *Quickness*, 'Tis such a blissful thing, that still Doth vivifie 1852 L Hunt *Day by the Fire, Rainy Day* (1870) 294 It [a fire] talks to us; it is vivified at our touch; it vivifies in return 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sci* (1879) II xiv. 359 The one may vivify, while the other kills

4. *intr* To acquire life, to become alive
1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 277 The Ova will vivify or come to Life sooner. 1768 Foote *Devil* III Wks 1799 II 276 They quit their torpid state, and vivify 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 113 The egg begins to vivify and swell with the heat of the spring 1867 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* May 277 A sign that the eggs have vivified, and that they will probably hatch out 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 8/7 When the eggs have vivified, the young salmon will be tended until the two-year-old stage

Hence **Vi·vifying** *vbl. sb*
1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 2 The calf was the symbol of His continued vivifying of all which lives 1884 Earl Grey in *Life Mandell Creighton* (1904) I viii 247 The ripple which sprung from the vivifying of the waters of Embleton spread over a large surface

Vi·vifying, *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ing 2.]
1. That vivifies or animates physically; life-giving, quickening.
1635 Heywood *Hierarchy* vi 374 The second Adam, sleeping in a vivifying death 1671 J Webster *Metallogr.* viii 127 That vivifying and incombustible sulphur that is Natures true fire and agent 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard* 59 The vivifying Juice, with which the Earth is impregnated 1776 Priestley in *Phil Trans* LXVI 231 In other places..he explodes the doctrine of a vivifying spirit in the air 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 570 The vivifying action of the atmosphere 1828 Stuart *Planter's G* (ed 2) 321, I have repeatedly tried it on all sorts of subjects, ..and its vivifying powers have proved extraordinary in every instance. 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 246/2 The monads, and the vivifying animalcules of flowering plants 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sci* (1879) II xii 275 The vivifying gas cannot penetrate to the centre of the film

†b Of medicines Restorative. *Obs*
1665 Manley *Gratius' Low C Wars* Pref, Whose Aid was not onely as a Hand to uphold, but a vivifying Medicine to a fainting Body 1727 Swift *Further Acc E. Curll* Wks 1755 III 1 160 That all our members..be provided with a sufficient quantity of the vivifying drops, or Byfield's *sal volatile* 1762 Goldsm. *Cit W* lxviii, It may sometimes happen that a countryman who cannot read, dies without ever hearing of the vivifying drops.

2. That vivifies spiritually or mentally, imparting interest or energy.
1768 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) I 45 That vivifying ingredient which gives life and vigour to our motives 1770 Burke *Pres Discont* Wks 1842 I 134 Without it, .the people cannot long enjoy. the vivifying energy of good government. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 85 The vivifying influences of the altar, the censer, and the sacrifice. 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is.* (1846) III xiv. 105 The vivifying impulse of patriotic sentiment. 1884 *Athenæum* 7 June 722/2 Human beings .cannot dispense with some such vivifying element in their religion.

3. *Vivifying ink*, a liquid which brings out what has been written in sympathetic ink.
1823 J Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 42 Soak a double paper in the vivifying ink.

†**Vivi paral**, *a. Obs*$^{-1}$ [f L. *vīvipar-us* (see Viviparous) + -al.] = Viviparous.
1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 5 All viviparal creatures (although born blind privitively) yet in their very first production find a way to their dams papps

Vivi·parism. [Cf. F. *viviparisme*.] Viviparous reproduction.
1876 G B. Buckton *Monograph Brit Aphides* (Ray Soc) I. 78 Viviparism continued uninterruptedly through the whole winter

Viviparity (vivipæ·rĭti). *Zool.* and *Bot* [f. L. *vīvipar-us* (see next) + -ity.] The condition or character of being viviparous
1864 Spencer *Princ Biol.* I. 211 This homogenesis .in reptiles and fishes is always essentially oviparous, though there are cases .in which viviparity is simulated 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 358 Instances of viviparity occur among *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia* [etc.]

Viviparous (vivi·pārəs, vəi-), *a.* [f. L. *vīvipar-us* (Appuleius), f. *vīv-us* alive, living + *parĕre* to bring forth · see -ous. Cf. F. *vivipare*, Sp, Pg., It. *viviparo*.]
1. Involving the production of young in a living state
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* III xxi 158 We cannot from them expect a viviparous exclusion. 1861 Hulme tr *Mogum-Tandon* II 1 48 This constitutes the viviparous reproduction of the Mammalia 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 259 This..corresponds to the viviparous habit in some fishes and reptiles

2. Of animals: Bringing forth young in a live state. (Usually in contrast with *oviparous*.)
1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 267 Quadrupedes together with us are viviparous, and hitherto more familiar to us, then birds, fishes, and animals oviparous. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* II. v § 3. 233 Viviparous cartilagineous fish, whose bodies are not long and round 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 160 That uniform warmth, which is so necessary even in the incubation of birds, much more in the time of gestation of viviparous animals 1768 G. White *Selborne* xvii, Though they [*sc.* vipers] are oviparous, yet they are viviparous also, hatching their young within their bellies, and then bringing them forth. *c* 1791 M Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I 469 The Sea-anemone is said to be viviparous. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 138 The oviparous quadrupeds are found in more ancient strata than those of the viviparous class 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Stud* 249 The Pedicellina is viviparous, as well as oviparous, and gemmiparous. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p xliii, The true *Cetacea* are always viviparous

b. With specific names.
1681 Grew *Museum* I. v 1 95 The Viviparous Eel-Pout 'Tis well pictur'd by Adam Oleareus, who calls it a Sea-Wolf 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1824) III 11 The viviparous blenny brings forth two or three hundred at a time, all alive 1838 T Bell *Brit Reptiles* 17 Viviparous Lizard Nimble Lizard Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara* 1890 *Cent Dict*, *Perch*, 2 Any surf-fish or member of the *Embiotocidæ* more fully called *viviparous perch*.

3 *Bot.* Reproducing from seeds or bulbs which germinate while still attached to the parent plant Also in specific names.
1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot* I 101 Viviparous Fescue-Grass 1794 Paley *Nat Theol* xx (1819) 322 Grasses abound which are viviparous and consequently able to propagate themselves without seed 1812 *New Bot Garden* I. 58 The pericarps viviparous 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk Bot* 475 *Polygonum viviparum*, Viviperous [*sic*] Bistort. 1855 Delamer *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 48 A few roots [of Rocambole] may be allowed standing-room as a curiosity, and as examples of viviparous plants 1889 A R Wallace *Darwinism* (1890) 24 The buttercup is replaced by the little poisonous yellow oxalis with its viviparous buds

b Characterized by this mode of reproduction
1802 R. Hall *Elem Bot* 196 Viviparous Fructification, when the rudiment of the germen grows out into leaves 1906 *Athenæum* 12 May 581 The viviparous habit, now represented by the seedling hanging from the mangrove, was once nearly universal.

Hence **Vivi parousness.**
1855 Spencer *Princ Psychol* I iv vii 575 Creatures having large brains were seen to have other characteristics than that of intelligence as viviparousness.

Vivi·parously, *adv.* [f. prec + -ly 2] In a viviparous manner; by viviparous reproduction
1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) I 338 The latter are succeeded .by hosts of the young insects produced viviparously; for the aphis breeds both ways. 1861 H Macmillan *Footn Page Nat* 133 The plant is propagated viviparously. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv. Anim.* vii. 447 Aphides kept in a warm room have continued to propagate viviparously for four years

Vivi·pary. *Bot.* [f. L *vīvipar-us* viviparous + -y, or ad. F. *vivipare*] = Viviparity.
1900 B. D Jackson *Gloss. Bot Terms* 289 1906 *Times* (Lit Suppl) 30 March 117/2 The lost habit is at times revived in the abnormal vivipary of some inland plants

Vivisect (vi·visekt, vivise·kt), *v.* [Back-formation from Vivisection.]
1. *trans.* To dissect (an animal) while living; to perform vivisection upon.
1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug, Much as they vivisect live animals at Alfort 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav* lxx. 320 Modern naturalists, not being able to vivisect the Psyche, have resolved that animals are to be classed by their bones 1890 G A Smith *Isaiah* II xii 202 We do not vivisect our murderers nor kill them off by gladiatorial combats
transf. 1892 W. H Hudson *Naturalist in La Plata* 180 These insects house them in cells where the grubs can vivisect them at leisure. 1893 Selous *Trav S E Africa* 413 The piteous cries of a donkey being vivisected by hyænas.
b. *fig.* To investigate as if by vivisection; to examine or criticize minutely or mercilessly.
1876 Rhoda Broughton *Joan* I xx, On the contrary, I live in hopes of seeing a successor or two [i.e suitors] vivisected 1880 Ruskin in *19th Cent* June 950 The modern novelist cannot easily, in a city population, find a healthy mind to vivisect
2. *intr.* To practise vivisection.
1883 S Coleridge *Vivisection* 13 Surely a man must be at his wits' end before he could gravely put forward such an argument in defence of a claim to vivisect by wholesale

Hence **Vivisected** *ppl. a.*; **Vivisecting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*; also **Vivisectee**', that which is vivisected; **Vivise·ctible** *a.*, capable of being, liable to be, vivisected.
1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat* V 317/2 The artificial vomiting of *vivisected animals. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* v, The vivisected youth received the caress which quickened him to wholeness at a touch 1886 *Pall Mall G* 3 June 5/2 Whether any attempt at the absolute prohibition of vivisection would not react to the disadvantage of the unhappy '*vivisectees'. 1875 Hoggan *Let* in *Morn. Post* 2 Feb, I am inclined to look upon anæsthetics as the greatest curse to *vivisectible animals 1876 J. J G Wilkinson *Hum. Sci. & Div Rev* 21 The *vivisecting scalpel is all human cruelty. *Ibid.* 67 Facts of life which must for ever escape the vivisecting mind 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 59/2 The Doctor looks at Cyrus with a vivisecting eye. *Ibid* 65/2 He did not choose to adopt the vivisecting process permitted to counsel in the higher courts. 1897 *Our Dumb Animals* (Boston) Nov. 70/2 The angel conducted him from one laboratory to another, from one vivisecting table to another

Vivisection (vivise·kʃən). [f L. *vīvī* gen sing. neut. (and masc.), or *vīvi-* combining form, of *vīvus* living + *sectio* cutting. Hence F *vivisection*. Cf *vividissection* s.v Vivi-]
1. The action of cutting or dissecting some part of a living organism; *spec.* the action or practice of performing dissection, or other painful experiment, upon living animals as a method of physiological or pathological study
1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I 2 How sensible those nervous parts are, need not be told any who have seen vivisections, where the least touches will cause a sensible motion 1736 *Phil Trans.* XXXIX 260 Small Parts of large Objects cannot easily be applied to the Microscope without being divided from their Wholes which in the case of Vivi section defeats the Experiment 1842 Dunglison *Med Lex* 735 *Vivisection*, the act of opening or dissecting living animals 1852 Lewis *Meth Obs & Reas in Pol* I 161 Of late years in particular vivisection, or anatomical investigation of the living subject, has often been practised upon some of the smaller mammalia 1879 Browning *Tray* 43 By vivisection, How brain secretes dog's soul, we'll see!
b An operation of this nature.
1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat* V 317/1 The vivisections which many experimenters have practised, agree in carrying this investigation further 1881 Mivart *Cat* 311 Such a conclusion seems to result from pathological facts and vivisections
fig 1895 Balfour in *Daily News* 15 Nov 2/4 The vivisection of the British Empire—was that a constructive policy?
2. *fig.* Excessively minute examination or criticism
1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks* 1 (ed 2) 23 This vivisection of a single poem is not defensible as a freak of scholarship
3 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *vivisection act, bill, experiment*
1876 *Nature* XIV 65/1 Lord Carnarvon's vivisection bill 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV 799/2 The Act restricting the practice of physiology is the Vivisection Act of 1876. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 26 Feb 2/1 The atrocious character of many vivisection experiments

Vivisectional (vivise·kʃənăl), *a* [f. prec] 1. Of or belonging to, of the nature of, vivisection.
1866 *Westm Rev* Jan 148 It is impossible by vivisectional experiment to know which microscopical elements of the nervous tissues of the animal we destroy 1876 *Nature* XIV 65/2 For the purpose of demonstrating physiological facts to students, vivisectional experiments are not absolutely necessary 1896 *Daily News* 21 Aug 6/3 The licensing for vivisectional purposes of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine
2. Performing vivisection. Also *fig.*
1882 W. James in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* April (1883) 116 Vivisectional physiologists 1881 *Times* 17 Jan 6/2 A few lively touches, which were the first to vanish under the vivisectional hands of the cleaner

Hence **Vivise·ctionally** *adv.*
1899 J. W Epsworth in *Roxb Ball* IX p clxxx*, 'The Maid's Comfort' and 'The Merry Cuckold' can be studied vivisectionally on pp cxxix* and cxxxii*

Vivisectionist (vivise·kʃənist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who practises or defends vivisection.
1879 Ld Shaftesbury *Sp Ho Lords* 15 July, The contradictions of vivisectionists were surprising 1887 'Edna Lyall' *Knight-Errant* (1889) 133 Without a deep, living sympathy, the artist surely degenerates into a species of vivisectionist.

Vivisective, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ive.] = Vivisectional *a* 2 In quot *fig.*
a 1876 M Collins *Pen Sketches by Vanished Hand* (1879) II 249, I am not surprised that Mr Browning, himself a vivisective poet, likes the diagnosis of human malady which Euripides supplies

Vivisector (vi·visektəɹ, vivise·ktəɹ). [f as Vivisect *v* + -or Hence F. *vivisecteur*] One who vivisects or practises vivisection
1863 *Times* 2 Aug, That is the extent of the tender mercies of French vivisectors 1876 J J G Wilkinson *Hum Sci. & Div Rev.* 20 No man not interested personally, but humanely, can doubt what the vivisectors are doing
fig 1874 Blunt *Dict Sects* 237/2 Pascal was the vivisector rather than the anatomist 1899 Beatrice Harraden *Fowler* 115 He had plunged deep into inquiry, and was in fact a theological and historical vivisector.

‖ **Vivres** (vī vəɹz). [F. *vivres*. see Vivers] Victuals, provisions
a 1650 in Grose *Mirlit Antiq* (1788) II 222 There are yet two quarters more; the one of noblemen strangers, and the other the magazines of the vivres *Ibid.*, The general of the vivres. 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog* (1860) 160 The marketplace [of Yarmouth] is very spacious, and remarkably well provided with every kind of vivres for the pot and the spit 1819 *Blackw Mag.* VI 279 So much for demand and supply of vivres, and good substantial vivres too. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog* II 142 He got into some debt for the vivres and tipple

†**Vivry**, *a Her. Obs.* In 6-7 viurie [ad. F. *vivré*, f. *vivre* serpent.] Serpentine, tortuous.
1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 234 The seconde beareth Vert, a Bende Viurie, Dargent. 1611 Cotgr s v. *Vivre*, A bend Viurie.

Vix, abbrev form of Vixen.
1828 *Sporting Mag* XXII 23 Mr Russell killed a fat unfortunate soil-running vix

Vix, ME variant of *wex* Wax *v.*

Vixen (vi·ksĕn), *sb* and *a* Forms · 5-8 **fixen** (5 **fixene**), 6- **vixen** (7 **vixinge**, 8 **vixin**), 7-8 **vixon.** [repr. OE. **fyxen* (= MHG *vuhsinne*, G. *fuchsin*), fem of *fox* Fox. Cf. OE. *fyxen* adj 'of a fox' (= OHG. *fuhsîn*, MHG *vuhsîn*). The word is one of the few in which the southern *v* for *f* has definitely established itself]
1. The female of the fox; a she-fox.
c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vii, þe fixene [*v.r.* fixen] of þe foxe bereth as longe, as þe bicche of þe wolfe bereth hir whelpes 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell* x (1628) 334 Fixen..is the name of a she-fox otherwise and more anciently foxin. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Vixen* or *Fixen*,

a Fox's Cub 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II 270 The vixen's just now earthed, see here's the Hole. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T* (ed 3), *Vixen*, a she fox, who, when she has cubs, is remarkably fierce. 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXII 23, I must confess, I felt rather spoony upon that vixen. 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* I xxxiii 286 A vixen was trapped just across the field yonder 1880 *Times* 2 Nov 4/5 They are familiar as the craftiest old vixen with the country they have been born and bred in

fig. 1705 Wycherley in *Pope's Lett* (1735) I 22 You may see a Pack of Spaniels, called Lovers, in hot Pursuit of a two-legg'd Vixen.

2 An ill-tempered quarrelsome woman; a shrew, a termagant.

1575 *Gamm Gurton* III. ii, That false fixen that counts her selfe so honest 1590 Shaks. *Mids N* III ii 324 O when she's angry, she is keene and shrewd, She was a vixen when she went to schoole. 1621 Burton *Anat Mel* III ii. v. ii 636 She is a foole, a nasty queane, a slut, a fixen, a scolde *a* 1644 Quarles *Virgin Widow* v 1, She's a pestilent vixen when she's angry, and as proud as Lucifer *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm Prov x 18* Wks 1687 I 247 Those fiery Vixons, who really do themselves embroil things, and raise miserable combustions in the world 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil* No 8 (1726) 36 Since they [Oxford and Cambridge] have come to woman's estate they have been a couple of the arrantest vixons. 1787 *Minor* 68 Perverseness hurried him to marry a young vixin 1801 Mar Edgeworth *Contrast* (1832) 108 Mrs Betterworth was a vain, foolish vixen 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xv. III 565 'That may be very honourable in you', answered the pertinacious vixen, 'but it will be very poor comfort to the Princess' 1879 'E Garrett' *House by Works* II. 160 His unhappy secret marriage with the foreign vixen

transf 1861–2 G. H K in *Vac. Tour* (1864) 136 There are the sixteen of them [*sc* hinds] quarrelling and fighting, rising perfectly upright on their hind legs, and striking at each other with their sharp fore hoofs What vixens!

†**b.** In the phrase *to play the vixen* *Obs*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 164 A Gentlewoman, who, howsoeuer shee scolds and playes the vixen neuer so, wilbe borne with. 1597 Lyly *Wom in Moon* I 1 (stage direction), She playes the vixen with euery thing about her.

†**c** Applied to a child or a man *Obs. rare*

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Fixen*, a froward, peevish Child. 1702 S Parker tr *Cicero's De Finibus* II 151 He's the veriest Vixin of a Stoick 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 1 95 Well, if that Child was mine, I'd whip it till the Blood came, Peace, you little Vixen!

3. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*). **a.** Appositive with *fox*, = sense 1.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vii, The fixene fox whelpeth vnder þe erthe 1845 Youatt *Dog* IV 102 The mouth of the earth in which a vixen fox—a fox with her young ones—has taken up her abode 1883 E Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh* 274 A little vixen fox jumping out among listless idlers of the pack

b Appositive, of persons, = Vixenish *a* 1.

a 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc) III 80 O shame of soe greate a peere, imitatinge herin the vixinge calleaghs. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* I, The fury which the old vixen queen displayed

c Of looks, actions, etc., = Vixenish *a* 2.

1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV 54 Pshaw, what a Vixon trick is this? 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxii, Disturbing us with his vixen brawls, and breaking God's peace and the king's 1820 Keats *Cap & Bells* lxxix, She Castled her King with such a vixen look, It bodes ill to his Majesty 1850 E Brontë *Wuthering Heights* x, Begone, for God's sake, and hide your vixen face!

4 *Comb*, as *vixen-faced, -visaged.*

1836 *Boston Herald* 20 Dec 1/6 A Mrs Vaughton was summoned by a vixen-visaged girl, named Susan Jones. 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg* Ser II *Black Mousquetaire*, Nervous folks still, when they come in their way, shun Old vixen-faced tramps of the Hebrew persuasion

Vixenish (vi ks'niʃ), *a.* [f prec + -ish[1]]

1. Resembling a vixen in disposition; cross, ill-tempered, snappish.

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III 109 My friend Daphne, the vixenish pug 1841 Lever *C O'Malley* lxvii, Others are married and have vixenish wives 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xlv, He could hardly endure existence in the house that held his vixenish sisters.

Comb 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xlvi, Two small vixenish looking ladies.

2. Characteristic of, appropriate to, a vixen

1838 Dickens *O. Twist* IV, A short, thin, squeezed-up woman, with a vixenish countenance 1865 *Dublin Univ Mag* I 261 She rang the bell with vixenish violence 1889 *Sat Rev.* 23 Feb 208/2 The trashy verbiage, the vixenish tattle, to which they are treated

Hence **Vixenishness.**

1820 *Examiner* No 651 633/1 Madge is too apt to think that vixenishness and virtue go together 1865 Mrs Whitney *Gayworthys* I 117 She would never sharpen or narrow to vixenishness

Vixenishly, *adv.* [f. prec + -ly[2]] In a vixenish or ill-tempered manner

1845 *Bachelor of Albany* (1848) 174 'Barker of the Albany! is he the man?' cried the termagant Mrs Harry, vixenishly and exultingly 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* xviii, Her mother treated her vixenishly, snubbing her for a word 1891 Baring-Gould *In Troubadour-Land* II 28 [He] endeavoured to get hold of her hand. She snatched it away vixenishly.

Vixenly (vi·ks'nli), *adj* and *adv.* Also 7 vixonely. [f as prec. + -ly] **a** *adj* Resembling a vixen in disposition. **b.** *adv.* Crossly, ill-naturedly.

a 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem* Wks 1687 I 225 It was onely, which in such a vixonely Pope was a great favour, a forbearance to quarrel with him. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1852) 3 Nevertheless, vixenly as she looks, many people are seeking, at this very moment, to shelter themselves under the wing of the federal eagle 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marriage* xlv, Our female government asks it vixenly of our impotent male.

‖ **Viz.,** *adv.* and *sb* Also 6 vz., 7 viz[t]. [Abbrev. of Videlicet. Cf. Vidz(t.

The *z* represents the ordinary med L. symbol of contraction for *et* or *-et*. For the various forms in which the abbreviation occurs in med L manuscripts, see Chassant *Dict des Abréviations* and Cappelli *Dizionario di Abbreviature*. In reading aloud usually rendered by 'namely']

A *adv* = Videlicet *adv.*

a 1540 J London in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III. III 132 Thyder resortyd suche as. hadde any slottuche wydowes lockes, viz here growen to gether in a tufte 1596 Blagrave *Uran. Astrolabe* H 2 b, If the question. be of the night (vz you shall finde it about 8½ of clocke in the morning) and vnto that houre (vz. 8½) .set the fiduciall line of the Planetary scale. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 28 The stupid King mistakes the letter. and construes it to a sinister sense viz. that a quarrel was pickt with him 1645 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III IV 250 His Ma[tye] had opportunity to effect his designe, viz[t] the releife of Westchester. *a* 1700 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ.* (1921) IX. 335 In the time of the first Lady-Abbesse of that house viz Dame Francis Gawen 1728 Swift *Mullinix & Tim* Wks. 1755 III II 213 Observe my counsel, (viz) Adapt your habit to your phyz 1788 Cowper *Let Lady Hesketh* 6 May, The ingenious contriver of it, viz. myself 1841 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser II *Auto-da-fé* II, The vestment aforesaid, perhaps, from its hue, *viz* yellow 1861 Paley *Aeschylus* (ed 2), *7 agst. Thebes* 740 *note*, To fall on several devoted heads successively, viz Laius, Oedipus, and his sons 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xi, Took with me three of Plumer's men as escort, viz Troopers Abrahamson, White, and Parkin

B *sb* = Videlicet *sb.* Also, a special clause in a deed introduced by *viz.*

17 *Modern Reports* VI 228 *marg*, If a bond bear date at any place abroad, that place must be stated in the declaration, with a viz at such a place in England 1797 Mrs. M Robinson *Walsingham* IV 76 If I won't give you a viz and a settlement. 1803 East *Reports* V 253 The date which gave rise to such repugnancy was laid under a *viz*

†**Viz**, *v. Obs.*[−1] [For *vis*, abbrev. of Visit *v.* Cf. Vis *v.*] *intr.* To pay a visit.

1767 Gray *Let. Mason* Wks. (1884) III 277 Tomorrow I go Vizzing to Gibside to see the new married Countess

†**Vizament,** alteration of Advisement or Visement

1601 Shaks. *Merry W.* I i 34 The Councell (looke you) shall desire to heare the feare of Got, and not to heare a Riot take your viza-ments in that

Vizar, obs f. Visor *sb.* **Vizaret, -iat, -it,** varr. Vizierate.

Vizard (vi zărd), *sb.* and *a.* Now *arch* Forms *α.* 6 vysard(e, visarde, viserde, 6–9 visard (8 *Sc* vissart) *β.* 6 vi-, vyzarde, 6–8 vyzard, 7–8 vizzard, 6– vizard. [Altered form of *vysar, vrser, vizar* Visor by confusion of ending see -ard]

1. A mask; = Visor *sb.* 2.

Very common from *c* 1560 to *c* 1700. Also † *case of visards*

α. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 95, 1 dozen of viserdes with shorte berdes. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 Not the carued visarde of a lewde woman, but the incarnate vysage of a lasciuious wantonne 1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks 1873 I 104 She [Vice] and others wearing gilded visards *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy Italy* (1698) I. 93 In Modena are made the best visards for masquerades 1718 *Free-thinker* No 80. 179 The Fairy applied an enchanted Visard to her Face

β 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 12 Warderobe stuffe, vizardes, heare 1572 *Ibid* 183 For ffoyle for vyzardes & ffawchins 1588 Kyd *Howeh Phil* Wks (1901) 256 Artificiall Oyles, and dawbings for vizards, pageants, and poppets 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* v iii, Gag him And put a case of vizards o're his head 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* III (1687) 91/2 Some wild young Men lay in wait for him, attired like furies, with vizards and torches. 1692 Washington tr *Milton's Def. Pop* M.'s Wks 1738 I 456 He complains that Executioners in Vizards (*personati Carnifices*) cut off the King's Head 1711 Steele *Spect* No 32 ₱3 Wits were privileged to wear what Masks they pleased in all Ages, and . a Vizard had been the constant Crown of their Labours. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 151 Let me see what you have got under that vizard of yours. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxiv, A little diminutive urchin, wearing a vizard with a couple of sprouting horns. 1851 Thackeray *Eng Hum* III (1858) 115 A gentleman on a grey mare, with a black vizard on his face

b *transf.* or *fig*

1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* IV. (1626) 83 The silent Virgin modestly had made A visard of her hands 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 81 When the welkin had put aside the vizard of the night *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I. 177 A Beard is but the Vizard of a Face 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 356 It was hard to conjecture what their Natural Complexion was, by reason of the thick Vizard of Paint they had on. *c* 1715 Ramsay *Vision* II, The Thunder crakt, and Flauchts did rift, Frae the blak vissart of the lift 1827 Carlyle *Misc Ess, Richter* (1840) I 18 All Nature is gone forth mumming in the strangest guises Yet the anarchy is not without its purpose. these vizards are not mere hollow masks.

†**c** A mask as used to protect the face or eyes

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. 176 They vsed to wear a vizard of defence, with one sight in the middle to serue both eyes 1669 Pepys *Diary* 25 June, I to my office, to write down my journal and did it, with the help of my vizard, and tube fixed to it, and do find it mighty manageable, but how helpful to my eyes this trial will show me

2. *fig* or in fig context. = Visor *sb.* 3.

Very common from *c* 1560 to *c* 1700. The various types of context are illustrated by the different groups of quotations.

(*a*) 1572 *Tindale's Whs, Sacraments* 442/1 The hypocrites that haue put a visard [*ed. c* 1550 visare] on the face of the law 1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 66 Vice putteth on a vizard, and goeth disguised and covered with goodly shewes that belong onely to vertue 1653 H. More *Def. Moral Cabbala* III *heading*, That it is only the halting and hypocrisie of men that generally have put so soure and sad a vizard upon it [i e Religion] *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) I 71 For those..Wore Vizards of Hypocrisy, to steal And slink away, in Masquerade, to Hell. 1833 G S. Faber *Recapit Apostasy* p x, Popery, whatever vizard the theological Proteus may wear, is still a form of recapitulated Roman apostasy.

(*b*) *a* 1555 Philpot in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlviii 155 Put off your shameles vyzards, O ye unbelevyng Arrians *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Conflict w. Satan* (1578) 27 We will bring him to the tryall particularly that we may plucke of his maske and vysarde 1629 H Burton *Truth's Triumph* Pref, We haue assayed to pull off Romes vizard. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 93 What are they but the Scum of the people, take off their Visards, and underneath appeare Wicked Jewes, &c. 1682 Sir T Browne *Chr Mor* III. § 20 Men are glad to pull of their Vizards, and resume themselves again

(*c*) 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 74 Trueth can neuer be Falsehoods Visarde 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Ch. Militant* 185 He took fine vizards to conceal his crimes. 1653 A Wilson *Jas. I* 70 A sober and fair outside, the true vizard of Hypocrisie 1680 H More *Apocal Apoc* 349 The participation of the promised Spirit of Christ, without which all Religion is but a mere Mask or dead Vizard 1704 Swift *T Tub* XI, He would make use of no other vizard than a long prayer

(*d*) 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc* (1860) 11 For all that fatherly countenance and graue vizard which sometimes thou vsest to plead the cause of thy Reformation vnder 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 67 The impietie that lay masked vnder this vizard 1656 W Howard in Clarendon *Hist. Reb* xv. § 121 Having long since, by peeping a little .under the vizzard of the Impostor, got such glimpses, though but imperfect ones, of his ugly face 1678 Marvell *Def. of Howe* (Grosart) 141 To outlaw Mr Howe from all Protestant protection, is to represent him under a Popish Vizard

(*e*) 1567 Jewel *Def Apol* 4 But who they be, that with a painted Visarde, or emptie name of the Churche, haue feared al the cattel of the fielde, it is needelesse to speake it.

b. = Visor *sb* 3 b.

1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv Masse* (1850) 170 That by this means your doctrine..might have a face or vizard of antiquity 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 316 Those things which put on a pretended shewe and visard of felicitie. 1612 Woodall *Surg Mate* Pref., Wks (1653) 10 Whereby every unworthy ignorant impostor (as under a vizzard of hidden skill) made use of the art of Surgery 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxiv 314 Heresie and schism have the vizard, but not the face of holinesse 1684 J Renwick in *Biogr Presbyt.* (1827) II 263 Another Sort of Folk cover over their Pride with a Vizard of Humility. 1725 Watts *Logic* Introd 3 So Knavery puts on the Face of Justice, Hypocrisy and Superstition wear the Vizard of Piety 1743 E Erskine *Serm* Wks (1871) III. 91 It has put on the name and vizard of Presbyterian 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* IV v. (1906) III. 55 The Spaniards seemed to cast off even the vizard of humanity

†**3.** In depreciatory use. A face or countenance suggestive of a mask. *Obs.*

1568 T Howell *Arb Amitie* (1879) 58 With hatefull hawtie haunt not, For dainefull vizards daunt not 1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett* Wks. (Grosart) II 12 For my Fan, it keepes me sometimes from the sight of such a vizard as your good face *a* 1625 Fletcher *Custom of Country* I 1, This little beauty you are pleased to honour Will be so chang'd, so alter'd to an uglinesse To such a vizard, ten to one, I dye too.

†**4** A phantasm or spectre. *Obs*[−1]

a 1591 H. Smith *Seven Godly Serm* vi. 229 If thou thinkest that it is such a mans bodie which thou seest, look in y[e] graue. and there thou shalt see the body where it was laid, euen while this visard walkes in thy sight

†**5.** A person wearing a visor or mask, *spec* a woman of loose character wearing a mask in public, a prostitute. *Obs.* (Cf Vizard-mask 2)

1632 H. Bell *Luther's Colloq* 283 For the world cannot liue without such vizards and shrove-tide-fools 1660 *Trial Regic* 164 Afterwards I saw the Vizards going into a Chamber there 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I 1, This business of yours Dorimant has been With a Vizard at the Play-house 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II 75 Or if you find me with a vizard prattle Do you the same with any other man

†**6** = Visor *sb* 1 *Obs rare.*

1704 Swift *Bait Bks* Misc. (1711) 252 The Stranger desir'd a Parley; and lifting up the Vizard of his Helmet, a Face appeared [etc] 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ, Paris*, Helmets which had lost their vizards.

†**b.** *Bot.* (See quot) *Obs*[−1]

c 1789 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 446/2 *Galea-ringentis*, the vizard or upper lip of a ringent corolla

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vizard bead, -maker, -making, -manufacture, -monger, vice, vizard-faced, -like* adjs

1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 218 The vyzard-maker John Owgle for xiiii Beardes 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, I. iv 117 But that thy Face is Vizard like, vnchanging, Made impudent with vse of euill deedes. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 4 Bacchus cares not for outward signes a rush, Good wine needs not the hanging of a bush Dost not thou vizzard fac't ingratefull Elfe? 1650 B *Discolitmnum* 47 My Recreations [are] Metamorphosing and Vizard-making 1678 Butler *Hud* III I 1012 Strive who shall be the most genteelly bred At sucking of a Vizard Bead. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr Mor* II § 7 The old Philosophers and great pretenders unto Virtue, who well declining the gaping Vices of Intemperance, [etc] were envious, malicious, contemners, and stufft with Vizard Vices. 1684 Otway *Atheist* v. 1, A Way to revenge my self

on that Vizard-monger 1856 R A Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 116 [Loyola's] order claimed and merited the monopoly of the vizard manufacture

Vizard, obs. or dial. form of Wizard

Vi·zard, *v.* Now *rare* Also 7 visard. [f. the sb]

†1. *trans* To conceal or disguise (something) under a false outward show or appearance, to represent falsely or speciously *Obs*

1628 Prynne *Brief Survay* 48 Their dangerous and infectious plague-soares, which are onely vizarded and palliated, not clothed nor warmed with the sacred Robes 1632 Weever *Anc Funeral Mon.* 51 Cloakes to hide their knauery, and beards to visard their hypocrisie 1660 Shirley *Andromana* IV vii, Plangus who hath vizarded his ends With vertue

2. To cover or disguise (the face, etc) with or as with a vizard or visor; to mask

c 1609 Webster *Appius & Virginia* v iii, See these Monsters, whose fronts the fair Virginias innocent blood hath visarded with such black ugliness, that they are loathsome to all good mens souls 1662 Herbert *Body Divinity* 1 279 Jobs comforters vizarding themselves under the cloke of amity *a* 1669 H Foulis *Hist Rom Treasons* (1681) 255 They vizarded their members and meetings 1872 Clark Russell *Repr Actors* (Chandos) p xiii, Women mockingly vizarded themselves to conceal the only blushes their cheeks could exhibit—that of the paint-pot

Hence **Vi·zarding** *vbl. sb* , the action of disguising with or as with a vizard, also *concr*, that which serves as a vizard or disguise

1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* v. 1 in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Now for the cunning vizarding of them and tis done 1694 Crowne *Married Beau* 1. 1, I'm angry with 'em for their vizarding 1861 J Murray *Songs Covenant Times* 77 Skulking from cot to cot, from cave to cave, In quaint disguise and vizarding uncouth They shunned pursuit

Vi·zarded, *ppl. a* [f Vizard *v.*]

1. Disguised with a vizard, wearing a vizard; visored, masked. Used (*a*) predicatively or (*b*) attributively. Also *fig.*

(*a*) 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 71 b, Your mornelike christall countenances shall be netted ouer, and (Masker-like) cawle-visarded, with crawling venomous wormes 1598 Marston *Sco Villanie* II vii (1599) 207 She is so vizarded, I cannot see her face 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* I. iii 83 Degree being vizarded, Th'vnworthiest shewes as fairely in the Maske 1630 R Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* VII 64 These two prostrated Figures were armed with Petitions, their faces Vizarded, their Eares and Necks hung with little dishes [etc]. 1756 Mrs. F Brooke *Old Maid* No 29 243 The obsequious lover approaches in a mask to say the truth, the lady is generally as well vizarded as he can be.

(*b*) *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Love Restored* Wks (Rtldg) 588/1 *Masq* Have you recovered your voice to rail at me? *Piu* No, vizarded impudence. 1658 W Sanderson *Life K. Charles* 1138 He ,humbly bowed down his generous neck to God, to be cut off by the vizarded Executioner. 1691 tr *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 400 Many Vizarded Lackeys came forth with Flambeaus to Light them in. 1715 tr *C'tess D'Anois' Wks.* 410 Four vizarded Ruffians

2. *fig.* Assumed, pretended.

1663 J H *Hist. O. Cromwell* xi 16 Oliver ,in a passion, and transported beyond his vizarded sanctity, with an oath .dissolved them *a* 1688 G. Stradling *Serm & Disc.* (1692) 350 Bodily worship .which usually concluded like the Turkish Lents after the vizarded austerity of a few spare hours in nightly Bacchanals

Vi·zardless, *a. rare.* [f. Vizard *sb.*] Having no vizard; visorless.

1674 C F *Wit at Venture* 76 Like a Vizardless Miss that peeps under her hood.

Vizard-mask. Now *arch.* [f. Vizard *sb* Cf *visor-mask* Visor *sb.* 6 b.]

1. A mask worn to conceal or disguise the face; a domino; = Vizard 1.

1667 Dryden & De Newcastle *Sir Martin Mar-all* v iii, Fetch me down two Indian-gowns and Vizard-masks. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 13/1 The Visard Mask covers the whole face,..being only held in the Teeth by means of a round bead 1693 Wood *Life* (O H S) III. 438, 3 hackney coaches rob'd at Wheatley bridge by 4 Oxford scholars (as 'tis said) with vizard maskes 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 3985/1 That no Woman be allowed .to wear a Vizard-Mask in either of the Theatres 1760 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 73/2 A man habited like a sailor with a vizard mask on.

2 A woman who wears such a mask; a prostitute. (Cf Vizard *sb.* 5.)

1678 Dryden *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* Prol 25 As those Vizard Masks maintain that Fashion, To soothe and tickle sweet Imagination 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* v ii, There are as grave men as your worship , that adjourn their cares and businesses, to come and unbend themselves at night here with a little vizard-mask 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 193 ₱ 3 His dexterous Insinuations, which prevailed upon a few deluded Women, especially the Vizard Masks, to believe that the Stage was in danger 1740 Cibber *Apol* (1756) II 143 The play-houses are so extremely pestered with Vizard-masks and their trade [1823 Scott *Peveril* xxviii, Billets-doux, my lord...This left at the porter's-lodge by a vizard mask]

Vizariat, -it, varr. Vizierate **Viz-a-viz,** obs. f. Vis-à-vis. **Vizcacha,** var Viscacha. **Vize,** dial. var. Vice *sb.*4 **Vizeroye,** obs. f. Viceroy **Vizet,** obs. f. Visit *sb*

Vizier (vizi·ɪ, vi zyəɪ, vi·zɪəɪ) Forms *α* 6 (*pl*) vesirs, 7 vesir, 7–9 vezir; 6–8 visir (8 wisir), 6–9 vizir; 9 vizeer. *β.* 6 vizeare, 7 -ear, viseire, -ere, visciere, vizeere, 7–9 visier (7 visiar), 7– vizier *γ* 7 viser, vizer, visur. [ad. Turk. *vezīr*, a. Arabic وزير *wazīr, wezīr*, orig. a porter, hence one who bears the burden of government, a minister or lieutenant of a king, f. *wazara* to carry, carry on. Cf F. *visir, vizir*, Sp *visir*, Pg. *visir, vizir*, It. *visire* See also Alguazil.]

1. In the Turkish empire, Persia, or other Mohammedan country A high state official or minister, freq one invested with vice-regal authority, a governor or viceroy of a province, now esp. the chief minister of the sovereign (see 2).

α 1562 J Shute tr *Cambini's Turk Wars* II 13 b, The Turcke called vnto him all his consellours called in the Turckishe tonge Vesiri, & all his Bassas 1614 Selden *Titles Honor* 377 The Vezirs are Counsellors of State. 1662 J Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav* 12 The Governour of the City hath the quality of Sulthan, and hath under him, not a Calenter, but a Visir or Secretary 1662 — tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 371 The conversation he had with a Persian Visir. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi. 170 Abou Yezid, his ambitious and too powerful Vizir, or Prime Minister, revolted 1753 Hanway *Trav* III. xxxii. (1762) I 145 He immediately ordered his vizir to take me up behind him 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 47 The march of Monsur Ally Caun, Visir of the empire, into the province of Bahar 1815 Elphinstone *Acc Caubul* (1842) II 251 This rule was departed from by Shauh Zemaun, who made a Suddozye vizeer 1841 — *Hist Ind* II 9 His vizir had been long in one of the highest employments under the calif. 1909 *Athenæum* 4 Sept 262/3 It was the rivalry of jealous vezirs that invited the interference of Nur-ad din

β, *γ*. 1599, 1601 [see b below] 1613 Sir A. Sherley *Trav Persia* 47 The place of the Viseire comprehending in it, the office of Chancellor, and high Treasurer *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin.* IV. (1903) 21 The Visers or Viceroyes residing in Constantinople being 4 of old, were 7 at this tyme 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 28 Nassuf Bashaw, the Visier and Generall to Sultan Schmat. 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy Levant* XIV. 177 The seven Visiers of the Bench brought up the Rear of this Magnifient Troop 1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4363/1 The Janisaries have depos'd the Grand Seignior, and set his Nephew upon the Throne, who is to act under the Direction of Four Visiers during his Minority 1722 *Ibid* No 6023/1 The Venetian Bailo has not yet been with the Vizier 1786 Burke *Art agst W Hastings* Wks XI 327 A certain prince called Sujah ul Dowla, Nabob of Oude, and Vizier of the empire 1819 T Hope *Anastasius* I Notes 331 All Pashas, before whom are carried the three horse tails, have the title of Visier 1847 Mrs A Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist Servia* 369 In a great council of Viziers and Ulemas assembled at the house of Scheik-ul-Islam 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 268/1 The office of vizier, which spread from the Arabs to the Persians, Turks, Mongols, and other Oriental peoples, arose under the first Abbasid caliphs

transf 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* li, His Lordship's vizier and chief confidential servant..Mr Wenham.

†b. With the title *bashaw* added or prefixed. (See quot. 1819 in *β* above). *Obs.*

1599 Dallam in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 60 Our imbassader Delivered a presente to the Vizeare Basha at his house 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 57 When the counsell hath sitten seauen or eight houres, the Bassa visur maketh true relation to the Prince, of all that hath bene handled. 1648 W. L. *Newes fr. Turkie* 25 A translate of the Imperiall Commandement, directed to the Vizeere-Bassa of Egypt

c. *transf.* One holding a position analogous to that of a Mohammedan vizier, a vicegerent, viceroy, or chief minister.

1709 Swift *Adv Relig* Wks 1755 II. 1 113 The arbitrary will of an unlimited monarch, or his vizier 1820 Shelley *Œd Tyr.* II ii. 8 Emperors, kings, and priests and lords, Who rule by viziers, sceptres, bank-notes, words 1869 Rawlinson *Anc Hist* 211 Perdiccas' own office [in Macedonia] was that of vizier or prime minister

2. *Grand* (also formerly *chief, great, head,* or *prime*) *vizier*, the chief minister or administrator of a Mohammedan ruler, esp. of the Sultan of Turkey.

(*a*) 1597 Wrag in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II 1. 304 At the departure of Sinan Bassa the chiefe Vizir there was another Bassa appointed in his place *Ibid* 305 This reconciliation with the great Vizir thus made [etc] 1615 G Sandys *Trav.* 44 Aladin dying, Sahib the head *Vezir* vsurped the soueraigntie 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 16 The High Dignity of Prime Vizier 1825 *Arab Nts.* II. 240 The King was at that time in discourse with his prime vizier.

(*b*) 1642 Howell *For Trav* (Arb) 85 Neither the Gran Visiar, or the Emperour Himselfe will question his [i e. the Mufti's] sentence. *c* 1645 — *Lett* (1650) I 70 By the advice of his grand Visier he intended to erect a new Soldiery in Asia about Damasco 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 63 He hath his chief Minister, who is the Grand Visier, for he hath commonly seven Visiers, whereof the first hath all the Authority and does all. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 311 When the grand vizir takes the field, the mufti generally makes him such a valuable present 1802 James *Milit Dict* s v., The Grand Vizir possesses great powers, especially with regard to military affairs 1848 W K. Kelly tr. *L Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II 205 To save Syria, perhaps Constantinople, Mahmoud turns to his grand vizier, Reschid Mehemet 1881 Trotter *Visit Crt. Morocco* xiii 191 The Grand Vizier, together with his colleagues, looked as black as thunder 1897 *Whitaker's Alm* 561/1 Morocco, Empire of. Sultan.., Grand Vizier Minister of For. Affairs

b. *transf*

1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xi III 13 They would rather be subject to an usurper like Oliver, than to a legitimate King who reserved them to a Grand Vizier

3. *attrib* and *Comb* , as *vizier-craft, -slave.*

1833 *Edin Rev* LVII 141 Into whatever untried vanities of being Faust and his Vizier-slave may pass 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* VII, He is for kingcraft to match his viziercraft

Vizieral (vizi·ə răl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = Vizierial

1870 R Anderson *Miss Amer. Board* III. xxi 373 The American Ambassador also procured a strong vizieral letter to the Pasha in the Tripoli district 1901 *Daily Chron.* 11 Nov 5/4 That is why he held the Grand Vizieral office longer than any of his predecessors

Vizierate (vizi·ə rĕt). Forms: *α.* 7, 9 visirate, 8–9 vizirate, 9 vizierate. *β.* 8 vizariat, 8–9 vizarit. *γ* 8 vizirat, 9 vizierat [ad Arab. وزارة *wizārat, -et*, f. *wezīr*, etc Vizier, or refashioned on Vizier + -ate 3 Cf. F. *vizirat, vizirat*]

1 The dignity, position, or authority of a vizier or grand vizier, also, the period during which a particular vizier held office

α. 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 80 Zornesan Mustapha who had been made Caymacam before the Visirate of Chiaoux Basha 1732 *Hist Litteraria* III. 10 What an ardent and restless desire Asado'ddin had conceived for the Vizirate of Egypt 1820 T Hope *Anastasius* (ed 2) III. 145 This man had served the Capitan Pasha during his short Visirate 1882 *Daily Tel* 4 May, The change in the Vizierate is supposed to indicate an early settlement of the war indemnity question with Russia 1895 *Times* 9 Nov. 5/1 Kiamil Pasha was dismissed from the Grand Vizierate last night

β. 1768 Dow *Hist Hindostan* II ii *Decline* 52 Ahmed Shaw degraded Seifdar Jung from the vizarit 1787 Beckford *Italy* (1834) II 44 During the grand vizariat of Pombal 1817 Jas Mill *Brit India* I iii ii. 503 In the reign of Musaood he was raised to the dignity of lord of requests, and in that of Mahmood obtained the vizarit

γ 1815 J. C Hobhouse *Substance Lett.* (1816) I 347 It is . clear that for some years the power of the crown, or the vizierat (it is the same), has been increasing 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1464/1 They will rather fling up a vizierat, as Ouseley did, because the King asked him to impede a British design

transf 1795 W Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XVI 539 France has had four religions in four years catholic at the opening of the States General, deistical in the vizirat of Robespierre

2. A province or district governed by a Turkish vizier.

1876 A J Evans *Through Bosnia* v 189 When the Vizierate of Bosnia stretched itself over Slavonia to the Drave *Ibid* viii 346 The Vizierate of Herzegovina

3. The department, establishment, or political residence of a (grand) vizier

1908 *Times* 15 Sept. 3/6 A communication from the Grand Vizierate followed the Bulgarian's receipt.

Viziere ss. *rare*−1. [f. Vizier.] A female vizier.

1884 J. Payne *Bk of 1001 Nights* VIII. 340 The queen entreated Abdallah's wife with honour and made her her vizieress

Vizierial (vizi·ə rĭăl) Also vizirial, vizerial [f Vizier + -ial. Cf F. *vizirial* and Vizieral *a.*]

1 Of a letter or rescript: Issued by or under the authority of a vizier or grand vizier.

α 1849 Layard *Nineveh* I v 130, I received the vizirial letter procured by Sir Stratford Canning, authorising the continuation of the excavations 1883 *Times* 21 Aug 3/5 The question will now be arranged on the basis of the Imperial firman to the exclusion of the Vizerial letters

β 1870 C Warren *Recov Jerus* I. (1871) 50 In July another vizierial letter was received, but it only enforced the former one 1876 R F Burton in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) II 518 In June 1869 vizierial letters were addressed especially to the Hejaz

2 Of or pertaining to a vizier

1876 A. J Evans *Through Bosnia* v 189 Omer Pasha in 1850 transferred the Vizierial residence once more to the Seraï *Ibid* viii 347 The Vizierial palace of Moskar

Viziership (vizi·ə ɹĭp). Also 8 visier-, 9 vizirship. [f. Vizier + -ship]

1. The office or function of a vizier, rule or government as a grand vizier Also *transf.* Cf. Vizieriate 1

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 344 [There are] perhaps others in other courts, that aime at a Viziership in Christendome to the height of that in Turky 1719 Boyer, *Visirat*, (Office de Visir), Visiership 1824 *New Monthly Mag* X 523 The vizirship of the Prince of Peace 1840 *Ibid* LVIII 283 It is our gracious intention to promote you to the viziership 1878 Seeley *Stein* II 456 Unnecessary odium falls upon him, and his power gets the appearance of a Vizirship

2. = Vizierate 2. *rare*−1.

1715 J. Stevens *Hist Persia* 163 Dividing them [*sc* his dominions] all into four Wazir, or Vizierships, that is, Governments

Viznomy, variant of Visnomy.

Vizor, Vizour: see Visor *sb* and *v*

†**Vizrey.** *Obs rare.* In 6 viz rée, vizreas. [ad. Pg *viceres* (also arch. *visores*), Sp. *visorey* (*virey*) see Viceroy.] A viceroy.

1583 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II 1644 To bee at the will and pleasure of the Vizrea. 1588 R Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist China* I. vii 13 Some doo esteeme those cities to be metropolitans, where as is resident, the gouernors, presidents, or viz Rées

Vizroy, Vizt., obs. forms of Viceroy, Viz.

Vizy (vi zi), *sb. Sc.* Also 8–9 vizzy, 9 vizzie, vizzey, vissie, visie, visey, etc. [f. the vb., or ad F *visée* (OF *visee*), look, sight, aim, etc]

1 An aim at an object which it is desired to hit; esp in the phr. *to take a vizy* (cf F. *prendre visée*).

1720 Ramsay *Marr. Earl Weymss* vi, The Thane of Fife, wha lately wi' his flane, And vizy leel, made the blyth bowl his aim 1808 J Mayne *Siller Gun* iv. xlviii, Roused at the thought, [he] charged his fuzee, Took but ae vizzy wi' his e'e—The bullet flies Clean through the target to a tee 1822 Galt *Steam-boat* vii, Logan took a vizy, and fired 1884 Pae *Eustace* 143 The gun was run into the desired position, the sailor called it a 'vizzey'.

b The sight of a gun

1828 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 288/2 Thus too, the vizy (*Anglice* sight) generally inclined unduly to one side or the other

2 A look or view; a sight *of* something; a glimpse.

1785 Mackenzie *Lounger* No 6 P 2 He tried to see the stage, and got a flying vizzy now and then 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xvi, But ye had best take a visie of him through the wicket before opening the gate 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 429/1 It unfortunately never was his forte to take a steady fixed vizzy of any one thing

Hence **Vi·zyless**, *a*

1828 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 300/1 Oh! that our passion could restore thee [i e Mons Meg], butless, lockless, vizyless, though thou be'st, to the light of day.

Vizy (vi·zi), *v. Sc.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **vesy, wesy**, 6 **wese, wessie, vese, vesie**. *β.* 5–6, 8 **visy**, 5 **wysy**, 6 **wis(s)y, -ie, vis(s)e, visye**, 6–7 **visie**, 6, 9 **vissie**, 8 **vizzey**, 8–9 **vizzy**, 8– **vizy**. [ad. ONF *viseer* (Wace):—L. *vīsitāre* Visit *v*]

†1 *trans* To go to see, to pay a visit or visits to; to visit *Obs* a. a person.

Freq in the 16th c.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* v. (*John*) 631 He vent to vesy þe kinge, & tel hym of his travalinge *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* v 3899 Scho oyssit to wesy bodely Al pur folk þat was nere by. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix 28, I confess me, Lord! that I lo hungrie meit, nor drynk to thristy gaif, Nor veseit the seik. 1550 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl* XVIII 502 *note*, Ane sair leg, quharthrouch I mycht nocht cum west tyll wisy þe and uthir freyndis 1583 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 460 He was maist wiland to wissie the puirest creatour, being aduertisit or requyreit thairunto, in the verray nicht seson 1600 Hamilton in *Cath Tractates* (S T S.) 231 Elizabeth sayd, how is this commit to me, that the Mother of my lord suld come to visie me

b. a place.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 504, I mak ane vow,. Richt reuerentlie thy Tempill to vesie. 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 13 Thir tua princis vsit oft to visye the feildis to tak ther i ecreatione *Ibid* vi 38 Quhen titan vas visiand antepodos

2. To look at closely or attentively; to regard, see, view.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* iii 103 The worthi Scottis Send twa skowtrouris to wesy weyll the playne *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 243 The king stude vesiand the wall *a* 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.* (E E T S) 212 Haffand a gret delyte For to wesy .. oculatouris or trumpouris 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv xv (S T S) 100 Frequent nowmer of pepill þat come to vesy þir playis *a* 1568 A Scott *Poems* (S T S) xxvii 33 Quhen scho growis heich, I draw on dreich, To vesy and behald the end. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* vii, I vizyt him then round about. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph* iii ii Prol, 'Tis Symon's house, please to step in, And visy 't round and round 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* 256 When first your Castles I did vizzey 1867 J Grant *White Cockade* I 60 An eye was seen to vizzy them carefully.

†b. To examine, inspect, survey, or view formally or officially. *Obs.*

1496 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* I 321 To pas to Borthwik to vesy tymmyre for gun paraling 1512 *Ibid.* IV 459 To xxxvj marynaris for ij dais quhen the Franchmen passit to vesy the schippis. 1561 *Exch Rolls Scotl.* XIX 265 *note*, Thir our lettres being anis producit thairin and vesyt be the lordis auditouris therof. 1597 Skene *Acts of Parlt* Table s.v *Prenters*, Prenters suld not prent ony buikes, or vther thing, bot that quhilk is visited and tryed, havand the Kingis licence.

†c. With clause as object, or with *to* and inf. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl (*Nunian*) 559 3et wald he [i e a bishop] mekly on fete ga to visy in quhat wyse þe kirkmen did þar seruice. 1497 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* I. 380 To the man that 3eid to vesy to se gif he could wyn sclait, 1j½ vnicornis 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 431 The erle of Marche and mony lordis mo, Come to his tent to visie how he did 1556 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 235 The thesaurare to vesy gif ony timber be to by to mak portis of

d. To visé. *rare*—[2]

1867 J. Grant *White Cockade* I 54 Letters..signed and vizzied by the conservator of Scottish privileges at Campvere, and the British ambassador

†3. a. To afflict or visit (a person) *with* sickness or harm. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii 381 His fadyr wes wesyed with seknes. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 595 Throuch the will of God, so as it was, Thay war weseit with suddane soir seiknes. 1549 *Compl Scot* ii 24, I sal visee you vithit dreddour, vithit fyir, ande vithit suelliег (*sic*)

†b. To punish (a sin or wrong). *Obs.*

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech* (1884) 58, I will visie and punis the synnis quhilk the fatheris dois. on thair sonnis. 1562 A Scott *Poems* (S.T S) i. 151 To wisy all þir wrangus workis God gife þe grace

4. *intr.* (or *absol.*). To look or gaze

1513 Douglas *Æneid* iii ix 113 And weseand all about, I se at last This navy of 3ouris drawand hiddir fast 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* (1821) I. p xliv, And sine thay luke and visies throwe the cleir and purifyit watter, quhill thay se the mussilis 1899 in *Eng Dial Dict* (Shetland dial)

5 To take aim with a gun, etc., to aim *at*.

1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 75 He cuttit ane small hole in the tarlies, quhairby he might vissie with his hagbute 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* viii, They'll maybe hae been trying how weel they could vizy at the wild ducks. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid Encycl* 457 Some raw hands, when vizzying first at the nail in the bull's eye of the target with loaded ball [etc.]

Hence **Vi·zying**, *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib*)

1552 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* X 148 The lairdis of Corswell, Auchyngassill, Cowhill, commissioneris for vesening of the futemen to be rasit within the Sheref domes quhair thai dwell 1825 R Chambers *Trad Edinb* I 236 Sometimes the rod was simply stretched across the *vizzying hole*, a convenient aperture through which the porter could take cognizance of the person applying

Vi3t(e, ME. variants of Fight *sb.* and *v.*

Vizzard, -or, obs forms of Vizard, Visor *sb.*

Vl-, southern ME. and dial. var. of Fl-, occas. ME and older Sc spelling for Ul-.

Vlach (vlæk) Also 9 **Vlache**. [a. Bulg and Serb. *Vlach'*, = OSlav *Vlachŭ* Roumanian, Italian, Czech *Vlach* Italian, Pol. *Wloch* Italian, *Woloch* Walachian, Russ. *Voloch'* Walachian, Italian; these terms are Slavonic adoptions of the Germanic *Walh* (OHG. *Walh*, *Walah*, MHG. *Walch*; AS. *Wealh*) foreigner, applied especially to Celts and Latins. See Walach and Welsh *a.*] A member of the Latin-speaking race occupying portions of south-eastern Europe; a Walachian or Roumanian.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 246/2 The Vlaches, or Wallachians, only live in the most south-western angle of the empire [of Russia]. 1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI. 16/1 They call themselves 'Romani' or 'Rumeni', but by their neighbours..they are universally known by one or other form of the word 'Vlach'. 1901 *Speaker* 21 Sept. 683/2 The alliance, would array the scattered Vlachs of Macedonia once more on the Greek side.

attrib 1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI 16/1 This Vlach or Rouman race occupies a far wider area than that included in the present Roumanian kingdom 1905 *Speaker* 23 Sept 580/1 The Greek bands fell to murdering the leaders of the Vlach movement.

Hence **Vlachian** (vlē·kiăn), *a.*

1886 *Encycl Brit.* XXI. 19/1 The officials bearing for the most part Slavonic titles derived from the practice of the Bulgaro-Vlachian cզardom 1909 *Q Rev* April 681 Not the least interesting constituent of this chaotic population is the Vlachian.

Vlai, var Vlei. **Vlanck**, var. Wlonk *a Obs.* **Vlanker**, var. Flanker (spark of fire). *dial.* **Vlaske**, southern ME. var. Flask *v.*

Vlat, southern dial. var. Flat *a.*

1602 *Contention betw. Liberality & Prodigality* ii ii, Chil goe boldly to her, that's a vlat case

Vlatsum, Sc. f. Wlatsome *a. Obs.* **Vlaze**, southern ME. pa. pple. of Flay *v.* **Vleau**, southern ME. var. *flew*, p t of Flow *v.*

‖ **Vlei** (vlæi). Also **vley, vly, vlie, vlaie**. [Du. dial. *vlei*, reduced form of Du. *vallei* valley]

1. In South Africa: A shallow pool of water; a piece of low-lying ground covered with water during the rainy season.

1849 E E Napier *Excurs. S Africa* II. 179 The Hottentots look anxiously around for the well known 'vlei' 1850 R G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I 97, I came full in view of the vley or pool of water beside which I had been directed to encamp 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* vi 226 We found the vley, where we fully expected water, dried up 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* viii, A large vlei, or pan, where were many ducks and also some antelope.

2. *local U S* A swamp.

1880 *Amer Jrnl. Sci* Ser. iii XIX 432 To the same settlers [the Dutch] are due the geographical appellations of *kill* for stream,..and *vly* or *vlaie* for swamp, so frequently met with in the Catskills. 1889 Bynner *Begum's Dau* i, Up over the grassy edge of the basin which formed the vly the children came bounding pell mell 1904 R W Chambers in *Harper's Mag* May 933/1, Have you reason to believe that an attempt has been made to fire the Owl Vlaie?

Vleoin, Vleon, Vlesche, Vleys(s, Vlex, southern ME. varr Fly *v.*[1], Flee *v*, Flesh, Flax.

Vlie, southern ME var. Flea, Fly *sb.*, var. Vlei **Vliht**, southern ME. var. Flight.

Vlindre, southern ME var. Flinder (butterfly).

Vlouting, dial. var. Flouting *vbl sb.*

Vly, Vlycche, southern ME. varr. Fly *v.*, Flitch

Vm-, Vn-, common ME. spelling for Um-, Un-.

Vo.[1], abbrev. of Voce (Cf. Voc.)

1808 Jamieson s v. *Gowk's Errand*, Grose's Class Dict. vo. *April Fool* 1825 — Suppl s.v *Custumable*, Skene, Ind to Acts, vo *Customers.*

Vo.[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. the last syllable of *octavo*] A size of book.

1847 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 6 Feb 87/2 Duodecimo, post-octavo, eighteenmo, sixteenmo, and a hundred other vos and mos, bewildered the aged members of the profession.

Vo, southern ME. var Fo *v.*, Foe

Voar (vōəɹ). *Orkn & Shetl. dial.* Also 7, 9 **vore**, 9 **vor, vour** [a. Norw. *vaar* (vǭr), = Da. *vaar*, Sw. *vår*, ON. and Icel. *vár* spring: see Ware *sb.*] The spring; seed-time. Also *voretime.*

1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* III. (1903) 76 Being accusit thairupoun be the said Michaell in vore tyme. *Ibid.* 78 Sex yeiris sene or thairby in vore.

1806 P Neill *Tour* 58 If a man and a dog land upon some of the islands in *vor*-time, i e Spring 1825 Jamieson Suppl., *Vor, Voar, Vour*, the spring-time 1856 Eliza Edmondston *Sk. & Tales Shetland* xi. 235, I ought to go to help our poor father and mother to get their voar finished. 1871 R. Cowie *Shetland* ii viii. 159 The operations of 'Vore' (as the seed-time is called in Shetland) do not commence until the end of March

Voc., abbrev. of Voce. (Cf Vo[1])

1725 T Hearne *R Brunne's Chron* (1810) I p ccxiii, See the Glossary to this Work, voc *Kampedene.* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v. *Calkuis*, Savar. *Dict Com* I. i p. 1598 voc crampon 1870 Allibone *Dict Eng. Lit* (1888) II 1532 See, also, Collier's Bibl. Acct of Early Eng Lit, 1865, voc. Paynell

Voc., abbrev. of Vocative

Voc., Vocab., abbrev. of Vocabulary.

Vocabi·lity. [f. next + -ity] A spoken or shouted remark or sentence.

1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng Char* (1852) 54 At the time of the Reform Bill, their [*sc* the linkmen's] vocabilities had a still more personal tendency.

Vocable (vōu·kăb'l), *sb.* [a. F. *vocable* (16th c, = Pr. *vocable*, Sp. *vocablo*, Pg. *vocabulo*, It. *vocabolo, -ulo*), or directly ad. L. *vocābul-um*, f. *vocāre* to call, name]

1 A word or term

App reintroduced in the 18th century, mentioned as a Scotticism by Beattie in 1787.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. p xxii, The great nombre of theyr vocables be evidently deryved forth of latin 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 9 This sillable, eὐ, in composicion of greke vocables betokeneth a certain facilitee 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* I j, N O perceyuing this deuision of vocables, thought good to note the sense thereof 1600–9 Rowlands *Knaue of Clubbes* 19 He to coniure goes, With characters, and vocables, and diuers antique shewes. 1638 A Read *Chirurg* ix 60 It is not amisse sometimes to coine vocables of art to expresse the matter which is in hand

1786 Geddes *Prospectus New Transl. Bible* 61 There is no language so compleatly copious and distinctive as to have a different *vocable* for every different idea. 1787 — *Let to Bp of London* 82, I had ventured to use the word *vocable* Some have approved of it, as a term we wanted; others have objected to it, as an innovation 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XIV. 527/1 Even some of the American jargon dialects contain vocables which indicate an Asiatic or European original. 1807 Boucher *Suppl. Johnson's Dict.* s v. *Ay*, The simple annals, or history, of this vocable in our own language would probably be not less curious than its general history is. 1852 Blackie *Study Lang* 30 If you love the book you will master the vocables it contains in a speedy and agreeable way. 1875 E White *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv (1878) 348 Dreamers, for whom every vocable is surrounded with an aureola or many-tinted halo of mysteries and 'inner senses'.

†2. A name or designation. *Obs rare.*

c 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng* (1893) 76 Therof to this daie remaineth these vocables of coine, as libra, pondo, dipondium, vocables of weight, that afterward weare gyven to coines pretending the same weight *a* 1623 Buck *Rich III*, v (1646) 133 We will next endeavour to understand that Vocable, or term, *Tyrannus* (that is, a Tyrant, or an evil King) cast upon King Richard

Vo·cable, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *voc-āre* to call + -able.] Capable of utterance.

1901 Meredith *Poems, With the Persuader* 174 Cunninger than the numbered strings, .For mastered discords and the things Not vocable, whose mysteries Are inmost Love's

Hence **Vo·cably** *adv.*

1906 J A. Hobson *Canada To-day* 1 3 Canada is conscious, vocably, uproariously conscious, that her day has come

†**Voca·bula.** *Obs.*—[1] [pl. of L *vocābulum* Vocable *sb*] A vocabulary.

1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 360 They have their Grammars, Dictionaries, and Vocabulaes, in which are the Roots of the Arabick Tongue

†**Voca·bular**, *sb. Obs.*—[1] [See Vocabulary *sb.* and -ar [2].] A vocabulary

1530 Palsgr 10 By what meanes it shalbe knowen in the frenche vocabular whan *i* and *u* be vowels and whan they be consonantes.

Vocabular (vŏkæ·bĭzlăr), *a* [f. L. *vocābulum* Vocable *sb.* + -ar [1].] Of, pertaining to, or concerning words

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 282 Which wordes in their seuerall Languages, haue other significations, as are to be found in euery vocabular Dictionary 1647 M Hudson *Div. Right Govt* ii ii 75 To unscruple all vocabular doubts and difficulties, let us but look into the fourteenth Ch of Gen and there we shall find a King of Gods own making. 1824 J Gilchrist *Etym Interpreter* 61 This is the most prolific origin of verbal multiplication or vocabular augmentation, for thus an indefinite number of nouns are produced by a few verbs and adjectives. 1848 Clough *Bothie* ix, Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo 1867 Lytton in *Ld Lytton's Lett.* (1906) I iv 206 Too many images and vocabular effects make the sense of the whole obscure.

Vocabula·rian, *a* [Cf. prec. and -ian] One who gives much or undue attention to words.

1899 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 4/1 He is not a vocabularian; he uses, as none but a poet can, the old poetic materials.

Voca bularize, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf. prec. and -ize.] *trans.* To furnish with a vocabulary.

1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* I 51 The vernacular French of the Capital, amply vocabularized from the other languages of the mixed hosts whom Napoleon had assembled

Vocabulary (vŏkæ·bĭzlări), *sb.* Also 6 **-arye**, 7 **-arie**. [ad. med.L. *vocābulāri-us, -um*, f. L.

vocābulum VOCABLE *sb.* · see -ARY[1] Hence also It , Sp , Pg. *vocabulario*, F *vocabulaire* (1481) Cf. VOCABULAR *sb.*, VOCABULER]

1 A collection or list of words with brief explanations of their meanings; now *esp.* a list of this kind given in an elementary grammar or reading-book of a foreign language.

Longer vocabularies are usually arranged alphabetically or according to subject headings In philological grammars and readers the vocabulary is commonly termed a *glossary*.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 427/1 Then must he with his translacion make vs an Englishe vocabularye of his own deuise too 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 55 Maister Heskins fareth as hee were halfe madde, sending vs to the Vocabularies, Calepines, and Dictionaries 1611 COTGR., *Vocabulaire*, a Vocabularie, Dictionarie 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* VII. IX 355 This is the proper signification of the word, [it is] thus used in Scripture by the Septuagint, [and] Greeke vocabularies thus expound it 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* III xi 260 A vocabulary made after this fashion, would, perhaps, with more ease, and in less time, teach the true signification of many Terms. 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* (1801) 41 It is necessary that we should be furnished with Vocabularies and Dictionaries of several sorts. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr Exped R. Zaire* II (1818) 65 From our visitors I procured a vocabulary of their language 1857 T WRIGHT (*title*), A Volume of Vocabularies *Ibid* Pref , One of the most valuable of the later vocabularies here printed 1884 BRADLEY *Latin Prose Composition* 353 General Vocabulary. *Ibid* , The Latin words in this Vocabulary are not necessarily equivalent to the English

fig 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 598/1 As I wene it is expouned in god almightes vocabulary.

transf. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacrae* I 1 § 3 Otherwise all the use of words is to be a meer vocabulary to the understanding, and an Index to memory

b. Const. *of.* (Passing into the sense of 'list') 1821 J Q. ADAMS in C Davies *Metric Syst* (1871) III. 145 A vocabulary of new denominations was annexed to every weight and measure belonging to it. 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 137 He heard a vocabulary of dishes enumerated with grace and fluency [by the French cook] 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch* (1877) I xvi 309 The most complete vocabulary of arms in the Old Testament is taken from the panoply of a Philistine warrior

c. *Naut.* (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 714 *Vocabulary*, the system of naval signals based on Sir Home Popham's improvements

2. The range of language of a particular person, class, profession, or the like.

Used with limiting terms (possessives, adjectives, etc)

1753 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) III 20, I wore out my vocabulary with commending 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII v, Let nerves be discarded from the female vocabulary 1815 J. CORMACK *Abol Fem Infanticide Guzerat* x. 196 The almost infinite labours of an individual, from whose vocabulary the word impossible seems to have been excluded 1851 PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* I. 2 An Innocent, in Shakesperian vocabulary, signifies an Idiot. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XXIX, The actor had erased the words 'ought' and 'ought not' from his vocabulary as completely as most of his contemporaries

b. Const. *of* (some quality, feeling, etc.)

1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* IV x, In the vocabulary of modern honour there is no such term 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. XII 129 His eloquence becoming more and more vituperative, until it has exhausted either his strength or his vocabulary of invective. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate 1884 J SHARMAN *Hist Swearing* v 80 The more religion appeals to the senses, the more fecund has been the vocabulary of oaths

c. With *a*, or without article.

1837 EMERSON *Addr* , *Amer. Schol* Wks. (Bohn) II 181 If it were only for a vocabulary, the scholar would be covetous of action 1892 C TAYLOR *Witness of Hermas to Four Gosp.* 130 On the principle that vocabulary is an indication of an author's literary sources 1898 WATTS DUNTON *Aylwin* v. 1, 'To repeat one's words', I said quietly, shows a limited vocabulary.

3. The sum or aggregate of words composing a language

1782 V. KNOX *Ess* cxiv. (1819) II 285 The Latin Fathers .. wrote well enough to preserve a skill in the construction and vocabulary of the language 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II II. III. 107 It is no longer a sealed language, its laws, structure, and vocabulary being sufficiently well known. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I 1 4 The largest infusion that the vocabulary of one European tongue ever received from another. 1882 A. W WARD *Dickens* VII. 206 He recognised his responsibility in keeping the vocabulary of the language pure

Voca·bulary, *a. rare* [f. L. *vocābul-um* VOCABLE *sb.* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to words, composed of, or concerned with, words.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos* , *Vocabularie*, of or belonging to words, which consisteth onely of words. 1903 *Daily Chron* 21 April 6/3 The vocabulary code compiled by the International Bureau of Telegraphic Administrations. 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 28 May 2/1 Treating it as a vocabulary quarrel to which it would be childish to attach any importance

Vocabula·tion. *rare*—[1]. [f as prec. + -ATION] The use or choice of words.

1891 E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* XIII 162 A mind felicitous in vocabulation and ingenious in the construction of sentences

†**Voca·buler.** *Obs rare.* [Cf. VOCABULARY *sb.* and -ER[2] 2.] A vocabulary

1530 PALSGR 150 By the helpe of the frenche vocabuler 1706 STEVENS I, *Vocabulario*, a Dictionary, a Vocabuler

Voca·bulist. Also 6 -iste, -yst(e. [ad. L. type **vocabulista*: see VOCABLE and -IST So F. *vocabuliste* (1731) in sense 2.]

†**1.** A vocabulary. *Obs.*

1530 BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Introd p XIII, Theyr vocabulistes, which have ben of so many yeres, and by so sondry clerkes agatheryng 1530 PALSGR. 150 Some fewe sentences whiche the lernar shall fynde before the begynnyng of the sayd vocabulyst.

2. A compiler of a vocabulary.

1545 BALE *Myst Iniq* 2 After the vocabulystes Tortellius Calepinus, Guarin' & soche other vocabulystes. 1800 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* IV 147 This is an obsolete phrase, and is not to be found in any vocabulist I know of

Voca·bulize, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf prec. and -IZE] *trans* To put into words, to utter

1873 LELAND *Egypt Sketch-Bk* 233 He was too much disgusted to speak—too much revolted at me and the ring and all mankind, to vocabulise anything

Vocal (vō·kăl), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *vōcāl-is* uttering voice, speaking, etc , f *vōc-*, *vox* voice + -AL. So F , Sp., Pg *vocal*, It *vocale*.]

A. *adj* **I. 1.** Uttered or communicated by the voice, spoken, oral . **a.** Of prayer (Opposed to *mental*)

a 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf* I XXVII. (W de W. 1494), This manere of prayer whiche is callid vocal 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 159 Bycause this prayer is for the hole chirche, necessary it is that it be vocall, that is to say, eyther songe or distinctly sayd with voyce 1563 *Homilies* II *Com Prayer* Ppp III, Let vs se whether the Scriptures wyll allow any vocall prayer, that is, when the mouth vttereth the peticions with voyce 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ* II (1653) 8 Which Prayers were so farre from being Prescript Formes or Liturgies that they were not vocall but mentall Prayers 1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I VI. 314 If Vocal Prayer be made, as it should, even Mental is an ingredient into it. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Wm.* (1767) II XI 148 Vocal prayer, whether more or less articulate, will be found by far the most proportioned to the human. faculties 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr* II IX 151 Instead of the ancient severities [of penance], vocal prayers came to be all that was enjoined 1862 *Lond Rev* 26 July 84 The dangers of unreality and self delusion with which *vocal* prayers were beset 1884 *Cath Dict* 569 St Benedict supposes that some of his monks will pray after the vocal prayers of the office with tears and application of heart

b. In other contexts

1579 W WILKINSON *Confut Fam. Love* 53 b, Why then do they make accompt of it, but as a vocall word, and outwaid sounde? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* IV. IX 278 He is diligent and faithfull in preaching the Gospel either by his pen or by his vocall sermons 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 232 Messengers, who deliver their missives by vocal relation. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 198 Forth came the human pair, And joynd thir vocal Worship to the Quire Of Creatures wanting voice. 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII 42 When high he sings The vocal lay responsive to the strings. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 120 What strains of vocal transport round her play 1818 STODDART in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) I 90/1 It is quite enough that we have one vocal sign, one organic articulation, to advertise the hearer, that what we say is not in the subject of which we speak 1874 SPURGEON *Treas Dav.* Ps XCII 1 Silent worship is sweet, but vocal worship is sweeter 1887 RUSKIN *Prætorita* II 191 John Hobbs, called always George, to distinguish him, in vocal summons, from my father and me

†**c.** Expressed in words. *Obs.*—[1]

1620 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. 1 65 The Propriety of Possessions may be deuided into Vocall and Evidential. Vocall Propriety denotates the Properties of particulars by due Appellation

d. Of sound: Produced by the voice; *spec.* of the nature of words or speech.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I III, If a virgin. Presume to clothe her thought in vocal sounds, Let her find pardon 1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 23 A vibration of those Carttilaginous Bodies which forms that Breath, into a Vocal sound or Voice. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XII 571 Her Words were in her Clamour drown'd; For my stun'd Ears receiv'd no vocal Sound. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 305/1 If any two human beings can by vocal sounds mutually convey to each other their desires 1860 FARRAR *Orig Language* i. 19 The mere possession of vocal cries not different from those of animals 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 31 Vocal sound is the Matter of speech

2 Of music: Performed by, composed for, the voice, that is sung or intended for singing. (Opposed to *instrumental*)

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCVIII 11, O sing, Make lute a part with vocall musique beare 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 486 Giving herselfe to learne poesie, and likewise vocall musicke 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 161 Vocal-Musick, performed by Instruments which Nature hath invented for delight, ought not to be set at naught 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 276 The Morning being ushered in with Vocal and Instrumental Musick 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 405 P 8 Vocal and Instrumental Musick were made use of in their Religious Worship 1795 MASON *Ch. Music* I 24 When the Greek and Latin writers treat of Instrumental Music , they seldom, if ever, consider it as separated from Vocal 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVI 22/1 In the accompaniment to vocal music, much greater freedom of imitation is allowable than in the voice part 1864 ENGEL *Mus Anc Nat* 9 Vocal music, regarded historically, takes precedence by its antiquity of instrumental music.

b. Connected with singing. *Vocal score* (see quot 1876).

1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 535 The vocal taste of Spain must be very much degenerated, or that of France improved, if the same singer can excite equal rapture in the capitals of both countries 1822 C. BUTLER *Hist Mem Eng. Cath* IV XCVIII 464 [Ancient Greek music] was governed by rhythm and quarter tones made a part of its regular vocal scale 1857 CANON AINGER in E Sichel *Life & Lett* (1906) 43, I shall place myself in a snug corner of the hall, with the vocal score in my hands 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 388/2 A vocal score is (or was formerly understood to be) one in which the voice parts are written out in full, and the accompaniment (if any) is indicated by a figured bass

3. a. Having the character of a vowel; vocalic.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II XV[I]. (A1b) 141 The foote (*Tribrachus*) of three short times is very hard to be made by any of our trissillables vnles they be compounded of the smoothest sort of consonants or sillables vocals 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* To Rdr 7 Also E vocall, for E dipthong. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* II s v *I*, They give it [*sc* 1, J] a name from its consonant use, we from the vocal. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I 279 As their delicate ears could bear none but vocal terminations.

b. Actually uttered or sounded. *rare*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 88 P 12 There is reason to believe that the silent e which our ancestors added to the most of our monosyllables, was once vocal 1755 JOHNSON s v *E*, Afterwards it [the letter *e*] was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verse required.

c. *Phonetics* Uttered with voice (as distinguished from *breath*); voiced, sonant

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III XII § 2 369 (*Zh*) the sonorous Consonant, and (*Sh*) its correspondent mute, are framed by a percolation of the breath, betwixt the tongue rendered concave, and the teeth both upper and lower The first being vocal, the other mute 1669 W HOLDER *Elem Speech* 53 B is Vocal, Labial, Occluse *Ibid* 58 L and R are not easie to be pronounced spiritally, but are apt to get a tincture of Vocal sound 1824 L MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 35 The semi-vowels may be subdivided into *vocal* and *aspirated* The vocal are those which are formed by the voice, the aspirated, those formed by the breath. 1847 *Proc Philol Soc.* III 72 Examples beginning with a vocal letter are found both in the Chinese and in other languages 1874 SWEET in *Trans Philol Soc* 538 There can be no doubt that the *ƒ* in Early Old English was vocal like the Welsh *f*

II 4. Endowed with a voice, possessed of utterance; exercising the power of speech or of uttering sounds

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 233 Brought there were thither such [frogs] as would crie in the water and that whole kind still remaineth vocall 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 199, I am sure neither are Canonicall, neither the devout Preacher, nor the Preaching Auditor 1668 H MORE *Div Dial* III. XXXIV. (1713) 271 As probable as the black Hunter ranging the Forest with his vocal, but invisible, Hounds in Fountainbleau 1733 POPE *Essay on Man* III 157, In the same temple, the resounding wood, All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 339 These insects are generally vocal in the midst of summer *c* 1792 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IX 529/1 The organs of all vocal animals are so formed, as, upon any particular impulse, to utter sounds 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct 2/5 Though the mechanical theory of a vocal Heavenly multitude proves untenable

b. *transf* Of inanimate things, places, etc

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 57 Were but this Marble vocall, there such an Elogium would appeare As [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 530 He.. with Serpent Tongue Organic, or impulse of vocal Air, His fraudulent temptation thus began 1710 W KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* X (1722) 40 How these Oracles were deliver'd, is a Controversie, whether by two Doves that spoke, or by the Leaves of the Oaks themselves, which became Vocal 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 159 The poet's or historian's page, by one Made vocal for th' amusement of the rest 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett fr Spain* (1799) 160 Many a stream That from the neighbouring hill descended clear Wound vocal thro' the valley 1825 LAMB *Elia* II *Superannuated Man*, Stones of old Mincing Lane,..to the footsteps of what toil-worn clerk are your everlasting flints now vocal? 1837 WILKINSON *Mann & Cust Anc. Egypt* II (1841) I. 59 *note*, The vocal statue of the supposed Memnon is of Amunoph III. 1890 W J GORDON *Foundry* 156 There are seven steam-hammers and a remarkably vocal saw for cutting red-hot iron

c. Of musical instruments. Chiefly *poet.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct 1664, There was brought a new invented instrument of musiq, made vocal by a wheele, and a zone of parchment that rubb'd horizontaly against the strings 1738 WESLEY *Ps* CXXXVII 11, *Our Harps, no* longer vocal now, We cast aside 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Odes* III. i 23 Nor chaunt of birds, nor vocal lyre To him can sleep afford 1760 FAWKES tr *Anacreon, Ode* 1 5 Rapt I strike the vocal Shell—Hark—the trembling Chords rebel

5. *fig.* Conveying impressions or ideas as if by speech, expressive, eloquent.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 134 By a mute and silent way it ascendeth, and bringeth all things mortall to a vocall iustice, which speaketh in action though not in voyce. 1608-11 BP HALL *Epist.* (1643) 328 Accusations are vocall, Apologies dumbe 1697 EVELYN *Numism* Introd 1 Medals (give me leave to call them) Vocal Monuments of Antiquity. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I XIII. 343 The Multitude of my successive Miseries might become Vocal, and never cease to Importune Thy Mercy 1724 R WELTON *Christ Faith & Pract* 209 That vocal blood and those speaking wounds 1897 *Garden* 24 April 294/3 Every leaf is vocal, and the air is full of the moist fragrance of the earth *Comb.* 1649 OWEN *Shaking & Transl Heav & Earth* 36 The works of God are vocall speaking works the minde of God is in them.

b *spec.* (See quot) *rare*—[0]

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Arms*, Speaking, or Vocal Arms, are those wherein the Figures bear an Allusion to the Name of the Family.

6. Operative or concerned in the production of voice Freq. in *vocal chord, organs*, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XXXVI § 14 318 Who would looke curiously into the motions of the dispositions of a beastes vocal instruments 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s.v , Vocal nerves are those noble sinews, which have the vertue of forming the speech. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Recurrent Nerves*, by some called *Vocal*, because they are spent upon the Instruments of Speech 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks (1841) 208 What these vocal organs precisely are, is not in all respects

agreed by philosophers and anatomists 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 429/2 The upward current of air passing through the larynx produces an effect on the vocal ligaments 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* VII 178 These sharp free edges of the glottis are the so called vocal chords or vocal ligaments. 1887 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* IV 391/2 The vocal bands deserve a separate notice on account of their great physiological importance

b. *spec* Connected with the utterance of vowel-sounds.

1887 *Alien & Neurol* VIII 7 The vocal (vowel) mechanism is the first that is manifested in the child

7. Of or belonging to the voice († or sound)

1644 BULWER *Chirol* 4 In the report of a Piece, the eye being the nimbler sense, discernes the discharge before any intelligence by conduct of the vocall Wave arrive at the eare 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 1 Though his [Charles's] vocall impediment accompanyed him till the fatall stroke 1795 MASON *Ch Music* II 154 They must still endeavour to hit that precise medium in the vocal faculty, which pronounces and sings at the same time 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lxii, Mr Quilp was certainly entertaining himself with vocal exercise 1862 H W FULLER *Dis Chest* I III 18 This 'vocal fremitus' is more pronounced in adults than in children 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 6 Indifferent to everything but his child's beauty and vocal talents

b. Of the nature of voice or sound

a 1826 HEBER *Transl Pindar* II 158 Of vocal shafts that wildly fly 1844 MRS BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xliv, 'Tis the eyes that shoot out vocal light

8 Full of voice or sound, sounding, resounding. Also const *by, with*

1667 MILTON *P L.* V 204 Hill, or Valley,' Fountain, or fresh shade Made vocal by my Song. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* IV. 4 Sicilian Muse prepare To make the vocal Woods deserve a Consul's care 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 140 Such plain roofs as Piety could raise, And only vocal with the Maker's praise 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 247 She flies the vocal grove, and shuns the society of all the feathered choir 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xi, This was not the method of old Rome, When Tully fulmined o'er each vocal dome. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk.* VIII 288 The inland streams are vocal in spring with the shrill chirping of millions of frogs. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V* 1 (1875) 8 When all the air is vocal with whispering trees, and singing birds.

9. Readily or freely expressing oneself in speech; giving vent to one's views or opinions.

1871 SMILES *Charac* IX (1876) 256 The modern English, as compared with their nimbler more communicative and vocal neighbours, the modern French and Irish. 1881 *Pall Mall G* 10 Feb. 1/1 That policy [of coercion in Ireland] may have done something to pacify an influential and highly vocal class in England 1887 *Ibid* 4 March 1/2 The most vocal class in the whole community, as the legal profession may fairly be described

B *sb* **1 a.** A vowel. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr (Arb) 14 Where the next woord following beginneth with a vocal. 1586 — *Treat Irel.* 9/2 in *Holinshed* I, In corruption of common talke we find that (u) with his vocale is easilie lost and suppressed, so we saie ere for euer [etc.].

† **b.** A voiced consonant *Obs.*

1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 78 To soften the Occluse Gingival Consonants, by a kind of .addition of a Spirital to a Vocal producing the Vowel

2 Vocal faculty; power of speech.

1838 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* II. 112 Hath language left thy lips, to place Its vocal in thine eye?

3 A member of a Roman Catholic body who has a right to vote in certain elections.

a 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc.) II 109 In Conaght, on the 15th of August, 1650, all the vocalls of the whole province there apeerinqe, and of Carons faction . were the undernamed (though not all, but some, before theire transgression were vocalls) 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v, A Man must have been a Religious a certain number of Years, to be a Vocal. 1811 W. JACOB *Trav S Spain* 64, I am afraid I should only create disgust were I to dwell on other characters among the vocals, as they are designated

Vocalic (vokæ·lik), *a.* [f VOCAL *a.* + -IC. Cf. F. *vocalique*]

1. Rich in vowels; composed mainly or entirely of vowels.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXII, The Gaelic language being uncommonly vocalic is well adapted for sudden and extemporaneous poetry 1846 GROTE *Greece* I XVI I 473 Its richness, its flexibility and capacity of new combinations, its vocalic abundance and metrical pronunciation 1859 PATTESON in Miss Yonge *Life* (1874) I 439 Their language is all vocalic and so easy to put into writing

b Characterized by a vowel or vowels.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol* II 92 The varying vocalic forms of the Imperfect [tense] 1887 A S COOK *Sievers' O. E Gram.* 129 Vocalic or strong declension

2 Consisting of a vowel or vowels; of the nature of a vowel.

1852 in *Jrnl Ethnol Soc* (1854) III 264 The series of vocalic and consonantal sounds 1868 G STEPHENS *Runic Mon* I 25 The sing accusative ending in a vowel or a vocalic consonant. 1874 A B DAVIDSON *Introd. Hebr. Gram* 101 Sometimes the vocalic termination is written with *yod* 1891 A L MAYHEW *O E Phonology* 19 In final unaccented syllables e was developed from a vocalic liquid or nasal

3. Of or pertaining to, affecting or concerning, a vowel or vowels.

1861 GRAHAM *Eng Word-Bk* Introd, In words of Gothic origin we more frequently find that internal vocalic and consonantal changes are employed to produce the new word. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* 171 Of the corresponding vocalic affections, the palatal is as much European as Aryan 1876 BLACKIE *Lang & Lit. Scot. Highl* i 63 No man with an ear will deny vocalic depth to the following lines

Vocalion (vokæ·liən). [f VOCAL *a* + -ION] A musical instrument of the nature of a harmonium with broad reeds, producing sounds somewhat resembling the human voice

Invented in 1882 by J Baillie Hamilton

1882 *Daily News* 17 Apr 2/2 The vocalion resembles in form a small organ, and is constructed of various dimensions, some having but one row of keys (or manuals), others having two keyboards and pedals 1889 GROVE *Dict Mus* IV 320 A main peculiarity of the Vocalion is that the reeds are placed above the pallets and below the slides.

Vocalism (vō·u kălizm) [f. VOCAL *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *vocalisme*, mod L. *vocalismus*, in sense 2 b.]

1. The exercise of the voice or vocal organs in speech.

1864 WEBSTER, *Vocalism*, the exercise of the vocal organs 1866 FELTON *Anc & Mod Gr* I 11 Rough and violent intonations embodied in mimetic vocalism the harsh, the painful, the agitating passions 1873 F. HALL *Mod Eng.* 19 We should now be talking in monosyllables, and eking out our scantiness of vocalism by nods, shrugs, winks, and other resources of pantomime

b. The art of exercising the voice in singing.

1884 SALA *Journ due South* I XX (1887) 255 Italian vocalism seems to me to be extremely beautiful everywhere save in Italy itself, where singing out of tune seem[s] to be the rule 1889 *Daily News* 28 June 2/3 A professor of vocalism to the family of the Prince and Princess of Wales 1903 *Sat Rev* 16 May 614/2 When vocalism is wanted..her vocal art is sufficient for the purpose

2. A vocal sound or articulation

1873 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* (ed 2) § 126 In the schools, children are allowed to utter such thick-lipped vocalisms as *Mosos.*

b A system of vowels, the use of vowels.

1873 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* (ed 2) § 109 There is one dialect of our family which is distinguished for such a vocalism, and that is Mœso Gothic. 1891 A L. MAYHEW *O E Phonology* Pref p v, The subject of my book is the Vocalism and Consonantism of Old English or Anglo-Saxon

Vocalist (vō·u kălist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf F. *vocaliste* in sense 2.]

† **1.** An utterer of words; a speaker. *Obs.*—[1]

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II IV §6 The ciuill Magistrates facilitie to countenance euery prating Discontent, or forth-putting Vocalist.

2. A vocal musician; a singer.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* II. 1, Preparing himself, like certain other accomplished vocalists, with a few preliminary hems and haws. 1858 H. SPENCER *Ess* I 370 Now, in singing, this tremulousness of voice is very effectively used by some vocalists in highly pathetic passages 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* II IV 102 She was a good vocalist, and, even in speech, her voice commanded a great range of changes

transf 1897 G ALLEN *Type writer Girl* VIII. 86 Little vocalists carolled songs without words in the sky overhead

Hence **Vocali·stic** *a.*, pertaining to vocal music or musicians.

1884 *Bazaar* 12 Dec 629/2 Vocalistic feats which would put to shame most of the public singers of the day.

Vocality (vokæ·lĭti). [f. VOCAL *a* + -ITY.]

1. The quality of having voice or utterance; the possession or exercise of vocal powers.

1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 34 Sentences of scripture, expressing the loudnesse and vocality of sinne. 1657 *Divine Lover* 27 Now as concerninge the maner of exercising these Deuotions, it ought cheifly to be done in Spirit and mind, and without any vocalitie at all. 1794 E DARWIN *Zoon.* I XVII. 192 The movements of her eyes and eyelids, and of the intricate muscles of vocality 1818 *Monthly Mag* XLVI. 321 If you consider attentively the proportion of vocality needed in articulating each consonant 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXIV, Fearing she might not confine herself to vocality 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XX VI. (1872) IX 122 Cats do execution for a time, but cannot stand the confinement .and object (think with what vocality).

2. The quality or fact of being uttered or utterable, vocal quality or nature.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vocalitie*, the tune or sound of the voice 1863 A. MELVILLE BELL *Princ. Speech* 197 When the Stammerer can keep the tongue and jaw steady during the continuous flow of the vocality of *l.*

b. *pl.* Vocal properties or sounds, *spec* as displayed in singing

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Dec, Not understanding the words, I lose the benefit of the vocalitys of the musick, and it proves only instrumental. 1774 J COLLIER *Mus Trav* (1775) 91, I was informed that I could not see him, as he was then busied in performing his vocalities. 1833 J RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* III (ed. 2) 55 The five tonic sounds to which the vocalities of the subtonics bear a resemblance, are *ee*-I, *oo* ze, *e*-rt, *e* nd, *i*-n 1884 *Century Mag* XXVIII. 510 What in all the vocalities of Nature is there to compare with this cloistered melodist?

3. *Phonetics.* The quality of being (*a*) voiced or (*b*) vocalic.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 58 L and R being in extreams, one of Roughness, the other of Smoothness and freeness of Vocality, are not easie to be pronounced spiritally. 1748 *Phil Trans* XLV. 402 My present Design .is to give a List of Vowels, whereby to discriminate, as conveniently as may be, all the Instances of Vocality that occur, distinctly, in the English Language. 1874 SWEET in *Trans Philol. Soc* 538 Even in the present literary English we find initial vocality still preserved in the words *yēw* (from *fana*), *wæt* and *wixen*

Vocalization (vō·u kăləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION, or ad. F. *vocalisation* (1835).]

1. The action of vocalizing or the fact of being vocalized; utterance with the voice

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 431/2 In this stammer the difficulty is not to produce voice, but to control its quantities. Vocalization freely takes place, but [etc.] 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I XXX 410 His vocalization is something between the mooing of a cow and the deepest baying of a mastiff 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* IV 73 Mere vocalizations of the movements of the mouth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII 450 A break will at once occur in the vocalisation of the letter *f*

b Mode of utterance or pronunciation, esp of vowel sounds

1855 PALEY *Æschylus* 167/1 It is of course uncertain whether the word is a Greek vocalisation of a Persian word 1868 BLACKIE in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 797/2 In the gamut of the vowels the English have set up a vocalization of their own 1873 EARLE *Philol Eng Tongue* (ed 2) § 179 Its French vocalisation has resulted in *toi*

c Expression in words or speech

1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov 1473 Sir George Trevelyan has this week contributed largely to this vocalisation of the Home-rulers' case

2. *Mus* The action or art of producing musical sounds with the voice; exercise of the voice in singing

1852 SMEDLEY *L Arundel* XXV. 215 It is not every one who is gifted with the talent of vocalization 1863 E. C CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II 386 Mlle Piccolomini bore a certain similitude to the great German singer, though in point of vocalization she was very inferior 1883 *19th Cent* May 867 On a visit to the Zoological Gardens, I heard illustrations of nearly all the principal subjects belonging to the repertoire of technical vocalisation

b. *spec.* The action of singing upon a vowel to one or more notes.

1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus* IV 321 Vocalisation is therefore one part of the operation of pronunciation, the other being articulation

3. The insertion of vowel-signs in forms of writing consisting mainly or entirely of consonants.

1845 PITMAN *Man Phonography* (ed 7) 27 Vocalization of double Consonants. 1847 *Ibid* (ed 8) 35 Vocalization of Words. 1848 *Athenæum* 10 June 571/2 The question of vocalization is one of the highest importance in Biblical criticism 1883 A. ROBERTS *O T. Revision* VII 145 The important subject of vocalization. here falls to be more particularly considered.

4. *Phonetics* Conversion into a voiced sound

1874 SWEET in *Trans Philol Soc.* 539 It seems, therefore, that the vocalization of initial (and also medial) *s* in English is merely a case of levelling, caused by the analogy of the vocal *ð* and *v.*

5. The utterance of vowel sounds.

1887 *Alien & Neurol* VIII 7 Vocalization (vowelizing) is the expression of an emotion, an indistinct sensation, not an idea.

Vocalize (vō·u kăləiz), *v.* [f. VOCAL *v.* + -IZE. Cf. F *vocaliser* (1835), Pg. *vocalisar*, *-izar*, Sp *-izar*, It. *-izzare.*]

1. *trans* To form into voice; to make audible by utterance, to utter or articulate

1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 30 It is one thing to Breath, or give an Impulse to breath alone; another thing, to vocalize that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the Larynx to give it the sound of Humane Voyce *Ibid* 80 The Vowels are made by a free passage of Breath Vocalized through the cavity of the Mouth 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh* 119 Every breath of moving air may continue articulate, especially if vocaliz'd in Sir S Moreland's trumpet. 1867 A MELVILLE BELL *Visible Speech* 91 A faithful copy of the native pronunciation which readers in all countries will vocalize alike. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 65 A similar inability to control the tongue can be demonstrated by making the patient vocalise *r*

b. To sing

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* (1799) II 146 Our small company had vocalized all the songs in the opera, in such a manner as I never heard them executed upon any theatre in London 1851 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 213 How would you like to see me scoring up semibreves on a staff for half a dozen Rustics to vocalize?

2. *Phonetics* **a.** To convert into a vowel.

1844 *Proc Philol Soc.* I 249 It is true that the objectionable sound might be .got rid of. by vocalizing the second consonant, especially if a labial. 1871 KENNEDY *Public Sch Lat. Gram* 8 § 12 Poets sometimes vocalize v-consonans before a vowel: as *sil'u æ* for *sil-væ.* 1891 A. L MAYHEW *O. E. Phonology* 67 Ea = au, the u of which is the w vocalized when standing at the end of a syllable.

b. To utter with voice (as distinguished from *breath*); to render sonant.

1836 SMART *Pronouncing Dict.* p XXX, *s* is always vocalized, that is, pronounced as *z*, when, in forming the plural of a noun it can be so pronounced 1848 *Proc Philol Soc* III 169 If we were asked why the Cochin-Chinese vocalized the *p*, it would be difficult to give any other reason than that some languages are distinguished by the softness of their pronunciation

3. To endow with voice, to render vocal or articulate

1858 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) IV 219 In this way, by turns, you vocalize the whole Union, and make the growing chorus of the Revolution rise from every part of it 1872 SYMONDS *Introd Study Dante* 226 It was not merely the painting of his age that Dante absorbed into himself and vocalized

4. To furnish with vowels or vowel-signs.

1845 PITMAN *Man. Phonography* (ed 7) 27 These series of double consonants are vocalized in the following manner 1889 *Amer Jrnl. Philol* X. 232 Arabic books, especially Arabic poetry, are vocalized in the East as well as in the West

5. *intr.* To perform vocal music, to sing.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 503 He would therefore endeavour to vocalize, if an auditory were to be found. 1879 H JAMES *Daisy Miller* II. I 69 The young lady, who was still strolling along in front of them, softly vocalising.

b *spec.* (See quots.)
1873 H C Banister *Music* 254 *Vocalise*, to sing with several notes to one vowel, as distinguished from Sol-faing, or Solmisation 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 321 To vocalise is to sing upon a vowel, whether one note or a series of notes, in contradistinction to singing to separate syllables

Hence **Vo·calized** *ppl. a*; **Vo·calizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*; **Vo·calizer**, one who vocalizes or gives expression (to something)
1882 A Macfarlane *Consanguinity* 17 *Vocalised equivalent fayoyo. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 7 Oct. 3/1 The sweetest and most delicately vocalised dialect in Britain 1901 H. Murray *R Buchanan* 81 Browning and Tennyson, as the typical *vocalisers of modern religious thought 1863 A Melville Bell *Princ Speech* 164 The glottis is in the *vocalizing position, and the breath in passing through it creates sonorous vibration 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 452 There is great danger of vocalising with the short inspiration

Vo·caller. *rare*—1. [f Vocal *a*] = Vocalist 2.
1876 Besant & Rice *Gold Butterfly* xviii, Presently that young lady discovers that she is not likely to get cracked up as a vocaller

Vocally (vō·ukăli), *adv.* [f Vocal *a* + -ly 2.]
1 In a vocal manner, by or with the voice; in spoken words.
1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* (1892) 15 As to the thirde [name] vocally, for as moche as by the voys he was callyd Jhesus. 1616 A Roberts *Treat Witchcraft* Title p, Her contract vocally made between the Deuill and her, in solemne termes 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 74 Neither Moses nor Joshua were Usurpers, though not vocally chosen by the people. 1659 B. Jones *Hermælogium* 42 In that the first and second persons of the Verb be aswell digitally as vocally notified. 1726 De Foe *Hist Devil* II iii (1840) 198 By whispering to her vocally when she was asleep 1782 Eliz Blower *Geo. Bateman* II 136 The valet, though he durst not vocally express his admiration, yet leered familiarly 1848 R. J. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* xii (1852) 302 That which we in all our prayers and thanksgivings do vocally, the ancient Church did visibly. 1847 Emily Bronte *Wuthering H* 1, I never told my love vocally. 1897 S Crane *Third Violet* ii 8 The dog gave vent to little sobs in a wild attempt to vocally describe his gladness

b. Contrasted with *mentally*.
a 1638 Mede *Wks* (1672) 366 That which every Christian doth mentally and vocally, when he commends his prayers to God the Father through Jesus Christ. 1671 Woodhead *St Teresa* I vi 315 Whence it falls out, that those, who in this manner pray vocally, are very often by God exalted to Contemplation 1738 Waterland *Chr Sacrifice Expl* App 59 In Baptism we represent and commemorate mentally, vocally, and manually, (in Mind, and by Mouth, and by significant Actions) the Death and Burial of Christ our Lord 1872 Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps xxi 2 Jesus prayed vocally as well as mentally.

2. By means of singing, in vocal music.
1716 in *Lond Gaz* No 5487/3 Mr Purcell's Te Deum will be vocally and instrumentally performed 1724 *Ibid* No 6324/2 An Anthem will be vocally and instrumentally performed. 1872 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* lvii 8 Vocally and instrumentally will I celebrate thy worship 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 134/3 Madame Suzanne Adams was successful vocally.

3. In respect of vowels.
1873 Earle *Philol Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 647 Those syllables which are vocally of the lowest consideration

Vo·calness. [f. Vocal *a.*] (See quot.)
1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Vocalness*, a vocal Quality. [Hence in later Dicts]

†**Vocate,** *sb. Obs.* Forms α. 4–5 **voket**, 4–5 **vokett-**, 5 **vokett**, **vokyte**. β. 4 **vok-**, **vocate**, 5 **vocat**. [Aphetic f. *avoket*, *avocat* Advocate *sb*] An advocate, in various senses.
α. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5402 Þyf þou yn falsehede so moche þede, To consente to a fals luggyng, Or hyredyst a voket to þwyche þyng. *13 *Prov Sanct* (Vernon MS) in Herrig *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LXXXI 315/113 We han euer a good voket To foren his holi fader set. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. iii 61 Were bede to þat brudale vytailers and vokettus of þe Arches. 14.. in Wr-Wulcker 680/31 *Hic causidicus*, a vokyte *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lii 372 (Add MS), Bi the foxe are vndirstondyn vokettes, prelates of causes temporall, courteers, Iuirours, and wily men. *c* 1475 *Cath Angl.* 404/1 (A.), A Vokett, *vbi* A plettere
β 13 *Cursor M.* 20927 (Gott.) Paule, þat saul had first to nam First he was þe iuus vocate [*Cott* auocate], And syden he come till postil state. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B ii 60 Were boden to þe bridale vitailers and vokates of þe arches 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr* 4847 My wondys I geue To plete for hem when they ha nede, I make ther vocat of my blood ? 14.. in *Wars Eng in France* (Rolls) II 525 Receyvoures, Procutours, Vocatis 1509 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 282 Our sauyour Ihesu is a suffycyent vocate for vs before the face of his fader *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vii 516 A vocat named Peter Puyssour, and a felowe of his named maister John Godarde

†**Vocate,** *v. Obs.*—1 [f. L *vocāt-*, ppl. stem of *vocāre* to call] *trans.* To call or summon
a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VII*, 40 Your realme to the which you be bothe (as you saye) inheritoure, and by your people accercited and vocated vnto.

Vocation (vokē·ʃən). Forms. 5–7 **vocacion**, 5 **-cioun**, 5–6 **-cyon**, **-tioun**, 6 **vocatioun**, 6– **vocation**. [a. OF. *vocacion*, *-ation* (F. *vocation*, = Sp. *vocacion*, Pg *vocação*, It. *vocazione*), or ad. L. *vocātiōn-*, *vocātio*, noun of action f. *vocāre* to call, summon.]
1. The action on the part of God of calling a person to exercise some special function, especially of a spiritual nature, or to fill a certain position, divine influence or guidance towards a definite (esp religious) career; the fact of being so called or directed towards a special work in life, natural tendency to, or fitness for, such work.
1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 10808 Thapostles By choys & by elleccioun And also by vocacioun, kam to hym 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* i. 1 Paul by vocacion the Apostle of Jesus Christ thorowe the will of god 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 107 Of Saynt Thomas of Cantourbury. I beleve and .trust yf that he were of oure lordes vocacion [etc] 1649 F. Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 92 His Vocation or calling by God to be Governour of Israel in Moses stead, is repeated 1660 F Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 128 A Coidelier, being at Goa, moved with a pious vocation, went to preach the Gospel in these parts 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, 'Tis a Rule, that none are to enter the Ecclesiastick or Monastick State, without a particular Vocation, or Call 1753 *Diary Blue Nuns* in *Cath Rec Soc. Publ.* VIII 126 Peggy Johnson [a postulant] left our house haveing no vocation 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv (1904) 117 Luther and Knox were by express vocation Priests, and did faithfully perform that function in its common sense 1852 Ld Cockburn *Jeffrey* I. 353, I wish I had more of the inward vocation to the holy office 1888 Bernard *Fr. World to Cloister* 1 5 You see, it is a question of vocation—where I am called there must I go.

†b. The action on the part of God (or Christ) of calling persons or mankind to a state of salvation or union with Himself, the fact or condition of being so called. (Cf. Calling *vbl. sb.* 9)
1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv v. Pvj, As the deuyll blyndeth the synner, so he hym maketh to lose the herynge of the vocacyon that our lorde vnto hym maketh 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 262 b, That vnspekable mercy that thou shewed in theyr vocacyon or callynge 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* iii 306 As by vocation and election God maketh his elect 1609 Bible (Douay) *Amos* comm, Foreshewing the vocation of al Nations to Christ 1646 E. F[isher] *Marrow Mod Divin* (ed. 2) 186 Therefore sayth he you must not look for sanctification, till you come to Christ in vocation. 1672 *Disc Evangelical Love* 33 There is Vocation, or an effectual Calling to the knowledg of Christ by the Gospel *a* 1771 J Gill *Expos O T.* Ps cxiv 1 (1810) IV. 192/1 An emblem of the Lord's people in effectual vocation, coming out of bondage into liberty. 1826 G. S. Faber *Diffic Romanism* (1853) 262 He calls with a saving and beatifying vocation 1898 C Bell tr *Huysman's Cathedral* xi 233 The vocation of the Jewish nation is set forth in these three doorways.

c *Vocation of the Gentiles* (cf. Acts x. 45, etc). So F *la vocation des Gentils* (Calvin)
1649 F. Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 611 Vocation of the Gentiles, and many spirituall Priviledges of the Church 1662 Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 129 They pitch on Twelfday, as that on which sometime happened the vocation of the Gentiles.

2. The particular function or station to which a person is called by God; a mode of life or sphere of action regarded as so determined. (Cf. Calling *vbl sb.* 10.)
1487 Caxton *Bk Good Manners* d vi b (Stanf), The principal of theyr vocacyon is for to defende the fayth 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) i. iv. D iiij, Yf they [*sc.* kings] gouerne truely the realme of theyr conscyence and the estate of theyr vocacyon 1545 Brinklow *Compl* iii 15 He wil gyue grace to the kyng, to walke in his vocacyon 1565 Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 129 Gregory Nazianzen leaving the bishoprick of Constantinople, much serche was made to finde a worthy man to occupy that high vocation 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* iv. ix 281 Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments avocations *a* 1792 V. Knox *Serm.* xxiii 507 Let us go forth to our various employments, resolved to walk worthy of our Christian vocation 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxii, 'I shall probably take the veil.' 'The vocation will fit you to a hair', I thought 1888 Liddon in *Chr World Pulpit* XXXIV. 388 In some quarters, the missionary's life is regarded as a profession rather than as a vocation

b One's ordinary occupation, business, or profession. (Cf. Calling *vbl. sb.* 11.)
1553 T Wilson *Rhet.* 95 b, By vocation of life a souldiour is counted a great bragger, and a vaunter of hymselfe. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas* I Ded 5 The same hath commended suche vnto her highnes as officers right worthy their vocations 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, i ii 114 Why, Hal, 'tis my Vocation Hal 'Tis no sin for a man to labour in his Vocation. 1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* 13 If there bee any in our vocation or calling, that liue disorderly and out of compasse, what trade can you name that doe not the like. 1622 Peacham *Compl Gentl* i 12 Vsefull necessaries for our vocations, and callings 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 118, I cannot but be sorry that he hath undertaken this desperate vocation. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 304 P 3 Your Petitioner's Ancestor was the first of that Vocation in Britain, who was by way of Eminency called the Stationer. 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) II. 242 It is idle to write a panegyric on the greatest man in any vocation. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* II. 356 In addition to his other vocations, he was the singing-master of the neighbourhood. 1871 Ainsworth *Tower Hill* i 1, A droll-looking wight, whose vocation was proclaimed by his motley garb 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep.* IX 554 The vocations of the women, expose them to sudden changes of temperature.

c. *collect.* Those who follow a particular business or profession.
1587 Harrison *England* ii v (1877) i 132 Euerie function and seuerall vocation striueth with other. 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* iii. xxix (Arb) 289 It is comely that euery estate and vocation should be knowen by the differences of their habit. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* ii. xxvi. 137 Some Lawes are addressed to particular Provinces, some to particular Vocations, and some to particular Men.

3. A call *to* a public position
1553 Q Mary in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III App. vi 10 Specially e synce the tyme of her vocation to the crowne

b. The action, on the part of an ecclesiastical body, of calling a person to the ministry or to a particular office or charge in the Church. (Cf Calling *vbl sb.* 3 b)
1578 *2nd Bk Discipline* iii, Vocatioun or calling is ane lauchfull way, be the quhilk qualifeit personis is promotit to ane spirituall office within the kirk of God 1588 Udall *Demonstr Discipl* (Arb) 67 The gouernors of the Church may not meddle, but onely in church matters, as for example, vocation, and abdication 1637 Gillespie *Eng Pop Cerem* iii viii 195 As the vocation of Ministers pertaineth to the whole Church, so to the same also pertaineth the removing of Ministers. 1847 tr *Bunsen's Ch of Future* v. 116 Here the natural and historical form, that of call (or vocation) meets us at once It is recognised as belonging to the congregation 1860 Hook *Lives Abps* I i. 2 A vocation to pastoral duty in the manufacturing districts demanded his energies for five and thirty years

†4. ? Designation, title. *Obs.*—1
c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 116 Knowest not thou wel that euery man of noble name or vocacion is holden & bounden to paye and holde his promesse.

†5. The action of summoning an assembly or its members *Obs rare*
c 1480 Henryson *Test Cress* 272 Befoir Cupide, [he] Speiris the caus of that vocatioun 1772 *Hartford Merc.* Suppl 18 Sept 1/1 The letters of vocation for the new Senators appointed by the King of Sweden

†6. Appeal, entreaty, petition. *Obs rare.*
1574 in *Maitl Cl Misc* (1840) I 98 That ane publict humiliatioun and fast, togidder with an ernest vocatioun and prayar, be institutit 1587 M Grove *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 18 Some on Venus, some to Luna make their vocation.

Vocational (vokē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. Vocation + -al] Of, pertaining or relating to, a vocation or occupation.
1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 204 It [i e prophecy] was a gift, or grace, not so much personal as vocational, pertaining not to ordinary duty so much as extraordinary occasion *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 16 It may fall in the vocational part Whatever is men's calling or station the crook in their lot may take its place therein 1865 *Athenæum* 27 May 715/3 With these appear the Tilewrights, a vocational name of Saxon Origin, and the Mayers 1875 Whitney *Life Lang* ix 159 The classes, whether social, vocational, or educational.

Hence **Voca·tionally** *adv.*
1890 Clark Russell *Nelson* xvi 229 The seamanship of those days, the strategies, the devices, are no longer of the least value vocationally.

Vocative (vo·kătiv), *a* and *sb.* Also 5 **vocatyf**, 6 **vocatyve**, 6–7 **vocatiue** (6 foo-) [a. OF *vocatif*, *-ive* (mod F. *vocatif* = Sp., Pg., It. *vocativo*), or ad. L. *vocātīv-us* (sc. *casus*; also as sb), f. *vocāt-*, ppl. stem of *vocāre* to call.]
A. *adj.* 1. *Vocative case* That case of nouns, adjectives, or pronouns, which in inflected languages is used to express address or invocation
c 1440 *Gesta Rom* xci 418 (Add MS), The fyfte is the vocatyf case 1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 1 The verbe shall accorde with his nominative or vocative case 1549 Lily *Introd Gram.* B ij, The seconde person is spoken to as Tu, thou vos, ye And of this person is also euery vocatiue case 1598 Shaks *Merry W* iv i. 54 What is the Focatiue case (William?). 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit* 101 In construing, we begin commonly of a Vocatiue case if there be one 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* iv vi 448 Interjections, divers of which are said to govern the Nominative, Dative, Accusative, Vocative Case. *c* 1792 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VIII 42/1 Thus the nominative case would pass into a vocative, of which the use is always to solicit attention. 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict Sci*, etc. III 959 Vocative Case. In strictness of speech it is not a case at all *a* 1892 D Fraser *Autobiog.* i 14 Reasoned and didactic prayers—what I once heard well stigmatised as 'sermons in the vocative case'.

b. In fig. context. (Cf next)
14 *Piers of Fulham* 370 in Hazl. *E P P.* II. 15 To knowen folke that ben datyff Their purches be called ablatif They haue their ɜen vocatif.

2 Characteristic of, pertaining to, calling or addressing.
1644 Bulwer *Chirol* 55 To this vocative, alluring and inticing compellation of the Hand 1827 G S. Faber *Sacr Cal Prophecy* (1844) III 112 Pope Gregory, in his first epistle to the Emperor Leo Isauricus, salutes him with the vocative title of Βασιλεῦ. 1871 Earle *Philol Eng Tongue* 162 As to the sense, the O prefixed merely imparts to the title a vocative effect.

B *sb.* 1. The vocative case.
a 1522 Lily *Gram Rudim.* in *Colet's Æditio* (1537) A viij, Whan the nominatiue endeth in us, the vocatiue shal ende in e 1549 — *Introd Gram* A vi b, All nounes of the neuter gendre haue the nominatiue, the accusatyue, and the vocatiue lyke in both numbers 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lat Gram* 5 [In neuter nouns] the nominative, accusative, and vocative are alike in both numbers. 1719 *Lat Gram* 6 These Nouns following make their Vocative in *e* or in *us* 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict* ii, *O.* is often understood both before an accusative and vocative 1751 Harris *Hermes* i. viii. (1786) 145 *note*, The Vocative was nothing more than the Form of address in front of names, titles, and epithets. *Ibid* ii. iv. 276 The Vocative being not only unknown to the modern Languages, but often in the ancient being supplied by the Nominative *c* 1792 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) IX 541/2 Those [Latin nouns] in *um*, whose nominative, accusative, and vocative. are alike 1818 Stoddart in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) I 33/1 The vocative or ablative, which latter some writers have considered as the primary and original case of the noun. 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem* xxxv, O endless vocatives that would still leave expression slipping helpless from the measurement of mortal folly!

2. An invocation or appeal. *rare*—1.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II v 27 The two latter will hardly come neither, if they think it will be to hear your whining vocatives

Hence **Vo catively** *adv*

1662 BP PEARSON *Creed* (ed 2) 145 The Nominative may as well stand vocatively without an Article 1904 BRADLEY *Making of English* 192 To use the word [fellow] vocatively to an equal in the sense of 'comrade'.

‖ **Voce.** [L. *vōce*, abl. of *vox* voice, word] Under the word or heading. (Cf. Vol, Voc)

1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scotl* 866 What regards the calling lists has been explained, *voce* Calling a Summons

Voce, obs Sc and north. variant of VOICE

† **Voche,** *v* *Obs* $^{-1}$ [app. ad. OF. *vocher, -ier* · see VOUCH *v*] *trans.* ? To call or summon.

13 *E E Allit P* 1221 Legyounes of aungelez togeder uoched þer kesten ensens of swete smelle

Vochette, error for *rochette* ROCHET

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 7 Ouer their garmentes were vochettes of pleasantes, rouled with Crymsyne veluet, and set w^{t} letters of golde [Hence in Holinshed]

Vociferance (vōsi·fĕrăns) [f. next see -ANCE] a. Clamour or noise of shouting b. Vociferant quality.

1838 S BELLAMY *Betrayal* 168 From darkness came The hydra tongued vociferance 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe Gotha* xv, All now is wrangle, abuse and vociferance 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 2/3 Alternating between a hoarse whisper and a painfully pitched vociferance

Vociferant (vōsi·fĕrănt), *a* and *sb* [ad. L. *vōciferant-, vōciferans*, pres. pple of *vōciferārī, -āre* see next]

A. *adj.* Clamouring, bawling, vociferating.

1609 J DAVIES (Heref) *Holy Roode* Wks (Grosart) I 19/2 For, all his Wounds, with voice vociferant, Crie out they can more than supply each want! 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch* 214 The most vociferant vulgar do least know what the matter is 1685 H MORE *Paralip Prophet* vi 38 That Themistocles came to Artaxerxes, not to Xerxes, he proves from a plain narrative, where there is no mention of any vociferant Ecstatical Oibius 1836 *Westm Rev* XXIV 82 A new race of parsons sprung up, half political leaders, half-fanatical fire-brands now declaiming in the pulpit, now vociferant in the tavern [etc] 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* iv. 28 My mind was full of the scene I had left, That placid flock, that pastor vociferant 1863 MRS WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh.* xiv, She shook first him and then his frock and carried him, vociferant, to the door

B *sb* A clamorous or noisy person.

1890 *Atlantic Monthly* May 675/2 Strange as it may appear to earnest but misguided vociferants

Vociferate (vōsi·fĕrēⁱt), *v* [f. *vōciferāt-*, ppl stem of L. *vōciferārī* (rarely *-āre*), f. *vōci-, vox* voice + *ferre* to carry Cf. F. *vociférer*, Sp. and Pg. *vociferar*, It. *vociferare*]

1. *intr.* To cry out loudly, to bawl, to shout.

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vociferate*, to bray or crie out. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* II. 270 You do so insult and vociferate upon it, like one of your bulky Princes [etc] 1768 MARQ. ROCKINGHAM in G Harris *Life Ld Hardwicke* (1847) xvi. III 427 He vociferated beyond even his usual pitch 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xii. 335 So they vociferating to the Greeks, Stirr'd them to battle 1824 MISS L M HAWKINS *Annaline* II 196 His passion was somewhat exhausted and he ceased to vociferate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I xvii. 202 They were vociferating as if to attract our attention

2 *trans* To utter in a loud voice, to shout out clamorously; to declaim or assert with loud vehemence.

The object may be either the words uttered (*a*), or a descriptive noun (*b*)

(*a*) 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 99 Damn'd, damn'd doings! vociferated the Peer 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, 'You shall not separate me from my master, though', vociferated Paulo 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* xxxi, They vociferated loudly, that those who were not with them were against them 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, He therefore rode along vociferating occasionally that 'twas 'desp't rough, and bad for Jerry's foot' 1871 *Member for Paris* I 233 'You shall apologize,' vociferated the Bench

(*b*) 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 2. P 6 The cook warbles her lyrics in the kitchen, and the thrasher vociferates his heroicks in the barn 1782 V KNOX *Ess* lxxxi (1819) II. 127 The ignorant plebeian, though he may vociferate the word Liberty in a riot, knows not how to give it an effectual support. 1802 MRS E PARSONS *Myst Visit* I 89 The nursery-maid loudly vociferated the dreadful accident to the astonished servants. 1848 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering H* ix, He entered, vociferating oaths deadful to hear 1860 F WINSLOW *Diseases Brain & Mind* iv. 53, I then began to vociferate a number of most incoherent expressions

3. To drive by means of clamour.

1880 *Daily Tel* 9 April, It would be worse than disappointing if Lord Beaconsfield should have been vociferated out of office merely in order to please Montenegro and Bulgaria

Hence **Vocı·ferated** *ppl. a*; **Vocı·ferating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II ii, Beef we can bear before us And tubs of pork; vociferating veals 1728 POPE *Dunc* II *Argt*, Then follow the Exercises for the Poets, of tickling, vociferating, diving 1782 COWPER *Conversat* 113 Vociferated logic kills me quite.

Vociferation (vōsifĕrē^{ⁱ} ʃən). Also 5 voce-, 5–6 vocyferacion, 6 -cyon, 6 vociferacion. [a. OF. *vociferacion* (mod.F. *vociférations* pl., = Sp. *vociferacion*, Pg *-ação*, It *-azione*), or ad. L. *vōciferātiōn-, vōciferātio*, noun of action f *vōciferārī* see prec. and -ATION.]

1. An act or instance of loud speaking or shouting; a clamour or outcry.

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II 145 Þe vocyferacions Of the gret glawmours & þe sownes War herd in entring of þe place 1542 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 C ij, Ye ought to haue cure of all the body in strengthyng it with dyuers exercytacyons, testynges, and vociferacions. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 619 Howbeit, in this exercise we must beware of over loud vociferations and clamours. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 54 P 5 When our young Heralds are exercis'd in the Faculties of making Proclamation, and other Vociferations 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 18 P 4, I can hear the vociferations of either sex without catching any of the fire from those that utter them. 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer.* II. 167 How mean and trivial are the vociferations in defence of property 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxvii 550 Without paying any attention to his vociferations we went on

2. The action of vociferating; the utterance of loud outcries or shouts; loud and vehement exercise of the voice.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 43 With ternble vociferacion They made wonderfull exclamacion The worde of god to subverte *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III*, 29 b, The people . woulde openly crye and make vocyferacion that God dyd take vengeance 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxviii (1639) 148 It is manifest that vociferation and crying out doth greatly helpe in this evill. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 188 Such exercises as gently dilate and extend the Breast, as shooting, vociferation, commotion of the Arms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 407 P 2 Violent Gesture and Vociferation naturally shake the Hearts of the Ignorant 1753 HANWAY *Trav* VII. lxxxvi (1762) I. 400 They modulate their voices to a tone consistent with pious thoughts, without that extravagant vociferation practised in some churches. 1820 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. xi 368 The whole mob of the Middlesex blackguards almost drive me mad with their noise and vociferation. 1862 BORROW *Wales* IV, There was plenty of vociferation, but not one single burst of eloquence. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* II 58 That wounderfully busy scene of embarkation and disembarkation, and of noisy Arab vociferation.

b. Const. *of* (the words uttered).

1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II 325 Having after some confused vociferation of 'Hear him—hear him!' obtained a silent attention

† **Vocı·ferative,** *a.* *Obs* $^{-1}$ [f. as VOCIFERATE *v.* + -IVE] Vociferous

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 With dismall crying and vociferatiue inculcating vnto her.

Vociferator (vōsi fĕrē^{ⁱ}tə). [f. VOCIFERATE *v.*, or ad. L. *vōciferātor* (Tertullian). Cf. F. *vociférateur*, Sp. and Pg *vociferador*] One who or that which vociferates, a clamorous or noisy shouter

1814 MOORE *Mem* (1853) II. 50, I dare say I shall put up with their noises till spring, when certainly you shall have the advantage of at least one of the little vociferators 1824 *Ann Reg* 172 A numerous herd of vociferators in favour of arbitrary power 1887 *Daily Tel* 27 Oct (Cassell's), He defied the vociferators to do their worst.

Vocifero sity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -OSITY] The quality or state of being vociferous

1837 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Mirabeau* (1857) IV. 90 Shall we give poor Buffière's testimonial in mess-room dialect; in its native twanging vociferosity?

Vociferous (vōsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f L. *vōcifer-ārī* (see VOCIFERATE *v.*) + -OUS]

1. Uttering loud cries or shouts; clamorous, bawling, noisy.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 83 Thrise three vociferous heralds rose to checke the rout, and get Eare to their Ioue-kept gouernors 1700 T. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem.* 121, I sailed into a Presbyterian Meeting where the vociferous Holder-forth was as bold and saucy, as if the Deity and all Mankind had owed him Money. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II ix, Mr Allworthy had been before silent, from the same cause which had made his sister vociferous 1784 COWPER *Task* I 299 The boorish driver leaning o'er his team Vociferous, and impatient of delay 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr* Prom xviii, The restless joy Of those glad girls, and that vociferous boy! 1834 JAMES *Y Marston Hall* vii, My companions were very vociferous 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 56 The whole audience instead of being mute became vociferous.

transf 1850–1 LONGF *Gold. Leg* Prol, Sp iv, Hover downward! Seize the loud, vociferous bells, and .to the pavement Hurl them from their windy tower

fig 1883 *Harper's Mag* Sept. 565/1 Mr. Cody could scarcely design a vulgar and vociferous work if he tried

b. Applied to birds.

1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool* VII. 94 Vociferous Eagle, *Falco Vocifer* 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* III ii (1820) 170 Flocks of vociferous geese cackled about the fields

2. Of the nature of vociferation, uttered with or accompanied by clamour; characterized by loud declamation.

1632 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Peper* 144 All he reedes, he puts into his pipe which consisting of three notes breaks out into a most vociferous syllogisme 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II 59 Though candour and benevolence are silent virtues, they are as visible as the most vociferous ill-nature 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II v 126 Popular gratitude is as vociferous as it is sudden 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II 283 Jealousy of their good name now prompted them to the most vociferous vindications of their innocence 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* 1, Showing by his answers that he was but vaguely hearing the vociferous talk of his companions.

Vociferously (vōsi·fĕrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a vociferous manner; with great noise or vehemence.

1826 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII 162 Meantime the Hammalls and Goulaub, Vociferously call'd to 'Sahib'. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xi, The little dog began barking vociferously. 1863 E C CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II 115 All Paris thronged to admire and applauded vociferously

Vociferousness (vōsi fĕrəsnes). [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or character of being vociferous

1842 MACGILLIVRAY *Man. Brit Ornith* II. 93 The Tattlers being equally remarkable for their timidity, vociferousness, and the balancing motion of their bodies 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort Fool* I xxix, The voice came in deep tones, more feminine than any shrillness, and more impressive than vociferousness.

† **Vocification.** *Obs. rare.* [f L. *vōci-, vox* voice + -FICATION. Cf. L *vōcificāre* to shout] Articulate speech or utterance.

1631 R. H *Arraignm Whole Creature* III 19 He breathes and pathetically bleeds out this vocification 1758 *Phil Trans* L 744 You, Sir, are not to be informed, that vocification is performed in the *aspera arteria*

Vo citate, *v.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. ppl. stem of L *vocitāre* (frequentative of *vocāre* to call), after *vociter* in Rabelais] *trans* To name or call

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II vi, From the alme, inclyte, and celebrate Academie, which is vocitated [F *que l'on vocite*] Lutetia

Vocita·tion. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ATION] Shouting, outcry

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v 518 With lungs Stentorian here, affrights the crowd, And Ilium scares with vocitations loud

† **Vockeel,** obs. variant of VAKEEL I

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 115 In Town there are many private Merchants that bear a Port equal to our Europe Companies, being only Vockeels or Factors for money'd Men up the Country

Vocular (vǫ kiŭlăr), *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *vōcula* VOCULE + -AR.]

1. Vowel, vocalic.

1813 J C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed 2) 1056 The vocular sound in bread.

2. Vocal.

1838 DICKENS *O Twist* VII, Something which would render the series of vocular exclamations so designated [*sc* howling], an involuntary process

Vocula tion. *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L *vōculātio*, f. *vōcula*, see next.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Voculation*, the accent of every word, the due moderation and measuring the voice in pronouncing a word

Vocule (vǫ kiŭl). [ad. L. *vōcula*, dim. of *vox* voice.] The faint final sound produced in pronouncing certain consonants

1833 J RUSH *Philos Human Voice* III 55, I have called this last vented sound of the subtonics the Vocule *Ibid* xlii. 273 When the articulative occlusion is removed, there is a slight momentary issue of voice which completes the structure of these sounds. This is called the Vocule

Vod, obs. Sc. f. WOOD *sb* and *a.* **Vodder,** southern ME. var. FODDER *sb.*, obs. Sc. f. WEATHER. **Vode,** southern ME. var FOOD *sb*, obs. Sc. var. VOID *a.*, WOOD *a.* **Vodeness,** obs Sc. f. WOODNESS (madness).

‖ **Vodka** (vǫ dkă). Also β. vodki, -ky, γ. votku, votky. [Russ. ВÓДКА (gen sing. ВÓДКИ), pronounced (vǫ tka).] An ardent spirit used in Russia, chiefly distilled from rye, but also from barley, potatoes, or other materials.

a 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II 484 The principal imports are..Sekiskaya-Vodka, or brandy distilled from fruit. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 74 The peasantry still prefer their national brandy, called vodka. 1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag* Jan. 253/1 A young fellow brings me a flask of vodka

β 1830 *Edinb Encycl.* XVII. 514/2 The Russian nobles do not drink ardent spirits, *vodki*, in the morning 1885 HARE *Russia* i. 24 Vodki (corn brandy) is the chief means of intoxication. 1891 *Blackw. Mag* Oct 470/2 Anything which his understanding failed to connect directly with the price of bread and 'vodky'.

γ 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 86 The government revenues are in great part acquired by the sale of votku 1891 *Pall Mall G* 27 Aug. 7/1 A large tame bear, which had been trained to drink votky, entered a village tavern

b. *attrib.*, as *vodka bottle, flask*, etc

1876 MARY M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* xxxiii, He hastily searched the room and found a vodka flask 1883 O'DONOVAN *Merv* I I After the fashion of Russia generally, the majority of these [houses] consisted of rum and vodka shops 1903 *Times* 8 Sept. 7/2 The establishment of the vodka monopoly strained the resources of Russian credit.

Vodnes, Vodure, obs. Sc. ff. WOODNESS, VOIDER.

Voe (vōu). *Orkn. & Shetl. dial.* [ad. Norw. *vaag* (vǭγ), ON and Icel. *vágr* (mod. Icel. *vog-r*), bay, inlet.] A bay, creek, or inlet.

a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr Orkney* (1693) 93 *Voe*, a Creek or Bay, or firth, or inlet *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 33 in *Proc Soc Ant Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 201 That none fish with haddock lines within voes from Belton to Martinmas. 1791 *Statist Acc Scotl.* I. 389 The voes, by which the parish [*sc* Delting] is intersected 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* I, A comfortable roadstead with the house situated on the side of an inland voe. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 384/1 Tracts of cultivated and fertile land, generally near the voes and the sea-coasts 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 60 In the voes of Orkney, Haco, Thou didst spread thy prideful sail

attrib 1898 J NICHOLSON *Sprigs Hedder* 25 He was not long in walking round the voe-head

Voff, Voful, obs. Sc. ff. WOLF *sb.*, WOFUL *a*

Vogal, vogle. *Cornish mining.* [ad. Cornish *vooga* cavern. Another variant is *fogo.*] = VUG.

1855 J R. Leifchild *Cornwall Mines* 278 *Vugh*, or *vogal* ..a cavity 1860 Worcester (citing Ansted), *Vogle*

Vogie (vō͡u gi), *a Sc.* Also 8 **vougy**, 9 **vogey**. [Of obscure origin.]

1. Vain, proud, conceited.

1719 Ramsay *Epist. Hamilton* Answ. II ii, 'Whisht', quoth the vougy jade. 1788 Burns *My Heggie* 4 My only beast, I had nae mae, And vow but I was vogie! 1789 Ross *Helenore* (ed 3) 112 Of your consent, he says, I'm mair nor fain, And vogie that I can ca' you my ain 1830 Galt *Laurie T.* VII xi (1849) 350, I was somewhat vogie of the valour I had shown her so handsomely off-hand

2 Merry, cheerful, delighted, gay.

1715 in Hogg *Jacobite Relics* (1819) 81 We took a spring, and danc'd a fling, And wow but we were vogie! *a* 1774 Fergusson *Ode to Bee* Poems (1845) 18 The Muse Scuds ear' and heart-some owre the dews, Fu' vogie and fu' bly the to crap The winsome flowers frae nature's lap 1822 Galt *Provost* xlii, Many among us thought that we had got a great catch, and they were both bly the and vogie when he was chosen 1896 in Proudlock *Borderland Muse* 323 He's harmless as yon vogie lamb That loups beside its sleeping dam

‖ **Vogt** (vōgt, fōgt). Also 7 **vooght, vaught** [a G. *vogt* (and Du. *voogd*, †*voogt*), MHG *voget*, OHG. *fogat*, ad. med.L. *vocāt-us*: cf Vocate *sb.*] A steward, bailiff, or similar official

1694 Penn *Trav Holland & Germ* 91 The Inspector of the Calvinists hath injoined the Vooght, or chief Officer, not to suffer any preaching to be among our Friends. *Ibid* 109 The Vaught or chief Officer. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 252 He acknowledged them to be hereditary vogts of his church 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist* I iii. 57 The rights of the archbishop being guarded by an advocatus or vogt, the state was governed by its own landrath.

Voghte, obs variant of Vault *sb.*[1]

Vogue (vōug), *sb.* Also 6 **vog(e**, *Sc* **wogue**, 7 **voag, vouge**. [a F *vogue* rowing, course, success, f *voguer*, ad. It. *vogare* to row. So It. and Pg. *voga*, Sp. *boga*.]

I. †**1.** *The vogue*, the principal or foremost place in popular repute or estimation; the most pronounced success or general acceptance; the greatest currency or prevalence. Chiefly in phrases *to have, bear, carry, get* (etc.) *the vogue*. Now *Obs.*

(*a*) 1571 *Satir Poems Reform* xxvii 123 Quha hes þe wogue [*printed* wogne], him all þe warld dois wew *c* 1590 J. Stewart *Poems* (S T S) II 12/4 As mychtie Monarck rair, He onlie hes the vog armipotent 1643 Howell *Twelve Treat* (1661) 290 These are the men that now have the vogue, and seem to have quite swallowed up both the King's Prerogatives, and those of the Lords. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* 17 Democritus having had for many ages almost the general cry and vogue for Atoms. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G Hope* I. 65 They have the vogue above all the other Hottentot nations for strength and dexterity in throwing the Hassagaye 1738 *Observ Brit Wool* 9 English Woollen Manufactures have had the Vogue and Name for many Years past, all over Europe 1788 Franklin *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I 210 He had published a theory of electricity, which then had the general vogue

(*b*) *c* 1610 Sir J Melvil *Mem* (1735) 380 Such scornful and such partial Persons, as have oftest possessed your Ear and carried the Vogue in your Court. 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 47 Though Mustard seed do carry the Vogue amongst the People 1698 Fryer *Acc E. India & P.* 123 It bears the Vogue for altering the Blood 1722 W. Hamilton *Wallace* 152 McFadzean that most bloody Rogue, Who for his Villany did bear the Vogue. 1741 Betterton *Eng Stage* i 9 Notwithstanding the Industry of the Patentee and Managers, it seems the King's House then carried the Vogue of the Town

(*c*) 1685 *Choice Coll Songs*, '*Fill up the Bowl*' v, While you can find one Factious Rogue, To sway the Poll, and get the Vogue 1710 Swift *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 7 Some of which [words] are now struggling for the Vogue, and others are in possession of it 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* I ii, I'll win the vogue at market, tron, or fair, For halesome, clean, cheap and sufficient ware 1732 Swift *Beast's Confession* Pref, London is seldom without a dozen of their own educating, who engross the vogue for half a winter together

2. Without article Popularity, general acceptance or currency; success in popular esteem.

1604 Wilcocks in *Golding's De Mornay* Ded. Pr Wales (1617) A a b, This booke being countenanced, vnder your Patronage and defence, shall haue more vogue, and better acceptance with all sorts 1653 A Wilson *Jas I*, 121 So long as you permit the Schisms of Arminius to have such vogue in the principal Towns of Holland. 1694 W. Freke *Sel. Ess* 2 An Author not Licensed by Common Vogue, as well as Authority, looks like one with the Plague sore upon him 1704 Swift *T Tub* vii. Wks. 1768 I 116 Having observed how little invention bears any vogue, besides what is derived into these channels 1716 Waterland *Serm bef. Cambridge Univ* 21 A good Man has no Security but by examining carefully what is true, right, and just in it self, separate from common Vogue, or popular Opinion 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I. 248 To convince you that fashion, vogue, and law, were the chief foundation of all moral determinations 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note bks* I 154 Mr —. seems to have a good deal of vogue as a sculptor 1879 Farrar *St Paul* I 351 Astrologers, magians, soothsayers,..acquired such vogue, as to attract the indignant notice of both satirists and historians

b. In phr. *in* (or *out of*) *vogue* Also with adjs. (usually intensive), as *in full vogue*, etc.

(*a*) 1643 Chas I in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. III. 297 Though Mars be now most in voag, yet Hymen may bee some tymes remembred 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lix 242 The Idol which is most in vogue amongst them, and most frequented *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II iv. (1677) 165 The same Words and Phrases that were not used, in former Ages, become in Fashion, Reputation and Vogue in another Age 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. xii, It is highly probable, that such travellers may, by detecting my errors, justle me out of vogue and stand in my place. 1738 — *Pol Conversat* Introd 42 My Book would be out of Vogue with the first Change of Fashion. 1747 Butler *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 297 Corruptions of the grossest sort have been in vogue, for many generations 1787 Bentham *Def Usury* x 98 A method much in vogue was, to let the Jews get the money and then squeeze it out of them as it was wanted 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* I 274 The writers whom you suppose in vogue, have long since had their day 1842 Newman *Par Serm* (ed 2) V ix 141 The influence of some system of religion which is in vogue. 1879 Proctor *Pleas Ways Sc* II 30 The system of lunar weather wisdom in vogue to this day among seamen

(*b*) 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 101 Letters are in no vogue in that Country, and profound Ignorance reigns among them 1692 Sprat *Wicked Contrivance* II 15 The Popish-Plot having been just before in full vogue there, as well as here 1741 Betterton *Eng Stage* I 8 During this Interval, many Plays were brought upon the Stage written in Heroic Rhime and in 1668 it became still in greater Vogue 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No 35 The following popular song is said to be in great vogue 1838 James *Louis XIV*, IV 83 As the system of conversion [to the Roman Catholic faith] was at that time in high vogue.

c In phr. *to bring* or *put*, *to come* or *start*, etc., *into* (or *in*) *vogue*

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Nov. 1694, It had been brought into vogue by Mr. Tudor an apothecary 1702 Addison *Dial Medals* Misc. Wks. 1736 III 15 To bring the study of Medals in vogue 1750 Chesterf *Lett* ccxviii (1792) II 341 Without which they..would be vilified by those very gallantries which put them in vogue 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1834) I 176 What would the mathematician give to know the newest fashions as they start into vogue, or be let into all the scandal and tittle-tattle of the town? 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII. lxii. 148 Austere doctrines seem to have come into vogue in the higher circles 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* I 13 Travelling in a carriage with post-horses was brought into vogue by the Bourbons. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr* 134 It had still more recently come into vogue as the national name.

d. In phr. *to give vogue* (to something).

c 1688 [? Burnet] *Enquiry into Reasons Abrog. Test* 7/1 The main things that gave it Popular Vogue and Reputation with his Party 1770 Gray *Lett.* Poems (1775) 385 That childish nation, the French, have given him vogue and fashion 1799 in *Med Jrnl* (1800) III 14 Those artifices that have so often given Medical Men vogue in the great world 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. xlviii, Although her birth and wealth had given her vogue, Beyond the charmers we have already cited 1837 Hallam *Hist Literature* I. I. vii. § 27 402 It contains several feigned letters of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, which probably in a credulous age passed for genuine, and gave vogue to the book 1877 E R Conder *Basis Faith* II 69 To give vogue to a phrase by which he hopes to make the idea ridiculous

†e. *Of vogue*, holding a prominent place in popular estimation or notice, fashionable

1678 Gale *Crt Gentiles* IV III iv 137 Is it not strange then, that Reformed Divines, yea some of great vogue for Pietie and Learning should espouse an error so grosse 1703 Steele *Tender Husb* I 1, The Great Beauties, and Shortly'd People of Vogue, were always her Discourse and Imitation. 1709 — *Tatler* No. 14 ₱ 5 There are Two who frequent this Place, whom she takes for Men of Vogue

3. With *a*: A prominent place in popular favour or fashion; a course or period of success or distinction in this connexion.

1673 *Lady's Call* I. v. § 25 That impudence of profaneness which has given it such a vogue in the world 1704 Swift *Mech Operat Spir* Misc (1711) 274, I do not find any [Title] which holds so general a Vogue as that of A Letter to a Friend 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I. 248 Authority may give a temporary vogue to a bad poet 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* viii 45 Paltry imitations of Chinese buildings have a kind of vogue, chiefly on account of their novelty. 1818 *Sporting Mag* III 118 The carriages called caterpillars acquired a temporary vogue 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab Pol Terms* xiv 136 A theory which, in its day, had a sufficient vogue to transfer its peculiar and technical expressions into common language 1880 H James *Hawthorne* 37 The Universal History had a great vogue and passed through hundreds of editions

b. In similar use with *the* or other limiting terms

c 1645 Howell *Lett* I v xxxiii 169 The Lord Treasurer Weston is he who hath the greatest vogue now at Court, but many great ones have clash'd with him 1674 Boyle *Excell Theol* II v 202 The present success ought not to make him so sure that the same Opinions will be always in the same, or greater Vogue 1697 Bentley *Phal* (1699) 351 The Milesian Cloths had the greatest Vogue in the Greek Markets. 1709 O Dykes *Eng Prov & Refl* (ed 2) 18 Prodigality is a jolly Vice, and of the most popular Vogue in the World 1743 Fielding *J. Wild* I iv, Whisk and swabbers was the game then in the chief vogue 1834 Macaulay *Ess*, *Pitt* ₱ 24 The vogue which it has obtained may serve to show [etc.] 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan 88/3 The vogue which mountaineering has acquired of late years

c. With possessives (or *of*).

a 1683 Oldham *Art of Poetry* Wks (1686) 7 Others Shall be revived, and come again in force If custom please from whence their vogue they draw 1737 L Clarke *Hist Bible* (1740) II 316 James, in regard of his great Vogue with the populace, for sincerity, virtue, and judgment 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* Let 4 July, All these places, Bath excepted, have their vogue, and then the fashion changes 1780 Miss Wilkes in *Corr & Wilkes* (1805) IV. 298 The vogue of this employment occasions a great many presents being made 1835 *Court Mag* VI p x/2 Tartan shawls have entirely lost their vogue, they are replaced by Egyptian shawls, which are now more fashionable than any other 1855 N Hawthorne in *Life Longfellow* (1891) II 287 No other poet has anything like your vogue 1886 *Ch Times* 730/1 Its defects, not its merits are the source of its vogue.

II. †**4.** a. Natural bent or capacity. *Obs.*—[1]

1590 Sir R. Williams *Disc. Warre* 25 If they finde any of great qualitie that carries a voge, to command popular or men of war.

†b. General course or tendency; general character or condition *Obs*

1626 T. H[awkins] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 74 They seing all things are permitted them, do instantly take that vogue, which depraued nature doth present vnto them, they follow the track of pleasure 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Bunch of Grapes* 1, One vogue and vein, One aire of thought usurps my brain. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol* cxiii 543 The Native shall live gallantly above the ordinary Vogue of his Birth. 1660 Gauden *Slight Healers* 76 They go with the vogue and stream of times 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 195 Mens merit is generally judg'd of by the Vogue of the Fortune they are in 1729 Law *Serious C* xvii 308 According to the spirit and vogue of this world, whose corrupt air we have all breath'd, there are many things that pass for great, and honourable

†c. Vigour or energy *Obs*—[1]

1674 *Ch & Court of Rome* 5 This is at large inculcated . with great vouge and ostentation by the Bishop of *Condom*

†**5.** The approbation, approval, or popular favour *of* some class of persons, etc. *Obs*

1606 Birnie *Kirk Buriall* ix, For many to eternize their soone forgot memory, and to gaine the vogue of this vaine world, hes prepared Pyramides of pomp 1646 G Daniel *Poems* Wks (Grosart) I 75 Wouldst Thou wooe a Feature In a glasse? Or resigne what you may claime To the vogue of vulgar ffame 1662–3 South *Serm.* (1843) II xviii 305 A King not owing his Kingdom to the vogue of the populace but to the suffrage of nature 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade m* x § 1 (1689) 97 For that the Trout is the most Excellent Fish, by the Vogue of the most curious Palates 1720 Welton *Suffer Son of God* II xx. 565, I would fain Recollect and Obtain the Universal Approbation and Vogue in my own Favour

†b. The current opinion or belief; the general report or rumour. *Obs.*

1626 in Birch *Crt & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 131 Some affirm the Earl of Suffolk .goes general of the fleet Captain Pennington hath the vogue to go to his vice-admiral 1661 Sir P Tyrill in *Essex Rev* (1909) XVIII 95 The generall vogue of the towne is y^t^ yesterday the Portugall match was agreed upon at the Counsell 1685 J. Chamberlayne *Coffee Tea & Choc* 49 Indeed 'tis the common vogue and opinion of this Country, that there is nothing more Soveraign then this plant 1721 Perry *Daggenh Breach* 79 The Opinion of my Assistants being ungi'd, and the general vogue of Men that my Work was carried on in a sufficient Manner 1730 Swift *Let to Gay* 19 Nov, The vogue of our few honest folks here is that Duck is absolutely to succeed Eusden in the laurel

6 The prevailing fashion or tendency, *esp.* that which is in favour at a particular time

1648–9 *Eikon Bas* xi (1662) 46 The common Sewer or stream of the present vogue and humor. 1660 Stillingfl *Iren* II vi § ii. (1662) 266 If Jerome speak according to the general vogue, this solution may be sufficient 1834 Marryat *P Simple* lxv, His mustachios, bad French, and waltzing, were quite the vogue. 1860 Sala *Lady Chesterf.* Pref p iii, An age when burlesque is the vogue.

b Without article or with *a*

1689–90 Temple *Ess Health & Long Life* Wks 1720 I 283 As Diseases have changed Vogue, so have Remedies in my Time and Observation 1738 Fielding *Hist Register* iii, There is a vogue, my Lord, which if you will bring me into, you will lay a lasting obligation on me 1905 *Westm Gaz* 10 June 15/3 Others, at once took the thing up and made it a vogue

†**Vogue,** *v*[1] *Obs.* [f the sb.]

1 *trans.* To cry *up* or *down*.

c 1661 in *Harl Misc* (1746) VIII. 31/2 He procured an awe and reverence to himself, being vogued up by the Clergy, and rendered to the Vulgar as a Pattern of Piety. 1710 T Fuller *Pharm Extemp* 408 Thus may a good Medicine be vogu'd down by a groundless fancy!

b To bring into, or keep in, vogue.

1687 J. Reynolds *Death's Vis* Pref (1713) 2 [That] those Poets shou'd be chiefly Applauded and Vogued, whose sole use of Religion is to Undermine and Lampoon it

2 To repute or reckon (as something).

1675 R Burthogge *Causa Dei* 251 Pythagoras might put this Honorary Mark upon the Ternary Number, and Vogue it Sacred and Divine 1682 T Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 78 (1713) II 228 Hellish Rage, which, forsooth, must be vogued Protestant Zeal 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p xiii, Some who would take it ill not to be vogued for first-rate Politicians

†**Vogue,** *v* 2 *Obs.*—[1] [ad F *voguer* see Vogue *sb.*] *intr.* To float.

1687 Rycaut *Hist Turks* II 316 The Turks brake it [the bridge] the preceeding day, letting the materials vogue with the stream into the Danube

Voiadge, obs. form of Voyage *sb.*

Voice (vois), *sb* Forms *α.* 3–4 **voiz** (4 **uoyz**), 3–5 **voys** (5 **uoys**, 5–6 **woys**), 4–5 **voise** (4 **uoise**), 4–6 (7) **voyse** (5 **woyse**), 4–7 **voyce** (4 **voysce**, 5 **voyc**, 5–6 *Sc.* **woyce**), 4– **voice** (4 **uoice**, 4, 5–6 *Sc*, **woice**, 6 **voic**); also 5 **wyce**, 8–9 *dial* **vice**. *β Sc.* and *north.* 4–7 **voce** (5 **uoce**, 5–6 **woce**), 5, 7 **vose**, 6 **vox**, **wox**. [a AF *voiz, voice*, OF *voiz, vois, voix* (mod F *voix*, = Pr *volz*, Sp. and Pg. *voz*, It *voce*) —L *vōc-em, vox* voice, sound.]

I 1. Sound, or the whole body of sounds, made or produced by the vocal organs of man or animals in their natural action, esp. sound formed in or emitted from the human larynx in speaking, singing, or other utterance, vocal sound as the vehicle of human utterance or expression Also occas, the faculty or power of producing this; or concretely, the organs by which it is produced.

a. With *the*, or with limiting terms as *man's*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11420 Þis ilk stern said to þaim wit mans woice, þat þai suld wend to Juen land *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 40 Þe son of þe cry com to þe cowherde euene, þat he wist witerly it was þe voys of a childe 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 83 Þe voys þat þey makeþ is liker to an houndes berkynge þan to a manis voys 1398 — *Barth De P R* v vxiii. (Bodl MS.), To schape þe voice aier is ifonge in þe leues of þe lungen 1580 J Hay *Demandes* § 17 in *Cath. Tract* (S T S) 39 The trew intelligence and nocht the outward sounding of the woce. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* v 59 There is a dubble Speech, the one in the mynd, the other the sounding image thereof, vttered by our mouth and termed the Speech of the Voyce 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 838 Plato defineth the Voice to be a spirit 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* III ii 95 They that haue the voyce of Lyons, and the act of Hares are they not Monsters? 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint., Holy Scrypt* ii, Thou [the Bible] art the great Elixir rare and choice, The Word in Characters, God in the Voice. 1710 M Henry *Disputes Reviewed* Wks 1853 II 464/1 When the temper is not kept within due bounds, commonly the voice is not 1780 W Shaw (*title*) A Galic and English Dictionary Containing all the Words in the Scotch and Irish Dialects of the Celtic, that could be collected from the Voice, and Old Books and MSS 1831 Youatt *Horse* viii. 152 The voice of animals is produced by the passage of air through this aperture. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 154/1 Speaking-pipes, or tubes to convey the voice from one place to another 1889 Ruskin *Præterita* III 162 The Voice is the eternal musical instrument of heaven and earth, from angels down to birds.

b. Without article.

Occas put for 'musical voice', 'power of singing' cf quots 1667 and 1697.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17840 And als sun þai spak wit woice. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks I 75 Among alle þingis vois is a freel þing. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xx. 67 See howe my sone. bymeneth hym in herte chere and voys 1444 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I. 12 He sal vphald the ladymesse with uoce on Twisdai, Thurisdai, and Fridai ilke owke for a yher *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xlviii. 119 So I teche without voice of wordes, without confusion of opinyons 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlviii 162 Thane all the birdis song with voce on hicht. 1588 A. King tr *Canisius' Catech* 124 Seing wraith without ony voce of worde is appointed to iudgement, wraith in voce is appointed to a councel quhairin sentence is pronunced. 1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III 1 132 These are melancholie showes, That counterfet the dead in voyce and figure 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 134 A vocal iustice, which speaketh in action though not in voyce 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 12 Feb., I confess I was mightily pleased with the musique He pretends not to voice, though it be good, but not excellent 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* IV 70 Hollow Rocks that render back the Sound, And doubled Images of Voice rebound. 1697 — *Virg Past* v 10 Your merit and your years command the choice Amyntas only rivals you in voice. 1721 Bailey, *Aphony*, a want of voice 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v, That Canal, which at first pass'd for the principal Organ of Voice ? 1780 Cowper *Cricket* 17 Though in voice and shape they be Form'd as if akin to thee 1828 Whately *Rhet* in *Encycl Metrop* I 295/1 To observe all the modulations, &c of voice, which take place in such a delivery 1872 Huxley *Physiol* vii 184 Thus, voice may exist without speech, and speech may exist without voice, as in whispering 1884 F M Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 2 He had so much voice that he did not know what to do with it

transf and *fig* 1815 Scott *Waterloo* 1, We yet may hear the hour Peal'd over orchard and canal, With voice prolong'd and measured fall. 1817 — *Harold* III vi, From realms afar Comes voice of battle and of war

c. With adjs. denoting the quality or tone. Chiefly *with* or *in* . . *voice* Cf. 6 c.

13 *K Alis* 3850 (Laud MS.), And hem he seide wiþ voice clere Ich bidde frendes þat ȝe me here. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 4853 (Kolbing), Ten com bihinde Wiþ loude voice & to hem gradde 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xv 584 With styf voys [he] hym called, Lazare, veni foras 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv* 140 Therfor criet the pepill, har kynge and his good werkes with hey woyce commendid and preisit *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* 18 Hit shall be lefull to yow. in lowe voice to saye diuine seruice *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 13 Throw birdis songe with opine wox one hy, That sessit not one luffar is for to cry 1552 Lyndsay *Monarche* 5588 [An angel shall cry] With hydous voce, and vehement,—Ryse, [etc.] *a* 1609 Alex Hume *Poems* (S T S) 15 When I waill with weeping vose, Lord, to my plaint giue eare *1667* Milton *P L* v. 37 Methought Close at mine ear one call'd me forth to walk With gentle voice 1812 Cary *Dante, Purg* xxv 24 At the hymn's close They shouted loud, 'I do not know a man'; Then in low voice again took up the strain 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. iv. 9 Muttering with hoarse, harsh voice.

d. *In* (. .) *voice.* Of persons: Having the voice or vocal organs in fit or good condition for speaking or singing. So *out of voice.*

1757 Foote *Author* Epil., O! Such a Sustinuto upon B! Ma'am, when she's quite in Voice she'll go to C 1760–2 Goldsm *Cit W.* lxxi, You know very well that I am not in voice [for singing] to-day 1826 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) II 285 Owing to a cold I was, as the players call it, not in very good voice. 1868 Dickens *Lett* (1880) II 391, I was in wonderful voice last night, but croak a little this morning 1884 'Edna Lyall' *We Two* xxvi, I am afraid my wife is quite out of voice

transf 1883 Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh* 253 Hounds were in full voice, and several foxes in full flight almost immediately.

e. The sound of voices. (In quot., of birds.)

1832 James *Phal Augustus* I ii, The earth was full of flowers, and the woods full of voice.

f. Utterance or expression (of feeling, etc.). Chiefly in phrases, as *to give voice to, to find voice in.*

1855 Arnold *Haworth Churchyard* v, Hail to the courage which gave Voice to its creed 1885 'E Garrett' *At Any Cost* xiv 255 Tom had been unable to suppress sundry conjectures ., but he had never given them voice 1906 Sinton *Poetry Badenoch* Introd p xxxv, There was always plenty of hero-worship, which found voice in song.

g. *Phonology.* Sound uttered with vibration or resonance of the vocal chords, as distinguished from Breath 10.

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 429/2 The consonants are conveniently classed into those with and those without voice 1888 Sweet *Eng Sounds* 18 The relations of breath and voice in consonants are mainly determined by their surroundings. *Ibid* 89 The intermediate change of voice to whisper is very common.

2 †a. The supremacy or upper hand in a struggle. *Obs.*—1

Employed merely for the sake of rime.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21694 Quen þat þai faght And moises held his hand o-loft, To-quils he held his hend on croice, Ai haid his aun folk þe voice.

b. The right or privilege of speaking or voting in a legislative assembly, or of taking part in, or exercising control or influence over, some particular matter; part or share in the control, government, or deciding of something. Chiefly in phr. *to have* (or † *bear*) . . *voice in.* Cf. 10 d.

App not in common use from the end of the 17th c to the latter part of the 19th.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 479/2 Not to be made free, ne herde, ne bere no voice in no maner assemble of the seid Comyns. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen VII*, c. 27 § 11 No merchaunt. [shall] bere eny voyce ne have eny sayngs in eny Courte . wythin oure seid Staple 1525 in *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot* 1527 (1883) 97 That he be chosin be fremen, and na servandis till have voce amangis maisteris in ony materis. 1581 Allen *Apologie* 38 b, The Parliament is a mere temporal Court, the Bishops them selues hauing voice there no otherwise but as Barons of the Realme 1666 in J Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 70 The Master of Impost to have voce and consent of the distribution of the moneyes belonging thervnto. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 323 Persons having Voice or Vote to such Election 1780 Cowper *Progr. Error* 45 Man, thus endued with an elective voice, Must be supplied with objects of his choice 1873 Helps *Anim & Mast* v (1875) 114 If we had more voice in the management of affairs. 1884 *Manch Exam.* 28 May 5/2 Some voice Europe will insist upon having in the political disposal of Egypt. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* iv 185 The parishioners had more voice in the matter than they have now

† c *To give voice to*, to vote for. *Obs.*

1566 in Fowler *Hist C. C. C.* (O H S) 112 Item, he gave voyce to himselfe in the graunte of lease to him selfe, for the which lease he gave no fine at all.

3. The expressed opinion, judgement, will, or wish *of* the people, a number of persons, a corporate body, etc., occas. as indicated or shown by the exercise of the suffrage Cf. 10.

In some instances not clearly distinct from 4.

1390 Gower *Conf* Prol I 7 The world is changed overal, And that I take to record Of every lond for his partie The comun vois, which may noght lie *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 2886 For peples vois is goddes voys, men seyne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI 909 With the great seill, and woice off hys parliament 1528 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App IV 426 [Order made] by the consent of Mr Recordar, and the ballyffes with the holl voyce of the town then being present *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen V*, 62 The whole voice of the commons was to yelde, yeld, rather then starue 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, II ii 88 A President in committing freely Your scruple to the voyce of Christendome 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I xvi 82 The voyce of the greater number, must be considered as the voyce of them all 1653 W. Ramesey *Astrol Restored* To Rdr 3 Let no man . be so weak as. [to] conclude ought against it either by Tradition or the common Voice of the World. 1711 Swift *Cond Allies* 78 It is the Folly of too many, to mistake the Eccho of a London Coffee house for the Voice of the Kingdom 1780 *Mirror* No 77 Before the trial of an atrocious criminal, the unanimous voice of the Public is, that he should be led out to punishment 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I. iv 1, It is the voice of all France, the Sound that rises. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* ii. I. 167 Recalled by the voice of both the contending factions, he was the very man to arbitrate between them. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, I will be king of England by the laws, The choice, and voice of England

b. Without *of.* Now usually with defining adj., as *general, popular, public*, prefixed (*b*)

(*a*) 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 17 Hakon, Hernebald sonne, of best he bare þe voice, In stede of Kynges banere he did him bere þe croice 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II ii 113 Whatsoeuer cunning fiend it was That wrought vpon thee so preposterously Hath got the voyce in hell for excellence. 1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* IV v, I feare, you wrong him He has the voyce to be an honest Romane 1628 Earle *Microcosm* (Arb.) 70 [He] cries Chaucer for his Money aboue all our English Poets, because the voice ha's gone so 1703 Rowe *Ulyss* II i, So shall the Voice in Ithaca be for you 1787 Washington *Lett* Writ 1891 XI. 181 *note*, Thus stands the matter at present in this State I think nevertheless the voice is for it

(*b*) 1588 Shaks *Tit A.* v iii. 140 Lucius our Emperour. for well I know, The common voyce do cry it shall be so. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist* II. ii 150 Much I endure, when writing I would bribe The public Voice 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. vii, The public voice seldom reaches to a brother or a husband, though it rings in the ears of all the neighbourhood 1773 Mrs Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II 212, I believe the general voice will direct you to Hume 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 82 To me, by common voice Elected umpire, Here comes to-day. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* vi II 123 While the king was thus trying to terrify the lords of articles into submission, the popular voice encouraged them to persist

† 4. That which is generally or commonly said; general or common talk; rumour or report. *Obs*

Freq. in the 16th c., often with *common*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii 27 Þe comoun voice es þare þat þai er þe bernes of Joseph. ? 1462 *Paston Lett* II 107 It is my part to enfourme youre maistirshyp as the comoun voyse is, for it is half a deth to me to here the generall voyse of the pepyll, whiche dayli encreassyth. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccl.xxxiv. 651 In this meane tyme voyce and bruyte ranne through London, howe these vnhappy people were lykely to sle the kynge [etc.]. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlvii 12 Grit foulis ȝe were with fallowis to defeme hir, Havand na causs bot commoun voce and sklander 1577 *F de L'isle's Legendaire* K viij, The voyce went the same time that there was a letter. sent into Normandy, conteining these wordes 1607 in Birch *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) I 70 All Sunday it was current that the parliament did hold, but now the voice runs otherwise *a* 1639 Wotton *Let* in *Reliq.* (1651) 429 Doctour Belcanquel shall (as the voice goeth) be removed to the Deanrie of Durham 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev Naples* II 100 The next day the voice went up and down, that they intended to introduce Forreign force.

† b. A piece of common or general talk; a report or rumour. *Obs*

1463 in *Sc. Acts, Jas III* (1874) XII. 30/2 Þe kingis declaratioun quhilk þai hald sufficiant to purge þe said Alexander . of þe said voice and Rumor. 1538 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 II. 98 Ther ys a voyce that yt shulde be the Duchys of Myllayn *a* 1540 Barnes *Whs.* (1573) 330/1 There runneth a great voyce of mee, that I haue maried a wife. 1619 in Birch *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) II 156 There is a voice, that my Lord North sets forth four ships 1639 Wotton *Lett* (1907) II 410 We have a new strange voice flying here, that the Prince Palatine is towards a marriage. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev Naples* II. 100 The sound of this voice went up to the Castle.

† c Fame or renown *of* something. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 1238 Sum off thaim said, the queyn luffyt Wallace, For the gret woice off his hie nobilnes. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii xlvi 707 His power increased dayly; for that the Frenchmen flocked unto him from all parts, upon the noyse and voyce of his name

5 *Gram* The form of a verb by which the relation of the subject to the action implied is indicated; one or other of the modes of inflecting or varying a verb according to the distinctions of *active, passive*, or *middle.*

In quot 1591 used instead of 'person'.

1382 Wyclif *Prol.* 57 A participle of a present tens, either preterit, of actif vois, either passif. 1591 Percival *Span Dict.* C 2 By changing *e* of the future of the Indicatiue into *ia*, you make the third voice of the preterimperfect tense of the Subiunctiue 1612 Brinsley *Pos Parts* (1615) 20 b, Giue the terminations of the first Persons of the Actiue voice alone *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm Heb* vi. 1 The word φερώμεθα, translated 'Let us go on', is of the passive voice 1678 [see Passive *a* 3]. 1706 J. Stevens *Sp Dict, Sp. Gram.* 15 Participle of the Present Tense and Active Voice. 1765– [see Active *a* 3] 1772 A. Adam *Gram* (1793) 20 Voice expresses the different circumstances in which we consider an object, whether as acting, or being acted upon. 1841 Latham *Eng Lang* 12 The characteristic of the Scandinavian languages is the possession of a Passive Form, or a Passive Voice, ending in *st* 1858 C P Mason *Eng. Gram* § 180 By means either of a verb in the active voice, or of a verb in the passive voice 1871 [see Middle *a.* 4 a].

II. 6. In limited sense: The sounds naturally made by a single person or animal in speech or other form of vocal utterance; these sounds regarded as characteristic of the person and as distinguishing him from another or others; also freq., the individual organic means or capacity of producing such sounds.

a. In usages where this sound is taken to represent the person or being who utters it, or is regarded apart from the utterer Freq. with verbs of saying, introducing the words uttered.

c 1290 *St Francis* 54 in *S Eng Leg.* I. 55 Þo spac a voiz þare-inne [the cross] wel Mildeliche and softe, And seide, 'Fraunceys, go þe forth' [etc.] 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 5750 A voys sede as hym þoȝte þes wordes as he vel adoun. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16633 Til he kyng Alayn he spak, And teld hym what þe vois had seyd 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. xviii 260 A voice loude in þat hȝte to lucifer cryeth. 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* lxxxiii, And there-with all apperit vnto me A voce, and said, 'tak hede, man, and behold' 1490–85 Malory *Arthur* xi. vi. 580 He herd a voys that said go hens thow sȝre Bors. 1526 Tindale *Acts* x 13 And a voyce spake vnto hym from heven Ryse Peter Kyll and eate *a* 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen. VII*, 2 Men commonly reporte that it was by a heauenly voyce reueled to Cadwalader. that [etc.] 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vii 36 Some hurld vp their Caps, And some tenne voyces cry'd 'God saue King Richard' 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* P 2 A voyce forsooth was heard from heauen, saying Now is poison poured down into the Church, &c. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 132 Return Alpheus, the dread voice is past, That shrunk thy streams. 1667 — *P L* IV 167 There had I fixt Mine eyes till now Had not a voice thus warnd me. 1718 Rowe tr *Lucan* I 462 In secret murmurs thus they sought relief, While no bold voice proclaim'd aloud their grief 1725 Watts *Logic* II v. § 1 Proof of divine Revelation by Visions, Voices, or Miracles. 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xxx, 'It is I', replied the voice 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb* II. i 191 In the world unknown Sleeps a voice unspoken. 1848 W. K Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist Ten Y* I 423 'I second that proposal', exclaimed a voice. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 756 About his feet A voice clung sobbing till he question'd it, 'What art thou?' and the voice about his feet Sent up an answer, sobbing, 'I am thy fool'

b. In ordinary use, with *a, the, this*, etc., or more freq. with possessives.

The Biblical passage illustrated by quot 1382 has had some echo in recent use

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8904 And þan bigan sco for to cri Als wit a voce o propheci 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7490

As sone as he hadde made þe croyce, þe bryde fiegh furþ, and left hys voys 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xxvii 22 The vois forsothe is the vois of Jacob, but the hondis ben the hondis of Esau. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iii 56 þan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, And þey [the young partridges] ffolwith þe vois at þe ffirst note *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 31 Crie, cese not, vphauns þi vois os a trompe *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ii 218 Compleyne your woice unto the God abuffe 1513 Douglas *Æneid* i vi. 173 Quhy grantis thou nocht we may joine hand in hand, And for to heir and rendir vocis trew? 1577 Googe tr *Heresbach's Husb* 149 Though the Swyne wil roame at the knowen voyce of theyr swyneheard. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 5 The sound of a sensible creature is properly called a Voyce, for things without sence haue no Voyce 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Despair* 1, Beneath this gloomy shade, By Nature only for my sorrows made I'll spend this voyce in crys. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* x 111 Now let us rise, for Hoarseness oft invades The Singer's Voice, who sings beneath the Shades 1726 Swift *Gulliver* ii viii, I admired as much at the voices of him and his men who seemed to me only to whisper 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xii 214 When with rapid course we had arriv'd Within such distance as a voice may reach 1820 Keats *Isabella* vi, He inwardly did pray For power to speak, but still the ruddy tide Stifled his voice. 1831 James *Phil Augustus* I iii, He felt sure that he had stammered like a schoolboy, and spoken below his voice, like a young squire to an old knight 1853 M Arnold *Forsaken Merman* 12 Call her once before you go —Call once yet! In a voice that she will know 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 872 The extremities become cool,. the voice sunk to a whisper, and the countenance Hippocratic

c. With adjs denoting the quality or tone (sometimes *spec.* in respect of musical quality or power).

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xviii 28 Thanne thei crieden with a greet voys 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix. cxxxi (1495) nn iv b/1 The voyce that is dysposid to songe and melody hath thyse proprytees as Isyder sayth Voyces he sayth ben smalle, subtyll, thicke, clere, sharpe & shylle *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12040 Vlixes declaret hom þe cause with his clere voyc *c* 1420 Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 439 And on a rewde maner he salutyd all the rout, With a bold voyse, carpyng wordys stout 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlvi 105 Than sang thay both with vocis lowd and cleir 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ezek* xxxiii 32 A iesting song of one that hathe a pleasant voice 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* 105 To talke modestly, stilly, and with low voices 1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* ii vii 161 His bigge manly voice, Turning againe toward childish trebble *Ibid* v iii 14 The onely prologues to a bad voice 1623 Cockeram II, A *Voyce* as strong as if it were the noise of 100 men, stentorian voice 1637 *Scotch Prayer Bk*, *Morn Prayer*, Then shall the Presbyter or Minister begin the Lords prayer with a loud voyce 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist* i viii 20 And then with a gentle Voice Instil this Precept at his list'ning Ear 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) III 39 Besides painting [he] had a talent for music and a good voice 1819 Stephens *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI i 127 White-bellied Goura . it has a very disagreeable and mournful voice, which is repeatedly uttered 1846 Mrs A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II i 32 'Come here, both of you', says the lady, in a deep, awful voice 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab* iii 102 He . began chatting away in his squeaking voice

transf 1635 A. Stafford *Fem Glory* (1869) 3 Whose due Praise the Catholike Church doth at this day solemnely sing, but with a more elevated Voyce

d. In or after Biblical phraseology, esp *the voice of God.* Chiefly in fig. use and freq. = 'the expressed will or desire *of* God, etc.; the divine command, ordinance, or word'.

a 1325 *Prose Ps* cv 24 [cvi 25] And hij gruched in her tabernacles, and hij ne herd nouȝt þe voice of our Lord 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 174 And there I herde and understod The vois of god with wordes cleire *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* Prol 70 [=Hebr iii 7, 8] If þat ȝe here hys vose þis day, Turn noght ȝoure hertes fro hym oway —Bott tyll hys voce ȝe tak gude hede 1563 Winȝet *Wks* (S.T.S) II 7 That ony sentence in the haly Wreit is the voce and mynd of Christe 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix 653 God so commanded, and left that Command Sole Daughter of his voice 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 371 The Voice of Nature is the Voice of God. 1730 Thomson *Hymn* 11 And oft thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks 1781 W Hawkins *Ode St. Cecilia's Day* 1 *Chorus* 63 Music, essence holy, high, .Daughter of the voice of God 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 474 They did violence to the majesty of the law, which was the very voice of God 1870 J H Newman *Gram Assent* ii x. 398 As prayer is the voice of man to God, so Revelation is the voice of God to man.

e Used in reference to the expression of opinion or protest, or the issuing of a command.

1667 Milton *P. L.* i 337 Yet to their Generals Voyce they soon obeyd Innumerable. 1720 *Humourist* 23 All the Time the Business of Scandal was handling, there was not one dissenting Voice to be heard in the whole Assembly 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I 329 A convention ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice 1827 Scott *Highl Widow* v, Here I will abide my fate, nor is there in Scotland a voice of power enough to bid me stir from hence, and be obeyed 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* ix II. 435 When the voice of a single powerful member of the Batavian federation might have averted an event fatal to all the politics of Lewis, no such voice was raised. 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1876) VI xviii 140 The voice from Exeter was a voice raised on behalf of the House of Godwine.

f. *To lose the voice*, to be (temporarily) deprived of the power of using the voice for singing or speaking

1749 Lavington *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* ii. (1754) 34 A religious Nun, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarseness for ten Years 1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) I 546 In one case the voice was merely much weakened, .in the other, the voice was lost altogether 1877 Roberts *Handbk Med.* I 353 Voice is completely lost, and cough becomes aphonic

7. In phrases. **a** *With one* (†*o*, †*a*) *voice*, unanimously. †Also Sc. *in one voice.*

(*a*) *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15030 Alle wyþ o voys Songen þey þe Letanie 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xii 200 Vith ane voce all can that cry—'Gud king' [etc] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1000 þan answard him with a voice all his proud princes 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt* ii 26 Al wyth one voys gaf to hym laude and honour *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 3473 With o woys thay cry al, 'sir knycht' [etc] 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 258 They with one minde and voyce gave a determinate aunswere 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* i iii 221 All the Greekish heads, which with one voyce Call Agamemnon Head and Generall 1669 Dryden *Tyrannic Love* v i, We, with one voice, salute you emperor 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii (1788) 357 With one voice they all condemn you 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb* i 651 The nations cried aloud, As with one voice, Truth, liberty, and love! 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I 23 All the members demanded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime

(*b*) 1550 *Abst Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1894) I. 18 We the saidis devyderis all in ane voce devyidis the said land and tenement as eftir followis 1569 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II 21 Sic boittis as the Lieutenentis in ane voce sall find gude to hald on the watter. 1604 in *Chron. Perth*, etc (Maitl Club) 69 The Session all in one voice finds the said Mr William's proceedings orderly done.

† **b** *At a voice*, in accord or agreement, unanimous. *Obs.*—1

1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) I 144 Bes boþe at a voice, in one ȝour wille be mynde, To help þe Cristen men Ageyn þe oste paen

† **c.** *In my voice*, in my name *Obs. rare*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* ii iv. 87 But what is, come see, And in my voice most welcome shall you be 1603 — *Meas. for M* i ii. 185 Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends To the strict deputy

8 a. The sound *of* prayer, etc.

a 1325 *Prose Ps* cxxxix 7 [cxl 6] Heie, Lord, þe voice of my prayere 1388 Wyclif *Ps* vi 9 [8] The lord hath herd the vois of my wepyng 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 15 The vois of his preiynge, Which herd was to the goddes hihe. 1552 Bible *Lev* v 1 When a soule hath synned and herde yᵉ voyce of cursing 1611 Bible *Ps* xxxi 22 Thou heardest the voice of my supplications when I cryed vnto thee 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 887 'Tis the voice of song—A loud hosanna sent from all thy works. 1791 — *Iliad* xviii 617 And sweet was heard The voice around of Hymenæal song 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit India* II v. ix 714 From that very moment, complaint was extinguished, and the voice of praise .occupied the vacant air

b. *transf.* A sound or sounds produced or emitted by something inanimate, as (*a*) a stream, thunder, the wind, etc, or (*b*) musical instruments

(*a*) *a* 1325 *Prose Ps.* xcii 4 [xciii 3] þe flodes an-heȝed her voice *Ibid.* 5 [4] Fram þe voices of mani waters. *Ibid* ciii 8 [civ 7] Hij shul douten of þe voice of þy þonder 1382 Wyclif *Ps* xcii[i] 3 The flodis reiseden vp ther vois Flodis rereden yp ther flowingis, fro the voises of manye watris 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps* lxxvii 18 The voyce of thy thonder was hearde rounde aboute 1611 Bible *Isaiah* lxvi 6 A voice of noyse from the city, a voice from the Temple. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* i. 443 With a roaring sound The rising Rivers float the nether Ground, And Rocks the bellowing Voice of boiling Seas rebound 1784 Cowper *Task* i 191 Upon the roar Of distant floods, or on the softer voice Of neighb'ring fountain 1801 Scott *Glenfinlas* lx, The voice of thunder shook the wood 1807 Wordsw *Sonn, Thought of a Briton*, Two Voices are there, one is of the sea, One of the mountains, each a mighty Voice 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxvi (1856) 211 The voices of the ice are at this moment dinning in my ear.

(*b*) 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron* v 13 Whan the voyce arose from yᵉ trompettes, cymbales and other instrumentes of musick 1551 Bible *Exod* xix. 16 The voyce of yᵉ horne waxed exceadynge lowde 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* i. iii. 257 Trumpet blow loud, Send thy Brasse voyce through all these lazie Tents 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 313 They must bee such as will reioyce and gather stomacke at the voice of musicke, or trumpets 1713 Addison *Cato* iii iii, O Marcus, I am warm'd, my heart Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory 1820 Shelley *Hymn Merc.* lxxvii, The liquid voice Of pipes, that fills the clear air thrillingly. 1825 Longf *Sunrise on Hills* ii 26 The wild horn, whose voice the woodland fills, Was ringing to the merry shout 1841 Whittier *Merrimac* 66 Clearly on the calm air swells The twilight voice of distant bells

c. In figurative use

In the second group with reference to conscience or duty.

(*a*) 1382 Wyclif *Gen* iv 10 The vois of the blood of thi brother crieth to me fro the erthe 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 104 Ye voce of his blwid cryis to ye hewine 1732 Pope *Hor. Sat* ii. ii. 99 Unworthy he, the voice of Fame to hear 1750 Gray *Elegy* 43 Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust? *Ibid.* 91 E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T* (1816) I. xix 162 He dreaded that the voice of truth should be heard. 1839 Yeowell *Anc Brit Ch.* ix (1847) 90 Where the voice of tradition has been strong, unvarying, and continued. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* iii ii, Came it never, like the voice of old Eternities, far-sounding through thy heart of hearts?

(*b*) 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 685 The still small voice is wanted 1796 Burke *Corr* (1844) IV. 389, I advised, that you should obey the voice of what we considered an indispensable duty 1810 tr *Mme Cottin's Chevalier de Versenai* II. 110 That interior voice, that inflexible judge which speaks within us 1870 J H Newman *Gram Assent* I. v 104 We are accustomed to speak of conscience as a voice 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 419 The voice of conscience, too, was heard, reminding the good man that he was not altogether innocent.

d. A call or cry. *rare*—1.

1657 S Purchas *Pol Flying-Ins* i v. 12 With two or three loud voyces Ceaseth all their disports, untill the next morning when by a like voyce they have liberty given them to play

† **9.** A word or number of words uttered or expressed in speech; a phrase, sentence, or speech, a discourse or report. *Obs.*

13 *Cursor Mundi* 3806 (Gött), And oyle he putt apon þat ston, And made to godd a voice [*Cotton* voo (= vow)] anon *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 17 It had bene mor expedient vnto þe þis day for to hafe etyn flessh in þi cell, þan for to hafe made þis voyce of þine abstinence emange so many of þi brethir 1598 Q Eliz *Plutarch* 130 [The] busy man go he wyl to Jugis seates, to markets and to portz, Vsing this vois, 'have you no newes to-day?' 1608 *Yorksh Trag.* i. ii, In thy change, This voice into all places will be hurl'd· Thou and the deuill has deceaved the world. 1781 H. Blair in *Sc Paraphr.* xliv iii, 'Tis finish'd, was his latest voice

† **b.** An articulate sound; a vocable, term, or word. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 291 Some coude not saye so moche, but onely expresse suche voyces, that be not in vse to signyfye ony thynge 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 164 b, The Greke voice κλεις signifieth bothe a keye and also the canell bone 1586 Ferne *Blas Gentrie* 4 A gentleman or a nobleman (for I do wittingly confound these voices) 1614 Raleigh *Hist World* i viii § 9 *Cetlum* is a voice plurall and signifieth *percussores* 1654 Jer Taylor *Real Pres* 129 For as Aquinas said, in all sciences words signifie things, but it is proper to Theologie, that things themselves signified or expressed by voices should also signifie something beyond it 1697 tr *Burgersdicius' Logic* i xxiv 98 Of Voices That we call Articulate which consists of so many Syllables, or Letters So that it may be written, as, Man, Animal, &c.

10. An expression of opinion, choice, or preference uttered or given by a person, a single vote, esp. one given in the election of a person to some office or position or on a matter coming for decision before a deliberative assembly. †*Dumb voice* (see quot. *c* 1618)

Very common from *c* 1540 to *c* 1770

1380 in Horstm *Allengl. Leg* (1881) 150/1 Paschasius gaf his voice in hy To him he wist was les wurthy 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 103 Thus grante I yow myn hole vois Ches for ous bothen, I you prete 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 105/1 Officers have ben chosen at the said Staple, by the voyces of Marchauntz, havyng goodes 1489 *Ibid* VI 432/1 If in the said Eleccions. the Voises be divided and equall for sundry parties, then the Voise of the Maire tostand and be reputed for two Voices in the same Election 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccxlvi 547 Than the cardynals all of one acorde assembled togyder, and their voyces rested on sir Robert of Genesue 1549 Thomas *Hist Italie* 79 This maner of geuyng theyr voices by *ballotte* is one of the laudablest thynges vsed amongest theim 1581 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* ii (1586) 108 b, The new Academikes that were before chosen by private voyces 1606 in Birch *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) I 62 Upon long debate in the House, and put to the question, Oxford won it by many voices *c* 1618 Moryson *Itin* (1903) 118 Agayne 24 are by lott selected, who being shutt up in a chamber, may not depart till by dumb voyces, that is by divers little balls, they have chosen eight Protectours 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon* I 846 In the year 1626 was a greater Canvas than this, there being then 1078 voices given on all Sides 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 123 If it should happen, that three and three should be of each side, the president shall have a casting voice 1776 J Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 376 A motion is made, and carried by a majority of one voice 1802–12 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) V 470 *note*, The number of persons having a voice, as the phrase is, meaning a vote, in any assembly invested with the form of a body corporate 1855 J S Watson tr *Xenophon's Anab* i x § 9 *note*, But on the whole, the other interpretation seems to have most voices in favour of it. 1898 *Times* 12 Feb. 9/1 The speaker said he had already collected the voices, and it was now too late for the hon member to intervene.

fig 1781 Cowper *Conversat* 663 Though common sense, allowed a casting voice, And free from bias, must approve the choice

† **b.** *To put to voices*, to put to the vote *Obs.*

1585 in *Eng Hist Rev* Jan (1914) 111 Th'act being put to voices past as an acte with consent of the hole howse 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1621) 859 After this matter had been thus debated on both sides in the Senat, it was at last put to voices *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron Irel* (1633) 123 When Herveie had made an end of his speech, they put it to voyces, and the voyces went on Herveis side

† **c.** Support or approval in a suit or petition *Obs rare*

1598 Shaks *Merry W* i iv. 167 There's money for thee; Let mee haue thy voice in my behalfe 1599 — *Much Ado* N. i. 154 In this kind, wanting your fathers voyce The other must be held the worthier. 1611 — *Cymb* iii. v 115 Thou should'st neither want my meanes for thy releefe, nor my voyce for thy preferment

d A right or power to take part in the control or management *of something.* Chiefly in the phr. *to have a voice in.* Cf 2 b.

1835 Malden *Orig Universities* 169 The appointments to the remaining five [professorships] are of a mixed nature, but the town-council has a voice in all 1865 J S Mill *in Even. Star* 10 July, It was a matter of the utmost importance that they should have a voice in the thing that was to be decided 1888 *Echo* 21 April (Cassell's), The one thing which the labourer wants is a voice in the management of the workhouse

11. *Mus* The vocal capacity of one person in respect of its employment for musical purposes, esp. in combination with others; a person considered as the possessor of a voice so employed; a singer. Chiefly in pl

1607 in Nichols *Progr Jas I* (1828) II. 107 Sixe cornets and sixe chappell-voyces were seated almost right against them. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 2 Aug, [He] hath sent for voices and painters and other persons from Italy *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Nov. 1650, A concert of French music and voices 1731 in *Penny Cycl.* (1840) XVI 468/1 An oratorio in English composed by Mr Handel, to be performed by a great number of voices and instruments 1840 *Ibid.* 467/2 Dialogues in verse which he caused to be

performed by the most beautiful voices in Rome 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* III 9/2 Another Chorus of hundreds of voices, and eighty harps, which had been assembled and trained for the same occasion

b A vocal part in music

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan, Mrs Anne Jones,..who dances well, and danced with great pleasure, and then sung many things of three voices 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* iii 55 This one Voice or Part is mentioned as the greatest Excellency of the Temple Musick.

12 The agency or means by which something specified is expressed, represented, or revealed.

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* lxiv 3 All toungs (the voice of soules) giue thee that due, Vttring bare truth 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Vertues* 371 The Consent of Mankind is the Voice of Nature *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* II (1857) 45 Poetry is the voice of imagination. 1867 J H NEWMAN in B Ward *Life* (1912) II xxvii 223 Doctrine is the *voice* of a religious body 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 3 The scientific reason urgently seeks instruments and a voice

b. Applied to persons.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV ii 19 To vs [you were] th'imagine Voyce of Heauen it selfe. 1603 — *Meas for M* II iv 61 I (now the voyce of the recorded Law) Pronounce a sentence. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* cxiii, A potent voice of parliament, A pillar steadfast in the storm. 1876 LOWELL in *New Princeton Rev* March 173 This no doubt is one of the chief praises of Gray, as of other poets, that he is the voice of emotions common to all mankind 1903 *Q. Rev* April 602 They met with no contradiction from Lord Cranborne, the present voice of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **13. a.** Comb., chiefly objective, as *voice-breaking, -production, -training* sbs; *voice-crazing, -feigning, -ordering, voice-like, voice-matched* adjs

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 295 To stodye more in voys-brekyng in cherche þan in deuoute synglynge *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II vi. 23 No such voice-feigning bird was on the ground 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Wks (Grosart) IV. 249 With reiterated solicitings, and prostrate voyce-crazing vehemencie 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II ii II *Babylon* 575 David's the next, who, with the melody Of voyce-matcht fingers, draws sphear's harmony. *Ibid*, IV *Columns* 715 All these Harps and Lutes Plac't round about her, prove in every part This is the noble, sweet, Voyce-ord'ring Art 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 71 And the chattering voicelike sounds that came On the breath of the tempest swelling 1895–6 *Cal. Univ Nebraska* 110 The development of the voice-producing muscles 1896 *Godey's Mag* Feb 165/2 We have methods of voice-training to overcome this 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV 791 The patient must be instructed in the proper method of voice-production.

b. Simple attrib., as *voice-accompaniment, -gesture, -stammer, time*, etc. Also in sense 1 g, as *voice-glide, sound, stop*, etc.

(*a*) 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXII 431/2 Voice stammer is of two kinds 1876 LIDDON in J O Johnston *Life* (1904) 211 The voice-accompaniment was beautiful 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram* 369 The utterances which may be classed as interjections are in part voice-gestures, in part onomatopœias. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 181 In all cases the tunes are only voice tunes, not for instrumental performance.

(*b*) 1888 SWEET *Eng Sounds* 21 In North Welsh all long high vowels are followed by an obscure voice-glide 1890 — *Primer Spoken Eng* 1 In the formation of voice sounds, such as *aa* in 'father'. *Ibid* 9 Initial voice stops have hardly any vocality in the stop itself

14 Special combs., as †**voice-asker**, one who asks for the opinion of others; **voice-box**, the larynx; **voice-figure**, a figure or graphic representation of a vocal sound; **voice-part**, *Mus.*, a part or melody written for the voice, a vocal part; **voice-pipe, -tube**, a pipe or tube for conveying the voice, a speaking tube, esp as used on ships

1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch* xiv 317 Much lesse did Paul make him [Timothy] *voice-asker, to knowe whether it should please the Presbyters to haue these things done, or no. 1912 A KEITH *Human Body* i 16 The windpipe has already been exposed, and is seen issuing from the *voice-box or larynx below the chin. 1891 MARG WATTS HUGHES in *Century Mag* May 37/1 The peculiar forms shown in the illustrations of this article, and which I call *Voice-Figures 1903 *Daily Chron* 3 June 5/2 The range and variety of the Voice Figures correspond to the scope of the human voice 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III 144 Certaine minstrels and singers, which by turnes sometimes vse their instruments and sometimes *voice-musicke. 1869 GORE OUSELEY *Counterp Canon & Fugue* xv 111 When the canon is produced simply between two *voice parts, it is called 'two in one'. 1897 SIR A SULLIVAN in *Strand Mag* Dec. 654/1 Then the voice parts are written out by the copyist, and the rehearsals begin 1893 *Daily News* 20 Feb 5/5 *Voice pipes have, according to this authority, 'failed utterly on board ships' 1895 *Review of Rev* Aug 219 Receiving orders only by *voice-tube transmitted from the deck 1899 F T BULLEN *Way Navy* 91 Electric wires, telephones, voice tubes, and engines of every sort

Voice (vois), *v.* Also 5 voyse, voise, 6–7 voyce, 7 *Sc.* woyce. [f. prec.]

I. *trans.* **1.** In passive: To be commonly said or stated; to be spoken of generally or publicly; to be reported, rumoured, or bruited *abroad*. ? *Obs*

a. With *for, as, to be*, or simple complement.

1453 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 49 Johane, the wyfe of Robert Iclyngham, chapman, quich ys voysed for a mysse governyd woman 1626 in Birch *Crt & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 148 Here is much lamentation for the King of Denmark, whose disaster is voiced by all to be exceeding great 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 206 Nor are they to be pointed at by passengers, and voiced the most Valiant among equalls. 1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist* 33 A Book of mine called Respondit Petrus was publiquely voyced abroad, to have been publiquely burnt in London. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 63 About the House was a delicate Garden, voiced to be the pleasantest in India 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II xxv, Not long should Roderick Dhu's renown Be foremost voiced by mountain fame. 1822 — *Nigel* xxix, Your father was voiced generally as. one of the bravest men of Scotland.

†**b.** In impersonal use, *it is voiced* Usually introduced by *as*, or const *that, how. Obs.*

(*a*) 1458 *Paston Lett.* I 425 The King's safe conduct is not holden but broken, as it is voiced here 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 71 Which grievous offence, as it is voised accustumable, hathe be more usid under youre obeisaunce . than in othir straunge regions 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 605 A prayer made by her Maiestie, as it was voyced 1659 RUSHW *Hist Coll* I 176 Pennington hasted to Oxford where the Parliament was reassembled, but as was voiced, was there concealed till the Parliament was dissolved

(*b*) 1606 DEKKER *Sev Sins* II. (Arb) 20 After it was voyc'd that Monsieur Mendax came to dwell amongst them. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 95 When it was voyced, how graciously he had spoken to the Senate *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 138 The Duke of Albany, made it to be voiced abroad, that he had no purpose to stir out of France this year 1652 C. B STAPYLTON *Herodian* VI 52 When it was voic'd how Graciously he spoke, All men were pleas'd

†**c.** Const *upon* (a thing or person) *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 5 For one miracle reported to be wrought by the Crucifix, not so few perhaps as an hundred are voiced upon those other Images. 1638 FEATLY *Strict Lyndom.* II 54 If the Church groundeth not the canonization of Saints upon the report of miracles voyced on them

†**d** In miscellaneous uses. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV xxvii. 1219 Giving no credite to the fame that was voiced of the Romans victorie, they cruelly handled certaine Romane souldiours. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd* (1822) 13 The causes of the breach of the league publickly voiced, were these *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 473 And now these Articles being published in the neighbourhood, and thence voiced abroad, drew many to them.

†**2.** Similarly in active use. To speak of, state, report, proclaim, etc. *Obs*

Used (*a*) with or (*b*) without complement Cf sense 1.

(*a*) 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Suitors* (Arb) 46 Secrecie in Suites is a great meane of obtaining, for voicing them to bee in forwardness may discourage some kinde of suters, but doth quicken and awake others. 1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* III. lxxxiii, Many sought to feed The easie creditours of nouelties, By voycing him aliue 1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 2 So you papists generally, though you are a medly or cento of many hereticks, yet you voyce your selvs Catholikes. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* (1673) II. 53 He voiced my book all over as a most pernicious engine against the whole body of the clergy.

(*b*) 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* II ii, He, as report Was bold to voice, retir'd himself to Rhodes 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II i, With much joy [she] returned home, and, as report voiced it at Athens, enjoyed her happiness. 1633 — *Love's Sacr* II i, Yet for the friendship 'twixt my lord and you, I have not voic'd your follies.

†**3.** To speak much or highly of, to praise or cry *up* (a person or thing). Usually in the passive.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 498 The publike calamities of her countrey caused her to be well knowne and voiced in the world 1654 W JENKYN *Fun Serm* Ep Ded A1j b, Nothing is more ordinary than for the wicked to voice up dead Ministers for. blessed men, whom in their life-time ..they bitterly opposed 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyb* 149 Such was this advancement of Abbot to the Arch-Bishoprick, voic'd and carried up so high by the Cabal of the Puritans

†**b.** To speak of (one) in a certain way. *Obs.*[—1]

1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV. iii. 81 Is this th' Athenian Minion, whom the world Voic'd so regardfully?

†**4.** To elect (a person) by voice or vote; to name, nominate, or appoint to an office. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1606 BACON *Let Ld. Salisbury* Several Lett (1657) 40 Because I have been voiced to it [*sc.* the Solicitor's place], I would be glad it were done 1623 BP. SANDERSON *Serm* I. 96 We may well voice him for a magistrate;. that hath the fewest and least [defects]. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 186 Praxaspes begins his oration, .Then told them whom in his [*sc.* Cyrus's] stead they had voyced into the Sacred Empire *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Spalding Cl) II 363 He desyrit the moderatour to voice out tuelf of thair bretheren to sit..at thair committee.

†**b.** With complement *Obs.*[—1]

1607 SHAKS *Cor* II iii 242 Say. that Your Minds pre-occupy'd made you against the graine To Voyce him Consull.

†**c** To vote for (something). *Obs.*[—1]

1642 SIR E DERING *Sp on Relig* v 20 They that were present had voyce, they who voyced the Canons, joyned in the decree.

5. To speak or utter (a word, etc.); †to sound or pronounce in utterance *like* (something).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 18 Some words I gather'd from one of the gravest of them, which (being voyced like the Irish) if I give it hardly to be pronounced, you may excuse mee. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 167 Again that name hath knelled upon mine ear, Though I have never voiced it. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser II. Introd., The Americanisms with which we are faulted and which we are in the habit of voicing 1904 WEYMAN *Abb Vlaye* xxiii, He was more than content if the little fool would voice no cries

fig 1875 LANIER *Symphony* 265 And man shall sing thee a true-love song, Voiced in act his whole life long

†**b.** To announce (something) *to* a person *Obs*

1629 R HALL in *Bp Hall's Wks* (1839) XI 407 Was it lately voiced to thee from heaven, concerning these wretched animals stabling in France, 'Arise, Pope Urban, kill and eat?'

c. To inform or tell (a person) *that* (etc)

1898 T HARDY *Wessex Poems* 134 Till chance had there voiced me That one I loved vainly in nonage Had ceased her to be.

6. To give voice, utterance, or expression to (an emotion, opinion, etc); to express in words or with the voice, to proclaim openly or publicly.

Common from *c* 1880 in both Eng and U S use

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Gt. Place* (Arb) 286 Rather assume thie right in silence and *de facto*, then voyce it with claimes and Challenges 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLVI 429 None daring to give utterance to a thought, or to voice the thrill of emotion which even every coward's heart must have felt 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI ix 264 The will of a united and resolute people was voiced by our great English journal 1898 G. W. E RUSSELL *Coll & Recoll* xx 258 St Aldegonde..voiced the universal sentiment of his less fortunate fellow citizens

refl. 1848 BAILLY *Festus* (ed 3) 203 Again the world soul voiced itself, and I Drank in the fruitful glories of her words.

b *poet.* Of birds, the wind, etc

1822 B. W PROCTER *Misc. Poems, Mads Madness*, But I may hear the lost nightingale, Voice her complaint. 1829 SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* IV 57 Wherefore, ye happy Birds, your mirth Are ye in carols voicing? 1881 *Scribner's Mag* XXI 516 The windy forest, rousing from its sleep, Voices its heart in hoarse, Titanic roar

absol 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 101 The bird Makes his heart voice amid the blaze of flowers.

c. Of words, writings, etc.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 88 Words in vain shall voice my sorrow. 1889 W M THAYER *Life A Lincoln* XXV 337 These earnest words voice his abiding interest in the loyal army 1892 *Times* 13 June 6/2 This letter voices the opinion of my church in Ireland

d To act as the mouthpiece or spokesman of, to express the opinions of (a body of persons).

1893 *Westm Gaz* 8 July 4/3 The leader of the South German Democrats rose to voice the Opposition 1893 *Programme World's Congress* 3 A series of popular congresses . voiced by the ablest living representatives.

7. *poet.* or *rhet.* To endow with voice, or the faculty of speech or song. Cf. VOICED *ppl a.* 1.

a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I 33 The God of Harmony voic'd all their Throats, And sweetly harmoniz'd their various Notes 1732 A HILL *Adv. Poets* xvi, Th' Almighty God, who gave the Sun to blaze, Voic'd the Great Poet, for his Maker's Praise. 1853 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. VI. 298 Upon the shore are beautiful shells, red-lipped as Venus, and voiced with wondrous singing

b. *Organ-building* To give the correct quality of tone to (an organ or organ-pipe). Cf. VOICING *vbl sb.* 4.

1708 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 580 Agreed.. y^t Mr Christopher. do finish the Organ by tuning and voicing it. 1715 *Ibid* 581, 30 pounds for cleaning and voicing ye Chapel Organ 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus, To voice*, an expression applied by organ-builders to the regulating the tone of a pipe *To Voice a Pipe*, is to bring it to its intended tone and power 1858 J BARON *Scudamore Organs* 27 Such an organ, if properly voiced and played, will have a clear, ringing, truthful tone 1881 W E DICKSON *Pract Organ-building* ix 121 The skill, taste, and judgment with which it is finally voiced and regulated

c. To sound (a musical instrument). *rare*[—1]

1728 R NORTH *Mem Music* (1846) 26 It is said the tibia had four foramina..., by which I guess it was voiced either by the lipps, as a cornett, or els by some reedall.

8. *Phonology.* To utter (a sound) with vibration of the vocal chords Cf. VOICED *ppl. a.* 3

1877 [see VOICED *ppl a*] 1888 SWEET *Eng Sounds* 28 Dutch still voices final *s* in stressless words such as *is* and *was* when a vowel follows

9. *Mus.* To write the voice-parts for (a piece of music)

1873 HILES *Dict. Mus Terms* (ed 2) 227 To voice, also means, writing the voice parts, regard being had to the nature and capabilities of each kind of voice

II. *intr.* †**10.** To use the voice; to cry out, exclaim, make outcry. Also *to voice it*. *Obs.*

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 225 The siluer-Smith at Ephesus made a head of such good fellowes, voycing it as strongly as their Captaine against the Apostle 1632 QUARLES *Div Fancies* II xxvii, If thou wilt give me David's heart, Ile voyce, Great God, with David; and make David's choyce 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* III i, Were those soft slaves of leachery To head an Army, . How wou'd they voice it o're and o're for Tachmas To come, and blunt the edge of War again!

†**11** To vote, to give a vote or votes. *Obs.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 386 Mr Thomas and the rest abode in the place, and according as they had voiced, appointed Mr Patrick Weimes .to be received Minister. 1642 JER TAYLOR *Epise* § 41. 290, I remember also that this place is pretended for the peoples power of voycing in Councells.

†**b.** With complement. *Obs.*[—1]

1638 *Act Gen Assembly Ch. Scot* (1682) 14 In this pretended Assembly..the voicers were threatned to voice *affirmative*, under no lesse pain nor the wrath of authorite

Voiced (voist), *ppl. a.* [f. VOICE *sb.* and *v.*]

1. Endowed with or possessing a voice; having a voice *like* that of some other person or being.

In some instances perhaps the passive participle

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXXVII 10 Sen we ar voced, whairfor suld we refrane, To suffer pain for ony bodies bost? 1642 DENHAM *Sophy* IV 34 That's Erythæa, Or some Angell voyc't like her *a* 1821 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) II 15 Where the germs take buoyant root in stormy Air,

suck lightning sap, and become voiced dragons 1861 Ld. Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* II God to her rescue sends Voiced seraphims.

transf 1834 Ld Houghton *Mem. Tour Greece* 138 How were ye voiced, ye Stars,—how cheerily Castor and Pollux spoke to the quivering seaman 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI. 108/2 All was silence and all was solitude, and yet all was voiced and all was full 1861 Ld Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 34 Oft have you flooded this fair space with song, Waked these voiced walls, and vocal made yon roof.

b Having a voice of a specified kind, quality, or tone.

For *clear-*, *faint-*, *gentle-*, *hoarse-*, *hollow-*, *loud-*, *low-*, †*nine-*, †*rank-* (1513), *rough-*, *shrill-*, *soft-*, *sweet voiced*, etc., see the adjs

1637 Austin *Hæc Homo* v 128 Ovid .advised women (who are so angel-like voyced) to learne by musicks rules, to order it 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* 61 Never were rills and fountains So merrily voiced as these.

†**2** Much or highly spoken of, commended, famed. *Obs.*—1

1661 *Life T Fuller* 14 He continued his pious endeavours of preaching in most of the voyced pulpits of London

3. *Phonology.* Uttered with voice (or vibration of the vocal chords) as opposed to breath; sonant. Said esp of certain consonants, as opposed to those which are *voiceless* (see Voiceless *a* 5)

1867 A. M. Bell *Visible Sp* 67 The initially voiced *v* sinks imperceptibly into its voiceless correspondent *f*—as if the word were written *leauf* 1876 Douse *Grimm's L* App. D 195 The action of the chordae in the production of voiced sounds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 64 The pronunciation of certain letters is also somewhat indistinct, especially the voiced explosives such as *b*, *d*, *g*

b. Of breath.

1877 Sweet *Handbk Phonetics* 74 As stops can only be voiced by driving voiced breath into an air-tight chamber, they cannot be continued for any length of time.

Voiceful (voi·sfůl), *a* Chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.* [f. Voice *sb.* + -ful.]

1. Endowed with, or as if with, a voice; having voice or power of utterance; vocal.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii 459 The Seniors then did beare The voicefull Heralds scepters 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake*, etc 100 And for the voiceful Church and poor mute world Doth he not keep his potent Cross unfurled? 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* I 11 As they supposed that Song had been learned by man first, and by all voiceful creatures

transf 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake*, etc 43 Man's voiceful destinies, Like the surge of meeting seas, Are to them but a wild song 1860 Ruskin *Mod Paint* V IX IX § 24 301 Death, not silent or patient, waiting his appointed hour, but voiceful, venomous

b Of a stream, the sea, etc.

Also in the sense of 'full of sound or sounds'

1613–16 W Browne *Brit Past* II III 70 To take the kinde ayre of a wistfull morne Neere Tauies voycefull streame 1818 Coleridge *Fancy in Nubibus* 14 That blind Bard, who Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssee Rise to the swell ing of the voiceful sea! 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* XXVIII 316 Our green lanes and voiceful woods 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp* 202 The trumpeters..blew long notes of in-consequent music, which the Czeremosz caught in its voiceful waters

c Vocal *with*, expressive *of*, something

(*a*) 1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint* III IV XIV § 10 The mountains were thus voiceful with perpetual rebuke. 1863 Goulburn *Office H Comm* I 79 A law every statute of which is voiceful with condemnation 1879 Farrar *St Paul* I 520 He sailed along shores of which every hill and promontory is voiceful with heroic memories.

(*b*) 1868 *Contemp Rev.* IX. 76 Blake's poems .run on a sort of parallel of contrast—the one creative, the other voiceful of revolt and self-consciousness.

2 Of or pertaining to the voice; uttered by the voice or voices

1821 L Hunt *Indicator* No 75 (1822) II 177 He has less of the oracular or voiceful part of his art. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 62 In clamorous Italy, whose voiceful uproar strikes to the summits of her guardian Alps 1876 Farrar *Marlb Serm* XXXI 328 Every silent, every voiceful appeal to that which each of us has in him of purest and sweetest.

3 Involving much speech or argument; contentious. *rare*—1

1879 Meredith *Egoist* II vi. 137 Dr Middleton assented and entered on the voiceful ground of Greek metres

Hence **Voi·cefulness.**

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* VI § 10 172 That deep sense of voicefulness .which we feel in walls that have long been washed by the passing waves of humanity

Voi·celess, *a.* [f. Voice *sb.* + -less.]

1. Having no voice; destitute of the power of utterance; uttering no words or speech; dumb, mute.

In group (*a*) applied to immaterial things

(*a*) 1535 Coverdale *Acts* VIII 32 As a lambe voycelesse before his sherer so opened he not his mouth 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* X XII, Peace in the silent streets! save when the cries Of victims to their fiery judgement led, Made pale their voiceless lips 1849 De Quincey *Eng Mail-Coach* III IV *Wks.* 1890 XIII 325 Clinging to the horns of the altar, voiceless she stood. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1115 Mute As creatures voiceless thro' the fault of birth. 1873 Black *Pr Thule* II, Lavender did not care to remain among those voiceless monuments of a forgotten past

absol 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 108 He of the voiceless both a council calls And gains the knowledge of their lives 1893 Max Pemberton *Iron Pirate* XXIV, The men waited for some seconds silent as the voiceless

(*b*) 1816 Byron *Monody on Sheridan* 10 Who hath not shared that calm so still and deep, The voiceless thought which would not speak but weep 1883 *Fortn. Rev* Dec 766 It is the public good which is so often powerless and voiceless in presence of the audacity of private wrong 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* liv, The deadly wrong had excited an indignation..which, though it was voiceless, had made itself felt

b. Having no voice in the control or management of affairs.

a 1634 Coke *Inst* IV I (1648) 5 The Proctors of the Clergy were voicelesse Assistants, and having no voices, and so many learned Bishops having voices, their presence is not now holden necessary

c. Failing, unable, or not attempting, to express one's feelings or opinions; silent, mute. Also *absol.*

1863 J G Holland *Lett to Joneses* IX (1864) 129 The world will never come to you you must go to the world or die voiceless 1884 *Pall Mall G* 28 June 1/1 The surrender of the voiceless, helpless masses of the population to their Turkish taskmasters 1890 C W R. Cooke *4 Y in Parl* 69 By the voiceless I mean the men who have the capacity to speak, and the desire, but have missed their opportunities

2 Characterized by the absence of sound; in or on which no voice or sound is heard; silent, still. In this and the two following senses chiefly *poet* or *rhet*

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 662 Motionless, As their own voiceless earth and vacant air 1820 Byron *Juan* III. lxxxvi, On thy voiceless shore The heroic lay is tuneless now 1850 S. Dobell *Roman* VIII 27 The sweet content of voiceless woods After the nightingale 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 156 To an inhabitant of the Earth, our light-giver by night would appear but a silent and voiceless desert.

3 Not expressed or uttered by the voice or in speech; unspoken, unuttered.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xcvii, I live and die unheard, With a most voiceless thought, sheathing it as a sword 1839 Longf *Footsteps of Angels* IX, Uttered not, yet comprehended, Is the spirit's voiceless prayer. 1862 T C Grattan *Beaten Paths* II 218 A dead silence followed the fall of the curtain, and I felt the voiceless verdict of 'damnation' 1865 C Stanford *Symb Christ* XI (1878) 296 Secret as the voiceless language of the soul

4. Characterized by, or causing, loss of speech or vocal utterance, speechless

1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV lxxix, The Niobe of nations! there she stands, Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe 1843 *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl* 47/2 Her lips parted with a voiceless agony 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err* XXXIV 225 Dumb mouths which spoke of the voiceless agony of death

5. *Phonology* Produced or uttered without voice or vocalic tone, surd Said esp. of certain consonants in opposition to Voiced *ppl. a* 3

1867 A. M Bell *Visible Sp* 67 Where the voiceless correspondent of a vocal consonant is separately heard. 1874 Ellis *E E. Pronunc* IV XI 1333 The great relations between voiced and voiceless consonants 1877 Sweet *Handbk Phonetics* 75 Consonants with voiceless stop and breath off-glide are called 'breath' or 'voiceless' stops

Voi·celessly, *adv.* [f. prec] In a voiceless manner, without speech or utterance; silently.

1851 Meredith *Daphne* lii, Voicelessly the forest Virgin Vanished! 1887 T Hempstead in *Harper's Mag* April 677 The river sliding there, Voicelessly, slowly down 1890 D C. Murray *J. Vale* XXVIII, The engineer, accustomed to rough fare, attacked it cheerfully, but Snelling waved it voicelessly away

Voi·celessness. [f. as prec] The fact or condition of being voiceless, in various senses.

1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIV 74 Dreadful as if distilled from the voicelessness of the graves of a buried world. 1874 Ellis *E E Pronunc* III 1126 To indicate voicelessness, prefix (') to a whispered, or (") to a voiced letter. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 38 The utter voicelessness of the common people in any point when the Law or the Senate had spoken

Voi·celet. [f. Voice *sb.* + -let.] A little voice.

1844 *Blackw Mag* LVI 209 The voicelets of the Dwarfs sounded only like a light whisper.

Voicer (voi·səɹ). [f Voice *v.*]

†**1.** *Sc.* One who votes or has the right to do this; a voter. *Obs.*

1638 [see Voice *v* 11 b] 1641 R Baillie *Lett & Jrnls* (1841) I 350 They will force the King either to be our agent, and formall voycer to his death, or else doe the world knows not what. 1651 in Cramond *Ann Banff* (1893) II 32 He wes..a voicer in Parliament for that ingagement

2 *Organ-building.* One who voices the pipes of an organ; esp. a skilled workman whose special task it is to do this.

1879 *Organ Voicing* 12 Touching the manufacture of all pipes, it is of paramount importance to the voicer, that they should be thoroughly well made. 1881 W E Dickson *Pract Organ building* IX 119 Thus completed and cleaned over, the pipes are handed to the voicer 1889 Stainer in Grove *Dict Mus* IV. 335/2 For every pair of wood voicers both of reed and flue pipes.

Voicing (voi·sing), *vbl sb.* [f. Voice *v.*]

†**1.** The action, fact, or process of voting by voice; voting; election, nomination, or decision by vote. *Obs.*

1623 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 94 We must confer our voices upon those whom we conceive to be the fittest; and the greater the place is the greater ought our care in voycing to be. 1649 Br. Guthrie *Mem* (1702) 119 It was not the Custom in Assemblies for any Man to interrupt Voicing by Discourses, every one was to answer to the Question, Yea, or Nay, and no more *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub Chas I* (Spalding Cl.) II. 292 It gois to voiceing, and, be pluralitie of voices, found, no man sould be raisit aganes the countrie.

2. The action or fact of uttering with the voice; the speaking or utterance *of* something, also, †mentioning, speaking about

?*c* 1615 Bacon *Wks* (1879) I 493/1 That the very voicing or suspect of the raising of the price of silver would make a deadness and retention of money. 1631 Mabbe *Celestina* VI 72 Being wounded with that golden shaft, which at the very voycing of your name, had struck her to the heart 1657 J. Watts *Vind. Ch Eng* 18 The one professeth by their due hearing, and the other by their due voicing (*i.*), Preaching the word of Faith 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng Tongue* XII 517 Poetry. makes great efforts to express this finest part of the voicing of language 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct 896/1 When Bryant's sweet and solemn voicing of nature's meanings and life's mysteries will fail in their music to the ears of men

3 Speech, vocal utterance, enunciation.

1822 B W Procter *Juan* I, Be silent, ye ministers Of death and darkness (for your voicing doth Bespeak ye terrible agents) 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II 430 The clergy have bronchitis Macready thought it came of the falsetto of their voicing

b With *a* and pl

1849 M Arnold *New Sirens* 47 Till at evening we descry At a pause of Siren voicings These vext branches and this howling sky 1873 W S Mayo *Never Again* XI 145 Expound me, then, these mystic voicings

c Expression or utterance. *rare.*

1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Nov 772 How much of all that is best in our modern life had voicing and in some manner organic formulation in this little town

4. *Organ-building* The operation or process of obtaining the correct quality of tone in an organ-pipe or stop, or of obtaining the same tone in a series of these; the tone so obtained.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVII 2/1 The tone of the pipes depending on what is technically called the voicing 1879 *Organ Voicing* 28 The only difference in the voicing consists in keeping the mouth a trifle lower. 1889 Stainer in Grove *Dict Mus* IV 335/2 In testing the voicing of an organ stop

attrib. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 25 If .the voicing operations [are] cleanly and correctly done.

5. *Phonetics* The action or process of producing or uttering with voice or sonancy.

1874 Ellis *E E Pronunc* III 1113 In middle Germany, where the distinctions (p b, t d) are practically unknown, . recourse is had to what Brucke and M Bell consider as whispering instead of voicing

Void (void), *a* and *sb*[1] Forms: 3–7 voyde (5–6 woyde, 6 wyde), 4–7 voide (6 woide); 4–8 voyd (6 voyed, 6–7 *Sc.* woyd), 4– void (5 voied, 6 woid), *Sc* 6 vode (9 vodd) [a. AF. and OF. *voide* (OF. also *vuide*, *vëude*, etc; mod F *vide*), fem of *vuit*, *vuit*, *vuis*, etc —pop.L. **vocitum*, *-us*, replacing L *vacuus*. Cf. Pr *vuit*, *voig*, It *voto*]

A *adj.* **I 1.** Of a see, benefice, etc. Having no incumbent, holder, or possessor, unoccupied, vacant.

c 1290 *Beket* 594 in *S Eng Leg* I 123 Þat no bischopriche ne non Abbeie also, Þat were voyde with-oute prelat, In þe kingus hond were I-do *c* 1450 *Contin Brut* II 360 Ser Roger Walden, that King Richard had made Archebischop of Cauntelbury, he made Bischop of London, for þat time it stode voyde. 1473–5 in *Cal. Proc Chanc Q Eliz* (1830) II Pref 61 They beyng so seased, the church fell voyde. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 25 § 2 Whensoever any of ther Sees to be voyde be eny other ways. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 36 The See was voyde fiue yeres, and the goodes of the Church spent to the kinges vse 1596 Drayton *Legends* IV 705 If some Abbey hapned void to fall, By death of Him that the Superiour was 1628 Burton *Anat Mel* II III VII (ed. 3) 324, I know not in what Cathedral Church, a fat Prebend fell voide. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* II IV. § 45 Winchester lay void six, and Sherburn seven years. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* II 684 In the said See, after it had laid void till Nov. 1688, did succeed Dr Tho Lamplugh *a* 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I 248 He was removed to Winchester void by Duppa's death 1785 Paley *Mor Philos* III I XX, The advowson of a void turn, by law, cannot be transferred from one patron to another 1835 *Penny Cycl* IV 223/2 If a donative is the second living taken without a dispensation, the first is not made void by the statute 1848 Lytton *Harold* III III, The chairs of the prelates of London and Canterbury were void

b. Similarly of secular offices.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 109 Northumberlonde was voyde wiþoute kyng eiȝte ȝere *c* 1435 *Chron London* (Kingsford, 1905) 43 Hit was knowyn that thurh the deposicion, and causes forseyd, the Rewme off Englond was voyde ffor the tyme *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX 67 Your fader lefte hys landes and possessyons voyde, without lord 1535 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 398, I am acerteynyd that the Rowmes of your foure Clarkes are now furnyshyd & non of theym voide 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 158 b, This office had bene for ever voyde synce the death of the Duke of Bourbon 1617 Moryson *Itin* II 54 To bee Lord President of Mounster, which place had layen void some few moneths. 1670 Walton *Lives* II 123 The Provostship of His Majesties Colledge of Eaton became void by the death of Mr Thomas Murray 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* I I. III (1710) 6 Seventy Queen's Scholars are. sent yearly to King's College in Cambridge, as Places become void 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1877) I App 660 This last was evidently the earldom made void by the death of Ælfhelm

†**c.** *Void money*, money which has accumulated during the vacancy of an office *Obs.*

1513 *MS Acc St. John's Hosp, Canterb.*, Rec. off voyd money at þe payment off Lomas. Rec off voyd money off þe payment off Phelyp and Jacobe. 1539 *Ibid.*, Rec of the voyd money v s. ij d

2 Of a seat, saddle, etc Having no occupant; in which no one is sitting, lying, etc; empty.

13 *Coer de L* 5079 Ther was a many a voyd sadyl *a* 1350 *St Stephen* 286 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 31 Paire giaues er both voyd & bare. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 2243 Tundale saw A sige that was full bryght schynand, But hyt was voyde wen he saw hyt *c* 1450 *Merlin* III. 59 At this table was euer a voyde place, that betokeneth the place of Iudas 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV II (1883) 165 He may put hym in the voyde space to fore the phisicyen 1483 — *Gold Leg* 239/1 Whan her fader & moder sawe her chare come home empty & voide thenne they did do seke their doughter oueral. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Transtrum vacuum*, a seate voyde or emptie. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog* (1834) 127 She was interred in her father's grave in the isle of Torphichen upon the part of the through stone that was voyd *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1765) 20, I stept in and sate down on the first void Seat. 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I 42 Behold, instead, Void at Verona, Juliet's marble trough 1886 KIPLING *Departm Ditties*, etc (1899) 120 'We know the Shrine is void,' they said, 'The Goddess flown'

†b Of a horse: Having no rider *Obs rare*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV VIII. 129 Accolon mounted vpon a voyde hors 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Inanis, Inanis equus*, a voyde or emptie horse a leere horse

c. Of a house or room: Unoccupied; untenanted Now chiefly *dial*

1479–81 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) 96 A howse at fayster lane, voyd by iij quarters. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 127 The same ten[emen]t stood wyde without ani tenant many yeres afore 1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 10 Happily they slipped into some Noble mans voide house in London 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 471, 720 mansions whereof 224 stood void 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 217 Eu'ry Inn so full, That no void Room in Chamber, or on Ground, was to be found. 1866– in dial. glossaries (Shetland, Shropshire, Worc, Herts, Glouc).

3. Of places: Destitute of occupants or inhabitants, not occupied or frequented by living creatures, deserted, empty

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 192 Tille Acres þei him led, better hele to haue In þei way ilk dele þei fond voide als hethe *Ibid* 305 Alle voide was þe place, Þe bataile slayn & done all within þat space 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 390 Sen þat place in heven bright Was made voyde thurgh þe syn of pride. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3221 Wel two Mile to loke aboute a stryde voide þer nas, þat of þat ilke heþenene route al ful was euery plas 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv* 129 Otheris sayde that hit was to drede that thay sholde fynde the Cite of grece woyde. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* clxiv, On the quhele was lytill void space. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* II (1811) 25 Ye kyng wt thaduyce of his Barons graunted vnto them a voyde and wast countre 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Mac.* III 45 As for Ierusalem, it laye voyde, and was as it had bene a wyldernesse There wente no man in nor out at it 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen* 207 That he might know that the world should not be a desert and voyde place for ever 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 184 Finding it [the realm] than voyd in a maner and bair of strang handes to defend it 1653 JER TAYLOR *Serm for Year* (1678) 79 An appetite keen as a Wolf upon the void plains of the North 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX 675 Where void spaces on the walls appear, Or thin defence, they pour their forces there 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II XVII, In the void offices around Rung not a hoof, nor bay'd a hound 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 197 The scanty pasture-fields were void and empty

b. Not occupied by buildings or other useful structures, unutilized, vacant.

1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 387 For carriage of xxxj lodes of lome fro the fundacion of the College in to a woyde place. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 90/1 A cotage, and a voide place conteignyng by estimation a Rode. 1519 *Churchw Acc St. Giles, Reading* (ed Nash) 3 A void grownd in the North side of the said mill lane. 1548 *Nottingham Rec* IV 93 A tenement late in the tenure of John Alestre and a voide peyce of grownde with a gardeyn 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* XXII 10 The King of Iudah sate in a void place in the entrance of the gate of Samaria 1665 G. HAVERS *P della Valle's Trav E India* 50 Near this Castle Gate, in a void place of the street are two pulpits handsomely built of stone 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 72 Hamadan is a very large Town, but contains many void places, Gardens, and even ploughed Fields within it 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) II 143 In the middle of each square was likewise all void ground. 1759 B MARTIN *Nat Hist* I 113 There is a great Deal of void Ground, within the Walls [of Winchester] 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1876) IV XVIII 191 Most likely it stood in the void space between the mound, the gateway, and the later Castle.

†c Unproductive, uncultivated *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XIV XLVIII (Bodl. MS), A feelde þat is yered hatte Noualis oþer feelde þat lieþ voide euer þe oþer 3ere to renewe his vertu 1615 W LAWSON *Country Housew Gard.* (1626) 6 Men and cattell (that haue put trees thence, from out of Plaines to void corners) are better then trees

4 Not occupied by visible contents; containing no matter, empty, unfilled: a. Of receptacles, or things of similar form

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 We..With voide handes schul appiere, Touchende oure cure spirital *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v 53 3if þei weren sepultures, þei scholden not ben voyd with inne *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxi 255 (Harl MS), Hit is a woyde tonne, caste oute with sum men fro sum shippe. *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 370 Cutte away the nekke in a voyde plate 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I XVIII 25 All there Cariagis were sette in voyde granges and barnes *a* 1533 — *Huon* XLV 150 Incontynent the cuppe was voyde, and yᵉ wyne vanysshyd away 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 83 They vse to serue in sower crawt or cabbage vpon a voide circle of carued Iron standing on three feete 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III 447 But Venus, foam-sprung Goddess, snapp'd short the brace, And the void helmet follow'd as he pull'd

b. In general use. (Freq. of place or space.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 36 The small corne lyeth in the holowe and voyde places of the greate beanes. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* III II 82 With their shot bestowed, in the 4 voyde angles or corners. *a* 1639 T CAREW *Truce in Love entreated* 1, For see my heart is made thy Quiver, where remaines No voyd place for another Dart *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 88 Nor can endure to fill up a void Place, At a Line's End, with one insipid Phrase 1697 J POTTER *Antiq Greece* I VIII (1715) 39 The Spaces between left void to admit the Light 1794 HUTTON *Philos Light*, etc. 49 It therefore passes as freely through a transparent body as through the voidest space 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* II 182 There are no void spaces among the basaltes 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XLVII, Dart thy spirit's light Beyond all worlds, until its spacious might Satiate the void circumference 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 428 An eagle wrought in gold That with void mouth gapes after emptier prey

Comb 1857 G MACDONALD *Poems* 140 The air is as the breath From the lips of void eyed Death

†c *Void room*, an unfurnished or unoccupied room serving as an entrance or waiting hall *Obs*

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 12 You see a voyd roome before the Kitchin, whiche is an entrie both to the Kitchin and to the Oxhouses 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel.* in *Holinshed* II 123/2 Betweene which & the lower end of the house is a void roome serving for the lower house, and for all sutors

†d. Of paper, etc. Blank, not written on; containing no writing or lettering *Obs*

1551 ASCHAM *Lett* Wks 1865 I II 286 Because this paper is void, I cannot leave talking with you. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 728 A mangled Inscription broken heere and there with voide places betweene 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* IV. XVII 202 Keep the left side of your Book void, that you may write all the Passages of the Voyage. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III VII 360 He had every head of enquiry separately wrote down on a sheet of paper, with a void space opposite to it

e *spec* Having the centre empty or not filled in

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Annot., There were in old time foure maners of pricking, one al blacke which they tearmed blacke full, another which we vse now which they called black void 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Bastions Void* or *Hollow*, are those that have a Rampart and Parapet ranging only round about their Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left toward the Centre

†5. Empty-handed, destitute. *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II pr v (1868) 50 Yif þou haddest entred in þe paþe of þis lyf a voide wayfaryng man, þan woldest þou synge by fore þe þeef 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XII 3 The erthe tilieres beten him takun, and lesten him voyde *c* 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T S) 25 He wolde not go from hym voyde. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks 759/1 My sonne shall not returne againe to me voyde or emptie For he shall bring with him the fathers out of Limbus

†b. *Void (of) course*, said of a planet: (see quot. 1679) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 114 Now fleeth Venus unto Cylenius tour, With voide cours, for fere of Phebus light 1679 MOXON *Math Dict*, *Void of Course* A Planet is said to be so, when he is separated from one Planet, and doth not during his being in that Sign, Apply to any other, either by Body or Aspect.

6. †a. Of persons, etc. Empty or destitute of good qualities; worthless *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 36 He þat seiþ to his broþer þat haþ þe holi gost þat he is voide & wiþ-oute kunnynge. 1382 — 2 *Peter* I. 8 Thei shulen not ordeyne 3ou voyde, ne with outen fruyt, in the knowinge of oure Lord Jhesu Crist *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XCII 421 (Add. MS), Ye dreme, or elly, ye han fastid to mych, that your hede is voyde 1563 FOXE *A. & M* 1346/1 They that do persecute, be voyde and without all truth 1728 POPE *Dunc* II. 45 Empty words she gave, and sounding strain, But senseless, lifeless! idol void and vain!

b. Of speech, action, etc: Ineffective, useless, leading to no result.

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* LV 11 My wrd .shal not be turned aʒeen voide to me, but shal do what euere thingus I wolde 1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv* 154 In voyde wordis onely is hare memory makyd. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I XX 23 Wiþdrawe þiself fro voide spekinges & idel circuites 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 1453 In certaynte haue I All worldely pleasures, and honour, With all voyde busynesse, and cures transytory *Ibid* 1809 O glorious vyrgyn, replete with synguler grace, Refusynge voyde pleasures. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 145 For all was ioy that I did fele And of voide wandering I was free 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V lx § 5 Despaire I cannot, nor induce my minde to thinke his faith voide. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I v. § 12 The end ought to be, from both philosophies to separate.. whatsoever is empty and void, and to preserve whatsoever is solid and fruitful 1611 BIBLE *1 Cor* IX 15 It were better for me to die, then that any man should make my glorying voyd 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII 19 Void was her use, And she as one that climbs a peak to gaze O'er land and main. 1871 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rur Sports* (ed 9) III 629/2 Void end means that neither side can score a cast *Ibid.* 630/1 A void end shall be included in this provision. 1881 DUFFERIN in Lyall *Life* (1905) II 1 13 Any serious communication we may make to the Ministers is as void as though it had been confided to the winds.

†c Of material things: Superfluous, waste. *Obs. rare*

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* VI 23 This mone is ek for pampinacioun Conuenient void leves puld to be. 1494–5 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 215 For makyng of j ole in the chirche for voyde water. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 293 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 79 Wyth bones & voyd morsels fyll not thy trenchour, my friend, full.

d. Of looks: Vacant *rare*—1

1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 253 Her flushed tumultuous features now once more Naked, and void, and fixed

7 Having no legal force; not binding in law, legally null, invalid, or ineffectual.

Null and void see NULL *a* 1 b

1433–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 437/2 This thaire assent and grant for to stande in strengthe, and ellus to be as voide and of noe valeure *c* 1475 *Harl Contin Higden* (Rolls) VIII 511 That parliamente of kynge Ricardus was made voyde & as of noo valoure 1496 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 513/1 An Acte for making voyde of a Statute concerning artificers 1527 in *Trans Cumbld & Westmoreld Archæol Soc* (1914) XIV 80 This obligacione to be voide and of non effect. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 106 What soever is there done to be voyde and of none effect 1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol* § 102 B, Then the said couenant touching the paiment of &c. and the deliuering of the said bond to be cancelled, and either of them shalbe utterly void 1625 DONNE *Serm 24 Feb* (1626) 43 If the Bill were interlinde, or blotted, or dropt, the Bill was voyd 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXI 111 Covenants, not to defend a mans own body, are voyd. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* I 1, The Force us'd on me made that Contract void 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No 41 265 She immediately made void certain Grants she had made. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog* App, Wks 1859 I 130 The true ground on which we declare these acts void, is, that the British Parliament has no right to exercise authority over us 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II 46 All statutes which they deemed void, contradictory, or superfluous 1861 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XIV 202 The Parliament declared that the same marriage had from the beginning been void 1879 MᶜCARTHY *Own Times* XVIII II 35 The election was declared void, and a new writ was issued.

b. In general use Null, invalid.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 5 Ceremonyes..whiche all were euacuate and made voyde by the passyon of our sauyour Jesu Chryst 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat* Prol, That repentaunce that he had before shuld be but voyde 1604 JAS I *Counterbl to Tobacco* (Arb.) 102 Of this Argument, both the Proposition and Assumption are false, and so the Conclusion cannot but be voyd of it selfe *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 99 This makes void that common conceit and tradition of the Fish called *Fabei marinus* 1746 HOYLE *Games, Quadrille* 36 If there happen to be two Cards of the same sort, and found out before the Deal is ended, the Deal is void, but not otherwise 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV 225 The cast is void if the ball does not enter any of the holes. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad* III 57 Our vows Were, in some part, neglected and made void.

8 Of time: Free from work or occupation; unemployed, idle, leisure. Now *rare*.

c 1450 *Myrr our Ladye* 23 Therefore though a lesson be red but of one alone, yet thinke not that that is a voyde tyme to all the other to do what they wyll 1538 STARKEY *England* II 1 161 To haue a commyn place appointyd wherin they myght at voyd tymys exercyse themselfys. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* IV (1895) 142 All the voide time, that is betwene the houres of woorke, slepe, and meate 1598 R BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautontim* I 1, Haue you so much leasure and voide time from your owne priuate affaires, that [etc] 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III 1, I'll chain him in my study, that a void hours I may run o'er the story of his country 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* XXIV, That void interval which passes for him so slowly teems with events for his friends

†b Vacant in respect of office, marked by a vacancy or interregnum. *Obs.*

1480 *Waterf Arch* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App V 316 They that be chosen ballyffs one yere, shal not be chosen..without they have one yere voied betwxt. 1496 *Ibid* 324 The eldest that have borne the office of Mairaltie shall have the same voide day, if he have noo daye before 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II LXXI. 94 That Valens and Cæcina might obtaine some voide moneths that yeare to be Consuls in 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II. VI § 8. 329 There can be no void years found betweene Iosua and Othoniel *Ibid* XXII. § 21 558 Yet some coniectures there are made, which tend to keepe all euen, without acknowledging any voide time

†c. Of persons Unemployed. In quot. *fig.*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III IIX 137 Nature loueþ idelnes, but grace can not be voide ner idel, but gladly takiþ upon him labour & trauele

†9. Lacking, wanting *Obs* —1

1554–9 *Songs & Ball Phil & Mary* (Roxb.) 4 In Chryst all fullness of power and myght dothe dwell, In hyme voyd was nothyng that was nydfull and fytt

†10. Powerless, unable. *Obs.*—1

1578 ROYDON in T. Procter *Gorg Gallery* A ij b, But Sicophantes will neuer cease to swell Though (learnedly) themselues be voyde to write

II. Const. *of* (occas. †*from*).

11. Devoid of, free from, not tainted with (some bad quality, fault, or defect).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambish peple, voyd of alle vyce. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W* Prol 167 Thus thise foweles, voide of al malice songe alle of oon acorde *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 11 And Musik had, voyde of alle discord, Boece her clerk, withe hevenly armony. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1624 A ryoll king herd off Wallace gouernance and off his pruvyt prys, Off honour, trewth, and woid off cowatis *a* 1529 SKELTON *Calliope* 18 Yet is she fayne, Voyde of disdayn Me to retayne Her seruiture 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 231 b, They oughte to be free and voyde from anger 1595 *Locrine* II II. 3 We Coblers lead a merie life.. Void of all enuie and of strife 1605 EARL STERLING *Alexandr Trag.* IV 1, All love a courteous count'nance, voyd of Art 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 75 The said point could not be thought void of that cunning, wherein the writer excelled. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 66 84 Let your Deliberations be void of Animosities. 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 260 Our code void of quirks in a Blackstone is seen 1832 G R PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* XI 253 A piece of flint glass, by no means void of imperfections 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* 1, He was a man void of mystery, and not given to secrets.

b. Free from, untouched by, not affected or impaired by (something unpleasant or hurtful).

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 809 On a camell rydyng, as voyde of all care 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 305 A lyfe voyde of all sorow &

encombraunce 1522 More *De quat Nouiss* Wks 81/1 So ye neuer any of them had euer in their liues knowen or herd, either themself or any other voyd of those disseases. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 101 A place myght be assigned for the counsell, voyde of all daunger and suspicion *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* lix vi, They prate and bable voide of feaie 1607 Topsell *Four f Beasts* 350 Some would haue him kept in a close, darke and quiet house, voyde from all noise 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* iv 6 Never clogging the memory with several figures for words which with ease and void of confusion, are thus speedily letter for letter set down 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 585 Next Day, nor only that, but all the Moon, Are void of Tempests *Ibid* II. 688 My next Desire is, void of Care and Strife, To lead a soft, secure, inglorious Life 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III xxviii 330, I, sanguine in my hopes, had expressed myself as void of all doubt but you would become a Catholick. 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxxiv, Eachin alone had left it [the battle-ground] void of wounds 1878 Marie A Brown tr *Kuneberg's Nadeschda* III 37 And void of fear She goes to Woldmar

† **c.** Clear or quit of (a person); vacant in respect of. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Rich III*, 48 b, Nowe nothinge was contrariant to his pernicious purpose, but that his mancion was not voide of his wife. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 293 b, In the countrey round about were forces of Spanyardes and Italians Of whome to be voyde and free, they payde thirty thousand crownes 1651 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* II xxiv 188 The Parliament declared the Throne void of Edward the Fourth, and Henry the Sixth King

12. Destitute of, not graced or ennobled by (some virtue or good quality).

c 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) IV xxix (1859) 62 Thou arte veyne, and voyde of al maner of vertue 1467 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc) 56 Ye poope holy prestis full of presomcion voyd of discrecion. 1508 Dunbar *Flytyng* 61, I se the haltane in thy harlotrie, Off every vertew woyd 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind* (Arb.) 24 The inhabitantes are vtterly voyde of all godly knowledge 1555 — *Decades* (Arb) 52 O vnthankefull Englande and voyde of honest shame 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc Weapons* Ded. 3 They haue been so voide of the orders and exercises of war of their forefathers 1612 *Two Noble K* III 1, O thou most perfidious That ever gently look'd; the voydest of honour That eu'r bore gentle Token 1667 Milton *P L* IX 1074 Bad Fruit of Knowledge, Which leaves us naked thus, of Honour void 1686 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 410, I am not so void of reson at this age bot that I can refrain from during myself and family any damag by play. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* v 1, Beauty, tho' void of Virtue, has the Power To make as well the Wise as Fools adore 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S Seas* 136 But Hunger is void of all Compassion. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VI. iv, She was totally void of judgment or discretion 1817 Jas Mill *Brit India* II. v viii 660 Whom he represents as too void of character, to write anything of himself 1831 Mackintosh *Hist. Eng* II 44 He was as void of manly as of kingly virtues 1861 Ld. Brougham *Brit Const.* xiv. 206 A person void of capacity, without any experience

b. Destitute or deprived of, lacking or wanting (something desirable or natural).

The groups of quotations illustrate different types of context

(*a*) *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1382 Came thedyr Attropos, voyde of all gladness, Wrappyd in hys shete 1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S T S) I 298 Þai war vode of all gude esperance. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S T S) 33 Woide of all joy, but full of pansulnes. 1592 Timme *Ten Eng. Lepers* K iij, They find that they are utterly void of all helpe 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* v 341 Voyd of all delight, cold, barren, bleake and dry. 1690 Child *Disc Trade* (1698) 14 The people poor, despicable, and voide of commerce 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* iv 676 He took his way, thro' Forrests void of Light 1709 Berkeley *Th Vision* § 90 It would not at first view be altogether void of probability 1742 Young *Nt. Th* vii 643 Life void of joy, Sad prelude of Eternity in pain! 1812 Crabbe *Tales* II 394 By various shores, he passed, on various seas, Never so happy as when void of ease 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 309 The records of endurance and martyrdom for conscience sake, can never be void of interest.

(*b*) 1422 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Prov Prov* 240 Ryghtful houre of ettynge is, whan the stomake is purchet and clenset, and voyde of the mette 1563 B Googe *Eglogs* v. (Arb) 47 Thy face good Egon [is] voide of blud, thine eies amased stare 1581 W Fulke in *Confer.* III (1584) O iij b, Nay, hee saith plainely, they are not *Experies corporis*, voyde of body. 1656 Stanley *Hist Philos.* v. (1687) 185/2 If matter it self be in it self void of measure, it is necessary that it receive measure from some superiour. 1728 T Sheridan tr *Persius* v. (1739) 68 A white Shield void of any Figures in it 1794 R. J. Sulivan *View Nat* I. 378 This water, when newly melted, is totally void both of air, and of the aerial acid. 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sc & Art* II. 489 It is colourless and void of smell, but intensely saline and bitter 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 124 Leaving 1727 cubic inches void of any material substance 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 237 The surface of the water was perfectly void of any ripple

(*c*) 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 339 Philippus, kynge of Macedony, scholde destroye sone the cite if that hit were vacuate and voide of discrete men. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii 97 Methocht Compassioun, vode of feiris, Than straik at me with mony ane stound *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vii (1533) II 8 b/2 To espye when he were voyde of his company, and then to take hym. 1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* viii 298 He marched through wilde and desert places voide of inhabitants. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x 505 The Inhabitants being left void of a Gouernour, or solid Patrone.

(*d*) 1513 *Lyfe Henry V* (Kingsford, 1911) 126 Whereby the Englishmen, voide of there requests, returned to there lodges. 1670 G. H. *Hist Cardinals* III 1 240 He was depos'd, and declar'd void of the Papacy

B. *sb*[1] **1.** † **a.** One who is devoid *of* something. *Obs.*—[1]

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 186 Their immodest flame Fires none but Fools, Frantiks, or Voids of shame.

b. A state or condition devoid *of* something; a lack or want *rare*

1786 *Phil. Trans* LXXVI 274 On account of the impossibility of making a perfect void of air by means of the pump 1788 Wesley *Wks* (1872) VI 352 Men in whom pride supplies the void of sense 1789 Jefferson *Writ* (1859) II 559 Nor has the society he has kept been such as to supply the void of education 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 273 Space is the void of outward objects

2 Emptiness, vacancy, vacuity, vacuum.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tray Hen. Gt* 602 Who, from the Ocean, Motion can recall, Heat from Fire, Void from Air, Order from All 1781 Lofft *Eudosia* VI 349 In perfect void, the medium lost, All substances with like velocity Descend 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II I v 67 Naught shalt thou see in endless void afar 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ* IV § 121 133 But there is also void in things, else they would be jammed together

fig 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 471 It leaves the feeling of void and forsakenness.

3. a. *Arch.* A space left in a wall for a window, or door; the opening of an arch; any unfilled space in a building or structure.

1616 *Extr Aberdeen Reg* (1848) II 341 The said Thomas sall build ane voyd hard be the said passage for letting doun the paissis frome the knock. 1723 Chambers tr *Le Clerc's Trent Archit* I 138 Massive is found over Massive, and Void under Void 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed 3) II 120 The Thickness of each Pier is not one Third Part of the Void of each Arch 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* I. 163 A very loose mode of measuring *voids*, as the openings of doors and windows are termed 1889 Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 124 The windows are both prominent and graceful features in the building, not merely glazed voids

b. An empty or vacant space, an unoccupied place or opening in something or between things, a vacancy caused by the removal of something.

Examples of the singular with *the* (cf sense 4) are placed under (*a*) The use is often *fig*, esp. in the phrase *to fill the void*

(*a*) 1697 Dryden *Æneid* x 634 From the forbidden space his men retired He said, and to the void advanced his pace. 1737 [S Berington] *G di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 161 In the middle of this Concave is a golden Sun, hanging in the Void 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 209 All the tricks That idleness has ever yet contriv'd To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain 1817 Moore *Lalla R* Wks (1910) 415/1 A wide, deep, and wizard glen, So fathomless, so full of gloom, No eye could pierce the void between 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* IV 99 The mind of a Roman lawyer would instantly fill the void with the ordinances of Nature

(*b*) 1708 Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II I ii (1710) 353 There is a Void within for the Soldiers Lodgings 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 84 The Stars At a vast distance from each other lye, Sever'd by spacious voids of liquid sky 1822 Byron *Heaven & Earth* I iii 310 Without Him, even eternity would be A void. 1849 Julius Hare *Sermons* II 469 We learn that the courts of heaven are not a bare void, but that innumerable beings are there. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot* 932 If a severe frost destroys half the plants the voids are again filled up by the dispersion of the seeds

c *spec.* An absolutely empty space, a vacuum.

1727 Swift *Wonder of Wond* Wks 1755 II. II 53 He is an atomic philosopher, strongly maintaining a void in nature. 1765 Reid *Intell Powers* II. xix 262 It [*sc.* space] is only an immense, eternal, immoveable, and indestructible void or emptiness. 1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sci* xiv (1840) 123 It is utterly incomprehensible that the celestial bodies should exert a reciprocal attraction through a void. 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) I 33 Whether there was or was not a Void, or place without matter, had already been debated among rival sects of philosophers 1905 *Times* 31 Aug 7/4 Does not the Democritean void again emerge?

fig 1732 Pope *Ess Man* I 243 On superior pow'rs Were we to press, inferior might on ours Or in the full creation leave a void 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 37 It seem'd A void was made in Nature, all her bonds Crack'd

d. One of the small unoccupied spaces in a heap or mass which is not perfectly solid.

1837 J. T. Smith tr *Vicat's Mortars* 87 It is then easy to judge by the quantity of water used, what proportion the voids bear to the whole bulk of the sand. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 254 The very sides of the grave itself shall pass, Vanishing, atom and void, atom and void, Into the unseen for ever 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 48 How large we could determine by filling its voids with water and measuring its quantity 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 774/1 Strength of Concrete with Different Per Cent. of Voids Filled.

4 *spec.* With *the*: The empty expanse of space.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II 829 With lonely steps to tread Th' unfounded deep, & through the void immense To search with wandring quest a place foretold 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* VI. 51 He sung How Seas, and Earth, and Air, and active Flame, Fell through the mighty Void. 1697 — *Æneid* XII. 994 Prone through the void the rocky ruin shoots 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 229 This rich variety of Creatures, that fill the Void, in which the Earth in the Beginning was said to be 1774 Beattie *Minstr.* II xxiii, For now no cloud obscures the starry void. 1820 Shelley *Liberty* I, The ray Of the remotest sphere of living flame Which paves the void was from behind it flung. 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* x 163 The immense void which lies between our system and the nearest system of the stars. 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. IV 65 The scattered Fragments into the Void we carry.

b. Const *of* (heaven, etc.).

1667 Milton *P L* II. 438 The void profound Of unessential Night receives him next Wide gaping. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 47 In the Void of Heav'n a Space is free, Betwixt the Scorpion and the Maid, for thee 1726–46 Thomson *Seasons*, *Winter* 576 If Nature's boundless frame Was call'd, late-rising from the void of night, Or sprung eternal from th' Eternal Mind 1743 Francis tr *Hor*, *Odes* I iii 38 Thus did the venturous Cretan dare To tempt with impious wings the void of air.

fig 1709 Pope *Ess Crit* 210 Pride, where wit fails,.. fills up all the mighty void of sense 1746 Francis tr *Horace*, *Epist* I. II. 43 Mere Outside all, to fill the mighty Void Of Life, in Dress and Equipage employ'd 1795 Burke *Regic Peace* I Wks 1842 II 275 To lose ourselves in the infinite void of the conjectural world 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* IV 84 The dark void of infidelity 1866 Geo Eliot *F Holt* 1, To fill up the great void of life with giving small orders to tenants

5. *fig* **a.** An unsatisfied feeling or desire.

1779 Cowper *Hymns* 1, They have left an aching void, The world can never fill 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* xiii 6 [Tears] Which weep a loss for ever new, A void where heart on heart reposed 1899 Doyle *Duet* (1909) 15/1 You talk about my happiness before I met you,..but what a void there was!

b. A blank in a record

1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* Introd., They are an attempt to satisfy a total void 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1875) III xiv 329 A void is left which history cannot fill

6 A period during which a house or farm is unoccupied or unlet (Cf. Void *a.* 2 c)

1885 *Daily News* 23 Jan 3/3 For some years it went reasonably well, but with frequent voids and losses of rent 1905 — 20 Feb 3 The [income tax] authorities would only allow 'voids' or 'empties' within the financial year in which they occurred.

7 In the game of skat The seven, eight, or nine, which have no value in counting.

1891 Diehl *Skat* 58 By leading the void of the plain suit, you will very likely be enabled to make two tricks in that suit

† **Void,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* An abbrev of Voidee, prob through misunderstanding the spelling *voide*

1461–83 *Household Ord.* (1790) 36 The King never taketh a voyd of comfittes and other spices, but standing. 1587 Holinshed *Chron* III. 934/1 To whome the earle of Sussex in a goodlie spice plate brought a void of spice and comfets 1616 Lane *Contin Sqr's T* III 91 After the void, praeserves in silvern plate Set suche a postscripte to ann antedate, As not a common penn knowes to define

Void (void), *v.* Forms 4–5 **voyden**, 4–7 **voyde** (4 **woyde**, 5 **uoyde**, **voyede**), **voyd** (5 **woyd**, **voyed**, 6 *Sc.* **woyid**), 4, 6 **voiden**, 4–6 **voide**, 4– **void** (5 **woid**), 4 **vewd-**, 6 *Sc.* **woud.** [Partly (1) ad AF. and OF. *voider*, *vuider* (OF also *voidier*, *vuidier*; mod F *vider*, = Pr. *voidar*, *vojar*, *vujar*, etc, Cat *vuydar*, It *votare*):—pop.L. **vocitare* to make empty. see Void *a.* Partly (2) an aphetic form of Avoid *v.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To clear (a room, house, place) *of* occupants, to empty or clear (a place, receptacle, etc) *of* something † Also const. *from.* Now *arch.*

13 . *K Alis* 373 (Linc), He voidud þeo chaumbre of many vchon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3131 By þat wern þe feldes alle of þe Sarsyns y-vewdid wel. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G W* 2625 *Hypermnestra*, Whan that the house voyded was of alle. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1951 þere was no thing, þat eny man myȝte se, For hanybald had do void it [*sc* his house] of al thing þat was there *c* 1482 J Kay tr *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* F 7 Anon with grete dylygence they voyded their shippes of the men of werre and of their ordonnances. 15 . *Aberdeen Reg* (Jam), To woud the said biging of the gudis 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 232 Penny royal clenseth the Lunges, and voydeth them and the breast from all grosse and thicke humors 1654 Fuller *Wounded Consc*, etc (1867) 287 Bonds causeth the room to be voided of all company 1786 *Phil Trans.* LXXVI. 280 The cavity of the cylinder and globe containing the thermometer was completely voided of air with mercury 1861 Ld. Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 73 And, voided now Of all his multitudes, the mighty Hall..laid bare His ghostly galleries to the mournful moon

b. To rid, to make free or clear, *of* (or † *from*) some quality or condition.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 247 Þe baions alle said, Þe lond þei wild voide of þat herisie. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 26 Þai suld weill hawe pryss þat war woydyt off cowardy 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 79 Excepte it be fyrst voyded from all elacyon, pryde and contradiccyon. 1545 *Primer* A ij, That our hartes be voyded quyte, From phansy, and fond delighte. 1576 Gascoigne *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II. 94 Your thrice comming here doth bode thrise happy hope and voides the place from feare. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II 74 The Parliament shall void her Upper House of the same annoyances 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 273 Having voided thy mind of what is earthly and carnal 1861 Beresf Hope *Eng. Cathedr 19th C.* 1 2 It is neither possible nor desireable so wholly to void either nature of the presence of the other

† **c.** To bereave or deprive *of* life. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3980 If I be vencust in þe vaile & voidid of my lyfe, Lat all my seggis & soile be to þi-selfe ȝolden.

2 Without const † **a.** To clear (a table) of dishes, remains of food, etc. after a meal. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 468 Full lowe he set hym on his kne, And voyded his borde full gentely. 1513 *Bk Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 271 Now this feest is done, voyde ye the table 1586 Warner *Alb Eng* IV xxi (1589) 89 The Traine and table voyded, then he..Directs her by his tongue and teares, vnto his louing heart 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* III. Wks (Grosart) III. 273/1 The board was voided, and the Sewer Had now resign'd his office with the Ewer 1657 Thornley tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 119 Dinner was done, and the Table voided.

fig 1638 Quarles *Hieroglyphikes* xiii Wks (Grosart) III 195/2 Time voids the table, dinner's done

† **b.** To evacuate (the stomach), to clear or blow (the nose), to clean out (slaughtered animals). Also *refl. Obs. rare*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vi, And whan þei be ful or seeke, þei fedeth hem with gras, as an hounde

doth, forto voyed hem. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Prvv Prvv* 240 To kepe kynde hete, and to voyde the stomake, good is hit afor mette sumwhate to walke or ryde 1535 in W H Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 133 The bochers ..shall voyd and kyll noe moe ware in the sayd howses. 1594 R Ashley tr *Loys le Roy* 49 They would neither . spit, nor void their noses into the riuers, but reuerenced them aboue all things

† **c.** To make void or empty; to clear or empty (some thing or place) of its contents or occupants.

1506 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 288 A little before my lord Herberd voided all the King's chamber except lords and officers which remained there still 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 227 The chamber being voyded, he brake with him in these tearmes 1600 Holland *Livy* VII v. 252 So the roume being voided, and all commaunded to depart farre ynough out of the way, he draweth out his skeine. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* III. iv, Good Fredericke see the roomes be voyded straight, His Maiesty is comming to the Hall. 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 4 Thus when your Trench is voided and emptied to the depth which you desire, you shall cast in long dung

d To render (a benefice) vacant; to vacate *Obs.*

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 217 When any Archbishoprick or Bishoprick shall be voided 1677 W Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 327 His living . being voided by his own act, though it would have been otherwise if voided by death *a* 1703 Bp Kidder in Cassan *Bps Bath & Wells* II (1830) 126 After I had entered upon this living, and thereby voided that in Essex.

† **e.** To exhaust (a subject) by discussion or exposition; to deal with exhaustively or thoroughly.

1659 H Thorndike *Epil Trag Ch. Eng* I xx 155 Not to insist here, what the respective interests of publick and private persons in the Church are and ought to be, because it is a point that cannot here be voided. 1687 Towerson *Baptism* 273 A question which will best be voided by considering the force of those Arguments, which the condemners .have produc'd.

8. To deprive (something) of legal validity; to make legally void or invalid; to annul or cancel

a 1325 *MS Rawl B 520* fol 30 b, The parties of þulke fins .ope suuche fins to voiden ant for te anenden weren i suffred *Ibid.*, On suuche manere þe fins oftesiþes beþ ivoided. 1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 394/1 That it be lefull to the said Roger to enter,..and enjoye all that comprised in the same Letties Patentes so voided 1535 Cromwell in *State Papers Hen VIII* (1849) VII. 586 [To] desire the Bisshop to revoke and denounce voyd and frustrate the injust and slaunderous sentence 1641 H Thorndike *Govt Churches* 132 In some cases they void excommunication that is grounded upon particular interesse 1647 Digges *Unlawf Taking Armes* § 4. 147 His obstinate refusall voides the Parliament 1691 Locke *Lower Interest* Wks 1727 II 7 Unless you intend to void Bargains lawfully made 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd Paint* (1786) II. 79 A contract voided by the death of the Prince. 1863 H Cox *Institt* I viii 98 The giving meat and drink, exceeding £5 in value, to electors, shall void an election 1883 *Ch Times* 9 Nov 812/4 On the principles of Roman Canon law, the Papal succession has been voided many times over.

b. To deprive of efficacy, force, or value; to render inoperative or meaningless, to set aside or nullify. Now *rare.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cvi[i] 11 Þe counsaile of þe heghest þai voidyd [L *irritaverunt*] 1396–7 in *Eng. Hist Rev.* (1907) XXII 304 For þou þese to [= two] craftis nemlid were michil more nedful in þe elde lawe, þe newe testament hath voydid þese and manie othere ?1462 *Paston Lett.* II 115 That th' effect of the old purpose of the seid Sir John Fastolff schuld not be all voyded 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* (1868) 176 Yf one begynne to talke with you of suche mater, lete hym alone .And thus ye shalle voyde and breke his talkynge 1513 *Lyfe Hen V* (Kingsford, 1911) 20 By whose departure the intent of this victorious Kinge was vtterly empesshed and voyded in that Cause 1533 More *Answ Poysoned Bk.* Wks 1057/1 By yᵉ marking of thys one poynt, ye may voyde almost all the craft, with which master Frith and Tyndall labour to deceiue you 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lxii § 12 Baptisme is by a fourth sort of men voided for the onely defect of ecclesiasticall authoritie in the Minister 1655 Stanley *Hist Philos* III (1687) 105/1 Now tell me if thy adversary Sue thee, and thou art like to be overthrown For want of witnesses, how wilt thou void His suit? 1675 O Walker, etc. *Paraphr Hebrews* 3 The former religion of the Law voided and annulled by that farr more preeminent of Christ. *a* 1688 W. Clagett *17 Serm* (1699) 197 They voided the commandments of God, and made his word of none effect. 1742 Young *Nt Th* IV 467 O how is man inlarg'd, Seen thro' this medium [i.e. Redemption] . How voided his vast distance from the skies! 1874 S Cox *Pilgr. Ps.* IV. 83 We defeat our own hope and void our own prayer

† **c** To confute or refute. *Obs.*

1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) II 926/1 With these and such other like reasons, the Gray Franciscans voyded their Aduersaries. 1630 M Godwyn tr *Bp Hereford's Ann Eng* (1675) 284 He by such witty answers voided the accusation of his Adversary, that the Jurors found him not guilty. 1645 Milton *Colast* 19 After waiting and voiding, hee thinks to void my second Argument 1699 Bentley *Phal* xiv 479 His Design was To account for the Low Sicilian Talent, and to void all that Mr B had written about it before.

II †**4.** To send or put (a person) away; to cause or compel to go away from or leave a place, to dismiss or expel. *Obs.*

Freq const. *out of*, also more rarely *from* or *of* the place. Also (*b*) with advs as *out* or *aloof*

(*a*) 13 *Gosp Nicodemus* (A.) 285 Pilate gart voyde þame alle þat were within þat house *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol. & T* 1136 Voyde youre man and lat hym be ther oute. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) xii 137 He let voyden out of his Chambre alle maner of men 1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 29, Y wille that the same Jonet be vtterliche excluded & voyded fro the forsaide Manere of Staverton. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Augustine* 11 Þe bischop was compelled to voyde hir with swech wordys Go fro me, woman. 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* f j/b, The pryour that was voyded and hydde under the bed *a* 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII 57 That ye voide out of your house Robert laurence and he nomore to resorte to the same 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* III (1558) 164 Al hearers being voided out of the place, he commaunded, the yongman shoulde come to hym 1608 Dekker *Dead Tearme* Wks (Grosart) IV. 57 Not to keepe any single woman in his house on the Holy-dayes, but the Bailiffe to see them voyded out of the Lordship. 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 62 Now the Bishops abrogated and voided out of the Church. the Episcopall arts begin to bud again

(*b*) 1430–40 Lydg *Bochas* VIII xx. (1554) 190 b/1 Let him also voyde out at his gate, Ryotous people 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* Q vij, [He] appointed certaine to waite whiles he slept, which shoulde voide al men a loufe, to the entent he should not be disquieted wᵗ any noise 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm* xiii. 206 In his pastorall care he visited it [*sc.* the Temple], and in the zeale of God voided them out which did defile it

† **b.** With double object. *Obs.*

1402 Hoccleve *Let. of Cupid* 468 Voide hem our court, and banysh hem for euer 1483 *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 28 We wyll þᵗ schoy be woydyd the ton [=town] 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* (1811) 126 He warryd oft agaynst the Danys, but at the last by agrement he voydyd them the West contrey 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* A a ij, I knowe one Antiochus well, but as for this fellowe, I perceiue he is a counterfeit, and therewith commaunded him to be voided his lodging

† **c.** To dismiss or remove from a situation or position. *Obs*

1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 95 Yf that yeman be from you soo voyded ye shal take awey the lyueri of the said Sherefs *c* 1515 Barclay *Egloges* III. (1570) C ij b/2 If thou chaunge some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber to haue agayne a knaue.

† **d.** *refl.* To remove or withdraw (oneself) *from* or *out of* a place *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III 391 Also he voidede and wiþdrow hym from þat place. 1467 *Maldon* (Essex) *Crt Rolls* (Bundle 43, No 3 r), The said Gilbert voided hymself owt of the same place without rent or farme paying.

† **5.** Of persons or animals: To go away, depart, retire, or withdraw from, to leave or quit (a place); to give (ground); to move out of (the way), to get out of (one's sight); = Avoid *v.* 7 *Obs.*

Very common from *c* 1400 to *c* 1645, now *Obs.* (cf d).

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 345 Bid me boȝe fro þis benche, & stonde by you þere þat I wyth oute vylanye myȝt voyde þis table. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5388 Bot whare so euere he hem [the Romans] fond He dide hem sone voyde þe lond *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I pr iv (1868) 16 He comaunded but þat þei voided þe citee of Rauenne by certeyne day assigned þat men scholde chasen hem out of toune. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxv, Smale deer be kynde will rather voyde his couert þan will a gret herte *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3335 He sent the word, To voyde his grownde and tary not to long *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 236, I sulde sla þe with my hynder fete becauce þou wolde not voyde þe way, & giff me rowm to pass by þe *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 297 Goo your way & voyde my syght. 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss.* I xxv 36 So this syr Robert was fayne to voyde the realme of Fraunce, and went to Namure 1577 Hanmer *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 140 Paulus would not depart the Church, neither void the house 1631 Weever *Anc. Funeral Mon* 716 They voyded the Church, falling as they sought to get out of the same 1654 tr *Martini's Conq. China* 36 They withall commanded them speedily to voyd the City. 1732 Sir C Wogan *Let.* 27 Feb in *Swift's Wks* (1841) II. 670 The whole shoal of virtuosoes were sensible to the stroke, and voided the room at once.

† **b** To dismount from (a horse) *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I xvi 58 Thenne the kynge of the C knyghtes voyded the hors lyghtly

† **c.** To cover, move over (ground) in progression *Obs* —1

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 218 They are slow of pace, and voyde ground very sluggishlie, and therfore it is iustly termed a heauy and slothfull beast

d To vacate (a seat). *rare*

1853 Miss E S Sheppard *Chas Auchester* II 38 Before I could gather with my glance who had left them, several seats were voided beneath us 1885 *Daily Tel* 17 Dec (Cassell's), A wholesale system of voiding seats.

6. To remove (something) so as to leave a vacant space, to take, put, or clear away; occas, to remove by emptying or taking out Now *rare*

c 1386 Chaucer *Franklt T* 1159 For with an apparence a clerk may make To mannes sighte þat alle the Rokkes blake Of Britaigne weren yvoyded euerichon. 1390 Gowfr *Conf.* I 231 Afterward hem stant no doute To voide with a soubtil hond The beste goodes of the lond *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1898 Let al yeur marchandise Be voidit of yeur Shippis *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 12 Þe Abbot & þe priour togidere seydin to þe scolere þat god had voydyd his synnes out of þat lettere, in counfortyng him þat his synnes ben forgeuyn 1466 in Leland *Collect* (1715) VI. 11 The Sewer geveth a voyder to the Carver, and he doth voyde into it the Trenchers and so cleanseth the table cleane 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II iv (1883) 51 He voyded the mete and toke the vayssell 1530 Palsgr 769/1, I voyde a thyng out of the way, or out of syght, *je oste* 1596 Spenser *F. Q* VI. vii 43 A roll of linen, With which his locks, Were bound about, and voyded from before 1629 Hobbes *Thucyd* (1822) 113 The earth being drawn away below and settling over the part where it was voided 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV 129 And having voyded away much earth from beneath those timbers, they shook the Wall, and a part of it suddenly sunk *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Dec 1685, The spectators were exceedingly pleas'd to see in what a moment of time all that curious work was demolish'd, the comfitures voided, and the tables clear'd. 1855 Browning *Epistle* 40 'Sooth, it elates me, thus reposed and safe, To void the stuffing of my travel-scrip And share with thee whatever Jewry yields.

phr. *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (1911) 78, I shal Voyde the chaff, & gadryn out the corn 1430–40 — *Bochas* IX xxxviii. *Lenvoye* (1558) 37/1 Voyde [ye] the wede, of vertue take the corne

† **b.** To clear away by destruction or demolition. *Obs.*

13 *E E Allit P* B 1013 Þis was a vengaunce violent þat voyded þise places, þat foundered has so fayr a folk & þe folde sonkken *Ibid.* C 370 *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1338 He blisches to þe burȝe & sees his bild voidid, Als bare as a bast his baistell a way 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 569/2 That all such Weres, Milles and Demmynges, should be voided and clene beten downe

† **c** With immaterial object. *Obs.*

Not always clearly distinguishable from sense 11

1382 Wyclif *Job* xv. 4 As myche as in thee is, thou hast voidid drede *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 13 Bot who that is of charité perfit, He voideth alle sleighes fere aweie *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 287 Þis mynde schal voyde fro þe suche euyll demynges, & euyll thouȝtys, woordys, and dedys *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2284, I find ne might thing that kerved, .Wherewith I might my woful pains Have voided with bleeding of my vains *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 628, I me bethought . Myne orison right goodly to devyse, And plesaunty . Beseech the goddes voiden my grevaunce *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* Prol (Arb) 10 Mirth recreates our spirites and voydeth pensiuenesse. 1656 J. Smith *Pysact Physick* 12 The cause that is joyned with it [the carbuncle] must be voided, with scarification deep enough.

† **d.** To remove or take off (a helmet, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7092 He was glad of the gome, & o gode chere Voidet his viser, auentid hym seluyn. *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 1208 Thilke tyme, as I took hede, Her helme was voyded from hir hede 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII xxiii 249 He stroke doune that knyghte and voyded his helme and strake of his hede

† **e.** To cast, fling, or throw away (a sword); to bring or blow *down* (leaves). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4145 Vulturnus þe violent þat voidis doun þe leuys. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1069 And Charles voydede his broken brande, Owte he hent a knyfe in hande.

7. Of persons, animals, or their organs: To discharge (some matter) from the body through a natural vent or orifice, esp. through the excretory organs; to eject by excretion or evacuation; † also, to spit or pour forth (venom).

Now the usual sense. † Also (*b*) formerly with *out.*

(*a*) *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T* 1893 The vertu expulsif or animal Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* v xli (Bodl MS), For humours þat comeþ of þe melte, mowe not be yuoided att þe fulle 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* II (1895) 203 Sumetymes whyles those thynges be .voided, wherof is in the body ouer great abundaunce 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 124 The more filth he voides at the mouth, the better will it be for him *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks* (1620) II. 15 What good will a mans meate doe him, if he void it vp, through weaknesse of stomake, as fast as it is eaten? 1617 Morvson *Itin* I 215 My brother fell, and voided much blood at the nose 1684 Boyle *Porousn Anim & Solid Bod.* VI 53 The Purulent matter hath been voided by Siege and Urine. 1738 *Gentl Mag.* VIII. 548/2 Mr. D .took the Medicines, voided three small Stones, and became perfectly well 1766 *State, D Macdonald* v *Dk. Gordon* Pursuer's Proof 7 The he fish they carried off with them, and [he] has seen them often voiding the melt at their bellies 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs* 243 The patient voided his urine by the natural channel. 1825 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* IV (1826) I. 91 A white line, which he found to consist of innumerable Acari, precisely the same with those that he had voided. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* III. (1880) 100 It is astonishing what a vast number of eggs the female perch will void

transf and *fig* 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III. v 52 The Valleyes, whose low Vassal Seat, The Alpes doth spit, and void his rheume vpon 1651 Cleveland *Hecatomb Mistress* 69 Thou man of mouth, whose Musk-cat verse Voids nought but flowers for thy Muses herse 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint* I *Rules & Lessons* xiii, That's base wit, That voyds but filth and stench 1664 Butler *Hud.* II iii 742 For Anaxagoras Believ'd the Heavens were made of Stone, Because the Sun had voided one 1883 Villari *Machiavelli* II. II III 274 No sooner were the Tarquins dead than the nobles began to void their venom on the people

(*b*) 1587 Golding *De Mornay* II (1592) 15 By one part the things that are needfull are taken in, and by another the things that are superfluous are voyded out. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr* (1661) 167 We read of Arrius an Arch-heretick, that voided out his bowels at the Jakes.

b. *absol* To evacuate, to vomit.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vi, Whan þe wolfe sees [the greyhounds] and he be fulle, he voydeth both before and behynde alle in his rennynge 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II 1. *Furies* 296 Still her monstrous maw Voyds in devouring. 1655 Culpepper, etc *Riverius* IX vii 267 It is not good to void sparingly in a crisis 1732 Swift *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. 1 154 The bride must either void or burst. 1832 W. Motherwell *Poet. Wks* (1847) 44 While one and all Hissed, fought, and voided on their thrall

† **8** To carry off or drain *away* (water, etc.), to discharge or let out. *Obs.*

14 . *Sir Beues* (O) 1320 A water thorough that preson ranne, To voyde the filth from any man 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II 699 Euery hous With spouts boru3, & pipes Voyding filþes low in-to þe grounde *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 38 When the water was all voided thei saugh the two stones 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 142 You must looke that where they [*sc* sheepcots] stande, the grounde be made fayre and euen that the vrine may be well voyded away *Ibid* 173 The water being voyded and kept out by Sluses and Bankes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II 586 The mountaine that was digged through to void away the water out of the lough or meere Fucinus 1610 — *Camden's Brit* (1637) 213 Under this Middleton, there is voided also another river 1648 Wilkins *Math Magic* II xv (1707) 166 Every Circumvolution voiding only so much [water] as is contained in one Helix. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) I. 91 One of these Pumps will void a vast Quantity of Water in an Hour, with a great deal of ease.

† b To empty out (water, etc) from a vessel.

1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 5 Aftir þat þis erþly water be voydid, putte[etc] 1530 Palsgr 769/1, I voyde, I empteye, *je vuyde*. *Ibid*, Voyde this water. *a* 1577 Sir T Smith *Commw. Eng* (1609) 60 As a water held in a close and dark vessel issueth out, & is voyded and emptied

† c Of a river or stream Also *refl.* and *absol*, to discharge *into* the sea or another river. *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II ii. *Colonies* 62 Ob, the King of Rivers In Scythian Seas voyding his violent load. 1600 J. Pory tr *Leo's Africa* 44 Finally it voideth into the sea at two mouths, one of which mouthes is a mile broad 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 466 A little above it, the river Blith voideth it selfe into the sea. 1633 Bp Hall *Occas. Medit* (ed 3) § 19 45 When the little rivulets have once voyded themselves into the mayne streames.

† 9. To make by excavation; to cut or hollow out (a hole, etc). *Obs*

1575 Laneham *Let* (1871) 51 Holez wear thear also, and cauerns, .voyded into the wall

III †10 To leave alone, set aside; to abstain or refrain from, to have nothing to do with. *Obs* a A thing, action, course of conduct, etc = Avoid *v* 8 b

13 . *E. E Allit P* B. 744 Nay þaȝ faurty forfete ȝet fryst I a whyle, & voyde away my vengaunce. þaȝ me vyl þynk. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 105 For he doth al his thing be gesse, And voideth alle sikernesse *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4017 Ho. voidet all vanities, & virtus dissyret 1412-20 Lydg *Chron Troy* IV 1072 Be wisdam lete vs voide pride And wilfulnes 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 12 þai haue wodid old vnthriftynes of venemus lyfe 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib* II. Wks 1190/2 He fyrmely purposeth vpon it, no lesse glad to do it, then a nother man wolde be glad to voyde it 1681 R L'Estrange *Tully's Offices* 64 Beware ..to void things that look Harsh, Rough, and Uncivil

b. A person or persons · = Avoid *v.* 8 a.

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel & Arc.* 295, I voyde cõpanye, I fle gladnesse. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 249 William was i-corowned kyng at Westmynstre of Aldredus archebisshop of York, and voydede Stygandus archebisshop of Caunterbury *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2456 Good sir,. why do yee voide me?..I woll ȝewe no more harm 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV v 88 For if I had fear'd death, Of all the Men i' th' world I would haue voided thee.

† 11 To keep clear of, to escape from or evade (something injurious or troublesome); = Avoid *v* 9 *Obs.*

In later use containing a mixture of sense 6 c

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 30 We þat hoten grete avowis to voiden angus and sikenessis of þis liif 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 347 And for þe Romayns scholde somdel voide þe cruelnesse, he made trompoures blowe *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2424 (Dubl), Bot whilke of yow as foundes frist on fote vs agayns, Sall neuer voyde my dysdane ne my derfe Ire 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 127/2a To eschewe and voyde the perils in thes seid Articles .expressed 1513 More *Rich III* (1883) 48 A merveilous case it is to here, either the warninges of that he should haue voided, or the tokens of that he could not voide. *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 300 Let se this checke yf ye voyde canne. *c* 1580 in *Eng Hist Rev* July (1914) 524 He may rise or fall his price accordinglye and void manye inconveniences wiche the unskullfull fall in to. 1606 Bryskett *Civ Lyfe* 16 The labyrinth which I desire most to eschew and voide 1620 *Friar Rush* 18 For to voyde all tribulations and misfortunes that might fall in time to come *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks 1682 I 15 For voiding which prejudices I shall .propose some of those innumerable advantages.

† b. To get out of the way of (a blow, person, etc.), to avoid in this way *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* x 159 He leide a-boute hym on bothe sides, and slow all that he raught with a full stroke, so that thei voyded hys strokes and made hym iome 1596 Spenser *F Q* IV vi 3 As soone as th' other nigh approaching, vewed The armes he bore, his speare he gan abase, And voide his course. 1606 Holland *Sueton* 106 He had given streight commandements that no man should trouble him, and all the way voided as many as were comming towards him. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. ix. (1840) 258 A patron of pilgrimages, not able to void the blow yet willing to break the stroke of so. .plain a testimony

† 12. To prevent or obviate; to keep or ward *off*, = Avoid *v* 10. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 12109 Hit hade doutles ben done, and hire deth voidid, Had not Calcas þe cursit carpit before 1509 *Parl. Dewylles* xxxviii, If I tempte hym w^t^ lechery, I must me hyde, He voydeth me of with chastyte 1528 More in *St Papers Hen VIII*, I 285 Hym selfe and Your Grace, if it may be voided, wold be as lothe to have eny warre with theym. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Sonn. Late Peace* xl, Henry our King, our Father, voyds our dangers, And .planteth Peace in France 1722 W Hamilton *Wallace* 4 To void a bloody Civil War, The two Contendants should submit the Thing, To the Decision of the English King

IV. 13. *intr.* To go away, depart, withdraw from or leave a place or position; to retire or retreat; to give place, make way; to vanish or disappear · = Avoid *v.* 6. Now *Obs* or *arch.*

Also const (*b*) with advs., as *aside, away, hence, thence, out*, or (*c*) with preps. as *from, of, out of, to.*

a Of persons or animals.

(*a*) 13 .*Coer de L.* 2192 The folk of the countre gan renne, And were fain to void and flenne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Tr & Cryseyde* II. 912 So whan it liked hire to gon to reste, And voyded were þey þat voyden oughte *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2285 'Nay, thou shalt nat void', he seid, 'my tale is nat i-do'. *c* 1430 Lydg *Beware of Doubleness* 52 What man may holde a snake by the tail, Or a sliper eel constraine That it nil voide, withouten fail 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I xvi 58 Yonder I see the moste valyaunt knyght of the world, wherfore we must nedes voyde or deye 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1275/2 He voyded not at Gods commyng, but abode to see the sentence of theyr dampnacion. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* III iii (Arb) 48 Voyde sirs, see ye not maister Roister Doister come? Make place my maisters 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 756 Whose warres whoso well consider, he shall no lesse commend his wisedome where he voyded, then his manhood where he vanquished 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 102 He caused all his traine and company to void [1896 J. H. Wylie *Hist. Engl Hen IV*, lxxvii III. 477 As he almost got knocked down in a crowd, he very soon voided]

(*b*) 1387-8 T Usk *Test Love* I iii (Skeat) I 140 Although I might hence voyde, yet wolde I not *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xi, For whann a wilde boore is in a stronge hate of wode, peraventure he wolde not voyed þens for þe rennynge houndes 14 W Paris *Cristine* 435 (Horstm 1878), She bade the serpens voyde awaye In to deserte. 1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) I 89/1 The brethren voyded a side, and withdrew themselues 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* 349 Erecthius and Aristomenes voided aside to farre remote and hidden corners

(*c*) *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1113 þan waynest him þis vayne God & voidis fra þe chambre *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII 108 Thei dide hem wele to wite that he sholde in all haste voide oute of the londe and the contree. 14. in *Hist Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 208 The quene hyrynge thys she voydyde unto Walys *c* 1540 *Order in Battayll* B iij b, [To] remowe hys hoste & voyde to some sure forteresse. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par., Luke* xi 107 b, Jesus commanded the deuil to voide out of hym, and he voided. 1587 Mascall *Govt Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 290 The strong sauor thereof wil cause the moules to void from those places. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiv. xxix 529 So they went their waies and voided clean out of Sicilie.

b. Of things, material and immaterial.

13 . *E E Allit. P* B 1548 þenne hit [*sc* the hand] vanist verayly & voyded of syȝt, Bot þe lettres bileued ful large vpon plaster 1387-8 T Usk *Test. Love* II x (Skeat) I. 34 So thilke bodily goodes at the laste mote awaye, and than stinge they at her goinge, wherthrough entreth and clene voydeth al blisse of this knot. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7029 And the duke with a dynt dernt hym agayn, þat the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro *Ibid.* 7133 Wen þe day vp drogh, & þe dym voidit. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 65 þi fleischeli lustis þou muste spare, For vicis and vertues wole voide atwynne. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal., Aug* 164 Let all that sweete is, voyd, and all that may augment My doole, drawe neare 1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1594) 44 So when the soule filleth it selfe with certaine and true goods, vanitie voideth and giveth place 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 567 Least that the smell or fume doe fade, and voide away.

† c. To give up possession or occupancy of a place. *Obs* —1

1518 *Yorkshire Deeds* (Yorks Archæol Soc 1914) II. 92 If the said Cristofer haue nede to com and dwell vpon the said fermehold then the said John to wode of it vpon resonable warnyng

† 14. To give oneself up *to*, devote one's time *to*, something. *Obs* —1

1382 Wyclif *Esther* ix 17 Thei ordeyneden that in that time eche ȝer therafter thei shulden voiden [L *vacarent*] to plenteuous meis and to ioye, and to festis

† 15. To form an interval *between* *Obs.*—1

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Dayes and monþes þat voydede bytwene tweie Kynges were forgendred.

† 16 Of a benefice, etc.: To become, fall, or remain vacant. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St Ambrose* 204 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 204 Hit befel afturward sikerliche þat in a cite voyded a bisschopriche 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 109 After þe passioun of Marcellinus þe pope, þe see voydede meny dayes. 1421 Hen. V in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III I. 71 Hit is wel oure entent whanne any sucche benefice voydeth of oure yifte yat ye make collacion to him yfor. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 75/1 When sumever hit happen the said House or Hospitall here after to void by deth or any other wise 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II xxxvii N ij b, It ys sayd that benefyces, dygnytyes, and personages, voydynge in the court of Rome may not be gyuen but by the Pope

† 17. Of matter, etc.: To come, flow, or pass out, esp. in or by evacuation or excretion; to issue. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 41 b, To the intent that al the venom may comme out and voide from the heart. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth* 33 The gut through the whyche the ordure voydeth 1596 Danett tr. *Comines* (1614) 213 By meanes whereof all fumes voided that troubled his head. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 433 Presently the filth and excrements will void cleane away 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* v 83 Knock hard upon it, till the Basil of The Chissel will no longer force the chips out of the Mortess then .work till the Chips will void no longer 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* (1776) V 244 It feeds chiefly upon pepper, which it devours very greedily, gorging itself in such a manner, that it voids crude and unconcocted

Voidable (voi·dăb'l), *a* [f. Void *v* + -able. Cf Avoidable *a*]

1. Capable of being annulled or made legally void, *spec* (as distinguished from *void*), that may be either voided or confirmed

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 285/2 The same Feoffments, States, Leases be. not in anie wise voided ne voidable by reason of Coverture. 1544 in I. S Leadam *Sel Cases Crt Requests* (1898) 68 Their coppie hollden beynge allwayes voydable in the lawe at the wyll of the lord 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 241 The testament made by feare is not voide *ipso iure*, but voidable by the helpe of exception 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall* 3 In the one case the gift or conueyance is voidable onely, in the other it is void to all intents, 1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl* II 78 Even as a Marriage, Bond, or deed made by Duresse or Menace, are good in Law, and not meerly void, but voidable only upon a Plea and Tryall 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 38 If the Metropolitan grants Letters of Administration, such Administration is not void, but voidable, by a Sentence. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 423 These civil disabilities make the contract void *ab initio*, and not merely voidable 1809 G Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 428 Whether the Vicarage cannot be opened to a new presentation as voidable but not void 1821 Scott *Kenilw* v, I have but a poor lease of this mansion under you, voidable at your honour's pleasure 1875 K E. Digby *Real Prop* x § 1 (1876) 369 His [*sc* an infant's] conveyances are voidable, subject, that is, to be ratified or avoided by him when he comes of age

† 2 *Her.* That may be made void (see quot. and Voided *ppl a* 2 c). *Obs.*—1

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II v (1611) 48 Voiding is the exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable by occasion whereof the Field is transparent thorow the charge [Hence in Phillips, Harris, etc]

3 Capable of being voided or evacuated *rare.*

1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat Philos* II iii 79 He had so broaken the Stone, partly by crumbling it, and partly by dissolving the Cement, as to make it voidable by Urine

Hence **Voidableness**, **Voidableness.**

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Voidableness*, capableness of being voided or emptied 1823 *Ann Reg*, *Hist Eur.* 90 In some cases there must be a nullity, but that there should be a voidability was most objectionable *Ibid* 91/2 A medium between the entire dereliction of parental authority on the one side and entire voidability on the other 1883 *Sat Rev.* 16 June 755 Despite the quibble about voidness and voidableness

Voidance (voi·dăns). Also 4-5 voydaunce, 5 -ans, 5, 7 -ance, 5 voidaunce, -ans. [a. AF. *voidaunce, vuedance*, OF. *vuidance, voydance*, etc., f *voider* Void *v.*, or aphetic f Avoidance.] The action of voiding or making void.

1 The action or process of emptying out the contents of something; = Avoidance 1 a The discharge or evacuation of something through a natural vent, esp from the human body by excretion, = Evacuation 1 b Now *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* v xlvi. (Bodl MS), þis wombe is ofte igreued by greete fulnes and replecion and þat is nought þanne iholpe but by voidans þat is contrary to replecion *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 511/2 Voydaunce (or voydynge), *vacacio, evacuacio* *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 20 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 23 Fro spettyng & snetyng kepe þe also; Be priuy of voydance, & lette hit go 1528 More *Dyaloge* I Wks 137/1 By the longing for mete with voidance of y^t^ she had eten .she was perceiued for no saint 1654 Gataker *Disc Apol* 58 This voidance of blood doth at times stil surprize me, tho not with such vehemency 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* I vi 14 The Second Action follows upon the former, viz. the voidance of Excrements 1671 Grew *Anat Plants* vi. § 2 In the bark the same thing is effected by. a meer voydance of the Sap 1829 Landor *Imag Conv* Ser. II I 491 The reception, concoction, and voidance, of nutriment

b. The emptying out, carrying off or away, of water, etc., esp. by drainage. Now *rare*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xiv lvii (Tollem MS), For parties of þe erþe ben digged and holowid with crepynge wormes and bestes or with voydaunce and oute castynge 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 Aswell for passage of all maner Shippes comyng therto, and voidaunce of water under the seid Brigg, as for passage of Man 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II 160 To provide for the drainage of the Fen districts, by means of proper cuts and conduits for the voidance of the Fen waters

† 2. The action or fact of removing, clearing away, or getting rid of something, removal *Obs*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1106 The Barons made hem at one with grete prayer and instaunce, Of the more myschiefe to make voydaunce 1530 Palsgr 285/2 Voydaunce, *vidance, deslogement* 1610 Bp Hall *Apol. Brownists* liii 128 Succeeding times found these Canaanites to be prickes and thornes, and therefore both by mulctes and banishments sought eyther their yeeldance or voydance 1631 J Burges *Answ. Rejomed, Lawfuln Kneeling* 70 Before the Transubstantiation, or voydance of the substance of bread was resolued of *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks 1686 III 213 What pains they require, in the voidance of fond conceits, in the suppression of froward humours.

3. *Eccl.* The fact of a benefice, etc., becoming or being void or vacant, = Avoidance 4.

1422 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 194/1 That tyme of the voidaunce of the same Prebend. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 28 Alle þo, þat vsurpyn of newe tyme þe kepyng or þe amonicyoun of ony cherch in tyme of voydaunce, & ocupye þe godys. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 158/1 Of the sayd Wardes, marriages, Relevis, voydaunces abovesayd 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* II xxxvii N iij b, If the patron presented not within the halfe yere after suche voydance That than the kynge shold haue also the presentement. 1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) I 347/1 That prouision should be made for iij hundred Romanes in the chiefest and best benefices in al Englande, at ye next voydance 1607 Cowell *Interpr*; *Voydance*, is a want of an Incumbent vpon a benefice and this voydance is double either in law, as when a man hath more benefices incompetible or indeed, as when the Incumbent is dead, or actually deprived *a* 1645 Featly *Abbot* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv* (1867) II 282 One of his headers, having a benefice of great value in his gift, took a resolution upon the next voidance of it to confer it upon him 1709 Strype *Ann Ref* I ii 73 This voidance of so many bishopricks happened well for the furthering of the reformation of religion 1766 Entick *London* IV 126 The parishioners present twice and the king once in three voidances 1899 J Vincent *1st Bp Bath & Wells* 10 How could the occasion arise, except by the voidance of the See? 1909 *Westm Gaz* 10 March 5/1 By an Order in Council the lectureship attached to the parish church of Dedham.. will be merged in the benefice at the next voidance

4. Annulment, = Avoidance 2

1488 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 419/1 This Acte of Adnullacion or Voidans of Lettres Patentes 1691-8 Norris *Pract Disc* (1711) III 105, I have argued against the Voidance, and for the Establishment of the Law upon Rational Principles 1736 *Col Rec Pennsylv* IV 177 The first part

of those Proposals directly infeis a Voidance of the Agreement 1756 *Monitor* No 30 I 276 There are men who blush not to promote a voidance of that part of the same act 1884 *Law Times* 19 Jan 205/1 It was held that the purchaser was not entitled in equity to obtain a voidance of the contract.

†5 A verbal evasion or subterfuge, an evasive answer or argument *Obs.*—1

1621 Bacon *Lett.* (1734) 137 Therefore I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency by cavillations, or voydances, but to speak to them the language that my heart speaketh to me

†6. *concr* Matter voided or cleared away, the clearings *of* a table *Obs* —1

1740 *Propos Prov Poor* 6 Bones and other Voidance of the Table, Dish-water

Voi ded, *ppl. a.* [f. Void *v.*]

†1. Made void or empty, emptied or cleared of contents *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Job* xiv 11 What maner if watris gon awei fro the se, and flod voided [L *fluvius vacuefactus*] waxe drie 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr.* 6177 Humblely I yow be-seke, My voyded herte to fulfylle, Wych so longe hath voyde be *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 512/1 Voydy[d], or avoydyd (*K* voydid, auoyded), *evacuatus*. *c* 1482 J Kay tr *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) P 10 [The bridge] was made with voyded pypes and with bords strongly nayled upon them 1563 A Neville *Seneca's Œdipus* I Aiij, The corne Nowe to the voided Barnes nought els but emptie stalkes doth bring

2. Having a part or portion cut out so as to leave a void or vacant space: †a. Of shoes: Made with the front or uppers cut away or left open *Obs.*

a 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII 53 That noon of the said religious susters doo use eny such voyded shoys 1555 W Watreman *Fardle Facions* II 11. 121 They vse a kinde of voided shoes (whiche afterwarde the Grieques toke vp, and called sandalium) 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Crepida*, a low voyded shooe with a latchet

†b. Of a garment Cut so as to show the skin or another garment beneath. *Obs. rare.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 6 b, Doblettes of Crimosin veluet, voyded lowe on the backe and before to the cannell bone *a* 1623 G Buck *Rich. III*, 1 (1646) 26 The King and Queene then ascended to the high Altar shifting their Robes, and putting on other open and voyded in sundry places for their Anoynting

c *Her* Of a charge or ordinary (see quots. 1704, 1780). *Voided per cross* (see quot. *c* 1828).

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 26 There are also to bee seene in armes Crosses doble pattrited, persed, graded, & voyded, &c *Ibid.* II. 126 He beareth Argent, on a Bende Gules, thre Mascles de Or, voyded..Whensoeuer ye shall see eyther Losenge, Mascle, or other thynge voyded of the fielde, Fesse, bende, &c, whereon theye stande, it is sufficient to saye, voyded, onelye 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Voided*, a Term in Heraldry, when there are Lines drawn within, and Parallel to the out Lines of any Ordinary This expresses an Exemption of something of the thing Voidable, and makes the Field appear transparent thro' the Charge 1780 Edmondson *Her* II, *Vouded*, is a term applied to any ordinary, as a fesse, chevron, pale, etc. when it is pierced through, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its edge *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl Her.* I Gloss, *Voided per cross* is a voiding in the form of a cross, such as a cross moline, and the like, voided, or cut out in the middle in the shape of a plain cross, through which the field is seen. 1864 Boutell *Her Hist & Pop* xxxi (ed 3) 460 A cross gu, voided of the field 1883 C F Keary in S L. Poole *Coins & Medals* (1894) 114 The pennies of Alexander II have short and long voided crosses, like those of Henry III.

3. Emitted by evacuation; evacuated. *rare*

1784 Cowper *Task* v 95 Their nauseous dole Of voided pulse and half digested grain

Voidee (voi'dē). Now only *Hist* Forms 4-5 voide, 6 voyde; 5-6 (9) voidee (7 voydee), 5 voidie, 6 voidy(e, voydye. [a AF **voidé* or **voidée*, pa pple. masc. or fem. of *voider* Void *v*, with reference app to the withdrawing from a hall or chamber of those who were not to sleep there.] A collation consisting of wine accompanied by spices, comfits, or the like, partaken of before retiring to rest or the departure of guests; a repast of this nature following upon a feast or fuller meal; a parting dish. (Cf Void *sb* 2)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troilus* III. 674 Ther nys no more, but here after soone, The voide dronke and traueres drawe anon, Gan euery wight þat hadde nought to done More in þat place out of þat chamber gon 1440 J Shirley *Dethe K James* (1818) 13 Withyn an owre the Kyng askid the voidee, and drank, the travers yn the chambure edraw, and every man departid and went to rist 1494 in *Lett & Papers Rich III & Hen. VII.* (Rolls) I. 390 When they wer dry in their beddes they were revested, and soo departed to the chappell, where they had spices, and their voidie 1533 *Coronation of Anne Boleyn* (1884) 33 There was a voyde of spyce plates and wyne 1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 262 That night there was a greate bancket and after that, twoo riche maskes And after that, a voydye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 99 When they had daunced, then came in a costly banket and a voidy of spices, and so departed to their lodgyng. 1587 Holinshed *Chron.* III 849/1 The king and the ambassadours were serued at a banket with two hundred and sixtie dishes, and after that a voidee of spices with sixtie spice plates 1630 Weldon *Crt Jas I*, 19 He made him the most sumptuous Feast that ever was seen before, and after that a costly Voydee, and after that a Maske

attrib 1881 Rossetti *King's Tragedy* xci, And the King paused, but he did not speak. Then he called for the Voidee-cup.

Voider (voi'dəɹ). Also 5 woider, 5-7 (9) voyder, 6 -iar, vodyer, 5, 6-7 *Sc*, voydour, *Sc* 5 vyd-, 6 vod-, voidour. [f Void *v* + -er 1, or ad. OF. *vuideur, vuideor, voideor*, etc (obs F *videur*), f *voider* Void *v*. Cf. Avoider]

†1 That which keeps off or away; a screen or defence; a remover or driver away *of* something

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 339 Vmbe the sercle of the Citie was sothely a playne,..With lef-sales vppon loste lustie and faire, With voiders vnder vines for violent sonnes *c* 1520 *Everyman* B v, A precious iewell I wyll gyue the Called penaunce, voyder of aduersyte ?*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) 329 The steme of day, voyder of dirknes.

†2. A piece of armour covering an exposed or unprotected place (see quot 1880). *Obs*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10028 Doublet & quysseux, wiþ poleyns ful riche, Voydes [*sic*], breche of maille, wyþ paunz non liche 1412-20 Lydg *Chron Troy* III. 50 [They] did on fiersle, after hei desires, Sabatouns, grevis, cusschewis, & voideris *Ibid* 64 On his armys, iynged nat to wyde, þer wer woiders frettid in þe maille *c* 1425 J Hill in *Illustr Anc State & Chivalry* (Roxb) 5 First behoveth sabatouns, greevis, and cloos qwysseux with voydours of plate or of mayle, and a cloos breche of mayle [1880 *Encycl Brit* XI 697/1 The voider in defensive armour was a gusset-piece either of plate or of mail, used to cover a void or unprotected space at the elbow or knee joints]

3. A receptacle into which something is voided or emptied. **a.** A tray, basket, or other vessel in which dirty dishes or utensils, fragments of broken food, etc., are placed in clearing the table or during a meal. Also *ellipt*, the carrying round or use of this (quot 1659) *Obs* exc *dial*

1466 in Leland *Collect* (1715) VI 11 In the meane tyme the Sewer geveth a voyder to the Carver, and he doth voyde into it the Trenchers that lyeth under the knyves poynt, and so cleanseth the table cleane *c* 1475 *For to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 371 The knyvet muste have a voyder to geder in all the broke brede, trenchours, cromys lying upon the tabill. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* I. xi 58 Eftir the first paws, and that cours neir gane, And voduris and fat trunscheouris away tane, The gobletis greit with mychty wynis in by Thai fillit. 1594 in *Archæol* (1884) XLVIII. 131 Item ij pewter voyders, xs 1607 Heywood *Woman killed w Kindn.* (1617) D 3 b, Enter 3 or 4 seruingmen, one with a Voyder and a woodden Knife to take away 1620 Sir R Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I 265, I sent my old silver voyder to be exchandged for a new 1659 Evelyn *Char Eng.* 64 Their ceremony at the Table, and to see the formality of the Voider, which our Withdrawing roomes in France are made to prevent 1703 R Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 90 The Butler disposes his Napkin press, Spoons, Knives, Forks, Voider, or Basket, and all other Necessaries appertaining to his Office. 1739 'R Bull' tr *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 114 See now, the Stripling, with his Voider, waits To bear away the greasy Load of Plates 1755 *Gentl. Mag* XXV 190 Ten waiters Produce vast voiders, and a load of bread 1823 E Moor *Suffolk Wds*, *Voider*, a pail-like article, of wood or wicker, into which bones, etc are shelved or thrown, during a meal 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss*, *Voider*, a butler's Tray

attrib. 1610 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p vii, Item voyder knives, whereof one is steele with a case 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xiv (Roxb) 16/2 He beareth sable a Voyder Baskett, or a night Baskett Or.

b *fig* or in fig context.

Very common in the first half of the 17th c

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk* 1 7 Piers ploughman layd the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the voyder. 1615 T Adams *Leaven* 112 You may as well set him the voyder of abstinence instead of his table of surfeits 1655 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* verse 13. vii (1669) 139/1 Death comes with a Voider to carry away all thy carnal enjoyments

†c *fig* A receptacle for refuse or rubbish. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii v 631 Haply some conceiued indignitie that our Britannia should make her Virginian lap to bee the voider, for her lewder and more disordered Inhabitants 1615 S Ward *Coal fr Altar* 79 How are his Sabaoths made the voider and dung-hill for all refuse businesse

†d A tray, basket, or large plate, esp. one of ornamental pattern or design, for holding, carrying, or handing round sweetmeats. Also *transf.* a quantity or amount carried in this. *Obs.*

1676 Lady Fanshawe *Mem* (1829) 164 Several times we saw the Feasts of Bulls [at Madrid] and at them we had great voiders of dried sweetmeats brought us upon the King's account 1677 *Lond Gaz.* No 1249/1 And many Voiders of Sweetmeats were thrown among the People 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 259 Every one of the Guests were serv'd with a Voider of Sweat-Meats Dry and Wet, the Voiders themselves being of Wood Painted and Gilt 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Voider*,. Among Confectioners, a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweet meats

†e. *Brickmaking* (See quot.) *Obs* —1

1683 J Houghton *Collect Lett Improv Husb* II vi 188 Then we have a Mould or Frame made of Beech, because the Earth will slip easiest from it This Mould, Frame, or Voyder is made of the thickness of the Brick abovesaid, only half inch deeper

f. *dial.* A large basket or receptacle of wicker-work for holding soiled clothes, etc.; a clothes-basket; a wicker basket of any kind

1707 in Boyle *Ch of St Nicholas, Newcastle* 94 Paid for a voider for ye surplices. 1788 W H Marshall *Yorksh* II 362 *Voider*, a kind of open-work basket 1879 *Saunterer's Satchel* 25 (E D D), I catched a lad running off wi' ahr voider 1880 *West Cornwall Glos* 62 *Voyder*, a clothes basket, a large basket for holding unmended linen sold by gipsy women.

†4. *Sc.* **a.** An empty barrel, cask, or the like.

1482 in *Charters* (etc) *Edinb* (1871) 168 All the tvn vydouris of gudis ventit or temyt in the toun of Leith 1603 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot.* 516/1 All the twme voydouris of guidis [etc.]

†b Packing or wrappers removed from bales or bundles of goods *Obs.*

1511 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1869) I. 134 It is ordanit be the provest baillies and counsale anent the voydour callit coid and canves of pakkis of lint [etc] *Ibid*, To deliuer the cords and canves thairof as voidouris

5 *Her.* As the name of an ordinary (see quots)

1562 Legh *Armory* (1597) 70 b, He beareth Tenné, two voyders, Or This is the rewarde of a Gentlewoman for seruice by her done to the prince or princes, but then the voiders shoulde be of one of the nine furs or doublings 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vi (1611) 64 Last of all in our ordinaries, cometh the voider, consisting of one arch line moderately bowing from the cornet of the chiefe by degrees towards the nombrile of the escocheon and from thence in like sort declining until it come unto the minister base 1780 Edmondson *Her* II, *Voider*, is an ordinary much resembling the flanch, but is not quite so circular towards the centre of the field 1882 Cussans *Her.* 72 Flasques and Voiders are Flanches which encroach less on the Shield

6. One who or that which voids, clears away, or empties; an emptier *rare*

1589 ?Lyly *Pappe w Hatchet* (1844) 25 We are in all cases alike, till we haue brought Martin to the ablatiue case, that is, to be taken away with a Bulls Voyder 1598 Florio, *Vuotatore*, an emptier, a voider 1607 Markham *Cavel* III (1617) 39 Purgations which are the emptiers and voiders of all superfluous humours.

†7 A servant or attendant who clears the table after a meal. Freq. *fig.* or in fig. context *Obs.*

Often indistinguishable from senses 3 a and b

1609 Dekker *Lanth & Candle Lt* Wks. (Grosart) III 221 The voider having cleered the table, Cardes and Dice are serued up. 1644 Cleveland *Char London Diurnall* 6 O brave Oliver! Times voyder, Sub sizer to the Wormes 1651 — *Poems* 8 Thou that art able To be a Voider to King Arthurs Table.

†8. *pl.* Castings, ejections (of worms) *Obs* —1

a 1683 Oldham *Wks* (1686) 83 Hither are loads from emptied Channels brought, And Voiders of the Worms from Sextons bought.

Voidie (cunning). see Voisdie.

Voi ding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Void *v* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb, in various senses.

1. The discharging, emitting, or evacuation *of* something; = Voidance 1 a Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 304 Thurgh voidyng of venym with vomettes grete. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 26 So by tuo hole natural daies be it nozt moued, bot if voydyng of þe wombe make it. 1545 Raynald *Byrth Mankynde* Hh 11, Betwene each voydynge of these lumps of blud 1611 Cotgr, *Vuidement*, a voyding, emptying, euacuating 1671 Grew *Anat Plants* IV § 19 It still gives way to the voyding of the Sap in these, for the mounting of that in the Root 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Exgurgitation*, a casting or voiding up

†2. The emptying out, clearing or sending away, removing, etc., of things or persons. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Chron London* (Kingsford, 1905) 36 The same kyng hath Juggid Thomas Arundell to perpetuel exile and voydyng oute off the Rewme 1477-9 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 82 For voyding of 13 Tonne owte of a pryve 1513 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 272 Keruynge of brede, layenge, & voydynge of crommes *c* 1530 H Rhodes *Bk Nurture* ibid 67 Then if so be ye haue any more courses then on or two, ye may make the more hast in voyding 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 101 The voiding of all Scottishmen out of England 1688 Sir E Herbert *Hales' Case* 24 The Statutes for Voiding of Aliens out of the Kingdom.

†3. = Vacation 2. *Obs.*—1

1468 *Liber B* (Maldon, Essex) fol. 14 Ner noon a rest make with oute a warant of the court, but in the tyme of voydyng

†4 The avoidance *of* something *Obs*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xviii 1. (1495) V3/1 Beestes haue redynesse of wytte in flyghte and voydynge of harme 1519 *Interl Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 35 And therfore thou shalt have another, For voydynge of stryfe 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii 30 The wyl of man euer commynly folowyth that to the wych opynyon of perseuyng the gud or voydyng of the yl ledyth hyt

†5. The action of leaving or going away from a place, etc *Obs*

1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 33 Yet notwithstanding for all their voyding and shifting, the pestilence followed them whither soeuer they went. 1661 Morgan *Sph Gentry* IV iii 39 The whiche at their voiding and going out shall abide and go in order, so as they sate at the table.

6. *Her.* (See quot. 1610 and Voided *ppl. a* 2 c.) Also, the vacant space made in the voided charge or ordinary.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II v 49 Voiding is the exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable, by occasion whereof the Field is transparent thorow the Charge [Hence in subsequent glossaries and Dicts.] 1722 A Nisbet *Her.* 48 If the Voiding be of a different Tincture from the Field 1828 [see Voided *ppl. a* 2 c.]

7 The action of rendering void or invalid; = Voidance 4

1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc* IV x 488 Now you inquire of the annulling or voiding of marriages made unlawfully. 1707 *Col Rec Pennsylv* II 145 That the voiding of one part might void the whole

8. That which is voided or evacuated: **a.** *pl.* Excrements *of* persons or animals; castings *of* worms. *rare*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy* II ii 69 Here be solde the voydings of close stooles 1864 *Morn Star* 14 Oct., It was manured

year after year by the voidings of sheep only 1880 *Libr Unw. Knowl* (N Y) VI 582 Voidings and trails of worms

†b. Fragments or remains of food removed from the table. = VOIDANCE 7 *Obs.*

1680 OTWAY *Cæsus Marius* IV ii, He fed upon the voidings of my table. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v, Oh! bestow Some poor remain, the voiding of thy table, A morsel to support my famish'd soul

9. *attrib*, as †voiding beer, beer given or drunk immediately before departing (cf VOIDEE), †voiding knife, a knife used to clear away fragments of food from the table, †voiding plate = VOIDER 3 a.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg* (1527) 42 b, Set down a charger or a voyder & gadre vp the fragmentes therin, & wt the voydynge knyfe gadre vp the cromes clene. *a* 1600 DELONEY *Gentile Craft* II ix. Wks (1912) 193, I must be constrained to call my Maid for a cup of voyding beere ere you will depart. 1607 *Lingua* v. xiii K iij [*Stage direction*] Gvstvs with a voiding knife in his hand 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II vi 64 These are called Voiders, either because of the Shallownesse wherein they doe resemble the accustomed voiding Plates with narrow brims vsed at Tables, or [etc.] 1649 in *Archæol* (1806) XV 282, 2 Voyding knives with christall handles

Voi·dless, *a. rare*—1 [f. VOID *v*] That cannot be made void or annulled; not voidable.

1642 tr *Perkins' Prof Bk.* I. § 12 6 Some grants of some persons are voidlesse by themselves, by their heires, and by those which shall have their estates for ever

†**Voi·dly**, *adv Obs.* Also 5 voidli, voydely, 6 -lye. [f. VOID *a* + -LY 2. Cf. OF. *vuidement* (Godef.).] Vainly, uselessly; to no purpose.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4384 At Vaxor þe vayn pepull voidly honourit Bachian .as a blist god. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 103 Thanne was the memento put fal[s]ly in the masse, and hooli chirche voidli or madli biddith preye 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W 1515) 157 b, Of Christ thou takest thy name And beware that thou bere not thy name voydely 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I. CXCVI I iv, By whych policie he shal neuer attempte, ne enterpryse anye matter voydelye, ..but by all wayes he shall haue hys owne desyre.

Voi·dness. [f. VOID *a.* + -NESS]

†1 Freedom from work; leisure. *Obs*—1

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* XXXVIII 25 Wisdom wrijt in tyme of voydenesse [1388 *marg*, That is, in the tyme, in which thou art voide of other werkis of nede]

†2. The quality of being devoid or destitute of value or worth, inanity, vanity, futility.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XIV 14 For whi the voidnesse of men [L *supervacuitas*] foond these idols in to the world 1552 HULOET, Voydenes, *inanitas, uanitudo* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. 1 165 We are not so full of evill, as of voydnesse and inanitie

3. The state or condition of being void, empty, or unoccupied; emptiness, vacancy, vacuity

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 116 þe brayn haþ sum substaunce of marie þe which fulfilliþ þe voidenes [*c* 1430 voydenesses] of þe forseid panniclis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV XVIII. (1869) 185 If þou be void þou shalt breke, oþer sowne hye; In voydnesse is but murmure whan men smyte it with an hard thing. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 20 b, But if the voydnesse 'or emptinesse is in the nethermost membres, then tye hys vpper membres 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 850 Through him began the hungry t' eat, And voydnesse to seeke full satiete. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 839 The Stoicks say, that the aire .admitteth no voidnesse at all *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xiii 205 There is nothing in the Body but a kind of Voidness and Inanity 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Voidness*, emptiness. 1801 *Lusignan* I. 74 They seemed robbed of attraction, and to her preoccupied mind presented only the voidness of a desert 1840 *Blackw Mag* XLVII 775 The state of mind we have slightly depicted—so auspicious, one should think, from its troubled voidness, to the reception of religious convictions 1888 *Harper's Mag* July 210 The perfect transparency and voidness about us make the immense power of this invisible medium seem something ghostly

b. A void or vacant space, esp. = VACUITY 8 b.

c 1430 [see *c* 1400 above] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 820 The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a voidnesse without the world, out of which the world doth draw breath *Ibid* 1336 It is not likely that this world floteth in a vast and infinit voidnesse. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II *Iuſin Worlds* I, This precious sweet Ethereall dew God..did distill thorough all that hollow Voidnesse.

†4. The state or condition of being without something; freedom *from*, absence or lack *of*, something. *Obs*

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I (1540) 33 The valyaunce of stomake is to be gyue to them and voydeness from angre and grefe *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confs. Satan* (1578) 25 This is our Crimosin, no less then voidnesse of all goodnesse 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 286/2 He hardeneth himselfe in his impudencie, and voidnes of shame. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1605) 406 In whom a man might perceiue what small difference in the working there is, betwixt a simple voidnesse of euill, and a iudiciall habite of vertue.

5. The state or condition of being legally void, nullity.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 16 June 755 The existing system of prohibition (which, despite the quibble about voidness and voidableness, has notoriously been recognized in England from time immemorial)

†**Voil.** *Cant. Obs. rare.* [prob. ad. F. *ville.*] A town.

1821 *Life D Haggart* (ed 2) 67 The whole voil was in an uproar. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict Vulg T, Voil*, a town

‖ **Voile** (vwāl). [F. *voile* VEIL *sb.*] A thin semi-transparent cotton or woollen material much used for blouses and dresses.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 6/1 Another dress was made of a material called voile, in biscuit colour 1898 *Westm Gaz* 5 May 3/2 The term 'voile' covers a variety of makes of stuff, some like muslin, some like cloth 1899 *Daily News* 29 April 8/4 The veiling that was so popular some years since, but which is now called 'voile'

attrib 1898 *Westm Gaz* 9 Sept 3/3 A charming dress of white voile cashmere

‖ **Voilette** (vwale·t). [F., dim. of prec.]

1 A little veil

1862 *Eng Wom Dom. Mag* IV. 237/2 The bonnet is of white terry velvet, made with a voilette of lace. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 16 Oct 3/1 The American whimsical, graceful draping of a veil of velvet spotted chiffon has given rise to a remarkably pretty voilette in the shops there

2. A kind of thin dress material.

1908 *Westm Gaz.* 29 June 10/2 A gown made in fine voilette, trimmed with lace insertion

†**Voillance.** *Obs.*—1 In 5 woillaunce. [a. OF (*bien*)*voillance* (mod F. *-veillance*), ad. L. (*bene*)*volentia* benevolence] (Good)will.

1422 tr *Secreta Secret, Priv Priv* 123 Than gouerne ye hame wyth good Woillaunce and bonerte

†**Voine**, obs. (southern dial.) var. FOIN *v*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* Prol B v b, For to voine or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly

†**Voirably**, *adv Obs*—1 [f OF. *voirable*, f *voire* true.] Truly, veritably

1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I. 165 The king of Ro[mains] may voirably saye that the same amytee in as [much] as it is perpetuall..oughte not to be availlable to the said rebelles

‖ **Voir dire** (vwār dēr). *Law* Also 7 voire. [OF. *voir* true, the truth + *dire* to say] (See quots 1701 and 1768).

1676 T. W. *Office of Clerk of Assize* G 1, Such person so produced for a witness, may be examined upon a *Voire Dire* 1701 *Cowell's Interpr* s v, When it is pray'd upon a Trial at Law, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voir dire*, the meaning is, he shall upon his Oath speak or declare the truth 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 332 If however the court has, upon inspection, any doubt of the age of the party, it may examine the infant himself upon an oath of *voir dire, veritatem dicere*, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him 1834 *Edin Rev* Apr 232 All the persons most intimately connected with Ireland are examined on the *voir dire*

Vois, obs. f. VOICE *sb.*

†**Voisdie.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* woidie. [a. OF *voisdie, voidie* see VAIDIE.] Cunning, stratagem, sleight.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 747 Þe suld press till derenge þour richt, And nocht with woidie [*MS* woidre] na with slicht [*Ibid* X. 516 the correct reading is probably *voidy*] 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 227 Nou schalt thou here a gret mervaile, With what voisdie that he wroghte

†**Voisin**, *a Obs.*—1 [a. F. *voisin*—L. *vīcīn-um, -us* VICINE *a.*] Neighbouring

1527 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III II 129 The voisin Realmes and Lordships shuld be in bassarde

†**Voisinage.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 voicinage, 7 voysinage. [a. F. *voisinage*, f. *voisin*. cf. prec. and VICINAGE.]

1. The fact of being neighbouring or near

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 283 Erzirum is a Town of great strength and by reason of its voicinage to the Persian Dominions usually made the place of rendezvous, when the Turks have any design against that Empire 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref* II i 203 Worcester and Glocester had been united, by reason of their Voicinage.

2 The neighbourhood; the adjoining district.

1642 JER TAYLOR *Episc.* XXI 114 All the Presbyters that came from Ephesus and the voisinage 1647 — *Lib. Proph.* Ep Ded. 5, I had no Books of my own here, nor any in the voisinage. 1673 H STUBBE *Further Vind Dutch War* 4 We in the City and Country do repine, complain and rage, till the whole Voisinage prove Male-content 1678 SANCROFT in Bp Wake *Charge* (1706) 43 Three Priests , who are of the Voisinage where the Person testified of, resides

b The neighbourhood *of* a place.

1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* II Sect x 2 There hapned to be a marriage in Cana of Galilee in the voisinage of his dwelling 1660 — *Ductor* I IV rule 2 § 13 It occasioned the death of all the little babes in the city and voisinage of Bethlehem. 1720 S PARKER *Biblioth Bibl* I 415 A City came to be built in the Voisinage of this Holy Place.

†**Voi·som.** *Obs rare* Also 6 voysom. [ad. OF. *avoeson*, var. of *avoueson*. see VOWSON.] An advowson.

1538 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 77 The voysom of one benifice 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 154 b, Pope Paule by his deputes ordeyned a reformation, touching the abuses of the Churche, as permutations, voisomes, benefices incompatibles

†**Voisour.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *voisure*, var *vosure, vousure*, etc. (mod.F. *voussure*) cf. VOUSSOIR.] Vaulting.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 2278 (Fairf) Thorow þe grundwal of þis tour flum rennis wiþ grete voisour

Voist, variant of FOIST *v.*[1], VOUST *v.*

Voit, obs Sc. form of VOTE *sb*

‖ **Voiture** (vwatur) [F. *voiture*:—L. *vectūra*, f *vect-*, ppl stem of *vehĕre* to convey. Cf. VETTURA] A carriage or conveyance; a vehicle.

1698 W KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ Lond* 6, I drew these Surprising Conclusions. First that a Hackney is a miserable *Voiture* [etc.] 1698 M LISTER *Journ Paris* (1699) 13 Hackneys and Chairs, which here are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be. 1716 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 3 Aug., I went in the long-boat to Helvoetsluys, where we had voitures to carry us to the Brill 1750 H WALPOLE in *Phil Trans* XLVII 46 Having caused an easy voiture to be made, I undertook the journey in it. 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV, 32 But it rained hard, and I could get no *voiture* till I was forced to go to my engagement with Lady Lambert 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 60 To say a few words, in the way of compliment, to the driver of another voiture 1840 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr* (1844) II App C 428 We are again in *voiture*, going along the edge of the sea in the port of Naples

b *transf* and *fig*

1718 LADY M W. MONTAGU *Let to Abbé Conti* 31 July, I hired an ass (the only voiture to be had there) 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 347 This was the voiture with which they conveyed themselves quite down to the sea, and one of these boats it was that we spied coming to us in the bay 1746 CHESTERF *Lett* 9 Oct (1774) I 197 In this journey, the understanding is the *voiture* that must carry you through.

‖ **Voiturette** (vwatur e t). [F., dim of prec.] A small motor vehicle.

1897 *Daily News* 26 July 5/5 Three motor bicycles, thirteen tricycles, eight voiturettes or quadricycles with one wheel fore and aft and two in the middle and with one or two seats 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan 107 It is far better to get a small car or a voiturette

‖ **Voiturier** (vwatu·riər). [F, f. *voiture* VOITURE. see -IER.] The driver of a carriage or coach.

1763 SMOLLETT *Trav.* v, I have hired a berlin and four horses to Paris, for fourteen Louis d'ors, two of which the *voiturier* is obliged to pay for a permission from the farmers of the post 1782 J DOUGLAS *Trav Anecd* I 41 The *voiturier* said he was in haste, and opened the door of the diligence. 1818 MRS SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II 188 After dinner our voiturier comes 1849 J FORBES *Physic Holiday* IV (1850) 44 We arranged with a voiturier, to take us to Schaffhausen the following day 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 A few shopkeepers, indeed, and most of the voituriers are Italian

‖ **Voiturin.** [F., f. *voiture* (cf. prec.), after It. *vetturino* VETTURINO]

1 The driver of a voiture; a voiturier

1768 STERNE *Sent Journ, Case of Delicacy*, I contracted with a *voiturin* to take his time with a couple of mules 1790 H WALPOLE *Let to Miss Berry* 9 Nov, I am not surprised at your finding voiturins, or anybody, or anything dearer *c* 1832 MRS SHLRWOOD in *Life* XXX (1847) 524 We have to thank our landlord, who hurried us away under the pretence that the voiturin we had hired to drive us to Nice was obliged to be off that very morning

2 A carriage for hire, a voiture.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ, Case of Delicacy*, A *voiturin* arrived with a lady in it, and her servant-maid 1768 BARETTI *Acc Manr Italy* II. 315 Mr Sharpe's advice of hiring voiturins through Savoy.

Voivode (voi·vōud) Forms: α. 6 voy-, voiuoda, voivoda. β. 7 uoiuod, 7, 9 voyvode, 9 voivode γ. 9 woivode, -wode, woywod. [ad. Bulg. and Serb. *voyvoda*, Czech. *vojevoda*, Pol. *wojewoda*, Russ. *voevoda*, whence also Roum. *voevoda, -vod*, mod.L *voivoda*, mod Gr. *βοεβόδα(ς)* = VAIVODE

α. 1570 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) I 401 When we should haue deliuered him with the rest of his felowes vnto the Voiuodaes officers *Ibid*, Kneze Yoriue your Maiesties Voiuoda at Plasco 1599 *Ibid* II. i. 198 Voyuoda of Bogdania & Valachia

β 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 249 That of Vaiuod or Uoiuod, vsd in other parts of the Eastern Europe, being, I think, a Slauonig, or Windish word 1686 W HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 232, I went to visit and present ye Voyvode & Musellim of Diarbikeer. 1833 R PINKERTON *Russia* XIX Now but an insignificant-looking place, though formerly the residence of a Voivod 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 141 The protectorate passed into the hands of the Hospodars or Voyvodes of Wallachia and Moldavia 1884 W. CARR *Montenegro* 22 By repeated efforts the voivode maintains with difficulty a position on the coast

γ. 1847 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref* III 31 He encouraged Francis I to keep alive the agitation in Germany, and to support the Woiwode of Transylvania 1847 MRS A KERR tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* XVI 303 Amongst those executed before Belgiade were venerable Senators and aged and renowned Woiwodes 1868 *Daily Tel* 1 Sept, To be prince of its park, lord of its lake, ruler of its river, and woiwode of its woods

attrib 1888 E GERALD *Land beyond Forest* XXXIII II 84 Only such Tziganes are supposed to be eligible as are descended from a Woywod family

Voi·vodeship. Also woiwod-, woywod-. [f. prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The district or province governed by a voivode

1792 MORSE *Amer Geog* (1794) 662 Great Poland. is subdivided into 12 districts, called woiwodships 1793 *State Papers* in *Ann Reg* 228 Following the border of the voivodship of Vilna. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 133/1 Cracow, a republic formerly part of the woywodship or palatinate of the same name in the Kingdom of Poland.

2. The office or dignity of a voivode.

1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI 16/2 Multiplying the candidates for the voivodeship *Ibid.* 17/2 Serban was raised to the voivodeship of Walachia

Voiz, obs form of VOICE *sb*

Vok(e, obs variants of FOLK *sb.*

†**Voke.** *Sc Obs.*—1 [Of obscure origin.] Arrogance, vanity, conceit.

a 1508 in Laing *Golagrus & Gawane* (1827) III. 20 Thou schryne secrete of stinkand voke & pride

Voky, vokie (vōu·ki), *a. Sc.* Also 8 vowkie [f. prec.] Proud, vain, elated. (In first quot as *sb.* personified.)

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II 523 To Vant and Voky ȝe

6eir this rowm slef 1599 JAMES MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 459 That gossope . was na litle vokie for getting of the bern's name 1755 R FORBES *Jrnl. fr London* in *Ajax's Sp* 30, I was fidgin fain an' unco vokie fan I gat out oner her 1768 Ross *Helenore* III 108 Of your consent I'm mair noi fain, And vowkie [*ed 2* vokie] that I can ca' you my ain 1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxvii, He was met at the door by his mamma, who was in the mood described as 'vokie'

Vol (vɒl) *Her* Also 8 vole, voll [F. *vol* flight, f. *voler* :—L. *volāre* to fly.] Two wings displayed and joined at the base

1722 NISBET *Syst Her* II v I 363 When two Wings are joined together, they are then called a Vole, or two Wings in Lure. 1742 *Ibid* IV v II 14 A Crown relevant with Flowers, and issuing out of it a Demi Lion between two Volls for Crest 1780 EDMONDSON *Her* II, *Vol*, in the French blazon, is two wings conjoined and expanded 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist & Pop.* x (ed 3) 64 The two wings of an Eagle displayed, when conjoined and borne as a charge, are blazoned as a Vol *Ibid* xxxii 465 Out of a crest coronet a vol az. and or.

Vol, southern ME var FULL *a.* and *adv.*; var. VOLE *sb*[1], obs Sc var WELL *sb*, WOOL.

Vol, abbrev of VOLUME

(*a*) 1682 (*title*), An Impartial Collection of the Great Affairs of State, By John Nalson, LL D Vol I *Ibid*, Vol II. 1725 T HEARNE *R Brunne's Chron* (1810) I p xcii, At the End of the first Vol of Leland's Itin 1790 J WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet* etc (1794) 33 I'll purchase Sherlock, Dielncourt and Dodd, Thomas Aquinas and old Jerome's vols 1806 BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* VI 1, A few odd vols of the RACING Calendar. *a* 1883 FAGGE *Princ & Pract Med* (1886) I 980 A coloured plate in vol xxx of the 'Pathological Transactions'

(*b*) 1864 WATTS *Dict Chem.* II, 533, 2 vol chlorine with 1 vol. hydride of ethyl.

‖ **Vola** (vō·ulă). *Anat* [L *vola*, in the same sense.] The hollow of the hand or foot.

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict.* (ed 2), *Vola*, the Palm of the Hand, also the Cavity of the Foot 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Hand*, The Metacarpus, which is the Body of the Hand, including the Dorsum and Vola 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* p xx, An aspect towards the side on which the radius is situated is radial, and if towards the side on which the vola or θεναρ is situated, thenal

†**Vola·cious**, *a Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *vol-āre* to fly + -ACIOUS] Fitted for, given to, flying.

1653 H. MORE *Antid Atheism* II xi (1712) 73 But the reason is, because they are Birds less volacious 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Volacious*, apt or fit to fly, as A Volacious Creature.

Volage, *a* Also 6 *Sc* vollage. [a OF. and F. *volage* (volaʒ), f *voler* :—L. *volāre* to fly] Giddy, foolish, fickle, inconstant. (In later literary use reintroduced from mod. French.) Also in comb *volage-brained*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1284 She fulfilled of lustynesse, That was not yit twelve yeer of age, With herte wylde, and thought volage. *c* 1386 — *Manc T.* 135 Whan phebus wyf had sent for hir lemman Anon pay wroughten al her wil volage ?1402 QUIXLEY *Ballades* xvii in *Yorksh. Arch. Jrnl* (1909) XX 49 Vnto Gawayn may he be resemblyng, Curteys of loue, bot he was ouer volage 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* xiv. ii. (Roxb) 56 b, He [Eneas] hath the herte harde, volage & more orageo[us] than the see 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 194 A woman, variable as the winde Being of hir love unstable and volage. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurtha* (1557) 66 As a volage blamed man he fullye determined agayne to begynne and continue the warre . rather then to yelde hym selfe to deathe or captivitie 1549 *Compl. of Scotlande* 1 22 Oure vit is ouer febil, oure ingyne ouer harde, oure thochtis ouer volage, ande oure ieiris ouer schort *a* 1722 LD FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* (1759) I 484 Some doubted how far such volage expressions inferred treason, being but *lubricum linguæ*. *a* 1773 MRS E. MONTAGU in *Gairick's Private Corr* (1832) II. 375 Lord Lyttelton is more *volage*, more difficult to fix, than any of Messieurs les Maccaronis [1825 JAMIESON *Suppl* s v, He's unco volage o' his siller] 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xxii, As naturally alluring as beds of flowers to the volage butterfly 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxvi, Both [parties] are volage wine, tobacco, and the moon, influence both alike 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* VI I. 94 The volage, and somewhat indiscreet Princesse de Lurine

Hence †**Vo·lageness**. *Obs.*

1633 LD WARISTON *Diary* (S II S) 179 The fear of folks speaking, raying, and jesting at my sudaine chainge and volagnes disnaded me

Volageous, *a. Sc* ? *Obs* Also 5 **walageous**. [a. AF. *volag(e)ous*, f *volage* see prec.] = VOLAGE *a*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 455 He wes bath young, stout, and felloun, Richt ioly als, and volageous [*MS E* walageous] *Ibid* X 553, I wis sum dele volageous [*MS E* walageous], And lufit ane vench her in the toune. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc Dict* IV 699 *Volageous*, adj, very light, giddy, or boastful. Clydes[dale]

†**Volaille**. *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **vollayle**. [a. OF. *volaille* .—late L. *volātilia* fowls, neut. pl of L. *volātilis*, f *volāre* to fly] Poultry; fowls

1444 *Maldon Bye-law* in *Essex Herald* (188) 11 April 6/2 There shall be no man on the market day. selle, ne bye ne flesh, ne fyshe, vollayle, ne other vytayle, tyl the hour of pryme

†**Vola·lkali**. *Chem. Obs* [f. VOL(ATILE) *a.* + ALKALI.] Volatile alkali; ammonia.

[*c* 1789 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) IV. 438/2 Vol alkali.] 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) II 7 As pure Volalkali consists of mephitic air and inflammable air concreted together 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* v 142 Margraff found it to yield volalkali from some remains of the putrid wood that were still contained in it

Volant (vō·ulănt), *a* and *sb*. Also 6 **wolant**. [a F. *volant*, pres. pple. of *voler*, also as sb.; or ad. L. *volant-*, *volans*, pres. pple. of *volāre* to fly. Cf. also It, Sp., Pg. *volante*. In 1 b and 3 placed after the noun]

A. *adj* †**1.** a Riding at full gallop *Obs. rare*

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 57 They ranne volant one as fast as he might ouertake the other *Ibid* 58 b, After that ye king & his aides had performed their courses, they ranne volant at al commers. [Hence in Holinshed and Baker]

†**b.** *Mil.* So constituted as to be capable of rapid movement or action (Cf FLYING *ppl. a.* 4 d)

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 167 b, Certain French men came before Alexandrie & there kept a siege volant 1560 MAITLAND in E. Russell *Maitland of L.* (1912) II 57 For lack of money the camp volant cannot continue 1577 HOLINSHED *Hist Scot.* 479/1 in *Chron* I, The French army in Scotland..determined with a siege volant to keepe the Englishmen in Hadington from vitayles and all other reliefe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 160 Out of these Regiments was raised a squadron *volante* (or flying Regiment) which onely was to answere Alarums *Ibid* 176 Sir Henrie Powers squadron volant (or flying Regiment). 1633 T STAFFORD *Pac Hib* II xxi. (1821) 415 The Regiment volant (commanded by Sir Harvie Power) 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VI § 268 He sent Charles Cavendish , with a Party Volant of Horse and Dragoons, into Lincolnshire.

†**c.** Hovering between two sides *Obs.*—[1]

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I II § 25 (1740) 42 He was not, like the Party volant, waiting for Profers to determine him.

†**2.** *Volant piece*, an addition to the front of a helmet as a protection for the face, used especially in tournaments. *Obs.*

1509–10 in Meyrick *Anc Armour* (1824) II 251 These four knights shall present themselves in harneys for the tylt without tache or breket, wolant pece on the hedde [etc] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 123 To whiche coyffe or bassenet neuer armorer taketh hede, for it is euermore couered with the viser, barbet and volant pece [1824 MEYRICK *Anc Armour* II 263 The grand-guard, volant piece and gard de bras were put on with nuts which rendered pincers necessary]

3. *Her* Of birds, etc Represented as flying; having the wings expanded as if in flight.

Many special varieties, as *volant descendant*, *displayed*, *expansed*, etc, are explained in Berry's *Encycl Herald.* (*c* 1828) I. Gloss

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 29 b, R beareth Sable and Argente , two Faucons volante, and a Greyhounde cursante. 1599 R LINCHE *Fountain Anc Fiction* Fiij b, Downe from his shoulders depended a vestement, wherein was curiously proportioned the head of Medusa, on the one side of him were placed certaine Eagles volant 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xxiii 172 Heere also you see one gesture of a Fowle volant 1684 *Loud Gaz.* No. 1980/4 A Coat of Armes being a Faulcon volant between 3 Mullets with distinction of a half Moon. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Volant*, in Heraldry, is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying, or having its Wings spread out 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 143/2 Birds, according to their attitudes, are blazoned Volant, Displayed, Preying, etc 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop.* III (ed. 3) 66 Az. three butterflies volant or

4 Flying, able to fly, capable of flight

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 385 This is the onely four-footed Beast that's volant 1698 *Phil Trans* XX 267 As to the Fire Flies, I take them to be a Glow-Worm Volant 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 90 3/1 With Engine fatal to the Volant Kind 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* VI, I have considered the structure of all volant animals. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ France* I 366 A kind of volant beetle 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 300 In every part of the world there are animals adapted to the several parts, the volant living in the air, and the gradient on the earth 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 222 The volant, bright plumaged birds of heaven 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm.* XV 142 Then shall thousands of volant angels bear us down upon their wings

fig 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* V 1. § 50 English silver now was current, and our gold volant in the Popes Courts. 1789 E DARWIN *Bot Gard* II (1791) 60 The first Weighs with nice ear the vowel, liquid, surd, And breaks in syllables the volant word. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I 351 Let me in volant thought Ideal bliss renew. 1818 BP JEBB *Life & Lett.* lxvii 619 But, alas, my paper wings are very rarely volant. 1840 MRS TROLLOPE in *New Monthly Mag* LX 40 A sort of volant admiration that seemed ready to take wing, and fly off in whatever direction he might please to indicate. 1898 MEREDITH *Poems, Napoleon* I 11 Reverberant notes and long blew volant Fame

b. *transf.* Connected with flying.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI 3 But here, to carry on the volant metaphor , is a pretty little Miss [etc.].

5. Of things Passing rapidly through the air or space, as if by flight, floating lightly in the air.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 639 Alexander the Great, who ,lanced himselfe in maner of a starre volant in the aire, leaping out of the East into the West *Ibid* 791 The intelligent nature of heaven, he [Plato] calleth, a Chariot volant, to wit, the harmonicall motion and revolution of the world 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II I. XII 54 It may be thought that these flies volant proceed from sulphurous exhalations that rise out of the Earth 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II 286 The volant shadows that cross our British hills. 1798 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* (1799) II 167 The eddying smoke, quick flame, and volant spark. 1813 T BUSBY *Lucretius* II. IV. Comm p. VII, The poet distinguishes the volant films of substances from other portions of bodies. 1832 CAMPBELL *View fr. St. Leonard's* 75 Men's volant homes that measure liquid space On wheel or wing 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* XXII 150 She had always some volant ribbon or floating scarf to attend to and arrange. 1865 *Athenæum* 15 July 78/2 The car volant of Armida.

b. Moving rapidly or lightly, active, nimble. Also *fig* of discourse.

1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 176 Now have I brought this great Kings Reign to an end, in a volant discourse, and shall give you his Character in briefe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 561 His volant touch Instinct through all proportions low and high Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 75 Bards with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I xxxvi 251 Yes, my volant, my self-conducted quill, begun with the Sister 1759 [H DALRYMPLE] *Woodstock* (1761) 13 Their volant fingers o'er the chorded lyre, With modulating touch the artists ply 1805 H K WHITE *Rem* (1825) 95, I could in the caverns of the ocean flood, thrid the light mazes of thy volant foot. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II 277 Those dexter fingers, such volant summoners of sound 1897 DOWDEN *French Lit* v. III 367 He knew how to wing his verses with a volant [*sic*] refrain

†**c.** Of colours. Changing, iridescent *Obs*—[1]

1626 LANE *Contn Sqr's T* XI. 204 *note*, All colors vaunced, save white, . with all new volant dies of gallant dresse.

6 Characterized by, of the nature of, flight

1818 MRS ILIFF *Corfu* Poems (ed 2) 98 The games, the race, the wrestlers meed, The discus urged with volant speed 1831 *Blackw Mag* XXIX 263 What godlike grace in that volant motion! 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* XXII 446 A change from volant to non-volant habits of living 1892 C E CRADDOCK *In 'Stranger People's' Country* XVI 312 He turned to catch through the trees a flitting glimpse of her light dress, her volant attitude, she sped silently and secretly back to the waiting group on the porch.

7 Flounced; frilled (Cf. sense 3 below.)

1902 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug 3/2 The seamed skirt has the preference over the volant skirt.

B. *sb.* †**1** *To act, to keep* (*upon*), *the volant*, to hover between two parties, sides, or opinions *Obs*

a 1734 NORTH *Examen* I II. § 64 (1740) 63 And so they kept the Volant a good While, and did not declare on which Side they would fall *Ibid*, III VI § 69 474 The Dutch had acted the volant, and done enough, on the one Side or the other, to have kept the Fire alive. *a* 1734 — *Lives* (1826) III. 336 He chose to keep upon the volant, free to discourse and censure as he from time to time thought fit

2. = *Volant piece* (see sense 2 above). *rare*—[0]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 714 *Volant*, a piece of steel on a helmet, presenting an acute angle to the front.

3. A flounce or frill.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlew* 515/1 *Volant*, the French term denoting either a flounce, or a frill; both of which are descriptions of dress trimmings 1908 *Daily Chron* 17 June 6/5 Her muslin Empire dress had a deep white cloth 'volant'

4. = VOLET 2.

1898 *Daily News* 14 July 6/2 The most interesting of the late acquisitions is the pair of volants or shutters to Lionardo's Holy Family

Hence **Vo lantly** *adv*, in a volant manner.

1876 J ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 98 Two seraphs hovering o'er the fragile ark, Its puny canvas fanning volantly.

‖ **Volante** (volā·ntē). [Sp see VOLANT *a*] A two-wheeled covered carriage drawn by a horse ridden by a postilion (freq. with another horse attached at the side), used in Spanish countries.

Recent examples refer chiefly to Cuba

1791 J TOWNSEND *Journ Spain* (1792) I 105 You pay for a volanté with a good mule, attended by a guide, five shillings a day 1817 KEATINGE *Trav* I 55 He is an author for the closet (a snug parlour we should say in England), and not for a volante 1854 BARTLETT *Mex Boundary* I i, 8 Towards evening we took a volante and drove out to the bishop's palace 1878 *Masque Poets* 185 Drawn (behind a jaunty Black faced postilion) in a gay volante

Hence **Volantier**, the owner or driver of a volante

1791 J TOWNSEND *Journ Spain* I (1792) 77, I left Montpellier at five in the morning with a volantier of Barcelona

Volante, variant of VOLUNTY *Obs.*

Volapük, -puk (vɒ·lăpuk, -puk) [f *vol* world (alteration of E. *world*) + *a* connecting vowel, + *puk* speech (alteration of E. *speak*).] An artificial language, chiefly composed of materials from European tongues, invented in 1879 by a German priest, Johann M. Schleyer, as a means of international communication. Also *transf.*

1885 *Sat Rev* 3 Jan. 15/1 Volapük is the name of the recently invented world language, or universal tongue. 1888 *Contemp Rev* Sept 434 In his shop-fronts the Russian mercifully interprets his Cyrillian characters by that original volapuk of the world's infancy, the picture 1890 O W. HOLMES *Over Tea cups* V 99 Music will be the universal language—the *Volapük* of spiritual being

Hence **Vo·lapuker, Vo·lapükist**, an advocate or student of Volapuk.

1886 *Pall Mall G* 30 Dec 4/1 It seems that the Volapukists have published a directory giving the names and addresses of its disciples 1887 *Scott. Leader* 28 Nov 4 As much practice as in the case of a living language, would be needed to give the Volapuker facility in dialogue.

Volar (vō·ulăr), *a.*[1] *Anat.* [f VOLA + -AR.] Of or belonging to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot, palmar.

1814 WISHART tr *Scarpa's Treat Hernia* Explan p xvi, The term *volar* in the atlantal extremities is restricted, as in common anatomical language, to the parts within the palm of the hand. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 9 Any bone of similar function in connection with the tendons on the volar side of the hand 1885 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci.* I 353 Superficial volar [artery]: Very often of small size, so small that it terminates in the muscles of the thumb

Volar, *a*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. L. *vol-āre* to fly] Employed in flying.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 69 The volar membrane is attached more or less near to the middle of the back, in some of the Roussettes.

Volary (vō·ulări) Now *rare*. Also 7 **volarie, vollary**, 7–8 **volery**. [app. ad. F. *volière*, after types in -ARY, -ERY.]

1. A large bird-cage, an aviary. Also *fig* and in fig. context.

1630 B Jonson *New Inn* v 1, She now sits penitent and solitary, Like the forsaken turtle, in the volary Of the light Heart, the cage, she hath abused 1654 Flecknoe *Ien Years Trav.* 110 In lieu of imagining it flying about the world, we may imagin it rather pent up, and fluttering about some narrow Bird-cage or volary 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II 105 On the left hand before a Garden on the River-side, there is a Volary full of rare Fowl, as Estradges, Peacocks and others 1718 Ozell tr *Tournefort's Voy* II 235 The gardens, the volaries, the dog kennel, the falconry, the square and bazar are worth seeing ?1743 Lady M W Montagu *Lett., to Mrs Forster* (1893) II. 124, I find myself so improperly lodged as if I inhabited a volery. 1756 Mrs Calderwood in *Coltness Coll.* (Maitland Club) 186 Here is a flat, laid out like a parterre, and a volary, which is a little place with the face of it wire 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 5/3 Birds living happily in .confinement in very large cages, in spacious volaries

transf a 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods* xvi. Wks (Rtldg) 694/1, I thought thee then our Orpheus, that wouldst try, Like him, to make the air one volary. 1640 Carew *Poems* Wks (1824) 34 Yet thou hadst daintyes, as the skie Had only been thy volarie

attrib. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* vi iii. II 624/1 Edward Story, Esq; Volary keeper to King Charles II. 1684

2. *collect* The birds kept in an aviary. Also *fig.*

1693 Locke *Educ* § 94 An old Boy, at his first Appearance, with all the Gravity of his Ivy-Bush about him, is sure to draw on him the Eyes and Chirping of the whole Town Volery. 1745 tr *Columella's Husb.* viii x, These things wipe off and remove the nauseating of such of them [thrushes] as sit loitering in the aviaries, and make the whole volary more greedy and voracious.

† Volate. *Obs. rare.* (Meaning uncertain.)

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 27,] crofte and a volate [L. *volatam*] þat Hemmying preste was i-wonyd to have.

Volatic (vŏlæ·tik), *sb.* and *a* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad L. *volātic us*, f. *volāt-*, ppl. stem of *volāre* to fly.]

A. *sb* A winged creature.

a 1643 W Cartright *On Mr. Stokes* vi, How would they vex their Mathematicks, Their Ponderations, and their Statick's, To shew the Art of these Volaticks? 1657 Angier *Elegy* in S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.*, I've sometimes viewed thy small Volaticks flye Like golden atom's hov'ring in the sky.

B. *adj.* That flies or flits about, *spec.* in *Path.* of a variety of itch.

1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 71, I ordered a Cupping-glass to get out that Volatick Spirit, which daily ranged the whole body *Ibid* xvi 549 This Remedy is of so great efficacy, that presently the volatick Itch falls off dead 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* iii 292 Amidst the gloom volatic meteors blaze 1860 Mayne *Expos Lex.* 1336/2 *Volaticus*, . flying, flitting; inconstant, volatic

So Vola·tical *a. rare*—0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Volatical*, that flyes or goes away suddenly, flitting, inconstant

† Vola·tify, *v Obs.*—1 [f L. *volāt-* (cf. next) + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To render volatile.

1666 J. H *Treat Gt. Antid* 4 Poure thereon a pint and half of volatile Salt of Tartar volatified with spirit of Wine.

Volatile (vŏ·lătəil, -il), *sb.* and *a.* Forms. 4, 7–8 volatil, 5 -tille, 6–7 -till, 7 -tle; 4– volatile (4 -tyle). [a. OF and F. *volatil*, *-ile* (= Sp. and Pg. *volatil*, It *volatile*), or ad L. *volātilis* (also late L. *volātile* sb), f. *volāt-*, ppl. stem of *volāre* to fly]

A. *sb.* †1 *collect* Birds, *esp.* wild-fowl. *Obs.* (So OF. *volatil.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6386 Volatil sent þaim þat king 13 . *Coer de L* 4225 Off. Partryhches, plovers, and heroun, Off larkes, and smale volatyle 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* vii 14 Al that moueth vpon the erthe in his kynde, and al volatile after his kynde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4637 Of all þe fi utis on þe fold we fange at ouire will, Bath venyson & volatile & variand fisches *c* 1475 *Prompt Parv* 512/1 (K), Volatile, wyld fowle, *volatile* 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* iii xv, To noy the small the greit beistis had na will. Nor rauenous foulis the lytill volatill. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxxviii 36 As the fals fowler Deuoris the puir volatill he wylis to the net *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc) I 164 Espying that greate mortalitie not yett interred, disfigured by volatile and other wilde beastes

2. A winged creature; a bird, butterfly, or the like; a fowl. Usually in plural

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxvii. 31 [lxxviii 27] He rained vp hem pudre, flesshes, and volatils fe þered as grauel of þe se. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii 4, I haue made redy my mete, my boles and volatilis ben slayn 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xii v (Bodl MS), Alle oþer volatiles bringeþ forþe burþe vnneþe in a 3eere. 1632 Guillim *Heraldry* (ed 2) iii. xxi. 234 No lesse than other Volatiles, or flying Animals 1651 Biggs *New Disp* P 294 Nor is a volatile contrary to a Reptile. 1666 J. Davies tr. *Rochefort's Caribby Isles* 230 As to the Volatiles of this Country, there are Turkeys, Pintadoes, Parrots, Woodquists 1716 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX 530 That the Tongue of this Volatile was much commended will appear from the following Quotations 1750 G Hughes *Barbados* 61 By Animals I would be understood to mean such only as are generally termed Quadrupeds, Volatiles, and Insects 1819 H Busk *Vestiad* II 390 From that first ball where Orpheus, first of lutes, Drew reptiles, volatiles, pantiles, and brutes *c* 1876 R F Burton in Lady I Burton *Life* (1893) I iii 40 A dove not being procurable, its place was supplied by a turkey cock, and the awful gabbling of the ill-behaved volatile caused much more merriment than was decorous.

3. A volatile matter or substance

1686 W. Harris tr *Lemery's Chym* I xvii (ed. 3) 408 These volatiles ought to be taken always in some cold liquor and not in hot broth. 1709 T. Robinson *Vind. Mosaick Syst* 16 The Earth was only a confus'd Mass of Matter, consisting of Solids, Fluids, and Volatiles, all jumbled together 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I II § 7 248 Applying Volatiles to the Nose 1782 E Gray in *Med Comm* I. 33 Volatiles which had been given in order to encourage perspiration 1810 S Green *Reformist* II 2 The excessive heat of the place rendered the use of volatiles requisite to the delicate fair ones who composed this religious group 1840 L. Hunt *Legend Florence* II ii, Applying a volatile to her temples 1883 *Times* 6 June 5/2 The machine is fitted with a volatile the fumes of which cause instantaneous death

B *adj* †1. Of meal: So fine or light as readily to fly about. *Obs*

1597 A M *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 46/2 An astringent Plaster, made of Bolus, flower, or volatill meale, of whytes of Egges [etc] 1599 — *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 54/1 Sift them till they resemble volatile meale

2. Flying, capable of flying, volant.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 728 The Catterpiller toward the End of Summer waxeth Volatile, and turneth to a Butterflie, or perhaps some other Fly 1653 H. Cogan *Diodorus Siculus* 94 It produceth likewise all kinde of creatures both terrestrial and volatile, greater and stronger then other regions *a* 1676 Hale *Prim Orig Man* iv ii (1677) 304 The production of Animals aquatil and volatil preceded the production of terrestrial Animals 1719 J.T Philipps tr *Thirty-four Confer.* 308 Their Souls will be re-committed into Bodies two-footed, four footed, or volatile 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 64 One of those beautiful blue butterflies of Cashmere, which are at once so volatile and rare 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk* I 292 Pheasants by all that's volatile ! 1865 *Athenæum* 21 Oct 535/1 Conveyed by some volatile insect.

transf 1796 H Hunter tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 135 The seeds of the largest mountain trees are no less volatile. That of the maple has two membranous pinions similar to the wings of a fly 1812 J Cutler *Descr Ohio* 81 The cotton wood tree has been supposed to be the same as the lombardy poplar, but differs, at least, in the very large quantity of volatile, capillary pappus attached to the seeds.

b. Moving or flitting from one place to another, esp with some degree of rapidity.

1654 Vilvain *Epit Ess.* v, iii, Two Meteors, Thunder and Lightning volatil 1660 Jer. Taylor *Ductor* I iii. rule 1 § 5 It is like a fire stick which in the hand of a child being gently mov'd, gives a volatile and unfixed light 1856 *N Brit. Rev* XXVI 169 M De la Hire describes these muscæ as of two kinds, some permanent and fixed, and others as volatile, or flying about and changing their place, even though the eye be fixed

c. Characterized by rapid passage *rare*—1

1655 *Marrow Complements* 8 With volatile haste let us set forward to the temple

3 Of substances Characterized by a natural tendency to dispersion in fumes or vapour; liable to, or susceptible of, evaporation and diffusion, at ordinary temperatures.

1605 Timme *Quersit* Ded, Of which foure elements two are volatil, as water and ayre 1610 B Jonson *Alch* II, iii, Infuse vinegar, To draw his volatile substance and his tincture 1656 J Smith *Pract Physick* 252 Nitre is commended because it fixeth volatil things 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr* iv 74 Sulphur is fixt and not volatile 1708 J Philips *Cyder* I 91 How with heavy Bulk Volatile Hermes, fluid and unmoist, Mounts on the Wings of Air 1764 Reid *Inquiry* II. § 1 These volatile particles do probably repel each other 1789 W. Buchan *Dom Med* (1790) 437 A bit of sugar dipped in compound spirits of lavender, or the volatile aromatic tincture 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric Chem.* I (1814) 6 As soon as dung begins to decompose it throws off its volatile parts 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem Technol* (ed. 2) I. 49 The volatile or organic portion of coal is composed of the same elements as wood, peat and brown coal 1876 Routledge *Discov* 28 This preliminary treatment removes all the volatile matters, expelling the whole of the carbonic acid

transf 1769 E Bancroft *Guiana* 234 They afford a very strong, volatile, disagreeable smell

b. *Volatile salt* or *salts*

1639 G Platters *Discov Subterr Treas* 39 The fixed salt of any vegetable is different from the volatil or fugitive salt of the same 1662 R Mathew *Unl Alch* 20 Thy Salt doth also consist of three sorts, a fixed Salt, and a Nitrous, and a Volatil. 1670 W Simpson *Hydrol Ess* 30 The neatness and novelty of the word volatile salt 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 4 It affords a great deal of volatile Salt 1765 Sterne *Tr Shandy* vii ii, The nervous juices, with the fix'd and volatile salts, are all jumbled into one mass ! 1813 J Thomson *Lect Inflam.* 95 After smelling to volatile salts, or eating too much strong mustard, a pain is often felt above the eye-brows 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* I i iii, Few are so happy as the Duke d'Orleans and the Prince de Condé, who can themselves, with volatile salts, attend the King's antechamber

ellipt 1683 J Reid *Scots Gardiner* (1756) 80 Some have sown it [*sc* salt] on moist muirish land to great advantage, for being far from the sun they have little volatile

c. *Volatile alkali*, ammonia. (See Alkali 3.) Hence *Volatile-alkaline* adj

1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Alkali*, No body hath hitherto produced a volatile Alkaly from the Acids of the Mineral Kingdom *1766 Phil Trans* LVI. 98 The tincture produced did not effervesce with acids, but retained a volatile-alkaline smell 1800 Henry *Epit Chem* (1808) 121 Carbonate of ammonia retains, in a considerable degree, the pungent smell of the pure volatile alkali 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sci, Chem* 327 Ammonia was formerly denominated the volatile alkali

d. *Volatile oil* (see Essential 5 b).

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 229 Volatile oils are distinguished from the fixed oils by their acrid taste, their volatility, their aromatic odour, and their solubility in alcohol 1836–41 Brande *Man Chem* (ed 5) 1143 The volatile or essential oils are generally obtained by distilling the vegetables, or the parts of the plants which afford them, with water, in common stills 1880 Haughton *Phys Geogr* vi 301 Its flora is characterized by bulbous plants and those yielding volatile oils

e. Connected with volatilization

1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed 3) II 403 The inside of the volatile tube is coated with charcoal in the state of a fine black

4. Readily changing from one interest or mood to another, changeable, fickle, marked or characterized by levity or flightiness: a. Of the mind, disposition, etc

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* iv § 146 If the Volatile, and Unquiet Spirit of the Lord Digby had not prevailed with the King 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci* xiv 81 If we consider the volatile nature of those officious assistants, and the several causes which occur to scatter and disorder them. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 330 The French Temper is allow'd to be more volatile, and their Spirits more fluid than in other Nations 1759 Johnson *Idler* No 58 P 3 Sometimes occasions will be wanting to tempt the mind, however volatile, to sallies and excursions 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* I 115 Her spirits were volatile, but her heart was tender *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 527 Neither kindness nor the fear of punishment was able to restrain his volatile and restless disposition. 1861 Ld Brougham *Brit. Const* App. 461 The fickle, inconstant, volatile temper of the people

b. Of persons

1719 Vanbrugh in *Athenæum* (1890) 6 Sept 322/1 To think, that such a volatile gentleman should turn his thoughts & application to the duty of a Surveyors business, is a monstrous project 1745 J Mason *Self-Knowledge* iii 1 (1853) 167 What is it, but a Want of Self Knowledge and Self-Government, that makes us so unsettled and volatile in our Dispositions? 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an 1769 (1816) II 108, I was volatile enough to repeat to him a little epigrammatick song of mine 1830 D'Israeli *Chas I*, III vii. 129 Henrietta was nothing more than a volatile woman 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xxvii, Volatile, fickle, and childish as they generally were, they were soft-hearted and full of feeling 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 55 Either of these stories may among a people so volatile as the Carthaginians, perhaps be true.

elliptt 1756 C. Smart tr *Horace, Epist* I, xviii. (1826) II 259 The melancholy hate the merry, the volatile dislike the sedate

5. Evanescent, transient; readily vanishing or disappearing, difficult to seize, retain, or fix permanently.

1665 Jer Taylor *Unum Necess* v § 6 Those transient acts of devotion, or other volatile and fugitive instances of Repentance, are not the proper and proportion'd remedy to the evil of vicious habits 1661 K W *Conf Charac.* (1860) 58, I cannot give a more substantiall expression to such a violatile subject. 1686 Horneck *Crucif Jesus* xvii 499 Will you prefer a few airy, volatile joys before their safety? 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* III 234 Whatever Interpretations might have been made of this fragil and volatil Scripture 1756 Burke *Subl & B* Introd, This delicate and aerial faculty, which seems too volatile to endure even the chains of a definition. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Introd (1816) I 9 The incidents which give excellence to biography are of a volatile and evanescent kind 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* 1, In the Ottoman dominions wealth is a highly volatile blessing, not easily transmitted 1863 — *Crimea* (1877) I xiv 239 He was a buyer and seller of those fractional and volatile interests in trading adventures which go by the name of 'shares'. 1876 Mozley *Univ Serm* xi. 214 These are . mere volatile day dreams.

†6. Of the air Light, not oppressive. *Obs*—1

1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 328 The Air is Serene and Volatile, which is highly serviceable to the Respiration of all Living Creatures

Vo·latileness. [f. prec] The character or state of being volatile, volatility. Chiefly *fig*

a 1676 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I 1 (1677) 19, I do not see the Animal or Vital Spirits, neither can they, by reason of their subtilty and volatileness, be discovered immediately to the Sense *a* 1690 Hopkins *Expos* etc (1692) 314 This would fix that Volatileness and Flittiness of our Memories, and make every truth as indelible, as it is necessary. 1727 Bailey (vol II), *Volatileness*, volatile Nature, Fleetingness, also a Property of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat. 1766 *Life Quin* xii (1887) 48 Many mistakes which our immortal bard Shakespeare had by oversight, or the volatileness of his genius, suffered to creep into his works. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 314/1 With the volatileness of youth, he turned to his own amusements

Volatility (vŏlătı·lĭti). [ad. mod L. *volatilitas*, f. L. *volātilis* Volatile *a* Cf F. *volatilité* (1641), It. *volatilità*, Sp. *volatilidad*, Pg. *-idade*] The quality, state, or condition of being volatile, in various senses.

1. Readiness to vaporize or evaporate, tendency to be readily diffused or dissipated in the atmosphere, especially at ordinary temperatures.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 294 Heat causeth the Spirits to search some Issue out of the Body, as in the Volatility of Metals. 1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* 311 Essentiall or distilled Oyls, by reason of their volatility, not abiding decoction, are with difficulty made into a Sapo 1684–5 Boyle *Min Waters* 29 Of the fixity or volatility of the Saline part in strong fires 1718 Quincy *Compl Disp* 7 By Spirit is understood the most fine and subtile Parts of Bodies, which is discoverable by its Volatility and Quickness to the Smell and Taste *1757 Phil Trans* L 427 From one or more of which principles, I apprehend, the volatility or fixity of all minerals takes its origin 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II. 45 Ammonia warm has less action on zinc, on account, no doubt, of its volatility 1857 Miller *Elem Chem*, *Org* III 157 From its great volatility it [*sc* ether] is frequently employed for producing cold artificially 1880 MacCormac *Antiseptic Surgery* 103 The volatility of the acid renders any but recently prepared gauze untrustworthy

2. Tendency to lightness, levity, or flightiness; lack of steadiness or seriousness.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* XI II § 33 Those [recreations], which must needs be preacted by the fancy (such the volatility thereof) all the day before *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II 78 Consideration Fixes the Volatility of Thought, Till to itself the wandring Soul is brought 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* XVI, Such sprightliness of air and volatility of fancy as might have suited beings of a higher order 1792 A Young *Trav France* 279 Volatility and changeableness are attributed to the French as national characteristicks 1811 Shelley in Hogg *Life* (1858) I 379 Volatility of character evinces no capabilities for great affections 1870 Emerson *Soc & Solit* VIII. 171 The imagination infuses a certain volatility and intoxication 1871 Mozley *Univ Serm* VI 132 The inner life of man is a struggle with volatility and disorder.

3 Adaptability for flight Also *fig.*

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat* IX (1724) 212 [The soul must] be capable of mounting upwards, in proportion to the volatility of its vehicle 1841 Syd Smith in Lady Holland *Mem* (1855) I 125 The volatility of the butterfly.

4. Capacity for ready or rapid movement. *rare*—1.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 226 Musical pretensions are so much more calculated to promote unmeaning volatility of finger, than grace, taste, or expression

Hence **Volati·lityship** [-SHIP 3 b], used to designate a volatile person *rare.*

1771 P Parsons *Newmarket* II 134, I repeat my wishes that this may come to the hands of your volatilityship

Volatilizable (vǫlătələ·zăb'l), *a* [f Volatilize *v*] Capable of being volatilized, that may be rendered volatile

1818 W Phillips *Min & Geol* (ed 3) 30 There is another Alkali,..which, being volatilizable at moderate heat, is therefore termed Volatile Alkali. 1841 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl.* IV 63/2 The portion of the coal, which in common parlance is called 'bituminous', is in a solid or fixed state while in the coal, though, subsequently, it is volatilizable and assumes the form of gas 1876 Barfholow *Materia Med* (1879) 6 Iodine in vapor, iodoform, sal-ammoniac, bromine, and other volatilizable solids and gases.

Volatilization (vǫlătiləize·ʃən) [f next + -ation. Cf. F *volatilisation*, Sp. *-izacion*, Pg. *-ização*, It. *-izzazione*] The action or process of making volatile; the state of being volatilized.

1661 Boyle *Scept Chem* VI. (1680) 420 Multitudes of Chymists have attempted in Vain the Volatilization of the Salt of Tartar 1663 — *Usef Exp. Nat. Philos* II App. 373 This volatile red Balsam (especially if by this volatilization the Antimony have lost its Emetick property) we cannot but think endowed with more then ordinary Vertues. 1744 *Phil. Trans* XLIII 143 The Contagion of pestilential Fevers proceeds from a Subtilization and Volatilization of the perspirable Humours. 1782 *Ibid* LXXIII 55 Nor can this be attributed to the volatilization of the acid by heat 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip* IV (1842) 130 At higher temperatures, the volatilization and decomposition of these bodies would occasion inconvenience 1873 E Spon *Workshop Rec* Ser I XI In fusing the three metals together there is always a loss of zinc by volatilization

fig 1882 *Cent Mag* Sept. 783 Analyses of humor are apt to leave one rather serious, and to result in an entire volatilization of the humor

Volatilize (vǫ lătiləiz), *v.* [f Volatile *a.* + -ize Cf. F *volatiliser* (1611), Sp and Pg. *-izar*, It. *-izzare*]

1. *trans* To render volatile; to cause to evaporate or disperse in vapour.

1657 G Starkey *Helmont's Vind* To Rdr., Salt of Tartar volatilized, or made into a spiritual Elixir, with any essential oyle, is an absolute corrector of all vegetal poysons. 1672–3 Grew *Anat Pl, Anat Roots* (1682) 89 The Air-Vessels, or rather, the Aery Ferment contained in them, volatilizing only a smaller portion of the Sap 1755 *Phil. Trans* XLIX 341 Hence we see how necessary heat is, to volatilize the rancid oil 1778 Pryce *Min Cornub* 253 The Glass..is likely to detain any of the nobler Metals, which the arsenick might otherwise volatilize 1807 T. Thomson *Chem* (ed. 3) II 254 The acids belonging to the first order are crystallizable, and they may be volatilized by heat without undergoing decomposition. 1849 D Campbell *Inorg Chem.* 221 When the protochloride of uranium is carefully heated, so as not to volatilize it, this compound remains. 1874 tr *Lommel's Light* 153 If a fragment of zinc be volatilized between the carbon poles a series of beautifully coloured stripes are seen.

b *fig* To render light, airy, unsubstantial, etc.

1664 Power *Exp Philos.* Concl. 184 The greatest part of Humanity is [so] lost in Earth that nothing can volatilize them, and set their Reasons at Liberty. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess* (1862) 198 Beyond a certain point it is sure to volatilise and to disperse the intellectual energies. 1856 Merivale *Rom Emp* XLI (1865) V 121 Propertius is deficient in that light touch and exquisitely polished taste which volatilize the sensuality and flattery of Horace. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I 274 On the other hand [in Philo's philosophy] angels are sometimes volatilised into ideas

2 *intr* To become volatile; to evaporate.

1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Volatilisation*, To dispose the fix'd Salts of Plants to volatilise, the Process is to be begun by making them into a Sapa 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) II. 33 It does not give out its Acid in any heat, but rather volatilizes 1822 *Imison's Sci & Art* II. 125 It easily fuses and Volatilizes before the blow-pipe 1842 E A Parnell *Chem Anal* (1845) 21 The chlorine is expelled almost before the acid begins to volatilize 1880 MacCormac *Antiseptic Surgery* 152 The solution must be renewed from time to time as the carbolic acid volatilises

fig 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 15 Dec 454/2 To those who know pictures as very tangible things it is puzzling to find them volatilizing before their eyes and evaporating into a haze of words

Hence **Vo·latilized**, **Vo latilizing** *ppl. adys* Also **Vo·latilizer**, an apparatus for volatilizing.

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Volatilizing*, making volatile *c* 1789 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IV 513/1 To bring vinegar therefore nearer the state of tartar, we must deprive it of its fine volatilizing phlogiston. 1825 *J Nicholson Operat Mechanic* 724 The volatilised mercury is again condensed 1869 E A Parkes *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 87 The volatilising turpentine may carry into the air particles of plumbic carbonate 1878 Abney *Photogr* 282 The spectrum of the volatilised metal falls on the sensitive plate 1897 Kelvin in *Voice* (*N Y*) 23 Dec 5/2 The employment of medicinal vapors by means of a suitable volatilizer or vaporizer

Vola·tion. *rare.* [f L *vol-āre* to fly see -ation, and cf. the earlier Transvolation] The action of flying, volitation.

1755 Johnson, *Flight*, the act of using wings, volation ? 1787 Cowes (Cent.), The muscles of volation

†Volative, *a. Obs. rare* [f L *volāt-*, ppl. stem of *volāre* to fly + -ive.] Capable of flying

1613 R Cawdrey *Table Alph* (ed 3) 1673 O. Walker *Educ* 148 For example, an Eagle Is it a substance created? corporeal? volative? wilde? that flies single, not in flocks.

†Volatiza·tion. *Obs. rare* [f. next + -ation] = Volatilization.

1669 W Simpson *Hydrol Chym.* 76 A vital ferment, out of which the Archeus by a further volatization hews forth these spirits 1818 Accum *Chem Tests* 110 One hundred grains dried fully, but short of volatization

†Vo·latize, *v Obs* [f. Volat-ile *a* + -ize. Cf. Volatilize *v.*]

1 *trans* = Volatilize *v* 1.

1650 Ashmole *Chym. Coll* 96 If thou wouldst Volatize or Imbibe thy prepared Elixer 1671 J Webster *Metallogr.* XII 170 As easily as snow is volatized and melted in warm water 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys Dict* 75/1 A Lymphatick Juice, which it discharges into the gut to ferment and volatize the Meat 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 277 By this means the spirit of money jobbing and speculation goes into the mass of land itself, and incorporates with it By this kind of operation, that species of property becomes (as it were) volatized 1826 Henry *Elem Chem* I 6 The common still can only be employed for volatizing substances that do not act on copper

2 *intr.* = Volatilize *v* 2. *rare.*

1685 [Implied in *Volatizing* ppl a] 1812 Sir H Davy *Chem Philos* 271 It fuses at about 220° Fahrenheit, and volatizes slowly even before it fuses

Hence **†Vo·latized, Vo latizing** *ppl adys*

1671 J Webster *Metallogr* III 45 Æther, which some hold to be nothing else but pure volatiz'd Salt 1685 Boyle *Salubr Air* III Some Mineral Bodies of a very volatizing nature.

†Vo latory. *Obs.*—1 [Cf Volary and -atory] An aviary

1656 Heylin *Surv France* 61 Here we saw the Volatory full of sundry forain birds

†Volature. *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *volātūra*, f. *volāre* to fly.] A fluttering movement

1633 J. Done tr *Aristeas's Hist. Septuagint* 62 A little Wind entring within the vayle, running from low to high, making volatures and replies like waves

‖ Vol-au-vent (vǫlovan). [F., lit 'flight in the wind'.] A kind of raised pie, formed of a light puff paste filled with meat, fish, or the like

1828 Lytton *Pelham* I XXIV, The landlady, regaled him with cold *vol-au vent*, and a glass of Curaçoa *Ibid.* To think she should serve me so cruelly, after I had eaten so plentifully of the *vol-au-vent* 1846 Soyer *Cookery* 24 Serve [the sauce] in a vol-au-vent or wherever directed. 1899 Doyle *Duet* (1909) 90/1 Oyster patties or oyster vol-au vents

Volbet, obs. Sc. form of Woobet

Volborthite. *Min.* [Named (1837) after its discoverer, Alexander von *Volborth*, a Russian scientist] 'Hydrous vanadate of copper, barium and calcium, found in small, yellowish-green crystals' (Chester).

1844 Dana *Min* (1868) 611 1878 Lawrence tr *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 41 Volborthite occurs as an accessory ingredient in many sandstones of the Permian formation of Russia.

Volc, southern ME. variant of Folk.

Volcan (vǫ lkăn). Now *rare* [a F and Sp. *volcan* (Pr *volca*), ad. L. *Volcān-us*, *Vulcān-us*. see Vulcan] = Volcano *sb.* 1. Also *attrib*

1577 Frampton *Joyful News* 31 Other Sulphur founde nigh vnto the Volcan of Nicaraga 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III XXIV 193 Of the Volcans or Vents of fire *a* 1676 Hale *Prim Orig Man* 190 The like Volcans or Fiery Eruptions happen sometimes in the Land subjected to the Sea 1697 Dampier *Voy* I. VIII 225 Then the Volcan of Guatimala appeared in sight. 1850 Lowell *New Year's Eve* II, If we our faces turned When volcan glares set all the east aglow 1893 Rider Haggard *Montezuma's Dau* XV, Those that have seen the sun rise over the volcans of Tenoctitlan *Ibid* XXIII, Within fifteen years the volcan Popo had ceased to vomit smoke and fire

Volca·nean, *a. rare*—1 [Cf. Volcanist] Maintaining the igneous origin of certain geological formations

1852 Th. Ross tr *Humboldt's Trav* I i 36 A mountain in Saxony, celebrated on account of the disputes of volcanean and neptunean geologists

‖ Volcane llo. Pl. **volcanelli** [It., dim. of *volcano* Volcano *sb*] A small volcano, esp as forming one of a group.

1888 Doughty *Arabia Deserta* I 395 The volcanelli appeared standing so thick that bye and bye I counted above thirty at once

Volca·nian, *a. rare.* [f. Volcan-o *sb* + -ian. Cf Vulcanian *a.*] Of or pertaining to, resembling that of, a volcano.

1820 Keats *Lamia* I 155 A deep volcanian yellow took the place Of all her milder-mooned body's grace 1869 J. Phillips *Vesuv.* VIII 203 This safety-valve for the volcanian pressure

Volcanic (vǫlkæ·nik), *a.* (and *sb*). Also 8–9 -ick. [a. F *volcanique* (= Sp and Pg. *volcanico*), f. *volcan* Volcan *sb.*; or directly f. Volcan-o + -ic. Cf. Vulcanic *a.*]

1. Of ashes, etc.: Discharged from, produced or ejected by, a volcano or volcanoes

1774 in G Forster *Voy round World* (1777) I 591 The country being strewed with volcanic cinders 1777 *Ibid* I 568 Our road was intolerably rugged, over heaps of volcanic stones 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 402 Of Volcanic Scoriæ. Their texture is cavernous, but never fibrous *Ibid.* 410 Of Volcanic Ashes, Sand, Pouzzolana [*sic*], Trass, Tufa, and Piperino 1832 Lyell *Princ Geol.* (1835) II 243 This volcanic dust when it fell was an impalpable powder 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It Isl* I 19 The winds and the birds clothe its volcanic soil with vegetation 1877 Huxley *Physiogr* XII 191 In some cases, the lava is broken into such fine particles that it is known as *volcanic dust* or sand

b Used *spec* with names of rocks, minerals, etc

1811– *Volcanic tufa, tuff* [see Tufa 1 b, Tuff 1 b]. 1815 Aikin *Min* (ed 2) 99 Volcanic or Specular Iron occurs in very compressed and irregular crystals 1850 Ansted *Elem Geol*, *Min.* etc § 413 Pumice or Volcanic ash, is a light spongy modification of obsidian 1852 Brande *Dict Sci.* (ed 2) App. 1421 *Vulcanite*, a mineralogical synonym of the pyroxene, or volcanic garnet 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits* XIII. *Religion* Wks (Bohn) II 96 As volcanic basalts show the work of fire which has been extinguished for ages 1867 Bloxam *Chem* 267 The ammonia which is evolved from the Tuscan boracic acid employed in this process is known in commerce as Volcanic ammonia. 1868 Watts *Dict Chem.* V. 528 Sulphur occurs native, in opaque, lemon-yellow, crystalline masses (volcanic sulphur).

c. *Volcanic bombs, glass* (see quots).

1798 R Jamieson *Mineral. Shetl Isl* etc. 56 Any appearance of what the Volcanists call volcanic bombs 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III Gloss 83 *Volcanic Bombs*, volcanos throw out sometimes detached masses of melted lava, which, as they fall, assume rounded forms (like bomb-shells), and are often elongated into a pear shape *c* 1840 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI. 527/2 Volcanic Glass Obsidian. 1850 Ansted *Elem Geol., Min* etc § 413 Obsidian or Volcanic glass is also a well known volcanic product

d. *sb. pl.* Rocks due to volcanic action

1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVII 128 These volcanics in most cases, have been subjected to deforming pressures which have converted them into schists.

2. Due to or caused by a volcano or volcanoes.

1776 Sir W Hamilton *Campi Phlegræi* II Many Islands . whose Volcanick origin seems to be evidently pointed out *c* 1790 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) VI 286/1 Six days after the immense volcanic eruption in Iceland had ceased. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* VIII (1818) II 347 The cause of those volcanic shocks, which finally overwhelm the island Atlantis 1833 N Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) II 135 Examining its structure as exposed to view by volcanic or other convulsions. 1876 Page *Adv Text bk Geol* XVI 304 Thought by some geologists to be of volcanic origin

b. Of or pertaining to a volcano or volcanoes

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 687/1 To account for the volcanic fire, Dr Woodward and others have had recourse to the hypothesis of a central fire 1828–32 Webster s v, Volcanic heat 1833 Lyell *Princ Geol* III 362 That great masses of subterranean lava in the volcanic foci may remain in a red hot or incandescent state 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* X *Wealth* Wks II 72 Steam views with the volcanic forces which twisted the strata 1877 Huxley *Physiogr* 189 At the mouth of the volcanic pipe, there is usually a funnel-shaped opening known as the crater.

c Relating to volcanoes.

1828 Duppa *Trav Italy*, etc 94 Vesuvius. makes a great feature in volcanic history.

3. Characterized by the presence of volcanoes, composed of volcanoes, consisting of materials produced by igneous action.

c 1789 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) IV 461/1 That species of ore, is to be met with only in volcanic countries 1794 R J Sulivan *View Nat* II 171 In America, particularly the Southern America, what a volcanic chain! with Cotopaxi for its principal link 1832 De la Beche *Geol Man* (ed 2) 19 Hot springs are common to the volcanic districts of different parts of the world 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* II 80 A volcanic tract of similar character is found on Stinking river 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci, Inorg Nat* 180 The lava itself is seen where it has burst through the sides of volcanic hills

b. Of the nature of a volcano.

1833–4 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI 740/1 Constitution of a Volcanic Mountain in General. 1872 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 235 The great volcanic vent of the last-mentioned mountain

4 *fig.* Resembling or characteristic of a volcano, or the attributes of this, violently explosive, or latently capable of sudden and violent activity.

a 1854 H Reed *Lect Eng Lit.* III (1855) 96 The revolutions were not sudden, devastating, volcanic eruptions 1862 'Shirley' (J Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* IX 407 The military despotism of Napoleon was a volcanic power, which perpetually threatened the tranquillity of Europe. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref Ch Eng.* II 486 His [*sc* Charles I's] gentleness and love of peace were ill-fitted for the volcanic age in which his lot was cast.

b. Of the mind, passions, etc. Intensely fervid or violent; full of latent or suppressed violence. Also occas. of persons.

1807 D'Israeli *Cur Lit.* (ed 5) II 71 His volcanic head flamed with imagination 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav* Ps XXXIX 3 His volcanic soul was tossed with an inward ocean of fire 1872 Liddon *Elem Relig* I. 4 The tremendous force of the volcanic passions latent in human nature 1883

Harper's Mag July 243/2 *Besant.* But Hugo reaches as high and goes as deep as anybody ..*Spencer* But isn't he rather—rather volcanic.

5. = VOLCANEAN *a rare*—¹.

1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Estate Culross* 31 It is a field well worth being explored by a volcanic Mineralist

6. *Comb*, as *volcanic-like, -looking* adjs

1800 LEYDEN *Tour Highlands* (1903) 132 The red conical top of the volcanic-like hill. 1854 A R WALLACE in *My Life* (1905) I. xx 335 A coarse, volcanic looking gravel

Hence **Volcanico-**, combining form, in the sense 'volcanic and —', as in *volcanico-marine* adj.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl Oryctol.* 260 The Brecciæ of Nice, the volcanico-marine valley, as it is called by St. Fond

Volca·nically, *adv.* [See prec. and -ICALLY.]

1. In an explosive, eruptive, or fiery manner, with sudden violence.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1858) 274 The accumulation of offences is too literally exploded, blasted asunder volcanically 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* v 127 The energies.. were restrained by the Aeolians within the sphere of individual emotions, ready to burst forth volcanically. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxv, Here, in this apparently unimpassioned place, novelty had volcanically started up

2. In respect of a volcano or volcanoes; with regard to volcanic nature.

1886 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 4/7 Astronomically, it [the earth] is solid in its relations; volcanically, it is of liquid or plastic character 1892 *Ibid.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Cotopaxi .. comports itself, volcanically speaking, in a regular and well-behaved manner.

Volcanicity (vɒlkăni·sĭti). [ad. F. *volcanicité*, or f. VOLCANIC *a.* + -ITY. Cf VULCANICITY.] Volcanic action, activity, or phenomena.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav Humboldt* XXVII. 411 Volcanicity, or the influence which the interior of our planet exercises upon its external envelope. 1883 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 245 One of those earthquakes called perimetric, that are due to a local volcanicity

Volcanism (vɒ·lkăniz'm). [a. F. *volcanisme*: see VOLCANO *sb.* and -ISM, and cf. VULCANISM.] The state, condition, or character of being volcanic; volcanic action or phenomena.

1869 J. PHILLIPS *Vesuv* v 150 Even if no other indication of former volcanism be traceable. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk* 276 The vast number of fissures appeared hardly to connect themselves with any known phase of volcanism 1895 *Pop Sci. Monthly* Mar. 577 Much more attention than formerly is now paid to the study of volcanism

Volcanist (vɒ·lkănist). [f. VOLCAN-O *sb* + -IST, or a. F. *volcaniste*.]

1. An asserter of the igneous origin of certain geological formations; a Plutonist or Vulcanist.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed 2) I. 445 This theory having appeared unsatisfactory to many of the volcanists themselves, they next devised [etc.] 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Min & Geol* 68 Two distinct parties, distinguished according to the notion they embrace, by the appellations of Volcanists and Neptunists. 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol., Min.* etc Gloss., *Volcanist.* A term of reproach belonging now only to the history of geology.

2 One who studies or is versed in volcanoes.

1828-32 WEBSTER. 1848 DAUBENY *Descr Volcanos* 142 The neighbouring country to the north of Vicenza is interesting to the volcanist

Vo·lcanite [1]. *Min. rare*—° [f. VOLCAN-O *sb.* + -ITE, or a. F. *volcanite*] (See quot. and cf. VULCANITE 1.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Volcanite*, a mineral otherwise called augite [Hence in later Dicts.]

Vo·lcanite [2]. *Min.* [f. *Volcan-o* one of the Lipari Islands + -ITE [1] 4] (See quot.)

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 1004 *Volcanite*, selenide of sulphur

Volca·nity. *rare.* [f. VOLCAN-IC *a.* + -ITY. Cf. VOLCANICITY.] a. Volcanic nature, quality, or character. b Volcanic phenomena; volcanicity.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 433 Their volcanity is established by their colour, grain, and the scoriæ, that accompany them. 1892 *Literary World* 22 July 70/1 Some such work.. in which the general principles of Volcanity can be studied

†**Volcaniza·tion.** *Obs.*—¹ [Cf. next, and F. *volcanisation*] The process of undergoing, or the state of having undergone, change by volcanic heat or action.

1798 tr. *Spallanzani's Trav Sicilies* vi I. 191 The limits of the volcanization of the Phlegrean fields.

Vo·lcanized, *ppl a. rare.* [ad. F. *volcanisé* (Buffon, etc.), f. *volcan* VOLCAN· see -IZE.] Affected or altered by volcanic action or heat.

1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* 286 The French naturalists, asserting the depth to be twenty feet of beds of earth, formed of the ruins of what they style the primitive (granite) and volcanized mountains. 1798 tr *Spallanzani's Trav Sicilies* vi I 190 So as to form a soil entirely volcanized. *Ibid.* vii I. 200 In a volcanized country, where stones of any other than a volcanic nature are not to be found.

Hence **Vo·lcanize** *v. trans.* (Cf. VULCANIZE *v*)

1828 WEBSTER (citing Spallanzani), and in later Dicts.

Volcano (vɒlkē·no), *sb.* Also 7-9 **vulcano.** Pl. **volcanoes** (7-9 -os, -o's). [a. It. *volcano* (Florio, 1598), *vulcano* (Florio, 1611) :—L. *Vol-, Vulcānum*, acc. of *Volcānus* VULCAN. Cf VULCAN.]

1. *Physiogr.* A more or less conical hill or mountain, composed wholly or chiefly of discharged matter, communicating with the interior of the globe by a funnel or crater, from which in periods of activity steam, gases, ashes, rocks, and freq streams of molten materials are ejected.

See also *mud-, pseudo-volcano* s v MUD *sb* 5, PSEUDO- 2 *a* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr* VIII xiv 686 A Vulcano or flaming hill, the fire whereof may be seene aboue 100 miles. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 85 They regarded those mighty Vulcanos as the Courts of Pluto 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 25 He that would needs peep into mount Vesuvius, and search the depth of its vulcano's 1788 GIBBON *Decl & F* XXXIX. IV 42 The vulcano of Lipari, one of the flaming mouths of the infernal world 1830 W TAYLOR *Hist Surv. Germ Poetry* II 467 Unusual events, earthquakes, inundations, and vulcanoes altered the face of the planet

β. 1690 T BURNET *Theory Earth* II 55 The burning mountains or volcano's of the earth 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 271 The seeds of subterraneous minerals..sometimes cause earthquakes and furious eruptions of volcano's 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* II. 66 A volcano, or burning vent among the hills 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* III 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue 1773 BRYDONE *Tour Sicily* II (1809) 16 Of all the volcanoes we read of, Strombolo seems to be the only one that burns without ceasing 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 85 Some heav'n-protected isle, Where no volcano pours his fiery flood 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* § 221 Hill country [in the moon] broken up in the most tremendous manner by volcanoes of all sizes 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 198 Submarine volcanoes occasionally give rise to new land.

fig. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits* xiv *Literature* Wks (Bohn) II. 173 The island is a roaring volcano of fate, of material values, glutted markets, and low prices 1898 D. C MURRAY *Tales* 207 You're going to offer your old second hand volcano of a heart to that fresh innocence?

b. An eruption or discharge *of* flame.

1716-20 *Lett Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I 65 The very Eruptions, or Vulcano's of Flame, which are observed to burst out from it on all Sides.

c *transf.* (See quots)

1784 COWPER *Task* III 737 The eclipse That metropolitan volcano's [*sc* chimneys] make, Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long 1890 *Cent Dict*, *Fizgig*, a firework, made of damp powder, which makes a hissing or fizzing noise when ignited; in one form called by boys a *volcano*

2. *fig* A violent feeling or passion, esp one in a suppressed state

1697 SIR T P BLOUNT *Ess* 143 Blow him into a Flame, and you may see Vulcano's, Hurricans and Borasco's in him 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* II, A whole volcano of bitter feelings burned in his bosom, and sent streams of fire through his veins 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XXV 352 Nursing this volcano of wrath in his breast. 1883 MEREDITH *Woods of Westermain* III, Love, the great volcano, flings Fires of lower Earth to sky

b. A state of things liable to burst out violently at some time.

1853 C BRONTE *Villette* IX, On the edge of a moral volcano that rumbled under my feet 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, An outburst of the social volcano which some think exists below modern society.

3 *attrib.*, as *volcano-fire, immortality, land, -mountain*, etc.; **volcano-ship**, a kind of fire-ship.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) VI 2174 The next, a volcano-mountain, may readily be known by the smoke issuing from the top 1804 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep to Ld Mayor* Wks 1812 V 208 A great city orator and *eleve* of John Wilkes, Of volcano immortality 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 589 Like mountain-twins that from each other's veins Catch the volcano fire and earthquake-spasm. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 2) 133 As these scenes, Fire-fountains, and volcano utterances, evince 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* XIII. II 157 York had distinguished himself by having sprung on board the burning volcano-ship at the siege of Antwerp 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 62, I have seen the other face of it It is the old volcano land.

Volca·no, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To attack (a person) in a manner suggestive of a volcano b. *intr.* To blaze or belch fire like a volcano

1866 MEREDITH *Victoria* XXIX, Manœuvre your cigar The plan is, to give half-a dozen bright puffs, and..when you see an Italian head, volcano him like fury 1878 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 432 The great cannon volcanoing through all

Volca·noism, *rare*—¹. [f. VOLCANO *sb* + -ISM.] The action of a volcano, eruption.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x, Not blaze out, or the seldomest possible blaze out, as wasteful volcanoism to scorch and consume!

Volcano·logist. [See VOLCANOLOGY and -OLOGIST.] = VULCANOLOGIST.

1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 216 A result worthy of examination by volcanologists. 1905 W J SOLLAS *Age Earth* III 72 Signor Sambon, an experienced and intrepid volcanologist

Volcano·logize, *v rare*—¹. [See next and -IZE.] *intr.* To prosecute studies in volcanic phenomena.

1886 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc Writ* (1876) II 69 He has gone to geologize and volcanologize and so forth in Auvergne.

Volcano·logy. [f. VOLCANO *sb.* + -(O)LOGY.] = VULCANOLOGY

1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug 210/3 The Progress in volcanology and seismology for 1885 1889 *Pall Mall G* 23 Oct 3/2 Students will find comparatively little that is new to them, as volcanology, in this easy-going volume

Volck, southern ME variant of FOLK.

Vold(e, southern ME varr. of FOLD *sb* and *v.*

Volde, obs. form of *would* WILL *v.*

Vole (vōul), *sb.*[1] Also 7, 9 **vol.** [a. F. *vole* (1642), app f. *voler*, ad. L. *volāre* to fly.] The winning of all the tricks in certain card-games, as écarté, quadrille, or ombre. Freq *to win the vole.*

1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV i, Pug has sent me to you to bring you down to Cards again; She'll never forgive you the last Vol you won 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 7 Mar, I played at ombre for three hours There were three voles against me, but [I] came off for three shillings and sixpence 1728 VANBR. & CIB *Prov Husb* V III, Unless sometimes winning a great Stake, laying down a Vole, *sans prendre* may come up, to the profitable Pleasure you were speaking of 1741 MRS E MONTAGU *Lett* (1813) II 111 Many there would have gone twice as far to have saved a vole at quadrille 1778 *Camp Guide* 12 To win a great—battle—I think from my soul, Is rather more dubious, than Quadrille the vole 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XVI 224 Cards answer'd to her call..'A vole!' a vole!' she cried, 't'is fairly won' 1861 *Macm Mag* Dec 131 Unless the winners should choose to undertake to make all the ten tricks [in Quadrille], which is called the vole 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I 21 'A gentle flutter at ecarté' 'In which you began with King and vol each game, I wager'

b. *To go the vole*, to run every risk in the hope of great gain; to try all shifts.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq* IV, Who is he?—why, he has gone the vole—has been soldier, ballad singer, travelling tinker, and is now a beggar 1827 — *Jrnl* (1890) II 62 He thinks Cadell's account must turn up trumps, and is for going the vole 1895 *Daily News* 27 May 8/3 In the old phrase he 'went the vole,' he would be colossal, or a blank failure

Hence **Vole** *v intr*, to win the vole. *rare*—¹

1735 POPE *Donne's Sat* IV. 146 Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady vole, But some excising Courtier will have toll.

Vole (vōul), *sb* [2] [Orig *vole-mouse*, ad Norw **vollmus* (Icel. *vallarmús*), f *voll* (Icel. *vollr*, Sw. *vall*) field + *mus* mouse.] One or other of various rat- or mouse-like quadrupeds, esp. the short-tailed field-mouse, *Microtus* (formerly *Arvicola*) *agrestis*; the water-rat, *M amphibius*, and the red or bank vole, *Evotomys glareolus*, also, the genus or genera to which these belong Also †*vole-mouse.*

1805 BARRY *Orkney* III. 1 314 The Short-tailed Field Mouse, which with us has the name of the *vole mouse* 1828 J. FLEMING *Brit Anim* 23 Arvicola. Vole —No subsidiary incisors Roots of the grinders simple Tail round and hairy. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 114 The Voles have three grinders above and below *Ibid*, The Musquash, which is a Vole with semi-palmated hind-feet *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III 115 The true Voles number about fifty known species

attrib 1896 *Daily News* 21 Apr 6/2 May the vole-plague ravage the land of those who neglect this plain featured fact! 1906 *Country Side* 6 Jan 100/3 A committee of gentlemen who had come specially to investigate the 'vole' question

b. With distinguishing terms (see quots and prec., also WATER-VOLE)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 114 The *Alsacian Vole lives under ground like the Mole 1843 *Zoologist* I 72 The *bank vole or bank mouse 1888 *Encycl brit* XXIV 278/1 The Bank-Vole (*Arvicola glareolus*) 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 114 The *Economic Vole. inhabits a sort of oven-shaped chamber 1828 J FLEMING *Brit. Anim* 23 The *field vole is most destructive in gardens to seeds 1864 [H W WHELWRIGHT] *Spring Lapl* 239 Besides these we had another species of field vole (the *Lemmus medius*, Nilss) which is peculiar to the north 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 114 *Meadow Vole Size of a Mouse, reddish ash-colour. 1896 LYDEKKER *Brit Mammals* 308 The *northern Vole (*Microtus ratticeps*), and the *Siberian Vole (*M gregalis*) 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 633/1 Fauna of the Alps. [includes] the *snow-vole (*Arvicola nivalis*)

Hence **Voledom,** the world of voles. *rare*—¹.

1892 *Chambers's Jrnl* 25 June 407/2 The young mice being greedily gulped down by the black bogies, whose appearance must be the prevailing terror of voledom

Vole, southern dial. variant of FOAL.

Vole, Volee, obs. forms of VOLLEY *sb.*

†**Vo·lency.** *Obs rare.* [ad. L (post-class) *volentia* will, inclination.] The power of willing or determining to act in a certain way.

1686 H MORE in J Norris *Lett* (1688) 208 Nor can [I] conceive but that the free Agency we are conscious to ourselves of, is placed in the soul as Volent as much as Intelligent, because this Volency, as I may so speak, is implyed in her Attention or Advertency 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I 552 This is another kind of agency, and for distinction sake we shall beg leave to call it free volency (for the speculative will allow one another to coin a word upon occasion) so the question is not whether a man be a free agent but a free volent

†**Volens nolens,** var NOLENS VOLENS. *Obs*

1602 W WATSON *Quodlibets* 58 Yet must they keepe such a strait watch, continually, as *volens nolens* their will must not be theirs, but their superiors 1620 SHELTON *Quix* II lx. 404 If I should whip Sancho, *volens nolens* 1634 W WOOD *New Eng Prosp* (1865) 59 A wronged servant shall have right *volens nolens* from his injurious master.

Volent (vōu·lĕnt), *a* and *sb* [a. L *volent-, volens*, pres. pple. of *velle* to will, wish, desire.]

A *adj.* Exercising, or capable of exercising, will or choice in respect of one's conduct or course of action.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol Treat* II. 47 They say the appetit confined to good is volent, and therefore free 1686 [see VOLENCY] 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I VI 358 Nor do they [*sc* eternal truths] depend upon the mind of God as decretory or volent, but only as intelligible or exhibitive 1849 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* LXVI 388, I leave the body to moulder, and I go sentient, volent, intelligent, whitherso ever I am called

†**B.** *sb.* One who freely chooses or determines the course of action which he follows. *Obs. rare*

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 552 Upon this supposition man is a free agent, and a free volent, [See also VOLENCY]

Hence †**Vo·lently** *adv*, willingly. *Obs*–1
1614 T Adams *Diuells Banket* IV 183 Into the pit they runne against their will, that ranne so volently, so violently to the brinkes of it

Volente, variant of Volunty *Obs*

†**Volentine.** *Obs rare* In 4 vilentyne, 5–6 *Sc* walentyne, valantene [Alteration of OF. *volatile, voletile* (see Volatile *sb*), perh. influenced by *volant* Volant *a*] *coll* Birds, fowls.
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3555 He made him murie al þilke day, For vilentyne [F *volatisses*] he fond ynow On ryuer and on lake *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 918 All birdis he ie-balkit, that wald him nocht bowe, Thus wy cit he the walentyne [*v r* valantene] That all the fowlis [etc]

Volero, obs. variant of Bolero.

Volery, obs. form of Volary

‖ **Volet** (*vole*). Also 8 *dial* volleat [a. OF. *volet, vollet* kerchief, or mod F. *volet* shutter, etc, f. *voler*, a. L. *volāre* to fly.]
†**1.** A kerchief or veil worn at the back of the head by ladies *Obs*
1398 *Will of Assheborn* (Comm Crt London), Unam flamiolam parisiam vocatam volet 1407 *Nottingham Rec* II 52 Pro ij volets de Northfolk-thred, xd
† b *dial.* A handkerchief *Obs.*
1788 Vallancey *Voc Bargie* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* II. 34 *Volleat*, a handkerchief
2. One of the wings or side-compartments of a triptych. (Cf. Volant *sb.* 4)
1847 Wornum *Hist Paint.* xxiii 317 This picture was painted in 1410, It consists of a centre and two volets or revolving doors, which close upon it 1848 Mrs Jameson *Sacr & Leg. Art* (1850) 227 On the volet to the right is the supper in the house of Levi.

Volewen, southern ME. var Follow *v.*

Voley, obs. f. Volley. **Volf(e**, obs. Sc. ff. Wolf *sb*

†**Volge.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L *volgus, vulgus* Vulgus.] The mob, the common crowd
1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV xxix (1647) 219 He would prefer to fight with any mean person, if cried up by the volge for a tall man. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* XI. IV. § 32 One had as good be dumb, as not speak with the Volge 1663 Heath *Flagellum* (1672) 29 Nor did the Volge know when, nor could their Bouteseus tell where to cease

†**Vo·lger.** *Obs*–1 [ad obs F. **volgere, vulgere*, var of *voglaire, veuglaire*, etc.. see Godefroy s v. *vouglaire* and cf. Fowler 3] A species of ordnance, longer and less powerful than the bombard.
a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 121 The ordinaunce of bombardes, curtawes, and demy curtaux, slinges, canons, volgers and other ordinaunce

†**Volgivagant,** *a Obs.*–0 [f. L. *volgi-, vulgivag-us* roving + -ant] (See quot.)
1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Volgivagant, Vulgivagant*, pertaining to the common people, poor, base, mean, incertain, inconstant.

†**Vo·lible,** *a*1 *Obs rare.* [ad. L. *volūbilis*, f. *volvĕre* Volve *v* : see -ible] Capable of turning or of being turned round.
1382 Wyclif *Ezek* x. 13 He clepide the ilk wheelis volible, or turnynge about 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 279 This beast [*sc* the hedgehog]. is called red, sharp, maryne, volible, and rough

†**Vo·lible,** *a* 2 *Obs.*–1 [f. L. *vol-*, stem of *volo* I wish] Capable of being wished or desired
1675 Baxter *Cath Theol* II. I. 76 As sensible good is apprehended by the Intellect, and made volible

Volipresence. *rare.* [f as prec. see Presence.] (See quots.) So **Vo·lipresent** *a.*
1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl.* III 2415 The glorified body is volipresent, that is, its presence was subject to the will of Christ 1892 *Mag Chr Lit* Apr 3/1 (Stand), The Saxon Churches generally acknowledged a potential presence (volipresence, multipresence) of the human nature of Christ

†**Vo·litable,** *a Obs.*–1 [f L *volit-āre*. see Volitate *v* and -able] Volatile.
a 1690 Hopkins *Serm John* iii 5 Disc (1694) III 120 Their Prayers may be so importunate and earnest as if they would take no denial from God: But yet this Vollitable Spirit is soon spent

Volitant (*vo* litănt), *a* [ad. L. *volitant-, volitans*, pres pple. of *volitāre* see next]
1. Flitting, flying, or constantly moving about.
1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 340 We are golden averages, volitant stabilities, .houses founded on the sea 1858 Lewes *Sea-side Studies* 358 That snowy mass of cloud rose from the surface of this brilliant, buoyant, volitant, sea. 1891 *Cent Dict* s v, The bat is a volitant quadruped
2. Characterized by flitting or flying to and fro.
1857 *Fraser's Mag* July 65/1 The tremulous volitant motion of breeze upon wave

Volitate (*vo* litēt), *v* [f. L *volitāt-*, ppl. stem of *volitāre*, freq. of *volāre* to fly]
1 *intr* (See quots.) ? *Obs.*
1623 Cockeram I, *Volitate*, still to wander or flie vp and downe 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Volitate*, to flie often, to run in and out, or to and fro often
2 To fly with a fluttering motion
1866 J B Rose tr *Virg. Ecl & Georg* 67 Then straws and leaves will volitate in air. 1890 *Illustr Lond. News* 26 July 120/2 When a few weeks old they take wing, and if from an acclivity volitate down hill for a short distance

Volitation (*vo*litā·ʃən). [a. med L. *volitātiōn-, volitātio* (Diefenb.), noun of action f. L. *volitāre*: see prec] Flying, flight.
1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV I 180 Birds or flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and onely prone in the act of their volitation 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Volitation*, a flying or fluttering about, or up and down 1864 *Soc Sci Rev* I 382 The practical means of Volitation are to be sought for in the same mechanical means as those by which Birds fly. 1895 S R. Hole *Tour Amer.* 193 The young rook exercises in brief migrations his powers of volitation.
transf 1823 *Blackw. Mag* XIII 175 The additional volitation acquired by such a stumble is rather apt to make you run your head plump against the next person

Voli·tient, *a. rare*–1. [Irreg. f. Voliti-on + -ent.] Of one's own free will or choice; voluntary.
1844 Mrs Browning *Drama of Exile* 92, I elected it Of my will, not of service What I do, I do volitient, not obedient

Volition (*vŏli·*ʃən). [a F. *volition* (16th c, = Sp *volicion*, Pg. *volição*, It. *volizione*), ad. med. L. *volitiōn-, volitio* (Diefenbach), noun of action f. L. *volo* I wish, will.]
1. With *a* and pl. An act of willing or resolving, a decision or choice made after due consideration or deliberation; a resolution or determination
1615 Jackson *Creed* IV. VI § 4, Wks III 61 That such acts, again, as they appropriate to the will, and call volitions, are essentially and formally intellections, is most evident 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* XVII 180 They are onely Velleities and not Volitions. halfe and broken wishes, not whole desires. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* I v 851 They suppose humane volitions to be mechanically caused and necessitated from those effluvious images of Bodies, coming in upon the willers 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 314 We may have vehement Willings, Longings, Volitions and Velleities 1777 Priestley *Phil Necessity* I 6 A determination to suspend a volition is, in fact, another volition 1777 — *Matt & Spir* (1782) I Introd p v, Every human volition is subject to certain fixed laws. 1830 R Knox *Béclard's Anat* 9 When the animal has received a sensation, and this sensation determines a volition in it, it is by the nerves that the volition is transmitted to the muscles 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 1190 Grant me such pardoning grace as can go forth From clean volitions toward a spotted will. 1864 Bowen *Logic* IX 300 No one can tell how a mere volition moves the arm *Ibid.* 310 Unless some new volition of a power capable of controlling the universe should supervene.
fig 1854 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims, Poet & Imag* Wks (Bohn) III. 148 Good poetry. heightens every species of force in nature by giving it a human volition
b Used with reference to the will of God.
1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 145 Gods gracious volitions towards them 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol* II II 27, I doubt all sides are over temerarious in their distribution of Gods Decrees and Volitions 1700 C. Nesse *Antid Arnun* (1827) 26 We make the volitions of God to come behind the created and temporary volitions of man
2. The action of consciously willing or resolving; the making of a definite choice or decision with regard to a course of action; exercise of the will.
Very common from *c* 1830
1660 Jer Taylor *Ductor* IV. I. rule 3 § 8 The external act does superadd new obligations beyond those which are consequent to the mere internal volition, though never so perfect and complete. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim Orig Man* I II (1677) 58 The Acts of this Faculty are generally divided into Volition, Nolition, and Suspension 1690 Locke *Hum. Underst.* II xxi. § 5 This Power the Mind has to prefer the Consideration of any Idea, the actual preferring one to another, is that we call Volition, or Willing. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks 1871 I 287 By the motion of my hand, which was consequent upon my volition 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 166 P 12 That when we find worth faintly shooting in the shades of obscurity, we may let in light and sunshine upon it, and ripen barren volition into efficacy and power. 1794 Godwin *Caleb Williams* 231, I shifted my situation with a speed that seemed too swift for volition 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XXIX, In this answer the citizen saw something not quite consistent with his own perfect freedom of volition 1843 Gladstone *Glean* (1879) V 14 Do not let us suppose that, we are contemplating an affair of mere individual volition. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol* I 37 Human volition is the result of so many obscure and complicated causes, as to appear at first sight mere caprice and chance
b. The power or faculty of willing.
1738 *Gentl Mag.* VIII 22/2 The Traveller, as he hath Volition, may will to go to the Right or the Left before he comes to the Guide-Post 1764 Foote *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I 345 To this cabinet volition, or will, has a key 1794 Paley *Evid* III VIII. (1800) 412 The individuality of a mind or its volition, that is, its power of originating motion. 1839 Barham *Ingol Leg.* Ser I *St Gengulphus*, For Saints, e'en when dead, still retain their volition 1848 Mrs Jameson *Sacr & Leg Art* (1850) 46 That sort of angel-beings supposed to have a volition of their own 1895 G Macdonald *Lilith* xx, Despair restored my volition, I ran and overtook her.
c. Will-power.
1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I II, The four votes had been increased, by his intense volition and unsparing means, to ten 1847 — *Tancred* I II, Montacute .. acted upon a stronger volition than his own
Hence **Voli·tionless** *a.*, lacking volition
1881 J Owen *Even w Skeptics* x. II. 415 The volitionless will of the former [*sc* Schopenhauer] is as instinct with purpose as the most personal conception of Deity ever evolved from the brain of a theologian

Volitional (*vŏli·*ʃənăl), *a* [f prec. + -al]
1. Of or belonging to volition, pertaining or relating to the action of willing.
1816 Bentham *Chrestom* 197 Whatsoever influence .the prospects of them may have upon the will or volitional faculty 1853 R. Dunn in *Trnl Ethnol. Soc* (1856) IV 43 The exercise of perception, memory, and volitional power 1857 Grindon *Life* XVIII (ed 2) 215 The conscious, volitional exercise of our noblest capabilities. 1897 *Hutchinson's Arch Surg* VIII 223 It was conceivable that the absolute volitional rest imposed by the severe pain might have acted on the muscle
b Affecting or impairing the will-power
1854 Bucknill *Unsoundness of Mind* 28 Insanity may thus be Intellectual, Emotional, or Volitional
2. Possessed of, endowed with, the faculty of volition, exercising or capable of exercising this.
1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V 229 Besides the argument you present to the intellectual part of their frame, you present to its neighbour the volitional part another sort of argument. 1864 Alger *Hist. Doctrine Fut Life* V VIII 627 The essence of mind must be the common ground and element of all different states of consciousness What is that common ground and element but the presence of a percipient volitional force, whether manifested or unmanifested, still there? 1887 M. Roberts *Western Avernus* 51, I began to feel alive, volitional, not dead and most basely mechanical as at home in England
3 Of the nature of a volition
1831 *Fraser's Mag* IV 361 It cannot move of itself, but a volitional thought is sufficient to raise it.
4 Of forces. Leading or impelling to action.
1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I Pref. p xiii, The volitional forces which acted upon Russia in 1853 1874 Sidgwick *Meth Ethics* I. III 22 There seem to be two grounds of objection, one relating to the cognitive function, and the other to the motive or volitional influence, of the Practical Reason
5. Of actions, etc. Arising from, due to, characterized by, the exercise of volition.
Freq from *c* 1875
1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* V. 675/1 The case of the respiratory muscles constitutes an example of mixed movements wherein volitional can be superadded to unconscious rythmic motion. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I Introd, Such actions are both Volitional (for the motor organs are set in motion by Volition) and Intentional 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 419 The impulse causing the animal to make volitional movements comes from the peripheral centres 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci* VII 689/2 There is probably one portion of the cerebrum in which volitional work is especially performed, viz., the frontal lobes
b. Depending on volition or free choice
1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* (1891) 119 A mode of life more irregular, more volitional, than the daily mechanical regularity..at Garrandilla proper
Hence **Volitiona·lity,** the quality or state of being volitional.
1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.*

Voli·tionally, *adv.* [f. prec + -ly 2] With respect to volition; in a volitional manner
1872 W R. Greg *Enigmas of Life* (1873) 101 They were morally and volitionally more vigorous 1875 *Contemp. Rev* XXV 941 Whether they be performed volitionally or automatically.

Voli·tionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = Volitional *a.* 5.
1890 *Nature* 13 Feb. 358/2 Some experiments which extend our knowledge of volitionary movement.

Volitive (*vo* litiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **volutive.** [ad med or mod.L. **volitivus* (whence It, Sp. *volativo*), or f. Volit-ion + -ive]
A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the will; volitional
1660 Jer. Taylor *Ductor* I. I rule 2 § 4 The Volitive or chusing faculty cannot [take the name of conscience], but the intellectual may *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig Man.* (1677) 29 The Command that is given by the volitive Faculty of the Soul. 1677 Gale *Crt Gentiles* II. 359 The ordinate and actual power of God which some terme Gods Volutive Power 1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys & Med Knowl.* 139 The perceptive and volitive powers depend on the constant supply of phosoxydated blood to the nervous and muscular systems 1821–31 Bentham *Logic* Wks 1843 VIII. 280 The volitional, or volitive faculty, or, in one word, the will 1878 Maccall tr *Letourneau's Biol* 386 In effect the deep cells of the cortical layers are motory, or rather volitive
2. Originating in, arising from, the will.
1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol* II II 32 So that no man ever sinned by meer Action as such, whether Vital, Intellectual, or Volitive.
3. Performed deliberately or with express intention; designed, deliberate.
1839 J Rogers *Antipopopr.* II 321 [The clergy's] intentional barbarity and cruelty, their volitive despotism and oppression, their willed persecution..in reference to Luther and the like
4 *Gram* Expressive of a wish or desire; desiderative.
1864 Webster s v, A volitive proposition 1894 W G Hale in *Classical Rev.* Apr. 167/2 The Greek Subjunctives of Will (volitive) and of Anticipation (anticipatory or prospective)
B *sb* A desiderative verb, mood, etc.
a 1813 Murray *Hist European Lang.* (1823) II. 280 Volitives or desideratives are formed by using the future consignificative sa with the doubled verb. 1894 W G Hale in *Classical Rev* Apr 167/2 The volitives never have *ăv.*

Volito·rial, *a* [f. mod.L *Volitor-es* birds capable of flight + -ial.] Of or pertaining to flying, having the power of flight.
1872 Coues *N Amer Birds* 178 The swifts, goatsuckers, and hummingbirds are birds of remarkable volitorial powers. 1875 C C. Blake *Zool.* 93 The Hornbills are instances of the volitorial and the Kamichi in the grallitorial order

Voliwis, southern var. ME. *fuliwis* Full *adv.* 2 d.

Volk, southern ME. or dial. var. Folk *sb.*

‖ **Volkame·ria.** *Bot* Also Volc- [mod L, f. the name of Johann G *Volckamer*, a German

botanist (1616–93)] A Linnean genus of verbenaceous shrubs, characterized by their fleshy or corky fruit; a shrub or plant of this genus

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Volkameria*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants. The fruit is a roundish bilocular capsule. 1823 Crabb *Technol Dict* s v, The species are shrubs, as—*Volkameria aculeata*, Prickly Volkameria, &c 1833 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) I iv. 403, I have replanted with roses, oleanders, volcamerias, and geraniums 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1225

‖ **Volksraad** (*vo* lksrāt) [f Du. *volk* people, Folk *sb.* + *raad* senate, council, Rede *sb.*] The chief legislative assembly in either of the former South African republics of the Transvaal or the Orange Free State

1852 Barter *Dorp & Veld* viii. 194 A resolution of the *Volksraad*, that no additional natives should be allowed to take up their residence within the colony 1865 *Chambers's Encycl* VII 25/2 While the volksraad, or peoples' council [of Orange River Free State], exercise legislative functions 1881 Earl Selborne in *Personal & Pol Mem* (1898) II. 5 The Volksraad must yield, or the war be renewed

† **Voll**, shortened f of, or error for, Volley *sb.*

1574 B Rich *Dial. betw Mercury & Soldier* A 4, Too my farewell, certayne voll of shot discharged in hope of my good speede

Vollary, obs f. Volary. **Volle**, southern ME. var. Fill *sb.*[1], Full *v.*[1] (to baptize), Full *a.* and *adv.*

† **Vollenge.** *Obs*[−1] [Cf. Valanche and It. *valanga*] An avalanche

1830 W Taylor *Hist Surv Germ Poetry* II 456 The vollenge, which overwhelms the whole village, was at first but a little snowball

Voller, vollier. *s dial.* Forms: 7 vallor, vallow, 9 valler, 8 voler, 9 voller, vollier. [Southern dial. var of Follower (5 a).] That part of a cheese-press (or cider-press) to which pressure is applied.

1675 Worlidge *Syst Agric* (ed. 2) 323 *Vallor*, or *Vallow*, a Concave-Mold wherein a Cheese is pressed [Hence in some later Dicts.] 1730 Budgen *Hurricane fr. Bexhill to Newnegden-level* 2 A Cheesebail and Voler were taken from a Shelf in a Chamber *Note*, The Voler is a round Piece of Inch Board, fitted into the Bail, that communicates the Force of the Press upon the Cheese. 1853 Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* 84 1891 *Hartland Gloss* 82 *Voller*, that part of a cider or cheese press to which the pressure is applied by screw or lever.

Vollere, southern ME. variant of Fuller *sb.*[1]

Volley (vǫ·li), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 volée, volee, (valee), vole, 7 vollee, volle. β 6 vallew, 6–7 volue. γ 6–8 vollie (6 vallie, *Sc.* wollie), 7 volie, 7–9 *pl.* vollies, 6 voly, 6–7 volly, 7 *Ir.* voylly. δ 6–7 voley, 7 wolley, valley, 6–volley [ad F *volée* (12th c. in Godef *Compl.*), =Pr. and Sp. *volada*, It. *volata*—Romanic *volāta*, fem. sb f. L. *volātus*, pa. pple. of *volāre* to fly

The spellings *volue*, *vallew*, are prob. on the analogy of *venue*, *vinew* beside *veny*, *vinny*.]

1. A simultaneous discharge of a number of fire-arms or artillery; a salvo.

α 1587 Holinshed *Chron* III 1219/2 The whole fire began to plaie in such sort, that within foure volées both sides of the house were battered through 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 48 They must abide at ye least a volee of Canons

γ. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxxix 93 For ordinance thay dung at day and nycht By weirlyk volyis. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 143 The king . commandit to charge all the gunnis to gif the castell ane new wollie 1617 Moryson *Itin* II 163 The enemy played all the night upon them with great vollyes, but hurt onely three men. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xix. (Roxb.) 214/2 In grand Battalia's or feild service the souldier fires by Vollies or as some terme it, by Salves of shot. 1700 S L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E Ind.* 318 A Dutch Company that conducted us out of Town gave three Vollies and went back again. 1745 P Thomas *Jrnl Ausbi's Voy* 282 We then kept a continual Fire upon her of both great and small Arms, not firing in set Broadsides and Vollies 1826 J. F Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I viii 101 Rifles which sent their leaden messengers across the rock in vollies.

δ 1591 in *Lyly's Works* (1902) I 440 But from the Snail-mount and the Ship-Ile in the Pond there was a long volley of Chambers discharged. 1600 E Blount tr *Conestaggio* 203 They forced the gallions with a fewe volleies 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid* 9 Let the first Ranke onely giue their volley,..and the second to passe through it, and so giue their volley 1662 J. Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 169 We made some stay before the City, and saluted it with a Volley both of all our great Guns, and of small shot 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 304 We were by this Method able to fire six Volleys, half of us at a Time 1817 J Scott *Paris Revisit* (ed. .) 293 A loud coarse laugh burst out from each,—united as a volley of musquetry, and ending as abruptly 1844 H. H Wilson *Brit. India* II 219 After firing a volley, the troops charged and put the enemy to the rout. 1879 Browning *Martin Relph* 103 They level a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

b Const. *of* (shot, etc).

α 1583 Stocker *Civ Warres Lowe C* III 83 b, The valee of an 150. Canon shot 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc Weapons* 12 If our Mosquettiers would give their volees of Mosquet shot uppon these shipboates full of men 1623 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1908) II 232 At his putting into the grave 3 volles of smale shotte.

β 1579 Digges *Stratiot* 105 These Troupes hauing deliuered their Volue of Shot, shall marche away. *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *Dudley's Voy* (Hakl Soc.) 19 Giuinge whole vallews of shott at our meetinge *Ibid* 45 Wyatt receaved his Generall with a vallew of small shott

γ. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. iii. 37 There is more pleasure in tuning of voyce, then in a volly of shotte 1599 Dallam in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc.) 59 Betwyxte eveiie greate shott a vallie of smale shott 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C Wars* VII 76 A great joy expressed by three Vollyes of shot, and the cheerfull sound of Drums *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* (Ir. Archæol Soc.) I 261 The relife gaue a voylly of foure score shott amonge them *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Oct 1641, From whence we received many vollies of shot in compliment to my Lord Marshall

δ 1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Revenge* (Arb.) 20 After many enterchanged voleies of small shot 1604 T Wright *Passions* v § 4 192 Resembling a volley of shot speedily deliuered. 1625 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser 1 III 199 Which gave her a volley of fifteen hundred great shot. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* 1 143 His Men fell as flat to the Ground, as if they had been shot to Death with a Volley of our Shot 1748 *Anson's Voyage* II v 186 He fired a volley of small shot between the masts. 1803 Scott *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) I vi 390 A volley of small shot fired through the window 1847 James *Convict* xvi, Another volley of shot rang from behind the gateway of the town

c *transf.*, *fig.*, and in fig context. Also without article (quot. 1749), cf next.

1629 H Burton *Truth's Triumph* 232 Thus haue we spent a small volley vpon the Pontifician forces 1738 Mrs Delany *Life & Corr* (1861) II 15 Every one was pleased with your compliments, and volleys have been shot off in return this afternoon, when I said I was coming to my room to write to you 1749 Smollett *Regicide* III viii, I will pour My vengeance in full volley, and the earth Shall dread to yield you succour or resource! 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* ix. v, She discharged a volley of small charms at once from her whole countenance in a smile. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xlv, Large black eyes that flash on you a volley Of rays 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xii, Ginger-beer corks go off in volleys.

† d. *In volley*, by simultaneous firing *Obs.*[−1]

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* III 1 42 There is yet another order of discharging of troupes of Muskets in vollie

e. *Mining.* 'The act of exploding blasts in sections.'

1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.*

2 A shower or simultaneous flight of many missile weapons, as arrows, stones, etc. Also in fig. context

1598 Barret *Theor Warres* I 1 3 Our bowmen may shoot by vollies, as thick as hayle 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* vi. xiv § xx. 91 The Britaines auoided the volue of the Romans, showring downe withall great store of theirs vpon them 1667 Milton *P L* VI 213 Over head the dismal hiss Of fiery Darts in flaming volies flew 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I 215 Stones and brands in rattling volleys fly 1808 Scott *Marm* VI xxxiv, The English shafts in volleys hail'd 1820—*Abbot* xviii, Even thus fly all your shafts, but a breath of foolish affection ever crosses in the mid volley, and sways the arrow from the mark

b. Const *of.*

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc Weapons* 31 b, The Archers with their volees of arrowes did breake both horsmen and footmen. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxviii. xxxvi. 696 The Romans at the first onset and volie of shot put them to flight 1625 Bacon *Apophth.* § 126 It was told him, that the enemie had such volleyes of arrowes, that they did hide the Sunne. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 210 The People ply'd the Top of the Mosque with .. Volleys of Stones. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 345 Numerous volleys of arrows and stones. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xlvi IV. 520 Their engines discharged a perpetual volley of stones and darts. 1850 Marsden *Early Purit* (1853) 437 The mob rushed upon them with a volley of stones

c. *poet.* A storm or shower of hail, rain, etc.

1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 630 Wintry clouds, Surcharg'd with vollies of tumultuous hail, Or stores of sounding rain 1784 Cowper *Task* v 141 The gloomy clouds find weapons, arrowy sleet, Skin-piercing volley, blossom bruising hail

† **3.** A company or troop of birds, etc., in flight; a flight. *Obs. rare*

1601 Dolman *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1618) III 760 The inge doues are seene to come euery yeere in great vollies ouer the sea *Ibid.* 843 Birdes of prey doe not flie togither in vollies or troopes 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II lxi, But to their Lord, now musing in his thought, A heavenly volie of light Angels flew.

† b. A crowd or large number *of* persons or things *Obs.*

1595 Daniel *Civil Wars* v. cvii, Therefore easily great Sommerset With all the vollie of disgraces met 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II xxxvii 94 King Almerick himself wearied with whole volleys of miseries, ended his life of a bloudy flux *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* VI (1658) 564 The Souldiers .finding their return intercepted by a valley of Archers 1693 *Humours Town* 27 The Vollies of Duns, of believing Vintners, Tailors, Sempstresses

4. An uttering or outpouring *of* numerous words, oaths, shouts, etc., in smart or rapid succession Also without const

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol* 1 C ij b, He giues vs a voley of Scriptures against Non Residents 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* II iv 30 A fine volly of words, gentlemen, & quickly shot off 1620 [G Brydges] *Horæ Subs* 455 Whatsoeuer by them is performed, shall be sure to finde whole vollies of praises 1647 N Ward *Simple Cobler* (1843) 54, I am resolved .to storme you with volyes of Love and Loyalty 1649 Milton *Eikon.* x. Wks 1851 III 412 Those thousands of blaspheming Cavaliers about him, whose mouthes let fly Oaths and Curses by the voley 1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No 254 P 5 We heard a Volley of Oaths and Curses, lasting for a long while 1779 Sheridan *St Patrick's Day* I i, Let him have our grievances in a volley. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v vii, [He] poured forth..a volley of compliments. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* I 64 This, however, always produced a fresh volley from his wife 1847 *Illustr. Lond News* 2 Oct 219/2 Between them continuous volleys of what is called 'chaff' were kept up. 1874 Lisle Carr *& Guynne* I v 163 A volley of dire anathemas against those scoundrelly insurance chaps

b. Similarly of sighs, groans, cheers, laughter, etc Also without const.

1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks (Grosart) VII 189 After a vole of broken sighes tempered with some teares, hee fell a sleepe 1640 Sandys *Christs Passion* IV 270 Cries Of weeping Women, in lowd Vollies rise 1648 Crashaw *Music's Duel* 63 A Throng Of short thicke sobs, whose thundring volleyes float In panting murmurs 1727 Gay *Begg Op* I xii, What vollies of sighs are sent from the windows of Holborn 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 They burst out into volleys of laughter 1877 Talmage *Serm* 334 Let this religion of Christ go down under a volley of merriment. 1882 B D W. Ramsay *Recoll Mil Serv* II xv 65 Giving a volley of British cheers

c A succession of words of command rapidly or smartly delivered.

1796 *Instr. & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 27 The repetition of them by every other individual concerned, must not be strictly successive, but as much as can be in a volley

† **5.** *At* (*the* or *a*) *volley, on* (or *o'*) *the volley*, at random, without consideration Usu with verbs, esp *speak Obs.*

After F *à la volée*

(*a*) 1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Contr* 252 The king they knew loued his feruently, although it were begun at the volue. 1596 Harington *Metam Ajax Apol* Aa vj b, The sundrie censures I shoulde incurre, by letting such a pamphlet fly abroad at such a time, when euerything is taken at the voley *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 125 Like those who speake at random at a voleye 1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* IV i, 'Tis like a Ball at Tennis. When we doe speak at volley, all the ill we can one of another 1686 F Silence tr *St. Evremont's Misc* Pref, Otherwise we cannot lay hold of him, he speaks at volley and universally [1820 Scott *Monast* xvii, I have always known you prompt to speak at the volley and without reflection]

(*b*) 1629 Massinger *Picture* III vi, What we spake on the voley begins to work 1630 B Jonson *New Inn* I vi, You must not giue credit To all that Ladies publiquely professe, Or talke, o'th vollee, vnto their seruants. 1831 *Fraser's Mag* Sept 161/1 He never speaks 'on the *voley*' (that is to say, at random)

6. *Tennis.* The flight of a ball in play before it has touched the ground. Cf. Fly *sb.*[2] 2 b.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* To Rdr 24 One that stands, as it were, at the line in a Tennis-court, and takes euerie ball at the volly 1878 Marshall *Ann Tennis* 112 He frequently takes a difficult service (at the volley) off the penthouse

b *Tennis, Lawn-tennis, Cricket*, etc. A return stroke or hit at a ball before it has touched the ground, the action of so returning the ball (Cf *half-volley* Half- II. 1)

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 282 [Mr Budd] is said to have hit a volley to long-field for nine 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 124 The match was loudly applauded every now and then by the spectators, when a brilliant volley was called, or a smash was declared 1902 *Sat Rev* 12 July 51/1 Instruction is given in the underhand volley [in lawn tennis]

c. = Volleyer

1878 Marshall *Ann Tennis* 112 He was a powerful *forcer*, and a capital volley

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *volley-boast, loophole,* † *-shot, system*; **volley-ball** *U.S.*, a game in which a ball is struck from alternate sides of a high net without touching the ground (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.), **volley-firing**, simultaneous firing at the word of command by successive parties of soldiers; also *fig.*, **volley gun**, a form of machine-gun which fires bullets successively or in a volley (Knight, 1884).

1878 Marshall *Ann Tennis* 197 He would generally return it by a *volley-boast against the main wall. 1859 *Musketry Instr* 62 Every file is to have its own target, and the hits are to be counted as in *volley firing 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* III 267 The superior efficacy of volley firing and reserved fire. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct 5/5 In the Town Hall of Newcastle the representative fighting men of the Liberal party were assembled for volley firing 1898 Sir G S. Robertson *Chitral* xxiii 225 *Volley loopholes are good against an enemy that attacks with a masterful rush. 1689 *Lond. Gaz* No 2433/3 The Night concluded with Dancing, Bells Ringing, Bonfires, *Volly-shots 1702 *Ibid.* No 3793/3 The 2 Companies of Foot gave a Volley Shot at each Proclamation 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Sept 2/3 There has for some time been a feeling in the air that the *volley system was going

Volley (vǫ·li), *v.* Forms: 7 volly (8–9 *pa. t.* vollied), 6– volley [f. prec.]

1 *trans* a. To utter (words, etc.) rapidly or impetuously Usually with advs., as *forth, off, out*

1591 *Troub Raigne K John* I (1611) 62 A prophet new sprung up, whose diuination volleis wonders foorth *Ibid.* II 73 If sobs would helpe, My heart should volley out deepe piercing plaints 1593 Shaks *Ven & Ad* 921 Another flapmouthd mourner, blacke, and grim, Against the welkin, volies out his voyce. 1754 P H *Hibernad* 37 She raves, and vollies off an horrid Cry 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xx, The bursts of applause which were volled towards the stage 1859 Meredith *R Feverel* xxxviii, Sir Julius turned one heel, and volleyed out silver laughter. 1885–94 R Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xii, She saw an uncouth form whose parted lips Volley'd their friendly warning in a storm.

b. To discharge (arrows, shot, etc.) in a volley. Cf Vollеyed *ppl a.* 3

1839 Bailey *Festus* 139 When the storm bends his bow, And volleys all his arrows off at once.

c. *Tennis*, etc. To return (a ball) in play before it touches the ground; to reply to (a service) in this way.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit Rur Sports* (ed 12) III 1 v 690/1 The service must not be volleyed 1878 [see 2 b] 1902

Sat Rev 12 July 51/2 It is bad policy to give the advice not to volley a lob

d. *Cricket.* To bowl or deliver (a ball) which reaches the batsman before bouncing ? *U.S.*

1909 *Cent Dict* Suppl.

2 *absol.* **a** To fire a volley (or volleys). Also in fig. context.

Freq in recent journalistic use, prob after quot. 1854.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* II VII, 119 Then the Boy shall sing, The holding every man shall beate as loud, As his strong sides can volly 1854 TENNYSON *Lt Brigade* V, Cannon behind them Volley'd and thunder'd 1899 *Westm Gaz* 2 Jan 2/1 A large line of guerillas decided swiftly that their presence and position were discovered, and swiftly they volleyed.

b. *Tennis*, etc. To hit or return the ball before it bounces, to make a volley-stroke.

1819 in Hone *Every-day Bk* (1825) I 867 He never *volleyed* [i e at fives], but let the balls hop 1878 MARSHALL *Ann Tennis* 197 A young player, if he fancies he can volley well, will always be apt to volley balls which would come well off the end-walls 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 20 July 7/2 F. Rooke volleyed more effectively than his opponent

3. *intr.* **a.** To emit or produce sounds simultaneously or continuously, in a manner suggestive of firearms or artillery

In recent use freq. in 'to volley and thunder', after quot. 1854 in sense 2a.

1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XXIII XI, When its thunder broke, while it vollied round the vault of Hell, Earth's solid arch was shaken with the shock 1875 L MORRIS *Children Street* I, Every day come they there, Afternoon foul or fair, Shouting and volleying 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIX, For some time Alan volleyed upon the door, and his knocking only roused the echoes of the house.

b. To rush, roll, or stream with simultaneous motion; to shoot rapidly.

1853 C BRONTE *Villette* VII, About a hundred thoughts volleyed through my mind in a moment. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. x. 129 The crest of the wave volleys up the incline.

c. To issue or be discharged in, or after the manner of, a volley.

1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 150 Firebrands fly, stones volley, the weapons furnished of wrath *Ibid* III 577 Molten masses of stone to the skies with a groan and a roar Volley in showers.

Volley, southern dial. var. FOLLOW *v.*

Volleyed (vǫ·lid), *ppl. a* Forms. 7 volied, 7–9 vollied; 8 volly'd, 8–9 volley'd, 9 volleyed. [f. VOLLEY *v.* + -ED.]

1. Shouted or uttered in the manner of a volley.

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* III V, Heark how the air Totters and reels, and rends apieces, Drusus, With the huge vollied clamours. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V XXXIII, He strove, with vollied threat and ban, . To rally up the desperate fight.

2. Of thunder or lightning: Discharged with the noise or continuous effect of a volley.

Very common in poetry of the 18th cent.

1667 MILTON *P L* IV 928 When in Battel to thy aide The blasting volied Thunder made all speed 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XX 212 Some pitying God With vollied vengeance blast their towering pride! 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag* I 188 She springs aloft Thro' fields of air, pursues the flying storm; Rides on the volley'd lightning thro' the heav'ns 1812 H & J. SMITH *Rej Addr* 38 The vollied flame rides in my breath, My blast is elemental death. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr. II* 60 While skies in vollied rolls are rent.

b. Of the nature of a volley.

1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 25 He discharged its tremendous contents in one volleyed and prolonged explosion

3. Of missiles, etc: Discharged or cast in or as in a volley. Also in fig. context.

1759 W. MASON *Caractacus* Poems 1830 II 127 Our vollied darts, That thick as hail fell on their helms. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII 78 The vollied weapons on both sides their task Performed effectual 1797 PARK *Sonn* 78 Then will we fire a vollied round, And uncharg'd goblets shall resound. 1856 BRYANT *Winter Piece* 122 And bounding on the frozen earth Shall fall their [*sc* clouds'] volleyed stones rounded like hail.

4. *Tennis.* Returned by volleying.

1878 MARSHALL *Ann Tennis* 226/2 Volleyed service.

Volleyer (vǫ·lɪ₍ə₎r) *Tennis* [f as prec. + -ER.] One who returns the ball before it bounces.

1878 MARSHALL *Ann Tennis* 196 When the ball is judged and met by the racket of the volleyer 1879 in *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* (1884) 36 A generation of volleyers will rise up who will volley from the service-line.

Vo·lleying, *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of returning the ball (in tennis and other ball games) before it bounces. Also *attrib*

1837 D WALKER *Games & Sports* 256 (Rackets), This last stroke is termed volleying 1882 *Daily Tel* 18 July 2 The volleying and low play gaining repeated rounds of applause. 1883 *Pall Mall G* 1 Sept 8/2 He exhibited splendid volleying ability, and won by three sets to one

Vo·lleying, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2.] That volleys, in senses of the verb.

(*a*) 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* V. 53 Some drive the mutinous clouds to clash in air, And Yoke the red lightning to their volleying car 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* IV II, When the volleying musket play'd Against the bloody Highland blade 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Grange* XXVI 301 The booming cannon, the volleying harquebusses 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 62 Let the volleying cannon thunder his loss.

(*b*) 1816 BYRON *Siege Corinth* II, There the volleying thunders pour, Till waves grow smoother to the roar 1822 — *Juan* VIII. VI, The volleying roar, and loud Long booming of each peal on peal, o'ercame The ear far more than thunder 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIV. 50/2 The volleying boom of giant trees, uprooted from their rocky foundations, sounded above the shriek of the wind.

(*c*) 1844 HOOD *Forge* I. 170 The Forge . With volleying smoke, and many a spark, Vomiting fire. 1866 M ARNOLD *Thyrsis* VI, So have I heard the cuckoo's parting cry, Come with the volleying rain and tossing breeze.

Volliche, southern ME var. FULLY *adv.*

Vollier. *s.w dial* Also **volyer** [dial. var. of FOLLOWER cf. VOLLER] (See quot. 1855)

1855 *Househ Wds* 23 Sept 130/1 [In pilchard fishing] there is a second or assisting boat, called the volyer, which carries another net, called the tuck seine *a* 1870 J COUCH *Hist Polperro* VI (1871) 106 A second boat, the *volyer*, has another sean-net of a hundred or more fathoms in length, and eighteen in depth

Vollier, variant of VOLLER *dial.*

† Volliere. *Obs. rare.* Also -yere, -ier. [a. F. *volière*, f *voler* to fly] = VOLARY

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (ed 2) 148 His Gardens are prettily contrivd into grotts, mazes, vollieres, and the like *Ibid* 156 [The] ayery Citizens returne their thankfull notes in a more swift melodious consort, than if they were in the exactest vollyere in the Universe

Vollit, obs. Sc form of WOOLED *a*

† Vollouth, variant of FULLOUGHT *Obs.*

c 1330 HYREBERT in *Rel Ant.* I. 87 Crist so com to seynt Jon, And of hym was y-wasse ,To halewen our vollouth water, that sunne havet vor don

Volly, southern dial var. FOLLOW *v.*, FOLLY *sb* 1 and *sb* 2

† Volo-nola. *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *volo* I am willing + *nolo* I am unwilling] A vacillation or wavering in decision.

1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 14 His story of the Bookseller, and all the Volo-Nola's, and shall-I, shall-I's betwixt them, was nothing but fooling

Volontary, obs. form of VOLUNTARY.

Volonteer(e, obs forms of VOLUNTEER.

† Volow, var. of *folowe* FULL *v.*1 Hence † Volower, one who baptizes; † Volowing *vbl. sb.*, baptism. *Obs. rare.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed Chr Man* 107 b, Baptism is called volowinge in many places of Englonde. *Ibid*, The child was well volowed (saye they); yee and our vicare is as fayre a volower as ever a prest within this twenty myles 1530 — *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 277/1 They brought them to confirmation straight from Baptisme so that now oftymes they be volowed and bishoped both in one day

Volowynge, error for *bolnynge* BOLNING *ppl. a.*

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III XIV. 82 Be wrothe ayeins thi selfe, and suffre no volowynge pride [L. *tumoremi*] to lyve in the

Volplane (vǫ lpleɪn), *sb.* [Orig. two words, *vol plane*, properly *vol plané*, f. F. *vol* flight + *plané*, pa. pple. of *planer* PLANE *v.*2] A dive, descent, or downward flight at a steep angle on the part of an aeroplane under control, and with the engine stopped or shut off.

1910 in Hamel & Turner *Flying* (1914) 17 The 'vol plané', or aerial dive. 1911 GRAHAME WHITE & HARPER *Aeroplane* 121 He was diving down from an altitude of about 1,000 feet. It was not a *vol plane* that he was making, as he had his engine running.

Hence **Volplane** *v intr*, to make a volplane.

1911 *Daily News* 21 July 1 He volplaned from about 200 feet to 20 feet of the ground, which he skimmed for about a hundred yards

† Volpone. *Obs.* Also vulpone, -ony. [The name of the chief character in B. Jonson's play *Volpone, or the Fox*, a. It. *volpone*, f. *volpe* fox; the forms in *vulp-* are after L *vulpes*.] A cunning schemer or miser Also *Comb.*

1672 G THOMSON *Let to H Stubbe* 25 To observe their Vulpone-like windings, intrigues and nimble diversions. 1685 SOUTH *Serm* (1715) I. 408 Come to an old, rich, professing Vulpony, and tell him, that there is a Church to be built [etc]. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm. 5 Nov* 21 In what . lively Colours does the Holy Psalmist paint out the crafty Insiduousness of such wilely Volpones? 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper Tom Whgg* I 4 Certain Beasts of Prey, Vultures and Vulpones.

† Volsce. *Obs.* Also 4 Vulce, 6 *Sc* Wolche, 7 Volce (*pl.* -es, -ies) [ad L *Volscus*, pl. *Volsci*: cf. next.] = VOLSCIAN *sb.* I.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 159 He ouercame þe Vulces and þe Gabies, and made pees wiþ Tuscans 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I XX (STS) I. 114 To seik supporte of þe pepill namyt Wolchis [*v r.* Wolches]. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 234 Vpon returne of the Volsces ambassadors Tullus caused an assembly generall to be made of the Volsces. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. I 228 The newes is, sir, the Volcies are in Armes *Ibid* 253 The Volces haue much Corne. *Ibid.* IV 28 He that retires, Ile take him for a Volce

Volscian (vǫ lʃăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* Volscan, 7 Volcian, Volcean. [f. L. *Volsci* + -AN. Cf prec.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Hist.* One of an ancient warlike people formerly inhabiting the east of Latium, subdued by the Romans in the 4th century B.C.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI. XI 29 Wyth armyt men and wageouris the Volscanis So neir almost bylappit hym at anis. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* V III. 178 This Fellow had a Volcean to his Mother *Ibid.* VI. 116 Like an Eagle in a Doue-coat, I Flatter'd [*sic*] your Volcians in Coriole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II 233 Volscians armed with iron-headed darts 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* II 163 Coriolt was the capital of the country of the Volscians 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 105/2 M Valerius, who, with an army of 40,000 plebeians, defeated the Volscians, Aequians, and Sabines.

2. The Italic language spoken by the Volscians.

1897 R S. CONWAY *Italic Dialects* I 272 The majority of scholars incline to regard them as borrowed from Oscan From geographical considerations I think Volscian is a more likely source *Ibid* 288 The Osco Umbrian family of dialects (to which Volscian belonged)

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining or belonging to, the Volscians, that is a Volscian.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 58 The towne Tarracina, called in the Volscian tongue ANXUR 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* V III 3 My partner in this Action, You must report to th' Volcian Lords 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc.* II 639 The Volscian Queen extended on the Plain. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* II 186 This proclamation exasperated the whole Volscian nation against the Romans 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III 289 The Pontine Marshes were once covered with Volscian towns 1880 *Encycl Brit.* XIII 443/1 The volcanic region of Terra di Lavoro is separated by the Volscian mountains from the Roman district

‖ Volsella. *rare.* Also 7 vulsella [L. *volsella, vulsella* tweezers, forceps, f. *vols-, vuls-*, ppl. stem of *vellĕre* to pluck.] (See quot. 1693 and next.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Volsella*, or *Vulsella*, an Instrument to pull up Hairs with by the Root, Tweezers Or a Chyrurgions little Tongs, which are of different shape according to the Diversity of their Use [Hence in Harris, Phillips, etc] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Acanthaboins*, a Surgeon's Instrument; called also *Volsella* 1889 DUNCAN *Clin Lect. Dis Women* (ed 4) II 5 A Volsella is fixed in the cervix

‖ Volsellum. *Surg* [mod.L, perhaps from mistaking L. *volsella* (see prec.) for a neuter pl. Cf. VULSELLUM.] A kind of forceps used in surgical operations. Also *attrib.*

1876 CURLING *Dis Rectum* 53 The hæmorrhoidal growths are to be seized separately with the volsellum forceps. *Ibid.* 75 A fold of membrane is to be seized with a volsellum, or the hæmorrhoidal forceps. 1898 *Baldy's Amer Text-Bk. Gynecol* (ed. 2) 375 A double tenaculum or volsellum forceps

Volt (vǫlt, vōult), *sb.* [f the name of *Volta*: see VOLTAIC *a.*] The practical unit of electromotive force; the difference of potential capable of sending a current of one ampere through a conductor whose resistance is one ohm.

1873 F JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* X. § 2 There is already a unit of electromotive force in practical use called a *volt* The volt is intended to represent 10⁸ absolute units 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Rep Brit. Assoc* 518 Nothing above 200 volts ought, to be admitted where safeguards against accident cannot be made absolutely trustworthy. 1892 *Electr Engin.* 16 Sept 283/1 The small glow lamp requires from 0 6 to 0 8 amperes and four volts to fully light it.

b. *attrib* (with numeral preceding).

1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Rep Brit Assoc* 518 To take energy direct from the electric main with its 80,000 volts, and supply it by secondary 200-volt dynamos or 100 volt dynamos 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III. 223 Five cells of this battery will light the six volt lamp

Volt, obs. var. VAULT *sb.*1 and *v.*1; var. VOLTE *sb*; var. obs. Sc VULT (face).

Volt (vǫlt, vōult), *v.* [ad F. *volter* (f. *volte* VOLTE or ad. It. *voltare*); or (in sense 4) variant of VAULT *v.*2 under the influence of this.]

† 1. *refl.* To turn or roll over. *Obs.*—1

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 67 See where he comes tumbling and tossing, and volting himself in the stiffest Streams.

† 2. *intr.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—1

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 150/1 [A horse is said to] Voult, when he Raires, or stands upright.

3. *Fencing* To make a volte. Also *fig.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 101 You must Volt, or leap with both your feet in the Air at once, quite by your Adversaries left shoulder. 1696 R H *Sch Recreat.* 72 Fourthly, you may Volt, and in your so doing, give him the Thrust, which being clearly done, will mainly surprize him 1771 LONNERGAN *Fencer's Guide* 215, I parry you with a Prime, and cut at your head with a Medium as I volt 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 14 July 3/2 When Mr Chamberlain volts, it is not only his face, but his whole personality he turns round.

† 4. = VAULT *v.*2 2 *Obs. rare.*

1753 YOUNG *Brothers* III 1, This pass'd, as suits his Wisdom, Macedonians! Who volts o'er elder Brothers to a Throne. 1757 — *Love Fame* V 124 Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed, And volt [*earlier edd* vault] from hunters to the manag'd steed

Hence **Vo·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 10 Volting is the leaping by your adversaries left side, quite out of his measure. 1823 G ROLAND *Treat Art Fencing* 151 The same may be said of volting, or any manœuvre that does not give the opponent a fair opportunity of hitting the right breast 1862 G CHAPMAN *Foil Practice* 34 Volting is prohibited in teaching with the foil, and condemned in fencing.

‖ Volta (vǫ ltă), [It *volta* turn, etc., fem. pa. pple. of *volgere, volvere* to turn, employed as a sb.] = LAVOLTA

1642 KYNASTON *Leoline & Sydanis* 1905 These with ten Satyrs danc'd an antique round With Volta's, and a Sarabband 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Volta*, a turning Dance so called. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl*, Suppl s v, Volta is also a sort of dance of Italian origin, in which the man turns the woman several times, and then assists her to make a leap or jump, it is a species of galliard 1823 CRABB *Technol Dict*, *Volta*, an old three timed air, peculiar to an Italian dance of the same name 1910 *Times* 8 Aug 10/4 At His Majesty's Theatre the court dances will include a 'volta' with its light-hearted leaps into the air

Volta- (vǫ·ltă), combining form of VOLTAIC used in a few technical terms, as *volta-electric*, *-electro-*

meter, -inductric; **voltaplast** (see quot.); **volta-type** *sb.*, an electrotype, *v. trans.*, to electrotype.

Voltagraphy, given in some Dicts. as a synonym of 'electrotypy', after *Penny Cycl* (1843) XXVI 434/2, was coined specially for use in that work, and appears to have had no real currency.

1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sci* xxxiii. 338 *Volta-electric induction is instantaneous. 1862 *Catal Int ternat. Exhib., Brit* II No. 3578, The instantaneous generation of volta-electric currents of intensity 1834 Faraday in *Phil Trans* CXXIV. 85 On a new Measure of *Volta-electricity *Ibid* 93 The instrument offers the only actual measurer of voltaic electricity which we at present possess I have therefore named it a *Volta-electrometer 1839 Noad *Electricity* III. 130 Its terminal wires are soldered to a Faraday's volta-electrometer 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2714/1 *Voltaelectrometer*, an instrument for indicating the degree of electrical excitation 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 3) 491 The manner in which this machine acts will be clearly understood by reference to the general principles of *volta-inductric action 1842 Francis *Dict Arts*, **Voltaplast* Such is the name given to that form of galvanic battery which is adapted to the electrotype 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci* 1309/2 Gold, silver, and other metals may be substituted for copper, and thus a variety of *volta-types may be obtained *Ibid*, It often happens that the article to be *voltatyped*, as this process is now called, is not a conductor of electricity 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2714/2 *Volta-type*, a cast of an object obtained by the gradual deposition of a metal from a metallic solution, through the agency of electric action

†**Voltage**[1]. *Obs.*[−1] [f. F. *volte* Volte + -age.] The action of causing a horse to move in voltes

1606 Ford *Fame's Men* xxxii, He assaies, Which way to manage an vntamed horse When, how, to spur, and rayn, to stop, and raise, Close sitting, voltage of a manlike force.

Voltage[2] (vō·ltedʒ, vōu·ltedʒ). [f. Volt *sb.* + -age.] Electromotive force reckoned or expressed in volts.

1890 *Pall Mall G* 8 Aug 4/3 The voltage varied between 700 and 1,300 volts 1894 Bottone *Electr. Instr* xxi In calculating the voltage, the desired current must also be considered, and allowance made both for the internal and external resistances 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 855 It is difficult to say what voltage is fatal to man

fig. 1904 *Spectator* 30 Apr 670/1 Pope was seldom the subject of currents of high voltage like the emotional Hazlitt

b. *attrib* (esp. with adj. preceding).

1890 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/7 There is as much danger from the low voltage as there is from the high voltage system, as far as fire is concerned. 1894 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. 2/8 The question of high voltage electricity.

Voltaic (vɒltē·ɪk), *a.* [From the name of the Italian physician and scientist, Alessandro *Volta* (1745–1826) + -ic]

1 Of apparatus: Used in producing electricity by chemical action after the method discovered by Volta; esp *voltaic battery* (Battery 10), *voltaic pile* (Pile *sb.*[3] 5).

(*a*) 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 41 It has been shown by Experiments made by means of the Voltaic battery that compound bodies in general are capable of being decomposed by Electrical powers 1850 Grove *Corr Phys. Forces* (ed 2) 81 A voltaic battery, which consists usually of alternations of two metals, and a liquid capable of acting chemically upon one of them,. is incapable of acting 1879 G. Prescott *Sp Telephone* 1 When galvanism was discovered, at the beginning of the present century, and the voltaic battery invented

(*b*) 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 275 The Voltaic pile, as well as the battery last described, are now but little used 1839 Noad *Electricity* III. 97 To Volta's experiments we are indebted for the first galvanic instrument, namely, the voltaic pile; it was described by him in the Philosophical Transactions of 1800 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 352 After the discovery of the voltaic pile the use of the electrical machine gradually fell into disuse

(*c*) 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 54 Without the Voltaic apparatus, there was no possibility of examining the relations of electrical polarities to chemical attractions 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip* xvii 460 Voltaic arrangements, consisting of a few large plates rather than many small ones. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* i. ii § 22 In a voltaic cell, an energy is generated and transmitted along a wire with inconceivable rapidity. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech* Suppl 930/2 A voltaic pencil, by the use of which designers and draughtsmen may be enabled to dispense entirely with the aid of the engraver

2. Of electricity: Generated by chemical action.

1816 Accum *Chem. Tests* 223 When the precipitation of the metallic lead takes place in the surface of the zinc, voltaic electricity is evolved 1836 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sci* (ed 3) xxviii 305 Voltaic electricity is of that peculiar kind which is elicited by the force of chemical action. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., The application of voltaic electricity to the welding and fusion of metals.

b Of a current: Consisting of voltaic electricity.

1834 Mrs Somerville *Connex Phys. Sci.* xxxi 324 The magnetic and electric fluids, arising from all possible positions of the conducting wire, and every direction of the voltaic current. 1860 Pierse *Lab Chem Wonders* 180 The effect of a continued voltaic current.

3. Of or pertaining to, connected with, caused by, electricity due to chemical action.

1820 Faraday *Exp. Res.* (1859) 65 The little bars..evidently produced voltaic action. 1827 — *Chem. Manip.* xvii. 461 This formed a voltaic combination with the platina and the fluid 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II ii § 23 The voltaic shock is very different, in consequence of the altered character of the discharge. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 309/1 The invention of voltaic deposition created a new era for the manufacture of silver-plated wares.

b. *Voltaic brass*, brass deposited by the action of electricity.

1860 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed 5) II 94 Voltaic brass does not appear to have been obtained in a solid distinct form, but has been successfully produced as a coating upon a copper surface

Hence **Volta·ically** *adv.*, by means of, in respect of, voltaic electricity; after the manner of a voltaic battery.

1843 Grove *Corr Phys Forces* etc. (1874) 303 Besides employing the usual chemical tests, I analysed it voltaically 1844 Noad *Electricity* (ed. 2) 144 When a series of some hundred couples of zinc and copper cylinders are arranged voltaically, and charged with common water, a battery is obtained. 1865 Mansfield *Salts* 12 One of these, the Chlorine, is said to be voltaically or chemically negative

Voltairean, Voltairian (vɒltē·ə·rĭăn), *sb.* and *a* [f. the later name of the French author François Marie Arouet (1694–1778), who from 1718 styled himself *de Voltaire*]

A. *sb* A follower or adherent of Voltaire in respect of opinions or the manner of expressing them; one whose views on social and religious questions are characterized by a critical and mocking scepticism.

α. 1871 Morley *Condorcet* in *Crit Misc* Ser 1 (1878) 51 He [Condorcet] was a Voltairean in the intensity of his antipathies to the Church. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 567/1 His father, a country squire, and, as the fashion then was, a thorough-going Voltairean, had married one of his own serfs.

β. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VI 225 We are now engaged in training a nation to consist of Voltairians and of Clericals 1883 M. Pattison *Mem* (1885) 212 If it is against the Church it is a fiction of the Voltairians

B *adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling Voltaire; holding opinions like those of Voltaire, or expressing them in his style.

α 1879 Morley *Burke* viii. 176 The eager, bustling, shrill-tongued crowd of the Voltairean age 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* 1, A shrewd, worldly, voltairean woman.

β 1876 L Stephen *Hours in Library* 189 Walpole must be reckoned as belonging both in his faults and his merits to the Voltairian school of literature. 1896 W K. Leask *H. Miller* v. 125 There is still the Voltairian type of thinker

Hence **Voltai·rianism** (also -ean-), = Voltairism.

1848 W. K Kelly tr *L. Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II 187 In order not to offend the Voltairianism of several of his friends, he had forborne to base his constitution on religion. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 July 92/2 He interprets Voltairianism as 'a school based on destructive irony, .and incapable of raising or fortifying the human mind'.

Voltai·rianize, *v. rare.* [f prec. + -ize] *trans* To render Voltairian Hence **Voltai·rianized** *ppl a.*

1872 Liddon *Elem Relig* ii. 49 It was..quite another [thing] permanently to control the heart and convictions even of the Voltairianized multitudes of Paris 1902 *Academy* 3 Jan 7/2 Hamlet is completely Voltairianised, in the most audacious fashion.

Voltai·rish, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. *Voltaire* (see above) + -ish] Resembling Voltaire

1842 Mrs. Browning *Bk Poets* Poet. Wks (1904) 639/2 We will not set up its grand, luxurious, melancholy devil against Goethe's subtle, biting, Voltairish devil.

Voltairism (vɒ·ltēə rĭz'm). Also -eism. [f. as prec. + -ism.]

1 Something characteristic of Voltaire.

1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd p cxxvi, The error confessed, and still retained, is a true Voltairism.

2 The body of opinions or views expressed by Voltaire; the mocking and sceptical attitude characteristic of these.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1904) 14 Truly, if Christianity be the highest instance of Hero-worship, then we may find here in Voltaireism one of the lowest! 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 1 We may think of Voltairism in France, somewhat as we think of Catholicism or the Renaissance or Calvinism.

Voltaism (vɒ·ltă,ĭz'm). [f. *Volta* (see Voltaic *a.*) + -ism.] The production of an electric current by the chemical action of a liquid on metals; galvanism as produced by Volta's methods

1811 R. Turner *Arts & Sci.* xxix 271 In voltaism, it is necessary that the bodies by which it is exhibited should have some chemical agency on each other 1826 Good *Bk Nat* (1834) I 219 Every one has now some knowledge of Galvanism and Voltaism. 1844 Noad *Electricity* (ed 2) 132 That remarkable form of Electricity, known by the name of Galvanism or Voltaism.

Voltaite (vɒ·ltă,ĭəit). *Min.* [f. as prec.; named by A. Scacchi in 1840.] A hydrous sulphate of iron occurring in green, black, or brown crystals

1846 Worcester (citing Dana). 1852 Dana *Min* 228 Voltaite is a double sulphate of iron, alumina, potash and water crystalising like alum in octahedrons 1868 Watts *Dict Chem.* V. 1005 *Voltaite*, a ferroso-ferric sulphate, containing alumina, occurring at the Solfatara, near Naples.

Voltameter (vɒltæ·mĭtəɪ). [See Volta- and -meter.] An instrument used for the quantitative measurement of electricity by means of the results of electrolysis.

1836 Brande *Chem* (ed. 4) 385 When the quantity of products was examined by the voltameter, the oxygen .was always in the same proportion as from water 1866 R M Ferguson *Electr* (1870) 140 To measure one or other of these is the object of a galvanometer or voltameter 1881 S P Thompson *Electr & Magnetism* 179 The voltameter gives us the 'time integral' of the current.

attrib 1844 Noad *Electricity* (ed 2) 222 One equivalent of lead was reduced in the voltameter tube

Volte, volt (vɒlt, vōult). [a. F. *volte*, ad. It. *volta* see Volta.]

†**1.** A kind of dance; = Volta, Lavolta. *Obs.*

1586 Sir E Hoby tr *Cognet's Polit Disc. Truth* xi. 39 The Voltes, courantes, and vyolent daunses proceede from furie 1597 T. Morley *Introd. Mus* 181 Like vnto this [the Bransle] (but more light) be the voltes and courantes which being both of a measure, are notwithstanding daunced after sundrie fashions. 1610 Dowland *Var Lute-lessons* R 2, Voltes for the Lute.

2. *Fencing.* A sudden dexterous movement to avoid a thrust.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III xix (Roxb) 160/1 A Volt, is when thy adversarie doth thrust at thee which thou perceiueing, dost first put by his thrust; and just turne [*sic*] thy body round about, with thy back towards thine adversarie thrusteth him with a quarte in his right brest. 1765 Angelo *Sch Fencing* 44 You must with swiftness and agility perform this turn of the body called volte 1771 Lonnergan *Fencer's Guide* 104 When I disengage a Quarte, single your body from the thrust, by quickly forming a Volt 1861 G Chapman *Foil Practice* 34 The volt or spring to the right or left [being] occasionally put in practice 1889 A. Hutton *Cold Steel* 90 Make a complete volte or turn about on the toe of the right, bringing the left foot well behind it.

†**b** *Volt-coupe*, a feint in fencing.

1692 Sir W Hope *Fencing Master* 46 The Volt-coupe, single and double. *Ibid* 65 Then make use of the Double Volt-Coupe after you have made your Feint 1696 R. H *Sch. Recreat.* 87 Lesson 12 Of Volt Coupe

3. In the manège, a circular movement executed by a horse. (Cf. the earlier Demi-volte)

1727 Bailey (vol II), *Volte* (in Horsemanship) signifies a round or a circular Tread 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, A Renversed Volt, is a Track of two Treads, which the Horse makes with his Head to the Centre, and his Croup out 1884 E L Anderson *Mod Horsem* II xvii. 148 The school gallop is employed in traversing, and for voltes and pirouettes. The horse may be made to traverse and to do the voltes in the ordinary gallop.

4 Turn, change *rare*[−1].

1901 Meredith *Hueless Love* viii, So has there come the gust at South-west flung By sudden volt on eves of freezing mist

†**Vo·lted,** *ppl. a. Obs* (Meaning not clear)

1613–39 I Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 45 The Roses fretted, not volted.

‖ **Volte-face** (vɒlt,fas). [Fr., ad. It. *volta faccia*, f. *volta* turn + *faccia* face] The act of turning so as to face in the opposite direction, *fig.* a complete change of attitude or opinion.

1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xvi, Your Excellency has only to hint that the M'Aulays are going in that direction, and my friends of the Mist will instantly make volte-face, and go to the right about 1822 — *Peveril* xxxiv, At last we were obliged to make volte-face 1883 *Athenæum* 20 Oct 493/2 He is getting to believe in evolution and has to make some curious *voltes-face* in order to retain at the same time his belief in theism 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 627/1 The sudden *volte-face* which Mr Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt performed in 1886

Volter, variant of Walter *sb Obs.*

‖ **Voltigeur** (vɒltzhō·r). [F., agent-n. f. *voltiger* to flutter, hover, vault, etc.] Formerly in the French army, a member of a special skirmishing company attached to each regiment of infantry.

1807 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann Reg.* 25/1 They were received at the mouth of the musket by the voltigeurs. [*Note.* Sharp shooters, or marksmen, mounted on horseback, whose business it is to hover around the enemy,..and annoy him (etc.)] 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* III 430 The enemy's chasseurs and voltigeurs advanced in considerable bodies under General Lorset.

attrib. 1805 James *Milit Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., They submitted to a long..training, before they were admitted in the voltigeur companies. 1824 De Quincey *Pol. Econ. Dial.* vi Misc (1854) 259 Go on, and skirmish with him a little more in this voltigeur style.

transf. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb* (1861) 221 The Van Bunschotens..would have been put to utter rout but for the arrival of a gallant corps of voltigeurs. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* I 155 The most active and habituated voltigeurs of the community contrive to anticipate, and *font main basse* on whatever can be found.

Voltmeter (vɒ·ltmĭtəɪ). [f. Volt *sb*[2] + Meter.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of electricity in volts.

1882 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Mar. 4/3, I have two instruments devised by Prof. Perry and myself, an Am-meter, and a Volt-meter, the one for measuring a strong current, and the other a large electromotive force 1884 C G W. Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser. III 132/1 This can be verified by connecting one terminal of a voltmeter to the negative brush. 1898 *Engin. Mag.* XVI 139 2 Plan of the plant is given, showing how the dynamo, voltmeter, switchboards, and tanks should be connected

‖ **Volto.** [It. *volto* = *volta* vault (the same word as Volta)] = Vault *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 22 Oct. 1644, Entring the Church [St Peter's, Rome], admirable is the bredth of the volto or roofe. *Ibid* 18 Jan 1645, The Consistory, a noble roome, the volto painted in grotesq 1880 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* xxvi. 375 The garden [at Rome] was entered by a portico or door case adorned with ancient statues, the volto or roof of which was painted with classic subjects.

Vo·ltzine. *Min* Also volz-. [-ine 5.] = next.

1836 T. Thomson *Min, Geol*, etc I. 540 *Voltzine.* Oxysulphuret of zinc. This mineral occurs at Rosiers 1850 Ansted *Elem Geol., Min*, etc § 470 Volzine. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci, Geol*, etc. 503 *Voltzine.* Found in a vein of quartz. and in some zinc furnaces.

Voltzite (vǫ·ltzəit). *Min.* [f. the name of P. L. *Voltz*, inspector of mines; named by Fournet, 1833.] A native oxysulphide of zinc.

1835 *R. D & T Thomson's Rec Gen. Sci* I. 274 Voltzite This mineral is found at Pont Gibaud, in Puy de Dome It possesses a pearly lustre, colour rose-red, or yellow 1852 DANA *Min* 252 *Voltzite* A compound of sulphuret and oxyd of zinc. Occurs in implanted globules of a dirty rose-red color

Volu·bilate, *a. Bot.* [f. next + -ATE.] = next.

1819 REES *Cycl., Volubile*, or *Volubilate* Stem or Stalk, . a name given to those of many plants, as all those the stems or stalks of which are of a twining or winding climbing nature

Volubile, *a. Bot rare.* [ad L. *volūbilis* So F. *volubile.*] = VOLUBLE *a.* 4.

1819 [see prec.]. 1838 J. MURRAY *Econ. Veg* 48 Some stems are volubile; or 'twine' as the hop and honeysuckle, convolvulus, and 'scarlet runner.' 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 66 Stems have usually considerable firmness and solidity, but sometimes they twist round other plants in a spiral manner like Woodbine, becoming volubile.

‖ **Volu·bilis.** *Bot. Obs.* [L., see prec. So F. *volubilis.*] Convolvulus.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. 63 Sow on the Hot-bed such Plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate; as Balsamine,..Volubilis, Myrrh, Carrobs, [etc.] 1732 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 132 This Pod is the Fruit of a Kind of Volubilis.

Volubility (vǫlĭubi·lĭti) Also 6–7 -itie, 7 -itye. [ad. F. *volubilité* (15–16th cent.; = It. *volubilità*, Sp. *-idad*, Pg. *-idade*), or ad. L. *volūbilitās*, f. *volūbilis*. see next and -ITY.]

I †**1** Quickness in turning from one object to another; versatility. *Obs. rare.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* I. (1599) 3 The wisedome and reputation of the man, together with the naturall volubilitie of his wit. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. XVIII. § 5 Orators by the observing their well graced fourmes of speech, leese the volubilitie of Application.

†**b.** Ready variation of expression. *Obs.*—1

1659 HARRINGTON *Valerius & Publicola* 18 If you speak of Israel, Athens, Rome, Venice, or the like, they hear you with volubility of countenance.

2. The capacity of revolving, rolling, or turning round; aptness to rotate about an axis or centre.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. III. § 2 If Celestiall Spheres should forget their wonted Motions, and by irregular volubilitie turne themselues any way as it might happen. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 31 The world with continuall volubilitie and turning about it, driveth the globe thereof into the forme of a round ball. 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* VIII. (1687) 432/2 He who thrust the Cylinder, gave it the beginning of motion, but did not give it volubility. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 86 It began to be out of my power any more to discern the Diversity of their several Motions by reason of their extream Volubility 1705 PURSHALL *Mech Macrocosm* 296 They lose their Fluidity, which depends upon the Volubility of Globular Particles at liberty 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 75 Blood Globules, by their Rotundity, Volubility, and Elasticity, resist Trituration, that is, Digestion. 1754 *Duct Arts & Sci.* s v. *Needle*, In the construction of the horizontal needle a piece of pure steel is provided, of a length not exceeding six inches, lest its weight impede its volubility 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst* 1920 Under pretence of making fast and sure The inch [of ascent] gained by late volubility.

b Of the eye · Readiness in moving. *rare*—1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1275 The cheerefull cast & amiable volubility of his quicke eie

†**3.** Capacity for moving in an easy or gliding manner. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II XXI §9 Except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent, his volubility and lubricity 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III XVIII 153 Such Creatures which as it were slide from place to place, some more slowlie, but othersome with a certaine Volubility and flexible Agitation of the Bodie. 1653 T. WATSON *Art Div Contentm.* XI. (1668) 185 The Poets painted Time with wings, to shew the volubility and swiftness of it.

†**4.** Tendency to change or turn from one condition to another; changeableness, mutability, inconstancy. *Obs.* a. Of persons.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. I. 195 Whosoever shall heedefully survay and consider himselfe, shall finde this volubilitie and discordance to be in himselfe. 1613 SHIRLEY *Trav. Persus* 136 The world by taking notice of your infirmitie will alwayes feare volubilitie in all your actions. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel.* (Ir Archæol. Soc.) I 204 All the lawe, phisicke, and poetrie in the world canot cure or amende the flexibilitie, volubilitie, inconstancie, and treacherie of this man

b Of fortune or affairs

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* 286 The volubilitie of inconstant fortune produceth these occurrences in the East parts 1670 *Moral State Eng* 1 All affairs do resemble the great Machines of Heaven and Earth, in their motion and volubility. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] tr. *Tully's Offices* (1706) 88 The great Volubility and Changeableness of Fortune.

II 5. Ready flow *of* speech, etc.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. V. (Arb.) 91 Which flowing of wordes with much volubilitie smoothly proceeding from the mouth is in some sort harmonicall 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm for Year* I II. 15 Some men . explicate our prayings in the Spirit, by a mere volubility [*sic*] of language. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1687) 228/2 Cicero being at Athens heard him, and was much taken with the eloquence and volubility of his discourse. 1670 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI § 122 The General was not a Man of Eloquence or Volubility of Speech. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 43 This unrestrained volubility and wantonness of speech is the occasion of numberless evils. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 32 Gods! with what volubility of speech The table hunter prates. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Old Margate Hoy*, A..young man. with an insuppressable volubility of assertion. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III 11 The sweetness of voice, and the volubility of utterance, with which both [Pisistratus and Cimon] expressed themselves

b Smooth, easy, or copious flow of verse or poetic utterance.

1589 NASHE in Greene *Menaphon* Pref (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasillabon. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 P 11 The verse intended to represent the whisper of the vernal breeze, must be confessed not much to excel in softness or volubility. 1779 — *L. P., Pomfret* (1838) 113 In his other poems there is an easy volubility

6 The character or state of being voluble in speech; great fluency of language; readiness of speech, garrulousness.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. I 176 Say she be mute, and will not speake a word; Then Ile commend her volubility 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* II. Wks 1856 I 23 You have the most gracefull presence,. amazing volubility, delicious affabilitie 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist Cardinals* I. I. 13 It was my fortune to hear a Franciscan Preach. , but with more Volubility than Vi tue 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 115 P 5 His great Volubility and inimitable Manner of Speaking 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 157 P 8 Long familiarity with my subject enabled me to discourse with ease and volubility 1781 R. KING *Mod Lond Spy* 118 The following account, which she delivered with great volubility 1826 F REYNOLDS *Life & Times* II. 11 He took the lead in conversation, and his natural volubility, increased by sudden joy, carried all before it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XI III 25 Before he had been a member three weeks, his volubility, his asperity, and his pertinacity had made him conspicuous. 1875 H JAMES *Mme. de Mauves* I, Her volubility was less suggestive than the latter's silence

7. Extreme readiness *of* the tongue in respect of speech or discourse

1612 W. MARTYN *Youths Instr.* 99 The volubilitie of a smooth tongue is nothing profitable 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* III 67 A Counsellour of great subtilty and volubility of tongue. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III 36 Both had the Volubility of Tongue, In Meaning faint, but in Opinion strong 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 452 P 3 You have mentioned only the Volubility of their Tongue 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* (1803) II. 6 All this preamble was uttered with such volubility of tongue,..that they admired her good sense as much as her beauty.

b. Similarly of the throat, voice, etc.

1740 CIBBER *Apol* (1756) I 282 In volubility of throat the former [singer] had much the superiority. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 285 Nero . used all those methods which singers practice either to mend the voice, or improve its volubility 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 98/2 These [harmonics on horns and trumpets] they executed with volubility akin to that displayed on fingered instruments.

†**Volu·bilous,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f. L. *volūbil-is* . see next.] Apt to roll or turn

1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 1059 It hath a broad round volubilous body

Voluble (vǫ·liŭb'l), *a.* Also 7 volubil. [a. older F. *voluble* (= Sp *voluble*, Pg. *volubel*, It. *volubile*) or ad. L. *volūbilis*, f. *volū-*, *volvĕre* to turn. see -BLE.

In some instances the use of the word echoes Horace *Ep* I II 43 (Amnis) in omne volubilis ævum]

I. 1. Liable to change, inconstant, variable, mutable. Now *rare.*

1575 FENTON *Gold Epist.* (1582) 21 As of all voluble things there is nothyng more light than renown. 1578 WOTTON *Courtlie Controuersie* 29 Poets, and Painters testifye the loue of men to be voluble and vnconstant lyke a birde 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 339 Perceive how vain fancies, and voluble crosses vanish away as little cloudes before the northerne winds 1647 J. CARTER *Nail & Wheel* 71 Nothing abides at a stay; all things are unstable, and voluble. 1652 N CULVERWEL *Lt. Nat* I XII (1661) 104 The noblest Perfections .are but voluble, and uncertain. 1678 ALSOP *Meltus Ing.* II. V. 243 The Lot, wherein the Alruling God Controuls the Contingency of the voluble Creature. 1808 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 28 He waves, and the voluble scene is a quagmire shifting block.

2. Capable of ready rotation on a centre or axis; apt to revolve or roll in this manner. Now *rare*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* II. XI (Arb.) 111 He[the round or sphere] is euen and smooth, without any angle, or interruption, most voluble and apt to turne, and to continue motion 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus* X. 13 And these wheeles he called voluble, my self hearing it 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop Ceremn* A 3 b, Like Diogenes turning about the mouth of his voluble hoggeshead. 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV. 594 Or thus leis volubil Earth By shorter flight to th' East had left him there. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 2/2 A Sphere is a round body voluble on every side. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 490 Thrice must the voluble and restless earth Spin round upon her axle. 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg* XXII. 41, I had met The fierce encounter of the voluble rock 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser II XVII 397 Go thy ways old world, swing round in blue ether, voluble to every age, you and I shall no more jostle!

fig 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth Trav.* B 3 b, His imagination shall be carried in the voluble Sphere of diuers mens discourses. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II XXIII. § 33 Nothing is more politique then to make the wheels of our mind concentrique and voluble with the wheel of fortune. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 106 Fortune (Sister) is unstable, and her wheele voluble

†**b.** Of the eye. Moving readily. *Obs.*—1

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 91 He hath..high eyebrowes, eyes not very voluble or prominent

c Capable of being rolled up.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 19 Which from the German *Bucher* ..were called Books, to whatever voluble or folding matter applyed.

3. Moving rapidly and easily, esp. with a gliding or undulating movement.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. IV. (Arb.) 156 A broad and voluble tong, thinne and mouable lippes, teeth euen and not shagged. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 11 The Tongue of a Serpent is also thinne, long, and black of colour, voluble; neither is there any beast that moueth the tongue so speedily 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 436 Neerer he drew, and many a walk traverse'd Of stateliest Covert, Cedar, Pine, or Palme, Then voluble and bold, now hid, now seen. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Earth* III. 131 The parts of it [*sc.* water] being very voluble and lubricous, as well as fine and small, it easily .distends the Tubes and Vessels of Vegetables 1856 BRYANT *Summer Asr* 25 Why so slow, Gentle and voluble spirit of the air?

fig 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XVII, Would you like to hear yesterday's sermon over and over again—eternally voluble?

4. *Bot.* Twining, twisting. Cf. VOLUBILE *a*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Stalk, Voluble stalk*, that which twists round other things. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* II (1791) 108 *note*, Some of the plants with voluble stems ascend other plants spirally, east—south—west. 1835 KIRBY *Power, Wisd & Goodn God* II. 247 Some with a climbing or voluble stem, constantly turn one way, and some as constantly turn another 1857 A. GRAY *First Less Bot* (1866) 37 *Twining*, or *voluble*, when stems rise by coiling themselves spirally around other stems or supports. [Also in later botanical works.]

II 5 Characterized by fluency or glibness of utterance, rapid and ready of speech; fluent:

a. Of persons

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* III i. 69 A most acute Iuuenall, voluble and free of grace. 1604 — *Oth* II. 1 242 A knaue very voluble A slipper, and subtle knaue, a finder of occasion. 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 14 There be found men aboue a hundred yeares old, that are very voluble and fluent in talke and discourse. [1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* V i, Oh this unhappy Tongue of mine! Thou lawless voluble destroying Foe] 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 319 There end thy pompous vaunts and high disdain; Oh sharp in scandal, voluble and vain! 1807 CRABBE *Parr. Reg.* II. 158 Fierce in his air, and voluble of tongue 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* LVI. VII 138 A school of oratory, which produced a long series of voluble sophists. 1890 M WILLIAMS *Leaves of Life* II. XVII 150 Of all the voluble men I have encountered in the course of my career, he is the most voluble.

absol 1762 FOOTE *Orator* II Wks. 1799 I 219 You will have at one view, the choleric, the placid, the voluble, .and the clamorous.

b. Of the tongue.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I. ii, 'Tis a fine little voluble toung mine Hoste, that wins a widdow 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* III. 63 A man naturally eloquent, of a voluble fluent tongue 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* XXIII 257 Hot-headed Men of warm Fancies, and voluble Tongues..would be apt to thrust themselves on to the Teaching and Governing others. 1720 PRIOR *Truth & Falsehood* 45 Her tongue, so voluble and kind, It always runs before her mind. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 309 The tongue of man is voluble, hath words For every theme. 1827 CHALMERS *Life Churchyard* 8 Churchyard was, plainly, a plausible man, who had many tales to tell, with a voluble tongue.

Comb 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* V, A notable-voluble tongde villaine

transf 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXIII, But to her heart, her heart was voluble, Paining with eloquence her balmy side.

6. Of discourse, words, etc.: Characterized by great fluency or readiness of utterance.

1588 SHAKS. *L L L.* II 1 76 Aged cares play truant at his tales..So sweet and voluble is his discourse. 1590 — *Com. Err* II. 1 92 If voluble and sharpe discourse be marr'd, Vnkindnesse blunts it more then marble. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* 32 A discours, voluble anough, and full of sentence 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2612/4 One John Waterhouse of full middle Stature, .and of a large Voice, and voluble Speech. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. XIV. 473 *note*, The style of which is certainly not so melodious and voluble as that of Dryden's enchanting prose. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750, His periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. I. II. (1855) 25 In such persons words are ever at command—voluble and impassioned words. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. VI. 170 At length 'madame' began a very voluble oration, intended to express the extent of our delinquency.

transf. a 1721 PRIOR *Dial. betw. Locke & Montaigne* P 5, I find the same strain run with a most voluble impetuosity almost thro every Chapter of your Book. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester, Catastrophe*, The joy of the poor dancing-master .. was rapturous and voluble. 1849 MISS MULOCK *The Ogilvies* XVI, The good woman went on in her voluble grief. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* XXII. 308 Oh, the jarring discord of voluble sympathy!

†**b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*—1

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 243 They [the Chinese] have contrived a fourth Kind of Writing, the Strokes whereof ..are made with more Ease and Expedition; on which Account they are called Voluble Letters.

Hence **Vo lubleness,** the quality or character of being voluble.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XXII. 168 Such Reptiles as hauing no feet doe with a kind of volublenesse make their way in the waters with many intricate doublings. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Volubleness*, an Aptness to roll; also a round Delivery or Utterance, an easy Pronunciation. 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Oct. 517/3 In general there is..a certain volubleness among the ministers, and forgetfulness..to give the laymen a chance [to speak]

Volubly (vǫ·liŭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a voluble manner; fluently, glibly.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 41 O Gods (saide he) how volubly doth talke This eating gulfe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i. 105 This he as volubly would vent As if his stock would ne'er be spent. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 339 A Secretary of State who. spoke French as volubly and as exactly as he needed to do, without ever having been in France. 1765 JOHNSON in *Shakr. Wks.* (1778) X. 489 *note*, One that discourses fearlessly and volubly. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III. i, She talked volubly of what she was about, as if it were the sole subject of her thoughts.

1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xiv, He was listening to Haley, who was very volubly expatiating on the quality of the article for which they were bargaining 1862 Goulburn *Pers Relig* i (1873) 3 Every body can speak volubly upon controversial subjects

Volucrary, *rare*⁻¹. [f. L *volucr-is* bird + -ARY 1.] A treatise on birds.

1897 Dowden *Fr. Lit* iii 40 The earliest versified Bestiary, which is also a Volucrary.

Volucrine, *a rare*⁻¹. [f as prec. + -INE] Of or pertaining to, arising from, birds.

1881 P S Robinson *Under Punkah* 23 The volucrine clamour continued unabated The passage was filled with bird-cages

Volue, obs var. Volley *sb*; obs. Sc. *f.* Wolf *sb*

Volume (vǫ liŭm), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 volym, 5 volom, 5–8 volum (5–6 vollum, 5 *Sc.* wolum). *β.* 5 volyme, velome, volome, 5– volume (6 *Sc.* wollume). *γ* 7 volumne, 7–9 volumn [a OF. *volum, volume, volumme* (F. *volume*, = It. and Pg. *volume*, Sp. *volumen*), ad. L. *volūmen* coil, wreath, roll, etc., f. *volvĕre* to roll. The chief senses of the English word also exist in French.]

I. 1 *Hist.* A roll of parchment, papyrus, etc., containing written matter; a literary work, or part of one, recorded or preserved in this form, which was customary in ancient times. Also *fig.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal discriue to hym a declaracioun of this lawe in a volym. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 27 He expowned Ypocras his bookes as it were, and also he made meny veleyns [*v.r* volyms, volums] of his owne 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi (1592) 65 Hee wrote sixe and thirtie thousand, fiue hundred, and fiue and twentie Volumes, that is to say, Rolles of paper, as Iamblichus reporteth 1611 Bible *Ps* xl. 7 In the volume of the booke it is written of me 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O & N. Test*, *Ezdras*, Esdras the Scribe wrote a volume, how the people returned from Chaldea to Jury. 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 1. Sel. Wks 1898 II 166 In history a great volume is unrolled for our instruction 1865 J Hannett *Bibliopegia* 23 Two strings , attached to the last sheet or cover of the volume, round which, when it was rolled up, they were fastened. 1881 G W Moon *King's English* II. 99 The rolls, or volumes, were composed of several sheets, fastened to each other, and rolled upon a stick; the whole making a kind of cylinder, which was to be managed by the stick, as a handle.

† **b.** A roll or scroll containing a legal document. *Obs.*⁻¹

1530 *Will T. Broke, Ld Cobham* (Somerset Ho), This my present testament and laste will in two volumes.

2. A collection of written or printed sheets bound together so as to form a book; a tome.

α. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks II 61 Men algatis don worse now, for in stede of philateries men maken gret volyms of newe lawes 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 15 þat þey mowe be enformed by þis schort treys, þat haueþ nouȝt i-seie þe grete volyms and large, þat beeþ of stories i-write *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* IV. Prol. 25, I haf set me to tret in þis wolum Qwhen biggit was be Romule Rome 1445–50 Metham *Wks* (1916) 157, I rede in elde volummys this matere subsequent 1513 Douglas *Æneid* Wks. 1874 IV 228 Virgillis volum of hir sonne Enee 1590 *Lydgate's Serpent of Division* Concl Civ, Thus by the large writings and golden vollums of that woorthye Chaucer, the froward Dame of Chaunce hath no respecte of persons 1651 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* (ed 6) III iv ii. 1. 692 To describe them in particular would require a just volum. 1652 Culpepper *Eng Physic.* 180 It being sufficient for a Volum by itself to speak fully of them. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th Earth* (1734) 19 Mr Erasmus Warren, who has wrote the greatest Volum against it. 1700 Maidwell in *Collectanea* (O H.S.) I. 313 Never to be bound up in the last volum

β. c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 681 Ouides Art and bookes many on And alle thise were bounden in o volume [*v.r* volome, velome]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 512/1 Volyme, booke, *volumen* 1480 Caxton *Myrr* III. xii 160 Boece compiled in his lyf plente of fair volumes aourned of hye and noble philosophye *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vi (1811) 145 Of his notable dedis myght I make a great volume 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 278 It wolde requyre rather a hole volume then a booke 1594 Southwell *St Peters Complaint* (1602) 15 Sweet volumes stoard with learning fit for Saints. 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* I vi § 16 You erre not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God · laying before vs two Bookes or Volumes to studie, if we will be secured from errour 1646 Crashaw *Poems* (1858) 61 Lo, here a little volume, but great book! 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 225 The Lawyers .in those infinite and immense Volumes, which they have written 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 170 It would take up a larger Volume than this whole Work is intended to be, to set down all the Contrivances I hatch'd 1769 *Junius Lett* xx. (1788) 115 The writer of the volume in question meets me upon my own ground 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 109 The great number of pages, I might perhaps say, volumes, which have been written on the subject 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III I 394 The shops of the great booksellers were crowded. and a known customer was often permitted to carry a volume home 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 Some writers would have gathered their fugitive pieces into volumes and called them books

γ. 1648 Pagitt *Heresiogr* (ed 4) Ep Ded, A Uolumn wil hardly containe the huit that these Sectaries have. done to this poore Church 1649 J H. *Motson to Parl* 10 The best man upon earth did so many things as all the Volumnes in the world could scarce containe. 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* I 211 He cannot answer without reading over eight or ten large Volumns in Folio 1693 South *Serm*, *Rom.* i. 32 288 In every volumn there is a nursery . of vice

b. *The sacred volume*, the Bible *The Christian volume*, the New Testament.

1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat Nt* xv, Perhaps the Christian Volume is the theme. 1850 Forshall & Madden *Wycliffite Bible* I Pref p iii, Aelfric .added greatly to the knowledge of the sacred volume [among the Anglo-Saxons].

1863 *Bieger Sk E Fry* 75 Fifty copies of the entire Sacred Volume, and twenty-five New Testaments, were promptly forwarded for her use

3 *fig* Something which in character or nature is comparable to a book; *esp.* something which may be studied after the manner of a book.

1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I iii 81 This night you shall Read ore the volume of young Paris face, And find delight, writ there with Beauties pen. 1593 — *Rich II*, I iv. 18 Would the word Farwell haue lengthen'd houres, He should haue had a volume of Farwels 1605 Timme *Quersit* Ded p iii, This philosophy natural, both speculatiue and actiue, is not only to be found in the volume of nature. 1638 R Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 19 The publick prosperities would be less deare unto me if yours were not bound up in one volume with them 1663 Sir G Mackenzie *Religio Stoici* 96 It is as strange that man, having that huge volumn of the Creation to revolve [etc.]. 1709 Prior *Carm Sec* 338 Be kind, and with a milder Hand, Closing the Volume of the finish'd Age, A more delightful Leaf expand 1814 Byron *Lara* I ix, Books, for his volume heretofore was Man, With eye more curious he appear'd to scan 1869 Farrar *Fam Speech* i. 7 Thought which so completely permeates the whole of language as to render it one vast volume of compressed allegories.

b. In the phrase *to speak* (also *express, tell*) *volumes*, to be highly expressive or significant.

1810 Shelley *Zastrozzi* iv Pr Wks. 1888 I. 23 A pause ensued, during which the eyes of Zastrozzi and Matilda spoke volumes to each guilty soul. 1833 Whittier *Abolitionists* Pr Wks. 1889 III 86 The late noble example of the eloquent statesman, speaks volumes to his political friends 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1877) I vi 444 Something which speaks volumes in favour of the King 1892 'J S Winter' *Lumley* xv, Mrs Jock's tone expressed volumes.

4 A separately bound portion or division of a work; one of two or more portions into which a work of some size is divided with a view to separate binding, one of a number of books forming a related set or series.

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I 322/2 Thus endeth the first volume of sir Johan Froissart · of the cronycles of England, Fraunce, Spayne [etc.] 1549 Coverdale (*title*), The second tome or volume of the Paraphrase of Erasmus vpon the newe testament 1684 *Scanderbeg Redw* vi 155 To Attempt his Character would require another Volumne. 1706 London & Wise (*title*), The Retir'd Gard'ner In Two Volumes *Ibid*, To this Volume is added [etc.] 1796 H Hunter tr *St Pierre's Stud Nat.* (1799) III 11, I have given, in the advertisement to my first Volume, the origin of this error 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc 1 4 When the first volumes of Tristram Shandy appeared 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 555 The 'Poultry Chronicle being now complete in three volumes

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *volume form, -swollen, -trophied* adj.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 1 Mighty Telephus Or volume-swoln Orestes, that does fill The margin of an ample book 1831 Howitt *Seasons* (1837) 325 The lamp lights the volume trophied wall. 1880 *Gentl Mag.* CCXLVI. 80 A volume Hansard is still published at the end of the session 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 6/2 Mr Nimmo will publish the whole series immediately in volume form

II † 6. Size, bulk, or dimensions (of a book).

1530 Palsgr. 285/2 Volym for the largenesse of a boke, *volume*. 1555 in *Lydgate's Chron. Troy* A vi/2 After he had wryt his booke to the iuste volume, filled then the margentes and outwarde sydes with his madnes. 1577 *Vicary's Anat* To Rdr, And albeit this Treatise be small in Volume, yet in commoditie it is great and profitable 1612 Brinsley *Lud Lat.* iv (1627) 30 The fittest volume for their writing booke is, to haue them in quarto 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 254 The Alcoran or Bible is in volume twice so big as the Psalmes of David 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc. Printing* xxii 97 There are four Volumns in use that are differently Imposed, viz. Folio, Quarto, Octavo and Twelves. The places of these Pages for all Volumns the Compositer has always in his memory.

† **b.** In phr. *of the largest volume*, with reference to copies of the Bible. *Obs*

1538 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 152 That ye shall prouide one boke of the hole bible of the largest volume in englishe 1540 (*title*), The Byble in Englyshe of the largest and greatest volume. 1569 Parkhurst *Injunct.* A iv, 3 Item, whether you haue in your Churche a Bible, of the largest volume 1605 *Mun. Archdeaconry Colchester* (MS.) fol 183 They want the saulter, the byble of the largest volume. *a* 1629 Hinde *S Bruen* xl (1641) 123 He set up two goodly faire Bibles of the best Edition, and largest Volume (as then they were Printed) 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v. *Bible*, Cranmer's Bible .was printed by Grafton, of the largest volume, and published in 1540.

7. A particular bulk, mass, or quantity as an attribute of a thing. Also *fig.*

1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 101 So shall his people euen as well as He Princes (though in a lesser volume) be *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy Italy* (1698) II. 31 It [the great hall] is beautified with rare pictures in a great volume. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 540 The stream, that with a larger volume now Rolled through the labyrinthine dell. 1862 Spencer *First Princ* II. iv § 52 (1875) 173 Certain gases, which, in assuming a larger volume, have caused the explosion 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I 376 The torrent had so great a volume that it was worthy to be turned against a foreign State.

b. *concr.* A quantity or mass (esp. a large one) regarded as matter occupying space. Also *fig.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iv § 98 It was now evident enough what Use they would make upon occasions, of those Volumes of Votes they had often poured out upon all accidental Debates 1794 R. J Sulivan *View Nat* I. 331 The prodigious volumes of water which have from the beginning of the world been falling into [the ocean] 1806 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* II xviii, Volume upon volume of black, heavy clouds suddenly rising 1833 Macaulay *Ess*, *Walpole* (1897) 272 Every noble sharper whose vast volume of wig and infinite length of riband had figured at the dressing 1863 Lyell *Antiq Man* 32 Both in England and Ireland bogs have burst, and sent forth great volumes of black mud 1871 B Stewart *Heat* (ed 2) § 24 The volume of mercury in the stem of a thermometer.

c. *Chem* A determinate quantity or amount, in terms of bulk, of any substance.

1812 Sir H Davy *Chem Philos* 65 Solids differ in degrees of hardness, in color, in density, or in the weight afforded by equal volumes 1820 Faraday *Exp Res.* (1859) 51 A mixture of equal volumes of oxygen and hydrogen was made, and two volumes of it detonated by the electric spark 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem*, *Org* 316, 1 equivalent yields 4 volumes of vapour. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr* 79 Instead of a given volume or measure, a given weight of air is examined *attrib.* 1866 Odling *Anim Chem* 152 The atomic weights or volume-weights of chlorine, bromine, and iodine. 1881 J C Maxwell *Electr. & Magn* I 134 The volume density at any point is determined by the equation 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math Th Electr. & Magn.* I 53 We call the distribution superficial in distinction from the volume distribution hitherto considered

8. The bulk, size, or dimensions *of* a thing. Also *concr*, the mass or solid body *of* something

1792 *Munchausen's Trav* xxxi 143 Wawau made several violent darts against the volume of the balloon, so fierce as at length to tear open a great space 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI 462 It is sufficient the volume of the muscular elements be augmented sufficiently to enlarge the fibres while the volume of the interstices, and of the superficial parts diminishes. 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 249 Considerable labour has been bestowed in computing the volume of lava streams 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron.* § 103 The volume of the Sun is 1,200,000 times greater than that of the Earth. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 185 The volume of the sea is very much greater than that of the land which rises above the sea-level *fig* 1876 J Parker *Paracl.* I v 63 Inspiration increases as well as sanctifies the volume of a man's being.

b. The amount or quantity *of* something.

1882 D A Wells *Our Merch Marine* 112 So small a matter apparently as the civility or neglect of conductors will sensibly influence the volume of travel 1886 *Manch Exam* 13 Mar 5/2 It would be a good thing to enlarge the volume of the currency, to make money more plentiful 1892 *Daily News* 24 Dec 7/2 The volume of business, as is usual at this season of the year, has undergone considerable diminution

9 Without article Bulk, mass, dimensions.

1794 R J Sulivan *View Nat* I. 71 It is not true, that the seas diminish in volume, or sink gradually beneath their level 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 110 A mixture of three parts in volume of hydrogen gas, and one part of sulphurous acid gas 1834 Marryat *P Simple* xlvi, The waves, which every moment increased in volume, washed up to us 1868 Peard *Water-farm* xiv. 139 The brook is clear, of average purity, and moderate volume 1871 A Meadows *Man Midwifery* (ed 2) 96 There is usually some increase of volume and vascularity of the uterus itself *fig* 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* v 112 The Iambic did not carry weight enough or volume to sustain a lengthy narrative. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Deronda* lxi, The soul of man may know in fuller volume the good which has been.

10. a. *Mus.* (See first quots.)

1801 Busby *Dict. Mus., Volume*, a word applied to the compass of a voice from grave to acute; also to its tone, or power as when we say, 'such a performer possesses an extensive or rich volume of voice'. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict Mus Terms* 451/2 *Volume*, a term applied to the power and quality of the tone of a voice or instrument. 1881 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 348/1 The voice of Herr Reichmann is a bass of great volume and richness 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Mar. 8/6 The solo voices were not quite of professional volume.

b Quantity, strength or power, combined mass, of sound.

1822 Byron *Werner* v i. 134, I heard.., Distinct and keener far upon my ear Than the late cannon's volume, this word—'Werner!' 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xvii 428 The new organ pealed out its glorious volume of sound. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* 249 The row when we reached the town redoubled in volume

III 11. *poet.* A coil, fold, wreath, convolution, esp of a serpent. (Freq. in Dryden and Pope)

1648 Crashaw *Delights Muses, Foule Morning* 25 Hee.., will trim And brush her Azure Mantle, which shall swim In silken Volumes. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxxiii, So glides some trodden Serpent on the Grass, And long behind his wounded Volume trails 1695 Blackmore *Pr Arth* II 164 The Crested Snake rolls on the flowry Plain, The shining Volumes of his Spiral Train. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 728 Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise, Her twisting volumes and her rolling eyes. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* III. 60 The wounded serpent, agoniz'd with pain, Thus trails his mangled volume on the plain 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 499 The overcharg'd And drench'd conservatory breathes abroad, In volumes wheeling slow, the vapour dank. 1805–6 Cary *Dante, Inf.* IX. 42 Around them greenest hydras twisting roll'd Their volumes. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych* 501 In the place of it The ivy and the wild-vine interknit The volumes of their many-twining stems.

b A winding of a stream

1716 Fenton *Ode Ld Gower* III, Where Thames's fruitful Tides, Slow thro' the Vale in silver Volumes play.

Volume (vǫ liŭm), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. a *trans.* To send up, pour out, in volumes.

1815 Scott *Waterloo* VIII, Through the war-smoke, volumed high, Still peals that unremitted cry. 1865 Meredith *Farina* 194 More and more the nightingales volumed their notes

b *intr* To rise or roll in a volume or cloud.

1824 Byron *Def Transf* I 1, The mighty steam, which volumes high From their proud nostrils, burns the very air 1884 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 65 Shutting the registers, through which a welding heat came volumingup from the furnace 1891 Meredith *Fragm. Iliad* in *Illustr.*

Lond News 18 Apr. 507/1 Up from under them volumed the dust cloud, Up off the plain

2 *trans.* To collect or bind in a volume.

1853 G J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* II 119 It must have a bouquet of chemically prepared sentiment, and then it is fit to be volumed from the rough cask of MS., and decanted into the reviews 1895 *Punch* 5 Jan. 1/1 For it's always been my practice, Sir, Since the day that I was volumed, until now I'm fifty four

Volumed (vǫ liumd), *a.* [f. Volume *sb.* and *v.*]

1 Made into a volume or volumes of a specified size, number, etc.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* L j b, A little epitomized *Bradfords Meditations*, no broader volum'd than a Seale at Armes. 1609 F Grelvil *Mustapha* I Chorus, There, as in margents of great volum'd bookes The little notes. 1875 A R Hope *My Schoolboy Fr.* Pref. 4 Full of the horrors of three volumed novels

b. Filling a volume or volumes.

1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. x 89 Whose volumed works Kindled around thy corse the funeral fire — *Epist.* I. iv. 5 Do you .Some rhiming Labours meditate, That shall in volum'd Bulk arise.

c. Furnished with volumes.

1897 Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 225 The room.. was volumed round by the collections of her grandfather.

2. Formed into a rolling, rounded, or dense mass.

1803 Scott *Cadyow Castle* xxiv, For the hearth's domestic blaze, Ascends destruction's volumed flame. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har* II xlviii, The distant torrent's rushing sound Tells where the volum'd cataract doth roll. 1813 — *Corsair* II. v 18 His breath choked gasping with the volumed smoke. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 31 They in his hands the volumed lightnings laid. 1887 Meredith *Appeasement of Demeter* ix, The volumed shades enfold An earth in awe before the claps resound.

‖ **Volumen** (vǫ liumen). [L. *volūmen*: see Volume *sb.*]

†**1.** A volume, a book. *Obs* —1

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) II 163 He drew all the confusit lawis of Scotland in ane compendius volumen.

2. A roll (*of* parchment, etc.).

1851 Millington tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 32 A volumen of parchment unfolded in the centre 1904 W. M. Ramsay *Lett. Seven Ch* xix 262 A small bronze coin, which showed the poet sitting, holding a volumen on his knees.

Volumenometer. [f. L *volūmen* (cf prec.) taken in the sense of Volume *sb.* 7 + -ometer.] (See quot. 1868.) Also **Volumeno'metry**, 'the art of determining the volumes or spaces occupied by bodies' (*Imp. Dict.* 1884).

1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org* 765 Their apparatus or volumenometer consists of a globular flask provided with a long narrow neck graduated from below upwards, to indicate grains of water. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 1005 *Volumenometer*, or *Stereometer*. Instruments for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of air which it displaces, and thence also determining its specific gravity.

Vo·lumescope. [f. Volume *sb.* 7 c + -scope.] An instrument for measuring the volume of various compounds.

1829 Hare in *Philos. Mag.* VI. 171 An instrument which I have advantageously employed, in order to illustrate the experimental basis of the theory of volumes, I shall call this instrument a Volumescope

Volumeter. [f. Volu-me *sb.* 7 c + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a gas

1829 Hare in *Philos. Mag.* VI 173 Afterwards by means of a volumeter or sliding-rod gas measure, add at once three volumes of nitric oxide.

Volumetric (vǫliume·trik), *a.* [Cf. prec. and Metric *a.*1] Of, pertaining to, or noting measurement by volume.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II No. 2904, Containing everything necessary for the preparation of the test liquors, or their use in volumetric analysis. 1864 Garrod *Mat. Med* (ed 2) 352 In making use of the volumetric solutions a graduated tube or alkalimeter is employed. 1880 Proctor *Rough Ways made Smooth* 100 Professor Newcomb has, I conceive, omitted to consider the enormous volumetric expansion

Volumetrical (vǫliume·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Volumetric *a.*

1853 *Pharmac Jrnl.* XIII. 285 The volumetrical determination of silver or chlorine. 1862 R. H. Scott (*title*), A Handbook of Volumetrical Analysis. 1870 Maudsley *Body & Mind* 183 Perhaps it might once for all be stated, as a law of vital action, that the dignity of the force is in an inverse ratio to its volumetrical display.

Hence **Volume·trically** *adv.*

1864 Webster, *Volumetrically*, in a volumetric manner. 1878 Abney *Photogr.* 135 The metallic deposit was dissolved off in nitric acid, and estimated volumetrically. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 435 Acetic acid is, therefore, better tested volumetrically with a standard solution of alkali.

Volu·metry. *rare*—1 [Cf. Volumetric *a.* and -metry.] The scientific measurement of volume.

1863 Sutton *Handbk. Volumetric Anal.* p. vi, The main feature of volumetry is not so much analysis.. as the quantitative determination of one principal constituent of a substance.

Volumette (vǫliume·t). [f. Volume *sb.* 2 + -ette.] A small volume.

1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II 397 The conventional pictorial embellishment which adorns the hide-bound educational volumette. 1885 W. Andrews *Mod. Yorksh. Poets* 194 He has already published two volumettes.

Voluminosity (vǫliumino·siti). [See next and -osity.]

1. The state of being voluminous in respect of literary production.

1782 T Twining in R Twining *Recreat & Stud.* (1882) 115 Last night I received the Virg MSS Thanks again I was astonished at our voluminosity 1881 *Academy* 5 Mar 163/3 A reasonable mean is kept between the voluminosity of Kinglake and the curtness of Livy's 'this year there was war with the Hernicans and Volscians' 1902 *Ibid* 16 Aug. 167/1 In point of voluminosity the *Manchester Guardian* easily outdid all competitors

2 The fact of turning or winding; an instance of this.

1841 *Blackw Mag* L. 149 With what sublime voluminosities it winds, and wreathes, and whirls, and rolls

Voluminous (vǫliu·minŏs), *a.* Also 7 volluminous. [ad. late L. *volūminōsus* (Sidonius), f. L. *volūmin-*, *volūmen* Volume *sb.* Cf. F. *volumineux*, It., Sp., Pg. *voluminoso.*]

1. Full of turnings or windings; containing or consisting of many coils or convolutions.

1611 Corvat *Crudities* 501 The manifold turnings and windings of the way, like a company of voluminous meanders. 1667 Milton *P L* II 652 Many a scaly fould Voluminous and vast, a Serpent arm'd With mortal sting 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 15 Dark and voluminous the vapours rise, And hang their horrors in the neighb'ring skies 1792 D Lloyd *Voy. Life* III 46 When the serpents twain From Tenidos voluminous and vast, Him and his sons with poisonous jaws devour'd 1802 Paley *Nat Theol.* 180 These voluminous bowels, this profusity of gut, seems in no wise necessary 1831 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 429 These lateral portions [of the cerebellum] are a little flattened, and more voluminous than the middle region.

2. Writing so much as to fill volumes; producing numerous or extensive literary works; writing or discoursing at great length.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit.* VI ix. § 4 73 Cæsar Baronius, that voluminous Historian 1654 'Palæmon' *Friendship* 30 If I were to recapitulate all the Motives I should be Voluminous 1656 Cowley *Misc., Chron.* xiii, I more voluminous should grow Than Holinshead or Stow. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 1 The most severe Reader makes Allowances for many Rests and Nodding-places in a Voluminous Writer. 1782 V Knox *Ess.* lix. (1819) II. 10 For the very learned and voluminous Grotius was engaged in public life. 1812 Scott *Nigel* Introd. Epist., It is some consolation to reflect, that the best authors in all countries have been the most voluminous. 1851 Helps *Comp Solit* xi. 225 You should be good-natured and voluminous in your replies. 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 118 They were all .voluminous correspondents.

3. Forming a large volume; extending to, or consisting of, many volumes; extensive, copious.

1612 Dekker *Lond. Tri* Wks. 1873 III 251 Erect thou then a serious eye, and looke What worthies fill vp Fames voluminous booke. 1665 Boyle *Occas Refl.* I. III II 34 Those Voluminous Romances that are too often the only Books which make up the Libraries of Gallants 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* x Voluminous Works have but few Buyers, and much fewer Readers. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III 331 Let the voluminous records of the numerous apothecaries' shops at Bath be examined. 1794 R. J Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 309 Why should we be so obstinately wedded to the infallible correctness of voluminous writings? 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 167 He will tell you that the folly of the day .is recorded in voluminous documents. 1865 Kingsley *Hereew.* viii, Questions which .produced a voluminous literature for several centuries. 1878 Newcomb *Pop Astron* Index 54 A recent and complete edition of Kepler's voluminous writings. *fig.* 1671 Milton *P R.* IV. 384 By what the Stars Voluminous, or single characters, In thir conjunction met, give me to spell.

b. Containing many volumes. *rare*—1.

1690 Temple *Ess. Anc. & Mod Learn* (1909) 5 The account of this Library at Alexandria, and others very Voluminous in the lesser Asia and Rome.

4. Of matter of discourse: Extremely full or copious; forming a large mass or collection.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* II § 108 They made great and voluminous expressions of their affection to the Kingdom and People of England. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 45, I have now prepar'd Aunswers to the objections.., but they are so voluminous as they will require some time to transcribe. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. III. 162 Unless they [these passages] were less numerous and voluminous than they are. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* IX. 1628 One firmament, enough for man to read! O what voluminous instruction here! 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 434 It is difficult to impress them with a favourable opinion of the wisdom and justice of our voluminous laws. 1821 Hazlitt *Table-T.* VIII 172 The impressions of real objects, stripped of the disguises of words and voluminous roundabout descriptions. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metric Syst.* III (1871) 247 The assize of casks has been in Maryland, .a subject of frequent and voluminous legislation.

b. In general use: Extensive, vast.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* I 14 Truth is not, I fear, so voluminous, nor swells into such a mighty bulk as our books do. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* Introd, Many have taken voluminous Pains to determine the State of the Soul upon Dis-union. 1870 J. Bruce *Life Gideon* XIII 239 These matters are too varied and too voluminous for any further notice here. 1899 *Times* 31 Oct. 9/5 Not that.. all our splendid English history [is] one voluminous mistake.

c Expressing volumes *rare*—1.

1804 *Something Odd* III. 96 He.. cast a most voluminous look on Clara

5. Of great volume or size; massive, bulky, large, swelling.

The different groups of quotations illustrate some varieties of application.

(*a*) *a* 1635 Corbet *Poems* (1807) 11 When now Thy observations with thy brain ingendered, Have stuft thy massy and voluminous head. *a* 1637 B Jonson *Underwoods, Poet to Painter*, I am not so voluminous, and vast, But there are lines, wherewith I might b' embrac'd 1664 Power *Exp. Philos* Pref. b 2 b, The largest and more voluminous sort of Animals, as Bulls, Bears, Tygers, &c 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I. 211 It swells up a great deal, and presents an exceedingly voluminous light mass. 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 248 The most voluminous current of lava which has flowed from Etna within historical times, was that of 1669. 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* xxx 397 That young lady with the voluminous light brown hair.

(*b*) *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 84 His Legs are stuck in his great voluminous Britches 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb* 75 The voluminous skirts turned up at the corners 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* vi, On no account would Mademoiselle have appeared in her own house without the thick handkerchief and the voluminous apron 1883 O'Donovan *Merv* xii. 134 The men, with their voluminous turbans. *Ibid* xix. 218 A long, striped crimson tunic, girt with voluminous white sash

(*c*) 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 386/2 In *Phascianella* the stomach is very voluminous and sacculated internally 1846 Brittan tr *Malgaigne's Man Oper. Surg* 386 When you fear wounding any rather voluminous vessel, arterial or venous, you may embrace it beyond the diseased parts in a ligature 1881 Mivart *Cat* 15 The neck is a little shorter and less voluminous than the head

Comb 1872 Calverley *Fly Leaves* (1903) 116 Now Law steps in, bigwigg'd, voluminous-jaw'd.

(*d*) 1855 Bain *Senses & Int* II. II § 7 The thundery discharge, the howling winds, are voluminous sounds. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xvi 259 The voluminous noise of this opening passage. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 20 Feb. 5/7 Tory cheers, which from the first were more loud than voluminous, rather fell away.

b Large in numbers; numerous. *rare*—1.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II xiv 303 Judas Maccabeus in that place got an eminent conquest, and defeated the voluminous army of Lysias

c. Extensive in area or in time. *rare*

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Lincoln* II. (1662) 144 [Lincolnshire] being too Volluminous to be managed entire is divided into three parts 1662 Gurnall *Chr in Arm.* verse 17. II. II (1669) 285/1 The Earth was thin sown with People, and the Age of man so voluminous as to contain many centuries of years.

Volu·minously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a voluminous manner, in senses of the adj.

1. At great length; with abundant or copious discourse; to the extent of volumes.

1633 Heywood *Eng Trav* To Rdr., It never was any great ambition in me, to bee in this kind Voluminously [*sic*] read. 1651 Baxter *Inf Bapt.* Apol. 12 Lest we should write voluminously and without end or profit. 1672 — *Bagshaw's Scand.* ii 27 When I had not only said the contrary, but told where I had voluminously proved it 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks* Bookseller to Rdr., The doctor falls hard upon a new edition of Phalaris, .to which Mr. Boyle replied with great learning and wit, and the doctor voluminously rejoined *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Fragm Ess* xxxiii. Wks. 1754 V 262 They insisted on them so constantly and so voluminously, that natural religion held but the second place in their system. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 464 Elizabeth exercised her political pen more voluminously than we have hitherto known 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Introd., On the Edict, both urban and provincial, he wrote voluminously.

2. In swelling wreaths or rolls; in turns or windings.

1742 Young *Nt. Th* IX. 559 Clouds Thy flowing mantle form, and, heav'n throughout, Voluminously pour thy pompous train. 1823 D'Israeli *Cur Lit.* Ser II. III 248 The transparent lake..voluminously winding by banks covered with olives and laurels.

3. In a large mass or quantity.

1834 De Quincey *Autob. Sk* Wks. 1854 II. 175 Stowing away the snowy folds of a lady's gown. so voluminously, that a very small portion of it, indeed, remained for the lady's own use. 1846 Poe *L. G. Clark* Wks. 1864 III 111 His hair and whiskers are dark, the latter meeting voluminously under the chin. 1864 E. Burritt *Walk* 313 A mineral spring at which the visitors. drink most voluminously.

Volu minousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The character or state of being voluminous or bulky; copiousness, extensiveness.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* ii. 6 The Christian worship being so pure as to abhor from the voluminousness of Judaizing ceremonies. 1687 Winstanley *Lives Eng. Poets* 147 Here he did begin and finish the translation of so many authors, that considering their voluminousness, a man would think he had done nothing else. 1764 D. E. Baker *Companion Playh.* II s.v. *Beaumont*, Our Admiration might fix itself in the opposite Extreme,. when we look back on the Voluminousness of his Works, and then enquire into the Time allowed him for them 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) I 443 Having. been wrought up to the highest possible pitch of voluminousness, indistinctness, and unintelligibility 1877 Owen *Wellesley's Desp* p. xvii, The distressing voluminousness of the materials is undoubtedly a difficulty in the way of the enquirer.

2. The quality of forming many coils or folds.

1820 Shelley *Vision of Sea* 141 The jar, and the rattle Of solid bones crushed by the infinite stress Of the snake's adamantine voluminousness.

Vo·lumist. *rare*—1. [f. Volume *sb.* 2 + -ist.] One who writes a volume; an author.

1641 Milton *Animadv* Wks. 1851 III. 245 Yee write them in your closets, and unwrite them in your Courts, hot Volumists and cold Bishops.

Volumo·meter. [f Volume *sb* + -ometer.] = Volumenometer.

1879 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 9) 141 [The] Volumometer .consists of a glass tube with a cylinder c at the top , the edges of which are carefully ground [etc.].

Volumome·trical, *a.* = Volumetrical *a.*

1863 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 315 Fehling's volumometrical copper test

Vo·lumy, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. VOLUME *sb.*] Swelling, rounded.

1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 170 Clouds under clouds with volumy wombs

†**Volunt.** *Obs. rare* [a. late AF *volunt* for earlier *voluntе* VOLUNTY.] a (See first quot.) b One's own will.

1592 *Termes of the Law* 191 b, *Volunt* is, when the tenant holdeth at the will of the lessor, or of the Lord, and that is in two manners [Hence in HARRIS (1704), etc.] 1621 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX XVI 666/1 This I haue here promised and sworne, proceedeth of mine owne desire and free volunt.

†**Voluntaire,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *voluntaire*, obs. f. *volontaire*. see VOLUNTARY *a.*] Free, voluntary, of one's own choice

1615 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 835 Woe to the World because of such Offences, So voluntaire, so voyd of all pretences 1671 R. MACWARD *True Nonconf.* 27 His unimitable example, in this his free and voluntaire suffering

†**Voluntar,** *sb. Obs* [Cf. next.] One who rules arbitrarily, a despot.

1650 B. *Discollimitium* 12 Such may fitlier be called Masters then Magistrates, Voluntar's then Potentat's

†**Vo·luntar,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. older F. *voluntaire* or L. *voluntār-ius* VOLUNTARY *a.* see AR [2].] Freely undertaken or given; voluntary.

1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract* (S. T. S.) 80 [He] hes . sufferit voluntar banesment out of his natiue cuntrie thir mony yeiris bypast 1619 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1845) II 361 That a voluntar contributioun be crawit to that effect. 1640–1 *Kirkeudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 75 The voluntar contribution that is collected within your bounds. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. i. § 4 (1699) 5 Seing man can only offend in what is voluntar to him.

Voluntariate. [ad. F. *volontariat* (1866), f. *volontaire* VOLUNTARY *a.*] Voluntary service, *spec.* of a military character. Also *attrib.*

1881 *Daily News* 7 June 6/4 To the [German] army at large the one year voluntariate has rendered the most precious service 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/3 In Vienna the medical students have drawn up a petition to the Reichsrath against the proposed changes in the one year voluntariate.

Voluntarily (vǫ·lŭntărĭlĭ), *adv.* Forms 4–5 **uoluntariely**, 5– **voluntarily**, 6 **-ilye**, **-ile**, 6–7 **-ilie**; 6 **-elie**, **-ely**; 6 **-yly(e**, 6–7 **-ylie**. [f. VOLUNTARY *a.* + **-LY** [2].]

1. Of one's own free will or accord; without compulsion, constraint, or undue influence by others, freely, willingly.

In very frequent use from *c* 1530

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III pr. XII. (1868) 103 Þer may no man douten, þat þei ne ben gouerned uoluntariely 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 163 Wherefore sche thoughte men wolde haue seide that sche consente to hym voluntarily. 1440 DK. GLOUCESTER *Manifesto* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 766/2 To see the Worship, that God soe long hath eured hym with, shuld so voluntarily be put in likelyhed of total Perdition *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII (1811) 299 Kyng Richarde..voluntaryly tooke vppon hym, and promysed to warre vpon Crystis enemyes 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 196 b, Duke Maurice of Saxonye served in thys warre voluntarily 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 84 If the other churches will voluntarily impart any thing to the supplie of his necessities. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 37 To these marriages, albeit with a king, she was rather haled perforce than voluntarilie assenting 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* XIII. (1687) 87 At last he voluntarily, and without any compulsion but that of his Love, died upon a Cross 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149 ¶ 7 The happy Marriage is, where two Persons meet and voluntarily make Choice of each other 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. IX. 76 When Men act voluntarily, and do what they please, then they do what appears most agreable to them. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 215, I know you do not go voluntarily, but I will give you a certificate of my having obliged you to march 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 605 Milton..either voluntarily offered a contribution, or was invited to send one. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 160 Him who does no evil, voluntarily I praise and love

b Said of animals.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 161 Euery night .an assembly of dogs meete voluntarily at an appointed houre, for the custody of the Temple *Ibid.* 669 They vse to harden their ribs by rubbing them voluntarily vppon Trees 1831 YOUATT *Horse* IV. 55 It .does sometimes happen, that..the horse voluntarily presses on, until he falls and dies

2 Without other determining force than natural character or tendency; naturally, spontaneously

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Sicke Men* (1579) 21 The first of them is naturall, as when men do voluntarily sweat, without force of medicine 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 318 They plume themselues oftentimes, yea and the pendant feathers of their thighes fal off voluntarily. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. I. 291 The Earth voluntarily and liberally yeeldeth her store 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin* (1827) 68 Man being left to the mutability of his own will, would voluntarily incline to evil.

†**3.** At will, at pleasure; extempore *Obs*—[1]

1676 T. MACE *Mus. Mon.* Pref., The Hints and Directions which I have given, as towards the Procuring of Invention, or Playing Voluntarily

Vo·luntariness. [f. VOLUNTARY *a.* + **-NESS**] The state or condition of being voluntary, free, or unconstrained, absolute freedom or liberty in respect of choice, determination, or action; spontaneity. a. Of actions.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Vnto both which branches of his obedience, if you adde the voluntarinesse and freedome of both, the whole will appeare most perfectly meritorious 1644 HAMMOND *Will-Worship* § 16 The voluntarynesse of an action is not able to defame it, if there be no irregularity imputable to the action it selfe abstracted from the voluntarinesse 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Voluntary*, There are two Things requir'd to the Voluntariness of an Action 1782 J. BENSON in MacDonald *Mem.* (1822) 134 The Author attempts to show that liberty is voluntariness. We are said to be free when we act from choice 1865 *Churchman* 14 Dec. 1400/2 The bare voluntariness which attaches to every act of a layman's religious life 1881 J. MACPHERSON *Conf. Faith* XII. (1882) 73 The voluntariness of Christ's service is everywhere throughout the Scriptures made most clear

b Of persons.

1643 R. BAKER *Chron., Edw. I*, 125 This voluntarines in Prince Edward, won the King of France againe to grant quietly unto him, all the Lands [etc.] 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 7 Doth not their voluntariuesse and free complyance make the Usurpation compleater? *a* 1672 STERRY *Freed. Will* (1675) 47 God, where the highest Voluntariness and the highest Necessity meet 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Voluntariness*, the doing a Thing voluntarily, or without Constraint 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 490 All the faculties will be developed by any man, . in proportion to the voluntariness—the good will with which they are exercised. 1892 *Quiver* July 695/2 Liberty and voluntariness had no existence in the ancient world

c With pl. An instance of this. *rare.*

1612 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* CX. 3 Thy people shall be voluntaries in the day of thy power, a people of voluntarinesses or of liberalities 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* IV. 71 They shall be voluntarinesses, as willing as willingnesses itself

†**Voluntarious,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *voluntārius* VOLUNTARY *a.*] Free, voluntary.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. VIII. (Skeat) I. 116 Men, of voluntarious wil, withsitte that hevens governeth

Hence †**Voluntariously** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1550 PAYNELL *Pithy Sayings Scripture* Pref., A diligent ensuer of his wil and steppes, moste pleasaunt and voluntariously to beare the yoke of his most comfortable commaundementes 1553— tr. *Dares Phryg. Destr. Troy* H. VII b, I opened my gate vnto him & voluntariously communicated al yt I had

Voluntarism (vǫ lŏntărĭz'm). [Irreg. f. VOLUNTAR-Y *a* + **-ISM**. Cf. VOLUNTARYISM.]

1. = VOLUNTARYISM 1.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 586 Here we behold, painted to life, the genuine workings of coarse tyrannical Voluntarism!

2. *Philos.* One or other theory or doctrine which regards will as the fundamental principle or dominant factor in the individual or in the universe.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Sept., This voluntarism [of Alf Weber] differs essentially from that of Schopenhauer, according to whom will strives for being and nothing else 1902 CASE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXX. 671/2 On the whole, his [Wundt's] voluntarism, though like that of Schopenhauer and Hartmann, is not the same

Voluntarist (vǫ lŏntărĭst) [f. as prec. + **-IST.**] An advocate or adherent of the voluntary principle or method in the Church or in philosophy.

Also, in recent use, an advocate of voluntary military service as opposed to conscription.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 361 'Bread for nothing' is the hope of every Voluntarist, from sweet Mr. Gadsby's chapel to dear Mr. Fletcher's meeting 1903 *Harvard Psychol. Stud.* I. 643 Phenomenalist and voluntarist thus do not see anything under the same aspect, neither the ideas nor the will.

Voluntaristic, *a* [f. prec. + **-IC.**] Pertaining or belonging to the philosophical theory of voluntarism.

1903 *Athenæum* 30 May 694/1 Voluntaristic Idealism, on the contrary, lays primary stress on purpose and relevancy of purpose.

†**Voluntarity.** *Obs* [f. VOLUNTARY *a.* see **-ITY.**] Voluntariness, willingness, spontaneity

1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 94 The propensity to action, whether it be called irritability, sensibility, voluntarity, or associability 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 111 He was likely to make the surrender with apparent complacence, equanimity, and voluntarity 1819 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 43 A proof that great voluntarity of idea usually accompanies the individual

†**Voluntarly,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. VOLUNTAR *a.* + **-LY** [2].] Voluntarily.

c 1568 REGENT MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 21 Sho constituted me Regent to his Grace, and that voluntarlie. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 325 Frelie, voluntarlie, and with thair awin gude-will 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xliv, The saids ministers doe voluntarly expon. ane portion of Scriptur 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* Wks. (1711) 224 He [Ben Jonson]..voluntarly imprisoned himself with Chapman and Marston

Voluntary (vǫ lŏntări), *a*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Also 5–7 **voluntarye**, **-arie**, 8 **-erie**; 7 **volontarie**. [ad. OF. *voluntaire* (14th c.), *volontaire* (16th c.; mod.F. *volontaire* = It. *volontario*, It., Sp., Pg. *voluntario*), or ad. L. *voluntārius*, f. *voluntas* VOLUNTY.]

A. *adj.* **I. 1. a.** Of feelings, etc.: Arising or developing in the mind without external constraint, having a purely spontaneous origin or character.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. VI. (Skeat) I. 146 Moche comune meyny, that have no consideracion but only to voluntary lustes withouten reson. *a* 1450 *Mankind* 187 in *Macro Plays* 8 Yf we wyll mortyfye owur carnall condycyon, Ande owur voluntarye dysyres 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. II. 10 Albeit we sweare A voluntary zeale, and an vn-urg'd Faith. 1633 R. HALL in *Bp. Hall's Occas. Medit.* Ded., The expressions of these voluntary and sudden thoughts of his. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1851 IV. 380 That voluntary Idea, which hath long in silence presented it self to me 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Liberty*, Tho' all natural Inclinations be voluntary, yet they are not all free 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 167 It requires much voluntary faith to be an infidel 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 Unfaithfulness is the voluntary love, as ignorance is the involuntary reception, of a lie 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Learn.* 78 Were faith not voluntary, it could not be praised

b. Of actions. Performed or done of one's own free will, impulse, or choice, not constrained, prompted, or suggested by another.

Sometimes denoting 'left to choice', 'not required or demanded of one'.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. IV. 18 Before that eny voluntarie or wilful assignement of God was 3ouen to the Iewis *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 548 The archebysshop..shewyd vnto them seryously the voluntary renounsynge of the kyng. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1206/2 Restitucion is . a thing of such necessitie, that in respect of restitucion, almes dede is but voluntary 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* D. V b, That is called voluntarie, which doth betoken any thing done freely 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. I. 16 The lottrie of my destenie Bars me the right of voluntarie choosing 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7 Thy voluntary wandring, and vnconstrayned exyle 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Ded., This voluntary Neglect of Honours has been of rare Example in the World 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. V. Wks. 1874 I. 84 All wickedness is voluntary, as is implied in its very notion 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* VIII. (1789) 79 *note*, By a voluntary act is meant sometimes, any act, in the performance of which the will has had any concern at all, in this sense it is synonymous to *intentional* 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 333 The horse throwing high his heels, Starts to the voluntary race again. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. IX. (1876) 82 There must be some voluntary act transgressing some known law or there is no sin *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* V. (1876) 187 Every action is voluntary, wherein the beginning of organic motion is the will of the agent

c. Of oaths, etc. Proceeding from the free, unprompted, or unconstrained will of a person; voluntarily made or given, *spec.* in *Law* (cf. next).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. III. 23 Thy voluntary oath Liues in this bosome, deerely cherished 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Assumpsit*, is a voluntarie promise made by word 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v. *Oath*, A voluntary Oath, by the Consent and Agreement of the Parties, is lawful as well as a compulsory Oath 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 137 [The perjury] is no more penal than in the voluntary extra-judicial oaths 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. IV, The next day Miss Belfield was to tell her everything by a voluntary promise 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Voluntary affidavit* or *oath*, is one made in an extra-judicial matter 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 382 Oaths may be either voluntary or may be imposed by a political superior 1883 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s. v. *Confession*, There existed also an ancient practice of voluntary confession in public of private offences and secret sins

d. *Law* Of documents, proceedings, etc. (see quots.).

1625 GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (1883) 29 A voluntary certificate from some of the officers .to prove her a defective Shipp 1724 SALKELD *Reports* III. 174 He, as a Purchaser, shall avoid this Conveyance, because it was voluntary, and therefore fraudulent. 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. II. § 4 Voluntary [jurisdiction] was that which was exercised in matters that admitted of no opposition. *Ibid.* II. VIII. § 17 If the wadsetter receive his money upon this intimation without compulsion, the redemption is voluntary. 1782 J. T. ATKYNS *Rep. Cases* (ed. 2) II. 89 Even in voluntary settlements, if the words lean more strongly to the one construction than to the other, it must likewise prevail. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 521 The third mode of voluntary partition is, when the eldest makes the division of the lands; in which case she shall choose last *Ibid.* IV. 401 Edward Bussey being possessed of a term for 59 years, by voluntary deed, conveyed it to trustees. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 848/1 A voluntary charter is granted by a superior *ex mero motu*. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex* (ed. 2) 757/2 *Voluntary Answer*, one filed by a defendant to a bill in equity, without being called upon to answer by the plaintiff 1875 K. E. DIGBY *Real Prop.* (1876) 373 Voluntary conveyances of estates in land, that is, conveyances without any consideration, such as money or marriage

e. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 714 *Voluntary charge*, a document delivered with the purser's accounts respecting provisions.

2. *Physiol.* Of bodily actions: Regulated or governed by the volitional faculty; subject to the will. (Cf. INVOLUNTARY *a.* 1 b.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 Brawn is maad of fleisch, senewe, & ligamentis, & þei ben instrument [of] voluntarie meuynge. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 6 Voluntary motion depends upon the Nerves. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. VI. 23 Imagination is the first internal beginning of all Voluntary Motion. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Muscle*, The Muscles of Voluntary Motion . have each of 'em their Antagonist Muscles. 1843 GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XV. 184 The muscles of voluntary life. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. II. § 17 The Spinal Cord. is necessary to sensation and to voluntary movement (movement from feeling) 1881 MIVART *Cat* 124 Amongst the voluntary movements are the various movements of the several members

3. Of conditions, etc: Assumed or adopted voluntarily or by free choice; freely chosen or undertaken.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22714 Kome fforthe, and se an exanplayre Off poverte not voluntarye. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. V. (1883) 65 Scipion of affrique was so poure of voluntarie pouerte yᵗ . he was buried at yᵉ dispencis of yᵉ comyn good. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 45 b, The companie which we come into by chance, consisteth of many persons, but yᵗ which is voluntarie, which we ought to couet, containeth but few folke in it. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXXI. 154 Hee ended hys dayes in voluntarie exyle. 1611 BIBLE *Col.*

ii 18 Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntarie humilitie. 6aa T Scott *Belg. Pasture* 1 The Creatures subjected to his gouernment, in their voluntarie obedience. 1752 Young *Brothers* III 1, I pretend 'twas voluntary flight To save a brother's blood. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii, They discover what nothing but voluntary blindness before had concealed 1847 S Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref.* III 85 The inhabitants of the town and country took a voluntary share in all the changes 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor* xv 386 His exile was voluntary, not forced like Dante's.

transf 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 10 The dead are laid to sleep in a neat dormitory, his Armolets, Bracelets, and voluntary shackles accompany him *Ibid* 38 Many voluntary rings and fetters of Brasse.

b. Brought about by one's own choice or deliberate action, self-inflicted, self-induced.

1548 Elyot s v *Voluntarius, Mors voluntaria*, voluntarie death 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 246 *marg*, Voluntarie death ought not to be attempted of any wise man. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 126 These make profession of voluntarie death and . when they are disposed to die at any time, they make a great funeral fire [etc.] 1602 Shaks. *Jul C.* II 1 300, I haue made strong proofe of my Constancie, Giuing my selfe a voluntary wound Here, in the Thigh. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 101 His voluntary pains, severe and long, Would give a barbrous air to British song 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 61 A law to contravene Voluntary passage from this life. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* ix, One of those creatures who, in that age, so often took refuge from a depraved life in a voluntary death.

c. Entered into of free choice; also *spec* (see quot 1889)

1612–13 Sir H. Hobart *Reports* (1650) 149 We know well that the Primitive Church were but voluntary Congregations of beleevers. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* II. I. 758 In some districts the ministers formed themselves into voluntary associations, for the purpose of mutual help and counsel. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v *Association, Voluntary association*, in *law*, a society which is unincorporated, but is not a partnership, in that the members are not agents for one another

4. Done of deliberate intent or purpose; designed, intentional.

(*a*) 1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 488/1 She theryn [*sc* in lands devised to her] doyng noe voluntary Waste ne Destruccion 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 15 b, If the lessee at wil make voluntarye wast, as in pullinge downe of houses, or in cuttinge or fellinge of trees 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 282 Waste is either voluntary, which is a crime of commission, as by pulling down a house; or it is permissive. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 714 *Voluntary stranding*, the beaching or running a vessel purposely aground to escape greater danger.

(*b*) 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Consyderyng that voluntary murders [are] moste highly to be detested and abhorred ? *a* 1600 Perkins (J.), If a man be lopping a tree and his ax-head fall from the helve, and kills another passing by; here is indeed manslaughter, but no voluntary murther.

b. *Law* Of escapes: Deliberately permitted or connived at.

1660 Young *Vade Mecum* (ed. 6) 94 Voluntary [escape] is when one hath arrested another for felony or other crime, and doth afterwards suffer him to go whither he will. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 130 Voluntary escapes, by consent and connivance of the officer, are a much more serious offence. 1797 Tomlins *Jacob's Law Dict* s.v *Escape*, If the marshal of the King's Bench, or any other who hath the keeping of prisons in fee, suffer a voluntary escape, it is a forfeiture of the office.

5. Of gifts, etc.: Freely or spontaneously bestowed, rendered, or made; contributed voluntarily or by reason of generous or charitable motives.

1580 G Harvey *Let. Spenser* S's Wks (1912) 627/2 A small voluntarie Supplement of his owne, in commendation of hir . thrice excellent Maiestie. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II xvii. § 8. 490 He exhorted all others to a voluntary contribution 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III xlii 287 A common stock of mony, raised out of the voluntary contributions of the faithfull 1682 Penn in Clarkson *Mem* (1813) I 321 Let the Lord have a voluntary share of your income for the good of the poor. 1728 Chambers *Cycl*, *Charity Schools*, are Schools erected and maintain'd in various Parishes, by the voluntary Contributions of the Inhabitants. 1797 Burke *Regic Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 359 Nor is it every contribution, called voluntary, which is according to the free will of the giver 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Tracts* 335/1 Neither shall any subsidy be exacted from them, . . what they furnish shall be voluntary. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) III. 46 The clergy were supported by the voluntary offerings of their flocks. 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XIII 918/2 Voluntary contributions in aid of the national resources. 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 2 Mar. 2/3 You have got to go to the school whether you like to or not, whilst the 'voluntary' part of the maintenance is just twopence out of every shilling.

II. 6. †**a.** Of the will, etc.: Free, unforced, unconstrained. *Obs.*

1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx Wks (1876) 230 We knowe . that almyghty god of his owne voluntary wyll and gracyous volunty . . redemed vs 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 206 Duke Maurice served themperour . of hys oune voluntarye mynde 1563 Golding *Cæsar* 1. (1565) 33 b, Consideryng he offered of his own voluntary wil, the thing he hadde before denied when it was requested.

b. *Voluntary faculty*, the will.

1867 Alden *Elem. Intell. Philos* xxvi 261 By the voluntary faculty, or the will, we mean simply the capacity of the mind to perform acts of volition.

7. Of persons. That is such of one's own accord or free choice; acting voluntarily, willingly, or spontaneously in a specified capacity; also, endowed with the faculty of willing.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 God did not worke as a necessary but a voluntary agent. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 158 That thou wilt be a voluntarie Mute to my designe. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* III. xx. 205 No pity is to be shown to such voluntary cripples 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 61 Sending thee Mans Friend, his Mediator, his design'd Both Ransom and Redeemer voluntarie. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. iv 50 The Soul is an active Being in Nothing further than it is a voluntary or elective Being. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F* II. I 43 These voluntary exiles were engaged, for the most part, in the occupations of commerce 1868 Huxley *Lay Serm* iii. (1870) 46 The greatest voluntary wanderers and colonists the world has ever seen.

†**b** Serving as a volunteer soldier, that is a volunteer; also, composed of volunteers *Obs*

1586 *Acts Privy Council* N S XIV. 55 A Commission to levie . the number of 150 voluntarie footemen 1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 b, The souldiors thereby being made voluntary, haue obeyed their Captaines no otherwise than hath pleased themselues. 1604 E Grimstone *Siege Ostend* 30 The Arch-duke had caused . a volontarie Gentleman to be put in prison 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VIII 350, I left Mr. Bruce with a Galley Captaine a voluntary Souldier 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* VI § 249 Sr Nicholas Slanning's, and Colonel Trevannion's Voluntary Regiments.

c *poet.* Of a sword: Offered freely or willingly in aid of some cause.

1761 Gray *Epit Sir W Williams* 11, At Aix his voluntary sword he drew, There first in blood his infant honor seal'd 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV Introd., Eleven years we now may tell, Since our hand First drew the voluntary brand.

†**8.** Favourably inclined or disposed (*to* do something); willing, ready *Obs.*

1597 A M. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 51v, I am so voluntarye to communicate the same vnto certayne of my goode frendes. 1638 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 133 The greater parte of the Common Councell beinge all voluntary tendered to lend [to] the towne for the expedicion of the towne's business att London 1668 Marvell *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II 263 He should be so much more at liberty to show how voluntary and affectionate he was to your Corporation 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 36 When yet a stranger To adoration, and obsequious vows From voluntary realms. 1768 H Walpole *Hist. Doubts* Pref p. xv, When a successful king is chief justice, historians become a voluntary jury

absol 16xx Bible *Ps.* xlvii 9 *marg*, The voluntarie of the people are gathered vnto the people of the God of Abraham.

transf. 162x G. Sandys *Ovid's Met* I. (1626) 12 Other Creatures tooke their numerous birth And figures, from the voluntary Earth. 1652 Crashaw *Carmen Deo Nostro, Mary Magdalene* xxi, That King. That thus can boast to be Waited on by a wandring mine, A voluntary mint, that strowes Warm sylver showres where're he goes!

9. Of institutions: Maintained or supported solely or largely by the freewill offerings or contributions of members or subscribers, and free from State interference or control.

1745 Butler *Serm* Wks. 1874 II. 277 The education of poor children was all along taken care of by voluntary charities. 1837 McCulloch *Acc Brit Empire* II. 491 Private or Voluntary Schools 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX 647/1 The United Presbyterian Church is, not only in practice, but also in theory, a voluntary church. 1868 *Ibid.* X. 651/1 They held that the same objections did not apply to voluntary organisations [for educational purposes]

b. Of or pertaining to, concerned or connected with, voluntaryism in respect of the Church or educational institutions

1834 Graham in C S Parker *Life & Lett.* (1907) I. 198, I cannot favour in the least 'the Voluntary Principle'. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 646/1 A great controversy . . known as the Voluntary Controversy (1829–1834) 1868 *Ibid* X 23/2 An important article in the Voluntary creed. 1891 E. Kinglake *Australian at Home* 51 The voluntary system is almost universal in Australia. The clergyman is the servant of his congregation, and must please them or go

c Of persons: Advocating or supporting the voluntary principle as opposed to State establishment and control.

1835 C J Brown *Ch Establishm.* iv 15 Voluntary Churchmen, out of an Establishment, talk of the independence of the Church—our forefathers, within one, bled and died for it. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl* X. 24/1 Those known as Voluntary educationists reject the idea of any national system.

10. Of muscles, etc.: Acting or moving in response to the volition; directing or controlling voluntary movements.

1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 702/1 The motions . . , in a natural and healthy state, are subject to the will, and for this reason they are called voluntary muscles. 1843 Graves *Syst. Clin. Med* xv 186 A debility of the voluntary muscles. 1864 Webster, *Voluntary nerve*, nerve distributed to voluntary muscle. 1884 *Pop Sci. Monthly* June 174 We see here that atrophy begins in the most voluntary limb, the arm.

b. *Physiol* (See quot.)

1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1337/1 *Voluntary Motor Power*, the power exercised by the brain and nerves in volition, in distinction from the excito-motor power, or that which is peculiar to the spinal marrow and its nerves.

III. †**11.** Growing wild or naturally, of spontaneous growth. *Obs. rare.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 130 The wilde or voluntary Strawberries, that I may so terme them. 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts, N T* 4 Feeding on such homely and voluntary diet as that wild place would afford. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV. 396 Glad earth perceives, and from her bosom pours Unbidden herbs and voluntary flowers

B. *adv* = Voluntarily *adv*

In early use perh. partly after L. *voluntārē*

1480 *Cov Leet Bk* 435 All þe forseid persones cam voluntarye, & seid openly ther to þe seid Maire, þat [etc.] 1562 *Child-Marriages* 75 The said Henrie did neuer lye with the said Mavde, nor did cohabete voluntarie together *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 34 One of them voluntarie profered to goe with him into Englande 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 64 b, He did this voluntarie, according to the example of the ancient Decii. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr, In excuse of my not voluntary undergoing the burthen of this Translation 1671 Milton *P R* II 394 If of that pow'r I bring thee voluntary What I might have bestow'd on whom I pleas'd 1710 Prideaux *Orig Tithes* III. 145 All should voluntary pay them in their Offerings at the Church 1769 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc* II (1876) 32 To go voluntary to a tribunal where he knows he must be humbled.

C. *sb.* **I.** †**1.** Free will or choice; = Voluntv. In the phrases *of, out of, upon*, or *at* (a person's) *own voluntary, at voluntary*

(*a*) 1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix 23 b, Of theyr owne voluntarie [they] came to surrender themselues. *Ibid* I xx 25 The offer [was] made vppon his owne voluntary 1590 Greene *Mourn Garm* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 168 If you were to chuse husbands at your owne voluntary 1606 G Woodcock *Hist Iustine* II. 16 After this the Spartans, . . out of their own voluntary, inuaded the borders of their Empire *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1643) 317 How canst thou, . out of thy voluntary, converse with them who are not sanctified? 1633 J. Donl tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 59 Vppon his owne voluntary, he came often to visite the workes.

(*b*) 1590 Greene *Neuer too late* Wks (Grosart) VIII 71 Womens flatteries [were] too forceable to resist at voluntarie 1591 — *Conny Catch.* II. 11 He began to rap out gogs Nownes, and pronounes, while at voluntarie he had sworne through the eight parts of speach in the Accidence

2 †**a.** Music added at the will of the performer to a piece played or sung. *Obs*

1565 Jewel *Reply Harding* (1611) 113 This is the plaine song, and may well stand for the ground the rest is altogether descant and vaine voluntary, and the most part out of tune. 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 126 To make two parts vpon a plainesong is more hard then to make three parts into voluntary. *Ibid*, Rules which may serue him both for descant and voluntary

b A musical piece or movement played or sung spontaneously or of one's free choice, esp. by way of prelude to a more elaborate piece, song, etc.

1598 Florio, *Preludio*, a proheme in musicke, a voluntary before the song. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel* I 1, Upon his instrument he plays so swiftly, So many voluntaries, and so quick, That [etc.]. 1662 Playford *Skill Mus* I. 60 He with his Harp. . ending his excellent Voluntary with some choice Fancy upon this Phrygian Mood. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix (Roxb) 154/2 The seuerall Beates or points of warre are these. . 4 A Voluntary before the March. 1754 R Newton *Char. Theophrastus* 7 Something in the nature of a flourish, or of a voluntary before the tune *a* 1785 T. Potter *Moralist* II 134 He took up his flute, and touched a few notes of the voluntary he had heard the night before. 1848 Thackeray *Van Jair* xlvii, Sitting down to the piano, she rattled away a triumphant voluntary on the keys.

fig and *transf.* 1603 Hynd *Mirrour Worldly Fame* v, Dancing is the voluntary, which is played before a passage is made to unlawful desires. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 155 Like a fantasticke Musician, he chiefly pleases himselfe, while he leaues the Grounds, to run vpon the Voluntaries. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. viii 255 The Lark and the Thrush sung their Voluntaries 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 504 P 1 These can . . say you are dull to day, and laugh a Voluntary to put you in humour 1795 Burke *Let to W. Elliot* Wks. 1842 II 240, I have been told of the voluntary, which, for the entertainment of the house of lords, has been lately played by his Grace. 1814 Scott *Wav* xliii, He . . ran off in a wild voluntary of fanciful mirth. *a* 1882 Rossetti *House of Life* ix, This harp still makes my name its voluntary.

c. *esp.* A piece or solo, usu. consisting of two or more movements, played upon the organ before, during, or after any office of the Church; also, the music for this

In-, Out-voluntary, those respectively played at the beginning and close of a religious service.

1712 Steele *Spect* No 503 P 2 Now the Organ was to play a Voluntary, and she kept time . with some Motion of her Head. 1731 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Music* (1871) 2 All psalm tunes, fuges, volunteries, and anthems that are usually sung in churches or chappells. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX 193 Several voluntaries which he heard . . the organist play at the Cathedral 1801 Busby *Dict. Mus. s.v.*, The voluntary was originally so called, because its performance, or non-performance, was at the option of the organist. 1837 Hood *Ode R. Watson* 398 Let the solemn, swelling, organ greet, With Voluntaries meet, The willing advent of the rich and poor. 1870 Anderson *Messions Amer. Bd* II xxxviii 344 A voluntary skillfully played . on the powerful organ belonging to the church.

fig 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char* xvii 448 This scene will form a choice voluntary as conclusion to our homily

†**3.** A voluntary oath. *Obs.*—1

1593 Bilson *Govt Chr Ch* 270 In matters of religion that touch the peace and safetie of the whole Church of Christ, do you looke your voluntarie should bee receiued without all authoritie or testimonie to warrant it?

†**4.** An occurrence or event due to some person's voluntary action. *Obs rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastromc.* 83 Casualties and voluntaries, whose events are not so much as probable, as not having any such causes as aforesaid

5. An extempore, optional, or voluntary piece of writing or composition

1690 Temple *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1720 I. 245 The *Priapea* were little Voluntaries or Extemporaries, written upon the ridiculous Wooden Statues of Priapus. 1807 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem* (1843) I 387 If I get Phillips to receive his voluntaries in the Monthly Magazine, he will take the less pains. 1860 Mansfield *School-life at Winchester* (1870) 107 Præfects and Senior part also were encouraged to write a copy of verses on any subject selected by themselves, which was called a 'Voluntary'. 1876 Lowell *Among my Books* Ser. II. 206 At school he wrote some task-verses . and also some voluntaries of his own.

6. A voluntary contribution.

1837–8 J KEEGAN *Leg & Poems* (1907) 80 [The heap of stones] at last assumed a size sufficiently large to attract the attention of every person who went the way, who, in their turn, added their 'voluntary' to the pile

7. A parting of a rider from his horse without sufficient cause; an unwarranted fall Freq. *to cut a voluntary.*

1863 G A LAWRENCE *Border & Bastille* II 33 A conscript, who could keep his saddle, through an entire day, without 'taking a voluntary', was considered a credit to the regiment 1883 MRS KENNARD *Right Sort* XXI, They will say I cut a voluntary... The stirrup leather alone was to blame 1890 *Field* 8 Feb 177 The number of 'voluntaries' which are ever taking place in the hunting field.

8. A voluntary examination.

1894 J PAYN *Gleams of Memory* 75 As an initial step to my becoming a divine, it was necessary to pass 'the Voluntary'—a theological examination in my case very inappropriately named

II †**9** One voluntarily, and usually without pay, serving as a soldier in a campaign, battle, etc, = VOLUNTEER *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

In very frequent use from 1600 to 1645.

1595 SHAKS *John* II 1 67 Rash, inconsiderate, fiery voluntaries, Haue sold their fortunes at their natiue homes, To make a hazard of new fortunes heere 1601 MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin* II (1617) 138 Diuers worthy men, haue followed the warres here as voluntaries to their very great expence. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. VII 25 Those Souldiers, which we call by the name of Voluntaries, being a ranke of men which voluntarily, and of their owne meere motion without any constraint at all, doe betake themselues vnto the Warres 1636 WINTHROP *New Eng* (1825) I. 195 The soldiers who went were all voluntaries, and had only their victuals provided, but demanded no pay. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* V. 219 Turketel the Dane got leave of the King, with as many voluntaries as would follow him, to pass into France.

fig 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II 6 Let them now serue as voluntaries vnder the Captaine Iesus Christ

transf 1627 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* A 1b, There were 7. other needlesse Ships which were in the nature of voluntaries, or hangers on vpon the Nauy.

10. One who undertakes or engages in any kind of service, enterprise, etc., of his own choice or free-will, = VOLUNTEER *sb.* 3.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *1 Macc.* II 42 Then there was gathered to them the synagoge of the Assideans, everie voluntarie in the law. 1612 H AINSWORTH *Annot Ps* CX 3 Thy people shall be voluntaries in the day of thy power 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III 1507 That none durst become a voluntary, In such a Fire, for conscience sake, to tarie. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 146 Unto Esdras was granted .licence to goe up unto Jerusalem, to carry with him all such voluntaries as would goe.

†**11.** One who is willing or ready to give way or withdraw. *Obs.*—1

1620 [G. BRYDGES] *Horæ Subs* 25 If they. could haue beene content to withdraw. it would haue expressed an excellent temper, and moderation. But few such voluntaries bee found.

12. One who holds or advocates that the Church (or educational institutions) should be maintained by voluntary contributions and be independent of State connexion or support. Cf. VOLUNTARYIST.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/1 The Governor was a Voluntary; but Lord Goderich granted [the congregation] the L 100 from the colonial revenue. 1843 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 241 Where the truth has got hold of a man it makes him a real voluntary 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X 651/1 Obstacles to the establishment of a national system [of education] more formidable than the opposition of the Voluntaries.

Voluntaryism (vɒ·lĕntărĭ,ĭzm). [f. prec.]

1. The principle or tenet that the Church and educational institutions should be supported by voluntary contributions instead of by the State.

Freq. from *c* 1850. (Cf VOLUNTARISM)

1835 (*title*), Picture of Slavery in the United States of America, with a Practical Illustration of Voluntaryism and Republicanism 1845 J MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 146 The voluntaryism of the Independents, the National endowment of Coleridge and Chalmers 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd 8 They had not at least given in to schismatic rites, and were free from the errors of Voluntaryism. 1869 M ARNOLD *Cult & An.* (1882) 70 Abolition of church-rates, voluntaryism in religion and education.

2. Any system which rests upon voluntary action or principles

In recent use with reference to military service

1883 CHALMERS & HOUGH *Bankruptcy Act* Introd. p. ix, Official assignees were totally abolished, and the public entered once more on a system of voluntaryism

Voluntaryist (vɒ·lĕntărĭ,ĭst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who advocates or upholds the voluntary system of support and control in religions or (now more usually) educational institutions.

Also, in recent use, an advocate of voluntary military service (Cf VOLUNTARIST)

1842 E. MIALL in *Nonconf* II. 305 The proceedings of voluntaryists hitherto have not been on a commanding scale 1869 *Spectator* 24 July 861 We are not Voluntaryists, but his Grace of Canterbury's remarks seem to us thoroughly intolerant in the head of a national Church 1888 T W. REID *Life W E Forster* I 311 A vigorous attack upon the voluntaryists, showing how complete had been the failure of the voluntary system to meet the educational wants of the people

attrib. 1893 *Daily News* 7 Apr 3/5 At present parents of all children in School Board districts are contributors to the local rates, and voluntaryist parents receive nothing for what they contribute.

Voluntative, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *voluntativus*, f. L. *voluntāt-*, *voluntas* VOLUNTY]

A. *adj* †**a.** (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*—0 **b.** *Heb. Gram.* Of a verbal form Expressive of a desire; desiderative. **c.** Having the ability to act or accomplish at will; voluntary.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Voluntative*, that proceeds from the Will, wilfull, or full of desire. 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm., Song Sol* VIII. 3 The following voluntative or jussive future. 1883 *Amer Jrnl Philol* IV 425 The simple solution seems to be that the conditioning of a purpose destroys its absolute voluntative power.

B. *sb Hebrew Gram.* A verbal form expressive of a desire to do the action denoted by the verb; a desiderative.

1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Introd. Hebr Gram.* 160 The voluntative, or the expression of the desire that something may be, arises from the imperf [etc.]. 1874 A B DAVIDSON *Introd Hebr Gram* 50 By some grammarians this form is called Cohortative, others embrace both the long and short forms under the name voluntative.

Volunteer (vɒlĕntī·ə·1), *sb* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 7 volunteir(e, 7–8 voluntier, 8 volontier. *β.* 7– volunteer (7 -eere), 7–8 volenteer. [ad. F *volontaire*, †*voluntaire* (= It. *volont-*, *voluntario*, Sp and Pg. *voluntario*), ad L *voluntārius* VOLUNTARY *a* The ending has been assimilated to the suffixes -IER and -EER]

A. *sb.* **1.** *Mil.* One who voluntarily offers or enrols himself for military service, in contrast to those who are under obligation to do so, or who form part of a regular army or military force.

In early use freq implying service without the pay given to the regular troops

α a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 80, 6000 horse and voluntiers infinite accomodated with all provisions. 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 68 The enemy being about one thousand Horse and Foot besides Voluntiers, made a very gallant impression upon us. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 25 The Prince honor'd me with the leading of 2000 Horse, all Voluntiers *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IX. (1766) I 306 The earl of Montague was then a voluntier and one of the Duke's Court 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, VIII Wks 1813 III. 85 To every standard that was erected, voluntiers flocked from all quarters

β c 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q Margaret* CLXXVI, And with fiue thousand valient Volunteers, Of natiue French, put vnder her Command, With Armes well fitted she towards Scotland steeres. 1627 *Lisander & Cal* I. 14 With a handfull of Volenteers he defeated manie thousands of Reisters 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* LXIV. (1663) 261 He resolved by the means of ten thousand Volunteers, who had offered themselves unto him, to attacque this fort. 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* 18 A Company of Volunteers, under the Command of Captain Samuel Moseley 1747 *Gentl Mag* 321 Certain burgesses and inhabitants of the city, offering to serve as volunteers in defence of the city, against the rebels 1788 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 599/2 All this time the American army was increasing by the contiffual arrival of militia and volunteers from all parts 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* LVIII. (1844) II 242 He is then a volunteer, like all of their soldiers in war, and bound by no compulsive power 1870 J BRUCE *Gideon* XXII. 399 These discouraged Israelites who had deserted were here seen returning and flocking as volunteers now, round the triumphant standard of that mighty man of valour.

b. *spec* A member of an organized military company or force, formed by voluntary enrolment and distinct from the regular army. In later use, a civilian forming part of the 'auxiliary forces' of a country as a member of such a body

1642 Exceeding Welcome Newes fr Beverley (title-p.), The Resolution of the Gentry and Commonalty of Yorkshire to joyn with the London Voluntiers, for the defence of the King and Parliament. 1643 in *30th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 435 To warne the watch of the voluntiers of the said Town whoe did dutie of watch twice 24 howres every weeke 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 74 The Volunteers march'd before the Army, daring the Enemy in a very haughty Manner 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 689/2 Making their object known to government, they were, in 1794, embodied in a regiment, called The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov 418 At his house we met with the poet-laureat of the Inverness volunteers 1818 MRS ILIFF *Poems Sev. Occas* (ed 2) 23 Our tars shall keep the sea—our coast Be guarded by our volunteers. 1860 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II. 115 Every other man I know is a volunteer though 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 295/2 The personal equipment of the volunteers, as a rule, is deficient for field service.

†**c.** In the phrase *to go* (also *serve*) *a volunteer* 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C Wars* I. 24 Octavio Forneze served a Volunteer against the French. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I, They will go voluntiers into a battle, but must be prest to marriage. 1718 PRIOR *Poems Sev Occas.* Ded., In the first Dutch War He went a Voluntier under the Duke of York. 1760 *Cautions & Adv. Officers Army* 23 Whilst Suspicions only are against him, there is a possibility of wiping them out, and that is by desiring to go a Voluntier with the Grenadiers the first desperate Attack they are ordered on. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 215/2 He endeavoured to prevent the young men who offered to go volunteers from giving in their names 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I 1 2 He had the resolution to part from what he loved, and to go a volunteer into the army

†**d.** One voluntarily serving in the Navy. *Obs.*

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 18 What Discouragement gives not this to right-bred Tars from entering Volunteers 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4440/1 The Trumpeters, Quarter-Gunners, Volunteers by Letter, and Marine-Soldiers. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I II. 122 King Charles II. then in exile, asked the Dutch to be received in their navy as a volunteer

2. *fig.* (With direct allusion to sense 1.) **a.** Of things.

1636 QUARLES *Elegie* Wks. (Grosart) III. 11/2 But stay! what need, what need we presse a teare, When every eye becomes a Volunteire? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III 1 359 More probable it is, that Hirams fancy .was not pressed in all particulars, but was left a volunteire for some descants of Art 1715 CHAPPELOW *Right Way to be Rich* (1717) 167 There are abundance of full texts.. which offer themselves as voluntiers in this service 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III. 88 Reason Cares not for service, or but serves when prest, But honest Instinct comes a volunteer 1733 DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY *Let to Swift* 3 Nov, I have not time to think of answering your letters. This is only a volunteer

b Of persons

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R* III. II 295 They wilfully and obstinately persisted in their Rebellion, and were meer Voluntiers in the service of the Devil 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* V. P 25 They have generally gone higher, exhorted men to become voluntiers in vertues warfare 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* IV, If it be the Devil, Mr Parson, we'll turn you loose to him, you take pay to fight against him, we are but voluntiers 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II Wks. 1757 IV 150 The clergy are voluntiers, the aged are pressed by nature into the service of wisdom

3. One who voluntarily offers his services in any capacity; one who of his own free will takes part in any enterprise

α 1638 *Penit Conf* XI (1657) 301 He comes in as a voluntier upon his own confession 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* I. 3 Yearly are sent thither Missions, either of Voluntiers, Fryers Mendicants, Priests or Monkes, or else of forced Jesuites 1677 *Auth Life* in *Cleveland's Gen Poems* A 6 b, Perceiving the Ostracism that was intended, he became a Voluntier in his Academick Exile. 1688 PENN in *Life* Wks. 1782 I. 112 Voluntiers are Blanks and Cyphers in all Governments 1755 *Connoisseur* No 70 P 19, I do not know the names of any of the Voluntiers, to whom I have been greatly indebted. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 257 Such unauthorized voluntiers in violence are not ranked among open enemies

β. 1655 FULLER *Hist Cambr* 104 More probably he was a Volunteer in his Lecture, having no Salary for the reading thereof 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 526 P 2 Our Hackney-Coachmen do still ply as Volunteers Day and Night for the Good of their Country 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 415 There is a multitude of labourers in the vineyard, as well volunteers in dissertations and essays, as retained servants entered upon the steward's roll. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclogues* II, Anon the morning came, And off I set a volunteer for fame 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II 50 Another party, likewise consisting of seven volunteers, were landed in Jan Mayen Island. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No 17 3 Are they duly authorised and commissioned from the Court, are they come as volunteers, or have they been sent by their master? 1873 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* (1876) 168 The peculiar nature of the agency concerned in the Act is a guarantee to the willingness of the victim.. as being that of a volunteer from the first

†**4.** A flower or tree which grows spontaneously. *Obs.*—1 (Cf. 8 b)

1657 THORNLEY tr *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 172 Flowers,—some the Earth's own Voluntiers, some the structure of the Artist's hand

†**5 a.** A deliberate lie. **b.** A voluntary gift.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* III. 1, Now will he lie three or four rapping Voluntiers, rather than be thought ignorant in any thing 1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) I 154, I think myself vastly obliged to dear Harry for his obliging voluntier.

6. *Law.* One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made; one who benefits by a deed made without valuable consideration.

1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* (ed. 5) s.v *Voluntary*, Remainders limited in Settlements, to a Man's right Heirs, etc are deemed Voluntary in Equity, and the Persons claiming under them are called Volunteers. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) II 135 There seemed no reason .why these general incidents, should be saved in favour of a devisee, or other volunteer, and not in favour of a wife *Ibid.* IV. 276 Equity will relieve, even in favour of a volunteer.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1. a. Of troops, etc. Consisting or composed of persons undertaking military service as volunteers.

1662 *Extr St Papers rel Friends* (1911) II 158 A Company of 100 Volonteere Horse which I drew together 1662 DR. BUCKHM. in *Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 363, I have sent orders . to get the volontier troopes in as great a readinesse as they can 1798 HINDERWELL *Hist Scarborough* 236 A Volunteer Corps of one hundred and eighty, raised in the town *Ibid*, Five Companies of Volunteer Infantry. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 5 Officers of Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Corps rank as juniors of their respective Ranks 1822 *Act* 3 *Geo IV*, c. 126 § 32 No Toll shall be demanded for any Carriage conveying the Volunteer Infantry 1852 SIR C NAPIER *Def Eng* 13 With regard to your volunteer corps, I think each should consist of from one to four companies. 1886 C E PASCOE *London of To day* XVIII. (ed 3) 169 The military spirit of the 'Volunteer' corps of London

b. Of persons: Voluntarily performing military service; serving as a volunteer in the army († or navy). Also in predicative use (*b*).

(*a*) 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen V*, CCXCIX, They dance and rore The expectation of a Muster, where They 'nroule themselues, Gentlemen voluntaire 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I XLVII, Nine thousand dragoons and a hundred and fourty thousand voluntier adventurers. 1698 J FROGER (*title*), A Relation of a Voyage made. by the Sieur Froger, Voluntier-Engineer on board the English Falcon. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III 127, I doubt the scoundrel was broke, and got a commission, or perhaps is a voluntier gentleman. 1782 V KNOX *Ess.* CXXXL (1819) III 64 Compare the limbs of the volunteer soldiers in the metropolis with those of the rustic militia, or regulars.

(*b*) 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* XIV, I was not only insensibly drawn in, but was perfectly volunteer in that dull cause 1724 — *Gt. Law Subordination* 145 You will blame the gentleman, perhaps, for engaging thus voluntier with his servant. 1728 — *Compl. Eng. Gent.* (1890) 14 The modern

Lord was a Man of Spirit, had serv'd Volunteer under the Fountain of Glory Gustavus Adolphus. 1744 M Bishop *Life & Adv* 57 There is a wide Difference between being press'd and going Volunteer

c Of or pertaining to a volunteer or volunteers.

1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 136 Indeed it will be a volunteer war, said the king, for the northern gentry have sent me an account of above four thousand horse they have already 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, If you had the least spirit you would have been trailing a volunteer pike in the Artillery ground 1837 Alison *Hist Europe* (1847) VI 118 This was the Volunteer system and the general arming of the people.

2. Voluntarily performing any action or service; undertaking a service of one's own free will

The predicative use (quot 1727) is freq in De Foe's works

1662 Boyle *Style of Script* 195 He is such a Volunteer Sinner, that he hath neither the Wit nor the Excuse of declining his Conscience in Complement to his Senses 1727 De Foe *Hist Apparit.* Introd. 7 It was a most incongruous Suggestion that the Devil should come Volunteer to an Atheist 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 71 It was natural for them to be the volunteer-heralds of that translation's merit they had some share in bringing to perfection 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) III 179 Probably a volunteer artist 1818 H. & J. Smith *Horace in Lond* 125 How many a volunteer muse Has met with her death in reviews 1858 J Martineau *Stud Chr.* 249 James and John and Peter, who never heartily recognized the Volunteer Apostle.

transf 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No 55 353 There were many hundreds of Volunteer Links brought into this Protestant Illumination.

b. Of vegetation Growing spontaneously.

1794 Vancouver *Agric Cambridge* 44 A remarkably fine growth of volunteer ash, has lately been cut down 1882 *Contemp Rev.* Aug. 233 They had the year before last 80 acres of volunteer or self-sown oats. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct 804/1 Crops are raised sometimes for twenty successive years, on the same fields, without the soils showing exhaustion, and what are called volunteer crops.

3. Of services, actions, etc.: Rendered or performed voluntarily.

1724 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 55 The king desires no man's service but what is purely volunteer 1779 Burke *Corr* (1844) II. 284, I am not very fond of any volunteer modes of raising money for public service 1794 Mathias *Purs Lit.* (1798) 252 Mr. Reeves will deter any man from volunteer effusions in favour of any Minister 1873 Mozley *Univ Serm* VIII (1876) 267 It cannot be said that it is contrary to justice to accept a volunteer offer of suffering

Volunteer, *v* [Back-formation from Volunteering *vbl. sb*]

1. *intr.* To undertake military service voluntarily, esp on a special occasion. Freq. const. *for.*

1755 Johnson, *To volunteer*, to go for a soldier 1801 James *Milit Dict.* s v, In some instances soldiers volunteer for a limited period, and within certain boundaries. 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 163 The Bengáli sipáhis..being asked, 'Do you volunteer?' replied, 'Yes, Saheb, we volunteer, but we don't go willingly'. 1859 Thackeray *Virginians* lxii, Sir John had volunteered for the expedition which is preparing 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I II 15 They volunteered and were bound by honour to their leaders.

b. Const. *to* with inf. (esp. *to serve*).

1801 James *Milit. Dict.* s v., The drafts from the militia in 1798, who volunteered to serve in Europe only. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III. I. 301 John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave,..volunteered to serve at sea against the Dutch.

c Const. *into* (a particular regiment).

1841 E. Costello *Adv Soldier* i, At Londonderry. I volunteered into the 95th, since made the 'Rifle Brigade'.

2 To offer of one's own accord *to* do something.

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 192 Our old acquaintance volunteering to be our guide, we made the round of the sights of the town 1850 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xi. 292 My guide volunteered to cut the steps for me up to the pickets 1881 Froude *Short Stud* (1883) IV II II. 180 No dean or tutor ever volunteered to help our inexperience.

b. To be thrown from a horse without sufficient cause. (Cf. Voluntary *sb.* 7.)

1890 *Field* 8 Feb. 177 There is scarcely a horseman of experience who will not confess to have been at some time or other taken unawares, and to have 'volunteered' in consequence.

3 *trans.* To offer (one's services) for some special purpose or enterprise.

1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 127 When I first volunteered my services on this important subject 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg* II. 49 Seven men volunteered their services. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* I. vi, Mrs. Bangham..had volunteered her services as general attendant.

b. With vbl. sb. as object, or *refl*

1806 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. III. 94 One of the kindest was Lord Somerville, who volunteered introducing me to Lord Spencer. 1825 T Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* XII III 270 He gravely volunteered himself as silk-holder, while Miss Harriet..wound off, I know not how many skeins

4 To offer to undertake or perform (something).

1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* vi, Mr. Lindsay volunteered the perilous task of carrying a verbal message. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks Char* x. 271 One of the soldiers volunteers the office of interpreter 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* vi, I had rather make Latin the schoolroom lesson, and leave German to be volunteered afterwards

5. To communicate (information, etc.) on one's own initiative.

1839 Dickens *Nickleby* vii, He had grown thoughtful and appeared in nowise disposed to volunteer any observation. 1841 Mrs. Mozley *Lost Brooch* II xiii. 99 This was what I call forward in a servant, to volunteer explanations. 1860 W Collins *Wom White* III xi. (1861) 411, I did not feel called on to volunteer any statement of my own private convictions 1866 Geo Eliot *F. Holt* II, He volunteered no information about himself and his past life at Smyrna

ellipt 1893 H. Crackanthorpe *Wreckage* 178 When he started out late at night, he never volunteered where he was going

6. To offer to give or supply

1873 Tristram *Moab* 1 6 A delegate of the Ta'amurah . volunteered a guard of his tribe

7. With *away*: To surrender voluntarily.

1807 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 82, I do not wish to volunteer away that portion of tranquillity, which a firm execution of my duties will permit me to enjoy

Hence **Volunteered,** **Volunteering** *ppl adjs.*

1797 J Symonds in *A Young's Autobiog* XII (1898) 304 You justly reprobate volunteering infantry 1864 Meredith *Sandra Belloni* XIV, In the end they deputed the volunteering Adela to sit with him in the library. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI 791 With Godwin Shelley had opened a volunteered correspondence late in 1811. 1903 Morley *Gladstone* II V II 20 He was not forbidden to proceed upon his volunteered mission.

Volunteering, *vbl. sb.* [f Volunteer *sb.* and *v.*] The action of serving, or offering one's services, as a volunteer.

1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* Prol 47 If you Gallants lose, to all appearing You'll want an Equipage for Volunteering 1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I i, I warrant you, our Friends imagine that we are gone a volunteering 1758 II Walpole *Corr* (1837) I. 381 Has he stolen to Southampton and slipped away a-volunteering, to conquer France in a dirty shirt and a frock? 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 197 Numbers of young nobility were willing to run a-volunteering in her defence 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev* III 316 We encourage volunteering to prevent enlisting 1840 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xli, How strange it is of you to run down volunteering, when it's done to defend you..in case of need. 1858 *Merc Marine Mag* V 112 The law permitting the volunteering from the merchant ship to a ship of war should be altered

Volunteerism. [f. Volunteer *sb.* + -ism] The system of having volunteer military forces.

1844 P. Harwood *Hist. Irish Reb 1798* 26 The effects of volunteerism on national morals and manners

†**Volunteerly,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f as prec. + -ly 2] As a volunteer.

1715 *Battle of Sheriffmuir* III in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 30 Volunteerly to ramble With Lord Loudoun Campbell.

Volunteership. [f. as prec. + -ship.] The condition of being a volunteer

1796 A Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 527 His brother Verry has served me from his earliest volunteership.

Voluntive, *a. rare*—1. [Cf. next and -ive] Volitional.

1832 J. Thomson *Life W Cullen* I. 170 Comprehending the vegetative, sentient, and voluntive faculties of the mind ..under the common term Soul.

Volunto-motory, *a. Biol.* [Cf. next and Motory *a*] Associated with voluntary motion

1878 *Encycl Brit.* VIII. 167/2 The outer division [of the middle layer of the blastoderm], the *volunto-motory*, corresponding to the body-wall or somatopleure of more recent authors

†**Volunty.** *Obs.* Forms. *a.* 4–6 volunte (5 -ee), 6 wolunte, voluonte; 5 voluntie, 6–7 volunty. *β.* 5–6 volente (5 uol-, voulente), volante, 6 volenty. [a. OF. *volonte* (*voulonte, -unte*), *volente* (mod F. *volonté* = It. *voluntà*, Sp *voluntad*, Pg *vontade*), ad. L. *voluntāt-, voluntas* will, f. *vol-, velle* to will.] Will, desire, pleasure; that which one wishes or desires.

Rarely, the faculty of willing, volition.

a. c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 681 (Kölbing), A forseyd deuel lyst adoun & of pat writ made a cououn, To don alle his volunte *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5276 For that he May not fulfille his volunte Fully, as he hath requered *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II xi. 210 That this answere is a feyned and forgid thing bi pure volunte withoute eny for him sufficient evidence, Y proue thus. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* IV. 19 O cursid and false deceyuable auaryce whiche blyndeth the voluntees humayn. *c* 1525 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* (Percy Soc.) 7 Seruauntes ought not to ensue Theyr owne wyll nor volunte. 1649 Evelyn tr. *Le Vayer's Lib & Servit* Misc. Writ (1825) II 11 Our volunty cannot (after some sort) embrace the evill, considering it as evill. 1652 — *St. France* 15 The handsomer to disguise and apparell these his voluntes, and render them at the least specious proceedures of Justice.

β. 1418–20 J. Page *Siege Rouen* in *Archaeologia* XXI 48 Byfore Rone that reche cyte Fore that he lovyde as hys own volante. *c* 1450 *Merlin.* 22 Neuer shall I make thedo thynge that shal be ageyn the volente of oure lord Ihesu Cryste. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 134 But as sone as I was leyd in my bedd an euill volente or wil surprised me 1518 H. Watson *Hist Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) E 4 b, The knyght, sayd that al his volente was for to go there as he had specyfyed 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xliv 143 Syth it is your pleasure and volante yt I shall pursewe my wordes, I shall shewe you euery thynge as I knowe

b. In the phrases *of (free) volunty, of* or *at one's (own) volunly.*

(*a*) *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt* 299 The whiche..Of volunte, withoute more trespas, Myn accusurs hath taken vnto grace. 1426 — *De Gud. Pilgr.* 23031 The space of xxxix yere I was bound of volunte, to obedience. *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 79 The kyng .That .Into a virgyns wombe immaculate, Descendid of fre volunte

(*b*) *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens.* 4453 Thow sholdest chese here tabyde..Of thin owne volunte, Syth thou hast swich lyberte 1459 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 347/1 This that I here have promitted and sworn, procedeth of myne owne desire and fre volunte *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III 3 Of my most hyest and mytyest volunte, I woll it be knowyn to al pe word vnyversal. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 230 Almyghty god of his owne voluntary wyll and gracyous volunty redemed vs 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III XII. (S T S) I 295 Pis Iulius, of his fre volunte & bene volence, remittit certane thingis to be Iugement of pepill

(*c*) 1426 Lydg *De Gud Pilgr.* 20335 Bothe to shette and ek vnclose And as hym lyst, for to dyspose At their owne volunte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* III. 58 They shall neuer haue power over me at her volunte. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 492/1 The same Letteres Patentes to endure and be of force. at our pleasure and voluntie

†**Volupe.** *Obs.*—1 [app a L *volup* with pleasure, but perh. a misprint for *volupt.*] = Volupt

1669 *Address Yng Gentry Eng* 38 It becomes manna to all the guests by yielding the last he put upon it, and he may easily be understood to have the volupe of his palat extended in all theirs

†**Voluper.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 voluper(e, 5 -peer, 6 veluper; 5 voly-, volipere, voly-, wolyper, wulpere. [a. AF. *volupier* (Gower), f. OF. *voluper* (*voleper, veloper*, etc.), to wrap up. see Envelop *v.* OF *enveloperur* occurs (in 1361) in a similar sense] A form of head-dress worn especially by women, a kerchief

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T* 55 The tapes of her white voluper Were of the same suyte of hir colei — *Reeve's T.* 383 Whan she gan the white thyng espye, She wende the clerk hadde wered a volupeer. 14.. *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 569 *Calamaudrum*, a volupere *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 572/1 Volypere, kerche, *tersirum, calendrum. c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 776/27 *Hoc calandrum*, a wulpere. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 404/1 A volyper, *calendrum* 1552 in *Rep MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 404 For a hede lace and veluper for Mris Margarett xij d.

†**Volupt.** *Obs. rare.* [ad OF. *volupte* or L. *voluptas* · see Voluptv.] Pleasure. Also *attrib.*, sensuous.

14 . *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R* v xxxix. (Bodl MS), In þe lyuour is þe place of volupt 1582 *Ibid.* VIII. xxvi 131/1 In mans body he disposeth to fairenesse, volupt and lyking 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Nav* II. xxi, 59 [They frequent the baths] aswel for their volupt pleasure as bodily health. *c* 1590 J. Stewart *Poems* (S T S) II. 205 It is the bontie of ane mychtie spreit, With monie guidlie qualitеis repleit In vincusing voluptis ewell and vaine

†**Voluptable,** *a Obs.*—0 [ad. L. (ante-classical and late) *voluptābilis*, f. *voluptas* Voluptv.] (See quots.) Hence **Voluptableness.**

1623 Cockeram i, *Voluptable*, which brings pleasure. 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Voluptable*, which brings pleasure, pleasurable, that causeth delight. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Voluptableness*, Delightfulness.

†**Voluptary.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. L. *voluptāri-us*, f. *voluptas* pleasure] = Voluptuary *sb.*

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* v. iv, *Hed.* An excellent confection *Cri.* And most worthie a true voluptarie.

Volupte(e, variants of Volupty.

†**Volupteous,** *a. Obs* Also -tous [Alteration of Voluptuous *a.*, probably after *volupte(e* Voluptv.] Voluptuous.

1513 More *Rich III* (1883) 70 He set his volupteous pleasure before his honor 1562 T. Wilson *Rhet* 37 b, The vnstedfastnes and wickednes of volupteous desire 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 242 False hartednes, volupteous litherie, and al kynd of Viciousness.

Hence †**Volupteousness.** *Obs.*

1526 Tindale *Jas.* IV. 3 Youre volupteousnes that rayneth in youre members *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V*, 3 b, A private mannes fantesy or volupteousnesse. 1559 W Cunningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 82 There be some that suppose Paradise, to be situated vnder th' Equinoctiall, as a place of pleasure, voluptiousnes, voide of Alteration, and contrary qualities 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II 91 To satisfie the volupteousnes of the ryche.

†**Voluptibility.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Voluptable *a.*] Voluptuousness.

1632 J Donne *Polydoron* 28 The Stoickes and Pharises [held] that by voluptibility [*printed* -tility] heere, wee lost the future ioyes of the other life. 1633 — *Hist Septuagint* 129 To the end that persecuring in that manner, you shall ..shewe your selfe inuiolable against all Voluptibilities.

Voluptie, variant of Volupty *Obs.*

Voluptific, *a. rare*—0. [ad. late L. *voluptificus.*] 'Making pleasure or delight' (Bailey, 1721).

Voluptuarian (vŏlʌ·ptiuˌā·rian), *sb.* and *a.* [f next + -ian.] = next.

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV 53 The feeblest and least reputable of his brothers, the voluptuarian Joseph.

Voluptuary (vŏlʌ·ptiuˌări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad L *voluptuārius*, post-classical form of *voluptārius* Voluptary, f. *voluptas* pleasure, Volupty. Cf. F. *voluptuaire* adj.]

A. *sb* One who is addicted to sensuous pleasures, one who is given up to indulgence in luxury or the gratification of the senses; a sybarite.

a 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 126 Here are professed voluptuaries also 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 13 His very name signifies a favourer of learning, and (as it appeares by this allusion) it may likewise signifie a voluptuary. 1668 Dr Hopkins *Serm.*, *Yearly* (1685) 47 The most artificial voluptuaries have always allowed themselves an intermission in their pleasures, to recruit nature, and sharpen their sensual desires. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I 314 He was a great voluptuary, and companion of the high court rakes. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* VI. I. 149 A rational voluptuary adheres with invariable respect to the temperate dictates of nature. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXIX, The admiration which her charms excited, when accident threw her into the power of that unprincipled voluptuary. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* II. (1858) 238 We shall err widely if we consider this man as a common voluptuary, intent mainly on base enjoyments. 1869 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II VII 126 Remember that this cruel voluptuary is the sweet singer of Israel.

transf. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv 138 St. Clare, who was in his heart a poetical voluptuary, smiled as Miss Ophelia made her remark on his premises

B. *adj* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, sensuous or luxurious pleasures.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* II x § 13 The Arts which flourish while vertue is in declination, are voluptuarie with Arts voluptuarie, I couple practises Ioculaire 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* E 3 b, Leading a wanton and voluptuary life 1662 Hibbert *Body Divinity* I. 308 Art is twofold, of 1 Body. 2. Soul. Either 1. Cosmetick, 2. Medicinal, . 3 Athletick, 4 Voluptuary 1779 Johnson *L. P., King* P 8 He did not love any kind of business which interrupted his voluptuary dreams.

Volu ptuate, *v. rare* [f Voluptu-ous *a.*]

1. *trans* To make luxurious and pleasant

1661 Feltham *Resolves* II xliv 270 'Tis watching and labour, that voluptuates repose and sleep

2 *intr.* To delight voluptuously; to luxuriate.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII 143 The eye voluptuates, if I may coin a word, on peach, and almond, and orange blossoms

Volu ptuize, *v. rare*[−1]. [Cf. prec. and -ize] *intr.* = prec 2.

1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II 136 If you would voluptuize in the full luxuriance of its perfect flavour.

Voluptuosity (vŏlvptiuɒ·sĭti). Now *rare* or *Obs* Forms: 4–6 voluptuosite (5 -itee, 5–6 -yte, 6 -ytee), 5–6 voluptuositie (5 -itye), 7– voluptuosity. [a. OF. *voluptuosité* (= Sp. *voluptuosidad*, Pg. *-idade*), or ad. med.L. *voluptuōsitas*, f. L. *voluptuōs-us*: see next.] The quality or state of being voluptuous; voluptuousness.

a 1380 *St Augustine* 741 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1878) 74 But þat paas is voluptuosite. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 280 Thurgh sotie and thurgh nycete, Of his voluptuosite He spareth no condicion Of ken ne yit religion. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 349 Thei scholde not giffe theire myndes to voluptuosite, but to theire doctrine. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 99 Epicurus, if all he was a sewer of voluptuosite, . neuer-þe-les he. .said, þat appyls & oþer vile meatis sulde be vsid. 1483 Caxton *Cato* I ij, Thou oughtest to flee drunkeship, and lechery and al her voluptuosites 1515 Barclay *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/2 Voluptuositie Will haue of dishes chaunge & diuersitie *c* 1520 — *Jugurth* (1557) 44 This discorde and takyng of parties bytwene them began amonge them . by superfluous habundance of richesse, voluptuosite, and of other worldely delectations *a* 1678 Woodhead *Holy Living* (1688) 213 The same action, that now is lawful, if continued, presently becomes unlawful (as .particular affection, into concupiscence; recreations, into voluptuosity).

Voluptuous (vŏlv·ptiuəs), *a.* Also 5 voluptuouse, -tuose, *Sc.* woluptous. [ad. OF. (also mod.F.) *voluptueux*, *-euse* (= Sp. and Pg *voluptuoso*, It. *voluttuoso*), or L. *voluptuōsus* (Pliny, etc.), f. *voluptas* pleasure, Voluptv. Cf Voluptuous *a*]

1. Of or pertaining to, derived from, resting in, characterized by, gratification of the senses, esp. in a refined or luxurious manner; marked by indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously sensuous.

a. Of desires or appetites

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1573 Love ne drof yow nought to don this dede, But lust voluptuous, and cowarde drede *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 4714 To solourne in the Erbere . Oonly ordeyned for delyte And voluptuouse appetyte 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) I. i. 5/1 This techith us our sauyour for to kepe us from voluptuous desyres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 82 b, Abstynence from the carnall voluptuous appetyte of the flesshe. *c* 1540 in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* (1679) 36 The supporters of our voluptuose and Carnal Appetite 1697 South *Serm.* I. 32 God .has corrected the Boundlessness of his Voluptuous desires, by stinting his strengths, and contracting his Capacities 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 546 [Dancing girls, who] communicate, by a natural contagion, the most voluptuous desires to the beholders.

b. Of pleasure or pleasurable sensations.

c 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 2022 Venus goddesse is of al plesaunce, Of lust, and fleshly appetyte, And of voluptuous delyte 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 242 Solyman lay in great securitie, passing his time in all voluptuous pleasure. 1663 S. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xiv, Because I believe you are desirous to know, how they receive and take in those voluptuous enjoyments 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I v, That smooth and voluptuous satisfaction which the assured prospect of pleasure bestows 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 426 If thou might'st dwell among the Gods the while Lapped in voluptuous joy? 1869 J. Phillips *Vesuv.* i. 10 The long voluptuous dream came to a startling end 1888 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 397/2 Excessive voluptuous sensations may be the result of peripheral or central causes.

transf. 1614 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 173 Out of a voluptuous loathnesse to let that taste go out of my mouth 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 11 Spring's voluptuous pantings when she breathes Her first sweet kisses, have been dear to me.

c. Of modes of life or conduct.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 79 The luffe of the cuntre and elegancy voluptuous deceyvide his grevous labors 1563 Brende *Q. Curtius* x 209 Hauing in these and suche other like voluptuous vanities consumed a great part of the treasure. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 82 They subornit him quyitlie to dissobedience, . for by it they thocht they had ane woluptous lyfe 1582 Bible (Genev.) *2nd Alph. Direct., Voluptuous* living, one of the thornes that choke the worde. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi ii. 925 The very souldiours were let loose and given over to take voluptuous wales. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 211 He as easily surmounteth all his voluptuous irregularities, as he doth his most violent revels. 1685 Otway *Windsor Castle* 124 The Priests who humble Temperance should profess, Sought silken Robes and fat voluptuous Ease. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 95 By his voluptuous unthinking course of life he ran in debt. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 75 The gallant warrior starts from soft repose, from golden visions, and voluptuous ease. 1817 Shelley *Constantia* iv, The breath of summer night, Which suspends my soul in its voluptuous flight 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxviii V 29 A man of voluptuous habits, who desired power as an instrument of sensual indulgence.

d. Of fare or feasting.

1544 *Exhort.* in *Prov. Prayers* (1851) 569 Wholesome abstinence .from all delicious living in voluptuous fare. 1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 77 Cleopatra, the last Queen of Egypt, did drink one so voluptuous a draught as never any did before 1638 Pinkethman *Artach* K 3 Excessive consumption and abuse of Wheat and other Victuals in voluptuous Feasts, 1727 [Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 14 These provisions being somewhat too voluptuous for an hermit 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist.* I 78 The most voluptuous Part of Cookery 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II 589 That dissolving jelly which is so voluptuous a rarity at European tables

e. Of places.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 39 They tell a thousand other Fopperies of this voluptuous Paradise. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I 171 Foodless toads Within voluptuous chambers panting crawled 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 4 A soft southern region, decked out with all the luxuriant charms of voluptuous Italy 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I VI 227 The army was permitted to revel for some time in the enjoyments which the most splendid and voluptuous of Eastern cities offered in profusion

2. Addicted to sensual pleasure or the gratification of the senses; inclined to ease and luxury; fond of elegant or sumptuous living.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 333 (Add. MS.), The voluptuous flessh, that bereth the fire of glotonye and lechery 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 20 Voluptuous and daintie louers of this world doo without any fruite at al heare Gods worde. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 121 Our Lord Iesus Christ himselfe, who was neither nice nor voluptuous. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* II 12 The voluptuous person, is a louer of his pleasure more then of God 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 240 The people are not so voluptuous, they content themselves with rice, herbs, roots 1670 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 166 The lustful and voluptuous Person, who sacrifices the Strength and Vigour of his Body to the Rage and Temptation of his Blood. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II 411 The boy was a merry fellow, and, like other voluptuous Turks, had his buffoons to divert him 1783 Johnson *Lett.* (1788) II. 298 A friend of mine, who courted a lady of whom he did not know much, was advised to see her eat, and if she was voluptuous at table, to forsake her 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II 172 The voluptuous and unwarlike people were protected by impregnable walls. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, A large building that once had belonged to some voluptuous Roman.

absol. *a* 1680 Butler *Characters* (1908) 266 The voluptuous is very hard to be pleas'd 1682 Burnet *Rights Princes* v 160 As if it had been the Rich and Voluptuous, and not the Poor and the Hungry 1762 *Charac. in Ann. Reg.* 13 His high relish of social enjoyment soon brought him into request with the voluptuous of all ranks 1802 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan 3/1 To the Splenetic—the Voluptuous—the Petulant—and the Proud.

transf. *a* 1822 Shelley *Calderon* III 56 And, voluptuous Vine, O thou Who seekest most when least pursuing

3. Imparting a sense of delicious pleasure; suggestive of sensuous pleasures, esp. of a refined or luxurious kind.

1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xxi, And when Music arose with its voluptuous swell, Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 71 The poet succeeds less in the voluptuous and effeminate descriptions 1844 Lever *T. Burke* xli 307 The seigneur had mixed in the voluptuous fascinations of the period. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Primer* vi 87 The voluptuous moonlit nights are only like a softer day.

b. Suggestive of sensuous pleasure by fulness and beauty of form.

1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II 101 We recognise his spirit in the sylvan shades and voluptuous forms of Albano and Domenichino. 1841 Macaulay *Ess., Hastings* (1851) 649 There appeared the voluptuous charms of her to whom the heir of the throne had in secret plighted his faith 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 144 The voluptuous image of a Corinthian courtezan. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xxvi, She was now twenty-six, but had lost none of her voluptuous loveliness

transf. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 208 He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting Into glossy purples, which outredden All voluptuous garden-roses.

Volu ptuously, *adv* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a voluptuous manner; so as to gratify or indulge the senses; luxuriously; sensually.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II x. (Skeat) I. 18 Heritykes, sayn they, chosen lyf bestial, that voluptuously liven 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 To eate and drincke in the forgetfulnes of goddes commaundement, voluptuously, in excesse and glotonnie. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandects* 78 The people of Sodom and Gomorra voluptuously mingling themselues with the women of the Moabites *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II xxvi (1640) 21 It is a sin to live voluptuously, to have none other calling but pastimes and vaine sports 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. 212 Alfred enjoying three years of peace, by him spent, as his manner was, not idlely or voluptuously, but in all vertuous employments 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII vi, The Hopes of seeing Sophia at the Masquerade, on which ..he had voluptuously feasted during the whole Day. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 82 Vathek (voluptuously reposed in his capacious litter upon cushions of silk) was soundly asleep. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 251 Ah! better far than this, to stray about Voluptuously through fields and rural walks. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xx, She composed herself voluptuously, in a nest of crimson and gold cushions, on an ottoman. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xlv, The cool, well-shaded, voluptuously-furnished room.

Volu·ptuousness. Also 7 voluptousnes, -tusnesse. [f as prec. + -ness] The quality of being voluptuous.

1. Addiction to sensuous pleasures; indulgence in pleasure and luxury.

1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps* vi Wks (1876) 11 Our prophete ,ferynge to offende almyghty god, syth that afore tyme he was ouercomen by his owne voluptuousnesse 1532 Tindale *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 48 Some call themselues dead, which lyue in all voluptuousnesse 1560 Daustr *Sleidane's Comm.* 56 b, They take your goodsand spende them wickedly in pride, riot and voluptuousnes. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. v. (ed 2) 365 As their liues were burthened with voluptuousnesse, so they prepared for their deaths. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 340 They delight excessively in all sorts of games and voluptuousnesse. *a* 1701 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 122 No place in the World can promise the Beholder at a distance greater voluptuousness 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II x 275 Complaints of their voluptuousness are without end. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 329 We became more luxurious, and, as our voluptuousness increased, our industry diminished 1860 Adler *Prov. Poet* xv 328 The man who was tormented by voluptuousness was declared incapable of love. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* v. 1 170 Men of the English race are often grandly strong in resistance to every form of voluptuousness.

personif. 1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Extasie* Wks (Grosart) I 91/1 In summe shee was such as Voluptusnesse With all her coulors cannot well expresse 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I 15 There are more who haunt the Schoole of Voluptuosnes, then that of vertue

transf. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III 243, I could with great voluptuousness of scorn have spit in his face

b. The quality of expressing voluptuous ideas

1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 129 The voluptuousness of Æolian poetry is not like that of Persian or Arabian art

2. Luxuriance, luxury, or refinement tending to gratify the senses or to impart sensuous pleasure

1652 Hevlin *Cosmogr.* III 11 The Countrey very plentifull of all manner of fruites, even unto voluptuousnesse 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* v 354 He celebrated the Decennia with new Sorts of Games, with a new Kind of Pomp, and with the most exquisite Voluptuousness. 1800 S. & Hr. Lee *Canterb. T.* IV 380 The species of rustic voluptuousness his garden otherwise afforded 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I vi, Softened by the quiet beauty and voluptuousness around him, Walter's thoughts assumed a more gentle dye 1893 E. F. Howe in *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 Sept., We have the desert brought into voluptuousness by the development of great irrigation enterprises

† Voluptuousty. *Obs.* In 4 -ouste, -oste, 5 -ostee. [f. asprec. + -ty. Cf. obs. F. *voluptueuseté.*] = Voluptuosity.

1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* xi. 10 Waxende age and voluptiouste ben veyn 1382 — *Jer.* xxii. 28 Whether [is he] a vessel withoute al voluptouste? *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4243 Ze sold joye eternale for vayne voluptuostee.

† Volupty. *Obs.* Forms. 4–6 volupte(e, 6 voluptie, 6–volupty. [a OF. *volupte* (mod.F. *volupté*), or ad. L. *voluptāt-*, *voluptas* pleasure Cf Volupt] Pleasure, delight. Freq. (esp. in earlier use) in pl.

(*a*) *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* II 380 So volupteis and rychesse of þe worlde maken þei to be loved. 1382 — *Titus* iii 3 We weren sum tyme vnwyse, vnbileueful, erringe, and seruynge to desyris, and dyuerse voluptees *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 52 Spiritual consolacions passiþ all þe delices of þe worlde, & all flessbly voluptes. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 7 b, Seneque sayth that by voluptees and excesse comen foure euylles. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) C j, It is so, because they bee ever among voluptes & pleasures, & banketing. 1542 Paynell *Catiline* xlii. 68 b, Syth ye at home giue your selfes to voluptes and pleasures

(*b*) 1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxi. 9 Alle the trees of voluptee [1388 lust], that weren in paradise of God, sueden hym. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps* xxxviii. Wks (1876) 55 Whan Adam was set in paradyse a place of grete pleasure volupty & rest 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 232 To haue the fruicyon, that is full volupte & pleasure of ye same 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 137 For that the same caused in deede delicious pleasure & voluptee 1716 Boi·ingbroke *Refl. on Exile* (1752) 475 *note*, The doctrine of volupty taught by Epicurus *c* 1730 — *Fragm.* Wks. 1777 V 402, I will crayon out a picture in imitation of those Cleanthes used to draw when he disputed against the partizans of volupty 1799 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I 251 His poems are the sweetest blossoms of the rose-garden of volupty.

personif. *c* 1590 J. Stewart *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 206 Dame voluptie with proud pernicious spreit.

‖ Voluta (vŏlū·tă). *Arch. Obs.* [L. *volūta* scroll, properly fem. of *volūtus*, pa. pple. of *volvĕre* to turn. In later use also from It. *voluta* (Sp and Pg. *voluta*), of the same origin.] = Volute *sb* 1.

1563 Shute *Archit.* D ij, The Abacus, that lieth vpon Voluta, is..flat like to a trencher 1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* I. 93, 9 partes and an halfe whereof one and an halfe makes abacus, and the other 8 downwards make voluta or the scrowle M. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 231 The Capitall dressed on each side, not much unlike womens Wires, in a spirall wreathing, which they call the Ionian Voluta. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 The Voluta, or as we tearm it properly enough, the Scroul, is the principal, and only appropriate member of the Ionic Capitel in imitation of a femal Ornament. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 Cupolo's, Pilasters, Voluta's, Columns in several noble Structutes. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 19 The hollow of the Voluta is even with the body of the Column 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* ii. 17 The scroll or voluta, gradually lessening to its center.

transf. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Card. Cyrus* iii 57 In the parts thereof [*sc.* of plants] we finde Heliacall or spirall roundles, voluta's, conical sections, and frustrums of Archimedes.

†Volutate, *v Obs*—° [ad. L. *volūtāt-*, ppl. stem of *volūtāre* to roll or wallow] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram I, *Volutate*, to wallow vp and downe

Volutation (vǫlĭutēi ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L *volūtātiōn-*, *volūtātio*, noun of action f. *volūtāre* (see prec.), f. *volūt-*, *volvĕre* to roll.]

1 The action of rolling or causing to roll; revolution combined with progression.

c 1610 Sir C. Heydon *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 42 For whatsoever moveth another, it doth it either by impulsion, attraction, volutation, or vection 1658 Sir T Browne *Gard Cyrus* III 53 Every globular Figure placed upon a plane, in direct volutation, returns to the first point of contaction 1665 Glanvill *Def Van Dogm* 47 In Volutation the whole circumference moves by a motion both progressive and circular, but the centre by the progressive only 1755 Johnson, *To roll*, to move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground

b Applied to the motion of liquids or sound

1640 Bp Reynolds *Passions* XXI 220 In the Sea when a storme is over, there remaines still an inward working and volutation 1671 R Bohun *Wind* 192 When as the volutation of the waves so often changes the Superficies of the water. 1692 Ray *Disc* II v (1693) 205 The ebullition and volutation of the melted Materials 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol* IV III. 190 But being hard, and curiously smooth and tortuous, sounds find an easy passage, with a regular Volutation and Refraction

c. The action of rolling or turning over in a prostrate position , wallowing. Also *fig*

1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint.* I Pref (1858) 6 A constant sensual Volutation or wallowing in impure thoughts and scurrilous conceits. 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* I. III § 37 161 Not only our nictations when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volutations in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness 1721 Bailey, *Volutation*, a rolling, tumbling, or wallowing

2 *fig* (See quots.)

1623 Cockeram I, *Volutation*, a tossing in the minde 1649 J H *Motion to Parl Adv Learn.* 35 Considering the activity of his understanding, and the strange volutations of his affaires. 1806 H. K. White *Let to R.IV A.* 18 Aug, If these æthereal, aeronautical, mathematical volutations should displease you, perhaps it would not be amiss to saunter a few weeks on the site of Troy,

Volute (vǫlĭūt), *sb.* [ad. L. *volūta* Voluta, or a F. *volute* from the same source]

1. *Arch.* A spiral scroll forming the chief ornament of the Ionic capital and employed also in those of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Volute*, a part of the Capital of the Ionick, Compound, and Corinthian Order 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v., There are also eight angular Volutes in the Corinthian Capital 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 34 On the top is an apex, with a volute on each side. 1789 Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit* (1818) 96 The volutes of the capital were generally by the ancients made elliptic 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 377 To produce graceful effects in the foliage and contour of the volutes 1841 W Spalding *Italy & It Isl.* I. 174 Complete Doric fronts, with volutes and other decorations foreign to the order 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 344 The English capital was circular; the volute disappeared at once.

2 A spiral conformation; a convolution, twist, or turn, a thing or part having a spiral form

1756 in *Shenstone's Wks* (1793) I. p. lxiii, The smooth volutes of Ammon's horn 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Cagouille*, a sort of volute or ornament 1794 *Phil Trans.* LXXXV 93 You may perceive by the drawing that they do not take such beautiful forms and volutes as a fine dry smoke usually does 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* XXVII. 203 We carefully pare off the volutes and spikelets [of the cacti] 1885 E J. Payne in Grove *Dict Mus.* IV. 286 The carving of the volute, and the double grooving of its back, are among the most difficult branches of the violin-maker's art. 1895 Hoffman *Begin Writing* 129 Near the top of these are short volutes or commas, similar in type to the speech or voice commas.

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 2714/2 *Volute-compasses*, a draftsman's compasses in which the legs are gradually expanded, so as to trace a spiral

3 The spiral shell of a gastropod of the genus *Voluta*; also, the animal itself.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v., The Volute, variegated with two reticulated zones. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 238 These anemonies had been found on old volutes, called spindle-shells 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. IX 282 The cowries are said to have eyes exhibiting both iris and pupil, as have some volutes 1847 Ansted *Anc World* III 48 The numerous groups of flesh eating gasteropoda (the murex, the cone, the volute, the cowry, and many others) 1874 J G. Wood *Nat Hist* 637 When young, the shell is very like that of a volute, having a prominent spine and a rather wide-spreading lip

Volute (vǫlĭūt), *a.* [ad. L. *volūtus*, pa. pple. of *volvĕre* to roll; or attrib. use of prec.] Having the form of a volute; forming a spiral curve or curves.

Volute spring, wheel, are described by Knight *Dict Mech* 2714/2 and Suppl. 931/1.

1845 Darwin *Voy Nat* xiii. 288 Another was killed in the act of carrying to its hole a large volute shell. 1847 Leitch tr *C O Müller's Anc Art* § 108 67 The Corinthian capital .was unfolded by an ingenious combination of the volute forms of the Ionic with freer and richer vegetable ornaments. 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* vi (1872) 162 The beautiful volute and cone shells of the Eocene epoch. 1879 Prescott *Sp. Telephone* 302 This plate has a volute spiral groove cut in its surface

Comb. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6460, Cast-steel tyres, volute spring buffers

Volu·ted, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Spirally twisted or grooved.

1801 Charlotte Smith *Lett. Solit Wand.* I. 39 A table covered with green plush, the voluted legs of which seemed to have been produced as a great effort of art 1806 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) VI 281 Its voluted wreaths are doubt less in the natural horn, art could not produce them 1836 *Blackw Mag.* XXXIX 201 An old high backed arm chair, its voluted oak legs and framework blackened by Time.

2 *Arch* Furnished with a volute or spiral scroll.

1810 *Rudim Anc Archit.* 15 (Jod.) The boldness of the voluted capital with the beauty of the shaft makes it eligible for porticoes, frontispieces, entrances to houses, etc. *a* 1878 Sir G Scott *Lect Archit* (1879) II 302 The voluted capital was an accidental introduction from the East. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 18 Aug. 14/1 This thing, with its huge voluted buttresses, should serve as a warning to all who contemplate bridge building

Volu·tiform, *a. rare*—¹. [f. L *volūta* Volute *sb.* + -(I)form.] Shaped like a volute

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 447/1 Glabella..Volutiform, the spire more or less conic

Volution (vǫlĭūʃən). [f. L. *volūt-*, ppl. stem of *volvĕre* to turn, after *revolution*, etc]

1. A rolling or revolving movement Also *fig.*

1610 J Mason *Turke* II. III E3, This shall conduct him to the bed of Borgias amidst whose waking plotts & state volutions, the amorous youth must needs be hartyly welcome 1741 H Brooke *Constantia* 804 Wks 1780 I 306 Yet these the inanimate volution keep, And roll eliptic thro' the boundless deep. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II 43 The [water-spout's] swift volution, and the enormous train, Let sages versed in nature's lore explain. 1819 Shelley *Ess & Lett* (1852) II 216 To bear them over the earth, as the rapid volutions of a tempest have the ever-changing trunk of a water-spout. 1831 [Mary Berry] *Soc. Life England & France* 295 The art of quickening..the motion of his heart he certainly possessed, as he made his pulse keep pace with the volutions of the divining rod.

2 A spiral turn or twist, a coil or convolution.

1752 J Hill *Hist Anim* 152 At the head there stands a small conic clavicle, formed of about four volutions 1766 *Phil. Trans* LVI. 208 The crane has such a turning of the aspera arteria in the keel of the sternum, but the volution of this bird is round within the bone 1786 *Ibid* LXXVI 161 It is generally coiled up into four volutions 1842 Poe *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I 220 Two circular excoriations, apparently the effect of ropes, or of a rope in more than one volution. 1854 S. P. Woodward *Mollusca* II. 191 Nidamental ribbon rather wide, forming a spiral coil of few volutions.

3. A whorl of a spiral shell.

1884 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 262 Four specimens of a small Melania were collected..all eroded at the upper part of the spire, leaving only four volutions remaining

Volutite (vǫlĭūtəit). *Palæont.* [f Volute *sb* 3 + -ite] A fossil volute.

1802–3 tr *Pallas's Trav* (1812) I. 70 Whole strata full of . turbinates , as well as single volutites, entalites, and pieces of bone.

Volutive, obs. variant of Volitive *a.*

Volu·tor. *rare* [f. L. *volūt-* · cf. Volution.] (See quots)

1859 J. Booth (*title*), Description of the Volutor, an Instrument for Describing Spirals and Volutes 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib., Brit.* II No 2920, Volutors for tracing spiral curves.

Vo·lutory, *a. rare*—¹. [Cf. prec. and -ory.] Revolving, rolling.

1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 218 This second roller being hardened, and placed in an appropriate volutory press, is employed to engrave. the whole of its intended pattern.

Voluwe, ME. variant of Follow *v.*

‖ Volva (vǫ·lvă) *Bot.* [L. *volva* (Pliny), f. *volvĕre* to roll, wrap.] The membranous covering which completely encloses many fungi in the early stage of growth.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Volva*, a membranous matter surrounding the bases of many of the fungi. 1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 423 This..vegetable production arises from a volva, which is buried six or eight inches deep in dry sandy banks. 1856 Henslow *Bot. Terms* 159 *Ring*,.. the debris left round the stipes of some agarics by the bursting of the volva. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 28 In Phalloidei the hymenium is at first enclosed within a sort of peridium or universal volva, maintaining a somewhat globose or egg-shape.

Hence **Vo·lvate** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

†Volve, *v Obs.* Also 5–7 volue. [ad. L. *volvĕre* to turn, roll, etc , or obs. F *volver* (= Sp. and Pg *volver*, It. *volvere*, *volgere*) from the same source]

1 *intr.* To turn over, to roll

c 1480 Henryson *Fables, Lyon & Mouss* 204 (Bann. MS.), Voluand [*v r.* Welterand] about with hiddouss rowmissing, Quhyle to, quhyle fro, gif he mycht sum cour get.

2. *trans.* To turn over the pages of (a book). Also *absol.* (Cf. Revolve *v.* 5.)

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. Auth. Pref. 2 Whan this ymaginacyon came to me, I volued, tourned, and redde many volumes and bokes, conteynyng famouse histories 1625 Darcie *Ann.* To Rdr, I sedulously volued and revoluued Characters of Kings and Peers, Letters, Consultations. 1638 R Chamberlain *Noct. Lucubrations* Ep. Ded , Many Peeces of learning your Worship hath volved and revolved. 1677 P A. *Pref. Poem* in *Cary's Chronol.*, Even so our studious Friend .is intent On Books and Reading, so doth chuse and pick, Volve and Revolve, and finally doth stick.

3. To turn over in the mind ; to consider.

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurtha* (1557) 65 b, Somtyme he volued in mynd rather to subdue hymselfe than to begyne war agayn. 1616 J Lane *Contin. Sqr.'s T.* IV 257 Cambuscan ..volvd, revolvd, in diepe perplexitie How to fitt love and iustice remedie. 1760 Sterne *Tr Shandy* VII xx, I have been volving and revolving in my fancy by what clean device I might modulate them

Volvelle (vǫ·lvel) *Obs* exc *Hist* Also 5–6 **voluell**(e, 6 (9) **volvell.** [ad. med L *volvella* or *volvellum*, app. f *volvĕre* to turn.] An old device consisting of one or more movable circles surrounded by other graduated or figured circles, serving to ascertain the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the state of the tides, etc

14 *MS. Ashmole 391* fol 199 The Rewle of the Voluelle Now folowiþ here þe voluelle that sum men clepen a lunarie *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS Ashm 391), Now folowiþ þe thrid table þt is cleepid a voluelle or a lunary. 1502 in Kingsford *Chron Lond* (1905) 239 A Costlew pagent wt a volvell by the which the xii signes moved about the Zodiak and ouer that voluell Sat, in a stage or pynnacle, Raphaell the Arch angell. 1523 Skelton *Laur el* 1517 He turnyd his trikkis, his voluell ran fast. *a* 1529 — *Sp Parrot* 137 Tholomye and Haly were cunnyng and wyse In the volvell, in the quadrant, and in the astroloby. 1843 in Dyce *Wks. Skelton* II 336 A curious description of the volvell, with directions for its use. 1865 *Athenæum* 18 Feb 233/2 One volvelle and an accompanying table do the work quickly enough 1884 *Manch. Exam* 26 Sept 6/2 A curious Kalender, with an astronomical volvelle of which the stylus had been preserved

Vo·lvent, *ppl. a* [ad L. *volvent-*, *volvens*, pres. pple. of *volvĕre* to turn.] Turning round.

1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist*, *Napoleon* XI, Now had the Seaman's volvent sprite .Slung northward.

Volvocina·ceous, *a. Bot.* [Cf. next and -aceous.] Resembling or related to the *Volvocineæ* (see next).

1874 H C. Wood *Fresh Water Algæ* 235 A peculiar condition of the Volvocinaceous Algæ

Volvoci·nean, *a Bot* Also -ian. [f mod.L. *Volvocineæ*, f *Volvoc-*, Volvox.] Of or pertaining to the *Volvocineæ*, a family of microscopic confervaceous plants

1885 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 846/1 Other Protozoa are known which are provided with chlorophyll corpuscles and nourish themselves as do green plants. Such are the Volvocinean Flagellata and some of the Dinoflagellata. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 318/2, I have cited the two Volvocinean genera Pandorina and Volvox as examples of the differentiation of homoplastids into the lowest heteroplastids.

‖ Volvox (vǫ·lvǫks). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *volvĕre* to roll.] A genus of fresh-water organisms having a spherical form and provided with cilia which enable them to roll over in the water; an individual of this genus.

Volvox as the name of a vine-fretter in Holland *Pliny* (1601) I. 547 is derived from old editions of the *Nat. Hist.* XVII. XXVIII, which have *volvocem* in place of *volucre(m)*.

1798 *Tilloch's Philos Mag.* I 212 Girod Chantram, even distinguished in one species of *conferva* a real *volvox*, which had some similarity to the *rotator* of Gmelin. 1864 H. J. Slack in *Intell. Observer* V. 183 In one of my specimens I found a small volvox apparently uninjured 1884 *Edin. Rev* Oct 373 It would now seem that the celestial spaces have also their volvoxes and diatoms

†Vo·lvulous, *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. L *volv-ĕre* to turn, after *pendulous*, etc.] Twining

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 264 It is a lacteous, volvulous, scansory and smooth plant.

‖ Volvulus (vǫ·lvĭlŭs). *Path.* [med. or mod. L., f. L. *volvĕre* to turn, twist] A form of intestinal obstruction caused by a twisting or knotting of the bowel. †Also in pl. *volvuli.*

1679 J. Smith *Eng. Improv. Renew'd* 247 When the Entrails are stopt that they cannot void, it is the Volvuli or wringing of the Guts. 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn* I s.v. *Ileum*, Sometimes the Coats being doubled inward, the upper part of an Intestine sinks or falls with the lower, which makes the Iliack-Passion, or Volvulus. 1755 A. Monro in *Ess Phys. & Lit.* (1756) II. 353 Remarks on .Intussusceptio, Inflammation, and Volvulus of the Intestines. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* I. 429 Pneumonic Inflammation,..Peritoneal Inflammation,..Volvulus. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Oper. Surg.* 396 The exact seat of the foreign body, volvulus, or strangulation 1885 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* I 22/1 Volvulus is sometimes induced by violent muscular exertions, as in jumping or lifting. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 815 Under the general name 'volvulus' are included two distinct modes of obstruction. In one the bowel is so twisted about its mesenteric axis that it becomes occluded; in the other form two suitable coils of intestine are so intertwined or knotted together as also to cause an obstruction in their canals

b. With *a* · An instance of this.

1758 J S *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 187 There might be a *Volvulus Ibid*, 189 A *Volvulus* may be the Consequence of that Inflammation, and of the antiperistaltick Motion that succeeds it 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 156/2 Once a volvulus has become fairly established, it cannot spontaneously relieve itself. 1891 F. Taylor *Pract. Med* (ed. 2) 587 Occasionally the small intestine forms a volvulus of the same kind as that described in the sigmoid.

Volwyshe, obs. Sc. form of Wolfish.

Voly, obs. form of Volley *sb.*

Volyer, variant of Vollier.

Volym, obs. form of Volume *sb.*

†Volymare, var. *folmare*, etc., Foumart.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 305 The mewe in this maner schal be sette, that no fucher no volymare enter in

Volyper(e, obs. forms of Voluper.

Volzine, variant of Voltzine *Min*

Voman, obs. Sc. f. Woman

Vomating, obs. Sc. f VOMITING *vbl sb.*

Vomative, variant of VOMITIVE *Obs.*

†Vome, *sb Obs. rare.* Also voom, woom. [f. next.] Vomit.

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xxviii 8 Alle forsothe boordis ben fulfild with the vome and filthis, so that ther were no more place 1382 — 2 *Pet.* ii 22 An hound turned azen to his woom [*v r.* vome, voom]

†Vome, *v. Obs. rare* [ad L. *vomĕre* see VOMIT *v.*] *trans* and *absol* To vomit Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Lev* xviii 25 Whos hidows synnes Y shal visite, that it caste [*early MSS* vome] out his dwellers. — *Jer.* xxv 27 Drinketh, and beth drunken, and vometh, and falleth 1407 *Exam W Thorpe* in *MS. Rawl C 208* If 24 He & hise felowis mowen sore drede,. last þei ben sodeynli vomed out of þe noumbre of goddis chosen peple 1549 *Compl Scotl.* vi. 67, I sau brume, that prouokis ane person to vome ald feume

Hence **†Vo ming** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xix 14 To eiren thei maden Egipt as erreth a drunke man and a vomende. — *Jer.* xlviii 26 He shal hurtle the hond of Moab in his vomyng — 2 *Pet* ii [22 A sowe waschun [returned] in the walewinge [*v r* vomyng]

Vome, southern ME. var. FOAM *sb* and *v.*

†Voment. *Obs rare* [Alteration of *vomet* VOMIT *sb.*] Vomit.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxi (Arb.) 51 He drew out of his mowthe an horrable voment of venyne and cast hit al abrode *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* (W de W) xxviii (1879) 443 As a dogge whiche maketh a voment, and casteth out the mete that he hathe eten before.

Vomer (vōu mər). [a L *vōmer* ploughshare.]

1. *Anat.* A small thin bone forming the posterior part of the partition between the nostrils in man and most vertebrate animals.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Vomer*, is a Bone situated in the middle of the lower part of the Nose 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 158 The Vomer divides the Nostrils, [and] enlarges the Organ of Smelling 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) 26, I found that the Roots of the Polypus adhered to the *Vomer* 1831 R KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 66 The *Vomer* is an azygous bone, situated in the median line, forming the posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 25 The skull of the Common Fowl differs from that of the Common Pigeon in its possession of a rudimentary vomer

2. *Ichthyol.* A bone forming the front part of the roof of the mouth, and often bearing teeth.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* I 405 Many pointed teeth along both jaws, the palate, and the tongue, but none on the vomer. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 170 The next, or fourth family of the Acanthopterygii differ in not having teeth on either vomer or palate 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 469 Brook Trouts,. distinguished from the true Salmons by a peculiar arrangement of teeth on the vomer.

3 *Ornith.* The large terminal bone in the tail of most birds; the pygostyle

1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 37 The bones are few and short, not projecting beyond the general plumage, and the last one, called *coccyx* or *vomer*, is large and singularly shaped

Vomerine (vōu·mərəin), *a.* [f. VOMER + -INE]

1. Of or belonging to the vomer (esp. of fishes), composing the vomer

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci., Org Nat* I 194 The natural segment which is formed by the vomerine, prefrontal, and nasal bones, is very distinct in the ophidians 1858 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II 252 Teeth in vomerine bones in a transverse row 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII 647/2 An extremely large basal bone, which extends from the vomerine region on to the anterior part of the spinal column

2. Of teeth: Situated on the vomer

1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 *note*, The species of Europe want these vomerine teeth. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont.* II 985 Here the vomerine teeth of the middle row are larger than the teeth of the other rows.

Vomero-, combining form of VOMER, as in *vomero-nasal*, *-palatine* adjs. (In recent Dicts.)

†Vomic, *a Obs. rare.* Also 6 vomike, 8 -ick [ad. mod.L. *vomicus* in *nux vomica*] *Vomic nut*, = NUX VOMICA.

The sense of 'purulent, ulcerous' given in later Dictionaries (from *c* 1884) appears to have been evolved from VOMICA 2

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 49 First I wil rehearse what he writeth of the vomike nut 1751 J. HILL *Mat. Med* 505 Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree. 1794 WOODVILLE *Med. Bot.* Suppl. 29 *Strychnos Nux vomica.* Vomic nut, or Poison-nut

‖ Vomica (vɒ·mikă) Pl. **vomicæ** (-isē), and **vomicas** [L. *vomica* boil, ulcer, f. *vomĕre* to eject, vomit. Hence also It, Sp., Pg. *vomica*, F *vomique*, in sense 2]

1. †**a.** A vent or opening. *Obs.*—1

1572 J JONES *Bathes of Bath* II 15 b, It should followe, that where such hote bathes were, there should bee vomica and a chimney, out of whiche that flame should bee expelled

b. A place at which water issues.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 273/1 It is obvious that the conflux of the springs in the Beck, is greater than the unvarying quantity gauged at the vomica or source of each Spring.

2. *Path.* **a.** An ulcerous cavity or abscess in the substance of the lungs or (more rarely) some other internal organ

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Vomica*, a fault in the Lungs, from Heterogeneous Blood 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Aliments*, etc. 1. 387 If the Ulcer is not broke it is commonly call'd a Vomica 1775 T PERCIVAL *Ess* (1776) III 104 The lungs become inflamed, a cough ensues, tubercles or a vomica are formed 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I. 639 Vomicas or indurated tumours of whatever kind in the substance of the lungs. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep.* IX 156 A vomica in the middle lobe of the right lung 1880 A FLINT *Princ Med.* 196 The ulcerative cavities, vomicæ, result from a softening of the tuberculous and inflammatory cheesy material and its removal through the bronchi

b A sudden and profuse expectoration of purulent or putrid matter.

1895- in American dicts.

Vomicene, -in(e. *Chem* [f. (NUX) VOMICA.] = BRUCINE (In recent Amer dicts)

Vomico se, *a Path.* [f VOMICA 2 a.] Abounding in ulcerous cavities.

†Vomish, *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. F *vomiss-*, lengthened stem of *vomir* to vomit.] *trans.* To vomit.

1536 *Stories & Proph Scripture* S vj, And the Lorde hath commaunded the whayle, and he hath vomished out Jonam vpon the lande.

†Vomishment. *Obs.*—1 In 5 vomysch-. [ad. OF. (also mod.F.) *vomissement*, f *vomir* to vomit] The act or fact of vomiting.

a 1450 MYRC *Par Pr.* 1888 He schalt not þenne hys hosul take, For vomyschment & castynge sake

Vomit (vɒ·mit), *sb.* Forms. 4–5 vomyt (5 womyt, vomyght), 5–6 vomyte, 5–7 vomite, 6 vomitte, 6– vomit (6 womit), 7–8 vomitt; 4–6 vomet, 5 -ete, -ette, 6 womeit, 7 vomett [a. AF *vomit, -ite*, OF. *vomite* (= It., Sp., Pg. *vomito*), or ad. L *vomit-us*, f *vomĕre*. see next.]

1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. **a.** With *a* and pl.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 85 Duke Edrik,. feynynge a vomet or brakynge, seide þat he was seek. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13545 The salt water sadly sanke in my wombe, þat I voidet with vomettes by vertu of goddes. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 3 b, We ete so gredyly that otherwhyle we caste it up agayn and make vomytes *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 194 b, For very feblenes of nature caused by purgacious and vomites he dyed 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 437 Nux vomica causeth a strong vomite 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, I haue pills about me Would giue him a light vomit 1681 RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* 123 It gave them immediately such a Vomit, that they spewed forth most vile Corruption 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 158 They soon grow old, they have. Phrensies, choleric Vomits, and Fluxes. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p v, Vomits drive forcibly out of the upper part of the chyliferous Tube. its noxious Contents 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr Greece* III 172 He afterwards threw it up by a vomit. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 901 Vomiting in perityphlitis may occur repeatedly, or there may be only an initial vomit

fig 1411–2 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 272 Vnwise is he þat besy þoght ne dredeþ In whom þat he his mortel venym schedeþ, But if a vomyt after folwe blyue, At þe port of despen he may arryue. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 55 Others stirred up the dregs of those rude humours, which by time he sought to repose, or to give them all a vomit

b. Without article.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1898 Hym gayneth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt vpward, ne dounward laxatif 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv* 247 Vomyte purgyth the stomake of ill humours aboue, as a medecyne laxatyfe benethe. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 512/2 Vomyte, or evomyte, brakynge, *vomitus*. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* D iij, He shulde eate no maner of meates without his stomake be net, and purged of all yl humours by vomet 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 293 They remedy that surfecte by vomyte whiche they prouoke by eatynge of antes 1564 HARDING *Answ Jewel* 46 When the deacon had forced her to receiue a litle of the cuppe, the yeax and vomite followed. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 135 Which purgeth out all their ingulphed evils, as by vomit or ejection. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 40 As often as she eate of the meate, she by vomite cast it vp againe 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 331/2 It is said to be Diaphoretick, and gently to provoke Vomit.

†**c.** With *the*, in specific use. *Obs.*—1

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 318 The weam-eill, the wild-fire, the vomit and the vees

d. (See quot.)

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 20/1 *Barcoo Vomit*, a sickness occurring in inhabitants. of the interior of Australia It is characterized by painless attacks of vomiting

2. Matter ejected from the stomach by vomiting; = SPEW *sb.* 1

c 1390 *Wyclyffite Bible* 2 Pet ii 22 An hound turned azen to his woom [*v rr.* vomyt, womyt] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxiv 278 (Harl MS), He may be likenide to an hound þat turnith azen to his vomyt 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* xxviii. 8 All tables are so ful of vomyte and fylthynes, yᵗ no place is clene 1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 205 The Image of Bacchus with fat red cheekes, begrimed wyth vomets. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf Affl Consc* (1635) 307 As a loathsome vomit is to the stomacke of him that casts it out so are luke-warme Professours to the Lord Jesus 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen.* vi. 11 The vomit of a dog. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I 353 Here The Gadfly's venom Is mingled with the vomit of the Leech. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract. Med.* (1878) 655 The character of the vomit depends on circumstances Generally, however, it comprises mucus .and bile 1882 BALLANTINE *Exper Barrister's Life* II 10 A physician .. who was present when the vomit was analysed

b. *Black vomit*, a blackish matter, resembling coffee grounds and due to hæmorrhage, vomited in severer cases of yellow fever; also, the disease of yellow fever itself

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 137 The black Vomit was not known at Cartagena until the Years 1729 and 1730 *c* 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XI. 146/2 The Yellow Fever is the same with that called, from one of its worst symptoms, the *black vomit* 1833 *Cycl Pract Med* II 295 A fever, with yellow skin and black vomit in some of the cases, appeared among a party of forty men. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract Med* (1878) 199 On the third or fourth day, or later, the vomited matters .begin to contain blood and they soon assume .a coffee ground character, constituting the so-called 'black vomit'. 1883 *Century Mag* July 427/1 Hands sent aboard. left on the next day, believing they had detected 'black vomit' in her hospital

attrib. 1833 *Cycl, Pract Med* II. 265 A black vomit epidemic. *Ibid*, The black-vomit fever of the West Indies

c. (See quots.)

1886 *Fagge's Princ. & Pract Med.* II 808/1 Coffee ground vomit in cancer of stomach 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict*, *Bilious vomit*, bile forced back into the stomach and ejected with vomited matter

3 a *fig.* (Chiefly in allusion to Prov xxvi. 11 and 2 Pet. ii. 22).

(*a*) 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt* Argt, Wks 1910 II. 5 The eldest (turning to their vomit) take their carriage with them, and travaile the worlde. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 80 Turne no more to the puddle and vomit of your filthye, ydle life 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 7 They likewise returned to the filthie vomite of their abominable idolatrie 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* Wks 1851 III 290 Now that ye have started back from the purity of Scripture to the old vomit of your traditions 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* 14 Returning back to his old vomit, he was at last prevailed with to forsake Philip 1706 STEVENS *Span Dict* I, *Bolver al vomito*, to return to the vomit, to relapse into sin.

(*b*) *a* 1583 POLWART *Flyting* 564 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (S.T.S 1910) 170 The loun man lik his womeit, and deny His schameles sawis 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I iii 99 Now thou would st eate thy dead vomit vp, And how'l st to finde it 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* I iv, Dog! I will make thee eate thy vomit up 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I *Misery* 20, I Feed on those vomits of my heart

b. Applied with contemptuous force to persons or things of a vile, loathsome, or disgusting character.

1610 B JONSON *Alch* I 1, Out you dog-leach, The vomit of all prisons 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr, It is not the primitive Trueth of the Creation, but a certaine preternaturall upstart, a vomit of Aristotle 1880 L WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 531 The vomit of Jerusalem is coming 1889 J DICKIE *Words Faith, Hope & L* (1892) 272 Jesus speaks of him as a vomit, which He will have to spue out.

c *transf.* Substance cast out by discharge or eruption.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* III 65 The lab'ring Mounts Belch drossy Vomit out. 1924 *Blackw Mag* Oct 473/1 Four companies had to be detailed to capture it under cover of a mountain battery's vomit

4 A powder, draught, or other medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.

Freq from *c* 1600 to *c* 1800.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS* ii 51 in *Anglia* XVIII 309 3if þou of vomites wylt hawe bote. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 18 Laxatiues & vometis ben nedeful to hem, þat han olde rotid woundis 1522 MORE *Dequat Noviss* Wks 100 Fain wold we haue some medicins, as purgations & vomites, to pul down & auoid yᵗ we cram in to much 1580 HESTER tr *Fioravanti's Disc. Chirurg* 37 The first thing that I gaue him was a vomitte that purged the stomacke 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I xiii. 53 The extraction whereof maketh a very good and gentle vomit. 1664 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II 19 A vomitt that I took of Mr. Alport, is 6d. 1722 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Sept., I have taken a vomit to-day, and hope I shall be better. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s v. *Emetic*, The great practice of the antient Egyptian physicians consisted in glysters, vomits, and abstinence. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod Times* II, 161, I told the scoundrel to make up a vomit, and he has made up a purge 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* IX 155 The state of the stomach had been changed by absorbents, vomits or bitters. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I 452 He saw from thirty to fifty gall-stones voided after taking only an oil vomit. 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1337/2 *Vomit*, common term for an emetic draught or powder.

fig. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marf* 20 Martin, poysoned her [*sc* Divinity] with a vomit which he ministred vnto her, to make her cast vppe her dignities and promotions 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* vi 13 The earth is burdened with them, and cryes to me for a vomit to spue them out.

5 The hood or cover of a vomiting boiler.

1880 J DUNBAR *Practical Paperm* (1881) 19 [Rags] boiled with steam for 10 hours in stationary boilers without vomit. 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII 220/1 [The] hot liquid is dispersed all over the boiler by striking against a hood E at the top This is technically known as the 'vomit'.

Vomit (vɒ mit), *v* Forms: 5–6 vomyte, 6–7 vomite, 6 vomyt, -itte, womit, 6– vomit; 6 vomete, womet. [a. L. *vomit-*, ppl. stem of *vomĕre* (whence It. *vomire*, F. *vomir*: see VOME *v.*), or ad. L. *vomit-are* (whence It. *vomitare*, Sp., Pg., and Pr. *vomitar*, obs. F. *vomiter*), frequentative of *vomĕre* to vomit. Cf. EVOMIT *v*]

1. *intr.* To bring up and eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to cast or throw up; = SPEW *v.* 1.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv.* 245 If a man haue nede to vomyte, lete hit be done atte myde day 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 322/1 Then shall ye sometime see al their bodye shiuer for paine, and yet shall neuer vomete at all. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind* (Arb) 16 Some. are prouoked to vomitte, euen as they were tossed on the sea. 1592 KYD *Murder J. Brewen* P 5 Immediatlie after he began to vomet exceedingly. *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 127 Sir Herbert Croft. met him upon the water vomiting all the way. 1675 E WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm* 79 In case the Stomach be fowl, and the Patient .be apt to Vomit. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 67 The young Lady

complained she was not well, in a Quarter of an Hour more she vomited 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VII 294 The belly was always greatly swollen, when the animal began to vomit 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 231 She complained of extreme sickness, which produced frequent efforts to vomit. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 259 The monkeys in the Zoological Gardens often vomit whilst in perfect health.

2 *trans.* To bring up and discharge (swallowed food or drink) through the mouth; to cast out (a matter or substance) in this way, = SPEW *v.* 2. Also *fig*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Prov* xxiii 8 Thou shalt vomit thy morsels that thou has eaten 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Vomitus*, Matter of diuers colours vomited 1588 SHAKS *Titus A* III. i. 232 My bowels cannot hide her woes, But like a drunkard must I vomit them 1611 — *Cymb.* I vi 45 Sluttery Should make desire vomit emptinesse, Not so allur'd to feed 1804 *Med Jrnl.* XII 149 His stomach became uneasy, and he vomited a small portion of the last dose. 1845 *Encycl. Metr op.* VII. 552/1 The matters vomited are merely the contents of the stomach, half digested 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch Surg.* IX 109 A lady vomited the contents of a very large swelling which had formed.

b. Freq with advs, as *forth, out, up.*

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 23 Yf by chance he espied any of them, he was therwith so greued, that he immediately wolde vomite vp colar 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Reiycere sanguinem*, to vomite out bloudde *a* 1591 H SMITH *Wks.* (1866) II 59 Then might the poor be fed with that which he oftentimes loathsomely vomits forth 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jonah* II 11 The Lord spoke to the fish, and it vomited out Jonas upon the dry land. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St* II viii, I hn' vomited out all my entrails 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard* II. *Treat Orange Trees* 43 The Juggler, who Vomits up so many several sorts of Water, all differing in Colour, Taste, and Smell 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl Cl.) 174 You must know it is a mortall sin to vomit up this morsell 1818-20 E THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method* (ed 3) 247 Desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up 1845 BIRCH in *Classical Museum* III 420 The Jason vomited up by the serpent of the Fleece 1904 SPENCER & GILLEN *North Tribes Cent Austral* xiv. 472 The natives say that once some men..became so ill that they vomited forth their livers.

3 *fig* a. To eject, reject, cast *out* or *up*, esp with abhorrence or loathing

1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 54 That thai mot womet out agane fra the ground thai bittir and tribulous seis of ernouis. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* iii. 16 Because thou art neither cold nor hote, I wil begin to vomite thee out of my mouth. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* v iii, They faine would cast And vomit him from off their governement. 1636 SIR R BAKER *Cato Variegatus* 94 Praise not too much; lest thou be forc'd in th' end To eate thy words, and vomit up thy friend. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Dial Dead, Belgic Hero* Wks 1711 IV 67 A haughty Tyrant, was obliged to vomit up numberless Provinces and Towns, which he had dishonourably stolen. 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd p xcii, A stern admonition, that where such vices are practised, the very earth shall vomit out its inhabitants

b. To give vent to, belch out, or utter (abusive or objectionable language), = SPEW *v.* 2 c. Chiefly with advs. (as *forth, out, up*) or preps.

1592 BRETON *Pilgr Paradise* Wks (Grosart) I 12/2 Vp did start the heade of Gluttonie, Vomiting out theese wordes of villany 1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV ii, I hope This Senate is more graue, then to giue credit Rashly to all he vomits 1639 S DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir Events* 270 He made him vomit out a thousand outragious speaches against the perfidie of Babilas 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 96 All these abominable names Thou vomits forth so fluently 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* viii (1875) 289 The Frenchman vomited against him every species of malignant abuse

absol. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* iv. (1641) 52 How basely..is unfit for any man to foul his pen with, more unfit for you so to vomit against your dead Prince.

4 *transf.* a. To discharge, to give, send, or throw out (flames, water, etc.) copiously or with force.

1552 HULOET, Vomitynge or castynge out water, *vndimosus* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 655 He and his curst crew like the sons of Vulcan, vomit smoke 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I xi. (1718) 45 Sol's hot-mouth'd steeds, whose nostrils vomit flame 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 894 The silent plague [*sc* fire] through the green timber eats, And vomits out a tardy flame by fits 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett* ii (1749) II. 47 Those grotesque heads which the ingenious architect has represented in the act of vomiting out the rain, which falls through certain pipes. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 552 Many a million-peopled city Vomits smoke in the bright air 1852 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xv, That huge black-mouthed sewer, vomiting its pestilential riches across the mud. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 84 The roar Of the dead salt sea that vomits Wrecks of the past ashore.

b. To discharge or emit, to send *out* or pour *forth* (persons or things, esp. in numbers) in a manner suggestive of vomiting

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, v. iii. 318 A scum of Brittaines, . Whom their o're-cloyed Country vomits forth To desperate Aduentures. 1819 C'TESS SPENCER in *Lady Lyttelton's Corr.* viii. (1912) 213 If I find any Englishwoman going home by a diligence,..Mrs. Bishop may be vomitted out at the Black Bear, Piccadilly. 1820 *Ibid.* 222 All such as you see vomited out of the steam-vessel upon Ramsgate or Margate piers 1834 S E. BRYDGES *Autobiog.* I. 108 An incredible quantity of nonsense is vomited from the press. 1850 DICKENS *Dav Copp.* xvii, There was Uriah's blue bag lying down and vomiting papers.

c To eject or cast out by volcanic action; = SPEW *v.* 4 c. Also with advs., as *forth, up.*

1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomsday* II. lviii, The earth . Doth vomit mountaines, and doth swallow Townes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 107 A little Rockie Island, which . vomited up incredible Flames 1713 *Lond Gaz.* No 5128/8 Mount Vesuvius had vomited violent Streams of Sulphur. 1770 W HODSON *Ded Temp Solomon* 4 Ætna vomits forth her livid Fires. 1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat* I 76 A mouth of fire is opened in a low place that mouth vomits a quantity of burning matters. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III III iv, Mentz is changing into an explosive crater, vomiting fire, bevomited with fire! 1866 HERSCHEL *Pam Lect. Sci* (1867) 33 The opening of a chasm vomiting fire and red-hot stones and ashes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 218 The fused rocks which are vomited forth by volcanoes

5. *absol.* Of emetics: To cause vomiting

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v 172 You may have a Liquor in the morning which will vomit. 1682 tr. *Belon's Myst Physick* Introd 50 Which Tincture does variously operate, sometimes purging, sometimes (though rarely) vomiting. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 284 The Mineral Bezoar will sometimes vomit 1762 *Gentl Mag.* 274 It [hemlock] seldom purges, very rarely vomits 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) II 57 Emetic tartar, when introduced into the jugular vein, will vomit in one or two minutes. 1843 R J. GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* IV. 50 When chemistry reveals why Tartar Emetic vomits.

b. *trans* To cause (a person) to vomit.

1662 R MATHEW *Unl Alch* 3 Yet will it vomit some, purge others, and make others sweat out of measure. 1753 N TORRIANO *Gangr Sore Throat* 34 We gave some Ipecacuanha, which vomited our Patient, and made her discharge several Membranes and Fragments of Eschars 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II 141 Some having taken this water in a mistake, it has vomitted and purged them 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis Childhood* (ed. 4) I 21 It is true, vinum antimoniale does not always vomit children 1843 R J. GRAVES *Syst Clin Med.* XII 132 Almost every dose vomited him.

c. Said of the person administering the emetic; or in passive of the patient.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* VIII 298 We presently proceeded to vomit him for he was easy to vomit 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc E Curll* Wks 1755 III i 158, I have taken involuntary purges, I have been vomited. 1756 *Med Obs & Inq* (1776) I xvi 271, I proposed to relieve her, by vomiting her in the most gentle manner. 1790 J. C SMYTH in *Med Commun* II. 478 He was vomited with tartar emetic 1810 BYRON *Let. to Hodgson* 3 Oct, The English Consul forced a physician upon me, and in three days vomited and glystered me to the last gasp. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind* lviii (1844) II. 248 He is vomiting and purging his patients with herbs.

fig. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* III. ii, I took thee for my Soul's Physician, And dost thou vomit me with this loath'd Piece? 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No. 10 We'll vomit his purse, And make it the guineas disgorge.

6. *intr.* To issue, or come out, with force or violence, to rush *out*, to spout *up.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 392 It impetuously vomiteth out, in an outragious Torrent 1844, 1904 [see VOMITING *ppl. a.*]

Hence **Vo·mited** *ppl a*

1846 DAY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem* II. 393 A case in which urea was detected in the vomited fluid 1873 RALPH *Phys. Chem* 46 In certain forms of dyspepsia they have been obtained from the vomited matters

Vomit-, the stem of VOMIT *v.* used in a few combinations, as † vomit-grass, a grass causing vomiting in dogs; vomit-nut, = VOMIC NUT (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858); vomit-wort *U.S.*, Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*).

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 119 Your presence will be to them what the vomit-grass is to a sick dog

Vomitary, variant of (or misprint for) VOMITORY *sb.*

1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 448 Much lesse vomitaries, for of all evacuations a vomit is the most grievous and dangerous. [*Ibid p.* 338 vomitories.] 1833 SIR C. NAPIER *Colonies* 3 The innumerable tributary rivers which send their waters through these mighty vomitaries into the ocean

Vomiter. [f. VOMIT *v.* + -ER. Cf. L. *vomitor.*]

1. One who spews or vomits.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Vomitor*, a vomiter. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een braker*, a Vomiter, or a Spewer. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 266 The Vomiter in no small Passion flew, But all in vain. 'Twas nothing but his Due, Instead of Laurel to be crown'd with Spue.

† 2. = VOMITORY *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1634 P. LOWE *Chirurg.* 265 Purging the grosse phlegmatique humors by laxatives and vomiters. 1681 W WALWYN *Physick* 4 Without any disturbance of Nature, by Loosners, Vomiters, Bleedings, Issues. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 262 Let blood if your stitch continue, and take a vomiter. 1743 *Scott Forfeited Estates Papers* (S H S) 190 To Mary Strang, a vomiter, [£] 10. 0.

Vomiting, *vbl sb.* [f. VOMIT *v.* + -ING[1]]

1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth; an instance of this

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P.R.* xvii xxi 01[b]/1 This floure balaustia hath also vertue to staunche spewyng & vomytynge 1555 W WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v 73 When they are sicke, they heale them selues, eyther with fasting or vomiting. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunt Cl.) 196 Oppin thy crop at morrowing, Cast out flowme, mak vomating. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 781 Inordinate passion of vomiting is nothing different from a keckish stomacke and a desire to cast 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp Nat Philos* II. v. xiv. 249 The Water . has upon the gazer the operation of a rapid stream, and by making him giddy, hastens and facilitates his Vomiting. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr* III 323 Such a nauseating and indigestion that great Numbers dyed . by violent Vomitings. 1742 in *Cath. Rec. Soc Publ.* (1914) XIV. 137 A Sudden Vomiting seiz'd her, which deprived her of y[e] Benefit of her Viaticum. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 599 A mild vegetable aliment, where aliment can be taken without inducing sickness, or exciting vomiting. 1885 PATER *Marius* I. vii, A painful vomiting, which seemed to shake his body asunder.

b. Const *of* (the matter ejected).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II Table, v, Vomiting of bloud out of the stomacke, how to bee cured 1622 VENNER *Via Recta* viii (ed 2) 194 It induceth vomitings of bloud 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Colic*, A Vomiting of bilious green Liquor 1765 WESLEY *Jrnl* 27 May (1827) III 215 A young man, brought near death by a vomiting of blood 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II 183 Gangrene . accompanied with a vomiting of matter resembling coffee grounds 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1337/2 *Vomiting of Blood*, common term for the disease *Hæmatemesis*

c With defining terms. (See quots)

1794 B RUSH *Acc Yellow Fever* (ed 2) 56 Several persons died without a black vomiting of any kind 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* xxi. 300 The yellow fever or black vomiting is prevalent *a* 1883 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract Med* (1886) II 130 'Irritability of the stomach,' or 'hysterical vomiting.' 1895 *Funk's Stand Dict, Morning vomiting*, the vomiting of drunkards, due to alcoholism; also, the vomiting of pregnant women

2 *concr* Matter which is vomited; = VOMIT *sb.* 2

1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E Curll* Wks 1755 III i. 149 The contents of his vomiting being as green as grass. 1794 B. RUSH *Acc Yellow Fever* (ed 2) 56 The matter which constitutes the fatal black vomiting

3 *techn* (See quot and VOMITING *ppl. a.*)

1881 *Spons' Encycl Industr Arts* IV. 1486 The steam from the pipe A heats the liquor and forcing it up the wide pipe C, causes it to strike against the dome or bonnet D. This is technically called 'vomiting'

4. *attrib*, chiefly in the sense 'causing vomiting, emetic', as *vomiting drink, julep, pap, tartar*, etc, † **vomiting nut,** = NUX VOMICA 1.

(*a*) 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* 106 b, *Nux vomica*, the vomiting nutte 1587 *Wills & Inv N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 155, iij vomitinge nottes of puther. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I xviii 49 They are no bigger than a large vomiting Nut 1682 GREW *Museum* II i iv. 210 The true Methel, or the Vomiting-Nut commonly so call'd. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I. 137 The Vomiting Nuts are round, flat Nuts, of divers Colours. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* II 53 They pour strong Vinegar upon vomiting Nuts

(*b*) 1647 HEXHAM I, A vomiting drinke or potion, *een dranck die over-geven doet.* 1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp Nat Philos.* II v viii 189 That violent Vomiting Medicine, called, Mercurius Vitæ 1694 W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 363/2 A Vomiting Pappe *Ibid* 527/2 *Tartarum kmeticum*, Emetick, or Vomiting Tartar. 1737 *Med. Ess & Observ* IV 33 An Essay towards ascertaining the Doses of vomiting and purging Medicines 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 191 A few spoonfuls of the vomiting julep, will generally answer this purpose.

(*c*) 1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err* 44 He that first found out the vomiting vertue of antimony. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 650 Again vomiting..is suggestive..of a tumour in the region of the vomiting centre.

Vo·miting, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING[2].] That vomits or causes to vomit.

Vomiting-boiler (see quot 1844).

1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf* II 76 A 'vomiting-boiler', that is, a boiler so constructed that the water is made to vomit upwards from a pipe, and then to fall down on the cloth in the boiler. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 14/2 Fixed kiers with a vomiting pipe 1880 J DUNBAR *Pract Paperm* (1882) 19 [Esparto grass] boiled for 10 hours in stationary vomiting boilers with 10 lb. steam pressure 1904 R J FARRER *Gard. Asia* 248 From the wide plain leapt a vomiting cone of fire

Vo·mitingly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a manner suggestive of vomiting.

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* 24 Take occasion (pulling out your gloues) to haue some Epigram or Sonnet fastned in one of them, that may (as it were vomitingly to you) offer it selfe to the Gentlemen

Vomition (vŏmi·ʃən). [a. obs F. *vomition* (16th c.), or ad. L. *vomitiōn-is, vomitio*, noun of action f. *vomĕre* to vomit.] The action of vomiting.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vomition*, a vomiting, casting, or parbreaking. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vi. 25 The use hereof with Vndulation, is for Vomition 1701 — *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii 98 If the Stomack had wanted the Faculty of Vomition, they had inevitably died *c* 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *M Scriblerus* I x, He attended Dr. Woodward through a twelve months course of vomition. 1800 *Med. Jrnl* III. 585 Prof. Hufeland distinguishes two species of vomition of the milk observed in infants. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II 619 An emetic which, has the additional benefit of emulging the meseraic or mesenteric vessels by the act of vomition. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* July 200 Some of these were relieved by a copious vomition and survived.

† Vomitive, *a.* and *sb. Obs* Also 7 vomitif, womitive, 6 *Sc* womatiue, 7-8 vomative. [a F. *vomitif, -ive* (= Sp., Pg., It *vomitivo*), ad. med L. **vomitīv-us*: see VOMIT *v.* and -IVE]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of medicines, etc.: Causing vomiting; vomitory; emetic.

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* a2 b, To vtheris it is womitiue. 1635 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 142 Being therein helped by certaine vomitive pils. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* VI xii. 337 From this vitriolous quality *Mercuries dulcis*, and vitriol vomitive occasion black ejections. 1682 *Hist. Thes* in *Harl Misc.* I. 532 Now Thee itself, when given in a large dose,. does often prove vomitive. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 186 These nuts grow in Jamaica, they are not vomitive, but called and eaten as Wallnuts. 1754 *Phil. Trans* XLVIII 846 [Antimony] being in substance most violently vomitive.

2. Of or pertaining to vomiting.

1657 G STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. Rdr. 10 The true preparation of all Vegetals, takes away the vomitive quality of them, except only in Opium 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat Philos* II. v viii. 189 That Vomitive faculty, of Antimonial Glass. *a* 1692 — *Hist Air* (1692) 233 *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, being kept some Years,..acquir'd a Vomitive Quality.

B. *sb* An emetic, = VOMITORY *sb* 1

1611 COTGR, *Vomitif*, a Vomitiue, or Vomitorie, any thing that prouokes vomiting 1677 HORNECK *Gt Law Consid.* VII (1704) 422 Physicians make him sicker than he is by vomitives 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX. 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, The *Ipecacuanha* is also a gentle Vomitive 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 71 The second indication is to evacuate the morbid humour by vomitives or purgatives, or a cathartico-emetic 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* III 337 Vomits may be rendered purgatives, and purges vomitives

fig. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac* 192 Slowness in believing is a Vomitive that brings up secrets.

‖ **Vomito** (vǫ mito). [Sp (and Pg) *vómito*, ad L. *vomitus*, f. *vomĕre* to VOMIT.] The yellow fever in its virulent form, when it is usually accompanied by black vomit. Cf VOMIT *sb.* 2 b.

1833 *Cycl Pract Med* II. 290/2 He even says that during the eight years preceding 1794, there was not a single example of the *vomito* 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 2 The season of the bilious fever,—*vomito*, as it is called,—which scourges these coasts 1869 E A PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 472 When paroxysmal fever and the true yellow fever or vomito were thought to own a common cause.

Vomito rial, *a* *rare*⁻¹. [f L. *vomitōria* (see VOMITORIUM) + -AL] Of or pertaining to a vomitorium or vomitoria

1850 DOBELL *Roman* v. Poet Wks. (1875) 59 From these wide And vomitorial windows, belched your tumult To me transgressing

‖ **Vomito rium.** *Roman Antiq.* Pl **vomitoria** (also 8 **-iums,** *erron.* **-iæ**) [Neuter sing. of L. *vomitōrius* (cf. next); recorded only in pl. (Macrobius *Sat* VI iv)] A passage or opening in an ancient amphitheatre or theatre, leading to or from the seats. Usu. pl.

1754 *Diet Arts & Sc* I 129/2 They were entered by avenues, at the end of which were gates, called vomitoriæ. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II 228 The remains of two galleries one over another, and two vomitoria or great gateways at opposite sides of the arena 1837 *Antiq. Athens* 48 Those numerous corridors and vomitoria which gave such free access to all parts of a Roman theatre

Vomitory (vǫ mitŏri), *sb.* [ad. L. *vomitōri-um* (whence F. *vomitoire*, Sp, Pg, It *vomitorio*) see prec. and next.]

†**1.** A medicine or the like which causes or induces vomiting, an emetic. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 252 This Tithymall is nothing so strong a vomitorie as the former. 1666 G HARVEY *Morb. Angl* XIX (1672) 38 Having a power to force themselves a vomiting by straining, or by other means in taking Vomitories privately. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 332/1 A most gentle Vomitory, Dejectory, and Diaphoretick 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v *Anacatharsis*, Vomitories, sternutatories or masticatories

fig 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV XXXIV. 338 So infirme are all those things which are prescribed against this sort of poyson, but especially vomitories who do offer great violence to Nature.

2 An opening, door, or passage in a theatre, playhouse, or the like, affording ingress or egress to the spectators; originally (and usually) = VOMITORIUM.

1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 274 He had made the number of the Vomitories in the Middle full in the second Line 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* XII I 351 Sixty-four *vomitories* (for by that name the doors were very aptly distinguished) poured forth the immense multitude 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 54 Low ranges of buildings, consisting of spacious halls with wide doors or vomitories opening into the square 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII. 629/1 Yonder are the vomitories through which the tide of eager population flowed 1861 MISS E. A BEAUFORT *Egypt Sepulchres & Syrian Shr* II XXIV. 320 Near this are the remains of a once fine theatre .. some of the vomitories still remain.

3. A funnel, vent, or other opening through which matter is emitted or discharged.

1822 *Blackw. Mag* XI. 427 A low building, which is almost all chimney—it has indeed a wide-throated vomitory for so tiny an edifice. 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* xv. 307 From this vomitory, the old glacier poured into the plains .. that wonderful accumulation of mud 1904 R G FARRER *Gard. Asia* 165 Those roaring vomitories [*sc.* volcanoes] of the underworld

b In fig use.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 270 His tongue struck dumb in his cheek, and the vomitory of vociferation hermetically sealed 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXVI. 917 Our three great theatres, which Mr Prynne proved long ago to be vomitories of vice 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 236 The great vomitory of the London press 1878 J THOMSON *Plenty Key* 25 Your shameless charlatans whose dirty tricks And frothy gab defile all politics. Retard sure progress—damn such vomitories!

Vomitory (vǫ'mitŏri), *a.* [ad. L *vomitōri-us*, f. *vomĕre* to VOMIT · see -ORY²]

1. Of or pertaining to vomiting.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VI 103 Their heating, cutting, attenuating and vomitorie facultie 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v. 86 Its Regulus will manifestly communicate unto water, or wine, a purging and vomitory operation. 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* § 7 Whence one [faculty] becomes Purgative, another Vomitory, a third Diaphoretick 1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl New York* (1860) 61 If we will believe the ingenious Dr Carr, there is an Emetick Vomitory vertue in the Sea-water it self. 1849 *Blackw Mag.* LXVI 684 Vomitory agonies, and spasms of the diaphragm

2 Efficacious in promoting vomiting; causing vomiting; emetic

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg Wks* XXVI v (1678) 632 Agarick, and other nauseous and vomitory Medicins 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 228 A Physitian of the City offers him a vomitory potion, whereby he vomited twice every day 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit* VI 212 After taking a Medicine, whether sudorifick or vomitory 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1337/2 *Vomitorius*, . causing vomiting; emetic, . vomitory

†**Vomiture.** *Obs*⁻¹ [f VOMIT *sb* + -URE] Matter ejected by or as by vomiting.

1598 BP HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 42 Long as the craftie Cuttle lieth sure In the blacke cloude of his thicke vomiture.

†**Vomiturient,** *a* *Obs.*⁻¹ [Cf. next and -URIENT] Characterized by a desire to vomit.

1666 H STUBBE *Miracl Conformist* 43 He was sick at Stomach, and seemed to be in a very vomiturient condition.

Vomituri tion. [a. F. *vomiturition* or ad. med. or mod L. *vomiturition-*, *vomiturito*, noun of action f. **vomiturīre* to desire to vomit] (See first quot.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex*, *Vomiturition*, ineffectual efforts to vomit. Some authors mean the vomiting of but little, or without effort [Hence in Worcester (1846) and later Dicts] 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem Phys.* 6 This can be collected in quantity by irritating the fauces with a feather, and producing vomituritions

Von, ME var. WONE *sb* *Obs.* **Vond(e,** southern ME var. *fond*, pa. t of FIND *v* **Vonde(n, -di-, -dy,** southern ME varr. FAND *v* **Vondir, Vondit, Vone,** obs Sc ff. WONDER, WOUNDED, WONE *v.* **Vonge,** southern ME var FANG *v.* **Vonnyn,** obs Sc pa. pple WIN *v* **Vonnyt,** obs. Sc. pa. t. WONE *v.* **Vont,** obs Sc. f WONT *a.* **Vonyng,** obs. Sc pa pple. WIN *v.* **Voo,** obs. Sc. f. WOE *a.*

Voodoo (vū dū), *sb* Also voudoo, voudou, vudu, voodu, and VAUDOUX. (Cf. HOODOO.) [African (Dahomey) *vodu*]

1 A body of superstitious beliefs and practices, including sorcery, serpent-worship, and sacrificial rites, current among negroes and persons of negro blood in the West Indies and southern United States, and ultimately of African origin.

1880 G W. CABLE *Grandissimes* XIV, Do this much for me this one time and then I will let voudou alone as much as you wish 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 20 Sept, The Voudoos of Louisiana were recently viewed at the funeral of a negress, one of the Queens of Voudoo 1888 *Daily News* 25 June 5/1 As generally understood, Voodoo means the persistence, in Hayti, of abominable magic, mysteries, and cannibalism, brought originally by the negroes from Africa.

2 One who practises voodoo, a negro sorcerer or witch.

1880 G W CABLE *Grandissimes* XII, She practised the less baleful rites of the voudous. 1880 *New Orleans Picayune* 20 May, The fool spends all her money to do us harm, thinking she is a voudou 1888 *Daily News* 15 June 5/2 Accused, like the Voodoos, of serpent-worship

3. *attrib*, as *voodoo dance, doctor, priest*, etc.

1885 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 17 Aug 2/4 Under the influence of some withered old mummy of a voudoo doctor 1887 LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II 240 The Voodoo-dance is consecrated as the 'Jerusalem Jump'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 13/2 An old negro woman who claims to be a great voudoo doctor 1905 DU BOIS *Souls Black Folk* x 198 The witch-woman and the voodoo-priest became the centre of Negro group life

Hence **Voo'doo** *v trans.*, to bewitch, to cast a spell over, by means of voodoo arts.

1880 G W. CABLE *Grandissimes* XXIX, It is true, as he says, that he is voudoued. 1880 *New Orleans Picayune* 20 May, She flung this over into my yard to voudou me. She would spend her last dollar to voudou me 1885 C F HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 117 Averring that they had been 'voudoued' and nearly killed by the fish

Voodooism (vū dūiz'm). Also voudouism, vooduism, and VAUDOUISM. [f. prec. + -ISM] The system of beliefs and practices constituting voodoo, the belief in, or practice of, voodoo as a superstition or form of sorcery.

1871 *N. & Q* 4th Ser VII 210/2 What is Voodouism? 1880 *New Orleans Picayune* 20 May, Finding that no affidavit could be made for voudouism 1883 *Philadelphia Times* No 3023 3 His mission is to supplant Voodooism and its kindred superstitions among the colored population. 1897 *Church Progr* (St. Louis, U S A) 28 April, A sort of refined Voodooism disguised in Christian phraseology.

Voog, variant of VUG.

Vool, -ish, southern dial varr. FOOL, FOOLISH *a.*

1569 PRESTON *Cambyses* D IV b, I think the vool be mad *Ibid*, Has he plaid such a volish [*sic*] deed?

Voom, variant of VOME *sb* *Obs.*

Voor. *dial.* [var VORE²] A furrow.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 334 A Voor, or Furrow of Land. [Hence in Ray, Phillips, etc] 1889– in south-western dialects (*Eng Dial Dict.* s v. FOOR *sb.*¹)

‖ **Voorlooper** (vōrlō pəɹ) *S African.* [Du, f. *voor-* before + *loopen* to run (see LEAP *v*)] A native boy who walks with the foremost pair of a team of oxen in order to guide them.

1852 C BARTER *Dorp & Veld* VII 49 Our driver and leader, or *voor looper*, were both Hottentots. 1878 AYLWARD *Transvaal of To-day* II 18 *note*, Every team of bullocks has a leader, generally a native boy, who holds a tow-line fastened to the horns of the front oxen, hence the word 'Voorlooper'. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K Solomon's Mines* i, A wagon, with a driver, a voorlooper, and a Kafir hunter

‖ **Voortrekker** (vōrtre·kəɹ). *S African* [Du., f. *voor-* before + *trekken* TREK *v*] One of the original Dutch emigrants into the Transvaal, a pioneer

1878 AYLWARD *Transvaal of To day* 1 3 Mr Oliphant, in speaking of the Voortrekkers (advanced pioneers), says [etc] 1883 *Pall Mall G* 26 Nov 2/1 To prevent a large and respected portion of the English people from ever doing justice to the Transvaal Voortrekkers. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* Introd § 2 Sympathy with the Voortrekkers of 1836 is easy

attrib 1895 J G. MILLAIS *Breath fr Veldt* (1899) 61 In those days the 'voor trekker' Dutchmen shot them [the natives] down like rabbits 1899 FITZPATRICK *Transvaal* 26 The active party among the Boers, i e the Voortrekker party, the most anti-British and Republican.

Vor, southern var. FOR *prep* and *conj.*, southern ME pa. t. FARE *v.*

Vor-, southern ME. variant of FOR- *prefix.*

Voracious (vōi·ʃəs), *a* [f. L *vorāci-*, *vorax*, f *vorāre* to devour + -OUS Cf. F. *vorace*, It *vorace*, Sp and Pg *voraz*]

1 Of animals (rarely of persons, or of the throat): Eating with greediness, devouring food in large quantities, gluttonous, ravenous. Also const. *of.*

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* XI (1697) 283 Well may they fear some miserable End, Whose large voracious Throats have swallow'd All. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II 68 The King Carrion Crows are very voracious, and will dispatch a carkass in a trice 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 231 The Spaniards are cruel, inexorable, uncharitable, voracious 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 81 These [Cockroaches] are very troublesome, being voracious of most kinds of dressed victuals. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 88 All the Indians of South America . are in general excessively voracious 1819 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool* XI. II. 616 All the species being extremely voracious 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci, Inorg Nat* 69 At the earliest introduction of fishes we find the voracious and highly organized tribe of sharks fully represented 1861 J R GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 229 Yet are the *Ctenophora* very voracious, feeding on a number of floating marine animals

transf. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph* II (1872) 45, I had seen him about a year before, and had noted well the unlovely voracious look of him.

b. *fig* Of persons Excessively greedy or eager in some desire or pursuit. Also const. *of*

1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* I II 34 Circe's Cups Which with his Mates, voracious of their Woe, If he had blindly tasted [etc] 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept 571/2 A most voracious believer he is 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I IV, A voracious observer and participator in all things he likewise all along was 1883 *Evangelical Mag* Sept. 419 Mr Rowlands was a voracious reader

c. *transf.* Of things

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett to People* 111 He will abhor the practice of sowing so voracious a vegetable after wheat 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 450 I'witch'd from the perch, He gives the princely bird, with all his wives, To his voracious bag.

2. Characterized by voracity or greediness. Also *fig.*

1635 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Very Old Man* in Hindley III 22 All Creatures are Made for mans use, and may by Man be us'd, Not by voracious Gluttony abus'd. 1720 WELTON *Suffer Son of God* II. xxvii 709 This Miscreant thought of nothing else but how to glut his Voracious Appetite. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III 62 He had such a voracious appetite that he would take with indifference either medicine or food. 1875 *Chambers's Jrnl* 2 Jan. 45/2 [The snail's] appetite is as voracious as its means of indulging it are perfect.

b. *fig.* Of desires, interests, etc.: Insatiable

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 P 5 They have a Relish for every thing that is News, let the matter of it be what it will, or, to speak more properly, they are Men of a Voracious Appetite, but no Taste. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess* (1874) I VII 342 He took revenge for his transient fit of scepticism by a subsequent most voracious dogmatism. *a* 1854 H KIRKE *Lect Brit Poets* x (1857) II 22 His appetite for argument was as voracious as his physical appetite

Voraciously (vōrē·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f prec + -LY²] In a voracious manner; greedily, gluttonously, ravenously.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 381 All four of the species of this singular genus are fond of pepper, but this eats it most voraciously. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1862) II. 208 They came starved, and eat their little dinner voraciously. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* v, The boys began to eat voraciously, and in desperate haste. 1864 C. GIRKIE *Life in Woods* XI (1874) 191 Even the bush people eat it voraciously. 1902 J BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 73, I was voraciously hungry.

fig 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 126 Carlyle is reading voraciously, great folios.

Vora'ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = next.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 P 3 Distinguishing himself by Voraciousness of Appetite 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 362 For some days before their change, the animal discontinues its usual voraciousness. 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* 29 The Caliph . found himself incommoded by the voraciousness of his guest.

Voracity (voræ·sĭti). Also 6–7 voracite, -itie. [a. F. *voracité* (14th c., = It. *voracità*, Sp. *voracidad*, Pg. *-idade*), or ad. L. *vorācitas*, f. *vorāci-*, *vorax*: see VORACIOUS *a.* and -ITY.] The quality or character of being voracious; greediness in eating

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, Voracite or

gredynesse in eatyng, sayth, O, how hungry I am. 1584 LODGE *Alarm agst Usurers* F iij, What though you cloath your selues in simplicitie of Doues, and your inwarde habite be worse then the voracite of Wolues 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 18 Those that with the rarities of the earth do pamper their voracities 1638 Sir T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 241 No people in the world have better stomacks, drinke more, or more affect voracity 1652 Earl MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 64 This Army is like a great Animall which lives in continual voracity 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) III 399 The animal's voracity is greater than its feelings, and it never seizes without bringing down its prey. 1833 J RENNIE *Alph Angling* 6 To me it appears much more probable, that fishes have intervals more or less extended of fasting, after which they eat with great voracity 1868 PEARD *Water farm* xvi 164 Innumerable Anecdotes have been related regarding the voracity of this fish [the pike] 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* xxvi, Who is that extremely stout personage who is devouring his dainties with such brutal voracity?

b *transf* and *fig* Also const. *of*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 47 What a Nature is that which feedeth the most greedie voracitie in the whole world [*sc.* that of fire] without losse of it selfe? 1638 Sir T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 274 In Iberia also and Armenia they entred with no lesse voracity. 1664 H MORE *Apology* 496 The fierceness and voracity of what we ordinarily call *Fire*. *a* 1733 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1721) 62 The voracity of time..has left nothing but a few Foundations remaining. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks IV. 46 Pope's voracity of fame taught him the art of obtaining the accumulated honour both of what he had published, and of what he had suppressed 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 358 The eating quality of debt does not relax its voracity. *Ibid*, *Consid.* 422 Afflicting other souls with ministrations to its voracity of trifles

†**Vorage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *vorage*, or ad. L. *vorāgo* VORAGO.] A whirlpool, gulf, chasm.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 On that other syde cam vpon theym Neptunus wyth all his vorages and wawes alle full of scume *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1537) Aiv b, The famous Romayn, whiche for to delyuer the towne of Rome yelded hym selfe to the same vorage, that as than was sene in Rome [1623 COCKERAM, *Vorage*, a Quagmire]

†**Voraʻgeous,** *a. Obs.*—1 In 5 voraygeouse. [ad. OF. *voragineux*.] = next 1.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii 67 The wyndes ben in their furye, the see full of tempest and of grete voraygeouse wawes

†**Voraʻginous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *vorāginōs-us*, f. *vorāgin-*, *vorāgo* VORAGO. Cf. obs. F. *voragineux*, It, Sp., Pg. *voraginoso*]

1. Of or belonging to an abyss or whirlpool; resembling a chasm or gulf.

1624 T. SCOTT *Belg Souldier* 8 More dangerous then the gaping and voraginous caue, wherein Curtius leapt 1654 CORAINE *Duncea* III 233 A voraginous place, about the banks of which those men appeare that have perished by a violent death. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 23 The bottom of the Sea, is perforated with sundry voraginous inlets and patent mouths 1747 MALLET *Amyntor & Theod.* I. 219 His secret seat, ..deep amidst A cavern's jaws voraginous and vast

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1624 *Gag for Pope* 15 The Countrey villages know not what a Sermon meaneth, onely Masse and Mattens, with some voraginous deluuery of wonders 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II III II xlvii, For course of time voraginous With rapid force is violently just

2. Having the receptive or swallowing power of a gulf or abyss; devouring, voracious.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 165 This Voraginous appetite gaped after the possession of the Countrie 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 85 How it doth grieve me, that we think to get our admission under God with voraginous paunches, and soaked gullets. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 376 No Nation in the World be more idle and voraginous than they 1691 in C R Wilson *Old Fort William* (1906) I. 11 Provisions ..being extremely deer, made so by the Voraginous great Armyes near us.

Hence †**Voraʻginousness.** *Obs.*—1

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr *Justine* IV. 74 Those Waves did bark, which the voraginousness of the devouring Sea did commit and clash together.

†**Voragious,** *a Obs.*—1 [Cf. VORAGEOUS *a*] = prec. 2.

1665 D. DUDLEY *Metall. Martis* (1854) 38, I do not wholly compute the vast quantities of charcoles and wood spent in these voragious works.

‖**Vorago** (vorēʻgo). Now *rare* [L. *vorāgo*, f. *vorāre* to devour. Cf. VORAGE.] An abyss, gulf, or chasm.

1654 HOWELL *Parthenop.* To Rdr A 3 b, The great *Vorago* or fiery Gulph which rageth in the head of that Mountain [Vesuvius]. 1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 91 Earthquakes, Chasmnes, and Voragoes were at his command 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV 1028 The top of Ætna must about the same time have sunk down into its old Vorago or hole. *fig* 1836 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks 1876 VI 450 Adultery and concubinage did you mention! Another vorago, two voragoes, Scylla and Charybdis, of national wealth 1895 J J. RAVEN *Hist Suffolk* 151 Five years more, and Blythburgh Priory perishes in the general vorago.

Vorant (vōʻrant), *a* [ad. L. *vorant-*, *vorans*, pres pple. of *vorāre* to devour.]

†1. Devouring. *Obs. rare.*

1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanack* 18 Lofty Lion (said Jove) I will thee claspe thy jawes, and shut the portall of that vorant grave 1639 G DANIEL *Eccles.* xxviii 72 As the fierce Lyon from his cunning ward, It shall Surprise him; as the Vorant Pard, It shall destroy them.

2 *Her* Of animals: (see quots.).

1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Dict, *Vorant*, this term is used in Blazonry to express the action of any Animal, Fish, Bird, or Reptile, devouring or swallowing up another creature. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her* II s.v, A serpent erect, in pale, vorant an infant 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop* x. (ed 3) 60 A Lion may be Vigilant, or Vorant 1868 CUSSANS *Her* (1893) 95 *Trussing* has the same signification when applied to birds, as *Vorant* has to animals

†**Voraʻtion.** *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *vorātio*, f *vorāre*.] 'A devouring, or eating up greedily.'

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Voranʻite.** *Min Obs* [f. *Vorau* in Styria + -ITE. Named in 1806.] = LAZULITE

c 1840 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI. 481/1 Azurite. Klaprothite Tyrolite Voroulite .Occurs in attached crystals and massive 1852 BRANDE *Dict Sci* (ed 2) App 1421 *Vorauite*, a mineralogical name of the ferro-magnesian phosphate of alumina, a species of *blue-spar*, or *lazulite*.

†**Vorax,** *a Obs.*—1 [a. L *vorax* devouring.] Voracious, ravenous.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* III 442 This Alexander,. Of Badzenoch wes callit all his dus The vorax wolf

Vorbarn, -bede, -bisne, southern ME. varr. FORBURN *v*, FORBID *v.*, FORBYSEN *sb* **Vorbroide, -broyde,** southern pa. pple. of FORBRAID *v Obs.* **Vord,** southern ME var. FORD *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. WORD *sb.* **Vordan, Vordily,** obs. Sc ff. WARDEN, WORTHILY *adv.* **Vordrye,** southern ME. var FURTHER *v.* **Vordy,** obs. Sc. f. WORTHY *a.*

†**Vore**[1]. *Obs.* [South-western var. FORE *sb.* 2. Used to render L. *vestigium*] Track, trace.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 373 Þe pore man ponked hym, and vanished sodenly awey, and noon wey [*MS* Y, non vore] was i-sene of his goynge 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. VII. 118 Freres folowen my vore fele tyme and ofte, And prouen vnparfit prelates of holy churche 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VIII. VIII (Tollem MS), By þe opinion of þe comyn peple þis cercle, Galaxias, is þe vore of þe passynge of þe sonne *Ibid* III. XIX (1495) d vj b/2 Hondes ..folowyth the vores of bestes by smellinge

Vore[2]. *dial.* [South-western var. (still in use) of *fore*, *fure* FURROW *sb.* Cf. VOOR.] A furrow.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1565 Þay .ne spared rigges noþer vores til þay mette þat pray. 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* Catal hard Words, *Vores*, forowes of land.

Vore, Voregoer, Voreward(e, southern ME. varr FORE *adv.*, FOREGOER, FOREWARD *sb.*[1] **Vorfare, -fret, -gon, -gulte,** southern ME. varr. FORFARE, -FRET, -GO, -GUILT. **Vorie,** aphetic f. AVOWRY 2. **Vorke,** obs. Sc f. WORK *sb* **Vorlese,** southern ME var FORLESE *v.* **Vorloffe,** obs var. FURLOUGH. **Vorme,** southern ME. var. FORME *a.* **Vorne,** southern ME var. FERN *a*; obs. Sc. f. WORN *pa pple* **Vorold,** southern ME var. FOROLD *v.*

-vorous, *suffix*, forming adjs., after L. *-vorus* devouring, eating (cf *vorāre* to devour) in *carnivorus*, *omnivorus* (both used by Pliny). The commoner English examples mainly date from the 17th cent., as *carnivorous*, *herbivorous*, *omnivorous*, *phytivorous* (also *granivorous*, *ossivorous*, *piscivorous*); later instances are *graminivorous* (1739), *metallivorous*, *offivorous* (1713), *serpentivorous* (1882), and *terrivorous*

1837 MURRAY *Vital Princ* 5 A very singular appetite at once terrivorous and metallivorous.

Vorow, Vorre, southern ME. varr. FURROW *sb*, FAR *adv.* **Vorschalde,** southern ME. var. FORSCALD (see FOR-*pref*[1] 5). **Vorshipfull,** obs. Sc f. WORSHIPFUL. **Vorst(e,** southern ME varr. FIRST *a.*, FROST *sb.* **Vorsted,** obs. f. WORSTED. **Vort(e,** southern ME. var. FORT(E *conj.*

Vortex (vōʻrteks) Pl. **vortices** (vōʻrtisīz). [a. L *vortex* (var. of *vertex* VERTEX) an eddy of water, wind, or flame, a whirlpool, whirlwind, f. *vort-*, *vertĕre* to turn. Cf. F. *vortex* (Anat.), Pg. *vortices* pl., It *vortice*]

1. a In older theories of the universe (esp. that of Descartes), a supposed rotatory movement of cosmic matter round a centre or axis, regarded as accounting for the origin or phenomena of the terrestrial and other systems, a body of such matter rapidly carried round in a continuous whirl.

1653 H MORE *Philos Cabbala* App. I. (1713) 113 That there are infinite numbers of Atoms or Particles, different in magnitude and figure,. and that they are moved in the Universe after the manner of vortices. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient* XIV 141 That great orb of fire .shall fly away out of this vortex, and become a wandring Comet. 1665 — *Def Van. Dogm* 69 The Cartesian Vortices will serve to account for the Phænomena, and teach a way of Theory not unserviceable to experiment 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th Earth* (1734) 283 It is no hard matter to prove, that the Vortices can never be the cause of the Cœlestial motions. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Expos. O. & N. Test*, *Eccles* I. 14 (1737) II, He saw..all within this vortex (to use the modern gibberish) which has the sun for its centre. 1785 Sir W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I 223 These will vanish like the Cartesian vortices, that soon gave way when better theories were offered 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 29 June, Descartes' vortices were not an hypothesis. they rested on no facts at all. 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor* I 389 The false theory of the vortices or the true theory of gravitation.

b. In fig. context or use.

1704 SWIFT *Batt Bks* Misc (1711) 251 Death, like a Star of superior Influence, drew him [Descartes] into his own Vortex *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial Dead, Locke & Montaigne* ad fin, Those very Ideas changing, Lock may be led into a new Labyrinth, or sucked into another Vortex, and I may write a Second Book in order to Disprove the first. 1790 CATH GRAHAM *Lett Educ* 401 Our benevolence extends at last to the whole race of mankind, like so many different vortices, the center of them all is self love 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 140, I was a sharer in the general vortex, though my little world described the path of its revolution in an orbit of its own. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Poetry & Crit.* (1858) 197 That mighty ocean of intermingling, interacting vortices [*sc* Time]. 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* XVII 304 The spiral vortices fundamentally concerned in the production of epic poems.

c. In modern scientific use A rapid movement of particles of matter round an axis; a whirl of atoms, fluid, or vapour.

1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Swedenborg* Wks (Bohn) I 316 Descartes, taught by Gilbert's magnet, with its Vortex, spiral, and polarity. 1862 J. C. MAXWELL *Sci. Papers* (1890) I. 489 The theory of molecular vortices applied to statical electricity. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* XIX. 230 Friction between vortices of meteoric vapours and the Sun's atmosphere must be the immediate cause of solar heat 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat.* 184 If there is not vortical motion throughout the whole area, but only local vortices, this integral will reduce to a simple sum of terms equal in number to the number of vortices.

2. An eddying or whirling mass of fire or flame.

1652 J HALL *Height of Eloquence* p lxv, The Pits and vortices of the Aetna, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths 1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks 1854 II. 62 Men, of course, read in this hurrying overhead of scintillating and blazing vortices, the annunciation of some gigantic calamity going on in Liverpool 1869 J PHILLIPS *Vesuv* II 67 It continued to vomit forth from five different openings vortices of flame.

3 A whirl or swirling mass of water; a strong eddy or whirlpool.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Moham.* 77 In this place is much Danger without a fresh Gale of Wind, because it is a kind of Vortex, the Water whirling round, and is apt to swallow down a Ship. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, [A coach] splashing and plunging with such a vortex of mud and water moving along with it, round its axis. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) I. 268 The noise of this dreadful vortex still farther contributes to encrease its terror. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr Exped R. Zaire* IV (1818) 143 In crossing the river we passed through several whirlpools...These vortices are formed in an instant..and subside as quickly. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 181 I eaving nothing but a white-and-green looking vortex in the disturbed blue ocean. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* XXIII. (1874) 366 The poor wretch was kept revolving, with each end of his support sunk in the vortex by turns.

b. Applied to a waterspout.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 37 Still round and round the fluid vortex flies, Scattering dun night and horror thro' the skies

c *elliptˢ* A vortex water-wheel (see 7).

1853 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed 4) II. 914 The vortex admits of several modes of construction. *Ibid.* 915 A low pressure vortex constructed for another mill near Belfast

4. A violent eddy or whirl of the air, a whirlwind or cyclone, or the central portion of this.

a 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II. 24 Now the North Wind the crazy Vessel sweeps, And in its rapid Vortex pris'ner keeps 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Vortex*, Whirlwind, in Meteorology, a sudden, rapid, violent Motion of the Air, in Gyres or Circles. 1838 REDFIELD in *Amer. Journ. Sci.* XXXIII 59 A direct circuit of rotation in the form of a vortex or active whirlwind. 1845 A THOM *Nat Storms* 48 The *Margaret*, on the opposite side of the vortex, still had the 'hurricane strong' from S.W. by W with a heavy sea. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog.* (Low) *xix* 439 The vortex of a cyclone is often and aptly compared to a meteor 1870 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 198 We seemed crossing the vortex of a storm

transf 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II II 123 The vortex of this night Hath whirled him hither to my sight.

b. In fig. context or use.

1788 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Feb., The whirlwind of his eloquence nearly drew me into its vortex. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 160 In their rhythm is no manufacture, but a vortex, or musical tornado. 1856 R A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. 145 Bernard began life by drawing after him into the convent all his kindred with the irresistible vortex of his own religious fervour.

5. *fig.* A state or condition of human affairs or interests comparable to a whirl or eddy by reason of rush or excitement, rapid change, or absorbing effect.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lv. 273 The distant parts of the kingdom, being removed from that furious vortex of new principles and opinions which had transported the capital. 1793 BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minority* Wks 1842 I. 611 No man may be justly suspected of secretly abetting this French Revolution, who must not be drawn into its vortex. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed 3) 243 Lecturers, who delight in being continually whirled round in the vortex of new opinions. 1838 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III 124, I value my peace of mind too highly to suffer myself to be drawn into the vortex of New York politics. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 237/1 The appointments are kept out of the vortex of party and parliamentary jobbing. 1883 S. WADDINGTON *A. H. Clough* 83 The vortex of religious excitement and discussion kept him idly moving in its ceaseless gyrations.

b. A constant round *of* excitement or pleasure.

[1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm* (1767) I vii 268 That whirl of dissipation, which, like some mighty vortex, has swallowed up in a manner all conditions and characters] 1792 A. YOUNG in *Mme. D'Arblay's Lett.* (1842) V. 329 A person

who is constantly moving in a vortex of pleasure, brilliancy, and wit. 1802 MAR EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Breakfast*, I feel that I cannot be at ease in the vortex of dissipation 1847 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 191 She and her husband lived in a vortex of gaiety.

c. A situation into which persons or things are steadily drawn, or from which they cannot escape. (Chiefly after sense 3.)

1779 J MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* I. 18, I thought it most prudent to remove. , that no chance might remain of my being . whirled round again in the vortex of dissipation and gaming 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poet. Wks. (1904) 159/2 Let him hurl me anon, into Tartarus, With Necessity's vortices strangling me down 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt Locke* x, I looked with horror on the gulf of penury before me, into the vortex of which not only I, but my whole trade, seemed irresistibly sucked *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1863) III. v. 356 Generation after generation passes away, successively absorbed in one mighty vortex

†**6.** A design or figure representing or suggesting vortical movement. *Obs.*—[1]

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Time Table, The Figures of Hoar Frost, and the Vortices on windows

7. *attrib*, chiefly in terms of physical science, as *vortex-atom, -filament, -line, -matter, -motion, -ring*, **vortex turbine** or **(water-)wheel**, a turbine in which the water enters tangentially at the circumference and is discharged at the centre.

1867 SIR W THOMSON in *Phil Mag* Ser. IV. XXXIV. 15 (*heading*), On *Vortex Atoms 1876 P G TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* I. 24 Sir W. Thomson's splendid suggestion of Vortex-atoms . will enable us thoroughly to understand matter 1867 — (tr. Helmholtz) in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXXIII. 486 By **vortex-filaments* . I denote portions of the fluid bounded by vortex-lines drawn through every point of the boundary of an infinitely small closed curve. 1878 W. K CLIFFORD *Dynamic* II. 203 The part of the body inside the tube is called a vortex-filament 1867 TAIT (tr. Helmholtz) in *Phil Mag.* Ser. IV. XXXIII. 486 By **vortex-lines* I denote lines drawn through the fluid so as at every point to coincide with the instantaneous axis of rotation of the corresponding fluid element. 1878 W. K CLIFFORD *Dynamic* II. 200 A curve such that its tangent at every point *is in the direction of the spin at that point* is called a vortex-line *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 21 As each Planet describes equal Area's in equal Times, it follows that the Beds of the *Vortex Matter have their Velocities in a reciprocal Proportion to their distances from the Center 1867 TAIT (tr Helmholtz) in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXXIII. 491 We may call the motions which have no velocity-potential, generally, **vortex-motions*. 1876 — *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* XII. 290 The peculiar properties of vortex-motion were mathematically deduced, by Helmholtz 1867 — (tr. Helmholtz) in *Phil Mag* Ser. IV. XXXIII. 510 These *vortex-rings travel on,..and are widened or contracted by other vortex-rings. 1878 W. K CLIFFORD *Dynamic* II. 205 Suppose that in a mass of fluid there is a single vortex ring of any form (i. e a vortex-filament returning into itself). 1877 *Iron* 27 Oct. 516 The turbine manufactured by them is termed the '*Vortex' 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 212/1 A description of the vortex turbine or inward-flow water-wheel. 1853 GLYNN *Treat. Power Water* 146 Several machines derive their power from the reaction of water-pressure . such as Dr Barker's mill,..the *Vortex-wheel, and others 1860 *Ure's Dict Arts*, etc (ed 5) III. 928 The name of Vortex Wheel has been given to a modification of the turbine by Mr. James Thomson of Belfast.

Vorth, southern ME. var. FORTH *adv.*; obs Sc. f. WORTH *sb.* and *v.* **Vorpere(more**, southern ME. varr. FURTHER(MORE. **Vorthy**, dial. var FORTHY *a.*; obs. Sc. form of WORTHY *a.*

Vortical (vǭ·rtikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L *vortex-, vortex* VORTEX + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of motion: Like that of a vortex; rotating, eddying, whirling.

1653 H. MORE *Conject Cabbal.* (1713) 191 The Matter being coagulated,, and set upon Vortical Motion, Light dawned out in infinite parts of the World. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 226 This universal attraction or gravitation is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a vortical motion; those common attempts toward the explication of gravity 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 43, I have never been able to discern that vortical Motion, by which this Effect was said to be brought about. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 316 Descartes, taught by Gilbert's magnet, had filled Europe with the leading thought of vortical motion, as the secret of nature 1881 G MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. II. 10 She made a sudden vortical gyration, and walked from the vile place. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat* 155 Twice the product of the area of the curve and the vortical spin inside it

2 Moving in a vortex; whirling round.

1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos* 231 The vortical fluid, by which he explains the motion of the planets 1792 D LLOYD *Voy. Life* 23 Till all their brain is vortical,—and wreck'd They sink o'erladen with anxiety 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 165 Vibrating cilia..are more developed on these organs, which are only pushed out at the will of the little animal, when they form strong vortical currents

B. *sb* A vortical motion.

1864 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 465/2 The summary of the author's theories is — .That the magnetic vortical can be excited by means of spiral currents of electricity generally

Hence **Vo·rtically** *adv.*. in a vortical manner.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron* XIX. 230 If meteoric matter came in vortically around the equatorial parts of the sun 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 183 Energy of Vortically moving Liquid.

†**Vortice**, *sb* *Obs.*—[1] [ad stem of L. *vortex.*] A vortex.

1661 BOYLE *Sprin. of Air* (1662) 97 Particles, agitated or whirled round,..whereby they are each of them enabled to drive or force out of their Vortice all such other agitated particles.

Vo·rtice, *v. rare*—[1]. [Cf prec.] *trans.* To bring by vortical motion.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk* (1852) IV. 213 The heavier bodies became outermost, and in their whirling vorticed the evil spirits into the centre.

Vorticel (vǭ·rtisel). *Zool.* [ad. mod L. *vorticella* see next, and cf. F. *vorticelle.*] = next

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 97 Some, as the vorticels, the wheel-animals by way of eminence, appear to have two wheels

‖ **Vorticella** (vǭrtise lă). *Zool.* [mod.L., dim f. L. *vortic-, vortex* VORTEX.] The typical genus of *Vorticellidæ* (cf next), an individual belonging to this genus; a bell-animalcule Also *attrib.*

1787 G ADAMS (*title*), Essays on the Microscope, containing an account of the various species and singular properties of the Hydræ and Vorticellæ. 1806 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* VI. 86 A most curious animalcule, called the wheel animal, or vorticella. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* (1877) 90 Sometimes a rounded body, encircled by a ring of cilia but having otherwise the characters of a *Vorticella* bell, is seen to be attached to the base of the bell of an ordinary *Vorticella*

Vorticellid (vǭrtise lid) *Zool.* [Cf prec. and -ID 3.] An individual of the *Vorticellidæ*, a family of sedentary infusorians.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 38 201 The jerk of a Vorticellid 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 837 Encysted Vorticellids with many nuclei have been observed

Hence **Vortice llidan** *a. rare.*

1865 H JAMES-CLARK in *Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* I. 127 This singular appendage of the Vorticellidan group. 1880 SAVILLE KENT *Infusoria* I. 68 Members of the Vorticellidan family.

Vorti cial, *a. rare*—[1]. [Cf. next.] = VORTICAL.

1848 POE *Eureka* Wks. 1865 II. 205 Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or vortical movements.

†**Vorti·cian**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *vortici-, vortex*: see VORTEX and -IAN.] Of or belonging to the theory of a vortex or vortices.

a 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 23 This is all one of the greatest Men of the Age could say in Defence of the Vortician System *Ibid* 27.

Vorti ciform, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. see -FORM.] Having the form of a vortex.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 1228/1 When the vibratile cilia are simultaneously effecting their vorticiform movements with rapidity and perfect harmony.

Vorticist (vǭ·rtisist). [f. as prec + -IST] An advocate of the theory of vortices

1866 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 26 May 706/3 Giordano Bruno. was, as has been said, a vorticist before Descartes, an optimist before Leibnitz, a Copernican before Galileo.

Vorticity (vǫrti·sĭti). [f as prec. + -ITY] The condition of a fluid, etc., with respect to vortical motion.

1895 *Athenæum* 23 Nov. 722/2 [Math Soc.] On the Propagation of Waves upon the Plane Surface separating Two Portions of Fluid of Different Vorticities

†**Vorticle.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L *vortic-, vortex*, after diminutives in *-cle*] A little vortex

1766 G CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 309 In the vast Vortex, that surrounds the Whole, Examine how the Vorticles must roll. *Ibid* 317.

†**Vortico rdious**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L *Vorti-, Verticordia*: see VERTICORDIOUS *a.*] Turning the heart.

1669 T. G[ALE] *True Idea Jansenisme* 135 Then cap. 24 he proves more largely, That this medicinal Grace is Vorticordious or most potent.

Vorticose (vǭ·rtikǭus), *a.* [ad. L. *vorticōs-us* (It. *vorticoso*), f. *vortic-, vortex* VORTEX see -OSE] 1. Of motion: = VORTICAL *a.* 1.

1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. p. ii, At times the motion was undulatory, and at others vorticose. *Ibid.* 194 The first shock . was lateral, and then vorticose, and exceedingly violent. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 418 The wave like motions, and those which are called vorticose or whirling in a vortex. 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVI. 376 The displacement at first appears to be owing to a vorticose movement beneath each point thus affected 1881 C A. YOUNG *Sun* 173 Only a very small percentage of the spots show any trace of vorticose motion

2. Resembling a vortex

1870 MATT WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 326 214 The orb would be twisted bodily into a huge vorticose crater 1893 HOWLETT in Sir R Ball *Story Sun* 147 They are illustrative of the development of two different and remarkable groups [of sun-spots]. The first is the elegant vorticose group

Hence **Vortico·sely** *adv.*, in the manner of a vortex, vortically.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 291 There is a strong inflow of the air along the surface of the ground all round vorticosely towards the base of the whirlwind 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 131/2 The strong air currents which converge vorticosely round the base of the column [of the dust storm]

Vorticular (vǫrti·kiŭlăr), *a.* [Cf. prec and -ULAR.] Of motion Vortical, vorticose.

1838 REDFIELD in *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* XXXIII. 59 Were there no vorticular or whirling action already excited, there could then be no inequality of pressure to produce rotation. 1864 DE PENNING *Meteorol.* 65 This inward vorticular movement can only arise from the constant lateral pressure that is always maintained towards the partial vacuum of the vortex. 1891 *Atlantic Monthly* LXVIII. 68/2 They [*sc.* tornadoes] possess truly vorticular motion

Vortiginous (vǫrti·dginəs), *a.* [f. L. *vortigin-, vortigo*, var. of *vertigo*. see VERTIGINOUS *a.*]

1. Of motion. Vortical, vorticular.

1671 R BOHUN *Wind* 230 The spirit or Wind whirls about in a Circle for the density and resistence of the Cloud, gives it an oblique or Vortiginous Motion 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 75 Great circular hollows, the work of the Vortiginous Motion of the Water 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 102 The fixt and rooted earth with vortiginous and hideous whirl Sucks down its prey insatiable

2. Moving in a vortex or vortices, rushing in whirls or eddies

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 2 Where Xanthus winds His stream vortiginous. 1804 C. B BROWN tr *Volney's View Soil U S* 168 In the same manner may water-spouts be explained, which are vortiginous masses of air and water, seen only in cloudy weather. 1813 *Edin Rev* XXI. 137 The great, deep, and vortiginous Scamander had dwindled into a scanty rivulet

Vorty, south-western dial. form of FORTY.

1602 *Contention betw. Lib. & Prod* I. IV. B ij, Cham sure chaue come, vorty miles and twenty *a* 1642 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 37 And there did I see comming down Such folks as are not in our Town Vorty at least, in Pairs

Vorwe, southern ME. var. *forwe* FURROW *sb*

Vory, obs f WORRY *v* **Voryef** (-yif), -yet (-yit), southern ME varr. FORGIVE *v.*, FORGET *v.*

Vose, obs Sc and north. f VOICE *sb* **Vostre, Vot**, southern ME. varr FOSTER *v.*, FOOT *sb.*

Vo·table, *a. rare*—[1]. [f VOTE *v.* + -ABLE] Capable, or having the right, of voting

1754 in *New Princeton Rev* (1887) IV. 253 The votable inhabitance convened in His Majesties name

Votal (vǭu tăl), *a.* [f. L *vōt-um* vow, wish (see VOTE *sb*) + -AL.]

†**1.** Existing in will or wish, though not carried out in fact *Obs.*

1610 BOYS *Wks* (1622) 361 When not so much as private [baptism] may be well obtained, votall is enough 1618 T ADAMS *God's House* Wks. (1629) 624 He is not like those Debters, that haue neither meanes, nor meaning to pay But though he wants actuall, he hath votall retribution 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 243 Retribution and requital. must be real, if it be possible . but at the least, it must be votal in the desire and endeavour.

2. Of the nature of a vow or solemn engagement

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 5 And teare-rent Sophyre, Synon-like betrayd What votall oathes, loues sterne fort, ne'er bewrayd *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 286, I will shew how far and in what sort these Eucharistical and Votal Offerings have been used in the first ages of the Church 1855 R BOYLE in *B. versus Wiseman* 47 My reasons for leaving the Society were purely conscientious, arising solely from strong objections to take any further votal obligations

†**3.** Bound by vows; devoted to a religious life, appropriate to one under vows. *Obs.*

1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 159 Lord Thebith's daughter, whoe had promised to liue aye A votall virgin till hir dying daye 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 123 Threatned with speedy death, if she did not restore her daughter to the former mode of votall habiliments

4. Of offerings. Associated with a vow; votive.

1846 R. HART *Eccl. Rec. Gt. Brit.* 230 The mariner preserved from shipwreck presented a votal tablet on which was depicted the story of his escape.

Hence **Vo·tally** *adv.*, with a vow, solemnly.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 484 He votally vndertooke that ..I should haue all my money..restored me agayne

Votaress (vǭu·tărés). Also 6 **-isse**, 7 **-esse, voteress.** (Cf. VOTRESS[1].) [f. VOTAR-Y + -ESS.] A female votary; *esp.* a woman devoted to a religious life or to a special saint.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng* VI. XXX. (1592) 133 The wrong must then by Phœbe be excused, Who, rescuing her Votarisse, did so preuent her brother. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 887 Neare this place, at Capsalia, dwelt a Votaresse, who beeing sicke and past recouery, sent her garment to the shrine. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* XLIII. 503 She seemed not so much to be a person condemned, as a Voteress elected 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 114 If a poor Votaresse there, should by chance steal a taste of forbidden pleasure 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 85 Thou heavenly maid Who bad'st this knight thy votaress defend 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xiii, Rather will Ellen Douglas dwell A votaress in Maronnan's cell 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* IX. III, The same [book] which had charmed the circle at Hazeldean—..charmed now the wearied and tempted votaress of the world 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. III. 25 At length the votaress yielded to these prayers

attrib 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 138 Ruled lips Befit a votaress Muse.

†**Vota·rious**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. VOTARY and -ARIOUS.] Vowed to a religious life.

a 1581 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* XII. (1633) 39 Where hee erected many Celles and Monasteries, replenished with votarious men and women.

Votarist (vǭu tărist). [Cf. next and -IST.] One bound by a vow; a devotee, a votary.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. v. 5 Wishing a more strict restraint Vpon the Sisterhood, the Votarists of Saint Clare. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 12 Divers Virgins ..did in like sort apply themselves to the solitary life; not as the Votarists did that in after-times rose up, for they did not bind themselves by vows. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 44, I believe the Lady . is of too noble . a temper to welcome her Votarist with an affront 1782 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1809) IV. 322 One of the nuns was kneeling very near the grate. .If one of our fine drest ladies had been placed near this charming votarist [etc.]. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Emin. Painters* I. 60 In the fore ground of the groupe of Bachanals there is a young female votarist asleep. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* Notes V. 189 The language of the votarist is this. 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* II. 188 Like a spotless heifer..surrounded by the proud priests and senseless votarists in whose sight .it is presently to die

1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII 1506 So kneels a votarist, Weeds some poor waste traditionary plot Where shrine once was

transf 1806 H SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II 187 He is but a lukewarm votarist in the cause of truth and virtue, if he is to be thus ridiculed out of his integrity 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 202 There is still further advantage that belongs to the poet and the votarist of polite literature, which ought to be mentioned

Votary (vōu·tări), *sb* Also 7–8 vot'ry. [f. L. *vōt-*, ppl stem of *vovēre* to vow + -ARY[1]]

I. 1. One who is bound by vows to a religious life, a monk or nun.

1546 BALE (*title*) The first two partes of the Actes or unchast examples of Englysh votaryes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 90 b, The controversie was, especially for the Masse, and Votaries, for herein woulde the Catholikes nothyng at all relent. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt Symbol* §17 Persons civilly dead, as monks, fryers, canons, professed nuns, and such other superstitious votaries. 1607 *Merry Devil Edmonton* V. ii. 166 Sirra, ride strait to Chesson Nunry, the house, I know, By this time misses their yong votary. 1654 EARL MONM. tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 89 The hereticks growing more outragious then ordinarily against Ecclesiasticks, and especially against Votaries. 1662 OWEN *Animadv. Fiat Lux* v Wks. 1855 XIV 68 Monasteries of votaries under special and peculiar vows and rules. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 494 The Abuse of Indulgencies, the Folly and Impertinence of Votaries, and in short the Superstition of the Roman Catholick Religion 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 16 So Christianity, corrupted by Gentile philosophy, has in like manner its privileged and its inferior order of votaries.

b. One who has made, or is bound by, a special vow.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* II. i. 37 Who are the Votaries my loving Lords, that are vow-fellowes with this vertuous Duke? *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* III. ii. (orig. draft), The votarie that will not cut his haire, Vntill the expiration of his vow 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen* XXVIII 20 *And Jacob vowed a vow*] The first holy votary that ever we read of. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav* Ps. LXVI 14 God in answer to his vow removed the distress, and now the votary desires to make good his promise.

2 One who is devoted to a particular religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; a devotee.

1704 LOCKE *Toleration* IV Wks. 1727 III. 464 Nor is there among the many absurd Religions of the World, almost any one that does not find Votaries to lay down their Lives for it 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i 16 No other Religion can give any Security of Life and Happiness to its Votaries. 1777 R. WATSON *Philip II*, VIII. I 296 That method of justifying iniquity, of which the votaries of the Romish church have so often availed themselves 1794 PALEY *Evid.* i. 1 (1817) 32 The ancient religion of a country has always many votaries 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transmigrating votary of Indian legend. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Worship* ibid. II 395 The religion cannot rise above the state of the votary.

b A devout worshipper. (Cf. next.)

1813 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 291 A happier votary at a holier fane. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser. II. *Lay St. Cuthbert*, In fact, when the votaries came there to pray All said there was nought to compare with it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I 41 In order to keep these convents up, the priests imagined the plan of causing the votary to pay according to his means at every shrine which he embraced.

3. A devoted or zealous worshipper of God, Christ, one of the saints, etc

a 1700 KEN *Sion* Poet Wks 1721 IV. 388 True Christ-like Love all other Loves exceeds, By which to save a soul Christ's Vot'ry bleeds. — *On the Temptation* Poet. Wks 1721 I 92 Jesus Satan of his Force bereft, And Conquest easy to his Vot'rys left. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* III. 53 In propitious dreams (For dreams are thine) transfuse it thro' the breast Of thy first votary. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr* (1789) II. xcv. 421 A supposed connection between the characters of the Saints and the votaries 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXVII, The Virgin of the Garde Dolloureuse, that never failed a votary. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser. I. *St Odille*, I don't see, as a Saint, how she well could do less Than to get such a votary out of her mess 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. XIV. 360 Harold implored the help of the relic whose sworn votary he was.

b Used with reference to ancient or heathen deities, partly in fig. use.

? *a* 1690 PRIOR *To Earl of Dorset* i, Hear, Goddess, hear thy Votary The meanest of thy Sons inspire. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII 288 Daughters of Jove I..your votary restore. Oh be some God his convoy to our shore! 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* III 14 Come the Nymph of various Mien, Vot'ry true of Beauty's Queen 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (1812) 340 Nor can they [the idols] answer, or deliver their votaries, when they cry unto them. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III 242, I did not envy any goddess of all The Olympian company her votaries 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* XXXI, Silence and solitude Befit the votary of the Muse.

II. 4. One who is devoted or passionately addicted to some particular pursuit, occupation, study, aim, etc.

1592 SHAKS *Two Gentl.* III. ii. 58 We know (on Valentines report) You are already loues firme votary. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* I. 2 Before the Goddess' shrine we too, love's vot'ries bend 1764 REID *Inquiry* i § 8 If philosophy befools her Votaries, let her be sent back to the infernal regions. 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I ix, The boundless store Of charms which Nature to her votary yields! 1806 H. K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 319, I am ..a rejected votary at the shrine of Health. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil* I. i. 14 One of the great sources of delight which the study of natural science imparts to its votaries. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VI. iv. 218 Science requires a certain inward heat and heroism in her votaries.

b. Const *to* (now rare) or *of*.

(*a*) 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl* I i. 52 But wherefore waste I time to counsaile thee That art a votary to fond desire? 1594 *Selimus* D j, I haue hu'd Almost a votarie to wantonnesse. 1742 *Load & Country Brew* 1 (ed 4) 79, I cannot be a Votary to this practice 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* III, He became even a more devoted votary to gambling than before

(*b*) 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 766 They do themselues for want of other worke, Vaine votaries of laesie loue professe 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Heroic Virtue* Wks 1720 I 233 The usual Acceptation takes Profit and Pleasure for two different Things, and calls the Followers or Votaries of them by several Names of busy and of idle Men 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* I § 5 Are you then in earnest a votary of truth? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng Wm* I III 90 Is it surprising to see the daughters of such become very early the votaries of Folly? 1783 COWPER *Valediction* 71 Vot'ries of bus'ness and of pleasure prove Faithless alike in friendship and in love 1802 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 218 The patriotic votaries of whiskey in Pennsylvania and Virginia 1825 MACAULAY *Fss., Milton* (1851) I 21 That an enthusiastic votary of liberty should accept office under a military usurper seems extraordinary 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1875) III xi. 40 Ground from which the votaries of devotion and art and history are bidden to turn away

5. A devoted adherent or admirer of some person, institution, etc

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI § 36 It was not safe for any to live at their Houses, who were taken notice of as no Votaries to the Parliament. 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. i. 283, I come to prove How much I've suffer'd for your Love, Which (like your Votary) to win, I have not spar'd my tatter'd skin 1682 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm.) *Chances* v iii, I shall not be asham'd to own my self a Votary to all your Commands 1713 STEELE *Guard* No 18 P 4 One of the most successful Stratagems whereby Mahomet became formidable, was the assurance that Impostor gave his votaries, that [etc.] 1817 CHALMERS *Life* in Churchyard *Chippes* 46 He endeavoured to cultivate the patronage of Essex, even after it had ceased to be of any value to his votaries 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* II. x 464 The same virtues gained him a still nobler and more powerful votary, he became, as we have seen, the special friend of Earl Harold

†Vo·tary, *a Obs* [Cf. prec.]

1. Of persons: Consecrated by a vow; devoted to a religious life

1564 *Brief Exam.* B iv b, The salarie..consecrated, to theyr holy votaries virgins. 1621 SPEED *Theat Gt Brit.* xix (1614) 27/2 Elie, had in account for the repute and holinesse of votary-nunnes there residing 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 122 Having designed her daughter to be a votary virgin.

b. Of mode of life: Subject to vows.

1642 (*title*), The English Nunne, being a Dialogue, wherein the Author endeavoureth to draw young and unmarried Catholike Gentlewomen to embrace a Votary and Religious Same fate., two votes only saving him from losing his head 1823 *Local Act 4 Geo IV*, c III § 8 Where the Number of Votes upon any Question shall be equal (including the Chairman's Vote) the Chairman shall have the casting Vote life

2 Of the nature of a vow

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (41b) 95 Had not I foresnaffled my mynde by votarye promise, Haplye this oane faulty trespas might bring me toe bending. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 Onely Superstition is now so well advaunced that .votarie resolucion is made equipollent to Custome

Votation (vōtē·ʃən). [f. VOTE *v* + -ATION] The action of voting in an election or at a meeting.

1816–30 BENTHAM *Offic Apt Maximized, Extr Const. Code* 28 Modes of votation, two: the secret mode; then, before the result of the secret mode has been disclosed or ascertained, the open mode 1848 *Times* 25 Jan 4/6 A nominal votation was demanded, that is, that each member should stand up in his place and give his vote, at the same time calling out his name 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, II. IV i 113 The result of the votation of the population of Umbria.

Votecloth, southern ME var. FOOTCLOTH.

Vote (vōut), *sb.* Also 7 voate; *Sc.* 6 voit, voitt, vott, 6–7 voite; 6 wote, woit, wott, 7 woatt. [ad. L. *vōtum* vow, wish, properly the pa. pple. neut. of *vovēre* to vow, desire. Hence also It., Sp., Pg. *voto*; mod.F. *vote* in sense 5 is from English. Before 1600 only in Sc. use.]

I. †1. A vow; a solemn promise or undertaking. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. x. (S.T.S.) II. 182 Nochtwithstanding þat þai made solempne vote to appollo, 3it þai tuke mare regarde of ony vthir thing þan to fulfil þe said vote. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 141 King Hungus .. maid solempnit vote, that he and his posterite sall use na ansenye in times cuming bot the croce of Sanct Andro. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I. 152 A Temporal Religious Pensioner, or what is vulgarly call'd a Galloping-Nun, without any Votes.

†2. A prayer or intercession. *Obs.*

1626 B. JONSON *Fort. Isles, Song* Wks. (Rtldg.) 651/1 All the heavens consent, With harmony to tune their notes, In answer to the public votes, That for it up were sent 1633 COWLEY *Constantia & Philetus* 146 Now at last the pitying God, o'recome By his constant votes and teares, fixt in her heart A golden shaft 1656 J. PRIDEAUX *Eucologia* 226 Here may be taken in those interchangeable Votes of Priest and People, which are interposed, 'O Lord, arise, help us and deliver us for thy Names sake!' 1664 FULLER *Triana & Paduana* in *Wounded Consc.*, etc. (1867) 223 Being assigned but three hours of three several days, for the begging of the votes of mankind to help her in her extremity

†b. A petition, a request. *Obs.*—[1]

1645 *Unholsome Henbane betw two Fragr. Roses* 1 A most humble Vote, and serious desire to our..Assembly of Divines.

†3. An aspiration; an ardent wish or desire. *Obs.* (Common 1630–60.)

a 1626 BACON *Hist Gt. Brit* Wks. (Bohn) 498 Queen Elizabeth .carrying a hand restrained in gift, and strained in points of prerogative, could not answer the votes either of servants or subjects to a full contentment, especially in her latter days 1640 HABINGTON *Edw IV*, 169 Nothing was more in the vote of the English; then to preserve King Lewys safe in his estate at home. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm* (1689) 542 The Glory of God, is to be the Alpha and Omega of all our votes and desires 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* V P 29 To breath out Moses's wish, O that men were wise, or if that be too hopeless a vote, O that men were not so destructively foolish.

II. †4. *Sc.* A formal expression of opinion by a member of a deliberative assembly on a matter under discussion, a decision or verdict. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I XIII (S.T.S.) I 76 Quhen þe maist parte & nowmer of senatouris war foundin of þe samyn vote as þe first has schewin,..it is accustumyt [etc.]. 1562 WINZET *Wks* (S.T.S.) II 76 Quhat wes the woceis and woteis of al [the bishops in council), bot that the thing quhilk wes techeit of auld suld be baldin? 1581 BURNE in *Cath. Tract* (S.T.S.) 154 Thair is na ressoune quhy he sould follow rather the voittis of your ministeris, nor ye the voittis of his bischopis

†b. *Sc. In one vote*, with one consent, of one accord, unanimously. *Obs.*

1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 28 Tha all in ane vote conselit and consentit that my Lord Governour suld cause the said hous to be deliverit to the said Lord Maxwell. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II. 494 All in ane voit set thair Felicitie On future thingis, and Predestination 1582–8 *Hist James VI* (1804) 81 They all in ane voite [1825 voce], voittit, declarit, and testified, that [etc.].

5. An indication, by some approved method, of one's opinion or choice on a matter under discussion; an intimation that one approves or disapproves, accepts or rejects, a proposal, motion, candidate for office, or the like

Casting vote: see CASTING *ppl. a.* 2

c 1460 in *Liber Pluscardensis* (Skene) I. 394 Be electcioune chosin men of gude,..Quhilkis has the votis of al the commonis hale 1552 in *Rec Convent Roy Burghs* (1870) I 3 To woit about throw that haill nowmer, and he that gettis monyest wottis to be chosin and sworn incontinent *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 18 Lyk as he haid beine suppreme magistratt apprivit be the vottis of this realme 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 246 Maiduin the fourt sone of King Donalde,. with al votis, is declaired king. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* II 132 The crime being lawfully provin,. be the suffrages and voites of the estaites in parliament .he may be condemned 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 14. 119 The civill Person sinnes not, but those subjects only by whose votes it was decreed for sinne. 1681 WOOD *Life* 5 July (1848) 231 Both his dispensations for terms and absence from lectures were denied but by one vote. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I 192 A young Prussian nobleman..was very near undergoing the same fate., two votes only saving him from losing his head 1823 *Local Act 4 Geo IV*, c III § 8 Where the Number of Votes upon any Question shall be equal (including the Chairman's Vote) the Chairman shall have the casting Vote 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I VI. VI, That so, when the rotten hustings shake In another month to his brazen lies, A wretched vote may be gain'd 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 394 It is sometimes done by simply counting the single vote of the preferred person as equal to several votes

b. In the phrase *to give* (in recent use also *to record*) *a* or *one's vote.*

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 269 Lord Patrick Lyndsay that he hes gevin the first voit. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (1689) 6 Bishops give not their Votes by Blood in Parliament, but by an Office annext to them. 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Voting*, giving his Vote or Suffrage at the Election of a Magistrate, or making a Law, etc. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 165 If it were probable that every man would give his vote freely and without influence. *a* 1856 [see RECORD *v.* 9 b].

c. *transf.* (Cf. sense 9)

1652 CRASHAW *Poems* (1904) 189 Twixt pen and pensil rose a holy strife Which might draw vertue better to the life. Best wits gave votes to that. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. i. § 7 217 But the events of salvation and damnation (blessed be God) do not depend upon the votes and sentences of men. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 467 Profit and Pleasure, then, to mix with Art, T' inform the Judgement, nor offend the Heart, Shall gain all Votes. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. IV, You run, ride, leap too, better than anyone else, according to the votes of your comrades.

d. A means of signifying choice, approval, etc.; a voting tablet or ticket.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV xxii, Her voice, whose awful sweetness doth repress All evil, .And cast the vote of love in hope's abandoned urn 1838 F. A. P[ALEY] tr *Schömann's Assemb. Athen.* I. xi 129 The citizens of each tribe cast their votes of condemnation or acquittal into one urn

6. The collective opinion or assent of an assembly or body of persons. *To take a vote*, to ascertain the opinion of a meeting by formal reference.

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 482 To beare the chargeis of provest, baillies, eldermen, and counsale of the said burgh, not being electit thairto be commoun consent and voit of the haill inhabitantis. 1597–8 *Rec. Earldom Orkney* LXXIX. (S.H.S.) 173 Patrik, Erle of Orkney..sittand in judgement at the head court callit the Harmanstein.. befoir the haill woit of the countrie. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* Ded, With a full vote and suffrage it is acknowledged that the patronage and protection of the dramatic poem is your's. 1632 *Chron. Perth* (Maitl. Cl.) 33 Mr John row was admittit master of the gramer scole, be the provest, baillies, and counsall, without consent or woatt of ony wtheris. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 313 For so the popular vote Inclines, here to continue, and build up here A growing Empire. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 133 Nor can we wyt them, since they had our vote. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* v. i, Why would the general vote compel me hither? 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist Ten Y.* I 76 The

law of the double vote had been an implement of war directed against the throne 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 88 One is to be chosen by lot out of ten who are elected by vote. 1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 394 A number of groups in each of which a separate vote is taken

b. In the phrase *to put to the vote*, to submit to the decision of a meeting. Similarly (of a question), *to go to the vote*.

1599 *Hist. Writers to Signet* (1890) 234 It being put to vote .., the maist part voteit to the said incorporatioun. 1681 in *Acts Parlt Scotl* (1875) XII 45/2 It was putt to the vote, If the Act should be delayed or not, and was carried in the negative 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* V 87 Cato, however, before it was put to the vote, ascended the rostrum 1823 *New Monthly Mag* IX 244/1 He implored the House not to let the question go to the vote 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 58 He must then put it to the Vote whether the meeting 'approve' and 'confirm' the minutes. 1888 [see Put *v.*[1] 22 b]

c. The collective support of a special number or class of persons in a deliberative decision, election, etc (Cf. 7 c.)

1851 Galleng *Italy* 391 We must not, indeed, allow that it was the result of the Lombard vote that turned Sardinia's allies into enemies 1884 *Nation* (N Y.) 3 July 1/3 Mr. Blaine will get the following 'votes': The Hebrew vote, because he spoke severely about the persecution of the Jews by Russia; the Dynamite vote, because he is down on the English

7. The right or privilege of exercising the suffrage, esp. in the phrase *to have a vote*.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Cherry & Slae* 683 (Laing MS.), Thay say þat wayage neuir luckis, quhair ilk ane hes ane voit 1624 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan (1913) 130 It is to be carryed by most voyces, because every Councillor hath equall vote there. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj* 109 If every man of England has not a like vote and power in electing Members for the House of Commons, then cannot the House of Commons be the Representative of the Nation 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 5 Who has sufficient to drive a Trade that will bear an Imposition of Eight Crowns, has as good a Vote as he that Trades for an Hundred Thousand. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I 165 Every member of the community .. should have a vote in electing those delegates 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr* II. x 229 The common people ceased to have votes 1849 Macaulay *Mill on Govt* in *Edin Rev* Mar 177 On these grounds Mr. Mill recommends that all males of mature age, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, shall have votes. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 379 Each tribe, however feeble, had two votes in the deliberation of the congress. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F Holt* xi, He ..was already a forty-shilling freeholder, and was conscious of a vote for the county.

b A person regarded merely as an embodiment of the right to vote; also, a person possessing the right to vote; a voter.

1737 Pope *Hor Ep* II. ii 107 That from a Patriot of distinguish'd note, Have bled and purg'd me to a simple Vote ?*a* 1800 *Devonshire's Noble Duel* II in Child *Ballads* VII. 114/2 Then away to the Parliament these votes all went again, And there they acted like just and honest men 1806 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Trustia* Wks 1812 V 298 Oh! had I been a vote, a borough vote, Then Fortune would have squeezed me by thy hand. *Ibid* 299 To enter the votes' houses up and down 1852 R. S. Hawker in C.E. Byles *Life* xiii. (1905) 220, I am not a vote, but a Man The reverse is the general fact. People are not Men but votes.

c. The aggregate of voters, esp. of a certain class. (Cf 6 c.)

1888 *Daily Chron.* 26 April (Cassell's) Alluding to the large amount of the illiterate vote in Ireland.

8. A resolution or decision passed by, or carried in, an assembly as the result of voting, an expression of opinion formally adopted by a meeting of any kind.

1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm* II. 230/2 Resolved That these Votes shall be printed; and attested under the Clerk's Hand 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 192 The distempers of the Houses (to see their former votes eluded and Presb[yterians] lately excluded now so numerous to carie all votes with a high hand) will grow suddenly to a great fire. 1682 A. Mudie *Pres St Scotl* II 26 The Prerogatives of the Crown are great, as Power of. giving the Votes of Parliament, the Authority of Laws 1713 Steele *Englishm* No. 2 P 7 That's the Gentleman who gained the first Vote [in the Senate] against Hannibal 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks 1738 IV 62 Several smart Votes were printed 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI 170 Pursuant to a Vote of the House of Commons, passed in the last Session 1855 in Blaikie *Livingstone* ix. (1881) 185, I need not say that the award was made by an unanimous and cordial vote 1874 Green *Short Hist* IX § 9. 700 Marlborough was charged with peculation, and condemned as guilty by a vote of the House of Commons

b. Const. *of*.

1837 Dickens *Pickw* XIII, Then a vote of thanks was moved to the mayor for his able conduct in the chair. 1863 H. Cox *Instit* I. VI. 44 Subsequently in the session a further vote of public money has been required. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 125/1 A majority, if it is good for anything, may be relied upon to reject a vote of censure.

†**9.** A declaration or statement of opinion. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 206 [China] is by common vote, reputed the greatest Empire in the Orient 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 228 The Vote of the Proverb, for a handsome Woman, would have her English to the Neck, French to the Waste, and Dutch below. *a* 1680 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I App (1681) 179 That a thing should be, and yet not be anywhere in the whole Universe, is so wild and mad a vote that it cannot be said by any man in his wits

†**b.** Reckoning, estimate. *Obs.*

1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus* The End 30, I blush to see our great Siracides ffall to the Vote of a low Paraphrase.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vote-catching*, *-conducted* adjs., *vote-monger*; **Vote Office**, the office from which Parliamentary bills and papers are issued to members of the House of Commons, **vote-recorder**, a mechanical contrivance for registering votes.

Also in recent use *vote begging*, *catcher*, *-getter*, *-seeker*, *-splitter*, *-winner*, etc

1643 Sir J. Spelman *Case of Affairs* 28 Making them Vote convicted State Heretickes. 1844 May *Treat Parl* xx 312 The Vote-office is charged with the delivery of printed papers to members of the house. 1852 Disraeli *Ld. G Bentinck* VIII (1872) 103 The interview by appointment took place in the Vote Office 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2715/1 Vote-recorder 1887 Huxley in *Darwin's Life & Lett* (1887) II 195 In the form of a vote-catching resolution 1887 *Amer Missionary* July 195 Made tools of .by corrupt vote mongers. 1890 *Pall Mall G* 5 Feb 6/1 To expedite business by an electrical vote recorder

Vote (vōut), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* voitt, woit, wott, 8 whoat [f. L *vōt-*, ppl stem of *vovēre* to vow, to desire, or ad med.L. *vōtāre* to devote by a vow, from the same stem Cf. It *votare*, Sp. and Pg. *votar*, to devote, to vote, F. *voter* to vote (in older use from It., in mod. use from English). Before 1600 almost exclusively a Sc word.]

†**1.** *intr* To vow (to do something). *Obs. rare.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. xix (S.T.S.) II 211 All þe agit pepill votit þame self wilfully to þe deith for þe wele of þeir cuntre 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng* Prose Add (1592) 195 The Queene voted, euen in her better part, to the loue of Æneas. 1632 Gaule *Magastromm* 55 In an impiety, or (at least) temerity, of invoking, provoking, voting, devoting, imprecating 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* I. xi 123 To enumerate what met my eyes in the vases, which the common soldiers in their piety voted to the god,..would fill the page on which I write.

†**b** To devote or consign *to* destruction *Obs*

1676 Glanvill *Ess Philos. & Relig* IV 1 The Books of curious Arts, that were voted to Destruction by Apostolick Authority and Zeal

2 *refl* and *trans* To assign by a vow; to devote religiously. Now *rare*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* V XIX (S.T.S.) II 211 All þe agit pepill votit þame self wilfully to þe deith for þe wele of þeir cuntre 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng* Prose Add (1592) 195 The Queene voted, euen in her better part, to the loue of Æneas. 1632 Gaule *Magastromm* 55 In an impiety, or (at least) temerity, of invoking, provoking, voting, devoting, imprecating 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* I. xi 123 To enumerate what met my eyes in the vases, which the common soldiers in their piety voted to the god,..would fill the page on which I write.

3 *intr.* To give a vote; to exercise the right of suffrage, to express a choice or preference by ballot or other approved means

1552 in *Rec Convent. Roy Burghs* (1870) I 3 That sall convene in the Tolbuyth the auld counsale and new, and thair to begyn at the hitis of provestre, and to voit about throw that haill nowmer 1637-50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 191 Because the brethren could not be fullie resolved for the present concerning the office of him who should vote in Parliament 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* VII § 1 210 A Councell of all the Citizens, (insomuch as every man of them hath a Right to Vote) or of a part onely 1727 Stukeley in *Mem* (Surtees) 194 It will enable you however to whoat at our elections 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I. I. 167 The statutes .direct that no person shall vote in right of any freehold granted to him fraudulently to qualify him to vote 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 200 With a compelled appearance of deliberation, they vote under the dominion of a stern necessity 1845 Gladstone *Corr Ch. & Relig.* (1910) I 343 The question on which they voted was chosen for them by the Board of Heads 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 32 The right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter

b. Const *against*, *for* (†*to*), or with inf.

1599 [see Vote *sb.* 6 b] 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xviii 88 Every one, as well he that Voted for it, as he that Voted against it, shall Authorise all the Actions and Judgements of that Man 1681 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 119 The fellows almost unanimously payd their obedience to his Majestys commands and voted for Finch 1697 Dryden *Æneid* III 86 All vote to leave that execrable shore. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. IV, Mrs. Wilkins. would have voted for sending the child .immediately out of the house 1806 *Med Jrnl* XV 244, I would humbly propose that each subscriber.. be qualified to vote for the election of a surgeon to a county hospital 1832 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II 451, I vote for the Abbé Sieyes,—whom do you vote for? 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* Introd. I 8 Men were conscious of having not only the right to vote, but the chance of being voted for.

†**4. a.** To declare one's opinion *Obs* —[1]

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 268 [When] the lord Lyndsay had wottit in this maner, the haill lordis was contentit of this conclusioun.

†**b** To decide, to judge *Obs rare.*

1643 Chas I *Lett.* Wks. (1650) 230 Some finde fault with too much kindnesse to thee (thou maist easily vote from what constellation that comes)

5. *trans* Of assemblies, etc To choose, elect, enact, or establish by vote, to ratify or determine by formal expression of will.

1568 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 74 The saidis baillies votit the samin be fre electioun of the haill communite 1593 in *Spalding Club Misc* I Pref 44 [The council] votit, thocht guid and expedient, that the Grey freiris place thairof, sal be resignit *a* 1648 Ld Herbert *Henry VIII* (1683) 550 The Cardinal .was removed to a Chamber apart till the main question of the marriage was voted and agreed 1665 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I 317 It is generally voted, agreed, thought fit, and so ordered, that the keeping of the fair here on St Martin's day..shall for this year be absolutely forborne and forbidden 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 298 They vote a message to their absent chief 1782 Gibbon *Decl & F* XXVIII. III. 73 Four respectable deputations were successively voted to the Imperial court 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1071 Having in common council voted a petition to the king 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 180 Next year a parliament was summoned which..voted a new balia.

1865 *Jrnl Anthropol. Soc* III 19 The following list of presents were read, and thanks were voted for the same

b. Const. with inf., expressing the result of the decision

1648 Winyard *Midsummer-Moon* 4 Thus Oxford, like the house of office at Westminster, is voted to bee reformed by those who sould it. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 168 Yett in hope of a party, they haue voted the Papists to compound 1675 F. Ld. Aungier in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 25 The House of Commons after a long debate vote the said persons to be sent to ye Tower 1729 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 91 The motion for voteing the aforenam'd persons to be free.

c Const. *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, etc

1641 Sir E. Dering in Rushw *Hist Coll* (1692) III I 295 You have done exceeding well to vote away this Bishop 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt Eng* I xlvii 126 Not withstanding the Canon that had long before this time voted the Laity from having to do with Church matters 1649 Milton *Observ Peace Ormond* Wks. 1851 IV 576 They had no privilege to sit there, and vote home the Author..of all our Miseries 1835 T. Mitchell *Acharn of Aristoph.* 530 *note*, Previous to his voting Agyrrius into office. 1870 Rogers *Hist Gleanings* Ser. II 162 The House met and voted away their privilege in cases of libel by 258 votes to 133. 1890 *Longm Mag* July 255 My name has been voted off the list of your committee

refl 1914 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Mar 218 The delimitation of the areas which may vote themselves out of Home Rule.

d. With appositive predicate.

1649 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I. 443, I heare the Lords on Tuesday last voted all null since ye army seized ye members 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj* 52 All the Kings commands in prosecution of the Laws, were Voted breaches of the Priviledges of Parliament 1730 *Lett to Sir W. Strickland rel to Coal Trade* 21 The House of Commons, after an Enquiry voted both Lightermen, Masters and Owners guilty of a Combination

e. With cognate object.

1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* Wks. 1897 II 304/1 Divers hundred thousand fools may vote A vote untampered with by one wise man

†**6** To submit (a matter) to a vote; to vote upon *Obs rare*

1582–8 *Hist Jas VI* (1804) 130 Efter the reeding of the quhilk supplicatioun, the heads quhairoff being reassonit and voitted, it was fund that the Queene was compellit to subscryve the said comissioun 1689 in *Acts Parlt Scotl.* (1875) XII 57/1 It was voted if the Committie should be named be the plurality of the whole house or be the plurality of each of the three benches.

7. *To vote down*, to defeat, to put down or suppress, by a vote

1642 Laud *Wks* (1854) IV. 10 About the tenth of this month, the bishops were voted down in the Upper House 1644–7 Cleveland *Char Lond. Diurn.* 2 And, since the Stages were voted down, the only Play house is at Westminster. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr Mor.* II § 5 (1716) 53 Old Truths voted down begin to resume their places 1858 in Herndon *Life A. Lincoln* (1894) II 115 The idea put forth by Judge Douglas, that he 'don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up' 1882 A. Bain *Jas Mill* VI 268 It is the aristocracy that must, in the House, vote down the Ministry

8. To grant, allow, or confer by vote.

1710 in *14th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App IX 352 The Tories are preparing complaints, among them one against the Admiralty for spending 500,000*l.* more than was voted 1711 Swift *Examiner* No. 46 P 4 The Parliament voted Subsidies, and the willing People chearfully paid them. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* IV 91 They voted 2000 heavy infantry, 100 horse, and 50 galleys. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* IV I 510 Some among them talked of voting the revenue only for a term of years. 1873 C. Robinson *N.S. Wales* 83 The amount voted for public works in 1872 was £642,856, and this is about the amount voted by Parliament every year for public improvements

transf 1871 E. F. Burr *Ad Fidem* III 41 All the proprieties vote him a rest.

9. To declare by common assent; to characterize by an expression of opinion; to pronounce. Const. with simple compl. or inf.

1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xx, The old ways are much decried, and the last invention is voted to be altogether Divine 1695 J. Edwards *Perfect Script.* 375 We may safely vote him a true penitent 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61. 36 Last Night, I was voted a very Impudent Fellow. 1781 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* May, He..spoke no more during the whole debate, which I am sure he was ready to vote a bore. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 40 Shooting and sport of this kind being voted a rarity at Atworth. 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* V XV, Receiving some not very encouraging response,. they voted her ladyship cursedly satirical 1881 *Punch* 31 Dec. 309/1 The fair lady's dresses..were voted charming

b. *colloq.* To propose, suggest.

1814 Scott *Wav.* lxxi, I vote we should go to meet them 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr.* II. 122, I vote, in form of an amendment, that Purganax rub a little of that stuff Upon his face. *Ibid.* 127, I vote Swellfoot and Iona Try the magic test together.

c To agree in, decide on, sending (a person) to a place.

1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 432 So far are we from voting him to Coventry,..there are few of us who would refuse to march through Coventry with him.

10. To influence or control in voting; to cause to vote in a particular way.

1895 *Standard Dict.* s.v., He votes his employees.

Voted, *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ED[1]]

†**1.** Vowed, devoted. *Obs rare*

1586 Warner *Alb Eng* I. ii, His wife and Sister..with Vesta seeke to shunne The voted fathers deadly doome 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 244 Of a voted Hart The Antlers from a pine he puls.

2 Established or assigned by vote.

1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 33 Moie gently brooking writt'n exceptions against a voted Order, then other Courts. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 25 April 10 The right hon gentleman estimated the expenditure for the voted services £54,188,000

Voteen (vōuti·n) *Irish* [prob. f DEVOTE *sb* 1 or DEVOTEE, the equivalent Ir. *móidim* I dedicate or devote] A very religious person, a devotee

1830–2 W CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I 16 Up near the altar . you might perceive a voteen, repeating some new prayer or choice piece of devotion. 1856 P KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* (1867) 184 One of the class that is called in Scotland 'The unco guid', and 'Voteens' among ourselves. *Ibid.* 333 He had considered his neighbour a voteen and twaddler

Voteless (vōu·tles), *a.* [f. VOTE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no vote. (Common from 1880.)

1672 H MORE *Brief Reply* 87 The Lay Courtiers were enabled to vote, when so many of the Reverend Clergy were by devices made vote less 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* xi, There was a way of using voteless minors and navvies at Nominations and Elections 1884 *Fortn. Rev* Feb 212 Many artisans live voteless outside boroughs 1888 *Co-operative News* 15 Dec 1261 We only refer to their voteless condition in order [etc]

Voter (vōu·tər) Also 6 *Sc.* wottar [f. VOTE *v.*]

1. One who has a right to vote; *esp* an elector.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I. 267 The lordis devyssit and chargit Lord Patrick Lyndsay of the Byaris to be chancellor and first wottar in the consall. 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 191 As to the number of voters, that there should be fifty-one 1767 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass.* II 10 Every freeholder of forty shillings sterl a year is a voter. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, He usually drove his voters up to the poll with his own hands. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx, IV 458 In the towns in which he wished to establish an interest, he remembered, not only the voters, but their families. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lix IV 311 Voters were dragged to the poll like slaves or prisoners.

b. One who gives a vote *rare*—1.

1701 SIR D HUME *Diary Parl. Scot.* (Bann. Cl) 78 So by vote it was carried (Halcraig and I being no voters,) to send a macer to require them to attend the Council.

†2 One who is bound by an oath or vow. *Obs* —1

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc) I. 240 The Generall would passe noe other way than Balmore, as enformed of the said oath to try whether nowe or neuer they did proue true voters

Voteress, obs. var. VOTARESS. **Votesave,** obs. var. VOUCHSAFE. **Voth,** var. WOTHE *Obs.* **Vother,** southern ME. var FOTHER *sb*

Voting (vōu·tiŋ), *vbl sb* Also 6 *Sc.* votting; 7 *Sc.* woitting. [f. VOTE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of giving a vote.

1575 in *Maitl Cl Misc* (1840) I. 113 After lang rossonyng, with votting past thairin, the last kirk hes ordanit [etc] 1633 *Sc. Acts, Chas I* (1870) V 95/2 To haue voitt in parliament .and in all vther lawfull meittings quhair burghes royall..hes place of sitting and woitting. 1649 OGILBY *Æneas* xi. (1684) 364 Let him not threaten, and make Voting free. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. V. 121 The Commons's voteing of the throne of England vacant. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 165 Some, who are suspected to have no will of their own, are excluded from voting 1822 A RANKEN *Hist. France* IX. x § 2 259 The sittings and votings of the states should be together, or separately. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App III 438 The voting was generally by the bean, or ballot in later times 1885 *Manch. Exam* 20 May 4/7 The voting for the Chancellorship of Dublin University took place yesterday.

2. *attrib.*, as *voting-place*; **voting machine,** a vote-recorder, **voting-paper,** a paper on which a vote is recorded; a ballot-paper.

1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes on Virgil* Bucol. I 34 *Saeptum* was originally any inclosure, whence the *Saepta* or voting place of the tribes at Rome 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Voting-paper,* a balloting paper; a proxy. 1861 MILL *Repr Govt.* 140 It is therefore provided that an elector may deliver a voting paper containing other names 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lii. IV. 109 The voting-paper principle was abandoned. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 7/7 The adoption of the voting machine would do away with all the delay in counting and checking the ballot papers.

Voting, *ppl a.* [-ING 2.]

†1 Votive, dedicatory. *Obs* —1

1630 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 2) 293 With Scythicke piety their aged Sier Let striplings tumble from the voting bridge

2. That possesses or exercises the right of suffrage.

1830 JAS. MILL in A. Bain *Life* vii. (1882) 351 They are the class by whom chiefly the moral character of the voting classes is formed 1837 W. E FORSTER in T W. Reid *Life* (1888) I 93, I saw some dreadful cases of voting drunken people, both Whig and Tory 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* V lxxxviii III. 194 The voting population seemed determined to give its whole attention to the Ring for one day at least.

†**Vo·tist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. VOTE *sb.* or *v.* + -IST.] One who makes a vow; a votary.

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* III. Plays 1873 II 137 Tne If a poore woman, votist of reuenge, Would not performe it. 1700 G. HICKES *To Rdr.* in *Devot. Anc. Way Offices,* Those stiff, morose, and saturnine Votists, who are so sparing of bodily Adoration, in our most solemn Services. 1711 — *Two Treat. Chr Priesth* (1847) II. 107 A religious mystery, exhibiting one thing to the sense, and another to the understanding of the votist.

Votive (vōu·tiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L *vōtīv-us* performed, offered, etc., in consequence of a vow, f. *vōt-um* vow VOTE *sb.* Hence also It., Sp., Pg. *votivo,* F *votif, -ive*]

A. *adj.* †1. Of persons: Carrying out a vow; devout. *Obs. rare.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 That Sepulchre you see is but a thing built vp by Saracens to get mony with, and beguile votiue Christians

2. Dedicated, consecrated, offered, erected, etc, in consequence of, or in fulfilment of, a vow.

1621 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI xxx. § 2 126 Which votiue Altar was erected by the Troupe of Horsemen surnamed Augusta Gordiana 1626 B JONSON *Poetaster, Dial. Hor & Treb* 57 So that the old man's life described, was seen As in a votive table in his lines. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I iv § 23 400 Those Last Dying words wherein he required his friends to offer a Votive Cock for him to Æsculapius 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* (1726) 136 Sacred to Mars these votive spoils proclaim The fate of Asdrubal, and Scipio's fame. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) II. 230 A marble boat placed before the church, and said to be a votive piece, as an acknowledgement for deliverance in a storm 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 152 The jewels given as votive offerings 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 233 It is a pious custom, to honour the memory of saints by votive lights burnt before their pictures 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* II 343 In a third class, which embraces most of the votive pictures, the Virgin and Child are exhibited in glory. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll Man* xxiv 357 The altars for Apollo were besieged with votive offerings for the staying of the pestilence

b. Observed, practised, undertaken, etc., in consequence of a vow.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I] lxxxv. 246 Votiue Abstinence, some cold constitutions may endure 1805 WORNSW *Prelude* I 181 Whence inspiration for a song that winds Through ever changing scenes of votive quest Wrongs to redress 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 397 A knight tilting at a wayside tournament as he rides on his votive quest

c. Of the nature of a vow *rare*—1

a 1626 A. LAKE *Serm* (1641) 116 The King bindeth himselfe to make good his duty with a Votive Oath

3. Consisting in, expressive of, a vow, desire, or wish.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* iv 8 When I command, the people do obey, Submissive subjects to my votive will. 1629 J GAULE (*title*), Practique Theories: or, Votiue Speculations upon Christs Prediction, Incarnation, Passion, Resurrection. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 537 The sence hangeth unperfect, unless we take in the former verse too. Both together contain a Votive Prayer or Benediction 1824 WORDSW. *'O for a dirge'* 9 No tears of passionate regret Shall stain this votive lay 1835 — *To Moon* 34 The fanes Extinct that echoed to the votive strains.

†b. = VOTAL *a.* 1. *Obs.*—1

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I II § 1 80 A man, by contrition is not reconcil'd to God, without their Sacramental or Ritual penance, actual or votive.

4 *Votive mass* (see quot. 1881).

1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Mass,* Votive Mass, is an extraordinary Mass besides that of the day, rehearsed on some extraordinary occasion. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III 161 The Catholic priest will find in his Missal those votive Masses as they were allotted each one to its own day of the week, by Alcuin. 1881 BRIDGETT *Hist Holy Eucharist* I 200 Masses have also been composed for special occasions, and are called votive masses, because said according to the votum, i. e. the intention or desire of the celebrant

B. *sb.* A votive offering. *rare*—1

1646 SHIRLEY *To T Stanley,* A palsy shakes my pen while I intend A votive to thy muse.

Hence **Vo·tively** *adv.,* in a votive manner.

1847 *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II 237 Fruits placed votively on the shrine.

Votmen, southern ME. var pl. of FOOTMAN.

Vo·tograph, Voto meter, recent U.S. names for special types of voting-machines

Vo·tress[1]. Also 8–9 vot'ress [var. of VOTARESS, after forms like *enchantress, protectress.*] A female votary.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II i. 125 His mother was a Votresse of my Order. *Ibid.* II. 164 The imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy-free. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 21 What Nymph, what Nun, or what disdainefull Votresse, Shall not plucke downe and strike to thee the Sayle? 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 105 Ceres, the goddesse of husbandry, whose votresses none but chast women durst presume to be. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III 225 Thy Votress from my tender Years I am. 1739 *Corr. betw C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) I. 149, I do not wonder that you shed tears at the profession of the unhappy votress at Genoa, since I could scarcely restrain mine at the recital of her sufferings 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 28 ¶ 6 Every one .has the pleasure of hoping to be numbered among the votresses of harmony. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* iv, Surprise at the sudden appearance of these votresses, and the visionary manner in which they moved past him. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 27 A votress of the power Ortygian

Vo·tress[2]. [f. VOTER + -ESS.] A female voter.

1894 *Daily Tel* 23 Nov. 5/4 The votress insisted that she must plump for 'Annie Sinclair'. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept 267 Unable to conjecture what the results may be when women shall have become not only votresses but..alderwomen

Vou, obs. var. Sc. WOW *int.*

Voubet, obs. Sc. form of WOOBUT.

Vouch, *sb.* [*i.* next.]

†1. = VOUCHER *sb* 1 1. *Obs* —1

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 128 Tell mee, if hee will not stand amazed at your Vouches in Fines and Recoueryes

2. An assertion, allegation, or declaration; a formal statement or attestation of truth or fact. Now chiefly *colloq.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II iv. 156 My vouch against you, and my place i' th' State, Will so your accusation ouerweigh [Also *Oth.* II. i. 147, etc.] 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. p iii, An Arte lesse Agent can..with the bare vouch of the generall goodnesse of the Ground .haile on the poore Peasant 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 14 Discrediting their vouches, by empairing their credits, and calling their Honesty into question 1631 HEYLIN *St George* 5 For having in the generall vouche and confession of the Church, beene reckoned with the Saints departed

Vouch (vautʃ), *v.* Forms. 4 voch- (5 *Sc.* woche), fouche, 4 wowche, 5–6 vowch, 4–6 vouche, 5– vouch. [a. AF. and OF. *vocher, voucher* (OF. also *voch-, vouchier, vougner, voukier*), to call, summon, invoke, claim, etc., obscurely f. L *vocāre* to call. Cf. AVOUCH *v*]

1 *trans Law. To vouch to warrant* or *to* (also †*for*) *warranty,* to cite, call, or summon (a person) into court to give warranty of title. (After AF and OF *voucher a garant.*)

a 1325 *MS Rawl B 520* fol 47 3if bilke þat is i vouched to warrant be in present ant mid wille wolle warantí þe tenaunt 1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 324/2 And over that, caused theym to vouche by covyn to warrant one John Smyth, whiche also by covyn entred into warrant 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII* c 19 *Preamble,* Maigaret vouched to warranty your said Suppliant 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 34 Yf such tenaunt be impleded by a Precipe quod reddat &c. and he vouch eth hys lorde to warranty. 1594 WEST *and Pt. Symbol* § 136 The vouchee, is he, whom the tenant voucheth, or calleth to warranty for the land in demaund. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 102 When the Tenant being impleaded within a particular iurisdiction voucheth one to warranty. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I vi. 130 If the Heir at Common Law be vouched for Warranty 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 380 If the vasal's title to enjoy the feud was disputed, he might vouch, or call, the lord or donor to warrant or insure his gift. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 382 When a person is vouched to warranty, and enters of his own accord into the warranty, the law presumes that he parted with his possession with warranty. 1875 K E. DIGBY *Real Prop.* (1876) 78 *note,* The person vouched to warranty might in his turn vouch a second person, and the second vouchee a third

absol. 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng.* II. i. Fiv b, When the tenaunte in tayle hath vouched to warrauntye 1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* II. 258 If the defendant vouches to warranty, then the like process shall hold [etc]

b. *ellipt* (with omission of *to warrant*).

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 12 The wyfe of the feoffour bryngeth an accyon of Dower gaynst the yssue of the feoffe, and he vouched the heyre of the feoffour. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 370 If the tenaunt vouch a dead man, the demandant may auerre he is dead, or there is none such 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 386 b, If two men make a Feoffment., and the one die, the Feoffee cannot vouche the survivor only, but the heir of him that is dead also. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 359 If Edwards therefore be tenant of the freehold in possession,..Edwards doth first vouch Barker, and then Barker vouches Jacob Morland the common vouchee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 325 This person being tenant to the *præcipe,* vouches the tenant in tail. 1875 K E. DIGBY *Real Prop.* (1876) 78 *note,* If at the time of the claim the vouchee were dead, the possessor of the thing claimed could 'vouch the tomb' of the vendor

absol. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 If their copies were lost they may vouche and resort to the lordes court rolles 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 101 b, The partie, if he hath a Warrantie, shall not vouche, but haue his action of couenant, if [etc]. 1642 tr *Perkins Prof Bk.* I. § 49 23 If a bastard eigne is impleaded and vouch and the vouchee enters into warranty. 1672 [see VOUCHER *sb* 2 4].

c. With *over.* Of a vouchee: To cite (another person) into court in his stead. Also *absol.*

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII,* c. 18 *Preamble,* In whiche.. accione the seid tenauntes vouched to warriante Syr John Rysley Knyght and he vouched over to Warantie Thomas Fysshe. 1628 [see VOUCHER *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. vi 130 If the Heir at Common Law be vouched for Warranty, who vouches the Heirs in Gavelkind because of the Possession, they all shall vouch over 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 359 He vouches the tenant in tail, who vouches over the common vouchee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 451 If a *præcipe* is brought against a tenant in tail, and his wife, . and they both vouch over in the usual manner, it will bar the estate tail *Ibid*, A common recovery, in which he and his wife vouched over the common vouchee.

2. To take or call (a person) to witness. †In early use with *to record.* Also *transf.* (quot. 1700).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1838 God of heuen vouch I to record, Pat..Thow schalt no cause haue more þus to muse. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 267/2 And yat ye same Wauter voucheth Baronez to recorde whiche bene present in yis Parlement, and wer present in yat Counseill 1676 W. LONGUEVILLE in *Hatton Corr* (Camden) I. 125 Clarke.. quoted Basset's man, a bookseller in Fleet-streete; and ye yong bookseller vouch't Mr. Freake, a yong barrister of ye Middle Temple. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XIII 22 The Sun and Day are Witnesses for me, Let him who fights unseen relate his own, And vouch the silent Stars, and conscious Moon *Ibid* 101 I hat it is not a Fable forged by me, ..I vouch ev'n Diomede

b. To cite or appeal to (authority, example, doctrine, etc.) in support of one's views or statements or as justification for a course of action.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III xxv, But the most catholike and renoumed doctours .vouche (as I mought say) to their ayde the autoritie of the writars. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 30 Bycause I sayd that our Preachers do alleadge Scriptures onely: and yet within a whiles after I added, that they did vouche the authoritie of the Fathers also 1641 J SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 195 He voucheth the example of Elias, how God, upon his prayer, shut and opened heaven. 1660 BONDE *Sent. Reg.* 363, I vouch every mans experience to warrant this truth. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix. 215 So that you cannot vouch the Intention of the Magistrate, where his Laws say nothing. 1884 *Law Rep* 14 Q B. D 799 There is no such doctrine as that . which has been vouched in order to take away the effect of this deed. 1885 LD. ESHER in *Law Times' Rep* (N S.) LIII 445/2 A solicitor cannot vouch his privilege in such a case as this.

c Similarly with reference to the citation of authors, works, etc.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 72 In the catalogue of the auctors, you haue omytted manye auctors vouched by chawcer 16xx SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* IX x (1623) 651 For more credit to which assertion hee vouched sundry books and acts. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn* 239 We have truly vouched well nigh two hundred that consent with us 1651 H L'ESTRANGE *Smectymnuus-mastix* 17 When he is vouched to serve their turns, he is set out with a more honorable encomium, he is then stiled A learned Jew, the famous Rabbi Maymonides 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat* III. 43 For the truth of this I vouch the mathematicians. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat* Wks. (1841) 45, I am not certain whether you will admit such authorities as it is possible I may vouch 1831 *Westm Rev* Jan 73 No one now regards such writers as Ascham, Burton, Chapman as obsolete, or would hesitate to vouch them to justify a word and keep its memory from oblivion 1866 *Q Rev* July 261 As he vouches another person for his former charge, and speaks allusively only of the second, it is difficult to say how much weight he attaches to either of these

d. To cite, quote, or adduce (a passage, etc.) out of a work in support of a view or statement.

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 25 b, You recite at the last certeine of my wordes, vouched out of Augustine, which be as followeth. 1583 H HOWARD *Defensative* 00 j b, Since I find a sorte of godly verses vouched out of theyr vessels, by the learned fathers of the church 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 79 Neither will I vouch examples out of the ancient histories 1631 HEYLIN *St George* 155 His testimony vouch'd by Authors of that antiquity, assure[s] mee .that such a worke was in their times, receiv'd as his. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm* (1689) 488 It would be too long to vouch Texts for each particular 1842 S R MAITLAND *Remarks* 72 A statement, that Philpot vouched the major of his argument 'out of Vigilius, an ancient writer'.

†3. a. To put in evidence, to display *Obs.*

13 *E E Allit P* B 1358 Þis bolde Baltazar bi̇þenkkes hym ones, To vouche on [= an] avayment of his vayne glorie

†b. To announce or declare (a vow). *Obs.*

13 *E E Allit P* C 165 Vchon glewed on his god þat gayned hym beste, Summe to Vernagu þer vouched a-vowes solemne.

†c. To cast the responsibility of (something) *on* a person. *Obs*

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 945 On hir bishop their warant [to] vouche, That is law of the decre.

4. To allege, assert, affirm or declare Also const *upon* or *against* (a person) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 295 Bot I spak nevere yit That unto Cheste mihte touche, And that I durste riht wel vouche Upon hirself as for witnesse *Ibid* II 24 For sche myn herte toucheth, That for nothing that Slowthe voucheth I mai forȝete hire 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 267/2 Thenne .ye same Wauter seyth and voucheth, ye Parlement ynt King Richard held at Westm' [etc.] 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 228 b, From whence shall this mylde & charitable allegation appeare at the length to be truly vouched againyst Luther? 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* v. i. 326 What can you vouch against him, Signor Lucio? Is this the man that you did tell vs of? 1604 — *Oth* I. iii. 103 *Bra* I therefore vouch againe, That with some Mixtures, powrefull o're the blood, He wrought vp on her *Duke* To vouch this, is no proofe. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I 52 In that Power and Dominion that God gave Adam over the Creatures. In that he was vouched his immediate Deputy upon Earth. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX xxxi 5 What we have done None shall dare vouch, though it be truly known

†b. With complement *Obs.*—1

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II v 87 But like a timorous theefe, [I] most faine would steale What law does vouch mine owne

5. To assert or affirm to be true or according to fact, to guarantee the truth or accuracy of (a statement, etc.); to attest or certify. Also const. *against* (a person).

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. 49 Diuerse miracles vowched by sundry persons terrifyed the mindes of men 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 5 Nay tis most credible, we heere receiue it, A certaintie, vouch'd from our Cosin Austria. 1700 LOCKE *Hum Und.* (ed. 4) IV xvi § 8 When any particular matter of fact is vouched by the concurrent Testimony of unsuspected Witnesses, there our Assent is also unavoidable. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T.* Matt. xxviii. 15 What an improbable and unlikely lie this was, which they put into the soldiers' mouths to vouch 1780 tr *Leonardus' Marr. Stones* 117, I believe the saying of Pliny is very true, that there is no lie so impudent which is not vouched by authority 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* VI § 2. 237 They will respect nothing but facts sufficiently vouched 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* xv II 496 *note*, Boyer, in his History of the Reign of Queen Anne, p 12, says [etc.] I should be glad to have found this vouched by better authority 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It Isl.* II 99 Other legends were vouched by grave citations from a certain Book of Martyrdoms 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 153 An idle story that Milton died a Roman Catholic .is not well vouched, being hearsay three times removed

absol 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* I vi, Further vouches not my lay, Save that such lived in Britain's isle 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 66 Go and see and vouch for certain.

b. With subordinate clause: To bear witness, to testify, *that* (etc.).

1604 SHAKS *Oth* I. iii. 262 Vouch with me Heauen, I therefore beg it not To please the pallate of my Appetite. *a* 1806 BP. HORSLEY *9 Serm* (1815) 138 Some few hours after, Peter vouches that he had seen our Saviour 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXIV, The Prior of the Dominicans will vouch for me, that they are more than half heathen 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 24 That there are now occasional complaints on this score we can vouch from personal knowledge

c With complement to the object.

1684–5 SOUTH *Serm., Prov xvi 32* (1697) I. 358 If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much folly and rashness, his success shall vouch him a politician 1693 — *Serm., Eccl.* 2 *18* (1842) V. 3 His [*sc* Solomon's] judgment, whom God has hitherto vouched the wisest of men 1903 *Times* 29 Jan 13/4 The girl had vouched the man Waugh as having been present

6. To support or uphold by satisfactory evidence; to back with proofs of a practical or substantial character.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 3/1 That all they that teache, may vouch in deede, and of a trueth, that Iesus Christ speaketh by their mouth *Ibid* 458/1 To vouch our Godlinesse, that is to say, to shewe in deede & without dissembling that wee labour to serue God 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient* 1 3 Let us take some account of what the 2 first opinions alledge one against another now, if they be found unable to withstand the shock of one anothers opposition, we may reasonably cast our eies upon the third, to see what force it brings to vouch its interest 1667 MILTON *P L* v 66 Mee damp horror chil'd At such bold words voucht with a deed so bold 1697 C LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed 2) 281 If G. Whitehead cannot, by some better Miracles than these, vouch that Curse and Prophecy *a* 1704 T BROWN *Sat French King* Wks 1730 I 59 A change so monstrous I cou'd ne'er have thought, Tho' Partridge all his stars to vouch it brought 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 29 Say, Madam, how can I possibly relieve you..and my zeal in serving you will best vouch the sincerity of my words. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. ii 49 He afterwards honourably vouched his words by his deeds 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* x. 394 The extreme antiquity of the building is vouched by the immense thickness of the walls 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *North Uist* vii. 239 The general character of this site is fully vouched by traces of five or six old dwellings

b. To attest or substantiate by written evidence.

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II iii 1 126 When I arrived at Scutari, they took my slave from me, as I had not the original writing by me to vouch the property of him 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 462 Either party may appeal to the superior court except on bonds or notes vouched by two witnesses. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LXXX 197/1 All expenses so claimed must be strictly vouched.

7. To support by recommendation, to become sponsor for (a person or thing). *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* Ep. Ded., Knowing you are such a Mæcenas of learning, that you will as soone vouch with Augustus a few verses, giuen by a poor Greeke, as of the Arabian Courser. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 1, I want no Patrons for to vouch my Books. 1775 C JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 212 It was impossible to object to such a scheme, especially as the magistrate vouched the fellow's sagacity 1906 A NOYES *Drake* I. 82 Leicester vouched him, 'This man's tale is true!'

b To affirm or guarantee (the truth of a statement).

1607 SHAKS *Cor* V vi. 5 Bid them repayre to th' Market place, where I Will vouch the truth of it 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 112 One of our English Merchants there (of good repute, though I shall not vouch the truth of his story) told us [etc.]. 1741 C. MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. (ed 3) 149 The three Tribunes terrifying the City with forged stories produced their creatures in the Rostra to vouch the truth of them to the people 1771 MRS GRIFFITH *Hist Lady Barton* III 131 She had framed a novel against me, .so guarded at all points, that each part of it seemed to vouch the truth of the rest. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 179 Willet should be summoned to vouch the truth of his own despatches

c. To give or pledge (one's word of honour) *for* something.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 4/7 M. Cavaignac has insulted France by vouching his personal honour for a gross, clumsy, . forgery.

8. *intr.* With *for*. a. To speak or bear witness in behalf of (a person), to be surety or sponsor for.

1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* Pref c, As to the Englishing of this Work, since the Translator has no body to Vouch for him, he must e'en leave it to take its chance. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 215 The Salvo of Sir John Friendly's appearing at last, and vouching for Lord Foplington, won't mend the matter. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v, A Person is said to Vouch for another, when he undertakes to maintain or warrant him in a thing, or passes his Word in his behalf. 1781 COWPER *Lett* 19 Feb, Mr Hill knows me well enough to be able to vouch for me that I am not over much addicted to compliments and fine speeches. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* xviii, I dispute not the lad's qualities, for which your reverence vouches

b. Of things: To supply evidence or assurance of (some fact).

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks 1757 IV. 222 What year, nay, what day, has passed unimpowered to vouch for his clement, and absolute reign? 1757 W WILKIE *Epigon.* Pref. p. xxxv, The stories would have appeared altogether ridiculous, .till antiquity had procured them credit, or a tradition been formed afterwards to vouch for them to the world. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* v viii, The very incident vouches for its sweet seclusion 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) I v. 324 The plan which he formed, though not successful, seems to vouch for his generalship. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 276 The certainty of the law is vouched for. by the results of experiment.

c. To give personal assurance of the truth or accuracy of (a statement or fact). Also with *accuracy, truth*, etc., as object.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, A very clear account, truly! and I dare swear the Lady will vouch for the truth of every word of it. 1798 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII p clx, I do not vouch for what I have said of the Bellerophon and Majestic. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 510, I cannot vouch for the accuracy of every minute particular, but am certain that the general statement will be found to be correct 1841 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 24 When he relates anything for the truth of which he can not vouch. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 176, I can vouch for the great frequency of these sources. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II iv 54, I love the country better than ever, I can vouch for that

†9 *trans.* To assert a claim to (something). *Obs. rare.*

1488 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 108/1 Becauss þe said thomas clamit þe said landes to pertene to alane kynnard.., and that he walde woche thaim wiþ the perell. The lordis þarefore ordanis þe said maister William to woche samekle of þe said landis as he plessis 1491 *Ibid* 216/2 The said Johne allegut þat all þe saidis landis wer his fee & heretage, & wochit þe samyn wiþ þe perell of law in presens of þe lordis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par. 1 Cor* 39 Howebeit this labor of myne, I vouche not as myne, but gyue al to goddes goodnes, by whose helpe all was wrought.

†10 To guarantee the title to, or legal possession of (something) *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. 1 127 Will his Vouchers vouch him no more of his Purchases? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) I 64 If one ignorantly buyeth stolen Cattel, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, he cannot be damnified thereby.

11. †a. To deign or think fit *to* do something, = VOUCHSAFE *v* 6. Also with simple object. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51, I was drawne, to affoord you such companie as a poore swaine may yeeld without offence, which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be glad of such accepted service 1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold Leg* F 3 b, Marry, if you want lodging, if you vouch to shrowd your selues in a shepheards cotage, my house (for this night) shalbe your harbour. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* vii, Then must we all make suit .To Friar Bacon, that he vouch this task, And undertake to countervail in skill The German

b To condescend to grant or give; to allow or permit, = VOUCHSAFE *v.* 2 a.

1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Gl* II iii 855 If that I meant not, Rasni, to forgiue, I would not vouch her presence in my Courts 16xx *Two Noble K.* v iv. 123 Our master Mars Hath vouch'd his Oracle, and to Arcite gave The grace of the Contention 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 200 Power And means vouched her to some, and now To him who words the wonders he hath seen.

†12. *intr.* To deign to accept *of* something; = VOUCHSAFE *v.* 6 d. *Obs. rare.*

1589 GRLENI *Tullies Love* Ded., Then if my worke, treating of Cicero, seeme not fit for Cicero..yet I craue your Honour will vouch of it, only for it is written of Cicero. 1590 — *Never too Late* (1600) 6 This Palmer returning me many thanks, vouch't of my proffer, and was willing to take my house for his Inne. 16xx ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 6 But you kind friends, that loue your countries wealth, Vouch of my labours.

Hence **Vouched** *ppl a*, **Vou'ching** *vbl. sb.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv* s.v. *Vouch*, Such vouching or constant affirmance 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* II. i. 60 *Con* But the rarity of it is, which is indeed almost beyond credit. *Seb* As many vouch't rarities are. 16xx COTGR, *Vouchement*, a vouching in law 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinn* XI 127 By the vouching of Theophylact I conceive they have gotten nothing 1757 MRS GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry and Frances* (1767) IV 76 A Gentleman had bought a Horse, some Time ago, which happened not to answer his Vouchings 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVI, Aymer de Geraldin .who, by the less vouched, but plausible tradition of the country, is said to have been descended from the Marmor of Clochnaben. 1832 *Rolls of Parlt.* Index 955/2 Collusive Sale of Land, and vouching by Warranty 1894 A BIRRELL *Ess* 1 4 This side of the account needs no vouching; but there is another side

†**Vou'chable,** *a. Obs.*—1 [f prec + -ABLE.] Able to be cited or quoted in support of a statement, etc.

a 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 544 For this opinion elder Authors are vouchable.

Vouched-safe, *ppl a* [f. VOUCHSAFE *v*.] Vouchsafed, granted.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX 347 His is the vice royed, vouched-safe, sway of God

Vouchee (vautʃī). [f VOUCH *v.* + -EE 1]

1. *Law.* The person vouched or summoned into court to give warranty of a title. *Common vouchee.* (see quot 1766)

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 293/2 The said Recoveries and Judgments, and the Vouchees in the same and theire heires. 1532 *Dial on Laws Eng* II i. F 1 b, And that vouche shal appere, and the demaundantes shall declare agaynst hym. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol* § 52 A fine betweene the vouchee and the demaundant is good, for that the vouchee is as it were tenant in law 1607 COWELL *Interpreter* s.v., The party that voucheth in this case, is called the Tenent, the partie vouched is tearmed the Vouchee. 1628 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 372 In an assise of nouell disseisin and nusance, voucher lyeth not, vnlesse the vouchee be present in Court, and will by and by enter into warrantie 1683 in Somers *Tracts* I. 503 By any Recovery or Recoveries had against him as Tenant or as Vouchee in any common Recovery. 1752 MCDOUALL *Inst. Law Scot.* II 244 The writ is brought against the tenant in tail himself, who vouches the common vouchee 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 353 Upon this, Jacob Morland, the vouchee, appears, is impleaded, and defends the title. *Ibid.* 359 The crier of the court (who, from being frequently thus vouched, is called the common vouchee). 1802–22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) V. 492 A man of straw, under some such name as that of the common witness, or common vouchee. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 451 Because the wife was named, and appeared and vouched as joint tenant; and the vouchee entered into the warranty, admitting that he ought to warrant to them. 1875 [see VOUCH *v.* 1]

2. A person cited or appealed to as an authority for some fact or statement, or in evidence of some assertion. Occas. *common vouchee*, after prec.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 29 His Vouchee, Autor, or

Advocate (cal him which you please) 1673 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist.* 439 Making also the immortal Grotius his Vouchee for this opinion 1809 MAR EDGLWORTH *Manœuvring* XIV, He had wisely determined to obtain accurate and positive evidence from Captain Lightbody, who seemed in this case to be the common vouchee. 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLIII 271 Some respectable names are occasionally attached as vouchees 1890 *Pall Mall G* 23 June 3/1 Poor Nausicaa! She is the common vouchee of every writer on every game of ball.

†**b.** A fact or circumstance cited in evidence or justification. *Obs. rare*

1657 W MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινη Pref 8 Importunity of friends (the common vouchee to warrant publications) 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci* Addi p xi, Conceiving Reason and Philosophy sufficient vouchees of Licentious practices

†**3.** An avouchment or assertion. *Obs. rare*

1625 BP MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 119 It insisteth but upon some points only, and that not by or with a generall vouchee neither, but thus only, I see no cause *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon* (1642) 256 Of what credit or authority this his vouchee is, I cannot tell.

Voucher (vau·tʃəɹ), *sb.*[1] [a. AF *voucher* VOUCH *v* : see -ER 4.]

1. *Law.* The summoning of a person into court to warrant the title to a property. *Voucher over* (cf. VOUCH *v.* 1 c).

1532 *Dial on Laws Eng* II iv. G v b, If suche a recouerye be had of rente with a voucher ouer, then it shalbe taken to be of lyke effecte as recouryes of landes be in suche maner as we haue treated of before. 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 12 And he vouched the heyre of the feoffour, and during the voucher and not termyned, the wyfe of the feoffe bryngeth an accyon of Dower agaynst the heyre of the feoffe 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c 5 §5 Any Estate . by reason whereof any Person..shall use any Voucher in any Writ of Formedon 1621 SANDERSON *Serm* I. 184 When thou . hast nayled all these with all the appurtenances, by fines, and vouchers, and entayls, as firm as law can make them, to thy child, 1625 [see VOUCHEE 1]. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 358 This is called the voucher .or calling of Jacob Morland to warranty. 1768 *Ibid* III. 299 Voucher also is the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 425 To the intent that a common recovery should be had and suffered against them, with voucher of the lesso [1865 F. M NICHOLS *Britton* II 4 In this writ neither view nor voucher lies. *Ibid.* 98 In such case the tenant shall fail in his voucher]

b. *Double voucher.* (see quot. 1628).

1594 WLST *2nd Pt Symbol* § 136 In a recouerie with double voucher, the fine must be sued first to make him tenant at the time of the writ of Entie brought. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v i 114 His recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouchers 1628 COKE *On Litt* 102 You shall finde in bookes a recouery with a single Voucher, and with a double Voucher, and that is when the Vouchee voucheth over. 1752 M'DOUALL *Inst Law Scot* II 244 The above is the procedure in a Common Recovery with a double voucher, and is the most common and safe way. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. 359 It is now usual always to have a recovery with double voucher at the least. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V 325 In a recovery with double voucher.

2. *transf.* A piece of evidence; a fact, circumstance, or thing serving to confirm or prove something; a guarantee

1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II ii 39 Heere's a Voucher, Stronger than euer Law could make. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* II (1722) 191 Plutarch and Pliny attest it,..the last bringing Augustus's own Words for his Voucher 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 37 It has no Voucher but the Epistles of Phalaris, the very Book that's under debate 1719 R WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 436 The vouchers and proofs are such as will, I hope, be found sufficient. 1744 T. BIRCH *Life Boyle* 112 The philosophy of Des Cartes, had not the necessary vouchers of repeated experiments, purposely tried, to make it good. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXIX 217 The collection of records..supplies good vouchers of the truth of all he advances. 1807 G CHALMERS *Caledonia* I II vi. 302 *note*, The Register of St. Andrews is the most ancient voucher for the death of Alpin. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. XXIV. 237 The destruction of the vouchers of the cruise .the log-books, the meteorological registers, the surveys, and the journals. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 3 June 5/2 The strength of the bias which these letters reveal [is] a sufficient voucher for their genuineness.

b. A written document or note, or other material evidence, serving to attest the correctness of accounts or monetary transactions, to prove the delivery of goods or valuables, etc.

1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 28 At last it ended in appointing a committee to repair to the East India house and search their books, if they can find vouchers for the said accounts. 1731 in W Hale *Prec. Causes of Office* (1841) 68 The vouchers and an estimate of the necessary expenses to be laid before the vestry 1760 *Cautions & Advices to Officers of Army* 35 Keep all the Serjeant's Pay-Notes, and all Receipts, to be produced as your Vouchers when you settle Accompts with your Captain 1780 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks 1859 I. 245 The arms you have to spare may be delivered to General Gates's order, taking and furnishing us with proper vouchers. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, I xi 309 At his death, his family discovered that he had kept no vouchers or any accounts whatever 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 183 When they have regularly to produce accounts, with vouchers, of all receipts and expenditure. 1866 CRUMP *Banking, &c* IV. 96 Disputing the payment of a particular cheque, and alleging that all his paid vouchers had been destroyed.

c. A written warrant or attestation.

1796 *Trans Soc. Arts* XIV. 274, I send along with this a voucher signed by the Mayor .who saw me make Net on this machine 1862 R H. GRONOW *Remin* I. 49 No one could obtain a box or a ticket for the pit without a voucher from one of the lady patronesses. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 The report appears to have been sent direct from the Mudir to Cairo, without a voucher from Major Kitchener, who is at Dongola

3. *attrib.*, as *voucher-card, form, number, system.*

1881 Miss BRADDON *Asph* XVII, Where the voucher system is so thoroughly carried out 1891 *Pall Mall G* 21 Sept 7/2 As I get into the train the guard rushes up and hands me a voucher-card. 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI 46 The voucher form is printed on white paper for the office, and on tinted green paper for the agents *Ibid*, The 'Key' to this voucher number

Hence †**Vou cher** *v trans.*, = VOUCH *v.* 5 b.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj*, *Stat Rob III*, 59 The tenant sall woucher, that is, affirme, that he halds that land be the tenour of the chartour quhilk is tynt.

Voucher (vau·tʃəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. VOUCH *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf VOUCHOR.]

1. One who vouches for the truth or correctness of a fact or statement or corroborates another person in this respect; an author or literary work serving this purpose.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 290 Without painting of phrases or collecting of great Authours for my Vouchers 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot* I VI (1692) 22 They would make him a Voucher of all their Falshood. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 252 Whether the Beams were of Cedar, it is not so fortunate as to have a Voucher of its own Nation 1715 M DAVIS *Athen. Brit* I. 96 For the authenticalness of his Chymical MS. he produces no other Voucher than one Reinesius 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. V 53 The Use he makes of Sayings of the Fathers, whom he quotes as his Vouchers 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* XIV, Tomkins .was in the habit of being voucher for his master. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. III 47 Heraclides and Sosicrates, the two vouchers of this story. 1853 J H. NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* (1873) II I. II 81 But here I am only concerned with its wealth, for which grave writers are the vouchers

b. One who vouches for the respectability or good faith of another, or who undertakes to guarantee some procedure

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 105 Determing suspicious persons till they brought good vouchers and cleared themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 253 P 3 All the great Writers of that Age .stand up together as Vouchers for one another's Reputation. 1732 SWIFT *Let. to Barber* 14 Dec, Mr Pilkington says you will be his voucher that he still continues his modest behaviour 1791 MRS INCHBALD *Nerv door Neighb* III. II. 66 Mr. Manly, notwithstanding you are these people's voucher, this appears but a scheme 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 94 The only way that I know of is to make these old writers, as much as can be, vouchers for their own pretensions 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl* 9 Mar , The Solicitor was voucher that they would keep the terms quite general. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXIV 362 Voucher of him last riseth a prey untimely devoted E'en to the tomb.

c. *transf.* Of things, in preceding senses.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IV. 820 The Seas, and Earth, our Virtue shall proclaim, And stand eternal Vouchers for our Fame 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 553 Religion! the sole voucher man is man; Supporter sole of man above himself 1835 J H NEWMAN *Par. Serm* (1847) I. XIII. 195 Nothing but past acts are the vouchers for future 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 Speak the truth, and all things alive or brute are vouchers .to bear you witness 1856 — *Eng. Traits, Aristocr* Ibid 84 The grand old halls scattered up and down in England, are dumb vouchers to the broad hospitality of their ancient lords

†**2** A supporter or upholder of some practice or theory *Obs.*

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. III. 56 This Practice must needs declare it self a notorious moral Wickedness, and so bids fairer still for its great Vouchers claim unto that Title of the Man of Sin 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* I. 31 A stout Voucher of the 4 Humours, tells how he read .that the Gout arose from Vapours.

†**3.** *Cant.* One who utters counterfeit coin *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 69 Gilts, .Runners, Padders, Booth-heavers, Vouchers and the like *Ibid.* 191 The first was a Coyner that stampt in a Mould, The second a Voucher to put off his Gold. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew, Vouchers*, that put off False Money for Sham-coyners

†**4.** *Law.* **a.** = VOUCHEE 1. **b.** = VOUCHOR. *Obs*

1596 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1635) 52 Which I. H is one of the Cryers of the Common Pleas, and is called the Common Voucher. 1637 COWELL *Interpreter* s.v, The partie that voucheth in this case, is called the Tenent, the partie vouched is termed the Voucher. 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpreters.v* , He that voucheth is called Voucher, (*vocans*) and he that is [vouched is] called Vouchee, (*Warrantus*).

Vou·cheress. *rare*[−1]. [ad. AF. *vouchieresce* . see prec and -ESS[1].] A female voucher.

1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* II 272 The warrant is bound to defend the voucheress against the plaintiff.

Vouching *vbl. sb.* : see VOUCH *v.*

†**Vouchment.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *vouchement* (15th c.), or f. VOUCH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of vouching; a solemn assertion or affirmation.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 77 The Peers .lay not their Hand upon the Book, but upon their Breast; which is a Sign that their vouchment by their Honour in that Tryal is not an Oath.

Vouchor. *rare.* [AF., f. *voucher* VOUCH *v.* Cf. VOUCHER *sb.*[2] 4 b.] One who calls another into court to warrant a title.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 102 b, Hee that voucheth is called the Vouchor. , and he that is vouched is called Vouchee. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 299 If the vouchee appears, he is made defendant instead of the vouchor 1865 F. M. NICHOLS *Britton* I. 59 If the warrant makes good his case, then let both the vouchor and his warrant be acquitted. *Ibid* 116, etc

Vouchsafe (vautʃsē·f), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 vowche-, 5 vowch-, 4–6 vouche- (4–5 voche-, 5 wouche-, vousshe-), 4– vouch-, 6 voutchsafe, etc., also 4 votesave, 6 voutsalfe, vousalf, vowt-, voult-, 6–8 voutsafe, 7 voutchafe *β.* 4–5 fowche-, fouche-, 5 ffouch-, foche-, fuch(e)-safe, etc , also 5 fuchesef. *γ.* 4–5 woche- (5 woches-; whoche-), 5 woch-, 4–6 wouche- (5 woushe-), 6 wouchsafe, etc , also 5 wot-save, 7 wow-, wouchaife, wouchaiffe. *δ.* 4 weche-, 5 wych(e-, wiche-, 6 wich-safe, etc.; also 5 wet-saffe, wytsaff, *Sc.* witsaufe, 6 -save, -saffe, -safe, wytsaue, -save, -saufe; 5 *Sc.* wichauf, wiche-, wichsauf, -saif, 5–6 witschaif, 6 withsaif, -save, -schaif, wythsaue, -save; 5 witeselfe, 6 -safe, 6 wytesave (5 wyȝt-). (For usual variants of the second element see SAFE *a* , and for special illustration of forms see sense 6 b.) [f VOUCH *v* (in the sense of 'warrant') + SAFE *a*. In early use still treated as two words, with normal inflection of the verb, and occasional inversion (*safe vouch*), or insertion of words between the verb and adj.]

I †**1.** *trans* To confer or bestow (some thing, favour, or benefit) *on* a person. **a.** With separable vb. and adj. (Freq. in 14th cent. romances.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6345 He vouchede hyt [sc. his property] saufe on vs, he seyd, þat we ȝaue hyt whan he deyde *a* 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lii, And ȝe be a man that wille wedde a wife, I vouche hur safe, be my life, On ȝo that fayre may *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P.) 453, I vowch hym wylle save on the, To do what thy wylle bee 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S.) 103 Quhy suld man tak it fra thame sen God vouchis it sauf on thame. 1457 HARDING *Chron* I in *Eng Hist Rev* Oct (1912) 742 Seth that prynce is gone I vouche it sauf, wyth all henyvolence, On yow, gode lords, hys sonne and hayre that bene 1508 *Gest Robyn Hode* CCCLXXXI in Child *Ballads* III 75/1 But yf I had an hondred pounde, I wolde vouch it safe on the.

†**b.** With vb. and adj. in juxtaposition or combination. *Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* 336 Ich fouchesaf on him my blod, To him heo nis not to good, Though heo wore ten so briht. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 254 Is per now neyber worde ne there Ye vowchensauff vpon myn hevyneese? *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 222 Lorde, y have servyd yow many a day, Vowchesafe ye hur on mee. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 175 For yt ys nouhte ywys convenyent, Alle forto holde that vnto yow ys houhte, And as wrecches on other vouchesauf nouhte *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) I. 624 But syth þou wytyst saff a dyner on me, with pes and grace I entyr þi hows 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 10 Na reward desire I of your grace Bot to witchaif on me sa great credence [etc.]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I Pref ¶¶2, You may see what gracious priuileges and high prerogatiues were by diuers kings vouch-safed vpon them. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 210 What woman will you find On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye Of fond desire?

2. To give, grant, or bestow in a gracious or condescending manner. **a.** Without const.

13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1391 Las yow bere my cheuisaunce, I cheued no more, I wowche hit saf fynly, þas feler hit were. *a* 1400 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxii, Sadyll, brydyll, and odur geyre, Fowre so gud thoffe hit were I woch hit save, bi Sen Jon! 1424 in R R Sharpe *Lond. & Kingd* (1895) III 369 Of þat þat your lordly clemence so benignly vouchep sauf . it excedeth inestimablich our power to yeve you thankynges. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* Ded., And so vouchsafing but the passing of a Winters weeke with desolate Cornelia, I [etc.] 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* II iii. 45, I haue assayl'd her with Musickes, but she vouchsafes no notice. 1642 CHAS I in *3rd Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* 420/2 There is hardly anything..that we shall not finde in our harts willingnesse and readinesse to voutsafe it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 881 Those indulgent Laws Will not now be voutsaf't, other Decrees Against thee are gon forth without recall. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 487 Nature indeed vouchsafes, for our delight, The sweet vicissitudes of day and night. 1838 TALFOURD *Athenian Captive* II 1, Wilt thou not join thy fellows at the feast, And taste a cup of wine the king vouchsafes For merriment to day? 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. IX. III. 138 *Forms of glory come and go* · gifts of subtlest discernment are vouchsafed. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 2 They ought not to lessen the glad song of praise for blessings formerly vouchsafed of love, of joy, and of happiness.

b. With indirect object. †Also (quot. 1595), to make a grant *of* something

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXXII (1592) 515 Men voutchsafed them not so much as a Tombe to be buried in. 1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett* III 19 Not Tubulcain, but Tubal, whom Genesis voutsafeth honourable mention. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 484 But say, who else vouchsafed thee of grace? They all (quoth he) me graced goodly well 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II IV. 158 On my knees I begge That you'l vouchsafe me Rayment, Bed, and Food 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* To Rdr. 44 b, As for obscure Etymologies,. I have vouchsafed them no place in this worke 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxii. 1 They are vouchsafed that dignity. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II xxi. 136 Should I once more remind you of the promise you vouchsafed me yesterday? 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 466 Them Tydeus vengquish'd easily, such aid Pallas vouchsafed him. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I 315 Men who are not always vouchsafed the use of a church steps or stones of the street for their bed. 1867 'OUIDA' *C. Castlemaine's Gage* (1879) 13 That is all you vouchsafe me.

c. Const. *to* (or *unto*).

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc) III. 40 His Lordship may be pleased..to voutchafe a meetinge .to Sir Walter Dungan. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 490 Thy Father.. vouchsaf'd his voice To Balaam Reprobate, a Prophet yet Inspir'd 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I. 20 Whether they will vouchsafe any new memorial to their benefactor,

time must discover 1781 COWPER *Table t* 699 Nature But seldom Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XXVII, I will be true to my word, while the exercise of my reason is vouchsafed to me 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. iii 47 We have marked every dash of color which the great Painter in his benevolence vouchsafed to us. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud Shaks* 4 It is as yet but a partial revelation that has been vouchsafed to them

d. To deign or condescend to give (a word, answer, etc) in reply or by way of friendly notice

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lxiv § 2 Vouchsafe me here unto some short answer, such as..may instruct me in the cause thereof 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* III i 152 Vouchsafe a word, young sister, but one word 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 22 Yet to a tyrant we hear him not voutsafe an humble word 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* II § 12 Lysicles smiled at Crito, without vouchsafing any answer 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* II 163 So saying, he flung out of their presence without vouchsafing any further conversation 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I v, Twice the Duke paced the chamber without vouchsafing a word to either 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* IV. 40 All the reply that Titania vouchsafed was to wear a pleased smile of defiance.

ellipt 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* I. v, *Bob* You were wish'd for, and drunk to, I assure you. *Mat* Vouchsafe mee, by whom, good Captaine

†**3. a.** To condescend to engage in (some pursuit). *Obs*

c 1581 LODGE *Repl Gosson's Sch Abuse* (Shaks Soc 1853) 10 Ask Josephus, and he wil tel you that Esay, Job and Salomon, voutsafed poetical practises, for theyre verse was Hexameter, and Pentameter 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 823 Nor other strife with them do I voutsafe

†**b.** To receive (a thing) graciously or condescendingly; to deign to accept *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 156 Considering it [a letter] came from so honourable a personage as Lentulus, shee vouchsafed it 1599 †GREENE *George a Greene* D 3, *Geo* Why then, to honour G a Greene the more, Vouchsafe a peice of beefe at my poore house. 1599 *Broughton's Let* III 11 Whose singular affabilitie and clemencie [is] such, that shee will vouchsafe the speech of the meanest 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* II i 313 Vouchsafe good morrow from a feeble tongue 1607 — *Timon* I i. 152 Vouchsafe my Labour, And long liue your Lordship

†**c.** To be prepared to bear or sustain. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, II. iii 43 If your backe Cannot vouchsafe this burthen, 'tis too weake Euer to get a Boy

†**4.** To acknowledge (a person) in some favourable relationship or manner. *Obs.*

1582 in *T Watson's Poems* (Arb) 34 Let Britan beare your spring..That it hence foorth may of your fauour boast, And him, whome first you heere voutsafe for hoast 1584 LODGE *Hist Forbonius & Prisceria* K 4 b, He which whilome hated Forbonius, now vouchsafeth him his son in lawe 1625 T ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 73 It is no ordinary favour that God will vouchsafe thee his Servant, yet hath hee made us his Sonnes 1634 FORD *Perk Warbeck* I ii, If my princely mistresse Vouchsaf'd me not her servant, twere as good I were reduc'd to clownery.

II †**5.** To grant, permit, or allow, as an act of grace or condescension Usually const. with clause introduced by *that*. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 260 Homage vp to 3eld, lordschip to forsake, .As 3e haf mad present, þe Kyng vouches it saue. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1449 He prayeth, lord, vowchesauf þat his sone hire wedde *Ibid* 4152 þat þe quen be ofsent sauf wol i fouche *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T* 315 Now voucheth sauf, that I may you devise How that I may be holpe *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2002 My mouthe to no vilayn was never couthe For sauff of cherlis I ne vouche That they shulle never neigh it nere. 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* III v (1554) 74 Rehearce I wil, so that ye sauf it vouch, A mortal wronge which the and me doth touch 1539 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* Proheme a ij b, Truely yf they wyll call hym a physition,..I wytsaufe they so name me 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 72 Wat I gyltie or 3it committit crime, I wald witschaif 3e held me out this time 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III i 50 Doe ye vouchsafe that thys victorious title Be not expired in Cornelias blood 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* III i 130 If Brutus will vouchsafe, that Anthony May safely come to him 1639 SIR W MURE *Psalm* XVII 2 Wouchaife furth from before thy face, My sentence may proceid.

b. To permit or allow (a person) *to* do something. †Also *ellipt.*, to allow to speak.

14.. LYDG *Lyfe our Ladye* (1484) a viij b, And lord also on me saue thou vouche That holy mayde to handyl and touche 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* V. i. 282 Most mighty Duke, vouchsafe me speak a word 1599 — *Much Ado* III ii 3 *Clau* Ile bring you thither my Lord, if you'l vouchsafe me 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* v. Plays 1873 II 244, 2. Truely we are not of his counsaile of warre *Sau.* Nay but vouchsafe me. 3 Vouchsafe him, vouchsafe him, else there is no play in't. 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y, St Luke* XX, Be it vouchsaf'd thee still to see Thy true, fond nurslings closer cling

6. *To show a gracious readiness or willingness*, to grant readily, to condescend or deign, *to* do something. †**a.** In earlier types of usage (with verb and adj. still distinct).

(*a*) *a* 1350 *St Stephen* 207 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 30 Gamaliell wouched safe To lay þat body in his awyn graue *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 339 For as Crist vouchiþ saaf to clepe þis Chirche his spouse, so he clepiþ curside men fendis *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon Rit* (1847) II 23 The maker of mankynde takynge a bodi . fouchide saaf to be born. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III vi 69, I blesse þe, heuenly fader,..for þou vouchist saaf to haue mynde on me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 376/1 Thou haste vouched sauf to comforte me poure caytyf 1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* (1548) 21 Who .hath vouchedsafe to cast a fauourable iye on me 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Ded. 3 The Emperours Maiestie. vouchedsaulfe to receiue the presentacion therof. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 81 In vouching safe to let Our sayings to our friendly eares thus freely come and go.

(*b*) *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 73 3it he fouchide nevere saaf to fede hem þus wiþ a kide *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon Rit.* (1847) II 29 Fouche þou saaf to lizte our hertis and bodies 14 LYDG *Lyfe our Ladye* lviii (1484) i ij, Glad mayst thou be that sauf [he] list to vouche To have plesaunce thy brestis for to towche 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov* Pref, He wouched not saufe to loke on them 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* I. (1593) 6 As Satyres Whom into heaven since that as yet we vouch not safe to take.

b. In ordinary later forms.

a[1] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 55 Lord, vouchesaaf to kepe us þis day wiþouten synne 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 373, I þonke God þat he wole vouchesauf þis day to axe me þat he haþ i-yeve me 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III 650/2 He besought the Kyng of grace, And that he wold vouchesauf to praye the Lord the Roos, that he wold chese two Lordes of hys kyn. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd (Roxb) 7, I you beseche frend i yht enterly That ye vouchesaf for me to pleye *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v 24 Blanchardyn prayed hym that he voussheſauff to helpe hym that he were doubed knyght wyth his armes *c* 1539 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser 1 II 126 The most bountiful gifts wich your Grace hath vouchsavid to bestowe upon us. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 83 b, Diogenes would not vouchesalve so muche as ones to aryse up from his taille 1579 W WILKINSON *Confut Fam Love, Brief Desc.* (1579) b, For the testimony of the truth hereof vouchsafe good reader to read the booke 1624 *Trag. Nero* II. iii. in Bullen *O Plays* I. 37 O Piso, that vouchsafest To grace our headlesse partie with thy name 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI 17 The only Thing Which Heav'n's peculiar Hand vouchaf'd to frame. 1661 *Papers on Alter Prayer-Bk* 88 We had a conceit that you would have vouchsaved to treate with us personally in presence. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 2 The many Deliverances and Preservations, which the Lord hath vouchsafed to work for me. 1765 GOLDSM. *New Simile* 31 Lastly, vouchsafe t' observe his hand Filled with a snake encircled wand 1807 WORDSW *White Doe* III 75 A Maid o er whom the blessed Dove Vouchsafed in gentleness to brood 1862 CHR. WORDSW *Misc* (1879) I. 280 The Pope vouchsafed to give bulls of institution to the ecclesiastics named by the crown to fill the vacant sees 1880 MRS FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 177 She did not even vouchsafe to answer him

a[2] 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E T S) 85 Onles your Hyghnes wyll voutsafe to take our cause in hand 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist.* 116 That most louelygeast, who was wonte to visit our bretheine, hath voutsafed this day to come to me also 1577 FULKE *Answ True Christian* Pref, If any one of these shall voutsafe to reade this answere. *c* 1597 SIR J HARINGTON *On Play in Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I 206 Her Highnes can vowtsafe to play somtyme with her servantes. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* Wks 1851 III 303 We count it ample honour when God voutsafes to make man the instrument and subordinate worker of his gracious will 1667 — *P L.* VII 80 Since thou hast voutsaf't Gently for our instruction to impart Things above Earthly thought 1704 N N tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass.* III. 176 They besought her Imperial Majesty, that she would voutsafe to acquaint 'em [etc]

β *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 359 3if þat God wolde fouchesafe to 3yve þes preestis of his grace, þat þei wolden mekeli leeve þis 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C XIX. 18 Ich þonke 3ow a þowsend sythes þat 3e fowchesaue to seye me what hit hihte. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2195 3yff God wold fouchesave to consent þerto 1432-43 in *Cal Proc Chanc Q Eliz* (1827) I Introd 24 That ye wold fuchesef of your benygne grace to graunte a writ of sub pena. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* IV 9 (Harl MS) Thei prayd him that he wold fuchsafe to helpe hem ayenst theyre enemeys.

γ *c* 1420-30 in *Hampole's Wks* (1895) I 171 þis syght is bot be tymes, wen god will woches-sawf forto gif it vnto a wyrkande saule 1448 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 18 My mastres pray yow that and ye wold wochesaff to speke to my master Edmund 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W de W 1495) II 223 b/2, I prayed hym that he wolde woushesauf to haue me in mynde 1518 H. WATSON *Hist Oliver of Castile* (Roxb) C 4, Wherfore I praye the that thou wouchesauf for to kepe the honour of my fader and me 1530 PALSGR 769/1 If he wyll nat wouchesaufe to do it, you lese your payne *c* 1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* XXXIV 2 Melpomene, Wouchsaiv to help a wrechit woman weep 1639 SIR W. MURE *Psalms* CVI 4 Wowchaife, O Lord, to visite me With thy salvation.

δ[1] *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XV 2332 To pray þis paip Bonyface That he wald witschaif of his grace Off þat intuitis to set remeid. 1455 *Paston Lett* I. 355 Besechyng you that ye woll weche safe to be her goode mastre 1462 *Ibid* II. 119, I beseche yow that ye wole wychesave to send me sume mony *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 356 Beseiching hym he he wold wichsaif to wende To camelot the Cetee 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 8 The caus na way we knaw Quhill yᵗ your grace will witchaif for to schaw. 1585 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 408/1 That our said souerane lord wald wischeaf To appoint [etc.]

δ[2], 1444 *Aberdeen Reg* (1844) I 10 We counsaile yhour lordschip .that yhe witsaufe to louse and deliuer frely the said Inglisemen 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 28 Y blessyd our lorde and thankid him that he wolde white safe to chaste me in a fadyrly chastment 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II 228 The Mast nowe meuyth, the taklynge and the sayle, O god wythsaue the wayke shyp to socour. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 42 Most humbly beseching that he wyll of his haboundaunt good nes to wytsaufe to take me as I meane. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par Rom* Prol. ** 1, Praye God that he wyll witesafe to worke faith in thyne herte 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III xix. (Arb) 245 O Phebus, .Wouldst thou witsafe to slide a downe: And dwell with vs

†**c.** With omission of the connective *to* *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 26 The makere of mankynde takynge a body .fowchede sauf be bore 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 73/2 That they wold wochesaf, for the said considerations, pray and beseche our said Soveraigne Lorde the Kyng [etc.] 1455 *Paston Lett.* I 357, I besech your gode grace that ye will vouchesafe remember the premissez. 1502 in *Eng. Misc.* (Surtees) 52 We pray , yᵗ thei woll votesave, at our request & prayer, beald, succour, & releffe the said Ric' Hammylton

†**d.** *intr.* To be pleased to accept *of* something. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. VOUCH *v.* 12.)

1587 GREENE *Penelope's Web* Ep Ded, I hope your Ladyships wil vouchsafe of Penelopes Web. 1587 — *Euphues Cens* Ep Ded, As Alexander did vouchsafe of Misons rude and vnpolished picture of Mars. 1590 — *Mourning Garm* Concl., So I hope you will vouchsafe of my Mourning Garment

†**7** *ellipt.* To grant; to agree graciously, to condescend. Chiefly in clauses introduced by *as* or *if* *Obs*

(*a*) *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 Whan hit is so, ich vouchsave, Ic forgive the this gilte *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 234 'Yf þow see hur þou most lese þyn een syght' Then sayde he 'Syr, I vouchesaf wele, so þat I may se hur' 1596 *Edward III*, IV ii 27 And if your grace no otherwise vouchsafe, As welcome death is vnto vs as life.

(*b*) 13 *Northern Passion* (H) 452 Lat þis paines pas fra me And noght anly als I will craue Bot, fader, als þou vowchis saue 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3002 þus sal þe saules, als God vouches save, For sere syns, sere maledys have 14 *Tundale's Vis* 2344 No worldly goode mote wold he have, But lyved as longe, as god vowche save.

(*c*) 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 3030 Gif me a place that I may my wonyng haue, At myne ese, if ye vowchesaue *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 466 And þus 3if god wolde fouche saf, hooly chirche shulde be purgid of heresyes in his mater *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T* 606, I haue do so as ye comanded me, And if ye vouche sauf ye may go see 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Item I wyll that Maist' Thomas Harlowe sey the sermon at my interment, if he wochesaft 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* XII. 2, I praye the..that thou wilt desyre him, yf happie he wil voutsafe, to take with him the half of all that we haue brought. 1736 SHERIDAN *Let to Swift* 15 Sept, If you pleased, or would vouchsafe, or condescend, or think proper, I would rather that you would charge only five per cent

†**8.** *impers.* To be pleasing or agreeable to (a person) to do something. *Obs.*—[1]

1543 GRAFTON *Contin Harding* 587 Thomas Trencharde went to the kyng, desyring hym (yf it would wite salfe hym) to take a lodging at his house.

Hence **Vouchsa'fed** *ppl. a.*, **Vouchsa fing** *vbl. sb.*

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III xxii. (1634) 451 By that vouchsafing, whereof there is found no cause elsewhere than in God 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* III. i. 100 My matter hath no voice Lady, but to your owne most pregnant and vouchsafed eare 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt Exemp.* I Ad Sect II 22 His graces and all other his vouchsafings and descents into our hearts 1755 JOHNSON, *Designing*, a vouchsafing; a thinking worthy

Vouchsafement (vaʊtʃsē[1] fment) [f. prec. + -MENT]

1 An act of condescension, grace, or favour; a boon, benefit, or blessing.

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 135 It was a woundrous vouchsafement, that he who inioyed the highth of Diuinitie, should descend to the bottome of Humanitie. 1652 J PAWSON *Vind. Free Grace* 22 Christ hath not purchased any such general vouchsafement to all the children of men. 1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* I. i. 59, I am prone to think the early discoveries of such great and important things, to be in God's account no mean vouchsafements. 1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III 277 To make a judgment how far it will be proper to publish some extraordinary vouchsafements towards them 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I 187 A merciful vouchsafement from God to mankind. *c* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) III 231 That indeed .will be a happiness never to be exceeded, a vouchsafement never to be forgotten 1822 E. IRVING *Let.* in Oliphant *Life* (1862) I. VI 135 But these things delight me not, save as vouchsafements of my Maker's bounty 1874 PUSEY *Lent Serm.* 184 But by what giant progress in graces, by what undeviating correspondence to Divine vouchsafements in time, must that soul have been formed.

2. The action of conferring or granting some boon, favour, advantage, etc.

1666 GLANVILL *Serm Luke* xii. 24 in *Discourses*, etc. (1681) 59 [He] believes that God is in him of a Truth, in a special way of Manifestation and Vouchsafement. 1668 HOWE *Bless Righteous* (1825) 22 Reducing them to a. dispair of relief, otherwise than by his merciful hand and vouchsafement. 1683 J CORBET *Free Actions* III. XXXIII 52 God doth ascertain Conversion, by the vouchsafement of such Grace, as doth infallibly produce it 1721 R. KEITH tr *T. a Kempis, Solit Soul* XIII 203 If thou standest astonished at the Vouchsafement of this Union. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 209 Did he not duly administer pardon, and peace, and indulgence, to every one who applied properly to him, for such portions of Divine Vouchsafement? 1847 R. W HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm* 316 The sovereign vouchsafement of mercy to some

Voud(e, obs. Sc f. WOOD *sb.* and *a.* **Voudoo, Voudou,** varr. VOODOO. **Vouge,** obs. f. VOGUE. **Vought,** obs var VAULT *sb*[1] **Vougy,** var. VOGIE *a.* **Vouh,** southern ME. var. FAW *a.* **Voul,** southern ME. var. FOUL *a.* **Voulente,** var. VOLUNTY *Obs.* **Voulf,** obs. Sc. f. WOLF. **Voult(e,** obs. varr. VAULT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] **Voultour,** obs. f. VULTURE. **Voun** (in Sc. mining): see VEAL *sb.*[2] **Vound,** south-w. dial. var. *founa* FIND *v.*; obs. Sc. f. WOUND *sb.* and *v.*

†**Vounde,** *a. Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7063 Nought rought I. Though it were of no vounde stone, Wrought with squyre and scantilone.

Vounder, -ir, obs. Sc. ff. WONDER.

Vouning (in Sc. mining): see VEALING *vbl. sb.*[3]

†**Vour,** *v. Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Also 4–5 vowre, 6 vower-. [Aphetic f. DEVOUR *v*, perh. after L. *vorāre.*] *trans.* To devour, to eat.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10318 In þe water . Are fisches inne foure maners: .Ne þe fisches alle foure, Ne wyþ oþer menge ne voure. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XII. 9 The heed with his feet and entrayls ȝe shulen vowre. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. 1644 He hath..made hir bern oute of

þe tovnis boundis To be vowrid of bestis & of houndis [a 1882 *Isle of Wight Gloss* 42]

Hence † **Vourer**, a devourer *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* vii. 34 Lo! a man deuoureie [*v. r.* vourer], ether glotoun. 1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* c vj b, I am here compelled to inculpe and iterat it wyth so many wordes, to satisfye thys carnall fleshe vowerer and fleshly Iewes.

Vourd, obs Sc. f. Word *sb.* **Voure**, southern ME var. Four. **Vourson**, var. Vowson *Obs* **Vourtaȝte, -tene, -ti**, southern ME. varr. Fortieth, Fourteen, Forty.

† **Vou·ry** *Obs*—[1] [a OF. *vowerie, vouerie* 'jurisdiction of a civil or ecclesiastical patron' (Godefroy). cf Avowry 1] (See quot)

The privilege was obtained by a payment made to the Earl for his 'avowry' or protection.

?*c* 1600 in *Cat Harl. MS* (1808) II 395/2 Of a Sanctuary-Way called the Vouryes, for Debtors' which is such a Priviledge, that a Man may goe all the sayd County of Chester ouer, at Liberty, without any Interruption of the Law.

Vous, southern ME variant of Fous *a.*

† **'Vous**, *int. Obs.* Also a vous, and Wous. [Prob for *avows* pl of Avow *sb*, by colloquial reduction of the phrase *I make* (*my*) *avows.*] Assuredly, certainly.

The speakers are represented as belonging to Wiltshire.

1674 J Howard *Eng Mounsieur* iv 1 40 *Comely* Is it not very hot to day? *Will.* 'Vous Elsha. And I have reason to say so *Ibid* v i 55 *Comely* But what think you of . finding me your sweet heart instead of him? *Elsha.* No a vous Sir

† **Vousing.** *Obs.*—[1] In 5 vowsyng [f. OF. *vousser, voussser* to vault] Vaulting

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II 654 þe fresche enbowyng, with veigis rigt as limys, And þe vowsyng ful of babewynes, þe riche koynyng, þe lusty tablementis

Vouson, obs. form of Vowson

‖ **Voussoir** (vi·'swɑɪ, -ɑɪ). Also 4 vousore, 5 vow-, vau-, wawoer. [a. OF *vaussoir* (*vau-*), *vaussoir, vossoir*, etc., mod.F. *voussoir*:—pop.L. **volsōrium*, f **volsum*, pa. pple. of L. *volvĕre* to turn. cf. Vousing. Found in ME., but in mod. use app reintroduced in the 18th cent.] One of the stones which form part of an arch or a vault, usually having the sides slightly inclined towards each other.

α 1359-60 *Ely Sacr Rolls* (1907) II. 193 In vj^xx ped de vousores empt' piec. pedis iiij d. *al* 1411 *Acc Norwich Cloister* in Parker *Gloss. Archit* (1850) I 513 Item, de vowcers xliij ped pr' ped. vj. d. 1416-7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 442, vj pedum de lambes et j Wawcer xiij^d *Ibid*, Pro vij^xx pedibus vocat' sewys et vaucers xvij^s

β 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Vault*, The several *Voussoirs*, or Vault Stones whereof it [an arch] consists 1739 Labelye *Piers Westm. Bridge* 77 The Coins, or Voussoirs, or Arch Stones 1808 *Norfolk Tour, Norwich* 119 The vousoirs of the arch have their joints worked perfectly smooth. 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 312 The masonry of domes differs from that of arching, in the figure of each voussoir. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven* (1874) II iii 46 The keystone is of white marble, the lateral voussoirs of purple. 1886 E C. Robins *Temple of Solomon* (1887) 8 Upon the lowest of these pavements the fallen voussoirs of the arch have been discovered lying

attrib and *Comb* 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 370/2 A brick made voussoir-shaped is known as a *compass* brick 1886 G. Schumacher *Across the Jordan* Last Illustr p. xi, Voussoir-stones of Arch 1905 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 727/3 The true voussoir arch was extensively used at Pagân

Hence **Vou·ssoired** *a*, constructed with voussoirs.

1875 *Encycl Brit.* II 388/1 A tomb built up in the centre of the excavation, covered by three stones as struts, over which was a perfectly formed voussoired arch

Voust (vaust), *sb. Sc.* Also 5 wous, 6 voist, wost, woust. [Of obscure origin Cf. next and Vousty *a.*] A boast, a brag, a vaunt.

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3032 That mak gret aithis for lytill thing, Great wous and gret manasing 1513 Douglas *Æneid* x vi 80 And lo, as Pharon cryis and dois rowst With halland wordis and with mekill woust 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 454 Sen sua it is that I heir 3ow produce Sic voust and vant of manlines and ruce. 1785 Forbes *Ulysses* in *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 23 Whare then was a' your windy vousts? Ye that is now sae kneef! 1804 Couper *Poetry* I. 159 Ye dames o' Scotland! sik your voust, And sik your fame sae sair.

Voust (vaust), *v. Sc.* Also 6 vost. [Cf. prec.] *intr.* (and *trans*) To boast, to brag.

1513 Douglas *Æneid* xii. viii. 84 Hir brothir Turnus in his char, Now brawland in this place, now voustand thar 1742 Forbes *Ajax* 9 Yet as he did o'slaughter voust I ken'd him sik a dird. 1790 Shirrefs *Poems* p vii, When e'en th' Apollo o' the class Mith voust upon it 1794 W Farquhar *Poems Sev. Occas.* 182 For myself, I sanna voust my kin. There's no ane here, but kens the Merchin' weil

Hence **Vou·sting** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II 362 Euerie man hes left of vousting vant. 1580-90 J Stewart *Poems* (S.T.S) II 150 Is it not vousting vaine to say to Men, Mend may all thing by help of guid vemen? 1600 Hamilton *Facile Tractise* 37 This is thair auin folrsche vosting to haue the libertie to reid their saluation in the scriptures. 1813 W. Beattie *Poems* 34 For a' your last nights Vousting

Vouster (vau·stəɹ). *Sc.* Also 6 wo(u)stour, woistare. [f. prec.] A braggart or boaster.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xiv 41 Sic vant of wostouris with hairtis in sinfull staturis. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* v vii 62 Bot war I now ȝing as ȝone wanton woustour [*v. r.* woistare]. I suld all reddy be. *a* 1568 *Nine Order Knaves* 18 in *Bannatyne MS.* 447 He is als..he and prowd as ane vane woustour. 1670 Ray *Prov* 276 Of vousters or new upstarts 1710 Ruddiman *Douglas's Æneas* Gloss s v. *Woystare*, Scot *Vouster*, a boaster.

Vousty (vau·sti), *a. Sc* Also 5 vowsty, 6 voustie, 7 vowstie [Cf Voust *sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. ? Puffed up, tumid. *Obs*—[1]

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xiii (*Cecile*) 536 A bose of wynd þat fillit ware, & with a prene mocht out be latine..and togiddire fal, & tyne þe vowsty blawing al

2. Boastful, proud

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* II 212 Of quhilke victorie tha war sa vane and voustie, that [etc.]. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Burniall* (1833) 4 Euery Nation seruing it selfe with the owne vowstie deuise 1789 Beattie *To Alex Ross* xvi, And chiels shall come frae 'yont the Cairn-a-mounth right vousty.

Vout(e, obs. variants of Vault *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Voute, variant of Vult *Obs*

† **Vouter.** *Obs rare* [Aphetic f. *avouter* see Adulter] An adulterer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frere's T* 71 (Lansd MS), [Better] þan þis Somenour knewe a lic[h]our Or a vouter [*other MSS* an avouter] or elles a paramour

‖ **Voutry.** *Obs. rare* [Aphetic f. *avoutry*: see Adultery.] Adultery.

1382 Wyclif *Jer* xiii. 27 Thi shenshepe, thi vouteries, and .the hidous gilte of thi fornycacioun 14 . *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 192 Myche thou hast usud voutry *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5142 þai were robbours and vsed voutrys.

Vouȝte, southern ME var pa. t Fight *v.*

Vow (vau), *sb.* Forms. 3-4 vou (uuou, wou, wov), 5 woue (6 *pl.* woues), 6 voue; 4- vow (4, 5-6 *Sc.*, wow), 4-7 vowe (4 wowe, 5 vowhe), 4 *pl.* vouwes, -is, fouwes; 4 voo, 5 voye, *Sc.* woe. [a AF. *vu(u, vou, vo*, OF *vo, vou, vowe, veu* (F. *vœu*) :—L. *vōt-um* Vote *sb.*, neut. of *vōtus*, pa. pple of *vōvēre* to promise solemnly, to pledge, dedicate, etc. Cf. Avow *sb.*[1]]

1. A solemn promise made to God, or to any deity or saint, to perform some act, or make some gift or sacrifice, in return for some special favour; more generally, a solemn engagement, undertaking, or resolve, to achieve something or to act in a certain way.

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 9823 Vor þoru a vowe of him þe sone bigan þat strif. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2888 He hys owne doghtyr slowe For a foly and a wykked vowe 13 *E E Allit. P.* C 239 Per was louyng on lofte on Moyses wyse, With sacrafyse vp set, & solempne vowes *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 66 To paie þe pope þe first fiostyis, for assoilyngis of wowes, & many feyned iapis. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 136 This was his vowhe, with gret humylite, Lik his entent in ful pleyn language 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV. vii 187 To haue knowlege of woues, of testamentes, of cases of symony, useryes and other dyffyculties. 1550 Bale *Apol. Pref* 12 Such are the rashe vowes of the ydolatrouse and mockynge papystes 1563 tr. *Musculus' Common-pl* 508 In a foule vow, alter thy purpose Do not that which thou haste vnadui sedly vowed 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 151 The walls are round about hung with Images of men, which were offered to our Lady upon vow. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant* v. 66 Make hast to pay what thy vow'd Promise owes; Destruction dwels in unperformed Vowes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 775 With Vows and supplicant Pray'rs their Pow'rs appease 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Travv.* (1760) IV. 174 It was designed for St Joseph, in consequence of a vow made by that emperor in the year 1702, on the happy return of his son Joseph from Landau. 1822 Wordsw *Eccl Sonn.* III xxi 13 Shame if the consecrated Vow be found An idle form, the Word an empty sound. 1866 R W. Dale *Disc. Spec Occas* 342 Those vows cannot now be cancelled or recalled 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I 114 The earliest form in which the duty of veracity is enforced is probably the observance of vows.

b. In phrases, as *to make, to hold, keep, pay* (or † *yield*), or *to break, a vow.*

(*a*) *c* 1290 *St. Edes* 52 in *S. Eng Leg* I. 84 For ich habbe to him mi vou i-maked. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28286 Ic ha made vous oft vn-right and halden þam efter my might. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 2795 3yf þou madest awhere any vowe To wurschyp God for þy prowe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 2942 þan has þat man grete drede in hert; He mas þan vowes, and cryes on Crist 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 81 Kyng Oswy made a vow þat 3if he hadde þe victorie in þat bataille he wolde offre his douȝter Elfleda to God of hevene. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 1925 To god and þou a voye I make, I shal youre seruice neuer forsake. 1473 Warkw *Chron.* (Camden) 8 He made a woue that the Lorde Willowby schuld lese his hede 1530 Palsgr. 619/2, I make a vowe to God and to Our Ladye that I shall never slepe one night where I slepe an other, tyll I have sene hym. 1587 *Mirr Mag, Brennus* ix, I made a vowe to kill the man that causde me flye 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II ii 70 He ..Makes Vow before his Vnkle, neuer more To giue th' assay of Armes against your Maiestie 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I 27 So may the Gods .accord the vows you make, And give you Troy's imperial town to take 1718 [see (*b*)]. 1819 Scott *Anne of Geierstein* I, He proceeded to recount the vow which was made .to our Lady of Einsiedlen. 1867 W Fleming *Moral Philos* II. II. ii 296 We may make a Vow, however, to our fellow-creatures, or even to ourselves.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24907 (Edin.), Do vou, Elis, and hald þi vow It sal te turn til mikel pru *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxv. 8 My wowis i sall ȝelde till lord in sight of all his folke 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxii. 27 Thou shalt preȝen hym and thi vouwis thou shalt ȝelde 1526 [see 1 c]. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Job* xxii 27 Thou shalt make thy prayer vnto him, and thou shalt rendre thy vowes. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II 248 Nor would [these men] pay Their own vows to thee 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I xiv 69 Being a thing unjust to pay such Vow 1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. 22 They feigned it made For their return, and this the vow they paid. 1718 Lady M W. Montagu *Let to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., She firmly intended to keep the vow she had made 1819 Wordsw *Misc Sonn.* I xl 5 How Shall Fancy pay to thee a grateful vow? 1859 Tennyson *Pelleas & Ettarre* 549 Have any of our Round Table held their vows? 1876 — *Harold* III. i, He did not mean to keep his vow

(*c*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10674 þe biscop Durst noght hir do hir vou to breke 1362 Langl *P Pl* A Prol 68 Himself mihte a-soylen hem alle Of Falsnesse and Fastinge and of vouwes I-broken *c* 1450 *Merl.'s Festial* 9, I haue avowet chastite. And for I wold not breke my vow, pruely yn a nyght, I stale forþe yn pore wede 1483 *Cath Angl* 404/1 To breke Vowe, *denotare, denuncre.* 1534 *Ellyot Gov* III viii 179 Only I wyl shewe howe terrible a thynge it was amonge them, to breke theyr othes or vowes [*ed* 1531 avowes] 1596 *Edward III*, II i 335 To breake a lawfull and religious vowe. *a* 1641 Spilman *Tythes* xxvii. Wks 1727 I. 131 So doubtless have we just Cause to fear the Dint of this Curse in breaking this Vow. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I 78 That we may learn By what crime we have thus incensed Apollo, What broken vow He charges on us 1889 Tennyson *Ring* 401 No pliable idiot I to break my vow

c. Const. *of* (something).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 170 Many prestis vnwisly taken a wow of chastite. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 Bi þe veritu of his degre, he made þe vow of chastite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 65 To .kepe theyr foure essencial vowes the better, that is, the vowe of chastite, the vowe of obedience, the vowe of wylfull pouerte and the vowe of perpetuall inclusyon 1590 Shaks *Mids. N* I i 121 The Law of Athens yeelds you vp, To death, or to a vow of single life. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 21 Sir, if I had made a vow of humility, you give me here a fair occasion to be proud for not breaking it. 1671 Milton *Samson A.* 319 Against his vow of strictest purity 1776 Dalrymple *Ann Scotl.* I. 109 Having made a vow of perpetual virginity 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 545 They bound to holy vows of chastity I Were I not woman, I could tell a tale 1874 Green *Short Hist.* III § 6. (1882) 144 The vow of Poverty was turned into a stern reality

† d. *To take in vow*, to make a vow *Obs*—[1]

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 57 Ye & take it in vowe that thy delectacyon sholde be onely in the passyon & paynes of Jesu Chryst

2. *Eccl.* A solemn engagement to devote oneself to a religious life of a definite nature, such as that of a monastic or conventual order. Freq. in pl; *to take the vows*, to enter a religious order.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 þerfor iuge religiouse men in þer consciens, if þei ground hem þus in her vowis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 Men must be warned that they suffre not them selves to be bounden to Monkish vowes. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S.) II. 71 Thow fals heretick hast taught plainlie anganes the vowis of monkes freiris nunes and preistis 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* IV ii. 180 By the vow of mine Order, I warrant you, If my instructions may be your guide 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* IV xlvi 376 Monks, and Friers, that are bound by Vow to that simple obedience to their Superiour, to which every Subject ought to think himself bound 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xliv 339 A late proclamation of the king that disallowed of the marriage of priests, and concerning the vows of religious persons, gave them disgust. 1753 Chaloner *Cath Ch. Instr.* 171 Those who have chosen the better Part, and consecrated themselves by Vow to God. 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* VI iii, There Bruce's slow assent allows Fair Isabel the veil and vows 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 463 On his friends earnestly pressing him to take the vows, he ran away 1849 James *Woodman* v, [One] who is very dangerous to all ladies not under vows.

3. A solemn promise of fidelity or faithful attachment. Also const. *of* (faith, love, etc.).

1590 Shaks *Mids N* I i. 175 By all the vowes that euer men haue broke, (In number more then euer women spoke). 1596 — *Merch V.* v. i. 18 In such a night Did young Lorenzo sweare he lou'd her well, Stealing her soule with many vowes of faith 1601 — *Jul C* II i 73 By all your vowes of Loue, and that great Vow Which did incorporate and make vs one. *a* 1762 Lady M. W Montagu *Poems, Epit. to Mary Q. of Scots* 18 Men mock the idol of their former vow. 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* xii, Let me lead you to the first Altar that will confirm our vows. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* vi. 210 The fair oak, whose leafy dome affords A temple where the vows of happy love Are registered. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* xxvii, They stood beside the altar, and their vows were exchanged 1833 Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 119 O would she give me vow for vow, Sweet Alice, if I told her all?

4. An earnest wish or desire; a prayer, a supplication (So F. *vœu*, L. *vōtum.*)

Not always clearly distinct from sense 1

1563 tr. *Musculus' Common-pl* 499 A vowe is oftentymes taken for a desyre, and prayer. So whan those thynges whyche we haue desyred, do fall oute accordinge vnto oure mynde, wee saye we haue oure wishe or vowe *a* 1599 Spenser *F Q* VII vi 22 His brow (His black eye brow, whose doomefull dreaded beck Is wont to wield the world vnto his vow) 1600 O. E. (M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libels* v. 125 They haue nothing more in their vowes, then her Maiesties ruine. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* III. 518 When . priests with holy vows the gods adore. 1742 Hume *Ess, Stoic* I xvi (1777) I 159 Even their own vows, though granted, cannot give them happiness. 1747 Hoadly *Suspicious Husband* Ded, To send up my warmest Vows..that your Majesty may long enjoy the fruits of [etc.] 1794 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV 252 You have my most ardent vows for an auspicious beginning. 1820 Shelley *Œd. Tyr* I. 16 Thou to whom Kings and laurelled Emperors .Offer their secret vows! 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxix, At one dear knee we proffer'd vows, One lesson from one book we learn'd

5 A solemn affirmation or asseveration.

1593 Shaks *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 159 A dreadfull Oath, sworne with a solemn tongue What instance giues Lord Warwicke for his vow 1611 — *Wint. T.* I ii 47 *Her* Nay, but you will? *Pol.* I may not verely. *Her.* Verely? You put me off with limber Vowes. 1882 R S Hawker in C E. Byles *Life & Lett.* xvii (1905) 386 Every Methodist Preacher or Hearer must attest by Vow and Signature his

assent to a Paragraph in Wesley's xith Sermon on the Witness of the Spirit

†6 A votive offering *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut* xii 6 (early MSS), ȝee shul come & offre in þat place brent sacrifises, & vouwis & ȝiftes 1535 Coverdale *Ibid* 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* viii 58 The vessels are holy, and the golde, and the siluer is a vowe vnto the Lord 1686 Burnet *Lett* (1708) 126 The little Vows, that hang without the holy Chapel *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 21 May 1645, There is belonging to this Church a world of plate, .. and *lamps innumerable, besides the costly vowes* hung up, some of gold

7. *Comb.*, as *vow-maker, -making, -pledged, -sanctifier, -sighing*, † vow-fellow, one who is bound bythe same vow. Also Vow-breaker, etc.

1588 Shaks. *L L L* iv 138 Who are the Votaries, *my* louing Lords, that are vow-fellowes with this vertuous Duke? 1598 Florio, *Votario*, a votarie, a vower, a promiser, a vow maker. 1668 Clarendon *Ess* Tracts (1727) 177 That these vow-makers should be thought so necessary, when every one of their three vows is directly against the health of the kingdom 1681 Dryden *Span Friar* ii iii, Love you know, father, is a great vow maker, but he's a greater vow-breaker 1743 Francis tr *Hor., Odes* iii x 14 Neither presents, nor vow sighing strain. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* iii 44 What tears of rupture, what vow-making! 1817 Lady Morgan *France* i (1818) I 97 The days of the vow making Louis XIII 1832 Motherwell *Poet Wks.* (1847) 48 So the Vow-pledged One loved another

Vow (vau), *v.*[1] Forms: 4-6 vowe (4 vouw-, 5 vowyn), 4- vow (5-6 *Sc.* wow); 4 vou, wou, 5-7 *Sc.* wou-. [ad. OF. *vouer, vower* (F. *vouer*), *f vou* Vow *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To promise or undertake solemnly, *spec* by a vow to a deity or saint; to swear. a With subordinate clause (or equivalent).

The subject of the subordinate clause may be different from that of the verb itself

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10603 þai yald hir to þe temple þan, Als þai voud had be-forn þat sco was of hir moder born 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 182, I vowe to Saynt Michael þat for wo ne wele hiþen ne salle I fare, tille þe castelle be taken 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 144 That veine gloire I schal eschuie, And bowe unto thin heste and suie Humilite, and that I vowe *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 47, I wow to God, he sall nocht be In to this realme, bot ane off ws sall de 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* II 418 Gif tha wald nocht, he vowit tha sould haif Siclike reward as he gaif all the laif *c* 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* xiv 88, I wow to the Thay sall not mys ane iiche reward. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* iv i 442 She made me vow That I should neither sell, nor giue, nor lose it. 1785 Burns *Ep to J Lapraik* 21 Apr vi, Quoth I, 'Before I sleep a wink, I vow I'll close it', 1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* vii I. 118 Aulus..vowed that he would raise a temple to Castor and to Pollux, if they would aid him to win the battle. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 787, I vow'd that could I gain her, our fair Queen .should make your Enid burst Sunlike from cloud

b. With infinitive.

1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2804 ȝyf þou vowe to do foly God wyl nat þou hold yt so þat þou þy vowe yn wykkednes do. 14 . *Langland's P Pl* B v. 388 (Oriel MS.), þanne gan gloton grete, and giect deel made .; And vowede to faste 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxii. 19 To that conditioun That ȝe had vowit to the Swan, Ane ȝeir to be Johne Thomsounis man. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* II 13 To God he had vowit, with ane armie to invade the Saracenis gif he had lyfe 1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk.* Proem 2, I defie your perfumd scorne and vow to poyson your Muske cats, if their ciuet excrement doe but once play with my nose 1641 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App I. 78 Quhilk dyett [of parliament] the Kinge hes woued to keepe except sikneese or deathe previne it. 1653 Jer Taylor *Serm for Year* I. xiv 189 He that vows never to have an ill thought, never to commit an error, hath taken a course [etc] *a* 1768 Secker *Lect* xx (1769) I 328 Vowing to do what there is no Use in doing, is trifling with our Creator 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* iii, He secretly vowed to defend her fame and protect her peace at the sacrifice of every other consideration. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, I do not recollect having vowed not to tell any secular persons 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xli, Some Greek .named Hippolytus, who had vowed to live a virgin life for Diana.

c. With direct object.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2825 Eueyl he vowed, and swore hys oth, þei for with hym ys now god wroth *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving*, etc 575 He bydis man kep weill gif he ocht wowis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyfe is as a pilgrymage, whiche we vowe and promesse in our baptym. 1599 Weever *Epigr* iv xxii E vj, Their sugred tongues..Say they are Saints. For thousands vowes to them subiectiue dutie. 1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit.* viii. ii 285/1 Such as hauing vowed their voiage and seruice for Ierusalem, wore vpon their backes a red Crosse 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I xiv 69 They that Vow any thing contrary to any law of Nature, Vow in vain 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII. 325/1 With solemn Curses and Imprecations upon themselves and Posterities, who should detract any of the Tythes so vowed and granted 1753 Challoner *Cath Chr. Instr* 174 He speaks not of such as have vowed Chastity, but of other Christians. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xxiii 247 Then, Peleus' son two Winds in prayer invoked , to each Vowing large sacrifice 1819 Scott *Noble Moringer* ii, 'Tis I have vow'd a pilgrimage unto a distant shrine 1828 Lytton *Pelham* II. xx, I fancied a perfection in her, and vowed an emulation in myself, which it was reserved for Time to ratify or deride. 1848 W. K. Kelly tr *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 483 The whole French soul vowed from that moment the capture of Constantina.

d. With cognate object.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxi. 2 Vow he vowed til god of iacob 1382 Wyclif *Judges* xi 30 Passynge to the sones of Amon, he vowede a vowe to the Lorde. 1535 Coverdale *Num* vi 2 To vowe a vowe of abstinence vnto the Lorde. 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* iv ii. 22 'Tis not the many oathes that makes the truth But the plaine single vow, that is vow'd true *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl *Wit Without Money* iv iv, Vow me no vowes, he that dares do this, has bred himself to boldness, to forswear too *a* 1721 Ken *Div Love* Wks (1838) 274 Whenever I voluntarily vow a vow to thee, give me grace to vow with all the due caution I can 1808 Scott *Marmion* v xxvii, For weal of those they love, To pray the prayer, and vow the vow 1829 — *Anne of G* x, Overwhelming the priests with the wealth which they showered upon them, and, finally, vowing vows, and making pilgrimages 1867 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 584 Yet we twain Had never kiss'd a kiss, or vow'd a vow

2 To dedicate, consecrate, or devote *to* some person or service. (Cf. Avow *v* 2 2)

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 98 b, [They] hath vowed all theyr lyues to god and to his holy seruyce 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb) 66 A tumb to Troytoune and mouldy tempil aneeleth Vowed to the godly Ceres 1596 Danett tr *Comines* (1614) 204 He tooke vpon him his voiage to S Claude, to whom as you haue heard he was vowed. 1613 R Harcourt *Voy to Guiana* 47 Captaine Haruey, who hath nobly vowed his time and fortune to bee imployed in the prosecution of this honourable action. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* viii. 796 The first inhabitants, of Grecian blood, That sacred forest to Silvanus vowed 1725 Pope *Odyss* xi. 25 The victims, vow'd to each Tartarean pow'r, Eurylochus and Perimedes bore. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* iv xiv, Connan more, who vowed his race, For ever to the fight and chase. 1843 Wordsw. *Inscr Mon Crosthwaite Ch.* 16 He to heaven was vowed Through his industrious life. 1896 A Austin *Eng Darling* i i, Virgins vowed to Heaven, Virgins as white as is the Yule-tide snow.

transf 1579 E K in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal* June, Argt, This Æglogue is wholly vowed to the complayning of Colins ill successe in his loue.

b. *refl* Also const. *into.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 292 Vryan & Guyon entred in to the see, & vowed themself to Jherusalem 1582 G Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* (1586) I 8 b, Manie, from their statelie pallaces, haue vowed themselues to beggerlie Monasteries 1592 in J Morris *Troub Cath. Forefathers* (1877) 38 Mr Edward James having vowed himself into the Society [*sc* the Jesuits] 1602 Fuldcke *1st Pt. Parall* 95 They have denied Christ and vowed themselues to the diuell. 1623 Cockeram III, *Decii*, three Roman Captaines, who vowed themselues for their countrie. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 476 Some will lay 20, thirty or forty rubbles into the Caback, vowing themselves to the pot, till the stock be spent. 1826 Scott *Talisman* ix, My safety, my lord, I cast behind me as a regardless thing when I vowed myself to this enterprise.

† c. To dedicate by a ceremony. *Obs.*[—1]

1600 Holland *Livy*, etc 1355 The temple was called Capitolinum; and Tarquinius Priscus vowed it

3. To make a solemn resolve or threat to inflict (injury), exact (vengeance), harbour (hatred), etc.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag* iv i. 31 May it be that Bel-imperial Vowes such reuenge as she hath daind to say? *a* 1593 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* v ii, Tell him, I never vow'd at Aulis' Gulf The desolation of his native Troy. 1606 Shaks. *Tr & Cr* v. v. 31 Great Achilles Is arming, weeping, cursing, vowing vengeance 1625 in Foster *Eng Factories India* (1909) III. 105 Thay both then voued reveng if I cam in their power. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* i. v, The Empress could not forbear vowing revenge 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav East* 49/1 In spite of the profound hatred which I had vowed to the pacha, I could not embrace the cause of the French 1912 A McCormick *Words fr Wild-Wood* ii 43 In vain did he protest and vow vengeance upon his rebellious subjects.

4. *intr.* To make a vow or solemn undertaking, to bind oneself by a vow

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxv[i]. 11 Vowe þ and ȝelde þ to þe Lord, your God, ȝe alle þat bringe ȝiftes in his cumpas. 1382 Wyclif *Prov* xx. 25 Falling is of men ofte to vouwe to seintis, and aftir the vouwis aȝeen drawe. 1560 Bible *Eccl.* v 4 It is better that thou shuldest not vowe, then that thou shuldest vowe and not paye it 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M* I. iv. 10 You are yet vnsworne: When you haue vowd, you must not speake with men, But in the presence of the Prioresse. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I xiv 69 They that Vow any thing contrary to any law of Nature, Vow in vain 1675 Owen *Indwelling Sin* xvii (1732) 237 Knowing no other way to mortifie Sin, but this of vowing against it. *c* 1710 in *Lady M. W Montagu's Lett* (1887) II 3, I had better not vow, for I shall certainly love you, do what you will 1782 J Brown *View Nat & Rev Religion* vi. ii. 608 They were capable to vow for themselves 1812 Crabbe *Tales* vi 250 She answer'd, 'I have not vow'd against the holy state' 1867 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 270 Because the hall was all in tumult—some Vowing, and some protesting

Vow, *v.*[2] Also 4 vouwe, 4, 6 vowe, 6 *Sc.* wow. [Aphetic f. Avow *v.*[1] In sense 2 sometimes not clearly distinguishable from Vow *v.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To acknowledge, admit. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 180 'If þou to non þat lyues,' said R 'þou [*read* þi] cheue ne bowe, þi lond men salle gife tille one þat may it vowe' *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* vi 38, I dar not preiss hir to present it, ffor be scho wreth I will not vow it.

2 To affirm or assert solemnly; to asseverate, to declare. (Cf Avow *v.*[1] 4)

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 858 Than dede the douke com forth that may, And the steward withstode alway, And vouwed the dede tho 1590 in J. Campbell *Balmerino* (1867) 176 Thou nor nane that appertenis to the dar stand up and vow that in my face. 1601 Ld Mountjoy *Let* in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) II. 123 If you haue any authority from the Queene to countermand mine,. it is more then you haue vowed to me to haue. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* III. x 175 Yet the same party vowed to God, that he knew not that he could do it *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 47 These people vow they will watch you. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* ii 42 My wife vowed that a handsome looking-glass was a necessary of life to her. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxix, She vowed that it was a delightful ball.

1865 Kingsley *Herew* xv, The knights of the neighbourhood had all vowed him the most gallant of warriors

refl 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I. iv, Giue me thy hand, I vowe myselfe thy friend

absol 1825 T Hook *Sayings* Ser II *Sutherl* (Colburn) 50 Grace protested that it [the performance] was perfection. Mrs. Chatterton exclaimed, and the Colonel vowed

b *I vow*, used to strengthen an assertion

In later use chiefly U.S, also in the minced forms *van*, Vowne, and Vum

1590 Spenser *F Q* II iv 18 Our selues in league of vowed loue we knit And for my part I vow, dissembled not a whit 1592 Shaks. *Two Gentl* iv iv 208 Else by Ioue, I vow, I should haue scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes 1675 N Lee *Nero* Prol A bloody fatal Play you I see to night, I vow to Gad, 'thas put me in a fright 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks 1730 I 80 You'd break a man's sides with laughing, I vow and swear 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvii. ii, I vow I am afraid 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq* iii, I vow, child, you are vastly handsome 1790 R Tyler *Contrast* ii ii (1887) 39, I vow I was glad to take to my heels and split home. 1849 Lowell *Biglow P* Ser I viii 57, I vow my holl sheer o' the spiles would n t come nigh a V spot 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I vi, I vow and declare I am half ashamed of myself for taking such an interest in you 1875 Tennyson *Q Mary* III v 93 Robin came behind me, Kiss'd me well, I vow

c To make solemn assertion of (a feeling or quality).

1742 Gray *Adversity* 24 To her again they vow their truth, and are again believed 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* III i 187 The children of despair and poverty. Do passionately vow their gratitude.

Vow (vau), *int. Sc.* [Prob. ellipt. for *I vow* cf. Vow *v.*[2] 2 b.] An exclamation used to emphasize a statement (See also Wow *int*)

1787 Burns *What will I do* 4 My only beast, I had nae mae, And vow but I was vogie! 1814 W Nicholson *Poems, Annandale Robin* iii, Hech me! but its lang since I saw you, And vow! ye're grown gaudy and grand *a* 1870 D Thomson *Musings* (1881) 117 When I saw that ye were weel, Vow, man, but I was gled.

Voward, obs form of Vaward

† Vow-breach. *Obs* [f. Vow *sb.* + Breach *sb.*] The breaking of a vow.

1647 Fanshawe tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* iv vii 150 If I should do That which the Satyr did advise me to, Accusing her of vow-breach 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib Proph* xiv 205 The first was a punishment to Vow breach and Sacriledge. 1651 — *Serm for Year* II xxxii 342 Murder on one side, and vow-breach on the other. 1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem* (1720) III 106 Thy early Falsehood, thy, till now, unpractised Sin of Vow breach!

† Vow-break. *Obs rare* [Break *sb.*] = prec.

1646 Shirley *Poems, Curse* 2 Woman, I cannot call thee worse, For thy vow break, take this curse

Vow-breaker. [Breaker *sb.*] One who breaks his or her vow

1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks 611/2 Faithful aduoutiers, faithful vowe breakers, faithfull theues. 1565 Harding *Confut.* I. v. 15 To teucle the truth of his gospell by Apostates, vowebreakers, churchrobbers, and such other 1582 Dryden *Span Friar* II ii, Love, you know, Father, is a great Vow-maker; but he's a greater Vow breaker 1844 Mrs Browning *That Day* iii, I stand by the river—I think of the vow—Oh, calm as the place is, vow breaker, be thou!

So **Vow-breaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1533 More *Apol* vi. Wks. 858/1 The vndouted faith of the whole catholike churche full fyftene hundred yeare together agaynste these vowebreakynge brethren 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1632) 97 A companie of base Rebels and vow-breaking Friers. 1624 Bedell *Lett* x 124 As to his Vow-breaking lastly, if that Vow were foolishly made.., it was iustly broken. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Conse* (1841) 299 Vow-breaking, though a grievous sin, is pardonable on unfeigned repentance.

Vowe, var. Vowee *Obs.*

Vowed (vaud), *ppl. a.* [f. Vow *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Of persons: † a. Bound by religious vows.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* II vi Wks 654/2 A man professynge once vowed chastitie, was for all that at his lawefull lybertie to wedde a vowed professed nunne. 1565 Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist. Ch Eng* 140 One of those vowed virgins to God had her departing shewed vnto her the same night in a vision 1581 Allen *Apol.* 60 Incestuous marriages of vowed persons, spoile of Churches. 1631 Weever *Anc Funeral Mon* 154 One Isola Heton widow.. made sute to King Henry the sixth, that shee might be an Anchoresse, or vowed recluse. *a* 1708 T Ward *England's Reform.* III. (1710) 55 How Durst you serue Church Lands, Rob Priests and Poor, And turne the Vow'd Religious out of Doors?

absol 1565 Harding *Confut* II. viii 73 b, The vowed be forbidden marriage by expresse word of God.

b. Devoted to some service or cause.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 308 Neither hath there chaunced as yet any suche controuersie in the Counsell, that I neded any suche addicted and vowed men. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 Seeing thou hast made a rape of faire Samela, one of her vowed Shepheards is come. to challenge thee to single combate. 1655 Ld. Norwich in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 227 Your Maties all vowed and most obedient subiect and seruant 1825 Scott *Talism.* i, The Crusader..as a vowed champion of the Cross .might have preferred the latter. 1836 Keble in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 105 The champions vow'd of truth and purity.

† c United by vows; betrothed or wedded. *Obs*

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* L iij b, I craue it not for my selfe but for my vowed wyfe. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Wars* 553 He was absolutely taken with one Gabriella Estraea, a Noble Woman, but led aside from the Embraces of her vowed Husband.

d. Confirmed (in hostility) by a vow or solemn resolve.

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* Tiv, Thy vowed enemie

Aurelia 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 19 The troubler of my happie peace, And vowed foe of my felicitie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xix (1821) 204 He was a vowed enemy to the English Government 1820 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* V. v, Whence the bold boast by which you show Vich-Alpine's vow'd and mortal foe?

†e *transf.* Pertaining to a devotee. *Obs.*—1

1665 T. MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 49 Others, after the old manner of Mourning, in a vowed Habit, promise and sweare, Never to cut their Hair, untill they had revenged the Blood of those Noble-men.

2. Undertaken or performed in consequence of, or under the sanction of, a vow.

1532 [see 1 a]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 Why do they wery themselues with vowed pilgrimages to visit those images wherof they haue like at home 1626 DONNE *Serm., Luke* II. 29-30 (1640) 30 Nothing that countenances a vowed virginity, to the dishonour or undervaluing of marriage. 1712 P. METCALFE *Life S. Winefride* (1917) 7 S. Wenefride offer'd herself a Sacrifice, to preserve her Vow'd Virginity. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 280 That the Religious might not over-value themselves on Account of their Vowed Poverty 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 342 That mother Whom to outlive, and cheer, and make My wan eyes glitter for her sake, Was my vowed task

†**b.** Solemnly consecrated or dedicated. *Obs.*

1585 FLETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xxiii. 16 Paul shoulde come out on the morowe to be slaine, as a vowed sacrifice 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 603 Curtius stiffly bent his vowed life to spill. *c* 1630 MILTON *5th Ode Horace* 13 Me in my vow'd Picture the sacred wall declares t'have hung My dank and dropping weeds To the stern God of Sea. 1692 tr. *Emmanne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 181 These Vow'd Pictures we generally find in all the Churches of Italy.

c. Confirmed by a vow or vows; solemnly promised or guaranteed.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 18 Our selues in league of vowed loue we knit 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 209 This is the hand, which with a vowd contract Was fast belockt in thine. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xv. 111 She would not suffer the memory of their vowed love to be blotted out with absence. 1655 LD. NORWICH in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 259, I may without danger now present my humblest and all vowed duty to you. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 365 No fate my vow'd affection shall divide From thee, heroick youth! 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra Mulé* V. i. 2544 Nor Fate, nor you, can my vow'd Faith control.

d. Solemnly sworn or threatened.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 8 Of his way he had no souenance, Nor care of vow'd reuenge, and cruell fight. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 1063, I sought with joy The vowed destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Ibid.* XII. 1355 If thy vow'd revenge pursue my death. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. xxii, The vow'd revenge of Bughtrig rude, May end in worse than loss of blood

†**Vowee.** *Obs.*—1 Also vowe [Aphetic form of *avowé* AVOWE.] Advocate, patron

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 405 No were it for repreue, By Mahoun, þat ys my vowee [*v. r.* vowe], of þyn heued y wolde þee reue

Vowel (vau·ĕl), *sb.* Also 4 wowel (6 -ell), 5–7 **vowell**(e. [a. OF. *vouel* (also *vouyel, voy-, voieul*) masc. :—L. *vōcāl-em* or *vōcāle*, masc. and neut. acc. sing. of *vōcālis* VOCAL *a.* The later OF. *voielle*, mod.F. *voyelle*, Prov. and Sp *vocal*, Pg. *vogal*, It *vocale* are fem., after the L. sb *vōcālis*.]

1 A sound produced by the vibrations of the vocal cords, a letter or character representing such a sound (as *a, e, i*, etc.).

'A vowel may be defined as voice (voiced breath) modified by some definite configuration of the super-glottal passages, but without audible friction (which would make it into a consonant)' (Sweet *Primer of Phonetics*, ed. 2, § 32)

c 1308 *Sat. Kildare* III. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Þis uers is imakid wel of consonans and wowel. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 490 in *Macro Plays* 28 Remembre my brokyn hede in þe worschyppe of þe v. vowellys 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 404/1 A vowelle, *vocalis*. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. p. xv, They forme certayne of theyr vowelles in theyr brest. *Ibid.* p. xvii, Any of the fyrst thre vowels *A, E* or *O*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G vij b, In these wordes there be foure vowels to be considered, and marked. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1592) 368 They drive their clauses to fall alike, they eschew nycely the meeting together of vowels. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 15 More specially to bee carefull, for the right pronouncing the fiue vowels 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 29 In all Vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an Organ of Speech to another. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 386 The sense is intricate, 'tis only clear What vowels and what consonants are there. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 209 It is the variety of configurations in these openings only, which gives birth and origin to the several vowels. 1769 COOK *Voy. round World* I. xix (1773) 228 Their language is soft and melodious; it abounds with vowels, and we easily learnt to pronounce it 1816 KEATS *Epist. to C. C. Clarke* 56 Spenserian vowels that elope with ease, And float along like birds o'er summer seas. 1867 ELLIS *F. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 62 Salesbury does not always discriminate the long vowel, though he occasionally doubles the consonant sign to imply the brevity of the preceding vowel.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 This manner of profession is no Vowell in your Alphabet, is no flower in your Garden. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. Marcus Varro divideth his husbandry necessaries into three parts vowels, where he puts his owne servants and such as he hireth; halfe vowels, where his working cattell be; and mutes 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxii. 7 We use to say, That at meetings young men should be Mutes, and old men Vowels.

†**2.** A vocable; a word. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. West Ind.* (1596) 201 The Temple is called *Teucalli*, that is to say, Gods house, *Teutl* signifieth God, and *Calli* is a house, a vowel very fitte, if that house had bene of the true God 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* C j, Nor of his Creed one vowell to recant 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 47 Mexico is as much as to say a spring or fountain, according to the property of the vowell or speech.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *vowel-change, -consonant, -ending, -notation*, etc.; **vowel-point**, a sign used to indicate a vowel in certain alphabets (esp. the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic), also as *v.*, to supply with points in place of vowels. (Cf. POINT *sb.*[1] 3 b and *v.*[1] 3 c.)

1848 *Bagster's Analyt. Heb. Concordance* 57 The *Vowel-changes of NOUNS. 1871 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 9 Syllables may be strengthened by vowel-change 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 141 This is eminently seen in the *Vowel Consonants, *Y, W.* 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* II. Notes 393 This use of the vowel-consonants is found even on the stone of Mesha. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 261 Nouns of the *n* declension often took the nunnation in the nominative in place of the usual *vowel ending 1879 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 456+iv, The unaccented (ə) is dropped in rapid speech between consonants which combine easily, especially between points and *vowellikes 1888 —*Hist. Eng. Sounds* 9 Those 'vowellike' or 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by buzz are often also syllabic 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* (1862) 484 In accordance with his general system of *vowel-notation. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 419 Nor is it to be wondered at, that, before the invention of the *vowel-points, the quiescent letters should have sometimes been suppressed. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 138 In fact, with a different notation, nearly all the labour of the vowel-points might be saved 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Reminn. Gt. Mutiny* 275 The Oordoo in the circular is printed in the Persian character without the vowel-points 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 16, I could not well *vowel point my commonplace letters and syllables with a masoretic *other* sound and sense 1844 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 265 The *vowel-prefix to certain past tenses (Sanscr. *a*, Gr. *e*). 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Brachigraphy* IV, In like sort and position are Letters placed apart in *Vowel Regions to imply interceding Vowels. 1838 GUEST *Hist. Eng. Rhythms* I. 316 The *vowel-rhime, or the assonant rhime, was common in the Romance of Oc. 1871 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 9 § 12 *E* and *O*, introduced into most other languages as intermediate *vowel-signs, exist in Sanscrit only as diphthongs arising from *ai, au* 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 544 The glottis...forms all the vocal or *vowel sounds. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 56 The strange names we give to our vowel-sounds. *Ibid.* 55 The consistency of our *vowel-system.

Vowel (vau·ĕl), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1. a.** *intr.* To utter the vowels in singing. **b** *trans* To sing with vowel-articulation. *Obs.* (Cf. VOWELLING *vbl. sb.* 1 a.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 They ought to studie howe to vowell and sing cleane 1646 MAYNE *Serm. Unity* (1647) 32 As if they [i. e. the Psalms] had been tuned through his own loud Cymball, or had more softly been sung and vowell'd to his Harpe.

2. *trans.* To convert into a vowel; to vocalize.

1611 COTGR., *Vocaliser*, vowelled, made a vowell.

3. To supply with vowels or vowel-points.

1682 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 7 They did not know how to point them or vowel them. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 797/1 Some syllabics never take a vowel except for an unusual form,—the root and the ordinary derivatives never being vowelled

†**4.** *slang.* To pay (a creditor) with an I O U.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 ₱ 3 Do not talk to me, I am Voweled by the Count, and cursedly out of humour. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. i, They will vowel you, from Father to Son to the twentieth generation. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., A gamester who does not immediately pay his losings, is said to vowel the winner, by repeating the vowels I O U, or perhaps from giving his note for the money according to the Irish form

Vowel, southern dial. var. FOUL *a.*, FOWL *sb.*

Vow·elism. [f. VOWEL *sb.* + -ISM.] A system of vowel-sounds; articulation in respect of vowels.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 72 The vowelism of the Scotch is not altogether pure. In some instances it differs, alike from the classic A.-Saxon and from the Icelandic.

Vow·elist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†**1.** One who gives undue study to the vowel-points of the Hebrew scriptures. *Obs.*

1655 SPURSTOWE *Wells of Salvation* 158 Vowalists and Letterists having little or no acquaintance with the deep things of God.

2. One who employs vowels for poetic effect

1890 in *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 334/2 The *Glasgow Herald* says 'As a reputationary vowelist Mr. Spratly is virtuous compared with Milton'.

Vow·elize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans* To modify or produce by means of vowel-sounds. Hence **Vow·elized** *ppl. a.*

1826 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 59 The vowelized softness of Greek, Italian, French, ..proceeds from the same cause.

2 To render vocalic. In quot. *absol.*

1867 A. M. BELL *Visible Sp.* 87 Then vowelize or expand and tensify the configuration to remove the friction of the breath.

3. To supply with vowel-points or signs representing vowels.

1883 *American* VI. 314 'Tom Brown's School-Days' will be immediately issued in the easy reporting style [of shorthand], fully vowelized.

†**Vow·ellage.** *Obs.*—1 [-AGE.] Vowelling.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Brachigraphy* To Rdr. A 4 b, All conjunctions of Characters will be meere Incorporations sans Implication of Vowellage or intrication of the Lecture

Vow elled, *ppl. a.* [f. VOWEL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Of language or words. Supplied or provided with vowels, esp. to an unusual extent. Also with qualifying term, as *well-vowelled*

1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. (1674) 56 The Italian Language is more smooth and better vowelled than the English. 1684 DRYDEN *To Earl of Roscommon* 17 Pauses, cadence, and well-vowell'd Words 1792 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 142 My own exquisitely rich and harmonious language; the growing Latinity of which has already..rendered it sufficiently vowelled, sufficiently sweet, copious, and sonorous 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 200 While fluent Greek a vowel'd under-song Kept up 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 67 The soft and vowelled undersong of modern Italian. 1869 MEREDITH *Lett.* 19 Dec. (1912) I. 198 Isn't there a scent of damned hypocrisy in all this lisping and vowelled purity of the Idylls? 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 By melodious juxtaposition, by artful alliteration, by vowelled breathings and consonantal crashes of harmony

b Having vowels of a specified kind or quality.

1783 J. BEATTIE *Diss.* 293 The long vowelled emphatick syllable .and the short-vowelled emphatick syllable. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I. 61 As full-vowelled words Are new impregnate with the master's thought

Vow·elless, *a.* [f. VOWEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no vowel or vowels

1870 J. F. SMITH *Ewald's Introd. Hebr. Gram.* 163 A vanishing *o* usually reappears in connexion with the first of the two vowelless consonants which might arise. 1892 BRUCE *Apologetics* II. ix. 304 The Masoretic Hebrew text is thus only an approximately accurate translation by Jewish scholars of the vowelless original.

Vow elling, *vbl. sb.* [f. VOWEL *v.* + -ING[1].]

1 †**a** The articulation of vowels in singing *Obs.*

c 1500 *Prov. bis* in *Antiq. Repert.* IV. 406 Perfite vowellynge of a songe, to the eere is delectable. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 284 Shee performed both so sweetely, as well for the ayring of her notes, as the vowelling of her words.

b. The pronunciation of vowels in speech.

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xxv, The grand organ roll of it [*Paradise Lost*] losing nothing in the Scotch vowelling.

2. The insertion of vowels or vowel-signs.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 95 It is reported of Ioab, that when his Teacher taught him to corrupt the text but in the vowelling, he slew him without ransome 1870 *Athenæum* 11 June 785/1 Our E V., following the vowelling assigned to the Hebrew by the Rabbins, renders them 'for ever' 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 797/1 The vowelling of Greek and Latin proper names shews that the vagueness of the vowels was not absolute.

Vow·ellish, *a. rare*—1. [f. VOWEL *sb.*] Of the nature of a vowel.

1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. iii. (1640) 40 The power [of the letter W] is alwayes Vowellish, even where it leades the Vowell in any Syllabe.

Vow·elly, *a.* [f. VOWEL *sb.* + -Y[1].] Having many vowels; characterized by vowels.

1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* V. 1, *Sir Rog.* This Italian is very vowelly, it runs much upon the o methinks 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 97 The Northmen, in the shock of their hard, redundant consonants, lost the vowelly confluence. 1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Dec., In their soft, vowely tongue

Vower[1] (vau·ər). [f. Vow *v.* + -ER[1].] One who makes a vow, or has taken vows.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 13 He .. called vnto his Apostleship, not wyuelesse vowers, but marryed men 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 125 As touching monasticall vowes, it might be obteined of the byshop, that none should be taken in yong, and before the vowers were of rype yeares. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 136 From whom also as being too rich for vowers of poverty, he tooke away at one clap above tenne thousand Crownes rent. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 179 This extent of the Vow is beyond the intent of the Vower. 1692 tr. *Emmanne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 407 Of all these Vowers of Chastity there are but a very few, and may be, none at all that observe it. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix, Youthful vowers of eternal constancy 1887 H. S. BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Dante* 306 *note*, The vower can only change the matter of his vow to some greater offering to God's honour.

†**Vower**[2]. *Obs.*—1 In 5 *Sc.* **wowar.** [Cf. Vow *v.*[2] and AVOURE *sb.*[1]] A guardian, patron.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 124 Saynct Androw was, gairff the that suerd in hand; Off sanctis heis wowar off Scotland.

†**Vower**[3]. *Obs.*—1 [Aphetic f. *devoure* DEVOIR *sb.*] Devoir, duty.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 145 When the[y] had done their vower [*v. r.* devoir] A beaste shoulde come of greate power

Vowerer, variant of VOURER *Obs.*

Voweson, variant of VOWSON *Obs.*

Vowess (vau·ĕs). Now *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 6 voiesse, woys(e, vowes, wowes; 6–7 vowesse. [Cf. VOWER[1] and -ESS.]

1. A woman, *esp.* a widow, who has taken a vow of chastity for the remainder of her life.

1506 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I. 44, I Jane Harby of Lincoln, Wowes, mak my testament, [etc.]. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 453 Agnes Mellars, wydowe and vowesse. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 13 And at hys departure in the mornynge, he neyther commaunded Peter to breake vp howsholde, nor yet to forsake hys wyfe and make her a vowesse. 1865 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) III. 312 A lady, after her husband's death, was allowed to take the vow of chastity, and she was then called a vowess 1875 HENDERSON *Liber Pontificalis Chr. Bainbridge* Pref. p. xl, At the Benedictio Viduæ, the Vowess in a blue dress with white hood is kneeling before the Bishop.

2 A woman who makes a vow of devotion to a religious life, a nun.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1060/1 Some vowesses peraduenture ther are, which as yet neuer intend to breake their vow. 1553 BECON *Reliques Rome* (1563) 37 b,

A certayne vowesse or professed nunne. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1080/2 Vpon which toome there laie a stone image of Edith in the habit of a vowesse holding a hart in hir right hand. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VII. vii 227 She abandoned her Regencie, and built a house of deuotion in the Ile of Shepey, wherein herselfe became a Vowesse. 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* IX. 660 A rich Tomb . with her image thereon, in the habit of a Vowess Crown'd

† Vowgard. *Obs.*[-1] (Meaning obscure.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXX 580 Now is all in oureward, youre yeres ar ron, It is commen in vowgard youre dame malison, To bynde it.

Vowght, obs. variant of VAULT *sb.*[1]

Vowing (vau·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. VOW *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10692 Þe biscop did þam sembled be, O þis vouing [*v r* vowing] of chastite For to ask o þaim sum rede. 1550 BALE *Apol* 136 Where as he calleth geldynge or makynge chast for the kyngdome of heauen, a voweynge of the single lyfe, whych Christ neuer ment 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) II That holy Pilgrims farre from dread of way That great Tombe might adore, and vowings pay 1782 J BROWN *View Nat. & Revealed Relig* VI. III § 9 (1796) 505 Vowing is the making a solemn promise to God, in which we bind ourselves to do or forbear somewhat for the promoting his glory. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Man's Requirem* II, Love me with thine open youth In its frank surrender, With the vowing of thy mouth With its silence tender. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II 77 The drinking went forward again, and great was the vowing and boasting as the night went on.

Vowis, obs Sc. pl. of WOLF.

Vow·less, *a.* [f. VOW *sb.* + -LESS.] Not bound by a vow or vows.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. XVII Wks (1628) 757 Hee hath done with their owne vowes, and now descends to vs, Whom hee confesses vowlesse.

† Vow·ly, southern dial. f FOULLY *adv* 5.

1633 B JONSON *Tale Tub* I ii, And the zame day o' the moneth, as this Zin Valentine, Or I am vowly deceiv'd.

Vowne, altered f. VOW *v.*[2] 2 b. *rare*—[1].

1785 *Mass Spy* 13 Oct (Thornton), Ye yanking lads of our town, ye Are brave fellows all, I vowne.

Vowre, south-western dial variant of FOUR.

† Vow·son. *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 voweson, 5–6 vouson (5 vourson, -sone, wouson), 6 vowson. [Aphetic f. *avow(e)son* ADVOWSON.] Advowson, patronage.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9678 Ȝuf bituene tueie lewedemen were eni striuing As vor voweson of chiuche weþer ssolde þe churche ȝiue. 1424 *Paston Lett* I 18 A sute that he made ageyn the seyd priour of a voweson of the chyrche of Sprouston. 1426 in *E. E Wills* (1882) 74 þe Maner Enwarle in Deuen, with þe voursone of þe chirche, And þe maner of Thorncoffyn in Somerset, with þe vourson of þe church. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 520/2 Londes, Tenementes, Rentes and Wousons of Chirches 1550 T. LEVER *Serm* (Arb) 115 Not able..to barcke agaynste pluralytyes, improperacions, byyng of vousons, nor against anye cuyll abuse of the cleargies lyuynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 156 An other euill vse is to geue out vousons of benefices, as it were in a reuertion. 1570 ABP PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 361, I was informed that this Rycall was granted in vowson to one Mr. Hamond of Yorkshire.

Vowsyng: see VOUSING *Obs.* **Vowt,** var. VULT *Obs.* **Vowt(e,** obs. varr. VAULT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Vowtre, obs. f. VULTURE.

† Vowtre. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f *avowtre* see ADULTERY.] Adultery. Also † **Vowtre** *v. intr*, to commit adultery. † **Vowtriere,** an adulteress. † **Vowtry,** adultery. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 And al oþer lawis þat semen to sey, þat man how to cuise for crime of *vowtre, þeft, & swilk oþer. *Ibid.* 87 þey kepe noiþer clene lif, ne wedding, but . *vowtrand, or doing a-vowtri. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4532 To Venus þe *vowtriere may noȝt ells a-vaile. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 72 Synne of lechery and of *vowtrye,. *Ibid.* 201, I haue made mony on to sle men, and forto syn yn lechery and yn vowtry.

Vowtur, obs. form of VULTURE.

‖ Vox (vɒks). [L. *vox* (pl. *vōcēs*), voice.]

1. *Vox populi*, the voice of the people; expressed general opinion, common talk or rumour.

The Latin maxim *Vox populi vox Dei* 'the voice of the people is the voice of God', is freq cited or alluded to in English works from the 15th cent. onwards.

a 1550 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 409/1 A wonderfull sorte of selles, That *vox populi* telles, Of those bottomlesse welles. 1570 R CONSTABLE in *Sadler's St. Papers* (1809) II 388, I hard *vox populi* that the lord regent would not, for his owne honor, deliver thearls. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* IX 787 No publicke fame, nor *vox populi* Was ever knowen in vaine to die. 1671 E. HOWARD *Six Days Adventure* Pref A 4 There being nothing more unstable or erroneous than *vox populi* in point of plays 1774 (*title*), Vox populi, or Old England's Glory a Destruction in 1774 1822 GALT *Sir A Wylie* xcvi, 'O, .—just a wheen havers!' replied Bell—'causey talk—Vox populi!' 1867 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 308 Well, but I believe in the Vox Populi of two hundred Years · still more of two thousand

2. *Vox angelica, vox humana* (or † *humane*), varieties of organ-stops imitative of vocal sounds. Also *attrib.*

a 1726 TUDWAY in Burney *Hist. Music* (1776) IV. 355 These [stops] were the Vox-humane, .with some others I may have forgot 1776 BURNEY *Hist Music* IV, 147 Of pipes thus constructed are composed the stops called the Vox-humana, Regal,. and many others 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 In the seventeenth century several registers were..inserted, among which we may mention the vox humana, and the vox angelica. 1885 *Vox Humana* 3 The effect of the Vox Humana stop..is to make the organ sound like a choir of human voices.

Vox, south-western dial. var. FOX *sb.*, obs Sc. var. VOICE *sb.*; obs Sc. pa. t. WAX *v.*

Voyage (voi·edʒ), *sb* Forms: *α.* 3–4 veage, 6 *Sc.* weage (wevage, weavage), 7 *Sc.* veadge, 3 veiage, 3–4, 6 veyage (6 *Sc.* wey-), 4–6 vaiage, 5, 6 *Sc.*, vayage, 5–6 *Sc.* wayag(e; 5 (9 *dial.*) vage, 5 vaig, 8–9 *north.*, 9 *Sc* vaige, 9 *dial* vayge, *Sc.* vae(d)ge. *β.* 4–8 (9 *dial*) viage (5 uiage, viagge, 6 viadge, viegde), 4–6 vyage (4 uyage); 5 *Sc.* wiage, 5–6 wyage. *γ.* 5–7 voiage (6 voiadge, 7 voige), 5– voyage (6 voyaige, 7 -adge), *Sc* 5 woyage, 6 wo(v)age, 7 woag. [a. AF. and OF. *veage, veiage, vayage*, and *voiage, -aige, voage, vouaige* (F *voyage*), = PROV. *vaiatge*, Sp. *viage*, Pg *viagem*, It. *viaggio*'—L. *viāticum* provision for a journey, VIATICUM.]

1 An act of travelling († or transit), a journey († or passage), by which one goes from one place to another (esp. at a considerable distance)

a. In the phrases *to take* or *make* (*a, the*, or *one's*) *voyage*. Now *rare*.

In early use including travel by sea as well as by land, for quotations in which the nautical sense is clear see 3 b.

(*α*) 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4920+85 Cadwal in Yrlonde ys ostȝarkede vaste &vorþ toward þys lond þe veage nome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 117 He his viage soyne has tane, And straucht toward the plas is gane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 8 He hath himself conformed To schape and take the viage Homward. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1262 Seint Ambroses legende seith, how he Ones to Rome-ward took his viage *c* 1440 *Generydes* 226 Now to this lady lete vs tuine ageyn, Whiche to Surry hath take hir viage 1564 HAWARD tr *Eutropius* IV. 41 The consuls toke then their viage to invade Carthage. *a* 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng Hist.* (Camden, No. 36) 43 Thei toke their viage toward Rome, destroying all thinges on everie side. 1584 B. R tr *Herodotus* II 76 b, We must take our voyage on foote the space of forty dayes by the waters side. 1647 HEXHAM I, To take a Viage, *reyseri.*

(*b*) 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3746 To helle þou makyst þy vyage *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 54, I mac mi vainge, Til sain Jam in pilgrimage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXIV. 152 It schuld be a lang tyme are þat vaiage ware made 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesan* VIII, To make better theyr vyage they were sworne eche one to the other that none of them bothe should leue other 1550 COVERDALE *Spir Perle* XXIX (1588) 291 A marchant man maketh far viages and great iourneis for worldly and transitory gain. 1579 *Poor Knt's Pal. Priv Pleas* (Roxb) B iij, This is shee. whom once within the Lake, I'shewed vnto Robinson, as our viage wee did make. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II VII. (1592) 27 And Hercules to Calidon a Dismall viage makes. 1860 R NOEL *Voc. Tour* 467 A voyage I made by a very unfrequented path from Cæsarea to Nazareth

b. In other contexts. Now *rare*.

α c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 532 Swith, he sayd, wendes with me, Whoso wil that wonder se Thar was none so litel page That he ne was fayn of that vayage 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 12 To Romes Court the way thay held on richt. Thir seuin Maisters thair veyage passing on [etc] *α* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Slae* 625 (LAING MS), Bot fra we gett our wayage win, thay sall nocht than the cheirie cum 1875 [W ALEXANDER] *Sk. Life Ans Folk* 195 Mains of Puddleweal sent his carts on a weekly 'vaege' to the burgh of Innerebrie to fetch his supplies of lime

β 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 90 He went þat viage To William þe rede kyng, þer he was in Wales. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 792 That ech of yow to shorte with our owne weye In this viage shal telle tales tweye. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) II. XII (1859) 46 Theyr iourney was fully adetermyned and theyr vyage endyd. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXVI 140 (Harl MS), He thowte to visite þe holy londe, and he ordeynid þerefore and made al thinge redy for his viage 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III IV (1883) 108 Hit is a fowle thynge .whan a man is at ende of his Iourney for to lengthe his viage. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S T S.) I 80 Latumo and his wiffe Tanaquill war passand in ane chariot, with þar gudis tursit with þame in þare viage. 1552 T BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II II. 197 As for the realme of France besyde, I ought to knowe yt, for I have ben XXVIII viages in France in poste for the Kings Majestie 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I XXIII 14 It seemed sore to tiot al afoote ouer the Pyrenees and Alpes, and huge long viages at smal ease in their armour *α* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 85 *note*, I humbly desire your H to thinke that the ocasion of my stay hear is nott for any dislike of the viage

γ 1527 *St Papers Hen VIII*, I 204, I have declared unto Your Grace the successes of al such thinges, as have chaunced in my voyage 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I 1, [It was resolved] that for the more suretie of his voyage, he shoulde returne by Sea 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 133 For as much as..the travellers are forced to rest all the day long, therefore twelve daies are set down for the whole voiage betweene Coptus and Berenice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* VII II 285/1 Such as hauing vowed their voiage and seruice for Ierusalem, wore continually vpon their backes a red Crosse. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp* III. XV. 32 Jesus took an Account of the first legation and voyage of his Apostles 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C* 147 Upon the mountains we passed over this voyage, we found a great number of plants we had not before met with 1745 POCOCKE *Descr East* II. 102 The pasha was lately returned from his voyage towards Mecca 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ* II. 178, I conceive that to be beneath the serious consideration of a man on a voyage of such a nature. 1825 W COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 50 The utmost extent of her voyages [from home] had been about two and a half miles 1856 KANE *Arct. Exp.* II II 28, I was just beginning to hope for an easy voyage, when Toodla and the Big Yellow gave way nearly together. 1887– in dial. glossaries (Chesh., Lancs.).

transf. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* Iv. (1596) 38 If Galen had considered the demeanure and voiages of the ant..he would haue taken astonishment to see a beast so little endewed with so great sagenesse.

† c. A pilgrimage. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T S) 238 Men that makis vowis of vaigis for the lufe of God *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII 155 How the kynge Charlemagne made a vyage to saynte Iames in Galice. 1518 H WATSON *Hist Oliver of Castile* (Roxb) P 4 He came towarde yᵉ kynge and sayd to hym that he dyde owe a vyage to Saynt Iames, and that he muste nedes do it withouten ony companye

† d. Without article. Travel, travelling *Obs.*

1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 11 All Nations have Enterknowledge of one another, by Voyage into Forraigne Parts, or by Strangers that come to them

† 2. A journey or expedition undertaken with a military purpose; a warlike enterprise or undertaking; a march against an enemy. *Obs.*

α 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4509 Þo was þe king aȝpure vol of sorwe & sore. Þe veage toward Rome he bileuede vor þis cheance *Ibid* 8079 Sulue wimmen ne bileuede þat hii ne wende þuder vaste, Ne ȝong folc þei hii feble were, þe wule þe veage[=crusade] laste 1491–2 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 102 Yt is so that the Kings grace hath appoynted my lord to wayt upon his grace, now at this his noble vage into France 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II XXI (S T S.) I 215 þai had þame pas fordwart. with gude werde, þat þe end of þare vayage mycht be respondent to þare begynnyng. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 337 Cardinal Ægedie is sent frome Pape Honorie to Scotland, Legat, to require a gret soume of money .to helpe the veyage to Hierusalem.

β. 13 . *K Alis.* 5075 (Laud MS), A morowe þe kyng & his baronage Wenten forþ in her viage 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 325 To Scotland now he fondes to redy his viage, With pritti þousand Walsh redy at his banere 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 207 His spek discomfort thame all sua, That thai had left haill that viage, Na war a knycht of gret corage 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv Priv.* 204 Al this forsaydyn hostynges, viages, and trauail done and fulfillid weryn in lytill more space than thre Monthes. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 51 It happed that the squier come from a viage that he hadde ben atte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 17 [He] had a gret discomfiture at the bataile of Agincourt. at his first viage. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clv. (1811) 143 Longe it were to tell all the circumstaunce of this vyage, & victoryes of the same. 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 23 Thys yere the kynge made a grete armye into Scotland by hys brother the duke of Glocester, in the wyche viage he wane Barwike 1590 L LLOYD *Dial Daies* Oct 31 Mar. Scotus saith that he was slaine in his viage against the Parthians.

γ. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I xv. 25 The king sent a great ambassade to syr Iohn of Heynaulte, praying hym..to kepe company with hym in his voiage agaynste the Scottis. 1549 *Compl Scotl* Ep 4 The longinquite of his martial voyaige, ande the grite forse of the oriental pepil 1584 B R. tr *Herodotus* II 97 b, Sesostris dying, hys sonne vnderstooke no voyage of warre, but remayned quiet in his kingdome 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* D 4, If you be a souldier, talke how often you haue beene in action as the Portingale voyage, Cales voiage, the Iland voiage. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist Eng.* Wks (Grosart) IV 193 Godfrey of Bouillon..was the first that offered vp himselfe to this Famous Voyage 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. X 235 The Simeonites second voyage against the Amalekites in Mount Seir.

† b. In the phr *to make* (or *do*) *a voyage*. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 89 Mithridates helde þe kyngdom þre and fourty ȝere, in þe whiche tyme he dede many viage, and many faire victories hadde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 118 The knycht Fenweik conwoide the caryage, He had on Scottis mair mony schrewide wiage. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T S) 76 Achabe kyng of Israel, when he intended to make a viage, and to take by force the country of Ramoth Giliade. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep* Notes (1599) 25 In the great voyage Edward the second made against the Scots, at the battell at Striueling [etc] 1686 *Voy Emp China* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III 179 The Emperour of China made a Voyage into Eastern Tartary, in the beginning of this Year 1682

† c. *Voyage royal*, an expedition undertaken by a king in person. *Obs.*

1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 20 When the king maketh a voyage roial in to Scotland for to subdue yᵉ Scots *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw IV*, 248 Euen now his [Edward IV's] Feuer tercian, of the whiche he had languished sore, sithe his voyage royall into Fraunce, was sodainly turned into a vncurable quartain 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 157 More to be dreaded for their furious incursions, then that they are able to raise, or undertake any voiage royal. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 44 For his [*sc* Richard II's] first voyage in the eighteenth yeare of his raigne (which was indeed a Voyage Royall) was made vpon another motiue. 1690 (*title*), The Royal Voyage, or, the Irish Expedition.

† 3. An enterprise, undertaking, or adventure of a private character (in early use implying the making of a journey). *Obs.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 535 Þen þenkkez Gawan ful sone, Of his anious vyage *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 732 Ek diane I the biseke That this viagge be nat to the loth 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 353 This worthi kniht of his corage Hath undertake the viage. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I 2512, I am meved of pite,..þat ȝe of volunte..List take on ȝow þis merveillous viage *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* III. 198 Madame, yf your wyll be, I shall gladli tak this vyage in hande, and I shall neuer rest noo where tyl that I haue founde blanchardyn. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* IV. 59 Sum vncouth vaiage I purpoisit prepare, Bot not sa vncouth as was preparit for me. 1579 TWYNE *Phis agst. Fortune* II. LXXXIII. 266 b, Takyng in hand an easie viage towardes thine ende. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 185 If hee should intend this voyage toward my wife, I would turne her loose to him. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* III. i, I thinke I fight with a familiar, or the Ghost of a fencer, Sh' has wounded me gallantly, call you this a letcherous viage?

† b. In the phr. *to do* (or *make*) *a voyage*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 75 He caste and knew in goode plyte was þe moone To doon viage and take his way ful sone Vnto his neces paleys ther bysyde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 804 Y for-bed hem..fro þenne þay ne scholde go, Or ich hadde sum viage done & til hem come ageyn. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* 1 v. (Skeat) I. 84 If thou drede suche

jangleres, thy viage to make, understand wel [etc.] 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* I IV 169 If you make your voyage vpon her, and giue me directly to vnderstand, you haue preuayl'd, I am no further your Enemy.

4. A journey by sea or water from one place to another (usually to some distant place or country); a course or spell of sailing or navigation, *spec.* one in which a return is made to the starting-point, a cruise.

Arising from contextual uses of senses 1 and 2, and clearly separable from these only after the ME. period. For the phr † *bon(e, boun, boon voyage* see BOON *a.* 2

a. c 1310 *St Brendan* 152 in *S. Eng Leg* I 224 'Wendeþ forþ a-godes name þat þis veyage were ido!' Seint Brendan & his breþeren to schipe wende anon 1555 *Sc Acts Mary* (1814) II 495/1 That nane cary ony victuallis tal-loun or flesche, except samekill at salbe thair necessare victualling for thair voyage *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) II. 121 The skipper of the schip..said 'God send ws better handsell and mair forder in our wayage' 1641 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1870) V 494/2 Ane impost of tuo shilling scottes to be payed vpoun the tune of all shipes and vesshellis be Natiues and four shillingis money forsaid to be payed be straingeres for like veadge 1784 *Bishoprick Garl.* (1906) 52 There was a poor little lad that had come a trial vaige to sea 1887 J M E. SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* (1888) 123, I don't think there will be much done at the hauf this vaige

β. c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8840 When he wyste why þat he cam [to Ireland], & so fer viage for stones nam, He scorned þem on his langage *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 4 It is longe tyme passed, that ther was no generalle Passage ne Vyage over the See 1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 60/2 [That] noon of the seid vesselles attendyng to the same viage, be arrested for any viage of oure Souverain Lord ye King 1492 *Act. Dom Conc.* (1839) 275 þe proffittis & dewiteis of þe said auchtane parte of a hale Raiss in zeland and als of half a danskin viage 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* III. 206 To Thom. Hathowy to furnis the Kingis schip in the Northland the second viage, for tynnis 1579 TWYNE *Phis agst Fortune* I. 1 a They that saie by Sea, they are caried away in the shypps, and feele not howe, and many tymes are at their viage ende before they be ware 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1369/1 For want of vittels and other necessaries (needful in so long a viage)..[he] was inforced to set saile and returne for England. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* 6 The Portugales whose viages beyond the cape of Good Hope. are more true than in reason likely.

γ. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 25 Paid..to John Cappe..after the said voiage into the parties of Lumbardie for the stopping of lekes & castyng Balast. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. Pref. ***2, There they shall read of Godredus the sonne of Olaeus his voiage to the king of Norway 1625 N CARPENTER *Geogr. Delineated* II. vii (1635) 126 This North-west passage is a long voyage, and hath bin for a long time sought. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 12 The Navigation of the World (specially for remote Voiages) was greater then at this day 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 923 Where the Spanish Negotiation was short and safe, it enticed Seamen, by their good will, to avoid long Voyages 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd., A Voyage round the World promises a species of information, of all others the most desirable and interesting. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) I 346 Those who had set sail five months before, were not in the least farther advanced in their voyage, than those who waited for the favourable wind 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* II 165 Ships were sent out to different seas, and had prosperous voyages. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Voyage*, a journey by sea It usually includes the outward and homeward trips, which are called passages 1903 F T. BULLEN *Sea Wrach* 310 *note*, The round trip from home back to home again constitutes the 'voyage', all the port to port journeys are 'passages'

fig 1864 BROWNING *Jas Lee's Wife* II. iv, With whom began Love's voyage full-sail

b. In the phrases *to take* or *make a voyage*. Cf. 1 a. Also *transf.*

(*a*) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) Pref 2 Wald Godd þat þer were idly lordes ware at gude accorde, and. wald take þis haly viage ouer þe see 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 12 The said king Edward .tooke his vyage to Cane with 25 shippis. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) II. 10 Thir men of weir tuk vayage and sailled to Scotland 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 233 Quhen S Columba did sayl in Yrland, thay to the Ile of Jon tuik thair viage. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 280 Fifty wreaths of smoke From fifty censers their light voyage took To the high roof.

(*b*) 14 *Sir Beues* (O.) 388 Ouer they made gode viage. The sayll they drew, the wynd was good. 1475 *Nottingham Rec.* II 387 We purpose. incontinent þerupon, as winde and weder wol serue, to make our viage into France. 1530 *Hickscorner* 820 For yf I myȝt make iii good yeages to Shoter's Hyl,..Than wolde I never travell the see more. *c* 1580 in *Eng. Hist. Rev* July (1914) 518 This viadge ys to be made in 3 wekes yf winde and wether serve. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 87 Cnute king of England about this time made a viage to Denmarke. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 179 It is a full Commission By which he made this voyage. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 1. 139 In five Voyages made before that way, [I] knew by Experience there is a Current

† **c.** A (single or return) passage or trip on a canal-boat. *Obs.*

1774 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron.* 145 From Manchester to Warrington the third cabbin is for the passage or voyage upon the canal. 1805 Z. ALLNUTT *Navig. Thames* 15 The Toll of 4*d* per Ton a Voyage on all Barges. A Voyage, is a Trip to London and back again, being two Passages.

d. A flight through the air (or through space); *esp.* a trip in a balloon.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 431 So stears the prudent Crane Her annual Voiage, born on Windes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. It was about ninety leagues distant, and our voyage lasted four days and an half. 1785 V. LUNARDI *Five Aerial Voyages* (1786) 30 After a most delightful and glorious voyage of 46 miles, 36 over the water and 10 over land. 1826 *Mechanics' Mag.* VI. 285/2 An aerial voyage, remarkable for its duration, was accomplished at Paris on the 19th of September, 1784. 1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* I 646/2 Before they [*sc.* fire-balloons] became obsolete, several remarkable voyages were made in them. 1893 SIR R BALL *Story of Sun* 290 The Earth in its annual voyage round the sun

e *spec* In marine insurance (see quot.).

1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur* I. XII. I. 333 The voyage insured., a technical term, which must be carefully distinguished from the actual voyage of the ship, is a transit at sea from the terminus a quo to the terminus ad quem in a prescribed course of navigation, which is never set out in any policy

f. *Voyage of discovery* (DISCOVERY 3), in fig. use.

1857 DUCANGE ANGLICUS *Vulg Tong*, *Voyage of discovery*, going out steaking. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 227 After a voyage of discovery round the yard at full speed, [the cattle] return..into the lane

5. Used *fig* (in senses 1 or 4) to denote the course of human life (or some part of it), or the fate of persons after death.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 326 Fourtiene yer sche was of Age, Whan deth hir tok to his viage 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* xv, As the schip that saileth stereles, So standis thou here And wantis that suld gyde all thy viage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 98 Cristallyne water to hym so comfortable, Al his viage bothe in bleede and lengthe 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 128, Man receyueth by grace all thynges expedyent and necessary for hym in his vyage and pilgrymage 1529 SIR T MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks 175/2 Yᵗ much more special assistence of god with his christen churche in their spirituall viage. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* IV. III 220 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, Which taken at the Flood, leades on to Fortune: Omitted, all the voyage of their life, Is bound in Shallowes, and in Miseries. 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 345 Blocks and stones our ghostly enemies cast in the narrow way that leadeth to heaven, to hinder our voyage. 1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* V v, So, now I am in for Hobbes's voyage, a great leap in the dark 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi 60 And what I say to Papists I say to all Protestants, if you like to be Priest-ridden, farewel—a good Voyage to you 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph Cl., Let to Sir W. Phillips* 18 July, Among our fellow-lodgers at Berwick, was a couple from London, bound to Edinburgh on the voyage of matrimony. 1779 COWPER *Human Frailty* 17 Bound on a voyage of awful length, .A stranger to superior strength, Man vainly trusts his own. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX 174 Fear not then, Spirit, Death's disrobing hand..'Tis but the voyage of a darksome hour. 1877 TENNYSON *Sir J. Franklin* 3 And thou, Art passing on thine happier voyage now Toward no earthly pole

6 †**a.** The navigation of a particular sea-route; the course or route (to be) taken by a ship. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 1087 Vnderyᵉ name of Tharsis (as some think) is signified some sea yᵗ was farre of, and whose voiage was very long 1634 W. KING *Animado. Acc. Denmark* i 7 Any Sea-man, who is acquainted with that Voyage, will tell you that he would ten times rather venture amongst the Rocks of Norway in a Storm, than the Sands of England 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 111 The Mate being unacquainted with the Voyage and declaring himself to be so, shall nevertheless be obliged to remain with the Ship, if the Master requires it

b. A vessel as fitted out for sailing.

1826 KENT *Comm.* (1858) III. xlvii. § 209 When the voyage is ready, the master is bound to sail as soon as the wind and tide permit.

c. *Whaling.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict Amer.* (ed. 2) 497 *Voyage*, among whalers, each man calls his share of the proceeds of the cruize, which he receives instead of wages, his voyage.

d. The quantity of fish taken in one trip or by one boat

1897 *Clay & Co Company Prospectus*, The daily arrival of vessels with voyages of live and fresh fish. The Pontoon where the voyages are landed from the vessels and sold.

7. A written account of a voyage, a book describing a voyage (or journey).

From the frequent use of the word in the titles of narratives of voyages

1587 HAKLUYT (*title*), A Notable Historie, containing foure Voyages, made by Certaine French Captaines into Florida. 1699 W HACKE (*title*), A Collection of Original Voyages 1704 CHURCHILL (*title*), A Collection of Voyages and Travels, Some now first Printed from Original Manuscripts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III 21 Those of the same kind, which have been collected in the following Voyage, exhibit no regular difference from each other. *Ibid.* 284 The most authentic traditions of Historians, which I found in great numbers in the Voyage of Pausanias into Greece. 1877 QUARITCH *Catalogue* 1476 De Bry's Collection of Voyages to the East and West Indies

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *voyage-writer*; † **voyage food, provision,** = VIATICUM 1, **voyage policy** (see quot.).

1610 *Voyage food [see VIATICUM 1]. 1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* I II § 1 I. 19 A *voyage policy is one in which the limits of the risk are designated in the policy by specifying a certain place at which the voyage is to begin. 1562 *Apol. Priv Masse* (1850) 11 Their viaticum, as it is termed in the old canons, that is to say, their *voyage-provision. 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* IX. 123 So it be reuerently kepte for the viage prouision for the sicke, no catholike man will maineteine strife for the maner and order of keping. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Pesaro* 165, I shall say nothing of the *Via Flaminia*, which has been describ'd by all the *Voyage-Writers that have pass'd it 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., The manners of mankind do not differ so widely as our voyage writers would make us believe 1757 FOOTE *Author* 1 Wks. 1799 I 137 Except Peter Hasty, the voyage-writer, he was as great a loss to the trade as any within my memory.

Voyage (voi·edʒ), *v.* Also 5 voiage, 5–6 vyage, 9 *dial.* v'yage, *Sc* vaeg. [ad. F. *voyager*, † *voiager* (15th c.), or f. VOYAGE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To journey by land, to travel. Now *rare*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 26 His legges were Royde like a voyager that had alle the day to fore haue voiaged or goon a lourney 1490 — *Eneydos* XV 57 And in vyagynge thrughe the landes, [fame] hideth her hede bytwyx the clowdes 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* viii 42 Although my life hath not bin unexpensive in learning, and voyaging about 1673 DRYDEN *Mar. à la Mode* II 1, A gentleman, sir, who has haunted the best conversations, and who, in short, has voyaged. 1778 FOOTE *Trip to Calais* I, Wks 1799 II. 344 Nothing can be so vulgar in France, as voyaging about with one's wife 1898 C. LEE *Pearl Carak* II 30 Half over the States I've been, an' into Canady—v'yaged thousands o' miles, 'a b'lieve.

† **2.** To carry out an enterprise. *Obs* —1

c 1500 *Melusine* 171 The maister [of Rhodes] recounted all thauentures that had happed to them 'By my feyth' said the kyng, 'ye haue worthyly vyaged

3 To go by sea; to sail or cruise; to make a voyage or voyages. Also in fig. context.

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. XXXI 294 All that have voyaged thither, have been curious to carry seedes of all sorts, and all have grown 1624 DONNE *Ess Div* (1651) 37 Men which seek God by reason are like Mariners which voyaged before the invention of the Compass. 1700 POMFRET *Reason* 133 Oh! what an ocean must he voyag'd o'er, To gain a prospect of the shining shore! 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 340 Voyaging to learn the direful art To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart 1779 FORREST *Voy N Guinea* 137 The Dutch ships, voyaging between New Guinea and Aroo, .frequently see flocks of birds of Paradise 1819 BYRON *Juan* II xliii, He was a man of years, And long had voyaged through many a stormy sea 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II viii (1864) 171 Having voyaged across the Atlantic for that sole purpose 1895 *Chambers' Jrnl.* 2 Jan. 7 More than seventy merchant-ships, voyaging in almost every ocean.

fig 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 63 His silent face, The marble index of a mind for ever Voyaging through strange seas of Thought, alone 1819 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr Wks 1888 II. 305, I have lately been voyaging in a sea without any pilot. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* III 1 (1876) 220 Voyagers that never voyaged thither save in song. 1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 300 It is not for food that the plant-world voyages into foreign spheres, but to perfect the supremer labour of life.

b. *transf.* Of things: To move through the water or air Also *fig.*

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XVI. (1850) 243 In Britain, it [the cholera] voyaged along the coasts with the speed of the trading vessels. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xliii. (1856) 402 We could see them many fathoms below, voyaging again to the upper world. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note bks.* (1879) I 42 A log comes floating on,..having voyaged .hundreds of miles. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 278 Grand clouds still voyaged in the sky.

4. *trans.* To cross or travel over, to traverse; to sail over or on. Also *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L* X. 471 Long were to tell What I have don, what sufferd, with what paine Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep Of horrible confusion. 1725 POPE *Odyss* V. 361 Him, thus voyaging the deeps below, From far. The King of Ocean saw. 1793 COLERIDGE *Lines Autumnal Even* 44 O heed the spell, and hither wing your way, Like far-off music, voyaging the breeze! 1849 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* LXVI. 259 Last time we voyaged the Loch you said a few words 1890 *Century Mag* Aug. 636/1 The Rhône of to-day must be something like the Rhine of fifty years ago, though much less voyaged now than that was then.

Voyageable (voi·édʒăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can be sailed over, navigable.

1819 SEAGER *Suppl. Johnson, Voyageable..*, that may be sailed or travelled over The existence, or at least the propriety, of this word may be inferred from Milton's use of Unvoyageable. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & B.* 388 There lies between them, instead of the voyageable straits, that great gulf over which no man can pass.

Voyager (voi·edʒəɹ). Also 6 vyager, -eour, 6–7 viager. [ad. OF. *veagier*, *voi-*, *voyag(ɛ)er* (F. *voyageur*), or f. VOYAGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who journeys; a traveller by land.

1477 [see VOYAGE *v* 1] 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 616/1 Them coumpte we stylle for vyagers and pylgrimmes.. towarde the same place..that we walke. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* 3 It may look like a presumptuous affectation to be reckoned among Voyagers, if he attempts to say anything upon so short a ramble, and concerning places so much visited, and by consequence so well known 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 20 The Patache is a vehicle that the traveller will frequently have recourse to Its voyagers are a grade lower in society than those of the diligence 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 11 Such a voyager, if it has ever been his hap to turn his feet to Orleans. 1885 *Sat. Rev* 23 Oct. 532/2 Let any student of life .go to a terminus when a train has come in, and watch the faces of the voyagers as they battle for 'their things'.

† **b** *Knight voyager*, a knight errant *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 362 The kyng vnderstod by the report of som knightes vyageours, that there was in the grete Armanye a Castel

2. One who goes upon, or takes part in, a voyage or voyages by sea, a navigator.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIX. 298 Fenton next, and Jackman., Both Voyagers, that were with famous Frobosher. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xl. 52 You go on to prefer my Captivity in this Fleet to that of a Voyager at Sea. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Resurrect* i, Not Winds to Voyagers at Sea, Nor Showers to Earth more necessary be, . Than Verse to Virtue. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 5 It is usual with young Voyagers, as soon as they land upon a Shore, to begin their Accounts of the Nature of the People. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog Mag* II 529 Voyagers .are much divided in their accounts of the natives. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xci, Long shall the voyager, with th' Ionian blast,

Hail the bright clime of battle and of song. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist* I The Arctic voyagers have seen King Winter on his throne 1879 E P. WRIGHT *Anim Life* 119 The Sea Lion of voyagers in the southern seas

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, in various applications.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* (1707) IV. 189 She prays for the little Infant Voyager, That he may so pass the Waves of this troublesome World as finally to come to the Land of Everlasting Life. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett* Pr Wks 1880 IV 147 Your boat will be to the ocean of water, what this earth is to the ocean of aether—a prosperous and swift voyager 1826 *Mechanics' Mag* VI 286/2 In this region the voyager [in a balloon] sailed till half past nine o'clock. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Humble Bee* 15 Insect lover of the sun, Sailor of the atmosphere, Voyager of light and noon 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 793/1 This rapid voyager [the dragon fly] passes over you, proceeds beyond you , then turns [etc.]

‖ **Voyageur** (vwayaʒœr) [F.; see prec.] In Canada, a man employed by the fur companies in carrying goods to and from the trading posts on the lakes and rivers; a Canadian boatman.

1809 A HENRY *Trav* 18 In ascending the Longue Sault, a distance of three miles, my canoes were three times unladen, and, together with their freight, carried on the shoulders of the voyageurs 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol Digestion* (ed. 4) 90 St Martin returned to Canada [and] engaged as a voyageur with the Hudson's Bay Fur Company 1893 *Nation* (N Y.) 17 Aug 121/2 At the nightly bivouac, to the astonishment of the voyageurs, the noises continued.

attrib 1903 *Daily Mail* 5 Sept 5/6 The party was put into one of the large voyageur flat-bottomed boats.

Voyaging (vɔi·ĕdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. VOYAGE *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb (now usually of journeying by sea).

1611 COTGR., *Voyagement*, a voyaging, trauelling, iourneying. 1647 HEXHAM I, A viaging, *een reysinge* 1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 8 He was Monarch of far more Territories than ever he touch'd at in all his Voyagings. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 165 Native of a port and given to voyaging 1856 KANE *Arct Expl* II. xvii 182, I deemed it best to keep up the appearance of ordinary voyaging 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* XIV (1891) 97 The marine habits of thought I had carried away with me from my early voyagings.

attrib. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv* II 25 It is now hurrah! for outset on many a voyaging enterprise. 1891 T HARDY *Tess* xl, I have separated from my wife for personal, not voyaging, reasons

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III. VII VII, Our poor Convention, after such voyaging, just entering harbour, so to speak, has struck on the bar. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I. 112 We will not listen when men tell us that we can reach Him by weary voyaging on the ocean of intellect. 1862 G. LONG tr. *M Aurelius' Thoughts* IX § 30 156 Look down from above on the countless herds of men and their countless solemnities, and the infinitely varied voyagings in storms and calms.

Voyal, var. VIOL 2 *Naut* **Voyd, -ance, -e(e**, etc., variants of VOID *a.*, -ANCE, -EE, etc

† **Voye.** *Obs. rare.* [a OF. *voye, voie* (F. *voie*) :—L. *via* way.] Way.

1541 *St. Papers Hen VIII* (1834) III 329 They can pay no subcedy, for as moch as they be charged other divers voyes *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 11 Quhan he hes done, fast thy voyes vend To Athoill that most hie cuntrie.

Voyed(e, obs f. VOID *v* **Voymbe, Voyme**, obs. Sc. vars. WOMB *sb.* **Voyol**, var VIOL 2 *Naut.* **Voys**, obs. f. VOICE *sb* **Voȝel, Voȝte**, southern ME. vars. FOWL *sb., fought* FIGHT *v.*

‖ **Vrac.** *Obs.* Also 7 **vrack.** [F. dial (Channel Islands).] The name given in the Channel Islands to a fish resembling a carp. Also *attrib.*

1673 *News from Channel* in *Harl. Misc* (1809) III. 505 A large fish we call a Vrack-fish 1694 FALLE *Jersey* II 75 But the most common, and to be had at all times, is a Fish we call Vrac, in shape and taste very much like a Carp, and may be called the Sea-carp, with several others 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (1769) III 341 Here [in Jersey] is the Mullet, red and grey, the Vrac, or Sea-carp, and the Bar.

Vrack, Sc. variant of WRACK.

‖ **Vraic** (vrɛ̃·ik). [F dial. (Channel Islands) *vraic*, also *vrec, vrac* · see WRACK *sb* and cf. VAREC.] A seaweed found in the Channel Islands, used for fuel and manure.

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x 30 Vraic or Orewood, (Alga Marina) is diuersly applyed for soyling. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Vraic*, a kind of Sea weed, of which they make fuel in the isles of Jersey and Gernsey. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* II. 67 'Tis a Sea weed; but a Weed more valuable to Us than the choicest Plant that grows in our Gardens. We call it Vraic; and it grows on the Rocks about the Island 1736 [W R CHETWOOD] *Voy. Vaughan* VII II 203 For Fuel they make use of a Sea Weed, by the Inhabitants call'd Vraic [*printed* Vrah] 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 269 Their Manure is Sea-weed, call'd Vraic, of which we have taken notice above *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song Seaweed* XXIX, The Vraic! the Vraic! pile it on to the fire. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV. xx. 469 The load of fresh vraic is computed to give three bushels of ashes 1881 B WEBBER *In Luck's Way* I. 1, Amid this wilderness of rock and vraic and wrinkled sand.

attrib. 1865 MRS. L L CLARKE *Common Seaweeds* Concl 138, I have turned over the *vraic*-heaps as they were carted up from the lowest tide.

Hence **Vraicker**, one who gathers vraic. **Vraicking**, the gathering of vraic. Also *attrib*

1835 H D INGLIS *Channel Isl* 64 At half tide, or low water multitudes of carts and horses, boats and vraickers, cover the beach *Ibid* 63 The vraicking parties consisting of eight, ten, or twelve persons. 1852 LANE CLARKE *Guernsey & Jersey* III 57 For a walk or a ride to either of these bays on a vraicing day. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. VI 123 It is only used during the vraicking season. *Ibid* IV XXII 515 Vraicking in the Channel Islands is a custom that time has hallowed into an institution

Vraik, obs Sc f. WRACK. **Vrail**, southern dial. f FRAIL *sb.*1 **Vraini**, southern ME. var. FRAYNE *v.*

‖ **Vraisemblance** (vrɛsanblans) [F (16th c.), f *vrai* true + *semblance* appearance, semblance.]

1. An appearance of truth, verisimilitude

1831 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd , You remove from the mind the vraisemblance, the veracity, of the whole representation 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* VIII I. 170 There is a fearful *vraisemblance* in some of the scenes with all that one has read or pictured to oneself, as daily occurring during the terrible days of the Revolution 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec , He would have given a greater air of fairness and vraisemblance to the story.

2. A representation, picture.

1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* III II, Miss Patty's taper fingers transferred to paper the vraisemblance of a pair of sturdy Bondagers.

Vraith, Vrak, obs. Sc ff. WRATH, WRACK.

Vrakel, southern var. FRAKEL *a Obs.*

Vram, southern ME. var. FROM.

Vrampol, southern var. FRAMPOLD *Obs*

Vran, obs Sc. var. WREN. **Vrang(us**, etc , obs. (or dial.) Sc. ff. WRONG(OUS, etc.

† **Vray**, *a. Obs. rare* [a OF. *vray* (F *vrai*), reduced form of *verai* VERY *a.*] True.

1460 *Rolls of Parlt* V 382/2 His derrest Cousyn Richard, vray and rightfull heire. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III II (1883) 89 And none may be vraye and trewe with oute other

Vrayth, obs Sc form of WRATH.

Vrech, southern ME. var FRECK *a.*

Vrechit, -nese, obs. Sc. ff. WRETCHED, -NESS

Vrecliche, southern var. FRECKLY *adv Obs*

Vreend, southern dial. var. FRIEND.

Vreit, obs. Sc. form of WRITE *v.*

Vreo, Vret, Vridom, southern ME. varr. FREE *a.*, FRET *v.*1, FREEDOM.

‖ **Vriester.** *Obs.*—1 [Du and Flem *vrijster*, f *vrijen* to court, woo] A girl

1652 FLLTHAM *Low-Countries* (1659) 41 Not a Country Vriester but can handle an oar, steer a boat, raise a mast

Vril. [Invented by Lytton.] A mysterious force imagined as having been discovered by the people described in one of Lytton's novels.

1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* VII 47 These people consider that in vril they have arrived at the unity in natural energic agencies, which has been conjectured by many philosophers 1884 *Harper's Mag* Dec 154/2 Just as 'Tish saw the Ana voyaging in their vril-cars over the mountains and the valleys 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 4/1 If so, we are within hailing distance of the discovery of vril

Vrith, southern dial variant of FRITH *sb.*2 3.

Vrocht, obs. (or dial.) Sc. pa t. WORK *v.*

Vroefrien, southern var. FROVER *v. Obs.*

‖ **Vrouw, vrow** (vrɑu). Also 7 vroa. [Du. and Flem *vrouw* (cf. FROW *sb.*) = G. *frau* woman, wife, FRAU.] A (Dutch) woman, matron, goodwife.

a. c 1620 [FLETCHER & MASSINGER] *Trag Barnavelt* IV. iv. in Bullen *Old Pl* (1883) II 285 Ten hundred thousand blessings To him and thee, my vroa *a* 1700 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 34 The Dutchman will go to the sign of the Vrow where each man may drink his flagon. 1701 WOLLEY *Jrnl New York* (1860) 55 They seized each other's hair with their forefeet, and down they went to the Sod, their Vrows and Families crying out because they could not part them 1824 J PATERSON in *Harp Renfrew* Ser. II. (1873) 108 Till the riflemen .raised a din Which nearly deprived the fair vrows of their breath 1884 *Contemp Rev* Oct 552 The drinking boors of Teniers or the Dutch vrows of Mieris.

β 1791 NAIRNE *Poems* 129 And Roman dishes, made at Delf, To ornament an old vrouw's shelf 1829 C ROSE *Four Yrs. S. Africa* 49 There is the farmer's tall powerful form, his vrouw—in general by no means a tempting lady. 1838 W C. HARRIS *Narr Exped S Africa* 14 His dont-ing young vrouw received him with overflowing eyes and open arms. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* II, The Boer and his vrouw treated the children fairly well

Vry, southern ME. var FREE *a.*

† **Vryceloth** *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure)

1532–3 *Durham Housek. Bk* (Surtees) 157 Et Lionello Elmedayne 2¼ uln., 5 die Maii, pro le vryclothe.

Vryday, southern ME var FRIDAY.

Vryt(e, Vryter, obs. Sc. ff. WRITE *v*, WRITER.

V-shaped *a* see V 2 c.

† **Vue**, perh an error for *beue* BEVY.

1472 in *Archaeol.* (1836) XXVI 278 There was a syde table at the whiche satte a greate Vue of ladyes.

Vuel(e, Vuemest, Vuen, Vuere, ME. vars. EVIL, OVEMEST *a.*, OVEN, OVER *a*

Vug (vʊg). *Cornish mining.* Also **vugg, vugh, voog.** [ad Cornish *vooga* (Williams); cf. VOGAL] A cavity in a rock ; a cave, a hollow.

1818 W PHILLIPS *Geol.* 207 The sound which the miner hears, may reasonably be accounted for by presuming him to be at work in the immediate neighbourhood of a cavity, or as he terms it, a voog 1838 MRS. BRAY *Tradit Devon.* III 256 It is not uncommon in deep mines, where there are what the miners term vugs ..to hear loud and frequent explosions 1855 J R LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 92 Above this mixed mass, and in the level above, a great cavity (called by miners a *vugh*) was found 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 445/2 Dynamite is very effective even in ground full of 'vughs' or cavities.

Hence **Vu·ggy** (also **vughy**) *a* , full of cavities

1864 W W SMYTH *Catal Min. Coll Museum Pract Geol* 12 The lode is full of cavities, or 'vuggy' (as the Cornish miners term it) 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-M.* 273 *Vughy rock*, a stratum of cellular structure, or one containing many cavities

Vuhel, southern ME. variant of FOWL *sb.*

Vuir, obs Sc variant of OVER *a.*

Vul, southern ME. var. pa. t. FALL *v*, var. FULL *adv.*

Vulcan (vʊ·lkăn), *sb.* [ad. L. *Vulcān-us*, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno. Cf. F. *Vulcain*, † *Vulcan.*]

I. 1. *Rom. Mythol.* The god of fire and of metal-working, corresponding to the Greek Hephæstus

The lameness of Vulcan, and the infidelity of Venus towards him, are occas the subject of literary allusions

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VIII VII 122 Quhilk forgeis bene Vulcanus duelling call, And eftir Vulcane that cuntre nemyt all 1579 LODGE *Def Poetry* 20 Al lame men are not Vulcans, nor hooke nosed men Ciceroes 1634 MILTON *Comus* 655 Though he and his cunst crew Fierce signe of battail make, and menace high, Or like the sons of Vulcan vomit smoak, Yet will they soon retire, if he but shrink. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII 314 Stung to the soul, indignant through the skies To his black forge vindictive Vulcan flies 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Vulcanalia*, among the Romans, a festival in honour of Vulcan 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I III. V, His wig and gown are his Vulcan's panoply, his enchanted cloak of darkness 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* LXXIII, I never associate Vulcan and his Cyclops with the idea of a forge

b. An image or picture of the god

1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 160 There were in old times neere all Chimneys almost some earthen Vulcans set up, seeing that God was the president of these Arts wrought by fire *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov. 1644, In one of the chambers hang two famous pieces of Bassano, the one a *Vulcan*, the other a *Nativity*

c. *fig.* A lame slow-moving person

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor.* III. § 20 (1716) 109 Many, who are sinistrous unto Good Actions, are Ambi dexterous unto bad, and Vulcans in virtuous Paths, Achilleses in vitious motions.

2 a. *transf.* A blacksmith; an iron-worker

1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 55 Cingis chan.. was at first by profession a Vulcan or Black-smith 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* X (1697) 255 His Sire, the blear ey'd Vulcan of a Shop 1704 R. NORTH *Lett.* 20 Aug., in *Lives* (1890) III App 252a This bearer is the Vulcan of our village, and one of the eaters of us farmers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* I. VI, Those jingling sheet-iron Aprons, wherein your otherwise half-naked Vulcans hammer and smelt 1890 W J GORDON *Foundry* 15 Here the modern Vulcans, in shirt sleeves and with unbroken legs, are still casting thunderbolts.

† b A miner *Obs.*—1

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 121 When we came into the vast high vaults, where hundreds and hundreds of men or Vulcans were at work, one of the overseers would have let us see their art by blowing up a part of the mine by gunpowder

3. A hypothetical planet supposed to have its orbit between the Sun and Mercury.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iii. 58, I would willingly pay some attention here to the story of Vulcan were it not for the great doubt in which the existence of the planet seems enshrouded 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron* 310 They comprise Venus, Mercury, and, in the opinion of some astronomers, a planet called Vulcan.

II. † 4. A volcano. *Obs* (Cf VOLCAN.)

In Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 and Maundeville (1839) 55 *Vlcane* and *Wlcanes* occur as a name for the Lipari Islands, cf. VULCANIAN *a* 3.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq W. India* 160 Then appeared the vulcan and concavitie which was about halfe a league in compasse. *Ibid.* 161 This vulcan is like unto the vulcan of Cecilia 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 119 Of those which are in the Vulcans or mouths of fire at the Indies .I will speake in their order 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XIII 69 But they were not gone farre, when the Vulcan began to flash out flames of fire *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist Air* II (1692) 41 The number of these may be much increased by those Vulcans, that have open Vents to discharge their Fumes 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* V 111 These Vulcans send out Smoke sometimes

† b. Const. *of* (the matter ejected). *Obs.*

1647 A Ross *Mystag Poet.* III. (1675) 72 A Hill, on the top whereof were Lions and Vulcans of fire. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 179 The Town standeth on the backside of the Vulcan of water 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect*, *New Spain* (1685) 553 The other Vulcan of Fire is more unpleasant.

5 Fire; a fire. Chiefly *poet.*

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng* 138 They make their *Vulcan* or fire near to a great Tree, upon the snags whereof they hang their kettles 1708 PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 142 Altho' Devonia much commends the Use Of strengthning Vulcan 1728 POPE *Dunciad* III. 81 There rival flames with equal glory rise, From shelves to shelves see greedy Vulcan roll

Hence † **Vulcan** *v trans.*, to make into a Vulcan ; to cuckold. *Obs.*

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I II, *Corisca.* To me You are a young Adonis *Graculo.* Well said, Venus! I am sure she Vulcans him

† **Vulcanal**, *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *Vulcān-us* VULCAN *sb.* + -AL] An animal living in fire.

1687 PINNELL *Philos Reform.* 27 To the Fire or the Firmament doe belong the Vulcanals, Pennats, Salamanders.

Vulcana·lial, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *Vulcānālia*, neut pl. of *Vulcānāl-is*, f. *Vulcānus* VULCAN *sb*] *V festival*, a Roman festival held in honour of Vulcan on Aug. 23. Also **Vulcana·lian** *a.*

1635 LUNDIE *Poems* (Abbotsford Club) 12 Seres glade preists in feisting spent some day's, And pass'd some nichts

in Vulcanalian play's. 1654 Ogilby *Virgil, Bucolicks* III 17 *note*, The day before and after the Vulcanalia [1684 Vulcanalian] Festivals.

Vulcanian (vʊlkē·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -æan [f. L *Vulcāni-us*, f *Vulcān-us* Vulcan *sb.* Cf F. *vulcanien*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, associated with, Vulcan

1602 F. Hering tr. *Oberndorffer's Anat.* 5 They reiect incomparable Galens learned Commentarie , hauing found thorow Paracelsus Vulcanian shop a more compendious way 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III. 835 Nor could Vulcanian flame The stench abolish, or the savour tame. 1700 — *Pal & Arc* III. 908 With sounding axes to the Grove they go Fell, split, and lay the fewel on a row, Vulcanian food 1726 Pope *Odyss* XV. 154 Meantime the menial train with unctuous wood Heap'd high the genial hearth, Vulcanian food 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XVIII. 41 Many a sagnated boar bright-tusk'd, Amid fierce flames Vulcanian stretch'd to roast 1854 H E J Howard *Rape Proserpine* 15 The ponderous gates, the threshold, and the wall, Cast in Vulcanian mould, were iron all 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I § 45 An armour forged in diviner fire by Vulcanian force

b Fashioned or forged by Vulcan. Also *fig*

1603 J Davies (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I, 42/1 God's feare, that strong Vulcanian Armor, must Guard such good Soules as doe regard it heere *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xii. 93 The clinging Casts of the Vulcanian Thunderbolts 1697 Dryden *Æneid* X 1139 The Trojan Chief On his Vulcanian Orb sustain'd the War. 1718 J. Trapp tr *Virgil* (1735) I Pref to Æneis p xlvii, Ornamental Sculptures upon Homer's Vulcanian Shield. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* III 287 Thunders, that shook the skies with dire alarms, And, form'd by skill divine, Vulcanian arms. 1792 D Lloyd *Voy Life* v 99 Nor brazen walls, Nor bright Vulcanian shields, can stand before Th' intrepid aim of Resolution 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xii III. 166 The Vulcanian panoply which Achilles lent to his feebler friend 1871 Lonsdale & Lee *Virgil* Gen. Introd. (1903) 8 Criticism is as powerless against the poet as the sword of the mortal hero against the immortal temper of the Vulcanian shield

2. Sprung from, related to, Vulcan.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gi. Eater Kent* 4 The Vulcanean brood of blacksmiths, fire men, colliers, gunners, gun founders, and all sorts of mettle men 1697 Dryden *Æneid* X 758 Vulcanian Caculus renews the fight, And Umbro born upon the mountain's height. 1749 G Wise tr *Pindar, 1st Pythian Ode* vi, But he, Vulcanian Monster, to the clouds The fiercest, hottest inundations throws

†b *sb* One who resembles Vulcan *Obs* —1

1598 Marston *Pigmal., Sat* ii, Yet Muto, like a good Vulcanian, An honest Cuckold, calls the bastard sonne, And brags of that which others for him done

†**3.** *Vulcanian Islands*, the Lipari Islands between Sicily and Italy *Obs.*

1652 Hevi in *Cosmogr.* I. 72 On the West part of Sicil lie the Æolian or Vulcanian Ilands 1690 T Burnet *Theory Earth* II. 57 There are no volcano's in my opinion, that deserve our observation so much, as those that are in and about the Mediterranean Sea; there is a knot of them called the Vulcanian Islands, from their fiery eruptions 1705 C. Pursball *Mech. Macrocosm* 83 The Vulcanian Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, are said to be of this sort

4 Of, belonging to, or abounding with, volcanoes; volcanic. (Cf. Volcanian *a.*)

1656 [? J Sergeant] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 126 Aetna, Lipara and Hecla and especially the Vulcanian Mountains of the new world 1880 Proctor *Poetry Astron* I (1881) 18 If no vulcanian forces were at work to prevent submergence 1883 *Contemp Rev* Oct 575 Only by the action of her vulcanian energies can the earth maintain her position as an abode of life

5. = Plutonian *a.* 2. (Cf. Vulcanist 3)

1840 Smart. 1850 Ogilvie s.v. *Vulcanist*, The Vulcanian theory has been expanded and illustrated by Lyell 1870 Brewer *Dict Phr. & Fable* 939/2 The Vulcanian or Plutonian theory, which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire

Vulcanic (vʊlkæ·nik), *a.* [In sense 1 ad. F. *vulcanique*, It. (also Pg) *vulcanico*, f. It. *vulcano* Volcano. In sense 2 f. L. *Vulcān-us* Vulcan *sb.*]

1. = Volcanic *a.* 2 b.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 24 The vulcanic districts of Auvergne and Velay afford proofs enough of the truth of this opinion. *Ibid.* 27, I have already observed, that there are many vulcanic mountains of a totally different form from the common volcanos 1888 Doughty *Arabia Deserta* I 20 Of such vulcanic breaches there are many in these limestone downs. *Ibid.* 21 The Belka chalk is changed by the vulcanic heat.

2. Of or belonging to, having the character of, Vulcan. (With initial capital.)

1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII 469/2 What tho' with Vulcanic knocking Thou still may bring forth many a thought. 1866 R S. Hawker in C E Byles *Life & Lett.* xxiii (1905) 547 The great majority of Vassals of his own which exists in this Vulcanic [i. e manufacturing] nation.

b. Of or pertaining to fire; fiery.

1866 Lowell *Carlyle* Prose Wks 1890 II. 83 Even the burning of a meeting-house, in itself a vulcanic rarity, could not tickle his outworn palate 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 224 Vulcan begot him—in vulcanic lair He breathed forth flame.

Vulcanicity (vʊlkănɪ·sĭti). [f. prec. + -ity, or ad. F. *vulcanicité*]

1. = Volcanicity.

1873 R. Mallet *Palmieri's Eruption Vesuvius* Title-p., An Introductory Sketch of the Present State of Knowledge of Terrestrial Vulcanicity. 1882 E. Hull *Contrib. Phys. Geog Brit. Isles* 21 Vulcanicity has also played its part in the formation of rock-structures. 1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 225 He regards the thermal waters as representing a legacy of former vulcanicity.

2. The study of volcanic action.

1879 Rutley *Stud Rocks* III. 9 The branches of physical geology known as vulcanicity and seismology.

†**Vulcanio**, irreg var. *vulcano* Volcano *sb*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 762 This Fire keeping no analogy with other Vulcanio's in any of the particulars mentioned in these three quæries, I thought fit to answer them altogether.

Vulcanism (vʊ·lkănɪz'm). [ad. F. *vulcanisme*, var of *volcanisme* Volcanism.] Volcanic action or condition.

1877 Le Conte *Elem Geol* III (1879) 93 The sun may be regarded as a globe in an earlier and more active stage of vulcanism 1883 *Nature* XXVII 280 The strata which have been deposited under the combined influences of internal vulcanism and external atmospherical influences.

Vulcanist (vʊ·lkănist). [In early use f Vulcan *sb.* + -ist. In sense 3 ad. F. *vulcaniste*, var. of *volcaniste* Volcanist.]

†**1.** One who works by fire; *spec* an alchemist, a blacksmith. *Obs.*

1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super* Wks. (Grosart) II 177 The Country affordeth sufficient prouision of water, to encounter the terriblest Vulcanist, that brandisheth a burning sword, or a fierie tongue 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* II 23, I perswade my selfe, that no philosophicall vulcanist, or perfect paracelsian, will ever finde any true magisterie, tincture, quintessence or Arcanum therein 1603 Dekker *Wonderf Yeare* C 2 b, What Mechanicall hardhanded Vulcanist but perswaded himselfe to bee Maister of the Company.

2. One who is lame, as Vulcan was.

1656 *Artif Handsom* 60 Your Lame Charity doth not reprove, but pity those poor Vulcanists, who ballance the inequality of their heels, or badger leggs, by the art and help of the shoemaker.

3. = Volcanist 1

1802 Playfair *Illustr Huttonian The* 3 Their followers have of late been distinguished by the fanciful names of Vulcanists and Neptunists 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol.* I. 90 In addition to volcanic heat, to which the Vulcanists formerly attributed too much influence, we must allow for the effect of mechanical pressure [etc.]. 1884 Sir L Playfair in *Gd Words* Feb. 93/1 Vulcanists of the old school would be equally perplexed, because petroleum is so volatile that it would be dissipated.

Vulcanite (vʊ·lkănəit). [f. Vulcan *sb.* + -ite 1. Hence F. *vulcanite* (in sense 2).]

†**1.** Pyroxene *Obs.* (Cf Volcanite 1)

1836 T Thomson *Min., Geol*, etc I 190 Pyroxene. Augite, baikalite, .. vulcanite, asbestus in part. *c* 1840 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI. 527/2 Vulcanite. Augite.

2. A preparation of india rubber and sulphur hardened by exposure to intense heat; ebonite.

1860 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed 5) I. 602 Indian rubber and vulcanite, or hard rubber 1867 Bloxam *Chem* 482 When a sheet of caoutchouc is still further heated, [it] is converted into the black horny substance called vulcanite or ebonite, and used for the manufacture of combs, &c 1889 Welch *Text Bk Naval Archit* XII 135 They have about four feet of their length made of teak or vulcanite in order to break the continuity of the metal pipe

b. *attrib.* Made of vulcanite.

1866 *Microscop Jrnl* VI 168 You will oblige me by correcting an error in your report of my remarks on vulcanite cells 1869 *Eng Mech.* 3 Dec 273/1 The same effect may be produced by rubbing a vulcanite comb on the sleeve of a coat 1879 T Bryant *Pract Surg.* II 34 The vulcanite canula is good for constant use

Vulcani·zable, *a* [f. Vulcanize *v.*] That can be vulcanized.

1887 *Sci Amer* (N Y) 26 Mar 193/2 Asbestos and India rubber , also other vulcanizable materials enter into its composition

Vulcanization (vʊlkănəizē·ʃən). [f next. Hence F. *vulcanisation* (also *volc-*)] The method or process of treating crude india-rubber with sulphur and subjecting it to intense heat, by means of which it is rendered more durable and made adaptable for various purposes.

The history of the process is related in detail in *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 5; 1860) I. 589–92

1846 Hancock *Patent Specif* No 11135. 2 Without the process of vulcanization. 1857 — *Pers. Narr. India Rubber Manuf.* 107 It appeared desirable to give the material a more definite name. ; and whilst discussing the subject amongst my friends, Mr Brockedon proposed the term 'Vulcanization'. 1869 *Eng. Mech* 24 Dec 370/2 The mineral ingredients are necessarily subject to the action of the sulphur employed to effect the vulcanisation. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 949 Carbon bisulphide is used to soften india-rubber so as to allow of its penetration by sulphur in the carrying out of what is known as vulcanisation.

Vulcanize (vʊ·lkănəiz), *v.* [f. Vulcan *sb.* Hence F. *vulcaniser* (in sense 2).]

1. *trans.* To commit to the flames.

1827 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV 41 That great exploit, which . drew upon him so libellous an imputation in certain verses which have long since been vulcanised.

2. To subject (india-rubber, etc) to the process of vulcanization.

1846 Hancock *Patent Specif.* No. 11135. 2 When cold I remove them from the moulds and afterwards vulcanize them to make their form permanent. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed 5) I. 591 It appears not to be an easy matter to vulcanise large masses of caoutchouc. 1873 E. Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 360/1 The time and heat required to vulcanize or harden the compound.

3. *intr.* To undergo vulcanization.

1890 *Sci. Amer.* 1 March LXII. 140/1 Rubber vulcanizes at 276° Fah.

Vulcanized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Affected or altered by the process of vulcanization.

1845 *Mech. Mag* Feb 112 The exhibition by Mr Brockedon of some specimens of Mr Thomas Hancock's patent 'vulcanized' india rubber 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org* I § 1. 16 Gentle suction is then to be effected by means of a tube of vulcanized caoutchouc. 1873 E Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I 2/1 Vulcanized rubber is also extremely useful for cleaning off drawings.

transf. 1884 Knight *Dict Mech* Suppl. 932/2 *Vulcanized fiber*, paper, paper pulp, or other vegetable fibrous substance that has been so prepared as to give it in a measure metallic toughness and strength.

Vu·lcanizer. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which vulcanizes; esp., the apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber.

1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit* II. No 3520, Improved gas vulcanizer for dentists 1862 *Jrnl Soc Arts* X. 328/2 An iron frame is then secured round the whole, and it is placed in a small vulcaniser, heated by gas. 1885 C G W Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 2/2 The roll being bound round with a wet cloth bandage, is ready for the 'vulcaniser'.

Vu·lcanizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1] The action of the verb. Also *attrib.*

1846 Hancock *Patent Specif.* No 11135 2 In all the compounds . I employ sulphur and heat. , which process is now commonly designated vulcanizing 1855 Goodyear *Gum-elastic* (New Haven) 177 Soon after the discovery of the heating or vulcanizing process 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl 932/2 The heating or vulcanizing is conducted in strong cast-iron cylinders

Vu·lcanizing, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That vulcanizes or is used in the process of vulcanizing.

1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X 326 The dough is put into moulds of the desired form, and exposed in a vulcanising oven to a heat of from 240 to 260 degrees Fahr 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV. 287/2 The hose is finished by immersing it in a vulcanising solution

Vulcano, obs variant of Volcano.

Vulcanolo·gical, *a* [See Vulcanology and -ical.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with vulcanology.

1888 *Nature* 30 Aug 410/1 Seismology .. is usually treated as a branch of vulcanological science 1899 *Ibid* 11 May 27/2 A very readable account of the present state of vulcanological science.

Vulcano·logist. (Also Volc-.) [See Vulcanology and -ologist.] One who studies or is expert in volcanic phenomena

1858 Mallet in *Rep Brit. Assoc.* I. 133 The subject appears to me worthy of more examination at the hands of Vulcanologists and Seismologists 1881 Judd *Volcanoes* II 37 Vulcanologists have only just commenced those series of exact and continuous observations

Vulcano·logy. (Also Volc-). [f. *vulcan-* (cf. Vulcanic, etc.) + -ology] The science or scientific study of volcanoes

1858 Mallet in *Rep Brit Assoc.* I. 117 Books on Earthquakes and Vulcanology in the Gottingen University Library 1880 *Academy* 17 Jan. 49 The part relating to vulcanology would be considerably improved by a detailed account of some one seismological observatory

Vulgar (vʊ·lgăr), *sb.* Also 5–6 vulgare. [Absolute use of Vulgar *a.*, after similar uses of med.L *vulgaris*, OF. *vulgaire* (also *vulgar*), It. *volgare.*]

†**1** The common or usual language of a country; the vernacular. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IX xxxvi (MS. Bodl. 263) 441/1 Whos kyngdom hool, as mand is menciown, In that vulgar Of Malliogres pleynli bar þe name *c* 1450 *Chaucer's Compl. Pite* (Harl MS) *heading*, Geffrey Chaucier þe aurent Poete þat euer was fonde in oure vulgare to fore [t]hees dayes. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xvii, 311 saw I thair.. Geffray Chaucier, as *a per se* sans peir In his vulgare. 1586 Day *Eng. Secretary* I (1625) 1 An Epistle therefore is that which vsually we in our vulgar doe tearme a Letter 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II. iv. (Arb.) 86 Before Sir Thomas Wiats time they were not vsed in our vulgar. 1621 Bible *Transl. Pref* ¶ 8 For the behoofe and edifying of the vnlearned , they prouided Translations into the vulgar. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav E. India* 144 The Canara Language, which is the vulgar in Ikkeri and all that State.

2. †**a.** *pl.* Persons belonging to the ordinary or common class in the community, esp. the uneducated or ignorant *Obs*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* Prol 84 Some small treatyse to wryte breuely To the comyn vulgares theyr mynde to satisfy 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* G j, He preferred also the Ideote and simple vulgars, before other learned and reputed persons. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Eunuch* II ii, I can nothing at all away with these vulgars, wherein there is no excellencie of beautie. 1615 Chapman *Odyss* VI 425 For these vile vulgars are extreamly proud, And souly languag'd 1678 Butler *Hud* III 1 1129 He therefore sent out all his Senses, To bring him in Intelligences. Which Vulgars out of ignorance Mistake, for falling in a Trance.

b. A person not reckoned as belonging to good society.

pl. 1763 G Williams in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 264, I have named you those whom you know; the rest are numerous, but vulgars 1766 — *Ibid.* II. 32 Lord Lincoln exhibited his person yesterday on the Stein, to the surprise of all the vulgars. 1796 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Pindariana, Ode to Sun* viii, The great retire from routs.. And cry, 'Vulgars! that never wax lights handle!' 1815 *Zeluca* I. 339, I think I told you there was quite nothing but vulgars at the two last balls. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* III 147 She associated and assimilated with the very worst in the polar circle of both vulgars.

sing. 1767 Lady S. Bunbury in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II 191 A Mr. Brereton (a sad vulgar). 1781 Burgoyne *Ld. of Manor* II. i, It would be as low to accept the challenge of a vulgar as to refuse it to an equal. 1825 C.

WESTMACOTT *Eng Spy* II. 97 The mobbing a *vulgar*, the hoaxing a *quiz*, . All these were among Jekyl's early peculiarities

3. *The vulgar*, the common people. Also with *a.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* III. xii 4 To the vulgar beckning with his hand, In signe of silence, as to heare a play 1591 — *Teares Muses* 194 All places they with follie haue possest, And with vaine toyes the vulgare entertaine But me haue banished 1614 GORGES *Lucan* II. 66 The vulgar most to Pompey bends *Ibid marg*, The vulgar do more affect Pompey then Cæsar. 1665 GLANVILL *Def Van. Dogm* 57 Which saying holds not only in Morals, but in all things else which the Vulgar use to judge in 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* II. 46 This is directly levell'd against the gross Idolatry of the Vulgar. 1738 *Gentl Mag* VIII 77/1 Her enlightened Horn is turn'd towards the Horizon, or, as the Vulgar speak, The Moon lies on her Back 1783 HAILES *Antiq Chr Ch* VI 182 *note*, The heathen vulgar might have inferred the likelihood of an approaching apotheosis 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* II. (1876) I 86 *The mysteriousness of* an unknown dialect served to impose on the vulgar 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* Introd , We talk of a credulous vulgar, without always recollecting [etc] 1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* IX. VII IV 126 Nor was this the suspicion of the vulgar alone; it seems to have been shared by the clergy 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 824 The growths . render the patient a remarkable and hideous object, exhibited for gain to the gnze of the vulgar

transf 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I 266 The Leaders [of the herd] first He laid along, and then the Vulgar pierc'd

†**b** A common sort or class (*of* persons). *Obs* —1

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Wks 1851 IV. 262 There is a vulgar also of teachers, who are blindly by whom they fancy led, as they lead the people

†**4.** *pl.* Sentences or passages in English to be translated into Latin as a school-exercise *Obs.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg* (1527) 25 b, Hast thou wryten all the vulgares that our mayster hath gíven vnto vs this mornynge 1545–7 in *Archaeologia* (1852) XXXIV 41 The thrid forme hath throwgh the weke overnyght a verbe set up to be examyned in the mornyng, and makith vulgares upon yt 1580 T. M in *Baret's Alv* 10 Rdr. xiv, A booke for such, that can peruse it right, Of profite great, when they their Vulgars write 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 148, I haue giuen them vulgars, or Englishes, such as I haue deuised, to be made in Latine

†**b.** A vernacular or common expression. *Obs.*

1532 *Gower's Conf* Ep. Ded aa 1j b, For the plenty of englysshe wordes and vulgaris, whiche olde englysshe wordes and vulgars no wyse man, because of theyr antiquite, wyll throwe asyde.

†**5.** = VULGATE *sb.* 1 b *Obs* (Cf. VULGAR *a.* 2 b.)

1613 DAY *Festivals* v (1615) 110 So the Vulgar doth read it to, Nisi baptisentur, etc. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom* IX 25 God calls the Church, the beloved of his soul, or (as the Septuagint and Vulgar reade it) his beloved soul 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learn* XVI 201, I should be as glad, and would go as far to meet with the Ancient Vulgar of the New Testament, as any Man should do, but [etc] *Ibid*, 202 St Jerome's manner of reforming the Ancient Vulgar was, by comparing and reducing it to the Greek Original 1711 G HICKES *Two Treat Chr Priesth* (1847) II. 62 Which expression is also wanting both in the original and in our translation, and in the vulgar.

†**6.** Common or mean character. *Obs.*—1

1655 tr *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* I 17 The Gentleman told his bed-fellow, that his gallant Garb and Countenance, wherein he perceived nothing of Vulgar, was the charm that had won his affection.

Vulgar (vʊ·lgăr), *a* Also 4–6 **vulgare**, 6 *Sc* **vlgare, wlgair -ar**; **vulguar, wulguar, voulger, 7 vulger.** [ad. L *vulgār-is*, f. *vulg-us* the common people. Cf. OF. and F. *vulgaire*, Sp. and Pg *vulgar*, It. *volgare*.]

I. 1. Employed in common or ordinary reckoning of time, distance, etc., esp., in later use, *vulgar era*, the ordinary Christian era

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 9 The day vulgare, that is to seyen, from spring of the day vn-to verrey nyht *Ibid*, The same manere maistow worke to knowe the quantite of the vulgar nyht. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 142 The way from Rome to Sienna is thus vulgarly noted In all ninetie sixe miles I will follow my Italian consorts who doe not much differ from this vulgar number of miles. 1655 STANLY *Hist Philos* I. (1687) 2/2 They . confound . the true Epocha of the Olympiads with the vulgar 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I III. § 1 The vulgar account of years from the beginning of the world. 1716 PRIDEAUX *Connect O & N. T* I I 1 The vulgar era, by which we now compute the years from his incarnation. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 80 Seven hundred forty and seven years before the Vulgar Æra of Christ. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect Hist.* III XIV. 117 The vulgar Christian Aera answers the same purpose as effectually 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch* (1847) App. I. 169 The fifty-seventh year of the vulgar computation 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 345 Owing to constant migrations throughout the fourth and fifth centuries of the vulgar era.

b. *Vulgar fraction*: see FRACTION *sb* 5 a

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 279 Simple Cossical Fractions, are expressed like Vulgar Fractions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Vulgar Fractions*, the ordinary Sort of Fractions, distinguished from Decimal Fractions. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Fraction*, Vulgar Fractions, called also Simple Fractions, are always express'd by two Numbers, the one wrote over the other, with a Line between them. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math* (1806) I. 51 Of Vulgar Fractions 1826 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) I 441/2 Rules are also given for the reduction of vulgar to decimal fractions by a simple proportion. 1873 J. HAMBLIN SMITH *Arith* (ed. 6) 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction

†**c.** *Vulgar arithmetic*, ordinary arithmetic as opposed to decimal. *Obs rare.*

1633 N. BRIDGES (*title*), Vulgar Arithmetique, explayning the Secrets of that Art. 1694 J. SLLDEN (*title*), The Tradesman's Help An Introduction to Arithmetick both Vulgar, Decimal, and Instrumental *c* 1728 DE FOE *Compl Eng. Gent.* (1890) 220 How many noble artists have we in the greatest and best branches of the Mathematicks (viz), in Astronomy, in Geometry, in Arithmetick as well vulgar as decimal

2. In common or general use, common, customary, or ordinary, as a matter of use or practice.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 87 Isys in Egipt fonde a diversite Of sundry lettres parted in tweyne, First to pristes, and to the comunalte Vulgar lettres he dide also ordeyne 1552 HULOET, Vulgar, or much vsed, *vulgatus*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc* I XXVII (1597) 33 b, As minutes, seconds, thirds, fourthes, . marked with streekes and vulgare numbers. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V lxv § 11 Wee neither omit it nor altogether make it so vulgar as the custome heretofore hath bene 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II 1 40, I could produce many examples euen to this day, were not the vse heereof so vulgar 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II 458 *The solemn times cannot..*have been settled till Christianity was grown very vulgar 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 175 Another thing very ordinary in the vulgar Method of Grammar-Schools there is, of which I see no Use at all 1729 T INNES *Anc Inhab N. Brit* I 18 So the vulgar version of Ziphilin's abridgment of Dio hath it 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 252 Compelling us to diminish the quantity of labour which in the vulgar course we actually employ 1826 DISRAELI *Vvn Grey* IV 11, We talk ..as often about our enemies, at least those who have any, which, in my opinion, is the vulgarest of all possessions.

†**b.** Used to designate the Vulgate version of the Bible. *Obs.* (Cf. VULGAR *sb.* 5.)

1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 46 T[indale] ministreth a shrewd occasion by vntrwly translating this sentence *et vnicuique seminum dat deus suum* or *proprium corpus* (as hathe the vulgare texte). 1538 COVERDALE *New T.* (title-p), After the vulgare text communely called S. Jeroms 1583 FULKE *Def Tr. Script* XVII 447 That S Hieronyme was author of the vulgar Latine interpretation, of the olde Testament. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 31 So they are expressed in the vulgar Edition, out of the Hebrew Original, which is lost. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* I IV. § 6 71 The Vulgar Latine in this Place renders the Word by *Ornatus eorum* 1677 — *Justif* IV 185 All which things prefer the Complutensian, Syriack, and Arabick, before the vulgar reading of this place 1691 tr *Emmanne's Frauds Rom Monks* (ed. 3) 51 Contrary to the express words of the Vulgar Translation. 1823 A SMALL *Rom Antiq Fife* V. 102 The vulgar Latin [reads] thus.

3. Of language or speech: Commonly or customarily used by the people of a country; ordinary, vernacular.

In common use *c* 1525–1650; now *arch*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron* I XVII 16 Whiche felde or Countre where ye sayd Morgan faughte .is to this daye called Glanmorgan, whiche is to meane in our vulgare tunge, Morgan hys lande 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farcis & contrefait the vulgare speche. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XIX 133 b, They celebrate their office . in the Armenian tongue,. [and] the standers by. answere them in the same vulgare language *c* 1610 E BOLTON *Hypercritica* IV. § 2 Mr. Hooker's Preface to his Books of Ecclesiastical Policy is a singular and choice Parcel of our vulgar Language. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* 84 To treat .of this noble Art .in a plain manner, and our vulgar tongue. 1709 STEFLE *Tatler* No 141 P11 To be instructed in their Duties in the known or vulgar Tongue. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* I. III VII. (1710) 204 There were. more good, and more bad Books printed and published in the English Tongue, than in all the vulgar Languages in Europe 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. VIII IV 185 They read the Gospels, they preached, and they prayed, in the vulgar tongue. 1873 HALE *In His Name* II. 8 Bits of Paul or Matthew or Luke which had been translated into the vulgar language.

b. Used to qualify the name of the language.

1483 CAXTON *Knt. de la Tour* Prol , To translate & reduce this said book out of frensch into our vulgar Englissh. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI XII. 530 They are much addicted to Poetrie, and make long Poems of their warres, huntings, and loues,. in rithme, like the vulgar Italian Sonnets. 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 102 Though several of them understand Italian, yet their usual Language is the vulgar Greek, which is for the most part but the literal Greek corrupted 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 404 Which we are sure..continued to be pure and Vulgar Syriac for 2000 Years 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* I Apr, The vulgar Turk is very different from what is spoken at court 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Surveying* 7 E 2/2 This in vulgar English may be called a corner. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX (1868) 591 We cannot .ascertain in what degree the vulgar Latin differed from that of Cicero or Seneca. *a* 1873 DEUTSCH *Lit. Rem* (1874) 358 The Samaritan Dialect, a mixture of vulgar Hebrew and Aramean.

†**c.** In predicative use; also const. *to*. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Reply Harding* (1611) 383 Hebrew, Greek, and Latine, as they were once natiue, and vulgar to those three peoples, so now to none be they natiue, and vulgar. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig.* 2 The Greek tongue . although it belonged originally to Hellas alone, yet in time it became vulgar to these also 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* I. I. § 4. 5 After the Captivity the pure Hebrew ceased to be Vulgar, remaining onely amongst learned men 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learn.* II 13 The Greek Tongue had the same Fortune with the Latine, tho it continu'd vulgar longer 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng Tongue* Wks. 1755 II I. 183 Neither was that [*sc.* the Latin] language ever so vulgar in Britain, as it is known to have been in Gaul and Spain

4. †**a.** Written or spoken in, translated into, the usual language of a country. *Obs*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I Prol 498 Thair may be na compair Betwixt his versis and my style wlgair *Ibid., Ane Exclamatioun* 37 Go, wlgar Virgill, to euery churlich wycht Say, I avow thou art translatit rycht. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* Contents, With sundry. newe demonstrations not Written before in any vulgare woorkes. 1599 G. SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 115 They have called all vulgar Bibles streightly in againe 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 30, I had some skill in that Language, especially for vulgar speeches. 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 79 Never learning anything but reading and writing, and certain vulgar prayers

b. Of words or names Employed in ordinary speech, common, familiar

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref (1686) 1 Forein words, till by long use they become vulgar, are un[in]telligible to them 1776 SIR D DALRYMPLE *Ann Scot* I 3 *note*, I suspect that Lulach was rather his vulgar surname, than his name. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot.* Introd. (1794) 2 These plants had a different vulgar name in every province 1800 BEWICK (*title*), Figures of British Land Birds, to which are added, a few Foreign Birds, with their Vulgar and Scientific Names.

5. Common or customary in respect of the use or understanding of language, words, or ideas.

1553 WILSON *Rhet* 94, I might tary a longe tyme in declaryng the nature of diuerse Schemes, whiche are woordes or sentencies altered contraire to the vulgare custome of our speache without chaungyng their nature at all 1612 T BODLEY in Maciay *Ann Bodleian* (1880) 410, I make request ye all my words be construed directly and in vulgar sense 1634 *Documents agst Prynne* (Camden) 48 My expressions too (at least in my intention, opinion, and vulgar acceptacion), are *innocent* and *sincere* 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* II (1722) 161 By a Month, in the vulgar way of speaking, is meant 30 Days 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I 1 (1840) 25 The people called magicians, in the present vulgar acceptation of the word. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I III (1762) 14 The word Necessity, in its vulgar and common Use, is relative 1798 BAY *Amer Law Rep* (1809) I 85 The vulgar meaning of the words dying without issue 1862 BURTON *Ek Hunter* (1863) 5 The vulgar everyday-world way of putting the idea 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* I § 39. 57 The doctrine of the resurrection in its vulgar acceptation could not possibly be true.

6. Commonly current or prevalent, generally or widely disseminated, as a matter of knowledge, assertion, or opinion **a.** Of sayings, statements, facts, etc

1549 *Compl Scot.* Epist 7 Fra this exempil cummis ane vigare adagia 1592 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II LXXVIII 99 Neither was there any thing more vulgare in euery mans mouth 1607 J ROGERS *39 Art* Pref. § 26 Bookes, and open speeches made vulgar within a yeare, and little more after his happy ingresse into this kingdome 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol Restored* To Rdr 6 But I shall answer in that vulgar and rustical Proverb, it is a good Horse that never stumbles. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat* I. 244 *note*, The Story is vulgar, that Midas King of Phrygia, was made judge betwixt Apollo and Pan, who was the best Musician 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 72 One vulgar passage *from the writings of that philosopher* 1892 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/4 It set the seal, however, on his vulgar, as distinct from his professional, fame.

b. Of discourse, rumour, etc.

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* III 1. 100 If by strong hand you offer to breake in, A vulgar comment will be made of it. 1595 *Locrine* IV. i. 138 What would the common sort report of me, If I forget my loue, and cleaue to thee? *Loc.* Kings need not feare the vulgar sentences. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXII, Your loue and pitie doth th' impression fill, Which vulgar scandall stampt vpon my brow. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 20 Of late (according to vulgar speech) he had displeased the Earle of Essex 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 323 The then vulgar talk was, the Devil came to take away Oliv Cromwell, who then lay on his death-bed. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 362 Believe that I am ever still the same, . Nor dream that I will join the vulgar cry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 302 They did not join in the vulgar cry against the Dutch.

c Of knowledge, opinions, notions, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 210 b, Notwithstandyng the vulgare opinion . the wisedome of this world is folishe nes before God. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* VII (1628) 199 To giue the reader some knowledge more then is vulger *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 125 He was become careless, following in many things the vulgar opinion. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc *Riverius* XI IV 33 That vulgar difficulty which is controverted by almost all Writers 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm* V, This is a truth of vulgar knowledge and observation 1794 HUTTON *Philos Light*, etc. 127 According to the vulgar notions of things, cold is considered as absolutely subsisting in bodies, in the same manner as heat. 1832 PALMERSTON *Opin. & Pol.* (1852) 219 Taking the meanest and vulgarest view of the matter 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* IV I II 10 Mohammedanism .a stern negation of the vulgar polytheism which prevailed among the ruder Arab tribes 1865 M. ARNOLD *Lect. Crit., Spinoza* (1875) 375 This mode of interpreting Scripture is fatal to the vulgar notion of its verbal inspiration

d. Of errors, prejudices, etc.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 546 This is but a vulgar errour 1670 W. PERWICH *Dess* (Camden) 92 A vulgar mistake of the death of the Duke of Lorraine instead of that of the Great Duke of Florence. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p XXIII, The idle conceit of the Fish Remora, which mens sottishness hath made a vulgar one 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. 221 May natural judgement not be a vulgar error? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* VI 165 Mr. Shandy has passed a similar condemnation on some English names, to which vulgar prejudices are attached. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 One of the old vulgar superstitions in Spain 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXIX. 392, I satisfied myself that it was a vulgar prejudice to regard the liver of the bear as poisonous. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I V. 104 One of the vulgarest fallacies of statecraft

†**7.** Of common occurrence; not rare. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* III Other things I omit concerning this beast [the cony], because as it is vulgar, the benefits thereof are commonly known. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* 7 The Chameleon, a vile (and in many Countries a Vulgar) Creature.

8. Of or pertaining to the common people.

1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, I iii 90 An habitation giddy and vnsure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart 1605 *1st Pt Jeronimo* 436, I will buze Andreas landing, Which, once but crept into the vulger mouthes, Is hurryed heer and there, and sworne for troth. 1622 Peacham *Compl Gent* 13 Those [apples] of Hesperides, golden, and out of the vulgar reach 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I. v 17 Though a weaknesse of the Intellect, and most discoverable in vulgar heads, yet hath it sometime fallen upon wiser braines 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XII 5 The more he was with vulgar hate oppressed, The more his fury boiled within his breast 1783 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1793) II 152 A veil of pomp concealed from the vulgar eye the symptoms of its decay 1796 Bp Watson *Apol. Bible* 209 You have merely busied yourself in exposing to vulgar contempt a few unsightly shrubs. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* III. xxvi, Grey Superstition's whisper dread Debarr'd the spot to vulgar tread. *Ibid* v xxv, With like acclaim, the vulgar throat Strain'd for King James their morning note 1855 *Poultry Chron* II 561/1 He was in a coop protected from the vulgar gaze, by a covering of green baize 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxvii 237 All observations negative the idea that there can be any such influence as the vulgar mind attributes to the moon

II 9. Of persons Belonging to the ordinary or common class in the community; not distinguished or marked off from this in any way; plebeian:

a. With collective terms, as *people, sort.*

1530 Palsgr 369 *Septante, octante*, and *nonante*, be never used of the voulger people 1551 T Wilson *Logike* A 3 b, Diuerse learned men .haue with most earnest trauaile made euery of them familiar to their vulgare people 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 193 To circumuent the common people, he spared no coloured pretence to allure the vulgar sort 1609 Bible (Douay) *Jer* xxvi. 23 He cast forth his carcasse in the sepulchers of the base vulgar people 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 26 They of the vulgar kind are both ignorant, sluttish and greedy. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 13 The last Will of Cæsar being read to the people, and what Legacies he had bequeath'd them, wrought much in that Vulgar audience to the avenging of his death 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr* I 34 Instead of numerous Guards, and triumphal Chariots, and costly Preparations, we find only the Attendance of a Vulgar and despised Crowd. 1728 Prior *Solomon* I. 681 One [elder], in whom an outward Mien appear'd, And Turn superior to the vulgar Herd. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect Dram. Lit* 12 He [Shakspeare] was not something sacred and aloof from the vulgar herd of men 1821 Byron *Sardanap* v. i, 'Tis easy to astonish or appal The vulgar mass which moulds a horde of slaves

b With individual designations (in *sing.* or *pl.*).

1583 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. ix 121 The vulgare Arabians doe cal it Rabach 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i 127 Rather let my head Stoope to the blocke, .Than stand vncouer'd to the Vulgar Groom 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 188 If any vulgar fellow meet them, they presently shake and vibrate their swords vpon their Shields, crying aloud Nayroe. *a* 1699 J. Beaumont *Psyche* XXI. xx Thou seest with what exact Obedience all My vulgar Subjects on their shoulders take My heavyest yokes. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I xxxix 406 This letter may deserve an English translation of it, for the sake of vulgar readers. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* i, Some of the vulgar spectators had run to the great church which stood near the castle and came back open-mouthed 1779 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks II. 168 The vulgar inhabitants of Pandæmonium, being incorporeal spirits, are at large, in a limited space 1798 S & Ht Lee *Canterb. T.* II. 300 Credulity is the characteristic of the vulgar Italians 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 140 How many a vulgar Cato has compelled His energies. To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail!

transf. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III 577 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick .. Dispenses Light from farr

†**c** Holding an ordinary place in a certain class; esp of soldiers. *Obs.*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Marr & Single Life* (Arb) 268 Despising of Marriage amongest the Turkes, maketh the vulgar Souldiour more base. 1652 Howell *Venice* 129 The greatest prisoners were Achmet and Mahomet, with thirty thousand vulgar soldiers. 1794 Chalmers *Ruddiman* 90 The magistrates [in 1660] steadily prohibited the vulgar schoolmasters from teaching Latin

†**d.** *The vulgar world*, the world at large. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav* A 4 My three Voyages, which are now layd open to the Vulgar World.

10. Of the common or usual kind; of an ordinary commonplace character; exhibiting no special or distinguishing quality: †**a.** Of material things.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 70 Haunge xii. other of their vulgare cotages placed abowte the same. *Ibid.* (Arb.) 159 Of this is made the more vulgar or common breade 1602 Shaks *Ham.* I. ii. 99 For, what we know must be, and is as common As any the most vulgar thing to sence, Why should we..Take it to heart? 1617 Moryson *Itin* III 63 Copper mettall, adorned with vulgar precious stones. 1656 Beale *Heref. Orchards* (1657) 16 That the setlings might gather root as well in that vulgar ground, as also in the finer mould 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 42/2 First comes the Flegm, then the volatile Spirit; lastly, the Oil, or vulgar Spirit. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 10 This vulgar tar, which cheapness and plenty may have rendered contemptible, appears to be an excellent balsam 1776 *Med. Obs & Inq.* (1784) VI I 14 Punch, made with a maceration of black currants in our vulgar corn spirit, is a liquor that agrees remarkably well with him.

†**b.** Of plants, animals, etc *Obs.*

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* (1823) CIV. vi, The vulgar grasse, whereof the beast is faine, The rarer herb man for him self hath chose 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 731 A vulgar weasell being kept very old and drunke in Wine, to the quantity of two drams, is accounted a present remedy against the venome or stings of serpents. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 543, I mean not those vulgar birds which in other places are highly esteemed. 1665–76 Rea *Flora* (ed. 3) 17 The other sorts you will find .among Greens more vulgar. *a* 1682 Sir T Browne *Tracts* (1684) 62 Bellonius observed not the vulgar Oak in those parts 1782–3 W. F. Martyn *Geog Mag* 704 Those of an inferior rank make use of the foliage of some more vulgar tree. 1803 G Ellis *Let to Scott* 3 Oct, We possess a vulgar dog (a pointer), to whom it is intended to commit the charge of our house during our absence

c Of qualities, actions, etc

1559 Knox *First Blast* App (Arb.) 60 Neyther yit wold I that ye should esteam that mercy to be vulgar and commone which ye haue receaued. 1561 Eden *Arte Navig* Pref, I thynke that he was a man of no vulgare iudgement 1596 *Edward III*, II. i 314 These are the vulgar tenders of false men, That neuer pay the duetie of their words. 1602 *Ld. Cromwell* III iii. 9 Thou art a man differing from vulgar forme. 1622 Bacon *Hen VII*, 144 Many Lawes were made, of a more priuate and vulgar nature then ought to detaine the Reader of an Historie. 1649 F. Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 512 Here are not vulgar but extraordinary Histories 1716 Gay *Trivia* II 302 Yet let me not descend to trivial song, Nor vulgar Circumstance my verse prolong. 1754 Gray *Progr. Poesy* 122 Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate 1795 Burke *Th Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 248 Philosophical happiness is to want little Civil or vulgar happiness is to want much, and to enjoy much. 1848 W K Kelly tr. *L Blanc's Hist. Ten Y* I 366 That is assuredly a very vulgar policy, and one within the scope of the most ordinary capacities 1867 Maurice *Patriarchs & Lawg* v. (1877) 104 A history which exhibits God as an actual personal Being, without whom the vulgarest affairs of men are unintelligible and anomalous

†**d.** Of persons *Obs*

1570 Dee *Math Pref.* *ij, Vulgar Practisers haue Numbers, otherwise, in sundry Considerations. 1609 Bible (Douay) *1 Chron* 1 *comm*, We wil present to the vulgar reader, certaine cleare and ordinarie rules, by which the learned Diuines do reconcile such apparent contradictions. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I 43 We need not so much wonder with the Vulgar Philosophers, how so clear and glorious a body should be made of so dusty..Materials 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* IV 653 No vulgar god Pursues thy crimes, nor with a common rod 1729 T. Innes *Anc Inhab N. Brit.* I. Pref p vii, These considerations, made me resolve to leave to others the invidious task of reforming our vulgar historians 1752 Hume *Pol Disc.* x. 224 The most vulgar slave could yield by his labour an obolus a day, over and above his maintenance. 1794 Burke *Let. to Dk Portland* (1844) IV 235 It will not do for you to be vulgar, commonplace ministers.

11. Of an ordinary unartificial type, not refined or advanced beyond the common.

1580 G. Harvey *Let. to Spenser* S 's Wks. (1912) 631/2 It is the vulgare and naturall Mother Prosodye, that alone worketh the feate. 1638 Rawley tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 1 Omit for the present, all Astrological Observations Onely insist upon the vulgar and manifest Observations, as whether they were born by Night or by Day. 1671 J Webster *Metallogr* 1 1 As also the whole Band of the Chymists, both mystical and vulgar, do sufficiently testifie 1725 Watts *Logic* I iii § 4 Ideas are either vulgar or learned. A vulgar Idea represents to us the most obvious and sensible Appearances that are contained in the Object of them 1748 Hartley *Observ on Man* I i § 1 35 Medicinal Bodies appear, from Observations both philosophical and vulgar, to be endued with more active Properties than common Aliments

†**b.** Adapted to ordinary minds or comprehensions. *Obs*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 45 Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a vulgar and illustrative way 1651 Hobbes *Govt & Soc* Ep Ded, If it be sound, if it be useful, if it be vulgar; I humbly offer it to your Lordship. *a* 1652 J Smith *Sel Disc.* VI 283 Speaking to the weakest sort of men in the most vulgar sort of dialect.

†**12.** Common in respect of use or association. *Obs rare.*

1595 Shaks. *John* II 387 I'de play incessantly vpon these Iades, Euen till vnfenced desolation Leaue them as naked as the vulgar ayre. 1602 — *Ham.* I iii. 61 Be thou familiar; but by no meanes vulgar

13. Having a common and offensively mean character; coarsely commonplace; lacking in refinement or good taste; uncultured, ill-bred.

a. Of actions, manners, features, etc.

1643 J. M *Sov Salve* 13 Are not such instances [of time-serving] as vulgar as the spirits that furnish us with them? 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 86 To Intangle all those.. who were transported with those vulgar and vile Considerations. 1699 Pomfret *Past. Ess.* 134 Nay, all affronts so unconcerned she bore, As if she thought it vulgar to resent. 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sens.* XXI, The vulgar freedom and folly of the eldest left her no recommendation. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 201 So, the word *vulgar* now implies something base and groveling in actions. 1846 Mrs A Marsh *Father Darcy* II i 17 There is something very coarse and vulgar in their countenances *Ibid* II iv. 90 His features were vulgar, his lips thick and coarse 1853 Maurice *Proph & Kings* i 7 This would be a low, paltry, vulgar way of accounting for his acts 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 315 The vulgar sort of trade which is carried on by lending money.

b. Of persons.

1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 40 The mean malice of the same Vulgar Scribler, hired by the Conspirators at so much a sheet 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* XVII, Miss will think us very vulgar to live in London and never have been to an Opera. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III iv. 7, I see the vulgar dog in an almshouse. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. ii. 18 A vulgar Marseilles shopkeeper. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I. § 28 It is in the blunt hand and the dead heart, in the diseased habit, in the hardened conscience, that men become vulgar. 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* III, How hot and vulgar she looks with all that colour.

c. Of the mind, spirit, etc.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 225 In wild excess the vulgar breast takes fire, Till, buried in debauch, the bliss expire. 1766 [Anstey] *Bath Guide* III 4 A Grace, an Air, a Taste refin'd, To vulgar Souls unknown. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 113 It is so stimulant to the pride of a vulgar mind, to be persuaded that it knows what few others know. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* v, In all baseness and imposture there is a coarse, vulgar spirit. 1882 Bain *Jas Mill* VI 288 Executions and death-scenes are great things for vulgar minds

d. Of language, etc.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I 187 Let not such vulgar tales debase thy mind 1813 *Salem* (Mass) *Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/4 To pronounce him a friend to Great-Britain, or, in their language of vulgar abuse, a British Tory. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess Crit., Joubert* 224 *Saugrenu* is a rather vulgar French word, but, like many other vulgar words, very expressive. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* x, They said .that—you—were—dare I speak the vulgar word?—a Christian.

e. Of material things.

1812 H & J. Smith *Rej Addr.* XII 75 I've heard our front that faces Drury Lane Much criticised, they say 'tis vulgar brick work 1827 Chalmers *Astron. Disc* II (1852) 45 While all the vulgar grandeur of other days is now mouldering in forgetfulness 1905 G. Thorne *Lost Cause* IV, A wilderness of mean little houses and vulgar streets

14 *Comb.*, as *vulgar-like, -looking, -reasoning, -sounding*; *vulgar-minded, -spirited, -viewed* adjs.; *vulgar-wise* adv; also quasi-*adv.* in † *vulgar plain.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M* 1050/1 A certayn seuere & graue grace, which I wished oftentymes to haue bene more popular & *vulgarlike in him 1825 Scott *Guy M* XXXIX, What that *vulgar looking fellow said after the funeral 1816 *Remarks Eng. Manm* 37 Not discriminating between real gentlemen who require no such hint, and *vulgar-minded men who do 1846 Harp *Mission Conf* (1850) 398 The vulgarminded in all ages have been incapable of conceiving that a man can be actuated by any but personal feelings. 1869 Geo Eliot in Cross *Life* III 100 The most vulgar-minded genius that ever produced a great effect in literature. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Phil & Mary* (Roxb) 6 Good maners unto all degrese Ys mete for to be *vulgar playne. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 321, I am none of those *vulgar-Reasoning Despisers of that Sex 1797 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 302 His *vulgar-sounding word, beleaguered, once used in the Paradise Lost, offends us continually in this new epic 1628 Earll *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 70 A *vulgar-spirited Man Is one of the heard of the World. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* VI § 134 The passions, and affections of the Vulgar-spirited. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 149 She was not *vulgar viewed, her thinkings took The selfsame tenor. 1828 P Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed 3) II 21 One bird roasting aristocratically upon a wooden spit, and the other, broiling *vulgar-wise, upon the embers.

Vulgarian (vʌlgē·rian), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* = Vulgar *a.* (in later use in sense 13).

c 1650 Denham *To Sir J. Menuis* 1, All on a weeping Monday, With a fat vulgarian sloven, Little Admiral John To Boulogne is gone. 1833 *Fraser's Mag* VIII. 625 Compare this with the vulgarian twaddle of the old Blackingman 1876 *World* V. No 114. 3 A position in the scale of popular amusements precisely analogous to the vulgarian paradise known as the music-hall

B. *sb.* A vulgar person, freq, a well-to-do or rich person of vulgar manners.

1804 Mar Edgeworth *Ennui* VI, The man is married, to some vulgarian, of course 1821 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 66 (1822) II 106 You are thought little better than a vulgarian. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* V. IX, Did you not marry a low creature—a vulgarian—a tradesman's daughter? 1888 *Athenæum* 21 July 93/1 One of the most repulsive vulgarians we have ever met with out of real life.

†**Vu'lgarily,** *adv. Obs.*—1 [f. Vulgar *a* + -(I)LY 2.] Commonly.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb* 120 Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, changed Buckingham, into Magdalen, (vulgarily) Maudlin Colledge.

Vu'lgarish, *a. rare*—1. [f. Vulgar *a.* + -ISH] Somewhat vulgar.

1860 Thackeray *Lovel* v, Low, vulgarish sort of man, he was.

Vulgarism (vʌ·lgăriz'm). [f. Vulgar *a* + -ism. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *vulgarismo*, It. *volgarismo*]

†**1.** A common or ordinary expression. *Obs.*—1

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 13 An ineffable latitude of significations, whose vulgarismes, varied through such multiplicity of senses, are of that note and consequence, that [etc].

2. A vulgar phrase or expression; a colloquialism of a low or unrefined character.

1746 H. Walpole *Let. to Mann* 28 Mar., The Countess .has entertained the town with an excellent vulgarism. 1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed 2) 43 The Sentiments cannot be exprest with too much Plainness and Simplicity, provided all Vulgarisms are as much as possible avoided 1798 *Brit. Critic* XI. 136 It took him, is a grose vulgarism. 1822 Mrs. Shelley in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II. 381 We hear that she leads him and his mother (to use a vulgarism) a devil of a life 1874 Green *Short Hist* VIII (1882) 449 The slipshod vulgarisms of the shopkeeper of to-day

b. A popular corruption *of* a name. *rare*—1.

1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I xix 136 This romantic story, .celebrates the Saracen lady by the extraordinary title of Susy Pye, perhaps a vulgarism of her original Eastern name.

3 The quality or character of being vulgar, vulgarity.

1749 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 27 Sept., Vulgarism in language is the distinguishing characteristic of bad company, and a bad education 1771 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc* iv. (1876) 345 Familiar and interesting to all Europe without being degraded by the vulgarism of ordinary life in any country 1788 Mrs. Hughes *Henry & Isabella* I. 168 They were generally written in a style of pretence and sometimes vulgarism. 1819 Keats *Lines to Fanny* 24 Shall I gulp wine? No, that is vulgarism. 1831 *Examiner* 436/2 We are..struck by the absence of vulgarism in the performance.

b. An instance of vulgarity; a vulgar action, practice, habit, etc.

1785 G A Bellamy *Apology* (ed. 3) IV. 158 The complaints of having nothing to do, is such a vulgarism, that I wonder any persons can degrade themselves by the acknowledgement. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansfield Park* xlvi, Visions of good and ill breeding, of old vulgarisms and new gentilities were before her 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 54/1 Since the scent of that flower has been voted a vulgarism!

Vulgarist. [f. Vulgar *a.* + -ist] A vulgarian.

1847 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVI. 53 In the every-day pursuits of the vulgarist there is a link connecting them

Vulgarity (vʌlgæ·rĭti) [ad. L (post-classical) *vulgāritas* the mass or multitude (f. *vulgār-is* Vulgar *a.*), or f. Vulgar *a.* + -ity. Cf F. *vulgarité*, It. *volgarità*, Sp. *vulgaridad*, Pg *-idade*]

†1. The commonalty, the common people. *Obs*

1579 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 73 The eternall God hath appoynted & diuided his Church militant into four parts first, into principalitie, seconde, into nobilitie, thirde, into pastoralitie, fourthly, into vulgaritie 1616 J Lane *Contn Sqr.'s T.* viii. 330 So these condemnd, thence garded weare to dye, lothd, skornd, revild, cursd of th' vulgaritie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 421 A proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry, and a ruvidous vulgarity 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch* Pref. 3 The meere vulgarity (like Swine) are prone to cry out more, for a little bite by the eare, than for all the sordidnesse of sin

†b. The ordinary sort or run (*of* a class, etc).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* I vii 25 'Tis true by the vulgarity of Philosophers there are many points beleeved without probation. 1681 Rycaut tr *Gracian's Critick* 190 His Humour formed of a disagreeing mould and nature to the vulgarity of the World.

†c. Used as a mock-title to designate one of the common people *Obs.*—1

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* I iii. 11 For true it is, (and I hope shall not offend their vulgarities) if I say they are daily mocked into errour.

†2. General use; common diffusion. *Obs. rare.*

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* 33 It may well seem that the Roman tongue became not the vulgar language in any of these parts of the empire, which yet are specially instanced, for the large vulgarity of it *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 387 The Latin or primitive Roman tongue, though living yet in the Schools, may be said to be defunct in point of vulgarity, any time these 1000 years passed.

†3 The quality of being usual, ordinary, or commonplace; an instance of this. *Obs*

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* I. iii 12 Although their condition and fortunes may place them many Spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vulgarity*, the common manner or fashion of the vulgar people 1665-6 *Phil Trans* I 228 In these Vulgarities we may trace out the cause and nature of Light, as in Jewels of greatest value 1716 M Davies *Athen Brit* III 24 He was answer'd that he never differ'd any thing to the Morrow, or some such thing to the same learned purpose of Dissenting Sermons, which are often full of such Unscholar-like Vulgarities.

4. The quality of being vulgar, unrefined, or coarse; an instance of this

a 1774 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) II 681 It seems too narrow a vulgarity in those who value themselves upon being raised above the vulgar, to despise every old woman, because she does not understand Latin, and has no interest in the county 1782 V Knox *Ess* xlvii (1819) I 257 Verses now admired for that artless simplicity, which once obtained the name of coarseness and vulgarity 1812 H & J. Smith *Rej. Addr* x (1873) 92 The auditor compares incipient grandeur with final vulgarity. 1833 Coleridge *Table t.* 20 Jan, The ignorant zealotry and sordid vulgarity of the leaders of the day! 1860 Ruskin *Mod Paint* V. ix vii § 23 We may conclude that vulgarity consists in a deadness of the heart and body, resulting from prolonged, and especially from inherited conditions of 'degeneracy' 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser. II 260 Our imagination of him has dwelt securely in ideal remoteness from the vulgarities of life

Vulgarization (vʌlgărəizē·ʃən) [See next and -ation. So F. *vulgarisation*, Sp. *-izacion*, Pg. *-isação*, It. *volgarizzazione.*]

1. The action of making usual or common, the process of rendering familiar or popular, general dissemination

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vulgarization*, a making common or vulgar. 1807 in *Spirit Pub Jrnls* XI. 43 She has raised a barrier against the vulgarization of the hump, which cannot be broken down, either by love or money. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb 148/1 Professional exclusiveness for centuries opposed the vulgarization of such knowledge. 1873 Hamerton *Intell Life* III vi 204 The vulgarization of rudiments is not the advancement of Knowledge.

2 The action or process of rendering coarse or unrefined.

1829 W. S Rose *Lett* I. 205 From the first appearance of this race down to their vulgarization under Leopold, we may remark this preponderating feature 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct 12 George Sand has not only consented to the vulgarization of her thoroughly beautiful novel, she has actually lent a hand to the gentleman who has vulgarized it. 1884 *Contemp. Rev* Aug 334 There is no fear that the steam-engine will bring about that hopeless vulgarisation of the country which usually follows in its track

Vulgarize (vʌ·lgărəiz), *v.* [f. Vulgar *a.* + -ize, perh. after med.L. *vulgarizare* (1305), F. *vulgariser* (16th cent. and mod.), Sp *vulgarizar*, Pg. *-isar*, It. *volgarizzare*]

1. *intr.* To act in a vulgar manner; to become vulgar.

1605 Daniel *Epist. Lady Anne Clifford* vi, Honour . cannot stray and breake abroade Into the priuate wayes of carelesnesse; Nor euer may descend to vulgarize, Or be below the sphere of her abode 1846 Mrs Gore *Eng Char.* (1852) 96 A man having too much regard for his complexion to infringe upon the wine-cellar, and too much interest in his slimness to vulgarise on ale.

2. *trans* To make common or popular; to reduce to the level of something usual or ordinary.

1709 T. Robinson *Vind Mosaick Syst* Introd 6 To Vulgarize and to Allegorize the Scripture, are equally of evil Consequence to Religion. 1786 Sir J Reynolds *Disc* xiii Wks. 1797 I 273 To find proper foundations for science is neither to narrow or to vulgarise it 1839 Bailey *Festus* 145 The great bards Men who have vulgarized sublimity, And bought up truth for the nations 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 154 The invention of printing, without yet vulgarizing letters, had made the thought and history of the entire past contemporaneous 1872 Browning *Fifine* lxxv, Change yourself, dissimulate the thought And vulgarize the word

3 To make vulgar or commonplace; to debase, degrade.

1756 Mrs F Brooke *Old Maid* No. 32. 262 Its being the religion of the whole nation has made it too common, and, if I may be allowed the expression, vulgarized it *a* 1774 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 29 It would vilify, and, I may say, vulgarize the Almighty, to imagine Him engaged among the trifling scenes that occupy our notice 1820 Hazlitt *Table-t* (1824) II 1 7 They vulgarise and degrade whatever is interesting or sacred to the mind. *a* 1821 V Knox *Winter Even* xxxviii Wks. 1824 II. 478 Learning sullied with pedantry, exhortation vulgarized by low wit *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect*, *Wordsw.* (1858) 244 It seemed as if all that noise was vulgarizing the poet 1871 L Stephen *Playgr. Eur* (1894) II. 64 Some. peak, not yet vulgarised by associations with guides and picnics.

b *absol.* To cause or produce vulgarity.

1849 C Bronte *Shirley* vi, Family jarring vulgarizes—family union elevates.

Hence **Vu·lgarized** *ppl a*; **Vu·lgarizer**, one who vulgarizes or makes popular; **Vu·lgarizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1847 De Quincey in 'H A Page' *Life* (1877) I. xv 349 The absolute realities of *vulgarised life as it exists in plebeian ranks amongst our countrymen. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 568/2 The vulgarized phrase, a gentleman 1899 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 105/3 He [Albert Smith] was the *vulgarizer of Switzerland 1832 Mrs. Hemans in Chorley *Mem.* (1836) II. 236 Braham's singing was not equal to the instrumental part, but he did not disfigure it by his customary and *vulgarizing graces 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur* (1894) xii 280 The eternal mountains never recall the vulgarising association of old days.

Vulgarly (vʌ·lgărli), *adv.* Also 6 **vulgarely**(e, **vulgarlie.** [f. Vulgar *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In common or everyday speech, vernacularly, colloquially: †a. With verbs of speaking, discoursing, etc *Obs rare.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv 1513 And, vulgarly to speken of Substaunce, Of Tresour may we bope with vs lede, Y-nowh to lyue in honour and pleasaunce 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt* xi. 17 And he is the best preacher, saith Luther, that deliver-eth himself vulgarly, plainly, trivially 1659 Hammond *On Ps* 1 1 Annot 6 The Hebrew [word] vulgarly signifies the result of the consultation

b. With verbs of naming, esp. in *vulgarly called, styled*, etc.

1513 *Life Hen V* (1911) 160 A greate assemblie of estates of Fraunce, vulgarlie called a Parlyament, wherein the three estates of the Realme were present. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VII*, 28 b, The societe of saynct George vulgarely called the order of the garter 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* 1 1, The mount Rhodope vulgarly called the mountes of siluer. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* II 50 The chiefest, is called Teucria, but they are vulgarly called the Iles of Diomedes 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii 108 That [river] enters into the sea in the Empire of Sornaan, vulgarly stiled Siam. 1688 R Holme *Armoury* III 331/2 For the Pitchfork (or Pikel, which we vulgarly call it) it is an Instrument much used in Husbandry for their Loading and Stacking of Hay and Corn *a* 1718 Penn *Life* Wks 1726 I 16 Being the Fourth Instant, vulgarly called Sunday 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II iv, The chandler's shop, the known seat of all the news, or as it is vulgarly called, gossiping. 1774 J Hutchins *Dorset* I. 589 The parsonage house, vulgarly called the vicarage house, stood about the middle of the island 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III 406 He was what is vulgarly called a disinterested man 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 41 This original factory and staple of the German merchants, vulgarly called 'The Steelyard', still stands on the banks of the Thames 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 95 Many of the species are here known as fire-flies, or, more vulgarly, lightning-bugs.

2. Among or by the people generally; commonly or ordinarily: a. As a matter of knowledge, belief, etc.

1507 *Justes Moneths May & June* 59 in Hazl *E. P. P.* II. 123 Hye magesty Knowen is in euery realme vulgarely To his honoure. 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 275 Which I purposely auoided, as not so vulgarly familiar 1611 Speed *Hist Gt Brit* ix xvii (1623) 885 Where the Corps is now laide is not vulgarly knowne. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly olb* 1. 22 What I report thus, is truth, and differeth much from what vulgarly is receiued 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 19 Whose luxurious liues are vulgarly promulgat in this prouerbe. *a* 1688 Cudworth *Immut Mor* (1731) 94 Though they be very different, . . yet they are vulgarly mistaken for one and the same thing 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 5 The many good-natured Condescensions of this Prince are vulgarly known. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot* s v. *Bulb*, It is vulgarly considered as a root, and was called so by Botanists till Linneus corrected the error 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* ii 41 The inductive principle is only this unreasoning impulse applied to a scientifically ascertained fact, instead of to a vulgarly ascertained fact.

b. As a matter of use or habit

1617 Morvson *Itin.* III 155 They vulgarly eate harth Cakes of Oates, but in Cities haue also wheaten-bread 1659 Hammond *On Ps* Annot 2 Not from any sensual pleasure, such as men vulgarly take in Musick 1697 Bentley *Phal* (1699) 142 The middle Verse, as it is vulgarly read, is an instance against me 1806 A. Knox *Rem* (1844) I 62 The dread of Popery and the consequent prejudice against everything vulgarly branded with that stigma. 1841 Emerson *Ess*, *Over-Soul* (1876) 233 Our religion vulgarly stands on numbers of believers 1859 Mill *Liberty* 1 13 The tyranny of the majority was at first, and is still vulgarly, held in dread.

†c. With reference to speech. As a vernacular tongue. *Obs*

1612 Brerewood *Lang & Relig* 8 These were the places, where the Greek tongue was natively and vulgarly spoken 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 116 They speake vulgarly and Maternally here the Hebrew tongue 1698 Hearne *Duct Hist* (1714) I. 72 The Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly spoken in Italy [in] 587

†3. Publicly; in the eyes of the world. *Obs rare*

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III iii, Seeke not to eclipse my reputation thus vulgarly 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* v i 160 First for this woman, To iustifie this worthy Noble man, So vulgarly and personally accus'd

†4 a In a commonplace manner *Obs*—1

c 1600 *Timon* iv. ii (1842) 63 *Gelas.* Doth shee loue mee? *Blat.* I knowe shee dothe, and that not vulgarly

†b. By ordinary arithmetic. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4825/4 Each Proposition being wrought Vulgarly, Decimally, and Instrumentally 1762 Ramsbottom *Fractions Anat* 74 Let us now divide 20 Shillings Vulgarly, and then 6*d.* by 6*d* Decimally, a Pound the Integer

5. In a vulgar, coarse, or unrefined manner

1831 Scott *Ct Rob* vii, The superstition of the Egyptians—vulgarly gross in its literal meaning . . .—was disowned by the principles of general toleration 1847 L Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 232 It is too hard, and bold, and vulgarly pretty 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xxii, He lives on his income, which I suspect of not being vulgarly large.

Vulgarness. Now *rare* or *Obs* [f. Vulgar *a.* + -ness.]

1. = Vulgarity 2 and 3

1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig* 10 At this day, the Greek tongue is very much decayed, not onely as touching the largness, and vulgarness of it, but also in the pureness and elegancy of the language 1626 Bacon *Sylva* Pref, And for the Vulgarness of them true Axiomes must be drawne from plain Experience 1648 Hexham II, *Ongemeynligheydt*, Rarity, not Vulgarnesse, or Commonnesse.

2. = Vulgarity 4

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 386 All such indecency and vulgarnesse of carriage 1721 Bailey, *Vulgarity*, Vulgarness, the manner of the common People 1759 *Compl. Lett writer* (ed 6) 226 First come, first serve, I detest such vulgarness 1796 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) IV. 206 Alleging that immorality, vulgarness, bombast, and even obscurity, pervaded all my writings.

Vulgate (vʌ·lgēt), *a.* and *sb* [ad. L. *vulgāta* (sc. *ēditio* or *lectio*) and *vulgāt-us* (sc *textus*), fem. and masc pa. pple. of *vulgāre*: see next. Cf (in sense B. 1 b) F. *Vulgate*, It., Sp., Pg. *Vulgata.*]

A. *adj.* 1. In common use as a version of the Bible (or portion of this), employed or occurring in one of these versions.

Ordinarily limited to the versions specified in B 1, and particularly to St Jerome's. In various contexts the adj. coalesces with attributive uses of the sb.

1609 Bible (Douay) To Rdr p iii b, So that the old Vulgate Latin Edition hath bene preferred, and vsed for most authentical aboue a thousand and three hundered yeares. 1727 Blackwall *Sacred Classics* II. Pref 16 The Latin vulgate Bible was declar'd authentic and canoniz'd by the council of Trent, A D 1546 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., M. Simon calls the Greek Version of the Seventy.. The antient Vulgate Greek. 1782 V Knox *Lord's Supper* xvii Wks. 1824 VII 423 At this hour it stands so translated in the Vulgate Bible, for ages the only Bible of the people. 1828 Hallam *Mid Ages* ix 1 (1819) III 338 The vulgate Latin of the Bible was still more venerable 1863 W A. Wright in Smith *Dict. Bible* I 857/2 The Vulgate rendering of Prov xxvi 8. 1872 (*title*), The Vulgate New Testament, with The Douay Version of 1582, in Parallel Columns.

2. Forming (part of) the common or usual version of a literary work.

1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 966 *note*, His objection to the vulgate reading and interpretation . appears quite groundless. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 681/2 [The papyri,] as is generally the case with Homer papyri of this period, support the vulgate text

B. *sb.* 1. a. The old Italic version of the Bible, preceding that of St. Jerome.

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v, The antient Vulgate of the Old Testament, was translated almost Word for Word, from the Greek of the Seventy. 1855 *Cassell's Pop Bibl Educator* II. 39/1 At that time the old Itala was the Vulgate, or Common Version.

b. The Latin version of the Bible made by St. Jerome (completed in 405).

1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v. *Septuagint*, The Chronology of the Seventy, is very different from what is found in the Hebrew Text, and the Vulgate. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N* v. i. (1869) II 352 The Latin translation of the Bible, commonly called the Latin Vulgate. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 465 All the Romish translations of the Bible into the modern languages profess to have been made not from the Greek and Hebrew, but from the Vulgate. 1846 Mrs. A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. ii 65 The answer of the priest..was to repeat .the following passage of Scripture from the Vulgate. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd § 111 The name Vulgate has long denoted exclusively the Latin Bible as revised by Jerome.

c The usual or received text or version of the Bible or of some portion of this

1815 F Nolan (*title*), An Enquiry into the Integrity of the Greek Vulgate, or Received Text of the New Testament 1865 *Smith's Concise Dict Bible* 992 But both the Greek and the Latin Vulgates have been long neglected 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec 809/2 This pre-Lutheran Bible version has been fittingly termed by Geffcken the 'German Vulgate'. 1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII 824/1 The so-called Peshitta, the Syriac vulgate

d. An edition of the Vulgate.

1865 *Smith's Concise Dict Bible* 994 The splendid pages of the Mazarin Vulgate *Ibid* 995 The Sixtine and Clementine Vulgates.

2. The ordinary reading in a text, the ordinary text of a work or author

1851 Paley *Æschylus* (ed 2) *Supplices* 61 *note*, This is ingenious, but he fails to show that the vulgate is wrong 1886 Lear *Iliad* I Introd p xiv, The conclusion is that the edition of Antimachos was in the main the same as our present vulgate.

3. Common or colloquial speech.

1855 J E Cookl *Virginia Comedians* I xiii. (Cent.), 'Here's a pretty mess', returned the pompous gentleman, descending to the vulgate, 'you threaten me, forsooth'! 1883 D. H. Wheeler *Babylonian Lit* ix 176 There is always a free and easy' vulgate for the street, the market, and the fireside

† **Vu·lgate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **wlgat.** [ad. L *vulgāt-us*, pa. pple of *vulgāre* to make public or common, f. *vulgus* the common people.]

1. (See quot. 1656.)

1513 Douglas *Æneid* I vii 69 The famous battellis, wlgat throw the warld or this. 1530 Palsgr 770/1 This thyng is vulgate nowe howe so ever it happeneth 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Vulgate*, published abroad, commonly used, set out to the use of all men

2. Rendered common, vulgarized

1863 Lytton *Cartoniana* I. 127 What delicate elegance he can extract from words the most colloquial and vulgate

Vu·lgate, *v rare* [f. L. *vulgāt-*, ppl stem of *vulgāre* · see prec.] *trans* To put into general circulation. Hence **Vu·lgated** *ppl. a.*

1851 Sir F Palgrave *Norm & Eng.* II. 509 Amongst the untruths few are more detrimental to truth than the epithets vulgated upon Sovereigns 1857 *Ibid* III 90 Amongst the vulgated traditional anecdotes floating about the world.

Vulgara·lity *nonce-wd* = Vulgarity 3.

1684 J. Lacy *Sir H. Buffoon* III 1, *Over* My lord! No, the word lord is too common; it tastes of vulgarality *Arm* God's so, there's a fine word! Vulgarality is your own coining, sir? *Over* Stamped in my own mint, sir

Vulgivagant see Vulgivagant.

‖ **Vulgo** (vo·lgo), *adv* [L *vulgō* adv, abl. of *vulgus* the common people] Commonly, popularly Also *Comb*

a 1623 Buck *Rich III*, 1 (1646) 8 The Signiory of Perth, vulgò, Perith in Cumberland. 1644 Symonds *Diary* (Camden) 74 Pelynt *vulgo* Plynt Church, com. Cornub 1731 P Miller *Gard Dict*, *Siliqua, edulis*, C. B P The Carob Tree, or St. John's-bread, *vulgò*. [1753 *Lond. Mag* Sept. 396/2 Hung a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, Snout it off with a flow'r, *vulgo dict.* a pompoon] 1871 *North Oxfordsh Archæol Soc*, *Notes Excurs to Ducklington*, etc, 28 It is called Yelford, but that is vulgo, it being Eleford, in correct orthography

‖ **Vu·lgus** [1]. [L.] The common people, the ordinary ruck

a 1687 Petty *Pol Arith* Pref (1690) a b, The Fire at London, and Disaster at Chatham, have begotten Opinions in the *Vulgus* of the World to our Prejudice. *a* 1734 North *Examen* II. v § 128 (1740) 394 As for the *Vulgus* of the Faction, we know very well what their Employ was.

Vulgus [2] (vo·lgŏs). [Prob. an alteration of *vulgars*: see Vulgar *sb* 4] In some public schools, a short set of Latin verses on a given subject.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iii, The three fell to work with Gradus and Dictionary upon the morning's vulgus. 1870 Mansfield *School Life Winchester* 107 We were always excused..Vulgus when the next day was a Saint's-day. 1887 T A. Trollope *What I remember* I. v. 118 This was independent of a weekly 'verse task' of greater length, and was called a 'vulgus'.

attrib. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. ii, Tom was the upholder of the traditionary method of vulgus doing He carefully produced two large vulgus-books, and began diving into them.

Vull, southern ME. and dial. var. Full *a*, etc.

Vuln (vuln), *v.* [Irreg. ad. L. *vuln-erāre*, f. *vulnus-*, *vulnus* wound]

† **1.** *trans.* To wound. *Obs*—1

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* Sij, The Lion, who being vulned, taketh such hede, that hee knoweth who first smote him

2. *Her* (See quots, and cf next.)

1780 Edmondson *Her.* II, *Vulning*, i e wounding, a term applied in Heraldry to the pelican, which is always drawn picking or wounding her breast. 1829 Cassan *Bps. of Bath & Wells* 67 A Pelican in her Nest vulning herself 1868 Cussans *Her* (1893) 93 Some writers make a distinction between a Pelican vulning herself, and in her piety.

Vulned, *ppl. a.* [f as prec]

1. *Her.* Of animals, etc. Represented as wounded or pierced by a weapon

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 42 b, N. beareth Gules, a Lyon Rampant d'Or, vulned with a darte d Argent. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxv (1611) 175 Hee beareth argent, a fesse Gules betweene three Hearts vulned and distilling drops of bloud. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 144/1 The sundry ways that Beasts are besides born in Arms *Vulned*, wounded, when any part is wounded, or made bloody 1780 Edmondson *Her* II s v, A hind's head couped, pierced through the neck with an arrow, vulned proper 1850 W. D. Cooper *Hist Winchelsea* 152 Crest, A halbert erect or on the point a flying dragon (or wivern) or without legs, tail nowed sa bezantée, vulned gu

† **2** *fig.* Of conscience. Wounded *Obs*—1

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [1] lxiv 183 Let them that deny the immortality of the Soule, bee immerged in the horrours of a vulned conscience

Vulnerability (vʌlnĕrăbi·lĭti). [f next + -ity] The quality or state of being vulnerable, in various senses.

1808 Han More *Cælebs* IX. I 108 For fear, however, that your heart of adamant should hold out against all these perilous assaults, its vulnerability was tried in other quarters 1864 *Reader* 32 Dec 825/1 Up to the last, however, the self-blinded rulers of China refused to believe in their vulnerability 1869 Reed *Our Iron-Clad Ships* xi 253 This report also bears testimony to the vulnerability of the low decks

b. *spec* in *Path* (see quot. 1880).

1880 A Flint *Princ Med* 92 The term *vulnerability* has been, of late, applied to a condition of the system favorable for the morbific operation of any causes, either ordinary or specific 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V 176 A fact which points to the existence of a special vulnerability of this part of the lung itself

Vulnerable (vo·lnĕrăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *vulnerābilis* wounding, f *vulnerāre* (see Vuln *v*), but taken passively in accordance with the more usual sense of -able · cf. *invulnerable* and F *vulnérable*, Sp. *vulnerable*, Pg *-avel*, It. *-abile*]

† **1.** Having power to wound, wounding *Obs*—1

1609 *Ambassy Sir R Sherley* 13 The male children practise to ride greate horses, to throw the Vulnerable and Ineuitable darte

2. That may be wounded, susceptible of receiving wounds or physical injury

1605 Shak's *Mach* v viii 11 Let fall thy blade on vulnerable Crests, I beare a charmed Life 1696 Phillips (ed 5), *Vulnerable*, that may be wounded. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV 606 Turn, turn, ye Trojans! face your Grecian foes. They, like yourselves, are vulnerable flesh, Not adamant or steel 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* I 217 [Alligators having] plates or scales, said to be impenetrable except about their heads and just behind their fore legs, where they are vulnerable. 1820 Southey *Kehama* IX. xii, Thrice through the vulnerable shade The Glendoveer impels the griding blade, The wicked Shade flies howling from his foe 1867 J. B Rose tr *Virgil's Æneid* 151 The vulnerable heel Of dread Æacides

b. *fig.* Open to attack or injury of a non-physical nature; *esp.*, offering an opening to the attacks of raillery, criticism, calumny, etc

1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* Pref, We had further Observed it, to have been the Method of our Modern Atheists, to make their First Assault against Christianity, as thinking that to be the most Vulnerable 1769 *Junius Lett* vii (1788) 59 Reproaches and inquiries have no power to afflict either the man of unblemished integrity, or the abandoned profligate It is the middle compound character which alone is vulnerable 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII iii, There, alone, is he vulnerable. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vi, 'How delighted I am,' she said, 'that I have found out where you are vulnerable!' 1863 Mary Howitt tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II xvi. 147 His witty tongue was too keen for the easily vulnerable gods of Delphi 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1873) I. i. 5 Modern society, growing more and more vulnerable, is made to tremble by the mere rumour of an appeal to arms.

c Similarly with *part, point, portion*

1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xiii. I 357 Yet even calumny is sagacious enough to discover and to attack the most vulnerable part. 1789 Bentham *Ess.* II xxxvi 290 In this vulnerable part, only, can the shaft of the Satirist find an entrance. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xviii. 85 His private life presented some vulnerable points, through which his adversaries were able to strike more dangerous blows 1847 H. Miller *Test Rocks* ix. (1857) 358 Now this physical department has ever proved the vulnerable portion of false religions 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf-t* x. 290 There is a human sub-species..to a certain extent penetrative...It has an instinct which guides it to the vulnerable parts of the victim on which it fastens.

3. Of places, etc. Open to attack or assault by armed forces; liable to be taken or entered in this way.

1790 Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem* I 104 The immense expence the Spaniards have since been at, to fortify the city on that side, shews it to have been vulnerable then. 1797 St. Vincent 16 Aug in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1845) II 434 *note*, The Tower of Santa Cruz in the Island of Teneriffe, which, from a variety of intelligence, I conceived was vulnerable 1809 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV 331 In the action of yesterday, our position was vulnerable only on the right 1860 Motley *Netherl.* III (1868) I 65 She felt herself vulnerable in Ireland, and on the Scottish border. 1884 *Manch Exam* 27 May 5/1 We should find it easier to hold [Russia] in check in the far East if she had vulnerable possessions nearer home

b Similarly with *part, point, side*

1798 Wellington in Gurw *Desp* (1837) I 8 A vulnerable part of the frontiers of the Company's territories. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm Thames* v. 210 Every vulnerable point was guarded. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 52 Even within those limits her Lombard subjects had discovered her vulnerable side. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* (1858) II viii 277 Charles was looking for the most vulnerable point at which to strike.

Hence **Vu·lnerableness**, **Vu·lnerably** *adv*

1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Vulnerableness*, Capableness of being wounded 1837 *Foreign Q Rev* XIX. 39 We do not think a passage can be quoted to which criticism can be vulnerably attached 1842 Manning *Serm* v (1848) I. 69 There comes over us what I may call a vulnerableness of mind 1894 Mrs H Ward *Marcella* I 166 The inner vulnerableness, the inner need of her affection and of peace with her.

† **Vu·lneral,** *a. Obs rare* [f L *vulner-*, *vulnus* wound] = Vulnerary *a.*

In the first quot apparently an intentional distortion of *funeral*

1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w Hatchet* E ij, Hee shues one, has a fling at mother, a long tale of his talboothe, of a vulneral sermon, and of a fooles head in souce 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Vulneral*, medicines belonging to wounds, viz, plaisters, salves, &c and inward potions, diet drinks, &c.

Vulnerary (vo·lnĕrări), *a* and *sb.* Also 6 **-arye**, 7 **-arie** [ad L. *vulnerārius* adj and sb. (Pliny), f *vulner-*, *vulnus* wound · see -ary So F. *vulnéraire* (16th c), Sp, Pg, It *vulnerario*]

A *adj* 1 Useful in healing wounds, having curative properties in respect of external injuries.

a. Of applications or potions

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 199/2 Applye thereon a good boneplaister, and let him drincke a vulnerarye potione 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 160 The oile made of the flours of the wild vine serveth in good stead for vulnerarie salves and plastres 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II iii 77 The same method of cure, by ordinary Balsams, or common vulnerary plasters. 1693-4 *Phil Trans* XVIII. 43 Which did sufficiently denote this Vulnerary Powder (as it's called in a late Publick Paper) to be a violent Caustick 1709 *Ibid.* XXVI 388 A Compress dipt in a Mixture of four Ounces of Plantain-water, and two Ounces of a Vulnerary Water 1754-64 Smellie *Matwif.* I. 385 Large tents or dossils dipped in vulnerary balsams 1777 G Forster *Voy round World* I. 578 A species of night shade, which is made use of as a vulnerary remedy 1818 *Art Preserv Beef* 229 They may even find some advantage in a lotion called Theden's vulnerary wash. 1846 Cully in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II 177 Geranium molle and robertianum are added to vulnerary potions.

b Of herbs.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXVII iv II 273 It is a good vulnerarie herbe besides, and stancheth the bleeding of wounds. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit Baconica* 171 To gather vulnerary Plants 1667 *Phil Trans.* II 432 To give a full account of that Vulnerary Root, called *Ischacan.* 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 154 The Flowers are vulnerary, the Seed pectoral. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 47 P 2 The wounded stags of Crete are related by Ælian to have recourse to vulnerary herbs. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i 103/2 Golden Rod generally appears among the vulnerary or restorative simples. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxiii, So efficacious were the vulnerary plants and salves with which it had been treated. 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot.* 60 Another species of the same genus [Lythrum] is accounted in Mexico astringent and vulnerary

c Of qualities

1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 61 Turpentines, however famous for their vulnerary and detergent qualities. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 343 It will be proper to hold medicines, almost continually, in the mouth, of a subastringent and vulnerary nature. 1853 G Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I 105 The herb was, in former times, esteemed for its vulnerary virtues 1880 *Encycl Brit.* XI 654/2 The plant is further credited with the possession of vulnerary and astringent properties.

† **2.** Skilled in curing wounds *Obs.*—1

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxix. i. II. 345 Called he was (by report) The vulnerarie Physician or Chirurgian

3. Causing a wound or wounds; wounding Also *fig.*

1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 26, I call it Artificiall, to distinguish it from that which is rash and at aduenture, which Galen calleth Vulnerary Dissection 1656 Feltham *Resolves* (ed 8) II lvi. 301 The aspect of his eye alone, does sometimes become not only vulnerary, but mortal. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 35 All those who have been either struck, or struck at, by the instrument thus vulnerary to sentimental feelings

B. *sb.* **1.** Any preparation, plant, or drug used in the cure of wounds.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxvii. iv. II. 274 Highly commended by Hicesius a Physician of great name and authoritie, also by Aristogiton, for an excellent vulnerarie. 1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* i. 61 If you expect wounds and broken Bones, then you must carry more quantity of Vulneraries 1713 P. Blair *Misc. Observ* (1718) 109 *Pyrola vulg.* is said to be astringent and a good Vulnerary. 1769 E Bancroft *Guiana* 88 This is the grand Indian vulnerary, for wounds [etc]. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 477 Externally, they use the fresh juice to cicatrize wounds. As a vulnerary, I can myself affirm, it possesses such powers, that [etc] 1860 *All Year Round* No 47 484 Once upon a time surgeons did not believe that wounds were to be healed properly without vulneraries, balsams, and charpies 1887 Moloney *Forestry W Afr* xx 279 The yellow resin found at the roots of old [gamboge] trees is used as a vulnerary and diuretic.

† **2.** A curer of wounds. *Obs.*—0

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vulnerary*, he that healeth wounds, a Chyrurgeon.

† **Vu·lnerate,** *v Obs.* [f. L. *vulnerāt-*, ppl. stem of *vulnerāre* to wound.] *trans.* To wound. Also *Her.* (cf. Vulned *ppl. a.* 1).

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 54/1 If any bodye weare vulnerated in the Eyes, insparge, and strewe this poulder in his Eyes. 1603 Dekker *Patient Grissill* 1327 He muaded my Rapier hand, and in that passado vulnerated my hand thus deepe 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 60 For the strongest poyson of Animalls or minerals can but vulnerate the flesh. *a* 1692 Ashmole *Antiq Berks* (1719) I. 145 The Crest is a Stag Couchant, vulnerated through the Neck by a broad Arrow. 1750 *Phil. Trans* XLVII 48 So as to blunt the edge of it, and keep it from vulnerating any part of the bladder.

fig 1612 J Davies (Heref.) *Muse's Sacr* Wks. (Grosart) II 10/1 Hedg'd in with cares,. Whose piercing prickes the

minde doe vulnerate. *a* 1618 — *Wittes Pilgr* lxxxiv, I can proue Where thou thy Chastitie did'st vulnerate 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 124 Without their being vulnerated by the thorns of compassion

Hence **Vu·lnerated** *ppl. a.*

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 44/2 We must alliso harder binde on the vulneratede parte then on any of the adioyning partes. 1599 — tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Phy sicke* 303/1 When you are ..sente for to a vulnerated, and wounded Person. 1651 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm* 208 It is enough for me that *de facto* there is such an entercourse between the Magnetick unguent and the vulnerated body 1726 C D'ANVERS *Craftsman* No 39 (1727) 370 The violent rackings and corrosions of a vulnerated conscience

†Vulnera·tion. *Obs* [ad L *vulnerātio*, n of action f. *vulnerāre*: see prec. So F. *vulnération*, Sp. *vulneracion*, Pg *-açáo.*] The action of wounding, the fact of being wounded.

1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 111 b/2 The vulnerations of the bullete, which hath brokene the Legge 1599 — tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 212/2 If in anye vulnerationes, the membre doe chaunce to wither, applye as then theron a Spanidrape, which must in this sorte be made 1659 PEARSON *Creed* IV 409 He speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of man, and by our nature liable to vulneration, and withal foretells the piercing of his body *a* 1688 G STRADLING *Serm.* (1692) 127 The Son of Man, who alone was liable to Vulneration, and could be pierced

Vu·lnerative, *a rare*—[f. as VULNERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Causing a wound or wounds

1818 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXV 494 With a sort of hedgehog hostility, which points its vulnerative quills in every direction alike.

Vulnero se, *a. rare*—°. [f L. *vulner-, vulnus* wound + -OSE] Full of wounds.

1721 BAILEY [Hence in later Dicts]

†Vulni fic, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L (poet.) *vulnificus*, f. *vulnus* wound Cf. OF. *vulnifique* (15th c.).] (See quot.) Also **†Vulni·fical** *a Obs*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vulnifical*, which woundeth, or makes wounds 1721 BAILEY, *Vulnifick*, that maketh or causeth Wounds

Vulning *Her.*: see VULN *v.*

Vulpanser (vʌlpæ·nsəɹ). *Ornith.* [mod L., f *vulp-ēs* fox + *anser* goose, after Gr χηναλώπηξ] The sheldrake (*Anas tadorna*). Also *attrib*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vulpanser*, the Bergander, or Burrow-duck, a Bird of the kind of Geese 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Vulpanser*, in zoology, a name given by some authors to the shell-drake, or burrow duck. 1839 W C TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* I § 2 (ed 2) 24 Wild and tame fowl abounded, the vulpanser goose of the Nile, bustards, partridges, quails, and widgeons, frequented the shirts of the desert, and the valley of the Nile 1910 THOMPSON tr *Aristotle's Hist Anim.* 559 Wind eggs are laid by a number of birds as for instance the common hen, the goose and the vulpanser

Vulpecidal, -cide, -cidism, common varr. of VULPICIDAL, etc.

‖ Vulpecula (vʌlpe kiz̆lă) *Astr.* [L. *vulpēcula*, dim. of *vulpēs* fox.] A small northern constellation lying between Hercules and Pegasus.

More fully called *Vulpecula et anser* (fox and goose) or *cum ansere*

1866 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* 407 Another remarkable example of these optical transformations is furnished by a nebula situated in the constellation Vulpecula

Vulpe cular, *a. rare*—°. [f. prec + -AR.] 'Of or pertaining to a fox; vulpine'

1884 *Imp Dict* (hence in later Dicts)

†Vulpe culated, *pa. pple Obs*—¹ [f as prec + -ATE.] Robbed by a fox

1671 T B *Let to T D* (1705) 64 The Night before Widdow Wamford was vulpeculated of her brood goose

Vu·lpic, *a. Chem.* [f L. *vulp-ēna* (see def) + -IC] *Vulpic acid*, an acid occurring in the lichen *Cetraria vulpina*, and extracted from this or obtained artificially. (Also called *vulpinic acid.*)

1886 MORLEY *Outlines Organic Chem* 349 Hydric Phenylacetate obtained by boiling vulpic acid with baryta 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict Chem* IV 859/2 Vulpic acid is also formed by dissolving pulvic anhydride in a solution of KOH in MeOH.

Vulpici·dal, *a.* Also vulpe-. [f. next + -AL.] Committing or taking part in, connected with, of the nature of, vulpicide

The common spelling of this and the following words with *-e-* is not justified by analogy

1826 J COOK *Fox-hunting* 123 A known vulpicidal character. 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W* III, You would be astonished at the immense collection I had of brushes, pads, and chops—a perfect museum—a vulpecidal curiosity 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 11 If ever the progress of vulpecidal agriculture should prove fatal to the last of our foxes.

Vulpicide[1] (vʌ·lpisəid) Also vulpe-. [f. L. *vulpi-, vulpēs* fox + -CIDE 1] One who kills a fox otherwise than by hunting it with hounds

1826 *Sporting Mag* XVII 367 Would that all the pheasants of all the Vulpecides were heaped up on one pile 1828 *Ibid* XXII 23, I mean man-kind, always save and excepting vulpecides. 1841 PHILLIPPS WOLSEY *Sport in Crimea & Caucasus* 43 The absence of fences to make a run interesting, if runs took place in this land of vulpecides 1887 A C. SMITH *Birds Wiltshire* 357 Perhaps in the eyes of some as odious an appellation as that of regicide, or even vulpecide

Vulpicide[2]. Also vulpe-. [f. as prec. + -CIDE 2.] The act of killing a fox otherwise than by hunting with hounds.

1873 H SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* x (1877) 245 Vulpicide, committed in defence of property and condemned neither by religion, nor by equity, nor by any law save that of sportsmen 1888 *Land & Water* 13 Oct 427/2 Dandie Dinmont doubtless excelled in sportsmanship, yet his method would be denominated vulpecide in any of the shires to-day

Vu·lpicidism. Also vulpe- [f. as VULPICIDE[1] or [2] + -ISM] The practice of fox-killing

1865 *Murray's Handbk Russia*, etc. 44 Vulpecidism is not here considered a crime, and many is the gallant fox who has fallen before the deadly barrel in a battue 1880 *Yorkshire Post* 24 May, The discovery of a dastardly act of vulpecidism

†Vu·lpinarıness *Obs.*—° [f L *vulpīn-us* VULPINE *a.*] (See quot.) Also **†Vu·lpinary** *a*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vulpinariness*, craftiness, deceipt 1721 BAILEY, *Vulpinary*, crafty, subtile, wily 1820 *Edinb Mag* Aug 129 The name by which this vulpinary veteran of the black art was universally known

†Vu·lpinate, *v Obs.*—° [f. as prec] (See quots)

1623 COCKERAM I, *Vulpinate*, fox-like to deceiue 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vulpinate*, to play the Fox, to deceive with crafty wiles or deceits.

Vulpine (vʌ·lpəin), *a.* [ad L. *vulpīn-us*, f *vulpēs* fox. see -INE[1]. So obs F. *vulpin* (16th cent.), Sp *vulpino*, It *volpino*]

1 Characteristic of a fox, similar to that of a fox

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [1] xii 34 There is an innocentall prouidence, as well as the slyneese of a vulpine craft 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxix, Round those vulpine retreats was a labyrinthean maze of wrinkles, vulgarly called crows feet 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I 1 12 A very close vulpine nature, all eyes, all ears, may succeed better in deceit 1865 *Sat Rev* 4 Feb 146/1 Men of business glide about in glossy black cloth, with vulpine features, and hands as brown as a mummy 1894 J A STEUART *In Day of Battle* 1, A vulpine calculation and duplicity marked all his doings.

2. Resembling a fox, *spec.* in *Vulpine Opossum* or *Phalanger*

1789 PHILLIP *Voy Botany Bay* xv 150 Vulpine Opossum This is not unlike the common fox in shape, but considerably inferior to it in respect to size 1865 *Chambers's Encycl* VII 459/2 The Vulpine Phalanger (*P vulpina*), also called the Vulpine Opossum *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* III 225 The Vulpine Phalanger, an animal with long loose fur, which inhabits New South Wales, Western Australia, and North Australia.

b. *fig.* Cunning, sly.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I 599 How cunningly the vulpine Cantab has shapen his phraseology.

3 Consisting of foxes.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* VI (1850) 56 Which [food] soon brought numerous lupine and vulpine visitors 1887 *Field* 19 Feb 233/2 Sparrow Gorse seems to offer small inducement to the vulpine fraternity

4 Of or pertaining to a fox or foxes

1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1884) 293 Sometimes one came near to my window, attracted by my light, barked a vulpine curse at me, and then retreated 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 501/1 A singular instance of vulpine sagacity and daring was witnessed.

Hence **Vu·lpinism,** foxy character.

1851 CARLYLE *Excurs Paris* in *Last Words T C* (1892) 187 A healthy Human Animal, with due beaverism (high and low), due vulpinism, or more than due. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt* IX v (1865) II 457 He was without guile, and had no vulpinism at all.

Vulpinite (vʌ·lpinəit) *Min* [f. *Vulpino* (*Volpino*), near Bergamo in Lombardy + -ITE[1] 2 b. Named by C. F. Ludwig, 1804] A granular variety of anhydrite

1823 W PHILLIPS *Elem Introd. Min* 174 Siliciferous Anhydrous Gypsum, Vulpinite. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min*, etc § 388 Anhydrite, Muriacite, Vulpinite, Anhydrous sulphate of lime. 1867 *Ure's Dict Arts* III 1011 The vulpinite from Vulpino, near Bergamo in Italy, takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes.

Vulpone, -ony see VOLPONE.

Vulsella, obs. form of VOLSELLA.

‖ Vulsellum. *Surg.* [ad. L *vulsella* (*volsella*) fem., but taken as neut pl., f *vuls-*, ppl. stem of *vellĕre* to pluck.] = VOLSELLUM. Also *attrib.*

1863 WEISS *Catal Surg Instr* Pl xxiv, Spring Forceps with Vulsellum Points *Ibid*, Long Vulsellum Forceps. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 128 A much more satisfactory plan consists in drawing the enlarged gland out from its bed by means of a double vulsellum.

†Vu·lsion *Obs rare.* [ad. L. *vulsio*, n. of action f. *vellĕre* to pluck] (See quots.)

1552 COOPER *Elyot's Dict*, *Apospasma*, a vulsion 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vulsion*, the twinging or pulling of the cramp, or any other thing

Vulsten, southern ME var. FILST *v*

†Vult. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5-6 wlt, wult, 5 vilt, 6-7 volt; 5 voute, vowt, wout [a OF. *vult, volt, voult, vout* (= It *volto*, Sp and Pg. *vulto*) —L. *vult-us* face, etc] Face, countenance; esp. expression of the features, cheer or bearing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*John*) 390 Sancte Iohne croyssit it, & drank al oute but rednes with blith wlte. *Ibid* xxv. (*Julian*) 705 A laydy with blyth wlt,...sad to bame bat stud about ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 137 Pe voute of bis vesage has woundyde us alle! *Ibid* 3054 He weres his vesere with a vowt noble. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. 3539 Fayr of fassoun and of face, Pert of vult and eloquent *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 1278 To that lordly on loft that lusly can lout, Salust the bauld berne, with ane blith wout *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x 77 Quha couth behald thair awfull lordly wult, So weill beseyn, so forthwart, stern, and stult 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XII xi 93 In the thar wlus, in the thar ene, but faill, The Latyn pepill dressit hes alhaill 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 497 He was nathing content of this estate, howbeit, he schew gud vult for the time. 1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A iij b, This watter, being drunkin, curand prolapsion of the vult, and dolour of the Tonsallis *c* 1610 SIR J MELVIL *Mem* (1683) 70 She welcomed me with a merry volt, and thanked me for the diligence I had used in hasting to give her that intelligence

†Vultuo sous, *a. Obs.*—° [f L *vultuōs-us* having an affected look, f *vultus* VULT] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Vultuosous*, of a grave and solemn countenance, or of a heavy and sad look

So **†Vu·ltuous** *a Obs*—¹

1633 T ADAMS *Lect 2 Peter* II 5 When we delight in discord, our assemblings are dissemblings, our convocations provocations, every man vultuous 1721 BAILEY

Vulture (vʌ·ltiuɹ), *sb* Forms α. 4 volture, 5 vowlture, 4- vulture (5 fulture), 5 voultour, 7 vultour β 4-9 vultur, 5 wltur, fultur, vowtur γ 4 vultre, 5 w(u)ltre, vowtre; 4, 6-7 vulter, 6 voulter, vultar, 7 volter [a AF. *vultur* and *voutre*, OF. *voltour, voultour, voutour* (F *vautour*), or L *vultur*, or ad. L. *vulturius* The OF forms, like Pr. *voltor, voutor*, and It *avoltore, avoltojo*, represent L. *vultur-ius*, while AF. *voutre*, Sp. *buitre*, and Pg *abutre* are from L *vultur.*

In Maundeville (1839) xxii. 237 the form *ventours* is prob. inexact for *voutours*.]

1. One of a number of large birds of prey of the order *Raptores* which feed almost entirely upon carrion and have the head and neck altogether or almost featherless.

The American vultures belong to different genera from those of the Old World.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 788 Ticius yn helle, Whos stomak foughles tiren euere mo, That highte volturis as bokes telle 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XII xxxvi (Bodl MS.), The vulture hab þat name of slowe flizt *Ibid*, Whan many vultures comeþ and fleeþ togedres hit bodeþ bataille. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxxiv 153 Vowltures, egles, rauyns, and oper fewler of rauyne 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 41 Grete foulis lyke eimis callit voulturis 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 18 Qvandi is is a stone It is found in the Vulture his heade 1584-7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV 115 The Vulture is mortall enimie to the Eele 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XI 784 On his bosome sat Two Vultures, digging through his caule of fat 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 11 The destruction of men and women better contenting them, whose dead carkasses they devoure with a vultures appetite. 1679 COLLIER *Ess* II (1703) 129 [Despair] preys upon the vitals, like Prometheus's vulture. 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* IV 1, Give them the vultures, tear them all in pieces! 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* III 59 The Vulture, is indelicately voracious, and seldom attacks living animals when it can be supplied with dead 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 118 The vultures have eyes flush with the head, and reticulated tarsi, an elongated beak, and a greater or less portion of the head, or even of the neck divested of feathers 1843 YARRELL *Brit Birds* I, 2 Vultures are most numerous in warm countries, where a high degree of temperature induces rapid decomposition. 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 84 There wheels a vulture, giving to the blue The shade or sparkle of his slanted wings.

β 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxviii. 7 The ize of a vultur [*v. r.* vowtur], ethir rauenouse brid, bihelde it not. *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alexander* 71 In þe mornenynge arely þare come many fewlis als grete as wlturs, reed of colour 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* XII. II 410 That egle iredyth the Fultur 1580 G HARVEY *Three Proper Lett* 36 A Vulturs smelling, Apes tasting, sight of an Eagle 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 282 When the Vultur in his crooked claws Shall graspe the locust 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 431 As when a Vultur on Imaus bred flies toward the Springs Of Ganges or Hydaspes 1695 PRIOR *Ballad on Taking Namur* II, Too like a Vultur Boiteau flies, Where sordid Interest shows the Prey 1757 W. WHITE *Epigon* I 20 No doves are hatch'd beneath a vultur's wing. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., The vultur is one of the largest kinds of fowls.

γ 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 57 Seuen foules schewede hem to Remus, þat beeþ i-cleped vulterus. *Ibid*, Fourtene vulterus [*v. r.* vultres] schewed hem to Romulus *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3945 Þan come a flizur in of fowls To vise on as vowtres 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. I. (1883) 20 Thre hondeed birdes that men calle wultres 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* XIX CXV. 918 Wltres egges be grete as Egles egges. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vultur*, a rauenous birde called a voulter or geyre 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 153 Doth not the Lyon for strength, excell man? Doth not the Eagle see clearer, the Vultur smel better? 1687 *Good Advice* 44 Spurs, Claws and Lills that made her look more like a Vulter then a Dove

b. With distinguishing terms.

The number of these is very large, and only some of the more important are here recorded See also AURICULATED *ppl. a*, CRANE *sb.*[1] 7, GRIFFIN[1] 4, MALTESE *a.* 2, SECRETARY *sb.*[1] 7, SOCIABLE *a.* 1 b

1781 LATHAM *Gen Synop Birds* I. 12 *Alpine Vulture, *Vultur percnopterus*. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of Geierstein* II, One of this flight chanced to be a lammer geier, or Alpine vulture 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool* 461 The small Alpine Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), with naked head and very long, thin beak 1809 SHAW *Gen Zool.* VII. 36 *American Vulture 1781 LATHAM *Gen Synop Birds* I 8 *Arabian V[ulture] According to Edwards, the size exceeds that of a common eagle, by one third 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci, Org. Nat* III. 374 The *Vultur monachus*, or Arabian Vulture. 1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 16 The *ashe-coloured Vulture

is the most large byrde of praye that is to be founde. 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 64 *Vultur Cinereus*, the ash-coloured Vultur 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1824) II. 252 In this tribe we may range the ash coloured vulture 1790 G Edwards *Nat Hist. Birds* III 106 The *Bearded Vulture This Bird is of the Bigness of an Eagle 1809 Shaw *Gen Zool* VII. 13 From which circumstance the name of Bearded Vulture is particularly applied to the present species 1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV. 243/2 Lammergeyer or Bearded Vulture, one of the grandest birds of prey of the Palæarctic Region. 1575 Turberv *Falconrie* 16 There are two sortes, the ashe mayld, or *blacke Vulture, and the browne or whitish Vulture 1601 Holland *Pliny* x vi I 274 The blacke vultures are the best 1809 Shaw *Gen Zool* VII 31 Black Vulture This bird is described as larger than the Golden Vulture, and of a black colour 1837 *Partington's Brit Cycl Nat Hist* III 825/2 The Black Vulture (*C atratus*) is a darker and smaller species 1809 Shaw *Gen Zool* VII 30 *Californian Vulture 1872 Coues *N Amer Birds* 222 Californian Vulture Brownish-black, lustrous above, paler below 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 302/1 *Pseudogryphus*, the great Californian Vulture. 1781 Latham *Gen. Synop Birds* I. 9 *Carrion Vulture. The size of this species is about that of a Turkey 1849 Tennyson *'You might have won'* 35 For whom the carrion vulture waits—To tear his heart! 1896 tr *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 461 The smaller Carrion Vulture (*Cathartes*). *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith* (1678) 67 The *cinereous or ash-coloured Vulture. 1781 Latham *Gen Synop. Birds* I 14 Cinereous V[ulture] The size is that of an Eagle, or rather bigger. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI 470/1 The Cinereous Vulture is chiefly seen in the plains in winter. 1758 G Edwards *Gleanings Nat Hist* 171 The *Crested or Coped Black Vulture is a very large bird. 1837 *Partington's Brit Cycl Nat Hist* III 824/2 The *Eared Vulture (*V auricularis*) is an African species of a blackish colour, with a fleshy crest on each side of the head under the openings of the ears 1781 Latham *Gen Synop Birds* I. 13 *Egyptian V[ulture] is said to be of a rufous ash-colour, spotted with brown 1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl Nat Hist* III 825/2 Egyptian Vulture (*P leucocephalus*) ,also, from its abundance in Egypt, called 'Pharaoh's chicken' 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 302/1 One of them [sc. *Neophronnæ*] is the so-called Egyptian Vulture or Pharaoh's Hen, *Neophron percnopterus* *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1678) 67 *margin*, Our *Fulvous Vulture, like Bellonius his Chesnut one. 1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII 27 The Fulvous or Golden Vulture is one of the largest of the genus, exceeding the size of the Golden Eagle 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 165 The Fulvous Vulture is the most widely-diffused species, inhabiting the mountainous parts of the whole ancient continent *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1678) 67 Viewing the skin of the *Golden Vulture, sent me once out of the Alpine Country of the Grisons, I thus described it. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1824) II 252 The Golden Vulture seems to be the foremost of the kind 1809 [see *fulvous vulture*]. 1781 Latham *Gen. Synop. Birds* I 7 *King V[ulture], is about the size of an hen Turkey. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat.* III. 374 Another species of the genus *Sarcorhamphus* is the King Vulture (*S papa*), which is not uncommon in Brazil and Guiana. 1781 Latham *Gen Synop Birds* I 19 *Tawny Vulture .inhabits Falkland Islands 1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl Nat. Hist.* III. 824/1 The Tawny Vulture (*V fulvus*) is a large bird, and has been long known to natural history *Ibid* 825/2 The *Turkey Vulture (*C aura*) is another American species of smaller size. 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat* III 375 The common American Vulture is the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), or Turkey Buzzard 1896 tr. *Boas' Text Bk Zool* 461 The large *White-headed Vulture (*Vultur fulvus*)

c. *King of the vultures*, the king-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*)

1743 G Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* I 2 The King of the Vultures This Bird is about the Bigness of a Hen-Turkey 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1824) II. 254 There is one of the kind, called the King of the Vultures, which from its extraordinary figure deserves a separate description 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxvii 299 The bird called the king of the vultures is not very common in Surinam 1855 *Orr's Circle Sci., Org. Nat* III. 375 It is from this that he derives his title of the King of the Vultures.

2. *fig.* a. Something which preys upon a person, the mind, etc., after the manner of a vulture; *esp* a consuming or torturing passion

Commonly in allusion to the punishment inflicted on Tityus (*Odyss* xi, 576).

1582 T Watson *Centurie of Love* li, A Vultur worse then his teares all my vaines. 1588 Shaks *Tit A* v ii 30, I am Reuenge sent from th' infernall Kingdome, To ease the gnawing Vulture of the mind *a* 1631 Donne *Serm., Ps. xc.* 14 (1640) 813 That fearfull Vulture, the Inquisition, hovers over them 1639 J Taylor (Water P.) *Summers Trav* (1873) 33 The Client having Tityus empty maw (His guts tormented with the Vulture Law). 1742 Gray *Eton* 62 These shall the fury Passions tear, The Vultures of the mind, Disdainful Anger, pallid Fear, And Shame 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III lv, And could the senseless vultures cease to prey On self-condemning bosoms, it were here 1861 C. Reade *Cloister & Hearth* lxv, The bereaved heart lay still heavy as lead within his bosom; but now the dark vulture Remorse sat upon it rending it 1883 Macfadyen in *Congregat Year Bk* 77 The nation seems preyed upon by vultures of lust and superstition.

b. A person of a vile and rapacious disposition

1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* III. ii, Time shall mature what we, with so good vultures, haue begunne 1613 Beaum & Fl *Honest Man's Fort.* II i, Ye dregs of baseness, vultures amongst men, That tyre upon the hearts of generous spirits 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 38 P 10 He will be at last torn to pieces by the vultures that always hover over fortunes in decay. 1828 Lytton *Pelham* III ii, Before midnight I was in high fever, they sent for the vultures of physic—I was bled copiously 1884 *Pall Mall G* 19 Sept 4/2 Lord Ripon .showed that India was not merely the favourite hunting-ground of English vultures

3 *Astr.* One or other of two northern constellations, distinguished as the *falling vulture* = Lyra 2, Harp *sb.*1 3, and *flying vulture* = Eagle *sb.* 4.

1638 Chilmead tr *Hues' Treat Globes* II iii (1889) 53 The ninth is Gallina or Cygnus, the Hen or Swan, and is called in Arabique the flying Vulture. 1673 F. Lamb *Arcoscopium* 6 The Harp, otherwise called the falling Grype, or Vulture *Ibid* 10 The Eagle, by some call'd the flying Grype or Vulture, consisting of 12 stars 1901 J F Hewitt *Mythmaking Age* I. i 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star

4 *attrib* and *Comb.* a Attrib with *beak, claw, eye, feather*, etc, denoting either 'of a vulture' or 'like that of a vulture', also vulture-feather, a species of moth.

1834 W Howitt in *Tait's Mag* I 375/2 With a heart free from the *vulture-beak of care 1867 Morris *Jason* v 255 Within her filthy *vulture claws clutched tight 1593 A Chute *Beautie Dishonoured* (1908) 110 When coward death Lookes on her fayre face, with a *vultar eye 1820 Scott *Monast* xxiv, Under the eagle, or rather the vulture eye of the Baron 1832 J Rennie *Consp Butterfl & M* 208 The *Vulture Feather (— *Gryphipennella*) found amongst grass 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Vulture feathers*, fe atheis of species of *Accipitres*, imported from Bombay, and sold for stuffing beds, &c, the larger ones for making artificial flowers, &c 1883 *Ibid*, *Vulture feathers*, a commercial name for those of the *Rhea* of South America 1885 Rider Haggard *King Solomon's Mines* ix, She turned her bald *vulture-head towards us 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 128/2 *Vulture-hocks [in Cochin China cocks] are a matter of taste 1855 *Ibid.* III 348/2 The boots, or as Shanghai fanciers would style it, the vulture hock, must be white 1847 Tennyson *Princ* iv 344 Thereat the Lady stretch'd a vulture throat 1871 J Hay *Pike County Ball* (1880) 86 Cast from the hovering *vulture-wings of one dark thought of woe and doom.

b Attrib with nouns of quality or action.

1593 A Chute *Beautie Dishonoured* (1908) 105 To vultar greedinesse of an easie crowne 1800 Campbell *Scene in Bavaria* xiii, Who shuns a warring world, nor woos The vulture cover of its wing 1806 T Maurice *Fall Mogul* II. iv, All our treasures His vulture grasp has seiz'd. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 940 Victorious Wrong, with vulture scream, Salutes the rising sun.

c. Appositive, also in fig use (cf. sense 2).

1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad* 551 Whose vultur thought doth pitch the price so hie. *a* 1639 T Carew *Mediocrities in love Rel* ii, If it prove Disdaine, that torrent will devoure My Vulture-hopes 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) V. 85 The eagle kind, the hawk kind, the vulture kind. 1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII 2 The chief of the Vulture tribe is undoubtedly the Condor. *Ibid* 13 One of the principal distinctions between the Eagle and the Vulture kind. 1818 Keats *Endym* III 620 Cursed, cursed Circe! O vulture-witch, hast never heard of mercy? 1843 T. Edmonston in *Zoologist* I 38 The vulture-eagle lay in her own nest, bound, gagged, and powerless.

d In instrumental and similative combs, as *vulture-gnawn, -rent, -torn, -tortured, vulture-hocked* (see 4 a), *-like* adjs.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II ii *Colonies* 298 The Vulture-rented Prometheus, 'mong the Greeks had fire invented. 1623 G. Daniel *Sonn* xv, To her that laies to view My Vultur-gnawne hart open. 1644 Digby *Nat Soul* Concl 456 The ravenous inclemency, and vulturelike cruelty 1742 Young *Nt Th* viii, 418 These rush upon thee, Thy vitals seize, and vultur-like, devour. 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* II. xiv 10 Where vulture-tortured Tityus lies, 1826 *Blackw. Mag* XIX 589 To be like poor Prometheus, vulture torn. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II. 84/1 They are well booted, or as the Shanghae fanciers style it, 'Vulture-hocked'.

Hence **Vulture** *v. trans*, to tear like a vulture. *rare*—1.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [I] xxv 80 Though pleasure mercies the Sences for a while: yet horror after vultures the unconsuming heart

† **Vultu·rian**, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. Vulture *sb.* + -ian.] = next.

1659 T Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 38 A Treasurer, whom Vertue makes to hold, Vulturian Talons, from the Regal Gold

Vulturine (vʌ·ltiŭrəin), *a.* [ad. L. *vulturinus*, f. *vultur* Vulture *sb.* see -ine.]

1. Of or belonging to the vulture tribe; resembling a vulture: a. In names of birds.

1647 Trapp *Comm Matt.* xxiv. 28 The vulturine eagles especially follow armies, and feed on carcases. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* (1678) 64 The Vulturine Eagle of Aldrovandus, called *Percnopteros* 1809 Shaw *Gen Zool* VII. 58 Vulturine Eagle, *Falco vulturinus* *Ibid* 343 Vulturine Raven, *Corvus vulturinus* 1849 *She Nat Hist., Mammalia* III 48 The vulturine eagle makes the mountain precipices its abode. 1872 Coues *N Amer. Birds* 21 A little orbital space is bare in many birds, as the vulturine hawks, and some pigeons. 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* III 313 On the coast the chief enemy of the Parrots is the Vulturine Sea-Eagle (*Gypohierax angolensis*)

b. In general use Also *fig*

1721 Bailey, *Vulturine*, rapacious. 1790 Pennant *Tour Scotl* I 58 He sells it at five shillings, thus happily disappointing the rapacity of the vulturine monopolizer. 1843 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks 1846 II. 229/1 Even the petticoated torch-bearers from rotten Rome, if more blustering, were less bitter and vulturine. 1880 Swinburne *Study Shaks* 207 But the virtuous critic, after the alleged nature of the vulturine kind, would appear to have eyes and ears and nose for nothing else. 1886 Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* II 219 The rare Pesquet's Parrot, half vulturine in appearance and with the face and throat bare

2. Of or pertaining to a vulture or vultures, characteristic of, like that of, a vulture.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Vulturine*, pertaining to the ravenous Bird called a Vulture 1658 Phillips, *Vulturine*, belonging to a Vultur or Geyr 1852 *Zoologist* X 3646 It has the real vulturine fondness for carrion. 1855 Kingsley *Misc., Raleigh* (1859) I. 31 There is no more to be discovered in the matter, save by the vulturine nose which smells a carrion in every rose-bed 1882 E O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* II 230 An uneasy, vulturine expression of the eye, the pupil being quite surrounded by the white

Vulturish (*vɔ* ltiŭriʃ), *a* [f. Vulture *sb* + -ish] Somewhat vulture-like.

1826 Syd Smith *Wks* (1850) 435 That the majority of the flock thought it essentially vulturish to exclude one third of their numbers from the blood and entrails 1841 [see Hawkish *a*]. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* II. xvii, Valiant Wisdom escorted by owl eyed Pedantry, by owlish and vulturish and many other forms of Folly.

Vulturism. *rare.* [f as prec. + -ism.] Vulturine character or habits.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* II xvii, Lawyers too were poets, were heroes Their Owlisms, Vulturisms, will disappear

Vulturizing, *ppl a. rare*—1. [f as prec + -ize + -ing 2] Acting like a vulture.

1650 *Descr Future Hist. Europe* 12 The feet part of Iron and part of Clay, denoted the declining Estate of the Roman Empire..under the present Papacy and now vulturizing house of Austria.

Vulturous (*vɔ* ltiŭrəs), *a* Also 7 vulterous. [f. Vulture *sb* + -ous.]

1. Resembling that of a vulture; ravenous

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* II. ii, There's no question but her techiness and most vulturous eating of the apricocks are apparent signs of breeding 1647 Hammond *Christ Oblig* (1649) 15 And when he was shut up alone in the bladder, his vulturous stomack lets loose upon himself, and within few minuits more, one half of him devoures the other 1672 Penn *Spir. Truth Vind* 14 [It] is invisible to his vulterous Eye, who so disdainfully writes against it 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* II. iv, With such a vulturous hunger for self-indulgence. 1870 Talmage *Crumbs Swept Up* (1871) 278 They watch about the door for new-comers,..invite him to drink,..and plunge their vulturous beaks into the vitals of his soul.

2 *fig* Resembling a vulture in appearance or character

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. i, The battle, with various weapons, of vulturous Quack and Tyrant against vulturous Tyrant and Quack. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt* XVI I. IV. 243 The Owleries and the vulturous Law-Pedantries 1885 Tenny son *Dead Prophet* VII, Then glided a vulturous Beldam forth, That on dumb death had thriven

‖ **Vulva** (*vɔ* lvă). [L. *vulva* (*volva*), wrapper, uterus. Cf. It, Sp., Pg. *vulva*, F. *vulve*.]

1. *Anat.* The external organ of generation in the female, *esp.* the opening or orifice of that organ.

1548–77 Vicary *Anat* ix (1888) 77 By it goeth forth the vrin, or els it should be shed through out al the Vulua. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* IV. xvi. (1631) 237 The last dissimilar part of the womb [is called] of some *Vulva*. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 708/1 Anoint the Vulva and Womb with this Mixture 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s.v 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 355 It is formed of two planes of fibres, which .are interlaced, between the anus and vulva. 1841 Ramsbotham *Obstetr Med.* 53 The whole of the external parts together, as well those that are lined by mucous membrane, as those covered by the common cuticle, are called the vulva. 1877 Huxley *Anat Inv Anim.* VI 274 Anteriorly, each pair of tubes opens into the oviduct of its side, which passes down along the side of the body to terminate at the vulva

2 *Conch.* An impression behind the umbones of Venus-shells.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 379 The ligament often leaves, behind the beaks, an elliptical impression, to which the term *vulva* has been applied.

Hence **Vu·lval, Vu·lvar** *adjs*, of or belonging to the vulva

1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat* V. 706/1 From the centre of the vulvar orifice to the end of the fornix. 1866 J M Sims *Uterine Surg* 328 The whole vulval or outer face of the hymen is sensitive 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* VII. 694/1 Such irritation may lead to excoriation of the vulvar mucous membrane.

Vulve, obs form of Wolf *sb.*

Vu·lviform, *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *vulvi-* Vulva + -form.] (See quot.)

1849 Craig, *Vulviform*, in Botany, like a cleft with projecting edges. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v *Vulva*, The oval or vulviform conformation presented by certain bivalve shells.

‖ **Vulvitis** (*vʌlvəi·tis*). *Path.* [f. Vulv-a + -itis] Inflammation of the vulva.

1859 Mayne *Expos Lex* 1338 1864 Bumstead *Ven Dis* (1879) 209 Their effect is so slight that they are not to be recommended in vaginitis or vulvitis 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci* VII 694/1 In catarrhal vulvitis the pain and redness of the mucous membrane are slight

Vulvo- (*vɔ* lvo), combining form of Gr models of L. *vulva* Vulva, occurring in a few anatomical or pathological terms, as *vulvo-scrotal, -uterine, -vaginal, vaginitis*

1849 Craig s v *Vuiva*, The vagina or vulvo-uterine canal 1857 Bullock *Caseaux' Midwif.* 46 The Vulvo-vaginal gland had been completely lost sight of by modern anatomists. 1893 D J Cunningham *Man Pract Anat.* I. 380 The two fascial pouches are sometimes spoken of as the vulvo-scrotal sacs. 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX 113 The urine may be so irritating as to cause a vulvo vaginitis in the female infant

Vum (*vʌm*), *v. U.S. colloq* [Alteration of Vow *v.*?] *intr.* To vow, swear.

1785 *Mass Spy* 13 Oct. 2/2 We all must dreadful mindful be That we must fight for liberty And vum we'll 'fend it, if we die. 1845 S Judd *Margaret* I. xii, 'I vum,' said he, 'what is the matter?' 1858 O W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf. t.* xi (1891) 253 But the Deacon swore (as Deacons do, With an 'I dew vum', or an 'I tell yeou')

Hence **Vum** *sb.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 249 Darius was piqued, and he said, with a vum, 'I'll pay for the wood, if you'll send it hum'.

†**Vumbard.** *Obs.*—[1] [app a late form of VAMWARD. for the sense cf. VANTGUARD 2] ? A front guard

1464 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 195 My maistyr lent hym a payr of smale curas wyth gardys and vumbarde

Vunde, southern ME. pa. t FIND *v.*

Vur, Vurness, Vurther, southern dial. varr. FAR *adv.*, etc., FARNESS, FURTHER.

†**Vusse** *Obs.* [? Alteration of FAITH *sb.*] *By my vusse,* used as an asseveration

1608 ARMIN *Nest Vnn* F ij b, But are you my vncle indeed? By my vusse I am sayes the old man Then vncle by my vusse welcome to Court

Vuste, southern ME. variant of FIST *sb.*[1]

Vuzeer, variant of VIZIER

1847 *Gentl. Mag.* March 299/2 The Vuzeer Lall Singh has been deposed Unable to select a Vuzeer from among their own number [etc.]

Vuz(z, southern dial. variant of FURZE

Vy, obs. form of VIE *sb.*[3] and *v*

Vyall, obs. form of VIOL *sb.*

Vyalett, obs. form of VIOLET *sb.*[1]

Vyce, obs. Sc. form of WISE *a.*

Vych, Vychon, southern ME. var. EACH (*one*)

Vychancellour, obs. f. VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Vyche, obs. form of WITCH *sb.*

Vycht, obs. Sc. form of WIGHT *sb.* and *a.*

Vychtie, obs. Sc. form of WEIGHTY *a.*

Vyckyr, obs. form of VICAR

Vycle, southern ME. var. FICKLE *v.*[1]

Vycytar, obs. form of VISITER.

Vycyte, obs. form of VISIT *v.*

Vy'd, Vyde, obs. ff. VIED *ppl. a.*

Vyd(e, obs. Sc. forms of WIDE *a.*

Vydam(e, obs. forms of VIDIME

Vydele, southern ME. variant of FIDDLE

Vydour, obs. Sc. form of VOIDER.

Vye, var. VIE *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3] *Obs.*, obs. f. VIE *v.*

Vyend, southern ME. var. FIEND

Vyer, occas. printed for *vþer* OTHER *a.*

Vyf(e, Vyff, obs. Sc. ff. WIFE *sb.*

†**Vyfnes.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. F. *vif* VIVE *a.* + -NESS] Liveliness, vivacity.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 4 Therfor every man in hym silf let the passions of dolours be tuined and empressid into vyfnes of here spiritis

Vyftene, -teope, southern ME. var. FIFTEEN(TH

Vygne, obs. f. VINE *sb.*

Vyhs, obs. form of VICE *sb.*[1]

Vyhte, southern ME. var. FIGHT *sb.* and *v.*

Vyijs, Vyild, obs. Sc. f. WISE *sb.*, WILD *a.*

Vying, obs. form of VIEING *vbl. sb.*

Vyir, occas. printed for *vþir* OTHER *a.*

Vyiss, variant of VISE *v. Obs.*

Vyis(e, Vyit, Vyl, Vyld(e, obs. Sc. ff. WISE *sb.* and *a.*, WITE *sb.* and *v.*, WILL *sb.*, WILD *a.*

Vylarde, variant of VIEILLARD *Obs.*

Vylence, -ens, variants of VILLAINS *a. Obs.*

Vyleny(e, etc., obs. forms of VILLAINY.

Vylette, southern ME. variant of FILLET *sb.*

Vylie, obs. form of VILELY *adv.*

Vylie, Vyling, obs. Sc. variant of WILY *a.*, WILING *vbl. sb.*

Vylney, obs. form of VILLAINY

Vyloyns, variant of VILLAINS *a. Obs.*

Vyn, southern ME. var. FIN *sb.*; obs. Sc. f. WIN *v.* WONE *v.*

Vynacre, -eker, obs. variants of VINEGAR.

Vynd, obs. form of WYND *sb. Sc.*

Vyndage, variant of VENDAGE *Obs.*

Vynde, southern ME. var. FIND *v.*; obs. f. VINE *sb.*, obs. Sc. f. WIND *sb.*

Vyndle, obs. Sc. form of WINDLE *v.*

Vyndok, obs. Sc. variant of WINDOW

Vyne, obs. f. VINE; obs. Sc. f. WIN *v.*, WINE.

Vynet(t, Vyniet, variants of VINET *Obs.*

Vynetree, obs. form of VINTRY.

Vynk, obs. Sc. form of WINK *v.*

Vynne, southern ME. variant of FIN *sb.*

Vynnett, variant of VINET *Obs.*

Vynour, obs. variant of VINER[2]

Vyntre, obs. form of VINE-TREE, VINTRY.

Vynued, variant of VINEWED *a. Obs.*

Vyny, Vynye, obs. var. VINE *sb.*, VINNY *v.*

Vynyette, variant of VINET *Obs.*

Vyral, obs. form of VIRL *sb.*

Vyrchippe, obs. form of WORSHIP

Vyre, variant of EURE *sb. Obs.*, VIRE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Vyrelle, -ille, obs. forms of VIRL *sb.*

Vyrk, obs. Sc. form of WORK *v.*

Vyrne, variant of VERNE *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Vyrre, southern ME. variant of FIR

Vysard(e, obs. forms of VIZARD

Vyscele, obs. Sc. form of VESSEL *sb.*

Vyse, obs. var. USE *v.*, VICE *sb.*, VISE *v.*, VISS, WISE *sb.* and *v.*

Vysenamy, obs. form of VISNOMY

Vyseuase, Vysiere : see VISEVASE, VISIERE

Vysilie, Vysly, obs. forms of WISELY *adv.*

Vyss, Vyssyon, obs. ff. VICE *sb.*[1], VISION.

Vyss, Vyssare, Vysycyon, southern ME. var. FISH, FISHER, PHYSICIAN

Vyt, Vytch, Vyte, obs. Sc. ff. WIT, WITCH, WITE

Vythulare, Vythule, southern ME. variants of FIDDLER, FIDDLE

Vyue, southern ME. var. FIVE, obs. f. VIVE *a.*

Vyuer, Vyver(e, obs. forms of VIVER[1]

Vyveri, obs. variant of IVORY

Vywe(r, obs. forms of VIEW *sb.*, VIEWER

W

By W. A. CRAIGIE
C. T. ONIONS
HENRY BRADLEY

PREFACE TO THE LETTER W.

THE words with initial W here treated include 6,087 Main words, 2,845 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 3,766 Obvious Combinations, and 3,820 Subordinate entries; in all 16,518 words. Of the Main words 1,780 are marked † as obsolete, and 42 are marked ‖ as alien or not completely naturalized. The number of illustrative quotations for the whole letter is 94,097.

The following table illustrates the scale of this portion of the work as compared with that of certain other Dictionaries :—

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' with Suppl	'Century' Dict. with Suppl	Here.
Total of words recorded in W	1,024	5,212	7,403	16,518
Words illustrated by quotations	882	2,066	2,501	12,951
Number of illustrative quotations	4,147	3,512	7,595	94,097

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary is 3,790.

The letter W is primarily remarkable for containing two long series of words of which the initial letters are one or other of the consonantal digraphs WH and WR. The words beginning with WH cover 102 pages, those with WR 63 pages. Separate articles on the digraphs themselves will be found in the proper alphabetical places, explaining their history, currency, and use. Originally they both represented a combination of two sounds, which were subsequently simplified. Otherwise, with the exception of the combination WL (which did not survive into Modern English), initial W is capable of being immediately followed only by a vowel; of the combinations of W with a vowel, WA yields by far the largest vocabulary.

This letter is conspicuously native. The greater part of the vocabulary goes back to Old English, with a continuous history down to the present day. *Water*, with its compounds and derivatives, fills 90 columns; *well* (sb., adj., vb, adv.) another 90; next in copiousness are *wash*, *way*, *white*, *will*, *wind*, *with*, *wood*, *work*, *write*. In *wh-* the interrogative-relatives *what*, *which*, *who*, *why*, etc., fill over 80 columns. All these words have cognates in West Germanic or in Common Teutonic; some have wider connexion with Indo-European. Two common words, *woman* and *worship*, are compounds peculiar to Old English. There is a large number of early adoptions from Scandinavian, notable among which are *wand*, *want*, *wassail*, *weak*, *whirl* and *whirlwind*, *window*, *wing*, *wrong*. Dutch and Low German contribute *waft*, *wagon*, *wainscot*, *walrus*, *welter*, *wriggle*, *wrack* (sb.[2]). From Old French come a good many words, chief among which are *wage*, *wait*, *war*, *warden*, *warrant*, *waste*, *wreck*; some of these have doublets in *g* (as *gage*, *guardian*); all are ultimately of Teutonic origin. From American Indian tongues we get *wampum*, *wapiti*, *wigwam*; from Australian, *wallaby*, *waratah*, *wombat*, *wurley*. The number of entries of proper names and appellatives derived therefrom is remarkable; they amount to well over a hundred.

Voluntary work on the letter began as far back as 1881. Mrs. L. J. Walkey arranged the original material for *Wa* and *We* alphabetically and chronologically during 1881–1884; the same was done for *Wh–Wy* in 1882 by Mr. H. S. Tabor, who also combined the old and new series of slips for *Whe–Wy* in 1882–1884. *Wa–Wha* was handled by the Rev. W. H. Beckett during 1882–1901; *Wh–Wy* was sub-edited by the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield in 1891–1894, and *W–Wz* (with abundant additions of new material) by the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson in 1913–1919.

During the editorial progress of the letter, which began in 1919, outside help has been given in the reading of proofs by the Misses Edith and E. P. Thompson for the greater part of the letter, by Mr. G. R. Carline and the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson for some early portions, by Dr. G. F. S. Friedrichsen for *Wh–Worling*, and by Dr. G. Ch. van Langenhove and the Rev. J. B. Johnston for *Wr*. Assistance in the verification of quotations in the British Museum was given by the late Mr. W. W. Jenkinson, by Mr. R. J. Whitwell, and (latterly) by Mr. F. S. Sieveking. Mr. Whitwell, as heretofore for many years, has made generous contributions to the historical evidence for many articles. Expert outside assistance on special points has been given by Mr. R. Ashton, librarian at Blackburn, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, Professor Paul Barbier of Leeds, the late Mr. A. F. Bettinson of the National Sporting Club, Mr. E. C. Early of Witney, the Editor of the *Field*, Professors Fiedler, Neville Forbes, and G. S. Gordon of Oxford, Mr. F. W. Geary, secretary of the Thames Conservancy, Dr. Alfred Götze of Giessen, the Rev. Dr. Claude Jenkins, Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie, Mr. John Lister of Shibden Hall, Halifax,

Mr. R. G. Marsden, Mr. Hugh Marwick, Orkney, Monsieur A. Meillet, the Provost of Oriel, Sir Frederick Pollock, Col. E. H. Richardson, the late Mr. W. H. Stevenson, Monsieur Antoine Thomas, Dr. E. J. Thomas of the University Library at Cambridge, and Mr. F. H. Wedgwood. To these grateful acknowledgement of obligation is due, as well as to Bodley's Librarian and his assistants, whose ready and generous help has greatly facilitated the extensive researches imposed upon the Dictionary staff.

The editorial staff regularly engaged on the letter W consisted of three sections: four members associated with Dr. Bradley until his death, viz. Mr. Walter Worrall (who specially prepared portions of *We* and *Wo*), Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, and Miss E. S. Bradley; three belonging to Dr. Craigie's staff (engaged mainly on *Wr*), viz. Mr. G. Watson, Mrs. L. F. Powell, and Miss Rosfrith A. N. R. Murray; and three belonging to Mr. Onions's staff, viz. Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., Mr. F. J. Sweatman, M.A., and Mr. J. W. Birt. To them the editors make cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking collaboration in a task which, in the demands that it makes for consistency and accuracy in principle and in detail, is hardly equalled and not surpassed in any field of research.

The history of the preparation of this letter is marked by two outstanding events, the death of Dr. Henry Bradley, the then senior editor, on 23 May, 1923, and the appointment in 1925 of Dr. Craigie to a professorship in the Department of English of the University of Chicago, which did not, however, withdraw him from taking part in what then remained to be done to complete the work. These events, together with the allocation (since 1921) of some part of Mr. Onions's time to collateral works, have been contributing factors to a delay which has, however, in the sequel, the happy result that the publication of the concluding pages of the work falls in the year of the fiftieth anniversary of its first association with the name of James A. H. Murray as editor under the auspices of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

W. A. CRAIGIE.
C. T. ONIONS.

November, 1927.

W.

W (dʌ·b'l,yī), the 23rd letter of the modern English alphabet, is an addition to the ancient Roman alphabet, having originated from a ligatured doubling of the Roman letter represented by the U and V of modern alphabets. When, in the 7th c, the Latin alphabet was first applied to the writing of English, it became necessary to provide a symbol for the sound (w), which did not exist in contemporary Latin. This sound, a gutturally-modified bilabial voiced spirant, is acoustically almost identical with the devocalized (*u̯*) or (u), which was the sound originally expressed by the Roman U or V as a consonant-symbol; but before the 7th c. this Latin sound had developed into (v). The single *u* or *v* therefore could not without ambiguity be used to represent (w), though this was occasionally done, and in some Northumbrian texts was the regular practice The ordinary sign for (w) was at first *uu*, but in the 8th c. this began to be superseded by ƿ, a character borrowed from the Runic alphabet, in which its name was *wyn* (Kentish *wen*) Eventually the use of ƿ became almost universal, but in the mean time the *uu* was carried from England to the continent, being used for the sound (w) in the German dialects, and in French proper names and other words of Teut and Celtic origin. In the 11th c. the ligatured form was introduced into England by Norman scribes, and gradually took the place of ƿ, which finally went out of use about A D. 1300. The character W was probably very early regarded as a single letter, although it has never lost its original name of 'double U'.

In OE. the sound (w) occurred initially not only before vowels but also before (l) and (r). The combination *wl* became obsolete in the 15th c (in Sc. poetry *wlonk*, alliterating with *w-* words, was used in the 16th c.); *wr* is still written, but the *w* is silent in standard English, though in some dialects it is sounded as (w) or as (v). OE. had also the initial combination (hw), written *hu(u, hƿ*, and subsequently *ƿh, wh*; for the later development of this phonetic combination, and the history of the associated symbols, see WH.

The chief etymological sources of the Eng (w) are: (1) OE. (w), mainly representing Indogermanic *w, gh^w, kw*, or *k^w*; (2) ON. (w) of the same origin (in cited words expressed by *v*, according to Icelandic usage), (3) OF. (w), retained in north-eastern Fr. dialects, but elsewhere becoming (gw) and ultimately (g), whence in English such doublets as *wage* and *gage, warranty* and *guaranty*. The sound also occurs, represented otherwise than by *w*, in words of Latin origin containing the combinations *qu* (kw) and *su* (sw), as *question, suavity, persuade* (in 16–18th c. often written with *sw*), also in a few Fr. words, as *reservoir* (-vwā̆r).

So far as it remains a consonant-symbol, the letter never denotes any other sound than (w), but in a few words it has ceased to be pronounced, though still written, as in *answer, sword, two*, and in the combination *wr* referred to above. In the unstressed second element of a compound, (w) tends to be elided in colloquial speech. This contracted pronunciation is in some words a mere vulgarism (marked as such by spellings like *back'ard, forrad, allus* for *always*); in *Norwich* and some other place-names in *-wich* it is the only one regarded as correct, and the same may be said with regard to the nautical term *gunwale*, in *midwife* the contraction (mi dif), formerly general, is now rarely heard The tendency to elision of *w* beginning an unstressed second syllable is shown also in the change of *housewife* into *hussif, huzzy*, where the spelling has followed the pronunciation, though the uncontracted form is now restored exc. in a special disparaging sense.

In some ME. MSS (northern and north midland), and in many Scottish texts of the 15th and 16th centuries, *w* is written for *v*, and vice versa. In the 16th and 17th c., books printed from continental type often have the letter in the divided form VV, vv.

In ME. a new (w) arose from the development of intervocalic or final (γ), inherited from OE., as in *bowe* —earlier *boje*:—OE. *boga*. This sound, however, has not survived as a consonant, because every (w) after a stressed vowel became a *u*-glide, the terminal element of a diphthong. From the early ME. period *w* was often substituted for *u* in vowel-digraphs (whether denoting diphthongs or simple vowels). In modern spelling *aw, ew, ow* are phonetically equivalent to *au, eu, ou*, though *ow* never stands for (*ū*), as in the older *yow* = *you* (except in the surname Cowper), the choice between *u* and *w* has been determined to some extent by etymological tradition, but is mainly arbitrary; at the end of a word *w*, not *u*, is used all but invariably. The traditional statement of grammarians that 'W is a vowel as well as a consonant' refers to its use in these digraphs; but in the 14–15th c., and in Sc. also in the 16th c, *w* occasionally represents (*ū*), as in *trw* = true, *swne* = soon, *swth* = sooth.

In south-eastern dialects (w) is regularly substituted for (v), and many writers of the first half of the 19th c. attribute to the Cockney dialect the habit of misusing (v) for (w) and (w) for (v) on all occasions. No trace of this survives in present-day London speech; and although there is no doubt that the Kentish (w) for (v) at one time extended to London, it is probable that the reverse substitution was merely an occasional (if perhaps rather frequent) result of the endeavour to speak correctly.

1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I (1764) 21 *Sneak.* Yes, werry like Wenus 1803 PEGGE *Anecd Engl Lang* (1814) 77 The.. most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners ..lies in the transpositional use of the letters *W* and *V*, ever to be heard where there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say, *W*eal, instead of *veal*; and *W*inegar, instead of *vinegar*, while, on the other hand, you hear *V*icked, for *w*icked—*V*ig, for *w*ig; and a few others 1805 T HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III. 26 'Last night thou gavest me to a villain's arms!'—'A villain?' 'Ay, a villain!' 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXIV, 'Do you spell it [Weller] with a V or a W?' 'I spells it with a V' 'Quite right too, Samivel...Put it down a we, my lord'. 1844 T. H. KEY *Alphabet* 107 London too is remarkable for the confusion of the sounds, though this confusion does not seem to arise from any inability to pronounce either a *w* or a *v*, each being substituted for the other with a most amusing perversity

A mispronunciation of (w) for (r), in some persons due to a physical defect, has sometimes been a fashionable affectation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw*. XXXV, 'Gwacious heavens!' said his lordship 'I thought evewebody had seen the new mail-cart; it's the neatest, pwettiest, gwacefullest thing that ever was.' 1844 T H. KEY *Alphabet* 93 The letter *r* is at times confounded with *w*. Thus it is not a very rare variety of articulation that *rubbish* is pronounced *wubbish*

1 The letter, its sound or name.

c 1465 in *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* 2 A Doble W for Warwike, þat god be his gide 1552 HULOET Kk ij b, Because there is a diuersitie betwene the single V and the dowble W, therfore the alphabet of them shalbe set diuersly [The sequence is *Va, Wa, Vd*] 1580 W. BULLOKAR *Bk at large* 8 W. I account also misnamed to call it double v for then shoulde we sounde it 'v. v: but his sounde agreeth to the olde name of 'y' (which is wy) *c* 1595 R. CAREW in G G. Smith *Elizab Crit. Ess* (1904) II 286 For letters, wee haue Q more then the Greekes; K. and Y. more then the Latynes; and W. more then them both, or the French and Italians. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 65 The latyne, Italiane, frenche, and spanyshe haue no doble W. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Engl Gram* iii. (1640) 40 W, Is but the V. geminated in the full sound, and though it have the seate of a Consonant with us, the power is always Vowellish, even where it leades the Vowell in any Syllabe as if you marke it, pronounce the two *uu* like 8 quicke in passage and these words. 8-ine. 8-ant 8 ood 8-ast. ȣ8-ing. ȣ8 am Will sound wine want. wood wast swing. swam. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded (e) 1, [In the English *Aeneis*] where a Vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a Consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our W and H aspirate are plainly such 1704 *Expert Orthographist* in Ellis *E. E. Pron.* I iii (1869) 160 All polysyllables ending in obscure *o* have *w* added for ornament's sake as *arrow, bellows*, &c 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 454 One would wonder how the *w* could ever come to be a letter in our language, for it is plainly nothing else but the *u* vowel; for *will* spells will, as much as *will* 1836 CAR B, SOUTHEY *Birth-day* I. 37 And sprawling W's, and V's, and Y's, Gaped prodigiously. 1869 ELLIS *E. E Pron* I. iii. 187 In Europe (w) is thought to be peculiar to England. In Arabic however (w) is quite at home. *a* 1890 W B. SCOTT *Autob* (1892) I II. 29 He went over the letters, giving them the broad old Scotch pronunciation A was *awe*, B was *bay*, C was *say*, and so on, ending with U sounded like *oo* in good, W as *duploo*, Z as *izzid* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 449 *note*, The voiceless *W* and the voiceless *L* have been given above within brackets, the former being now almost confined to Scotland and the latter being peculiar to Wales.

2. The letter considered with regard to its shape. Also *attrib*

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 28 July 2/1 Chairs in sets with W, tableau and X backs 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* I 266 The molars show sharp tubercles separated by transverse furrows, generally producing a sort of W-like pattern on each tooth 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl Baluchistan* 17 The walls are rendered ornamental by triangular recesses fitting one into another like an endless W, each triangle being filled up with lines of smaller W's

3. Abbreviations W = various personal names, as William, Walter, Winifred, † W. (*Calendar*) = Whitsunday, W. = West (W N.W. west-north-west, W.S.W. west-south-west, W.C. the West Central postal district of London); W (*Chem.*) = tungsten (mod.L. *wolframium*), W (*Electr.*) = watt; W.C. = water-closet; W I. = West Indies; W S (*Scotland*) = Writer to the Signet.

1513 SIR E HOWARD in *Lett & Papers War France* (1897) 94 The wynd feeryd owt off the W N W. into the E N E. *c* 1565 *Gude & Godlie Ball* (S T S) Calendar 12 b, Ye shal finde at the 29 of April this letter W where begine for Whitsonday. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4422/7 We came to an Anchor about Noon, the Wind at W by S 1778 *Engl Gazetteer* (ed 2) s. v. *Fale*, It rises about 2 miles W of Roche Hills 1815 *Corr W Fowler* (1907) 330 Apparatus for W.C at Normanby, which had to come from London *a* 1874 R CHAMBERS in *Casq Lit.* Ser II I 262/1 Served a regular apprenticeship to a double-you-ess. 1891 W CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* v, The compass was about W. S W 1892 EMINSON *Epidemic Pneumonia at Scotter* 11 No W.C. or slaughter-house drains into them

W, obs. form of HOW *adv.*

Wa: see WAW, WAY, WHA *int*, WOE.

Wa', Sc. form of WALL

Waa, north. form of WAY, WHA *int*, WOE.

Waaffery, Waale, obs, ff. WAFERY, WALE *sb*[1]

Waam, var. WAME, north form of WOMB.

Waam(m)le, var. WAMBLE *v*

Waand, var. WONDE *v Obs*, to fear, hesitate.

Waar, -ness: see WARE, -NESS.

Waarnyng, obs. form of WARNING

Waast, obs. form of WAIST, WASTE.

Waat, obs pa pple of WET *v.*

Wab, north. form of WEB.

Wabain, Wabaio: see OUABAIO.

Wabble. see WOBBLE.

Wabble, var WARBLE.

Wabster, north form of WEBSTER.

Wac, obs. form of WEAK *a.*

† **Wacadash.** *Obs.* Also 7 wacca-, waka-, wag(g)adash, wakedas(s)h. [a Japanese *wakizashi*] A Japanese short sword

1613 W. EATON in W. Foster *Lett recd E Ind. Co.* (1897) II 20 He had given her his wacadash or little cattan 1613 J SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl Soc) 124 Next those weapons resembling a Welch hooke called Waggadashes. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (1883) I 81, 10 pike heades, 100 arow heades, and three waccadashes 1615 W ADAMS *Log bk* (1916) 34 Kattannes wakedasshes and pikes. 1620 *Will of W. Adams* in *Athenæum* (1910) 21 May 610/1, I bequeath vnto Richard Cock my best Cattane the other of my Cattans and wagadashes I. bequeath vnto my aforesaid sonne Joseph

Wacance, -and. see VACANCE, VACAND.

Wacche, -man, obs. forms of WATCH, -MAN.

Wace, obs. f *was*, pa. t. of BE *v.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 389, 421

Wace, Wach see WAX *sb.*, WASH *v.*

Wach(e, -man, obs. forms of WATCH, -MAN.

Wachel, wachle, var. forms of WAUCHLE.

Wachet(t, obs. forms of WATCHET.

Wacht, obs. f. WAUGHT *sb.* and *v*, *Sc.* and *north.*

Wack see WAK, WAKE, WALK *v*[2], WHACK.

Wacke (wæ·kə). *Geol.* Also 9 wacca, wake, wacké. [a. Ger. *wacke*, dial *wake* (MHG. *wacke* large stone, OHG. *waggo* pebble), a miners' word, adopted by Werner as a geological term] A sandstone-like rock, resulting from the decomposition of basaltic rocks *in situ*. Cf. GRAUWACKE, GREYWACKE.

1803 tr. *Pallas' Trav* II. 115 The calcareous rock above described. sometimes also occurs under the form of Wacca, which is again composed of gritty fragments, caused by the destructive effects of past ages 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 171 Two [German] papers 'On argillaceous schistus, hornslate, and on wake' 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min* 284 Basalt often forms one member of a series, beginning with gravel, sand, and clay; this clay gradually becomes less sandy and harder, till it passes into wacke, and the wacke is by insensible degrees lost in Basalt. 1839 MURCHISON *Silurian Syst* I. xxxvi. 499 The chief portion of the hill consists of a dull rotten wacke.

†Wa·cken. *Geol. Obs.* [app. a. G. *wacken-*, combining form of *wacke*: see prec.] = WACKE.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I. 219 [Basaltine] is most found in basalts, wacken, and lava. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton. Theory* 67 The wacken, mullen and crag of Kirwan.

b. Comb.: wacken porphyry

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) I 355 Wacken Porphyry 1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 61 The hills at the head of Glencloy are composed of wacken porphyry.

Hence **Wacken·itic** *a*, of the nature or composition of wacke.

1866 LAWRENCE tr *Cotta's Rocks Classified* (1878) 88 We shall use the adjective 'wackenitic' to designate this [decomposed] state of those rocks

Wacker, var. WHACKER.

Wackerell, var WAKERELL, Sanctus bell.

Wad (wɒd), *sb.*[1] Also 7 wadd(e, wade. [Of obscure origin, the identity of the word in all the senses is not quite certain.

With sense 3 cf mod Sw *vadd*, G, Du *watte*, Fr. *ouate* (whence It. *ovatta*), wadding, the etymology and mutual relation of these words are unknown]

1. A bundle of hay or straw (occas. of hemp, etc); esp. a small bundle of hay, peas, beans, vetches, etc, made at the time of cutting or reaping; a portion of a sheaf of cereal plants or of reed. Now *dial.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. 26 Hereon the lad aloft on wad of cuntrey straw they lay. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 226 Where he encradled was In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII IX. I 508 When it [a crop of lupines] is cut downe, to make it into wads or bottles, and so to burie them at the roots of trees 1620 MARKHAM *Farew Husb* IX 65 Laying before the Plow long wades or roules of the straw of Lupyns, Pease, or else Fetches, you shall turne the furrowes vpon the waddes 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Arrant Thief* (1625) C 2, A wispe of Rushes, or a clod of land, Or any wadde of Hay that's next to hand They'l steale 1647 TRAPP *Comm* 1 *Cor* VII 31 In the Popes inthronization, a piece of tow, or wad of straw is set on fire before him, and one appointed to say, *Sic transit gloria mundi* 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard* Dict, To wrap up Plants, or tender Trees with Wads or Wisps of Straw 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* III. 1, You shall find her upon a Wad of Straw, with one Brat at her Breast. 1763 *Museum Rust* I 24 The reapers lay it on the land in wads as they call them, or parcels about the quantity of half a sheaf of wheat unbound 1799 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Nil Admirari* III 111 Wks. 1816 III. 447 At times she finds of hemp a little wad, Begs some young Levite spin it. 1807 SIR R C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 302 A wad of straw, or perhaps heath laid on a damp clay floor 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 123 A cylindrical pearl barley machine, is also used to cleanse the wad of its smut. 1886 *W. Somerset Word bk*, *Wad*, a bundle of straw tied up by a thatcher. .A bundle or reed less than a full sheaf of 28 lbs. weight is also called a wad.

fig. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch* 1 C 2 b, Yonder bundle of sighes, yonder wad of grones

b. A heap; also, a swath. *dial*

1750 ELLIS *Mod Husb*, IV. iii. 51 [To mow vetches] cock them in little wads as we do the Clover-grass 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric.* II. 589 It is the usual practice to put them [cut pea crops] up into small heaps, termed wads, which are formed by setting small parcels against each other. 1856 J. C MORTON *Cycl. Agric* II. 726 *Wad*, a heap of beans or pease laid out to dry, previous to binding In the county of Devon, applied to a handful of thatch. 1906 *Times* 25 June 14/4 The wet wads formed by the horse rake are avoided.

2. A small bundle of a soft, flexible material; esp. for use as a plug, pad, or rubber

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Torche*..a wad of strawe or cloutes that wenches vse to put on their heds when they cary any thing 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 355 It was inioyned me of old ends of Ragges, or of Flax and Tow, to make wads and wisps for those that goe to the Long-house. 1752 SIR H BEAUMONT *Crito* 17 The vast Wad of Linen that they [women] carry upon their Head. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* IV. 85 She on the types her inky wad let fall. 1862 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 173 The neck of the flask being closed with only a mere wad of cotton 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 398 I've to go about with wads of cotton-wool ready in my pocket for my two ears

b. Something rolled up tightly, as a roll of bank notes. Chiefly *US*

1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss (E D S) 151 A garment rumbled [*sic*] up to a Wad, with many Plaits and Wrinkles. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel* 27 Sept, A little wallet containing one or more dollar bills, or at least a wad of fractional currency 1888 *Bow-Bells Weekly* 22 June 396 Never roll gloves into each other in a wad, for they will never look as well after. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* II. (1891) 24 Handing Everett a wad of greenbacks. 1899 MRS F. H. BURNETT *De Willoughby Claim* X. 132 He finally rolled his paper into a hard wad and threw it at the counter. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* III, MacWalter pulled a thick wad of bank notes out of his pocket 1908 S E WHITE *Riverman* XIX, Dabbing at her eyes with a handkerchief dampened into a tiny wad

transf. 1895 HOWELLS *Impress. & Exp* (1896) 164 Such a small, dull wad of out-worn womanhood!—her grey old head bent upon her knees, and her withered arms wound in her thin shawl 1913 *Sat Rev* 22 Mar. 365/2 He will find them well padded by wads of extracts from second hand authorities.

†3. A material composed of matted fibres of silk, raw cotton, etc. = WADDING 3. *Obs.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII* c. 14 Item for every tonne Tolose wadde accompting VIII hole bales for a tonne XX S. 1695 P. MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 139 The Traffick of Provence consists in..Velvet, Cottons, Wadds [Fr *cottonnes*], and other Commodities from the Levant 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Wad*, a sort of Flocks of Silk, course Flannel, or Cotton. 1761 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 132/1 The plant known by the name of *Asclepias* From the silky wad it affords we [in France] call it *Soyeuse*

4. A plug of tow, cloth, etc, a disk of felt or cardboard, to retain the powder and shot in position in charging a gun or cartridge.

1667 *Phil. Trans* II 476 Another [experiment] is a Wooden Tampion .hollow'd towards the Bullet, .and hollow likewise towards the Powder, and serving instead of a Wadd 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. XII 68 Put the Powder home gently, and after put in a good Wad , then put in the Shot , and after him another Wad. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Wad*, a quantity of old ropeyarns, hay, &c. rolled firmly together into the form of a ball, and used to confine the shot or shell in the breech of a piece of artillery 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* I I II § 5. 24 After using the powder-flask drive down a single piece of wadding; then pour in the charge of shot, drive down another wad, [etc.]. 1862 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil Man.* (ed 9) 112 No 5 serves No 3 with projectiles, wads, if necessary, and traverses. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I 194/1 The escape of gas was prevented by means of a felt wad attached to the back of the cartridge 1881 GRELNER *Gun* 300 Wads are punched out of sheets of various materials by cutters fixed in a press. Those most commonly used are made of felts, cardboard, or jute 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* II. 34 We .rowed too closely past the *Victory* as she was firing her royal salute, and one of her wads just cleared our heads.

5. A lump of a soft or plastic substance *rare.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. VII, Eyes like two dead beetles in a wad of brown dough! 1838 THACKERAY *Fashnable Fax* Wks 1900 XIII. 254 The haldermin, who was helpin the tuttle, puts on Biffeter's plate a wad of green fat.

b. A mass, heap, large quantity. *Sc.* and *north.*

1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Wad*, a large quantity 'We've a wad o' hay to year' 1915 *Chamb Jrnl* 12 June 442/1 True, we haven't got a great wad of it on hand; but I don't like the idea of that silver being on the premises.

6. *Ceramics.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 468 When a sagger is filled with clay ware, on its outer edges are placed thick pieces of coarse clay, called *wads* from their being employed to wedge or closely join the interstice between two saggers. 1891 *Century Dict*, *Wad*, 3 In *ceram*, a small piece of finer clay used to cover the body of an inferior material in some varieties of earthenware; especially, the piece doubled over the edge of a vessel

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (sense 4) as *wad gauge, punch, room*; wad hook, (*a*) a spiral tool for withdrawing wads or charges from guns, (*b*) *Mining* (see quot. 1881).

1828 SPEARMAN *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 73 *Wad Gauges. 1611 FLORIO, *Cauafieno*, Gunners call it a *wad-hooke. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 344 Rammers, hand-spikes, wad-hooks 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc* 199 The shell extractor and wadhook [are placed] outside the pit. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Wad-hook*. A tool with two spiral steel blades for removing fragments from the bottom of deep bore-holes 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, **Wad-punch*, a tubular steel punch used for cutting gun wads, etc. 1756 *Gentl. Mag* XXVI 426 His gunner concealed 43 barrels of powder in the *wad room, covering them with wads and lumber.

Wad (wɒd), *sb.*[2] In 7 wadd. [Perh. cogn. w. ON *vað-r* masc., measuring line, MSw *vapr* wk. masc, boundary-line between properties (cf. sense 2 below), or with OE. *wadan* to go, WADE *v.*]

1. *Surveying.* A straight line taken in measuring from one mark to another. ? *Obs.*

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr* II IV. 53 These dimensions are found or performed either *Communs* or *Enunus* .The first .needes no amplification, but for precise keeping in the Wadd or right line. The Wadd is delineated either to a marke in sight or out of sight If the First; let the Chaine-leaders Wadd vpon the marke by some intermediall eminence and at the setting down of euery pricke, let each man waue his mate into the right Wadd

2 *dial.* 'A line, esp. one marked out between two parcels of land' (*Eng Dial Dict.*); also see quots.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Wad*, a line or rank 1886 *S W. Linc Gloss.*, *Wad*, a mark set up as a guide to plough straight by. Hence Line, order, position 1889 *N. W. Linc Gloss.*, *Wad*, a mark in shooting, ploughing, land measuring, &c.

b. Way or course of travel, track. *lit.* and *fig.*

1854 MISS A. E. BAKER *Northampt Gloss.*, *Wad* 3. A way or beaten track, a line of conduct pertinaciously adhered to. 'He goes on in the old wad,' i.e. in the same manner as formerly.

3. *Comb.* · wad-staff, -stick (see quots).

1856 J C MORTON *Cycl Agric* II 726 *Wadstaff*, (Notts), guide staff to plough by 1889 *N. W. Linc Gloss*, *Wad-staff, wad-stick*, a tall white wand painted with rims of various colours, used as a mark for ploughmen in setting out furrows

Wad (wɒd), *sb.*[3] Also 7 wadt, 8 wadd [Of obscure origin]

1. A local name for plumbago or black lead; also called *black wad.* Also *dial* a black-lead pencil (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1614 in *Mem Lit. & Philos Soc Manch* Ser II (1819) III. 169 Except the wad holes and wad, commonly called black cawke, within the commons of Seatollor, or elsewhere within the commons and wastes of the said manor [of Borrowdale]. 1698 PLOT *Black-lead* in *Phil Trans* XX 183 The Mineral Substance, called, Black Lead found only at Keswick in Cumberland, and there called, *Wadt*, or *Kellow* 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 225 (Borrowdale) The most remarkable product of the valley is graphite, plumbago, or black-lead (provincially wad) 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 129 The lead, or plumbago, locally termed 'wad,' is the best material ever discovered for making lead pencils.

2. An impure earthy ore of manganese

1783 *Phil Trans* LXXIII. 284 Some Experiments upon the Ochra friabilis nigro fusca of Da Costa ; and called by the Miners of Derbyshire, Black Wadd. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II 465 Mr Wedgewood dissolved a quantity of black wadd in a large quantity of nitrous acid heated 1839 URE *Dict Arts*, *Wadd*, is the provincial name of an ore of manganese in Derbyshire, which consists of the peroxide of that metal, associated with nearly its own weight of oxide of iron 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug 212/3 The not very interesting manganese mineral wad.

3 *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *wad-hole, -lead, -mine, -pencil.*

1614 *Wad hole [see 1] 1780 G JARS *Voy Metall* II 554 (*Philol Soc. Trans* 1908, p 148) Mine de plomb pour les crayons nommés Black lead or *Wad-Lead 1747 *Gentl. Mag* XVII 583 *Wadd mines in the Cumberland Dialect, signifies the black lead mine. 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 225 (Borrowdale) The wad mine. 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss.* s.v., A *wad pencil.

†**Wad,** *sb.*[4] *Obs rare*[−1]. Origin and sense obscure only in proverbial phrase, app meaning 'in that course there is danger'.

1524 WOLSEY in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 92 Praying you eftsones, that the ereccion of the yong King be not delayed by any diet to be kept upon the Bordre or other communicacion; for in that pad there lyeth a wad.

Wad (wɒd), *v.*[1] Also 6 wadde. [f. WAD *sb.*[1]]

I. To form into a wad.

1. *trans* To lay up (the cut haulm of beans, peas, etc.) in bundles.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* IX § 101. 256 After the sithe they wad both Beans and Peas. 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 341 They take care to Wad them [*sc* beans] as soon as Mown, and put them into single small Parcels. 1778 [W MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric*, *Observ* 93 In dry weather, Pease properly wadded with a Prong are much sooner ready to carry than those left in hard bundles by the Foot and Sithe 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* II 891 When crops of this sort that have run to seed, are left it is the usual practice to cut and wad them in the same manner as for peas. 1813 T. BATCHELOR *View Agric Bedfordsh.* 108 (E D D) The process of wadding, and gleaning beans is rather a tedious one.

2 To press (loose or fibrous material) into a small compass or into a close, compact mass, *U.S.* to roll up tightly. Also with *up.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 74 If you lay about them [*sc* the roots] any fern-brakes or other trash capped with a little Earth. let it not be Wadded too close 1896 *N Y Weekly Witness* 23 Dec. 16/4 A most peculiar cholera-remedy was in use in Persia. It consisted in wadding-up a leaf from the Koran and forcing it down the patient's throat 1915 MRS STRATTON PORTER *M O'Halloran* VIII, 'Can you help me? 'Sure!' said Mickey, wadding his cap into his back pocket.

3. *transf.* To pack (persons) closely.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* IVIII, An honest holiday-maker with his family wadded into a tax-cart.

II. To furnish with or as with a wad or wadding

4. To put a wad in (a gun, a cartridge).

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 113 His Gunner..to wadde and ramme, to cleanse, scoure, and coole the Peeces. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 301 When loaded with shot, the cartridges are wadded in the Erskine machine 1894 CROCKETT *Mad Sir Uchtred* 83 He had wadded it [*sc.* a gun] with three leaves of the Bible

5. To line, fill out, pad, as with wadding; to quilt.

1759 J. G COOPER *Ver-Vert* IV 212 His skin with sugar being wadded, With liquid fires his entrails burn'd 1788 COWPER *Gratitude* 11 This wheel-footed studying chair,.. Wide-elbow'd, and wadded with hair. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* iii, Straight the King's great chair was brought him Languidly he sunk into it, it was comfortably wadded 1846 — *Bk. Snobs* XIV, Lord Glenlivat playfully wadded the insides of the boots with cobbler's wax 1848 — *Lett* I Nov, You say your prayers in carved stalls wadded with velvet cushions. 1862 C A. COLLINS *Cruise upon Wheels* XXIV. (1863) 413 My thick flannel dressing-gown, lined and wadded 1883 MISS M BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* XXIII, She wore a loose gown of crimson satin, wadded after the fashion of the olden time

fig 1871 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XX, If we had a keen vision and feeling of all ordinary human life, we should die of that roar which lies on the other side of silence As it is, the quickest of us walk about well wadded with stupidity

†6. ? To rub with a wad. *Obs*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III XIX (Roxb) 184/2 Wad or wash him [*sc.* a horse] round

7. To plug (the ears) with wads.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* III, They have wadded their ears and would not hear

Wad (wɒd), *v.*[2] In 7 wadd. [f. WAD *sb.*[2]]

intr. To walk with the chain in a straight line from one mark to another in land-surveying

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr.* II IV. 53 Let the Chaine-leaders Wadd vpon the marke by some intermediall eminence 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 139/1 Geometrical Terms used in Surveying and Measuring of Lands ..*Wadding*, keeping in a right Line 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Wad*, to set out a line, in land-surveying or engineering, by putting in a series of stakes or stubs.

Wad: see WED, WOAD; also WILL *v.*

Wadable, wadeable (wēi·dăb'l), *a.* Also 7 *Sc.* weadable. [f. WADE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be waded

1611 FLORIO, *Vadasile*, foardable, wadable. 1611 COTGR, *Gayer*, a Foord, or wadeable passage ouer a riuer. *Ibid*, *Gueable*, wadeable; fit, likely, or easie, to be waded ouer 1621 MOLLE *Camerar Liv Libr* IV XX 313 Vnderstanding that the Marishes were wadeable 1693 J FRASER in *W Macfarlane's Geogr Collect.* (S H S) II. 218 Severid by a smal streame weadable sometymes when it is low water. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* XXII, As soon as the fugitives were within wadeable reach of the bank, they jumpit out of the boat 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVII VI (1873) VII 62 Where the Brook withal is of firmer bottom and more wadeable.

[**Wadage.** A spurious word, repr. AL *vadia* 'wages' in the writ appointing a serjeant, the other words represent *feoda* 'fees', *vestura* 'vesture' and *regarda* 'rewards'

1679 E CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St Eng* II (ed 12) 262 Out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage.]

Wadd, obs f. WAD ; dial. form of WOLD

Wadded (wǫ ded), *ppl a* Also 6 **wadid.** [f. WAD *v.*[1] + -ED[1]] Lined with wadding

1595 *Acc. Bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 317, i pece wadded buffinge. *Ibid* 281 Ite' 1 pece blacke wadid buffinge 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 245 P 2 A thick wadded Callico Wrapper, [etc] 1835 *Ladies' Cabinet* Jan 65 Wadded pelisses are expected to be very generally adopted *Ibid* Oct. 269 A white *gros de Naples* ship, which had a deep wadded hem. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I 20, I thought Miladi was made in Giroux's shop, and was kept in a wadded box when her mechanism was not wound up 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem Long Life* VIII 196 His costume consisted of a hunting cap with a white wadded cover.

Wadder[1] (wǫ dəɹ). [f. WAD *v* [1] + -ER [1]]

†1. An implement for wadding a gun *Obs*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 115, I mighte here adioyne sundrye Tables what Bullets, Wadders, Rammers, Ladles, were conueniente to bee hadde in readinesse.

2. One who lays up (the cut haulm of beans, etc) in bundles or 'wads'.

1763 *Museum Rust* (ed. 2) I. 236 This . lays the beans in regular rows, and saves the expense of a wadder.

†**Wa·dder**[2]. *Land-surveying Obs.* [f. WAD *v* [2] + -ER [1].] One who is engaged in determining a 'wad' or line of direction

1610 W FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr* II iv. 53 If out of sight place two Assistants, the one at the marke, and the other at the eminentest Medium, and then your selfe standing at the station giuen, and the first Assistant erecting some visible obiect, waft the Wadders into the Wadd

Wadder, obs. Sc form of WETHER.

Waddie, Waddin, var ff. WADDY, WALDIN.

Wadding (wǫ·dɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING [1]]

1. The action of WAD *v.*[1]

1778 [W MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 14 Sept 1776, Whether the crop be thick or thin, Wadding puts it equally out of harm's way

2. *concr.* Any soft, pliable material from which gun-wads are made, also, a wad

1627 CAPT J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* XIV 66 Waddings is Okum, old clouts, or straw, put after the powder and the Bullet 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Nov, To the Office of the Ordnance, to discourse about wadding for guns 1742 *Phil. Trans* XLII. 175 The Waddings used in all these Experiments, were of thick Leather cut round, to fit the Bore of the Piece 1815 CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I iii 73 The whole of the extent was strewed with the cartridges and waddings of the cannon. 1833 *Reg. Instr Cavalry* I 31 The recruit is to be instructed to ram the paper, as wadding, home. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* liv, I found the wadding of the pistol with which the deceased Mr. Tulkinghorn was shot.

3. Any loose, fibrous material for use as a padding, stuffing, quilting, etc Now chiefly, cotton-wool formed into a fleecy layer

1734 *Grub St Jrnl.* 2 May 4/1 Handsome Gowns for Ladies, with Silk Waddings 1737 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict*, *Wadding*, a thin, coarse, woollen Manufacture made to line Men's Morning Gowns, the Plaits of their Coats, &c. 1755 JOHNSON, *Wadding*, a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 31 A generation more refin'd Improv'd the simple plan, And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd, Induc'd a splendid cover 1802 M CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) II 113, I presented him a specimen of wadding for Ladies' cloaks. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s v., Wadding [for garments] is now made with a lap or fleece of cotton prepared by the carding-engine, which is applied to tissue paper by a coat of size. 1865 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 493 A small ball of cotton wool or wadding enclosed in a piece of linen rag 1882 HANNAN *Textile Fibres* 54 The raw material when beaten out soft is used for wadding in clothing and coverlets. 1904 *Woollen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 480/2 Wadding. A loose fibrous material made of cotton waste; one side is finished with paper face; used for padding purposes

fig 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv*, *Diogenes & Plato* Wks. I. 455/1 Aristoteles, and all the rest of you, must have the wadding of straw and saw-dust shaken out, and then we shall know pretty nearly your real weight and magnitude.

Waddle (wǫ·d'l), *sb.* [f. WADDLE *v*]

1. The action of waddling; a waddling gait. Also, rate of progress by waddling

1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* II 1. 15 That must be my sweet Duckling—I know her by her pretty Waddle in her Gate 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* II 38 A fisherman's natural waddle is two miles an hour 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Yrs Ago* XXV, The lighter woman's step was inaudible to Tom; but the heavy deliberate waddle of the banker was not 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 168/2 In the *Natatores* the great intercotyloid distance gives to their gait its peculiar waddle

fig 1827 HOOD *Monkey-Martyr* 50 Striding with a step that seem'd design'd To represent the mighty March of Mind, Instead of that slow waddle Of thought, to which our ancestors inclined

†**2.** The wane of the moon. *dial Obs.*

[Perh. a distinct word · cf. OHG, MHG *wadal*, MLG. *wadel* (—**waðlo-*) phases or change of the moon]

1678 *Ray's Prov* (ed 2) 343 Sow or set beans in Candlemas waddle, *i e.* Wane of the Moon Somerset

Waddle (wǫ·d'l), *v.* Forms: 5 **wadill,** 6–8 **wadle,** 7– **waddle.** Also *quaddle*, QUODDLE. [freq. f. WADE *v.*, see -LE.]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To fall heavily or as an inert mass.

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 991 He rent hym vnredly euyn to the sadill on ether sid of his horse doun did he wadill.

2. To walk with short steps, swaying alternately from one leg to the other, as is done by a stout short-legged person.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I iii 37 Then she could stand alone, nay bi' th' roode she could haue runne & wadled all about. 1620 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Jack a Lent* B 1 b, Alwayes before Lent there comes a wadling a fat grosse burstengutted groome, called Shroue Tuesday 1682 T D['URFEY] *Progr Honesty* XII. 13 Next a fat Author wadled into view 1760–2 GOLDSM *Cit. W* LXVIII, This great man is short of stature, is fat, and waddles as he walks 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II VII P 20 The old procuress waddled out of sight *c* 1860 B HARTE *Arctic Vision* 1 Where the short-legged Esquimaux Waddle in the ice and snow. 1893 F ESPINASSE *Lit. Recoll* II. 14 So fat that he waddled rather than walked

b. said of animals ; esp. of ducks or geese

1611 COTGR , *Caneter*, to waddle, or goe, like a ducke 1691 *Lond. Gaz* No 2686/4 She [a mare] wadles in her Trot. 1728–42 POPE *Dunc* II 63 As when a dab-chuck waddles through the copse On feet and wings. 1819 CRABBE *Tales of Hall* XIII 516 And a fat spaniel waddled at his side. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XV, Ducks and geese waddling awkwardly about the edges of the pond 1845 J. COULTER *Adv in Pacific* IX 115, I caught sight of a huge seal waddling up out of the water. 1888 F. HUME *Mme Midas* II 1, The parrot..waddled clumsily across the table to the inkstand.

c. *transf* said of things

1728 POPE *Dunc* I 172 Like bias to the bowl, Which, as more pond'rous, made its aim more true, Obliquely waddling to the mark in view. 1858 *Strath's Fortif. & Artillery* (ed 7) II 121 The nave need not be more than 12 or 14 inches in length; if too short, the wheel would waddle (or, as it is sometimes called, wabble)

†**d.** *Stock Exchange slang* To become a 'lame duck' or defaulter (see DUCK *sb.*[1] 9). In full, *to waddle out. Obs.*

1771 GARRICK *Prol. to Foote's Maid of B* 31 Change-Alley bankrupts waddle out lame ducks! 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* III 72 A *bear* who pretends to sell what he is not possessed of, and is obliged frequently to *waddle out* at a great loss 1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 A Jobber was never known to waddle (to be a lame duck) 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf*, s v , Jobbers, usually brokers, who cannot make good their engagements for the delivery of stock, or run short in funds to pay for what they have bought, become lame ducks and waddle out. 1834 MARRYAT *P Simple* lxv, He's been neither bull nor bear for these three years. He was obliged to *waddle.*

†**3** *trans.* ? To cause to wallow *in. Obs.*

1569 CROWLEY *Sophistrie Dr Watson* ii 26 We, whom you would haue men thinke to be defiled with it, are cleare from it, and you your selfe most filthily wadled in it.

4. Of animals : To trample or tread down (grass) Now *dial.*

1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* Batt. Agincourt, etc. 183 They tread and waddle all the goodly grasse, That in the field there scarse a corner was Left free by them

†**5.** ? To delude, befool. *Obs.*

1606 N B[AXTER] *Sydney's Ouania* I 4, Browne Paper, Lute strings, buckles for a Saddle, Perwigs, Tiffany, Paramours to waddle.

Waddle, obs. and dial f WATTLE.

Waddler (wǫ·dləɹ). [f WADDLE *v.* + -ER [1].] A person or animal that waddles.

1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 121 A basket containing half a dozen defunct waddlers [ducks] 1830 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXVIII. 849 A flock of those noisy waddlers [geese]. 1859 *Sporting Mag.* July 3 Many thought Musjid [a race-horse] a 'waddler' with his hind legs. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 143 These waddlers had waddled sufficiently

b A defaulter (see WADDLE *v.* 2 d).

1831 *Westm Rev* XV 208 Were he of the Stock Exchange he would rail against waddlers and men of straw

Waddling (wǫ·dlɪŋ), *ppl. a* [-ING 2.] That waddles (see the verb).

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* III verse 17 xii § 5. 90 Thus the little wadling child comes to go strongly, by going often 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* IV. i, You Addle pated, waddling brace of Puppies 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* III 62 Let the fox join in wedlock with the waddling goose 1729 T COOKE *Tales*, etc. 96 A short squad Figure, with a wadling Pace 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* lvi, She saw a little child pause from a waddling run and look around him.

Hence **Wa·ddlingly** *adv.*

1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 1 23 Great flocks of wild geese marched waddlingly on either side.

Waddy (wǫ·di). *Austral.* Also 9 **waddie,** **whaddie.** [In use among Australian aboriginals ; perh a native word, but possibly a corruption of Eng. *wood.*] An aboriginal war-club

'The word is sometimes used for a walking-stick' (MORRIS).

1814 FLINDERS *Voy.* II. 189 Something resembling the *whaddie*, or wooden sword of the natives of Port Jackson 1818 OXLEY *Jrnls Two Exped. N S Wales* (1820) 226 After beating their spears and waddies together for about a quarter of an hour, they went away. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* IV (1855) 101 The waddy is a heavy, knobbed club, about two feet long 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XVIII, Blows from the unerring waddy 1892 J. FRASER *Aborigines of N. S Wales* 74 A general name for all Australian clubs is 'waddy', and, although they are really clubs, they are often used as missiles in battle.

attrib. a 1904 W CRAIG *Adv Austral Goldf* 283 The waddy blows inflicted. resulted in terrible injuries

Hence **Wa ddy** *v. trans*, to strike, beat, or kill, with a waddy

1855 LD SHERBROOKE *Poems* (1885) 100 The black thieves appeared, My shepherds they waddied, my cattle they speared 1859 HUXLEY *Lect* 25 June in L Huxley *Life & Lett* (1903) I xiii. 252 The fellows who waddied the Amphitherium and speared the Phascolotherium 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug 4/8 He waddied Kate pretty near to death when he got to camp that night.

†**Wade,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [= MLG. *wade*, MHG., mod.G. *watte* fem., seine , cf. ON. *vað-r* masc , fishing-line, Sw. *vad* masc., Norw. *vad* neut., Da *vod* seine] Some kind of fishing net Also *wade-net.*

1388–9 *Acc Obedientiars Abingdon* (Camden) 57, 1 rete vocatum wade et 1 flowe, cum alio rete vocato chanenet 1630 in *Bunnell's Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 Nor shall fish , except with a Wade Net for Bait only

Wade (wēd), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f WADE *v.*] An act of wading.

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 166 It is a dear wade, when your Life lies upon the last Stake 1904 *Daily Chron* 7 May 5/2 The Japanese have already begun to erect piers so as to avoid the necessity of that long wade

Wade (wēd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **waded.** Forms. I **wadan,** 4–6 *Sc* **waid, vaid, vayd,** 8 *Sc* **wide,** 6 **waade,** 3– **wade** *Pa t* I **wōd,** 3 **wode,** (4 **woude**), 4–6 **wod,** 6 *Sc.* **woed, woide, woyd,** 6– **waded.** *Pa. pple* 4 **waad, wad,** 8 *Sc.* **wid,** 7 **wade,** 6– **waded** [A Com. Teut. (orig. strong) verb (not recorded in Gothic) · OE. *wadan* (also *gewadan*), pa. t. *wōd*, pl. **wōdon*, pa. pple. **gewaden*, corresp to OFris. *wada* str. vb (WFris *wâdzje* wk., NFris. *waar* str , to wade), MDu. *waeden* str., later wk (Du. *waden* wk.) to wade, MLG *waden* str and wk. (LG. *waden, waen* wk.) to wade, OHG *watan* str , to go, press forward, wade (MHG., mod G. *waten* wk , to wade), ON *vaða* str., to go through, wade (Norw. *vada, vadda, vaa* str., Sw *vada*, Da. *vade* wk , to wade), f. OTeut **wad-* : **wōd-* — pre-Teut. **wādh-* = L. *vādere* to go, proceed, walk. The root, which occurs only in Teut. and L., is represented also by the sb. OE *wæd*, ON. *vað*, L. *vadum* neut., ford, shallow water.

The mod Eng specific sense, 'to walk in water', though prominent in the other Teut. langs , is not recorded in OE. (unless perhaps in the compound *ofer wadan* OVERWADE *v.*) In OE. the vb is almost confined to poetical use.

The strong inflexion became obsolete in the 16th c.]

1. *intr* To go (physically). †**a** Of persons and animals · To go, advance, move onward ; *chiefly*, to go *over* or *through* something. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2661 [He] wod þa ðurh ðone wælsæc. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1271 (Gr) Ða com hæleða þreat wadan. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXVIII (*Margaret*) 250 þi mawmentis . gerris in hel þare makaris wad. *Ibid.* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 750 As he towart me cuth wad, a gredy wolf hynt me. *a* 1400 *Alexius* (MS Laud 622) 548 Alexius fer and ner gan wade, For nougth wolde he spare. 1581 STYWARD *Mart Discipl.* I 85 You maie send certaine rankes of Pikes vnto the Front towards the enimie, which shall wade through to strengthen the battaile *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. (1818) 153 Farewell, Steepy wayes by which I waded, And those trugs with which I traded.

†**b.** Of inanimate things, esp. of a weapon : To go *through*, to penetrate *into* something. *Obs.*

993 *Battle of Maldon* 157 Ord in gewod *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* 69/52 Þe harde scourgene in is tendre flechs deope gonne wade. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2645 He bi þe shu[l]dre blade þe sharpe sweord let wade þorw the brest unto þe herte. 13 . *Northern Passion* II. 138/1210 *a* Þe þornes wode in his flesse *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 504 Whan myght is ioyned vn-to crueltee Allas to depe wol the venym wade. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 478 Thurgh the horse schuldirs the swerde gan wade.

†**2.** *fig* To go (in action, thought, or discourse) ; to proceed. *Obs.*

Often difficult to distinguish from 3 c, in which it ultimately merged.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 150 They. gonnen wade In meny an uncouthe glad and depe matere, As freendes don, whan they ben met yfere. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II. 5762, I holde hym eke vnable To ben acceptid.. Whan þat her tonge wadeth on þe lye. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 1624 What wil ȝe ferthere in this mater wade? *c* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E E T S) 441 To reherse his reasons, and so waade in this matter with them, it were inough for an holle daye 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1029 Lucifer I made So hyghly to wade To God he wolde be equall. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 22, I might seme to take this parte of scripture because I woulde wade easilye awaye there wyth, and dryue my matter at my pleasure 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 877 Which secret Serpent caused their furie to wade farther then reason could retract or restrayne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. (1617) 424 Well may mans skill wade into weekes & moneths . but considering the vncertainty of worldly matters, it can neuer wade into yeeres. 1589 R ROBINSON *Golden Mirr* (Chetham Soc) 60 Thy grace extend to guide my feete Least I should wade awry. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* vi. (1628) 156 Martin Luther wadeth further, and will haue England also to be a part of Germany. 1616 JAS. I *Sp. Star-Chamb* 20 June D 2, That which concernes the mysterie of the Kings power, is not lawfull to be disputed, for that is to wade into the weakenesse of Princes. 1642–7 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. IV XXXIV, If this Out-world continually hath wade Through a long long-spun-time. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 279, I have sufficiently waded in this various Doctrine. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 64, I will not wade further into this Controversie 1709 J LOGAN in *Penn. Hist Soc. Mem* X. 381 Thus far I have waded thro' some parts of his conduct in relation to the Proprietor.

†**b.** To 'go', be (in a certain condition), 'go about' (in certain attire). *Obs.*

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit*, *Essex* (Camden) Introd. p. xii, Husbandmen. who wade in the weedes of gentlemen. 1576

FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 335 In the want of which two thinges you doe not wade, as wise men hould opinion 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* IV. x 53 My hart gan throb And wade in doubt what best were to be donne.

† c *To wade out of* to escape from *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 440 But lat us waden out of this matere 1525 BLERNERS *Froiss* II CXXVIII [CXXIV] 363 Therby shall you wade out of all sclaundre. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 Not with standing it waded out of all these daungers at the length [L. *et tamen ex his omnibus malis emersisse tandem*].

† d. To continue discussion *with* a person *Obs.*

1527 WOLSEY in *St Papers Hen VIII*, I 203 And thus, wading further with the said Ambassadour, he shewed unto me, that [etc.] 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 176 Further wading with hym, he hath shewed unto me that [etc.] 1540 HEN VIII in *St. Papers* VIII 362 That you shall likewise wade with the sayde Ambassadour of Portugall, to fynde out the very auctours of his saynges 1546 MASONE in *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 109 This I tell you to thintent that before yow shall to farre wade wyth him in your instructions, you may [etc] 1568 SIR F. KNOLLYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser I II. 245 Thus farr I waded with hyr Grace to make hyr cawse disputable, but whan I sawe hyr tears, I forbayre to prosequte myn objection.

3. To walk through water or any liquid or soft substance which impedes motion. Formerly often, to pass *over* a river, etc., on foot (now *rare*). Phrase, *to wade* (*up*) *to* (the knees, armpits, etc.).

[*c* 893 see OVERWADE *v.*] *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 357 Oc on swimmed bi-forn, and alle þe oðre folezen, weder so he swimmed er he wadeð *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 179 Seuen yearis in swineis dritte He mot wade .up to þe chynne *c* 1307 *Song on Exec Sir S Fraser* 100 in Wright *Pol Songs* (Camden) 217 He wod into the water his feren him bysyde to adrenche 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A VI. 58 Wadeþ in þat water, wasscheþ ow wel þere 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 356 Till at the last he fand a place, That men mycht to thair schulderis vaid *Ibid* 388 He weill our woude, Bot till his throt the vattir stude *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T.* 376 He [*sc* Cirus] made that the ryuer was so smal That wommen myghte wade it ouer al. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 234 This Geant .tok this ladi up alofte. And in the flode began to wade. *c* 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 7262 Men myght with-Inne a wyle wade A mong the hors vp to the hamme 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. XXVI. 156 He drofe hym in to a water but the gyant was soo hyghe that he myghte not wade after hym 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X XIII. 23 The hydduus Oryon Quhen he on fute woyd throu the mekle see 1530 PALSGR 770/1 The ryver is nat so depe as you take it, for a man may wade it ouer. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* CLIV 587 Huon and the duches waded to the londe 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* VI. 230 They were forced to wade a great way vp to the knees in water 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper Angler* X. 99 In small Brooks you may angle upwards, or else in great Rivers you must wade 1684 W HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I 159 The Waters were risen so high that men waded to their middle in most of the Streets 1727 [DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 7 Finding it..but breast high, we .waded to the other side. *a* 1728 RAMSAY *To W. Starrat* 30 Aft have I wid thro' glens with chorking feet, When neither plaid nor kelt could fend the weet 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* IX, Through a deep and muddy lane, he at length waded on to the place 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXI, A rill of water, through which we were compelled to wade as high as the knee 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXVI. 215 The men wading through the snow appeared as if climbing up a wall. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 307 Pilgrims, wading knee deep in the river mud, walk round the holy city in sun-wise circuit 1894 J PAYN *Gleams of Memory* 99 The gentlemen waded and carried the ladies on their shoulders

indirect passive 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek* XLVII. 5 The depe watris of the stronde hadden wexe greet, that mai not be waad ouer [1382 be ouer wad]. 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I CXCIII I v, What is to be done when waters can not be waded ouer. 1672 J. LACY tr *Tacquett's Milit Archit* 21 It cannot be less than six feet, otherwise a wet Ditch might be waded over

¶ *transf.* (in nonce-uses)

13 , *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 787 Þe walle [wod in þe water wonderly depe. 1744 M BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 255 The *Edgar* ..was blown up after wading through those hazardous Seas that we had just arrived from

b. in figurative context, esp *to wade through blood, slaughter, etc.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5022 To wynne the Ioy that is eterne, Fro which go bakward youthe hir made, In vanite to droune and wade. 1463 ASHBY *Poems* II. 46 For I cannat swym, I stand on the brynk Wadyng no forther, but as crist Iesus Sendith me konnyng 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur.* Apol. Poetrie F vj b, As one writes very pretily, that children do wade in Virgill, and yet strong men do swim in it 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V, lxvii. § 4 They had .a sea of comfort and ioy to wade in 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III IV 137, I am in blood Stept in so farre, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go ore 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* I 21, I will carry you along to wade through that *Achel. dama*, .when the Dogge-star of Persecution so raged 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I 3 To encourage a man who is to wade into her favour (this was his expression) through the blood of her brother 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 67 To wade through slaughter to a throne 1886 C E. PASCOE *Loud. To-day* XVI. (ed 3) 150 When France went back for a time to the old form of legitimate monarchy which she had waded through seas of blood to destroy

c. *fig.* (Now chiefly, to go *through* a tedious task, a long or uninteresting book.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* I (1495) 8 It is perylouse , to wade depe in thyse materes of dyuynyte *c* 1530 FRITH *Disput. Purgat* Wks (1573) 59/1 Me thinketh also that he wadeth to deepe to descende to purgatorye by thys text. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. XI. II. 232 Since we are waded so far into the deepe secrets of Physicke. *c* 1624 ROWLEY etc. *Witch Edmonton* I II (1658) 12 On every side I am distracted· Am waded deeper into mischief, then vertue can avoid. But on I must. 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. Pref, The griping critic..wades through massive volumes in search of faults. 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* XVII. P I Six-pence a day for the pleasure of wading through 16 columns of dull lies 1809 BROUGHAM *Contrib Edin Rev* (1856) II 300 From the large mass of matter through which we have been obliged to wade, we have selected the publications mentioned in the title. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* II, I wain you that you're wading deep I wouldn't put myself in your place 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 375 Wading through the endless tangle of their accounts.

† d To persevere *under* difficulties ? *nonce use*

1714 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist. Soc* (1918) 29 We found the Exercise of the day heavy enough to wade under

4 *transf.* Of the sun or moon · To move (apparently) *through* clouds or mist; to be clouded. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4141 Þe son wadis & þe wedire gloumes 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* XVIII 23, 121 We must, when aspersed, labour as the eclipsed Moon, by keeping our motion, to wade out of the shadow 1677 W HUBBARD *Narrative* 18 After the Moon had waded through the dark shadow of the Earth the two Companies marched on. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I 1, The sun was wading thro' the mist 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* III, The moon was, in the phrase of that country, wading or struggling with clouds 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 293 When the sun is more or less obscured, .and when he is said to be wading in the cloud, rain may come 1846 MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II XIV 247 The pale light of a crescent moon wading among the black and lowering clouds.

5. *trans.* To walk through (water, etc.) †Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8964 Sco lift hir skirt .And barfote wode sco þat burn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 760 The mekill mos , That wes so hydwis for till waid *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Paddock & Mouse* 38 Thocht the brym be perillous to waid 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III x 31 Nor the deip see Ionium, for all his hycht, Ne mycht he waid equallie wes to arest. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 18 b, The Englishmen in the foreiont waded the dyche 1563 FOXE *A & M* 849 b, Whiche was he sayde, a matter that he hadde diligently waded auncient authors bothe greeke and latine for 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* X (1599) 437 Three thousand footmen . afterwardes waded the foord of Myncia 1822 BYRON *Juan* VII XIII, The Danube could not well be waded 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I 291 Our guide .made a detour into the mountains to avoid wading the stream 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 20 For wading the bars he uses a much longer rod

transf. *a* 1891 MORRIS *Poems by the Way* 122 When we wade the tangled wood

6 To cause (a horse) to walk through water.

1838 MRS BRAY *Tradit. Devon.* I. 262 Hence we again waded our horses

Wade, rare spelling of VADE *v.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 946 To wade, *flaistrer*

Wade, obs. var. WAD *sb.*[1], WED, WOAD.

Wadeable see WADABLE

Wader (wē·dəɹ). [f. WADE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1 One who wades.

1673 [R LEIGH] *Transp. Reh* 120 So great a wader in discoveries might be employ'd in groping for the head of Nile. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 117 James Made toward us, like a wader in the surf, Beyond the brook, waist-deep in meadow-sweet 1905 J B FIRTH *Highw. Derbysh* XXV. 372 Muddy channels in which a wader would sink to his waist.

b. said of a bird; *esp.* as the distinctive appellation of those long-legged birds (as the heron, plover, snipe, etc, constituting the former order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*), which wade in shallow water.

1771 EDWARDS *E. Indian Bird* in *Phil Trans.* LXI. 55, I judged it to be no wader in the water 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I 32 *Waders* (*Grallæ*) These have a roundish bill, a fleshy tongue; and the legs of most of the species are long The principal genera are the Herons, Plovers, Snipes, and Sandpipers 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 312, 6th Order —Grallatores (or Waders) 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II 325 Ducks take to the water, eagles to the sky, waders to the sea margin. 1905 *Spectator* 13 May 707/1 Another wader, rather smaller than the redshank, .which the present writer has not been able to identify.

attrib 1849 H MILLER *Footpr. Creat* XI. (1874) 202 Birds of the wader family.

2 *pl.* Waterproof boots reaching above the knee, used by anglers for wading.

1841 J T J HEWLETT *Peter Priggins* I i 30 Mud-boots, waders, and snow-boots 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 58 Fishing Waders, very light, requiring no separate Brogues 1904 GALLICHAN *Fishing in Spain* 210 Short mackintosh coats to reach the waders will be required.

Wadge (wædʒ). *dial.* [Cf. WAD *sb.*[1] 2 b] 'A large loose bundle' (*Eng. Dial. Dict*, s. v. *Wedge*)

1860 *All Year Round* 28 July 368/2 The unhappy children [Blue coat boys] are compelled .to turn their skirts up and gird them in a great hot wadge about their loins 1862 C. A COLLINS *Cruise upon Wheels* XXIV. (1863) 413 That monstrous wadge of a dressing-gown.

Wadge, obs. f. WAGE *sb.* and *v.*; dial f. WEDGE.

Wadger, obs. var. WAGER

‖ Wadi, wady (wā·di). Pl. **wadies, wadis, wadys.** [Arab. وادي, *wādī*.] In certain Arabic-speaking countries, a ravine or valley which in the rainy season becomes a watercourse; the stream or torrent running through such a ravine.

1839 KINNEAR *Cairo, Petra & Damascus* III. (1841) 93 Our route .continued among narrow rocky wadies of a less desolate appearance 1843 WHITTIER *Patucket Falls* Pr Wks 1889 I 360 It resembled some Arabian wady, exhausted by a year's drought. 1850 W IRVING *Mahomet* I (1853) 3 Some of the former occupied the fertile wadies, or valleys, scattered here and there among the mountains. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. II. 70 A stair of rock brought us into a *wâdy* (Sidri), enclosed between red granite mountains I cannot too often repeat, that these *wâdys* are exactly like rivers, except in having no water 1912 S R. DRIVER (transl of *Judg* V 21) in *Expositor* Feb 121 The wady Kishon swept them away, The on coming wady.

Wading (wē·diŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING [1].] The action of the verb WADE

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 56 Bot sum men sais, this eschaping Apon ane other maner fell Than throu the vading. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* III 124 Wherof more then the one halfe dyed with famine, and continual wading through Rivers and waters. 1823 [LEIGH HUNT] in *Examiner* 19 Apr 242/2 So many creepings in dust and wadings through mire 1870 KINGSLEY in *Good Words* I June 380/2 We were glad to cool ourselves [in fancy] by talking over. wadings in icy streams beneath the black pine-woods

b. *attrib.* as in *wading-place*; also in names of waterproof articles of attire for wading, as *wading-boots, -brogues, coats*, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Vadetti*, narrow wading places or foards 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* 58 Wading Stockings Wading Trousers. Wading Brogues Wading Coats Wading Boots. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Chris* VI, Prawning is not bad fun for those who have taken the precaution to put on wading-boots.

Wading (wē·diŋ), *ppl a.* [-ING 2.] That wades *Wading bird* = WADER 1 b

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cclxxxv. 677 It may be called *Sedum aquatile*, or water Sengreene in English water Housleeke, Knights Pondwoort, and of some wading Pondweed 1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol* (1875) II III XII 425 Of all families even of wading birds the woodcocks are perhaps the most migratory 1891 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVII 67 A new fossil wading bird has been found in the cretaceous rocks of Sweden, and named *Scaniornis Ludgreni*

Wadle, obs. form of WADDLE.

Wadle, Wadling, obs. ff. WATTLE, WATTLING.

Wadmal (wɒ·dməl). Forms: *a.* 4, 6, 7 wadmoll, 5, 6 -male, 5, 6, 8 -mole, (5 warde-), 5, 7 waddemole, (6 watmol, 7 wadmol, -nall), 6, 7 wadmell, 9 -mel, 7, 9 -mall, 9 -maal, -mail, 7, 9 *dial* -meal, 8 -miel, 9 -mil, 5, 8, 9 wadmal. *β* 5, 6 wedmole, 6 -mell (-moll), (7 -meill, -nel). *γ.* 6, 7 woodmal(e, 7, 9 *dial* woadmell (7 -mal, woddenell, 8 woodmeil), 9 *dial* woodmail. *δ.* 8 *corruptly* wadmus Also VADMAL, -MEL [a. ON. *vaðmál* (Norw *vadmaal*, with many dial variants; MSw *vaþmal*, *-maal*, Sw. *vadmal*, Da *vadmel*) believed to represent an earlier **váðmál*, f. *váð* cloth (= OE *wǽd* WEED *sb*[2]) + *mál* measure]

1. A kind of woollen cloth.

a. In England, a coarse woollen material used principally for covering horse-collars, and other rough purposes; also (esp. in the s.-w) for petticoats, mittens, etc. *Obs.* exc. in *wadmaltilt* (see 2).

In the 16–17th c. mentioned as manufactured in Wales and at Witney (Oxon)

1392 *Earl Derby's 'Exped* (Camden) 158 Pro iiij[xx] viij vergis wadmoll ad vj d ob pro saccis. 1404 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 395 Item j pannus de wadmale pro rebus carriandis 1423 in *Rolls Parlt* IV 241 Item, III peces de Wadmole rouge, contenantz xx alnas di, pris. vs. 1425 in Kennett *Par Antiq.* (1695) 574 In v. virgatis de Waddemole emptis pro coleris equinis ii sol i den 1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 [Imports from Spain] Iren, wolle, wadmole, gotefel, kydefel also. 1485 in *Compotus Rolls Obedient St Swithun's, Winch* (1892) 383 Et in solutis pro le Wedmole ad cooperiendum coleres equorum xvjd 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz York* (1830) 81 For dyeng of cclxxij yerdes of wardemole blewe and murrey for the Quenes barge 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXV 274 b, Many had no armure, but their cootes of wadmoll [Fr. *de gros bureaulx*] *c* 1580 *Direction for diuers trades of marchaundize* in *Eng Hist Rev.* (1914) XXIX 516 Item, for all the partes of Galicia flaninge and wedmoles of Wales 1598 STOW *Surv* (1603) 286 A market house for the sale of Woolen bayes, Watmols Flanels and such like 1627 CAPT J SMITH *Sea Gram.* VI 27 Which is what you call a Tilt, couered with wadmall in your Wherries. 1662 *Ir Act* 14 & 15 *Chas II*, C 8 *Bk Rates*, Mittins of Wadmol the dozen pair, 00 09 00 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 279 Of their worst [tail wool] they make Wednel [at Witney] for Collarmakers 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq*, *Gloss*, *Waddemole*, now called Woadmel, and in Oxfordshire Woddenell, a course sort of stuff us'd for the covering of the collars of cart-horses. 1720 D HILMAN *Tusser Redivi.* Sept (1744) 119 Sedge Collars [for plough horses] are by much the lightest and coolest, indeed not so comely as those of Wadmus, but will serve a good Team well enough 1721 C KING *Brit Merch* I 291 Wadmole *alias* Wadding, 830 Yards. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav Expositor* 189 *Woodmeil*, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool, and supplied to the Carpenters of Ships for lining of Ports, &c *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Wadmal*, a very coarse and thick kind of woollen manufacture

b In Scotland, a woollen fabric woven in Orkney and Shetland. Now only *Hist*

Down to the 17th c the taxes of Orkney and Shetland were paid in wadmal and other commodities.

1571 in *Reg. Mag Sig Scot.* 1575, 642/2 (Zetland), 12 den. pro qualibet ulna sive cuttella 24 cuttellarum panni lanei, vulgo wadmell 1577 in D. Balfour *Oppress Orkney & Zetland* (1859) 18 Thair clayth, callit Wadmell, quhilk is ane dewitte thai pay to the Kingis Majestie..zeirlie. 1654 *Blaeu's Atlas, Scotia* 148 Pannus quidam ipsis [Hethlandicis] est crassa ex lana confectus, patrio idiomate ro Wadmeal dictum. 1774 E. GIFFORD in *G. Low's Orkney*, etc. (1879) 143 Payment to the Crown was called Scatt, which was paid in butter, oil, and a sort of very coarse cloth called Wadmel. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* V, Her upper garment..was of a coarse

dark-coloured stuff, called wadmaal, then much used in the Zetland islands, as also in Iceland and Norway 1884 Sheriff Rampini in *Good Words* Nov 746/1 All the women . in scarlet petticoats of Shetland 'wadmal'

c. A woollen fabric worn by country people in Scandinavia and Iceland. Sometimes in mod Sw or Da form see Vadmal, -mel

c 1682 J Collins *Salt & Fishery* 84 The general Employment of the People [in Iceland] is either Fishery or the making of Wadmoll, which is a course sort of woollen Cloth, made of their Sheepes Wool. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 10 (Iceland) They likewise manufacture a coarse kind of cloth, which they call wadmal 1845 [C. H J Anderson] *Swedish Br.* 114 The scarlet kerchiefs, mingling with the bluish-grey of the wad-meal or striped tartan. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec 838/1 No day is too long for poor old Niels in his one garment of coarse wadmal

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* chiefly in sense 'made of wadmal'; **wadmoltilt** (see quot. 1898 and cf. quot 1627 in 1 a)

1541 *Will & Norman* (Som), My dau Margerie one wedmole petycote 1544 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 206 Ane schip of fyr with hir hale salis of wadmale claith 1598 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 367/1 Malcolme to have the wedmell dett thairof becaus he wantit the samin at his entrie *a* 1700 in Alice M Earle *Costume Colon Times* (1894) 253 Wadmoll mittens a woadmell petticoat 1821 Scott *Pirate* x, Her dark wadmaal cloak 1828 Spearman *Brit Gunner* (ed 2) 23 Wadmoltilts 1898 Visct Dillon in *Archæol Jrnl* (Inst) Ser II. V. 296 *note*, In artillery inventories of to-day will be found wadmoltilts, a kind of tarpaulin covering for stores.

Wadna, Sc. pronunciation of *would no* = would not see Will *v*

Wadrop, obs. form of Wardrobe.

Wadset (wɒ dset), *sb* *Sc.* Now *obsolescent.* Forms: 5–7 wedset(t, 6–8 wodset(t, 7 waddset, 8 wadsett, 6– wadset. [f. Wadset *v.*]

1 *Sc. Law* 'The conveyance of land in pledge for, or in satisfaction of, a debt or obligation, with a reserved power to the debtor to recover his lands, on payment or performance' (Bell). Phr (*to have, lie*) *in wadset.* Cf. Mortgage *sb.*

There are two kinds of *wadset, proper* and *improper* (see quot 1768)

1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II 35/2 Quha sa has tane or takis landes in wedsett 1520 *Extracts Burgh Rec Edin.* (1869) I 196 That the aucht over buthis of thair Tolbuith on the north syde be laid in wodsett vpoun the soume of ixc and iiiixx frankis vnder ane reuersion 1527–8 *Ibid.* 233 The commoun buithis quhilk he hes in wedsett of the guid toun 1536 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 90 The lowsing and rademyng of his place that lyis in wedset to Jhon Gybson of the xl pwnd of monye 1609 Skene *Reg Maj* Table 104 b, The saidis profits, and frutes sall be payed zeirly to him, quha hes the wadset. 1644 *Sc Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI 143/2 The Lands, Anual rents, Wodsets, and others holden by them of the saids forfeited persons 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II III vi 521 The Scottish Wadsets and Reversions answer to the English Mortgages and Defeazances *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot* II. viii. § 26 A proper wadset is truly of the nature of a redeemable right of property, and not barely of pledge; by which it is covenanted, that the use of the lands possessed by the wadsetter shall, during the not redemption, go for the use or interest of the money lent by him to the reverser.

. An improper wadset is nothing more than a *pignus*, or right of security; in which the wadsetter is accountable to the reverser for the neat yearly sums which he hath, or might have, received out of the wadset-lands 1814 Scott *Wav.* xliv, There was little time to get the wadset made out 1873 Burton *Hist Scot.* lvii V. 193 The poor man asked leave to raise money by 'wadset' or mortgage of his estates

2. A thing pledged.

1796 Burns '*Wha will buy my troggin?*' Here's a little wadset, Buttle's scrap o' truth, Pawn'd in a gin-shop Quenching holy drouth *a* 1800 in Cromek *Rem Nithsdale Song* (1810) 90 Our guidwife coft a snip white coat,. But it's a wadset i' the town.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1630 in *Inchaffray Reg* (Bannatyne Club) 106 Christiane Muiray wodsett haver of the landis under written 1665 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I 62 Free of any such wadsett ryt *a* 1728 J. Spottiswoode *Hope's Minor Practicks* (1734) 241 This, for many Years, was the common and ordinary Reason of Reduction of Wadset-rights *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst Law Scot* II viii § 19 This instrument subjects the wadsetter to account for the rent of the wadset-lands, from the time the order was used *Ibid* § 28 A back-tack of them [the lands] to the reverser is made to continue during the not redemption of the wadset, for payment of the interest of the wadset-sum

Wadset, *v.* Pa. t. and pa. ppl. **wadset, -setted.** Chiefly *Sc* ? *Obs.* Forms. 4, 5 wed-(de)sette, 4–7 wedset(t, 6, 7 wodset(t, 6–8 wadset. [Sc. form (with *wad* Sc. var. of Wed *sb*) of ME. *wedset*, f. Wed *sb.* + Set *v.*; prob developed from an OE. phrase **tó wedde settan* 'to set to pledge', to pawn, mortgage. (The recorded OE. phrases are *tó wedde lecgan, sellan*; cf. 'Mi lond ich wulle sette to wedde', Layamon 25172. OE. and ME. had also *wed settan, to sette wed* = to deposit a pledge.)] *trans.* To put (land, clothes, etc) in pledge; to pawn, mortgage.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11796 Al my lond schal y wed-sette ffor gold & seluer *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxxix (*Sc. Stat* I), Of lande þat is wedset wythin burgh. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxxii 346 A place here beside, lorde, wolde I wedde-sette. 1506 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 176 A Lettre of Licence . to analy or wedset to quhatsumever person or persons he ples ony xii merkis worth of land 1508 Kennedy *Flyting w Dunbar* 443 Thou drank thy thrift, sald and wedsett thy clais. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxxii. 54 All our gay garmentis . We thame wedset, our bodyis to sustene. 1646 Z Boyd in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 321/1 The said Laird wodset sold and disponed to us the lands 1678 [see Wadsetter 2] 1775 L. Shaw *Hist Moray* 33 These, and some other possessions, are now wadsetted by William Gordon. 1859 *Bk Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 420 There follows. a list of the wadsets, from which we learn that Budgate was wadset to Mr William Dallas for 10,000 marks

fig 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 366 Blood, and the blood of God shed, cannot wadset ancient loue

Hence † **Wa·dsetting** *vbl sb*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/1 Wedsettynge, *impignoracio* 1509 *Reg. Priv. Seal Scot* I. 295/2 The quhilk alienatioun or wedsetting the [King] willis .sal be na hurt to the biaris 1654 Lamont *Diary* (Maitl. Club) 72 No money lent, or bargaine in sailling or wedsetting of land . was to be allowed

Wadsetter (wɒ·dsetəɹ) *Sc.* Also 7 wodsetter. [f. Wadset *v* and *sb* + -er 1.]

1. One who puts his land to wadset; a mortgagor. *rare.*

1625 in Ld Durie *Reports* (1690) 43 He had Comprised the Reversion of the same Lands, which he had in Wodset of before, from the Wodsetter 1864 Ld Deas in *Scots Revised Rep* Ser III (1902) III. 330 The right of property in the lands remained with the wadsetter, subject to the burden of the wadset; and when the wadset was subsequently discharged, that burden was effectually wiped off.

2 One who holds by a wadset, a mortgagee.

1678 Sir G Mackenzie *Crim. Laws Scot* I xxiv § iv (1699) 122 The Wadsetter runs all hazard of the Lands Wadset to him 1758 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 67 James and George Neasmyths wadsetters of a part of Ardblae. 1799 R Bell *Syst. Forms of Deeds Scot* II. 23 The purpose of this act was to preserve the right of the reverser, who, by these absolute rights had been exposed to the acts of the wadsetter 1814 Scott *Wav* xx, The elders of his own tribe, wadsetters and tacksmen, as they were called, who occupied portions of his estate as mortgagers or lessees 1889 Lockhart *Ch. Scot. 13th Cent.* 104 *note*, His father . being a wadsetter at Drumgask

Wadt, Wadth · see Wad *sb* 3, Wath.

Wady. see Wadi.

Wadyr, obs form of Water

Wae, obs. or dial form of Woe.

† **Wædle,** *sb* 1 *Obs rare*—1. In 3 wælde. [OE. *wǽdl* str fem., *wǽdle* wk fem., related to next

It is doubtful whether the *wælde* of the Layamon MS is a scribal error or a genuine metathetic form]

Poverty

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxvi § 2 Sio mennisce wædl ðe næfre gefylled ne bið wilnað ælce dæg hwæs hwugu þysses worulde welan *c* 1205 Lay. 1002 For al þat god of þisse londe we scule leden mid us & heo bi-læuen wrecches & wælde heom scal fulien

† **Wædle,** *a* and *sb* 2 *Obs.* Also weadle. [OE. *wǽdla*, Mercian *wéðla*] **a.** *adj.* Poor, needy. **b.** *sb. pl* The poor.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Mark x. 46 Timeus sunu bartimeus sæt blind wið þone weg wædla. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Suttees) cviii 17, & oehtende wes mon ðearfan & weðlan *c* 1200 Ormin 5638 All wrecche & wædle & usell mann *c* 1205 Lay. 427 Wapmen & wifmen, þa weoleȝen & þa weaðlen, alle he heom sumunde. *Ibid.* 5872 For her scullen þe wædlen alle i-wurðen riche.

Wael, obs. form of Wale *sb.*1

Wæl see Wal (slaughter), Weal.

Wæld, Wælden. see Weald, Wield *v.*

† **Wæling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. 1 rare*—1. [? f. ON. *véla, vǽla* to defraud, trick (mod.Norw. *vela* to tempt, flatter, woo) + -ing 1] In Comb. *wælingword* pl., words of temptation or courtship

c 1200 Ormin 2192 Full wel birrþ ure maȝȝdenn ben Forrshamedd, ȝiff mann brinngeþ Bifoienn hire unnþæwfull word & wælinng word þurrh scaldess.

Wær, obs. form of Ware *a.*

Waest, obs form of Waste.

Waesuck(s (wē·sʊk, -sʊks), *int Sc* [f. *wae*, Sc form of Woe; the ending app. represents *sake(s* see Sake *sb.*] Expressing commiseration Woe is me! Alas!

a 1774 Fergusson *Braid Claith* 13 Waesucks for him wha has nae feck o't 1786 Burns *Holy Fair* xxv, Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass, Or lasses that hae naething 1806 [J Black] *Falls of Clyde* 133 Ye trust, waesucks! in works 1867 J K. Hunter *Retrosp Artist's Life* xxviii. (1912) 292 Waesucks for the back places about London.

Waet, obs. Sc. f. Wot *v.*

Waf, obs. pa. t. of Weave *v.*

Wafe, obs f Waif, Wave; var. Waive *v* 2 *Obs.*

Wafer (wē·fəɹ), *sb.* Forms· 4–6 wafre, 4–5 waffre, 5–7 waffer, 8 *Sc.* waffor, weffer, 5 wafler, wafir, wayfire, wafyre, 6 wafyrre, 5–6 wafur, 5–7 waiffur, (5 -er), 6 whafer, 7 wapher, 5– wafer. [ME. *wafre*, a. AF. *wafre*, ONF. *waufre* (= Central F. *gaufre, gofre*, whence Gofer), adopted, with change of *l* into *r*, from MLG. *wâfel* (mod. LG. *wâfel, wafel*) = early mod Du *waefel*, now *wafel* (WFris. *waffel*), whence Waffle; the mod G. *waffel*, Sw. *våffla*, Da. *vaffel* are from LG.

As the F. *gaufre*, wafer, waffle, has also the sense of honeycomb, it is inferred that the Teut. word had originally this meaning, and is cogn w OHG. *wabo*, MHG., mod.G. *wabe*, honeycomb; but neither Du. nor LG. seems to have preserved this sense.]

1. A very light thin crisp cake, baked between wafer-irons; formerly often eaten with wine, now chiefly with ices; in later use sometimes rolled, sometimes serving as the under part of a macaroon. Cf. Wafron.

The simile 'thin as a wafer', originally belonging to this sense, is now commonly associated with sense 3.

[1295 *Will N. Longespee* in *Eng Hist Rev* (1900) July 524 Tria paria ferrea ad wafras, neulas, et galettas faciendas] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xiii 264 [A waferer says] Alle Londoun I leue liketh wel my wafres *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 193 He sente hire wafres pipyng hoot out of the gleede 1442 in *Bekynton's Corr* (Rolls) II 233 Ro. Savage, et Robertus serviens domini Regentis, portaverunt waffers et poma. *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 123 For þese may marre many a man changynge his astate, but ȝiff he haue aftur, hard chese, wafurs, with wyne ypocrate *c* 1500 *For to serve a Lord* ibid 368 Thenne aftur wafers and frute spended, all maner thinge shalbe take uppe and avoyded. 1530 Tindale *Exod* xvi. 31 The taste of it [*sc* manna] was lyke vnto wafers made with honye [so 1611]. 1546 Wriothesley *Chron* (1875) I. 165 My lord major did electe and chose that daie when he was at waffers and ipocras Mr Richard Jervis. 1572 Huloet (ed Higins), Wafre, suche as they geue to younge children, *crustulum.* 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* etc. P j b, Yea, yea, she teades so nice, she would not wafers breake. 1608 Bonham in *Topsell's Serpents* 312 The people of India .doe make of these Wormes diuers iuncats, as we doe Tarts, Marchpanes, Wafers, and Cheese-cakes 1619 Drayton *Idea* viii, Thy Lips, with age, as any Wafer thinne *a* 1625 Fletcher *Chances* II 1, A womans oathes are wafers, breake with making 1671 Grew *Anat Plants* I 1 (1682) 2 The inner Coat [of the bean] so far shrinking up, as to seem only the roughness of the outer, somewhat resembling Wafers under Maquaroons 1769 Mrs Raffald *Engl Housekpr* (1778) 277 To make Wafers Take two spoonfuls of cream, two of sugar, the same of flour, and one spoonful of orange flower water, beat them well together for half an hour, then make your wafer tongs hot, bake them on a stove fire, as they are baked roll them round a stick like a spiggot, as soon as they are cold, they will be very crisp 1825 T Hook *Sayings* Ser. II *Passion & Prince* xi III 251 The Major having finished the bottle of claret, together with a large plate of wafers 1834 Esther Copley *Housekpr's Guide*, Wafers —Sweeten dried flour with loaf sugar; make it into a stiff batter with cream. There are irons for the purpose of baking them They are used for the bottom of maccaroons and some other cakes. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II 155/2 (Confectionery) Wafers.—Take 4 oz sugar, 4 oz butter, 8 oz flour [etc]. *Ibid* 156/1 Close the tongs immediately; put them on the fire, turning them occasionally until the wafer is done.

2 The thin disk of unleavened bread used at the Eucharist in the Western Church before the Reformation, and subsequently in the ritual of Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and some Anglicans. Cf. Oblet.

1559 Q. Eliz. *Injunct* D 3 b, The vsuall bread and wafer, heretofore named singing Cakes, which serued for the vse of the priuate Masse 1570 Gilby in *Part of a Register* (1593) 16 The adoration of the Sacrament, in the Countrey where they knocke and kneele to a Popishe pollicie 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P* 94 The Widow. bestows Holway, a kind of Sacramental Wafer. 1719 Swift *Abstr Hist Eng., Stephen* Wks 1768 IV 297 The English, upon a certain engine, raised the mast of a ship, on the top whereof, in a silver box, they put the consecrated wafer 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III xix. 249 To tremble before a consecrated wafer is spurious reverence 1856 Mrs Browning *Aur. Leigh* I 85 As they went To eat the bishop's wafer at the church. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb 159 Many of these unbelievers .obtained and outraged consecrated wafers.

3. A small disk of flour mixed with gum and non-poisonous colouring matter, or of gelatine or the like similarly coloured, which when moistened is used for sealing letters, attaching papers, or receiving the impression of a seal.

[1635 · see *wafer-seal* in 6] 1712 Addison *Spect* No. 305 ¶ 6 Pen and Ink, Wax and Wafers, with the like Necessaries for Politicians. 1749 Johnson *Let. to Miss Porter* 12 July, You frighted me with your black wafer, for I was afraid your letter had brought me ill news 1797 W Johnston tr *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* I 226 Mr. Speiss [Ger] has made an observation that the oldest seal with a red wafer, he has ever yet found, is on a letter written by D Krapf, at Spires, in the year 1624, to the government at Bayreuth 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* xv, Lady Delacour began . to put wafers into several notes which she had been writing. 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 729 In every kind of tracing, the different papers which are employed upon each other, should be fastened together by wafers. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* liii, Poor men always use messengers instead of the post Who has not had their letters, with the wafers wet, and the announcement that a person is waiting in the hall? 1883 S. C Hall *Retrospect* I 15 To put a wafer on a letter was a thing seldom done.

b *transf* Applied to a round spot.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 236 Deck covered in with black felt, the frozen condensation patching it with large white wafers of snow. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 543/1 The Dalmatian, or 'coach dog,' white with black wafers stuck all over him

4. *Med* A thin leaf of paste, used to form a cachet for the administration of a powder.

1887 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* IV 699/1 Wafers are of two forms One style consists of two watch-glass shaped bodies, whose edges, upon moistening, will cohere, leaving a central space for enclosure of the powder The other style consists of a single large, thin, circular sheet of wafer-material Such sheet dipped into water, becomes flexible, and is used as a literal wrap for the dose of powder. 1913 Mrs Stratton-Porter *Laddie* iv. (1917) 74 She looked exactly as she does when the wafer bursts and the quinine gets in her mouth

5. *Gunnery.* A kind of primer.
1867 J. T Headley *Farragut & Nav Commanders* 73 Not a gun went off The gunners had removed the 'wafers' by which they were discharged

6 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as (sense 1) *wafer-baker, -maker, roller*; *wafer-like* adj.; (sense 3) *wafer-seal*; also *wafer-sealed, -torn* adjs.; wafer-biscuit = sense 1, wafer-bread, unleavened bread to be used at the Eucharist in the form of wafers; wafer-cachet (see sense 4); †wafer-god, an opprobrious term for the consecrated host; wafer-iron, an apparatus for baking wafers, consisting of two iron blades between which the paste is held (also *pair of wafer-irons*); † wafer pancake, a kind of pancake made thin like a wafer; †wafer-paper, a preparation of paste in thin sheets, used in cookery and pharmacy (see 4); wafer stamp, a hand-stamp for impressing a device on wafers; wafer-tongs = *wafer-iron*, † wafer-wall, *nonce-wd*, a wall flimsy as a wafer; † wafer-woman, a woman who sold wafers (cf. Waferer, Wafrestre), †wafer-work, a kind of ornamental work in which wafers were used to form a pattern. Also Wafer-cake.
1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Oubliеur*, a *wafer baker. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xliv, The hulking fellow carrying the *wafer-biscuits. 1565 Abp Parker *To Sir W. Cecil* 30 Apr, in *Corr* (Parker Soc) 240 These were the orders which they must observe; to wear the cap appointed by Injunction,. to communicate kneeling in *wafer-bread 1637 *Bk Comm. Prayer Ch Scot, Commun.* rubric, Though it be lawfull to have wafer bread *c* 1890 M Creighton in *Life & Lett* (1904) II 57 The use of wafer bread is undesirable and should be discontinued. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 992 Chloralamide. may be given in doses of 20 to 50 grains in *wafer cachet. 1609 C Butler *Fem. Mon* (1634) 17 Certain Thieves having stolen the Silver Box wherein the *Wafer-Gods use to lie. *a* 1743 Savage *Epist. to Walpole* 79 Lo! the priest's hand the wafergod supplies. 1857 Pusey *Real Presence* III. (1869) 330 People have profanely spoken of 'wafer-gods'. They might as well have spoken of 'fire-gods', of the manifestation of God in the flaming fire in the bush 1459 *Paston Lett* I 490 Item, j payre *wafer irens. 1552 *Will T. Fletcher, Glastonb*, Oon whafer yron 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v. *Wafer*, The Wafer-Iron is to be heated and rubb'd on both sides with fresh Butter. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III 302 Coaxing her to eat a *waferlike slice of bread-and butter 1906 'A. Hope' *Sophy of Kravonia* I. v 56 Of course the mention of the waferlike mark puts her identity beyond question 1911 J. Ward *Roman Era Brit* xii 220 Wafer-like bone discs are also of common occurrence. 1530 Palsgr. 286/1 *Wafyrmaker, *gaufrier*. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v *Pantagr Prognost* v. 235 Clergy-Taylors, Wafer makers, Rosary-makers 1852 Brande *Dict Sci* etc Suppl, Wafers are coloured with various materials...The wafer makers are very unwilling to show the process. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Engl Housekpr.* (1778) 265 To make *Wafer Pancakes. 1718 Mrs. Eales *Receipts* 70 Then lay 'em in Lumps on *Wafer-Paper, and set 'em on Papers in an Oven. 1773 G A Stevens *Trip to Portsmouth* II. 17 I hat ever any school-fellow of mine should play truant from old port, and good roast beef, to live upon whey, and wafer-paper! 1860 R. Fowler *Med Vocab*, *Wafer-paper*, an article of confectionery, now employed for the exhibition of nauseous electuaries, &c. 1889 R. Wells *Bread & Biscuit Baker* 46 Cover the tins or wires with wafer paper, and lay out the biscuits 1814 *Gastronomy* (1822) 149 The pastry-bakers, cake-makers, and *wafer-rollers. 1635 *Patent Office* No. 82, Licencing .him and his deputies for the sole makeing of the *wafer seales and he wilbe bound to sell one hundred of them for a penny. 1728 Fielding *Love in several Masques* III. iii. 33 'Tis but *Wafer-sealed. I'll open it and read it 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* xxxix, He took up the *wafer-stamp, and began stamping capital F's all over his legs 1763 *Ochtertyre House Bk* (S H S.) 250, 1 pair *weffer tongs 1769 [see 1] 1883 R Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 156/1 Make the wafer-tongs hot over the hole of a stove or clear fire. 1832 *Boston Herald* 29 May 4/4 The error arose from our letter being *wafer torn where the figures were written. 1620 Quarles *Feast for Worms* Introd. B 2 b, Thy *Wafer-walles at dread Iehouahs blast Shall quake. 1607 Beaumont *Woman-Hater* II 1, 'Twas no set meeting certainly; for there was no *wafer-woman with her these three days on my knowledge. 1623 Fletcher, etc. *Maid in Mill* I iii, Am I not able..to deliver A Letter handsomly! Is that such a hard thing? Why every wafer woman will undertake it. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) II 169 Miss Ludford's ingenious productions in shell-work, in *wafer-work, in filigree and coloured paper. 1817 Mar Edgeworth *Harrington* vi, She sat at some fashionable kind of work—wafer work, I think it was called, a work which has been long since consigned to the mice

Wafer (wē·fəɹ), *v.* [f. Wafer *sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with a wafer. Also with *on, up.*
1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V 243 Wafer'd on, as an after-written introduction to the paragraphs which follow. 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 4 Mar, My father wafered the paragraph upon a sheet of paper, and sent it to his lodgings. 1822 Bp Ryder in Mrs. Crane *Rec. Life W. H Havergal* (1882) 34, I enclose..a letter which you may read and then wafer or seal. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Private Theatres*, Such are the written placards wafered up in the gentlemen's dressing-room. 1848 Thackeray *Roundabout Ride* Wks. 1898 VI 588 Cards of lodgings wafered into the rickety bow-windows. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict* xiii 202 [He] had wafered the page of the book containing his lesson against the doctor's desk. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas David* xci. 9, 10, IV 235 My curiosity led me to read a paper which was wafered up in a shoemaker's window.

†Wafer-cake. *Obs.*
1. = Wafer *sb.* 1.
1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 84/2 *Crustulum*, a wafer cake 1593 *George a Greene* (1599) D r, You shall haue wafer cakes your fill.
b. *fig.* as a type of fragility.
1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, II, iii 53 Trust none: for Oathes are Strawes, mens faiths are Wafer-Cakes
2 = Wafer *sb.* 2. Chiefly in hostile use
c 1560 tr *Latimer* in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III ii 90 The Papistes wolde conteyne the natural Body which Christe had (Synne excepted) ageynst all Truthe, into a Wafer Cake 1584 in Foley *Rec Eng Prov S J* (1880) VI. 715 A super-altar, a pyx, a box of wafer cakes 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* IV vi § 1 The vse of wafer-cakes, the custome of godfathers & godmothers in baptisme, are things not commanded nor forbidden in the scripture 1630 R Johnson *Kingd & Commw* 476 Hee must conge to the ground with his head, as Priests doe to their Wafer-cakes

Wafered (wē·ifəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Wafer *v.* and *sb.* + -ed 1.]
1. Sealed, fastened, or attached with a wafer or wafers
1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 17 Apr, Free from wafered letters, notes of hand wanted, and all the worry of an embarrassed man's life. 1859 Sala *Tw round Clock* (1861) 261 'All the ladies of the ballet at ten' So may run the wafered announcements signed in the fine Roman hand of the .stage-manager
2 Of bread. Made into wafers (see Wafer *sb.* 2). Also (*nonce-use*), touched by the sacramental wafer.
1837 Gen. P Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 286 Our ancestors, who saw peril in wafers and in wafered lips 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Aug. 6/3 The parishioners complained of the following practices —Using water with wine, using wafered unleavened bread [etc.]

Wa·ferer, *sb. Obs* exc *Hist.* Also 5 waferare, -ere, 4–7 wafrer, waffrer. [a AF *wafrer*, f *wafre* Wafer *sb.* Cf AL. *waferarius*] A maker or seller of wafers or thin cakes
The itinerant wafer-sellers of both sexes had the repute of being ready to act as intermediaries in amatory intrigues Cf Wafer-*woman*, Wafrestre. In royal and other great households there were one or more 'waferers', whose duties probably included the making of confectionery in general
1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A vi 120 'I-wis,' quab a waferer, 'wust I þis for sobe, Schulde I neuere forbere a fote for no freres prechinge'. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 199 Mynstralcie can ich nat muche, bote make men murye, As a waffrer with waffres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 12 3if þei [the religious] ben made wafreris, 3euynge lordes, ladies and riche men a fewe peris, appelis or nottis to haue huge 3iftis to þe couent, euyl þei coueiten here neizeboris goodis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard T.* 151 Syngeres with harpes, Baudes, wafereres. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 72 Offyce of Wafere[r]s, hathe one yoman making wafyrs *c* 1515 *Coche Lorell's B* 9 Yermongers, py-bakers, and waferers 1514 Barclay *Cyt & Uplondyshin* (Percy Soc) 2 Fyrste was he hosteler, and than a wafrer 1679–88 *Moneys Secr Serv Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 107 To William Clopton, in lieu of all fees claimed by him as waferer to his said Majestie on the day of the coronation 30 0 0 1861 *Our Engl Home* 70 The brilliancy of a mediæval feast was chiefly due to the ingenuity of the waferers, or confectioners
So †**Wa frestre** [*-estre*, -ster], a female waferer.
1377 Langl. *P Pl* B v 641 'Wite god,' quod a wafrestre [*A text* wafereie], 'wist I þis for sothe, Shulde I neuere ferthere a fote, for no freres prechynge'

Waferish (wē·fəɹiʃ), *a.* [f. Wafer *sb.* + -ish.] Like a wafer, very thin.
1866 Howells *Venet Life* xx 330 A thin waferish slice of toasted rusk.

†Wa·fern, *a. Obs.* [f. Wafer *sb.* + -en.] Of bread: Having the composition of wafers.
1570 in Gutch *Collect. Cur* (1781) II 4 For iiij doz. of waferne bread, for the bottomes of the marche paynes.

Wafery (wē·ifəɹi), *sb.* Also 5 waaffery, 6 wafrie, waferye, waffrey, wafarie, 7 wayfary. [a. AF. *wafrie*, f. *wafre* Wafer *sb.*]
1. A room or building in which wafers or thin cakes are made; the department of the royal household occupied with the making of wafers. Also † *wafery-house.*
1455 *Househ. Hen VI* in *Househ Ord* (1790) *22 The waaffery—William Overton, Yoman, [etc] 1553 in *Archæologia* XII 362 The Waferye Adam Alee, yeoman. *a* 1558 in Gutch *Collect Cur* (1781) II 1 Item, flore for the pastre, and wafery, and seller, as nedithe *a* 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 24 In the chaundrye, iii persons in the wafery, ii 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 43/2 Officers and Servants in the Kings Majesties Houshold The Waffrey-House Yeoman, Groom,. [etc] *Ibid* IV xii. (Roxb) 499/2 Then followed the Grooms of .The Wafery 1826 Hor Smith *Tor Hill* (1838) II 271 Not unless you come to him from the wafery, the pantry, the cellerage or the larder 1830 Nicolas in *Prov. Purse Exp Eliz. York* 229/1 The Wafory ..still is one of the offices of the royal house hold
†2 Wafers collectively, light pastry. *Obs.*
1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 170 b, He bidde theim to kepe a corner of their stomakes for the tartes, wafrie, and iounkettes, that wer to bee serued .after the meate

Wa fery, *a rare.* [f. Wafer *sb.* + -y.] Like a wafer, extremely thin.
1880 J P. Struthers *Life & Lett* v. (1918) 97 A very thin wafery idea 1891 *Century Dict* s v, A wafery thinness

Waff (waf), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 vaiffe, waffe, 9 wauf(f. [f. Waff *v.*1 Cf. Waft *sb.*, Weff, Waif *sb.*2, Wave *sb.*2]
1. A waving movement; esp. waving of the hand or something held in the hand: cf. Waft *sb* 5, 6.
1678 *Rec Justiciary Edin* 13 Sept in H Arnot *Hist Edin.* (1779) 194 *note*, The devil baptised you upon the face, with an waff of his hand like a dewing. 1712 W Rogers *Voy* (1718) 296 With orders, if they saw 3 sail in the offing, to make 3 waffs with their colours. 1831 J Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1856 III 177 Beggars. that wadna understand the repulse .o' a waff o' the haun to be awa wi' themsels.
1847 Halliwell, *Waff*, the movement of a large flame from side to side 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Waff*, a wave of the hand The kind of flag or signal used at sea for assistance to the ship from the shore 1886 'H Haliburton' *Horace in Homespun* (1900) 93 Wi' ne waff o' my wings I soar A mile abune the city's roar 1887 P. M'Neill *Blawearie* 89 These youths first extinguishing his light. 'This one of them did by a smart 'waff' of his bonnet
b. *To put out* or *set forth a waff.* to wave something as a signal Cf. Waft *sb.*1, 6 b, Waif *sb* 2 2.
1600 in Earl Cromarty *Acc Conspir Earls Gowry & R Logan* (1713) 105 And when you are about Half a Mile from Shoar, as it were passing by the House, to gar set forth a Waff 1685 J B[arclay] tr *A. Skene's Surv Aberd* 215 And as soon as ye come to the Road, ye can allwayes have a Boat for putting out a Vaiffe at all occasions, for Piloting you into the Harbour
2. A puff, passing gust, sudden blast (of wind or air). *lit.* and *fig.*
1686 R Fleming *Fulfilling Script* II ii (1726) 268 A waffe as it were of the glorious God doth go by to the discerning of others 1727 P Walker *Life R Cameron, Biogr Presb t* (1827) 294 [He] got a Waff of that murthering East-wind in the 1679. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, This increase of profit at Saint Leonard's Crags may be a cauld waff of wind blawing from the frozen land of earthly self 1822 Galt *Sir A Wylie* II xvii 162 We maun gie something to the young woman and the bairns, that we may get a waff o' their good will likewise 1836 *Scott Mag* July 208 It was not the Highland strength turn'd them that day, But the waff o' the broad-swords that blew them away 1897 *Northumbld Gloss* s v, 'The waff o' the train'—the rush of air caused by a passing train.
b. A whiff (of perfume), an odour. Cf Weff.
1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 29 A canny waff o' sweet perfume Was blawn in breezes throu' the room. 1887 Service *Life Dr Duguid* III ii 245 The waff of the wild roses .came in stoons of sweetness alang the air
3. A slight blow, esp one given by something in passing
a 1754 E Erskine *Serm Abraham rejoicing* Wks 1791 II 536 A very little waff of any thing will do it [*sc* the eye] hurt 1808 Jamieson, *Waff*, 3 A slight stroke from any soft body, especially in passing.
b A slight attack or 'touch' (of illness, esp of cold).
1808 Jamieson, *Waff* 4 A sudden affection, producing a bodily ailment Thus it is said that one has *gotten a waff* or *waif of cauld* 1821 Galt *Steam Boat* VII, I found myself in a very disjasked state with a waff of cold that had come upon me
4 A passing view, a glimpse
1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* II, I sought every glen and cleuch .but teil a wauff of his coat-tail could I see 1819 Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 28 That the bauld-bosom'd clerk mith get A waff o' his face ere aff he set 1887 Service *Life Dr Duguid* III i 242 It is but seldom,—only at meal times, and aften no' then,—that we get a waff of him ava
5. An apparition, wraith = Waft *sb.*1 7.
1777 Brand *Pop Antiq* 99 There is a similar Superstition among the Vulgar in Northumberland They call it seeing the Waff of the Person whose Death it foretells 1815 *Dangerous Secr* II 163 Your honour forgets I fand my dear maister mysel, an' saw him laid in the cauld grave It's been his waff. 1884 Besant *Dorothy Forster* xiii, There is the wauf, or figure of the person about to die seen by another person

Waff (waf), *a. Sc* Also waf, wauf [var of Waif *a*]
1 Of an animal Wandering, stray Also of a person: 'Solitary'; said 'of one who is in a strange place where he has not a single acquaintance' (Jam. 1808).
1720 Ramsay *Patie & Roger* 127 She then bade me hound my Dog To weer up three waff Ews were on the Bog 1776 *Herd's Coll. Sc. Songs* II. Gloss, *Waff*, wandering by itself.
2 Of a person, condition of life · Of no account, worthless.
1788 Picken *Poems Scot Dial.* 248 Gloss, *Waff*, little worth 1808 Jamieson, *Waff, Waif, Wayf*, adj 3 Worthless *A waff fellow*, one whose conduct is immoral, or whose character is so bad, that those, who regard their own, will not associate with him 1815 Scott *Guy M* xxxix, Is not it an odd-like thing that ilka wauf carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession? 1837 Lockhart *Scott* II viii. 306, 'I dinna think there's a waufer (shabbier) thing in the world than to be a lassie, to sit boiling at a clout'. *a* 1884 J Russell *Remin. Yarrow* i. (1894) 7 A wauf hand [*i e* a bad preacher]
b. Comb. waff-like *a.*, shabby-looking; having a suspicious or disreputable appearance; feeble, of little account.
1808 Jamieson, *Waff like*, one [*sic*] who has a very shabby or suspicious appearance 1823 Galt *R Gilhaize* lxxix III 180 Though the folk afore the house are but a wee waff-like 1882 J Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 46 A coat o' rusty black The waufiike wretch has on his back 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxiii, I came upon a lane of lighted houses, the doors and windows thronged with waufiike painted women

Waff (waf), *v*1 Chiefly *north* Also 5–7 waffe, 9 *Sc.* whaff [var of Waive *v* 2 or of Wave *v*, with onomatopœic modification. Cf. Waft *v.*2]
†1. *trans.* To put *away* with a wave of the hand. *Obs.*
c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi 248 *ii Dux.* Youre fauchone hym flaies *Rex* Nowe lely I leue þe, And therfore schall y waffe it away.
†2. *intr* To blow (as the wind). *Obs*
c 1440 *York Myst* xii. 54 Þir wise wordis ware noght wroght in waste, To waffe and wende away als wynde

3. *trans.* Of the wind. To cause (something) to move to and fro.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi 26 (1553) 16 b, Venus..With wind waffing [*v r* waving] hir haris lowsit of tiace *Ibid.* VI. VIII 113 Quhidder waffit vilsum by storm of the se, Or at command of goddis, come thow, quod he?

b. *intr* To wave to and fro, to flutter in the wind, also *trans* of a bird, to move (the wings) in flight.

1834 J WILSON *Noct Ambr* Wks. 1856 IV 97 Rover begins snoklin and twinin himsel in a serpentine style, wi' his fanlike tail whaffin 1856 J BALLANTINE *Poems* 59 The rags waffin' round her wad wauken ruth In a mair stievebreasted chield than me. 1861 R QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 72 Aff they set on tiptae flicht, Waffin' their wee bit wings wi' micht.

4 *intr.* To produce a current of air by waving something to and fro. Also *trans.*, to direct a current of air against, to fan.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 91/1 [Among goldsmiths and jewellers] Waffing is clearing the Stones from Dust with a Pencill *a* 1878 H AINSLIE *Pilgr Land of Burns* (1892) 190 Waffing her wan face wi' a claith. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 69 To *Waff*, or *Waft*, to fan out Firedamp was formerly expelled from the working rooms by *waffing*

† **Waff,** *v* 2 *Obs* [Alteration of WAFT *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To convey by sea. *Obs.* = WAFT *v.*1 2.

1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* III XVIII 84 He waffes an Armie out of France, and Voada pursues *Ibid.* Epit 374 He imbarked for Normandie to waffe them into England 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* v. 137 Those huge Vessels [Junks] are made exceeding big, on purpose to waff passengers forward and backward.

2. *intr.* To sail Also *trans* To sail (the seas).

1621 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI. 1 § 3 183 Volusenus returned, having waffed vpon the coasts of Britaine so far, as with safety he might. *Ibid* VII XXXVIII § 6 364 His name waffing along those seas *Ibid* VII XIII § 6 370 His Nauie roiall he diuided into three parts, appointing euery of them to a seuerall quarter to waffe the Seas

Waff (waf), *v* 3 Now *dial* In 7, 8 **waugh.** [Echoic] *intr.* Of a dog, esp of a puppy To yelp.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II Irel. 188 Women too throughout the same County barked like big dogges: but the children and little ones waughed as small whelpes. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Waughing*, barking Probably from the sound N 1886 *S W Line Gloss*, *Waff*, or *waffle*, to bark, yelp A dog ran waffing out 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss* s v., A dog 'woughs', but a puppy waffs

† **Waffer.** *Mining. Sc. Obs.* In 6 **vaffer.** App. an engineering work of some kind; ? a fan (cf. WAFF *v*.1 4).

1592 in R. W Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec Mining Scot.* (1878) 80 It is noch possible to men to myn cast sinkes vaffers big myls quha never saw ony siclyk.

Waffet, obs. form of WAFT *v.*

Waffle (wa'fl) *Sc.* Also **waufle.** [f. WAFF *a.* + -LE] A worthless person, a vagabond.

1808 JAMIESON, *Waffle*, a vagabond 1818 *Blackw Mag.* Feb 524/2 Gypsies have actually among themselves outcasts and vagabonds by them termed *waffles* 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* XXI. 353 A' the waufles in the countryside come here.

Waffinger, var. WAVENGER

Waffle (wɒ'fl), *sb*.1 *US* [a. Du. *wafel*: see WAFER *sb.*] A kind of batter-cake, baked in a waffle-iron, and eaten hot with butter or molasses.

1817 M. BIRKBECK *Notes Journ. Amer* (1818) 64 Waffles (a soft hot cake of German extraction, covered with butter). 1870 D MACRAE *Amer. at Home* I 291 The Americans are all fond of molasses; using them regularly at breakfast and supper to their buckwheat cakes and waffles. 1893 T N. PAGE *In Ole Virginia* 221 He ordered waffles and hoe-cakes for breakfast

b. Comb., as *waffle party*, waffle-iron, an iron utensil for baking waffles over a fire

1808 in *Scribner's Mag* (1887) II 183/1 They are going to have a fine *waffle* party on Tuesday 1882 *Harper's Mag* Apr 666/1 She tells him of 'little waffle parties' formed by her intimates. 1888 E EGGLESTON *Graysons* XXXI. 334 She took down the long-handled waffle-irons 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 183/1 Toasting-forks and waffle-irons had long handles, to make endurable the blazing heat of the great logs.

Waffle, *sb*.2 [f the verb.]

1 *dial* 'The bark of a small dog' (*Eng Dial. Dict.*).

2. *Printers' slang.* 'Twaddle, gossip, or "jaw"' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1888)

Waffle, *v* Now *dial.* Also **whaffle.** [Freq. of WAFF *v.*3] *intr.* To yelp. Hence **Waffling** *ppl a.*

1698 *Christ Exalted* § XCV. 77 His branding all that dissent from the Writings of Mr. Williams to be Whaffling Whelps, that can bark and not bite 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II 23 Waffling curs and shepherd-dogs pursue

† **Waffore.** *Obs.*—1 ? A drone.

1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 174 They souketh the thryfte awey oute of oure honde, As the waffore [*v r* waspe] soukethe honye fro the bee

Wafrestre, see under WAFERER.

Wafrie see WAFERY.

† **Wafron.** *Obs.* Also 5 **wafrun,** 6 **waffron,** 5–6 **wafroun** (*Sc.* **vafrown**) [a. AF. **wafron*, augm. of *wafre* WAFER *sb*] = WAFER *sb.* 1.

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 8 Take obleys other wafrouns in stede of loseyns, and cowche in dyshes *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Take obles and wafrons. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 789/1 *Hec nebula, Hec gafra*, a wafrun 1486 *Engl. Misc* (Surtees) 57 And y' schall it snaw by craft to be made of waffrons in maner of snaw. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I. 323 Item, giffin to a man that brocht wafrounis to the King, ix s 1572 J JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 9 b, And into diuers formes these graines may be reduced, some betwene yrons, as wafrons

attrib 1512 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* IV 358 Item, to Disart wafrone sellar, XIIIJ s 1538–9 *Ibid* VII 140 Item, deliverit to Murdo Striveling, patesser, to by foure vafrown irnis to the quenis grace, vj li.

Hence † **Wafroner** = WAFERER.

1457–8 *Mem. Fountains* (Surtees) III 59 Roto Waf. roner, vj *d*

Waft (waft), *sb*.1 Also β (senses 1, 5–6), 6–7, 9 *Sc.*, *dial* and *Naut.* weft, (7 **wefte,** waift), 9 **wheft, whift** [Probably two or more formations in part certainly a noun of action f. WAFT *v.*1 and *v.*2, but sense 1 is recorded more than a century earlier than any sense of the verb that could give rise to it; and the β forms of the sb, which do not occur in the verb, seem to indicate a different origin. Cf WAFF *sb*, WEFF, also Sw. *vrfta*, Da *vifte*, fan, Sw. *vrfta*, Da. *vifte* to fan, Norw. *veift* puff of wind.]

1 a. A taste or flavour, esp. an ill taste, a 'twang'. Now *dial.* Cf WEFF.

α 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* IV III F 4 b, A strumpets loue will haue a waft i' th end, and distast the vessell I can hardly beare this 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Lincolnsh.*, *Waft*, a disagreeable flavour

β 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x (1870) 256 Ale. muste not be ropy nor smoky, nor it must haue no weft nor tayle 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss*, *Weft*, a musty taste, generally applied to beer or wine that tastes of the cask 'The beer has a weft of the barrel'

fig. 1627 S WARD *Serm. & Treat., Coal from Altar* 17 Spices and wefts of these evils may be found in the sincerest Christians

b. A scent or odour passing through the air or carried on the breeze. = WAFF *sb.* 2 b, WEFF

α. 1611 COTGR., *Odeur*, an odor, sent, smell, waft. *Puant*, that hath an ill waft, or smell 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 70 Aloes and other Sedums send forth their aromatic Wafts at considerable distance *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III XXXII 273 It is not a sensitive discerning or perception in it of the difference of Wafts and Smells. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s v., Sitch a waft o' stinkin fish 1889 AMELIA E. BARR *Feet of Clay* II. 37 The salt savour. was crossed by a waft of hayfields

β. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 833 The Strongest Sort of Smells are best in a weft, a farre off 1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* III II. E 3 b, If this be gold 'tis liquid and yet too thicke to be potable as they say, it has a kinde of weft me thinks if I have not lost a sence upon the sudden, I smell

2. A current or rush of air, a breath of wind; a blast; the 'wind' of a projectile.

1643 MRS. THORNTON *Autobiog.* (Surtees) 33 A cannon bullett flew soe nigh the place where I stood that the wafte tooke my breath from me for that present. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCCV, Chaine-Bulletts of his will Run through all Streets, and in the Waft, they kill 1650 D. HOTHAM tr *C Hotham's Introd Teut Phalos* To Author A 3 b, Me thought the reading of him was like the standing ..by a Canon shot off, the waft of them lickt up all my brains. 1863 W THORNBURY *True as Steel* II 66 A waft of air scattered them [the ashes] apart for ever. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Gladys* 603 The air was full of voices, and the scent Of mountain blossom loaded all its wafts. 1884 SLADEN *Poetry of Exiles* 55 Reading sweet verse or inhaling a waft of the harbour breeze

b. *fig.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 166 Riot's a barke in th' mindes vnconstant maine, Tost too and fro with wafts of appetite 1658 G FOX *Jrnl.* (1852) I 345, I saw and felt a waft of death go forth against him 1822 GALT *Sir A Wylie* II XXXVI 321 If I get a favourable waft o' your good will, I can bide a wee for an answer 1873 GOSSE *On Viol & Flute* 59 Out of grieving at a present blight, Come sweeter wafts of garnered memory. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* XXXVI, A waft of peace and calm, like a breeze from paradise, fell upon Malvolti's heart.

c. A sound carried by the breeze. Also (*nonce-use*), a transitory gleam (of light).

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* v 67 D'ye hear, Trumpets? When the Bride appears, Salute her with a Melancholy Waft. 'Twill suit her humour 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 214 Sudden and soft, too, like a waft of light, The beautiful immortals come to me. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *Heathercat* III. Lay Morals, etc (1911) 319 The voice of the preacher came to him in wafts, at the wind's will, as by the opening and shutting of a door.

d A puff (of smoke or vapour).

1896 JANE BARLOW *Mrs Martin's Comp* 8 'Twas just the one way wid her as wid the waft of smoke there up in her ould chimney that went fluttherin' out on the width of the air, and sorra another breath anywheres nigh it. 1897 BLACKMORE *Darrel* XII, Clusters of stars..and loose wafts of vapour ever ready to flout them.

3. An act of wafting or carrying off as the wind does.

1727–46 THOMSON *Winter* 271 Oft the whirlwind's wing Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains In one wide waft

4. An act of transporting or carrying over water, a passage across the sea ? *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III VI 106 They came to a Bury, which was at that time overflown with water, there Jany and Jocky stood gaping untill a Traveller passing that way, profer'd the courtesie of a waft successively to them both 1657 DAVENANT *1st Day's Entertainm. Rutland Ho* 72 [He] with his long pole gives us a tedious waft, as if he were all the while poching for Eels 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 156 Or may be in a frolic daft, To Hague or Calais takes a waft.

5. An act of waving (the wings or something held in the hand); a waving movement.

α 1652 S. PATRICK *Funeral Serm. J. Smith* in *Smith's Sel. Disc.* (1660) 495 He was all in a desire, as if the Angels that fetcht his Father, had lent him a waft of their wings, whereby he strove to fly with him to Heaven. 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 72 And the lonely seabird crosses With one waft of the wing.

β. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M* II 103 The *orarium* was a sort of scarf The use the Deacon had for it was to give notice to the people and clerks what they were to do or say, by the several wefts or motions that he made with it

6 *Naut* A flag (or some substitute) hoisted as a signal; the act of displaying such a signal. (See quot. 1867) Cf. WAFF *sb* 1 b.

α 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-Mans Dict.* s v., Also wafts are used for signes to have the boate come a-boord (which is Coate, Gowne or the like, hung-up in the shrowdes) also it is a common signe of some extremetie, when a ship doth hang a waft upon the maine stay, either that it hath sprung a-leake, or is in some distresse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 328 We immediately spread our Antient to let them know we saw them, and hung a Waft out as a Signal for them to come on board. 1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl Exped. Anson* 125 This Day the Gloucester made us a Signal by a waft of her Ensign. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Waft*, a signal displayed from the stern of a ship..by hoisting the ensign, furled up together into a long roll, to the head of it's staff 1854 G. B RICHARDSON *Univ Code* v. (ed 12) 6394 Hoist a waft

β 1613 J SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl. Soc) 49 We had sight of a wefte ashoare. 1697 *Admiralty Exam.* (MS) Bundle 81 fol 171 A weft hung out for her company to come on board. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* II i, The Sun came up upon the right, And broad as a weft, upon the left, Went down into the Sea. 1836 MARRYAT *Mudsh Easy* XXIII, I have been looking for an English ensign to hoist over the French, but cannot find one, so I will hoist a wheft over it,—that will do 1840 F D BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I 266 The wrecked boat with two whifts flying as a signal of distress 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Waft*, more correctly written *wheft* It is a flag or ensign, stopped together at the head and middle portions, slightly rolled up lengthwise, and hoisted at different positions at the afterpart of a ship 1894 C N ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 96 A signal of distress is accentuated by making it into a 'weft,' which is done by knotting it in the middle.

b. *To make a waft*; to hang out a flag (or substitute) as a signal.

α 1673 *Lond. Gaz* No. 819/4 Being driven near the Shore, they made a waft, and thereupon a Fisherboat went off. 1712 E COOKE *Voy S Sea* 3 He is to make a Waft with his Jack or Ensign *Ibid* 455 We made a Waft 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 264 We saw her make a Waft with her Antient, as a Signal for the Boat to come on Board.

β. 1653 in J S Corbett *Fighting Instr* (1905) 99 Upon the discovery of a fleet, receiving a sign from the general, which is to be making a weft, two frigates are to make sail. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXIX, There have already been made two wefts from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return.

7. An apparition, wraith. Cf. WAFF *sb.* 5.

1897 *Longm Mag.* July 252 I'm bound to die afore t' year is out. I seed my own waft (wraith) go into the kirk last St. Mark's Eve, and it never cam' out no more

† **Waft,** *sb*.2 *Obs* [? var. WEFT *sb*] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 99/1 Waft, or Finger Bread [= braid], are kind of Purse strings woven on the Fingers either round or broad.

Waft (waft), *v.*1 Pa. t. and pa. ppl. **wafted.** Also 6 ? **waffet,** wafft, 6–7 **wafte** (7 *pa. pple.* **waft**). [Back-formation from WAFTER.]

† 1. *trans.* To convoy (a ship or fleet of ships, persons sailing). *Obs.*

1513 W. GONSON in *Lett. & Papers War France* (1897) 130 A letter in the wyche he comaundyth me thatt. I shall conducte and wafft hys vytellars to hys grett army in the water of Brest I made hys Grace answer. I wolld go my sellfe in the smallist of the 3 Spanyards sentt fforthe wit me and leffe John Vsame and Rychiard Barkeley in the other 2 Spanyiarde shyps to wafft over the Zeland fleett. 1513 ECHYNGHAM *Ibid* 150 Sir Weston Brown. hath yeven me and Harper in commaundment for to go to Hampton for to wafte the vytlers unto theym *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen IV*, 26 Because certain pyrates were lurkyng at the Temmes mouthe. Thomas Lord Camois with certaine shippes of warre was appointed to wafte over the kyng. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politique Platt* C 111, That two of her graces Shippes of warre, suche as yeerely be appointed to wafte the Marchants maie contineue vpon her Maiesties Seas. for two yeares. for the defence of these fishing Shippes 1622 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I 210 Don Faderique de Toledo, who is gone to waft the West India fleet homeward 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-Mans Dict.* s v, To waft, is to guard any ship, or fleete at sea 1670 J SMITH *Eng. Improv Revivd* 270 The Fishermen agreed amongst themselves to pay a Dollar upon every last of Herrings, towards the maintenance of certain Ships of Warr, to Waft and secure them in their Fishing

† b *transf.* To guide or direct the course of (a vessel, a swimmer, a floating object, etc). *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v. 360 A little Fish, that swimming still before, Directs him [the Whale]. Much like a Childe that loving leads about His aged Father when his eyes be out: Still wafting him through every way so right

2 To convey safely by water; to carry *over* or *across* a river, sea, etc. *Obs.* exc. *poet*

1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, IV I. 114, I go of Message from the Queene to France. I charge thee waft me safely crosse the Channell 1593 — 3 *Hen VI*, III III. 253 *Ibid* V VII. 41 Away with her, and waft her hence to France 1628 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr* E 2, And as by water I was wafted in, I thought that I in Charons Boate had bin. 1628 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II 262 We all landed safely and the next morning I dischardged Capt Jones who I hired to wafte me over. 1639 *Act* in *Arch. Maryland* (1883) I 78 No person. other then the owner of the said ferry boat shall waft or passe any person over the said River.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 731 Nor wou'd th' Infernal Ferry-Man once more Be brib'd, to waft him to the farther shore. 1768 *Ann Reg*, *Hist Eur* 32 Great bodies of the Asiatic troops were continually wafted over to the European side of the Hellespont. 1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 9 Apr 3/2 An elegant barge is building to waft the great Washington across the Hudson. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-worshippers* I 450 Again she sees his pinnace fly, Wafting him fleetly to his home 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix. 4 Fair ship, Spread thy full wings, and waft him o'er

fig 1616 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* Prol, Plays Where neither *Chorus* wafts you ore the seas; Nor creaking throne comes downe, the boyes to please 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* I 5 That fond invention that wafted hither the fifty daughters of a strange Diocletian King of Syria

refl 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref A 2 b, He could gain no footing in Italy, but in all that time was forced to waft himself by stealth from one Port-town to another. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 27 They, taking the advantage of a low tide, either waded over . or else wafted themselves over upon small Rafts of timber

b. Of the sea or waves: To carry, transport. *Obs.* exc *poet*

1613 DAY *Festivals* v (1615) 129 Now the Red-Sea of Baptisme hath conveyed us, and waft us over 1671 MILTON *P. R* I 104 A calmer voyage now Will waft me 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV. 310 Where, eas'd of Fleets, the Adriatic main Wafts the smooth Eunuch and enamour'd swain 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th*, I 153 A soul immortal Thrown into tumult

At aught this scene can threaten . Resembles ocean into tempest wrought, To waft a feather, or to drown a fly 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* II III 69 The waves of earth are wafting to and fro The ashes of great lives.

†c. *intr.* To sail *about, off, to and fro, up and down*, to cross *over* by water *Obs.*

a 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (Kelmscott Press) 150 Ther was no lesse than a thousand botts.. waffetyng uppe and down in Temmes, expectyng my lord's departyng 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1187/1 Maister William Winter made Saile towards Scotland, and wafting along the coast in Januarie came into the Forth 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* Ep. Ded, He had not played long in the Sea, wafting too and fro, at his pleasure, but he returned agayne, strokesayle, [etc.]. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* IV VIII (1636) 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down in the middle of the Sea 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 92 Where there is no foord or shallow place they passe, or waft ouer with a wherrie or ferrie boat 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 89 When all these of the Fleete were returned ,fifteene of them wafted off towards Porto di Torre. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* XXI. 190 We as prisoners were wafting up and down the sea with them. *Ibid* 200 We that day wafted about for a good wind 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1042 Satan..Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light And like a weather-beaten Vessel holds Gladly the Port. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I 432 High on the summit of this dubious Cliff, Deucalion wafting, moor'd his little Skiff. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstrel* II xlix, He braves The surge and tempest, And to a happier land wafts merrily away! 1814 CAPT SCOBELL *Jrnl. of the 'Thais'* in *Tuchey's Narr. Exped R Zaire* (1818) Introd p. xiii, I met several floating islands which . wafting to the motion of the sea, rushed far into the ocean.

†3. *trans.* To buoy *up. Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* IV vii 196 Some alledge that spirits are light substances, and naturally ascending do elevate and waft the body upward 1650 *Ibid.* IV vi (1658) 247 Whether Cripples and mutilated persons who have lost the greatest part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being abler to waft up their bodies.

4. Of the wind. To propel (a vessel) or convey (a navigator or passenger) safely.

Originally a mere contextual use of sense 2 The frequency of examples in which the verb denotes the action of the wind gave rise in the 18th c to the notion that the essential meaning of the verb had reference to this agency, and to the identification of the word with the etymologically distinct WAFT *v.*[2] The older sense 2, so far as it survives, is coloured by association with this sense

a 1707 PRIOR *Song*, '*In vain you tell*' 2 In vain you tell your parting Lover You wish fair Winds may waft Him over. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 18 The Sea, and the Land-Breezes; the one serving to carry the Mariner in long Voyages from East to West; the other serving to waft him to particular Places 1773 HAWKESW. *Cook's 1st Voy* III. III. III. 555 The gale that afterwards wafted us to the shore, would then certainly have beaten us to pieces 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. II 70 While favouring breezes waft his blessed ship Far from the Plague 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, '*From Greenland's Icy Mountains*' IV, Waft, waft, ye winds, His story 1842 TENNYSON '*You ask me, why*' 25 Yet waft me from the harbour-mouth, Wild wind!

fig 1653 JER TAYLOR *Serm* I VIII 98 The sighs of their feares, and the wind of their prayers waft them safely to their port 1884 *Daily News* 26 May 5/1 The Conservatism of the present is waiting for a wind? Will it waft and bear to enterprise and rough seas and daring adventure? 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* III, What wind of utter despair had wafted her to that place of all places.

5. To carry (something) through the air or through space a. with sound, scent, infection, etc. as object: said of the wind. Also with *away, by, round*

1704 POPE *Pastorals, Summer* 80 Your praise the birds shall chant in ev'ry grove, And winds shall waft it to the pow'rs above. 1781 COWPER *Heroism* 35 The self-same gale that wafts the fragrance round Brings to the distant ear a sullen sound 1803 *Med Jrnl* X. 136 Assuredly, then, this affection [influenza] has been rather wafted on us, than communicated to us in the way of personal intercourse 1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* I II 4 And low, chilling murmurs, the blast wafted by. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII 1 And the woodbine spices are wafted abroad. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 417 Where sweet scents are wafted from garlands ever in bloom.

b. with material object.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 425 Nitrous and sulphureous particles are wafted in the air by diverse winds. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 540 And ev'n the breathing air Wafts the rich prize [pollen] to its appointed use. 1817 J EVANS *Excurs Windsor* 457 Our Table Cloth was in the act of being wafted overboard 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Vauxhall-Gardens*, The balloons were wafted gently away. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 192 Dense showers of such dust have been wafted by winds for even hundreds of miles

c. To send (a sound, fragrance, etc) through the air; to 'blow' (a kiss).

1728 POPE *Dunc* II 265 Thames wafts it [the sound] thence to Rufus' roaring hall And Hungerford re-echoes bawl for bawl 1815 BYRON *Hebr Mel*, '*The harp the monarch*' 12 It [the harp] told the triumphs of our King, It wafted glory to our God. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XI, And many a kiss did Mr Snodgrass waft in the air, in acknowledgment of something very like a lady's handkerchief 1855 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II IV 181 At the year's beginning and end, one is peculiarly moved to waft wishes and kind thoughts to many a far-removed locality 1871 J. R MACDUFF *Mem Patmos* V 62 This Tree with its perennial fruits, wafting immortal fragrance and distilling immortal balm

d. To carry in flight: said chiefly of angels.

a 1718 PRIOR *Dansteonus' Ad Amicos Imit.* 12 Glad I release it from it's Partner's Cares, And bid good Angels waft it to the Stars. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 925 Swift as her pinions waft the dove away 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III II, O Heaven protect my faithful Isabel, And waft her safe, as on an angel's wing, To that sweet lake 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-worshippers* I 261 Oft I've wish'd that little isle had wings, And we, within its fairy bow'rs, Were wafted off to seas unknown. 1845 E FITZBALL *Maritana* II Aria, Oh! that angels now might waft him To the mansions of the blest!

e. *fig.* To transport instantaneously, as by magic or in imagination.

1781 COWPER *Conversat* 592 Hopes of heav'n, bright prospects of an hour, That come to waft us out of sorrow's pow'r. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 4 With what longing eyes would I gaze after their lessening sails, and waft myself in imagination to the ends of the earth.

6. *intr.* To pass through the air or through space; to float upon, come or go with the wind or breeze.

1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I 3 Small hairs . which (by blowing upon) you might see waft to and fro 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* III. 1, Those Trumpets his triumphant Entry tell And now the Shouts waft near the Cittadel 1690 — *Amphitryon* II i, There is an ill savour that offends my Nostrils; and it wafteth this way. 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abel* 214 Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 9, I recognized his charming voice in the delightful strains which wafted on my ear 1890 *Daily News* 7 July 6/2 Great green boxes [of roses] were being opened with very perceptible whiffs of perfume wafting from them.

†b. Of a bird, winged insect: To pass by flying. *Obs.*

1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 24 Then wafting at one Reach, they proudly Pearch On highest Pinnacle of the fatal Church! 1712–14 POPE *Rape of Lock* II. 60 Some to the sun their insect-wings unfold, Waft on the breeze, or sink in clouds of gold.

c. Of the breeze: To blow softly.

1804 *Something Odd* II 26 In vain..did the soft breezes of an approaching summer waft around him 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* XVII (1856) 176 There wasn't a breath of air yet, either, save what seemed now and then to waft out of the thick woods

7. *trans.* To move, drive, or carry *away* (something) by producing a current of air.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 636 A sort of winnowing machine, which wafts away the finer and lighter parts 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVIII, It seems to you that it is not the donkey, but the donkey boy who wafts you along with his shouts

†**Waft,** *v.*[2] *Obs* [App. an alteration of WAFF *v.*[1], perh due to the pa. t. or pa. pple. *waft*]

1. *trans* To wave (the hand or something held in the hand), esp. as a signal.

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* VII. XVI 540 They were accustomed in their elections to make great feasts and dances, where they wafted many lightes 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr* I, I, Shee now hath climb'd the Rock, And wafts her hand '

absol. a 1648 *Ess. Death* in *Bacon's Remaines* 10 These wait upon the shore of death, and waft unto him to draw neer.

b. To signal to (a person, etc.) by waving the hand or something held in the hand. Also, of a flag.

1578 G BEST in *Hakluyt's Voy* (1600) III. 63 We espied certaine of the countrey people with a flag wafting'vs backe againe 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. II 111 But soft, who wafts vs yonder 1592 KYD *Sol & Pers* I III. 116 Hee that will tary me, let him waft me with his arme. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* I. II. 177 Till you can directly boord him, Waft him aloofe with hats and other favours 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I I. 70 One do I personate of Lord Timons frame, Whom Fortune with her luory hand wafts to her 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III III. F 1, The hayre about the hat is as good as a flag vppo' th pole at a common Playhouse to waft company. 1645 STAPYLTON tr *Musæus* A 4 b, The Tow'r where Sestian Hero lay, And held the Torch, wafting Leander o're 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I (1694) 49 They saw seven people. making a noise and wafting them to the ship. *a* 1719 GARTH *Ovid's Met.* XIV. Wks. (1790) 134 At length a sail I wafted, and aboard My fortune found an hospitable lord

c To move (something) *aside* with a wave of the hand.

1781 COWPER *Hope* '570 Now, truth, perform thine office; waft aside The curtain drawn by prejudice and pride.

2. To turn (the eyes) aside with a disdainful movement. *nonce-use.*

1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* I II 372 When hee Wafting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling A Lippe of much contempt, speedes from me

3. *intr.* To move to and fro, to wave. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm C'tess Carbery* 4 The face of the waters wafting in a storm, so wrinkles it self, that it makes upon its forehead furrows.

Waftage (wɑ·ftedʒ). Also 6 waiftage. [f. WAFT *v.*[1] + -AGE]

I. The action of wafting.

†1 The action of convoying merchant-vessels.

1558 Q ELIZ in Burgon *Gresham* (1839) I. III. 197 To advertise the Admirall that order might be taken for his waftage over with the treasure 1563 GRESHAM *ibid* II 42 Sir Thomas Cotton seant the barck of Bollen with me, for my better waiftage. 1563–4 *Admiralty Exam* (MS.) Bundle 98, 13 Mai, ij fienche men of warr who then had in their company and under ther vittayle ij Flemishe hoyes 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* lviii 132 Hee had beene many yeares Generall of the south Sea, for the carriage and waftage of the silver from Lyma to Panama.

2. Conveyance across water by ship or boat.

1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* IV. i 95 *An.* What ship of Epidamium staies for me. *S Dro* A ship you sent me too, to hier waftage 1606 G W[OODCOCK] *Hist Iustine* XXII 84 Agathocles in the same ships that he had waftage ouer out of Sicil, was transported into Syracuse 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 13 The Ships appointed wherein they should goe, And Boats prepar'd for waftage to and fro 1655 FULLER *Hist Cambr* 3 The Ferrie over the river Grant was a vagrant before (even any where, where passengers could get waftage over). 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Vind Dutch War* App 132 There was paid 300000 l in one year, besides the Tenth fish and Cask, paid for Waftage

b. Conveyance over the Styx.

Very common in 16–17 c poetry and drama

1592 S. DANIEL *Delia, Rosamond* II H 3 Caron denies me waftage with the rest. 1606 SHAKS. *Troylus* III II 11 1639 G DANIEL *Vervicensis* 24 Wks. (Grosart) I 128 The infernall Foorde, Where happie Soules get waftage, with a Worde 1834 *Fraser's Mag* X 26 The crazy bark of old Charon, only fitted for the light waftage of ghosts.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* VI vi 356 The *Pleura*..giueth also to the vessels a safe waftage and a kinde of stability. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 9 Praising God for their safe waftage over the sea of this world 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III verse 17 v § 2. 36 Afflictions are as necessary for our waftage to glory, as water is to carry the Ship to her Port 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 69 Is this the Elysium after a tedious Waftage?

3 Passage through the air or through space

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Let.* Wks (1687) 119 As if their Travel (like Witches in the Air) were nothing but the Waftage of a deluded Phantasie *a* 1700 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks 1721 II 132 A Chariot for his Waftage was decreed, With long-wing'd Horses of Coelestial Breed 1834 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXXV. 775 Forest flies, ephemerals all like ourselves—but happier far in their airy waftage or watery voyaging, than the vain race of man! 1885 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May 11, The solitary rock where she was left; And thence in dark and airy waftage left, How on the flowers she had been disburden'd light.

4. The action or power of propulsion which the wind or breeze has; also, conveyance by such propulsion

1651 SHERBURNE *Salmacis* 327 She Sent him by the light waftage of the Wind, A sigh, an Ah Mee, Nuncios of her Mind 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII 5194 In their [the snow flakes'] continual motion and waftage to and fro touching upon each other 1861 *Fraser's Mag* Dec 758 Then there comes fitfully on the feeble waftage of the awakening night-breeze an uncertain wail of music. 1880 L WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. v, Let us give ourselves to waftage of the winds

II. A means of wafting.

†5. Vessels for the conveyance of merchandise or passengers by water. *Obs.*

1650 T B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 107 Passes granted unto him, both by Land and Sea, with carts by Land, and waftage by Sea. 1659 HARRINGTON *Art Lawgiving* III iv 106 For these [men] the Commonwealth in her Sea-guard hath always at hand sufficient waftage

†6 A means of conveyance through the air. *Obs*

1636 W. STRODE *Floating Isl* III. III, Nothing to carry me but Barges, Coaches? Sedans, and Litters? through the Aire I'd passe By some new waftage

Wafte, pa. t of WAIVE *v* 2 *Obs.*

Wafted (wɑ·fted), *ppl. a.* [f. WAFT *v.*[1] + -ED[1]] Carried or driven by the wind.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI 68, I again perceive The soothing influence of the wafted strains 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXIII. 166, I could see the wafted snow gradually melt away

†**Wafter,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 waughter, 6 waghter, 7 *Sc* waughtar, -er [App. a. Du. or LG. *wachter*, lit. guard, f. *wachten* to guard; but the specific use has not been found in Du. or LG.]

1 An armed vessel employed as a convoy.

1484 in *Lett. & Papers Ric III & Hen VII* (Rolls) II 287 We understande that certain of you entende hastely to departe towardes Island, not purveied of waughters for your suertie *Ibid.*, That ye gadre and assemble your selff, and departe alle togider toward Humbre, to attende there upon our shippes of Hull as your waughters, for the suretie of you all 1524 WOLSEY in *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV 89 It appereth that 7 prises and oone wafter of the Island flete be lately taken by 2 shippes of Lethe 1524 — Ibid VI. 276 Considring what tract of tyme it shalbe, bifore waghters may be put in redynes and sent from hens for your conduytyng *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 212 b, Commaundement was geuen to the Haberdashers. that they should prepare a barge with a wafter and a foyst garnished with banners. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W Ind.* (Hakl. Soc) 58 Shee was a man of war and a wafter either to theire Byskin fleet of fishermen for Newfoundlande or bounde to meet theire Indian fleet now comminge home 1622 R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 53 These ships thus sent to guard their [*sc.* the Hollanders'] Fleets, which are called

Wafters, doe continually breede many fit seruiceable Seamen 1623 *Melros Papers* (Abbotsf Club) II 489 The lyke charge being execute against the captaines of the waughtaris at Abirdeene 1670 J. SMITH *Eng Improv Reviv'd* III 257 There were about 20 Wafters, as they call'd them, which were Ships carrying about 30 Guns a piece, being the Convoys of the Fleet of Busses

2. The commander of a convoying vessel

1482 *Pat Roll* 22 *Edw IV* m. 2 (1802) 326 Certi conductores sive waftores [*printed* wastores] piscatorum Reg' in partibus Norff' et Suff'. 1513 T HOWARD in *Lett & Papers War France* (1897) 163, I shall send all the vitellers there forth to Hampton warde and with them Antony Poynes, Wisman and Draper for wafters 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I 75 The reuerend lord great master sent vessels called brigantines, for to cause the wafters of the sea to come into Rhodes for the keeping and fortifying of the towne *Ibid* 76 The lord master seeing that the Turkes hoste drew neere, and that he had the most part of the wafters within the towne, he caused generall musters of men of armes to be made 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* IV 9 The Vice-admirall, and other Wafters [*printed* Wasters] that should be the Shepheards to guard and keepe their flocke, were the Men who made most hast to flie from the Wolfe.

Wafter (wɑ·ftəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. WAFT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who wafts

1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV i Song, Charon o Charon Thou wafter of the soules to blisse or bane

† **Wa·fter,** *v.*[1] *Obs rare.* In 5 waftyr. [f. the root of WAVE *v.* Perh. immediately f. a sb. **wafter*, formed with suffix as in *laughter*. Cf. WAFTURE.] *intr.* To wave.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 273 When þe bestys þat droghen þe cart seen hys mantell waftyr wyth þe wynde

† **Wa·fter,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. WAFTER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To convoy (a vessel) = WAFT *v.*[1] 1

1625-6 *Privy Council Reg* 7 Feb (MS), The eastern counties petitioned 'for two of H M small shippes to wafter and defend them from the said pirattes'.

Wafter: see WAFTURE.

[Wafter, error for WASTER foil, singlestick.

The error originated with Meyrick *Ant Armour* (1824) II. 144. The word occurs in a quot of 1455, it was not a mere misprint, for Meyrick attempts an etymological explanation from the verb *waft* Hence in recent Dicts]

Wafting (wɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1]]

1. The action of WAFT *v.*[1]; esp. † the action of convoying or of transporting by sea (*obs*).

1559 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I 263 [He recommends that Queen Elizabeth should send] three or four of her best ships of war that are out, for the sure waifting of this munition and armour 1577 HARRISON *England* II xiii. 87 b/1 in *Holinshed*, [He] employed them [sc. his ships] wholly to the waftyng in and out of our marchauntes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* III § 4 (1676) 74 So I have seen the rays of the Sun or Moon dash upon a brazen vessel; but being turned back and sent off with its smooth pretences or rougher waftings, it wandred about the room 1667 MILTON *P. L* XII. 435 A death like sleep, A gentle wafting to immortal Life.

2. Something wafted or carried by the wind.

1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 178 And the wild north winds of the winter's day Bring keen fresh waftings from the far-off seas.

Wa·fting, *ppl a.* [-ING [2].] That wafts.

1869 JEAN INGELOW *Tired* x, She spread her wafting wings, The ship—and weighed her anchor to depart. 1893 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr* XXXIII, The countess was not so much a persuasive lady as she was, in her breath and gaze, a sweeping and a wafting power.

Wafture (wɑ·fʧiuɹ) In 7 wafter. [f. WAFT *v.*[2] and *v.*[1] + -URE. Cf. *clefture, raisure*; with the spelling *wafter* cf. *jointer* for *jointure*.

It seems most probable that Rowe was right in regarding *wafter* in the former edd of Shaks *Jul C* as intended for *wafture* There is, however, a possibility that *wafter* is a word of Shakspere's native dialect, related to WAFTER *vb.* to wave (Myrc *a* 1450). Since the publication of Rowe's ed of Shaks, *wafture*, of which no earlier examples are known, has been somewhat common in literary use]

1 a. The action or an act of waving (the hand or something held in the hand).

1601 SHAKS. *Jul C.* II i 246 You answer'd not, but with an angry wafter [*ed. Rowe* 1709 *and later edd.* wafture] of your hand, Gaue signe to me to leaue you. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* II. 545 Caught by the wafture of a golden lure 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo Bateman* I. 52 'Go!' cried she, with an indignant wafture of her hand 1875 G MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. v. 73 A few mysterious waftures of the hand of his lord set him trembling

b. The waving (of a wing or wings).

1790 H BOLD *Shepherds of Lebanon* I Poetical Reg (1812) VII. 127 The northern Eagle rous'd, and shook his plumes Tremendous at the warfture of his wings The clouds disperst. 1845 F. W. FABER *Rosary*, etc 62 With a murmuring, Soft as the warfture of a stockdove's wing 1878 C STANFORD *Symb Christ* VIII 222 Light as the wafture of an insect's wing, that motion might have been

c. The waving or undulation (of a garment).

1880 A. SMITH *Summer in Skye* 209 How we would note the warfture of your garments!

2. The action of wafting (WAFT *v.*[1]), propulsion by air or current.

1755 J HERVEY *Theron & Aspasio* XII II 204 Where the Warfture [of the blood] is to be speedy, the Channels either forbear to wind in their Course, or to lessen in their Dimensions 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *Witches*, The gentle Thames, which landed me, in the warfture of a placid wave or two, somewhere at the foot of Lambeth palace 1842 SIR H TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* III. i, The wind..Descended with a warfture and a swoop.

3. Something wafted or carried by the breeze.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 72 What waftures of incense are filling the air! 1837 *New Monthly Mag* LI 197 Gratification seemed to breathe in every warfture of the new-mown fragrance.

Wafty (wɑ·fti), *a* [f. WAFT *sb.*[1] and *v* [1] + -Y.]

† **1.** (See quot) *Obs*

1611 COTGR., *Vanide*, waftie, or wafted; that sends vp an ill fume, that yeelds a stinking vapor

2. Of the wind. That wafts a perfume

1863 DOBELL *Autumn Mood* Poet Wks 1875 II 333 Oh, old old Minstrelsy, oh, wafty winds of Romaunt, Blow me your harps!

Waful(l(e, obs. forms of WOEFUL *a.*

Wag (wæg), *sb*[1] Also 6 wagg(e. [f. WAG *v.*]

1. An act of wagging (the tail, hand, tongue, etc.).

1589 LODGE *Scilla's Met.* B j, When first with [*printed* which] fingers wagge he gan to still them. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v iv, *Amo* You become the simper, well, ladie *Mer* And the wag, better 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd, There was more sympathy in the wag of old Trusty's tail, than if [etc.] 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XI, With a scarcely perceptible wag of his head 1870 E H PEMBER *Trag Lesbos* III 68 One wag of thy fool's tongue at her or me, And by the head of Hecate, thou diest! 1885 R BUCHANAN *Annan Water* VIII, But recognising her, he gave a faint wag of the tail and sank down again to doze. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov 835/1 The most silent of us are apt to let our tongues wag, or to listen complacently to the wag of others

b Power or disposition to wag.

1851 D JERROLD *St Giles* XIII 127 The old house-dog crawled towards him, with no wag in his tail 1881 *Century Mag* XXIII 932/2 [They] stroked his [the dead ass's] long ears out of which the wag had gone forever

† **2** *To hold* (a person) *wag* · to keep at bay, defy. *Obs.*

c 1540 J HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 12, I say, nay!—and wyll so envey, That I wyll hold ye wagg a nother way 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng* XVI cvii 415 But who against that Ages Mars first Edward might hold out? Yet twice this Lewlin held him wag.

Wag (wæg), *sb*[2] Also 6–7 wagge. [Prob. f. WAG *v.*

Possibly (as suggested by Wedgwood) a shortening of WAGHALTER, applied playfully to a child or to a joker. But it may have originated from the verb in other ways]

† **1.** A mischievous boy (often as a mother's term of endearment to a baby boy); in wider application, a youth, young man, a 'fellow', 'chap' *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* II iv (Arb) 38, I will rather haue my cote twentie times swinged, Than on the naughtie wag not to be auenged. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 177 For euerie trifle leaue ianting thy nag, but rather make lackey of Jack boie thy wag 1584 LYLY *Sappho* V ii 55 [Venus says to Cupid] Vnhappy wag, what hast thou done? 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 27 Mothers wagge, pitie boy Fathers sorrow, fathers ioy 1596 SHAKS I *Hen IV*, I ii. 66 But I prythee sweet Wag, shall there be Gallowes standing in England when thou art King? 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV iii, But if Cypris once recouer The wag, it shall behoue her to looke better to him. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid Exch* H 4, Thou maist Learne to entice the affable yong wagge. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp* I 87 Nor was he let down till the Master had planted a Grove of Birch in his back-side, for the Terrour of all Waggs that divulge the Secrets of Priscian

2. 'Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll' (J.), a habitual joker. (In early use often combined with sense 1) Phrase, to *play the wag*.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witches* XIII XVIII. 324 How to rap a wag vpon the knuckles. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I iii 59 The little boy hath played the wagg with you. 1592 LYLY *Endym.* III iii, Heere commeth two wagges. Enter Dares and Samias. 1604 BRETON *Grimellos Fort.* (Grosart) 9/2 Hauing wit enough, vpon a litle warning, to plaie the wagge in the right vaine. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* V. i, *Just.* Go to, go to, you have a merry meaning, I have found you sir ifaith, you are a wag, away 1635 *Life Long Meg of Westminster* 37 The little boy, that was a wag, thought to be merry with the miller 1640 in *1th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App VII 100 Some wagg or other hath sett over the parliament doore pray remember the judges as if they had been too long forgotten 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 156 We were daily playing the Wag, and as jocular as ever Men were all the time we stayed there. 1745 *Joe Miller's Jests* 61 The same Wagg said, Taylors were like Woodcocks, for they got their Sustenance by their long Bills. 1779 *Mirror* No. 23 P 3 He took in succession the degrees of a wag, a pickle, and a lad of mettle 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Colonel Goldsworthy is the wag professed of their community 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 21 The inns of Spain are divided by wags into many classes—the bad, the worse, and the worst 1849 W IRVING *Goldsmith* I 29 One Kelley, a notorious wag 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XIX IV. 358 Some wag cried out, 'Burn it; burn it;' and this bad pun was received with shouts of laughter.

3. *To play (the) wag*. to play truant *slang.*

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III 87 Used by schoolmasters for the correction of boys who neglect their tasks, or play the wag *Ibid* 197 They often persuaded me to 'hop the wag,' that is, play truant from school 1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* XVII. 284 A boy, when he plays the wag from school. 1900 'H. LAWSON' *Over Sliprails* 154 Oh! why will you run away from home, Will, and play the wag, and steal, and get us all into such trouble?

Wag (wæg), *v.* Inflected **wagged, wagging.** Forms: 3–7 **wagge,** 4, 6 **wage,** 6–8 **wagg,** 4– **wag** [ME. *wagge-n*, f. root of OE. *wagian* (ME. *wage-n*) to oscillate, shake · see WAW *v.*

The verb may be regarded as an iterative or emphatic form of *wagian* WAW *v.*, which is often nearly synonymous, it was used, e g, of a loose tooth, and (ME) in the proverb 4 *c.* Parallel formations from the same root are ON. *vagga* wk fem, cradle (Sw *vagga*, Du. *vugge*), (M)Sw *vagga* to rock a cradle, early mod.G *waggen* (mod.HG. dial. *wacken*) to waver, totter Cf WAGGLE *v*]

I Intransitive uses.

1. To be in motion or activity; to stir, move. Now *colloq.* (chiefly in negative context), to stir, move one's limbs.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 374 Þis wrastlunge is ful bitter to monie þet beoð ful uorð iðe weie touward heouene, for þe þet fondunges wagged oðer hwules *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXX. 226 Vnethes may I wag, man, for wery in youre stabill Whils I set my stag, man. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress*, 196 Ane horne he [sc. Mars] blew Quhilk all this warld with weir has maid to wag. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 939 To brawle or to wage, *branssler* 1582 FETHERSTONE *Dial. agst. Dancing* A 4 b, The wofull wayling of the widowe doeth not once make him [the rich man] wagge. 1585—tr *Calvin on Acts* 1 4 6 Warlike discipline requireth this, that no man wagge, vnlesse hee be commaunded by the captaine. 1587 TURBERV *Trag Tales* 52 [He] did feele a thing by happe, Within her wombe to wagge, and beat against her brest 1593 BILSON *Govt Christ's Ch* 289 Binde them fast to their chaires that they shall not wagge 1632 [MABBE] *Celestina* XIX 189 Our unfortunate Master is falne from the ladder, and neither speakes nor wagges 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XXIII 297 Driven to fly with her heavie burden with which she is scarce able to wag. 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph* Ep Rdr 2 Some, field Chaplains envying that a loyall pen should wagge, where they [etc.]. 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* XXIV. 91 Which gave us such an alarum, as not daring scarce to wag we got out againwith all secrecy 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* VI v. (1733) 138 The miserable Distress of their Condition drew Tears and Pity wherever they came, but not a Creature durst so much as wag to help them 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Market Harb* XII, I've a hack here at Welford He's short of work, poor devil! and could hardly wag coming up the hill

† **2.** To totter, stagger, be in danger of falling

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 166 M[an] shiduth vp on hyse, W[oman] waggi[t]h [Fr. *es oule*, error for *es oule*] and falluth lowe 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XVIII 61 þe wal wagged and clef and al þe worlde quaued. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* (Harl. MS) 110 þey [sc two beasts] gnowe at the Rote of the tree to throwe it downe, in so muche that the wrecchid man felte it wagge 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XVII 238 And thenne they stode wagyng and scateryng [1529 stakerynge], pontyng, blowynge and bledynge.

3. To oscillate, shake, or sway alternately in opposite directions, as something working on a pivot, fitting loosely in a socket, or the like. Of a boat or ship: To rock.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VIII 31 þe wynde and þe water and þe bote waggynge Maketh þe man many a tyme to falle and to stonde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 119 Yet saugh I neuere, by my fader kyn, How that the hopur wagges til and fra. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 226 His chyn wiþ a chol lollede þat all waggede his flesh as a quyk mire. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. xlv (Bodl MS) Iuce þerof hette wiþ vynegre fastene[þ] te þe þatt waggen *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 513/1 Waggon', or waveron', or stere be hyt selfe as a thynge hangynge, *vacillo*. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1821, I sawe a wethercocke wagge with the wynde! *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 147 Syd gouuis mycht have bene sein wantonly wag from the one wall to the other 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* V. (1707) 196 It could not wag with the least kind of Declination 1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed Ambassy* (1772) II. 371 *Mar* She wagges! she wagges!. My lord, uppon my life the ship did wag, I saw her move. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v *Tunnel*, The here should be a Stick to keep up the Head and Tail [of a stalking horse], which last should be at some distance from the Body, that it may wag in moving. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XVIII, Better a finger aff as aye wagging.

† **b.** Of leaves, corn, reeds, etc.: To waver, shake. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. VII. (1495) 607 A rede wagyth wyth the wynde. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8068 As levis wagges with the wynde. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* lx, Bot blawe wynd, blawe, That sum twig may wag, and mak hir to wake 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 7 The little boye espying the bush to wag,. imagined that there lay some wilde beast 1658 tr *Porta's Nat Magic* IV i 113 Binde [the Vines] with strings or thongs, that they may be surely stayed from wagging up and down 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim* XXXVI. (1687) 457 If a leaf wagged, it was by the sweet breath of those Musicians which sate among the branches. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 243 No grass of any other kind did wag.

Proverbial phrase 1596 J. MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 362 The King. lyked of nan that wald nocht wag as the bus [= bush] waggit

† **c** *fig.* To waver, vacillate *Obs*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 321 Robard, waggynge as a reed, assented anon 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* I. i. A v, Thy mynde it waues and wagges.

† **d.** To dangle on the gallows, be hanged. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III xvii (1869) 144 It is þe hand þat maketh the feet to wagge [Fr *baller*] and þe eres to be kitte 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* § 151 Let them beware of wagging in the Galowes 15. *A pore Help* 256 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* (1866) 261 Your happe may be to wagge Upon a wodden nagge.

4 Of a limb, the head or tail, etc. To be moved briskly from side to side

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III xvii, [The ape said to the fox] What auaylleth to the soo long a tayll, hit doth but wagge 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX x. I. 241 The Troglodites have among them certaine Tortoises, with broad hornes like the pegges in a Lute or Harpe, and the same will wagge and stirre so, as in swimming they helpe themselves therewith. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V i 290 Why I will fight with him vppon this Theme Vntill my eielids will no longer wag. 1693 *Humours Town* 92 Their Elbows wag faster than their Tongues. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* I. 15 A humourist, who planted himself, with his eyes riveted on the .. bronze lion that graces the front of Northumberland-house ..., and having attracted the attention of those who looked at him by muttering 'By Heaven it wags!' [etc.]

b. Of the tongue, †lips: To move briskly in animated talk: often with an implication of foolish or indiscreet speech.

1590 *Tarlton's Newes Purgat.* 24 When her tung could not wagge, she heaued her hands aboue water 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* v iii, For the solemne Addresse, two Lips wagging, and neuer a wise word 1604 Breton *Grimellos Fort.* (Grosart) 13/1 Being one that loued to heare a tongue wagge, either her owne, her Gossips, her Maides, or her Pyes. 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* II, 'Daughter,' said Simon, 'your tongue wags too freely.' 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* x, Boys whose tongues were used to wag in concert at the most brutal street games 1883 Francis M Peard *Contrad* xxvii, I know you will be careful not to set tongues wagging.

c. *Proverb*

[13 · see Waw *v*] *c* 1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 138 It is a common proverbe, it is mery in hall when beardes wagges all 1562 J Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 126 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, v. iii. 37 1731–8 Swift *Pol Conversat* 170

d To sway the body from side to side, (of a dog) to walk with a swaying movement.

1726 Garretson *Sch Manners* 36 Run not hastily in the street, nor go too slowly wag not to and fro, nor use any antick or wanton posture either of thy head, hands, feet or body 1868 Julia Kavanagh *Dora* xxi, They all left the inn, Eva as usual clinging to Dora's side, and Fido wagging slowly behind her

†5. To move about from place to place, to wander. Also, to drift (in water). *Obs*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 190 in *Pol Songs* (1839) 332 He wole wagge aboute the cloistre and kepen hise fet cleene in house 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxviii 41 Who maketh redi to the crowe his mete, whan lis briddis crie to God, hider and thider waggende [Vulg *vagantes*] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13542 Thus I skope fro the skathe with skyrme of my hondes, And with wawes of the water wagget to bonke *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 251 The head thus being above, the body beneath in water, wagging and removing to and fro

†6. To move, budge *from* a place *Obs.*

c 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 5875 Thei myght onethes a-wey wagge With siluer and gold. 1585 Fetherstone tr *Calvin on Acts* xvi 27 402 Though his bands wer loosed, he did not once wag from his place. 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* iii xix (Arb) 240 It is said by manner of a prouerbiall speech that he who findes himselfe well should not wagge 1609 C. Butler *Fem Mon* (1634) 9 As many [bees] as are stricken, within an hour after, will not be able to wag out of the place. 1666 Glanvil *Consid. Witches* (1667) 20 The separated souls of the wicked cannot possibly wag from the place of their confinement 1675 Wycherley *Country-Wife* iv iv, *Mrs Pin.* Sir go we'l follow you *Spar* I will not wag without you 1715 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) V 133, I cannot wag out of Oxford till the Term is ended 1730 Fielding *Rape upon Rape* iii. xi, I'll not wag without you

7. To go, depart, be off. Now *colloq.*

1594 Lyly *Mother Bombie* ii. i. 58 But let mee bee wagging 1598 Shaks *Merry W* i. iii. 7 Discard (bully Hercules) cashieere, let them wag, trot, trot. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i 16 If such a one will smile and stroke his beard, And sorrow, wagge [*read* Bid sorrow wagge], crie hem, when he should grone 1601 W. Percy *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* iv. i. (Roxb) 47 My gentleman, let him wagge, whither he please, in the name of Jehoua 1652 A. Ross *Hist. World* ii. iv. 64 He [Heliogabalus] ,never would wag any where without 60 Chariots. 1779 Cowper *Yearly Distr.* 50 Come, neighbours, we must wag

b. To travel or make one's way; to 'jog *along*'. *lit.* and *fig.*

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* ii. 183 They made a pretty good shift to wagg along 1798 J. Jefferson *Let. to Boucher* 23 Feb. (MS), People in Hampshire not only wag the head or hand, but they wag out, when they take a walk —It always puts me in mind of a Duck. 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud* iii vi, Thus I wag through the world, half the time on foot, and the other half walking 1903 McNeill *Egregious Engl.* 28 So he wagged along and helped to build up the commercial greatness and probity and honour of his country.

c. In proverbial phrases with 'the world' as subject *How the world wags*: how affairs are going. *To let the world wag* (*as it will*): to regard the course of events with unconcern. (For other expressions analogous to these, see the quots.)

a 1529 Skelton *Sp Parrot* 90 In flattryng fables men fynde but lyttyl fayth. But *moveatur terra*, let the world wag 1538 Latimer *Let. to Cromwell* Serm. & Rem. (1845) 396 By this bull inclosed your lordship can perceive something, how the world doth wag with Warwick college. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 361 Let the worlde wagge, we must neades haue drynke. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse Govt.* Wks. 1910 II 63, I warrant thee wee two will live howe soever the would wagge 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* ii. vii. 23 Thus may we see (quoth he) how the world wagges. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Gallere*, *Vogue la gallere*, let the world wag, slide, goe how it will; let goe a Gods name 1637 Sanderson *Serm* (1681) II 73 Solomons sluggard, who foldeth his hands together, and letteth the world wag as it will. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem Ser & Com* 130 Let us then go and see how the World wags in the City Circle. 1702 *Secret Mercury* 2–9 Sept. 2/1, I retir'd to my Lodgings and let the World wagg for that Night. 1790 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 105 Let the world wag as it may. 1791 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* July, I shall not, I hope, be forgetful, when the world wags ill, [etc] 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xxv, 'I will have a rouze with Dunois,' said Crèvecœur, 'wag the world as it will' *c* 1845 C Bronte *Professor* 1, But you shall hear ..how the world has wagged with me 1861 *Congressional Globe* 18 Feb 967/3 But I believe the world has wagged along about the same after as they did before the resolutions passed 1877 W Black *Green Past* xlii, Let the world wag on as it may.

†d. To 'get on', associate *with*. *Obs.*

c 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S T S) xxxiv. 89 3e wantoun wowaris waggis With thame that hes the cunze 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 90, I with ale, and ale with me wag away.

8. *slang.* To play truant. Also *to wag it*. Cf Wag *sb*.[2] 3.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxii, 'My misfortunes all began in wagging, Sir, but what could I do, exceptin' wag?' 'Excepting what?' said Mr Carker. 'Wag, Sir Wagging from school' 'Do you mean pretending to go there, and not going?' said Mr Carker 'Yes, Sir, that's wagging, Sir' 1901 W S Walker *In the Blood* 13 They had 'wagged it' from school, as they termed it, which meant truancy in all its forms

II. Transitive uses.

†9 To set in movement, cause to quiver or oscillate; to shake or stir by force. *Obs.*

1377 Langl *P. Pl* B. xvi 41 And þanne fondeth þe fende my fruit to destruye, With alle þe wyles þat he can and waggeth þe rote 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 189 Centauri, as it were an hundred wynde waggers for þey wagged wel þe wynde faste in hir iidynge 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* I Prol 90 Ouer that he had power of strength to pull vp the spere, that Alisander the noble might neuer wagge. *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 1943 in *Macro Plays* 135 þis worthy, wylde werld, I wagge with a wyt. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 212 Than he began a lityll and a lityll to wagge the ston and to seke the ioyntures that helde hit. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit Ps* vi Wks. (1876) 18 The lefe that with a lytell wynde is wagged and blowen doune 1582 N Lichefild tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix, 25 b, They adiudged that the gabell [? *e* cable] had bene wagged or shaken by a kinde of Fish called a Tunnie 1587 Turbery *Trag Tales* 14 But how much more the louer made his mone, The more shee sate vnmoued, like the stone, Whom waues do beat, but wag not from his place. 1609 C. Butler *Fem Mon.* (1634) 51 The Place must be kept close and quiet; free from noise and noisome cattel, that may either wag or wake them 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb* i. 16 So great, that many men's vnited strength cannot remoue it, yet with one finger you may wagge it. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* xiv Wks. 1687 I 202 A small transient pleasure, a tickling the ears, wagging the lungs, forming the face into a smile [etc.].

†b. To nudge. *Obs.*

1377 Langl *P Pl* B xix. 199, I wondred what þat was, & wagged conscience, And was afered of the lyȝte.

10 To brandish (a weapon) Also, to wave (something) defiantly, as a signal, or to attract notice *Obs.* exc in jocular use (cf. *flag-wagging*)

c 1300 *Havelok* 89 He was te beste knith at nede, þat heuere micthe, wepne wagge, or folc vt lede 1535 Coverdale *Isa* x. 24 Be not afrayde for the kinge of the Assirians He shal wagg his staff at the, But [etc] 1577–87 Harrison *England* II ix 181/1 in *Holinshed*, The other wagging a scroll which he had in his hand before the iudge 1596 Spenser *F Q* iv iv 18 So these two champions .in their hands their idle troncheons held, Which neither able were to wag, or once to weld 1806 Scott *Health Ld. Melville* vii, While there's one Scottish hand that can wag a claymore, sir

11. To move (a limb or part of the body attached by a joint) to and fro, up and down, or from side to side: usually implying rapid and repeated movement. †Also, to blink repeatedly with, 'bat' (the eyes).

13 , *E. E Allit P* B. 1484 As þay with wynge vpon wynde hade waged her fytheres 1530 Palsgr 770/1 Do you nat se hym, he waggeth his hande at you 1542 Brinklow *Lament* (1874) 111 What a blyndnes is it to thynke my sinnes forgeuen me, when a priest hath wagged two or thre fyngers ouer my head? 1574 *Withals' Dict.* 67 b/2 *Patus*, he that waggeth the eyes 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* ii. i 324 Achates, see King Priam wags his hand, He is aliue, Troy is not ouercome 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 3/3 When the patient may easylye wagge his lower chawe bone 1611 Cotgr, *Gambayer*, to wag the legs in sitting, as children vse to do. 1612 Corvat *Crudities* 229 They wagge their hands vp and downe very often 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat* I. ii. xxviii. 202 Nothing can be more harmless than wagging your finger considered in itself, yet if the finger rest against the trigger of a loaded musket and a man stand just before, you cannot do a wronger thing, and why? 1802 Southey *Ballad St Antidius* 35 He wagg'd his ears, he twisted his tail, He knew not for joy what to do. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi (1856) 326 [He] had to wag his leg half an hour by the dial

transf. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* iv. i. 76 You may as well forbid the Mountaine Pines To wagge their high tops.

b. (Chiefly in negative context, typifying the minimum of exertion.) To move, stir (a limb, finger, etc.) Now *colloq*

1596 Spenser *F Q* v i. 22 He found him selfe, vnwist, so ill bestad, That limb he could not wag 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 181 Travelling on the sands his hoof will burn and cleave, so as 'tis impossible to get him wag a foot. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Pract. Phys* 149 For some hours she would be as seemingly dead, and could wagg neither arm or leg. 1697 R. Pierce *Bath Mem* I vi 125 He told me (with great joy) that he could wagg one of his Toes 1855 Planché tr. *C'tess D'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales* (1858) 76 I'll wager, now, that this idle beauty hasn't wagged one of her ten fingers 1861 C. Reade *Cloister & H.* lxxi (1896) 207 Had it been any but you, believe me I had obeyed you and not wagged a finger 1898 F Harrison *Autob Mem* (1911) II. xxx 150, I most positively declined to ask him or anyone to wag a finger to get me there.

c. To shake (the head), to move (the head) from side to side.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 6 Þai spake with lippes and wagid þe heued 1393 Langl *P. Pl.* C. xiii 19 'Owh! how!' quaþ ich þo and myn heſd waggede 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xix. ix. 787 And thenne the quene wagged her hede vpon sir Launcelot, as though she wold saye slee hym. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* ccxxiii (1533) 147 When Robert had harde that message to the ende, he wagged hys hedde, as he that conceyued some doublenesse in thys reporte 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii 39 They that passed by revyled hym, waggynge [Gr κιvοῦντες] ther heeddes 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* Prol B iv, Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 277 These extreme passions of mynde, when Democritus had heard, he wagged his head too and fro wherein he had some meaning. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Funeral Elegy* Wks (Grosart) II. 291 O' Who so constant, but would grieve and grudge (If not a Christian) at th' All ordering Judge, And wag his head at Heav'n,—weak earthly worm! 1815 Scott *Guy M* ii, The poor parents were encouraged to hope that their bairn, as they expressed it, 'might wag his pow in a pulpit yet' 1840 Thackeray *Barber Cox* June, We were introduced instantly the little lord wagged his head, my wife bowed very low, and so did Mr. Coddler 1841 — *Gt Hoggarty Diam* vii, Tidd at this looked very knowing, and, as our host sunk off to sleep again, wagged his head at the captain 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* vi, When once a man is obliged to do something besides wagging his head 1871 Longf *Wayside Inn* ii *Cobbler of Hagenau* 92 The cobbler wagging his sagacious head, Unto his kneeling housewife said [etc]

d. To move (the tongue, †lips) in animated speech esp. with implication of indiscretion or malignity. Also of the tongue To utter (words).

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* lxii 91 b, They drawe deepe sighes from the haite and wagging their lippes doo faigne to saie prayers 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, i i 33 No Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure 1657 Trapp *Comm Ps* cix. 2 II 860 There is nothing more easie, than to wag a wicked tongue. 1820 Scott *Monast* iv, The faithful Tibb and Dame Elspeth, excellent persons both, and as thorough gossips as ever wagged a tongue 1827 — *Jrnl* 10 Mar, It is brave to see how he wags his Scots tongue 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk bk* (1869) 36 Not a tongue was wagged in his praise 1871 Dixon *Tower* III. xviii 196 Every one who owed him grudge would eagerly begin to wag his tongue 1894 J. Davidson *Random Itin.* 160 When they spoke, they simply left their mouths ajar, and allowed their tongues to wag the maimed words of an unknown dialect.

e Of an animal · To move (its tail) from side to side · in dogs usually an indication of pleasure; in cats often a sign of anger.

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xiii, And whan þei se her maister þei wole make hym chere and wag hir tayles vpon hym. 1545 Elyot *Dict*, *Agere caudam*, to wagge his tayle. 1599 Marston *Ant & Mel* iii (1602) F 2, Tis an old horse can neither wighy, nor wagge his taile 1620 J Taylor (Water P) *Jack a Lent* C 2, All the Dogges in the Towne, doe wagge their tailes for ioy 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 88 They [*sc.* lambs] wagge the taile whilest sucking 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 231 P 2 The poor Cur looked up and wagged his Tail 1774 Goldsm, *Nat Hist* V 245 Pozzo asserts, that it [a toucan] leaped up and down, wagged the tail, and cried with a voice resembling that of a magpie 1791 Cowper *Odyss* x 264 They Paw'd them in blandishment, and wagged the tail. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab* iv, And there lay five or six great salmon, wagging their tails, as if they were very much pleased at it 1865 H Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* lxii, The dog came wagging his tail

†f. To flap (the wings). *Obs*

1496 *Cov Leet Bk.* 577 Litell small been, þat al aboute fleen, They waggen their whyng 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher* xi vii 195 Birds in what sort they wag their wings. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Love* 24 Ere flitting Time could wag his eyas wings About that mightie bound

†g. To sway (the body) about *Obs.*

1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 191 After the Eastern mode they wagg'd their Bodies, bowing their heads [etc]

III. 12. Combinations: **wag-at-the-wall** *Sc.* and *north*, a hanging clock with pendulum and weights exposed (also *attrib*), also, 'a spectre supposed to haunt the kitchen.. wagging backwards and forwards before the death of one of the family' (Jam.); †**wag-feather**, a swaggering coxcomb; †**wag-pasty**, a mischievous rogue; †**wag-string** = Waghalter; **wag-tongue**, a malicious chatterer; †**wag-wanton**, a wanton, †**wag-with** [? With *sb*] = Waghalter. Also Waghalter, Wag-leg, Wagstart, Wagtail.

1825 Brockett *N C. Words*, **Wag at-the-waw*, *Wagget*, a cheap wooden German clock Perhaps from the pendulum being exposed; or, provincially, seen wagging against the wall. 1894 J Davidson *Baptist Lake* 82 'It's nearly half past four,' said he, looking at a wag at-the-wall that hung behind him 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* xix, When I entered, the wag at-the wa' clock had again possession of the kitchen 1611 Cotgr, *Coquelmusset*, a **wag-feather* *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* iii ii. (Arb) 40 A little **wagpastie*, A deceiuer of folkes, by subtill craft and guile *c* 1563 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb) 28 Truelye this wage pastie is either drunken or mad 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii 278 That souldiers boy, who playd the wagge-pasty with his Masters pasty; opened the lid of the pastie, and supt vp all the sirrop 1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 301 The boy bethoughte his m of a knauerye fitte for a **wagstring* *a* 1591 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 223 [We say,] when we see a gracelesse boy, Thou wilt prove a wagstring, if thou liue to be elder 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav* iv, Oh thou crafty Wag-string 1902 C Headlam in *Macm Mag* Oct. 466 A chatterbox she is, and worse,—a regular woman **wag-tongue* 1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ Darel* 72 Euery little childe that playeth **wag wanton* 1604 Breton *Grimellos Fort* (Grosart) 8/2 Thou wouldest neither carrie a ring, clawe a backe, plaie on both hands, be no waggewanton, with thy mistresse, nor Iudas with thy maister. 1611 J Davies (Heref.) *Panegyr Verses Coryat's Crudities* i 3 b, While he most like a *Wag-with Tooke of his Grapes as much as he could wag-with.

Wagadash, Wagan: see Waqadash, Wagon.

†**Wagand**, var. *vagand*, pr. pple of VAGUE *Sc. Obs.*; also as *sb.* a vagrant.

1614 in J Davidson *Inverurie* (1878) 196 Giff ony towne's peopill beis found wagand on the gaitt after the hour of ten, the person fund wagand sall be poyndt as if they wer wagands

Wage (wēdʒ), *sb.* Forms. 4 *Sc.* vag, 4 *Sc*, 6 wag, 6 waige, wayge, *pl* wagies, *Sc* vaig(e, vage, 6–7 wadge, 4– wage [n. AF, OF. (north-eastern) *wage* (AL. *wagium*) = Central OF. *guage*, *gage* (mod F. *gage*), Prov *gage-s*, It. *gaggio* —popular L. **wadium*, of Teut. origin see WED *sb.*]

†**1.** A pledge or security; = GAGE *sb.*[1] 1. Phr. *to hold, lay in wage* *Obs.*

[1183 *Pipe Roll* 29 *Hen II* (1911) 61 Henricus dec' de Wallebi debet v *m* quia renuit dare wagium et plegium justiciariis] 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 He sesed fiue castels, & held þam in his wage *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xli (*Agnes*) 400 Here-of in vitnesyng remanis ay þe forsad ryng one þe fyngire of þat ymag of vad of weding in-to vag 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V iv 132 Or thai thar land sul los or vassalage Thai had far levir lay thar lyf in wage. 1530 PALSGR. 286/1 Wage or pledge, *gaige* 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I iv. 39 But th' Elfin knight, which ought that warlike wage, Disdaind to loose the meed he wonne in fray.

†**b.** A challenge or engagement to fight. In full, *wage of battle*. Cf. GAGE *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8476 So it was seyde to the Emperoure How ffight was taken hem be-twene, And no man myȝt here ire a swage And thei hadde ȝeuen to-gedur wage 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxvii. 113 And yᵉ same season ther was a wage of batel before the french king, betwene two noble and expert knightes

2. A payment to a person for service rendered. Formerly used widely, e.g. for the salary or fee paid to persons of official or professional status Now (exc. in rhetorical language) restricted to mean: The amount paid periodically, esp. by the day or week or month, for the labour or service of a workman or servant.

Commonly in pl. (after F *gages*) The sing is now either *dial.* or has a rhetorical flavour; but it has sometimes a special convenience with reference to a particular instance or amount (see e g. quot 1776 in a).

a. *sing.* (For *living wage* see LIVING *vbl. sb.* 7)

13 *Coer de L.* 4264 Ther was non so lytyl page, That ne hadde to hys wage, Off gold and sylvyr [etc.] 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 319 Ilk man þou reft his wage *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 513/1 Wage, or hyre, *stipendium, salarium.* 1510 *Sel Cases Star Chamb* (Selden Soc) II 73 Lewed & evyll disposed persons to whom the seid Prour gave wage vjd by the day 1522 *World & Child* (facs) A iij, Whan I was seuen yere of age I was sent to the worlde to take wage And this seuen yere I haue ben his page 1621 SCLATER *Quæst. Tythes* (1623) F 5, Dreames any man hee meant it to the Lord as a Wage for his Worke 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. x. I 177 When masters combine together in order to reduce the wages of their workmen, they commonly enter into *a private bond or agreement, not to give more than a certain* wage under a certain penalty. 1855 W. G. CLARK in *Cambr Ess* 287 Millions of children must needs commence their life of toil in the factory or the field, as soon as their physical strength enables them to get a day's wage for a day's work. 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser II. 204 The labourers, having little heart in work for which they had no wage.

b. *pl.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xi 283 He þat toke ȝow ȝowre tytle shulde take ȝow ȝowre wages 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 338/2 Ye seide Lord Talbot, servid the Kynges Fader, without takyng of any wages 1444 *Ibid.* V. 110/2 To arreze the wages of the Knyghtes of the shires. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 146 It shall not be necessarie, þat the xij spirituell men off this covnsell haue so gret wages as the xij temporall men 1540 *Test. Ebor* VI. 107, I will that a prest synge for my faythe and he to have for his wadges vij markes in the yere. 1588 KYD *Housek Philos* Wks (1901) 265 Gyuing euery one hys sallary or day wages. 1642 J M[ARSH] *Argt conc. Militia* 17 By the Law it is enacted, that no Knight Citizen or Burges, absent himself under the paine of the losse of their wages. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. viii. (*inst.*) I 78 The produce of labour constitutes the natural recompence or wages of labour. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I xv 169 A member would be thought not to earn what are called his wages These wages amount to two dollars per diem. 1829 CARLYLE *Jrnl.* in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 83 Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of seven or eight thousand other individuals. 1872 RAYMOND *Mines* 282 Wages are still low, $1 per day and board

¶ The pl. was formerly often construed as sing.

1388 [see 2 e] 1539 in *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 118 Everilk ane to haif ane lyik waigis 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II. ix (1895) 302 Theire dayly wages is so lytle that it will not suffice for the same daye 1621 SCLATER *Quæst. Tythes* Introd (1623) B 1, How easie is it to answer, that Tythes was that inheritance, and Tythes is this wages 1679 L. ADDISON *1st St. Mahumedism* 23 As for his wages, it amounted to so little, that it would not do him much service 1731–9 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* Notes on Pref. (1822) 321 As their wages is supposed to be low, their masters find them in tools to work with

†**c.** *spec.* The pay of a soldier. Chiefly *plural*. *To take wages*: to enlist, take service (*with* or *under* a commander). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 163 A hundreth knyghtes mo .& fiue hundreth o fote, to whilk I salle pay Ilk day þer wages 1436 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 499/1 Wages of Werre for the said Soudeours. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2441 With the Sowdon he will take no wage *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 216 He .wende that it had ben straunge knyghtes that were come vnto hym to take wages. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iii. 28 Kynge Antiochus .opened his treasury, and gaue his hoost a yeares wagies in honde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 250 b, They also, which take wages under them in this war 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II xxx 181 The Wages, due to them that hold the publique Sword

†**d.** Phr. *At wage, under wages, at* or *of* (a person's) *wage* or *wages*, *in* (a person's) *wages*: in the pay or service of another. *To put out of wages* to discharge, cashier. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 302, I salle the forthire Fifty thowsande mene, .. Of my wage for to wende, whare so the lykes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) v. 38 The Soudan may lede out of Egipt mo than 20000 Men of Armes And alle tho ben at his Wages 1420 WATERTON in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX 883 To come ovyr to zowe at zour Wage, Armyd and Arayde, as langys to thaire Estate to do zowe Service *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 909 XXVIJ with him off nobill men at wage 1534 BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* let v (1537) 110 And fynally, ye entre newely into the wages of the worlde 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 187 When he espyed one of the souldiers trymmyng a strop or loope to sette on his darte, he putte out of wages, and discharged of his roume. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 88 b, Many of the Britons submitted themselues to the lorde regent whom he gentely accepted and put them in wages. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II. viii. (1895) 253 For them, whomewyth they be in wayges, they fyghte hardelye, fyerslye, and faythefullye. 1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* F 1, The Greakes yᵗ were in Darius wages. 1594 J MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 318 The King, with companies of horsmen and futtmen under wages 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Warres* 73 A mutiny for want of pay: which was an unavoydable evill in those parts, though in wages under a most wealthy King.

e. *fig* Reward, recompense

13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 396 Þat þou schal seche me þi self & loch þe such wages As þou deles me to day *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxii. (*Laurence*) 139 Fere mare Ioyful wictorag þu sal resawe syne to þi wag 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 22 The wagis [1382 hyris] of synne is deth. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3886 Ne were that ȝe come in message, Veleyns dethe schulde be ȝoure wage 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII xii 175 Na for small wagis thai debait and stryfe, But apoun Turnus blude schedding and lyfe. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet* 1 3–9 They yᵗ serue the world goe about to haue rewardes yᵗ are transitory & wage that is slyppery 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V iii 303 All Friends shall Taste the wages of their vertue. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1787) I vi 122 Yet we may shew the same temper by loving our religion and liberties better than the wages of slavery and iniquity 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2205 The gods give thee fair wage and dues of death. 1915 A SMELLIE *Lyft up your Heart* 1 31 He, our Kinsman and Redeemer bears no relationship to sin any more He has shaken off its wage and tyranny.

†**3.** A payment for the use or possession of property. *Obs rare.*

1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys, Marg* 232 If she be bonde and vndyr seruage Hyr lord wyl I yeue ryht good wage And to my paramour hyr vndyrfonge 1562 in Strype *Ann Ref* xxvii. (1709) 286 The said incumbents paying to the owners, by the wage of a yearly pension, the yearly rent of all such impropriations 1592 WEST *1st Pt Symbol.* 1 § 25 Letting and hyring is a Contract by consent of the making or vsing of some thing for a certeine rent, hier or wage 1628 GAULE *Pract Theories* (1629) 183 How grossely doth hee [*sc* Judas] vndervalue *him in this sale, and wage, and rate?*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually in sing., *wage-*) **a.** simple attrib., as *wage-labour, -rate, -slave, -slavery, -work, -worker*; **b.** objective, as *wage-earner, -earning* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *-paying, -winner*; †*wages-taking* ppl. adj.; also †**wages-fellow**, *contemptuously*, one who receives wages, **wages-fund** *Pol. Econ* (also *wage-fund*), that part of the total capital of a community which is available for paying wages; **wages-man** *Austral*, a man who works for wages; **wage(s-sheet**, the list of wages paid by an employer of labour.

1885 *Manch Exam* 20 Feb 5/1 Trade will always fluctuate, *wage-earners will always suffer as a consequence 1865 *Sat Rev.* 12 Aug 203 The *wages-earning and beef-eating qualities of the Briton 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 10 Oct. 7/2 To turn their young children into wage-earning machines 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 402 Education. may do much to raise the power of wage-earning 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV 1. (1652) I 3 b, That she should sleight me, and run away with a *wages fellow, that is but a petty Cleark and a Servingman 1848 MILL *Pol Econ.* II. xi. § 1 I. 402 There is unfortunately no mode of expressing by one familiar term, the aggregate of what may be called the *wages-fund of a country. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* II VIII 241 The remark has frequently been made that the capital of the country provides its wage-fund. This wage-fund is distributed amongst the whole wage-receiving population, and, therefore, the average of each individual's wages cannot increase unless either the number of those who receive wages is diminished, or the wage-fund, which, in other words, may be described as the capital of the country, is increased 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, Those who cultivate some scrap of ground, or follow some petty occupation, which prevents their depending entirely on *wage-labour. 1888 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxvi, They took up a claim. .Then they got a *wages-man to help them, and all four used to work like niggers. 1890 — *Miner's Right* iii 23 One would think I was a wagesman, the way you three coves bosses it over me. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 7 This principle of regular *wage paying. 1898 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 278 *Wage-rates are . the chief cause of trade disputes. 1903 *Daily Chron* 9 July 4/4 The cotton spinners .had to diminish their output and the *wage-sheet 1906 *Westm Gaz* 14 Nov. 10/1 Mr Farrell quoted figures from his wages-sheet to prove that ability and competence have to be paid for. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. 29 The hands, as you call them, the poor jaded underfed *wage-slaves. 1903 *Dubl. Rev* Oct 243 The attitude taken up by the Pope. in regard to *wage-slavery 1552 HULOET, *Wages takyng, *stipendiatus* 1902 J P. STRUTHERS *Life & Lett.* (1918) 279 They were the chief *wage-winners in the house. 1870 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 417 Dark sayings echo'd by old folk beside their fires, For comfort after their *wage-work is done 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 17 July 2/3 Free trade's bitterest foe is the American *wageworker

Wage (wēdʒ), *v* Inflected waging, waged. Also 4 wagge, 5–7 wadge (*pa t* waged), (5 *Sc.* vage), 7 waidge. [ME., a. ONF. *wagier*, *waigier* (Central OF. *guagier*, mod F. *gager*. see GAGE *v.*) —popular L. type **wadiāre*, f **wadium* WAGE *sb.*] **1.** To gage, pledge.

†**1.** *trans* To deposit or give as a pledge or security Also with *down* *Obs*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1011 He waged him aring, Tristram þe bataȝl toke. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. xix 285 þat shal delyuery ous som day out of þe deueles powere, And beteie wed for ous wagen þan alle we beon worth! 1458 *Forman's Monument Christ's Hosp*, *Abingdon* 80 Few folke there were coude that wey wende, But they waged a wed or payed of her purse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v *Ago, Ex sponso suæ ex sponsæ agere*, to sue a man in the action, that is by wagynge downe of a somme of money. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1453 Implaidging and waidging Baith twa thair lyves for myne

†**b.** To offer as a gage of battle. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1368 Therfore sche hath takyn a day, Certenly, os y yow say, And waged hur glove for to fyght

†**2** *fig* To offer (one's oath, etc.) as security for the fulfilment of a promise, etc.

c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 3264 His othe he waged redilie. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. (1592) 476 Or, if he serued not God, how was it possible that the name of God should be waged by a mortall man, against the glory of God?

†**3.** To give pledges or pledge oneself for the fulfilment of (something promised). *Obs*

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. iv 87 For he hab waget me a mendes as wisdam him tauhte *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8026 He sent out his Messanger Trewes to aske, and tiewes to wage. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 2172, I said, that I sold find a Knyght That sold me mayntene in my right, And feght with tham al thre, Thus the batayl waged we.

†**b.** with obj. a clause. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A iv. 84 For Ichul wage for wrong he wol do so no more. *c* 1400 *Ploughman's Tale* (Skeat) 1208, I trow they do the devell homage In that they weten they do wrong, And thereto I dare well wage, They serven Sathan for all her song

4. *spec.* in *Law.* Now only *Hist.* **a.** *To wage battle* [= AF. *gager bataille*, Law Latin *vadiare duellum*] · To pledge oneself to judicial combat: = GAGE *v.* 1 c

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 He offered to wage his battayle with the sayde Duke in the court of the French king. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Quon. Attach.* xxxi. 82 b, It is statute, that the defender sall first wage the battell, and thereafter sweare *a* 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 25 Brothers or cosins shall not wage battell in a writ of right. *a* 1634 COKE *3rd Inst.* lxxii (1648) 158 In a Writ of right, if the tenant wage battail by his Champion. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III xxii 339 When the tenant in a writ of right pleads the general issue, and offers to prove it by the body of his champion, the *tenant in the first place must produce his champion, who, by* throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus *wages* or stipulates battel with the champion of the demandant 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo. III*, c. 46 § 2 From and after the passing of this Act, in any Writ of Right .the Tenant shall not be received to wage Battel, nor shall Issue be joined nor Trial be had by Battel in any Writ of Right.

b *To wage one's* (or *the*) *law* (AF. *gager la ley*, Law Latin *vadiare legem*). (*a*) to defend an action by 'wager of law' (see WAGER *sb.*[2] 5 a). ¶ (*b*) In erroneous popular use. to go to law (cf. 10).

(*a*) 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 326/2 All ye lawes aforesaid so waged and doon 1456 *Paston Lett* I 407 Gunnore hath waged his lawe of that he haade his day to wage it of, &c. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § x In which sute, the Defendaunt or Defendauntes shall nat be admytted to wage ther Lawe. 1531 tr *St German's Doctor & Stud.* I. xviii 42 Yf the defendaunte wage his lawe in an accyon of dette broughte vpon a trewe dette. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 138 b, Ley gager. Wager of lawe, is when an action is brought agaynst one without especialiye shewed or other matter of record, .then the defendaunt may wage his lawe, that is to say, sweare vppon a booke, and certaine persons with him, that he oweth nothing to the plaintife [etc]. 1611 COTGR, *Venir à la loy*, to be received, or admitted, vnto the waging of his Law 1716 W HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* II x (1726) 61 The Defendant shall not be suffered to wage his Law in any such Action. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. xxii 345 It is only in actions of debt upon simple contract, or for an amercement in actions of detinue, and of account, where the debt may have been paid, the goods restored, or the account ballanced, without any evidence of either; it is only in these actions, I say, that the defendant is admitted to wage his law. so that wager of law lieth not, when [etc]. 1824 BARNEWALL & CRESSWELL *Cases K. B.* II. 538 *marg*, Where, in debt on simple contract, the defendant waged his law, the Court refused to assign the number of compurgators with whom he should come to perfect his law.

(*b*) 1529 in Mary A E Wood *Lett. Rcy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 52 If so be there be no way to obtain it, but only by the common law I am in that poverty I am not able to wage any law with him 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 117 Oft-tymys the vniust cause preuaylyth, in so much as the one party ys not perauentur so abul as the other to wage hys law 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 62 And in case that at the lenght we haue sentence on our side, yet.. we shal, for the most parte, spende more mony in waginge of the law, than we shall gayne by the sentence. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) B 1, Or else to worke their neighbors woe, by waging sutes at Lawe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 325, I wanted money to be able to draw out my thread to it's length, and to wage Law with them. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v 1, I am not able to wage Law with him, Yet must maintaine the thing, as my owne right.

†c. *To wage deliverance* = GAGE *v.* 1 b *Obs*
1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s v. *Gage*, To wage deliuerance, that is, to giue securitie that a thing shall be deliuered 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s v. *Wage*

5. To put to hazard, venture or risk the loss of
?*a*1400 *Morte Arth* 2967, I salle wage for that wye alle that I welde ?*c* 1630 WEBSTER *App & Virg* III 1 (1654) 25 If you will needs wage eminence and state, chuse out a weaker opposite. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* IX, Therefore have you me, and many better Scottishmen, making war against the infidels under your banners. . . If their numbers are now few, it is because their lives have been freely waged and wasted.

†b. *refl* To throw oneself on the mercy of another. *Obs*
c 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I XV. 11 Ther nys leon ne cruel leonesse soo fyers that theyr malyce attempren . ne wyl. to tho that lowely wyl them selues wage with meke herte

†6. *esp.* To agree to forfeit in some contingency; to stake, wager, bet *Obs.*
1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* XVIII b vj, Lete laye a wager, that whiche wyf of vs thre that obeyeth best her husbond . that he wynne the wager wherupon they waged a jewele 1598 R WRAG in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1 309 And holding them [the wives and children of their poor tenants] in such slauery as though they had beene no better then dogges, would wage them against a grayhound or spaniell 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 69 The Indians. make no small reckoning of these beastes (their Oxen), for they wil runne a race as fast as any horse waging both Gold and Siluer vpon their heads. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacref* I. ii, I dare Wage a thousand Ducats not a man in France Out-rides Roseilli 1637 B JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, They shall rin after yee, and wage the odds, Upo' their owne deceiued sights, yee' are her ' *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II 386 And hee . being confident shee went with a son, offered to wage with her ten pound to thirty pound, that soe it was 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 10 Our Author wages his reputation in the case. 1704 N. N tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II 222 That famous Timotheus Graecus, who having waged his Beard about the Dispute of a Syllable with Francisco Filelfo, upon the loss of the Wager very willingly submitted to have it cut off 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II 60 I'd wage a hundred thousand Pounds 1742 FIELDING *Y Andrews* III XII, If I walked alone, I would wage a shilling that the pedestrian outstripped the equestrian travellers

†**II. 7.** To engage or employ for wages; to hire:
a. for military service *Obs*
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3172 [Brenne] waged souders. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XXII, 258 If þei wage men to werre, þei write hem in noumbre ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 333 And I salle wagge to that were of wyrchipfulle knyghtes, Twa thosande in tale 1432–50 tr *Higden, Harl Contin* (Rolls) VIII. 478 Fresche men wagede for men that were sleyne. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 148 A man of armes that is wagit with a lord for all the 3ere. 1563 *Mirr Mag., Ld. Rivers* liv, For hys defende great store of men I waged, Doubtyng the stormes which at such tymes betyde 1596 LODGE *Wits Misery* 86 The Turke. hath alwaies in prest for the war 130 thousand Timariste [*sic*] (who are waged by lands which the Turke hath giuen them) he hath beside them 14 thousand Ianisaries, and 36 thousand Spaies, continually waged by mony. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Life Hen IV*, 68 Assone as the Duke was come into Brittaine he waged certaine souldiours, and presently departed to Calice. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* I As for the Grecians, he waged them as secretly as he could, to the intent to take his Brother altogether vnprouided 1652–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* IV. (1682) 63 He wageth mercenary Souldiers of other Nations.
fig 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V VI 40 Till at the last I seem'd his Follower, not Partner, and He wadg'd me with his Countenance, as if I had bin Mercenary.

†b. *gen. Obs.*
1465 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 88 If my servauntis faile I had lever wage some other man, for a jorny or a season, thanne my mater should be on sped. 1468 SIR J PASTON in *P Lett.* II 327, I have wagyd for to helpe yow and Dawbeney to kepe the place at Castr, iiij wel assuryd and trew men 1593 G HARVEY *Pierces Super* Wks (Grosart) II 98 He. waged Zenophantus to enflame and enrage his courage with the furious notes of Battail. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commonw.* (1603) 234 Mahumetan princes to secure their estates doe never trust their home-bred subjects, but wage strangers and slaves, unto whose fidelity they commit their persons. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 497 Such things which a man is waged or hired to keepe.

†c. To bribe. *Obs*
1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 478/1 Convened with the same Scotts, procuryng, desiring and wagyng theym to enter. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 88 Thei wil be waged by the rich, eyther to geue sentence agaynste the poore, or to put of the poore mannes causes 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 348 b, The cleargy of Maidenburge had waged him with great rewards and promesses. 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 44/1 Neither could the darke night serue them to that purpose, nor anie intreatie nor waging them with monie, which were appointed for watchmen. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV. 442 As though Cyrus had bene bent of set purpose to verifie the Prophesie, or as though hee had bene waged by the Prophet 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. 73 The judgement of a man that is waged and bought. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl Grose, Wag'd*, hired, bribed: They wag'd him to do it. North

†d. *intr.* To make an agreement for wages. *Obs.*
1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 497 He waged with Iakob to keepe his sheep

†**8.** *trans.* To put out to hire. *Obs. rare*—1
1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. VII 18 Thou . must wage Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.

9. To pay wages to. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C V. 192 And ich dar legge my lyf that Loue wol lene the suluer, To wage thyne, and help wynne that thow wilnest after. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 590 Take a thausande pounde of Frankis fyne, To wage wyth the pepul newe. 14 *Customs of Malton* in *Engl. Misc.* (Surtees) 59 Also in pley of lande and als wele wagyd os be fore 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 300 Thei were receyved by the duke of Burgundi ful worchipfully, and waged sufficiently. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* II lxi [lxiv] 179 b, The kynge of Aragon sware and sealed to sende vnto hym as moche money as sholde wage fyue hundreth speres 1530 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V 288, I will that a prest be wadgyd to pray for the helth of my saull and to have yerely for his wadges eight marces. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c 21 § 6 The charges of obteynyng the seid licences. and in conductyng of currours and wagyng solicitours have be grevous and excessive *c* 1550 R BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* A iiij b, Who wageth the seruaunt, who paieth the souldeour 1552 LATIMER *Serm Lincs.* V (1562) 102 At oure tyme, phisike is a remedy prepared only for riche folkes, not for poore for the poore man is not able to wage the phisicion 1565 J HALL *Crt Vertue* 138 The laboryng man would for his payn, Be wagde with double hyre, Or els would loyter, and not worke At any mans desyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 726 Knowing his treasurie at home to be so voyde and faynt, that it was not able long to wage his Soldiours 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III XXII 112 b, Besides that which is giuen vnto them of almes, they are waged either publikely, or of som in particular. 1640 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser II. (1888) IV. 158 There proposition of requiringe 4000li monthlie to wadge there Army 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* V, It is an art this French King of ours has found out,. to wage his soldiers out of other men's purses 1833 I. D'ISRAELI in *New Monthly Mag* XXXVII. 203 The master dresses and wages highly his pampered train

†b Ironically, to reward (for evil). *Obs.*
1412–20 LYDG *Troy Bk* III 2419 With his sword þouȝ þe brest, & some þorȝ þe side He percid haþ, and waged hem for euere *Ibid.* 3362 To whom Hector bad he shulde goon To þe furies depe doun in helle, And þus whan he was wagid for his mede, Anon his broþer Swiche sorwe made . þat pite was for to sen and here

†c. To pay wages for. *Obs.*
1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* II i, When I receive thee gladly to mine house And wage thy stay, thou shalt have Graciana.

¶ d. *absol* (*fig.*) ? To bring reward.
13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 416 My lorde þe lombe . Corounde me quene in blysse to brede, In lenghe of dayez þat euer schal wage

III. 10. To carry on (war, a contest).
Developed from sense 3. cf 4a
1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 255 To vage bataill in lissis , that is to say in barreris 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 95 b, How bytter, sharpe, and fearfull is the conflicte to wage batayle & fyght with pryde. 1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* II CXVII 62 Then hadst not thou, deare Countrie, com'n to wage Warre with thy selfe 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. § 6. 415 [They] waged many battels valiantly and victoriously 1667 MILTON *P L* I 121 To wage by force or guile eternal Warr. 1697 PRIOR *A Satire* 118 He should be kept from waging War with Words 1738 WESLEY *Ps* LVI 1, My Foes continual Battles wage *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II 44 It does not follow that Christians may not wage war against their Enemies. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII 576 Thou, therefore, the resplendent reins receive while I, dismounting, wage the fight. 1799 COLFRIDGE *Ode to Duchess Devonshire* 33 And some, perchance, might wage an equal strife. 1826 J. F COOPER *Last of Mohicans* XIII, I had thought the Delawares a pacific people, and that they never waged war in person 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* IV, That lady's mother resided with the couple and waged perpetual war with Daniel 1845–6 TRENCH *Hulsean Lect* Ser. I VIII. 128 Those conflicts, which the Church . must one day wage with those forms of untruth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* V I 633 As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag the Paschal lamb 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXII, I wage not any feud with Death For changes wrought on form and face. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis* II III 232 How idle, then, is that warfare which reformers are too apt to wage 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 7 95 In his old age he waged his bitterest war against his son 1887 BOWEN *Virg Æneid* VI. 828 Ah! what battles the twain must wage, what legions array
¶ *transf* (*nonce-use*) *a* 1648 *Ess on Death* in *Bacon's Remaines* (1648) 12, I could wish that like peace to all those with whom I wage love

b. To contend for (a cause). *rare.*
1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 65 In Thy name we shall O'ercome, for we will only wage the right

†c. *intr* in various nonce-uses· To struggle, contend *against*; to struggle *through* difficulties; to contend in rivalry. *Obs.*
1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II IV 212 No, rather I abiure all roofes, and chuse To wage against the enmity oth'ayre 1608 — *Per* IV. II 34 The commoditie wages not with the daunger 1656 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 558 My troubles are many, yet . I indifferently wage through them. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 187 If there were no others to wage with us, we might make our own Markets; but as the case now stands, that all the World are striving to engross all the Trade they can [etc.]

11 *trans.* To wield (a weapon, etc.). *rare.*
1836 *Lett. fr Madras* (1843) 17 Mr Kenrick was mounted on the top of the hay, waging a water-pipe in full play 1865 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso's Jerus Delv* X lxix. I. 321 Pagans become, and for our kingdom wage 'Gainst impious Godfred, your avenging swords.

Wage, obs. form of WEDGE.

†**Wa·geable,** *a. Obs.* [f. WAGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be hired for military service, mercenary
1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* V II § 8 416 The Gessates, Nations about Rhodanus, wageable as the Switzers in these times

Waged (wēidʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. WAGE *v.* + -ED 1] Hired for wages; paid by wages †Of soldiers: Mercenary (*obs.*)
c 1440 *Engl. Conq Irel.* (1896) 23 We come not into this londe as wagid men *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. IX 193 So weel wagid bischopis. 1462 J. PASTON in *P Lett* II. 121, I may get leve for to send non of my wagyd men home ageyn 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XLVI. 21 His wagied souldyers that be with her, are like fat calues. 1579 MOYSIE *Mem. Affairs Scot.* (Bannatyne Club) 21 For the quhilk effect theare wer iiij^c waidged men teane vp vpone the Kingis expensse. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 123/2 Let us mark . . that we may be watchfull to fight against Sathan, and his waged men 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 46 You stand a waged Minister vnder them. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 92 Florence mac Carty refused to giue his son for pledge, lest his waged souldiers should cast him out of his Countrey 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXXV, Wouldst thou aid the enemy of the lord under whose banner thou servest, against his waged soldiers? 1870 *Daily News* 18 June, The continued want of employment among those who live by waged labour

†b In bad sense· Bribed *Obs.*
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 290 Yᵉ leud babblers which do let out to hire the seruice of their waged tonge

Wa·gedom. [f. WAGE *sb* + -DOM.] The economic system under which wage-earners live
1885 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept (Cassell), By the substitution of industrial partnership in place of wagedom 1886 W DONISTHORPE *Basis Individualism* 19 Such is the modern system of wagedom. The wage-receiver gets just enough to keep himself alive for the use of his employers 1910 *Dubl. Rev.* Oct 375 The positive translation of wagedom into partnership

Wagel, waggel (wæ gĕl). *dial* Also 7 wagell, 9 waggle [Perh. Cornish.] A name for the Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*, in its immature state, when the plumage is mottled grey and white; formerly supposed to be a distinct species.
a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith* III II § 3 (1676) 266 Wagell *Cornubiensium*, . The great gray Gull 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Waggel* 1785 LATHAM *Gen Synopsis Birds* III. II. 375 Wagel Gull 1825 SHAW *Gen Zool.* XIII 187 Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus Marinus*) . Wagel Gull. 1843 JARDINE *Birds Gt Brit* IV 299 Larus marinus, Linn Great Black backed Gull of British authors.—(L nævius, the Wagel, young) 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss*, *Wagel*, a grey gull. 1893–4 *Northumb Gloss*, *Waggle-gull*, the young of the greater black-backed gull *Larus Marinus*, L.

Wageless (wēi·dʒles), *a.* [f. WAGE *sb.* + -LESS]
†**1.** That does not pay a wage or recompense.
1615 [see TAXLESS *a.*].
2. That does not earn or receive wages. Also *wagesless* (rare) Hence **Wa gelessness**
1828 LYTTON *Pelham* XLIX, Some intrusive, ragamuffin, wageless lackey 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III XII (1858) 232 By unwearied, valiant, and were it wageless effort, in my Parliament, and in my Parish, I would aid [etc]. 1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* LVIII. (1893) 335 In came Peter, one of the wageless footmen, with candles. 1889 GISSING *Nether World* II 18 Employed on piece-work, they might at any moment find themselves wageless 1913 *Spectator* 14 June 1004/1 It is impossible to make up the amount . after several weeks of idleness and wagelessness

†**Wa geling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. WAGE *sb.* or *v.* + -LING] A hireling
a 1547 BALE *Image Both Ch.* XIII (1550) e VIIJ, These are the verye false Prophetes, wolues, wagelynges, Iudasses,. [etc]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 136/32 A Wageling, *mercenarius*

Wagen, obs form of WAGON

‖ **Wagenboom** (vā·ɣ'nbōm). *S Afr. can.* Also anglicized wag(g)on-boom, and corruptly vaboom. [Du., f. *wagen* WAGON + *boom* tree.] (See quots.)
1822 BURCHELL *Trav S Afr* I 123 We passed some large trees of *Wagenboom* (*Protea grandiflora*), so called by the colonists because the wood of it has been found suitable for making the fellies of waggon-wheels 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* XI 258 Cone-like fruits belonging to the Proteaceæ (wagenbooms, etc) 1880 A. H SWINTON *Insect Variety* 267 The Eocene flora as evidenced by the London Clay drift beds. shows fruits of. . Australian banksias, silver trees, wagonbooms 1897 DU TOIT *Rhodesia* 126 This region cannot be unhealthy, for the 'sugar-bosch' and 'waggon-boom' grow everywhere 1907 SIM *Forests Cape Colony* 59 [Used for tanning] The bark and leaves of various *Proteaceæ* (Sugarbushes, Kreupelbooms, Vabooms, and Amandel)

†**Wa·ger,** *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* In 4–6 wageour, vageour, 6 waeger, waigeour, vager. [f. WAGE *sb* + -ER 1 (spelt *-our* after words from AF.).
While the known instances are exclusively Sc, the surname *Wager* ('Ricardus le Wageɪ ' *c* 1275 in *Shropsh Arch.* I 126) suggests that the word may at one time have been current in the south]
A mercenary soldier.
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 48 And off tresour so stuffit is he, That he may vageowris haf plente *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV. 679 Thre hundyr thousande he had by Off wageouris armyt al at richt. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 87 In the samyn cas, say I of a knycht that is wageour till a king or a lorde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 755 Thai wage ours sone he put to confusion 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 71 Gif thou be aganist God, . Than art thou wageour onto Lucifer. 1532 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I. 144 The furnesing of certane waegeris to conuoy our souerane lordis artaillery 1558 *Ibid* 309 To furneis vageris extraneuris to the nummer of ane hundreyth men 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 273 The men of weir waigeours, quhom he commandes to bring the gret gunis.

b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj* Mercenary, bribed.
1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S) 182 Thocht wageour Freiris faine wald lie, The treuth will furth

Wager (wēi·dʒəɹ), *sb.*2 Forms 4–5 waiour (= wajour), 5 wayoure, 5–6 wageour (5 -or, -oure, wagour, 7 wadger, 8 waiger), 5– wager. [a. AF. *wageure* (= F *gageure*), f. *wager* WAGE *v.*1 : see -URE. In the legal use 5, prob. in origin a distinct word, f. WAGE *v.* + -ER 4; one of the technical nouns of action framed by lawyers in the 16th c. in imitation of Law French infinitives used

subst.; the spelling *wageour* in quot 1533, however, shows that it was already confused with the ordinary word]

I. †**1.** A solemn pledge or undertaking. *Obs*

1306 *Exec. Sir S Fraser* in *Pol Songs* (1839) 218 A wajour he made, so hit wes y-told, Ys heved of to smhyte 3ef me him brohte in hold wat so bytyde.

2. Something (esp. a sum of money) laid down and hazarded on the issue of an uncertain event; a stake. Now *rare* exc. in phr. *to lay, win, lose a wager*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5596 A waiour dar y wyth 30w ley, þat y shal haue some gode at hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 513/2 Waj oure, *vadium, vadimonium*. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 192 For a waiour I schal gon & askyn almes of Perys tollere, þe waiour was leyde *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 227 in *Babees Bk* 306 Ne waiour non with hym þou lay *a* 1533 Berners *Huon* liii 180 As for the wager that I sholde wyn therby, I am content to relese it quyte. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr.* v ii 69 *Hort* Content, what's the wager? *Luc* Twentie crownes *1617* Moryson *Itin.* iii. 78 They never play at Dice, seldome at Cardes, and that for small wagers. 1682 O Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II 295 Several Lords laid wagers which could out swear one another. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II 207 They being grown so bold and insolent as to offer wagers that Cork will be out of our possession by the last of May 1702 *Lond Post* 7–9 Sept 2/1 Great Wagers are laid in this City, that Cadix is already in our Hands. 1722 N Blundell *Diary* (1895) 191, I layed a Waiger, and Mr Jo Poole held the stakes. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 11 By this performance, she won her wager. 1817 Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1296 It may be proper to state in what cases an action will lie for enforcing the payment of a wager 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxvii, Most men . Will back their own opinions with a wager 1840 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Black Mousquetaire* 284 The Captains and Majors Began to lay wagers How far the Ghost part of the story was true. 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* vi, There was a fire last night, there are two to-night, and you may lay an even wager there will be at least one, to-morrow. 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond Labour* III. 116, I won the match, and beat the dog by four minutes. The wager was five shillings, which I had 1866 G Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii (1878) 118 He would go down the underground stair . for the wager of a guinea

† **b.** The prize to be won in a contest. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* ccxliv. 378 For our archers. schet þat day for a wager. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v Prol 10 At the begynnyng, the wageouris by and by, And the rewardis, in myddis of the field Befoir thair ene wer sett. 1546 Langley tr. *Pol Verg. de Invent.* ii ix. 53 At the other ende was the wager sette, that they ranne for. 1576 Turberv *Venerie* 246 He that giveth most Cotes or most turnes winneth the wager. 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne bk* vii. 36 And let any hooke draw you either to a Fencers supper, or to a Players that acts such a part for a wager 1667 Pepys *Diary* 14 Apr, There the girls did run for wagers over the bowling-green

fig *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VI*, 167 For Kyng Henry and Richard duke of Yorke. wresteled for the game, and strove for the wager

3. An agreement or contract under which each of the parties promises to give money or its equivalent to the other according to the issue of an uncertain event; a betting transaction.

a 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII.* 7 Certayn noble men made a wager to runne at the rynge. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* i xiv (1912) 93 Love and mischeefe having made a wager, which should have most power in me 1602 Shaks *Ham.* iv vii 156 (1604 Qo) Wee'le make a solemne wager on your cunnings. 1611 — *Cymb.* i iv. 181, I will fetch my Gold, and haue our two Wagers recorded 1641 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Oct., One who, upon divers greate wagers, went to and fro betweene that Citty and Antwerp on foote 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 301 Wagers were very rife among us, who should come first to the shore of Patagonia. 1761 Burrow *Cases K. B* (1766) II 1171 There are many Conveniences from allowing valued Policies: But where they are used merely as a Cover to a Wager, they would be considered as an Evasion. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) II 118 He was interrupted by a call from the company to discuss the affair of the wager 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xvii, I could venture to accept your wager, my lord, ..but there is no time for foolery. 1876 Rogers *Pol Econ* i 9 If one man makes a wager with another, the occurrence of the event on which the wager depends, does involve loss and gain.

† **b.** *An equal, even wager*, an even chance *Obs.*

1638 Chillingw *Relig. Prot* I. iv § 57 224 It were an even wager there were none such! 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 25 Mar (O H S) I 209 But 'tis an even Wager whether his Book proves himself or me a schismatick 1742 Hoyle *Whist* xviii 84 It being an equal Wager that your Partner has a better Card in that Suit, than the last Player

† **c.** *To lie upon the wager*: to be at stake. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. iii 12 Full fast she fled, ne euer lookt behind, As if her life vpon the wager lay.

d. An act of putting to hazard, a risk.

1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xviii. IV 220 Nothing could be more natural than that, for the very smallest chance of recovering the three kingdoms he should be willing to stake what was not his own, the honour of the French arms [etc.] To a French statesman such a wager might well appear in a different light.

e. A contest for a prize.

1615 Markham *Country Contentm* I vii. 102 If you will prepare him [a greyhound] for match and wadger. 1834 *John Bull* 27 July 238/3 Putney Regatta...Twelve pairs of sculls were entered to compete for the prize (a purse of 20 sovereigns) It was what would be termed in the aquatic circles, a double-sculled wager, viz, two pairs in each boat

4. Something on the issue of which bets are or may be laid; the subject of a bet or bets.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II vii. (1912) 193 Their ruine was the wager of the others contention. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v xvii 391 But what, thinks she, if they cast Lots for mee, as for a trivial or base wager? 1678 Temple *Let to Hyde* Wks 1731 II 474, I would be glad likewise to know your Conjectures there, whether France will come to the Peace or no, without refusing any longer to evacuate the Towns, which is the present Wager current at Amsterdam. 1865 E Burritt *Walk Land's End* iv 124 Every man and boy of these colored laborers was working as at a wager

II. 5. *Law* (now *Hist.*). The action of Wage *v.* (4 a, b).

a. *Wager of law*: an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness, to be supported by the oaths of eleven compurgators. **b.** *Wager of battle*: a challenge by a defendant to decide his guilt or innocence by single combat.

a. 1521–2 *Ir Act* 13 *Hen VIII*, c 2 (1621) 73 The partie or parties defendants shall haue none essoine, protection, ne law wager 1533 More *Debell. Salem* II. xv. 33 Lyke as in the wageour of a lawe, they shall not swere that the defendaunt oweth not the money, but that they byleue that he swereth treuth 1536 *Ir Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 (1621) 102 Wherein no wager of law, essoine ne protection shall lye. 1628 Coke *On Litt* § 514 293 b, The like oath shall bee made in an Attaint and in battaile, and in wager of Law [Litt. *en Battaile & en ley gager*] 1696 Ventris *Reports* (1701) 261 In this case the Court overruled the Wager of Law. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III xxii. 341 A sixth species of trial is by wager of law, *vadiatio legis*. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 42 § 13 And be it further enacted, That no Wager of Law shall be hereafter allowed

incorrect use. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 142 In this part, his defence will not be made by argument, but by wager of law.

b. *a* 1625 Sir H Finch *Law* (1636) The Table, Wager of battell shall not be by Cosins in a writ of right 1716 W. Hawkins *Pleas Crown* II xlv (1726) 427 He may counterplead the Wager of Battel 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxii 337 The trial by wager of battel. 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo III* c 46 (*title*) An Act to abolish Appeals of Murder, Treason, Felony or other Offences, and Wager of Battel

transf. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* I. 150 Having accepted the wager of battle, our champion began forthwith to collect his forces 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* (1875) III xi 5 When Harold and William met face to face in the great wager of battle

III. 6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, in sense 'done for a wager', as *wager-fight, -shooting, -smoking*, also **wager-boat**, a light racing sculling-boat used in contests between single scullers; **wager-cup**, a 'cup' offered as a prize in a contest; † **wager-hall**, ? the hall of the imaginary guild of betting men; **wager-insurance** = *wager-policy*; † **wager-office**, a place for recording wagers; **wager-policy**, an insurance-policy partaking of the nature of a wager.

1844 Alb Smith *Adv Mr Ledbury* ix (1886) 29 [He] began talking about the sweet *wager-boat which his friend had bought at Searle's. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* iv. 1, It was an amateur sculler in so light a boat that the Rogue remarked. 'A little less on you, and you'd a'most ha' been a Wagerbut.' 1878 W J. Cripps *Old Engl. Plate* x 292 The well-known cups, sometimes called '*wager cups', in the form of a woman holding a smaller cup over her head with outstretched arms. 1826 Hor Smith *Tor Hill* II 283 The *wager fight between the English and Italians was to be a combat of three and three in succession 1691 Dryden *K. Arth.* Prol 31 Betts .[are] grown a common Trade for all, And Actions, by the News-Book, Rise and Fall; Wits, Cheats, and Fops, are free of *Wager-Hall 1824 Benecke *Mar Insur* 142 The statute 19 Geo II c 37, by which *wager insurances have been declared illegal 1722 De Foe *Col Jack* (1840) 54 One Stewart kept a *wager-office and insurance. 1761 Burrow *Cases K. B* (1766) II 1171 A valued Policy is not to be considered as a *Wager Policy 1787 J. A. Park *Law Marine Insur* 294 Of Wager-Policies 1913 M Roberts *Salt of Sea* vi 166 They'll pay premiums reckless and regardless 'ow Lloyd's runs rates up on 'em rapid when they starts wager policies on 'er. 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 235 The 'Red House' at Battersea was the favourite metropolitan resort for *wager shooting

Wager (wē·dʒəɹ), *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. Wage *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who wages (war).

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit* ix v. § 46. 481 But the wiser amongst them vnwilling to bee wagers of new warres . denied his request

Wager (wē·dʒəɹ), *v* [f. Wager *sb.*[2]]

†**1.** *intr.* To contend for a prize. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc* 42 None shall bee crowned sauing he that wagereth lawfully.

2. *trans.* To stake or hazard (something of value) on the issue of an uncertain event or on some question to be decided, to bet.

1611 Shaks *Cymb.* v. v. 182 Whereat, I wager'd with him Peeces of Gold, 'gainst this, which then he wore Vpon his honour'd finger, to attaine In suite the place of 's bed, and winne this Ring By hers, and mine Adultery *a* 1626 Bacon *Apophth* Wks. 1879 I. 326 He would wager twenty shillings with him upon that 1674 *Govt. Tongue* xi 201 He that will lay those [his truth and reputation] to stake upon every flying story, may as well wager his estate which way the wind will sit next morning 1800 Wordsw *Brothers* 283 I'd wager house and field That, if he is alive, he has it yet 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xvii, I will wager a hundred merks with you, that [etc] 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II 137 Everything dear to nations was wagered on both sides. 1887 Gunter *Mr Barnes* xii 85 The stake he plays for is not generally wagered on the tables of the Casino

b. *fig.* To offer (one's head, etc.) as a pledge, guarantee, or forfeit.

1635 Shirley *Coronation* I (1640) B 4 b, I beg the honor, for Eubulus cause To be ingag'd, if any for Macarius, Worthy to wager heart with mine, accept it *a* 1704 T. Brown *Two Oxf Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 3, I'll wager my head against thee 1832 Ht Martineau *Homes Abr* iv 63 Ellen could give no better reason than that she could wager her life upon it.

c. To offer to put to the issue of a contest, to venture.

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxv, We hold ye as robbers and traitors, and will wager our bodies against ye in battle, siege, or otherwise. *Ibid* xxxviii, 'That is but brief space,' answered Rebecca, 'for a stranger. to find one who will do battle, wagering life and honour for her cause, against a knight who is called an approved soldier'

3. *intr.* To offer or lay a wager, to make a bet.

1602 Shaks. *Ham* iv vii 135 Wee'l bring you in fine together, And wager on your heads 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* iv. i, If I had But one to wager with, I would lay odds now, He tells me instantly. 1722 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II 647 It seems certain that an assassination was designed; and I hear the Jacobites. were wagering on it some weeks ago 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xxi, He hath wagered deeply for a son of Diarmid

b. With clause or inf. To make a wager, to bet *that* . . .

1604 Shaks *Oth* iv. ii. 12, I durst (my Lord) *to* wager, she is honest; Lay downe my Soule at stake. 1608 — *Per* v i 43 We haue a maid in Metiline, I durst wager would win some words of him 1667 *Leathermore Advice conc. Gaming* (1668) 8, I'le wager the Box shall have 1500 *l.* of the Money, and that 18 of the 20 persons shall be losers. 1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* ii, I'll wager that your stopping here to-night would please him better than it would please me. 1848 G F Ruxton in *Blackw. Mag* LXIV. 441 One may safely wager to see a dozen coyotes or prairie wolves loping round

¶ **4.** Misused for Wage *v* 7 *Obs. rare*—[1]

1592 *Arden of Feversham* I 1 524 Indaunger not your selfe for such a Churle, But hyre some Cutter for to cut him short, And heer's ten pound to wager them withall

Hence **Wa gered** *ppl a*; **Wa gering** *ppl. a.*

1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict Turf* s v. *Wagers*, These are 'wagering kiddies'—or fellows who lay quirking bets on equivocal subjects 1876 Morris *Æneids* xii 151, I may not look upon the fight, or see the wagered field 1902 *Westm Gaz* 1 Apr. 6/3 Mr John Alcock, aged sixty two, yesterday walked backwards from Macclesfield market place to the Crescent, Buxton, 15 min. 15 sec. under the wagered time

Wager: see Wagger *v.*

Wagerell, variant of Wakerell.

Wagerer (wē·dʒərəɹ). [f. Wager *v.* + -er[1].] One who wagers or makes or lays wagers

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv & Ur* I. (1682) 166 They made the wagerers part stakes. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 207 The attorny general hath orders to prosecute some of the late wagerers 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 72 2/1 We would advise the Wagerers to draw Stakes. 1750 H Walpole *Let to Mann* I Sept., When they were going to bleed him, the wagerers for his death interposed, and said it would affect the fairness of the bet 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr.* lxxvi. (1901) II 267 Making a mental bet with himself—for he was a bit of a wagerer—on the double event of [etc] 1890 *Harper's Mag* Nov 866/2 A silent ring of watchers and wagerers press closely about the table

b *Marine Insurance.* The holder of a wagering policy.

1712 *Mod. Reports* I. 78 Surely the law would not put an insurer *non bona fide*, or a wagerer, in a better condition than one that insured *bona fide*

Wagering (wē·dʒərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].] The action of the vb. Wager; an instance of this.

1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) II 473 Sir Henry Furnace, eminently known for wagering, has laid 500*l.* to 400*l.* that the seige of Namur by this time is raised. 1697 De Foe *Ess Projects* 171 Wagering, as now practis'd by Politics and Contracts, is become a Branch of Assurances, it was before more properly a part of Gaming 1746 *Act* 19 *Geo II*, c 37 § 1 By introducing a mischievous kind of Gaming or Wagering, under the Pretence of assuring the Risque on Shipping, and fair Trade 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II 160 He resolved to be more cautious in his wagerings than he had hitherto been. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* § 109 § 18 All Contracts or Agreements, whether by Parole or in Writing, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The feature of the wagering on the Cesarewitch was the advance of Kenilworth..to 8 to 1.

b. *Comb.*. **wagering-policy** = *wager-policy* (see Wager *sb.*[2] 6); † **wagering-post**, ? the post at which bets were made.

1758 Burrow *Cases K. B.* (1766) I. 492 The Act of 19 G. 2. c. 37 (made. for Prevention of *wagering Policies). 1696 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3215/4 The Horses to be shown at the *Wagering Post the 3d Wednesday in September.

Wagesless · see Wageless *a.* 2.

Waget(t, obs. forms of Watchet.

Waggable (wæ·găb'l), *a* [f. Wag *v.* + -able.] That can be wagged.

1854 H Strickland *Travel Thoughts* 12 By unremitting and persevering agitation of the young caudal shoot, a real waggable tail may be the result.

Waggadash: see Wagadash.

Wagge, obs form of Wag, Wage *v*[1]

Waggel, Waggen: see Wagel, Wagon.

Wagger (wæ·gəɹ), *sb.* [f. Wag *v.* + -er[1].]

†**1.** One who agitates or stirs. *Obs*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 289 And so þat name was to hem i-schappe Centauri, as it were an hundred wynde waggers. for þey wagged wel þe wynde faste in hir ridynge.

b. One who wags (his head).

1654 Sir A Johnston (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* (S H S.) II. 249 Thes revylers, waggers of their head, mockers, theives against Christ on the crosse.

2 An animal that wags its tail.
1887 MEREDITH *Poet Wks.* (1912) 346 Should they once deem our emblem Pard Wagger of tail for all save war
1911 MAX BEERBOHM *Zuleika Dobson* VI. 89 Corker [a bull-dog] had ever been effusively grateful for every word or pat, an ever-ready wagger and nuzzler.
3 *pl* The divining-rod *dial.* ? *Obs*
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* X 3, No one, could affirm that there were this or that particular Mine, that owed its Discovery to his Waggers,(for by that Name they then called them) some Miners told me that by his Waggers he could find out a Vein

† **Wa gger,** *v. Obs.* In 4–5 wager. [Frequentative of WAG *v* : see -ER 5. Cf. WAGGLE *v* ; also AF. *wa(l)crer* = sense 1.]
1. *intr* To wander, have no settled abode
c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II. 154 Mannys spirit þat is wageringe aboute desir of worldli þingis 1382 — *Hos* IX 17 Thei shulen be wagringe in nacioun [Vulg. *erunt vagi in nationibus*] *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 23091 (Trin) Quen I [Christ] was wagering out of rest godely toke ȝe me to gest.
2 To stagger, totter.
1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* XII 3 Whan .the most strong men wageren [Vulg *mutabunt*] — *Ecclus* XXXVII 16 Who euere shal wageren in dercnesses, shal not togidere sorewen to thee. — *Isa* XXIX 9 Bicometh alle stoneid, and wndreth · flotereth, and wagereth [Vulg *vacillate*]
Hence † **Wa·ggering** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XL. 4 Enuye, noyse, wagering [Vulg. *fluctuatio*], and dred of deth. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 89 It is rabir to bileeue þe wageringe wijnde þan þe chaunge-able world þat makiþ men so blinde.

Waggerell, variant of WAKEREEL.

Waggery (wæ gəri). [f. WAG *sb* 2 + -ERY.]
1. The action or disposition of a wag; drollery, jocularity; in early use chiefly, mischievous drollery, practical joking.
1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. i 2 Now, if I could meete with Risio, it were a world of waggery 1611 COTGR , *Drolerie*, rye, waggerie, good roguerie 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* I 1, The Colonel's as full of waggery as an egge's full of meat. *c* 1656 SIR H. CHOLMLEY *Mem* (1787) 35, I, out of folly and waggery, began to kick one of them 1737 CHESTERF. in *C'tess Suffolk's Lett* (1824) II 163 Since which he has contented himself with a little general waggery, as occasion offers, such as snatching the bread and butter out of a girl's hand [etc]. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks 1799 I 199 The misapprehension of the second agent, or the ignorance or waggery of the third. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I 152 He was so good a fellow, so full of fun and waggery ! 1832 T. CREEVEY in *C Papers* (1904) II x 243 She has a great deal of natural waggery 1858 J BROWN *Horæ Subs.*, *Locke & Sydenham*, etc. 420 Excited by the waggery of his more intellectual neighbours. 1894 J KNIGHT *David Garrick* XIII. 252 One friend perpetrated a harmless piece of waggery on the subject.
2. A waggish action or speech; in early use, a piece of mischievous jesting, a practical joke
1604 BRETON *Grimellos Fort.* (GROSART) 9/2 If I should tell you the tenth part of the waggeries, that I passed through *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table Talk* (Arb) 97 An Ape when he has done some waggery. 1655 tr *Com. Hist. Francion* III 69, I must needs passe by severall pretty waggeries, which I committed during this my Non age 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II. 283 John Birkenhead pleased the generality of Readers with his waggeries and buffoonries. 1778 S CRISP *Let.* 8 Dec in Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* (1891) I. 93 In most of our successful comedies there are frequent lively freedoms (and waggeries that cannot be called licentious, neither). 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* LIII, In fact they indulged in a hundred sports, jocularities, waggeries, and *petits jeux innocens*. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* XXIX 344 Not being a man given to little waggeries.

Waggin, rare obs. form of WAGON.

Wagging (wæ·giŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING 1] The action of the verb WAG in its various senses.
1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A IX 26 And þe wint and þe watur and þe waggyng of þe Bot Makeþ þe Mon Mony tyme to stomble and to falle *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 513/2 Waggynge, or wauerynge, *vacillacio*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 100 Byrdys vse the waggynge of theyr rumpe, to gyde theyr flyght. as doth the sterrne of a shyp to gyde the saylynge 1530–77 H RHODES *Bk Nurture* 331 in *Babees Bk*, Vse not much wagging with thy head 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129 The meanyng herof, differth not twoo puns, Betweene waggyng of mens beardes and womens chins 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII xii I. 514 As for the white Poplar or Aspen tree .the leaves keepe such a wagging and trembling, and never hang still 1612 *Two Noble K* II ii. 15 The wagging of a wanton leg 1655 [V GOOKIN] *Gt Case Transplantation in Irel* 25 Can it be imagin'd that a whole Nation will drive like Geese at the wagging of a hat upon a stick? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLVIII, Diogenes had expressed that conflict of feeling by alternate waggings of his tail, and displays of his teeth 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* LXVI, A buzz, a hum, a meeting of bonnets and wagging of feathers and rustling of silks ensue. 1903 *Times* 9 Mar. 4/5 Did not he .stop the wagging of censorious tongues?
† b. *Proverbial phrase Obs.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Tr & Cr.* II. 1745 In titeryng and pursuyte and delayes The folk deuyne at waggynge of a stre *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1016 Somtyme I wepe for a gew gaw; Somtyme I laughe at waggynge of a straw 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* II lvIII. 80 They murmured & were redy for waggyng of a ryssbe to make debate and stryfe 1558 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1585) 50 As fearfull Hares they flee at the wagging of euerie leafe 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Cert. Trav. of Uncert. Journ.* Wks 1872 III 8 They quarrel not for wagging of a straw. 1682 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 595/1 He fears the wagging of every straw

Wagging (wæ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WAG *v.* + -ING 2.] That wags (in the senses of the verb)
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVII. (Bodl. MS.), Poudre þereof fastneþ waggynge tebe þat beþ in poynte to falle ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3660 Fro þe wagande wynde owte of þe weste rysses, Brethly bessomes with byrne in berynes sailles 1541 *Bk Properties Herbs* C IV b, Yf a man haue waggynge tethe and he eate of this herbe, they shall fasten agayne 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Petus*, he that hath waggynge and stirryng eyes 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III III *Law* 1336 So that a waggyng leaf, Yea, the least crack shall make thee turn thy back 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Ajax* 199 Whose scornful wagging tongues to thee Are grievous. 1888 MEREDITH *Poet. Wks.* (1912) 570 There lived with us a wagging humourist [*sc.* a dog] 1918 *Sunday at Home* June 609/1 A herd of pigs went by or goats with wagging beards.

Waggish (wæ giʃ), *a* [f. WAG *sb.*2 + -ISH 1.]
1. Of a person: Having the qualities of a wag; playfully mischievous † Also, wanton, loose.
1590 SHAKS *Mids N* I 1 240 And therefore is Loue said to be a childe, Because in choise he is often begui'd, As waggish boyes in game themselues forsweare. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist* 13 Fair Hellen was a waggish wench of Greece 1664 H MORE *Apology* 562 Certainly some very waggish Master of the Ceremonies has taught you this ill manners 1716 GAY *Trivia* II 91 When waggish boys the stunted beesom ply 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard.* VI IX. 120 If [the tree died] by being shaken or loosen'd at the first sprouting, by waggish People 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist Two Orphans* IV 130 But, O fortune ! what a waggish damsel art thou ! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* I, The stranger looked sternly at the waggish apprentice. 1836 HOR. SMITH (*title*), The Tin Trumpet ; or, Heads and Tails, for the Wise and the Waggish 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys.* I VI (1879) 307 A long series of ludicrous replies spelled out by the direction of waggish questioners 1904 J T. FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 65 Certain waggish undergraduates sowed mustard seed after dark
2 Pertaining to or characteristic of a wag Of an act, speech, etc Done or made in a spirit of waggery or mischievous fun, prankish
1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* Wks (Grosart) VII 107, I pray you tell me whereof are womens hearts made ? Venus hearing his son make such a waggish demaunde, beganne thus to reply 1594 O B *Quest Profit Concern* 18 Had I bene complained of for doing shrewdnesses in the time of my waggish youth 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* III iv 160 You must forget to be a Woman change . Feare, and Nicenesse into a waggish courage 1616 CHAPMAN tr. *Musæus* Annot H 5, The word vnhappie in our Language hath diuers Vnderstandings · as waggish or subtile, &c. 1617 R WHITE *Cupid's Banishm.* in Nichols *Progr. Jas I* (1828) III 287 Boye, leave your waggish wit, Putt up your arrowes in your quiver and bee gone. 1659 WOOD *Life* 16 Sept (O H S.) I. 283 Some of the company, who knew the design to be waggish, fell a laughing, and betray'd the matter. 1738 POPE *Epil Sat.* I. 17 And own, the Spaniard did a waggish thing, Who crept our Ears, and sent them to the King 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* I 262 The passing .was equivalent among boatmen to the crossing of the line among sailors, and was celebrated with like ceremonials of a rough and waggish nature 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* II i, She. cried, with a waggish shake of her head 'Aha ! Caught you spying, did I?' 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug 234/1 Mr. Tarkington writes in . a vein of waggish farce.

Waggishly (wæ·giʃli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a waggish manner.
1609 B JONSON *Sil Wom.* V. i, *Cler* Faith, now we are in priuate, let's wanton it a little, and talke waggishly. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II i, I have observ'd him Waggishly witty. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VI § 32 One while waggishly smiling, another with a grave mouth and ludicrous eyes 1781 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She rather waggishly asked me who wrote to me with such elegant attention? 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl* 19 Oct, [He] used to say, waggishly, that there was nothing so accommodating as a naval captain on shore 1854–5 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXVI, Other persons in society inquired waggishly why Jack Belsize was not present to give Lady Clara away.

Waggishness (wæ·giʃnes) [f. WAGGISH *a.* + -NESS] The state or character of being waggish; sportive mischief; jocularity of speech or behaviour Also, † wantonness, licentiousness.
1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Trauessura*, frowardnesse, wantonnesse, waggishnes 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Of Goodness* (Arb) 201 A Christian Boy in Constantinople, had like to haue been stoned, for gagging, in a waggishnesse, a long Billed Fowle 1673 *Humours Town* (1693) 67 The Softness of Ovid, the Majesty of Virgil, the Waggishness of Catullus 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* I XXXIV 290 Clerical waggishness generally to be found among minor canons 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 9 Feb 3/2 It is only in a spirit of waggishness that this could be said of Sir John Gilbert

Wa ggle, *sb.* [f WAGGLE *v*] The action or an act of waggling; *spec.* in *Golf* (see quot. 1897).
1885 R L & F STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 199 With a friendly waggle of the hand 1897 *Encycl Sport* I 464 (Golf) In taking aim or addressing the ball, it is the almost invariable practice to pass or flourish the club head a few times backwards and forwards over the top of the ball in the direction of the proposed stroke This is called the 'waggle'

Waggle (wæ·g'l), *v.* Also 6–7 wagle, 9 *Sc* weegle, waigle. [A frequentative of WAG *v.*; not found before the last decade of the 16th c., but possibly much older. Equivalent formations in Continental Teut. are WFris. *waggelje* to totter, Du *waggelen* to stagger (early mod Flem. *waeghelen*, *wagghelen*; also *trans.* to shake); (M)LG. *waggeln*, G. *wackeln* to stagger, totter (whence prob. Sw. *vakla*, Da *vakle*); Norw , Sw. *vagla* refl. to rock, sway. Cf. ME. *wagre* WAGGER *v.*; also WIGGLE, WIGGLE-WAGGLE *vbs.*]
1. *trans.* a To move (anything held or fixed at one end) to and fro with short quick motions, or with a rapid undulation; *esp.* to shake (any movable part of the body). In sports or games often (*colloq.* or *humorous*), to wield or manipulate (a bat, oar, etc.).
1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* E 2 b, A third [man] wauerd & wagled his head, like a proud horse playing with his bridle. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 37 Our moderne physitions, that to any sicke languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the highest nourishers 1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 27 If to rigorously we waggle the tooth vp or downe 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 And, as she said, She weeglit her wing-wavin' shoon. 1823 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls* 326 Thou, Pincher, fan ewell too ' in vain Dost thou waggle thine innocent tail ! 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* IV (1861) 165 She hinted, she sighed, she waggled her head at me 1871 C GIBBON *Lack of Gold* VIII, The swarms of geese and milk-white ducks would step out to the bank and waggle their tails with satisfaction. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* (1895) 98 When the old man waggles his head and says, 'Ah, so I thought when I was your age,' he has proved the youth's case
b. *absol* Chiefly in *Golf* (cf WAGGLE *sb*) To swing the club-head to and fro over the ball in the line of the intended stroke.
1897 *Outing* Aug 423/1 On the other hand, another player, probably quite as good, Mr Horace Hutchinson, waggles, and waggles, as he addresses his ball, before each shot
c *U.S slang* To get the better of, overcome.
In recent Dictionaries
d *nonce-use* To indicate by waggling the head.
1852 READE *Peg Woff.* XIII 198 They all nodded and waggled assent
2. *intr.* a. With *advs.* or advb. expressions denoting motion. To shake or wobble while in motion ; to walk or move shakily, to waddle.
1611 COTGR , *Triballer*, to wagle, or dangle vp and downe, to goe dingle dangle, wig wag 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V v 42 Apt they are not to moue many wayes, either vpward or downeward, but onely to waggle to and fro within a narrow compasse. *Ibid* X XXIV 308 Like to a Pair of Scales which never came to any Permanent Stay or constant Settling upon the right Center, but have one while wagled this way, another while that way 1627 MAY *Lucan* V I 3, Nor that the crow waggling along the shore Dives downe, and seemes t' anticipate a showre 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCII. 194 Why do you go Nodding, and Waggling so like a Fool, as if you were Hipshot ? says the Goose to her Gosselin 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 82 'I his said, the host wi' richt guid will Begoud to waigle down the hill *c* 1820 COLMAN *Broad Grins* etc. (1872) 313 A well fed maggot . In some deep fruit plate heaves, from snout to end, And works, and slips, and writhes, and waggles to ascend 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby genteel Story* III, The tall, red, lurid candlewick waggling down, the flame flickering pale upon Miss Caroline's pale face 1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks S France* XIII (1865) 160 The little lizards waggled off as fast as they could 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* I, The men dance in a circle, stamping the time, the women waggle round and round the circle, outside it.
b Of things held or fixed at one end · To move backwards and forwards with short quick motions, or with a rapid undulatory movement
1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Waggle*, to joggle, or move up and down, to be always in Motion *c* 1820 COLMAN *Broad Grins* etc (1872) 162 Harsh creaked the rope in its descent, And waggling down the bucket went 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg*, *Jackdaw Rheims* 138 His tail waggled more Even than before, But no longer it wagged with an impudent air 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* V 171 When the flowers of this latter species were blown by a breath of wind, the tongue-like labellums all waggled about in a very odd manner. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl Fleet* I. 129 'Tut, tut,' he replied, shaking his great head till his cheeks waggled.
Hence **Wa ggling** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*
a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II IV (1912) 167 A Hearne..getting upon his wagling winges with paine 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II i. 117, I know you by the wagling of your head 1907 *Westm Gaz* 20 Aug 3/2 That glb bat of his must take a bit of 'waggling'.

Waggle, variant of WAGEL

Waggly (wæ gli), *a. colloq.* Also waggley. [f WAGGLE *v.* + -Y.] Waggling, unsteady; in quots *transf.*, having frequent irregular curves
1894 ELIZ. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 135 They keep in the path, even in its most waggly parts. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 303/2 A mud fort it was,..with a deep waggley narrow trench running all round

Waggon . see WAGON.

Wagh see WAUGH *int.*, WAW.

† **Wa·ghalter.** *Obs* [f WAG *v* + HALTER *sb.*1 Cf. *wag-string*, *-with* s.v WAG *v.* 12.] One who is likely to swing in a halter , a 'gallows-bird'.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 80/39 A Waghalter, *furcifer*, *perditus*. *c* 1570 *Mesogonus* IV II 6 Stand out of my way wagghalter or I will britche the nakte. 1611 COTGR., *Babouin*, a crack-rope, waghalter, vnhappie rogue. 1620 SHELTON *and Pt Don Quix* III 16 This Bachelour, was a notable Wag-halter *attrib* 1546 [see SLIP STRING 1] 1638 FORD *Fancies* I ii, *Nit* What a terrible sight to a lib'd breech is a sow gelder? *Spa* Not so terrible as a crosse tree that never growes, to a wag halter-Page.

Waghe. see WAW, WOE.

Waghen, -scot, obs. ff. WAGON, WAINSCOT.

Waght(e, Waghter, obs. ff. WEIGHT, WAFTER *sb.*1

Waging (wā·dʒiŋ), *vbl sb* [-ING 1]
1. The action of WAGE *v.*1
1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T.S) 146 Na in his condicioun of feyng was diuisioun maid of his wageing. *Ibid.* 258 In how mony syndry casis law tholis wageing of bataill. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 555 Of whome the kynge

receyuyd III M. li. sterlynge towarde the wagynge of his knyghtis 1583 STOCKER *Cvv. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 36 b, For the leuiyng, dischargyng, entertainyng, and wagyng, of men of Warre 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict* , *Pleytesia*, a sute in law, waging of lawe. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* 1 Wks 1851 VIII 478 By which means the waging of War is to the Emperor little or nothing chargeable 1826 J F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* XIII, Such a scrimmage as was here fou't atween the Mohicans and the Mohawks, in a war of their own waging.

†**2** The excrement of a fox *Obs rare*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXIV, Of hares and of conynges he shall say þei croteth, and of þe fox wagynge.

Waging, obs variant of WEDGING *vbl. sb.*

†**Wag-leg.** *Obs.* Also 7 wagge-legge. [*f.* WAG *v.* + LEG *sb*] A gadfly.

1585, 1611, see LONG-LEG 1. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 645 The milk of sheepe being hot, is of force against al poisons, except in those which shal drinke a venemous fly called a Wag-legge, and Libbards bane

Wa·gling. *nonce-wd* [-LING] A little wag.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* III, The sprightly, pert, impudent-looking wagling

†**Wagmoire,** variant of QUAGMIRE.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Sept. 130 For they bene like foule wagmoires ouergrast.

Wagnerian (vāgnī°riăn), *a* and *sb.* [-IAN] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the German operatic composer Richard Wagner (1813–83), his music and theories of musical and dramatic composition

b *sb.* An admirer or adherent of Wagner.

1873 *All Year Round* 5 July 225/1 The Wagnerian opera presumes that the singer of average ability shall be capable of doing justice to the music. 1882 HIME *Wagnerism* 23 But the marriage of near relations was the custom in primitive times, say the Wagnerians. True, no doubt; but that does not make their customs fit subjects for the representations of Art. 1889 G B SHAW in *Engl Illustr Mag* Oct. 49 Richter's great superiority to Herr Levi as a Wagnerian conductor

Hence **Wagne·rianism,** Wagnerian theories, etc. Also **Wagnere·sque** *a* , resembling the style of Wagner. **Wa·gnerism,** Wagner's theory and practice in the composition of music-dramas; the influence or cult of Wagner. **Wa·gnerist, Wa·gnerite** = WAGNERIAN b. **Wa·gnerize** *v.* (*a*) *trans.* to make Wagnerian; (*b*) *intr.* to follow Wagner.

1884 HAWEIS *My Musical Life* 671 Even Verdi had drunk deep, many portions of 'Aida' being quite *Wagneresque. 1887 *Contemp Rev* Mar 448 A number of Wagner caricatures, which really are very valuable documents in the history of *Wagnerianism 1869 *Daily News* 20 Dec., Many of us may like to hear of anything, even in the shape of *Wagnerism, which can hold its head in Paris by way of opposition to the prevailing taste for Offenbachanalian music 1889 G B. SHAW in *Engl Illustr Mag* Oct 49 Hero worship of Wagner, or adept Wagnerism 1891 *Century Dict*, *Wagnerist. 1883 *Nation* (N Y) 22 Feb 166/3 Nor is there any reason why a *Wagnerite should refuse to admire the operettas of Strauss. 1882 *Standard* 13 Jan, It would, of course, be premature to affirm that the musical mind of England has become completely *Wagnerised. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I XIII. 252 The Italians don't much more than Wagnerize in exchange for the loss of melody.

Wagnerite (wæ gnĕrəit). *Min* [Named by Fuchs (*wagnerit*) in 1821, after F. M. von *Wagner*. see -ITE.] A fluophosphate of magnesium and iron, found in yellow crystals.

1825 HAIDINGER *tr. Mohs' Treat Min* III. 169. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol* etc. I. 182. 1883 *Science* I. 341/2

Wagon, waggon (wæ gən), *sb.* Forms · 6 **wagan(e, waghen,** wagen, 6–7 waggen, 7 **wag-gin,** 6– **waggon, wagon.** [Early mod.E *wagan, waghen,* a. Du. *wagen* (formerly also written *waghen*) = OE. *wægn* WAIN.

In Du. (as in Ger) *wagen* has always been the most general term for a wheeled vehicle, in the 16th c. it was adopted into Eng in this wide sense (see 2 below) as well as in the specific military application (sense 1) learned in the continental wars.

The Eng dicts of the 18th c. have the spelling *waggon*, exc. Johnson, who gives *wagon* without remark, though all his examples have *waggon*. Todd 1818 prefers *wagon* for etymological reasons, but says that *waggon* is the prevailing form. Webster 1828 gives *wagon*, remarking that 'the old orthography, *waggon*, seems to be falling into disuse'. Smart 1836 gives *waggon* as the current form, and *wagon* as 'a disused spelling'. Stormonth 1884 and Cassell 1888 have *waggon, wagon*; later dicts. *wagon* either alone or in the first place. In Great Britain *waggon* is still very commonly used; in the U.S it is rare

The Eng word has been adopted in Fr. as *wagon, vagon* (vagoñ) in the sense of 'railway coach or carriage', a meaning which is now obsolete in Eng (see quot. 1847 in sense 5b) So also G. *waggon* (pronounced as Fr.)]

1. A strong four-wheeled vehicle designed for the transport of heavy goods. In *Mil.* use chiefly with qualifying word, as *ambulance, ammunition, bread, forge wagon* etc , for which see those words.

1523 BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I lxii. 84 And whan these lordes sawe none other remedy, they trussed all their harnes in waganes [Fr. *en voictures*], and retourned to the hoost before Tourney. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII*, 46 b, The Flemmynges made purviaunce for wagans, vitaile and other thynges 1570 DEE *Math. Pref* d j, As, the force which one man hath with the Duche waghen Racke · therwith to set vp agayne, a mighty waghen laden, being ouerthrowne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII lvi I 188 The Phrygians invented first the waggon and charriot with foure wheeles [L. *vehiculum cum quatuor rotis*]. 1611 BIBLE *Gen* xlv 19 Take you wagons out of the land of Egypt for your little ones, and for your wiues 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 4 Theodoricus..went into Italy with all the Goths, putting their Wives and Children in Waggons, and all the Goods they could carry 1667 MILTON *P L* III 439 The barren plaines Of Sericana, where Chineses drive With Sails and Wind their canie Waggons light. 1671 — *P. R.* III 336 And Waggons fraught with Utensils of war 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III. 317 Thy well-breath'd Horse bred to Belgian Waggons 1727 DE FOE *Eng Tradesm* (1841) II xlvi 173 From those barges they [the coals] are loaded into carts and wagons, to be carried to the respective country towns 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XV, The numerous waggons that accompanied them contained the rich spoils of the enemy. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1838) VI 302, I shall endeavor to send you some spring and commissariat waggons. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I 75 They [the Indians] had dogged it [Captain Bonneville's party] for a time in secret, astonished at the long train of waggons and oxen. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr.* I 1 2 The waggons of a trader generally contain every requisite for a farmer's establishment

b *transf.* The constellation CHARLES'S WAIN.

Quot. *c* 1511 is from a work translated into English by a Fleming, and contains many Flemish words. The quot therefore does not prove the existence of the word in Eng. at the date of the book.

[*c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk. Amer.* (Arb) Introd. 28/1 The northe sayle sterre or pollumarticum, or the waghen called] 1867 *Chamb Encycl* s v *Ursa major*, The common names throughout Europe for these seven stars are 'the Plough', 'Charles's Wain', 'the Wagon'. 1889 *N W Lanc. Gloss.*, Waggon and Horses. *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear

†**2.** A carriage of any kind for the conveyance of persons, their luggage, etc *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 157 b, Speusippus beeyng ympotente was carryed in a wagen [L. *vehiculo*] towarde the schoole called *Academia*. 1555–6 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II II 253 One Wagon of tymbre work for Ladies and Gentlewomen of our Prevye Chamber 1582 in T. Phillips *Hist. & Antiq Shrewsb* (1779) 46 This yeare, 1582, the right honorable Lady Mary Sidney came to thys towne of Salop, in her wagon 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav Lond to Hamburgh* Wks (1630) III 88/1, I appointed a Waggon ouer night to bee ready by three of the Clocke in the morning.

†**b.** A war-chariot; = CHARIOT 1 c. *Obs.*

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 244 Some cuntreyes make warre in wagons also [L *quædam nationes et curru prælıantur*] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 30 Their fight is with wagons and chariots [L. *bigis et curribus*] 1614 RALEGH *Hist World* IV II § 20 II 206 He. sends his Brother Hagis with a hundred armed waggons to entertaine him. Each waggon had in it foure to fight, and two to guide it.

†**c.** *poet.* = CAR *sb*.1 1 b, CHARIOT *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 118 And two stately lyons this fine dams gilt wagon haled. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A.* V. II 51 Prouide thee two proper Palfries, as blacke as Iet, To hale thy vengefull Waggon swift away. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. V 28 Then to her yron wagon she betakes *Ibid* I. V. 44 Whilst Phœbus pure In westerne waues his wearie wagon did recure. *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 111 The sunne in wagon makes th' horizon cleare. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 61 The Poet stepping with Phaeton upon the waggon hath noted [etc]

3. An open four-wheeled vehicle built for carrying hay, corn, etc., consisting of a long body furnished with 'shelboards'.

(In the 16th c app distinguished from *wain*)

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 35 Horse, Oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, & waine 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. 13 There stands my Heybarne, which hath in the vpper roomes my Hey, and beneath, Waynes, Cartes, Carres, Waggons, Coaches, [etc]. 1600 in W. F Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 One wagon and wagon harnesse three plowes [etc] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 244 The tow'ring height Of Waggons, and the Cart's unweildy weight 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc* I 57 The Glocestershire waggon is the best farm-waggon I have seen in the kingdom. The wheels run six inches wider than those of the Yorkshire waggon. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* II (1831) 16 Concealing their arms in waggons of hay 1862 J C MORTON *Farmer's Cal.* (ed 2) 415 The carrying of our grain crops is done differently in different districts. In the South the use of the two and three horse waggon is almost universal. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* VI 115 A waggon is the pride of the craftsman who builds it, and who is careful to reproduce the exact 'lines' which he learned from his master as an apprentice.

4 A covered vehicle for the regular conveyance of commodities and passengers by road (? Now only *colonial*)

See also POST-WAGON (1677–), *stage-wagon* (1761–) s v STAGE *sb* 13

1615 STOW *Ann.* 867/2 In the yeere 1564 Guylliam Boonen, a dutchman, .brought the vse of Coaches into England . And about that time, began long wagons to come in vse, such as now come to London, from Canterbury, Norwich, Ipswich, Glocester, &c. with Passengers, and commodities 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept , I took waggon for Doit. *Ibid.* 10 Oct., I went by wagon . to Dynkirk 1660 SIR W DUGDALE *Diary* 13 Mar., in *Archæologia* XX. 471 My dau Lettice went towards London in Coventre Waggon. 1776 MRS P L. POWYS *Passages fr. Diaries* (1899) 157 The two London waggons came in with sixteen and fourteen horses 1776 *Pennsylvania Even Post* 16 July 354/1 A number of Waggons with Teams are wanted for the public service immediately 1824 BARNEWALL & CRESSWELL *Rep K B* II. 717 The following evidence .was then set out, that defendant was a common carrier, and that his waggon stopped in the parish of Elden 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* V. XXXVI, She heard the rumbling of heavy wheels behind her, a covered waggon was coming, creeping slowly along 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XVI, An express waggon with a driving seat *Ibid* , He is like to turn back..if he journeys with us in the waggon.

5. a. *Mining.* A truck used to convey minerals along the roadways of a mine, or from the mine to the place of shipment. (See also quot. 1886.)

1649 [W GREY] *Chorographia* 25 Waggons with one HORSE to carry down Coales, from the Pits, to the Stathes, to the RIVER, &c. 1727 DE FOE *Eng Tradesm* (1841) II xlvi 173 [The coals] are then loaded into a great machine called a wagon, which goes to the nearest river or water carriage. 1860 *Eng & For Mining Gloss* (ed 2) 51 *Chaldron* 53 cwt The waggons which convey the coals from the pit to the place of shipment carry the above quantity, and are called chaldron waggons. 1867 W W SMYTH *Coal & Coal mining* 148 Certain requirements, in connection with the raising of the mineral in the shafts necessitate the use of particular kinds of waggon 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 70 *Waggon*, a measure of weight equal to 24 cwt. Coal sold for delivery in carts is usually sold by the waggon of 24 cwt.

b An open truck or a closed van for the transport of goods on a railway. † Formerly applied also to the open carriages used for conveying passengers at the lowest fares, and as the general term for any kind of railway vehicle.

1756 ABIAH DARBY *Diary* 31 Jan in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist Soc* (1913) X 83 First Waggon of Pigs [*sc.* of iron] came down the Railway [in Coalbrookdale] 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 657 The weight of the engine and 16 waggons is equal to 154,560 lbs 1840 F. WHISHAW *Railw Gt. Brit & Irel* 493 The ordinary train would consist of two wagons, or trucks, of merchandise, &c placed next to the engine, then the passenger-wagon [3rd class], and lastly the passenger-carriage 1847 S C BREES *Railw Pract.* 4th Ser. I 1 The name of wagon is given to vehicles of every description employed on railways 1872 HELPS *Life T. Brassey* V. (1878) 77 A 'set' is a number of wagons—in fact, a train

6. *U.S.* A light four-wheeled vehicle used for various business purposes; also, loosely, a similar vehicle used for pleasure. *Dearborn wagon*: see DEARBORN.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* Ser I v 34 People soon began to assemble, some on foot, and others on horseback and in waggons. 1841 [see DEARBORN] 1868 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* XVII, Will you take me out in the trotting waggon with Puck?

7 A covered four-wheeled vehicle used as a living house by gipsies, travelling showmen, travellers, etc.

1851 [see LIVING *vbl. sb.* 7]. 1886 *Cornh. Mag* Sept 298 The mess waggon is always an important feature when an outfit starts on the 'trail' *Ibid* , During a halt he never left the waggon, but hung around [etc]

8. *U.S.* A baby-carriage.

1847: see *wagon-frame* in 11 a. 1887 CABOT *Mem Emerson* II. 282 The whole town assembled, down to the babies in their wagons

9. Short for *dinner-wagon* (see DINNER *sb* 2). Cf. *wagon-table* in 12.

1906 CHARLOTTE MANSFIELD *Gnl & Gods* VIII, Margaret proceeded to cut the wire of a bottle, and then fetched glasses from a waggon

10. *Bookbinding.* 'A tool having four edges of cane mounted in a frame, and used to trim the edges of gold-leaf to a size for a book'

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*

11. *attrib* and Comb.: a. attributive, as *wagon-cover, -frame, -hire, -horse, -ox, -pole, -rut, -sail, -shed, -spoke, -spoor, -sprag, -tilt, -tongue, -wheel, whip.*

1832 *Boston* (Lincs) *Her* 31 July 1 A great Stock of lately-improved *Waggon-Covers. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* 49 Awhile to mend his [a child's] wicker *waggon-frame. 1553 in Burgon *Gresham* (1839) I. III, 141 And to [be] layd upon every waggon 113 dry fatts, for the avoyding of the great charge of *waggon hyre 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 402/2 *Iumentum plaustrarium*, a cart horse, or *waggon horse 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XIV, A city-bred burgher of Ghent, Liege, or Ypres, is as distinct an animal from a knight of Hainault, as a Flanders waggon horse from a Spanish jennet. 1864 KINGSLEY *Roman & T* I. (1875) 7 The horns of the *waggon-oxen 1768 E HOLDSWORTH *Virgil* 154 It is very common at this time, in several parts of Italy, to cover the end of the *waggon pole with plates of brass 1660 HEXHAM II, *Een wagen-leese*, a *Wagon rut 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XV, The new streets that had stopped disheartened in the mud and waggon-ruts 1850 R. G CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr* I. VII. 140 These mats are also used instead of *waggon-sails, and are very effectual in resisting both sun and rain. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* XVI, We have put our waterproof sheets ready on going to bed, and sometimes have spread the waggon-sails over the waggons 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Waggon-shed*, a shelter for carts and wagons 1886 HARDY *Woodlanders* IV, The daylight revealed the whole of Mr. Melbury's homestead, of which the waggon sheds had been an outlying erection 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* I IV 59 Her *Waggon Spokes made of long Spinners legs. 1863 W C BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* VI 174 On reaching the road, I saw fresh *wagon-spoor. 1885 *Times* 31 Oct 8/3 The railway servants . armed with sticks and *wagon 'spraggs', then advanced upon the criminals' place of concealment 1832 *Planting* 90 in *Libr Usef Knowl*, *Husb* III, The lower ends of ash poles cut from six to eighteen feet long . They are cleft for the use of the cooper, *waggon-tilts, &c. 1860 MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* XVII, The breaking of our *waggon-tongue , delayed our journey 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* V II 54, I will dismount, and by the *Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footeman 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXV, Their rude drivers . began to debate precedence with their *waggon-whips and quarter-staves.

b objective and obj. genitive, as *wagon builder, driver, maker, making.*

1850 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr* I i. 4 A captent waggon..requires the hand of a skilful *waggon-builder. 1552 HULOET, *Waggon dryuer, *vngarius.* 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr* I. I. 15 A waggon-driver ,

a stout active Hottentot. 1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 51 Skinners Sadlers *waggen makers 1873 J Richards *Wood-working Factories* 181 Wagon and carriage makers mainly use parallel iron vices

c. Instrumental, as *wagon-travelling*, d similative, as *wagon-shaped* adj.

1837 Hebert *Engin & Mech Encycl* II 742 The kind of boiler attached to this engine is of the waggon shaped kind 1863 W. C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* viii. 304 The natural concomitants of wagon-travelling

12. Special comb **wagon-bed**, the body of a wagon, also, the bottom of the body, **wagon-boiler**, a form of engine-boiler (see quot); †**wagon-borough** [ad. Du. or G. *wagenburg*], a defensive enclosure or barricade formed of baggage-wagons placed close together; **wagon-bow** (see quot.); **wagon-breast** *U.S*, a breast or working place in a coal-mine in which the wagons are taken up to the working face; **wagon-ceiling** *Arch* (see quot); †**wagon-coach** = Post wagon, **wagon-corps** *Mil.* = *Corps of Wagoners* s v. Wagoner 1 1; **wagon-coupling** (see quot.); **wagon-drag**, a shoe-brake for a wagon; **wagon-drift** *S Afr.*, a passage for wagons across a river; **wagon-gallery**, a gallery in a mine along which the wagons run; **wagon-hammer** (see quot); **wagon-house**, a house, shed or shelter for wagons; †**wagon-hunter** *cant*, an agent of a brothel-keeper who for base purposes visited the inns at which the stage-wagons stopped; **wagon-jack**, **-look** (see quots.), **wagon-man**, the driver of a wagon, a wagoner; **wagon-master**, a person who has charge of one or more wagons; spec. *Mil.*, an officer commanding the wagon-train; **wagon-road**, a road for the passage of wagons; spec. in *Coal-mining*, a prepared road or railway for the haulage of wagons, **wagon-roof** = *wagon-vault*; **wagon table** (see quot. and sense 9 above); **wagon-tipper** (see quot.); **wagon-top**, the part of a locomotive-boiler, over the fire-box, which is elevated above the rest of the shell to provide greater steam-room (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **wagon-track**, the track made by the passage of wagons; **wagon-train** *Mil*, a train, collection, or service of transport wagons; also, a train of wagons used by colonial settlers; **wagon-tree** = Wagen-boom; **wagon-vault** (see quot. 1892); hence **wagon-vaulted** *a.*; **wagon-work**, the construction and repair of wagons; **wagon-wright**, a maker or repairer of wagons; a wainwright, **wagon-yard**, a depôt for wagons used on a road or railway. Also Wagon-head, Wagon-load, Wagon-way.

1885 Howells in *Century Mag* Sept 672/1 In the glassy piazza two men had a humble show of figs and cakes for sale in their *wagon beds. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer* 179 For though the river was fordable with care, the water came over the waggon-bed 1837 Hebert *Engin. & Mech Encycl.* I 197 Those known by the term of '*waggon boilers', from their shape, formed one of the many improvements of the steam engine introduced by Watt. 1548 W Patten *Exped. Scot.* F r b, [Fearing a night attack we] entrenched our carriages and *waggen-boorowe, had good skout without and sure watch within 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Wagon bow*, an arched-shaped slat with its ends planted in staples on the wagon-bed sides. Used to elevate the tilt or cover 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, **Wagon-breast* A breast into which wagons can be taken. 1875 *Encycl Brit* II. 475/2 **Waggon Ceiling*, a boarded roof of the Tudor time, either of semicircular or polygonal section It is boarded with thin oak, and ornamented with mouldings forming panels, and with loops at the intersections 1675 *Lond Gaz* No. 1047/4 Lost out of the *Waggon-Coach, passing from Hertford to London, a Letter. 1676 Lady Anne Fanshawe *Mem* (1829) 126 We hired a waggon-coach, for there is no other at Calais. 1810 C James *Milit. Dict*, Corps of Wagoners, or royal *Wagon corps 1817 J Scott *Paris Revisit* (ed. 4) 279 The Austrian waggon corps. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Wagon-coupling*, one for attaching the hind axle to the fore *Ibid*, **Wagon-drag* 1850 R G Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* II xxx. 284 We held thither at a sharp trot, holding for the old *waggon drift. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 853 The ores are raised in these shafts to the level of the *waggon-galley (*galerie de roulage*) by the whims provided with ropes and buckets 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, **Wagon hammer*, the vertical bolt which connects the double-tree to the tongue, and upon which the double-tree swings 1660 Hexham II, *Een wagen huys*, a *wagon-house 1758 *Ann. Reg* I 79/2 He made him up a bed of straw in the waggon, under the waggon-house 1886 Hardy *Woodlanders* III, This erection was the waggon-house of the chief man of business *c* 1766 *Cheats of Lond. Exposed* 46 *Waggon hunters. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, **Wagon jack*, one for lifting the wheels of a wagon clear of the ground *Ibid.*, **Wagon lock*, a device to bring a friction on the wheels of a wagon to retard its motion in descending hills. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy* III 484 The *wagon-man that had charge of me set an Indian carpenter a worke to mend the wheele. 1764 *London Mag.* Mar. 144/2 What the waggon-men call a bye-way, made for the unloaded waggons to be drawn to the pitts. 1645 in *Papers rel Army Solemn League & Cov* (S H.S) II 502 *Waggonm^rs of the Army. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix (Roxb.) 163/2 Wagonmaster generall 10 s. per diem *Ibid* 164/1 The Waggon maister 5 s. Waggoners each 2 s 1757 Washington *Let.* Writ 1889 I 492 The commissary used to act as wagon-master. 1774 *Pennsylv Gaz.* 10 Aug Suppl. 2/3 To the latter there is a good *waggon road already opened. 1884 Jefferies *Life of Fields* 58 A white butterfly follows along the waggon-road. 1893 Selous *Trav S E. Africa* 371 Assisting the pioneers to make the waggon road. 1866 Howells *Venet Life* xi 151 The low *waggon-roofs of the cross-naves 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk of West* I ii 35 In a good many cases the waggon roofs are but ceiled cradle roofs 1844 T Webster *Encycl Dom Econ* 240 Moving sideboards, or *waggon tables 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, **Wagon-tipper*, a device for tilting a wagon in order to dump its load. 1850 R G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* II xx 76 The larger of these caves is situated on the west side of the *waggon-track. 1884 Jefferies *Life of Fields* 57 Leverets play in the waggon track 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI 302, I shall endeavor to send you some horses and drivers belonging to the *waggon train 1888 J C Harris *Free Joe*, etc 181 For years and years before the war it had been noted as the meeting-place of the waggon-trains by means of which the planters transported their produce to market. 1822 Burchell *Trav S Afr.* I 123 *heading*, The *Waggon tree 1835 R Willis *Archit Mid Ages* vii. 72 Amongst the various forms of vaulted apartments rectangles are of frequent occurrence, and these for the most part are covered with a *waggon vault 1892 *Dict Arch* (Arch Publ. Soc.), *Waggon roof* or *vault*. A roof, semicircular in section, but somewhat higher than a semicircle or barrel roof, by rising from vertical sides. 1835 R. Willis *Archit Mid. Ages* vii 68 *Waggon-vaulted apartments. 1850 R G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* I i. 16 *note*, Several coarse chisels for *waggon-work. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W Afr.* 378 Wood tough, used chiefly for waggon-work 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, **Waggon-wright*, a maker and mender of wagons. 1860 *Eng. & For Mining Gloss* (ed 2) 66 [Newcastle terms.] *Waggonwrighi*, a man who makes and repairs the chaldron waggons 1827 E Mackenzie *Hist Newcastle* II 722 A waggon set out for London from the general *waggon-yard every day.

Wagon, waggon (wæ gən), *v.* [f. Wagon *sb*]

1. *intr.* To travel in a wagon; to transport goods by wagon. Chiefly *U.S.*

1606 N B[axter] *Sydney's Ourania* D 1, She waggoneth to Neptunes Pallace than. 1828–32 Webster, *Wagon*, v i To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man wagons between Philadelphia and Pittsburg *a* 1904 A Adams *Log Cowboy* ix 129 It was a hundred miles to wagon from the freight point where we got our supplies 1907 'C E Craddock' *Windfall* vi 103, I can't figure out how the lydy managed to stay so stiff and starched these seven miles and more, waggoning down from the mountain

2. *trans* To put into a wagon for conveyance

1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* I i. 1/2 Is all our pillage waggond? *Ibid.* 3/1 See him well waggond, and provide A surgeon to attend his cure. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V 35 Our party bagged, or rather waggoned 876 hares 1812 J Flaxman *Let W. Hayley* 20 Feb. in *Pearson's Catal* (1886) No. 60 Resignation is at length in, waggoned for Feltham.

3. *U.S.* To transport (goods) in a wagon or by means of a train of wagons. Also with *up*.

1755 Washington *Let.* Writ 1889 I 187 The quantity is too great for the present consumption, and to wagon it up can never answer the expense. 1779 Jefferson *Corr* Wks 1859 I 216 They have bought quantities of flour for these troops in Cumberland, have ordered it to be wagoned down to Manchester, and wagoned thence up to the barracks. 1782 — *Notes State Virginia* (1787) 39 The one is first waggoned to the river 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* v. 321 Sometimes they had had to buy corn at a dollar a bushel, and wagon it home from Raleigh

Wagonage, waggonage (wæ·gənedʒ). [f. Wagon *sb.* or *v.* + -age]

1. Conveyance or transport by wagon.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell* 137 The great losses they had by waggonage and other carriage. 1611 Cotgr., *Charriotage*, waggonnage, the riding in, or carrying by, wagons, &c 1756 Washington *Let* Writ 1889 I. 309 The demands he has had on account of wagonage of all the flour and stores from Conococheague. 1770 in M Cutler *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) II 403 In Pennsylvania, where wagonage is cheaper than in any other part of North America

2. Money paid for conveyance by wagon

1757 Washington *Let* Writ. 1889 I 491 The amount of waggonage and other charges of transporting these provisions will exceed the whole cost of the provisions. 1779 Jefferson *Corr* Wks. 1859 I 216 Wagonage, indeed, seems to the commissariat an article not worth economising

3. A collection or train of wagons.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* xvi. xiv IV 479 Wagonage, provender, and a piece or two of cannon

Wagoner, waggoner [1] (wæ·gənəɹ). Also 6 wagenner, 7 waggonere, -ier, waggouner. [f. Wagon *sb* + -er 1, perh. orig. a. Du *waghenaer* (now *wagenaar*) of equivalent formation]

1. One who has charge of a wagon as driver.

Corps of Wagoners (Mil); see quots 1802, 1810

1544 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XV 57 Dyvers Carts taken and Wagenners slain *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen V* 47 Ther wer in numbre had lx M horsemen beside footemen pages and wagoners 1563 Golding *Cæsar* iv. 104 b, In the meanewhile the wagoners withdrawe themselues somewhat out of the battell, and set their wagons in such order, that [etc] 1645 *Papers rel. Army Solemn League & Cov* (S H S) II. 502 William Rosse waggoun^r. *Ibid*, Payed for the maintanence of the train of waggoners and horses 9,028 12 00. 1752 *Phil. Trans* XLVII. 561 Two waggoners were run over by a waggon loaded with stone 1802 C. James *Milit Dict* s v. *Wagoner, Corps of Wagoners*, a body of men employed in the commissariate, so called 1810 *Ibid* (ed. 3), *Corps of Wagoners, or royal Wagon corps*, a body of men originally employed in the train under the board of ordnance It now forms a part of the regular army, and is subject to the quarter-master general. 1824 Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep. K. B.* II. 718 It was impossible for the said S C Marsh, if his waggoner or book-keeper put any thing in the waggon at Thetford or on the road, to know of it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* v I. 610 The waggoners drove off at full speed, and never stopped till they were many miles from the field of battle. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct, Carters and waggoners of every sort were helping the good work

attrib 1898 'Maxwell Gray' *Ribstone Pippins* III. 79 Oh, the waggoner boy hath a life of joy

b *jocular* The driver of a vehicle.

1841 J T J Hewlett *Peter Priggins* I ii 59 'Now, said Tom, 'tumble in, old fellow I'm waggoner—you pay pikes' 1850 Smedley *F Fairleigh* xiii, We hired a drag The first day we went out they elected me waggoner, and a nice job I had of it.

c. Used as the designation of a particular class of farm servant, whose special duties include the driving of a wagon: see quot 1908. Also called a *carter*.

1790 W H Marshall *Rur Econ Mid* II. 445 *Waggoner*; an upper man servant, carter. 1804 A Hunter *Georgical Ess* V 501 (E D D) The waggoner or head ploughman pays an early regard to his horses 1817 J Bradbury *Trav* 316 The waggoners travel with great economy 1908 *Daily Mail* 6 Apr 6/5 The chief duty of the 'wagoner' [Lincs], despite his name, is to cultivate the arable land. Wagoners also take the threshed corn to the nearest town in wagons (the occupation from which they take their name, though it is one of their least important duties).

d *Mining* (See quots.)

1886 J. Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 70 *Waggoner*, a man in charge of a horse who arranges railway trucks in pit sidings 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb 3/2 Sometimes the lads and youths who look after the trucks in the main roads are called waggoners

†**2.** The driver of a chariot, a charioteer. Chiefly with mythological reference. *Obs*

Frequently applied to Phœbus or to Phaethon as charioteer of the sun

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A* v. ii. 48 And then Ile come and be thy Waggoner, And whirle along with thee about the Globes. 1592 — *Rom & Jul* I iv 64 Her Waggoner, a small grey-coated Gnat. 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* (Shaks Soc) 9 Look how yon one-ey'd waggoner of heaven Hath by his horses' fiery-winged hoofs, Burst ope the melancholy jail of night 1614 Bp J. King *Vitis Palatina* 8 Elias, *aurigа in aere*, was a wagoner in the aire, rode in a chariot, through the cloudes 1636 Fitz Geffrey *Holy Transport* (1881) 169 Now seemes the Sunnes unwearied Waggoneire, Who every day surrounds this earthly sphere, To make a stand 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 61 The fierce winged beasts, throw the unexperienced waggoner headlong downe with waggon and all

fig 1621 T Bedford *Sun unto Death* 29 Spurred, on by two most passionate Waggoners, Feare and Envie

3 a. The northern constellation Auriga †**b.** Applied to the constellation Bootes, viewed as the driver of 'Charles's Wain'. *Obs.*

a. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 248, I might conclude the discourse of Kiddes with a remembraunce of their constellation in the Waggoner, vppon the Bulles Horne 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I 486 The ancient Constellations [include] Auriga, The Waggoner 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 382 [The Milky Way] afterwards bears away under the form of a single and narrow branch, which traverses Cassiopea, passes by the Waggoner [etc]

b 1590 Spenser *F Q* I ii. 1 By this the Northerne waggoner had set His seuenfold teme behind the stedfast staire 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 318 Begin when the slow Waggoner descends, Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends.

4. A wagon-horse; in quot. a depreciatory term for a racehorse

1859 *Sporting Mag* Oct 241 Magnum, the Baron's chesnut waggoner, wore huge blinkers.

Wagoner, waggoner [2] (wæ·gənəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Anglicized form of the Dutch surname *Waghenaer*; see below] Originally, the atlas of charts published by Lucas Janssen Waghenaer in 1584 under the title *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* (Eng trans. *The Mariners Mirror*, by Sir A. Ashley, 1588). Hence *gen.* a book of charts for nautical use

1687 W Hedges *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I 246 Ye Shippe *Providence* ran aground, her Commander designing to go between ye Islands Sardinia and Palma de Sol, where ye English Platts and Wagoners [*read* Wagoners] make a large passage; but in truth there is none. 1703 Dampier *Voy* III. i 98 In the East India Waggoner or Pilot-book there is mention made of large Fowls. 1775 Romans *Hist. Florida* App 77 The compilers of the quarter waggoners have corrupted it into Ponio bay 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed. Burney), *Waggoner*, is also used for a routier, or book of charts, describing the seas, their coasts, &c. 1916 *Edin. Rev* July 180 [Sailing directions] have been called by many names—Periploi, Portulane, Rutters, Waggoners [etc]

†**Wagoness.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 wagonnesse. [f. Wagoner 1 see -ess.] A female charioteer.

c 1621 Chapman *Iliad* v. 348 His chariot (perplext with her late harme) She mounted, and her wagonnesse, was she that paints the aire *Ibid.* 838.

Wagonette, waggonette (wægəne·t). Also 9 waggonet. [f. Wagon *sb.* + -ette] A four-wheeled carriage, made open or with a removable cover and furnished with a seat or bench at each side facing inwards and with one or two seats arranged crosswise in front.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Waggonette*, a carriage to carry six or eight persons 1862 Mrs H Freshfield *Tour Grisons* iv. 58 At half-past five the wagonettes (to give a fashionable name to our primitive vehicles) were in readiness 1864 J. Gilbert & G C Churchill *Excurs. Dolomite Mts.* 95 We engaged a long bodied waggonet to Reutte, in Tyrol. 1873 Black *Princess Thule* i, There was a large waggonette, of varnished oak, and a pair of small, powerful horses waiting for him there. 1875 S. Sidney *Bk Horse* ii

23 The wagonette..did not come into general use until some years after the International Exhibition of 1851, although, according to the Report on the Carriage Department of the Exhibition of 1862, 'the first wagonette was built in 1846'

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *wagonette-driver*, **wagonette omnibus**, a motor-omnibus with accommodation resembling that of a wagonette

1877 'C BEDE' *Figaro at Hastings* 50 The wagonette-drivers, with uplifted whip-hand, hailing me with 'Now for Fairlight and the Lover's Seat!' 1903 *Motoring Ann.* 244 A waggonette omnibus. A little waggonette 'bus, capable of seating about a dozen persons, has been plying on the Putney to Piccadilly route for more than a year.

Wagonful, waggonful (wæ·gənful). Also -full. As many persons, or as much baggage, etc. as will fill a wagon

1846 DICKENS *Pict. Italy* 179 A waggon-full of madmen, screaming and tearing to the life. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 121 Hanson arrived, with a waggonful of our effects 1902 OWEN WISTER *Virginian* XVIII, The wagonful of guests whom he had evidently been driving upon a day's excursion.

Wagon-head, waggon-head. *Arch.* A cylindrical ceiling, roof, or vault.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 430 Ceilings, formed simply of cylindric surfaces, are termed, by mechanics, waggon-heads 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par Churches* 215 The best general form is that of a polygonal 'waggon-head' of five or seven sides.

b. *attrib.* or as adj.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 482/2 Watt adopted a long rectangular form, with a semi-cylindrical top From this form it is termed the waggon-head boiler 1870 M. A LOWER *Hist Sussex* I 242 The whole of the building has now a wagon-head ceiling in pannelled oak.

Hence **Wagon-headed** *a.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 114 Lunettes..are made either in waggon-headed ceilings, or through large coves 1897 F J BURGOYNE *Library Constr* 192 A richly moulded waggon-headed roof

Wagoning, waggoning (wæ·gənin), *vbl sb.* [f. WAGON *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of travelling or conveying by wagon.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* v. 339 More than thirty miles of wagoning is required to bring the spirits of turpentine to a rail-road 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVIII XIV (1873) VIII. 59 The greatest activity and wagoning now visible there 1877 A. DOUAI *Better Times* (1884) 15 Already in the earliest, darkest ages were invented the arts of..navigating and wagoning

b. *colloq* Coach-driving.

1875 REYNARDSON *Down the Road* 49 Tom Hennesy, who was always fond of giving me a lesson in 'waggoning', and by whose side I was sitting on the box 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* VIII, It's a fine day for a little bit of waggoning.

‖ **Wagon-lit** (vagonlĭ). [Fr. *wagon* railway coach (a. Eng. WAGON *sb.*) + *lit* bed.] A sleeping coach on a Continental train.

1884 *Daily News* 4 Feb 3/4 The wagon-lit was abandoned, and our journey was continued in an ordinary carriage 1904 B'NESS VON HÜTTEN *Pam* 39 The child was quite used to strange quarters and *wagon-lits*

Wagon-load, waggon-load. As much as a wagon can carry. (Often used hyperbolically)

1721 CIBBER *Refusal* I 1, Well, how goes Mississippi, man? What, do they bring their money by waggon loads to market still? 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I 87 Imperious some a classic fame demand, For heaping up with a laborious hand, A waggon-load of meanings for one word 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 471 A waggon-load [of wheat] is 12 or 14 barrels; each barrel 196 lib weight 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* v, He wouldn't shy if he was to meet a waggon-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XVII. IV 66 He carries with him a waggonload of plate 1913 J G FRAZER *Golden Bough* VII. *Balder* I. IV 118 The butchers were rewarded with a waggon-load of wine.

Wagonry, waggonry (wæ·gənri). *rare.* [f. WAGON *sb.* + -RY.]

†**1.** ? Chariots collectively. *Obs.*

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq Sence* C 2, Like the fire Stolne from the wheeles of Phœbus waggonrie To lumps of earth, can manly lyfe inspire

2. Conveyance or transport by wagon.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* I 1 5 So long as the Church is mounted upon the Prelaticall Cart it will but shake and totter, and he that sets to his hand to hinder the shogging of it, in this unlawfull waggonry wherein it rides, let him beware [etc.] 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* XX VI (1873) IX 118 Provisions were not to be had by force of wagonry.

Wagon-way, waggon-way.

1. An artificial road or a line of rails in a colliery upon which the coal wagons are run

1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm.* XLVI. (1841) II 173 [A coal wagon] which by the means of an artificial road, called a wagon-way, goes with the help of but one horse, to the nearest river 1837 HEBERT *Engin & Mech Encycl.* II 375 The intended rail-road, or 'waggon-way', as it was termed *attrib* 1764 *London Mag.* Mar 145/1 If the waggon-way-rails be wet sometimes, a man cannot stop the waggon.

2. A road made for the passage of wagons, also a track made by wagons

1764 *Museum Rust* II lii 148 A Letter, on the Advantages of making good Roads, or Waggon-Ways, in a Farm. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 213 A wagon way—not a road—has been made across this divide, by which heavy machinery has been hauled over.

†**Wa·gship.** *Obs.* [f. WAG *sb.*2 + -SHIP.]

1. Waggery, waggishness.

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. (1608) B 4 b, No rather lets pierce the Rundlets of our running heads and giue 'hem a neate cuppe of wagshippe, to put downe their Courtship.

2. Used jocularly, with possessive pron., as a title for a wag.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* III 1. E 4, Pleaseth your excellent wagship to bee informed that [etc.] 1640 BROME *Antipodes* II IX. E 3 b, You shall to schoole, away with him, and take Their wagships with him

Wagsome (wæ·gsŏm), *a nonce-wd.* [f WAG *sb* 2 + -SOME.] Waggish, addicted to waggery.

1869 W S GILBERT *'Bab' Ballads, Peter the Wag* 37 Still humoured he his wagsome turn.

†**Wa·gstart.** *Obs* Also 5 -sterd, -styrt, 5–6 -stert. [f. WAG *v* + START *sb.*1 Cf MLG. *wage-, wakstert*; also Da. *vip-*, Sw. *vippstjert*, Du *kwikstaartje*] = WAGTAIL.

c 1440 *Prompt Parv* 513/2 Wagstert [*Winch. MS* Waggestert], byrd, *teda, vel toda c* 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 763/2 *Hic tradus*, a wagstyrt. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 33/42 A Wagstarte, *motacilla.*

Wagtail (wæ·gtēl), *sb* [f. WAG *v.* + TAIL *sb.*1 Cf prec. and F. *hochequeue*]

1. A small bird belonging to one of the species of the genus *Motacilla* or the family *Motacillidæ*, so called from the continual characteristic wagging motion of the tail. In Great Britain chiefly applied to *M. lugubris*, 'the Pied Wagtail of authors' (Newton), called also *water wagtail.*

1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C vj, *Motatula*, a wag tayle. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 392 The goldfynche, the wagtayle *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* XXXVIII (Copland) N vij, A special remedy [for the stone] after Aurcen, is a wagtayle. 1604 [? CHETTLE] *Wit of Woman* C 2, I had my spirit as full of life as a wagtayle, but now the case is altered. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins.* 946 All those Birds called Wagtails (if I am not deceived) live upon Flies 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 24, I always illustrated my Eagleship by disdaining to make a stoop at wrens, phyl-tits, and wag-tails 1773 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 9 Nov., Wagtails, all sorts, remain with us all the winter 1876 SMILES *Scotch Natur.* XIII (ed. 4) 260 The melancholy note of the Wagtail

b. With qualifying words, indicating native country, colour, habits, etc.

Chiefly species of *Motacilla*, or species formerly referred to that genus.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 90 *Motacilla Flava*, the Yellow wagtail *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. XVII. (1676) 172 *Motacilla cinerea*. The grey Wagtail 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. XVII 237 The white Wagtail. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 396–402 [*Mentions* Collared, Pied, Indian, Yellow, Yellow-headed, Cape or African Wagtail] 1802 G MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s v., Wagtail, Grey Provincial. Winter Wagtail. *Ibid*, Wagtail, Yellow...Provincial Spring, or Summer Wagtail 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 332 A coppice of birch, among which darted the redwing and white wagtail 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer Birds* (ed 2) 284 *Motacilla ocularis*. Siberian Wagtail. 1896 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 1018 The so-called Grey Wagtail of Britain.

2 Applied to other birds. **a.** *U.S.* One of the water-thrushes, *Seiurus nævius* or *S motacilla* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1868 J BURROUGHS *Wake-robin* VIII. (1884) 296 The two species of water-thrush or wagtails, and the oven-bird or wood-wagtail

b. *Austral.* The black-and-white fantail, *Rhipidura tricolor*, also called the wagtail flycatcher (Morris *Austral English*, 1898). **c.** *dial.* The dunlin (Montagu *Ornith. Dict.*, 1802).

†**3** *transf.* A familiar or contemptuous epithet or form of address applied to a man or young woman. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 73 This ancient Ruffian Sir, whose life I haue spar'd at sute of his gray-beard. Spare my gray-beard, you wagtaile? 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term* III. 211 Wagtail, salute them all; they are friends 1656 DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl* 193 A wagtail or busibody desiring to know many things beyond measure, and being unable to bee satisfied with enquiries. 1732 FIELDING *Debauchees* I. i, Good morrow my little wagtail—my grasshopper, my butterfly 1783 O'KEEFFE *Birth-Day* 30 To dangle, frisk, and hop about like an impertinent wag-tail as you are.

†**b.** *esp* A contemptuous term for a profligate or inconstant woman; hence, a harlot, courtesan. Common in the 17th c

1592 LYLY *Mudas* I i, If therefore thou make not thy mistress a goldfinch, thou mayst chance to find her a wagtaile. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II i 84 If men be wags, are there not women wagtails? 1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* II 1, Join to make her Supple and pliant for the Duke. I hope We are not the first have been advanced by a wagtail 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V Prognost. v 237 Hedge-whores, Wagtails, Cockatrices. Whip-sters 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 25. 3/2 Like Paris with his Gleek of Wagtails on Ida

4 An artificial minnow used in trout-fishing.

1906 *Macm. Mag.* Nov 26 Shortly after there was a pull at the rod from which the wagtail was fishing

5 *Comb*, as *wagtail-family, -minnow*; **wagtail flycatcher** = 2 b; **wagtail-warbler** = 2 a

1882 *Proc Berw Nat Club* IX. No. III. 504 Of the Wagtail family, the Pied Wagtail, and the Grey and Yellow Wagtail, visited the Lake 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed 2) 309 *Siurus nævius* Wag-tail Warbler. *Ibid., Siurus motacilla.* Large-billed Wagtail Warbler. 1906 *Macm Mag* Nov. 25 A green and silver wagtail minnow.

†**Wa·gtail,** *v. Obs.* [f. WAGTAIL *sb*] *intr* To flutter.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV 1 *Trophees* 137 Even as a paire of busie chattering Pies feel a chill fear, From bush to bush, wag tayling here and there. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 118 From bush to bush they in a panick feare, Wagtayling goe

†**Wagtailed,** *a Obs. rare.* [f WAGTAIL *sb* (as if 'wagging tail') + -ED 2.] Tail-wagging; also *fig* wanton.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Gewipsteert*, wagg-tailed, or that moves the Taile 1656 S HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 64 You spend your Lives, With wag-tail'd Wives

Wah (wā) [Native name] = PANDA.

1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat Sci* s v *Ailurus, A. fulgens*, the Wah or Panda. It derives its name *Wah* from its cry 1859 J. G WOOD *Illustr Nat Hist* I 420

Wah, early form of WAW *sb.*, wall

Wahabi, Wahabee, Wahhabi, -bee (wăhā·bī) Also 9 Wuhabee, Wahaby, -hebbi. [a Ar. *Wahhābī*, f *Wahhāb* (see below).] A follower of Abd-el-Wahhab, a Mohammedan reformer (1691–1787) whose sect flourishes in central Arabia.

1807 E. S. WARING *Tour to Sheeraz* 119 The founder of the religion of the Wuhabees 1810 *Naval Chron* XXIV 374 The Wahebbis, as we shall, consequently, style the Nedjedis. *a* 1827 BURCKHARDT *Trav. Arabia* (1829) I 25 During the predominance of the Wahabis, Djidda has been in a declining state *Ibid* 354 The Wahabys 1827 C MILLS *Hist. Muhammedanism* VII. 375 The tenets of the Wahabees became established all over the peninsula of Arabia. 1865 W. G PALGRAVE *Journ Arabia* II 3 Himself a bitter Wahhabee, and a model of all the orthodox vices of his sect 1881 W S. BLUNT in *Lady A Blunt's Pilgr to Nejd* II 257 Abdallah was acknowledged, without opposition, chief of the Wahabis.

b *attrib.* and *adj*

1807 E S WARING *Tour Sheeraz* 119 The Wuhabee Arabs. 1865 W G PALGRAVE *Journ Arabia* I 445 These differences give Wahhabee worship a peculiar type 1881 W S BLUNT in *Lady A. Blunt's Pilgr to Nejd* II 254 Southern Nejd alone seems to have been fanatically Wahhabi

Hence **Waha·biism, -beeism, -bism, Waha'-bite** [see -ISM, -ITE].

1810 *Naval Chron* XXIV 298 The attempts of the Wahebites to reduce their theory to practice *Ibid* 376 The Wahebite clan. 1826 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) III. 383 Wahabeeism is Arabia marshalled against Turkish domination 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Journ Arabia* I 194 If ordinary Islam proved too strait laced for Arabia, Wahhabeeism is of necessity even more so 1881 W S BLUNT in *Lady A. Blunt's Pilgr. to Nejd* II 251 The rise and decline of Wahhabism in Arabia 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII. 773/2 The rise of the Wahhabite power *Ibid*, 'Oneiza sided with the Wahhabites 1902 SKRINE *Str W W. Hunter* XI. 198 In the darkest days of Wahabiism

†**Wahahowe,** *int. Obs.* Also **wa ha ho, wa'hoh.** = HALLOO.

c 1595 R CAREW *Excellency Engl Tongue* in G G Smith *Elizab Crit Ess* (1904) II. 287 In detestation wee saye *Phy*.., in calling, *whowp*, in hallowinge, *wahahowe*· all which (in my eare) seeme to be deriued from the very natures of those seuerall affections *c* 1600 *Distr Emperor* II 1 in Bullen *O Pl* (1884) III 194 Wa, ha ho, man! Your buzzard is a kynde of byrde of prey *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Little Fr Lawyer* IV. iv, *La-wrtt* So ho? our weapons. *Sam* Wa, ha, ho, our weapons? 1633 B JONSON *Tale of Tub* I 1 23 *Hug.* The Vicar of Pancrace, Squire Tub! wa' hoh! *Tub* I come, I stoop unto the call, Sir Hugh!

Wahoo (wăhū·). Also waahoo, whahoo. [Indian name] The N American shrub *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

1860 A GRAY *Man Bot* 81 *Euonymus atropurpureus* Burning-Bush, Waahoo 1866 *Treas Bot*, Wahoo 1903 NANCY H BANKS *Round Annl Rock* 158 The bright wahoo with its graceful cluster of flame-coloured berries.

Waht, Wai, Waiche, obs. forms of WHAT, WAY, WOE, WATCH.

Waicht, obs Sc. form of WEIGHT.

Waid, Sc. form of WADE *v.*, WOAD.

Waidge, obs. Sc. form of WAGE.

Waie, obs. form of WAY, WEIGH *v.*

Waif (wēf), *sb.*1 (and *a.*) Pl. **waifs.** Forms. 3–7 wayf, 4–9 waife, 5 wayffe, 5, 7 weif, 6 wayfe, wayff, 6–7 weife, 7 waife, waiefe, weyfe, wayve, waive, wave, 9 waiff, 6– waif. Also *pl.* 5, 7 wayves, 5 weyves, 6 wavys, 6–7 waives. See also WEFT [a. AF. *waif, wayf* (Sk.), *weif, weyf* (Britton), *gwayf* (in Kennett), (Anglo-L. *waivum, wayvium, weyvium*) = OF (Norman) *gaif, gayf* (fem. *gaive, gayve*) sb. and adj., early mod.F. (Cotgr.) *vuayves* (sb.), and (*choses*) *guesves* or *gayves*; prob. of Scandinavian origin, with the primary sense 'something loose or wandering'; cf. ON. *veif* something flapping or waving (cf. WAIF *sb.*2), related to *veifa* trans. to wave, vibrate. Cf WAIVE *v.*] **A** *sb.*

1. *Law.* A piece of property which is found ownerless and which, if unclaimed within a fixed period after due notice given, falls to the lord of the manor, e g an article washed up on the sea-shore, an animal that has strayed. Often *waif and stray* or † *straif*. cf. STRAY *sb.* 1, STRAIF

Not evidenced as Eng. before 1377; the bracketed quots represent the AF. use of 13–15th c, in which the word is often collect sing meaning lost property collectively or the right of the lord to such property

[1223 in Kennett *Par Antiq* (1818) II 275 Recognitum est quod ad nos spectat le Gwayf &c in terris nostris. 1228 in *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Wrek, weyf, stray, merchet. *c* 1290 *Fleta* I. XLVII. (1647) 62 Si quis. libertatem Weyvii habere clamans, animal vagans in feodo suo invenerit. 1293 *Rolls of Parlt* I. 115/1 Omnia Animalia que dicuntur Wayf,

inventa n predictis terris 1372 in Kennett *Par. Antiq* (1818) II. 151 Dicte xix marce seisite fuerunt ibidem tanquam Wayf in manum prioris. 1400 in *Liber Custum.* (Rolls) 486 Quod prædictus Dux haberet..omnimoda catalla vocata 'Wayf' et 'Stray']

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol 94 Of wardes and wardmotes, weyues and streyues. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 126/2 All maner Wayffes and Strayes, and othur godes forfeted. 1447 SHILLINGFORD *Lett* (Camden) 99 He and his predecessours have had view of Frank Plegge weif and straif and all other profits longing to a view 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 311/2 Wrecke of the Sea, Weyves, Estrayes 1546 in *Sel. Pleas Crt Admiralty* (1894) I. 148 The sayde Leonard Sumpter fyndynge the sayde shyppe. dryvynge with the streamys as a wayff and forsaken of all creatures toke and seased uppon the same as lawfull wayff and thynge forsaken 1547 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpiana* (1883) 93 That all wavys and strays from hense forthe shalbe delyvered to the Baylie by the Thurbarrowes 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 22 When an owner cannot be found, the Common Law gives it *Domino Regi*, as Waifs, Strays, Wreck of the Sea. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. VIII. 292 Wrecks, treasure trove, waifs, and estrays, may be granted by the king to particular subjects, as a royal franchise and indeed they are for the most part granted out to the lords of manors 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II, Sir Henry Lee is keeper of Woodstock Park, with right of waif and stray [etc.] 1852 IDA PFEIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 85 He has a right to all the waifs, which is a privilege of some importance, on account of the wood drifted from the American continent 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* VI, The country folk, who were prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm.

incorrect use 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. III. 18 Hearing that a considerable treasure of ancient coins and medals has been found in the lands of Vidomar, Viscount of Limoges, King Richard sends forthwith to claim this waif for himself

†**b** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 186 Wayfe is when a theefe hath feloniously stolne goodes, and beinge neerelye followed with hue, and crye, .flieth away and leaueth the goods..behind him, then the queenes officer or the Reeue or Baillife to the Lord of the manour may seyse the goodes so wayued to their lordes vse 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr.* III. iv. 71 Waiues, Weifes, or waiued goods, import all goods and chattels, which being stolne, are left or forsaken by the thiefe in his fugacie 1620 J. WILKINSON *Courts Leet* 125 Waiefes are cattell stolne and weived out of the possession of him that stole them 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. VIII. 286 Waifs, *bona waviata*, are goods stolen, and waived or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1624 DONNE *Devot.* XIII. (ed. 2) 312 What a Wayue, and Stray is that Man, that hath not thy Marks vpon him? 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke, Hist. Ess.* 49 Whensoever a Christian transgresses these bounds once, he is impoundable, or like a wafe and stray whom Christ knows not, he falls to the Lord of the Mannor. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 143 We are faln into our Lords hands as wafes and strays; the Lord of the Mannor seizeth on us for not paying our fines 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* i, Or wha will tent the waifs and crocks, About the dykes? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXIX, You are here a waif on Cupid's manor, and I must seize on you in name of the deity. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, I had no scruples of conscience in suffering all the waifs and strays of that conversation to float to me as freely as they would 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 199 Rolling in his mind Old waifs of rhyme. 1877 SYMONDS *Sk. & Stud. Italy* (1879) 300 A *chiffonnier* of Paris, when the night has fallen, goes into the streets..to rake up the waifs and strays a day of whirling life has left him. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXIII. 398 He was now flung as a waif on the shore of a foreign land. 1918 F. WOOD-JONES *Probl. Man's Ancestry* 42 The whole fauna of Australia consists (with the exception of a few waifs) of pouched animals

b. *esp.* A person who is without home or friends, one who lives uncared-for or without guidance, an outcast from society, an unowned or neglected child.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 80 'Twas hard, perhaps, on here and there a waif, Desirous to return, and not receiv'd 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IV. I. 26 It's no possible that such poor waifes could be guilty of any thing like that. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table T.* I. 205 Some blest Alsatia .wherein to gather up the waifs and strays that abound in the bye-ways 1862 'SHIRLEY' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* III. 159 They are the waifs and strays, and cast-aways of society. 1875 *Children reclaimed for Life* 82 Little Jem Jervis was simply a friendless waif. 1916 *Whitaker's Almanack* Advt. 114 Church of England—Waifs and Strays Society needs help for its large family of over 4,600 children .. Over 20,000 Children Rescued

3. *Comb.*, as *waif-wise* adv.

1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Eve of Revol.* 63 Whose multiplying hands Wove the world's web with divers races fair And cast it waif-wise on the stream.

B *attrib.* and *adj.*

1. *attrib.* or *appositive* (indicating lost property, a strayed animal, a homeless person, etc.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Treat.* 155 Ane wafe beast, after zeare and day, is escheit to the King. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. XIX. § IV. (1699) 98 He who finds a waife Beast, which hath strayed from the owner. 1681–2 *Radclyffe Household Bks* in *Northumb. Gloss.*, Mantaynyng a wave child in Dilston, 11 8d. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 117 Where one finds strayed cattle, or other moveables, which have been lost by the former owner (waif goods). 1898 F. D. HOW *Walsham How* XIX. 267 A Home for Waif Boys had been established

2. *adj.* (*Sc.*) **a.** Stray, wandering, homeless. = WAFF *a.* 1.

c 1730 RAMSAY *Vision* i, Mylane I wandert waif and wae. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Rosmer Hafmand* IV. *Pop. Ballads* II. 203 And wull and waif for eight lang years They sail'd upon the sea.

b. Applied to a report or saying. Floating, current. *Sc. rare.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* Append. 102 Depones, That he heard a waif report in the country, that [etc.]. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvii. 162, I have heard a waif word in the country . that you were a hard man to drive.

c. Poor or inferior in quality; = WAFF *a.* 2.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* III. 164 It will be but a waiff kind of happiness

Waif, *sb.*[2] [? a. ON *veif*, something waving or flapping.]

†**1.** ? A convolution, coil. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. VII. 25 The grisly serpent semyt sum tyme to be About hir hals a lynkyt goldin cheynze, And sum tyme of hir curche, lap with a waif, Becum the selvage or bordoure of hir quayf

2. A small flag used as a signal: = WAFF *sb.* 1 b, WAFT *sb.* 7. Now *Naut.*

1530 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 446 And the watch that beis in Sanct Nicholace stepill to pyt on the waiffs that he hes, to the part of the toun he seis thame cumand to 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* XIV. (1858) 213 Two waifs, or flags, were immediately set as a signal of distress 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 25 (Cent.) The officer who first discovers it [a whale] sets a waif (a small flag) in his boat, and gives chase

Waif (wēf), *sb.*[3] [Cf. WEFF, WAFF *sb.*] Something borne or driven by the wind; a puff (of smoke), a streak (of cloud).

1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 18 The sunny wind that .shaped the clouds in waifs and zones. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* XXXIII. II. 1 The first waifs of the hot-weather sea-borne breeze had in the evening begun faintly to fan the topmost heights of the border hills. 1886 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers, Schubert* 232 Nothing but waifs of cloud and howling of wind

Waif (wēf), *v.* [f. WAIF *sb.*[1] Cf. WAIVE *v.*[1]] In *passive*. To be thrown up or cast away as a waif.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. I. 291 He hath right of life and death over all stranded and waifed on his coast

Waif, obs. form of WAIVE, WAVE *vbs.*

Waifingir, var. WAVENGER.

Waift. see WAFT, WEFT *sb.*[2]

Waiftage, obs. form of WAFTAGE.

Waige, Waigh. see WAGE, WEIGH.

Waight, obs. form of WAIT, WEIGHT.

Waigle, Sc. form of WAGGLE.

Waik. see VAKE, WAKE, WEAK.

Waikin, obs. Sc. form of WAKEN *v.*

Waikrife, obs. Sc. form of WAKERIFE

Wail (wēl), *sb.* Also 5–6 waile, wayle. [Belongs to WAIL *v.* Cf. ON. *vél* neut.]

1. The action of wailing; expression of pain or grief by prolonged vocal sound.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13979 Miche wepyng & wail, wetyng of lere 1726–46 THOMSON *Spring* 725 Till the woods Sigh to her song, and with her [the bereaved nightingale's] wail resound 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 23 What accents slow, of wail and woe 1812 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, Ah! a voice of wail! 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. III. (1864) 35 He had an ear open for every tone of wail. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i. (1873) IV. 2 A thousand children with shrill unison of wail, sang out 'Oh, deliver us from slavery!' 1865 TOM TAYLOR *Ballads & Songs Brittany* (Rtldg.) 55 There was weeping and wail from young and old

b. *esp.* Sound of lamentation for the dead.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8719 The dole for þat doghty of his dere fryndes Of wepyng & wayle & wryngyng of hondes no lettur might tell 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII. The wives o' the house of Glenallan wailed nae wail for the husband, nor the sister for the brother 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Page* XX, Wail shook Earl Walter's house; His true wife shed no tear 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XC, The dead, whose dying eyes Were closed with wail. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. V. 102 'There was a great cry in Egypt,' the loud, frantic, funeral wail, characteristic of the whole nation

2. A cry of pain or grief, esp. if loud and prolonged.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* VI, Every time we directed our eyes towards it, our guide set up a wail. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 2 The newborn babe begins his earthly course with a wail 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* XII. 223 Six of them died .and were dropped overboard amid the piercing wails of their companions.

b. *fig.* A bitter lamentation.

1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* IX. (1880) 154 A long wail of anguish was rising from the persecuted all over France 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. XVIII. 104 The record, or rather the wail of the native writer is more than borne out by [etc.] 1873 EMMA J. WORBOISE *Our New Home* XV, And still all her wail was, 'Oh, that I had died in Windermere!'

3. *transf.* A sound resembling a cry of pain.

1825 LONGF. *Hymn Moravs. Nuns* 13 When the battle's distant wail Breaks the sabbath of our vale 1858 N. J. GANNON *O'Donoghue* I. 10 Varied by fox's bark, the wail Of plover, or the pipe of quail. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 185 The storm .with a melancholy wail, bade our rock farewell. 1877 MISS A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* VII. 195 Hark that thin plaintive cry! It is the wail of a night-wandering jackal. 1882 MRS. A. EDWARDES *Ballroom Repent* I. 219 A cantata .with a subtle wail of pain underlying the surface joyousness of the centric melody 1913 M. ROBERTS *Salt of the Sea* XVIII. 419 He made the whistle give a melancholy wail

†**4.** A state of woe. *Obs. rare.*

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. XXIII. (1716) 115 Dream not of any kind of *Metempsychosis*, but into thine own body, and that after a long time, and then also unto wail or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental Life

Wail (wēl), *v.* Forms: 4–5 weyle, weile, 4–7 wayle, 5 waille, 6 waill, wale (weale), 4–7 waile, 6– wail. [Prob a ON. **veila* (cf. *veilan* wailing, Fritzner), f. *vei* int.: see WOE. The recorded ON. word is *véla* (whence *vél*, *vélan* wailing), f. *vé* int., synonymous with *vei*. Cf. Sw. dial. *véla*, Norw. *væla* to bleat.]

1. *intr.* To express pain or sorrow by prolonged piteous cries. Often with reference to funeral lamentations.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 2563 Al þat folk he herd waile For þat erl of Cornewaile 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 261 A þousent of men þo þrongen to gedres, Weopynd and waylyng for heore wikkede dedes 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XI. 17 We han mourned to 30u, and 3e han not weilid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 383 Anone sche gan to wepe and weile 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy bk.* IV. 3625 þe faire quene Eleyne Wailleth, crieth wiþ a dedly chere 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. V. 61 With that word sche brist out mony a teir, And walit so that pietie was to heir. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* G. IV. b, Then may I wake and wayle the night, my bed wt teares besprent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. II. 7 Then gan she waile and weepe, to see that woefull stowre. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. III. 7 My Mother weeping: my Father wayling my Sister crying 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X, Where ye shall weep and wail for evermore 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, Alexander Mac Stinger who had stopped in his crying to attend to the conversation, began to wail again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 371 To address you, weeping and wailing and lamenting

b To cry piteously *for* (something desired).

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 198 And God the holy Ghost, the soule of man doth winne, By mooving hir to waile for grace, ashamed of hir sinne. *a* 1771 GRAY *Dante* 45, I heard 'em wail for Bread.

†**c.** *transf.* Of the eyes: To weep. *Obs. rare*—[1]

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1508 An humble gate, calme looks, eyes wayling still.

2 *transf.* Of birds, inanimate things. To give forth mournful sounds.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 23 Whilest thou wast hence, The woods were heard to waile full many a sythe, And all their birds with silence to complaine *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) II, The turtle wails on withert treis. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 109 O tell me, lonely Goddess! by thy harp, That waileth every morn and eventide. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* I. 2 As one not finding what it seeks,. it [*sc.* the night-wind] wails and howls to issue forth again 1890 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* I. IV, A flock of gulls are wheeling And wailing round my seat.

b Of music, etc: To sound like a wail.

1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 267 The Dead March wails in the people's ears 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 77 While the pibroch wildly wailing tells how all was lost and won

3. To utter persistent and bitter lamentations or complaints. With clause or quoted words. To say lamentingly.

13.. *K. Alis* 4653 (Laud MS.) Often he crieþ, and often gynneþ waile, He wolde al Perse habbe ywue And he miȝth haue had his lyue. *c* 1388 *On the 25 Articles* in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 481 As heþen men skorned þo sabbatis of Jerusalem in þer conquestis as Jeromy weyleþ 1555 PHAER *Æneid* I. (1558) A. IV. b, And therwithin on a mour heapes sitts Batail rage, and wailes With brasen cheines a hundred bound his wrastling not auailes 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XII. 138 He went on wailing, complaining of his lot as a child complains 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 75, 'I wish I was dead,' wailed the poor creature. 1913 *Times* 30 Sept. 10/2 'But I was going with him!' she wails

4. To grieve bitterly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 556 Art now falle in som devocioun And waylest for thy sinne and thyn offence? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Matt.* V. Sel. Wks. I. 408 Blessid be þei þat weilen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXIII. 132 (Add. MS.) There the synner waylithe, or is sory for his synns, he shalle be saf 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1176/1 Thei wayled and dydde paynefull penaunce for theyr synne to procure god to pitie them. 1554–9 *Songs & Ballads Phil. & Mary* (Roxb.) 13 For thos that be leale, He makys them to weale, For faute of a meale, And good sustinance 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E. j. b, Though foolishnes it be, For treasure lost, to waile, or make great sorrow. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 III. XXIII. 268 To fret and wail at that, which, for all we can see, proceedeth from good intention, and tendeth to good issue, is pitifull frowardness 1865 NEALE *Hymns Parad.* 4 While she wails for her condition 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* II. 27 Yet it is held no impiety . for a man to wail that he was not the son of another age and another nation.

5. *trans.* To bewail, lament, deplore. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.* **a.** To lament, manifest or feel deep sorrow for (sin, misfortune, suffering, whether one's own or that of others)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 94 Ac for his wynnynge I wepe and weile þe tyme *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Dayly waylyng your synnes *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. XXXVII. (1859) 65 Yet weyle I more the lesyng of the kynges worship, than of myn awn dysese. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefryde* 3 Waylyng the deth of their douhter 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 133 b, O, how they wyll wayle & wepe theyr negligences, & wysshe that they had neuer slepte so longe. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse of Govt.* Wks. 1910 II. 58 We should be greevd, when as wee heare them grone, And wayle their wantes 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. I. 123 Yet I must not,..but wayle his fall, Who I my selfe struck downe 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. C. 1, Who now has time to waile Plebeian fates? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 63 Strength proves the sourse of all my miseries, So many, and so huge, that each apart Would ask a life to wail 17 *Auld Goodman* I. in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1762) III. Ay she wail'd her wretched life, And cry'd ever, Alake, my auld goodman 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. VI, To wood and stream his hap to wail 1813 — *Rokeby* III. VI, For never felt his soul the woe, That wails a generous foeman low 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 418 Well then might Psyche wail her wretched fate 1898 MEREDITH *Napoleon* V. Poet. Wks. (1912) 481 A broken carol of wild notes was heard As when an ailing infant wails a dream

b. To lament, mourn bitterly for (the dead), to lament the absence or loss of.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXV. 25 Al Juda and Jerusalem weileden hym [Vulg. *luxerunt eum*], Jeremyas most. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 309 They neither esteemed him while he was liuing, nor wailed him at all, after that

he was dead 1725 POPE *Odyss* XI. 216 If no more her absent Lord she wails 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xvi, The voice of the weeper Wails manhood in glory.

† **c** To deplore the lot of. *Obs*

a 1400 *Rom Rose* 6271 If ther be wolves of sich hewe Amonges these apostlis newe, Thou, hooly churche, thou mayst be wayled!

Hence **Wailed** *ppl a*, lamented

1562 A BROOKE *Romeus & Jul.* 1398 Like as there is no weale, but wastes away somtime, So euery kind of wayled woe will weare away in time. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amitie* (1879) 51 To bring vnto the wailed graue, this Countesse courteous corse.

Wail see VAIL *v.*[1], VEIL *sb* 1, WALE *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], *v* 1

Wailaway, obs form of WELLAWAY.

† **Waile**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? Alteration (for rhyme) of *wilde* rule. see WIELD *sb*]

13 . *R Brunne's Chron Wace* (Rolls) 5334+8 (Petyt MS) Tenuacius had be regne all in his waile

† **Waile**[2]. *Sc Obs. rare*—[1] ? A willow.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II 311 Thocht I be quhylum bowsum as ane waile [*rhymes* begyle, quhyle, oursyle], I sal be cruikit quhill I mak [him fule]

Waile, ? obs. var. QUAIL *v* [1]

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 81 There be men also of v cubites, whiche dye not, neither waile [L *nec languescunt*]

Waile see VAIL *sb.*[1], VEIL *sb* [1], WALE *sb* [1] and *sb* [2], WEAL.

Wailer (wē·lər). [f. WAIL *v* + -ER [1]] One who wails; *spec* a professional mourner.

1647 HEXHAM I, A wailer or bewailer, *een kermer* 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvii, Those dangers from which the poor blushing wailers of my sex shrink. 1852 G W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xii. 54 Before us a funeral procession was moving to the tombs, and the shrill melancholy cry of the wailers rang fitfully 1877 MISS A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* xix. 524 A funeral with a train of wailers goes out presently towards the burial-ground 1925 *19th Cent.* Nov. 1147 These 'howls' have been practised from childhood; they are led in chorus by a professional 'wailer'

Hence † **Wai·leress**, a female wailer.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer* ix 17 Clepe 3e wymmen that weilen [*v r* weilere-sis]

Waileway, obs. form of WELLAWAY

Wailful (wē·lfŭl), *a.* Chiefly *poet* [f. WAIL *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Of cries, complaints, speeches: Having the character of a wail, expressive of grievous pain or sorrow. Of sounds: Resembling a wail, plaintive

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I clxiii H vj, Suche owtecryes and waylefull lamentation of women. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II Eclog (1912) 348 Zelmane, whose harte better delighted in wailefull ditties 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III ii 69 You must lay Lime, to tangle her desires By wailefull Sonnets. 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 105 A voice not shreeking or displeasing, but moaning and wailefull *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* iv 28 Then, Shall, Innocence indulge a wailful cry 1834 BECKFORD *Italy*, etc. II 283 Her maids sang tirannas with a wailful monotony that wore my very soul out 1899 WHITEING *No. 5 John Street* xiv. 140 The wailful sweetness of the violin Floats down the hushed waters of the wind 1906 *Sat Rev.* 24 Mar. 361/1 Everyone was indulging in the vociferous brogue and wailful Irish melody.

2 Full of lamentation, sorrowful.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Feb 82 Thy Ewes, Like wailefull widdowes hangen their crags *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Love & Honour* 21 She, she alone, amid the wailful train Of captive maids, assigned to Henry's care 1855 M ARNOLD *Balder Dead* I 176 Then must he not regard the wailful ghosts. 1865 MEREDITH *Farina* 6 A wailful host were the wives of his raftsmen widowed there by her watery music!

b *transf.* Of animals or inanimate things. Producing plaintive sounds.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 450 A wailful gnat. 1820 — *To Autumn* 27 Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn 1872 G MACDONALD *Wilfrid Cumb* I. xii 176 A wailful wind made one moaning sweep through the trees 1885–94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. 16 Or e'er he join'd his wailful flock 1887 MEREDITH *Ballads & Poems* 157 The tremulous Ever-wailful trees bemoaning him.

† 3 Of mournful aspect *Obs.*

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII (1558) T iv, This dolefull dame vpstertes, with waylful wynges [*fuscis alis*] 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* E iij, With wailful weeds I clad my corps. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist Eng* 39/2 They fearing punishment with wailefull countenance craued mercie.

† 4. That is to be bewailed, lamentable *Obs*

a 1547 SURREY *Eccles* iv. 10 That neuer felt the wayfull wrongs that mortall folke receue. — *Æneid* II 6 The Phrygian wealth, and wailful realm [L. *lamentabile regnum*] of Troy 1566 GASCOIGNE *Jocasta* I i. 12, I must to thee recompte The wailefull thing that is alredy spied 1587 TURBERV *Trag Tales* Ep Ded to Baynes, Who knew my cares, who wist my wailefull woe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III iv. 38 Farre better I it deeme to die with speed, Then waste in woe and wailefull miserie *c* 1620 BRETON *C'tess Pembroke's Passion* (Grosart) 5/2 But if these wept to see his waylefull case· Why dye not I to thinke on his disgrace?

Hence **Wai·lfully** *adv.*

1611 COTGR , *Dolourensement*, dolourously; heavily, sorrowfully, wailefully, most wofully 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 217 The glass did not say so, but the shrunken heart within him did, and wailfully too 1904 SNAITH *Broke of Cov* 285 No voice crying in the wilderness can sound more wailfully to human ears.

Wailing (wē·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WAIL *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb.

13 *K Alis.* 7871 (Laud MS), Michel spray mychel gradyng Michel weep mychel waylyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII. 41 Than Esau..seide in his herte, The dayes of weilyng of my fader shal come, and I shal slee Jacob. *a* 1400 *Prymer* Ps XXXVIII 8 (1895) 39 Y rorid for þe weilyng of myn herte *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7155 Myche weping & wo, wayling of teris 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. VIII 83 With dulefull scrike and waling all is confoundit 1532 FRITH *Mirr. to know thyself* III Wks (1573) 90 When he saw the shepheard so sore lamenting, he reynde hys horse, & asked him the cause of his great wayling *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. XIII 107 The pioling of Pelicanes, ..and wailing of Turtles 1814 BYRON *Lara* II XXV, Her tears were few, her wailing never loud 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Streets—Night*, The child is cold and hungry, and its low wailing adds to the misery of its wretched mother. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* III 82 Our travellers proceeded to the 'Place of Wailing' of the Jews, who assemble every Friday to weep and pray for the restoration of their own country

b Often *plural*

13 *K Alis* 2360 (Laud MS), Michel woo & grete wailynges Was made for þoo 3ongelynges 1486 CAXTON *Curial* 21 To seche to gete them after wyth grete wayllynges and sorow 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* title-p , The Wailyngs of the Prophet Hieremiah, done into Englyshe verse. 1695 PRIOR *Ode after Queen's Death* XXIII, To Earth her bended Front she bow'd, And sent her Wailings to the Skies 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 116 She again set up her wailings. 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* XXIV, I bade my harp's wild wailings flow. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XI III 24 The deposed Laureate..continued to complain piteously of the losses which he had not suffered, till at length his wailings drew forth expressions of well merited contempt from brave and honest Jacobites 1885 *Manch. Exam* 20 July 6/2 The debate ended partly in grotesque remedies and partly in wailings of despair

c. *attrib* **wailing place** *spec.* in *Jews' Wailing Place*, the usual designation of part of the Solomonic wall in Jerusalem where the Jews assemble to lament the destruction of the Temple (also occas. *wailing wall*); **wailing robes** *nonce-use*, mourning garments

1591 SHAKS. I *Hen VI*, I i 86 Away with these disgracefull wayling Robes 1919 *Q. Rev* Apr 328 To the Jews the principal Holy Place is the Wailing Wall, the fragment of the Wall of the Temple at which the Jews perpetually mourn for their lost glories and pray for the restoration of them

Wailing (wē·lĭŋ), *ppl a.* [f. WAIL *v.* + -ING [2].]

1 That utters mournful cries.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* IX. 17 Beholdeth, and clepeth wellende wymmen [Vulg *lamentatrices*] *c* 1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (E E T. S.) 45 Whan for defawtynge of his hert the vtteryng of his voice beganne to breke, beholde, aforne the weylyng man seynt Barthilmewe stoid 1742 COLLINS *Dirge in Cymbeline* 5 No wailing ghost shall dare appear To vex with shrieks this quiet grove 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* XVIII, A wailing baby, and a widow's heart, was a' he left me. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* VI, See that every preparation is made for a royal funeral, and that the flute players, the wailing-women, be all in readiness.

2. Of cries, words Expressing lamentation. Of sounds· Resembling a wail

1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II 128 With wailing words and mourning notes *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII, XXV, No widow left to use her wailing voice. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. M. H* 18 Come join, ye Nature's sturdiest bairns, My wailing numbers! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIII, I only heard the wailing and prolonged sound of their trumpets 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XVI 112 Through the gaps the wind rushed with a loud, wild, wailing sound 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I. 274 Chanting, as they went, a shrill wailing dirge.

Hence **Wai·lingly** *adv*

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 37 The wide earth echoes wailingly 1848 S CARTER *Midnight Effus.* 216 Now tremulous and wailingly Its liquid notes are rushing 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 159 She sang the song of Dixie, sorrowfully, wailingly

† **Wai·lish**, *a Obs.* [f. WAIL *sb.* or *v.* + -ISH [1]] Given to wailing, querulous

c 1550 *Vertuous Schoolehouse* B 7 b, Yf I knewe the not, I shoulde thinke the a waylyshe woman

Waill(e, obs. Sc. forms of VAIL, VALE, WALE.

Waill(e)ant, obs. forms of VALIANT

c 1475 *Partenay* 5354 Thay were good knightes, waillant & worthy

† **Wai·lment.** *Obs* [f. WAIL *v* + -MENT] Wailing, lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 12 b, If thou hadst neuer seene the light, thy walking in darknes would haue brought thee no waylement 1594 R. C[AREW] *Tasso* (1881) 47 That Asias waylments so take breath at last *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1693) 224 O day of wailment to all that are yet unborn!

Wailoway, obs. form of WELLAWAY.

Wailsome (wē·lsŏm), *a rare* [f. WAIL *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME.] † a. That is to be bewailed. *Obs*

b Having a wailing sound.

1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* V (1581) T 3, And this with wailesome murther like shall lose her tender life 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf Nt.* VI (1892) 36 Another wilderness of shut-up houses, wherein it seems that people do continually and feebly strum stringed instruments of a plaintive and wailsome nature

† **Wai·lster.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. WAIL *v* + -STER] A female wailer.

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* IX 17 Biholde 3e, and clepe 3e wymmen that weilen [*MS. I* weilsteris]

Waily (wē·lı), *a. rare* [f. WAIL *v* + -Y.]

1906 KIPLING *Puck of Pook's Hill* 286 He had a voice that changed its tone .sometimes deep and thundery, sometimes thin and waily, but always it made you listen.

Wailze, obs. Sc. form of VAIL *v.*[1]

Wailzeant, obs. Sc form of VALIANT

Waim : see WHOM *pron* , WAME *north.*, belly.

Waiment, var. WAYMENT *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

† **Waiming.** *Obs* Also 4 wamming, 5 waymynge [Perh a corruption of WAYMENT *sb* or WAYMENTING *vbl. sb.*, perh. an alteration of *wainting*, WONING *vbl sb*] Lamentation.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5721 He herd þair waiming and vn-quert *Ibid* 14314 Iesus þair wamming [*Gott* waining] vnderstod *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 87 (Douce MS.), Hit 3aules, hit 3ameres, with waymynges wete

Waimto, obs. form of WAME-TOW.

Wain (wēn), *sb* [1] Forms: 1 wægn, (wegn), wæsen, wén, 2–3 *Orm* wa33n, 3–7 wayne, waine, 4–7 wayn, (5 wayen, 6 waayne, 4 *Sc.* vayn), 4–5 weyne, (5 wene, 6 weene, weane, 7 wean, whene), 5–7 wane, 3– wain. [OE *wægen, wén*, str. masc. = OFris *wein* str. masc. (mod. WFris. *wein, wom, wîn*, NFris. *wein, wâ(ɪ)nj*), OLow Frankish **eids-wagan* (MDu. *waeghen*, Du. *wagen*), MLG., LG. *wagen*, OHG. *wagan* str. masc. (MHG., G *wagen*), ON. *vagn* str. masc. cart, barrow (Norw. *vagn* the Great Bear, *vogn* cart, Da. *vogn*, Sw. *vagn* cart) :—OTeut. **wagno-z* :—pre-Teut. **woghno-s* f. Indogermanic root **wegh-*, **wogh-* to carry, etc.: cf. WEIGH, WAW *vbs.*, WAY *sb.* Outside Teut. cognate words of similar meaning are Irish *fén* (—pre-Celtic **weghno-s*) wagon, Gr. ὄχος (**fόχος* :—**wogho-s*), chariot, Skr. *vahana* neut, *vāhana* neut, chariot.

The pre Teut form may possibly have been **weghno-s*, corresponding with the pre-Celtic form, there is some evidence of an OTeut change of *we-* to *wa* before consonant groups]

1. A large open vehicle, drawn by horses or oxen, for carrying heavy loads, esp. of agricultural produce, usually four-wheeled (but see 1 b); a wagon

The word does not occur in the Bible of 1611, though Wyclif and the 16th c. translators use it. As a colloquial word it survives only in dialects, but in poetry it is commonly used instead of *wagon.*

Beowulf 3134 Þær wæs wunden gold on wæn hladen, *c* 725 *Corpus Gl* (Hessels) U 143 *Uenuculum* [read *Uehiculum*], wægn *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2362 He bad cartes and waines nimen, And fechen wiues, and childre, and men, And gaf hem ðor al lond gersen 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8596 Þat þer nas non so heuy charge of wayn ne of oþer binge þat me ne mizte ouer grete wateres bobe lede & bringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5229 His suns all and þair flitting, In weynis war þai don to lede 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 264 That apon his cowyn gat he Men that mycht [ane] enbuschement ma, Quhill that he with his vayn suld ga Till lede thaim hay in-to the peill. *Ibid.* XI. 24 A litill stane oft, as men sayis, May ger weltir ane mekill wane. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XVII lxxii (1495) 646 And at the laste heye is led home in cartes and in waynes and broughte in to bernes for dyuers vse and nedes. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 237 Thei haue noo howses, caryenge theire wyfes and children in waynes [L. *in plaustris*]. 1449 *Yatton Churchw Acc* (Somerset Rec Soc) 92 For custom for our wene to Bristowe waide comyng and goyng, iiij d. 1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 182 The said tenandis sal led to the abbay viii score of fuderis of petis the abbai fyndand wanis meit and drink to the ledaris. 1521 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 88 To William my son my bonden wane, ij oxen that cam from Hornecastell, [etc] 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 And or he shall lode his corne, he muste haue a wayne, a copycke, [etc] 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c 10 § 1 Everye person..shalbe charged to finde. one Carte Wayne Tumbrell Carres or Dragges furnished for thamendment of the Highe wayes within the severall Parishes 1588 in *Archæologia* LXIV. 366 For viij weanes of Pilleseley which ladd Timber from Penttridge, xvj d 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 19 Alexander the great set on fier with his owne hands the wanes of carriage taken from Darius 1627 MAY *Lucan* V 1 1, The houses trample ore Safely where ships haue saild, the Bessians Furrow Mæotis frozen backe with waines. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 46 Wee leade in our winter corne usually with three waines. 1688 W SCOT *Hist Name Scot* I (1894) 35 According to the old Proverb, They but fell from the Wains tail. 1732 T BOSTON *Mem.* VII (1809) 106 On Thursday..came the wains with the household-furniture from Dunse 1784 COWPER *Task* I 296 From the sun-burnt hay-field, homeward creeps The loaded wain 1805 WORDSW *Waggoner* I 29 That far off tinkling's drowsy cheer, .The Wain announces. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXV, The highways .were choked with loaded wains, whose axle-trees cracked under their burdens. 1827 O W ROBERTS *Voy Centr. Amer.* 210 A few large wains or waggons 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 608 The wains which carried the ammunition remained at the entrance of the moor 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CXXI, The team is loosen'd from the wain, The boat is drawn upon the shore. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 565 *Wain*, the obsolete form of wagon, is still in daily use in some parts of the United States, e.g. in the peninsula east of the Chesapeake 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IX. § 5 197 To the lesser nobles . the long wain of goods as it passed along the highway, was a tempting prey 1889 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* II 32 Some of the Avon villages are full of interest Here you may see the great four-horse wain, common on the roads in the days of our grandfathers

b. In local uses, applied to some particular kind of wagon or cart.

1534 in *Lett. & Papers Hen VIII*, VII. 208 One weene with two whyles. 1726 *Dict. Rust* (ed 3) s.v. *Cart*, It is a Cart when drawn by Horses, having two sides called Trills; but a Wain when drawn by Oxen, and having a Wain-Cope. 1796 W MARSHALL *West Eng* II. 7 A singular kind of two wheel carriage, for Horses or Oxen, is here [*sc* Cornwall] in common use, it is called a 'wain', and it is a hay cart, or wain, without sides, having only two arches bending over the wheels, to keep the load from bearing upon them! with a wince behind. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep* 4 in *Libr. Usef Knowl, Husb* III, The wain, a large cart upon broad wheels, with a pole, and drawn by a pair of oxen, is much

used at Scoreby 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss* s v, The veritable Wain, now never seen, was a narrow, long-bodied vehicle, with two wheels only, and these at the hinder end. The front or foremost end trailed along the ground.

c. *poet.* A car or chariot. Chiefly *fig.* or in mythological use. In ME. often applied to the Four Gospels, symbolized as a four-horsed chariot (= L. *quadriga*)

c 1200 ORMIN Pref 21 Þatt wazzn iss nemnnedd quaþþrigan Þatt hafeþþ fowwre wheless *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21264 Four ar þai tald, þe wangelistes þat draues þe wain þat es cristes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 258 See now þe secunde wheel in þis deuelis wayn. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I 630 Wher halved is þe standyng estyval Of fresche Apollo with his golden Wayn 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Jan 74 Phœbus gan auaile, His weary waine 1590 — *F Q* I iv. 19 May seeme the wayne was very euill led When such an one had guiding of the way, That knew not, whether right he went, or else astray 1638 R BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol III) 86 Not when the moon accomplishing her way Upon her silver wayne presents the day 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* II 239 [They] jointly drive the Wain of Government 1714 *Steele's Poet Misc.* 112 He charm'd the Wain of Night along, With his soft harmonious Song 1885–94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April xx, They set on high upon the bridal wain Her bed for bier, and yet no corpse thereon

Proverb 13 *All too Late* 7 in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 250 Al to late al to late þen is te wayn atte yate. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. 640 Than to cry mercy is to lait, The wane þan standis at þe 3ate

d. A wain-load, wagon-load.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV x (1614) 395 Thither they bring euery yeare an hundred and fifte waines of twigges.

†e. poet *Winged wain*, a ship. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i III. *Furies* 194 The Masters skilfull most, With gentle gales driv'n to the wished Coast, Not with lesse labour guide there winged wayns On th'azure fore-head of the liquid plains.

2. The group of seven bright stars in the constellation called the Great Bear: more fully CHARLES'S WAIN. *Lesser Wain*: the similarly shaped group of seven stars in the Little Bear.

OE had *wænes þisl* or *þisla*, 'pole or poles of the wain' With Scott's 'Arthur's slow wain' cf 'Arthouris Plowe', Lydg *Chron. Troy* I 682; Arthur here represents Arcturus, regarded as the teamster or wagoner of the plough or wain

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIX § 3 Swa swa tunglu þe we hatað wænes ðisla *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met v 5 Who so þat wot nat why þe sterre Bootes passeþ or gadereþ his weynes 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 280 We iudged them to bee the charlotte or wayne of the south. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. XXII I. 130 The stanes about the North pole, called Septentriones, the Waines or Beares. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VI 95 The two Bears .Whose hinder parts and Tails contain The lesser and the greater Wain. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 592 When clouds conceal Bootes golden wain. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XVII, Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll In utter darkness round the pole. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad* XIII 7 The wain, that, in the bosom of our sky, Spins ever on its axle night and day 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CI, At noon or when the lesser wain Is twisting round the polar star. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk.* 437 *The wain-and-horses*, sb., Ursa Major. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I 744 Bright Arcturus, the showery Hyads, the Bear, and the Wain.

¶ 3 A rendering of L. *plaustrum* (lit. 'wagon') used in the Vulgate for a kind of thrashing instrument with wheels.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 15, I haue set thee as a newe wayn [1609 *Douay*, a newe threshing wayne] thresshende. 1778 LOWTH *Isa.* XXVIII. 27–28 Nor is the wheel of the wain made to turn upon the cummin: But the dill is beaten out with the staff; And the cummin with the flail but the bread-corn with the threshing-wain.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Obvious combinations, as †*wain-axtree*, *-blade* (BLADE *sb.* 10 b), *-body*, †*-cart*, *-driver*, *-felloe*, †*-folk*, *-gear*, *-head* (also attrib.), *-horse*, *-load*, *-wheel*.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 236 One pare of newe car wheles, both *wane ashe tres [etc.]. 1557 *Ibid* 101 A pare of *wayne blayds 1390–91 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 392 In factura unius *waynbody, 6 d. *a* 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & P.* (facs) F ij, One preached of late not farre hence, in no Pulpet, but in *Waayne carte, That spake enough of this 1552 HULOET, *Wayne dryuer, *auriga*. 1360 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p liii, j gange de *waine-feles de fraxino 1558 *Wills Northern C* (Surtees) I. 162 Twoo gang of wayne fellowes wth heades and moldeburdes 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 53 It is a greate further ease to have one to teame the waines whiles that the *wainefolkes are att breakefast 1538 *Test Ebor* VI. 75 All maner of . *wayne gein. 1557 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc) II. 128 Waynes and wayne geare. 1552 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I 59 One *waynehedeyoke, one bolt and one shakill 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 101 One yron bound wayne with wayne hed, [etc.] 1562–3 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) III 28 An yron bounde wayne with a turne teame and a waine head shakle 1727 E. LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 71 The Steward should see that the *Wain-Horses and Oxen be muzzled, to prevent their cropping the young Springs 1800 HURDIS *Favourite Village* 57 The stout wain-horse of en cumbrance stript 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II. 101 b, An other [oak] in an other place, that being cutte out, made a hundred *Wayne lode 1700 O HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 238 A wainload of timber, 8 oxen and an horse. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 136 One pare of newe *waine wheles.

b. Special comb.: †**wain-beam**, the pole of a wagon (used to translate L *temo*); †**wain-clout**, the iron covering for the axle-tree of a wagon (see CLOUT *sb.*[2] 2); †**wain-cope** (see quot. and COPE, COP *sb.*[4]); **wain-flakes** *dial.* [=MLG. *wagenvleke*], the movable side-boards of a wagon, used to increase its carrying capacity; †**wain-fork**, a fork used in the loading of a wagon; †**wain-gate**[1] [GATE *sb*[1]], a gate for wains to pass through; †**wain-gate**[2] [GATE *sb*[2]], a cart-track, wagon-road, **wain-house** (*obs.* exc. *dial*), a wagon-house, cart-shed; †**wain-money**, ? tolls collected from wains (*E.D.D.*); †**wain-rake**, a rake used in the loading of a wagon with hay, etc.; †**wain-shackle**, ? a coupling for a wagon (see SHACKLE 6 a); **wain-stang** *dial.*, the projecting pole of a cart on either side of which oxen or horses may be yoked, †**wain-string**, ? = WAIN-ROPE; †**wain-stroke**, a curved segment forming part of the iron rim or tire of a wagon wheel (cf STROKE *sb.*[4]); **wain-trees** *dial*, the axle-beams supporting the wagon; †**wain-way**, a wagon-road; †**wain-weight**, ? a wagon-load.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg* III 42 Let it creake afterwards, and let the brasen *wainbeame strong Draw both the wheeles together 10ind 1650 HORN & ROB tr. *Comenius' Gate Lang. Unl.* Foundat. T 9 One overcom with wine guid's the wain-beam [L *temonem*] 1asbly 1454 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 149, ij *wayneclowtez. 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 5 The wheles must haue an axiltre, clout with viii waincloutes of yren 1596 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 259, v teames, ij horse-teames , vij wayne cloutes [etc.]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 339/2 The *waine Cop, that part which the hinder Oxen are yoked unto to draw the Waine. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s v *Cart*, The Wain-Cope, is a long piece that comes out from the Wain-body, to which Oxen are fasten'd. 1570 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 101 In the yard and parke .a pare of *wayne fleaks. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Wainfleeaks*, the moveable side-boards of the waggon, adapted to heighten it. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 Allowinge to each waine two folkes, viz, a forker and a loader; and theire implements which they are to carry to field with them is a *waine-forke and a waine-rake; theire waineforke should bee in length aboute two yardes and a quarter. *c* 1680 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1849) II. 108 Richard Butcher took out of ye highway well nigh an acre of land, and made an enclosure of it, and set up a *wean gate and horse gate 1596 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 1601, 414/1 Cum lie cairt and wane gait ad easdem [moras] 1662 *Reg Gt Seal Scot* 18/2 Therefra alongst ane old waingate till you come to the Seggiesyke. 1569 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc) I 34 With other out howses as followith .the furmost barne the *wayn howse [etc.] 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 116/1 After supper, the company all attend the bailiff (or head of the oxen) to the Wain-house. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Wain-house*, wagon house or cart house. 1626 *Gateshead Church Bks.* (E D D) Receaved of the hie ward ffor *wane money, 16s 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 46 Theire *wainerakes haue (for the most parte) theire shaftes made of saugh, theire heade of seasoned ashe, and theire teeth of iron. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (1853) 136, iij *waine shackles 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Wainstang*, the pole projecting in front of the wagon for carrying stone blocks. 1464 *Inv.* in *Feodar. Priorat Dunelm* (Surtees) 120, I cowpe-wayne cum *waynstrynges, precium iij.s. 1596 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II 259, vij wayne cloutes, ij hay spades, ..a *wayne stroke [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, **Waintrees*, the axle-beams supporting the wagon. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 189 The *whene waye goinge vpp they hill 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 38 The waine-way into this close is aboute the middle of Pinder lane, wheare yow are to pull downe a gappe. 15 . *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I 241 Item of a *wayne weicht of leid, that is to say xxiij futemellis, iiij d.

†**Wain,** *sb*[2] *Obs* Forms · 3–4 **wayne, 4 wayn.** [a. OF. *wain* masc., *waaigne* fem, dial. varr. of *gain, gaaigne*: see GAIN *sb.*[2]]

1. Profit, advantage.

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 2207 Þe fyfte, þat hys Elyynge, Cryst onleke to oure wayne. 1340 *Ayenb* 43 Him ne dret naȝt to done grat harm to oþren uor a lite wayn oþer uor ureme to him.

2. Conquest, possession gained by conquest; also, booty, spoil.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1481 Þeyr fflote wyþ al þer wayne Turnede fro þe lond of Spaigne. *Ibid* 1857 Albion was Brutes wayne, þerfore he dide hit calle Brutayne 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 257 We rede ȝe sende to þe kyng of Almayn, & ȝour londes to defende, & reue Philip his wayn *Ibid* 297 Þe Scottis bare þam wele, Þe Waleis had þe wayn, als maistere of þat eschele.

†**Wain,** *sb*[3] *Obs.* In 5 wayn(e, wayyn. [Of obscure origin.] A hem, border.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 513/2 Wayne, of a garlement [*v r* wayn, wayyn, *Pynson* of a garment], *lacinia*.

†**Wain,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 *Orm.* **waȝȝ-nenn,** 4 vayne, 4–6 wayne, 6 waine, 7 wein. [f. WAIN *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To transport in a wain or carriage.

c 1200 ORMIN Pref. 37 Goddspell forr þatt illke þing Iss Currus Salomoniss, Forr þatt itt .Waȝȝneþþ soþ Crist fra land to land *Ibid.* 5909 Pær iss þe Laferrd Crist himm sellf, & tiderr iss he waȝȝnedd Uppo þatt hallȝhe waȝȝn 1531–2 *Durham Househ Bk* (Surtees) 62 Pro navigacione ultra aquam cum le waynnyng I but malvaseti, 6 d. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buz iall* (1833) 10 Before that by the Libitinarian cure the dead was weind, the Pollinctors imbalmed the corps of the great

2. To carry, bring, convey.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2459 Ho wayned me þis wonder, your wyttez to reue. 13 . *E. E. Allit P* A 249 What wyȝ de has hyder my iuel vayned 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* III. II O ij, Pamphagus wold wayne or bring no geste to Sannios howse, but he were riche. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 107 Then neighbour, if any you see, good servant for dairie house, waine her to mee.

b ? To bring a report of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11520 He conet at the kyng, Eneas eftsones þat erend for to wend..All þere wille for to wete & wayne at þe last.

3 *intr.* To go, rush. [Perh a different word · cf. ON. *vegna* to proceed, go on]

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7622 A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrubbit in þe skewes, .As neuer water fro the welkyn hade waynit before. *Ibid* 7655 Ector, wrathed at his wordis, waynit at the kyng, þat he gnid to þe ground and the gost yald *Ibid.* 13796 [Ho] Waynyt vp to the welkyn, as a wan clowde

Wain see VAIN *a*, WANE *sb.*[1], *v.*, WEAN *v.*

†**Wai·nable,** *a. Law Obs.* [AF. dial. var of *gaignable* GAINABLE.] = GAINABLE

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Wainable*, (in old Deeds) that may be Manured, or Ploughed, Tillable

Wainage (wē·nĕdʒ). *Hist.* Also 6 **waynage** [ad. Anglo-L. *wainnagium* see GAINAGE]

1. = GAINAGE 3 (q v. with regard to erroneous interpretations)

c 1500 tr *Gt Charter* in *Arnolde's Chron* (1811) 217 A villayne other than ours the same wise shalbe amerced, sauyng his waynage yf he falle into our handis *a* 1632 COKE *Inst* II. XIV. (1642) 28 It was great reason to save his wainage, for otherwise the miserable creature, was to carry it on his back 1700 J TYRRELL *Hist Eng* II 814 His Wainage (i e his Carts and Implements) to Till his Land

2 Land under cultivation.

1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* I XII. 510 That they would, declare how many carucates, or what wainage for ploughs, there were in each township 1898 W FARRER *Cartul Cockersand Abbey* II 1 362 With acquittance of multure at the grantor's mill of his house and wainage.

†**Wainbote.** *Law. Obs* Also **wesne-boot.** [f WAIN *sb.*[1] + *bote*, BOOT *sb* 2 Cf. MLG. (13th c.) *wagenbote.*] The allowance of timber which a tenant had the right to cut for the repair of his wains.

1772 in *Sussex Archæol Collect* VI 61 (Customs of Manor of Batell) Plough boot and wesne-boot. 1828–32 WEBSTER

Waincot, obs. form of WAINSCOT.

Waine: see VAIN *a.*, WANE *sb* 1, *v.*, WEAN *v*

Wainer (wē·nəɹ) *rare.* In 5 wenyher, 6 weyner. [f. WAIN *sb* 1 + -ER[1] (in 15th c -YER)] The driver of a wain, a wagoner.

a 1500 *Tretyce* in *Walter of Hculey's Husb* (1890) 50 Se þat yor wenyheris haue no poketes betwene þer legges to stelle withe 1566 *S'hampton Ct. Leet Rec* (1905) I 1 35 Weyners 1840 GALT *Demon of Destiny* 77 Aghast the wainers stood

Wainescot, obs. form of WAINSCOT.

Wai nful. *rare.* [f WAIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as a wain will hold, a wain-load

1713 LADY G BAILLIE *Househ Bk* (S H S) 246 For a wainfull Dails bringing from Berwick, 0 6 10

†**Wai·ning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.*—[0] [Of obscure origin.] (See quots)

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 385/2 *Versura*, the waining or turning at ye lands end, where one furrow endeth and another beginneth 1611 COTGR. s v *Reversure.*

Wainıng, obs. f WANING; var WONING *Obs.*

Wainman (wē·nmăn). Also 4 **waynesman** [f WAIN *sb.*[1] + MAN.]

1. = WAINER. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1392 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 180 Duobus waynemen de Dansk pro eodem viagio, iiij marcz pr Cuidam waynesman de Dansk pro eodem viagio, ij marcz pr. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5833 Þe wayne men wer nogt ware. 1580 H. F *Pelegrom. Syn. Sylva* 42 A Carter, a Waine man. *Auriga* [etc.] 1609 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 154 Item paid to the wainmen that brought the lyme and sand for there drinkes, 12 d 1627 *Act* 3 *Chas I*, c 2 § 1 No Carrier with any Horse or Horses..nor Waynemen with anie Wayne or Waynes shall travell upon the said Day 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 193 The leaves yield a strong thready substance which is commonly used in ropes and whips by the wainmen in that part of the world 1880 F G. LEE *Ch under Q Eliz* I 15 At Canterbury a holy-oil stock was emptied of its sacred contents, in order to grease the creaking wheels of a wainman's cart.

†2. The constellation Bootes, regarded as the teamster of 'Charles's Wain'. *Obs.*

1588 A ASHLEY *Mariners Mirr* A 6 b, A catalogue of the more famous fixed starres.. The Wainmans right shoulder. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III 1 69 And now the sleepie Waineman softly droue His slow-pac'd Teeme 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I IV 290 Besides these Twelve, toward the Artick side, A flaming Dragon doth Two-Bears divide; After, the Wainman comes, the Crown, the Spear [etc.]

Wainny, obs. form of WANEY *a.*

Wain-rope. *Obs* or *arch.* a A rope used as a trace for drawing a wain. (Cf *cart-rope*) b. A rope used for binding or securing a load on a wain.

1371 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 129, ij waynraps novi. 1441–2 *Ibid.* 79 Item in 2 Waynrapes et 4 helteres empt, 12 *d* 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 And or he shall lode his corne, he muste haue a wayne, a copȝoke, a payre of sleues, a wayne rope, and a pykforke 1581 *Inv* in *Trans. Cumb & Westm. Arch. Soc.* X. 40 Item Waine Ropes, xvj *d* 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* III ii 64, I thinke Oxen and waine-ropes cannot hale them together

Wainscot (wē·nskɒt, -skɒt), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 **waynescot,** (4 -scote), 4–7 **waynscot,** 5–6 **wayn(e)scotte, wayneskote, weynscot,** (5 -scotte, 6 -skot), 5–7 **waynscote, -scott,** (5 **wenscote, wansqwatte, waneskott, wayn-skote, waynscowttes** (*pl*), *Sc.* **wanskoth**), 6 **wayn(e)skott, wenskot(te, weinscot, waine-scot,** (**weanscott, wainscoate, wanskot(t, wen-skett,** *Sc* **wynscott**), 6–7 **wa(i)nscote, wain-skot, wanescot,** (6 -skot, 7 -scott), 6–8 **wain-**

scott, wanscot, (7 vain-, *Sc.* vandscott, weanscot, waynskot, wayn-scote, waincot), 7–9 wainscoat, (8 wanscoate), 6– wainscot. *B. 4 north.* vayneschote, wandschoth, 5 weynshet, 6 wa(y)ne-, weyneschot [ad. MLG. *wagenschot* (1389 in Schiller and Lubben), app. f. *wagen* carriage, WAGON + *schot* (of uncertain meaning; cf. *bokenschot*, mod.LG. *bökenschot*, beechwood of superior quality) Cf. 16th c. Flemish *waegheschot*, *waeghenschot* (Kilian), WFlemish *wageschot* (De Bo), Du. *wagenschot*, WFris. *wagenskot*. The synonymous Flem. or Du. *wandschot* (Kilian), which may be the source of some of the Eng forms, is either an etymologizing perversion of *wagenschot* or an independent formation on *wand* wall of a room. The Eng. examples of the word are earlier than those given in the MLG. and MDu. dicts., and the first element appears already in the earliest instances assimilated to the Eng. WAIN *sb.*[1]

The etymology as above stated does not clearly account for the meaning, and there have been attempts to explain the first element differently. Kilian (1598) identifies it with Flem *waeghe* wave, taking it to refer to the undulation in the grain of the wood Some modern scholars regard it as an alteration of MDu. *weeg* wall (= OFris. *wâch*, OE. *wâh*, WOUGH) These suggestions are however open to strong objection, and the probability is that the first element is really *wagen*, though the original meaning of the compound remains for the present obscure]

1 A superior quality of foreign oak imported from Russia, Germany, and Holland, chiefly used for fine panel-work; logs or planks of this oak; oak boarding for panel-work Now only *technical.*

1352–3 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* (1907) II 153 Item solut pro cc et dimid. de Waynscot empt. ad Lenne prec. de cent xvs xd. x[l]. 19[s] 7[d] 1391–2 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS.), Pro tabulis de Waynscot. 1404 in *Royal & Hist. Lett. Hen IV* (Rolls) I 262 Nova navis cum tritico, braseo, farina et lignis voaghenschot [? *read* waghen-] onustata. [1407 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) I 173 The said marchants [of the Hans of Almaine] doe alleage, that the customers & bailifs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay .for ech hundreth of bowstaues & boords called *Waghenscot*, 2 d.] *a* 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 238 De chescun c du bord appelle 'weynscotte' obole. 1426–7 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1904) 66 Also for wayneskote, vj d. 1483 *Churchw. Acc. S Mary Virg., Oxford* in *MS Wood D.3* fol 260 De 4 s solut pro 4 asseribus vocat' weynshet 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 270 Chayres of waynescotte. 1496 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* I 290 Item, for xxiij burdis callit wanskoth, xvj s. viij d. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 117 A brode cheste of wayneskott *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 60 The Dutchemen bryng ouer Iron, Tymber, lether and Weynskot ready wrought 1550 *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 104/2 Exceptis 300 asseribus querneis *lie waneschot* nuncupatis. 1583 *Rates of Customs* D vij b, Playing tables Flaunders making of wainscot the dosen xvs. 1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 1 A brother in Christ of his .kept his wainscot from waste, and his linnen from wearing; sufficeth he tombled his wife naked into the earth at high noone. 1622 CORYAT *Crudities* 231 In the midst of the Synagogue they haue a round seat made of Wainscot. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 252 Seeing a wedge of Wainscot is fittest and most proper for cleaving of an oaken tree. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 108 An unlearned rout of contemptible people .who perhaps shall understand very little more than a hollow pipe made of tin or wainscot. 1732 M GREEN *Grotto* 162 As spiders Irish wainscot flee. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit* § 1686 The wood [of *Quercus robur*] is tolerably straight-grained and pretty free from knots, in many instances resembling the German species called wainscot *Ibid.* 1689 There is a species of oak .imported from Holland, known under the name of Dutch wainscot, though grown in Germany, whence it is floated down the Rhine for exportation.

†**b.** A piece or a board of wainscot oak. *Obs.*

1388 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II 476 Parcels in the store-house 'xxiij. barrell de tarre, cc. waynscots'. 1396 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in iij vayneschotes emp. pro j selour et j reredos .18 d. 1486–7 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p cccl xxvi, Pro xvj waynscowttes ad vjd., viij s 1532 *Lett & Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 448 To John de Garnathoo of the Company of the Easterlings, for 100 wainscots, 66*s.* 8*d.* 1603 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 515/2 Ilk geist, corball and waynescott ane penny 1642 S. SMITH *Royal Fishings* 4 Waynskots, Clapboards, Deale

†**c.** Furniture made of wainscot. *Obs.*

1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 144, I will my wainscott, as well chamberes and parleres, all wainscot beddes covered with wainescott 1597 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 227, I give to my sonne all the waynescott glasse painted clothes borders above the waynscott tables.

2. Panel-work of oak or other wood, used to line the walls of an apartment.

1548 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp 's Stortford* (1882) 132 Item the weyneschot of the rode loft that was taken downe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 194 Chambers boarded after the maner of owre wayncotte. 1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 154 The greedy Burglarer is lesse patient of stay. when he perceiveth only some partition of wane skot or the like, betwixt his fingers and the cofers or money bags. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III i 88 This fellow will but ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot, then one of you will proue a shrunke pannell. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 244 In the Quire the whole history of S[t] Bennet is very curiously made in Wainscot. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness* (1906) 432 A convenient brick house, with decent Wainscot, and pretty Forest-work hangings *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus.* (1732) 77 It was carv'd in such a manner, as to resemble a piece of wainscot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 235 ¶ 2 A certain Person .who when he is pleased with any Thing that is acted upon the Stage, expresses his Approbation by a loud Knock upon the Benches or the Wainscot. 1715 — *Drummer* I. 1, Like a rat behind a wainscot. 1730 W. WARREN *Collectanea* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 225 The Stair-case new lin'd with Deal wainscot painted. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1852) I. 290 When we look upon the wainscot of a room where the panels are painted of a different colour from the stiles and mouldings 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 116, I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair, Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xlii, The great oak-parlour, a long room, panelled with well-varnished wainscot. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vi, The mouse Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xv. III. 613 The Jacobite country gentlemen . burned their commissions signed by James, and hid their arms behind wainscots or in haystacks. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* II. i 3 The wainscot was almost black with age.

†**3.** *transf* and *fig.* (Cf 5 b.) *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb.) 31 His face is made of seasoned wainscot, and will lie as fast as a dog can trot 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III iii, Cedars to make good wainscot in the House of Sincerity. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* v i, This Rascal fears neither God nor man, he has been so beaten: sufferance has made him Wainscot. 1630 D. DYKE *Myst Self-Deceiuing* 374 Howsoeuer sometimes this kind of men haue faces of wainscote. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Charac &c.* (1673) 640 How a few years hath changed Alabaster into Wainscot, and ruffled her Neck like a walking Buskin.

4. A book-name for several moths. (See 5 c.)

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend.* 399. *Ibid* 419. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 87

5. *attrib* passing into adj. **a.** Made of wainscot. Of a room, lined with wainscot panelling

1575 in *Archæologia* XXX. 8 Item .ij wayncott chaires viij[s]. *Ibid.* 14 Item a waynscott cheste, v[s] 1580 *Ibid.* LXIV. 357 To mak tow dores on for the portall and on other for the lytle wayneschot chambre. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 229/2 *Mensa undulata undatim crispa*, .. a wainscot table. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl* IV. 91 The loftie Pines were presently hew'd downe, And Men, Sea-Monsters, swam the bracky Flood, In Wainscote Tubs to seeke out Worlds vnknowne 1594 NASHE *Terrors Ni.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 265 Through him my tender wainscot doore is deluered from much assault and battrie. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* III iii, 124 Look for one of my cheek teeth That dropt under the wanscote bed. 1702 *Post Man* 6–8 Jan 2/1 Advt, At Stanmore .is a fair House to be let, 4 Wainscot rooms on a floor, with a Kitchin, [etc.] 1721 in G. LORIMER *Leaves fr Bk. West Kirke* VII. (1885) 64 Item, a green pulpit cloath with silk fringes, six wanscot stools for the Collections 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II 205 They all remained in the next parlour, a wainscot partition only parting the two. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe 1791–2* I. 85 Those sculptural vagaries, in which a human figure is often made the support of a wainscot pulpit. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S* i. 6, I am in the wainscoat parlour to-day. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liii, My room..was divided from the Manager's room by a wainscot partition. 1851 W. LAXTON *Builder's Price Bk.* (ed. 28) 58 Wainscot floors. 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib., Brit* II, No. 5719, A wainscot sideboard. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* July 14/2 The room..had a wainscot table, rosewood chairs [etc.].

†**b.** Resembling wainscot, hardened or coloured like old wainscot. *Obs.*

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* K ij b, Your waynscot face and brasen countenaunce. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* I. (1595) 91 b, Audacious and wainscot impudencie on the other side returneth the greatest impediment in anie thing to bee obtained. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II. 117 But it is not the wainscott forhead of a Rudhuddibras, that can arreare such an huge opinion 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 If you marke it, mustard looks of the tanned wainscot hue, of such a withered wrinklefaced beldam as she was, that was altred thereinto. 1626 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* IV. ii, How does thy Mistriss that sits in a Wainscot Gown, like a Citizens Lure to draw the Customers? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Whs.* (1709) 469 They are Wainscot Faces compair'd with white men. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Dick, a Maggot* II "Tis beyond the pow'r of meal The gypsey visage to conceal; For, as he shakes his wainscot chops, Down ev'ry mealy atom drops.

c. In book-names of certain moths: see 4.

1832 J RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 187.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*: **a.** simple attrib., as *wainscot board, colour, log, oak, rafter, timber, work*; **b.** parasynthetic, as †*wainscot-faced* adj.; **c.** similative, as *wainscot joined* adj.

1420 in *For. Acc. 3 Hen. VI*, G/2 In druersis pecijs maeremit *Waynescotbordes 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Navig.* xxiv. (1597) 331 Another square boxe of thinne wainscot boorde 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 525 Most Rooms are now Painted *Wainscot Colour. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 30 Our impudent, shamelesse, and *wainscote faced bishops. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 22 But now mee thinkes I spie againe a Sunn burnt wainscot-fac'd Satyr. 1554 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 164, viij targettes of tree shelboard of *wayns coat ioyned fair worke for the said maskers. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract Customs* 249 *Wainscot logs, 8 inches square or upwards, are charged by the load of 50 cubic feet. 1832 *Planting* 130 in *Lab Usef Knowl., Husb* III, That which is brought down the Rhine from the forests of southern Germany, and imported into this country by the name of *wainscoat oak *c* 1560 *Aberd. Reg* (MS.) XXVI (Jam.) *Wynscott rauchter. 1875 T LASLETT *Timber* xvi 96 Riga *wainscot timber passes through the process of bracking prior to its being shipped. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 198/2 *Wainscot or seeling worke 1609 *Acc Balliol Coll., Oxford* (MS.), Item, for 2 seates, and wainscott worke, in the librarie, 5 *li*

Wainscot (wē·nskɒt, -skɒt), *v.* Inflected **wainscot(t)ed, -ing.** Forms · see the sb [f. prec. Cf Flemish †*waeghenschotten* (Kilian).]

1. *trans* To line (a wall, roof, etc.) with panel-work of wood.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 177 To Waynscotte, *contabulare.* 1599 *Rutland MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm 1905) IV. 415 For wayncotting the roofes of his chamber, xxs *a* 1650 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist* (1860) 121 To mend this inconvenience the English did wainscot those walls with oak or other boards. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos & Relig* VII. 3 He led me into an handsome square Chamber wainscoted with Cedar. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* VI 105 Of Wainscoting *Rooms. Ibid* 106 In Wainscoting of Rooms there is, for the most part, but two heights of Pannels used; unless the Room to be Wainscoted be above ten foot high 1730 W. WARREN *Collect* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 232 The Treasury is wainscotted with Deal. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* VI, This apartment was now beautifully wainscoted with dark foreign wood 1839 LONGF *Hyperion* III. iii Pr Wks. 1886 II 162 It was a large room .wainscoted with pine. 1883 G MOORE *Mod. Lover* xiv, [The room] was wainscotted in light oak.

in fig. context. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Quakers Grace* Wks 1730 I 107 That we may live to be saw'd out into deal-boards, to wainscoat thy New Jerusalem

b. To grain in imitation of oak.

1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* iii, The house was fresh painted and papered from top to bottom; the paint inside was all wainscoted.

2. *transf.* To line (the walls of an apartment) with marble, tiles or the like; to panel (a wall with mirrors or pictures).

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 To wainscot their Buildings with rich Stones. 1620 DONNE *Serm.* 2 Apr. (1661) III. 138 The Scriptures are as a room wainscotted with looking glass, we see all at once. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I 93 Witness those chambers wainscoted with great Looking-glasses and rich gilding. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., The winter apartment was wainscoted with inlaid work of mother of pearl. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr East* II ii 1 5 The east side of it within is wainscotted with jasper and beautiful marbles 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 14 Oct., The ladies' closet wainscotted with large squares of glass over painted paper. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* XVIII. VIII (1826) 154 But enough..of Portraits, though, in truth, the walls are wainscotted with them.

Hence **Wainscot(t)ed** *ppl. a.*

1605 ERONDELLE *Fr Gard* N 2 b, God grant me alwaies the key of the fieldes, I would like it better, then to be in bondage in the fayrest wainscotted or tapistred Chamber 1694 WESTMACOT *Script Herb* 40 Solomon and others..did build their Magnificent Houses, and Wain-scotted Rooms therewith [Cedar] 1814 SCOTT *Wav* lv, The apartment of Colonel Talbot was divided from his own by a wainscotted partition 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, The little wainscoted back parlour. 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xiii, They were taken. into a wainscoted parlour.

transf. and *fig* 1602 F H[ERING] tr. *Oberndoerffer's Anat. True Physit* I, This lost Companion [a quack], having a Foxes Head and an whorish and wainscotted Face

†**Wainscotage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. WAINSCOT *v.* + -AGE.] Wainscot-work, wainscoting.

1677 tr. *Tavernier's Gr Seignor's Seraglio* xv. 73 Yet is there a delicate piece of Wainscotage, of about the height of a man's waste, carried quite round the Room.

Wainscot(t)ing, (wē·nskɒtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WAINSCOT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action or process of lining a room, its walls, etc. with wainscot; also *concr.*, panelling of wainscot; also, wainscots collectively.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Lambris*, a seeling, wanscotting 1611 COTGR., *Lambrissage*, a wainscotting, or seeling; also, an embowing, or frettizing in wainscot 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 870 He bestowed 100 markes vpon wainscotting of the Library there 1682 BURNET *Life Hale* 39 He laid by all his Collections. , and that they might not fall into ill hands, he hid them behind the Wainscotting of his Study 1727 DE FOE *Eng Tradesm* xxii. (1841) I. 206 He must sink perhaps a third part, nay, half his stock, in painting and gilding, wainscoting and glazing 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iii § 8 97 Their carved wainscottings of wood heightened with painting and gilting. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Doctor's Commons*, An old quaint-looking apartment, with sunken windows, and black carved wainscotting 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* I, The afternoon sun was warm on the five workmen there, busy upon doors and window frames and wainscoting. 1869 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Phantasmag* 37 But after twenty years or so The wainscotings begin to go.

Waint, obs. Sc. form of VAUNT *v.*

1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* xvi. Wks. (S.T.S) II 37 Bot Apollinaris in a manere crakis and waintis that he consentis in deid to the vnitie of the Trinitie.

Wainwright (wē·nrəit). [f. WAIN *sb.*[1] + WRIGHT. In OE. *wægn-wyrhta.* Not found in ME, but its existence is attested by the surname *Wainwright.*] A wagon-builder

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 112 *Carpentarius*, wænwyrhta. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict., Wainwright*, wagon-wright. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xix, A rill, that was lured a little further down through scoops, ducts, and scaffolded channels to serve a wainwright.

Wainy, variant of WANEY *a.*

Waipone, Waippin, obs. Sc. ff. WEAPON.

†**Wair,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. A piece of timber two yards long and one foot broad.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxix 85 A Tree [an oak] .which yielded of sawn Wair fourteen hundred, and by estimation, twenty Chords of wood. A Wair is two yards long, and one foot broad, sixscore to the hundred . so that, in the said Tree was 10080 foot of Boards Hence 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 4), and in later Dicts

†**Wair,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Wild, stormy.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Preach Swallow* xii, Bewis bene are laith bair of blis, Be wickit windis of the winter wair.

Wair, obs. form of *were*, pa. ind. pl. of BE *v.*

Wair(e, Waird, Wairding, Wairdour, Wairdrope, Sc. · or north. ff. WARE, WEIR, WARD, WARDING, WARDER, WARDROBE.

Wairn, obs. Sc. form of WARN.

Wairsche, wairsh, var. ff. WERSH *a.*

Wairstall, -staw, var. ff. WARESTALL *Sc.*
Wais: see WALL, WASE, WAVE, WAY.
Waisall, waissel, var. ff. WASSAIL.
Waische, waisshe, obs. forms of WASH *v.*
Waiscot, obs. form of WAISTCOAT.

Waist (wēst) Forms: 4–6 waast, 4–7 wast, 4–8 waste, 6 *Sc.* west, 7 wayst, 5, 7– waist. [14th c. *wast*, believed to represent an OE. **wæst*, **weahst*, corresp. to ON. **wahstu-r* (Icel *vǫxt-r*, Sw. *vaxt*, Da *vækst*), Goth *wahstu-s*, growth, size, f. Teut. root **waχs-* · see WAX *v.*[1] With regard to the form cf OE *wæstm*, growth, fruit ·—OTeut. type **waχstmo-z* from the same root. With regard to the meaning cf. F. *taille*, where the sense 'waist' appears to be developed from the sense 'size (of body)'. The word (in the form *wacste*, which may be either native or Scandinavian) app. occurs with the sense 'greatness' in the following quot.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 77 Þe fader is ine Þe sune on Þre wise. On wacste [*Trin Hom.* IV. on westme], for he is muchel and mihti ouer alle þing.

The spelling *waist* was rare until it was adopted in Johnson's DICT. 1755.]

1. The portion of the trunk of the human body that is between the ribs and the hip-bones; the middle section of the body, normally slender in comparison with the parts above and below it.

In quot. *c* 1480 humorously misused.

13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 144 Bot his wombe & his wast were worthily smale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol 10 He in the waast is shape as wel as I. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 373 Whan I beclippe hire on the wast. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9902 Dyomede Halfe-lyueles felle, With a wicked wound thurgh the wast euyn *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 578 (Douce MS.) He bronched him yne withe his bronde þorghe þe waast of þe body. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 517/2 Waste, of a mannys myddyl.., *vastitas*, Cath. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. xii. 589 There he fond a knyght that was bounden with a chayne faste aboute the wast vnto a pyller of stone. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Husbandman* 192 The tod lap on land And left the wolf in watter to the waist. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 29 He grippit hir abowt the west. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleasure* XXIX (Percy Soc) 135 His necke shorte, His breste fatte and bolne in the wast. 1571 R. BANNATYNE *Memor.* (Bannatyne Club) 170 Culan and his men waide to their westis befour thei come to dry land. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 134 Gird in your waste. with a tawdrie lace. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 127 Downe from the waste they are Centaures, though Women all aboue. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* XX. (1653) 338 Young Virgins..who thinking a slender waste a great beauty, strive all that they possibly can by streight-lacing themselves, to attaine unto a wand-like smalnesse of waste. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1113 Those Leaves They gatherd And..together sowd, To gird thir waste 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 29 Over the Doliman, they gird themselves about the small of the waste with a Sash 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* II 260 He was so tall, that the Spaniards only reached his waist. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 105 And, lo! half of him, from his waist to the soles of his feet, was stone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XVIII. 131 Hitherto my guides in dangerous places had tied the ropes round their waists also 1871 *Figure Training* 17 It is not to be wondered at that ten years ago a waist of sixteen inches in circumference, for a lady of average height, should be regarded as a..much-to-be-admired achievement. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I 5 She made her waist fifteen inches round

† *Proverbial phrase* 1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* V Wks. 1873 II 401 Hauing chaster and simpler thoughts then Leonoro imagines because he measures my wast by his owne

b. Applied to the corresponding part in an insect.

1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 3 The Bee is..very slender in the Waste [1742 p 15 Waist] or middle part. 1871 STAVELEY *Brit. Insects* XIII. 155 The insects belonging to these two subsections can at once be distinguished from each other by their waists being large or small.

c. *transf.* The middle narrower part (of something compared in shape to the human body). Cf. 4.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* VI. 194 That part of Wales, . Which (as her very waste) in breadth from East to West In length from North to South, her midst is every way. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i, Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains, Around his waist are forests braced. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* (1865) VII. 325 He had quitted the waist and had here reached the neck of Britain

2. † **a.** A girdle. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 1315 Hyr mydle braced in as smal as a wande; And some by wastes of wyre at the paste wyfes hande. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 77 They do weare wastes or girdels imbossed with gold. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 217 Those sleeping stones, That as a waste doth girdle you about By the compulsion of their Ordinance 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* G iij b, I might haue giuen thee for thy paines Tenne siluer sickles and a golden wast 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 264 A faire well glossed purple waste [ζωστῆρα φοίνικι φαεινον]

transf. and *fig.* 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* IX. 478 The enemies abandoned suddeinly the towne wherein the french being bestowed, planted their artillerie against the first wast [It *contro al primo procinto*] 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. iii. 20 Spurre to the rescue of the Noble Talbot, Who now is girdled with a waste of Iron. 1599 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* I. Wks 1856 I. 12 Weele girt them with an ample waste of love

b. The part of a garment that covers the waist; the narrowed part of a garment corresponding to the narrowing of the body at the waist (but sometimes, in accordance with fashion, worn higher or lower than the position of this); the place in a woman's dress where the bodice and skirt meet.

1550 BULWER *Anthropomet* App (1653) 539 The waste (as one notes) is now come to the knee, for, the Points that were used to be about the middle, are now dangling there 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 109 P 4 The Modern [petticoat] is gather'd at the Waste 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* XIX, They loaded the pistols, took a pair each and put them in their waists 1871 *Figure Training* 25 Ladies of fashion in England might be said to have at that period [*c* 1806] abandoned waists altogether. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume Engl* I 405 In 1794 short waists became fashionable *Ibid* 408 Open gowns were discarded, and waists about 1798 became longer, until at the end of the century they regained their proper shape

c. The part of a garment between the shoulders and the 'waist' or narrowed part (see 2 b)

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Hoe* III 1, What fashion will make a woman haue the best bodie Taylor? *Tay* A short dutch wast with a round cathern-wheele fardingale 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, 'Rather short in the waist, an't it?' said the stranger, screwing himself round to catch a glimpse in the glass of the waist buttons which were half way up his back 1853 — *Bleak Ho* VI, Ladies haymaking, in short waists, and large hats tied under the chin

fig. 1590 NASHE *1st Pt Pasquil's Apol.* C iij, These places are too short in the waste to serue hys turne

d. A bodice, blouse. Chiefly *U.S.*

1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII. 189 A lady observing her neighbour in a public room, dressed very tawdrily in a satin waist, drily remarked, it was a waste of satin. 1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* II ii. 44 She wore a white muslin waist with an embroidered border 1893 MRS CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* 85, I had exchanged the waist for a jacket, and left it under a tree. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* XIX. 317 Mrs Fitch had run from the wash-tub to get into her Sunday waist.

e. *U.S.* 'An undergarment worn specially by children, to which petticoats and drawers are buttoned' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1893 HELEN CAMPBELL in *Arena* 435 Two and a half cents each is paid for the making of boys' gingham waists.

3. *Naut.* The middle part of the upper deck of a ship, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 194 Stone gonnes of yron in the Wast of the seid Shipp. 15 *Bataylle of Egyngecourte* 90 A ij, These goodly shyppes lay there at rode. The wastes decked with serpentynes stronge 1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Waste of a shyppe, *cors de nauire* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XXIV § 5 Already it [the fire] did embrace and deuoure from the sterne, to the waist of the ship 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I. ii. 197. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV viii (1903) 136 Being built large in the Wast and Keele for Capacitye of Marchandize, they are vnfitt to fight at Sea 1748 *Anson's Voy* I iii. (ed 4) 41 The waste of the ship was filled with live cattle 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I 18 Neptune will presently be here, And as his godship is in haste, Muster the people in the waste 1883 *Man. Seamanship Boys* 9 *Q.* Which is the waist? *A* That portion of the upper deck contained between the fore and main hatchways 1915 BADEN-POWELL *Ind Mem.* I. 5 The heavy seas had carried away the ladders leading from the upper deck into the waist.

b. In occasional uses: (*a*) pl = *waist-rails*; (*b*) each of the two sides of the waist.

1667 *Lond Gaz* No 127/4 She has been 52 dayes beating at Sea in fowl weather, in which she spent her Main-Top-Mast and her Wasts 1679 A. LOVELL *Indic Univ.* 199 The waste, or defences of the sides of a 'Ship' 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 196 A ship having seven boats carried one at each waist., two at each quarter., and one across the stern

4. Applied to the narrowest or slenderest part of an object which is smaller in breadth or girth near the middle than at the extremities; esp. of a bell, a violin or similar instrument, a boot or shoe

1612 S. RID *Art of Jugling* E 2, A peece of lether which being thrust vp hard to the middle or waste of the said bell, will sticke fast. 1676 MOXON *Print Letters* 26 Describe the outer Arch under the Waste of g on the left hand 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 80 It also seemed equally desirable, not to increase the size of the present building in its Waist; by which I mean that part of the building between the top of the rock, and the top of the solid 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* II. XXVII 51 The 'Cremerian boot', with elastic spring in waist or arch of foot. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* VIII in *Ch Bells Devon* 407 The waist of the bell is studded with stars 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 26 The amount of spring or elasticity in the handle varies according to the thickness of the waist or thinnest part of it 1895 HASLUCK *Boot Making* VIII 132 To make a square waist, an iron similar to a double iron is used, for other waists, irons are used according to the shape required

¶ **5.** Affectedly used for. Middle (of day or night). *Obs*

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I ii 198 In the dead wast [Qq 1, 5, 6 vast] and middle of the night 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II, v D 3 b, 'Tis now about the immodest waste of night. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Merrie-Wherrie-Ferrie Voy* Wks. 1630 II 7/1 About the waste or Nauell of the Day [*note*, Noone if you'l take it so] 1644 — *Crop-eare Curried* 1 About the Waste or Navel of the night, Drowsie Somnus came stealing to me 1651 *Loves of Hero & Leander* (1653) 2 This was about the wast of day. The middle, as the vulgar say.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** With sense 'intended to be placed, or worn, on or round the waist', as *waist-belt, -buckle, -clout,* † *-doublet, -girdle, -piece, -plate, -pocket, -scarf*; with sense 'outlining or following the contour of the waist', as *waist-line*, objective, as *waist-gripping, -hold, -pressing, -tightening*; with adjs., as *waist-deep, high.*

1672 DRYDEN *1st Pt Conq Granada* Prol 10 I'll write a Play, sayes one, for I have got A broad-brim'd hat, and *wastbelt tow'rds a Plot 1868 *Queen's Regul* § 1128 Both straps of the havresack are to be worn outside the waist belt, so that the havresack may be easily shifted 1805 *Ann Reg., Chron* 394/2 Her Majesty has recovered a diamond *waist buckle which she had lost, and for which 10 guineas reward had been offered for the recovery. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 4 The merest *waist-clout of modesty 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 117 There was no way of approaching it [*sc* the place], but through a morass *waist-deep. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* V. XIV, The eager Knight leap'd in the sea Waist-deep. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 118 Waist-deep in meadow-sweet 1553 in J. C. Jeaffreson *Middlesex County Rec* (1886) I. 14 Unum diploidem vocatum a *wast-dublett. *Ibid*, Duos velvet *wast gyrdles. 1908 SIR H. JOHNSTON *Geo Grenfell & Congo* II XXIII 589 A waist-cloth is worn all round the body from below a waist girdle, down to the knees 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI XXVII, *Wast high Argantes shew'd himselfe withall 1875 MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* XII (1897) 95 A fence waist high enclosed its plot of meadow and garden 1904 *Daily Chron* 12 Jan. 8/4 Two minutes passed before the men sought the mat, and then Cherpillod got a *waist hold, but failed to turn the American over 1897 *Westm Gaz* 2 Sept 3/2 The most critical place in the shirt and skirt costume is the *waist line One rule is universal in every well-made French gown—that the waist-line slopes downward to the front. 1870 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 228 *Waist-piece, or great brayette (Vordeirschurz) belonging to a Gothic suit of the fifteenth century. 1902 *New Reg. War Office* 58 *Waist-plate Frosted Gilt Rectangular Plate with Burnished Edges On the Plate the Royal Cypher and Crown in Silver within an Oak-leaf Wreath On the lower part of the Wreath a Scroll inscribed 'Dieu et mon droit' 1858–61 E. B. RAMSAY *Remin* V (1870) 129 His snuff he kept in a leathern *waist-pocket. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXXV, And the free and easy chuck under the chin, cherishing, *waist-pressing kind of a way we get with the ladies 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped* XXX (1856) 264 A long *waist scarf, worn like the kummerbund of the Hindoos, is a fine protection while walking, to keep the cold from intruding at the pockets and waist 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXI, The Professor was already come to the period of *waist tightening

7. Special comb.: **waist-anchor** *Naut.*, an anchor stowed in the waist of a vessel, a sheet-anchor; **waist-board** *Naut.* (see quots.), **waist-boat** *Naut.*, a boat carried in the waist of a ship, *esp.* of a whaling-vessel; hence **waistboater**, the officer in charge of such a boat; **waist-hammer, -iron, shoemakers'** tools (see 6); **waist-nettings** *Naut.* (see quots.); **waist-panel** *Carriage-building* (see quot.); **waist-torque** (see quot.). See also WAISTBAND, -CLOTH, -COAT, etc.

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut Dict.*, **Waist-Anchor*, a spare bower anchor in a ship of war. 1891 H. PATTERSON *Naut Dict* 160 Sheet Anchor, the anchor carried in the waist on board men-o'-war. It is the same in weight as the bowers, sometimes called the waist anchor 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram* II. 9 The *Waist boords are set vp in the Ships waist, betwixt the Gun-waile and the waist trees, but they are most vsed in Boats, set up alongst their sides to keepe the Sea from breaking in 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 326 A kind of waste board, about two feet high, built up on the sides, without any calking or pitching, or anything to keep out the water 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Waist-boards*, the berthing made to fit into a vessel's gangway on either side 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Waist-boat*, a boat carried in the waist of a vessel; specifically, in whaling, the second mate's boat, carried in the waist on the port side *Ibid*, *W. aistboater*, the officer of the boat carried in the waist of a whale; the second mate 1895 HASLUCK *Boot Making* VI 89 The waist should be treated with a *waist- or cramp hammer *Ibid* VIII 130 The *waist-iron. 1849 TER REHORST *Mariner's Friend* 198 *Waistnetting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, **Waist-nettings*, the hammock-nettings between the quarter-deck and forecastle 1884 FORNEY *Car-Builder's Dict* (Cent.), **Waist-panel*, the panel immediately above the lowest panel on the outside of a carriage-body. 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Waist-torque*, a girdle, properly one of twisted or spiral bars, worn by the northern nations in the early middle ages

Waist, obs form of WASTE.

Waistband. Also 6–7 **wastband, waste-bande.** [f. WAIST + BAND *sb*[2]]

1. Anything in the fashion of a girdle intended to go round the waist.

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I 14 Herewith also were offered the chaynes of the Queene his wyfe, not sparing so much her girdles & wastbands, al which he caused to be dedicated at Delphos. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 6 Feb. 5/2 The..messages from Gordon, were concealed in a quill thrust into the hair or sewn on the waistband of the natives employed

2. *esp.* A band fitting about the waist that forms the upper part of a lower garment (skirt, pair of trousers or drawers, or the like) and serves to stiffen or maintain it; sometimes used as a receptacle for money, etc.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 294 He only took him up by the wastband of his breeches, and hung him upon one of the hooks in the shambles. 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 134, I pulled it out of the waistband of my drawers 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II v, For the most part reclining with his hands in his waistband, looking at the fire 1882 'OUIDA' *In Maremma* I. 43 A labourer that had got his wages in his waistband.

Waist-cloth.

† **1.** *Naut pl.* Coloured cloths hung about the upper works of a ship as an adornment on occasions of ceremony, or on going into action, when they also served to screen the men aboard. *Obs.*

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 31 The China Capt. being ready to goe for Goto, I lent hym our boate and wastclothes, and delivered hym back 120 Rs. of 8. 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram* XIII 59 Out goes his flag and pendants, also his waste clothes and top armings, which is a long red cloth .that goeth round about the ship on the out sides of all her vpper workes fore and aft, [etc.]..as

well for the grace of the ship, as to couer the men for being seene 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 16 May, We had our guns ready to fire, and our scarlet waist-cloathes out and silk pendants 1840 HOR SMITH *O. Cromwell* I 284 Hundreds of lighters, pinnaces, and longboats, dressed up with waist-cloths and with streamers

2 *Naut.* A hammock-cloth stowed in the waist of a vessel.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed Burney), *Waist-cloths*, coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, which are stowed on the gang-ways, between the quarter-deck and fore-castle 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Waist-cloths*, the painted canvas coverings of the hammocks which are stowed in the waist-nettings

3 A loin-cloth that the natives of hot climates wear round the waist, either hanging down in front or passed between the thighs.

1810 T WILLIAMSON *E Ind Vade Mecum* I. 247 The dress of the *doby* is generally very plain, consisting of a turban, a *dotee*, (or waist-cloth,) and a *chudder*, (or sheet) 1835 *Court Mag* VI 65/2 Sometimes black glazed jackets formed part of their attire, but generally it consisted of nothing more than a blue checquered dotee, or waistcloth. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 81 The deceased is then brought up attired in his waistcloth and ornaments.

Waistcoat (wē s(t)kout; *colloq.* or *vulgar* we·skət). For forms see WAIST and COAT *sb* also 6 **wascoat**, 7 **waiscot, wasecoat, -cote, wascoate, -cot, -cote, -cott.**

In representations of vulgar pronunciation written *weskit, veskit*, etc

A garment covering the upper part of the body down to the waist.

1 A garment forming part of ordinary male attire, worn under an outer garment (a doublet, later a coat, jacket, or the like), and intended to be partly exposed to view when in wear.

The earliest waistcoats, intended to show through the slashings and other openings of the doublet, were often extremely elaborate and costly They were sometimes provided with sleeves, and appear to have reached to or below the hips The waistcoat has now armholes, but not sleeves; it may be made of the same material as the coat, or of different materials, and is sometimes embroidered or otherwise ornamented. The back is now of inferior or thinner material

1519 *Nottingham Rec* III 354 For makyng of a waste cotte 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II 1, Hee has a rich wrought wast-coat to entertaine his visitants in. 1649 *K. Chas' Sp Scaffold* 7 The King being in his Wastcoat, put his Cloak on again 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 20 June, I have of late taken too much cold by washing my feet and going in a thin silke waistcoate, without any other coate over it, and open breasted 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Nov, Domville saw Savage in Italy, and says he is a coxcomb, and half mad he goes in red, and with yellow waistcoats 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1781, 1 Apr, Sir Philip Jennings Clerk..wore an embroidered waistcoat, and very rich laced ruffles 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* x, He was habited in a coarse striped waistcoat, with black calico sleeves, and blue glass buttons 1869 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Phantasmagoria* 71 He would keep his right-hand buried (Like Napoleon) in his waistcoat.

† **b.** Applied to a plainer and less costly garment, usually of knitted wool, worn chiefly for additional warmth. *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 163/2 *Indusium*, a waste coate, or wollen peticoate. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 5 *T* Giue me my wastecote *R* Which will you haue, that of flannel? *T*. No, giue me that which is knit 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 68, I hauing for the cold at Dantzke, in the beginning of September, put on a wollen wasecoat, was forced now at the entring of Italy, for the great heat in the end of October, to put off the same 1698 *Ogilby's Brit*, *Itin* 4/1 Doncaster. Enjoys a good Trade for Stockings and Knit Wastcoats, &c. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Oct, It grows bloody cold, and I have no waistcoat here.

c. phr. † *In one's waistcoat*; *esp* as the typical undress of exercise implying the casting aside of an upper garment (cf. mod. *in one's shirt-sleeves*) 'obs.) *Under one's waistcoat*: in one's breast

1607 B. BARNES *Devils Charter* IV v. I 2 b, Enter Astor and Philippo in their wast-cotes with rackets. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XXXIX, With all our vanity and absurdity, we Irish have good warm hearts under our waistcoats.

† **d.** Applied to a child's first garment. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Crepundia* .the fyrst apparayle of chyldren, as swathels, wastcotes, and such lyke

e. *transf.* Applied to the plumage of birds, or the coat of animals, about the breast or stomach, *esp* where this is strikingly different in colour or marking from that of the rest of the body.

1898 J D REES in *19th Cent* June 1024 A woodpecker with black wings, a white waistcoat, and a crimson crest

† **2** A short outer coat or jacket; a 'jersey'.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Life Sidney* (1652) 24 His wast-coat not unlike the best sort of those woollen knit ones, which our ordinary watermen row us in 1765 in *Sixth Rep Dep. Kpr Publ Rec.* App. II. 134 Floats made of cork in the form of seamen's waistcoats to prevent drowning

3 A short (woollen) garment worn next the skin.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 75 In winter time clad he went against the colde with foure coates, together with a good thick gowne, and his Wastcoate or Peticoate bodie of woollen. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 347 A flannel waistcoat worn next the skin has often a very good effect in the dysentery 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* XV § 32 Putting on a cold shirt, for the first time after throwing off the under flannel waistcoat

4. As an article of feminine attire.

† **a.** A short garment, often elaborate and costly, worn by women about the upper part of the body (usually beneath an outer gown, but so as to be seen) *Obs.*

In the 16th and early 17th c the waistcoat was one of the normal garments of women, having superseded the *placard* and *stomacher* Later in the 17th c (when going out of fashion), *esp* if worn without an upper gown, it appears to have been considered a mark of a low class woman of ill-repute (see WAISTCOATER 2).

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* CXXVIII. (1557) 51, I cause a man to lye in his doublet, and a woman in her waste cote 1603 DEKKER *Batch. Banq* III. C 2 b, Then comes downe mistresse Nurse, as fine as a farthing fiddle, in her petticoate and kertle, hauing on a white wastcoate, with a flaunting cambricke ruffe about her neck 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 95/1 Wastcoat or Waistcoat, is an Habit or Garment generally worn by the middle and lower sort of Women 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 15 P 4 A Furbelow of precious Stones, an Hat buttoned with a Diamond, a Brocade Waistcoat or Petticoat, are standing Topicks

† **b.** Applied to garments of foreign women that resembled the contemporary feminine waistcoat.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III. 369 The [Indian] women weare of the sayd Turqueses at their nostrils and eares, and very good wast-coats and other garments 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* XII 56 Their Wascoats made like bodies, with skirts, laced likewise with gold or silver 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 130 They [the women] likewise sleep as the men do, in their linnen breeches, and quilted waste-coats. 1707 FUNNELL *Dampier's Voy.* IX 254 [The Malayan women] wear a Linnen Waste-coat, which reaches no lower than the lower part of their Breasts

† **c.** A short (sleeveless) undergarment worn about the upper part of the body; a camisole. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vne Chemise de drap*, or *chemiselle*, a wastcoat 1747 LADY M W MONTAGU *Town Ecl., St. James's Coffee-house* 75 Her night cloaths tumbled with resistless grace, And her bright hair play'd careless round her face, Reaching the kettle, made her gown unpin, She wore no waistcoat, and her shift was thin. 1785 MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* I. VII, I [a woman] had never worn any thing round my waist but thin waistcoats.

d. A garment or a bodice-front designed in imitation of the masculine waistcoat

1711 TICKELL *Spectator* No 104 P 3. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch XVII, Trolloping things our mothers must have looked [in riding dress of the 18th c], with long square-cut coats, and with waistcoats plentifully supplied with a length of pocket, which [etc]. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 The bodice had a sweet little waistcoat, over which the edges of the embroidered linen almost met. 1913 *Play Pictorial* No 134 p. II./1 Waistcoats [for ladies] are growing more and more in popularity, and the waistcoat blouse is one of the latest novelties.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *waistcoat button, -piece, -pocket* (hence *-pocketful*), *-sti ing*

1787 in *Sixth Rep Dep. Kpr Publ. Rec* App. II. 178 Of a new method of making Coat and *Waistcoat Buttons. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* III 142 Elaborate studs, waistcoat-buttons, and wrist-links, are all abominable 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* I (ed 4) 12 There is not a shop within twenty miles that would furnish me with such a *waistcoat-piece as I should choose to wear. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 95 P 12 He now openly declares his Resolution to become a Gentleman; .carries Silver, for Readiness, in his *Waistcoat pocket. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 153 The portress receiving a sort of dirty flattened sixpence and returning me a waistcoat-pocketful of the loveliest clean-struck centimes 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Mr Watkins Tottle* II, Watkins falling bump on his knees, and breaking two brace-buttons and a *waistcoat-string in the act.

Hence **Wai·stcoatful** *nonce-wd.*, as much (of anything) as would fill, or cover, the waistcoat. **Wai·stcoating**, a textile fabric made esp. for men's waistcoats. **Wai·stcoatless**, *a.*, wearing no waistcoat.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv*, *Cav. Puntonuchino & Mr. Talcranagh* Wks. 1853 I. 171/2 The people. would have added new decorations to his *waistcoatful of orders 1809 MAR EDGEWORTH *Tales Fash Life* II *Dun* 315 Mrs Carver bespoke from him two pieces of *waistcoating. 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib*, *Brit* II No 4071, Fancy waistcoatings and skirtings. *a* 1876 M COLLINS *Pen Sk* (1879) I 10, I sat in his courtyard, coatless and *waistcoatless.

Waistcoated (wē·s(t)kouted), *a.* [f. WAISTCOAT + -ED 2.] Provided with a waistcoat.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos* I 27 He .was pantalooned and waistcoated after the very newest fashion. 1897 MARIE CORELLI *Ziska* 1, His paunch a kind of waistcoated air balloon.

b. with defining word prefixed.

1838 DICKENS *O Twist* 11, As I purpose to show in the sequel whether the white-waistcoated gentleman was right or not 1896 R B MANSFIELD *Chips* 224 Magpies .the black-coated and white-waistcoated gentry

Wai stcoatee r. Also 7 **waistecoateer, -coater, wastcoateer, -coatier, westecoateer,** 8 **waste-cateer,** 9 **waistcoatteer.** [f. WAISTCOAT + -EER]

† **1.** A low-class prostitute *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Wit without Money* IV IV, *Luce* Doe you thinke you are here sir amongst your wastcoateers, your base Wenches that scratch at such occasions? 1675 *Char Town Gallant* 3 Every thing with him is an Incentive to Lust, and every Woman Devil enough to tempt him, Covent-Garden, Silk-gowns, and Wapping Wastcoatiers, are equally his Game 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVII, 'I know the face of yonder waistcoateer', continued the guide

2 *nonce-use.* A person wearing a waistcoat of a specified fashion.

1825 T L BEDDOES *Let* 11 Jan (1894) 49 Here followed a long Brutus & Cassius discourse between a shilling-buttoned waist-coatteer of a porter and myself

Waisted (wē·stĕd), *a.* [f. WAIST + -ED 2.] Having a waist (usu. of specified size or form). (For parasynthetic formations, as *deep-, fair-, long-, short-waisted*, see the first element)

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc (Arb) 141 Shee limps in the going, And as a cow wasted plods on, with an head like a lutecase. 1824 *New Monthly Mag* XI 124 Beautiful as youth, Waisted like Hebe; and with Dian's step 1913 E T LEEDS *Archæol Anglo-Sax Settlements* VII 132 A peculiar waisted beaker with rounded base often terminating in an excrescent knob

Waister (wē·stəɹ). *Naut.* [f. WAIST + -ER 1] (See quots.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Waisters*, a name given, to the men stationed in the waist in working the ship 1846 A YOUNG *Naut Dict*, *Waisters*, 'green hands, or broken-down seamen', placed in the waist of a ship of war, to do duty not requiring a knowledge of seamanship 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. III. 12 Then, there are the Waisters, always stationed on the gun-deck. These haul aft the fore and main-sheets, besides being subject to ignoble duties, attending to the drainage [etc.]. 1854 J HANNAY *Sand & Shells* 13 Mr Crabb relieved his feelings by pegging into an idle 'waister' with his 'colt'.

Waistless (wē·stles), *a.* [f. WAIST + -LESS] Having no waist; having the appearance of being without a waist.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 97 Full mony a waistless wallydrag With wamiss vnweildable, did furth wag, In creische that did incress 1796 *Sporting Mag* VIII 185 To conform to fashion's sway, Betsey is become waistless 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I 122 Their little, bustless, waistless, hipless figures. 1910 SUFFLING *Eng Ch Brasses* 128 It is a life size figure, habited in a long flowing gown, waistless and without ornament of any kind.

Waist-rail.

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1804 DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref p xix, Drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails, waist-rails, &c 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Waist-rail*, the channel-rail or moulding of the ship's side.

2. *Carriage-building* (See quot)

1884 FORNEY *Car-builder's Dict* (Cent), *Waist rail*, a horizontal piece in the framing of the side of a passenger-carriage.

Waist-tree. *Naut.* (See quot. 1846)

1485 *Nav. Acc Hen VII* (1896) 50 Wast trees 13. 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* II 9 The Waist boords are set vp in the Ships waist, betwixt the Gun-waile and the waist trees 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Wast-Trees*, are those Timbers of a Ship which lie in the Waste 1846 A YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Waist-Tree* or *Rough Tree*, a spare spar placed along the side of a ship's waist where there happens to be no bulwark, in order to protect persons from falling overboard.

Wait (wāt), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 **wayte, waite,** (5 **wayet, whayte**), 4-7 **wayt,** 4, 7 **weyte,** (6 **weytte, wette**), 5-6 **wate,** (5 **watte**), 6 **waytte** (**waitte, wayght, weyght, wyethe, whet**), 7 **waight,** (**weight**), 4- **wait.** [Partly a. ONF. **wait, wet* masc. (= OF. *guait, gait, guet*, mod.F. *guet*, Pr. *gach, gait*), vbl. noun f. *waitier* (see WAIT *v.*) and ONF. *waite* fem. (OF. *guaite, gaite*, mod.F. *guette, guète*, Pr. *gacha, gaita*); it is uncertain whether the fem. sb. is f. the vb., or a direct adoption from Teut (cf. OHG. *wahta*, Goth. *wahtwō*) · see WAIT *v.* The word adopted from Fr. has coalesced with an Eng. formation on WAIT *v.* Cf. AWAIT *sb.*

Many apparent examples of this word in texts of 14-16th c. really belong to the synonymous AWAIT *sb*, which, like other words beginning with a prefix, was often written as two words. It is possible that the *a* was in the 16th c sometimes apprehended by writers and readers as the indefinite article, but distinct evidence of this is wanting]

I. The action of WAIT *v.*[1]

1. In various phrases with the general sense: To take up a concealed position in order to make an unforeseen attack, or to be in readiness to intercept one's enemy or intended prey in passing; to lurk in ambush.

† **a.** *To sit in wait* (*s. Obs rare.* (cf. AWAIT *sb.*)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* IX 29 He sites in waites [Vulg. *in insidiis*] with riche of land In derne, to sla þe vnderand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 805 Why satst thou like an enemie in waite Here watching at the head of these that sleep?

b. *To lie* (or † *lay*) *in wait.* † Also, *to lie at* (*the*) *wait, to lie on wait.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* IV 157 For moldywarpes cattes is to kepe To ligge in wayte to touche hem with her cle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I XIX. 113 As if peraventure in oon of thilke weies a man liggith in wait for to sle my seid seruaunt 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 311 The faythful sayngе of the crede chaseth away fendes whiche lye on wayte to hynder men. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 36 Piearnb, Stanhop lay in wayte uppon the seid sir William and hym grevously wouneded. 1530 PALSGR 605/2, I ley in wayte of one to do him a displeasure *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S) I 31 Or evir he culd persawe the chancellaris folkis lyand in the wait for him he was invironit and circuatit round about with thame. 1611 BIBLE *Ps* X. 9 He lieth in waite secretly as a lyon in his denne, he lieth in wait to catch the poore 1668 H. ROLLE *Abridgm., Action sur Case* 50 Si home dit dun auter, que il lay in wait at shooters hill to rob him, action sur le case gist. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* Sept (O.H.S.) I 123 Some of their partie were upon London road neare Thame to lay in wait for provision or wine that came from London towards Aylesbury. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 34 P 5 The five Fields where the Robbers lie in wait 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVIII, His friend advised that

they should lie in wait for the enemy. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ IV.* 95/2 Full of rage, he lay in wait for Rosen, and as the latter left the Senate, he rushed upon him sword in hand. 1904 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem* II 341 Lying in wait for dowagers' coaches in tortuous lanes.

fig. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXL 34 May no man lang in welth indure, For wo that evir lyis at the wait. 1553 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I 118 To the intent to prevent the marchaunts, bothe strangers and Englishe, who allwayes lay in wayte to prevent my devisses. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Meere Fellow* Wks (1856) 129 His religion lies in wait for the inclination of his patron. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* II, A ring of disciples, who lie in wait to catch up their droppings 1784 COWPER *Task* III 553 Ten thousand dangers lie in wait to thwart The process 1785 T BALGUY *Disc.* 47 He is constantly lying at wait to correct them. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* III 212 He had indeed no other design than to lay in wait for traces of that involved mystery. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* II. i, The habit had given him a suspicious manner, or a manner that would be better described as one of lying in wait

† c. *To lie wait. Obs. rare.*

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII 269 Ambicion, which evir lyeth waite at chambir dorys. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T.S) I. 55 Thair followit na thing bot slaughter ilk ane lyand wait for wther as they had ben settand tinchellis for the murther of wyld beistes

d. *To lay wait,* † *lay one's wait.*

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist, Euseb* X. viii. 206 But God being the friend of Constantinus brought to light the wayte layde for him in secret. 1586 THYNNE *Contn. Ann. Scot.* 457/1 in *Holinshed,* But, having wait laid for him by an ambush of his enimies, he was in his iornete towards his castell intercepted. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 333 Wherefore they layed wait for him as hee came one day from hunting, and murdered him. 1653 J MAYER *Expos. Ps.* XXXI 4 When wait was layd for him to kill him in his house 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 169 Although they could escape all the wait laid for them by Pirates. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* III, They were known to lay wait in all the principal passes, both of Piedmont and Savoy

transf and *fig.* 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XX 19, I haue serued ye Lorde . with many teares and tentacions, which happened vnto me by ys layenges of wayte of the Iewes 1599 I. STORER *Life & D. Wolsey* G 2 b, Those vnbaptised sacrilegious hands, That onely for Gods vestrie laide their waite 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* ix 8 One speaketh peaceably to his neighbour with his mouth, but in heart he layeth his waite 1755 *Monitor* I 27 Can a free constitution be out of danger, where one part of it lays wait to destroy the energy of another? 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog* II. 42 By laying wait for a favourable moment, she might ultimately obtain the enjoyment of her criminal passion. 1891 *Sat Rev* 14 Nov. 563/2 Their followers laid perpetual wait to steal

† e. *To take under wait*: to capture or surprise by an ambush. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T S.) I 180 Þai war na less astonist þan þai had bene tane vnder wait [*haud secus quam si in insidias incidissent*].

† f. The sb. used without the phrasal context: Ambush. *Obs. rare.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S T S) I. 149 Als sone as hermyneus herde the noyis of Valerius cumpany, he Ischit with his buschement haistely fra þe wate [*concurrit ex insidiis*]. 1788 BURNS *Written in Friars-Carse Hermitage* 20 Check thy climbing step, elate, Evils lurk in felon wait 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV 375 He was always in wait to converse with her when she was seated,

2. The action of watching.

† a. In phrases. *At (the) wait,* on the watch. *To do, make wait,* to keep watch. *To have in wait,* to have under observation Also, *to lie in great wait, lay good wait* (cf. 1), to be carefully on the watch. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partenope* 6745 (B M MS) His ffrendes had nym so in watte..That his purpose myght not be Atte Bleys parfouremed *c* 1460 in *Archæologia* XXIX 339 þe Fisshe drewe nere vnto þe bayte; Nede haþe no lawe, þe Egle þerto euer layde goode wayte. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 379 A suttell knycht tharat had gret despyt, Folowyt at wait 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 21 And in thir termis can thai say, Do wait, and lat him nocht away 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 293 Her sobre temperaunce, wherin she lay in as grete wayte of herself as ony persone myght 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI xiv. 83 Quhen as ane Aruns, by hys mortal fait Onto myschewos deid predestinate, Circulis at the wayt. *c* 1520 *Everyman* (facs) B j, I haue a great enemy that hath me in wayte Whiche intendeth me for to hyndre. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxli. 544/2 The moost parte of the state of the prince..was well knowen with the kynges there about for they layed great wayte to knowe it. 1535 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem* 1733 I. App liv. 141 That they .do make & cause te be made diligent search, wait & espyal, whether the said Bps & Clergy do execute..their said charge.

† b. Watchfulness. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 28 It was a sport very pleazaunt to see .the nimblness and wayt of the dog too take his auauntage

3. a. (*Day's*) *wait*: the duty of keeping guard by day performed by the warders of the Tower.

1694 E CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St Eng.* III. 608 The Yeoman Warders of the Tower are 40 in number ..Ten of them are usually upon the Days-wait 1738–47 in Pegge *Curialia* III. (1791) 103 When the Man waiting for another hath performed such Wait, he shall not be permitted to wait again, so as to continue his Wait for divers Men one after another.

b. The period of attendance at court of a lord- or lady-in-waiting.

1884 *World* 20 Aug. '10/1 The Queen always likes the yearly rota of waits to be arranged so that her favourite ladies shall be with her at Balmoral. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 1/2 He will have no duties as his appointed 'wait' is from October 3 to 17, when the Queen will be at Balmoral, where the attendance of a Lord-in-Waiting is always dispensed with

4. The state or condition of waiting or remaining expectant. *At wait*: in an expectant attitude. *In wait*: waiting, remaining in a place in expectation of some one coming *rare.*

1873 LONGF *Wayside Inn* III *Mother's Ghost* XVIII, When she came to the castle gate, There stood her eldest daughter in wait 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* 344 Next to this we find a sudden sunny bank in the dim depth of a wood, with a wolf at watch and a rabbit at wait.

5 A period of waiting; spec. *Theatr.*, the time of an audience's waiting between the acts, or of an actor's waiting between his appearances in the piece.

1855–6 DICKENS in Forster *Life* (1874) III. v 107 The waits between the acts being very much longer than the acts themselves 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* III IX. 93 This was said after a wait of nearly ten minutes. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct 5/6 What a long, tedious wait it was up there on the edge of the wood while we listened for some sign of Graf Keller's approach. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/4 The audience .passed a long wait pleasantly in singing a number of political songs. 1886 C E. PASCOE *London To-day* iii. (ed. 3) 50 The Criterion has a chorus of glee singers to wile away waits through the courses.

II. A person who watches or waits.

† 6. A watchman; a scout, spy. *Obs.*

a. A military watchman, sentinel, or look-out; also a scout, spy; esp. a watchman in a camp, castle, or fortified place who was furnished with a horn or trumpet to sound an alarm or to make a signal.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11542 He [Herod] sett his waites bi þe stret, If þai moght wit þaa kinges mett, He commandid son þai suld be slan 13 *K Alis* 4312 Theo knyghtis heore body dubbeth, The waytes bleow, the belle rynges. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2281 The wayts of that host that did espie, And ful loud began to crie: We are betrayd and y-nome! 1340 *Ayenb* 121 Þet is þe wayte of þe castele þet neure ne slepþ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 395 Þe holy prophete Ezechiel saiþ 'If þe wayte or þe wacche-man se ennemys cum [etc.].' 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 191 A knyghte þat highte Strabo stode in a weytes place. 1398 — *Barth De P R* v v (1495) 108 And for the eye is in stede of a wayte, kynde settyth hym in the highest place of the body *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7222 Euery man to his In owe, The wayte be gan nyght to blowe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1065 Waytes on the walle gan blowe, Knyghtis assemled on a rowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 513/2 Wayte, *speculator* (v r. *explorator*) 1450–80 tr *Secreta Secret* lxi. 37 Loke thou haue good waytes and aspies in thyn oste 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XXXI 263 At the last by fortune he came to a Castel and there he herd the waytes vpon the wallys 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. IV. 60 Mysenus, the wait, on the hie garret seyis, And, with his trumpet, thame a takin maid.

transf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxx. (1495) 721 A vynyerde is ofte vysyted and ouerseen of the erthe tylthers and kepers of vynes and a wayte is there set in an hyghe place.

b. A watchman attached to the royal household who sounded the watch, etc., by the blowing of a pipe, trumpet, or other wind-instrument.

13. *K. Alis.* 7769 When theo table was y-drawe, Theo wayte gan a pipe blawe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvii. (1869) 198 The lади that thou hast herd pleye with instrumentes and bereth an horn that is the waite that awaketh the king alle times that he slepeth bi hire blowinge *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1097 Grete lordys were at the assent, Waytys blewe, to mete they wente. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 48 A Wayte, that nyghtly, from Mighelmasse till Shere-Thursday, pipeth the watche within this courte fower tymes,..and he to make bon gayte, and [*? read* at] everey chambre door and office, as well for fyre as for other pikers or perelles .And under this yoman, a groome wayte. 1802 MRS RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* (1826) I. 185 And thus it kept, until the wayte piped his second watch in all the courts.

c. A municipal watchman.

1418 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court-Rolls* Bundle 11, no 3, [Ordered, by consent] ballivorum et magnatum ville, in defectu ministrorum alias dictorum waytes, quod quedam campana ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum et alia campana ecclesie Sancti Petri congrius horis noctis pulsentur, viz., in mane Daybell, et in vespere Curfewe 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) 646 Quod quælibet Porta custodiatur per diem per duos homines bene armatos, et de nocte claudetur per Servientem eam inhabitantem; [et quod quilibet Serviens habeat unum Wayte, sumptibus suis propriis.

† 7. *collect* A body of guards. *Obs.*

1704 in Pegge *Curialia* III. (1791) 81 Which Twelve Men [of the Guard] are to be chosen by the Six Waits then out of Waiting 1747 *Ibid.* 104 Upon Forfeiture of his or their share of such Bounty-Money among the rest of the Wait then and there in waiting.

8. † a. *pl.* A small body of wind instrumentalists maintained by a city or town at the public charge. Also *sing.*, a member of this body. *Obs.*

They played for the daily diversion of the councillors, on ceremonial and festive occasions, and as a town or city band they entertained the citizens, perambulating the streets, often by night or in the early morning

1298 [see *Waitmeat*] 1438 in *Cov. Leet Bk.* 189 Hyt is ordeyned that they [*sic*] Trumpet schall haue the rule off the whaytes, and off hem be Cheffe. 1467 *Ibid.* 335 Also þat þe Wayths of þis Cite. shall not passe þis Cite, but to abbottis & priours within x miles of þis Cite. 1499 in W Kelly *Notices illustr. Drama* (1865) 189 Thomas Wylkyns Wayte. 1541 *Ibid.* 192 Item paed to Thomas Goldsmyth ffor mendyng of the Towne Waytes Collars iij^{s} iiij^{d}. 1548 *Ibid.* 193 Item p^{d} to Mr. Gyllott for the Wayghts gownes XXXVI^{s} VJ^{d} 1553 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 47 [The new Lord Mayor went] toward Westmynter [attended by the] craftes of London . with trumpets blohyng and the whets playing. 1571 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 118 Lewis Lockwood, Bagpiper was admitted Wayte of this town. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 289/2 The waits of the citie were placed with lowd musicke, who cheerefullie & melodiouslie welcomed hir maiestie into the citie, this song being soong by the best voices in the same 1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* 2 Who hearing the waites play vnder his window very early, insulted that [etc.] *a* 1596 *Sir T More* (Malone Soc.) 944 Where are the waytes? goe, bid them play, to spend the time awhile 1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom* I 1, *Trv* A Trumpet should fright him terribly, or the Hau'-boyes? *Cle* Out of his senses The Waights of the citie haue a pension of him, not to come neere that ward 1617 MORYSON *Itin* IV IV. I. (1903) 301 In like sorte many Cittyes mantayne at publike charge Musitians, vsing Sagbutts, Hoboyes, and such loude Instruments, which wee call the waytes of Cyttyes, and these play at the publicke house of the Citty each day at Noone, when the Senatours goe to dinner, and at all publike Feasts. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Captain* II. ii, *Jac.* Hark, are the Waits abroad? *Fab.* Be softer prethee, 'Tis private musick ..*Jac* Well I will hear, or sleep, I care not whether 1667 *Lond. Gaz* No. 189/1 The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of this Town, after a Sermon Preached to them, went to the Market-Cross in their Formalities, the Waytes playing before them. 1670 *Moral State Eng* 132 The Weights of the Town who played upon Cornets and Haut bois. 1687 WOOD *Life* 3 Sept (O H S) III 230 When he came to Quartervois he was entertaind with the wind musick or waits belonging to the city and Universitie 1731 FIELDING *Letter Writers* II ii, You are a couple of wretched Scrapers, and play ten Degrees worse than the University Waits 1736 F DRAKE *Eboracum* L VI 297 [The sheriffs] are preceeded by the city's waites, or musicians, in their scarlet liveries and silver badges playing all the way through the streets. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* (Globe) 524/1 Upon a stranger's arrival at Bath he is welcomed by the voice and music of the city waits. 1764 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1886) II. 202 Ordered that John Bolton and John Langhorn be appointed two publick Waites of this town.

b. *pl.* A band of musicians and singers who perambulate the streets by night at the approach of Christmas and the New Year playing and singing carols and other seasonable music for gratuities.

1773 *Archæologia* II 66 What we at present call the Waits, or the music on the nights of the Christmas holydays. 1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus* s v. *Weyghtes*, Those persons who annually, at the approach of Christmas, salute us with their nocturnal concerts, were, and are to this day, called *Wayghtes.* 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk* II 37 The sound of the Waits, breaks upon the mid-watches of a winter night 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 375 *Waits, The* A name given, from time immemorial, to the little bands of rustic Musicians who sing and play Carols, by night, in country places, at Christmas-time.

† c. *gen.* A player on the flute, hautboy, trumpet, etc. *Obs.*

1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) Div, *Tibicen*, a wayte 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 501/1 *Spondiales vel spondiauli*, such as plaied vpon long pipes at diuine seruice, they may be called the waytes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XVII. Brev. 390 That as he returned home to his owne house, the waits should sound the hautboies all the way [*tibicine canente*] 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 12 Whom travelling, Indian Waites and Trumpets should accompany.

† 9. One who waits in service, an attendant. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. XXX, Still to have toting Waits unseel thine Eyes, In Bed, at Board, when sit, when rise: Such, Card'nal-like, their Paris prize 'bove Paradise.

† III. 10. [Originally a transferred use of 8 c] *pl.* Wind instruments, either hautboys, shawms, or flutes. Also *sing.* (rare). *Obs.*

[Cf. Sp, Pg. *gaita*, a kind of flute; the word seems to have been adopted from OF, though no examples of the sense have been found in French of any period]

1530 PALSGR. 286/1 Wayte an instrument, *hauboys.* 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 68/2 The trumpet or waytes, *tuba* 1592 *Doctor Faustus* in Thoms *E Eng Prose Rom* (1858) III. 178 Lutes, viols, citterns waits, and all manner of other instruments. 1620 SHELTON *2nd Pt Quixote* XXVI. 173 For amongst Moores you haue a kinde of Shaulmes that bee like our Waytes. [1703 MOTTEUX, like our Waits or Hautboys] 1636 C BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* II i 93 [Wind-instruments, as] Waits or Hoboys 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 654 Waits are under the dominion of Jupiter, in the Sign Libra; the Sounds and harmonious Consorts of this Instrument are great, noble and pleasing to Nature.

IV. 11. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *wait-pipe, player, -song*; † wait captain, the chief of the municipal waits; † wait fee (see quot. 1706); † wait-layer, one who lies in wait; † waitmeat, food supplied to the municipal waits.

1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1888) II 35 Mr Mayor called James Atherby then being *Waite Captain. 1563 in Speiman *Gloss* s v, Per redditum 14*s* pro *Waite fee, and Castle garde 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Wayt-fee*, (old Law-word) Ward-penny, or a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL XII. 1067 He will have the world beleeve that I play the part not onely of a secret and cunning *wait-laier, but of an open theefe 1632 — *Cyrupædia* 30 Who ever shall effect this, had need be a waitlayer, a deepe dissembler. 1898 *Yorks Inquisit.* (Yorks Rec Soc 1902) III. 84, 2*s* for *Waytemete and Schirrefstuthe. 14 *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 694/40 *Hec colomaula*, *waytepype 1610 in T Sharp *Cov. Myst* (1825) 210 Every Maior shall pay to the *waite players iiij d 1872 WHITTIER *Penn Pilgrim* 502 On frosty Christmas eves .he closed his eyes, and listened to the sweet Old *wait-songs sounding down his native street

Wait (wēt), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **waited.** Forms: 2–7 **waite,** 3–8 **wayte,** 4–7 **wayt,** (4 *erron* **whaite, whayte**), 3–4, 6 *Sc.* **waitte,** 4–6 *Sc.* **vaitte,** 5 **waytte,** 6–7 **waight,** 4–6 *Sc.* **watte,** 8 *dial.* **watt,** 3–4 **weite,** 4–6 **weyte,** 7 **weight,** 3–6, 8 *dial.* **wate,** 4 **vate,** 4– **wait.** [Early ME. *waite-n*, a. ONF. *waitier* (Central OF. *guaitier, gaiter*, mod.F. *guetter*) = Prov.

gaitar, It. *guatare*, to watch, lie in wait for; a. OHG. *wahtên* (mod.G. *wachten*) to watch, guard, f *wahta* fem. (mod.G. *wacht*) watch, f. OTeut. **wak-* · see WAKE *v.*]

I. The simple verb.

†1. *trans.* To watch with hostile intent; to spy upon, to lie in wait for. *Obs*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 103 Đat bið ðo werewede gostes ðe waitið ðo soules hier buuen on ðe wolkne *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 43 For ure gult god man bicom and ure eldre waiteden him to deaðe *Ibid* 87 þanne ferde þe fule gost, and seuene oðre gostes mid him forcuðere þen him self were, and bitrumede þat child, and waiteden hit on eche wise *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23731 Euer he wates vs þat folge, es nathing certainur þan dede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 512 He may [me] waiten for to slo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr C* 1186 His despisers he waytes ay, Als shadow to tak to his pray *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* II (*Peter*) 22 In Jerusalem he wes bofte, spyit, waitit, and bundyn ofte *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* V xi 306a (MS Cott.) Ane erl of his companny Waytit Traen sa besely þat wiþe a buschement he has [slayn] Traen. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 74 Sir agravayne at home is he nyght & day he waytes vs two. 1530 PALSGR. 770/2, I wayte, I lye awayte for one to hurte hym, or to spye what he dothe *Je guette.* I wyll wayte him here tyll to morowe but I wyll have him. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S. T. S.) II 22 He thairfor appoynted certan cutthrots to wayt thame as fra the Banquet thay return 1597 J. MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 421 They steir upe and incitats four deboshit young limmers, and wattes James Smithe, as he was coming ham at night from the cost syde.

†b *intr.* To keep hostile watch; to lie in wait. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 196 Iðe wildernesse heo aspieden [*MS C* in þe wildene weiteden] us to slean. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* ix 30 He waites [Vulg *insidiatur*] in hidel als lioun in den *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 899 þou sal waite womman for to sting, And sco sal yiet þi hede þring. 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VII 149 To kepen him . From wastors þat wayten winners to schende. ? 1404–8 *Wyt & Wille* 30 in *26 Pol Poems* 23 Echon wayte oþer for to kille 1535 COVERDALE *Obad* i. 14 Nether shalt thou stonde waytinge enymore at ye corners of the stretes, to murthur soch as are fled 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 125 Lay pease vpon stacke, And couer it straight, from doues that waight.

†2 *trans.* To be on the watch to inflict (injury) · = AWAIT *v.* 2 *Obs.*

The sense is app due to the confusion of this vb with WAIT *v.*[3]

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 13012 Noght warre of the weghes, þat waited his harme, [He] past furth thurgh the pase with his proude knightes

†3. To watch, keep one's eye upon, observe constantly; to look out for, watch for. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13285 At see sant Iohn and Iam he fand, Quils þai þair lines war waitand *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1754 And bad him Hauelok wel yemen . And wel do wayten al þe nuth. 13 *E E. Allit P* B 99 Fechez mo gestez, Waytez gorstez & greuez, if ani gomez lyggez, fechez hem hider *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T* 121 He wayted many a constellacion Er he had doon this operacion. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2888 Wemen waited hym well, hade wondur of hym one, That of shap for to shew was shene to beholde *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 863 And when so we 3ern ony thing þat may fall vnto flesch likyng, Thinke we god waites vs weterly. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1698 Whethir þou wayted our nyght wayes? *Ibid* 3761 A monk to wayte þis taken stode.

†b To watch mentally, observe, consider attentively. *Obs*

1382 WYCLIF *Phil* III 17 Britheren, wayte 3e [Vulg *observate*] hem that walken so as 3e han oure foorme 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* Prol 45 Ther nys no gouernour on þe grounde ne sholde gye him þe better. 3if he waite well þe wordis, and so werche þerafter *c* 1430 *God's Complaint* 57 in *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 165 Waite what y dide to marie maudeleyne, And what y seide to thomas of ynde

†c. To watch over, take charge of, care for (a person's interests) *Obs.*

13 *Cursor M.* 5416 (Gött.) Þus coude ihoseph, i said 3ou, waite his lauerd þe kinges prou 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. VI. 37, I haue ben his felawe þis fiftene wynter. . With-Innen and withouten I-wayted his profyt ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 164 If thou my wyrchipe wayte . Thou salle haue gersoms fulle grett. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2471 Þeir awn winyng þai sal not wayt, þat oþer win þai sal couayt.

†d. To search for. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 808 Hee wendes too a wildernes & waites him erbes *c* 1400 *Beryn* 424 þe Pardonere, þat drewe apart, & weytid hym a trest ffor to hyde hym selff.

†4. *intr.* To keep watch; to look intently. Also with adv. or phrase, *to wait about, about one, on every side*, etc. *Obs*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 120 Hir frendes fulle fast waited aboute & woke, & Mald at þe last kyng Steuen scho toke. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2163 Þenne he wayted hym aboute 13 *E E Allit P* B 1423 He waytez onwyde, his wenches he byholdes 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. VIII 128 And þorw heore wordes I awok and waitide [*MS. V* lokede] aboute, And sauh [etc.] 1377 *Ibid* B XIII. 343, I wayted wisloker, and thanne was it soiled With lykyng of lecherye, as by lokyng of his eye *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 876 He waites vmbe hym wightly, & was ware sone Of þe orible oxin *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1815 Sho . waited obout fer and ner *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1585 And as he waytis in a wra, þan was he ware sone Of þe maister of þat meneyhe 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI XVI 209 Ther with he wayted aboue hym and vnder hym, and ouer his hede he sawe a rownsepyk *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox & Wolf* 150 On euerilk syde full warlie couth he wait *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 106 Wherfore about I waited busily On every syde, if I her mighte see

†b To act as a watchman. *Obs*

1436 *Siege of Calais* in *Polit Poems* (Rolls) II 153 The porters kept the gattes full manly,. To wate they wer not irk *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVIII xii, To castell Pilgrym

..there was no waye but one full straite, On a cawsey Strongly walled, with towres on to wayte 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I iii 3, I am come to suruey the Tower this day, Where be these Warders, that they wait not here? 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell.* x (1628) 327 Wee call him that waiteth at the Towre one of the ward, or a warder.

†c To observe carefully *Obs.*

1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III. 128 3it swiche ffresshe ffoodis beth ffor her dignesse endauntid of dullisshe nollis, And, if þou well waite, of no wight ellis

†d With indirect question To watch, observe carefully *what, when, how*, etc *Obs.*

c 1375 LAY 23077 Þis ileueþ Bruttus þat he wole come þus and lokeþ and waiteþ wane he come to londe *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* 268 Euere he waytede, 3if ore louerd ani grace him wolde sende *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1495 He sente knyghtes & squiers To waite who made on hym pres *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1821, I wol waite 3if any weiȝh comes wending alone *c* 1392 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 25 Now yif so be þat the semith to long a tarienge , thanne whaite whan the sonne is in any other degree of the zodiak *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 902 A suerd he drew, rȝ ch manlik him to wer, Ay wayttand fast gyff he can get a sper 1598 R. BERNARD tr *Terence* (1607) *Andria* I i, *Observes illum quid agat quid captet consilii.* Watch him what hee doth, wait what he intendeth

†e To take precautions, be watchful or cautious. In imperative: Take care, see to it that.

13 *E E. Allit P.* B 292, I schal wayte to be war her wrenchez to kepe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pro* 571 Algate he wayted so in his achat That he was ay biforn and in good stat *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 436 in *Babees Bk*, Euer of a sharpe knyff wayte þat ye be sure 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I II 37 But wayte ye make not many questions with her nor her men, but saye ye are diseased, and soo hye yow to bedde. 1522 *World & Child* (facs.) A iv, Wayte well that thou suffre no shame

5. *trans.* To look forward (esp with desire or apprehension) to (some future event or contingency), to continue in expectation of. Now somewhat *rare*: usually superseded by AWAIT *v.*

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 527/80 3if þou waxe pore he wol skorne þe—Wayte of him neuere oþer bounte. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3322, I wot, sir, witterly, will I or noght, Your wille I moste wirke, waite I non other. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXIX. 1, Waiting aid, with ernest eying 1634 MASSINGER *Very Wom* IV. i, *Ped* I thank ye, And soon I'll wait your promise. 1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr* (Camden) 75 Wee waite much wht ye Spaniards will returne to ye King of France message. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Epist* I XVIII 21 Admitted as an humble Guest, Where Men of Money break their Jest, He waits the Nod, with Awe profound, And catches, ere it reach the Ground, The falling Joke. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 57 If Harry really loves me , bid him wait futurity with composure 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* IV, What aileth thee? whom waitest thou? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I I 1, Or they that in the Bicêtre Hospital, 'eight to a bed', lie waiting their manumission 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XI, She took up her residence with Mr Bowls and waited the result of the advertisement 1885 J. H. DELL *Dawning Grey, Higher Creed* 6 We wait the harps of sounder string, Than [etc.]

b. *intr.* (Chiefly to *wait for* = sense 5).

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist, Socr.* I XIX 245 When the woman perceaued her selfe to be daungerously sicke, and wayted for no other then present death 1582 *Satyr Poems Reform.* XLIV 266, I knaw thou vaittis Lieutenentis place to haue. *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm, Noah's Drunk* (1602) G 4 b, The ground wayted for nothing now, but a paynefull labourer to till and dresse it 1621 T. GRANGER *Expos Eccles* XI 5. 297 And hee that waiteth for olde mens shoes, may happily goe bare foote in the meane time 1641 MILTON *Reform* II 87 These importunate Wolves, that wait and thinke long till they devoure thy tender Flock 1805 *Med Jrnl* XIV. 374 We wait with anxiety but not with impatience for the succeeding numbers. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom* XXVIII, Dimly I could descry The stern black-bearded Kings , Waiting to see me die

c To remain for a time without something expected or promised.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 935 If thou be a mans atturney, Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* X, That was the only condition on which he would agree to wait for his money

6. *trans.* To continue stationary or quiescent, in expectation of (a person or thing, an event); to defer departure or action until the arrival or occurrence of. Now *rare* superseded by *wait for* (see 7) and AWAIT *v.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 36 Tharfor thair cummyng vatit he, And met thame at thair arriving. 14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 273 Mary hys moder went þe weye To caluery þer he xuld deye, And waytyd þer here chylde 1578 in *Feuillerat Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 297 To waight my Lord Chamberlaines comyng thither *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel* (1633) 59 From thence he went to a place called Lothra, where he builded another Monasterie, and lyeth there waytyng the generall resurrection. 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacræ* II VI § 2 That where there were any other evidences, that the Prophet spake by Divine Revelation, there was no reason to wait the fulfilling of every particular Prophecy before he was believed as a Prophet 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M Mar-all* I. 1, This Tide will bring them from Gravesend You had best let your man go, as from me, And wait them at the Stairs in Durham yard. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II 253 We had before agreed to wait the return of the chancellor's messenger at St. Omers 1797 HT. LEE *Canterb T, Frenchm. T* (1799) I 293 Without waiting her answer he would have led her down stairs 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 128 One of the slaves, whom he had commanded to wait his return. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missis* II. App. 22 We were requested to halt and wait the arrival of the chief, who was half a mile from us 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVIII, Lady Emily's servant was waiting orders in the kitchen. 1819 — *Leg Montrose* XXIII, She now waits you at the altar 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Philoct* 123 Now then remain, and wait his coming here, Whilst I go hence 1899 QUILLER COUCH *Ship of Stars* XXVI, The Vicar clambered out to wait it [the coffin]

b. *transf* Of things · To remain in readiness for, to await, to be in store for, to be reserved for Cf. AWAIT *v.* 8 a.

1745 *Sc Transl & Paraphr* LI i, But better mansions wait the just, prepar'd above the sky. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 512 Public Contempt shall wait the Public Fool. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III XVIII (1853) 233 The same . . calculations wait us when we bend our eyes on that which is to come 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* XI (1901) II 36 'Tea and coffee wait your pleasure in the drawing-room', observed the stiff-necked footman.

7. *intr.* or *absol.* Often *to wait for* = sense 6.

a To remain in a place, defer one's departure until something happens.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 71 And certes lord, to abyden youre presence Heere in the temple of the goddesse clemence We han ben waitynge al this fourtenyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* X 6 Now whan she came to the porte of the cite, she founde Osias and the elders of the cite waitinge there 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 642 But he was espyed by diuerse watermen which wayted for his foorthcomyng on the Thamys 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. III 17, I must bee sad when I haue cause, and smile at no mans iests, eat when I haue stomacke, and wait for no mans leisure. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel* III. 1, At the back dore Tatter-demallians waite, who know not how To get admittance. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 132 ¶ 1, I dressed immediately, that I might make no one wait 1779 *Mirror* No. 57 Allowing ladies to go unattended to a public place, to wait there four hours in expectation of the gentlemen with whom they were to dance 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* III. The old adage, 'time and tide wait for no man'. 1856 RUSKIN *King Golden River* I (ed. 3) 12 What did you keep us waiting in the rain for? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXII. 152 At the summit of these rocks I again waited for him. 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* XXII, Sir James Ovington's carriage was waiting without 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* XI 104, I must drive back to Genzano. I told the *vetturino* to wait.

b. colloq *To wait about* · to linger expectantly, 'hang about' where something is likely to happen. Also (chiefly *U S*) *to wait around*

1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* XXIX II 268 'What has become of your brother?' Laura asked, as she and Celia waited about, side by side, watching the assembly of the field. 1886 BESANT *Childr Gibeon* II XXX, The street was, however, well enough lighted for Claude to see a figure waiting about on the pavement 1895 M. HALSTEAD *Hundred Bear Stor.* 57 It grew sort of monotonous waiting around 1899 J. L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story* etc 175, I suppose they're waiting around till it stops raining

c. To defer action until some event has taken place, also with inf., to delay to do something.

a 1633 G. HERBERT *Outlandish Prov* (1640) 25 Hee puls with a long rope, that waights for anotheis death 1800 *Med. Jrnl* III 460 To wait 'no longer than ten or fifteen minutes for the efforts of nature', is a position which cannot be too strongly reprobated 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm* III XXI. 342 If we wait till all the world are worshippers, we must wait till the world is new made 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III XV, A whole Eternity I waited to be born. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. VIII, Beatrix waited *even to burst out a-crying until she got to the door* 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VIII. § 6. 519 He had shown he knew how to wait, and when waiting was over he knew how to act 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 434 A man should wait, and not take his own life until God summons him. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Philoct* 837 Thou seest, now is the time Why should we wait to do this deed?

d *To wait on* · (*a*) *Sc.* to linger about a place, (*b*) *Sc.* also, to linger in expectation of death, (*c*) *Hawking* (see quot 1891).

(*a*) 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* XII, It's a sair thing to hae to do wi' courts of law, unless it be to improve one's knowledge . by waiting on as a hearer

(*b*) 1836 *J. M. Wilson's Tales Borders* II 377, I did hear tell that his father was waitin on, but I hope he's no that far gane yet.

(*c*) 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod Faulconry* 158 If your hawk wait well on at her being first entered 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* (1828) 27 He [the hawk] may thus be made to follow the falconer wherever he pleases, this is called *waiting on.* 1891 HARTING *Bibl Accipitr* 231 A hawk is said to 'wait on' when she soars in circles over the head of the falconer, waiting for the game to be flushed

e. Racing *To wait off* to allow oneself to be distanced by other competitors in order to 'romp in' when their energies are exhausted. Cf. WAITING *vbl sb* 1 2 c

1856 'DRUID' *Post & Paddock* VI 91 He patiently waited off, while Sancho forced the running

f *To wait up* . to defer going to bed in expectation of the arrival of some one.

1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* XVIII, Dr. Grantly . and Mrs. Grantly are waiting up for you. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct 169 Don't wait up for me

g. *To wait and see* (with indirect question or ellipsis of this): to await the course of events.

Recently often used with allusion to Mr. H. H. Asquith's repeated reply of 'Wait and see' to a succession of questions in parliament

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 267 However, we had no Remedy, but to wait and see what the Issue of Things might present 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scotland-Yard*, The tailor . bid them wait and see what happened 1848 — *Dombey* XXXV, Mr. Towlinson . says wait and see. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* VIII, When we have had dinner, we will do something better than have stories Wait and see.

attrib. 1915 F. S. OLIVER *Ordeal by Battle* I. VII 82 History shows us at every other crisis of this sort always the

same triangle of forces—a War party, a Peace party, and a Wait-and-See party

h. *transf* Of a thing. To remain in readiness for some purpose. Also, to remain for a while neglected.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* I iii, 'So you are come for your daily lesson?' 'Yes; but Tasso can wait if [etc]' 1876 J PARKER *Paracl.* I. II 14 John's gospel is waiting until the Church becomes mature enough to understand it. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI xvii, There was a letter waiting for Phillip at home. *Mod.* This letter must be answered at once; the others can wait

i. quasi-*trans.* To postpone (a meal) in expectation of the arrival of some one *colloq*

1838 DICKENS *O Twist* li, 'It's a trying thing waiting supper for lovers,' said Mr. Grimwig, waking up. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* xxi, Who asked you to wait tea till near eleven o'clock?

8. Phrases. *To wait one's* (or *the*) *time, hour, opportunity,* etc. †**a.** (sense 3) To watch, look out for an opportunity (*obs.*). **b.** (sense 6) To defer action until a fitting season or opportunity shall present itself

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19715 Þair redes þar-for can þai run, . Night and dai to wait þe time Quen þai moght cum to murther him 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 825 Weyte þy tyme, and be not þe last To come whan holy watyr ys cast 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 94 To triste was he sette, forto waite þe chance. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 523 He hame till his houss is gane, And vatit oportunite For to fulfill his mawite *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T.* 535 Nyght and day he spedde hym þat he kan To wayten a tyme of his conclusion *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI xiii 1220 (MS Cott) Twa men he bade in prewate To wayt ane oportunyte, And stel þat barn. *1526 Pilgr Perf.* (*W de W.* 1531) 83 Waytynge theyr vauntage whan they may smyte the & slee the

b *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii (*Andrew*) 999 Þe bischope had gret will his fellone lust to fulfill, waitand bot lasare quhen he mycht purchess oportunite 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N* II. ii, Well, Sir, I'll wait a better season 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* IV. 59 Cassius was obliged to wait his opportunity 1799 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley Desp* (1877) 644 We cannot at present materially meliorate his government, but must wait favourable opportunities 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I xxix, She comes not—He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower

9. To be in readiness to receive orders; hence, to be in attendance as a servant; to attend as a servant does to the requirements of a superior. Chiefly const. *on*: see *wait on*, 14 j.

1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* IX. 13 They which wayte att the aulter are parttakers with the aultre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 49 Yea, his Lordships very Grayhound, likewise vsing to waite at his stirrop, was shot through the body *c* 1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, '*When I consider*' 14 They also serve who only stand and waite 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* xviii, He dropped a little behind the lady, at whose bridle rein he had hitherto waited with such devotion.

b. To serve as an attendant at table, to hand food and drink to persons at a meal. Phr. *to wait at table* (cf 14 j), † *to wait at a trencher.*

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb Amitie* 36 b, (*Iacke showes his qualities*) Yee and ich can, if neede be than, waight at the table well. *Ibid*, Where ich did waite, at euerye baite. 1592 in *Sir J. Harington's Nugæ Antiq* (1804) I 106 Item, That no man waite at the table, without a trencher in his hand 1605 BRETON *I pray you* (Grosart) 8/2 To spend my time, onely for..waighting at a trencher, looking on a faire house. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. II. (1903) 90 These gentlemen servants waite with their hatts on, and sett at their masters table, both at home and abroad where their masters are invited 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I ii, Joey was now preferred from the stable to attend on his lady, to..wait at her tea-table [etc]. 1796–7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xlvii, She had not prudence enough to hold her tongue before the servants, while they waited at table 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* IV, The young woman with the flannel bandage waited, and dropped everything on the table wherever it happened to go 1905 E. T THURSTON *Traffic* v IV, 'Is she a musician then [at the restaurant]?' asked Mr. Puckle 'No—she waited.'

†**c.** *To wait up*: to be in attendance at the head of the table. *Obs.*

a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III i, As for the Chambermaid and my self, we will take our places at the neither end, the Jester is to wait up, and live by the crums that fall from the Empercours trencher.

d. quasi-trans. *To wait* (*the*) *table* = to wait at table. *Sc.*

1879 STEVENSON *Trav Cevennes* 152 She waited the table with a heavy placable nonchalance *a* 1894 — *St Ives* XI. (1898) 82 We had a good many pleasant passages as she waited table or warmed my bed for me.

†**e.** quasi-trans. *To wait attendance*, to remain in attendance. *Obs.*

1590 [see ATTENDANCE 5]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. I 161.

†**10.** *trans.* To attend or escort, to accompany for the purpose of rendering service or showing respect. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1269 This Troyan, that .can so well doon alle his obeisaunces, And waytyn hire at festis & at dauncis 1598 GREENE *Jas IV*, v. 1, I must to Edenbourg, vnto the King, There to take charge and waight him in his warres 1633 MASSINGER *Guard* II 1, *Jol.* Waite me. *Calyph.* As your shadow. *Exeunt Jol. Calyp.* 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 557 She made a mannerly excuse to stay, Proffering the Hind to wait her half the way 1697 — *Æneis* VIII. 734 Steeds are prepar'd to mount the Trojan Band; Who wait their Leader to the Tyrrhene Land. *Ibid.* XI 92 He chose a thousand Horse to wait the Funeral. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV 61 Refresh'd, they wait them to the bow'r of state. 1728 — *Dunc.* I. 265 She bids him wait her to her sacred Dome. Well pleas'd he enter'd 1816 L HUNT *Rimini* I 242 His shield Borne by the squire that waits him to the field.

†**b.** *absol. Obs.*

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II. III, One, that hath newly entertain'd the begger to follow him, but cannot get him to wait neere enough

†**11.** To attend as a concomitant or consequence.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethics* 330 Prudence consists most in attempting the business, for it will go on, and is ever waited with success when undertaken. *a* 1718 PRIOR *First Hymn Callimachus* 64 Swift Growth and wond'rous Grace, O heav'nly Jove, Waited Thy blooming Years.

II. Special constructions with preps.

†**12.** Wait after—. **a.** To expect, look forward to; to be ambitious or desirous of, seek for. *Obs*

1393 GOWER *Conf* III 323 This Leonin. waiteth after gret beyete; But al for noght 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. II. 124 Hewes in þe halyday after hete wayten *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2440 He is descendid of an high lenage, And waytith after right grete heritage. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. i 135 That we waite not aftir to be hoosild with the sacrament of the auter *Ibid* v. II 489 Certis he may not waite aftir that the conclusioun of this argument be proued or be trewe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIX 423 It is not for vs to wayte after pyte of hym, for he is over cruell a kyng vpon us 1533 tr *Erasm. Comm Crede* 52 b, They do wayte after a kynge plentuosly appoynted with ryches, with armies or hostes of men, and with other worldly aydes.

†**b.** To look out for, to watch, keep in observation. *Obs*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1589 Beryne clepid a Marynere, & bad hym 'sty on lofft, And weyte aftir our four Shippis, [þat] aftir vs doith dryve' 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I xx. 54 He sawe a fende that wayted bysely after all letters, and syllables, and wordes, and faylynges, that eny made *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI 553 Thenne they set theymselfe doun vpon the fayr grasse, waytynge after theyr adverse party.

Wait for—: see 5 b, 7.

13. Wait of—.

†**a.** To execute the commands of. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. XL (1912) 69 He would extol the deeds of Philoxenus, who indeede had but waited of him therin *Ibid.* V. (1598) 465 A Counseller, who hath the reasonable excuse of a seruant, that did but wait of his mistresse.

†**b.** To escort, accompany on the way, as a mark of honour: = *wait on*, 14 k. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M* 860/1 This deponent receyued the kynges maiesties Visitors at Chichester, and conducted and wayted of them into the dioces of Wynton. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gent. Usher* III II 77 Waite of Master Usher to the doore 1709 N BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 78, I Wated of ye Duke and Dutches of Norfolk &c out of Wigan part of their way towards Preston 1724 *Breton* No. 25 110 Footmen return when the Play is done to wait of them home 1734 ADM. GORDON in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App I 193 At 9 acloake I sent my pinnace to wayte of General Lacy

†**c.** To pay a respectful visit to: = *wait on*, 14 m. *Obs.*

1555 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit Hist.* (1792) I. 211 Trustyng shortely to wayte of yor Lordshyppe *c* 1673 W MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I 320 My Lord and his sons have been to see me at my chamber, but I had the misfortune to be abroad; and upon that score I will wait of them again 1677 *Ibid* 324, I shall acquaint his Lordship myself with it on Saturday, before which I cannot wait of him 1707 N BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 55, I went to Bold to wate of Mr. Molin[eux] but he was gon a hunting.

d. = *wait for* see 7 a. Now *dial.*

1712 TYLDESLEY *Diary* (1873) 23 Stayed alday at Dick Jackson's watting of Mr Blackborne, who came not till affter nine att night. 1828 *Trial Wm. Dyon at York Assizes* 8, I was up waiting of my master until two o'clock

14. Wait on or upon—

†**a.** To observe, watch; to fix one's eyes upon, gaze at. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 342 For though your loue laste a seson, Wayte vpon the conclusyon. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 361 Þei wlneþ worshipes—but waite on her dedes' *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 444 To þe castelle he wendes a pase And appone þe kirnells gase, to wayte appon þat were *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13055 So Eger were all men Elan to se, For to waite on þat worthy went þai belyue *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6344 Anoon Jewel to his ship sent To warn his men to be redie, On his comyng to waite and spie. 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Inspecto*, to behold attentiuely, to wayte on

†**b.** To lie in wait for. *Obs*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 349 Of his men a gret partie He made in buisshement abide, To waite on him in such a tide That he ne mihte here hond ascape. 1595 *Locrine* IV. I 183 Millions of diuels wayt vpon thy soule! 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* II. (1629) 128 As they sayled along the shore, Phormio waited on them till they were out of the streight, intending to set vpon them in the open Sea.

†**c** To secure, protect (oneself). *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12722 Þan he counseld Clunestra,. To be war of þat wegh, & wait on hir-seluyn.

†**d** To attend to (a business, a duty). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom* XII 7 Let hym that hath an office, wayte on his office. [Similarly in later versions]

†**e.** With clause as obj.: To take care *that. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T.S) I. 255 He wayted weill onn, be all meines possible, that nathyng dekayet of Justice in his Realme

†**f.** To await, expect with desire or anxiety *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7944, I wot the in witte to waite on myn end 1608 *Yorks Trag* VIII 23 Was this the answear I long waited on? 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect.* 37, I perceave how hopelesse it will be to reach the heigth of their prayses at the accomplishment of that expectation that weights upon their noble deeds.

†**g** To await the action of; to look to (a person) *for* something. *Obs.*

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 253 That the Prince that lay in the Leaguer without the Wall, waited upon them [the townsfolk] for an answer

h. In Bible phrase, to place one's hope in (God). Very common in the Bible of 1611; rendering several Heb. verbs of identical meaning

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxi[i] 1 My soule wayteth only vpon God, for of him commeth my helpe 1611 BIBLE *Ps* XXV 3 Let none that wait on the be ashamed

†**i** To remain in one place in expectation of = *wait for* (7 a). *Obs*

1694 tr *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* II 7 We were forced to wait on him above half an hour, before he came from underneath the Ice.

j. To attend as or in the manner of a servant to the personal requirements of; to minister to the comfort of † Also in phrases, *to wait on the cup, the trencher, the table* (cf. 9 b).

To wait on (a person) *hand and foot* see HAND *sb* 56

1509–10 *Act* I *Hen. VIII*, c 14 § 1 No servyng manne waytyng vppon his maister..were eny garded Hose *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt* IV 11 Then let yᵉ devel him go, and lo angels cam vnto him and waited on him. 1552 HULOET, Wayte on the cup, *ad cyathos stare* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse of Govt* Wks 1910 II. 66 Wee should have beene fayne to wayte on the table, and to bee contented with their leavings after supper. 1602 *Kyd's Sp Trag* II. v (Addit), His Maiestie the other day did grace him With waiting on his cup. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 80 When they grow old, they most grow contemptible, being put to do the drudgeries of the house, and many times to waite on their children 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. XV, It is not my business, answered the Drawer, to wait upon the Chambers. If you come to that, answered the Maid, it is not my business to wait upon Gentlemen 1847 MARRYAT *Childr New Forest* IV, You can have no servants to wait upon you. 1866 MRS H WOOD *Mildred Arkell* XI, When I was only six years old I had to wait on Mamma and Charlotte. 1901 ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* XII. 114 He is waited upon hand and foot.

k. To accompany on one's way (as a mark of respect or to render service or assistance); to escort. Now *rare* (? exc. *U.S*).

1450 W. LOMNER in *Paston Lett* I. 124 With other shippis waytyng on hym. 1482 *Cov Leet Bk.* (1908) 486 There shuld be xl sowdyers mo waged for a quarter of þe town wages to make vp a C men to wayte vppon the kyng in þis viage etc. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonas Prol.* A vj b, Ande one yᵗ cast out deuels in Christes name they forbade because he wayted not on them 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 517/1 *Pronuba*, a bridemaid, or she that trimmeth and maketh ready the bride, and waiteth vpon her homeward to her husbands house 1595 SHAKS. *John* V VII. 98 Let it be so, and you my noble Prince, Shall waite vpon your Fathers Funerall. 1601 LD MOUNTJOY *Let.* 13 Nov in *Moryson's Itin* II (1617) 155 We entertained them so well, that we waited on them to the walls of the Towne, and made them leave some of their dead bodies behind them 1628 T. BALL *Life Preston* (1885) 175 His friends at Cambridge, who did highly honour him, and desired nothing more then to have wayted on his dust to his long home 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 4 July, On a letter from my wife's uncle, Mr Pretyman, I waited back on her to London. 1733 TYLDESLEY *Diary* (1873) 107 Then went to wate on Judge Dorm' out off the toun *Ibid.* 125 He watted on her home 1807–8 W IRVING *Salmag* III. (1860) 51 On landing we were waited upon to our lodgings by a vast and respectable escort 1880 P. LUDLOW *Nick Hardy at College* VI (1882) 29 Nick complied, and was waited on into the drawing-room

transf 1691 TATE *Petty's Pol Anat* Ded to Dk Ormond, Be pleas'd to permit this useful Treatise to wait on you to the Camp.

l. Hence (?) in Hunting, *to wait close upon*. to keep close to (the horse immediately in front).

1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Market Harb* XXV, Crasher and Sawyer take their leaps abreast, the latter riding very quietly and carefully. .Luxury is waiting close upon them

m. To pay a respectful visit to, to call upon with the intention of showing respect, asking a favour, or the like.

1501 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 161 Also I shall wate one you at Nottingham one sunday next, except ye comand me contrary 1594 O B *Quest Profit. Concern* 5 God willing he shall one day waight vpon you to better his knowledges 1638 in *Verney Mem.* (1892) I 279, I have A greate ambition yᵗ you would please to honour me so farre as. to admitt me to waite upon you 1664 SIR A EATEMAN in *Extr. St P. rel. Friends* III. (1912) 215 It is my Lord Chanselors comaund to mee, that I waite vpon your Honor to deliuer this inclosed letter to you 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 107 ₱ 3 She will wait upon any Lady at her own Lodging, and talk by the Clock after the Rate of three Guineas an Hour 1765 R GEM in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 367 The Baron D'Olbach and I intend ourselves the pleasure of waiting on you to dinner to-morrow. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* XXX, A person of distinction, sent his respects to the gentleman that was with us, and begged to know when he should think proper to be waited upon. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVI, I took the liberty of waiting on her to inquire if she could charge me with any little commission 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IX II. 474 The Primate and the few Spiritual Peers who happened to be then in London had orders to wait upon the King. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 A deputation had waited upon Lords Salisbury, Redesdale, and Roxburghe

†*transf* 1762 WILKES *Let* 21 Sept. (1769) I 15 Sunday's post brought me your lordship's [letter] of the 17th, and by the return of it this waits on your lordship

n. Of things: To accompany; to be associated with; to attend as a concomitant or consequence.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 52 For no man is so simple witted, as to bring into so povre and meane houses, bedsteads with siluer feete, imbrodered couerlets.. nor such other like costly furniture and finenesse, as those things require to waite vpon them 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* I VII. 44 Letting I dare not, wait vpon I would, Like the poore Cat i' th' Addage. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V. I. 142 Infirmitie

(Which waits vpon worne times). 1622 J Taylor (Water P) *Farew. Tower Bottles* A 7, For 'tis a Maxim held in euery Nation, Great men are wayted on by Adulation. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 33 To them shee gave the first and fairest Beame That waited on her Birth 1657 Heylin *Eccles. Vind.* II III. § 6 146 Prayer being an action meerly moral, was notwithstanding to be waited on with such rites and gestures. 1692 Prior *Ode Inut Hor* XI, Justice and Freedom on his Conquests wait 1746 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 60 Her form was symmetry itself; every elegance breathed in her air, and all the graces waited on her motions 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* I, Disappointment waited on all affairs in which he bore a part 1859 Mill *Liberty* I (1864) 2/2 Elective and responsible government became subject to the observations and criticisms which wait upon a great existing fact. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 299 Retribution is the suffering which waits upon injustice.

†**o** To support the opinion of *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV v (1640) 175 The Master of the Sentences (waited on herein with other learned men) is of opinion, That [etc]

†**15. Wait over**—. To watch over. *Obs.*

Cf. Overwait *v* (= supervise, Pecock).

1689 Hammond *Paraphr. Ps.* LXXVIII 52 His..providence continually waited over them, and provided supplies for all their wants.

†**16. Wait to**—. To keep watch upon, attend carefully to. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst* XXXIII 253 Sirs, waites to þer wightis þat no wiles be wrought. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III. XVIII 405 And skile whi al this is trewe may be perceyued weel ynow3 of a diligent considerer, waiting weel to ech word which is now bifore here seid. 1508–13 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 270 And wayte well to yᵉ sewer how many dysshes be couered.

III. 17. Comb. · †**wait-gleed** [= OF. *gaite-tesson*], one who sits lazily watching the fire.

c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 47 Me calleth me fulle flet, ant waynoun wayte-glede.

†**Wait,** *v.*² *Obs* Also 4 weyte, waite, wayte. [app. a. ON. *veita* to show or do (kindness, etc.), less frequently to do (an ill turn), = OHG. *weizzen* :—OTeut type **waitjan*, f. **wait-* abl.-var. of **wit-*; see Wit *v.* Confused with Wait *v.*¹; see Await *v.* 2]

1. *trans* **a** With thing as direct obj. and dative of person: To show (unkindness) to, to put (disgrace, suffering, etc) on. **b.** In similar sense, but with changed construction: To treat (a person) *with* (unkindness, cruelty, etc.), to affect *with* (disgrace, suffering, etc.).

a. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5987 Þeft he wyl vpon hym wyte, Or ouþer skaþe he wyl hym weyte *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* (Kolbing) 352 Ac ferst þai sworen him an oþ, Þai schuld him neuer waite loþ *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 148 He þou3t .he wold wayte hire sum wicked torn *Ibid* 4051 Þat no burn nere so bold .to waite þe werwolf no maner schaþe *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3938 Therfore close I shall the weie Fro hem that come to wayte me vilonye. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 296 Certys hyt were a traytory, For to wayte hym velany. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 283/2 Ye shall not shewe nor wayte noo malice..to any persone. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm. Par. Matt* IV. 23–5 Sum came for malice with a mynde to wayte displeasure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* X lxxiv. I 308 The bird Ægithus, (the least in manner of all others) waiteth the Asse a shrewd turne

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4330 Sco waited him wit a werr turn. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 4186 Whan þys Iudas. weytede Ihesu with tresun *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2175 Meriadok wiþ ille Waited hem ful nei3e Of her dede *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7122 For þou art no knyght of armes, Þe more þey wayte þis lond wyþ harmes 1352 Minot *Poems* i. 64 Ay er þai boune To wait Ingland with sorow and schame. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 99 Was no3te the rede knyghte so rathe For to wayte hym with skathe. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 101 Yf ye be so hardy To wayte me wyth velanye *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 900 We sall be bundyn yow to, nocht efftyr to wait yow with na ill *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 913 'Sa thriue I', said the Sarazine, '..Quha waitis the Cristin with cair, my cusingis ar thay'. 15 . *Murning Maiden* 81 in *Maitl. Fol. MS* (S T S.) I, And heir to 3ow my treuth I plycht That I sall nowder day nor nycht No wyld beist wait with wrang 1582 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XLIII 83 Did sho not wait him with sic foule inuy.

2. Comb. **wait-scathe** (as a nickname or quasi-proper name), a perpetrator of mischief.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* XXVIII (Arb) 70 Ther is prentout, wayte scathe, and other of my frendis and alyes. *a* 1500 Henryson *Fox & Wolf* 54 Freir Wolf Waitskaith

Wait, obs and dial. f. Wet, Wite, Wot.

Wait-a-bit. Also **wait-a-while.** [tr. Cape Du. *wacht-een-beetje.*] Usually *attrib.* with *thorn, thorn-tree,* etc.

a. A name given to various S. African plants and shrubs with humorous reference to their hooked and clinging thorns; e.g. various species of *mimosa*

1785 G Forster tr *Sparrman's Voy Cape G H.* I. 236 A new species of *callophyllum,* which from its catching fast hold of the traveller with its hooked prickles..is commonly called here *wakt een betje,* or *wait a bit.* 1850 R G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed 2) I. 152 This variety of mimosa is waggishly termed by the Boers 'vyacht um bige', or wait a bit thorns, as they continually solicit the passing traveller not to be in a hurry 1857 Livingstone *Trav* in 61 The 'wait-a-bit thorn', or *Acacia detinens* 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* VII 239 The Kaffirs throw in the most virulent 'wait a-while' thorn branches into the pits, to prevent the oxen from trampling 1899 Bertrand *Kingd. Barotsi* 48 Various species of thorn, of which the most formidable is the 'wacht een-beetje', appropriately interpreted as the 'wait-a-bit', a crooked, steely, regular fish-hook of a thorn, that stops and tears everything that comes in its way. 1913 Pettman *Africanderisms,* s. v. *Wacht-een-beetje,* The familiar *Zizyphus mucronata, W*, is popularly known all through Kaffraria and the Eastern Districts as the 'wait-a-bit thorn tree'.

b Applied by travellers to different plants of similar character in other parts of the world.

1865 Tristram *Land of Israel* 202 The principal tree was the *Zizyphus* spina-Christi with long pointed and rather reflex thorns, very strong,—a true wait-a-bit tree. 1894 Dennys *Dict Malaya* 415 Wait a-bit. A name conventionally applied to a species of rattan armed with powerful curved thorns.

Waitchfull, obs Sc. form of Watchful.

Waite, obs. form of Wite.

Waiter (wē·təɹ). Forms· 4 weyter, 4–5 waytar, 4–7 wayter, 5 waytere, 5–7 waitor, waytor, 6 waighter, waitour, water, weighter, (*Sc.* vyttar), 6– waiter. [Orig. a AF. **waitour*, OF. *weiteor, gaiteor,* agent-n. f *weitier, gaitier* Wait *v.*¹ In later use f. Wait *v.*¹ + -er ¹.]

I. †1. One who watches, or observes closely, one who is on the look-out. *Obs*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam* XIII 34 And the child weyter [Vulg *puer speculator*] heuede vp his eyen and bihelde. *c* 1420 *Wyclif Bible, Pref. Epist St. Jerome* 70 Sophonyas the wayter [L. *speculator*] and the knower of the priuetees of the Lord, herith a cry 1549 Coverdale etc *Erasm Par 1 John* I 1–4 Euen the thing which we yᵗ were continual waitours heard with our eares, saw with our eies 1554 *Aberdeen Reg* (1844) I 281 That the saidis baillies suld apprehend the said John Chalmer, and put him in custodie, with vyttaris and vaychearis to awyt and keip him fra doing of skayth 1672 Swinnock *Life T. Wilson* 21 Accordingly, he thus clad came forth, not knowing but that the Waiter was still at the door 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 285 The Health boat came, and put Waiters on board of us, to keep the People of the Town from mingling with us

2. †a. A watchman at the city gates *Sc Obs*

1684 in G Sinclair *Satan's Invis World* (1685) Postscr. P 1 b, He had some charge over the Waiters at the Ports of the City [Edinburgh] 1737 in *Crim Trials illustr.* '*Heart of Mid-Lothian*' (1818) 294 William Lindsay, waiter at the Netherbow port of Edinburgh .deponed, That [etc] 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* VI, During this parley the insurgents had made themselves masters of the West Port, rushing upon the Waiters (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys.

b A warder of the Tower of London More fully *yeoman waiter.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logic* N viij b, Yeomen of the gard, and all other waiters 1592 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* 6/2 [Ralph Smythe] one of your highness ordinary yeomen waiters *c* 1600 in Peck *Desid Curiosa* (1732) I II. 16 The Towre. Yeoman Waighters or Warders.

†**c** An officer in the employ of the Customs. *Obs* exc. *Hist.* See Coast-waiter, Tide-waiter.

1473 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 134 For þer be so many wayters and controllers 1556 *Acts Privy Counc* (1892) V. 295 They have, nevertheles of late byn troubled and disquieted by diverse Wayters at the portes in London 1561 Clough in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I 407 So many Quays crowne-serchers, wayters, and other powlyng offycers 1612 *Proclam Transport Corn* 19 Jan., All our Customers, Comptrollers, Searchers, Waitors, and other the Ministers of our Ports. 1685 *Sc Proclam.* 28 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No 2032/3 We hereby Require and Command all Our Collectors, Customers, or Waiters, to make strict and diligent Search and Inquiry in all Ships 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* XVI, Some tunzies about run goods wi' the gaugers and the waiters.

†**3.** An observer in secret. **a.** A spy, scout. *Obs.*

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 133 Diuerse espies and waytars that were sent out to see and to descouuere the state of their enemyes

†**b.** In *Hunting,* one set to watch the movements of the intended game. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXXIII, Þei shulde goo forthe þider as þe deere is herbowred and sette redy wayters aboute þe quarter, or þe wode þat þe deer is Inne to se what commeth oute

†**c.** One who lies in wait. *Obs rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. XII. (1869) 79 An espyour of weyes, and a waytere [*agueteur*] of pilgrimes.

II. 4. One who waits expectant of some event, opportunity, appointed time, etc.

1655 R Capel *Tentations* IV III. (ed 5) 124 The expectation of the waiter shall not fail for ever, that is, never. 1870 R Buchanan *Bk Orm* II. II 50 O Shadow sad, Monitor, haunter, waiter till the end 1900 F G. Kenyon in *Egypt Explor Fund, Archaeol Rep.* 45 Students of papyri will indeed be expectant waiters for gifts from their rich table for a long time to come.

b. *Waiter upon God* (see Wait *v.*¹ 14 h) † *Waiter upon time* (obs.), *waiter upon Providence,* one who awaits the turn of events when required by duty or honour to come to a personal decision, a temporizer.

1592 Bacon *Observ Libel* Resusc (1657) 132 The Spaniards are great Waiters upon Time, and ground their Plots deep. 1836 Marq Londonderry in Dk Buckhm. *Mem Crts. Will IV & Vict* (1861) II 228 Such as are rats, and waiters upon Providence, who have now deserted us 1907 P T. Forsyth *Positive Preaching* VII. 231 It is the waiters on God that renew their strength.

III. †5. One who waits in the presence of another (of superior rank); one who visits, or pays court to a superior.

1530 Palsgr. 286/1 Wayter, *qui baille attendance* 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 41 b, Diogenes called Aristippus the kynges hownde, because he was a dayly waiter, and gaue contynuall attendaunce in the Courte of Dionysius. 1592 Savile *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 200 Being admitted to the princes presence, and receiued with a short salutation and no speech, he sorted himselfe with the rest of the wayters [*turbæ servientium immixtus est*]. 1611 Bible *Judith* XIII 1 Bagoas shut his tent without, and dismissed the waiters from the presence of his lord

†**b.** *Waiter at the table*: a parasite. *Obs. rare.*

1552 Huloet, Wayter at the table as vncommaunded to yᵉ entent to get hys dynner, *parasitaster.*

†**6** A man (more rarely, a woman) whose office or privilege it is to attend upon a superior **a.** A regular member (often a person of high rank) of the retinue or household of a royal or noble personage *Obs.*

14 *15th Cent Courtesy Bk* (1914) 14 Then shall be þer redy 3emen of the chambre yef it be þer, yemen waytor, yef it be in þe hall, to take away stolis and bordes and trestelles *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII,* 12 The kyng & his thre felowes entred into the felde their bardes and barbes of Crimosyn and blew Veluet and all the wayters in sylke of the same colour. *a* 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 45 Whan he came to the gallerye's end, he satt hyme down uppon a forme that stode there for the waytes some tyme to take ther ease 1594 R. Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* (1616) 228 The sixt thing which honoureth a man, is the seemely ornament of his person, and his going well apparelled, and attended with manie waiters 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 142 They which were wont to be called Paintlers, Tasters and Carvers, are now called Gentlemen Wayters of the Court 1678–9 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* II i, Each trembling Ghost shall rise, And leave their grizly King without a waiter

†**b.** An attendant upon the bride at weddings; a bridesmaid *Obs*

1537 in *Lett & Papers Hen. VIII,* XII I. 11, 3 goodly ladies in cloth of gold gorgeously decked following as waiters of the bride *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ballads* (1891) VII 458 Then come let us be, blithe, merry and free, Upon my life all the waiters are gone ! . The Bride-Maids that waited are gone

†**c.** = Acolyte *nonce-use.*

1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl* 275 Thei do reckon up, dore keepers, readers, conjurers, wayters [L *acolytos*], sub deacons, deacons, and priestes, whiche all thei do call clerkes.

†**d.** One who out of courtesy waits at table on special occasions. (Cf sense 7 c) *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem., Wise Sp* 196 The Archebishop of Yorke saide vnto the yoong king .'there is never a Prince in the world that hath this day such a waiter at his Table [viz K Henry II] as you have'. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 434 The waiters are all free men, who willingly proffer attendance at such feasts, their waiters are clad in long loose garments to distinguish them from servants *a* 1714 Parnell in Steele *Poet. Misc* 65 Each sweet engaging Grace Put on some Cloaths to come abroad, And took a Waiters Place

†**e** *Waiter at the altar* (*a*) *gen.* (after 1 Cor IX. 13), a priest or other minister of the altar; (*b*) one in minor orders (cf. 6 c)

1648 Fanshawe *II Pastor Fido* IV. III. 137 The waiters at the altar [*It 1 ministri minori*] 1711 G Hickes *Two Treat. Chr Priesth* (1847) II 70 Ministers about holy things, and waiters at God's altar.

7. A man (rarely a woman) of lower rank employed as a household servant

†**a.** A servitor, groom, footman, etc. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 41 Dayly iiii other of these groomes, called wayters, to make fyres, to sett up tressyls and bourdes *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* CXXIII. i, Right as a waiters eye on a graceful master is holden. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II (1620) 24 What sawcy groome knocks at this dead of night, where be our waiters? 1655 E Terry *Voy East India* XIII 244 Death made many breaches into my Lord Ambassadors family, for of four and twenty wayters, besides his Secretary and my self, there was not above the fourth man returned home 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 29 May 3/4 A considerable number of the respectable inhabitants of Princeton, consisting of 37 gunners and their waiters, spent the day past in hunting

†**b.** A waiting-woman. *Obs. rare.*

1639 Massinger *Unnat Combat* I, 1, Bid your wayters [two waiting-women] Stand farther of

c. *esp.* A servant (in a private house) whose particular duty it is to wait upon those seated at table *Obs.* (? exc. *U.S.*); cf. sense 8.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 98 Then proll the servynge officers, With their yemen that be wayters, So that their levettis are but thynne 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell* d 4 b, Butlers, carvers, yeomen of the cellar, wayters at the table. *a* 1674 Milton *Hist Moscovia* V Wks. 1851 VIII 507 In dinner time he twice chang'd his Crown, his Waiters thrice thir Apparel. 1856 Mrs Stowe *Dred* XI, She was in the middle of the saloon again, just as the waiter announced dinner.

8. A man employed, at inns, hotels, eating-houses, or similar places, to wait upon the guests (*esp.* during meals). Also a man hired for a similar purpose on special occasions to supplement the staff of a private household.

This sense probably arose in England about the middle of the 17th c, and superseded the older term *drawer.* From the 18th c. onwards it appears to have been the most usual sense of the word.

a 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedd* III V (1664) 120 *Drawer.* The sum is six pounds, and be pleased to remember the Waiters 1712 Steele *Spect* No 508 P 3 We change our Taverns according as he suspects any Treasonable Practices in the settling the Bill by the Master, or sees any bold Rebellion in point of Attendance by the Waiters. 1779 *Mirror* No 26 But there is another set of persons still more exposed to be treated roughly than even domestic servants, and these are, the waiters at inns and taverns. 1818 Hazlitt *Table-t., Knowl Charact* (1822) II 351 After a familiar conversation with a waiter at a tavern. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* XXXV, The White Hart hotel, where the waiters, from their costume, might be mistaken for Westminster boys. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav* XLVII IV 271 Presently afterwards, an evidently German-importation of waiter brings me up my breakfast.

IV. A contrivance to supply the place of a waiter or facilitate waiting.

†**9.** = DUMB-WAITER 2.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 1474 In lofty Inns, we have often thought that it might be desirable to have an ascending and descending platform, on the principle of the ascending and descending cupboards or waiters 1861 *Our Engl Home* 184 Loriot invented, for the salons of Choisy, tables called waiters, which, on touching a spring, sank through the floor, to reappear laden for a repast.

10 A salver, small tray (cf *waiting-board, -salver*).

1738 *Will of Frances, Lady Colepeper*, I give unto my said niece my dumb waiter and the rest of my waiters 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. 205 Just then the servant brought Lady Louisa a note upon a waiter 1802 MRS SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 90 She placed a waiter in my hand, and ordered me to carry the tea to the Captain 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nickleby* XVII, A heterogeneous litter of pastrycook's trays, lamps, waiters full of glasses, and piles of rout seats. 1886 G ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* XXXVIII, Hetty took the ..missive. from the old massive silver waiter

†**11.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1779 INGENHOUSZ *Electricity* in *Phil Trans* LXIX. 662, I began first by making use of one of those glass stands, which they call a waiter, and which has a glass support fixed at right angles to its center

Hence *(nonce-wds.)* **Wai·terage,** the performance of a waiter's duties. **Wai terdom,** waiters considered as a class. **Wai·terhood,** the state or condition of a waiter. **Wai tering,** the occupation of a waiter.

1849 CARLYLE *Remin Irish Journ.* (1882) 38 All was done for me then that human waiterage in the circumstances could do 1860 *All Year Round* IV. 79 Enter the dusty travellers, .round whom dance expectant gnats and midges in the shape of fluttering waiterdom 1862 DICKENS *Somebody's Luggage* 1, What is the inference to be drawn respecting true Waitering? You must be bred to it 1865 — *Mut Fr* IV. iv, An innocent young waiter as yet unversed in the wiles of waiterhood 1866 *Lond Rev* 7 Apr 388/1 Waitering admits of variation, and can be accommodated to circumstances.

Waitership (wē·təʃip) [f. WAITER + -SHIP]

†**1** The office of warder, or watchman. *Obs. rare.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 364/2 The Office of Portershipp of the Castle of Knaresboro, with the Wayteiship of the same

2. A position as a waiter in an inn, etc

1889 *Catholic Househ* 4 May 9 Workhouses and waiterships are the prizes in life for those who distinguish themselves

†**Waith,** *sb*.[1] *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Forms: [? 1 wāð], 3–5 waith, wayth, 3–6 waithe, 4 wath, 5 wathe, 8 veth. [a. ON. *veiðr* fem., hunting, fishing, catch of game or fish = OE. *wāð* fem., hunting (also wandering), OHG. *weida* (MHG., mod. G. *weide*) hunting, fishing, food, pasture (also wandering, roaming) :—OTeut **waiþō, *waiþi-z*, f. root **wai-* perh. cogn. with L. *vēnārī* to hunt. It is possible that the OE. form *wāð* may have coalesced with the Scandinavian word.]

1. The action or practice of hunting or fishing; chiefly, unlawful taking of game; also, the right to hunt game.

[*a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr* XXVII. 13 Deað .eġeslic hunta, a biþ on waðe] *c* 1400 *Awntyrs Arth.* XXXIV, We arene here in the wode, walkande one our wathe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. 235 For in his waith son eftyr þat Thre hundyr foxis qwyk he gat *Ibid* 533 Qwhar þat he trawalit mony day In waithe [*v. r.* weyth], in ware and in bargan 15 *Murning Maiden* 94 in *Maitl Folio MS.* (S T S) I. 362 Sour deir may walk quhair eur þai will, I win my meit with na sic waithe 1707 [see VERT *sb*.[1] 2]

2. Game for or obtained by hunting; spoil of the chase; also *gen* spoil, booty.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3522, 3524 Esau went for till hunt,. Bot þat dai wayth [*Fairf* waiþe, *Gött., Trin* gamen] þan gatt he noght, For haf man neuer sa gode graith It es noght ilk dai, dai o waith 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 1381 Here is wayth fayrest þat I se3 þis seuen 3ere in sesoun of wynter ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3233 That I ne wiste no waye whedire that I scholde, ffore woluez, and whilde swynne, and wykkyde bestez, walkede in that wasternne, wathes to seche. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2350 Till mydday and more myght we not fynde, ffor to wyn as for waithe in þat wode brode *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii. 486 *Noe.* I will cast out also Dowfys oone or two. Go youre way, go, God send you som wathe! *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 386 Waith suld be delt, in all place, with fre hart *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice* 7 The vther wynnit Uponland .Quhylis in the corne, and vther mennis skaith, As outlawis dois and leuis on thair waith.

†**Waith,** *sb*.[2] *Sc.* (chiefly *Orkney* and *Shetland*). *Obs.* [? Altered form of WAIF *sb.*] = WAIF *sb.*

1478 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 281 Terras dominorum de Orknay et Zetland unacum *le Wrak, Wattell, Waithe* et *Haswath*, et cum consimilibus proficuis [etc.]. 1615 *Acts Sheriffs Orkney* § 15 in *Edin Antiq Mag* (1840) 8 No person sal hyde nor conseall any kynd of thift, injurie, robrie, nor opressioun in wraik or waith. [1897 D J. ROBERTSON in *Longm Mag* Feb. 333 Through the heaped mysteries of waith and wrack, When the long wave from the long beach draws back.]

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (Cf. WAIF *a.*)

1671 *Shetland Docum.* in *Proc. Soc Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 To secure all wrack and waith goods

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 68 Virgilis sawis.. aucht nocht be hald wagabound nor waith.

†**Waith,** *sb*.[3] *Sc. Obs.* Also 8 **weath.** [? a. ON. *veð* = OE. *wǣd* WEED *sb*.[2]] ? Cloth, clothes chiefly in phrase *claith and waith* (see quot. 1825).

1603 *Philotus* xi (Bannatyne Club), Philotus is Ane ground riche man and full of graith He wantis na jewels claith nor waith 1768 Ross *Helenore* I 48 Bannocks and kebbocks knit intil a claith She had laid by, an' row'd up in her waith. *Ibid* II 74 The worth o't twice, in claith or weath ye's get *Ibid* II. 75 Your claith an' waith will never tell wi' me 1825 JAMIESON *s. v.*, *Claith nor waith* seems to have been a Prov expression, perhaps q 'neither cloth in the piece, nor cloth made into garments'

†**Waith,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 ? waithe, 7 weath. Of a horse · See quot. 1710.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I 1035 Sa waiche [? *read* waithe] and woid þan ar þa hors þat [etc.]. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* III 613 The Devill will be with hir and ws all lyk a waith horse efter mearis 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss to Douglas's Virg* s. v., *Scot* they say, a waith horse, i e a horse that wanders in pursuit of mares *a* 1828 *Blancheflour & Jellyflorice* XVIII in P Buchan *Ballads* (1828) I 128 Ye'll take out yon wild waith steed, And bring him to the green.

Waithe, obs form of WEIGHT.

†**Wai thing.** *Sc. Obs.* [f ON *veiða* to hunt, catch fish (related to *veið-r* WAITH *sb*.[1]) + -ING[1].] Fishing, a catch of fish

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 387 He bad his child, 'Gyff thaim of our waithyng' 1592 in *Reg. Mag Sig Scot.* 1610, 127/2 My 3 merkland with gers, wair, fischingis, waithing

†**Wai thman.** *Sc. Obs* [a. ON. *veiðimann-, veiðimað-r*, f. *veiði-, veið-r* WAITH *sb*.[1]] A hunter; esp applied to forest outlaws.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I 1446 þis Menbrot [*i.e* Nimrod] stalwart was of pythe And waythe man he was þar wiþ *Ibid* VII 3526 Litil Iohun and Robert Hude Waythmen war commendit gud 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) II. 354 The waithman, Robert Hode

attrib 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII 8 Me thocht a Turk of Tartary lay forloppin in Lumbardy, ffull lang in waithman weid 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXIX 144 Quhill force did faill, and than I saw thame fane To cry 'Peccaui' with the waithman nott. 15 *Murning Maiden* 64 in *Maitl. Folio MS* (S.T.S.) I. 362 In waithman weyd Sen I 3ow find In þis wod walkand 3our alone

Waiting (wē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb*.[1] [-ING[1].]

1 The action of WAIT *v*.[1] in various senses.

†**a.** A lying in wait, ambush. Also *waiting for.* Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 193 Shrudeð eow mid godes wapne, and werieð eow wið defles waitinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Zuo heþ þe dyeuel diverse maneres of waytinges *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 513/2 Waytynge to don harme, *insidie* 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XII 11 The lorde hath delyvered me from all the waytynge foie of the people of the Iewes.

†**b** Watching, observation. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B II 89 Lecherye Asin werkes and in wordes and waitynges with eies *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 4560 But he perceiued hir noo thing From the toure of hir waytyng 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XVII 20 The kyngdom of God commeth not with waytingefore

c. Expectation; remaining stationary or quiescent in expectation of something. *In waiting* (predicatively) · in a state of expectancy, remaining in one place or condition so as to be ready for some expected event: = *waiting* pres. pple.

1743 T. JONES in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I 402 After 24 hours' waiting, the troops were obliged to retire 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 142 While the coach was in waiting, and they all stood on the hill 1818 BYRON *Let to Murray* 17 July, I am still in waiting for Hanson's clerk, but luckily not at Geneva 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXIII, I thought I would ask Richard to be in waiting for me at the coach-office, that we might have a little talk together. 1885 PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 147 A closed carriage, well appointed, was at the door, in waiting for her, and they took their seats 1889 BRIDGES *Growth Love* LXIII, I abide and abide, as if more stout and tall My spirit would grow by waiting like a tree

d. Attendance *upon* a superior

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S) XXVI. 61 Thay wald haif waiting on alway, But gwerdoun, geniељld, or regaird 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* I 102 Camillus had the name of Hermes from the similarity of his office, which was waiting upon the Gods.

e. Official attendance at court, one's period or term of such attendance. *In waiting*: on duty, in attendance (said e.g. of a maid of honour, a lord- or lady-in-waiting, a court official).

For *groom-in-waiting, lady-in waiting, lord-in-waiting*, see the first element

1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 24 When the Princess asked him, who taught him so? he said, Lewis, then, said her Highness, Lewis shall be turned out of waiting. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 620 The dutchesse of St. Albans being made one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the queen begun her first waiting on Monday 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II iii, His Majesty sent for three great scholars, who were then in their weekly waiting, according to the custom in that country. 1730 R. GAIGE in *Mem. W Stukeley* (Surtees) I 235 Lady Pembroke is in waiting at Windsor 1765 EARL COVENTRY in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 402 The letter I had from Lord March offering to take my waiting the first of next month, in exchange of his own, which is not till the 29th. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV I 433 The prelates who were in waiting had from the first exhorted him to prepare for his end 1912 MRS H WYNDHAM *Corr Sarah Lady Lyttelton* XI. 285 This is the last letter of interest during Lady Lyttelton's first waiting

2. *attrib* a. Consisting of, or characterized by, waiting (in various senses of the verb WAIT). Sometimes hyphened to the *sb* qualified.

1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind.* (Arb.) 25 [They] distribute their wayting dayes after this order. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II 366, I had hired a Waiting Jobb, by the month. 1903 *Times* 6 May 14/3 Consumers contend .that a waiting policy may bring some relaxation in values 1912 *Ibid* 19 Oct 5/2 Rumania will order the mobilization of these Army Corps, abandoning her waiting attitude.

b Intended to be used or occupied while waiting, as *waiting-chamber, -lobby*, also WAITING-ROOM.

a 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 102 The first *waytyng chamber was hanged with fynne arras 1912 BODLEY *Card Manning* 19 For Newman the Oriel Common room was a home For Manning the Merton Common room was an unfamiliar waiting-chamber on the road to a profession 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl* I 7/1 By suspending them in the *waiting-lobbies, the impatient moments of parties might be close occupied

c. Special comb: † **waiting board, salver,** a tray intended to be carried by one waiting at table; **waiting game,** used to describe the tactics of a player who abstains from attempting to secure advantages in the earlier part of the game, with a view to more effective action at a later stage; also *fig.*; **waiting race,** a race in which the superiority of the winner is designedly not displayed till near the end of the course; also *fig.*; † **waiting Sunday,** ? a Sunday on which the town-council publicly attended the mayor to church.

1770 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl* 19 June (1892) III. 247, I bought ten, fans, japan *waiting board, walking sticks, &c 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 The best policy seems to dictate a *waiting game 1914 *Eng Hist Rev* Apr 256 The precarious health of Elizabeth made it desirable to play a waiting game in the east and to shower blows on Bohemia and Moravia 1883 MRS E KENNARD *Right Sort* XX, Mrs Forrester will ride a *waiting race throughout. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* VI, You can do no good,—as they didn't find her within the first week it will just be a waiting race. 1886 EARL SUFFOLK & BERKSH *Racing* XIV. (Badm. Libr.) 224 The style in which Buckle..particularly shone was in riding a waiting race. 'None of your lying off and winning in the last stride for me', would the owner of Euclid exclaim 1714 *Lond. Gaz* No 5286/4 Two *waiting Salvors. 1767 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II 197 The future dress for the Aldermen..to be by them worn only on the *Waiting Sundays and other public state days

†**Wai ting,** *vbl. sb*.[2] *Obs.* [Prob. a. ON. *veiting* (not recorded in this sense, but cf. mod. Icel *veitingar* pl., entertainment, *veitinga-hús* restaurant), f *veita* to give a feast (a special use of *veita* WAIT *v*.[2])] Entertainment, feasting.

1 *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3344 Ilk man gaue he [*sc.* Abraham's servant, *Gen* XXIV. 53] sumkin thing, And batuel made fair waiting [*Gött* gestning] *Ibid* 12544 At quen iosep was wont at weind, Til ani waiting wit sum frend, His suns war at wit him bun

Waiting (wē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [WAIT *v*.[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That waits upon, or attends to, another; that acts as an attendant, or waiter Often hyphened to the qualified sb. as in *waiting-gentlewoman, -lady*, WAITING-MAID, -MAN, -WOMAN, etc.

1538 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees) 159 To every one of my waytyng servauntes vj s. viij d. the pece 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, II 1 121 When your Carters, or your wayting Vassalls Haue done a drunken Slaughter 1599 — *Much Ado* II. ii. 14, I thinke I told your Lordship how much I am in the fauour of Margaret, the waiting gentlewoman to Hero 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III ii, If one should sewe For Lesbias loue, hauing two daies to wooe and should imploy those twaine The favour of her waylting-wench to gaine, Were he not mad? 1620 tr *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. vi. I 47 This Gentleman one especiall day, with his wife, seruants, and waiting hounds [It merely *con suoi cani*], wandred vp into the Iland. 1723 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) IV. 76 Her little waiting Dogg was got under her Clothes 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. IX, Certain pecuniary civilities, which are by custom due to the waiting-gentlewoman in all love-affairs 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XXI, That dressing my mistress is the only part of a waiting-lady's life that I have the least fancy for 1861 MEREDITH *Poems, Patriot Engun.* 35 Why, there's the ale-house bench And there's my waiting-wench, As lissome as a hound. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I v. 268 It would, after all, have perhaps been more difficult to find waiting-boys who could speak English.

2. That waits for some person or thing, expectant; remaining stationary, or deferring action, expectantly.

1654 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III 12 The present effect is startling to all nacions round about, all in a waiteing frame where this cloud will light 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit* I 1, Thy waiting Bride ev'n chides thee for delaying 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 24 As little bairns frae winnocks high Drap down sairp-bells to waiting fry 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 671/2 All noise and movement gradually ceased, and a waiting stillness followed which was solemn and impressive.

Hence **Wai·tingly** *adv*

1882 C. E. TURNER in *Macm Mag* Apr. 478/1 [She] lived waitingly and hopefully 'on the eve' of an active career. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 26 The Marrow minister .. looked waitingly at the young man

Wai ting-maid. [WAITING *ppl. a.*] A superior female servant in personal attendance on a lady.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* II iii § 7 20 b, Will dothe accompanie it [*sc* Grace] and not leade it, as a waytinge maide after it & not a forgoer *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II ii, A Ribbon or a Glove. *Cla* Nay those are tokens for a waiting-maid To trim the Butler with. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 59 Here is Mr. B—, with such and such an Estate, has married his Mother's Waiting maid 1875 W S HAYWARD *Love agst World* 76 'Milady is very generous, said the waiting-maid.

†**Wai·ting-man.** *Obs* [WAITING *ppl. a*.] A male servant who waits or attends upon his employer or on an official.

1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 155 Concernyng the waytyngmen, it is thought that the same fees cannot be mynysshid. 1552 HULOET, Waytyng man, *assecla*. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 518/2 *Anteambulo*, a waiting man, or he that goeth before his maister and mistresse, or conducteth them 1776 *Pennsylv. Even Post* 15 Feb 82/2 An active young man wants employment He has served in the capacities of a waitingman, gardener, and groom

Wai ting-roo m. [WAITING *vbl. sb*] A room set apart for those who are obliged to wait (usually in a public building, now *esp* in a railway-station; also at a doctor's or dentist's).

1683 J REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 3 There are ten steps up to the first story (which is hall or dining-room, withdrawing-room, bed chamber, and waiting-room) 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, I had called to pay my respects at the Admiralty, previous to joining, and was kicking my heels in the waiting-room, 1839 *Bradshaw's Railway Companion*, Sufficient time being allowed at the Birmingham Station, where refreshments are provided, and waiting rooms, with female attendants 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. ix (1878) 50 A club waiting-room is always a gloomy, unpromising place for a confidential conversation 1888 *Manch. of To-day* 175 A rich-toned musical box is continually playing in the [dentist's] waiting-room.

attrib 1883 MISS YONGE *Langley Advent* 257 They offered to make her a waiting-room woman as soon as there was a vacancy

Wai ting-wo man. Now *arch.* [WAITING *ppl. a*] A female servant, or personal attendant.

1565 in Burgon *Gresham* (1839) II 391 Suffring only one waiting wooman to attende upon her. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* v. ii. 91 By all Dianas waiting women yond. And by her selfe, I will not tell you whose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. v, Being now left alone with her maid, she told her trusty waiting-woman, That she never was more easy than at present 1831 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd, Neither the Highland cicerone MacLeish, nor the demure waiting-woman, were drawn from imagination

Waitress (wē'tres) Also 6 waitresse. [f. WAITER + -ESS.]

†**1.** A waiting-maid, handmaid. *Obs. rare*—1

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXXIII 1, Unto thee .lift I my earthy seeing. As the look of waitresse fixed on a lady lieth.

2. A woman who waits upon the guests at a hotel, restaurant, etc. Also one hired for a similar purpose on special occasions to supplement the staff of a private household. (Cf. WAITER 8.)

1834 *Drakard's Stamford News* 4 Nov, A waitress who lived at Alconbury hill 1836 HOOD *Let* Mem (1860) I. 234, I boarded at the chateau, and only slept and breakfasted at the inn I had the prettiest girl in the place for my waitress. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autob Sk, Coleridge* Wks II 188 *note*, Waiter —Since this was first written, social changes in London .have introduced a corresponding new word—viz, *waitress*, which word, twenty-five years back, would have been simply ludicrous 1871 M COLLINS *Marq. & Merch* III. i 27 A buxom waitress from the inn.

Waivable (wē'väbl), *a. Law.* [f. WAIVE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be waived.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I. 238 Her estate was originally waivable.

†**Waive,** *sb. Law Obs* [a. AF *waive, weyve*; prob to be read as *weyvé* (= *weyvee*), pa. pple of *weyver* WAIVE *v*.[1]] See quots.

1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* xi 43 A woman that is outlawed is called a wayue [*Fr* Sicome home que est vtlage est dit vtlage et feme que est vtlage est dit wayue] 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 287 Waiue is a woman that is outlawed, and she is called waiue as left out or forsaken of the law, and not an vtlawe as a man is

Waive (wēiv), *v*.[1] Forms: 3–4 weive, 4–6 weyve, (5 weyfe, 6 *pa. pple.* waifed, weft), 4–7 wayve, (4 wayvye), 5–9 wave, 5– waive [ME *weyve-n*, a. AF. *weyve-r* (whence Law-Latin *waiviare, waviare*), dial. var. of OF *gaiver, guesver* (early mod. F. in Cotgr. *gayver, guesver, guever*) to allow to become a 'waif', to abandon, f AF *weyf* (fem. *weyve*), OF. *gaif* (fem. *gaive, gueive*, etc) *adj* and *sb.* see WAIF *sb*.[1]

Johnson 1755 spells this verb as *wave*, and places it as a sense of WAVE *v*.[1], though (following Skinner) he assigns to it a separate derivation from 'Fr *guesver*.']

1. *trans Law* To deprive (a person) of the benefit and protection of the law as a punishment, to outlaw. Chiefly in *passive*.

In AF *weyver* had the sense 'to abandon, disclaim ownership of (a serf)' see Britton I. xxxii § 8

†**a.** *gen.* = OUTLAW *v. Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 10823 He let al so uor is loue delueri of prison Sir hubert de boru & obere þat in prison were ido & hom þat iweued were is pes he 3ef al so.

b. In restricted application: To outlaw (a woman) ? *Obs.*

[The expression 'to be outlawed' (AF. *estre utlagé*) was held to be in strictness not applicable to a woman, for the reason given in the following quot.

c 1290 BRITTON I xiii § 3 Femme neqedent ne peut estre utlagé proprement, pur ceo qe ele ne est mie ordeyné a dizeyne, ne a la ley, mes weyvé, qe vaut utlagerie.]

1457 *Cov Leet Bk* 303 þat no shirrif of þis Cite frohensfurth take of eny person beyng outlawed or weyued, for fyne to be eased for a hole 3er but xl d 1543 tr *Act 7 Hen IV*, c 13 Where as many of the kinges liege people be outlawed, and many wayued by erronyous processe 1625 SIR H FINCH *Law* (1636) 242 When a woman is outlawed, shee is said to be waued and not outlawed, because shee is neuer sworne to the Law. 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. vi. 116 The Process continued till the Uncles were outlawed, and the Niece waived 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 185 Persons outlawed, or waived in personal actions, may alien by fine

2 *Law.* To abandon (stolen goods). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1531 tr. *St German's Dial Doctor & Stud* II iii 81 b, Goodes stolen, and seased for the kynge or wayued be forfeite onelesse appele or enditement be sued 1579 *Expos Terms Law* 186 b, The queenes officer or the Reeue or Bailife to the Lord of the manour .may seyse the goodes so wayued to their lordes vse *Ibid.* 187 If a man bee pursued .as a felon, and hee flyeth, and leaueth his owne goodes &c. these shalbe taken as goods wayued, & forfait as if they had bin stolne. 1589 COOPER *Admon* 51 Vpon notice giuen to the said B that such like cloth was wayued within his Manor of Fulham, and left in a ditch there, and no owner knowen, hee appoynted the same to be watched 1639 *Nuisance to Private Houses* 16 If any goods be wayued in any manner, and if any man take them, that then it shall bee lawfull for mee to destraine 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I viii 286 Waifs, *bona waviata*, are goods stolen, and waived or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended.

†**3** *gen* To abandon, leave, desert, forsake (a person, place, thing) *Obs.*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* 10185 Al þe contre gan þey weyue & fledde a-wey vn to Murreyue 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 315 The lond was thanne sone weyved. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 297 þen will he wed anoþire wife, & wayfe me for euer. *Ibid* 2469 Bot bowis first fra 3our bargis & blythly þaim wayfe [*MS Dublin* woydez] *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5793 þe hors wayuand sone, he left, And lokyd how he myght fle eft

†**b.** To cast aside, relinquish, forsake (the truth, one's faith or god, a state or condition, etc.).

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6597 Forsake Iew at alle þy myzt, But 3yf þou hope þat he wul weyue Hys lawe, and crystendom receyue *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol* 33 For Paul that writeth vn-to Thymothee Repreueth hem that weyueth soothfastnesse 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 180 So that baptesme thei receiven And alle here false goddes weyven *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 685 Falshed of freres haþ maid hem to wayuen þe trewþe *a* 1657 R LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 235 They wav'd the Kings party, and adher'd to this.

†**c.** To abandon, lay aside, forsake (a habit, custom, sin, etc). *Obs*

1340 *Ayenb.* 88 And of hire heite alle zenne to waynye [*read* wayuye] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I met. vii. (1868) 29 Weyue þou ioie, drif fro þe drede. *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 530 Wycliff grayþiche hem warned To wayuen her wikednesse. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1442 Hem hoghte to be mirours of sadnesse, And wayue iolitee and wantonnesse *Ibid* 3385 For to hem longith it, for goddes sake, To wayue cruelte and tyrannye 1658 SIR T BROWNE *Hydriot*, 1 8 The Ægyptians were afraid of fire And from such Ægyptian scruples imbibed by Pythagoras, it may be conjectured that Numa and the Pythagoricall Sect first waved the fiery solution.

†**d.** To abandon, give up (a task), to resign (an office). Also with inf as obj. *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 2256, I seye that though ye weyue to persourne thilke same emprise by luste cause men sholde nat seyn therfore that ye were a lier ne forswoin *Ibid.* P 2406 Lest that the charge oppresse thee so soore that thee bihoueth to weyue thyng that thou hast bigonne 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 258 This innocent, which was deceived, His Papacie anon hath weyved, Renounced and resigned eke. *Ibid* I. 363 Fro ferst that holicherche hath weyved To preche, and hath the swerd received. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bucks* (1662) 135 Walter Haddon was, chosen Vice-Chancellour of Cambridge 1550. Soon after he was made President of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, which place he waved in the reign of Queen Mary

†**e.** To abandon or withdraw formally (legal proceedings, a motion); also, to defeat (a proposal) on a vote. *Obs*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* III § 104 Though there might be some reason for their [the bishops'] absence when the trial was, according to law, before and by his peers only, yet when that judgment was waived, and a bill of attainder brought up against him, their votes in that bill were as essential as of any other of the lords. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 14, I was before for bounding, but that was not relished. It is not for our honour to recede to what we have waved. *a* 1662 HEYLYN *Laud* II. (1671) 295 Others conceived, that they had very well performed their duty by waving all Proceedings against them 1692–3 WOOD *Life* 24 Jan (O.H.S) III. 474 It was then discussed or proposed that Dr. William Lloyd's book .be burnt also but waved only by eleven votes. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Mar. (O H.S) I 208 The Prolocutor of ye Lower House of Convocation had a great mind to have propos'd, yt publick thanks should be return'd to Mr Wall . but this seeming a little unpresidented, 'twas wav'd. 1736 *Gentl Mag* VI 441/2 For this Reason, he hoped, the Hon Gentleman would..wave the Motion he had made

f. To abandon, relinquish, give up (an intention). Now *rare* or *Obs*

c 1450 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 228 Be no more blynde, but weynyth [*read* weyuyth] youre wille. 1700 in *Pepys' Diary* (1875) VI 231 He designed to have mounted on horseback at some distance from the town, but seeing the crowd and dust he had to encounter with, very prudently waved it 1787 *Mirror* 10 He once entertained a desire of taking a tour to Scythia; but waved it 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* I. i. 7 He waved his intention of landing on that island, and steered for Ternate

†**4.** intr. *To waive from* = 3 b. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 235 þouze he to-day fro hys god weyue, To morwe hys god wyl hym receyue *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T* 239 But þat ye been so ful of sapience That yow ne liketh for youre heighe prudence To weyuen fro the word of Salomon *c* 1386—*Squire's T* Prol. 6 From a sooth euere wol they [*sc* women] weyue

5. *trans.* **a.** *Law.* To relinquish (a right, claim, or contention) either by express declaration or by doing some intentional act which by law is equivalent to this; to decline to avail oneself of (an advantage), to refuse to accept (some provision made in one's favour).

AF. *weyver* with this sense is very frequent in law books from Britton (*c* 1290) onwards

To waive the tort, said in common law pleading of a plaintiff who, having the choice of framing his action in contract or tort, elected to sue in contract

c 1469 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 103 þe title of Jobury is by his owne Counsell wayued and taken for nought *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 70 But that ech partie would have his reason, to prove their issue, And weyven would no point for them might fal 1666 H. JACKSON in *Extr St P rel Friends* III (1912) 248 They altogeither waved that for which at first they pretended to commit mee 1685 KEBLE *Rep* I 225 *Nota, per Curiam* after special Issue joyned, the parties cannot waive it, and plead general Issue without motion in Court 1776 G. WILSON *Coke's Rep* III II 26 If lands be given to husband and wife in tail, or in fee, and the husband dies, there the wife cannot devest the freehold out of her by any verbal waver.. As if before any entry made by her, she saith that she utterly waves and disagrees to the said estate, yet the freehold remains in her 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) I 177 In cases of this kind the wife cannot waive the provision thereby made for her, and claim dower at common law. 1826 BELL *Comm. Laws Scot* (ed 5) I. 422 The parties may, by anticipation, waive the rules of negociation [of bills]. *Ibid* II 96 Lien may be waived by agreement before the possession begins. 1839 J L ADOLPHUS *The Circuiteers* in *Law Quart. Rev* (1885) I 232 Thoughts much too deep for tears subdue the Court When I *assumpsit* bring, and god-like waive a tort 1875 K. E DIGBY *Real Prop* x § 1. (1876) 381 If however the lessor, after knowledge of the happening of the event, continues in any way to treat the lessee as his tenant, he is said to waive the forfeiture, and can no longer take advantage of it.

b. To refrain from insisting upon, give up (a privilege, right, claim, etc.); to forbear to claim or demand.

1625 DONNE *80 Serm.* (1640) III 22 He takes the name of the Son of a woman, and waives the glorious name of the Son of God 1633 T GERARD *Descr Somerset* (1900) 185 A thing even usuall in those times for a man to wave his own armes and take his mothers 1660 COKE *Power & Subj.* 243 If the Parliament did endue the Queen with such plentifull power, as to make her supreme Governor (the title of Head was waved) in all causes 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* I. II. xv 143 The Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief Justice is very great the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 P 13 Congreve waved his title to dramatic reputation and desired to be considered only as a gentleman 1787 COWPER *Bill Mortality* 12 This annual tribute Death requires, And never waves his claim. 1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1846) VII. 108 Perhaps Lieutenant Hewson would waive his rank to be in a Flag Ship 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 128 He lays aside his distance and reserve, and is glad to wave the distinctions of rank. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, But you just now asserted that you would waive your rank 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi III 679 Marlborough consented to waive part of his rights, and to allow precedence to the Duke on the alternate days. 1886 G ALLEN *Darwin* vi. 82 The younger [naturalist] waived his own claim in favour of the elder 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug 240/1 The long outstanding appeal to the Union Government to waive a portion of the 60 per cent. tax was likely to be successful

c. To forbear persistence in (an action or course of action), to refrain from pressing (an objection, a scruple, an argument).

1681 *Pennsylv. Arch* I 38 And of yor regard to yor owne and future good of yor posterity makes mee to wave all objections of yr nature 1706 *Col Rec Pennsylv* II 284 He was willing to wave all resentmts. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat Soc* 76, I submit to the Condition, and though I have a notorious Advantage before me, I wave the Pursuit 1774 J WALKER *Gen Idea Pronounc Dict* 2 If, therefore, every argument for the improvement of language were waved, but what arises from the superior harmony and beauty of an uniform and well-polished tongue, we might with reason conclude, that [etc] 1818 SCOTT *Br Lammi* xxix, A contract must be supposed to be given up, when the party waves insisting upon it. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 29 We trust that the example of so many of those engaged in the same trade, will induce the manufacturers of Leeds and Norwich to wave their opposition to this measure 1868 J. H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng.* I 54 Yet the king is willing to waive his objection. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. vi, As he had eaten nothing for two days, he was induced to waive this scruple, and presently made a hearty meal

d. To dispense with (formality, ceremony, etiquette).

1781 COWPER *Let* 7 July, Lady Austen, waving all forms, has paid us the first visit. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 20 You, it is true, are my servant; but wave all ceremony, all diffidence 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Grace bef Meat*, The supplementary or tea grace was waived altogether 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* I xxii. 266 'A few persons come to me to-morrow evening', said she, 'do waive ceremony, and join us' 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxviii (1872) 259 Penn was with the Quakers, who agreed to waive the ceremony of the hat

†**e.** To forgo, deny to oneself (some advantage). *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Cont New Exp* I. xxxviii (1682) 129 To make the Trial more accurate, I wav'd the use of other Bellows *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I. 110 Therefore you wisely scorn your Stile to humble, Or for the Sense's Sake to wave the Rumble. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. vi. (1823) 473 He had prevailed on himself to waive that pleasure 1785 *Epitaph to Cath. Clive* in *Pall Mall Gaz* 12 Oct (1887) 11/2 Content with Fame, ev'n affluence she wav'd

f *refl* To put aside one's own interests. *rare*—1.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* XIII, She could not claim the pleasure of having waived herself to please him.

†**6.** To shun, avoid; to elude, escape; to dodge (a blow). *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2591 Okerers men oght to weyue, 3eue hem noght, ne of hem receyue 1390 Gower *Conf* I 58 So that he hath the wordes weyved And thurgh his Ere is noght deceived. 1446 Lydg *Two Nightingale Poems* i. 306 The fende Goth fast a-boute Leying hys lynes and .Wsynge his hokes, on theym you to receyue, The which thus lyghtly ye may eschewe & weyfe. 1590 Spenser *F Q* III. iv. 36 Ne of thy late life memory is left, Ne can thy irreuocable destiny be weft *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann* (1658) 458 *In the fight* Jonathan reached forth his arme to strick Bacchides, but he warily waved the blow

b. To decline (combat) ? *Obs*

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii 578 Both thought it was their wisest course To wave the Fight, and mount to Horse. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XII 95 Refuse me not this one, this only Pray'r, To wave the Combat, and pursue the War. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XXIII 689 Not but (my Friend) 'tis still the wiser way To wave Contention with superior Sway

c. To evade (doing something). †Also with *inf.* as obj.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* IV 866 Folis with hond to touche a corser weyueth. 1646 E Winslow *Hypocr. Unmasked* 101 Furthermore in the Government of Plimouth, to our great griefe, not onely the Pastor of a Congregation waveth the administration of baptisme to Infants, but divers of his Congregation are fallen with him. 1657 J Sergeant *Schism Dispatch't* 548 They confess themselves to seek in those points, as wee have seen lately, and as Mr Fuller tacitly grants by waving to patronize it 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* Introd Pref *a* b, That I may have the greater Opportunity to hear other mens Opinions and the less Temptation to wave the complying with those that shall seem Reasonable 1768 Boswell *Corsica* ii (ed. 2) 82 The judge could wave the pursuit of justice by saying, 'Non procedatur'. 1793 Mme. D'Arblay *Lett* 22 Feb, I have waived and waived acceptance almost from the moment of Madame de Stael's arrival. 1823 Scott *Peveril* IX, He calmly waved receiving the paper which Sir Jasper offered to him 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note bks.* (1871) I 334 There appears to be no concealment on the part of the officers in thus waiving the exercise of their duty.

d. To put aside, avoid (a subject, a discussion)

1746 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 71 [My mind] has studiously waved the fearful subject, and seems unwilling to pursue it even now. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II xxx 186 To my surprise, he waved everything that would have led to the subject. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* I xxvi. 144, I would fain have waved the subject. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxi, Which, they considered as the most effectual mode of solving all difficulties and waiving all discussions 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II ii, Tancred waived the subject.

†7 To refuse, reject (something offered). Also with *clause* as obj *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 2398 Thou shalt chese the beste and weyue all othere thynges 1390 Gower *Conf* I 276 [Constantine proclaimed] Up peine of deth that noman weyve That he baptesme ne receive 14 . Hoccleve *Minor Poems* xxi. 105 Many a man this day, but they gold wey, of men not wole it take ne receyve, and yf it lake his peis, they woll it weive *c* 1440 Capgrave *St Kath* 510 If it [*sc.* a proposed statue] myght kepe my flesh in swiche degree It shulde not rote, I wolde it neuere weyue.

b To put aside, avoid acceptance of (an offer, something offered); to decline (an honour), deprecate (praise) ? *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* II xviii 118 The neighbour gentry court him for his acquaintance, which he either modestly waveth, or thankfully accepteth *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I ii iv 73 They offer'd the Crown to the Duke of Saxony, and he waving it, they sent Ambassadors to the Palsgrave. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist.* III vii. 449 He for some time desired leave to wave the honour they offered him 1783 Richardson *Grandison* III. xii (1781) 90 The Doctor very modestly received the compliment, and, to wave our praises, gave us [etc]

†8. To treat with neglect, ignore, disregard, overlook; to let pass (an opportunity). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 17320 The kyng answered For 3e wot wele.. That I haue done 3oure consayl here, In al my lyff I wayved hit neuere. 1586 in Motley *Netherl.* (1860) II. i 43 [Lord Burgh] in a most vehement passion, waived the countermand [and his insubordination was very generally imitated] 1646 M Hopkins *Let.* in Gaule *Cases Consc.* To Rdr, I would certainely know afore whether your Town [is] willing to give us good welcome. , else I shall wave your Shire. 1652 Nedham tr *Selden's Mare Cl.* 169 It is no hard matter in like manner to wave the Autoritie of those of later time, that oppose a Dominion 1657 Wood *Life* (O. H. S) I. 228 This perswasion of that unfortunate lord occasion'd his majesty to wave the advice of Lilly and others, &c. 1662 Marvell *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 82 But there are strange reasons and junctures at Court in all businesses, which must be catched or waived. 1672 E Chamberlayne *Pres. St Eng.* II. 77 The Courts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, where any Ecclesiastical Sutes between any persons may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* XIX (1883) 129 The Soldan being wholly in the power of the soldiers, it is convenient that he also waive the people and insinuate with the army *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks 1686 III xxiii. 264 God,...respecteth not onely the good of this or that person, but often (in some degree waving that, or taking care for it in a less remarkable way) hath a provident regard to the more extensive good of a whole people 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc Poems* 263 Receive it then, t'expel these mortal Cares, Nor wave a Med'cine, which thy God prepares.

b. To put aside, refuse to defer to (another's scruples). *rare.*

* 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 53 Being under promise, however, to purchase such and such quantities of wine, he must waive their polite scruples.

9. To refrain from applying or enforcing (a rule, law), to make an exception to.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* II (1670) 32 And (doubtless) it was the very intention, of the Law makers themselves, that their Law, calculated for the regulating ordinary cases only, in such cases as these (I mean extraordinaries) should be waved 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VI iii. 127 So with reason wave the Rule, as occasion requireth 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* XIX, But in the present case we will waive the aforesaid excellent rule

10. To abstain from entering upon (an action, inquiry, a discussion, subject of consideration). Often with some notion of reserving for a future opportunity. To allow to stand over, put aside for the present, defer.

In the 17th c very often with vbl sb as obj

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* XXIII (1653) 452 Upon which a Quære might be raised.. But this, as being not properly appertaining to our Designe, we shall wave it for the present 1694 F Bragge *Disc. Parables* III. 100, I shall wave the enquiry how far religion is conducive to these things. 1696 Whiston *Theory Earth* II. 154 Now verbal Descriptions being of small advantage I shall wave more words about it. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 267 P 1 For this Reason I shall wave the Discussion of that Point *a* 1716 Blackall *Whs.* (1723) I 110 A Reason why he wav'd concerning himself to decide this Difference, might be, because the Man came to him .as to a Person invested with secular Power. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 76 For our part we shall wave entering into a disquisition about the English translation of the *Iliad* 1774 Mitford *Ess Harmony Lang* 207, I shall wave all farther remarks. 1797 Ht Lee *Canterb. T., Poet's T.* (1799) I. 74 Let us wave further conversation. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* I 22, I waive discussion of this to-day 1873 Browning *Red Cott Nt-Cap* 1529 Well now, waive nonsense, you and I are boys No longer

†b. To refrain from dealing with in statement or narrative, *to omit, leave out. Obs.*

1651 Davenant *Gondibert* I. xxiii, In pity thus, her beauty's just renown I wave for publique Peace 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* (1669) 130 John tells us this Wall is an hundred forty four Cubits, (and waves the manner of the measure of Ezekiel). 1684 J Morrison tr. *Struys' Voy.* Pref. 1 A Person, whose sufferings (waving other discouraging circumstances) might have very well excused from observing 1703 Pope *Thebais* 19 But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong, And fix, O Muse ! the barrier of thy song At Oedipus 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I xxxv 354 Then followeth his Answer ..Which being very long I was in some suspense about inserting it, inclining to abreviate or wave it wholly. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I ii, To wave therefore a circumstance, which is not greatly material.

¶ 11. [Confused with Wave *v.*] To put (a person or thing) *aside, away, off* with or as with a wave of the hand.

1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Garv.* VI 80 You should have seen him waive us off with his cane 1871 Farrar *Witn Hist* II. 50 Both of whom [St. Peter and St Paul], having given their clear testimony to facts..are now contemptuously waived aside as idle dreamers. 1877 — *Marlb Serm.* XXII 210 And pure Faith will here take you by the hand and waive off each baser temptation 1897 Bp M Creighton in *Life & Lett* (1904) II vii. 258, I cannot waive away all the teaching of history.

†Waive, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 wayfe, weyve, wave, (4 weive), 4–6 wayve, 4 *north.*, 5–6 *Sc.* waif, 5 waive, (wafe); *pa t.* 4–5 wayved, weyved, (4 *Sc.* wavit), 4 wafte, 5 waivet. [a. ON. *veifa* (Norw. *veiva*) to wave, swing (trans. with obj. in dat.; also rarely refl.), corresponding to MDu. *weven* to wave, swing, also (= mod.Du. *wuiven*) to beckon, signal (? whence Weave *v.*[2] *Naut.*), and OHG. *-weiben* (in *zuweiben* to destroy, disperse, *ungeweibet* unbroken):—OTeut. **waibjan.* A parallel formation, OTeut. **waibōjan*, is represented by OHG. *weibōn*, MHG *weiben*, to move hither and thither, wander, waver, these senses (cf. branch II below) may, though not recorded, have belonged to the ON. word. The root, OTeut. **wīb-* —Indo-Eur. **weip-*, is a variant of OTeut. **wīþ-* —Indo-Eur **weib-* as in L. *vibrāre* (see Vibrate *v*) Both these roots are represented, with the general sense to wave or swing, to shake, both in Teut. and other langs., and each of them has a variant with prefixed *s*: see Sweep *v*, Swift *a.* (The Indo-Eur. **weip-*, **weib-*, to wind, represented, e.g. by OE *wēfan*, Goth. *bwaibjan* to wrap, clothe, are probably unconnected.)

Cf ME *wēve n*, Weve *v*, which is of cognate if not identical origin, and has most of the senses below. In some contexts it is difficult to distinguish between *wawe* v.[1] and v.[2], and probably some shades of meaning may have originated from confusion between the two. See also Wave *v*, the relations of which to this verb are to some extent uncertain]

I. *trans.* 1. To move to and fro or from side to side (the beard, hand, or something held in the hand); to wave, wag.

1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1725) 242 Per pencels pei weyued. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 306 [He] Wayued his berde for to wayte quo-so wolde ryse *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2367 Cuthbert wayued his hand on paim. 1570 Levins *Manip* 204/15 To Wayue, wag, *agitare*

2. *To wawe up*. to throw open (a window, a wicket, etc.). Cf *to weve up*, Weve *v.*

13 *E E Allit P* B. 453 þenne wafte he [Noah] vpon [? *read* vp] his wyndowe, & wysed þer-oute. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXV. (*Julian*) 315 With þat þe curtyng vpe he wauit 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B v 611 Biddeth amende 3ow meke him til his maistre ones, To wayne [? *read* wayue] vp þe wiket þat þe womman shette. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 945 (Dubl. MS) Than passyd forth þe prouude whene into a prevay chamer, Wayfez vp a wyndow & waytes þar-owt. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 676 Medea Waynet [? *read* wayuet] up a window, the welkyn beheld. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 408 (Douce MS.) He wayned [? *read* wayued] vp his viser fro his ventalle.

3. To remove, put away, banish. (Cf. Waive *v.*[1] 1a, of which some of the quots. here may be fig. examples.)

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xx. 167 And elde hent good hope and hastiliche he shifte hym, And wayued awey wanhope and with lyf he fy3teth *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T* 210 Thou knyttest thee, ther thou ait nat receyued, Ther thou were weel, fro thennes artow weyued *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9783 Hit is wit soche wildnes wayne [? *read* wayue] out of mynd 14 Hoccleve *Minor Poems* I 192 [The Virgin says] O Iohn, an heuy sone Haue I of thee, deeth hath myn othir weyued ! *Ibid.* VII. 79 Thy might, I woot wel, is my gilt to weyue 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr.* 5321 Thy .iiij wyttys thow hast lost. Ther myght, ther force, ar fro the weyved *c* 1440 *Towneley Myst* XVI 247 A-way let ye wafe all sich langage. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl, Christ's Entry Jerus* 52 Though I be wretched and vnworthy, wayve me not from thy wonne ! *Ibid., Magi's Obl.* 112 By Myrre, that waues Corruption

4. a To cast off (a garment: cf. Weve *v*). b To cast *away* (money).

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 15388 Fro his necke his mantel he wayued *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXII 318 þis money..þat Judas in a wreth has wauyd away

5. To send or dispatch.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1175 Him moneste as a maister him all þe trouage þare to him tittly to wayne [*read* wayue; *MS. Dubl.* wayfe]. *Ibid* 1716 (Dubl MS) Suche presandez owt of perse he to þe prince wayfez *Ibid* 1728 For it is wayved to vs to wete þat wickidly þou haues, . Puruayd þe pletours oure partis to ride *Ibid* 2316 And slike a word he þaim wayues be writ fra him self. *Ibid.* 2695 Sire, we haue wayued to 3ow writtis

6. To cause to pass, to divert. *To waive (one's) wit*: to change one's mind.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I 225 Be whom he was deceived Of love, and from his pourpos weyved *a* 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 322 in *Babees Bk*, Be stabulle of chere and sumwhat lyst, Ne ouer alle wayue þou not thy syst. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9950 Oft ho waivet hir wit & hir wille chaunget And meuyt hir mynd, as maydons done 3et 1419 in *26 Pol Poems* XVI 100 þat freek may wel be holden a fool, þat wayueþ wit, and worcheþ by wille

II *intr.*

7. To wave, move to and fro in the wind; to be tossed about; to totter.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13121 Wend yee þar þe rede to find þat heildes waifand wit þe wind ? 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1725) 159 R. was perceyued, þei were renged redie, & how þer pencels weyued 13 *E E Allit. P* B 422 Wheder-warde so þe water wafte, hit [the ark] rebounde *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 880 The Iustice and the scherreve bothe honged hye, To weyven with the ropes and with the winde drye *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 14620 Til thei se Gregeis oute comande With brode baneres a-boute wayvande *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9513 For the smorther, & the smoke of þe smert loghys, þat waivet in the welkyn All the Citie might se the sercle aboute. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 246 And the knyght be there assente Schulde wayue wyth the wynde *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath* IV. 1377 Looke on your goddis how þei toumble and waue Right whan men swepe hem—so litil is her myght ! *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4702 þe schip weyued hidir and þidir *c* 1450 *Gol & Gaw* 440 Wourthy to be Hingit heigh on ane tre, To waif with the wynd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. v 124 The south wind Nothus thre dayis me draif Throwout the see, with violent wallis waif. *Ibid* X ii 102 Lyke as first, or wyndis blast be persave, The swouch is hard wythin the woddis waif *Ibid* XI xv 66 Bot for the tother part, suyth to say, He lett do waif with the swift wynd away 1535 Lyndesay *Sat.* 3973 To hunt cattell 3e war ay speidie, Thairfoir ye sall weaue [*Bann MS* waif] in a widdy

8. To wander, stray

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2386 Many a bold burn after þat best prike, þat noiþer burde ne barn bi laft at þe quarrer, but went after þe werwolf & wayned [? *read* wayued] from þe beres. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 338 Here lieges wolde hem noght receive, So that thei mote algates weyve To seche lond in other place ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 960 Weryd worthe the wyghte ay, that the thy wytt refede, That mase the to wayfe here in thise wylde lakes ! *c* 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath* III 593 Ye wolde be with hym euere and neuere fro hym waue. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II 430 The kyng will that thay be safe At thare awne will let tham wafe *Ibid.* XXI 103 If he abowte waue Any langere, his warkys may we ban

b. *fig.* To stray, wander in purpose.

c 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 380 in *Macro Plays* 88 Whom to folwe, wetyn I ne may...as wynde in watyr I wave. *c* 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* III. 299, I wyl the telle pleynly, I wil not waue, I wil not varye *Ibid.* V. 390 Fro this decree shal I nenere-more waue.

9. To go by, pass.

1390 Gower *Conf* III 318 And whan the presse of poeple is weived, He takth his hoste unto him tho, And seith, [etc] *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 444 And sone when þat scho mai persaiue þair syn, lat noght þe tym ouer wayue, Bot chaistese þam & tery noght.

Waive, obs. form of Waif *sb.*[1]

Waived (wēivd), *ppl. a* [f. Waive *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] In senses of the vb. : see quots.

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* C ij b, I persuaded my selfe it was some wayued [*printed* wayned] Bucke, whiche of late had strayed from the lodge of my forest. 1589 Cooper *Admon* 53 And so is it for waiued goods, as was this cloth *c* 1640 J Smyth *Lwes Berkeleys* (1883) II. 435 Wayved goods, Estrayes, Treasure trove. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Waived Goods*, are such as a Thief leaves behind him in his Flight; which are forfeited to the Lord of the Manour, unless [etc.].

Waiver (wā·vəɹ). Also 8 waivure, 9 waver. [a. AF. *weyver* (Britton, 13th c.), subst. use of the inf. *weyver* Waive *v.*[1]. see -er [4]]

1. *Law.* The action or an act of waiving; dispensing with a requirement, an express or implicit declining to avail oneself of a known right or to assert a claim.

1628 COKE *On Litt* § 660. 348 b, It appeareth, that the right of the Estate taile discending to him either within age, or of full age, shall worke a Remitter in him, for that the waiuer of the state should haue bin to his losse and preiudice 1675 SHEPPARD *Grand Abridgm* IV. 192 This word Waiver is sometimes applyed to an Estate, or something that is made or conveyed to a man, and so it signifieth nothing else but the Refusal to accept of the thing so made and conveyed. And sometimes it is applyed to a plea, and then signifieth a Refusal to stand to a former Plea pleaded, and the pleading a new 1741 T ROBINSON *Gavelkind* VI. 116 But the Court held, that the Parol ought not to demur, for that the Infant is out of Court, and by the Waivure the Original is determined against her 1812 BROUGHAM *Sp. Orders in Council* Wks. 1873 X 50 That a conduct like this would..throw a single obstacle in the way of exerting on the morrow the very same rights, of which next Saturday's Gazette should contain the waiver. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 677 Where rent is usually paid at a banker's, if the banker, without any special authority, receives rent accruing after expiration of notice to quit, it will not operate as a waver 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 335 The taking such subsequent estate was his own folly, and shall be looked upon as a waiver of his prior right. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* 849 That in this instance the express consent of the tenant amounted to a waiver of the statutory warning. 1846 LD CAMPBELL *Chancellors* CVIII. IV. 127 *note*, Hallam is of opinion that the first two Georges, by their frequent visits to Hanover, made a bad return for the waiver of the condition on which they were invited to the throne. *a* 1850 J C. CALHOUN *Wks* (1874) IV 480 It is well understood that a compromise involves not a surrender, but simply a waiver of the right or power. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX § 9 685 It was necessary to bribe the two rival claimants to a waiver of their claims 1908 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/5 As to the point as to waiver, it had long been decided that every trifling breach of a covenant was not to be taken as a waiver

b. Comb : **waiver clause**, a clause in the prospectus of a joint-stock company, by which the subscribers are made to contract themselves out of the provision of the Companies Act requiring that the prospectus shall contain certain particulars respecting the contracts made with the promoters.

1894 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Dec. 5/3. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Oct. 10/2 It is becoming quite refreshing to find a prospectus without the objectionable waiver clause.

¶ c. The alleged use of the word as synonymous with WAIVERY appears to be unauthenticated.

1850 OGILVIE, whence in later Dicts.

2. In non-technical use An act of waiving or dismissing from consideration. *rare*

1883 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag* XXVI 940 There is something exasperating to serious minds in his placid waiver of things grievous or distasteful.

Waiver. see WAVER *sb.*

Wai·very. *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist* [a. AF. *weiverie* (14th c. in *Liber Albus*, p. 190), f. *weyve* (fem. of *weif* adj. : see WAIF *sb.*[1]) : see WAIVE *sb.*, WAIVE *v.*[1], and -ERY. (In Law Latin *wavaria.*)] (See quot.)

1903 *Cal Lond. Let-Bk E* p. xxix, Proceedings of outlawry, or 'waivery' (the technical term in the case of women), had been taken against Agnes Westhalle.

Waiving (wē·'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WAIVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of WAIVE *v.*[1]

1596 BACON *Use Com. Law* (1630) 76 A Thiefe hauing stolne goods, being pursued flyeth away and leaueth the goods This leauing is called Wayuing. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 62 This was not a conquest, but a plain waving of his sentences from Rome and a yielding of the question 1826 BELL *Comm Laws Scot.* (ed 5) I 422 If the drawer say to the holder before the bill falls due, that he will call and see whether the bill has been paid by the acceptor, it is a waiving of notice. 1914 B H. STREETER *Restatem & Reunion* iv. 191 In the minds of a minority, any waiving of the Rubric seems to involve a point of principle

Waivling, var. WAVELING *a. Sc.*

Waivode, waiwode: see WAYWODE.

†**Wak**, *a.* and *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **wack**, 6 **vak.** [a. ON. **wakw-* (Icel. *vǫk-r*) moist, damp = (M)Du. *wak* .—OTeut. **wakwo-*, cogn. w. Gr. ὑγρός, L. *ūvidus* (·—**ugvidus*) moist.]

A. *adj.* Moist, damp

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III IX. 2 Quhen Aurora the wak nycht did arest, And chais fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 388 First, to the Mone, . Quene of the see, Off nature wak and cauld, and no thyng clere. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. XXII (S T S) II 224 Pai ar nurist with wak humouris and Caldnes. 1572 *Satyr. Poems Reform* XXXIII. 1 3e vapurs wak, and watters in the air ! *c* 1590 J STEWART *Poems* (S T S) II 215 And till eschew nocturnall vapor vak. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj., Chalm Asr* XXV. 153 b, They make the claith wak and donke 1666 *Despauterii Gram. Instit., Lib VII*, E 7 b (Jam), *Madeo*, to be wack or drunk *Permadeo*, to be very wack. 1776 *Herd's Coll. Sc. Songs* II Gloss., *Wak*, moist, wet

Hence **Wa·kness**, moisture.

c 1520 NISBET *N. T. Scots* Luke VIII 6 Ane vthir fell on staan; and it sprang vp and dryit, for it had nocht moistour (or wacnes). 1528 LYNDSAY *Dreme* 460 Than past we vp quhare Jupiter the kyng Satt in his speir, Complexionate with waknes and with heit 1563 KNOX *Ressoning betw Abbot Crosraguell & K.* (1812) Prol. 9 b, The earth bringeth forth the tree, it groweth by moistour, and natural wacknes 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol., Mador, humor*, waknesse. 1808 JAMIESON, *Waknes*, humidity.

B. *sb.* Moisture.

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armys* (S T S.) 76 Quhen it [the moon] is full, all thingis ,that ar governyt be wak or moystnes, ar mare foissy and vigorous na quhen it is wane

Wak, Wakande: see WEAK *a* , VACAND.

Wake (wēk), *sb.*[1] Forms . 4 wak, woke, *Sc.* walk, 6 wacke, also *pl* (sense 4) waakes, wakesses, waks, 2– wake [In form the word corresponds to OE. **wacu* str. fem., occurring once in *nihtwaco* night-watch. Compare also the wk. fem. forms, MDu. *wake* (Du. *waak*), MLG. *wake*, OHG. *wacha* (MHG., modG. *wache*), wakefulness, watching, watch, ON. *vaka* (MSw., Sw. *vaka*, Norw. *voka*) watch, vigil, eve of a feast; related to WAKE *v.* In the sense 'state of wakefulness', the sb. is prob. in part a new formation in ME. on the stem of WAKE *v.*, on the analogy of *sleep* vb. and sb. In sense 4 adoption from ON is possible; the sense 'merry-making' is found in ON and Norw.; cf. ON. *Jónsvaka*, Norw. *Jóns(v)oka* St. John's Eve, Midsummer festivities.]

1 The state of wakefulness *esp* during normal hours of sleep. *Obs.* exc. in *sleep and* (*or*) *wake, wake and dream.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1590 Al for hire louerdes sake Haueþ daies kare and niȝtes wake. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, III i 219 Making such difference betwixt Wake and Sleepe, As is the difference betwixt Day and Night. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf* s. v, At Bristol one eye is ever upon the wake while the other nappeth 1844 MRS BROWNING *Brown Rosary* II, Repeat the vow—declare its cause and kind Which, not to break, in sleep or wake, thou bearest on thy mind 1898 J B. CROZIER *My Inner Life* I IV 33 In that half-conscious state between sleep and wake 1913 *Edin Rev* Jan 194 Their beauty is the beauty of a kind of mirage that haunts the borders between wake and dream

†b. A state or period of wakefulness. *Obs*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II (1620) 22 What thinke you of a pleasing dreame to last till morning? *Gal.* I shall chose my Lord a pleasing wake before it. 1626 B JONSON *Staple of N.* II V, That youth, and shape, which in my dreames and wakes, I haue so oft contemplated.

†c. The act of awaking. *Obs.*

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* V. 1, Who follow'd me, but as the Swallow Summer, Hatching her young ones in my kindly Beams, Singing her flatt'ries to my morning wake.

†2. Abstinence from sleep, watching, practised as a religious observance. often coupled with *fasting* Also, an instance of this; a night spent in devout watching (on the eve of a festival, of the reception of knighthood, etc.), a watch, vigil.

c 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 125 Mid fasten, oððer mid wake *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10302 O-mang þir hirdes duelland þare, In praier, wak, and weping sare *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 59 & hyme abondonit ythanly in prayere, fastyng, & in wake, hyme selfe seruand to god to mak. 1559 in Strype *Ann Ref.* (1709) I App. XVI. 48 Moreover, the Common Watchings, or Wakes, of Men and Women at the Martyrs Graves was afterwards abrogated and rejected. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* XXV. 105 b, They haue also 3 Vigils, or Wakes in their great Lent, which they cal *Stotana* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 175 As many as the place would receive watched and praied in the said Temple, But the Prince of Wales, held his wake..within the Church of Westminster. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 434 After this Supper ended followes [among the Essenes] a sacred wake, or vigill, kept in this manner

3 The watching (*esp.* by night) of relatives and friends beside the body of a dead person from death to burial, or during a part of that time, the drinking, feasting, and other observances incidental to this. Now chiefly *Anglo-Irish* or with reference to Irish custom. Also applied to similar funeral customs in other times or among pagan peoples.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* IV. 3261 What shulde I now any lenger dwelle .for to telle .of þe pleies called palestral, Nor þe wrastelyng þat was at þe wake? *a* 1529 SKELTON *P Sparowe* 437 The gose and the gander, The ducke and the drake, Shall watche at this wake. 1572 *Inv. Ketshange* (Somerset Ho.), Her wacke and buriall xiij[s] 4[d]. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc.* III. 998 The warlike Wakes continu'd all the Night, And Fun'ral Games were played at new-returning Light 1724 SWIFT *Acc Wood's Exec* Misc (1735) V 317 When he was cut down, the Body was carried through the whole City to gather Contributions for his Wake. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 60 When a person dies, several of his acquaintance come to sit up with him, which they call the Wake 1778 *Phil. Surv S Irel* 210 The series of ceremonies used on the night, . that the corpse remains unburied, is what they call a wake 1814 W. S MASON *Statist. Acc Irel.* I. 596 The Presbyterian wake is conducted with profound silence and great decorum...The wakes of the members of the established church differ little from those in other parts of Ireland 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* xxiii. 468 A poor man and his wife were accused of having bewitched the man, whose wake was now held in the village. 1874 C. E NORTON *Lett* (1913) II. 42 Sumner is dead We have had a great wake over him, and the echoes of it have scarcely yet died away 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes Hor.* II. XVIII. 18 New contracts for new marbles thou dost make, But thou art near thy wake.

4. The vigil of a festival (and senses thence derived).

In this use *wake* is a translation of Eccl. L. *vigilia*, primarily referring to the rule of the early church that certain feast-days should be preceded by services lasting through the night. When this rule had ceased to exist, the vigil continued to be a pretext for nocturnal festivity, and the use of the word *wake* was extended to denote not only the eve but also the feast-day itself, and the whole period during which festivities continued.

a. The vigil or eve of a festival, and the observances belonging to this. Also, a festival. *Obs.* exc. *dial*

15 *Part of a Register* (1593) 64 Their Saints dayes and their prescript seruice. Their waakes, and idolatrous bankets 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I clxix 207 Great solemnytes were made in all churches, and great ȝeris and wakes, throughout all Englande. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. xliii. 276, I knowe well that the common sort doe verily thinke and auerre, that this weede cannot be gathered but on the night of the wakes of S Iohn in sommer *a* 1629 HINDE *S. Bruen* XXIX. (1641) 89 Their Wakes and Vigils, in all riot and excesse of eating and drinking *a* 1806 H K WHITE *Poems* (1837) 136 Such is the jocund wake of Whitsuntide 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss*, *Wake*, casually employed in Mid-Yorks. and the north, for vigils, or the superstitious rites performed on the eves of St Agnes and St Mark.

b. The local annual festival of an English (now chiefly rural) parish, observed (originally on the feast of the patron saint of the church, but now usually on some particular Sunday and the two or three days following) as an occasion for making holiday, entertainment of friends, and often for village sports, dancing, and other amusements.

In modern rustic use chiefly *pl* in sing. sense and often with sing construction (cf the double pl. *wakeses*, in 16th c *wakesses*) The word is now current only in certain districts, mainly northern and west midland, elsewhere the equivalent term is *feast* or *revels*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 314 Heo hefde ileaned one wummone to one wake on of hore weaden *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg* 413/381 Formest he gan haunti wakes and for compaygnie he wax a syutor of tauernes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28526 At wrestelyng, at wake, rengd haf i and folud wit lust all luchery 1562 *Child-Marriages* (1897) 116 She had lent the crosse to a younge woman callid Anne Barker, to go to a weddinge or a wake 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* I. M 6, The maner of keeping of Wakesses, and feasts in Ailgna 16[21] SHAKS. *Wint. T* IV. III. 109 He haunts Wakes, Faires, and Beare-baitings. 16[21] BURTON *Anat Mel* III II IV i. (1624) 424 The very rusticks Insteed of Iilts, Turnaments, &c they haue their Wakes, Whitson-ales, Shepherds feasts 1633 CHAS. I *Decl. Lawful Sports* 16 Wee finde. there hath been a generall forbidding of the Feasts of the Dedication of the Churches, commonly called Wakes 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. XI. § 10 Vulgar Notions suit vulgar Discourses, and both, serve pretty well the Market and the Wake 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* IX 610 The institution of these Church Encænia or Wakes, was no question on good and laudable designs. 17[21] BUDGELL *Spect.* No 161 P 2 Had you stayed there a few Days longer you would have seen a Country Wake, which you know in most Parts of England is the Eve Feast of the Dedication of our Churches 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v *Stretton*, Here used to be a wake on the Sunday after All Saints day 18[01] STRUTT *Sports & Past* II II 75 Wrestling at present is seldom seen except at wakes and fairs. 18[61] THACKERAY *Four Georges* II (1862) 97 Every town had its fair, every village its wake. 1879 'OUIDA' *Cecil Castlemaine* 9 Neither could she consort with gentry who seemed to her little better than the boors of a country wake. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 2 Sept 5/2 The wakes in more than one place in the district had closed the workshops. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. X 190 It chanced to be the annual wake or holiday at Castleton

†c. *transf.* Applied to similar periodic festivals or revels of other countries or periods. Also occas. in *pl.*, nocturnal revels. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist, Euseb.* VIII XXIX. 171 About the thirde Nones of March, when the citizens of Cæsarea celebrated their wakes, vpon the day of reuells, Adrianus was throwen at the feete of a fierce lion 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Logike* I XIX 66 b, Those men, saith Plato in Protagoras, that use the authoritie of others instead of argumente, of their owne, are like to seely soules of the country, when they keepe their wakes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 121 By dimpled Brook, and Fountain brim, The Wood-Nymphs Their merry wakes and pastimes keep 1638 BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol. II) 89 And most honourable commemoration hath been made of you in all our innocent disorderly wakes [*en toutes nos innocentes débauches*]

¶ 5. Used by Hogg for : A serenade, nocturnal song. (App. associated with WAIT *sb.* 7 b)

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Introd. (1814) 5 Those wakes now played by minstrels poor, At midnight's darkest, chillest hour, Those humble wakes, now scorned by all, Were first begun in courtly hall! *Ibid* II. 139 The lake-fowl's wake was heard no more; The wave forgot to brush the shore. *Ibid.* 336 So low has the characters of the minstrels descended, that the performers of the Christmas wakes are wholly unknown to the most part of those whom they serenade

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (senses 3 and 4), as *wake-feast, -game, -light,* †*-meat,* †*-play, Sunday, -week*; also with plural, *wakes time, week.*

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E Europe* 207 The wine bottles were replenished, and the company gathered round to partake in eagerness of the first *wake-feast, a goodly number of which would follow the decease of the thus honoured and lamented individual 1912 K TYNAN *P'cess Kath* II. 28 It was enough to bring Tom Duncan out of his grave,..to see the class of people who played *wake-games in his dining room, and drank his whisky. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II (1814) 147 Her sail was the web of the gossamer's loom, The glow-worm her *wakelight 1849 WHITTIER *Kathleen* 57 Get up, old man! the wake-lights shine! *a* 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel Ant.* I. 6 *Obsonium*, a *wakemete *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 2102 Ne how that liche-wake was yholde Al thilke night, ne how the Grekes pleye The *wake pleyes, ne kepe I nat to seye 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 6/1 The farmers also keep an annual holiday which they call *Wake Sunday on the first Sunday in August 1863 BRIERLEY *Waverlow, Trevor Hall* I. 17 They were the Waverlow church bells that were ringing, for it was '*wakes time'. 1870 'OUIDA'

Puck I. vi. 105 It was '*wake-week' at a little town some twelve miles away 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s v *Wake*, It is customary for friends from a distance to visit each other during '*wakes week'

7. Special comb. · †**wake-day**, the day on which a wake (senses 2, 4) was held, †**wake-fire**, a (? ceremonial) fire by which a night-watch was kept, **wake-house**, † (*a*) ? a house of vigil, or prayer, (*b*) *Anglo-Irish* (see quot. 1814); †**wake-word** = WATCH-WORD

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Esurriales feriæ*, *wake dayes 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 181 To morow thy father his wake day will keepe Then euerie wanton may daunce at hir will 1598 BP HALL *Sat* V II 107 Except the twelue-daies, or the wakeday-feast. 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 596 Amongst Christians, the consecration, or wake days of our churches. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 182 Another ys of clene wod and no bonys, and ys callyd a *wakefyre, for men syttyth and wakyth by hyt 1575–6 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 235 Beinge the awaike night, the said Percivall and Margarett the wyfe went to the waike fyere 1677 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 308 This Church or *Wake House stands upon Ground Given to ye Church 1814 W S. MASON *Statist Acc Irel* I 318 Whenever a person of any respectability dies, two wake houses are laid out, in one of which is placed the deceased, in the other are assembled all the young people who entertain themselves with every species of frolic and amusement 1856 P KENNEDY *Banks Boro* XIV (1867) 66 The wake-house drama of *Old Dowd and his Daughters* 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W de W.) Diij b, *Symbolum*, a *wake worde

Wake (wēk), *sb*[2] Also 6 ? walk, 7 wack. [Not found before the 16th c., but possibly much older, either directly or mediately a. ON. (**vaku*) *vǫk* str. fem, *vaka* wk. fem, hole or opening in ice. The ON. word was probably applied to the path made for itself by a vessel through ice, and from this use the sense 'trace or track of a vessel in the water' may have been developed by Scandinavian navigators in British seas. Sense 5, 'line of hay', if it really belongs to the same word, may be a transferred use of the nautical sense.

The word is represented in all the Scandinavian dialects, and has been adopted in Du, Fris, and Ger. The sense 'track of a vessel' is found, outside Eng, only in Norw *vok* (dial *vaak*), NFris (Sylt) *waak*; the older sense, 'hole or channel in ice' (sometimes, 'a piece of water kept unfrozen by wind or current') belongs to MSw *vaak*, *vak*, Sw *vak* (cf Sw *vācka* to cut a hole in ice), Norw *vok*, Da. *vaage*, WFris. *wek*, *wjek(ke*, Du. *wak* neut., MLG, LG. (whence mod G) *wake* fem.

The word is commonly supposed to be connected with ON. *vǫkr*, Du *waak*, moist, damp see WAK *a* This view involves some difficulty, as the ON adj. has the stem *vǫkv-*, while the sb. has genit *vakar*, pl *vakar*, *-ir* Connexion with WAKE *a* and *v* seems not impossible the freeing of the water from ice may have been regarded as an awakening]

I. 1. The track left on the water's surface by a ship (in the sea often marked by a smooth appearance).

[*a* 1547 see 4 a] 1627 CAPT. J SMITH *Sea Gram.* ix 42 The wake of a ship is the smooth water a sterne shewing the way shee hath gone in the sea 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III I. 97 In the Wake of the Ship (as 'tis call'd) or the Smoothness which the Ship's passing has made on the Sea 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I 412 The wake of a ship, (by which, I think, the sailors understand the stream drawn after the stern by its motion,) follows the ship throughout her voyage 1820 W SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Regions* II. 240 An 'eddy' having somewhat the resemblance of the 'wake' or track of a ship 1852 CLOUGH *Poems*, '*Where lies the land*' 8 Or, o'er the stern reclining, watch below The foaming wake far widening as we go 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* liv, Both steamers were drifting away from us, and we were rising and falling in a troubled wake of water 1882 W H WHITE *Naval Archit* (ed 2) 553 The actual wake of a ship combines the stream line motions with those due to the frictional drag of the skin upon the water 1913 *Engl Rev* Nov. 506 Her wake was without foam and closed sluggishly behind her

attrib. 1866 MACGREGOR '*Rob Roy*' *Baltic* 229 A canoe was pulled at a rapid pace in the two wake waves astern of this great smack. 1909 BRIDGES *Paraphr. Virg Æn VI* 342 What God . Pluckt you away and drown'd i' the swift wake-water abandon'd?

† **b.** Phrases. *To fetch* (*get, get into, have*) *the wake of* (a pursued vessel): to get so close to her as to be able to see, and steer by, her wake. *To stay a weather of a wake* see quot. 1706.

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 113 In chaseing they say, we have got her wake, that is, we are got as far into the wind as she, and so goe right after her as she goes 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I II. 19 The Chase is about, come fetch her wack, and we will be about after her We sail far better than she, we have her Wack. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v, A Ship is said *To stay a Weather of a Wake*, when in her Staying she does it so speedily, that she don t fall to the Leeward, but that when she is tacked, her Wake is to the Leeward, which is a sure Sign that she feels her Helm well, and is nimble of Steerage. When a Ship being in Chace of another, has got as far into the Wind as she, and sails directly after her, the usual Saying is, *That she has got into her Wake* 1748 *Anson's Voy* III viii. 377 About noon the Commodore was little more than a league from the galeon, and could fetch her wake, so that she could not now escape.

2 *transf.* Anything compared to the wake of a vessel. **a.** The disturbance caused by a body swimming, or moved, in water.

1753 FRANKLIN *Let* Wks 1840 V. 338 There were numbers of visible animalcules; but I was sure there were likewise some which I could not see, for the wake they made in swimming to and fro was very visible. 1818 *Ann Reg*, *Chron.* 561 He [*sc* the whale] swims with an astonishing swiftness leaving a track in the sea, like a great ship; and this is called his wake 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* III (1879) 39 The tracks of the penguins were marked by a fiery wake. 1891 A LANG *Angling Sk* 68 The dry fly is difficult to use on a loch, as there is no stream to move it, and however gently you draw it, it makes a 'wake'—a trail behind it.

b. The air-currents behind a body in flight.

1851 ROSSETTI *Sister Helen* VIII, Outside it's merry in the wind's wake, In the shaken trees the chill stars shake. 1870 N. F HELE *Aldeburgh* VII 71 The only chance of safety for the rook appeared to be his getting directly in the 'wake' of the falcon, and by this means the bird escaped for a long time 1891 *Spectator* 28 Feb, The probable object of the wedge formation when advancing against the wind is, that each bird avoids the 'wake' of its neighbour

c. A trail of light behind a luminous object (in motion), or its broken reflection in water. Also *fig.*

a 1711 KEN *Prepar* Poet Wks. 1721 IV 74 Fly up, my Soul, along the Wake, Which down from Fontal Love they make, No Lover led by Love's sweet Ray 'Ere lost his Way. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Greenland* I 14 The pageant glides through loneliness and night, And leaves behind a rippling wake of light 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III 1 Morn in the white wake of the morning star Came furrowing all the orient into gold 1889 STEVENSON *In South Seas* II. II (1900) 152 The harbour lantern and two of the greater planets drew vari-coloured wakes on the lagoon 1906 E A. ABBOTT *Silanus* XXV. 237 They depart. There is a momentary wake of light. It disappears. Then we have to wait for a new torch-bearer

d. A track or trail on land. *rare*

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho Sev Gables* XI, Twice or thrice a water-cart went along by the Pyncheon-house, leaving a broad wake of moistened earth 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* V. iv, Thus they had left a wide, discoloured wake upon the snow.

3. A course, or general line of direction, that a ship has taken, or is to take.

c 1595 CAPT WYATT *R Dudley's Voy W Ind* (Hakl Soc) 52 Wee..altered that course and bare for the coste of Florida ..to lie in the wake of the fleet of the West Indies bounde for Spaine 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 190 They were quite out of the wake of the Bermudas. 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. v. 279 And from the shore to swifter wakes The willing sea the vessels takes.

4. In the wake of.

a. *Naut.* or quasi-nautical. *In the wake of* (*a vessel*); *in her* (*its*) *wake*, etc. immediately behind, and (properly) in the actual track made by, a vessel; immediately backward and along the track made Also used of any person or persons aboard, as *in his*, *our*, etc, *wake*; behind his, our, etc., vessel

a 1547 *MS. Harl* 309 f. 4 No ship to ride in another's walk 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s v, A ship is said to be in the wake of another, when she follows her on the same track 1839 tr *Lamartine's Trav* 22/1 The frigate, which has us in tow, hollows out ahead of us a level and murmuring path, along which we glide in her wake 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 323 [They] fell on his little troop whenever he attempted to land, and followed in his wake for miles in their canoes 1898 F T BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 193 The *Mysticetus*' best point of view is right behind, or 'in his wake', as we say.

b. *Naut.* in transferred uses: (*a*) In the direct line aft from (any object on board ship, or any specified part of her). Usually *in wake of*. (*b*) In the line of sight of (an observed object). (*c*) In the line of recoil of (a gun).

(*a*) 1721 W SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 44 The Timbers to be equally scarfed, the Middle of one Timber being in the Wake of the Head and Heels of the others 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy*, 138 We found our own Main-top mast sprung in the Wake of the Cap 1869 E. J REED *Shipbuild.* 1 5 The bottom was strengthened by doubling the whole of the inner plates up to the turn of the bilge for 50 feet in wake of the engines. 1879 W. H WHITE *Ship-Build* in *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 61/1 These longitudinal tie-plates form excellent strengthenings to the deck in wake of the principal hatchways 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov 2/4 The deck, which was also found to be started in the wake of the mast

(*b*) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s v, Two distant objects observed at sea are called in the wake of each other, when the view of the furthest is intercepted by the nearest.

(*c*) *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 69 They give support to the beams in the wake of the guns 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit* XVIII § 288, 303 In the wake of the explosion of the heavy guns, as at the embrasures, etc., the whole of the frames are of the larger size.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) With nautical metaphor (often jocular). Following close behind (a person compared to a ship). (*b*) In wider use (cf. 2): In the train or track of, behind (a moving person or object); in imitation of; following as a result or consequence.

(*a*) 1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 114 A great man in office is like a great whale in the ocean, there will be a sword fish and a thresher, a Junius and a John Wilkes, ever in his wake and arming to attack him 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb Hall* II. 19 He was swept off in the vortex that followed in the wake of this lady 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* II, She found herself ..following in the wake of her stately parents. 1901 MEREDITH *Reading of Life* I Each claims worship undivided In her wake would have us wallow.

(*b*) 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XLV, Night, when carts came rumbling by, filled with rude coffins , when orphans cried, and distracted women shrieked and followed in their wake. 1866 MRS. H WOOD *St Martin's Eve* V, Such love does not bring peace in its wake. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* LXXX (1877) 683 Wealth followed in the wake of traffic 1877 BLACK *Green Past*, XXXII 256 Brown dust that came rolling in the wake of our carriage 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 214 [A man], when he talks of the hum of machinery or the boom of the cannon, is following in the wake of the inventors of *Language* 1912 G MACDONALD *Roman Wall Scot* X 351 A proof that Eastern traders had found their way as far north as the Caledonian frontier in the wake of the Roman army

II 5 A line of hay prepared for carting *dial*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Wake*, hay placed in large rolls for the convenience of being carried *West Ibid*, *Wakes*, rows of green damp grass 1872–4 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 259 The waggon safely jolted over the furrow, and on between the wakes of light-brown hay 1879 — *Wild Life in S Co.* VII 143 Watching that the 'wallows' may be turned over properly, and the 'wakes' made at a just distance from each other

III 6. An open hole, or unfrozen place in the ice. *dial* (East Anglia)

1895 P H. EMERSON *Birds* etc. *Norf. Broadland* II XIII. 379, I passed a 'wake'—or open space in the ice—where the swans were swimming like sentries on duty.

† **Wake**, *sb*[3] *Obs. rare*[—1]. [Possibly a. some native African word, but evidently regarded by Jobson as onomatopœic.] A North African bird.

1623 JOBSON *Golden Trade* 155 The next [bird] in greatnesse, is called a Wake, in regard of the great noyse hee makes when hee flyeth, which resembleth what he is called by [it] is a bird of great stature, hauing the vpper part of his head carrying a beautifull shew, with a pleasing tuft on his Crowne, which I haue seene worne by great personages here at home.

Wake, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Aphetic var. of AWAKE.] Not sleeping, awake. (Only *predicative.*)

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc) 16 Er ryghtwysnesse be fully wake 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* June 87 Well couth he tell vs mery tales, to keepe vs wake 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* III 295 [IV. 288] What guilt is mine, that I alone am wake, Ev'n tho' my eyes are seal'd, am wake alone?

Wake (wēk), *v.* Forms: Inf and Present stem. *α* (? I wæcnan: see WAKEN *v*) *β.* 1–2 wacian, 1 wacigan, wacigean, wæcian, 1–2 wacyan, 2 wacygan, 2–3 wakian, wakien, wakezen, 3 wakenn (*Orm.*), 3–5 waken, 4 waki, waky, 4–5 wakke, waake, 3– wake *north.* and *Sc.* 4 wack, vak (*pr pple.* vakand, wacand, quakand), 4–5 wak, 4–6 waik, valk, 4–8 walk, 5 waulk, 6 vaik(e, walke, 8 wauk, wawk. Pa. t. *α.* 1 wōc, 3–4 woc, 3–5 wok, 4–6 wook(e, 7 wake, 9 'woke, 3– woke; *pl.* 3 wokenn (*Orm.*), 4–5 woken, -yn, 5 waken. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 wock, 4–6 wouk(e, woik(e. *β* 1 wæcade, wacode, *pl.* wacedon, -odon, 2–4 wakede, 4–5 wakid, walkid(e, etc, 4–6 *Sc.* walkyt, -it, 6 wakt(e, 6–7 wak't, 7–8 wak'd, 4– waked. Pa pple *α.* 4, 6 waken, 5 wakyn (?), 7, 9– woken, 8– woke. *β.* 4 1-waked, *Sc* walkit, 4–6 wakid, -yd, 6 *dial.* wayket, *Sc.* walked, 6–7 wakt, 7 wak't, 7–8 wak'd, 3– waked. [Two distinct but synonymous verbs from the same root coalesced in early ME.:

(1) The strong verb OE. (? *wæcnan*), *wōc*, *wōcon*, **wacen* (The present-stem is wanting, unless it be presented by *wæcnan* see WAKEN *v.*) The strong pa. t. is found only in English; the strong pa. pple., not recorded in OE., but found in later periods, occurs in ON. *vakenn*, and as adj. ('awake') in MSw. *vakin*, Sw, Norw. *vaken*, Da *vaagen*, NFris. *vaaken* is prob. from Scandinavian.

(II) The weak verb OE. *wacian*, corresponding to OFris. *wakia*, *waka* (mod. WFris *wetsje*, NFris. *waake*), OHG *wahhēn*, *wachēn*, *-ôn* (MHG., mod G *wachen*), ON. *vaka*, pa. t *vakða* (Norw., MSw., Sw *vaka*, Da *vaage*), Goth *wakan* .—OTeut. **wakējan* (whence also the OE doublet *wæccan* WATCH *v.*), or to OS., OLow Frankish *wakon* (MDu., Du, MLG, LG. *waken*), OHG. *wachôn* .—OTeut **wakōjan*

The Teut root **wak-* (. **wōk-* in Goth. *wōkains* wakefulness, and, with different sense, in Goth *wōhr s*, OE. *wōcor*, ON. *okr* growth, increase, usury. see OCKER *sb*) represents a pre-Teut. **vag- *weg-*, cf L *vegēre* to rouse, excite, also intr to be lively or active, *vigēre* to be vigorous, *vigil* wakeful, Skr *vājas* neut vigour, perh to be referred to the Indo-Eur. root **aveg-*, represented by L *augēre*, Goth *aukan* to increase, OE *ēacan* to grow (see EKE *v.*), and with *-s* extension by Gr *αὐξάνειν* to increase, OTeut. **waxs-* to grow (see WAX *v.*)

In OE the strong verb had probably the sense 'to become awake', though this is evidenced only in the compound *on-wæcnan*, the simple verb being found only in the sense 'to come into being', which may either be a figurative use of the sense 'to awake', or represent a different application of the original wider sense of the root. The weak verb had the static sense 'to be or remain awake'. In ME the strong and weak forms came to be used indiscriminately in both senses. Out of the sense 'to become awake' there was developed a causative sense, 'to rouse from sleep', in which the word superseded WECCHE (OE. *wæccan* :— OTeut. **wakjan*). The sense 'to remain awake, watch' gave rise to a transitive use = 'to watch

(over)'; but in the modern Eng. period the static sense, both intr. and trans., has become almost obsolete, the usual meanings of the word being 'to become or cause to become awake'.

The mod pa.t *woke* (wōuk) does not regularly represent the OE. *wōc*, which would have yielded *wook* (wuk). Apparently the mod *woke* is a new formation or modification on the analogy of *broke, spoke* (for the irregularity in the vowel of *stole* pa.t of STAVE *v*.) When this came in is uncertain, for in ME and prob in early mod E. the spelling *woke* represents the regular phonetic descendant of the OE *wōc*. The pa pple *waken* has always been rare, and now survives only in dialects in adjectival use From the 17th c. onwards the forms *woke, woken* (after *broke, broken, spoke, spoken*, etc.) have been more or less current for the pa pple, *woken* seems obsolescent, but *woke* is at least as frequent as *waked* No strong forms either of pa. t. or pa pple. are found in Shaks., the Bible of 1611, or Milton's verse.]

I. To remain awake.

1 *intr.* To be or remain awake; to keep oneself, or be kept, awake. Also, to be still up and about (at night). Now *rare* exc. in *waking* (pr. pple. and ppl. a.).

a *c* 1290 *Beket* 687 in *S Eng. Leg* 126 On of is seriaunz sat a nizt, þe 3wile þat men woke, In his chaumbre at caunterburi *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20127 Scho wok wil mar þan scho slepp. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXX (*Theodora*) 448 To þat worde gud tent he tuk, & þat nycht mekyl woike 1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 303 Whanne Cinna his tresoun was i-knowe Cesar wook al þat nyzt [*MS* β wakid, γ wakede] *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 223 þay madyn her bed, and dydyn hur þeryn, .and waken tyll hyt was mydnyght, then all fellyn on slepe saue þe apostols. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLII. 34 Langour . That nevir sleipit bot evir wouke. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 558 So greit displesour in the tyme he tuik, But meit or sleip rycht lang fastit and woik 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* LXII, Whether he woke or slept his friends did not very much miss him.

β. *c* 900 *Beda's Hist.* II XII (1890) 128 Ða fræzn he hine, hwæt þæs to him lumpe, hwæðer he wacode þe slepe *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III 6 þonne sceal se man wacyan ealle þa niht þe ðone drenc drincan wille. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 4 þet techeð al hu me schal eten, drincken, werien, liggen, slepen, wakien [*sic MS.*; *printed* walkien] *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 482, I wol ben hirs whethir I wake or wynke. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XV. 88 To slepe, quod þe eyze, we may not wynne, þe wrecched wombe so doþ vs wake. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2791 þe seke man to slepe lyse, he had lang waked beforne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 7 He.. knew nat yf it was daylight or nyght, ne yf he slept or wakked. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marrit Wemen* 213 Than ly I walkand for wa, and walteris about 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag* II. VI, I cannot force myselfe to wake (*sleepes*). 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 23 The extream desire that he had to see her, made him to wake when others tooke their rest 17 *Auld Man's best Argt* in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1762) 154 O Wha's that at my chamber door? 'Fair widow, are ye wawking?' 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 32, I threw myself dressed upon the bed, and—waked all night 1790 BURNS *Ay waukin O*, When I sleep I dream, When I wauk I'm eerie. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lxx, They cannot be waking at this late hour 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XVIII IV. 217 In all places, at all hours, whether he waked or slept 1902 'VIOLET JACOB' *Sheep Stealers* IX, Waking and sleeping she had pictured his arrest.

fig. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* III i, Reason, the twinkling Lamp Of wand'ring Life, that winks and wakes by turns.

b. with advb. obj. *the night, a night* (poet.). Also, *to wake it.*

α. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cresseid* 471 Weping, scho woik the nicht fra end to end.

β. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 221 To waile the day and wake the night continually in paine. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I. 58 These have nothing to do but to sleep it, to wake it. 1787 BURNS '*My heart is sair*' I, I could wake a winter night For the sake o' somebody 1820 KEATS *Isabella* VII, So once more he had wak'd and anguished A dreary night of love and misery.

c quasi-*trans.* with complement.

In the first quot the omission of some such word as Theobald's 'blind' seems certain.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* III IV 104 Ile wake mine eye-balles [blind] first. 1766 C. BEATTY *Tour* (1768) 37 Sleeped and waked the night away as well as we could

†d. With unfavourable implication: To sit up late for pleasure or revelry; to turn night into day. *Obs.*

a 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1025 For-þy wonderly þay woke, & þe wyn dronken

β 1340 *Ayenb* 52 þet uolk þet late louieþ to soupi and to waki be nizte 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II ii (Skeat) I. 54 Suche there ben that til midnight and more wol playe and wake, but in the churche at matins he is behynde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 382 Thou muste .wake all nyghte, and slepe tyll it be none. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I. IV. 8 The King doth wake to night, and takes his rouse.

2. To stay awake for the purpose of watching or tending; to keep watch while others sleep, be on guard at night. Const. *on, upon, over, for, against*; also *to* (do something). Also with cognate obj., *to wake watch.* Now only *dial.*, to sit up at night *with* a person, esp. one who is sick.

In 16th c Sc. use *wake and ward* (see WARD *v.*) = 'to keep watch and ward,' as a duty incumbent on the freeman of a burgh.

a *c* 1200 ORMIN 3752 Hirdess wokenn o þatt nahht þatt Crist wass boi enn onne *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 2187 Grete lordes riste tok, & nyghte wache full worthily wooke. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. VII (1554) 79 b, And lyke a mother to bryng thee aslepe, I woke ful oft. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 284 By this gaidyn is vnderstonde the yle. By the serpent wakyng, the subtyll geant commysid to kepe hit that allway wook at the paas.

β *Beowulf* 660 Waca wið wiaþum *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* CXXVI. 1 *In vanum vigilant qui custodiunt eam*, in idelnisse wæciað ða haldað he. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 31 þe herdes þe wakeden ouer here oref. *c* 1350 *Leg Rood* 76/525 And seker men he sett to wake, So þat þai suld no harmes take *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron* (Camden 1856) 62 Alle the weyez about the said toun off Bury. were kept with gret multitude of peple of the cuntre, wakyng day and nyghte 1521 in Marwick *Edin Guilds* (1909) 65 The communitie of the wobstaris walkis, wardis, extentis, and beris all other commoun chargis within this toune 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III IX (STS) I 282 Na thing was done in þe nycht following Except onelie þe pepill walkit in all partis of þe ciete 1565 J. HALL *Crt Vertue* 32 Watchmen, whiche wake al ye night. 1580 in *Rec Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 99 All to cum duell. within the burgh quhair they ar frie, hald stob and staik within the samyn, scatt, lott, watche, walk and waird with the inhabitantis thairof 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI 368 Let Eve Here sleep below while thou to foresight wak'st 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq* (1725) 195 Only let one wake with me, to read to me 1754 SHERBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I 22 She determined to wake by his Bed side all Night. 1811 WILLAN *West Riding Words* in *Archæologia* XVII 162 *Waite*, and *Wake*, v to sit up with a person all night, or to watch by a corpse 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXV, You promised to wake with me the night before my wedding. 1865 *N & Q.* Ser. III VII 84/1 'They have waked with him for several nights', is a common expression in Lancashire 1883 *Almondbury Gloss*, *Wake*, to watch with a sick person, to work by candlelight

†b *fig*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. XXIV. 42 Wacizeað [*v.rr.* Waciað, Waciżað] witodlice, forþam þe ze nyton on hwylcyre tide eower Hlaford cuman wyle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 41 Ðus azen alle gode herdes to wakezen gostliche. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3792 To frofrenn þa þatt wakenn wel Onnzæness laþe gastess. 13 *E. E. Allit. P* C 130 þe welder of wyt þat ay wakes & waytes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 142 þo fende is a theff to wake on mon bothe day and nyzt. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & other Birds* 304 Exhortand folk to walk and ay be wair Fra nettis of oure wickit enemie. 1562 WINZET *Wks.* (S T S.) I. 6 War ze commandit in vaine of God..to walke attentlie and continualie vpon zour flok?

†c. said of the eyes, the brain *Obs.*

1602 SIR J. OGLE in Sir F. Vere *Comm* 152 He had his head and his hands full, ours had not aked now, had not his waked then..for our safeties 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster, Envie* 4 This is it, That our sunke eyes haue waked for, all this while 1639 DU VERGIER tr. *Camus' Admir Events* 122 The power of heaven, whose eies are eveı waking on miserable creatures 1667 MILTON *P. L* v. 44 Heav'n wakes with all his eyes, Whom to behold but thee, Natures desire.

3. To stay awake or pass the night in prayer; to stay up during the night as an exercise of devotion; to keep vigil (in church, by a corpse, etc.). Const. *in, on. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 8043 þe toþer nyzt þat þe childryn woke, At þe mydnyzt þe bere quoke. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (Add. MS.) 761 I hei leide þe bodi in a stone And woke þer al þat nyzt With many torches & candle lyzt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V 191 He .wook al þat nyzt in his prayers 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg* 87/3 He woke in prayers and made hys body lene

β *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXI. 290 Hwilon wacodon menn swa swa hit ʒewunelic is ofer an dead lic *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 276 Bihold, holie men þet weren sumehwules, hwu heo uesten, & hwu heo wakeden. *c* 1290 *St. Scholastica* 8 in *S Eng Leg* 198 He. teizte hire penaunce forto don, to faste and to wake 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XX 368 Tyl contricioun hadde clene forʒeten to crye & to wepe And wake for his wykked werkes as he was wont to done. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 182 Men and woymen wakyd in þe chyrch al þe nyht yn hor deuocions. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* XXVI (1905) 333 Soon as he is dead, you are to come with your folk to wake beside the body.

†4. To stay awake for any work or active occupation; to pass the night in work, study, etc Const *in, for, on* or *upon, to. Obs.*

α. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch* I IX in Ashm. (1652) 131 For thys I wooke Many a nyght or I hyt wyst. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CLXXIX 264 They woke al the nyght as wel they as theyr peple, in such wyse that theyr engyns were alle ioyned and reysed vp byfore day. 1517 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* V 157 Item, to the franche talbanaris and menstralis that woik and playit all that nycht, in aile, xiij s

β *c* 900 *Beda's Hist* IV XXV (1890) 354 Alle oððe hefize slæpe syndon, oððe to synnum wacedon *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2999 þat ilke of you..Seye a pater-noster stille For him þat haueth þe rym maked, And þer-fore fele nihtes waked. 1352 MINOT *Poems* I 51 Many nightes als haue þai waked To dere all Ingland with þaire dede *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 168 Absolon his gyterne hath ytake, For paramours he thoghte for to wake 1480 CAXTON *Myrr* I. V 17 They waked & studyed many nyghtes and many dayes *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Massacre at Paris* 105 (Brooke) For this, I wake, when others think I sleepe 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I I 249 Watch thou, and wake when others be asleepe, To prie into the secrets of the State.

†b. *fig.* To be active, alert, stirring, vigilant. *Const.* as above; also, to be diligent, exert oneself *to* (do something). *To wake over*, to occupy one's mind with. *Obs.*

α. 1352 MINOT *Poems* IX. 33 Wele haue þai waken, For syr Dauid þe Bruse was in þat tyme taken *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 1468, & fra þat he sic charge tuk, he trawalyt besyly & wok till his discipulis for to preche, & als þe puple besyly teche.

β *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* LXIV. 461 Se kok . hefð up his fiðru, & weceð hine selfne, ðæt he wacie on ðære ʒeornfulnesse godra weorca. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 142 Myche more in state of synne schulde mon wake in Gods servise. *c* 1383 in *Eng. Hist. Rev* (1911) Oct 749 Prelatis & seculer lordis shulden wake diligentli [*diligenter vigilarent*] to ordeyne able prelatis & curatis *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 655 On other thing he maid his witt to walk 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III XVIII, All thir on Venus seruice vaikis. 1773 GOLDSM. *Hist Eng.* IV 77 He incessantly waked over the schemes of contending kings and nations. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* V, I have other things to wake over than making love to you.

†c. With clause: To take care *that* (something be done). *Obs.*

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 38 þerfore wake ze þat ze putte noʒt ʒoure hand to þis but in giffyng clisteries.

†d. quasi-*trans.* To give diligent heed to, be active in (a matter). *Obs.* (Cf. SLEEP *v.* 7.)

1525 BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) II CXIII [CIX] 326 The emperour. slept nat his busynes, but waked the mater, as ye shall here

5. Phr. *To* **†***hold* or *keep waking*; earlier, **†***to hold waken*: To prevent from sleeping; to keep watchful or on the alert. †Formerly: To keep (a person, esp. an enemy) occupied, 'give (him) plenty to do', allow (him) no rest; to trouble, harass; also *refl* to be on the alert.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9196 When þe Bretons þe hil had taken, Wyþ sege þe Payens held þem waken. *Ibid* 9914 No scaþe 3it þe toun had taken, For þey wyþynne held þem wel waken. 1352 MINOT *Poems* IX. 50 He wakkind þe were þat held him self waken. *c* 1420 *Lantern of Light* 52 Þei. holden waken her ynward ize. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XXVI. (S. T. S.) I, 238 [He] causit horsmen with swasche and taberne to play all nycht about þe trynchis, to hald paie Inemyis walkand to þe morow 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXXVI[I] 4 Thou heldest myne eyes wakynge 1549 *Compl Scot* 6 3our nobil fadir held the grit armye of enemeis valkand on ther tothir syde, throucht the grit assaltis ande escarmuschis that he maid contrar them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I 366 Then to followe the Frenche men, but not immediately to fight with them, and to harry them and keepe them waking. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1136 Whiles against a thorne thou bear'st thy part, To keepe thy sharpe woes waking 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* V. III 67 Have I not kept thee waking like a hawk? And watch'd thee with delights to satisfy thee *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I 2 Thus they lived as outlaws, oppressing the countrie, and openly avowed they had tane this course to gett their own possessions again, or then hold the country waking 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 162 This confusion of my Thoughts kept me waking all Night. 1793 *Minstrel* I 87 She was heard by the person who lodged in a room adjoining the closet, and who had been kept waking by ill health.

6 *trans.* To watch or guard (one who sleeps); to watch or guard (a person or thing) at night or while others sleep; to keep watch upon or over. *Obs.* exc. *dial*

a *c* 1200 ORMIN 3773 þa wakemenn þatt wokenn heore faldess *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* II. (*Paulus*) 355 He set it vpe beside his falde, quhare þat he wok his fe one nycht. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XIII. 145 O tyme befelle, that a Kyng of Ermonye woke that Hauk sum tyme *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 53 On a nyzt as he wooke his dyche of colys. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Husb* 144 He chaippit frome thair ill, And on his feit wouke [*v.r* woke] the dure quhill day. 1504 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* II. 424 Item, to the man that woke the fald all 3eir quhair the deir was tane, XIIIJS.

β *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18660 Ne iesus Moght neuer dei.. Ne slepe, þat has to wak us all. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 85 þen þay cayred & com þat þe cost waked 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 179 May I trast the me to valk, Till I a litill slepyng tak? *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2501 Loidyngis, a whyle I rede we lende And ouie worthy wallys wake *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sparowe* 668 How Scipion dyd wake The cytye of Cartage. 1543–4 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* VIII. 250 Item, to thre men quhilk be the space of tua nychtis walkit the saidis boittis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II 389 The people was compelit to wake the barnes 1790 BURNS *Tam Glen* VII, The last Halloween I was waukin My droukit sark sleeve, as ye ken

b. To keep watch or vigil over (a dead body) until burial; to hold a wake over (see WAKE *sb.*1 3). Now only *dial.*

a *c* 1300 *Beket* 2215 In a bere faire hi hit leide and tofore an auter hit woke *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 187 Hyre sone, a munke, & here dowʒter, a nunne, wokyn here body iij nyztes in cherche.

β *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2516 Hise liche was spice-like maked, And longe egipte-like waked. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 8034 To wake here body were þey set þe fyrst nyght þat þey shulde here wake, At mydnyzt þe bere gan to quake. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 513 Than till a kirk he gert hym be Brocht, and walkit all that nycht *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1906 The corses, which with torche light, They waked hadde there all that night. 1548 *Lancs Wills* (1860) II 199 My dettes taykyne vppe and payde and my bodye extyneguseshed honestly wayket broghfurth and buryd. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett N Italy* I. 250 I hey wake their dead the night before interment, performing certain games about the bier. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let XI, Naebody cared to wake Sir Robert Redgauntlet like another corpse. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II, May you die of a good old age . and be waked handsomely.

†c. ? To pass the night by (a well) as a superstitious observance. *Obs.*

c 1430 in *Rel Antiq.* I 1, I have forswore hit whil I life, to wake the well The last tyme I the wel woke, Sir John caght me with a croke.

†d. To be confined in (prison) *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 160 If he of his mot take ouþer erle or baroun, His prison suld he wake, þat wer deppest donjoun

II. To become awake.

7 *intr.* To come out of the state of sleep or unconsciousness; to be roused from sleep, cease to sleep. Const. **†***of* (obs.), *from, out of* (sleep, etc.); *to* (a condition or state), *to* (do something). Cf. AWAKE *v* I.

a. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2111 Ðe king abraid and woc in ðhogt. *c* 1275 LAY. 25566 þo he woc [*c* 1205 awoc] of sleape,

c 1300 *Havelok* 2093 Aboute þe middel of þe nith Wok Ubbe, and saw a mikel lith. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VII. 411 He . wook of his sleep, and heet brynge ligt *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 280 Ye, seyd Torrent, ore he he wakyn, I schall the tell soche a tokyn *c* 1480 Henryson *Lion & Mouse* 97 Till at the last the noble lyoun woke [*v. r.* wouk] 1523 Berners *Froiss* (1812) I. cccxxii. 501 The watchmen were halfe aslepe, and herde the noyse and woke 1603 Harsnet *Popish Impost* 196 This exam[inant] confesseth, that diuers of them were such toyes, as came into her head being woken 1669 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 214 About two or three o'clock in ye morning hee wake 1833 J. H. Newman *Let* 23 Jnn. (1891) I. 334, I . . have almost ever since woke at that hour and fancied it morning 1869 Thirlwall *Rem* (1878) III. 400 He woke, we trust, from that ghastly nightmare to find himself in the light of a Father's countenance 1901 Rider Haggard *Lysbeth* xxv 404 He had woken in the night and seen it standing at his bedside

β *c* 1275 Lay. 28082 Þo gan ich to wakie [*c* 1205 iwakien] *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 444 Rymenhild Wakede of hire swouning. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. v. 3 Þenne wakede I of my wink. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 54 This gud hound rais, and of his sleip did walk 1565 Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist Ch. Eng.* 158 When I waked, as it were oute of a greate slumber 1611 Chapman *May-day* v. 76 Imagining when shee wak't shee had something to say to me. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 202, I wak'd with this Thought 1787 Burns *'Again rejoicing Nature'* iii, A dream of ane that never wauks. 1860 Geo Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 232, I waked to find the six horses resolutely refusing to move the diligence. 1919 J D. Beresford *Jervaise Comedy* xv 268, I came down from my clouds with a sense of waking from perfect dreams to the realisation of a hard, inimical world

b. with *up*.

α. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxviii, 'Oh, you've woke up at last, have you?' said Sam. 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 288 Next morning Bard woke up to find Haldor busy packing up his baggage.

β 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 68 Thair sal mony waik wp of thayme quhilk sleipis in the zeird 1535 Coverdale *Joel* i. 5 Wake vp ye dronckardes, & wepe 1850 Susan Warner *Wide World* xxii, Ellen barely waked up to feel herself lifted from the floor 1879 *Leisure Hour* 742/1 He had been asleep and had waked up 1901 F Harrison *Autob Mem.* (1911) II 203 Ah! when the dream is over—and I wake up to find myself an average magazine writer.

c. *transf.* and *fig*, esp. of inanimate things Of persons (usually with *up*): To become animated, alert, or lively, to throw off lethargy.

It may be noted here that the only recorded sense of OE *wæcnan* is 'to come into being, be born'.

α. *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* I. ii. in *New Brit Theat* III 104 The sleeping zephyrs woke to fan her bosom 1844 S Wilberforce *Hist Prot. Episc. Ch. Amer* (1846) 46 Whenever this [*sc.* conscience] awoke, the struggle followed between him in whom it woke, and those who sought to keep it sleeping. 1859 FitzGerald *Omar* viii, A thousand Blossoms with the Day Woke. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/1 Even little Tasmania has woken up.

β. 1523 Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. cccxlviii. 556 Johan Lyon was well aduertysed of all these matters· than he began a lytell to wake. 1535 Coverdale *Isa* li. 9 Wake vp, wake vp, & be stronge: O thou arme of the Lorde 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 43 Newly they Peep't from their buds, shew'd like the Gardens eyes Scarce wak't. 1849 M. Arnold *In utrumque paratus* ii, O waking on a world which thus-wise springs! Whether it needs thee count Betwixt thy waking and the birth of things Ages or hours, O waking on Life's stream! 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* xvii. 153 The landscape . waking up to a new day.

d. *To wake to*: to become conscious or aware of; to become 'alive' to. Cf. Awake *v* 3.

α. 1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) II. 129 When the Greeks first woke to the certainty, that the vast preparations of Xerxes menaced Greece as the earliest victim. 1862 J F. Stephen *Ess Barrister* 108 The great standing controversies which have exercised the *intellect of mankind* ever since it first woke to consciousness of its powers 1863 S. Wilberforce *Ess* (1874) I 312 The Church . . had woke up to the sense of her true position

β. 1895 W R. W Stephens *Life & Lett. E A. Freeman* I. 120 Men's minds, however, had at last waked to the fact that Greece and Rome did not exhaust the world's stock of wisdom and greatness.

e. *fig.* Of things, conditions, etc.: To be stirred up or aroused; to be put in motion or action. Also with *up*.

α 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. i. 9 The voce thus wise throw out the ciete woik 1863 S. Wilberforce *Ess* (1874) I. 325 The troubles in his diocese which woke up under the subsequent development of ritualistic fervour. 1864 *Ibid.* 363 The loud clamour woke up that he was treacherously [etc.]

β. *a* 1450 Myrc *Par Pr.* 1542 Leste for þe penaunce sake Wo & wrabbe by-twene hem wake. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 94 Gentle Aires due at thir hour To fan the Earth now wak'd 1807 Wordsw. *Ode, Intim. Immortality* 159 Truths that wake, To perish never 1820 Keats *Eve St Agnes* xxviii, Porphyro listen'd to her breathing, if it chanced To wake into a slumberous tenderness 1885 Mrs. Alexander *At Bay* viii, You are looking better, as if some life was waking up within you.

III. Causative uses.

8. *trans.* To rouse from sleep or unconsciousness. Also with *up* Cf. Awake *v.* 5.

α *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent Mirr.* xl (1908) 221 After this prayer oure lorde Jesu tornede azeyn to his disciples, and woke ham. 1523 Berners *Froiss* (1812) I. cccl.xx 608 Whan the englysshmen parceyued howe they of Nantes woke them so often, than they tooke counsayle to kepe better watche 1763 [H Kelly] *Babler* (1767) I 126 My woman woke me in the morning with the following letter 1778 Susan Burney in *Fr. Burney's Early Diary* (1889) II. 238 This morning I was woke by a noise in the next room 1822 Milman *Belshazzar* 83 Sleep that shall be sweetly broken When the God his bride hath woken 1882 'Ouida' *In Maremma* I. ii 40 She was woke by neighbours' voices. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* May 608/1, I was woken up to take a message.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7990 Þou slepes dauid, now I þe wak *c* 1369 Chaucer *Bk. Duchesse* 294, I was waked With smale foules a grete hepe That had affrayed me out of my slepe. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* I. 92 þe disciplis comen and wakiden him. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 290 Þan wakud God Adam, and sette þe womman before hym. 1535 Coverdale *Luke* viii 24 Then wente they vnto him, and waked him vp. 1560 *Mastl Club Misc.* III 227 Sche rais beand walked be Margaret 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II. i 361 She hath often dreamt of vnhappinesse, and wakt her selfe with laughing. 1715 Watts *Div. Songs, Sluggard* 2 You have wak'd me too soon, I must slumber again. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. i. 15 Every morning waked him to a renewal of famine or toil. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I viii, It's enough to startle any one to be waked up with such a noise 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 107, I had not the heart to wake him.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in obvious uses. Also, to disturb (silence), make (a place) re-echo with noise

α. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* v, Shrill cries . woke up his pleasant reverie 1855 M. Pattison in *Oxford Ess* 308 The system that woke us to life. 1864 Kingsley *Rom & Teut* 220 What woke him from his dream? The cry of his starving people 1919 *Times Lit. Suppl* 6 Nov 627/2 Far from falling asleep over her pages we feel that we have been completely woken up and set gossiping.

β. 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, I. iii 132 To wake our peace, which in our Countries cradle Drawes the sweet infant breath of gentle sleepe 1742 Young *Nt Th.* I 437 The sprightly lark's shrill Mattin wakes the Morn 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* iii xxvi, No murmur waked the solemn still 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xxxix, The [law-]suit does not sleep; we wake it up, we air it, we walk it about. 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 146 No wind waked the wood 1912 Macalister *Hist & Civiliz Palestine* iii 31 Those great civilizations of Crete and the Aegean, that have slumbered forgotten till waked to life again in our own days

c. *To wake snakes* (U.S. slang): 'To cause trouble or disturbance' (Thornton).

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* I. ii. 104 An' ef it worn't fer wakin' snakes, I'd home again short meter 1872 *Punch* 20 Jan. 25/2 The archbishops of the Roman obedience appear to be waking snakes.

9. To rouse to action, activity, alertness, or liveliness. Const. *to*, *into*. Also with *up*.

α 1851 E. FitzGerald *Euphranor* 66 Clearly as the trumpet that woke the Greeks to battle.

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* II. xix (1495) 46 The fende taketh a body of the ayre, that the lyf of men be haunted and wakid to besynesse by his dooynge 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xxvi. (1554) 97 Cytus than, furious as Lion, His aduersaries gan mortally to wake 1535 Coverdale *Joel* iii. 9 Proclame warre, wake vp the giauntes, let them drawe nye. 1605 Shaks *Macb.* III vi 31 Thither Macduffe Is gone, to pray the Holy King, vpon his ayd To wake Northumberland, and warlike Seyward 1750 Gray *Elegy* 48 Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd, Or wak'd to extasy the living lyre. 1884 H. Cholmondeley-Pennell *From Grave to Gay* 85 As when waked to sudden speed Darts from the throng the flying steed 1901 R. Garnett *Ess* iii 72 The highest criticism is unoriginal in this, that it must be waked into activity by another mind. 1901 W R H Trowbridge *Lett her Mother to Eliz* xxiii 111 We are so terribly dull, and anything will serve to wake us up a bit.

b. *To wake* (*up*) *to*: to arouse to the consciousness or enjoyment of. Cf. 7 d.

1868–70 Morris *Earthly Par.* II iii 234 He felt as one who, waked up suddenly To life's delight, knows not of grief or care.

10. To bring into being, raise, stir up (war, strife, woe, etc.); to arouse, excite (an activity, feeling, emotion); to evoke (a sound, echo, etc.). Also with *up*.

α. 1793 *Minstrel* III. 136 A voice whose well known tunings thrilled through my soul, and woke every dormant passion. 1798 Southey *Lett* (1856) I. 59 Your account of poor B woke in me the recollections, and almost the feelings, of old friendship 1862 S Wilberforce *Ess* (1874) I. 205 The controversy, which the publication of 'Essays and Reviews' woke up 1879 Green *Read Eng. Hist.* I viii 34 This woke rivalry and dissension among the other nobles 1903 W A. Ellis *Glasenapp's Life Wagner* III. 67 [It] has woken an ambition in me

β. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 360 Þu hanes ðe sorȝes sigðe waked. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8294 [The Britons] þretten Hengist to wake hys wough *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* xvi. 29 He is a fool, þat werie wole wake, þat may not maynten it wiþ mede 1604 Shaks *Oth* I. iii. 30 To wake and wage a danger profitlesse 1655 tr *Com. Hist Francion* I. 10 This waked the Curates curiosity to descend 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 739 Meanwhile the hour of Noon drew on, and wak'd An eager appetite, rais'd by the smell So savorie of that Fruit 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 103 And a call, Like mine, might serve belike to wake pretensions Drowsier than theirs 1808 Scott *Marmion* vi. vi, But far more needful was his care, When sense return'd to wake despair. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* iii 164 In every melody that wakes the echoes. 1896 *McClure's Mag* VI. 423/1 Never a creak did I wake out of that staircase till I was almost at the first landing.

Hence **Wa'ked** *ppl. a.*

1581 A. Hall *Iliad* ix. 165 They keepe the watche, they stand with waked sprites. 1604 Shaks *Oth* III iii 363 Thou had'st bin better haue bin borne a Dog Then answer my wak'd wrath. 16 ? Chapman *Revenge for Honour* III. i (1659) 34 And on this vicious Prince like a fierce Sea breach my just wak'd rage shall riot. 1646 Browne *Pseud Ep.* I x 40 The discovery of things to come, in sleepe above the prescience of our waked senses.

Wake, variant of Waoke *Geol.*

Wake · see Vake *v*, Walk *v* 2, Weak *a*

‖ **Wakeel** (wăkī·l). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **wakil**. [See Vakeel. (Properly the spelling with *v* should represent the Persian and Indian forms, and that with *w* the Arabic, but this is not observed in our examples)] = Vakeel 1, 2.

1803 Sir J. Malcolm in Kaye *Life* (1856) I. 242 The Wakeels of Scindiah had yesterday a long audience 1834 *Baboo* I. xvii 296 (Stanf.) Even those who plead my cause, my wakeels, my agents. 1913 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6 Those among the students [Cairo] who have pursued the laical side of their studies become 'Wakils (lawyers) or 'Katibs' (public or private accountants and writers)

Wakeful (wē·kfŭl), *a.* [f. Wake *v.* + -ful.]

1. Keeping awake, esp. while others sleep, not yielding to sleep.

1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par Col* iv 2–4 Continue in prayer, not as dull & heauy people by reason of any surfetyng, but as sober & wakefull. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. v 30 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii 736 As wakefull Students, in the Winter's night Against the steel, . . Strike sudden sparks into their Tinder box 1667 Milton *P L* III. 38 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shadiest Covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note 1710 Stelle *Tatler* No. 201 P 10 One of the most wakeful of the Soporifick Assembly 1729 T Cooke *Tales*, etc 44 If the Soul Still bids the wakeful Eye of Sorrow flow 1820 Byron *Mar Fal* III ii. 389 Saint Mark's great bell at dawn shall find me wakeful!

2. Habitually keeping awake; *fig.* keeping on the alert, vigilant, watchful.

15 in Puttenham *Engl Poesie* III xix (Arb.) 232 When Prince for his people is wakefull and wise 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* IX. xx. (1623) 959 These dangers did worthily make the King wakeful euen ouer smaller accidents. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict Turf* s.v *Wake*, The Scot considers no man awake or wakeful, who is not alive to his own interests 1865 Kingsley *Herew* vi, He had in all things shown himself a daring and wakeful captain.

b. of dispositions or actions.

1561 Norton & Sackv *Gorboduc* I ii 193 The brother, that shoulde be the brothers aide, And haue a wakefull care for his defence, Gapes for his death *a* 1639 W Whatfley *Prototypes* II xxvi. (1640) 91 God. hath disposed of things so by his wakefull providence 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 192 We could not have beguil'd With more elusive speed the dazzled sight Of wakeful jealousy *c* 1800 H K. White *Sonn Dermody*, The pale pilot, as he plies His wakeful task. 1817 Chalmers *Astron Disc* v (1852) 116 Bending a wakeful regard over the men of this sinful world. 1871 J R. Macduff *Mem Patmos* v 57 His unresting, wakeful vigilance

c. *transf.* Of inanimate agencies: Continually active, never ceasing or resting.

1697 Dryden *Æneis* IV. 289 A hundred Altars fed with wakeful Fire

3. Unable to sleep, restless.

1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. (1676) 23, I shrink far off—Dissembling sleep, but wakeful with the fright. The day takes off the pleasure of the night 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xxix, Her spirits were wakeful and agitated, and finding it impossible to sleep, she determined [etc.] 1853 M Arnold *Sohrab & Rustum* 6 All night long He had lain wakeful, tossing on his bed 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* vi (1861) 220 Tick—tock! Moment after moment I heard on the clock the clinking footsteps of wakeful grief

4. Marked by absence or want of sleep.

1628 Pemble *Worthy Rec Lord's Supper* 48 Sometimes a wakefull bed calls upon us to examine our hearts 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IX. 210 They pass the wakeful Night in Feasts and Play. 1870 R. S. Hawker *Footpr. Far Cornw.* 208 That night an inspiration visited me in my wakeful bed.

5. Said of dreams, or what is normally characteristic of sleep Waking.

1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 22 Among our idle hopes and wakefull dreames, these Images do follow us so close 1641 Denham *Sophy* I. ii, All thy feares, Thy wakefull terrors, and affrighting dreames, . have now Their full rewards 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvii, In sort of wakeful swoon, perplex'd she lay 1855 Tennyson *Maud* II iv. v, In a wakeful doze I sorrow For the hand, the lips, the eyes, For the meeting of the morrow 1886 W J Tucker *E Europe* 316 Following the wayward turn of wakeful fancies

†**6.** Rousing (one) from sleep, awakening. *Obs*

1629 Milton *Christ's Nativity* xvi, Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep, The wakefull trump of doom must thunder through the deep

Hence **Wa'kefully** *adv.*, **Wa'kefulness.**

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III iv (1912) 374 Making the cowardly Cimias to have care of the watch, which he knew his own feare would make him very wakefully performe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 925 There be other Perfumes, that are fit to be vsed in Burning Agues, . and too much Wakefulnesse 1753 *Adventurer* No. 39 P 12 So, perhaps, to each individual of the human species, nature has ordained the same quantity of wakefulness and sleep. 1776 Johnson in *Boswell* (1904) I 654 He should have a lamp constantly burning, and if wakefully disturbed, take a book, and read 1830 Coleridge *Table t* 1 May, If he had relaxed the stern wakefulness of his reason for a single moment. 1847 Evanson & Maunsell *Managem. & Dis. Childr.* (ed. 5) 352 Wakefulness is a very prominent character of nervous irritation in the child, and should always arrest attention 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 England stands firmly and wakefully on guard behind the line up to which the Russians have seen fit to advance.

†**Wake-goose.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Corrupt form of Wayzgoose.] = Wayzgoose.

1759 *Brit. Chron* 17 Sept 267 The Season comes, in black to dress the year, But with it brings the Wake-Goose, and good Cheer

Wakeless (wēl·kles), *a* [f Wake *v* + -less.] Without awakening, unbroken, undisturbed

1824 Moir in *Blackw Mag* XVI 279 There is no prospect, save a wakeless sleep 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 364 Though sights and sounds like these circled my bed, Wakeless and heavy would my slumbers be.

Wakeman. *Obs.* exc *arch.* Also 5 **wak-, wayk-, walkman.** [f Wake *sb* 1 + Man. Cf. ON. *vǫkumaðr* (*-mann*).]

1. A watchman.

c 1200 Ormin 3812 All all swa summ þa wakemenn . . offdrede

wærenn off þatt enngless sihhþe *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 14 þe fif wittes, þet witeð þe heorte alse wakemen hwarse heo beoð treowe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben called walkmen and wardeyns for they warne men of perylles that maye falle. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 1443 As thay spoken lowde togyder, The wakmen herde and come thydyr 1461 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 301 The gaylere and the wakman of the saide citie .shal have the mesuring of salte and corne. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 406/2 A Waykman, *noctivagus, pervigil, pernox, vigil* (A.) 1552 *Inv Ch. Goods York* etc. (Surtees) 59 Churchewardens . wakmene and inhabitantes of the saide parishe [Beverley, St. Nicholas] 1905 W. Watson *Ballad Semmerwater* Poems I 193 King's tower and queen's bower, And the wakeman on the wall.

2. In the borough of Ripon: a. In the 15–16th c. the designation of a class of municipal officers, whose duties included attendance on the shrine of St. Wilfrid. (Cf. quot. 1552 in 1, relating to one of the parishes of Beverley.) b. The title of the chief magistrate of the borough until 1604, when it was exchanged for the title of mayor.

Lists of the 'wakemen' of the borough from 1400 to 1604 are extant, giving as a rule one name for each year, and ending with Hugh Ripplaye (see quot *c* 1605). It is commonly assumed that the 'wakeman' who was chief magistrate was the head of the body of 'wakemen' referred to in quots 1478 and 1511, but there is no evidence of this.

1478 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 259 Et in denariis sol[utis] ministris villæ Ripon vocatis Wakemen, deservientibus feretro in festo Ascensionis Domini et per iij dies præcedentes, cap per diem 4*d*, 16*d* 1511 *Ibid.* 177 De 56*s* 1*d* simuliter per ipsum receptis de diversis personis electis in officium lez Wakeman *c* 1605 *Acct Bk W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII 213, 1604 Heughe Ripplaye. The laste wakeman and first maior [of Ripon]. 1733 Gent *Hist. Rippon* 139 A List of the Wakemen of Rippon, from the year 1400 (the rest of the Corporation were then called Elders) 'till King James I alter'd their Government, Anno Dom. 1604. 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* III xxi 583 The jurisdiction was exercised [at Ripon] by the bailiffs ., and the elective wakeman.

Waken (wē'k'n), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple **wakened.** Forms: 1 wæcnan, wæcnian, 3 waken-en, -in, *Orm* wacc(n-enn, 3–4, 6 *Sc* wakne, 3–5 wakin, wakken, wacken, 4 wakan, wakkin, *Sc.* vakyn, 4–5 wakyn, -on, wackyn, -on, *Sc* valkyn, 4–6 *Sc.* walkyn, 5 waykyn, wokyn (?), 5–6 *Sc.* walkin, 6 *Sc.* walkne, valkin, 6–7 *Sc.* walken, waikin, 8–9 *Sc.* wauken, *dial.* wacken, wakken, 3– waken. [OE. *wæcnan* (also *-wæcnian*, ? once *wacnian*) = ON. *vakna* (Norw., Sw. *vakna*, Da. *vaagne*), Goth. *ga-waknan* (found only in pr. pple.), f. root **wak-* (see Wake *v*) + *-n-* suffix of inchoative verbs of state

The suffix in Teut verbs of this class was originally confined to the present stem; cf Goth *fraihnan, frah, frēhum*, also *keinan*, pa. pple. *kyans*. The original conjugation in OE. may have been *wæcnan, wōc, wōcon*, **wacen*, but the conjugation of *wæcnan* as a regular weak verb goes back to the earliest known period of the language; in ON. *vakna* is weak, the strong pa. t. being wanting.]

I. Intransitive senses

1. To cease to sleep; to become awake. Const. † *of* (obs.), *from, out of* (sleep, etc.), *to* (a state of things, etc.). Also with *up*. Cf. Wake *v* 7.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2164 So þat he bigan to wakne, And wit hem ful sore to blakne. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 210 He valknyt, and rais all desaly. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 133 When Charls wakenede of his dreme *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. 1167 þan þe Romanys suddandly wayknyt qwhar þai slepande lay 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* XXVII. 103 Quhairthrow I walknit of my trance 1581 Rich *Farew.* (Shaks Soc.) 166 He bidde her goe againe, and shake her till she did waken 1616 S. S *Honest Lawyer* IV G 3, Whilst thou wakendst with the chimes, Because thou wentst to bed betimes *c* 1618 Fletcher *Mad Lover* v iv, Looke with the eyes of heaven that nightlie waken, To view the wonders of my glorious Maker 1760 *Impostors Detected* IV. VI II 211 At that very instant Don Vulpez wakened from his trance. 1787 Burns '*Again rejoicing Nature*' vi, When the lark, tween light and dark, Blythe waukens by the daisy's side 1815 Scott *Antiq* XXI, An he sleeps in this damp hole, he'll may be wauken nae mair. 1856 Miss Yonge *Dasy Chain* II x, Etheldred's dream was over She had wakened to the inside of a Great Western carriage *a* 1874 R Buchanan *Dead Mother* 5, I waken'd up in the dead of night.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, of inanimate things, etc. † Of a condition, state of things: To come into existence, become manifest or active, be stirred up or aroused; also with *up*. Of wind: To begin to blow or rage Cf. Wake *v.* 7 c, e.

Beowulf 85 Ne wæs hit lenge þa gen þæt se ecghete .æfter wælniðe wæcnan scolde. *c* 1200 Ormin 19223 All þe flæshess sule lusst Waccneþþ þurrh gluterrnesse. *a* 1225 *St. Marher* 11 Þu ait walle of waisdom, ant euch wunne wakeneð ant waxeð of þe *a* 1327 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 152 Ther wakeneth in the world wondred ant wee 13 *E E Allit. P* C 132 Þay [*sc.* winds] wakened wel þe wroþeloker, for wroþely he cleped *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* VI 10 When all yowre wele es went 3owre wo wakkins ful wide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2046 Now wackons vp werre as ye shall note after *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 1803 Than bygan to wakken wo. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 245 And so though vengeance slept a while, yet at length it wakened. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 4 It was then a great calm, about an hour, and afterwards the wind wakened. 1839 T T Stoddart *Songs & P.* 21 O waken, winds, waken! 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. VII, We forget nothing The memory sleeps, but wakens again. 1898 A. Austin *Lamia's Winter Quarters* p. VIII, When the fig-tree cresses have flamed to green, And windflower wakened, and tulip blown.

c Of a person. To become lively, animated, or stirring; usually with *up*. Also, to become 'alive' *to* (a situation, etc.). Cf Wake *v* 7 c.

1825 Jamieson, *Wauken*, 2. To become animated .; as, 'He wauken't on his sermon' 1891 'R. Boldrewood' *Sydney-side Sax.* XII, The rider going pretty patient like myself, but beginning to waken up 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 27 Dec. 2/1 Mr Collins is wakening to the necessity of a more refined type of Christmas entertainment

†**2.** To remain awake, refrain from sleeping, keep watch or vigil; to remain alive. *Obs. rare*

1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 430 And dost thou know why I do still suffer Diabolonians to dwell in thy walls, O Mansoul? it is to keep thee wakening, to try thy love, to make thee watchful

II. Transitive senses.

3 To rouse (a person or animal) from sleep or unconsciousness. Also with *up*. Const † *of* (obs.), *from, out of* (sleep). Cf. Wake *v* 8.

c 1200 Ormin 5843, 5845 & o þe þridde dazz itt [the lion's whelp] iss Waccnedd off slæp & rezzsedd, þurrh þatt te faderr gaþ þærto & stinebþ itt & waccneþþ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14201 *Pat* I til him weind it es time For to wacken him of his suime. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI 104 Than his twa men in hy send he To warne & walkyn his menze. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 681 [She] Waknet vp a wydow, þat hir with dwelit *c* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I 381 The Quene is walknit with ane felloun fray 1601 Weever *Mirr Mart* B iij b, At length, well wakened from that pleasing slumber 1611 Bible *Zech.* iv 1 As a man that is wakened out of his sleepe 1673 *Vinegar & Mustard* (1873) 23 The paltry cur wakened me last Sunday of a good nap. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* XXIX, May ye a' sleep till the hangman wauken ye. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* XXII, Her dream. was one of undefined terror so great that it wakened her up. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1034 O Sun, that wakenest all to bliss or pain.

b. *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 167 Lord, where slepis þis gode lawe, and when schal hit be wakened? 1594 Shaks *Rich. III*, III. VII. 124 Your sleepie thoughts, Which here we waken to our Countries good 1639 Mayne *City Match* I. V, Fresh as Pygmalions Mistresse newly wakened Out of her Alabaster. 1820 Shelley *Ode West Wind* 29 Thou who didst waken from his summer dreams The blue Mediterranean. 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* XI, A loud high-pressure blast; enough, one would think, to waken up the host of Indians who lie buried in a great mound yonder

4. To rouse to activity, alertness, or liveliness; to stir up, excite. Const. *to*, † *into*; *to* (do something). Also with *up* Cf Wake *v.* 9.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3610 perfore wackon þi wille into wight dedis *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) XXII. 20 Man sal wakin þaim faire til godis seruise. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 166 The men that I led with me to wakyn 3ow to do me resoun 1549 *Compl. Scot* XI 92 God almychty valknit vithe his grace the hartis of 3our predecessours. 1577 *St Augustine's Man* Pref, That when we bee shrunke away, we may bee wakened to run backe agayne to our true God. 1604 Jas I *Counterbl.* To Rdr (Arb.) 97 It is the Kings part to waken them vp againe, to be more diligent in their Offices 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 43 P 3 It was therefore necessary that this universal reluctance should be counteracted, and the drowsiness of hesitation wakened into resolve. 1851 G Brimley *Ess, Wordsw* (1858) 110 Where the vanity of social distinction wakens the harp of the poet. 1877 R. H. Hutton *Ess* (ed. 2) I Pref. 6 It has been the one purpose of all divine revelation to waken us up out of this perpetually recurring tendency to fall back into ourselves.

5. To summon into existence, raise, stir up (war, woe, wind, etc.); to kindle (fire, flame); to arouse, excite (an activity, emotion); to evoke (music, sound) Also with *up*. Cf. Wake *v.* 10.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8558 Now hauy take oure moste fo þat haþ vs wakned many wo' 13 . *E. E Allit P.* B 323 For I schal waken vp a water to wasch alle þe worlde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2274 Yff we wackon vp werre with weghes so fele 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II 460 Scho feired that he suld in Scotland againe be the raiser of a newe bleise, and wakne vp a new flame. *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl. *Little Fr Lawyer* V ii 16 Speake to that Lion Lord, waken his anger. 1667 Milton *P L* III. 369 They introduce Thir sacred Song, and waken raptures high. 1786 Burns *Holy Fair* XIX, It kindles Wit, it waukens Lear 1838 Dickens *O Twist* II, What a crowd of emotions were wakened up in his breast. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. Proem 16 The sunlight and shadows bring their old beauty and waken the old heart-strains at morning, noon, and even-tide

6. *Scots Law.* To revive (a process) which, after calling a summons, has been allowed to 'sleep' for a year and a day.

1560 *Maitl Club Misc.* III 234 The cause suscitate and newlie walkynnet. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 680 The mater being walkynnit of new, and all the partis comperand personalie 1609 Skene *Reg Maj, Quoniam Attach.* c 55 And then the principall pley (betwix the persewer and the defender) sall be walkned. 1711 J Spottiswoode *Forms of Process* (1718) 20 In case Protestation has not been sought within Year and Day,..no Protestation can be granted, till the Advocation; which on that Account, is said to be sleeping, be wakened. 1790 *Collect Styles* III. 195. 1838 W. Bell *Dict Law Scot.* s v *Wakening.*

7. To watch, watch over, keep an eye upon *Sc.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III 12 This ilk Angus in Quhitene than tuke girth, Quhair he wes walknit all tyme round about, That be no way that tyme he mycht wyn out 1865 Tester *Poems* 156 (E.D.D.) On summer nichts, wauken the claes Wi' maidens fair.

Hence **Wa'kened**, **Wa'kening** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1600 Shaks *Sonn* CXVII 12 But shoote not at me in your wakened hate. 1635 D. Dickson *Hebr.* xii. 24. 304 The wakened Conscience, lying in .. feare of the offended Iudge. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II 95 He therefore with a wak'n'd spirit, to the extent of his Fortune dilating his mind, 1813 Scott *Rokeby* II 1, And the rich dale, that eastward lay, Waited the wakening touch of day 1827 Moore *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Proph* I 166 Ere Peace can visit them, or Truth let in Her wakening day-light on a world of sin! 1892 Meredith *Poems, Ode Comic Spirit* 71 Thou, soul of wakened heads, art armed to warn.

Waken, obs form of Weaken

Wakener (wē'k'nəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* walk(y)nar, wakenar. [f. Waken *v.* + -er 1.]

1. A person or thing that wakens or arouses. Also with *up*.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII Prol 109 Quhay ar wirkaris of this weir, quha walkynaris of wa. 1597 Jas VI *Dæmonol* III iii 67 The procurer & wakener vp of these two natural qualities *a* 1653 Z Boyd in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 52 A verse, which served for a wakener for to rouse me from sleep. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit.* XIX 689 These are the genuine wakeners or exciters of the Ferment of the Stomach 1878 C. Stanford *Symb Christ* XII 335 The soul's wakener is always Christ 1887 Smiles *Life & Labour* 269 Tea is another wakener-up 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marr.* I XVI 185 Delivering a wakener [*i. e.* a rousing blow] in unexpected quarters

† **b** *spec* An alarm attached to a clock.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 308 Ane lytill knok, with ane walknar ouregilt

2. One who awakes *rare*

1857 Mrs Gaskell *C Bronte* VI (1860) 78 She remembered the times when watchers or wakeners in the night heard the distant word of command.

† **Wa'keness.** *Obs.* [f. Wake *a.* + -ness] The state of being awake; (one's) waking hours.

1585–92 Lyly *Gallathea* III 1 48 (Bond) My sleepes broken and full of dreames, my wakenesse sad and full of sighes

Wakening (wē'k'nin) *vbl. sb.* [-ing 2] The action of the verb Waken, a rousing or being roused from sleep, torpor, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8431 At hir wakonyng *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1660 A sorowfull wakenyng had sche thore 1677 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser III V 263 Threatenings to give the petitioner and his familie ane hott walkening *a* 1796 Burns '*Jockey's ta'en the parting kiss*' III, Sweetly blithe his waukening be! 1827 Keble *Chr Y, Morning* VI, New every morning is the love Our wakening and uprising prove. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II XXV, Her first wakening to the knowledge that Margaret was gone. 1913 J H. Morrison *On Trail of Pioneers* XXIII 112 The wakening of China was quickened by a generation.

b. *Scots Law.* (See Waken *v.* 6.)

1584 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Crt.* (1904) Introd 44 This day being assignit be ane walkining to pronunce Interloquitor in the said caus. 1608 *Melrose Regality Rec* (S H S) I. 62 Lawrence Scott produceit ane precept of wakning aganis the haill persons, fewaris, [etc.] 1765–8 Erskine *Inst Law Scot* IV 1 § 62 Consequently the decree may be extracted, after the year is elapsed, without the necessity of a wakening 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict* c 100 § 95 It shall be competent for any of the parties..to lodge a minute craving a wakening of the cause.

Waker (wē'kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Waken *v.* + -er 1.]

† **1.** One who 'wakes' or abstains from sleep.

c 1290 *St Michael* 692 in *S Eng. Leg* 319 Hardi and liȝt and stalewarde and wakiare wel guod 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXX. (1887) 213 The spare feeder or great waker, needeth not any such kinde of physicke.

2 One who awakes (early, etc.).

1633 B Jonson *Tale Tub* I VI, Late Watchers are no early Wakers, Madam. 1852 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* I 159 Men who will not fear The baptism of the holy morning dew (And many of such wakers now are here). 1893 A. Mackenzie in *Independent* (N Y.) 19 Oct, The early waker

† **3.** One who watches, a watcher, watchman. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Dan* IV 10 [13] And loo! the waker, and holy came doun from heuen 1388 — *Song Sol.* III 3 Wakeris, that kepen the citee, founden me 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* XII XVI. (1495) 424 Cranes ordeyne watches and the waker stondyth vpon oo fote *c* 1400 Langl *P Pl* A V 223 (Harl MS) Til he woke & wept water wiþ his ȝen, & *vigilate* þe wakere warned him þo *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 187 Scheros opynly, in syȝt of alle here wakerys, & roryng went out at þe cherche-dore 1808 Jamieson, *Wauker*, a watchman, one who watches clothes during night.

b. *dial* One who sits up with a sick person.

1798 W. Hutton *Life* 68, I had left her as usual with the waker and my daughter, and had slept two hours

4. One who rouses another from sleep, *fig.* one who excites or stirs up (some feeling, etc.).

1390 Gower *Conf* II 107 That is for I se hire noght, Which is the wakere of mi thoght. 1591 Southwell *Marie Magd. Funerall Teares* Ded. (1594) A 3 b, Sorrowe is the sister of mercie, and a waker of compassion. 1722 in W. Andrews *Curios Ch* (1890) 181 Paid to sluggard waker, 0 10 0 1903 *Daily Chron* 15 Dec. 5/2 In the districts where London working men live sixpence a week from each client is the usual 'waker's' wage 1913 Ditchfield *Parish Clerk* (ed. 2) 264 One Sunday the 'waker' sighted his prey.

5. One who wakes (a corpse).

1808 Moore *Corrupt* 172 Nay, when the Constitution has expir'd, I'll have such men, like Irish wakers, hir'd To chant old 'Habeas Corpus' by its side

† **Wa'ker,** *a Obs.* Also 1 wacor, wæcer, 4–5 **wakir**(e, **wakyr** (5 *Sc.* **walkyr**), (5 **wakare**). [OE. *wacor* = WFris. *wakker* wakeful (also as adv. very), MDu., (M)LG. *wacker* (Du. *wakker*), OHG. *wacchar, wahhar* (MHG. *wacher, wacker*, mod G. *wacker* valiant), ON *vakr* wakeful, alert (Da. *vakker*, MSw. *vakar* watchful, Sw. *vakker* handsome) '—OTeut. **wakro-* f. **wak-* see Wake *v.* Unsleeping, watchful, vigilant. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Laws Cnut* I xxvi, Þonne moton þa hyrdas beon swyðe wacore. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 13 Þe ðridde [werke of brihtnesse] is þat man be waker and liht and snel and seli and erliche rise. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 164 Ant Seint Peter ..bit us te beon wakere & bisie me holi beoden. *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 150 in *O. E. Misc* 97 Wyþ þeoues, þu most beo waker and snel. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 358 The wakyr goos, the cokkow most onkynde. *c* 1410 *Lantern of Light* 25 Wel auȝt suche a man to be waker & wise þat haþ þe greet God Lord of Israel dwelling in hise soule. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S.T.S) 30 Thai war better, mare wakir, and hable to the weris throu hardness of lyfing *c* 1530 *Prov.* in *Pol, Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 60 Waker howndes been profitable 1560 tr. *Æn Sylvius' Lucres & Eurialus* F viii b, The waker dragon dyd neuer keepe so well the golden fleece.

Waker, obs. Sc. form of WALKER[2].

† Wa·kerell. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **wakerrell**, 6 **wag(g)erell**, **wak(e)rell(e**, (**wakeryng**), 7 **wackerell**. [App. f WAKER *sb* + -EL.] The name given in Kent to a church bell (? the sanctus bell). Also *wakerell bell, rope.*

1485 *Churchw Acc St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* in *Archæol Cant* XVI. 292 Item for a rope for the wakerrell, iij d. 1545 *Ibid* XVII. 107 Item payde for ye wakerell rope, v d. 1552 *Ibid* VIII. 115 Item iij bells in the Steple & a waggerell bell. 1602 *Church w Presentm.* in *N. & Q* Ser IX VIII 405/2 We want one bell and a wackerell, which were sold away [etc.]

Wakerife (wē·krəif), *a Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **wacryff**, **walkryfe** (**waikryfe**, **walcryif**), 5–7 **walkryf(e**, 6–7 **wakryff**, 8 **wakryfe**, 9 **-rife**, 8, 9 **waukrife**, 6– **wakerife**. [f. WAKE *sb.* + RIFE *a.*. cf. CAULDRIFE.] Indisposed to sleep, wakeful, vigilant. Also *fig.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 103 Oure walkryfe watche, vs for to warne and tell, Quhen that Aurora, Put vp hir heid betuix the nicht and day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 17 Mony walkrife ene lurkis ther ondir 1594 J. MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 315 Acknawlaging thairin the speciall benefeit of God's providence in steiring up the spreits of his servants to be wacryff, cearfull, and curagius 1622 HANNAY *Nightingale*, etc 25 When pleasing Progues longing love For Philomelas sight Grew wake-rife *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Cordial* v, When thou waukrife ait or day 1786 BURNS *Epist. Major Logan* x, The witching, curs'd, delicious blinkers Hae gart me weet my waukrife winkers Wi' girnin spite 1875 W ALEXANDER *Sk Ayr Folk* 184 Eh, ye waukrife mannie, arena ye sleepin' yet? 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* ii 14 Being an old man, he was somewhat wakerife in the morning.

Hence **Wa·kerifely** *adv.*, **Wa·kerifeness.**

1606 tr. *Rollock's 1 Thess.* 126 (Jam.) So long as the diuell is in the world, so long there is necessity required of walkryfeness. 1633 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld. Wariston) *Diary* (S. H. S.) I. 99 Therby I sau God recalling me from impænitence to repentance, from securite unto wakraifnes. 1825 JAMIESON, *Walkrifelie, waukrifelie, adv*, wakefully. S 1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* II. 19 During this period of wakerifeness he had longed for action of some sort, but could not well get up in the dark.

† Wa·kerly, *a. Obs.* [f. WAKER *a.* + -LY[1].] Wakeful, watchful.

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. (1908) 224 Sothely he, as a good herde, was ful wakkerly and besy vppon the kepynge of that litell flok, his byloued disciples. *Ibid.* lxii. 285, I wole that thou be wakerly and quikke in thy soule 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* O iv, If he waste, how his crosiers staffe admonished him of the wakery [? *read* wakerly] charg he shoulde take ouer his flocke.

† Wa·kerly, *adv Obs.* In 4 **wekyrly**. [f WAKER *a.* + -LY[2].] Nimbly.

[? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2104 Qwarelles qwayntly swappez thorowe knyghtez With iryne so wekyrly, that wynche they never.

Wa·ke-ro bin. [App. f WAKE *v* + ROBIN.]

1. The plant *Arum maculatum*, also commonly called cuckoo-pint, lords-and-ladies, etc.

1530 PALSGR 286/1 Wakerobyn an herbe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, Addit, *Aros*, an herbe callyd wake Robyn 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccxc. 684 There be diuers sorts of wake Robin or Cockow pint 1601 LYLY *Love's Metam* I ii, They haue eaten so much wake-Robin, that they cannot sleepe for loue 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict*, *Wake-robin* or *Calvesfoot*, in Latin *Arum*. .The Root of this plant is purgative and penetrating, they prepare a powder of it that is used in Astma's, Dropsy, and Hypocondriac Melancholy 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ* II 255 The root of the *arum maculatum*, or wake robin.

b. *dial.* The purple orchis, *Orchis maculata.*

c The red campion, *Lychnis diurna*

1905 *Eng Dial. Dict.*

2. In *U.S* applied (*a*) to certain araceous plants, esp. *Peltandra undulata* (or *virginica*, formerly called *Arum virginicum*), arrow-arum, TUCKAHOE; (*b*) to liliaceous plants of the genus *Trillium* (*esp.* the white-flowered species).

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl* I. 1, In South Carolina..it flowers in June and July, and is called by them Wake-Robin. *Ibid.* VI 14, A whitish flowred Arum or Wake Robin, with cordated narrow pointed Leaves 1770 J R FORSTER tr *Kalm's Trav N Amer.* I. 125 The Virginian Wake robin, or Arum Virginicum, grows in wet places. 1871 BURROUGHS *Wake Robin* Pref (1884) p. vi, Wake-Robin—the common name of the white Trillium 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n.* 143 Wake-Robin, American, *Arum dracontium*, *Trillium grandiflorum*, and *T cernuum*. 1915 MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *M O'Halloran* II 32 So long as I could find a scrap of arbutus, a violet or a wake-robin from the woods.

3. In the West Indies and tropical America, applied to certain araceous plants of either of the genera *Anthurium* (tail-flower) and *Philodendron.*

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind Isl* 788 Wake-robin, *Anthurium* and *Philodendron*

Wakesses, obs. pl. of WAKE *sb*[1]

† Wake-wort. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Some plant.

1530 PALSGR 286/1 Wakeworte an herbe

Wakien, obs. form of WEAKEN *v.*

Waking (wē·kiŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb WAKE.

1. The action of remaining awake or of sitting up at night

1340 *Ayenb.* 52 Efterward me zuyche wakinges me deþ manye kueades, ase playe ate ches oþer ate tables. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol* 22 The tyme .steleth from vs, what pryuely slepynge And what thurgh necligence in oure wakynge 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 247 Myche wakynge makyth the body lene 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 Of thought cometh the wakyngis and unrestis 1621 SHAKS. *Wint T.* III iii. 19 Ne're was dreame So like a waking 1638 FORD *Fancies* III iii, I am not So weary of th'authority I hold Over mine owne contents in sleepes and wakings, 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III. xxxii 196 To say he hath seen a Vision, is to say, that he dreamed between sleeping and waking 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I xxxi, Days of danger, nights of waking. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lxiv, Her eyes were red with waking and crying.

b *spec.* Keeping vigil as an act of devotion.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Vre rihte leue, god, cume to þe þurh festing and þurh wacunge 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Him behoueþ wel wysliche his ulesa ouercome be uestinges, be wakinges and be benes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 1038 Bodily peyne .stant in preyeres, in wakynges, in fastynges. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxvii (1908) 141 He doth his tendre body to penaunce, and waketh long wakynges. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1030 in *Macro Plays* 69 Lo, wakynge ys a holy thynge! 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* June (1744) 81 Waking in the Church was left off because of some Abuses.

2. The action of watching, or keeping watch and ward; *dial.* a keeping watch or holding a 'wake' over a corpse

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 514/1 Wakynge, or wetche, *vigilia.* *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVIII. 357 Oure wakyng, lorde, without-outen wene Is worthed to noȝt. 1529 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* 30 Exemand hir fra all walking, warding, and paying of stent within the burgh of Edinburgh or outwith 1572 *Inv. Ketshaugo* (Somerset Ho), For kepinge of her and wackinge of her iij[d] 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I 1, Sang 1 *Tune*, The wawking of the faulds 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf s v Wake*, In England the body is sometimes placed in a coffin; in Ireland, seldom so, the waking being usually called for the purpose of procuring one 1891 STEVENSON *In South Seas* IV v (1900) 311 Of home life we had but the one view · the waking of a corpse

† b One of the 'watches' or divisions of the night (L. *vigilia*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XIV. 25 In the fourthe wakyng of the nyȝt [Vulg *quarta vigilia noctis*] *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr.* XXVII (1908) 143 At the ferthe wakynge of the nyȝt.

3. The action of becoming awake or conscious, of ceasing to sleep. Also with *up*

1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XV. 1 Ac after my wakyng it was wonder longe Ar I couth kyndely knowe what was dowel. 1530 PALSGR. 286/1 Wakyng after slepe, *reueil* 1553 BRADFORD *Serm Repent.* (1574) G ij, In this his syn, though a great while he lay a sleepe (as many do nowe adayes, God geue them good waking) 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV i. 126 (31d Qo.) He and I Will watch thy waking. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 97 Then slumbers are sound, and their wakings chearful 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* III. 63 My own wakings up some twenty or thirty times every night. 1864 G A. LAWRENCE *M Dering* II 119 But, if Dering rested well, his waking was not so enviable

4. The action of rousing (a person or animal) from sleep; † a night-attack. Also *fig*

1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II xlix 168 To close in theyr felde, to lodge theim more at theyr ease, without waking or skries. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* I x (1867) 24 It is euyll wakyng of a sleepyng dog 1654 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld Wariston) *Diary* (S. H. S.) II. 238, I took this as a warning and waking and alarum from the Lord to me

5 *Comb.*. † **waking-silver**, ? a payment in lieu of keeping watch and ward.

1390–91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 597 Item Will'o Patonson pro Argent sibi dato, et socius suis pro Wakyng silvyr, vij s. 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 172 To the Kynges Majestie for waykyng sylver payd to Pontfret Castell

Waking (wē·kiŋ), *ppl. a* [f. WAKE *v* + -ING[2].]

1. That remains awake; that keeps watch, *fig.* that continues on the alert, vigilant, watchful.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Drihten bi-hat þon wakiende ane crune. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 649 Bes wakond and warly *a* 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 715 In your counsail be quick and ay wakyng. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 154 The Mastie that keepeth the house must be very waking 1601 in Foley *Rec. Eng Prov. S. J.* (1880) VI. 735 He was thought negligent, and therefore they sent a wakinger spirit 1620 T. MAY *Heir* II. (1622) C 3, Were there a thousand waking Dragons set To keepe that golden fruit 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. i § 11 The Soul in a waking Man is never without thought, because it is the condition of being awake. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V xv, The screech of the waking owl.

2 That ceases to sleep, that becomes awake.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* VII, The breeze that swells the melody of waking birds

3. 'Rousing from sleep, exciting into motion or action'. 1828–32 WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

4. *transf.* Belonging to, characteristic of, one who wakes or is awake.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit*, etc 66 b, And if in dawning chaunce some drouping sleepe to light Upon the carefull Corse that thus hath spent the waking night. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* 164 xv. (ed 2) 350 Hee may bee ashamed of his waking dreames. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 263 Such sober certainty of waking bliss I never heard till now. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* x 908 Thus haunting Ghosts appear to waking Sight 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) V. 261 Realizing to his eyes the scenes of many a waking vision 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 198 Our waking existence is made up almost entirely of anticipations and regrets 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxix, Captain Cuttle could hardly believe it though he saw it done with his waking eyes *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxiii V 94 The subject was never, during two waking hours together, out of his thoughts.

Hence **Wa·kingly** *adv*

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XIII 17 And thou schalt wake. [*Gloss*] And in this thou schalt haue thee wakingli and diligently *c* 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 54 Hys father had apperyd iij nyghtis to gedyr to hys moeder wakyngly as sche was yn her prayers at home yn her chambyr. 1552 HULOET, Wakyngly, *vigilanter*

Waking take, rare var. WAPENTAKE

Wakiup, var. WIKIUP, an Indian hut

Wakke, obs form of WAKE *v.*

‖ **Wakon** (wā kən). [Dakota *wakaŋ* 'a spirit, something consecrated; *taku wakaŋ* and *wakaŋ tanka*, the Great Spirit', subst. use of *wakaŋ* adj., 'spiritual, sacred, consecrated' (Riggs *Gram & Dict. Dakota Lang*). J F. Cooper (*Prairie* XXVIII) has the form *wahcondah*] Among some American Indians, a spiritual being that is the object of religious reverence, also, a fetish: = MANITOU.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav N Amer* XIII 381 The Chipéways call this being Manitou or Kitchi-Manitou, the Nadowésses, Wakon or Tongo-Wakon, that is, the Great Spirit 1809 A HENRY *Trav.* 299 They believe in the spirits, gods, or manitos, whom they denominate wakons 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* II liv 166 On the surface of the rocks [are seen] their sculptured hieroglyphics—their wakons, totems, and medicines

b. *Comb.*: **Wakon-bird**, a fabulous bird venerated by the Indians.

1778 J CARVER *Trav. N Amer* XVIII 473 The name they have given it is expressive of its superior excellence, and the veneration they have for it, the wakon bird being in their language the bird of the Great Spirit. 1806 MOORE *To Lady Charl. Rawdon* 75 Swift upon the purple plume Of my Wakon Bird I fly Where [etc.].

Wakrell(e, variant ff. of WAKERELL.

Wakrife, -ryfe, variant ff. of WAKERIFE.

† Wa·krong, *a Obs rare*[−1]. [? f. WAKE *sb*[1] + *rong*, RANK *a.*] Wakeful.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 537 Þat þou. mihtest maken to sclepe Tricerberus þe helle-hound þat holden is kene Boþe wakrong & wikke & wardain of paine.

Waks, obs. form of WAX.

† Wa·ky, *a Obs.* [f. WAKE *v*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -Y] Wakeful.

a 1542 WYATT *Poems*, '*Myne olde Ennuye*' 58 And eke, the waky nyghte the bannysshed slepe may no wyse recouer 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol* XVIII. 17 Keeping their waky and their sleepy places.

† Wal. *poet Obs.* Forms: 1 **wæl**, 3 **wæl(e**, **wal(e**, **wel.** [OE *wæl* neut. = OS. *wal-* in *waldâd* murderous deed, OHG. *wal* neut., *walu-* (MHG. *wal* neut., masc., *wale* ? masc), ON. *val-r* masc. (whence *valkyrja* VALKYRIE) :—OTeut. **walo-* (? **walu-*), perh cogn. w. L. *volnus*, *vulnus* wound.] Death, slaughter. (In OE also *collect* the slain; *rarely* a slain person)

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV xv (1890) 306 Mid grimme wæle & herige. *c* 1205 LAY. 404 Þar aros wale & win *Ibid* 4111 Þat wæl wes þe more.

b. *Comb.* **wal-kemp**, a warrior, **wal-slaught**, deadly battle, **wal-spear**, a battle-spear.

c 1205 LAY 565 Antigonus, mid his *wæl-kempen swenden toward Biutun. ? *a* 900 *O.E. Chron* (Parker MS) an 839 Her wæs micel *wælsliht on Lundenne, and on Cwantawic, and on Hrofesceastre *c* 1205 LAY. 1369 Þa Giickes hit biwnnan mid heora wæl slahte. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 322 (Gr.) Oft he gar forlet, *wælspere windan on þa wicingas. *c* 1205 LAY. 28577 Arður [wes] forwunded mid wal-spere biade.

Wal see WALE, WALL, WAW, WELL.

Wala, obs. Sc form of VALLEY.

Walach, Wallach (wo läk). Also 8 **Wolock**, 9 **Wallack**. [See VLACH]

1. A member of a Romanic-speaking race widely disseminated in south-eastern Europe, principally in Rumania: = VLACH.

1786 tr. *J. R Forster's Hist. Voy North* 101 *note*, The Walachs, or Wolocks 1845 *Encycl Metrop* XXV. 730/1 The Wallacks [are] scattered over the whole province [of Transylvania] 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 146 A few Wallachs, Armenians, and Franks. 1886 W J. TUCKER *E Europe* 179 It was he (being a Wallack, just as Jano is), who instigated the Wallacks on our estate when they robbed and devastated the country in the Rebellion.

b. *attrib*

1864 *Chamb Encycl.* VI. 513 A petty Walach chief of Transylvania 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II. 16 A Wallach shepherd was tending his flock of goats 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 8/2 Full liberty is granted for the use of the Wallach language in schools and churches.

2. The language of the Walachs. *rare*[−0].

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Walachian, Wallachian (wɒlē·kiăn), *sb.* and *a* Also 7 Valachian, 9 Vallakhian. [f. *Walachia* (in med.L. the country of the Walachs or Vlachs; in mod. use with narrower application, one of the two principalities which united to form the kingdom of Rumania) + -AN.] A *sb.*

1. = WALACH 1. Also, a native of Walachia.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 204 Baiazet thus at once inuaded Europe, conuerting his forces against the Valachians. 1729 CONSETT *Pres. State Russia* 446 To leave his Allies the Walachians and Moldavians to the Resentment of the Turks for their intended Revolt to the Tsar 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F* xi (1782) I 357 *note*, The Walachians still preserve many traces of the Latin language 1838 *Encycl. Metrop* XXIV 154/1 The neighbouring mountains are inhabited by Servians and Vallakhians. 1888 EMILY GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II. 30 This Wallachian was a still greater sorcerer in weather-making than the Wermesch peasant

b. A Walachian sheep.

1837 YOUATT *Sheep* v. 138 The Wallachians are about the size of the Dorset sheep, but not so tall

2. The language spoken by the Walachians.

1864 MAX MULLER *Sci. Lang* Ser II iv 182 Their language still lives in the modern Wallachian 1877 *Quaritch's Catal.* Suppl 227 Rouman or Wallachian

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Walachia or the Walachians.

c 1791 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) VIII. 712/1 There are four languages spoken the German, Sclavonian, Wallachian, and Latin 1804 E. JONES *Lyric Attr* Introd 2 Matràki, or, The Wallachian Dance. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 34 According to Thunman, one half of all the Wallachian words are Latin *a* 1901 W BRIGHT *Age of Fathers* (1903) I xxv 503 The Gothic king had flung St Sabas into the waters of a Wallachian stream for refusing to taste idol-meats.

Waladay, obs. form of WELLADAY.

Walageous, variant of VOLAGEOUS.

Walap, obs. form of WALLOP *v.*

Walaway, obs. form of WELLAWAY.

Walcar, Sc variant of WALKER (fuller).

Walcheren (vaːlχərən) [The name of a Dutch island at the mouth of the Schelde] Used in comb., as *Walcheren ague, fever.*

1810 DAWSON (*title*) The Walcheren Fever. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXVII, The hottest suns of India never heated his temper; and the Walcheren ague never shook it. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc.* (ed 6) 473 *Walcheren Fever* An endemic remittent fever

Walchowite (wæːlkoɪəit): *Min.* [Named by Haidinger 1845 from *Walchow* in Moravia where it was found see -ITE.] A honey-yellow resin similar to amber

1849 J NICOL *Man Min.* 520 1852 H J. BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Introd Min* 629

Walcryif, obs. form of WAKERIFE.

†**Wald,** *conj Obs rare.* [OE. *weald,* perh. derived from a use of *weald* imper. of *wealdan* to govern (see WIELD *v*).

A transitional use is seen in *weald hit* = *lǽca hit* 'however' (*Andreas* 1355) · see LOOK *v* 4 b]

Followed by or with ellipsis of *if*· In case that. (In OE chiefly with *þéah* or indef. pronoun.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 316 Namon ða to ræde, þæt him wærlicor wære, þæt hi sumne dæl heora landes wurðes æthæfdon, weald [? hwæt *omitted*] him getimode *Ibid* II 340 Nyte ge ða micclan deopnysse Godes gerynu? weald þeah him beo alyfed ǥyt behreowsung *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 930–1 To schryue hym wanne he seneȝed heþ Wel syker þing hyt were..Wald ȝef he sodeynlyche deiþ And wald he hyt forȝete.

Wald, obs. f. WEALD, WELD, WIELD *v.*, WOLD.

Wald, obs. form of *would*: see WILL *v.*

Waldemar. ? *U.S.* 'A variety of velveteen, or cotton velvet, apparently a superior quality of fustian' (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891).

†**Waldend.** *Obs.* Forms. 1 waldend, wealdend, 2 weldende, 2–3 wealdende, 3 walden(de), wealdent, weldent. [OE *waldend, wealdend,* subst. form of pres. pple. of *waldan, wealdan,* to control (see WIELD *v*)] A ruler, governor (rare except in periphrases for God).

Beowulf 17 Him þæs lif frea, wuldres wealdend, woroldare forgeaf. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi 2 Þa sint eowere hlafordas & eowere waldendas, næs ge heora *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 75 Scuppende and weldende of heouene and of orðe and of alle iscefte. *c* 1205 LAY 5059 Nu þu eært londes weldent. *Ibid.* 25569 Lauerd drihten crist, domes waldende, middelarde mund walden ænglen, let þu mi sweuen to selþen iturnen. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1235 Ah þe witti weldent ant te rihtwise bireadde hit swa swiðe wel, þ he þ ouercom mon, were alast þurh mon. *Ibid* 2065 Hwerto wultu wreastlin wiþ þe worldes wealdent?

†**Waldeneie.** *Obs. rare*–1. [app an alteration of *wald-eye,* WALL-EYE, influenced by **walden* repr. OE. *gewealden* small. Cf. WOLDEN-EYED *a.*] An alleged name of the hare.

13.. *Names of Hare* in *MS Digby* 86, fol 168 b, þe purblinde..þe waldeneie, þe sidlokere

Waldenese. *rare.* [Singular f. next, taken as Eng. plural.] A Waldensian. *rare.*

1888 J KER *Lect Hist Preaching* VII 126 *note*, Tauler was strongly influenced by Nicolas von Basel, a Waldense

Waldenses (wɒldeˑnsiːz), *sb. pl. Eccl. Hist.* Also (6 Waldensses), 7–9 Valdenses. [a. med.L. *Waldensēs* (*Valdensēs*), app f. *Waldensis,* a variant form of the cognomen of Peter Waldo. see below. Cf. the Fr. form VAUDOIS.] The adherents of a religious sect which originated in the south of France about 1170 through the preaching of Peter Waldo, a rich merchant of Lyons They were excommunicated in 1184, and eventually became a separately organized church, which associated itself with the Protestant Reformation of the 16th c., and still exists, chiefly in Northern Italy and the adjacent regions.

[*c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v iii 501 Also the sect of Waldensis.] 1537 *Orig & Sprynge of Sectes* Contents, Waldenses secte. *Ibid.* 48 The order of Waldenses or Picardes. 1579 FULKE *Confut Sanders* 594 He adioyneth Anno Do 1160 the Waldensses, whome hee calleth beggers of Lyons. 1579 — *Heskins's Parl.* 29 Valdo .caused Bookes of scripture to be translated, and so beganne the sect of Valdenses, or Pauperes de Lugduno. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XVII. 159 If we may beleeve what the Papists themselves have writt'n of these Churches, which they call Waldenses 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 13 The true Quakers made as firm a stand against the Antinomians, as the Valdenses did against the Papists 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV, 323 The Waldenses, under their more modern name of the Vaudois, have survived to the present day in the valleys of Piedmont

Waldensian (wɒldeˑnsiăn), *a.* and *sb* Also 7–9 Valdensian. [f. WALDENS-ES + -IAN]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Waldenses.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II 23 Ther are divers sorts of these Polonian Protestants, som embracing the Waldensian and som the Helvetian Confession 1827 (*title*) Authentic Details of the Valdenses .with The Ancient Valdensian Catechism 1832 W S. GILLY (*title*), Waldensian Researches With an Introductory Inquiry into the Antiquity and Purity of the Waldensian Church. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 430/1 Only after Luther's declaration in favour of clerical marriage did the ascetic life cease to be a part of the Waldensian doctrine

B. *sb.* A member of the sect of the WALDENSES.

1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb 177/2 The contents of this part are ..the Διδαχη and the Waldensians, [etc.]. 1888 *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 429/3 The Waldensians were far more likely to adopt an existing Catholic translation than to originate one for themselves.

Walder (wɒ̄ ldəɹ). *dial* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin, perh. some error] Some weed found abundantly in cornfields.

1764 *Museum Rust* II 306 One particular piece of the sandy ground .vastly subject to what we call walder, and buddle, bodle, or gould, as some call it. 1765 *Ibid.* IV. 144 I had great plenty of straw, and it was clear from walder and buddle

Waldflute (wɒ̄·ldflūt). Also in Ger form. [ad. G. *waldflöte,* lit. forest flute.] (See quots.)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 110 Wald flute is an open flue-register. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Waldflute, Waldflote, Waldpfeife* (*Ger*) An organ stop of 4 ft pitch 1878 J. HILES *Catech Organ* (ed 2) 62 *Waldflote,* Forest-flute. In Germany this is a 2 feet stop, formerly also of 8 and 4 feet. .The English *Waldflote.* is always of open wood 4 feet pipes .full toned and powerful

Waldgrave (wɒ̄·ldgrēiv). *Hist.* [ad. G. *waldgraf,* f. *wald* forest (see WEALD, WOLD) + *graf* count: see GRAF, GRAVE *sb.*[4]] In mediæval Germany, an officer having jurisdiction over a royal forest. (On the lower Rhine, the title was hereditary in certain families of the higher nobility.) Hence Waˑldgravine, the wife of a waldgrave.

In recent Dicts.

‖ **Waldhorn** (vaːldˌhɒ̄rn). [G. *waldhorn,* forest or hunting horn, French horn] (See quot.)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 110 Wald horn 1889 GROVE *Dict Mus.* IV 375 *Waldhorn* (that is, Forest horn), *Corno da caccia.* The old 'French horn,' without valves, for which Beethoven wrote. The valve horn .is fast superseding it.

† **Waˑldin,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 waldin, (5 waldyne, waddin). [Pa pple. of *wald,* WIELD *v*, used in the sense '(easily) controlled'. (In OE. the ppl. adj *gewealden* had the senses 'subject, under control', 'moderate in amount or size').] Easy to manage Chiefly of the body or limbs: Pliant, supple, freq. in phr. *waldin and wicht.* Also *fig.*, yielding or tractable in bearing or disposition.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. 23 The quhilk sa waldin wes in fecht That baith þe left hand and the rycht He evinlike vsit. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Gov Princes* (S T S) 122 And thus sall all thy body be mare waldin, and esy to dispone the till all thyne operacionnis *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 19 This ȝowng [man] lap apone þe land ful lycht, .'waldyne [*v.rr* waldin, waddin] I am,' quod he '& wondir wycht' 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I 55 For twentie ȝeir and foure he wes of age; Waldin and wicht. *Ibid* 499 Waldin thai war, and wicht as ony hors. *Ibid.* II. 195 Als ferce & waldin than as ane eill *Ibid.* III 163 He maid thame all als waldin as ane wand, For to obey and bydeat his command 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot, Descr Alb* XVI (1821) I p lvi, Thair hois war maid of smal lynt or woll, and yeid nevir above thair kne, to make thaim the mair waldin and sowpyll.

Walding, Sc form of WELDING, WIELDING.

Waldism (wɒ̄·ldiz'm). *rare.* [f. *Waldo* (see WALDENSES) + -ISM.] The doctrine or tenets of the Waldenses. Cf. VAUDISM.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 429/2.

Wale (wēil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 walu, 5–6 *Sc* waill, 6–7 waile, 7 wayle, (waale, wael, weale), 6 *Sc.*, 8–9 wail, (6 *Sc.* vale), 8–9 whale; 5 walle, 6–8 wall; 4– wale. [OE. *walu* str. fem. (also wk. pl. *walan*), mark of a lash, weal; also, in charters, used as a topographical term, perh. ridge, bank (of stone or earth). A sense 'stripe' appears to be implied by the derivative *waled* (tr L *histriatus,* app. mistaken for *striatus* striped).

Cf. LG. *wale* (*wale, wāl,* Doornkaat-Koolman), Du. dial. *waal,* mark of a lash, weal (= sense 2) The other senses below are peculiar to Eng The identity of the word in its various senses is not quite certain, but the assumption of 'raised line or strip' as the primary sense plausibly accounts for all the recorded applications. The relation of the word to O'l eut **walu-z* rod, wand (Goth *walu-s,* ON *vǫl-r,* MSw. *val,* OFris. *walu,* N Fris. *waale*) is uncertain]

†**1.** A ridge (of earth or stone) Only OE.

1024 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* IV 31 Of ðam beorge suþ on ða ealdan wale, swa on corf ġetes westran cotan of ðam cotan suþ be wale on ðære dice hyrnan. 1045 *Ibid* IV 98 Ofer ðone hæðfeld in stanwale; andlang ðære wale on ðone portweȝ. *Ibid.* V. 334 On ða eastlangan dicwale.

2. The mark or ridge raised on the flesh by the blow of a rod, lash, or the like. = WEAL *sb.*

The form *weal,* now more usual, is due to confusion with WHEAL a pustule, swelling, which is often misused for *wale*

a 1100 *Aldh Glosses* in Napier *OE Gl* 3466 *Ubices* i *verbera,* walan *Ibid* 4487 *Ubices,* wala. *Ibid* 4759 *Ubice,* wale *Ibid* 5365 *Aspere inuectiones,* stiþia wala. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II lxxiv (1869) 103, I keepe him that he haue no peyne and that ther be no wales in the hondes. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 113 Saynt Barnard yn Cristys person, sayth þus .I haue my body for thy loue full of gret walus 1521 WHITINTON *Grammm.* (1523) C iij, *Vibex,* a wale of a rodde 1530 PALSGR 286/1 Wall of a strype, *enfleure.* 1598 BP HALL *Sat.* IV 1, Shall then that foule infamous Cyneas hide Laugh at the purple wales of others side? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* III 5 With the waile of his stripe [Vulg *livore ejus*] we are healed *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 232 He strooke, his backe and shoulders so, That bloody wales rose 1706 E WARD *Wooden Wor ld Diss* (1708) 101 Ye shall have him as proud of the Wales on his Back, as a Holy Land Pilgrim is of a Jerusalem Print 1797 UNDERWOOD *Dis Childhood* I 106 The .lower limbs are found covered with large wales, resembling those arising from the sting of nettles. 1867 PUSEY *Eleven Addresses* VI (1908) 65 The traces of the Crown of thorns, the wales of the scourges 1868 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch. Eng* I. 384 His back was striped with the wales of such frequent scourging

fig 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 558 The wales, marks, scarres and cicatrices of sinne and vice remaine to be seene

† **b.** Misused for WHEAL. *Obs. rare*–1.

1589 [R. HARVEY] *Pl Perc* 5 What, what, latine in the mouth of a plaine fellow? Nay I wot neere, but it hath left behind it a wale in my throate like a strange bodylouse in an vnknowne pasture 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wale,* (9) A tumour or large swelling. *Kent.* 1887 in *Kentish Gloss.*

3. *Textile-manuf* A ridge or raised line (consisting of a thread or threads) in a textile fabric; also *collect.* with epithet, as indicating the texture of a particular fabric. Cf. WALED *a.* and *waling glass* s v. WALE *v.*[1]

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II 24 To lay down the wooll so close, as you can hardly see any wale 1604 W TEBILO *Friar Bacon's Prophesie* XXXIV C 2 b, A Hose with a good waile 1607 MIDDLETON *Mich Term* II III. D 2 b, By my troth exceeding good cloath, a good wale t'as 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 120 It does not at all concern the tissue, Tenor or range of the Threads and *Wales* (as they call them) which is easily imitated. 1668 T. ROKEBY *Let* 28 Sept in *Mem* (Surtees Soc.) 16 My wife desires to fix you either to a farandine or a mohaire with a small weale [for a gown] 1675 *Let fr E. I Co. to Factors Fort St. George* Dec. (MS.), Theis Musters You now Sent Us appeare to be all Taffety Wale 1684 *Patent Office* No 241 Lines or creases resembling the Wale of Tabby or Mohaire. 1696 J F. *Merch Ware-ho. laid open* 13 A sort of Callico-Dimetty.. Wove with a Wale like a plain Dimetty. 1755 JOHNSON, *Wale,* a rising part in the surface of cloth 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Wale,* in cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. We say, cloth is wove with a wale 1886 BECK *Draper's Dict*, *Wale,* a ridge on the surface of cloth.

fig 1587 GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Posies (1907) 329 The feeble thred which Lachesis hath sponne, To drawe my dayes in short abode with thee, Hath wrought a webbe which now (welneare) is donne, The wale is worne 1611 BEAUMONT & FL *Four Plays* (1647) 271 Thou art rougher far, and of a coulser wale, fuller of pride.

b. *transf.* A stripe (of colour).

1891 HARDY *Tess* XLVI, The wide acreage of blank agricultural brownness was beginning to be striped in wales of darker brown, gradually broadening to ribands

4. *Naut.* **a.** A piece of timber extending horizontally round the top of the sides of a boat; the gunwale.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12062 Cordes, kyuiles, atached þe wale ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 740 Wyghtly one the wale thay wye vp thaire ankers. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St Kath* 642 As with inne the wale Of a stronge ship a man is bore a-loft *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 514/1 Wale, of a schyppe, *ratis.* *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 134 Her on the waill ner by the I sall stand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. IV. 76 With sa strang rowthis apon athir waill, The mychty kervell schuderit at euery straik 1530 PALSGR 286/1 Wall of a shyppe. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I 251 Scho was ten fute thik in the waill. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun,..with a clean Tail, a rounding Wale. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist Philip's War* (1867) II 131 That..upon the Wail of each [Whale-]Boat five pieces of strong Leather be fastened on each side. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVII. 405/1 Describe the curve TMS to represent the sheer or extreme height of the side [of a long boat], which in a ship would be called the. upper edge of the wale. 1857 [COLQUHOUN] *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The narrow piece of wood running round the sax board outside, but now generally disused, is called a wale.

b. *pl.* The horizontal planks or timbers, broader

and thicker than the rest, which extend along a ship's sides, at different heights, from stem to stern; also called *bends* (see BEND *sb*.[4] 6), also *sizing*, each of such timbers

For *chain, channel, main, sheer wales*, see CHAIN WALE, CHANNEL *sb*.[2] 2, MAIN *a.* 11, SHEER *sb*.[2] 3

1295 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 5/8 m. 8 Empcio meremi Et x d in vj Wales emptis de Anselmo Carpentario 1336–7 *Ibid.* 19/31 m. 5 Et in vj lignis emptis ad eandem pro Wales et bindes inde faciendis vj s 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 292 Tymbre for bemys walys & other Necessaries in the seid Ship. 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V 233 For valis to cover abone the boit, viij d. 1536 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* I (1894) 58 The sterne of the same cock bote was faste under on of the wales of the said catche. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Sea Gram.* II. 6 From bend to bend, or waule to waule, which are the outmost timbers on the ship sides 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Shipwright* 7 The next Waale parallel to the lower Waale. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III lii 429 Bends and Walls [Fr *rambades*] of his Carricks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II iv. 158 They found her wales and outside planks extremely defective. 1824 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xxii. II. 303 Such a point-blanker would have torn off a streak of our wales 1881 HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxvi, Boats built of wood which was greenly growing three days before it was bent as wales to their sides 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* II Q. What are bends? A. The thickest and strongest planks on the outward part of a ship's side, They are more properly called wails

5. Each of the horizontal timbers connecting and bracing the piles of a dam, etc.

1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Acc. Dunwich* 179 Except Plank upon the Head of the Key, and under the upper Wale, and Plank to join the piles. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 33/1 The wales are to be in two thicknesses, of half-timbers, bolted to the gauge piles 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I 80 These are called guide piles, and to these horizontal timbers are attached, called wales.

6. *Basket-making.* Each of the horizontal bands round the body of a basket composed of rods intertwined as a finishing-off course.

1907 T. OKEY in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 11 Jan 190/2 A wale is three or more rods woven one after and over the other to form a binding or string course *Ibid*, I was interested to find [in an old Egyptian basket] the same strokes—the fitch, the pair, the border, slath, and wale—I had been using yesterday

7. A ridge on a horse's collar: see quot. 1794

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II 139 The Neck Collar is a padded collar made to fit and sit easy round the horse's neck—it has 2 wales or risings on the outside, called the fore and back wales 1847 HALLIWELL 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.* 1908 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. X 146/2, I was told by one of the workmen that the rolls or ridges of a horse-collar between which the hames lie are called respectively the fore-wale and the afterwale.

8. Comb. **wale-piece,** †(*a*) a piece of timber to serve as the gunwale of a boat; (*b*) a horizontal timber connecting and binding the piles or posts of a bridge, dam, etc.; †**wale-reared** *a.* = WALL-*sided*, †**wale-stock, -tree,** ? a piece of timber to serve as a gunwale, **wale-streak,** the gunwale of a boat.

1350 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 25/32 (P.R.O.) En xxxvij piec' de mesrime achat' pour *wale piecen, wale stockez et fotwalen. 1739 LABELYE *Piers Westm. Bridge* 20 The Plates, Whale-Pieces, Ties and Braces that had been contrived to keep them steady 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* II 432/1 Allowing a space of not less than 12 inches wide between the wale pieces, for the piles to fill up the bays between the wale pieces. *c* 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685), *Wale reared 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 113 *Wale-reared*, that is, when a ship is built right up, after she comes to her bearing 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Wale reared*, an obsolete phrase, implying *wall sided* 1350 *Wale stockez [see *wale piece* above] 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII III 474/2 Here he [the coxswain] must sit cross-legged . with a hand on each gunwale or *wale-streak. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 *Wale trees ij, Hausers ij. 1488 *Acc. & Inv.* 72 (P.R.O.) Waletrees.

Wale (wēl), *sb*.[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3 wal, 4 wall, 5 wail, 5–6 waill, 6 waylle, 8–9 wile, 9 waile, 3– wale. [a. ON. *val* neut., corresponding to OHG. *wala* (MHG. *wal*, mod.G. *wahl*) str. fem., f. Teut. root **wal-*,**wel-*: see WILL *v.*]

1. The action or an act of choosing; choice. Also, scope for choice, plurality of things to choose from

Before the 17th c. recorded only *poet.*; chiefly in certain set phrases: *At, to wale*, at one's choice, in abundance; *men of wale*, men of high merit, *worthy in or to wale*, of approved valour (By some writers of the 15–16th c. *to wale* in the last phrase seems to have been taken as the inf. of WALE *v.*[1])

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4353 If þat þou mi lefe wald be; O werldes welth to wale and wan Sal þou haf mare þan mai be gan. *Ibid* 5375 *Ibid.* 7629 And of a thusand men o wal, He made him ledder and marscal. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* v. 77 Sir Edward, oure gude King wurthi in wall. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1587 When he had tolde this tale He hade wordis at wale To thame ilkane *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11952 He russhit vp full radly, raght to his clothes, Soche as happit hym to hent, hade he no wale *c* 1440 *York Myst.* II 55 Als ye I haue honours in alkyn welth to wale. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 447 With lordis of Scotland, lerit, and the laif As worthy, wysest to waile, in worschipe allowit. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 221 Wynis went within that wane, maist wourthy to vaill 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V xii. 37 Thar wes na strenth of valeant men to waill 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Lady Kenmure* (1664) 29, I will have no other tutor, suppose I could have waile & choise of ten thousand beside. 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *He gaf me the wale*, he allowed me to choose. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Notes on Landor* Wks. 1859 IX. 297 Our Arab friend, however, is no connoisseur in courts of law: small wale of courts in the desert. 1858–62 RAMSAY *Remin.* (1867) 167 There's nae waile o' wigs on Monrimmon Moor 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxiii, She's a wonderfu' woman, the mistress; no the like o' her in the three counties. She micht hae had the wale o' the men.

b. Coupled with *will.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii, With alle welthis to wille, and wynus to wale. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 147 [He] mycht in the time that he feit him have had otheris at will and wale 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax* (1755) 11 Lat him than now tak will an' wile. 1836 J. AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* 81 (E.D.D.), I've sheets and blankets, will and wale, I'm nae deaf nit.

2. That which is chosen or selected as the best; the choicest individual, kind, specimen, etc

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII v 188 The King Latyne, but faill, Gart cheis of all his steidis furth the waill *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 399 Ane great airme to the number of 1m men the waill of all Ingland 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 21, She was the wale of a' her kin. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* VI, For lapfu's large o' gospel kail Shall fill thy crib in plenty, An' runts o' grace the pick an' wale 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* Iv, The Bertrams were aye the wale o' the country side! 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 262 The best way to get one, and the wale of them, is to intercept one of the packs which are driven from the northern markets. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* v. Wks. 1895 VIII 166 It's the pride of the eye, and it's the lust o' life, an' it's the wale o' pleesures

†**Wale,** *sb*.[3] *Obs. rare.* [? var. of WEEL *sb* :—OE *wǽl*.] ? A wave, current.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II 16 And Doris with hir daughters all of which some cut the wales [1587 wals, *rhyme* whales] With splaied armes 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* 323 (1845) 11 Threescore miles from wale Of sea at Conyngton was found a whale Vppon a high downes

†**Wale,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 wal, 4 walle. [f. WALE *sb*.[2]] Used as a general laudatory expression Chosen; choice, select; excellent, noble, goodly.

a. of a person, his attributes, actions, etc

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 888 Sodomes king in kinge dale, Mette abram wiþ feres wale 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1010 Bot 3et I wot þat Wawen & þe wale buide Such comfort of her compaynye caȝten to-geder *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 294 'Þan will I,' quod þe wale qwene *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1329 The Troiens blody beronyn, Wyde woundes & wete of hor wale dyntes *a* 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* etc (E.E.T.S.) iii 149 And wander in A winter tyme wyth full wale knychtis 1515 *Scottish Field* 385 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), It is a losse to the lande,.. For his witte and his wisedome, And his wale deedes 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 102 Ae simmer e'en baith wale an' trig, doun the rig A lad cam' to the Fitman-brig

absol. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 A wayle whyt as whalles bon

b. of a thing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3635 Bokes he wrot of lore wal, Hu ðis folc hem riȝt leden sal 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1716 Bifore þe barounz has hom broȝt, & byrled þerinne [*sc.* the holy vessels] Wale wyne to þy wenches. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 741 By wytt of the watyre mene of the wale ythes, ffrekes one the forestayne fakene theire coblez *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 75 Þan was a wardan ware oute in þe wale stremys Of all þe naue & þe note *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 694 She went from þat worthy into a wale chambur *Ibid.* 1943 He wound vp full wightly all his wale Ancres.

Wale (wēl), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north* Forms: 4–6 walle, 4–5 weyle, 5–8 waill, 5–9 wail, 6 vale, vaile, weale, 7 wayl, weil, wehl, weal(l, 6–9 wyle, 8–9 wile, 9 wyell, 4– wale [f. WALE *sb*.[2] Cf. WELE *v.* (The form *wehl* was prob. due to G. *wahlen*, †*wehlen.*)]

1 *trans.* To choose, select, pick out, sort. Also with *out, through.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix 33 Mosti ryden by Rybbesdale, Wilde wymmen forte wale, ant welde wuch ich wolde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 999 Iasper hyȝt þe fyrst gemme, þat I on þe fyrst basse con wale. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 105 That worthy hade a wyfe walit hym-seluon. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1014 Wale 3ow oþer werriouris þat wiȝt ere & 3onger. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 895 In gret ire he apon thaim sadly socht, Wailland a place quhar he mycht bargane mak 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 319 Item giffin to Johne Mawaro, to pas to Clidisdale, to the woddis, to wale tymmyr for the artailȝeri, IX s. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maried Wemen* 530 Of ther thre wantoun wiffis, that I haif writtin heir, Quhilk wad ȝe wail to ȝour wif? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II i 20 Of chost men syne, walit by cutt, thai tuik Ane greit nwmir 1537 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XVII 741 That ye cause Patrik Tennent waill our sa[i]d woll, sort, and pak the samin 1625 A. GIL *Sacr. Philos.* XII 192 The Poet gives you an example of a Gardiner, wehling his seeds being mingled together. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Lady Kenmure* (1664) 30 But more I can neither wish, nor pray, nor desire for to your La. then Christ singled and wailed out, from all created good things 1674 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* (1907) Jan. 232 Buy me a good handsom Caudibeck hatt pray sie that it be good and weall wyled 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* II. 35 (1750) 7 A lass that has mony wooers aft wales the waist. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* XII, Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide, He wales a portion with judicious care. 1821 CARLYLE *Let.* 17 Nov., *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 4 To beg that you will accept the brown pair of spectacles which I have *waled* for you. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. XII, Come away, chap—come away, gentle chap—nae time to be picking and waling your steps 1873 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* XI, I said I would wail a man for you myself 1888 D. GRANT *Sc. Stories* 30 A bodie canna aye wyle his words 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Wale me an orange To wale one's way.

b. *To wale by,* to choose and put by.

1789 ROSS *Helenore* I (ed. 3) 53 Bannocks and kebbocks knit up in a claith, She had wiled by, and row'd up in her waith.

c. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Waling*, cleaning the coals 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Wale*, Newc. To clean coal by picking out the refuse by hand.

2. *intr.* To make choice.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1276 'I-wysse, worþy,' quoth þe wyȝe, 'ȝe haf waled wel better'. 1786 BURNS *Hallowe'en* iv, They steek their een, an' graip an' wale For muckle anes, an' straught anes 1826–30 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* III cxvi, Through and through the bowl they wyell—For raisins, how they stuitch and strive!

†**3.** *trans.* ? To seek *Obs. rare*—[1].

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 398 Where schulde I wale þe, quod Gauan, where is þy place?

Hence **Wa·ling** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib* **waling glass** (see quot. 1880).

1625 A. GIL *Sacr. Philos.* I 12 Every seed encreaseth by the earth and moisture thereof, which cannot be but with a wehling out, or choice of things that are homogeneous, or of parts like thereto 1634 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Lady Kenmure* 29 Apr., It should be of your wailing and not of his. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Waling glass*, a weaver's counting glass, which magnifies a small portion of the surface of linen, and thus enables the set or count to be ascertained.

Wale (wēl), *v.*[2] Also **whale.** [f. WALE *sb*.[1]]

1. *trans.* To mark (the flesh) with wales or weals.

14 . in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 245 A wycked wound hath me walled [*runes* called, halt, salt], And traveyld me from topp to too 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T., Christ bef. Pilate* 263 O my blessed Saviour, was it not enough that thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and waled with bloudy stripes? 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II lxxxv (ed. 8) 375 Would the Horse, suffer his lazy Rider to bestride his patient back, with his hands and whip to wale his flesh?

2. 'To fasten, secure, or protect with a wale or wale piece' (Webster 1911)

1909 *E. Essex Advertiser* Aug., Suppl. 4/3 The wharf . is built with piles and strongly whaled

3 a. *Mil.* To weave or wattle (a gabion, hurdle). **b.** *Basket-making.* To intertwine (rods) in making a wale (see WALE *sb*.[1] 6); also 'to furnish (a basket) with a wale or wales' (Webster 1911).

1842 BURN *Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict., Clayonner*, to wattle, wale 1892 FOX IRWIN *Notes Fortif.* (ed. 2) 60 To make a Wickerwork Gabion . Wale the web by passing each rod in succession over the other two . till the waling is 2-ft. 6-in. high 1907 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 11 Jan. 190/2 The foot rods are waled and then laid down as in a border.

Hence **Waled** *ppl. a.*, marked with weals. **Wa·ling** *vbl. sb. Mil.*, the process of making a gabion or hurdle; also, the basket-work thus made; also *attrib.* as *waling rod.*

1842 BURN *Nav. & Mil. Techn. Dict., Clayon*, a waling-rod *Clayonnage*, wattling, waling. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 Mar. 6/2 A horrible vision of a waled back would come before my eyes and the swish of that terrible whip would sound in my ears. 1892 G. PHILIPS *Text-bk. Fortif.* III iii (ed. 5) 88 In brushwood gabions the basket work is called the web, and the process of making it is termed waling. 1892 [see 3 above]

†**Wale.** *int. Obs.* [repr. OE *wá lá*: see WO, LO, and WELLAWAY *int.*] Alas! woe is me!

c 1205 LAY. 12952 Ah wale þat hit nusten Costantines cnihtes *Ibid.* 25859 Wale [*c* 1275 wola] þat ich wes iboren.

Wale· see VALE *sb*.[1], VEIL *sb*.[1], WAIL *v.*, WALL *sb*.[1], WELL *sb*., WHALE.

†**Waled,** *a. Obs.* [f. WALE *sb*.[1] + -ED[2].] Striped. *Open-waled*, having an open texture

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 416/23 *Histriatarum* [understood as = *striatarum* (1 Kings VII 24)], waledra 1602 *Inv.* in *Collect. Archæol.* (1863) II. 95 One waled matterice vj *s* viij *d.* 1611 COTGR., *Linomple*, a fine, thinne, or open-waled linnen, much vsed in Picardie for womens kerchers. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 Fine waled Silk, or Taffety

Waled (wēld), *ppl. a.*[1] *Sc.* and *north* [f. WALE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Chosen, selected, picked. Cf. HAND-WALED.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 386 Wahd wyne for to wete wantid þai none *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 1219 Fyfty ladyis was in hyr cumpany, Wallyt off wit. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 64 Thair waillit weid, and statuire to descriue, I can not gif perfite affirmatiue ? *c* 1640 R. SEMPILL *Piper Kilbarchan* 43 He counted was a weil'd Wight-man 1649 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Mrs. Gillespie* 14 Aug., Let not your heart say, it is an ill wailed dispensation. 1682 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script.* III. III (1726) 376 What choice and wailed instruments such were, who were thus called forth. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XVIII, Gude and waled Christians they were too. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Wealed*, picked, chosen.

Waled, *ppl. a.*[2]: see WALE *v.*[2]

Walee, Wale-knot. see WALI, WALL-KNOT.

Walentyne, obs. Sc. form of VALENTINE.

Walenut, obs. form of WALNUT.

Waler[1] (wē·lər). [f. WALE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1825 E. MACKENZIE *View Northumbld.* (ed. 2) I. 91 Wailers are boys employed to pick out slate, pyrites, and other foul admixtures from the coal 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) [Newcastle Terms], *Waler*, boys who pick the refuse from the good coals.

†**2.** 'A handloom silk-weaving term: a man employed to determine the number of "picks" in a piece and to see that uniformity is maintained' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). *Obs.*

Waler[2] (wē·lə1). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. *Wale-s* (for New South Wales) + -ER[1].] A horse imported from Australia, esp. from New South Wales

1849 *New South Wales* VII. 65 The colonial-bred horses

or Walers, as they are called in India. 1888 KIPLING *Plain T., Rout of White Hussars* (ed. 3) 215 The Drum-Horse ... is nearly always a big piebald Waler.

attrib 1873 *Madras Mail* 25 June (Yule), For sale, a brown Waler gelding 1888 KIPLING *Plain T., Rout of White Hussars* (ed. 3) 217 Yale had a big, old, white Waler trap horse

† **Wa'lesman.** *Obs.* [f. *Wales* + MAN *sb.*] = WELSHMAN.

1591 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* Ser. 1 (1892) 363 Hugh Evans of Lambeth, Walesman

Walet(t, Walew, obs. ff. WALLET, VALUE.

Waleway, var. WELLAWAY *int*

Walewe, obs. ff. VALUE *sb.*, WALLOW *v.*

Waleys, obs. see WELSH

Walfair, obs. form of WALLFLOWER

Walhalla, var. VALHALLA.

Walhwe, obs. form of WALLOW *a.*

‖ **Wali** (wā·li). Also **wâlee, waly.** [Arab. والي *wāli* (classical Arab. وَالٍ *wālin*), subst. use of pres. pple. of *wala* to be foremost.] The governor of a province: = VALI.

1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* lxxxiv. in J. Pinkerton *Coll. Voy.* X. 107 Every petty district has its governor. If not a prince, or one of the higher nobility, this governor is called Wali and Dola. 1839 E. W. LANE *Arab. Nts* (1859) I. v. 350 The Wâlee inflicted upon him a hundred lashes, and banished him from the city. 1857 W. K. TWEEDIE *Rivers & Lakes of Script.* 24 And how comes it to pass that a Mohammedan Wali disfigures the scene? 1883 SCHAFF-HERZOG *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1164 (Stanf.) Jerusalem is the seat of a *mutasarrif* under the *waly* of Syria

Walidrag, variant of WALLYDRAG *Sc.*

Walie, var. WALLY *a.*[2] *Sc.*, WALY *int. Sc.*

Waling (wē·lin). Also *erron.* **whaling.** [f. WALE *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The wales or horizontal timbers with which piles are braced; also, one of such timbers, a wale. (Cf. WALE *sb.*[1] 5; also FOOT-*waling*.)

1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 12/1 To these piles will be fixed three tiers of waling of whole timbers. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 592 After the timbers are fixed, they are braced by what are called 'walings'

Comb. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 202 Oaken piles driven down close to the embankments, with their upper ends crossed by strong 'whaling boards' of oak. 1916 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Jan. 68/2 He worked his way along till he reached the edge of the wharf and found footing on the waling [*sic*] strips against which the ship's hull rested.

2. *Naut.* The timbers forming the wale of a boat; in comb. *waling-piece*, ? = *wale-piece* (*a*)

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 7/4 Some of the survivors saved themselves by seizing the collier's whaling piece

Walisc, Walische, obs. forms of WELSH.

Walise, Sc. form of VALISE.

Walk (wǭk), *sb.*[1] Also 4-7 **walke,** 6 **walck, whalke.** [f. WALK *v.*[1]]

I. Action or manner of walking.

1. An act or spell of walking or going on foot from place to place; *esp.* a short journey on foot taken for exercise or pleasure. Phrase, *to take* (†*fetch*, rarely *make*) *a walk*, also (somewhat *arch.*) *to take one's walk(s*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 462 And in hir walk this blynde man they mette. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 410 You haue your fine walkes, in places of pleasure, and therewithall communication seasoned with the leuen of learning. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 23 When as yᵉ green eyed Goddesse thus had heard dame Iunoes talk, To finde the wilie Ulysses straight downe she tooke hir walke. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 48 See here the decree of a country Philosopher, and Matter of Meditation for one of your walkes at Yssy. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 79 The unfortunate Lady Agarida took a walk by a little Rivers side. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 130 His most usual walks being upon Giulfa side. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi. Some kind Wave will throw it [my will] ashoar, and some King's Daughter, going to fetch a Walk in the fresco on the Evening, will find it. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1683, In my walkes I stepp'd into a goldbeaters work-house. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 205, I am not absurd enough, even to hint the usual rural Recreations, of fetching a Walk. 1753 [see WALK *v.* 5 d]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. Pref. p. iii, If a man should, in his walks, meet with an animal, the name of which he desires to know. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prune* xiv. III. 338 She delighted in little dances, and *walks home* after them, and what are called walks out in the morning, to be met some where and joined by her beloved. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. I. vii. 61 My mistress, Sir, so please you, takes her walk Along the garden terrace, and desires [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, At dinner they met again, after a five-and-twenty mile walk. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* I. 32, I shouldered my knapsack again and made an evening walk to Kingston. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* I, We have only ten minutes left for our walk back. 1910 A. LANG in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 135/1 A man, in fun, called to a goat to escort his wife on a walk.

† **b.** In wider sense: Travel, wandering. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 494 The warliest wane ... That euer I vist in my walk, in all this warld wyde. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 773 For not the Gods, nor angry Jove will bear Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper Air.

† **c.** Line of march or movement (in quots., of an army, a chess-man). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3799 Pai droȝe furth be dissert & drinkles þai spill, Was nouthire waldis in þar walke ne watir to fynde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 And so returned home by land,..burnyng and destroiyng euery pile, fortresse and village that was in their walke. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 395 He shall knowe what it is for a scaddle pawne, to crosse a Bishop in his owne walke.

d. *fig.* in various uses † Expatiation, extended discourse (*obs. rare*), an act or a practice of walking, in any metaphorical sense of the verb.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 16 b, Now in speakyng of honestie, I may by deuision of the vertues make a large walke. 1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Parad.* (Grosart) 19/1 From care, and cost, fancy, and wisedomes folly, He tooke his walke vnto a wate more holly. 1771-2 COWPER *Olney Hymns* I. iii. 1 Oh! for a closer walk with God. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* I. iv, And the talk Man holds with week-day man in the hourly walk Of the mind's business. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——*, Perhaps from the pure infelicity which accompanies some people in their walk through life. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Little Mattie* 2 Short and narrow her life's walk.

2. a. A procession, ceremonial perambulation.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation-wk.* iv. 248 b, Yet haue we occasion secondarylye geuen vs in our walkes on these dayes, to consider the old auncient boundes & limittes belongyng to our owne Towneship. *a* 1610 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. v. 45 You may as well challenge the Trumpets of Rammes hornes, and seauen dayes walke vnto euery siedge. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* (1892) 23 It is nearly twenty years since the gardeners had their last 'walk' in Thrums.

† **b.** An official perambulation. Cf. sense 10.

1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* (Grosart) 13/1 The Forresters now be about their walkes, and yet stealers sometimes cozen the Keepers.

† **3.** *pl.* Ability to walk. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 103 That God which giueth eyes to the blind, and walkes to the lame

4. An act of walking as distinguished from other more rapid modes of locomotion on foot (see WALK *v.*[1] 7); the slowest gait of a land animal; a rate of progression which belongs to this gait, a walking pace.

a. of a horse or other quadruped (opposed to *trot, amble, gallop*, etc.).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 150/1 Walk, is the sloest pace a Horse doth go, it is used to cool a Horse after haid Riding. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* I. 50 If the road was in the smallest degree rough ... the horses were never suffered to go off a walk. 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II. 15 The rate of walk not to exceed four miles an hour. 1804 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* VI. 287 If the distance is above a mile, they will suffer, unless it is walk all the way. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvi, He rode near Mr. Dombey's house; and falling into a walk as he approached it, looked up at the windows. 1902 'VIOLET JACOB' *Sheep Stealers* xiv, He did not once let his horse go out of a sober walk.

b. of a human being (opposed to *run*).

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 138 My verie walke should be a Iigge. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii, Exchanging her faltering walk for a good, swift, steady run. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* lxxiii (1901) II. 255 He... rounded the corner into Red Lion Street at something between a walk and a run

c. Applied *spec.* to a firm and regular gait. *nonce-use*

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 639 He stands erect; his slouch becomes a walk; He steps right onward, martial in his air

d. A walking race; a pedestrian contest in which running is not allowed.

1887 *Sporting Life* 2 July 3/5 Clarke should win the Walk, with Lange second, and Ockelford third.

5. A manner of walking; *esp.* the distinctive manner of walking of an individual, as recognizable by visible appearance.

a 1656 R. COX *Actæon & Diana* 35 Who's this? the clothes and walk of my dear husband. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* I. 561 In length of Train descends her sweeping Gown, And by her graceful Walk, the Queen of Love is known. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 382 The Mandrake only imitates our Walk And on two legs erect is seen to stalk. 1774 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 28 Sept. Suppl. 1/1 Run away an Irish servant man, slender made, long visage, small legs, and hath a clumsy walk. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xiii, It was impossible to mistake her figure and her walk. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 438 Who has a walk that can be named with that of the Arab?

† **b.** *To diminish one's walks*: ? to walk mincingly. *Obs.*

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Hornbk.* iv. 17 That true humorous Gallant that desires to powre himselfe into all fashions ... must as well practise to diminish his walkes, as to bee various in his sallets, curious in his Tobacco, [etc.]

6. *fig.* **a.** In religious language (cf. WALK *v.*[1] 6 a): Manner of behaviour, conduct of life.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxix. 11, Whom in walk Gods way directeth, Sure them no sinnfull blott infecteth Of deed or word. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* IV. (1765) 421 The irregular walk or demeanor of any one church. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, In this proposal there was much that pleased old David, ..the lassie would be under Mrs. Saddletree's eye, who had an upright walk. 1831 CARLYLE *Ess., Early Ger. Lit.* (1840) III. 186 Tauler ..a man of antique Christian walk. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hnls. Lect.* Ser. II. vii. 263 What do they require of us but a walk corresponding? 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 237 The most important question that we can ask of any great teacher, as of the walk and conversation of any commonest person, remains this, how far has he [etc.].

† **b.** A course of conduct. *Obs.*

1772 BURKE *Let.* 17 Nov. *Corr.* (1844) I. 378 None of our friends are to blame for this rejection of that idea. ..It was impossible at that time to take a separate walk from them. 1786 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 10 Dec., I was ashamed to appear the leader in a walk so new as that of leaving the Lodge in an evening.

† **7.** *Theat.* ? The course of action assigned to one person of a drama. *Obs.*

Davenant speaks of 'the under walks (or lesser intrigues) of persons'.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert*, Pref., To these Meanders of the English Stage I have cut out the Walks of my Poems. 1673 BP. S. PARKER *Reproof Reh. Transp.* 10 You summ up your Charge in Six Heads, which you sometimes entitle Playes, sometimes Hypotheses, sometimes Aphorisms; and why not Plots, and Scenes, and Walks, and under-walks, &c.?

II. Place or path for walking.

† **8.** The usual place of walking, the haunt or resort (of a person or animal). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 211 The gardyn, ther as this fresshe Emelye Was in hire walk, and romed vp and doun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2505 Thus shalt thou gete enchesoun to goon ageyn Unto thy walk, or to thy place, Where thou biheld hir fleshly face [Fr. *d'aler Dereschief encore en la rue Ou* etc.]. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 55 But þus he [*sc.* the hunter] wole spye wher hys [*sc.* the unicorn's] walk ys, and þer he settyþe a woman þat ys clene mayden. 1488-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 59 Sir, I wold advise your mastership cause William Scargell to take good regard to himselfe & not to use his old walkes, for & he doe, he wylbe taken. 1530 PALSGR. 436/2 Beware, come nat in his walke lest he arrest the *gardes toy de te trouuer la ou il hante*. 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (Brooke) 1804 Edmund away. Proud Mortimer pries neare into thy walkes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four. f. Beasts* 300 If any male or other stone Horsse come within their walke, then presently they make force at him. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* x. (1906) 88 For with the weeds there are delicate flowers in those walkes of Venus [Ovid's *Amores*, etc.]. 1702 ROWE *Ambit. Step Mother* I. 1, With heedless steps they unawares Tread on the Lyons walk.

† **b.** *transf.* The region within which something moves. Also *fig. Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 75 Meanynge therby, that no man came in their [*sc.* the arrows'] walke, that escaped without death. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxi. § 16 Those coulorable and suttle crimes that seldome are taken within the walke of humaine iustice. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar* IV., Lo, how th' obsequious Wind, and swelling Ayr The Theban Swan does upwards bear Into the walks of Clouds, where he does play. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. ii. (1732) 102 The middle region of the Air where the Walk of the Clouds is. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 102 Far as the solar walk or milky way

9. A place prepared or set apart for walking.

a. In a church or other public building. An ambulatory; a place where people can walk, a cloister, aisle, portico, or the like; *esp.* in the Royal Exchange, each of the portions of the ambulatory formerly allotted to different classes of merchants; designated by special names, as *East India, Virginia, Jamaica, Spanish* etc. *walk* (see Entick *London* ed. 1766, IV. 102).

1530 PALSGR. 286/2 Walke to walke up and downe in, *parvis*. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 42 A walke, galery, or porche to walke in, *porticus*. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) F. iij, Here, in this Church a walck there is where Papistes doe frequent To talke of newes among themselues. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* I. *Mdsx.* 35 Royall exchange. The form of the building is quadrate, with walks round the mayne building supported with pillers of marble. 1595 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 404 They resort all to the said Temple Church, in the round walke whereof [etc.]. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 42 (1810) 48 In one of the walks of the church there is a stone. 1661 in M. Sellers *Eastland Co.* (Camden) Introd. 75 Our deputies will meet theirs at London upon the Exchange Munday and Tusday come senett at noone in the Eastlande Walke. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4708/4 Inquire at the..Royal Exchange East Country Walk in Exchange Time. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5341/4 The Spanish Walk in the Royal Exchange. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) II. 102 The great cloister ... has a walk of intersecting arches round its four sides. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 104 The cloister arcade was said to have four walks.

b. An avenue bordered by trees

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 25 And all without were walkes and alleyes dight With diuers trees, enrang'd in euen rankes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 93 Quinces here are of an incredible bignes. Their vines dispeising themselves vpon the boughes of trees doe make most pleasant bowers and walkes. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *New Discov. by Sea* C. 2 b, There hath he made Walkes, hedges, and Arbours, of all manner of most delicate fruit Trees. 1626 *Tokè* (Kent) *Estate Acc.* (MS.) fol. 98 Quicksett for the further end of the wake in the new orchard. 1693 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 8 A fiery Horse, that ran away with him as he wheel'd about under a Walk of Orange Trees. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 1 There is a long Walk of aged Elms. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xviii, The old lime tree walk was like green cloisters.

c. A broad path in a garden or pleasure-ground. Also, a way set apart for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road; a footwalk, sidewalk.

1533 *MS. Rawl.* 776 lf. 171 b, For that Chylderne shall not cast Rubbysh vnto the Kynges new Whalke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 19 Get ye all three into the box tree. Maluolio's comming downe this walke. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 153 It is decent to have fine gravel Walks in the Garden. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 218/2 Allies, or Walks well Gravelled. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 44 A Walk must be broad enough for two Persons to walk a breast at least,..without which it would no longer be a real Walk, but a large Path. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 351 We tread the wilderness, whose well roll'd walks, give ample space To narrow bounds. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, The library looked out on the front walk and park. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xli (1901) II. 38 That's one of the few pulls we magistrates have—I keep my avenue in repair and my walks weeded by the vagrants. 1913 MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* xviii (1917) 366 Mr. Pryor lay all twisted on the walk.

collect. 1874 *Englishman's Guide Bk. U. S.* 23 There are in it [the Central Park, New York] about 9 miles of carriage drive, 4 of bridle road, and about 25 miles of walk.

d A public promenade in or near a town.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xliv, In the public walks and lounges of a town, people go to see and to be seen. 1842 LOUISA S COSTELLO *Pilgr Auvergne* II iii 43 This public walk is prettily arranged on the site of a Roman amphitheatre.

e. The circular pavement on which the mill-horse walks in driving the mill.

1734 *Phil Trans* XXXVIII. 403 Their Muscles and Tendons are unequally strain'd, as the Duty is hardest on one Side, even tho' their Walk is large 1744 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper. Philos* II 536 Those plain and simple Instruments used at the Coal-pits, call'd Barrel-Gins, where an Horse going round in a sufficiently large Walk draws round an *Axis in Peritrochio*. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) VIII 91/1 The diameter of a walk for a horse mill ought to be at least 25 to 30 feet.

f = ROPE-WALK.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 54 *A Capstern* ..is fixed in the ground at the lower-end of the walk. *Ibid* 56 *Rope-house-ground*, or *Walk*, should be four hundred yards long 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1070 (*Rope making*) As soon as he has reached the termination of the walk, a second spinner takes the yarn off the whirl, and gives it to another person to put upon a reel.

10. A tract of forest land comprised in the circuit regularly perambulated by a superintending officer (cf. 3); a division of a forest placed in the charge of a forester, ranger, or keeper.

1541 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 190 To poor housholders and other honest people within my walkes within the forest of Wyndesore. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. ii 24 My Parkes, my Walkes, my Mannors that I had, Euen now forsake me. 1642 *Docq Lett. Pat at Oxf.* (1837) 330 The Office of Keeper of the lower walke of the great Parke of Windsor. *Ibid.* 338 The Offices of the foure Bayliwickes or eight walkes, and of Ranger and Launderer of the Forrest of Whichwood. 1679-88 *Moneys Secr Serv Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 125 To Sr Eliab Harvey, Lieut of Waltham forest,. for the repayres of LOW-Layton Lodge, wherein he lives, being under keeper of that walk. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Oct. 1686, Went with the Countesse of Sunderland to Cranbourn, a lodge and walke of my Lord Godolphin's in Windsor Parke 1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *New Forest*, There are 9 walks in it; and to every one a keeper, under a lord-warden, besides 2 rangers, and a bow-bearer. 1810 J. EVANS & BRITTON *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XI Northampt. 31 The Forest of Whittlewood. The whole is divided into five walks, viz. Hazleborough, Sholbrook, Wakefield, Hanger, and Shrobb. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, If the Normans drive ye from these walks, Rowena has forests of her own, where her gallant deliverers may range at full freedom.

†b. *Agric.* A tract of land used for corn-growing

1797 in A Young *Agric Suffolk* 39 A walk that is laid down with plenty of seeds for two years, never grows so much corn as when first broke up again.

c. *West Indian* A plantation.

1793 *Ann. Reg., Nat Hist.* 310 The usual method of forming a new plemento plantation (in Jamaica it is called a walk) is nothing more than to appropriate a piece of woodland, [etc.] 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 2/3 Many sugar estates in the West Indies have of late years been converted into banana walks.

11. a. An enclosure in which poultry or other birds are allowed to run freely; a fowl-run. Also (cf. sense 13), a place to which fowls are sent in order that they may have more space to run about than can be allowed them where they are bred: in phrase *at walk*.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Viuarium*, a place, where wylde beastes, byrdes, or fyshes be kepte It may be callyd as welle a ponde, as a parke, a counnyngar, a walke for byrdes. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I xvi 107 Likewise you must not let them [geese] lay out of their walke or fold 1880 JESSOPP *Arcady* 1. (1887) 10 He eats the eggs for breakfast and the chickens for dinner, goes in for fancy breeds [of fowl], and runs up an ornamental 'walk' for them.

¶ b. *A walk of snipes* (†*snites*). In the early lists of 'proper terms' the meaning is uncertain; later writers interpret it as a 'company term' (cf. 'congregation of plovers' in the same lists).

c 1450 *MS. Egerton 1995* fol. 19 A Walke of Snytys 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I ii. 33 1859 FOLKARD *Wild Fowler* 1. 6 A walk of snipes.

c The place in which a game-cock is kept. *Cock of the walk* (fig.): a person whose supremacy in his own circle is undisputed (see COCK *sb.*[1] 7).

1615 T. SAVILE in J J Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 350, I have borowed my father's cocks .I go to get walkes for them. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 251/2 The Cocks Walk is the place where he is bred, which usually is a place that no other Cock comes to *c* 1770 T FAIRFAX *Compl. Sportsm* 4 Let the cock chickens go with their hens, till they begin to fight one with another; but then separate them into several walks, and that walk is the best, that is freest from the resort of others 1823 *Grose's Dict Vulgar T.* (ed Egan), Cock, or Chief Cock of the Walk. The leading man in any Society or body; the best boxer in a village or district 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Walk* (in cocking) —the ground for keeping them. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T* xvii heading, Who shall be cock of the walk? 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* 1, Mr Gale, to use his own phraseology, was accustomed to consider himself Cock of the Walk in every society he frequented.

12. Land, or a tract of land, used for the pasture of animals, esp. sheep. *Obs.* exc. in SHEEPWALK

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 He had walke for a hundred shepe, and my mother mylked xxx kyne. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 62 The housing of cattel while winter doth hold spareth the pasture for walke of thy sheepe. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs* (Worcs Hist Soc) I. 254 A large walke for sauage beastes, but nowe more commodiously chaunged to the civill habitations of many gentellmen 1808 JAMIESON, *Gang*, ..a pasture or walk for cattle

13. A farm or cottage to which a young hound is sent in order to get accustomed to a variety of surroundings. Phrases, *at walk, to put to walk*.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV Argt., Of the litter of whelps . of setting them out to their several walks 1781 P BECKFORD *Thoughts Hunting* v 60 The distemper makes dreadful havoc with whelps at their walks 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* IV. v § 3 474 Hounds are usually named at the time they are sent out to their walks 1845 YOUATT *Dog* II 36 There is a difference of opinion whether the [greyhound] whelp should be kept in the kennel and subjected to its regular discipline, or placed at walk in some farm-house 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* (1901) I 1 4 The hounds were still kept at walks during the summer. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II IV § 340 The Walks for the Young Hounds should be chosen in such situations as that they shall be accustomed to all sorts of company from children to horses 1881 E D BRICKWOOD *Hound* in *Encycl Brit* XII. 315/2 When about ten or twelve weeks old [foxhound] puppies are sent out to walk.

14. The 'beat', round, or circuit of an itinerating official, workman, tradesman, beggar, etc.; the district within which a person is accustomed to practise his occupation without interference from a rival. ? *Obs*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3910/4 Making use of the Company's Pavior of that Walk to Dig the same 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 98 The last and most contemptible Office is that of Under-Fiscal, commonly called by us, Auditor, though in his Walks, Informer, as he really is no better 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, The old man [the blind fiddler] struck the earth with his staff 'The whoreson fisher rabble! They have brought another vioier upon my walk!' 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 571 Milk people of less profitable walks 1848 *Sinks of Lond* 97 Beat, a watchman's walk 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 435/2 'My father had a milk-walk', he said. *Ibid* (1861) II. 8/2 He had thoughts at one time of trying to establish himself in a cats'-meat walk.

15. A distance or length of way to be walked; esp. such a distance as defined by a specified length of time spent in walking. (Often in phrases used *advb.*)

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 79 Dwellyng a good walke from hir at the townes eende *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Sept. 1685, Her house being a walke in the forest, within a little of a quarter mile from Bagshot towne. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I 1 59, I agreed to go every morning to his house, which, being at the extremity of Prince's Street, New Town, was a walk of two miles 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho* 1, 'A cheerful musical home in a select private family, residing within ten minutes' walk of'—everywhere. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 4 Within a quarter of an hour's walk of it 1875 RUSKIN *Mornings Florence* I. 5 A few hundred yards west of you, within ten minutes' walk, is the Baptistery of Florence. 1883 C. HOWARD *Roads Eng & Wales* (ed. 3) 123 Beginning with a ¼ *m.* walk out of the town, it is an almost continual ascent for 7 *m. Ibid.*, There is a mile run down to the railway, followed by a mile walk up into Stow

b. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1901 P. FOUNTAIN *Deserts N Amer* VII 118 The Indians had a singular custom in parting with their land They sold it by the 'walk'. *Ibid.* 119 The duration of a walk was always a day in time, no matter what the distance.

16. A course or circuit, in the country or in a town, which may be chosen for walking

1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 32 In the valley under this Mountaine of Goates, towards the City, is a pleasant walk, of the sweetnes called the Phylosophicall way 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 28 Though the Countrey about Constantinople be not so delightful, nor so well peopled, as in France, yet it is not without pleasant Walks 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam* XIII *Acis* etc. 51 A Promontory over looks the Seas. On either side, below, the water flows. This airy walk the Giant Lover chose. 1757 MRS. P L POWYS *Passages fr Diaries* (1899) 32, I thought myself most happy when I got into the grove, one of the sweetest walks in Matlock. 1786 COWPER *Let to J Hill* 9 Dec., Weston is one of the prettiest villages in England, and the walks about it at all seasons of the year delightful. 1850 J MARTINEAU in J. Drummond *Life* (1902) I. 337 We can find walks that will vie with the Hierganten even in this desolate country 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 This walk was full of instruction and delight.

III. Department of action.

17. A department of action; a particular branch or variety of some specified activity, e.g. trade, literature, science, etc.; a special line of work.

1759 FRANKLIN *Ess* Wks 1840 III. 145 Two thirds were to be a quorum in the upper walk of business, and one third in the lower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Paint.* (1786) I Pref. p. vii, It would be difficult .to assign a physical reason, why a nation that produced Shakespear, should owe its glory in another walk of genius to Holbein and Vandyck 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* Dissert. 167/1 However superior Voltaire may be in the other walks of poetry, certain it is, no originality, no strength of colouring, shines in the Henriade 1806 BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* VI Introd, As you appear to have a peculiar kindness for Inns, I will treat you with a choice sample of satisfactions in that walk of enjoyment 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII xiii. P 9 He had taken upon himself to eclipse the best writers each in their own favourite walk 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 147 Three sisters .. displayed much talent in pursuing this walk of literature 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett Educ* i (1860) 12 He seeks to renew that elevated walk of study at all opportunities 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. II 137 Each affection has its peculiar walk of enjoyment 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* I. XIX. II. 293 A similar impulse was felt in the other walks of science 1856 MASSON *Ess* IV 112 Butler had shewn the more original vein of talent in one particular walk. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. vi, 'Does Mr. Henry Gowan paint—ha—Portraits?' inquired Mr. Dorrit. Mr. Sparkler opined that he painted anything, if he could get the job. 'He has no particular walk?' 'No speciality?' said Mr Dorrit 1866 CRUMP *Banking* II 48 It is one of the most singular peculiarities in connection with men who have had much experience in other walks of trade, as merchants, &c. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* XCVIII. III. 370 When he [a lawyer] has attained real eminence he may confine himself entirely to the higher walks.

18. *Walk of life* (more rarely *walk in life*): a. A social grade, station of life, rank. Also *walk of society*. b. A trade, profession, or occupation.

a. 1752 FIELDING *Covent-Garden Jrnl* No 56 P 9 Both of these [*sc* characters of humour] will be almost infinitely diversified according to the different .natural dispositions of each individual, and according to their different walks in life 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Young Women* (1767) II XIII 247 Those who are placed in the higher walks of life. 1768 GOLDSM *Good. Man* Pref., The term 'genteel comedy' was then unknown amongst us, and little more was desired by an audience than nature and humour, in whatever walks of life they were most conspicuous 1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg* II 97/2 The walk of life from which writers are to come should be duly weighed as they are in future, perhaps, to become directors, and probably legislators of India 1832 *P. Egan's Bk Sports* No 5 66/2 Nature, enriched by art, had rendered the late Mr Emery a man not often to be met with in the walks of society 1899 *Ch Times* 13 Oct 415/2 But according to the fashion of dress of to day, it is not easy to tell from what walk in life women may come

b 1848 *Sinks of Lond* 3 In what is termed the 'walks of life' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VIII II 307 They found every walk of life towards which men of their habits could look for a subsistence closed against them with malignant care 1861 BRIGHT *Sp India* 19 Mar *Sp* (1868) I 119 Of course there are men of genius in very objectionable walks of life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* XCVIII III 378 The lawyers outnumber the persons belonging to other walks of life. 1912 *Sat. Rev.* 18 May 615/1 Emolument far greater than what was possible for them in any other walk of life

19. (= *walk of life*, 18 a and b). a. Social grade or station; b. trade or profession. *rare*.

a. 1847 MILLER *First Impr Eng.* XIII 251, I met a funeral, the first I had seen in England. It was apparently that of a person in the middle walks. 1854 — *Sch & Schm* (1858) 246 To those who move in the upper walks, the superiority in status of the village shop-keeper over the journeyman mason may not be very perceptible.

b. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, First of May*, Certain dark insinuations to the effect that children in the lower ranks of life were beginning to choose chimney-sweeping as their particular walk

IV. 20. *attrib.* and *Comb* (sense 1) as *walk-companion*; (sense 9 c), as *walk making*, *-side*, (sense 14) as *walk-rotation*; (sense 12) as *walk-land*; also **walk-clerk**, a banker's clerk whose duty it is to collect payment of cheques in a particular district; **walksman**, an officer charged with the care of a certain length of the banks of a river or canal; **walkway** *U.S.* = sense 9 c.

1890 H PRICE *Lond. Bankers* 35 *note*, The following misfortune that befell a *walk-clerk. 1833 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw* May, I am about to lose my old and only *walk-companion, whose mirthful spirits were the 'youth of our house'. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 108 Ten loads. an acre upon good land, a middling crop, but upon *walk land (poor sheep-walks ploughed up) less 1849 J FORBES *Physic. Holidays* (1850) 1 They indulge in farming, gardening, tree-felling, *walk-making, or [etc.] 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* III, A pleasant gabled house set by the *walkside among some brave young woods 1901 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 7/7 The alleged attempts of the [Post Office] department to reduce the value of Christmas boxes by the introduction of a system of '*walk-rotation'. 1794 *Ann. Reg., Nat Hist* 311 For the care of the banks [of the New River], a *walksman is appointed to every two miles 1903 *Daily Chron.* 17 Mar. 9/5 A 'walksman' in the service of the New River Company. 1911 H S HARRISON *Queed* XVI, He went down the broad steps of the Capitol, and out the winding white *walkway through the park.

†**Walk**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs* [repr. OE *wolc*, var of *wolcn, wolcen* · see WELKIN] A cloud or clouds.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. VIII. 155 The mone wes vndir walk, and gaif na lycht. *c* 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 73 Sa as thir twa togidder was at talk, The Mone wox dark, and hid was vnder walk

Walk (wǭk), *v.*[1] Pa. t and pa. pple. **walked** (wǭkt). Forms: *Inf.* and *pres. stem*: 1 **wealcan**, **wealcian**, 2, 3 **walki-en**, 4 **walo**, 2–7 **walke**, 6 **walck(e**, *Sc.* **valk**, 8–9 *Sc.* **wauk**, 4– **walk**. *Pa. t. a. strong* 1 **wéolc**, 3–5 **welk(e**, 5 **walke**, **wilke**; *β. weak* 1 **wealcede**, 4 **welkide**, **walkit**, 5 **walkude**, **walkyd**, 6 **walckt(e**, (6 *Sc.* **valkit**), 4– **walked**. *Pa. pple. a strong* 3 1-**walken**, **walke**; *β. weak* 5 **walkude**, 3– **walked**. [OE. had two forms: (1) *wealcan* redupl str. vb. (pa t. *wéolc*, pa pple. *gewealcen*), to roll, toss (trans. and intr.); (2) *wealcian* weak vb., occurring only twice, in the senses 'to muffle up' (gl. *obvolvere*), to curl (hair · gl. *calamistrare*). One or both of these vbs. may have had also the sense 'to full (cloth)' · see WALK *v.*[2] The corresponding forms in the other Teut. langs are · OHG. *walchan* str. vb., recorded only in pa pple. *giwalchen*, *firwalchen*, felted, matted (said of hair . gl *concretus*); MHG. *walken* (pa. t. *welc*, pa pple *walken*; later conjugated weak), to knead, to roll (paste) into balls in the palms of the hands; *rarely*, to move about (trans. and intr.), to turn into something; *usually*, to full (cloth), whence to cudgel, drub; mod.G. *walken* wk. vb., to full, to cudgel;

(M)LG., (M)Du. *walken* wk vb, to full, to work (felt), to cudgel; ON. *valka* (Icel *válka*, mod. *volka*) wk vb, to drag about, to torment, refl. to wallow; MSw. *valka* wk vb, to roll (a morsel) about in the mouth, Norw *valka* wk vb to crumple in the hand, MDa *valke* wk. vb to torment; the mod.Sw. *valka*, Da *valke* (wk.), to full, prob. take their sense from LG.

The strong pa t survived into the 15th c; the weak conjugation, recorded from the 13th c onwards, may perh not be a survival of the rare OE *wealcian* but an instance of the frequent change of inflexion from strong to weak The corresponding weak vb in continental Teut. is prob to be explained in this way

It is remarkable that to the end of the OE period the sense of the str vb was 'to roll', and that from the beginning of the ME period it was 'to move about, travel' The explanation of this apparently sudden change may be that the ME sense had arisen in OE. as a colloquial (perhaps jocular) use, and that when the literary tradition was interrupted after the Conquest, and people wrote as they spoke, the original meaning of the verb was no longer current

The OTeut root **walk-* has no certain affinities in any other branch of the Indogermanic family, phonologically the Skr *valg-* to leap, dance, and the L *valgus* bow-legged, might be related, but there is no clear similarity of meaning]

†I. 1. *intr* **a.** In OE. (str. vb.) Of the waves To roll, toss. **b** In early ME of persons. To toss about restlessly *Obs*

In OE. also *trans.* (str vb) to turn over, roll, also *fig* to turn over in one's mind, consider; (wk verb) to curl (hair); to press together (cf. WALK *v.*[2]). For examples see Bosworth-Toller

a 1100 *Aldh Glosses* in Napier *OE Gl* 1 2474 *Feruentis oceani*, wealcendre sæ *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 Ho [*sc* souls in hell] secheð reste þer nis nan walkeð wer̄ up and dun, se water deþ mid winde ? *a* 1200 *Body & Soul* (Phillips) 5 He walkeþ & wendeþ & woneþ þes, he sæiþ on his bedde, wome þæt ic libbe, þæt æffre [etc] 1398 W PARIS *Cristine* (Horstm) 394 Fyve daies Sche welkide þe1m [an oven] to & fioo *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 329 in *26 Pol Poems* 131 Allas, I walke in a lake Of dedly synne that doth me tene

II. *intr.* To journey, move about, esp. on foot.

†2. To go from place to place; to journey, wander. Also with cogn. obj, to go (one's way).

In quot *a* 1000 the sense appears to be 'to pass over', if so, the gloss is the only example within the OE. period of any anticipation of the ME. development of the meaning of the word; but it may be significant that the reference is to motion on the sea.

a 1000 *Prudentius Glosses* in *Germania* XI. 400 *Emensus*, ȝewealcon ['*Emensus et multum freti*' Prud. *Peristeph* v 471] *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 51 þat israelisshe folc was walkende toward ierusalem on swinche and on drede and on wanrede *c* 1205 LAY 112 Heuede Enens þe duc mid his duhte folcke widen iwalken *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xlix, Muchel ic habbe iwalken bi water ant bi londe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6359 Queder-sum he welk her or þare, þis wandes euer he wit him bare *Ibid* 21685 Quen þe nedders Þe folk stanged of israel, Quen þai welk in þe wildernes 13 *Ibid* 22063 (Gott) Þe angel in þe pitt [þe deuil] sperd fast, for to be laised at þe last quen þat thousand ȝere war past, to walk his wai [*Edinb MS.* to walc his waiis forthe] fra þat quile. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 498 Vs is likful and lef in landus to walke, þere won walleþ of water in þe welle-springus 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B VIII 14 Þei ben men on þis molde þat moste wyde walken. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 1893 þai þat sal walk bi way, or wirk, And may not cum to haly kirk,. Þeir seruyse sal þai not for-gete 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x 29 And for ilk menge A capitane walkis rewland all his rowt.

3. Of things.

†a. Of time. To pass, elapse. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 568 An hundred winter. welken or it was ended wel

†b. Of reports, fame, also of letters, money To circulate, pass from one to another, also with *about* Also said of the person whose fame is spread abroad. *Obs.*

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1521 Your worde & your worchip walkez ay quere *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* VIII 29 Þe word of him walkes ful wide. 1387 T USK *Test. Love* I VII (Sk) 95 Loke now what people hast thou served, whiche of them al in tyme of thyne exile ever the refiesshed, by the value of the leste coyned plate that walketh in mony? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 252 The worde of him walkit baith fer and ner 1533 MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1422/1 An vnknowen heretike which hath sent ouer a worke that walketh in ouer many mens handes named the Souper of the lord 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 111 Ther was brybes walking, money makynge, makynge of handes *a* 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & P* (facs) B IV, And I vp and downe, Go seekyng to learne what Newes here are walkyng 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II 73 If any man that hath freends and mony chance to haue committed neuer so flagicious a deed, then letters walke, freends bestir them, and mony carrieth all away 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III v. 77 For he shall weepe, and walke with euery tongue Throughout the citie, infamously song *a* 1626 BACON *War with Spain* (1629) 42 A wonderfull erroneous obseruation that walketh about 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom of Rom* II. 120 This Prince never left praying and importuning, every day she had a Page, letters were continually walking [Fr *les lettres marchoient à toutes heures*]. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1089, I now am come to see of whom such noise Hath walk'd about 1687 R L'ESTRANGE *Answ Dissenter* 22 There may be Mony Walking on the One Side as well as on the Other.

†c. Of crime, vice, or virtue. To be rife, spread abroad. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B VII 79 In hym þat taketh is þe treccherye, if any tresoun wawe [*read* walke (*with 5 MSS*)] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 169 Þese men. beeþ i-woned to haue the victorie..in euerich fiȝt wher no treson is walkynge [L. *ubi fraus abfuerit*] *c* 1450 in Kingsford *Chron Lond.* (1905) 140 Ther whas so moch treson walkyng that men wist not what to do. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 101 Thair violence and wrang walkis full wyde 1573 L LLOYD *Pilgr Princes* 53 Then luste knew no way to the pallace of Cæsais, then abstinence walked in the market place, then all Rome was chast 1626 BRETON *Pasquils Mad-cap* (Grosart) 8/2 Wealth is a witch that hath a wicked charme, That in the mindes of wicked men doth walke

†d. Of drink, etc.. To be handed round, pass, circulate. *Obs.*

1555 R SMITH in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 1254/1 My Lorde mayre being set with the bishop and one of the shriues, wine was walking on euery syde, I standing before them as an outcast. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks Soc.) 32 How the pottes walke about! their talking tounges talke at large 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl* 1858 G.'s Wks 1905 I. 201 Frolicke, my Lord[s]; let all the standerds walke, Ply it till euery man hath tane his load. 1596 RALEGH *Guiana* 85 Wee found them all as drunke as beggers, and the pottes walking from one to another without rest 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* (1847) 216 The pott continually walking, infused despeiate and foolish hardinesse in many 1692 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II 157 This Hicks. was also Author of other little trivial matters meerly to get bread, and make the pot walk.

†e. Of various material things, e. g. a pen, a weapon, an instrument, a heavenly body· To move, be in motion Of leaves To come out *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS* II 753 in *Anglia* XVIII 325 At euery knot ij lewys owt walke *a* 1530 J HEYWOOD *Wether* (1903) 686 Whan the wynde doth blow the vttermost Our wyndmylles walk a-mayne in every cost 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 25 And then bothe ploughes not walkyng, nothyng shoulde be in the common weale but honger 1550 — *Serm. Stamford* (1562) 103, I heardе a penne walkynge in the chimney behynde the cloth They hadde appoynted one there to wryte al myne aunsweres 1565 J. HALL *Crt Vertue* 150 The great Beare Whych wyth the small Beare euermore Doth walke the pole about 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse* § 1, I would finde some supernaturall cause whereby my penne might walke in the superlatiue degree. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis* XI 6 Of the Feuer which commeth of rawe digestion. The Horse will blowe at the nose you shall see his flankes walke and his backe to beate 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I VII 45 From euery coast that heauen walks about, Haue thither come the noble Martiall crew 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXII 663 Now English Bowes, and Bills, and Battle-axes walke, Death vp and downe the field in gastly sort doth stalke 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 115 They did not like working, so that the Cudgel was forc'd to walk now and then to quick'n their Laziness. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXIV, [They] got me down, and knevelled me sair aneuch, or I could gar my whip walk about their lugs

†f Of a vehicle. To make regular journeys

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 671, 13 cartis the which they had every day walkyng to busshyng in his wode of Shottore

†g Of the tongue, the jaws. To move briskly.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 908 No man shal synde a tyme to speake, so faste theyr tonges shal walke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II IV 5 And, euen as she went, her toung did walke In foule reproch and terines of vile despight. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne bk* V 24 It will adde much to your fame to let your tongue walke faster then your teeth 1609 — *Lanth & Candle light* X Wks. (Grosart) III 277 If then his chappes begin to walke as if he were chewing downe a Horse-loafe. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 231 He could make but little defence with his hands, but his tongue walked, he stormed, raged and threatened.

h *Naut* Of a ship· To make progress.

1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 159 Seeing us walking ahead, he hailed us to keep back in line with him 1892 W. C RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* III, If it lies in my power to keep this here Spitfire [the ship's name] awalking

†i *fig.* (*a*) ? To be successful (*b*) To be a substitute, 'pass', 'go' *for*. *Obs*

(*a*) *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. III (Arb) 48, I doubt not but this geare shall on my side walke.

(*b*) 1557 PHAER *Æneid* V (1558) O IV, One only man shall be, whome lost in depe seas he shall seke, One poll shall walke for all [L. *unum pro multis dabitur caput*] 1627 W SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 299 That now, writtes walk for words

†4 To go about in public, live, move (in a place or region). Also of animals: To range, be found (in a place). *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17800 In mi cite of aramathi þar ar þai [*sc* the risen dead] walkand witenli. 13 *Propr Sanct* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LXXXI 302/310 Þer is a fissch þat in þe see is walkynge, Euere he slumbreþ and eke slepeþ *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4734 Þys feste day Weie offied þre þousand hyndes, Wylde walkande by wode lyndes *a* 1350 *S Lucy* 122 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 18 Whils he welk in þis werld heie, He said to his appostels in-fere —*S Thomas* 2 (Ibid 19) Saint Thomas, þe apostill trew, þat welk in werld here with Jhesu. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 244 Men suld nocht lichtly traist in na sauf conditis, and namely in the warld that walkis now *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 329 He sawe full feill bestis abide, Off wylde and tayme walkand habound-andlye. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks 40/1 Robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. 1559 BP SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I App x 32 Upon the which Place St Augustine wryteth thus, Christe tooke Fleshe of the blessed Virgin his Mother, and in the same he did walke. [1886 AYTOUN *Bothwell* I v, And yet—he bandies texts with Knox, And walks a pious man!]

†b. To be, live *in* a certain condition *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 755 Adam 3ode walkand in þat welth þat halden was in micul elth *a* 1493 *Will E Bonde* (Somerset Ho.), I Edward Bonde in hole mynde walking & some what syke

†c. To busy oneself, be active *about* something *Obs* (Cf WAKE *v.* 4 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7530 Dauid toke bot a staf and a sling þat he was wont to bere in hand Abute his flocke o scep walcand *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 84 And þi[l]ke folke þat han ben bysy erly and late to walke aboute worldely good, now schuld be bysy, alsoo, to vyset pore and seke

d With complementary adj. or phrase · = Go *v* 6. Now *rare* or *obs*

1604 JAS I *Counter bl. Tobacco* (Arb) 100 Why doe we not as well imitate them [the Indians] in walking naked as they doe? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Custom Country* II (1647) 8/1 How long might I have walkt without a cloake, Before I should have met with such a fortune?

5 To travel or move about on foot. Also with advs *about*, *on*, etc

To walk with (a stick) to use it as a partial support in walking *To walk on crutches* to support oneself by crutches in walking

a 1300 *K Horn* 953 Ich habbe walke [*other texts* walked] wide Bi þe se side, Nis he nowar ifunde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17288+127 Þese thre maries come þiderward, for drede þai stynted oft For ferd of þe Jews, and sithen welk ful soft. *c* 1403 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 550, I saugh a man, þat welke al solitarie *a* 1535 *Freere & Boy* (Ritson) 63 An olde man came hym tyll, Walkynge by the waye 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Dyall Pr.* III. xlii (1568) 71 Thow walkest by the thornes, and wylt not that thy gown bee torne 1697 COLLIER *Ess* II (1703) 99 To walk always upon crutches, is the way to lose the use of our limbs 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Miss Evans & Eagle*, They all walked on together, talking, and laughing 1836 *Ibid*, *Vauxhall Gardens*, We walked about, and met with a disappointment at every turn. 1902 'VIOLET JACOB' *Sheep-Stealers* VIII, He carried a stick, but he did not use it to walk with 1907 'C E CRADDOCK' *Windfall* IV. 75 Why, I'll feel so old whenst I'm twenty that I reckon I'll hev ter walk with a stick by then

†b. with *infl. pron.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 16, I wil now me walke from sege to sege, And pray to help me now euery saynt 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXVII. (1845) 119 As I went walkyng my selfe to and fro, Full sodaynly Venus wrought me such wo

¶ c. conjugated with *to be*. Also *pa. pple.* in intr. sense

1770 C JENNER *Placid Man* VI v II 202 Mrs Stapleton inquired after Lady Clayton, Miss Clayton said she was walked out. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XXXII, I shall never forget how frightened I was when I took him for the picture of old Sir Malise walked out of the canvass

d. with cognate obj., also, with advb. accusative of distance. Phrase, *to walk a turn*, to walk once up and once down.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXVIII 261 With lucas and with cleophas he welke a day Iurnee 1548 [see f] 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* IV 1. 162 A turne or two I le walke To still my beating mincle. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers Wars* I 6 They prayed the King to walk some turns with Arsaces in their presence, to be witnesses of what passed 1753 JANE COLLIER *Art Torment.* II IV. 177 Strange disorders in her head, for which she is advised to walk long walks. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXIV, They walked a turn through the hall 1833 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Mr Minns*, I've walked all the way from Stamford hill this morning 1836 *Ibid*, *Criminal Courts*, They walked a few paces, and paused. 1895 J WINSOR *Mississ Basin* 239 A scandalous act of Thomas Penn some years back (1737) had asserted inordinate claims by virtue of what was known as the 'Walking Purchase'. The extent of the concession was dependent on the distance a man could walk in a day and a half by an honest tramp

Proverb 1605 ERONDELLE *Fr. Gard.* M 6 b, After Dinner sit a while · After Supper walke a mile.

e. In express or implied contrast with *ride*. Also colloq *to walk it*.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Sept, Walking it to the Temple, and in my way observe that the Stockes are now pulled quite down 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No 454 § 6 When I resolved to walk it out of Cheapness. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* X, I therefore walked back by the horse way 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* III 185, I was obliged to walk the journey. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* VI, We alighted and walked up all the hills 1883 C HOWARD *Roads Eng & Wales* (ed 3) 84 A dangerous descent, best walked down into Banwell. *Ibid* 139 A long stiff ascent which most tourists will walk up. 1915 *Blackw Mag* Apr. 466 He had ridden and I had walked before him

f. More explicitly, *To walk on foot*, also (now rarely) *afoot*. †Also *transf.* of a stream: To flow slowly (*obs*).

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A VI. 1 (MS H.) Now riden þis folk & walken on fote to seche þat seint in selcouþe londis. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 18548 (Fairf) Þa iewes sagh þis ilk man a pon þe see wiþ outen wete dry to walke a-pon his fete [*Cott* and *Gött.* Gangand als apon a strete]. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par John* XII. 12–16 Where as before he was wunte to walke his iourneyes on foote 1565 STAPLETON tr *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng* 114 The said bishop Chadde was wonte alwaies to doo the worke of the ghospell more walking a fote wher he went, than on horsebacke. 1622 H KING *Serm* 37 But Kings haue walkt afoote whilest the Pope hath rode. 1747 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 252 When it [the blood] walks a Foot, in an even, regular Peace, every Faculty coincides. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX VI, How comes it that such a great Gentleman walks about the Country afoot? *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist Greece* II 221 The King walked on foot among the infantry. 1810 S. GRIFFEN *Reformist* II 37 When he quitted Ellingford, he resolved always to walk on foot 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 561 The prisoner walked on foot, bareheaded, up the whole length of that stately street which leads from Holyrood House to the Castle

g. With advs. *in*, *up*, †*forth*, and const. *into*, the use of this vb. instead of the indefinite *come* or *go* sometimes implies an additional notion of absence of pausing or hesitation So, 'in the ceremonious language of invitation' (J.), *Walk in* = 'come in' (now chiefly in rustic use) Similarly in the showman's 'Walk up! walk up!' when the show is on a raised platform.

In general, the tendency to substitute 'come' or 'go' for

this verb has become much more prevalent since the 16–17th c.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19737 Paulus þan welk forth her and þar, And spelled fast wit vten spar 1450 *Paston Lett* I 111 Than we welk forthe, and desyryd an answer of hem. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* I. 1. 291, I pry you Sir walke in 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* B 2, Pre thee, walke in, what you bargaine for, Ile discharge 1696 Vanbrugh *Relapse* IV. v, If your Lordship please to walk in, we'll help you to some Brown Sugar-Candy 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sensib.* xxx, Mrs. Jennings..opened the door and walked in with a look of real concern. 1804 J Tobin *Honey Moon* I 1. (1805) 12 Of as tried a courage As ever walk'd up to the roaring throats Of a deep-rang'd artillery 1834 Mary Howitt *Spider & Fly* 1 'Will you walk into my parlour?' said the Spider to the Fly. 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, 'Won't you walk in, sir?' said the servant 1838 — *Nicklely* III, The voice replied that the gentleman was to walk up 1840 — *Old C. Shop* XLVIII, Close here, sir, if you please to walk this way. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. VIII 149 Men walk up composedly to the most perilous enterprises. 1867 H. Latham *Black & White* Pref p VI, Every American's house cannot be walked into, like the President's, but [etc.] 1907 J H Patterson *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* IX 101 Rather foolishly, I at once scrambled down from the tree and walked up towards him [the lion] 1909 in I G Sieveking *Francis W Newman* VI. 126 The door opened and the Professor walked in

h To move about or go from place to place on foot for the sake of exercise, pleasure, or pastime; to take a walk or walks. † Also with *abroad*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4778 Jacob yode walcand be þe rule 1362 Langl *P. Pl* A. IX. 54 And as I wente bi a wode walkyng myn one, Blisse of þe Briddes made me to Abyde. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 297 Forth welk I tho mi seluyn to solace *c* 1400 *Parce Mihi* I in *26 Pol Poems* 143 By a forest syde, walkyng as I went, Disporte to take. 1569 Spenser *Vis Petrarch* 73 On hearbs and flowres she walked pensiuely. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 42 Saue sawe dust, and brick dust, and ashes as fine, for alley to walke in, with neighbour of thine. 1617 S H. *Engl Mans Doctor* II. (1624) 41 When you arise in the morning. remember to powre foorth your prayers vnto God..Then walke ye gently. *a* 1626 Bacon *Med Rem* Baconiana (1679) 161 Stir up the Pouder when you drink, and walk upon it. 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom of Rom* II 120 Carinda said he, being gone out to walk in the garden 1653 W Ramesey *Astrol. Restored* 192 And as touching walking abroad, some of the Ancients have been large 1685 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I 153 [At Spa] There is a pleasant garden of the Capuciners, where drinkers of the waters generallie walk. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., She asked me to walk in her garden. 1745 Eliza Haywood *Female Spect* XII (1748) II 309 That monarch being walking in the Mall one day, was infinitely charmed with the beauty of a young lady who happened to be there 1830 *Portugal; or Yng Travellers* 239 As he spoke, Mr Grey rose from table and invited them to walk. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* XXI, 'Stay, Salome! Where are you going?' 'To walk.'

†**i.** *transf.* To take air and exercise (on horseback). *Obs.*

1541 Wyatt *Def* in H Walpole *Misc Antiq* II (1772) 49 There be mayne men in the towne and most of them gentlemen, wch walke upon there horses, and here and there tawlke with those ladies

j. *To walk (out) with, to walk together*: in rustic use said of a young man and young woman 'keeping company' with a view to marriage.

1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* XXIII 195 There is a semi-engaged state of 'walking' with a man on trial. 1886 Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* XX, She. no longer said of young men and women that they 'walked together' but that they were 'engaged'. 1896 Housman *Shropsh Lad* XXV, Rose Harland on her Sundays out Walked with the better man. *Ibid.*, When Rose and I walk out together 1902 W. W Jacobs *Lady of Barge* (1908) 5 A certain young woman I'm walking out with 1905 Jerome *Idle Ideas* XX, 'You are not engaged, I 'ope?' 'Walking out, ma'am, do you mean?' says Emma. 1906 *Tynes* 26 Nov 3/6 Her sister knew him in the way of business, but had never walked out with him.

†**k.** Followed by *a* (= *on*) and vbl. sb.; = Go *v.* 32 e. *Obs.*

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk* Wks. 1076/2 Like as if a ryght great man woulde wantonly walke a mumming, and disguise hymself

l. In various phrases. † *To walk at rovers*: to have no settled abode (cf. Rover[1] 2) *To walk Spanish*; see Spanish C. *To walk upon air*. to be in an exultant state of mind. † *To walk will of one's way* (Sc.): to go astray, lose oneself

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 73 Or ony vther gude fallow that I heir fand Walkand will of his way. *Ibid*, 106 In wickit wedderis and weit walkand full will. 1528 More *Dial. Heresyes* III Wks 228/1 The order is rebuked by priestes begging and lewde liuing, which either is fayne to walke at rouers and liue upon trentalles or worse or els [etc.] 1887 Stevenson *Mem & Portr.* IV. 72, I went home that morning walking upon air.

m. *Racing.* Of a jockey: To weigh (so much) when going on foot.

1856 'Druid' *Post & Paddock* V 83 He was about 5 ft, 5 in in height, walked about 9 st 5 lbs. in the winter months, and could ride, if required for a great race, 7 st. 12 lbs. to the last.

n quasi-*trans* with complementary adj., adv., or phrase. *To walk off*, to get rid of (the effects of liquor, an ailment) by walking exercise. Also in nonce-uses: *To walk down*, to counteract (poison) by walking; to exhaust (a companion) by walking; *to walk out a sermon*, to continue walking till it has ended.

1669 Pepys *Diary* 2 May, Thence with them to White Hall, and there walked out the sermon with one or other 1823 Scott *Quentin D* III, I have walked my clothes dry, or nearly so. 1860 Sala *Baddington Peerage* I VII 131 Perhaps he wished to walk off the fumes of the punch and tobacco 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* XIX, He would have liked to have walked himself dead with fatigue. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Jan 302/2 A walker who gives promise of great things if he doesn't walk his short legs off within the next two or three years 1884 Tennyson *Cup* II 260, I pray you lift me And make me walk awhile. I have heard these poisons May be walk'd down 1894 Frances P Cobbe *Life* I 341, I do believe I could walk down anybody and perhaps talk down anybody too!

o. *Naut.* To turn (the capstan) by walking round it, to haul by walking round the capstan or by walking away with a rope

1836 Marryat *Pirate* VIII, The men walked the anchor up to the bows 1882 Narls *Seamanship* (ed 6) 118 Walk the yard up to the derrick head with the hawser *Ibid* 203 Walk the anchor up the bow. *Ibid* 172 Walk back the capstan

6 *fig.* **a.** Chiefly in religious use, after Bible examples: To conduct oneself, behave (ill or well, wisely or unwisely). Sometimes with reference to a metaphorical 'path' or 'way'. *To walk with God* (Gen. v. 22), interpreted to mean 'to lead a godly life' (so rendered by Coverdale, after Luther, later versions retain the Heb. phrase), or to have intimate communion with God.

Cf. Heb. *hālak*, Gr περιπατεῖν, Vulg *ambulare*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 213 O man (sayth scripture) walke in ye wayes of thy herte as moche as thou wylte, but [etc.] 1526 Tindale 2 *Thess* III 6 We requyre you that ye withdrawe youre selves from every brother that walketh inordinatly [Vulg *ambulante inordinate*] 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe* 516 And then, lyke a good Christian, Thou doste walke forth in thy callynge. 1582 J Hamilton *Cath Tract* Epist 8 b, To trauell to reduce yame to ye treu way quhairin all yair forbearis valkit yir mony hundreth zeris bygane *a* 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* III. XIII. [XIV] 13 Be more aduisde, walke as a puritan, And I shall thinke you chaste, do what you can *a* 1629 Hinde *Y Bruen* XLIV. (1641) 140 It was the desire and delight of his soule to walke with God 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* C 2 If all had but the knowledge of what they should know, they might prevent this loss and damage, and walk safely. 1681 Flavel *Meth Grace* XXX. 323 When a man walks suitably to his place and calling in the world, we say he acts like himself 1853 Maurice *Proph & Kings* VI 93 If he walked in God's ways he would establish a sure house 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 11 Those do best who walk most warily.

b To direct one's conduct *by*, *after* a rule, etc

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* II. II. (1588) 113 Many other wayes there bee, after which the Iustice of Peace may walke in taking of this kind of Recognusance 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 39 He is the great Exemplar they walk by 1711 Addison *Spect* No 25 ¶ 4 Give me more certain Rules to walk by than those I have already observed 1821 Scott *Kenilw* XXV, I give thee way, good imp, and will walk by thy counsel 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* 46 We judge a stranger by our home bred ways, Who, may be, walks by other rule of right.

†**c.** To be associated, act harmoniously *with*. Also *to walk together*. *Obs.*

1620 J Taylor (Water P) *Jack a Lent* Ep. A 3 b, And though it be written in a mery stile, yet I dare presume that mirth and truth walke together in it 1650 H Ellis *Pseudochristus* 7 After this, he walked sometime in fellowship with that Congregation. 1657 *Docum S Paul's* (Camden) 155 The congregation yt wallke wth Mr John Symson *a* 1709 J. Lister *Autobiog* (1842) 50 My wife and myself, were admitted into the church at Kipping, with which we walked satisfyingly many years *Ibid* 51 Some of his hearers left him [the pastor], and others walked with him till new matters of dissatisfaction broke out. *Ibid*, After he was gone, the church at Kipping was again united, and walked sweetly together, but could not get a pastor.

† **d.** *To walk wide in words* to argue at cross purposes. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* I XVIII. 23 Wythout whych we were lyke to walke wyde in wordys

†**e.** To proceed, 'go' *upon* (grounds) *Obs.*

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 252 What grounds of probability have we to walk upon that the present negroes .would act otherwise.

7. To go on foot at a walk: see Walk *sb.*[1] 5.

a. Of human beings or other bipeds: To progress by alternate movements of the legs, so that one of the feet is always on the ground contrasted with *run*, *hop*, etc. *To walk through* (a dance) = 7 e; similarly of an actor, *to walk through his part* (cf quot 1824).

1762 Foote *Orator* I. Wks 1799 I. 193 Soft and fair; we must walk before we can run 1815 Stephens in *Shaw's Gen. Zool* IX 1 65 The progressive motion of this bird is not by walking but hopping 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch XIX, That caprice which so often tempts painters and musicians and great actors, in the phrase of the latter, to *walk through* their part, instead of exerting themselves with the energy which acquired their fame 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* V. 206 'Steps,' as the *chasser* of the quadrille is called, belong to a past age, and even ladies are now content to walk through a quadrille. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt Harb.* V, It must have been a fine run, but slow It's labour and sorrow, walking after hounds, to my mind 1868 J Burroughs *Wake-robin* VIII (1884) 295 Among the land-birds, the grouse, pigeon, quails, larks, and various blackbirds, walk 1894 *Daily News* 10 Aug 5/3 A bluejacket never walks, when an order is given, but does everything at the double.

b. Of a horse, dog, or other quadruped: To advance by a gait in which there are always two feet on the ground, and during a part of the step three or (in slow walking) four feet: opposed to *amble*, *trot*, *gallop*, etc. Also said of a rider.

1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1639/4 Lost a bright Bay Gelding, 14 hands high, Walks, Trots, and Gallops, something dull in going, but will leap very well 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* XXVIII, Ravenswood walked on with equal deliberation until he reached the head of the avenue When he had passed the upper gate, he turned his horse 1863 W C Baldwin *Afr Hunting* VII. 252 It was only the dogs walking among the dead leaves.

c *To walk over* (*the course*): of a horse, *literally*, to go over the course at a walking pace, so as to be accounted the winner of a race in which there is no opposition; *transf* and *fig* to win a race or other contest with little or no effort. *To walk away from*, to outdistance easily in a race (in quot. *fig*) Also (U.S colloq.) *to walk round* (an opponent). to beat easily.

1779 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 245 A little on this side the park is Sir John Thorold's, who, you see by the papers, is walking over the course for the county 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict Turf* s v., 'To walk over' another, is to set him at naught, as a racer which is so vastly superior to other cattle that none dare start, and he walks over the course 1832 *P Egan's Bk Sports* 117/2 At Knutsford he won the Gold Cup, and walked over for the Pengwern Stakes at Holywell 1862 *Cornh Mag* V 26, I was promptly assured that I should be elected without opposition, in short I should walk over the course 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* IV III, 'Beaten by a banjo!' says she tragically, 'if it had not been for the banjo I should have *walked* away from her' 1890 *Rules of Racing* § 142 in *Encycl Sport* (1898) II 227 When one horse pays forfeit for a match the other need not walk over 1901 *Westm Gaz.* 29 June 9/3 To use a colloquial expression, they 'walked round' Gamble and Davies

¶ **d.** *transf.* Of a vehicle, a ship, a stream. To go very slowly *nonce-uses.*

1827 Pollok *Course T.* I. 346 Round his sacred hill, a streamlet walked, Warbling the holy melodies of heaven. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 200 Our steamer ran, or rather walked—for she could make no running—plump upon a rock off Bradley's Head 1865 Emerson *Let* in *Harper's Mag* (1884) Feb. 464/1 The train *walked* all the way

e. *trans.* To go through (a dance, esp. a minuet) at a walk.

1810 [see Minuet 1] 1827 Lytton *Pelham* XI, They just walk a quadrille or spin a waltz, hang dancing, 'tis so vulgar. 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* V 207, I do not attempt to deny that the quadrille, as now walked, is ridiculous. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks Char* XIV 362 He walked his minuet in life, and he danced out of it with a caper.

8. To go away. **a.** *simply* or † with *away*, *forth*. Formerly often in imperative = 'begone', with a vocative of some term of opprobrium (sometimes retained in indirect narration) Now only *colloq*, to go away perforce, be turned out; also *slang*, to die.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* II 106 Leif brother, let vs be walkand. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 140 b, Yf than the porter wold come forth sodeynly & all to beet vs, & bydde vs walke forth vnthryftes with sorowe *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst Garnesche* IV. 60 Sche praid yow walke, on Goddes halfe! 1529 More *Dyalogue* I XIV 18 b, He bad hym walk faytoure. And made hym be sett openly in ye stokkys 1530 Palsgr. 770/2 Walke, pyke you hence. *ire avaunt.* 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* G v b, The Cardinall bad him walcke a vilayne 1546 J. Heywood *Prov* II IV. (1867) 52 Walke drab walke Nay (quoth she) walke knaue walke 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* I. B 4 b, I like his learning well, make him your heire, And let your other walke. 1607 Middleton *Mich Term* II III 169 It stands upon the loss of my credit to-night, if I walk without money 1712 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 26 Dec, Lord Bolingbroke told me I must walk away to-day after dinner, because lord treasurer and he and another were to enter upon business 1858 Trollope *Dr Thorne* IV, If the governor were to walk, I think Porlock would content himself with the thirty thousand a year. 1902 S E White *Blazed Trail* XXVIII, If I want to discharge a man, he walks without any question

†**b.** *transf* Of animals: To be stolen. Of a thing: To be got rid of; to be carried off. *To let* (something) *walk*: to dismiss from attention *Obs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* 672 Lete argumentys walk, þei ar not to our be houe 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 141 There horse being tide on a balke, is readie with theefe for to walke 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 619/2 When he comes foorth, he will make theyr cowes and garrans to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons 1611 Chapman *May-Day* I. II, Nay, they [*sc.* houses] shall walke, thats certaine, Ile turne 'em into money

c. With *off*. To depart suddenly or abruptly. *To walk off with*: to carry away as a prize or plunder

1604 Marston *Malcontent* III v E 4 b, I am heauie, walke of, I shall talke in my sleepe, walke of *Exeunt Pages* 1705 Vanbrugh *Mistake* IV 1, *Jacin* Have a care he don't rally, and beat you yet tho', pray walk off 1836 Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 107 A green sub had walked off with my portmanteau 1840 Thackeray *Barber Cox* Api, I gave Master Baron that day a precious good beating, and walked off with no less than fifteen shillings of his money. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* II, Mr Chick said no more, and walked off *c* 1850 *Arab Nts.* (Rtldg) 147 Why dost thou not depart with the rest? Walk off 1888 'J. S Winter' *Bootle's Childr* IX, And then she gave another sniff and walked off to the drawing-room again 1889 Conan Doyle *Sign of Four* IX, Wait a bit, my friend, You have important information, and you must not walk off We shall keep you, whether you like or not, until our friend returns.

9. Of a ghost, spectre, fiend: To be seen walking, to appear. Of a dead person: To 'come back' as a ghost Also † *to walk out.*

For *the ghost walks* (Theat. Slang), see Ghost *sb* 8 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22611 Quen sal scine [= chine] þe he-

uennes open, þaa wai laus all sal walk þan vte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* 408 (Add MS) All the chambres were take vp, safe oon, in the which was a sperite walkyng *a* 1513 *Fabyan's Chron* clxxix (1533) 105 He also for that the munkes of wynchester sayd that his father Alurede walkyd, caused hym to be remoued vnto the new abbay 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 111 b, Sore subiecte to the terrours of buggues, and spyrytes, or goblyns, that walken by night and in places solitarie. 1573 L LLOYD *Pilgr Princes* 101 We reade in Lucan how that the soules of Silla and Marius were alwayes walking and appearing vnto men before they were purged by sacrifice 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I v 10, I am thy Father's Spirit Doom'd for a certaine terme to walke the night. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag* IV III, There's a talke, thou know'st, that the Ghoast of olde Montfarers walks. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum Lieut* III v, I make your Grace my Executor, and I beseech ye See my poor Will fulfill'd sure I shall walk else 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* x 201 Such a courage would lay all the devils that ever walked 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* xlvi, Alone, I dare not venture there, Where walks, they say, the shrieking ghost 1882 A JESSOPP in *19th Cent* Nov 737 Everybody knows that it's an awful thing for a dead man to *walk* 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* Prol 12 Would ye rob the man before his body? Nay, he would walk!

10. 'To act in sleep' (J.); to walk about or perform other actions as a somnambulist. *rare* exc. in the full phrase *to walk in one's sleep*

1605 SHAKS *Macb* V I 3 When was it shee [Lady Macbeth] last walk'd? *Ibid* 66 Yet I haue knowne those which haue walkt in their sleep, who haue dyed holily in their beds 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Hoe* III E1 b, My mistris makes her husband believe that shee walkes in her sleepe 1728 *Chambers' Cycl*, *Somnambuli*, an Appellation given to People, who walk in their Sleep. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxix, Some uneasy ideas that he must be walking in his sleep, or that he had been troubled with phantoms,. beset the Captain at first

11. To go on foot in procession, also, to go in a regular circuit or to and fro over a prescribed track in the course of official duty. Also with cognate accus., as in *to walk one's round(s, the round, a round*, said esp. of a sentinel.

1594–1600 *Mun. Archdeaconry Colchester* (MS) 99 b, 19 Apr 1596. Our perambulacion was not walked through the defalte of our vicar 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 679/1 The sheriff of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to walke continuallye up and downe his baly-wick, to snatch up all those runnagates [etc]. *Ibid.*, The sherriff may doe therin what he can, and yet the marshall may walke his course besides 1639 DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Lvents* 102 Octavian coms accompanyed with his friend Leobell to walke his accustomed round *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Sept. 1641, I was permitted to walk the round and view the workes 1831 SCOTT *Ct Robt.* XVIII, If the lovers have agreed, Agelastes, it is probable, walks his round, to prevent intrusion 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* XXII, He was to walk in procession as Latin secretary.

transf and *fig* 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II, Dreames and phantasticke visions walke the round About my widdowed bed 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XXIV (1857) 351 He continued to walk the round of his duties

†b. *Oxford Universsity.* (*a*) Of a proctor or pro-proctor To perambulate the streets at night, in the exercise of his function. (*b*) Of the proctors: To march to and fro in the Convocation House, as part of the ceremony of conferring degrees

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 77 It was proved that the 13 Proctors servaunts walkyd wt other persons as plesyd them, and theyr masters walkyd not nor noe other for them. 1677 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 384, I [a Pro-proctor] walk by the authoritie of the vice-chancellour *Ibid* 391 Dr. Nicholas verie active in walking and hauling taverns 1906 J WELLS *Oxf Degree Cerem* 8 Within living memory it was necessary for each 'grace' to be taken separately, and the Proctors 'walked' for each candidate *Ibid* 9 It is currently believed that the Proctors walk in order to give any Oxford tradesman the opportunity of 'plucking' their gown and protesting against the degree of a defaulting candidate.

12 Walk into—. (*Colloquial* or *slang*) **a.** In phrase *to walk into* (a person's) *affections*, to win the love of (a person) at once and without effort. Sometimes used jocularly for b or c.

1858 in K Young *Delhi 1857*, App. 328 Major Erskine was fearful that the jolly 50th would have walked into the affections of the Madrassees, and then all would have gone a regular smash,

b. To make a vigorous attack upon.

1794 LD HOOD 14 July in Nicolas *Disp & Lett Nelson* (1845) I 438 *note*, From your rapid firing last night I flattered myself it was intended to walk into the Mozelle as this night. 1852 C B MANSFIELD *Paraguay* etc (1856) 20 Some small spermaceti whales, which came in for a lark (luckily for them, after the American and French vessels had left, who would assuredly have walked into them) 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* I xi, His claret had been repeatedly tapped, his bread-basket walked into, his day-lights darkened

transf. 1840 COCKTON *Val. Vox* XIII, The carver walked into the pie and bounteously helped each man, woman, and child, to a share 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst Heavens* (1862) III 185 A call was heard for Lord Rosse! and immediately his telescope walked into Orion, destroyed the supposed matter of stars, but, in return, created immeasurable worlds

c To assail with invective or reproof.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 399 His Excellency 'walked into' the President, and recommended him to study some catechism of the Law of Courts Martial. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IX, He walks into us all as if it were our faults

d. To eat or drink heartily of, to 'make a hole in'.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXII, I wish you could ha' seen the shepherd walkin' into the ham and muffins 1849 ALB SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* XXVI. 280 Look at that little fellow—how he is walking into the raised pie, and how ill he will be to-morrow! 1850 SMEDLEY *F Fairlegh* XIV, I must walk into old Coleman's champagne before I make a fresh start. 1871 M COLLINS *Marq & Merch* III. III 78 He .with most voracious swallow Walks into my mutton chops

e. To make large inroads on (one's stock of money).

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XV, 'And you've got her money?' 'Yes,' he said, 'but I've been walking into it'

III *trans.* To perambulate, traverse. = *walk over, upon*, etc.

†**13** To travel over (a country, etc) Cf. 2. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 519 Sire, þer sall borne be a barne of þi blithe lady, þat drigtyn efter þi day has destaned to regne, þe quilke sall walke all þe werd & wyn it him selfe

14. Of fame, etc. To pervade (a country). Cf. 3 b. *Obs* exc. as transferred use of 17

c 1350 *St. John* 43 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 35 þe word of him welk al þe land 1806 WORDSW *Char Happy Warrior* 77 Whether praise of him must walk the earth For ever, and to noble deeds give birth, Or he must fall, to sleep without his fame.

15. To go over or traverse on foot.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3155 He welk þat fell ner dais thre To sek þe sted quar he wald be 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks. 1910 II 108 Beware (I say) least whiles we walke these woods, Some harmfull hart entrap your harmlesse moodes 1748 JOHNSON *Van Hum Wishes* 38 The needy traveller Walks the wild heath 1763 P COLLINSON in Darlington *Memorials* (1849) 257 They [Indians] were notoriously cheated out of their land in your province [Penn], by a man's walking a tract of ground in one day, that was to be purchased of them 1871 SIMPSON *Recit* 9 Hundreds of diggers daily then were walking Melbourne town with their pockets filled with gold 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* X 360 When man walks the garden of this world For his own solace

b. in contrast with *ride.*

1864 *Good Words* 516/2 Devonshire, to be properly seen, should be walked

c Of a stallion: To travel over (a tract of country) serving mares

1898 *Daily News* 9 Mar 4/4 The judging yesterday began with stallions that are to walk the Eastern and Midland counties

16. To walk on or along (a road). *To walk the street(s* see STREET *sb.* 2 f

1530 PALSGR 770/2 In dede you walke the stretes 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* etc P j, They onely walke the streates, to see and to be seene 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I x 10 All take delight With many rather for to go astray Than with a few to walke the narrow way

b in contrast with *ride.*

1883 C. HOWARD *Roads Eng & Wales* (ed 3) 3 The very steep ascent of Chatham Hill, which most riders will walk *Ibid* 134 A very bad hill leading down into Rickmansworth, which is best walked

17 To walk about upon (a surface, the ground, the sea, etc.). So *Naut.*, of an officer, *to walk the deck, the quarter-deck.*

To walk the plank, see PLANK *sb.* 6.

1634 MILTON *Lycidas* 173 Through the dear might of him, that walk'd the waves 1667 — *P L.* V 200 Yee that in Waters glide, and yee that walk The Earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep *Ibid* VII 503 Aire, Water, Earth, By Fowl, Fish, Beast, was flown, was swum, was walkt 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 7 It must be a great Change of Weather indeed, when he deigns to walk the Quarter-Deck. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV XVI, Edward, who walk'd the deck apart 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* VI, He was walking the deck. 1849 AYTOUN *Poems, Heart of Bruce* V, The good Lord Douglas walk'd the deck. 1872 M COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III 71 He walked the moorland as if it were his native earth. 1885 R. L & F STEVENSON *Dynamiter* XIII. 197 He continued to walk the pavements.

transf 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I III, She [the ship] walks the waters like a thing of life *a* 1861 T. WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* (1863) 3 At five P M. we found ourselves on board the Isaac Newton, a great, ugly, three-tiered box that walks the North River.

18. To walk along (a line); to perambulate (a boundary). Cf. 11.

To walk the chalk (slang): to walk along a chalked line (as a proof of being sober). *To walk one's chalks* (slang) see CHALK *sb* 6 b

1602–5 *Mun. Archdeaconry Colchester* (MS) 104, 1604. They did not walke the bounds of ther parishe 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turfs* V, 'To walk the chalk'—a military manœuvre to discover which is drunkest. 1842 *Punch* II 20 Ere death her charms should fix, Gladly I'd walk my chalks or cut my sticks 1876 FARRAR *Marlb Serm.* XXIII. 226 You cannot walk the dim borderland between vice and virtue without knowing it

†**19.** To attend, frequent (the exchange, a market). *Obs*

1634 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* I (1906) 15 In Venice likewise, every Mechanique is a *Magnifico*, though his magnificence walketh the Market but with a *Chequin* 1649 W BULLOCK *Virginia* 43 Let him then enquire of the principallest straights and Spanish Merchants, walking the Exchange 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 P 6 To walk the exchange with a face of importance

b *To walk the hospitals* or *a hospital* to receive regular clinical instruction and assist in surgical work.

1781 G WHITE *Let to S Barker* 26 Nov, I have not yet heard—whether he will walk the hospitals in town. 1807 *Picture of Lond.* (ed. 8) 235 The combined method of walking the hospitals and attending lectures 1823 *Ibid.* (ed 22) 211 A number of young men, who *walk the hospital*, as it is termed. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 333 He became a medical student, came up to London to walk the hospitals.

20. *Shooting.* To start (game-birds) by beating up the ground with pointers or setters. Usually *to walk up.*

1873 G S BADEN-POWELL *New Homes* 255 A good dog for putting them [*sc* quail] up would be very valuable, but [etc]. Walking up quail, even with the help of a chain, is equally unsatisfactory. 1900 G C BRODRICK *Mem & Impressions* 8 Year in and year out they lived at home, walking up their own game with the aid of pointers 1913 *Times* 12 Sept 12/6 Now voices are raised in favour of a return to the use of pointers and setters, in conjunction with the system of walking up the birds. *Ibid.*, Walked or driven, moreover, the partridge gives more enjoyment to many keen shots than all the pheasants in a beat.

IV. Causative uses.

21. To lead, drive, or ride (a horse) at a walk; to exercise (a horse, a dog) by causing it to walk. Also with *out.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V IX. 176 A man armed walkynge his hors easyly by a wodes syde. 1562 *Child-Marriages* (1897) 82 This deponent scarsile rested walkinge the horses at the doore, half or quarter of an howre, when one callid hym in to his Mistris 1601 W PERCY *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* IV II (Roxb) 48 Sirrha Rooke, take my Nagge, and see you walk him faire and soft to Colchester. 1625 G MARKHAM *Country Contentm* I. VII 103 Touching ayring or walking of grey-hounds,. it must dewlie be done euerie morning before sunne-rise, [etc] 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 32 (1713) I 206 Let's walk them a little, for they have run Heats, and must be rubb'd down well 1833 T HOOK *Parson's Daun* I VII, As he walked his colt [he was riding] back from the fields 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict Sports* s v *Training*, Taking care that he [the horse] is walked for some time afterward, that he may become rather cool before he returns to the stable 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* XVII, You may walk your bloodhound over his grave to morrow without finding him 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* VI, We had walked the horses nearly to the end of the pleasant stretch of beechwood 1902 A E. T. WATSON *Hunting* in *Encycl Brit.* XXIX. 365/2 The kennel huntsman is generally called the 'feeder'. It is his business to look after the pack which is not hunting, to walk them out, to prepare the food for the hunting pack

transf. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* S j, If you be chafed you shal be walked, if you be hot you may be cooled.

22 To cause or induce (a person to walk), to conduct on a walk Also with advs, *off, out*, etc.

†*Walk your body* (Sc.) = take yourself off, begone (*obs*)

1630 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Gt. Eater of Kent* Wks I 144 Now Gentlemen, as I haue walked you amongst the Trees, and thorow the Wood, I pray set downe, and take a taste or two more of this Banquet. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 July, Then I carried them to see my cozen Pepys's house, and then I walked them to the wood hard by 1717 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 547 He walked us round the town *c* 1730 RAMSAY *To Æolus* 11 Pray wauk your body, if you please, Gae gowl and tooly on the seas. 1818 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 448 He walked me backwards and forwards before the President's door for half an hour 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* LVII, She slaved, toiled. for old Sedley, walked him out sedulously into Kensington Gardens. 1883 MISS YONGE *Armourer's Prent* II, Stephen and Ambrose found themselves walked out of the cloister of St Gumbald, and the gates shut behind them 1912 J S FLETCHER in *Throne* 7 Aug. 224/2 He soon drew me out of the office to walk me off in the direction of Gray's Inn Road

b To force to walk (by holding the arms or pushing before one). Also, to help to walk.

To walk (a person) *Spanish* see SPANISH C.

1809 R K PORTER *Russ & Swed* (1813) II 21 The poor wretch, attended by the police, had been walked through the streets; in order to shew him to the populace. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XII, Mr Feeder himself held a glass of water to his [the boy's] lips, and the butler walked him up and down several times between his own chair and the sideboard 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* XXII, Thirdly, Mr. Bucket has to take Jo by the arm a little above the elbow, and walk him on before him 1918 F. HACKETT *Ireland* VIII. 230 Good bewildered people who never knew they were deemed blameworthy until they were walked out to the guillotine

23. a. To take charge of (a puppy) 'at walk' (see WALK *sb.* 13). b. To keep (a game-cock) in a 'walk'.

a 1845 YOUATT *Dog* III 75 Whelps *walked*, or taken care of, at butchers' houses. are apt to be heavy-shouldered and thick-set 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 229/1 The practice of walking puppies is not quite so prevalent as it used to be. 1907 *Times* 3 Oct. 4/4 Defendant said he had walked puppies for the Southwold Hunt for 25 years

b. 1854 *Poultry Chron* I. 474 Formerly when cock fighting was more practised, every farm-yard walked a game cock or two. 1889 *Archæol Æliana* N S. XIII 314 'Walking a cock' was the feeding and tending of a game cock

24. With a thing as obj.

†a. To send round (drink) Cf. 3 d. *Obs.*

1581 A HALL *Iliad* I 14 A seemely sight it was to see the seamen plye their teeth, Wherewith the Cups apace they walke.

b. *Cribbage.* (See quots.)

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI 326 Walking the pegs—at cribbage, means either your adversary putting his own pegs forward, or those of your's back 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, '*Walking the pegs*,' a method of cheating at the game of cribbage by a species of legerdemain, the sharper either moving his own pegs forward, or those of his antagonist backward, according to the state of the game.

c. *Bell-ringing.* (See quot.)

1671 [STEDMAN] *Tintinalogia* 53 All changes are to be Rang either by *walking* them (as the term is) or else Whole-pulls, or Half-pulls By *walking* them, is meant, that the bells go round, four, six, eight times or more, in one change, which is commonly used by young Practisers

V 25 The verb-stem in combination: **walk-around** (*a*) *Colonial*, a kind of rotary mill turned by

oxen, (*b*) *U.S.*, among negroes, a dance in which the performers go round in a large circle; a song or piece of music to accompany such a dance, **walk-away**, a race in which the winner 'walks away' from his competitors, i.e. leaves them far behind, **walk-on** *Theat.*, a part in which the performer merely comes on and goes off the stage with little or no speaking; **walk-out**, a strike of workmen; † **walk-street**, one who walks the streets. Also WALK-OVER

1886 *Official Catal Colonial & Ind Exhib* (ed 2) 462 Their sugar plots are confined to one or two small green pieces in Tortola, worked by a '*walk-around' or cattle-mill 1888 B MATTHEWS *Pen & Ink* 153 'Dixie' was composed in 1859, by Mr. Dan D. Emmett, as a 'walk-around' for Bryant's minstrels 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 3/6 The final heat was of course a *walk away for Thames, who won by three lengths 1902 *Daily Chron* 1 Sept 3/7 The actress, too, frequently is glad to accept 12s a week for a *walk on with half a dozen words 1907 H WYNDHAM *Flat e of Footlights* v, The part just now is a walk-on, with an understudy of one of the principals 1919 *New Solidarity* (Chicago) 18 Jan. 1/1 The date contemplated as the day for a general strike, or *walk-out. 1611 COTGR., *Bateur de paves*, an idle or continuall *walke-street a lasciuious, or vnthrifty, night-walker

Walk (wǭk), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **walked**. Now only *dial.* and *Hist.* Also 5 **walke**, 6 **woke**, 7 **wak**, **wack**, 8 **wawk**, 9 **waulk** (*dial.* **wauk**, **wack**, **wake** see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Orig identical with WALK *v.*[1]; here separated from that vb. because the sense 'to full (cloth)' is not recorded in Eng. before the 14th c. (see WALK-MILL[1]), though prominent in other Teut. langs.

OE. had the agent-n. *wealcere* WALKER[2] (a Com. WGer. formation), but it is possible that the corresponding sense of the Teut. vb had not survived into OE, and that the late ME *walke* is either a back-formation from the agent-n. or an adoption from MLG. or MDu. *walken*

The Teut. vb. in the sense 'to full' is the source of It. *gualcare* and OF **gaucher* (inferred from med.L. *gaucha-torium* fulling-mill)]

1. *trans.* To subject (woollen cloth) to the operation of beating or pressing (together with other processes, as moistening and heating), in order to cause felting of the fibres and consequent shrinking and thickening: = FULL *v.* 1

14 . *Langland's P. Pl* B xv. 447 (MS. C) Y walked [*other MSS.* Ytouked] 1437 *Cov. Leet Bk* 187 That euery walker withe in this Cite ffro this tyme ffor warde walke no Cloth & wete hym, but yeff [etc.] 1467 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 383 To dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or cloth-walke, withyn the seid cyte. 1512–13 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truely walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 41 It is weill walkit, cairdit, and calkit. 1596 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 107 For wokinge and ditchinge [i.e. dighting or dressing] of the said clothe iij[li] x[s] 1669 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 150 The Magistratis ordaines the thesaurer to by thrie scoir elnes of plaiding and caus wack and hit the samen reid to be coittis to the sojoris. 1773 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 11 Sept. (1785) 205 Last night Lady Rasay shewed him the operation of *wawking* cloth, that is, thickening it in the same manner as is done by a mill. Here it is performed by women, who kneel upon the ground, and rub it with both their hands 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 266 The fullers received the cloth as it came from the loom, in order that it might be scoured, walked, and smoothed 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, In a cottage we heard the women singing as they *waulked* the cloth by rubbing it with their hands and feet

absol. 1608 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 202/1 That none of the inhabitants doe washe ane clothes or walk at the well.

b. To mat together, felt. Also *Sc.* 'to render hard and callous, as the skin of the hand by hard work' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1641 BEST *Farming Bks* (Surtees) 20 When woll is well risen from the skinne, the fleece is as it weare walked to-geather on the toppe

† **2.** *transf.* To beat, drub (a person). Also, *to walk* (a person's) *coat. Obs.* [So G. *walken.*]

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 40 Than I thynke he wyll say by and by, Walke her cote, Johan Johan, and bete her hardely. *Ibid* 667, I thank god I haue walkyd them well And dryuen them hens 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Walther's Antichrist* 151 b, The rebellious stubburne fleshe must nedes be walked with a good cudgell 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 117 Thou wilt foole by walkt with a waster *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* (facs.) C. iv b, Thou . drunken sote Yt were an almes dyde to walke thy cote. 17 . in R. Chambers *Scott Songs* (1829) II. 279 We'll wauk their hides, and fyle their fuds.

3. *Comb.* · **walk-apron** *Hat-making* (see quot. 1886); **walk-pin** *Hat-making* (see quot. 1831–3), † **walk-stock** [cf. G. *walkstock*] = FULLING-*stock*. Also WALK-MILL.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Walk apron*, hatting term, the apron used by workmen to keep them dry while working at the kettles. 1831–3 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 761/2 The felt is worked and squeezed by means of a rolling pin, called a *walk pin. 1434–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 232 In carriacione de le *walkstoke 1460–1 *Ibid* 242 Pro factura unius walkestocke pro molendino ibidem [fulling-mill at Rilly] vjs.

Walk, obs. form of WAKE.

Walkable (wǭ kăb'l), *a.* [f. WALK *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] **a.** Of a road, country, etc. Suitable or fit for walking on. **b.** Of a distance: That may be walked. **c.** Of a person (*nonce-use*). Capable of walking.

a 1736 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 12 May, Our country is now in high beauty, and every inch of it walkable 1736 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 25 May, We were much disappointed that your now walkable roads had not roused your spirits 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 727 The square of St. Mark's, is the only walkable spot in Venice 1887 *Taken in* 58 The deck was not walkable, being wet and slushy.

b 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 81 Eleven miles is a very walkable distance

c. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* xv, Mrs. Stubbaid came quite alone, for her walkable children—as she called them—were all up at the battery

Walked (wǭkt), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* and *Hist.* [f. WALK *v.*[2] + -ED[1]] **a.** Of cloth, etc.: Fulled. **b.** Felted, matted. Also *Sc.* thickened, rendered callous by hard work.

1651 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club) I. 289 Walter Hay, merchand, ordanit to buye 16 elnes of whyte walked cloath 1681 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S. H. S.) Introd. 86, 33 ells raw will yeeld of waked or drest cloath 23 or 23½ ells. *c* 1750 in Smiles *Lives Engin.* II. 97 Cloth made of waulked plaiding 1786 BURNS *Vision* I. 32, I heav'd on high my wauket loof, To swear by a' yon starry roof.

Comb. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. ii. 45 A waukit-woo'd wedder.

Walken, obs. Sc. form of WAKEN *v.*

Walker (wǭ·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. WALK *v.*[1] + -ER[1]]

I. One who walks

1. With the construction of the verb in various senses, e.g. One who walks *in* (a place), *on* (a surface), one who walks *about*.

† *Walker on ropes*, a rope-walker, funambulist.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 102 And Riht so walkers þat walken A-bouten From Religion to Religion Recheles ben þei euere. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 89 He [Paul, *Phil.* iii. 18] seyde Wepyng, y warne 30w of walkers aboute *c* 1530 *Hickescorner* 373 Walkers by nyght 1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Neurobatæ*, walkers on cordes or ropes 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. (1592) 39 Calling him the euerlasting Father, the Walker vpon the Heauen of Heauens. *c* 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. v. iii. (1903) 476 Not to speake of fiequent spectacles in London exhibited to the people by Fencers, by walkers on Ropes, and like men of actiuity 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 1 2 So said one of the usuall blacke walkers in Westminster Hall Another of our Parliament-pressing Ministers told me plainely, That my conscience was not so good as in the beginning of the Parliament 1866 R. S. CANDLISH *1st Epist. John* viii. 80 He was no privileged walker amid earth's dark scenes of misery and sin

b. In transitive senses of the vb. const. *of.*

1611 BIBLE *Judg.* v. 6 The trauelers [*marg.* walkers of paths] walked thorow by-wayes 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho.* 1, A poetical walker of the hospitals.

† **2.** A traveller. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xiv. (1869) 9 Ther of certeyn hauen gret neede alle pilgrimes and alle walkers that passen bi this eerthe

3. A person (or animal) that journeys or goes about on foot; one who takes walking exercise. Often with an epithet, as *good*, *quick*, *slow* etc. *walker.*

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 300 Hee conducted them vnto the place where the collation was prepared for the walkers 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 25 And shadie seates, and sundry flowring bankes, To sit and rest the walkers wearie shankes 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 193 If the walker go to visit any one, he shall meet the party 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 6 ₱ 5 He gives Plates for the best performing Horse for him that trots best,..for the best Walker, [etc.] 1786 REYNOLDS *Disc. R. Acad.* XIII. Wks. 1797 I. 287 The forms and turnings of the streets are produced by accident, without any original plan or design: but they are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator, on that account 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, The cool breeze served only to freshen, not to chill, the fair walkers. 1858 MRS. PAUL *Maiden Sisters* XXIII. 210, I am the worst walker of the three, and I am not the least tired 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* XXIII, She was an excellent walker

b. One who takes part in walking-matches or walks for a wager.

1778 *Ann. Reg.* 210 Mr. Powell, the noted walker, started from Lee-Bridge, to run two miles in ten minutes. 1866 *Athlete* 120 The long distances being of too serious a character for the ambition of the amateur walkers of the present day

c. A colporteur or tract-distributor.

1846 JAMES *Step-mother* xl. II. 122 'A walker of the Tract Society', said Mr. Prior to himself, as he eyed him.

d. *dial.* An itinerant beggar or vagrant.

1850 DENHAM *Pop. Rhymes* etc. *I. of Man* Tracts (1892) I. 193 It is customary for these walkers, as they are called, to enter a house without knocking, and take a seat by the fire. Some still retain the good old custom of keeping up a bed for the walker.

4. One who acts in a particular manner or pursues a certain line of conduct: with adj. corresponding to the advb. qualification of the verb (see WALK *v.*[1] 6 a). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1680 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix* 56 (1725) 300 But a close walker, that waits upon God in an humble and constant Obedience, shall have sufficient encouragement even in this Life 1683 H. COMPTON *Episcopalia* (1686) 66 There is another sort of disorderly Walkers who still keep amongst us *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 8 They would be cast out of the Communion of the Faithful as disorderly Walkers

† **5.** A keeper or ranger who had a specified 'walk' in the forest, a gamekeeper. *Obs.*

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb.) 225 Item, to the parker of Neylond xx d. Item, to the walkeres, viij d. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 Any of the said foresters rulers walkers or fermers 1647 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 42 Walker about the pales of the Chace Fee 6 l. 8. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† **6.** An officer of the New River Company, having the charge of a 'walk' or section of the bank. *Obs.* (Cf. *walksman*, WALK *sb.*[1] 20.)

1613 MIDDLETON *Manner Entert.* (Opening of New River) 3 First here's the Ouer-seer, [then various workmen] The Labourers next, Keeper of Amwell-head, The Walkers last

7 *Sport.* One who 'walks up' partridges

1913 *Times* 12 Sept. 12/6 The walkers then will soon be manœuvring to keep their coveys in hand

8 † **a.** (See quot. 1658.) *Obs.* **b.** A bird, insect, etc. characterized by walking, as distinguished from other modes of progression. Also a stick-insect (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Insects* 1035 Now we proceed to walkers about We call those walkers, who have no certain houses or food wherefore they do something superstitiously wander like pilgrims, wherefore the English call them Palmer-worms, namely for their wandring life, for they dwell no where 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXII. II. 277 The next order of walkers amongst apodous larvæ are those that [etc.]. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 44 It is among the Cursores, or walkers, and especially wading birds, that the crus is most naked 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 4 Nearly all the Crows are 'Ambulatores' or 'Walkers', that is to say, they do not hop.

† **9.** *a pl.* (A person's) legs or feet. **b** *slang* The feet *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 36 And with them halted downe lame Mulciber; his walkers quite misgrowne, But made him tread exceeding sure. 1832 *P. Egan's Bk. Sports* 130/2 *note*, But her owner, the Colonel, from his 'upper crust' down to his 'walker', is a match for all England against any thing

Hence † **Wa·lkership**, the office of a walker of the forest.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 47 Com. Leicester Keeper of the Walke, *alias* Walkership Fee, 2 0 0 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. i. 481 The King gave to Sir John Gates the keepership and walkership of two good walks in Waltham forest

Walker (wǭ kəɹ), *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.* Also 4 **walkere**, 5 **-ar**, 5–6 **walkar(e**, *Sc* **walcar**, 7–8 *Sc* **wakar**, **-er**, **wau(l)ker**. [OE. *wealcere* (once, gl. *fullo*) = (M)LG., (M)Du. *walker*, OHG. *walkari* (MHG., mod.G. *walker*), agent-n. f. OTeut. **walkan* WALK *v.*[2] The Teut. word is the source of It. *gualchiere* fuller.] One who fulls cloth, a fuller.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 407/29 *Fullones*, wealceres *c* 1300 *Beket* 1135 To Lincolne he com. At a walkeres house his in he nom there. 1379 *Poll-tax W. Riding* in *Yorks. Archæol. Jrnl.* V. 25 Johannes Louot' & Alicia vx[r] ejus, Walkere, xij*d* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 þey smyte out his brayn wiþ a walkere his perche [L. *pertica fullonis*]. 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 172 No walker off the Cite of Couentre Shall Rakke no Clothe on the Tey[n]tur that schall be solde ffor wette clothe 1512–13 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truely walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1560 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 227 Williame Cowpar ane walcar dwelland in Edinburgh 16 . *Boy & Mantle* 53 She curst the weaver and the walker, That clothe that had wrought *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writ* (1883) II. 149 They scour'd their din skins as a wauker does worsted blankets 1871 J. H. THOMSON in *Cloud of Witnesses* 566 *note*, John Parker was a waulker in East Kilbride. 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*

b *attrib* (and later, in possessive compounds), in names of implements, materials, etc. used in fulling cloth. *Walker('s earth, clay* (now *dial.*) = FULLER'S *earth.*

13 *Cursor M.* 21144 (Gott.) A wicked iuu Smate him wid a walker stang. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VII (*James Minor*) 215 Þane ane, a walkare perk, hynt & gafe sancte Iamis sic a dynte þat he þe harne-pane brak in twyn 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20 Unum stryk de walkerheith. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21144 (Trin.) Þei Siþen smoot him with a walker staue. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 140 Þerwyth a curset man of hom wyth a walkerys staf smot hym on þe hed 1497 in *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. (1894) I. 188 A payer Sheres, called Walkar Sheres 1583 L. M[ASCALL] *Profit Bk.* A 13 b, Then take a quantity of walkars claye, called Fullars earth. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. lvii. 393 Walkers earth, or other scouring earth 1703 THORPSBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Walker's earth for scowring the cloth 1847 *Archæol. Jrnl.* IV. 147 A species of fuller's earth called 'walker's clay'.

Walker (wǭ kəɹ), *int.* More fully **Hookey Walker**. [Always written with initial capital, prob. a use of the surname *Walker.*

It is not unlikely that *Hookey Walker* may originally have referred to some hook-nosed person named Walker, but the various stories told to account for the origin of the expression have probably no foundation.]

An exclamation expressive of incredulity. Also occas. as sb. (= 'humbug'), as in 'That is all Walker'.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Hookee Walker*, an expression signifying that the story is not true, or that the thing will not occur 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Walker*, an ironical expression synonymous with *bender* and used in the same manner. 1838 *Bentley's Misc.* IV. 227 Professor Ketch suddenly interrupted the proceedings by exclaiming, with great excitement of manner, 'Walker!' 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Old Woman in Grey*, For mere unmeaning talk her Parched lips babbled now—such as 'Hookey!'—and 'Walker!' 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Oct. 1/1 To which assurance one may best reply 'Walker'

Walkerite[1] (wǭ·kəɹəit). [f. the proper name *Walker* (see below) + -ITE] A member of an extreme Calvinistic sect founded in Ireland by John Walker (1768–1833). Also *attrib*

1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t* (1917) 88 The Walkerite creed, or doctrine of the New Church, as it is called, appears to be a miscellany of Calvinism and Quakerism

Walkerite [2] (wɔ̄·kərəit) *Min* [Named by Heddle 1880, after Prof. John *Walker* (1731–1803) who discovered it + -ITE.] = PECTOLITE.

1880 HEDDLE in *Min. Mag* IV 122

Walkin, obs Sc form of WAKEN *v.*

Walking (wɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb* [1] [-ING [1].]

1. The action or an act of the vb. WALK [1].

a. The action of moving on the feet at any pace short of breaking into a run or trot; the action of taking pedestrian exercise. Phrase, *to go a-walking* Also the manner or style in which a person walks

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* lxiv 42 If I sulde make my herdis to labur to mikil in walkyng, þai sal alle die on one day *c* 1430 *Dietarium* 28 in *Babees Bk* 54 Cleer eir and walking makiþ good digestioun 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 188/1 *Hypæthra ambulatio*, a walking in an open gallerie 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* I iii 127 There is no sturre, or walking in the streetes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* v. iii. Sang xxi, He's comely in his wauking 1743 STUKELEY *Abury* II 57 The ancients conceiv'd it [*sc* the motion of a serpent] to be like the walking of the gods 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxiii II 306 The mode of their walking depends upon the number and kind of their legs 1821 CLARE *Village Minstr* I 195 As thou goest a walking 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xlix, They must have devoted the greater part of their long and arduous lives to pedestrian exercises, and the walking of matches. 1883 C. HOWARD *Roads Eng & Wales* (ed 3) 115 The surface is very rough and scarcely rideable and much walking will be necessary.

b. With advs as *walking about, -out, -up,* nouns of action corresponding to verbal phrases.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 514/2 Walkynge abowte, or goynge, *deambulacio, spaciatus* 1893 A J STUART-WORTLEY *Partridge* 130 Walking up, or shooting partridges over dogs, is . the finest training of all for a young shooter

attrib 1905 WELLS *Kipps* I ii § 5 It is considered as savouring of the 'walking out' habits of the servant girls

c *fig* Manner of conducting or behaving oneself. Also + with *a* and *pl.*

c 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 2994 For this skylle in my walkyng, As she that hath most maistry, I beie thy3 bowe of yvory 1550 BALE *Apol.* 35 If chastyte be a perfeccyon, and a wilkynge in the lawes and ordynaunces of God wythout reproue 1613 DAY *Festiv* IX (1615) 257 The Apostle to the Philippians makes speciall mention of both these Walkings. 1675 J OWEN *Indwelling Sin* xv (1732) 211 The Observation of the Ways and Walkings of others 1854 H ROGERS *Ess.* (1855) II 14 That wary walking which all his early life required

†d. Passing (of money) from hand to hand. Cf WALK *v.* [1] 3 b. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 143 Ther was walkynge of angelles betwene them

e. The action of a somnambulist

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V. i. 23 In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what (at any time) haue you heard her say? 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III E2, I will finde a remedy for this walking [*sc.* in sleep] if all the Doctors in towne can sell it.

f The action of appearing as a ghost.

1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* x 200 Spirits who visit people, as well by night as by day, this we call walking and apparition

†g. A going in procession. *Obs.*

1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist 16th C* II iv xviii. 268 They shall banish also out of their Churches all sorts of Musick all Walkings, Noises and Clamours

2. A walk or journey on foot, the distance covered at or in a certain time.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 7 Yf thou stretch ye walkynges that thou vsest at home, & laye them on length by the space of fiue or sixe dayes together, ye shalt easyly reach to Olympia. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 30 The circuit of the City is three houres walking 1863 W C. BALDWIN *Afr Hunting* VI 217 We were about four hours' hard walking on foot from the wagons. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 9/2 His walkings exceed nine times the globe's circumference

3. The condition of a path or road for walking on.

1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 127 Lest the walkings should be all myrie and durtie. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v *Walk*, From this there may be a communication with the side walks, whereby there may be dry walking all round the garden. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* xlix, Empty heads and tongues a talking Make the rough road easy walking

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *walking* + *alley,* + *camp, distance, exercise, ground, match* (hence *walking-matching* vbl. sb.), *pace, powers* pl, *race, tour*; also with sense 'adapted for or used in walking', as *walking boot, cane, dress* etc, *weather.*

1552 HULOET, *Walkinge aley, or place of pleasure in a gardayne with quycke settes, *topiarum* 1885 D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-rod* 14 The boots are a size or two larger than ordinary *walking boots 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 784 The measure and distance of their ambulatorie, and *walking campe 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* Suppl IX 178 Rattans and *Walking-Canes 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II v, Did I not give the last guinea I had about me for a walking-cane yesterday? 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I (1818) I. 30 The chateau was but at a *walking distance 1822 *Repos. Arts* etc I Nov 297 *Walking Dress 1835 H HAREWOOD *Dict Sports* s v *Training*, A horse requires a great deal of *walking exercise and careful feeding. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, I wandered to the College-yards, or *walking ground 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II 83 For *walking-hats, and hunting-hats, there was not a superior shop in London. 1832 *P Egan's Bk. Sports* 133/2 In a *walking match he went four miles in thirty-two minutes and half a second 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, Ever since I took to bird-catching and *walking-matching 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* xxiii II 309 Insects vary much in their *walking paces 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxviii III. 253 Thus marched on the procession at a walking pace 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I ix. 100 We carried nothing except a *walking-pole. 1866 *Athlete* 8 *Walking Race, Seven Miles *c* 1750 *Heir of Linne* xxii in Child *Ballads* V 17/2 Wi *walking rod intill his hand, He walked the castle roun 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I vi, It is a young lady's *walking-shoe 1864 MISS A B EDWARDS *Barbara's Hist* xx, Mrs Churchill and Hilda made an elaborate *walking-toilette. *a* 1881 BARRATT *Phys Metempsire* (1883) Pref p xix, They frequently went abroad and on *walking-tours together. *c* 1825 LAMB *Let. to B W Proctor*, We will expect finer *walking weather

b Special comb : as **walking-beam** = BEAM *sb* [1] II; **walking-day,** a day on which schoolchildren walk in procession; **walking-go** *colloq* a walking-match; **†walking hymn,** a processional hymn, **†walking-mate,** one's companion in walking; **walking-orders, -papers** *pl., U.S slang*, a notice of dismissal; **walking party,** a party formed for an excursion on foot; **†walking-path** = FOOT-WAY I; **†walking-place,** a place for walking in, a walk, an ambulatory; **walking-possession,** a nominal form of distraint in which the man in possession may go away but with right of re-entry; **walking-rapier, -sword** (now *Hist*) a rapier or sword such as was worn by gentlemen in civil life; **walking-ticket** *U.S.* = *walking-orders* (above). Also WALKING-STAFF, -STICK.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 27 The crank giving motion to a *walking-beam, at the end of which boring tools or pump rods are attached 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk* II 784 That particular Thursday in this month [June], which is known all over the world of charity schools by the name of '*walking day' 1906 *Church Family Newsp* 29 June 458/2 Warrington to-day observes its old time festival known as 'Walking Day'. All the principal streets of the town will be given over entirely to the children attending the Sunday schools 1802 *Sporting Mag* XIX. 199 Your provincial news must take in all the bye races, cock matches, *walking-goes, and every thing that's worth knowing 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 179 Their *walking hymns at solemne Matins and Vespers. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* L 4, Not the poorest *walking-mate, or thred-bare cut-purse in a countrey, that can well be without them [*sc* almanacks], be it but to know the Faires and Markets when they fall 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* v. 70 Rashnesse is his continuall walking mate. 1835 *Col. Crockett's Tour* 170 (Thornton) He got his *walking orders, and Taney was taken into his place. *Ibid.* 80 The first course he took was to give *walking papers to every man in office who had dared [to oppose him] 1800 MRS. P. L Powys *Passages fr. Diaries* (1899) 337 After our repast the ladies made *walking parties to different places in the forest 1792 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 77 The stone wherewith the *walking paths of Westminster Bridge were laid *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 514/2 *Walkynge place, *deambulatorium* 1598 R. BERNARD tr *Terence, Adelphi* IV ii, Come backe againe into the walking place I told you of [*in porticum rursum redi*]. 1682 WHELER *Journ Greece* v 367 The chief Walking place in the whole Town: whither they went not only to take the Air, but to converse with Men of Learning, to hear the News [etc]. 1703 T. N *City and C Purchaser* 12 A long kind of Galleries, or Walking places. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 Defendant's man was in what was called '*walking possession' of the furniture 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaues* (1872) 8 Bid him trim vp my *walking Rapier neat. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xvi, Soldiers get out of fashion in peace time, and satin sleeves and walking rapiers bear the bell. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1198/4 A small Coûteau *walking Sword 1910 *Encycl. Brit* X. 250/2 The walking-sword, fit for a gentleman's side, was the small-sword of Versailles pattern. 1835 *Col. Crockett's Tour* 162 (Thornton) He received his *walking ticket His services were no longer required

Walking (wɔ̄·kiŋ), *vbl. sb* [2] [-ING [1].] The action of WALK *v* [2], tulling

1582 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) II. 162 The faults in Walking, Rowing, and Burling, are to be knowen to the merchant. 1688 [See b]

b. Comb.: **†walking-mill** = WALK-MILL [1]; **†walking-pin,** in hat-manuf. (see quot); **†walking-staff,** a fuller's staff.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* iii 54 Case Hardning is used for Tobacco Boxes, Cod-peece Buttons, Heads for walking staves, &c 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 291/2 The Walking-pin is a four square Iron, with pointed ends; upon this the Workman rowls his Hat often times, and makes use of it as a rowling-pin, to lay his stuff close together in the walking of the Hat. 1839 *Whistle Binkie* Ser. II 118 Like the thud o' a waukin mill beetle.

Walking (wɔ̄·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WALK *v.* [1] + -ING [2]] That walks, in senses of the verb.

1. Moving about from place to place, travelling, itinerant. Now only with implication of sense 3.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 17478 (Trin) In þat tyme out of Iude Of walkynge men were comen þre To þat folke tolde þei al bidene þat þei had wiþ her eȝen sene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. vi (1869) 4 For it is thing wel sittinge to eche walkinge pilgrime 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 67 A Walking Mort 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV xv. (1614) 421 Townes they [the Tartars] plant none nor standing villages, but haue walking houses built vpon wheeles, like a Shepheards Cottage 1653 WALTON *Angler* VII 149, I call that [bait] a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certaine place and I call that a walking bait, which you take with you, and have ever in motion. 1720 C SHADWELL *Hasty Wedding* III 1, I am what they call a Walking-Merchant, one that gets my Living by the Sweat of my Brows

†b. Leading a wandering life, vagrant, strolling. *Obs*

1491 *Anc. Deed* A. 7494 (P.R.O) The seid Robert ordend ther] bedd for poor walkyng pepull to be harborowed therin 1592 *Goudhurst Parish Reg* (MS), Buried a poore old walking man 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II 131 b, WidesladES sonne led a walking life with his harpe, to Gentlemens houses 1628 *Lydd Parish Reg* (MS.), John, the sonne of a walkinge woman, christened. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II (1652) G 1, See in their rags, then, dauncing for your sports, Our Clapper Dugeons and their walking Morts

c. Having a roving commission, going about from place to place. *Walking delegate,* a trades-union official who visits sick members, interviews employers, etc.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 59 The King told him he would have no walking Master Workman 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 131 She decided that he must be a walking delegate, and that he had probably come on mischief from some of the workpeople in her father's employ 1897 *Encycl. Soc. Reform* 1381 *Walking delegate* 1902 S E WHITE *Blazed Trail* 111, I think M. & D is rather full up just now. I'm walkin'-boss there.

†2. Of a disease : Migratory *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 79 A walkynge vlcus [marg *vlcus ambulatiuum*] is þat walkiþ hidirward & þidirward, & nebeles he profoundiþ nouȝt depe into þe ground.

3. That travels or goes about on foot by moving the legs alternately without running.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 852 Oft from the Rocks a dreadful Prospect [I] see Of the huge Cyclops, like a walking Tree. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* I 5 The walking statues at Antium 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* VI, It was a simple walking funeral 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IV 42 A walking Englishman was, no doubt, a curiosity.

†b. Funambulatory. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 321 The walking Elephants on Ropes.

c. *Walking sickness,* an illness in which the person is still able to get about and is not confined to bed.

1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* II. 571 In other chronic diseases, slow inflammations of internal organs, reduced dislocations, rheumatisms, ulcerations, the patient can attend partially to his business. he is in possession of half his faculties This is walking sickness.

4. Theat. *Walking gentleman* an actor playing a part requiring gentlemanlike appearance, but with little or nothing to say. Similarly *walking lady.*

1831 T L PEACOCK *Crotchet C* III, A sort of serious comedy walking gentleman's face. 1835 *Colburn's New Monthly Mag* XLIII. 360 The respectably dressed and well looking young fellows in comedies are called walking gentlemen, and this is the probationary line of business usually assigned to young actors 1865 W. DONALDSON *Recoll Actor* 176 Miss Smithson was neither more nor less than the 'walking lady' 1885 JEROME *On the Stage* 132 R——, our Walking Gent, got his eye cut out

fig. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xvi, A d——d cake-house, the resort of walking gentlemen of all descriptions—poets, players, painters, musicians, who come to rave. about this picturesque land of ours 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers Sk* I iv. 62 Nothing could induce me to remain a walking gentleman and so, every occupation that I could think of having its peculiar disqualification, I remained [etc.]. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng Statesmen* (1882) 130 George III tried unconstitutional monarchy, first by Lord Bute, a walking-gentleman, and failed

5 That goes about in the semblance of a human being. Often in figurative or similative expressions; e g *walking corpse,* applied to a person hardly distinguishable from a corpse save by the power of movement; *walking dictionary, encyclopædia, library,* etc., said of a person who has great stores of information at command.

Cf. Eunapius *Vitæ Sophi.*, Λογγῖνος βιβλιοθήκη τις ἦν ἔμψυχος καὶ περιπατοῦν μουσεῖον

1605 SHAKS *Macb* V v 24 Life's but a walking Shadow, a poore Player, That struts and frets his houre vpon the Stage, And then is heard no more 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag* III 1, Alas! I am nothing but a multitude of walking griefes *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Captain* II 11, [His body is] a Trunk-sellar, to send wines down in, Or a long walking-bottle 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 337 Mathew Slade . was . a stiff Enemy to the Socinians, and a walking Library 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O & N. Test* I 401 Wherever these walking Corpes, (these Carkases) were to be seen. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. VII, Dare such a thing as you pretend to talk of beauty? A walking rouleau! a body that seems to owe all its consequence to the dropsy! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mdl* II, Looking like a moving and walking corpse, while yet an inhabitant of this world 1835 LYTTON *Gipsy* V, Heaven deliver me from the proximity of a walking dictionary of technical terms!

6 Of a spectre : That 'walks' or appears.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Hoe* III E 1, Was there euer any walking spirit, like to my wife? 1709 PENN in *Pennsylv Hist. Soc. Mem* X. 354, I have my old order of . 1685 . ratified and confirmed, which has laid those walking ghosts.

7. Of a bird : That walks, as distinguished from one that hops. *Walking tyrant*: a South American tyrant-flycatcher, *Machetornis rixosa.*

1837 W SWAINSON *Nat Hist & Classif. Birds* II. 225 *Chrysolophus*, Sw Walking Tyrants.

8. *Walking Fern* (*a*) a club-moss (see quot. 1829); (*b*) a small tufted evergreen fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus,* native of eastern North America (*Cent. Dict.* 1891) = WALKING-LEAF I b. *Walking Orchid* see quot.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 892 Lycopodium alopecuroides. Walking Fern. 1910 *Friar Park, Henley, Guide* (ed. 3) 244 *Orchis maculata.* The Walking Orchid. This Orchid, like several other species, seeks new pastures every year.

Walking-fish (wɔ̄ kiŋˌfiʃ) [WALKING *ppl. a.*] **1.** A name given to various fishes (see quots.)

1863 J G. WOOD *Illustr Nat Hist* III. 289 Walking-fish —*Antennarius hispidus* 1883 F. DAY *Ind Fish.* 36 A walking-fish (*Ophiocephalus*) 1885 E BALFOUR *Cycl India* (ed. 3) III 1041 Walking Fishes of India are species of Ophiocephalidæ. The hissar, or walking fish of S America, is a species of Callichthys

2 = SILVER-FISH 2 (Cent. Dict. 1891).

Wa·lking-leaf. [WALKING *ppl. a.*]

1 †**a.** Some unidentified plant **b** An American evergreen fern, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus.*

1659 LOVELL *Herball* 525 Walking leaves, *Arbor folius ambulantibus*, it seemeth to creep on the ground, and being touched it will presently move it selfe. 1856 A GRAY *Man. Bot* (1860) 593 *Camptosorus*, Link Walking-Leaf.

2 A phasmid insect belonging to the genus *Phyllium* or some related genus. Also *walking-leaf-insect.*

1826 SAMOUELLE *Direct Collect Insects & Crust* 32 This order [*Orthoptera*] contains the Grasshopper, Locust, Mantis, Walking-leaf, and the Cricket 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz* 10 Feb 6/1 A large specimen of the walking leaf insect

Wa·lking-staff. Now *rare.* [WALKING *vbl sb.*1] A staff or long stick which one carries in the hand for support or aid in walking. Also *fig.*

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* I x. (1867) 21 Now I well understand The walkyng staffe hath caught warmth in your hand. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III iii 151 He giue My Scepter, for a Palmers walking Staffe. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 365 A person was taken in St. James Park with 2 pistolls laden in his pocket, his walking staffe being a gunn 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II 1, The farmer took a piece of a small straw, about the size of a walking-staff 1784 BLAKE *Poet. Sk., Song Old Sheph.*, Virtue is our walking staff 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg*, Flora 383 It [*Ferula communis*] is common in Apulia, where the shepherds make walking staffs of it 1876 ROCK *Textile Fabrics* 9 Returning, they brought with them a number of eggs [of silkworms] hidden in their walking-staves

Wa·lking-stick. [WALKING *vbl. sb* 1]

1. A stick or short staff carried in the hand when walking

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Baguette*, a white rodde, a walking sticke 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v 1, You may take me in with a walking sticke, Even when you please, and hold me with a pack threed 1788 BARKER *Growth of Trees* in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII 413 No 21 was about as thick as a walking stick in 1730 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Shops & Tenants*, A tobacconist, who also dealt in walking-sticks and Sunday newspapers 1915 W. P LIVINGSTONE *Mary Slessor* IV vi 216 One man, was dressed in a hat, a loin-cloth, and a walking stick

b. The name of a plant (see quot)

1910 *Friar Park, Henley, Guide* (ed 3) 184 Walking stick or Elk-horn (*Opuntia arborescens*), the woody stems are made into walking-sticks

2 Any insect of the family *Phasmidæ* (see quots.). Also *walking-stick insect.*

1760 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat Hist* II. 168 Fig 4 represents the Walking-stick It is so much like a dry stick, that it is supposed to deceive birds and other animals, that prey upon insects. 1872 DARWIN *Orig Species* (ed 6) VII 182 As in the case of a walking-stick insect (Ceroxylus laceratus) 1885 C F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 146 The walking-sticks resembling the twig upon which they rest.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, chiefly with the sense 'made to resemble a walking-stick', as *walking-stick gun, stand, stool* Also **walking-stick** palm, an Australian palm, *Bacularia monostachya*, the stem of which is used for making walking-sticks.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Kentia* (*Areca*) *monostachya*, Whip-stick, or Walking-stick, Palm. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 45 Such weapons as walking-stick guns 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II. 387 Walking Stick Stand 1907 *Gentl Mag* July 38 Young gentlemen seated at their ease on patent collapsible walking-stick stools.

Wa·lking-wheel. [WALKING *vbl sb*1 and *ppl a*] **a.** = PEDOMETER †**b.** (See quot. 1744)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Perambulator*, a walking-wheel, a rolling Wheel made of Wood or Iron, with a Movement, a Face divided like a Clock and Indexes, to shew how many Yards, Poles, Furlongs and Miles one goes in driving it before him 1744 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper Philos* II. 417 Then the Wheel being also a walking Wheel, the same Men get into it, in which case they have Power sufficient to raise the small Goods 5 or 6 times faster than the heaviest. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Walking-wheel*, a pedometer.

Walkist (wɔ̄ kist). *Sporting slang.* [f. WALK *sb.*1 or *v.*1 see -IST 4 b.] An athlete who takes part in walking-matches, a pedestrian.

1879 H. C. POWELL *Amateur Athletic Ann* 17 The reappearance on the path of J Gomersall, at one time the champion walkist of the 'north countree'. 1880 L J JENNINGS *Rambles among Hills* 172 A professional 'walkist' who goes along seeing nothing.

Wa·lk-mill1. Now *rare* [f WALK *v* 2 + MILL *sb* Cf G. *walkmuhle.*] A fulling-mill.

1359 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I 282 Juxta aquam quæ currit usque le Walkemilne 1473 in *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 188 The tendis of the corn mil and walkmyl remenand fre to the abbay *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 312 [The flood] buir away the walkmylnes 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. xi. II 550 Simus took pleasure in painting a yong man lying asleepe in a waulke mill or Fullers worke-house. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 153 With multures walkmiln and pertinents therof 1894 R. S FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorld* 265 The 'steads' or sites of many disused 'walk mills' or fulling mills upon the Kent.

b. *Comb.*

1344 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) I. 141 Jacens in le Walkmylnbanke *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXX 314 His luddokkys thai lowke like walk-mylne cloggys.

Hence **Wa lk-miller.**

1752 in *Scots Mag* (1753) July 338/1 Angus Macdonald waulk-miller in Anchofragan

Wa lk-mill2. [WALK *v*1 or *sb*] A mechanical contrivance or machine, the driving power of which is furnished by the walking of a horse, etc.

1773 W EMERSON *Princ Mech* (ed. 3) 286 List of Machines &c Walk-mill 1892 *Daily News* 15 Nov 3/1 If there is no wind to supply the necessary power, the leader hopes that twelve men will be able to furnish it by means of a walk mill, arranged on deck

Walkne, obs. form of WAKEN *v.*, WELKIN.

Walk-over. [f. vbl. phrase *walk over*. see WALK *v.*1 7 c.] A race in which through absence of competitors the winner has merely to 'walk over', also in extended sense, a contest in which through the inferiority of his competitors the winner has practically no opposition.

1838 *Times* 29 June 8/3 [Election at Cashel] I think it not unlikely that Mr Richard Moore may have a walk over 1861 *Sporting Rev.* Oct 249 Kettledrum's walk over was quite a little bit bit for the Yorkshiremen 1889 *Century Mag* July 403/1 That's the bay stallion there, and he's never been beaten. It's his walk-over

Walkrife, -ryf(e, obs. forms of WAKERIFE.

†**Wa lkripe,** *a Obs. rare*−1. [f. WALK *v* 1 + RIPE *a.*] Of an ulcer. see quot.

1585 BANISTER *Chyrurg* III xxv Wks (1633) 273 Of the filthie and putrified Vlcer If the malice of this ulcer, grow walkeripe, that is, fall a creeping, it turneth to *Sphacelus*, and so to the death of the partie

†**Wa lkster.** *Sc. Obs.* [f WALK *v* 2 + -STER] A walker or fuller

1599 in Cramond *Rec Elgin* (1908) II 71 Johne Stewart, walkster, accusit for playing at the bowallis on the calsaye the tyme of the evenyng prayeris 1721 in J F S Gordon *Chron. Keith* (1880) 97 David Clerk, walkster at Keith

Walkyn, obs. Sc. spelling of WAKEN.

Walkyne, obs. form of WELKIN.

Walkyrie (wɒlkiˈri). [repr. OE. *wælcyrie, -cyrge* wk. fem., lit. 'chooser of the slain', f. *wæl* WALE *sb*1 + **cur-* ablaut-root of *cēosan* CHOOSE *v.* Cf. VALKYRIE]

1. *OE Mythol* The designation of a class of goddesses or female dæmons supposed to hover in or ride through the air over battle-fields and decide who should be slain · corresponding to the Scandinavian VALKYRIE.

The OE word (apart from the transferred sense 2) is found only as the rendering of L *Bellona*, the goddess of war, or of names of the Furies and Gorgons of classical mythology Possibly the conception may have been less definite in Old English heathendom than in the Scandinavian belief of later times, according to which these 'war maidens' were twelve in number. (The Ger *Walkure*, widely known from Wagner's dramas, is from ON., not from OE)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) E 351 *Eumenis*, walcyrge *Ibid* H 87 *Herinis*, walcriȝȝe *Ibid.* T 159 *Tisifone*, ualcyrge. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrationuncule* (1861) 34 Þa deor habbaþ eahta fet and walkyrian eaȝan [L *oculos Gorgoneos*]. *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 360/3 *Bellona*, wælcyrge *Ibid* 533/26 *Allecto*, wælcyrge

attrib 1915 *Q Rev* Oct 379 It [Napoleon's overrunning Europe] was a romantic, almost Walkyrie dash

†**2.** Used for: A witch, sorceress. *Obs*

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* (1883) 298/18 Wyccan and wælcyrjan and unlybwyrhtan. 13 *E. E Allit P.* B 1577 Wychez & walkyries wonnen to þat sale

Hence **Walky rie** *a.* [-IC], of or pertaining to the Walkyries

1913 A HARRISON in *Engl Rev.* Aug. 110 Thompson's odes read like Walkyric word-battles

Walkys, obs. pl. of WHELK

Wall (wɔ̄l), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **weall, weal, wall,** 3–7 **wal, walle,** 4–7 **wale,** 4–6 *Sc.* **vall,** 6 *Sc.* **val(e,** (5 **whalle,**) 6 **waule,** (**wawle**), 8–9 *Sc.* **wa',** 3– **wall.** [OE *wall* (WS *weall*), corresp. to OFris *wal*, OS. *wal(l*, (M)LG, (M)Du. *wal*, MHG *wal* from MLG. (mod.G. *wall*), a Saxon and Anglo-Frisian adoption of L. *vallum.* The Sw. *vall*, Da. *val*, are from LG]

I. 1. A rampart of earth, stone, or other material constructed for defensive purposes [= L. *vallum*]

In OE frequently used with the meaning 'a natural rampart, hill, cliff' see BOSW.-TOLLER

c 900 *Bæda's Hist* I. ix [xii] (1890) 46 Þæt hi ȝemænelice fæsten ȝeworhten him to ȝescyldnesse, stænene weal rihtre stiȝe fram eastsæ oð westsæ *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* XIV 22 And þæt water stod an twa healfa þære stræte swilce twezen hege weallas *a* 1122 *O.E Chron* (Laud MS) an 189 Þa ȝe wrohte he weall mid turfum & bred weall ðær on ufon fram sæ to sæ Britwalum to ȝebeorȝe 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2184 Þat folc þo of þis lond Bigonne to rere þon stronge wal. *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 2 Þe watyr schall be hear then ayny hyll, by xltl cubytys, stondyng styll yn her stȳd, as hit wer a wall. 1582 J HAMILTON *Cath Tract* 34 Moyses, causit the valtei stand vp als ferme as ane vall quhil the Israelites past throu 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 26 Their carriages were so many, that therewith they intrenched their campe, like a wal 1643 R BAKER *Chron* 2 The Emperor Adrian, who made a great wall of earth between England and Scotland 1699 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng* (ed 2) 38 Agricola began a Wall or Vallum, upon that narrow space of Land that lies between the two Fryths. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III 76 He, whose long wall the wand'ring Tartar bounds 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1778 (1904) II 203 He expressed a particular enthusiasm with respect to visiting the wall of China 1850 *Smith's Class. Dict.* s v. *Serica*, The Great Wall of China is mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus under the name of Aggeres Serium

transf. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I ii 141 They of those Marches . Shall be a Wall sufficient to defend Our in-land from the pilfering Borderers.

b. An embankment to hold back the water of a river or the sea Cf SEA-WALL

1330 *Rolls of Parlt* II 36/2 De faire & de garder les Walles contre l'ewe de Tamys *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 209 b, At whiche season was suche a spryng tide, that it brake the walles of Hollande and Zelande 1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit*, *Nl'sex* I. 17 Blackwall The place taketh name of the blackenes or darkenes of the water bankes, or wall at that place 1697 DE FOE *Ess Projects* 122 In our Marshes and Fens where great Quantities of Land being recovered out of the Seas and Rivers, and maintain'd with Banks (which they call Walls) 1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5122/11 Two Pieces of Thames Wall, with the Ozier Ground and Foreland thereto belonging, are to be Sold 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* IV 49 *foot-note*, 'Wall,' in fen lands, the artificial bank or ridge of clay raised to keep back river, drain, or sea. 1898 P H EMERSON *Marsh Leaves* IX 179 He stopped, and looked along the rosy dike, uttered a hasty exclamation, and ran down the wall

2. A defensive structure enclosing a city, castle, etc. Chiefly *pl*, fortifications. [= L *muri us*]

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* XVII 30 In gode minum ic ofergaa wall. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) lix. 8 Hwylc ȝelædeð me leofran on ceastre, weallum beworhte? *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 41 in *O E. Hom* I 163 Þes riche Men weneð bon siker þurh walle & þurh diche 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 11433 Aȝen alle halwe churche þe verste dich hii nome & brake þe otemoste wal *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Hall) 1042 In strong walle, Bi þinne castel walle 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 326 The engyns with oute, to kast were þei sette, Wallis & kunels stoute, þe stones doun bette 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI 445 Thai sparit the ȝettis hastely, And in hy to the vallis ran 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. XXI 292 Brynston boilaunt brennyng out caste þ hit Al hot [on] here heuedes þat entren ny þe walles *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 1136 The wrink thai bynt Wallis brak doun that stalwart war off stanys. 1490 *Cal Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 371 For the kepyng of every yate of the walleys of this citte 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 110 Then Scipio comes, that Carthage waules did race. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, IV ii 2 Go to the Gates of Burdeaux Trumpeter, Summon their Generall vnto the Wall. *Ibid* V. iii. 129 At your Fathers Castle walles, Wee'l craue a parley. 1667 MILTON *P L* XI. 657 Others from the Wall defend With Dart and Jav'lin, Stones and sulfurous Fire 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* II 456 To rush undaunted to defend the Walls 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* I, Madame de la Motte gave a last look to the walls of Paris 1823 LAMB *Elia* II *Poor Relations*, He was among the first who perished before the walls of St Sebastian. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX. 468/1 Towards the east the external wall [of Ephesus] crosses a hill, called Lepre Other internal walls extend further south 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II XIX 470 Babylon was surrounded by walls three hundred feet in height

fig 1592 *Arden of Feversham* I 1 47 Sweete words are fittest engines To race the flint walles of a womans breast

b *Within the walls*: within the ancient boundaries (of a city) as distinguished from the suburbs, hence *fig.* within the limits (of the Church, †Europe, † Christendom, etc)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* IV III (1600) L 4 b, I think him the tallest man living within the walls of Europe. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water-P) *Navy of Land Ships* D 3, In a place which I could name within the Walles of Christendome. 1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* 15 The City of London within the Walls was seated upon about 460 Acres of Ground 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 6 To the great Affliction of the City, one died within the Walls, in the Parish of St Mary-Wool-Church 1860 WARTER *Sea board* II 468 The devout on earth will ever be found within the Church's walls

c *Her* A representation of an embattled wall used as a bearing.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 400/1 He beareth Argent a Wall corniced, with two Towers upon it. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her* 131 Wall embattled in bend sinister.

3. *fig.* **a.** Applied to a person or thing that serves as a defence

1412–20 LYDG. *Troy bk* IV. 1958 For he of Troye is þe myȝti wal And diffence, now Hector is [a-]goon 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 73 Imperiall wall, place palestrall, Aue Maria, gratia plena! 1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg* XVII 281 One common engine they haue for the sore shakinge of the weake waules of the simples faithe. 1581 A HALL *Iliad* III 52 It is Aiax the strong, Who is best hope, defence and wall, that to the Greeks belong 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* II *1* 68 The Heauens hold firme The walls of thy deere Honour 1838 LYTTON *Leila* V 1, We will leave our homes unguarded —our hearts shall be their wall!

b Applied to the sea, the navy or shipping (as Britain's external defence); also to an army (as the safeguard of a country).

Wooden walls (applied to ships) see WOODEN *a.*

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 203 Kepte [*v r* kepe] than the see abought in specialle, Whiche of England is the rounde walle, As thoughe England were lykened to a cite 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm* 12–13 July 3 The ships which are the wals of the Kingdome. 1643 R BAKER *Chron* 2 At which time [of Julius Cæsar] the Island was yet but in manner of a Village, being without Wals, as having no shipping, (which are indeed the true Wals of an Island) 1657 TRAPP *Comm Ezra* IX 9 'To give us a wall'—Protection and safeguard, as the Walles of Sparta was their Militia, and the Walles of England, is our Navy 1697 SIR M BECKMAN in *Sydney Papers* I 171 The Army by Land, and the Fleet, was accounted the Walls of England

4. An enclosing structure composed of bricks, stones, or similar materials laid in courses

Hollow wall, a wall built with an interior cavity or composed of hollow bricks For *blind, boulder, cob, dead, hot, hist, rubble wall*, etc, see those words, also BRICK WALL *sb*¹, MUD WALL, PARTY WALL, STONE WALL.

a Each of the sides and vertical divisions of a building.

To stand to the wall (Sc) of a door, to be wide open. *Walls have ears* (Prov) see EAR *sb*¹ 3

*c*900 *Bæda's Hist* II xi [xiv] (1890) 138 Ærþon heo seo heannis þæs wealles [*sc* of a church] gefylled wære & geendad *a*1300 *Cursor M* 19313 We find ur prisuns all a wai, þe dors speid, þe walles hale 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B xviii 61 Þe wal wagged and clef and al þe worlde quaued *c*1435 *Torr Portugal* 244 Sone hard he within a whalle The syghyng of a lady smalle, Sche weppte, as sche were wod. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 142 Of the whiche buyldynge the foure walles be the foure cardinall vertues 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I iv 49 In Iron Walls they deem'd me not secure 1596 — *Merch V*, II ix 29 Which like the Martlet Builds in the weather on the outward wall 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* Ep Ded, To make use of that, which in your service, and within the walls of your own house, I had produced, 1649 LOVELACE *To Althea fr Prison* iv, Stone Walls do not a Prison make 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 256 Wauk forth, the door stands to the wa' 1732 POPE *Ep Bathurst* 188 Like some lone Chartreux stands the good old Hall, Silence without, and Fasts within the wall. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii, Look at the burnt wa's of our lunsman's house 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 307 Walls of stone may be made one-fifth thinner than those of brick 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xl, Mr. Pickwick found himself, for the first time in his life, within the walls of a debtor's prison 1876 *Encycl Brit* IV 447/2 The inclined roof of a building, spanning from wall to wall, tends to thrust out the walls

In figurative context (after Acts xxiii 3) 1593 G HARVEY *Pierces Super* Wks (Grosart) II 173 If Peircase I happen to touch some painted walles, and godly hypocrites

b An enclosing structure built round a garden, field, yard, or other property, also, each of the portions between the angles of such an enclosure

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 8233 A wall a-bote dide for to rais, And planted trees þat war to prais 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Hogges* (1596) 263 It were good to make the walles or hedges of your sties of foure foote hie 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* II. i 5 He ran this way and leapt this Orchard wall 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 7 A most stately Grove of Cocoes and Oranges surrounded by a Wall. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III 865 On dry banks, trunks of trees, and walls 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* I ii, Four gray walls, and four gray towers, Overlook a space of flowers

†c. *Wall of timber*: a wooden partition, a fence

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20, I will yᵗ my newe hous be desevered with a walle of tymbyr fro the hefd place.

†d. As a place or means of torture *Obs*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 149 And when they crye furiously hold the heretikes vnto the wall and if they will not revoke burne them 1590 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* (1908) V. 179 Another warrant to commytte them unto such torture upon the wrawle as is usuall

e. The inner side of a sidewalk or pavement; the side next the wall. (Cf. the phrases *to give, take the wall* in 16.)

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 70 Snuffes vp the Nose, and swaggers for the wall 1620 I C *Two Merry Milkmaids* II ii. F 2, But now I will giue no man place at Wall or Kennell 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 250 ₱ 11 All such as have been defrauded of their Right to the Wall 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* 234 Behold a rev'rend sire, Shov'd from the wall perhaps, or rudely press'd By his own son.

f (*a*) In the phrase *at the wall*, designating a species of football peculiar to Eton played against a wall, as distinguished from that played 'in the field' (*b*) Applied to each of the players who form the 'bully' or scrimmage against the wall.

1864 [B HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* xxiii 254 But give me, for real enjoyment a good game of football at Eton, either at the wall or in the open field. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Dec 696/1 Football 'at the Wall' takes its name from being played against the brick wall which divides the Slough Road from the Lower Playing Fields *Ibid.*, Three of the players on either side, known as 'walls', form a line against the rough bricks 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm) 280 The game is begun by a 'bully' in the centre of the wall The 'wall' whose turn it is to 'go in', forms down with his shoulder against the wall, the two other 'walls' back him up .. The ball is placed against the wall between the feet of the two first opposing 'walls', and the game begins

5. *fig* Something which is a barrier or impediment to intellectual, moral, spiritual, or social union or intercourse, also more definitely *wall of partition*.

*a*1225 *Ancr R* 262 And 3et, 3e habbeð þet ilke blod, & tet ilke blisfule bodi niht & dei bi on Nis þer buten a wal bitweonen *a*1240 *Ureisun* in *O.E Hom* I 187 Mine sunnen beoþ wal bi tweone me & þe ?*a*1500 *Chester Pl., Fall Lucifer* 153 Alas I that pride is the wall of lewtye. 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractatus* Wks (S T S) I 27/4 To attempt sic proude misordour sall þig vp ane wal betuix vs and 3ou in religioun 1766, 1872 Wall of partition [see PARTITION *sb* 2] 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 17 A wall of tradition, which may not be broken through. 1900 ST BARBE *Mod Spain* 16 He barricades himself behind an unassailable wall of self-sufficiency.

6. A wall considered with regard to its surface.

a. The interior wall of an apartment

The writing on the wall (after Dan, v) see WRITING *vbl sb.*

Beowulf 326 Setton sæmeþe side scyldas, rondas regnhearde, wiþ þæs recedes weal *c*1290 *St Dunstan* 142 in *S Eng. Leg* 23 Þe harpe song al bi hire-self as heo heng bi þe walle *c*1430 in *Babees Bk* 27 Agen þe post lete not þi bak abide, neiþer make þi myrrour also of þe wal *c*1535 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 949 To sile a wale, *lambroisser*. 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul.* 2410 She thinkes to speake to Iuliet, but speaketh to the walles. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* I ii 171 All the inrolled penalties Which haue (like vn-scowr'd Armor) hung by th' wall So long 1607 — *Cor* I iii. 12 *a*1629 HINDE *Y Bruen* xxvi (1641) 82 They who have sought for Christ and his Apostles, not in the holy Booke of God, but in painted wales and windows 1639 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Part of Summers Trav* Wks. III (1872) 43 In the mean time, the Preacher speaks to the bare walls 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 20 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desp'rate charcoal round his darken'd walls? 1781 COWPER *Charity* 552 Guns, halberts, swords, and pistols, great and small, In starry forms dispos'd upon the wall 1781 — *Hope* 346 From stucco'd walls smart arguments rebound. 1859 LEVER *Dav Dunn* xix, The walls were decorated with coloured prints and drawings. 1891 *Law Times* XCII 79/1 This almanack has been familiar for many years on the walls of barristers, solicitors, and public offices

b A garden- or house-wall upon which fruit-trees and flowering trees are trained

1699– Fruit wall [see FRUIT *sb*. 9]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 527 Having occasion to find fault with the common sort of Walls for Fruits, it gives me an opportunity of recommending sloping Walls. 1734 POPE *Hor. Sat* II. ii 146 And grapes, long ling'ring on my only wall. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 494 Like bottled wasps upon a southern wall 1784 — *Task* III 408 Proud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees 1864 TENNYSON *En Arden* 336 Yet he sent garden-herbs and fruit, The late and early roses from his wall

in fig context 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T* I xix 287 They habitually looked on the sunny side of the wall 1858 — *Dr Thorne* I. vi 141 Women grow on the sunny side of the wall

†7. Walling *Obs* ?*rare*⁻¹

1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 70 This lymestone is putt into a kill made of wall

II Transferred uses.

8. Something that resembles a wall in appearance; a perpendicular surface forming an enclosure or barrier.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 567 Huge Oxen stand inclos'd in wint'ry Walls Of Snow congeal'd 1736 GRAY *Statius* II 14 The theatre's green height and woody wall 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I 20 Nailed to this wall of eagle-baffling mountain. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 65 A wall of green Close-matted, bur and brake and briar 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xlvi, The black wall of forest beyond *Ibid* xlviii, A wall of water, looming high above her mainyard, came rushing and booming along 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I xx 143 Midway down the spur I lighted upon a transverse wall of rock. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 2 The in-rolling walls of the fog

†b. Mil *In wall*, of battalions, extended in one continuous line like a wall *Obs*

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 741/1 The enemy's army is in two lines, the first of which is formed in wall; the second is formed with large intervals.

9 Something that confines or encloses like the wall of a house, prison, etc.; chiefly *pl*, the containing sides of a vessel, the vertical sides of a tent, and the like.

1594 *Selimus* D 1 You thinke it strange .To see me low laie off effeminate robes, And aime my bodie in an iron wall. 1595 SHAKS *John* III iii 20 Within this wall of flesh There is a soule counts thee her Creditor. 1615 R COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I. 57 The walle or neting the king caused to be made to fish was borne downe in the night with the force of the tide. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* xx (1653) 327 The walls of the Breasts [of infants], are depraved by Nurses, while they do overstrictly bind them 1790 W H MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl* II 445 Wall; the stem of a rick is called the walls 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* vi 89 The walls of a closed vessel containing air are pressed outwards by the elastic force of the confined air. 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX 251/1 The drift-net forms a long wall or barrier of netting hanging for a few fathoms perpendicularly in the water 1897 *Outing* XXX 375/1 [A tent] which has walls at least three feet high, should answer

10. *Mining.* a The coating or crust of a lode or vein; also, the side of a mine next to this.

For *foot-wall, hanging wall* see FOOT *sb.* 35, HANGING *ppl a* 6

1728 *Phil Trans* XXXV 404 Sometimes, the Mine is lined with an intermediate Substance between the Load and it self This is (properly speaking) the Wall of the Load Though, in the Common Acceptation of that Term, it signifies either such intermediate Substance, or the Side of the Mine, where the Load immediately unites it self to it. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XII. 39/1 The capels or walls of the lode 1818 W PHILLIPS *Geol* 210 A crust occasionally covers one or both sides of the vein, technically called the walls of the load 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Wall.* 1. The side of a level or drift. 2 The country rock bounding a vein laterally

b. *Coal-mining.* (See quot 1883)

Long wall see LONG *a*¹ 18 *Stenting wall* see STENTING *sb*

1750 in *6th Rep Dep Kpr. Rec* App II 124 Carrying Coals from the Coal Walls where they are dug to the bottom of the Pit or Shaft 1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc 979 The first set [of workmen] carves or pools the coal along the whole line of walls 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining, Wall* 1 The face of a long-wall working or stall, commonly called the coal-wall 2, (North of Eng) A rib of solid coal between two boards *Ibid., Walls* (Scotl) Short working faces or stalls (also headings 6 ft. in width) from 12 to 20 yards wide

c *To the wall*: see quot.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining, Wall* ('To the Wall') (North of Eng). A term signifying breadth, in reference to the size of pillars in the system of working known as Pillar and Stall

11. *Engraving.* (See quots.)

1797 *Encycl Brit* VI 742/2 (*Etching*), A border of soft wax must be fastened round the plate about an inch high, in the form of a little wall or rampart, to contain the aquafortis 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 767 The plate is surrounded with a border or wall, about an inch high, composed of bees' wax 1839 CHATTO & JACKSON *Wood Engraving* 715 The plate is surrounded with a wall, as it is technically termed, and aquafortis being poured upon it, all the unprotected parts are corroded, and the drawing left in relief

12 *Anat* and *Zool.* The membranous investment or lining tissue (of any organ or cavity of the body, of a vesicle, tumour, and the like) Also *Bot.*, the cellulose membrane (of a cell).

1677 GREW *Anat Fruits* iv § 5 As by Refraction, Objects of all Sizes are represented on the Walls of the Eye 1830 R KNOX *Béclard's Anat* 85 These [adipose] vesicles are so thin that it is impossible to distinguish their walls 1876 BRISTOWE *Th & Pract Med* (1878) 889 The walls of ovarian tumours consist mainly of connective tissue 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 469 He then cut diagonally across, and actually lifted the wall of the chest, and groped about among the vitals for the bullet

b. The outer horny covering of the foot of a horse

1830 J HINDS *Osmer's Treat. Horse* (ed 5) 7 *note*, This is the earliest mention we can find of the crust or hoof proper, being denominated the wall of the foot, a term which has now become general among us [The passage referred to (Osmer, ? 1756) reads 'like a wall'] 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xv 280 The crust or wall of the hoof is that portion which is seen when the foot is placed on the ground

III. Phrases.

13 *To go to the wall* (or †*walls*) a. to give way, succumb in a conflict or struggle

1589 *Pasquil's Ret* A iiij, They neuer went to the wall, till they grewe to be factious 1601 J WHEELER *Treat Comm.* 111 Wee should go to the walles, be wronged and exacted vpon euery where 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xxix, Sam and Mayford are both desperately in love with her, and one must go to the wall 1861 LD BROUGHAM *Brit Const* xx 385 It is easy to see which power will go to the wall if a conflict occurs 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* xlii, In all these struggles Crosbie had had the best of it, and Butler well had gone to the wall.

Proverb [1535 see WAW] 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1641) 53 When brethren agree not in a house, goeth not the weakest to the walls? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 53 The weakest must still to the wall. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* I i 18 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem Drs.* (1658) 80 You know the old proverb, The weakest goes to the Walls

b Of a business, matter, etc: To give way or give precedence (to something else).

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III 519 Here is another case of metre against history, and in all such cases history must go (as is said) to the wall 1890 M'CARTHY *Four Georges* II 45 Where political interests interfered family arrangements went to the wall

c. To fail in business.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect* vi Wks 1886 XXIV 37 It was better for all parties that poor Shortlegs should go to the wall 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* lxxii (1901) II 253 He had been the property of some East end Bowker, who, in classical language, had 'gone to the wall' 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xv § 103 266 Others of his [a merchant's] debtors by going to the wall may put him in further difficulties. 1891 *19th Cent* Dec 861 In Berlin a newspaper would very soon go to the wall if it did not present its subscribers with light entertainment.

14. *To* †*set*, †*thrust*, or *send to the wall*. to thrust aside into a position of neglect.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* 334 God knowes how often they are wrecked and wronged and set to the wal by cruell and hard hearted men. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* I. i 20 Women being the weaker Vessels, are euer thrust to the wall. 1901 *N. & Q* 9th Ser VIII 411/1 During the later fifties he was sent to the wall by the superior talents of the late Robert Prowse.

15. *To drive* (or *push*) *to the wall*: to drive to the last extremity

With or *having one's back to the wall*: see BACK *sb*¹ 25.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II v. (1867) 58 That deede without woords shall driue him to the wall. And further than the wall he can not go 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 34 The Colonell thus driven to the wall and worsted on every hand, used two pleas more for his last reserve. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxii, I see what you are driving me to the wa' about 1848 NAPIER *Penins. War* III iii. I 336 The commissaries pushed to the wall by the delay, offered an exorbitant remuneration 1860 L HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II 30 Being .driven to the wall, Addington complied.

16. *To give a person the wall* to allow a person the right or privilege of walking next the wall as the cleaner and safer side of a pavement, sidewalk, etc. Similarly, *to have, take the wall* (*of* a person), to have, take the inside position.

? 1537 *Thersytes* 150 Yes, yes, god wote they geve me the wall, Or elles with my clubbe I make them to fall 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v i, I haue made some go vpon wodden legges for taking the wall on me. 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 95 The Persians had a law enioyning all men .. to giue him [an elder] the wall when they mett him in the streetes 1703 *Rules Civility* 11 Giving the Right-hand or Wall in the Street. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 20 Sept, In the last age there were two sets of people, those who gave the wall, and those who took it; the peaceable and the quarrelsome.. Now, it is fixed that every man keeps to the right; or, if one is taking the wall, another yields it, and it is never a dispute

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* II (1586) 76 b, I weigh it little, that my equall, hauing the wall of me, should goe from it to giue me place 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not Me* E 2 b, *Enter the Englishman, and Spaniard Spa* The wall, the wall *Eng.* Sblood Spaniard you get no wall

here, but since you will needs Haue the wall, Ile take the paynes to thrust You into the kennell. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxv, The Spaniards had no room, in that narrow path, to use their pikes. The English had the wall of them; and to have the wall there, was to have the foe's life at their mercy

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks (Grosart) V. 201 The wife of a poore Smith meeting the Empresse Faustina, tooke the wall of her in the streetes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 28 Nothing was more common with them then to fight about taking the right or left hand, or the wall. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I Wks 1799 I 135 He wou'd take the wall of a Prince of the Blood 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* IV, To quarrel in her cause with any flat-capp'd thread-maker that would take the wall of her. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXVIII, The parlour window is so close upon the foot-way that the passenger who takes the wall brushes the dim glass with his coat sleeve

b. *fig* (In early use sometimes without article, *to giue, take wall*)

1591 NASHE *Wonderf Prognost* Wks. (Grosart) II 157 The Bakers Basket shall giue wall vnto the Brewers Barrell 1608 BP HALL *Serm. Pharasaisme* Wks (1625) 413 Some Traditions must haue place in euery Church, but, Their place they may not take wall of Scripture 1652 — *Invis World* III. § 1 If a supposed and self respective good be suffered to take the wall of the best and absolute good. 1679 R. W *Cromwell's Ghost* 2 Though old in Artful Wickedness I be, Yet Rome, I now Resign the Wall to thee. 1758 L TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed 2) 59 According to nice Herald-like Ceremony, the Son, as the better Gentleman, ought to take the Wall of the Father.

†**17.** *To lie by the wall* (or *walls*), to lie on one side, remain idle or unused; of a ship, to lie up (in dock or harbour); also *to lay by the walls*. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 46/2 And the law in the meane time must lye by the walles [Fr *demeure la*]. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 82, I am glad the mariners are so sensible of the laying of our English ships by the walls 1658–9 *Ibid* III 462 Our ships lie by the walls, and theirs ride 1672 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr Sci Men* (1841) II. 529 To put forth what France is not willing to venture upon, provided that it do not hinder the printing those of our own nation, which lie by the wall for want of publishing 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 66 He walked towards that part of the Creek, where three of their largest ships lay by the walls 1787 GROSE *Provinc Gloss.* s v *Wall*, He lies by the wall Spoken of a person dead but not buried Norf. and Suf.

18. (To be able) *to see*, etc. *through* or *into a* (*brick, mud, stone*) *wall*: to be endowed with great keenness of perception or understanding.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal*, *Sat.* II, Thou know'st I am sure, for thou canst cast thine eie Through nine mud walls, or els old Poets lie. 1885 *Illustr. Lond News* 7 Feb 136/4 Lord Sherbrooke can see as far as most people into a stone wall.

19. *To turn one's face to the wall*: said of a person on his deathbed conscious of the approach of the end (? after 2 Kings xx. 2, Isa. xxxviii. 2).

1579 in *Narratives Reform* (Camden) 35 He turned his face to the walle in the sayd belfry, and so after his prayers sleaptes wheetly in the Lorde 16 *Barbara Allen's Cruelty* ix. in Child *Ballads* II 277 He turnd his face unto the wall, And death came creeping to him. 1856 KNIGHT *Pop Hist Eng* I xxi 304 He [Henry II] turned his face to the wall, and exclaimed, 'Let every thing go as it will' [Cf. Girald Cambrens (Rolls) VIII 295 *iterumq se lecto reclinans faciemque suam ad parietem vertens*] 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* III, He would turn his face to the wall, and die with that word unsaid

IV. 20. Short for **a.** *wall-tree*, **b.** WALLFLOWER, **c.** *wall butterfly*.

a. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 522 Your Trees being grafted the next thing to be consider'd, is which are to be for Dwarfs, Walls and Standards

b. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I. xvi. 200 There was a regular return of the same flowers such as walls, and provence roses, convolvolus, and sweet-william

c. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 12 The Wall (*Hipparchia Megæra*, Leach). The Brown Wall (*H. Phædra*, Stephens)

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

21. a. simple attrib., as *wall arch, -coping, -mosaic, -nook, -side, -tiling, -top*; with the meaning 'set or fixed against a wall', as *wall candlestick, -case, clock, -map, -plug, -press, -sconce*; with the meaning 'growing upon or against a wall', as *wall-berry, -plant, -plum*.

1886 C E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* XXX. (ed 3) 268 On the wall of Westminster Hall . there are plainly visible the traces of *wall arches erected by Richard II 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw Trent & Ancholme* 313 Perhaps it had earlier been busy upon the *wall-berries. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 381/2 *Wall or Hanging Candlesticks 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III 181 *Wall-cases were provided, and the collections were removed from the Old Museum 1891 *Century Dict*, **Wall clock* 1887 J. G. ANDREW *Mem W. Graham* VII 153 Above the *wall coping appeared an endless row of peering sorrow-stricken faces 1907 T C MIDDLETON *Geogr Knowl. Discov Amer* 20 The *wall-map of the world, painted in his banquet-hall at the Lateran 1913 EDEN *Ancient Glass* 26 Glass *wall-mosaics for interior decoration 1847 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* III, The ground-ivy mantling old *wall-nooks. 1880 *Archæol Cant* XIII 26 The singular thickness of the *wall-piers causes the central body of the crypt to be narrower 1873 MARY SOMERVILLE *Recoll* XVIII. 372 The Trachelium cœruleum, a pretty *wall-plant. 1914 BATSTONE *Electr-Light Fitting* 122 *Wall Plugs 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* IV 72, I have observ'd upon a *Wall-plum..at first beginning to turn blue [etc.] 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 285 A *wall-press is necessary in a corn-barn. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 861 Sho went vp wightly by a *walle syde To the toppe of a toure 1887 P M'NEILL *Blanearle* 176 Many alterations on the roof and wall-sides would have to be made. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Decorative *wall-tiling 1849 *Proc Berw. Nat Club* II 371 It is found under..lichens on *wall-tops

b. objective, and objective genitive, as *wall-builder, -building, -peeler, wall-like, -louvng* adjs.; instrumental, as *wall-bound, -fed, -girt* adjs.

1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 375 Hannibal taking his place among the *wall-builders and wonder workers of Eastern history and legend 1823 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I 221 Paving and *wall-building 1862 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial* II 78 There, in the gearden's *wall bound square. 1898 *Athenæum* 23 July 137/3 The clinging *wall-fed ivy. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 876 Gray *wall-girt stillness 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 168 *Wall-like masses are partially detached from the cliffs 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 120 Walls, of loose, dry stones, affording in the crevices root-space for many *wall loving plants 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 431 P 3 These craving Damsels, whether Coal-Sranchers, *Wall-peelers, or Gravel-diggers

22. Special comb: **wall-arcade** *Arch*, an arcade (see ARCADE *sb.* 3) used as a decoration of a wall; hence **wall-arcading**, the stonework composing a wall-arcade; **wall-bearing** (see quot.); **wall-border**, a garden-border at the foot of a wall; **wall-box** (*a*) an aperture made in or through a wall to accommodate a wall-bearing, (*b*) a postal collecting box affixed to a wall as distinguished from a pillar-box; †**wall-break** *a.*, that breaks down walls; **wall-casing**, the lining or superficial exterior covering of a wall; †**wall-chalker** (see quot. 1823); **wall-clamp, -coal** (see quots); **wall-crook** *dial.*, ? a wooden hook for driving into cob walls; **wall-cutting, dock** (see quots.); **wall-dormer** *Arch.*, a dormer whose front is part of the main wall of the building carried up to the required height, **wall-earth** (see quot.); **wall-engine**, a small vertical steam engine bolted to a wall; **wall-face** (*a*) the working face in a coal-mine; (*b*) the surface of a wall, †**wall-fast** *a.*, secure within walls; **wall-fight**, a siege; **wall-fruit**, the fruit of trees grown against a wall, also a fruit tree so grown; also *attrib.*, as *wall-fruit tree*; **wall-game**, the Eton game of football played 'at the wall' (see 4 f), **wall-grenade**, a bombshell thrown from the walls by hand or by means of a small mortar called a **hand-mortar** (*Cent Dict.* 1891); **wall-gun**, a large hand-gun supported on a tripod or crutch, for firing over a rampart, **wall-hangings**, tapestry hangings for walls; **wall-head** *Sc.*, the top of a wall, esp. of a house-wall; also the space on the top of a wall between the roof-beams, used as a receptacle or shelf; also *attrib.*; **wall-hold**, the end (of a beam, etc.) which is inserted in a wall as a bearing, **wall-hook**, †(*a*) a grappling-hook (*obs*); (*b*) a hook-shaped holdfast for fastening wire, piping, etc. to a wall; †**wall lecture** *Oxford Univ*, a lecture delivered, according to statute, by a regent-master (to empty benches); **wall-lining**, a covering for the interior surface of a wall; **wall-nail**, a kind of nail made for driving into walls; **wall-net**, a vertical fishing-net forming the wall of an inclosed space (*Cent. Dict.*); †**wall-observer**, one who is addicted to reading placards; **wall-post** *Arch.* = PENDANT *sb.* 6 a, †**wall-rase** *Sc.* [cf. RASEN, RAISING-PIECE, *-plate*] = WALL PLATE; †**wall-reared** *a* = *wall-sided*; †**wall-reeve**, an official charged with keeping embankments in repair, **wall-rib** *Arch.* (see quots 1835–50); also *attrib.*; **wall-rock** *Mining*, the rock forming the walls of a vein; **wall-saltpetre** (see quot.); **wall-shaft** *Arch*, in *engaged wall-shaft*, a shaft or column partly let into the wall (cf. ENGAGED *column*); **wall-sided** *a.*, having perpendicular sides like a wall, **wall-strap** (see quot); **wall-string**, the string-board of a staircase which is next the wall; **wall-tent**, a tent with perpendicular sides; **wall-tie**, each of the pieces of iron, slate, or other material used to bind together the two parts of a hollow wall, **wall-tile** (*a*) a tile used for lining a wall; †(*b*) *north.*, a brick as distinguished from a roofing tile, †**wall-tooth**, a cheek-tooth, grinder; **wall-tower**, a tower forming part of a fortified wall (*Cent. Dict*); †**wall-town** *Sc*, a walled or fortified town; **wall-tree**, a fruit-tree planted against and trained upon a wall; also *attrib.*; **wall-wash**, liquid distemper applied to the surface of a wall; **wall-wise** *adv.*, after the manner of a wall; **wall-work**, †(*a*) work done in building a wall (*obs*); (*b*) a defensive work consisting of walls. Also WALL-PAPER, WALL-PIECE, WALL-PLAT, WALL-PLATE, WALL-STONE.

1860 G E STREET in *Archæol Cant* III 133 The *wall-arcades in the two churches. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean Westm. Abb.* (ed 2) 33 The spandrels over the *wall-arcading are exquisitely beautiful *a* 1878 — *Lect Archit* I. 97 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, ***Wall-bearing***, a bearing for receiving a shaft when entering or passing through a wall. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 461 They are..transplanted into some *Wall-border towards the South and East 1852 in *Beck's Florist* 128 A shrubbery or wall-border some four or five feet broad 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Wall-box 1887 D A Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 34 A neat appearance is given to the opening by building into the wall a wall box 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV III *Schism* 727 Fell, *wall-break (all break) Famine Howls hideously 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Note-bks* (1871) I 28 *Wall casings of rich, polished marble. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf*, **Wall-chalkers*—fellows who scrawl balderdash upon garden walls Others chalk up their trades—as 'try Warren's blacking' [etc.] 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 95 The Bill-Sticker's Assistant and Wall-Chalker's Vade-Mecum 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, ***Wall-clamp***, a brace or tie to hold walls together, or the two parts of a double wall, to prevent spreading 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 70 ***Wall-coal***, breast coal, the middle division of three in a seam, the other two being termed top coal and ground coal. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* XXXVIII, I worked in the copse of young ash, making spars to keep for thatching, *wall-crooks to drive into the cob, [etc.] 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 70 ***Wall cutting***, side cutting or shearing the solid coal in opening out working places, trimming the sides of a sinking pit. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 925 The *wall docks (plugs of wood) are not to be more than 16 inches apart. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III 551 The roof dormers very soon became *wall dormers, rising in a line with the main walls of the buildings. 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII 420 The lower half of the Layers of Fullers-Earth, they call the *Wall-Earth 1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc 982 The instant each corve arrives, from the *wall face,. it is lifted from the tram by a crane *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 141 In some of the Byzantine remains . they have architecturalised by mouldings and enrichments only just so much of the arch stones as was needful for beauty, and left the rest to go as mere wall face. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Durham* (Surtees) 53 She .laid those two without the doore that before was maid *wall-fast within her house 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxii (1862) V 457 Alkibiadês warned the assembled seamen that they must prepare for a sea-fight, a land-fight, and a *wall-fight, all at once. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 Nail and trim *Wall fruits 1690 *Lond. Gaz* No 2550/4 Good Gardens and Orchards planted with all sorts of choice Wall fruit. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Mar 1688, The wall fruit trees are most exquisitely nail'd and train'd 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 582 The wall-fruits of Britain include all those which in the central districts of England require the aid of a wall to bring them to perfection. 1883 *Sat. Rev* 1 Dec 695/2 The *Wall Game [at Eton]. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 63 We then fired with slugs (Colonel Douglas with a Spanish barrel, and I with a huge *wall gun) 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x, They found themselves exposed to a fire both of musketry and wall-guns 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* XIX. IV. V 473 Wall-guns brought from Custrin. 1896 LINA ECKENSTEIN *Woman under Monasticism* 233 The great work of her life was the manufacture of *wall-hangings. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) II 83 [They] laid him on the *wall head, that all might see him deid 1636 in *Scottish Jrnl Topogr* (1848) II 121/2 Item, for ten hondreth of diffett [= divot] riggine and wae heid towrs [= turfs] 1898 LD E HAMILTON *Mawkin of Flow* XVII. 226 Here, Rob, rax me that bit rope that's lying in the wall head yonder 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 919 The inside lintels are to have at least 12 inches of bond (or *wall hold) on each end 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 170 The steps should be droved 3 feet 6 inches clear of the wall, with 6 inches of wall hold 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 739 A *wall-hook or drag, *Lupus, harpago* 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 408 Fastening the pipes to the wall by means of wall-hooks of iron. 1882 CHRISTY *Joints* 194 A strip of 5 lb lead,..secured along one edge to the wall with wall hooks 1662 WOOD *Life* 22 Dec (O H S.) I 464 When as they were left of after the king was restored and *wall lectures only read in their places, declamations were now setled and wall lectures too. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* (1721) II. 796 He did also sometimes repair to the Ordinaries (commonly called Wall Lectures from the paucity of Auditors) 1767 J PENN *By Way of Prevention* To Clergy p. 1, Dry Morals and musty Doctrines have turned Sermons into Wall Lectures 1860 G E. STREET in *Archæol Cant* III 132 A great deal of chalk is used for *wall lining 1892 *Dict Archit* (Archit Publ Soc), ***Wall-lining***, a thin internal wall of brick for keeping dry the interior surface of a house in exposed places 1344–5 *Exch. Acc. K R* 492. 24 (MS), In M[1] de *Walnail empt. vjd ob. 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 224 Next stood a box of shreds and wall-nails. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp Reh.* 76 The avenue-readers, the *wall-observers, and those that are acquainted with stall-learning 1897 T MORRIS *Brit Carpentry* 85 The situation of the *wall posts would seem to indicate a purpose of concentrating the weight 1523 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* V 220 Item, for 13 *wall rasis put undre the cuppill feit, Item, for v coi balis of stane, for bering to the tua wall rasis 1627 CAPT J SMITH *Sea Grain* xi 53 We say a Ship is *wall reared when she is right built vp, after shee comes to her bearing 1316 *Placitorum Abbrev* (1811) 352 Et dicunt qd idem dñs & curia sua de Stebenhethe..ordinavit duos homines qui vocantur *Walreves ad supervidendum wallias fossata seweias & gutteias praedicta. 1835 R WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* VII 82 If the compartment be bounded by a wall as in the case of the clerestory, the rib which is placed at the intersection of the vault with the wall may be called the *Wall Rib 1850 INKERSLEY *Inquir Archit France* 309 The union of the wall-rib-shaft..with the spring of the window archway 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 349 On it a shaft has been sunk showing a continuous vein with well-defined *wall-rock 1911 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV 94/2 *Wall-saltpetre or lime saltpetre, calcium nitrate, $Ca(NO_3)_2$, is found as an efflorescence on the walls of stables, it is now manufactured in large quantities 1865 G E STREET *Gothic Archit Spain* IX 191 There are three-quarter engaged *wall-shafts between the windows. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist* 165 *Wall sided 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 180 A deep wall-sided valley 1840 R. H DANA *Bef. Mast* XXIX, She was a good, substantial ship, wall-sided and kettle-bottomed. 1866 HUXLEY *Prehist. Rem Casthn.* 88 The transverse contour of the skull inclines to be pentagonal and wall-sided. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 925 The *wall-straps (battens, or

pieces of quartering on which to nail the laths) are to be 1 inch and a quarter thick. 1849 *Wall string [see STRING *sb.* 26] 1862 T W HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 19 Two *wall-tents being placed end to end, for office and bedroom 1894 *Outing* XXIV 86/1 We had a single wall tent, ten by twelve 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 81/2 Section of Hollow Brick Wall, showing our patent cast and wrought *wall ties 1358 *York Mercers* etc (Surtees) 15 Pro xx mille de *Walteghill, vj *li* 1465 in *Paston Lett* II 224 A thousand waltyle that his fadir had fro ye seide Williams wyfes place 1790 GROSE *Provinc Gloss* Suppl., *Wall tiles*, bricks, opposed to tiles, called Thack-tiles. North 1882 CHRISTY *Joints* 68 Wall tiles are sometimes bedded in fine plaster *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 748/7 *Hoc maxillare*, a *walthothe. (? Hence) 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wall-tooth*, a large double-tooth *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 699 This war the best off all, To kepe our strynth off castell and off *wall toun *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Death & Man* 7 Wal towris, castellis, towiris, neuir so wicht, may nocht resist quhill it be at his heit. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I 66 As concerning the distance of *Wal-trees 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist.* 42 For wall tree cherries, plums, pears, etc. allot a portion of the earliest varieties for south walls 1844 *Zoologist* II 493 Another [nest] was completed in an adjoining wall-tree 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V 511 We discovered arsenic in large quantity in the green unsized *wall-wash of her own sitting-room 1596 S FINCHE *Let* 26 Feb, in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App 155 We have made up that angle, *wall wyse with stone and morter. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Thorpe) II. 166 þa gebroðra eodon to ðam *weall-weorce 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A vj b, Our dutie hadd bene to direct the buildyng of our Religion by this lyne and leuell, and to ramme fast the wallworkes hereof with this cemente and morter. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 468/1 Other internal walls communicate with wall-works running east and west.

b. In the names of animals frequenting or living in walls, as **wall-bee** (see quot.); **wall-bird**, a dial. name of the Spotted Flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, **wall-brown**, a common British butterfly, *Satyrus megæra* = *brown wall* (see 19 c); **wall-butterfly** (see quot.); **wall-carpet**, a variety of the carpet-moth (see CARPET *sb.* 5), **wall-creeper** (see quot. 1888), **wall-fly** (see quot.); **wall-gecko** (see quot.), **wall-lizard**, a lizard of the species *Lacerta muralis*; **wall-louse**, † (*a*) the bed-bug, *Cimex lectularius*; (*b*) *dial.* the woodlouse; †**wall-newt**, ? = *wall-lizard*; **wall-usher**, a variety of moth (see quot.); **wall-wasp** (see quot.).

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VIII 94 The *Wall Bees are so called, because they make their nests in walls 1848 *Zoologist* VI 2186 The spotted flycatcher is the '*wall-bird' 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II 171 Not a single specimen has been observed of the *Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia 1860 W S COLEMAN *Brit. Butterfl.* 98 The *Wall Butterfly (*Lasiommata Megæra*). *Ibid.* 99 It is called the Wall Butterfly from its frequent habit of choosing a roadside wall for a perch. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl & Moths* 111 The *Wall Carpet (*Alcis muraria* CURTIS) 1667 C MERRETT *Pinax* 177 *Picus murarius*, the Creeper, or *Wall-Creeper. 1678 [see SPIDER-CATCHER 2] 1764 G EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist* III. 284 The Wall-creeper of Surinam 1888 NEWTON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 534/2 Allied to the Tree-Creeper [*Certhia*] ..is the genus *Tichodroma*, the single member of which is the Wall-Creeper (*T. muraria*) of the Alps and some other mountainous parts of Europe and Asia. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 54 Nay, sometimes a worm, or any kind of fly; as the Ant-fly, the Flesh-fly, or *Wall-fly [cf ed 3 (1661) 63, the black Bee that breeds in clay walls] 1886 *Cassell's Dict* s.v *Platydactylus*, *P. fasciolaris* or *muralis* is the *Wall Gecko *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist* IV. 274 The lively little *Wall Lizard, *Lacerta muralis*. 1540 *Septem Lyng. Dict.* D vj, Cimices *wallyse. 1598-1657 Wall louse [see PUNAISE] 1673 [see CHINCH *sb* 1]. 1693 S. DALE *Pharmacol* 531 Cimex ..The Wall Louse or Bugg 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, s.v *Kirk louse, Wall louse, Slater*, woodlouse, millipede. *Oniscidæ*. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III iv. 135 Poore Tom, that eates the Tod-pole, the *wall-Neut, and the water 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No 88. 2/1 Like the Body of a Red *Wall-Spider 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl & Moths* 102 The *Wall Usher (*Anisopteryx Æscularia*, Stephens) appears on palings and trunks of trees the middle of March 1881 *Cassell's Nat Hist* V. 372 The *Wall Wasp (*Odynerus parietum*) may be almost constantly seen haunting sunny walls during the months of June and July.

c. In the names of plants growing on or by walls and in dry or stony places, as **wall barley**, the wild barley, *Hordeum murinum*; also rye-grass, *Lolium perenne*; **wall bugloss**, a plant of the genus *Lycopsis*; **wall cabbage** (see quot); **wall-cress**, the genus *Arabis*; also (see quot. 1796); **wall fern**, the common evergreen fern, *Polypodium vulgare*, **wall gillyflower**, the WALLFLOWER, **wall grass**, the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; **wall hawkweed**, *Hieracium murorum*, **wall moss**, (*a*) the yellow lichen, *Parmelia parietaria* (Cent Dict); (*b*) *Sedum acre*; (*c*) see quot. 1855; **wall mustard** = *wall-rocket*; **wall pellitory** = PELLITORY 2, †**wall penny grass**, **wall pennywort** = PENNYWORT 1; **wall pepper**, *Sedum acre*; **wall pie** = *wall rue*; **wall-rocket**, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*; **wall rue**, a small fern, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, **wall sage**, † (*a*) a species of *Sideritis*; cf. GLIDEWORT, IRONWORT; (*b*) = PELLITORY 2 (*Eng Dial. Dict.*); **wall speedwell**, *Veronica arvensis*; **wall spleenwort** = *wall rue*; **wall weed**, ? mother-of-thousands, *Linaria Cymbalaria*. Also WALLFLOWER, WALLWORT

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S.) 43 Phenicea or Hordeum murinum of Plinie, is the *wal Barley, whiche groweth on mud walles. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I li 71 Red Darnell is called in Latin *Lolium rubrum* and *Lolium Murinum* in English Wall Barley 1763 MILLS *Pract Husb* III 333 The Wall barley, or way bennet, as some people improperly term it 1866 *Treas Bot.* I 597/1 We all remember how in our youth we put inverted spikes of the Wall Barley up our sleeves and found them travel to our shoulders 1650 [W HOWE] *Phytol Brit* 36 Echium alterum, *Dod* Lycopsis Anglica, *Lob* in agris siccioribus & muris. *Wall Buglosse 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, Wall-Bugloss Common name for the *Lycopsis* 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III. 593 [Brassica muralis] Sisymbrium *murale* Linn. *Wall Cabbage Old walls and rubbish *Ibid.* 589 *Turritis hirsuta*. *Wall Cress 1866 *Treas Bot* 83/2 Wall cress, the English name [of *Arabis*] has similar reference to the usual place of growth. 1525 *Grete Herbal* cccxlix. (1529) Tv, De polytryco. *Walfarne 1639 O WOOD *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 214 Walferne 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D.S.) 80 Viola alba. There are diuerse sortes One is called in english Cheiry, Hertes ease or *wal Gelefloure, it groweth vpon the walles, and hath yealowe floures. 1796 H HUNTER tr *St.-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 94 The butter-flower of the meadow, and the wall gilly-flower. 1882 H FRIEND *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Wall Grass *Sedum acre*, L. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 674 *Wall hawkweed 1855 ANNE PRATT *Flowering Pl.* II 324 *Wall-moss (Dicranum murale). 1885 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Wall Moss. *Sedum acre* L.—N. and E Yks 1904 *Wall-mustard [see *wall-rocket*]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 169, I knowe no English name for it [*Umbilicus veneris*] but lest it should be wythout a name I call it *wall penny grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I XXV 37 *Cotyledon vera*. *Wall Pennywurte. 1579, 1756 [see PENNYWORT 1]. 1855 ANNE PRATT *Flowering Pl.* II. 320 *Cotyledon Umbilicus* (Wall Pennywort). 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I lxxvii. 115 Of Houselyke and Sengreene The fourth is called in English Stone Crop, & of some it is called *Wall Pepper. 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III (ed 4) 238 We find the *Sedum acre*, or yellow stone-crop, often called wall pepper 1855 ANNE PRATT *Flowering Pl* I 152 *Sinapis tenuifolia* (*Wall-rocket) 1904 *Westm Gas* 13 Oct. 10/1 This is the wall rocket or narrow-leaved wall-mustard (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*), a glaucous plant, one to one and a half feet high, with pale lemon-yellow flowers 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S.) 86 Saluia vita or Ruta muralis ..maye be called in english Stone Rue, or *wal Rue. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I iv 243 Leaves of Wall-Rue 4 Ounces 1906 J VAUGHAN *Wild Fl. Selborne* 92 The little wall-rue fern. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D S.) 73 Sideritis prima may be called in englishe *walsage or stonisage. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* I. xvii, 40 Geese, Ducks, and such like watery fowle, cure themselves with the Hearb called wall-sage [*L herba sideritide*] 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 13 *Veronica arvensis* *Wall Speedwell. 1866 SWINBURNE *St Dorothy* Poems & Ballads 288 Green blossom cleaves To the green chinks, and lesser *wall-weed sweet, Kissing the crannies that are split with heat.

† **Wall**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 vall, wal. [var. spelling (with silent *ll*) of WAW *sb*] A wave (of the sea).

c 1480 *Wyntoun's Cron* I VII 399 (MS E) Of wellis wawerit wallis wid. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Paddock & Mouse* 180 The watter is the warld, ay welterand With mony wall of trubulatioun *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1316 Thi schip, that goth apone the stormy vall 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith loune, but wind or wall 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 39 The suelland vallis of the brym seye 1599 ALEX HUME *Hymns* VII 89 The waltering wals, and raging windie blast.

† **Wall**, *sb* 3 *Obs.* Also 7 whall [Back-formation from WALL-EYE.] *Eyes of wall* (nonce-phrase) = 'wall eyes': see WALL EYE. Also *attrib* or *adj.*, as in *wall speck*; *wall-coloured* adj.

1611 COTGR s.v *Oeil, Oeil de chevre*, a whall, or ouer-white eye 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 27 The apple [of the eye] is half blew, and all about wall coloured. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. 1 424 The Beast was sturdy large and tall, With Mouth of Meal and Eyes of Wall 1706 *Lond Gaz* No. 4285/8 Stolen, a white Horse, with a wall Speck in one of his Eyes.

Wall (wɔl), *sb.*[4] *Naut.* Short for WALL-KNOT.

1834 MARRYAT *P Simple* VI, 'How is this to be finished off sir?' inquired a sailor of the boatswain 'Why, it must be with a double wall' *c* 1860 H STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 Make a single wall *Ibid* 56 A 'double wall' or deck stopper-knot is made..close up to the wall. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl., *Wall and Crown* This knot should be finished with a crown

Wall (wɔl), *sb.*[5] = LABLAB.

1884 *De Candolle's Orig. Cultiv. Plants* 346 Lablab, or Wall *Dolichos Lablab*, Linnæus. This species is much cultivated in India and tropical Africa 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 322 'Wall' of India (*Dolichos Lablab*, L.) A climbing perennial largely cultivated in the Tropics for its unpalatable seeds

Wall, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 weallan, 2–5 walle-n, 7- wall. *Pa. t.* 1 wéol(l, 3 weol, wul, 4 wel; *weak* 4 wallede, 7- walled. [OE. *weallan* redupl. str. vb. (pa. t. *wéoll*, pa pple. *gewealle*n) corresp. to OFris. *walla* to well up (WFris. *walle* to boil), MFlem. *wallen* (Kilian) to well up (mod Flem. to boil), OS. *wallan* str vb, to boil up, gush forth (MLG. *wallen*), OHG *wallan* str. vb., to boil, gush forth (MHG. *wallen* str, mod.G. wk., to boil, be agitated, swarm, etc.)

The transitive uses do not occur in OE., and as they are found only with the weak conjugation, it is possible that they descend not from OE. *weallan*, but from *wællan* var. of *wiellan*, *wellan* WELL *v*; cf mod. Sc. *wall* (WELL *sb.*) repr. OE. *wælla* var. of *wielle*. The transitive senses below are closely paralleled by those of WELL *v.* and its equivalents in other Teut. langs.

The Teut. **wallan* (—**waln-*) redupl vb with the sense 'to boil, bubble up' is confined to WGer, but a cogn and synonymous **wellan* str vb exists in ON *vella* (*vall, ollenn*), MSw *valla* str vb (Sw *välla*, Da *vælde* wk vbs.), and a causative type **walljan* wk vb in ON *vella* (Sw *välla*) to boil (trans), to weld = MHG *wellen*, OE *wellan* see WELL, WELD vbs For other Teut derivatives of the root in the same specific sense see WALM, WELL sb, cf also Goth *wulan* to be fervent It is probable that the sense 'to boil, bubble, well up' is developed from the sense 'to roll', which belongs to the root **wel-* in Teut and Indogermanic (see WALLOW *v*), for the form **well-* cf OHG *wella* roller, axle (MHG., mod G *welle*), *wellan* str. vb trans. to roll]

† **1.** *intr.* Of a liquid. To boil. Also of a person: To be in boiling liquid. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 358 Do ofer fyr, awyl; þonne hit wealle, sing III. pater noster *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 249 (Trin MS) þar is pich þat afre walleð [*MS. Egerton* wealð] *c* 1200 ORMIN 10507 To bærnnenn & to wallenn Wiþþ deofless dun in hellegrund. *c* 1250 *Song Passion* 45 in *O E Misc.* 198 Wallen in helle dep nere neuere so swet wit alle.

† **b.** *fig* To 'boil' with passion. (Cf. WALLING *ppl a*) *Obs.*

Beowulf 2113 Hreðer inne weoll, þonne he wintrum fiod worn gemunde. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1926 þe king weol al inwið of wreðde *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 118 þeo hwule þet te heorte walleð widinnen of wreðde, nis þer no riht dom

† **2** Of liquids To bubble up; to well up, flow abundantly. Of the sea, waves: To boil up, rage.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV. III, Mon ȝeseah weallan blod of eorþan *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 167 At eche wunde wul ut atter. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 662 As þe water deþ vp walle *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* III. 28 Sykei þou myȝt be of þat lond þar melke and hony walleþ *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 1087 þe blod out of his wounde wel 1362 LANGL. *P Pl. A.* V 71 Venim or vernisch or vinegre, I trouwe, Walleþ in my wombe or waxeþ, ich wene *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 9 Out of þe whech tombe manna and oyle walleþ out yfere. *fig* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. III 432 Thes causis, out of whiche wallen the seid yuelis

† **b.** To swarm (with vermin) *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* IV. 212 On hlindum ȝwearterne þær manna hic lagon, þe wæran ær acwealde, þa weollon eall maðon *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 531/22 *Scatens*, wealleude [gl Aldh. *Laud. Virg* (poet) LXXXIX, *scatens vermibus*] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 235 He wallede ful of wormes [L. *vermibus scatens*].

3. *trans.* To boil Cf. WELL *v.*

See *pot-walling*, quot 1456 s v. POT-WALLOPING.

c 1310 *S. Margaret* 287 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1881) 232 Takeþ and walleþ oyle and lete upon hir renne

b. *absol.* To boil brine in salt-making.

1600 [Implied in WALLER 2] 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1063 They seldom Wall, that is, make Salt, in above 6 Houses at a time.

4. *intr.* To weld, become welded; *fig.* to blend. Cf. WELL, WELD *vbs*

1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 269a Pleasure in Him and fleshlie pleasure fall So foull at strife, they can, nor mixe, nor wall

Wall (wɔl), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. walled (wɔld). [OE. **weallian* (only in pa pple. *gewealled*), *f. weall* WALL *sb.*[1] Cf. LG. *wallen*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a wall.

a. To enclose, surround, or divide with a wall or walls; to provide (a town, etc.) with fortified walls.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* XIII 29 Micele burga þær sind and mærlice ȝeweallode.] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 435 He ches a stede towaid eden, And Wallede a burȝ, e-no bi name? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 138, I saugh a Gardin, Enclos it was, and walled wel, With hye walles enbatailled 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 339 þe citee of Zork, þat was not ful i walled 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 271 Laomedon the kynge of Troye was besy to walle and mure his cyte with mures and towres 1589 BIGGES *Summarie Drake's W. Ind. Voy* 39 The same [PRIORIE] being walled with a wall of stone 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V III 14 Close by the battell, ditch'd, & wall'd with turph 1643 R BAKER *Chron.* 13 King Athelstan new walled and beautifyed the City of Exceter 1794 *Trans Soc. Arts* XII. 201 The expence of walling the forty-two acres was seventy eight pounds. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* III, The House of Correction. is not walled, like other prisons, but is palisaded round about with stakes. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S* II. 295 Some lands near the river. have risen immensely in value, being now trenched and walled 1881 *Proc R Geog Soc.* (N.S) III 31 The town of Shonga.. is walled and ditched

b. with *about, round about, round. To wall in*, to enclose with a wall. *To wall off, out*, to shut off or out with a wall

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1169 þe vif tounes of þe vif pors he let walli aboute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 220 Till Perth then went thai That then was wallyt all about. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* V 1303 (Cott.) He gert wal in al þat stede Qwhar Criste his passion tholit of dede 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* V (Arb) 10 They wente in a yerde whiche was walled round a boute. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonas* Prol. B VIJ, Enuironed it and walled it aboute on euery syde with ye feare of god. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII XIX 834 Then parkes therefore must bee walled about. 1633 *Stow's Surv* 761 He round walled the Church-yard 1692 J GIBSON in *Archæologia* XII 189 The garden not being walled about they have less summer fruit 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 564 It was a low marshy Ground, wall'd round with a Stone-wall 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 58 A gravel-walk that was walled in on the left hand. 1799 WELLINGTON *Let. Lieut Col. Close* 21 Dec., in Gurwood *Disp* (1844) I. 47 What I should propose would be to wall off that part occupied by him 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VII, Traffic was walled out. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. II 19 A space for cooking walled off from the sleeping room. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE

Journ Central Asia II 301 The town is walled in, but not strongly, on the land side.

c. To furnish (a building) with side and partition walls, to build the wall or walls of. Also with *up*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIX. 323 And þere-with grace bigan to make a good foundement, And watteled it and walled it with his peynes & his passioun *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 164 And all was walled þat wone. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCIX. 202 b/2 Therein was a square toure thick walled 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. 19 That Castle, were it wall'd with Adamant, Can hide thy Head, but till to Morrow's Dawn. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 78 The Towers ought not to be open on the inside, but walled up quite round 1799 A. YOUNG *View Agric Lincoln.* 34 The old buildings are of timber, walled with clay 1911 G. MACDONALD *Roman Wall Scot* XII 401 Perhaps it was now that Castlecary was walled with stone.

d. To line (a well, cistern) with a wall. Also with *round*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 229 A Cistern of Clay walled within with Bricks. 1833 JAS. DAWSON *Brit. & Rom. Rem. Axminster* 84 A hole in the natural soil walled round in a circular form with flint stones.

2 *transf* and *fig.* To enclose, defend, bound, or divide as with a wall, or as a wall does.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 219 My sone, god.. Walled a tonge with teeth and lippes eke ffor man sholde hym auyse what he speeke. 1558 A. JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 331 We feared nothing being walled with the said riuer 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. II. 24 On either hand thee, there are squadrons pitcht, To wall thee from the liberty of Flight 1595 *Politeuphuia in Brydges Brit Bibl* I. 278 Yet both of you [Oxford and Cambridge] so deare to me, so walled with priuiledges, so crowned with all kinde of honor 1603–4 SHAKS. *Ham* IV. V. 122 (QQ 1, 2) There's such diuinitie doth wall [*Fol* hedge] a king, That treason dares not looke on *c* 1620 FLETCHER *False One* V. IV. 26 My free mind, Like to the palm-tree walling fruitful Nile, Shall grow up straighter. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 165 Either side is wall'd with an amazing hill. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. VII. 179 They onely spoiled poore villages, which counted themselves walled with the truce as yet in force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 721 Each [star] had his place appointed, each his course, The rest in circuit walles this Universe 1818 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 7 The struggling flame Seem'd out, but then he knew his Hero's care, And that she only wall'd it with her cloak. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Tour Greece* 23 The tall white rock, Walled the far waste of silent sea. 1879 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/1 The enclosures were walled with Union Jacks. 1883 BRIDGES *Prometheus* 14 Where the path Is walled with corn I am found 1913 *Engl. Rev* Dec. 59 On the right hand, walling the street, [is] the great monastery to the Passion of Christ

b. with *about, across, along, in, round.*

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. XX. (1869) 25 This closure that closeth yow and walleth yow in, disseueringe yow from the world 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II. 3 A Lady wal'd about with Diamonds 1593 — *Rich II*, III. II. 167 As if this Flesh, which walls about our Life, Were Brasse impregnable, *a* 1626 BACON *War with Spain* (1629) 45 The Spaniards.. casting themselues continually into Roundels, (their strongest Ships walling in the rest). 1642 DENHAM *Sophy* I. I 'Tis his single vertue And terror of his name, that walls us in From danger. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test* I. 38 A weekly sabbath walls in our wild natures. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I. 475 At length I heard of Orleans, by the foe Wall'd in from human succour 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* II. 207 The high precipices which had hitherto walled in the channel of Snake river. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv in Pacific* XL. 132 The upper part of the clearing, which was walled along for several hundred yards by solid rock. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Prol. 3 World—how it walled about Life with disgrace. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* (1886) 39 A canyon.. was here walled across by a dump of rolling stones 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XIV. The landlocked bay, with a grand sandstone bluff guarding and walling in the farther point like a grim jealous giant.

c To form the sides of (a room) like walls; to line the walls of (an apartment).

1832 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I. III. 20 The rest of the room was walled from the floor to the roof with books. 1846 G. B. CHEEVER *Lect. Pilgr Progr* X. 126 It does not take long in such employment to make the room seem walled with retributive flames. 1910 G. W. E. RUSSELL *15 Chapters Autob* (1914) VII. 149 The great gallery, walled with the canvases of Rubens.

3. To shut up (a person or thing) within walls, to build up or entomb in a wall, to immure. Chiefly with *up*

1530 PALSGR. 770/2, I wall, I shyt up, or close up, within walles *Je emure*. It is a harde relygyon to be an anchre, for they be shytte up within walles and can go no farther 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 243 They were walled vp within their monasterie *a* 1618 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. I, In three [battles] he beat the Thunder-bolt his Brother, Forc'd him to wall himself up 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 133 After the sight of one dead, the other wall'd to certaine death, what could they say? 1647 in *Verney Mem* (1892) II. XII. 285 The feather beds that were waled up are much eaten with Ratts 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 87 But if ne'er so close you wall him, Blind Love will find out the way 1737 W. COWPER in F. Peck *Mem O. Cromwell* etc. II. (1740) 88, I am apt to think the person found in the vault was betrayed and walled up alive by them he trusted. 1845 POE *Black Cat* (end), I had walled the monster up within the tomb!

transf 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 87, I will be a knight Walled up in armour black

¶ b. An alleged synonym of GATE *v.*[1]

1860 C. BENSON *Mr. Bedlow, Remin. Amer. Coll. Life* in *Macm. Mag* II. 222/1 To 'gate' or 'wall' a refractory student would be simply impossible, for want of the material masonry. 1871 HOPPE s.v. *Gate* gives the prec. quot., hence the sense appears (as 'Oxford university slang') in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, in FARMER, and in recent Dicts.

4. To close (a gate or other aperture) with or as with a wall. Chiefly with *up*.

1503 *Engl Misc* (Surtees 1890) 30 John Mitteley & his heires frome now forthe shall wall up the utter west syde of his swynstye. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc* V. 47 They that were in the cite, wolde not let them go thorow, but walled vp the portes with stones 1605 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 168 A waller, one day wallinge uppe the dower 11*j*[d] 1667 *Observ Burning Lond* 23 [They] were talking of walling the Gates to prevent the coming in of the Tartarians 1707–21 MORTIMER *Husb* (ed. 5) II. 192 Wall up the sides with Brick 1848 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* I. July (1883) 280 The door has been walled to prevent surprise 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* VIII, Some of the windows had been walled up. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 125 Bishop Alcock walled up the arches and inserted in each of them a window.

5. To build (stone) into a wall. Also of stone, to make (a specified length) of walling

1621 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 251 P'd for soe many stones as walled nyne y'des, 1*j*[s] 11*j*[d] 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 209 When it [Bath Free Stone] is walled with this kind of mortar,..the joints are more permanent. 1848–9 *L'pool Archit Soc* (1852) II. 190 It [the rubble] may be walled with or without mortar

6. *absol.* or *intr.* To construct a wall or walls, to build walling.

1588 *Shuttleworth's Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 44 Towe mene for wallinge towe days, 1*j*[s] 1*j*[d] 1598 *Ibid* 112 Towe workemen, for waullynge and daubynge in the bru howse xv[d] 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 47 We may be said rather to wall than only to fill up

7. *trans.* To chalk up (a score) on the wall. *slang.*

1848 *Sinks of Lond* 129 *Wall it*, chalking a reckoning up at a public house.

†Wall, *v.*[3] *Obs* [OE. *weallian* = OHG. (M)LG., MDu. *wallen*, OHG. *wallōn* (MHG., mod.G. *wallen*) :—WGer. **wallōjan.*

By some scholars referred to the root of WALL *v.*[1]; others regard it as a contraction of **waplōjan* (cf. OHG. *wadalōn* to roam about).]

intr. To go on pilgrimage

a 1000 *Canons Edgar, Of Penitents* § 10 in Thorpe *Ags Laws* II. 280 Deoplic dæd bot bið þæt læwede man his wæpna alecge & weallige bær-fot wide *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1848 With me xall þe wall to have more eloquens & goo vesyte þe stacyons by and by.

Wall (wɔ̄l), *v.*[4] Now only *U.S.* Also 5–9 *Sc.* waul(e, wawl(e, 5–6 *Sc.* (? *erron.*) waill. [MSc. *wawle* :—**wazle*, related to *wazl-* in WALL-EYED *a.*] *trans.* To roll (the eyes). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* of the eyes. Hence **Wa'lling** *ppl. a.* (Sc. *waulen*).

c 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 469 The Cok Vnwarlie winkand, wawland vp and doun *c* 1500 in *Makculloch MS* (S. T. S.) IV. 27 Cuttis for þi cot þai kest out throw þi harnis þe pykis of thorne aplit, wawland [*MS. Arundel* waillandl þi ene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. VII. 154 In the breist of the goddes graif thai Gorgones heid, .Wyth ene wauland [L. *vertentem lumina*] 1818 *Edin. Mag* Oct. 328/2 The sicht forhow't her waulen' een, Sho lay in the deadthraws 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXX, But presently recovering himself, he wawls on me with his gray een, like a wild-cat 1817 HOGG *Gude Greye Kait* XXVII in *Poetic Mirror* (1817) 196 Quhill ilken bosome bymit with lufe, And waulit ilken ee 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* V, The ladies would lift up their hands,. and 'wall' their eyes, and shake their heads 1883 *Trans Amer. Philol Soc.* 55 *Wall the eyes*, that is, 'to roll the eyes so as to show the white' I can remember this as a very common way among the little negroes in South Carolina of showing displeasure.

Wall (wɔ̄l), *v.*[5] *Naut.* [f. WALL *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To make a wall-knot on (a rope).

1883 *Man Seamanship for Boys* 112 The end [of the rose-lashing] is finished off by crowning and walling the end close to the crossing turns

Wall: see WALE *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2], WAW, WELL.

Walla, variant form of WALLAH.

Wallaba (wɒ'läbă). [? a native name.] A large South American timber-tree (*Eperua falcata*). Also *attrib*, as *wallaba oil, tree.*

1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer* I. (1903) 17 Here the wallaba, purple heart,. and mora, are met with in vast abundance. 1845 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* (1846) 550 Eperua falcata is the Wallaba-tree of Guiana. 1862 *List Contrib fr B Guiana to Lond Exhib* in Veness *El Dorado* (1866) App. 122 Wallaba Oil *Ibid* 137 Wallaba. Used for house-frames, shingles, staves, palings, and posts. Yields an oil and gum resin having medicinal properties. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* VII, I passed the great Australian Blue-Gum which overhangs the road, and the Wallaba-tree.

Wallaby (wɒ'labi). Also -bi(e, -bee, walloby, whallabee. Pl. **wallabies,** †**-bys.** [Native Australian: spelt *wal-li-bah* by D. Collins *Acc. Eng. Colony N.S. Wales* 614, 1798. Morris suggests derivation from *walla* to leap.]

1. A kangaroo belonging to any of the small species of the genus *Macropus*, formerly grouped as the sub-genus *Halmaturus*, or of the genera *Onychogale* ('Nail-tailed Wallaby'), *Petrogale* ('Rock Wallaby'), *Lagorchestes* ('Hare Wallaby') and *Lagostrophus* ('Banded Wallaby'). All the species are confined to Australia and the neighbouring islands.

The sing. form is used in sporting language as collective plural

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) I. 289 The wallabee and paddymalla grow to about sixty pounds each. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* III. (1831) 111 A species of small kangaroo which the natives call the 'Walloby'. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 28 The wallabee is not very common 1843 J. E. GRAY *List Specim Mammalia Brit Mus.* 89 The Whallabee. *Halmaturus Dalabatus* [etc.] 1845 J. O. BALFOUR *Sk. N. S. Wales* 25 The wallaby, or rock kangaroo, is of a dark grey colour [etc.] *Ibid*, The wallabys are to be seen only on the hottest days 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov in Australia* I. IX. 267 The Wallaby are numerous on this part of the island [Tasmania] 1860 G. BENNETT *Gather Naturalist* XIV. 286 A species of Wallaby Kangaroo was found about the rocky ranges at the Nepean 1867 W. RICHARDSON *Tasmanian Poems* 18 Go to the country a week to shoot wallaby 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melbourne Mem* III. 24 Violet was so fast that she could catch the brush kangaroo (the wallaby) within sight. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 35 The scared rock wallabies darted out of their holes.

2. *On the wallaby track*, hence shortened *on the wallaby*: on tramp; wandering about on foot, whether in search of work or aimlessly as a vagrant.

1869 MARCUS CLARKE *Peripatetic Philosopher* 41 (MOIRIS) An old bush ditty, which I have heard sung when I was on the 'Wallaby'. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* IX, What is the meaning of 'out on the wallaby'? It's bush slang, sir, for men just as you or I might be now, looking for work or something to eat *Ibid* XXVII, He wanted a summer on the wallaby track to open his mind 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* II, And some of us hunt on the Oil Coast, And some on—the Wallaby track.

3. *attrib*, as in *wallaby skin, tail*, **wallaby (-proof) fence,** a fence intended to keep out wallabies, **wallaby-grass,** an Australian grass, *Danthonia penicillata*

1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* II. 43, I found myself swallowing with relish, a plate of wallabi-tail soup 1881 *Gentl Mag* Jan. 56 A portion of this station was fenced with wallaby-proof fence—a high, close paling, reminding one of an English park 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 13 June 6/2 A wallaby-skin rug 1897 *Outing* XXX. 138/2 Down the wallaby fence the emus turned at a hurricane gait

Wallace, variant of WALLIS

Wallach, Wallachian see WALACH, -IAN.

Walladay, obs. form of WELLADAY.

Wallah (wɒ'lä). *Anglo-Indian* Also wal(l)a, wollah. [a. Hindī *-wālā*, a suffix, forming adjs. with the sense 'pertaining to or connected with' what is denoted by the sb; hence forming sbs., as in *nāo-wālā* boatman, *Dillī-wālā* inhabitant of Delhi. The suffix in this function may be compared to -ER[1]; Europeans have commonly apprehended it as a sb. equivalent to 'man', 'fellow'.]

a. In certain Hindī or Hindustānī words adopted in Anglo-Indian use or cited in popular Anglo-Indian spelling, as *Agra wallah*, native of Agra, *banghy-wallah*, a porter who carries loads with a *banghy* or shoulder-yoke, *howdah-wallah*, an elephant accustomed to carry a howdah, *jungle-wallah*, man of the jungle. See also LOOTIE-WALLAH, PUNKAH-*wallah*, TOPI-WALLAH.

Mrs. Sherwood's *purdah-walla* (see PURDAH 3), applied to a woman, is a misuse

1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 25/1 They were both Agra Walla's by Agra, I mean the place he came from 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade-M.* I. 325 The bangy-wollah, that is, the bearer who carries the bangy. 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* XVI. 146 The murderous old deceit and his Junglewallah of a servant. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet Wallah* V. (1864) 113 My suite comprised sixteen bearers, and four banghy wallahs *Ibid.* VI. 176 Strange stories these old howdah-wallahs could tell us, if they had the gift of speech!

b. Used as sb. with Eng. word prefixed attrib., in imitation of native derivatives with the suffix, as in *box-wallah* (BOX *sb.*[2] 24), *competition wallah* (COMPETITION 3)

1785 in Seton-Karr *Sel Calcutta Gaz* (1864) I. 93 A band of good Patriot-wallahs 1834 [A. PRINSEP] *Baboo* II. III. 55 (Stanf.) These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title 1853 W. D. ARNOLD *Oakfield* I. 66 'Were you ever in the Lakes?' 'No, I'm a Suffolk walla' 1894 MRS. DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 195 'The Inseparables'. came in to superintend his toilet, accompanied by a ready-made clothes wallah and a barber 1917 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 299/1 Now, those fellows those big-ship wallahs—they're only just beginning to take us seriously

c Short for *competition-wallah.*

1863 TREVELYAN *Compet Wallah* I. (1864) 9 Stories against the Competition Wallahs,. are told. For instance *Story showing the Pride of Wallahs.*—A Wallah being invited to dinner by a Member of Council, went out before the whole company 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Yeldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 142 Each unemployed wallah so surely applies To be kindly allowed in that Station to stay, Doing his nothing, and drawing his pay 1911 SIR W. F. BUTLER *Autob* III. 45 M. sleeps Enter the wallahs and servants.

†Walland, *a. dial Obs.* [Of obscure origin. The E. Anglian glossary is prob. correct in reading *walland* as one word, not *wall and* as printed in Bloomfield's poem. Cf. the Yorkshire *wallband whip*, 'a whip of plaited leather thongs' (*Eng Dial Dict*).]

(See quot. 1895.)

1802 BLOOMFIELD *Rur. Tales, Richard & Kate* 29 She straight slipp'd off the Wall and Band 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss* (citing Rev. E. S. Taylor), *Walland band*, the leather used in spinning.

Wallaroo (wɒ lărū). Also 9 wallooroo, wolloroo (see Morris *Austral Engl.*), walluru. [Native Australian *wolarū*: cf. WALLABY.] A large species of kangaroo, *Macropus robustus*; in Queensland and New South Wales applied chiefly to the black variety. Also *wallaroo kangaroo.*

1827 P Cunningham *Two Years N.S.W.* I xvii. 309 The wallaroo, of a blackish colour, with coarse shaggy fur, inhabiting the hills 1845 J O Balfour *Sk N S Wales* 25 The wallaroo kangaroo is of a darkish red colour, and weighs about 60 lbs 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl* xiii. 458 He had been guided by a beaten track of Wallurus 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* v, The southern forest where the forester kangaroo and the wallaroo alone run

Wallat, obs. variant of Wallet.

Wallaway, obs. form of Wellaway.

[Wall-can · perh. a misprint for **walk-can* : cf. *walk-pan*, Walk *v.*2 3.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III 386/1 An Hatters Wall-Can, . a Can by which the Felt-maker bears his Liquor from the Furnace to the Bench]

Walle see Wale *sb.*1, *a* , *v* 1, Well.

Walle, obs. Sc. variant of Valley.

c 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* I. 73 In þe feild of Damask faire.. Or in a walle of Ebron

† Walled, *a. Obs.* [f. Wall *sb* 3 + -ed 2. Cf. Wall *v.*4] Of a horse's eye : Affected with 'wall-eye'.

1577-8 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 396 One grey trotting curtoll mare, clapped on the further yeare, and the neare ie walled 1672 *Lond. Gaz* No. 713/4 A dapple gray Gelding, near 15 hands high, both eies walled 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4182/4 A brown bay Mare, . one walled Eye, the other about half walled.

Walled (wǭld), *ppl. a.* [f. Wall *v* 2 + -ed 1.]

1. Furnished with or as with a wall, enclosed with a wall. Of a town, etc. : Surrounded or protected with fortifications. Of a well, cistern, pond, the sides of a cavity, etc. : Lined or faced with masonry.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Spelm) xxx 27 [22] On ceastre ȝewealledre [Vulg *in civitate munita*]. 13 . *K Alis* 6068 They haden wallid cite townes, In dalis, and eke in downes 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 72 Cytyes and Castelles and walled townes. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen VI*, III. iv. 7 Twelue Cities, and seuen walled Townes of strength 1605 — *Lear* v. iii 18 And wee'l weare out In a wall'd prison, packs and sects of great ones. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II 22 Each Town or City wall'd On this side the broad lake Genezaret. 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 191 On one side of this cathedral is a walled terrass 1789 *Ir Act* 29 *Geo. III*, c. 33 § 25 Walled deer-parks, and planted avenues excepted 1819 W. S. Rose *Lett N. Italy* II. 85 *note*, Oblong pieces of walled ground, planted with fruit-trees. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 820 [These] have led to the contrivance of surrounding the area on which the roasting takes place with three little walls or with four This is what is called a walled area. 1869 Tozer *Highl Turkey* I. 376 A walled Bulgarian village 1880 C R Markham *Peruv Bark* 130 A succession of terraced gardens.. Their walled sides are thickly clothed with Calceolarias, Celsias [etc] 1895 *Outing* XXVII. 237/2 Neptune's Grotto is an enchanting, walled fish pond.

fig. 1907 Raleigh *Shakespeare* 201 Bereavement or crime breaking in upon the walled serenity of daily life.

b. with qualifying word prefixed.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) vii 24 þe whilk es a strang citee and a wele walled. 1871 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) I 267 A great double-walled dyke. 1901 C. Holland *Mousmé* 18 Our little fragile-walled house on the hillside at Nagasaki.

2. With advs. **a.** *Walled-up*, closed or blocked up with masonry.

1826 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) II 118 A large walled-in garden. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I 219 The third chamber has another old walled-up window 1903 F. W H Myers *Human Personality* 103 Like wine found in a walled up cellar. 1906 C. Bigg *Wayside Sk. Eccl. Hist* i 12 In front of the church was a walled in court

b. *Walled-in, -up*, entombed in a wall

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev.* I. v ix, Crowds .. gaze on the skeletons found walled up. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Feb. 3/6 The remains of a walled-in nun were discovered

3 *Anat.* and *Zool.* Furnished with a 'wall' or investing structure : chiefly in parasynthetic formations. Also *walled-off*, separated by a 'wall'.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem Biol* (1877) 202 The atrium : thin-walled, rounded, lies on the dorsal aspect of the truncus and ventricle. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII 362 It was a smooth walled cavity, about the size of a small marble. 1906 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 70 A small walled-off pocket of pus.

4. Of the nature of a wall, made of stone-work.

1805 R W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 115 Where stones can be easily procured,..walled fences may be preferable

Waller 1 (wǭ·ləɹ) [f Wall *v.*2 + -er 1.] One who builds walls (see quot. 1908).

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 514/1 Wallare, *murator, macio.* Wallare, þat werkythe wythe stone and morter, *cementarius* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. i. 12 Fra quhame Cone . the vallerís of greit Rome *c* 1565 in *14th Rep Hist. MSS Comm.* App III. 30 Four masones and viij wallarís · viij quarrouris 1612 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 253 Oswald Collyson waller or rough mason 1683 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc (Surtees) 341 To the wallers for work and plastering, xl 2s. 1890 *Lincoln Gaz* 30 Aug 4/1 Choppers, Wallers, and Masons for Ancaster Stone Wanted 1908 *Remin Stonemason* 89 He himself was what is called a 'waller'—that is, he did not dress stones, but set them on the walls when dressed, or else built walls of rough, unhewn stone

Waller 2 (wǭ·ləɹ). [f. Wall *v.*1 + -er 1] In the Cheshire salt-works, a brine-boiler, a worker who attends to the salt-pans. Also *lead-waller* (cf. *lead-walling*, Lead *sb.*1 12).

1600 Camden *Brit* (ed 5) 543 Et mulierculæ (Wallers vocant) rastellis ligneis é fundo salem educunt 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Lead-wallers*, commonly abbreviated to *Wallers*, *Waller*, a salt-maker or boiler. At present the men call *boilers* those who make *stoved* and *butter-salt*, and the others *wallers*. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Waller*, a local term, applied to salt boilers, i e , those who look after the boiling of the salt. It is applied to the men who look after the making of any white salt, whether the pan is required to boil or not.

Waller 3 (wǭ·ləɹ). [f. Wall *sb.*1 + -er 1.]

1. A wall-tree

1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 87/1 Wall-Trees, called Wallers, are such as are planted at Wall sides, and are pinned up to the Wall

† 2 A 'keeper of the walls'. Hence Wallership *Obs.*

1578 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 264 Keeper of the Walles, alias wallership ; fee 2 5. 4

3. (See quots)

1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 8/2 'Wallers'.. are men who find casual employment as law-writers, and have been facetiously christened 'wallers', because they are generally to be found lounging against a wall in Cursitor-street waiting on an engagement. 1908 *Ibid.* 3 July 6/7 'Waller,' as applied to a man who does law writing They were called 'wallers', as a term of contempt, by the regular writers.

Wallerian (wɒlīᵊ·rĭăn), *a. Phys* [f. the name of A. V. *Waller* (1816–70) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Waller, or to the kind of degeneration of tissue discovered by him.

1877 M. Foster *Physiol* III. i. (1878) 392 This method of diagnosis is often spoken of as the Wallerian method, after A. Waller 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 863 The part of the nerve fibre between the ruptue and the muscle now undergoes Wallerian degeneration. 1899 *Ibid* VI 492 The more active or Wallerian degeneration ensues. *Ibid* 495 The operation of the Wallerian law

Wallet (wǫ let). Also 4–6 walet, 5 wallett(e, 6 walett, wallyt, 6, 7, 9 *dial* wallat [Of obscure origin ; the stress *wale t* (beside *wa let*) in Chaucer is unfavourable to the current theory that the word is a metathesis of *watel* Wattle *sb.*

Possibly a. OF or AF **walet*, which might be derived from Teut **wall-* to go on pilgrimage (Wall *v* ') or **wall-* to roll up (see under Wall *v.*1]

1. A bag for holding provisions, clothing, books, etc., esp. on a journey either on foot or on horseback ; a pilgrim's scrip, a knapsack, a pedlar's pack, or the like.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 681 But hood, for Iolitee, wered he noon, For it was trussed vp in his walet [*rhyme* let] *Ibid* 686 His walet [lay] biforn hym in his lappe, Bret ful of pardon comen from Rome al hoot. 1387-8 T Usk *Test Love* I i (Skeat) 106 Yet have I ensample to gadere the smale crommes, and fullen my walet of tho that fallen from the borde among the smale houndes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 514/1 Walette, seek, or poke, *sustarcia* 1506-7 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* III 372 Item, for ane wallat to John of Bute xij d. 1514 A. Barclay *Eglogue* iv. 9 Within his wallet were meates good and fine 1523-34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 141 Take hede , what maner of people resorte and comme to thy house and specially if they brynge with them bottelles, bagges, wallettes, or busshell-pokes. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 461 Another brought two goslynges She brought them in a wallet 1535 Coverdale *Judith* xiii 10 She..delyuered the head of Holofernes vnto hir mayden, and bad hir put it in hir walett [Gr. *εἰς τὴν πήραν τῶν βρωμάτων αὐτῆς*, Vulg. *in peram suam*] 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I. 11 b, Husbandry necessaries the smaller sort be these . Sacks, Wallets, Bottels, [etc] 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne-bk* 1 7 Neither the Switzers blistred Cod-peece, nor the Danish sleeue, sagging downe like a Welsh wallet. 1617 *Churchw Acc. Pittington* etc. (Surtees) 292 For makinge of a wallet to put the challenc and a bottle in, x d. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S Seas* xxvii 62 Their Childe they carry in a Wallet about their necke, ordinarily vnder one arme, because it may sucke when it will. *c* 1670 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm.* App I 39 A wallet to cari books 1712 *Spectator* No. 289 ¶ 9 Having looked about him for some time, he [a Dervise] enter'd into a long Gallery, where he laid down his Wallet, and spread his Carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *a* 1721 Prior *Cupid turned Plowman* 2 A rustic wallet o'er his shoulders ty'd 1760-2 Goldsm. *Cit W.* lxii, With her scanty wardrobe packed up in a wallet, she set out on her journey on foot. 1792 A Wilson *Pack* Poet. Wks. 1876 II. 30 My pond'rous Pack apo' the ground I carelessly had flung ; A wallet green, wi straps fast bound. 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xii, The old man had forgotten a kind of wallet which contained the light burden he had to carry. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* lxii, I have heard he came up to London himself as a young man with only his tragedy in his wallet. 1904 Bridges *Demeter* 592 Approach him with a gift : this little wallet. (Giving a little bag of seeds.) 1914 *Miss Rec. U F. Ch.* Jan. 3/2 The Highlands, where there is no more welcome visitor than the colporteur with his wallet of healthy and inspiring literature

Proverb, *To brew in a bottle and bake in a wallet* · ? to attempt enterprises beyond one's means

c 1540 Boorde *Bk. for to Lerne* B iv, These men the whiche doo brewe in a botell and bake in a walet.

b. *spec.* A bag having the opening in the middle and a receptacle at each end.

Some of the instances above may belong to this specific sense The wallet 'with two pouches in it' was prob. originally slung across the horse, or over the shoulder of the pedestrian

1528, 1638 [see 1 c]. 1674 *Jackson's Recant* A 4 b, Being thus early up, I timely met with a long Purse lying neglected in the Street, whose entrance was on the middle like a Wallat 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Wallet*, a kind of Bag with two Pouches to it. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 141 The wallet is almost unknown even in farmsteads now . it is a kind of long bag closed at each end, but with a slit in the centre for the insertion of things. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Wallet* or *Wally*, As a hatting term it is a workbag with the entrance in the centre and made up at each end

c *fig.*

The fable here alluded to (Phædrus IV. x) says that Jupiter gave to every man two bags, one of which, containing his own faults, hangs at his back, and the other, containing those of his fellows, hangs at his breast.

1528 More *Dyalogue* III Wks 233/1 If we wold once tourne oure wallette.. and the bagge with other folkes faultes cast at oure backe, and caste the bagge that bereth our own faultes . before vs at our brest. 1570 B Googe *Popish Kingd.* iv. 60 But sure the wallet them beguiles, that hanges behinde their backe, And better others faultes they see, than what themselues doe lacke. 1589 Cooper *Admonit* (Arb) 18 They looke not into their owne doings they cast that end of the wallet behinde them, wherein their owne faultes are wrapped. 1638 Sanderson *Serm* (1681) II. 118 Neither of both were willing enough to look into the other end of the wallet, and to examine throughly their own spirits

d. A beggar's bag. † Phrases, *to bear the wallet*, to be a beggar. [= Fr *porter la besace*]

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E E T S.) 19 Bringing them vp other to bear wallettes, other els, if thei be sturdy, to stuffe prisons. 1561 B Googe tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* v. N vj, And se thy goodes they not decrease but may augmented be, Least in thy age the wallet come. 1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* Wks (Grosart) III 85 Thou art likewise to Giue way to any of vs that haue borne all the Offices of the Wallet before thee. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* II. 6 (1619) 405 Needs must he beare a wallet, and die a beggar. 1622 Bacon *To King* Wks. 1874 XIX 386 Pity me so far, as I that have borne a bag be not now in my age forced in effect to bear a wallet 1654 Gataker *Disc Apol.* 30 Without House or Land, or so much as a Wallet to go a begging with. 1665 *Surv. Affaires of Netherlands* 33 They coyned Meddals with the Kings Picture, on the one hand a Wallet, and a Dish on the other, with this Inscription, Faithful to God and the King, even to bear the Wallet. 1790 Cowper *Odyss* xvii. 237 So saying, his tatter'd wallet o'er his back He cast. 1832 Ht Martineau *Hill & Valley* ix. 135 Without a crust in my wallet, as beggars usually have 1836 [Hocton] *Bilberry Thurland* I vi 124 Their appetites were now recovered, and the contributions of their collected wallets were found insufficient for the whole 1879 Maclear *Celts* viii 125 Itinerant beggars, who went about with wallets, were not regarded with favour.

fig. 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr.* III iii 145 Time hath (my lorde) a wallet at his backe Wherein he puts almes for oblivion.

e. A lawyer's bag. ? *Obs.*

1645 Milton *Colast.* 17 A meer and arrant petti-fogger, who lately was so hardy, as to lay aside his buckram wallet, and make himself a fool in Print.

f. *Her.* (See quot.)

c 1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald* I Gloss., *Wallet*, a scrip, or pilgrim's pouch.

† 2. *transf.* Something (in an animal's body) protuberant and swagging. Cf. Wattle *sb.*2 *Obs.*

1610 Shaks *Temp* III iii 46 Who would believe that there were Mountayneeres, Dew-lapt, like Bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em Wallets of flesh? 1698 *Phil Trans* XX 137 Since the great Bulk or Wallet of these Intestines must incline and swag towards the Diaphragm.

3. A flat bag, usually of leather, closed by a flap fastened with a button or clasp, or secured by a band. Orig. *U.S.*

a. A pocket-book for holding paper money without folding, or documents.

1845 N. P. Willis *Dashes at Life* II. 245 Our several borrowings were thrust into a wallet which was sometimes in his pocket, and sometimes in mine, as each took the turn to be paymaster 1854 Webster, *Wallet*,..also, a pocket-book or place for keeping money about one's person. 1884 *Advt.*, Thin Pocket Diary, for Wallet. 1888 Cassell [as 'American'] 1913 *Daily News* 1 Nov 7 The plaintiff, a diamond merchant, was carrying a wallet containing £370 in bank-notes, brilliants value £320, two necklaces, a diamond pendant cluster, [etc] 1914 *Ibid* 29 Jan 2 He put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a leather dollar wallet and examined its contents

b. A cyclist's tool-bag.

1887 Visct Bury & Hillier *Cycling* 432 The wallet, or tool-bag, is generally supplied with the machine

c. 'A small kit carried by anglers,' containing 'thread and needles, awl, waxed ends, . . a pair of small pliers, a file, etc' (*Cent. Dict.*) ? *U.S.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *wallet-bearer, book*; † *wallet-ways* adv. ; **wallet envelope,** an envelope with a broad flap like that of a wallet.

1611 Cotgr , *Besacier*, the bag bearer, or wallet-bearer of a begging, or beggarly companie. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 69 You may perchance thinke it improper to behold me upon thy asse hanging Wallet-wayes 1823 Gillies *Aristotle's Rhet.* III. ii 372 In this way Iphicrates insulted Callias, by calling him the wallet-bearer of the goddess, instead of her torch-bearer. 1863 J. C. Bruce (*title*), The Wallet-book of the Roman Wall.

Walleteer (wɒlétĭᵊ·ɹ). *rare*—1. [f. Wallet + -eer] One who carries a wallet.

1778 Tollet in *Shaks. Wks.* V. 428 At his girdle hangs a wallet for the reception of provision, the only revenue of the mendicant orders of religious, who were named Walleteers or budget-bearers.

Wallett, obs. Sc. form of Valet.

Wall eye, wall-eye (wǭ·l,əi̯, wǭ·l,əi̯). Also 6 walowe yee, whal eie, 7 whall, waled eye. [Back-formation from Wall-eyed *a.* In sense 1 pronounced with level stress, the first element being apprehended as an adj.]

1. An eye the iris of which is whitish, streaked, particoloured, or different in hue from the other eye, or which has a divergent squint (See Wall-eyed *a.* 1) **a.** in human beings.

1526 *Hundred Merry Tales* (1866) 91, I haue a wall eye in

my hed, for I neuer loke ouer my sholder this wyse but I lyghtly espye a knaue. 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v ii, Two Wall-eyes, in a face forced. 1694 *Lond Gaz* No 2965/4 He had .one Eye bigger than the other, and divers in colour, being a Hazel or Wall Eye 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxv, Whose gaunt visage and wall-eyes assumed a most hostile aspect. 1826 — *Woodst.* xi, Desborough was a stout bull-necked man, of middle size, with bushy eyebrows, and wall-eyes 1828 *Craven Gloss., Wall een*, white or grey eyes 1850 R. G CUMMING *Hunter's Life S Afr* (ed 2) I 239 A jolly-looking old warrior with a wall eye. 1893 SELOUS *Trav S E. Africa* 61 He was deeply pitted with smallpox, and had, too, a wall eye 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk of West* I. vii 110 She was an ill-favoured person, with a wall-eye.

b. in horses, etc.

'1523 *Will of Burton* (Somerset Ho.) A blak mare with one walowe yee. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 115 A wall eye is very good, such as they say Alexanders Bucephalus had. 1628 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* Bundle 147, no 6 A hewen [=hue and] cry sent out from Colchester [for] *two* randed geldings one of them with a waled eye. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* I 16 They are for the most part pied, with white legges, and wall eyes. 1702 *Post Man* 6–8 Jan 2/2 Stoln out of a Stable, a black Gelding,..a white face, Wall Eyes, and 4 white Feet. 1667 *Lond Gaz.* No 207/4 Lost a Yorkshire Buck-hound, having black spots upon his back, red ears and a wall-eye. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 23 A bald face, wall eyes, and white legs (if your horse is not a grey one) is to be preferr'd 1822–9 GOOD *Study Med.* IV 202 In horses, this want of pigment constitutes what is called a wall eye 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* xx, 'I know your mark.' 'My roan, with the wall-eye. You don't mind a wall-eye?'

¶ **c.** App. misused for 'blind eye'.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Aug. 229/2 Honour. never goes about apparently without one wall-eye, and it is a chance and an accident on which side of the road the wall-eye may be fixed.

2. The condition of being wall-eyed

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 428/1 *Glaucoma*,. a disease in the eye,. some think it to be a whal eie.

3. An animal that is wall-eyed. In the U.S. a name for various fishes: see WALL-EYED 3.

[13..· see WALDENEIE.] 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 17 The Wall-eye does not often exceed ten pounds in weight

Wall-eyed (wɔ̄l|əid), *a.* Forms. α 5 wawil-, waugle-, 6 whaule-, 7 whale-, 6– wall-eyed, β. 5 wald-eȝed. [The surviving form descends from ME. *wawil-eyed*, a. ON *vagl-eyg-r*, occurring only once, and explained in the context to mean 'having speckled eyes'. The second element, *-eygr*, is regularly f. *auga* EYE *sb* The first element, *vagl*, is of obscure origin; it coincides in form with *vagl* beam of wood, roost, perch (Da., Norw. *vagl*, Sw. *vagel*) which is used in the Icel. New Testament of 1540 for the 'beam' in the eye spoken of in Matt. vii. 3–4; it is, however, prob. a distinct word, not recorded separately in ON., but surviving in mod. Icel. *vagl* film over the eye, Sw. *vagel* sty in the eye.

Beside *wawil-eyed* ME had a synonymous *wald-eyed*. This is commonly believed to be a ON *vald-eygðr*; but that word is only a conjectural reading for *valldægðr*, occurring in a series of adjs designating certain defects that a horse may have; the context does not show whether a physical blemish or a fault of temper is referred to, and if *-ægðr* be correct it must app. mean '-scared'. A strong point in favour of the correction to *valdeygðr* is the coincidence with the ME. form, but the meaning of *vald-* remains obscure Cf. mod Slesvig dial *valdenet* having a running from the eyes (quoted by Molbech from Outzen's MS collections), which Outzen would derive from *valde* dial var of Da *valle* whey.

The rare ME WOLDENEȜED seems to be synonymous with *wawil-eyed*, *wald-eȝed*, and if so is prob an alteration of the latter form due to the influence of ME **walden*, OE. *ȝewealden* small (preserved, with different sense, in Sc WALDIN *a.*) See also WALNYED *a* Cf. WALDENEIE, prob. a similar variant of WALL EYE]

1 Having one or both eyes of an excessively light colour, so that the iris is hardly distinguishable from the white. In ME. and in modern dialects (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*), also in other senses. Having eyes of differing colour; having eyes or an eye streaked or particoloured. Also, having a divergent squint, which exposes an excessive proportion of the white of the eye.

In many examples the sense cannot be determined.

a. of human beings.

[13.. see WOLDEN-ȜED] *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 608 And he [Alexander] wald-eȝed was, as þe writt schewys, 3it. [Lines 606–7 say that one eye was black and the other yellow]. *Ibid.* 1706 'A wawil-eȝed [*Dubl.* waugle-eghed] shrewe. 1552 HULOET, Whaule eyed, *glaucicolus* 1588 SHAKS *Tit A.* v i. 44 Say wall-ey'd slaue, whether would'st thou conuay This growing Image of thy fiend-like face? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxxvii. I 334 Augustus had red eies like to some horses and indeed wall eied he was, for the white thereof was much bigger than in other men 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* xx. § 25 Wall-eyed portraits in mildewed crayons. 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* III, Captain Deadeye was a staid, stiff rumped, wall eyed ..veteran. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1873) I. i 25 A wall eyed ill-looking fellow

b. of horses. (See quot 1831.)

1590 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II 184 To..my brother-in-law, one baie stagge, wall-eyed 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* II 6 The Horse that is whale-eyde, or white eyed, is for the most part shrewd, craftie, full of toyes, and dim sighted. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3857/4 A small black Gelding, Wall or Silver Ey'd 1714 J. WALKER *Suffer Clergy* II. 281/2 He had called those Wall ey'd Horses that would not come to the Rails to receive the Communion. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 96 The moon's beams are very apt to make him wall-eyed and to give him grievous coughs 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* x, I objected that walking would be twenty times more genteel than such a paltry conveyance, as Blackberry was wall eyed, and the colt wanted a tail. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* VI 93 Horses perfectly white, or cream-coloured, have the IRIS white, and the pupil red When horses of other colours have a white iris and a black pupil, they are said to be wall-eyed Vulgar opinion has decided that a wall-eyed horse is never subject to blindness, but this we believe to be erroneous 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I xvii, He shewed the whites of his eyes like a wall eyed horse 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI vi, Mounted on a white mule, wall-eyed and of hideous form 1871 M COLLINS *Marq. & Merch* III. IV 107 He was a wall-eyed horse.

c. *transf.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xxxix, A little, pale, wall eyed, woe-begone, inn. 1865 — *Mut Fr* III xvi, The counting-house was a wall eyed ground-floor by a dark gateway 1876 GEO ELIOT *Deronda* IX, Diplow Hall which had for a couple of years turned its white window-shutters in a painfully wall-eyed manner on its fine elms and beeches, .was being prepared for a tenant

¶ **d** Used for: Dim-sighted, purblind.

1873 *Punch* 3 May 182/1 Wall-eyed people who stick their noses to each picture as though they wished to smell it.

e. *slang* (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL s v, Any work irregularly or ill done, is called a wall-eyed job. It is applied also to any very irregular action

†**2** ? Having glaring eyes (indicative of rage or jealousy).

Quot. 1613 may be an echo of Spenser *F Q* I iv 24, '[HIS] whally eyes (the signe of gelosy)'

1595 SHAKS *John* IV. iii. 49 The vildest stroke That euer wall-ey'd wrath, or staring rage Presented to the teares of soft remorse. 1613 ? MARSTON *Insat. C'tess* I A 2 b, Hee mued mee vp like Cretan Dedalus, And with wall ey'd Ielousie kept me from hope Of any waxen wings to flye to pleasure

3 *U.S.* Of fishes· Having large prominent eyes. *Wall-eyed pike*: see quots.

1868 *Rep U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 330 The wall-eyed pike, (*Lucio perca*) 1883 GOODE *Fish Industr U.S.* (Fish Exhib Publ) 71 Many millions of eggs of the white-fish, lake trout, and wall-eyed pike are obtained in the waters of Lake Erie 1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 13 The largest and most important form is *Stizostedion vitreum*, generally referred to by recent writers upon fishes as the Wall eyed Pike.

†**Wall-fair.** *Obs.*[1]. In 5 **walfair.** [f. WALL *sb.*[1] + FAIR *a.*] = WALLFLOWER

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 191 Violaria habèt florem aurosum, an[glice] walfair.

Wallflower (wɔ̄·l|flauəɹ). [f. WALL *sb*[1] Cf. G. *mauerblume.*]

1. A plant of the genus *Cheiranthus* (N.O. *Cruciferæ*), esp. *C. Cheiri*, growing wild on old walls, on rocks, in quarries, etc, and cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers (normally yellow or orange, though other colours are produced by cultivation). Also called GILLIFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iii. 150 In English Yellow Gillofers, Wall floures in French Violes iaunes, .in high Douche Geel veiel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cxiii 370 The stalkes of the Wall flower are full of greene branches 1615 W. LAWSON *New Orchard* (1623) 12 Dry wall of earth whereon at Mighill tide it will be good to sow Wall flowers 1650 T. BAVLY *Herba Parietis* Ded 1 The Wall-flower hath been called (as the most sacred Compellation) by the Herbalists, Dames-Violets, Damasen or Matron-Violets, or Queenes Gillyflowers. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Insects* I. xv. 93 Double Wall flowers 1707–21 MORTIMER *Husb* (ed. 5) II. 245 Wall Flowers are of several sorts, as the common Ones, the great single Ones, the great double Ones, the single White, the double White, the double Red, and the pale Yellow. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 532 The yellow wall-flower, stain'd with iron brown 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II ii, The vulgar wallflower, and smart gillyflower 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III 1, The wall-flower waves not on the ruin'd hold. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cvii, Cypress and ivy, weed and wall-flower grown Matted and mass'd together. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* xl, There is a double-wallflower at No 6 in the court, is there? 1856 DELAMER *Fl Gard* (1861) 158 *Wall-flower*. The single varieties, which are the most odoriferous, are raised from seed. There are yellow, brown, and purple Double Wallflowers, propagated by cuttings. 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk* 266/1 Wallflowers and Sweetwilliams may be planted out in beds. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 83 There were lavender and a few homely stocks and wallflowers growing in the poor soil about the fences of the houses

b. *German wallflower.*

1882 *Garden* 25 Feb 135/1 Double German Wallflowers . are now useful pot plants.

c Applied to plants of other genera. *Native wallflower*, the Tasmanian plant *Pultenæa subumbrosa* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); also, in Australia, one of the Poison-bushes, *Gastrolobium grandiflorum* (Morris *Austral Engl.*, 1898). *Western wall-flower*, a name for certain American species of *Erysimum* (Treas Bot., 1866; *Cent Dict*, 1891)

2 *slang.* (See quots.) ? *Obs.*

1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII 220 A coat suspended on a peg in Monmouth-street is called a wall flower 1848 *Sinks of Lond* 129 *Wall flowers*, old clothes exposed for sale.

3. *colloq.* A lady who keeps her seat at the side of a room during dancing, whether because she cannot find a partner or by her own choice.

1820 PRAED *County Ball* 148 The maiden wall-flowers of the room 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX 340 He..dances quadrilles with every wall-flower in the room 1881 H JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlii, 'Are you not dancing?' 'As you see, I'm a wall-flower.' 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* II. ix, She has not your capability at playing wallflower.

4. *attrib.* in designations of colour, as *wallflower brown, red*; also separately as a colour-name. Also Comb. *wallflower-leaved* adj

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist* Arrangem. 19 Hardy Annuals Stock gilliflower, White wallflower leaved 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Lined with silk. in some decided colour, such as old gold, wallflower red, French grey, or pale blue *Ibid.* 22 Sept 3/3 A wide bias band of wallflower velvet 1913 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar 13/1 The most notable colours in the crowd included the following. Wallflower and café au lait browns.

†**Wall-hot,** *a. Obs.* [f. WALL *v*[1] + HOT *a.*] Boiling hot. Also *fig* fervent Cf. WALM-HOT.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 256 Acele ðu wealhat isen ðonne hit furðum sie of fyre atogen on wine oþþe on ecede *c* 1200 ORMIN 14196 Wiþþ wallhat herrtess lufe *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl MS) 31 Eleusius bed biliue bringen forð brune wallinde bres, & healden hit se wal hat hehe up on hire heaued, þat [etc].

Wallicoat, variant of WYLIECOAT *Sc. Obs.*

Wallidrag, var. WALLYDRAG *Sc.*

Wallie, var WALLY.

Wa·lling, *vbl sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. WALL *v*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of boiling brine in salt-making. (See also quot. 1674.) Also *attrib.*, as *walling-house, shed*, walling-lead, a salt-pan.

1556 *B N C* (Oxon) *Munim.* 20 No 47 (MS) Houses, cottages, saltehouses, wallinghouses, places where any salte-house or wichehouse hath heretofore been [Middlewich] 16II *Inventory* in *Chesh. Local Gleanings* (E. D D), II Walling Leads 1669 DR W JACKSON in *Phil. Trans* IV. 1061 The bank [is] accidentally raised by rubbish of long making Salt, or Walling, as they call it 1674 RAY *Coll Words, Making of Salt* 142 A Lead-walling is the Brine of twenty four hours boiling for one house They have four sworn Officers chosen yearly, which they call Occupiers of Walling, whose duty it is to see equal dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all persons concerned 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of Love* II 15 The white cloud filled the walling (boiling) house. *Ibid.* 16 The coils of steam turned and rolled and clung in the walling shed

Wa·lling, *vbl sb*[2] [f. WALL *v* 2 + -ING[1]]

1. The action of the verb; the making of walls, furnishing or fortifying with a wall.

1480 *Cov Leet Bk.* 463 Yf part of eny olde wall or yate sodenly fall, hit of reason owe first to be made and to be preferred a-fore oþer wallying. 1531 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B* fol 108 b, 110 rodds wallynge marisci vocati pontmermershe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 194 He gaue fiue hundred pounds to the walling of that towne 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 66 The same method for walling of Towns will not serve in all places 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 547 In walling, when the work is required to be firm, the best mortar must be used 1909 *Daily Chron* 20 Sept 1/3 When a suitable building plot had been prepared the walling of a structure was a very simple process

b. with advs. *in, out, up.*

1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 199/1 The somme of xxli, which we have graunte yerely unto the wallyng oute of oure forese-ide Towne 1732 SIR W. FOWNES in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II 169 The walling in of the piece of ground may go on as the fund will bear. 1913 M BARRETT *Scott Monasteries* IV i 203 They manage to convert it into an inhuman walling-up alive of the wretched monk

2. *concr.* Wall-work; also, walls collectively, also, the materials of which a wall is made.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* XXXVI. 4 These thingis saith the Lord God to desert wallingus [Vulg *parietinis*], and to forsaken citees 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C VIII 234 So shalt þow come to a court as cleer so þe sonne, Al þe wallynge ys of wit 1518 *Cov Leet Bk* 664 He & his assignes schall kepe the seid yate house clene, & with flloryng & wallyng 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 343/1 The Plumb Rule sheweth him whether his Walling doth both range straight, and stand upright. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* (1793) § 212, I found the mortar joints of the brick walling very compleat 1851 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XII II 352 This plaster having straw well chopped up amongst it makes a hard and cheap walling for light buildings 1870 F R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 119 A length of walling, four feet thick, was discovered. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 70 *Walling*, the built sides of a shaft.

transf 1880 GEO ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 416 Not to the exclusion of old things, which we must carry and stow, especially wallings of books

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *walling material, stone*

1796 W. H MARSHALL *W. Eng* II 130 Beside being burnt into Lime, it is used as a walling material 1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl* III 2/1 The remaining fronts are to be faced with neat hammer dressed walling stones 1846 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* VII. 1 40 The rest of this district consists of some very thin skinned, hungry gravel, and sand, on a dry, thirsty, walling-stone.

†**Wa·lling,** *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs* [f. WALL *v*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Boiling· said of liquids, molten metal, etc. In OE. often *fig.*, fervent. Also in phr. *wallinde hot*, boiling hot, *wallinge wood*, raging mad.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On N. T* (Gr) 16 Se het ȝenyman þone halgan apostol and on weallendum ele he het hine baðian. 12 *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 218 His bæþ sceal beo wealliende þich his bed burnende glede *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 246 Þu hauest forschalded, he seið, þe drake heaued mid wallinde watere, þet is, mid hote teares *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 30 Elewsius bed wallinde breas healden on hire heauet þat hit urne endelong hire leofliche bodi *Ibid* 70 Hit [the boiling pitch] colede anan ant leop wallinde hat up ayein þeo ilke þat hit hefden iarket *c* 1275 *Passions of Hell* 75 in *O. E. Misc* 149 Fvrþer þer is a water wallinde hot 13 *K. Alis.* 1622 (W) With hot water and wallyng metal They defendid heore wal 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1762 With wallande loye warmed his hert 13 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* XXXVII 945 Ayeyn o draust þei drinke ouer-muche þei schul han þre or two Of hot led and walled [? *read* wallend] bras. *c* 1450

Mirk's Festial 147/21 þer was a tonne of bras, full of wallyng oyle 16 *Eger & Grime* 1057 in *Percy Fol MS* I 387 Gray Steele went walling woode

2 Of the sea, waves · Boiling up, raging. Of water: Welling up, flowing abundantly.

Beowulf 546 (Gr.) Oþ þæt unc flod todraf wado weallende, wedera cealdost. 13 *E E Allit. P.* A. 365 My herte was al with mysse remorde, As wallande water gos out of welle

b Abundant.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13120 Of all his wallond wele walt he no gode.

Walling, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. WALL *v.*[2] + -ING[2]] That forms a wall.

1853 M ARNOLD *Balder Dead* II 89 In the strait passage, .. Where the road issues between walling rocks

Walling, *ppl. a.*[3] see WALL *v.*[4]

Wallink, variant of WELLINK.

Wallis (wɒ·lis). Now *dial* Also wallace. [Of obscure origin. cf. WARRIDGE] The withers of a horse.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2181/4 The 6th Instant a proper Gentleman rode away with a black brown Gelding, bare of flesh, hath had a hurt on the Wallis. 1787 W. H MARSHALL *Norf* (1795) II 391 *Wallace*, the withers of a horse. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia, Wallis*, the withers of a horse.

Wallise, Sc. form of VALISE.

Wallish-bill, variant of WELSH-BILL *Obs.*

Wall-knot (wɔ̄·l,nɒt), **wale-knot** (wēl ,nɒt). Also 8 (*? erron.*) walled knot. [The first element is of obscure origin. The word is found in mod. Scandinavian langs.. Sw., Norw. *valknut*, Da *valknude*, double knot, secure knot (not confined to nautical use); in Norw. also the gammadion or swastika. Cf. Ger. *waldknoten* (as if 'wood-knot', prob. a popular etymology), in hunting language, a double knot.] A secure knot made on the end of a rope by unlaying and interlwining the strands.

1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* v 27 The Wall knot is a round knot, so made with the strouds [*read* stronds] or layes of a rope, it cannot slip 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict. To Nippers* are small roapes with a little Truck at one end (or some have only a wale knot). 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Wale-knot*, or *Wall-knot*, a particular sort of large knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands 1773 EMERSON *Princ Mech* (ed. 3) 166 A wale knot is made with the three strands of a rope, so that it cannot slip 1788 CLARKSON *Impolicy of Slave Trade* 46 A rope with nine tails at one end of it, and a double walled knot of nearly eight inches in circumference at the other 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Double Wall-knot*, with or without a crown, or a double crown, is made by intertwisting the unlaid ends of a rope in a peculiar manner. 1883 *Man Seamanship* (1886) 121 A single-wall knot... A double-wall. A double wall, double-crowned.

Wall-less (wɔ̄·l,les), *a.* [f. WALL *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no wall.

1849 LYTTON *K Arthur* VII lxii, And wall less towns secure, Rise from the donjon sites of antique days 1863 *Life in South* II. 156 We were roasted by the stove on one side, and frozen through our wall-less tenement on the other 1912 MACALISTER *Hist & Cwltr. Palestine* VIII 97 The walled cities are being deserted, and people are settling instead in wall-less villages

Walloby, var. WALLABY.

Walloon (wɒl-ūn), *sb* and *a.* Also 6 Vallon, 8 Waloon, 6– Wallon. [a F. *Wallon* (fem. *Wallonne*), *sb.* and *a* :—med L. *Wallōn-em*, f. Teut. **walah, walh*, foreigner (OE. *wealh*) see WELSH *a.* The name represents the appellation given by the Teut. Flemings and Franks to their Romanic-speaking neighbours.]

A. *sb.*

1. A man or woman of the race, of Gaulish origin and speaking a French dialect, which forms the chief portion of the population of the south-eastern provinces of Belgium.

1567 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 208, I sawe never men so desperate, willing to fight and speciallie the Vallons. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1145/1 A rumor that the Lantgraues capteine should be slaine by some Wallons. 1592 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, I. i 137 A base Wallon Thrust Talbot with a Speare into the Back 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 41 The Regent, beside the German Souldiers, .. commanded another Regiment of Walloons to be forthwith raised, for by that name, the people in that part of the Netherlands, which borders upon France, are called, and are distinguished from the others, by the use of the French Tongue, and beside, are more valiant, and not so dull-witted as the rest. 1680 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* IX. 54 Some companies of Wallons were also ordered to bring scaling-ladders 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 209 Fifty companies of Spaniards, and one hundred and fifty of Walloons, and other natives of the Netherlands. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 332/2 The Wallons, are thus Romanized Gauls 1916 *19th Century* Oct 717 In the defence of their national territory Flemings and Walloons have alway been so closely united that it would be impossible to distinguish them.

2. The language or dialect of the Walloons.

1642 HOWELL *Instr. For Trav.* x (Arb) 48 The French have three dialects, the Wallon (vulgarly called among themselves Romand), the Provensall, and the speech of Languedoc. 1815 R B. BERNARD *Tour France* etc 292 The lower orders in this city speak a jargon called Walloon, which is completely unintelligible to the higher classes. 1914 E GOSSE in *Edin. Rev* Oct. 314 The less known new school of authors, composing ardently in Flemish and even to some extent in Walloon.

Comb. 1918 *19th Century* Nov. 833 A few Walloon speaking villages along the German frontier.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to the Walloons.

1530 PALSGR 35 The kynde of speche nowe called Vallon or Romant. *Ibid.* 286/2 Wallon tonge, *Romant* *a* 1600 *Hist Fryer Bacon* in Thoms *E. E Pr. Rom.* (1858) I. 226 He hyred a Walloon souldier. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 13 P 2 Monsieur Bosnage, Minister of the Walloon Church at Rotterdam 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XIII 97 One of my comrades of the Walloon Guard 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 332/2 The Wallon domain comprises the four provinces of Hainault, Namur, Liége, and Luxemburg 1911 G P GOOCH *Hist. Our Time* x 236 Where the Walloon miners and factory-workers of the South confront the Catholic Flemings of the North.

Wallooroo, variant of WALLAROO.

Wallop (wɒ·ləp), *sb.* Also 5 valop, walop, 6 wallope, 9 wallup, w(h)ollop, etc. [a ONF. *walop* (found in 13th c. in pl. *walos*) = F. *galop*, related to *galoper* to gallop: see WALLOP *v* There is nothing to show whether the verb or the sb. is the earlier formation in OF. Both were introduced together into ME. in sense 1, appearing first in the 14th c., but in later use in all senses the sb. is more often to be regarded as newly formed from the verb in its later applications, and with its onomatopœic and humorous connotation. The form GALLOP appears first in the 16th c. and replaces *wallop* sb. in the original and more elevated sense, in which, however, WALLOP *v.* continues to be evidenced]

†**1.** A horse's gallop. Only advb. phr. (tr. or imitations of French) (*to ride, go*, etc) †*a wallop*, at the gallop; †*a* (or *the*) *great wallop*, in full gallop. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1770 þei went a-wai a wallop as þei wod semed. *c* 1450 *Merlin* VIII. 127 And than he rode a walop after Vlfyn, gripynge his spere 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XXII 69 So he rode a grete wallop tyll he cam to the fontayne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 229 Foulques of morillon cam afore all the other, well horsed.. the grete valop agenste Reynawde

b. A ride at this pace. *rare*–[1]. (*? Jocular.*)

1896 E. CRAWFORD *Jo of Auchendorass* 201 Famous place this for your morning wallop.

†**2.** The series of noisy bubbling motions made by water, etc rapidly boiling, or approaching boiling point. Usually in phr. †*to boil* (*seethe*) *a wallop, a full wallop*. to boil with a rapid noisy bubbling, to 'gallop'. *Obs.* Cf. WALM *sb.*[1] 3.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 160 The medcine seething all the while a wallop in a pan Of brasse, to spirt and leape aloft and gather froth began. 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* LXXIX. 230 Put a glasse full of white wine to them, and let them boyle therein, a whalme or a wallop in a pewter pot. 1591 A. W. *Bk. Cookrye* 17 When it seetheth a full wallop, put in your Shrimpes faire washed.

†**b.** One such bubbling motion (as a vague measure, in cooking, of the time anything is allowed to boil). Only in phr. *to boil* (or *seethe*, trans. or intr.), *to have, so many wallops*. *Obs.*

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 130 b, Seethe them [herbs] togeather three or foure wallops, and geue it him bludwarme. 1611 COTGR, s.v. *Onde, Bouillir vne onde*, to boyle a whyle, or but for one bubble, or a wallop or two. 1682 HARTMAN *True Preserver Health* II Let it only boil five or six wallops. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV (ed 2) 267 Put as much Salt, and Nothing else, as will lie on a Crown-Piece, into a Copper.. and as it heats and the Scum rises, take it off before it boils in; then, when it has had a Wallop or two, lade two Pailfuls 1750 ELLIS *Mod Husb.* III. I 128 (E. D S) Boil the cream a wallop or two to preserve it

3. *dial.* (esp. *Sc.*) and *colloq* A violent, heavy, clumsy, noisy movement of the body; a plunging, floundering, lurching, etc.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XV, Some caprioles of the hobby-horse, and some wallops of the dragon. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* XVIII, He made the most laughable wallop imaginable, intended for a bow, but more like the gambol of a porpoise. 1842 J. WILSON *Recr Chr. North* (1857) I. 4 The yellow trout forsakes his fastness beneath the bog-wood, and with a lazy wallop, and then a sudden plunge [etc]. 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* XI 269, I put a bullet in the centre of his head, when he [the shark] gave a tremendous wallop and sank.

b. Used onomatopœically and quasi-adverbially with verbs of motion to represent the noise of such movements. *To go* (*down*) *wallop*: to fall noisily.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. i N IV b, Nowe hath this gredy gutte meat inough to swalow down, by his wide throte, with a choppe and a wallop. 1885 TOWERS *Poems* 182 (E D D) Souple Tam Gaed wallop ower the stile 1896 *Warwick Word bk.*, *He went wallop* = he fell down all of a heap 1915 *Scot at Home & Abr.* I July 2/1 Then gallop, gallop, gallop, wallop, wallop, wallop Though I fall at the high jump, an' onlookers quiver, McGregor, the jockey, will ride on for ever

4. *colloq.* and *humorous*. A heavy resounding blow; a whack. Also (in boxing slang) the capacity to deliver such a blow.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf, Wallup*, a random hit, any where 1827 HARDMAN *Battle Waterloo* 10 Be ready, when the 10th retire, to give the French a wallop 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* II VIII 146, I took up a walking-stick, and says to her, 'Here, Kitty, lay hold of this, and fetch me a great whollop on this soft head of mine' 1838 *Bentley's Misc* III. 459 To each blow of the brass weapon, Sam returned a wallop of a pewter vessel. 1884 D GRANT *Lays & Leg North* (1908) 103 Thus Davie cud the kelpie guide, Wi' mony a wallop on his hide. 1914 *Varsity* 24 Feb. 15/2 (Boxing) His opponent. has a prodigious 'wallop', but no great amount of skill

b. *dial.* (*Sc.*) A (violent) beat of the heart or of the pulse.

1787 BURNS *Addr Unco Guid* IV, Think, when your castigated pulse Gies now and then a wallop, What ragings must his veins convulse, That still eternal gallop. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallov Encycl* 484, I thought it [my heart] wad hae jumped clean out'o' my brisket, lord! what wallops it gaed.

5. A flapping or fluttering rag. *Sc.*

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* XXXIV, Beggars they come in gelore, Wi' wallops flapping in great store 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss*, *Wallop*, a rag hanging loose and fluttering.

Wallop (wɒ·ləp), *v.* Inflected walloped (wɒ·ləpt), walloping Forms. 4–5 walop(e, 5 walloppe, 5–6 walap, wallope, 5–7 walopp(e, 9 wallup, whallup, wollup, 6– wallop [a. ONF **waloper* = F *galoper* (see GALLOP *v.*[1]). The existence of this form is evidenced in addition to the English forms by OF. *walos* sb. pl. and the adopted form Flem. *walop(þe*, MHG. *walop*, *-aþ sb* MHG. *walopieren* vb, and probably by mod. Walloon (Sigart) *waloper* to rinse linen in water. Cf. Norw. (Aasen) *val(l)hoppa* vb., app. an etymologizing alteration, after Norw. *hoppa* to leap, dance.

A satisfactory origin for this word in French has not been suggested. It is probably purely echoic, or an echoic alteration of some Teut element or elements The Provencal form *galaupar* has suggested Teut **ga hlaupan* (OE. *gehlēapan*, f *ge* Y-prefix + *hlēapan* to LEAP), but the evidence for original *w-* precludes the comparison of the initial element

In English the onomatopœic suggestion of the word has lent itself to varied extension of meanings and to a vague (usually colloq and humorous) application to violent noisy movements, more especially since the form GALLOP ousted it from the more elevated uses (in the course of the 16th c.)

The sense 'to boil rapidly' is probably derived directly by transference from sense 1 (cf. GALLOP *v*[2] to boil) in spite of the close resemblance of the word to WALL *v*[1] + -UP (cf *well up*, and Du *opwallen*). The relation of POTWALLOPER to POTWALLER indicates that some such association was active.

The sense 'to beat' may be ultimately due to the causative use (sense 2, and cf. F. *galoper* trans), or may be entirely due to onomatopœic extension.]

†**I. 1.** *intr.* To gallop. *Obs.*

a. of horses.

a 1400 [see WALLOPING *ppl a*] *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 3642 Al this folk of mych price in feire armes, and helmes shene,, withe feire stedes walopand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 514/2 Waloppon, as horse, *volopto* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 346 Cam there kyng charlemagn, as fast as his horse myghte walop 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 23 (1710), He [the courser] sprentis furth, and ful proude waloppis he, His strekand vp his hede with mony ane ne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/34 To gallop, *fundere gradus*, to Wallop, *idem, cursitare*

b. of a rider.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 440 To this word thai assentyt all, And fra thaim walopyt owyr mar. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV 234 (Cott) Þe cursoure he straik wipe þe spuris, And walapande our floyis and furis Al befor þe ost he rade *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3325 He founde anon The kyng of kynggez vppe and down rideng, And he anon to hym com waloping *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXI. 330 And thenne the Knight broched hys hors, and waloped toward hys felawes. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 179 And sum, to schaw thare courthie corsis, Wald ryid to leith, and ryn thare horssis, And wychtlie wallope ouer the sandis 1721 RAMSAY *Up in Air* I, And witches wallop o'er to France, Up in the air On my bony grey mare.

†**2.** *trans.* To let gallop, put to the gallop. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. GALLOP *v*[1] 3.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XI 42 Blanchardyn wyth a glad chere waloped his courser as bruyauntly as he coude 1490 — *Eneydos* LXI 161 A knyghte came ayenste hym as faste as he myghte spore and waloppe his horse.

II. 3. *intr.* To boil violently and with a noisy bubbling. Also *fig*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 191/2 Oure affections boyle within vs, & wallop, frothing as a seething potte 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* I. III. 25 This corruption .sendeth out the filthy scum of all vncleannesse, which continually broyleth and walloppeth in our nature. *a* 1649 S. CROOKE *Dev. Charact.* I XXXIII (1658) 499 There is little to choose between a boyling pot unscummed, and the pot that, for want of heate, hath no scumme raised. that wallops as the Sea about Leviathan; and this, paves it with stone. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III. 24 We do not measure Milk when it Wallops and Seeths, but when it is Cold 1787 JOEL BARLOW *Hasty Pudding*, The yellow flour thickens to a paste, Then puffs and wallops, rises to the brim, Drinks the dry knobs that on the surface swim. [1845 see WALLOPING *ppl a.* 1]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* II. 233 We beheld an immense pot over the fire, surging and walloping with some kind of a savory stew

III. 4. a. To make violent, heavy movements (accompanied by noise); to move clumsily or convulsively; to flounder, plunge. *colloq.* and *dial.*

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. x, The lasses babb'd about the reel, Gar'd a' their hurdies wallop 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIV, The dragon walloped and hissed, and the hobby-horse neighed. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Wallop*, (1) To move as fast as possible, but not without much effort and agitation. The gallop of a cow or a cart-horse is a good specimen of walloping. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Mar, Trumpeter gone clean from under me, and walloping and floundering in the ditch underneath 1846 LANDOR *Pentam* III. Wks 1853 II. 334/2 They should not waddle and wallop in every hollow lane, nor loll out their watery tongues at every wash-pool in the parish *c* 1854 FERRIER *Let* in E. S. Haldane *Life* (1899) 82, I take it that I have caught you in my net, and that wallop about as you will I shall land you at last. 1889 W. C. RUSSELL *Marooned* XXXII, All was now bustle; the negroes walloped about, tumbling into the boat, bawling out like school-boys at play. 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 544/1 In

a moment he [a pup] caught sight of his mother and walloped over to her. 1906 HELEN MATHERS *Fally Ho!* I i, Sir George Freeling came walloping up on his big iron-grey horse 1916 *Blackw. Mag* Nov. 650/1 The puppy wallops clumsily round trying to get a bit out of every one else's share

b. Of the heart, the blood. To pulsate (violently) *Sc.* Cf. WALLOP *sb.* 4 b.

1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 21 (E D.D) My heart will wallop 1807 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Return* 1. i, Odsaffs! my heart did never wallop cadger, Than when the Laird took Harry for a sodger 1813 PICKEN *Poems* I 97 (E D D.) Whan the tide o' youthfu' bluid Thro' a' yer heartstrings wallops

5. To dangle, flap, 'flop about', wobble. *colloq.* and *dial.* (esp. *Sc.*).

1822 HOGG *Siege Roxb.* xiii, Tales & Sk VI 238 Saluting the far lom of his mare, with an energy that made all his accoutrements wallop 1843 *Commissioner or De Lunatico Inq.* 218 His fat sides shook and walloped. 1887 P. MCNEILL *Blawearie* 15 Wee Connie Rogan, the ingenuity of whose parents it altogether surpasses to know how to keep his nether garments from walloping behind him 1890 'H HALIBURTON' *In Scottish Fields* 32 His West-of-England frock coat so rent..that the loose half walloped in the dust or mud all the way behind him.

b. Phr. *To wallop in a tow* (or *tether*): to be hanged. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *To W Simpson* xvii, Now let us lay our heads thegither, In love fraternal; May Envy wallop in a tether, Black fiend, infernal. 1792 — *Weary Pund o' Tow* iv, And 'or I wad anither jad, I'll wallop in a tow. *a* 1825 W ROBERTSON in W Walker *Bards of Bon-Accord* (1887) 607 I'd rather wallup in a tether Than lightly thee.

IV. 6 *trans colloq.* To beat soundly, belabour, thrash; also occas. used as humorously for BEAT *v.* in fig. senses, e.g. to get the better of, surpass.

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.*, *To Wallup*, to beat. 1837 LOVER *Rory O'More* I. ii 46 'Then what does he [the priest] want the heavy stick for?' 'For wallopin' his flock, to be sure,' said Rory 1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxiv, Walloping men is poor work, if you come to compare it with walloping Nature. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxx, He's always up to tricks; and if you wallop him, likely as not, next night, he'll take and spoil your best trick out of revenge. 1916 E PHILLPOTTS *Faith Tresilion* xiii, If I've got to go about walloping the fear of God into everybody who offered for Faith, I shall be busier than I want to be.

Walloper (wɒ·ləpəɹ). *colloq.* or *jocular.* [f WALLOP *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. a One who thrashes. b. Anything with which one administers a thrashing; a stick.

1832 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk* III. xviii 256 Armed with his 'walloper' (as they called their cudgel).

2. *dial.* Anything strikingly large or big; a 'thumper', 'whopper'; e g. an astounding lie. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

3. As second element in compounds. *Cod-walloper*, a cod-fishing vessel (Cent Dict); *dock-walloper*, see DOCK *sb.*[3] 7. Also POTWALLOPER.

Walloping (wɒ·ləpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb WALLOP (in various senses)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 514/2 Waloppynge, of horse, *volopticio.* 1686 G STUART *Joco-ser Disc.* 48 Oh—! Wae betide this galloping! I've got my fill of wallopping! 1837 LOVER *Rory O'More* I ii 47 'And what is all this walloping for?' 'Why, sir, when we have a bit of a fight, for fun, .his reverence sometimes hears of it, and comes av coorse.' 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi (1859) 391 The water in the immediate neighbourhood seemed quite alive, from the rushing and walloping of numberless fishes 1871 C GIBBON *Lack of Gold* II, Your father gied you a walloping for telling a lie.

Walloping (wɒ·ləpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].]

1. That wallops. Now chiefly (*colloq* or *dial*), that moves with a clumsy irregular gait

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2147 Sweltand knyghtez Lyes wyde opyne welterande one walopande stedez. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* (1839) I 305 There were black women ploughing in the field, with .their wolloping gait and vacant countenance. 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* II i, She graduates the walloping syrup when it is likely to overflow

2. *dial.* Strikingly large, powerful, etc.; 'thumping', 'whopping'. Often reinforced with *big, great.* (See *Eng. Dial Dict.*)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Walloping*, great. *var. dial.*

Wallow (wɒ·lou), *sb.* In 6 walow [f. WALLOW *v.*]

1. The act of wallowing or rolling in mud or filth; also *fig.* Also *concr.*, the filth in which swine wallow.

a 1591 H SMITH *Serm*, *Jacob's Ladder* (1601) 545 Let the dog turne to the vomit, and the swine to the walow. 1896 G S OGILVIE *Sin of St. Hulda* II 40 Thou'st called me from the filthy byre of swine, The wallow of indulgence and gross deeds. 1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 3 Mar. 284/1 Poor wretches who are converted a dozen times in a winter only to return to their wallow and cups. 1913 SIR H CLIFFORD in *Blackw Mag* Oct. 479/2 After a heart-breaking attempt to cleanse the sweat of travel by a wallow in a mud-hole.

b. A mud-hole or dust-hole formed by the wallowing of a buffalo, elephant, or rhinoceros

1841 CATLIN *N Amer. Ind.* xxxi. I. 249 'A bull in his wallow'..has a very significant meaning with those who have ever seen a buffalo bull endeavouring to cool his heated sides, by tumbling about in a mud puddle 1882 *Contemp Rev.* Aug 229 The wallows are saucer like depressions in the ground, made by the buffaloes rubbing themselves. 1900 POLLOK & THOM *Sports Burma* v 167 One rhinoceros may have two or three wallows, or mud-holes, which he visits in turn.

2. †a A rolling walk or gait. *Obs*

1676 DRYDEN *Etheredge's Man of Mode* Epil. 22 His various Modes from various Fathers follow, One taught the Toss, and one the new French Wallow

b The roll or swell of the sea *poet.*

1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I Prol 31 And much ado had we To ride unspilt the wallow of the sea.

3. *dial.* The line into which hay is raked before being carted or cocked

1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 119 Twenty women . turning a 'wallow', or shaking up the green swathes left by the mowers.

Wallow (wɒ·lou), *a.* Now *dial.* (see *Eng Dial Dict*) Forms: 1 wealg, 3 walh, 5 walhwe, walow, 6 walowe, 9 wallow. See also WAUGH *a.* [OE. *wealg* (**walg*) = LG *walg*, insipid (cf. MDu. *walghe* 'nausea, fastidium'), Norw *valg* tasteless.—OTeut. **walwo-* —pre-Teut. **wolqwo-*.

The disyllabic *wallow* represents the inflected form *wealg-*; in the uninflected form the final (γ) became (χ), yielding the mod northern WAUGH.]

Tasteless, insipid, sickly.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* lviii 447 Se wearma welð on godum cræftum, ðylæs he sie wealg for wlæcnesse, & forðæm weorðe utaspiwen *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 35 þi muð is bitter, & walh al þat tu cheowest. 1825 BROCKETT *N C Words*, *Wallow*, insipid. 1886 *S. W Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Oh, mother, how wallow this here bread is!—Why, bairn, I'd gotten no salt to put in it; it maks it a bit wallowish.

b. *Comb.* †**wallow-sweet** *a.*, ?cloyingly sweet.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 515/1 Walhwe swete [*Winch* walowswete], *supra in* bytter swete 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Pref E e iij b, The olde holsome wyne [doth] offend theyr dronken taste, bycause yt is not so walow swete but drynketh more of yᵉ verder. 1534 — *Treat Passion* Wks 1274/1 But the walowe sweete pleasure of that fruite, soone tourned to displeasure and payne.

Wallow (wɒ·lou), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 wealwian, weal(o)wigan, 3 weolewe, 3–5 walewe, walwe, 4 *Sc.* valou-, 4–5 wolow, walu-, 4–7 walow(e, 5 walo-, 5, 7 wallo-, 5–7 wallowe, 6– wallow. Also 3–4 welu-, 5 welwyn, welowyn. [OE. *wealwian*.—OTeut *walwōjan*, a parallel OTeut. **walwjan* occurs in Goth. (*af-, at-, faur-*) *walwjan*, OE. *wielwan*, to roll (trans); cf. Goth. *walwisōn* to roll (intr.)

The Teut. **welw-* · **walw-* represents Pre Teut. **welw-*, **welu-*, whence Gr ἑλυσθείς rolled, wrapped, ἕλυτρον wrapper, case, L. *volvĕre* to roll.]

I. Intransitive senses.

†1. Of a round object (a stone, a wheel): To roll (along the ground); to move by revolving or rotating. Only in OE. Hence *fig* of a thought: To revolve or be turned over in the mind. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* vi, Ðonne þær micel stan wealwiende of þam heohan munte oninnan fealð *Ibid* xxxix § 7 Þa felza þeah hongiað on þæm spacan, þeah hi eallunga wealowiȝen on þære eorðan. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 301, I praye þat it greve ȝow nouȝt .þeyȝ I telle ȝow openliche what haþ longe tyme i-halowed [*v rr.* walwed, ywalwed] in myn herte [*L quod animus meus diu volutavit*]

2. Of a person or animal: To roll about, toss or tumble from side to side, while lying down or stretched out. Now *rare* exc. as in 3.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist* III ix. (1890) 178 [Ðæt hors] ongon wealwian & on æȝhwæðre siðdan hit ȝelomlice oferwearp. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 229 Whan he was with his wyf abedde ybroght, He walweth and he turneth to and fro 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 19 [20] He was throw doun to grounde, and walewide, and fomede 1480 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xv. (1913) 102 The hyrchon, whan he fyndeth apples beten or blowen doun of a tree, he woloweth on them tyl he be.. laden wyth the fruyt stykyng on his pryckes. 1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wallowe, I tourne to and fro *Je me voysire.* What wylte thou gyve me, and I wyll walowe from this hyll toppe down to the grounde. 1538 ELYOT *Duct*, *Voluto*, to tourne lyinge, to walow. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 231 The fysshe .walloweth on euery syde and about the shyppe 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 3 b, Where the Horse walloweth, some haires will still remaine. 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* v. (1840) 94 Some that were wounded and lame, who lay wallowing and screaming .upon the ground 1881 JOWETT *I hucyd.* I 127 The dead lay as they had died, one upon another, while others hardly alive wallowed [ἐκαλινδοῦντο] in the streets.

†b. said of persons wrestling together. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 358 And in the floor, with nose and mouth to-broke, They walwe, as doon two pigges in a poke ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1142 Wrothely thai wrythyn and wrystill to-gederz, Welters and walowes ouer with in thase buskez. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. 168 Thenne Arthur weltred and wrong, that he was other whyle vnder and another tyme aboue, And so weltryng and walowynge they rolled doune the hylle

c. To move about heavily or clumsily; to go along with a rolling or floundering gait.

1570 DRANT *Serm.* B viij b, Pope Leo that was so forgrowen with fatte, that he coulde not wallowe vp two staires in the Capitall 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* lxxvii. 216 They [i e bears] go sometimes a galloppe, & sometimes an amble· but when they wallow then they go at moste ease. 1599 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* v. (1602) I i, When I see..another wallowe in a greate sloppe, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr.* F 2, My gorbelly Host..out of the house he wallowed presentlie 1609 W M *Man in Moone*, *Glutton* E 2, Now he approacheth wallowing like a woman with childe. 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* II. 1, Toads shrugged and wallowed up from their torpid beds 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 232 In a moment you [in the diligence] are rattling and rumbling and wallowing down into the valley 1876 J WEISS *Wit, Hum & Shaks.* IV 130 This rotund earth that goes wallowing eastward is an aboriginal Falstaff

†d. To flounder in speech. *Obs*

14 . *Bk. Curtasye* 63 in *Babees Bk.* 301 Yf any man speke þat tyme [*i.e* when thy mouth is over-full] to the, And þou schalle onsware, hit wille not be But waloande, and a-byde þou most.

3. To roll about, or lie prostrate and relaxed in or upon some liquid, viscous, or yielding substance (e.g. mire, blood, water, dust, sand). Often implying sensual enjoyment or indifference to defilement Usu with *in.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* liv 421 He wealwode on ðæm ȝedrofum wætere *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 37 Þan hie [swine] fulle beð, hie secheð to þe fule floddri and þaron waleweð *a* 1225 *Juliana* 41 Ich hit am þe reafde þe riche Job his ahte, swa þat he weolewede of wontreðe i þe mixne *c* 1380 *Serr Ferumb* 2328 Þe Amyral walwede þanne on þe dyche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* xviii lxxxvii (1495) 836 Whan swyne ben syke they walowe in fenne and in puddels *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 226 Loþe had he byn forto haue seen wormes and grubbes walewe yn þat blessyd full wombe 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. 149 A marrishe is to be preferred before a dry ground, that they [swine] may..wallowe in the myre, and toomble in the puddels of water 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, I iii. 298 Or Wallow naked in December snow 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam* xx 12 Amasa wallowed in blood in the mids of the high way 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 412 Part huge of bulk Wallowing unwieldie, enormous in thir Gate Tempest the Ocean 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II iii v. 48 'Tis reported the Commanders do keep Bathing-Troughs full of Water to lye and wallow in. 1791 COWPER *Odyss* x. 391 Hence—seek the sty There wallow with thy friends. 1819 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen Zool* XI. i. 139 They [Gallinaceæ] are fond of wallowing in the dust 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* VIII, Little knots of houses, where drunken men and women were positively wallowing in filth. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* II. 53 We wallow in soft rotten snow above our knees

4. Of a ship: To roll from side to side; to sail with a rolling motion; to roll helplessly in the trough of the waves. †Of a floating object: To be tossed about.

c 1300 *St Gregory* 371 in *Archiv. Stud. neu Spr.* LVII 63 Hij seien a bat come walwynge. *c* 1350 *Northern Passion* II. 128 (MS Rawl) Þar nettes walweþ þat ssolde hem fede *c* 1590 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II ii. 163 Which caused our ship to rowle and wallow 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 Which made her swag and wallow in her Docke. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* VI. 247 It were an endless work to relate how they [the Danish ships] wallow'd up and down to every particular place. 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* II (1840) 33 She wallowed so in the sea, that we thought she would at last wallow herself bottom up 1914 *Blackw. Mag* Jan. 23/2 The *Bussorah* was not a good boat, and she pitched and rolled and wallowed all through the Bay.

5. Of the sea, waves: To roll, surge, heave, toss. Of wind To whirl, blow gustily. Of a liquid: To spout, gush, to spring or well *up* Of flame, smoke, vapour: To surge *up.*

c 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. v. 72 Venim or vernisch or vinegre, I trouwe, Walleþ [*v rr* walewiþ, walweþ] in my wombe. *Ibid.* IX. 36 Þe goodes in þis world ben lyk þis griete wawes, Riht as wyndes and watres walewe þ aboute. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. pr. vi. (1886) 40 They don as grete damages and destrucciouns as doth the flaumbe of the mountaigne ethna whan the flawmbe walweth vp *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 430 Hym thynketh verraily that he may see Noees flood come walwynge [*v. r* walkyng] as the see 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. x. 17 To se that great water cum walowynge vp agaynst the wynde. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Lucan* I. 614 No vaine sprung out, but from the ȝawning gash In steed of red bloud wallowed venemous gore 1611 SPEED *Theat Gt. Brit* (1614) 105/2 At the ebbe and fall of tide it [the well] walloweth up amaine. 1848 LOWELL *Sir Launfal* II Prel 43 Through the deep gulf of the chimney wide Wallows the Yule-log's roaring tide. 1913 *Engl Rev* Nov 514 The smoke-funnel tottered, then fell thundering upon the deck. Enormous clouds of steam wallowed up from below.

6. *fig.* (cf. sense 3). a. To remain plunged in the mire of sensuality, degraded habits, or the like; 'to live in any state of filth or gross vice' (J.); to take delight in gross pleasures or a demoralizing way of life. Usu. with *in.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 13 Þa ilke sari wrecches, þat i þat ilke fule wurðinge, unweddede, waleweð. 1340 *Ayenb* 126 We waleweþ ase zuyn hyer beneþe me þise wose of þise wordle *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 217 To walwe in glotonye & drounkenesse as swyn in þe feen *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI CXCVIII (1811) 204 He walowed in lechery 1577 WOLTON *Cast Christians* H 3, Some of them. do wallowe and tumble in al kinde of wickednesse 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* XXIII. 12 The godly shall not wallow in their sinnes 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks. 1851 III 149 To purifie and renew his Church that lay wallowing in Idolatrous pollutions 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 180, I wallowed in sloth and voluptuous ease 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II 81 The corrupted nature would fain wallow like a quadruped in sensual pleasures

†b. To be involved *in* (error, self-will); to be immersed or engrossed *in* (some occupation, activity, etc.); to go in and out, be busy *among* (a body of persons). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 261 Þerfore sathanas ordeyned þes newe sectis to walwe among þe peple & stire hem bi word & ensaumple to be vnstable in þe feiþ. 1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* I 27 Graceles gostis, That walwed in her willis, ffor-weyned in here youthe. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J Oldcastle* 318 Þat yee aryse out of your errour soone, þat there-in walwid han goon is ful yore. 1632 G HERBERT *Priest to Temple* XIV. (1671) 49 There he shall find his flock most naturally as they are, wallowing in the midst of their affairs

c To abound or 'roll' *in* (wealth, possessions). Chiefly with contemptuous implication ? *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 4503 (Trin) Mon þat waleweþ al in ȝeles [*Cott* weltres in his weles] 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst Pest* (1888) 83 This fellow walloweth in benefices, as the

Hedgehog doeth with apples upon his prickles 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 742 Egelricke found such a mighty masse of money buried within the ground that, wallowing now in wealth, he gave over his Bishopricke 1679 Shadwell *True Widow* III. 37 My Lady wallows in money, she knows not what to do with it. 1765 Wesley *Wks* (1872) III 238 A man that wallows in gold and silver.

d. *jocular.* To give oneself up unrestrainedly to enjoyment, to revel *in*

1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* XXIII, I mean to wallow in strawberries and cream for the rest of the evening 1905 Vachell *The Hill* V 121, I used to buy the *Police News* when I was a kid, and simply wallow in it

II Transitive senses (chiefly causative)

†7. To cause (a rounded object) to roll on the ground; to trundle Also with adv., as *away*, *to* Also, to carry *forth*, transport. *Obs.*

a 1380 *St Augustine* 1331 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 84 Þis messagers gret gyftus ȝauen Seint Austines bodi forte hauen, And forþ wiþ hem þei gonne it walwe, Til þei come to þe toun of Janwe. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* XXVII 60 He walowid to a grete stoon at the dore of the biriel —*Mark* XVI. 4 And thei biholdinge sygen the stoon walewid awey. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 521/2 Welwyn', or rollyn' al thyngys þat may not be borne, *volvo* 1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Orat* 18, I clearly beheld, that Reason is wallowed up and down, among thick darknesses.

†8 To cause (a person or animal) to roll or toss about; to cause to lie prostrate or immersed (*in* some liquid or sticky substance). Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XVIII (*Egipciane*) 467 Ay ualouand me in þat syne, as sow a medynge dois vithine 1382 Wyclif *Mark* IX. 19 [20] And he cast doun in to the erthe, was walewid frothinge [Vulg *Et elisus in terram volutabatur spumans*] *a* 1400 Chaucer *To Rosemounde* 17–18 Nas neuer pyk walwed in galauntyne As I in loue am walwed and I-wounde 1553 Wilson *Rhet* 116, I was merye here upon this bancke with an other prieste, and wallowynge me downe upon the grasse, I said these wordes 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III 122 A horse that is weery.. wylbe woonderfully refreasshed yf he may wallow him selfe eyther in the stable, or other dry place 1611 Bible *Jer* VI 26 Gird thee with sackcloth, and wallowe thy selfe in ashes. 1618 Bolton *Florus* IV II (1636) 281 The yong Kings body was found as it lay wallowed under mud 1673 *Lady's Call.* Pref. 3 How can a soul that remembers its celestial extraction, wallow itself in the mire.

†9. To cause (the sea) to roll or toss. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I. met VII. (1886) 19 Yif the trowble wynde þat hyht Auster, turnyng and waluynge the see medleth the hete.

†10. With complement ? To make (dirty) by wallowing *Obs.*

1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 191 All dirt and mire some wallow bed, as spanniels vse to doo

Hence **Wa'llowing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.* **Wa'llowingly** *adv.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 294 þet, of þe walewing, rug & side & wombe orn al o grure blode. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 527 þe wrastlinge [*v rr* walewinge, wallowynge] bitvene hom was somdel togt 1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* II 22 A sowe waschun in the walewinge of cley [Vulg *in volutabro luti*] *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4064 Wele seldom is þe see with him-selfe turbild Bot with þir walowand windis *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 521/2 Welwynge, *volutacio* 1552 Huloet, Wallowyngelye, *volutatim.* 1553 Eden *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 16 Their pase in goyng is somewhat slowe & walowinge. 1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref 18 To cutte through the wallowyng seas 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* G 3, Master Stannyhurst .trod a foule lumbring boystrous wallowing measures [*sic*] in his translation of Virgil 1606 Chapman *Mons. D'Olive* II 1. D 1 b, There saw I our great Gallasses tost Vpon the wallowing waues 1642 Milton *Apol Smect* Wks 1851 III. 317 We cry out Sacrilege and misdevotion against those who in zeale have demolish't the dens and cages of her uncleane wallowings. 1680 R L'Estrange *Sel Colloq Erasm.* 8 The wallowing of the great Ship overturn'd it 1684 *Loud Gaz* No 1906/4 She [a mare] hath a wallowing pace 1887 Morris *Odyss* XII 219 Drive thou thy ship aloof through the reek and the wallowing sea 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* II. lxvii 532 The ringsters of both parties return to their wallowing in the mire [Echoing 2 *Pet* II 22] 1903 H Clifford *Free Lance* x 81 She rose and plunged and rolled wallowingly.

Wallow (wɒ·lou), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 wealwian, wealowian, -uwian, -owizan, 3–4 weolewe(n, welyhe, *pa. pple.* welud, walud, 3–5 welewe(n, welwe(n, 4–5 welowe, walow(e, welwye, wolwe, 5 wellow, walwyn, *pa pple.* walluid, waleyt, 5– wallow. [OE. *wealwian*, f. Teut root **walχw-*, **walγw-*, whence *wealg* Wallow *a.* The ME. *we(o)lewe*, etc. may represent a different ablaut-grade. Cf. Welk *v.*, which may be remotely connected.] *intr.* To wither, fade, to waste *away*, *lit* and *fig.* Often conjugated with *be.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* XXI, On lencten hit grewð, & on hærfest hit wealwað *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1326 O þe steppes vnthoght he þan þat welud war for sin of man. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XV 50 Such serewe hath myn sides thurhsoht, That al y weolewe a way to noht 1382 Wyclif *Isa* XIX. 6 The reed and the resshe shal welewen 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VII. 477 Þis land wiþ his kyng welwes away. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron* I Prol 123 To þis my wit is wallowit dry, But fleure or froyte. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 216 The fayrenesse of the worlde was welwed wyth brennyng of thre fyres. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII Prol 64 Herbis, flouris, and gersis wallowit away 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* I 20 Now is he wallowit and waik as ony wand 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* XV 24 In earth, ȝe sweit flouris, tak na rute, But wallow altogidder! *a* 1699 Kirkton *Hist Ch Scot* VII. (1817) 269 Indeed after that day his flower began to wallow *a* 1792 *Geordie* III. in Child *Ballads* IV 127/1 When first she lookd the letter on, She was baith red and rosy, But she had na read a word but twa, Till she wallowt like a lily

Hence **Wa'llowed** *ppl. a.*, withered, faded, discoloured. **Wa'llowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 35 Al is, wiþ a welewunge [*v r* weolewunge], þi wlite ouer warpen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11213 He þat þe walud wand moght ger In a night leif and fruit ber. *a* 1437 Jas I *Good Counsel* 11 Of grene gress sone cumis wallowit hay. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 256 Roses and flowres wythout welewyng 1483 *Cath Angl* 413/2 Wellowynge, *flactor, flactencia, Marcor*; *Marcessibilis, Marcibilis.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII VIII. 11 With wallowit wyngis [L. *fuscis alis*] *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* XIV. 16 How far þe rosy gowlis Passis the wallowit weidis in þe vaill 1719 *Hardyknute* 1 297 in Pinkerton *Sel Sc. Ballads* (1783) I. 13 In thrauis of dethe, wi wallow'd cheik, The bleiding corps of warriours lay. 1843 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. V. 117 Our dochters Can throw the icy tags that hing About our wallow't hearts.

Wallow, obs. Sc. form of Value *v.*

Wallowae, -way, obs. Sc. ff. Wellaway.

Wallower (wɒ·louəɹ). [f. Wallow *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. A person or animal that wallows.

1611 Cotgr., *Veautreur*, a wallower, or tumbler in the mire 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VIII 61 What mury wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves. 1767 T Nevile *Imit Juvenal* XIII. 154 Lust's Votaries who live and die, Eternal Wall'wers in Circean sty. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* XXII, Ye porkers of Liege! ye wallowers in the mud of the Maes! 1876 Morris *Sigurd* II (1877) 112, I knew that the Worm was Fafnir, the Wallower on the Gold 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist.* 15 He knew . what raised This wallower in old slime to noblest heights

2. *Mech.* A trundle, lantern-wheel. Also *wallower-wheel*

1548 in *Rep MSS Ld Middleton* (1911) 493 Paid to Smaleyfora newe waloer, iiij[d]. 1734 *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 404 By enlarging or diminishing the fix'd Wallower, you obtain a Stroke of any required Height 1773 W Emerson *Princ Mech.* (ed. 3) 284 *Wallower*, a trundle upon a horizontal axis 1825 J Nicholson *Operat Mechanic* 97 The vertical shaft FE carries the two equal wallower-wheels E and F. 1866 C W. Hatfield *Hist Notices Doncaster* I 203 The usual face wheel gears into a main pinion or 'wallower'

Wallowish (wɒ·lou|iʃ), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 6 walowyshe, -(e)ish, 7 wallouish. See also Walsh *a.* [f. Wallow *a.* + -ish.] Insipid, tasteless, flat; also, ill-tasting, nauseous, esp. through being over-sweet.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par* Pref to King a vj, Honey is waloweishe and ouercasteth the stomake. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xvi (Sommer) 172 b, Like the sicke man, to whom the Phisition sweares, the ill tasting wallowish medicine he profers, is of a good taste. 1598 Florio, *Disapito*, vnsauorie, tasting of nothing, wallowish 1601 Holland *Pliny* XXIV. i. II 176 Salt giveth a good relish to any meat that is over sweet, and tempereth those that have a lushious and wallowish tast. 1657 R Ligon *Barbadoes* 80 This fruit [the water-melon] is waterish, and wallowish 1686 W Harris tr *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed 3) 557 The wallowish sweetness of Muste. 1692 Ray *N C. Words* 78 In the South we say *wallowish*, meaning somewhat nauseous. 1886 [see Wallow *a*]

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par Jas* IV. 7–17 Therfore who so euer backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe,..or backbiteth it as though it were to muche myngle mangled, and walowyshe, the office wherof the backbytour taketh vpon hym. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlii 142 He is a foole, his taste is wallowish and distracted *Ibid.* III x. 610 My maners are mustie, rather wallowish then sharpe. 1609 G. Benson *Serm* 7 May 13 Though those sixe petitions deliuered by our hearts and tongues (by reason of the mixture of our vanity) bee full of water, weake, wallowish

c. *Comb.*: **† wallowish-sweet** *a.*, so sweet as to cloy, sickly.

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* lxviii 189 Few hounds will eate of a Foxes fleshe, but a Badgerdes is wallowish sweet & rammish. 1577 Eden *Hist. Trav. W. & E Indies* 328 b, Theyr milk is walowish sweete.

Hence **Wa llowishly** *adv.*, **Wa llowishness.**

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. 349 The distasted impute wallowishnesse vnto Wine *Ibid* III. xii. 631 There are some beauties, pleasing-sweete and yet wallowishly tastelesse 1611 Cotgr., *Affadissement*, wallowishnesse, vnsauorinesse, tastlesnesse

Wa'll-paper. Paper, usually printed in ornamental designs, used for covering the interior walls of buildings; paper-hangings

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Wall-paper.* See *Paper-hangings* 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib Brit* II xxx. 13 Block printed chintz furniture and wall paper. [Elsewhere usually called 'paper hangings'.] 1879 Black *Macleod of Dare* xli, That was the guide she turned to—the woman-man, the dabbler in paint-boxes, the critic of carpets and wall papers 1883 *Harper's Mag* Mar 578/1 Should the new wall-paper be plain or gilded? 1904 Louise Creighton *Life & Lett M Creighton* I 83 He is spoken of as being the first to. introduce the inhabitants of Falmouth to Morris's wall-papers 1905 H. G. Wells *Kipps* II VIII § 3 Revel came last, .politely admiring in a flute-like cultivated voice the mellow wall-paper of the staircase.

So **Wall-papering** *vbl. sb.*, wall-papers collectively.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. IX, A young lady who was better worth staring at, it occurred to Sloppy, than the best of wall-papering.

Wa'll-piece.

1. *Mil.* (See quot. 1876.)

1755 R Rogers *Jrnls* (1769) 5, I embarked .with a party of thirty men, in four battoes, mounted with two wall pieces each. 1774 *Ann. Reg* 244 We at proper intervals kept firing our wall-pieces, as signals to the cutter 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 29 Sept 1/4 The vessel mounting twelve eighteen pounders twelve long wall pieces, and four swivels. 1804 *Naval Chron* XII 382 On the taffrel were two large wall-pieces, loaded with musket balls 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xvii, The malignants shooting their wall-pieces at us, had so much the advantage, that [etc] 1860 J Hewitt *Anc. Armour* III 748 The various fire-arms in use at the close of this [17th] century are enumerated. by St-Remy. There were wall-pieces (*mousquets de rempart*), both match and flint lock the match-lock musquet [etc] 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit Dict* (ed 3), *Wall piece*, an enlarged firelock or firearm mounted on a swivel, and placed on the walls of a fort or other fortified place. It may be said to be obsolete, though sometimes issued in India to an expedition proceeding on service 1884 *Milit Engin* I. II 115 Machine guns and wall-pieces (the latter being of great advantage when the besieger has to resort to sapping) should also form part of the armament.

2. *Arch.* A pendant or pendant-post.

1860 R & J A Brandon *Open Timber Roofs* 26 The wall-piece is tenoned into the underside of the principal rafter 1880 *Archæol Cant.* XIII 435 The stone corbels which support the wall-pieces

Wa'll-plat. *dial.* Also -plot, -plit. [f. Wall *sb.*[1] + Plat *sb.*[2] 3; app an alteration of Wall-plate.]

1. = Wall-plate 1.

1420 *Searchers' Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 17 That William Selby hafe abouen the same walle, space to ryst his walleplat apon. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The roofe to stand on wall platts of oake 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk.* 468 *Wall plit*, the piece of timber which is placed on the top of a wall for the purpose of fastening roof-rafters to,—the wall-plate.

b. A shelf fixed in the wall.

1841 Hartshorne *Salopia Antiq.* 608.

2 The spotted fly-catcher: = Rafter *sb.*[1] 2, Rafter-*bird*.

1841 Hartshorne *Salopia Antiq.* 608 *Wall-plat* 1. The Flycatcher *Muscicapa*. Linn.

Wa ll-plate. Also 4–6 wal-, 5 walle-, 6 wall-, wayl-. [f. Wall *sb.*[1] + Plate *sb.* 7.]

1. *Building.* A timber placed horizontally on or in a wall, to form a support for joists or rafters

1394 *Acc Manor of the Savoy* in *Archæologia* XXIV. 307 Et in stipendio ij sarratorum serrantium meremium pro walplates et bemes, et plauncheborde et plegges. 1505–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 103 Imposicionem unius wallplate. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* VII. XXIX. 45 If the Plane of the Cieling of the Wall is interrupted, and made irregular by Beams, Wall-plates, Cornishes, [etc]. 1782 *Phil Trans* LXXII. 368 Just beneath the abovementioned hole at the end of the angle-tie, is the extremity of the wall-plate which lies upon the eastern wall of the east flank, 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 380 The wooden caps always give, or seem to give, a more secure bearing for the wall-plate or architrave. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* I, He..cut every post and wallplate and rafter himself

2. *Mining.* (See quots)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Wall-plates*, Corn. The two side-pieces of a timber frame in a shaft, parallel to the strike of the lode when the shaft is sunk on the lode. The other two pieces are the end-pieces. 1886 J Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 70 *Wall-plate*, vertical strips of wood supporting the ends of the buntons in a wood-lined shaft

Hence **Wall-plating**, wall plates collectively.

1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 1804 The wall-plating and bond to be dovetailed and halved at their angles.

Wallsend (wɒ·lzend, wɒ lze·nd). The name of a town in Northumberland, so called from its situation at the end of the Roman wall. Used *attrib.* (and *ellipt.* as sb.), originally as the designation of coal obtained from a local seam now exhausted; subsequently as the trade name for coal of a certain quality, and in pieces too large to pass through a sieve with meshes ⅝ inch in diameter.

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 24 Wallsends are rising in price. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* I, Three tons of the best Walls-end 1897 Ainger in Edith Sichel *Life & Lett* (1906) 289, I have a pound or two of best Wallsend wandering about in my Bronchial cavities

Wallsman, obs. form of Welshman.

Wa'll-stone. A stone for building; a stone forming part of a wall. Also, in generalized sense, masonry; stone suitable for building; *spec.* see quot. 1870. Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Crist* 2 (Gr) Ðu eart se weallstan, þe ða wyrhtan in wiðwurpon to weorce *a* 1000 *Rune* 1 (Gr.) Wræthc is þees weal stan 1620 R Vaughan *Water-Workes* K 2 b, Having Wall-stone, Tyle, Lime, and Bricke, as necessary as any man living. 1639 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 403 Thair is licence grantit to Sir Robert Dowglas to gett ane hundrethe kairtis of wall stones out of the townes quarrell. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* XVII, For a' the folk I see here are as hard as the wa' stanes 1837 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl.* I 72/1 Below the rag is the block stone, [used] for common walls, and usually called wall stone. 1870 Greenwell in *Jrnl. Ethnol. Soc* (N S.) II 423 This [stratum of flint] is called by the present flint-workers the 'wall-stone', from its being used for building purposes.

attrib. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 72/1 The block, or wall-stone seam, is in this quarry about 10 or 11 feet thick. *Ibid.*, In Yorkshire the workmen calculate all wall stone work by the rod of 7 yards

† Wall-tiding, *a. Obs.* [f. Wall *v.*[1] + Tide *sb.* + -ing[2].] Welling up with the tide. said of the reputed 'ebbing and flowing well' at Tideswell.

1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lancastr.* (Chetham Soc.) 371 [Wonders of the Peak] The leadmens grooues . The loftie Winyates, and wall-tiding springe

Wallup, variant of WALLOP.

†**Wallure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. WALL *sb*.[1] + -URE] Walls collectively

c 1475 *Partenay* 1152 Wel was A-cheued this castel beuteuous, Al A-boute reised wonder by wallure *Ibid.* 5504 Thys chambre well depeynted was fro foote of wallure the ouise vnto.

Walluru, variant of WALLAROO.

Wallwort (wǭ lwɜrt). Forms: 1 walh-, weal-, wal-, wælwyrt, vealvyrt, 3, 6 walwurt, 4–7 walwort (5 -wourte), 6 walworte, -woort, (wolworte, walworth), 5 welleuort, wallewort, 6 wallwurte, 6– wallwort. [OE *wealhwyrt*, f. *wealh*, a (Celtic or Roman) foreigner, a 'Welshman' (see WELSH *a*) + *wyrt* herb, plant, WORT *sb*.[1]

It is very unlikely that *wealh* in this word has the same import as in *wealh-hnutu* WALNUT, where it is equivalent to 'exotic', no reason can be shown why the Dwarf Elder should have been called 'the foreign herb' More probably the name, like its later synonyms DANEWORT, DANES'-BLOOD, DANEWEED, expresses the popular belief that this plant was a product of soil fertilized by the carnage of battle. When the 'Welshman' was succeeded by the Dane as the foe on English soil, the plant supposed to be a native of battlefields received a new name. It is possible, though not certain, that the occasional OE form *wælwyrt* is not a variant of *wealhwyrt*, but a separate word, f *wæl* slaughter, the slain in battle (see WAL). Cf LICH-*wort* (literally 'corpse-plant'), which in the earliest known example (*c* 1450) denotes the Dwarf Elder, though it was soon afterwards misapplied (through misinterpretation of its synonym *wallwort* cf 2 below) to the Pellitory of the Wall. It is very remarkable that in Swedish the Dwarf Elder is locally called *Dauskablod* (Danes' blood), *mannablod* (men's blood), *manvædrt* (*ort* = WORT *sb*.[1]) and *valort*, in the last name the first element may correspond either to OE *wealh* 'Welshman' or to OE *wæl* slaughter, the latter is the more probable supposition, as the early battles of the Swedes were not fought against Celts or Romans Kilian's alleged obsolete Flemish *waleworte* is suspicious, because Kilian cites the English word.]

1. The caprifoliaceous plant *Sambucus Ebulus*, also called Dwarf Elder, Ground Elder, Danewort, Danes' Blood, and Daneweed. It has a nauseous taste and an offensive odour, and was formerly valued as a styptic.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 11 *Ebulum* walhwyrt *Ibid* I. 184 *Intula*, uualhwyrt. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 30 Wið ðeotie, ealhtre, wælwyrt, weoduweaxe [etc] *Ibid.* 302 *Ebule* vel *eobulum*, Veal vyrt *vel* ellenvyrt. *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 555/10 *Ebulum*, i. eble, i walwurt *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med MS* 185 Lesse walwourt (*ebullus minor*). *Ibid.* 304 in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Take jws of walwort & of morele. *Ibid* 321, 303 Take walwort rotys, styf & starke *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc (1910) 31 Per is a naturel vertu in walwort þat moste wele restreyneþ blode of woundes. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 52/2 *Ebulus* uel *Ebula*, gall eble, angl welleuort. *a* 1491 J. ROUS *Hist Reg. Angl* (1716) 104 Videre etiam possumus in villagus juxta Warwicum, ubi circa maneria populi erant trucidati [by the Danes in 1016], ex sanguine hominum ibi interfectorum herbam ebuli, id est, Walwort, habundanter crescere, quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit 1541 *Bk Properties Herbs* C vij, Ebulus minor. Thys is the less Wolworte It is somewhat like to Walworte 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol Brit* 35 Ebulus Chamæacte, sive Sambucus humilis, in agris & cœmeteriis Wallwort, Dwarfe Elder, or Daneweed 1778 G WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 3 July, *Sambucus ebulus*, dwarf elder, walwort, or danewort.

¶ **2.** *Erroneous uses.* Through misunderstanding of the first element (as if WALL *sb*.[1]) the name has been applied in Herbals, Dictionaries, etc to the Pellitory of the Wall, and other plants growing on walls. As the word PELLITORY has a double origin, partly repr. L. *parietāria* (f. *parĭes* wall) and partly repr L. *pyrethrum*, the mistaken identification of *wallwort* with the Pellitory of the Wall led to the further error of applying the name to the Pellitory of Spain (*Anacletus Pyrethrum*) The application of the name to the Comfrey (*Symphyton*) in quot. 1567 is due to confusion with G. *wallwurz* (said to be from *wallen* to heal wounds), whence Du. *waalwortel*, Sw. *vallort*, *vallgras*.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth.* 43 Let hym take the roote of Piretrum, that is Walworte in hys mouth, and chawe it. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 63 Walwort the Greekes cal Symphyton It helpeth and putteth away bloud spitting 1857 ANNE PRATT *Flower Pl.* V 33 Common Pellitory. . The herb was formerly called Wall-wort

†**Wa·lly,** *a*.[1] *Sc Obs* In 6 wallie. [f. WALL *sb*.[2] + -Y.] Of the sea: Tempestuous.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. XXXV, Throw countreis seir, hottis and roches hie, Ouir vallis, planis, woddis, wallie sey. 1721 RAMSAY *Poet's Wish* II, Wha to the Indian plain Successfu' ploughs the wally sea

Wally, waly (wǭ·li), *a*.[2], *adv.*, and *sb Sc* Also walie, wallie, waulie, wawlie [Of obscure origin] **A.** *adj.* Used as an indefinite term of admiration. Handsome, fine; large, ample

If quot. 1637–50 is correctly placed here the use is ironical.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv 45 Quod he .My kyd My tendir gyrle, my wallie gowdye. 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 431 In the beginning of March 1618, he said to his wife, 'Spouse, this wallie March will make an end of all thir things,' and so it was, for he deceased March 31. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 83 She was a winsome Wench and waly, And cou'd put on her Claiths fu' brawly 1739 ALEX NICOL *Nature without Art* 22 Ilk merry Look and wally Taste Gies Health unto the gamesome Jest 1786 BURNS *To a Haggis* VII, Clap in his walie nieve a blade, He'll mak it whissle 1791 — *I am o' Shanter* 164 [echoes quot 1722]. 1839 *Whistle-binkie* Ser II 50 Auld Souter Rabby, that dresses sae brawly, Auld Barber Watty, sae smirky an' waly 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 142 Our Wee Toun's wally offspring

†**b.** *Comb* **Wallman** (*Orkney*): see quot.

1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* (1903) III. 103 The devill appeirit to you, Quhom ye called Wallman, claid in quhyt cloathis with ane quhyt head [etc]

B. *adv.* Finely. † With impersonal vb. used optatively, *Wally fall*, fan fall, good luck to.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2434 *Iohne to the King* Gude day, gud day! Grit God saif baith 3our graces! Wallie, wallie fall they twa weill faurde faces! 1847 H. S RIDDELL *Poems* 193 For a' gangs wally wi' them, Wha thus live in their native land, Wi' them that's dearest to them

C. *sb.* 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jam).

1722 RAMSAY *Twa Cut-purses* 4 Baith Lads and Lasses busked brawly, To glowr at ilka Bonny-waly. 1728 — *Poems* II. 404 Gloss, *Bonywalys*, Toys, Gu-gaws *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* 29 Here chapman billies tak their stand, An' shaw their bonny wallies [*rhyme* fallows] 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 96 What bonny lassies flock to Boswell's fair, To see their joes, an' shaw their wallies there! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXIX, Glenallan House, wi' a' the pictures and black velvet and silver bonny wawlies belanging to it 1821 — *Pirate* XVIII, Bonny-wallies baith of silver and gowd

Wally, var. WALY *int.*

Wa·llydrag, wa·llydrai gle. *Sc.* Also wal(l)idrag, -draggle, -dragle, -tragle, warydraggel, -draggle, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Cf DRAG, DRAGGLE *vbs.*]

1. 'A feeble, ill-grown person or animal; a worthless, slovenly person, esp. a woman' (*Eng. Dial. Dict*).

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w Dunbar* 43 Walk walidrag, and werlot of the cairtis 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 97 Full mony a waistless wallydrag, With wamiss vnweildable, did furth wag, In creische that did incress. *a* 1508 — *Twa Marrit Wemen* 89, I haue ane wallidrag, ane worme, ane auld wobat carle 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIV, That canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten wi' a wheen auld carles that are past fighting, and wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very wally-draigles o' the country-side 1818— *Hrt Midl* XVIII, We think mair about the warst wally-draigle in our ain byre, than about the blessing which the angel of the covenant gave to the Patriarch 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 142 Yon bit perniketty wallydraggle! He'll dee some service, or than no.

2 (See quot 1808)

1808 JAMIESON, *Wallidrag.* It appears primarily to signify the youngest of a family, who is often the feeblest. It is sometimes used to denote the youngest bird in a nest 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* XXXVII, It's just like a cuckoo dabbing a wallydraigle out o' the nest.

Wally-dye, Sc. form of WELLADAY.

Wallyt, obs. form of WALLET.

Wally-wae, Sc. form of WELLAWAY.

†**Walm,** *sb*.[1] *Obs.* Forms *a.* 1 wælm, 2–walm, 6 (? qualme), wawlme, wawme, whalme, 6–7 walme, waulm(e, waume, 8 waum. *β* 1 welm, (wi(e)lm, wylm), 4 welm(e [OE *wælm* (*wielm*, etc; also in *ēð-wielm* spring), str. masc. a gushing, swirling of (boiling) liquids; boiling; heat, etc = mod. WFris. *wâlm(e* smoke, vapour, mod.Flem. (dial) *walm*, *wolm*, wave bubble, a gushing, etc., Du. *walm*, LG. *walm* smoke, OHG., MHG. *walm* str. masc. heat, passion, G. (dial.) *walm* ebullition, boiling, whirlpool, MDan. *valm*, *volm* heat:—OTeut. **walmi-z*, a derivative of **wel-* (cf. ON *olmr* raging:—**walmo-*, *ylja* to warm·—**wuljan*, *ylr* warmth, affection:—**wulz-*, Goth. *wulan* to be fervent), the radical sense of which is doubtful.

In the sequence of senses here adopted it is assumed that the notion of surging motion was the original, from which, through the idea of boiling, was developed the idea of heat In this case **wel* is perh related to Pre Teut **welti-* to roll, see WALLOW, etc. It is possible that two originally distinct radical elements became confused in Teut See WALL *v*.[1], to which this word serves as a noun of action.]

1. a. (In OE. only.) Surging or heaving movement (of waves). Chiefly in phrases like *wæteres, ýða wielm*, often used poet. for 'sea' or 'waves'. Hence **b.** A wave, billow.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. XV (1890) 200 Ꝺa stilde seo sæ fram ðam wylme. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 452 He ýðum stilde, wæteres wælmum *c* 1325 *Songs on Learning Music* in *Rel Ant.* I. 292 Me is wo so is þe be þat belles in þe walmes. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. (1562) Aa ij, Ye luelong night did Tiber flood his streames down couch & calme yᵗ nether mouing made of waue nor walme 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œtæus* II 195 b, I smoothed haue the wrastling waues, and layde downe euery walme 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 84 The wanton Dolphin dallieth on ech walme

2. A gushing forth, or upwelling of water; a spring, fountain, water-source, the water of such

Beowulf 2546 Wæs ðære burnan wælm heaðofyrum hat. *a* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* (1871) 373 He drincð of ðæm wielme his agnes pyttes. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 141 Þe stan to chan and fouwer walmes of watere sprungen ut þer of. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 3592 Al to-hewe was his helme, þe blod ran out als a welme 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 429 In þe welmes ofter þan ones Is y-founde reed splekked stones; In tokene of [þe] blood reed, þat þe mayde Wynefriede Schadde at þat putte

3. a. The bubbling and heaving of water, etc. in process of boiling (melting, etc.). Also, one such motion, a 'wallop', a bubble.

a 1000 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 583 In ðæs leades wylm scufan. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P) 2363 Thys sevene walmes sygnyfye Seven devels in thy Companye, That ben thy seven clerkys *a* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi 397 That water that Cold was before, Anon bi-renneng hot it be Cam thore, and with grete walmes it boyllede so faste, that the dewkes hondis it bi-rende. 1594 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* II. lix. 333 Euen as fire causeth water to swell and to send forth great waumes *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 28 Let it have a little walm of heat after it. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 85/2 Walm, a little seething or boiling up of Liquor in a Pot.

b. In advb phrase, (*to be, set*) *a walm*. in a boiling condition. Also used *fig.*

1609 J DAVIES (Heref) *Humours Heav* (Grosart) 46/2 He was a walme, he could not stay impeaching, Who smoakt with heat; and chokt all with the smother *c* 1612 — *Wits Pilgr.* (Grosart) 28 The Seas vnfit to saile on, if too calme. As it is when it is too turbulent Then, the meane motion sets it so a walme As doth the Sailors Eare, and Eye content

c A spell of boiling: = WALLOP *sb.* 2 b.

1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 63 b, Let them boile at eche time but onelye one wawme 1575 TURBERV *Venerie* Ixxix 230 Let them boyle two or three whalmes vpon the fire. *Ibid*, Let them boyle therein, a whalme or a wallop in a pewter pot. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* 15 Put in good store of Sugar, & seethe it a walme or two. 1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 4/1 Let it seeth on the fyer one qualme or two 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. II II 157 These togither in a kettle they did set to boile, and let them have ten walms over the fire 1653 T BRUGIS *Vade Mecum* (ed 2) 170 Boyle them a walm or two 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew Comp.* 145 Stir them together, and give them a walm. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Medicin Exp.* VII (1693) 62 Stop the Bottle, and keep it in boiling Water, till the Water has made three or four walms *c* 1720 W GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens* x. (1734) 245 Boil. in five Pints of Whey made of Cow's Milk, and after two or three brisk Waums, remove from the fire. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl Housew* (1750) 88 Put them in the pot when the water boils, and let them have four or five walms

4. *Salt-making.* 'A certain measure of salt after boiling' (Leigh *Chesh. Gloss*, 1877); in quots a vessel of some kind holding this quantity.

The identity of the word, and the correctness of Leigh's interpretation, are somewhat doubtful

1634 BERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 16 The salt made is not disposed into sacks, walms, or any other measures, but heth in huge great heaps 1693 *Act* 5 *Will & Mary* c 7 § 23 Salt made in the County Palatine of Chester when taken from the Pans is put into Walms Baskettes or Vessells.

5 Comb.: *walm-hot* adj. blazing-hot, boiling-hot (Cf. *walming hot.*)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2584 Him brezo engla wylmhatne lig to wræce sende *a* 1225 *Juliana* 68 He het fecchen a ueat and wið þich fullen, and wallen hit walmhat.

†**Walm,** *sb*.[2] Var. of QUALM *sb*.[1], killing, execution.

c 1205 LAY. 22124 And wulc mon swa wurs dude þene þe king hafde iboden he wolde hine ifusen to ane bare walme, and 3if hit weore lað mon he sculde hongie for þon

†**Walm,** *v. Obs.* Forms *a* 4–7 walm(e, 6 ? qualm, 7 waulm. *β* 4 welm-, 7 welm, whelm. [f. WALM *sb*.[1], possibly repr. an unrecorded OE. derivative **wælman* (**wielman*, etc.). Cf. mod. Flem (dial.) *walmen* to boil, bubble, Du. *walmen* to smoke, G (dial) *walmen* to boil, *welmen* to undulate, well up, flame up.

This verb appears to have become confused (*esp.* in the *β* forms) with WHELM *v* (*q v*) The relationship of WAMBLE *v* is obscure but may depend upon a transposition of the *l* Cf. *wamble, whasmmel, whemmel* etc = WHELM *v.*]

1. *intr.* **a** Of water. To well up, gush or spout forth. Usually const advs *forth, out, up*, etc.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* (Hausknecht) 719 [Þe wal] He welmeþ up so he were wod And chaungeþ fram water in to blod ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1561 The water is evere fresh & newe, That welmeth up with wawis bi-tight. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II. VIII (1495) b v, As a thynge yᵗ boyll̄th by strengthe welmyth & lepyth, and throwyth & shedyth itself all abowte. 1582 BATMAN *Barth De P R.* XIII. 1 190 Other waters spring and walme out of the inner parts of the earth, as well water and pit water 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 75 He lay with his bed chamber dores open, and oftentimes within a cloisture supported with pillers, hauing water walming out of a spring, or running from a spout in a conduit. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 505 A place. . out of which there walme Springs in great plenty *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II 83 Here is a Pond maintained by Springs, which continually welm and boil up. *Ibid* 340 But of certain Pits, in the Moors of this Parish, brackish Water whelmeth forth 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* X (1689) 100 On the very top of Cadier Arthur Hill in Brecknockshire, there walmeth forth a spring of water

b. *fig.* To abound, be plentiful

1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* III. 114 Þe wikkid werchinge þat walmed in her daies, And 3it woll here after

c Of smoke, vapour, etc.: To swirl, billow; to issue forth in such a manner. *rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II XLIII I 21 A smokie fume walmeth up with many turnings like waves. 1609— *Amm Marcell* XVII 1 80 They saw afarre off a mightie deale of smoke waulming up into the aire.

2 To swell, bubble, as in boiling; to boil.

[1599· see QUALM *v* [2]] ‖ 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 235 The waters boile, and walme to our desire

Hence **Wa·lming** *vbl. sb*.[1] **Wa·lming** *ppl. a.*, glowing, seething; also in phr. *walming hot.*

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* II II 12 By reason of rollyng and walmyng of the blode about in the veynes of yᵉ body. 1601

HOLLAND *Pliny* II cili I. 46 At the very foot of Ætna..for ..an hundred miles, the waulming 1ound bals and flakes of fire cast out sand and ashes 1610 — *Camden's Brit* I. 681 The Stuples did send away a waulming hote vapor

†**Wa'lming,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Perh merely a variant of *wamlyng* (see WAMBLE *v*), which also occurs in the Promp Parv. Cf QUALM *sb.*[3]] Turning (of the stomach), nausea.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 514/2 Walmynge, of the stomake *nausea.*

Walnut[1] (wǭ lnɐt) Forms. 1 walhhnutu, 4-6 walnotte, 5 wallnott, 5, 6 walnutt(e, 6-8 wall-nutt, 7 walenotte, 7-8 wallnut, 6- walnut. See also WALSH-NUT. [OE. *walhnutu* str. fem. = WFris. *walnút* (NFris *walnodd* from Da.), MDu. *walnote* (Kilian *walnoot*), Du. *walnoot*, MLG. *wallnot, -nut*, LG. (Bremisch. Worterb *wallnutt*) *walnut*, G. *walnuss* (earlier *wallnuss*), ON *valhnot* str. fem. (Norw. *valnot*, Sw *valnot*, Da. *valnød*). The first element is OTeut. **walχo-z* (OE. *wealh*, OHG. *walah*) 'Welshman', i. e. Celtic or Roman foreigner; see WELSH *a.*

The solitary OE. example (in a glossary *c* 1050) is the earliest known appearance of the word in any language. The word must, however, have come to England from the Continent, but there is no evidence to show whether it belonged to the primitive OE vocabulary, or was introduced at a relatively late date. It seems to have belonged originally to the LG speaking district; etymologically it meant the nut of the Roman lands (Gaul and Italy) as distinguished from the native hazel It is noteworthy that in the languages of these countries the word descending from L. *nux*, when used without qualification, denotes the walnut In HG the word appears first in the 16th c. (adapted from LG), but MHG had the equivalent *wälhisch nuz* (mod G. dial. *welsche nuss, wälschnuss*) see WALSH-NUT

The ONF. *noix gauge, gaugue*, walnut (which survives in mod Picard and Norman dialects) app represents a popular L **nux gallica*, a translation of the Teut word.]

1. The nut of the common walnut-tree, *Juglans regia*, consisting of a two-lobed seed (the edible kernel) enclosed in a spheroidal shell covered with a green fleshy husk.

The seed of the mature fruit is eaten like any other nut, and the soft unripe fruit is used entire for pickling

French walnut the nut (much larger than the ordinary kind) of a variety of the common walnut tree, *Juglans regia maxima.*

c 1050 *Voc.* in WR.-Wulcker 452/34 *Nux*, hnutbeam oõõe walhhnutu 1398–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 Et in M. de walnottes, prec. millene 15*d* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XI. 251 As on a walnot with oute is a bitter barke, And after þat bitter barke Is a kirnelle of conforte lyuende to restore *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 109 (Ashm. MS) Take curnylles of walnotys. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* XCIX 46 Me thinkes that the quantitie of a Walnut were too little for so much wine. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV II 171 Let them say of me, as iealous as Ford, that search'd a hollow Wall-nut for his wiues Lemman 1639 T DE GREY *Compl Horsem* 276 Make it up into pils somewhat bigger than a French Walnut 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 6 Their quantity is from a Pease to a Wall-nut 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 498 P 3, I was diverting my self with a pennyworth of Walnuts. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Engl Housekpr.* (1778) 223 To preserve Walnuts white Take the large French walnuts full grown, but not shelled, pare them till you see the white appear, [etc] 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm* 187 Walnuts will not bear a long voyage without being kiln-dried.

b. Often referred to as eaten with wine after dinner.

1824 PYNE (*title*), Wine and Walnuts. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* 32 In after-dinner talk Across the walnuts and the wine

c. Used for *walnut-juice.*

1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 501 Black Soot, or yellow Walnut shall disgrace This little Red and White of Emma's Face

d. *Oil of walnuts* · the essential oil expressed from the kernels of walnuts

1634 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl.* XIII. (1906) 130 Then use the oyle of Walnuts. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II. 227 Olive-oil, oil of wallnuts, oil of colsa..are all used in the arts for making soap.

¶ e. Applied to the cow-nut.

1553 EDEN *New India, 1st Three Bks. on Amer.* (Arb) 19 This tree beareth a kynde of walnuttes [L *iuglandes*] most delicate to be eaten.

2. The nut-bearing tree *Juglans regia* (NO. *Juglandaceæ*). Also applied to other species of *Juglans* and related genera : see 2 b. In the U S. the word often denotes the Hickory (*Carya*).

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. LXXVI, The broad-leau'd Sicamore, The barraine Platane, and the Wall-nut sound. 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IV 228 Vpon this mountaine are many springs, and woods abounding with walnuts *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Oct. 1677, Innumerable are the plantations of trees, especially wallnuts. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 266 There are but few trees, only a few poplars, and a walnut or two

b. With defining adj **Common Walnut** (in British use), *Juglans regia*, called in the *U.S.* **English Walnut. Black Walnut**, the American species, *Juglans nigra*; **Grey** or **White Walnut**, the Butternut of the U.S., *Juglans cinerea.*

1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carolina* etc. I 67 The Black Walnut. Most parts of the Northern Continent of America, abound with these Trees, particularly Virginia and Maryland. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 331 Walnut, Jamaica, *Huva.* 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* XXVIII. (1794) 439 Common Walnut is distinguished by having the component leaves oval, smooth, sometimes a little toothed, and almost equal. 1857 A GRAY *First Less Bot.* (1866) 153 Heart-wood is generally of a different color, brown in Black-Walnut, black in Ebony, etc 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind. Isl* 788 Walnut, Jamaica, *Picrodendron Juglans* Walnut, Otaheite, *Aleurites triloba* 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan 1/2 Besides these there are already fruiting English Walnuts, Persian Walnuts (Kaghazi), Almonds, American Black Walnuts, &c *Ibid* 16 Sept 252/2 The Grey Walnut or Butternut is smaller in growth and more spreading in habit [than the Black Walnut].

3 The wood of the walnut-tree

a 1585 in *Eng Hist Rev* (1914) XXIX 517 The comodities thence ar Boordes of chestnuttes and walnuttes. 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* II 25 The wood that is most common is Oke and Walnut 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XVIII, How pleasant then, to be bound to no particular chairs and tables, but to flit from rosewood to mahogany, and from mahogany to walnut,..as the humour took one. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 15 The museum has been partly filled with absolutely dust proof cases of solid walnut shaped in the best style of the art 1892 *Joseph Gardner & Sons' Monthly Circular* 1 Oct, Walnut—American —Imports 394 Logs into Liverpool *Ibid*, Walnut—Circassian —No Imports

†b As material for gun-stocks. Hence colloq. *To shoulder walnut*. to enlist as a soldier. *Obs*

1838 D JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 20, 'I tell ye, Cuttles, it's no use I'll shoulder walnut first' 'Walnut!' 'Ay, go for a soldier'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a obvious combinations, as (sense 1) *walnut-kernel, -ketchup, -oil, -peel, -trade, -wine*; *walnut-stained* adj ; (sense 2) *walnut avenue, garden, leaf, -wood*, (sense 3, quasi-adj. 'made of walnut') *walnut bed, sideboard*; *walnut-framed* adj b. special comb.: walnut-brown, the brown colour produced by the application of walnut-juice to the skin, walnut-juice, the juice expressed from the green husk of the walnut; used by gipsies as a brown stain for the skin; † walnut-water (see quot.).

1898 MISS YONGE *Keble's Parishes* iii 44 There were two *walnut avenues planted about this time 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* XI, This amiable pair were lying in a large *walnut bed 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXX, If William's French grooms got hold of you, Torfrida, it would not be a little *walnut-brown which would hide you 1908 S E. WHITE *Riverman* XIV, The *walnut-framed photograph 1873 KINGSBURY *Comm Song of Sol, Speaker's Comm.* IV. 671/2 She relates to the Chorus how in early spring she had first met the King in a *walnut-garden in her own country 1912 E THOMAS *Geo. Borrow* V. 44 They colour his face with *walnut juice so that he looks a 'true son of an Egyptian' 1908 [MISS E FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 9 A string of *walnut kernels. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr* (1778) 32 One meat spoonful of *walnut catchup 1855 DELAMER *Kitchen Gard* (1861) 166 Walnut ketchup, is obtained from the outer husk of the ripe fruit. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Ulcer*, A Decoction of *Walnut Leaves in Water, with a little Sugar 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 629 Slugs and earth-worms may be effectually destroyed by a decoction of .walnut leaves 1649 W. BULLOCK *Virgunia* 12 Pot ashes, Rape, and *Walnut Oyle, and other Staples 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 543 *Walnut-peels managed as for wool, form a cheap and durable brown for silk 1833 *Veget Subs Materials of Manuf.* XXIII. 404 Fawn colours Sumach—Walnut-peels—Henna. 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib, Brit* II No. 5731, A *walnut sideboard, Renaissance style. 1906 T WATTS DUNTON *Thoreau's Walden* Introd p xi, One of those masquerading 'children of the Tent' who think it fine to play the Man of the Woods, in order that they may write books with *walnut stained fingers. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 509 P 3, I must repeat the Abomination, that the *Walnut Trade is carry'd on by old Women within the Walks 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XX 158 To distill *Walnut-water. Take a Peck of fine green Walnuts, bruise them well .., put two Quarts of good French Brandy to them, [etc] 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl Housekpr.* (1778) 325 To make *Walnut Wine. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I VI, An old corner cupboard of *walnut-wood.

Walnut[2]. *Naut.* Corrupt form of WALL-KNOT, associated with WALNUT[1] 1. Also *walnut-knot*

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s.v. *Knot*, There are several sorts of knots. the principal of these are the diamond-knot, the rose-knot, the wall-knot or walnut 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 213 A double-walnut knot, called a button-and loop

Wa'lnut-shell.

1 The hard shell enclosing the seed of the walnut; also, either of the boat-shaped halves of this.

[*c* 1384: see WALSH-NUT] 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 93 There wyll ryse pymples as moche as halfe a walnutshell 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. III. 66 Heere is the cap your Worship did bespeake. Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 30 Spiders. at this day are worne in baggs or walnut-shells against a tertian ague. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II, In the gale of last night the lifeboat had been crushed by one blow of the sea like a walnut-shell. 1885 SIR W HARCOURT in S. Gwynn *Life Dilke* (1917) II 187, I therefore spoke like a cat in walnut shells

†b Applied to the outer husk of the walnut.

1552 HULOET, Walnut shele, *gulioca.* 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 128 They were a gang of gypsies .rubbing or dyeing a fine young girl, about seventeen, with walnut-shell.

c. In phrases implying extreme calmness of the sea. (Cf. 2.)

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 6 The sea breaks upon them [*sc.* the Edystone rocks] in a frightful manner . when, figuratively speaking, you might go to sea in a Walnut-shell.

2. *transf.* Applied to a boat, as a hyperbolical expression for extreme lightness and fragility. († In the 17th c. app. used as the actual name of some fragile kind of boat.)

1614 GENTLEMAN *Eng Way to Wealth* 27 The Fleet of Hollanders that go in the Sword-pinks,. Walnut-shels, and great and small Yeuers, 100 and 200 Saile at one time together 1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* XXXIV, Our little walnut-shell got on the top of one [wave] 1903 E CHILDERS *Riddle of Sands* XII 125 Davies nursed our walnut-shell tenderly over their crests

3 *slang.* A very light carriage

1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI. 232 Drawing a walnut-shell over a level road.

4. *attrib.*

1460–70 *Bk Quinte Essence* 20 Of þis watir 3eue to þe pacient, moiowe and euen, a walnot schelle ful at oonys 1793–4 [AIKIN & MRS BARBAULD] *Even at Home* (1805) II. 36 The pond where I used to sail my walnut shell boats.

Wa'lnut-tree.

1. The tree that bears walnuts.

a 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 657 *Tremuler nuger et grosiler*, Aspe walnotetre and theuthorne. 1483 *Cath Angl* 407/1 Walnott tree, *auellanus* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Dec. 34 How haue I wearied with many a stroke, The stately Walnut tree, the while the rest Vnder the tree fell all for nuts at strife 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I XIV 392 The Wild Nutmeg-tree is as big as a Walnut-tree, but it does not spread so much. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I 282 Under it is found a soft oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet depth, large trees entire, such as walnut-trees 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVI 115 At the last meeting of the Entomological Society, Mr W L Distant exhibited a branch of a walnut-tree on which was a mass of eggs laid by a butterfly belonging to the Lycænidæ.

Proverb 1550 COVERDALE *Spir Perle* XII 102 A walnut tree ye more it is beaten, the better it is, & not the worsse. Euen so man thorow many stripes and much aduersity turneth from il and waxeth good.

b. *attrib*

1536 *MS Rawl D. 780* lf 66, xxxiij^ti loodes of walnottry and hasshen tymbre *Ibid* lf. 69 b, Wallnottry Tymbre hayssheu tymbre and ellym tymbre. 1705 *Lond Gaz* No. 4097/4, 10 Dozen of Walnut-Tree Planks 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Ulcer*, This is no more than a decoction of walnut-tree-leaves in water, with a little sugar. 1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg.* 74 *note*, The *Salmoni*, or *Salemoeki* tree,. affords a most beautiful wood, it resembles walnut-tree wood in colour. 1886 C E. PASCOE *Lond To-day* (ed 3) 16 The pleasant walnut-tree walks .of his [Addison's] time

†**2** The wood of this tree. = WALNUT[1] 3. *Obs.*

1587 *B. N C.* (Oxf.) *Docum., Inventory A*[2] 31 A bedsteed of wallnuttrye, in Ladies' chamber 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 162 The seates of the Chauncell are of Walnut-tree curiously carved 1756 MRS. P. L POWYS *Passages fr. Diaries* (1899) 8 The chimney-pieces, tables, &c are of green marble from Sweden; all the doors solid walnut-tree, off the estate 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XI, A grey doublet and cloak..which Mrs. Wilson produced from a chest of walnut-tree.

†b *attrib.* or *adj.* Made of walnut.

1687 *Lond Gaz.* No 2231/4 A drawing Walnut-Tree Box, with two Drawers in it,. to put Mathematical Instruments in 1702 *Ibid* No 3806/8 A Large Parcel of French Walnutt-Tree Venears will be exposed to Sale on Thursday 1716 *Ibid* No 5402/4 A Fowling-Piece with a Walnut-tree Stock. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s.v *Candle*, Roll them upon a Wallnut-tree Table *a* 1841 T. HOOK *Ned Musgrave* I, Sitting in a walnut-tree arm chair 1907 *Verney Mem* I 11 Chairs with walnut-tree frames

Walnyed, *a. Obs* [? var. of WOLDENEYED, WALL-EYED] Of a horse ? Light grey.

The meaning is obscure, as the colours are not enumerated in the same order in the original and the translation. A note in the MSS of the translation has *glaucus*, which does not occur here in Palladius

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV 827 The walnyed is good, also the blake Is fyn colour, the falow and herthued

Walon, Walop: see WALLOON, WALLOP *v*

Walour(e, obs. Sc. forms of VALOUR.

Walow, obs. form of VALUE, WALLOW.

Waloway: see WELLAWAY.

Walowe yee, obs. f. WALL EYE

Walrus (wǫ·lrŭs). Also 8 **walrous, wallross,** *pl* walrosses, 9 -russes. [probably a. Du. *walrus* (*walros*) Compare (1) LG. *walross*, G. *walross* (earlier also *walruss, walrusch*), Sw. *hvalross, valross* (*valruss*), Da. *hvalros* (earlier also *hvalrusk*), walrus ; (2) OE. *hors schwæl*, early mod.G. *rosswal, russwal*, Norw. *russhval*, walrus, ? OFr. *rohal, rohart, rochal* (whence med.L. *rohanlum, -allum*) walrus-ivory; see RUEL.

The forms under (1) appear to be later than those under (2) from which they perh arose (? in Du.) by metathesis on some analogy such as that of Du. *walvisch* whale.

The interpretation of formation (2) as 'horse-whale' (zoologically improbable) appears to be only one of the various popular etymologies that have influenced the forms of the word. Ultimately a confusion, either within or outside the Scandinavian languages, has perhaps taken place between ON *hrosshvalr* a kind of whale, and *rosmhvalr* walrus. The latter is related obscurely to ON. *rosmall*, Norw *rosmaal, rosmaar*, Da. *rosmær, er, -ar* walrus, whence the scientific specific name *rosmarus*. See ROSMARINE[2]. Some scholars have connected *rosm-* with ON, Icel. *rostungr* walrus, and assumed relationship of both with ON. *raudr* RED. (Cf RORQUAL and OHG. *ros(a)mo* redness.) This is zoologically possible, but it seems more likely that *rosm-* is a corruption of some non-Teut. word · cf. MORSE.]

1. The sea-horse, or morse (*Trichechus rosmarus*), a carnivorous pinniped marine mammal allied to the *Phocidæ* (seals), and *Otariidæ* (sea-lions), and chiefly distinguished by two tusks (exserted upper canine teeth). It inhabits the Arctic seas. A variety found in the N. Pacific has sometimes received the distinct specific name *obesus.*

[*c* 893 *Ælfred Oros* I. i § 15 For þæm horschwælum, for

ðæm hie habbað swiþe æþele ban on hiorn toþum. 1655 O. Worm *Mus* III xv. 289 Animal .quod Anglis & Russis Walrus, aliis Mors, Danis & Islandis Rosmarus vocatur. 1693 Ray *Syn Anim. Quadr* etc. 191 Anglis Mors à Russis mutuato nomine Belgis Walrus . . The Morse or Sea-Horse.] 1728 J. Woodward *Catal. Fossils* II *Foreign* II. 22 A Tusk of the Moise, or Walrous, call'd by some the Sea-Horse. 1752 Hill *Hist. Anim* 555 The Phoca, with the canine teeth exerted. The Walrus 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II. 75 The seals, walrosses, and cod, caught in the Russian seas, are likewise very important articles. 1833 Sir C Bell *Hand* (1834) 109 The bones of the morse or walrus are remarkably complete, if we consider the peculiar appearance of the feet in the living animal. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I xiii. 140 The last remnant of walrus did not leave us until . the temperature had sunk below zero. 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 337/2 The tusks are formidable weapons of defence, but their principal use seems to be digging for the molluscs and crustaceans on which the walrus feeds.

† **2.** *Indian walrus* the Dugong. *Obs.*

1772 Pennant *Syn Quadr* 338 Indian Walrus.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *walrus-beef, -boat, calf, -fishing, -hide, -ivory.*

1856 Kane *Arctic Expl* I xxviii. 366 Laden with, as much *walrus-beef as would pay for their board 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 Aug 6/1 Each *walrus-boat carried six men. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 356/2 Old Ickwa put his hand on me, at the same time pointing to the *walrus calf, and said 'pee-yuk!' 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II 5 *Walrus fishing in succeeding years in high northern latitudes 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit* II No. 4638, Patent *walrus-hide belting. 1875 Maskell *Ivories* 2 In quality and beauty of appearance *walrus ivory scarcely yields to that of the elephant

Wals, Walsch(e, Walse, obs ff. Welsh.

Walse, var. Waltz *sb.* and *v.*

Walsh, *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 welsche, 7, 9 welsh. [? contracted f. Wallowish *a.* Cf Wash *a.*, Wersh *a*] Insipid, tasteless, ill-tasting; having a sickly taste, nauseous.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. vii 79 To pas By gousty placis, welsche savorit, mist, and hair. *c* 1687 in C. K Sharpe *Witchcraft in Scot.* VIII. (1884), It was not bloud, but red as bloud, . it had a welsh taste. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 78 *Walsh,* insipid, fresh, waterish. 1825 Brockett *N. C Words, Welsh,* insipid Broth and water, and pottage without salt, are *wallow* or *welsh.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss , Walsh,* tasteless. 'As walsh as the white of an egg'

Hence **Wa·lshness,** insipidity.

1808 Jamieson. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Walshness,* want of flavour; insipidity.

Walsh(e, obs. forms of Welsh.

† **Walsh-nut.** *Obs.* In 4 walsnote, walsh(e)-note, welshnote, 6 walshe nutte, 7 walsh-nut. [Corresponds to MHG. *walhisch nuz* (mod.G. dial. *walsche nuss, walschniss*), early mod. Flemish (Kilian 16th c.) *walsche not,* 'Welsh' (i.e. Italian or Gaulish) nut . see Walnut. The word was prob. adopted in ME from MDu. or MLG., though documentary evidence of its existence in those dialects is wanting.] = Walnut[1] 1. Also *attrib.*

1368–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 574, 2000 de Wals notes in precio 2*s.* 6*d* *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* 1281 (Fairf. MS) Y saugh him carien a wyndmelle Vnder a walsh note [*MS. Bodley* welshnote] shale *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 99 With wardons winlich and walshe notes newe. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 165 Yf thou wylt plante an almaunde tree or a walsh nott tree or a chery tree. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lvi. 732 The fruite is called in Englishe, Walnuttes, Walshe Nuttes, and of some Frenche Nuttes. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 132 The dry Walnuts, or Walsh nuts, are hot and dry in the second degree. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* I. xvii 68 Amongst all these [Nuts], the Wall-nut, or Walsh-nut, beareth away the bell.

Walsman, obs. form of Welshman.

Walsse, Walsshe, obs. forms of Welsh.

† **Walt,** *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Beaten clay.

1488 *Rec. Burgh Lanark* (1893) 2 Item, to Jok Inglis for makyn of walt and claying of the flur, iij days, vjs iijd.

† **Walt,** *a. Naut. Obs* Also 6–7 walte. [OE. **wealt,* found only in *unwealt* steady; related to Walt *v.*] Of a ship: Unsteady, crank.

1539 *Adm Ct. Exam.* 4, 7 Dec, The said boate was very walte & very evyll made. 1627 Capt J Smith *Sea Gram.* XI. 53 We say a Ship is walt when shee is not stiffe, and hath not Ballast enough in her to keepe her stiffe. 1656 Bradford *Plymouth Plant* II (1856) 291 For covetousnes sake [they] did so over lade her, as she was walte, and could not bear sayle 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxiii, That our humane Vessels might not heeld, or be walt, but well trimm'd and stiff. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Walt,* an obsolete or spurious term signifying *crank.*

Walt (wɑlt), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3–5 walte, 6–8 wolt, 9 *dial.* waut. Contracted pa. t. and pple. 4–5 walt. [early ME. *walten* = OHG. *walzan,* MHG. *walzen* (strong) to roll, revolve (intr. and trans.); the OTeut. root **walt-* appears to be an extension of **wal-* (**wel-*) to roll: see Wallow *v.* Cf. Welt *v.*]

1. *trans.* (with obj. clause). To revolve in the mind, consider. [So OHG. *walzan*]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Witte wel hwat þu hauest walte hwat þe tide.

2. To throw, cast, toss *out, over, up,* etc.; to fling to the ground; to overturn, upset.

Cf. Root-walt *v.* (1532–).

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 1734 [Tekel] To teche þe of techal, þat terme þus menes, þy wale rengne is walt in weztes to heng, & is funde ful fewe of hit fayth dedes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1336 Þay..grayþely departed þe wesaunt fro þe wynt-hole, & walt out þe guttez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4633 The storme . walt vp the wilde se vppon wan hilles. *Ibid.* 5888 [I hai] woundit hom wikkedly, walt hom to ground *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus* 351 Or y to þe walles schal wende & walten alle ouere 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I VII. 13 Ane part haistis to beild the wallis wicht, And sum to . wolt wp stanes to the werk on hie. 1674 Ray *N. C Words* 51 To *Walt,* to overthrow 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray,* To *Wolt,* or *Walt,* overturn Cart or Wain 1875 *Lancs Gloss , Waut,* to upset, to turn completely over 1883 *Almondbury Gloss. Walt,* to turn over...'Nay, lad; it ud walt ma table ovver ,

3. *intr.* To be thrown down, fall over, be upset or overturned; to totter; to lean to one side.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 909 As þe welkyn shold walt, a wonderfull noyse Skremyt vp to the skrow. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus* 69 Ouer wilde wawes he wende, as alle walte scholde. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Ador Sheph.* 268 Ware lest thou walt here by the wall. 1674 Ray *N C. Words* 51 To *Walt,* to totter, or lean one way. 1875 *Lancs. Gloss , Waut,* to fall on one side. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss , Walt,* to totter, or fall over.

b. With *open* . To be opened; to gape wide.

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B 501 Þen went þay to þe wykket, hit walt vpon sone *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1145 So depe wondes þat day þay dalt, þat many on wyde opyn walt, þat wikkidly wondede was.

c. *fig.* To fall, *into* (anger, madness).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1056 Nestor anone noyet þere with, And walt at his woides into wode yre. *Ibid* 8685 Sum walt into wodenes, & of wit past.

4. To gush *out,* pour, flow.

13 . *E. E Allit P.* B. 364 Waltes out vch walle heued, in full wode stremez *Ibid* 1037 Þer waltez of þat water in waxlokes grete, þe spumande aspaltoun þat spyserez sellen

Walt(e, obs forms of Welt.

Walte, var Vult *Sc. Obs.*

1524 Arran in *St Papers Hen VIII,* IV. 157 [His] Gracis maist noble jocund walte, manlye and ferme contenance

† **Wa·lter,** *sb. Obs.* Also *Sc.* 6 volter, woltar, 6–7 wolter. [f Walter *v.*[1] Cf. Welter *sb.*]

1. The rolling of the sea in a storm

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3699 So þe bie and the brethe burbelit to gedur, þat hit spirit vp spitiously fyue speire lenght With walter and wawes.

2 The act of wallowing (in mire); in quot. *concr.,* a wallowing-place.

1577 Knewstub *Confut.* (1579) To Rdr. **1 The Lord reuengeth the shameful contempt and neglect of his truth by sending numbers to their stie or walter againe.

3 An upset, upheaval, overthrow *lit* and *fig.*

1563 Winget *Wks.* (S. T. S) I. 49, I began nocht litill to merwel at sa haisty and sa subdane a wolter of this warlde in sa mony grete materis. 1563 Randolph *Let to Cecil* 10 Apr in *Cal. Scott Papers* II. 5 Yf ther come such a volter in thys realme, that ever that man come agayne into credyt. 1596 Dalrymple *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II. 221 He spak mekle of the Woltir of the religioune [L *de religione apud nos evertenda*]. 1678 Ray *Prov* (ed 2) 379 (Scott. Prov) If I can get his cart at a wolter [1670, p 282 at a whelming], I shall lend it a put

Walter (wɑ·ltəɹ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–6 waltre, 4–7, 9 *dial.* walter, 5 waltyr, 6 waulter, -tre, *Sc.* woltre, valter, 6 *Sc.,* 8–9 *dial* wolter. [Freq. of Walt *v.* : see -er[5]. Cf. Welter *v.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To roll to and fro, move from side to side; to tumble or toss about; to lie sprawling on the ground, *in* mire, etc.

c 1400 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 203 He feled a þing þat was myȝti and picke waltre and turne atwixe hym and his wif. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 735 Litel he slepiþ, Bot walwyþ & wyndiþ & waltreþ a boute. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII 236 [She] lyys walteryng by the fyere. 1529 [see Tolter *v*]. 1530 Palsgr. 771/1, I walter, I tumble *Je me voystre.* Hye you, your horse is walterynge yonder, he wyll breake his saddell but more happe be. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* II. 565 So great terrour in his mynd he tuke, That all that nycht he wolterit and he woik. 1568 Withals *Dict.* 10 b/2 *Voluto,* to turne or walter in myre as hogges doe. 1580 Blundevil *Curing Horses Dis.* xcii 42 b, The horse will forsake his meate, and lie downe and wallow, and walter vpon the ground. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1276 Sardanapalus tumbling and lying along, waltring among a sort of concubines. 1692 Ray *Disc* II 11 (1693) 87 The Globe cannot walter or reel towards any side *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia, Walter, wolter,* to roll and twist about on the ground; as corn laid by the wind and rain; or as one who is rolled in the mire 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s.v, 'The potatoes lie down and walter on the ground', *i e* they remain lying.

b. Of a ship: To roll or be tossed on the waves.

13 . *E E Allit. P.* B 415 Hit waltered on þe wylde flod, went as hit lyste. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 78 Upon the sey thay sufferit great perrell,..Walterand with wind out throw þe mudy wawis

c Of the stomach: To be upset or disturbed.

1540 J Heywood *Four PP.* 600 It maketh your stomake sore to walter.

2. *fig* To wallow or revel *in* (prosperity, pleasure, sin).

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4503 (Fairf) Man þat walteres [*Cott.* weltres] in his welis. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 62 They are .lyke to brut beastes and swyne, Waltrynge in synfull wretchednes. 1553 Bradford *Serm Repent* (1574) H 1 b, Trow you that such a one wyl willingly walter & wallow in his wylful lusts, pleasures, and fantasies? *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* I. (Arb) 76 If a man .walter in filthines like a Swyne *a* 1598 Rollock *Serm* XI (1616) 208 The naturall man waltering and wallowing in sinne.

3. To swing or float to and fro. Also *fig.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 947 Þou waltres al in a weih & wel y vnderstande whider þe belaunce bremliest bouwes al-gate. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2663 in *Macro Plays* 156 Nedys, my loue must on hym lende, With Coueytyse to walter & wave *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf* 1936 And some I make in a rope to totter and walter *c* 1555? Coverdale *Carrying Christ's Cross* III. 29 The aungels gatheryng together ye wicked wretches (which now walter and walowe as the worlde and wynde bloweth) to be tyed in bondels, and cast into the fier 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 44 He signifyis a mannis persoun, That walteris betuix wynde and waw Into this warld ay vp and doun.

4 To move or go unsteadily; to totter, stumble. Also, to go with a rolling gait, to waddle.

1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* II 189 So lymed leues were leyde all aboute, þat where so þey walkid, þey waltrid dounwardis 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI ii, He [Silenus] was, att that tyme, in Frygye, waltrynge and swaruyng what of wyn and of age 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 186 [An adder and her young] She.. suffereth them to hang upon her back, and so waltereth to her hole 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray, Wolter,* as welter [' to goe aside, or heavily, as Women with Child, or Fat People' (Ray 1691)].

5. Of waves: To surge or roll high. Of water, etc.: To flow, gush. Of a humour: To wander or ooze about the body.

13 *E E. Allit. P* C 142 þe wawes ful wode waltered so hiȝe. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 684 Wel much was þe warme water þat waltered of yȝen 1555 Phaer *Æneid* II (1558) E ij, The fomy floud waltring down the vales. 1561 Hollybush *Hom Apoth.* 23 The unnaturall or evell sweate is it that waltereth only about the harte *Ibid* 36 Somtyme growe apostemes in the loynes of humors that are waltering and straying in the body 1577 J Bishop *Beautif. Blossoms* XVII. 84 Streames of teares waltering downe his cheekes

II. Transitive senses.

6 To roll about, toss to and fro. Also *fig.* Also *refl.,* to sprawl or wallow (on the ground, in the mire, etc).

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 21113 Quik þai haue his bodi flaine & waltered him in barli chaf. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* II. 204 And he [*sc.* the demoniac], cast doun in þe erþe, was waltrid and froþid [Vulg Mark IX. 19 *volutabatur spumans*]. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 11, Þei smyteth þe grounde with the foote and walters hem as an horse. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 342 The fete ar ful wete, Walterid in blood 1508 Fisher *Penit Ps.* Wks. (1876) 204 Euen as an hors the softer myre or claye he waltreth hymselfe in the more easely he lyeth *Ibid* 358 The Sowe waultering hir self in the myerie puddle. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S. T S) I. 23 Quhill the cuntrie was waltrit to and fra in this maner 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III (Arb) 92 In seas far waltred, he groyleth

7. To overturn, overthrow.

1571 Sir J. Maitland in *Satir. Poems. Reform* XXVII 71 Bewar I we may be walteritt [*v.r* weltred, wolterit] or we witt, And lykwayis Loss our land and libertie.

8 *dial. uses* (see quots).

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Walter, Wolter,* to cause extreme fatigue...'I am right on woltered out, by my day's work' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Walthered,* mired or stuck in a boggy road, or swampy place. 'Whiles in the mornin' I find the branches of the trees all walthered and smashed', broken down into the mire.

Hence **Wa·ltering** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

13 . *E E Allit P.* C. 247 A wylde walterande whal. bi þat bot flotte. 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* III VIII, Innumerabill folk I saw flotterand in feir, Quhilk pereist on the walterand wallis weir 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 128 Quhare I mycht se The woltiyng [*v r* waltreyng] of the wallis vp and doun. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 267 Whoes waltring tongs did lick their hissing mouthes 1552 Huloet, Waltrynge or full of wallowynge, *volutabundus* *c* 1557 Abp Parker *Ps.* XXXVI 99 So pride hath hym puft by his waltering wealth 1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 44 As a man dizzie with the waltering of a vessel, tossed by the hollowe waues of raging seas. 1588 T. Hughes *Misfort Arthur* III Chor. 42 The windes, that sweepe the waltering waues

† **Wa·lter,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. *trans.* To be without, lack

1463 *Burgh Rec. Edin* (1869) I. 21 The said Johne [sall remane] at the hous of the said myln and vesy thame daylie at thai walter nocht na behuifull thing to thame that he aucht to find, and gif at thai walter acht in his default, sa that thairthrow the myle be ydill [etc].

Walter, obs. form of Water.

† **Wa·lterer.** *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* -ar. [f Walter *v*[1] + -er.] One who overthrows.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIII 230 Behald now how ȝe do the mater gyde, To caus my Sisters France and Ingland scorne ȝow, That walterars of Courts ȝe lat suborne ȝow 1582 in *R. Bannatyne's Jrnl.* etc (1806) 500 Sindrie that war the kingis enemeis, walterars of his kingdome, and enemeis of religione

Walterot, Walth : see Waltrot, Wealth.

† **Wa·ltham.** *Obs.* [The name of *Waltham* Chase, Hants.] Used *attrib.* in allusion to the disguise adopted by the poachers called 'Waltham Blacks': see Black *sb.* 6 b.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 191 Such mean devices, such artful, such worse than Waltham disguises put on, to obtrude himself into my company

Waltir, obs. Sc form of Water.

Waltonian (wɒltōʊ·nĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f the name of Izaak *Walton,* author of *The Compleat Angler* (1653): see -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Izaak Walton. **B.** *sb.* A disciple of Walton, an angler.

1832 *P. Egan's Bk. Sports* 314/2 The Waltonians, the Cottonians, and the Saltonians (for Walton, Cotton, and Salter, are their feat-books) 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xlix. (1845) 432/2 This little group of Waltonians, bound for Lord Somerville's preserve. 1845 J. Coulter *Adv. Pacific* II 12 Exhibiting a sized fish that any Waltonian might well stare at. 1866 (*title*) Rules of the true Waltonian Society held

at the Crown Tavern, Pentonville Hill. Established 1830. 1908 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Jan 12/1 He is an ardent devotee of the Waltonian art.

So **Wa·ltonizing** *vbl sb*, angling.

1841 J. T. J. Hewlett *Peter Priggins* I i. 25 A landing-net, minnow-can, casting-net, and half a hundred more requisites for Waltonizing 1882 H. S. Leigh *Strains fr. Strand* 1 No sign was near of pebbly brook, Where patient swains with rod and hook In Waltonising dabble

[**Waltron**, a misreading in Johnson's Dict. for *walrous*. see quot. 1728 s.v. Walrus 1.]

† **Waltrot, walterot.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin.] *A tale of waltrot*, an idle tale, a piece of absurdity.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xviii. 142 'þat þow tellest' quod treuth 'is but a tale of waltrot' [C. xxi. 146 walterot, *v rr.* walter, walteret]

Waltsom(e, erron. forms of Wlatsome *a. Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. x (1495) f v, There is waltsomnes wt coleryk, spewynge, dryenes of tongue *c* 1492 *Chaucer's Nun's Priest's T* 233 (Pynson), Murdre is so waltsom [Thynne 1532, Stowe 1561 waltsome] and abhomynable 1563 *Mirr. Mag*, *Hastings* xxx, O waltsome murther, that attaynteth our fame.

Waltt, ? obs. Sc. form of Vault *v.*2

1712 in E. D. Dunbar *Soc. Life* (1865) 43, I am also rejoysed to hear that you are clever and can voltige and waltt a little as to your former way.

Walty (wɒ·lti), *a. Naut.* [f. Walt *a.* + -y.] = Walt *a*

Prob. *Obs*, the knowledge of the word being derived, through Longfellow, from quot. 1702.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Christi* I. vi. 25 A New Ship, built at Rhode-Island, of about 150 Tuns; but so walty, that the Master often said she would prove their Grave. [1850 Longf *Birds of Passage, Phantom Ship* iv, This ship is so crank and walty, I fear our grave she will be!] 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Merchantmen* iv, By sport of bitter weather, We're walty, strained, and scarred. 1904 F T Bullen *Creat. Sea* xxiv. 362 In spite of the walty state of the almost worn-out vessel

Waltz (wɒlts, wɒls), *sb.* Also 8 valze, waltze, 9 *pl.* waltses, 8–9 valtz, walse. See also Valse. [ad. G. *walzer*, f. *walzen* to roll, revolve, dance the waltz.]

1. A dance performed to music in triple time by couples who, almost embracing each other, swing round and round in the same direction with smooth and even steps, moving on as they gyrate.

1782 Twining in *Select Papers T. Family* (1887) 74, I found on inquiry that this was a favourite German dance called a waltz 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4, II i. 6 All these fair Flammandes gain force, In the Valtz, as they spin in their whirligig course 1798 Helen M. Williams *Tour Switzerland* I. 34 The walse, which is now never forgotten at a Paris ball 1812 Byron (*title*) The Waltz 1825 W. Hamilton *Hand-bk. Terms Arts* etc, *Waltz*, in Music, the name of a riotous and indecent German dance. 1872 E. Braddon *Life in India* iv 145 She will be able to reward the virtuous youth who is fast and smooth in the *valtz* 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* i, The very memory of those waltzes makes my arms ache.

fig 1802 Coleridge *Lett* (1895) 403 The ghosts of his departed guineas dance an ugly waltz round my idea.

attrib. 1826 [Sherer] *Notes & Rec Ramble in Germany* 37 My steps were arrested..by the sound of soft waltz music.

2. A piece of music to accompany this dance, in the same time and rhythm.

1816 Jane Austen *Emma* xxvi, Mrs. Weston was seated, and beginning an irresistible waltz 1837 Marryat *Dog-Fiend* ix, The band..played a waltz

† **3.** A party or soirée for waltzing. *Obs.*

1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* VI. 192 If men and women of fashion will come forward, and..give balls, waltses, and suppers

Waltz (wɒlts, wɒls), *v.* Also 9 valtz, walze, walse. [f. Waltz *sb.* or directly ad. G. *walz-en.*] *intr.* To dance a waltz. Also, to be addicted to, or practised in, the waltz; to dance the waltz in a specified manner.

c 1794 *Search after Perfect* III. i. in *New Brit Theatre* (1814) III. 56 The sight of a lady waltzing. 1812 Byron *Waltz* To Publ, 'Lord! Mr. Hornem, Can't you see they're valtzing?' or waltzing (I forget which). 1841 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv 93, I waltzed one waltz 1870 Furnivall *Borde's Introd. Knowl* Forewords 110 Oh fair-haired Alice, how well you waltz!

b. *transf.* To move lightly, trippingly, or nimbly. Chiefly *slang.*

1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. vii (1872) V. 237 Big war-clouds waltzing hither and thither, occasionally clashing into bloody conflict. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 205 All you have to do is to put a good 'front on', and waltz in with the crowd. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 600/1 With a fair wind she waltzed beautifully round the coast.

c. quasi-*trans.* (with advb. extension): To move (a person, oneself) as in a waltz.

1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* viii, We are always..revolving about the Lord Chancellor and all his satellites, and equitably waltzing ourselves off to dusty death, about Costs. 1881 Mary C. Hay *Missing* II 237 How Edgar laughed as he waltzed me through the hall! 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 600/2 He seized me and waltzed me around the little dining room.

Hence **Wa·ltzing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Waltzing mouse = Waltzer b.

1811 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I 22 Her waltzing is the prettiest thing that can be seen. 1811 Ld. Glenbervie *Jrnls.* (1910) 143 Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, whose splendid dinners and waltzing balls we partook of at Brighton. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 223, I suppose she is disappointed of her waltzing partner. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xlvii, The Lord George Gaunt was desired to return from Vienna, where he was engaged in waltzing and diplomacy. 1882 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I iv. 75 They commenced sliding round the ring with a peculiar waltzing step 1896 *Fancy Mice* (ed. 4) 45 Waltzing Mice. 1904 *Biometrika* Jan 4 Japanese waltzing mice

Waltzer (wɒ·ltsəɹ). [f. Waltz *v.* + -er 1.] One who dances the waltz.

1811 *Sporting Mag* XXXVIII. 220 The music at first is slow, but, as the Waltzers get animated, it rises to a jig. 1811 Ld. Glenbervie *Jrnls.* (1910) 139 Both great waltzers, and insufferable coxcombs 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xlvii, My Lord George Gaunt was one of the finest waltzers in Europe. 1911 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Special prizes are given this season for the best waltzers.

b. A name for a breed of domesticated mice which have the habit of spinning round rapidly; = *waltzing mouse.*

1904 *Biometrika* Jan 6 All the waltzers used were of pure strain. *Ibid*, The offspring produced by crossing a Japanese waltzer with an albino

Walue, obs. form of Value.

Walx, obs Sc. form of Wax *sb.*1

Waly (wē·li), *int. Sc.* and *north.* Also wally, walie. [Of obscure formation; ? cognate with Woe, Welladay.] An exclamation of sorrow.

a 1724 '*O waly, waly*' in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) I. 286 O waly, waly up the bank, And waly, waly down the brae. 1883 *Gateshead Alm* (E D.D.), Wally! Wally! it's a' ower noo! 1894 J. W. M'Laren *Tibbie & Tam* 41 (E.D.D.) But walie! the sight gar'd even puir Baudrons jump nearly four feet wi' fricht

Hence **Waly-walying,** lamentation.

1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xvii. 161 Such a wally wallying as the news of this caused at every door.

Waly, variant of Wall, Wally *a.*2

Walycoat, var. Wyliecoat *Sc.*

Walysshe, Walywe, obs. ff Welsh, Value.

Walz, -er, -ing: see Waltz, etc.

† **Wam.** *Sc Obs.* In 6 wam(me, vam. [App. repr. OE. *wam*(*m*, *wœm*(*m*, masc. and neut., spot, blemish (chiefly *fig.*) = OFris, OS., OHG. *wamm*, ON. *vamm*, Goth. *wamm*. But cf. Wan *sb.*1] A scar. Cf. Wem *sb.*

Beowulf 3073 Wommum gewitnad. *a* 1000 *Kentish Gl.* in Wr.-Wulcker 64 *Maculam*, wam.

a 1585 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 570 (Tullibardine MS.) His peild pallat The fowsome flokis of flaeis dois overflow With vamis [*MS Harl.* wames; ed 1639 wams] and wondis. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* (E D S), *Cuatrix*, a wamme.

Wam, obs. form of Whom, Womb.

Wamara (wămā·rä). [Native name.] The brown ebony of British Guiana.

1840 Schomburgk *Descr Brit. Guiana* 33 Wamara ..is hard and cross-grained, consequently not apt to split 1862 *List Contrib. fr. Br Guiana to Lond Exhib* in Veness *El Dorado* (1866) App. 136 Wamara, or Brown Ebony. Used for ship-building and furniture. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Wamb, obs. form of Wame, Womb.

Wambais. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also wambas, -us. [a. OF. *wambais*: see Gambeson Cf. Wamus.] = Gambeson.

[1181 *Assize of Arms* in Bened Peterb. *Chron* (Rolls) I 278 Omnes burgenses habeant wambais et capellet ferri et lanceam.] 1761 Hume *Hist Eng* I ix 196 All burgesses were to have a wambais, that is, a coat quilted with wool, tow, or such-like materials. 1792 H. H Brackenridge *Mod Chivalry* (1846) 189 It will be best to present him just as he is in his brogues and wambus 1821 Meyrick & C. H. Smith *Costume Orig. Inhab* 58 The [Danish] king is habited in a corslet of leather (wambas) passing over his rock or tunic This wambas was of painted elk or stag-skin, and was a kind of half armour 1874 Stubbs *Const Hist* (1897) I xiii 633 The Assize of Arms in 1181 ..directed that all burghers ..[must possess] a wambais, head-piece, and lance.

Wambe, obs. form of Wame, Womb.

Wambetowe, obs. form of Wame-tow.

Wamble (wɒ·mb'l), *sb.* Also 8– womble. Now only *colloq.* or *dial.* [f. Wamble *v.*]

1. A rolling or uneasiness in the stomach; a feeling of nausea; spec. see quot. 1899.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* iv. 701 Our meat going downe into the stomacke merily, and with pleasure, dissolveth incontinently all wambles 1865 J Sleigh *Derbysh. Gloss* (E D D), *Wamble*, faintness 1899 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Wambles*, an old popular term for Milk fever. 1902 C. N. & A. M. Williamson *Lightning Conductor* 48 There's another thing which gives me the 'wombles'.

† **2.** An act of seething or bubbling up when brought to boiling-point. *Obs* Cf Walm *sb.*

1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii 44 If you also boyle in it a quantity of ginger, three or foure wambles about, it will be much the better. 1682 *Sober Dial betw. Stafford & the Lords* 2/2 [*Stafford*, as a ghost from Hell *log.*] Here is a parcel of cold Comfort, but I fear me not enough to mitigate one wamble of the great Lake. 1730 W. Burdon *Gentl Pocket-Farrier* 16 Set it on [the fire] again, and give it two or three Wambles.

3. An unsteady movement (of a person or thing); a roll of the body; a rolling or staggering gait. *On* or *upon the wamble*, staggering, wobbling

1825 J Wilson *Noct Ambr* Wks 1855 I. 7 When Knight's *Quarterly Magazine* took a pain in its head, and gied a wamle ower the counter in the dead thraws 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* ii, The jump of the horse gave a jerk to the shaft, and this ,gave a lollop to the near wheel, already on the wamble 1887 [see Shail *sb* 2]

4. Comb.: **wamble-cropped** (now *U.S.*), †-stomached *adjs.*, affected with nausea, sick (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1552 Huloet, *Wamble cropped, *stomachichus* *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 14 And yesterday, hee sayth, I was wamble-cropt, and (saving your presence) parbrak't 1798 *Massachusetts Spy* 5 Sept 1/1, I feel a good deal wamblecropped about dropping her acquaintance. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm* 1 xxiii, It makes me so kinder wamble-cropt, when I think on it, that I'm afeared to venture on matrimony at all 1844 'Jon Slick' *High Life N York* I 44, I got back to the sloop and turned in awfully wamble-cropped 1552 Huloet, *Wamble stomaked to be, *nauseo.*

Wamble (wɒ·mb'l), *v* Now *dial.* Forms: 4–5 wamel, wamle, (4 wemel, 5 wam(m)il, wamylle), 6 wambel, 5, 9 womble, 8 waumle, 9 wam(m)le, wammel, wamell, wemble, wommle, 4– wamble. [Prob. two or more verbs have coalesced. In sense 1 the word may correspond to Da. *vamle* to feel nausea, a frequentative formation on the Teut. root **wem-*: **wam-* (·—Indogermanic **wem-*: **wom-*; cf. L. *vomĕre*, Gr. *ϝεμ-*, *ἐμεῖν* to vomit), whence MSw *vamn* nausea, *vomul* nauseous, Sw. *vamja* refl. to feel sick. A distinct root of identical form seems to be represented in senses 2–4, with which cf. Norw. *vamla, vamra*, to stagger, OHG. *wimidôn, wamezzen* to move, stir, mod.G. *wimmeln* swarm. In sense 5 there may be mixture of a metathetic form of Walm *v.*; on the other hand in some uses *walm* may be a metathesis of *wamble.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To be qualmish, feel nausea.

13 *E E Allit P* C 300 For þat mote in his mawe [Jonah in the whale's belly] mad hym, I trowe, þaȝ hit lyttel were, hym wyth to wamel at his hert. 13 *W de Bibbesworth* in *Rel Ant.* II. 84/2 Wamblez, *lavmber.* *a* 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 268 Homme lambeie pur ordure. M wemeleth for fulthe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 515/1 Wamelon', yn the stomake (wamlyn, P.), *naus(e)a.* 1456 Sir G. Hay *Gov Princes* Wks (S T S) II 119 He that has a wayke calde stomak..oft tymis gantis and wambleis, bolkis, with hevy suollyn eyne. *c* 1480 Henryson *Coch & Jasp* xii, His hart wammullis wyse argument to heir 1483 *Cath Angl* 407/2 To Wamylle, *nauseare, nausiare* 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* (W. de W.) B b v, *Nauseo*..to wamble.

b. Of the stomach or its contents. To be felt to roll about (in nausea).

c 1518 Skelton *Magnyf* 1617 A, howe my stomake wambleth! I am all in a swete. 1533 More *Answ Poisoned Bk.* I xii. 43 Theyr fore fathers murmured in desert agaynst Moyses for manna, and sayed that theyr stomake wambled agaynst that lyght meate 1534 — *Treat. Passion* Wks. (1557) 1274/1 Scant was the fruite passed downe both theyr throtes, when it so began to wamble in their stomakes. 1611 Cotgr., *Allecter*, to wamble, as a queasie stomacke doth. *c* 1618 Fletcher *Mad Lover* I i, When your cold sallets without salt or vineger Be wambling in your stomachs. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* III i, I was never good at swallowing Physick: and my Stomach wambles at the very thought of it 1738 Swift *Love Poem fr Phys* 12 My Bowels wambling make me spew 1782 C. Johnston *Hist. J Juniper* I. 148 This word completely turned his stomach that had already begun to wamble at the sight. 1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II 266/1 No wonder, Master Ephraim, thy entrails are moved and wamble.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. 5.)

1591 Lyly *Endym.* iv. ii, He is resolued to weep some three or foure payle fuls, to auoyde the rume of loue that wambleth in his stomacke. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* iv. ii, [My soul] can digest a Monster, without crudities, A Sin as weightie as an Elephant, And neuer wamble for't. 1667 Dryden, etc. *Sir M Mar-all* v. ii, I have such a Plot; . Shall I speak, dear Warner? let me now; it does so wamble within me, just like a Clyster 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II i. 144 Vast Fires Subterranean..work and wamble in the Bowels of the Earth. 1828 Moir *Manse Watch* xxiii. [xxvi] 350, I still saw the unleavened pride of womankind wambling within her. 1898 J. M. Cobban *Angel of Covt* xv 168 The pains o' love 'll work and wommle in the inside of ye like a knot o' adders!

II. 2. To turn and twist the body about, roll or wriggle about, roll over and over. Also with *about, over, through.* Also *fig*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 3213 When þat litull chylde was leyde a-doune byfore þe tombe. He womblede & tomblede on bak & wombe. 1755 R. Forbes *Ajax* 20, I len'd him sik a dird, As laid him arselins on his back, To wamble o' the yerd. 1819 [see Wame *sb.* 1]. 1854 J. Wilson *Let* in Mem viii. (1859) 305 The cod-fish laid their heads over each other's shoulders, and wambled about like a set of puppy dogs. 1861 *Fraser's Mag* Dec. 756, I made an experiment on the log and found I could not get my chin six inches above the water level without wembling over. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xliii, He have left off talking now for two days only to moan and to wamble.

3. To roll about in walking; to go with an unsteady gait. Also *fig.*

1611 J. Davies (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) 43/1 'Neede makes the olde wife trot.' Nay she but wambles. 1676–7 Marvell *Corr.* Wks 1875 II 500, I can not but wonder that you should so soon begin to wamble, which is enough to discourage or turne giddy one of so weak a braine and experience. Surely, Brother, it is the best to steere steddy. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxxii, The abominable and irreverent creature was so drunk, that he wamblet to and fro over the drum, as if there had not been a bane in his body. 1862 G. H Kingsley *Sp & Trav* (1900) 362 A long row of unfortunates are drawn up on each side of the quarter-deck, wombling and shambling and sniggering. 1893 W S Passmore *Stories Devon & Cornw* (1900) 36 As us was gwain down awver Bodmin 'ill I zimmed tha 'oss begin to wommle 'bout a bet. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., He wammelt up the stairs wi' the seck o' floor on iv his back, onyhoo.

b. Of things To totter, waver; to move unsteadily, stagger, reel.

1589 RIDER *Bibl Scholast* 1 1614 To wamble, or wag to and fro, as a crooked arrow wil doe, being shot out of a bowe, *vacillo, sinuo.* *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 Like to a tower wambling on the sea. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 161 How the warl', .Hing's waumlan at a tether I' the air. 1825 J JENNINGS *Observ Dial W Eng*, To *Wammel*, To *Wamble*, to move to and fro in an irregular and awkward manner, to move out of a regular course or motion Applied chiefly to mechanical operations. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* 1 7 His feet wambling one over the other like those of a mummer's bear.

4 *trans.* To twist or turn (something) over and over; to turn (a thing) round or upside down

1562 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 13 Let him hold it awaye a litle in the mouth, and wambel it round about in the mouth. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 23 Take a farthing worth of flower to whits him ouer and wamble him in 1828 [W CARR] *Craven Gloss*, *Wamble*, to roll the meat in the mouth, when too large to swallow 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wemble*, to turn a cup upside down in token of having had enough tea *North.* 1894 *Northumbld Gloss.* s v, He wammelt his shillin.

III. †5. *intr.* Of water, the blood: To seethe, boil. = WALM *v.* 2, WALL *v.*[1] 2.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* II 1, Now does my blood wamble You, Sucket-enter! (*Offers to follow her*) 1677 COLES *Dict Eng.-Lat*, To Wamble [as a pot] *bullio* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Wamble*, to rise up as seething Water does

†6. To swarm (with vermin): = WALL *v.*[1] 2 b. *Obs.* ? *are.*

1485 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V 235 (Caxton) He wambled [*earlier texts* wallede, wellede] ful of wormes [L *vermibus scatens*].

Hence **Wa·mblingly** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Wa·mblingly** *adv.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth de P R* VI xx. (1495) 207 To moche meete encreasyth humours and postumes and makith wamlynges and spuynges 1456 SIR G HAY *Gov Prnces* Wks (S.T S) II. 124 Gif it hapnis the ony hert wamblyng, egirly tak a vomyt of water and vinager. *c* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1620 Ofte tymes suche a wamblynge goth ouer my harte, Yet I am not harte seke 1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 45 Noisome and lothesomenesse of stomacke, wambelyng of the harte, pulse not equall 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* I 1. A v b, Confections sweete or tarte Theylle minge for the, such as beste lykes thy quasye wamblynge hearte. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Herc Œtæus* II 193 For my sake Acheloe Did let his streaming blond amid his wambling waues to floe 1615 S. WARD *Coal fr Altar* 78 If wee should make good their resemblances, how then should we please the stomacke of God? who hath indeede brooked and borne vs a long time, I doubt but wamblingly 1649 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand Wonders West* 18 If any one be queasie, or doe feele a wambling in the Gizzard. 1680 BETTERTON *Revenge* v 11, Yes faith have I [been in love], and have felt your Flames and Fires, and Inclinations, and Wamblings 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* II IX 283 Warmth. cast into a boyling Pot, .allayes the wambling of the Liquor 1745 BAKER *Don Quix* I 1 iv. 24, I perceive by the many and powerful wamblings of my Brain, that I shall soon fall a-sleep. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV 124, I am amazed at the repetition of thy wambling nonsense. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitland Club) 128 We were obliged to cast anchor, which was no sooner done than every one fell a wameling as the ship did 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xlvii, I feel the queerest wambling in my innards, as we used to say in Devon, at the sight of so many old faces 1893 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Delect. Duchy* 217 Her reckoned you'd veel a wamblin' in the stommick. 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III III iii, The retreating way, Along which wambling waggons since the noon Have crept in closening file

Wambly (wɒ·mbli), *a. dial.* Also wambley, wombly. [f. WAMBLE *sb* or *v* + -Y[1].]

1. Affected with nausea.

1872 *Hartley's Yorksh. Dities* Ser 1 104 He wor takken varry wamley for want ov a bit ov a bitin on 1892 MRS S. BATSON *Dark* I iv 75 If they went without their meal they would be 'wombly' all the morning.

2. Causing nausea

1899 'ZACK' *On Trail* xxiii 220 He lies that heavy on the gorge o' me I'd a deal liefer spue the wambly gawkin out and be done wi' un

3. Shaky, tottering, unsteady

1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 106 Eh! he used to be as limber as a treawt when he're young, but neaw he's as wambley an' slamp as a barrow full o' warp sizin' 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xi, I was still so wambly on my legs that I cowped upon the top of him.

Hence **Wa·mbliness.**

1900 E PHILLPOTTS *Sons of Morning* 1 IX 90 It do bring him a wambliness of the innards to do or say ought as may draw the public eye upon un

Wambrace, -braiss, -bras: see VAMBRACE

1416 in Meyrick *Ant Armour* (1824) II. 109, 1 par de wambras.

Wambtoue, -tow(e, obs. ff WAME-TOW.

Wambus, variant of WAMBAIS.

Wamclowte, variant of WOMBCLOUT *Obs.*

Wame (wēm). *Sc* and *north.* Forms: 5-6 waym3, 6 weyme, 6-7 weame, 6 waymb, wamb(e, 7 weamb, 7-8 wem, wemb, 8 weme, weem, wyme, 9 waim, 7- weam, 4- wame. For mod. dial. forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict* [Northern form of WOMB]

1. The belly, abdomen: = WOMB in obsolete senses. Cf. BELLY *sb.* 1-3

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III 45 Þan Ayot tit out smertly His suerde. And put it in his wayme sa fast Qwhil hilt and plumat bath in past. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 677/14 *Hic venter, Hec abdus*, a wame 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI 92 The fowll monstir Glutteny, Off wame vnsasiable and gredy 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol 138 Sum wald haue welth at thair will, and sum thare wame fow *Ibid* XI XV 105 His taill, that on hys ryg befor tymes lay, Vnder hys waymb [he] lattis fall abasitly 15 . *Sir Andrew Barton* lvi in Child *Ballads* IV 505/2 Then Horsley with a broode-headed arrowe, Stroke then Girdon throughe the weame 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II XIV (S T S) I 184 Þare hail sollicitude was direkkit to na vthir fyne, bot alanerlie for the plesere of þe wame 1566 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1875) III 226 The saidis fleschouris pullis the haill [sheep] skyn fra the hals doun to the taill throw al the wambe thairof 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* v, Food fills the wame, an' keeps us livin 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXI, It would be a daft-like thing to see me wi' my fat wame in a short Hieland coat 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 63 At Diston's feet he lichtet fair, Wayme uppermost, and wambiit there. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St Ives* XXXVI. (1898) 310 He's in bed this hour past with a spoonful of peppermint in his little wame

phrase 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let XI, But when he tauld his story, he got but the worst word in his wame—thief, beggar, and dyvour, were the saftest terms.

b. The womb, uterus; = BELLY *sb* 7. † *Great wame* pred phr. = great (with child).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V. 1878 Gret wayme wiþe barne þe lady was 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T. S) 40 [He] was in his moderis wame quhen his fader deid. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marrit wemen* 131 Quhen that caribald carll wald clym on my wambe. 1787 W TAYLOR *Sc. Poems* 35 (E. D. D) Man naked comes frae Minnie's wyme.

c. (See quot.)

1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp.* 161 Salmon roe as a bait for angling with is either cured entire, that is, as it is taken from the fish in the form of what is provincially termed the *wame*; or..reduced to a paste

†2. In the 17th c. the dial. word seems to have been adopted (in the forms *wem, wemb, weamb*) in southern use as a jocular substitute for 'belly'.

1621 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. 1. H 3 b, I will home,. and drinke some Aquauita To sweeten breath, and keepe my weame from wambling 1652 H MORE *Enthus Tri* (1656) L 2, Agrippa's Cur sure kennels in thy weamb, Thou yelpest so and barkest in a dream. 1692 *Long Vacation* 6 If not their Purse, their Wems they fill 1700 T. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem., Lond* 37 Stuffing their Wembs at Churchings 1710 ADDISON *Whig Examiner* No 4 P 12 He clapped his hand to his sword, and told him, were he a man..he would have run him through the wemb 1719 OZELL tr *Misson's Trav. Eng* 105 For two and thirty Days they satisfy'd the Decree of the Oracle, without being oblig'd to expose any human Creature to the Monster's Wem. 1720 SWIFT *Descr Irish Feast* Misc. 1735 V 17 A Blow on the Weam 1764 T BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II 417 And in his weem he felt a motion As if he'd ta'en a purging potion.

3 *transf.* The cavity, or the protuberant part of a thing · = BELLY *sb.* II, 12

a 1765 *Northumberland betrayed by Douglas* XXI. in Child *Ballads* III 412/2 Shee let him see thorlow the weme of her ring 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* VII, And here or yonder—at the back o' a dyke, in a wreath o' snaw, or in the wame o' a wave, what signifies how the auld gaberlunzie dies?

†4 The belly-piece of a fur-skin. *Obs rare.* Cf. WOMB

1374 *Exch Rolls Scot.* II. 466 In empcione de xliij wamys de menyvaire.

5. Comb.: wame-ill †(*a*) an epidemic disease affecting the stomach; (*b*) = STOMACH-ACHE.

c 1500 *Auchinleck Chron* (1819) 4 Þe wame Ill was so violent, þt thar deit ma þt 3eie þan euir thar deit ouder euir that deit ouder in pestilens *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 318 The weam-eill, the wild-fire, the vomit and the vees 1829 BROCKETT *N C Gloss., Wame-ill*, an ache or pain in the intestines

Wamed (wē·md), *a. Sc.* [f. WAME + -ED[2] see WOMBED] Having a belly (of a specified kind); in combs. *great-wamed, yellow-wamed*

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* V. lxxxvi 1906 Gret wamyt wiþ child þis lady wes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II IV 68 The fatale monstour Greit wamit, and stuffit full of armyt men 1838 *Wilson's Tales of Borders* IV 176 He can lurk in the green moss like the yellow wamed ask.

Wamefu(l, Wament see WAMBLE, WAYMENT.

Wame-tow. *north.* Forms · 4 wambtoue, 5 -tow, 4 wamb(e)towe, waimto, wamtow, wametoue, 6 wayme-, 5- wametow. [f. WAME + TOW *sb.*[2]] A girth or belly-band for a horse.

c 1310 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 511 Empt 8 Wambtoues et Rigtoues 1337-38 *Ibid.* 34 In emendacione.. Wambtowes, vidz. 2 webbs pro cingulis. 1411 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p clvii, ij wametowes 1663 *Depos. Cast York* (Surtees) 100 Another did theareupon cutt the wametow and tooke off the pack cloaths. 1846 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss* (ed 3), Wame-towe 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss, Wametow*, a belly-band or girth.

attrib 1395 *Cartul. Abb de Whiteby* (Surtees) 614 Pro iiij pese de Waimto webs, xx d Item pro ij dosan wamtow schafts, ij s 1536-37 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 697 Pro i dd wametowshaftes ad *ad*, 2*s.*

Wa·mfle, *v. Sc.* [? Phonetically symbolic: cf. WAMPISH *v.* and WAMBLE *v.* 3 b] *intr.* To go about with flapping garments. Of garments, etc., to flap, flutter (in the wind).

1808 JAMIESON, To *wamfle*, to move like a tatterdemallion; conveying the idea of one moving about, so as to make his rags flap Fife 1825-82 *Ibid*, It is also said of a vessel at sea, 'Her sails were wamfiin i' the wind'. Fife 1864 LATTO *Tam Bodkin* IX 87 Had she gotten a glisk o' my solitary swallow-tail, wamflin' in the wind. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* IV 20 The babies o' his sark were wamflin'in the win'

Wamfler (wɒ·mflər) *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 wanfler, -ar [? f prec. + -ER[1].] ? A beau, gallant.

15 R SEMPLE in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunterian Club) 352 Caitois [= Cotytto's] clerkis quhois college ye frequentit, Quhen ye wor wanflers of hir wantoun band 1580 HAY *Demandes* in *Cath Pract* (S T S) 62 Quhether it becomes ecclesiasticall men to have ane certain apparell quhairbe thai may be knawin be the laical people, or to be cled as wanflars 1583 *Philotus* XVI (Bannatyne Club), With him mair treitment on ane day, And get mair making off ȝe may, Nor with ane Wamfler, suith to say, Quhen twentie ȝeiris ar spent 1836 J STRUTHERS *Dychmont* IV 412 We joy to see I'hee from such wicked wamflers free

Wamle, var. WAMBLE

Wam-lock. *dial.* Also 5 wamloke, 6 wemlooke, 9 wamloke, wemlock. [f WAME + LOCK *sb* 1] A twisted or tangled lock of wool from under the belly of a sheep.

1483 *Cath Angl* 407/2 Wamloke, *succida.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Vne touffe de cheveux retors les vns entre les autres*, a wem-locke or locke of haire 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wamlokes*, unwashed wool 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Wemlocks*, the loose locks of wool under the sheep's belly

Wammel, obs. form of WAMBLE

Wammera, var. WOOMERA.

Wammil, -mle, obs. forms of WAMBLE.

Wammus, var. WAMUS.

Wampam, Wampe, obs. ff. WAMPUM, VAMP.

Wampee (wɒmpi·). Also whampee. [a. Chinese *hwang-pī* (*hwang* yellow, *pī* skin).]

1. The fruit of an Asiatic tree *Clausena Wampi*, also the tree itself.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot* 124 The Wampee, a fruit highly esteemed in China and the Indian archipelago, is the produce of Cookia punctata 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept 5/3 To how many is the wampee familiar?

2. In the southern U.S = PICKEREL-WEED 2. [? A different word.]

1891 *Century Dict* s v *Pontederia.*

Wa·mpish, *v Sc.* [Cf. WAMFLE *v*] a. *intr.* To wave to and fro. b. *trans.* To wave or toss (one's arms) about. c. *intr.* To make waving movements (with the arms).

a 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xlix, Put by the siller, and dinna keep the notes wampishing in your hand that gate.

b 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXXIX, It's fearsome baith to see and hear her when she wampishes about her arms, and gets to her English, and speaks as if she were a prent book

c 1895 MACEWEN *Life Cairns* 214 'Oor John', said his anxious mother, 'wull aye be wampishin' wi' his airms'

† **Wa mplate.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. WAME + PLATE *sb.*] ? An ornamental plate on harness to be put below the belly of a horse

1508 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot* IV. 129 Item, for purphaling for wamplates, taggis for harnes, j Birge spounge, ij handis to renȝeis [etc.]

Wampum (wɒ·mpŏm). Also 7 wompam, 7-8 wampam, wampom, 8 wompom. [See WAMPUMPEAG. Cf. F. *wampoum* (Littré Suppl.).]

1 Cylindrical beads made from the ends of shells rubbed down, polished, and threaded on strings, which were often combined to form bracelets, belts, collars, etc. See PEAG, ROANOKE, SEAWAN.

a. Serving as currency for the N. Amer. Indians both among themselves and in dealings with Europeans, also, in early colonial times, between Europeans for the payment of small amounts. See quot. 1643, and further quots under WAMPUMPEAG.

1636 WINTHROP *New-Eng* (1825) I 193 The trade of beaver and wampom was to be farmed, and all others restrained from trading 1643 R WILLIAMS *Key Lang Amer* XXIV 144 Their owne [money] is of two sorts. one white, which they make of the stem or stocke of the Periwinkle, . and of this sort six of their small Beads are current with the English for a peny The second is black, inclining to blew, which is made of the shell of a fish, which some English call Hens, Poquauhock, and of this sort three make an English peny *Ibid.* 147 Their white [money] they call Wompam (which signifies white), their black suckauhock (*sucki* signifying blacke) 1648 T SHEPARD *Clear Sun-shine of Gosp* 2 They would take away your Wampam from you. 1753 S HOPKINS *Hist Mem Housatunnuk Indians* (1911) 18 *note*, A Wompum is a small cylinder of about one-third of an inch long. A number of these, strung upon small threads and knit together in the form of a belt, are called a Belt of Wompum 1786 *Phil Trans* LXXVI. 234 It is incumbent on the survivor to replace him, by presenting to his family either a scalp, a prisoner, or a belt consisting of some thousands of wampum 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Poet* Wks (Bohn) I 161 Life, which can dwarf any and every circumstance, and to which the belt of wampum, and the commerce of America, are alike 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* II XXVII 183 The farmers and seamen of Massachusetts nourished its college with coin and strings of wampum, and in every village built the free school.

b Worn as ornamental garments or jewellery.

1716 B CHURCH *Philip's War* (1829) 141 He pulled out Philip's belt, curiously wrought with wompom, being nine inches broad, wrought with black and white wompom, in various figures, and flowers and pictures of many birds and beasts 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 13 July (1815) 234 Her arms and legs were adorned with bracelets of wampum. 1778 J CARVER *Trav N Amer* XI 362 These belts are made of

shells found on the coasts of New England and Virginia, which are sawed out into beads of an oblong form . Being strung on leather strings, and several of them sewed neatly together, with fine sinewy threads, they then compose the same, what is termed a Belt of Wampum. 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* IX 188 The shafts of Hiawatha Harmless hit the shirt of wampum

c. Serving (as a substitute for writing) a mnemonic or symbolic purpose according to the arrangement of the beads, and so used in inter-tribal messages, treaty-records, etc. among the N. Amer Indians.

1751 C GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 43 The Speaker with four Strings of Wampum in his Hand stood up 1761 *Brit Mag.* II. 480 This declaration they confirmed with belts of wampum 1772 JOHNSON *N Amer Indians* in *Phil Trans* LXIII 145 This chief of a whole nation has the custody of the belts of wampum, &c. which are as records of public transactions. 1823 [G PROCTOR] *Lucubr H Ravelin* 354 Tecumthé holding in his hands a belt of wampum, or beads, which by their colours and arrangement, form the Indian record for past events 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 227 The art of picture-writing was supplemented among the North American Indians by the 'wampum'.

†2 *Conch.* Used as the name of a particular kind of shell. *Obs.*

1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol* 157 Wampum, *Venus mercenaria.*

3. *transf.* (jocular). a. (After 1 a) Money. b. (after 1 b) *Wampum and warpaint*, evening dress

a 1897 *Outing* XXX 367/2, I laid some of their own miserable, smelly, garlicky, paper-wampum upon their official desk, saying, as I did this· 'You can keep the change'

b. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xv, He arrayed himself in the wampum and warpaint proper for such engagements as manufactured by Mr Poole, of Saville Row

4. Short for *wampum-snake* (see 5). *Striped wampum*, the N. American snake *Abastor erythrogrammus* (Cent. Dict.).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *wampum-beads, belt, collar, record*; also **wampum-snake**, a name applied to certain colubrids of the southern U S.; †(*a*) a blue-and-white snake (*obs*); (*b*) the red-bellied snake, *Farancia abacura* (Cent. Dict.); **wampum-wise** *adv.*, (threaded) after the manner of wampum.

1766 C BEATTY *Tour* (1768) 88 A string of *wampum beads 1910 A J CHAMBERLAIN in *Encycl Brit* XIV 470/1 European-made wampum-beads affected native art in the 17th century. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I Wks 1799 I. 286 He shall present you with the *wampum belt, and a scalping knife 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res* I v, Sheepskin cloaks and wampum belts 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* (1875) 178 Copper bracelets and *wampum collars, lynx-skins 1895 HOFFMAN *Begin Writing* 24 *Wampum records are purely mnemonic 1736 MORTIMER *Nat Hist Carolina* in *Phil Trans* XXXIX. 258 The *Wampam Snake, so called from the Resemblance it hath in its Colours to the Wampam, or Indian Money, made of Pieces of Shells blue and white, strung together. 1802 SHAW *Gen Zool* III 463 Wampum Snake. Coluber Fasciatus. 1790 *Proc African Assoc* 36 The beads are worked *wampum-wise.

Wampumpeag (wǫ mpŏmpĭ g) Now *rare.* Forms: α. 7 **wampampeag, -peage, -peague, -peak(e, wampam pieg, wampanpeage, -peak, wampompeag(e, -peke, wampumpeage, -peak, wauompeg, wompampeag, wompompeag**, 7–8 **wampompeak**, 8 **wampomeag, wampompag, wampumpeg**, 9 **wampumpeag.** β. 7 **wampompeal.** [Adopted (in 16–17th c) from the northerly dials. of the Algonkin language. At the time of the earliest colonization these were spoken in the East of the continent from Nova Scotia to Virginia. The ultimate forms indicated are **wampampiak, *wampampial*, signifying 'string of (white) beads'. Cf. Rasles, *Abnaki Dict.* (1691), *wambambi*, pl. *-ak*, 'grain blan de porcelaine', *wambambiar* 'chapelet', Delaware (Zeisberger) *wapapi* white wampum (*woapaschapiall* white beads).

The word is in form a compound of two elements meaning respectively 'white' and (probably) 'bead' with the ordinary Algonkin plural endings *ak* (*-ag*), or *al* (*-ar*) added. For the first element cf Natick *wonpi*, Delaware *wapi*, Abnaki *wambi-*, etc white. An ending *-ampi* occurs in Rasles' *Abnaki Dict.* in a large number of words descriptive of strings, etc. See Rasles s v *chaine, collier, corde, tresse*

The variations between *-k, -g*, and between *womp-, wamp-*, are probably due to native dialectal differences, but the remaining variations are due to fluctuating orthography and pronunciation after the word had been adopted into English

The division into WAMPUM and PEAG appears to be a false analysis due to Europeans.

The specific words for 'black bead-money' were never adopted into English, and perh. the tendency to generalize the name of the commoner white variety was already present in the native languages]

= WAMPUM.

1631 WINTHROP *New-Eng.* (1825) I 61 Mr. Shurd sent home James Sagamore's wife, who writ that the Indians demanded [blank] fathom of wampampeague for her ransom 1635 *Relat Maryland* v. 36 The Indian money of those parts .is of two sorts, Wompompeag and Roanoke Wompompeag is of the greater sort, and Roanoake of the lesser, and the Wompompeag is three times the value of Roanoake; and these serue as Gold and Siluer doe heere 1643 in *Gen. Laws Massachusetts* (1672) 154 Wampampeag shall pass currant in the payment of Debts, to the payment of forty shillings, the white at eight a penny, the black at four, so as they be entire without breaches or deforming spots. 1683 POYNTZ *Prts. Prosp Tobago* 22 The Cunck is a Shell Fish ; whose Shell has the tincture of Pearl colour, flame colour, and white, some part thereof being taken out, the Indians make of it their Wampam Pieg; which Shell is a staple Commodity. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid Value Money* 27 Among the Indians, when it [*sc* Corn] will sell for more yards of Wampompeal, which is their Money 1705 T M *Bacon's Rebellion* (1835) 14 The Queen of Pamunky . having round her head a plat of black and white wampum peage three inches broad in imitation of a crown. 1760 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Col Mass Bay* v (ed. 2) 472 Good store of wampompag to purchase some peculiar favors or privileges 1875 JEVONS *Money* iv. 24 The wampumpeag of the North American Indians is a case in point, as it certainly served as jewellery.

Wamtow, Wamtye, obs. ff. WAME-TOW, WANTY.

Wamus (wæ·mŏs) *U S.* Also **waumus, wammus.** [a. Du. *wammes*, contracted f. *wambuis*, a. OF. *wambois, -eis* see WAMBAIS, GAMBESON Cf. G *wams, wamms*, woollen jacket (MHG. *wambes, -es*, jacket worn under the armour).] In southern and western U.S., a warm knitted jacket resembling a cardigan.

1805 in Thornton *Amer Gloss.* 934, I got up, and found that my waumus was bloody. 1854 H H RILEY *Puddleford* 14 (Thornton) He was attired with a red flannel 'wamus' 1887 *Philadelphia Telegraph* 6 July 6/6 His attire was characterized by a long linsey 'wamus' 1888 E EGGLESTON *Graysons* XXVIII. 309 This [wagon-spoke] he put into the baggy part of his 'wamus', or hunting-jacket.

Wamylle, obs. form of WAMBLE.

†**Wan**, *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* 6 *pl.* **wannis, wannys** [Perh. a subst. use of WAN *a.*[1] But cf. WEN.] A dark or livid mark produced by a blow; a bruise

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T S.) I. 167 He had done grete vassalege baith for þe honoure & defence of þe ciete, as weil apperit be sindri wannys & markis in his face and vther partis of his body 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 59 The knicht fand his sone withouttin wan or wound. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ballads* (S T S) 32 He it is, quhilk geuis wan and wound, And suddanlie he will mak haill and sound

†**Wan**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 **wanne**, 8–9 *erron.* **wand.** [? a. Du. *wanne* (now *wan*): see VAN *sb.*[1]]

1. A winnowing fan = VAN *sb.*[1] 1.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI 163 What dost thou with that wanne [Gr ἀθηρηλοιγόν, winnowing fan], vpon thy necke?

2. The sail of a windmill = VAN *sb.*[1] 5.

Commonly spelt *wand*, the word being wrongly supposed to be a corruption of WAND *sb.*

1766 *Ann. Reg* 77 The sails or wands of the mill .struck her so violently on the head, as to fracture her skull 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Wan*, a corruption of wand. 'A *yard-wan*'—'A *mill-wan*' 1846 M A. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk.* V. 97 The wands of the wind mill were forced round with such velocity, that by the friction of the machinery, the mill was set on fire 1896 *Whitby Gloss*, *Wands* pl., long flexible rods The sail frames of a windmill

Wan (wǫn), *a.* Forms 1 wan(n, won(n, 3–wan, 3–4 won, 4–5 wane, wonn, 4–6 wann(e, 5 wonne. [OE. *wann* (*wǫnn*), dark, gloomy, black. Not found in any of the other Teut. languages. Its original sense appears to have been 'dark in hue', with especially frequent application to things of gloomy unpleasant associations.

Relationships to WIN *v.* (OTeut. **wunnan* to strive, toil, suffer, etc), or to WOUND *sb*, or WEN, present difficulties of sense development or form Relationship to WANE etc is possible (cf. Celtic **vanno-*, OIr *fann*, Welsh *gwan* faint, weak, feeble), but association of the two words in later (ME and ModE) periods is more probable than ultimate connexion

In addition to this association the application to heavenly bodies, when obscured, or when compared to others more bright, possibly aided the general application to pale things The application to the human face etc., when of unwholesome or unusual colour (through various emotions, disease, or death), also provided a possible occasion of sense-change The senses 'livid,' 'sallow', and 'pale, sickly' are often indistinguishable]

†1. Lacking light, or lustre; dark-hued, dusky, gloomy, dark. *Obs.* Chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf 702 Com on wanre niht scriðan sceadugenga *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr* xi 61 Hwæt, þa wonnan niht mona onlihteð. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 43 Ant tah is betere a briht iacinct þen a charbucle won *a* 1300 *Signs bef Judgm.* 43 in *E.E P* (1862) 8 As fair and brizte as þou seest ham hi worþ be-com as blak as cole and be of hiwe durke and wan for man is sin þat hi sul þole. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 303 So dang he þat dog with dynt of his wappon, þat þe warlag was wete of his wan atter *Ibid* 6000 Mony chivalrous Achilles choppit to dethe All his wedis were wete of þaire wan blode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 488 In the furd weill, that was bath wan and depe, Feyll off thaim fell *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 62 In froist, in snaw, in wedder wan and weit. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 910 With vysage wan As swarte as tan 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 244 The Ocean bringeth forth pearle also, not orient, but duskish and wanne

b *esp.* in conventional application in poetry to the sea (waves, etc.) or other waters

The original significance was perh that of 'dark-hued', but the sense often approaches, or is blended with, the next

In more recent poetry the word is probably (exc by conscious archaism) to be understood rather as 'grey, pale', but the gloomy connotation remains.

Beowulf 1374 Þonon yðeblond up astizeð won to wolcnum *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T.* 1598 Myn is the drenchyng in the see so wan ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 492 Wery to the wane see they went alle att ones, *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4633 The storme walt vp the wilde se vppon wan hilles. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 814 Her is na guit to fle yone peple can, Bot rochis heich, and wattir depe and wan. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* II liii, Ouir waters wan, throw worthie woddis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I 9 Quhair that tyme almost tha had all bene lost, Throw wan tydis so stark ran by the land. *a* 1780 *Johnie Cock* XVII in Child *Ballads* III 4/1 She'd ha wet her foot ith wan water, And sprinkled it oer my brae 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I II 33 Do you yet mind at landing how the quay Looked like a blind wet face in waste of wind And washing of wan waves? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XVIII, Looking outside across the wan water for the sails which never came

† c. Applied to lead, or things compared to it (in colour). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XV (1495) 876 Leed is whyte by kynde though it be wan wythout 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* v in Ashmole (1652) 56 Colour wan as Lead, 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg* (1527) 2 His lyppes be as wanne as lede 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 183 A wan leadish colour

†2. *transf.* or *fig.* Sad, dismal; also awful, fearful, deadly, cruel, wicked, etc. (Cf. uses of *dark, gloomy.*) *Obs. poet.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3602 There is no worship in weping, ne in wan teres ! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* VII 38 Me for to were fro warkes wanne 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 407 Gratius God that hes all thing in erd, At his weilding to weill or 3it wan werd.

†3. Of an unhealthy, unwholesome colour; livid, leaden-hued. Applied *esp.* to wounds, to the human face discoloured by disease, and to corpses. *Obs.*

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 576 *Livida toxica*. tha uuannan aetrinan *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 24470 (Fairf) þi bodi is wanne as þou ware dede. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* II. 24 And he hym silf bar oure synnes in his bodi on a tre, that we be deed to synnes, and lyue to riȝtwisnesse, bi whos wan woundeȝe ben heelid 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. XXXVIII (1495) 625 Powder of comyn wel medlyd wyth wexe dooth away wanne colour that comyth of smytynge *Ibid* XIX XXI. 876 Wanne colour betokenyth angwysshe and passion of the herte whyche drawyth inwarde the hete of blood 1483 *Cath Angl* 408/1 Wann , *cerulus, ceruleus, pallidus, luridus* 15. DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi 35 Thy sone Jhesu, with his woundis wan, Quhilk deingeit him for our trespass to de 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 257 And those moost beautyfull & fayre chekes, all bloo & wanne, with buffettes & beatynges. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* XXXIII. 16 Evill lyfe, and langour but releif Off woundis wan 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 20/21 Wan, *luridus* 1615 SYLVESTER tr *H Smith's Micro cosm* 71 The Nobler states with Enuy wan, Without end are torne and tost 1655 CULPEPPER etc *Riverius* IX IX 273 If. the wan and deadly color of the Face. be restored, there is hope of Health.

4. Pallid, faded, sickly; unusually or unhealthily pale. Most frequently applied to the human face (or to things with conscious metaphor from this application).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4547 For lene he was, and wan þe face. *Ibid.* 24471 Þi face es wan as ros vnrede *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* VI 28 Nihtes when y wende ant wake, for-thi myn wonges waxeth won 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl C* VII. 419 Thenne awakyde he wel wan and wolde haue ydronke *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8034 All wan was the weghe for his wete teres. *c* 1450 in *Retrosp. Rev* (1853) Nov. 104 On a greene hylle he sawe a tree, Pale hyt was and wanne of blee. 1530 PALSGR 328/2 Wanne of coloure, *palle, yndeux, blesme* 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 120 One opposed Diogenes with this question, for what cause golde looked to the vie somewhat pale and wanne of coloure? 1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* III (1577) O j, In like manner where shee is somewhat fatter or leaner than reasonable sise, or wanner, or browner, to helpe it with garmentes 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 77 There face was withred in hunger 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* Prol 3 The wan bleak cheek of the numd earth 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 360 His Body was now cold, and wanne, stiffe, and still 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 773 So thin, so ghastly meagre, and so wan, So bare of flesh, he scarce resembled Man. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II XIII 275 The wan and meager countenances of the crew 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 621 Why is thy cheek so wan and wild, Sir Leoline? 1803 SCOTT *Cadyow Castle* XXIII, There, wan from her maternal throes, His Margaret, beautiful and mild, Sate in her bowel, a pallid rose. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. V, The hangings were wan and colourless. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XLVII, The crowd of wan, emaciated faces. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 120 Dawn broke at last, wan and blear in the south 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 329 The thickening of the blood in cholera is sufficient to account for the fall of arterial pressure, the diminished size of the pulse, . and the wan appearance of the patient.

fig 1742 GRAY *Eton* 68 Envy wan, and faded care. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 25 With woful Measures wan Despair Low sullen Sounds his Grief beguil'd. 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* I. VIII 23 Why failed his thoughts to pierce the wan regret Of love within that look?

b. *esp.* in phr. *pale and wan* (*wan and pale*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 551 He for wo was pale and wan 1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys, St Faith* 375 Bryht of ble He was & of colour nebir pale ne wan. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. XIII 4 Thai feris fleand pail and wan haue thai sene, And thar cheif ennemy closyt in thar wallis. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II III. 90 Why doth your Highnes looke so pale and wan? 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. XI. 22 As pale and wan as ashes was his looke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII IX. II. 321 Drusus sometimes a Tribune of the Commons in Rome, dranke (as it is reported) Goats bloud, to make himselfe look pale and wan in the face. 1679 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II. 333 He was grown pale, wan, lean and long-visaged 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat Dict.*, Blank (pale and wan), *pallens, pallidus.* 1822 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 675 Yea, many a visage wan and pale, Will hang at midnight o'er my tale. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I, Clara Westford's noble face is pale and wan this sunny morning

c *A wan smile*, a faint or forced smile (as of one sick or unhappy)

1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I 217 With a wan smile as she sees her friend's grieved face. 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Exploits Gerard* v. (1903) 190 'But,' he added, with a wan smile, 'my Lenten fare is always somewhat meagre'.

d Applied to the (light of) heavenly bodies,

etc.: Faint, sickly, partially obscured. Also, of white objects, etc. ' Dull, lustreless

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II xxx. I. 17 In the warres of Antonie, the Sunne continued almost a yeere long with a pale and wan colour. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XI i, The Moon grows wanne, and starres flie all away, Whom Lucifer locks up in wonted folds. 1667 MILTON *P L.* x. 412 The blasted Starrs lookt wan 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. XXV, Ye mildews wan 1798 WORDSW *Night piece* 3 The sky is overcast . Heavy and wan, all whitened by the Moon 1861 J. THOMSON *Ladies of Death* xxii, Moonless nights when stars are few and wan. 1873 W BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXV, There were wan glimmerings of sunshine across the sea. 1889 BRIDGES *Sonn.* lvii, In autumn moonlight, when the white air wan Is fragrant in the wake of summer.

†e. Of colour: ? Pale, light *Obs*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, Whose interchanged greene colour resembleth almost the wan and yelow colour of Golde.

5. *absol* (quasi-*sb.*) Wan hue, wanness. *poet.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* iv, She saw a faint glow tinge the sickly wan 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 9 Melissa, tinged with wan from lack of sleep

6. *Comb* : chiefly parasynthetic, as *wan-coloured, -faced, visaged*; also complementary and advb, with pples, as *wan-looking, -silvering, -worn*; rarely qualifying other adjs. descriptive of colour, as *wan-sallow, †-white*

1820 WODARCH *Introd Conchol.* 12 Which. seldom exhibits any other appearance than that of a livid or *wan-colored surface. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* x, It is a sorrowful, *wan-faced girl. 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug 281/1 Wan-faced men and towsel-haired women. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 58 Wasted and *wan-looking folks. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 443 A man of mien *Wan-sallow as the plant that feels itself Root bitten by white lichen. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* v. i, *Wan-silvering through the hush, the cresset shone O'er the arch seer. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 201 *Wan wisaged widdefow, out of thy wit gane wyld. *c* 1530 *Judic Urines* III. xix 61 And sume Auctours saye that *wan-whyte colour in vryn..sheweth begynnyng of digestyon 1609 W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath* 141 To haue her painting wiped from her riueld browes and *wan-worn cheeks

Wan (wɒn), *v.* Inflected **wanned, wanning.** Also 3 wonne. [OE *wannan*, f. WAN *a.*]

†1. *intr.* To become dark, discoloured, or livid.

c 1000 *Vercelli MS.* 23 b/7 Þonne wannað he & doxaþ; oðre hwile he bið blæc & æhiwe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þine ehnen schulen doskin & under þon wonnen. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4142 Þe son wadis, Þe werd wannes at a wap & þe wedre gloumes. *Ibid* 4627 Quen it [gold] walows & wannes all oure thestres, 3et ere we toghid to & fra be turnyng of eldris.

2. To grow pale. *poet.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 118 Al her visage waning with murder aproching [L. *pallida morte futura*] 1599 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* III. (1602) E 4, I haue a good head of haire, a cheeke Not as yet wan'd 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II ii. 580 (Q 1604) Is it not monstrous that this player heere Could force his soule so to his owne conceit That from her working all the visage wand [*Folio* warm'd], 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 142 Psyche flush'd and wann'd and shook. 1855 — *Maud* I. I. iii, And ever he mutter'd and madden'd, and ever wann'd with despair 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* IV. p 128 The queen, .. wanning o'er with death foreseen 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* XLVI 62 And by and by The wide-winged sunset wanned and waned 1906 F. THOMPSON *To English Martyrs* 18 The troubled heavens do wan with care.

Hence **Wanned** *ppl. a*, **Wanning** *vbl. sb*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII 683 Whoom deth soo stern wyth his wannyd hewe Hath now puisuyd 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* II. i. 21 All the charmes of Loue, Salt Cleopatra soften thy wand lip. [1818: see WANED *ppl. a*] 1888 *Longman's Mag.* Feb 392 Many [actors] assert that the 'wanning' of the visage is a common .. accompaniment of imagined terror.

Wan. see ONE, WAND *sb.*, WHEN, WHENNE, WHOM, WIN *v.*, WONE *sb.*

Wan- (wɒn), a prefix expressing privation or negation (approximately equivalent to UN-1 or MIS-), repr. OE. *wan-, wɒn-*, corresponding to OFris. *wan-, won-*, OS. *wan-* (only in *wanskefti* misfortune = OE. *wansceaft*), MLG., MDu. *wan-* (mod.Du. in many new formations, esp in the sense 'wrong', 'mis-', as in *wanbestuur* misgovernment, *wanluid* discordant sound), OHG. *wan-, wana* (only in *wanwîtfan* unarmed, *wanaheil* unhealthy, infirm, *wanawizzi* lacking wit, insane), MHG. *wan-* (only in *wanwitze* inherited from OHG.), mod.G. *wahn-* (in *wahnwitz, wahnsinn* insanity, commonly apprehended as compounds of *wahn* sb., delusion, also in some dialect words, chiefly adopted from LG.); ON, Sw., Da. *van-* (in many old formations, to which mod Sw. and Da. have added many more, chiefly adopted from LG.). The prefix is in origin identical with WANE *a.*

In OE. the number of words formed with the prefix is considerable, but none of them has survived into modern English, and only one (*wanspéd*, ill-success) into ME. Of the many new formations that arose in ME, only *wantozen*, undisciplined, WANTON, still survives in use (with no consciousness of its etymological meaning); *wanhope* and *wantrust* may have been suggested by the equivalent MDu. forms. It was in the north that the prefix was most prolific, and it probably continued to be productive far into the modern period. The following words, peculiar to the Scottish and northern dialects, are recorded in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, mostly with examples (or references to glossaries etc.) from the 18th c., but few if any of them are now in current use.—*wancanny* adj., WANCHANCY *a.*, *wancheer* grief, sadness, *wancouth* adj. = uncouth, *wandeidy* adj., mischievous, WANDOUGHT *a.* and *sb.* *wanearthly* adj., WANEASP, WANFORTUNE, *wanfortunate*, adj. WANHAP, WANLIESUM, *wanlit* adj., *wanluck, wanowin't* adj. = unowned, *wanrech* 'mischance, ruin', WANREST, WANTHRIVEN *a.*, *wanuse* misuse, waste, WANWEIRD, WANWORTH adj. and sb.

Wana, obs. form of IGUANA.

Wanacoe, obs. var. GUANACO.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II xvi. 12 Another monkey . which is in Surinam called the *wanacoe*

†**Wanal**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 wainal [f WANE *sb.* + -AL.] Of the moon: Waning.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard.* I 14 Blockheads, who cannot speak three words of their own Trade, without intermixing the Full and Wainal-Moon.

†**Wanbeleve**. *Obs.* [f. WAN- + *beleve*, BELIEF] Unbelief. Also **Wanbeleveness** So **Wanbeliever**, an unbeliever; **Wanbelieving** *sb*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 515/1 Wanbeleue, or wanbeleuenesse (*v rr.* wanbeleuynge, wanbeleue), *perfidia, diffidencia Ibul*, Wanbeleuare, *perfidus, perfida. a* 1470 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W 1496) I. xl. 80/2 Make hym soo afered that he sholde lese his wytte & falle in wanbyleue.

†**Wanbode**. *Obs.*—o [f. WAN- + OE. *boda* agent-n. to *bódan* to BID (recorded only in sense 'messenger', etc : see BODE *sb.*1).] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 515/1 Wanbode [*v r* wambode], he þat byddyth lytylle for a thynge [*v rr.* he that bedyt nowt to þe worthe, þat bydyt nowt to wurth or valy], *invalidus lucitator*.

†**Wanbody**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. WAN- + ? BODY *sb.* (But the rhyme suggests that the word may be a scribal error for prec., in some obscure use)] ? A 'miscreant', infidel.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6159 Þe sarazyns and ouþer wanbodyes, Þer-of [*sc* of gold and silver] þey make þat are here goddes.

†**Wanchance**. *Sc. Obs* [f. WAN- + CHANCE *sb*] Ill-luck, misfortune.

1599 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S T S) *Hymn* IV 78 For after death na mischiefe may befall, Bot wo, wan chance, and perrels all are past.

Wanchancy (wɒ̃nˌtʃæ·nsi), *a. Sc* (now *literary*). Also -cie. [f. prec. + -Y. Cf. UNCHANCY *a.*] Unlucky, dangerous; also, eerie, uncanny

1768 ROSS *Helenore* etc. *Rock & wee pickle Tow* 60 A mutchkin of linseed I'd in the yerd fing, For a' the wan chansie [1789 wanchansy] beginning o't *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Mutual Compl* 34 My travellers are fley'd to deid Wi' creels wanchancy, heap'd wi' bread, Frae whilk hing down uncanny nicksticks, That [etc] 1786 BURNS *Puir Mailie* 38 Wae worth that man wha first did shape That vile, wanchancie thing—a raep ! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, Some wanchancy person . fired a shot at him. 1827 — *Two Drovers* II, [A dirk] is a wanchancy weapon in a Highlandman's hand 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xv, The tither [boat] lay whaur it was and watched the wanchancy thing on the blae-side.

Wanclen: early ME. pl. of WENCHEL.

†**Wancraunt**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. to be read *waucraunt*, a. AF. *wakerant, walkerant*: see VAGRANT.] Given to wandering.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secr* xlix. 212 Precious and dere as an oliphaunt, lytill worth and dull as an asse, Prophitable as a bee, wancraunt and dyssolute as a goote.

Wand (wɒnd), *sb* Forms: 3–5 wond, 4–5 wonde, wende, 5 won, 4 waande, 4–6 wande 4 vande, 6 vand), 8–9 *dial.* wan, 9 *Sc.* whand, 3– wand. [a. ON. (**vandu-r*) *vond-r* (MSw. *vand-er*, Sw *vand*, Da. *vaand*, Norw. *vona*) = Goth. *wandu-s*:—OTeut. **wandu-z* (not found in WGer.), prob. f. the root **wend-*: **wand-* (to turn, wind (see WIND *v.*), so that the etymological connotation is that of suppleness or flexibility).] A stick or rod. The word has little colloquial currency exc. in Sc. and northern dialects, in which it suggests the notion of suppleness; as a literary word it is usually apprehended (by southern readers) as denoting something rigid. In the Bible of 1611 it occurs only once (Ecclus. xxxiii 24); the Revised Version (1894) substitutes *stick*.

1 A straight slender stick. Now Sc. and *dial.* In Scottish use, chiefly a slender pliant stick cut from a stem or branch of a shrub or young tree.

The early examples occur chiefly in biblical references, where mod usage follows the Bible of 1611 in substituting *rod*, applied, e.g, to the 'rod' carried by Moses, to Aaron's 'rod' that budded, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 26178 Þatt he swa swiþe mikell follc Draf all ut off Þe temmple, All att hiss wille wiþþ an wand *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2923 And worpen he ðor wondes dun, fro euerilc ðor crep a dragun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XL 43 In þat ark ware Moyses tables, .and Aaron wand, and þe 3erde of Moyses. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* VIII 247 *Moyses*. .My Wand he bad, in thi present, I shuld lay downe, and the avyse how it shuld turne to oone serpent. 1587 HARRISON *England* I. XVIII. 209/2 in *Holinshed*, If it..be accompted good soile, on which a man may laie a wand ouer night, and on the morrow find it ouergrowen with grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. VI II. 492 [He] made no more adoe, but with a wand or rod that he had in his hand, drew a circle about the king, and compelled him perforce to give him his answere before he stirred his foot without that compasse 1603 *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 487/2 Reddendo unam virgam agrifolii (ane grene holene wand) nomine albe firme 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 35 He that desires to breake a bunch of wandes, Must not take all at once into his handes. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 49 Moses holding a wand in his hand, did cast it from him, and it became a serpent. 1670 MILTON *Hist Brit* IV. 157 Sigebert .they..carried by force out of the Monastery into the Camp; where acting the Monk rather then the Captain, with a single wand in his hand, he was slain with Egric. *fig* *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 752 Thow seker trone of Salamon, Thow worthy wand of Aaron.

b. As a type of slenderness or straightness.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 63 Ane hundreth ladyes With . myddis small as wandis. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* II iii. 23 Now sir, this staffe is my sister for, looke you, she is as white as a lilly, and as small as a wand. [1608 see *wand-like* in 13]

†c. A light walking-stick, cane *Obs.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm Par Mark* VI. 6-9 For he geueth them leaue to vse eche one a wande, and a payre of sandals. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 202 Bringing him into the corne field, and smyting off, with a wand that I helde in my hande, the eares of wheate 1607 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 4, I thank you sir, quoth the barber, so on goes George with him in his green Jerkin, a wand in his hand very pretty. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 294 His spear, to equal which the tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the Mast Of some great Ammiral, were but a wand, He walkt with. 1760–2 GOLDSM *Cit W.* XIII, From hence our conductor led us through several dark walks , talking to himself, and flourishing a wand which he held in his hand.

d. A stick used as a pointer

1589 [see WANT *sb.*2 5 b] 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXVIII, Mrs. Jarley formally invested Nell with a willow wand, long used by herself for pointing out the characters.

2. A young shoot, a slender stem of a shrub or tree, a sapling; a slender branch or twig. *Obs* exc. *poet.* (*rare*) and *dial.* †*Under the wand*: in the greenwood.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1418 Þe pipins war don vnder his [Adam's] tung, Þar ras o þam thre wandes yong. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1161 At vche wende vnder wande wapped a flone *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1213 Þo Messangere bare a wande Of ane Olefe in his hande *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XV 60 For al þe body beren þay [*sc.* man's legs], As a tre þat bereþ wandes *c* 1440 *York Myst* XII 78 Vpponne þat wande sall springe a floure *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* IV 537 A toppe of hit [the fig] to sette other a wonde Is holdon best right in Aprilis ende. 1457 HARDYNG *Chron* in *Eng Hist Rev* (1912) Oct. 746 Men chastyse ofte grete courours by hakenayse, And writhe the wande while it is yonge and grene. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Town & C Mouse* III, Scho tuik in mynde hir sister vponland, And langit. To se quhat lyfe scho had vnder the wand 1559 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 1565 390/1 Rungis and wandis of hissill and sauch 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 26 They bent the tree while it was a wand 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V. IX 17 Into a bird it chaung'd, and from him past, Flying from tree to tree, from wand to wand 1596 *Edw. III*, V 143 A Hasle wand amidst a wood of Pynes 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Music-Master* I XXIV, The heart is new As the green wand fresh budded on a fir 1919 *Blackw Mag*, Nov. 645/1 The stem bends like a hazel wand.

b. as a type of suppleness.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* II 2472 And with hym brought His slepy 3erde as plyaunt as a wonde *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 13 His eyne wes hol, his woce wes hace hostand, walowit & wane, waik as ane wand 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 381 Leicht as ane leif, and waldin as ane wand.

3. A young shoot of willow cut to be used in basket-making, wattled buildings, or the like. Also *collect* Now *Sc.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1672 First bind it wele wit balk and band, And wind it siþen well wit wand. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6900 A litil chapell of wandes þat made 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 Peid to a man for bondyll wandus 3d. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C* (Surtees) I 375 Cowpe waynes of wandes 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. I. 14 Which seats would bee either boorded, or watled with stakes and small wands on the sides to hold vp the earth from falling. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc* (1733) I 29 Ane auld kist made of wands. 1770 *Y Coates's Coll. Poems* 21 The light machine [the cradle] with decent neatness stands, The jetting sides compos'd of slender wands 1796 W MARSHALL *Planting* I. 287 In Yorkshire, the 'wands' are sold by the bundle, but in Glocestershire, where Ozier grounds abound , the grounds are let to basket makers *a* 1803 *Lord William* IX. in Scott *Minstr. Scott Bord.* III 267 Your cage shall be of wiry goud, Whar now it's but the wand. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Wan*, a long rod to wave into a wattled hedge

†4. A rod, stick, or switch for chastisement; also *fig.* (in religious use) *Obs* Also *dial.* a 'rod' or bundle of twigs for flogging

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5888 3erd ne vond heo preste non þat child uorto bete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2612 Abram said Þou chasti hir sco [*read* þou] has þe wand 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 5878 'Þe wande', he says, 'of disciplyne smart, Sal chace foly out of þe childes hert' *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XXIV 48 To 3erde of loue y moste me boun, Lord, me chastice wiþ þat wande. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 29093 (Cotton Galba MS) Þe first [discipline es] Als wering of haire and oþer thing. Þat oþer point to vnderstand, Es kneling and beteing with wand 1549 *Compl. Scot* I. 23 Quhiddir that this dolorus afflictione be ane vand of the fadir to correct & chestie the sone be mercy, or [etc] 1633 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* (S. H S.) I 46 If I had humbled myselth unto the Lord whil the wand was above my head, the Lord would haive spaired 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Wand*, a rod, a collection of twigs, used for correction.

†b. *Under the wand*: liable to corporal correction. Hence (with influence of sense 6), subject to (the) rule (*of* a person): = med.L. *sub virga*. Cf. YARD *sb.* 4. *Sc Obs.*

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* II. 6 Wide summe sal tu faire speke, and summe gete wid chastiment & haue þam under wand 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 106 The Emperour has mony syndry kynde of peple under his wand 1575 in *Maitl. Cl Misc.* I 125 Thair is sum brether quhilk ar nocht under the vand of the prouest and bailyeis of the burgh 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj*, *Quon. Attach.* XX, Sa lang as her husband was livand, she was vnder his wand and power

5 A stick or switch for urging on a horse. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi 122 þai hase owþer in þaire hand a whippe or a wand. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl* 180 [Thay] nother sparit spurris nor wandis. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Of Horses* (1596) 189 If your horse chance to tyre on the way, if spurre, and wande will not profit, ye shall put three or foure rounde peble stones into one of his eares 1607 *Puritan* III v 81 Ile haue an Hackney-mans wand siluerd ore a purpose for you 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXXIII 25 Fodder, and wande [so 1611; Coverdale 1535, Geneva 1560 whippe; 1894 R V stick, Gr. ῥάβδος Vulg. *virga*], and burden for an asse.

† **6.** A sceptre *Obs.*

a 1300 [see KING *sb* 14] *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 909 Rohand he ȝaf þe wand And bad him sitt him bi. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* lxxx. 62 He had in his hand a golden wand of þe kynges. *a* 1500 *Lancelot* 1891 For he [God] forsuth haith ifyne hyme the wond To Iustefy and Reull in pece his lond

7. A rod or staff borne as a sign of office; esp a tall slender rod of white wood, sometimes of ebony or silver, carried erect by an officer of the royal household or of a court of justice, by a verger or beadle, or by an official whose duty it is to walk before a judge or other high dignitary on occasions of ceremony.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1327 That day in stede of a white wonde A staf he bare thoo in his honde *c* 1472 *B. N. C.* (Oxf.) *Mumm., Coldenorton* Bdl. G. 18 A won of the bullard of the place 14 . *Sir Beues* 3243 (Pynson) Delyuer me thy wande, For Guy, his fader, was my marchal, And so syr Beuys, hys son, shal I 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 200 Poles and Wandes for the Lictors. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, I. ii. 28 Me thought this staffe mine Office-badge in Court Was broke in twaine And on the peeces of the broken Wand Were plac'd [etc.] 1598 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep* XIII (*Elinor Cobham to Dk Humfrey*) 62 Do shamefull penance, . Rong with a bell, a Taper in my hand, Bare-foot to trudge, before a Beedles wand. 1610 in J Davidson *Inverurie* VI (1878) 194 Comperit Patrick Leslie, John Johnston, bailzies, and freely dischargit thame of their offices of bailzies, and jurisdiction thereof, be deliverance of the wand in the hands of the clerk and consall *a* 1618 RALEGH *Prerog. Parl* 19 What say you to the Parliaments of the White Wands in the three and thirtieth yeere of the King? 1713 SWIFT *Faggot* Wks 1755 IV. I 8 Stewards. who in solemn sort Appear with slender wands at court 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I 207 Some lords it bids admire their wands so white, Which bloom, like Aaron's, to their ravish'd sight. 1776 *Pennsylvania Even Post* 9 Apr 178/2 His Excellency General Washington, the other General Officers and their suites, met in the Council Chamber, from whence, preceded by the Sheriff with his Wand, they repaired to the Old Brick Meeting House. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess* I. XIV. 259 A ribband, a title, or a white wand, have been as eagerly pursued . as knowledge, virtue, and everlasting happiness. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. XIII 97 On either hand Three Monks uphold above, on silver wands, The purple pall 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Publ. Dinners*, Up rise the visitors, in march fourteen stewards, each with a long wand in his hand, like the evil genius in a pantomime. 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* XIX, There is only one Judge in town . If the country folks of those assize towns on his circuit could see him now! No full-bottomed wig, no red petticoats, no fur, no javelin men, no white wands 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 5 And in their hands Long carven silver-banded ebony wands.

fig. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *In South Seas* I VI (1900) 46 Our chief . was always called. Taipi-kikino; and yet that was not his name, but only the wand of his false position

b. Applied to the *caduceus* of Hermes or Mercury.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1736 He [Mercury] helde a yerde in his ryght honde, That so mervelous a wonde was neuer sen, 1645 STAPYLTON tr. *Museus* B 3 b, Brought to your service by his golden dart, As rough Alcides by the golden wand Of Hermes, to the Lydian Maid's command. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV 355 But first he [Hermes] grasps within his awful Hand The mark of Sov'raign Pow'r, his Magick Wand 1790 COWPER *Odyss* X. 337 A God Met me, the bearer of the golden wand, Hermes.

7. A staff or baton serving as a symbol in certain legal transactions.

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII. XII. 1963 His Iohun þan tuk vp a qwyt wande, And gaf vp in þis Edwardis hande Off þis Kynrik al þe riicht þat he had. 1875 MAINE *Hist Inst.* IX. 254 The wand which the claimant held in his hand is stated by Gaius to have represented a spear.

† **b.** Scots Law. *Wand of Peace* a silver-tipped baton delivered to an outlaw in token of his restoration to the king's peace; also carried by a king's messenger as the symbol of his office, and broken by him (by way of protest) if he was resisted in the execution of his duty.

1511 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot* I. 355/2 With power to the schireffis..to relesch him fra the horne and deliver him the wand of pece, etc 1564–5 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 311 Restoir him to oure Soverane Ladius peace, and gif to him the wand thairof 1672 *Rec. Justiciary Court Edinb* (S. H. S) II. 76 He and other persons lybelled, beat and wounded the Messenger after he had laid hold upon the said Hary and touched him with his wand of peace several times. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* I. XXVI § III. (1699) 130 The Wand of Peace is that whereby they touch a Rebel, and declares him to be their Prisoner, and when they are deforced, they use to break the wand of Peace. 1815 SCOTT *Antiq.* XLII 1815 — *Guy M* XLVI

† **8.** A measuring rod. (Cf. METEWAND, YARD-WAND, ELL-WAND.) Also *Mining*, a measure of 8 feet. *Obs.*

a 1637 B JONSON *Underwoods* XLII (1640) 193 Guided by experience, whose straite wand Doth meet, whose lyne doth sound the depth of things. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg* 86 And a Meer shall contain in length 10 wands and 7 feet, that is to say 87 feet. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Maltman* II (1877) II. 204 Maltmen come for siller, And gaugers with wands o'er soon. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* III, Your sentiments.. rather belong to the sword than the measuring wand.

† **b.** A measure of land; ? a VIRGATE. *Obs.*

1596 *Yorksh. Deeds* (Yorksh Arch. Soc, Rec. Ser) II. 191 [Two] wandes [of meadow] in the Northe Inges. 1684 *Rector's Bk., Clayworth* (1910) 67 Meadow in Easting 5 Wands, Arable 1½ Ac.

† **9.** *Anat.* The smaller bone of the forearm, the radius: = ELL-WAND 2. *Obs.*

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Whs* VI. XXVI. (1678) 147 The cubit is composed of two bones, the one of which we call the Radius, or Wand.

10 A magic rod; the staff used in enchantments by a fairy or a magician. Now the most prominent sense. Cf. F. *baguette.* Also *fig.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 57 On hight in his a hand haldis a wand And kenely be conuirisons callis to him spiritis. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cresseid* 311 This dulefule sentence Saturne tuik on hand, And on his heid he laid ane frostie wand 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II lviii, A Silver wande the sorceresse did sway. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 659 *Comus.* Nay Lady sit; if I but wave this wand, Your nerves are all chain'd up in Alabaster 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp* II. i, *High-Priest.* Once, twice, and thrice, I wave my Sacred Wand, Ascend, ascend, ascend at my command [*An earthly Spirit rises.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX 2174 Sleep's dewy wand Has strok'd my drooping lids, and promises My long arrear of rest. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, If I creep near yonder oak she will wave her fairy wand 1798 WORDSW *P. Bell* Prol 146 A potent wand doth Sorrow wield 1849 W IRVING *Goldsmith* XIV (1850) 422 His pen is a wand of power in his hand 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXVI, If a good fairy had built the house for me with a wave of her wand, I could not have been more considered in it. 1914 *19th Cent* Feb 262 Such a view, attributing as it does magical powers to the wand of the legislator, is in absolute contradiction with facts

b. transf. *Electric wand* · see quot.

1898 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* (ed 2) 627 *Torch, Electric Gas Lighting*, a portable apparatus for producing a spark for gas lighting *Synonym*—Electric Wand.

11. A fishing-rod. Now chiefly *Sc*

1565 SIR W CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II II. 296, I dowt not but though yow shall be farr off, yow will use a long anglyng wand to catch some knoledg 1839 T. T. STODDART *Songs & P* 13 To all wights of the wand Welcome are ye! 1895 'COTSWOLD ISYS' *Lyra Piscat* 102 And under the shade of the beechen boughs, I deftly ply my wand 1913 N MUNRO *New Road* XX, He made a fire, and cut a wand, and dropped a maggot in a pool and caught two little fishes

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wandlike* adj. and adv.; with the sense 'made of wicker-work' (*Sc.*) as in *wand-basket, -bed, -cage, -chair*; in sense 10, as *wand-smitten, -stricken.* Also **wand-bearer**, one who carries a wand in a procession or otherwise as a sign of office; *spec.* as the title of certain honorary lay officials of St Paul's Cathedral, London; † **wand-bone** (*wan beyn*) *Sc.* = sense 9; † **wand-church** (*-kirk*), cf. WANDED *a.* 1 b; † **wandeloi** *dial.* (meaning obscure); † **wand-hand** *Sc.*, the hand that holds the wand or whip; **wand-weaver** *dial*, a basket-maker.

1694 SIR J. FOULIS *Acc. Bk* (S.H.S) 165 For 2 *wand baskits, 1 10. [1840 COCKTON *Val Vox* XV, Two *wand-bearers started off immediately for the men who were elsewhere engaged in the museum. 1872 H. P LIDDON in J. O Johnston *Life & Lett.* (1904) VII 168 Thanksgiving Day Mr. Foster, John and Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode, as wand-bearers, were present. We all got into church at 9 30. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 422 He has been a true mystic and not a mere routineer or wand-bearer. . *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II 297 The young laird lying sore seik also was transportit in ane *wandbed fra the tolbuith to the castell. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 123 On the *wan bayn with gret ire can him ta, Cleyffyt the cost rycht cruelly in twa 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* I 10 A blackbird. hung above his head in a *whand-cage of my father's making. 1680 SIR J. FOULIS *Acc Bk.* (S.H S) 40 To m^rs urq^rt to buy a bairns *wand chair, 2 18 0. 1685 G SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* 98 The Maid did start up out of a Wand-Chair, where she sat 1898 N MUNRO *John Splendid* XV, 'It's your welcome, Argile,' said I, putting a wand chair to the front for him *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6123 A kirke *wand kirke was called beforne. 1397 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p CXVIII, Item 13 *wand clots et 1 stapyll. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to R Stuart* 17 June, The devil and temptations now have the advantage of the brae of you, and are upon your *wand-hand and your working hand 1684 J. RENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 54 There is no land or church that is likely to get the wand-hand, so to speak, of Scotland 1608 SHAKS *Per.* V. I. 110 Such a one my daughter might haue beene My Queenes square browes; her stature to an inch, as *wandlike-straight. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Virgatus, caulis*, a rod-like or wand-like stem or branch 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* II, The wand-like tops of the polacre's tall masts 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 433 *Virgate*, wand-like; long, slender, and straight 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XVII, Know you those wand-like touches of I know not what, before which our grosser being melts 1897 H N. HOWARD *Footsteps Proserpine* 41 As from the nebulous elemental sea, *Wand-smitten by the Eternal Mind, Earth rose 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 267 Like that old mystery Of the *wand-stricken rock 1896 *Leeds Mercury Suppl.* 12 Sept. (E.D D), His two uncles, by trade *wand-weavers.

Wand (wǫnd), *v Sc* and *dial.* [f. WAND *sb*]

1. *trans.* To wattle, interweave, plait. *To wand in*, to enclose with wattle-work.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 368 He kest twa Creillis on ane Capill, with Coillis anew, Wandit thame with widdeis, to wend on that wane. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 74 Now make and wand in trim bower to stand in Leaue wadling about, till arbor be out. 1593 [cf WANDED *ppl. a* 1 b]. 1854 *Northumbld Gloss.* s.v., The gate's wanded wi' thorns, so nowt can get in.

2. To beat with a wand or switch.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 755 Tait mow, wilde sow! soone bow, or I wand thee. 1657 *Attest Innocency Z Crofton* 10 The Father bad him if shee offended to take a wand and wand his daughter. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss* s v *Wan*, Bran yo, I'll wan yo'r hide fo' yŏ.

Hence **Wa'nding** *vbl. sb.*

1585–6 *Reg Privy Council Scot* IV 44 Thay have compellit thame, be onlaying of foull hands and feirfull kynd of wanddingis, to satisfie thair impostis.

Wand, obs. pa. t. WIND *v.*

Wand, var. WANNED *ppl a. Obs.*

† **Wandale** [1]. *north. Obs.* Also 4 **wandayle**, 7 **-dill.** [Of obscure formation; the second element is DALE *sb.*[2], the first element possibly WAND *sb.* 8 b] A division of land (? of the breadth of a 'wand' or perch).

c 1150 *Charter of W. de Percy* in *Whitby Chartulary* (Surtees) II. 526 Totam terram meam de Midethet, a balco qui est inter vandelas demenu mei et vandelas hominum meorum. *c* 1285 *Deed* (Snainton near Scarborough) *Ibid* I. 114 *note*, Unam wandaylam retro molendinum de Weldale 1396 *Chron de Melsa* (Rolls) II. 173 Concessit idem abbas. Thomæ Walrano, pro 2 solidis annuis et pro homagio, unam wandayle et unam placeam terræ in Hotona. 1479 in *Hexham Priory* (Surtees) II. 81 Super lez Wandales iij rodæ *Ibid.*, In le Wandale di acra. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 127 Exchainged with Alse Edwards..the other of the Fower oxegange landes which lyeth next her landes in the pasture, for her wandill on the north side of the West-beckes.

† **Wa'ndale** [2]. *Obs.* Also **-dele.** [a. med.L. *Wandali* pl. = *Vandalī* Vandals. The form with *W* was adopted by Higden from Paulus Diaconus, his authority in the chapter first quoted.] = VANDAL. Hence † **Wandalyng** [-ING [3]], a Vandal.

† **Wanda'lical** *a.* [med.L. *Vandalicus*], pertaining to the Vandals.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 205 Out þereof [Scandinavia] went Winuli and werred in Scoiunga and ouer com þe Wandales. *Ibid* V 231 þat tyme was sent an oost out of Rome into Spayne ayenst þe wandales 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 237 Per were a c. yere from the begynnenge of the Wandalicalle persecucion begunne by Gisericus un to the goenge owte of theyme from Affrike 1490 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II 175 Our lorde . Suffred cruell people to entre this region. Danes, Gotes Pictes and the wandeles, [etc.].

Wande, var. WONDE *Obs.*, to fear.

Wanded (wǫ'ndĕd), *a. Obs.* (? exc. *dial.*) Also 7 **wainded.** [f. WAND *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Made of wicker-work. Of a bottle: Cased in wicker-work, wickered.

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 197 In the lawe buttrye—barrells, aile potts, wanded bottles 1574 *Ibid.* 251, I will and gyve to my lord Scroope and my laydye his wife , one wanded skeppe to put breade in 1575 *Ibid.* 255 In the lawe chambre j wandyt creile. 1652 *Depos Cast. York* (Surtees) 56 She did there give him a drinke out of a wainded botle 1653 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) II 204 In the West Parlour . 1 wanded chaire 1677 COLES *Dict. Eng.-Lat*, A Wanded chair, *cathedra vimmea semicircularis* 1770 *F. Coates's Coll. Poems* 19 She, plac'd in wanded chair, all pale appear'd

b. Of a building. Wattled. (Cf. *wand-church*, WAND *sb.* 12.)

1593 *Rites & Mon Ch Durh* (Surtees) 57 From the wandyd kirke or chapell they brought the body of that holie man Sancte Cuthbert and translayted him into an other White Kirke.

2. Of cattle: ? Brindled.

1713 *Lond Gaz* No 5126/2 Stoln..4 red Oxen,..one is more wanded than the others.

† **Wandelard.** *Obs. rare*[–1]. [a. AF. *wandelard* (13th c. in Chardry *Petit Plet* 979 and 14th c. in Bozon *Contes* LXIII); latinized ('vir valde *wandelardus*') in Wright's *Pol. Songs* (Camden Soc.) p 49.

In these three instances the word would seem to mean 'extortioner', but this sense may be merely contextual Doubtless of Teut origin; possibly from the G. personal name *Wandalhart*; cf., however, MHG. *wandel*, crime.]

? A criminal, traitor.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 115 Pise men lift þer standard. Ageyn Dauid wandelard, & disconfite him.

Wander (wǫ'ndəɹ), *sb.* [f. the verb.] An act of wandering.

1843 J. C SHAIRP *Let.* 3 Aug, in E H. Coleridge *Life & Corr. Ld. Coleridge* (1894) I. VI 134, I should like, so, to have one day's wander with you amongst these hills 1872 C KINGSLEY *Poems, Delectable Day* III, The afternoon's wander to windward, To meet the dear boy coming back 1899 H WRIGHT *Depopulation* XII. 66 You and Allan will go away on a world-wide wander all by yourselves. 1910 ELIZ. A SHARP *William Sharp* VII 121 One sunset I remember specially We had gone for a wander westward

Wander (wǫ'ndəɹ), *v.* Inflected **wandered** (-dəɹd), **wandering.** Forms: 1 **wandrian**, 2–3 **wandrie-n, wondrie-n, (wuandre)**, 3–5 **wandri-n, 3 wondri, wundre, 3–6 wandir, -yr, 4 wandur, 4–5 wandre-n, wandere-n, 5 wandery-n, wandry-n, 4– wander.** [OE. *wandrian* = OFris. *wondria* (WFris *wanderje*, NFris. *wāneri*), MDu. *wanderen*, Flemish (Kilian) *wanderen*, MLG. *wanderen* (LG. *wandern*), MHG., G. *wandern*, Norw., Sw. *vandra*, Da. *vandre*:—OTeut. **wandrōjan.*

Not recorded in ON or OHG. The mod Scandinavian forms are prob from LG., and possibly also the MHG. and mod.G forms.

A similar formation with an *l*- element occurs with somewhat wider distribution, mod. WFris. *wandelje*, *wannelje*,

wānlȳe to wander, MDu *wandelen* to change, to wander about (Du *wandelen* to walk), OS. *wandlon* to change (MLG *wandelen* to change, LG *wandeln* to change), OHG *wantalōn*, *wantilōn* to change, *intr* (MHG *wantelen*, *wandeln*, G *wandeln*) The form occurs (once) in OE in *wandlung* sb. change. Both forms are further related to OTeut **wend-* turn, see WIND *v.*, WEND *v.* Compare also OE *wandian* WONDE *v.*, to deviate, flinch, hesitate etc.]

I. Intransitive senses. Formerly often conjugated with *to be*.

1. Of persons or animals To move hither and thither without fixed course or certain aim; to be (in motion) without control or direction; to roam, ramble, go idly or restlessly about; to have no fixed abode or station.

Fight at Finnesburg (Gr.) 36 Hræfen wandrode sweart and sealobrun. *c* 1000 *Ags. Laws, Instit. Polity* xiv (Thorpe) II. 322 [Hi] maciað eall be luste woriað & wandriað, & ealne dæg fleardiað *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Vre ſo þat is þe deuel wuandreð abuten us *c* 1275 LAY 7241 And Cesar wende in Flandres lond, wandrenge bi see strond *c* 1290 *Beket* 69 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 108 In Manie stretes heo hadde i wandret. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A* x. 207 Bote wandren as wolues and wasten ȝif þei mouwen *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 330 With thame ane thousand, and ma, of fensabill men War wanderand all the nicht ouir *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 28 b, Having knowledge that diverse pirates wer wanderyng on the cost of Englande 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi 43 With Caine go wander through the shade of night 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 20 On th' Aleian Field I fall Erroneous there to wander and forlorne 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 529 Oft the Flocks, without a Leader stray; Whole Months they wander, grazing as they go 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 ¶ 3 If one did believe that the departed Souls of Men and Women wandered up and down these lower Regions 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 11 The moping owl does to the moon complain Of such, as wand'ring near her secret bow'r, Molest her ancient solitary reign 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 596 Hitherto he seems to have wandered from place to place with no other object than that of collecting troops 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xv (1875) 263 Frederick the Third, chased from his capital by the Hungarians, is wandering from convent to convent, an imperial beggar 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 15 The ladies were wandering in the garden.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Þas þri fihteð agen elcen ileafful man alse longe se we idese westen of þesser worulde wandrið 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* 317 And so þis chirche has þre statys be processe of tyme Fyrst he wandrys here in erthe, and sethen he slepys in purgatory *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 297 in *26 Pol. Poems* 130 And ofte hym wanteth goddys lore, And thus he wandreth in a were, As a man blynde, and may nat se. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 99 The people of the Ilande ..wandered in the ignorance and blyndenes of humane nature 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. Uncert. Journey* 8 Some few do travell in the wayes Divine, Some wander wildly with the Muses nine 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 340 That not in Fancy's maze he wander'd long, But stoop'd to Truth, and moraliz'd his song. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 245 [He] can have his talk out, and wander at will from one subject to another.

c. with adv., as *about, up and down*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 326 Tho wolde wastour nat worche bote wandrede aboute *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 515/1 Wandryn a-bowte, *vagor, girovagor* 1530 PALSGR. 771/1 How sayest thou, is this a good lyfe to wander up and downe on this maner 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 316 b, The pore wretch wandred vp and downe with vi. children 1598 *Mucedorus* IV. ii. 88 Doubtlesse she hath lost her selfe within these woods, And wandring too and fro she seekes the well, Which yet she cannot finde. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 33 ¶ 11 Multitudes wandering about they knew not whither, in quest they knew not of what 1865 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii (1878) 245, I used now to wander about in the fields and woods 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 439, I wander up and down, and being in perplexity am always changing my opinion

d. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17232 Foluand þat flexs þat es mi fa, Mi wai i wander in-to wa 1788 BURNS *Auld lang syne* III, We've wander'd mony a weary fit 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringer* XXV, I've wander'd many a weary step, my strength is well-nigh done.

e. To go or take one's way casually or without predetermined route; to go *to* a place by a devious and leisurely course, to stroll, saunter. Also with *forth, out*.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 69 Let me imbrace with old Vincentio, And wander we to see thy honest sonne, Who will of thy arriuall be full ioyous 1650 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Aug., I heard a sermon at the Rolls; and in the afternoone wander'd to divers churches. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 501 And when Night Darkens the Streets, then wander forth the Sons of Belial 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* Introd. (1841) I. 5 The father, walking in a field behind his garden, finds one of his children wandering out 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXVI, And now there remained but to take leave of the poor schoolmaster and wander forth once more *a* 1873 R. BUCHANAN *Ballad of Persephone* XXXIV. Poet. Wks. 1874 I. 56 Till, sweet with greenness, moonlight-kiss'd, she wanders home again 1888 F. HUME *Mine. Midas* I. III, Here and there could be seen the cattle wandering idly homeward.

¶ **f.** The earlier Wycliffite version of the Bible, and Wyclif himself in his sermons, frequently use *wander* to render the *ambulare* of the Vulgate both in lit. and fig. use; in the later version this is rare, *walke* or *go* being used instead.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 301 And so seiþ Mathew þat Crist wandride [1382 walkyng] bi þe water of Galile *Ibid.* II. 348 Þus Poul biddiþ men, Waundre [*so* 1382; 1388 walke ȝe] in spirit, and do not fulle desires of þe fleisshe. 1382 — *John* V. 8 Jhesu seith to him, Ryse vp, taak thi bed, and wandre [1383 go] And a non the man is maad hool, and took vp his bed, and wandride [1388 wente forth]

2. Of an inanimate thing. To travel, move, or be carried about in an uncertain course, to stray *lit.* and *fig.* Also *spec.* in *Path.* and *Phys.* (cf. WANDERING *ppl. a.*).

c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* XXXVI § 3 Se [*sc.* Saturnes steorra] wandraþ ofer oðrum steorrum ufor þonne æniȝ oðer tungol *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24857 Þai lete it wandir vp and dun, þair scip ai redi for to drun 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 58 Sir, your letter hath runne great hazarde before it arrived here; It wandred about seven months together 1764 WHYTT *Observ. Nervous Disorders* (1767) 151 In some, the gout wanders through the whole body. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX. IV. 301 It seems that, in this Committee, which continued to sit many days, the debates wandered over a vast space. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XIX. 480 Thomas Newton's monument wandered to another Church 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 487 W. C. Brown of Penang has described (with others) a very peculiar phase in which the œdema beginning in the feet or hands 'wandered' up the limb 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sep. 597 The great number of cells which are found wandering far and wide in the submucosa. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* IV. 185 In the next stage the clear vegetative cells derived (presumably) from the micromeres wander in to form the primary mesenchyme.

indirect passive 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 19 We poets, wandered round by dreams

b. Of persons, with reference to movement of part of the body only.

1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 374 He seiz'd him with a strict embrace, With thousand kisses wander'd o'er his face 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XIX, The hand which held the letter before his eyes dropped to his side; and with the fingers of the other he wandered thoughtfully over his brow

c Of rumours, current opinions, etc. To be in circulation (on uncertain evidence or authority). Also † *to wander it.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 25 The fame wherof so wandred it at point *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 241 b, And this immaginacion in especiall, wandred through the heddes of all men. 1831 W. L. BOWLES *Thomas Ken* II. Introd. 7, I am informed by the Bishop of Hereford, that there wandered, in his early days, another report of this story 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 515 There was no evidence which could be laid before a jury or a court martial, but strange whispers wandered about the camp

d. Of the eyes: To turn this way and that; to rove. Hence, of the vision: To pass (idly or restlessly) from one point to another; to traverse a field of view (erratically or vaguely).

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 344 After the manner of a drunkard, that venteth for the best wine, so doe mine eyes stare and wander to finde out some olde Sepulture 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 25 His eyes must wander about every workmans hands 1704 J. PITTS *Relig. & Mann. Mahommetans* VI. 42 Fixing their Eyes on the Ground just before them, not in the least gadding or wandring with their Eyes 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Their eyes wandered over the glorious scene. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLII, Mr. Dombey looked round at the pictures on the walls Cursorily as his cold eye wandered over them, Carker's keen glance accompanied his 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 251 As the eye of the visitor wanders curiously over its ample dimensions.

e. Of the mind, thoughts, desires, etc. (usually personified, and conceived as moving without the direction of reason or will towards, or about, the objects of their consideration); To move (hither and thither) uncontrolled.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 471 in *26 Pol. Poems* 136 My thoughtes wandre wyde whare, For they ben, lorde, full variaunte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 They wyll not let theyr myndes wauer or wander abrode. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* etc. R. ij b, Where are thy wittes? If so they wandring be abrode, then call them home againe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 If my thoughts haue wandred, I must intreat the wel-bred Reader to remember, I haue wandred through many deserts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 148 Those thoughts that wander through Eternity, To perish rather. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 107 Why wanders wretched thought their tombs around, In infidel distress? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXII, Then his mind reverted to Mrs. Martha Bardell; and from that lady it wandered, by a natural process, to the dingy counting-house of Dodson and Fogg. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 The mind was wandering, as it often does On the dim verge of life 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* IV, Her poor, anxious, distraught mind wandering hither and thither in the bewildering mazes of delirium.

f. Of rivers, roads, etc. To pursue a devious or circuitous course; to wind, meander.

1742 GRAY *Eton* 9 Wanders the hoary Thames along His silver-winding way 1831 JAMES *Philip Augustus* XXXIII, The hills which confine the course of the Seine fall back and leave it to wander through a wide rich valley 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 144 You will find 'deep glooms and sudden glories', in every foot-broad rill which wanders through the turf 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. VI. 16 There fountains sprang, and runnels wandered clean.

3. Of persons (or things completely, or in part, personified). To deviate from a given path, or determined course; to turn aside from a mark or object proposed; to stray from one's home or company, or from protection or control.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* V. 8 And sa to hevin the hieway dreidless scho wend, ȝit scho wanderit, and ȝeid by to ane elriche well. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Aberro*, to erre or wander very moche. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 If the Moone should wander from her beaten way 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & C.* I. III. 95 When the Planets In euill mixture to disorder wander 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXVII. 18 Cursed be hee that maketh the blinde to wander out of the way 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 205 One day he hunted and wandring from his company lost himselfe *a* 1761 LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 123 For every son of Adam has everything in him that is said of that prodigal, he has lost his first state and condition, as he did, is wandered as far from his heavenly father and country 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 5 His eye may have wandered from one line to another 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* I. VII, It became difficult to choose a path, and the lads somewhat wandered 1905 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 Sept. 292/1 It is impossible to wander in an avenue

b *fig.* or in fig. context. Of persons (also of the mind, thoughts, desires, etc. personified): To turn aside from a purpose, from a determined course of conduct, or train of thought, to digress; to pass out of the control of reason or conscience; to fall into error (moral or intellectual), etc. Often with *away, off*, etc.

c 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* liii. 415 Ðonne hwelces monnes mod færð swa wandriende from his hade & of his endebyrdnesse [L. *extra ordinem proprium vagatur*] 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 249 And many of them wrongly wandrynge from the ryghtnes of faythe 1565 J. HALL *Crt. Vertue* 29 b, That each estate May vnderstande howe farre awrye They wandred be from righteousnes, The lyuing God that doe denye. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 27, I may, for some things true, wherein my youth Hath faulti'e wandred, and irregular, Finde pardon on my true submission. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 138 Madam, you wander from the good We ayme at. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* II. It is then expedient that we should not wander, but rather follow a setled short way, easie both for learners and teachers 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* V. (1732) 38 Look to thy self, take care of thy Affections, they will be gadding and wandring, and that from their Aversation to what thou hast in hand 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Pope* 14 Sept., I have..so far wandered from the discipline of the church of England as to have been last Sunday at the opera. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. I § 18 So far was his mind wander'd from the right way, that even he was not a believer, as to what he himself said 1771 *Junius Lett.* 30 Jan., Having travelled thus far in the high road of matter of fact, I may now be permitted to wander a little into the field of imagination 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* X, John Treverton, smoking his cigar, and letting his thoughts wander away at a tangent every now and then 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* I. 21 She could not read her novel with any peace of mind, and she found her attention wandering from it. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* 173 But we must not wander off into questions of origin It is enough to have noted the fact that, [etc.]

4. Of persons To be unsettled, or incoherent, in mind, purpose, etc. Hence, later, to be temporarily disordered in mind, as from illness or exhaustion affecting the brain; to be delirious, or (with especial reference to the resulting incoherence of speech) to ramble, rave, talk wildly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8885 Oft [I] wandrit, & woke, & in my wit caste, And my person enpayret, pynet me sore, For thes lordes þat I lede, and the ledis all *Ibid.* 10097 The buerne to his bed buskit anon, And lay in his loge, litill he sleppit, But wandrit & woke for woo of his buernes 1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 Feb., This morning wandering [*but perh. read* wondering] in my mind whether to live a Single or a Married Life. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II IV, She must have wandered—she must have been dreaming. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXIV, They said he was wandering in his head yesterday 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XIV 166 On awaking about eleven o'clock, he was wandering. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* XXXVII, He wanders a little, you know, as a feverish person will, when he speaks to you 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XVII 273 The patient may wander or pass into a comatose state

II. Transitive senses.

5. To roam over, in, through (a place); to traverse in wandering. Now only *poet.*

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 104 b, For in the night before Cicero dreamed, being banished from Rome, that he wandred diuers straunge countries. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII. 28 High ouer hils, and low adowne the dale, She wandred many a wood, and measurd many a vale. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 354 Forty days Eliah without food Wandred this barren waste. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 246 Chusing rather to wander the wide world then undergoe (as they call it) such persecution 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 390 Seedtime and Harvest let me see again; Wander the leaf-strewn wood, the frozen plain 1892 YEATS *Countess Cathleen* V. (1912) 108, I gaze upon them as the swallow gazes Upon the nest under the eave, before She wander the loud waters.

6. To cause to wander, lead astray; also *fig.* to confuse in mind, bewilder. Chiefly *colloq.* or *humorous*

1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 319 He meant to.. 'wander' her like a cat in a strange wood. 1899 W. E. H[ENLEY] in *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 579 Nay, it wanders him to worse purpose yet; for it even makes him say that, if [etc.] 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* XLVIII, Mary was conscious that she was not doing herself justice. So she smiled. That smile 'wandered' the assistant He promptly lost grip 1914 N. MUNRO *New Road* XXX, 'Ye've knocked the feet from me!' he said in a voice depressed 'I'm fairly wandered'

Wander, Sc. variant of WANDRETH *Obs.*

Wa·nderable, *a. nonce-word.* [f. WANDER *v.* + -ABLE.] That one can wander *in.*

1906 E. V. LUCAS *Wand. in Lond.* II. 17 The more I wander in London, the less wanderable in, for a stranger, does it seem to be.

Wandered (wɒ·ndəɹd), *ppl. a* [f. WANDER *v.* + -ED[1].] That has wandered (out of the way, or from familiar places, etc.); astray; bewildered.

c 1420 LYDG *Commend. Our Lady* 60 Of al Christen pro-

tectrice and tutele..To wery wandred tent and pavilioun. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III 32 It greueth me sore for to leve you here in this place as desolate, wandred and habandoned of your blode *Ibid.* 122 Almighti God wolde that they should be wandred of theyr way 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* v 59 Wrench ope his mouth, While I infuse these Sovereign Drops, whose Pow'r Will soon recal his wander'd sense—He stirs! 1819 KEATS *Fall of Hyperion* I 43 A cool vessel of transparent juice Sipp'd by the wander'd bee 1893 J. WATSON *Conf Poacher* 78 Wandered birds in outlying copses in the evening are apt to roost there

Wanderer (wɒ·ndərəɹ). Also 5 wanderare, 6 *Sc.* wandirer, 6 wandreer, 6–7 wandrer, wand'rer. [f WANDER *v.* + -ER[1]]

1 A person or thing that is wandering, or that has long wandered (in various senses of the verb); one that is of roving habit or nature. Also *fig.* or in fig. context.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 515/1 Wanderare, *vagus, vaga, vacabundus, profugus.* 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III iii P1, Seynge that she [*sc.* Fortune] is but a wandrer, that strayeth from place to place lyke a vacabunde 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III. ii 44 The wrathfull Skies Gallow the very wanderers of the darke And make them keepe their Caues 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* IV, Am I for this forsaken? a new love chosen, And my affections, like my fortunes, wanderers? 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 495 P 8 Besides, the whole People is now a Race of such Merchants as are Wanderers by Profession. 1794 COLERIDGE *The Sigh* 20 In distant climes to roam, A wanderer from my native home 1798 WORDSW *Lines Tintern Abbey* 56 O sylvan Wye! thou wanderer thro' the woods. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III VIII 116 Gipsies and other wanderers pitch their tents around it in the nutting season 1853 J H NEWMAN *Hist. Sk* (1873) II. I. III 114 The Catholic Church was in the first instance a wanderer on the earth, and had nothing to attach her to its soil 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XVI. III. 709 He had died as he had lived, an exile and a wanderer 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I XXX, She don't know what she means. She's an idiot, a wanderer in her mind 1914 A S WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Man* (1915) 3 Such characteristic wanderers over the plains as horses, cattle, antelopes, deer and lions

b. as tr. L. *planēta* or Gr. *πλανήτης*: A wandering star, planet.

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. i, Your patron Mercury in his mysterious character, Holds all the markes of th' other wanderers. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 211 The Sun . Him, just betwixt Six Wand'rers hast thou plac't, Which prance about Him with unequall haste *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 117 Even Planets or Wanderers keep course, and station 1848 BAILEY *Festus* 191 The worlds they call wanderers rolling on high, That enlighten the earth and enliven the sky 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 536 And God made the sun and moon and five other wanderers, as they are called

† c *Hist.* (See quot. 1903.) *Obs*

1724 A SHIELDS *Life Renwick* 65 in *Biogr Presbyt* (1827) II, So many Forces, Foot, Horse, and Dragoons, habitually flashed in Blood, being poured into all Parts of the Country, where the Wanderers were most numerous 1727 P WALKER *Life Peden* Ibid. I. 115 Foot and Horse of the Enemy being searching for Wanderers, as they were then called. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, The Wanderer (to give Burley a title which was often conferred on his sect) began to make his horse ready 1903 HARBOTTLE *Dict Hist Allusions* 275 *Wanderers*, the Covenanters who left their homes to follow their dispossessed ministers in 1669 were so called

2. *Zool.* Used as translation of various mod.L. terms of classification; a bird of the group *Vagatores* in Macgillivray's system, one of the wandering spiders (*Vacabundæ*).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* I 482 That very important tribe of birds to which the name of Vagatores or Wanderers may be applied.

Wandering (wɒ·ndərin), *vbl. sb.* Also wandring, wandrynge, etc. [f WANDER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

1. Travelling from place to place or from country to country without settled route or destination; roaming. Often in plural, sometimes denoting a protracted period of devious journeying.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A Prol. 7, I was weori of wandringe and wente me to reste Vndur a brod banke bi a Bourne syde, *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 515/1 Wanderynge, *vagacio.* 1552 HULOET, Wandrynge, *discursus.* 1664 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* I § 3 21 The labors of pilgrimages, superstitious and useless wandrings from place to place 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* I 1061 The fatal Issue of so long a War, Your Flight, your Wand'rings, and your Woes declare. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr* I. 24 The Night here will answer to the present Life, a state of Wandring and Weakness 1797 HT. LEE *Canterb T., Poet's T.* I 119 [The letter] had followed him in his wanderings, and reached him at last by mere accident 1876 MISS BRADDON *Y. Haggard's Dau* I. I. 8 Joshua..settled down after his wanderings in his native town

b. Of inanimate things: Devious movement from place to place.

1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I. 61 The air of heaven [is] not purer in its wanderings 1867 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 664 Their wise men Were strong in that old magic which can trace The wandering of the stars. 1913 J. W JENKINSON *Vertebrate Embryol.* I 11 Amongst movements of single cells are comprised, ..the wanderings of the germ cells in early stages.

c. Of the eyes: Irregular turning this way and that.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XX, The idle indicated their inattention by the wandering of their eyes. 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* vii 251 You should not show that you think so by the toss of your head or the wandering of your eyes 1869 TANNER *Clin. Med* (ed. 2) 12 Condition of Nervous System.. Wandering of eyes, state of pupils, squinting.

d. Of the mind, thoughts, desires, etc.: Aimless passing from object to object.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27793 Vnnait talkking, vnstedfastnes, o will wandring. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* I. XVI. 43 Beholdynge therwyth what pareyl he stondeth in yf he contynew rechelessly in suche wandryng of mynde vnto his deth 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 161 To call in our mynde from vagacyon or wandryng & to apply vs to our duty reuerently 1611 BIBLE *Eccl* VI 9 Better is the sight of the eyes, then the wandering of the desire 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No 495 P 1 A Poem of Milton's, which he entitles *Il Penseroso*, the Ideas of which were exquisitely suited to my present Wanderings of Thought 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist* I 1. 90 *note*, It might well seem, that this Inconsistency, this wandering of Spirit, might be the peculiar Folly of the Rich.

2. Deviation from the right or intended path or direction, straying, aberration.

1711 J GREENWOOD *Eng. Gramm.* 80 Beside denotes erring, or Wandring ('as he shoots beside the mark'). 1818 BYRON *Juan* I 7 The regularity of my design Forbids all wandering as the worst of sinning. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* I, The next morning, all had vanished, or my wandering missed the place

3 Disordered action of the mind due to illness or nervous exhaustion; rambling, delirium; in plural, delirious fancies, esp. as expressed in speech; incoherent ramblings.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* III, The theatre and the public-house were the chief themes of the wretched man's wanderings. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XII 130 Here there was a very threatening array of symptoms illusions of the sense of hearing, a fiery eye, and incessant mental wandering. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII. V. 104 Every third day his dejection, his fits of wandering seemed to indicate the approach of dissolution. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV 398 Such are many degrees of transient mental failure, to which such terms as 'wandering' and 'rambling' are applied

4 Gerundially in *to go*, or *to be, a-wandering.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

1700 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II XXXIII § 6 (ed. 4) 222 Though his unattentive Thoughts be elsewhere a wandering. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II XXIII, His wits gone a-wandering!

Wandering (wɒ·ndərin), *ppl a* [-ING[2]]

1. Of persons or animals That moves from place to place or from country to country without readily apparent purpose; travelling to a vague (or distant) destination, or by uncertain and devious routes; roving; vagrant; having no fixed abode or station.

c 1000 *Prudentius Glosses* in *Germania* N. S. XI. 388/37 *Uagantes demonas* wandrigende pucan 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 157 The darkenesses of dethe whiche the envyous ennemye is wonte to brynge in to wandrynge sowles 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Fluctivagus*, wandring in rivers or waters *Ibid.*, *Vagus*, wandrynge and abydynge in noo place 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* B 4, The sillie Sheephearde committing his wandering sheepe to the custodie of his wappe. 1607 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1848) II 293 To sie that thair be no wandering persones efter the hour of ten. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Henry Walker* A 2, At least 500. Vagrants were all suddainely Metamorphis'd and Transform'd into wandring Booke sellers. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 553 Thick as Insects play, The wandring Nation of a Summer's Day 1845 A POLSON *Law Nations* in *Encycl Metrop.* II 802/1 In an age of defective police, wandering labourers and 'valiant beggars' were objects of terror. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XVII IV 95 The wandering adventurer [Baldearg O'Donnel] at first demanded nothing less than an earldom. 1878 J. DAVIDSON *Inverurie* VII. 244 It is of the kind made at that period for the use of wandering priests.

b. Of primitive peoples, or animals: Nomadic, roving, migratory. Frequently tr. scientific L. *errans, vagus*, etc.

c 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 10 Alle kynde of bestis & wandrynge [L *omnes bestiae et pecora*], blesse ye to þe lord! 1544 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. II. 19 From Mauritania or Barbary toward the South is Getulia, a rough and sauage region, whose inhabitants are wilde and wandering people. 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool* II. 506 Albatross. Wandering. *Diomedea Exulans* 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool* II. 66 Wandering Mouse. *Mus Vagus* ..This. is frequent throughout the whole Tartarian desert, and is of a migrating nature 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 362 The Wandering Spider This Spider .does not lie in wait for its prey, like several others; it is a lively and active hunter. 1836 [P. B DUNCAN] *Cat Ashm. Mus* 75 Head of the Wandering Albatross —*Diomedea exulans, Linn.* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii, I was but too glad to set my horse's hoofs upon the land of the wandering tribes. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist* 275 Wandering Spiders (*Errantia*). 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* VIII. 338 The Masaras, or wandering Bushmen

c. **The Wandering Jew.** A legendary personage who (according to a popular belief first mentioned in the 13th c., and widely current at least until the 16th century), for having insulted Our Lord on his way to the Cross, was condemned to wander over the earth without rest until the Day of Judgement. Often referred to as the proverbial type of restless and profitless travelling from place to place Cf. Fr. *le juif errant*, G *der ewige Jude.* For the application to trailing plants see sense 2 e.

In the earliest form of the legend the Wandering Jew is called Cartaphilus; in the best-known modern version his name appears as Ahasuerus, but other names also occur.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VIII. 345 Tradition, as their wandring Jew, the Shoomaker of Jerusalem is, of whom in Rome, they have wrot ten thousand fables 1646 J. HALL *Satyre* 202 Poems I 10 Which [might] if stitch't into a web, supply anew With annuary cloakes the wandring Jew. 1680 V. ALSOP *Mischief Imposit.* VIII. 83 Would he have us, like the wandering Jew, ramble up and down for satisfaction, and never accept it? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIV, And here am I a-walkin' about like the wanderin' Jew—a sporting character you have perhaps heerd on, Mary, my dear, as wos always doin' a match agin time, and never vent to sleep

2. Of things: Travelling (or carried) along in an uncertain, or frequently changing direction; moved, or moving, (idly) to and fro.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. IX. 7 It is not yron bandes, nor hundred eyes, Nor brasen walls, nor many wakefull spyes That can withhold her wilfull wandring feet. ? *a* 1600 *Hist Tom Thumb* in Hazl *E P P* II 195 His shape it being such, That men should hear him speak, but not His wandering shadow touch 1667 MILTON *P. L* XII. 648 They hand in hand with wandring steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitarie way. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Love & Hon* II 1 Wks (1673) II. 234 Lost like A blossom which the wandring wind Blows from the bosom of the Spring, to mix With Summer's dust 1802 WORDSW *To the Cuckoo* 4 Shall I call thee Bird, Or but a wandering Voice? 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III. XIII, A scene so rude, so wild as this,. Ne'er did my wandering footsteps press, Where'er I happ'd to roam. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXIV, The very source and fount of Day Is dash'd with wandering isles of night. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* IV, The old housekeeper looks at him, and those wandering hands of hers are quite enough for Mrs. Bagnet's confirmation. [Cf. below: Only her fluttering hands give utterance to her emotions.] 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XXII IV. 719 He had had in his hands proofs of much that Fenwick had only gathered from wandering reports.

b. Of the mind, thoughts, affections, etc.: Moving vaguely (towards, or about, their object); not directed by reason or fixed purpose; random; restless; wanton.

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I. XVI 42 So the frayle & wretched soulle can not sturre vp yt selfe from wandryng and vagant thoughtes. 1530 PALSGR. 698/1 The mans mind is so wandringe that he can sattell hym upon nothynge 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 17 b, You, cleering altogether my minde, haue now driuen awaie the mistes which dimmed it & made it so wandering & running. 1648 MILTON *Psalm* LXXXI 50 Then did I leave them to their will And to their wandring mind. 1688 PRIOR *On Exod in 14* VII, Levelling at God his wand'ring Guess,. Laws to his Maker the learn'd Wretch can give 1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* Pref, I had some wandring Reflections upon the Reasons alledged in my first Letter 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 33 Then learn this wandering Humour to controul. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XVII, A deep sigh from Vivaldi recalled his wandering imagination. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XX, My father had often checked me for this wandering mood of mind.

Comb 1552 HULOET, Wandrynge-wytted, *vacillans.*

c. Of the eyes: Roving, restless, turning this way and that.

1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 278 Whereunto he answered with a wandering eye [Fr *d'vn œil inconstant*], Ha Mistresse, if I [etc.]. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. I 256 Pageant Shows, that charm the wandering Eye. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 217 The teacher may observe slow action, wandering eyes, twitchings.

d. Of the moon or stars (*esp.* tr. L *planēta*, or Gr. *πλανήτης*): Not fixed, having a separate individual motion.

1526 TINDALE *Jude* 13 They are wandrynge starres to whom is reserved the myst of darcknes for ever 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 361/1 *Sidera errantia*, .the planets· the wandering starres. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* IV 1 103 We the Globe can compasse soone, Swifter then the wandring Moone. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 67 To behold the wandring Moon, Riding neer her highest noon. 1667—*P. L* V 177 And yee five other wandring Fires that move In mystic Dance 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I. 209 Then Sailers quarter'd Heav'n, and found a Name For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wandring Star. 1829 *Chapters Phys Sci.* 365 Pythagoras. contended that.. the comets were a kind of wandering stars

e Of plants: Trailing; sending out long tendrils, runners, or adventitious roots. Also in *Wandering Jew* (after 1 c), *Sailor(s, Jenny, Willie*, popular names of certain plants see quots.

1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II IX. 24 Of hewen stone the porch was fairely wrought ; Ouer the which was cast a wandring vine. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Introd. 20 *Lysimachia nummularia.* Wandering Jenny 1881 *Rep. & Trans Devonsh. Assoc.* XIII. 96 Wandering Sailors *Linaria Cymbalaria* 1882 FRIEND *Dev. Plant-n*, Wandering Sailor. (2) *Lysimachia Nummularia.* 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan 55/1 The creeping Saxifrage, or our old friend the 'Wandering Jew'. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Wandering Jew, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Mill. *Suss.* 1889 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* XXV. 47 The creeping plant known locally as 'Wandering Jew'.. is found in the North-West Provinces, particularly, I believe, in Manitoba. 1913 PETTMAN *Africanderisms* 544 *Wandering Jew*, or *Wandering Willie*—The Eastern Province name of a creeping plant—a sort of periwinkle.

f. *Wandering fire* or *light*· Will-o'-the-wisp. (Now often *fig* after Tennyson's use.)

1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 634 A wandring Fire Compact of unctuous vapor, which the Night Condenses, [etc] 1789–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc*, *Little Boy Found* 1, The little boy lost in the lonely fen, Led by the wand'ring light. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 319 How often, O my knights,. This chance of noble deeds will come and go Unchallenged, while ye follow wandering fires Lost in the quagmire!

g. *Phys.* and *Path.* Of diseases, pains, etc.: Moving from one part of the body to another (without clearly ascertained cause). Also (in recent use), *Wandering cells*. amœboid cells.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 422/1 *Morbus palabundus*, . a wandering disease, or a sickenesse spread here and there. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Arthritis vaga*, or *Planetica*, a Wandring Gout, is a Disease in the Joynts that creates pain, sometimes in one Limb, sometimes in another. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. 320 Aches and wandering Pains. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 149 As the Scene of all acute continual Fevers is acted in the Blood, so those erratic, wandering Fevers .. are deriv'd from the same Original.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 92 Here in the immediate neighbourhood of the wandering cells, the short, curved bacillary forms could be seen to have undergone the transformation 1897 *Ibid.* IV 442 Uric acid in excess and oxalic acid in the urine are often attended by wandering pains in the back, thigh, calf of leg, and sole of foot 1899 *Ibid* VII 81 Furster also held that wandering leucocytes might become transformed into glia cells. 1899 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Wandering abscess*, an abscess that tracks along so as to point at a distance from its original seat. *Wandering cells*, a synonym for *Amœboid cells*.

h. Of roads, rivers, etc. Lying in an irregularly bending line, winding, meandering; also *fig* Also *transf.* (*Phys*) as the distinctive epithet of a particular pair of nerves (after mod L *par vagum*, *nervi vagi*)

1667 MILTON *P L* II. 561 Others apart sat on a Hill retir'd, In thoughts more elevate, And found no end, in wandring mazes lost 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos* (1730) I IX. § 8 The Parvagum, or Wandering-Nerve 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Scheld or wandering Po 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd Journ* (1892) 257 The wandering corridors 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XV, A wandering, country by-track 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 812 The term 'accessory' was applied by this anatomist [Willis] to the special nerve which is accessory to the *vagi* or 'wandering pair'.

†**i.** *Wandering name*: a term that may be applied indifferently to various objects. *Obs.*

a 1555 RIDLEY *Treat agst Transubst* (1556) 52 If in the wordes This is my bodye, the woorde (this) be as Dunse calleth it a wanderynge name, to appointe and shewe furthe anye one thinge whereof the name or nature it doeth not tell: so muste it bee lykewyse [etc.] 1659 SOMNER *Dict*, *Wudumerce*, Ambrosia, Nectar, a wandring name given unto many severall herbes

j Having no fixed arrangement, scattered irregularly.

1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* xiii (1794) 132 The flowers are irregularly disposed, or wandering, as Linnæus calls them

3. †**a** Of persons, etc.: Deviating from the proper or determined course; *fig* erring, disloyal. *Obs*

1606 BP W BARLOW *Serm* 21 Sept B ij, To heale the infected, to splint the spreined, to reduce the wandering. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXIX. 90 Wee dare not doe those things that are lawfull, lest the wandring World mis-construe them 1634 MILTON *Comus* 39 The nodding horror of whose shady brows Threatens the forlorn and wandring Passinger. 1667 — *P. L* II 404 Who shall tempt with wandring feet The dark unbottom'd infinite Abyss 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII 219 Long hast thou known, nor need I to record The wanton sallies of my wand'ring Lord

b. Of inanimate things: Straying from the right path.

1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* CXVI, O no, it is an euer fixed marke That lookes on tempests and is neuer shaken; It is the star to euery wandring barke 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 1008 Imperial Juno turn'd the Course before; And fix'd the wand'ring Weapon in the door. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III 8 Some wandering Ship who hath lost her way 1899 J. MILNE *Rom Pro-Consul* X (1911) 150 A wandering bullet plunged through the roof of the wooden cottage

†**c** Of places: Out-of-the-way, inaccessible, remote. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. XVII. 110 Swans haunt and loue to resort to some particular places onely, as in watrie, wandring and solitarie places [orig *lieux aquatiques*, *esgares & solitaires*]

d. Path. *Wandering spleen*, *kidney*, *liver*: see quots.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 584 The so-called 'wandering spleen' in which the viscus is found in the lower abdomen. *Ibid.* IV. 518 A case of wandering spleen. 1899 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Wandering*, moving from place to place *Wandering kidney*, a synonym for floating kidney. *Wandering liver*.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.) Cf. STRAY *a.*

1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 70 *Wandering coal*, a coal seam that exists only over a small area, an irregular seam of coal.

4. Characterized by wandering.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb.) 88 To soyl of Cyclops with wandring iournye we roamed. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* H 6 b, There is no right in these things that are continually in a wandring motion, carried with the violence of our vncertaine likings 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 943 Thus to the listning Queen, the Royal Guest His wand'ring Course, and all his Toils express'd. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 112 This little wandering Journey, without settled Place of Abode, had been so unpleasant to me, that my own House was a perfect Settlement to me 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI (1787) III. 227 He experienced the adventures of an obscure and wandering life. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III. XXXI, A landless prince, whose wandering life Is but one scene of blood and strife. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 315 The river, whose wandering loveliness the road follows. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* III, Paris is not a bad place to anchor in after a wandering life

Hence **Wa'nderingly** *adv*, **Wa'nderingness.**

1552 HULOET, Wandrynglye, *palatim*, *passim* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* To Rdr. A j b, And Pilgrims such as wandringly theyr tyme in trauell waste 1608 SHAKS *Per.* III III 7 Your shakes of fortune, though they hant [1609 haunt] you mortally Yet glaunce full wondringly on vs 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I III 32 Were thy prayers made in feare and holinesse, with passion and desire? Were they not made unwillingly, weakly, and wandringly. 1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Dict* II, Wanderingness, *distraction*, *egarement*, *d'Esprit*. 1825 *Blackw Mag.* XVIII. 437 His eyes Gleam'd wanderingly with brine unbidden. 1867 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 148 For when was Lancelot wanderingly lewd?

†**Wa'nderment.** *Obs. rare* [f. WANDER *v.* + -MENT.] The action or state of wandering

1597 BP HALL *Sat* II III 20 Genus and Species long since barefoote went, Vpon their ten-toes in wilde wanderment. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II. IV. *Columnes* 614 Rupture to remove, Which would be caused, through their wanderment, In th' Heau'ns inclos'd within the Firmament.

Wanderoo (wɒ·ndərūˑ) Also 7–9 wanderow, 9 wandaru. [a. Sinhalese *wanderu*, monkey, cognate with Hindī *bandar*, repr Skr *vānara* monkey, believed to mean literally 'forest-dweller', f *vanar-* (*vanas*, *vana*) forest The Fr. form *ouanderou* (Buffon) is a re-spelling of the word as given by Knox] A name properly belonging to the langur monkeys (genus *Semnopithecus*), inhabiting Ceylon, but until recently almost always misapplied, after Buffon's example, to the Lion-tailed Macaque (*Macacus silenus*) of Malabar

1681 R KNOX *Hist Rel Ceylon & L. Ind* I VI 26 Monkeys Some so large as our English Spaniel Dogs, of a darkish gray colour, and black faces, with great white beards There is another sort just of the same bigness, but milk white both in body and face This sort they call in their Language, *Wanderows*. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* IV VII 215 The Wanderow is a baboon rather less than the former [i e the Mandril] What particularly distinguishes it is a large long white head of hair, together with a monstrous white beard It is chiefly seen in the woods of Ceylon and Malabar 1785 W SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat Hist* (1791) VIII 133 The Ouanderou and the Lowando [*Footnote*, Ouanderou, wanderu, the names of this animal in Ceylon] 1812 MAR. GRAHAM *Jrnl Resid India* (1813) 97, I saw one of the large baboons, called here Wanderows, on the top of a coco-nut tree 1874 F. BUCKLAND in *Life* XII. (1885) 289 One is a Macaque Another is the Wanderoo This monkey comes from Malabar. 1907 *Times* 21 Aug. 2/4 A lion-tailed macaque (*Macacus silenus*) often miscalled the wanderoo, a name which of right belongs to the purple-faced langur (*Semnopithecus cephalopterus*) of Ceylon

attrib. 1885 HORNADAY *2 Yrs in Jungle* XXIII. 274 We started a lot of wanderoo monkeys 1894 *Outing* XXIV 292/1 Descriptions of the fauna of Ceylon, notably of the wandaru monkeys

Wander-year. [f. WANDER *v.*, after G. *wanderjahr*, the year, or one of the years, spent in travel for the purpose of perfecting one's skill and knowledge between the completion of apprenticeship and settling down to the practice of a trade] A year of wandering or travel (usually with more or less direct reference to German usage).

1895 *Outing* XXVI. 331/1 Traveling afoot like any poor student or mere *Bursch* of an artisan serving his wander-year 1906 *Daily Chron* 26 Oct. 3/3 Off to Philadelphia went Leland, when his wander-years were over, and the necessity of choosing a profession and making a living faced him 1912 L TRACY *Mirabel's Isl* VII. (1915) 109 David had seen a good deal during his wander years, and he had never before secured such an auditor 1914 H M. VAUGHAN (*title*), An Australasian Wander-Year.

†**Wandis,** *v. Sc. Obs* In 4–5 vayndis, wandys [a. OF. *wandiss-*, lengthened stem of *wandir*, *gandir*, f Germanic root **wand-* see WEND *v.* and -ISH 2] *intr* To recoil, retreat, give way Cf. WOND *v.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 109 The Ynglis men that war fechtand, Quhen thai the Douglas saw at hand, Thai vaynd ist [*MS. E.* wandyst] and maid ane opnyng *Ibid.* XIII 217 Thai vayndist [*MS. E.* wandyst] a litell wc. *Ibid* XVI 629.

Wandle (wɒ·nd'l), *a Sc* and *north* Also wannel, wanle. [App. related to WAND *sb.*] Of a thing: Flexible, supple. Of a person: Lithe, agile, nimble.

1803 HOGG *Donald MacDonald* vi, The Stuart is sturdy and wannel 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXIV, The bairn was sent awa, and bred up near the Highlands, and grew up to be a fine wanle fallow. 1829 BROCKETT *N C Gloss* (ed. 2), *Wandle*, supple, pliant—when spoken of a person, agile, nimble. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Wannel*, lithe, agile, flexible.

Wandle (wɒ·nd'l), *v. dial.* Also wannel. [Perh. f. *wan*, WANE *a*] *intr.* 'To walk unsteadily or wearily; to move with a slow, trembling step' (*Eng. Dial. Dict*).

1686 G. STUART *Joco-serious Disc* 48 Her Stilts [*note*, Crutches] she was not able to handle, But e'en as weak as she cou'd wandle 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Wandle*, *wannel*, to walk with weariness or painful effort. Aa can hardlies wannel hyem

Wandlessour, var. WANLASOUR *Obs.*

Wandness, obs. form of WANNESS.

Wandoand, var. *wyndowand*, obs. Sc. pres. pple of WINNOW *v.*

‖ **Wandoo** (wɒndūˑ). [Native Australian.] The White Gum-tree (*Eucalyptus redunca*) of Western Australia, from which is obtained a hard durable wood.

1884 F VON MUELLER *Eucalyptogr.* x, *Eucalyptus redunca*, The 'Wandoo' or principal 'White Gum-tree' of West-Australia. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept 7/4 Wandoo piles used in bridge construction.

Wandought (wa·ndɒχt), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also wandocht, -dout, -dough [f. WAN- + DOUGHT *sb.* and *a.* Cf. UNDOUGHT *sb.*, UNDOUGHTY *a.*]

A. *sb.* A feeble or puny person.

a 1728 W. STARRAT *Epistle* 53 in *Ramsay's Poems* (1728) II. 109 And when thou bids the paughty Czar stand yon, The Wandought seems beneath thee on his Throne. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 9 Lindy is, Nae bursen bailch, nae wandought [1796, 1812, wandough] or misgrown, But plump an' swack an' like an apple round 1850 J STRUTHERS *Poet Wks* I. My Life to Mrs Baillie..out of pure compassion for the *wandought*, had him frequently brought in to her.

B *adj.* Feeble, ineffective, worthless.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 160 My wandocht, rustic Muse, Gane hafflens daiz't an' doitet, Begins to glunch 1819 A BALFOUR *Campbell* I XVIII. 334 That wandought ne'er-do-weel o' a dominie. 1836 MARG MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau* 62 She was nane o your wandought menseless folk

†**Wa'ndrel.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. WANDER *v.*: see -LE] A vagabond

c 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps* CIX 10 As wandrels make his childrens stray to beg & seeke their bread

†**Wandreme.** *Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [Of uncertain etymology.

Perh f WAN- + DREAM *sb* 1, though this supposition offers some difficulties The word may be an alteration, for the sake of rhyme, of WANDRETH, with which it seems to be synonymous Another possibility is that it represents OE *wōdendréam*, used to render *furor animi*, but surviving with difference of meaning in Sc. WIDDENDREAM (varr *winddream*, *widdrim*, etc.) confusion, bewilderment, for the phonology cf *Wansdyke* repr OE. *Wōdnesdīc*.]

Distress, grief: ? = WANDRETH.

c 1450 *Erle Toulous* 989 The abbot was the ladyes eme, For hur he was in grete wandreme, And moche moinyng he mase.

†**Wa'ndreth.** *Obs.* Forms *α.* 2 wandrede, wondrede, 3 wandreðe, wondraðe, -reaðe, red(e), -reðe, wontreaðe, -rede, -reðe, 3–4 wandret, 3–7 wandreth, 4 wandred, wandreht, wandretht, wanderet, wanedrethe, 4–5 wandrethe, 6 *Sc* wandrecht *β.* 2–3 wanred(e, 4 wonryde *γ.* 6 *Sc.* wander. [a. ON. *vandræði* neut, difficulty, trouble, f. *vand-r*, difficult + *ræði* management, related to *ráð* neut. = OE. *rǽd* counsel, REDE *sb.* With this use of *ræði* cf. the cognate OE *rǽden*, *-ræden*, -RED, though the ON. word did not lose its meaning and become a mere suffix.

The *β* forms seem to be merely phonetic variants due to the dropping of *d* between *n* and *r*, that *wanrede* is an etymologizing perversion (as if f WAN- + REDE) is less probable The 16th c Sc *wander* is similarly of phonetic origin, though confusion with WANDER *sb* may have assisted the development]

Misery, distress, hardship; adversity, poverty.

Often alliteratively coupled with *woe* or contrasted with *weal*

α. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 157 Þe halie Men scedden hate teres hwenne ho iseȝen hore emcristene wandrede þolie oðer in seknesse bifalle *c* 1200 ORMIN 4846 He shall þe gifenn eche blisse, Onngænn all þatt wanndrap & wa *c* 1205 LAY 12511 We beoð ofte hider ifaren mid wandræðe & mid fare *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 156 Godes þreatunge is wondreðe & weane ine licome & ine soule, world a buten ende! *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 9 Worldliche wunne þat tu wendes to biȝeten, & hauest ifunden weane þrin, & wondraðe [*v r* wontreðe] riue. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E Hom* I 213 Louerd ich.. wulle luuien þe more, þurh þis wondred þen er in al mine weole. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5787 Þai ar in wandret and in waa *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 23 For it [hali kirk] and pouer men hauis bathe Of wer and wandreht al the schathe *Ibid* 73 Fore worldes wandretht and pouerte Haldes meknes in many mans herte. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T) 433 Euenly to sofir the wele and the wa, Welthe or wandreth, whethir so betides. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 384 Now he wylnez the were, hys wanedrethe begynnys *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11514 For bettur is a buerne by hym sum pes, þan in wandreth & woo to wepe all his lyue. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XV 127 Greatt god, as he well may, That shope both nyght and day, ffrom wandreth he vs were, And shame 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXI. 33 Grit wer and wandrecht hes bene ws amang, Sin thy departing. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* XXII. 41 Bludie tirranie, Wandreth, wanrest, feirfull ambitioun. 1680 in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot.* XLV. 242 That..reproacht party, which can hardly get leave to live on earth for a pack of ministers and professers, mickle wo and wandreth com on them.

β *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 43 Woreldes richeise wecheð orgel on mannes heorte wanrede wecheð on mannes heorte ortruwe ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 707 Thy wonrydez and thy wepynge woundez myne herte

γ 1535 STEWART *Chron Scot.* (Rolls) III 334 And all hir cair scho hes maid to him kend; How scho wes put to sic wander and wo. Hir lord wes slane, hir self seigit also. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2068 (*Bannatyne MS*) Ilk man hes me now at dispyte, That ieidis the New Testment Wander be to thame [*ed* 1601 Duill to the braine] that it wrocht. 1557 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXV 41 God Provydet and guyded Hir to ane vncouth land, Whair wander & sclander With enemeis none sho fand

Wands, *sb. pl.* ? *Obs* Also 5 waynys, 6 wanes, wannes, wandes. [Of obscure origin; the conjecture in some Dicts. that the word is a. Da. *vand* ('—ON *vatn*) is inadmissible.

In view of the alternative designations quoted below, it seems not impossible that the word may represent OE. **waȝend*, agent n from *waȝian* to shake, toss]

Only in *Orwell wands*, 'the roadstead off Harwich harbour, now known as the Rolling Grounds and Pitching Grounds' (R. G. Marsden in *Eng. Hist Rev* XXI. 96).

14. *Sailing Directions* (Hakl Soc) 12 Fro Orfordnesse to Orwell waynys the course is southwest. 1544 *State Papers Hen VIII*, I 772 Where we lay in Orwell-wanes *a* 1554 SIR H. WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 268 The 15 day being at Harewell..we wayed our ankers and went foorth into the wands about two miles from the towne.

Wandschott, obs. north. f WAINSCOT.

Wandsman (wɒ·ndsmən). [f. genit. of WAND *sb.* + MAN *sb* 1] An official who carries a wand or rod; a verger (VERGER 2 1) of a cathedral. Cf. WAND-*bearer*.

1865 W. G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I III 109 After passing between files of wandsmen and swordsmen, Arabs and negroes, we entered on a small court 1906 *Times* 10 May 3/6 The wandsmen of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1912 JEROME *John*

Ingerfield v. 210 Seizing the robe of a passing wandsman, he inquired if the Bishop had yet left the Cathedral

†**Wandsomely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 wandsomdly. [f. *wand*, WONDE *v.* + -SOME + -LY.[2]] Reluctantly, falteringly.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4012 The waye unto Wynchestre þay wente at the gayneste, Wery and wandsomdly, with wondide knyghtes.

Wandy (wǫ ndi), *a.* [f. WAND *sb.* + -Y]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR, *Baguetteux*, wandie, full of rods, wands, or switches.

2. Resembling a wand; long and flexible. *rare.*

1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, *Wandy*, long and flexible; like a wand. 1880 LANIER *Poems, On a Palmetto* 3 To where expands His wandy circlet with his bladed bands Dividing every wind

3. *dial.* (See quots) [Possibly a different word, directly f. *wand-* to turn: see WEND *v.*]

1824 CARR *Craven Dial* 9 He wor a mortal nice viewly wandy beast 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s v, 'A wandy body,' is a person one would consider stout, but who is well-made and active.

Wane (wēin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **wana** (**wona**, also **won**), 2– **wane**, 2–5 (? 6) **wone**, 3–8 **wain**, 3–5 **wan**, 5 **woone**, 5–7 **wayne**, **waine**. [OE. *wana* (*wǫna*) wk. masc. (also *wan* str neut.) want, lack, deficiency, derived from the adj. *wana* (*wan*, etc.), see WANE *a* Compare Du. *wan* leakage, also the slack or unfilled part of a sack, Goth. *wan* str neut. lack.

The development of meaning in branch II is due to the influence of the related verb WANE, with which the existing noun became associated as a noun of action In some applications actual new formation from the stem of the verb may have taken place.]

I. †**1.** Want, lack, shortage, absence *of. Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIV § 9 Hit nan mon ne mæg eall habban, þæt him ne sie sumes þinges wana. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 400 Anes ðinges ðe is wana [Mark x 21 cf. *Ags. Gosp* an þing þe is wana (*where* wana *is adj.*)] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 145 *Defectio omnis mali. Habundancia omnis boni*, wone of alle uuele; wole and alle gode. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R* 68 þe treowe is misleued, & te sakelease ofte bilowen, uor wone of witnesse. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* VIII. 30 Weping haveth myn wonges wet, for wikked werk ant wone of wyt. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3478 Of no ioie nas þer wane. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 3721 Of fesaunce, pertris & of crane þer was plente & no wane. *a* 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 322 The Cocke, the Corlewe, and the Crane, With Fesauntes fayre, theyr were no wane *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 5387 (Trin.) Faute of breed þat ilka tide was ouer al þe world so wide But in no londe so mychel wan As in egipte and canaan.

†**b.** Lack, fault, defect *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 223/1 *Dispendium*, . wonung, wom, wana *uel* henþa. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 229 God ne wrouhte neuer þat þing þat out les þorw his wonyng, ffor nis no wone on him I-long. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* II (*Paul*) 867 Blowmand bewte but wane or smyt of sawle and body togiddir knyt. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 307 Thilke suete, Whos beaute was withoute wane, This faire Maiden Adriane

†**c.** Omission, shortening. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 4.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 254 þe wordes scholle be ised Wiþe oute wane and eche.

†**2.** Need, want, poverty. *Obs.*

a 1100 in Napier *O. E Glosses* I. 3865 *Inopiam*, wanan. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 192 God hit wot, moni oðer wot lutel of þisse eise, auh beoð ful ofte iderued mid wone, & mid scheome, & mid teone *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 29 And tah þu wone hefdest, oðer drehdest ani derf for his deoiewurðe luue. *c* 1250 *Moral Ode* 357 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 33 Ne mai non vuel ne non wane beon inne godes riche.

3. The amount by which a plank (*esp.* one sawn from an unsquared trunk), or a roughly squared log, falls short of a correctly squared shape. Hence, the bevelled edge left on a plank (by reason of one face being narrower than the other), or the imperfect angles of a rough-hewn log (the section of which is thus octagonal, and, according to the size and depth of the 'wanes', approaches, more or less nearly, a regular octagon).

1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyour* 132 When they do hew any timber, they .allow nothing for the wanes. *Ibid.* They seldome hew nigher to square in this Countrey, then that the four wanes are as broad as the four flats, all which are equal to a square piece of the breadth of one of those wanes; & although those wanes be less in some places then in other, yet will they be of no service so deep as the deepest wane goes 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 9, I shall describe the General Strike in measuring Timber, which is to see that the 4 Wanes are but equal to two Squares 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 852 The whole of the materials to be provided and sawed out square free from wane, of the several scantlings and thicknesses herein specified 1875 LASLETT *Timber* XII 75 All the thick-stuff and plank to be cut straight, or nearly so, and of parallel thickness, and to be measured for breadth at the middle, or half the length, taking in half the wanes *Ibid* XXXIII. 272 The trees are hewn into a square form, and have a small amount of wane left upon each angle.

†**b.** *Comb.*

1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyour* 133 Hath not he that buyeth wane timber, that the wanes run not streight, as much need, and as much reason to have allowance for the wanes 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Apr (1744) 44 The Seller of the Timber loses all the Gain of the Wane-edges; which Gain in short is a Cheat, altho' a very customary one.

II. Action of waning.

†**4.** Decrease in size *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1430 Euer stod þai [þe þre wandis] still in an, Wit outen wax, wit-outen wain [*Gött., Fairfax*, wane, *Trin* woone]. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 104 Bot thilke See which hath no wane Is cleped the gret Occeane

5. The waning, or gradual decrease of the visible illuminated area on the moon. Now *rare* exc. in phrases, *on, upon* the *wane, in* (*the, her, its*) *wane.*

1548 *Elyot's Dict.* s v. *Senuo, Luna senescens*, the moone whan it is in the wane 1561 EDEN *Art of Navig* II. 1. 29 b, The decreasyng or wane of the Moone 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grenvile* (Arb) 70 The siluer Moone, That with the floods fills vp her horned head And by her waine the wayning ebbs doth keepe 1608 [TOFTE] *Anosto's Sat.* III (1611) 38 They easly might espy How she [the moon] grew in the full, how in the waine 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II II. E 4, When the Moone, by which the Seas are gouern'd, Retir'd his waters by her powerfull wane. 1720 SWIFT *Poems, Progr Beauty* 72 Each Night, a Bit drops off her Face, When Mortals say she's in her Wane. 1726 POPE *Odyss* XIX 352 When the pale Empress of yon' starry train In the next month renews her faded wane. 1838 WORDSW *Sonn.* ''*Tis He*' 8 Yon Moon Doubly depressed, setting, and in her wane. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 136 She, like a moon in wane, Faded before him. 1850 S DOBELL *Roman* VII. Poet Wks 1875 I. 118 The old moon began to sink (Long, like her, upon the wane).

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI lxxi, Can One onely blot so great a light empair, That never could he hope his waning to repair? Ah! never could he hope once to repair So great a wane, should not that new born Sun Adopt him [etc]. 1639 DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 211 Now is our Berard in the third quarter of the wayne of his liberty. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 119 Like the Moon That's past the full, into the wain he goes. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* lxxiv, Ah, Moon of my delight who know'st no wane.

c. The period characterized by the waning of the moon, *esp.* regarded as a favourable, or unfavourable, time for various (usually agricultural) operations. Usually in phr. *in* (*at*, etc.) *the wane of the moon*, rarely unqualified, *in the wane.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden* (1593) 101 And certaine will, that the root be digged vp in the waine of the Moone, she then being vnder the earth. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 88 Sowe peason and beanes in the wane of the Moone. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II 60 b, Yet there are that holde opinion, that yf you sowe them in the wane they will be the smaller. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 23 In part before & after the 8 day, called the encrease and the waine of the Moone 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem Dis* (1658) 4 Seed sown at the wain of the Moon, grows either not at all, or to no purpose. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. II 14 To cut Hair in the Wane, causeth baldness 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 445 As for Garden-Beans, they are usually set betwixt November and February, at the Wain of the Moon. 1866 A. STEINMETZ *Weathercarts* 41 In Suffolk it is considered unlucky to kill a pig in the wane of the moon.

6. Gradual decrease or decline in splendour, power, importance, intensity, or the like, esp. as following on the culmination of a process of gradual increase; the declining period (of a person's life, an institution, etc.); the latter part (of a period of time). Phrases as in 5.

Quot. *c* 1375 perh belongs rather to 1 b.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3584 (Fairf.) Quen alle wittes yis him gane þen ys alle his wille in wane 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 67 Who seeth nought herein, his wit is in the wane. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 184 Thou which art euen in the wane of thy life, maist wel know what griefes [etc] 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V. lxii. § 2 In the waine and declination of Christian pietie 1601 F GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 431 The Church by them planted had many notable wanes, and intermissions. 1612 W. TRUMBALL *Let.* in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App I 612 His credit is on the wayne. 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol.* clxxxv 821 Doubtlesse it will be a yeer of some unseasonable unquietnesse, one mischiefe arising in the waine of another 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind* I. i 33 The authority of the Church was then in the wane 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 91 Christianity it self is in the very wayne here among us. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Scot.* (1685) 31 Towards the wain of the Roman Empire. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 54 Mr. Nash's affairs being in the wane, he demanded the money of his lordship's heirs. 1793 MRS INCHBALD *Ev. one has his Fault* II. 1. (1794) 24, I should have lost my eye-sight, and have been blind to the wane of her charms. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. XII. 306 Signora Mencia was still in fashion, though a little on the wane 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 371 Age, and the wane of mind consequent on it 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XXV, In the wane of September, when days are hot and evenings are chilly 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, The day was in its prime, the day was in its wane, and still ..she slept on. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII V 121 A sign that the influence of Portland was on the wane and that the influence of Albemarle was growing. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 6 Apr. 4/7 It is quite possible that his power may be on the wane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 98 It's [*sc* anæsthesia's] persistence or disappearance has been used to measure the persistence or the wane of the disease [*sc.* hysteria]. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Feb. 195/1 This feeling is perhaps somewhat on the wane.

†**Wane,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also *pl.* 4 **wans**, *Sc.* **vanis**, 5–6 *Sc.* **waynys** See also WONE *sb.*[2] [Early ME. *wāne*, also *wōne* (with open *o*), whence the synonymous WONE *sb* [2] The word belongs to the Teut. root **wan-* : **wun-*, which expresses the twofold notion 'custom' and 'dwelling'; the precise source is uncertain.

The form **wan-* of the root is otherwise known only in the sense 'custom' (ON *vane* wk. masc; custom, OE. *wenian* WEAN *v* —**wanjan*), while the weak grade **wun-* has both senses (OE. *gewuna* wk. masc, custom, WONE *sb.*[1], ON. *una*, OE. *wūnian* to dwell, WONE *v.*). There may have been an OE. **wana* (or *-e*) with the sense 'dwelling', or the word may be a. ON *vane* in an unrecorded sense, or with change of sense due to the influence of WONE *v.*, which meant both 'to be accustomed' (cf. WONT) and 'to dwell'.

After the 14th c. the form *wane* is exclusively Sc. and northern, WONE *sb.*[2], which in the north was rare, was common in midland and southern use, and survived as a poetic archaism until the 17th c.]

A dwelling-place, residence, house (freq. of religious communities, etc.) Often *pl* with reference to one building, or group of buildings.

a 1225 *St Marher* 21 Ant ne schal nan unwiht wunien ihe wanes þer þi martirdom is iwriten inne *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8667 In wanes war we stad vn-wide, And laid vr barns be vr side. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14554 þe Saxons ledde þe Aufrykans, & destruyed þe Cristen wans [*v.r.* wanes]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 277 & schawyt me þe welful stede quhare he þe fare palace has mad . & set oure all is þat vanis with biycht & schenand preciuse stanys. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 1347 The mene that were with-in the wane, The comone belle gunne knylle *c* 1400 *Conlin Brut* CCXXXII. (MS C C C.) 317 þe Danes .turned homwardes ayen levyng behind hem in her ynnes, pryvyly ywriten, in scrowes and on walles, 'Set shull Danos [*Caxton* danes wast] þes Wanes *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2028 A bischope, ane abbot, all vndir ane, Monkes wonand in a wane. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 7 All thay went with the King to his worthy wane *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 337 Then he gert cry about thai waynys wide, Na Scottis born amang thaim thur suld bid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. III 94 Ida forest, to fugytyve Troianis Thayr best beloutt wod and natyve wanys *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 662 Bot sone within a wane scho went, Most hevinly to behold. [1820 *Marmædon of Clyde* XVII in *Edin. Mag.* VI 423 A dowie sheen frae his austrous een Gae licht to the dismal wane.]

b. In the obscure alliterative phrase *worthy* (*worshipful, wise*) *in wane.* Cf. WONE *sb.*[2]

The sense may have originally been 'in the dwellings of men, among men'. Cf. similar uses of TOWN

a 1400 *Sir Degrev* 433 Thane spekes that wis in with wane, 'Ye have well good mene y-slayne' *c* 1400 *Antrs of Arth.* XIII, 'Welecome, Waynour!' scho says, 'þou worthye in wane!' *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2514 Slyke monkes haue I knawen and sene, þat had mare grace of prophecy þan euer hider to had I, Amang þe whilk boysil was ane, þe maste wirschipful man in wane *a* 1650 *Eger & Grine* 729 in *Percy Fol MS.* I 377 It is a loid most worthyest in waine, Erle Gares is his name

†**Wane,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 2 **wene**, 2–3 **wane**, **weane**, 3 **weene**, **wone**, 4 **wan**, **woon**. [perh. an extension (? starting from the inflected forms) of OE. *wéa* wk masc. misery. The vowel of OE. *wā adv.* and *int.* ill, WOE, or of OE *wāwa* wk. masc. misery, may have influenced the forms, but cf. *fone*, etc. extended forms of FEW *a.* which are phonologically very similar.] Misery, woe.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 151 in *O E Hom* I 169 Eure he walde her inne wawe and ine wene [*v.r.* wane] wunien, Wið þet he mihte helle pine bi-flien *c* 1205 LAY 2198 Heo stureden heora wepnan wane wes on folke *Ibid* 2203 & him seolf mid wæne [*c* 1275 onnehe] feiden into ane wateie *Ibid* 5655 Þeo cnihtes weoren vnwepned þa þe wæne heo wes þeuðe *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Al þet flesch þuncheð sur oðer bitter; þet is pine & weane, & teone, & alle meseise *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 9 Worldliche wunne þat tu wendes to bigeten, ant hauest ifunden weane þrin, & wondraðe riue. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 66 Jhesu,..Let me nevere that day isee A tiraunt for to take. For Marie love, Aist yif him wan and wrake 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 Kyng Fortigern sat on þe water side, and was wel ful of woon [L. *Vortiger sedit anxius*].

b. *Comb.* †**wan-, wen-siȝ,** misery; †**wen-slaht,** slaughter.

1205 LAY. 539 þa Grickes neoren noht warre of heore wensiðe [*c* 1275 mochele harme]. *Ibid.* 3088 & þu scalt worðen warchen, & wonien in wansiðe [*c* 1275 ine wowe]. *Ibid.* 9520 Faren wit swullen to somne, & mid fehten hit to-dælen; makien wæn slahtes.

Hence †**Wa·nliche** *a* [*-lich*, -LY [1]], miserable, wretched.

1205 LAY. 25990 þa sixt swin he gon æten alle Al biwaled on axen, wanliche weoren þa sonden. *Ibid.* 30288 Nu we magen wepen and wanliche i beren.

†**Wane,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **wana**, **wona** (also **wan**, **won**), 2–3, 5 **wone**, 3–4 **won**, 4–5 **woon**, 2–7 **wane**, 5 **vane**, 4–6 (9 *dial.*) **wan.** [OE. *wana*, *wǫna*, usually indeclinable, rarely weak (also *wan*, *wǫn*, str. adj.) = OS., MLG., MDu., Flemish *wan*, ON. *van-r* (cf. WANT *sb.* and WAN-), Goth. *wan-s*.—OTeut. **wano-*, prob. f. Indogermanic root **wā-* as in L *vānus* VAIN *a.*]

1. Lacking, absent, deficient.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* XXXII[I] 1 Nowiht me wonu biȝ [Vulg *nihil mihi deerit*]. 972 *Blickl. Hom* 131 Ærþon þe he [*sc.* Drihten] on heofenas astige, þonon he næfre won wæs þurh his godcundnesse miht *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xix. 20 Eall þis ic geheold; hwæt is me ȝyt wana? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 75 þe Mon þet haueð þis ilke fif þing mid him he is leful Mon, and, if him is eni þer of wane, he nis nawiht alse leful alse him bi-houede *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 26 Nis no god wone [*v r* wane] þer ase þeos þreo beoð, mihte & wisdom & luue iveied togederes *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3353 Tidlike hem was ðat water wane. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20056 Qua hertili hers or redis bit Of ur leuedi and sant iohn þair beniscun þan bes not wan [*Gött*, *Trin.* won] *Ibid* 22846 For al welth sal þam be wan [*Gött*, *Fairf* wane, *Trin.* wone] *a* 1325 *Maudelayn* 299 in Horsim *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 299 When it no milk gete might, þe fader .seyd, 'allas, hir fode is wane'. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8329 Let now no god wille be wane, Bot help to venge my fader bane! 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 493 For he ȝerned ȝelpyng to here, Thaȝ hym wordez were wane, when þay to sete wenten 1389 in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 30 And qwo-so be wane, schal paye a pound of wax. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* II 61 Me thenkeþ þere wit is wane To stroiȝe the hony. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 515/1 Wane, or wantynge, *absens, deessens* *c* 1475 *Mankind* 412 in *Macro Plays* 16 He [Mercy] hath taught Mankynde, wyll I [Mysche ff] haue

be vane, To fyght manly a-geyn hys fon *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 917 Ye must weare bukram, Or canuas of Cane, For sylkes are wane.

2. Destitute *of*

a 800 *Christ* 270 Þæt we tires wone a butan ende sculon ermþu dreoȝan. 971 *Blickl Hom* 17 He bið wana þæs ecan leohtes *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 73 He nis noht fulliche cristene mon þet is awiht wone of þisse þreo þing *c* 1430 *Christ's own Complaint* 427 in *Pol. Rel & L Poems* (1903) 217 Alle bestes .. In kindeli worchinge ben durable Saaf oonly I, of wittis wan

3. With numerals, etc.: Short *of*. Used to express numbers (one or two) less than a complete decade.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III xxiv (Schipper) 311 Oþ þæt hyræ daȝa rim ȝefylled wæs, þæt is anes ȝeares wana [*v.rr* won(a) þe] syxtiȝra wintra *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 972 He wæs þa ana wana .xxx wintra *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 67 A meiden swiðe ȝung of ȝeres twa wone of twenti 13 . *Evang Nicod.* 419 in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr* LIII 399 Ane wane of fourty strakes with yherd he sall be smyten. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 22 þe gude herde, þat lefte in þe munte ane wane of a hundrez sep and yede at seke þis ane þ^t was want. *a* 1500 in *Bernardus de Cura* etc 32 Be the yheris of cryst comyn and gone, Fully nynty ande nyne, nocht one wone

4. Incomplete; not fully formed, or properly shaped. Of the moon Not full.

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S) 76 Quhen it [the moon] is full, all thingis. ar mare forssy na quhen it is wane 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 195 Wan wraiglane wasp 1825 JAMIESON, *A wan tree* is a tree that has not 'grown in a circular form', or that is not filled up on one side .. Berwicks.

5. Insufficient, (too) small. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3046 Hir nose for the nonest was nobly shapyn,. Nawther to wyde ne to wan, but as hom well semyt 1624 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot* (1878) III 164 [They] buye thair staiple guids quhen the samin does come to the staiple port at ane wane mercatt.

Wane (wēn), *v.* Inflected **waned, waning.** Forms *α.* 1 wanian, 2–3 wanie-n, 3–4 wanye, 5 ? wanȝe, 4–7 wayne, 5 wan, 6–7 waine, 6–9 wain, 7 wean, 3– wane. *β.* 1 wonian, 3–4 wone. Also with prefix, 1 ȝe-, 2–4 i-. [OE *wanian* (*wonnan*). wk. vb to lessen (*trans.* and *intr.*) = OFris. *wonia*, MDu. *waenen, wanen*, OS *wanon*, OHG. *wanôn, wanên* (MHG *wanen*), intr, ON. *vana* trans., *vana-sk* to grow less (Norw *vana* to spoil, waste), Goth. **wanan* (cf. *wanans* loss, ἥττημα, Rom. xi. 12) —OTeut. **wanōjan*, **wanō-ian*, f. **wano-* lacking, WANE *a.*]

I. *intr* To grow less, decrease. (Opposed to *wax*)

1. To decrease in size or extent; to dwindle. Now *rare* † Also with pleonastic complement, *to wane less, too little.*

Beowulf 1607 Þa þæt sweord ongan æfter heaþoswate hilde-ȝicelum, wigbil wanian *c* 1290 *St Brendan* 342 in *S Eng. Leg* 229 Ich wondri houȝ þis taperes bernez þus · and ne wanieȝ nouȝt. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4772 Þis was a wondir-full werk þat þai [two trees] suld wax soo & wane within a wale time. 14 . *26 Pol. Poems* xix. 44 Þy vices waxen moo, And þy vertues wanen lesse. 1584–7 GREENE *Card of Fancie* (1593) O 4 b, The tree forthwith waineth and withereth. 1647 FULLER *Gd. Th Worse T* III. ix. 141 [A disease] Wherein the Head waxeth too great, whil'st the Legges and lower parts waine too Little. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sci* (1857) I 228 Fruits and animals wax and wane. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 444 That which grows is said to wax, and that which decays to wane. 1896 *Black Horse Gas.* Jan 8/2 When the width of an Empire may wax and enlarge Or shrivel and wane with the fate of a charge

† **b.** To decrease in number. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 982 Þat hii hom ssolde vnder stonde & lene hom wimmen þat hii miȝte hor ospring eche so Vor þing þat woneþ & noþing wexþ sone it worþ ido *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1645 Now haue y lost kyng Moradas And othre kynges manye Now my folkes doþ þus wanye, y-lost ys myn honour

† **c.** To grow less in quantity or volume. Of the sea, water: To subside, ebb. *Obs*

c 1290 *St Laurence* 84 in *S. Eng. Leg* 342 Þis tresour ne schal neuere wanie, ake euere wexe faste. 13 *E E Allit. P.* B 496 How þat watterez wern woned & þe worlde dryed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R* III. xviii. (Tollemache MS), Physiciens telleþ þat blood waneþ by age [L *sanguinem minui per ætatem*] *Ibid.* XIII xviii, Whan þe mone is in þe lower corse water begynneþ to wanye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 204 It [*sc* the flood] is wanand, þis wate I wele. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 76 The mannis harnis is full in the full mone and at the full see, and wanis as the see. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 160 This great water seemes to flow and wane with ye wind but it does not Ebb and flow Like the sea with the tyde. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M* xl, The snow, which had been for some time waning, had given way entirely under the fresh gale of the preceding night. The more distant hills, indeed, retained their snowy mantle, but all the open country was cleared

2. Of the moon: To undergo the periodical decrease in the extent of its visible illuminated portion, characteristic of the second half of the lunation

971 *Blickl Hom.* 17 Þonne se mona wanaȝ, þonne tacnaȝ he ure deaþlicnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 166 Þe mone waxeȝ & woneȝ, & nis neuer studeuest *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 2077 And vndernethe hir feet she hadde a moone, Wexyng it was, and sholde wanye soone. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS Ashm 391), Wt^yn it is an hoole which shew^t by similitude how þe moone wexeþ and wanȝeþ [? *read* wanzeþ *see* WANZE v 2] 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* I. 1 4 But oh, methinkes, how slow This old Moon wanes 1601 *Song of Mary* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 428 Her sunne doth neuer clipse nor cloude; Her moone doth neuer wax nor wane. 1762 J. KENNEDY *Compl Syst Astron Chron* 728 The validity of the sacred writings never can be denied, while the moon shall encrease and wane 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* § 232 From New Moon the illuminated portion of our satellite waxes, or increases in size, till Full Moon, and then wanes, or diminishes, to the next New Moon

3. Of light, colour, luminous or coloured objects · To decrease in brilliance or splendour, to become faint or dim. Also (*nonce-uses*) with pleonastic complement, *to wane faint, grey.*

c 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* xix, Æfter þissum tidum sona cymð se æfensang & þæs dæges leoht þonne eac wanoð *a* 1122 *O E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1107 Maneȝe sædon þet hi on þam monan mistlice tacna ȝesawon, & ongean cynde his leoman wexende & wanienде. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* IV, The pale yellow woods were waning 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II v. vi, It has waned faint and again waxed bright 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The light waned without, it grew dusk, became quite dark. 1850 KINGSLEY *A Locke* xxxiii, The candles waned grey, and the great light streamed in through every crack and cranny 1888 MEREDITH *Reading of Earth* etc 118 Remote they [*sc* the stars] wane to gaze intense

fig 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I i, The royal tournaments which were however waning from their ancient lustre 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* VII. § 8 445 The old splendour of her Court waned and disappeared

4. Of a person, nation, institution · To decline in power, importance, prosperity, or renown

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John III 30 Hit ȝebyraþ þæt he weaxe, and þæt ic wanize *c* 1205 LAY 26991 Þat heore uolc gon waxen and Bruttes gunnen wonien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 924 Iurselem was struid an [tan] þan can þair kingrik for to wan *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1255 Þey wil waxe & we schal wanye *a* 1628 LD. BROOKE (F Grevil) *Hum Learn.* lxviii, And as by artlesse Guides, States euer waine · So doe they where these vselesse dreamers reigne. *a* 1633 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem* I. i. xvi (1642) 51 This was the first shake that ever this kingdome received whereby it began to waine and decline 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* III 31 *Ven.* I'm waining in his favor, yet I love him 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref (B 2) b, The inseparable affinity that is at all times between Land and Trade, which are Twins, and have always, and ever will wax and wane together 1850 M^cCOSH *Div Govt.* I. II. (1874) 52 When Popery was waning in France, in the days of Louis XIV. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform* XXXII, A people are waning to decay and ruin. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* I 7 Pisciculture began to wane. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 122 Plato had seen the Athenian empire wax and wane 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXIV. 489 The ban took effect, because the institution was already waning.

b. To decline in vigour, to age. *rare.*

1821 GALT *Ann Parish* XXIX. 252 Even MISS Sabrina Hookie, .though now waned from her meridian, set herself to learn and to teach tambouring 1899 J MILNE *Romance of Pro-consul* XIX 208 SIR George Grey, as he waned under the growing load, realised that he and Greater Britain would be no more together.

5. Of qualities, conditions, activities, feelings, power, etc.: To become gradually less in degree, to decline in intensity, abate.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8488 Þat wiþinne was sorwe inou hor poer wanede vaste *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol, All gladnes & delite of erth wanys & at þe last wytes til noght 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XV 3 And so my witte wex and wanyed til I a fole were. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 46 Thy wittis fyve sall wane, thocht thow nocht wald 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Life Hen. IV* 140 Whilest the one Kings power was waining, and the other not yet fullye wexen 1649 C WASE *Sophocles, Electra* 10 Nor waynes my griefe, but still encreases more 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Armour* verse 12 x. § 2 (1656) 290 But let it [*sc* our obedience] seem to wain in any service or duty, then the Jordan of our faith flies back. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* I. 217 How wanes my borrow'd bliss! 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Wedding*, The infinity of full satisfaction began to wane into something of misgiving 1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) I I. 92 This sense of a universal law, never waned into total extinction among the tribes of ferocious and untamed wanderers 1878 LECKY *Eng in 18th C.* I I 161 The influence which his good private character once gave him had been rapidly waning 1903 MARY L BRUCE *Anna Swanwick* V. 184 The precious hours passed, and the still more precious physical strength waned. 1909 E H. BURTON *Bp Challoner* XXXIV. II 270 Gradually his enthusiasm for the Protestant cause waned

6 Of a period of time · To draw to its close

Usually with some notion of sense 3 or 5.

1590 in Segar *Honor Milit & Civ* (1602) 198 But spurnd in vaine, youth waineth by encreasing 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* XXII, As I walked but slowly, the night waned apace. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 186 But soon the night wain'd on, And the loud trumpets' blare from broken sleep Roused them 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* IV § 5 405 A solitary genus of Australia..whose term of existence seems fast waning to its close. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXXVI, The day waned into a gloomy evening, overcast and sad. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Str Jasper's Tenant* III, The summer waned slowly, very slowly for that quiet dweller in Scarsdale Hermitage 1903 'S. G. TALLENTYRE' *Voltaire* VII. (1905) 80 The year waned in such studies.

II. *trans.* To cause to decrease.

† **7.** To lessen, diminish, abridge (a privilege, right, etc.). *Obs.*

a 889 *Charter of Ælfred* in Sweet *O E Texts* 452 Ond swa hwylc mon swa hio wonie & breoce, ȝewonie him god almahtiȝ his weorldare ond ea[c] swa his sawle are *a* 1000 *Riddles* xx[i] 33 Oft ic wirum dol wife abelȝe, wonie hyre willan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe oreguil and þe wraþðe of kinges and of barones . wurreð uppe chirches oðer wanieð hire rihtes. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1208, I aught as prynce him to prise for his prouese, That wanyt noght my wourschip, as he that al wan *a* 1628 LD BROOKE (F. Grevil) *Hum Learn* CXVIII, And of these Arts it may be said againe, That since their Theoricke is infinite, Of infinite there can no Artes remaine. Their Theoricke then must not waine their vse.

† **8.** To empty, render vacant. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 33 Ðos word sede þe angel for þat man sholde fuluullen englene sete þe was er iwaned þo þe lucifer and his ferreden fellen ut þarof

† **9** To come short of, lack *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4291 Quen hert has þat it will wiss þe bodi mai haue namar bliss, Ne namar wa þan will to wan. *Ibid* 12196 Bot þai are Als a chim or brasin bell, þat noþer can vnderstand ne tell Wat takens þair aun sune, þat witt bath wanis and resune.

10. *To wane away* to cause to wane away, to diminish gradually. Also *refl.* of the moon (*nonce-use*), to wane away.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV. XV II 198 Speciall remedie for ruptures, convulsions, and pleurisies it waneth away the overgrowne splene 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) V 4 Proud once and princely was the mansion, ere a succession of spendthrifts waned away its splendour. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Tired* IV, And let that moon of April wane itself away.

b. *nonce-use.* To cause (the moon) to wane.

1904 *Edin Rev* Jan 46 The hidden hand which wanes the moon and ebbs the tide

Wane, obs. f. VAIN *a*, WAN *a*, WAIN *sb.*[1], WEAN *v.* and *sb.*, WHEN; north. f. WONE *sb Obs.*, obs. pa. t. of WIN *v*

Waneand, var. WANIAND *Obs.*

† **Wanease,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also **waneis(e.** [f. WAN- + EASE *sb.* Cf. UNEASE] Uneasiness, vexation. Hence **Waneise** *v. refl.*, to put oneself to trouble (Jam. 1808).

15 *Dumb Wyff* 116 in Laing *Sel Rem Poy Poetry Scot* (1882), We deuillis can na wayis latt hir; Giue man tak 30w the waneis 1776 *Hen d's Scott Songs* II 214 O waly fu fa' the cat! For she has bred muckle wanease.

Wane-cloud. *Meteorol.* [? f WANE *sb.*[1] or *v* The sense meant to be expressed by the compound was perh. 'a cloud in process of waning or becoming smaller']

A cirro-stratus cloud.

1833 T FORSTER *Res Atmosph. Phenomena* i. § 6 (ed. 3) 17 Of the Cirrostratus or Wanecloud

Waned (wēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. WANE *v* + -ED[1] That has waned; diminished, decreased.

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, IV VII 4 Once more I shall enterchange My wained state, for Henries Regall Crowne. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiv.* II 35 Ten times the Moon her waned light did gather. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* II. XXIII, Not so proud Was I of all that marshall'd crowd, Though the waned crescent own'd my might 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* p xxii, Like an aged mourner who is watching the wained moon and sorroweth not. 1818 KEATS *Endym* II 482 When our love sick queen did weep Over his waned corse

Wanehope, var. WANHOPE *Obs.*

Wanelasour, var. WANLASOUR *Obs.*

† **Wa·neless,** *a. Obs.* [f WANE *sb*[1] or *v.* + -LESS.] Not liable to waning.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 216 She [the Moon], Waxless, Wane-less, doth both wane and wax.

Wanen, -ene, var WHENNE, *Obs*, whence.

Wanesc(h)ot(t, -skot(t, obs. ff. WAINSCOT

Wanese, var. WANZE *v Obs.*

Wanest, Wanet, obs. Sc. ff VANISHED, VAUNT.

Wanetreutht. see WANTROTH.

Waneweird, -wit: see WANWEIRD, WANWIT.

Waney (wē·ni), *a.* Also 7, 9 wany, 7 wainny, waynny, 9 wainy. [f. WANE *sb.*[1] + -Y] Of unsquared or imperfectly squared timber: Having wanes (see WANE *sb*[1] 3) or natural bevels at the angles. Hence, of an angle or edge: consisting of wane.

1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyour* 132 When they do hew any timber, they leave it so wany, that they leave it nearer round then square. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* VIII 140 The Girders prove commonly somewhat Wainny upon their upper sides. 1860 *Builder* 21 Jan 46/2, I have found a difference of from five to twenty five per cent, according as timber was squared or wany. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict* c. 80 § 24 Any square, round, waney, or other timber 1878 *Encycl Brit.* IV, 773/2 The pine prepared for exportation is made into squared timber, or into waney timber (as it is called when only partially squared or flatted) 1888 BURT *Stand Timber Meas.* 237 The chord of the defective angle, or waney edge.

In fig context 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I. v. 34 As hard at the heart as a log of elm, howsomever, said a third, I hope it wont be long afore he has the wainy edge scored off of him, any how

Hence **Wa·neyness.**

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exer c* VIII. 140 The Joysts strengthen their Bearing by so much as they project over the Roundness or Waynniness of the upper side of the Girder.

Wanflar, -er, var ff. WAMFLER. *Sc.*

† **Wanfortune.** *Sc. Obs.* [f WAN- + FORTUNE *sb.*] Misfortune.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam* (E E T S.) 345 Seldyne .. besy diligence Folowis with wanfortonys violence. Bot seldinar wanfourtowne þu dessewyr Sale fra swernes 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4022, I trow wan-fortune brocht me heir. 1711 [DE FOE] *Sp. for D——sse of Arnstoun* 10 Geen I have had the Wanfortune to believe also, That the Pretender is the Q——'s Brother *Ibid* 14 If I have been sa wanfortunate as to believe the Pretender to be legitimate

Wang[1] (wŋ). *Obs.* exc *dial* Forms: 1 wange, wænge, wenge, wonge, 3–5 wong(e, 4–6 wang(e, (4 woong, 5 wangge, waynge, vange, 7 wongge, 9 *dial.* whang), 7– *dial.* wang [OE. *wang*, str masc., *wange*, wk. neut., cofresp. to OS. *wanga* fem., MDu. *wange* (mod.Du. *wang* fem), MLG. *wange* neut., fem., OHG. *wanga* neut. (MHG. *wange* neut., mod.G. *wange* fem.),

ON *vange* wk. masc. (Norw. *vange*; Da. *vanger* pl. 'cheeks' of a press), Goth **waggō*, ? fem. or neut. (whence *waggareis* pillow = OE. *wangere*) — OTeut **wangon-, -ōn-*. The further etymology is obscure; some regard the word as cogn. w. OE. *wang* field, WONG.]

†**1.** The cheek. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt v 39 ȝif hwa ðec slae on ðæt swiðran wonge *vel* ceke þin *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXIII B 556 Þonne astihte ic me sylfe on eorðan and þa wangas mid tearum ofeȝeat *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 20 Smyre mid þy þæt wenge *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18308 Adam fell dun for-wit his fete And spak til him, wit wonges wete. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* VI. 28 Nihtes when y wende ant wake, for thi myn wonges waxeth won *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 732 Þe king biheld þat old, Hou his wonges were wete. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V IX 1968 Quhill wepyt, quhill scho wongys wete. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* X. 275 Thy wordis makis me my wangges to wete.

2. A molar tooth · = WANG-TOOTH.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 110 Swa werkes ay the wanges in his heed 1901 F. E TAYLOR *Folk Sp S. Lanc.* (E.D.D.), *Wang*, a tooth, *gen* a back tooth

Wang[2]**, weng.** *s w. dial.* [Of uncertain origin; possibly a var. of WING *sb.*, which in some dialects denotes a part of a ploughshare.] (See quots)

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 117 The [plough-]beam . is seven feet long, furnished at the head with an horizontal and vertical graduated wang of rack-work. 1886 *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Wang*, or *Weng* 1 A strong iron fixed to the front end of the beam [of a plough], having notches by which the end of the foot-chain is adjusted, as may be needful, according to the width of furrow desired. 2 Of a cart—the iron loop or staple upon each shaft, to which is hooked on the chain of the vore-horse.

Wang, var. WONG *dial*, field.

Wangala, variant of VANGLO.

1862 in Veness *El Dorado* (1866) App 124 Wangala (*Sesamum orientale*, Linn.), seeds of. Yield a fine bland oil. Used in soups.

Wangan, variant of WANGUN.

†**Wangel,** aphetic f. of EVANGEL. *Sc.* and *north.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machar*) 1401 Þe buk of þe wangele. 1389 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W* (1888) II. 24 in *N & Q.* 9th Ser IV. 438/2 Bath the partys fornemmyt, the haly wangelis twechyt, the gret ath has sworn. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6800 Þe text of wangels fell in þe water. 1456 Sir G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 128 Be law of nature and of the wangel. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 118 So said Sanct Johine in his wangell. 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 6 John Knox Past like a lion round the land, And wi' the wangyle in his hand

Wangelist(e, -yst · see EVANGELIST.

†**Wa·nger.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 wongere, wangere, 4 wonger(e, wanger(e. [OE. *wangere* = OHG. *wangāri* (MHG. *wanger*), Goth. *waggareis*:—OTeut type **wangārjo-z*, f. **wangō-* cheek, WANG[1].] A pillow.

Speght (1602) explains the word (in Chaucer) as 'a male, or bouget', and this explanation appears in Kersey 1708 and later Dicts and glossaries

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV. xiv. [xi] (1890) 296 To þon þætte from dæle þæs heafdes eac swylce meahte wongere betweoh ȝeseted beon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr Wülcker 124 *Cerucal*, wangere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 201 His brighte helm was his wonger [*v.rr* wanger, wongere, wangere.].

Wanghee : see WHANGEE.

Wangle (wæ·ŋg'l), *v.*[1] *dial.* [Perh. an altered form of WAGGLE *v.*, due to the influence of the dial. *wankle* to totter (app. rare) or of its source WANKLE *a* (OE. *wancol*) unsteady, tottering. Cf. Norw. *vangla* to roam about, (of weather) to be unsteady.] *intr.* Of a thing: To move loosely or shakily on its base or in its place of attachment. Of a person: To go unsteadily.

1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh Gloss*, *Wangle*, to totter or vibrate. See Junius in voce, wanckle 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop Ant. Gloss*, *Wangle*, to be unsteady, totter. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Wangle*, to totter, or shake to its fall; of a wall, building, &c 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Wangle*, to totter, to walk feebly. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh Gloss*, *Wangle*, to rock, or shake, noisily 1892 M C F MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* Gloss, *Wangle*, to shake, to totter, to waver; to be in a sensitive state... Ex —Thoo mun put it varry wangling (in setting a trap).

Hence **Wa·ngling** *ppl. a.* (in quot. app. 'rambling'). Also **Wa·ngler.**

1869 G J. CHESTER *Transatl. Sk* 325 The old gentleman in the pulpit meanwhile drawling out a long, wangling, extempore prayer. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Wangler*, an unstable person.

Wangle (wæ·ŋg'l), *v.*[2] *slang* and *colloq.* [Of uncertain origin.

First recorded, as printers' slang, in 1888; current among soldiers in the war of 1914–1918, and hence in general colloquial use There is no evidence of any connexion with the northerly dialect word WANGLE *v*[1] Probably, like many other slang words, it was formed involuntarily, under the influence of an obscure sense of phonetic symbolism, the suggestion may have come from WAGGLE *v*.]

trans. To accomplish (something) in an irregular way by scheming or contrivance; to bring about or obtain by indirect or insidious means (something not obtainable openly); to manipulate, 'fake' (an account, report, prices). Hence **Wa·ngler,** one who 'wangles'. **Wa·ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Wangle*, a slang term used by printers to express arranging or 'faking' matters to one's own satisfaction or convenience. 1911 *Standard* 12 July 10 He denied that he had ever been asked by a driver to 'fake' a meter although he had heard banter in the garage about the 'wangling' of meters 1917 *Edin Rev* July 45 No market is ever 'free' probe it deep enough, and. monopolies will be found, in many cases deliberately 'wangling' prices and limiting production to sustain them. 1917 *Bulletin* 28 Dec. 3/2 He had come in from the North Atlantic Cruiser Patrol, and when in home waters had 'wangled' a few days' leave 1918 'B CABLE' *Air Men o' War* XI 143 He had been planning. how to apply and how to get quickly through his training, and ways of wangling it to get to this Squadron. 1920 *Blackw Mag.* June 790/1 We took it in turns to stay in the garden against the return of the motor wangles

†**Wangrace**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* [f. WAN- + GRACE *sb.*] Lack of grace, want of propriety.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, *Exclam. agst. Detractours* 13 Sum beyn sa frawart in malice and wangrace, Quhat is weill said that love nocht worth ane ace.

Wangrace[2]. *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish.* Also -grease. A kind of gruel.

a 1733 in C. K. Sharpe *Ballad Bk.* (1823) 113, I gave him wangrace in his bed, And row'd the blankets round him 1829 *Acc Persons remark Health & Longev.* 225 The sweat which he took .was what they call a wangrease in that country. It is made of oatmeal, flummery made very thin, sweetened with honey, and a lump of fresh butter. 1899 *Century Mag* Oct 959/1 'Aye, an' a bowl i' wan-grace,' Rosie, the maid, said—'that's what'll put the sthren'th intil yer bones again'

Wang-tooth. *Obs.* exc *dial* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [WANG[1].] A cheek-tooth, molar.

a 1000 *Laws Ælfred* XLIX 1 ȝif hit sie wongtoð, ȝeselle IIII scill to bote. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Molares, uel genuini*, wangteð. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw.* (MS Arundel) in Wright *Voc* 146 *Les messeleres*, wange-teȝ [*read* -teþ, *MS. Cambr.* wangeteth] 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* XV. 19 And so the Lord opnede a woong tooth [1388 wang tooth; Vulg *molarem dentem*] in the cheek boon of the asse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 54 And of this asses cheke, that was dreye, Out of a wang tooth sprang anon a welle. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C XXIII. 191 He.. bete oute my wang-teþ. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 406/1 A Waynge tothe [*v r.* Vange tothe], *genuinus*, *maxillaris.* 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 182 Take them and cut away their nether lawe wherein there wang teeth be set. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* I (1617) 79 His two tushes of his nether chappe, and the two wongge teeth of the same next to the tushes. 1659 SOMNER *Dict.* s. v. *Wang*, That old rime And in witness that this is sooth, I bite the wax with my wang tooth. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* s. v., The *Wang-tooth*; the Jaw-tooth.

Wangun (wæ·ŋgŭn). *U.S.* Also **wangan, wanigan, wammikin.** [Shortened from Montagnais Indian *atawangan*, f. *atawan* to buy or sell. Cf. Cree and Odjibwa *atawâgan*, 'ce dont on se sert pour acheter ou pour vendre' (Lacombe)] A receptacle for small supplies or a reserve stock; esp., a boat or a chest containing outfit supplies for a lumber camp.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Wangan.* (Indian) In Maine, a boat for carrying provisions 1854 *Americans at Home* (ed. Haliburton) III. 254 The boats appropriated for the removal of the whole company, apparatus, and provisions [of river drivers], when loaded, are called 'wanguns', an Indian word . Among the dangers to be incurred is that of 'running the wangun' .which .means the act of taking these loaded bateaux down river from station to station. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* XX. 451 Behind each regiment of logs follows the wangan—a small boat or barge with a canvass awning stretched over it, and the cook and supplies. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV 150 The drive is accompanied by what is called a wammikin, consisting of a raft of square timber or long logs on which is built a comfortable shanty 1911 S. E. WHITE *Rules of Game* I. XIII [Log-driving] Ordinarily on drive we have a wanigan .A wanigan's a big scow. It carries the camp and supplies to follow the drive

b. Stores, provisions.

1907 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 2/1 Now load up with the bundles and boxes, the tent, .the provisions—all that stuff that is known as 'duffel' in New York, and '*butins*' in French Canada and '*wangan*' in Maine.

c. *attrib*

1907 *Black Cat* June 19 An ancient Wangan-chest, relic of his father's river-days. 1908 S. E. WHITE *River Man* XV. 132 The ground had now hardened so that a wanigan boat was unnecessary. Instead, the camp outfit was transported in wagons.

†**Wanhap.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 van-. [f WAN- + HAP *sb.*[1]] Misfortune.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V IV 89 Scho..on the scherp skellels, to her wanhap Smat with sic fard the airis in flenderis lap. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VIII. 72 O quhat vanhap, quhat dyabolic temptatione. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVII 102 Gif þatt itt be in bondage brocht be the, Then warreitt war thy weirdis and wanhap. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 194 Backlins he stagger't wi' a rair To Gamyl's tomb, and hid him thair Frae onie mair wanhap.

So †**Wanhappy** *a. Sc.*, unfortunate.

c 1590 J. BUREL *Passage of Pilgr* I VII in *Y Watson's Coll. Sc Poems* II (1709) 19 The wildbair that wanhappie beist, Quhois tusks of length wai at the leist Ane quarter lang and mair. 1808 JAMIESON, *Wanhappie*. *c* 1830 in Child *Ballads* IV 386/1 They hae fawn a wagering them atween At a wanhappy time

Wa nhope, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc *arch.* Also 3–4 wane-, 4 won-, *Sc* van-, 4–5 whan-, 5 wann-, 6–7 wanne- ; 4 -hop, 5 -hoppe. [f. WAN- + HOPE *sb*[1] Cf. MLG., MDu *wanhope* (mod Du. *-hoop*), whence MSw *vanhop*, MDa. *vanhob*. Cf. UNHOPE]

A. *sb.* 1. Hopelessness, despair.

In early use chiefly, despair of salvation. Hence often in amatory compositions which imitate religious language

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6832 Is men as in wanhope wende hom aȝen bliue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25769 Þou sinful, be þan war wit-all In wreche wanhop þat þou ne fall. *Ibid.* 28345 Þat has don me for to fall in wane-hope 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5170 Sloghenes, hyt wyl þe grope To brynge þe yn-to whanhope *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 951 Ne beo þou in wonhope non. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 981 Fiue arowis were of other gise..The thridde of hem was clepe Shame The fourthe, Wanhope cleped is 1399 — *Pars T.* P 693 (Egerton MS) Wanhope, þat is, dispeire of the mercy of god. *c* 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel.* 32 Her of come the Englysshe hope & comfort, & to the Iresshe, dred & wanhope *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 28 Yt wedded folk of wanhope shuld noght be Trowing the stat sauvable of onely virginitee. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 21 He wente out of the oracle al bare of gladnes and al oppressyd and enuironed wyth wanhope cam to his folk *c* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2337 There is no man may synne more mortally Than of Wanhope thrughe the vnhappy wayes, By Myschefe to bi-cuyate and shoi ten his dayes. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 59 Renewyng with my sute my payne, My wanhope with your stedfastnesse. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 68 They..were dimen in the end, to giue ouer in the plain field, for very dispaire, wanhope, and weerinesse. 1861 *Temple Bar* Dec. 151 Wan-hope had weighed my spirit to the dust 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. III. 279 And [ed 1903 But] creeping wanhope did he still withstand. 1894 — *Wood beyond World* 221 Two days he battled thus with storm & blindness, & wanhope of his life.

¶ **2.** Erroneous uses. †**a.** = Vain hope.

There is an apparent instance in the edd. of Douglas *Æn.* I. VI. 82, but the Camb MS has *with vaynhope* [L. *vana spe*]

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 145 Hoppe is a ryghtfull tryste for a ryghtfull Werke, i-put be-twen wanhoppe and dysspayre, or presompsion of goodis to come afterward to be hadde, And of illis to come afftyr to be Enchued. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 48 That they should brynge her yf yt were possible into some wanhope, or as men sate into a fooles paradise. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* H II, A few yeres haue they spente yet, in great wanhope, and pleasure [L. *summa cum voluptate*]. *a* 1565 — tr *Boeth.* I. met. VII. 22 in Q. Eliz. *Englishings* 158 Wan hope forbere [L *spem fugato*]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 170/4 Wanhope, *falsa spes* 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C* III. 114 b, Suffer not your selues to be abused by fables and trifling toyes, neither be you carried away with a Wanhope. 1593 G HARVEY *New Let* B, A wan, or windy Hope, is a notable breake-necke vnto itselfe.

†**b.** In late 16th c. and early 17th c. writers *wan hope* (two words) seems to be used for 'faint hope', as if containing WAN *a. Obs*

1558 in Froude *Hist Eng.* (1870) VI. 80 [There was but] a wan hope of recovering Calais. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* I. (1625) 93 The intollerable woes wherein I lived .might have kindled in me some wan hope one day to have found an hour so happy wherein by a right conceit .our natural care might in some sort or other have been renued 1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam.* B 3 b, I curse fond Loue and Fortune durelesse, Wan hope my weale, my trust but bad aduentune. 1590 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II III. (1912) 164 My sheepe are thoughts, .My sheepehooke is wanne hope, which all upholdes. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* I. XXVI. 213 At last he remembered that the king had often shewed mercy on malefactors, and thereupon conceiuing some wanne hope, he was euer harping vpon that string. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr* I. X 28 And though the small show of winter verdure giues wanne hope, yet his faire Mayflorish reuiues the drooping spirits of the doubtful and wauering experimenter, with full assurance of a rich vesture for haruest. 1612 J DAVIES (Heref) *Muse's Sacrif.* (Grosart) 12/1 My Soule dismai'd, not knowing where to flee, With hands of Hope (wan Hope) at thee doth graspe 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog* IV 169 This, his last Refuge, a wan hope, to bring Himselfe to former Glories of a Kinge

†**B.** *adj* [Cf. MSw. *vanhopa* adj.] That has no hope, despairing. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* XII. 4–16 Suffer it, not with heauye heartes, as men that are wanhope [*later edd* in wanhope, in dispaire], but [etc]

Hence †**Wa·nhope** *v.* [= MLG. *wanhopen*, MSw. *vanhopa*, MDa. *vanhobe*] to despair †**Wanhoping** *vbl sb.* †**Wanhopefully** *adv.*, despairingly. †**Wanhopely** *a.*, hopeless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25820 Þai .wines for þair mikel sin neuer to merci for to win, and suagat for þair wanhopping þai fall wit vten vp-couering *c* 1425 *Eng Conq. Irel* 16 He was neuer whan-hopefully argh, ne aferd, ne amayed of hert. *Ibid.* 88 In the man of blode, the blode shall aryse, & wanhoply shal hys pynsynge be. 13 . *Celestin* 22 in *Anglia* I. 68 Hadde a man neuere so myche mys wroughte, To godes mercy wanhope he nought.

†**Wanhue,** *v. Sc. Obs.* In 5 wanhew. [f. WAN- + HUE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To stain.

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V XII. 3696 (Cott MS.) Quhar of sacles blude droppande ȝhit wanhewis [*v.r.* vnhewis] bathe sleyf and hande?

Wanian, obs. form of WANION.

†**Wa niand.** *Obs.* Also 5 waneand, wanyende, wenyand(e, 5–6 wanyand, 6 waniant, wanniaunt, weniand, -ya(u)nt [ME *waniand*, north. pres. pple. of *wanen*, WANE *v.* See the definition.] In the phrase *in the waniand*, prob. with ellipsis of *mone* (cf. 'on wanigendum monan' *Sax. Leechd.* I. 320) = at the time of the waning moon, i.e in an unlucky hour; hence used as a vague imprecation or as an exclamation of anger, impatience, etc. = 'with a vengeance', 'with a plague'. Also *in the wild waniand* See WANION; also WANING *vbl. sb.* 2 b, WANING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* V. 30 In þe wilde waniand was þaire hertes light. *Ibid.* IX. 25 It was in þe waniand þat þai furth went *c* 1430 *Brut* 441 But þe moste vengeance fell vpon þe proude Scottes, for thei went to Dog-wash the same day ; So that they may say wele 'In the croke of þe mone went thei thidre warde, And in the wilde wanyende come þei

homewarde' *c* 1440 *York Myst.* vii 45 We l Whythir now in wilde waneand *Ibid.* xxxiii. 485 Furth in þe wylde wanyand be walkand *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 748 Step furth, in the wenyande' 1529 More *Suppl. Soules* 16 b, He wold of lyklyhod bynde them to cartes and bete them, and make them wed in the wanyand 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II i I ij b, Go hens in to yl crosse i walke or pycke the hens in the galowes name, or in the wenland, or in the xx deuyll waye 1570 Levins *Manip* 25/23 Ye Wenyant, *in malam crucem.*

b. *With a wanyand*. cf Wanion

1563–70 Foxe *A & M* II 1311/1 The Pope..sent into Fraunce Hildebrand, hys Cardinall Chapleine , and made him with a wanyand to come agayne *coram nobis.*

Wanigan, var. Wangun.

Waning (wē·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wane *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb.

1. *gen.* Decrease or diminution in magnitude, importance, brilliancy, intensity, etc.

As OE. *wanian* (Wane *v*) had the trans. sense 'to make less' as well as the intr. sense 'to become less', the vbl. sb. had the two corresponding meanings, but (as often occurs with nouns of action) the two are often practically coincident, and cannot be distinguished with certainty

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II ii. (Schipper) 121 Nalæs butan micelre wonunge his weorodes [L. *non sine magno exercitus sui damno*] *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxvi (*John Baptist*) 224 þat tyme of þe 3ere borne wes he, quhene þat þe dais takis inthynge; & Iohne, quhen þai tak wanynge 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* viii xl (Tollemache MS.), This lyȝte with oute wanynge of it selfe scheweþ and schedeþ by-schinynge 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, iv. x 22, I seeke not to waxe great by others waining [*so Rowe conj.* · *Folio* warning] 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl* vi. lxx, Can..One onely blot so great a light empair, That never could he hope his waning to repair? 1884 *Harper's Mag* July 260/1 The Gunnings' beauty was at the waning

†*Phrase* 1583 Babington *Commandm* (1590) 429 Will not the dread of dolefull day strike such a filthy fault into the waning, and by little and little cut quite the throte of it, and make it bleede to death in vs?

†b. Damage inflicted by a person. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 278 in *Lamb Hom.* 71 Kep us from his waning, þat laþe gast

†c. Default, shortcoming. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 228 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 361 God ne wrouhte neuer þat þing þat out les þorw his wonyng, ffor nis no wone on him I-long.

2. Of the moon: Periodical decrease in apparent size (see Wane *v.* 2); the half of the lunar month in which this takes place.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268/13 Æfre hi [*sc.* seo sæ & se mona] beoð ȝeferan on wæstme & on wanunge 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii xvii. (1495) 326 The mone encreasyth all humours, and in her wanynge the humours of the body ben made lesse. 14 . *Lat.-Eng Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 593/48 *Lucubrax* [*sic*], wonynge of monythe *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* i 826 To graffe and sowe in growynge of the mone, And kitte or mowe in wanyng, is to done. 1657 J. Watts *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc 87 Their light was as the light of the Moon, mingled with some spots, subject to wainings, decreases, and eclipses. 1683 *Digby's Chym. Secr.* II. 198 The best time to gather the Misletoe of the Oak is in the Waning of the Moon 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* I. 437 The waning or decreasing of the moon takes place in the same manner, but in a contrary order.

fig. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* II xxi 138 He with many others helped to the waining of that half Moon, which sought to govern all the motion of our Sea

†b. with the epithet *wild* cf. Waniand.

c 1435 in Kingsford *Chron London* (1905) 75 In the croke off the mone went they thedurward, and in the wilde wanynge kom they homward.

†3. Decline (of life); concluding part (of a day, or period of time) *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III 269 Them, whom. the tendre kindnes of the Lord hath rewarded at the waining of the daye, and at the ending of their life. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 159 In the wayning of the world, wherein so many false Christs are come. 1592 Greene *Disput. Conny-catchers* Wks (Grosart) X. 238 Beeing gotten in the wayning of my parents age, they doted on me aboue the rest [of their children] 1594 Nashe *Unfort Trav* C 2, Let mee quietly descend to the waining of my youthful daies, and tell a little of the sweating sicknes.

4. Comb.: *waning-time.*

a 1639 Wotton *Life & D. Buckingham* (1642) 3 There is nothing. more jealous, then a favorite, especially towards the wayning time and suspect of saciety 1680 C. Nesse *Church Hist* 154 The moon..is the embleme of the church ..as having her filling and weaning times.

Wa·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. Wane *v.* + -ing 2.] That wanes or is on the wane.

1. Decreasing or declining in importance, power, influence, etc. (See the senses of the vb.)

1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr.* Induct II. 65 Thou hast a Ladie farre more Beautifull, Then any woman in this waining age. 1622 Fletcher *Sea Voy.* iv (1647) 24/2 Am I because I am in bonds and miserable, .My fortune like my wayning selfe, for this despis'd? 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser II. *Ellistoniana*, The last retreat, and recess, of his every day waning grandeur. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 90 The clergy sunk under the influence of a waning religion. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol* III I. i. § 2 209 The dormant or waning condition of a volcano. 1896 Conan Doyle *Exploits Gerard* IX, I hurried wildly onward through the waning darkness.

¶ b. *In the wild waning world*: perversion of *in the wild waniand*: see Waniand, Wanion, and cf quot. *c* 1435 in Waning *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 140 In þe wyld wanyng word, pes all at onys!

c Ageing, growing old. *rare.*

1895 *Season* Mar, Suppl 45/3, I do not, as a rule, approve of black for waning people. but in this case, as the wearer was rather florid, the garment was a success

2. Of the moon.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 320 Þas wyrte þu scealt niman on wanigendum monan 1705 Addison *Italy, Ferrara* 115 Waining Moons their settled Periods keep To swell the Billows 1755 B. Martin *Mag Arts & Sci* 123 When God appoints, the horned Moon renews Her waining Light 1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan* 15 Beneath a waning moon 1814 Byron *Lara* II xxiv, When Cynthia's light almost gave way to morn, And nearly veil'd in mist her waning horn 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci* (1857) I. 100 The waning, and the re-appearing moon

3. Of light, or a luminary: Declining in lustre, tending towards extinction

1700 Blackmore *Song of Moses* (Exod. xv) 45 Let him.. lift on high his Adamantine Shield, Whose brighter Lustre drowns the waining Sun 1802 Maria Edgeworth *Moral T., Forrester* xiv, His waning candle sunk in the socket. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxi, At last the day turned her waning candle pale, and she fell asleep 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc., Fine Clothes*, Around where late the waning sun Sank in his evening cloud 1873 E E. Hale *In His Name* ix. 77 The waning embers of the fire.

b. Of the day: Drawing to a close.

1767 Jago *Edge-hill* iv 156 But of the waining Day Mindful, and many a Theme as yet unsung, To future Bards she leaves your copious Praise.

4 Becoming scanty, running short. Now *rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 375 Our victuals and water done, we were forced to relye vpon Tobacco, and to drinke our owne wayning pisse. 1810 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I iv 111 It is well for you that my waning paper ..brings this tiresome letter to an end 1900 Conan Doyle *Green Flag* etc 77 Behind him stood the watchful steward, for ever filling up his waning glass.

Wanion, wannion (wɒ·nyən) *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 6 wanian, wenyon, 6–7 wennion, 7 wannian, wenian, -on, 6– wanion, wannion. An altered form of Waniand used in certain formulas of asseveration or imprecation. a. *In a wanion*, later *with a wanion*, with a plague, with a vengeance. Also *with a wild wanion.*

1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 63 Was not this a good prelate? he should haue bene at home a preachynge in hys Dioces in a wanian. 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus.* P vj, We must have these goodly pageants played upon the sabaoth day (in a wanion) because there are no mo daies in a week. 1607 R C[arew] tr *Estienne's World Wond.* I. xxxix. 341 He cryed aloud, Come downe in a wannian.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 62 Hee went with a wannion to his mothers chamber. *a* 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I 1. A ij, Up with a wilde wenyon, how long wilt thou lie? 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* H 4 b, Take it, with a wennion, altogether, if you will have it. 1607 Shaks *Per.* II. i. 17 Come away, or Ile fetch'th with a wanion. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* iv iv, Boys must not have their meanings, Colonel: Let him mean what I mean with a Wennion. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. xlvii, Come out with a vengeance, come out with a wannion 1826 Scott *Woodst* iv, He would have battered the presbyterian spirit out of him with a wanion. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H* xxxvii, Let him go with a wanion.

b. *A (wild) wanion on, with a wanion to*, may a curse or plague light on (a person, etc.)!

? *c* 1570 *Buggbears* iv. iv 11 Now a wild wannion on it. 1605 Chapman, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii. D 2, Marie hang you: Westward with a wanion te 'yee. 1624 Davenport *City Nightcap* iv (1661) 36 Is here any work for Grace, with a wannion to her? 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* III i, I'll teach you to take place of Tradesmens Wives with a wannion to you. 1822 Scott *Peveril* vi, A d—d Presbyterian scoundrel, .whom I hope to fetch down from his perch presently, with a wannion to him!

Wanish, obs. f. Vanish *v.*, Wannish *a.*

Wanite, obs. Sc. f. Vanity.

Wankapin, -kopin (wɒ·ŋkăpɪn, -ŏpɪn). *U.S.* Also yoncopin (*Cent. Dict*). [prob. N.Amer. Indian.] The water-chinkapin, *Nelumbo lutea*

1832 J. P Kennedy *Swallow B.* xxiii (1860) 199 This fine garden of wankopins and snake collards

Wankle (wæ ŋk'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 wancol, 3 wankel, 4 -kyll, 4–5 -kill(e, 7, 9 wancle, wankle. [OE. *wancol* = OS. *wankol*, MDu., Du *wankel*, OHG. *wanchal*, MHG, G. (obs.) *wankel*; cf. OHG. *wankôn* (MHG, mod.G. *wanken*), to waver, totter.] Unsteady, insecure; changeable, unsettled, precarious; inconstant, wavering. Also, weak in health, delicate, sickly.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 2 Nu ðu hæfst onȝiten ða wanclan truwa þæs blindan lustes. *Ibid.* xx, Hio hit ȝecyð self mid hire hwurfulnesse þæt hio bið swiðe wancol. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 566 in *O. E. Misc.* 18 Dis wunder wuneð in wankel stede, ðer ðe water sinkeð 13.. *Gosp. Nicod.* 340 (Addit. MS) If my kyngdome .Within þis wankill worlde nowe were. 14 . *Thomas of Erceldoune* 494 (Camb MS) þe worlde is wondur wankill 1674 Ray *N. C. Words, Wankle*, limber, flaccid, ticklish, fickle, wavering. 1683 *Yorksh. Dial* 7 Here's wancle weather for guttinge of our Hay. 1686 G Stuart *Yoco-ser Discourse* 50 Your Wankle Leggs canno' support ye 1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss* (ed 2), *Wankle*, weak, unstable, not to be depended on, as a wankle seat; wankle weather N *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia, Wancle, wanky*, weak, pliant 1869 J. P Morris *Furness Gloss* 107 That barne's terble wankle on its legs 1888 Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* 381 He don't wear as I should like to see un. 'He's wankle

†**Wanlace.** *Obs.* Also 5 wanlas(e, wenlace, 5–6 wanles(s; and see Windlass *sb.*1 [a. AF. *wanelace, wenelaz* (12–13th c.), recorded in the fig. sense 'deception, fraudulent device'. As the word does not occur in continental Fr., it is not unlikely that it may be a Norman mispronunciation of some native English word In the 16th c *wanlace* was superseded by Windlass *sb.*1, but it is not clear whether this was a survival of the native form or an etymologizing alteration of the AF. word. Latinized forms of the word, in the original hunting sense, are *wenelacia* and *wanlassum* (in Du Cange erroneously *waulassus*). The phrase *fugare wanlassum* was used for 'to drive back the game'.]

1. *Hunting.* A circuit made by a portion of a hunting party for the purpose of intercepting and heading back the game Hence, an appointed station in hunting, = Trist *sb.*2, Tristre, med.L. *stabulum.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xvii, Neuerthelesse þer beth somme þat falleth to be beiselettes, and also to brynge wele and faste a wanlas aboute *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* III iii 520 (MS W.) Quhen he wes xv 3eiis of cass He slew his fader at þe wanless *Ibid* vii iv. 446 (MS. Cott.) A knycht hym [*sc.* William Rufus] slew þar at wanles.

2. *transf.* An intercepting movement, an ambush. Phrase, *at the wanlace.*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12860 Bytwyxt þem [*sc* the opposing armies] were many chaces, ffele turnynges & fele wanlaces. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armis* (S T S) 164 Men may barate thair inymyes and se quhen thay ar in disaray, and wate thame at the wanlas. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 192 Quhen we war gatherit, we waytet thame at the wanles.

3. *fig* A crafty device, a plot

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 4375 Where þat he [a taxgatherer] myght make a wanlace, And any þyng to þe kyng purchace, He ne lette for no fals othe *Ibid* 12008 þat he [*sc* God] wulde brynge þe a3en to his grace þat þou lostest with þy wanlace *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2874 By þat tyme I have I made al my wanlase 1481 Botoner *Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton), And all such corrupt untrue werkis which ben nevir mevid nor undirtakyn but by the insolence and wantonness and wenlacys of flesshely delectacyon

†**Wanlasour.** *Obs.* In 5 wanelasour, wandlessour. [Prob. AF.; f. *wanelace* (see prec.) + *-our* -or. Cf Windlass *v.*] A hunting servant whose duty is to intercept and turn back the game; a driver.

14 *Lat.-Eng Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 562/31 *Alator*, a wanelasour. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 387 The wandlessours went þrow þe forest And to þe lady brought many a best

Wanle, var. Wandle

†**Wanless, waneless**, *a. Obs.* [f. *wan*(*e*, Wone, hope + -less] Hopeless

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23998 Bot quen i sagh þaa juus snell, Rise again mi sun sua fell, ful wanles [*Fairfax* waneles] wex i þan

†**Wanlich**, *a Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *wan* Wane *sb.*2 + *-lich*, -ly 1] Baleful, fraught with evil.

c 1205 Lay. 25990 Wanliche weoren þa sonden.

†**Wanlie sum**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. Wan- + Lee-some *a.*1] Unlovely.

1815 G. Beattie *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 36 A waesum, wild, wanliesum sight

Wanluck. *Sc* Now *rare.* [f. Wan- + Luck. Cf. MSw. *vanlykka*, MDa. *vanlykke*, Norw. *vanlukka.*] Unhappy fate Cf. Unluck.

1571 Sir J Maitland *Admon to Regent* 30 Wanlukis quhair by thow may be lost. 1730 Ramsay *Horse's Compl.* 7 Up frae my bed , I'm rais'd to draw the sled, Or cart, as haps to my wanluck

Wanly (wɒ·nlɪ), *adv.* [f. Wan *a.* + -ly 2.] With a wan look or appearance; palely, pallidly; *fig.* with a dejected air, sorrowfully.

c 1205 Lay. 25828 Þa iherde he wepen wunder ane swiðen. wepen and weinen and wanliche iberen *Ibid.* 30288 Nu we maȝen wepen and wanliche iberen. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* v. 1 1028 An extream Fever .wanly did displace The Rose-mixt Lillies in her lowely face 1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* I. xxxi, Save where the thin clouds wanly, slowly roll O'er the mute darkness of the forest mountain. 1897 Flandrau *Harvard Episodes* 177 McGaw, looking ill at ease, but smiling wanly

†**Wanmol**, *a Obs.* [f Wan- + Moal, speech, language.] Destitute of eloquence.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2817 Louerd, ic am wanmol, un reken Of wurdes, and may ic luel speken.

Wanne, obs f Wan, When, Whenne, Whom.

Wanne, obs. pa. t. Win *v.*

Wannel, var. Wandle.

Wannen, Wannes · see Whenne, Whence

Wanness (wɒ·nˌnes). Also 7 wand-. [f. Wan *a.* + -ness] The state or condition of being wan; †lividity (*obs*); a pale, dead, or sickly colour (of the face), pallidness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 23, I slowe a man into my wound, and a litle waxen man into my wannesse [Vulg. *in livorem meum*] 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* vii. liv (1495) 268 Wyth to grete holdynge of emeroides comyth. palenesse of face and wannesse and heuynesse of loynes. 1530 Palsgr. 286/2 Wannes of colour, *indeur.* 16xx Cotgr., *Blanmeur* palenesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, a dead, or whitish colour. *Ibid*, *Livideté*, liuidity, lewnesse, wannesse, blewishnesse, the colour appearing vpon a stroake, blacke and blew. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 40 The heat of the heart being drawne inward, there appeareth a pale wannesse in the face 1643 A. Tuckney *Balm of Gilead* 22 The wannesse of his dead look upon the Crosse. 1653 R Sanders *Physiogn* 180 A pale wandness in the face, as in the Flegmatique. 1771 Mrs. Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 275 My wanness was the effect of ill health 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xliii, In the pale moonlight, which lent a wanness of its own to the delicate face. 1879 Miss Braddon *Vixen* III. iii. 108

There was a faded look about her complexion, too,..a wanness, a yellowness

Wannion see WANION.

Wannish (wɒ·nɪʃ), *a.* Also 5–6 wannyssh(e, 6 -yshe, wanishe, 7 -ish [f. WAN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat wan, somewhat pale, dull, lustreless, or livid.

? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 326 His vryne was ful thynne and wannyssh for to see. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 122 The which causethe .the eye sight to waxe wannysshe or tawnye. *a* 1547 SURREY *Poems*, '*This name*' 13 And eke the wanishe moone whiche sheenes by night also 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 438/2 With blacke wannish spots 1594 R C[AREW] *Tasso* (1881) 73 He that graund foe was aie to human kind, His wannish eyes [*i livnde occhi*] doth on the Christians cast. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. XXI. II 108 The day Lillie Hemerocalles, hath leaves of a pale and wannish greene colour. 1630 MILTON *Passion* 35 The leaves should all be black wheron I write, And letters where my tears have washt a wannish white 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 309 Paler some, And of a wannish gray 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I 57 Upon her crest she wore a wannish fire 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I VI 1, No sun, but a wannish glare In fold upon fold of hueless cloud.

Wannock, anglicized form of GUANACO.

1724 *Postmaster* 2 Oct 4 On Tuesday Night a Wannock was carried from on board the said Ship He hath a Body like that of a Deer.

†**Wannowe**, *int. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *wa* WOE *int.* + NOW] Alas.

c 1450 *Northern Passion* (MS Addit) 147/59* Wannow sayde kayme her es Envy My smoke gose down & thyne gose hye.

†**Wa'nny**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 wannye, wannie. [f. WAN *a.* + -Y 1] Wan, pallid.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 311 With flatte visagies, pale and wannye coloure 1566 STUDLEY *Medea* IV (1581) 136 b, In faynting Face, with pale and wanny whyght The sanguyne hewe exyled thence is fled. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xvi. (1880) 48 Your wannie cheekes, your shaggie lockes. 1602 MUNDAY *Palmerin* I. XVII (1639) F 3 b, A pale and wanny face.

†**Wanpa**, Sc. var. VAMPEY. *Obs.*

1541 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 176 Item, solis exemplis over leddeirs exemplis, with a wanpa for a buytt.

Wanred(e see WANDRETH *Obs.* (*β*).

†**Wanrest.** *Sc. Obs* [f. WAN- + REST *sb.*]

1. A state of inquietude or trouble: = UNREST.

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 456 For my wanrest I wald thow saw remeid 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* XXII 41 This bridis counsall confoundit hes yis land, .That mouit hes .Wandreth, wanrest, fearfull ambitioun 1584 J MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 205 Sall nocht this sillie ease be turned in sorrowfull wanrest? 1603 *Proph of T. Rymour* (Bannatyne Cl) 22 The Ratches workes them great wanrest 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I 33 Quo' she, I wiss I could your wanrest ken 1874 R BUCHANAN *Poet Whs.* I 196 And Effie Turn'd from the happy shining of the sun, In wanrest and in tears.

2. The pendulum of a clock

1794 [W. ANDERSON] *Peper of Peebles* 13 (Jam) The house from top to bottom shook, An' as a wanrest wagg'd the clock 1808 JAMIESON s v., 'The wanrest of a clock gaes as far the tae gate, as it gede the tither;' S Prov signifying, that an unstable person generally goes from one extreme to another

Hence **Wanre stful** *a Sc*, restless

1783 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 36 An' may they never learn the gaets Of ither vile, wanrestfu' Pets! 1887 SERVICE *Dr Duguid* III III. 255 Wanrestfu' and troubled, she couldna sit still.

†**Wanrufe.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [f. WAN- + *rufe* var. RO *sb.*] Disquiet, unrest.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 28 Bot I haif mervell incertane Quhat makis the this wanrufe.

Wanruly, *a. Sc.* [f WAN- + RULY *a* 2] Unruly.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallow-Fair* XII, Frae their wanruly fellin paw Maxr cause ye hae to fear Your death that day 1867 G W DONALD *Poems* (1879) 56 When Big bars o' airn, wanrully an' strang, Are broken in flinders.

Wanschon, var. WANZE *v. Obs.*

Wanscoate, -scot(e, obs. ff. WAINSCOT.

Wanse, var. WANZE *v.*, to wane.

†**Wanshapen**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 wanshape. [f. WAN- + SHAPEN. Cf. (M)Du., (M)LG. *wanschapen*, whence G. *wahnschaffen*.] Mis-shapen deformed.

13 . *Celestin* 561 in *Anglia* I 81 A wanshape best forþ þei broughte, wiþ wenges, forto fleon on lofte. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 268 Wanshapen woubet.

Wanshon, var. WANZE *v. Obs.*

Wanskot(t, -skoth, obs. forms of WAINSCOT

†**Wa'nsome**, *a. Obs* Also 3–4 wansum [f. *wan*, WANE *sb.*3 + -SOME 1.] Miserable, unhappy.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2099 Loth was wansum, and ðugte long vp to ðo dunes ðe were hard and strong. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24853 Ful wansum war þai þan o rede, for drerili þai dred þe ded. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1065 His wo es wansome to wreke, His hert es bownne for to breke

Wansonsy, *a. Sc.* [f WAN- + SONSY *a.* Cf. UNSONSY.] Mischievous

1819 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* I. 70 We'll learn ye to be douce, Ye auld wansonsy b——h.

†**Wanspeed.** *Obs.* [OE *wanspéd*: see WAN- and SPEED *sb.*] Ill-success; adversity, poverty

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* III vii. § 6 On þæm gefeohte wæs ærest anfunden Scilþia wanspeda [L *inopiæ Scythicæ*]. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill* (1889) 226 Wer feohtende ateorigende þurh wanspede [L. *per inopiam*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23708 Yee cristen men, yow vmbilok,. O your lijf þat yee her lede Yee turn it noght into wan-spede! *Ibid.* 28175 O strif oft haue i sauun þe sede To bring my brother to wan-spede.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9327 What whylenes, or wanspede, wryȝles our mynd?

†**Wanspeedy**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *wanspédiġ* see prec. and -Y] Unfortunate, unprosperous

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev* XXV 25 Ȝif þin wanspediza mæg beo mid þe *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þanne hauen wanspedie men on heorte wowe.

Wansqwatte, rare obs. form of WAINSCOT.

Wanston, var. FONT-STONE *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5898 Vor þat child fuled in is hond þat water & þe vantston [MS *a* wanston]

Wansum, var. WANTSUM *a Obs.*

Want (wɒnt), *sb*1 Now *dial.* Forms: 1 wand, wond; 4–6 wonte, 7 wounte, 5– wont; 6 wante, (vant), 6– want; 9 *dial* waunt, wunt, woont, (h)unt, (h)oont, etc (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [OE *wand*, *wond* = Sw. dial. *vand* (cited by Aasen), Norw *vand*, *vaand*, *vond*, *vønd*, mole, also shrew (also in comb *moldvond* 'earth-mole', in contradistinction to *vatsvond* water-rat, and in *vandskjer* shrew, synonymous with *musskjer*, where the first element is *mus* mouse). The word is possibly a shortened form of the synonymous compound OE. *wandeweorpe*, MLG. *wandworp*, *windeworp*, *wanneworpe*, mod LG. *winneworp* (Doornkaat Koolman), in which the second element (f. Teut. **werp-* to throw) corresponds to that of MOULDWARP. The root seems clearly to be the Teut **wend-*: **wand-* to turn (see WIND, WEND *vbs*); prob. the word has reference to the winding passages made by the animal.

The word is found in the 8th c. glossaries, but does not again appear till near the end of the 14th c All the ME. and mod. Eng. forms agree in the unexplained substitution of *t* for the final *d* of the OE. form The word is unknown to the dialects of the northern and north-east midland counties, but is elsewhere in common use.]

A mole

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) T 16 *Talpa*, wond [*Epinal* wand, *Erfurt* uuond, *Leiden* uoond.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 339 Þere [*sc.* in Ireland] lakkeþ wontes, and oþere venemous bestes [L *talpas et cæteras venenosas*] 14 . *Metr. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 625/9 Wont, *talpa* 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 206 b, A slouthfull creature is as a molle, or vant mete and able For to do profyte within a garden grene. 1530 PALSGR 286/2 Want beest a molle, *taulpe* 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz* c. 15 § 2 For the Heades of everie Moldwarpe or Wante one halfpeny 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osorius* 113 b, By this Argument you may playnely perceave unlesse you wilbe wilfully blind like a want. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 498, I do vtterly dissent from all them that holde opinion that the Mole or Want is of the kinde of Myse. 1610 R VAUGHAN *Water-Workes* E 2 b, As Wountes or Moles, hunt after wormes 1660 *Guillim's Displ Heraldry* III XVII (ed 4) 207 He beareth, Argent, a Cheuron between three Moles or Wants, Sable. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 196 Part of a stone .that prettily represented a Mole or Want *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl Grose*, *Want*, a mole Herefordshire, where it is pronounced *Wunt* 1829 J L KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 146 The mole, want, mouldwarper, or mould-turner (talpa Europæa) is common with us. 1884 *Blackw Mag.* Dec. 785/2 Not much bigger than a mouse or small want.

b. *Comb.*, as *want-catcher*, *-killer*, *-taker*; want-hill, a molehill.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 21 Walking the fieldes a *wantcatcher I spide 1905 *Athenæum* 16 Sept 371/1, I can .remember sitting in the chimney corner of the house at Luccombe of .the parish want-catcher 14.. *Lat.-Eng Voc.* in Wr Wulcker 615/10 *Talpefodium*, a *wonthylle. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 380/1 *Grumus*, an hop hil, mole hill, or want hill 1610 R. VAUGHAN *Water-Workes* R 2, Were it not for my brauing-trench and my stankes, I should neuer need the vse of a *Want-killer 1533 in *Lett. & Papers Henry VIII*, VI. No. 914 392 [Deposition] of John Shubrocke, of Northover, *wanttaker.

Want (wɒnt), *sb* 2 Also 2–3 wannt, 4–5 wont, 4–6 wante, 6 wannte. [a. ON. *vant* neut. of *van-r* adj. lacking, missing (see WANE *a*), also quasi-sb. in such expressions as *var þeim vettugis vant*, they were in want of nothing; *var vant kýr*, a cow was missing. Mod. NFris *waant* lack, fault (Sylt), need, lack, necessity, starvation (Amrum), is perhaps derived from the vb. of identical form (see WANT *v*), and ultimately of Scandinavian origin. In English also, in later usage, the sb. is often a direct derivative from the vb. (q v.). Cf. also QUART *a.* and *sb.*1, SCANT *a.* etc]

†**1.** *predicatively*, or quasi-*adj.* (Something that is) wanting, missing. In Ormin const. with dative. *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 14398 Acc hemm wass wannt gastlic insnihht I þe33re gode lare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1914 Troye newe ys Trenouant, Two wordes in on, & non ys want. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* XXVII. 22 Þe gude herde, þat lefte in þe munte ane wane of a hundiez sep, and yede at seke þis ane þat was want.

2. Deficiency, shortage, lack (*of* something desirable or necessary, *esp* a quality or attribute).

No want (*of*): no lack, abundance (of). †*Without want*: without deficiency in any point (*obs*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10406 Þai þat stad er in þair blis, Witvten want has alle þair wis. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 131 Now wyl I of hor seruise say yow no more, For vch wyȝe may wel wit no wont þat þer were. 1530 PALSGR 286/2 Want of beauty, *laideur* 1587 MASCALL *Bk. Cattle, Hogs* (1596) 261 The forrests and commons are most conuenient for them to feede on where there is want of such trees ye must haue them to other feeding ground 1611 BIBLE *Judg* xix. 19 There is both straw and prouender for our asses, and there is bread and wine also for me and for thy handmaid there is no want of any thing 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I VIII 34 'Tis the want of Discretion that makes the difference 1684 ROSCOMMON *Ess Transl. Verse* 114 Immodest words admit of no defence, For want of Decency is want of Sense 1775 FRANKLIN *Let. to M. Dumas* 9 Dec, Their total want of English is at present an obstruction to their getting any employment among us. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* x, He retained also a general sense of respect for his own reputation, which sometimes supplies the want of the better principles by which reputation is to be maintained 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* III. 97 The want of cattle for the conveyance of stores and baggage was one of the most serious obstacles of the march of the army. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXIV, A miserable faction have assumed the reins of government, and, in spite of three votes of want of confidence, persist in retaining the seals of office. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz* 23 Sept 10/1 Owing to the confusion incident to this arrangement, or want of arrangement, the duties proper to each institution are inefficiently discharged 1884 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 616/2 note, The deceased was also guilty of negligence or of want of reasonable care contributing to the accident.

†**b.** *pl.* Instances of shortage. *Obs.*

1660 in J. Simon *Ess. Irish Coins* (1749) 127 And so proportionable for greater or less wants of weight in the said pieces [coins] *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 June 1689, An extraordinary drowth, to the threatening of great wants as to the fruits of the earth 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 75 Difficulties occasioned by frequent Wants of Stone, which was kept from us by long easterly Winds

c *For* (occas. *by*, *from*, *in*, *through*) *want of*: for lack of; because of the absence or deficiency of.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 12085 Antenor denyet hym onon, þat noqwere he knew þat commly be keppet, ne in cloese haldyn Þen wrathid þo worthi [Agamemnon] for wont of þe burde. 1556 *Rec. Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I. 2 That day assingit to James Paterson to preif quhat skayth he had sustenit in want of his boyt quhilkis Necoll Kar intromettit with 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 31 For want of seede, land yeeldeth weede. 1592 SHAKS *Two Gent* II. i. 172 For often haue you writ to her; and she in modesty, Or else for want of idle time, could not againe reply. 1608 *Pennyless Parl. Threadbare Poets* in *Harl Misc* (1744) I. 180 Many, for Want of Wit, shall sell their Freehold for Tobacco-pipes and red Petticoats *a* 1633 G HERBERT *Outlandish Prov.* (1640) 499 For want of a naile the shoe is lost, for want of a shoe the horse is lost, for want of a horse the rider is lost. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 796 'Twas then that Buffalo's, ill pair'd, were seen To draw the Carr of Jove's Imperial Queen For want of Oxen 1742 KAMES *Decis Crt Sess 1730–52* (1799) 55 When a man is pinched for want of money, he will submit to any conditions, however hard, to come at it. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led Generals* 136 They could not pursue them for want of cavalry 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XIV, I have deferred doing so, for want of opportunity. 1872 BRYANT *Pract Surg* (1884) I 778 Umbilical Hernia .is common in children from want of closure of the umbilicus 1889 'J S WINTER' *Mrs Bob* X (1891) 125 He had no notion of losing anything for the want of asking for it 1891 *Law Times* XCII 125/1 An agreement in writing which they cannot produce in the County Court for want of a stamp.

†**d.** *In* (rarely *in the*) *want of* failing; in the absence of (something needed or desired). *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER etc *Riverius* X. VI. 298 In want of Milk, you may give Almond Milk, or Barley Cream, or Rice Milk. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 186 There is just the same reason for quiet resignation in the want of every thing equally unattainable.

3. The state of lacking the necessaries of life; penury; destitution. Also, the condition of lacking food; famine; starvation. *To come to want*: to be reduced to penury

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 857 For-þi bi-houus þou, haþel, harde to libbe & wo drie in þis word for wante & for nede! *Ibid* 867 Swich hungur as ȝe han by-houus þou þolie, &, be þou lef oþur loþ libben in wante 1597 *Extracts Munic Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 44 Paide for the charges of burninge 9 poore folkes who died for wante in the streetes, for their graves making, 3*s* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV i 116 Scarcity and want shall shun you, Ceres' blessing so is on you 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII XIX, And with him [Porneius] Wastefulnesse, that all expended, And Want, that still in theft and prison ended 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 241 The People generally shall be driven to want *a* 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 622 Whilst We struggle in this Vale beneath, With Want and Sorrow 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* 13 Here to the houseless child of want My door is open still 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV X, Who could have thought of his living so among the great folks, and then coming to want! 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* LXXIII, Through the same kind agency, his mother was secured from want, and made quite happy. 1866 MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* IX (1878) 162 Many was the time that want had come in at her door 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* CXII. III. 607 In Europe, he will perceive that by far the greater number lead very laborious lives, and are .liable to fall into want. 1900 R. S. BARBOUR *Thoughts* (1909) 46 Want is a mighty leveller.

Prov. 1736 BAILEY (fol.) s.v. *Waste*, Wilful Waste makes woful Want.

†**b.** *pl.* Straits; circumstances (or times) of want, hardship, suffering, etc *Obs.*

1588 PENEY (*title*) A viewe of some part of such publike wants and disorders as are in the service of God, within Wales 1614 RALEGH *Hist World* III x. § 23. 124 Hitherto the danger of enemies and miseries of weather and wants, had kept the companie in firme unitie. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II 47 In the mean time Jabdas leaving a sufficient guard for the Castle was gone up to the top of Aurasium, fearing to be blockt up in the Castle, and reduced to wants 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII 1009 Rough Saticulans, inur'd to Wants 1731 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 380 Ere long I shall be reduced to great wants.

†**4.** The fact that a person (*rarely* a thing) is not present; absence. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Want of Wyse Men* 8 Now sele is sorow, this is a wofull werde, Sen want of wyse men makis fulis to sit on binkis 1582 A HALL *Iliad* I 4 Sith I needes muste yeelde hir vp,..(Ah) take hir then hir want I rather craue, Than that this people here, should not their health and safety haue. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I VIII. II As when An heard of Bulles. Do for the milkie mothers want complaine. 1591 *2nd Pt Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 73 The King entreats your soonest speed To visit him, who on your present want, Did ban and curse his birth, himselfe and me. 1610 B JONSON *Sp Pr Henry's Barriers* 114 For being deprest a while, Want makes vs know the price of what we aule 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag* V. ii, The price of things is best known in their want *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* III iii. (1647) 34/2 *Lord.* .No roome in all the Court but we search'd through it Her women found her want first and they cry'd to us 1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I 1, I leaue her to your trust, And in my absence doubt not you will be Both Vncle and Father *Wor.* Willingly, I know she is your study, in your want I will put on your jealousie. 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* II, The want of his gauntlets and brassards showed his arms covered with a quilted jacket of crimson silk.

5 A condition marked by the lack of some necessary thing, or requiring some extraneous aid or addition, need; also, an instance of this, and so freq *pl.* (passing into the quasi-*concr.* sense 'requirement', 5 b). Phrase, *a* (*long-*)*felt want* (also in sense 5 b). *To supply* (*anticipate, consult, provide for*, etc.) *one's wants*: to satisfy (provide for, etc.) one's needs.

1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv* 251 The Grecian Prince caried a bagge full of winde to supply his want at all times 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* I III 141, I would Supplie your present wants 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* XIX. 20 Let all thy wants lie vpon me; only lodge not in the street. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 62 The Citizens lay up corne brought out of Poland, and according to the wants of Europe, carry it into many kingdomes. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 127 The Fryers upon a sudden want or occasion take out from thence as much fish as will give the whole Cloister a dinner 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 88 Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants Men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom Among these wants is to be reckoned the want, out of civil society, of a sufficient restraint upon their passions 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II ii 12 The eldest son of a rich nobleman has wide wants, and narrow powers. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, Day after day, and night after night, found her still by the pillow of the unconscious sufferer, still anticipating his every want 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* XV 258 As soon as one great want is satisfied another arises, and then another.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something needed or required; a requirement, desideratum. Freq. *pl.*

1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App v. 430 That no ..tymber be ladden or transported oute of this towne salfe onely fuell of wood for fyre and the presente wannte of repayringe of the shippis. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy* Ep. Ded. P I He pointed with his wand to all the knowen Empires, Kingdomes, Dukedomes, and Territories of each part, with declaration also of their speciall commodities, & particular wants. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I 169 For the soil of Spain, the fruitfulness of their vallies recompences the sterility of their hills, corn is their greatest want 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. XI (1786) 593 Habitual superfluities become real wants 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-day Pamph* I. (1872) 37 Your want of wants, I say, is that you be commanded in this world. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 5 The remedies are just as well known; and among them is certainly not the establishment of a Child's Hospital. This may be a want. 1872 *Bookseller* 2 Apr 341 Advt, Wants and Vacancies, A Medium for the Selection of Servants and Situations. Price One Penny [bi-monthly] 1875 J H. BENNET *Winter Medit* (ed. 5) 408 Vividness in colour probably becomes an actual want to southerners. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 177 You will gain the alliance of a great naval power, and a navy is your chief want.

c. *In want of* in need of, not having, or having in insufficient measure. *In no want of*: having abundantly.

1694 STANHOPE *Epictetus* etc. i. 28 Inanimate Creatures . are oftentimes in great want of some Quality or other; Heat, or Cold, or Drought, or Moisture. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 P 5 Their Troops were in Want of all Manner of Necessaries. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. II 321 A man in extreme want of food or clothing 1837 W IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 269 You are more in want of horses than I am: keep him 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XII, She is in no want of words to shower upon Rosa.

d. Proverbial phrase, *Then Want must be your master*, etc., used in refusing a demand expressed by 'I want ——'.

1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I 59, I want that Diamond-Ring of yours Why, then, Want's like to be your Master. 1828 [J. P. COLLIER] *Punch & Judy* 80 *Punch.* Come up stairs. I want you. *Judy.* Then want must be your master. I'm busy.

e ? A sense of need *rare.*

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit Pl.* I II Like a doe in the noontide with love's sweet want 1894 'G EGERTON' *Discords* 179 The band..strike up .a weird witching thing with a want in it.

6. † a. A defect, failing, fault; a shortcoming; *rarely* a natural blemish. *Obs.*, and apparently almost confined to the 17th c.

1592 BABINGTON *Notes Genesis* ix. 38 Greater men then wee haue had theyr wants. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 18 So perfit loue in mortals is not found Some little warts or wants in all we spie. 1603 BRETON *Post Packet Mad Lett.* (Grosart) 14/2 Touching my husband, though his wants were grieuous, yet to want him is my greatest sorrow. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K* I. (1619) 6 Were shee So perfect, that no one of her owne sex Could finde a want 1635 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* Bundle 80 No. 2 b, For repairinge and amendinge of the wants and present decayes of the bridges 1677 SEDLEY *Ant & Cl.* Wks. 1722 I. 122 A Sceptre may for pers'nal wants attone 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II (1757) 95 Wants of all kinds are made to fame a plea, One learns to lisp, another, not to see.

b. Sc *To have a want*, to be mentally deficient.

1825 JAMIESON, Suppl s.v, *To Hae a want*, to be under mental imbecility 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* VII 62 The whutch maid her jeer me as if I had a want, and been daft likewyse 1879 'S TYTLER' in *Good Wds* 349 He has a 'want', you know, and is not fit for much

7. A gap, hole, hollow. *Obs* exc *dial rare.*

1663 BAXTER *Div Life* I. x (1664) 82 The wants in the wheels of your watch are as useful to the motion as the nucks or solid parts. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v *Saddle*, The Saddle should be placed exactly on the middle of the Back, the Fore-bow just at the Want of the Shoulders 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Want*, a deficiency or hollow place in a piece of timber, or the edge of a board

8. *Coal-mining.* = NIP *sb.*[1]

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 26 [See NIP *sb* 1]

9. *Comb.* as *want-begotten, -creating* ppl. adjs, *column* (sense 5, cf. also ellipt. use of *wanted* pa. pple in advertisements); see WANT *v* 4

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XXVII 12, I envy not in any moods .The heart that never plighted troth But stagnates in the weeds of sloth; Nor any *want-begotten rest 1901 W R H TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz* IV 14 Lady Beatrice found her [her cook] in the *Want column of the *Standard* 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 652 The manifold, *want-creating culture of modern European civilisation and education

Want (wɒnt), *v.* Also 2–3 (*Ormin*) wannte, 3 wonta(e, 3–5 wont(e, 3–7 wante, 4–5 wantt(e, *Sc.* 4–6 vant, 5 whante, 6 waunt. [prob. a. ON. *vanta* wk vb. impers. = MSwed. *vanta*, also *vantas* refl., Swed dial. *vanta* to be wanting, Norw. (Aasen) *vanta* to be lacking, absent, also trans. to lack, Da. (Jutland dial.) *vante* trans to lack. From Scandinavian also is prob. mod. NFris *waant* to need, fail, lack, do without (*pers* and *impers*). ON. *vanta* perh. represents an earlier **wanatōn* with a derivative *-t* suffix not connected with the neut adj. ending seen in the sb]

1. *intr.* To be lacking or missing; not to exist; not to be forthcoming; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative of *to. rare* since the 17th c, and now *arch.* (*To be wanting* is current, see WANTING *ppl a*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Hwonne ou ne wonteð nowiht, þeonne ueimeð he mid ou *Ibid.* 406 Ne þunche hiue neuer wunder þauh hire wontie þe Holi Gostes froure *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2155 Dan•coren wantede in oðer lond, Þo ynug [was] vnder his hond *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3053 Þam wanted brede, þeir water es gan, Hope of liif ne had þai nan 13.. *Northern Passion* 156/440* So it bifell þe folk had care ffor þat þam wanted water þare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 593 Bot proud man of þis tas na hede For hym wantes skille, þat hym suld lede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 422 And it is to perelouss thing In castell till assegit be, Quhar that ane vantis of this thre, Vittale, or men with thair armyng *c* 1460 SIR R ROS *La Belle Dame* 449 To give the good where it wanteth, trewly, That were resoun and a curteys maner 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II ix, They whiche ben on lyue haue some whiche drede them but theyr diede wantith and faylleth whan they ben dede. 1488 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot.* I. 89 To a sclatar for the poyntin of al the place of Stuling, and for sclayting that wantit and lyme, xij li. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1532) 81 Where obedyence wanteth (sayth saynt Austyn) there is no goodnes. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 42 Diners can not be long, where deinties want. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 3 Tell me, what wants me here, to worke delyte? *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, IV. IV, O wearie life, where wanteth no distresse 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV II (1622) 90 The armies were to be supplied with a new muster For voluntarie men now wanted or if there were any, they were not of so vertuous and modest a carriage 1630 EARL MANCH in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm) I 273 If your help be in this business, as I know it shall not want, it is no matter though your hand wanted to the certificate. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 17 Besides, that in France there neuer wanted discontented Persons, who would joyn with his Forces. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* I. VIII. 465 There wanted not reasons in the cabinet of Charles for placing the navy at this time on a respectable footing 1830 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I 245 There wants a collection of dying speeches of nefarious governments.

† b. To fall short *of* a certain amount. *Obs.*

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 56/2 All such sommes of money, as shall want or lak of the forseid sommes.

† c. To be lacking to complete a certain total or achieve a result. Const *of* or negative clause. Also impers, in absolute uses of 2 d *hem wantiþ*, they are not fully qualified; *there wants*, something is lacking (const. *to* with inf.), *it wants of six* (o'clock), it is not quite six. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14667 Littel wantid þat þam [? *read* þai ne *with Gött.*] war wode 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1062 & of þat ilk nwȝere bot neked now wontez. 13 *E. E Allit. P.* B 739 'And fyue wont of fyfty,' quod god, 'I schal forȝete alle & wyth halde my honde for hortyng on lede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 434 Þei feynen falsliche þat þei ben vikeris of Crist, for likliche hem wantiþ to be þe leeste membre þat Crist haþ ordeyned to be of his Chirche 1618 J WILKINSON *Treat, Of a Court Leet* 79 b, The steward may impanell any stranger, if there want to make XII. of ye Iury. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir Events* 164 He..abusing him with injurious words, & threats, (& as he was surly & apt to strike) little wanted of blows. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII 937 Then, shall I see Laurentum in a flame, Which only wanted to compleat my shame 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV. 136 The Prince was true to his Letter It wanted of Six, when in my Man's Apparel I got to the Grotto, but found Endymion in possession of it 1768 WILKES *Hist Eng* I Introd 13 The fire had been long laid, and there only wanted such a spark to force a blaze

† d. To fail (const with dative or *to*), to give out, to be insufficient *for* (a purpose, etc.). *Obs*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 2530 But word and wit, with chere ful pale, Shul wante for to telle thy tale. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5480 Or els þai tillid þaim to þe trees as þe buke tellis, And gert þaim laike with þaim so lange till þaim þe life wantis 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* Ded (Arb) 6 One whose good will hath not wanted to giue gratifie your grace with a better thing if mine abilitie were greater 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 58 But they of the citie fought manfully against them, with engines, darts, and arrowes, and when stones wanted they threw siluer, and especially melted siluer.

† e. To fail *to do* something; to be wanting (*in* one's endeavours). *Obs.*

In quot 1576 perh. 'to lack the wherewithal', to be too poor

1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 16733 For thow, lady, ffayllest neuere, nor thow wantest nat to do socour and helpe to alle that deuoutly besechyn and prayen vn-to the 1576 *Common Conditions* 216 (Brooke) Like beggers wee liue and want to pay rent 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp 1st 3 ch Hosea* XVIII 455 So far as you want in your endeavours after this, so far there is an evil

† f To be a defaulter; to be absent, missing. *Obs.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II IV 76 Saluum me fac deus, quoniam defecit sanctus, þat is to say 'lorde, make me sayffe, for þe sayntis wantys' *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 169 In þe kurk of Palernens was þer a certan dean þat sent a servand of his to seke a palfray of his þat his m wantid *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 290 Ane man that office suld beir be tyme at this tyde, He will be found in his fault, that wantis foroutin weir *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Wolf & Wether* 45 In all thingis he [the wether] counterfait the Dog, For all the micht he stude and tuke na sleip, Swa that weill lang thair wantit not ane Hog 1600 E BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 153 For there wanted aboue sixe thousand souldiers of them which had been leuied

2. *trans.* Not to have; to be without, to lack, to have too little of; to be destitute of, or deficient in; to fail to have, or get. Now *rare*, exc. with object a desirable quality or attribute.

c 1200 ORMIN 13380 All þatt wannteþþ Cristess hald All sinnkeþþ inntill helle *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* VII. 103 Sir Philip wanted all his will, þat was wele on his sembland sene *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXIV. (*Pelagia*) 23 Wantande nathing of bewte, þat in a woman suld fundyn be *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII 421 Full wofull is the householde That wantys a woman. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 340 Thre thousand haill off likly men in wer, And feill on fute quhilk wantyt hors and ger. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 2 Thocht brutall beistis be Irrationall, That is to say, wantand discretioun *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat* Wks. (1573) 22 We haue all sinned and want the glory whiche before God is allowed 1560 *Pecbles Burgh Rec* (1872) 262 Tua beddis wantand the sydis nat the wall 1577 in W H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 395 Everye one that shall wante his gowne shall lose his place 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 67 It is a thousand pitties they should want blowes who will doe nothing without them. 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc Compit* I 16 If you want Peaches, you may use Juice of soure Apples 1700 DRYDEN *Monum Fœm Maiden Lady* 2 Below this Marble Monument is laid All that Heav'n wants of this Celestial Maid. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H S) III. 80 He has sent 3 Lectures to be printed at Oxford (they wanting Arabick Types at Cambridge) 1728 T. SHERIDAN tr *Persius* III. (1739) 48 It is very natural that Sciences should be ridiculed by those who want them. ? 1793 BURNS *Selkirk Grace* 2 Some hae meat, and canna eat, And some wad eat that want it 1836 [J GRANT] *Random Recoll. Ho Lords* XVI 402 His matter wants vigour and depth, and his manner is deficient in energy 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III. I 302 Mulgrave, though he wanted experience, wanted neither parts nor courage. 1852 R A. WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* (ed 2) VI 37 The Library of Petrarch wanted the *Divine Comedy*, until Boccaccio sent it decorated with gold 1876 L STEPHEN *Eng. Th 18th C* I. 170 A purely optimistic creed always wants any real stamina.

† b. To be free from (something undesirable).

1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr Mindes* I 206 The English which want somewhat of the pompous shew of the French humanity, doe want much more of their barbarous cruelty 1787 [BEATTIE] *Scoticisms* 105 We wanted the plague in Scotland, when they had it in England *a* 1791 GROSE *Obs* (1792) 110 [Scotsman *log*] I am much better indeed; I have wanted the gout these three months

† c. To spare (labour) *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 10, I haue no labour wanted to prune this tree thus planted, whose fruite to none is scanted, in house or yet in feild

d. To come short by (so much) of completing a certain total or attaining a certain result. Now chiefly *impers.* in telling the time of day: *it wants* (so many minutes) *of* (now more commonly *to*) such an hour † Formerly often *to want little, nothing*, etc. used personally and impers., const. *of* with vbl sb., *to* with *inf*, or negative clause, to indicate a close approach to the attainment of a certain result.

In referring to the time of day this form of expression is now becoming less usual: the ordinary phrase is *it is* (so many minutes) *to* (such an hour)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 584 (Douce MS) He wanted no3te to be slayne þe brede of ane hare 1530 PALSGR. 771/1 It wanted but a lytell that I was nat taken 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 217 We had now some two miles to Ierusalem, yet in the very Hauen, we wanted little of perishing 1638 tr. *Bacon's Hist. Life & Death* 135 Eight Men, whose Age computed together, made up eight hundred yeares; In so much, that what some of them wanted of an hundred, others exceeded as much. 1653 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 6 Lettres came from the Generalls that they wanted a dayes sayle from the Dutch fleete, but were in great hopes to overtake them.

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 201 If it chanced to want anything of being perfectly opposite. 1699 Bentley *Phalaris* Addenda 541 They wanted two years of Man's Age 1727 Swift *Let to Sheridan* 29 Aug, I now want only three months of sixty. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I i 7 His squadron wanted three hundred seamen of their complement 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi v, Of my fortune not one farthing could be touched till I was of age, of which I wanted now more than two years 1784 Henley *Note on Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 126 It wanted little but that the genii had pressed on him in crowds 1830 James *Step-mother* lxxix III 326 You vagabond, you said it was ten o'clock, and it wants twenty minutes 1834 *Tracts for Times* No 22 5 It still wanted a considerable time to school 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lv, 'How goes the time? My watch is unwound' 'Wants a few minutes of five o'clock, sir' 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* vi. 59 It only wants five minutes to dinner. 1891 W C. Russell *Marriage at Sea* xi, It wanted but twenty minutes to eight. 1905 R Bagot *Passport* iii. 25 Although it wanted yet twenty minutes to midnight the church was nearly full.

†e. To be deprived of, to lose. *Obs.*

c 1480 Henryson *Wolf & Wether* 35, I [*sc.* the wether] sall not spair To follow him [*sc.* the wolf] als fast as did 3our Doig, Swa that, I warrand, 3e sall not want ane hoig. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 42 He cowth gif cure for laxatyve, To gar a wicht horss want his lyve. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxxviii. 10, I thought I shulde haue gone to the gates of hell in my best age, and haue wanted the residue of my yeares 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 89 He maid mony lawis for the liberte of haly kirke; He that dang ane preist suld want his hand. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 121 Lat him want his sword, and thair eftir avoyd his cumpanie 1695 A. Telfair *New Confut. Sadd* (1696) 4 The Pot-hooks and Hanger were carried out of the Chimney, and being wanted four days, they found them at last in a Cockloft 1724 *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I 14, I neither wanted ew nor lamb While his flock near me lay.

†f. To feel the loss of, to miss. *Obs.*

1623 Webster *Duchess Malfi* iii 11, You shall want him, For know an honest states-man to a Prince, Is like a Cedar, planted by a Spring 1626 B Jonson *Staple of N* i vi, I must needes say, I lost an Officer of him, a good Bayliffe, And I shall want him, but all peace be with him 1749 Chesterf *Let. to Son* 14 Nov, You should be *alerte, adroit, vif*, be wanted, talked of, impatiently expected, and unwillingly parted with in company.

†g. To fail to recollect. *Obs. rare.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 287 And manye a mayde of whiche the name I wante *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 150 Diamondes fyne and rubies rede, And many another stoon, of which I want The names now

¶h (Confused use) *Who cannot want the thought?* who can help thinking?

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iii. vi. 8 Who cannot want the thought, how monstrous It was for Malcolme, and for Donalbane To kill their gracious Father?

i *Wanting* (pres. pple.), not having, deprived of, without; (in definitions of a smaller quantity by its difference from a larger) lacking, less, minus. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1536 in [Ledwich] *Antiq Sarisb* (1771) 192 A cross, with Abiaham offering up Isaac, and a lamb behind him, with an Angel wanting one wing 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* i. def ii 2 A lyne is length wantyng breadth and thicknes. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, ii iii 10 What a wearie way From Rauenspuigh to Cottshold will be found, In Rosse and Willoughby, wanting your companie. 1629 Hobbes *Thucydides* ii. 89, 10000 Talents wanting 300 *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Feb 1645, Three chips of the real Crosse; one of the nailes, wanting a point 1726 Swift *Gulliver* ii. i, I measured the Tail of the dead Rat, and found it to be two Yards long wanting an Inch 1777 Abigail Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 268 'Tis four months wanting three days since we parted. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk York* etc 246 In Scireburne (Sherborn) with the Berewicks, the archbishop has 100 carucates of land, wanting four. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xviii, I would not go wanting sword and gun, and with a long fishing-rod *Ibid.* xx, I have come wanting a water-bottle.

j. To go or do without. Usually in negative expressions, *esp.* with *cannot*, etc *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1562 Bullein *Bulwark, Bk Simples* (1579) 27 The fysher and Fouler must haue hempe to make their nettes And no Archer can want his Bowstring *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 287, I can nott weall want him, or some preachar. I can nott put away sic ane man 1592 Kyd *Sol. & Pers.* v i. 37 And sweete Perseda, I will stay with you, From Brusor my beloued; and Ile want him Till he bring backe Erastus vnto you. 1606 Chapman *Mons. d'Olive* ii. i, Tabacco, that excellent plant, the vse whereof (as of fift Element) the world cannot want. 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Ld. Craighall* 10 Aug, Ye have a fair occasion to gratifie Christ now, if ye will want the night's sleep with your suffering Saviour one hour. 1644 Milton *Aieop* (Arb) 48 Such books are usefull drugs, wherewith to temper and compose effective and strong med'cins, which mans life cannot want 1667 — *P L.* v. 365 By descending from the Thrones above, Those happie places thou hast deigned a while To want, and honour these. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III 568 Servants, in those Countries where long and loose Garments are worn, could not, without great inconvenience, want a part of Cloathing so necessary for Expedition. 1772 Cowper *Let. to J Hill* 27 June, I had rather want many things, any thing, indeed, that this world could afford me, than abuse the affection of a friend. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* I. vi. 119 To want a horse and cart in the country seemed impossible. 1818 Scott *Br Lamm.* xxix, A worthless old play-fellow of mine, whose company I would rather want than have. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., We can't want the pony the day.

†k *To want* (gerundial inf.): to seek, not forthcoming. *Obs. rare*—1.

1563 *Homilies* II, *Rogation Wk.* iii 243 b, Remember I say once againe your duetie of thankes, let them be neuer to want.

3 *intr.* (partly *absol.* of sense 2). †a. *simply.* To be in want of something implied by the context, or of the necessaries of life. *Obs.*

13 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App iv 311 He wrot so faste til þat he want, For his parchemyn skin was so scant 1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* (1872) E v b, Though their bellies want Their backs must brauely clothed be. 1618 J Taylor (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr.* F 4 b, Master James Acmootye comming for England, said, that if I would ride with him, that neither I nor my horse should want betwixt that place and London 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 31 He [*sc.* the King] being moved to see one so well featur'd (as she was) to want, entertained her for one of his pages. *a* 1626 Bacon *Use of Law* (1630) 84 *marg.*, If the Executors doe want they may sell any Legacie to pay Debts 1679 [T. Kirke] *Mod. Acc. Scot.* 13 In the Highlands, ..if one Man has two Cows, and another wants, he shall soon supply himself from his Neighbour 1684 *Contempl St. Man* ii iii (1699) 147 It was a Position of the Stoicks, that he was not Poor who wanted, but he who was necessitated.

†b. *To want of*. to lack, not to have, or to have in insufficient measure = the trans. sense 2

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4586 Þe same wyse dose a wolfe þat wantis of his pray *c* 1500 *Melusine* 147 He demanded of them what they ayled, and yf they wanted of eny thing 1600 F L *Ovid's Remedie of Love* i D 1 b, Are her teeth blacke or wants shee of the best? Relate some merry iest that shee may grinne. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* i. 69 Though you may discover the same fury, yet it wants of the same vigour 1678 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 8 We want of the due compassion, if we can be content our poor brother should have one hour of unnecessary suffering, when we [etc.]. 1730 Savery in *Phil Trans* XXXVI. 301 And if ever it is found otherwise, I cannot but think that Loadstone wants of Perfection 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 52 However brilliant a diamond may be.. it wants of its value and lustre till suitably set 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 89 Unwrought gold and silver want considerably of that lustre and brightness they appear in at goldsmiths' shops

c. *To want for*: (chiefly in negative context) to suffer from the want of; to be ill-provided with; in later use also, to be lacking in (some quality). *To want for nothing*: to have no lack of any of the necessaries or comforts of life.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* iii 11. 10 Fye no, doe not beleeue it; hee cannot want for money 1652 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 319 Let her want for nothing 1652 Wadsworth tr *Sandoval's Cw. Wars Spain* 325 Though it was Lent, their Bishop gave them leav to eat flesh, so they wanted for no good cheer 1679 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* i 12 While Argos is a People, think your Thebes Can never want for Subjects 1714 Mrs Manley *Adv. Rivella* 54 The Ambassador did not want either for Friends in England, nor in Hilaria's own Family 1733 Pope *Let to Swift* 28 May, It will not want for Satire. 1747 E Poston *Prattler* I. 74, I hope thou art well, and dost not want for the common Necessaries of Life. 1786 Mrs A. M Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 153 But that was his misfortune, as he wanted not for perseverance, cunning, or cold blood, the three grand characteristics of a Scotchman 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xxxviii, Mrs Bumble did not want for spirit, as her yoke-fellow could abundantly testify. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt.* vii v. (1873) II 295 Frederika did not want for temper, as the Hohenzollerns seldom do 1882 P Fitzgerald *Recreat Lit Man* (1883) 227 But she did not want for pluck or courage, as every streetboy knew. 1885 'Ouida' *Rainy June* (1901) 90 He was happy and wanted for nothing.

4. *trans.* To suffer the want of; to have occasion for, need, require; to stand in need of (something salutary, but often not desired. Hence *colloq.* senses 4 and 5 are often humorously contrasted.)

In advertisements the pa. pple *wanted* is used elliptically (= F. *on demande*, G *ward gesucht*), prefixed or appended to the designation of the kind of person or thing sought for; e g 'Wanted, a governess', 'Experienced bookkeepers wanted'; 'Wanted, any early books on America.' Similarly, *Wanted to purchase*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 446 ,Deyr cusyng, pray I the, Quhen thow wantis gud, cum fech ynewch fra me. 1530 Palsgr. 771/1, I wante monaye, *argent me fault* 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen VI*, v. i 66 Oh welcome Oxford, for we want thy helpe. 1630 Winthrop *Let* in *New Eng* (1825) I 379 Though we have not beef and mutton, &c. yet (God be praised) we want them not; our Indian corn answers for all. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v Epist. Pantagruel's Lymosin 251 Incluse with Sylves behind, and Lakes before us, Our outward man wants something that's calorous. 1737 Wesley *Jrnl.* 28 Dec, I was seized with a violent Flux, which I felt came not before I wanted it. 1766 Goldsm *Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch, Solon* (1879) I 97/2 The soothsayers declared, that there were certain abominable crimes which wanted expiation. ? 1791 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm* XLVII 373/2 Throwing the Timber, fresh cut, into Salt Water, and letting it lie there till wanted 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip* xv. (1842) 367 A tube is wanted for the conveyance of fluids 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Streets—Night*, He must want his tea, poor man, after his dirty walk from the Docks 1853 Lytton *My Novel* vi. xiv, She wants some one to read to her, and tend on her—she is old, and has no children. She wants a companion, and prefers a girl of your age to one older. Will this suit you? 1884 'Mark Rutherford' *Deliverance* v (ed 9) 74 He had got a notion in his head that his mind wanted rest and reinvigoration 1898 'H. S. Merriman' *Roden's Corner* viii. 85 The nurse whose services had not hitherto been wanted, had spent some pleasant weeks at a pension at Scheveningen.

b. With *vbl. sb* or *inf.* (esp. *passive*) as object now chiefly *colloq.*). *It wants doing* (*it wants to be done*) · it needs doing, should be done. *One wants to do it* (*this way*) one's best, or proper course is to do it; one should do it, etc.

The idiom (common *colloq.* in North and North-midlands) by which the verb apparently takes two objects, a sb. or pron. and a vbl. sb. that in sense governs it (as, *I want that doing* is perhaps a blend of *It wants doing*, and *I want it done*

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 2123/1 For we may in no wise betray the case of God, nor will not doe, but susteine it to the vttermost of our powers But hereunto we want presently indifferent vsing [? = 'we need to be impartially treated'] 1587 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 216 We present the Bull Ringe to want raylinge 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov Wife* ii ii, *Madam.* Inteed Matam, to say de trute, he wanted leetel good breeding. *Lady Fan* Good breeding! He wants to be can'd, Madamoiselle. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i (Globe) 160 My goats wanted to be milked 1724 R Fiddes *Morality* Pref, p cxix, A train of accusations which, severally, want to be proved themselves 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II viii 359 The merit of this speech is too well known, to want to be enlarged upon here 1791 R Mylne *2nd Rep Thames Navig* 13 The Banks of the [Lock] Chamber want to be laid down properly, and some Trees cut down 1865 'L. Carroll' *Alice in Wonderland* vii. (1866) 96 'Your hair wants cutting', said the Hatter. 1868 E. Beckett Denison *Life Bp. Lonsdale* 172 Those who wanted a church consecrating, or a meeting to be held 1898 'H S Merriman' *Roden's Corner* xiv 146 'That loose-shouldered chap Roden is a scoundrel,' he said bluntly, . 'and wants thumping.'

5. To desire, wish for. Often with *inf.* as object.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 2 All such as want to ride in Post haste from one World to the other. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc E Ind* I. v 52 If either want to be separated during the term limited, there must be a Commutation of Money paid by the separating Party to the other, according as they can agree 1751 Lavington *Enthus Meth & Papists* iii. (1754) 127 Cheats mingle the Flower or Seed among the Food of those whom they want to defraud. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, If every one of your clients is to force us to keep a clerk, whether we want to or not, you had better leave off business 1871 Mozley in Liddon *Pusey* (1897) IV 221 What you mention about persons actually not *wanting* an hereafter is a horrible feature of the day. 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* iv, Now *I* have got over my first foolish fear of him, he is so gentle and polite, and seems to want to be friends with my father. 1895 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 650/1 If the underwriters had wanted to know they could have asked at once. 1902 J F. Rusling *European Days & Ways* 299 Blucher wanted to hang or shoot Napoleon as an outlaw and monster. 1902 R. Bagot *Donna Diana* x 116 She came repeatedly to the Castelnuovo gardens, generally accompanied by Frau von Raben, but occasionally, when the latter was wanted to drive with her cousins, by Princess San Rocco's maid.

b. To desire (a person) *to* (do something). Also, *U.S*, with clause as object.

1843 S Judd *Margaret* i ix, I want you to be a good boy 1852 H C. Kimball in *Brigham Young's Jrnl. Discourses* (1859) VI. 256 If this is your determination, I want you should manifest it by raising your right hands 1903 C. L. Burnham *Jewel* ii, Mr Evringham wants you should saddle his horse and bring her round 1918 *Oxford Mag* 21 June 343/1 Most of them do not make it quite plain what they want the teacher [of the Classics] to do.

c. To wish to see, or speak to (a person), to desire the presence or assistance of one (for a specified purpose) Frequently *passive.*

Wanted! sometimes used ellipt. (for 'you are wanted'). Cf *Shop!*

c 1760 Challoner in E Burton *Life* (1909) II xxiv. 28 We will spend our evenings, as much as possible, at our own lodgings, so that we may be found by those who shall want us for the sick 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xxv, 'Retire!' said Barnardine sternly 'you are not wanted' and as Emily said nothing, Annette obeyed. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Passion & Princ.* vi, When from a side and smaller door a female enquired 'whom he pleased to want'. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* ii, 'Winkle—Winkle!' shouted Mr Tupman, calling into the inner room, 'You're wanted—some one at the door' 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 2 Leave me here, and when you want me, sound upon the bugle horn. 1866 Trollope *Claverings* v, 'She is not likely to press herself where she is not wanted'.

d. *Wanted* (pa. pple) *colloq.* or humorous ellipsis for *wanted by the police*, said of persons whose apprehension is required for some offence.

1812 J. H Vaux *Flash Dict*, *Wanted*, when any of the traps or runners have a private information against a family person [*sc.* a thief] and are using means to apprehend the party, they say, such a one is wanted 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xliii, 'Yes, he was wanted' 'Very particular?' inquired Mr. Bolter. 'No,' replied the Jew, 'not very He was charged with attempting to pick a pocket,' [etc.] 1905 *Times* 5 Sept 5/5 The prisoner said he wished to give himself up, having heard that he was 'wanted'.

e. *What does he want with* (or such a person or thing)? = 'What is his object in dealing with (the person)?' or 'Why should he care to possess (the thing)'. Also (? *dial*) const. *of*.

1828 W. Taylor *Hist. Surv. Germ Poetry* I. 309 (tr.) Death, what can you want of Fanny? With your lipless teeth and sockets, How should you contrive to kiss her? 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt* vii, Once more, what dost thou want with me? and why hast thou the boldness to watch me? 1862 Mrs. H Wood *Channings* xxiv, It is an incredible mystery. What could he want with the money? The tale told, about his having debts, has no foundation 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk* vi. 105 Men, for the last time, what do you want with me? 1897 McCarthy *Own Times* V. xxi 489 What does the Irishman want with tobacco, or wine, or spirits? it might perhaps fairly be asked But then comes the other question, 'What does the Englishman want of wine, or spirits, or cigars?'

f. With ellipsis of a verb of motion, *to want out* (*in*, etc.) to wish to go out (in, etc.). Chiefly *Sc., north. Ir.*, and *U.S. colloq.*

1844 W Jamie *Muse of Mearns* 86 (E D D.) A sturdy chap.. Cam to the door and wanted in. 1870 J. Nicholson *Idylls o' Hame* 10 Jenny, are ye wantin' oot 'Mang the knowes to frisk aboot? 1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 3 Sept., The turnkey

says if the prisoner had informed him he wanted out, he would have been released. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Dec. 798 Just then he heard a knock at the door, and told me that some one wanted in. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 19 Sept., An old gentleman who was drawn to serve on the grand jury . wanted off, and when the court asked for excuses he said [etc.] 1897 Crocklit *Lad's Love* xxiii 236 It was cold and he wanted back to the inn fire-side

6. *Comb.*: †want-grace, one who lacks grace, a reprobate · cf. *lack-grace*, *scapegrace* See also Want-wit.

1603 J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcosm* (Grosart) 57/2 And rather then they should not die by force, Or want a Want-grace to performe the Deede, Their Vncle and Protector must perforce Their Crowne from Head, and Head from Life divorce. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* 31 Thus may adulterous want-graces looke into Tereus fall.

Want, obs. pa. t. of Ween *v.*

Wa'n't (wānt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A contracted form of *was not* (cf. *wasn't*) Now only used, in literature, in representations of dialectal or vulgar speech Cf. *ain't*, *don't*, etc

1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* v 1, Who did you let in then? it wan't your Master, sure? 1757 Foote *Author* Epilogue Wks 1799 I. 129 Says Lady Bell There wa'n't a creature there

Wantag, obs. Sc. form of Vantage *sb.*

Wa'ntage[1]. In 7 **Wantige** The name of a town in Berkshire (OE *Wanating*), the birthplace of King Alfred. Used *attrib.* in † *Wantage cap.*

1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 31 Monmouth caps, Wantige caps, round caps.

Wantage[2] (wǫ·ntedʒ) *U.S. Comm.* [f. Want *v.* + -age.] Deficiency, shortage.

1828-32 Webster, *Wantage*, deficiency; that which is wanting 1888-9 *New York Produce Exchange Report* 256 (Cent.) Inspectors and Gaugers shall make a detailed return . . of each lot inspected, showing . . the gauge, wantage, proof, and number of proof gallons

Wantage, obs. Sc. form of Vantage.

Wante, wanteau, obs. forms of Wanty.

Wanted (wǫ·nted), *ppl. a.* [f. Want *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. In the senses of the verb: **a.** Lacking, missing; desired, needed.

1697 Dryden *Æneis* ix. 346 Make me but happy in his safe Return, Whose wanted Presence I can only mourn. 1718 Pope *Iliad* xiii 338 To whom the Cretan Enter, and receive The wanted weapons. 1801 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I 167 They will not pay him for executing a wanted work.

b. *dial* Dispensed with.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I 84 And locks would be a wanted thing, To keep out thieves at night.

c. Of a person: Sought for by the police

1903 G. R. Sims *Living London* III. 18/2 Down the long lines of beds the uniformed figures go, till they reach the bedside of the two 'wanted' men, who awake to find themselves in the grip of the law. 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec 338/3 A periodical called *The Detective*, in which portraits of wanted persons are given.

2 *absol* as *sb* Chiefly in *plural*. Persons or things that are 'wanted' (i. e. advertised for, sought by the police, etc.) Chiefly *colloq*

1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No 51 P 5, I design to publish a list of Wanteds, wholly for the use of your Paper 1903 *Daily Chron* 25 Mar 3/4 A policeman arresting a 'wanted' in a common lodging-house 1907 *Shrewsbury Chron* 27 Dec, *heading of Advt column*, Wanteds. 1910 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Jan. 98/2 Two 'wanteds' figured conspicuously in a crowd in Shoreditch.

†**Wantel** *Obs* [Of obscure origin: perh. some error.] A bundle, burden, pack.

1599 Minsheu, *Garrôte*, a cudgell to winde a cord as carriers do to packe their wantels with [Cf Percyvall (1591), *Garote*, Fustis quo funem torquent in ligandis sarcinis.]

Wanter[1] (wǫ·ntəɹ). [f. Want *v.* + -er[1].]

1 One who is deficient in something ? *Obs.*

1621 J. Davies (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) 21/2 What should I thinke of courage? if it wants, The wanters are despis'd of God and men. 1886 *Spectator* 13 Feb. 209/2 The wanters were many and the wealthy few.

2 One who is in need or desirous of something.

1727 Swift *Let. to Mrs. Howard* 9 July, But you know too well already how very injudicious the general tribe of wanters are. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* VIII 144 Suppose *B*, in such great want of this treasure, as to be unable to live without it. And suppose *A*, the Miser, has such an opinion of *B*, the Wanter, that he would rather lend it to him, than to any mortal living 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl* 21 Dec. 801 An exchange . . in which the wanters and the wanted may meet

b. One who seeks a husband or wife. *dial.*

1723 Ramsay *Fair Assembly* viii, Then, ilka wanter wale a wife, Ere eild and humdrums seize ye. 1804 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 82 There's lads but few in our town, And lasses wanters plenty 1818 Scott *Hrt Mdl* xxviii, And dinna sneeze at Joe, if he should be for drawing up wi' you, . he's a handy boy, and a wanter 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xxii, He did not belong to the set of lively 'wanters'—as the bachelors were designated.

Wanter[2] (wǫ·ntəɹ), *dial.* [f. Want *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] A mole-catcher

1903 *Daily Chron* 8 July 3/5 John Perry, the old 'wanter', or mole catcher of Luccombe

Wantey, -teye, obs. forms of Wanty.

Wantful (wǫ·ntful), *a.* [f. Want *sb.*[2] + -ful.] Full of wants, exacting.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 180/1 My Caesar's whims, which, day and night More wantful, do but grow with surfeiting.

Wantgard, obs. Sc. form of Vanguard.

Wanthrift (wǫ·nθrift). *Sc* [f. Wan- + Thrift *sb.*[1]] **a.** Lack of thrift or economy; prodigality. **b** A thriftless person; also *collect.*

a 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol 79 Quhat wickitness, quhat wanthrift now in warld walkis! 1903 W. Chrystal *Kingdom of Kirkpen* 100 Never to wanthrift may any deil drive ye Is the wish o' wee Wattie the bard o' Bucklyvie.

b *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 438 Let no vice in this warld in this wanthrift be wanted *a* 1586 R. Maitland in *Maitland MS* (S. T. S.) I. 39 Off our wanthrift sum wytis playis.

Hence **Wa'nthrifty** *a Sc*, unthrifty

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 261 Vyle venemous viper, wanthriftiest [*Tullibard* wanthreivinest] of things

Wan-thriven, *a. Sc.* [f. Wan- + Thriven *a.* Cf. Da. *vantreven*] Ill-developed, stunted in growth.

1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 493 Evill schryvin, wan-thryvin, not clene na curius. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 327 Threed-bare bee their thrift as thou art wan-threivin [*v rr* vanthrewin, wanthriuen]! 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xx, And what am I but a poor wasted, wan-thriven tree? 1825 Jamieson Suppl., *Lungit*, thin, lean, wanthriven.

Wantie, Wantige, obs. ff. Wanty, Wantage.[1]

Wanting (wǫ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Want *v.* + -ing[1].] The condition of being without, or lacking, something; the absence or deficiency of something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11676 We o water has nu wanting, Vr water purueance es gan *c* 1380 Wyclif *De Apostasia Clerr* 1. Sel. Wks. III 431 Bodyliche abyte, or wantyng þerof, makiþ not men religiose neyþer apostataes *a* 1395 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I lxxxi, What is synne but a wanting or a forberyng of good 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxxxvi, Sum [died] soroufully, for wanting of thare makis *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 179 Woo were to me yf for wantyng of a preu & valyaunt man it shuld retourne in to the paynemes handes 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II vii 126 And take vpon command, what helpe we haue That to your wanting may be ministred 1637 Sanderson *Serm* (1681) II 92 If we would . exercise our selves sometimes to fastings and wantings and other hardnesses and austerities. 1680 *W. Allen's Persuas. Peace & Unity* Pref. p lxxxvi, The Printers wanting of Copy to fill up this sheet, is the only occasion of this Postscript. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserv'd* iv 1, Why was such happiness not given me pure? Why dash'd with cruel wrongs, and bitter wantings? 1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Electra* 265 They rule me, and from them comes all I have—My having and my wanting, both are theirs.

Wanting (wǫ·ntiŋ), *pres. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. Want *v.* + -ing[2].]

A. As pres. pple. (only predicatively)

1. That is absent or lacking; not forthcoming, not supplied or provided.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1505 So þat, if oght wantand be, In whom defaut es, may men se *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 54 So þat lukid aboute þaim, & one of þaim sayd þat þe chamberlayn was wantand. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 36 If doung be wantyng to mende the ground withall 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 450 And what in me seems wanting, but that I May also in this poverty as soon Ac complish what they did? 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 168 When the Saltseller was wanting, the Table was look'd on as Profane. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* II, Mr. Winkle eagerly watched his opportunity; it was not long wanting 1883 *Manch. Guard* 22 Oct. 5/2 There are not wanting indications that the calm is more apparent than real 1886 C. Scholl. *Phraseol. Dict* II 830 Nothing will be wanting on my part to render your stay in our city as agreeable as possible

b. Const. *to* (†formerly also simple dative)

13 . *Cursor M.* 6499 Quen manna sal vs wantand be, He sal send vs wid plente 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i 82 Were our Teares wanting to this Funerall 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. xiv 174 As for my parents, I may say without vanity, that Crowns are unjustly wanting to their worth. [Fr. *que les couronnes manquent inuistement à leurs merites*] 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I 430 No gift of nature or of fortune seemed to be wanting to her. 1861 Paley *Aeschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 817 *note*, By this slight and happy change, an imperative, hitherto wanting to the sentence, is obtained.

c. fig *To be wanting to* to fail to help or satisfy (a person or need); to prove unequal to, fall below (a claim, expectation, duty, opportunity). *To be wanting to oneself*: to fail to do justice to oneself; to fall below the standard imposed by one's character and abilities (now *rare* or *arch*).

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I xliii. 176 When they had all promised rather to dye then be wanting to the duty of a good Knight [Fr. *plustost que manquer au deuoir d'vn bon cheualier*]. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 11 Some alledge God will not be wanting to any who are not wanting to themselves 1667 Milton *P. L.* x 271 Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 343 He was mightily wanting also to himself in the choice of his Officers 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng. to Hen VII*, I 1 17 Cerdic was not wanting to his good fortune 1785 Cowper *Let. to Unwin* 31 Dec., You observe therefore that I am not wanting to myself, he that is so, has no just claim on the assistance of others 1794 *Ann. Reg., Hist* 89 The Vendéans were not wanting to themselves in so terrible a crisis 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1877) II vii 140 The Earl was not a man to be wanting to his country at such a moment 1872 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II Ded. p vi, You have never been wanting to me when I had occasion in any difficulty to seek your guidance.

†**2.** Needful, requisite, necessary. *Obs.*

1756 Washington *Writ* (1889) I 261 To carry on all these works, a number of tools will be absolutely wanting 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II 98 Mrs. Buchanan's first plan was to take such a number of servants with her as would be wanting to attend on her husband 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T., Prussian Vase* Wks. 1816 I 248 She added, that the count had written all that was wanting for her

3 That lacks, or is without, something. Usu. with a defining prepositional phrase see b, c, d.

1611 Bible *Dan* v 27 Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II 453 His rectitude and piety, tried by strong temptations and never found wanting.

†**b.** const. *of. Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 78 My life were better ended by their hate, Then death proroged wanting of thy Loue 1654-66 Earl Orrery *Parthen* (1676) 788, I give those Kingdoms to you and your Heirs for ever and wanting of Heirs, to revert unto my Successors again. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* I. 2 Her Limbs enervated and supine, wanting of that Energy that should bear her [etc.] 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 23 It is wanting of Leaves.

c. const *in.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past* Ded. to Ld. Clifford, Though England is not wanting in a Learned Nobility 1724 Pope *Let.* 1 Aug. in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I 153 And hope he will not be found wanting in the knowledge of his profession 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II 257 No one would suspect them of being wanting in fun 1896 *Law Times* C. 393/2 The Doctor's reply to Junius was not wanting in incisiveness

d. const. *for. rare.*

1874 Dasent *Half a Life* I 115 As I was wanting for a nickname, I was called 'the Companion of the Bath'.

†**4.** That is short *of* (a certain age). *Obs.*

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 189, I was then wanting of Fourteen

†**5.** With inf. Slow or backward *to* (do something) *Obs.*

1691 *d'Emiliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 286 The Monk was extraordinarily applauded for this his curious Thought, and he was not wanting to make good use of it 1738 *Wesley's Hymns*, '*When to the Temple*' 11, Should we be wanting to rejoice Thro' Deadness or Delays The Stones themselves would find a Voice To celebrate his Praise. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II 119 All those that are wanting to do their Duty in this Respect, shall be obliged to make Satisfaction

6. Mentally defective, weak-minded. *dial.*

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., You moant tak nooatis o' what he says; he's a bit wantin. 1911 *Times* 12 July 11/3 Making him seem to be what village-people call 'wanting'.

II. As *ppl. a.* (in attrib. use).

7. Absent, lacking, missing

1573 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q.* 12th Ser. VII 226/2 To Jeaffrye Freman for a wanton [sic] Box that baiker loste, xiid. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxv. P 5 He Sets out a Quire to make good the wanting Sheets *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Sept. 1685, Then they spake of the boy who was pretended to have a wanting leg restor'd him. 1851 Sylvester in *Lond. etc. Phil. Mag.* Sept. 229 It is difficult to see how the wanting factor escapes detection 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* 302 Many a wanting feature had to be supplied. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 232/1 By no searching in his girdle could he produce the wanting money.

8. Deficient, lacking (in something expressed or implied by the context); esp. lacking in money or necessaries of life, needy, necessitous. Also *absol.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without Money* II. iv, I have not seene a Gentleman so backward, a wanting Gentleman. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins* 338 Bees though . . they have sufficiently stored and replenished their hives , yet will they not give over working; nay some, not leave robbing and that from the weaker and wanting hives. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv P 10 He thrusts the Wooll from the bunching-out side, towards the wanting side 1685 Sir W. Petty *Will* in *Trans. R. Ir. Acad.* XXIV III 214, I give twenty pounds to the most wanting of the parish wherein I dye 1727 Swift *Let to Mrs. Howard* 9 July, Thus wanting people are like drowning people, who lay hold of every reed or bulrush in their way 1747 *Will* in J. O. Payne *Rec. Engl. Catholics* (1889) 23 £50 to the two bishops to give to the most pious and wanting of their clergy to pray for me.

Hence **Wa'ntingly** *adv*, **Wa'ntingness.**

1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 14 The maine ends are supply of wantingnesse, allay of wilfulnesse. 1865 J. Grote *Mor. Ideals* II (1876) 24 The wantingness which is the call to action. 1894 'Era' *Naturalist on Prowl* 54 Gaunt frames of cows and calves with lustrous eyes staring wantingly

Wantless (wǫ·ntles), *a rare.* [f. Want *sb.*[2] + -less.] Having no want or lack. Hence **Wa'ntlessness.**

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III xiv (1589) 56 The want-les Counties Essex, Kent, Surrie, and wealthie Glayde Of Hertfordshire 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 393 All Winter-long, Thou [the Lambourn stream] never shows't a drop, Nor send'st a doit of need-less Subsidie, To Cramm the Kennet's Want-lesse Treasurie, Before her Store be spent, and springs be staid. 1890 C. Monkhouse *Corn & Poppies* 81 No faith in giving To wantless dead the crumbs that feed the living 1896 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 498 A German thinker has denounced the 'accursed wantlessness of the masses as the great inner obstacle of social progress

†**Want-louse.** *Obs. rare* [a. Du. *wandluis* or LG., G. *wandlaus* (cf. MLG., OHG., MHG. *wantlus*), a 'wall-louse', bug.] A bed-bug, bug (*Cimex lectularius*).

1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 83 The Smell of a Wantlouse may kill a Child in the Mother's Womb. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Want-Louse*, a sort of Insect Hence in later Dicts

Wantoe, obs. north f. Wanty.

Wanton (wǫ·ntən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4

wantowen, 4–5 -towne, 5 wantowe, wantton, 4–6 wantoun, (6 wantount), 4 *Sc.* vanton, 4–5 wantun, 5–6 vantoun, 4– wanton [ME *wantowen*, f. WAN-+*towen*'—OE *togen* pa. pple of *téon* TEE *v.*1 to discipline, train The word thus literally means 'undisciplined', cf. UNTOWEN *a.*, and the equivalent G *ungezogen*; also ME. *weltowen* well-brought-up]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Of persons. Undisciplined, ungoverned, not amenable to control, unmanageable, rebellious. Of children. Naughty, unruly. *Obs.*

Wanton of word violent or insolent in speech

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11952 Yur sun þat wantun [*Gött* wantoun] and þat wild, Wit his banning has slan vr child. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A x 57 For whonne Blod is Bremore þen Brayn þen is Inwit I-bounde, And eke wantoun and wylde withouten eny Resoun 14 *26 Pol Poems* XII 113 The fadir, þe wanton child wole kenne, Chastyse wip 3erde, and bete hit sore. *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1230 'A' seyde Reason, 'then I know well that felawe. Wylde he ys & wanton, of me stant hym noon awe' *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 515/2 Wantowe *insolens, dissolutus* *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 211 A hely schiew, wanton in his entent. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 100 The Carll was wantoun of word, and wox wonder wraith *c* 1492 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 15 Yf the childe wexe wanton the moder beteth hym fyrst with a litell rodde and the strenger he wexeth the gretter rodde she taketh *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* CXXVII (1533) 62 Dagobert ..associated vnto hym certayne wanton persones and bete his mayster 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 183 He with Piers of Gauestone and other wanton and wilde persons, had broken the Parke of the sayde bishop 16*x*8 T TAYLOR *Tytus* I 7 (1619) 127 Thus he shal make such wanton who should rather be kept vnder, by speaking peace to whom it belongeth not 1697 J LEWIS *Mem Dk. Glocester* (1789) 72 The Dutchess of Northumberland came with several ladies of fashion to the Duke [a little boy] at Windsor, when unfortunately he was a little wanton, suffering some improper expressions to escape him

†**b** Of an animal. Skittish, refractory. Of a hawk Out of hand, unmanageable. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* IV 16 For Israel is gone backe, like a wanton cowe *c* 1575 *Perf Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 26 Sugarcandy and butter will make her lustye, moyste, and proude, and being ofte used will make her wanton and to sore away. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 215 The cow kicked up her heels, and proved wanton and refractory.

†**c.** Of actions: Lawless, violent; in weaker sense, rude, ill-mannered. *Obs.* Cf 5 b.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 12 Sum [couettis to lestyn] of wirschip I-wis slike as þam wyse lattis, And sum of wanton werkis þa þat ere wild-hedid. *c* 1430 *Bk. Curtesie* 20 in *Babees Bk*, And take good hede bi wisdom & resoun þat bi no wantowne lauȝinge þou do noon offence.

d. Said of boys, with mixture of sense 4; often (after Shakspeare's use) with reference to childish cruelty.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV i 38 As Flies to wanton Boyes are we to th' Gods, They kill vs for their sport. 1692 E. WALKER tr *Epictetus' Mor* XXXIV, Else you'll desist, and jade like wanton Boys. 1741–2 GRAY *Agrippina* 189 Had her wanton son Lent us his wings, we could not have beguil'd With more elusive speed the dazzled sight Of wakeful jealousy. 1822 SCOTT *Pevenil* XLIII, You make me feel like the poor bird, around whose wing some wanton boy has fixed a line, to pull the struggling wretch to earth at his pleasure.

2. Lascivious, unchaste, lewd. †Also, in milder sense, given to amorous dalliance

a. of persons (in early use only of women).

1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C IV. 143 That alle wommen wantowen shulleþ be war by þe one, And biterliche banne þe. *Ibid.* VIII. 300 Ich haue ywedded a wyf, quaþ he, wel wantowen [*v.rr.* wantoun, wanton] of maners. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV. VI. 464 A woman occupyit þat steid Twa 3eris as paip.. Bot scho wes wantoun of hire waire 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc) 26 Her name was wanton Besse, Who leest with her delt he thryved not the lesse! *c* 1525 *Coche Lorell's B.* 14 And many whyte nonnes with whyte vayles, That was full wanton of theyr tayles 1569 UNDERDOWN *Ovid's Invect Ibis* D VJ, Tyresias gaue sentence of Iupiters syde, and concluded that women were the wantoner. Wherefore Iuno moued to anger put out hys eyes. 1591 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, III 1 19 Thou art a most pernitious Vsurer, .Lasciuious, wanton, more then well beseemes A man of thy Profession, and Degree 1592 KYD *Sp. Tragt* I. 1, My soule Did liue imprisond in my wanton flesh. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks* (1662) 190 Henry [I] was very wanton, as appeareth by his numerous natural issue 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II 1, As for his personal Reflexions, I would gladly know who are those Wanton Wives he speaks of? 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng Women* (1767) I 116 A daughter .turns out unruly, foolish, wanton.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* II. i 129 When we haue laught to see the sailes conceiue, And grow big bellied with the wanton winde. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 220 Yond Towers, whose wanton tops do busse the clouds, Must kisse their owne feet. 1679 *The Confinement a Poem* 55 Curst be those Mountains, wanton with the Sun, From whose first hot embraces, Tagus run.

c. of dispositions, thoughts, speech, action, or appearance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 602 And after that he sang ful loude and cleere, And kiste his wyf, and made wantowne cheere *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10824 Oft in wanton werkes wex þai with childe *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 378 But aboue all other she [Venus] had a wanton ey 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 760 She thought him secretly familiar with the king in wanton company. 1577 *Bk Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 64 But especyally keepe them from reading of fayned fables, vayne fantasyes, and wanton stories. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert Relig* I 175 But consider this Commandment in the full extent of it, as forbidding all wanton lookes *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* etc (O H S) I 366 A wanton (in plaine terms, a baudy) expression 1782 JOHNSON *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 12 June, I should have cared little about a wanton expression 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 546 By the continuation of wanton attitudes, they acquire. a frantic lasciviousness 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* I II, And dancing round him, with wanton looks and bare arms 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc*, *Gleaners*, Those evil powers, rude gaze and wanton word.

d. of writers.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit* 144 They are always abusing 'wanton poets'.

3. Sportive, unrestrained in merriment.

† **a.** Of persons. Jovial, given to broad jesting, waggish. Also, free from care. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 208 A frere ther was, a wantowne and a merye, A lymytour, a ful solempne man *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XV 3 Art thow nocht wantoun, haill, and in gud howp Bathing in bliss, and sett in hie curaige? *Iuvd.* XXVII. 7 Wantone in weill but wo, Glaid withowt grief also

b. Of young animals: Frisky, frolicsome. Chiefly *poet.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Lasciuus*, Wantoner then a yonge kidde. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl* VI. 81 The early wanton Lambs, That 'mongst the Hillocks wont to skip and play 1694 ADDISON *Poems, Hor. Ode* III III 74 Let the wanton flocks unguarded stray 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III 29 Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn 1746 SMOLLETT *Tears of Scot.* 14 Thy swains are famish'd on the rocks, Where once they fed their wanton flocks

c. Said *poet.* of moving objects, viewed as if endowed with life Sportive, impelled by caprice or fancy, free, unrestrained.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* E ij b, Tide for the ship, and ship was for the tide..For Neptune men, and Neptune them to guide, Thames wanton currant stealing on behind 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX. 517 So varied hee, and of his tortuous Traine Curld many a wanton wreath in sight of Eve 1742 COLLINS *Or Ecl* I 15 When wanton gales along the valleys play 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor*, *Odes* V. XV 9 While Phœbus' locks float wanton in the wind. 1777 SIR W JONES *Poems, Seven Fountains* 33 A wanton bark was floating o'er the main.

†**d.** Of colour, music: Gay, lively *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* L M 2, Then euerie one of these his men, he [the Lord of Misrule] inuesteth with his liueries, of green, yellow or some other light wanton colour 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* 150 Though he were a priest he would rather choose to excell in that wanton and pleasing musick then in that which [etc]. 1743 COLLINS *Epist. to Hanmer* 41 With graceful ease the wanton lyre he string.

†**4.** 'Spoiled', petulant (of children); hence, self-indulgent, effeminate, luxurious *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Mollio*, to make wanton or tender. *Ibid*, *Sybariticus*, wanton or delycate 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i 55 Wee are all diseas'd, And with our surfetting, and wanton howres, Haue brought our selues into a burning Feuer 1601 I R. *Worlde or Kingd & Commw* 169 The inhabitants [of China] partly by their effeminate and wanton kinde of life, partly by their forme of gouernment, haue little valour or manhood left them. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 438 P 4 Your Temper is Wanton, and incapable of the least Pain 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Epist* II. 1 128 When Greece beheld her Wars in Triumph cease, She soon grew wanton in the Arms of Peace 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I II. 59 Hence the name and the legend of Piasus, who reigned over the Pelasgians in the valley of the Hermus, and grew wanton from the exuberant increase of the land.

†**b.** Fastidious or dainty in appetite *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 328/2 Wanton of condycions *fyrant*, *friande.* 1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 14 If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down. 1727 ARBUTHNOT etc. *John Bull* IV Postsc. ch IX, How John pamper'd Esquire South with Tit bits, till he grew wanton.

†**c.** Of clothing, diet: Luxurious. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I IX. B iij b, The auncient noble men .made not theyre children to be norisshed in the kyngis & prynces courts for to lerne pryde, lechery nor to were wanton clothing. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 It commeth by evell and wanton diet. 1825 JAMIESON, *Wanton-meat*, the entertainment of spirits, sweetmeats, etc, given to those in a house at the birth of a child, Teviotd[ale], elsewhere called *Blithe-meat.*

†**d.** Said of money or wealth, as tempting to extravagance or luxury. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue*(1532)76 b, And hauyng a lytell wanton money, which hym thought brenned out the botom of his purs he toke his wyfe .to see Flaunders and Fraunce, [etc] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 783 The hope of gaye apparell, ease, pleasure, and other wanton welth was able soon to pierce a soft tender hart *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1819) I 2 Wotton most tempting for a great person and a wanton purse to render it conspicuous 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 260 The midnight masquerade, With all the freaks of wanton wealth arrayed.

†**5.** Of persons: Insolent in triumph or prosperity; reckless of justice and humanity; merciless. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI xiv. 149 O, quod the maid, thou fals Liguriane, Our wantoun in thy proud mynd, all in vane [L. *frustraque animis elate superbis*]. 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* IV 129 They now began to shrinke, and giue vs leaue to be wanton with our aduantage. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp 1st 3 ch. Hosea* VI. 266 When men get abundance, they soon grow wanton. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc Govt* II XV (1704) 114 When that proud City [Rome] found no more resistance, it grew wanton 1722 STEELE *Consc Lovers* III 1, You took no Delight, when you immediately grew wanton, in your Conquest 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 385 When I behold Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw

b. Of cruelty, injury, insult, or neglect. Unprovoked and reckless of justice or compassion; arbitrary, gratuitous.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath* IV. XLIV 342 Which is not arguing from Scripture, but a wanton insulting over Princes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 29 Profane swearing, implies wanton disregard and irreverence towards an infinite Being. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 75 P 12 Some of them revenged the neglect, by wanton and superfluous insults 1769 BURKE *Late St Nat.* Wks. 1842 I 109 The wanton and indiscriminate seizure of papers, even in cases where the safety of the State was not pretended in justification of so harsh a proceeding 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* LXXXI, You see the destruction that has been wanton here 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II I. 161 The feeling which has induced the legislature to interfere for the purpose of protecting beasts against the wanton cruelty of men 1868 J H BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I 222 *note*, It is impossible to pass by the wanton manner in which this is perverted by Mr. Froude 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* LXXXV. III. 133 Tyranny consists in the wanton and improper use of strength by the stronger

†**c.** In weaker sense: Reckless of decorum. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 20 Some wanton persons, who..affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on, and break the glasse-windowes, or to shew themselves in Quirpo to passengers.

†**d.** Of natural occurrences: Abnormal, extraordinary. *Obs. rare*

a 1754 FIELDING *Ess Conv* Wks 1784 IX 364 These men are no less monsters than the most wanton abortions, or extravagant births.

†**6** Capricious, frivolous, giddy *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 137 They were no thyng mete to kendyl Chrystyan hertys to deuotyon but rather to ster wanton myndys to vayn plesure. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XX 40 Thy wantoun, folich mynd' 1602 CHURCHYARD *Woud Asr* in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) II. 404 The bedstocke and the tycke, And all belongs to bed, Is but vaine pleasures that we like To please a wanton head

†**b.** Of a material substance. Changeable. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*)

1681 GREW *Museum* III. § II i 323 Gold hath the least variety of regular figure, in the Ore, of any Metal Because, more solid, and therefore, less wanton, than the rest.

7 Profuse in growth, luxuriant, rank. *poet.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* II 1 99 The quaint Mazes in the wanton green For lacke of tread are vndistinguishable. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 214 She bids you, On the wanton Rushes lay you downe 1704 POPE *Spring* 35 Where wanton Ivy twines 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig.* 217 Wanton weeds my garden cumbered

†**b** Robust, overflowing with health. *Obs.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inq. & Ab Physick* 78, I have examined the Bloods of two hundred wanton Country healthy people.

†**8** Unrestrained. **a.** Of speech or imagination: Extravagant **b.** Of physical movement: Headlong, impetuous. *Obs.*

a 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I 1, I have heard him wanton in his Praise Speak things of him might charm the ears of Envy. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I IV, How does your Tongue glow wanton in her Praise! 1759 HUME *Hist Eng*, *Ho. Tudor* II Eliz IV 589 Sir Philip Sidney is described as the most perfect model of an accomplished gentleman which was ever formed even by the wanton imagination of poetry or fiction.

b 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* XVII 223 A fine Arabian war-horse, unbacked, and at liberty, and in a wanton trot.

9. Comb *wanton-eyed*, *-winged* adjs.; †wanton mad, sick *adjs.*, mad with the insolence of prosperity.

1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 8/1 A sharpe witted, *wanton-eyed, and faire handed gentlewoman. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July 1683, In a word, we were *wanton madd, and surfeiting with prosperity 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II III, That griefe is *wanton sick Whose stomacke can digest and brooke the dyet Of stale ill relisht counsell 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn* (1880) 47 The world wanton sick, as one surfetting on sinne. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 128 Each insect, and each *wanton-winged bird.

B. *sb*

†**1.** A person, esp a child, spoiled by over-indulgence and excessive leniency; a spoilt child, a pampered pet. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Our lorde knoweth well that we be wantons .and farre from the holy lyfe of perfeccyon 1530 PALSGR 286/2 Wanton[,] cockeney, *mignot*, *mignotte* Wanton of condicyons, *saffre.* 1548 UDALL etc *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref ¶¶ ij, A Queene if she would become fortunes wanton, she might without coumptrollemente swimme in the delices of all suche prosperitee 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 36, I am enforced to thinke that thy parents made thee a wanton with too much cockering. 1595 SHAKS *John* V 1 70 Shall a beardlesse boy, A cocked-silken wanton braue our fields. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless* 8 So mothers deale with their little wantons, by taking the bread from them, which they tread under foot. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 103 A Father may love a child too fondly and make him a Wanton.

†**2.** A person, esp. a child, of playful, roguish, or sportive conduct. (Sometimes used as a term of endearment.) *Obs*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Sephestias Song to her Childe Wepe not my wanton! smile vpon my knee! 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Oberon* 977 *Silenus* [to the Satyrs] Peace my wantons,

†**b.** A sportive or roguish animal, bird, etc. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Lear* II iv. 126 As the Cockney did to the Eeles, when she put 'em i' th' Paste aliue, she knapt 'em o' th' coxcombs with a sticke, and cryed downe wantons, downe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 678 Their Sister Silvia cherish'd with her Care The little Wanton [a young stag]. 1791 *Lochmaben Harper* IV in Child *Ballads* IV. 17 And tak a halter. And wap it oer the Wanton's nose, And tie her to the gray mare's tail 1805 WORDSW *Waggoner* III 118 Yon screech-owl, .I know that Wanton's noisy station 1812 CARY *Dante*, *Parad* V 83 The lamb, That, fickle wanton, leaves its mother's milk, To dally with itself in idle play

3. A lascivious or lewd person. (The current use.)
† *His wanton* = his mistress. *Obs. rare.*
1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* III i N IV b, He playeth his parte stoutely or lyke a man, whyle the swete man i. the plesantly disposed wanton leadeth wenches 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV i 45 *Leonato* What doe you meane, my Lord? *Claud* Not to be married, Not to knit my soule to an approued wanton 1604 — *Oth* IV i. 72 Oh, 'tis the spight of hell,..To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch And to suppose her chast 1611 Bible *Prov* VII Argt 22 Solomon . sheweth the cunning of an whore, And the desperate simplicitie of a yong wanton. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Northampt* (1662) 281 She confessed her self too worthless to be his wife, yet pleaded too worthy to be his wanton. *a* 1693 South *Serm* (1697) II 215 An old Wanton will be doating upon Women, when he can scarce see without Spectacles 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 171 P 1 Nothing would more powerfully . guard inexperience from seduction, than a just description of the condition into which the wanton plunges herself 1858 Merivale *Rom. Emp* I (1865) VI 176 The hot blood of the wanton smoked on the pavement of his gardens. 1887 Miss Braddon *Lake & Unlike* XXVII, You are a wanton by nature, but you have reckoned without your host, you fair, false devil. You shall not live to dishonour me

4. Phrase. *To play the wanton* (or †*the wantons*), to dally, trifle; also, † to behave lewdly or lasciviously (*obs.*). Similarly, *to play the wanton's part.*
1529 More *Suppl. Souls* 161b, Yf the wench be nyce and play the wanton and make the mater strange, then wyll he bete her to bed to. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III iii 164 Or shall we play the Wantons with our Woes, And make some pretty Match, with shedding Teares? *a* 1677 T Manton *Serm. Ps cxix.* (1681) 290 The word of God was appointed . .to increase our reverence of God; Not that we may play the wantons with Promises, and feed our Lusts with them 1712 Steele *Spect* No 266 P 4 [Asking] Whether she was well educated, could forbear playing the Wanton with Servants and idle Fellows *a* 1718 Prior *Henry & Emma* 540 Did e'er my Tongue speak my unguarded Heart The least inclin'd to play the Wanton's Part? 1852 D G Mitchell *Dream Life* 120 It has very likely occurred to you, my reader, that I am playing the wanton in these sketches.
† 5 *The wantons*: wanton fits, lascivious desires, wantonness. *Obs. rare*
1727 [E Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* 53 'Tis to be hop'd you won't be troubled with the Wantons, and play the Trick your sister Juno did

6. Comb., as *wanton-like* adj.
1617 T. Campion *3rd Bk Ayres* xxii Wks. (1909) 171 Though she be wilde and wanton-like in shew, Those little staines in youth I will not see.

Wanton (wɒ ntən), *v.* [f Wanton *a* and *sb*]
1 *intr.* To sport amorously, to play lasciviously or lewdly Also, *to wanton it*
1588 Shaks *Tit A.* II i 21, I will be bright and shine in Pearle and Gold, To waite vpon this new made Empresse To waite said I? To wanton with this Queene. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 44 As if Venus in a countrey peticoate had thought to wanton it with her louely Adonis. 1665 R Brathwait *Comm a Tales* 54 He who even now, so lasciviously wantonned, see how he is scarrified! 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng* v Wks. 1851 V 231 On the very day of his Coronation, he abruptly withdrew himself from the Company of his Peers, to sit wantoning in the Chamber with this Algiva. 1728 Young *Love Fame* VI. 384 Who marry to be free, to range the more, And wed one man, to wanton with a score.

b. To play sportively, heedlessly, or idly, to frolic unrestramedly, to gambol. Also *to wanton it.* (Said esp. of a child or young animal)
1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV (Arb) 106 Yf a Prittye lad Æneas in my court wantoned [*L. luderet*] ere thow Took'st this filthye fleing 1611 Shaks *Wint T* II i 18 We shall Present our seruices to a fine new Prince One of these dayes, and then you'l'd wanton with vs, If we would haue you. 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 53 A boy appear'd in the grove Naked he was, alone he was, he play'd and wantoned it about. 1725 Pope *Odyss* XI. 554 Thy infant son her fragrant bosom prest, Hung at her knee, or wanton'd at her breast. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* I. 332 In curling wreathes, they [porpoises] wanton on the tide, Now sport aloft, now downward swiftly glide. 1818 Byron *Ch Har* IV. clxxxiv, And I have loved thee, Ocean! from a boy I wanton'd with thy breakers 1820 Lamb *Elia, Christ's Hosp.*, How merrily we would sally forth and strip under the first warmth of the sun; and wanton like young dace in the streams. 1827 Keble *Chr Y., All Saints' Day*, As bloodhounds hush their baying wild To wanton with some fearless child

c. To go idly or heedlessly *up and down, over, through* (a place), also, to spend one's time carelessly.
1582 Kirchevall tr *Nepos, Elysander* 46 They left their ships to the mercy of the winds and waves and carelessly wanton'd up and down the fields [L. *dispalati in agris*]. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 130 The horses, camels, and guards wantoned over their tulips and other flowers, and made a terrible havoc 1807 J. Barlow *Columb* VIII 490 Steeds, herds and flocks o'er northern regions rove, Embrown the hill and wanton thro the grove 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 90 O tell her, Swallow, that thy brood is flown: Say to her, I do but wanton in the South, But in the North long since my nest is made. 1916 L P Jacks *From Human End* I. 3 Like guests in a hospitable mansion where we may eat and drink, work and wanton, as we please.

d. *transf.* of inanimate things.
1596 Shaks *Tam Shr.* Induct. ii 54 Citherea all in sedges hid, Which seeme to moue and wanton with her breath 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* II. 174 When, like some childish wench, she [*sc.* the river Stour] loosely wantoning, With tricks and giddy turns seems to in-isle the shore 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VI 302 And dancing Leaves, that wanton'd in the Wind 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III iii 29 The wavy ringlets of her shining hair,..wantoning in and about a neck that is beautiful beyond description. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xx, A rivulet, that wantoned along the side of a winding path.
1786 Burns *Lass o' Ballochmyle* 3 The zephyr wanton'd round the bean, And bore its fragrant sweets alang. 1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI 124 When afar they mark the distant towers Of Orleans, and many a streamer wantoning in air 1838 Lytton *Alice* V i, The sea-breeze wantoned amongst the quivering leaves of the chestnut-tree that overhung their seat

e To trifle (*with* something). Also quasi-*trans.* with *out.*
1589 T. Brabine in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb) 20 Whose warbling tunes might wanton out my woes *a* 1797 H Walpole *George II* (1847) II. viii 249 He found it was no longer a season for wantoning with the resentment of his successor

2. To run into excesses or extravagances of conduct or living; to revel (*in* a course of action). Also with *it.*
1631 May tr *Barclay's Mirr Mnides* I. 5 Soe that both the awe of their parents may not too sensibly decrease in them, and they not wanton it, through a suddaine, and vnexpected encrease of liberty. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 148 P 2 The power [parental authority] which we are taught to honour from the first moments of reason, and which therefore may wanton in cruelty without control. 1752 *Ibid* No 190 P 10 His house was soon crowded with poets, sculptors, painters, and designers, who wantoned in unexperienced plenty 1850 Kingsley *A Locke* IV, Because he would not sit and starve . while those who fattened on the sweat of his brow were wantoning on venison and champagne

b. To indulge in extravagances of language or thought.
1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* 50 The witty extravagances, and Rhetoricall phrases of these Fathers, were afterward interpreted to be their distilled doctrinall positions so dangerous it is for any to wanton it with their wits in mysteries of Religion. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 2 P 2 The pleasure of wantoning in common topicks is so tempting to a writer, that he cannot easily resign it 1789 Burke *Sp agst W. Hastings* Wks 1813 XV 86 We are not persons of an age, —of a disposition to *wanton* as these counsel call it, that is to invent fables concerning Indian antiquity 1838 Macaulay *Ess., Temple* (near end), For once he [Bentley] ran no risks, he wantoned in no paradoxes.

c *transf* Of a garden, plant. To flourish profusely or extravagantly; to grow or ramble at will
1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg., Misc Tracts* 296/1 On the latter [garden] no decoration of art has been spared, the former wantons in all the luxuriance of nature 1890 Conan Doyle *White Company* XVIII, As though some great ivy-plant of stone had curled and wantoned over the walls. 1907 E Gosse *Father & Son* v. 113 [A] wilderness, in which loose furze-bushes and untrimmed brambles wantoned into the likeness of trees

d. *fig.* or of things (esp. Nature) personified
1667 Milton *P L.* v. 295 A Wilderness of sweets; for Nature here Wantoned as in her prime, and plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies 1769 Blackstone *Comm* IV xxxiii 409 From this root has sprung a bastard slip, known by the name of the game law, now arrived to and wantoning in it's highest vigour 1833 Chalmers *Const Man* II x 114 All nature smiles in beauty, or wantons in bounteousness for our enjoyment 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Mondamin*, Where nature wantoned wild

3. To deal carelessly or wastefully (*with* property, resources). Also *trans.* with *away*, to spend carelessly or wastefully, to dissipate (life, time, resources).
1646 J Hall *Horæ Vac* IV. 39 [Of Preaching] Humane learning being a good Hand-maide and an ill companion to divinity, who though she carry away the Jewels and Earerings of the Ægyptians she desires to use them and not wanton with them. *a* 1656 Bp Hall *Serm Ps lxviii. 30* Wks 1837 V 232 He wantons away his life foolishly, that, when he is well, will take physic to make him sick 1669 Pepys *Diary* 28 Apr, With this money the King shall wanton away his time in pleasures 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr* 47 It is urged that the Americans have not the same security, and that a British Legislature may wanton with their property 1811 J. Pratt in *R Cecil's Whs.* (1827) I 121 A minister has no right to wanton away the support of his family.
†4. *trans.* To make wanton; to lead into extravagances of conduct, living, etc. *Obs.*
c 1600 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl* (1683) 88 For he reign'd More like a Beast than Man; weak'ning his strength By wantoning his people, without Law Or Exercise to keep their minds in awe 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxvi. 83 If wee sleepe, hee [the Devil] comes in dreames, and wantonneth the ill inclining soule.

Hence **Wa'ntoning** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*
1596 Warner *Alb Eng.* XII. lxxiii (1612) 304 Full fortie thousand Curtizans there, Ladies-like, do liue, That to the Pope for wantoning no small Reuenew giue. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat* I. ii 34 But since, I saw it painted on Fames wings, The Muses to be woxen Wantonings. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I 5 Her embracings and wantonnings. 1701 W Nichols *Consol. Parents* 40 The innocent Wantonings of a beloved Child 1883 E. Gosse *17th Cent Stud.* 134 Chance melodies that seem like mere wantonings of the air upon a wind-harp 1901 T. R Glover *Life & Lett. Fourth Cent* viii. 284 The story of the wantoning Dido.

Wanton: see Wanty (*β*)

Wantoner (wɒ ntənəɪ). *rare.* Also 9 -onner. [f. Wanton *v.* + -er 1.] A person who acts wantonly or is given to wanton behaviour.
1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec 831/2 Was this the action of a penitent wantonner in libel? 1820 *Blackw Mag.* VII 372 Falsely, alas! poor wantoner! 1865 Anna Swanwick *Æschylus, Agamem* 742 In human ill Wild wantoner for aye 1912 'R. Dehan' *Betw Two Thieves* XXIV. 191 There is a hell for chamberers and wantoners!

†**Wa'ntonhede.** *Obs.* Also 5 wantow(n)-hede, wantoned. [f. Wanton *a.* + *-hede*, -head] Wantonness.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2911 Wemen are wount in Wantonhede yet, With a likyng full light in loue for to falle 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 4 Wharefor þe ioy of clerenes þat sall not rote, þai chaunge to wantoned of beute þat sal noȝt last *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 515/2 Wantowhede [*v rr* wantown-, wanton-], or wantownesse, *insolencia, dissolucio.*

Wantonize (wɒ ntənəɪz), *v arch* Also 6–7 wantonnize. [f. Wanton *a.* and *sb* + -ize.]
1 *intr.* To play the wanton; to dally, sport, frolic; to indulge in lasciviousness.
1592 Daniel *Rosamond* K 3 b, Sweetly it fits the fair to wantonize 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I xxix 98 It is women communicate their partes as much as a man list to wantonize with them 1613 W Browne *Brit Past* I iv (1616) 79 When the prettie Rill a place espies, Where with the Pibbles she would wantonize. 1661–98 South *12 Serm.* III 279 The mind of Man would, if let alone, lash out, and Wantonize in a boundless enjoyment and Gratification of all its Appetites, and Inclinations. 1826 Lamb *Elia, Sanity of True Genius*, The judgment might with some plea be pardoned if it ran riot, and a little wantonized

† b. with *it.*
1611 Cotgr, *Rager*, lasciuiously to toy, dallie, or wantonnize it 1652 Earl Monm. tr *Bentivoglio's Hist Relat* 55 The Spring for many moneths together doth wantonnize it there

† c. quasi-*trans* with *away.*
1673 Hickeringill *Gregory, Father-Greyb* 43 Wantonizing away their time and opportunities to do good.

2. *trans.* To make wanton *rare*
1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iii 1 *Vocation* 236 Their Wealth so growes, that, wantoniz'd withall, Their envious Shepheards broach a civill Brawl 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* XI xxxi 197 Prosperitie's a gin If wantoniz'd breeds storms within 1908 *Smart Set* June 49 Pure are your lips and eyes; Must years oppressing Teach you to wantonize Them in caressing?

Hence **Wa ntonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdrs A 4 b, Wherin I follow the trace of the famousest schollers of all ages, whom a wantonizing humour once in their life time hath possessed to play with strawes. 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr* (1876) 29 The coyest wantonizing Citty-dame 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 153 Pride must be counted State, Wantonising, a tricke of youth 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom of Rom* II xxxix. 148 A thousand amorous wantonizing[s].

Wantonly (wɒ ntənlɪ), *adv* [-ly 2] In a wanton manner. a Lewdly, lasciviously; voluptuously, luxuriously; lavishly.
c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* vi (*Thomas*) 466 Þe flesche þat we fed her e maste vantonly in dayntis sere *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 381 And wantownely agayn with hym she pleyde *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II xxxii (1869) 87 Wantounliche thou wilt hose him, and take him noble robes. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxii. 72 The smylynges and fayre shewes of their eyen, which wauntonly they caste full often vpon that yonge knyght 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Delicatus*, delycate, wantonlye broughte vppe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 531 The bishop saw, that vittailes were not wantonly consumed, nor vainely spent 1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 89 Some of our young men would talk wantonly with them [the women] 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 466 P 3 The flippant insipidly Gay and wantonly Forward, whom you behold among Dancers

b. Frolicsomely, sportively, playfully, light-heartedly.
1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 11249 She held a gloue vantounly, And tournyd yt ffull ffetysly Aboute hyr ffyngres vp & doun 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 37, I beheld the pretty fische vantounly stertland vithe there rede vermeil fynnis 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* VIII. 448 She. oft in-Isles the shore, as wantonly she flowes 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* V iv 1 How wantonly The wind blows through the leaves, and courts, and playes with 'em! 1663 Cowley *Country Mouse* 9 A Mouse of high degree, which lost his way, Wantonly walking forth to take the Air. 1777 Sir W Jones *Seven Fountains* 37 Some wantonly were tripping in a ring

c. Recklessly, unadvisedly, without proper excuse or motive; without regard for right or consequences; in a way that betrays delight in wrong-doing or mischief, wilfully.
1390 Gower *Conf.* II 35 For he the hors withoute lawe The caitе let aboute drawe Wher as hem liketh wantounly. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3496 Why wrought ye so wantonly in your wilde yre? 1566 Stapleton *Ret Untruths to Jewel* iii 90 He denieth Christ wantonly 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* IV. (1676) 58 But do not wantonly my passion move 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II vi, To pardon great criminals wantonly, without any reason whatever. 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xxxi III 229 The Goth expressed..his lively sense of the insult so wantonly offered to his person. 1801 Helen M. Williams *St. Mann Fr. Republic* II 217 The [Spartan] tribunal which condemned a boy to death for wantonly plucking out the eyes of a bird. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 407/2 Preventing a litigant without a case from wantonly harassing his opponent. 1888 A. H. Smith *Catal Engr Gems Brit Mus* 228 The [Portland] vase was wantonly broken on February 7, 1845, by a scene-painter, named William Lloyd.

Wantonness (wɒ ntənnes). Forms. see Wanton *a.* [f. Wanton *a* + -ness.]
1. The quality of being wanton, in various senses.
a Lasciviousness, unchastity.
c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr* 4, I rane [be] the wanntonnes of flesche and I fand noghte Ihesu 1362 Langl *P. Pl* A. III 120 Wyues and widewes wantounesse heo techeþ *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol* 31 It wol nat come agayn, Namoore than wole Malkynes maydenhede, Whan she hath lost it in hir wantownesse. *c* 1430 *Christ's Compl* 238 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 175, I haue myspendid my ȝong age In synne, & wantownesse also 1513 More *Rich III* Wks 36/1 Hee [Edw. IV] was of youthe greately geuen to fleshlye wantonnesse 1526 Tindale *Jude* 4 They are vngodly and turne the grace of oure lorde God vnto wantonnes. 1589 Nashe *Anat Absurd.* A 2, The riotous wantonnesse of Pasiphae 1634 Peacham *Compl. Gentl.* x (1906) 88 Concerning his [Ovid's] bookes, *Amorum* and *de arte amandi*, the wit . will beare out the wantonnesse. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 49 P 8 That Scene of Wantonness, Messalina's Bed-chamber! 1835

THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. (1839) II 50 To protect the state from the..pollution of wantonness and profaneness

†**b** Effeminacy, foppish affectation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 264 Somwhat he lıpsed for his wantownesse To make his englissh swete vp on his tonge

†**c** Excessive appetite. *Obs.*

a 1400 in Hearne *Robt. of Glouc* 482 *note*, His flesshe wolde haue charged him with fatnesse, but that the wantonesse of his wombe with trauaile and fastyng he adaunteth.

†**d.** Unbridled luxury, extravagance in expenditure. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xxxvi 84 The honour ..of this maner of peple oweth not to ben acounted .of clothynge of sylıer haıneys ne wantonesse of his owne persone 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix 5 All weılfair, welth and wantones Ar chengit in-to wretchitnes *a* 1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel.* VI (1633) 18 Linnen shirts the rich doe weare for wantonnes and bıavery 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 200 In India and Cambaia they vse it at the burial of great Lords, in bathes and in other wantonnes. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 6 P 3 The servants below them seem to live in Plenty, but not in Wantonness.

e. Arrogance, insolence of triumph or prosperity. Now *rare.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 549 Sa eleuait I was in wantones, And clam vpon the fickill quheill sa hie *c* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2504 With sad Cyrcumspeccyon correcte my Vantonnesse *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 23 Others [of the devils] .may be employed to stir up and cherish a spirit of pride and wantonness. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc Fr* (1789) I. xliv. 372 Nothing can be a greater check to the wantonness of power 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III. 83 He has therefore turned fop from mere wantonness of time and of talents 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I v 75 Weston may grow cross from the wantonness of comfort 1868 M PATTISON *Academ. Organ* v. 148 Some check on knowledge is highly necessary to prevent it from running riot in the wantonness of its own wealth

†*plural* 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 7 The Heir .could not forbear, in the Wantonnesses of his Heart, to measure the Length and Breadth of his beloved Father

†**f.** Unruliness, naughtiness (of a child); restiveness (of a horse). *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii Wks 922/2 As doeth the tender mother which when she hath beaten her chylde for hys wantones, wypeth his yıen and kisseth hym. 1611 SPELD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX v. § 48 William, was through the wantonnesse of his horse cast to the ground.

†**g** Caprice, whim. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 16 Yet I remember, when I was in France, Yong Gentlemen would be as sad as night Onely for wantonnesse. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm*, *Ps* VI. 2 (1640) 516 David .comes not to take physick upon wantonnesse; but because the disease is violent 1736 BUTLER *Anal* II i. Wks. 1874 I. 158 It is mere idle wantonness, to insist upon knowing the reasons 1835 SIR J ROSS *Narr and Voy.* xxi 310 Man alone eats from pure wantonness; that he may gratify his taste, not satisfy his hunger.

h. Lawless extravagance, unrestrained license.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 315 P 12 His Flight with the particular Description of the Sun, are set forth in all the Wantonness of a luxuriant Imagination. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 129 Many in the wantonness of their fancy have yielded to the most idle surmises. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. 28 Charles cannot be reproached for exacting monies.. from any wantonness of prodigality.

i. Reckless and unprovoked ill-doing.

1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind.* 153 When an Indian sheds human blood, it does not proceed from wantonness, or the view of doing evil, but solely [etc]. 1789-96 MORSE *Amer Geog* I. 356 The whole [of the stalactites] have since, by the wantonness of visitors, been broken down. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Sonn. Sydney*, I have been hurt by the wantonness (I wish I could treat it by a gentler name) with which W H. takes every occasion of insulting the memory of Sir Philip Sydney 1828 SCOTT *F M. Perth* II, He would be as loath, in wantonness, to kill a spider, as if he were a kinsman to King Robert. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xi. 201 We have had here four incendiary fires! I don't know for what—mere wantonness. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii, A Zouave, in wantonness firing his weapon before he threw it away, sent a random shot which struck Theodora. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 433 A man may commit some of these crimes in a fit of childish wantonness 1914 KIPLING *'For all we have'* 1, Our world has passed away In wantonness o'erthrown

2. An instance of wantonness; a caprice, whim; a reckless and unjustifiable act. ? *Obs.*

1630 BP HALL *Occas. Medit.* lxxi. (1633) 174 It is a wantonnesse to complaine of choyse, No Law bindes us to read all. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep Ded A 3 b, I wish we might at length leave to borrow Words from other Nations, which is now a Wantonness in us, not a Necessity. 1768 JOHNSON *Let to F. A Barnard* 28 May, Things ,which are prized at a high rate by a wantonness rather than by use. 1795-1814 WORDSW *Excurs.* I. 626 It were a wantonness, and would demand Severe reproof, if we were men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead

†**3.** As the name of an allegorical personage in a morality play. *Obs.*

1506-7 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot.* III. 369 Item, that nycht, to Wantonnes that sang to the King, xiiij s.

†**b.** *transf.*

1596 *Edw. III*, III iii 156 For whats this Edward but a belly god, A tender and lascuious wantonnes, That thother daie was almost dead for loue? *Ibid.* III. v 101 Now, Iohn of Fraunce, I hope, Thou knowest King Edward for no wantonesse, No loue sicke cockney.

Wantoun, obs. form of WANTON, WANTY.

Wantow, obs. form of WANTY.

Wantowe(n, -towne, obs forms of WANTON.

†**Wantrokie**, *v. Obs.* [ME. (*Kentish*) f. WAN-; the second element is obscure, as TROKE *v.* yields no good sense] *intr* To despair; in quot. *impers.*, with dative of person and *of*. Hence †**Wantroking** *vbl. sb.* despair; false or mistaken expectation.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I 919 Ac þat ne schalt þou neuere do, Bote þe wantrokye of lyue. *Ibid* VII 759 Loke that thou ne go nauȝt onder Thorȝ wantıokynge 1340 *Ayenb* 265 Þei ne is non hope of guode, non wantrokynge of kueade.

†**Wantroth, -truth.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 (*Orm*) wanntrowwþ, 4 vantrauth, wanetreutht. [ME. f. WAN-+TROTH *sb.*, TRUTH *sb.* Cf next] Unbelief.

c 1200 ORMIN 3148 Forr þatt wass þurrh wanntrowwþess slæp, Þatt he wass off hiss macche All orrraþ whatt he mihhte don, Of þatt ȝho wass wiþþ childe *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 120 Bale sal I bete Wit mirakel, that I sal schaw, And mikel folc fra vantrauth draw *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 674 To pas into fere land, & preche godis word alquhare to þame at in wane-treutht are

†**Wantrowing,** *vbl sb. Obs. rare*—1. [ME. f. WAN-+TROWING *vbl sb*] Mistrust, faint belief.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii 83 In grete wanne-trowing haue ȝe bene, And wondir harde of harıis ar ȝe

†**Wantrust.** *Obs.* Also 4 -trost, -trest, 4–5 -truste, 5 -truste. [ME. f. WAN-+TRUST *sb.* Cf. MDu. *wantroost.*] Mistrust, lack of confidence.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 794 But ones nyltow for þi coward herte, For wantrust tellen of þi sorwes smerte 1387 T USK *Test Love* I VIII 19, I saye nat these thinges for no wantrust that I have in supposinge of thee otherwyse than I shulde. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV 81 For now victorie is redy to oure hond,..And excludid, Boþe of wantrust & of foreyn drede *c* 1450 — *Life Our Lady* xii. (1484) f vj, For wantriste of her felow salome. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* 225 Many a man With his wantruste hymsylf hathe slayn

Wantruth see WANTROTH.

†**Wa'ntsum,** *a. Obs* Also 4 wansum. [ME. f. WANT *sb.*[2] + *-sum*-SOME-.] Indigent, poor; devoid *of*

c 1200 ORMIN 14824 To gengenn att te nede Whammse þu sest tatt wanntsumm 1ss & wiþþ wanndraþ biþrungenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24853 Ful wansum [*Edinb.* wantsum] war þai þan o rede.

Wantt-, obs. Sc. form of VAUNT *v.*

Wa'nt-wit. [f. WANT *v.* + WIT *sb.* Cf. *lack-wit* (LACK *v*[1] 7)] One who lacks wit or sense.

1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cl.* 1459 But alle to late now, as wantewyttys we make owre mone 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 41 Shall we thinke .that he would be such a want witte as to take all kynde of coine..and neuer examine it? 1596 SHAKS *Merch V*, I i. 6 And such a Want-wit sadnesse makes of mee, That I haue much ado to know my selfe 1610 *Chester's Triumph* (Chetham Soc) C 3, Because I hate to heare a want-wit preach Beyond wits bounds [1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. (1900) 266 They saw one Fool, and one Want-wit, washing of an Ethiopian with intention to make him white] 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* III. (1905) 42 She trembled now to think that they had turned a want-wit into the beart of the pathless and bog-riddled heath.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Witless, senseless.

1894 'G. EGERTON' *Keynotes* 44, I laugh at myself for my want-wit agitation. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* III (1905) 47 To pick a quarrel with the want-wit fellow.

Wanty (wɒ'nti). Forms: *α.* (4 waynte), 5 wanteye, 6–8 wantey (6 wantie, wante, 7 wantyghe, waunty), 7–9 wantye, (8 wamtye), 6– wanty; *β. Sc.* and *north.* 6 wantow, 6–7 wanton (6 wantoun, wyanton), 7 wantoe, (9 wanteau). For mod. dial. forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Apparently two synonymous words (ultimately identical in etymology) have been confused. The *β* forms represent the later phonetic development of WAME-TOW. The *α* forms seem to presuppose an original **wamete*, in which Tow *sb*[2] (a. ON *taug*) has been replaced by the etymologically equivalent TIE *sb.* (-—OE *téag*). But since in some dialects the unstressed *-tow* would regularly become *-ty*, the two words cannot be distinguished with certainty.]

†**1** A rope or band used to fasten the pack on a pack-saddle or a load on the back of a horse. *Obs.*

α 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 48 Pro 1j girthes 1j wayntes et 1j hokes pro les paniers pro pullis, 1j s. jd st. 1434 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 20, No. 2 Per 1 equum nigrum cum paksadel et wanteye. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 A panel and wantey, packsaddle and ped 1587 MASCALL *Govt Cattle, Horses* (1596) 119 Harnaises and all things belonging thereunto as haltars,.. wanties, packsaddels, backwanties and belly wanties. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 58 They carry also great burthens or loads tyed to their backs with ropes and wantyghtes [? *read* wantyghes] 1618-19 *Maldon* (Essex) *Deeds* Bundle 477 (MS.), At severall tymes hath gone ouer Fulbridge with his horse and pack and refuseth to paye the duty for his wantye. 1713 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5140/4 Lost a Gelding, with Hair-cloth and Wanty 1793 *Yrnls Ho. Comm.* 28 Mar 535/2 Toll .for every Horse tied with a Wantye or Wamtye, 2d that shall pass through Stratford Langthorn. 1813 A YOUNG *Agric Essex* I 108, 3 belly wanties, at 2s 6d. 1886 *W Somerset Work-bk*, *Wantye*, the belt or strap of raw hide which used to pass over the pack-saddle and round the belly of the horse

β 1503 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* II 404 Item, for ane collair to him and ane wantoun for the weschale, xiiij d. 1545-6 *Ibid* VIII 441 Item, for ane bridill with the bit, ane collar with bellis, and ane wanton. 1549 *Inv. Brisse* (Somerset Ho), Hackney saddill, stirropes, & garthes and other wantowes. 1577 *Inv Axrane* (Somerset Ho), Wanton sadle and girth. 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* s v, A wanteau was generally made of hemp, to which was attached an iron hoop, to fasten sacks on pack-saddles. 1837 THORNBER *Blackpool* 230 Grain was conveyed to Preston on the back of pack-horses, the load being tied on a wooden saddle, with a girth named a 'wantah'.

2. The belly-band of a shaft-horse. *dial.*

1854 MISS A. E BAKER *Northampt. Gloss*, *Wanty*, the name is still preserved in the hempen cord or leather strap which passes under the horse, and is secured to both shafts, to prevent the cart rising up when heavily laden.

3. *attrib.*, as †*wanty bottom*, †*rope*, †*shaft.*

1583 *Shuttleworth's Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Fyve *wyantones boddomes, xij[d]. 1612 *Ibid.* 204 Wanton bothomes, x[d] 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155 Item I gyue to my brother my best pack sadell withe a newe wante and *wantyrop withe the best girt 1624 *Tohe* (Kent) *Estate Acc* (MS) fol 66, 2 wanty rops 1631-12 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 199 Foure *wanton shaffes and a paire of tresses, xviij[s] 1617 *Ibid* 226, 4 wantoe shaftes, xij[d].

†**Wanweird.** *Sc. Obs.* In 6 wan-, wane-werd. [f. WAN-+WEIRD *sb.*] Hard lot, ill fate, misfortune. (In quot. 1631 personified)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I v 24, I tuik comfort heirof, think-and but baid That hard wanwerd suld follow fortun gladd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II. 407 Sen gratius [God] that hes all thing in erd At his weil[d]ing to weill or ȝit wan werd. ?*a* 1550 *'Doun by ane rever'* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) 307 Sen for no wisdome, nor no strenth, Nor for no richess in this erd, That ony man his lyf may lenth, Naythir for freyndschip agane wanewerd *a* 1580 *Murning Maiden* 19 in *Maitland Fol MS.* 360 Wanweird, scho said, quhat haue I wrocht That on me kythit hes all this cair? 1632 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 9 Perchance before that thou her againe see, By vote of the Wan-weirds, that buried shee bee. 1802 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* XVI, Nor wit nor pow'r put aff the hour, For his wanweird decieed.

†**Wanwit.** *Obs* (Chiefly *Sc.*) Also 4 uan-wite, 4–5 wane-wit, -wyt [ME. f. WAN-+WIT *sb.* Cf. G. *wahnwitz*, Sw. *vanvett*, Da. *vanvid*, Norw. *vanvit*] Lack of wit, foolishness.

a 1400 *Symb. Passion* 72 in *Leg. Rood* 180 Schild me from þein of helle pit þat I haue deserıud þorow uan wite *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. Prol 48 Giff it war wilfully forȝhet, It walde be repute vnkyndnes, Wanwit, or þan reklessnes. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 300 Prodigalitee cummys of grete foly and wan witt. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving*, etc 565 It is better a pur wys barne na an auld fule kinge, quhilk fore wane-wyt may perys a realme *a* 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* I. 400 Thar moderis þan desyris mariage Quhilk is wanwyt and foly in þar age.

Hence †**Wanwitty** *a. Obs.*, foolish.

a 1500 *Ratis Raving*, etc. 454 Fulys and wanwitty men.

Wa'nwordy, *a Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. WAN-+*wordy*, WORTHY *a*] Worthless.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *To Tron-kirk Bell* 1 Wanwordy, crazy, dinsome thing, As e'er was fram'd to jow or ring. — *Drink Eclogue* 308 Wanwordy gowk! did I sae often shine [etc.]

Wa'nworth, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [f. WAN-+WORTH *a.* and *sb.*] **a.** *adj.* Worthless **b** *sb.* 'An undervalue' (Jam.).

17.. RAMSAY *Dunbar's Flyting* in *Evergreen* II. 57 Worlin wanworth [*the original has* Forworthin wirling] *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 88 The Council winna lack sae meikle grace As lat our heritage at wanworth gang.

Wany, variant of WANEY *a.*

Wanyand, -ende, var. ff. WANIAND. *Obs.*

Wanys(e, obs. forms of VANISH *v.*

Wanyte, obs. Sc. form of VANITY.

†**Wanze,** *v. Obs* Forms. 1 wansian, 3 *Ormin* wannsenn, 4 wanese, 5 wanyse, whanse, 4–5 wanse, (5 *inf.* wansyn, wanson, wanshon, wanschon, 6–7, 9 *dial.* wanze. [OE. *wansian* (also *ǽwansian*) trans, to diminish, f. *wan*, WANE *a.* Cf. ON. *vanse* wk. masc. (Mid.Sw., Norw. *vanse*) want, defect.]

1. *trans.* To diminish, waste; in later use, to render lean.

a 1121 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 656 Swa hwa swa ure gife ouþer oðre godene manne gyfe wansiað wansie him seo heofenlice iateward on heofenrice *c* 1200 ORMIN 1904 Crist ras upp off dæþess slap, Forr dæþess nahht to wannsenn. *Ibid* 7157 To wannsenn himm huss riche *Ibid.* 12238. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* VI 16. 215 They doe so disfigure their faces, so wanze and wither their countenances, that [etc]. 1657 — *Job* XVI. 8 152 That with fasting and paines taking he had so wanzed and macerated himself, that at past thirty, he was looked upon as one towards fifty.

2. *intr* To decrease, grow less (*lit.* and *fig.*); of the moon, to wane.

c 1200 ORMIN 1901 Marrchess nahhtess wannsenn a33, & Marrchess daȝhess waxenn *Ibid* 17969 Ned iss, þatt he nu forrþwarrd waxe, & ec iss ned þatt I nu forrþwarrd wannse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Eng Wks.* II. 148 He mut wex and Y mut wanese. *a* 1400 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1903) 263 Worldes catel passet sone. þat wacset & wansit rit as te mone. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6187 They be nat lyche the hornyd moon That kan encrese and wanse ageyn. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 515/2 Wanschon' [*Winch. MS.* wanshon], *idem quod* wanson'. *Ibid*, Wanson', *evanes*, Cath, *evanesco.* Wanson', or wanyn', as þe mone, *decresco.* *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* I. 487 Peyntyng & wrytyng & grauyng in entayle It wyll wanyse [*MS. Arund.* whanse] & wast, roten & be brent 1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys*, *11,000 Virgins* 207 Thys was here feer þat. Eche day shuld growen & encrese Crystyn relygyoun. And paynymry wansyn & discrese. 14 *MS Ashm* 191, fol 199 b, Wiþ ynne it is an hole, ye whiche schewiþ bi symylitude howe þe moone wexiþ & wansiþ.

b. To wither, fade, waste away; to become emaciated.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* III 618 And all the things that lyked him did wanze away at length. *Ibid.* VI. 58 A ruddy-

nesse bespreut Hir cheekes which wanzed away againe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* T 1 b, Decke our selues how we will, wee cannot equalize one of the Lillies of the fielde; as they wither, so shall we wanze and decay 1614 D DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiv* ii 30 Doth Timothie weaken his constitution by abstinence? The Pharisee will neuer giue ouer till his complexion be wholly withered and wanzed 1623 COCKERAM I, *Wanze*, to perish, to decay. 1633 D R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* II 46 Recover thy losse, quicken that hath wanzed, strengthen the feeble knees or hands 1642 — *Naaman* 118 In a short time have bewraied themselves to be time-servers, and wanzed away to nothing *Ibid* 111, 153. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Wanze*, to waste, pine, wither. 1917 HARDY *Moments of Vision* 171 Not as one wanzing weak From life's roar and reek, His rest still to seek.

Hence **Wa'nzing** *ppl. a.*, evanescent; **Wa'nzingness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* III 8 b, So did he not rashly thrust oute wanzing woordes [L *voces evanidas*] into the aire as vnbeleuers are woont to do 1633 D R[OGERS] *Treat Sacram* II. 22 The life of faith is very poore and wanzing in us. *Ibid.* 48 Each wanzing motion and Pang after faith. 1642 — *Naaman* 143 That pleasingnesse of it doth bewitch them so, that they rest in wanzing hope of it *Ibid* 268 Shewes them the vanity and wanzingnesse of their own principle

Wap, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 wappe. [Belongs to WAP *v.*[1]]

1. A blow, knock, thump.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6405 Ector for þat od dynt, ournyt in hert, Wode for the wap, as a wild lyon. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 9338 On smytes his felawe thorow the pap, And he ȝeues him a sori wap 15 . *Christ's Kirk* xi, in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 285 He hit him on the wame a wap, It buft lyk ony bleddir 1810 *Splendid Follies* II 138, I had such a plumper off the old mare the first time I went out! What a wap of the head I had surely. 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* xxv, A wap wi' a corner-stane o' Wolf's Crag wad defy the doctor! 1823 'J BEE' *Dict Turf, Wap*, a species of slap, resounding, as if imparted by a wet dishclout. 1914 C. C. MURRAY in *Aberd. Univ Rev* Nov 45 An' fat was a wap wi' a spainyie or tag To hands that were hard as a steen.

b. *At a wap* · at one blow, suddenly.

13 *E. E Allit P* C 499 Þou trauayledez neuer to tent hit þe tyme of an howre, Bot at a wap hit here wax & away at an oþer. *a* 1400 *Wars Alex.* 3040 Alexander all þire first on þaim all he settis And aithire ward at a wapp wiȝtly inIoynes *Ibid.* 4142, 5318 *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 515 (E. E. T. S.), & wel wenen at a wap alle þe wo[r]ld quelle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv 314 As I wold at a wap wyn all at ones.

2. *Sc.* A sudden storm (of snow).

1818 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV vi 204 You will find it [a plaid] a good bosom friend ,when your country avocations lead you to face a dry wap of snow.

3. A shake, flap; a sweeping or tossing movement.

a 1663 D. DICKSON *Serm.* Pract. Writ (1845) I 99 Preaching is like the wap of a fan, to tell the one that they are chaff [etc.]. *c* 1800 '*Leesome Brand*' VII. in Child *Ballads* I. 182 Ye do you to my father's stable, Where steeds do stand baith wight and able. Strike ane o them upo the back, The swiftest will gie his head a wap 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XVII, Pomp and pleasure pass away as speedily as the wap of a falcon's wing.

4. A pugilistic fight. Also, a quarrel. *Sc.*

1887 P. M[C]NEILL *Blawearie* 24 It not unfrequently happened, if a well matched pair or two met and had not had their 'wap' out, both pits would be thrown idle on the Monday that all who wished might see the affair wound up 1887 SERVICE *Life Duguid* XI 68 It happened ae day that a neebor woman and Bessie had a terr'ble wap

† Wap, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 wapp, 6 wappe. [f WAP *v.*[3]] A kind of mongrel formerly used as a house-dog.

Owing to a mistake of his translator Fleming (1576), Caius has commonly been said to have identified the 'wappe' with the 'turnspit', and to haue given *wauþe* as an actual variant form His Latin for *Wappe* is *Admontor* (rendered 'Warner' by Fleming); for *Turnespete* he gives *Versator.*

1464 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 14 Sir Henry Vavasor was gone hence or I wist, so that I might not speak to him for the wapp 1570 CAIUS *De Canibus Brit* 12 b, Ad postremum, degeneres, Wappe and Turnespete nominari dicebamus hunc à verbo nostrati turne, .& spete , illud à naturali canis voce Wau, quàm in latratu ædit admonendo Vnde, originaliter Waupe dicendum fuit. Sed euphoniæ bonæque consonantiæ gratia, vocali in consonantem mutata, Wappe à nostris vocitatur 1589 NASHE *Anat Absurd* B 4, The sillie Sheepheards committing his wandering sheepe to the custodie of his wappe.

† Wap, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? f. WAP *v.*[2]]

1. A turn of a string wrapped round something

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* II. (Arb) 111 You must looke that youre bowe be well nocked for fere the sharpnesse of the horne shere a sunder the strynge. And that chaunceth ofte when in bendinge, the string hath but one wap to strengthe it with all *Ibid.* 111 *below*, 119

2. *Naut.* A shroud-stopper. [Perh. another word: cf. WARP *sb.*]

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Wapp*, is that Rope in a Ship, wherewith the Shrouds are set taught with Waleknots; one end is made fast to the Shrouds, and to the other are brought the Laniards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk*, Wapp, or Whap.

3 (See quot.) *dial.*

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss*, *Wap*, a bundle of straw, called also a loggin.

Wap (wɒp), *v.*[1] Now *dial* Also 5 quappe, 9 *Sc.* waup. [Of obscure origin; cf. SWAP *v.* and *whap*, WHOP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To throw quickly or with violence. Often with adv. or phrase, *down, to the ground*, etc. † *To wap off*: to pull off roughly, † *to wap sindry* (see SUNDRY *adv.*), to scatter, disperse, *to wap wide*, to throw wide open.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7297 Mony doughty þat day deghit in the filde, Mony [were] woefully woundit, & wappid to ground! *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXIII 343 Do wappe of his wedis þat are worne *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 127 The yettis wappit war wyde *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Paddock & Mouse* 171 (Bann) Now on þe quheill, now wappit [*Harl* wrappit] to þe ground. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII iv 150 Wyth branchis rent of treis, and quarrell stanis Of huge wecht doun wappand all at anis 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tract* Wks (S T S) I 94 Quhy hef ȝe wappit doun al the affixit tabellis of the Lord? 1563 — tr *Vincent Lirin* v. II 22 Than wes monasteris destroyit, clerkis wappit sindry [L. *clerici disturbati*], the ministeris of the Kirkis strikin [etc.] *Ibid* VI. II 23 That be them he wald raiss vp his Kirkis afoir wappit doun. 1572 *Satyr Poems Reform* XXXVIII 30 Be war with the wand syne he wapis in the fyre 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S. T S) I. 25 Gif thay sie ony fishe mair diligate the pray quhilke thay micht far aff, with speid thay wap out of thair mouth *Ibid* II 29 At last, the Inglisman wappit fra his horse, the Scot winnis the Victorie. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *O Mither dear* I v, Get Johny's hand in haly band, Syne wap ye'r wealth together 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss*, *Whap*, to shut or close with violence, as, 'twind waps door tull' 1912 A MCCORMICK *Words fr Wild-Wood* VI 82, I had ,mechanically 'wapped' my line once or twice in the glassy pool above

† **b.** In figurative expressions like *wapped in woe*, there is some doubt whether *wapped* belongs to this verb with the sense 'thrown', or to WAP *v* 2 with the sense 'wrapped'. Cf. the similar use of WARP *v.* The word may have been variously apprehended by those who used the proverbial expression *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xliii. (*Cecilia*) 239 Ve sal be wappyt in til yre, percace in erde in brynnand fyre [L *incurremus furorem exurentem in terris*] *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI. 12 In wrathe when we writhe, or in wrathenesse ar wapped. *c* 1440 *Ibid* XLVI. 1 In waylyng and wepyng, in woo am I wapped. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 748 For ws, wappit in wo in this warld wyde, To thi son mak thi mane. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Paddock & Mouse* 166 Now in fiedome, now wappit in distres. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Cvt Venus* Prol 107 Syne the xij Signes, and of thair conuersatioun, How thay ar wapt to diuers variatioun *Ibid* II 619, I se this warld wappit with variance. *Ibid.* 641 To Ilk man gemis in warld his fatall weir[d], Quhidder it be to weill wappit, or wo *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XX 3 Oppressit hart, indure Wappit without recure In wo remidiless.

† **2** To shake *Obs.*—[o]

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 27/24 To wappe, *motare, agitare.*

3. *intr.* To strike, knock *upon*; to strike *through.*

13 *E. E Allit. P.* B 882 þe ȝonge men .Wapped vpon þe wyket & wonnen hem tylle *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2226 Othire athils of armes Albastis bendis, Quirys out quarrels, quappid [*Dubl. MS* wappyd] thurȝe mayles. 1889 H JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* 99 Yer cannon balls, well they wud just wap through them [spirits] and no do them wan bit o' hairm.

† **4.** Of the wind: To blow in gusts. Of a cloth: To flap in the wind Of wings · To flap, beat. *Obs.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2004 þe werbelande wynde wapped fro þe hyȝe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9513 The smorther, & the smoke of þe smert loghys..waivet in the welkyn, wappond full hote. *c* 1400 *Isumbras* 632 A rede clothe therinne he seghe Owte wappande with the wynde *a* 1600 *Flodden F* I (1664) 5 When flickering fame that monstrous wight With hundred wings wapping was blown.

5. Used to express the intermittent sound of shallow water over stones: cf. PLAP, PLOP *vbs.*

1910 J. MASEFIELD *Ballads & P*, *Fragments* 12 Simois babbles over stone And waps and gurgles to the sky.

Hence **Wapping** *vbl sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* v. XXXI (1495) 142 Grete wappynge and lepynge in any of the rybbes betokeneth woo and sorowe other iauynge 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 296 The wapping of a Towell will urge a Beare.

† **Wap,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 *inf.* whappyn, 4–6 wappe [Of obscure origin, possibly an altered form of WARP *v.*; cf. WRAP *v* and *wlappe* LAP *v.*[2]] *trans.* To wrap, envelop, also, to wrap (a covering) *about* something.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVI (*Magdalen*) 524 Þai lad þat body, þat ded was, .wappyt in a furrit mantele *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* CXIV 1989 A mantill wappit him about *c* 1425 *Cast Persev.* 1212 in *Macro Plays*, Whanne ȝe be in bedde browth boþe, wappyd wel in worthy wede *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 287/1 Lappyn, or whappyn in clopys, *involvo Ibid* 515/2 Wappon', or hyllyn' wythe clothys or oþer lyke, *tego, contego Ibid*, Wappyn', or wyndyn' a-bowte yn clothys, *involvo c* 1440 *York Myst* XLVI 274 It [Mary's girdle] was wonte for to wappe þat worthy virgine. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 211 þat womman .had a litle chylde syttand on hur kne wappid in a clothe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XX 593 Kythe youre strengthe, And wap you wightly in youre wede. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* Prol. 40 The vmbrate treis that Tytan about wappit. 1542 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* VIII. 231 Item, for IX stane merling cord deliverit to George Halyburtoun to wap and mak the lowpes of the somes and thetis, VII VIIJS

Hence † **Wapping** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 515/2 Wappynge, happynge or hylynge (*v rr.* lappynge, lappinge), *coopertura, coopericio (involucio).*

† **Wap,** *v.*[3] *Obs* Also 7 whap. [Echoic] *intr.* To bark. Hence † **Wa'pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 515/2 Wappyn', or baffyn' as howndys, *nicto*, Cath *Ibid*, Wappon' or berkyn', *idem quod* berkyn, *supra Ibid.* 516/1 Wappynge, of howndys, whan þey folow here pray or that they wolde harme to *nictacio, niccio Ibid*, Wappynge (of howndys, MS *K*) or berkynge, *bayulatus, latratus* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V III 366 As the harmlesse wapping of a curs'd curre may stir up a fierce mastiffe to the worrying of sheep 1650 — *Pisgah* III 1 409 Solomon was an absolute Prince,. in his peaceable Countrey, where no dog durst bark against him (save two or three whapping curs toward the end of his reign).

Wap, occas spelling of WHOP *v.*

‖ **Wapacut** (wɒ pākʊt) Also 8–9 **wapacuthu** [American Indian; Watkins *Cree Dict.* 1865 has the form *wapikunee*; the Montagnais form is given as *wapikulu.*] 'A large white spotted owl, believed to be the common snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1785 PENNANT *Arct Zool* II 231 Red, Mottled, and Wapacuthu Owl *Ibid* 232 Called by the Indians, Wapacuthu, or the Spotted Owl 1828–32, WEBSTER *Wapacut*, the spotted owl of Hudson's Bay

Wapato(o see WAPPATOO.

Wape, var. WHAPE *v.*, to amaze, bewilder.

Wapen(e, obs forms of WEAPON.

Wapens(c)haw, variant of WAPPENS(C)HAW.

Wapentake (wɒ p'ntē·k). Forms 1 *wǽpen-ȝetæc* (*dat* -tace), *wǽpentake*, wapentac, 3 -tak, 4 wapne-, wepentake, 5 wapyntak, 5–7 wapentache (5 -tage, 7 weapontack, -tage), 6–7 wapentack, (8 -tac), 6–8 wappentake, (6 wapintake, 8 waking take), 4– wapentake; (5 wepyntale, -taille) [a ON *vápnatak*, f *vápna* genit pl. of *vápn* WEAPON + *tak* act of taking (related to *taka* to TAKE) The late OE *wǽpengetæc* shows assimilation of form to native compounds like *wǽpengewrixle* exchange of blows.

The recorded senses of the word in ON are (1) a vote of consent expressed by waving or brandishing weapons; (2) a vote or resolution of a deliberative assembly, (3) in Iceland, the breaking up of the session of the Althingi, when the members resumed their weapons that had been laid aside during the sittings In English there is no trace of these senses, and the development of the actual sense can only be explained conjecturally It is noteworthy that 'wapentakes', like 'hundreds', often received their names from some natural or artificial object (e g a barrow or a tree) which afforded a suitable rallying-place for open air meetings Assuming that in England *wapentake* originally meant the act of signifying assent at a public assembly, it seems not improbable that the men of the district whose place of meeting was (e g) at Osgod's Cross might be said to belong to 'the wapentake of Osgod's Cross (Osgoldcross)', the use of the word to denote a territorial division would thus be sufficiently accounted for]

A subdivision of certain English shires, corresponding to the 'hundred' (HUNDRED 5) of other counties.

The shires which have divisions so termed are Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Notts, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire; in all which the Danish element in the population was large In Derbyshire there is now only one wapentake (that of Wirksworth), the other divisions of the shire being termed 'hundreds' In Lincolnshire most of the county divisions are 'wapentakes', but a few are called 'hundreds' and 'sokes'. There are traces of the existence of the term in popular use in other counties, as Cheshire and Cumberland

c 1000 *Laws of Edgar* IV c VI (Lieberm.), & ælc mon mid heora ȝewitnysse bigcge & sylle ælc þara ceapa, þe he bigcge oððe sylle aþer oððe burge oððe on wæpengetace. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* III c 1 § 2 (Lieberm.) On wæpentake 1086 *Domesday Bk* (1783) I 272 Derbyscire. Scarvedele Wapentac. Hammenstan Wapent. *Ibid.* 290 Snotinghamscire...Brocolvestov Wapent. Bernesedelav Wap. *Ibid* 315 Evrvicscire. Siraches Wapentac *a* 1325 *MS Rawl B* 520 lf. 46 On þusse manere sullen þe enquerours gon fram wapnetake to wapnet[ake]. 1326 *Rolls of Parlt* II. 10/1 Et qe nule Baillie, ne Hundred, ne Wapentake, ne soit lesse a plus haut ferme qe les auncienes fermes 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 145 þe bisshop of Durham bouht Saberg, with þe wapentake. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 97 Wepentake and an hondred is al oon, for þe contray of an hondred townes were i-woned to ȝilde vppe wepene in þe comynge of þe lord *c* 1400 *Brut* I 235 Kyng Edward [*sc* Edw II] by his lettres ordeynede, þat euery hundred & wapentache of Engeland [etc.] 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/1 That no Shirref lete to ferme his Counte, ne noon of his Baillywykes, Hundreth' ne Wapentakes ? 1556 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 95 The custom of the Mines within the Wappentake of Wirksworth. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 6 All the hundreds and wapentakes nine miles compasse, fetch the best of their viands and mangery from her market 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 90 There is in every shiere soe many ridinges, in everie ridinge soe many weapontackes 1665 J NORTH in *Extr S. P rel Friends* III. (1912) 234 To ympannell a Jury out of that weapontage out of such Townes, as are not within Doncaster liberty *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 183 Richmondshire has in it 5 waking takes as they call them. 1717 GAY *Ep. to Lowndes* 12 Great L—— his praise should swell the trump of fame And Rapes and Wapentakes resound his name 1769 *Ann Reg.* 66/2 One of the high constables of Osgoldcross was indicted for extorting. 1250*l* from twenty-five townships belonging to his wapentake 1797 BYRDGES *Homer Trav* I. 219 As for these various ragged packs Of rogues from different wapentakes, 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 238 The petty sessions for the wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck are held every Wednesday 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 161 Nottinghamshire is divided into 6 wapentakes or hundreds 1914 *Victoria Hist County York* I. 36 The Wapentake of Gilling West containing the parishes of [etc.] This wapentake was held by the successive lords of Richmondshire, which it followed in descent

b. The judicial court of such a subdivision.

14 . *Customs of Malton* in *Engl. Misc.* (Camden) 59 Yffe any man be sommonyd to the wapyntak 1621 SPELD *Theat Gt. Brit.* I xxx. § 4. 57 Aboue this, and held 12 times a yeare, was our Hundred or Wapentake 1676 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1095/4 If any person or persons shall apprehend , the

said Robbers, and give notice thereof to the Wapentack of Aslaccoe in the County of Lincoln. they shall have 50 *l.* reward 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk., York* etc 473 This belonged to St Benedict of Ramsey, according to the testimony of the jurors of the wapentake [L *testimonium hominum de Wapentac*] 1898 B KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds* s.v., 'If he doesn't pay up Ah'll set t' wapen-tack on tull him'. This officer is reported to have existed in the town of Kendal till as late as 1836.

c. *attrib* *wapentake court, fine.*

1543 *Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) I 407 Paid to the exchetor for Wapin take fyne callyd castle worke, 11s 11½d 1658 HUBBLETHORN *Sufferings for Tythes* 13 William Jackson for tythes of ten shillings value, had sixteen shillings taken by a judgment in the Weapontage-Court 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* v. § 46 This court, the hundred-gemot or wapentake court, was held every month.

Wapher, obs. form of WAFER.

Wapin, obs. form of WEAPON.

Wapins(c)haw · see WAPPENS(C)HAW.

Wapiti (wǫ pĭti). Also *?erron* **wipiti.** [a. Cree *wapitik* (Shawnee *wahpetee*) lit. 'white deer'.] The North American stag or elk, *Cervus canadensis*, allied to but larger than the European Red Deer. Also attrib., *wapiti deer, stag.*

1817 *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* IX 325 At the same meeting [of the Linnæan Society] was read a description, by Dr. Leach, of the Wapiti deer, a species of animal from the banks of the Missouri 1829 SIR J RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor Amer.* I. 251 *Cervus strongyloceros* (Schreber) The Wapiti *Ibid.* 252 The trivial name of 'wapiti' has been only recently adopted in scientific works 1890 S W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* II. 200 If a wapiti stag were placed in a line with a fine German, and a Scotch red-deer, there would be an immense difference in size. 1901 P. FOUNTAIN *Deserts N Amer* IX. 179 The wapiti deer (which the American trappers and people always call the elk). 1904 — *Gt. North-West* V 49 The wapiti is 'the elk' of Americans *Ibid* XI 119 The wapiti *Comb* 1880 *19th Cent.* Oct. 593 (*title*), Wapiti-running on the plains.

b. The flesh of this animal.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 Second course: Californian salmon, roast wapiti

Wapito, variant of WAPPATO(O.

†**Wap-John.** *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII 278 *note*, A gentleman's coachman, or what we call 'a Wap-John'.

†**Wapman.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **wǽpman**, **wǽpnman**, **wǽpen-**, **wépenmon**, 3 **wepman**, (*Ormin* **weppmann**), **weopmonne**, **wepmon(ne**, **wapmon**, **-man.** [OE. *wǽpman*, f. *wǽpn* WEAPON (= *membrum virile*) + *man* MAN *sb.* Cf. OE. *wǽpned* adj., male.] A man as distinguished from a woman, a male human being.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke II. 23 Eghuelc he *vel* woepenmon to-untynes hrif [Vulg *omne masculinum adaperiens vulvam*] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut* XXII. 5 Ne scride nan wif hiġ mid wæpmannes reafe, ne wæpman mid wifmannes reafe. 1123 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS), Forbearn eall meast se burh of Lincolne & micel ungerime folces wæpmen & wimmen forburnon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7998 Þær comenn forrþ to lofenn himm An weppmann & an widdwe *c* 1205 LAY 1119 Leode nere þar nane ne wapmen [*c* 1275 wepmen] ne wifmen. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 316 Foröi mi sunne is more þen of one weopmonne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1379 Luue . Bitweone wepmon & wimmane [*Jesus MS.* þe mon & wymmone] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1001 And of is hird euerilc wapman wurð circumcis *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 145 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Uvrþer þer beoþ wimmen and wapmen bo

b. Comb.: **wapman-kin**, persons of the male sex.

c 1200 ORMIN 4092 All þatt weppmannkinn þatt wass inn hise walde. *c* 1205 LAY 498 Al þæt wapmon-cun [*c* 1295 monkun] þa mihte beren wapen

Wapnetake, obs. form of WAPENTAKE.

Wapnis, obs. pl. form of WEAPON.

Waponschawing, var. WAPPENS(C)HAWING.

Wapour, obs. form of VAPOUR.

Wappato(o (wǫ păto, *-ū*). *U.S.* Also **whapto**, **wapto**, **wapito**, **wapato(o**, **wapata.** [a. Cree *wapatowa* white mushroom.] The tubers of the plant *Sagittaria variabilis*, used for food by Indians.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl* 160 We got some dogs and roots from the natives. The roots are called whapto, resemble a potatoe when cooked, and are about as big as a hen egg *Ibid.* 170 We procured a few roots, called Wapto 1814 *Lewis & Clark's Exped* (1893) 693 Here he treated us with a root, which they call wappatoo 1838 PARKER *Exploring Tour beyond Rocky Mts* 223 The wappatoo is the *sagittaria*, or arrow-head The root is bulbous, and becomes soft by roasting, forming a nourishing and agreeable food 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind.* (1844) II xlviii. 113 The wapito, a bulbous root much like a turnip 1893 E COUES in *Lewis & Clark's Exped* 824 *note*, The wappatoo is the root of *Sagittaria variabilis*, the common arrowhead.

Wappen, obs. form of WEAPON.

†**Wappened**, *a Obs rare*—1 Of obscure origin and meaning, perh. corrupt. Cf WAPPERED *a*, which Singer proposed as a conjectural reading.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii 38 This is it That makes the wappen'd Widdow wed againe

Wappens(c)haw (wa·p'nz(ǫ). *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 6–7, 9 **wap(p)ins(c)haw**, 7 **waponeschawe**, 9 **wap(p)ens(c)haw**; *β. semi-modernized* **weapons(c)haw.** [f. *wapin* WEAPON + *schaw* SHOW *sb.* Prob. orig a shortening of the older WAPPENSCHAWING.

Both words are used *Hist* by Scott; the official edition of the Statutes of Scotland (1814) has only *wapinschaw* in the index, though the actual text of the Acts has *wapinschawing* exc. in 1503 (see below).

Cf G *waffenschau*, given by Adelung as an obsolete HG. word, but prob a mere 18th c. adaptation of Du *wappenschouwing* = next.]

1. *Hist* = WAPPENS(C)HAWING.

α 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1814) II. 243/2 Item þat all scotland mak 3erely þair wapinschawis apon thurisday in witsonday wolk *Ibid* 251/2 þat all scotland mak þair wappinschawis [etc] 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat Will* c XXIII § 6 It is statute, that wapinschaw sal be keiped & haldin. 1627 in Cramond *Ann Banff* (1891) I. 56 To the effect they may be the better prepared agane the XXIIJ of this instant qlk is the principall waponeschawe day 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, [The Calvinists] discouraged, as far as lay in their power, even the ancient wappen-schaws, as they were termed, when the feudal array of the county was called out, and each crown-vassal was required to appear with such muster of men and armour as he was bound to make by his fief. 1905 G WILSON *Ann Glover Incorporat. Perth* 13 Other and more rational forms of amusements became popular with our Craft such as wappenschaws, football, quoits, golf, archery, etc

β 1776 *Herd's Sc Songs* II. 122 When we went to the field of war, And to the Weaponshaw, Willie. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* IV. XXVIII, Already on dark Ruberslaw The Douglas holds his weapon schaw 1830 — *Doom of Devorgoil* I. 1, Godden, good yeoman Come you from the Weaponshaw? 1830 — *Demonol* I. 14 The majority had considered the heavenly phenomenon as a supernatural weapon-schaw for the purpose of a sign and warning of civil wars to come.

2. A volunteer rifle-meeting

1868 *Morning Star* 9 Jan., At Edinburgh, on New Year's Day, the Wappinschaw was celebrated. Years ago this, we believe, was a gathering at which the country side shot, with homely smooth-bore pieces, for hams and cheeses, but until revived in 1866 the custom had long fallen into disuse. In that year the Wappinschaw was rehabilitated by the local volunteers. 1869 *Pall Mall Gaz* 2 July 6 The Aberdeen Volunteer wapinschaw was held yesterday. The chief prize ..was won by Ensign Niven.

b *South Africa* Used to render Du *wappenschouwing* (see next), applied by the Boers to a rifle-shooting competition.

1899 *Daily News* 23 June 5/4 The Boers never drill, and it is thought that the scene witnessed was probably an ordinary season's wapenshaw. *Ibid* 13 Oct 5/5 The local Dutch have decided to postpone their wappenschaw (rifle meeting) at the request of the magistrate.

Wappens(c)hawing (wa·p'nz(ǭıŋ). *Sc. Hist.* Forms: *a.* 5 **wapinschawin**, **wapynschawing**, 5–6 **wap(p)inschawing**, **-schewing**, 6 **waping-**, **vapin-**, **wapo(u)nschawing**, **vaupynschauyng**, 9 **wappenschawing**; *β. semi-modernized* 6 **weapon-showing**, 9 **weapon-shawing.** [f. *wapen* WEAPON + *schawing* SHOWING *vbl. sb.*; = Du. *wapenschouwing* Cf prec.] A periodical muster or review of the men under arms within a particular lordship or district.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas I* (1814) II. 8/a It is ordanyt þan in ilk schereadome of þe realme þere be maid wapynschawing four tymis in þe 3er. 1512 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot* I. 366/2 The kingis hienes has ordanit him to resave the musteris and wapinschewingis of all his folkis. 154x in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App VIII 66 The Wapinschawing off Annerdale tane be my Lord Maxwell wppon Burnliswerkhill. 1549 *Compl Scot* XI. (1872) 96 Kyng eduard ordand thre vaupynschauyngis to be maid al on ane day in scotland be scottis men ., and at thay vaupynschauyngis, al the vaupynis and armour of scotland to be delyuerit to the inglismen 1560 in Calderwood *Hist Kirk* (1843) II 3 That nane hencefurth they be not compelled to tak on credite, they sall be everie moneth satisfeid of their wages, so that two Scotish lords, chosin by the counsell, may present it at weapon-showing and musters of the said men of warre. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S.) II 321 Thair vas vapinschawing throch all Scotland 1633 in *Reg Mag Sig. Scot.* 1634, 45/2 At all generall musteris and wapounschawingis within the said schirrefdome. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* III, The best wrestler, . the king of the weapon-shawing—the breaker of mad horses 1830 — *Doom of Devorgoil* I. 1, Hark! they have broken up the weapon-shawing 1905 G. WILSON *Ann. Glover Incorporat. Perth* 13 On one of these occasions of wappenschawing a serious riot took place.

Wappentake, obs. form of WAPENTAKE.

†**Wa·pper**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [a. Du. *wapper*, cogn. with *wapperen* to swing. see next] ? A (leaden) ball attached to a strap used as a striking weapon So †**Wa·pper** *v.*1 *trans.*, to strike (a person) with this weapon

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb) 16 That one had an leden malle and that other a grete leden wapper therwyth they wappred and al for slyngred hym

Wapper (wǫ·pəɹ), *a.* Now *dial* [Back-formation from *wapper-eyed, -jawed*. see WAPPER *v* 2] † a. Of the eyes: Blinking, unsteady. *Obs.* b. Of a jaw (see quots). *dial.* and *U.S.*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 280 What if he will geve no credite to your opinions? no nor yet to your wapper eyes that are bleared and dimme with rancour and malice? 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn* (1842) 6 But such was his, who thus busied, was tooke napping by the weale publike, who smiles upon him with a wapper eye, a jealous countenance, and bids him all haile *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Wapper-jawn.* 2. A projecting under-jaw. (Colloq., U S)

Wapper (wǫ pəɹ), *v.*2 *Obs* exc. *dial.* [Perh. cogn. w WAVE *v.*; cf. Du. *wapperen* to swing, oscillate, waver.]

1. *intr.* To blink the eyes. Also, 'to move tremulously' (Halliwell 1847, as a Somerset word).

1575 *Mirr. Mag* I, *Nennius* 75 b, But still he stode his face to set awrye, And wappering turnid vp his white of eye. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 40 She was toothlesse, chap-falne, hollow-eyed, and wappering withall.

2. *passive.* To be tired *out.*

1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* XII. 258 [Period 1592] Thou'll not see Stratford to-night, sir, thy horse is wappered out. *Foot-note.* Wappered = tired. A Cotswold word.

3 Comb. · **wapper-eyed** *a. dial.* blinking, bleareyed (see quots.), **wapper-jawed** *a. U.S.*

1604 T. M *Black Bk* D a b, I changed my shape into a litle wapper-eid Constable, to winke and blinke at small faults *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Wapper-eyed*, that has Sore or running Eyes. 1746 *E. moor Scolding* (E.D S.) Gloss., *Wapper-eyed*, goggle eyed, having full rolling Eyes; or looking like one scared; or squinting like a Person overtaken with Liquor 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Prelim note, Fancy an heir that a father had seen born well featured and fair, turning suddenly..squint-eyed, hair-lipped, wapper-jawed 1849 'N. HOGG' *Poet Lett.* (1850) Gloss., *Wapper-ky'd*, sleepy, groggy 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk*, *Wapper-eyed*, having quick-moving restless eyes—constantly rolling from side to side, as is seen in very nervous persons.

Wapper, variant of WHOPPER.

Wa·ppered, *a.* Now *dial.* Also **woppered.** [f WAPPER *v.* + -ED.] Fatigued, wearied

[1612 implied in UNWAPPERED] 1868 R. W. HUNTLEY *Cotswold Dial*, *Wappered*, fatigued; beaten 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss*, *Woppered*, restless, fatigued. (Hund. of Berk.)

Wappet: see WHAPPET *Obs.*, kind of dog.

Wappin, obs. Sc. form of WEAPON.

†**Wappineer.** *Obs.* [f. the place-name *Wapping*, a part of London close to the Docks + -EER.] An inhabitant of Wapping. Also *attrib.* Cf. WAPPINGER.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* II. 72 In kennel sowc'd o're Head and Ears Amongst the crowding Wappineers 1710 SHADWELL *Fair Quaker of Deal* Dram. Pers., *Flip*, The Commadore, a most illiterate Wappineer-Tar. *a* 1792 HORNE in *Olla Podrida* (1820) I. 135 Whilst a Wappineer, a Mileender, and a Boroughman, are terms proverbially used, about the Exchange, , to express an inferior order of beings.

Wappin(g. see WHOPPING *ppl. a.*

Wappinger (wǫ pinəɹ). [f. *Wapping* + -ER 1.] An inhabitant of Wapping. Cf. WAPPINEER.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III viii. (1740) 585 ROUS..was a thorough paced Traitor, and looked upon to be Paymaster of the Mob; a Wappinger, and good at mustering Seamen. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I vi, The girls stared with more rudeness than one would expect even from a Wappinger.

Waps, obs. or dial. form of WASP.

Wapto, variant of WAPPATO(O.

Wapure, **Wapyn(e**, obs. ff. VAPOUR, WEAPON.

Wapynschawing. see WAPPENS(C)HAWING.

Wapyntak, obs. form of WAPENTAKE.

War (wǭɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 2 **uuerre**, **werre**, **wyrre**, 3 **weorre**, **worre**, 3–5 **werre**, (4 *pl.* **werren**), 4–6 **werr**, 5 **guerre**, **gwerre**, 4, 5–6 *Sc.* **wer**, 4–5, 6–7 *Sc.* **were**, 4 *Sc.* **vere**, 4, 7 *Sc.* **weer**, 4–6 *Sc* **veyr**, 5 *Sc.* **veir**, 5–6 *Sc* **weire**, **weyr(e**, 4–9 *Sc.* **weir**, 6 *Sc.* **wair**, **wiar**, **weare**, **veare**, 7 *Sc.* **ware**, 8 *Sc.* **wear**, 5 **waar**, 5–7 **warr(e**, 6– **war.** [Late OE (*c* 1050) *wyrre*, *werre*, a. North-eastern OF. *werre* = Central OF. and mod.F. *guerre*, Pr. *guerra*, *gerra*, Sp, Pg, It *guerra* (med L. *werra*, *guerra*) a. OHG. *werra* (MHG. *werre*) confusion, discord, strife, related to the OHG., OS. *werran* str. vb., to bring into confusion or discord (whence mod G. *wirren* wk. vb. to confuse, perplex; the earlier vb. survives in *verworren* ppl. a, confused), f. Teut. root **werz-*, **wers-*, whence also WORSE *a.*

It is a curious fact that no Germanic nation in early historic times had in living use any word properly meaning 'war', though several words with that meaning survived in poetry, in proverbial phrases, and in compound personal names. The Romanic-speaking peoples, who were obliged to avoid the L *bellum* on account of its formal coincidence with *bello*- beautiful, found no nearer equivalent in Teut than *werra*. In OE the usual translation of *bellum* was *gewin*, struggle, strife The continental Teut. langs later developed separate words for 'war': G. *krieg* (whence Sw, Da. *krig*), Du. *oorlog*; Icelandic uses *ófriðr* 'un peace'.]

1. Hostile contention by means of armed forces, carried on between nations, states, or rulers, or between parties in the same nation or state; the employment of armed forces against a foreign power, or against an opposing party in the state

For *civil, intestine*, etc. *war*, see the adjs. *War to the knife* [after Sp *guerra al cuchillo*], see KNIFE *sb.* 1 b; *war to the death*, see DEATH *sb.* 12 c.

1154 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1140, þer efter wæx suythe micel uuerre betuyx þe king & Randolf eorl of Cæstre. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 20 Ah se wide him weox weorre on euch halue [L *bellis undique consurgentibus*] *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 336 in *S Eng. Leg.* 11 Sethþe þare cam an Aumperour þat hiet costantin; In weorre and batayile he was so muche þat þare-of nas no fin 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1321 Þe king nis to preisi noȝt þat in time of worre as a lomb is boþe mek & milde, & in time of pes as leon boþe cruel & wilde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* VII. (*James Minor*) 462 Iosaphus, prince wes & als ledare of þat towne, bath in pese & vere. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 226 Wote no wighte what werre is þere þat pees regneth. 1421 LYDG. *Horse, Goose, Sheep* 425 in *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) trs. 33 Thou Causist weire and seist thu louest pees *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V. x. 537 Whanne therupon hangith ceesing of greet werre and making of greet pees 1462 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) Oct. 720 The said Erle shal haue the 11tds of all wynnyngs of werre won or gotten by the said Cristofre *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 196 Ane horn he blew..Quhilk all this warld with weir hes maid to

wag. 1513 More *Rich III* Wks 36/2 Richards Duke of Yorke, beganne not by warre, but by lawe, to challenge the crown. 1573 *Reg Prwy Council Scot* II. 218 Except sic change and fortoun of weare as salbe commoun and alike to bayth 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, IV vii 36 These Gates must not be shut, But in the Night, or in the time of Warre 1613 J. Saris *Voy Japan* (Hakl Soc) 54 The prince of Tidore, whoe had beene out in warr, and was retorned with 100 Ternatans heades 1648 Milton *Sonn to Fairfax* 10 For what can Warr, but endless warr still breed, Till Truth, and Right from Violence be freed. 1690 Locke *Govt* II iii § 16 The State of War is a State of Enmity and Destruction 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV. 810 Mighty Cæsar, thund'ring from afar, Seeks on Euphrates' Banks the Spoils of War 1728 Ramsay *Lochaber* 1, The dangers attending on wear 1759 B Porteus *Death* 179 War its thousands slays, Peace its ten thousands 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I vii 250 In order to make war completely effectual, it is necessary with us in England that it be publicly declared and duly proclaimed by the king's authority 1846 *Congressional Globe* 14 May 808/1 It puts it in the power of any military squad..to put this nation in a state of war The killing of people is not war In order to constitute war between nations, that killing must be sanctioned by the war-making power 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I viii 551 Formerly religion had been the cause of war, and had also been the pretext under which it was conducted 1871 Mozley *Univ Serm.* v. (1876) 101 War is one of these rights, because under the division of mankind into distinct nations it becomes a necessity.

Personified. 1563 Sackville *Induct. Mirr Mag* lvi, Lastly stoode Warre in glitteryng armes yclad, With visage grym. *c* 1614 Sir W Mure *Dido & Æneas* I, 37 Bloody warre, the mistres of debait. 1803 Wordsw *Addr. Kilchurn Castle* 1 Child of loud-throated War!

b. *transf* and *fig* Applied *poet* or rhetorically to any kind of active hostility or contention between living beings, or of conflict between opposing forces or principles.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 246 in *O.E Hom.* I. 175 Þa þe ledden here lif in werre and in winne *c* 1275 *On Serving Christ* 37 in *O E Misc* 91 Bi-leueþ oure weorre, warlawes wode *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9666 Þes mai nourquar abide Þar hate wons, or werr, or pride. 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10570 Þar fore Þat tyme was mykyl þro, And ofte was boþe were and wo. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 234 Who kan conforten now youre hertes werre? *c* 1385 — *Frankl T* 29 Ne wolde neuere God bitwixe vs tweyne, As in my gilt, were outher werre or stryf. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armes* (S.T.S) 5 Amang the quhilkis is grete discorde discensioun and were 1624 Quarles *Job Milit* xviii 30 Know'st thou the cause of Snow, or Haile, which are My fierce Artill'ry, in my time of warre? 1725 Pope *Odyss.* II 96 O insolence of youth! whose tongue affords Such railing eloquence and war of words. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* V 306 Whatever be the motives that thus arrest a flock of birds in their flight, whether they be of gallantry or of war, it is certain that [etc] 1817 Byron *Manfred* II ii. 135, I have affronted death—but in the war Of elements the waters shrunk from me 1912 L. Tracy *Mirabel's Isl* II. (1915) 32 His keen hearing was of no avail in that war of wind and wave

c. The *plural* (esp. with def art.) was formerly often used in the same sense as the sing.

To have been in the wars (colloq.), to show marks of injury or traces of rough usage

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel & Arc* 22 Whan Theseus with werres longe and grete The aspre folke of Cithe had ouercome. *a* 1400 R Glouc. (Rolls) App Z 19 Wel fale 3er þer after þo worres aslakede 1448-9 Metham *Amoryus & Cl.* 218 And for yowre labour in werris that with vs ye haue be, We þanke yow 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VI x 198 For knyghtes that ben lecherous shal not be .fortunate vnto the werrys. 1538 Starkey *England* (1878) 47 So dothe the multytude of pepul .sone, by warrys and iniury of ennemys, wythout strenghth, lose hys welth 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) H iij, After warres it is con monly seene, that a great number of those that went out honest, returne home againe like roisters. 1581 Hamilton in *Cath. Tractates* (S T S) 74 The miserable estait of your maiesties cuntrie oppressit be famine and intestine vearis. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* I. i. 31 Is Signior Mountanto return'd from the warres, or no? 1601 — *All's Well* II iii 308 Warres is no strife To the darke house, and the detected wife 1606 G W[oodcocke] *Iustine* IV. 23 Hereupon, the warres by Sea was againe renued 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. § 7 247 When he was a little boy, there being warres in the country. 1721 Ramsay *Richy & Sandy* 37 His fame shall last last shall his sang of weirs 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem Adv* x (1858) 133 Sundry other marks upon his body, that showed him to have been in the wars.

d. *Open war*: avowed active hostility.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 16 3if þei conseilen men more to taken vengeaunce bi open werre of here brebren þan to suffren pacienly wrongys 1450 *Pasion Lett.* I. 100 To leve, reise, and make open werr ayenst you 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 165 Hytt ys open warre betwyxte Gaunte & the Kynge of Romayns 1609 Dekker *Work for Armourers* C ij, That open warre should presently be proclaimed against that arrogant, haughty, ambitious Tyrant Money 1623 Cockeram II, *Open Warre*, Hostilitie 1667 Milton *P L* II 41 By what best way, Whether of open Warr or covert guile, We now debate.

† **e** *Abstinence, prorogation of war* suspension of hostilities. *Obs.*

1517 in *Acts Parlt. Scot* (1875) XII. 38/1 The foresaid prorogacioun of were past concludit and approbate as said is. 1521 *Ibid* 39/2 Þat We may have abstinence of Weire for ane tyme quhill an Ambaxat may be maid Reddy. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV*, 245 b, That an especial abstinence of warre should be kept .betwixte the Realmes of England and Scotland.

2. In various phrases. (For *declare, levy, wage war*, see the vbs.)

a. (*To be*) *at war*, †*at wars*, †*in war*, †*in wars*: engaged in war. *lit.* and *fig.* So *at open war*, † *wars.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 222 Buxomenesse and boste aren euer-more at werre, And ayther hateth other in alle manere werkes. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xiii 58 When twa rewmes er at were and owþer party ensegez citee, toune or castell *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 1936 For to sette hem al at werre. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 22 Kyndomes and prouynces wern at werre 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armes* (S T S) 3 Men kennyis almaist na realme in cristyndom bot it is in were 1565 Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng* 29 The Britannes being fiee from all foraine waires, fell at warres with in them selues and to all other myscheifes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 26 All Christin men tak tent and leir, How saull and body ar at weir 1573 L Lloyd *Pilgr Princes* 12 When Turnus and Aeneas were in wars for the marriage of Lauinia 1600 W Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 235 The Iesuits doe mightily disagree, and are often at open warres 1614 R Wilkinson *Paire of Serm* etc 30 So wee are, indeed, at warres with God, and at warres with one another 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 215 King Gustavus Adolphus hath taken Elbing from the Polander, with whom he is still in warres. 1637 J Battieff in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 489 This Kingdom being now in Wars on all sides, doth not afford any great Design for the advancement of Learning 1677 *Govt Venice* 91 Nine times have they been at Wars together. 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 352 When England was at Wars with Portugal 1780 *Mirror* No 82 We have been two years at war with France 1792 Burke *Corr* (1844) III. 387 Sentiments of liberty which were not at war with order, virtue, religion, and good government. 1816 Byron *Stanzas to Augusta* II. ii, And when winds are at war with the ocean. 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 191 Man, in his powerlessness, at war with Omnipotence! 1862 Mrs H Wood *Mrs Hallib* II xiv, In that moment..Cyril felt at war with everybody and everything 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug, 186/3 Teetotallers and moderate drinkers will probably be at war on this point as long as the world lasts

b *To go to war* or † *wars*: to enter on hostilities. *To go to the war(s* (arch.): to go abroad as a soldier

c 1450 Capgrave *St Aug.* xxxix 50 Þat he schuld neuer councell man to go to werre 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV* III. ii. 196 Come, thou shalt go to the Warres in a Gowne 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* II ii. 66 Would we had all such wiues, that the men might go to Warres with the women 1807 Moore *Minstrel Boy* 2 The Minstrel Boy to the war is gone. 1871 Mozley *Univ Serm.* v (1876) 117 The aim of the nation in going to war is exactly the same as that of the individual in entering a court; it wants its rights, or what it alleges to be its rights

† **c** *To have war*: to be at war (*with, to*). *To hold, keep war* or *wars*: to be continuously at war.

a 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1116, Se cyng Henri fylste his nefan Þe Þa wyrre hæfde toz eanes his hlaforde Þam cynge of France. *c* 1275 Lay 4347 To holde werre [*c* 1205 To halden comp] and eke fiht 13 *Northern Passion* 154/218* Agaynes kynge pharoo he helde werre. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 64 Thei han often tyme werre with the Soudan 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armes* (S T S.) 167 Thai..nouthir had were to him, na he to thame. *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg Eng Hist* (Camden No. 29) 32 [They] beganne to keepe warre against their neighbours. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind* (Arb) 37 They kepe warre against their borderers 1560 J. Daus tr *Sleidane's Chron.* 310 b, Englande hath oftentymes kepte warre with Scotlande. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 342 These Ilandes were wont to haue warre the one with the other.

d. *To make war* to carry on hostilities. *lit.* and *fig* Const. *on, upon, with*; also *against*, and † *to, unto*, or dative.

c 1205 Lay. 170 Weorre makede Turnus 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 6095 His folc made euere uaste worre 3ut after is deþe 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 17/2 The seide Phelip. hath contynuelly made werre unto the seide John. 1515 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 302 In caace the duke or any other lordes wol make garriable werr ayeinst the castell *c* 1532 Berners *Huon* lvii. 193 When yuoryn herd this he made me warre & was here before my cete with all his pusance *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen IV*, 7 Item he assembled certain Lancashire and Cheshire men to the entent to make warre on the foresaid Lordes *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* 1. 126 As werne waspis againis Goddis word makis weir 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron., John* (1807) II. 320 That if the king would not confirme the same, they would not cease to make him warre, till he should satisfie their requests in that behalfe *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps* xxxvii xiii, Bad folkes shall fall, Who to make warre with God presumed 1590 Shaks *Com Err* III 1 86 *Dro* In her forhead, arm'd and reuerted, making warre against her heire 1600 J Pory tr *Leo's Africa* IV 216 He leuied a puissant armie, and made warre against Barbarossa 1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist. Justine* xxvi 94 He made warre to the Athenians 1615 G Sandys *Trav* 73 His valour rests yet untried, having made no warre but by disputation 1626 Cockeram II, s v *War*, To make warre, Belligerate 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* III. 331 As the fox makes war upon all animals so all others seem to make war upon him 1794 Paley *Evid* (1825) II. 255 Aristotle maintained the general right of making war upon barbarians 1885 *Scribner's Monthly* XXX 396/1 The colonists were accustomed to make war on the creatures of the forest. 1918 *Nation* (N Y.) 7 Feb 129/2 To get more beef the Government is making war on the cattle tick

† **e.** (*To win*, etc.) *of, on, with war* · by warfare.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 134 The thinges fellen as they don of were Bytwixen hem of Troye and Grekes ofte. † *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 22 How they whanne wyth were wyrchippis many *Ibid.* 33 And Wales of were he wane at hys wille *Ibid.* 526, 621 *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xxii, Thus hase he wonun Kay on werre. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* II 1562 Þar wiþe hir ost scho coyme of weyre. *Ibid* v 4458 (Royal MS) A tyrawnd, Odonater, Held all that land tyll hym off were [*v rr* of weyre, of weire, awere] Agayne the mycht of the empyre

3. In particularized sense · A contest between armed forces carried on in a campaign or series of campaigns.

Often with identifying word or phrase, as in *the Trojan war, the Punic Wars, the Wars of the Roses, the Thirty Years' War. Holy war*: a war waged in a religious cause: applied, e g to the Crusades, and to the Jihad among Mohammedans. *Sacred War* [= Gr ἱερὸς πολεμος]. in *Gr Hist.*, the designation of two wars (B C. 595 and 357–346) waged by the Amphictyonic Council against Phocis in punishment of alleged sacrilege. For *Servile, Social war*, see the adjs

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2491 Þare had a were ben in Þat land, Þat had lasted sumdel lang *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 29 Þe wer lasted so long Til morgan asked pes Þurch pine *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 437 Þat werre lasted two & twenty 3er *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2613 A gret warre, Þat was wonderli hard in Þe next londe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 522 Wes nocht all troy with tresoune tane, Quhen x 3eris of the wer wes gane? 1377 *Death Edw. III* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 217 This gode comunes That with heore catel and with heore goode Mayntened the weire both furst and last 1485 *Cal Patent Rolls* (1914) 46 [The wai called] le Barons' werre *c* 1550 Lyndsay *Trag* 113 Duryng this weir war takin presoneris, Mony one Lorde, Baronne, and Bachileris 1595 Shaks *John* II. i 36 The peace of heauen is theirs y^t lift their swords In such a iust and charitable warre *a* 1631 Donne *Songs & Son., Canonization* 16 Soldiers find warres, and Lawyers find out still Litigeous men 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 245 This fatall War is like the Hydra; the more heads are cut off, the more grow up 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) I. 103 The French Cannon which took some of the Towns defended by the Dutch, last War in Flanders 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII. 99/2 The celebrated Phocian or Sacred War, in which all the great states of Greece were more or less concerned 1841 Elphinstone *Hist India* I 583 His conduct of the war evinced more activity than skill 1882 Freeman *Impress U.S.* (1883) 21 Still the War of Independence must be, on the American side, a formidable historic barrier in the way of perfect brotherhood.

b *transf.* and *fig.* A contest, struggle (between living beings or opposing forces). Cf. I b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3458 O suilk a wer was neuer herd, Ne suilk a strif o childir tuin. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth* III, Thayre werre on the wild squyne wurchis hom wo. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass* I. II 160, I thinke there be neuer an Ale-house in England but sets forth some poets petternels or demilances to the paper warres in Paules Church-yard. 1607 Shaks *Cor* II. i 232 Our veyl'd Dames Commit the Warre of White and Damaske In their nicely gawded Cheekes, to th' wanton spoyle Of Phoebus burning Kisses. 1620 J Taylor (Water P.) *Jack a Lent* A 4, Blacke Iacks .Whose liquor oftentimes breedes houshold wars. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III 415, I pass the Wars the spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake 1711 Steele *Spect* No 78 P 5 What a learned War will there be among future Criticks about the Original of that Club 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 706 My Prophets, and my Sophists finish'd here Their Civil Efforts of the Verbal War 1744 J. Love *Cricket* (1770) 16 Scarce any Youth wou'd dare At single Wicket, try the doubtful War 1821 Byron *Cain* III 1, For what should I be gentle? for a war With all the elements ere they will yield The bread we eat? 1855 Brewster *Newton* II. xxii 295 That deadly war, which, to the disgrace of mathematical science, has raged for three years between the geometers of Britain and Germany 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 108 The war between the white man and the forest was still fierce. 1885 *Manch Exam* 16 May 5/1 There is already a talk of a war of tariffs being declared

† **4.** Actual fighting, battle; a battle, engagement. *Obs* (chiefly *poet*)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 752 Roband told anon How þe batayle bi gan, þe werres hadden y ben. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5464 3yf we were bold, now be we baldere, & y schal vndertake þys were. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xviii xlii. (1495) 804 Elephauntys drede not the sharpnesse of werre and dredyth and fleeth the voys of the leest sowe or swyne *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1621 Tho began greet werre awake, Scheldes cleuede and speres brake ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 257 Now wakkenyse the were! wyrchipide be Cryste! 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 185 The cronycles makyth no mencion of no chyualry ne werre done by the kynge al the tyme that he in Irland was. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* v. 569 Their Heads from aiming Blows they bear a far, With dashing Gauntlets then provoke the War. *Ibid* VII 742 First, Almon falls, Pierc'd with an Arrow from the distant War 1750 Gray *Long Story* 76 Where, safe and laughing in his sleeve, He heard the distant din of war 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV xiii, The boy is ripe to look on war. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VI 479 War brayed to war.

† **b.** A hostile attack, invasion, assault. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 429 Thou mayst, make a werre so sharpe on this Citee 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 285 Þe werre of þe Danes þat assaillede first Northumberlond and þanne Lyndesele. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1599 Wee have no nede to dout werr, ne molestacioun 1603 Knolles *Turks* (1621) 589 Now the Turkes began to make faire warres, their terrible batteries began to grow calme

5. The kind of operations by which the contention of armed forces is carried on; fighting as a department of activity, as a profession, or as an art. Cf. Man-of-war, Ship-of-war.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2349 But god for his grete grace gof i hadde now here horse & alle harneys þat be-houes to werre. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi 492 This poynt of weir Wes vndirtane so apertly, And eschevit richt hardely *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1038 Nestor, A noble man naitest in werre. *Ibid* 10037 The Mirmydons were..Wise men in werr 1513 More *Rich III* Wks. 37/2 None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his dispocion was more metely then for peace 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 908/2 Saint Paules meaning is, to shew to Timothie, that it is more then time, he were throughly trained, and made to warre, (as we say). 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot* I. II. 111 War was the sole profession of the nobles. 1781 Logan *Hymn*, '*Behold the Mountain*' 24 They hang the trumpet in the hall, and study war no more 1841 J F. Cooper *Deerslayer* VII, I'm young in war, but not so young as to stand on an open beach to be shot down like an owl by daylight.

† **b.** In titles of office, *captain of the war, treasurer of the king's wars, treasurer at wars Obs.*

c 1450 *Brut* 450 Þe Lord Wylloghby was made Capten of hys werris. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. v (1883) 66 Ioab the sone of Saryre that was captayn of the warre of the kynge Dauid

[Cf *Vulg.* 2 Sam viii 16 *Joab erat super exercitum*] 1495 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 139 Sir Reignold Bray Knyght late Tresorer of Our Soueraigne Lorde the Kynges werres. 1617 Moryson *Itin* II 53 The Treasurer at Warres *per diem* thirtie five shillings

c. In phrasal combinations designating things pertaining to warfare, as *munitions*, †*weeds of war*. † *Castle, house, place, town of war* (obs.), a fortified building or place. † *Line of war* Naut., the flotation-line of a ship when fully armed, ammunitioned, and victualled for three months.

For *articles, contraband, council, honours of war*, see those words.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII 405 Bothwell That than at Ynglis mennys fay Wes, and haldin as place of wer *Ibid* XVII 243 Till mak aparale For till defend and till assale Castell of wer or than cite. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VII. (*James Minor*) 465 With alkyne Instrument of were, as gyne, slonge, darte & spere 1441 in *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) p. liv, The Archbishop' officers by his commaundement kept the said towne of Ripon like a towne of warr. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 549 That wy walit, I vis, all wedis of veir That nedit hym to note. 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 50 Passande to Sanctandros with lettres vndir the signete for cartis of were. 1581 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* III. 382 To fortefie and detene the samin [*sc* house] as ane hous of weir. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 1 Prouided with all complete provisions of Warre 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 125 The line of War is to be discovered by computing the weight of the Ordnance and..the weight of Men with three months Victuals

† **d.** Manner of fighting. *Obs.*

14 *Sir Beues* 169/3323 (Pynson) For no catel Wolde I let sle Arundel, For he is gode in euery were 1456 Sir G Have *Law Arms* (S T S) 84 Usage makis him expert, be oft hanting of the were that he is wont till.

6. *concr.* Used *poet.* for **a.** Instruments of war, munitions. ? *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI 712 Go then thou Mightiest Ascend my Chariot, bring forth all my Warr, My Bow and Thunder, my Almightie Arms Gird on 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VIII. 572 Inferior Ministers, for Mars repair His broken Axeltrees, and blunted War *Ibid.* XI 901 Shields, Arms, and Speares, flash horrible from far, And the Fields glitter with a waving War. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. IV, Th' embattled elephant, Loaden with war.

b. Soldiers in fighting array ? *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII 214 On thir imbattelld ranks the Waves return, And overwhelm thir Warr. 1677 Oldham *David's Lament. Saul & Jon* V, Seneh. Where he, himself an Host, o'ercame a War alone 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc* III. 101 In this Array the War of either side Through Athens pass'd with Military Pride 1726 Pope *Odyss* XXIV. 578 The opening gates at once their war display 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* VI XXX, To arms they flew,..And mimic ensigns high they rear, And Beardown on England's wearied war 1816 L Hunt *Rimini* I 141 It seems as if the harnessed war were near 1822 W Tennant *Thane of Fife* I. 1, On the plain Of Fife debark'd his proud invasive war

† **7.** *Course, jousts, tournament of war*: a tournament, joust. Similarly, *To joust of war. Obs*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 787 And than, that worthy war and wicht, At that metyng iustit of wer. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 812 Kyng askuardyn in his gere Rydes owte a course of were. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXIV, Take thi schild and thi spere And ride to him a course on werre. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 379 To the castelle he rad..And axed yef ther eny were, That wold hyme delyvere him ther Off thre corses of wer, Hym and xij. knythus. *Ibid.* 393 He axit justes of were, And prays the of answere. *c* 1450 *Brut* 366 Þe Erle of Marre come ynto Engelond for to chalange Ser Edmunde, þe Erle of Kent, of certeyn cours of warre on hors-bak 1796 H. Macneill *Links o' Forth* XXXII, Or break the lance, and couch the spear At tilts and tournaments o' weir

II *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8 In simple attributive use, with the senses 'of or belonging to war', 'used or occurring in war', 'suited or adapted for war', etc. **a.** *gen.* as *war-code, War Department,* †*war-feat, footing, -law,* †*point, -service, zone,* etc.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 Thee coompanye youthful Surcease from warfeats *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps* XVIII ix, He me warre points did show. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* I. i. 303 But now I am return'd, and that warre-thoughts Haue left their places vacant in their roomes Come thronging soft and delicate desires. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII xlii I. 222 The Scythians chuse rather to use their mares in warre-service than their stone-horses 1614 R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* II. D 3, With what pleasing passions he did suffer Loues gentle war-siege. 1656 Earl Monm. tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* II XXXVIII (1674) 190 They had very exactly considered his War-Enterprises 1766 *Mansfield's Sp agst Suspending & Dispensing Prerog.* in *Parl Hist* (1813) XVI 261 As that would have been using the war power of embargoes indirectly for another end than a war purpose, such an evasion of the law was not judged wise or fit. 1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 380 Each gets a small bag of parched corn-flour, for his war stores 1797 *Rep. Committees Ho of Comm* XII 301 The Office of Secretary of State for the War Department was first established on the 11th July 1794. 1819 D B. Warden *Acc US.* III. 395 Chapter xliv. Of the War Department *Ibid.* 405 The original proceedings of all courts-martial, ordered by the war department, are transmitted to that department by the judge advocate of the court 1853 Grote *Greece* II lxxxvi XI. 286 To inquire whether Thebes had exceeded the measure of rigour warranted by the war-code of the time. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. 197 Towards them [*sc.* Christian priests] the [Mohammedan] war-law speaks in a stemer tone 1894 *Times* (weekly ed) 9 Feb 118/3 The army has been placed on a war footing 1918 *Nation* (N Y) 7 Feb. p 211/1 The Government..compel all ships plying to ports in the war zone to insure their men.

b. With words that denote arms, accoutrement, implements, etc.; as *war-axe, -belt, -club, saddle,* †*weeds; war-balloon, -cart, -tower; war-boat, -canoe, -steamer*

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 198 Were wedis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII VII 144 Ane vther soit full byssely to Mart The rynnand quhelis forgeis, and weir cart. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 345/2 The Great Saddle or War Saddle, which is accounted the chief of Saddles 1695 J E Edwards *Perfect Script.* 214 Great commanders fought in open chariots or war coaches. 1778 J Carver *Trav N Amer.* 269 He gives a violent blow with his war club against a post that is fixed in the ground 1798 Landor *Gebir* VII 28 Whirling headlong in his war-belts fold 1807 P Gass *Jrnl* 215 The war-mallet is a club with a large head of wood of stone. 1819 Scott *Leg Montrose* II, His rider occupied his demipique, or war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat 1825 — *Talisman* II, Take my war-axe, and dash the stone into twenty shivers 1825 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* II 16 A command for Eagle to put on his war-dress 1826 J Howell (*title*) An Essay on the War-galleys of the Ancients. 1836 Marryat *Olla Podr.* XXV, The Burmah war-boats are very splendid craft, pulling from eighty to one hundred oars 1838 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl* I 328/1 Improvements in War Rockets 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* VIII 158 Or was the smith idle, hammering only wartools? 1852 Longf. *Warden of Cinque Ports* III, To see the French war-steamers speeding over 1882 De Windt *Equator* 77 We now came in sight of a fleet of some 100 huge war canoes 1884 *St. James's Gaz* 8 Feb 5/1 An ordinary war balloon may either contain an officer in charge or be dispatched unattended 1909 G M Trevelyan *Garibaldi & the Thousand* XII. 213 A high hill, on the spur of which Talamone and its old war tower projected into the sea.

c. With words that denote a commander, officer, army, etc., as *war-captain, -chief, -leader, war-array, -company, -force.*

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 77 The Generall of all the warre-forces throughout Britaine 1757 [Burke] *Europ Settlem. Amer.* I II IV. 182 When..the fury of the nation is raised to the greatest height, the war captain prepares the feast, which consists of dogs flesh 1800 Coleridge *Piccolomini* I III. 18 We had not seen the War-Chief, the Commander. 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* VI XII, The rest of Scotland's war array With Edward Bruce to westward lay 1906 C Squire *Mythol. Anc Brit* V 48 The traditions which make him [Arthur] a supreme war-leader of the Britons. 1913 J A Cramb *Germany & England* I. (1914) 35, I seem to hear again the thunder of the footsteps of a great host It is the war-bands of Alaric!

d. With words denoting cries, songs, musical instruments, etc., as *war-chant, -horn, -march, -music, -pipe, -shout, -tramp, -trumpet, -whistle, -yell.*

1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 388 Taking from him his drum, war-whistle, and martial titles 1793 Blake *America* 76 Sound! sound! my loud war-trumpets. 1808 Scott *Marmion* V. V, And varying notes the war-pipes bray'd, To every varying clan 1809 Campbell *Gert Wyom* III XXVI, And for the business of destruction done Its requiem the war-horn seemed to blow 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* II IX, What marvel, then, At times, unbidden notes should rise, Confusedly bound in memory's ties, Entangling, as they rush along, The war-march with the funeral song? 1831 Trelawny *Adv Younger Son* II 43 Thus I stopped his triumphant war-yells 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* II II, The first blast of the war-trump will scatter their greenness to the winds 1847 Tennyson *Princess* V. 256 When first I heard War-music 1866 Lytton *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 41 The huge walls Shook with the war-shout of ten thousand voices 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* XXVII. 228 As they went they sang the Ingomo, the war-chant of the Zulu

e With words that refer to finance, as *war-budget, -fund, -insurance, -loan, -tax.*

1815 in *Orders of Council Naval Service* (1866) I. 16 To direct that the salaries established as war salaries, by the said Order in Council, should be the permanent salaries, both in war and peace of the several persons 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm 'Blessed are ye'* 32 The Revenue was diminished by the abandonment of the war-taxes. 1853 Grote *Greece* II. LXXXVIII. XI 495 It is true that the Athenians might have laid up that surplus annually in the acropolis, to form an accumulating war-fund 1854 *Tait's Mag* I 599/1 Gentlemen farmers formed another exception during the era of war-prices and yeomanry cavalry. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 107 War-taxes depress the poor and keep them at work. 1887 J. C. Morison *Serv Man* p xv, The removal of all fear of war would be even a greater gain than the suppression of war-budgets. 1901 Corvo *Ho. Borgia* 34 The papal jewels were pawned, and their price added to the war-chest. 1901 *Daily Tel* 9 Mar 10/4 He had to ask for a war vote amounting to close upon eighty-eight millions sterling.

9. Objective, etc., as *war-breeder, -chronicler, -jobber, -maker, -writer*; †*war-keeping, -making,* †*-thirst, war-breathing, -denouncing, -loving,* †*-parting, -stirring* ppl. adjs.

1456 Sir G Have *Law Arms* (S T S) 123 Defence of the kingis persoun is fer mare privilegit na is ony were making till his awin legis. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 160 Capitaines apte and meete .for warrekepyng. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II I III *Furies* 806 But if (brave Lands men) your war-thirst be such 1598 Barret *Theor Warres* 5 This is my opinion of the diuersitie of warre-writers 1620 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* VII. XV Vives 274 Mars is violent, a war-breeder. 1621 Speed *Theat Gt Brit* XXI (1614) 41/1 The Cattieuchlani, a stout and warre-stirring people 1747 Collins *Passions* 43 The war-denouncing trumpet. 1791 Blake *Fr. Revol.* 253 Then the King will disband This war-breathing army 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* XXXI, The war chroniclers who write brilliant stories of fight and triumph 1860 Gen P. Thompson *Auda Alt. Part.* III 53 The war-jobbers have plainly won 1908 *Westm Gaz* 2 Mar. 2/2 Raids by war-loving hill tribes on our Indian frontiers

10. Instrumental and locative, as *war-broken, -famed, -made, -marked, -shaken, -tossed, -triumphant, -wasted, -wearied, -weary* adjs. Also with sense 'for war', as *war-apparelled, -dight* adjs.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, IV. iv. 18 Whiles the honourable Captaine there Drops bloody swet from his warre-wearied limbes. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* III VII 45 Your Armie, which doth most consist Of Warre-markt-footmen 1624 Davenport *City Night cap* III (1661) 26 The hoofs Of war-apparell'd horses 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, CCXLII, Warr-famed Douglas *Ibid, Hen V*, XCIX, Our Warre-tost Realme. 1652 J Taylor (Water P) *Short Rel Journ. Wales* (1859) 12 An old ruined winde and war-shaken castle 1660 *Speech to Gen Monk* 1/1 Her War-made breaches now are cur'd again 1725 Pope *Odyss* III 486 Pallas herself, the War-triumphant Maid. 1777 Pottle *Æschylus, Sev. agst Thebes* 150 Nor the war-wasted town betray. 1804 Campbell *Soldier's Dream* 22 Fain was their war broken soldier to stay 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr Leg, Wallace* ACV, From war-dight youth, to barefoot child 1827 G Darley *Sylvia* 149 The wild, war-blasted marches 1902 J H. Rose *Napoleon I* (ed 2) II XXV. 101 Duroc, a short, stern, war-hardened man 1902 *Edin Rev* July 39 Campbell's 'Soldier's Dream' is the most beautiful rendering in English verse of the war weary mood 1915 A Reade *Poems of Love & War* 52 Joan, the Mystic Maiden, rides Through the war-swept countrysides

11. Special comb **war-arrow** (= ON. *her-ǫr*), an arrow split into segments which are sent out by a chief as a call to arms, **war-bird** *U.S.* = *war-eagle*, **war-boy**, in Africa, a coloured fighting man or soldier, **war-cloud**, a cloud of dust and smoke rising from a battle-field (cf. *πολέμοιο νέφος Iliad* XVII. 243), *fig.* something that threatens war; **war-correspondent**, a journalist engaged by a newspaper to send home first-hand descriptions of the fighting; **war-eagle**, the golden eagle, so called because the N. American Indians decorate themselves with its feathers, **war-fain** *a pseudo-arch.*, eager to fight; **war-game** = Kriegspiel; also *attrib.* and *fig*, †**war-hable** *a.*, [*hable* = Able *a.*; cf. Habile *a*], fit for war, of military age; **war-hatchet**, a hatchet used by the N. American Indians to symbolize the declaration or cessation of hostilities (see quots. and cf. Hatchet *sb.* 2); **war-hawk** *U.S.*, one who is eager for the fray, a 'brave'; **war-head** (of a torpedo: see quot.); †**war-headling**, a military chieftain or commander; **war-hound** *fig.* (cf. War-dog); **war-minister**, the person who directs the war-affairs of a state; the Secretary of State for War; **war-post**, a post into which N. American Indians strike the war-hatchet; **war-talk**, a formal discussion among N. American Indian chiefs about war; also *fig.*; **war-trail** = War-path; **war-woman** (see quot.). Also War-cry, War-dance, War-dog, War-drum, War-god, War-horse, War-kettle, War-lock *v.*[2], War-lord, War-man, War-note, War Office, etc.

1866 Kingsley *Herew* XX, Split up the *war-arrow, and send it round. 1836 [Mrs C P. Traill] *Backw Canada* 289 [An Indian squaw] adorned with the wings of the American *War-bird. 1855 Longf *Hiaw* IX 184 Then began the greatest battle That the war-birds ever witnessed. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Jan 6/6 An encounter took place recently just outside the Sulymah district, between a small British force and a party of *war-boys 1901 Alldridge *Sherbro* XXVII 314 They began to be chased by war-boys in canoes. 1827 Mrs. Hemans *Last Constantine* LXXXV, *War-clouds have wrapt the city. 1908 C W Wallace *Childr. Chapel, Blackfriars* 172 Absence of reference in these two plays is negative proof that the personal war-cloud had passed, by 1602. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* II 25 Dick was made free of the New and Honourable Fraternity of *war correspondents 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* IV. 188 From his eyrie screamed The Keneu, the great *war-eagle. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* III. (1877) 217 Guttorm the young and the *war fain 1828 A B. Granville *St. Petersburgh* II. 75 The '*war-game' table, on which the present Emperor, when Grand duke, used to play. 1892 *Tablet* 17 Oct. 613 A struggle more serious than that of any mere clerical war-game 1590 Spenser *F Q.* II x. 62 The weary Britons, whose *war-hable youth Was by Maximian lately led away. 1842 J F Cooper *Deerslayer* XXX, Our great fathers across the Salt Lake have sent each other the *war-hatchet 1881 Tylor *Anthropol.* IX 224 The bundle of arrows wrapped in a rattlesnake's skin, or the blood-red war-hatchet struck into the war-post 1798 T Jefferson *Let to J. Madison* 26 Apr., Writ 1854 IV. 238 At present, the *war hawks talk of septembrizing, [etc.] 1815 in M Cutler *Life, Jrnls & Corr* (1888) II 332 Our war hawks affect to speak of it as a glorious war and an honorable peace 1865 F Parkman *Champlain* IX. (1875) 308 The Indian tribes, war-hawks of the wilderness. 1898 F. T. Jane *Torpedo* 19 The parts of a torpedo are as follows —(a) The explosive head (*war head) This is only fitted when the torpedo is to be used in earnest. for practice, a collapsible head is fitted. 13 *Coer de L.* 2011 Sir, thus thou shalt lere To mis-say thy *werhedlynge 1812 Byron *Ch Har* I. xl, What gallant *war-hounds rouse them from their lair, And gnash their fangs, loud yelling for the prey! 1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* II. civ, Unleash the warhounds—stay us those who can' 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Sel. Wks II. 255 From my heart I pity the condition of a respectable servant of the publick, like this *war minister. 1826 J F Cooper *Last of Mohicans* XXIII, None of my young men strike the tomahawk deeper into the *war-post 1882 Tylor *Anthropol* IX. 224 The blood red war-hatchet struck into the war-post 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* II 38 Then they call a *war-talk, and say they would speak with these white men. 1834 *Sk & Eccentr. David Crockett* XIV. 185 His public harangues, or his war talks, as electioneering speeches are called in the west 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* XXVI II. 41 Over the western section of this great prairie passes the Apache *war-trail. 1786 Ferriar in *Mem Lit & Philos Soc. Manch* (1790) III. 28 In every Indian village, the *war-woman, is a kind of oracle; by dreams and presages, she directs the hunters to their prey, and the warriors to the enemy.

‖ **War,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [Thevenot's rendering of a dial. var of Hindī *bad*] The Banyan-tree.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* III 25 Trees of several kinds, as Manguiers, Palms, Mirabolans, Wars, Maisa trees *Ibid*, We saw the War-tree in its full extent It is likewise called Ber, and the Tree of Banians

War, waur (wār, wǭr), *a.* and *adv. Sc* and *north.* Forms: 3–5 werre, 4 *Sc.* ver, 4–6 wer, 4–5 were, werr, worre, 6 wor, *Sc.* woir, 4–5 ware, 5–6 warre, 5–8 warr, 6 *Sc.* var, (uar), 4–9 war, 8– *Sc.* waur. See also Werrar *a* [a ON. *verre* adj, *verr* adv. · see Worse *a* and *adv.* The spelling *waur*, which first appears in the 18th c, was adopted by Burns and Scott, and is now general in Scottish use.]

A *adj* = Worse *a* in all senses.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3951 To madian lond wente he [*sc* Balaam] his ride, And wente is herte on werre ðhogt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 454 Qua herd euer a warr [*Gott. MS* werr] auntour *c* 1375 *Ibid* 13411 (Fairf) þe gode wine suide þou first dispende & siþen drink þe worre [*earlier texts* wers] at hende 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 269 Thryldome is weill wer than dede *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 55 Are þei not .werr, and abhominabler þan carnal sodomits? *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 50 Sho said þatt sho sulde sende hym a war question þan owther off þe tother was. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi 57 Thai schel fische dimuneuis and grouis les, and of ane var qualite *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 178 They partit war freindis nor they mett 1578 Moysie *Mem* (Bannatyne Club) 15 They ran togither; the said Willie wes strickin to the grund and died, the vther throw the thie and litle war 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Sept 108 They sayne the world is much war then it wont 1584 J Melvill *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 187 Quhilk is maist sacrilegius and war nor Papisticall 1654 Z Coke *Logick* 77 World so called of War-old, because the older it is, the War or worse it is. 1786 Burns *A Dream* III, There's mony waur been o' the race, And aiblins ane been better Than you this day 1815 Scott *Guy M* v, 'Vanity and waur!' said the Domine; 'it is a trafficking with the Evil One' 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xx, We're no war nor some 'at is aboon us; are we? 1883 *Longman's Mag* Nov 72 Losh me! it's just waur than useless the day whativer.

†**b** *Father war*, worse than one's father, degenerate *Obs.* Cf. ON. *fǫður-verringr* sb.

1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I. 206 And lat ws nocht be cawit fader war, Thocht we be hapnit now fra thame so far.

c. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) as in *to get the war*, to get the worst of it

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7579 Fle þat wynnes to haue þe warr, For ar i fle i sal cum nerr 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1588 Lest felle hym þe worre. *Ibid* 1592 þe worre hade þat oþer. *c* 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX 159 Bot thar bowmen the wer had ay *a* 1568 *Wyf Anchtermuchty* xv in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter Club) 345 For and we fecht I ill gett the woir. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. x, If ye expect to be ranting among the queans o' lasses, ye will come by the waur.

B. *adv.* = Worse *adv.* in all senses.

c 1200 Ormin 4898 And swa þu tellesst werre off þe, Swa telleþþ Drihhtin bettre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11900 þai .drund him [*sc.* Herod] in pike and terr, And send him quar he faris werr, werr þan he fard euer ar. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1324 þu sal wyt I ame of mycht ver þane þu wes þe to dycht. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxii. 54 þer was neuere dede þat euere he dide, þat greued hym warre. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 73 Other þatt er hongry suld com & pryk me war þan þai did. *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf* 923 All is out of harre, And out of trace, Ay warre and warre In euery place. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 280 They fand ane monstour on the morne, War facit nor ane cat. 17 . *Southsea Song* 7 in *Ramsay's Tea-Table Miscellany* (1775) I. 34 The lave will fare the war in trouth For our lang biding here 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vi, A' the warld kens that they maun either marry or do waur. 1828 [Carr] *Craven Gloss*, *War and war*, worse and worse

War (wǭr), *v.*[1] Inflected warred (wǭrd), warring (wǭ·rɪŋ). Forms. 2 uuerrien, 3 wurre, weorre, weorri, 3–4 worri, worry, 3–5 worre, werri, werry, 3–6 werre, 4 werr, 4–5 wer, were, 4–7 werre, 6 warr, *dial* var, *Sc.* weir(e, 4, 6– war. [f War *sb.*[1] Cf. the equivalent OF. *guerrer*, **werrer*; also *werreuer* Warray *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To make war upon. *Obs*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135, Dauid king of Scotland toc to uuerrien him. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 4636 þe kunde men of þis lond recetted were þere [*sc* in Wales] Euere wanne of straunge men yworred hii were *Ibid* 4987 Ac penda þe heþene duc adde euere god wille To worry him [Oswy] & don him ssame *c* 1383 in *Eng Hist Rev* (1911) Oct. 744 þough it be leful in caas to werre & sleen euele cristene men whanne rigtfulnesse .shulde perisshen elles. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 363 To passe over the grete See To werre and sle the Sarazin *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 49 *Sepe expugnauerunt* Oft they werreden me fro my youthe sey now israel. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron* cxxvi vi. (1812) 244 Kyng Henry warred Robert Estenuyle. 1534 *St Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II 186 The traison, rebellion, extorcion, and wilfull ware of your forsaid Erles, the one varing, burning, and distroing the other 1609 Daniel *Civ Wars* IV xxx, To warre the Scot, and Borders to defend.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 246 Kastel, þet is euerriche god mon þet te ueond weorreð. *c* 1275 *Five Joys of the Virgin* 26 in *O. E. Misc.* 89 Al hire weorreþ þat wuneþ ine londe. 1340 *Ayenb* 57 þe tauerne is. þe dyeules castel uor to werri god an his halzen. *c* 1366 Chaucer *A. B. C.* 116 He not to werre us swich a wonder wrought he [Fr *ne cuit pas que fust pour guerre*], But for to save us that he sithen boughte. 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret* 156 Al the day of oure lyfe in grete Perill we byth, for thre enemys ws werryth. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII lxxv 222 Loue and Ambition . tyrannis'd on his diuided hart, Warring each other with a powrefull part.

†**b.** To ravage (a city, land, etc) by warlike operations; to harry. *Obs.*

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 43 Engelond haþ ibe inome & iwerred ilome [*v rr* iworred, werred] *Ibid* 7648 Hii worede al nor þhombe lond, & uor þ euere as hii come 1523 Bernfrs *Froiss* I cxci. 93 Thus in euery parte was the realme of Fraunce warrede in the tytell of the kynge of Nauer

†**c.** To harass, persecute *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 186 Doð god, 3if 3e muwen, to þeo þet ou weorreð *c* 1290 *Holy Rood* 324 in *S. Eng Leg* 10 Sethþe þare cam An Aumperour þat hiet Adrian, heþene he was and swiþe luþur and werrede [*v r.* worrede] ech cristine man. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1587 Vaspasyan after nero com, þat betere man was þan he & ne worrede nogt cristendom. 1523 Berners *Froiss* I ccclix. 235 b, Whan the gauntoyse sawe them selfe thus mocked and warred by the gentlemen of Flaunders [etc].

2 *intr.* To make or carry on war; to fight. Now only *literary.*

a. with const. *against, on,* †*toward, upon, with.*

c 1205 Lay 20191 Aiður bi læi Colgrim þe weorrede a3æin him. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 Babilones folc þe deoueles here of helle weorreð & warpeð eauer toward tis tur for to kasten hit adun. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 1755 He bigan to worri anon vpe þe king basian 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 4970 He lete þe fals Phylystyens, þe folk of Isrel to werre a3ens *a* 1300–1400 *Cursor M* 2493 (Gott.) Four kinges werrid [*Cott MS* werraid (*for* werraiid)] apon fijf *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4786 He [Cassibolan] swor he scholde on hym [Androcheus] were, & þat he had, he scholde hym reue *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 298 þis proude worldly prest priuely meynteneþ oure enemyes to weren a3enst us wiþ oute owene gold *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 12153 So whanne this Galachim gan to vndirstonde . how his fadir kyng Newtris with Arthour gan werre, to his Modyr he wente, [etc.] 1486 *Bk St. Albans, Coat-arm* a v b, And the cursed peple of Sem wered ayenys them *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* an 1263 (1533) 36 They drew to them great power, and warred vppon the landes and castellys of syr Roger Mortymer 1530 Palsgr. 772/1 The turke hath warred with Christendome all my dayes 1565 Peend *Hermaphr.* C j, Helena For whom the Grecians warred ten yeares space with the Troyans 1629 Hobbes *Thucyd* I 42 The Athenians had done vniustly, and ought speedily to be warred on *c* 1643 Ld Herbert *Autobiog* (1824) 209 Monsieur de Luynes continuing still the [French] King's favourite, advised him to war against his subjects of the reformed religion in France 1678 Wanley *Wonders* v ii § 82 472/2 Solyman War'd upon the Venetians and invaded the Islands of Corfu and Malta 1726 *Shelvocke's Voy round World* Pref p xx, Capt George Shelvocke may make use of this Imperial Commission in warring against the Spaniards 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 207 Fergus, after having warred unsuccessfully with his sovereign,..retired in the habit of a monk to the abbey of Holyroodhouse 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII 451 The fated crew that warred Against the chosen saints. 1879 Green *Readings Engl. Hist.* i. 3 Tribe warred with tribe.

transf. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 720 Sumwhyle wyth wormez he werrez, & with wolues als 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 234 In this wise doe eagles warre with dragons 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* IV iii, What make ye here, Warring upon the mountain-deer, When Scotland wants her King?

b. *simply.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7887 & vor roberd was eldore & eir, gret folc he sende al so Fram normandie to worry & is fader biquide vndo. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* i. 12 Of England had my hert grete care When Edward founded first to were 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 237 Oon Gylomaurus þe tyraunt, þat hadde i-werred in Irlond and in Bretayne *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 251 And whan thei werren, thei werren fulle wisely *c* 1400 *Brut* II 322 In whiche tyme rayned and werred thilk orpid knigt Sere Iohn Hawkwode 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 645 And they were enduced to warre and to fyght. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 252 Wars hath not wasted it, for wa'r'd he hath not, But basely yeelded vpon compromize That which his Ancestors atchieu'd with blowes 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 499 All the time hee warred in Asia, and had the spoile of y^t wealthy Country. *a* 1727 Newton *Chronol. Amended* II (1728) 214 Sesostris.. waried first under his father. 1764 H. Walpole *Otranto* iv, He received the agreeable news that the confederate princes, who were warring in Palestine, had paid his ransom 1826 Byron *Ch. Har* III xxxv, Here, where the sword united nations drew, Our countrymen were warring on that day! 1887 Mahaffy & Gilman *Alexander's Empire* xxii. (1890) 213 The murder of the young king Seleucus Soter (III.), who was warring in Asia Minor.

c. Of peoples, sovereigns, etc.: To carry on war against each other; to be (mutually) at war.

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 9568 Hii nadde iworred bote a lute þat hii acorded were. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 25 Whan Alfrid & Gunter had werred long in ille, þorgh þe grace of God, Gunter turned his wille *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 21872 (Fairf.) Folk þai salle gaine oþer rise to were [*earlier texts* werra] samin in mani wise. 1607 Rowlands *Famous Hist.* 34 As we are Christians, let us War no more, But fight 'gainst such as will not God adore 1832 R. & J Lander *Exped Niger* I 88 We were told that the natives of Cape La Hoo and Jack a-Jack had been warring for three years previously.

d. To serve as a soldier.

1535 Coverdale *2 Tim.* ii. 4 No man that warreth [Gr. στρατευόμενος] tangleth him selfe with busynesses. (Similarly 1611) 1594 *Selimus* 669 Ile follow Mars, and warre another while, And die my shield in dolorous vermeil. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* III xxxvii. 248 A righteous man may rightly warre at his command. 1841 James *Brigand* xv, The young gentleman we speak of has been long warring with the armies in Italy.

3. *fig.* Of persons To contend, fight with immaterial weapons; to carry on a metaphorical warfare. Of things, forces, principles: To be in strong opposition.

a. with const. as in 2 a.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 177 þe wraððe of kinges. þe wurreð uppe chirches, oðer wanieð hire rihtes *Ibid* 195 3ief [he hadde] werred wið god alse þe deuel him to eggede *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 348 Vlesliche lustes, þet weorreð a3ean þe soule [=1 Pet. ii 11] 1390 Gower *Conf* I 366 Homicide Which werreth ayein charite 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 77 Chastyte and stirengthe warren and fyghten agaynste lecherye and suffraunte hit 1512 Colet *Serm Convoc* B vij, Lette the lawes be rehersed that warreth agaynst the spotte of Symonie 1582 Bible (Rheims) *1 Pet* ii 11, I beseche you to refraine your selues from carnal desires which warre against the soule (Similarly 1611) 1595 Daniel *Civ Wars* I civ, But was by tempests, windes, and seas debarr'd; As if they likewise had against him warr'd 1611 Bible *Rom* vii 23, I see another Lawe in my members, warring against the Lawe of my minde 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 443 This writer is so determined to war with common opinion, that, in the eighth paragraph, he tells us, that [etc] 1780 Madan *Thelyph* I 242 How this learned man's prejudices warred against his judgment [etc] 1792 Rogers *Pleas Mem* I 314 When on the scathed oak warred the winter wind 1831 James *Phil Augustus* xxiii, Such were the thoughts, that warred against each other in his breast 1842 Newman *Par Serm* VI 36 It is our duty to war against the flesh as they warred against it 1866 W. R Alger *Solit Nat. & Man* IV 412 Whoso follows these directions, however waired on, will never be desolately alone 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV. xvii 12 William, at this stage of his reign, warred rather against the memory of the dead than against the lives or fortunes of the living.

b *simply*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1990 Litil vailith wisdom Ther fortune evir werrith, & eke hap & chaunce 1582 Bible (Rheims) *James* iv 1 Your concupiscences which warre in your membris (Similarly 1611). 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. 271 But vainly thou warrest.

c. To be in mutual opposition. Cf. Warring *ppl. a.*

1845 James *Arrah Neil* i, Antagonist principles are ever warring within us

4. *trans* with cognate object: To carry on, wage (a warfare, etc.). *rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf* II 62 For this a man mai finde write, Whan that knyhthode schal be werred, Lust mai noght thanne be preferred *c* 1425 *Eng Cong Ireland* IV. 10 Robert sette the bowmen for to wer [*MS Rawl* weie] the fight of the kernels 1530 Tindale *Lev.* Prol. ¶ 9 Circumcysion was vnto them a comen bagge sygnifienge that they were all sodiars off God to warre his warre. 1582 Bible (Rheims) *1 Tim.* i. 18 That thou warre in them a good warfare (Similarly 1611)

War (wār, wǭr), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 5 werre, warre, 8 warr, 8–9 waur. [f War, waur *a.*] *trans.* To 'worst', defeat in a contest or competition; to surpass, excel.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 408/1 To Warre, *deprimere, deterere,.. deteriorare, peiorare* (A.) ? *a* 1500 in *Hardyng's Chron.* cxiii *note*, The which [a feat of strength] He perfourmed. that neuer mai be werde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v iii. 100 And now hes Pristis the fordaill, and syne, in hy, The big Centaur hir warris, and slippis by [*L nunc victam præterit vigens*] 1570 *Satyr. Poems Reform* xii 53 Fecht weill and war yame and wyn the ryches yair, And gif 3e de, in deid 3e neid na mair *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 157 Thay debeitit manfullie and wareit edwaitis wangard *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w Montgomerie* 710 Grant, guiss, þat my Inventioun waris the than, with out þe quhilk þow micht haue barkit waist 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S T S) I 13 Wigtoune waris the vthir 2 baith in citizenis and riches. *a* 1614 J Melvill *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 154 And, on the uther part, Mr. Andro, wha warred him far in credit without the contiey . wrot unto the Kirks at Iainthe 1721 J Kelly *Sc Prov.* 304 The Water will never warr the Widdie [= 'He that's born to be hang'd will never be drown'd'] 1785 Burns *Death & Dr Hornbook* xiii, And mony a scheme in vain's been laid, To stap or scaur me; Till ane Hornbook's taen up the trade, And faith he'll waur me. 1816 Scott *Antiq* ix, It was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be waured for want o't

†**War,** *v*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of obscure origin. Possibly a misprint for *roar.*] (See quot.) Hence *Comb* war-back, a trough used in salting herrings. Cf. Rower-back

1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 106 The manner of Salting. The Nets are haled on Board, and the Herrings are taken out of them, and put into the Warbacks, which stand on the side of the Vessel and resemble Chests *Ibid.* 107 It is common to allow 2 barrels of Salt in a Last, of 14 barrels to War withall, that is to rowle the Herrings in the Salt before they are Packt

War: see Be *v.*, Ware, Warre, Wear *v.*, Where, Whether.

Waran, obs. form of Warrant *sb.*[1]

Warancie: see Warranty.

Warand, obs form of Warrant.

Warandare, obs form of Warrener.

Warande, obs. form of Warrant, Warren.

Warander, obs form of Warrener.

Warandice, -dise, obs. forms of Warrantise.

Warant(e, -ie, obs forms of Warrant, -y.

Warantise, -ize, obs forms of Warrantise.

Warantte, obs. form of Warrant

‖ **Warasdin.** *Hist.* [ad G. *Warasdiner*, f. *Warasdin* (Magyar *Varasd*) the name of a town and county in Croatia.]

1802 C. James *Milit Dict*, *Warasdins*, a kind of Sclavonian soldiers, clothed like the Turks, with a sugar-loaf bonnet instead of a hat. Their arms are a fuzee and pistols. 1864 [see Tolpatch]

Waratah (wǭ rătā). Also war-ra-taw, warrataw, warratah. [Native Australian name.]

1. A name for Australian shrubs of the genus *Telopea* (N.O. *Proteaceæ*), esp *T. speciosissima* and *T. oreades*, which bear crimson or scarlet flowers in terminal clusters; also, the flower

1793 J E Smith *Bot New Holland* 19 (Morris) The most magnificent plant which the prolific soil of New Holland affords is, by common consent both of Europeans and natives, the Waratàh 1801 P G. King *Let Sir J Banks* 25 Aug in *Hist Rec N.S.W* (1896) IV 514, I have also sent a box of waratahs 1802 D Collins *Acc. N S Wales* II 66 Ben-nil-long assisted at the ceremony, placing the head of the corpse, by which he stuck a beautiful wai ra taw. 1830 *Hobart Town Almanack* 66 That magnificent shrub called Warrataw or tulip tree and its beautiful scarlet flowers 1885 'Wanderer' *Beauteous Terrorist* etc 62 And the waratahs in state, With their flamy blood-red crowns.

2 A variety of the camellia In full *waratah camellia.*

1824 Loudon *Encycl. Gard* § 6613 Camellia double white waratah. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 207/2 The anemone-flowered or Waratah Camellia

Waraunt(e, -tyse: see Warrant, -tise.

Warawnt, obs form of Warrant.

Warback see War *v* 3 *Obs.*

Warble (wǭ·ɪb'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **warbele**, -bul, 5 -bell, **warble**, 4–6 **werble**, 4 -bele, -bul, 5 **wherble**, 6 *Sc.* **verbille**, -ble, 4– **warble**. [a. OF. *werble*: see Warble *v* [1]] In early use, a tune or melody (perh of some special kind) performed on an instrument or sung. Subsequently (influenced by Warble *v* [1]), the action or an act of warbling; gentle and melodious singing, esp. of birds.

13.. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 119 Nwe nakryn noyse with þe noble pipes, Wylde werbles & wyȝt wakned lote *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 1033 Þough þe beste harpour vpon lyue Wolde Touche ay o streng or ay o werbul [*v.rr* warbul, -bele, -ble, werble, -bul] harpe 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 355 In þe whiche instrumentis. þey makeþ wel mery armonye and melody wiþ wel þicke tunes, werbeles, and notes. *c* 1400 Lydg. *Chorle & Bird* xi. in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 182 [Harl MS 116] The soote sugred armonye Of uncouthe varblys and tunys drawen on longe. *c* 1407 — *Reson & Sens.* 1249 So as the Swan Syngeth to forn his fatal day, With werbles ful of melodye 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* 1 xlv, Na mair I will thir verbillis sweit define *c* 1590 J. Stewart *Poems* (S T.S) II 76 Quhair birds outbirstit doulcest verblis rair. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II xxv. 80 Damned Sathan I that with Orphean ayres, and dextrous warbles, lead'st vs to the Flames of Hell. 1742 Gray *Let to West* Apr., I give you thanks for your warble, and wish you could sing yourself to rest 1757 Dyer *Fleece* I 614 With ev'ry murmur of the sliding wave, And ev'ry warble of the feather'd choir 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xl, The strain was solemn and affecting, sustained as it was by the pathetic warble of a voice which had naturally been a fine one 1834 Wordsw *Even Volunt.* v I The linnet's warble, sinking towards a close, Hints to the thrush 'tis time for their repose 1868 Louisa M. Alcott *Little Women* II, Hagar puts back the cup which holds the poison meant for Roderigo Hugo, getting thirsty after a long warble, drinks it, loses his wits, [etc.]

transf 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 254 Quiet as any water-sodden log Stay'd in the wandering warble of a brook.

b. Manner of warbling

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 7 There shalt thou here and se all kindes of birdes ywrought, Well tune their voice with warble smal, as nature hath them tought. 1776 Burney *Hist Mus* I 191 A sound so much the more agreeable, as it is not monotonous, which is the case in the warble of most other birds 1776–83 Justamond tr *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I 307 Birds have a warble that is peculiar to them. *a* 1900 Dk Argyll *Autob & Mem* (1906) I. 202 The song of the willow-wren is too low a warble to attract general attention.

c. *collect.* The united sound of bird-songs.

1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool* (ed. 4) I. 314 Its notes are part of that time drowned in the general warble of the season 1794 Mrs Piozzi *Synon* I 200 Whose destructive temper and disposition help to disturb the peace of the forest and the warble of the grove.

Warble (wǭ ɪb'l), *sb* [2] Also 9 **wabble**, **wurble**. [Of uncertain origin; cf. MSw. *varbulde* boil, f. *var* pus (see Ware *sb* [6]) + *bulde* tumour; also Warbot, Waribreed, and the dial. names for the warble-maggot, *warback* (Orkney), *warbeetle* (Norf.), *warbie* (Sc.), *warblet* (Suff); and *worbitten* (Suff), pierced by the larvæ of beetles (said of growing timber)]

1. A small hard tumour, caused by the pressure of the saddle on a horse's back. Usually *pl.*

1607 Markham *Cavel* III. (1617) 78 You shall bathe his backe where the Saddle stood, which will keepe him from warbles 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No 4178/4 A Gelding near 14 hands high, a Warble newly broke on the off side of his Back 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 161 The first [Horse] will fret, gall, and be full of Warbles, with even the least Journey 1831 Youatt *Horse* IX 169 The little tumours resulting from the pressure of the saddle are called *warbles*, and when they ulcerate they frequently become *sitfasts*.

2. A small tumour or swelling on the back of cattle, deer, etc. produced by the larva of a gad-fly (see 3).

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 314 Þe mair, the migram, the warbillis, þe wood-worme. 1808 Jamieson, *Warble*, a swelling on the back of a cow or ox, A Bor. [i.e North of England] 1834 Youatt *Cattle* XIX 574 A great many of the cattle in the same pasture will have only a few warbles on their backs, while others will, in a manner, be covered with them 1880 *Times* 27 Sept 12/6 Then, graziers are appealed to in order to prevent the hides of the living animals being injured by 'warbles', produced by parasitic insects

3 The gadfly or its larva which produces 'warbles'. Cf. *warble-fly* in 4.

[1808 Jamieson, *Warble*, a sort of worm that breeds betwixt the outer and inner skin of beasts, S 1810 *Encycl Brit* (ed 4) VIII 495/1 The larvæ of the *Oestrus bovis* are commonly known to the country people by the names of *wormils*, or *wormuls*, or *warbles*. 1814 *Illustr North Antiq* 404 The hole (which has probably been made by a warble) in the skin of a beast that has been elf-shot 1886 *Daily News* 5 May 3/5 The warble, or bot fly strikes the cattle in the summer months, depositing its eggs upon the skin, or hair 1889 *Rep U.S Dept. Agric.* I 215 (Cent) A very large percentage [of fifty chipmunks] .were infested with wabbles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *warble-hole*, *-lump*, *-maggot*, *-tumour*; **warble-fly** (see 3).

1877 J G. Wood *Nat Teaching, Usef Arts* VII 396 The *Warble fly of the ox, scientifically known as *Œstrus bovis* 1851–4 Tomlinson *Arts & Manuf* II. 30/1 Those [hides] which contain *warble or wurmal holes 1886 *Daily News* 5 May 3/5 The two familiar *warble-lumps which may be felt on the back and loins of the beasts affected *Ibid*, The results of the presence of the *warble-maggots. is a general derangement of health 1895 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric* II 1188 *Warble tumours arising upon the backs or sides of horses.

† **Warble**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 7 werble. [var. **whervel* Whorl *sb.*] The part of the spindle that receives the thread: = Whorl *sb.*

1561 [Implied in Warbled *a* [1]] 1611 Cotgr. s v. *Fusée*, *Fusée avec ses fesous*, as *Astragale*; because commonly the worke on it resembles many spooles and werbles threaded, or ioyned together.

Warble (wǭ·ɪb'l), *v.*[1] Forms: ? 4 werbel, ? 5 -il, 6 **warbell**, 6– warble. [a. north-eastern OF. *werbler*, *werbloier* (Central OF. *guerbler*, *guerbloier*; 16th c. in corrupt forms *verbloier*, *verboier*, *verbaer*), f. *werble* Warble *sb* 1, a OHG. *werbel*, recorded only as glossing L. *plectrum* and *sistrum*, but prob. used in many other applications of the general sense 'something that revolves' (MHG. *werbel*, *wirbel*, mod G. *wirbel*, whirlpool, whirlwind, spinning-top, vertex of the head, etc.), cogn. w. (M)Du. *wervel* harp, ON. *hvirfill* circle, ring, crown of the head, f. OTeut. root **hwerb-* to revolve. see Whirl *sb.* and *v.*, Whorl.

The Fr. vb seems to have primarily referred to the manipulation of the strings of a musical instrument (cf. 5 a below), but was also used for the production of delicate varieties of tone in singing. The *sb* *werble* has only one example in Godefr, where it may mean 'modulation' or 'melody' It is not possible to determine with certainty in which of its senses the Ger *sb* was adopted in OF; perh. in that of 'plectrum'. perh. in that of 'tuning peg' (so MHG. *werbel*) Mod.G has a verb *winden* to warble.

In Eng. the existence of the vb. before the 16th c is doubtful (see the remark under 1 below), though there are several examples of the *sb* in the 14th c.]

† **1. a.** *intr.* ? To resound. b. *trans.* ? To proclaim by flourish of trumpets; ? to sound (a trumpet) *Obs.*

The identity of the word in quot 13.. is uncertain; the sense may be 'whirling'. In quot. *a* 1400–50 the reading and construction are doubtful

13 . *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 2004 Þe werbelande wynde wapped fio þe hyse, & dıof vche dale ful of dıyftes ful grete. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2222 Now ere his seggis all sett & þe saute nesis, Were wakens be-twene, werbild in trompis [*Dubl MS* Were wakned be-twene; werblet trompez]

2. *intr.* To modulate the voice in singing; to sing with trills and quavers. In later use (influenced by sense 4), to sing softly and sweetly, in a birdlike manner; often merely a jocose substitute for *sing*.

1530 Palsgr 771/2, I warbell with the voyce, as connyng syngers do, *Je verbre* It is a worlde to here hym synge, whan he is disposed to warbell. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam* VIII. (1596) 114 Children .who haue a good voice, and warble in the throat, are most vntoward for all sciences. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 38 Come, warble, come. 1611 Cotgr., *Fredonner*, to shake, diuide, quauer in singing. 1811 Busby *Dict Mus* (ed 3) s.v., To warble is to sing in a mode, or manner, imitative of birds Those soprano performers, whose voices are of a clear, fluted, and shrill tone, and who run divisions with a close and liquid sweetness, are said to warble. 1884 Mrs. Praed *Zero* XIV, Patti warbled in the theatre.

quasi-*trans* with complement (jocular).

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* xliv, She'd sit down and sing to you, and gaze at you, until she warbled your soul out of your body a'most

b. Of music: To sound in quavering, flexible melody; to be produced with free, smooth, and rapid modulations of pitch. ? *Obs.*

1714 Gay *Sheph Wk* Wed 3 Such Strains ne'er warble in the Linnet's Throat. *a* 1751 Doddridge *Hymns*, '*Lord of the Sabbath*' III, No Groans to mingle with the Songs, Which warble from immortal Tongues 1823 *Sketches of Character* (ed 2) I, At the same instant, Emily's sweetest notes warbled in his ear

c. *poet.* Of a small stream To make melody as it flows Also of the wind.

1579 [see Warbling *ppl a* 1]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 31 The flowrie Brooks beneath That wash thy hallowd feet, and warbling flow 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Warble* . to gargle or purl, as a Brook or Stream 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 399 High to their fount,..amid the hills And woodlands warbling round, trace up the brooks 1783 Crabbe *Village* II. 201 As old Thames..Sees his young streams run warbling at his side. 1814 Southey *Roderick* XVIII 207 The quiet voice Of waters warbling near

d. *U.S.* To yodel (In recent American Dicts.)

1880 [see Warbling *vbl sb* c]

3. *trans.* a. To sing with quavering trills and runs, to utter melodiously, to carol Also to *warble forth*, *out*, *over*.

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb) 89 And many a note, she warbled wondrous wel *a* 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* I. 1 33 Elegian Muse, that warblest amorous lates 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 207 The lookers on incessantly warble out soft trembling Musique 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI. 98 Softly She Warbles over all she hears 1754 Gray *Pleasure* 13 The Sky-lark warbles high His trembling thrilling ecstacy. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* XXV, Emmy began to warble that stanza from the favourite song of 'Wapping Old Stairs'. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 118/1 Again, we have that pretty songster..warbling forth its melodious song, the Canary.. 1868 Louisa M. Alcott *Little Women* XII, Ned, getting sentimental, warbled a serenade

b. To express or celebrate in song or verse. Also with *forth*, † *out*.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I i. 18 O Father, grant I sweetly warble forth Vnto our seed the World's renowned Birth 1623 Milton *Ps cxxxvi* 89 Let us therfore warble forth His mighty Majesty and worth 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav* 7 The Riuer Læthe so warbled out by Poets. 1725 Pope *Odyss* I. 446 Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 109 P 2 You .warble out your groans with uncommon elegance. 1868 Louisa M. Alcott *Little Women* II, Having warbled his thanks Hugo departed 1875 Tennyson *Q Mary* III VI, Or would you have me turn a sonneteer, And warble those brief-sighted eyes of hers?

4. *intr.* † a To twitter, as a young bird, to make uncertain attempts at singing. Also *fig Obs.*

1605 Bp Andrewes *Serm* (Heb II 16) (1629) 8 It brought forth a Benedictus, and a Magnificat, from the true seed of Abraham, If it do not the like, from us, certainely it but flotes in our braines, we but warble about it 1611 Cotgr, *Gazouiller*, .to warble, as a young bird when it first begins, or learnes, to sing.

b. Of birds. To sing clearly and sweetly.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 343 No birds were heard to warble. 1667 Milton *P L* VIII 265 Birds on the branches warbling 1732 Pope *Ess Man* I. 216 The life . which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1750 Gray *Elegy* (Pembroke text) 119 The Red-breast loves to build, & warble there. 1859 Capern *Ballads & Songs* 138 When thrushes warble in the elm tree's crown.

5 † **a.** *trans.* To manipulate (the strings of a musical instrument) in playing. *Obs.*

1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 285 Then hee tooke his Lute, and warbling the strings with tenne thousand delicate diuisions, hee beganne to saye [etc]. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 297 The left [hand] did with divided fingers warble the strings

† b. *intr* Of a stringed instrument. To give forth melodious sounds. *Obs.*

1620 T Granger *Div Logike* 66 The Harpe warbleth. 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* XV, The while we chant our ditties sweet To some soft shell that warbles near.

† c. To play *upon* as upon strings. *Obs.*

c 1640 J Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 371 Upon which stringe I have already warbled in the ill harmony of the six last lords lives. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III 107 New objects with a gentle and gratefull touch warble upon the corporeal organs, or excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion

d. *Sc* 'To play the quicker measures of a piece of bagpipe music, in which there are a large number of grace-notes' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

Warble (wǭ·ɪb'l), *v.*[2] *Falconry.* Also 5 warb(b)el(l, warbul, 6 warbile. [Of obscure origin; perh. a. Du. *wervelen* to turn round (= OE. **hwerflian*, whence *hwerflung* vbl. sb. For the change of consonant cf. *nable* obs. and dial. var. Navel.] *trans.* To cross (the wings) together over the back after 'rousing' and 'mantling'. Also *absol.* Hence **Warbling** *vbl sb*

1486 *Bk St. Albans*, *Hawking* a vj b, Whan she hath mantilled hir and bryngith booth her wynges to geider ouer hir backe ye shall say yowre hawke warbelleth hir wynges. *Ibid.* c viii b, She warbbelyth when she drawith booth her wyngys ouer the myddys of her backe 1575 Turberv *Falconrie* 134 Stroke on hir wings that shee [your Sparhawke] may mantle and warble *c* 1575 *Perf Bk Keepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 10 Yf good, let her styre, rouse, mantle, or warbile a while 1632 *Guillim's Displ Heraldry* III xx (ed 2) 228 Which action you shall terme, the warbling of her wings. 1852 R F. Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* VI. 65 *foot-n*, Rousing themselves, 'mantling' and 'warbling' (crossing the wings over the back, after stretching the legs), as though they had escaped a prison

† **Warble**, *v* [3] *Obs.* [Perh. a. Du. *wervelen*: see prec. Cf. Wobble *v.*]

1. *trans.* To shake or cause to vibrate, to brandish.

1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W.) D IV, *Vibro*, to warble. 1548 Thomas *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Vibrare*, to shake or warble, as to shake a sword against the sunne

† **2.** *intr.* To vibrate, quiver; to wobble. *Obs.*

1549, 1573, 1632 [see Warbling *ppl. a.*]. ? *a* 1560 *Jack Jugler* 231 She quauerith, and wardelith [? *read* warbelith], like one in a galiard Euerye ioynt in her bodye and euerie part. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* V, § 2. 221 The heartes of men without thee their last end and eternall quietnesse, are ever ranging, warbling, and never out of motion 1688 Holme *Armoury* II 17/1 Stars. seem to have resplendent Rays waving or warbling forth *Ibid.* IV. IX. (Roxb) 402/1 The English shipps haue ouer the sterne, a Red square ensigne as large as the ship will giue liberty to Warble about without touching of the mizen mast.

†**Wa·rble,** *v*.4 *Obs rare*—1. [Of obscure origin.] *intr* ? To quarrel, wrangle. ? Hence **Wa·rbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X xl. 382 There arose some warbling [*altercatio*] amongst the chicken-maisters touching the auspice of that day. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 2 [He] can crowd and chawe from his warbling waspishnes, this stinging censure of absurd vntrueth 1647 TRAPP *Comm Gen* XVI 5 (1650) 130 These couples that are ever warbling, can neither be at peace within themselves, nor pray as they should do to God, which if they did often they could not disagree.

†**Wa·rbled,** *a*.1 *Obs* [f. WARBLE *sb.*3 + -ED 2] Of a spindle. Fitted with a whorl.

? *a* 1561 ? CAVENDISH in *Life Wolsey*, etc (1825) II 92 That the warbeled spendell no more abought shold ronne.

Warbled (wō·rb'ld), *a* 2 [f. WARBLE *sb.*2] Of hides: Injured by warbles

1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 52 The cattle producer receives almost the same amount for the warbled hide of the animal as he would obtain if it were uninjured by the bot fly. 1886 *Daily News* 5 May 3/5 No less than 1,906 [hides] were 'warbled'—that is to say more or less riddled or scarred from warble attacks.

Warbled (wō·rbl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. WARBLE *v.*1 + -ED 1] In senses of the verb.

1. Melodiously sung or sounded. Also, celebrated in song

1634 MILTON *Comus* 854 If she be right invok't in warbled Song. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 420 Hush'd in attention to the warbled song 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Simplicity* 21 By old Cephisus deep, Who spreads his wavy sweep In warbl'd wanderings round thy cool retreat. 1794 COLERIDGE *Sonn., La Fayette*, As when far off the warbled strains are heard

†**2** Of a musical string (see WARBLE *v*.1 5 a).

a 1645 MILTON *Arcades* 87 As I touch the warbled string

Warbler (wō·rblər). [f. WARBLE *v*.1 + -ER 1.]

1 One who, or something which, warbles or sings, a singer, songster.

1611 COTGR., *Gasouilleur*, a warbler, chirper. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV ii, And you Warbler, Keep your Windpipe moist, that you may not spit and hem, When you should make division 1673 M STEVENSON *Norf. Drollery* 19 At her call, Comes Blackbird, Linit, Alph, Thrush, Nightingal, Melodious warblers *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* XIV 20 Nor for the worthless bird of brighter plumes Would change the meanest warbler of my grove 1818 BYRON *Juan* Ded. iii, Your wish To supersede all warblers here below 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom* 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler. 1850 'SYLVANUS' *Bye lanes & Downs* II 23 The sun had not yet risen, and all, save the warblers of the woods, was still.

b *slang*

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf, Warblers*, singers who go about to 'free and easy' meetings, to chaunt for pay, for grog, or for the purpose of putting off benefit tickets

2 a In the Old World Any one of the numerous small plain-coloured singing-birds of the family *Sylviinæ*, including the blackcap, whitethroat, and others having names in which *warbler* is the second element, as *garden-w*, *grasshopper-w*, REED-WARBLER, *sedge-w.*, *willow-w.*, *wood-w.*

1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* 35 Warblers 1776 — *Brit Zool* (ed. 4) I. 329 Dartford Warbler 1802 BINGLEY *Anim Biog* (1813) II 283 Of the warblers in general 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr.* 104 *Sylvia Suecica*, Lath (Blue throated Warbler) *Ibid* 108 *Sylvia Atricapilla*, Lath. (Black-cap Warbler). 1890 C DIXON *Ann Bird Life* 41 Of the five species of Warbler that stray here in the spring, three of them, the Aquatic Warbler, the Great Reed Warbler, and the Icterine Warbler, are regular visitors to France.

b. In America One of the small, usually bright-coloured, birds, with little power of song, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*.

1783 LATHAM *Gen Synopsis Birds* II II 482 Spotted Yellow Warbler, *Le Figuier brun de Canada.* 1808–14 A. WILSON *Amer Ornith* (1831) II 162 *Sylvia autumnalis*, Wilson —Autumnal Warbler. 1871 BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* VIII (1895) 207 Audubon figures and describes over forty different warblers *Ibid*, The cerulean warbler, said to be abundant about Niagara; and the mourning ground warbler, which I have found breeding about the head-waters of the Delaware 1872 COUES *Key N Amer Birds* 93 *Helmitherus vermivorus* Worm eating Warbler.

c. In Australia and New Zealand: A bird of the genera *Gerygone*, *Maluras*, and others.

1790 *J. White's Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* App 256 Superb Warblers 1889 PARKER *Catal. N. Z Exhib.* 119 (Morris) Grey Warbler (*Gerygone flaventris*) also belongs to an Australian genus 1896 AFLALO *Nat Hist. Australia* 236 The Wrens and Warblers—chiefly *Maluri*, with the allied *Amytis* and *Stipiturus*—are purely Australian.

3. *Sc.* A group of grace-notes on the bagpipe.

1875 *Encycl Brit.* III. 235/2 The players introduce among the simple notes of the tune a kind of appoggiatura, consisting of a great number of rapid notes of peculiar embellishment, which they term warblers. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXV. 1894 J. A. STEUART *In Day of Battle* VIII, He owned I was no hand at the warblers

4. *Little Warbler*: app. the title of a song-book. 'The Little Warbler. Scotch Songs' is the title of a chapbook of about 1820. There may have been other books with the same title; the British Museum has three collections of songs called 'The Warbler', 1760 (?), 1772, and 1840 (?)

1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Sept, A vast number of things such as a ball of string, a piece of candle, a comb, a whip lash, a little warbler. 1848 — *Van Faar* V, He bought him. presents of knives, toffee, Little Warblers, and romantic books

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *warbler tribe*; *warbler-like* adj.; †**warbler thrush**, a North American olive-brown thrush.

1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen Zool* X. 197 Warbler Thrush (Turdus motacilla) 1894 R B. SHARPE *Hand bk. Birds Gt Brit* I 102 The mottled Warbler-like eggs which are often found. 1907 *Westm Gaz* 9 Dec. 10/1 With..all the lesser warbler tribe to bear them company

Warbling (wō·rblĭŋ), *vbl sb.*1 [f WARBLE *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses, *esp* soft and melodious singing

1587 M GROVE *Pelops & Hipp* (1878) 68 With shrillish notes I would ne stay nor stent of warbuling 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 231 Running catches and curious warbling 1707 *Curios Husb & Gard.* 24 The Air resounds with the Warbling of Birds. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl* 21 Nov (1890) I 61 Tom Moore's is the most exquisite warbling I ever heard.

pl 1757 GRAY *Bard* III iii, And distant warblings lessen on my ear 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 569 The warblings of the blackbird, clear and strong. 1830 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II 319 The groves are echoing with the warblings of thousands upon thousands of birds

b *Sc.* Playing grace-notes on the bagpipe.

1896 N MUNRO *Lost Pibroch*, etc. 251, I heard him fill the night-fall with the 'Bhoilich' of Morar, with the brag of a whole clan in his warbling

c. *US* = YODELING *vbl sb.*

1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* XXVIII 257 We recognised, also, that it was that sort of quaint commingling of baritone and falsetto which at home we call 'Tyrolese warbling'.

†**Wa·rbling,** *vbl. sb*.2 *Obs.* [f. WARBLE *v* 3 + -ING 1.] A vibration or quivering.

1621 T GRANGER *Expos Eccles.* XII. 5 323 The. spirit of life is feeble, and is little quickened with the warbling of melodious ayre. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* I 21/1 It hath a resemblance to the Rays of the Sun, which shooteth out like the warbling of a Flame of Fire.

Warbling (wō·rblĭŋ), *ppl. a* 1 [f. WARBLE *v.*1 + -ING 2.]

1. That warbles, *esp.* singing or making tuneful melody with sweet quavering notes.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps* CXXXVII 5 Then let my fingers quite forget, The warbling harpe to guide 1576 PETTIE *Petite Pallace* 14 b, The bird heares his felowes sang, and is not able to vtter one warbling note out of his mourneful voice 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 4 The gentle warbling wynde 1610 TOFTE *Honours Acad* III 119 Hauing a warbling Lute in her hand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past.* VI. 114 The warbling Nightingale in Woods complains. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 32 Alternate songs shall sooth your care, and warbling music break from ev'ry spray. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl* I 42 O hast thou tuned these birds to sing forth thy honour in their warbling notes? 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* XIV. (1885) 115 The soaring soprano and the high warbling tenor

†**b.** Of discourse. ? Ineffectual. (Cf. WARBLE *v.*1 4 a *fig.*). *Obs.*

1621 T GRANGER *Expos Eccles* XII. 12 334 He may iustly retract the Reader from other warbling, erroneous, imperfect discourses, and treatises of men.

2. In names of birds, as the Warbling Flycatcher or Vireo, *Vireo gilvus*.

1783 LATHAM *Gen Synopsis Birds* II 1. 157 Warbling Grosbeak. 1808–14 A WILSON *Amer Ornith.* (1831) II. 76 *Vireo gilvus*, Warbling Flycatcher. 1888 SCLATER & HUDSON *Argentine Ornith.* I 51 Ringed Warbling Finch.

†**Wa·rbling,** *ppl. a.*2 *Obs* [f. WARBLE *v.*3 + -ING 2.] In continual motion, quivering.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Jas.* i 13–21 He .that letteth his tongue runne at large, which is a warblyng membre and a slippery. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F. 300 *Trennula in pileo pluma*, a warbling or quavering feather, &c. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 170 When wee cast a stone into a calme water, we may perceiue diuers warbling naturall circles 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 376 Whilst I cut, and crush their [*sc* the serpents'] warbling wombe.

†**Warbot.** *Obs.* [? Alteration of WARBLE *sb* 2, after SCARBOT.] = WARBLE *sb* 2 3.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 516/1 Warbote, wyrme, *emigran(e)us.* 1530 PALSGR 286/2 Warbot a worme, *escarbot.*

Warbrace: see WARDEBRACE *Obs.*

Warch(e · see WARISH *v*, WARK, WRETCH.

Warck, dial. form of WORK.

†**Warcodling.** *Obs.* [See CODLING 1, the first element is uncertain] Some kind of sea-fish

1525 in *Excerpta e libris dom. Jacobi Quinti* (Bannatyne Club) 9, iij girlsis, .. v warcodlingis.

Warcraft (wō·rkraft). [f. WAR *sb.*1 + CRAFT *sb*] **1** Cunning and skill in warfare; the art of conducting a war.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lancs.* (1662) 124 Duke Hambleton had Officers who did Ken the War-craft, as well as any of our Age. 1846 *Eclectic Rev* XIX 177 The leading secret of Napoleon's war-craft, consisted in an inversion of the current rules of warfare 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V ii. 370 Sir De Lacy Evans, a veteran well skilled in that part of the war craft which belongs to the hour of combat 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist. Cambridgesh.* 98 The king plainly felt the matter one of extreme urgency, needing his own presence, with all his warcraft and statecraft, to deal with it.

2 War-vessels collectively.

1898 *Daily News* 6 Aug 5/6 Claiming the right to lock the Bosphorean gates of the Euxine against the fleets of the other Powers after passing out superfluous warcraft outwards

War-cry. [Cf. F. *cri de guerre.*] A cry (whether a shout or a significant name or phrase) uttered by a body of fighters to encourage each other in charging the enemy or in rallying to the fray.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 30 Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bellowed out the war cry used by those savages. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* I. ii. iv 187 Setting up a most tremendous shout, which they call the war cry, they pour a storm of musquet bullets upon the enemy. 1808 JAMIESON, *Slogan*, the war-cry, or gathering word, of a clan 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* II v 216 Proclaiming the Selaut (or war-cry of the Mussulmans). 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III XXIII. 290 The army followed with an appalling war-cry.

b. *fig.*

1848 SIR J GRAHAM in C S Parker *Life & Lett* (1907) II 69 A further reform of the representation will be the stalking-horse of the ambitious, and the war cry of their dupes 1880 (*title*) The War-Cry and Official Gazette of the Salvation Army 1902 L STEPHEN *Stud Biog* IV ii. 72 He was content with any general principle which would serve for a war-cry

†**Ward,** *sb* 1 *Obs.* Forms. I weard, 4–5 warde, 5– ward [OE. *weard* masc. = OS. *ward*, OHG. (MHG, mod G.) *wart*, ON. *vǫrð-r*, Goth. *daura-ward-s* doorkeeper :—OTeut. **wardu-z*, **wardo-z*; synonymous words differing in declension are OE. *wearda*, OHG. *warto* (MHG. *warte*) :—OTeut. **wardon-*, and Goth. *wardja* —OTeut. **wardjon-*; f. Teut **ward-*, an extended form of **war-* to watch, guard. see WARE *sb.*2 and *a.*] A watchman, guard, keeper, warden.

Common in OE (often applied to God, as in *rodora weard*, keeper of the skies). Later, chiefly as the second element in compounds, as *bear-*, *gate-*, *hay-*, *mill*, *woodward*

Beowulf 229 Weard Scildinga, se þe holmclifu healdan scolde *a* 680 CÆDMON *Hymn* 1 Nu scylun hergan hefenrices uard 971 *Blickl Hom.* 11 Salomones reste wæs mid weardum ymbseted 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XVIII 320 For any wye or warde wide opene the gatis 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 213 Thou hast slayn the wardes of the serpentes and the portyers of the lions [Fr (1510) *les sourseurs des serpens & les portiers des lyons*] that kepte this contre Inhabitable

Ward (wōrd), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 weard, 3–7 warde, 4 *Sc.* vard, 5 waard, *north* wayrd, 5–8 *Sc* waird, 6–7 (*rare*) word(e, 7 *Sc.* wairde, 4– ward. [OE. *weard* str. fem. = MLG. *warde*, OHG. *warta* (MHG. *wa·rte*, *wart*, guard, watch, observation, mod.G *warte* watch-tower):—OTeut. **wardō*, f. **ward-* (see prec.), whence also ON. *varðe* wk. masc, *varða* wk. fem, cairn, heap of stones The Teut. word was adopted in Rom.: OF. *warde* (north-eastern), *guarde*, *garde* (whence GUARD *sb.*), mod F. *garde*, Pr., Sp. *guarda*

Some of the senses below are derived from the Law French *warde* (whence AL *warda*), which appears to be in part an adoption of the Eng word, and in part the north eastern OF form In Law French, from the 13th c onward, the word has regularly the form *garde*]

I Action of watching or guarding.

1. The action or function of a watchman, sentinel, or the like; observation for the purpose of discovering the approach of danger; look-out, watch, guard; also, surveillance. Phrases, *to hold, keep ward.* Also in the alliterative formula *watch and ward* (orig a law phrase). see WATCH *sb* Now *arch.*

Beowulf 219 Ic to sæ wille wið wraðo werod wearde healdan *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2202 But ward was þer set wide wher aboute of bold burnes of armes þe beres for to seche 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C VI. 186 Let no kynne consail ne couetyse 3ow departe, That on wit and on wil alle 3oure wardes kepe. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) III. iii. 158 And therfore watche they upon theyr warde. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 52 Rise with the said Erle and pay ward and watch with him during the tyme of were. 1563 P WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon* 47 Those, whiche shalbe appointed to make the ward, let them go before the Campe, and make fyres after suche sorte, that they may see those farre of 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I XX. 26 [We] gaue to vnderstand too him that had the warde, that the Ambassadour was there 1649 C WASE *Sophocles, Electra* 50 Had not I light in the house to keep A faithfull ward 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VI 750 And dire Tisiphone there keeps the Ward 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I IX 345 Ward, guard, or *custodia*, is chiefly intended of the day time. Watch is properly applicable to the night only 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* XXI. 8. 51 O my Lord, I keep my station all the day long; And on my ward have I continued every night. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III x, Sounds were heard, as when a guard, Of some proud castle, holding ward, Pace forth their nightly round. 1835 TRENCH *Poems, Gibraltar*, I saw thy gallant children to and fro Pace, keeping ward at one of those huge gates.

2. a. *gen.* Guardianship, keeping, control. Now *rare.* †*Out of ward.* beyond control, out of hand (*obs.*).

c 1205 LAY 19402 He bitahten him þa warde of alle þissen ærde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Almihti God, he wite ou in his warde. *c* 1290 *St. Francis* 66 in *S. Eng Leg.* 55 Seint Fraunceys nam þat tresor. and in ore louerdes warde it tok *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10342 Ioseph. of egypti was hei stiward, And al þat land had in his ward. *c* 1305 *St. Swithun* 26 in *E E P.* (1862) 44 Wel him wiste þis holi man and god warde to him nom. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars son's T.* ¶ 880 My lord hath take to me vnder my warde al that he hath in this world. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3709 The two brether were abidyng bothe in a shippe, þat was stird with the storme streght out of warde. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II 340 Bot he [Joseph] refoysitt þat curtassy, For þe worschep of his larde, þat al his gud put in his warde 1459 *Paston Lett* I 495 That fyrst an inventorie be made holye of hys godes and catell. and thayt they be leyd yn sure waard 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V* (1868) 57 That he kepe you in hys holy warde 1530 TINDALE *Exod.* XII 6 And ye shall kepe him [*sc* the paschal lamb] in warde vntyll the .xiiii. daye of the same moneth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* III 144 The infant from his birth is overfed till he is put into his own ward ' 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* XIV, Such events as occurred during the

ward of Ellen Wade [A person left in charge of the camp and children] 1873 J G Holland *A Bonnicastle* xi 175 Under the conduct and ward of a Shepherd who would lead me only through green pastures.

b. *spec* Guardianship of a child, a minor, or other person legally incapable of conducting his affairs. Also, the condition of being subject to a guardian.

c 1290 *Beket* 267 in *S. Eng Leg* 114 So muche he caste is heorte on him þat in his warde he let do his eldeste sone sire henri 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 6426 King edmond biqueþ Is kinedom & al is lond king knout biuore is deþ, & þe warde of is tueye sones vor te hii of elde were. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 345 He tok this child into his warde 1444 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber A* 32 b, If the children be with in xiii 3ere age, the moder shall haue the warde of hem tyl thei come to the seide age 1538 Starkey *England* 186 The faute of bryngyng vp of the nobylyte, wych, for the most parte, are nuryschyd wyt[h]out cure, bothe of theyr parentys being alyfe, and much wers of them in whose ward commynly they dow fal aftur theyr deth 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 40 P 4 The Law certainly gives these Persons [*sc.* idiots] into the Ward and Care of the Crown 1849 James *Woodman* xxxvi, You are in ward to me, and not Lord Calverly *a* 1901 W Bright *Age of Fathers* (1903) I 365 Ecclesiastics were to abstain from visiting widows and heiresses under ward

c. *Feudal Law* The control and use of the lands of a deceased tenant by knight-service, and the guardianship of the infant heir, which belonged to the superior until the heir attained his majority.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 214 Of wardes & releſe þat barons of him held, þer ne was oie of chefe, tille him no þing suld 3eld. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xii. 320 Gif ony deis in this battaill, His air, but ward, releif, or taill, On the first day his land sall weild. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 176/1 All maner Wardes, Mariages, Fermes, and other casueltees 1461 *Ibid* V 473/1 Any Graunte made of the Warde of Lond and of the body, with the mariage of John Kenne. 1507 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I. 205/2 Pertenyn to the King be reson of waid thiow the said Patrikkis deceis. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vii (1533) 20 A parlyament was holden where .. the lordes and baronye of the lande graunted vnto the kynge and to his heyres kynges, the warde and mariage of theyr heyres. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* i 1 5, I must attend his maiesties command, to whom I am now in Ward. 1616 A. Rathborne *Surveyor* 192 The Lord .shall haue the Ward, that is, the custodie and keeping of those lands so holden of him, to his owne vse and behoofe, without account, vntill the heire come to the full age of one and twentie yeares. *a* 1646 Sir T. Hope *Minor Practicks* iv. (1734) 180 The Donatar during the Time of the Ward is in Place of the Master. 1765 Blackstone *Comm* I viii. 293 [The statute 17 Edw. II, c. 9] directs that the king shall have ward of the lands of natural fools, taking the profits without waste or destruction. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* ii xxxvii, My sovereign holds in ward my land 1878 J. Davidson *Inverurie* ii 73 Norman de Leslie..held the ward of the estate of Kemnay in 1348.

d. *Court of Wards*: a court established by Hen. VIII for the trial of causes relating to wardships; subsequently called *Court of Wards and Liveries*; abolished by Stat 12 Car. II. cap. 24 (1660). Also, in British India, the title of a court which deals with cases pertaining to the property of minors. *Master of the Wards (and Liveries)*, the presiding judge of the Court of Wards (1541–1660).

1560 B. Googe tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* Ep. Ded (1561), To Sir William Cecill, Knight, Master of the Wardes, and Liueries 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 233 The Court of Wards began in our memorie, about 32. yeare of the Raigne of K H 8 who also in the next yeare after added thereunto the office of the Master of the Liveries, ordayning that it should bee called the Court of Waids and Liveries 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iii § 86 The Lord Say was to be Master of the Wards. 1914 *Contemp Rev.* Mar. 397 Legal Adviser to Purdanashins under the guardianship of the Court of Wards of Bengal

3. Care or charge of a prisoner; the condition of being a prisoner; custody, imprisonment. Now *rare*.

Free ward, the condition of being a prisoner with permission to go anywhere within prescribed limits.

The phrase *to ward* was sometimes written as one word.

c 1290 *St Katherine* 63 in *S Eng. Leg.* 94 Maide, he seide, þou schalt abide In warde here mid me 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6619 Gentil men þat he vond in prison ek ydo, Oþer in warde mid vnriȝt, he boȝte hom out al so *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5856 The olde wyf that [kepeth] so harde Fair-Welcoming within her warde 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xxv, In strayte ward and in strong prisoun. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 346/1 That the Keper and Wardeyn of the same Prisone .savely kepe every persone to his warde so commytted *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxv 238 Here haue they sortornyd, noght as thyne, bot in thi wayrd 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 53 Item gevin to Skrymgeour masare to convoye James Hering to warde, vs 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 36 Remane in fie ward within ony place the Eirle of Hunthe forsaid pleisis to assign. 1564 *Ibid* 293 He sall remane in fre ward within the burgh of Edinburgh, and on na wayis depart furth of the samyn 1565 *Ibid* 414 He brak his ward furth of oure castell of Edinburgh. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 408 He was attached by the Erle Marshall, and committed toward in the Abbey of Saint Albones. 1578–9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 66 That Hob Ellot, sould remane and keip his ward with Williame Portarfeild of Duchall, and on nawayis eschaip 1599 in T Stafford *Pac. Hib* 1 1. (1633) 11 To bee committed to ward, there to remaine in safe custodie, untill [etc] 1611 Bible *Gen.* xl. 3 And he put them in ward in the house of the captaine of the guard, into the prison. *a* 1614 J. Melvill *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 267 It was thought best that the first sort sould be chargit to warde; the second apprehendit at unawars and punished. 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Ld. Craighall* 10 Aug., It is easie for you to cast your light into prison, . But that prisoner will break ward to your incomparable torture 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xxx, I trust your Grace remembers that you are under ward *Ibid*, I have already said your Highness lies in ward here. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) III xii 193 He kept him in ward two years till he agreed to the hard conditions 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* 1 148 He remained in ward thirty days, till the sacred ship should return from the Delian festival

†**4.** Charge, duty entrusted to one, office. *Obs.*

1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 149 We þre haf þe ward of God & our ladie, þe schippes of kyng Richard to kepe & 3ow þam bie *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 1193 þer-to let hym take good hede, and his warde wayte wisely

†**5.** Care, regard. In phrases, *To have no ward of*, not to regard, not to fear; *no ward*, no matter (*if, how*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11637 Moder, he said, haf þou na ward, Noþer o leon ne o lepard *Ibid.* 20705 Ne has na ward of na þin For 1 self ai wel be wit 3ow. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 5021 He wende of þeym haue hed no warde, Hot hym fel þer a chek ful harde *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 24 For haue þei here myrþe and iolite, no warde to hem hou faste þe woluys of helle wirien cristen soulis & beren hem to helle *Ibid.* 72 3if mennus soulis gon to helle bi brekynge of goddis comaundementis no warde, so þat þe peny come faste to fille here hondis & coffris.

II. A person who is 'in ward' (see 2)

6. A minor under the control of a guardian. Also *Sc.* †*ward-minor*.

In Feudal Law the term (AF *garde*) was applied *spec* to an heir or heiress whose person and lands after the father's death were held 'in ward' (see 2 c) by the superior during his or her minority

Ward in chancery, ward of court a minor for whom a guardian has been appointed by the Court of Chancery, or who has become directly subject to the authority of that Court.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 441/2 To the Kyng. louly compleynes your Warde John Duc of Norffolk *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 285 He. servid a wurthi prince & he made hym a knyght and gaff hym a warde, a grete gentylwomman, vnto his wyfe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. xi. 180 In that stounde was syr Chestelayne a chyld and ward of syre Gawayne slayne. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 66 In lamentyng the miserye of wardeshyppes I might saie it is not for noughte so communely said, I will handle you like a warde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 103 This cause did not concerne the Marques George only, but also his nephewe Albert, whiche was his worde [L. *cuius et at tutor*]. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* iv ii 126, I thinke the punishment meetest for them, should be, that it were lawfull to beg them for Wardes, and giue them tutors, because they lacke discretion to vse their money *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem Wks* (1660) 30 Sr Walter Leveson leaves his young Orphan Ward to the King. 1731 Kames *Decis. Crt Sess 1730-52* (1799) 5 It was objected..that. the aliment of her infant-children was a proper burden upon herself, as being their mother, and liferentrix of their whole estate, which is provided by act of parliament in case of ward-minors, and extended by practice and analogy to other fiars. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I 84 He-e, said she, here is your pretty ward and mine; let us try to make her time with us easy. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* ii. xxvi, This youth, though still a royal ward, Risqued life and land to be my guard. 1814 — *Lord of Isles* vi. ix, Then, 'twas her Liege's strict command, And she, beneath his royal hand, A ward in person and in land. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* lvii, Mr. Snodgrass .had been in his minority a ward of Mr Pickwick's. 1842 Tennyson *Lochsley Hall* 156, I was left a trampled orphan, and a selfish uncle's ward 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* viii, He is a ward in Chancery, my dear. 1870 H Smart *Race for Wife* ii, Grenville Rose had been brought up a great deal with his cousin Maud, being, indeed, a ward of Denison's.

b *transf* One who is under the protection or control of another.

a 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1351 Than said the kyng: 'I vnderstond, Thou hast fought for my doughter & my lond, And art my ward, i-wys 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 116 b, The Prince and his heires males, shall holde the Dukedome of Wirtemberge of kyng Ferdinando as Archeduke of Austriche, and so tobe his wardes and clientes 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* I 3 b, [Mother to her infant son] Nere shall the Romains haue thee for theyr Warde 1600 Marston, etc *Jack Drums Entert.* 1. (1601) B 3, When being maried to a wise man (O the Lord) You are made a foole, a Ward, curbd and controlld. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks 1851 V 373 For the Magistrate in Person of a nursing Father to make the Church his meer Ward, as always in Minority, is neither just nor pious. 1659 F. Osborn *Miscell Ess.* etc. 166 So that, instead of being a Ward, you shall be Guardian of the Person and Estate of your Husband 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, With these words, Susan Nipper made a charge at her young ward, and swept her out of the room.

†**7.** An orphan under age. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr Mag., Dk. York* iii, When her brother Edmund died a warde, She was sole hayer by due discent of line *a* 1577 Sir T Smith *Commw Eng.* (1609) 109 A Ward or Infant is taken for a child in base age, whose Father is dead. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. v. (1592) 156 In the same sort also there are here commanded vnto vs, widdowes, Orphans, wardes, poore men. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* 1 v, 42 His Sonne was but a Ward two yeares agoe.

III. Defence.

8. *Fencing* A defensive posture or movement; a mode of parrying Cf. Guard *sb.* 3.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. xi § 8 He..strake so thicke vpon Amphialus, as if euery blow would faine haue bene foremost But Amphialus let passe the storme with strong wardes, and nimble auoidings 1589 [see Porr *sb* 2] *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* iv iii 1812, *1 Scholler*. Ah, well thrust! *2 Scholler* But marke the ward. 1595 *Saviolo's Practise* I. F 2, With this readinesse must hee strike this reuerso, but withall, his lefte hand must bee vppon the warde of his teacher. *Ibid.* K 1, When you lie in this warde, and make vppon your enemie towardes his right side. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv 215 (Q 1598) Thou knowest my olde warde here I lay, and thus I bore my poynt 1599 G Silver *Paradoxes of Def* Wks (1898) 26 All single weapons haue foure wardes, and all double weapons haue eight wardes The single sword hath two with the point vp, and two with the point downe *Ibid.* 34 The Dagger is an imperfect ward, although borne out straight 1640 *Wits Recreat* E 1, On a Souldier The souldier fights well, and with good iegard, But when hee's lame, he lies at an ill ward. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* 88 He alters his wards from Tierce to Quart. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* v xv, Fitz-James's blade was sword and shield. He practised every pass and ward.

b *fig* Now *arch*

1581 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* iii. (1586) 135 b, So these poore women come to the amourous incounter with one, and with an other but at length being driuen from their warde, they ly so open that they are soone venued 1604 T Wright *Passions* vi 337 Will not so many warnings of death, iudgment, sufficiently stirre vs vp to stand vpon our warde? 1619 in *Eng & Germany* (Camden) 197 Otherwise they would long ere this have brought the deciding of their case to the greate assise of a day of battell, which hath bene their ancient and ever happy ward against their oppressors. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg Mart* ii 1 D 1 b, I lay at my old ward of lechery. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* 1 § 55. 124 To perfect vertue, there is required a..compleat armour, that whilst we lye at close ward against one vice we lye [not] open to the vennie of another 1647 May *Hist Parl* Pref. 2 For against the unexpected stroke of partiall history the ward is not so ready, as against that Polemike writing where [etc.] 1863 Whyte Melville *Gladiators* xxii, Duplicity was no new effort for the Tribune He had often, ere now, betaken himself to this mode of defence when driven to his last ward 1892 Stevenson *In South Seas* iii v (1900) 248 He hastily returned to his old ward. 'I don't deny I could if I wanted,' said he

†c. Defence, protection, shelter *Obs.*

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* xxiv, The beames, which then proceeded from her face Were such, as for the same I found no warde 1697 Dryden *Æneis* I 692 In their right Hands a pointed Dart they wield; The left, for Ward, sustains the Lunar Shield

†d. *Chess.* ? The protection afforded by a specified piece or pawn. *Obs rare*—1.

c 1450 *Treat. Chess* (MS Ashm 344) lf. 3 b, Chek w^t^ thy Roke in thy Pon Ward *Ibid.* 17 b, Then chek w^t^ thy Roke in thy knyghts warde.

9. *Scots Law.* Tenure by military service, Ward-holding; sometimes quasi-*adv.* in *to hold ward* = 'to hold in ward' (see Hold *v.* 6, 19 b). Also, a payment in commutation of military service; more explicitly *taxed ward* (see Taxed *ppl. a.* 2 c), in contradistinction to *simple* or *black ward*. Now only *Hist.* Cf. Castle-guard 2, 3, Castle-ward 2.

The lawyers connected this sense with sense 2 c, as if 'to hold land in ward' meant to hold it subject to the lord's right to 'ward' when the heir was a minor.

1508 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 271/1 Landis. haldin of the kingis hienes be service of ward and releyf 1530 *Ibid.* II. 66/1 His landis within our realme that wer haldin of us be service of ward and releiff to Archibald Douglas. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 693 All altering of haldingis blanche quhilk of befoir wes haldin ward 1642 Sir T Hope *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 176 A neu commissioun, for changing of ward in few, both of lands haldin off the King and Prince 1684 Sir G. Mackenzie *Inst. Laws Scot* II. iv. (1694) 71 Some Lands hold Ward, some Feu, some Blench, and some Burgage 1892 J A. Henderson *Ann Lower Deeside* 59 The king [*c* 1680] in changing the holding of the lands from simple ward to taxed ward took occasion [etc].

†**10** Sc. *Ward and warsel*: security, pledge.

a 1600 *Aberdeen Reg* (MS) XXIV (Jam), To remane wpoun his ward and warsall. *Ibid*, He tuik nothyr ward nor wersell of the said claith. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 25 E'en sit you still, an' rest you here wi' me, An' I shall ward an' warsel for you be.

IV. A body of guards.

11 A company of watchmen or guards. Cf. Guard *sb.* 9. Now *rare*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Judg.* Epil., Þa Iudeiscan. besetton his [*sc.* Christ's] birgene sona mid wearde. 13.. *K Alis* 1976 (Laud MS), Þer þai telden her pauyloune þat night & hem restep þare Mid warde þat was good & war. [*Lincoln's Inn MS.* With wardes, bothe gode and warre] *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 5085 He dide sette in wardes seers, Knyghte to wachem, & squiers 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* li 12 Vp on the wallis of Babilon reretli a toone, gecheth the warde [Vulg *augete custodiam*]. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 483/2 *Miles stationarius*, one of the watch or ward. 1605 *Famous Hist. Stukeley* E 1, Bid the Seriant Maior shut the gates, And see them guarded with a double ward 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* iii. xxx, Was frequent heard the changing guard, And watch-word from the sleepless ward. 1870 J. R MacDuff *Mem Patmos* xx 276 Twenty-four wards or companies were appointed night by night to guard the various entrances to the sacred courts.

†**12.** A garrison. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 170 Thenne þey recouered there six of theire galeyes,. and lefte in it good wardes [Fr. *gardes*] for to kepe them 1586 Hooker *Chron. Irel.* 160/2 in *Holinshed*, This house of Asketten is a verie strong castell,.. and the chiefest house of the earles, wherein he had a strong ward. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 15 On th'other side, th'assieged Castles ward Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 664/2, I will have, some of them be putt in wardes, upon all the straytes thereaboutes 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 97 There were planted little forts with wardes, to restraine the inroades of prey taking robbers. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir Archæol. Soc) II. 102 Carrige beinge betrayed by the Protestant warde there.

†**13.** One of the three main divisions of an army, the van, the rear, and the middle or 'mam battle'. Also sometimes applied *gen.* to any division led by a subordinate commander. *Obs.*

[Orig a use of the second element in the compounds *avant-ward* (*vanward*, *vaward*) and *arrearward* (*rearward*) adopted from OF. In these compounds the OF. *warde* meant 'guard', and so was applicable only to the bodies placed in the front and rear In English, on the analogy of *vanward* (also *first ward*, *forward*) and *rearward* (also *hinder ward*), the term *middle ward*, MIDDLEWARD, came to be used for the 'main battle', and thus *ward* acquired the sense above defined]

13. *K Alis* 1995 (Laud MS), Sendeþ ymagu wyt 3oure standard And Archillaus in þe first ward 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. 4046, 4050 Nestor þe duke schal in þe firste ward Metyn with hym . þe þridde warde Pelleus schal lede. *Ibid.* III. 3402 Per cam with hem þe kyng Machaoun, And alderlaste þe grete Agamenoun, With alle her wardis, & fel in sodeynly Vp-on Troyens *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* (Roxb) 3771 Now wendeth this ost in wardes ten Ful wel armied with noble men. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XVIII 286 Than com Gaheries with his warde of m̄ goode men 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 119 And eche pryncehode ys departed in thre orders, as in thre wardes [Cf *ante* As an hooste in batayle ys departed in thre, that ys to saye, the forwarde, the mydel warde, and the rerewarde] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII ix 113 Apon this wys the ostis and wardis haill On athir part returnyt in bataill 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I XXXIX 22 b, Thus they went forthe in thre great batayls the marshalles and the Almaygnes had the first, the kynge of Englande in the myddle warde, & the duke of Brabant in the rerewarde *Ibid* XLV 25 b, In the mornyng they aproched in thre wardes 1524 PACE *Let to Hen. VIII* 5 Aug in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) I II 21 Four & twenty great peaces of Artillerie dayly folowing us in the hinder ward. 1563 P. WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon.* 126 b, And after the first warde, cause the seconde, to succeede, and the thyrde next the same, and the fourth, and the fifte also, if so many shall nede *c* 1585 *Faur Enis* I 6 See all our men be martialed for the fight. Dispose the Wardes as lately was deuised 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 980/2 The fore ward foremost, the battell in the middest, the rere-ward hindermost, ech ward hauing his troope of horssemen and gard of ordinance. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* Wks (1700) 171 But as to the peculiar Policy, of twelve Manipuls or Wards, divided into three Cohorts, each Cohort containing four Wards.

V. Place for guarding.

14 In a fortress †**a.** The portion of the defences entrusted to a particular officer or division of the garrison. *Obs.* †**b.** A guarded entrance. *Obs.* **c.** The (*inner* or *outer*) circuit of the walls of a castle, the ground between two encircling walls. *Obs.* exc *arch*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8301 A maister þat was wiþinne sende to þe erl beumond To 3elde vp is warde to ben hol & sound. Ar his felawes were iwar he 3eld him vp þere þre toures of þe cite þat in is warde were 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr C.* 9087 Bot þa wardes of þe cetē of heven, Er mare crafty and strang þan any kan neven 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 349 Till thar wardis thai went in hy, That war stuffit richt stalwardly With stanys, schot, and other thing. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3191 The lady of the high warde [Fr. *la dame de la haute garde*] Which from hir tour lokide thiderward *c* 1400 *Beryn* 238 The knyȝt [tho] with his meyne went to se the wall, And þe wardes of the town, as to a knyȝt be-fall *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 332 He entred to the maister Toure. The firste warde thus thay wonne 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 199/1 [He] made assaute to the said Castell, and wan the said warde. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9894 (Trin MS) Bailyes haþ þis castel þre Wiþ feire wardes [*Cott* & *Gött* walles] semely to se. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 222 As þou hast v watyrgatys in þe vttere-warde, owtward in þe pytt of þi body . Ryȝt so, þou hast v watyrgatys in þe indere-warde of þi soule 1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 384/1 The Offices of Keping of the Keys of th' ynerward of oure Castell of Wyndesore. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX. 62 Soone was the Fortres made up not only with one warde but two strong wardes 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXVI. (Percy Soc) 116 And therwith all he ledde me to his warde, Me to repose in pleasaunt due saufgard. 1530 PALSGR 234/1 Inderwarde of a castell, *cengle de chastel. Ibid.* 250/1 Outterwarde of a castell, *courtbasse* 1584 SIR R. SADLER *St Papers* (1809) III. 171 The strength of this howse, having two wards, the gentleman porter ever at the one with 4 or 5 in his company, and dyvers soldyers at the other. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr 209 Euery hand Of accident doth wth a Picker stand, To scale the wards of Life. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I IV, Then to the Castle's lower ward Sped forty yeomen tall 1813 — *Rokeby* III. XXVII, Then, vain were battlement and ward! 1843 AINSWORTH *Windsor Castle* IV III, Just as they entered the lower ward. *Ibid*, The party directed their course towards the middle ward.

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI VII 7 In the first circil, or the vtir ward, 3oung babbeis saulis weping sor thai hard. *Ibid* VIII 4 And sone thai wer in cumin to the plane And lattir wardis, quhairin dois remane Vailȝeant folkis in feild and chevalry.

†**15** An appointed station, post (for a body of soldiers). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 349 Quhen that thai saw That menȝe raynge thame swa on raw, Till thar wardis thai went in hy *Ibid* 627 Engynys alsua for till cast Thai ordanit and maid redy fast, And set ilk man syne till his ward *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXI 463 They wente to their warde to defende the towne

†**16.** *Within one's ward* within the region in which one is safe: in quot. *fig.* Also, *within* (another's) *ward*: in the region controlled by (another). *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XVII. 66 The fyne louer that alwayes kepeth hym selfe wythin his warde, and fyndeth noo thynge soo sure but that he putteth it in adoubte, can not be lyghtely deceyued. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. (1558) K j, What meanes he? why remaines he thus within his enmies ward?

17 †**a.** A prison (cf sense 3). *Obs.* **b.** Each of the divisions or separate departments of a prison.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 278 Opon þe toþer dai Edward þider cam, þe prisons Were brouht him bifore, þre erles þre barons, & mo be fiue score kynghtes & lordes of touns, þise were in his wardes, & auht & tuenti mo 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* XXIV 22 These shalbe coupled together as prisoners be, and shalbe shut in one warde and punished innumerable daies 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist*, *Euseb* II XII 15 Thus Iohn, because of Herods suspicion, was sent bounde to Machærous the warde and there beheaded 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 710 Thus Fire, desirous to break forth again From's cloudy Ward, cannot itself refrain 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II II 252 A goodly [prison], in which there are many Confines, Wards, and Dungeons 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* I 1 b, Be plaine with him, and turne him out o' th Ward *Ibid*, *Hold* If you haue no monie, You'd best remoue into some cheaper Ward. *Spend* What Ward should I remoue in? *Hold.* Why to the Two-pennie Ward 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 68 Nor is Hell a Sheriffs Ward, in which the Debtor is Imprisoned till he pay his Debt. 1780 J. HOWARD *State of Prisons* App. 125 The new gaol has separate wards and courts for debtors 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXXIII, 'What the devil's noise is this in the ward?' he said—'What! man and woman together in the same cell?' 1825 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Milton*, Once more, compare the lazar-house in the eleventh book of the Paradise Lost with the last ward of Malebolge in Dante. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz*, *Visit to Newgate*, The buildings in the prison, or in other words the different wards, form a square. 1894 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* III 150 Tom could not face the horrors of the common wards [of the Fleet prison]

18. An apartment or division in a hospital or lunatic asylum, containing a certain number of beds, or allocated to a particular class of patients.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* XI VII (1782) IV 171, I walked through two or three wards full of sick people a-bed. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) 207 He was lodged in the Fever Ward 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VI, The different wards [of the lunatic asylum] might have been cleaner and better ordered. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. III. 102 The wards, or sleeping-rooms [in Christ's Hospital], are twelve 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 305/2 No cooking should be done in the wards

b. The patients in a ward, collectively.

1768 FOOTE *Devil* III. Wks 1799 II 277 Yesterday . we bled the west ward, and jalloped the north.

19. An administrative division of a borough or city; originally, a district under the jurisdiction of an alderman; now usually, a district which elects its own councillors to represent it on the City or Town Council. Also, the people of such a district collectively.

In Anglo L. documents the wards (*wardæ*) of London are mentioned by that name from the 12th c, sometimes designated by the name of the alderman and sometimes by their locality An occasional synonym was *custodia.*

[*c* 1130 in *9th Rep Hist MSS Comm* (1883) 66 In warda Osberti Drinkepinne, terra quam tenuit Wulwinus juvenis 1226–7 in Madox *Hist. Exch* (1711) 489 *note*, Tallagium Wardarum Londoniæ, quod colligi debet per Aldermannos subscriptos Willelmus filius Benedicti re de L l., de Custodia fori 1229–30 *Ibid* 490 *note*, Willelmus filius Benedicti re de XXXV maicis, de Warda fori 1275 in *Rotuli Hundred.* (1812) I 403 Warda de Bassingeshol. *Ibid.* 418 Warda Symonis de Hadestok]

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B Prol 94 Somme seruen þe kyng and his siluer tellen, In cheker and in chancerye chalengen his dettes Of wardes and wardmotes, weyues and streyues 1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 4 Conyhoope-lane in the Warde of Chepe. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 425/2 Every Parissche or Warde, desolate, wastud, [etc] *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1533) 28 b, The sayde Iohn Mansell chargyd the mayre, that euery Alderman in hys warde shulde vppon the morowe folowyng assemble hys wardemote, [etc.] 1518 *Sel. Cases Star Chamb* (Selden Soc) II 127 Within v wardes of the same Towne . ther hath byn v Cunstables that is to say in euery ward oon. 1588 W. SMITH *Brief Descr. Lond.* (MS. Harl 6363) If 13 There is also The Wardmote Enquest, Chosen euery St. Thomas day, in euery ward a quest *c* 1590 *Sir T More* II IV. 226 We meete at the Guildehall and there determine That thorow euery warde the watche be clad In armour 1598–1603 STOW *Surv* (1908) I 117 The Auncient diuision of this Cittie was into Wardes or Aldermanries. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M.* II I 281 They do you wrong to put you so oft vpon 't [*sc* the office of constable] Are there not men in your Ward sufficient to serue it? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* V XIX 432 London should have as many Artillery Gardens, as it hath Wards *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May 1645, Rome is divided into 14 Regions or Wards 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II 72 In the Ward [It *regione*] of the Temple of Peace, stood a Colossus 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 286 In ev'ry Street a City-bard Rules, like an Alderman his Ward 1751 *Engl Gazetteer* I. s v *St. Albans*, There are four wards here, in each of which are a constable, and two church-wardens 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III VI 569 By an act of Parliament, in 1800, for regulating the police of Glasgow, that city was divided into wards. 1854 LOWELL *Camb 30 Yrs Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 94, I would rather have had that slow, conscientious vote of P.'s alone, than to have been chosen Alderman of the Ward! 1863 COX *Institt* III. IX 730 Large boroughs are divided into wards, which elect their councillors severally.

20. In Cumberland, Northumberland, and some Scottish counties One of the administrative districts into which these counties are divided.

1431 *Reg. Mag. Sig Scot* 43/2 Alex. of Cragy serjand of fee wythin the Myddyll Ward of Edynburgh 1495 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot.* I 216 Johne Hepburne of the Est Ward of Edinburgh 1496 *Ibid* 312 The Upper Waid of Clydesdale. 15 . *Pebles to the Play* 185 (Maitland Fol) Iohne nuksoun of ye nether warde 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will IV* c 64 § 15 Such Northern Division shall include the several wards of Bamborough, Coquetdale, Glendale, and Morpeth 1864 G. V. IRVING & A. MURRAY (*title*) The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire described and delineated. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess* 120 The Ward or Quarter still represents the highest subdivision of the county. 1882 JAMIESON, *Ward* 3, Lanarkshire is divided into Upper, Middle and Lower Wards.

†**21.** 'A part or division of a Forrest' (Phillips 1671). App. only *Sc. Obs.*

1425 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 1426, 11/1 The offyce off maistriship off our ward of Yarrow lyand wythin our saide forest. [1485 see OVER-WARD *sb*] 1509 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 285/1 The forest stedis of Cawdanle [etc] liand within the forest of Ettrik and warde of Twede *a* 1884 J. RUSSELL *Remin Yarrow* IX (1894) 233 About the same time the Forest was divided into three 'wards,' that of Tweed, Yarrow, and Ettrick. Each ward had a ranger, who collected the rents [etc.].

b. *Sc.* 'A small piece of pasture ground, inclosed on all sides, generally appropriated to young quadrupeds' (Jam)

1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 173 The sade tenandis sal kepe thar self out of hanyngis, treȝs, stankis, parkis, medows and wardis 1657 *Melrose Regality Rec* (S H S) I 146 Cutting and destroying of thair riges of brome that is growand in the wairds and aikers of Melrois. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) I 139 The countrie lords . sent out their horses and destroyed both grass and corn, fed where they pleased in the bishop's waird *a* 1673 *Mare of Collingtoun* in *Watson's Coll* I (1706) 49 Within the Ward I might have clos'd thee, Where well thou mightest have repos'd thee, Amang the Laird's best Fillies 1785 Calf-ward [see CALF[1] 7 b] 1799 *Rec Elgin* (New Spalding Club) I 210 A piece of ground full of sandbanks and covered with whins as a common for the several proprietors taking sand to make up their wards and cattails

†**22.** ? A store-cupboard or wardrobe. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* III 53 Your drapry ȝe ded wante, The warde with yow was skante. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng* (1893) 75 Nature semeth to haue layd them [*sc.* gold and silver] vpp in a farder warde then her other guyftes.

VI An appliance for guarding.

†**23.** The part of the hilt of a sword that protects the hand = GUARD *sb.* 16 b. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 147 The hilts [of Persian swords] are without ward.

24. a. Each of the ridges projecting from the inside plate of a lock, serving to prevent the passage of any key the bit of which is not provided with incisions of corresponding form and size. **b** Each of the incisions in the bit of a key, corresponding to the 'wards' of the lock. Cf *step-ward*, STEP *sb* 18.

In untechnical (literary and popular) use these applications are sometimes reversed, the word being taken to denote the cavities of the lock or the solid parts of the key

a *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 516/1 Warde, of a lokke, *tricatura* 1530 PALSGR 286/2 Warde of a locke, *garde.* 1536 *MS Rawl. D* 780 If 59 Mending of a lock and makyng new wardes for the gentlemen hushers chambre. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 303 The lockes betweene her chamber and his will, Each one by him inforst retires his ward 1625 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I. 10 He thought to have pickt the lock of my money chist the other day, and had so wrong the wardes that I could not open the lock with my key. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop Sacr*, 119 b, As if it were a false ward against the key 1667 MILTON *P L* II 877 Thus saying, from her side the fatal Key she took,, then in the key hole turns Th' intricate wards 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* II 21 There are several Inventions in Locks in the making and contriving their Wards, or Guards. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XXI 49 The wards respondent to the key turn round. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* VI, Withdrawing from the wards a ponderous key of about two feet in length. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poetæ* 47 The key is not the less a key because it will not open a lock the wards of which are filled with stones 1922 J. WARD *Roman Era Brit* XIII. 237 To render this difficult or impossible, obstructions or wards were introduced into the case [of the lock], which could not be passed by the bitt unless it had corresponding slits or openings.

fig 1647 TRAPP *Comm Rom.* XIV 1 (1656) 650 Wring not mens consciences: you may hap to break the wards, if you do 1840 LANDOR *Fra Rupert* II. VI, My hand at last [may] Turn in their golden wards the keys of heaven. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* II 319 The key, O Tuscans, too well fits the wards! Ye asked for mimes,—these bring you tragedies 1920 MASEFIELD *Enslaved*, etc. 118 The wards of life slipt back and set him free From cares of meat and dress.

b. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 189 The wardes of the cherche keie Thurgh mishandlinge ben myswreynt. 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent Inv* § 44 A Key of a Chamber-door, which . hath its Wards and Rose pipe but Paper-thick 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* II 26 File the wards or slits in the Bit with thin files 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 The Wards are all the nicks in the Bite [of the Key] *c* 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 510 She took the wards in wax before the fire, And gave th' impression to the trusty squire. 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXIV, The incidents of a narrative of this kind must be adapted to each other, as the wards of a key must tally accurately with those of the lock to which it belongs. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XLII, 'Oh! I knew that, did I?' says Mr. Tulkinghorn, examining the wards of the key 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop.* XXI. (ed. 3) 359 Two keys, in saltire, wards towards the base, or

c *transf* Applied to mechanical contrivances resembling the wards of a lock or key.

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkewormes* 35 [To an 'artificial flea'.] Thy cogs, thy wardes, thy laths, how didst thou lay. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 40 Whilst the upper part is sinking the wards open and let the wind pass from the bellows into the principal trunk.

VII. 25. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. (sense 19), *ward-alderman*, *boss* (U.S.), *meeting*, *politics*, *pump*, *statesman*, *system*; (sense 18), *ward-keeper*, *matron*, *nurse*, *table*, *work*, (sense 24) *ward-hole*, *-plate.*

1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 548/3 London, however, was destined to be ruled, by a council of mayor and *ward alder-

men 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb 163/2 The blackmailing *ward-boss 1911 J. Ward *Roman Era Brit* 237 Many of these keys have 'island' *ward holes 1836 J M Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed 2) 127 Each *ward-keeper of hospitals should be provided with a bottle of chlorine water 1886 *Daily News* 26 Mar 5/2 Family prayers are conducted by the *ward matron, sister, or nurse 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 229 A general call of *ward-meetings by their wardens on the same day through the State 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 414 The others [i e patients] were easily controlled by the *ward nurses. 1883 Pitt-Rivers *Primitive Locks & Keys* 24 A modern English latch-key..furnished with a *ward-plate 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* v. iv, Two of the Rigbyites met in the market-place. 'Well, how goes it?' said one 'I have been the rounds The blunts going like the *ward-pump' 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr 467/1 These road-ways the *ward statesman regards with tender solicitude as furnishing a large field of operations in the line of contracts 1857 J. T Smith *Parish* ii (ed. 2) 61 It is the adoption of Townships, or the adaptation of the *Ward system, that is really needed in such cases 1888 Hon Morten *Hospital Life* 2 *Ward work commences at seven with sweeping, dusting, making beds.

b. Special comb. · †**ward-book**, ? a register of admissions to a hospital; **ward-dyke**, a wall enclosing or bounding a ward (sense 21 b); also, a defensive dyke against water; **ward-fire** *Orkney and Shetland*, a beacon-fire [ON. *varða* cairn. cf. Ward-hill]; †**ward-guard** *Sc.*, a protective covering or receptacle for clothes; **ward-heeler** *U.S.* (see quot. 1890; cf. Heeler 5), **ward-land** *Sc*, land held 'in ward' (see Ward-holding); **ward-like** *adv.*, after the manner of a ward; **ward(s)maid**, a maidservant who performs the menial offices of a hospital ward; †**ward marriage** (see Marriage 5), in Scots feudal law, the right in wardholding arising to the ward superior on the marriage of the vassal's heir or on his becoming marriageable; **wardmaster** (*a*) *Dutch Hist.* (rendering Du. *wijkmeester*), an alderman or administrator of a city ward; (*b*) the master or superintendent of a hospital ward; †**ward-silver**, a payment to the lord in commutation of military service; †**ward-staff** (see quot. 1610); **ward-vassal**, in Scots feudal law, a vassal holding land 'in ward' (see Ward-holding); †**ward-ware**, ? 'wardrobe stuff', articles of clothing; **ward-woman** *arch.*, a firewoman, a woman in charge of her mistress's wardrobe; †**ward-word**, a 'word' of defence; a reply to an attack or 'watch-word' of an opponent. Also Ward-corn, Ward-fee, Ward-hill, etc.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* G ij b, That no Child be receved by them, before the name of the same childe be entred into the *Ward-booke 1561 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 1585, 256/2 Fra the said croft north to the brig of Balgonie, ewin to the *ward dyk of the Brig feildis now pertening to Alex Paip. 1602 *Ibid.* 474/1 Ane merchestane infixit in the waird-dyke standand beneth the place of Kirktounhill 1854 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i 19 Crests, cradges, and ward dykes constructed to hold off fen-waters from inned grounds 1859 D. Balfour *Oppress Orkney & Zetl.* Introd. 31 Nothing short of actual invasion entitled the Jarl to call them to arms by the *Ward fire 1551 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* X 29 Item, for ane *wardegard to hir, iij li. xs 1552 *Ibid.* 70 Item, vj elnis bukcrame to be wardegardis to hir and to hir kepar Effame. xxiiij s 1890 *Q Rev* July 265 The lowest grade [of politician] is the '*ward-heeler', or hanger-on of the political head of the city ward in which he resides. 1907 *Times* 23 Jan 6/2 [San Francisco] Bar-room politicians, roughs, ward-heelers, bullies 1502 *Reg Privy Seal Scot.* I. 115/1 The proffitt of the said *warde landis quhil the are recover sesing thairof. 1581 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 230/1 Anent the taxatioun of waidlandis *a* 1659 Bp Bruntrig *Serm.* (1674) I i 11 He that purchases but one foot of Ward-land, makes all his Estate lyable to the King. 1684 Sir G Mackenzie *Inst Laws Scot* II. v (1694) 76 If the Vassal sells or dispones the half of his Ward-Lands to any except his appearand Heir. 1689 E Howard *Carolinades* 197 O're which [army], tho Fairfax, Generall we finde, His Power to Cromwell *ward-like was design'd. 1888 Hon. Morten *Hospital Life* 68 The *ward-maid was out 1901 *Daily Chron.* 1 May 1/7 Hartley Wintney Union. Wanted a wardsmaid. 1909 *Englishwoman* Apr 240 In the smaller infirmaries, there are often wardmaids, with no training, who are expected to do nurses' work 1473 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 72/2 With the Londes and Tenementes and other Profittes, and Mariage, or *Waid mariage of the same heire or heires. 1747 *Act 20 Geo II*, c. 50 § 1 That the Tenure of Lands..in Scotland by Ward Holding and the Casualties consequent upon the same by Ward Marriage and Recognition, be taken away. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II vii I. 560 John Van Immerzeel, Margrave of Antwerp, was then holding communication with the senate, and awaiting the arrival of the *ward-masters. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 126 The ward-masters, nurses, and attendants in the hospitals 1314-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I 318/1 De diversis redditibus annuatim Regi debitis, qui vocantur Hydag' et *Wardselfur' [?1418 in *Essex Rev* (1904) XIII. 133 [Paying yearly 18s. as] 'ward-silver' [in lieu of all services] 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 440 Lambourn Manour, which is held by service of the Wardstaffe, viz to carrie a load of strawe in a Carte with sixe horses, two ropes, two men in harnesse to watch the said *Ward-staffe when it is brought to the towne of Aibridg, &c. 1681 Stair *Instit.* I. 422 Recognition was found not excluded or burdened by Inhibition against the *Ward-vassal *a* 1768 [see Ward-fee] 1598 Marston *Sco Villanie* I ii C2, Tail'd and retail'd, till to the pedlers packe, The fourth-hand *ward-ware comes, alack, alack 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt* I iv, How long she had passed that critical period, was a secret to all but the trusted *ward-women of the purple chamber. 1599 N. D. [R Parsons] (*title*), A Temperate *Ward-Word, to the Turbulent and Seditious Wach-word of Sir Francis Hastinges knight 1603 Harsnet *Popish Impost.* 53 The priests had their ward-word ready 1716 M. Davies *Athen Brit* III 51 And disperse once more from another Babel of one another's Catchpoling Watch-words without any precautionary Ward words.

† **Ward**, *sb.*3 Also 7 *Sc.* waird. Aphetic form of Award

c 1400 *Beryn* 3568 They made Syrophanes,. plegg[e] fynd To byde þe ward & iugement of þat he had mys-do 1464 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App v 332 All thes wardes and ordenances forsaide 1477 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 27, I have done my dewte in every ponte accordyng to your warde. 1531 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 30 As air fwnd be ane ward of þe court 1534 *Ibid.* 68 Efter ane ward and dome of court gevin in the tolbwtht of Glasgw 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Quon Attach* xxxvi. § 3 Ilk soytour sould be examinat in thre courts, gif he can make recorde of the court (of ane proces deduced in court) or report ane sufficient warde (interloquutour) or dome, anent wardes, or exceptions asked in the court *Ibid* II Table 101 They [the suitors] sould trye, advise, and pronunce the wardes (interloquutors) of court

Ward, *sb*4 *dial.* [? var. of Wart *sb.* or of Warre (OE. *wearr* callosity). Cf. Warded *a.*2] (See quot.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia, Ward*, callosity of the skin, on the hands, from hard labour, and on the feet from much walking

Ward (wōd), *v.*1 Forms 1 weardian, -iɔan, 2 wærdien, 3 wardie, 3–4 wardi, wardy(e, 6 *Sc* vard(e, vayrd, 6–7 *Sc.* waird, 3–7 warde, 4– ward. Also 7 pa. t. ward (*rare*). [OE. *weardian* = OFris. *wardia*, OS *wardon* (MDu. *waerden*, MLG. *warden*), OHG. *wartên* (MHG, mod G. *warten*), ON. *varða* — OTeut. **wardōjan*, *-ējan*, f. **wardō*· see Ward *sb.*2 The Eng. verb may in some of its uses have been influenced by OF, *warder* (north-eastern) = Central OF *guarder* (mod F *garder*), Pr. *gardar*, Sp., Pg *guardar*, It *guardare*, a Com. Rom. adoption of the Teut word.]

1. *trans.* To guard, stand guard over; to keep in safety, take care of; to defend, protect. (For *to watch and ward*, see Watch *v.*) *Obsolescent* or *arch.*

In OE. sometimes *const.* genitive

? *a* 1035 *Cnut's Secular Laws* lxxvi. (Liebermann) Ac þære cæzean heo sceal weardian *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud) an 1087, þa Englisce men þe wærdedon þære sæ. 13 *K Alis.* 7324 (Laud MS), [They] ben so warded al aboute þat hem ne stonde þ none doute 13 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 980 To help and ward Cristendom 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii 66 Thei goynge forth kepten, [*gloss*] or wardiden, the sepulcre. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 27 For golde, conquerith not ennemies, nother in time of pease wardithe the peple to be in rest. 1592 Kyd *Sp Trag.* II iv, 40 *Hor.* But first my looks shall combat against thine. *Bel* Then ward thy selfe I dart this kisse at thee 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III* v. iii 254 Then if you fight against Gods Enemy, God will in iustice ward you as his Soldiers. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like Woman's* v i 145, I found the door Warded suspiciously 1631 Weever *Anc Funeral Mon.* 704 On the fa ther side the Britaines warded the bankes 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* viii 87 Hope Park, a beautiful pleasance,..warded by a keeper. 1913 *Blackw Mag.* Dec. 787/1 Your wits must ward your head.

b. To defend, protect *from*. Now *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Bisecheð ȝeorne God þet he wite & wardie ou urom alle þeo þet ou awaiteð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 970 His wolde . Wardi hom fram alle men, þat hom ne tidde no drede. 13. *Sir Beues* 2946 Min em, þe bischop Florentin,. Schel þe warde fro damage 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 77 Youre roiaume forto warde, kepe, And defende frome youre adversaries 1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist* III xix 95 The other two [angels] warding him on eche side from the danger of the fire also. 1588 Shaks. *Tit A* III i 195 Tell him, it was a hand that warded him From thousand dangers 1604 T Wright *Passions* vi 328 Abraham was constrayned to warde his offring from the molestfull crowes *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* viii Wks. 1687 I. 90 No better can any man ward himself from blame, by imputing the neglect of devotion to some indisposition within him thereto. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. 185 Loxias himself will ward His holiest shrine from lawless outrage

c. *fig* To guard, keep carefully (a secret). *rare.*

1881 Duffield *Don Quixote* II. 442 'My profession,' answered the priest, '. obliges me to ward a secret.'

†d. *intr.* (*absol.*) To keep guard. Often with *watch*. (For *to watch and ward*, see Watch *v.*) *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf* II 304 And in this hous to loke and warde Was Minotaurus put in warde *c* 1450 Holland *Howlate* 619 Baith to walk and to ward, as watchis in weir 1569 J. Hawkins in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 555 Our men which warded a shore being stricken with soden feare, gaue place, fled, [etc.] 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 24 The Kings souldiers which warded at the gates of the city 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 107 A garrison which warding there day and night became lazie with doing nothing 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 74 The Family. left the. Fellows warding, and watching.

†2. *trans.* To rule, govern (a land, people); to administer (an estate); to act as guardian to (a child). *Obs*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan* 665 Nabochodonossor. weardode wide rice 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 643 Þulke time þat samuel þe prophete wardede þat folc of israhel. *Ibid.* 6453 To þe king of hongri þis seli children tueie He sende uor to norisi, þat he wardede hom wel beye 13. *Guy Warw* (1891) 520 Pemperour haþ made him his steward, To ward his lond about *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 101 Þanne was þe best blipe i-nov for þe barnes sake, For he wist it schold be warded wel þanne at þe best. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 345 He . tok this child into his warde, And seide he wolde him kepe and warde.

†3. To man *with* a garrison; to protect or shield *with* some work or contrivance; to fortify (a castle). *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 265 Grim thei were, To warden þeir walles with weies ynow 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* v. viii. (1495) 114 The lyddes ben warded and kept wyth towes of heer *c* 1400 *Parce michi* 194 in *26 Pol Poems* 148 Castelles and toures, Withoute y-warded with stronge dyches 1544 Betham *Precepts War* II. liv L iij b, Cyties warded with all kyndes of defences 1633 T Stafford *Pac Hib* III ix 321 The Castle of Leam-con neere Cooke haven which the rebels warded, was recovered from them.

† b. said of the defending work. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) cxl. 3 Heofon. þone weardiað ufan wætra ðiyðe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* v xxvi (Bodl MS), þe ȝȝen defendeþ and waideþ alle þe forþer parties of þe body 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 177 Towarde the west on the Northe syde, great Cuba wardeth owre Tethys [? *e* Hayti] on the backe halfe 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* July 42 S Michels Mount who does not know, That wardes the Westerne coste? 1596 — *F Q* IV x 7 And for defence thereof, on th' other end There reared was a castle faire and strong, That warded all which in or out did wend.

†4. To keep in close custody or confinement; to put in ward, imprison. Chiefly *Sc Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf* II 354 A Maiden, which was warded streyte Withinne chambre and kept so clos, That [etc.]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1614 That they be weisely wachede and in warde holdene, Wardede of warantizez with wyrchipfulle knyghttez. *c* 1480 Henryson *Paddock & Mouse* 166 (Bannatyne MS) Now in fredome, now waidit in distress 1508 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I. 247/1 Dome [was] gevin apoun thair personis to be wardit thairfor. 1581 N Burne in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S) 116, I was vayrdit in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh. 1597 in *Maitl Club Misc* I 129 The kirk desyris the bailleis to waird him quhill the nixt Sonday, his fude to be bread and wattir allanerlie *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 220 He was shortly warded for these words

† b. *fig.* To keep in close check or control. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I 53 Thin yhe forto kepe and warde, So that it passe noght his warde. *Ibid* I 60 If thou wisly cowthest warde and kepe Thin yhe and Ere 1555 Hooper in Coverdale *Lett Martyrs* (1564) 158 True confession is warded on euery side, with many daungers.

5. With *in*, *off*, *up*. To enclose, hem in, seclude, shut off (esp for safety or protection). *rare*

a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxxvii 37 Walde ȝe waid ȝow vpe betwne tua ways, ȝit so ȝe sall not frome þair sayingis save ȝou. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* II. i. 446 (Collins) The Pyren mounts That ward the welthie Castile in with walles 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* xi, The machinery not warded off or guarded in any way, but doing its work in the midst of the crowd of idlers..who throng the lower deck

6. To parry, repel, fend off, turn aside (a stroke or thrust, blow, attack, weapon, missile). Now almost always with *off*

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lv. 23. 214 Too put backe a stroke by striking it upward, according as wee say in English I had warded his blowe. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. ix 10 Their God himselfe Shot many a dart at me with fiers intent, But I them warded all with wary gouernment *c* 1643 Ld Herbert *Autobiog.* (1824) 126 All I could well do to those two which remained, was to ward their thrusts 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* 137 He for twenty several bouts, did but ward their blows, and pary with the fort of his sword. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* v. 584 Entellus .with his warping Body wards the Wound 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II ix 277 He employ'd one part to ward off the flights of arrows 1830 Praed *Poems* (1864) I 352 And now he wards a Round-head's pike, and now he hums a stave 1844 Mrs. Browning *Romaunt of Page* 11, Once in the tent, and twice in the fight, [thou] Didst ward me a mortal blow. 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat.* II (1879) 25 Seeing a great powerful man afraid even to ward off a blow, directed, as he thought, at his face 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* lv, Before El Sol could ward it off, the thrust was given, and the weapon appeared to pass through his body

fig 1638 Featley *Sir H Lynde's Case for Spect* Ep. Ded A 6, Your Lordship in your last unanswerable master-piece, held up your buckler over the Knight then living, and ward off the Iesuits blowes. *a* 1734 North *Life Ld Kpr Guilford* (1742) 224 He met sometimes with a Reprimand, which he would wittily ward off.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To parry blows; to stand on the defensive in a combat. *arch*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. xxii. 218 And wepne to fight [*v r.* warde] with þat wol neuere faille. 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* III 101 [The unicorn] in his fight wardeth and foyneth at the Elephant his bellye. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I xi § 13 As soone as he spied Palladius, he drew his sword, and, let flie at him. But Palladius sought rather to retire, and warde. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur* Pref P ij b, As good fensers vse to ward and strike at once 1592 Lyly *Midas* IV ii, A Nation so valiant, that are redier to strike than ward. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 38 Solomon commanded the rest to stand still, warding with their shields, against the enemies Javelins. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* v. 575 Yet equal in Success, they ward, they strike. 1820 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 15 Life is won by ready sword, By strength to strike and skill to ward.

7. *trans.* To avert, keep off (harm, danger, etc.).

a *simply.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. Eclogue (1598) 85 While they did ward sun-beames with shadie bay. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. iii § 18 It concerns them therefore to ward those beginnings whose end may be so fatal 1710 Philips *Pastorals* II. 125 Fold Thy Flock with mine, to ward th'injurious Cold *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegy* III 13 He little knew to ward the secret wound. 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* V xx, I, only I, can ward their fate 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II 240 Theirs it is to ward fulfilment of all evil-omened sights. 1888 Ld. Acton *Lett to Mary Gladstone* 21 Mar. (1904) 132 Images would probably impress him as a danger to be warded, rather, I think, than Transubstantiation.

b. with *off*. Also (rarely) *aside*.

1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No 3 If, then, you would ward off the gripe of poverty, pretend to be a stranger to her. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V 322 Covering their heads at the same time to ward off any danger of the falling of pebbles or stones from above. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) IV. 241 If we can ward off actual war till the crisis in England is over 1803 *Edwin* II xiv 214 To ward aside the threatened tempest 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* lviii (1901) II. 129 Rising hills ward off the wintry winds 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I vi, To keep out weather, to ward off cold, or what not 1881 W H DAY *Dis Childr* 593 Which may obviate the tendency to congestion, and so ward off the paroxysms

†**8.** *intr.* To take up a position of defence, take precautions *against*. Also, to be careful *that* (something be done) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 182 Sicnesse þet God sent wascheð þeo sunnen þet weren er iwrouhte wardeð to ȝein þeo þet weren touwardes *c* 1475 *Partenay* 805 Warde that ye be a monday in thys place 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti* 100 Our Don, who knew this Tittle Tattle Did, sure as Trumpet, call to Battel, Thought it extreamly *à propos*, To ward against the coming Blow 17 ? SWIFT *S.'s Wks* (1841) II 850/2 In England, this pusillanimity is more to be warded against than in most other countries 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 99 Regard must be had in cold Countries to ward against the bleak Northwind 1755 *Mem Capt. P Drake* Ded, But where is the Necessity of warding against the Imputation of Flattery, when I dedicate to Your Lordship?

9. *trans.* To place (a patient) in a particular ward in a hospital; to lodge (a vagrant) in a 'casual ward' (A new formation on the sb.)

1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX. 62 Warded at 2 P M next day with the same symptoms 1889 SIR D DUCKWORTH in *Lancet* 5 Jan, She appeared there [*sc* at the Hospital] and being very ill was warded 1909 *Westm Gaz* 23 Feb 12/1 The question as it seemed to these Town Councillors was how to get the vagrants warded, not how to keep them out of the Casual Ward

10 Of a dog To line or cover (a bitch).

1781 P BECKFORD *Th Hunting* v 59 When you breed from a very favourite sort, and can have another bitch warded at the same time, it will be of great service, as you may then save all the puppies 1826 J COOK *Fox-hunting* 11 It is therefore not very probable that one Stallion hound can ward many bitches besides those of the owner

†Ward, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Aphetic f. AWARD *v.* Hence **Warding** *vbl sb* or *ppl a*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt* V 43/2 If Processe theropon be wardet. 1475 *Ibid.* VI 141/1 That the Juges of the said Bench, have auctorite to ward that the said James have ayein his said Goodes, and theruppon to ward Writtes of execution in that behalve 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 160 A sarpler poyntyd be the lefftenaunte to be casten owte to waidd the sortt bye as the oidenaunce ys now made that the lefftenaunte schall poynt the warddyng sarplers of every mans wull 1555 in Strype *Eccl Mem* App No. 47 (1721) III. 145 Which shalbe proved, yf a commission might be warded to that purpose.

Ward, Sc. contr. f. *were it.*

c 1580 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P* xl. 8 Weill ward thou weep, O ouer audacious ee!

Ward, obs. pa. t. of WARE *v.*[2], WORTH *v.*

-ward, *suffix*, OE. *-weard*, primarily forming adjs, with the sense 'having a specified direction', corresponds to OFris *-ward*, OS. *-ward*, *-werd*, OHG, MHG. *-wart* (as in *heimwart* adj., homeward):—OTeut **-warðo-*, f. **ward-* abl -var. of **werþ-* :—pre-Teut. **wert-* to turn (= L. *vertĕre*); in the suffix the primary sense of the root is preserved, though the strong verb **werþan* has only the derived sense 'to become' (see WORTH *v.*); cf. the L *-versus* (a ppl formation from the same root), which in sense coincides with OTeut. **-warðo-*. Two other suffixes precisely identical in function with **-warðo-*, but representing different grades of the root, are. OTeut. **-werþo-*, in Goth. *-wairþ-s*, ON. *-verð-r*, OHG. *-wert* (MHG. and mod.G. only in the adverbial *-warts*: cf. -WARDS), OFris. *-wirth*; and OTeut. **-urðo-* in ON. *-urð-r*, OHG. *-ort*; neither of these types is found in OE.

The pronunciation of the suffix when attached to a monosyllable is (wəɹd); for the occasional colloquial shortening see W (the letter) Following one or more unstressed syllables it is usually sounded (wo͝ɹd) or (wʊ̈ɹd)

Down to the 16th c the suffix occasionally appears with irregular spellings, as *-warde*, *-werd*, *-word*, *-whard*; the form *wart* in Sc and northern dialects represents a pronunciation still heard

1. The suffix was originally appended only to local advs., and in OE. was still confined to this use. The adjs. in *-weard* usually denoted direction of movement, but many of them could also be used to designate aspect or relative position; in this function they often occur in partitive concord · e g. *foreweard* must often be translated 'front or first part of'. (With regard to the adjs. originating in mod.E. from advs. in *-ward*, see 5 below.)

2. The OE adjs. in *-weard*, like the corresponding words in the other Teut. langs, admitted of being used adverbially in the accus. (OE. *-weard*) or in the genitive (OE *-weardes*) of the neut. sing. (For the history of the genitival advs. see -WARDS.) The advs in *-weard* found in OE. are all (exc. *hámweard* homeward) advb forms of adjs actually recorded in the language, and the first element is always a local adv (*hámweard* being not really an exception). On the analogy of the older advs. with this suffix, there were formed in ME. several compounds in which *-weard* was added to advs., esp to compound advs. of phrasal origin, as in *abackward*, *adownward*, *awayward*, *aboutward*, *againward*, *aforeward*; the first three of these were soon displaced by the aphetic forms *backward*, *downward*, *wayward*

3. In OE the adv. *tóweard* was used also as a prep., with the sense 'in the direction leading to' In early ME †*fromward* acquired a similar prepositional use, and later there are isolated examples of this development of function in some other advs. in *-ward* (e g. *inward*, *onward*) of which the first element is an adverb-preposition expressing movement.

4. The type of expression represented by the (now obsolete or archaic) forms 'to heavenward(s)', 'to the city ward(s)', 'to us-ward', and the (wholly obsolete) forms 'from . . ward(s)', is commonly spoken of as a 'tmesis' of the preps *toward(s*, †*fromward(s*. This is convenient as a description of its function, but is not historically correct

In reality, the practice of attaching the suffix (which thereby assumes more or less the character of a separate adv.) to a phrase consisting of a sb, or pronoun governed by a prep must be older than the development of the advs *toward(s* and *fromward(s* into preps In OE, though no prep **wið weard* is known to have existed (cf. *wiðerweard* adj, adverse), there are many examples in which *wið weard* is virtually a prep, governing the interposed word in the genitive (this being the case governed by *wið*) Although in OE *tó* and *wið* are the only preps that are recorded in this use, it is significant that in MIIG and in early mod Ger, while no compound preps with *-wart*, *-warts* existed, these suffixes were added to phrases consisting of a sb or pronoun governed by a prep (chiefly *zu*, *nach*, *gegen*, also *von* corresponding to ME *from* in *from ward*) In this use, however, they were commonly treated not as suffixes but as advs, and written as separate words In English also *ward* in this construction (which is now archaic) is sometimes apprehended as a separate adv, and so written. But it is usually felt as forming a compound with the governed sb When the sb. is qualified by the definite article, as in 'to the heavenward', there is a tendency to interpret the compound as a sb or an adj used absol, because of the apparent analogy of expressions like 'to the eastward' Where the definite article was absent, the compound came to be regarded as an adv., the prefixed *to* therefore became otiose, and therefore went out of use

5 On the analogy of the advb. compounds originating from the omission of *to* (e.g. *heavenward* adv. from *to heaven ward*), the suffix has in the mod.Eng. period been added freely to sbs. (including proper names) to form advs. expressing direction, aspect, or tendency. From the 16th c. onwards there has been a growing disposition to use the advs. in *-ward* as adjs; in the 19th c. or the last years of the 18th c. several new adjs of this formation appear for the first time: e.g. *earthward*, *heavenward*, *Godward*, *manward*, *skyward*, these, however, have been confined to literary use.

6. Examples of *to . . ward*, *till . . ward* (north. dial.), *into . . ward*, *unto . . ward*.

a. with proper name, or sb without determining word. For other instances see BEDWARD, CHURCHWARD, DEATHWARD, EARTHWARD, GODWARD, HEAVENWARD, HELLWARD, MANWARD.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 336 He hine. bær to mynstreweard *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1052 Ȝewendon heom þa to Norðmuðan, & swa to Lundene weard. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1180 Ifond horn child stonde To schupewaid in londe. 13 *Coer de L* 2452 King Richard Came sailing to Acres-ward 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XIV. 308 He tempreth þe tonge to treuthe ward. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 175 Julianus wente into Perseward 1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 37 Y mette with my lorde atte high table ende comyng to meteward 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 91 And the xj day I wndyrstond ȝe pwrpose to Bregyswhaid *a* 1500 *Nutbrowne Maide* XIX in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) Oj b, To wood ward wyl I flee 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I lxxxvi 108 Dyuers lordes and knyghtes of France were goyng into Spayne warde. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* I 16 To have bene ledde forth to Jewry warde of you. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm Par. Rom* VII 13–18 The one is wholly gyuen to synne, the other..laboureth to honestie warde 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* IV 2 10 As to David ward, the solution is easye 1601 W PARRY *Trav Sir A Sherley* 30 The Emperor of Rusciaes country to Persia ward. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd Authors* in *Comm. Eph* 619 The despensation of the grace of God is given us to others-ward. 1889 *N. W Linc Gloss* (ed 2) *Toward* The word is often divided thus He lives to Grimsby ward noo She's goan to Lunnun waid

b. with sb. determined by article or otherwise.

P In quot. 1523, *on* is used instead of *to* or *into* (after a verb of motion).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXI. 78 [He] het þæt he biheolde to his drihtne werd. *a* 1122 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1048, Ða . wendon him þa up to þære burge weard. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1407 Til our contre-warde *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXX (*Theodera*) 462 Scho with camelis and cart held on to þe merkat wart. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 386 Unto the gardynward *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 161 þe herte hangiþ sum-what to the liftsideward. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I 4045 Whan he cometh to-our-schippis-ward. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXLIX. 1 2 b, Whan the tydynge come to the pope,..tho was he to the kyngward ful wroth. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I CXXXIV. 66 Assone as the skirmyssh was begon, he toke his horse with the spurres & came on the skirmysshe warde 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XIV. 8 She cam afore honde to anoynt my boddy to his buryinge warde *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II. 303 Thus slided through our town The subtil tree, to Pallas temple ward 1609 DOWLAND *Ornith Microl* 40 A Quauer is a figure like a Crochet, having a dash to the right hand ward 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict* 72 If her steme lie towards the sea, we say her steme lies to the off-ward, and her head to the shore-ward. 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* V 195 This Pilot desiring to avoid certain sands that were to the Prow-ward of him, put forth to sea 1884 W BLACK *Jud Shakespeare* XXXI, Casting his eyes to the isleward

c. with pronoun, *me*, *thee*, etc. Now only *arch.*

c 1250 *Owl & Night* 375 3if hundes urneþ to him ward *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2726 To hemward swide he lep 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 170 Bi tyme turne to me ward, for I wille speke with þe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1666, I shal so doon That ay honour to me-ward shal rebounde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 413 Elfleda regnede in al Mercia, outtake Londoun and Oxenforde, þe whiche þe kynge hylde to hymselfward. 1441 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) p lvi, He, with officers of the said forest, rode to them ward in all that they might pricke 1448 *Paston Lett* Suppl. (1901) 19 His master was at Causton to yow ward *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii 254 He tournyd his face to her warde 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* III 11 O ij, She seketh out the way to vs warde 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxiv 12 240 God wilbe the same to themward, that he shewed himself to be towards his servant David 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 16 Of whiche your bountie to him warde I am a witnesse. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 71 Coll . brought the peoples goodwill into such a wheele, and so turned it to himselfeward, that [etc]. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* XIII 3 Since ye seeke a proofe of Christ speaking in me, which to you ward is not weake, but is mightie in you 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 14 The subtile Lady Admirall (who was long before aware of the Prince's love to her-ward) 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 180 Then I think he will have set before us such a Hoghen moghen Leviathan, that that of Holy Job would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Dear Lord, my thankful Heart receives*' III, Thine Eyes to me-ward ever turn 1830 COLERIDGE *Let to Mrs Gillman* Lett (1895) II 754 An anxious friend and tender sister to me-ward! 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* III Let 4 Nov 1847, When rumor pointed to himward. 1901 HARDY *Poems*, *To an Unborn Pauper Child*, No hint of mine may hence To theeward fly

†**7.** Examples of *from ward*, *fro . . ward*. *Obs.* See also FROMWARD C 1 b

c 1220 [see FROWARD C b] *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr.Consc.* 7281 þe ded Salle ay þan fle fra þam ward *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 397 Ful many a draughte of wyn had he ydrawe Fro Burdeuxward whil that the chapman sleepe *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 285 He mett his wife fro þe kurkward 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII* c 9 § 2 Leasses. for the which noe such suertie shalbe hadde [shall] stand from thensforth ward voide and of noon effecte 1607 T ROGERS *39 Articles* XXXVIII (1625) 216 No man can desire to appropriate any thing to himselfe, eyther yet to make any priuate vse to himselfe from the rest ward. *a* 1608 DEE *Relat Spir* I (1659) 56 His face is (now) from meward 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 108 Amphilanthus was then looking from herward, carelesse of her. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc.*, *Printing* XXIV. P 7 With the nail of his Right Hand Thumb, sloaping from his Thumbward, he draws or slides forward the upper Sheet

8. Examples of nonce-wds. (advs.) f. sb. or proper name (rarely pron.) +*-ward.*

1623 L. ANDREWES *Serm* I. XVI. (1629) 154 In Man, there was onward [= oneward] an abridgement of all the rest Gather God and him into one, and so you have all 1728 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 26 July P 3 You are the most temperate man Godward, and the most intemperate yourselfward of most I have known 1752 H WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 27 July, Our beauties are travelling Paris-ward. 1793 COWPER *Let to Lady Hesketh* 29 Aug, I will therefore..refer the time of your journey Weston-ward entirely to your own election. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks 1864 III 499 The whole tendency of the age is Magazine-ward. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii, In the afternoon we went on the Thames Putney-ward together 1865 E BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 241 The waif breezes convey but a little way youward the breath of thyme they take up from these rough hills and valleys 1893 *Tablet* 4 Nov 742 Its eyes turned eastward and past-ward 1899 'G F MONKSHOOD' *Kipling* 69 Mr. Kipling thoughtfully points out to him that men do not float Simla-ward in paper ships upon a stream of ink

Wardable (wɔ̄·ɹdăb'l), *a Hist* [f. WARD *sb.*[2] + -ABLE] Liable to pay castle-guard or castle-ward

c 1620 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect* VI 226 The Parsonadge . with 100 akers of the Mannor land, called the Wren Wish, is Wardable as the Mannor is 1888 *Archæol Rev* Mar 58 In Pevensey Rape much of the land round the Castle was wardable, i e, paid Castle guard, or Castle-ward.

†Wardage[1]. *Obs.*—[o] [ad. AL *wardāgium*, f *warda*: see WARD *sb.*[2] and -AGE.] = WARD-PENNY.

[1294 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1906) II. 437 Lastage, stallage, hidage, wardage, [etc]] 1672 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed Manley), *Wardage* seems to be the same with the wardpeny. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1721- in BAILEY. 1864- in WEBSTER In recent Dicts

Wardage[2] (wɔ̄·ɹdeʤ). *rare.* [f. WARD *sb.*[2] + -AGE.] The function of a sentinel or guardian.

1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 170 The old square tower in the churchyard kept A solemn wardage.

Wardain(e, obs forms of WARDEN[1].

Wardan see WARDEN[2].

War-dance. A dance performed by savage tribes before a warlike excursion or in celebration of a victory. Also, a mimetic dance representing warfare. Also *transf.*

1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* I. II IV. 183 The captain..strikes his club against the stakes of his cottage, and begins the war dance. 1778 J CARVER *Trav N Amer.* 269 The War Dance, which they use both before they set out on their war parties, and on their return from them. 1883 G. C.

DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* IV. (1884) 33 The boiling liquid is rapidly covered with sawdust, which is trodden down by a war dance on the part of the men 1886 J G WOOD *Man & Handwork* v 69 In their terrific war dances, the Maoris put out their tongues to a wonderful extent

† **Wardatar(e.** *Sc. Obs* Also 6 -atair, -atour. [f med L. type **wardatārius*, f. med L *warda* see WARD *sb* 2 Cf. *feudatary*] In Scots feudal law, the person who has the wardship of lands while the heir is a minor.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 344/2 Gif þe wardatouris of sik landis Refusis to find sourtie 1579–80 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 263 George Dowglas, wardatare of Carthorall 1580 *Exchequer Rolls Scot* XXI 547 John Leslie of Buchquhane, schireff wardatour of Abirdene. 1584 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III. 705 Williame Douglas of Lochlevin, principall schireff, wardatar thairof 1765–8 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot.* II IV § 62 The former part of the statute [of 1491] had enacted, that both wardatars and liferenters should give security to uphold, in good condition, the subject of the ward or liferent

Warday. *dial.* Also in many corrupt forms, ware-, wartday, warder, warter, wharter, etc · see *Eng Dial. Dict* [Of Scandinavian origin : cf. Sw *hvardag*, Da. *hverdag*, lit. 'every day' (ON. *hver-r* every, *dag-r* day).] A week-day, as opposed to Sunday · = EVERYDAY *sb.* b. Also *attrib.*

1598 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 214 To Anne Atkinson my warday gowne 1788 MARSHALL *Rur Econ Yorks* II. 363 *Wark-day* (pron warday), week-day, in contradistinction to Sunday 'Sunday and war-day.' [For later examples see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

† **Wardcorn.** *Feudal Law Obs.* [f. WARD *sb.*2 + CORN *sb.*1] A periodical payment in corn to the superior in commutation of military service. Cf. WARDPENNY.

1415 *Foundation Charter, Shene, Surrey* in Dugdale *Monast* (1830) VI 1 33/1 Et quod omnia bona hominum .prædictorum quorumcunque, sint quieta de omnimodo pavagio, passagio, &c et de omni scotto et geldo, et wardepeny, wardecorne, averpeny, hundredpeny, et borthalpeny, [etc] 1441 *Court Rolls* (P. R. O) 1/3 Decennarius presentat .j quarterium drageti vocati Wardecorne

¶ Du Cange wrongly identified *wardcorn* with *cornagium*, to which he gave an erroneous explanation : see CORNAGE ¶. His error has been adopted in many Eng Dicts

1701 *Cowel's Interpr* (ed Kennett), *Wardecorn*, the Duty of keeping Watch and Ward with a Horn to blow, upon any occasion of surprize 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey). 1721–1800 in BAILEY In recent Dicts

Warddrope, obs. form of WARDROBE.

† **Wardebrace.** *Obs rare* Also 5 warbrace. [a OF. (north-eastern) **wardebras*, dial. var. of *garde bras*.] = GARDE-BRAS

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 516/1 Warbrace, or bracere, *brachiale*, 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 568/36 *Brachiale*, a wardebrace.

† **Wardecorps.** *Obs.* Forms : 4 wardecors, -corps, 5 ward(e) corce, wardcors(e, (wardecose, wardcorpse). [a. AF. *wardecors* (recorded in sense 2; also latinized *wardecorsia*, *wordecorsum*, etc) = OF. *gardecorps*, f OF. *warde*, f. *warde-r* = *garder* to guard (see GUARD, WARD *vbs.*) + *corps* body.]

1. A body-guard, an armed personal attendant. Cf GARDE-DU-CORPS.

a 1330 *Otuel* 1409 His wardecors a non he fond, & tok a spere out of his hond *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 359 Though thou pleye Argus with his hundred eyen To be my wardecors 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 389 þerfore whan Phelip sat in þe feste of spousaille without wardecorses [L *sine custodibus* 1485 *Caxton* wardecorpses] Pausania, a noble yong man, slowȝ him wiþ here *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 287 Kyng Darius made a questyon to þre of hys wardcorsis

2. An over-garment for out-door use.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 516/1 Warde corce, clothe (*v rr* wardecose, ward corscloth, wardcorce), *tunica*, *tuncella* 1483 *Cath Angl* 408/1 Wardcorse, *reno.*

Warded (wō̆ ɪded), *a.*1 [f. WARD *sb.*2 + -ED 2] Of a key, lock : Constructed with wards. (Usually with defining word prefixed)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 94 b, This Crosse ought to be figured as a double warded key 1591 GREENE *Conny Catch* II 25 He .can picke a lock if it be not too crosse warded. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II XXXIII 105 Attendants are like to lockes If they be such as a stranger may picke it is very fit to change them instantly But if they be well warded, they are then good guards of our fame 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 8 There was also another lock constructed on the warded principle, but with the addition of a single tumbler. 1853 HOBBS & TOMLINSON *Locks* v 58 Complex warded locks

Warded, *a* 2 *Obs* exc. *dial* [f. WARD *sb* 4 + -ED 2.] ? Affected with callosity.

1658 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* II. verse 16 XIX 650 Acts of mercy and forgivenesse are with so much difficulty drawn.. from those that are Saints, even like milk out of a warded breast. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia* s v. *Ward* v , The hands of hard working people are said to be warded

Warded(wō̆ ɪded), *ppl. a.*1 [f WARD *v* 1 + -ED1]

† 1 Detained 'in ward', imprisoned *Sc. Obs.*

c 1610 J FORBES *Certain Rec.* (Wodrow Soc) II VIII 455 The guard came with a warrand to receive the warded ministers, and convoy them to the Councell

2 Furnished with a protective padding ; guarded.

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* I, Running their goat hair and horse-hair warded heads against walls of words.

Warded (wō̆ ɪded), *ppl. a.*2 [f. WARD *v.*2, aphetic form of 'award' + -ED1.] (See quot.)

1894 *Northumbld Gloss.*, 768 *Warded*, assigned, set out, awarded by commissioners appointed to carry out the division of common lands *Warded roads*, the roads thus set out

Wardein(e, obs forms of WARDEN.

Wardel, obs Sc form of WORLD.

Warden (wō̆ ɪd'n), *sb.*1 Forms 3–6 wardein, 6 wardeine, 4–6 wardeyn(e, 4–5 wardain(e, -ayn(e, 4 *Sc.* vardane, 4–6 *north* and *Sc* wardan(e, 5 werdein, werdeyn, *Sc.* wardand, 5–6 wardyn, 6 *Sc.* varden, -an, vordan, wairdan(e, 4– warden [a OF *wardein*, north-eastern var of *guarden*, *-ene* · see GUARDIAN.

The word is current as a traditional designation of office ; in other uses it is *poet* or *arch* In the legal uses the AF form is *gardein*, and in many of them *guardian* is the preferred form in Eng. In Anglo-Latin rendered by *custos*]

† 1 One who guards, protects, or defends, occas. a guardian angel = GUARDIAN 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 312 Wat Crist ure euerichon to so gentil wardein bereð to lutel menske *c* 1290 *John* 31 in *S E. Leg.* 403 Þete in seint Iohanes warde is swete moder he tok, hire waidein he was aftur also þat he to heouene i-wende. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXIII. 7 Þat he be wardayn of þaim þat dredis him purly. *c* 1400 *Pylgr Sowle* (Caxton) I VII (1859) 6 There is none so caitif pilgrym that he ne hath assigned hym a waideyne the hour of his byrthe. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 2441 Silence of tunge is wardein of good fame 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI XV 43 O brycht Apollo . Of haly mont Soractis the waidane.

† b. *Astr.* = GUARD *sb* 12. Cf. GUARDIAN 5.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 218 The starres which are cauled the wardens of the north starre. *Ibid* 270

2. One who has the care of something specified ; a keeper. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

a 1290 *S Eustace* 230 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 216 Þe hayward nom and bleu his horn, For he wes wardein of þat corn *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4691 [Ioseph] Garners and graines fild wit sede, In ilk sted a sere waidain 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. I. 53 For Rihtfolliche Resoun schulde rulen ou alle, And kuynde wit be wardeyn oure weolbe to kepe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 393 One of þe wardeynes þat kepte þe body of Seint Andrewe in Constantinople *Ibid* II 425 þe waideyn [L. *custos*] of þe asse folowede after *Ibid.* IV 33 Demetrius þat was wardeyn of his bookes. 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 223 Let me been of it [*sc.* the ring] waideyn ; ffor as my lyf, keepe it wole y certeyn 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Eden Bower* XXI, Of all this wealth I have made thee warden.

† b. One in charge of a division of an army. *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 9003 Þe king henri is ost a þre delde þere him sulf in þe oþer was & þanne is tueie sones were wardeins of þe þridde.

c. *Warden of the Peace* = 'Guardian of the Peace' see GUARDIAN 1 b.

1543 tr. *Act 4 Edw III* c. 2 The iustices assigned shall haue power to delyuer the same iayles of those that shalbe endited before the wardeins of the peace [orig *les gardeins de la pees*] 1854 J T SMITH *Parish* II 38 The Sheriffs and other Wardens of the peace are required [etc]

d A gatekeeper, porter, sentinel Now *rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 272 He sette one wummon uorto beon ȝete-waid, þet is, feble wardein *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1177 The wardeyn of þe yates gan to calle The folk, which þat with-oute the yates were, And bad hym dryuen In here bestes alle 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII XIX, At the threshold of the rocky door, .Fit warden of the sorcery-gate, A rebel Afreet lay 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Wardens of His Majesty's Doch-Yards*, are generally old lieutenants in the royal navy, appointed to see that no person whatever be admitted without an order from the commissioner 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* I X II 21 The man was apprehended by the warden of the frontier of Jaen. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 376 I've won from the warden The key,—the key ; And the steed's in the garden For me,—for me. 1892 STEVENSON *In South Seas* IV III, Female wardens made a fit outpost for this palace of many women

† 3 The person invested with the control of the person and lands of an orphan heir during his minority ; also, in wider sense, one who has the charge and oversight of young persons : = GUARDIAN 2 *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 269 in *S E Leg* 114 In his warde he let do his eldeste sone sire henri þat he were is wardein and al is ordeinour. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 6418 Þo bed he þe court segge soþ .wan edmond made is eir of is lond wiþoute striue, & wan of is ȝonge sones wardein ek ydo *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 105 in *E. E P* (1862) 50 Þis ȝunge child a maister hadde · þat his wardeyn was *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1104 Þemperour made him knist on the morwe & mo for his sake of proude princes sones douȝti men toward, & made william here wardeyn as he wel miȝt, to gye & to gouerne þe gay yong knistes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* 753 Thus here wardeynys wolde they disceyue 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 85 [Ancus] made hym wardeyn of his heyres. 1543 tr. *Act 3 Edw I*, c 21 The wardeyns shall kepe and susteyne the landes without makynge dystruction of any thynge. 1579 *Expos Termes Law* 97 b, Wardeine most properly is he that hath the wardship or keeping of an heire, & of lande holden by knightes seruice, or of one of them to his owne vse during yᵉ nonage of the heire, [etc] 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng* II. 811 The Warden, or Guardian of the Land of such Heir, who shall be under Age

4. A regent or viceroy appointed to rule a country in the king's absence or minority. *Obs.* exc *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4651 Al þat barunage, To his ioseph an ath þai suare, Til him als wardan for to tent 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 33 The tane the steward walter was, The tothir Iames of dowglas, Vardanis in [his] absens maid he ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arthur* 650, I make the kepare of kyngrykes manye, Wardayne wyrchipfulle, to weilde al my landes. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* CXXXII. 2175 Throu Schir Andro Murrayis renovne, Quhen he wes wardane of Scotland *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 768 Thai chesd Wallace Scottis wardand to be. 1509 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 262/2 Ony proclamatioun made generaly be the king or his wardanis anent the intercommonyn and sitting apoun the Inglismens assouerans 1640 YORKE *Union Hon* 27 Edward the eldest sonne of king Edward [II] in the absence of his Father was made Lord Warden of England, by a common decree. 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II XV 134 Vicegerents Sometimes they are called Lord Warden, or Lord Keeper of the Kingdome, and have therewith the generall power of a King 1878 J DAVIDSON *Inverurie* II 69 Randolph, Earl of Moray, who was Warden of Scotland in the minority of David, having died in 1331 1912 E RUSSELL *Maitland of Lethington* I. 33 The *finesse* with which Maitland contrived to get the necessary co operation of Bothwell, the Scottish Warden.

† b. The governor of a town, province or district ; the commander of a fortress. *Obs.* exc. *Hist* in the title *Warden of the Marches.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2078 Þritti þousend knistes hor wardeins his sette & delde among hom al þe lond. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 72 To London com William, His barons with him nam, knyghtes þat wer bold Wardeyns of tour & toun *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* VIII 83 He was wardaine of þe toune *c* 1400 *Brut* CCVIII 237 Kyng Edward . sent maistre Walter of Stapleton, his Tresorer, forto bene wardein and keper of þe citee of London wiþ þe Mair *c* 1450 *Ibid.* CCXI 346 þe King made hym warden and gouernour of þe cite 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. VIII 44 And sire Brastias was maade wardeyn to wayte vpon the northe fro Tient forwardes 1517 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* V 123 The vordan of the Myddil Marche 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr* (1568) 2 Pretor of the Rhodian Armies, and also wardein in other frontiers 1563 in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV 631 Schir Johne Maxwell of Terreglhe Knycht Wardane of the West Mercheis of Scotland 1917 *Eng Hist Rev* Oct 480 The notable feature of these proceedings [Nov 1248] is that in them there is no mention of a Warden of the Marches. *Ibid* 493 The little Duke of York.. Warden-general of the Marches.

5 In certain guilds, esp. in the Livery Companies of the City of London · A member of the governing body under the authority of the Master or the Prime Warden (the title varies in different companies).

[1261 in *Liber Custum* (Rolls) 79 Les Wardeyns [of the Lorimers] le mouslient au Meire qe donqe serra] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Þe forsaide bretherhede wil þæt þer be waidens þerof. 1454 *Cal Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 283 The wardyns of the Trinite Yelde. 1547 in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV 134 The Maisters Wardeyns Governours Rulers and Overseers of all and singuler the Hospitals Guylders Fraternyties and Houses for poor People 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c 13 § 1 The Mayster Wardens and Assistauntes of the Trinytie House of Deptforde Stronde 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV iii, Next year we will have him warden of our society 1637 *Decree Star Chamb* § 13 in Milton *Areop* (Arb) 15 He shall first giue notice to the said Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lvii, The inscription about what the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company did in one thousand six hundred and ninety four 1886 C E PASCOE *London To day* vii (ed. 3) 84 Interest with the Prime Warden, Master, or Clerk of a Company might possibly procure an invitation to one of these [banquets]

† 6. The person having the direction or oversight of some work or enterprise. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. v. (Bodl MS), 3if hem lakkeþ honye to eete þanne þe warden schalle feede hem [*sc* the bees] with figes and oþur swete mete leste þey schulde deye *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 279 Tho that wardeynes were of that wrastelyng Come and broughte Gamelyn the ram and the ring 1423 *Rolls of Parl* IV. 255/1 The serche of the wardens of Brauderie 1543 tr. *Act* 18 *Hen VI*, c 16 A warden of the aulnage of cloth. 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 132 Robert Trunkewell Joyner being theyre warden and setting owte yᵉ woorkes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII VII II 167 Pythagoras, a great master and warden of these exercises

b *Freemasonry.* Either of two officers (called *Senior* and *Junior Warden*) in a symbolic lodge whose duty it is to assist the Worshipful Master.

a 1723 WREN *Parentalia* (1750) 307 A Surveyor govern'd in chief, every tenth Man was called a Warden, and overlooked each nine 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) X. 622/1 The king [Hen VII] presided as grand-master ; and having appointed John Islip, abbot of Westminster, and Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, his wardens for the occasion, proceeded in great state to. Westminster Abbey *Ibid* 623/2 On the 27th of December 1663, a general assembly was held, where Henry Jennyn earl of St Alban's was elected grand-master ; who appointed Sir John Denham his deputy, and Mr Christopher Wren and John Webb, his wardens.

7. The superintendent of a harbour, market, or the like.

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Limenarcha*, the waideyn of the portes. 1543 tr. *Act* 9 *Edw III* Stat. II. c. 7 That the tables of exchange shalbe at Douer, And that the waideyns of suche tables shall make suche exchaunges by the testymony of controllers whiche we shall put to them 1543 tr. *Act.* 5 *Rich II*, c. 2 Any serchours or waideyn of the portes and passages through the sayd realme 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv* (Surtees) 245 To the burgh balyff of Skipton and the warden of the market ther. 1835 *App Munic. Corpor. Rep* II 1043 [Officers of Sandwich corporation] Wardens of the Flesh Market 2, Wardens of the Fish Market 2

b. Forming the second element in the designation of certain officials, as *barrack warden*. *Fire-warden*, U.S. . see FIRE *sb.* 5. *Fish-warden*, U.S , an official in charge of fisheries. *Game-warden*, an officer having the superintendence of the game of a particular locality

1835 *App. Munic Corpor Rep* IV. 2295 [Officers of Ipswich corporation] Two Fleshwardens. Ale Conner 1883 G B. GOODE *Fish. Industr U.S.A.* (Fisheries Exhib) 66 To enforce these laws would, however, render necessary a large force of fish-wardens. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/4

The duties hitherto carried out by barrack-masters are in future to be performed by pensioned non-commissioned officers of the army, who, on appointment, will be termed 'barrack wardens' 1898 *Westm Gaz* 30 Sept 3/1 The State 'game wardens' 1912 *Nature* 26 Dec. 468/2 Major J Stevenson-Hamilton, Game Warden of the Transvaal

†8. A custodian of a building, esp a temple or church. *Obs*

c 1290 *Brendan* 626 in *S. E Leg* 237 In þe Abbeye of seint paterich, Monek ich was, i wis And of is churche a wardein 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1566 Of þe cherche þe wardeynys alle were waked oute of here slepe. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg* 265/1 A wardeyn of the hows of god 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II xxii 141 The good Herald is a Warden of the temple of Honour

†b. The dean of a cathedral or collegiate church, or of a royal chapel. *Obs.*

1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 346 John Arundell, Dean or Wardein of the Chapelle Roiall of Seint George,..Windsor *Ibid*, The saide Wardein is named and wretyn Dean, also .Wardeins therof have usually be called Deans 1538 Fitzherb *Just Peas* 121 b, Al..wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches.

9. = Churchwarden 1. There are regularly two, the *rector's* (or *vicar's*) *warden* and the *parish* (or *people's*) *warden.*

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 114 The wardeyns of Seynt Austyns church 1461 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 475/1 Late Wardeyns of the goodes of the seid Chirch 1547 Edw. VI *Injunct* § 13 b, b, The Wardeynes of euery paryshe churche or Chapel. 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc* Ded p iv, I will present you at the law day for a tyot, though I be neither side man for this Meridian, nor Warden 1853 Marsden *Early Puritans* 105 The minister and wardens undertook to go from house to house to take the names of the communicants 1914 *Contemp Rev* Mar. 352 Rival candidates for the office of the people's warden.

b. *transf* Applied to an official with similar functions of a Jewish synagogue

1879 F. Hitchman *Public Life Earl of Beaconsfield* I i. 15 The quarrel with the Wardens of the Synagogue was a more serious matter 1910 Monypenny *Life B Disraeli* I iii. 22 In 1813 he was for some pedantic reason elected Parnass or Warden of the Congregation of Bevis Marks

10. In the titles of officers holding positions of trust under the Crown.

†a. *Warden of the Forest*: see quot 1706 *Obs.*

1598 Manwood *Lawes of Forest* viii 43 Hereupon the Lord chiefe Iustice of the Forrest will cause a writ of *Ad quod dampnum* to be directed to the chiefe warden of the Forrest *c* 1600 *Rolls of Parlt.* II 376/2 Wardens of Forrests shall be commanded to keep their Officers from extorting 1706 Phillips (ed. Kelsey), *Keeper of the Forest*, otherwise called Chief Warden of the Forest, is he that has the principal Government of all things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers 1797 H Rooke *Descr Gt Oak Salcey Forest* 5 The Forest is under the Government of the following Officers —A Warden, or Master Forester, . Lieut. or Deputy Warden [etc]

b (*Lord*) *Warden of the Cinque Ports*: see Cinque Port.

1435 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 489/2 Constable of the Castell of Dovorr, and Wardeyn of fyve Portz 1544 in Rymer *Foedera* (1729) XV 55 The Lorde Warden of the Fyve Ports. 1617 Morvson *Itin* III 138 William the Norman Conquerour . instituted a Warden of the five Ports, Hastings, Dover, Hith, Rumney and Sandwiche. 1643 *Proc late Treaty of Peace* 56 Such a Noble Person as your Majesty shall appoint to be Warden of the Cinque-Ports 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 46 The Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports is to be saluted by the forts within his jurisdiction with the number of guns specified

fig (*altusively*) 1616 T Scot *Philomythie* B 3, Supposing Ibis their trustie warden, had beene closing The lands strong Ports. *Ibid.* B 3 b, Make not your will warden of your Cinque Ports [*i. e.* the five senses]

c. *Warden of the Mint*: until 1823 the title of the chief officer of the Mint.

1463 *Irish Act* 3 *Edw IV*, c 32 We .have Ordeyned and made Germyn Lynche Wardeyne and Maister worker of oure moneis and coignes. 1587 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* IV. 220 The generall, wardane, countare waidane, sinkare and assayare,..of his Majesteis cunyiehous 1670 Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* 41 The Warden [of the mint] is by his Office to receive the Silver from the Goldsmiths 1688 *Lond Gaz.* No 2368/4 Owen Wynne Esq; Warden of the Mint

d. (*Lord*) *Warden of the Stannaries*: an officer appointed by the Duke of Cornwall to preside over the mining parliaments of Cornwall.

1485 [see Stannary 1] 1761 *Brit Mag* II 10 He served the king in the different offices of lord warden of the Stannaries, lord admiral of England and Ireland 1812 *Morn. Chron* in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 623/1 The new Lord Warden [of the Stannaries] has not been idle 1814 Moore *Hor. Ode* II xi 19 Then, why, my Lord Warden! oh! why should you fidget Your mind about matters you don't understand? 1896 *Law Times* CI 534/2 By the Judicature Acts the jurisdiction of the Lord Warden was transferred to the Court of Appeal

†e. In the titles of various offices of the royal household or the courts of law (Mainly as the rendering of AF. *gardein*) *Obs.*

1543 tr. *Act* 5i *Hen. III*, Stat Excheq, The wardeyne of the kynges wardrobe 1543 tr. *Act* 1 *Edw IV*, c 1 Warden of the rolles of his chaunceric *Ibid*, The .waiden of his armour in the towre of London *Ibid.*, In thoffice of his prive seale, clerke or warden of his hamper of his sayde chauncery *Ibid*, The warden of the kynges wryttes of his common benche 1601 Tate *Househ. Ord Edw II* (1876) 9 The clarke which shalbe warden or keper of the privy seale *Ibid.* 18 The kinge shal have a squier surveiour and warden of the viandes for his mouth. *Ibid* 39 And a serjant herberjour, warden of the kinges palfreis [1892 Stevenson *In South Seas* IV iii (1908) 294 These were keybearers, treasurers, waidens of the armoury, the napery and the stores]

†f. *Warden of the Standards* an officer of the Board of Trade having the custody of the standards of weight and measure.

1878 *Act* 41 & 42 *Vict* c. 49 § 1

11. The title given to the head or presiding officer of certain colleges and schools, hospitals, etc Usually = L *custos*

1575-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz* c 6 § 1 No Provoste Waiden or other Hed Officer of the saide Colledges of Winchester or Eaton. 1587 Lady F Cobham in *Collect* (O H S) I 193 Waiden of Al Soules Colledge 1632 Marmion *Hollands Leaguer* I ii B 4 b, I'll talke as superciliously, and walke As stately, as the Warden of a colledge 1763 *Brit Mag* IV 612 Dr Golding, Waiden of Winchester College 1782 Pennant *Journ Chester to Lond* 305 St Thomas's hospital [Northampton] Originally it maintained twelve poor people It is governed by a waiden, who is one of the aldermen. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot* XII 988 An hospital or alms-house . founded in 1272 for maintaining a warden, six chaplains, and thirteen poor husbandmen of Buchan 1855 A Trollope *Warden* i, John Hiram also appointed that an almshouse should be built for their abode, with a fitting residence for a warden. 1908 *Act* 8 *Edw VII*, c. 20 Sched § 2 From the time at which a chancellor shall be appointed, the office of warden of the University [of Durham] shall cease

†b. The superior of a Franciscan convent. Cf. Guardian 4 *Obs.*

1420 *E E Wills* (1882) 47 þe waideyn and þe Couente 1455 *Linc Diocese Docum.* (1914) 76 The Waideyn and the Covent of the gray frerys of Oxford 1588 *Exchequer Rolls Scot* XXI 407 To Freir Charles Home, sumtym varden of the cordeleris of Drumfreis.

12. An officer to whose custody prisoners are committed, the governor of a prison, esp. in the old title *Warden of the Fleet* (Prison).

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 3708 þo Ascopard wiþ outen dwelling In to þat castel gan hire bring,..And half a 3er a was hue wardaine *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13112 þe kyng dide his prisons loke Wiþ wardeyns þat hem vndertoke *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13847 Thus he keppit hym full cloise, & in care held, þat no whe to hym wan but wardens full sure 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 346/1 The Keper and Wardeyn of the same Prisone 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3986 The widdifow wairdanis tuke my geir 1543 tr. *Act* 1 *Rich II*, c. 12 From hensforth no wardeyn of the Flete shall suffre any prysoner there ,to goo out of prysone by maynpryse, bayle, [etc.] 1751 Smollett *Per Pickle* xcviii (1779) IV 281 He intreated the warden to accomodate him with a lodging 1827 *Statutes of Connecticut* (1854) 726 The warden shall have the entire control and management of said prison 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xxiii, My Lord High Constable, Since I am to lie in ward, I could not have desired a kinder or more courteous warden 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xli, The room where you're a-going to sleep to-night is the warden's room 1889 *Century Mag* Feb 506/1 As we entered the main corridor [of a prison] the officer of the day sprung hastily to the door, saluted the warden [etc].

13 A member of a committee (of two or more persons) appointed to take charge of the repair and make regulations for the use of a bridge, a highway, etc Cf. Wayward en.

1486 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 13 To haue & to hold to the waideyns of the said Bigge [*sc* London Bridge] 1575-6 *Act* 18 *Eliz* c 17 § 1 To make an Election of Twoo persons of the same Comminaltie to be the Waidens of the saide Rochester Bridge. 1876 Freeman *Norm Conq* V xxv 550 A later reform has entrusted the care of the highways to Boards of Wardens

†**14.** At Coventry, the title of two officers, chosen annually, charged with the collection of municipal rents *Obs.*

1422–1507 *Cov Leet. Bk* 22, 58, etc

15. *U.S.* (and earlier in colonial use). a. The officer who presides at ward-meetings or elections

1763 J Adams *Diary* Feb, Wks 1850 II 244 Boston The Caucus Club meets, at certain times...There they choose a moderator and selectmen, assessors, collectors, wardens, fire-wards, and representatives, are regularly chosen before they are chosen in the town 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 678 Charleston was divided into 13 wards, which choose as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an Intendant of the city The Intendant and waidens form the city council. 1813 T Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV 229 A general call of ward-meetings by their wardens on the same day through the State 1822 *Charter of Boston, Mass* § 3 It shall be the duty of such warden to preside at all meetings of the citizens of such ward

b. 'In Connecticut boroughs, the chief executive officer of the municipal government, in a few Rhode Island towns, a judicial officer. In colonial times the name was sometimes used instead of *fire-warden* or *fire-ward*' (*Century Dict*).

1842 *Statutes of Connecticut* (1854) 87 All persons who shall be engineers or wardens of any fire department

16 *Canada.* The head of a county council

1873 *Rev Statutes Ontario* (1877) II 1606 The Council of every County shall consist of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the Townships and Villages within the County and one of the Reeves or Deputy Reeves shall be the Warden. 1886 Bourniot *Local Govt Canada* 73 [In the province of Quebec] The county council is composed of the mayors of the several local municipalities of the county The warden is chosen by the county council.

17. *Australia* The government official, with magisterial powers, in charge of a goldfield

1861 Mrs. Meredith *Over the Straits* IV 141 The chief official in a digging settlement is entitled the Warden

18. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *warden-angel* (rare), also 'of or pertaining to the warden-courts', as †*warden-book*, †*-clerk*, †*-fee*; **warden-raid**, *nonce-use*, a raid commanded by the Warden of the Marches in person. Also Warden-court

1839 Bailey *Festus* xx (1848) 246 The sweet offices Of 'warden angel 1583 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 584 He findand sounties actit in the *warden buikis to be answeiable for all attemptatis 1584 *Ibid* 726 Robert Menteith, sumtyme his *waidane clerk 1581 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* VI 47 Item, to the lord Huym, wardane off the eist marchis, for his *wardane fee, de anno, etc. xxxl^li, jc^li 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 278 That the said Lord Home, waidane foirsaid, have payment of his wardane fee 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* IV iv, 'And by my faith,' the gateward said, 'I think 'twill prove a *Warden-Raid'

Warden (wō·idn), *sb*[2] Forms 5 wardun, -one, -oun, -ane, 5–6 wardyn (6 -in), 5–7 wardon, 6 wardayne, -eine, -eyne, 5– warden [Of obscure origin

Perh. a AF **wardon* f *ward-er* = F. *garder* to keep. Palsgrave 1530 renders *wardon* by *poire de garde* (= keeping pear) As the arms of Wardon or Waiden Abbey (Beds) were 'Argent, three warden pears or', it has been conjectured that the pear derived its name from the abbey There can be little doubt, however, that the arms were devised with punning intention]

An old variety of baking pear Also *pear warden* (see Pear *sb.* 5).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 99 With wardons winlich and walshe notes newe *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 15 The fruits wiche more comon be, Quenyngez, pechis, costaides, *etiam* wardons 1481–90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb) 464 My Lord paid to a woman that browght wardones xij d 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb* § 137 After saynt Valentynes daye, it is tyme to graffe bothe peares and wardens. 1542 Borde *Dyetary* xxvii (1870) 291 Vse to eate stued or baken waidens, yf they can be goten 1612 Beaum & Fl. *Cupid's Rev* II, *Dorr* Faith I would have had him rosted like a warden in brown paper, and no more talk on't 1653 W J *True Gentlew. Delight* 84 To make a Tart of Wardens You must first Bake your Waidens in a pot, then [etc] 1687 Sedley *Bellamira* III i 24 She looks like a Warden Roasted in the Embers 1764 *Museum Rust* II 56 Pears Perkinson Waidens 1802 Forsyth *Fruit-Trees* 93 Pears Spanish Red Warden 1860 Hogg *Fruit Man.* 170 Black Worcester (Parkinson's Waiden, Pound Pear)

b *attrib* and *Comb*, as *warden-pear*, *-pie*, *-tree*

138 *Anc. Deed* A 9011 (P R O), *Wardon peryz 1635 Markham *Eng Husbandm* I ii 1 122 Your stone-Peare, Warden-Peare, and Choake-Peare [are] those which endure longest 1579 in *Narratives Reform* (Camden) 34 He sayd his stomache was gonne from all meate excepte it wer a *warden pye 1611 Shaks *Wint T* IV iii 48, I must haue Saffron to colour the Waiden Pies 1841 Barham *Ingol Leg*, *Nelly Cook* 88 And a Warden-pie's a dainty dish to mortify withal 14. *Metr Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/7 *Waidentre, *nolemus*. 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb* § 137 The sappe commeth sooner in-to the peare tree and wardentree, thanne in-to the apple tree 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt Honest Wh* F 3 b, The 4th man I hold my life, is grafting your Warden tree

Wa·rden, *v. rare*[−1] [f. Warden *sb*[1]] *trans.* To watch over or guard as a warden.

1906 T. Hardy *Dynasts* II. i vi, To warden the waves was his further bent.

Warden-court. *Hist.* [Warden *sb*[1] + Court *sb.*[1]] A court held by the Warden of the Marches.

1434 *Proc. Privy Council* (1835) IV 271 Alle þe bookes of þe wardein countes and of þe marches. 1549 *Compl Scot.* xii. (1872) 103 The vardan of the vest marchis of ingland cam to hald ane vardan court on the vest marchis of scotland 1556 Ld Wharton in Lodge *Illustr Brit Hist* (1791) I. 220, I have called a Warden Courte, whiche dyd begynne, at..Alnewyk, the iiij^d of this instaunt 1583 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III. 621 A persoun fylit bakbuilland and cravand a warden court to be sett upoun his perrell 1863 Sarah S Jones *Northumbld* 162 The days of Trews, or Warden Courts, had to be held frequently, and not by deputies, but by the Lords Wardens themselves.

Wardency (wō·ɹdĕnsi). [f. Warden *sb*[1] + -cy] The position of warden, also the sphere or district in which a warden exercises his functions.

1845 *New Statist Acc Scot.* XII 988 In 1412, Bishop Greenlaw erected the wardancy [*sic*] here into a prebend 1867 W McDowall *Hist Dumfries* xiv 160 Douglas accordingly called a meeting of the whole lords, freeholders [etc] within his wardency 1892 *Sat Rev.* 30 Apr 496/2 Heir-looms to go with the Wardency [of the Cinque Ports]

Wardenry (wō·ɹdĕnri). [f Warden *sb.*[1] + -ry]

1. The office or position of warden.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* viii. 362 He gaf vp thar his vardanry. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron* viii xxx 5036 Mony dedis worthi, þat he did in his wardanry 1434 *Proc Privy Council* (1835) IV 270 Commissions to be maade to þeile of Sarum of bope wardeneryes 1546 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 28 The office of wardannre of the West Marchis *a* 1637 Spottiswood *Hist Ch Scot* v. (1677) 279 The first had been lately dispatched from his office of Wardenry in the West Marches 1828 Scott *Tales Grandfather* Ser 1. II 272 He during his absence, committed the wardenry of the Scottish frontiers to a brave French knight

2. The jurisdiction of, or district under the care of, a Warden of the Marches.

1462–3 *Script tres* (Surtees) App. p. cccxlvii, Every place within our wardenry. 1569 Hunsdon in E Lodge *Illustr Brit. Hist.* (1791) II. 32 She must sende a good companie, more then either her Wardenries or the garrison of this towne will yelde 1587 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 459/1 Quhilkis iustices .salbe ressauit .be þe wardanis within þe wardanries 1590 Hunsdon *Let to Marshal of Berwick* in *Archæologia* XXX 172 Least they, hearing of it, being within the wardonrie [*printed* waidourie] should fly upon it 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* IV xxiv, They may not tamely see, All through the Western Wardenry, Your law-contemning kinsmen ride

3. The official residence of a warden *rare*
1859 [J PAYN] *Foster Brothers* VI 75 The Wardenry was a fine stone building occupying the entire side of a huge square court

4 Guardianship. *nonce-uses*
1903 HARDY *Dynasts* I VI VIII, He wills the wardenry of his affairs To his old friend. 1906 *Ibid* II I III, Still professing our safe wardenry, To fatten other kingdoms at our cost.

Wa·rdenship. [f. WARDEN *sb*.[1] + -SHIP]
1 Guardianship, safe-keeping *rare*
a 1300 *Cursor M* 4253 Þe wardein-scipp of al his aght Has putnfar ioseph bi-taght *Ibid* 4643, I wil him do at vndei-tak þe wardanscipp of al mi land 1890 H FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 63 All the nameless feminine yearnings for wardenship and shelter from life's battle took voice and pleaded in her heart

2. The office or position of a warden, in various uses of that word.
1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 520/2 Any Graunte ,made to Maister William Say of the custodie or Wardenship of the Hous or Hospitall of Seint Antony in oure Cite of London 1481 in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 332 If any of the Joinaymen refuse to take the office of Wardynschippe 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, c. 11 Euery hospitall, wardenshyppe, prouostshyppe, or other spiritual promocion 1628 EARL MANCH in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 267 Your wardenship when I found undispatched I would not let longer to stick 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II XV 136 The power and place of the Wardenship of the Kingdome doth utterly vanish by the personall accesse of the King 1691 A. WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 398 In the Wardenship of Mert. coll succeeded Nath Brent 1791 *Ann Reg*, *St Papers* 153* There is no longer wardenships, or corporations of professions, arts, and crafts 1804 G ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II 191 *note*, The Wardenship of the Cinque Ports 1870 *Daily News* 12 Nov, The Wardenship of St Peter's College, Radley, has been filled by the selection of [etc]

3 *nonce-use.* The funds in the hands of or set apart for a warden or wardens
1424 *Cov Leet Bk* 83 þe wich xl s com oute of the wardenship and thei owen to haue hit agayn

Warder (wō·ɹdəɹ), *sb*.[1] Also 7 wardour, *Sc* wairdour [a. AF. *wardere*, *wardour*, agent-n f *warder*, north-eastern dial var of OF. *garder* to GUARD] I. One who wards or guards
1 A soldier or other person set to guard an entrance; also, a watchman on a tower.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI 4690 Comyn to the castell,. the Grekes Ingrid, gripped the warders, And all the fonnet folke fell to the dethe. 1580 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 90 So were the warders [L *stationes*] removed from the gates the same daye 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* III V (1592) 338 When the temple was builded, there were porters and waiders of the temple appointed among the Leuits 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* IV. i 56 Though Castles topple on their Waiders heads 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* X (1628) 327 Wee call him that waiteth at the Towre one of the waid or a warder 1679-88 *Moneys Secr Serv Chas II & Jas. II* (Camden) 93 Wages due to their respective husbands as late waidours in the Tower of London 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* II 453 The Warders of the Gate but scarce maintain Th'unequal Combat 1802 MRS RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth Wks (1826) III 4 Amongst these, were the wardours of a postern, near the north walls 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* I XIII, Upon the watch-tower's airy round No warder stood his horn to sound. 1831 WORDSW *Yarrow Revisited* 6 Once more, by Newark's Castle gate Long left without a warder, I stood. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXXII, The gates [of Lincoln's Inn] are shut, and the night porter, a solemn warder with a mighty power of sleep, keeps guard in his lodge.

b. *transf* and *fig*
1603 SHAKS *Macb* I VII 65 Memoirie, the Warder of the Braine, Shall be a Fume, and the Receit of Reason A Lymbeck onely 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XXVI, There mounted guard on the other side of the mirror two stout warders of Scottish lineage, a jug, and a quegh, or bicker. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VI VI, Hill after hill the land's grey warders rose. 1880 W WATSON *Prince's Quest* III, A fair-built seaport, warder of the land And watcher of the wave.

†2. The title of an English official in Ireland.
1617 MORYSON *Itin* II. 97 Warders in Leinster per annum one thousand three hundred ten li nineteene s two pence.

3. An official in charge of prisoners in a jail.
1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XVII IV 22 The prisoner's confinement was not strict He was permitted to go into the country under the care of a warder 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 152 The convicts and warders in Milbank Prison 1904 A GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Publ Service* XVII 241 The Chief Warder had been promoted to his office from Dartmoor

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*
1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XIX, De Coucy hastened to demand of the squire wherefore he had sounded the great warder horn, which hung in the watch-tower 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1213 Where the dawn Cheers first these warder gods that face the sun 1904 A GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs Publ Service* XII. 163 The warder officers arraigned before him all those whom they desired to report for offences

†II. 5. *Sc.* A person in ward, a prisoner. *Obs. rare.*
1584 *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III 352/1 The gard and keping of prissoneris and waidours 1629 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 12 Who under pretext and cullour of freindship unto the wairdours sould crave accesse unto them Who sould stryke the jaylour and so give way to the wairdours and escape

Warder (wō·ɹdəɹ), *sb*.[2] Also 9 (? erron) wardour [See WARDERER] In early use A staff or wand. Later, the baton or truncheon carried as a symbol of office, command, or authority; esp. as used to give the signal for the commencement or cessation of hostilities in a battle or tournament.
c 1440 *Promp Parv* 516/2 Warder, staffe. *bacillus pertinulus* 1500 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 59, No 3 b, Super quo dictus constabularius eum percussit cum predicto warder *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V*, 49 b, Before whom there went syr Thomas of Heringham with a warder in his hand, and when he cast up his warder al the army shouted 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 396 The king cast downe his warder and commaunded them to stay 1643 R BAKER *Chron*, *Rich. I* (1653) 88 [At the coronation] William de Patricke, Earl of Salisbury bare the Warder or Rod, having on the top thereof a Dove 1765 H. WALPOLE *Castle of Otranto* III, So saying, the herald cast down his warder 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* II XX, When the strife grows warm, thy king commands, Thou drop the warder from thy hands 1824 MEYRICK *Ant Armour* II 32 At this King Edward threw down his wardour, the marshal cried 'Ho!' and the combat ceased 1898 S J WEYMAN *Shrewsbury* XXXII (1917) 253 The portrait of a man in armour, with a warder in his mailed hand, frowned down on me

†**Warder,** *sb*.[3] *Obs rare.* [? Corruption of Norw *varde* (cf ON. *varða*, *varð-r* of the same meaning)] A beacon or sea-mark *Obs.*
1584 R NORMAN tr. *Safegard of Sailers* 50 b, When you are a little within, there [Norway coast] stands a little Warder which is a beacon or marke before the entrie *Ibid* 53 b, Then as far from that lies another little rocke in sight aboue water, and there stands a warder or marke vpon it. 1588 ASHLEY *Wagenar's Mariners Mirr* II Plot VII, On the North side stande two warders [Du. *twee waz deren*] vpon a high hill

Warder (wō·ɹdəɹ), *sb*.[4] *rare* [f. WARD *v*.[1] + -ER[1]] †a. *Fencing.* One who parries b. One who wards off (something) Also *warder-off*
1599 G SILVER *Paradoxes of Def* Wks (1898) 7 It is a great question, and especially amongst the Rapier-men, who hath the vantage of the thruster, or of the warder *Ibid.* 13 [He] hath the aduantage, whether he be striker, thruster or warder 1871 R ELLIS *Catullus* LXVIII 63 Mallius e'en such help brought me, a warder of harm 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* II 4x Empedocles received in consequence the title of κωλυσανεμας, or warder-off of winds

Warder (wō·ɹdəɹ), *v* [f WARDER *sb*.[1]] *trans.* To provide with a warder or sentinel.
1849 RUSKIN *On the old Road* (1905) I 218 *Samuel Prout*, Its countless churches wardered by saintly groups of solemn statuary 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* VI Poet Wks (1875) 92 Heavenly calm Waiders the room 1901 J H. MCCARTHY *If I were King* VI, The Lord of Montcorbier was, indeed, wardered by very different stars from the fellow of the Fircone

Warder: see WARDAY

Wa·rderer. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **ward(e)rere.** [Identical with WARDER *sb*.[2] ; if the longer form be the original, it may have been a jocular use of WARDERERE *int*] A warder or truncheon.
a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 838 Þan Alexander at þis knyȝt angus vnfaire, Wynnes him vp a waidrere [*v r* wardrerd] he walt in his handis, So haid him hittis on þe hede, his hernes out weltid. *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* (1913) 110 Alexander smate Iobas on þe heued wit a warderere for na trespasse 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 567/14 *Baculus*, a warderere *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 656 þe Kyng caste downe a warderer whiche he then helde in his hande. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I. cclii 229 Iohan Lyon helde in his hande a whyte warderere 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* IV VII, By the laws, the combat may go on at thine asking—I retract my warderer.

†**Warderere,** *int Obs. rare* [a AF **ware derere* (*ware* = mod.F. *gare*, look out; *derere* = mod F *derrière* behind).] ? Look out behind!
c 1385 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 181 Thise sely clerkes rennen vp and doun With keepe, keepe, stand, stand, Iossa, warderere [*v rr.* ware þe rere, ware derere]

Warderob(e, -rop(p(e, obs. ff. WARDROBE.

Wardership (wō·ɹdəɹʃip). [f. WARDER *sb*.[1]]
1 The office or position of warder.
1867 DE ROS *Memor. Tower Lond.* 301 The Duke [of Wellington] at once stopped the purchase of Wardenships.
2 The carrying out of the duties of a warder
1897 *Edin Rev* Jan 16 To an active and energetic soldier the wardership of these [Trans-Indus] marches offered a tempting field for military distinction. 1907 J. OXENHAM *Carette of Sark* XXV. 238 There was no sound, nor sign of wardership

Wardeyn(e, obs. forms of WARDEN.

Ward-fee. [f. WARD *sb* 2 + FEE *sb*.]
†1 In feudal law, a sum of money paid by a vassal to a superior lord in lieu of military service.
1202 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I. 257 Sint liberi et quieti de hundredfeh, wardfeh, et fisieh, et de operatione castellorum 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst Laws Scot* II IV § 4 Ward vassals found it their interest to charge the ward fee with a determinate sum, to be paid yearly to the superior.
2. A fee charged in a hospital ward.
1789 J HOWARD *Lazarettos* 136 Here are *no* ward-fees taken

Wa·rd-hill. *Orkney and Shetland.* Also wart-hill, wardill. [f. WARD *sb* 2 (after ON. *varða*, *varð-r* beacon) + HILL *sb*] A beacon hill.
? *a* 1680 in W. Macfarlane *Geogr Coll* (S H S) III 252 Fabrics ,from the top of which when there was any imminent danger, they made a sign by fire one to another. The like they did from Promontories or Wart Hills. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XIII 499/2 The alarm was given by the beacons lighted on the tops of the rocks and highest mountains. These beacons, known by the name of ward-hills, are still to be seen in every island 1822 J LAING *Voy. Spitzbergen* 20 Along the shores are a great many ancient towers, originally known by the name of Burrows or Duns, but by the inhabitants they are now called Wait or Wardhills.

Ward-holding. *Sc. Hist.* [f WARD *sb* 2 + HOLDING] In feudal law, a tenure of lands in ward (see WARD *sb* 2 9), i. e. by military service.
1681 STAIR *Instit* I XIII § 31 252 The main importance of a Ward-holding was indefinite service to be performed by the Vassal to his Superiour, and especially in War 1684 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst. Law Scot* II IV (1694) 72 Ward-holding, which is the properest holding, is called *servitium militare*, and all Lands are therefore presumed to hold Ward, except another holding be express'd *a* 1712 in W Macfarlane *Geneal. Coll* (S H S) II 154 He got his Waid Holding changed into Taxt Ward. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo II*, c. 50 (*title*) An Act for taking away the Tenure of Ward Holding in Scotland 1897 J C LEES *Hist Inverness* XII. 204 The right of ward-holding, by which landlords commanded the military services of their tenants, was also done away with.
attrib 1758 J DALRYMPLE *Ess Feudal Property* (ed 2) 246 The ward holding act and the jurisdiction act were the ideas of. lord Bacon.

†**Wa·rdhouse.** *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* waird-. [f. WARD *sb* 2 + HOUSE *sb*.]
1. (*The*) *Wardhouse*. used to render Norw. *Vardohuus*, the name of a fortress situated on the island of Vardo, off the NE coast of Norway.
1555 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 295 Articles determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company resiant in Russia, and at the Wardhouse, for the second voiage 1557 A JENKINSON ibid 334 Being at this North Cape the 2 day of July, we had [etc] The 3 day we came to Wardhouse 1615 J R *Trades Increase* 4 Whereas the Hollander betweene the Warde-house and the Eastward, at Tippenie, Kilden, Olena, and at Saint Nicholas in Russia, had aboue thirty fiue sailes of their shippes the last yeare.
2 A guard-house for prisoners. *Sc.*
1590 *Reg Privy Council Scot* IV 538 Ane sufficient wardhous for prisonaris 1621 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) I 127 The lettres, concerning prissones and wardhoussis. 1628 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1848) II 357 Thomas Watsoune, maister measone to the bigging of the wardhous
3 ? A post or station of a military guard.
1633 SIR J BURROUGHS *Sov Brit. Seas* (1652) 83 The King of Denmarke at his Wardhouse in the Sound, hath for a Licence a Doller

Wardian (wō̤ ɹdiăn), *a.* [f the name of the inventor, N. B. *Ward* + -IAN.] In *Wardian case*, a close-fitting case with glass sides and top for growing small ferns and other moisture-loving plants.
1842 D MOORE *Let N B Ward* 1 Feb., in Ward *Growth of Plants in Gl Cases* App 91, I find all the species of ferns to grow well either in glazed Wardian cases, under hand-lights, or in close frames 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) VI. 230 Many of the Alpines may also be successfully grown in Wardian cases 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI 642/1 The writer has kept the *Cenobita Diogenes* from the Antilles, tenanting an *Achatina* shell, alive in a Wardian case for three months

Wardill, obs Sc. form of WARD-HILL, WORLD.

‖**Wardin.** *Obs rare.* Also wardin. [Du *waardinn*, fem. of *waard* (= G. *wirt*) landlord.] A landlady, hostess.
1493 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 5 Paid to our wardin of Bery 4s. that scho lent hym. *Ibid*, Paid for a gon [= gown] that I causit our wardin frist hym.

Wardin, obs form of WARDEN.

Warding (wō̤·ɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb*.[1] [f. WARD *v*.[1] + -ING [1].]
1. The action of guarding (a place) or furnishing it with a guard.
c 1425 tr *Vegetius' De Re Milit* (MS Digby 233) If 222 b/a More necligent of here waidynge of heie walles 1595 *Locrine* III II 54 What strange accidents Makes you to leaue the warding of the campe.
b. The action or duty of keeping guard. Chiefly in *watching and warding*: see WATCHING *vbl sb*
1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VI XXXI, And while his weary kingdome safely sleeps, All restlesse night he watch and warding keeps 1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist Northfield, Mass* (1875) 202, 1 day's work with his oxen and 1 day's warding for a soldier which did work at the mount.
†2. *concr.* a. A defensive force or work. b. The body of watchmen. *Obs.*
a 13 . *K Alis.* 7114 (Laud MS), Þer he dude his meignee alle Abouten þe diches maken walle And holde hem wiþinne wiþ grete wardynges. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* IV 2 And thou shalt ordeyne agens it a bisegynge; and thou shalt bilde waardingis [1388 strengthis; Vulg *munitiones*].
b 1549 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) II 25 And this day the wardinge of the gates beganne their watch in harnis.
3 Imprisonment. *Sc.*
1497 *Acta Dom Conc.* II. 48 Andro was chargit to compere under the pane of warding of his person 1524 *Durn Occurr* (Bannatyne Club) 9 All the kirkis of thar dyocies wer interdyted induring then [*sc* the two bishops'] warding 1563-4 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 259 The said Alexander is be hir Hienes fred of his said warding. 1601 P. OGLEBY in *Buccleuch MSS*. (Hist MSS Comm.) 33 What satisfaction can my warding be to England. 1689 in *Acts Parlt Scot* (1875) XII 75/2 Executione Be poynding and wardeing against the deficients in payment of the town revenue 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XVI, He was put under waiding for a time 1826 G J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot* (ed. 5) II 538 The warrant for imprisonment for debt in Scotland, analogous to that under the English statute merchant, is called an Act of Warding. 1912 E. RUSSELL *Maitland of Lethington* VII 237 By wholesale warding of all who were thought dangerous she kept them from joining Moray
4. Guardianship, keeping.
1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par Luke* XI 1-4 That thei maie vnder the tuicion and wardyng of their heauenly father, bee safely defended against Satans ingiens. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XV, They began to crack about the Bass and which o' them twa was to get the warding o't.
5. The fashioning of the wards of keys, in *warding file* (see quots.).

1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 824 Sometimes, as in the warding files for locksmiths, the two broad surfaces are left uncut or safe 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1495. 676 If a key will not exactly fit a little filing of the nicks with a thin flat file called a 'warding file may have the desired effect.

6. Comb.: †**warding-place**, (*a*) a place where guard is kept; (*b*) *Sc.*, a place of confinement for prisoners.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lv 15 Like as one warding-place maketh souldyers felowelike in a camp 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* II. 232 I hay intendit to have biggit a warding place and a place of pressoun for keping of malefactouris. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 78 All Persons in whose Custody the said C. D. is detained, furthwith to set him at Liberty, out of their Tolbooths, and others their warding Places.

†**Warding**, *vbl. sb.*[2] [Aphetic form of *awarding*.] Judicial award

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 274/2 The said Actes of Attaindre and Forfeiture, Disableing, Inditements, Warding of Exegent, [etc.]

Warding (wō·ɹdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WARD *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That wards or guards; protecting

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 1013 Short crooked Swords in closer Fight they wear, And on their warding Arm light Bucklers bear 1916 A. G. MITCHELL *War Songs* 13 Thy guiding, warding Arm we own.

Wardle, obs. Sc. form of WORLD.

Wardless (wō·ɹdles), *a.* [f. WARD *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be parried

1693 S. HARVEY *Juvenal's Sat.* IX. (1697) 236 He gives like Destiny a wardless Blow

Wardlie, Wardly, obs. Sc. ff. WORLDLY

†**Wardman.** *Obs.* [f. WARD *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1] Cf. WARDSMAN[2].]

1. In certain boroughs, a member of a select body of burgesses, representing the several wards, and empowered to choose municipal officers.

1444 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber A* lf. 32 b, The XVIII wardemen that day shall chese the newe baylees and other officers of the moste worthi men 1467 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court-Rolls* Bundle 43 no. 6[r], All the wardemen ben acorded that John Parll the elder is put owt of ye ward

2. In certain boroughs, the designation of an officer employed by the corporation

1792 BOYS *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* 403 When the mayor goes in form to the court-hall, .he is preceded by the common wardman [L. *communis serviens*] and the two sergeants at mace. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* II. 1043 [Officers of the corporation of Sandwich]. Town Clerk Common Wardman Serjeants at Mace *Ibid.* IV. 2527 The other Officers of the corporation [of Stamford] are a Gaoler.. Collector of Stallage Beadle and Wardman.

Wardmote (wō·ɹdmōut). Also 4–7 **wardemote**, (7 **vordimote, wardmoot**); (6 *in combinations corruptly* **warmoll, warnmall, wardmol**). [f. WARD *sb.*[2] + *mote*, MOOT *sb.*[1]] A meeting of the citizens of a ward; esp. in the City of London, a meeting of the liverymen of a ward under the presidency of the alderman.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 94 Somme seruen þe kyng and his siluer tellen, In cheker and in chancerye chalengen his dettes Of wardes and wardmotes [*v. r.* wardemotes] weyues and streyues *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 340 That euery aldreman in his warde, shulde vpon the morowe folowynge, assemble his wardemote, and that all those wardemootys shuld assemble in one place 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 268 The said crosse hauing beene presented by diuers Iuries (or quests of Wardmote) to stand in the high way to the let of carriages (as they alledged) 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1730/3 Sir Thomas Bludworth Alderman for the Ward of Aldersgate, being lately dead, the Wardmoot met this day in order to the supplying the Vacancy 1758 *Payne's Universal Chron.* 21–28 Oct. 237/1 Yesterday Mr. Alderman Alsop held a Wardmote at Armourer's-hall, for the election of a Common Council-man for Coleman-street Ward 1861 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct., Yesterday a wardmote was held at the King's Arms Hotel, Newgate St., before Mr. Alderman Phillips, for the election of a representative of the ward in Common Council. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 4 The various wards into which the City is divided assembled yesterday in wardmote.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wardmote court, man*; **wardmote horn**, a horn formerly blown before the houses of the members of a wardmote court to call them to a meeting; **wardmote inquest, quest**, (*a*) a judicial inquiry made by a wardmote; (*b*) the body of men composing a wardmote; also *attrib.*, as *wardmote inquest man*.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v., Wardmote, is a court kept in euery ward in London ordinarily called among them, the *Wardmote Court. 1899 A. C. BENSON *Life Abp. Benson* II. 1. 5 He then drove to the Guildhall [at Canterbury] where he was greeted with loud blasts upon the *Wardmote horn 1589 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (1871) 9 Your grace may se whate a worke there is in London, howe the bisshoppe rageth for endyting of certayn curates of extorcion and incontinency the last yere in the *warmoll quest 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII* c. 17 § 3 To enquire bothe in their Quarter sessions, and all wardemote enquestis to be kept within the Cite of London. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 91 There is a custome in the Cytie, ones a yeare to haue a quest called the warnmall queste, to redresse vices 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 225 Candlewicke street warde hath now .Wardmote inquest men 12 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* 33 In whose Ship [of Fools] whilest they all are sayling, let vs obserue what other abuses the vordimotes Inquest doe present on the lande, albeit they bee neuer reformed, till a second Chaos is to bee refined. 1632 B. JONSON *Magnetic Lady* I. ii, For of the Wardmote Quest, he better can, The mysterie, then the Leuitick Law. 1603 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 139 This ward [Tower street] hath *Wardmote men thirteene *Ibid.* 152 Aldgate waide hath Wardmote men for inquest eighteene.

†**Wardnape, -napp.** *Obs.*[-1] [a OF. **wardenappe*, dial. var. of *gardenappe*.] = GARDNAP

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 408/1 A Wardnapp [1483 a Wardnape], *linnas, linnus*

War-dog. A dog trained for use in war (formerly, to attack the foe; now, for carrying messages, sentry-work, etc.) Also *fig.*, a fierce warrior (cf. *sea-dog*), *U.S.* one whose voice is for war, a 'war-hawk'.

1813 *Columbian Centinel* 23 Oct. 2/1 In A. Matthews *Uncle Sam* (1908) 28 War dogs 1846 *Congressional Globe* 18 Apr. 687/1 The gentleman regarded 54° 40′ men as 'war-hawks' and 'war-dogs!' 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix., In the hour of battle the Prince shrieked curses and encouragement, yelling and barking his bloody war-dogs on, and himself always at the first of the hunt. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 But they know where their war-dogs lie. Cromwell, Blake, Marlborough, Chatham, Nelson, and Wellington, are not to be trifled with 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 325/2 Corinth was said to have been saved by 50 war dogs, which attacked the enemy that had landed while the garrison slept. 1894 *Daily News* 1 June 6/7 A type-writing cyclist, who sends despatches back from the front by a war-dog. 1900 *United Service Mag.* Jan. 425 The umpires decided that the carrying of despatches was the first and indispensable qualification for a 'war-dog' 1920 E. H. RICHARDSON (*title*) British War Dogs

†**Wardon.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **werdoune.** [a. OF. **werdon*, dial. var. *guerredon*.] = GUERDON *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 1358 Quhill þe gift in hewine to þi werdoune *Ibid.* XLIII (*Cecilia*) 164 Of martirdome þe fare crone to bruk in hewine as 3oure wardone.

Wardon(e, obs. forms of WARDEN[2]

Wardor, -our(e see VERDOUR[1], WARDER.

Wardour-street (wō·ɹdəɹˌstrīt). The name of a street in London, mainly occupied by dealers in antique and imitation-antique furniture. Used *attrib.* in *Wardour-street English*, applied to the pseudo-archaic diction affected by some modern writers, esp. of historical novels.

1888 A. BALLANTYNE in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 585 (*title*) Wardour-Street English *Ibid.* 589 This is not literary English of any date; this is Wardour-Street Early English—a perfectly modern article with a sham appearance of the real antique about it. 1918 *Spectator* 20 Apr. 422/1 What we are obliged by our sincerity to describe as thoroughly bad, Wardour Street English *Ibid.* 422/2 There are obvious reminiscences of *Ivanhoe* in this piece of most unblushing but rather vivid Wardour Street.

Wardpenny. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **war-.** [f. WARD *sb.*[2] + PENNY.] In feudal law. A rent paid to the superior in commutation of military service.

? 1087 *Charter* in G. F. Warner & Ellis *Facsimiles* (1903) II, Cum Omnibus Rebus & Regalibus Consuetudinibus sibi adiacentibus. Scilicet Cum Saca & Socna & Tol & Warpenig [*sic*] & Murdrum. 1161–2 *Pipe Roll 8 Hen. II* (1885) 62 Et Monachis de Sancto Edmundo xvj d. in Warpeni [*printed* Waipeni]. 1177 *Charter of Hen. II* in Gervase of Canterb. *Chron.* (Rolls) I. 262 Wardpeni [*v. r.* warpini] 1253–1378 [see AVER- 3] 1398 *Cockersand Chartul.* (Chetham) 1083 Quite of amerciament . of the helpes of worke of any Castells, houses, warpenye, tethingepeny 1415 [see WARD-CORN] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 665 Quyte .of summage and carriage, of warde peny, and aver-peny, [etc.].

Wardraipper, -rape: see WARDROBER, -ROBE

Wardress (wō·ɹdres). Also **warderess** [f. WARDER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female warder in a prison.

1878 E. C. GRENVILLE-MURRAY *Russians To-day* 87 A servant girl, who is committed for trial on a charge of thieving, often gets a smart flagellation or two at the hands of a stout-armed wardress. 1885 *Standard* 28 Aug. 6/3 A Wardress of Millbank proved two previous convictions

Wardrobe (wō·ɹdroub). Forms: 4–7 **wardrop, -ropp**, 5–6 **-roppe**, (4–5 **wadrop**, 5 **warderope**, 6 **warderoppe**), 4–5 **warderope**, 4–8 **wardrope, warderobe**, (5 **warddrope**, 6 **warderob**, *Sc.* **wardroippe, -rape, wairdrope**, 7 **waredrop**), 4– **wardrobe** [a. OF. *warderobe*, north-eastern var. of *garderobe*: see GARDEROBE.]

†**1.** A room in which wearing apparel (sometimes armour) was kept; esp. a room adjoining the 'chamber' or sleeping apartment, hence, a dressing-room. *Obs.*

In the 16–18th c. often applied (after the contemporary F. *garderobe*) to a room for keeping costly objects generally, not merely articles of clothing

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) I. 140 Jupiter hath in his wardeiobe bothe garmentes of joye and of sorowe ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 901 Aftyre euesange, sir Arthure hyme selfene Wente to hys wardrope, and warpe of hys wedes, Armede hym in a actone [etc.]. *Ibid.* 2622 A knafe of his chambyre Has wroghte in his wardrope wynteis and 3eres, One his longe armour. *Ibid.* 4217 He braydes owte a biande. That In the wardrop of Walyngfordhe was wonte to be kepede. *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 429 in *Babees Bk.*, The marshalle shalle heiber alle men in fere, That ben of court of any mestere; Saue þe lordys chambur, þo wadrop to, þo vssher of chambur schalle tent þo two. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 939 In þe warderobe ye must muche entende besily the robes to kepe well & also to brusche hem clenly 1519 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitl. Club) II. 174 The chawmer abun þe wardrape with Item ane standing bed of aik wiþouit lofting. 1574 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 202 To young John Dawson for xvij days work sewing in the wardrope, *v.s.* viij*d.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 39 The third had of their wardrobe custodie, In which were not rich tyres, nor garments gay,. But clothes meet to keepe keene could away. 1596 RALEGH *Discov. Guiana* 11 He had in his wardroppe hollow statues of golde 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. Chorus 2 Now silken Dalliance in the Wardrobe lyes Now thriue the Armorers. 1631 MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirr. Mundes* I. 170 His Lord laughing heartily, commanded a furred gowne to bee brought out of his wardrope, and put vpon him 1683 J. REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 4 Above the dining room story may be bedchambers, and above these you may have garrets for wardrops *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan. 1645, In the wardrobe above they shew'd us fine wrought plate, porcelan, [etc.] 1717 PRIOR *Dove* XXV, Her Keys He takes, her Doors unlocks, Thro' Wardrobe, and thro' Closet bounces 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 37 In the royal wardrobe at Paris, they shew you the whole suit of armour which Francis wore on that memorable day 1831 SCOTT *Kenilw.* VI, With this enviable sleeping apartment..corresponded two wardrobes, or dressing-rooms as they are now termed 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wardrope*, a dressing-room *Yorksh.* 1859 ROSE PIDDINGTON *Last of Cavaliers* I. XVII. 230 The general scene of their conversations was Lady Flora's dressing room, or wardrobe as it was then called This apartment was divided on the inside from her sleeping-chamber by three or four steps

b. A room in which theatrical costumes and properties are kept

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ₱ 5 It is indeed very odd to observe in the Wardrobe of the Play-house several Daggers, Poniards, Wheels, Bowls for Poison 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 390/1 There are also numerous apartments required in connection with the stage —such as the wardrobe, in which the costumes are kept, furniture stores, scene stores.

c. A movable closed cupboard, fitted with hooks or pegs, or with shelves or movable trays and drawers, in which wearing apparel is kept, esp. as a piece of bedroom furniture

1794 A. HEPPLEWHITE *Cabinet-Maker* (ed. 3) *title-p.*, Displaying a great variety of patterns for Chairs, Basin Stands, Wardrobes, [etc.]. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 626 Wardrobes are as essential in a bed-room, as a dresser is in a cottager's kitchen 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* III, Our bedroom had one unusual luxury, however, in the shape of a wardrobe of painted wood 1864 MISS BRADDON *Doctor's Wife* I. x. 256 A lumbering old wardrobe—or press, as it was called—of painted wood 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* 21 (1885) 82 A great old-fashioned wardrobe of black oak

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* III. ii. 17 Now death. crams his store house to the top with bloud; Might I now and Andrea in one fight Make vp thy wardroope richer by a Knight 1624 DONNE *Devot.* vi (ed. 2) 136 Whether it bee thy pleasure, to dispose of this body, this garment so, as to put it to a farther wearing in this world, or to lay it vp in the common wardrope, the graue, for the next 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 543 In this Countrie that false Prophet [Mahomet] first opened his superstitious Wardrobe 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs* v, I little thought That all the Wardrobe of rich Eloquence, Could have afforded half enuff, Of bright, of new, and lasting stuff, To cloath the mighty Limbs of thy Gigantique Sence 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 36 ₱ 7 France appears to be the wardrobe of the world. 1821 LAMB *Elia* I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, Their intellectual wardrobe (to confess fairly) has few whole pieces in it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXXI (1878) 539 The dead bodies were laid aside in the ancient wardrobe of the tomb

2. The office or department of a royal or noble household charged with the care of the wearing apparel. Also, the building in which the officers of this department conduct their business

Removing wardrobe, that which moves with the Court, as distinguished from *Standing wardrobe*, one that is permanently attached to a royal residence

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 439/1 The which Warantes yf I shuld paye hem, youre Household, Chambre, and Warderope, and youre Werkes, shuld be unservid and unpaide. 1450 *Ibid.* V. 193/2 Oure servaunt Richard Wadnyng, Grome of oure Warderobe of Bedds. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* III. 10 3our Hienes cannocht gett ane meter, To keip your wardope, nor discreter, To rule 3our robbis, and dress the sam 1524 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 496/2 Ane Lettre to James Dog, makand him 3eman of the Kingis wardrop 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 55 These parselles of ornamenttes . were Receued of Arthur Stovrton at ye Qvenes wardroppe at westminster 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 45 The Lady of the Strachy, married the yeoman of the wardrobe 1642 *Docq. Lett. Pat. at Oxf.* (1837) 334 Clement Kinnersley yeoman of his Majesties removinge wardrobe of Beddes 1642 Standinge Wardrobe [see STANDING *ppl. a.* 11]. 1668 PRYNNE *Anim. Reg.* 127 The Queen [has] the Tayle, to make Whale-bones for her Royal Vestments, Dresses, and other uses in her Wardrobe 1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 29 Sept., Sir Thomas Robinson is to return to the Great Wardrobe, with an additional pension on Ireland of 2000 *l.* a year 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/1 The bedchamber, privy chamber, and presence chamber, the wardrobe, the housekeeper's room, are in the lord chamberlain's department. 1909 *Whitaker's Almanack* 102 His Majesty's Household Superintendent of the Wardrobe.

3. A person's stock of wearing apparel.

a 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 565 in *Babees Bk.*, The chaunceler answeres for hor clothyng, For 3omen, faukeners, and hor horsyng, For his wardrop and wages also 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. 1, If he be furnish'd with supplies for the retyring of his old ward-robe from pawne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. 222 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 332 It often hapneth; that a foule and deformed carkasse hath a faire and rich wardrope 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 111 This onely troubles me, how his majesty would look in all.. the Pontifical Wardrobe *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* V. (1728) 339 Officers who took care of the Perfume, the Veil, and the Wardrobe of the Priests 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxii, With her scanty wardrobe packed up in a wallet, she set out on her journey on foot 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. to Mrs. Carlyle, Sen.* 21 Nov., Lett. & Mem. 1883 I. 10 The weather is grown horribly cold, and I am chiefly intent, at present, on getting my winter wardrobe into order 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. 111. 55 He insisted on his wife re-marking the whole of the infantile wardrobe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 BRETON *Pilgr Parad.* (Grosart) 8/1 Came Flora forth, Laying abroad the wardrope of her wealth, Her fairest flowers 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I 78 Vsually the Græcian Poets haue borrowed their best Stage-attire from the glorious wardrope of Israel 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* III iii, A soule Wherein is lockt the wardrope of all vertues. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 47 As killing as Frost to Flowers, that thro gay wardrop wear, When first the White thorn blows 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Literature* Wks (Bohn) II 109 New and gigantic thoughts which cannot dress themselves out of any old wardrobe of the past.

†4 A private chamber, esp. a sleeping apartment *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1686 [In the Ark] A hous als in to drink and ete And wardropp þat þou noght for-get *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* VI 8 As sone as she had herde a litell masse she come into the warderobe to ete browesse or sum other mete *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXVII. 507 Gyomar a bode spekynge with Morgain in a wardrope vnder the paleys, where she wrought with silke and golde *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 227 b, Kyng Lewes withdrew himself into hys warderobe, and sending for the English Herault sayd to hym [etc.]. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit* Wks (S T S) 32 This is nowther dreamit in ane wardrob nor hard throw ane boir bot ane trew narratiue. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VI 254 The King without any motion was carried up in a Cloak, and laid upon the Bed in his Wardrobe.

†5 A privy. *Obs.* [So F. *garderobe.*]

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* x. 27 Thei distroyeden the hous of Baal, and thei maaden for it wardropis [1388 priuyes, Vulg *latrinas*] vnto this day *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 120, I seye that in a wardrobe they hym threwe Where as thise Iewes purgen hire entraille *c* 1450 *Nominale* (Harl MS 1002) If 145 *Cloaca*, a pryvaye or wardrope. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wardrope*, a house of office.

†6. The excrement of the badger. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXIV, Of hares and of conynges he shall say þei croteth, and of þe fox wagynge, of þe grey þe warderobe 1847 HALLIWELL, *Warderebe* [SIC], the dung of the badger.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *wardrobe account, -keeper, -maid, -man, -woman*; also **wardrobe bedstead**, a bedstead adapted to fold up into a wardrobe, **wardrobe book**, a book in which the accounts of a wardrobe were kept; **wardrobe dealer**, a dealer in second-hand clothes; **wardrobe master, mistress**, one who has charge of the professional wardrobe of an actor or actress, or of a theatrical company; **wardrobe-room**, the room, at a theatre, in which the stage-costumes are stored; †**wardrobe-stuff**, household necessaries and supplies.

1770 *Archæologia* I. 361 Observation on the *Wardrobe Account for the Year 1483 1830 N H NICOLAS (*title*), Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York Wardrobe Accounts of Edward the Fourth. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* XX XXVIII. (ed 3) II 249 Starting out of your sleep on a *wardrobe bedstead, at the sudden desertion of the temporary posts at the bottom 1557 *Order of the Hospitalls* G VIJ, You shall also kepe the *Wardrobe-booke, wherein shalbe written the remainder of all things at euery Michaelmass [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Apr 3/6 *Wardrobe dealer. 1763 *Crt & City Kalendar* 81 *Wardrobe-keeper and Keeper of the Royal Apartments at Somerset House Mrs Brietzcke, rool 1782 D E BAKER *Biogr. Dram.* I 25/2 This gentleman had been wardrobe-keeper to the Theatre in Black-Friars. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XV, The wardrobe keeper, shall have orders to supply the suit which you have cast away in our service. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 425 The patient became *wardrobe maid at the Salpêtrière 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 1021 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIV, The Bischop Send for his *waidrop man fre hand 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept, He swore that the king his father would have hanged his Wardrobeman, should he have been served so 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 50 His wardrobeman had this morning lamented that the King had no handkerchiefs. 1897 EMILY SOLDENE *Theatr. & Mus. Recoll* XXIX. 249, I made over the whole of my wardrobe, both personal and professional, to my *wardrobe master. *Ibid* XVI 137 Mrs. Quinton, my *wardrobe mistress, whose husband was super master 1885 JEROME *On the Stage* IV. 31 A little lower down was the *wardrobe room There was not much in it though Dresses are borrowed as they are wanted, now, from the costumiers 1537 *Rutland MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm) IV 286 Item paid to Peter Barret for his dyner, when he helpe to cary my Lorde's *wardrope stuffe to Grynwyche, 1jd. 1853 DICKENS, etc. *Household Words* Christm No. 2/2 Jane was a sort of *wardrobe-woman to our fellows [at school], and took care of the boxes. 1892 W. S GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 213 She obtained a little employment as dresser and wardrobe-woman at a provincial theatre 1897 *Westm Gaz* 6 July 6/3 Mrs. M'Donald had been for forty years in the Queen's service, thirty-one of which as wardrobewoman.

Wardrober (wɔ̄·ɹdɹoʊbəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms 5 **ward(e)ropere**, *Sc.* **wardropar**, 5–7 **wardroper**, (6 **werdroper**), 6 *Sc* **wardraipper, -raipair**, 5 **warderober**, 5– **wardrober**. [ad OF *warderobier*, dial. var. of *garderobier, -rober*, f. *warde-, garderobe* : see prec.]

1. An officer of a royal household who had charge of the robes, wearing apparel, etc

a 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 481 in *Babees Bk*, þo vsshere schalle bydde þo wardropere Make redy for alle nyȝt be-fore þe fere. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XVIII 2867 Prewaly his wardropere He gert to þis Robert ber. *Ibid* 2877 þe siluir to þe wardropar He gaf. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IX XXXIV. (1554) 214 By processe he was made wardropere. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 276 The King buskit him sone, with scant of Squyary. Wachis and Wardroparis all war away 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* II, Of James Dog, kepar of the Quenis wardrop.. The Wardraipper of Wenus boure, To giff a doublett he is als doure, As it war off ane futt syd frog. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV viii. 275 One who had well licked his fingers under Queen Margaret (whose Wardroper he was) 1878 J GAIRDNER *Rich III*, IV 129 An indenture dated the 27th of June in the first year of Richard III, in which Peter Curteys, the king's wardrober, undertakes to furnish the articles specified for the coronation.

†**2.** The tailor attached to a religious house *Obs.*

1526 *Visit Dioc Norwich* (Camden) 200 Uxor scissoris videlicet the wardroper's wiff

Ward-room. [WARD *sb.*[2]]

1. The mess-cabin of naval commissioned officers above the rank of sub-lieutenant; hence, the commissioned officers as a body.

1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1846) VII p CCXXX*, The Wardrooms will prate, I believe, none of us can doubt 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed Burney), *Ward-room*, in ships of war, a room over the gun-room, where the lieutenants, and other principal officers, sleep and mess 1850 H MELVILLE *White Jacket* I VI 35 In a [U S] frigate it comprises the after part of the berth-deck. Sometimes it goes by the name of the Gun-room, but oftener is called the Ward room. 1902 *Monthly Rev* Aug. 103 The engineer is received into the ward-room on his own merits.

2. A military GUARD-ROOM

1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* II IV 53 A page ran into the ward-room of the gate-tower. 1902 *Lond Mag* VIII. 444/2 Closing the ward room door behind him he then shut the gate, thrusting the bolts into their places.

3. A room or hall used for the meetings of a city ward. *U.S rare.*

1895 *Funk's Stand Dict* 1911 WEBSTER

4. *attrib*, as *ward-room mess, officer, rank.*

1887 GUNTER *Mr Barnes* XIX 138 Danella was soon *en rapport* with the *ward room messes of half the British squadron. 1890 H MELVILLE *White Jacket* I VI. 36 Besides the First Lieutenant, the *Ward-room officers include the junior lieutenants, in a [U S] frigate six or seven in number, the Sailing-master [etc.] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Ward-room officers*, those who mess in the ward-room, namely the commander, lieutenants, master, chaplain, surgeon, paymaster, marine-officers, and assistant-surgeons 1850 HUXLEY in L Huxley *Life* (1900) I IV 46 He is a great advocate for the claims of assistant surgeons to *ward-room rank.

†**Wardrope.** *Obs.* In 4 warderape. [? f. WARD *v.*[1] + ROPE *sb.* But cf. WARROPE.] A rope for some mechanical purpose

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 376 Item 1j warderapes quarum utraque de xiij fadomes.

Wardrope, -roper see WARDROBE, -ROBER.

War-drum. A drum beaten as a summons to war or an accompaniment to the fray. Also *fig.*

1593 PEELE *Edw I*, A 3 b, Welcome, manly followers, That . on your war drums carry crownes as kings. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom* III. XX, But hark! what nearer war-drum shakes the glade? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 127 Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle flags were furl'd 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvii 245 He beat the war-drum this time with tremendous energy

-wards, *suffix*, OE. *-weardes*, corresponds to OS, MLG. *-wardes*, Du. *-waarts*, OHG, MHG. *-wartes*, early mod.G. *-warts*, the ending of the neut. genit. sing. (used adverbially) of adjs. in OTeut. *-wardo-* : see -WARD. A parallel formation of identical function, the adverbial neut genit sing. of adjs. in OTeut. *-werpo-* (ablaut var of *-wardo-*), is represented by Goth. *-wairþs*, OHG. *-wertes*, early mod.G *-werts*, now written *-warts*. The adverbial genitives of adjs. in *-wardo-*, *-werpo-* appear to have in early Teut. differed little if at all in sense from the advb. accusatives.

1. In English the history of *-wards* as an advb. suffix is identical with that of *-ward* (see -WARD 3 and 4); beside every adv. in *-ward* there has always existed (at least potentially) a parallel formation in *-wards*, and vice versa. The two forms are so nearly synonymous (the general sense of the advs. being 'in the direction indicated by the first element of the compound') that the choice between them is mostly determined by some notion of euphony in the particular context; some persons, apparently, have a fixed preference for the one or the other form. Sometimes, however, the difference in the form of the suffix corresponds to a difference in the shade of meaning conveyed, though it would not be possible to give any general rule that would be universally accepted. Where the meaning to be expressed includes the notion of manner as well as direction of movement, *-wards* is required, as in 'to walk backwards', 'to write backwards'. In other instances the distinction seems to be that *-wards* is used when the adv. is meant to express a definite direction in contrast with other directions. thus we say 'it is moving *forwards* if it is moving at all', but 'to come forward', not 'forwards' (see further the note on FORWARD *adv*); so 'to travel eastward' expresses generally the notion of travelling in the direction of an eastern goal, 'to travel eastwards' implies that the direction is thought of as contrasted with other possible directions. Hence *-wards* seems to have an air of precision which has caused it to be avoided in poetical use.

There appears to be no appreciable difference in meaning between the prepositions TOWARD and TOWARDS, the latter is now, at least in British use, more common colloquially. The now obsolete prepositions FROMWARD and FROMWARDS appear to have been perfectly synonymous

2 In OE the suffix *-weardes*, like *-weard*, was added to phrases containing the preps. *tō* and *wiþ* (see -WARD 5). In the locutions *to. ward(s, from.. ward(s* (the so-called tmesis of the prep), the two forms of the suffix were formerly equally common, but *-wards* now survives only in dialects.

3. Examples of *to.. wards.*

a. with proper name or sb. without article or other defining word.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 59 Yt is wel wist how þat Grekes stronge In armes with a þousand shippes went To Troye-wardes *c* 1430 *Contin Brut* 430 And tho the Kynge dis-posid hym to Godwardis. 1560, *c* 1645 [see GODWARDS] 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* XXII 53 Our other Shippes having kept their direct course, and far to windwards and Sea wards, could not heare the report. 1650 W BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) To Rdr A 3, Using them [*sc* Books] as Guides and Helps to Heaven-wards 1892 M. C F MORRIS *Yorksh Folk-Talk* 260 The addition of 'wards' to nouns as a suffix denoting direction is frequent in our folk-talk—as 'to Newton-wards' or 'fra Newton-wards'

b with sb. determined by definite article or otherwise.

1415 EARL CAMBRIDGE in *43rd Rep. Dep Kpr Rec.* 589 My wyttys aine not to ye world waidys so redy as yey werne 1565 SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 532 He marched to the townewards

c with pers pron.

1387–8 T USK *Test Love* I x. (Skeat) I. 121 If that Margarite denyeth now nat to suffre her vertues shyne to thee-wardes with spredinge bemes. *Ibid* III VIII (Skeat) I 148 Aungels blisse that to-him-wardes was coming 1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* III 76 þe nedy nestlingis burnisched her beekis and bent to-him-wardis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXVIII 128 And, when þe Cristen men sawe þam com to þam wardes, þai ware rijt ferde. 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 216 The continuancis of true obeissaunce unto us wards of our subgetts. 1472 SIR J PASTON in *P Lett* III 58 Also I praye yow feele my Lady off Norfolks dys-posicion to me wards. 1574 W BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* XIV. (1577) 42 If you remoue the transitory but a quarter the length of the transitory to youwards 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXX. 738 When God gathereth vs to him by death, wee cease not to liue still to himwardes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. v. § 3 Ever concluding eth thing he did with his face to me-wards 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 20 Behaving my selfe unmanerly to-you-wards *Ibid* 169 The courteous inclination to me-wards, which to my good hap I discover in you. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, Love me little* 55 You say, to me-wards, your affection's strong; Pray love me little, so you love me long

4. Examples of *from. wards.*

1548 VICARY *Anat* VIII. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales coming from the backe-wardes to the wombe 1574, 1669 [see SUNWARDS 1]. 1612 R CH. *Olde Thrift newly revived* 76 The degrees of a Quadrant are likewise 90, from the Centre towards your right hand, having the Sines vpmost, & holding the Centre from you wards. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXX (1658) 322 The objects comming into the glasse by a superficies not parallel but slooping, from the objectwards 1665 [see TAILWARDS] 1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc* IV 64 Not letting the Plain [= plane] totter to, or from you-wards.

5. Examples of nonce-words (advs.) f. sb. or proper name + *-wards*

1670 T. BROOKS *London's Lament* 124 Yet the bent of their hearts will still be God-wards, Christ wards, Heaven-wards, and Holiness-wards. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* 1, The nobles come peoplewards as the people rise and mingle with the nobles 1845 FABER *Lett* (1869) 229 Seventeen persons strikingly converted, some really being led in extraordinary ways, and perfectionwards. 1850 THACKERAY *Contrib Punch* Wks. 1898 VI. 683 A third darling, with eyes of hazel, lifts them up ceiling wards 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* III, Mr Burton was not.. an ambitious man. He had never soared Parliamentwards 1868 *Rep. Munst. War* 60 The chief feature of the invention consists in the contrivance adopted for preventing the escape of gas breech wards. 1878 HUXLEY in *Fortn Rev.* XXIII 170 The theory of the motion of the blood returned once more to the strait road which leads truthwards 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 21 July 4/1 Russiawards the new line may be fire-fringed and fatal. Afghanwards it is no such thing. 1893 K GRAHAME *Pagan Ess.* 145 Aunt Eliza's fowls—already strolling roostwards. 1893 D C MURRAY *Time's Revenges* I. VII 129 He was growing downwards, brutewards.

Wardship (wɔ̄·ɹdʃip). [f. WARD *sb* 2 + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of guardian.

a The guardianship of a minor; *spec* in *Feudal law*, the guardianship and custody of the person and lands of a minor with all profits accruing during his minority.

1454 *Paston Lett* I 306 Sir, forasmych as the Kyng hathe grauntyd be hese lettres patent the wardship with the profites of the londes of T Fastolf duryng hese nun age to you and T. H [etc.] 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 Personnes, to whom the kinges highnes shall graunt the custodye and wardeship of any of his graces wardes 1543 tr *Act* 3 *Edw. I* c 47 And yf an other wardeyne than the chiefe lorde do it, he shall lese the wardshyp of all togyther 1586 T RANDOLPH in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II III. 123 The Master of Glames and the Secretarye have gotten of the King the wardshippe and marriage of the Erle Mongomeris sonne, being but two yeares of age. 1641 EARL MONM tr *Biondi's Civ. Warres* V 127 He gave him two rich wardships 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II v 67 The lord was intitled to the wardship of the heir, and was called the guardian in chivalry This wardship consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir, without any account of the profits, till

the age of twenty one in males, and sixteen in females 1870 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 210 King Lewis may have already begun to entertain some dim notion that wardship over the fief of a minor vassal was a right which of necessity belonged to the Lord 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 309/1 Sect. 35 ..assigns to the Chancery DIVISION the wardship of infants

b. *gen* Guardianship, protection, custody Chiefly *fig.*

1631 WLEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 456 [He] freed this kingdome from the wardship of the Peeres 1635 QUARLES *Embl* II iii. 5 Thou grand Impostor, how hast thou obtain'd The wardship of the world! 1641 MILTON *Reform* II 43 This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how the puny Law may be brought under the wardship and controul of lust and will 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps* Tracts (1727) 385 Truth itself is so much in the wardship of Almighty God, that if all other means fail, he will by his own immediate power vindicate it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix 335 This officer is of equal antiquity with the sheriff; and was ordained together with him to keep the peace, when the earls gave up the wardship of the county 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiv, I pray you let me have the grace to take first possession of the Garde Doloureuse, and the wardship or forfeiture of the offending lady 1884 LD ROSEBERY in *Pall Mall Gaz* 9 Dec 7/2 Great Britain could have no wish for selfish annexation She was already committed to wardship and protection of an empire such as the world had never yet seen 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXVII, I try in these my last days to put my memory under wardship

2. The state or condition of being a ward; *spec.* in *Feudal law*, the condition of being under guardianship as a minor

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Gal.* iv 4–5 Assone as we came out of wardeship, and wer growen vp to a ryper age 1553 T WILSON *Rhet* 66 In lamentyng the miserye of wardeshyppes, I might saie it is not for noughte so communely said, I wil handle you like a warde *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw* (1609) 111 The man is not out of Wardship by our Lawe till one and twenty yeere olde, from thence hee is reckoned of full age, as well as in the Romaine Lawes at fiue and twenty. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Demosthenes* (1612) 846 When he came out of his wardship, he beganne to put his guardians in suite 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* II i, *Theod.* Let it suffice My wardships out. If your designe concernes vs As a man, and not a boy, with our allowance You may deliuer it 1641 BAKER *Chron., Rich II*, 10 He was somewhat more then one and twenty, Well, then (said he) I am out of Wardship 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl* xvi. § 44 266 *note*, In certain nations, women, whether married or not, have been placed in a state of perpetual wardship 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III § 5 140 Three English earls who were in royal wardship were wedded by the King to foreigners.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* (1609) 7 Lewes the xi ..was wont to glorie and say, he had brought the crowne of Fraunce, *hors de page*, as one would say, out of wardship 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstr* 46 To deliver His Crown once for all, from Wardship (as he counts it) to Parliamentary power. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom* I, III 112, I must perforce Leave him in wardship to his innocence 1876 BANCROFT *Hist US* II. XXVII 186 We have written the origin of our country; we are now to pursue the history of its wardship.

†**Wa·rdsman**[1]. *Obs.* [*f. ward's* genit. of WARD *sb.*[3] (= AWARD) + MAN *sb*] An arbitrator.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 107 The wardsyman hath sen yowre lyve lodd and entyd hit in her bokes. 1622–3 (28 Feb.) *Essex Archdeaconries, Depositions bk.* (MS.) If. 27 b, Mr. Sweno and Mr. Knivett should be wardes men to end all matters and controversies betwene them.

Wardsman[2] (wɔ̄·rdsmæn) [*f. ward's* genitive of WARD *sb.*[2] + MAN *sb.* Cf. WARDMAN]

1. In certain boroughs: A member of the governing body, consisting of representatives elected by the several wards.

1712 SIR R ATKYNS *Glouc* 347 Cirencester hath two High-Constables and fourteen Wardsmen over seven distinct Wards, appointed yearly at the Court-Leet.

2. An inmate appointed to supervise his ward in a prison or workhouse

1789 J HOWARD *Lazarettos* 125 To every ward here [Newgate], and at both the Compters, there is an orderly prisoner called a *wardsman*, who should wash, sweep and keep his ward fresh and clean 1821 SYD SMITH Wks 1859 I 339/1 Wardsmen, selected in each yard among the best of the prisoners, are very serviceable. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, The wardsmen and wardswomen are all prisoners, selected for good conduct. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 'That man I employ as wardsman,' observed the master [of the workhouse]

3. A watchman who is responsible for prisoners

1683 T. ELLWOOD *Life* (1885) 126 [The watchman] went out to seek the constable He was a young man,. somewhat better mannered than his wardsman.

So **Wa rdswoman.**

1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Visit to Newgate*, In every ward on the female side, a wardswoman is appointed to preserve order. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept 7/3 An aged inmate, wearing the workhouse clothes, said she was night wardswoman of the infirm ward.

Wardun, Wardur · see WARDEN[2], VERDOUR[1].

†**Wa rdwite.** *Obs.* [OE. *weardwite*. see WARD *sb*[2] and WITE *sb*] A fine paid to the lord by a tenant who has failed to provide a man to perform castle-guard.

1066 *Charter Edw. Conf* in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 411 Nomina consuetudinum mundbryche, burhbryce, miskænninge, weardwite, hængewite, hamsokne [etc] 1227 in *Cal Charter Rolls* (1903) I 6 [Grant to the church of St. Mary, Coventry, and the prior and monks thereof of all their lands and holdings with soc and sac,. fieht-wite, wardwite, and mund-briche]. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant* I 33 Wardwite Quite de wardein tiuver. *c* 1290 *Fleta* I xlvii (1647) 63 Wardwyte quietantiam misericordiæ in casu quo non invenerit hominem ad wardam faciendam in castio, vel alibi 1381 *Cal Patent Rolls* 1381–5 (1897) 54 Granting them exemption from burghbote, brugbote, wardwyte, horngeld, and scot *c* 1440 JOHN BROMPTON in Twysden *Hist Angl Script X.* (1652) 957 Waidewithe est sursise de garde 1579 *Expos Terms Law* 187 b, Warwite (or wardwite as some copies haue it) that is to bee quite of giuing of money for keeping of watches

Wardyn, obs. form of WARDEN[1] and 2.

Ware (wēəɪ), *sb*[1] *Sc* and *dial.* Forms 1 wár (waar, uaar, uar), 6 wayr, vare, 6–7 wair, 7 war, waar, weir, 8 wear, 8–9 waur(e, 5– ware, see also *Eng Dial. Dict.* and ORE[5] [OE. *wár*, corresp. to NFris. *wier* neut. sea-weed, pond-weed, whence prob Du *wier* neut. (first found in Kilian, referred to the 'Holland' dialect), repr OTeut. **warro-m*, f. **wai- wī-* to bind: see WIRE *sb.*] Seaweed, esp. large drift seaweed used as manure. In *Scots Law*, the right of gathering seaweed on the shore Also SEAWARE.

c 1725 *Corpus Gloss* A 434 *Alga*, waar. 1491 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot* 429 Insulam et rupem de Inchgarde..cum mettagiis, ancoragiis, *le wrak* et *ware*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII x. 104 Skelleis and fomy cragis thai assay, Routand and rarand, and may nocht empayr, Bot geif thai shed fra his sydis the wayr 1528 in *Trans. Roy Hist. Soc.* VI 374 With free ingress and regress to the wayr and fra the wayr 1544 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 1545, 727/1 Cum privilegio lucrandi *le waar* marium pro terris stercorandis. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Garden* (1578) 2 If you shall feel a Clod (being dissolued with water) to be very clammy or cleauing like Ware to your fyngers in kneading it, the same to be profitable lande 1643 *Orkney Tryal* in Dalyell *Darker Superst. Scotl* (1834) 492–3 Ye sall be fain to eat grass vnder the stanes and wair vnder the bankis 1659 SOMNER *Dict., Waar*, Alga marina, called of the Thanet men Wore or wooie. 1721 in W Macfarlane *Geogr Collect.* (S H S) I 45 The sea being tossed with an East and North Wind, yeelds a great quantity of salt water weeds, which the Countrey [sic] call Ware, it fattens the ground and makes it yeild plentifully. 1727 E LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 206 Wear, a Sea-weed growing chiefly on such Rocks as are cover'd only at High-water, is good to be laid on Tillage for one Crop, the drying and burning of which makes Kilp, used in making Glass 1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Husb Scot* I 187 The ware, however, in that part of the frith, is of a weaker sort

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ware-barley, -bear* (BEAR *sb.*[2]), *-goose, -hack, -strand.*

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* IV 522 Distillers prefer the *ware barley on account of its fairer colour and thinner husk 1793 *Stat Acc Scot* VI. 17 *note*, When bear or big is manured with sea ware, the crop is very abundant, but the grain is very small, and is known by the name of *Ware-bear 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* IV. 629 *Bernicla Brenta* The Black-faced Bernicle-goose. *Ware Goose. 1585–6 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II 131, iiij pycke forkes,. iij *ware hackes 1909 J. GUNN *Orkney Bk* 230 Each *ware-strand, or beach where drift-weed comes to land, is set apart for a certain number of tenants on the estate to which it belongs

†**Ware,** *sb*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *waru* fem = OFris. *ware*, OS., OHG. *wara* (MHG. *ware, war*).— OTeut. **warō*, f. **war-* to guard, watch:—pre-Teut. **wor-*; cf Gr. *fop-* in *θυρωρός* (**θυρᾰ-fopós*) doorkeeper] Watchful care, heed; safe-keeping, defence, protection. Phr. *on ware*, on one's guard, cautious.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* V iv. (1883) 224 For þon Antiochus giemde hwæt he hæfde monna gerimes,& ne nom nane ware hulice hie wæron. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 718 Stod se grena wong in godes wære 1297 R GLOUC. 2483 Vor wanne ich am dukes sone, it become to me Vor to abbe some gret cite oþer castel me to ware *c* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P* 46 Ah feyre leuedis be on-war, To late cometh the þeyn char, when love ou hath y-bounde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7380 Honerable Ector, þat eger was ay, Euer waker and vnwar [= on ware], wightist in armys

Ware (wēəɪ), *sb.*[3] Forms · 1 waru, 4–6 war, (4 quare, whare), 5–6 warre, 6 waar, 5–6 *Sc.* and *north* wayr(e, 6 wayere, 6–7 wair(e; 2– ware. [OE. *waru* fem. = OFris. *were*, MLG, MDu. *ware* (Du. *waar*), ON. *vara* (Sw. *vara*, Da. *vare*). MHG. *ware, war*, G *ware* (earlier *waare*) are from MLG. or MDu.

Prob the same word as WARE *sb*[2] used in the concrete sense 'object of care']

1. A collective term for Articles of merchandize or manufacture; the things which a merchant, tradesman, or pedlar, has to sell; goods, commodities. **a.** *collect. sing.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 246 Hi ða wurpon heora waru oforbord *a* 1100 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 311/35 *Merx*, waru. *c* 1205 LAY 11356 Chæpmen bunden heore ware *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4180 Wit camels þat gret burþin bar, O spice and of oþer ware *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 522 Greet prees at market maketh deere ware 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* 1, The merchaunt of Baldak came in to egypte for to chepe & bye somme ware or marchaundyse 1542–3 *Act* 34 § 35 *Hen VIII*, c 10 § 2 Putting the same naughtie ware to sale secretly 1614 OVERBURY *Wife* etc (1638) 126 Its now like Ware miss laid in a Pedlers pack, a ha's it but knowes not where it is 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 61 The windowes of painted glasse (no common ware) 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* IV 47 No Keel shall cut the Waves for foreign Ware. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand* VIII, He certainly intended to make free with the pedlar's ware. *c* 1820 [see PIEMAN]. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* XLII, I am always provided with ware which a gentleman may risk his life on 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVIII, The owners raised various objections to the display of their ware [*sc.* white slave girls].

b. *pl.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 120 Da gelamp hit æt sumum sæle ..þæt Englisce cypmenn brohton heora ware to Romanaburig Þa geseah he betwux ðam waruum cype-cnihtas gesette. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1581 There were stallis by þe strete stondyng for peopull, Werkmen into won, and þaire ware shewe 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 165 He avysyth yow to bestowe yowre mony in grosse warys now betymys 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 62 Consideringe wyth hym selfe that wares woulde bee welcome where money wanted 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 188 With whom ventured also three small Shippes of London-Merchants, fraught with some grosse and sleight Wares, fit for Commerce with barbarous people *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* v, i, Give 'em as little light As Drapers doe their wares 1698 *Acts Massachusetts* (1724) 117 Leather wrought into Shoes, Boots, or other Wares. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* IV ii II 52 A capricious man of fashion might sometimes prefer foreign wares, merely because they were foreign, to cheaper and better goods of the same kind that were made at home. 1834 JAMES *F. Marston Hall* I xii 159, I perceived a man in the dress of a pedlar, with his box of wares laid down by his side 1913 G EDMUNDSON *Ch Rome 1st C* v 123 A fire broke out amidst shops containing inflammable wares

c An article of merchandise, a saleable commodity *rare*

1881 *Contemp Rev* Oct 600 They treated him [*i e* the labourer] as a ware, buying him in the cheapest market 1896 A E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* IV, Breath's a ware that will not keep.

2. With defining word, as *dye-, dyeing-*, †*fell-, grocery-*, †*haberdash(er-, mercery-, peltry-ware* see quots. and s v. the first element Also HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, IRONWARE, †LENTRINWARE, SMALL-WARE(S, TABLEWARE, and others mentioned in 3

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII. xlv (Tollemache MS.), It is þe maner to tempre yren ware [L. *ferramenta*] with oyle, leste þey be to muche hardened by coldenesse of water 1408 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) 105 La dusseyn de soulers appelez Counseware vij d 1515–28 *Early Chanc Proc.* 379/29 (*List* p 5) Pannys named haberdasher ware. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 490/2 An habbardasher, or seller of smal wares 1612 *Sc Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 309 Glasses called looking glasses, halfpenny wair the grose, xls, penny wair the grose, iiij li 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 80 Nurnberg wares (so they call small wares) 1683 *Brit Spec* 46 In exchange for Tynne and Lead they received Earthen Vessels, Salt and Brazen Ware of the Phœnicians 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N Germ* 167 Spa is famous for a peculiar manufactory of wooden toys, somewhat like the Tunbridge ware 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIII 607/1 Tunbridge ware includes work tables, boxes, toys, &c, made of hard woods and inlaid with mosaic

3. In *spec* uses **a.** Vessels, etc., made of baked clay Chiefly with defining word, as *brown, china-* (CHINA[1] 3 a), *Delf-, glass-, Japan, porcelain, pottery, Queen's, Staffordshire, Wedgewood ware* see these words, and EARTHENWARE, STONEWARE.

1761 *Brit Mag* II 101 Constant at every sale, the curious fair, Who longs for Dresden, and old China ware 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* V (1842) 149 If [the pestle is] in two pieces, the handle being of wood and the bottom only of ware, the cement by which they are fastened occasionally falls out 1882 'OUIDA' *In Maremma* I 127 Vases and jars in black ware 1911 G MACDONALD *Roman Wall in Scot.* XI 370 Both classes of vessel are of the same coarse ware

†b. Textile fabrics. Hence CODWARE[2], a pillow-case, for which also *ware* simply is found.

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 60/2 Persones that maken unthewe ware of all maner Worstedes 1551–2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* X 49 Item, for tway coddis Item, four elnis bartane claith to be waris to the samyn. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Dial Pr* Prol. (1568) *ij, For euen as by the yard the marchante measureth al his ware · so by the life of the Prince is measured the whole common weale 1661 *Sc Acts Chas. II* (1814) VII 61/1 Item, eighteen cods with their wairs worth three merk the peice 1713 ADDISON *Ct Tariff* P 2 Every thing he wore was substantial honest, home-spun ware 1748 Millinery ware [see MILLINERY 3]

c Field-produce, crops, vegetables. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (= large potatoes intended for sale).

1398, 1669 [see CODWARE[1] 1] 1562, 1750 field ware [see FILLD *sb* 21] *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Gen* (1662) 57 Intimating that she had mingled Ware, Corn, and Tares in those who were descended from her. *Ibid, Somerset* 17 No Shire can shew finer ware, being generally fruitful 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint Compl. Gard* I 32 Their Ware is much finer than that of others who water less 1707 Garden-ware [see GARDEN *sb.* 6]. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* VIII 57 He had two large butts to receive the filled sacks—assorted into ware and chats 1920 *Discovery* Nov 348/2 (Potatoes.) In the North and in Scotland another riddle is used between the ware and the chats, and by this means 'seed' is obtained

†d. Live-stock (cattle, sheep, poultry) *Obs.*

1422 *Coventry Leet Bk* 43 Per schall noo beestys be pynnyd at the comen pynfold by the comen seriante, but chapmanny3 warre 1465 Plough-ware [see PLOUGH *sb*[1] 8]. 1532–2 Poultry-ware [see POULTRY 4] 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 118 If a horse wante wartes behynde, benethe the spauenplace, .then he is noo chapmannes ware, if he be wylde. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 133 The bochers. shall voyd and kyll noe moe ware. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* IV (facs.) C ij b, By a Soden plage, all their fleshe gotten ware, Thu slewest in one nyght *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* XXII 4 Mi beves and mi fed waar be killed. 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 264 b, And first an allusion is made of such as sley wares and prepare a feast 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* XXXIX. 18 Of buck-goates, and bulles, and of fed wares [Vulg *altilium*]. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 143 The like may be also in all gelded Ware, (and consequently in Muttons). *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* (1738) II. 6 Dame Dobbins with her poultry-ware.

e. The spat of oysters in its third year.

1877 *Q Rev.* CXLIV. 487 A bushel-measure of brood or ware, that is, oysters of the size of a threepenny-piece 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 154/1 Spat in the second year is denominated 'brood' In the following year 'brood' becomes 'ware'

4. *transf* and *fig*

Formerly often in distinction from *money*, like 'goods'. Sometimes with depreciatory implication, like 'stuff'.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 68 in *Trin Coll Hom* 222 Þis is þet wunderlukeste ware þat ani man funde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16476 Here i yeld yow yur mone, ges me a gain mi war. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst., Christ Disputing* (Shaks Soc) 197 Wete ȝe not wele that I muste bene Amonge hem that is my faderes ware, His gostly catel for to ovyisen? 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par Jas* i. 22–7 Ceremonies are pernicious ware, yf a man thinke that he is made religious by meane of them. 1600 *1st Pt Sir J. Oldcastle* III iv. 53 If you haue no mony, you shal haue ware as many sound drie blows as your skin can carrie 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 547 The obedience of hypocrites is dead ware 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* III § 222 They resolved to shew all their ware and to produce the whole evidence. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westmerld* (1662) 135 This County is fruitful by some few exceptions, having some pleasant vales, though such ware be too fine, to have much measure thereof 1793 MRS. PIOZZI 7 Feb. in *Intim. Lett* (1913) 80 A mythological play of the dark days, Theseus and Ariadne, and *that* old ware. 1865 J. G. HOLLAND *Plain Talk* IX 314 There is nothing immodest or otherwise improper in the advertisment of a man's literary wares 1918 *Oxford Mag* 22 June 343/1 None of them [*sc* the essayists] cries his own wares to the exclusion of those of others.

b. Applied jocularly to women. (Cf. 'piece of goods'.)

Sometimes with explicit ref to sense 3 a; cf also 3 d.

1558 W. FORREST *Grysilde Secunde* (Roxb.) 55 Hee had in hym a lyttle sensuall luste Whiche withe younge ware hee neadys accomplische muste 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* IV. (1661) 37, I keep no common company [of women] I warrant ye, we vent no breath'd ware here 1687 J. PHILLIPS *Quix* I. i 15 A young fresh-colour'd smerking Country Wench that went for a Maid, but in truth, was a cracked piece of Ware 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* x, I may get a peep of fair Rosamond, and see whether she was that choice and incomparable piece of ware which the world has been told of

†**c.** The privy parts of either sex. Also *lady ware*. *Obs*

1561 B. GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* V. 143 b, So hunters the Bees their honye sweete, so makes the Beuer yell His hoysting ware 1579 G. GILPIN tr. *Marnix van Sant Aldegonde's Beehive Rom. Ch.* (1580) 299 For the auoiding of such a chaunce, the holy Romishe Church did ordaine twoo chaires too bee heawen of Porphyr stone, where they vsed to feele from vnder, whether the newe chosen Pope was furnished of all his ware 1592 *Solyman & Pers.* IV. ii 49 The Ladies of Rhodes, hearing that you haue lost a capitoll part of your Lady ware 1608 [TOPSELL] *Aristotle's Sat* IV (1611) 61 The she Venetian lockt his Ladies ware, Yet through her wit Actions badge he bare 1615–16 *Bk. Depositions* 1612–16 *Archdeaconry of Colchester* (MS.) If 72 The said William Land once so drunckē at Sturbridge fayer that he did shewe his ware openly in the fayer. 1656 MENNIS & J. SMITH *Mus. Delic* (ed 2) 73 Your Breasts all open bare, So farre, that a man may almost see Unto your Lady-ware. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI 491 Seem from afar, and famous for his Ware, He struts into the Bath, among the Fair. 1721 E. WARD *Merry Trav* I (1729) 29 Here [at the Lock-hospital] all are welcome to repair Their aching Limbs or damag'd Ware.

†**d.** *Wormes ware*, food for worms. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pety Job* 7 in *26 Pol. Poems* 121 Yet shall my fayrenesse fade and fle, And I shalbe wormes ware. *c* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 20 ȝyt am I but wermys ware.

e. *The hale ware* (Sc.), also anglicized *the whole ware*: the whole number, quantity, or amount; the sum-total.

1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 73 Nocht that the canoun allane may nocht be sufficient to the hail wair. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 154 Sa the haill wair, being comptit, was threttie thowsand pund sterling 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm* V L 6, He saith in the wholwate of these things The life of my soule standeth. *a* 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 18 (Jam.) Then this will follow, I suppose, She drags the whole-ware by the nose 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax* (1755) 11 He gar'd the hale-ware o' us trow That he was gane clean wod 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 307 The haleware o't seemed to be gran plowable lan. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* x, The verra last shot that was fired carried awa' the halewar (whole) o' their steerin' gear.

†**f.** In periphrastic use (cf. e). *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* xvii 11 He flegh ouer fetheres of windes ware [Vulg. *super pennas ventorum*]. *Ibid* 16 And schewed welles of watres ware [Vulg *et apparuerunt fontes aquarum*] *Ibid* lxxii 13 And betwix vnderand ware [Vulg. *inter innocentes*] Mine handes wesche i bare

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *wair almery* (Sc.), *ware-barge, chamber, -room, trash*; (sense 3 a) *ware-basin*; (sense 3 b) *ware-man*, also †ware-cloth [? cf. ON. *vǫruklæðr* common cloth] (sense uncertain).

1489 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 131/1 A met almery, a *wayr almery 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 26 These Boats are as large as one of our *Ware Barges, and carry a great Burthen with little trouble. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 92 In not very nice experiments, instead of a platinum crucible a small *ware basin may be used 1533 *Linc Diocese Docum* (1914) 163, I bequeath to herry my sone all the ware in my *ware chamber. 1499 *Will of John Buysshope* in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 379 Item, I bequeith unto John Busshop of Lyme 2 peaces of *ware-clothes. 1659 W. SHEPPARD *Corporations* 16 The Wardens and Fellowship of Drapers, Taylors, Mercers, and *Ware-Men, and Coopers in D. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 96 The first quantity that was exposed in Edinburgh, was in the year 1796, in a *ware-room on the south bridge. 1841 LYTTON *Night & Morn* I viii, Mr. Roger Morton and his family sat in that snug and comfortable retreat which generally backs the ware rooms of an English tradesman. 1655 FULLER *Hist Cambr* V 71 Provision may be made, that a sufficiency of such *Ware thrash may still be preserved.

†**Ware,** *sb.*[4] *Obs rare* [Seems to represent OE. *wǽr* pledge; the form may have been assimilated to *warant* WARRANT *sb.*] In the phrase *to ware* (tr. L. *ad warantiam, ad warantizandum*), as a surety.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg* 166 Another tyme þabbot i-callid here-of to ware Richard of Iyonns And Emme his wife, Raph the Soone of Ranulph of Astrop and William his wife [etc.], the which nowe come by summonenyng and axe to be schewed to hem by what thyng þey bee holde to ware [*warantizare*] *Ibid*, þe which Byndeth hym selfe and his heyres to ware, to þe same Nycoll and to his heyres and to his assynes, þe foresaide tenementes

Ware (wēə1), *sb.*[5] *Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 5 waire, wayr(e, 8 wair, 9 wair, 3– ware. See also VOAR. [a. ON *vár* (Icel. *vor*, Sw. *vår*, Norw., Da. *vaar*).

By some regarded as cogn. w. L. *vēr*, Gr. ἔαρ (< **wesr*), but the phonology has not been satisfactorily explained.]

The season of spring

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxxiii 18 Somer and ware, þou schope þa *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 983 It hapnyt a tym in-to waire *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV. xv. 1484 Wythtin the fyrst moneth off wayre. 1483 *Cath Angl* 408/2 Wayr, *quoddam tempus, ver* 1684–92 A. SYMSON in W. Macfarlane *Geogr Collect* (S.H.S.) II 120 Hence their common proverb, speaking of the stormes in February, Winter never comes till Ware comes 1814 W. NICHOLSON *Tales in Verse* 70 Ere the winds o' ware were blawn. 1898 J. MACMANUS *Bend of Road* III. 40 He'll go to him the throngest day of Waie, an' the warmest day in Harwust, an' work the skin off his bones

b *attrib*, as *ware day, evenng, -time*; **ware-corn,** corn sown in spring, *spec.* barley and oats as distinguished from wheat and rye (so Da. *vaarsæd*).

1426 *Inv Jarrow & Monk-Wearm.* (Surtees) 196 In frumento et *waie corn emptis 1593 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 235 All the arriable landes, as well harde corne lande, as waie corne lande 1810 J. BAILEY *Agric Durham* 411 *Waie-corn*, barley or oats. 1861 QUINN *Heather Linnæ* (1863) 232 In winter, anent her, The birds resume their *ware day sang 1721 J. KELLY *Scot. Prov* 334 The *Ware Evening is long and tough, the Harvest Evening runs soon o'er the Heugh 1820 HOGG *Bridal of Polmood* VII. Tales & Sk. 1837 II. 35, I fleechyt Eleesabett noore [= never] to let us toiſell in the *waretyme of owir raik 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* 37 Perhaps till the next waurtime.

†**Ware,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* Forms: 3 war, 4–5 ware, 5 wore [a. ON. **var* (cf. *vare* scrum) = MSw., Norw. *var*, OHG. *warah*:–OTeut **warχo-z* in the same sense. Cf. WARIBRÆED.] Pus, matter.

c 1200 ORMIN 4782, I war & wirrsenn toc anan Ut off hiss lic to flowenn *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11835 Ouer-al wrang vte worsum and ware. 13 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu Spr.* LVII. 298 Fel aunter þat his fot was sare And wox full of fulþe and ware. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 390 His feet wan rotyn vnderneth hym & wate come out of þaim *a* 1450 *North. Passion* (MS. *D*) 1479 Þei [his hands] were waxen ful of wore þat were not be foun sore [*other texts rhyme* sare: mare]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3494 Ware oute ran, nede to be heeled

Ware (wēə1), *a.* Forms. 1–2 wær (*inflected* wære, ware), 2–7 war, 2–3 warr, 3 wear, 3–5 wer, 4 were, (5 werre), (4 whar, quar, waare), 4–5 *compar.* warr(e, 5 waar, 5–6 warr(e, *compar.* warrer, -are, 4–6 *Sc.* var, 4– ware. [OE. *wær* = OS. *war*, ON. *var-r* (Da., Sw. *var*), Goth *war-s* (in *warai sijaima* νηφῶμεν 1 Thess. v. 6) :–OTeut. **waro-*, f. **war-* to observe, take care; see WARE *sb.*[2] Cf. AWARE *a.* (OE. *gewær* :–OTeut. **giwaro-*).]

I. In predicative use.

1 Cognizant, informed, conscious; chiefly with *of, how, that*, etc. = AWARE 2 †*Be (well) ware*: take note, 'nota bene' *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 917, & þa wurdon þa landleode his ware, & him wiþ ȝefuhton. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxii. 230 He eode ða nihtes þæt he his life ȝeburge ac ða hæðenan wurdon wære his fare 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140, & hi wurthen war wid uten & folecheden heom *c* 1200 ORMIN 5210 & Helyseow hiss mann wass warr þatt teȝȝ þa sholldenn shædenn *Ibid* 7286 þatt hæþenn folle, Kalldisskenn folle, Wass war off Cristess come. *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 16 Ant ichulle makien þe war of alle mine wheles *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1308 Đo wurð ðe child [Isaac] witter and war ðat ðor sal offrende ben don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6549 Quen þai war wai o moyses þai fled a-way, als in a res *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 45 A god man per was Alquin was his rihte name, Off him þe eorl was wel war *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11498 Oure auncestre Iulius Sesar Wan Bretayne (art þou nought war?) *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3382 William was wiȝtly whar of his come 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIII 421 Þise ben þe braunches, beþ war, þat biyngeth a man to wanhope *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 38 He was war, as he caste his eye aside, Where that ther kneled in the hye weye A compaignye of ladyes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvi 94 And at the last he came in to a fayr forest in a valey and was ware of a Toure *Ibid* IV xvi 140 And thenne was syr Gawayne ware how ther henge a whyte shelde on that tree 1530 TINDALE *Lev* V 2 Ether when a man toucheth any vnclene thinge and is not warre of it, he is also vnclene and hath offended. *Ibid.* 18 And the preast shall make an attonement for him for the ignoraunce which he dyd and was not ware. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 16 b, Our most cruel blood thirstye enemies are not ware of this glory of our persecution. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I i, 131 Towards him I made, but he was ware of me, And stole into the couert of the wood 1600 — *A Y L* II. iv. 58 Thou speak'st wiser then thou art ware of 1612 R. BENTON *Usury* 7 Wee shall finde much more in it, then they that make the lightest account of it, are ware of 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad* VIII 15, I was not ware that I was wafted up 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Saadi* 34 Be thou ware where Saadi dwells. 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. xii, I was ware of a ship in the offing

2. Prepared, on one's guard, watchful, vigilant, cautious, alert. Cf AWARE 1. Now *arch*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xii 40 And be ȝe wære forþam þe mannes sunu cymð þære tide þe ȝe ne wenað *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlii (1883) 191 Us is micel þearf, þæt we wære beon þæs ȝeslican timan, þe nu towæid is *a* 1225 *Juliana* 35 Make me war & wite me wið his crefti crokes þat ha me ne crechen *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 170 Ne spedestu nouht mid þin vnwrenche For ich am war and can blenche 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8084 Yn a prouerbe, telle men þys 'He wyys ys, þat waie ys'. *c* 1325 *Evil Times Edw II* 343 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 339 Theih wolen bigile the in thin hond, but if thu be the waire 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 546 Bot how that euir it fell, perde, I trow he sall the variar be. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 20 And þerfore comaundiþ crist þat we be war and flee fro þe ypocrisie of pharisees. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 516 War, or a war (*v.r.* awaie), *cautus*, Cath *precavens* *c* 1450 *Merlin* I 5 Than this holy man counselled hem to be wele ware, and kepe hem fro euell dedes *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & other Birds* 193 His pray full sendill tymis will he mis, Bot gif we bridis all the warier be 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 54 But when he warneth vs of the daunger, he doeth it to this entente to make vs the warer. *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 687, I wischt them to be wai, And rashlie not to ryn our far, Without sik gydis as ȝe 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* V. xv, But evil news the letters bare,—The Clifford's force was strong and ware 1860 TRENCH *Serm Westm. Abbey* xxxi 353 When the world speaks thee fair, and thy very enemies aie at peace with thee,—then be thou ware. *a* 1897 H. NEWBOLT *Drake's Drum* 24 They shall find him ware an' wakin,' as they found him long ago!

†**3** Careful or guarded in action. Const. *of, in, with* and *inf. Obs*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom* I 253 Reade hwet us beo to donne at we beon þe waire ant wakere to witen us on euch half under godes wengen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* xvi. 9 Kepe me as þe appel of þe eghe þat is, perfitly and tendirly, for a man has no lym þat he is warere with, þan wiþ his eghe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* III xi (1495) 55 By the veritue estimatiue we ben waar to voyde euyll and folowe that is good. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I xviii 48 The goodman droue sleape from hym, and was more waie to kepe hymselfe waker in goddes seruyce alway after. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 170 Thys schold make the vnder offycerys to be waie and dylygent to dow theyr duty. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxiii. 195 Neuertheless he warneth us therewithal to bee more ware in abstayning from all wicked othes.

4. Careful or cautious in avoiding.

†**a.** Const *with*. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xiii 150 And ða wolulde-menn wæron wære wiþ heoia fynd. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 71 Đat tu hierne fastliche ða þeknydes of sennes, hwannen and hwanne hie cumen, þat ðu muȝe bien war wið hem *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23827 þe soth þai spar us noght to tell, for to do us be war wit hell 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* T. 425 Prudencia—That wisses us to be war with wathes of the world. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. I 19 þis gospel biddiþ men to be waie wiþ false prophetis þat comen in cloþing of sheep.

†**b.** with *inf* Cf BEWARE *v.* 1 c *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 27 ȝet suld gud wemen ware be to rowne with þaim in priuete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 184 And þerfore men schulden be war to take of þes foure statis 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 81 The ennemies of youre roiaume, wol doubt and be ware to take any entreprise ayenst youn noble mageste 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 20 But he marueleth at their rashenes that they can not be ware by so many examples to blemishe them selues, and other Universities for euer.

c with *of*. Cf. BEWARE *v.* 1 b. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xvi 6 Beth war of the sourdowȝ of Pharisees and Saducees 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 231 For who these olde bokes rede Of suche ensamples as were ar, Him oghte be the more war Of alle tho that feigne chiere *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg* etc (1867) 65 Quod Besinesse, 'man! of Slouthe be waare'. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 193/1 In exemple to others to have been ware of suche attempting hereafter 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 211 For suche thynges as wee se before our iyes, we bee well ware of 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 101 *margin*, They ar wai of bludscheding 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* III. i. 98 You would swear now you have used me faithfully, Shall I not make you swear? I am ware of you 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xii. 164 'Laddie,' she said, 'be ye waure o' judgin' the Almichty' 1885–94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June x, But Psyche when that wistful speech she heard Was ware of all her spouse had warn'd her of

†**d.** with negative or interrogative clause. Cf. BEWARE *v.* 1 d. *Obs*

a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xxiv 6 Beo wær æt þam, þæt þu næfre minne sunu þyder ne læde *a* 1100 in Napier *Contrib O. E. Lexicogr* 58 Preostas synt to myngienne þ hi beon ware þ hi ne wurðon beswicene fram deoflum þurh ȝebanca smealicnysse *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw.* 645 Nowe be þou were, þou proude gome, þat þou ne be in pryde enome. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 1397 By þis way byhoves us al gang, Bot be we war we ga noght wrang 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C XVIII 39 'A! wyf! be war,' quaþ he [Tobit] 'what ȝe haue herenynne, Lord leyue,' quaþ he lede 'no stole þyng be here!' *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi 74 It es gude to him þat schall wake þis hawke þat he be wele warre þat he slepe noȝt *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* i. 38 Be wyl war þat þey ben nowt Browne. 1475 MARG. PASTON in *P Lett* III. 235 Never the less I shall be the warer how I shall dele here after 1531 tr. *St. German's Doctor & Stud* II viii. (1638) 74, I would advise every man to be well ware how hee distraineth in such cases. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 143 Others vse the roote of Mandracke, being wel ware that they suffer them not to tast it. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I.

100 Thay ar war with al possible diligens that thay sched nocht thair blude

5. Prudent, sagacious, cunning, skilled; ? also, rarely, staid. Frequently coupled with *wise*. *Obs.* exc. *arch*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxvii. § 2 Wisdom gedeð his lufiendas wise & weorðe [*MS. Junius* wære] & gemetfæste & geþyldige & rihtwise *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past C.* xxxv. 236 Bio ge swæ ware swæ nædran, & swæ bilwite swæ culfran. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18313 3e wenenn wrang Off me, beþ warre & wise, Namm I nohht Godd, acc icc amm mann *c* 1205 LAY 2108 Þe wes þe wiseste þe wes þe warreste [*c* 1275 he was wis and war]. *Ibid.* 2967 Gornoille was swiðe wær [*c* 1275 war] swa beoð wifmen wel ihwær & seide ane lesinge *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8696 þe king, þat was sa sli a clerc, Bath warr and wis in all his werc ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1258 She was not nyce, ne outrageous, But wys and war, and vertuous *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 12 Of al knightes he bare the pryse, In werld was non so war ne wise. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clviv, And they were ware that longe sat In place, So tolter quhilum did sche It to-wrye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii 137 [*Pilate to Caiaphas*] 3a, butt be wise, witty, and warre 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 153*x*) 131 We sholde also be wele ware or wyse, as is ye serpent 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 76 Sathan is ware inough, he is wily, and circumspect for stirynge vp any sedicion 1563 *Mirr. Mag. II. Collingbourne* xxi, A poet must be No flatterer, no bolsterer of vyce, But sound and swete, in all thinges ware and wyse. 1915 R. BROOKE *1914 & other Poems* 29 And, sits there nothing ware and wise Behind the curtains of her eyes

†b with *in*, *of* (something specified), *to* (do something). *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Death Edw I*, 11, Trewest mon of alle thinge, Ant in werre war ant wys. 13 . *Seuyn Sag.* 410 He . thought al night, Hou that he might be wis and wer To overcome the emperice 1382 WYCLIF *Dan* i. 4 [Men] lernd in al wisdam, war in science [Vulg *cautos scientia*], and taust in disciplyne ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1973 Bot owre wyese kyng es warre to waythene his renkes, And wyesly by the woddez voydez his oste *c* 1425 *MS. Digby 233* lf 225 b/2 He þat is a werrur on þe see he mot of ebbynge & of flowyng tyme be bobe wise and waar.

†II. 6. Used attributively. Prudent, cautious, cunning. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 309 A Sergeant of the Lawe war and wys Ther was also *a* 1400–50 *War Alex* 202 Þare gan þai graithly þam graue in golden lettirs, All þe wordis at he þaim werpid of þaire ware kynge 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 114 Ye saye that she ys prudente and a ware spender and dysposer of goodes *Ibid.* 11. 124 When crysten people a woke in busy prayer and in ware kepynge of themselfe that they myghte be redy to suffer martyrdom 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 386 They are very ware people in theyr bargenynge, and wyl not lose one sparke of golde of any value *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II (Arb.) 142 And as for Plautus, except the scholemaster be able to make wise and ware choice your scholer were better to play *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 165 Being a slight and war man, and perceaving the esteat of the Kirk deceying, [etc.].

Ware (wēəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 warian, 3 ware-n, 3–6, 8–9 *dial.* war, 3–4 warr(e, 5 waar, 7–9 'ware, 4– ware. [OE *warian* = OFris. *waria*, OS *waron*, OHG *be-warôn* = BEWARE *v.* (MHG *waren*), ON. *vara* (Sw. *vara*, Da. *vare*) —OTeut. **warōjan*, f. **warō* WARE *sb.*[2] In ME. the native word coalesced with *ware* a OF. (north-eastern) *ware-r* (= Central OF., mod. F. *garer*), of the same meaning, adopted from Teut. The interjectional imperative *ware!* used in hunting is prob. to be regarded as of Fr. origin.

In OE. the verb had, in addition to the senses illustrated below, certain other meanings ('to guard, defend; to inhabit') which did not survive into ME.]

†1 *intr.* To give heed, take care, be on one's guard. Const. *of*, *with*; *to* oneself, *to* and inf. *To do to ware*: to inform, notify (const. *of* or clause). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2154 Þe vii fulsum 3eres faren, Iosep cuðe him bi foren waien. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* II. 6 War 3it with þe Skottes for þai er ful of gile *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1592 War now of me, ich þe diffie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 16 War to thee [Vulg. *cave tibi*], and tac heed bisili to thin heering 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 Bot war whan thei togedre duellen. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 88 Waar of the sword of god for it is keene 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. 188 And this wil fall out a plain matter when you are done to ware, that in this region, the sunne yeeldeth a feruent heat *Ibid.* xv. 267 Of all these points were the eies and the eares naturally done to ware. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* II. 123 That better the [= they] may ware the warnid to correct.

b. *imper.*, as a warning cry, a call to animals, and in hunting. *Obs.* (? exc. *dial.*)

? *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in *Germania* (1878) XI. 393 *Cane* wara ? *a* 1200 WILLELM CANTUAR. *Vita S. Thomæ* in *Mat. Hist. Thos. Becket* (Rolls) I. 128 Patria voce exclamavit Huge de Morevile, ware, ware, ware, Lithulf heth his sword adi age. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1158 Þe hindez were halden in, with hay & war *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv, War, war, ha, ha, war. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 25 Io furth, greyn-horne! and war oute, gryme! *Ibid.* 29 War! let me se how down will draw *c* 1500 *Hychescorner* 456 *Imagy* Ware make rome he shall haue a strype I trowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 168 War at Pluto, I sall hym hunt of sty 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm* B 3, *Flash* Ware there, roome for Sir Adam Prickeshaft 1760 MISS FIELDING *Ophelia* xxxiv, Ware, Hector! ware, Juno! 1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial W. Eng.*, *War*, beware! take care! 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *War*, beware. '*War below.*'

c. with clause, introduced by *that*, *lest*, or a relative. Also without *that*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Canons of Edgar* xxxviii. in *Thorpe* II. 252 Warige þæt hit na forealdige. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiii (1495) 232 But ware the pacyent that he put hym not sodenly to grete heete *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 240 in *Babees Bk.*, Þou that stondys so sure on sete, Ware lest þy hede falle to þy fete *a* 1460 *Play Sacrament* 596 Here master master ware how ye tugg 1530 PALSGR. 701/2 Ware you shede nat your potage upon the table cloth 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* Pref. A ij, This sacred to God Pluto (theues) ware that ye touch not 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. v [v. iii.], Ware what you do, M. Ambler 1900 G. E. EVANS *Lion's Whelps* I. 8 Let the hunters 'ware who flout him When he calls his whelps about him

†2 *refl.* To guard oneself, be careful, take care. Const. with clause, *fro*, *from*, *for* (= from), *of*. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 236 Forlætað þone æenne beam, warnað inc wið þone wæstm *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17210 Warr þe þou namar thrald be 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1867 Hennes forward war þe fro me, þi dedliche fo ichil now be 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 165 Bot war þe wel, if þou wylt, þy wedez ben clene 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 225 Wai þe for wonhope, þat wol þe bi-traye 1377 *Ibid.* B. xviii. 273 Ac war hym of þe periles. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 312 Bot war thee wel that thou ne lieve Al that thou sest tofore thin yhe *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 132 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 Mare mai þou be agast of anli man vn wrast, and warre þe for him

3 *trans.* To beware of, guard against; to avoid, shun, keep clear of. Chiefly in imper. = look out for! (cf. b). *arch.*

a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr.-Wulcker 65/40 *Cauet* ['*qui cauet laqueos*' Prov. xi. 15], warat. 1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 275 Ware 3e the prophecye 1400 in *46 Pol. Poems* I. 71 War wordes of dowble entendement. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* I. 213 War arrogaunce in takyng thyng on honde. ? *c* 1520 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 341 A man myght saye in mocke Ware the wethei cocke Of the steple of Paules 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 43 Ware pensals How? 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* G 2, O, ware a naked man, Cithereaes Nunnes haue no power to resiste him 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 199 A roguish Boy threw downe vpon me a great bucket of scalding water, and when hee saw it had fairely lighted vpon me, he leisurely vtters Ware water 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* To Rdr. 3 My desire is to ware heresie, to quit error 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* II. 28 *Harry* When they do I'll horsewhip them myself *Goldfinch* Yourself?—Ware that! Wrong there! 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 480 To despise rhetoric, and eschew fine writing; to ware flippancy and bad jokes 1839 MRS. KIRKLAND *New Home* xxxvii. 252 My prime and practical favourite among mottoes and maxims, is "'ware snakes!" 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On two Round Papers* (1869) 164 We meet each other in public Ware a fight! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 44 Must. Every sweet warn "Ware my bitter!"

b. In hunting and in cries to animals, as *ware hawk* (fig.. cf. HAWK *sb.*[1] 3), *ware horse*, etc. Now chiefly in *ware wheat* (= don't ride over it), *ware holes*, *ware wire*. Sometimes pronounced (wō̤ɹ).

Similarly, on the Trent, *ware ager*, a warning to boats to beware of the tidal wave

a 1529 SKELTON (*title*) Ware the Hauke 1590 COCKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C 4 b, Take him vp in a line, and beating him, say, awe, ware that 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 12 The bull has the game ware hornes ho? 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. v. [v. ii], See! the whole Couy is scatter'd, 'Ware, 'ware the Hawkes I loue to see him flye 1673 *S' too him Bayes* 31 But now ware hawk! 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* I (ed. 2) 80 The first Ceremony when the Huntsmen come in to the Death of a Deer, is to cry Ware Haunch, that the Hounds may not break into the Deer 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* v. 1. 62 *Mon.* Your Goodness, Madam, is —— *Flip* [*Aside to Moneytrap*] War. House, No fine Speeches, you'll spoil all. 1793 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pair of Odes to the Pope* I. 35 Ware Lark! the Sportsman to his Pointer cries, Designing him for Partridge—nobler Game 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 193 Ware chase! where such daring unpardonable crime has been committed. 1828 *Ibid.* N. S. XXI. 187, I never heard an harangue upon 'ware wheat' given in a more gentlemanlike way 1833 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 470 *Warr*, an abbreviation probably of beware—'Warr, horse'—a caution to a hound in danger of being trodden on 'Warr, sheep'—warns him from agression 1864 E. MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Managem.* 527 However, walk down the gangway of the two year old stalls in any trainer's stable, and "ware horse," "ware heels," is frequently shouted out. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* v. 48 We have four or five miles to do yet—and a nice bit of open grass country before us—but 'ware holes!

†4. To be apprehensive or careful for. *Obs.*

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. v. 894 Gif þe Broys þe kynge sulde be Off Scotlande, war 3oure ryalte, 3oure marchis, and 3oure wallit townys

†5 To teach (a person) to beware *Obs.*

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lancash. Witches* IV. H 4, Let me be honckt up for a show Ile ware them to mel or ma with a woman that [etc.]

Ware (wēəɹ), *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 5 warre, werre (?), *Sc.* var(e, 5–6 *Sc.* war, wayr, (6 *pa. t. Sc.* ward), 8–9 wear, 9 waur, 5– *Sc.* wair, 4– ware. [a ON. *verja*, pa. t. *varðe*, pa. pple. *varð-r*, 'to invest (money), lay out', a transferred use of the primary sense 'to clothe'. cf. the corresponding OE. *werian* to clothe, to wear · see WEAR *v.*] *trans.* To spend, lay out (money, goods). Const. *in*, *on*, *upon*, †*of*.

a 1417 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 222 Ayther of them shall ware xvij*d.* in fyssh or thay passe the market *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 405 Now schall y neuer my golde spare, But faste upon thys warre hyt ware *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 252 Had I bot a penny on the wold I warte [*i. e.* ware it] 15 *Cokelbie Sow* 75 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 1023 And verrely as I hard Thus the money he ward. 1521 *Lincoln Wills* (Linc. Rec. Soc. V.) 103 The residew off the money I will it be wared in the reparacions of a new lofte. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 122 They shall fynde it bothe lesse charge and more pleasure to ware at any tyme a couple of shyllynges of a new bowe 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw IV* III. 1, I have wared all my money in cow-hides at Coleshill Market 1634 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) II. 299 Item, warrit on the beiting and mending of the brig and lang calsey, 220 0 0 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. ii, Ne'er grudge ilk 3 ear to ware some stanes of cheese, To gain these silent friends that ever please 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 57 So I signed a bill to Alice Slater for the £3 2s. 6d. I had wear'd 1785 BURNS *Ep. Dame* II, While coofs on countless thousands rant, And ken na how to wair't 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xxviii. 246 He gaed to Widow M'Plooky's public, and waur'd the sixpence on gills 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cobbler* v, I grabb'd the munny she maade, and I wear'd it o' liquor, I did 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I, I would hae waired my siller better-gates than that

b *fig.* (e.g. one's time, wit, life, love).

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 402, I schal ware alle my wyt to wynne me þeder *Ibid.* 1235, I schal ware my whyle wel, quyl it lastez *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Jewel* 153 Weill war that man ouer all vther, that mocht All his lyfe dayis in perfite studie wair To get science *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 205 Ready to wair thair lyffis in his defence. 1639 SIR A. JOHNSTON (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* (S. H. S.) I. 342 We wil not so mutch as to waire our thoughts upon it 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. ii, Since we've little time, To ware 't on words, wad border on a crime 1794 BURNS *On Willie Chalmers* II, And faith ye'll no be lost a whit, Tho' waired on Willie Chalmers 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxviii, There would be little love wared on the matter 1826 — *Jrnl.* 8 June, The struggle is worth waring a headache upon. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxiii. 279 A good honest heart that hasna been weared on ither lasses.

c. with *out*. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 39 Thay wauchtit at the wicht wyne, and waris out wourdis. 1774 *Petition* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 303 To ware out and expend the haill necessary depursements.

d. Phr. *To be well*, or *ill*, *wared.*

? *a* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 244 The wages ben ful yvel wared With suiche a capitayn to abide *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 94 Ane of þaim vpbrayed hym & said his yong wife was ill warid on hym 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 449 3our riches thus is waistit and euill waird *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 265 The cuff is weill waired that twa hame brings *Ibid.* 697 Na maruell though ill won ill waired bee *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 68, I haiff bein ready to gyff my lyff whai it was nocht halff sa weill wared, at the pleasour of my God 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 33 If aw the iest were right repair'd, I trow our Labour were well war'd 1807 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Ret.* II. iii, A glass, to croun a wish, was never better wair'd.

Ware, obs. f. WAR *sb.*[1] and *a.*; var. WARY *v. Obs.*, obs. f. WEAR *v.* (and obs. pa. t.), obs. and dial. f. WEIR; var. VAIR *a. Obs.*, WERE *Obs.*; obs. f. *were* (see BE *v.*), obs. f. WHERE.

Wareant, Sc. var. VARIANT *a*, (sense 3 b)

1549 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 57 Ane gown of wareant champit worset, price four li. xs.

†**Wareband.** *Obs.*—[? f. WARE *v.*[1] (taken in the sense 'guard, secure') + BAND *sb.*[1]] A millrind.

1677 COLES *Dict. Eng.-Lat.*, The Wareband of a milstone, *subscus*

Warecorn · see WARE *sb.*[5] b

Wared, *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. WARE *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Manured with seaweed.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 253 In the spring season, after the oats are sown, the farmer gives the wared land one ploughing

Wared, var. WARIED *ppl. a. Obs.*

Wareday · see WARDAY *dial.*

Waredrop, obs. form of WARDROBE.

†**Wareful,** *a. Obs.* [f. WARE *sb.*[2], *a.* or *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Watchful, cautious.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1550), *Scalteria*, or *Scaltrito*, he or she that is warefull or forecastyng 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 256 Well furnisht brest to bide eche chanses changing chear. In woe hath cheaifull hope, in weal hath wareifull fear 1563 P. WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon* 69 Wherby thou shalt make thy souldiers not fearefull, but warefull

Hence †**Warefulness.**

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Sagacità*, wisdome or wareifulnesse. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. and Ecl. (1912) 342 His eyes are curious search, but vailde with warefulnesse

Warehouse (wēəɹ hous), *sb.* [f. WARE *sb.*[3] + HOUSE *sb.* Cf. Du. *warenhuis*, G. *warenhaus.*]

1. A building or part of a building used for the storage of merchandise; the building in which a wholesale dealer keeps his stock of goods for sale; a building in which furniture or other property is housed, a charge being made for the accommodation, a government building (more fully BONDED *warehouse*) in which dutiable imported goods are kept in bond until it is convenient to the importer to pay the duty

1349 *Will of W. Erl* in *Red Register of Lynn* (MS.) fol. 85, I seldam cum duobus warehouses. 1453 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* I. 256, I kowd not gette no grawnt of hym to have the warehows 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. (1557) 94 Let them here what Christ saith in the ghospell to the ryche couetous gatherer, ye thoughte to make his barnes and his warehouses larger to laye in the more 1530 PALSGR. 286/2 Warehouse to shewe marchandyse in, *une monstre a marchandise* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xl. 10 Therfore gather you wyne, corne and oyle, and kepe them in youre ware houses. 1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 140, I so beinge in my waie howsse bessy, ther yentrede in a pryste. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* I. 6 The first suit of apparell that euer mortall man put on, came neither from the Mercers shop, nor the Merchants ware-house. 1632 MASSINGER *City*

Madam I iii, Their prayers will keep your ware-houses From fire, or quench 'em with their tears 1660 in *Verney Mem* (1894) III x. 375 My Mr was all the while in the Warehouse with him wch brought xx Silke. 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* III Wks 1851 III 95 Some who had bin call'd from shops and warehouses fell to huckster the Commonwealth 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) II 416 It is the retailer and petty shop-keeper that must supply the demands of the public importation is not their business, but to resort to the warehouse, and retail out the goods as received from thence 1799 *Local Act* 39 *Geo III*, c 58 § 4 Every Box, Basket, Packet, Parcel [etc] brought to any Inn, Warehouse, or other Place, by any Public Stage Coach. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict* c 17 § 2 Spirits in Warehouse under Her Majesty's Locks 1844 G Dodd *Textile Manuf* I xi We have around us the wholesale 'warehouses' and offices wherein is transacted all the business between the dealers, the manufacturers, the spinners, the bleachers, the calico-printers 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlvi, A packer's warehouse, and a bottle-maker's warehouse 1918 *Act* 8 & 9 *Geo. V*, c 15 § 7 Tobacco exported from Great Britain or deposited in a bonded or King's warehouse.

b. *transf* and *fig*

1610 Healey *St Aug Cite of God* VI vii. 246 As Budæus calleth the worke in his Mercuries seller, or Minerua's warehouse [*i. e.* Παλλάδος Ταμιεῖον] 1612 Rowlands *Knaue of Spades* E 2 b, His richest ware house is a greasie pocket, And two pence in Tabacco still doth stocke it 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Streets—Night*, The kidney-pie man has just walked away with his warehouse on his arm

†c. A mason's or carpenter's workshop. *Obs.*—o

1530 Palsgr. 286/2 Warehouse for masons or carpentars, *astilier* [= *atelier*]

†d. A tradesman's inner or back shop. *Obs*

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong, Magasin*, or *arrière boutique*, a warehouse, an inner shop 1598 B Jonson *Ev Man in Hum* II. i, *Tho* Where's the boy? *Piso* Within sir, in the warehouse 1605 Timmt *Quersit* II vii. 139 Neither did they care for so great confusion of compositions and mixtures which fill a whole ware-house and shoppe

†e Used as a more dignified synonym for 'shop'. *Obs.*

With defining word, as in *baby-linen warehouse, Italian warehouse*, the word is still met with on the signboards of London shops

c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scot* (1818) I 65 Here and there you may now see an ordinary shop dubbed with the important title of a Warehouse. 1796–7 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1813) III v 93 She does not know which are the best warehouses 1798 — *Northang Abb.* ix, Mrs Hughes saw all the clothes after they came from the warehouse. *c* 1852–7 *Katey's Voy* 13, 'I know him,' said one of the men. 'He lives at Douglas, just off the quay' 'I know him too I've bought goods at his warehouse,' observed a lady.

f. In a printing office (see quot.).

1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab*, *Warehouse*, the department responsible for printed work and 'white' paper *Warehouse-knife*, a large knife used for cutting up by hand small quantities of paper.

2. *attrib*, as *warehouse-door, -keeper, -rent*; **warehouse-knife** (see 1 f); **warehouse-room**, storage in a warehouse.

1838 Dickens *O Twist* xxvi, A salesman . who was smoking a pipe at his *warehouse-door 1683 W. Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) I 73 They have been forced to give Mr Ellis, *warehouse keeper, each of them, a Bribe. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* xxv P 1 The Warehouse keeper takes the Heap out of the Press-room into the Warehouse. 1709 *Act* 8 *Anne* c 21 § 5 The Ware-house-Keeper of the said Company of Stationers 1821 J Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (ed. 2) 392 Delivered the above, 10 November, 1819 A B Warehouse-keeper 1799 *Local Act* 39 *Geo III*, c 58 § 6 *marg*, Parcels .to be delivered on Payment of Carriage and *Warehouse-Rent 1615 E S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Eng. Garner* III 640 For *Warehouse-room there, till the herrings be sold, allow, at most £2 os od. 1799 *Local Act* 39 *Geo III*, c. 58 § 6 The additional Sum of Two Pence for the Warehouse-Room thereof [*sc.* of the Parcel]. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc* (1842) I. 259 Does the value of this probability pay for the expense of warehouse-room?

Hence **Warehouseful.**

1859 Mill *Liberty* III 121 A man cannot get a coat or a pair of boots to fit him, unless they are either made to his measure or he has a whole warehouseful to choose from.

Warehouse (wēᵉ·ɪhaus), *v.* [f. Warehouse *sb*] *trans.* To deposit or secure (goods) in a warehouse; to deposit (furniture) for safe keeping, a charge being made for storage; to place (imported goods) in a bonded warehouse pending the payment of the import duty. Hence **Warehoused** *ppl. a.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 9 Nov 4/2, 16 bales of sugar which have been landed and warehoused 1819 *Act* 59 *Geo III*, c 52 Table A—Inwards, Warehoused Goods For a List of those Goods which may be warehoused, or otherwise secured on Importation into Great Britain without Payment of Duty in the First Instance, See Table F 1874 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 6/5 A building in which will be found complete accommodation for warehousing the valuables of noblemen and gentlemen in their absence from town 1886 Scholl *Phraseol Duct* II. 832 Any cotton you may consign to us will be warehoused pending your further instructions.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1824 Landor *Imag Conv*, *Washington & Franklin* Wks. 1846 I 124 Their stores of intellect are not squandered in the regions of fancy . but warehoused and kept sound at home. 1835 *Edin Rev* LXI 457 Our coal mines may be regarded as vast magazines of hoarded, or warehoused power 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 149 Its wondrous fount, from the days of Herodotus to our own, has been warehoused by small poets as part of their stock in trade of sparkling illustrations.

c. *slang.* To put in prison.

1881 *Punch* 12 Feb. 71 D'you want to get us both 'warehoused'?

Warehouseage. ? *U.S.* [f. Warehouse *sb.* or *v.* + -age.] The cost of warehousing.

1915 W H Page *Note to Sir E Grey* 5 Nov § 31 Costs and expenses such as pilotage, harbour dues, warehouseage, etc, be paid by the claimants

Warehouseman (wēᵉ·ɪhausmĕn, wēᵉ·rɔs-mĕn). [f. Warehouse *sb.* + Man *sb*]

1. A man employed in or having the charge of a warehouse.

1635 in *Times Lit Suppl* (1918) 5 Sept 416/2 Hee was one that was at the imbaying thereof, for twas his place beeing warehousman alwayes to doo that businesse 1798 *Bay's Rep* (1809) I 45 The custom is for a shop-keeper to send home goods in the care of a trusty servant or warehouse man 1850 J H Newman *Serm Var Occ* xii (188x) 233 He began with the poor; then he went among shopmen, warehousemen, clerks in banks 1872 *Daily News* 15 July, A cricket match at the Kennington Oval in which all the players are warehousemen. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 648/1 Plowright was employed as a warehouseman by a firm of general merchants in Manchester

b. (See quot. and Warehouse *sb* 1 f.)

1875 Southward *Dict Typogr*, *Warehouseman*, the person who has charge of the warehouse.

2. A wholesale merchant (esp a trader in textile materials) who has a warehouse for the storing of merchandise.

1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1208/4 Robert Harper Apprentice to John Briant at the Golden Cross in Cateaton-street, London, Warehouse man,. Ran away from his said Master on the 15 day of June. 1708 *Ibid* No 4427/16 Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded against Thomas Carey, late of London, Warehouse-man 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xxxii (1841) II. 1 The wholesale tradesman is frequently called a warehouse-man, or factor. 1887 *Brit Textile Warehouseman* 15 Sept 463 Mr Campbell is not merely a warehouseman but a manufacturer of the goods displayed. 1903 *Times* 12 Mar 11/3 Berlin Textiles. Warehousemen report a pause in the demand

b. *Italian warehouseman*: see Italian *a.*

Warehousing (wēᵉ·ɪhauzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Warehouse *v.* + -ing¹.] The depositing goods, etc., in a warehouse whether under bond or otherwise Also *concr.*, money paid for the accommodation of a warehouse

1795 J Phillips *Inland Navig* Add. 135 Profits arising from the warehousing and wharfage of goods. 1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c 107 § 10 To provide Warehouses for the warehousing of Tobacco at the Ports 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 335 The system of warehousing, or admitting as a temporary deposit, foreign goods, free of duty, to await exportation.

b. *Comb.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* II 41/1 An act passed in the last session, commonly called the 'warehousing act' 1817 *Evans's Parl. Deb.* I. 1327 Mr W Pole said, the warehousing system was not thought of at the time the hon. baronet mentioned (1806) 1844 H H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 505 The Ministers would have been pledged to support the sale and warehousing system of the Company.

Wareide, variant of Waried.

Wareine, obs. foim of Warren.

Wareland, var. Warland *Obs.*

Warelesse, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Ware *sb.*¹ + -less] Very frequent in Spenser and Daniel.

1. Unwary, incautious, imprudent.

1562 A Brooke *Romeus & Jul* 220 How surely are the wareless wrapt by those that lye in wayte? 1596 Spenser *F Q.* v. v 17 Yet was he iustly damned by the doome Of his owne mouth, that spake so wareless word, To be her thrall 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v v, For warelesse insolence whilst vndebard Of bounding awe, runnes on to such excesse 1751 Mendez *Seasons* xxvi in Pearch *Coll Poems* (1770) II 241 The wareless sheep no longer bite the mead 1767 Mickle *Concub.* i xxvi, Ythrilld with Horrour gapd the wareless Wight. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* Introd 6 Your blights, your chilling influence shed, On wareless heart and houseless head 1847 H S. Riddell *Poems* 18 But that's a' true, now that I mind To caution ane sae wareless.

absol. 1563 *Mirr Mag.*, *Blacke Smyth* iii, Who seemes in sight as simple as a saynt, Hath layd a bayte the wareles to begyle.

2 Unguarded, unconscious (*of* danger).

1562 Phaer *Æneid* ix. Bb 3, And first Euryalus he seeth whom al mens hands had got, Through fraud of night and place of troublous tumult wareles trapt 1596 Spenser *F. Q* iv ii 3 Both they vnwise, and warelesse of the euill, That by themselues vnto themselues is wrought. *Ibid* v i 22 That when he wak't out of his warelesse paine, He found him selfe, vnwist, so ill bestad, That him he could not wag. 1821 *Blackw Mag* IX 540 How bright it burns!—of threatening wreck To warn the wareless mariner.

†**Warelessness.** *Obs.* [f. Warely *a.* + -ness] Caution, carefulness

c 1000 *Ags. Hom* (Assmann) xii. 263 Us is on ðam micel wærlicnys getacnad and æteowed on ðære onfangennysse ures drihtnes lichaman *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 74 Afterward .be þe longaon putte into his place, and be it fast bondyn with warlynez [L *ligetur cum cautela*] þat it go not out

Warelond, variant of Warland *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

†**Warely,** *a Obs.* Forms: 1 wærlic, 5 warli, waarly, 4–5 warly. [OE *wærlic*, f. *wær* Ware *sb*¹ see -ly¹ Cf. ON. *varligr.*] Of a person, his actions, etc.: Cautious, circumspect, prudent

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 544 (Gr) Wisdomes beðearf, worda wærlicra, & witan snyttro, se ðære æðelan sceal andwyrde agifan. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wulcker 201/40 *Cauta*, wærlic, *solicita*, *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* VI. xxxiii (Lieberm), Wærlic bið, þæt man æghwilce geare sona æfter eastron yrdscipa gearwige *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III. 242 For knowynge of perels makiþ men warlyer to flee hem. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 649, I will send to you sone by a sure maydon Bes wakond and warly. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Verse) 453 Bot first hir-self, . Sal councel þam, Bi wordes warli anes or twis 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W 1495) II 178/2 Men ought to thynke dyscretly and by waarly delyberacyon; yf a thynge is lawfull to be doon.

†**Warely,** *adv Obs* Forms 1 wærlice, 3 wearliche, 3–4 warliche, warli, (3 warlyche), 4–6 warly, *Sc.* varly, 4 waarly, (5 waarli, werly), 5–6 *Sc.* warlie, 6 warelye, 5–6 warely. [OE. *wærlice*, f. *wær* Ware *a.* see -ly²] Watchfully, cautiously, circumspectly; prudently. Cf. Warily *adv.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* xxviii 190 Forðæm him is swiðe micel ðearf ðæt he swæ micle wærlicor [L *tanto cautius*] hiene healde wið scylda. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Jos.* ii 16 Farað eow nu wærlice and gewendað to muntum *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 199 Bute we þe warluker us buregen *c* 1205 Lay 12277 Ah Ælfwald & his broðer al heo þuhten oðer heo uerden swiðe warliche *Ibid* 12300 þa cheorles wenden to þan wuden & warliche heom hudden. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 198 Goð, þauh, ful warliche vor þisse wildernesse beoð monie vuele beastes. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E Hom.* I 245 We ahen wearliche to biwiten us seoluen wið þe unwiht of helle ant his wrenches. 1388 Wyclif *Sam.* xviii. 14 And Dauid dide warli [1382 wiseli, Vulg *prudenter*] in alle hise weies *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 12 Putte it hotte vppon and bynde it warly þat it fal not away *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/1 Warely, or slyly, *caute*. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II. ix 194 The feendis wylis and deceitis ben for to be waarli considerid and forto be smerthi fled 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* iv iii T j b, He that ones falleth into the dytche, wyll after loke better or warelyer or he lepe 1548–9 *Book Com. Prayer, Offices* 31 And maye walke more warely in these daungerous dayes 1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw* II 100 He speaketh also of Ceremonies and traditions, as moderately, as diuinely, and as warely as any man dothe 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. xii 36 They bound him hand and foote with yron chains And with continuall watch did warely keepe. 1594 Plat *Jewel-ho* III 34 So as the same bee warely distilled with a new diuision of the partes 1608 Hardy *Dynasts* III. III. iii, He warely closes up his remnant to the walls.

Waren, obs. f. Warn *v* 1, Warren, Wherein.

†**Warence.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *warance* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; also 13th c. in Wr.-Wulcker 556/19, 15th c in *Alphita* 155) = mod F. *garance* madder.] = Madder *sb* 1

1525 *Grete Herbal* cccixvii. (1529) U iv, Rubea the more . is the herbe that warence or madder is made of. *Ibid.* ccccxvii. Z j b, Spargula. is lyke to warence in leues. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Suppl, Warence is Madder 1665 Lovell *Herball* (ed. 2) 464 Warence, see Madder.

Warener, obs. form of Warrener.

†**Wareness.** *Obs.* Forms 1 wærnes, -nys, 4–5 warnesse, 4–6 warenes, 5 waarnes(s, 6 wareness(e, 5–6 warnes. [OE *wærnes*, f. *wær* Ware *a.* see -ness] Cautiousness, vigilance

971 *Blickl Hom.* 213 Hæfde he miccle lufan & ealle wærnesse to ælcum men 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (L.) 1273 The v vertu ys warnesse and sleyȝte in god to know þe goode fro þe yuyl. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I xvi. 92 He schal ..take greet waarnes that he be not bigilid 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 44 b, Discrete cautele or warenes, and diligence, with suche other. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 78, I dare not wᵗʰout grete warnes geue it in to yᵉ body. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxi 105 Let euerie of vs . rowse vp all our wittis, and gather them about vs applying them earnestly to this care and warenesse which Moses speaketh of here

Warent(e, -ise, obs. ff Warrant, -ise

Warenyss, variant of Warnish *v.*¹ *Obs.*

Ware so, southern ME. var Whereso

Wares(s)che, var. forms of Warish *v. Obs.*

Warest, pa t of Warish *v. Obs.*

†**Warestall.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 wairstall, wairstaw, wairscall, vairsta, warvarstay. [f. Ware *sb.*⁸ + Stall *sb.*] A store cupboard.

1508 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* IV. 111 Item, for lokkis and bandis to the gret wair stallis in the Kingis wardrob in Edinburgh, v s. 1530 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 39 Ane wairstaw, a schryne, ane chyrater 1538 *Aberd Reg* (MS.) XVI (Jam), Ane fyr sche fat, a geill fat, a vairscall 1561 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 336 Ane almary, ane vairsta, ane maill fatt 1565 in D Hay Fleming *Reform. Scot* (1910) 610 Ane langsadill of aik, with ane greit wairstaw of aik 1572 *Rec Elgin* (New Spalding Club) I 134 Airschip guidis ane karr, ane muksled, ane varstay, ane almrie.

Waret, variant of Waried *ppl a. Obs.*, cursed.

†**Waretack.** *Obs* [Perh. a use of the nautical Wartake (associated with Ware *v.*¹).] A safeguard.

1542 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 86 Ye will haue a prest to singe for you also, as it ware for a waretack *Ibid.* 88 Bycause ye haue not full trust in Christes meretes, ye grope after vayne waretackes.

Wareporu, southern ME. var. Wherethrough.

Ware uore, southern ME. var Wherefore.

Ware wip, ME. var. Wherewith.

Warewolf, obs. var. Werwolf.

Wareyn(e, obs. forms of Warren.

Warf, obs form of Wharf *sb.* and *v.*

Warfare (wō·ɪfeəɹ), *sb.* Forms: see War *sb.*¹; also 6 -far, 6–7 *Sc.* -fair. [f. War *sb.*¹ + Fare *sb.*¹] A going to war (cf b), the action of carrying on, or engaging in, war; the act or state of conflict, military life or service.

1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armes* (S T S) 114 Out of his lordis land suld pas nouthir hors na men till othir contree in armes na werefare *c* 1514 Barclay *Eglog* III (1570) B vj b, For nought is in warfar saue care and misery 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xxviii 1 The Philistines gathered their armies together for warfare 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II xxviii 166 The most common Souldier, may demand the due wages of his warrefare, as a debt 1841 J. F. Cooper *Deerslayer* VII, He was as yet unpractised in the ruthless expedients of savage warfare 1900 *Longman's Mag* March 440 Having acquired.. a brevet colonelcy in Indian frontier warfare

† b. Phr *To go (forth) a warfare*, to go to the war, also *to go* (etc.) *on warfare, to pass (forth) in warfare* (Sc); *to send a warfare.* Also *a warfare*, in the field (= L *militiae*). *Obs.*

In these phrases *a* is A *prep*[1], but is often mistaken for the indef article.

1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 144 Richard Awrey 3ede forthe a warfare in a schypp of hys owne 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* IX. 7 Who goeth a warfaie [*τίς στρατεύεται*] eny tyme att his awne cost? 1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S T S) I. 94 Þir 3oung men war ordanit to be reddy to pas in warefare aganis þare Inemyis. *a* 1533 Berners *Golden Bk. M Aurel* (1546) K iv, Torquate her housband was in Asie a warre fare. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 201 b, Alexander hauing taken a viage on warrefare into Asia 1553 T Wilson *Rhet* 24 He whiche had maried a wyfe, the same yeare shoulde not be forced to go on warrefaire. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 270 b, Not only at home, but in the campe also, and a warfare 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xliv. 1 170 Rather yᵉ we should go a warfare under the crosse 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 88 What imune doth the Prince to the Captaine that sendes him a warrefare, if he makes him sure to haue the victorie?

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1549 E Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* VII 9–12 So long as they remayne in the warrefare of this transitorye lyfe. 1657 *Penit Conf* 348 Nor can there in this spiritual warfare be better weapons than prayers and tears. 1735 Pope *Ep Lady* 118 Who, with herself, or others, from her birth Finds all her life one warfare upon earth 1807–8 W Irving *Salmag* (1824) 291 All the various artillery of fashionable warfare. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 194 They are most skilful in legal warfare

† **Warfare,** *v Obs.* [f. prec sb] *intr.* To wage war; to take part in war; to serve in the field. Also *fig.*

1565 Stapleton tr. *Bede's Hist* III xviii 94 Wherein having, with much devotion, warfared a longe time to God 1567 Painter *Pal. Pleas* Concl, Euery sort and sexe that warfare in the fielde of humaine life 1569 Sanford tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* xxiii 40 Yet with these shippes we make them muche more daungerous, robbing and warrefaringe in them, no otherwise then we do in the maine lande 1598 Florio, *Militare*, to warrefarre, to follow the warres 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 369 A certaine Germane warfaring in Italy.

Hence † **Warfarer,** a warrior **Warfaring** *vbl. sb*

1591 J Eliot tr *B de Logue's Disc Warre* 31 Thus much for the rules of warfarers. 1598 R Bernard tr. *Terence, Heaut* Argt, Menedemus forced his sonne Clinia . to goe a warrefaring 1656 Earl Monm tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* I. xxxv. (1674) 44 His indiscreet way of warfaring in Asia. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* II (1858) 232 During these wild warfarings and strugglings 1876 Morris *Sigurd* III (1877) 196 The Burg of the Niblung people and the heart of their warfaring

Warfaring, *ppl. a.* [f. Warfare *v* + -ing[2].] That wages war, that serves, or takes part, in war, militant. Also *fig.*

1549 E Allen *Jude's Par Rev* xxii 1–4 This militant & warrfarynge churche 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 45 He is the true warfaring Christian 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* IV (1858) 272 He is the warfaring and battling Priest. 1888 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts, Suite de Malétroit*, Lads were early formed in that rough, warfaring epoch.

Hence † **Warfaringly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Belliqueusement*, martially, warlikely; warfaringly

Warff, obs. form of Wharf.

Warfor(e, obs. forms of Wherefore.

† **Warfull,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. War *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Bellicose.

1530 Palsgr 328/2 Warfull, *batailleux.* 1755 H Walpole *Let to Chute* 20 Oct, Lord Robert Bertie, with a company of the Guards, has thrown himself into Dover Castle; don't they sound very war-full?

War-god, War-goddess. A god or goddess who presides over war. Also *fig.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 30 The War-god Who raged so on the Ilion side 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* I v iii (*heading*), Broglie the War-God 1860 Geo Eliot *Mill on Fl* VI. x, Maggie glared at him like a wounded war-goddess. 1906 W A Craigie *Relig Anc Scand.* 115 Odin is a war-god, who assigns victory or defeat to men

War-horse. A powerful horse ridden in war by a knight or trooper; a charger

1653 Ramesey *Astrol. Restored* 184 In buying of Arms, War-horses, or Instruments of War 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 150/2 Warr Horses, such as are trained and brought up not .to run back at the rattling of Drums, [etc] 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 61 P 6 A War Horse belonging to one of the Colonels of the Artillery, to be Let or Sold. 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* I xv, So chafes the war-horse in his might, That fieldward bears some valiant knight 1845 D Jerrold *St Giles* xx, The old war-horse pricks his ears at the murderous music of the trumpet. 1883 J Parker *Apost Life* II. 174 The war-horse will paw when he can no longer stand

b. *fig.* A veteran soldier or politician, a person full of warlike memories.

1884 *American* VIII 291 Which reminds us of the well-known admission of the party 'war-horse' that he would vote for the enemy of mankind if he got the 'regular' nomination 1902 *Daily Chron* 26 Apr 5/1 That old political war horse Sir George Dibbs

Warl, var. Warv *v Obs*, to curse.

† **Warlable,** *a Obs* [f Wary *v.* + -able.] Deserving of cursing; execrable.

1382 Wyclif *Prov* xviii 1 Alle time warlable (Vulg *exprobabilis*] he shal be — *Ecclus* xxvii 33 Wrathe and wodnesse, either ben warlable [Vulg *execrabilia*].

Warlable, -ance, -and see Variable, Variance, Varying.

† **Warlangle.** *Obs.* Forms · 1 ? wearglncel, 4–5 varlangel, were-, weryangle, wayryngle, 4, 7–8 waryangle, 6–9 warlangle, 6 warrlangle, 7 warwinckle, wierangle, -angel, wirrangle [? OE. *wearglncel* shrike (Sweet authority not known). Cf OHG. (MHG) *warchengil, wargengel, wargingel*, etc 'cruricula', etc (Steinmeyer-Sievers, Diefenbach), G. *wargengel, warkengel* (with very many local variants due to different etymologizing alterations, as *wurgengel, quasi* 'destroying angel'). Cf. also MLG *worgel*, OHG (MHG.) *wargil, wargel, wergil, worgel* (Bavarian dial. *wörgl* shrike, Salzburg *worgel* green-finch). All these forms appear to be diminutives of OTeut **wargo-z* murderer see Wary *sb.*

The OE word, if genuine, perh preserves most nearly the original form For the suffix compare OE. *hiisincel, tinzincel, þéowincel*, etc (all without umlaut) Cf OHG. *-inkil(n* It remains, however, very remarkable that in G or in later E there is no trace of *-k* forms with the single exception of *warwinckle* in quot 1618 As there is no evidence of the word later until Chaucer, the ME. and later forms are perhaps in part due to, or influenced by, some continental form The prevalent form of the ending, *-angle, -ingle*, is perh. partly due to association with Hang *v* (owing to the habits of the shrike) In early times the first element would assist this etymology cf OE *wearglrão*, Warvtre gallows Such an association was apparently present in early G cf such forms as *wurgelhâch, wurgelhâhe, warchengil, warkengel*, etc.]

1. A name formerly given to the Shrike or Butcher-bird, either the (Great or European) Grey Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) or the smaller red-backed Shrike (*L. collurio*). See Shrike *sb* 2

Apart from the doubtful OE form and two obscure passages in ME the evidence for the existence of the word is almost solely drawn from dictionaries, glossaries, and dialect collections of doubtful value, some of which perh. merely echo quot. 1598.

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 110 This Somonour, that was as ful of Iangles, As ful of venym been thise waryangles 1598 Speght *Chaucer's Wks* Annot Bbbb v, *Warrlangles* Be a kind of birdes full of noyse and very rauenous, preying vpon others, which when they haue taken, they vse to hang vpon a thorne or pricke, & teare them in pieces and deuoure them And the common opinion is, that the thorne wherupon they thus fasten them and eate them, is afterward poysonsome In Staffordshire and Shropshire the name is common 1611 Cotgr, *Ancrouelle*, a Shrike, Ninmurder, Warlangle 1618 Latham *2nd Bk Falconrie* 144 The Warwinckle which is a pyed bird, and vses most in pastur-ground, or other champane places whereas growes great and tall bushes. 1674 Ray *Collect, Eng Birds* 83 The great Butcher-bird called in the Peak of Derbyshire Wirrangle, *Lanius cinereus major.* 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith* II xi 87 This Bird in the North of England is called a Wierangle, a name, it seems, common to us with the Germans, who (as Gesner witnesseth) about Strasburgh, Franckfort, and elsewhere, call it Werkengel or Warkangel. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 229 The Butcher-bird or Wierangel, here called the Shriek or French-Pye. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 47 *Red-backed shrike*, Butcher bird, Murdering bird, Nineküller, Weirangle or Warlangle (Yorkshire)

2. Used as a term of contemptuous abuse. *rare*[−1].

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1706 A wirlyng, a wayryngle [*Dubl. MS.* warlow], a wawil-eyid shrewe

Warlans, obs Sc. form of Variance.

† **Warlibreed.** *Obs.* Forms 1 wearg(e)-, wearhbréde, 6 warrybrede, 8 warlbreed [OE. *wearhbréde* wk. fem., f. **wearh-* = Ware *sb*[6], pus, matter + *-bréde* cogn. w. *bréd* flesh] In OE. some kind of ulcer or eruption; in 16–18th c. = Warble *sb*[2] 2.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 158/23 *Impetigo*, eaʒan wenn, *uel* wearhbræde *c* 1050 *Voc*, *ibid* 457/6 *Neuum*, weargebræde *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 86 Gif hwylcum wearghbræde [*v. r* wearh-, L *ulcus*] weaxe on þam nosum oððe on þam hleore 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb* § 63 There be beastes that wyll haue warrybredes in dyuers partes of theyr body and legges 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s.v *Warnel-worm*, This Disease in some Cattle runs into divers Parts of their Bodies, called by some the *Warl-breed.*

Warlche, variant of Warish *v. Obs.*

Warle, variant of Wary *v Obs*, to curse.

† **Warled,** *ppl a. Obs.* [f. Wary *v.* + -ed[1].] Cursed, accursed.

c 975 *Rushw Gosp.* Matt xiii 19 Cymþ se wærgad [Vulg. *venit malus*] & geriseð þte sauwen wæs *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 þe wereȝede gastes *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 544 Mis-wiuen hem gunnen seðes sunes, And mengten wið warled kin *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2077 Fle me fra, þou wared thing *Ibid* 10067 Quar-thoru þe warlaw wirid wight, For cumme es 13 . *E E Allit P* B 1716 Wale wyne to þy wenches in waryed stoundes *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* 1 1 This is a werid counsaile 1340 — *Pr Consc* 6186 Yhe weryed wyghtes wende fra my sight *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxviii (*Margaret*) 526 þis waryt Iug, in stul set, gert margaret son befor hym fet *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii 1377 In waryit tym that Hesilryg was born! *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* (Tullibardine MS) 607 Sua knavishe, canker[d], execrabill, And vareit ane wicht

Hence † **Warledhed** [-head], cursedness.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* v 13 In oure warledhed [Vulg. *malignitate*] forsothe wee ben wastid *Ibid.* v 24

† **Warler.** *Obs.* Also 4 -ere, 5 -ar, waryare, 6 werlour [f Wary *v* + -er[1].] One who curses.

1382 Wyclif *Ps* xxi 17 The counseil of warleris [Vulg. *concilium malignantium*] besegide me — 1 *Cor.* v 11 A cursere [*gloss*] or warlere [Vulg *maledicus*] *c* 1410 *Lantern of Light* 131 War[l]ars, cursars, schidars, sclaundrars & blasfemars *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 516/2 Waryare, or bannare, *imprecator, -trix, anathematizator, maledicus* 1513 Douglas *Æneis*, etc (1874) IV 226 That, 3ou to pleys, I set all schame behind, Offeryng me to my werlouris wilfully

† **Warify,** *v Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*) [? f. Wary *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To render wary or timorous

1614 Sylvester *Panaretus* 801 *Parlt Vertues Roy* 34 Thou [Andria = Fortitude] art lockt vp in Princes Cabinets, Among the Corselets, which, now warliefied Through loue of Peace, they haue new layd aside

Warily (wēə rili), *adv.* [f. Wary *a.* + -ly[2].] In a wary manner, cautiously, † watchfully.

1552 Huloet, Warilye, *solerter, vigilanter.* 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, III vii 61 They that.. ride not warily, fall into foule Borgs 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* I v, Shee's kept as warily, as is your gold Neuer do's come abroad, neuer takes ayre, But at a windoie 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I viii 33 More warily are we to receive the relations of Philes, who in Greeke Iambicks delivered the proprieties of Animals 1658 Rowland tr *Moufet's Theat. Ins* 914 It [*sc.* honey] is a heavenly gift, and very profitable for men, if they use it well and warily. 1747 Wesley *Prim Physick* (1762) 37 Take ripe Puff balls. Bleak them warily. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* VII II 163 Surrounded by snares in which an ordinary youth would have perished, William learned to tread at once warily and firmly 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) IV 396 Their adversaries defend themselves warily from an invisible world

† **Wariment.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [f. Wary *a.* + -ment] Precaution.

1596 Spenser *F Q* IV iii. 17 Full many strokes The whiles were enterchaunged Yet they were all with so good warriment Or waided, or auoyded That [etc].

Warinar, obs form of Warrener.

† **Warine.** *Obs* [A rendering of Buffon's *ouarine*, a misreading for **ouarive*, ad. Sp. *guariba* (*b* = *v*).] = Guariba.

1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* IV 235 The first of the sapajous is the Warine, or the Brazilian Guariba [1785 Smellie *Buffon's Nat Hist* (1791) VIII 176 *note*, Ouarine, the name of this animal at Maragnon]

War-ine, obs. form of Wherein.

Warner, obs. form of Warrener.

Wariness (wēə rinės) [f. Wary *a* + -ness.] The quality of being wary: cautiousness, circumspection.

1552 Huloet, Warines, *solertia, vigilantia* 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II (1900) 114 The discretion and warinesse that count Lewis shewed us yesterday 1666 Boyle *Orig Forms & Qual* 258 And having agen made the former Experiment with more wariness then before, we had the like success in our Distillation 1774 Reynolds *Disc R Acad* VI (1778) 221 He that is forming himself, must look with great caution and wariness on those peculiarities or prominent parts, which at first force themselves upon view 1821 Lamb *Elia, All Fools' Day*, Prizing their simplicity beyond the somewhat unfemmine wariness of their competitors, I felt a kindliness for those five thoughtless virgins 1871 Darwin *Desc Man* I ii 50 Our domestic dogs are descended from wolves and though they may not have gained in cunning, and may have lost in waryness and suspicion, yet [etc] 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 106 They are marvellously shy and wary, this wariness being fully confirmed by Messrs Danford and Buxton

Waring, *vbl. sb. Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 4 varinge, 5 waryn(e, varin, 6 wayring. [f. Ware *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1 The action of the verb; spending, investing (of money). † *At the waring of.* at the cost of (one's life).

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* v (*Johannes*) 125 [God] þat wald þat men mad sic varinge As for almus to sel þare thinge 1494 Halyburton *Ledger* 37 Som off this waryne of this syd, 119 li. 10s 7 g. 1494 *Ibid* 63 Som of my varin is, 59 li. 13s 8 g 1497 *Ibid* 59 Item for my seruis sellin and waryn sen my last cont, 10 li *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref.* Wks 1846 I 273 We shall defend thame, the haill congregatioun of Christ .at our haill powers and waring of our lyves, against Sathan. 1586–7 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1882) IV 487 Gevis power..to Jhonn Robertsoun to tak the aythis of the merchants vpoun the quantities of thair wayrings and guids schippet. 1752 *Scotland's Glory & Shame* (1786) 65 And sure I am, that never a man had loss by such a wareing.

† 2 Payment of a price. *Obs.*

c 1315 *E E. Psalter* xliii. [xlv] 13 Þou salde þi folk with out waring [Vulg *sine pretio*]

† **Waring,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f Ware *v.*[1] + -ing[2]] Aware, cognisant *of*

1571 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III. App lix 200 He.. was not wytting nor waring of that letter.

War-inne, obs. form of Wherein.

Warinstour, variant of Warnestore *sb. Obs.*

† **Warish,** *sb Obs*[−0] [Connected with OE *wearr*, callosity, wart: see Warre.] A callosity.

1570 Levins *Manip* 144/11 A warish, *callus*

† **Warish,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 waris, 4–5 waris(s)che, -ys(s)che, -es(s)che, -isshe, -ysh, -iche, -yche, -isse, -ys(e, warsche, wars(s)he,

warche (*pa. t.* **warest**), 4–6 **waryssh**e, 4–9 **warish** [f. OF *warriss-*, pres. stem of *warrir*, *g(u)arir:* see GUARISH *v*]

1. *trans.* To heal, cure (a person, etc) *of*, (*out of*), a sickness or trouble.

c 1250 *Kent Serm* 1n *O E Misc* 31 Al-so rabe he was 1-warisd of his maladie *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21690 Quen be stanged men moght se be nedder on be tre bat hang bai war all warist o bair stang *c* 1350 *St Peter* 33 1n Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 49 Many bat war seke and sore prayd him forto be bare belde And warisch bam out of baire wo. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk Duchesse* 1104, I was warshed of al my sorwe *c* 1450 *Merlin* XII. 173 The kynge Alain that lith in sekenesse, and shall neuer be warisshed till [etc] 1613 R C *Table Alph* (ed 3), *Warish*, ease, deliuer.

b. To heal, cure (a sickness, ill).

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* VII (*James*) 388 For-bi bi crafte bu keth one me, & waryse myn Infyrmyte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 320 And therfore o vengeaunce is nat warisshed by another vengeaunce ne o wroong by another wroong. *a* 1400 *Stockh Med MS* 1n *Archæologia* XXX 353 Fastande to vse sponfull thre Till his sekenesse warched be. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII 11 I 154 There be some there who warish and cure the stinging of serpents with their spittle

c. *intr* To recover from sickness or trouble.

13 *Seuyn Sag* 1097 The child warisscht fair and wel. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXVII (*Vincent*) 336 And fosteris hyme wele til he begyne to waryse. *a* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 16 Youre doghter with the grace of god shal warisshe and escape *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/2 Warschyn' or recuryn of sekenesse, *convalesco*. 1530 PALSGR. 771/2, I warysshe, I recover my helth after a sycknesse or daunger (Lydgat) 1828 W CARR *Craven Gloss* II. 239 *Warish*, to recover from sickness *Ibid* 286 Hees niver warish'd o't' surfeit he gat last Kersmas. *a* 1864 R B. PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss* s.v, 'He'll never warish on it' = He will not get over it.

2. *trans* To guard, secure, protect, preserve; to save, rescue.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2622 For burwes & bold tounes al for-brent were, but 3it were bei wib walles warchet a-boute. 13 . *E E. Allit. P.* B. 921 Nov walle be a wonnyng bat be warisch myzt *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 1306 How a birdman A febil schepe waiest & wane *a* 1568 1n *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 233 Beir Chrystis croce That is to say, .Help vthir to beir that ourladin be Sa sall this warld be warisid accordinle. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. XXI. 822 The mediteranean parts within the continent, were so secure and warished from the Romane forces, that [etc.] 1601 — *Pliny* XVII. X I 511 But ever after it [*sc.* the tree] is warished and safe ynough 1674 RAY *N C Words, Warisht*, that hath conquered any disease, or difficulty, and is secure against the future, also, well stored, or furnished.

Hence †**Wa'rishing** *vbl sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 49 As to the warisshynge of youre doghter *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/2 Waryschynge, of sekenesse, *convalescencia*.

†**Wa'rish,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[o] [f. WARISH *sb.*] *intr.* To become hard or callous.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 144/41 To warish, *occallescere*.

Warish, variant of WERSH *a.*

†**Wa'risome,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. WARY *a* + -SOME.] Cautious or careful (*that*—). Hence †**Wa'risomeness.**

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts, Of Swine* 682 When the beasts do eat the white [Hellebore], they forbeare the blacke with all wearisomenesse [*sic*] 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* IV 2217 That they might Amend their courses, and be warisome That they displeas'd not God, in times to come.

†**Wa'rison.** *Obs.* Forms 4–6 wary-, wari-, ware-, (4 warei-, veri-, 5 wery-, warry-), -soun(e, -son(e, 4 -sun, 5 -sowne, -sonne, summe; 9 warrison [a. OF. *warison*, north-eastern form of *g(u)arison*: see GARRISON *sb*]

1. Wealth, possessions. *To bring* (a person) *in* or *to* (*his*) *warison*: to enrich

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2463 Hengist bat hor maister was he [Vortigern] 3ef him lindeseye Londes vaire & Rentes & tounes grete & heye Ware boru him & is men in vair warison he brozte *Ibid* 8878 Mabile is dozter was eir of al is londe be king vor ire enitage him gan vnderstonde To bringe roberd is sone abast in is warison bere boru spousinge of bis mayde. 13 . *Sir Beues* (MS A.) 2142 Wide whar ichaue iwent And me warisoun ispent 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 64 Bot yet his herte Among his bedes most devoute Goth in the worldes cause aboute, How that he myhte his warisoun Encresce *Ibid.* I. 155 Mi fader hier hath bot a lite Of warison *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 918 Bot i sal help the fra presowne, And bring the to thi warisowne *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 919 For thy my warysoun is full gude at hame quhair I dwel

b. (*To give, have*) *to warison*: in full possession. Also, *To give* (a woman) *in warison* to give in marriage; similarly *to have, in warison, wed to warison.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1284 My moste fo & my feloun Schal haue my doughter to warisoun 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 21 Elfride borgh heritage toke him be coroune, & gaf Alfride his brober Surray to warisoune. *Ibid.* 69 be duke wrote to be kyng .Bisout him bat he wild hold his oth, & 3eld him be coioun of Inglond Or Marie to warisoun wed hir, & joy it wele *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2399, I sal hir gif to warisowne Ane of the foulest quisteroun That ever yit ete any brede. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 10046 The lordeship of a grete tovn He yafe him to his warison *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 111 And for this quyte clayme the forsaid Symond yaf to her 13. shillings of siluer into warison *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 164 And for this 3evyng and of this present charter confermyng and warantizyng aquite & defendyng, be foresaide Nycoll 3afe to me Cl li of goode & lawfull moneye by-fore handes in weryson.

c *fig* Applied to an immaterial 'treasure'; esp. a maiden's honour.

a 1300 *Prov Henryng* 21 Wyt & wysdom is god warysoun. *a* 1300 *Marina* 109 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1878) 172 bou ne dudest nout ase hende To bynymen bat may hire wareison 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2190 3yf bou rauyssbe a mayden powre, .bou hast stole here warysun.

2. A gift bestowed by a superior, a reward.

13 *K Alis* 2507 (Laud MS), ber nas knaue ne quystroun bat ne had his warisoun 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 325 bre hundreth marke he hette vnto his warisoun, bat with him so mette, or bring his hede to toun *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XX. (*Blasius*) 270 His wark sal haf warysone & of his master benysone *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 516/2 Warysone, *donativum, possessio* *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 254 We arn alle felawys in goddys host, bat yche day fy3ten as his knyztes, and alle we abyde on warysoun *c* 1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* XLIII. in Child *Ballads* III 297/2 Mynstrells, playe vp for your waryson And well quyt it schall bee 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXII 372 And now haue I my waryson *a* 1520 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II 35 My warisoun, .Lord, pay to me, and gif me leif to ryde 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXXI. 66 My ladds of Leith, be wice—3e ken 3our warisoun.

b In bad sense 'Reward', due punishment

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1537 He [*sc* Narcissus] lost his witte And diede withynne a lytel space, And thus his warisoun [F. *guerredon*] he took For the lady that he forsook *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVI 89 For thy presumpcyoune bou haste thy warisoune 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) III. 562 Robert the Grahame, for his waresoun, Vpoun ane flaik wes traillit throw the toun *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 8 This cochreine with his companie Within schort tyme gat thair warison, On lathei brig wer hanged schamefullie [1881 J SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* 31 (E D D) Thoo's gittn thy warrison, me lad; lig thee theer till sec like times as ah send for theh]

¶ 3. tr. med.L *gersuma*, ad ME GERSUM.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 156 And for this yifte the forsaid mynchons of Godestowe yaf to hym ix marke of siluer into waryson *Ibid* 222 And for thys graunt the foreseyd mynchons yaf to hym xj marke, ij shillings, viij. d, in warysumme.

4. ? Preservation, defence.

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2337 With greet rewardys doo them avance .Which aldayes besy and waking be In thy nedys, for in them stant the warysoun Of thy worshepe, thy lyf or thy destruccion

¶ 5. Misused by Scott for A note of assault

The source of the mistake is prob. the line 'Mynstrells, playe vp for your waryson', in *The Battle of Otterbourne*, which Scott had doubtless read in Percy's *Reliques*

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* IV. XXIV, Either receive within thy towers Two hundred of my master's powers, Or straight they sound their warison, And storm and spoil thy garrison. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lix, As my friend Scott says, 'I sound my warison' 1867 *Contemp Rev* VI 342 He thinks of sounding his warrison against what he strikingly calls the army of the Philistines.

Warisse, -isshe, var. ff. WARISH *v. Obs.*

Waritreo · see WARYTRE *Obs*, gallows.

Warius, obs. form of VERJUICE.

Wark (wāk), **warch** (wārtʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 wærc, 3 warche, 5 werk(e, 5–6 warke, 7 warck, 7– warch, 9 wark. [OE. *wærc* masc. = ON. *verk-r* (Sw. *vark* pain, Da. *værk* gout, rheumatism):—OTeut. **warki-z*, from the same root as **werko-m* WORK *sb.*

With the dial variation between the types *wark* and *warch* cf. the similar variation in ME between *like* and *liche* (LIKE *a*). The form *wark* may be partly due to ON. *verkr.*]

A pain, an ache

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* IV xix (1890) 322 Seo readnis & bryne bæs swiles & wærces *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 318 Wib magan wærce wyl pic on cu meolce *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 bet he ne mei speken ase he schulde, bute gronen uor his eche [*MS T* warche] *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2811 As warysche I my warke [*MS. Dubl.* werk] bat I am in wonden 14 . *Medical Receipts* in *Rel Ant* I. 52 For evel and werke in bledder take ache, percel [etc]. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 265 Furth with a grete warke went burgh his hand. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 32/1 Warke, ache, *dolor* 1623 POTTS *Discov. Witches* T 3 b, Hee hath beene sore pained with great warch in his bones 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss*, *Wark* .a pain or ache. 'The belly wark.' 1862 [C C. ROBINSON] *Dial Leeds* s.v, Gotten t' back-wark, shoother-wark, leg-wark —ne'er wur so done up i' my life

†**Wark,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 8 werk. [Of obscure origin.] (See quots.)

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I Pref. B 2 b, I know not but that the several Species of new Ferns may be discover'd upon some of the Stones or Slates called Werk, which lie in plenty in the Strata over the Cole pits in many Places of England 1759 B MARTIN *Nat Hist* I 68 In several of the Coal Pits of this Country [Somerset], the Veins are covered with a Shell of hard, and stony Substance called Wark, which splits like Slate, but is much more brittle

Wark (wāk), **warch** (wārtʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms 1 wærcan, 3 warche, 5 werk, 6 warke, 7 warck, 7, 9 warch, 5– wark. [OE. *wærcan* = ON. *verkja, virkja* —OTeut. **werkyan*, f. **werki-z*: see WARK *sb*[1]] *intr.* To ache, suffer pain; to throb painfully. (In OE. impers. with accus., like L. *dolet*)

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 272 3if hine innan wærce genim nizes ealað amber fulne [etc.] *Ibid* 318 *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 368 Leste hor heaued aeke [*MS T* warche] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 523/1 Werkyn', and akyn' as a soore lymme, *dolco, indoleo* *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 100 Yit it was a grete mervayle, for for all bis, nowder warkid hur hevud, nor sho lefte not be labur of hur handis *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* III. 269 My bonys ar so stark, No wonder if thay wark, ffor I am full old *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1581, I wolde hauke whylest my hede dyd warke. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXXIII 77 For laik of quhilks my heid dois wark and 3aik 1674–91 RAY *N C. Words, Warch*, or *Wark*, to ake, to work. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss* 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop Ant.* Gloss *s v*, My corns warchen 1881 SARGISSON *Joe Scoap's Furneh* 50 (Cumbld Gloss) Me heid warkt as it had niver warkt afoar.

Hence **Wa rking** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps* XXXVII 2 bin arues ere festid in me bat is, bi vengaunce, as werkyngis of body and saule. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1238 The souerayn the kyng with the caupe caste to be ground, With a warchand wounde thurgh his wedis all *Ibid* 10035. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523/1 Werkynge, or heede ake, *cephalia*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* VI. 8, I haue maide me, in this strete, sore bongs & warkand feete *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 732 Thai Wrocht the Sotheroun mony werkand wound *Ibid* 858 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I II 157 Nocht long eftir, throuch the warking woundes that in the battel he receiuet, he dies. *Ibid* II X. 397

Wark, obs and dial. form of WORK *sb.* and *v.*

Warkefull, obs. form of WORKFUL.

War-kettle. Among North American Indians, a kettle which was set on the fire as a part of the ceremony of inaugurating a war; also *fig.*

1754 *World* No. 102 P 7 At a meeting of the Sachems it was determined to take up the hatchet, and make the war kettle boil 1757 [BURKE] *Europ Settlem Amer* I II IV 182 The principal captain summons the youth of the town to which he belongs, the war kettle is set on the fire, the hatchet is sent to all the villages of the same nation, and to all its allies 1764 Mrs. E CARTER *Let. to Miss Talbot* 3 Feb, The Duke had made a dinner in honor of the wedding, for the Dukes of D G P B Lord R and other chiefs of the war-kettle 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. p. LXXXVIII. *note*, His [the prisoner's] dissevered limbs are boiled in the war kettle, and devoured by his executioners 1791 J LONG *Voy Ind Interpr* 146 They brought him to the war-kettle to make his death feast · which consisted of dog, tygei-cat, and bear's grease, [etc] . of which he was compelled to eat 1861 SPURGEON in *Metrop Tab. Pulpit* No 383. 283 They shall empty their war-kettle, and they shall bury their swords.

Warkmanly, obs. form of WORKMANLY.

Warlag(h . see WARLOCK.

Warland. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3 warlond, 4 warelond, 5 warlant, -londe, 5, 9 *Hist.* warland, 7, 9 wareland. [f. OE. *waru* defence (see WARE *sb.*[2]) + LAND *sb.*. in AL. *terra de wara.*] Agricultural land held by a villein.

See Vinogradoff *Eng. Soc. in Eleventh Cent.* (1908)

c 1158 *Oseney Latin Register* (Ch. Ch MS.) fol 17 Unam hidam terre cum quatuor hominibus de warland 1290 *Inq. Post Mortem. C Edw. I* File 56 (18) (P R O) Le warlond ejusdem manerii [*sc.* Norcliffe co. Chester] tenetur pascere servientes domine regine de Maklesfeld de mense in mensem quolibet mense per unum diem 1331 [see THIGGING]. 1456–7 *MS Bursar's Bk of Fountains* 58 In XIIII acr et ij Rod de Warland—IX s VIIJ d. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* 30 Pere also j hide of londe with IIIJ. men of Warlande [tr quot *c* 1158 above] . ; In Weston iij. 3erdes of londe of Warlant. *Ibid.* 31, j. 3erde of londe of be lordship and another of Warlonde. 1811 *Extract Court Rolls Great Oakley, Essex*, [Francis Fisher a tenant of the Manor is described as holding 5 acres of] Wareland

¶ Erroneously explained.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 137/2 Wareland, is as much Land as containeth three Lands. [See LAND *sb.* 7, LOON[3].] 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, *Warland*, The same with *Warectum.*

Warlare: see WRAWLER.

Warlau, warlaw(e: see WARLOCK.

Warld, Warldlie, etc · see WORLD, -LY, etc.

Warless (wō·ɪles), *a.* In 5 werreles [f. WAR *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Free or exempt from war; not engaging in war.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 203 And thus shulde every lande one with another life togedre werreles in unité 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl* VIII. 256 The pale, pure crescent in the warless heavens. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 6 So him they lead to warless rest 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall After* 165 Earth at last a warless world, a single race, a single tongue. *Ibid.* 170 Universal ocean softly washing all her warless Isles *Ibid* 172 Who can fancy warless men?

Hence **Wa'rlessly** *adv.*, in a warless manner.

1887 *Harper's Mag* July 267 Little flags would mark battles all over the map of their country—the country Mademoiselle Couper despised as so hopelessly, warlessly insignificant

Warli(e, -liche . see WARELY *a.* and *adv. Obs.*

Warlike (wō·ɪlaɪk), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* wir-, weirelyk, werlik, 5–6 *Sc.* weirlyk(e, 6 *Sc.* were-, weirlike, -lic, 6 warlycke, warrelike, 6–7 warlicke, warrelyke, 6–8 warlick, (7 warlique), 6– warlike. [f. WAR *sb.*[1] + -LIKE.]

A. *ad* .

1. Of a person, nation, etc.· Naturally disposed to warfare or fighting; skilled in war, martial; courageous in war, valiant; fond of war, bellicose.

†*The warlike god*, the god of war, Mars.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 323 Thir werlik Scottis, all with one assent, Northt so our Ern throuch out the land thai went 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 75 Thinhabitantes [of Jamaica] are.. warrelyke men 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III ii 118 Warlike and Martiall Talbot, Burgonie Inshrines thee in his heart 1599 SHAKS etc *Pass Pilgr* 147 Euen thus (quoth she) the warlike god embrac't me. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 712 Joane wife unto that most warlicke [1637 warlique] Knight Edw. Prince of Wales 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV 557 As when a wrathful Dragons dismal light Strikes suddenly some warlike Eagles sight 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 902 The warlike Angel mov'd, Disdainfully half smiling thus repli'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.*

vi Wks. 1851 V. 584 The warlike tribes in North America 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* III 200 Some trifling assistance from government, to protect them from the predatory and warlike tribes 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Mr. Winkle retraced his steps with the gloomy and dreadful resolve of accepting the challenge of the warlike Doctor Slammer.

b. Of actions, attributes, etc.: Martial, valiant.

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* iv. 188 And so let his warlike browes Still be deckt with Lawrel boughes. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xiii II 190 These exercises do not create and are not sufficient to keep alive the warlike spirit of a nation.

c. Of things: Martial in character.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* viii. 1021 Ȝeit thai within on lowd defyit Wallace, And trumpattis blew with mony werlik soun 1595 Shaks *John* ii 242 For this downe-troden equity, we tread In warlike march, these greenes before your Towne 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii 360 What warlike noyse is this? 1667 Milton *P L* i. 531 At the warlike sound Of Trumpets loud and Clarions. 1811 Scott *Roderick* lvi, Then peals the warlike thunder of the drum

d. Favouring or threatening war.

1915 *Nation* (N Y) 17 June 671/1 After his own outgivings he [Mr Bryan] had the effrontery to blame the press for making people think the note would be warlike

†**e** *fig.* Of writings = Polemic *a. nonce-use*

a 1603 T. Cartwright in *Presbyt. Rev* (1888) Jan 121 Ambrose and especially Austin in their warlike writinges as they are termed.

†**2.** Equipped for fighting or for war *Obs.*

c 1420 Wyntoun *Cron* ix xvi 1704 Schir Henry, qwhat makis ȝow to be Sa wirlyk as now heyr we ȝow se? 1563 in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV 631 With one Shippe Marchantlike and not Warlike. 1591 Spenser *Virg Gnat* 124 He, that No deadly fight of warlick fleete doth feare 1602 Shaks *Ham.* iv vi 15 Ere we were two dayes old at Sea, a Pyrate of very Warlicke appointment gaue vs Chace 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 537 Monasteries, ancient and warlike, so built for feare of theeves and pyrats 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* iii 285 If to the Warlike Steed thy Studies bend. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App. v 124 They are destitute of warlick ships and other vessells.

3. Of or pertaining to war.

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 b, The assemblie of the Empire was in this warlyke preparation. 1573 *Satir Poems Reform* xxxix 93 For ordinance thay dung at day and nycht By weirlyk volyis. 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xxi 26 b, [They] surrendred the same [castle], without any warlike reason 1590 Spenser *F Q.* ii ii 16 They were two knights of perelesse puissance, And famous far abroad for warlike gest 1591 Shaks. i *Hen. VI*, ii i 44 Since first I follow'd Armes, Nere heard I of a warlike enterprize More venturous then this 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* i 282 Who being brought up in warlike feats most manfully defended this Castle against King Stephen 1675 Traherne *Chr Ethics* 363 A warlike field is the seed-plot of great and heroical actions 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* iii. xxi. 39 He was upon his return from a Warlike expedition. 1784 Cowper *Task* v 234 Him they serv'd in war, And him in peace, for sake of warlike deeds Rev'renc'd no less. 1817 Byron *Manfred* iii i 141 Mortals who die ere middle age, Without the violence of warlike death 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 81 All our arrangements in warlike preparations, at present, involve [etc.] 1847 Mrs. A Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist Servia* 342 Their former glorious warlike exploits..led them to entertain very different expectations

b of formation, order, etc.

1599 Alex Hume *Hymns* vii 191 Poems (S T S) 57 Euen sik .Sall armed be that day with spear and sheild, Baith horsse and fute in weirlike maner dreist. 1667 Milton *P L* iv. 780 The Cherubim stood armd To thir right watches in warlike Parade 1808 Scott *Marmion* i xx, Were I in warlike wise to ride, A better guard I would not lack. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* ix. 102 With each A hundred youths in warlike order marched.

c. Of arms, munitions, etc. For use in war.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* xliii. 283 We shall learne also howe to fight agaynst Antichrist, and howe he muste be ouercomen not with warlicke, but spirituall weapons 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 183/1 *Armamentarium*, an armourie, or place wherein warlike furniture is kept 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* Prol. 13 To Tenedos they come, And the deepe-drawing Barke[s] do there disgorge Their warlike fraut-age 1652 Wadsworth tr *Sandoval's Cro Wars Spain* v xxx. 312 They were in all six thousand compleat Foot and hors, besides thirtie Carts loaden with Munition, carriages, and other warlike utensils. 1895 J G. Millais *Breath fr Veldt* 24 Ample provisions, ammunition, and warlike stores were deposited in the hunting-carts.

d. Of exercises, training, etc.: Of a military character, martial. ? Now *rare.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* ii. xviii. 51 b, [They are] exercised .to shoote, and doe all other warlyke exercises 1626 Gouge *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 7 Were Artillery Gardens, and Military Fields for Martiall discipline and warlike trainings, fostered..thorow-out this land

4. Of or belonging to a warrior or soldier.

1551 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 59 Item for our Master of ye Ordnaunce a ffayre apparell warlyke. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iv iii. 31, I breake my warlike word. 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met* viii. (1626) 150 For when he wore his fairely plumed cask, She thought him louely in that warlick mask. 1671 Milton *Samson* 137 He .In scorn of thir proud arms and warlike tools, Spurn'd them to death by Troops. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* i. xvii, Behind him were in triumph borne The warlike arms he late had worn 1818 Shelley *Homer's Hymn to Minerva* 5 From his awful head Whom Jove brought forth, in warlike armour dressed.

†**B.** *adv.* As is usual in war. *Obs rare.*

1583 A Melvill in *C. Melvill's Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 161 The quhilk merciless men ar gorgiuslie arrayit, and accompanied warlyke with a sort of limmers and godles suddartes 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* viii. 343 Some warlike maim'd, some lame.

Hence †**Warlikely** *adv.*, in a warlike condition or manner. †**Warlikeness**, warlike disposition.

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 2 When his army by the sea, was thus warlykely set forward *Ibid* 37 b, So he hym selfe with his nobilitie warlikely accompaignied, passed ouer betwene Douer and Caleys 1605 Warlikenesse [see Warliness] 1606 Warner *Alb Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii 345 We shall the warlikenesse compend of those fame wronged Men 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 1 51 Many tall ships warlikely appointed 1626 *Sir W Rawleigh's Ghost* 3 The Counc . began to repeate many relations..touching the generall warlikenesse of the British Nation

Warlike, obs variant of Warlock

†**Warliness.** *Obs. rare*^−1^. [f. Warly *a.*^2^ + -ness.] Warlike disposition, valiantness

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec* (1629) 209 And all to keepe the Father from jealousie of his owne sonne, whose brauenesse of mind and warlinesse [*the pirated ed of* 1605 *reads* warlikenesse] is still suspected.

†**Warling.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 werlyng, 7 worling, worldling, 7– warling. [app. formed arbitrarily to rhyme with *darling.* The resemblance to the Sc Wirling seems to be accidental.] One who is despised or disliked. Only in the proverb (see quots) and allusively.

In the proverb *snarling* is sometimes substituted for *warling*, the form *worldling* is an obvious perversion

1546 J Heywood *Prov.* ii vii (1867) 65 It is better to be An olde mans derlyng, than a yong mans werlyng 1604 [? Chettle] *Wit of Woman* F 4, A young mans worldling. 1611 L. Barry *Ram Alley* ii i, A young mans warling 1671 T Hunt *Abeced. Scholast* 91 A young mans Worling. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng* (1864) III iii. 162 Fully does King Henry appear self-vindicated from the stigma of inertness, the failing assigned by his vixen Mother as justifying her schemes for aggrandizing her darling at the expence of her warling.

Warlock (wǭ ɪlɒk), *sb*[1] Forms: 1 wǽrloga, wérloga, 3 werlau, werlaw, 3–4 warlou, 3–5 warlagh(e, warlau, warlaw(e, 4–5 warlag, warlaȝ(e, warloghe, werlaughe, 4–5 (6–7 *Sc.*) warlow(e, 4–6 (? 9) *Sc.* warlo, 5 warlach, warloo, warlowȝ, werlawe, 6 *Sc.* warlochе, warlok, vairlochе, varlo, 7 ? warelocke, warlike, warluck, 8 (*Sc.*), 9 warlock. [OE. *wǽr-loga* wk. masc. traitor, enemy, devil, etc. = OS. *wār-logo* wk. masc. ?deceiver (once, *Hêliand* 3817, in pl. *wārlogon* applied to the Pharisees). The first element is probably OE. *wǽr* str. fem. covenant = OHG. *wâra* truth, ON. *várar* str. fem. pl. solemn promise, vow (cf *Vǽringi* confederate, Varangian); cf. OSlav. *věra* faith. This is a derivative from the adj. represented by OE *wǽr* true (once, *Genesis* 681; ? a. OS.) = OS, OHG *wâr* true — OTeut. **wērо-*:—Pre-Teut. **wēro-* = L. *vērus.* The second element (an agent-n. related to OE. *lēogan* to Lie, belie, deny) occurs also in the similar comps. *áþ-loga, tréow-loga* (OS. *treulogo*), *wed-loga* (ME. *wedlowe*), an oath-breaker, etc.

This seems to have been the original sense of the present word, but the special application to the Devil (either as a rebel, or a deceiver) was already in OE the leading sense The applications to sorcerers, with especial reference to the power of assuming inhuman shapes, and to monsters (esp serpents), appear to be developments, partly due to Scriptural language, of the sense 'devil'

The modern forms with final *-(c)k* are of obscure origin, for they appear first in Sc. of 16th c., and owe their spread to Sc. writers, and so cannot represent, as has been assumed, a Southern sound-substitution of (k) for the *-ch* (χ) of some of the rarer North. and Sc forms From the first they have been used exclusively in the sense 'wizard' Some other word, lost or not discovered, has perh influenced both form and sense ON. *varðlokkur* wk fem. pl (cf. also *urðar lo(k)kur*) ?incantation, suggested already in Johnson, is too rare (? occurring once), with regard to the late appearance of the *-k* forms, to be considered]

†**1.** An oath-breaker, traitor. *Obs.*

Wdsiđ 9 (Gr) Hređcyninges ham Eormanrices, wraþes wærlogan. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* (1883) 266 He sceal wedlogan and wærlogan hatian and hynan ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3771 Sir Gawayne i-wysse, he wayres hym wele To ȝwreke hyme on this werlaughe [Modred], that this werre mouede.

†**b.** A wicked person; a scoundrel, reprobate; a general term of reproach or abuse. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Judith* 71 (Gr.) Weras winsade ðone wærlogan [Holofernus], laðne leodhatan læddon to bedde *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 37 in *O E Misc* 91 Bi-leueþ oure weorre warlawes wode Al þes world is bi heled myd heþene hode. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 783 Wenest þou þer wold so fele swiche warlawes worþen, Ne were worldlyche wele and her welfare. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4425 Þus fra þe rote of rigtwisnes rauyst ete ȝe clene, And to þe way of wickidnes be warlaȝes gidid. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx 142 Sir, what wailowe yow wakens With wordis full wilde, þat boy for his brawlyng were better be vn borne *Ibid* xliv 176 Undo youre dores, and haues no doute, For to ȝone warlowes [the Jews] will we wende *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* 4544 Þan all þe hoste with Elfride To Assendoun þat turne þat tyde, Whare þa warlowes ware 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi 60 Catyvis, wrechis and okkeraris, Hud-pykis, hurdaris and gadderaris, All with that warlo [Covetousness] went

†**c.** A damned soul in hell. *Obs rare.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1562 Ðonne mansceaða fore meotude forht deorc on þam dome standeð bið se wærloga fyres afylled feores unwyrðe ezsan ȝeþread and-weard gode won & wliteleas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23250 Þe aghtand pine it es ful grise, to se þaa warlaus in þat wise.

†**2.** The Devil; Satan. *Obs.*

Freq. in *Cursor Mundi*, where *warlau* occurs as a genitive (= OE. *wǽrlogan*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 36 (Gr) [God] sceop ðam werlogan wræclicne ham weorce to leane. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22275 [Antichrist] þe warlau aun child *Ibid* 23747 Vr flexs, þis werld, and þe warlau, We ar bunden vnder þair au *Ibid.* 27060 For qua withstandes warlau will, he has na might to do him ill *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 636 [Christ] þat ws fra þe warlo wane. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii 640 That warloo to sheynd this nyght is he borne. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 78 Betuix ws, varlo, and thy weris All Chrystis passioun we put compleit.

†**b** A devil, demon, spirit of hell. *Obs. rare.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Guthlac* 269 Wid is þes westen, wiæcsetla fela, eardas onhæle earmra gæsta, sindon wærloȝan, þe þa wic buȝað *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22611 Þan sal þai þat in helle es cropen Quen sal scine þe heuennes open, þaa warlaus all sal walk þan vte *c* 1440 *De mirac B. Marie* 105 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 504 þe foulle warlawes of helle Vndir þe wallys skrykked schille.

†**3.** A savage or monstrous creature (hostile to men) The word is applied to giants, cannibals, mythic beasts, etc. *Obs*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1266 (Gr) Frea wolde on wærloȝan wite ȝettan & on deað slean dædum scyldiȝe ȝiȝantmæcgas, gode unleofe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7478 Allas! quar sal we find a man þat dar þe fight, for mi sake, Again yon warlau [Goliath] vndertake. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 258 Þe hyze heuen kyng, þurȝ his honde my t, Warded þis wrech man [Jonah] in warlowes guttez *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 303 So dang he þat dog [*sc* Cerberus] with dynt of his wappon, þat þe warlag was wete of his wan atter *Ibid* 7765 The warlagh [the Centaur] with a wicked arowe wounded hym behynd *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3795 þai went be waldis & be wastis And armed bud þam all bee for angwischis o bestis, As colwers & for coltris & crabbid snakis, And o þire warlaȝes wild þat in þe wod duelled *a* 1585 Polwart *Flyting w Montgomerie* 634 Ane vairloche [*v. rr.* warloch(e], ane woirwolf, ane wowbat of hair.

4. One in league with the Devil and so possessing occult and evil powers; a sorcerer, wizard (sometimes partly imagined as inhuman or demonic, and so approaching sense 2 or 3); the male equivalent of *witch. Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Frequently used by Scott, whence it has obtained some general literary currency. On the form *warlock*, specialized for this sense, see the etymology.

13 . *E. E. Allit P* B 1560 Segges..þat wer wyse of wych crafte & warlaȝes oþer *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* viii. 232 *Pharao* . Say, whence is yond warlow [Moyses] with his wand that thus wold wyle oure folk away? *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* iii 25 That witch, that warlok [*sc* Fortune] Turnis ay the best men tittest on thair bakis. 1685 G Sinclair *Satan's Invis World* 45 An eminent Warlock whose name was Robert Grieve 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 65 No Thief or Warlike will willingly compear before a Judge to be judged *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) I 234 He was himself a warlock, or wizard, which they knew by his taking the witch's part. 1795 Burns *Song*, '*Last May a braw wooer*' v, I gaed to the tryste o' Dalgarnock, And wha but my fine fickle lover was there! I glowr'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock 1816 Scott *Bl Dwarf* v, 'But you forget that they say he is a warlock,' said Nancy Ilderton. 'And, if his magic diabolical should fail him,' rejoined her sister, 'I would have him trust to his magic natural'. 1822 S Hibbert *Shetl. Isl* iv 576 The warlocks and witches of Thule used, by the same means, to raise tempests 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St Aloys*, The gipsy always sneaks out at night with the bats and the owls,—So do Witches and Warlocks, Ghosts, Goblins, and Ghouls 1860 Longf *Wayside Inn* i *King Olaf* v. x, In their real forms appeared The warlocks weird, Awful as the Witch of Endor. 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* 29 In like manner the Danish king Harold sent a warlock to Iceland in the form of a whale. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I ii. 51, I am prepared to believe in witches—warlocks.

b. *Sc.* In weaker sense, a magician, conjurer.

1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 75 But gin ye be nae warlock, how d'ye ken? 1828 Scott *Aunt Marg. Mirr.* ii, 'That rascally quack would make my fortune were he to stay in Edinburgh,' said the graduate . 'I suppose I must not ask your ladyship anything about this Italian warlock's proceedings?' 1877 A J Ross *Mem. Alex. Ewing* xiv. 197 'The Bishop, never came to my private room.. without leaving me the impression that he was—' an auditor, interrupting, said, 'A godly warlock.' 'Yes,' rejoined the speaker, 'that was just it, he was a wizard..'. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* iii, I'm nae warlock, to find a fortune for you in the bottom of a parritch bowl.

†**5.** By Dryden taken to mean: A warrior magically immune from wounds inflicted by certain metals. *Obs.*

Dryden's spelling perh. indicates that he imagined the word to be f War *sb* + Luck

1697 Dryden *Æneis* Ded (b) 4 b, It seems he [Æneas] was no War-luck, as the Scots commonly call such Men, who, they say, are Iron-free, or Lead-free

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Appositive or adj.

†Malignant, wicked (*obs.*); in later use, That is a warlock or wizard.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 7489 (Fairf) Agayne ȝone warlagh hethen þing [*Cotton MS* wreche haiþen þing] for-soþ I drede me noȝt sir king *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6425 Nay, warloghe wolfe, in þi wode hongur, .The tydis not to taste of þis triet meite! 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 131 This reid Reifar & this rank warlo witche. 1683 G Sinclair *Nat Philos* 243 The Devil answered, I and my Father will come and fetch you to hell, with Warlock-theeves. 1685 — *Satan's Invis World* 123 Saying, You Warlok Carle, what have you to do here? 1724 Ramsay *Ever Green* (1761) I. 51 A Bytand Ballat on warlo Wives, That gar thair Men live pinging Lives 1786 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 71 Our warlock Rhymer instantly descry'd the Sprites that owre the Brigs of Ayr preside (That Bards are second sighted is nae joke, And ken the lingo of the sp'ritual folk) 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers*, A *Stralsund* man shot blind and large, and a warlock Finn was he.

b. Pertaining to a warlock or warlocks, as in

warlock claw, fight, knoll, etc ; **warlock brief**, a charter conveying magical powers, **warlock feckat** *Sc* (see quot 1810)

1786 BURNS *To J. Smith* 3 Ye surely hae some warlock-breef Owre human hearts, For ne'er a bosom yet was prief Against your arts. 1793 — *Song*, 'Now rosy *May*' Chorus, Meet me on the warlock-knowe, Dauntie Davie, dauntie Davie 1803 H K WHITE *Lines spoken by a Lover* Rem 1807 II 47 No wicked elves upon the Warlock-knoll Dare now assemble at their mystic revels 1807 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Ret* II 1, A great red dragon, wi a warlock claw, Has come, and wi your dochter flown awa ! 1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 281 Jackets, woven of water snake skins, at a certain time of a March moon, were much in vogue among the crusading servants of Satan, and are yet remembered by the name of warlock feckets. 1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* VIII, Yet If thy heart be pure and thy spirit right, Thou shalt win the warlock fight ! 1905 *Academy* 21 Oct 1103/1 A warlock voice from the slumber of ages stirred

†**Warlock,** *sb.*[2] *Obs rare* In quots. warloc, warlok [Perh. repr. an OE **wærloc*, f. OE. *wæru* WARE *sb*[1] guard, safe-keeping + *loc* LOCK *sb.*[2] It is, however, possibly an alteration of WARROK *sb* caused by some such etymological association as that indicated Cf the senses in mod dial of WARLOCK *v*[1] and WARROK *v.*]

1. ? A shackle, fetter.

13 *E E Allit P* C 80 Pynez me in a prysoun, put me in stokkes, Wrybe me in a warlok, wiast out myn ygen.

2 A fetterlock

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/1 Warlok, a fetyr lok *sera pedicalis, vel compedicalis*

Warlock, *sb* [3] *Obs.* (? exc *dial*) *rare.* Also 5 warloch, (? warkecok), warlok [Of obscure origin. The early forms *warloch, warkecok* are perh. nearer to the original than *warlo(c)k*, which may be due to association with CHARLOCK.] Apparently applied like CHARLOCK (q v.) to various field-weeds of the N O *Cruciferæ*, esp to species of the genus *Sinapis*, Mustard

c 1425 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 644/29 *Hoc sinapium*, warkecok. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 349/1 Mustard, or warlok, or se(n)vyne, herbe *vinapis. Ibid* 517/1 Warlok, herbe, *eruca. c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 37/1 *Cenapium*, gall ceneue, angl warloch, uel mostard 1784–1815 A. YOUNG *Annals Agric* V 251 (E D S) Warlock, *Raphanus Raphanistrum* (?) Suff[olk]. *a* 1850 W A BROUSFIELD *Flora Vectensis* (1856) 37 *Sinapis nigra*, L Common or Black Mustard *Vect* Warlock

†**Warlock,** *sb* [4] *Obs.* [app a real or supposed Norw. word : cf. Norw. *varde* (dial. *vale*) cairn.] A cairn, pile of stones (in Scandinavian regions)

1584 R. NORMAN tr *Safegard of Sailers* 51 Item, if it were so that you would saile into Calfe sound, then you shall hale in by a high land which is called Winge, and there stands fiue Warlocks or Bomes vpon it *Ibid.*, The fiue Warlocks or Beacons *Ibid.* 52 b 1612 GATONBE in *Churchill's Voy* (1732) VI 250 We rowed about the cape and came to an island whereon was a warlock 1614 R FOTHERBY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) III. 725 Here vpon the mountaine wee set vp a Warelocke, and then came downe againe

Warlock, *v*[1] *Obs* (exc. *dial.*) *rare.* Also warloke. [f. WARLOCK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* † a. ? To secure (a horse) as with a fetterlock. *Obs. rare*[−1]. b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf WARROK *v.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 769* (Dubl MS) So carez he in þe castell 3arde & commes on a day By a wyndow als þis wild horse [was] warloked in bandez 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v 1905 *Eng. Dial Dict*, *Warlock*, to tighten the rope or chain which binds the load upon a waggon

War-lock, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f WAR *sb* [1] + LOCK *v.* (? suggested by WARLOCK *sb* [1])] *trans.* ? To bar against hostile invasion.

1800 HURDIS *Fav Village* 40 The western fort, That . war-locks imminent the mouth of Ouse.

Warlockry. ? *Obs* [f. WARLOCK *sb.*[1] + -RY] The practice of magic (by men, or male beings) ; wizardry.

1818 *Blackw Mag* II. 527 Hence proceed . the warlockry and fortune-telling abilities of the shrewd sagacious gypsies. 1822 HOGG *Siege of Roxburgh* 1, Sin' the Rhymer's days, the spirit o' true warlockry is gane 1831 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIX 21 The shadows o' a' the eatables and drinkables that his wild warlockry cou'd hae conjured up 1834 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* X 404 Yes, witchcraft ! Wicked warlockrye !

Warlogh(e, warloo, obs. ff. WARLOCK *sb* [1]

Warlonde, obs. form of WARLAND *Hist.*

War-lord. A military commander or commander-in-chief. Often used to render *Kriegsherr* as a title of the German Emperor, also *attrib*

1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Aristocr* Wks. (Bohn) II 77 Piracy and war gave place to trade, politics, and letters, the war-lord to the law lord. 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* IX 39 Æneas, war-lord wise 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 7 July 4/4 The very bristling and 'war-lord' talk of the young Emperor William 1897 *Edin Rev* Oct 534 The officers of the [German] army, with all their traditional loyalty to their 'war-lord'.

Hence **Warlordship,** the status of a war-lord

1913 C TOWER *Germany To day* II 36 The Kaisership is the old Presidency of the band plus the warlordship.

†**Warlott.** *local. Obs.* [f. *war-* as in WARLAND + LOT *sb*] Some kind of waste or common lands.

c 1290 *Register Malton Priory* (MS Cott. Claudius D xi) 206 Cum prato que dicitur Warlotes 1614 *Terrier of Morley of Winterton*, Warlotes, the long : the short. 1794 *Act Inclos South Kelsey* 3 Commissioners for dividing and in closing the said Open and Common Fields, Warlotts, or Whoselotts, Furre Leas, and Waste Grounds, within the Manor or Lordship of South Kelsey

Warlou, -low(e, -luck· see WARLOCK.

†**Warly,** *a* and *adv. Obs.* Forms : 5 werly, *Sc.* werely, 5–7 war(re)ly, 6 warely, warlye, *Sc* werelie, weirlie, -ly, weyrly, 6–7 warlie [f WAR *sb* [1] + -LY [1] and -LY [2].]

A. *adj*

1 Skilled in war, martial ; fond of war, bellicose, valiant = WARLIKE *a.* 1.

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* clv, The werely porpapyne *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1362 The petyuns tham bare As warly men fre ; Assautes tha[y] gafe dyuers And sondry *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1533) 77 b/1 Ye arche bisshop of yorke . with great nombre of men and fewe warly or discrete cheuetaynes, yode agayne ye Scottes 1513 MORE *Rich III* Wks. (1557) 37/1 Richard the thirde sonne, was hard fauoured of visage, and suche as is in states called warlye [L *quale bellicosum in purpuratis, ac Martium appellari*], in other menne otherwise 1594 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad* I. 585 If a yoong prince be warlie, he will hazard his subjects, his estate, and his person, to make triall of his valure. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I 86 Thay war a people baith ciuile and weirlie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* V (1628) 122 The lacke of Warrely courage in the Britaines

b. Of actions, things. Martial. = WARLIKE *a* 1 b, c.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.*, Proheme Cosmogr 262 Of feirs Achill, the weirlie dedis sprang In Troy and Grece, quhill he in vertew rang 1599 ALEX HUME *Hymns* VII. 57 Poems (S T S) 54 Mak shouting shalms and persing phiphers shill, . . Cause mightily the weirly notis breik

2 Equipped or munitioned for war Of a horse : Equipped and trained for war. = WARLIKE *a* 2

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 493 Yone is the warliest wane, said the wise king, That euer I vist in my walk *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1533) 123/2 The sayde sowdiours came vnto a castell & wan it by strength, & after vytayled & manned it in moste warly wyse 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur.* XXXIII lxxxv, This said, he mounted on the steed so warly. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 104 Could the Warlie Horse speake, as he can runne and fight, he would tell them, they are hoat Knightes

3. Of or pertaining to war. = WAR-LIKE *a.* 3.

1457 in R R. Sharpe *Lond. & Kingd* (1895) III 382 Ships . in their most defensible and warrely araye. ?*c* 1507 C. BRANDON [etc.] *Justes May & June, Justes June* 233 in Hazl. *E P P* II. 129 This weerly vsage and martes entrepryse These monthes twayne yonge folke dyd exercyse. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I 1 (S T. S) I 13 King latyne of laurence assemblit þe auld Inhabitantis of his realme in þare maist werelie ordinance. *Ibid* I IV I 32 1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I CIX. Fv, They being practysed in warly knowledge can discerne what is profytable 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V*, 45 b, Kyng Henry determined to set forward in performyng his intended purpose and warrely enterprise. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed 2) II 1000/2 The Bernates renounced the league made before with the French king, refusing his warly stipend, whereby they were bound at his call to fede hys warres. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* II IV. (1677) 161 The Manufacture, during those Warly times, held its course in France, the Netherlands, and the Hans Towns

4. Belonging to a warrior. = WARLIKE *a.* 4.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I 277 The king of Pechtis, in his weirlie weid, With his power come and met corbreid. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S) 107 His wingis ar thy weirlie weid [*v r* weerely weed], His pennis ar thy strang defence. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc* III. 3 And he girded about him his warlie armour in battels.

B. *adv* In a warlike manner.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 813 Kyng askuardyn in his gere Rydis owte a course of were, Full werly and with ill will. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1741 Then thes brethren, ech by thaim-self, tho, So ful werrely wrought, can noght be said, lo ! 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Capitall de Buz* XXIV, And goodly armd beside Him stands the Duke of Orleance warly dight.

Warly, -lyche see WARELY *a.* and *adv. Obs.*

Warm (wōm), *sb.*[1] [f. WARM *v*] An act of warming or state of becoming warm. Phr. *to geve, get, have, take a warm.* Somewhat *colloq.*

In the first quot. *warmes* is a mistake for *waimes* : see WALM *sb* [1] 3 c

[1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed 2) x 239 Boil it [*sc* the malt] in the kettle (one or two warmes is enough)] 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 70 This morning's raw, gin ye've a' night been out, That ye wad thole a warm, I mak na doubt. 1800 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* IV. 6 The dark and dreary night, the dreadful storm Drove me unwillingly to get a warm. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* I, The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a rub alternately 1843 — *Chr Carol* III, Sit ye down before the fire, my dear, and have a warm. 1861 — *Gt Expect* II, When I was taking a final warm in the chimney-corner before being sent up to bed. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 If, after washing a patient, you must put the same night-dress on him again, always give it a warm first, at the fire. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 120, I made a fire, and had a good warm.

Warm (wōm), *a* (and *sb.*[2]) Forms : 1 wearm, 2 wærm, 3 *Orm.* warrm, 3–7 warme, 3– warm. [Com. Teut. · OE *wearm* = OFris. *warm* (mod. WFris *waerm*, NFris *wārom*), MDu, Du *warm*, OS. *warm* (MLG. *war(e)m*, LG. *warm*), OHG. *war(a)m* (MHG., G *warm*), ON. *varmr* (Norw., Sw., Da. *varm*), Goth *warm-* in *warmjan* to warm, cherish —OTeut **warmo-*, also **werm-* (in ON. *verme* wk. masc. warmth, OHG. *wirma*, MHG. *wirm(e)* fem. warmth).

The further relationship of this word is somewhat doubtful. In spite of certain difficulties it is probably to be identified with Indogermanic **g^{w}horno-*, or **g^{w}hermo-*, found in Skr *gharmá* heat, Zend *gaŋ^{a}ma-* hot, Gk θερμός hot, L *formus* warm, OPrussian *gorme* heat, Albanian *zjarm* heat, Armenian *yerm* warm, derivatives of **g^{w}her-* with a radical sense of heat. For another possible example of initial *w* in Teut from **g^{w}h* or **ghw* see WILD *a* Compare also the similar phonetic phenomena in Latin whereby older *g^{v}* gave *g* before *ŭ* and consonants, *v* before other vowels (e g *gurgĕs, vorāre*).

Some scholars have referred the word to a root **wer* found in Lith *vìrti* to cook (trans.), OSl *vrěti* to boil, cook (intr.), *variti* to cook (trans.), *varŭ* hot The primary sense of this root, however, seems to be rather 'to well up, bubble' than 'to be hot', cf Lith. *versmė* a spring The root is confined to the Balto-Slav langs, and in them has no derivative corresponding in sense and suffix to the Teut adj, which on the other view represents a widespread Indogermanic formation.]

A *adj.*

1. Having a fairly high temperature ; affording or giving out a considerable degree of heat (less than that indicated by *hot*)

a. of natural agencies and things, as the weather, air, climate, soil.

Out of God's (*Christ's*) *blessing into the warm sun.* see GOD *sb* 5 c

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII § 5 Sie lyft is æzþer ze ceald ze wæt ze wearm *a* 1000 *Boeth Met* XI 61 Sumor æfter cymeð, wearm zewideru *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 622 Þar inne ic habbe god ihold A wintre warm a sumere cold. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XVIII 410 Is no weder warmer þan after watery cloudes. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 219 In springyne of the mone is best to sowe, In dayis warm 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* II i. H iij, To leappe out of the halle, into the kytchyn, or out of Chrystis blessynge in to a warme sonne 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI 58 [Rain falls] sum tyme in soft & varme schouris. 1577 B GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* I. 34 Pease . must be sowen in warme groundes 1727 E LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 75 On a warm soil well sheltered with Trees and Hills 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 87 The warm precincts of the chearful day. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* VI. 347 The prisoners of congelation waiting the approach of a warmer sun, to restore them at once to life and liberty 1833 ARNOTT *Physics* (1853) 35 England is much warmer in winter than central Germany, which lies south of England 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 249 We . stand much in need of warm weather, and especially, warm nights for the young poultry 1915 *Blackw Mag* Apr. 467 A warm south wind was melting the fall [of snow].

b. of other things, typically with reference to artificial heating.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* 914 His sword sche tok a-swythe That warm was of hire louys blod & hot. 1577 B GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* III 119 b, In winter, your stable should rather be warme, then hot 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* III 1 6 Whil'st yet with Parthian blood thy Sword is warme 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 323 They rake the yet warm Ashes, from below *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* II Mar 1651, They carried him before a warme fire to bring him to-himselfe 1741 M. GRINDAL (*title*) Warm Beer, a Treatise proving that Beer so qualify'd, is far more wholesome than that which is drank Cold. . With a full Confutation of all the Objections. . against Drink being used Warm 1764 WHYTT *Observ Nervous Disorders* (1767) 434 The warm bath affects the nerves with an agreeable sensation, removes spasms in the small vessels, [etc.] 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* V, Promise me to take a little something warm before you go to bed 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VII, Our houses are more warm and air-tight than those of that day. 1871 A MEADOWS *Midwifery* (ed 2) 339 Warm poultices should also be kept over the abdomen

c. *fig. To keep a seat* or *place warm.* to occupy it temporarily for another who is not yet qualified to hold it. (Cf. WARMING-PAN 3 c.)

1845 JERROLD *St. Giles* VI (1851) 55 Of course, the borough will be kept warm for the young gentleman He may count upon my vote 1853 MRS GASKELL *Ruth* XXI, Before the Cranworths had determined who should keep the seat warm till the eldest son came of age

2. Of the body, the blood, etc : Having the degree of heat natural to the living organism.

a 1000 *Riddles* v. 7 Wearm him zebundenne beaz berstеð hwilum *c* 1200 ORMIN 10146 Forþi þatt itt [the tunic] iss neh þe lich & haldeþþ warrm þe mare 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 36 Þe blode was bope warme & fresh, þat of þe schankes lete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T* 119 Though I him wrye a-nyght and make hym warm 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 148 Thou art wyse inough, if thou keepe thee warme 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* III II 9 A fur'd gowne to keepe him warme 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* VI. 13 For me, my warmer Constitution wants More cold, than our Ligurian Winter grants. 1697 — *Æneas* II 867 Go you, whose Blood runs warm in ev'ry Vein 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 40 O'er her warm cheek, and rising bosom 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 398 New milk, warm from the cow 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 21 At the least warm touch of hand. 1919 *Blackw Mag* Nov. 644/2, I found the carcase of a hartebeeste still warm.

fig. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep* II. i. 147 Then Marble, soften'd into life, grew warm.

b. Of persons : Glowing with exertion or exercise, with eating and drinking, etc. ; often with mixture of one of the senses 10–12. Of exercise : Strenuous enough to raise one's temperature

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* IV V 118, I am not warme yet, let vs fight againe. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp* III 1, And Fighting gains us but to dye more warm 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Art of Poetry* 322 A lawless Croud, with Wine and Feasting warm 1753 JANE COLLIER *Art Torment* I II 61 For although it is noble sport to have a girl of sense to work upon, yet 'tis warm exercise. 1769 *Ann Reg* 25 There is nothing that an army will not attempt or endure for a general who keeps the soldiers warm in continual action 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XC 9 'Twas well, indeed, when warm with wine, To pledge them with a kindly tear. 1900 *Pall*

Malt Mag May 43, I was warm from my company, and was propelled by an abundant flow of vitality.

c. Applied to tears.

1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xv. 187 And with warme water at his eyghen wasshen hem after. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg* 196/1 Thenne she. prayed god wyth warme teerys to helpe hyr. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III i 20 In Winter with warme teares Ile melt the snow 1648 Bp Hall *Sel. Th.* lxxvi 221 But if .we shall suffer our selves to be drawn away into some heinous wickedness, it must cost warm water to recover us

d. Of a kiss, embrace (combining the literal idea of bodily warmth with that of affection).

1588 Shaks *Tit A* v III 153 Oh take this warme kisse on thy pale cold lips *a* 1764 R Lloyd *Whim* 45 Give me the man. Who Can meet him with a warm embrace 1822 M A Kelty *Osmond* I 29 Imprinting on it another fond warm kiss 1866 Trollope *Claverings* iv, With the kiss of the dear, modest, affectionate girl still warm upon his lips

e. = Warm-blooded. *rare.*

1793 T Beddoes *Calculus* etc. 242 The ordinary temperature of the blood of warm animals

3. Of clothing, or the natural integument of animals: Made of material which retains heat in the body.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 418 Þet heo [i e your clothes] beon unorne & warme & wel i wrouhte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23090 (Edinb) Of nakidhed quen I drow harme, Ye gaf me cleping þat was warme *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 39/36 Hit wer almes forto ȝeue ȝondyr pore man warmer clopes þen he haþe. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxvii 17 And how thy clothes are warme, when the londe is still thorow the south wynde? 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) I 547 Here is now some cold snowie weather approaching, which incites mee to putt on warmer cloths 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist.* (1776) V. 39 These are generally cloathed with a warmer coat of feathers. 1849 James *Woodman* xi, Would that I had brought warmer garments. 1917 H. Gibson *Diplom Diary* 259 Mrs Whitlock is busy getting warm clothing for the poor

4. Of a drug or edible. Producing a sensation of heat in the body.

1737 J. Stevenson in *Med Ess.* IV. 387 Common Practice bids us give warm, generous Medicines, Alexipharmicks, and all of that Tribe that heats, stimulates and forces Sweat 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) I 251 A pretty free dose of turpentine, or some of the warmer balsams. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 689 Its seed-pods. .make a warm aromatic pickle.

5 Of a scent or trail: Fresh, strong.

1713 Gay *Rural Sports* II. 68 The scent grows warm; he stops; he springs the prey 1832 *P Egan's Bk Spts* II 211/2 As the scent grew warmer, the certainty of finding was confirmed

6 Of the person chosen to seek or guess, in children's games Being near the object sought; being on the verge of finding or guessing. Also *fig*

1860 *All Year Round* 4 Feb 339/2 Here I get 'warm', as children say. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III vi, He's warm. . He's precious warm He's close. 1893 *Nation* (N Y) 24 Aug 139/3 Showing how the author was 'warm', and passed without seeing it very near to the object of his search.

†7 Comfortable, comfortably settled (*in* a seat, throne, office); securely established *in* (possession of). Also, with converse construction, *to feel the crown warm upon one's head* Obs.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 1630 Be not to rakel þough þou sitte warme *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 114 in *Babees Bk.* 51 If þou be weel at ese, And warme amonge þi neiȝboris sitte. 1602 *Inp. Consid Sec Priests* (1675) 55 Her Highness had scarcely felt the Crown warm upon her head, but it was challenged from her 1610 B Jonson *Alchemist* II vi, A Gentleman, newly warme in his land 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* II xvii § 4 481 The Philistims hearing that Dauid was now anointed king thought to try him in the beginning, before hee was fully warme in his seat 1647 N Bacon *Disc Govt Eng* I. xlvi (1739) 78 The conquering King was scarce warm in his Throne, whenas the Pope demanded Fealty of him for the Crown of England. *a* 1670 Wood *Life* (O H S) I. 129 A W seemed very sorry at this news, because he was well and warme where he was 1715 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* I. 47 Before he was quite warm in Winchester, he fell into the King's displeasure. 1809 W Irving *Knickerb.* VII. iii. (1900) 258 Scarcely had the worthy Mynheer Beekman got warm in the seat of authority on the South River than enemies began to spring up all around him.

8. Comfortably off, well to do; rich, affluent. Now chiefly *colloq.*

1571 Campion *Hist Irel.* II. ix (1633) 114 But you are well and warme and so hold you. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 8 But I must plaie the farmer, and yet no whit the warmer *a* 1624 Br. M Smith *Serm.* (1632) 118 All things seeme to fall out alike, to the one and to the other. nay, the wicked seeme to be the warmer, and to haue a greater portion in this life 1626 Middleton *Anything Quiet Life* I i, You are warm, and blest with a fair wife 1699 Farquhar *Love & Bottle* I 2 Your warm fellows are so far above the sense of our Misery, that they can't pitty us. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 450 § 2 For who does not know or imagine the Comforts of being warm or living at Ease? 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* II xiv, 'Though I am but a curate,' says Trulliber, 'I believe I am as warm as the vicar himself' 1766 Goldsm *Vicar W.* xvi, They who had warm fortunes were always sure of getting good husbands 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett* 74 These farmers, and their warm, comfortable families, are of great consequence to the well being of agriculture itself 1834 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 381 A warm man, a fellow who will cut up well 1888 Rider Haggard *Col Quaritch* xxviii, He is about the warmest man in our part of the country. 1908 J S Fletcher *Mothers in Israel* 304 With the serene consciousness of his value as a warm man 1920 *Guardian* 5 Nov. 1034/4 In 1836 he was presented to the very snug vicarage of Cheddar, and a year later he took to himself the still warmer benefice of Wiveliscombe.

9. Of fighting, conflict, an onset Vigorously conducted, pressing hard on or harassing the foe; also *fig.* Of a combatant: Dangerous to tackle. Of a locality Dangerous to live in, inhabited by turbulent spirits. Phr. *warm work*, hot fighting. *To make it* (or *things*) *warm for* (a person) to attack or 'go for' him, to involve in hostilities or broils.

1627 J Taylor (Water P) *Armado* C 2, The Sweat, a vessell of warme imployment or hot seruice 1667 *Hatton Corr* (Camden) 53 You may easily imagine this does give us a warme alarum 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 235 They had from the Camp of Shaddai such frequent, warm, and terrifying alarms 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* 163, I saw the Mercury standing out of the bay, by which I judged the ship was too warm for her 1759 R Rogers *Jrnls* (1769) 119 The Canadians and Indians were soon stopped by a warm fire from the Rangers and Mohocks 1760 *Cautions & Advices to Officers of Army* 182 If we had [been discovered], they might have made warm Work of it 1793 Washington *Let* Writ. 1891 XII 380 If he should be detected in any knavish pranks I will make the country too warm for him to remain in 1813 Southey *Nelson* II ix 255 Nelson then smiled, and said, 'This is too warm work, Hardy, to last long' 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II v. v 527 The action .was close, warm, and general 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* vi, This being warmer work than they had calculated upon, speedily cooled the courage of the belligerents 1847 Yeowell *Anc Brit Church* III. 28 In his Second Epistle to Timothy. .there are many traces of a warm persecution 1874 'Max Adeler' *Out of Hurly burly* xv. (Rtldg) 208 The bishop saw clearly enough that if he gave presents to the other children, and not to the late Simpson's, the bride would make things warm for him 1884 *Good Words* June 399/1 The 'habituals'. .are, as a body, congregated together in one particularly warm little street. .Outsiders do not care to venture into this warm spot.

b. *A warm reception*: a vigorous onslaught or resistance; a demonstration of hostile feeling.

The phrase prob. belonged originally to sense 12 c, in which it is still current

1702 [see Reception 5 a] 1737 [S Berington] *Mem. G. di Lucca* (1738) 37 We thought, by that warm Reception, they would have given us over. 1841 James *Brigand* xxvi, We must give him [the rival] a warm reception

10. Of persons, party-feeling, controversy, etc.: Ardent, zealous, keen, eager, excited, heated. Const. *for*, *upon*

Very common in the 17th and 18th c.; now somewhat *rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 230 Yong consell, which is to warm, Er men be war doth ofte harm 1668 Temple *Let. to Ld. Keeper* Wks 1731 II 99 Which I could not have known, if the Marquis were not a very warm Talker, and sometimes farther than he intended. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 314 Then said the warm man, and true hearted Mr. Zeal for-God, Cut them off 1687 Atterbury *Answ Consid Spirit Luther* 20 Yet the Pamphlet is very warm with Luther for impiously accusing the Religious of uncleanness. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Aug (O H S.) I. 34 He is now very warm for them 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* xiii (1840) 233 So warm were the men upon it, that they grew clamorous 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 113 *Smalcius*, a warm Man, and who seldom knew any Bounds 1742 E. Montagu in *Mrs. Montagu's Corr* (1906) I 130 The Debates were very warm, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was terribly roasted 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 59/2 The Counsel for the Prisoner speaking in a warm and impropei manner to the Jury. 1791 Burke *Th Fr. Affairs* Wks 1842 I 575 Of all men, the most dangerous is a warm, hot-headed, zealous atheist. 1847 Dickens in Forster *Life* (1872) I II 49, I never can forget, that my mother was warm for my being sent back. 1850 Grote *Greece* II lviii. (1862) V. 161 A warm and even angry debate arose upon his present speech. 1874 Geo. Eliot *Coll Breakf-P.* 348 Doting reasoners Who hugged some reasons with a preference As warm Laertes did. 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* xix. (1885) 163 They .found the young man there in a state of warm indignation at the libellous paragraph

b. Of the passions or disposition in general. Prone to excitement, ardent, impulsive; apt to disregard the voice of cool reason.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii xiii, As Jones had the vices of a warm disposition, he was entirely free from those of a cold one *a* 1768 Secker *Serm* (1770) III 50 They are just entering into the World with lively Spirits and warm Passions to mislead them.

11. Hot-tempered, angry.

1547 Q Catherine Parr in S. Haynes *St Papers* (1740) 61 My Lord your Brother hathe thys Afternone a lyttell made me warme Yt was fortunate we war so muche dystant, for I suppose els I schulde have bytten hym 1581 A Hall *Iliad* IX 168 This warme and bitter wrath it grew of strife. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 440 P 4 This insensibly grew into some warm Words *Ibid.* No 481 P 3 They say he's a warm Man, and does not care to be made Mouths at 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 505, I begun to be a little warm with him. 1822 Galt *Provost* xxxvii, A fine bold rattling lad, warm in the temper 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II. 123 He was mortified and irritated by the tidings He held warm and menacing language. 1855 D. Costello *Stories fr Screen* 131 'It's an expression of mine when I'm angry.' 'You're warm,' says he.

12. Of the heart, feelings, etc.: Full of love, gratitude, approbation, etc.; very cordial or tender.

c 1480 Henryson *Cock & Fox* 60 Quhen I behald ȝour fedderis fair and gent, .My hart is warme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 150 The soule melteth whan it waxeth warme in deuocyon. 1740 *New Hist Jamaica* IV. 86 He had a warm Side to the Royal Party, and encouraged the loyal Sufferers 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* V III, He was not yet free from doubt of misconstruing compassion, or at best esteem, into a warmer regard. 1822 M A Kelty *Osmond* I 73 Her heart was warm in the cause of her young friend 1828 Macaulay *Ess. Hallam* P 43 The conduct of Hampden in the affair of the ship money met with the warm approbation of every respectable Royalist in England. 1834 Dickens *Sk Boz, Boarding-ho.* II, A very warm friendship soon sprung up between them. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Seven Stories* 57, I was beginning to feel a warm interest in the people over the way 1904 *Verney Mem* II. 239 Her warm heart made her welcome in every household

b. with agent-noun or equivalent sb., as *a warm friend, supporter.* Also of persons: Full of tenderness or affection.

1765 *Museum Rust* IV 314 A certain noble lord, a warm friend to every improvement in husbandry. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* II, Yet to those he loved, no one could be more open and warm 1838 — *Alice* III. vii, We should have thought that Lord Vargrave was her warmest admirer 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* IX, I have frequently heard this admitted, even by those who are its warmest advocates. 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho* I. II vii (1879) 205 Others as chaste and warm their e are 1891 E Peacock *N Brendon* II. 379 They were now warm friends

c. of utterances or manifestations

1742 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. I 277, I beg you would present my warmest thanks to my Lord Carteret 1766 Goldsm *Vicar W* xxxi, As you once had my warmest vows of constancy, you shall now have them repeated 1782 Cowper *Let to J Hill* Nov, I received a note from old Mr Small, which was more than civil—it was warm and friendly. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. vii, Warm was his welcome to the haunts of men 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xii III. 206 He concluded by acknowledging in warm terms his obligations to the King of France 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* ix, She dispatched a warm invitation.

13. Characterized by, of the nature of, prone to, sexual desire; amorous

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 605 The warme effects which she in him finds missing, She seekes to kindle with continuall kissing *c* 1630 Milton *On May Morning* 6 Hail bounteous May that dost inspire Mirth and youth and warm desire 1897 Flor Marryat *Blood Vampire* IV, She's rather a warm customer, and if she takes a fancy to a man, 'e won't well know 'ow to get out of it

14. With reference to fancy and imagination, ideas, expectations, and the like Ardent, lively, glowing.

1668 Evelyn tr *Freart's Idea Perf. Paint.* 49 Our Painters Idea was not, it seems, so warm 1699 T Allison *Voy Archangel* 52 Notwithstanding it froze extream hard at this time, yet we had warm hopes of getting to Sea. 1702 *Post Man* 23–26 May 2/1 Yesterday there was a warm report that Her Majesty's Ship the Lenox had attacked a Fleet of French Merchant Ships 1746 Hervey *Medit* (1818) 33 May we learn to renounce our own will, and be ready to make a sacrifice of our warmest wishes. 1838 Prescott *Ferd & Is* II. viii. (1846) II. 424 Their imaginations were warm with the beauty and novelty of the scenes which met their eyes in the New World 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* V § 24. 160 There is not one tender touch, not one warm stroke, on the whole façade 1872 E. W Robertson *Hist Ess.* 192 Bridferth has drawn a very warm picture of the scene from which the indignant abbot snatched the king

b. Of imaginative composition · Indelicate in its appeal to sexual emotion.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansfield Park* xv, I do not know the play, but, as Maria says, if there is anything a little too warm .it can be easily left out. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III vii, And then he stumbled on rather a warm scene in an old Château in the South of France 1831 Scott *Ct Robt* x, He avoided those warm descriptions which had given such offence to the Countess Brenhilda 1846 *Hints on Husband catching* 18 The most immoral doctrines, the warmest scenes.

15. Of colour: Suggestive of warmth; said esp. of rich red or yellow, and tints mingled with these.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 137 The canvas glow'd, beyond e'en Nature warm 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 752 Where a richer and warmer effect is required, strong body colours must be employed. 1820 Keats *Eve of St Agnes* xxv, Full on this casement shone the wintry moon, And threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast 1858 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. iv. 198 The delicate yellow-green fly, with its warm grey wings. 1860 Ruskin *Mod Paint* V ix. xi. 320 If the tones of the picture are kept low , and the reflected lights warm 1892 *Photogr Ann* II. p lv, Prints can be made either of warm or cold tones 1897 Sarah Grand *Beth Bk.* xxxvii, The walls were painted a pale warm pink.

b. qualifying an adjective of colour

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 155 The warm-blue breathings of a hidden hearth.

16. Of a bill Exorbitant in its charges. *colloq*

1892 *Daily News* 20 July 5/4 He had expressed the opinion that a certain bill for stoves was 'a warm one.' 'Excuse my ignorance,' interrupted the Lord Chief Justice, 'but what does "warm" mean?'

17. Comb and spec. collocations: a parasynthetic, as *warm-backed*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-constitutioned*, *-tempered* adjs.; b. warm bath, a bath of warm water (often as a medical treatment); also **warm bathing**, †**warm head**, a warm-headed person, **warm-headed** *a.*, having a heated fancy or excitable temperament; **warm-house**, a kind of hot-house; **warm with** *colloq.*, (spirits) mixed with hot water and sugar (cf. *cold without*).

1847 R. S. Surtees *Hawbuck Gr.* III, An atmosphere warranting the *warm-backed waistcoat 1731 R. Porter in *Med. Ess.* (1737) III 371, I resolved therefore to try what might be the Advantage of a *warm Bath, by relaxing the Intestine, and opening the Passage 1858 J H Walsh *Dom. Med* 370 Action on the skin by means of the warm-bath or the vapour-bath 1744 J Stevenson in *Med Ess.* V II 867 *Warm Bathing, by relaxing and enlarging the Capacities of the Vessels, makes a Derivation of the Fluids into the Parts bathed. 1813 J Thomson *Inflammation* 173 Hot fomentations and warm-bathing. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm* xxvi, It was comfortably hung with a sort of *warm-coloured worsted. 1761 A. Murphy *All in Wrong* II 28 A smooth-faced, fiery eyed, *warm-complexioned, taper young fellow. 1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 190 The *warm-constitutioned young widows. 1684 *Def. Resol. Case of Consc. conc. Symboliuing with Ch.*

Rome 32 By what figure do you call one Start-up *Warm Head a new Generation? 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV iv § 1 The advantage will be on the *warm-headed Man's side, as having the more Ideas, and the more lively 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus Meth & Papists* (1820) 95 Our rambling, warm-headed, itinerant preachers 1843 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) IV 175 They may then be placed in the *warm-house 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Oct 10/2 The tubers were first planted in a warm-house 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 437 *Warm-temp'red show'rs it sendeth in the Spring 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III 244 The Ensign [was] more warm tempered and wrong-headed 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XXII, I know Lady Ashton is a warm-tempered and prejudiced woman. 1838 *Bentley's Misc* IV. 575 A second tumbler of brandy and water, '*warm with,' stood exhaling its fragrance at my elbow 1840 T A TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* I 213 They have some other object and enjoyment in life besides the consumption of 'warm with' or 'cold without'

B *absol* and *sb* [2]

1 That which is warm, a state, or sensation, of being warm; warmth *rare*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 538 Hi beoþ houhful & wel arme And secheþ yorne to þen warme *c* 1350 *St. Christina* 251 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 95 Of al þe fire scho felid no warm þan come scho furth with-outen harm 1379 *Glouc Cath MS* 19, No. 1, fol 9 b, The more nere the sonne ys to vs the more hete or warme 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI xii 16 A hait fyry power, warme, and dew *a* 1547 SURREY '*The sonne hath twise*' 7 The winters hurt recouers with the warm 1839 A. PIKE in *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 819 A pleasant warm is felt upon the sea.

b. *In the warm*: (of a solution, etc) in a warm state

1903 *Brit. Med Jrnl* 21 Mar 654 The union of toxin and antitoxin occurs in fixed ratios, more rapidly in concentrated solution and in the warm

2. *British* (*Service*) *warm*, a warm short overcoat worn especially by officers of the army

1901 *Imp Yeom, Rep D A G* 15 May (1902) 123 The coat or jacket known as 'British Service Warm,' which is practically an overcoat made to wear over uniform, thick and warm. 1912 *Blackw. Mag* June 803/2 In a 'British Warm' and patched breeches

Warm (wōm), *adv.* Now only quasi-adv, in predicate-extensions. [OE. *wearme*, f. the adj.] Warmly; so as to be warm

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 116 Bewreoh ðe wearme. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 409 Wel had she clad hir silf and warme. *c* 1410 *Lantern of Light* 46 Whanne þe sunne schynneþ warme 1596 *Edw III*, III v. 90 With thy sword, yet reaking warme With blood of those that fought to be thy bane 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II 356 When the South or West Winds blow, or the Sun shines warm 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) V. 336 They should be put nest and all into a little basket, which should be covered up warm 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I 8 Hermes empty left His golden throne, bent warm on amorous theft 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XLVI, The women straightway carried her off to bed, and, having covered her up warm, [etc]

b. *Comb.*, qualifying an adj. or pple., as †*warm-hot*; *warm-breathed*, *-contested*, *-sheltered*, *-kept*, *-lying*, *-reeking*, *-working*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 8 Set it on þe fyre tyl it be warme hot. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V ii 335 For Maides well Summer'd, and warme kept, are like Flyes at Bartholomew-tyde. 1634 W WOOD *New Eng. Prosp*, I. ii 4 The North-east and South winde bringing in the warme-working waters of the Sea, loosneth the frozen Bayes. 1740 SOMERVILE *Hobbinol* III 245 The panting Rivals in Conceit Already grasp the warm-contested Prize 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 161 The high heath, by trees Warm shelter'd, may despise the rage of storms 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II i, Their quivering, warm breathed sighs impregnate the very air 1786 BURNS *To a Haggis* III, O what a glorious sight, Warm-reekin, rich! 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 294 Plunge plants in pots—in some dry warm-lying ground

Warm (wōm), *v.* Pa. t. and pa pple. **warmed** (wōmd). Forms 1 werman, weerman, wirman, wyrman; wearmian, 2–3 *Orm.* warrmenn, 3 werme, wormie, 3–7 warme, 5– warm. [Two formations: (1) OE. (**wierman*), *werman*, *wirman* trans = OS. *warmian* (MLG, (M)Du. *warmen*), OHG. *warmen*, *wermen* (MHG *wermen*, mod G. *warmen*), ON *verma* (Sw. *varma*, Da *varme*), Goth. *warmjan*:—OTeut *warmjan*; (ii) OE. *wearman* intr. = OHG *war(a)mên* (MHG, early mod.G *warmen*):—OTeut. type **warmājan*, both f. OTeut. **warmo-* WARM *a.*]

I. *trans.* To make warm.

1. To make (one's body, limbs, etc.) warm by approach to a fire, exposure to the sun's rays, exercise, clothing, etc.; to impart warmth to (a person or animal suffering from cold).

c 900 *Bæda's Hist* III xiv (1890) 196 Se cyning þonne, forðon he of huntaðe cwom gestod æt þam fyre & hine wyrmde *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John xviii 14 þa þegnas stodon æt þam gledon, & wyrmdon hiġ *c* 1200 ORMIN 2711 To wasshenn hemm, to warrmenn hemm, To beddenn hemm & frofrenn *c* 1205 LAY 26609 Nu þu scalt þe warmen [*c* 1275 wormie] þer *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 230 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 Peter stod and weimede hym at the glede *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23090 O naked-hed quen i drogh arme, Yee gaf me clething me to warme 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 332 For no cold þat vs comeþ in oure kinde age, We ne faren to no fir our fingrus to warme *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 431 þan he oppynd þe dure & said vnto hym And þou be a man, þou base myster to hafe þe dure opynd, and to hafe meatt and warm þe 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 169 Prayng hym that he wold brynge her in to some hous where she myghte warme and chauffe her wyth her chyld for he was nyhe ded for cold. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 238 b, All the Ladyes entered the tentes and there warmed them a space. 1604 E G tr *Acosta's Hist Indies* II ix 101, I felt so great cold, as I was forced to go into the sunne to warme me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II xix. 121 His hands must be their own fire, and warm themselves with working 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb T.*, *Young Lady's T* II. 74 A group of fishermen sat warming themselves in the sun 1831 SCOTT *Ct Robt.* XXVI, Think not I will once more warm in my bosom the household snake which had so nearly stung me to death 1852 I HACKERAY *Esmond* I xiv, You little serpent, warmed by my fire 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I xi 72 We rose renewed the fire and warmed ourselves 1902 R BAGOT *Donna Diana* I 4 Shall we go to Aragno's on our way home and have some coffee to warm us?

absol 1611 BIBLE *Isa* xlvii. 14 There shall not be a coale to warm at, nor fire to sit before it.

b. Said of a fire, the sun, etc. Also *absol*

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 216 b, Whiche sight as much pleased the citizens, as a fier paynted on the wall, warmed the olde woman 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* 413 When they are colde, they goe to the fire, and not to the water to warme them, and can they not tell which dooth warme and which dooth coole? 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 271 All are but parts of one stupendous whole That Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze.

c. To increase the animal heat of. In quot. *absol.*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II clxxiii 483 It looseth and scattereth humors, warmeth and moisteneth

d. Said of the blood.

1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II xvii, He was as honest a soul, added Trim, (pulling out his handkerchief) as ever blood warmed 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* V xiv, For I have sworn this braid to stain In the best blood that warms thy vein 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXXI, The blood that warms an English yeoman

2 In various figurative uses.

a. To inspire with affection or kindly feelings; to cause to 'glow' with pleasure.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 266 It calefyeth & warmeth the hert of man or woman with the flame of loue 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* Introd Pref (1848) p xxx, Whilst pious Reflections are making, they are proper to Instruct the Mind, and Warm the Affections 1773 MRS CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I 78 The effusions of a heart warm'd with the tenderest affection 1836 J GRANT *Random Recoll Ho Lords* XVI 391 That eloquence which approves itself to the judgment, though it never warms the heart by appeals to the passions. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* lvii, It will warm my heart to witness the happiness of those friends who are dearest to me. 1847 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XI, The charm of adventure sweetens that sensation, the glow of pride warms it 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 554 Once indeed, Warm'd with his wines, or taking pride in her, She look'd so sweet, he kiss'd her tenderly. 1905 C G. LANG *Th Parables Jesus* 16 When the example of a true man or woman warms the heart and fires the will

absol 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days

b To render eager or zealous; to rouse from indifference. Also *absol* Now *rare.*

c 1580 HOOKER *Serr P Carew* (1857) 42 Sir Peter Carew was then present, and one unto whom, as they thought, the speeches were specially directed..and indeed, he being somewhat warmed therein, deviseth how to compass the matter. 1638 DAVENANT *Madagascar* 10 When honours warmes him, and his blood is young. 1706 *Epistle after Battle Ramillies* 106 PRIOR'S Wks 1907 II 373 The rescu'd chief, by the past danger warm'd, Our weaken'd houshold with new fury storm'd 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 521 P 2, I had arrived at a particular Skill in warming a Man so far in his Narration, as to make him throw in a little of the Marvelous 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* I. i. § 4 When he was warmed by this great success, he made an assault upon the garrison that was in the city 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 380 Calm is my soul, nor apt to rise in arms, Except when fast approaching danger warms. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 323 The Soul, with great and manly feelings warm'd, Panting for Knowledge, rests not till inform'd 1765 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 59, I am not used to defend my conduct; I have been warmed to it by the imputation you threw on me. 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II. 308 Anne, who is so difficult to warm up to bare satisfaction point.

†**c.** To exhort to valour. (Often in Dryden and Pope.) *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 657 The Gods invok'd, the Rutuli prepare Their Arms, and warm each other to the War *Ibid.* VIII. 927 The Queen her self,. With Cymbals toss'd, her fainting Souldiers warms 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 653 First to the Fight his native Troops he warms.

d Of drink: To excite, stimulate.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 3 When the common people are once warmed with drinke, they are apt to doe them injury 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Epodes* XI. 12 When the gay Liquor warm'd my opening Soul.

†**e.** To provoke, excite (temper) *Obs*

1752 CHESTERF *Let to Son* 26 Sept, Keep your own temper, and artfully warm other people's.

3 To make (a material object or substance) warm; to heat moderately; to 'take the chill off'.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli[i] 10 Wonfeax Wale wæteð in wætre, wyrmeð hwilum fæġre to fyre *c* 1000 in Assmann *Ags Hom.* XI 84 For ðy he cwæð þe ðam colan wætere, ðæt nan man ne ðorfte hine beladian, ðæt he fæt næfde, on hwy he hit wyrman mihte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1109 The laurer crowned Phebus with his hete Gan To warmen of þe Est See þe wawes wete. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 40 þe Iuyse of celidone y-medled wiþ vinegre and warmed at þe fire quenchiþ wele þe wickid hete 1530 PALSGR 771/2 You must warme your medecyne or you drinke it. *a* 1589 R. WILLES in Hakluyt *Voy* 611 Before the Sunne hath warmed the ayre and dissolued the ise,. there can be no sailing 1617 S H *Preserv Health* (1624) 45 In the Winter time, warme well your garments at the fire, and warm the linings of the same 17 WATTS *Hymns & Spir Songs* II. cxlvii (1751) 259 E'er there was Rain to bless the Earth, Or Sun to warm the Ground 1747–96 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 269 Skim it, warm it blood warm, and drink it 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* VI 168 In summer, they [*sc.* fish] are seen in great numbers in the shallows near the shore, where the sun has power to warm the water to the bottom 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xix, The tea's cold; put it on the embers and warm it a bit 1862 MRS H WOOD *Mrs Hallib. Troub* I. i, You can get my slippers warmed, Jane 1900 *Jrnl Soc Dyers* XVI 12 Powerful jets with water warmed by steam 1907 J A HODGES *Elem Photogr.* (ed 6) 159 The negative should be slightly warmed

†**b.** Said jocularly for: To occupy (one's bed).

1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III ii, I thinke we shall not warme our beds to day

c. *To warm up* (U.S. *to warm over*). to make warm again (cooked food that has become cold) Also (*rarely*) without adv

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lix, She requests to have that little bit of sweetbread that was left, warmed up for her supper 1853 SOYER *Pantroph* 380 Another custom..was that of warming the remains of a preceding banquet for other guests 1863 W C BALDWIN *Afr Hunting* III 68 We lived for three days on a most recommendable stew, which appeared, warmed up fresh, at every meal 1883 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* IV, Valerie went to the kitchen to warm up an appetizing little dish prepared by the femme de ménage

fig 1876 LD HARTINGTON in Ld E. Fitzmaurice *Earl Granville* (1905) II. 167 All the old anti-Turk abuse was warmed up again 1879 O W. HOLMES *Motley* XXI 162 [The reply] took up the old exceptions, warmed them over into grievances

d. To impart warmth of colour to.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXV (1856) 321 A peculiar purple, slightly warmed or bronzed at its margins. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* III, Not one glimmer of gold or auburn warmed the dull flaxen of her hair

4. To heat (a building, a room) to a moderate temperature.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk Nat Phil* 278 Warming buildings by hot water 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Modern Par Churches* 200 A perfect method of warming churches has yet to be invented 1935 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 345/1 The room was warmed by a brazier.

†**5.** To inaugurate (a new house) by a feast or entertainment *Obs* Cf HOUSE-WARMING 2.

1627 in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1848) II. 50 On Monday, to warm it [the renovated house], he made a great feast 1662 HEYLIN *Eccl. Restaur* (1674) 237 Sir Thomas Tresham . took possession of his place, which having scarce warmed, he was taken from it by the stroke of death 1800 *Gentl Mag* LXX II 786/2 The Prince, it is said, will be present at the first dinner that *warms* this room

†**6** *To be well warmed* to be settled *in* (a residence, position of dignity or profit). *Obs.* Cf. WARM *a.* 7.

1565 ALLEN *Defence Purg* (1886) 26 Ere they be well warmed in their benefices 1711 *Country Man's Let. Curat* 79 Even before she was well warm'd on the Throne

†**7** *Mil* To throw (an enemy) into commotion by a cannonade. *To warm the field* to carry on a furious cannonade. *Obs.*

Cf F *chauffer un poste*, 'le canonner vivement' (Littré).

1705 *Addr. Blessington* in *Lond Gaz* No 4089/2 The English warm'd the Field to that degree, that Thirty Squadrons were forc'd to fly 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XI. (1840) 187 Resolving to give him a broadside that should warm him

b. Sporting. *To warm up*: to give (one's competitor) reason to fear defeat.

1868 *Field* 4 July 14/3 First Trinity rowed over for the trial heat, and in the final heat on the second day 'warmed up' University to some tune

8 *dial.* To beat, flog.

1824 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Warm*, to beat 'I'll warm thy jerkin for the' 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Warm*, to beat 'Aw'l warm yor hide' 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXIX, Old Dorothy, whose hand has warmed my hafflts before now 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* I i, You take out your strap and warm him! 1862 MRS H WOOD *Mrs. Hallib Troub* I xxi, Won't Charlotte warm his back for him! 1892 M C. F. MORRIS *Yorks. Folk Talk* 95 Every Yorkshireman knows what warming a child means, perhaps not a few by bitter experience 1923 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) in *Blackw Mag* Jan. 102/2 To 'warm' a child in Polpier signifies to beat him with a strap.

II *intr* To become warm

9. Of a living body, a material thing or substance. To be raised in temperature

a 1000 *Phænix* 213 Wyrta wearmiaþ *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XXVI (Z) 154 *Caleo*, ic wearmize *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4035 Wyndis wastid away, warmyt the ayre *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* III (1818) 95 Thence to Cambridge where the Muses Haunt the Vine-bush. Like sparks up a chimney warming 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip.* IV. (1842) 141 A large thermometer may from the lapse of time necessary to allow of its proper change, occasion an alteration of temperature, by allowing the body tried to cool or warm 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* I, Beth put a pair of slippers down to warm. 1872 O W HOLMES *Poet* I (1885) 19 A cold day warming up to 32°. 1889 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XI, Here's some damper and mutton, while tea warms 1904 S E WHITE *Forest* XIV, The weather had warmed, the sun shone

b Of colour: To become 'warmer' or more ruddy.

1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* XV, On a bright morning of July, when the grey of the sky was just beginning to warm with the rising day 1906 *Westm Gaz* 8 June 8/1 His head and underparts are of a pearly grey that warms to a pinkish hue on the breast

10. Of a person, his heart, feelings, etc. To become affectionate, kindly, or genial (*to*, *towards* a person).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3376 And I in longing am Laght & Lappit full sore, With hete of þi hegh loue, þat my hert warmys. 1779 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* Feb., Mr. Thrale was ,at first, cold and quiet, but soon .warmed into sociality. 1828 Scott *Hrt Mull* xxxv, I judged that your Grace's heart wad warm to the tartan 1833 L Ritchie *Wanderings by Loire* 46 Every heart seemed to warm towards the little devotee 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xx, Mr Dombey, in his friendlessness, inclined to the Major It cannot be said that he warmed towards him, but he thawed a little. 1874 L Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv 141 Carlyle cannot, indeed, but warm to Scott at the end. 1883 D C. Murray *Hearts* 1, His heart warmed over Baretti as they walked along together

11. To become eager, animated, or enthusiastic Also, with *up*. *To warm (up) to*: to become interested in, acquire zest for, to 'put one's back into' (one's work, a contest, etc.)

1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* xi xiv (1782) IV 209, I expected every moment to see them warm, and to go to loggerheads, the usual end of their dissertations 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, 'I'll tell you,' replied Mr Gabriel Parsons, warming with the subject, and the brandy-and-water,—'I know a lady [etc]' 1846 Disraeli in Moneypenny & Buckle *Life* (1914) III 11, I have not yet added much to my abortive MSS of the German Schloss of last year, but am beginning to warm up 1858 Thackeray *Virgin* xxxviii, Papa's first nervousness is over: his noble voice clears, warms to his sermon 1867 H Latham *Black & White* 5 Congress will by that time have met, and be warming to their work. 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* I iv 72 When he found that his competitor was formidable, he warmed to the race 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II xxix 364 He warmed up as he went along. 1885 Mary E Wilkins in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 She warmed up on the subject.

Warmable (wō·rmăb'l), *a. nonce wd.* [f Warm *v.* + -able.] Capable of being warmed.

1887 W. Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 180 We have had a hard frost for nearly a fortnight , and our stable-meeting-room is not very warmable under such conditions.

Wa·r-man.

1. A fighting-man, warrior, soldier. In early use chiefly *Sc.*, now *rare*.

In Minot's *Poems* x 9 Ritson and Hall print 'weremen' as an emendation of the MS reading 'werkmen'

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T. S) 162 And gif innocent folk takis scathe, than, in sik opyn weris, the prince na the were men may nocht set remede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv 256 Wallace commaundede thai suld na wermen saiff 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiv 151 Syne on that weyrman ruschit he in teyn 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort Scottes* a iij b, How the countrey hath been ouer runne by our awne warremen 1588 Shaks. *L L L* v ii 666 The sweet War-man is dead and rotten 1591 *2nd Pt Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 97 Backe warremen, backe 1797 T Dibdin *Snug Little Island*, A very great war-man, called Billy the Norman 1831 Scott *Cast Dang.* ix, You will command at least twenty war-men, with bow and spear 1864 R F. Burton *Dahome* I 48, I detected several warmen privily borrowing from their neighbours 1911 G K. Chesterton *Ballad of White Horse* 104 Meeting may be of war-men Where the best war man wins.

b. *U.S.* One whose voice is for war. Cf. War-dog, *war-hawk*.

1814 *Columbian Centinel* 11 June 2/4 in A Matthews *Uncle Sam* (1908) 28.

†**2** A man-of-war, warship *Sc Obs*

1546 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1871) II 123 The pryses takin be the Cristopher to the nummer of sex weirman

Wa rm-bloo ded, *a* Having warm blood; *spec* of mammals and birds, which have a uniform high temperature.

1793 T. Beddoes *Let Darwin* 68 At a temperature considerably below that of warm-blooded animals. 1839 T. Beale *Nat Hist Sperm Whale* 41 All the cetacea, as is well known, are warm-blooded animals 1889 G Allen *Falling in Love*, etc 80 Even among warm-blooded animals like the bears and dormice, hibernation occurs

b. *fig* Ardent, fervent, passionate.

1831 Scott *Cast Dang* v, Strict discipline, since the death of that great monarch, had been considerably neglected by the young and warm-blooded valour of England

Warmed (wō·rmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Warm *v.* + -ed 1.] Made warm. a. *lit*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/1 With a warmed table naptkinne, rubbe the insyde of the arme 1679 Trapham *Disc. Health Jamaica* 146 Dissolution in Wine or Broth or other warmed Liquids 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxvi, She..Unclasps her warmed jewels one by one 1895 S. Crane *Red Badge* v, He grasped his canteen and took a long swallow of the warmed water.

b. *fig.*

1690 Locke *Hum Und.* iv xix. § 7 This I take to be properly Enthusiasm..rising from the Conceits of a warm'd or over-weening Brain 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 141 And all thank God with their warmed wits. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I vi, The sense of physical emptiness, that, no warmed passions redeem.

Warment, var. Varment 1 *dial.*

Warmer (wō·rmər). [f. Warm *v.* + -er 1.]

1. A person who warms. *poet*

a 1595 Southwell *St Peter's Compl* 11 Coales were kindled to the warmers cost. 1658 Cokaine *Poems* 249 Tis Loves best musick, all ears charmer, All hearts enthraller, and blouds warmer 1903 Bridges *Ep Socialist* 413 Unashamed to have outliv'd Your breeders, feeders, warmers and toiling attendants

2 A contrivance for warming.

Chiefly with defining word prefixed, as *foot-, plate-, vegetable-warmer*.

1812-83 see Foot *sb.* 35. 1837-75, see Plate *sb* 19 b. 1844 T. Webster *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 845 The well-known japanned plate warmer for the parlour in small families. *Ibid*, A lower kind sold in the shops under the name of vegetable warmers, for keeping those dishes of vegetables warm that are not put on the table 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan , Covered up till we were nearly suffocated, and with a warmer for our feet 1894 *Times* 16 Apr 7/3 The whey is dipped out into large warmers and these placed in the boiler.

Warme store, variant of Warnestore *Obs.*

†**Wa·rmful,** *a. Obs rare* [f. Warm *a.* + -ful] Full of warmth

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* x 121 A mandilion ,Of purple, large, and full of folds, curld with a warmefull nap 1738 *Gentl. Mag* VIII 314/1 Who kindled first his warm-ful, vital ray?

Wa rm-hea rted, *a.* Having a warm heart, of a generous and affectionate disposition. Also, proceeding from, or indicating, such a disposition, hearty, cordial.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv 32 Be warme hairtit and nocht ewill-willie. 1808 Han More *Cœlebs* xlv[1], Flam is naturally an open, warm-hearted man. 1844 *Mem Babylonian Princess* II 80 The kind and warm-hearted treatment which I had experienced from the Dryaah tribe. 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* I, He's of a rash, warm-hearted nature, like Esau.

Hence **Warm-hea·rtedly** *adv*, **Warm-hea rtedness.**

1808 Han More *Cœlebs* xi. I. 142 Her extreme naïveté and warm-heartedness 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xlii, That's the way I've gone through life Experience has never put a chill upon my warm-heartedness 1911 *Concise Oxf Dict*, *Warm-heartedly* adv

Warming (wō·rmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Warm *v.* + -ing 1]

1. The action of making warm; the state of becoming warm.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/1 Warmynge, *calefactio* 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 111 The second propertie of your excellent Sherris, is, the warming of the Blood. *c* 1680 R Fleming *Fulfilling Script.* II iv (1726) 302 As it is sure our bodies are influenced with the warmings of the sun 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Parish* vi, Such a nursing and warming of little legs and feet before the fire. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II vii, Whether he will have time for a good warming and breakfasting before setting off.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1621 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App I 105 The estates hauing of late made great fiers in the Infanta her country of Brabant, euen to the warminge of her courte at Bruxells. 1681 R Fleming *Fulfilling Script* III II (1726) 359 To unite further those amongst themselves with the more warmings of that ancient love that was wont to be amongst them. 1743 J Glas *Lord's Supper* v. v Wks 1761 IV 143 Many warmings and seemingly good motions and wishes, that never carry us out to do any good work.

†c. *Warming of the house* = House-warming 2.

1653 Greaves *Seraglio* 184 The warming of the house, as we call it in England.

2 A thrashing, trouncing. Also *fig.*

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol Gen* 664/1, I'le give your hide a warming. 1880 S Butler *Let.* 20 May in H. F Jones *Mem* (1919) I 332 My new book will give old Darwin the best warming that I can manage to give him

3. *attrib*, as *warming-chamber, -house, -stone* (see quots.).

1791 Bentham *Panopt* I 201 The *warming chamber, or set of warming-chambers consists of earthen retorts, open at both ends, and inclosed in iron ones 1876 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 238 The warming chamber is common to both portions of the building 1897 J. W. Clark *Observ Barnwell Priory* p lxiii, The *Warming-House (*calefactorium*). 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 243 *Lapis Schistos* ,the *Warming stone 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 253 If Mault-kills or Oasts made with ordinary stone prove so advantagious, what would one of them do, if the Joists and Laths at least were made of the Cornish warming-stone, that will hold heat well eight or ten hours 1691 Ray *Creation* I (1692) 83 To these useful Stones I might add the Warming-stone, digged in Cornwal, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease and relief in several Pains and Diseases, particularly that of the internal Hæmorrhoids

Warming (wō·rmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That makes warm, or becomes warm; *lit.* and *fig.* Also with *up*

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 160 Lyght fyre, schapon lyke tonges, biennyng and not smertyng, warmyng not harmyng. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* lii (ed. 8) 293 The gentle rayes of the warming Sun. *c* 1680 R Fleming *Fulfilling Script* II v (1726) 309 It is rare to find a warming heat with a large profession, such as can make it convincing to others. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl., Winter Day* 287 With what amazing power do the warming beams of the Sun of righteousness dart into my soul! 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxvii, A warming and spicy-smelling balsam. 1851 Meredith *Poems, Pict Rhine* iii, And now the sun In saffron clothes the warming atmosphere 1886 Hardy *Woodlanders* ix, Do you think a Christmas party ,is a warming-up thing, and likely to be useful in hastening on the matter?

Wa·rming-pan.

1. A long-handled covered pan of metal (usually of brass) to contain live coals, etc., formerly in common use for warming beds.

1573 Baret *Alv* W 64 A warmyng pan, *thermoclinium.* *c* 1590 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* 1745 A fellow with a Dagger with a hilt like a warming pan 1669 Pepys *Diary* 1 Jan , Presented from Captain Beckford with a noble silver warming-pan, which I am doubtful whether to take or no 1710 Hilman *Tusser Redv.* May (1744) 62 The tinkling after them with a Warming-Pan, Frying-Pan, or Kettle, is of good Use to let the Neighbours know you have a Swarm [of Bees] in the Air. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiv, A nosegay resembling in shape and dimensions a full-sized warming-pan with the handle cut short off.

fig 1626 Breton *Fantasticks* (Grosart) 9/2, I thus conclude, I hold it [August] the worlds welfare, and the earths Warming-pan 1762 *Gentl Mag* XXXII. 137/2 For wedlock is the warming-pan, That best can warm the bed

2 *Hist* With allusion to the story that James II's son, afterwards called the Old Pretender, was a supposititious child introduced into the Queen's bed in a warming-pan. Also *attrib*

1689 *Full Answ Depos Birth Pr Wales* 13 Do you think it [the child] was conveyed there in a Warming pan, or otherwise? 1689 *Muses Farewel Popery* 141 A Warming pan Plot, worse than Cellars Meal Tub 1716 *Collect. State Songs, Poems*, etc 64 Let those Rebels, if they can, Make us forget the Warming Pan, Which first convey'd that pretty Man Into the Chamber Royal 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* ix, Our immortal deliverer from papists and pretenders, and wooden shoes and warming pans

3. *slang.* a A large old-fashioned watch Cf. Turnip *sb.* 3 b. b. A female bed-fellow. *Scotch warming-pan*: a chambermaid who lay in the bed a while to warm it for the intending occupant.

1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* II 25 None but a cold Bed-fellow would have two Warming-Pans 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed 2) 83 A Scotch warming-pan, *i e* a wench The story is well known of the Gentleman travelling in Scotland, who desiring to have his bed warmed, the servant-maid doffs her clothes and lays her self down in it for a while *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Warming-pan*, an old fashion'd large Watch *A Scotch Warming-pan*, a She-bed-fellow.

c. A person who temporarily holds a place or employment until the intended occupant is ready to take it.

1846 *Eclectic Rev.* June 662 A *locum tenens* (ecclesiastice, a warming pan) was wanted for a Yorkshire living 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. 1, Hungerford is not a warming-pan; he never was originally, and if he had been, he has been member for the county too long to be so considered now. 1883 D. C Murray *Hearts* xiv (1885) 117, I only serve the place of what in Parliament is called a warming-pan

attrib 1875 *Daily News* 2 June 2/2 The Act was simply employed for conserving livings for the use of the children of the patron, and was popularly known as the 'warming-pan' Act.

Warmint, var. Varment 1 *dial.*

Warmish (wō·rmiʃ), *a* [f Warm *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat warm

1597 A M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/3 A south-west wind, with warmishe showres of rayne 1647 Trapp *Comm*, 1 *Thess* v 3 As Philosophers say, that before a snow the weather will be warmish. 1826 S Cooper *Surg.* (ed 5) 61 The patient is to be kept in a warmish, but well-ventilated apartment. 1895 Meredith *Amaz. Marriage* xxxi II 345 Odd movements of a warmish curiosity brushed him when the cynic was not mounting guard.

†**Wa rmly,** *a Obs. rare* [f Warm *a.* or *v.* + -ly 1] Full of warmth

c 1470 Harding *Chron* cix. viii, As they [the Danes] vnto theyr Shyppes agaynwarde flewe, He droue them there vnto a warmely stowe 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Lady Kilconquhair* 8 Aug., The sweet presence, the long lasting goodwill of our God, the warmely & lovely comforts of our Lord Jesus be with you.

Warmly (wō·rmli), *adv.* [f. Warm *a.* + -ly 2.] In a warm manner.

1. So as to be warm (in temperature); so as to impart warmth †Also Comb *warmly-wet*.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iii 836 Our mealy grain.. Rots to revive, and, warmly-wet, puts forth His root beneath, his bud above the Earth 1623 J Taylor (Water P.) *Discov. by Sea* B 6 b, Couetousnesse is Embroidered with Extortion, and warmely lined and furred with oppression 1667 Milton *P L* iv 244 Where the morning Sun first warmly smote The open field 1725 Pope *Odyss* xxiv 262 His habit coarse, but warmly wrapt around 1790 Cowper *On Receipt Mother's Picture* 59 Thy nightly visits to my chamber made, That thou might'st know me safe and warmly laid. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxvii. 203 The Aiguille half of its granite cone was warmly illuminated, and half in shadow 1914 *Blackw. Mag* Aug 176/2 The sun shone warmly upon him

2. With warmth of feeling.

a. Fervently, earnestly.

1529 More *Suppl Soulys* Wks 336/2 Yet heare we sometime our wiues pray for vs more warmely. 1698 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1885) IV. 159 Father and two sons prayd warmly for him 1766 Goldsm *Vicar W* xxxii, My son's bride warmly insisted that Lady Thornhill (that was to be) should take the lead 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xx. III. 150 Corinth warmly entered into the views of her colony. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 145 On a matter I have warmly at heart.

b. With warm affection, gratitude, kindness, admiration, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 433 He spoke this very affectionately and warmly 1791 Mrs Radcliffe *Rom Forest* i, And interested him more warmly in her favour 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xxvi, They barely thanked him in very cold terms for his courtesy while at his Court, and something more warmly, for having permitted them to retire. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xv, All applauded him very warmly 1876 Hardy *Ethelberta* xxx, Neigh pressed her fingers more warmly than she thought she had given him warrant for 1904 *Verney Mem.* I 146 Sir Edmund Verney was warmly attached to both husband and wife.

c. With controversial ardour, eagerly.

1665 Boyle *Occas Refl* vi iv (1848) 352 There are not many [controversies that have been more curiously and warmly disputed, than the Question, Whether [etc] 1739 Hardwicke *Let* in G. Harris *Life* (1847) I 424 Points, on which our friends may be likely warmly to differ 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 90 The King and he often warmly disputed on the principles of a good Government.

d With warmth of temper

1776 *Trial of J. Fowke* IV 28/1 The Governor reproached me warmly for taking up a business in which he was so immediately concerned. 1799 Hr Lee *Canterb T, Frenchm T* (ed 2) I 200 'Let us not talk of him,' interrupted Dorsain, warmly 1838 Lytton *Leila* I II, The young king spoke warmly and bitterly 1873 W Black *Pr Thule* xvi 254 'And if he has, whose fault is it?' the girl said, warmly

3 With reference to attack or defence: Fiercely, vigorously.

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv* vi. 149 They came briskly on, and Charged very desperately, but being as warmly received, the Infidels were put to Flight *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Mar 1672, They so warmly plied our divided fleets, that [etc.] 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4493/2 The Germans receiv'd him so warmly, that few of his Men escaped with their Lives 1755 R. Rogers *Ponds* (1769) 7 We warmly pursued the enemy, and obliged them to disperse 1797 in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1845) III 188 No person has a right to know that the Culloden was not as warmly engaged as any Ship in the Squadron

Warmness (wɔ̄·ɪmnes). Now *rare*. [f. Warm *a* + -ness] The condition of being warm, warmth.

1. Moderate heat.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xi 157 He wolde hine baðian on þam wlacum wætere ,ac he gewat sona swa he ðæt wæter hrepode, and wearð seo wearmnys him awend to deaðe *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 2375 It may nat be seith he [Seneca] that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth som vapour of warmnesse. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 473 He fund a serpent slayn with hurdmen, & bon vnto a stokk, and he lowsid hur becauce sho was som-what on lyfe, & layd hur þer sho mot fele warmenes of þe son 1526 Tindale *Jas.* II. 16 If one of you saye vnto them: Departe in peace, God sende you warmnes and fode. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* III. (1617) 11 Make your horse run the traine with good courage and liuelinesse, and so in his warmnesse trot him home. 1696 J F. *Merch Wareho* 25 Which [*sc* cotton goods] if any person made trial of, he would scarcely make use of any other by reason of their duration and warmness 1785 T Reid *Lect* Wks. (1846) 65/1 A comfortable warmness in the air.

fig 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D iij b, The heate of some mens braines, and the warmnes of other mens bloud 1681 D Abraham in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc* (1912) July 141 Love ,the course and motion whereof is in no wise to be stopped, Neither the warmness of Its stream refrigerated.

† 2. The state of being well to do *Obs.*

1399 Langl *Rich. Redeles* III 288 Þis warmnesse in welth with wy vppon erthe My3te not longe dure as doctourz us tellith 1411–12 Hoccleve *De Reg Prunc.* 3059 Al þi busynesse Is for þi lucre, and þi cofres warmnesse

† 3 Lukewarmness *Obs. rare.*

1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* xx 127 The lothsom[n]es whiche God conceaueth of this newtralitie or warmnes [L. *ex tepiditate*]

4. Warmth of affection or devotion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 The soule melteth whan it waxeth warme in deuocyon, whiche warmenesse, is moche swete and pleasaunt 1632 *Eng Primer Our Lady* 477 Make the sturdy for to bend, To the cold kind warmenes send 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* III. iii, I lo'ed your company; And ever had a warmness in my breast, That made ye dearer to me than the rest.

† 5. Heat of anger. *Obs.*

1563 Bp. Sandys in Strype *Ann. Ref* (1709) I 362 He saith, he is sory for those letters he wrote to me in his Warmeness

Warmoll, obs. form of Wardmote.

Warmonger (wɔ̄·ɪmʊ ŋgəɹ). [f. War *sb.*1 + Monger *sb.*] One who traffics in war. Contemptuously applied to: † a a mercenary soldier (*Obs. rare*−1), b. one who seeks to bring about war So **Warmongering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in recent newspaper use)

1590 Spenser *F. Q* III. x. 29 As much disdeigning to be so misdempt, Or a war-monger to be basely nempt 1817 Hazlitt *Effects War & Taxes* Wks 1902 III 249 This is a singular slip of the pen in so noisy and triumphant a warmonger as the Poet Laureate 1862 J Bright *Let* in Trevelyan *Life* (1913) 316 The war-mongers here are baffled for the time. 1878 E Jenkins *Haverholme* 76 His bitter scoffs at the Chauvinists and war-mongers.

Warmot, obs. form of Wormwood.

Warmouth (wɔ̄ ɪmauþ). A name given to a fresh-water sunfish belonging to the genus *Chænobryttus* found in the eastern U S

1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 67 The Warmouth, *Chænobryttus gulosus*, is well-known throughout the South . The Black Warmouth, *Chænobrytlus autistius*, a species also called 'Warmouth', 'Big-mouth', [etc.] .abounds in the tributaries of the Upper Mississippi

Warmstore, variant of Warnestore. *Obs.*

Warmth (wɔ̄ɪmþ). In 2 wermþe. [OE. **wiermþu*, **wærmþu* = MLG. *wermede*, Du. *warmte*, MHG. *wermede, warmede, warmte* (early mod.G *wärmte*).—OTeut. type **warmiþō*, f **warmo-* see Warm *a* and -th]

1. A moderately hot or pleasantly heated state of the atmosphere, esp. as an essential of physical comfort and well-being, a temperate heat radiating from the sun, a fire, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 37 Do þine elmesse of þon þet þu maht iforðen Wreoche men sceos and claðes and wermþe and herburȝe. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* VII (Arb.) 12 Reynart laye within the gate as he ofte was wonte to doo for the warmth of the sonne. 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Luke* XXIV 25–9, 188 b, Petur, who abiured yᵉ Lorde whyle being throughly taken wᵗ colde, he taketh warmth & heate by the coles of yᵉ wicked Jewes 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I 36 Yet desyreth it [Lupines] the warmth of Autume, that it may be well rooted before Winter come. 1662 R Venables *Exper Angler* IX. 91 In March, beginning of April, later end of September, and all winter fish bite best in the warmth of the day 1671 Milton *P R* II 74 When scarce a Shed Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me [Mary] From the bleak air, A Stable was our warmth, A Manger his. 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II. VIII § 16. 57 The same Fire, that at one distance produces in us the Sensation of Warmth, does at a nearer approach, produce in us the far different Sensation of Pain 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 320 How the frost, Raging abroad, and the rough wind, endear The silence and the warmth enjoy'd within! 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II 1 187 If there be a sun in heaven She shall not dare to look upon its beams; Nor feel its warmth 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Doctors' Commons*, He had gathered up his robe behind, in order that he might feel the full warmth of the fire 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 285 The girl Nursing a child, and turning to the warmth The tender pink five beaded baby-soles 1908 S E White *Riverman* IV, A fine sun, tempered with a prophetic warmth of later spring, animated the scene.

b. *fig.*

1653 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 167 Many persons, from vicious, and dead, and cold, have passed into life and an excellent grace, and a spirituall warmth. 1781 Cowper *Table-T* 382 Virtue quickens, with a warmth divine, The pow'rs that sin has brought to a decline 1864 Tennyson *En Arden* 38 But when the dawn of rosy childhood past, And the new warmth of life's ascending sun Was felt by either, [etc.]

2. The natural heat of a living body; vital heat.

1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul* IV. I 98 No pulse Shall keepe his natiue progresse . . No warmth, no breath shall testifie thou liuest. 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* V. II. 294 Come then, and take the last warmth of my Lippes 1667 Milton *P. L* VII 236 But on the watrie calme His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspred, And vital vertue infus'd, and vital warmth Throughout the fluid Mass. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 120 ¶ 14 When she has laid her Eggs what Care does she take in turning them frequently, that all Parts may partake of the vital Warmth? 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb.* II. I 104 The warmth Of the life-blood, for loss of which I faint, Quivered between our intertwining arms

† b. Of herbs Aphrodisiac quality. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* III 199 When now the Nuptial time Approaches Feed him with Herbs, whatever thou canst find, Of generous Warmth.

3. A moderate degree of heat inherent or produced in a substance or liquid.

1748 Gray *Alliance* 3 A niggard Earth, Whose flinty Bosom starves her generous Birth, Nor genial Warmth, nor genial Juice retains. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 122 The extreme coldness of the soil had overcome the warmth of the ashes. 1784 Cowper *Task* III 491 Ere the warmth, Slow gathering in the midst [of a hot-bed], through the square mass Diffus'd, attain the surface

b Pungency (of seasoning)

1816 Tuckey *Narr. Exped R Zaire* IV (1818) 138 The stews were so highly peppered that our gentlemen, not accustomed to such warmth of seasoning, could scarcely swallow them.

4. An excited or fervent state of the feelings; strength or glow of feeling, fervent or vehement character (of an expression, welcome, salute, etc.); ardour, enthusiasm; cordiality, heartiness.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* I, II 36 But what warmth is there in your affection towards any of these Princely suters that are already come? 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* I § 44 His majesty sent for them, and with much warmth and passion dissuaded them from appearing further in it. 1677 Sir W. Temple *Ess. Gout* Wks 1720 I. 134 The same warmth of Head disposes Men to both, though one be commonly esteemed an Honour, and the other a Reproach. 1702 Steele *Funeral* Pref, I know not in what words to thank my Fellow-Soldiers for their Warmth and Zeal in my behalf 1709 Pope *Ess Crit.* 678 An ardent Judge, who zealous in his trust, With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just 1776 *Mirror* No 6 The singular opinions which have influenced his conduct, I have often heard him attempt, with great warmth, to defend 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch Strike* VII 81 All with different degrees of warmth declared their readiness to sacrifice or to be sacrificed. 1835 Marryat *J. Faithful* XXXIII, Mr. Drummond . shook me by the hand with a warmth which made me more ashamed of my conduct towards him. 1856 *N. Brit Rev.* XXVI. 204 The warmth of his gratitude to Warburton, . may be taken as the measure of his fears. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I 496 The warmth of your professions will be of no avail. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 277 When the Conservatives came in, the matter was taken up with unexpected warmth. 1902 'Linesman' *Words of Eyewitness* Pref 7 The warmth of welcome accorded to my book has surprised no less than it has gratified me.

b A heated state of the temper approaching anger; the expression or exhibition of this; also, heated language or argument.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 150 ¶ 6 As an honest Man ought, (when he sees Two Friends in Warmth with each other) I took the first Opportunity I could to leave them by themselves 1712 in Maclaurin *Argts & Decis* (1774) 53 An apology for the warmth of expression in his former paper, to which he had been .provoked. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV VII. 243 He expressed warmth, and even resentment, upon the hardness of these arbitrary conditions. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* III, I am ashamed to have been betrayed into this warmth of feeling 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 22/2 The strife was carried on with great warmth

c Excitement, exhilaration. *rare.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. II, Sportsmen, in the warmth of a chase, are too much engaged to attend to any manner of ceremony.

5. A glowing hue (of colouring in a picture, in nature); *spec* in *Painting*, a glowing effect produced by the use of warm colours (see Warm *a.* 15).

1717 Pope *Ep. to Mr. Jervas* 38 We Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air,..Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. 1803 Ibbetson *Acad Painting* (1828) 9 Warmth, or a tint made of red and yellow,. is the next valuable thing 1834 W. H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. I, As to complexion, his skin had a truly Spanish warmth and intensity of colouring. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* XII. III 135 When the sun shines out in all his glory, the landscape has a freshness and a warmth of colouring seldom found in our latitude. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II III. 47 For the past ten days we have been watching the growing warmth of our landscape.

6. *nonce-use.* The state of being prosperous or 'well-off'. (Cf. Warm *a* 8.)

1888 J Payn *Prince of Blood* I x. 163 What care I for his 'warmth' and reputation for integrity in the city?

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1830 Coleridge *Marginalia* in *Blackw Mag* (1882) Jan 116 Animal magnetism will be found connected with a warmth sense. 1909 tr. *Hopf's Human Species* 39 A warmth-loving fauna.

Warmthless (wɔ̄·ɪmples), *a. rare.* [f. Warmth + -less.] Devoid of warmth.

a 1834 Coleridge *The Pang More Sharp* 3 Poems 1912 I. 457 He too Has flitted from me, like the warmthless flame, That makes false promise of a place of rest 1852 *Meanderings of Mem* I. 100 Vain and virtueless and warmthless grown.

Warm water. Water heated to a degree considerably below boiling-point. Also *attrib.* (with hyphen).

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 902 in *Babees Bk* 178 And watur warme his handes to wasche 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I 34 b, Lyntels groweth hye when it is wette in warme water and Saltpeter before it be sowen. *a* 1756 Eliza Haywood *New Present* (1771) 267 Wet the linen with warm water 1876 *Clin Soc Trans.* IX 10 A vesicular rash,. which subsided with warm-water dressing. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 428 A warm-water pillow may be ordered.

b. The seas of warmer regions as opposed to the Arctic Ocean. Also *attrib.*

1883 Wallem *Fish Supply Norway* 4 These warm-water basins in the Norwegian Ocean are of the greatest importance for the fauna and flora 1898 *Westm Gaz* 7 Mar 1/2 Our own Ministers have invited Russia to a warm-water port. *Ibid* 26 Sept 1/2 Russia may fairly desire access to 'the warm water', as the phrase goes.

† c. *fig.* Cf. Hot water 3. *Obs.*

1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 207/2 He lives in eternal warm water

Warn (wɔ̄n), *sb.* [f. Warn *v.*1 (The OE. *wearn* refusal, is a different word: see Warn *v.*2).]

† 1 An intimation or notice of something as about to happen *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11133 He fand wit-vten oþer warn þat þis leuedi was wit barn. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 264 in *Cursor M.* App IV. 1672 Hope ay of gode hap to come wiþ a gode clap wiþ-out ani warne.

2 *poet.* Warning.

a 1851 Moir *Poet. Wks.* II 283 The moat o'erpassed, at warn of bell, Down thundering the portcullis fell.

† 3 *Comb.* (perh f the stem of Warn *v.*1) warn-word, a word of warning.

1602 [Parsons] *title*, The Warn-word to Sir Francis Hastinges Wast word. 1624 Bp. Sanderson *Serm. ad Pop.* v. (1681) I 241 The whole Chapter is none other but a warn-word against unthankfulness.

Warn (wɔ̄n), *v.*1 Pa t and pa. pple. **warned** Forms. 1 war(e)nian, wearnian, 2 warnian, -en, (wernin), 2–6 werne, 2–3 warnie, warni, 3 wearne, weorne, 3–4 warny(e, 4–5 waren, 4–7 *Sc.* varn, 5 wern, waarne, waran, 6 *Sc* wairn, 3–7 warne, 6 *dial* warren, 3– warn [OE. *warenian, warnian, wearnian* = MLG. *warnen* to warn, inform, Flem. (Kilian) † *waernen* to warn, put on one's guard, OHG. *warnôn, warnên* to warn, refl to provide oneself, to take precautions (MHG., mod.G. *warnen* to warn; the Sw. *varna*, Da. *varne* are prob. from German).—OTeut. **waranōjan* (-ōjan), f. **war-* to be cautious. see Ware *a.*

In OE and in Continental Teut this verb seems to have been to some extent confused with OTeut **warnōjan*, cogn. and synonymous with **warnjan* to refuse, forbid, etc. (see Warn *v* 2).]

† I. 1. *intr* and *refl* To take heed, be on one's guard, beware. Only OE.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XI. 35 Warna þæt þæt leoht þe ðe on is ne syn þystru. *c* 1000 Ælfric in *Lamb. Hom* 301 Heo [*sc.* þet sidefulle wif] hi warnað [*c* 1175 (*ibid.* 111) wernað] wið druncennysse.

II. To make aware, to put on one's guard.

2. *trans.* To give timely notice to (a person) of impending danger or misfortune.

Const *of, against* (OE and early ME *wið*) or subord. clause *To warn off* to keep away (from danger) by timely notice.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 166 Ða sende Benedictus swiðe hrædlice and warnode ða gebroðra wið þæs deofles to cyme *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* XII. (1883) 79 Þæt hy godes folc warnian ȝelome wið þone egesan, þe mannum is toweard. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 992 Ða sende se ealdorman Ælfric & het warnian þone here. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 226 in *O E Hom.* I 173 Ich hit wille seggen þan þe hit hom solf nusten Warni hom wið hore unfrome ȝif ho me wulleð lusten. *Ibid* 228 Ich wulle tellen of helle pin and wernin ow wið herme. *c* 1205 Lay 7984 For Julius Cesar of his hærme wæs wær a-buten mid-nihte he warnede alle his cnihtes & to scipen ferden & fusden an veste. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1091 Loth hem [his sons in-law] warnede, wislike and wel, Oc he ne troweden him nenere a del *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1731 Þe folk to preche for-gate he [Noe] noght, To warne

þam of our lauerds wrake. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 390 Milce and merci he haþ for-loren, He was warned þer-of bi foren. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2658 For In myne dremys it is warnede me How that myn Neuew shal myn bane be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 193 For he hadde i-warnede hym of meny myshappes þat schulde falle hem for his cruelnes . Also he hadde i-warnede hym þat he schulde regne but fourtene 3ere 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII 273 Thaventurous knyȝte by thyn ieporte is warnyd of his perellys *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlate* 975 All 3our welth will away, Thus I warn 3ow 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I x 47, I warne yow al, your enemyes are passyng strong for yow 1526 TINDALE *Matt* II. 22 Notwithstondynge after he was warned in hys slepe, he tourned asyde into the parties off galile. 1599 ALEX HUME *Hymns* v 96 Poems (S.T S) 44 The godly Hezekiah king, was sick in great distres, And be the Prophete warnd, that he sould neuer conuales. 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV 6 O that now, While time was, our first Parents had bin warnd The coming of thir secret foe, and scap'd his mortal snare. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* VI, They say it often comes to warn people of their death. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 274 He learnt and warn'd me of their fierce design Against my house 1860 — *Sea Dreams* 128 And then I fear'd Lest the gay navy there should splinter on it, And fearing waved my arm to warn them off.

Proverbs *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common pl Bk* (1858) 140 He that ys warnyd beffore ys not begylyd 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 63 Halfe warnd halfe armde 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XIII xlvii, The Proverb saith, one that is warn'd is arm'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 799 Once warn'd is well bewar'd.

b. *absol*

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 196 Swefnu binnon þrim dagum beoð onwiȝene hwilan to warnienne *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 182 Sicnesse wardeð [MS C weorneð] to ȝein þeo [sins] þet weren touwardes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XII. XXXIII. 124 b/2 (Bodl MS.), [þe] sparowe dredeþ þe wesell and cryeþ and warneþ ȝif awesel come [L *presentiam ejus prodit*]

3 To put (a person) on his guard, to caution *against* some person or thing as dangerous.

† Formerly const *of, from.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 54 Al þus þe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 77 [They] blamed þe maister, þat knewe not þe kynde cours þat to þe crafte longid, And warned him wisely of þe wedir-side. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret* 195 She was all venym, And yef I had not varnyte the therof at the furste tuching she had shent the. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 62 Warnde of my foe, I shunne my foe 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I. III 298 What dost thou scorne me For my gentle counsell? And sooth the diuell that I warne thee from 1773 *Cook's 1st Voy* I IV 111 Hawkesw *Voy* II. 48 Dr. Solander himself was the first who found the inclination, against which he had warned others, irresistible 1809 *Med. Jrnl* XXI 404 This..will for ever operate as a friendly beacon to warn . anatomists and surgeons, against a hasty or superficial dissection of a dead body 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 69 Ah love, there surely lives in man and beast Something divine to warn them of their foes

4. To give (a person) cautionary notice or advice with regard to actions or conduct, to caution against neglect of duty or against wrong or mistaken action or belief.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xvii 72 Forðan butan ic eow warnige and þone wol eow forbeode ic sceal aȝyldan ȝescead þam soðfæstan deman *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 117 ȝif þu wernast þane unrihtwise mon and he nule icherran from his sunnan þurh þe *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Þar ic ðe scal undernemen mid ða ilche wordes ðe ðu ofte hafst ȝeheard for ðe te warnien. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 270 Ine swuche manere tentaciuns nis non so wis ne so war, but ȝif God ham warnie, þet nis bigiled oðer hwules 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 425 He was afterward i-warned by febilnesse of his body, and þo he was i-cristenede *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* xlviii 33 Þai sal be warnid ane tyme, and a-noþir time. Yef sho wil noht a mende, Man sal take suilk amendis of hir. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I. xi 31 Often tymes when other were moste besy in prayer, he wente out and wandryd aboute, whan his abbot had often warned hym, and he amendyd not 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* II 10 Be wyse now therfore (o ye kynges) be warned, ye that are iudges of the earth 1581 *S'hampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. II. 206 Wherof we have thought good to amerse them at 2/6, for that they have byne often tymes warrened and no redresse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 831 Sheep, Oxen, Horses fall, and lye 'Till warn'd by frequent Ills, the way they found, To lodge their loathsom Carrion under Ground. 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 35 Divine authority within his breast Warns him or prompts, approves him or restrains. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I IX, [He] marshalled the village boys,. domineering over them with a fine imperious spirit, that made his father laugh when he beheld it, and his mother fondly warn him.

absol. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 202 ȝif þou seest thefte be do, & wylt noȝt telle, warne, ne speke, whan þou myȝt lettyn it. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 441 The priestly brotherhood Prompt to persuade, expostulate, and warn. 1804 WORDSW. *'She was a Phantom'* 28 A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command.

b. Const. *against*; also with inf. or subordinate clause, or † double object.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xvii. 68 ȝelome ic eow warnode and . cuðlice manode þat ȝe andsætan wiȝlunge þe unwise men healdað mid ealle forlætan. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1078 in *S Eng. Leg* 137 þo it was to war[d] eue twei seriaunz þare come, Sore weopinde, and warnede him þat he sum red him nome 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 229, I speke it for no mannes blame, Bot forto warne thee the same. *Ibid.* II. 49 And warneth alle for mi sake, Of love that thei ben noght ydel *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 26 Bot warne þe lech þe pacient that he dispose hym so þat he remoue noȝt þe medycyne *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 199 And þagh hit [St Margaret's Day] be a lyȝt holyday..I warne you þat ȝe wol fast hor evyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I. XIII 37 They warne the riche to knowe themself and not to be prowde. 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* I. III F IIj, My father wyll neuer geue me this money, but he wyll first warne me..that I shall not waste it prodigallye. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* V. 95 Caesar euery Regiment wain'd with a worde Brauely to fight for honor of the day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 185 The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warnd Thir sinful state, and to appease betimes Th' incensed Deitie while offerd grace Invites. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 39, I warn also those that come to Aleppo that they fail not to see the Birds of Grandouilles 1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* 1 Wks. 1721 I 446, I must only warn you, that you do not charge your Coins with more uses than they can bear 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 936 The Father, whilst he warn'd his erring Son, The sad Examples which He ought to shun, Describ'd, and only nam'd not, Solomon 1781 COWPER *Hope* 355 The screaming nations seem to warn him never to repeat His bold intrusion on their dark retreat. 1848 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II xvii. 295 His page delivered a letter. It warned him not to attend in his place in parliament. 1852 W COLLINS *Basil* III 1 6 You may be tempted to tear up my letter, and throw it from you unread I warn you not to do so; I warn you to read what I have written *Ibid.* III 1 74 Be warned, therefore, against seeking a false hope in the belief that my faculties are shaken 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* (1858) I III. 266 The ambassador warned him on peril of his life to deal no further with such things 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I. I. 33 Yet, fellows, must I warn you not to shout Ere we have left the troublous wood behind

† *absol.* *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 22 And he warnyd þat on no wyse no man sulde know þat it wer a womman. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* II 10 Then Iames, Cephas and Iohn agreed with vs, that we shuld preache amonge the Hethen, and they amonge the Iewes: warnynge only that we shulde remember the poore.

† c. Const. *of. Obs.*

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6905 And y warne 3ow alle of o þyng, Forþenkeþ nat of 3oure almes-3yuyng. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. V. 214 His wyf warnede him þo of wikkednesse and of sinne *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 þe kirk makiþ lawis, and schuld wern men þer of, þat þei offendid not þer in. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 106 But of one thynge I werne you er I goo, She that styreth the shyp, make her your frende 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov* XVI 29 b, Than sadlye and with a wonderfull grauitie, he wolde admonest or warn him of his lacke in diligence.

† d. Const. *from.*

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 264 When I began farming, I was warned from expecting profit, by two different sets of people.

5. To inform, notify. Now only in restricted use, to notify of something requiring attention.

a To inform or notify of something actual.

c 1205 LAY. 30639 And al þat he auunde in þan lufte & bi þan grunde þurh ælches cunnes þing he warnede æure Ædwine king 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 205 But litil leue we þat lud, i þe warne. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. V 30 He warnede watte his wyf was to blame, þat hire hed was worþ a Mark *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* II. (*Paul*) 729 For is na payne, we wele þe [*sc* Nero] warne, In life sa gret as to ber barne *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 893 Now see , yonde adovne Wher that thou knowest any tovne And whan thou hast of ought knowynge Looke that thou warne me And y anoon shall telle the How fer that thou art now therfro. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* 5 3if eny of þe brethren be chosen wardein in þe^s^ brether-hede,..he shal take þe^s^ charge al-sone as he is warned þerof *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXVIII. 128 þe emperour þat was warned of þaire fleyng lay before þam with his oste. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress.* 359 Ane Chyld come fra the hall, To warne Cresseid the Supper was reddy 1530 PALSGR 772/1, I warne one of a mater in processe, *je intime* . No man hath warned me yet 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Visit to Newgate*, The deathlike stillness of the street without . warns him that the night is waning fast away 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) IV. XVIII 114 Count Eustace (of Boulogne) was warned that the wished for moment was come 1880 MRS PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 25 The clock warned them it was time to get ready 1886 C SCHOLL *Phraseol Dict* II 832 The broker did not warn us of the arrival of the vessel.

† *absol* 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVI VIII (1495) 557 The adamas [the stone adamant] warnyth of venim [L *dicitur venena deprehendere*] as Electrum dooth 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I II. 1 And chearefull Chaunticlere with his note shrill Had warned once, that Phœbus fiery carre In hast was climbing vp the Easterne hill.

† b. To tell (a person) when it is time *to do* something. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 507 When the on condle wes ydo, The aht tiden weren alsuo; The kyng he warnede by thon, Hys purpos arıht to don 1539–40 in *Devon N & Q* (1903) Oct 238 Payed to a man for his labor to warne the lymers to bryng more lyme when ther lyme was almost don 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VI 121 Now the setting Sun had warn'd the Swain To call his counted Cattle from the Plain.

† c. *To warn custos*: in school language, to inform the 'custos' or monitor of a misdemeanour: in quot. *indirect passive Obs.*

1558 R RAMSEY *Serm Child Bishop* (Camden) 28 Yf a scoler in the gramer scole speak false Lattyn or Englysh forbyddyn, he is takyn withall of one or the other and warnyd custos to be beatyn *Ibid.*, Let them be first warnyd custos, or wrong by the ears for it, and after be correctyd as the custos is usyd.

d. To give previous notice to. More definitely † *to warn before* (obs.) Const. with *of*, subord. clause, or infinitive.

c 1275 LAY 22059 Leteþ blowe bumes warnie cnihtes þat ich faren wolle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1056 We ssolle hom warni of oure þoȝt ar we þanne wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10933 Speke we nu of zacharı, hu þe angel com him to warn, he suld haue Ion, þat seli barn *c* 1330 *Otuel* 1691 Otuwel warende fore a non þo Rouland & oliuer bo *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* 1559, I werne yow bit, quod she anon, Ye gete of me good fame non. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 385 Oon of his prisoneres þat was konnynge in devyne warned hym þat he schulde sone be delyvered out of prisoun. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. XVIII. 97 Astronomyens al day in here art faillen, That whilom warned men by-fore what shoulde by-falle after *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXII 84 þi biddyng will I noȝt full-fill, þat warne I þe 1483 *Acta Audit* in *Acta Dom Conc* II. Introd 114 The day that he was warnit to ressave the some contenit in his said reversione 1534 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1897) IV. 67 Allane C...hes warnyt Janet Boyd, at hyr awn dwelling place within Glasgow, to rasaef ane hundretht merk ..upon Wytsunday evyn 1551 *Rental Bk Cupar Angus* (1880) II 71 Our said place at all tymes salbe reddy to ws als oft as it salhappyn ws..to cum thairto we warnand thame thairto XXIIII houris warnyng of befor 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XII, The mourning being ready, and Sir Pitt Crawley warned of their arrival, Colonel Crawley and his wife took a couple of places in the Highflyer coach 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XXXI. (1878) 533 But I warn you I will call again very soon

e. *absol* or *intr.* Of a clock. To make the clicking or whirring noise which indicates that it is about to strike, to 'give warning'. [So G. *warnen.*] *dial.*

1846 M A RICHARDSON *Local Historian's Table-bk, Leg Div.* I. 116 And just as the clock warned for twal' the hin'most game was concludet 1885 W TOWERS *Poems* 189 (E.D.D.) Hark! the clock is warning ten. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III XVIII, Every time the clock warned to strike, she felt one hour nearer her doom.

6. To notify of something commanded; to order under penalties.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1808 We buþ y-sent to þe, Balan. to warnye þe by-forn, þe nayles þow scholdest him ȝelde aȝeyn & elles þow gest a torn 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 153 He was i warned by an aungel þat he schulde translate Clement his body *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1092 Pelleus full prestly the peopull did warne To appere in his presens. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 2208 For by a vysione seynt Dunstone was y-warnot of þat cas þat Alphege Of Wynchester shulde bysshoppe y-sacrid be *c* 1450 *Mankind* 516 in *Macro Plays* 20 Com a-gayn, I werne, as sone as I yow call. 1456 SIR G HAVE *Law Armis* (S T S.) 53 [He] gert warne all his obeysaunce of Lombardye to mak thame redy to bataill 1483 *Acta Audit* in *Acta Dom Conc* II Introd 115 That he proffert the said some to the said William the said day that he was warnit to 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* VI v, His royal summons warn'd the land, That all who own'd their King's command Should instant take the spear and brand, To combat at his side.

† b. *To warn in*: to order to come in. *Obs.*

1654 WHITELOCKE *Swed Ambassy* (1772) I. 176 So many waggons were warned in because of the smalleness of them, and the great quantity of baggage and provision.

c To notify (a person) to go *from, out of* (a place), *away, thence.*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* I. 353 To warne him on the sudden from my house Were too confirme the rumour that is growne 1697 DRYDEN *Æneas* Ded (d) 2 He had already chidden the Rebellious Winds . He had warn'd them from the Seas *Ibid* IV. 546 Now Hermes is employed from Jove's abode, To warn him hence 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V 328 He batter'd at the doors; none came the next, An awful voice within had warn'd him thence 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* LVII, So having warned him out of London, I [Inspector Bucket] made an afternoon of it to warn him to keep out of it now he *was* away. 1868 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* VI, She never saw Laune mount guard in the hall to warn the servants away.

d. *To warn off*: to notify (a person) to keep at a distance. Also *fig.*

1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 46 For Love himself took part against himself To warn us off. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVIII, 'Pray, Mr Rouncewell,' says my Lady, warning Sir Leicester off with the slightest gesture of her pretty hand, as if he were a fly, 'explain to me what you mean' 1858 ELIZ. SEWELL *Ursula* I. X. 108 He warned her off admirably, not letting her know anything he chose to keep to himself.

e To give notice to (a person) to keep *off* (private ground). Also with *off* adv. Also *fig*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M* III, There's Dunbog has warned the Red Rotten and John Young aff his grunds. 1848 *Athenæum* 10 June 579/3 Can the fact of Mr Prior's having written a biography of Goldsmith give him the right to warn all others off the ground? 1863 MRS GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* X 176 Miss Monro stole out after the doctor to warn him off the subject for the future 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 303 All merchants being warned off from Indian commerce as poachers from a preserve 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II. 249 'Go for' a building, and not hang around like a tramp to be warned off by timid caretakers

f. Racing *To warn off the course* To prohibit (a defaulter against the laws of the Jockey Club) from riding or running horses at meetings under its jurisdiction Also with *off* adv.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II I XIV § 4. 375 [The Stewards of the Jockey Club] have full power to warn off recusants [at Newmarket] Other races are held under the same conditions as the Newmarket, but, being on public land, there is not often the power to warn off improper characters, as at Newmarket, Goodwood, and some few others. 1861 *Sporting Rev* June 474 Mr Bryan having admitted that he gave orders to his jockey to lose the race, it was resolved, 'That Mr Bryan be warned off the course at Newmarket, and other places where the Jockey Club have jurisdiction, for the year 1861.' 1900 QUILLER-COUCH *Old Fires* III. 55 If I'd been warned off Newmarket Heath shouldn't I feel just as you are feeling

† g. *absol.* To notify a requirement, give an order *for. Obs*

1530 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 80 He had brewed XXX^li^ quarters malt which they had warnyd for, and so they wold not receyve theyr ale at the tyme it was sent to them

7 To summon (a person *to* a duty, place, etc.). In later use chiefly, To summon officially, to command the attendance of. Now only *Mil.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 330 Hwenne ich iseo arise veorre oþer day rewe oþer day steorre Ich do god mid mine þrote & warni men to hoie note. *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 190 Lette sommene þy folke And she wendeth here adown & lette hem a-none warne 1530 PALSGR 771/2, I warne a man to apere at a courte in judgement, *je somme.* 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 253 When he should warne a guest in sessions to appeare. 1574 in *Mastl. Club Misc.* I 99 M Symsone being wernit to ansuer the kirk *super inquirendis.* 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I. III. 39, I Madam

he desires to make attonement Betweene the Duke of Glouster, and your Brothers, . And sent to warne them to his Royall presence. 1595 — *John* II 1 201 Who is it that hath warn'd vs to the walles? 1598 B JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* v i 319 Sirha goe warne them hether presently before me 1608 Bp HALL *Char Vertues & Vices* II 122 When he is warned on a Iurie, hee had rather pay the mulct, than appeare 1610 T LORKIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II. III. 221 Which entertains him till twelve of the clock, when the bell warns him to dinner 1663 (27 Aug.) in *Orders of Council Naval Service* (1866) I. 165 And other officers belonging to His Majestye's yards and Navy, are many times warned to attend His Majestye's service at Assizes and Sessions, [etc.] 1676 *Office Clerk of Assize* (a 1713), The names of such as the Bailiffs shall warn for the great Inquest 1802 C JAMES *Milit Dict., Warned*, admonished of some duty to be performed at a given time or place. Thus officers and soldiers are warned for guard, &c. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* I. v. 29 The constables are required to summon or as it is said to warn all the freemen to meet together yearly 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* II. XIX 288 [He] commanded that the guard should be relieved every four hours, and that the same men should not be warned twice for this duty until after the execution.

absol a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 103 My lord's officers caused the truppetts [*sic*] to blowe to warne to supper 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV XXIX, Brother, for little space, farewell! To other duties warns the bell

† **b.** To call, give notice of (a meeting). *Obs.*

1465 MARG PASTON in *P Lett.* II. 239 On Saterday last was, Jenney ded warne a corte at Calcotte to be holde ther in hys name. 1617 *Eastland Co* (Camden) 12 If any Courte be warned and for wante of Assistants the same bee not full. 1792 N CHIPMAN *Rep* (1871) 10 The Clerk has not inserted (in the record) that the proprietor's meeting was regularly warned.

† **8.** To give (a person) notice to leave his employment or tenancy Also to *warn out*. *Obs.* (but see WARNING *vbl sb.* 6).

14.. in *Babees Bk* (1868) 329 And they that wylle not here that ȝe say, effectually be they ywarnyd, and ye shalle prouide other seruantis 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* V 208 The duke of Somerset has (by her majesties order) turned out 40 grooms of the stables, and warned out others who had lodgings and stables at the Meuse 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Warn*, to bid one provide for himself elsewhere. 1713 W. HAWKINS *Life Bp Ken* 8 The Prince..threatned to turn him from the Service [*sc* chaplaincy to P'cess of Orange]; which the Doctor resenting warn'd himself from the Service, and would not return to the Court 1850 *Bentley's Misc.* XXVIII. 284 We're teetotally ruined Warned out by the landlady. Where are we to move into, and obtain a lodging!

Hence **Warned** *ppl. a.*

1639 J. CLARKE *Parœm.* 22 Warn'd folkes may live.

† **Warn,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms α. 1 WIERNAN, WIRNAN, WYRNAN, WEARNAN, 3 WEARNE, 3–4 WURNE, 3–5 WERN, (3 WORNE, 5 WERNNE), WEERNE, 2–6 WERNE, β. 1 WEARNIAN, WAR(E)NIAN, 3–5 WARN, 3–4 *Sc* VARN, 4–6 WARNE [Two formations: (1) OE *wiernan* = OFris. *werna*, ON. *verna* (Da. *værne*) —OTeut. **warnjan*; (2) OE. *wearnian* (also *warnian*, *warenian*, by confusion with WARN *v.*[1]) = OFris *warna*, OS. (Hildebr.) *warnen*, ON. *varna* (Sw. *varna*) —OTeut. **warnōjan*. The two OTeut. types are f. **warnō* fem. (OE. *wearn*) obstacle, refusal, etc., f. the root **wer-* · **war-* to obstruct, defend.

It is possible that the ME and later form *warn(e* may descend partly from the OE. *wearnan*, influence from ON. *varna* is also possible But the form would be normal as a dial variant of *werne* —OE *wiernan*; on the other hand the ME *werne* may partly represent OE. *wearnan*. The α and β types therefore probably do not accurately correspond to the two original formations.]

1. *trans.* To refuse or deny (a thing *to* a person); to refuse to grant (a boon, request, etc)

In OE. and early ME. const. *dat* of person and *genit.* of thing; later, the genitive is sometimes represented by the construction with *of*, but more freq by the accusative

α c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xlix 380 Se þe ne wiernð [*MS. Hatton* wirnð] ðæs wines his lare ða mod mid to oferdrencanne þe hiene gehieran willað a 1000 *Riddles* xxi 11 (Gr) Cyning mec ȝyrweð since & seolfre & mec on sele weorþað ne wyrneð word-lofes. a 1122 *O.E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 Þa wyrnde him mann ðera ȝisla c 1205 LAY. 30310 For ne scal he nauere kine helme broken and ȝif he hit wule auon ich hit wulle weinen. c 1250 *Song to Virg.* 39 in *O. E. Misc* 195 He wyl nout werne þe þi bone. 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Vor þet he him wernde his elmesse, god him wernde ane drope of weter þer he wes ine uere of helle. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1539 They . seyde, Graunte vs, of thy grace a bone. And somme of hem she graunted sone And somme she werned wel and faire, and some she graunted the contraire Of her axyng 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 275 Þe Romaynes asked her tribute and Sicambri werned it and wolde none paye. 1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* I iv. 47 Yet al thing desyreth ye werne no man of helpe c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 1847 But his hert is ful applied To graunte, and nat þe needy werne his grace. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 22/2 To graunte whiche of thoo that you leste, & to wernne the remanent c 1430 *Devils' Parl.* 406 Quod helle 'not wiþ þy [Satan's] poowere I myȝte not werne him [Christ] oon of tho; He took out alle þat were him dere' c 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 126 Hys commaundment wern shal I no-thing. *Ibid* 86 Take here vnto you which you best do plese, No man shall ther-of you werne ne withsay.

β. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1183 [1156] in *Exeter Bk* 176 Ic me warnade hyre onsyne ealle þraȝe in worulde-life. c 1205 LAY. 4719 & Belin him war[n]de [c 1275 wornede] al þat he ȝernde a 1300 *Cursor M* 4939, I receiud þam and warnd ham noght Of alle thing þai me be-soght. *Ibid.* 28889 Be man neuer sua wik of mode men agh noght warn him his liues fode 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII 332 And tald thame quhat kyn velcummyng Dowglass thaim maid And varnyt thame the playn herbery. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 101 Nabugodonosor byseged Ierusalem for tribute þat was i-werned hym a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1467–8 'For me had leuer', quod þe lede, 'be lethirely forsworn . Þan anys haue greuyd þat gome, or warned him his erand' Þat euer I warned him his will, wa is me þat stonde!' c 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug* XXXVII 47 Swech mete and drynk as he had in vse was not warned to no man þat wold ask it 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T. S.) 148 ȝe suld nocht warne me leve 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. XI. 679 And yf thou warne her loue she shalle goo dye anone yf thou haue no pyte on her, that sygnefyeth the grete byrd, the whiche shalle make the to warne her

b. Of a thing: To prevent (a person) from having (something).

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom.* I. 187 Mine sunnen beoþ wal bi tweone me and þe Mine sunnen werneþ me al þis swotnesse ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 700, I may wery the wye, thatt this werre mouede, That warnes me wyrchippe of my wedde lorde.

c With dat. of person only: To refuse the request of; to deny something to.

a c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. v 42 Þam þe wylle æt þe borgian, ne wyrn þu hym c 1275 *Lamb Hom.* 137 Mon sulðe his elmesse þenne he heo ȝefeð swulche monne ðe he for scome wernen ne mei. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 [She] halseð ure Louerd so & he ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire. a 1272 *A Luue Ron* 7 in *O E. Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne þat ich hire wurche a luue ron . Ich hire nule nowiht werne. a 1300 *K Horn* (Hall) 1404 Fikenhild gan wende Rymenhild to schende. To woȝe he gan hure ȝerne, þe kyng ne dorste him werne. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XX 12 For thre thynges he taketh his lyf forto saue, That is, mete, whan men hym werneth and he no moneye weldeth, [etc.] c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* VI (Sherard MS), Whan she . asked herbergh in diuerse places alle they werned [*Gibbs MS.* weerne, *W. de W.* refused] hem and lete hem go c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd) XIII, Quil he hade any gud to take, He wernut no mon. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 31 Her husbonde must nedis ordeine her that she desirithe, for thei wol finde so many resones that thei wille not be werned. c 1475 *Partenay* 82 Of thes thre on [? *e* one] your plesire do and take, . Reson is ne right that you werne shold y

β. c 1400 *Rom Rose* 2604 And who so askith folily, He moot be warned hastily. c 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. III. 201 Iacob warnyt hym vttraly.

d. To refuse (*to* do something).

a a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Þeo ancre þet wernde an oðer a cwaer uorto lenen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12106 If þou him wenis for to lern, To lere him wel we þe noght wern. c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1367 ȝe sigge ich wern mi nem to wiue, For y schuld be ȝour king.

β c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* v. xx [xxii.] (1890) 474 Ond he blis sade in þon, þæt . he ȝeseah þa his ȝeherend þone Eastordæg onfon, þone hie simle ær þon warenedon to anfonne [L. *quem semper antea vitabant*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3040 Hir bidding do sal þou not warn *Ibid* 3261 For quas luue he wild not warn To sacrifise his auen barn 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII Introd. (Tollemache MS), þat man may be a schamid to warne to serue fader and moder, while he knoweþ þat briddes and foules serueþ . euerichone oþer.

e. *absol* To make refusal

a 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7553 Of þe heyemen of þe lond . He esste ostage strong inou & hi ne ssolde noȝt wurne, Ac toke him ostage god 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 130 The wylde loves rage Hath mad him that he can noght werne, Bot fell al hol to hire assent 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 430 For estaat real can nat al day werne.

β 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T. S) 30 Thai ai.. nocht large of gift, and redily wil tak and wele can warne

2. To refuse to allow (some action or course of action) *to* a person; to forbid (a person) *to* do something.

a c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I vii § 1 Hi ær Moyse & hys folce þæs utfæreldes wyrndon c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 330 ȝeoine is to wyrnanne bearneacnum wife þæt hio aht sealtes ete oððe swetes c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2966 Eft he comen to pharaon, And he wei nede ðis folc ut gon. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1021 Holy chyrche wyl þe werne þe halyday to go to þe tauerne,..whan goddys seruyse owyþ to be doun c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 333 He is to greet a nygard that wolde werne A man to lighte his candle at his lanterne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 162 Though it be noght the houndes kinde To ete chaf, yit wol he werne An Oxe which comth to the berne Therof to taken eny fode. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. II. 146 And therfore thilk processe hath no strengthe forto weerne ymagis of God to be had and vsid in the churche

β 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7985 And na thing salle þam warn ne lett, To do þair wille whare-swa it es sett c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2261 For nane other enchesowne, Bot for i warned hym to wyve My doghter. 1550 CROWLEY *Information* 142 Whoe shall warne me to do wyth myne owne as me selfe lysteth 1550 *S'hampton Crt Leet Rec* (1905) I 12 And that theye warne none to have Ale for theire money so theye have yt in theire houses 1591–5 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Lay of Clorinda* 12 in *Spenser's Astrophel*, From them [the heavens] comes good, from them comes also ill, That which they made, who can them warne to spill.

b. Of a thing: To forbid, not to allow of (some action or procedure). Also *absol.*

a. c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 255 ȝif hæto oþþe meht ne wyrne læt him blod c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 19 Yf so benygne And loughly be the vyne hit not to werne

3. To refuse, forbid, deny (entry, the gate, door, way, one's house) Constr. *dat.* of person or *from.*

a ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 442 From hir the gate ay [? *read* shal] werned be Of paradys c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5840 But whan he prayde hir, pore was he, Therfore she warned him the entree 14.. *St. Alexius* 18 (Cott MS.) Of all pormen of ylk a gate, there was none þat werned þe yate. c 1420 *Avow. Arth* IX, Quo-so wernes me the waye, Hym to dethe dizte!

β 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III 233 þe portir with his pikis þo put him vttere, And warned him þe wickett while þe wacche durid c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5251 All þat warnyt hym þe way he warpet to ground. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7502 The hous, quod he, such as ye see, Shal nat be warned you for me. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* I 737 þere was no ȝate wainyd to no-maner wyte, But . þei were kept opyn both day & nyth 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S. T S.) 61 Quhen Julius Cesar was cummyn to Rome, thai durst nocht warne him the portis a 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII CCXXVIII (1811) 257 The Kynge . warned hym ye entre of his lande 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D 2, *Mist. Open.* Get you from my shop *Mol* I come to buy *Mist Open.* Ile sell ye nothing, I warne yee my house and shop.

b. To forbid, exclude (a person *from* a place or position, Death *from* a person). Cf. WARN *v.*[1] 6 c.

a. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 636 Fro thilke assemblee, if I may, Shal no man werne me to-day. 1536 *Primer Salisb, Eng & Lat.* 145 Of sapiens thou art eterne Frome the and thy father who can the werne

β 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II 1 36 But if that carelesse heauens (quoth she) despise The doome of iust reuenge, Yet can they not warne death from wretched wight.

c. To stop the way of.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R* 60 (MS T.) Hund wile in at open dure, þer man him ne wernes. c 1300 *K. Horn* 725 (Laud MS) To boure he gan ȝerne Durst hym noman werne.

β 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 137 The Dowglas then his way has tane Rycht to the hors, as he him bad Bot he, that him in ȝhemsell had, Than warnyt hym dispitously.

4. To prevent, hinder, restrain (a person or thing) from action. Const. with *clause* or *inf*

α c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xli. § 4 He..us ne wernð [*v. r.* wyrnþ] þæt we yfel don a 1225 *Ancr R* 408 ȝif eni luuede þe ariht, he muhte holden þe, & wearnen þe to smiten c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7063 What he wold do, non durste hym werne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXIII 6 In our chosun beriels birye thi deed, and no man shal mow wern [1388 forbede, Vulg *prohibere*] thee. a 1400 *St Alexius* 516 (Laud MS 463) So sone so she to him come, vpon þe liche she fel y-lome On þe liche she lay, & nolde not wond, Mighte noman hire werne c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* 164 To delyuer goddes seruaunces he sayd he wolde, I knowe no maner man that shall me werne.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M* 2726 'And quat thing es,' he said, 'may warn þat godd ne may his will of do?' *Ibid* 13733 'Vs thinc to lang we duell,' said þai, 'Qua warns yow to wend a wai?' c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 50 ȝif þei ben his 113t-fully outre kyng may not warne ne lette his hoste to reste in þo places c 1400 *Sege Melayne* 500 Thay strittt vp on those steds full steryn, þay fande no man þat þam wolde waine c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1833 My hawke..Flewe . in to an olde barne, To reche at a rat, I coude not her warne.

b Phrases, *To warn* (a person) *his will* or *of his will*, *to warn* (a person's) *thoughts.*

α 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 905 But all his werk was in waste, þei werned his thoughtes c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7288 He was tarriet with the Troiens..And wernit of his wille, þof hym wo thoght.

β [a 1400–50 · cf 1 β] c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6465 Thay preset so the prince with power of knightes, þat þai warnit hym his wille, & away put. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3011 Trowiste thow to warne me of my wille?

c To resist.

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe deie of liureisun. he wile ison hwiche boȝ þo þet muȝe stonden aȝein þes fleisces lust and wernen his aȝene fleisces iwille.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22342 Sal nan ha might þair might to warn

5. To refuse to take or accept.

a. c 1300 *Havelok* 926 Sit now doun and et ful yerne: Daþeit hwo þe mete werne! 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1824 Ho bede hit hym ful bysily, & he hir bode wernes.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16236 Coth pilate, . To varn yur consail better it es þan to do mar fol.

b. To deny (a statement).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21334 Þe stat of ilk ewangelist Bers in him-self vr lauerd crist. He es man and ox, leon, and ern, Mai na skilful man þis wern

† **Warn,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare* [a. OF. *warnir* (var. of *garnir* GARNISH *v.*) a. Teut. **warnjan*. see WARN *v.*[2]] *trans.* To fortify; to protect, defend. *lit.* and *fig*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 8836 Ageyn þe Bretons þey cam right ȝerne Þe lond ȝyf þey myghte þem werne 1338 — *Chron.* (1725) 39 Þe toun was warned wele. *Ibid* 268 Now gos þis Thomas, his treson to purchace, But how Edward was warned þorgh Gode's grace [Fr. *Conment la grace Jhesu Krist Ly gentz ray Edward de la tresun garnyst*] c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) lxix. 45 þat nane defende ne warne oþir for nane achesun. [L. *ne pro exusmat alius aliuus defendere.*] 1449 PECOCK *Repr* v. vi. 517 For to close and kepe and hegge yn and werne so manye persoones fro so miche gretter synnes.

Hence † **Warned** *ppl. a. Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXX 22 He selkouthed to me His mercy in warned cite [Vulg. *in civitate munita*].

Warn, obs. pa. t. pl. of BE *v.*; obs. f. WARRANT *sb.*[1]

† **Warnable,** *a Obs. rare.* In 5 **weernable.** [f. WARN *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That may be forbidden.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. IX. 470 He expressith tho gouernauncis in the maners and circumstauncis..in which thei ben forbedable or weernable.

Warnage, obs. Sc. var. VERNAGE

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 17 Bot Inglismen..Stuffit housis with wyn and gud wernage. *Ibid.* 317 King Eduuardis self could nocht get bettir wyn Than thai had thar, warnage and wenysoune Off bestiall in to full gret fusion

† **Warne,** *conj. Obs.* Also warn. [app. a phrase f. *war, were*, 3rd sing pa. t. subj of BE + NE Cf. Sc. *werena*] Were it not that, but that, unless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 2342 For warne syn war þai [the devils] had ay bene Bright aungels 13 . *Cursor M* 2798 (Gött.) All his praier mith noght help, Warn godes might þar

wald ȝelp *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xiv 65 Warne þe snawe ware, þare schuld na man passe ower þe yss *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 51 And warne godde ȝaf to menne the freendful angelic keping Thare shuld neure man eschape the feends crowell temptyng

Warnel (wǭ·nĕl). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 wernæȝel, 7 warnell, wornel, 8– wornil (9 *corruptly* wommal, wurmal), 8– warnel. [OE *wernæȝel*, perh. f **wearh* pus (see WARE *sb.*[6], WARIBREED) + *nægel* NAIL *sb.*]

1. A hard tumour on the back of cattle, produced by the larva of a gadfly: = WARBLE *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 28 Þa lærde hi sum iudeisc man, þæt heo name ænne wernæȝel of sumes oxan hricge [etc.] 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 838 *Warbles* or *wommals*, that is, small swelled protuberances along the chine, caused by the larvæ of the *Œstrus bovis* or cattle-bot 1852 T W HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* 500 Large open boils, sometimes called wornils or wurmals, that is, worm-holes. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H* xxvi, (1868) 512 The swellings caused by the Breeze Fly are called Wurbles or Wornils

b. The maggot producing tumours of this kind: = WARBLE *sb.*[2] 3.

1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* xxviii 132 About March worms or wornels do begin to breed in their backs. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* VIII vi. (1727) 378 In the Backs of Cows there are Maggots generated, which in Essex we call Wornils; which are first only a small Knot in the Skin

c. *Comb.*

1708 KERSEY, *Warnel-worms*, certain Worms that stick within the Skin of Cattel on their Backs. Whence in later Dicts.

†2. = AGNAIL 1. *Obs*

1611 COTGR., *Frouelle*, An agnell, pinne, or warnell in the toe

†**Warnement.** *Obs rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *warnement, garnement*: see GARMENT.] Equipment, armour, clothing.

13 *K. Alis.* 7443 (Laud) He ȝiueþ londes, he ȝiueþ rentes, Stedes, tresores, warnementes [*Lnc* warentmentis].

Warner[1] (wǭ·nəɹ). [f. WARN *v*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who warns or gives warning to others.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Monitor*, a warner. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higins), Warner, or admonisher, *monitor, admonitor*. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Ld. Craighall* 8 July, If ye advise with that warner within you that will not fail to speak against you in God's time. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II xxvi, Again the ominous warner cried, Woe! woe! the Cycle of the Years is full! 1820 T ERSKINE *Remarks Internal Evid.* iii. (1827) 66 Must the Almighty Warner demonstrate the evil of sin by undergoing its effects? *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 148 The Wildgrave fiercely spurns his warner.

b. *transf.* esp. a mechanical device for giving warning.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No 4. 59 The Warner is to give the mariner immediate intelligence when in shoal water. 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl* IV. 240/2 The other wheels of the train produce no further effect till the warning has been replied to from D, which at the same time restores the electric circuit of the 'warner' for another signal. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Warner*, Also, beacons, posts, buoys, lights, &c warning vessels of danger by day as well as by night 1906 LOCKYER *Stonehenge* iii. 24 This star would act as a warner of sunrise at some time of the year

c. As the second element in *rent, storm warner.*

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 6/2 An article by Herr Emmerig on German bees as storm warners. 1907 *Times* 2 Oct 12/5 The owner of the cattle is bailiff and rent warner on several properties near Ennis

†2. One who summons people to attend a gathering. *Obs.*

1572 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 341, 4 bedells or warners. 1823 SHIPWAY *Campanalogia* t. title-p., By William Shipway, Late Warner to the Society of Cumberland Youths.

†3. *local.* A man who gives notice of arrival of ships at a port. *Obs.*

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 169 The young man who gives the intelligence of the arrival of ships at that port [Bristol], commonly called the warner. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Warner*, a sentinel formerly posted on the heights near sea-ports to give notice of the approach of vessels.

†4. A mongrel used as a house-dog. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Engl Dogges* v (1880) 34 Curres of the mungrell and rascall sort and first of the Dogge called in Latine *Admonitor* and of vs in Englishe Wappe or Wainer

†5. *Anc. Cookery.* A table decoration or device, probably similar to the SUBTLETY (sense 5) but preceding it. *Obs.*

1505 *Intronization Abp. Warham* in Leland *Collect* (1716) VI. App. II 21 The first course at my Lordes Table in the great Hall First, a Warner conveyed upon a rounde boorde, of viii. panes, with viii. Towres, enbatteled and made with flowres, standyng on every towre a Bedul in his habite, with his staffe. *Ibid.* A Warner with three Stages, with vanes and towres enbateled.

†**Warner**[2]. *Sc. Obs.* In 6 **warnour.** [? f. WARN *v*[2] + -ER[1].] ? A miser.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 96 Sum warnour for this warldis wrak wendis by his wyt.

Warner(e, obs. forms of WARRENER.

†**Warnership.** *Obs.* [f. WARNER[1] + -SHIP.] ? The district of an official 'warner'.

It is very doubtful whether these quots do not belong to WARRENERSHIP.

1636 in G. Roberts *Soc Hist* (1856) 290 [Precautions against infection of the plague] Thomas Stowell of the warnership of Pymperne,. innkeeper, hath divers times entertained carriers, travellers, and others that came from London. *Ibid.*, The constables or other officers of the warnership of Pymperne.

Warnes(se, var. ff WARENESS *Obs.*

†**Warnestore,** *sb Obs* Forms: *a.* 3–4 warnest(o)ur(e, (5 warusture ?), 3–4 warnisto(u)re, (4 warnstour), 5 warn(e)stor(e, warny stoor. *β.* 3 wermestore, 4–5 warmstore, 5, 7 warme store. [a. OF. *warnesture*, northeastern var. of *garnesture*, f *warnir, garnir*: see GARNISH *v.* Cf. GARNITURE]

1 Provisions kept in store, provender.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1698 Þou sal alsua mak a boure For to hald in þi wermestore. *Ibid.* 4688 Ma þan a thusand seleis Fild he wit wins, neu and fress, And warnistore o salt fless *c* 1375 *Ibid* 24788 (Fairf.) He carried warnestoure and mani wise *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh* 65 Whanne men trowyn wynter þat it is cold, men ordeyns herbergage and cloþing, and warmstoires of cole and woode, and of many oþer þynges 14 *26 Pol Poems* XIII 122 Stuffe ȝoure castels in eche coost, Warnestori and folk þeder serde *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 1200, I will remayn quhill this warnstor be gane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 409/1 Warnstore, *annona, entica, wernestura*

2. ? A magazine for provisions, ? a fortified place

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2075 In eche stude his sette þer strong warnesture & god. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 180 Þe Sarazins kept it þat tym for þer chefe warinstour.

3. *In warnestore*, in safe keeping, in reserve.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 878 They were not ordeygned therfore [for the siege], They had golde in warme store, But mete was them full nede 1615 BRATHWAIT *Sts appdo* (1878) 182 Nor doth he want for any one of these, A statute in warme store if that he please.

†**Warnestore,** *v. Obs* Forms: *a* 4 warnestur, 4–5 warn(e)sto(o)re, warnystor. *β* 4–5 warmstore [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To furnish with supplies. Also, to fortify, secure.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1121 Wel þei were warnestured of vitayles i-now. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I pr. III (1886) 7 We þat ben..warnestored and enclosyd in swich a palis whider as chateringe or a-noyenge folye ne may nat atayne *c* 1386 — *Melib* P 2487 Ye sholde doon youre diligence to kepen youre persone and to warnestoore youre hous. *Ibid* P 2523 That I shal warnestoore myn hous with toures. and Armure and Artelries *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh.* 57 It ys to ȝelde to ilk man þat his ys, ffor so er citeez warmstoryd and rentys gyuen

Hence †**Warnestoring** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 2525 Warnestooryng..of heighe toures and of grete edifices.

†**Warnett.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin.] Alleged name of a variety of building-slate.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 265/2 Names of Slates according to their several Lengths...Chitts Warnetts. Shorts.

Warnice, variant of WARNISH *v.*[2]

Warning (wǭ·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [OE. *war(e)nung, wearning*, fem., f. *war(e)nian, wearnian*, WARN *v.*[1]: see -ING[1]. Cf. OHG *warnunga* (MHG. *warnunge*, mod.G. *warnung*)] The action of WARN *v.*[1]

†1. Taking heed, precaution. *Obs.*

Spenser's use suggests that the antithesis of 'warning' and 'weird' (fate) may have survived proverbially.

c 1000 *Sal & Sat.* 427 Full oft ic frode menn fyrn ȝehyrde Secgan hwæðer wære tweȝia strengra, wyrd ðe warnung 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III iv 27 But ah, who can deceiue his destiny, Or weene by warning to auoyd his fate?

2 Previous intimation or threat of impending evil or danger. Phrase, *to give warning* (*to*), to warn. Also Sc. *to make warning*

†*Scarborough warning*: see SCARBOROUGH.

a 800 CYNEWULF *Crist* 922 Dæt mæȝ wites to wearninga, þam ðe hafað wisne ȝeþoht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2993 O þis warning he þam tald, And þai þam dred both yong and ald 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8764 To opene my mouþ y ne dar ne may, Bot hit be a byhouely þyng at nede, þat were warnyng or tokene of dede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 502 Thai maid him mony tyme varnyng, Quhen that thai his tynsale mycht se *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 2279 Of treason first I gaf him warnyng, Therfor I haue lost my liuing 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 215 The erle of Warwycke wrote to the Marques Montacute, geuynge hym warnyng, and aduertesyng him in what perill their whole affayres stode in 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I xi 14 As two broad Beacons Send forth their flames And warning giue, that enemies conspyre, With fire and sword the region to inuade *c* 1600 *Timon* I ii. (1842) 6 Looke to thy selfe; I gyue thee fayre warning. 1656 N BERNARD *Life Abp Usher* 91 So great a Prophet, might have at some speciall times more then ordinary motions and impulses in doing the Watch-mans part, of giving warning of Judgements approaching. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 91 They talk nothing now but of wageing war with ye King. However they thought fit first to give his Majesty some warneing *c* 1718 PRIOR *Paulo Purg* 160, I give you warning. You'll die before to morrow morning. 1759 HUME *Hist Eng. Hen. VIII*, I 84 He gave his master warning of the danger [*later edd.* He made warning of the danger to his master] 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV xxvi, 'In murderous strife,' Said Bruce, 'his warning saved my life' 1846 MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II xvi 276 [Tiresham] insisted vehemently that warning should be given to the Lord Mounteagle, his kinsman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xviii. IV 229 The banished oppressor had at least given Englishmen fair warning.

b. A sign or portent of coming evil.

c 1325 *Yesterday* 55 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 676 Nis non so fresch on fote to fare Ne non so bold, Beores to bynde þat he nah warmynges [*read* warnynges] to beo ware 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* II ii 80 And these does she apply, for warnings and portents, And evils imminent. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec. 1680, They [*sic* comets] may be warnings from God, as they commonly are forerunners of his animadversions 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* VI, But I have heard it these many years, and outlived the warning. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 767 This is called the 'warning' of the attack, or in medical terminology, the 'aura'

3 Advice to beware of a person or thing as being dangerous

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 62 Al Holi Writ is ful of warningge of cle Dauid seide, 'Averte oculos meos ne videant vanitatem', 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XVI, There we all stood, watching this revolving light upon the rock at Holyhead, and praising it for its brightness and its friendly warning 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xi 83 Urged by the warnings of our guide, we.. began the descent 1870 A R WALLACE *Contrib Theory Nat Select* (1871) 218 Some perceived signal was therefore necessary to serve as a warning to birds never to touch these uneatable kinds [of caterpillars] 1888 F. HUME *Mine Midas* I 1, The result of this blind confidence justified the warnings of her friends.

4 Deterrent counsel, cautionary advice against imprudent or vicious action, or neglect of duty.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On Old T.* (Gr.) 7 [The Book of Proverbs is] wisdomes bigspell and warnung wiþ disig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 378 He had many grete warnyngis of hydousnes & peinlle of þis synne 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C IV 431 The kyng [*sc* Saul] spared, For þat hym and hus beste bestes Otherwise than god wolde by warnyng of the prophete. *c* 1400 *Brut* 116 Þe gode man warnede ham ofte-tymes þat folie to lete, but his warnyng availede litel for þe loue bituene ham was so miche. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 8 þou. awȝtyst gretly to desyre, to heryn his warnyng & his techyng 1491 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 538 O what pyte was hyt, That the Troyans beleuyd not this warnyng and Amonycion 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* x 8 A wyse man wil receaue warnynge, but a foole wil soonest be smytten in the face 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* I L D iij b, Surely he were a gaye gyuer of warnynge, yf his aduyse were ought worthe. 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life Walker* A 3, But all these faire warnings could not make M. Walker give over writing, lying and Libelling. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* IV 47 Oh! should'st thou wrong her Just Heav'n shall double all thy Woes upon thee, And make 'em know no End—Remember this As the last Warning of a dying Man 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XIX. IV 344 'My Lord,' said the King, 'you will live to repent the part which you are taking in this matter' The warning was disregarded. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* II. IX 322 History is never weary of repeating its warnings against narrow judgements. 1907 *Verney Mem* II 54 Abstaining from a single word of reproach for the past or of warning for the future

b. An experience, sight, etc. that serves as a caution; a deterrent example

1613 J. SARIS *Voy Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 41 They laye a good while aboard of him, and chaiged them to take this for a wardning [*sic*], and giue ouer there scoffing of them, or the next time they would teach them better manner. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 219 Let Christian's slips before he came hither, and the Battles that he met with in this place, be a warning to those that come after 1771 *Junius Lett.* No lviii 331 *note*, It deserves to be recorded for the curiosity of the fact, and should be given to the public as a warning to every honest member of society 1857 MAURICE *Ep St. John* xi. 170 Such a man is a spectacle and a warning to us all.

c. *To take warning*: to alter one's course of action when warned of its danger. Const *by* (another's ill-fortune, etc.).

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 784 An example thou shalt be, That all stouburne priestes may take warnyng by the 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III i. 28 He would embrace no counsell, take no warning by my coming 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II (1900) 198, I think it is well that they hang so near the High-way that others may see and take warning. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1520 Girl, for I see ye scorn my courtesies, Take warning.

5. Previous notice of an event whether good or bad. †*In warning*: by way of warning. Also, time allowed for preparation, interval between the notice and the event (e.g. in *long, short warning, a day's warning*, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21879 He sends us þis all in warning, For to be warr of his cuming *c* 1370 *Robert of Cysille* 464 in Hazl *E. E. P* I 286 The aungelle gaf hym in warnynge Of the tyme of hys levynge. ? 1471 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 117 A pryve seall was delivered to him on Munday.. which as your maystership knoweth well was right shorte warnyng 1560 F ALLEN in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I 345 The Quene's Mate bathe sworne that the daye and tyme shall be kepte secrete to herself,..so as the very tyme will be so shorte and sodeyne that men are like to have small warninge of the matter. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 391 Thou art at an houres warning whensoeuer or wheresoeuer the diuell shall fetch thee. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* IV iv 60 The worst is this,—that at so slender warning, You are like to haue a thin and slender pittance. 1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 59 Lawfull warnings of the daye of the election. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II. 44 The truce was then concluded, till the Calends of May, except either of them should give fourteene daies warning of their purpose to breake the same 1633 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* IV. i, But this will be leveng'd in a short warning. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 104 Where an Angel gave the Blessed Virgin three days warning of her Death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl* IV. I. 479 At a moment's warning the Sheriff adjourned the poll to Newport Pagnell

b. In some clocks, the rattling or whirring noise which precedes the striking

1775 J. BERRIDGE *Wks.* (1864) 388 This, like the warning of a clock, prepares for the stroke 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 107/1 From that time till the hand comes to 60 the clock is on the warning. 1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch m.* 119 The noise made by this is called giving warning 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* s.v. *Warning-piece*, The warning piece, by starting the fly, causes a rustling noise, which is the precursor of the striking, and is called the warning.

c. *U.S. local.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1807 JANSON *Stranger in Amer* 422 On such occasions [*sc* burial of the dead] what they call 'warnings' is the day before, or early in the morning, given of the funeral.

6. Notice of the termination of a business relation, given by one of the parties to the other; esp. by a landlord to a tenant, a master to a servant, an employer to an employee, or vice versa.

1432 *Paston Lett* I 33 The said Erle desireth that he may, by warnyng to my Lordes , be and stande freely discharged of the saide occupation about the Kinges persone 1562–3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c 4 § 4 That no suche Mr Mrs or Dame shall put awaye any suche Servante without one quarter warning gyven before thende of his sayd terme. 1571–2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 125 It salbe leful to ayther of the saidis partiis to use warningis for removing fra landis and heretabill possessioun. 1577 J Dee *Diary* (Camden) 3, June 26th, Elen Lyne gave me a quarter's warning *a* 1646 T. Hope *Minor Pract* XIII (1734) 363 The Objections against the Lawfulness of the Warning are, That the Parties are not lawfully warned personally, or at their Dwelling-places, or upon the Ground of the Lands, or, That the Warning is not stamped, &c 1666 Pepys *Diary* 30 Mar, Up and away goes Alce, our cook-maid, and would go away of her own accord, after having given her mistress warning fickly for a quarter of a year together 1676 *Office of Clerk of Assize* 112 If any Master hath put away his Servant before the end of his term, without a quarter warning, he shall forfeit forty shillings 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* II (*fin.*), You shou'd never take a Lease of a House you can hire for a Quarter's Warning 1715 Addison *Drummer* I. i, *Coachman* I'll give Madam warning, that's flat—I've always liv'd in sober families 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III 209, I had talk'd to Mrs. Jervis to induce the Girl (to whom, in hopes of frightening her, I had given Warning) to desire to stay 1799 R. Bell *Syst. Forms of Deeds Scot* II. 389 There is first a precept of warning given by the landlord, it is in this form... I lawfully premonish, warn, and charge C D tenant and possessor of the lands of [blank], to flit and remove himself [etc.] 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxii, I'll pay her [the landlady] what I owe her, and give her warning to-morrow morning. 1872 *Punch* 6 Apr 141/2 Mary Dishley gave her mistress warning no fault to find with her place, but wanted a change. 1884 *Ibid* 22 Nov. 246 Cook, I give you a Month's Warning from To-day 1886 J. Barrowman *Sc. Musing Terms* 70 *Warning*, notice, given or received, of a workman leaving his employment

fig. 1828 Scott *Aunt Marg. Mirror* Introd., A little group of trees, that still grace the eastern end, have just received warning to quit, expressed by a daub of white paint

†7. Previous notice of being called upon to perform some duty *Obs*

1459 *Rolls of Parlt* V 369/2 He had a commaundement fro youre Highnes, to be redy to come with his said fel[y]ship, upon a day warning 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 194/2 To be redy in harnays within an Houre warnyng. 1549 Thomas *Hist Italie* 74 b, For there [at the Arsenal of Venice] they haue well neere two hundred galleys in suche an ordre, that vpon a verie small warnyng they maie be furnished out vnto the sea. 1554–5 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Mary* (1914) 170 In a redines to serve vpon further warnynge. 1556 Lo Wharton in Lodge *Illustr Brit Hist* (1791) I 220, I called the gentilmen, freholders, and rulers of men, and declared unto them the Quenes Matie's comaundement for their servyse, and reddynes upon an hower's warnyng. 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* I. III 256 For this purpose she summoned him to appear before her on a short warning.

†8. Intimation, notification of a fact or a present occurrence. *To give warning of*: to call attention to. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol* 40 Sires, now in the morwe tyde, Out of youre hostelrie I saugh you ryde And warned heer my lord, Which to ryden with yow is ful fayn . Frend, for thy warnyng god yeue thee chance 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* II 1 (1495) 27 By warnyng of angels men knowe goddis wyl & so angels is a name of offyce & not of kynde 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvi 89 If of this consideracioun no mensioun and waarnyng were bi me or bi sum other in writing bifore mad *c* 1480 *Robt Devyll* 787 in Hazl *E. E. P.* I. 250 And whan thy synnes be cleane forgeuen the, By an Aungell god wyll sende the warnynge. 1611 Bible *Transl Pref* P 17 Many other things we might giue thee warning of (gentle Reader) if wee had not exceeded the measure of a Preface alreadie.

†b. *A by warning*: a private hint or prompting to do something. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 25 When..his familiar coumpaignions gaue hym a by warnynge to auenge suche a naughtie touche ,with his tenne comaundementes· gayly saied [etc.]

†c. A notice or signal that a certain hour has come, or that it is time to do something. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 7 Alle þe breþeren schulle be redy at here warnynge *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S 3, A Diall, the which ,gave warning with a stroke unto him that did weare it of everie houre 1573 J Sandford *Hours Recr.* (1576) 67 The swallowe againe giveth them warning to go away 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. III 117 The sherris..illuminateth the Face, which (as a Beacon) giues warning to all the rest of this little Kingdom (Man) to Arme. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* I. VI, He sat up at Play, and watch'd the Cock, Till his first warning chid him off to rest 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 162 These Timbrels ,serve not only to chear up the Camels but also to give warning to those that stay behind. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg*, *Malcolm's Heir* liv, And aye, when the midnight warning sounds, He hastens his beads to tell

†9 A summons, command for attendance *Obs.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 16022 (Trin.) Mony gedered of þe toun bi certeyn warnynge [*otherwise in earlier texts*] 1461 *Paston Lett* II 3 If this Lords above wayte aftyr more pepill in this cuntre, be lyklyness it woll not be easy to get with owt a newe comission and warnyng *c* 1495 Hen VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 21 We praye you herein ye wol make suche delegens as that ye be redy with your said nombre to come unto us uppon any our sodein warnyng 1496 *Cov Leet Bk* 573 The Craft shall mete on seynt Anne day..and what persones þat be absent þat day vppon warnyng shall pay xij d. 1509 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I. 271/2 He durst nocht cum to the said burgh to hald the said court without warnyng, support and supple of his frendis. 1600 *Child-Marriages* 173 That the said Pattrick shalbe ready to appeare within xij howres before the said maior, vppon warninge geuen at any of the houses of the said Roberte Bennett & Randle Ince 1623 Cockeram II, A Warning to appeare to a court Citation 1784 *Acts & Laws Connecticut* 179 A Copy of this Paragraph of this Act, published on the Sign-Post in said Town, at least three Days before said second Monday of March next, shall be a legal Warning of the Freemen of said City to attend said first meeting 1792 N. Chipman *Rep.* (1871) 10 It does not appear that the warning for the proprietor's meeting was published according to law

†10. The action of advertising (lost property)

c 1610 in *Heriot's Mem* App. VII (1822) 218 To the goldsmith's officer for warning of her Majestie's diamond, which was lost at Salisburie, 6s 8d.

†11. *Law* = Garnishment. *Obs.*

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 98 b, Warninge is when an actyon of detinue of charteis is brought against one, & the defendant saieth, yt the charters were deliuered to him by the plaintife, and by an other vpon certein conditions and praiethe yt the other may be warned to pleade with the plaintife whether the conditions be performed or noe, and therevppon a write of *Scire facias* shall goe forthe against him

12 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *warning-giver*, †warning-arrow (cf *warning-gun*), warning-bell, (*a*) a bell for giving alarm of fire or invasion, (*b*) a bell announcing the imminent departure of a vessel, warning-gun, a gun sounded as an alarm or announcement, warning-lever *Horology*, the lever that sets in motion the warning-wheel, warning-pipe, an overflow pipe serving to show when a cistern is too full; warning-wheel *Horology*, the wheel that produces the 'warning' (see 5 b). Also Warning-piece.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II XII 30 The sight of vice in others, is like a *warning-Arrow, shot, for vs to take heed 1511 *Pilton Churchw Acc.* (Som. Rec Soc) 61 Item for the *warnyng bell and iiij polysse, ii^s viii^d 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. II. 39 Harke, harke, the Dolphins drumme, a warning bell, Sings heauy Musicke to thy timorous soule *a* 1592 Lodge & Greene *Looking Gl.* (1598) D 4, Foresee in time, the warning bell doth towle 1606 Day *Ile of Gulls* I I. B 1, I heare the warning bell, some strangers are arriued 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* XXI, Having disposed his sentinels, [he] took his station on the top of his tower, close by the warning-bell. 1864 G. A Lawrence *Maurice Dering* II 233 The 'Tigris' was on the point of getting under way, and the first warning-bell had rung. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* IV 166 The best watchmen, and also the best *warning geuers in the nyght tyme. 1830 James *Darnley* XXXVIII III 251 The *warning gun was fired from the castle of Guisnes, giving notice that the King of England was ready to set out. 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 219 The rack pulls over the hour *warning lever 1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 1808 To put a half-inch *warning-pipe from the cistern to a convenient place near the pump 1696 W. Derham *Artif Clock-m.* i 6 The next is the Third, or Fourth-Wheel, (according as it is distant from the First-Wheel) called also the *Warning-Wheel 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 249 The last wheel of the striking train, called the warning wheel.

†Wa·rning, *vbl sb*[2] *Obs.* [OE **wiernung*, *wærnung*, f. *wiernan* Warn *v.*[2] See -ing[1]] Refusal, denial.

c 1000 *Laws of Athelstan* II 11i. (Liebermann) 152 Be nihtes wærnunge. Se hlaford se nihtes wyrne ond for his yfelan mon liege *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 330 He ne mei uor reouðe wernen hire, ne sweamen hire heorte mid wernunge. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 5522 Ac þat þou graunt ous now a þing, & þer of no make werning. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 2253 Bot sty3tel þe vpon on strok, & I schal stonde stylle, & warp þe no wernyng, to worch as þe lykez, no whare. *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1142 For al his purpos Was for to make greet dispense, Withouten werning or defence. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI 260 Thai fand nane that thame varnyng maid. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron* III. VIII. 977 Þar sulde be made hym na warnynge Off qwhat thynge he made askynge. 1449 Pecock *Repr* III. XVI 380 That preestis and otheie clerkis mowen weel without weernyng of Holi Scripture be endewid with temporal and vnmouable godis. *Ibid* V. V 506 Summe comaundementis of God ben negatyues, that is to seie, weernyngis or forbodis

Wa·rning (wǭ·rnin), *ppl. a.* [f. Warn *v.*1 + -ing[2].] That warns, in senses of the verb.

1552 Huloet, Warnynge, or geuynge warnynge, *monitorius*. 1796 Scott *Wild Huntsm.* IX, To day the Warning Spirit hear, To-morrow thou mayst mourn in vain. 1810 — *Lady of Lake* III 1, The warning note 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* LXVII, The warning lights and fires upon the river were powerless beneath this pall [of fog] 1857 Livingstone *Trav* XXIV 476 *note*, A deluging shower, which began without warning drops 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* XIII, She raised her hand with a warning gesture.

b *spec* in *Biol* of coloration or other distinctive marks found in caterpillars, etc.

1869 J J Weir in *Trans. Entom Soc* I. 21 The birds were deceived into tasting them [*sc* the larvae] because the characteristic warning hairs were undeveloped. 1877 A R Wallace in *Macm. Mag* XXXVI. 396 Theory of Protective Colours.. Theory of Warning Colours—These differ greatly from the last class, inasmuch as they present us with a variety of brilliant hues, [etc.]. 1887 Poulton in *Proc Zool. Soc.* 194 Instances of very distasteful species which have no warning colours, but, on the other hand, are well disguised by protective tints and markings.

Wa·rningly, *adv.* [f. Warning *ppl. a.* + -ly[2]] In a warning manner, by way of warning

1840 G S Faber *Prim. Doctr Regen* IV III 369 Then she speaks warningly and therefore specifically 1885 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 628/1, 'I play a wretched game,' said the lady, warningly

Warning-piece (wǭ·rnin,pēs). [f. Warning *vbl. sb*[1] and *ppl. a.* + Piece *sb*[1]]

1. A signal-gun discharged to give notification of arrival, danger, time, etc.

c 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* V. 2322 A warning-peece shall be shot off from the Tower, To giue thee knowledge when to cut the cord, And fire the house. 1596 Marbeckin Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I 608 There it pleased the Lords to call a select Councell, which was alwayes done by hanging out of a flagge of the armes of England, and shooting off of a great warning peece. 1607 Chapman *Bussy d'Ambois* I. 1. 25 As great Seamen (comming neere their Hauen) Are glad to giue a warning peece. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 21 We gaue them a sterne, two Gunnes as warning peeces of great danger 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Evening gun*, the warning-piece, after the firing of which the sentries challenge.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

In 17th c often used in titles of books

1615 J. H (*title*) This World's Folly, or a Warning-Peece Discharged upon the Wickednesse thereof 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 1 This glorious Apostle ..writes unto Timothy a warning peece to future ages 1660 Bonde *Scut. Reg.* 379 Oh therefore let our distracted England be a warning-piece to all Nations, that they never attempt to Try and Judge their King, for what cause soever 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 144 P 1, I shall make this Paper rather a Warning-piece to give notice where the Danger is 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 140, I am a warning-piece, to all rash pilots. 1831 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., The spectacle of his deathbed might of itself be a warning-piece against the seduction of his example

2 *Clock-making* The piece that 'warns' that the clock is about to strike.

1875 Knight *Dict Mech.* 1884 F J. Britten *Watch & Clockm* 284 The last wheel carries a pin which butts on the warning piece during the interval between warning and striking

Warnis, obs. Sc. form of Varnish *v.*

†Wa·rnish, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Warnish *v.*1] The state of being guarded.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. VII 78 And thus warnisshed mot he be, and of warnisshe the hour drede

†Wa·rnish, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms· 4 **warnische, -ysch, -issh, -yssh, warenyss, warnise, -yse,** 4, 5 **warnish.** Also *pa t* and *pa pple* 4–5 **war-, varnist, -yst,** 4 **varnys(1)t.** [a AF *warniss-*, *warnir* dial. var. of OF. *garnir* see Garnish *v.*]

1. *trans.* To provide or furnish with an ample supply of something; *esp* to supply (a place) with men and stores.

13 *K. Alis.* 6052 (Laud MS.) Hij hadden warnysshed Cites & tounes. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6605 Castels, tours, heize & lowe, He dede warnise wiþ store þan *c* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lviii. 7 Thai sall warenyss halykirke with lare and vertus 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 102 For thai sa stith saw the casteill, And wist that it wes varnist weill. *c* 1400 *Sc Troyan War* I 247 Þai woddys warnist were In-to haboundance of wylde dere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV 214 On Gargownno was byggyt a small peill, That warnyst was with men and wittaill weill.

b. *refl.* To equip oneself.

13. *Cursor M* 24788 (Götting.) He dred him sare þat were suld rise, And warnist him on mani wise. *c* 1400 *Sc Troyan War* II 726 One þare best wyse Inne þar armour they thame warnyse

2 To provide with guards.

1387–8 [see Warnish *sb*.].

Hence **Wa·rnished** *ppl. a.*; **Wa·rnishing** *vbl. sb.* (esp in sense 'that with which one is provided').

c 1340 Hampole *Psalter* XVI. 10 Vndire the shadow of thi wengis that is, in the warnysnge of thi charite and of thi mercy. *Ibid* XXX 27 He selkouthed his mercy til me in cyte warnyst [L. *in civitate munita*]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI 350 It [*sc.* valour] Has so gret varnasyng [*v r.* warnysing] of vit, That it all peralis weill can se. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* XIX. 32 He schal not commen in to this cytee,. and warnyschynge [Vulg *munitio*] schal not enuyroun it.

Warnish, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc *Sc.* Forms: 4 **warnis, wernis,** 9 *Sc.* **warnice, -ise.** [a. AF. *warniss-*, *warnir*, of Teut. origin: related to Warn *v.*1] *trans.* To warn or inform beforehand.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15611 For-þi godmen, i warnis wyt to thinc al of his care. *Ibid* 19897 Saint petre þar-wit was warnist, Thou gastli might o resu crist. *Ibid.* 21674 Þar-of was wernist moyses. 13.. *Ibid.* 21884 (Edin.) Bot ai þe ma taknis þat we se, ai þe werre warnisit er we. 1864 Latto *Tam Bodkin* IX 85 They waukened me up frae a maist enchantin' reverie, an' warniced me to prepare belyve to tak' a last fond look o' the slae-black een 1873 [P. Buchan] *Leg. North* 44 Weel was I warnised ere I cam' frae hame.

Hence **†Wa·rnishing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Wa·rnishment,** *Sc.* warning.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21927 Thoru warnissing of oþers wrake, Vnnes [we] will ani sample take 1894 Latto *Tam. Bodkin* (new ed.) X. 104 Gin I had gotten due warnicement feint a flee wad I hae cared

†Wa·rnison. *Obs.* Also 4 *Sc.* **varnysoun,** 6 *Sc.* **vernysoun.** [a. AF. *warnisoun*, OF. *warnison*, dial. var of *garnison* see Garnison *sb.*] Provision of men, stores, etc Also a garrison.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 143 Þe pes did he crie, & purueid warnisoun. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* X 325 Quhen thai of his varnysoun Saw the sege set thair stithly, Thai mystrowit hym of tratory. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VIII 869 *note*, Thai drede full sar for thair awin vernysoun.

Warnisto(u)re, var. ff. Warnestore *Obs.*

Warnmall, obs. form of Wardmote.

War-note. A musical summons to war (*poet.*). Also *fig.*

1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* III. XXVI, The Warder..blew his war-note loud and long. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. XXVI, Wild and high the 'Cameron's gathering' rose, The war-note of Lochiel 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 399 The old war-

note of strife for strife's sake has lost something..of its relentless and brutal barbarities

Warnstor(e, var. ff. WARNESTORE *Obs*

Warn't, dial. and vulgar f. *was not, were not.*

Warny stoor, -stor, var ff. WARNESTORE *Obs.*

War of, obs. form of WHEREOF.

War Office. a. The department of the British government, presided over by the Secretary of State for War, which is charged with the entire administration of the Army, the building in which the business of this department is carried on. b. *U.S.* The War Department.

1721 *Constat* in *L. T. R Particulars of Leases* 4084 (P.R O.), A passage leading from Whitehall Court to the Warr Office and from thence to Scotland Yard 1747 *Court & City Reg.* 145 War-office. Secretary at War, Right Hon. Henry Fox, Esq [Then follow names of subordinate officials] 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* I, It should cost Sir George but the asking a pair of colours for one of them at the War-office, since we have always supported government 1824 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 76 An entry in the books of the war office. 1865 ANGUS *Handbk. Eng Lit.* 613 The father of M. G. Lewis was deputy-secretary of the war-office 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict* c. 17 § 1 This Act may be cited for all purposes as 'The War Office Act, 1870' 1899 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 7/1 Lord Roberts spent an hour-and-a-half at the War Office, and then returned to Dover street with a small War Office staff.

War on, obs. form of WHEREON.

Warow, var. WARY *v. Obs.*

Warp (wōrp), *sb.*[1] Also 1 wearp, (4 werpe, worp), 4–7 warpe. [OE. *wearp* warp in weaving (also used to gloss L. *vīmen* osier-twig), corresponds to OLG *warp* (MLG. *warp, warpe*), OHG. *warf, warph, waraf* (MHG, early mod.G. *warf*) warp in weaving, ON. *varp* neut., cast of a net, a laying of eggs (Sw. *varp* neut., cast of a net, draught of fish, hauling-rope, masc. warp in weaving, Da. *varp* neut. hauling-rope).—OTeut. **warpo-*, f. root **werp-* : **warp-* to throw: see WARP *v.* Branch IV is prob. a new formation on the verb.

Sense 6 may possibly represent an unrecorded sense of ON. *varp*. cf. *-warp* in Eng. place-names in Scandinavian districts.]

I. 1. *Weaving.* The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, usually twisted harder than the weft or woof, with which these threads are crossed to form the web or piece.

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) S. 563 *Stamen*: wearp. *a* 1000 *Riddles* (Gr.) xxxv[i] 5 Wundene me ne beoð wefle, ne ic wearp hafu. 1346 *Little Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II 2 Item quod nulla trama que dicitur ab sit in loco panni vbi stamen quod dicitur warp pom debet. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xi. (1495) 766 A spinner stretchyth the warpe wyth wonder craft fro the nether syde to the ouer and drawyth and bryngyth out ayen his thiede thwarte ouer fro poynt to poynt. *c*1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* v. xiii 5039 Þat þar sulde litil leiff behynde Off warpe or weft to mak hir claythe. 1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Warpe of clothe, *chayne de drap.* 1613 J. MAN *Decl. Estate of Cloth* 26 A common thing it is for the weauer to couer a course warpe with a fine woofe, the warpe beeing spon hard and small, and the woofe soft and round to couer the warpe from sight 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 108 Both spread At once their warps, consisting of fine thred, I'y'd to their beames 1714 *Fr. Bk Rates* 189 The Weavers shall be obliged to mount the Warps of their Linen with a sufficient Number of Threads. 1831 G. R PORTER *Silk Manuf* 219 The warp is now composed of threads of an equal length 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II 350 Wire loom.. C, the beam or wooden roller, which is turned with a succession of deep grooves, into which the warp is wound, each groove receiving a greater or less number of wires, according to the fineness of the fabric 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XVII 502 For she herself within her fair hung room Had set the warp and watched the fine weft glide Up from the roller. 1893 J. T. TAYLOR *Cotton Weaving* 55 By having the shed fully open before the shuttle enters the shed, the warp is spread and a good cover put on the cloth.

b. *fig* and in fig. context.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Compl. Gr. Knt.* 28 O weauer, weauer, work no more, thy warp hath done me wrong. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Ee j b, Neither had I this clue of care to worke my warpe vpon. 1679 EVERARD *Discourses* 13 By the whole sincere Warp of this History here related, we may see how rash a thing it is to judge of the Actions of a great Prince. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 348 Sorrow is, the .woof which is woven into the warp of life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 86 He weaves together the frame of his discourse loosely and which is the warp and which is the woof cannot always be determined. 1896 W. WATSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 2/3 S. ll, on Life's loom, the infernal warp and weft Woven each hour! 1911 E. C. SELWYN *Oracles N. T.* III 85 Throughout 'his narrative there is the underlying warp of the Old Testament.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 179 *Warp*, or more properly *Woof*, is the twine..woven across the knittles in pointing. *Ibid., Warp of Shrouds*, the first given length, taken from the bolster at the mast-head to the foremost dead-eye.

II. 3. *Naut.* A rope or light hawser attached at one end to some fixed object, used in hauling or in moving a ship from one place to another in a harbour, road, or river, a warping hawser. † Also (at Ilfracombe), a certain apparatus for hauling in vessels · cf. *warp-house* (in 10).

1296 [see *warp-rope* in sense 9]. 1342 *Cust Acc* 176/3 (MS.), j cord' pro worp 1420 in *For Acc* 3 *Hen VI* K/a (MS.), ij hausers de filo Burdegalie pro Frapelines et Warpe inde faciendis ponderis ciij quart ix lb 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Smalle Warpes..j, Hawsers .xij. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 370 Cables, hawsers, warpes, pitche, tarre. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* (1579) 27 No Shippe can sayle without Hempe, the sayle clothes,. yearde lines, warps & Cables can not be made without it 1615 in W Foster *Lett recd E Ind Co* (1899) III 201 We have been much troubled about the getting up of the ship pinnace for lack of men and warps 1630 *Lex Londinensis* (1680) 212 Likewise to have a Warpe of forty fathom to sheer off and give way if any Ship shall chance to drive upon them 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 19, I laid warps to haul into shoal water 1731 *Act* 4 *Geo. II* c 19 There shall be paid by the Master or Commander of every Vessel, belonging to the Port of Ilfordcombe, who shall make use of the Warp, the Sum of Six Shillings and eight Pence. 1840 R H DANA *Bef Mast* xxxvi. 139 [We] took the warp ashore, manned the capstan [etc.] 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* II 3 An entering. ship is drawn along by a rope, or warp, as it is called. 1899 F. T BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 254 Our discharging was soon over, the warps cast off.

transf. 1851 *Harper's Mag.* III 518 Loads are eased down hillsides by the use of. a strong warp taking a bight round a tree and hitching-to one yoke oxen

b. *Trawl-fishing.* A rope attached to a net.

1835 J COUCH in *3rd Rep R Cornw Polytechn Soc* 74 When every thing is favourable, a warp from the end of the stop-sean is handed to the *volyer* 1854 *Putnam's Monthly Mag* Apr. 362/2 The fishermen beach the boat at the other side of the bay, carry the warp at that end to the further capstan, and prepare to haul. 1883 R F WALSH *Ir. Fisheries* 11 Some use stoppers, which extend from the top line downwards to the warps, but these are not so advantageous, as they tend to huddle the net together.

c. *Whaling* (See quot.)

1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 226 The second mate had three fish fast..two on 'short warps', or pieces of whale line some eight or ten fathoms long fastened to harpoons, with the other ends running on the main line by means of bowlines round it

† **4.** ? A strand of a fishing-line. *Obs.*

1496 *Fysshynge wyth Angle* 13 Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylyke moche: and fasten theym in thre clyftes ylyke streyghte

III. 5. A tale of four (occas. three or a couple), esp. used of fish and oysters.

1436 *Nottingham Rec* II 156 Item in uno warpe de salt-fyssh. 1509 *Market Harb. Rec.* (1890) 230 In salt Fyshe xcvij warpe and half. 1533 in *Archæologia* XXV. 523 For ij warpe off lynge & a warpe of codd, viij d. 1589 R HARVEY *Plain Perc.* (1590) 14 In euery trade and occupation, there is a better and a worse, as there is in eueiy warpe of fish, a great and a lesse 1623 *Althorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p lii, M[m] That every two fishes of linge, haberdine, & greenfish is one warpe 1674 JEAKE *Arith Surv* (1696) 66 Yet at Yarmouth they sell 33 Warpe to the Hundred 1796 *Statist Acc Scot.* XVII. 69 A hundred [of oysters], as sold by the fishers, contains 33 warp equal to six score and twelve ..Four oysters make a warp. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, His honour Monkbarns should never want sax warp of oysters in the season. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii, Every man ate his warp of herring.

† b. *nonce-use. A warp of weeks,* four weeks.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* C 1, Those embenched shelues . where cods & dogfishe swomme (not a warp of weeks forerunning).

IV. 6. Alluvial sediment deposited by water; silt. Sometimes artificially introduced over low-lying land, and sometimes occurring as a stratum in soil.

1698 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 184 In digging of the well they found..three yard sand, one foot fine warp. *Ibid.* 314 Ye muddy waters of ye Don and Idle deposited so much silt and warp that they made a great deal of high land on both sides of their streams. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 179 Greatly improved by a sediment or mud (commonly called warpe) from the river Dun. 1803 R W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. 435 The tide is let in at high water to deposit the warp or enriching substance. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 25 At Althorpe, in sinking wells, eight or ten feet of warp have been dug through, then one or two feet of sand, and then warp again. 1865 W. WHITE *East Eng.* II 38 Bog .converted into corn-fields, by spreading over them the warp or muddy deposit dug from an old river-bed 1894 *Athenæum* 9 June 744/3 The evidence of their antiquity rests, therefore, upon their geological position under the contorted drift otherwise called 'warp and trail'.

b. A bed or layer of this. See also quot. 1867.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Warp*, a Shole, that beginning near the Buoy of Oar-hedge, comes out of the Swin up the River 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk, Warp*, land between the sea banks and the sea 1870 E PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II 87 He would gallop like mad down the warps. 1872 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geol.* (ed 3) 107 Covered..with an oozy loam like the warps of the Wash and the Humber.

V. 7. A twist or bending, esp. in wood not properly dried, also the state of being warped or twisted.

1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. (ed. 3) 143 The Wind shock is a bruise, and shiver throughout the Tree, though not constantly visible, yet leading the Warp from smooth renting, caused by over-powerful Winds, when young. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II ix. § 4 243 Bending, bow, warp, crooke. 1871 M COLLINS *Marg. & Merch.* I. ix. 295 A warp in the glass made him look as if he had taken poison. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* xviii 329 Those [ships] which were newly built he laid up for the winter in dry docks that their unseasoned timbers might warp or leak in a place where a warp or leak would not be fatal to them 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* iv. 20 Ah! it is a little on the warp, I fear

8. *fig.* A perversion or perverse inclination of the mind; a mental twist; a wrong bias.

1764 *Mem. G Psalmanazar* 41 An unchristian warp of the will 1786 HAN MORE *Florio* 689 A little warp his taste had gain'd. 1830 *Examiner* 615/1 One of the author's warps was against Utilitarians. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv, Mr. Dombey is so prone to pervert even facts to his own view, when he is at all opposed, in consequence of the warp in his mind, that he [etc.]. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lii 121 All the teaching of God is not only mysterious, but, if received with any warp of mind, deceptive *a* 1878 S BOWLES in Merriam *Life* (1885) II 337 (Cent.) Somebody in Berkshire, I fancy, had warped his mind against you, and no mind is more capable of warps than his

VI. 9. *attrib* and *Comb*, as (sense 1) *warp edging, line, machinery, -mill, -roller, -scouring* vbl sb, *-spinner, -thread, -twist, -yarn*; (sense 3) *warp-anchor, -rope*, (sense 6) *warp-bank, land, loam*

1699 T ALLISON *Voy Archangel* 12, I..carried both the Kedge Anchor and *Warp Anchor ashore. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 166 Mr Webster has it [lucerne] drilled, and very luxuriant the first year, on a *warp bank 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 2/7 Irish crochet trimmings and *warp edgings are dull of sale. 1794 LEATHAM *Agric E Riding Yorks.* 11 Along the side of the Ouse and Humber we find a considerable quantity of *warp land 1879 ASHENHURST *Weaving* 110 The *Warp Line 1799 A YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 9 Beyond this, is a very rich *warp loam of various description 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch Jrnl* I 390/2 Fabrics produced by *Warp Machinery 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1284 One-sixth of that number of bobbins is usually mounted at once in a *warp mill 1885 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 411 These rods are at different periods moved towards the *warp-roller B. 1396 *Acc. Exch. K R* 5/20 m 4 b (MS.), j Boulyn, j. *Warperape, 11[s] Cabule 1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 115 Hawser cald warp rope. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* IV 130 A process of '*warp-scouring' in which the warp, after being washed, is squeezed between rollers. 1634 *Canterb Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Wood of Salehurst in Sussex, *warpe spinner. 1831–3 P. BARLOW *Manuf.* in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII. 741 The *warp thread proceeding from the lower roller 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal* p. VI*, The long threads are called the *warp-twist, or organzine 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 110 This mill spins *warp yarn by throstles, weft yarn by mules.

10. Special comb.: † **warp-bar,** some kind of appendage to a loom; **warp-beam,** the roller on which the warp is wound and from which it is drawn as the weaving proceeds; **warp-dresser** (*a*) = WARPER 2, (*b*) a machine for sizing yarns for the loom (Knight), † **warp-faced** *a*, having distorted features, **warp-farmer,** a farmer who uses 'warp' on his land; **warp-frame** = *warp-machine*; † **warp-house,** at Ilfracombe, the building containing the apparatus for hauling vessels, **warp-lace,** a kind of lace having threads so placed as to resemble the warp of a fabric; also *attrib.*; **warp-machine,** a lace-making machine having a thread for each needle employed (Knight); **warp-net frame** = prec.; **warp-river,** a river depositing 'warp'; **warp-slat** = SLAT *sb.*[1] 5 a; **warp-stitch** (see quot.); **warp-wire,** one of the lengthwise wires in a wire-loom.

1538 *Nottingham Rec* III 200 Unum wollenlome cum ryngrathes, *warpbarres et spoyle whele 1831–3 P. BARLOW *Manuf* in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VIII. 734, B is the *warp beam, or that on which the warp is first wound 1851 in *Inquiry, Yorks. Deaf & Dumb* (1870) 45 William Sutton, *warp-dresser 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 232 A weather beaten *warp-faced fellow. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 278 A considerable *warp farmer told me, that the stiffer warp was the best. 1831–3 P. BARLOW *Manuf* in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII. 740 The *warp frame 1731 *Act* 4 *Geo II* c 19 Preamble, The Warp and *Warp-house by long Usage gone to Decay 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed 3) II 123 The Warp house, Light-house, Pilot-boats, and Taw-boats belonging to the Port [Ilfracombe]. 1812 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 30 Others demolished five *warp-lace frames 1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf* xv (ed 3) 138 Another similar article, called 'warp lace'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Warp-frame* or **Warp-net Frame* 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 277 No floods in the countries washed by the *warp rivers bring it [the muddy water] 1907 C. HILL-TOUT *Brit N Amer*, *Far West* vi. 115 To give the bottom [of the basket] the ovaloid form, which most have, the *warp-slats are trimmed to the desired shape before the weft strand is woven into them 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 195 **Warp Stitch*, an Embroidery Stitch used when threads are drawn away from the material to form the pattern. Warp stitch consists of drawing away the threads that form the weft, or cross the material, and leaving the warp or lengthways threads 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 351 The *warp-wires being made to change positions by means of the treadle

† **Warp,** *sb.*[2] *Thieves' Cant. Obs* (See quots.)

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt Conny catching* Wks (Grosart) X 86 In blacke Art [picking of lockes] He that hooks, the Comber [*read* Courber *as on* p 122] He that watcheth, the Warpe *Ibid* 122 When he..spyes any fat snappings worth the Curbing, then streight he [the Courber] sets the Warp to watch, who hath a long cloak to couer whatsoeuer he gets. *Ibid.* 123

Warp (wōrp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple **warped** (wōrpt). Forms: 1 **weorpan, wurpan, wyrpan,** 2–3 **werpen,** (*Orm* **werrpenn**), 3 **weorpe, wearpe, worpe(n,** 3–4 **warpen,** 3–6 **werp(e,** 5 **warpyn, -on,** 4–6 *Sc.* **varp,** 7 *Sc.* **worp,** 3–7 **warpe,** 4– **warp.** *Pa. t. sing.* 1 **wearp,** 1 *Northumb.*, 2–4 **warp,** (*Orm* **warrp**), 3 **weorp,** 3–4 **werp,** 4–5 **warpe**; *pl* 1 **wurpon,** *Northumb* **worpon, -un,** 3 **wurpen, worpen, weorpen.** *Pa pple* 1, 3–5 **worpen,** 3 (i)**worpe,** *Orm.* **worrpenn,** 6 *Sc.* **warp.** Also *pa. t* and *pa pple.* 4–6 **war-, werpid, -it, -et,** 4– **warped.** [A Com. Teut. str vb. OE. *weorpan* (*wearp, wurpon, worpen*) corresponds to OFris. *werpa*

(*worp, wurpon, ewurpen*), OS *werpan* (*warp, wurpun, worpan*), Du. *werpen* (*werp, worpen*), OHG. *werfan* (*warf, wurfun, worfen*), MHG., mod G. *werfen* (*warf, wurfen, geworfen*), ON. *verpa* (*varp, urpu, orpenn*), Sw *verpa*, Da *verpe*, Goth. *wairpan* (*warp, waurpum, waurpans*), f. OTeut. root **werp-* (*warp-, wurp-*) —pre-Teut. **werb-*; the root is not found outside Teut.

The strong conjugation did not survive in Eng later than the 15th c.]

I. To cast, throw.

†**1.** *trans.* To project through space; to cast, throw, fling. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* VII § 3 Đa hine mon on þæt fyr wearp þa alysde ic hine mid heofonlicon rene. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. VII 6 Ge ne wurpen eowre meregrotu toforan eowrum swinum *c* 1200 ORMIN 10488 & werrpenn all þe chaff anan, Inntill þe fir to bærnenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 17430 Al swa feor swa a mon mihte werpen ænne stan *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 404 Mon wolpeð Gricklschs fur upon his fomen *c* 1250 *Owl & N* 768 Mid liste me may walles felle & werpe [*v r* worpe] of horse knyhtes snelle *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1061 He warp þe ston Ouer þe laddes euenlkon. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Panl*) 344 Sanct paulis hed eftir his discese In a depe vewar warpit was. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII 4743 Þe wardane gert his wrichtis syne Set vp richt stoutly ane ingyne, And warpit til þe toure a stan 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 280 And bot my buik be fundin worth sic thre, Quhen it is red, do warp it in the se.

†**b.** with adv., as *down, up, out, away*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XVII. 27 Gang to þære sæ, and wurp þinne angel ut [Vulg *mitte hamum*] *c* 1200 ORMIN 16040 Þurrh þatt he warrp ut i þe flor þe sillferr & te bordess. *c* 1205 LAY 5083 Awei he warp his gode breond *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15875 His staf ful sleyly vp he warp 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 642 He had bene tane but dout, Na war it that he warpyt owt All that he had, him lycht to ma. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13412 He..warpet ouer-burde Mikill riches & relikes reft fro the toune.

†**c** To cast (lots). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. XXVII. 35 Hiz todældon hys reaf, and wurpon hlot þær-ofer [Vulg *sortem mittentes*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 15498 Þe king..bad heom leoten werpen

†**2.** To sprinkle, scatter (something) *on* (a surface). Also with *out*: To cause to spirt; to emit, shoot forth. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 240 Dweorge dwostlan weorp on weallende wæter *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Seoððan he him sceaude an ouen on berninde fure he warp ut of him seofe leies *Ibid* 129 Þurh þisse tacne Moyses werp ut þet welle weter of þan herda flinte *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 161 Hie wenden þe eorðe and wurpen god sad þaronne. *c* 1205 LAY 4518 Me warp on his nebbe cold welle watere *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 246 Ase ofte ase þe ueond assaileð ouwer castel .worpeð ut uppon him schaldinde teares.

†**3.** With *up, open, wide, on brede*: To open (a gate) violently or suddenly, fling open. With *to*. To shut, slam. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* III. 347 Þa com færlice mycel wynd and wearp upp þa duru. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1526 Þus atired he þe toune & tittely þar eftir On ilka way wid open werped he þe 3atis *Ibid.* 2142 3a, werpis þam [the gates] vp..& wide open settis. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10462 Þai wan in wightly, warpit to þe yates, Barrit hom full bigly with boltes of yerne. *Ibid* 11924 When the buernes of the burgh were broght vpon slepe, He warpit vp a wicket 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X I 1 On breid, or this, was warp and mayd patent The hevynly hald of God omnipotent *Ibid* XII X. 80 Sum bad Warp vp the portis, and wide the 3ettis cast To the Troianis

†**b.** *intr.* Of a door: To open (*wide*, etc.)

a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 257 He bad him lifte vp and þe lide warpes 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. I 118 Bot thow do, thir gret durris sall nevir warp on breid *Ibid* VI II. 2 The hundreth gret durris At thair awin willis warpit wyde

†**4.** *trans.* To put (a garment) *on* or *off* hastily

13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2025 Whyle þe wlonkest wedes he warp on hym-seluen ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 901 Sir Arthure Wente to hys wardrope, and warpe of hys wedez. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 124 Þe wyf werp of hir wedes vn-werde

†**5.** To throw down, overthrow. Usually with adv., as *down, under, to ground*. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 Þu warpest þene alde feont. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3575 Forr Crist wass strang wiþþ hannd inoh To werrpenn dun þe deofell *c* 1205 LAY 25889 Þæs bures dure he warp adun þat heo to-barst a uuen *Ibid* 28729 Mine wiðer-iwinnen, weorpeð heom to grunden. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2640 Đe child it warp dun to de [*read* ðe] grund. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1297 The Troiens .Wondid of þe wightist, warpide hom vnder *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 6683 We schal of hem to grounde warpe With swordes bryght and speres scharpe.

†**b.** Of wind: To toss or drive (a ship) violently about. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 444 As þat lyftande lome luged aboute, Where þe wynde & þe weder warpen hit wolde.

†**c.** ? To swing round, whirl. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. XI 103 And oft about hyr hed.. [she] Wald warp the stringis of the stowt staf slyng.

†**6.** *fig.* a. To drive out, expel, reject, renounce; usually with *out, away*. Also, to trample (under foot) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John VI 37 Ic ne weorpe ut [Vulg. *non eiciam foras*] þone þe to me cymð. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 40 Gif me worpen mid him al þe world under vet *Ibid* 230 Þeo deoflen þet ure Louerd werp ut of one monne. *Ibid* 356 Worp awei urom me alle mine gultes *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 829 Sone se ich awei warp ower witlese lei *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þeos þohtes warp ut of þin heorte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24247 Nu comforth þe .And werp awai þi wepe.

†**b.** To plunge (a person) suddenly or roughly (*into* prison, distress, etc); to put *to* death. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Þe sunfulle Men sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19608 He let bindenn himm, & i cwarrterrne werrpenn *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10973 Mony worthy þai woundit, & warpit to dethe *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXIII 413 Thou art warpyd all in wo *c* 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S) II. 17 Dreid of dainger varps hir in ane trans

†**7.** *intr.* To go hastily, fling *away*. Of wind: To rise *up*. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2746, I rede 3e .warpes wyhly a-waye *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 557 Wild wedirs vp werpe & þe wynd ryse

b *Sc* Of bees: To swarm. Cf. CAST *v.* 22.

a 1824 in Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 94 The hive which warped owre the fell.

†**8** *trans.* With inversion of const.: To strike, hit, assail *with* (a missile). Also, to besprinkle (with a liquid). *Obs.*

Beowulf 2791 He hine eft ongon wæteres weorpan *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVI. § 2 Þa forceaw he his tungan & wearp hine mid ðære tungan on þæt neb foran *c* 1205 LAY. 29562 Heo wulpen hine mid banen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1122 3if þu ait iworpe oþer ischote.

†**9.** *transf.* and *fig.* In various uses: To thrust (one's hand) *forth*; to lay (hands) *on*; to cast (one's head) *down*; to strike (a stroke) *Obs.*

a 1225 *St Marher* 3 As theos cnihtes walden warpen honden on hire ha bigon to cleopien ant callen þus to criste *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 88 [He] Weorpeð adun þet heaueð. *Ibid* 96 3if eni wurðeð so wod þet he worpe his hond forð touward þe þurl cloð. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXVII. 267 Þat þai suld tak þat maydin schen,. and straklis fel til hyre let warpe

10. †a. To cast, shed (horns). *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 325 in *O. E Misc.* 111 He werpeð er hise hornes in wude er in ðornes,

†b To lose (the natural hue). *Obs*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 183 Among þat þe sowle witeð, þe licame worpeð hewe

†**11.** To utter, pronounce (a word, speech); to utter (a cry), heave (a sigh) Also with *out*. Also *absol*, to talk, speak (*of*). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 306 Mid, tisse schulen þe uorlorene worpen a swuch 3eor þet heouene & eorðe muwen beoðe grisliche agrisen *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1325 þet we ne cunnen warpen na word azein *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 He weorp a sic as a wiht þat sare were iwundet 13 *E. E Allit P* A. 879 A note ful nwe I herde hem warpe. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 2253, I schal stonde stylle, & warp þe no wernyng, to worch as þe lykez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2683 Ho Warpet out wordes wonder to here *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* LXXXIV 1707 (Wemyss) Quhen þis wif had warpit þus Off this abbot Eugenyus 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. XI 23 Scarslie the auld thir wordis hed warpit out *Ibid* V VIII 116 And he abufe hym werpis sic sawis.

†b To cast (one's eyes) *on* or *upon* (an object)

c 1200 ORMIN 12758 Crist warrp eȝhe upponn Symon *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 52 Hwoso heuede iseid to Eue þeo heo werp hire eien þerone, A ! wend te awei; þu worpest eien o þi deað.

12. *dial* a. To lay (eggs) Also *absol.* [So ON *verpa*]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XC 13 Þe snake werpis and þe tade nurysseis þe eg, and þarof is broght forth þe basilyske 1483 *Cath. Angl* 409/1 To Warpe as byrdis dose, *incubare, ponere ova.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 33/6 To warp an egge, *ouum ponere* 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Warp*, to lay eggs. A hen warps or warys. N 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* s v, A hen is said to warp when she lays.

b To bring forth (young) naturally *rare.* (In quot. *absol.*)

1738 G SMITH *Cur. Relat.* II 453 They [beavers] don't warp in their Houses, but in Hollows dug under Ground

c. Of a ewe, cow, etc. To bring forth (young), prematurely; to cast, slip, drop. Also *absol.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 283 A cow, that warps her calf three months before her time *Ibid.* 320 If the ewes warped, they turned them out to the rams again 1813 RUDGE *Agric Glouc.* 297 Cows are liable to slip or warp their calves 1903 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 307/3 Never had so many ewes been known to warp

II. To bend, twist aside.

13. To bend, curve, or twist (an object) out of shape; *spec.* to curve (timber) by the application of steam; also, to distort, contort (the body or a limb, the features).

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 798 Al to-wraiste þai þar wode & werpis in-sondire. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 517/1 Warpyn', or make wronge, *curvo* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* P 1 b, Age will warpe our backs 1648 HERRICK *Hesp*, *Paneg Sir L Pemberton* 9 Laden spits, warp't with large Ribbs of Beefe 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 419 As in some places, the violence of Heat; so in other, the extremity of Cold, hath often warped Nature, and made it become deformed 1742 JARVIS *2nd Pt. Quixote* III. X. II 219 If perchance the rod of justice be warped a little. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I 288 The method was introduced of warping planks to the timbers by the means of steam 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXVII 244 Baring his left arm, he showed it warped and contracted by a former attack of rheumatism 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XX, A singularly marked expression of disgust, horror, hatred, warped his countenance almost to distortion 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* XXI, Trying to bend it straight, as he would a tree which wrong culture had warped aside. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I 1, A book with its back still warm and warped from having been held over the fire. 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* XXI, Age had warped and cracked the boards.

fig. 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib* 9, I descend no lower, wishing onely that there might be an universal Reformation of what length of time hath warped awry

14. *intr.* To become bent, twisted, or uneven, by shrinkage or contraction. Said esp. of timber. (Cf. CAST *v.* 53)

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/1 Warpyn', or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle, *oblongo* 1530 PALSGR. 772/1, I warpe, as bordes do, whan they croke for want of good seasonnyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II 106 The Elme is meete for the cheekes and postes of Gates, for it wyll not bowe, nor warpe 1657 TRAPP *Comm Esther* II 2 Green wood is ever shrinking and warping 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* III 159 If the pieces are thicker on one side than another, they will warp to that side. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 37 Cast iron, when annealed, is less liable to warp by a subsequent partial exposure to moderate degrees of heat 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* II, Old wood seldom warps in the wetting. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 46. 23 Black Ebony .will not warp readily.

b. *fig*, or in fig context. (Cf 19.)

1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. VI, You are well seasond props, And will not warpe, or leane to either part. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* III III. 90 This fellow will but ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot, then one of you will proue a shrunke pannell, and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 44 It would make them warp and bend under such temptations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* I. III. § 20 It being all one, to have no Rule, and one that will warp any way 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 58 To set that Law streight again, which he had made to warp to his Prince's Humour. 1874 C E. NORTON *Lett.* (1913) II. 33, I, too, warp and crack in this dry, clear atmosphere

15. *trans* To contract, cause to shrink or shrivel, corrugate. *rare.*

1600 SHAKS *A Y. L.* II VII. 187 Freize, freize, thou bitter skie Though thou the waters warpe, thy sting is not so sharpe, as friend remembred not 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. II. 46 Then from the East they come, to dry and warp Your lungs

b *intr.* To shrink or shrivel, become contracted or wrinkled. Also *fig. rare.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 62 You must keepe your sweete faces from scorching in the sun, chapping in the winde, and warping with the weather 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* I II. 365 Me thinkes My fauor here begins to warpe. 1696 TUTCHIN *Pindarick Ode* II 10 The Fames of Shakespear and of Ben Must warp, before my nobler fire To their regardless Tombs retire.

16. *trans.* (*fig.*) To pervert, distort (the mind, judgement, principles, etc.); to give a 'twist' or bias to; to turn (*aside*) from rectitude or the straight path.

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. I (1601) G 1 b, Me thinkes thy seruant Hedon is nothing so obsequious to thee, as he was wont to be· I know not how, Hee's growne out of his Garbe a-late, hee's warp't 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 402 Nor Folly warp'd my Mind, Nor the frail Texture of the Female Kind Betray'd my Vertue. 1710 ADDISON *Whig-Exam* No. 4 P 4, I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy 1718 DR BUCKHM *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1723 II. 289 Suffering their judgments to be a little warped (if I may use that expression) by the heat of their eager inclinations. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II IV, Watch against every Temptation that might bribe your Judgment, or warp it aside from Truth 1852 SMEDLEY *L Arundel* XXVII 205 These two men, each warped and hardened differently by the world's evil influence. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Crit. Milton, Mixed Ess.* 252 Johnson's mind..was at many points bounded, at many points warped. 1884 A R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* Pref. p, IX, He often allows his prejudice against Wiclif to warp his judgment 1919 C GORING *Eng Convict* I 11 The science of criminology has been warped by its subjection to all sorts of superstitious and conventional dogmas.

b. Const. *from, out of, to, into.*

1650 B *Discolliminium* 17 He that is warp'd in his Divinity, will never be at rest till he hath wrap'd [? *read* warp'd] his Policy to it. 1685 DRYDEN *Threnod. August.* 322 Not Faction, .Not Foreign or Domestick Treachery, Could Warp thy Soul to their Unjust Decree *a* 1711 KEN *Poet Wks* (1868) 272 My treacherous heart I fear, Warp'd to the world. 1758–65 GOLDSM *Ess., Taste* (Globe) 315/2 By the present mode of education we are forcibly warped from the bias of nature. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 628 There is such perpetual danger from all quarters of having the moral sense warped to a false direction. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 379 Some men have been warped to infidelity by viciousness of life. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 60 Cursed be the social lies that warp us from the living truth ! 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXV, Jarndyce and Jarndyce has warped him out of himself, and perverted me in his eyes. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ. Art* II. § 97 The bribe of wealth and honour warps him from his honest labour into efforts to attract attention 1882 'OUIDA' *In Maremma* VIII, This narrowness of the peasant mind which .demagogues warp to their own selfish purpose and profits.

17 To distort, wrest, misinterpret, give a false colouring to (a fact, account, etc). Const *from, to, into.*

1727 BENTLEY *Serm bef. K. Geo.* 19 Those that *interpret* all actions of their Governors; that warp the most innocent Occurrences to Censure and Calumny. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I VIII, In matters of dispute, take heed of warping the sense of the writer to your own opinion 1775 DE LOLME *Const. Eng.* I. X. (1784) 102 Writs, being warped from their actual meaning. 1780 COWPER *Progr Err.* 437 The worst is—Scripture warp'd from its intent 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXVII, While .you, Mr Poundtext, were warping the Scriptures into Erastianism. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III X 218 Probably both [accounts] are warped by the opposite feelings of the writers. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* § 8 We have warped the word 'economy' in our English language into a meaning which it has no business whatever to bear *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* XIII. (1874) 382 A spirit which would not suffer us to pervert or warp any documents to suit a purpose of ours

b *intr* Of a statement: To become distorted.

1914 *Blackw Mag* July 48/2 Whether all this be true I cannot tell, but as I guess it is an old report that has warped in wandering.

18. *trans.* To turn aside or divert (a moving body) from its path or orbit. Also, to deflect, change the direction of (one's journey). *rare*

1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 103 Then [I] warp my voyage on the southern gales. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* I 130 As from a cloud the fire is seen to fall, From its original impulse warp'd, to earth 1837 EMERSON *Amer. Schol.* Wks (Bohn) II. 178, I had better never see a book, than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit

b. *intr.* To turn or incline in a (specified) direction *rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 67 There being no more reason why it [an arrow] should warp to the right hand than to the left, why this way rather than that, it must needs stir no way. 1684-94 tr. *Plutarch's Alor* (1718) III 16 But as she [the Moon] warps back again to meet her Illustrious Mate, the nearer she makes her approach, the more she is eclipsed until no longer seen.

†**19** *fig* (Cf. 14 b, 16) To receive a 'twist' or bias, which influences one's judgement or sentiments; to turn from the straight path, to deviate, swerve, go astray. Const. *from.* *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* I. i. 15 There is our Commission, From which, we would not haue you warpe. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 550 If we feele, that our hearts warpe from Gods commands. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* 34 He fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfe in diameter 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf Min.* Pref p ii, Learned men, when they warp and err. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit* IV 211 Any single officer that should hereafter warp from his obedience. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* I. iii. § 5. 384 A pleasurable or painful State of the Stomach or Brain, Joy or Grief, will make all the Thoughts warp their own way, little or much. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks 1842 I 574 Amongst them there are no leaders possessed of an influence for any other purpose but that of maintaining the present state of things. The moment they are seen to warp, they are reduced to nothing *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* (1822) IV. 314 He [Edwards] never warped from the path of common sense

†**b.** To be biassed, incline, lean, be drawn or attracted (*to, towards*). Also, to bend, submit, yield (*to*); to submit *to do* something *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I 654, I can no more; my patience will not warpe To see these flatterers how they scorne and Carpe. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* xi. 71 A Gentlewoman . that was well inclining and warping toward the Popish pale. 1643 *Plain English* 17 How miserably will you find the Clergie wraping [*read* warping] to the prevailing party. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) 222 Others more truly tax him [Chamnee], for warping to the Will of King Henry the eighth, not so much to decline his own death, as to preserve his Covent from destruction. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 II 27 Men generally do sute their opinions to their inclinations; warping to that side where their interest doth lie. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev* 34 Our Church far from warping to Crispianity strongly inforces St. James's undefiled religion.

III. To weave, twine.

20 *trans.* †**a.** To weave (a web). *Obs.* **b.** To arrange (threads, yarn) so as to form a warp; to wind on a warp-beam. Also *absol.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 467 in *O. E. Misc* 15 Đe spinnere werpeð ðus hire web, and weueð on hire wise *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 336 *Homme poet tel perer* M[an] may a webbe warpe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxiii. (1869) 121 It is furred with fox skynnes in lengthe and in brede, al be it with oute wouen maad, and worpen of the wulle of white sheep. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 527/1 Warpon', as webstarys, *stamino, licio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 409/1 To Warpe A web, *protelare* 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom* I. iii. (1541) 3 b, To spinne, to warpe, or els wynd spindels in a case for to throw wofe of. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. (1558) Kj, Her self the web had wrought, & warpyd fine with wreath of gold. 1598 FLORIO, *Ordire*, to warpe or lay as weauers do their webbs before it be wouen 1662 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 240 The saids proveist, baillies and councill . discharges them . . from lifting any plaid yairn, and from worping and working any that shall not be of the lenth and breidth abone writtin. 1788 BURNS *'My heart was once'* II, My mither sent me to the town, To warp a plaiden wab. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* I 42 The yarn is dressed, beamed, and warped by steam power. 1879 ASHENHURST *Weaving* 50 The yarn may be warped direct from the cop or bobbin upon which it has been spun

†**c.** *fig.* To weave, contrive, devise. Also with *up*, and *absol.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 365 He answerde þat he wolde warpe suche a webbe to the emperise [*talem se telam Augustae ordisturum*], þat sche schulde nevere have it of to here lyves ende. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV viii. (1869) 279 And alwey he werpeth temptacions and breideth þem, and weueth hem. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & HOPKINS *Ps* lii. 2 Why doth thy minde yet still deuise, such wicked wiles to warpe? 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 393, I haue warpt such a webb, as thou neither knowest to vnframe, or mayst cut off when it is finished 1604 E HAKE in Farr *S P. Jas. I* (1847) 256 All these are but the loome That warpeth up my death. 1621 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX xxiv. § 22 Like a wise man, that meant to warpe no more then he could well weaue 1626 S. S *Honest Lawyer* iii. E 4, We'll trie what mischeefes he can warpe 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 198 Before the contexture of another universal language [than mine] can be warped. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. J Lapraik* viii, Ne'er mind how Fortune waft an' warp.

21. **a.** *Rope-making.* To stretch (yarn) into lengths to be tarred.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), To Warp Yarn, in rope-making, is to stretch the yarns, previous to their being tarred, all to one given length 1846 G DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. VI. 197 The reels of yarn are first 'warped' into a 'haul', that is, the yarns are unwound from the reel, stretched out straight and parallel, and assembled together,

b. To weave, twine (a willow-basket). *dial.*

1806 J GRAHAME *Birds Scot* I. 67 He warps the skep with willow rind.

c To lace together (the ends of a seine). *dial.*

1835 J COUCH in *3rd Rep R Cornw Polytechn Soc* 74 While the larger boats are engaged in warping the ends together.

†**22** To twist, entwine, insert (something *into* something else). Also *fig.*; also, to unite or combine *with.* *Obs.*

1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* I 256 The public papers and fragments of oratory warped into its text, are selected with taste 1814 SCOTT *Waw* xvi, A scathed tree, which had warped its twisted roots into the fissures of the rock 1821 — *Kenilw* xxii, I care not for all those strings of pearl, which you fret me by warping into my tresses 1822 A. RANKEN *Hist France* IX. 13 With this proposal, was warped the condition, that the regent, who entertained strong prejudices against the Jesuits, should become their friend and protector

23. *Angling.* To fasten (the materials of an artificial fly) to the hook. With adv., as *on, in, down, up.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* II v 40 Warp them so down, as to stand, and slope towards the bend of the hook, and having warpt up to the end of the shanck [etc.]. *Ibid* II. viii 73 When you warp on your dubbing. *Ibid* II viii 78 Some red warpt in for the Tagg of his tail 1836 RONALDS *Fly-Fisher's Entom.* 29 Warp the remnant round the shank. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk Angling* xiii (1880) 465 The silk must be warped up from the tail to required spot. *Ibid* 466 When the body is being warped on.

†**24.** To surround, involve, infold *in, with.* *Obs.*

But perhaps a metathetic form of WRAP

14 . *Medical MS* in *Anglia* XIX 79 3if on hyde hym-self in a busch þer-of, or ellys he be warpyd weel in his lewys & his braunchys, no thonder nor leuene schall hym towchyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I iii. 33 Lyke as ane wall with sand warpit about. *Ibid* V xiii 24 His awin heid warpit with a snod olive

IV. To tow; to move gradually forward.

25. *Naut.* To move (a ship) along by hauling on a rope or 'warp'. Also with adv., as *out, off, in, round*

1513 [see WARPING *vbl sb* 4]. 1587 T. SANDERS *Voy Tripoli* B3 b, Then went we to warpe out the Ship 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII xx. 444 Those [ships] they drew up, and warped into the deepe, with ropes fastened to their poupes 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* IV 128 Seeing them warp themselues to windward, we thought it not good to be boorded on both sides at an anchor 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 189 The water being smooth I soon warp'd her off again. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone Lighths* § 250 We let go an anchor and warped the buss to her proper birth 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav Humboldt* xvii. 236 When the current was too strong, the sailors leapt out and warped the boat along 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. I 292 About the capstan did the shipmen run, Warping the great ship to the harbour mouth. 1881 *Three in Norway* 3 We were warped out of dock about eight o'clock.

b *absol.* Also *intr.* of a ship: To move by warping

a 1547 SURREY *Æneis* IV 79b Out of the rode sone shall the vessell warpe 1580 H. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 470 At 3 in the afternoone we did warpe from one piece of ice to another 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 158 The Fleete with much difficulty warped in, and recovered the Harbour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 272 As there was but little wind, they were obliged to warp out of the harbour 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I II. xxi 94 They warp thirty miles in a day against the stream 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* xv, Its width is so contracted at one point, indeed, that they [*sc* steamboats] are obliged to warp round by means of a rope 1843 *Civil Engin. & Arch Jrnl.* VI 139/1 Two large transporting buoys, for vessels to moor to or warp from 1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 4/3 The current gets too strong for sailing ships, which could only warp up 1913 *World* 25 Feb 279/1 As she warped slowly from the quay.

c *To warp one's way*

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 192 Warping their way with great danger from lane to lane of open water 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* x (1856) 73 We commenced to warp our way through the impacted ice.

26. To progress slowly or with effort by using the hands as well as the feet. Also *refl.*, to haul oneself along

1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* IV 32 Having fastened another rope round his body for security, . he warped along the first over the chasm 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1859) II 292, I recollect our literally warping ourselves down to the beach, holding on by rocks and posts. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-Hunters* VII 58 He slowly warped himself through the gay crowd 1854 H MILLER *Sch & Schm* V (1857) 88 My rough garments . frayed, at times, by warping to the tops of great trees, and by feats as a cragsman 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xlviii, The first mate, coming forward, warping himself from one belaying-pin to another.

27. *intr* To float or whirl through the air. Chiefly *poet.*

1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 108 The snow driving and warping to and fro 1667 MILTON *P L* I 341 A pitchy cloud Of Locusts, warping on the Eastern Wind 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 120 Oft, engender'd by the hazy north, Myriads on myriads, insect armies warp Keen in the poison'd breeze 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIII 102 What clouds of ephemeral children are for ever warping away on the wind of death! 1856 BRYANT *Hymn of Sea* 10 A hundred realms Watch its broad shadow warping on the wind

V. †**28.** *trans.* To run (a ship) aground, fix on a shoal or sand-bank. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 634 As that the flude come rynnand by the land, Amang tha schippis warpit in the sand *a* 1661 Sand-warpt · [see SAND *sb.*[2] 10]

29. To choke *up* (a channel) with alluvial deposit Also *intr.*, to become choked *up.*

1745 *Beverley Beck Act* II 2 The said beck being now in very great danger of being choaked and warped up. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 284 In case the drains should warp up at any time, provision of sluices is made to let water out of the canal into either, to scour them out clean *Ibid* 287 The rivers warp up in dry seasons to a great height, with a muddy sand or silt, which the tides deposite 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Sand warped*, silted up, or choked with sand 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* VII 193 A new sluice was erected for the purpose of warping up the old channel

b. To heap *up* (sand) by gradual deposit from a current. ? *Obs.* Also, to cause (sand) to be heaped up.

1674 MARVELL *Corr* Wks 1872-5 II 422 Our House, desiring you to sound once again whether the Sand do continue as when the Captains last surveyed, or it be warped up higher 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 395/1 He has lately been occupied in forming a defence, by warping silt, with whin or gorse kids, laid horizontally.

30 To cover (land), by natural or artificial flooding, with a deposit of alluvial soil. Cf. WARP *sb* 6.

1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 278 They are attempting to warp 400 acres in one piece. 1805 R W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I 436 The main canal may be cut so as to warp the lands on each side of it. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 37 Drains to flood and warp the land 1867 *Good Words* 306/1 The mud caught by it soon 'warps' the space within into firm and rich dry land

absol 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 284 If a landlord warp, it should be deep at once, if a tenant, shallow, and repeat it. 1828 *Trial of W Dyon* 22 He was warping with his son from four o'clock.

Warpage (wɔ̈·rpedʒ). [f. WARP *v.* + -AGE.] App. a charge for 'warping' or hauling ships entering certain harbours.

1863-7 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* Suppl, *Warpage*, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbours.

War-paint.

1. Among North American Indians: Paint applied to the face and body before going into battle.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* xxiii, The young Huron was in his war-paint. 1837 R M. BIRD *Nick of the Woods* II 44 His countenance, grim with war-paint. 1857 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* May 452/2 He [the Indian] has put on his war-paint, and is prepared for death.

2 *collog* One's best clothes and finery; esp. ceremonial military or official costume, 'full fig'.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XIV, Old Lady E— in her war paint and feathers—pinker than ever. 1879 H N MOSELEY *Notes Nat 'Challenger'* 497 The officers of the ship donned, as in duty bound, full 'war paint' to receive him 1883 E PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 380 A stiff shower took all the glaze off our war paint ere the meet was reached

War-party.

1. A political party that favours war.

1798 T JEFFERSON *Let to J Madison* 26 Apr, Writ 1854 IV 237 Parker has completely gone over to the war party 1835 T MITCHELL *Acharn of Aristoph.* 510 *note*, Why Lamachus is thus selected as the representative of the war-party in Athens is pretty evident 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* III, Moore was a bitter Whig—a Whig, at least, as far as opposition to the war-party was concerned

2. A body of Indian 'braves' banded together for war.

1826 J F COOPER *Last of Mohicans* XIII, The brothers and family of the Mohican formed our war-party. 1837 R. M. BIRD *Nick of the Woods* III 108 There is a war-party of fourteen painted Wyandotts sleeping on the Council-square. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* IV xv 421 The backwoodsmen, who were hunters like the Indians, . . were forming war-parties along the frontier

War-path. Among North American Indians: The path or route taken by a warlike expedition. *To be* or *go on the war-path*. to go to war, seek the foe, be out for scalps

1775 ADAIR *Hist Amer. Indians* 396, I often have rode that war path alone 1841 J F. COOPER *Deerslayer* xv, The great Serpent of the Mohicans must be worthy to go on the warpath with Hawkeye. *Ibid* xvii, She sees he is lame, and a poor hunter, and he has never been on a warpath. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav* vi. 185 Their war-path has reached the shores of the Pacific 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S.* IV xv. 422 With chosen companions, he went out upon the war-path, and added scalp to scalp.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz* 10 Aug 8/2 The Omagh Controversy. Mr. William O'Brien on the War Path 1891 MRS. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 266 A tremendous rapping at my door announced that Bobby was again on the war-path. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Jan. 8/1 It is a safe prophecy that the Cretans will again be on the warpath

Warped (wɔ̈·rpt), *ppl a.* [f. WARP *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Bent, contorted, or twisted out of shape.

c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch.) 527/1 Warpyd, or auylonge *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 229 The god that they by sea had brought In warped keles [L. *curvis carinis*]. 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, Ile make his braines so hot, that they shall , rattle in his warpt skull, like pepper in a dride bladder 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* V iii H 2 b, Hauing a red beard and a paire of warpt legges 1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 72 A warp'd Piece of Plank. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* VII iv, The planks look warp'd 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xiv, Now to the oak's warped roots he clings 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. xxx, Under the warped door comes the iced blast 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Warped cut*, woodcuts twisted through dampness, generally caused by improper cleansing or storing.

fig. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromi* I 4, Were thy warpt soule put

in a new molde, Ide weare thee as a Iewell set in golde. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl., To Dr Lewis* 2 June, A good sort of a man, though most ridiculously warped in his political principles 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III IV. 48 The warped suggestions of the writer are perpetually supplying the absence of all real knowledge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) IV 245 He has resorted to dishonesty and falsehood, and become warped and distorted

b. *Mining* (See quot.)

1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 70 *Warped*, irregularly bedded, or plicated.

2. That has cast its young prematurely.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 283 The warped cows.

3 Enriched with alluvial warp.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 284 At Reeveness warped land has sold for £100 an acre 1842 C W JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 1229 Warped lands are found capable of growing most kinds of crops in great plenty. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys Geog* XXVIII 577 The broad warped meadows

Warpeni(g, -penye see WARDPENNY *Obs.*

Warper (wɔ̄·rpəɹ). [f. WARP *v.* + -ER 1.]

†**1** One who throws, a thrower. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* XXVIII 7 (GT) Nu ic eom bindere & swingere, sona weorpere [*a* 1225 see KNIFE *-warper*.]

2. One who winds yarn in preparation for weaving, one who lays the warp for the weaver.

1611 COTGR., *Ourdisseur*, a warper, a putter of a web of cloth into the loome. 1822 [see CORDING *vbl. sb.*1 2] 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV 259 Your warpers, your windsters, your weavers no longer flourish and fatten 1881 J BRIGHT in *Daily News* 17 Nov 2/5 The warpers in those days, as far as my recollection serves me were all women 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Warpers*, those in cotton mills who 'beam the yarn,' *i. e.* take the bobbins from the winders, placing them in a machine, and wind up some four or five hundred of the threads, side by side, upon what is called a warper's beam *Warpers*, women employed in reeling warp yarns from bobbins on to reels, before they are taken to the dressing machines.

3. A warping-machine 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. A local name for the eel. Cf WRIGGLER.

1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 On a certain river where the eel is plentiful, and many rustic anglers go forth to catch him with rod and line , the name 'eel' is seldom or never heard, but instead he is significantly known as a 'warper'

†**Warpfat.** *Obs.* [f WARP *sb* + FAT *sb*1] ? = *warping-fat*, *-trough* (WARPING *vbl sb.* 10 c).

The OE. word glosses *calathus*, which should mean either 'basket' generally (cf '*Vimen*, wearp,' *Corpus Glossary*) or 'basket for thread' The rendering *alueolus* in the *Cath Angl.* app means a trough.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc* in WR.-Wülcker 150/21 *Calathus*, wearpfæt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 409/1 A Warpe fatte, *alueolus*.

Warping, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. WARP *v* + -ING 1.]

†**1** The action of throwing *Obs.*

a 1150 in *Archiv Stud neu Spr.* CXVII. 27 *Iactura*, werpinge. 14. *Hist K Boccus & Sydsacke* (?1510) T b, And whan the fowle is a lofte With the warpyng of his wynge He doth the ayre a sondre mynge.

2. The action of preparing a warp for weaving.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/1 Warpynge, of webstarys werkynge, *staminacio* *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 167 The charges in the wholl manufactory soe particularly in spoolinge, warpinge, quillinge and the like 1788 BURNS '*My Heart was ance*' II, My mither sent me To warp a plaiden wab, But the weary, weary warpin' o't Has gart me sigh and sab 1878 A BARLOW *Weaving* 68 Warping, therefore, consists in arranging the threads according to number and colour, or in any special manner that may be necessary, and to keep them in their relative places after they have been so laid.

b. *concr.* = WARP *sb.* 1. Also in pl., the threads of a warp. ? *Obs.*

1684 R. WALLER *Nat Exper.* 97 From the sides of these shoot out other small Threads close together like feathers, or Palm branches, these are as it were the first warping, and they proceed shooting and increasing till the Woofe closes all with a total freezing of the Water *c* 1817 HOGG *Conf Fanatic* Tales & Sk. (1837) V 178 My feet had slipped down through the double warpings of a web

†**3.** *fig.* The action of fabricating or devising, a fabrication Also gerundial in *a-warping* (predicatively). *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* L j, But the Deuill loues al colliers and thou selfelike reasons of thine owne warping 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 497 Lampsace , acquainted the Greeks under-hand with this treason, which was a warping against them. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* IX. 50 One Lords it, and bears his head aloft, for whom The web is now a-warping

4. The action of moving a ship from one place to another by means of warps.

1513 T. HOWARD in *Lett & Papers War France* (1897) 163, I trust agaynst nyght this W N W wynd will ly, and then we woll forth with warpyng 1627 CAPT J SMITH *Sea Gram* VIII 35 His Mate [is to haue] the command of the long boat, for ..weighing ..an anchor, warping, towing, or mooring 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) R r 4, Warping is generally used when the sails are unbent, or when they cannot be successfully employed. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg* I. 310 During five days we persevered in the most laborious exertions, in towing, boring, warping and milldolling 1883 *Man Seamanship Boys* 196 Q What is warping? A Transporting a ship from one part of a harbour to another by means of hawsers

5. The process of flooding low-lying land near a tidal river so that the muddy alluvium may be deposited when the water is withdrawn. Also *warping up*, the process of filling up hollows by deposit of alluvium.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 284 It is not by the canal that the warping is done, but by a soakage drain on each side of it 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol* I 307 By repeating this operation, which is called 'warping,' for two or three years, considerable tracts have been raised, in the estuary of the Humber, to the height of about six feet 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch Jrnl* II 450/1 It was found necessary to encourage the warping up of the old floor pits, by introducing fascine jetty work, which greatly accelerated the deposit of the sea warp 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* II 171/2 Warping gives an entirely new surface to soil It may be best explained as a process by which the suspended mud which occurs in certain rivers is allowed to deposit itself upon a prescribed area of land.

b. *concr.* The silt or alluvial matter deposited by the sea or a tidal river.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 517/2 Warpynge, of the see or oþer water, *alluuium*.

6. The action of twisting or bending, or the fact of becoming twisted or bent; an instance of this

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 517/1 Warpynge of vessel þat wax wronge or avelonge , *oblongacio*. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 60 Who fears to set straight or hide the unhandsom warpings of bow leggs? 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc, Printing* 27 Letter-Boards are Clamped to keep them from Warping 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I 445 This may be no more than the natural warping of dry wood. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 221 Casting or Warping, the bending of the surfaces of a piece of wood from their original position 1873 B HARTE *Fiddletown* 16 The multitudinous small noises, and creakings, and warpings of the vacant house. 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 53 See that the hinged backs of your frames are clamped, and then defy warping.

b. *fig.* The action of distorting or perverting from the right course or direction, or the fact of deviating or going astray; an instance of this.

1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos Prov* xi–xii 168 For the same causes it will appeare that the warping of sinfull courses will turn to their hurt that imagine them. 1656 *Artif Handsom* 36 The heart is upright, without any sinfull warpings. 1681 MANTON *Serm. Ps. CXIX.* 80 (1725) 413 The old Man is not so put off, but there will be many warpings and deceitful workings still 1709 G STANHOPE *Paraphrase* IV 271 If these Bents and Warpings of the Will had destroy'd all Freedom in us 1782 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 460 These old warpings of the human heart and understanding 1838 EMERSON *Addr, Lit Ethics* Wks (Bohn) II. 212 This starting, this warping of the best literary works from the adamant of nature, is especially observable in philosophy 1873 SPENCER *Sociol.* XVI. 388 The warping of opinion which the bias of patriotism causes 1884 *Contemp Rev.* XLV 28 The mischief done by asceticism was the warping of the moral nature of man

7. *Carpentry* A strengthening brace.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* § 1070 The trevises to have angle warpings (braces) 4 inches by 1 inch and a half *Ibid* 1212 The trevises to have angle spars or warpings (diagonal braces) on each side.

8 *Rope-making* (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 113/1 Warping, is the laying of so many Thrids or Rope Yarns together, as will make a Rope 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 58 *Warping* is running the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.

9. *Angling* The wound thread which attaches the artificial fly to the hook.

1676 COTTON *Angler* II. v 40 Where the warping ends, pinch or nip it with your thumb nail against your finger, and strip away the remainder of your dubbing from the silk 1836 RONALDS *Fly-Fisher's Entom.* 31 A little of the dubbing may be left out in the warping, or picked out of the body with a needle, after the winding or warping, to serve for legs instead of the hackle feather.

fig 1867 R. R BRALEY in *Country Words* 23 Feb 262 We're nobbut a 'bundle of habits,' Teed round wi' a warpin' o' time.

10 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** In collocations concerned with the 'warping' of land, as *warping bank, clough, cut, district, drain, gutter, hatch, operation, sluice, works* **b.** In names of machines and parts of machines used in the preliminary process of weaving, as *warping-bar, -frame, -jack, -machine, -mill, -wheel, -woof*; also *warping-room*

1819 REES *Cycl*, **Warping-Banks* 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 395 A stripe that measures 32 inches should be laid in the **warping-bars* full 29 yards, and contain 1440 threads. 1885 'C. E CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt Smoky Mts.* 1 20 The great frame of the warping-bars on one side of the room 1819 REES *Cycl*, **Warping Clough, Hatch, or Sluice* *Ibid*, **Warping Cuts, Drains, or Gutters.* 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract Agric.* I 436 The business being discontinued in the **warping-districts* during fresh-water floods. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 280 The aforesaid **warping* drains to be 18 feet wide at bottom 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III XXI. (ROLB) 251/1 He beareth Sable, a **warping* Frame, Argent. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 112 Apartments for winding the cotton on the large bobbins used for the warping-frame 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Warping-jack* 1819 REES *Cycl.* s v *Weaving*, The most improved **warping-machines*. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 399 The silk is now taken to the **warping-mill*. 1888 MOZLEY *Reminn.* II 418 The vast '**warping*' operations, that is, the reclamation of marshy land irregularly flooded by the Trent. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Jan , The carding, winding, and **warping* rooms at the west end were preserved. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 279 We should recommend a **warping* sluice to be built 1788 BURNS '*My Heart was ance*' IV, I sat beside my **warpin'* wheel 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Warping woof* (or *bars*) 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 278 The first **warping* works which I viewed were at MOULTON FERRY.

c. Special comb. **warping-block,** a block used by rope-makers in warping off yarn; **warping-buoy,** a buoy used in warping a vessel; †**warping-fat** [cf WARPFAT], ? = *warping-trough*; **warping-hook,** an iron hook for hanging the yarn on when warping into hauls for tarring, **warping-post,** a strong post used in warping rope-yarn; †**warping-stock,** †**-tree,** ? = prec., †**warping-trough** (see quot.).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 157 **Warping* block 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 137 All **warping* buoys are coloured white *14. Lat.-Eng Voc* in WR.-Wülcker 577/11 *Cupatorium*, a **worpynfat* 1565 *Burgh Rec Prestwick* (Maitl Club) 69 Ane warpene fat, price xij*s*. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed Burney), **Warping-Hook.* 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVI 486/1 The other block is fixed to a firm post, called the **warping* post. 1404 *Nottingham Rec* II 22, j **warpyngstok* et **warpyngtree* 1588 in *Aston's Manch. Guide* (1804) 24 A warpinge stocke with ryngs and yarne in yt, 00 02 06. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 346/1 He beareth Sable, a Weavers **Warping* Trough, Or, .. The Weavers Trough is that in which he puts his Clews of Yarn, when he runs them off for Warping.

Warping (wɔ̄·rpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 *nonce-wd.* [As if f. **warp* vb., evolved from MOULDWARP.] The mole's action of throwing up earth into mole-hills.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat* 143, I am not aware of any benefit occasioned by their [the moles'] presence, their warpings certainly give our pastures in the spring a very unsightly appearance.

Warping (wɔ̄·rpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That warps or is warped, in senses of the verb.

1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* VI. 20 Who like a fleering slauish Parasite, In warping profit or a traiterous sleight, Hoopes round his rotten bodie with deuotes 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* III VIII, The warping condition of this greene and foggy multitude 1631 DEKKER *Match Mee* III 35 How easie were it, For you to set this warping Kingdome straight? 1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn* 101 A crooked warping line from the angle, above the hill of Jupiter. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XIII. *Acis* etc 85 More warping than the Willow [*lentior et salicis virgis*] *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 230 Warping beasts and barren heifers are begun to be fatted with hay from Christmas 1806 J GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* II 143 The swallow Skims 'long the brook,. Where dance the midgy clouds in warping maze Confused 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit* (1853) 121 The warping influence of faction. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I v, You see thro' warping glasses

†**Warpiss,** *v Sc Obs.* [a OF. *werpess-*, lengthened stem of *werpir, guerpir* to quit, abandon (now only in comp. *déguerpir*), f. Germanic root *werp-*: see WARP *v.*] *trans.* To cast or throw off, to put aside.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 473 Bot for þu suthad his warpyst & is parfyt man in cryst, þu sal be callyt machore 1444 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I 11 God forbid that yhe suld, for a litil monee that thir Inglismen has promissit yhou, warpiss your gude name

Warple (wɔ̄·rp'l), *sb dial.* Forms: 6 *pl* **warpelles, warples,** 7 **whaple,** 7– **whapple,** 9 **wapple, waffel, warple, worple, wopple.** [Of obscure origin; perh. repr an OE **wyrpel* or **wierpel* f the root of WARP *v* Cf the place-name *Warplesdon* (Surrey)] A green lane, a bridle-road. Chiefly in comb. *warple-road, -way*; **warple-gate,** a gate on a bridle-road (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1565 *Extr. Crt. Rolls of Manor of Wimbledon* (1866) 128 Ordinacio pro Warpelles Cum ad ultimam Curiam Generalem hic tentam ordinatum fuit de exponendis, anglice Warples, in Communibus campis de Wimbledon [etc] 1658 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll* (1871) XXIII 253 One whaple or bridle way sett forth..through the premises leading from Newbridge Mill. 1674 RAY *S & E C Words* 79 A Whapple way, i. e. where a cart and horses cannot pass, but horses only. 1704 R. STAPLEY *Diary* in *Sussex Archæol Collect* II 126 Y^e^ great oake y^t^ stood in ye lane, going ye whapple way to Bolney from Hickstead, was cut down 1860 J W WARTER *Seaboard & Down* II 34 You ought to have kept to the wopple road. 1868 *Gloss Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Whapple-way* A public bridle path, which went through fields, woods, and farms. 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. DIV. 680 There was an old way or track, formerly known as a warple way, leading from the Uxbridge Road. it was about ten feet wide and was not metalled 1893 *Times* 21 Mar. 13/3 A plot of land. bounded on the north and north west by a cart road or 'wapple way' *Ibid.* 13/4 An old 'warple way' or easement (i. e, a rough, unmade cart track used for agricultural purposes, as the removal of crops or conveyance of manure).

Warple (wɔ̄·rp'l), *v. Sc.* Also 8 **wraple.** [Of obscure origin; connexion with WARP *v.* or with WRAP *v.* is possible]

1. *trans.* To entangle, intertwine. Also *fig.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 80 Nory's heart began to cool right fast, Fan she saw things had taken sick a cast, An' sae thro' ither warpl'd [1789, p. 86 wrapl'd] were, that she Began to dread atweesh them, what meith be 1825 JAMIESON Suppl. *s v*, That yarn's sae warplit, that I canna get it redd *Ibid*, *Warple v.*, used in a moral sense, to denote the confusion of any business

2 *intr.* To move with sinuous movement; also to walk unsteadily

1768 [See WARPLING *vbl. sb.*] 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* III III 254 Her auld guidman . cam warplin' an' fankin' owre the muirs by himsel

3. To twist or wind *round.* Also *fig.*

a 1870 D THOMSON *Musings among Heather* (1881) 227 Warl's griefs an' cares are unco rife, An' warple roond a body's life. 1890 A. J. ARMSTRONG *Ingleside Musings* 141 They [*sc.* tawse] warpled roun' his lanky shanks Like snakes aroon' 'Laocoon'

Hence **Wa·rpled,** *ppl. a.*; **Wa·rpling** *vbl sb.*,

the action of the verb; † *warpling o' the green*, a rustic game.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 1 10 Whan she among the neiper bairns was seen, At greedy glad or warpling o' the green, She 'clipst them 'a. 1897 'L Keith' *Bonny Lady* VII 71 An old quarrel's like warplit wool that cannot be redd in a minute.

War-proof, *sb.* and *a.* a. *sb.* Valour tried in war. b. *adj.* Able to resist a hostile attack

a. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, III 1 18 On, on, you Noblish English, Whose blood is fet from Fathers of Warre proofe

b 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Suppliants* 81 A surer refuge Than tow'r or shield war proof an altar gives. 1819 Keats *Otho* III ii. 34 Your knights, found war proof in the bloody field, Speed to the game

Warr, obs. form of War *sb* 1, *v.*, Ware *a.*, *v* 1

Warra, variant of Warray *v*

† **Warrable**, *a. Obs rare*—°. [f. War *v* + -able.] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Guerroyable*, warrable; fit to be warred on.

‖ **Warracoo ri.** [Native name] (See quots.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Warracoori*, a native name for the wood of the white cedar, obtained in Demerara from the *Icica altissima* It is light, easily worked, and very aromatic, and is used for oars and paddles, and for boards for the inside work of houses 1862 *List Contrib. Br Guiana to Lond Exhib.* in Veness *El Dorado* (1866) App 137 Warracoori, or White Cedar Used for frame and inside work of houses, paddles, canoes, &c. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Warragal, variant of Warrigal.

Warral, var Warray *v. Obs.*; obs f. Very.

Warraine, -er, obs. ff Warren, -er.

Warral, variant of Worral.

Warran(d, obs. forms of Warrant.

Warrander, obs. form of Warrener.

Warrandice (wǫ·rändis). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 varandis, -eisse, warandis(s, werrandisse, 5–6 warandice, -ise, warrandise, 7 warrandize. See also Warrantice [a AF. *warandise*, var. of *warantise* (OF. also *garantise*), f. *warantir* (*garantir*). see Warrant *v.*]

1. a. *gen* A guarantee, an undertaking to secure another against risk. Chiefly in *Scots Law*, now only as a literary archaism.

1488 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 125/1 For þe werrandis[se] of him of þe said teyndis and frutis 1495 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 53 Giffin to Derik Jacopsone of Horne for the forbettryn off 2 sekis of woyll that had his letter of varandis, 24s. 1531 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 37 [He] oblissis his place in the Gallowgaet Port, in warrandice of the paement of the xvj s. anwell 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 173 It specifiis nocht quhane, .nor yit quhome fra, I ressaut the gudis, takand thairthrow away my defencis, baith for warrandice and releif 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Author.* he that selleth on warandice *A malo authore aliquid emere*, to bie of him, that can make no sufficient warandice. *Ibid.* s.v *Caueo, Ab sese caueat quemadmodum velit.* Cic. Let him take as good suretee and warandise for him selfe as he will 1592 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 547/2 Oblissand him in maist strait forme for warrandice of the said pensioun 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign., Claremethen*, the Law of Claremethen concernis the warrandice of stollen cattell, or gudes 1632 Lithgow *Trav* III 116 They lent two millions of money, and for warrandice whereof, they haue this Towne and Prouince made fast to them. 1704 *Gd. Exped* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 14/2 If the Safety of the Government could be Sufficiently provided for, and obtain any sure Warrandice from Men's Vowing Fealty. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvi, Never fear, I'se be caution for them —I'se give you my personal warrandice. 1824—*Redgauntlet* ch. xi, My warrandice goes no farther 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* iii, I have Rankeillour's word for it.. and I count that a warrandice against all deadly.

b. *spec.* in *Scots Law.* The obligation to indemnify the grantee or purchaser of land if an evictive or paramount claim should be established against the lands through defect of title.

Personal warrandice is that by which the grantor and his heirs are bound personally. *Real warrandice* is where the grantor or vendor conveys what are called *warrandice lan is* to be held by the grantee in security of the lands originally granted.

1466 *Acta Audit* (1839) 4/2 þe actioun tuiching þe Warrandice of twa merkis worth of land 1481 *Ibid* 97/1 þe said Adam allegit to haue a tak of þe saide land, & warandiss of þe samyn 1562 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) III 23 Hew Mwre renunceit all warrandice quhilk he had of Allexander Cwnynghame of the xxvj s. viij d. lande of Westir-blak-law. 1587 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 432/1 Incaiss ony of þe saidis prelattis salbe heirefter callit and persewit at þe instance of q'sumeuir personis for warrandice of ony of þe saidis kirklandis set in few or tak be þame 1681 Stair *Instit* I xiii 264 But oftimes when Warrandice is not exprest, it is implyed as Rights are to be warranted, which are granted for an Equivalent Cause onerous. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 27 'I his clause of warrandice wherin the Marqueis has bound himselfe *a* 1722 Fountainhall *Decis* Suppl (1826) III 293 Warrandice is only incurred by legal deeds and not by such a natural fact of unclean heartsomeness *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot* II vii § 3 All voluntary transmissions in which absolute warrandice is either expressed or implied. 1825 R Bell *Treat Conveyance* 30 The warrandice of the sale of land is absolute warrandice; and, accordingly, where no warrandice was expressed, the Court found that absolute warrandice was the natural warrandice of the transaction. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict* c. 101 § 8 The clause shall be held to imply absolute warrandice as regards the lands and writs and evidents

Comb. *a* 1768 Erskine *Inst Law Scot* II iii. § 28 Where some lands, which get the name of *warrandice-lands*, are disponed only eventually in security of the principal lands.

† 2. Security from danger, safety. *Obs.*

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom* (1828) III 84 My mother is fled for warrandise into a castell of hers 1553–63 Brcon *Reliques of Rome* 239 b, Al thoe that any manner of goods with violence or malice beare out of holy Churche, or house of Religion, whiche that therein is layde or done for warrandise or succoure or for to be kepte 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 12 May, Good apartments and absolute warrandice against my dreaded enemies, bugs

Warrane, obs. f Warrant, Warren.

Warrant (wǫ·rănt), *sb.*1 Forms 3–6 warant, 5 warante, warente, 3–5 waraunt, (5 warawnt, 6 warantte), 6 waraunte, 6–7 warraunt, 6 warraunte, 6 warrante, (7 *Sc.* quarrente), 4– warrant; *Sc* and *north* 4–7 warand, 4–5 warande, 5 waronde, (6 woran, 5 warrane, 6–8 warran, waran, warn), 4 warrande, varrand, 5 werrand, 4– warrand. [a. OF. *warant, warand*, dial. var. of *guarant, garant* (mod.F. *garant*) = Pr *garen-s, guiren-s*, Sp, Pg. *garante*, It. *guarento*, Frankish L. *warens, warentem, warandus, -um*, the Teut source is represented by MLG. *warend, warent*, warranty, subst use of pres. pple. of *waren* to warrant (= OFris. *wara*, early mod Du. *waren*, early mod G. *wahren* in legal formulas, from LG.), cogn and synonymous with OHG. *weren* (MHG. *wern*, mod G. *wahren, gewähren*); cf. MHG. *war, ware*, MDu *ware* fem, warranty, and the synonymous MHG. *were* (mod.G. *wahre*) fem.

The affinities of the root **wer-* · **war-* in these words are disputed see K v. Bahder in the *Deutsches Wörterbuch* (Grimm) s vv *Wahre, Wahre, Wahren, Wahren.*]

I. One who or something which protects or authorizes.

† 1. A protector, defender. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher* 8 Þu art iweddedes weole ant widewene warant *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom* I 211 Beo mi scheld and mi warant on euche halfe azein þes feondes flon. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2067 Cum now forth with me, For nou wile y youre warant be. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 455 Bi Mahoun, and bi Termagaunt, No mon schal be heore waraunt, Emperour ne kyng with croun 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 502 In commownys may nane affy, Bot he that may thar warrand be. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2583 For hir warand mai thou noght be, Bot thou allane fight with us thre *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 516/1 Warant, *protector, defensor. c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xliv. 455 On Goddis Enemyes now let vs gon In Iesus Name Oure warawunt and Oure Governour, that vs wele Save In Every stour *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. IV*, 8 The kyng craftely perswaded the saied byshop to make no answere, for he would be his warrant 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxxi 5 The Lord is thy warrant alway, The Lord eke doth thee couer 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S.) xix Had not the Lord bene our warrand, Thay had us all on liue deuorit. *a* 1600 *Capt Car* xv. in *Trans New Shaks Soc* (1880–6) App. 54† 'Lap him in a shete', he sayth, 'And let him downe to me, And I shall take him in my arme; His waran wyll I be' 16 *Rising in North* vii in Child *Ballads* III 405/1 But goe to the court yet, good my lord, Take men enowe with thee; If any man will doe you wronge, Your warrant they may be. *a* 1828 *Charlie Macpherson* iv in Buchan *Ballads* I 86 Jamie M°Robbie, likewise Wattie Nairn, All ga'ed wi' Charlie for to be his warran'. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xi, I swear to thee by the shoulder of my horse, and the edge of my good sword, I will be thy warrand for a year and a day

† 2. A safeguard, protection, defence *Obs.*

a 1272 *Lnue Ron* 27 in *O E. Misc* 94 Nis non so riche ne non so freo þat he ne schal heonne sone away Ne may hit neuer his waraunt beo. 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 183 Himself as a Geant þe cheynes in two hew, þe targe was his warant, þat non tille him threw *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xii 301 From deth thi waraunt this [*sc* the Cross] schal be, And from Alle presonementis *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 408 Whom that he raught a full stroke was so harde smyten that noo armure was his warante fro deth.

† 3. Security or safety from one's enemies, also a place of refuge, shelter. *Obs.*

13 . *Coer de L.* 5749 Whom that he ovyr-raught that tyde, Off lyff ne was her waraunt non. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi 422 That that saw sa suddandly That folk sa egirly cum prikand Betuix thame and thair varrand *Ibid.* viii. 485 And thai mycht help thaim self no thing, Bot fled to varrand quhan thai mocht. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xlvii. 139 But elecor, that was ryght swyfte & lyght, fled toward the castel for his waraunt 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi xvii 9 The chiftanis Socht to warrand on horsbak. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 119 Was prouydet, that nane of Jngland entir into Scotland, without his kingis lettres for his defence and warrant.

† b. *To draw to warrant* (cf. 5). to resort for protection *to* (a person). *To hold in* or *to warrant*. to keep (subjects) in safety, to protect. *Obs*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1472 Coryneus.. was a man als a Geaunt, Tyl hym þey drowe alle to waraunt 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii 710 God giant that thai, that cummyne ar Of his ofspring, maynteyme the land, And hald the folk weill to warrand *Ibid* xx 604 The gude erll gouernit the land, And held the pure weill to warand.

† 4. A guarantor, surety, bail. *Sc. Obs.*

1478 *Acta Dom Conc.* (1839) 6/1 Gife þe said ser Johne has ony vþer to warand him, he sall haue priuilege to call þat warand. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 320 Ane beand callit and persewit for the singil and doubil availl of his mariage, may leasumlie call ony persoun for his warrand, quha is bund and oblist to warrand him thairanent 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj* III xii 52 Quhen ane challenges fra the buyer ane thing, as thifteouslie stollen the buyer sould defend him anent the thift alledged against him: or else to alledge and call ane warand there anent

† b. Assurance given, pledge, guaranty. *To take warrant on oneself* (? quasi-*arch.*), to pledge oneself, make oneself responsible *Obs.*

1460 *Rolls of Parlt* V 381/2 Prejudiciall to any Ratification Confirmation or Warante. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* II iv. 102 His worth is warrant for his welcome hether 1593 — *Rich II*, iv. 235 There should'st thou finde one heynous Article, Containing the deposing of a King, And cracking the strong Warrant of an Oath 1604 — *Oth* III. iii 20, I give thee warrant of thy place 1611 — *Cymb* I iv 63 This Gentleman, at that time vouching (and vpon warrant of bloody affirmation) his to be more Faire, Vertuous,. then any, the rarest of our Ladies in France 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* xxi, I can take warrant upon myself for the innocence of my household and followers

5. One who is answerable for a fact or statement; an authoritative witness. † *To draw, take to warrant*. to appeal to as evidence.

For *to vouch to warrant*, see Vouch *v* 1

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14652 He þat es fader of heuen king, Him diau i me to mi warand 13 *Guy Warw* 547 Þei ich hir loue, blame me noman, To warant ichil drawe atte frome þat loue doþ me þider come *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1539 To his waraunt he drou3 His schippe and al his pride *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 5229 Þe Brut þer of is mi waraunt *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 6 This may I drawe to waraunte [F *trere à garant*] An author, that hight Macrobes *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* I Prol 116 For few wrytis I redye fand That I couth draw to my warrand. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox & Wolf* 2148 Wend quhen 3e will, I dar be warrand now That 3e sall de na suddan deith this day 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II 48 A manifest deceite before the Lorde, and one daye shall be answered for, I dare be their warrante. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 225 If insufficient faith have done thus much, More would move mountains, you are warrant.

b. A conclusive proof.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1142 Thys lettere there-of [*sc* of Lancelot's innocence] warannte wolle be 1860 Hawthorne *Transf.* III ii 21 Though but a single word, and the first that he had spoken, its tone was a warrant of the sad and tender depth from which it came.

† 6. One whose command justifies an action. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14968 Gais fotte hir me, if anman Lais apon yow hand To lette yow, ye sal yee haf þe lauerd to your warand. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim* 138/2 You are not here in your own proper names, men shall not be your warrants, it is God that must gouerne aboue al. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxii, Janet, alarm the house!—Foster, break open the door—I am detained here by a traitor!—Use axe and lever, Master Foster—I will be your warrant!

7. Command or permission of a superior which frees the doer of an act from blame or legal responsibility; authorization, sanction; an act of authorization.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18426 And if þe yate-ward þe witstand, Sa him þou has ful gode warand. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 135 He bygan rabbisliche to passe his waraunt [L *fines creditae sibi potestatis petulanter excedere*] in absens of þe kyng *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) II. 5 He [*sc* the abbot] ah na þing at cumande bot þat he may haue warant at god *c* 1440 *York Myst* xvii 67 For haue we his wille and his warande þan may we wende with-outen drede. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt* V 268/2 That noo Letters Patentes.. be made hereafter, but by Warrant of bill, enselid by the Tresorer of Englond *c* 1480 Henryson *Poems* III 173 Now wrang hes warrane, and law is bot wilfulness. 1547–8 *Ordre Commun.* 8 Where as he hath no warrant of God's worde for thesame 1563 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 249 This present ordinance salbe sufficient warrand to thame. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse of Govt* Wks 1910 II 15, I have by warrant of the same commission brought with me my Brother Phylomussus 1629 in A. I Ritchie *Ch. St Baldred* (1880) 219 The minister .culd not gett sik quarrente to punishe the prophaners of the Sabbothe in tyme of draife. 1635 D. Dickson *Hebr.* x 2 199 Hee that is purged by Vertue of the sacrifice of Christ, hath God's Warrand, to haue a quyet and peaceable Conscience 1637 *Star Chamb Decree* § 4 in Arber *Milton's Areop.* 11 Euery person and persons, which shall be appointed or authorized to Licence Bookes, or giue Warrant for imprinting thereof 1651 Hobbes *Levnath* III. xxxix, That Assembly, which is without warrant from the Civil Soveraign, is unlawful 1683 *Col. Rec Pennsylv* I 84 That it was Convenient Warrant should be sent from this board 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I v. (1857) 85 The Spanish monarch determined to ease his conscience, by obtaining, if possible, a warrant for his proceedings from the Church itself

b. A token or evidence of authorization. (Cf. branch II)

1390 Gower *Conf* I 201 Thei. have him thilke lettre rad, Which he hem sende for warant 1595 Q Eliz in Rymer *Foedera* (1705) XVI. 282 And thes our Letteis shall be your sufficient Warraunt and Discharge in that behalf 16[2]1 Beaum & Fl. *King & no K* iv ii, *Bac.* It was your own command, to barr none from him, Besides, the Princess sent her ring Sir, for my warrant 1614 in Rymer *Foedera* (1705) XVI. 767 To the end sufficient Warrant may remayne here in our Exchequer for the Payment of the said Annuity, our Pleasure is that you cause a Duplicate of the said Graunt to be sealed with our said Great Seale, and the same .to be sent to our said Exchequer. 1635 D Dickson *Hebr.* xi 8. 255 Fayth is willing to obey, as soone as it seeth a Warrand 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* II xiv 110 He produced an old rusty sword and cried, 'See, my lords, here is my warrant.'

c. Scots Law *Jedge and warrant*, 'the authority given by the Dean of Guild to repair a ruinous tenement' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1735 *Morison's Dict. Decis* (1806) XXXIII. 14521 Deacon Brownhill .obtained jedge and warrant from the Dean of Guild, for taking down and rebuilding a ruinous house 1816 G J. Bell *Comm. Law Scot*, (1826) I. 750 The judicial process of Jedge and Warrant creates a real burden on a burgage tenement, which will be effectual against creditors and purchasers.

8 Justifying reason or ground for an action, belief, or feeling.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v xxxv, Sith his promise is our plaine warrant, that in his name what we aske we shall receyue 1609 ALEX. HUME *Admon.* 365 Wks (S T S) 176 Ye wer eschamed to be called Lordis whiche wes a takin ye had no guid warrand in your conscience for it? 1622 FLETCHER *Loves Cure* IV. iv, *Gen* Nay you are rude, pray you forbear, you offer now More than the breeding of a Gentleman Can give you warrant for. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1634) 413, I have applyed these promises, but upon what warrant, upon what ground have I done it? 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II i 786 But for a Lady no ways Errant To free a Knight, we have no warrant In any Authentical Romance 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* i 2 Intending not to offer anything but what hath due warrant from Observations. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T*, John xviii 11 Good intentions are no warrant for irregular actions. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 183 Canst thou Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead Expedience as a warrant for the deed? 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* vii, We relate it as it is given by an ancient and uniform tradition, which carries in it great indications of truth, and is warrant enough, perhaps, for its insertion in graver histories than the present. 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* II 23 But that they will die out the slave history of Europe is our warrant. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* xxi (1862) 333 Still there is no warrant for ascribing to them such treachery here 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, Florence took her seat with an uneasiness amounting to dread She had no other warrant for it than the occasion, the expression of her father's face [etc] 1862 SPENCER *First Princ* II iv § 53 (1875) 174 This last fact naturally raises the question, whether we have any higher warrant for this fundamental belief than the warrant of conscious induction 1893 *Daily News* 15 Apr 3/7 Another painter who repeats himself this year, but with more warrant, is Mr Herbert Marshall

† b. Phrases *Of (good) warrant* ? held in esteem, important. *Out of warrant* unlawful. *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1330 the sense may be 'well-defended' cf 2

c 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 4210 Til þai com to Norhant, A fair cite of gode waraunt 1576 *Charter at Thirkleby Park* (MS), Prouyded also that nether the said Henry Procter shall fell or cutt doune any oke tree eshe tree crabtree or other wood of warrant 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II i 38 Marry Sir, heere's my drift, And I believe it is a fetch of warrant. 1604 — *Oth* I ii 79, I therefore do attach thee, For. a practiser Of Arts inhibited, and out of warrant.

II. A document conveying authority or security.

9. A writing issued by the sovereign, an officer of state, or an administrative body, authorizing those to whom it is addressed to perform some act

Premier's warrant (Cape Colony), an order given by the Premier on his own responsibility, authorizing expenditure for the public service in some sudden emergency.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 306 Then this abbot gate a warrant of the kynge, and at London callyd dyuerse offycers before hym, for to yelde to hym theyr accompte. 1551 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 56 A warraunt from kynge Edward ffor ffurnyshyng of A tryeumfe *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II. (Arb) 154 Antonius Triumuir, .whan Varros name was brought in a schedule vnto him, to be noted to death, he tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of sauegard with these most goodlie wordes, *Viuat Varro vir doctissimus.* 1682 FOUNTAINHALL *Hist Observes* (Bannatyne Club) 73 He had coined a quantity of copper beyond the 3000 stone contained in his Majesties warrands 1711 SWIFT *Let to Abp. King* 4 Jan, Mr secretary St John . told me from Mr Harley that I need not to be in pain about the first fruits, for the warrant was drawn in order toward a patent· but must take up some time, for the queen designs to make a grant by her letters-patent. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. II. 171 As soon as the parliament is summoned, the lord chancellor sends his warrant to the clerk of the crown in chancery; who thereupon issues out writs to the sheriff of every county, for the election of all the members to serve for that county, and for every city and borough therein. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurwood *Desp* (1834) I 150 You will easily perceive the difference in the warrant and in the other papers from those usually given for a General Court Martial 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* III, The indigent blind from the adjoining state of Connecticut, or from the states of Maine, Vermont, or New Hampshire, are admitted by a warrant from the state to which they respectively belong 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit Encycl., Warrant*, also a document under the sign manual, to authorize the assembling of a general court-martial, &c. 1880 ADYE in *19th Cent* Apr 697 The general provisions of the warrant were, that military rank, rising according to length of service, with commensurate pay and pension, should be given to all who entered.

Proverb 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* 1 (1871) 12 'A warrant sealed with butter'' as we say.

† b A licence to go abroad *Obs*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I III 5, I have got a Warrant from the Lords of the Councell to travell for three years any where, Rome and S Omer excepted

† c. **Warrant-dormant** · see DORMANT *a* 2 b

1423 *Proc Privy Counc.* (1834) III 85 That it like to your grace to graunt letters of warant dormaunt to the seyd Treasoier commaundyng hym to pay to the seyd Thomas the seyd somme fro tyme to tyme 1551, 1614 [see DORMANT *a.* 2 b].

fig 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr* I. III (1636) 208 A man may haue for money a warrant dormant, or dispensation to commit sinnes.

10. A writ or order issued by some executive authority, empowering a ministerial officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, to execute a judicial sentence, or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice. In early use, † *letter of warrant.*

See also BENCH *warrant*, DEATH-WARRANT, PRESS-WARRANT, SEARCH *warrant*

a 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 53 He 3eode to hom þat haden þe lawe of Iewes to kepe, and gete hym lettyrs of warant, forto take and bryng all crysten men and woymen bonden ynto Ierusalem, forto take hor deth þer 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp* (Roxb) 185 John Boteler of Herwesche is on of the iij that was arested at the same towen be Pertones warente 1538 in *Lett Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 200 My gude lorde, if that 3e wold..send to me a hunderyd worans for the delyverans of a hunderyd ffreeres that [etc] *Ibid* If ye wold be so gode to sende to me iij or iiij waranttes with a space for ther namys, I wer bonde to yow 1595 SHAKS *John* IV II 70 This is the man should do the bloody deed. He shew'd his warrant to a friend of mine. 1620 ROWLANDS *Nt. Raven* 33 A Warrant to a Constable was sent, Of speciall charge, disorder to preuent 1621 FLETCHERAM II, *Pilgr.* III VI, The Justice keeps such a stir yonder with his Charges, And such a coil with warrants 1623 COCKERAM II, A Warrant to commit one, *Mittimus* *a* 1634 COKE *Inst* IV. (1648) 176 One or more Iustice or Iustices of Peace cannot make a warrant upon a bare surmise to break any mans house to search for a Felon, or for stoln goods 1635 *Life Long Meg of Westminster* xv (1816) 24 Come in, master Constable, let me see your warrant, what suspected persons you seeke for in my house 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn Bride* IV, i, Wherefore a Warrant for his Death is sign'd 1724 W HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* II (ed 2) 117 The *Habeas Corpus* Act, seems to suppose, That all Persons who are committed to Prison, are there detained by Virtue of some Warrant in Writing 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng* (1743) II xvii 89 Which made her sign a Warrant to send the Duke of Norfolk to the Tower 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* v, This is my warrant of distress, mum 1836 *Ibid, Visit to Newgate*, When the warrant for a prisoner's execution arrives, he is removed to the cells, [etc] 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v ix, There's a warrant from the Secretary of State for your release. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* vi, You see, I'm in trouble, there's a warrant out against me, and I must fly. 1874 'MAX ADELER' *Out of Hurly-burly* xiv, It was a constable with a warrant for her arrest. 1891 *Law Times* XC 373/1 The magistrate . granted an English warrant on which the prisoner was now under arrest

b. *General warrant*: a warrant for the apprehension of the persons suspected of an offence, no individual being named or particularly described in special.

According to Blackstone, the practice of issuing general warrants, founded on some clauses in the Acts (of Charles II) for regulating the press, was inadvertently continued after those Acts expired in 1694, and (except during the last four years of Queen Anne) remained down to 1763 In that year the arrest of John Wilkes on a general warrant raised the question of the legality of such warrants In 1765 the Court of King's Bench decided that they were illegal, and in 1766 this was affirmed by a vote of the House of Commons.

1657 BULSTRODE *Rep* I 146 Williams Iustice, this is a most perilous example, to breake a mans house in the night, by force, and by vertue of a generall warrant. 1763 A B. *Let.* 7 May in *Gentl Mag.* XXXIII. 246 The question, Whether a Secretary of State can grant a general warrant against authors, printers, and publishers, without naming any names remains yet to be determined. 1766 *Jrnls Ho Comm.* 22 Apr 753/2 Resolved, That a General Warrant for apprehending the Author, Printer, or Publisher, of a Libel is illegal 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxi 288. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 380/1

11. A writing which authorizes one person to pay or deliver, and to another to receive, a sum of money.

For *dividend warrant, share warrant*, see the first words.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 439/1 Many Warantis come to me of patementz. ? 1470 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 115 He had it [the money] in grete for that his labour, and a warrant made to Harre Dogett to pay yt 1555 EDEN *Decades* II. VII (Arb) 127 A warrant to thofficers of his escheker to delyuer hym money in preste 1613 in Rymer *Foedera* (1705) XVI. 742 The Somme of Two Thousand Pounds, now by Warrant of our Exchequer appointed to bee delivered unto you 1794 *Rep. Committees Ho Comm.* XII. 364 Warrant for the Pay, &c of the 11th Regiment of Foot, for 365 Days. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit Dict, Warrant.* Likewise a document with the sign manual attached to it, to authorize the receipt of public monies at the treasury, &c. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxi IV 551 Sir Thomas Cook had merely told them in general terms that he had been at a charge of twenty three thousand, of twenty five thousand, of thirty thousand pounds, and his colleagues had . ordered warrants for these great sums to be instantly made out 1912 *Times* 19 Oct 18/5 (Company's report) Third interim dividend of 75 per cent (actual), less tax, in respect of the year ending December 31. Warrants will be posted on January 14.

† **12** A voucher, certificate. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 455/1 Youre Custumers..writen no Warants in discharge of youre said Merchantz. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I 172 He caried a warrant also with him, that he had at Sandwich paid the custome due vnto our lord the king 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I. i 10 And a Gentleman borne (Master Parson) who writes himself Armigero, in any Bill, Warrant, Quittance or Obligation, Armigero

13. A form of receipt given to a person who has deposited goods in a warehouse, by assignment of which the title to the goods is transferred.

1825 *Act 6 Geo IV*, c. 94 § 2 Any Person in Possession of any Bill of Lading, India Warrant, Dock Warrant, Warrant or Order for Delivery of Merchandize described in the said several Documents. 1861 *Times* 10 July, On two occasions in September last he had received warrants for wine of the bankrupt, and had advanced money on them without charging interest 1864 A MILLER *Coatbridge* 27 The stock of 'good merchantable brands '[of iron] at present in store, represented by 'warrants' is 280,000 tons 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict* c 97 Schedule, [Stamp Duties] Warrant for Goods, 003 1875 *Economist* 2 Jan. 6/1 Scotch pig iron (warrants) per ton 103/ 1894 *Daily News* 19 Mar 3/7 Makers have very little stock, the bulk of the iron being in the shape of warrants 1912 *Pitman's Commerc Encycl* III. 876 Iron Warrants, or warrants for iron, differ from warrants for other goods, since by the custom of the iron trade, an indorsee of the warrant obtains the goods free from any vendor's claim for purchase money.

14. *Mil* and *Naval.* An official certificate of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a commissioned officer. Cf. WARRANT OFFICER.

1786 GROSE *Milit Antiq* I 316 *note*, The commissioned staff officers of a corps of infantry are the chaplain, adjutant, quarter master, and surgeon. The surgeons' mates, though reckoned among the staff, have only warrants from the colonel 1802 C JAMES *Milit Dict, Warrant*, a writ of authority inferior to a commission thus quartermasters are warrant officers. 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Warrant*, the name given to a sort of commission or authority to those officers appointed by the Navy Board, while the authorities granted by the Admiralty are styled commissions 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Warrant*, a commission from the Admiralty to petty officers of a vessel of war.

b Short for WARRANT OFFICER.

1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 74 He's marry'd as well as his Brother Warrants 1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov* 349 She kep' a little hotel for warrants and noncoms close to Auckland.

15. *Warrant of attorney*. a formal document by which a person appoints another to perform certain acts on his behalf: = *letter, power of attorney.* See ATTORNEY 2.

1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c. 20 § 2 All Warant of Attourney made by the said Kateryne Agnes and Edward in the said Appelys [shall] be utterly voyde. 1747 *Gentl Mag* XVII 495/2 The new lord mayor was sworn at the Exchequer bar, and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned to a magnificent entertainment at Guildhall. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III xxiv. 397 It is very usual, in order to strengthen a bond creditor's security, for the debtor to execute a warrant of attorney to any one empowering him to confess a judgment in an action of debt to be brought by the creditor for the specific sum due 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xx, And if he gives us a warrant of attorney, as he must in the end, I know his employers will see it paid 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict* c 97 Schedule, [Stamp Duties] Warrant of Attorney to confess and enter up a judgment given as a security for the payment or repayment of money, or for the transfer or retransfer of stock See Mortgage, &c . Warrant of Attorney of any other kind, 0 10 0.

III. ? Concrete uses of sense 2.

16. *north.* 'A mill-dam in a stream' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*). Now written *warren.*

1406–7 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p cxxxvii, In expensis pro le warand pro defensione molendini et fleme. 1457–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 637 Et sol. eisdem operantibus apud le Warraunte Molendini Abbathie 1531–2 *Durham Househ Bk.* (Surtees) 82 Ad molendinum de Sheylez, . super le warrant ibidem 1901 *Durh. Acc Rolls* (Surtees) III Gloss., *Warraunte* Millers in Durham and North Yorkshire say that the 'Warrant' is the mill-dam, and that it is pronounced War'n'.. So Halliwell, '*Warren-head*, a dam across a river in the more northern parts of Northumberland'.

† **17.** *Archery.* (See quot.). *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvii (Roxb.) 117/1 The Warrants, are Knots in a Bow, which are left strong there for the securing of it

IV. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 9) *warrant-book*; (sense 13) *warrant-market, stock*; (sense 14) *warrant machinist, mechanician, rank*; **warrant holder**, a tradesman who has written authority to supply goods to the household of the king or a member of the royal family; † **warrant-man** (see quot. 1746); † **warrant-parol**, a judicial sentence given by word of mouth.

1873 *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 14 Do you produce from the General Record Office a *Warrant Book for Scotland, containing entries of the date of January 1681? I do. 1893 *Daily News* 12 June 5/8 The Association of her Majesty's and the Prince and Princess of Wales's *Warrant Holders. 1902 *Monthly Rev* Aug. 93 Admiral Melville, in his report dealing with the *warrant machinists of the U S. Navy, says [etc] 1746 *Rep Committees Ho. of Comm.* II 100 But the real Charge being greater, as there are a Number of fictitious Names allowed upon the Muster Rolls by Warrant, called *Warrant-men. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/7 The Cleveland *warrant market has been stronger, and 40s 10d is asked by sellers. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Apr 6/7 [A stoker] eligible for advancement to the rank of *warrant mechanician. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell.* 363 And by this *warrant-parol [L *hoc elogio*] the eloquent man lost his life. 1903 *Daily Chron* 9 Nov. 3/2 Boys passing through training ships can ultimately reach *warrant rank.

Hence † **Warrantship** = GUARANTEESHIP

1702 *Angus in Heyba* 63 There is but one way to warrant this Peace; and that is, we must enter into a League of Warrantship with the Emperor, the Empire, the Dutch, and all other Nations.

Warrant (wǫ rănt), *sb* 2 *Mining.* Also **warren.** [Of obscure origin; perh. a use of prec.] Under-clay.

1847–89 HALLIWELL, *Warrant*, the bottom of a coal-pit. 1871 A H. GREEN *Coal* (Manch Sci Lect, Ser II) 5, I think in Lancashire that you know it [the under clay] by the name of 'warrant', or 'seat earth' 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining*, Warrant; Warren or Warren Earth

† **Warrant**, *a. Obs. rare*–1. [f WAR *v.* + -ANT] Warring, conflicting.

1606 WARNER *Alb Eng* xv c 396 How many seuerall Lawes at once had Britaine long agoe? The Britons theirs, the Romanes theirs, the Picts and Scots also But that I know be lawes in force for Sabbaths, feasts of Saints, For Fasts, for Vagrants, I should haue thought those too prophane and warrant lawes had bin, So common and so vncontrould is sufferance of such sin.

Warrant (wǫ rănt), *v.* Pa.t. and pa. pple. **warranted.** Forms: 3 **warantye, waraunti,** 4 **waranti,** 4–5 **warente,** 5–6 **warent,** 4–5 **warante,** 4–7 **warant,** 4–6 **waraunt,** 5–6 **warraunt,** (6 -e), 5 **warawnt,** 6–7 **warrante,** 5– **warrant**; *Sc.* and *north.* 4–5 **warand(e,** 5 **werrand,**

6 warrande, (7 *pa. pple* warand), 8 warran, 5– warrand (*occas* written wand etc). [early ME *warant, warantı, warand*, a. OF *warantir, warandir*, dial. variants of *g(u)arantir, g(u)arandir* (mod F. *garantir*) = Pr *garentir, guirentir*, Sp, Pg. *garantir*, It. *guarantire, guarentire*; a Com. Rom. formation on the sb. see WARRANT *sb* 1]

†1. *trans.* To keep safe from danger, to protect. Const. *from*. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Five Joys of the Virg.* 9 in *O. E. Misc.* 89 Bidde we vre louerd crist þat hire warantye. *c* 1290 *Magdalen* 40 in *S. Eng Leg* 463 Iesu crist of heouene of heom habbe merci And for is names seouene fram helle heom warauntı' 13 *K. Alis* 2131 (Laud MS), Alisaunder bad hem be hardy & nobing drede He wolde hem warant in euery nede. 13 . *Guy Warw* 4415 Sebbe þou no miȝt nouȝt warantı me, Whar-to schuld y serui þe 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 504 For he Thaim fra thar fais mycht nocht warand, Thai turnyt to the tothir hand. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T.* Prol 10 Oure lige lordes seel on my patente That shewe I first my body to warente. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) 11, If he hath a deere þat be his felawe, he leueth hym to þe houndes in entente, þat he may warrant hymselfe. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 3498 What good Man was he that from the deth warawnted the? *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 29 Yef ȝe will leve me, ȝe shal warant youre owen lyves *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 978 Wictaill as than was nayne left in the land, Bot in houssis quhar it mycht be warrand *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 19 Hym I beseche to kepe and warraunt thee from evyl 1489 — *Feytes of A.* I x 28 Iulius cesar yt for to waraunt his owne lyf sauf dide swimme in yᵉ see 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIX 14 This commoun weill quhat wicht sal now warrand, Sen he is gone, that Gouernd vs befor 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 8 We shall speake so long of the duell in iest, that he shall come amongst vs in good earnest God warrant vs [they crossed themselves on saying this]. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. III 5 *Clo*[*wne*] Doth my simple feature content you? *Aud.* Your features, Lord warrant vs. what features?

†b. Of armour: to protect physically. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* X. 162 He smote a knyght so sore that ther was noon armoure myght hym warante *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2237 A paynym to smyte went he forth Anon, hym not warented harnes ne helme Aboute *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXI. 236 For hys harneys coude neuer waraunt hym.

†c. With inverted construction: To keep off (enemies) *from* a person. *Obs.*

1586 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 431 For who can warrant these villaines from her [Q. Eliz.], if that person [Mary Q. Scots] liue, or shall liue, anie time?

2. *Law.* To guarantee the security of (land, possessions *to* a person).

1406 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1427 17/2, I oblis me my ayris to kep and warand and defende tha said landis to the said Jon 1440 in *Cartul. S. Nicholai Aberdon.* (New Spalding Club) I 11 And I all ye forsaid landes againis all dedelik sal warand acquit and defend for euyr. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 82 The forseyd Dame Margery warentyd the fore-seyd 13 acris of londe to the for-seyd Richard a-geynst all pepull. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 47 § 1 You be not bounden to warant the seid Manoris, by reason of any warantye comprised in the same lettres patentes 1551 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1880) II. 71 We sall warrand, acquiet, and defend this our present assedatioun,..to the saidis personis. 1564 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) III. 50 Robert sall warrande the saidis reversioune fre of all byrrnnyn annuallis. 1570 JEWEL *View Seditious Bull* Wks. 1848 VII. 256 Was not the crown due to her [Elizabeth], by the laws of this realm? did not her father warrant it to her by will, as his daughter? 1628 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I 58 He to warrand the grein yeard and ground thereof to be uncassin up or riwin or away carried 1642 *Perkins' Pr. of Bk.* II § 176 78 If this acre bee warranted unto them, this warranty is good.

†b To be surety for. *Obs.*

1478 [see WARRANT *sb* 1 4] 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* 15 Gif anie thing thifteouslie stollen, is challenged be anie man; and he quha is challenged, alledges ane Priest for his warant; and the Priest will willinglie warant the samine.

c. To give warranty of (title); to give warranty of title to (a person). Also with the land as obj. Cf. *to vouch to warrant*. VOUCH *v.* 1.

? 1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 159 Yowre masterchyp muste warent hym agaynst al men. 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 51/2 þe said vmfra sall warand þe said macolme þe said landis of W. 1488 *Acta Dom. Audit* (1839) 123/2 He had deliuerit þe said malez to him, and þerfore askit him to Werrand him þeirntill 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 34 He ought to warrante his tenaunt whan he is impleaded of the landes holden of him 1579 *Expos. Termes Law* 53 b, Where the tenaunt in hys aunswere and plee, voucheth or calleth for anie manne to warrant his title. 1845 WILLIAMS *Real Property* (1877) 45 The tenant then alleged that this third person had warranted the title.

3. With obj. and complement or inf.: To guarantee (goods, an article sold or made) to be of the quality, quantity, etc. specified.

1387 *Charters* etc. *Edin.* (1871) 36 The qwilke werke the forsaide masounys sal warande watir thicht 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* III, This Ryche man thenne sold his oylle to the marchaunts and waraunted eche toune al ful 1530 PALSGR. 771/2, I warant, as a marchaunt, or seller dothe his ware that it is good. *Je plevuis* 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall.* 4 If a mans seruant sell to one certaine clothe, and warrant it to bee of a certaine length the Action will lye against the Maister onely 1608 *Pennyless Parl. Threadbare Poets* § 23 Bow bell in Cheapside, if it break not, shall be warranted by Letters Pattents to ring well 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I XVI, Perhaps you may sell them by advertising the manuscript sermons of a clergyman lately deceased, all warranted originals, and never printed. 1789 W. H. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 332 'Will you warrant them siddow [= tender]?' is the ordinary question asked on buying peas for boiling 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, 'Not the slightest fear, sir,' interposed the hostler 'Warrant him quiet, sir' 1848 — *Dombey* XXIX, One French roll rasped, one egg new laid (or warranted to be) 1886 C. SCHOLL *Phraseol. Dict.* II. 832 Warranted free from adulteration. *Ibid*, 'The colors of all stuffs warranted fast

fig 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 131, I could almost venture to warrant our patriot's publications innoxious. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II 176, I would not warrant the numerical precision of this statement.

b. To promise under guarantees.

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class bk* 63 Ship warranted to sail on or before 10th August next. 1886 C. SCHOLL *Phraseol. Dict.* II 832 We warrant the vessel will be loaded by the time specified.

4. To guarantee as true, make oneself answerable for (a statement)

a. with clause as obj. Chiefly in phrase *I warrant, I will (I'll) warrant*, often used *colloq.* as a mere expression of strong belief = 'I'll be bound'.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3523 Kyng Richard schal waraunt, There is no flesch so norysaunt, As the hed off a Sarezyn. 13 . *Northern Passion* 245/39* Þe knightes said. 'we will warand þat ioseph es in his awind land.' *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1049 Madame, sho said, I dar warand A genteler lord es none lifand *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXIII 384 He swounes or sweltes, I swaband *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XVIII 484 Haue here the draght And I shall warand it is not swete *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* li. 172 Or it be halfe a yere past I warraunt thou shalt haue a horse 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II 1 76, I warrant he hath a thousand of these Letters *Ibid* III. iii 174 Ile warrant wee'le vnkennell the Fox. *Ibid* IV. v 114 And haue not they suffer'd? Yes, I warrant. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 All from Court say the House will infallibly sit, but none dares warrant how long. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I IV (1841) I 88, I warrant she kissed thee 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. v, He refused, saying he could walk by its side, and he'd warrant he kept up with it 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* XIII, Dempster, a true-blue Scot I'se warran 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XVII, I heard one of the soldiers say to his comrade, that he would warrant they'd bring home a rare deal of booty 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* IX, Some chapel where she comforts herself with brimstone doctrine, I warrant 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 847, I warrant, man, that we shall bring you round.

b with obj. and complement, inf., or clause; also with ellipsis of the complement *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII 46 'Crucifige,' quod a cacchepolle 'I warante hym a wicche'. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXIX. 373, I warande hym wakande *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1835 Nay fole, I warant her blode warme. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. v–vii Matt.* (? 1550) 93, I warrante hym synge masse on the next daye after as wel as he dyd before 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. II. 115 A Noble Fellow I warrant him. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1879) 210, I will warrant her a good Huswife, quoth he to himself 1751 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* I. XI 100 Why don't they send out Vin-n with a strong Fleet? I warrant him, he would not leave a Harbour or a Ship in France. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* V II, *Becket.* Doth he remember me? *Rosamund.* I warrant him.

c. with neut. pronoun as obj (sometimes pleonastic). Now *dial.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1843 Here mone I stande, For a faute that he fande, That salle I warande Is my moste mone *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 122 Thow art vncourtes, that sall I warrand 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. IV 59 Nay Ile not warrant that: for I can speake Against the thing I say 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 493 They told me, like Seamen, they'd warrant it they would come off again. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v. *I'wand it*, He'll come tiv a bad end yan o' these days, Ah'll wand it he will.

d. With sb. as obj.: To vouch for the truth of (an opinion).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXI (*Clement*) 648 Opunyonys ware sere..bot I dare nane of þame warand.

†e. To promise or predict as certain. Also, of a thing: To be a sure presage of. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, II. V. 95 True; and thou seest, that I no Issue haue, And that my fainting words doe warrant death. *Ibid* V. V 46 Beside, his wealth doth warrant a liberal dower. 1639 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 106 My frenchman tells me he will warrant I shall speak it [French] perfectly before we draw into the field! 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* 160 He willed me to get good Oyl of Amber, and drink three or four drops in the morning fasting, and he would warrant my recovery. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XVIII, 'My son,' replied the astrologer, 'let me remind you, I warranted not his death'.

†f. To undertake, pledge oneself *to do* something. Also with neut. pronoun as obj. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 111 Bot for to lere him I warand, Als mekil als he may vnderstand *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIX. 355 *Cayph.* Ȝa, and felawes, wayte þat he be ay wakand in *Miles.* Ȝis lorde, þat warant will wee! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 630/1 Yet hys grace and good wyll he hath warr unted neuer to take from them.

5. To give (a person) assurance of a fact. Chiefly in *I (I'll) warrant you*, used colloq. = 'I warrant' in 4 a.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 506, I shall the warent, As long as I lyue, thou haste an heyre parent. 1529 MORE *Dyal.* XIV. 19/2 There be many such I warrant you yᵉ neuer cum to light. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. 1, The very marchpane of the court, I warrant you? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X 454, I warrant you (sayd he) I shal lodge him well enough. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 13 A forward boy, (cries the school-master), he proves a brave clergyman, I'll warrant you 1689 *Seldom's Table-talk* 17, I. warranted him, if he would follow my directions, to Cure him in a short time. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 6, I warrant you he is now thrusting his short Face into some Coffee house about 'Change. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 25, I warrant him, let us but go up the height of St Helena, we will soon reach the Rio de la Plata. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., Cicely, I warrant you, will do well enough. 1799 SOUTHEY *To a Spider* IV, I'll warrant thee thou'lt drain His life-blood dry. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XI, Sent him to share with us, I'se warrant ye 1835 J. POOLE *Sk. & Recoll.* I. 37 'He be vive mile off by now' 'You are certain of that?' 'I warrant 'ee, zur' At this assurance I felt a throb of joy. 1860 W. W. READE *Liberty Hall* II 136 Many's the horn of old Pharoah ale have I mopped up in their black floor kitchens, I warrant 'ee

¶ b. *I warrant me* (originally quasi-*arch*) = 'I warrant', 'I'll be bound'.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XVIII, And I warrant me thou wouldst have another—in requital, ha? 1826 DISRAELI *V. Grey* VI. 1, No enemy with the girls, I warrant me

6 To attest the truth or authenticity of; to authenticate.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* X. H 4 At least what ere he sayes Is warranted by Curtaine plaudeties 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. 1 168 *Friar* Trust not my obseruations, Which with experimental seale doth warrant The tenure of my booke If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere. 1600 *Chester Pl., Banes* 13 This moonke In pagentes set fourth the old and newe testament Interminglinge therewith..some thinge, not warranted by any writt 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 8, I purpose to write nothing which is not warranted by Letters interchanged betweene the States of England and Ireland, or like authenticall writings. *c* 1620 FLETCHER *False One* Prol., New Titles warrant not a Play for new, The Subject being old. 1635 SWAN *Spec M.* IV. § 2 (1643) 66 The truth of it was never questioned, but warranted by all antiquitie 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XI 109 Antiquity that adds or varies from the Scripture is no more warranted to our safe imitation then what was done at Trent. 1700 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. XIX. § 15 (ed. 4) 427 Reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for true 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. XXIII. 305 Wherever any capital offence is charged, the same law requires that the accusation be warranted by the oath of twelve men, before the party shall be put to answer it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX IV 287 That it [his confession] was genuine could not be doubted for it was warranted by the signatures of some of the most distinguished military men living

†b. with clause as obj. or with obj and complement *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II VII. 71 A thousand oathes, an Ocean of his teares, Warrant me welcome to my Protheus. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. II § 2 Experience doth warrant, that both in persons and in times, there hath beene a meeting and concurrence in learning and Armes. 1655 MOUFLT & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 189 Experience warranteth them [Martinets] a dainty and good Meat.

†7. To furnish (a person) with a guarantee or assurance. Const. *of*, or with subord. clause. *Obs.*

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* K ij, The cause why they sacrifyce and praye for thee dead, was partly to assure & warrant the surviuers at the remembraunce of the good & blesful estate of the deceased 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 23 Young men also are subject to the same, and cannot warrant themselves of health, no more than old men can 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I 1 140 And happy were I in my timelie death, Could all my trauells warrant me they liue 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXVII § 4 They being the first that were commaunded to receiue from him, the first which were warranted by his promise that [etc.]

†b. With double obj.. To guarantee or ensure (a person something) Also, to promise (a person something) as certain. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 8 b, The Duke biddyng him to be of good comfort and out of fear warranted him his lyfe 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 488 Warrantyng him a famous victorie. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 6 For what can a man find in worldly writers too warrant himselfe salvation by? 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 25 No worldly corner can theym securitye warrant 1662 *Pagitt's Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., Your present annual authority cannot warrant your Lordship that effect which might be expected.

†c. To secure (something) *to* a person. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 163 He had great authority ouer all Congregations of Israelites, warranted to him with the Amirs seale.

8. To guarantee the security or immunity of (a person or thing). Const. *from*, *for* (= from), *against*. Now *rare*. Cf. sense 1.

1530 PALSGR. 772/1, I warrant one to save him harmlesse. *Je garantis* I wyll gyve hym twenty pounde that dare warrante me 1560 *J. Fisher's Godly Treatise* D 4 b, For in this lyfe no man ought to warrant and assure hym selfe, and lyue thereby out of feare 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 268 That the women and maydens are wickedly deflowred, [etc.] Where the Emperour hath warraunted them for Religion, it is but dissimulation 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 190 b, I doe not thinke that our *Cauallero*, could be exempted or warranted from this fault 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV IV 3 *An.* [*to jailor*] I will not breake away, Ile giue thee ere I leaue thee so much money To warrant thee as I am rested for 1610 — *Temp.* I 1 49 I'le warrant him for drowning, though the Ship were no stronger then a Nutt-shell 1627 MAY *Lucan* V 13 b, Spread sailes, and if the sky Warrant thee not to goe for Italy, Ile warrant thee 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. VII 385 He had so cunningly contrived his plots, as to warrant himself against all events 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 339 Consider that it [Heaven] is so high, that they cannot assault it, that the distance which seperates it from us, warrants it from all our attempts 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II (1682) 213 [They] think they have sufficiently warranted their present Sensuality against all just Reproof. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* VI. 82 Thus they had only promis'd to warrant Jerome of Prague, from violence, and not from the arrests of Justice 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XIV, He bore the higher share in Elizabeth's favour, though, by no means so decidedly expressed as to warrant him against the final preponderance of his rival's pretensions. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XXXIX, Let him come! I will warrant him from harm or from injustice 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1633 Like some kindly weathercock Which, stuck fast at Set Fair, Favonian Breeze, Still warrants you from rain.

9 To give (a person) warrant or authority, authorize (*to* do something); to authorize, sanction (a course of action).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* I (Arb) 179 Doth his preheminence in the court, warrant him to oppresse the poore by might, and acquit him of punishment? 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren* I ix (1602) 38 The forme of their commission was enlarged, so as they were warranted also to arrest Felons that were indited 1583 *Exec for Treason* (1675) 14 All [sic] warranted to disobey her and her Laws 1624 BACON *Apophth* § 242 (1625) 264 Marius did Denison them all, for Citizens of Rome, though there was no Law to warrant it 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 436 The Lord warrants us to suspect the inconstant 1649 [LANGBAINE] *Answ Univ Oxf* 16 But onely such just Power as they are by Law warranted unto 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim Laws Scot.* I 1 § III (1699) 5 Nor can the Council, by their Acts, warrand any to do what would be otherwise a Crime 1685 *Loud Gaz* No. 2031/4 But even in the Business of the Excise and Militia I am warranted to go the greatest lengths for your ease and conveniency that the nature of these things can bear 1859 KEBLE in J O Johnston *Liddon* (1904) 47 What most perplexes me is some names in the list of those who have warranted this step

† **b.** *To warrant out* · to claim licence for (one's action). *Obs* (*? nonce-use*)

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. 1. 23 Though Mercurie can warrant out His vnder takings, and make all things good, Out of the powers of his diuinitie

† **c** To license, for printing *Obs.*

1628 LAUD *Diary* 12 June, Wks. 1853 III. 207, I was complained of by the House of Commons for warranting Doctor Manwaring's sermons to the press

d. To authorize (a payment)

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 34 Why might not another take much more than 100l at London for warranting the like sum to be paid at Carlisle on a certain day 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 219 The donee of the power may make any lease or grant, provided it does not exceed the utmost extent of interest that the power warrants

†**10** To direct (a person) authoritatively, to command. *Obs. rare.*

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* Prol at Blackfriars, But that imperious custome warrants it, Our Author with much willingnes would omit This Preface to his new worke

11. Of things To furnish good and sufficient grounds for (a course of action); to render allowable, justify.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* i (1661) 3 Henry the Eighth . pursued but a way warranted by the practice of the most Christian Emperors of old. 1675 BAXTER *Cath Theol.* II 1 284 They . will know that I have enough to abase me before God and man But will that warrant a course of lying and backbiting in others? *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI 302 All which considerations of a danger so great, are certainly very sufficient to warrant the nicest caution and fearfulness in this case. 1774 tr *Chesterf. Let. to Son* xv. I 47 The Rape of the Sabines was more an advantageous than a just measure, yet the utility of it should not warrant its injustice 1813 LAMB *Reynolds & Leonardo da Vinci* Wks 1908 I 191 The hand was by the boldest licence twice as big as the truth of drawing warranted 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* II. 244 It is impossible to say whether this accusation was warranted by facts. 1833 RITCHIE *Wand by Loire* 3 Every one has a higher opinion of himself than his station warrants 1853 BRONTË *Villette* xiv, It was not my intention to approach or address him in the garden, our terms of acquaintance not warranting such a step 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. 238 Our general information . . is not sufficient to warrant our giving an immediate opinion on the question. 1883 *Manch. Exam* 24 Oct 4/6 Any advance of wages at present is not warranted by the condition of trade

b. To justify (a person *in* or *to* a course of action).

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf* Contents, Positive grounds from Scripture warranding Subjects to defend Religion by armes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 1 2 And in this I am warranted by the example of ancient Rome. 1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat* II 79 From the universality of this magnetic influence, we might, in some degree, be warranted in conjecturing, that [etc.] 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 210, I said that I did not think a surgeon warranted in tying the external iliac artery. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. III § 7 We are not warranted in referring our sensations to a cause 1845 T W COIT *Puritanism* 48 These are ample . to well warrant the Dr. in his conclusion. 1883 *League Jrnl* 20 Oct. 657/3 If we could have more earthly enjoyment by shortening life this would not warrant us to shorten it

c. Of a person: To countenance by one's action or example *? Obs*

1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* I. ii (1640) B 4 b, Warrant not so much ill by your example To those that live beneath you

† **d.** To justify by appeal to authority or evidence, to find warrant for *Obs.*

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I. 6 It is no lesse then our dutie to warrant out of this place the marriage of Ministers 1635 D. DICKSON *Hebr.* VII 13–15 127 It is not warranded from Scripture, therefore I am not bound to believe it. 1662 HOBBES *Consid* 33 But seeing there is no such word in the Scripture, how will you warrant it from natural reason?

12. To appoint (an officer) by a warrant.

1746 W THOMPSON *R. N Adv* (1757) 32 All Officers were warranted from the Admiralty Board

Warrant, obs variant of WARREN.

Warrantable (wɒ rántăb'l), *a.* [f. WARRANT *v* + -ABLE] For which warrant may be given.

1. Of actions, sentiments, motives, etc: That may be authorized, sanctioned, or permitted; justifiable.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 5 Tutors, without whose authoritie there was no act which they did, warrantable 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 104 Pardon this my digression, not warrantable in a journall. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 49 Tis therefore very Warrantable to pass a Severe Judgment upon a Man, when 'tis plain and out of question that he deserves it 1774 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* VI. (1778) 217 It is a necessary and warrantable pride to disdain to walk servilely behind any individual, however elevated his rank 1834 MARRYAT *P Simple* VIII, Any other expenses which you may consider warrantable or justifiable 1846 J KENRICK *Ess. Primæval Hist* Pref p XVIII, Since we can neither deny the fact of a contrariety, nor remove it by any warrantable means 1875 H C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 482 Only in desperate cases is such heroic use of the remedy warrantable

b Const *by, from, to*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* I i. B 4, Every minute to me will be a tedious age till our embraces are warrantable to the world 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 254 They have done nothing but what was warrantable by former precedents 1659 MILTON *Of Civil Power* 5 Having no other divine rule or autorities from without us warrantable to one another as a common ground but the holy scripture 1713 CHALKLEY *Wks* (1751) II 57 It is Warrantable from Scripture, that Gospel Ministers be honourably supported and maintained

† **2.** That may be guaranteed as good, true, genuine, or the like; of good warrant; praiseworthy, acceptable. *Obs.*

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 471 b, Lett us peruse the Arguementes wherewith this gentle and obedient childe of the Popes good grace doth make his wordes warrantable. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* B 4 b, But this is most warrantable, the Alpha of all the Yarmouths it was, and not the Omega correspondently *c* 1618 E BOLTON *Hypercritica* IV § 1 The Books out of which we gather the most warrantable English are not many to my remembrance 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* III ii, She says you vent ware that is not warrantable, braided ware. 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mosaick Syst* Introd 11 A Man of the highest Political Accomplishments, as well as True and Warrantable Prudence. 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 108 From what we have said, it evidently appears, that the works in general of Hippocrates are not warrantable 1821 LAMB *Elia, Imperf Sympathies*, [I] thought I could not do better than follow the example of such grave and warrantable personages.

3. That can be legally guaranteed

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* liii, Not a pound should be deducted from his warrantable value, simply because he now did what any other young horse in the world would have felt to be right.

4. *Venery* Applied to a stag which is of an age to be hunted.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 190 The Deer themselves were well enough grown, and warrantable. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N Forest* v, A warrantable stag—that is, one old enough to kill and to be good venison 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* 82/1 At six [years], a Warrantable Stag 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* VI 104 It must be a runnable stag, or warrantable, a term in its strict meaning indicating a stag of five years

Warrantableness. [-NESS.] The quality of being warrantable

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xx § 3 (1912) 279 That . . you may see the noblenes of my desire to you, & the warrantablenes of your favour to me 1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp Nat. Philos* II. v XIX 290 The warrantableness of which caution was confirm'd to me not long since by a skilful Physitian 1732 E ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I 33 We see here the warrantableness of believing in Christ 1898 T ADAMSON *Stud Mind in Christ* VIII 195 The warrantableness of this interpretation is fully borne out

Warrantably (wɒ rántăbli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a warrantable manner; with good warrant.

1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* Pref 699 It shall be seene, That I have warrantably called beene 1657 HEYLYN *Eccles. Vind* Gen Pref a 1, A Church so rightly constituted, so warrantably reformed 1703 J. QUICK *Serious Inquiry* 23 Jacob might warrantably enough have returned Leah back again unto her deceitful Father. 1732 E ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks (1791) 641 None can warrantably lay a stone in this building, except he be regularly called. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII 227 And though the thing displease us, ay, perhaps Displease us warrantably 1918 *Cornhill Mag* June 562 From Carlyle's later works chapter and verse for the whole doctrine of force could warrantably be quoted

† **Warrantage.** *Obs.*—° [f. WARRANT *v.* + -AGE, after OF. *garant-, garentage.*] Warranty.

1611 COTGR, *Garentage*, warrantie, warrantize, warrantage.

Warranted (wɒ rántĕd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 2] **1** Allowed by law or authority; approved, justified, sanctioned

1600 SHAKS *All's Well* II v 4 You haue it from his owne deliuerance And by other warranted testimonie. 1603 — *Meas for M.* III. ii. 151 The very streame of his life, and the businesse he hath helmed, must vppon a warranted neede, giue him a better proclamation. 1605 — *Macb* IV. iii. 137 Now wee'l together, and the chance of goodnesse Be like our warranted Quarrell 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV 123 Some generous spirits have rescued their understandings from this long-settled, and by use almost warranted usurpation 1714 STEELE *Lover* No 32 (1723) 183 The Delight, which virtuous Minds feel in the Enjoyment of their lawful and warranted Passions 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* XVIII, I cannot presume to understand what you call prophecies, with or under warranted authority of old painted books [etc.].

2. Furnished with a legal or official warrant.

a. Of an officer: Holding a rank by warrant.

1746 W THOMPSON *R. N Adv.* (1757) 47 These warranted Gentlemen in Office might be more circumspect. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III 22 An old and faithful Servant of the Crown, and who has been near thirty years a warranted Carpenter

b. *US* Granted by a warrant. see LAND-*warrant.*

1774 *Pennsylv Gaz* 14 Dec, Suppl 2/3 To be sold One tract of patented land . Four tracts of warranted land.

3 For which a warranty is given, guaranteed.

Mod Our goods are all of warranted quality.

Warrantee (wɒ rántī·). [f. WARRANT *v.* + -EE 1]

1 *Law* The person to whom a warranty is given

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), s v *Exchange*, The Compensation which the Warranter must make to the Warrantee, Value for Value, if the Land warranted be recover'd from the Warrantee 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 430 It is the same with respect to the person to whom the warranty is made; for if it be not to the warrantee and his heirs, it will cease upon the death of the warrantee 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex* (ed 2), *Warrantee*, a person to whom a warrant is made

¶ **2.** Misused for WARRANTER or GUARANTEE *sb.* I.

1668 *Lond. Gaz* No 256/2 [tr of Let from the Q of Spain to the States of Holland] You will also joyntly endeavour as Warrantees, to do all that in reason can be expected for the strengthening of this Peace 1730 *Phil Trans.* XXXVI 400 If some Authors can be quoted for Warrantees of what this *Se ma Tsien* advances, they were modern to the Time when he wrote.

Warranter (wɒ·rántəɹ). [f. WARRANT *v.* + -ER 1 Cf. WARRANTOR] One who warrants.

1 One who assures, authorizes, or guarantees (something).

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* I 5 That oure faithe resteth not upon men but that the liuing God is the author and will also be the warranter thereof 1628 tr *Mathieu's Powerfull Favourite* 19 Piso assuring himselfe that his warranter should be his Iudge, coueted rather to depend on the authoritie of one alone, then on the passion of many 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr 7/1, I would be so understood, as a Representer of the Wisdome of the Ancients rather then a warranter of the same 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolomini* I XII 182 If I stand warranter of the event, Placing my honour and my head in pledge 1834 — *Remorse* I II 233 'Twas little probable, that Don Ordonio, . Should prove the patron of this infidel! The warranter [*earlier edd* guarantee] of a Moresco's faith!

† **2** One who assures (another) of safety; a protector. *Obs rare*

1621 COTGR, *Garent*, a Warranter, Protector, Defendor; [etc.] *c* 1800 *Capt Carv* in Child *Ballads* III 436/1 Come doun and speak to me, I'll kep thee in a feather bed, And thy warraner I will be.

3. *Law* = WARRANTOR 1.

1706 [see WARRANTEE 1] 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex* s v *Warrant*, A warrenter may except, that the complainant does not hold the land of which he seeks the warranty.

Warranting (wɒ·rántiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12404 Hyt were foly, co maunde a þyng þat myȝt nat ȝyue no warantyng *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 249 The foisaid Richard Robert and Thedulf called the foisaid Iohn to the warantyng 1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* III 77 Manye things pricked forward the Galles in this deuice as, the warranting of the runagate [etc.]

Warranting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2] That warrants.

1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 155 Least any man should doubt any whit of these celestiall miseries Here is added the warranting word, Amen 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. xx 302 The obligation of the heir was only on condition that he had other sufficient lands by descent from the warranting ancestor.

Warrantise (wɒ·rántəiz), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms 4–5 warantize, 4–6 -ise, 5 warentice, warantyce, -ice, 5–6 -yse, warauntyse, -ise, 6 warrauntise, warrantyse, 6–7 -ize, -ice, 7 -is, 6–7, 9 -ise. [a OF. *warentise, garantise*, f *warantir, garantir* WARRANT *v.* Cf. WARRANDISE]

1. *Law.* = WARRANTY 1 a. Phr. *clause of warrantise* (also used *fig*), *plea of warrantise.*

a 1325 *MS Rawl* B 520, If 57 ȝif he habbe þe kinges chartre ware þoru þe king be i holde to warantise *Ibid* 62 b, ȝif þe aloinaunce were i mad þoru fin i mad. þanne a sullen boþe ben i cleped to warantise þer of. 1396–7 in *Eng Hist. Rev* (1907) XXII 301 For a busschel of qwete he welen selle þe blisse of heuene be chartre of clause of warantise 14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1866) 24 And yf thou may in any wyse Make thy chartyr on warantyse To thyne heyres & assygnes all-so, This shall a wyse purchasser doo. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 265 Wherof a ple of warantize was I-take bitwene them in the same courte. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 42 With a Clause of Warantise accordyng to þe seid dede 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 131 Yt tenaunt in the tayle in this case release to the dysseasour & byndeth him and his heyres to warrantyse, &c 1559 *Bohe Presidentes* 40 b, A release made by deede of tenementes before purchased with a clause of warantise. 1647 J CARTER *Plain Expos* 93 A clause of warrantize against all danger.

2. *gen.* The action of warranting, guaranteeing, or giving assurance; the state or fact of being guaranteed. Phr. *to hold, clepe, bind, call to warrantise, on, with, by warrantise.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 516/1 Warantyse, *warantizacio.* 1534 MORE *Conf agst Trib.* III. XVII (1553) Q vij b, Without anye bolde warrantise of oure selfe, or foolishe truste in oure strength 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. Luke* III 21, 22 A doue had brought a braunche of an oliue tree for a caucion or pledge of warauntise yᵗ the floude was at an ende. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II (1895) 171 In so doyng they neuer followe the credence of pryuat men, but the assureaunce or warrauntise of the hole citye. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Amphoteroplon*, a double freight or dutie, that is payed, when the shippeman vndertaketh on warantyse to conducte a man salfe foorth, and brynge him salfe home agayne 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III.

128 The Butchers that bye for slaughter, and such as by for sacryfises, vse no worde of warrantise 1583 FULKE *Def Tr Script* i. 42 They doe the better proue, that for which I called him to warrantize. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* cl 7 In the very refuse of thy deeds, There is such strength and warrantise of skill, That in my minde thy worst all best exceeds? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII III II 462 All buyings and sellings at this day which passe with warrantise [L. *in his emptionibus, quae mancipii sunt*] 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos Prov* IX-X 5 He giuing warrantize for their safety 1862 SIR H TAYLOR *St Clement's Eve* III v 109 We humbly crave Some warrantise that what we're bid to speak, Spoken, shall bring no jeopardy of life Or liberty or goods

b. *To make* (also *give*) *warrantise* · to guarantee, give assurance. Const *of* or clause

1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib* III XVII (1553) Q VJ, I can make no warrantise of my selfe, seing yᵗ S Peter so sodainly fainted at a womans word 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 296 Talke that maketh ioyly royall warantise of thynges in wordes, but without any effecte or comyng to passe of deedes 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 58/1 Whether it were so or not, I am not able to make warrantize 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Death Robt Earl Huntingdon* [IV II] I 3, Againe, the place doth giue thee warrantise

c Said predicatively of a thing or person that serves as a guarantee or surety.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25604 Þat we mai tak þat ilk flexs Wit bodi and hert clene And þat it be vr warantise, On domesdai quen þou sal rise, Al þis werld to deme 1592 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, I III. 13 Breake vp the Gates, Ile be your warrantize 1596 EARL OF ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser III IV 134 His assent shalbe my warrantize

d. Phr. *Of, on, in warrantise* : of a surety, for certain, without fail, I warrant you

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 137 Of warantise he shal nevir the *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5938 Ther shall no man do yow harme o warantise *a* 1500 *E E Misc* (1855) 91 Thanne ȝour crymsons beth y-made in warantyse withowte fayle *a* 1500 *Assemb Ladies* 406, I pray you, tel it me in secret wyse, And I shal kepe it close, on warantyse. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* C 4 Put into thyne eye a verey litle, it is safe and without danger in warrantise and ofte approved 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 29 No mortall man with Gods gaine fauor might Of warrantice to see next morthings light 1639 O WOOD *Alph. Bk Secrets* 29 Then anoynt the Griefe with a feather, and it will be whole on warrantice.

3. Defence, protection.

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1614 That they be weisely wachede and in warde holdene, Wardede of warantizez with wyrchip fulle knyghttez 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* XVII 45 Alle the peple of the contre made to hym feaulte for to haue his ayde and warantise in the waye of the sayd pylgremage. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II XXXV 149 No manere of warantyse can not kepe theym that assaylle yf they be hytte with all, but that they shal be beten doune as the thondre felle upon hem

4. Authorization, permission, sanction.

1580 GRINDAL *Let to Ld Burleigh* Wks (1843) 366 Dr Howland added further, that if error were committed in that, it was no sufficient warrantize for other errors afterwards to be attempted 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII VI II. 118 Yet we are so unhappie, as to commit our selves to other mens tuition, and live under their warrantize and assurance [L. *vivimus aliena fiducia*] 1602 SHAKS *Ham* V I 250 Her Obsequies haue bin as farre inlarg'd, As we haue warrantis 1606 WHETENHALL *Discov. Abuses Ch Christ* 66 A Bishop ought to doe nothing in the Church, unlesse he be certaine and sure of the warrantise thereof by Gods word. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 234 Lest the yonger sort take example, nay warrantize from vs to slacke their paines.

5. Assurance, confident statement.

1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretorie* I. (1625) 78 Too much impertinent were it for me to hale you on with arguments who onely goe about to persuade you with warrantise 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII VII II 310 Thus they prescribe with great warrantize, To take all the naile parings of toes and fingers of man, [etc]

†**Warrantise,** *v. Obs.* For forms see the sb. [f. the sb.; in Law-L. *warrantizāre*]

1. trans. *Law.* To guarantee the possession of (real property) *to* a person.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 346 They warantized to the foresaid Richard and to his heires the forsaid tenement with the pertynentis ayenst all maner of men for ever *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* 53 And I vmfrey and my heyres all be forsaide thynges to be forsaide church and Chanons for Euer shall warantize agaynste all men and women.

2 *gen* To guarantee; to be a guarantee or security for; to secure the possession of (something) to a person, to secure (a person or thing) *from*.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 952 *Pleuir*, to warantise. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Q 4, Certaine meanes hee hath assigned vs, which he hath promised to blesse, but without means no blessing hath he warrantizd 1598 YONG *Diana* 235 Who shall, this old age from sorrowes warrantize? 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 144 In regard whereof you wil vndertake to warrantize, and make good vnto vs those penalties and forfaitures which shal vnto vs appertaine, for all wools [etc] 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* 1 275 A moste lawfull act, For which you will warrantize him heaven and happie day 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb* III 461 To warrantize thy health.

b To warrant, sanction, authorize, to confirm, corroborate.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* D 4, A sillie fancie, Autumne, hast thou told, Which no Philosophie doth warrantize. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 863 There is nothing else but necessitie alone, doeth warrantize the killing of a man. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Copy of Let* 8 Like enough some Court-Chaplaine, might warrantize the kings conscience. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 The Customs of the Romans highly warrantize Mr. Jones his Discovery of our Antiquity.

3. To protect, defend

c 1450 *Merlin* XVI 269 But yef I may haue bailly ouer his body, he shall so be deffouled that ther ne shall nothinge in the worlde hym warantise *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXIV 88 But what occysion or defence that he made myght not warauntyse hym *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXIV 200 Thenne anthony smote a knyght by such vertue that the targe nor his cote of stele might not warauntyse hym

Hence †**Warrantising** *vbl sb* and *ppl a*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 226 & that hys yft, graunt, & warantizinge shulde be stronge & sure, he put to hyt hys seele. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 360 Their Spaniel-like fawning carriage, and warrantizing promises

Warrantless, *a rare.* [f. WARRANT *sb*.¹ + -LESS] Without justification, unwarrantable.

1863 MRS WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlh* v, The stinging and warrantless accusation.

†**Warrantment.** *Obs.* [f. WARRANT *v.* + -MENT] = WARRANT *sb*.¹ 9.

1599 in T Stafford *Pac. Hib* I 1 (1633) 16 Any warrantment signed by the said Lord President shall be a sufficient dischardge

Warrant officer.

1. An officer of the navy or army who holds office by a warrant, as distinguished from a commissioned officer (In the army, the warrant officers are now intermediate in rank between the commissioned and the non-commissioned officers.)

1693 *Lond Gaz* No 2848/4 Two or more Commission or Warrant-Officers of Their Majesties Ships. 1704 *Milit Dict.* (ed. 2) s v. *Officer, Warrant*, or *Staff-Officers*, those who have not the King's Commission, but are appointed by the Colonels and Captains, as the Quarter Masters, Sergeants, Corporals, and in the same number are included Chaplains and Surgeons 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 103, I called all the Warrant officers together 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Warrant-Officers*, are persons employed in the royal navy, by warrant from the Commissioners of the navy, to take charge of the stores issued to them from his Majesty's dock-yards. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* x, The boatswain talked over the matter with the other warrant officers 1850 H MELVILLE *White Jacket* I vi 36 Next in order come the Warrant or Forward officers, consisting of the Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, and Sailmaker. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Warrant officer*, In the royal navy it was an officer holding a warrant from the navy board, as the master, surgeon, purser, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, &c. In the year 1831, when the commissioners of the navy, or navy board, were abolished, all these powers reverted to the admiralty 1912 *King's Regul. Army* § 284 The position of warrant officers is inferior to that of all commissioned officers, but superior to that of all N C Os.

2. An officer whose duty it is to serve warrants.

1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.* 1901 *Daily Chron* 16 Apr 3/2 The remainder of the staff, consisting of the jailer, the underjailer, the warrant-sergeant, and various warrant officers, are all policemen, selected for their duties by the police authorities

Warrantor (wɒ·rănt(ə)r). [f WARRANT *v* + -OR. Cf. GUARANTOR.]

1. *Law.* One who gives warranty.

1685 *Les Termes de la Ley* 419 s v *Garranty*, It behoves that every Warranty, whereby the Heir shall be barred, discend by course of the Common Law to him who is Heir to the Warrantor 1741 1 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I VI 123 If Land warranted comes to a younger Brother by Borough-English or Gavelkind, he is without Remedy against the Warrantor 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II XXX 470 Each indorsor is a warrantor for the payment of the bill 1863 A J. HORWOOD *Year bks* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 32 The liability of a warrantor when the purchaser of land has erected a building on the land warranted. 1875 K E DIGBY *Real Prop* II (1876) 78 *note*, Upon the acceptance of the warrantor the suit as to the title to the chattel proceeded between the claimant and the warrantor. 1911 *Times* 16 Feb 4/5 The right to appear of ordinary warrantors in cases in which action was taken did not apply

2. *gen* = WARRANTER 1 *rare.*

1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) VI. IX 371 As the warrantor of what an Englishman means when he says he insists on 'fair play'.

Warranty (wɒ·rănti). Forms· 4–5 warantie, 5–6 -ye, 5–7 warrantie, 6 -ye, (6 warraunty), 6– warranty. [a AF. (OF) *warantie*, dial. var. of *guarantie* (whence GUARANTEE *sb.*), *garantie* (mod.F. *garantie*)· f. *warant* (*garant*) WARRANT *sb.*]

1. *Law.* An act of warranting: in certain specific applications

To vouch to (rarely *for*) *warranty* see VOUCH *v* 1.

a A covenant (either expressed by a *clause of warranty* or implied) annexed to a conveyance of real estate, by which the vendor warrants the security of the title conveyed. (In modern English practice the term has little or no application. In the U.S. the *covenant of warranty* corresponds to the English 'covenant for quiet enjoyment'.)

The early examples below relate to feudal law, under which the 'warranty' given by the grantor of a freehold estate obliged him to yield to the grantee other lands of equal value if the latter should be evicted For *collateral, lineal warranty* see those adjs

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 263 If he had..gyuen þam þer wynnyng ilk a dele, þat þei mot reyme & gyue, Holdand in warantie [Fr *Terre et tenement à tenir par garaunt*], of him & of his heyres 1439 *Rolls of Parlt* V 10/2 And therof have do made astate to you and to youre heires with clause of Warantie. 1472–3 *Ibid* VI 44/2 To have and to hold to the forseid William, John and Robert, and their heires, with warantie of the said Phelip 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c 47 § 1 You be not bounden to warant the seid Manoris by reason of any warantye comprised in the same lettres patentes 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 147 b, It is comonly sayd that there be thre maner of warrantyes, that is saye, warrantye lyneall, warranty collateral, and warranty that begynneth by disseasyn 1596 BACON *Elem Com Law* II. (1630) 31 If a man do make a warranty of Land binding him and his heyres to warrantie 1651 G. W tr *Cowel's Inst.* 191 Lessor is bound to warranty to the Lessee 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II XX 300 Next may follow the clause of *warranty*, whereby the grantor doth, for himself and his heirs, warrant and secure to the grantee the estate so granted 1858 LD ST LEONARDS *Handy Bk Prop Law* V 24 If one sell another's estate, without covenant or warranty for the enjoyment, it is at the peril of the purchaser 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 236 A warranty, properly speaking, is in form an undertaking that certain events will happen, or will not happen, have happened, or have not happened; but it is in reality a promise to make compensation for the loss occasioned by their happening or not happening

attrib. 1855 EMERSON *Misc* 1 16 This is the best part of these men's farms, yet to this their warranty-deeds give no title 1892 G OWEN *Pembrokesh* 176 *Footnote*, The warranty clause arose out of the old feudal doctrine that the land could not be alienated without the consent of the heir

b An undertaking, express or implied, given by one of the parties to a contract to the other, that he will be answerable for the truth of some statement incidental to the contract, esp. an assurance, express or implied, given by the seller of goods, that he will be answerable for their possession of some quality attributed to them.

1543 tr *Act* 28 *Edw III*, c. 13 The warranty of packyng of wolles for dyuers mischeues, which the commens haue therof perceiued, shall holly be out 1552 HULOET, Bye and sell wyth warantye 1628 COKE *On Litt* II VII 102 By the Ciuill Law euery man is bound to warrant the thing that he selleth or conueyeth, but the Common Law bindeth him not, vnlesse there be a warrantie 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III IX 165 But if the vendor knew the goods to be unsound, and hath used any art to disguise them, this artifice shall be equivalent to an express warranty, A general warranty will not extend to guard against defects that are plainly and obviously the object of one's senses 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 235 An action upon the warranty of a horse 1846 *J Baxter's Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I 467 If the horse should be afterwards discovered to have been unsound at the time of warranty, the buyer may return it.

c In a contract for insurance, an engagement by the insured that certain statements are true or that certain conditions shall be fulfilled: the breach of this engagement involving the invalidation of the policy.

1817 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 977 If there be not any warranty or condition on the part of the insured, the insurer is subject to all risks 1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict* (ed 4) s v. *Insurance*, I. § 3 Warranties in a policy of [marine] assurance are either express or implied The three cases of warranty, on which most questions have arisen, are, as to the time of sailing, convoy, and neutrality of property 1866 *Arnould's Marine Insur.* I. II. 1. 487 A warranty not implied by law must always be in writing and in every case is inserted on the face of the policy 1886 C SCHOLL *Phraseol Dict* II 832 A warranty to that effect is on the margin of the policy 1913 *Times* 13 Sept 18/3 The ordinary tramp steamer, tied down by strict warranties, would not have been covered..in that region after October 1.

2 *transf.* A guarantee, an assurance Now *dial.* (see *Eng Dial Dict.*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* I VII (Arb) 92 That he had betrayed his geste whom he tooke into his house with warranties 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks 1727 II 43 The Stamp [on coinage] was a Warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight, and such a fineness 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* v, 'Think you that I am like to recommend to you any thing unworthy?' 'I cannot doubt your warranty, fair uncle,' said the youth.

3. Formal or official sanction (for a course of action, etc.); authorization. = WARRANT *sb*.¹ 7. Now *rare*

1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 186 We shall ronne Into great daunger. Thus wildly to wander in the worlds eye, Without pasport or good warrantie 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I 1 132 And from your loue I haue a warrantie To vnburthen all my plots and purposes 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V VI, Nor farther notice (Arete) we claime Then thine approuals soueraigne warrantie 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* V II 60, I neuer lou'd Cassio, But with such generall warrantie of Heauen, As I might loue 1618 LD SHEFFIELD in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 52, I desire your Lordship that under such warrantie I may bee protected, otherwise I shall not adventure to doe his Majestie service in those places. 1664 JER TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* I II § 10. 142 If these things come from God, let them shew their warranty, and their books of Precedents

4. Justifying reason, ground (*for* an action or belief).

1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trumpet* II 108 It [the doctrine of Purgatory] may not have the clear warranty of Scripture, but [etc.] 1869 ROGERS *A. Smith's W N* Pref 9, I am not acquainted with any part of his writings which will give any warranty for such an inference 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XXIX, The smallest civility was sufficient warranty for the opening of an acquaintanceship 1918 *Q Rev* Jan 210 The Pope was claiming powers, Dollinger urged, for which there was no warranty in the history of the Church

5. Substantiating evidence or witness.

1561 BRENDE *Q Curtius* VI (ed. 2) 117 b, The matter was fyrst shewed me by a light felowe, who coulde not bringe any witnes or warrantie [1553 warant] of hys tale 1676 J OWEN *Worship of God* 81 There is sufficient evidence and warranty of this institution 1866 DICKENS *Mugby Junct* 1, As Barbox Brothers (so to call the traveller on the warranty of his luggage) took his seat [etc.] 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Trachin.* 744 My son, how say you? By what warranty A deed so hateful say you I have wrought?

†6 One who warrants or gives a warrant *Obs.*
1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 394 The prince. is the formal warrantie [Fr *garend formel*] unto all his subjects, of that fidelity which is amongst themselves.

Warratah, -taw see WARATAH.

Warraunt(e: see WARRANT, WARREN.

Warraunty, obs form of WARRANTY.

†**Warray,** *v Obs* Forms: *α* 4 werrai, werri(e, (werhai, werrei, weirai), 4–5 werray(e, werrey(e, 5 verray, (verrie, werrye), 4–6 werry, *β.* 4 warrai, wary, *Sc.* varray, varra, warra, 4–5 warry, 4–6 warrey, 4–6, 8–9 *arch.* warray. [ME. *werreye*, a. OF. *werreier*, dial var of *guerreier* (mod.F. *guerroyer*) = Pr *guerreiar*, Sp, Pg. *guerrear*, It. *guerreggiare*, a Com. Rom formation on **werra* WAR *sb.*[1]]

1 *trans.* To make war upon, ravage by war = WAR *v* 1

α 1300 *Cursor M* 7338 Men werraid þam on ilka side. *α* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiv 1 Crist says werray [Vulg *expugna*], that is oueicum, thaim that fightis agaynes me in ded 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 646, I trow he sall nocht mony a day Haue will to warra that cuntre *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 2 At Sairay in the land of Tartarye Ther dwelte a kyng that werreyed Russye. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. i. 7 Nynus luk vp aimys to warray [*v r* verray] Seyr landis þat about hym lay *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX 320 We go the gladlyer to turneyen a-gein these sarazins that this londe do werryen. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armys* (S T S) 140 Gif a lady is warraid with a hautane knycht of Gascoyne *α* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 458 Iohn duke of Normandy . herynge that his father was thus warreyed wt the Kynge of Englonde, brake vp his syege and came vnto his father 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. v 48 And them long time before, great Nimrod was, That first the world with sword and fire warrayd *Ibid* II x 50 *Ibid* II x 72 1594 *Selimus* B 3 b, But after Ninus, warlike Belus sonne, The earth with vnknowne armour did warray 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. VI, Sixe yeeres were ronne since first in martiall guize The Christian Lords warraid the eastren land

b *transf.* and *fig*

α 1300 *Cursor M* 23752 Þe flexs , þe werld , þe warlau .; þis werrais vs on ilk side *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* II (*Paul*) 541 Saule, saule, quhy warrais þou me? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 401 Impacient is he that wol nat been ytaught ne vndernome of his vice and by strif werreieth [*v r* werreth] trouthe wityngly. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 3917 Bothe in cloistre and in abbey Chastite is werreyed over-al *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl Bl Knt* 665 Jelousye That hath so longe, Werreyed Trouthe with his tirannye 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S T S) 17 Sanct Augustyne, sanct Jerome, . with mony othir quhilkis warrayd the inymyes of the faith. 1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* xliv, This continuall cruell ciuill warre, The which my selfe against my selfe doe make Whilest my weak powres of passions warreid arre 1768 DOWNMAN *Land of Muses* xlix, With this she oft hath Villainy warray'd.

2 *intr.* To make war. Const *on, upon, against*; also *to warr ay forth.* = WAR *v.* 2.

α 1300 *Cursor M* 2493 Four kinges werraid a pon fiue. *Ibid* 21870 Folk þai sal gain oper rise To werrai samen mani wise. *Ibid.* 24766 A king was hight willam basterd, þat warraid in ingland ful hard *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 25 What sholde it han avayled to werreye [*v r* warrey]? Ther lay no profyt ther was no rychesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 140 [He] That was than in the haly land, On saracenys warrayand *Ibid* XII 363 Bot quha sa varrayis vrangwisly, That faynd god all too gretumly *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXXII 145 Þou schall fynd na thing with vs wharfore þou schuld werray vpon vs 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* VIII 1 (1558) 2 b/2 First agaynste Parthois he cast him to werrey ? 1436 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 167 Oure meny wode Wyth grete poure passed overe the ffloode, And verrie forth into the dukes londe. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* (1812) Pref 1 At sextene yere, to werray and to wage, To juste and ryde 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II x 21 Ebranck warreyd on Brunchild In Henault 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX XVII 325 In case he had fought the Carthaginian were first (for if he had lived he ment to have warried there) and then passed over into Italie.

b *transf.* and *fig*

α 1300 *Cursor M* 32 On charite ai werrais wreth. *Ibid.* 727 Bath þai werhaid on adam, For to bring him in to blam *Ibid.* 7548 Goddes euer on rightwis side, werraiand again wrangwis pride. *α* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVI. 14 The whilk toke my saule to werray with the kyngdome of wickidnes *c* 1450 LYDG *Life our Lady* Ixiv. (1484) 1 viij b, It yaue hem myght to make resistence Ageyn synne and knyghtly to warreye 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armys* (S T S) 110 I hare suld na subject obey till his soverane to werrey agaynis his God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 48 Thus warreid he long time against his will.

Hence **Wa'rraying** *vbl. sb*, warring; persecution. **Wa'rraying** *ppl a* (also *absol.*, a persecutor = WARRIOR 1).

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 19602 Lat we nu þe prechurs stand, For to spek of a warraiand, Saulus soght aiquar and thrett All þe cristen he wit mett. *Ibid* 27259 Enentes knightes, & mistakyng and namli wrangwis warraing [*v r.* werraing] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 650 Bot 3e wat nocht quhat-kyn forton 3he mon dre in 3our warraying *Ibid* V. 140. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II 1 91 With moo than one manere of werreyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. X 33, I sal distroy the town, Quhilk is the caus of all our werying 1852 *Fraser's Mag* XLV 649/2 Those world-warraying heroes that left in every land of Europe the memory of their incredible valour

Warray, obs. Sc. form of VERY.

†**Warrayable,** *a. Obs rare*[−1] In 5 varyable, **warryable** [a. OF. *werreiable*, dial. var. of *guerroyable*, f *werrei-er* (*guerroyer*): see WARRAY *v.* and -ABLE.] Fit for warfare

14 *Siege of Rouen* in *Archæologia* XXI. 51 The wallys were fulle warryable And the dykys depe and defensabylle.

Warrayn, -aynte, obs. form of WARREN

†**Warre.** *Obs.* Also 5 werre, 6 war [repr. OE *wearr* str. masc., recorded only in the sense 'callosity'; but cf. *wearriht* full of callosities, also of a tree, knotty (see WARRIED *a.*) Cf. Flem. *warre* fem, *weer* masc, callosity, knot in wood.] A knot in a tree or in timber

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 161 *Callos* weorras *uel* ill *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 356 Ða wearras and ða swylas ðe beoð on mannes handum oððe on oðrum limum] *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 5428 The tother [bow] Ful of knottys and of skairys, The tymber is so ful of warrys *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 516/2 Warre, or knobbe of a tre, *vertex.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 409/1 A Werre [*Addit MS* Warre] of a tree, *vertex.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. XII 212 Bot festynnit sa is in the war the grip That by na maner fors Furth of the stok the schaft vp pull he mycht 1530 PALSGR 287/1 Warre or knobbe of a tree, *neu*

Hence † **Warred** *a.* having knots. (Cf WARRIED *a.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* V lvii (1495) l iij b/1 The ouer endes of the bones ben warryd wyth grete knottes *Ibid* XVII xx O ij/2 Boxe growyth in hote places and stony and is therfore harde and sadly warrid [*Follemache MS* warred]

Warre, obs f WAR and WARE (*sb*, *a*, and *v*).

Warree, waree (wǫ rɪ). Also 7 warre, 9 warrie. [Of uncertain origin.

The word most probably belongs to one of the langs. of the Isthmus of Panama, but it may possibly be a corruption of the W Indian synonym *javaris* (Rochefort, 1658), which seems to be a mispronunciation of Sp. *jabalí* wild boar]

The white-lipped peccary, *Dicotyles labiatus*, native in Central and South America. Cf. TAGNICATI, TAYASSU.

1684 B SHARP *Voy.* (1729) 48 Our Supper-Entertainment was a very good sort of a Wild Beast, called a Warre, which is much like unto our English Hog 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 1 9 When hunger begins to bite, he [the Moskito Indian] hunts about for Pecary, Warree, each a sort of Wild Hogs, or Deer. 1699 L WAFER *Voy.* 105 [Isthmus of Darien] The Warree is another kind of Wild-Hog they have 1769 E BANCROFT *Guiana* 125 Besides the Hogs there are two species which are peculiar to those parts of America the Picary and Warree. 1842 T YOUNG *Resid. Mosquito Shore* 102 It was favourable weather for hunting, the woods near us being full of warrie 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII 449 The white lipped peccary or warree is about 40 inches in length, of a blackish colour, with the lips and lower jaw white

Warree, variant of WHARE *Austral.*

Warren (wǫ rĕn), *sb* Forms: 4 wareine, 4–5 wareyne, 5 warenne, warreyne, 5–6 -ayn, wareyn, war(r)ane, 6 warryn, 6–7 waren, warraine, 7 warrin, 5– warren; *β.* 4–5 warrayne, 5 warand(e, -ant, 5–6 warraunte, 6, 8 warrant [a AF. *warenne*, North eastern OF. *warenne*, *waresne* (whence AL *warenna*), corresp. to Central OF., mod F. *garenne*, game-park, also (now chiefly) rabbit-warren, Pr. *garena*; of Teut. origin, f. root **war-* to protect, guard: cf. OF. *warir* WARE *v* The suffix is obscure, and it is uncertain whether the word is of Teut. or Rom. formation The OF. type **warande* (*garande*, *-ende*), whence the (M)Du *warande* park, may be a mere variant, or it may represent a Teut. pr. pple. OF. had also a form *varene* (perh due to the med L. *varenna* of charters) which survives in mod.F *varenne* moor inhabited by game.

The *β* forms below may possibly in part represent the OF. **waranda*, but cf the English addition of *t* in tyrant. Caxton's *warande* was adopted from his Du. original]

1. A piece of land enclosed and preserved for breeding game. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

α 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B Prol 163 Vncoupled þei wenden Bobe in wareine & in waste where hem leue lyketh 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 344/1 Unlaweful hunters of Forestes, Parkes or Warennes, or any other opyn Mysdoers *α* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 422 He made my londes barreyne, My wodes and my warreyne, My wylde ys away *c* 1500 *Melusine* XIX 99 Thanne they came out of the wareyne [where they had chased a hart]. 1558 in *Philipps Wills* (*c* 1830) 127 All that part of my Warren of Albourne which lieth within the precincts of Southwood Walke. 1563 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1719) XV. 629 Keeper of Parks Houses Waranes or other Games of Venerye. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* II xix. 206/1 in *Holinshed*, In parks and warrens we haue nothing else than the keepers and wareners lodge 1592 *Expos Terms Law* 196 b, Warren is a place priuiledged by prescription or graunt of the Queene for the preseruation of hares, conies, partriges and feasantes or anie of them 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. 1 222, I found him heere as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. *c* 1610 BRAUM. & FL *Scornf Lady* V. 1, Ile make you take a tree, whore, and then haue you cast, and hung vp ith warren *α* 1634 COKE *Inst*, IV lxxiii (1648) 298 He that hath a Warren within a free Chase may build upon his own inheritance within his Warren a convenient lodge for preservation of his game 1683 *Brit Spec* 17 The Forests, Parks ,Warrens, and Woods stored with wild Beasts only for Recreation and Food 1698 T FROGER *Voy* 9 A sort of wild Apple, or Crab tree, that grow as thick as Broom in a Heath or Warren. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, I went to Marden, which was originally a barren warren bought by Sir Robert Clayton. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. xiii. 175 Being the owner, or keeper, of a forest, park, chase, or warren

β. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XVII. (Arb) 42 It stondeth in a woode named hulsterlo vpon a warande in the wylderneesse 1519 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 That no man hawke nor hunte wth in my Lord's warraunte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* II. E 3, You shall haue some that will not sticke to pull downe whole townes. and, make them parkes, chases, warrants and I cannot tell what of the same 1702 *Phil Trans* XXIII 1051 Therefore when Orders are given to hunt the Elephants, they pitch upon a convenient place for a Warrant or Park

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

α 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 25 Hee goeth hand in hand with Nature, not inclosed within the narrow warrant of her guifts, but freely ranging onely within the Zodiack of his owne wit. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V IV, He bid him beat abroad, and not poach up the Game in his Warren 1860 MILL *Repr Govt* (1865) 135/2 One people may keep another as a warren or preserve for its own use, a place to make money in

† c. (*Free*) *warren*, a right of keeping or hunting beasts and fowls of warren (see d) *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 374/1 The Office of Keping of Woode, in the Lordshipp of Kyrtlyngton, and Keping of Warren of Hares there 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen VIII*, c. 10 § 2 The Bailiswike of Toppsam with the Selerage and Crannage and the Waren of Cones within the same *α* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII. (1533) 20 b, The kynge graunted to ye sayd cytesyns of London wareyn, that is to meane that the cytesyns haue free lybertye of huntynge certayne cyrcuyte aboute London. 1596 BACON *Elem. Com Law* I. (1630) 13 If I haue free warren in mine owne hand, and let my land for life not mentioning the warren, yet the lessee by implication shall haue the warren discharged and extract during his lease. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 268 Whosoever hath libertie of free warren, maye haue his speciall action of Trespasse at the comon lawe, against anye that shall hunte or chase therein. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II III 38 Free-warren is a similar franchise, erected for preservation or custody (which the word signifies) of beasts and fowls of warren. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* IV (1777) 89 Sir John de Chetwynd had a charter of free-warren through all his demesne. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI 26 Whether the rights of free warren and free chace were conferred 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* II. xx. 274, I am to have free warren of all Sir Remnant's vast estates. 1913 H. W C DAVIS *Regesta Reg Anglo-Norm.* Introd. 31 Grants of free hunting are few in number; even the right of free warren is sparingly granted

† d. *Beasts, fowls of warren*: see quots. 1598 and 1628.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen VIII*, c. 5 A chase..for nourishyng generacion and feeding of beastes of venery, and of foules of waren. 1598 MANWOOD *Laws of Forest* IV. 22 b, The beasts and foules of Warren are these, the Hare, the Connie, the Phesant, and the Partridge. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 233 There bee both Beasts and Foules of the Warren, Beasts, as Hares, Conies, and Roes Fowles as Partridge, Quaile, Raile, Phesant, Woodcocke, Mallard, Herne

2. *spec.* A piece of land appropriated to the breeding of rabbits (formerly also of hares). More fully *rabbit-warren* (see RABBIT *sb.*[1] 3 a), CONY-WARREN, HARE-WARREN.

Now usually a piece of uncultivated ground on which rabbits breed wild in burrows

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, Whan hares be ygete with the kynde of a conynge, as somme ben in the warrayntes [*Bodl MS* wareynes], the houndes lust nor sentith hem nought so wele *α* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII (1533) 50 These chyldren entred the warrayn of a lord of Fraunce and there chased and shote at Conyes for theyr disport 1529 *Supplic to King* (E E T S) 48 Warrens swarminge full of conyes 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Lagotrophia*, a warren or parke of hares 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz* c 15 § 5 In any Parke Warren or Grounde employed to the mayntenaunce of any game of Conyes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 442 We found the whole countrey to bee a warren of a strange kinde of Conies 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv Dial* III. 114 Whether hath he any Warren of Conies, or Hares 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. 1, Like a young Puppy in a Warren, they have a Flirt at all, and catch none 1773 GOLDSM. *She stoops to Conq* II, When company comes you are not to pop out and stare, and then run in again, like frighted rabbits in a warren. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* I 813 He poach'd the wood, and on the warren snared 1850 'SYLVANUS' *Bye lanes & Downs* IV. 51 After passing over a warren crenelled like a cullender, and divers stubble fields. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownsh.* 81 The land along the coast [of the Bay of Luce] is a vast warren of rabbits

b. *transf.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX lvi. I. 267 Fulvius Hirpinus was the first inventor of warrens as it were for Winkles [L *cochlearum vivaria*] 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat* XVII. (1860) 388 The holes enter the ground at a small angle, so that when walking over these lizard-warrens, the soil is constantly giving way.

† c. *slang.* [Misapprehension of *warren* var. of WARRANT *sb.*] (See quots.)

1609 DEKKER *Lanth & Candle-light* IV. Wks. (Grosart) III. 231 He vpon whose credit these Rabbet-suckers runne, is called the Warren *Ibid.* 236 Whilst this faire weather lasteth, These Rabbet suckers keep to the Warren wherein they fatned *α* 1700 B E. *Dict Cant Crew, Warren*, he that is Security for Goods taken up, on Credit, by Extravagant young Gentlemen.

3. The inhabitants of a warren; *transf.* any collection or assemblage of small animals.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 271 In which, three or foure couple of Hares do quickly multiply into a great warren. 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* II. IV, He is so hairie, That a tame warren of flyes frisk round about him 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables Æsop*, etc. CCCXXXIII. 291 The Cony . Convenes a Whole Warren, Tells her Story, and Advises upon a Revenge 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. XXIX 393 It was marvellous .what a perfect warren [of rats] we soon had on board.

4. A building or settlement likened to a rabbit-warren; †a brothel; a building or cluster of dwellings (esp. if partly underground) densely populated by poor tenants.

α 1649 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* III i, And New yeares giftes from soadred virgins and their shee Provincialls

whose warren must bee licenc'd from our Office. *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Warren,* also a Boarding school and a Bawdy-house. 1884 *Standard* 5 June, The Conservative party has recognized it in the case of the rookeries with which London still swarms Will it not do something also for the warrens? 1886 Tennyson *Locksley Hall Sixty Yrs after* 224 And the crowded couch of incest in the warrens of the poor 1918 *Blackw Mag* Jan 124/1 The marg is covered with a warren of huts scattered haphazard 1919 *Ibid.* Nov 693/1 A large passenger steamer is, as every one who has travelled by water knows, an amazing warren of passages.

†**5.** An old name for the site of Woolwich Arsenal. Hence used *gen.* (see quot 1769) *Obs.*

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Fr Terms, Arcenal de marine,* a royal dock-yard, together with its warren or gun-wharf *Ibid, Commissaire,* He keeps a register of all the artillery within the warren where he resides. 1774 *Ambulator* 223 Woolwich In the warren or park, where they make trial of great guns and mortars, there are several thousand pieces of ordnance for ships and batteries [etc] 1805 *Ann Reg* (Otridge's ed) 400 The ordnance board have signified to general Lloyd who commands the Artillery at Woolwich, that the warren at that place is to be from this time denominated the 'Royal Arsenal'.

†**6** (See quot.) *Obs* —⁰

[A spurious sense, the article is translated from the article *Garenne* in Chomel's Dict Littré has *garenne à poisson.*]

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict, Warren,* a Term in Fishery, being an easy and cheap way, of preserving and storing Fish, in the midst of a River, by making, as it were a Warren, for the Fish to retreat to

7. *attrib.* and *Comb* , as *warren-hill, -rabbit, -wall , warren-like* adj.

1700 Chauncy *Hertfordsh* 481 Upon the Warren Hill is an Eccho, which will repeat to a Trumpet twelve times together. *a* 1742 in *Ann Reg* 1762, II. 52, I have lived three years in a poor cottage under your warren wall 1876 Tyndall *Ess Float-Matter Air* (1881) 128 It was the same green hue throughout, though of varying degrees of intensity In rabbit it was less fine than in hare, and in a tame rabbit less fine than in a warren rabbit 1889 *Fabian Ess* 218 A warren-like scuttle of alarmed .Radicals across the floor of the House of Commons 1890 'Lyth' *Golden South* 168 We found 'New Old Pipeclay' [diggings] more warren-like than the one we had seen

†**Warren, -yn,** *a. Sc Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. Warre + -en.] *Warren tree,* a hard oak. Cf. Warried, Warry *adjs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI III 84 The mekill syllis of the warryn [*ed* 1710 warren] tre Wyth wedgis and with proppis bene devyd.

Warren, obs. form of Warrant, Warn *v.*¹

†**Warrenage.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Warren *sb.* + -age] ? A payment for the right of free warren.

1620 [see Commonage 1]

Warrender, variant of Warrener.

Warrener (wǫ rənəɹ) Forms *α* 3 warener, 4–5 waryner(e, warinar, 5 warenner, 6 warrennar, warryner, -eyner, -ainer, 6–7 war-(r)iner, 7 warrenor, 7–8 warrenner, 6– warrener; *Sc.* and *north* 5 warander, -dare, 6 warrander, varrandar, 9 (*hist.* and *dial*) warrender; *β.* 4–6 warner, 5 -ere. [a. North-eastern OF. *warrennier* (= Central OF , mod F. *garennier*), f. *warenne* (*garenne*) Warren *sb.*]

1. a. An officer employed to watch over the game in a park or preserve *Obs* exc *Hist.* b A servant who has the charge of a rabbit-warren.

In the earlier quots the two applications of the word cannot be distinguished with certainty

α 1297 *Placita coram Rege* m. 25 b (1897) 165 Thomam le Warener de Fakenham 1362 Langl. *P Pl.* A v 159 Sesse þe souters wyf sat on þe Benche, Watte þe warinar [1377 warner, 1393 warynere] and his wyf boþe 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 609/2 Th' office of Warenner, or kepyng of the Warenne 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I, 188 Tha sal gife twa akrys of land fre til our warander of our kuynzeie, *c* 1500 tr *Charter Lond* in Arnolde *Chron* (1502) 6/2 Wythin whiche wareyn nether waryner ne forester nor Justice of our forest of her landis and wodes ne huntynge ne of repynge of her cornes entermet hem any thinge 1551-2 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* X 66 Item..to ane warrander send to Ariane to mak clapparttis for cunnynges, xl*s* 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 72 Get warrener bound to vermin thy ground 1584 *Churchw Acc. Pittington* (Surtees) 17 Item given to the warrander for killinge of twoe foxes, xij*d*. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* I iv. 28 1613 Markham *Eng Husbandman* II II IV (1635) 59 We see Warriners and Poulters sell Rabbets, a fat, and a leane ever coupled together. 1643 Prynne *Sov Power Parl* III 17 May a Forrester, Warrener, or Keeper of a Parke, lawfully beate and kill another in defence of his game? 1680 *Lond Gaz* No 1560/4 William Hooker, Warriner and Servant to George Vernon of Sudbury 1770 G White *Selborne, To Barrington* 12 Apr , Warreners observe .that their rabbits are never in such good case as in a gentle frost 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Dec 1/2 The warren contains an ample breeding stock of rabbits The warrener upon the premises will shew the same 1829 T. Brown *Biogr Sk Dogs* 529 Warreners .make use of *nux vomica* as a poison, which is not unfrequently concealed in a piece of raw meat, to entice foumarts and weasels to eat it. 1835 *App. Munic Corpor Rep.* III. 1714 [Among officers of Scarborough corporation] Warrener and Gamekeeper 1877 *N W. Linc Gloss* s v, My father was warrender at Thorganby when I was born.

attrib 1591 Greene *Not Discov Coosnage* Wks (Grosart) X 32 A cony catcher what is he a warriner felow?

β 1377 [see *a*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 517/1 Warnere, *warinarius* 1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 378/2 The Offices of Bailliff of the Manour and Lordshipp foren of Myche Marlowe, .and Warner, Wodward, [etc.] *a* 1500 *Tale K Edw & Sheph.* in Hartshorne *Anc. Metr. T* (1829) 45 The warner is hardy and fell. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 7 The Office of Warner or Warnershipp of oure Waren of Methwolde

2. One who owns or rents a warren

1846 *J Baxter's Libr Pract Agric.* (ed 4) I 335 Warreners are sometimes liable to great losses from an epidemical disorder among rabbits 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit Sports* I. I VII. § 10 The sport of shooting rabbits is never carried on in the warrens, because the warrener does not wish his property wasted, and prefers trapping them. 1880 *Daily Tel* 27 Sept., Numerous parcels of ground let out formerly to warreners have been ploughed up

3. A warren rabbit

1864 *Peter Parley's Ann* VII 325 The warrener burrows underground, and has the most valuable fur

†**Warrenership.** *Obs.* [-ship.] The office of warrener

For some quots that possibly belong to this word see Warnership.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 352/2 The Baillishipp and Warrenership of Brayles *Ibid* 371/1 The Offices of Warnershipp of Methwold within oure Countie of Norff' 1503–4 [see Warrener 1 *β*]

Warrer (wǭ·rəɹ). Forms 3 weorreur, 3–5 werrour(e, 3–4 werreur, wereur, verreur, 5 werrur, verrour, 5– warrer. [Early ME *weorreur, werrour,* etc., a AF. *werreour,* agent-n f. *werrer* to war, f. *werre* War *sb.*; coalescing with the later English formation on War *v.* + -er ¹]

†**1.** One who engages in warfare, a soldier, warrior. Also, an antagonist, a persecutor *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 246 þe weorreur of helle mei longe asailen ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8306 Wereur art þou ful wight *Ibid* 20933 To þaim he [Paul] first was verreur [*Gött* werreur] And afterward becom prechur. 13 *Ibid* 18014 (Gött) [S]ir sathan þan till hell ansuerd Receiue iesu vr werreur bath mi and þine. 13 *Guy Warw.* (1891) 398 Hou he hadde euer ben strong werrour, For Iesu loue *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3773 Theire Cite Is bothe styff, stalworthe, and strong, And ful of men and gode verroures ?1436 *Pol Poems* (1859) II 199 The marveillouse werrour and victorious prince, Kynge Herry the v*th*, *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* IV 11 (Harl MS) Oure lord, þe dogty werrour, Ihesu criste 1482 Warkw *Chron.* 2 The best warrer of all that time

2. One who wars or contends (*against* something).

1836 Lane *Mod. Egypt.* II. xi. 168 On the occasions of all the great religious festivals in Cairo, . these female warrers against modesty [*i. e.* unveiled girls] are sure to be seen

Warrey, variant of Warray *v Obs.*

Warreyne, -er · see Warren *sb*, Warrener.

Warreyour, obs. form of Warrior.

Warriangle, variant of Wariangle *Obs.*

Warrick, variant of Warrok *dial*

Warridge, warrage. *north.* Also war-(r)ish See also *Eng. Dial Dict* [Of obscure origin; cf. Wallis of the same meaning] The withers (of a horse).

1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss* (ed 2), *Warridge,* the withers of a horse. North 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 2/2 A dark brown galloway, has ,a barish place upon her warrish 1899 *Cumbld Gloss, Warridge,* the withers of a horse. 'A grand-like colt, but a wee bit thick i' t' warrage'

Warrie, obs f Wary *a.*; var. Wary *v Obs*

†**Warried,** *a Obs. rare* [f. Warre , cf. OE. *wearrht,* knotty, of which this word may be an altered survival] Of a tree · Full of knots. Cf. Warred, Warren, Warry *adjs.*

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XIII 942 More hard than warryed Oke too twyne [*Durior annosa quercu*]

Warrigal (wɒ·rigăl), *sb.* (and *a*) *Austral.* Also 9 warragal. [An aboriginal word, spelt *warregal, wor-re-gal, war-ri-gal, wor-rikul, war-ri-kul* etc. by various writers on the Australian language, said to have the senses 'dog' and 'savage' (*sb.* and *adj.*) In the former sense it is freq quoted as a native word from 1793 onwards; the sense 'savage' is given by Bunce *Lang Aborigines Victoria,* 1859.]

A. *sb.*

1. The wild dog of Australia, the Dingo

1852 [see Dingo] 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Squatter's Dream* XIX 240 A warrigal will be picking some of your bones before this day six months 1897 Kipling *Seven Seas, Song of Dead* 4 Where the warrigal whimpers and bays through the dust of the sere river-courses.

2 A wild Australian aboriginal.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* XVII, I swore to shoot the old warrigal at sight 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Aug 4/2 A 'warrigal' originally meant a wild Blackfellow

transf 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz* 4 Aug 4/2 By an easy and natural transition, 'warrigal' has now come to signify a hot-blooded youth who goes the pace and makes things hum when he gets out of his teens.

3 A wild or untamed Australian horse.

1881 *Australasian* 21 May 647/4 (Morris) How we ran in 'The Black Warragal' 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 14 June 4/2 Mike, he'd fret himself to death in a stable and maybe kill the groom Mike's a warrigal, he is

B. *adj* Wild

1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* VIII, A real good wholesome cabbage—warrigal cabbage, the shepherds call it. — *Squatter's Dream* XX. 249 He's a good shot and these warrigal devils knows it.

Warrin, -er: see Warren *sb.*, Warrener.

Warring (wǭ·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. War *v.*¹ + -ing ¹] The action of the verb.

13 . *K Alis* 6095 Ac, for they weore in the fen Kyng Alisaunder leoseth many men, Ac, allegate, the kynges Losen ten ageyns on in werrynges *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 147 þei techen cristen men to sufre moche wakynge & dispisynge & betynge for to gete worldly honour & a litel drit bi fals werrynge out of charite. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2975 Arthur louyd noght but warynge *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 12,022 To Socouren leodagan the kyng that in his contre hath gret werryng *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut* II v, *Leu* When was the Prince with her? answer me directly *Gov.* Not since he went a warring

b. *fig*

1511 Colet *Serm. Convoc.* A viij b, The warrynge of them is nat carnall but spirituall For our warrynge is to pray, to rede and study scriptures [etc] 1884 *Athenæum* 5 Jan 15/2 A sense of effort in reading a poem arises from a warring between the rhythm of nature and the rhythm peculiar to the metrical structure adopted

Warring (wǭ riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. War *v.*¹ + -ing ².]

1. That makes or carries on war , that contends in warfare (Now chiefly with plural subject and the implication 'mutually'.)

1702 Rowe *Tamerl* II 1, Half the warring World upon thy Side 1706 Prior *Ode to Queen* XXIII, Hence Herbert's and Churchill's Warring Progeny 1818 Byron *Ch Har* IV lxiii, Such is the absorbing hate when warring nations meet ! 1849 James *Woodman* I, The human vulture, which follows on the track of warring armies to feed upon the spoils of the dead. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* VI. § 3. 295 The two warring lines were united by his [Henry VII] marriage with Elizabeth 1907 *Times* 22 May 9/4 Our sword . .stands between peace and the chaos of warring races

2. *fig* Engaged in strife, contending; *esp* with plural subject, mutually contending, discordant.

a. of the elements.

1608 Shaks. *Lear* IV. VII 32 (Qtos.) Was this a face To be exposd against the warring [*Fol.* iarring] winds 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* I 432 Oft have I seen a sudden Storm arise, From all the warring Winds that sweep the Skies 1697 — *Æneis* I 753 When Winds, and ev'ry warring Element, Disturb'd our Course. 1725 Pope *Odyss* VI 206 Twice ten tempestuous nights I roll'd, resign'd To roaring billows, and the warring wind 1845 Darwin *Voy Nat* x. (1879) 217 How delightful was that still night, after having been so long involved in the din of the warring elements ! 1912 L Tracy *Mirabel's Isl* i (1915) 10 Ages of warring tides had thrust a deep water passage. .through the opposing barrier.

b of passions, etc.

1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* II i, The warring Passions, and tumultuous Thoughts 1706 Prior *Ode to Queen* VII, Betwixt Despair, and Rage, and Hope, and Pain, Something within his warring Bosom roll'd 1791 Burns '*Ae fond kiss*' 4 Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee !

c. of persons, parties, etc.

1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Oedipus King* 634 What means this senseless din of warring tongues? 1908 *Times Lit Suppl* 10 Sept 290/1 It would inevitably have offended one or other of the warring schools into which their flocks are divided

Warrior (wǫ riəɹ). Forms: 3–4 werreour, worreour, 4 weorriour, werraiur, werrayure, werreyoure, 4–5 werrayour, werriour, worreor, 5 werryour, werryor, weryor, verriour, 6 *Sc* weirreour, 5 warreyour, warryour, variours, 6 warreoure, waryer, warryar, 6–7 warrier, 6–9 warriour, 6– warrior. [Early ME , a. north-eastern OF *werreieor, werrieur,* etc. (= Central OF. *guerreieor, guerrieur, guerroyeur,* etc., mod.F. *guerroyeur*), agent-n. f *werreier* (*guerreier*) · see Warray *v.*

The synonymous F *guerrier* (= Pr. *guerrier,* Sp. *guerrero,* Pg *guerreiro,* It *guerriero, -ere*) is a different formation For the ME *weorreui, werreur, werour, eur, verrour,* see Warrer]

†**I. 1.** One who makes war upon; a persecutor. (Cf. Warray *v* 1 b, 2 b.) *Obs* —¹

a 1300 *Cursor M* 20933 (Edinb) To þaim he [Paul] firste was werrayure, eftirward bicom prechure

II. 2. One whose occupation is warfare, a fighting man, whether soldier, sailor, or (latterly) airman; in eulogistic sense, a valiant or an experienced man of war. Now chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical,* exc. as applied to the fighting men of the ages celebrated in epic and romance and of uncivilized peoples, for whom the designation *soldier* would be inappropriate

The word found a memorable application in the designation of 'The Unknown Warrior', who on 11 Nov 1920 was honoured with a stately funeral in Westminster Abbey as the representative of all who had given their lives for England in the great war To which of the services he belonged was kept a secret, so that the comprehensive word 'warrior' was both necessary and felicitous

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 2164 Knistes & oþer worreours, þat to his londe wende *Ibid* 2548 Sende we zute after mi sones, octo, & ebyse, þat quoinie werreours beþ, & stalwarde & wyse 13 *K Alis* 1458 (Laud MS.) He had of hem al þat he wolde, Steden, armes, siluer & golde, And many stronge werreyoure[*v r* weorriour] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2729 Donewal was werreour god 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 166, I haf kept thi lande, I se that dishonoure Is now the nerhand, thorgh this conquerour, That [is] an Inglis kyng, a wys werreour [Langtoft *sage guerraiour*] 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XX 416 Than, as gud werriour, and wis, With thame stoutly assemblit he *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II. 412 Petir was not heed of þe Chirche, but a capteyn of þe Chirche. And certis werriouris wolen scorne þis resoun, þat if a man be capteyn, he is heed. 1388 — *Ecclus* XXVI. 28 A man a werriour [Vulg. *vir bellator*] failynge bi nedynesse. 1410 *26 Pol. Poems* IX. 138 Caste þe not to couetys, ȝe þat rystwys werryours be, But loke where rist querel lys. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 155 Iulyus Cesar the forte werryor. 1448–9 Metham *Wks* (1916) 11 O Mars ! cheuetyn

off nobyl weryouris 1456 Sir G. Have *Law Armis* (S T S) 5 Men that wont was to be werreyouris to defend the kirk rycht. *a* 1523 Fabyan *Chron.* VII (1533) 111 The duke of Lancastre landed at Caleys with a stronge company of archers and other warryours 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I 384 Thir weirreouris into thair weirlie weid, He gart thame enter in the thickest thrang *c* 1538 Starkey *England* I II. 49 To the handys are resemblyd bothe craftysmen and warryarys wych defend the rest of the body from iniury of ennymys vtward. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 48 Kyng Henry ordred his men for his most aduantage like an expert capitaine and a couragious warriер [*read* warrier] 1551 T Wilson *Logic* H vij, Then should al captaines, and men of warre, be tendre ouer there poore warriours and base souldiours 1570 Drant *Serm* E vj b, It should behoue me to tell a long story what warriers and fire brandes of warre these Popes of Rome haue bene. 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, I. IV. 14 And when the hardyest Warriors did retyre, Richard cry'de, Charge, and giue no foot of ground 1641 Earl Monm tr *Biondi's Civil Wars* IV 28 Hee was rightly ranked in the number of the chiefe warriers of that age 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II x 363 He had beforehand gain'd the reputation of a warrior 1788 J Whitf *Jrnl Voy. N. S. Wales* (1790) 118 Many of their warriors, or distinguished men, we observed to be painted in stripes, across the breast and back 1806 Wordsw *Happy Warrior* 1 Who is the happy Warrior? Who is he That every man in arms should wish to be? 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* IV xx, Warriors I—and where are warriors found, If not on martial Britain's ground? 1826 J F Cooper *Last of Mohicans* xv, A swarthy band of the native chiefs with the warriors of their several tribes 1837 Dickens *Pickw* VII, He sprang like an ardent warrior from his tent. 1902 *Times* 15 Apr 10/6 On April 6 a band of 40 to 50 native warriors made a dash for the camp

fig. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 1045 Whosoeuer will playe the warrier vnder Christ

b. occas. applied to a woman. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) XVII. 78 þir wymmen er noble werrayours and wys. 1595 Spenser *Amoretti* XI 3 Dayly when I do seeke and sew for peace, She, cruell warriour, doth her selfe addresse To battell *Ibid* LVII 1 Sweet warriour when shall I haue peace with you? 1604 Shaks *Oth* II 1 184 *Oth* O, my faire Warriour. *Des.* My deere Othello. 1762 Goldsm *Ess* x, Female Warriors.

c. *transf.* Applied to an animal.

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* III. 340 The stooping Warriours, aiming Head to Head, Engage their clashing Horns. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* V 307 Small birds...are remarkably brave However contemptible these little warriors are to larger creatures, they are often but too formidable to each other. 1887 W S S. Tyrwhitt *New Chum in Queensland Bush* VII 135 'Look out for that old cow again, Jack,' shouts Jim, 'and I think that bullock's a bit of a "warrior".' 1895 J G. Millais *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 161, I had a nice easy shot at the old warrior [a wild pig]

d. *Warrior's belt* see quot.

1879 W. Rossiter *Dict. Sci. Terms, Warrior's belt*, three bright stars Alnitak, Alnilam, and Mintaka, in the constellation Orion.

3. (*Bloody*) *warrior*. a local name for the wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri.*

1825 Jennings *Observ Dial W Eng*, *Bloody warrior*, the wall-flower 1873 L. Belcher *My First Book* 25 Fragrant warriors with bloodred blossoms. 1875 W Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 381 All wallflowers (which our people call 'bloody warriors') died in the winter 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. VI, The little garden-path, where the bloody warriors grow in the sandy border.

4 A South American humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon.*

1861 Gould *Monogr Trochilidæ* III Pl 182 *Oxypogon Guerini* Guerin's Helmet-crest. *Warrior*, of the dealers in specimens of natural history *Ibid.* Pl. 183 *Oxypogon Lindeni*. *Black Warrior*, of the dealers.

5. *Black warrior* · an American bird of prey: see quot

1884 Coues *Key N. Amer Birds* (ed. 2) 543 *Buteo harlani* Harlan's Buzzard. 'Black Warrior'.

6 *attrib.* **a.** quasi-adj., belonging to or characteristic of a warrior, martial [? after F. *guerrier* adj.], as *warrior-blood, halt, hymn, laurel, lay, mêlee, plume, sound, spirit, threat, trumpet, wreath, youth.* **b.** appositive, that is a warrior, as *warrior-angel, ant, bird, chief, dame, god, guest, hero, king, love, maid, man, priest, prophet, queen, saint, son, steed, woman*; consisting of warriors, as *warrior-caste, class, file, host, nation, train, tribe.* **c.** similative, as *warrior-like* adj. and adv., *warrior-wise* adv

1667 Milton *P L* IV. 946 To whom the *warriour Angel soon repli'd. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II 63/1 There are whole communities of *warrior ants. 1897 *Outing* XXX 248/2 It was the advance guard of the warrior ants, and each leaf was carried by an ant! 1830 Mrs Hemans *Wounded Eagle* 2 *Warrior bird! what seek'st thou here? 1828 — *Birds of Passage* 10 Proud rivers, whose tide hath roll'd All dark with the *warrior-blood of old 1842 W C Taylor *Anc Hist.* II. § 2 (ed 3) 50 In the reign of Psammetichus, the entire *warrior caste of the Egyptians migrated to Ethiopia 1715 Pope *Iliad* IV. 408 Then give thy *Warrior-Chief a Warrior's Due 1862 Spencer *First Princ* II XVI § 134 (1867) 372 The *warrior-class attains a perfect separation from classes devoted to the cultivation of the soil. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VII 1095 A *Warriour Dame 1817 Scott *Harold* VI. XIV, What rage is thine, To quit the worship of thy line, To leave thy *Warrior-God? 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* XLII, That night the Baron dreamt of many a woe, And all his *warrior-guests Were long be nightmar'd 1701 J. Hughes *Praises Heroic Virt* 10 How glorious 'tis to see The *warrior hero fight for liberty 1844 Mrs. Browning *Rom Page* V, While in Palestine The *warrior-hilt we drave. 1725 Pope *Odyss* VI. 196 By the Delian coast I voyag'd, leader of a *warrior host 1887 Meredith *Ballads & P.* 98 Fear of silence made them strive Loud in *warrior-hymns.

1725 Pope *Odyss* XI 662 With haughty stalk he sought the distant glades Of *warrior Kings - 1851 Tennyson *To Queen* 4 The warrior kings of old 1703 Prior *Ode to Mem. Col. G Villiers* 87 Plant the *Warrior Lawrel o'er his Brow. 1815 Scott *Troubadour* III, And still was heard his *warrior-lay 1552 Huloet, *Warriour lyke, *bellicosus.* *a* 1716 Wycherley *Posth Wks* (1728) I 118 Thou, Warrior-like, do'st scour the dang'rous Field 1590 Shaks *Mids N* II. 1 72 Why art thou heere But that forsooth Your buskin'd Mistresse, and your *Warrior loue To Theseus must be Wedded 1725 Pope *Odyss* VI 25 The *warrior Maid Glides thro' the valves, and hovers round her head 1812 Byron *Ch Har* II lv, He heard the busy hum of *warriormen 1839 Thackeray *Knightly Guerdon* III, Sir Ulric rode first in the *warrior *mêlée.* 1872 Macduff *Comfort Ye* XXVI 378 The spoil and treasure of *warrior-nations 1823 Mrs Hemans *Vespers of Palermo* V III, The joyous winds Are tossing *warrior plumes 1911 W W Fowler in *Encycl Brit* XVII. 760/2 The Salii or dancing *warrior-priests of Mars. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* (1818) II. 373 To whom Moses gave the most fearful command ever issued by the *warriour prophet to his obedient legions 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI 756 Then with a graceful Meen, Lights from her lofty Steed, the *Warrior Queen 1780 Cowper *Boadicea* 1 When the British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods, Sought [etc] 1845 Sarah Austin *Ranke's Hist Ref* II III I 447 The *warrior saints, St George and St Martin 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VIII. 140 Hercules, the *Warrior Son of Jove. 1920 *Discovery* May 133/1 A series of striking military successes gained by Mehemet [Ali] and his warrior son. 1803 Scott *Cadyow Castle* XIII, The hoarse bugle's *warrior sound. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 4. 11 We find the *warriour spirit of the Judges, sanctioned rather than rebuked by prophetic communications 1899 *Engl Hist. Rev.* Apr 226 The almost total absence of the warrior-spirit from the poetry of the Far East. 1585 Dryden *Threnodia Aug* 474 No neighing of the *Warriour Steeds 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* IV. IX, The *warrior threat, the infant's plain, were heard in vain! 16 . Cowley *Wks.* I. 124 (Jod) The *warrior train Though most were sorely wounded none were slain 1726 Pope *Odyss.* XX 96 To seek my lord among the warrior-train 1812 S. Rogers *Voy Columbus* III 29 Those the wild hunter worships as heroes, Or *warrior-tribes with rites of blood implore. 1697 Dryden *Æneas* VI 244 None so renown'd, The *Warrior Trumpet in the Field to sound. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn* 516 But *warrior wise thou stridest thro' his halls Who hates thee. 1876 W. H. G. Kingston *On Banks of Amazon* 354 The early voyagers, declared that they met a nation of *warrior-women on the banks of this river 1810 J Montgomery *Cast-away Ship* 12 A gay and gallant company, For *warriour-wreaths upon the sea, Their joyful brows prepare. 1816 Wordsw *Fr Army in Russia* 20 He smote the blossoms of their *warrior youth

Hence **Wa rriorhood; Wa·rriorism; Wa·rrior-ship.**

1837 *Tait's Mag* IV 726 The stirring and barbarous ages of universal warriorship. 1885 Oman *Art of War* 20 What wonder then if his contemporaries glorified him into the normal type of warriorhood. 1892 *Nation* (N Y.) 24 Mar 222/2 The secret of warriorism.

Warrioress (wǫ rɪəres). [f Warrior + -ess] A female warrior.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 59 Now to the combat had this warrouresse Plighted her selfe 1596 Spenser *F Q* V VII 27 Eftsoones that warrioresse with haughty crest Did forth issue, all ready for the fight. 1652-62 Heylyn *Cosmogr* I (1682) 126 Mathildis, that famous Warriouress, who carried so great a stroke in the state of Italy 1755 T H Croker *Orl Fur* XXII LXXXVIII, He quickly turns, and in his turning view'd, Sight of his warrioress belov'd to gain. 1885 Aubrey de Vere *Ess.* (1887) I II 58 The virgin warrioress assails the castle.

fig 1598 J Dickenson *Greene in Conc* (1878) 137 With her tongue she was as tall a warriouresse as any of hir sexe

† Wa·rrious, *a Obs. rare*—1. [f. War *sb*.1 + -ious (the form suggested by Warrior)] Warlike

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* XXXIX 202 Valiancie of courage which is the meane to make a noble and a warrious captaine.

† Wa·rrish, *a. Obs.* [f. War *sb*.1 + -ish.] Warlike.

1747 E. Poston *Pratler* I 43 Doubtless a warrish Spirit receives all its Might and Power from Weakness, and false Notions. 1788 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Romish Priest* 8 He Gave to the Prince of Darkness such hard blows, That Satan was afraid to show his nose, before this priest so warrish! 17 — *Ep to the Pope* 186, I know the rascals have a sin in petto, To rob the holy lady of Loretto; Attack her temple with their guns so warrish.

Warrish, variant of Warridge.

Warrison: see Warison.

Warrit, obs. Sc. var. of Varied *ppl. a.*

1578 *Inv* in W. Hunter *Biggar & Fleming* XXVI (1862) 332 Ane clok of blak dalmes w^t ane collat warrit w^t welnot [? *read* weluot].

Warrock, *sb* Also 9 warrick. [f. Warrock *v.*]

† 1 A girth *Obs*

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped* (Camden) 238 Pro horscombes, warrokes, et sagmine emptis ibidem pro equis domini, XXIJ s 14. *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 612/23 *Sirentorium*, a warrok

2. *dial* A peculiar tackle used in shipyards, etc. on Tyneside. (*Eng Dial. Dict* 1905.)

Warrock, *v.* Also 4 warroke, 9 warrick [a. OF *waroquier, garochier*; perh. of Teut. origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To girth (a horse); to bind (a person). *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. IV 19 Sette my Sadel vppon Soffretil-I seo my-tyme, And loke þou warroke [*v r* warrok] him wel wiþ swiþe feole gurþhes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX 525 Sir knyghtis, That warlowe ye warrok and wraste, And loke þat he brymly be braste

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Warrick*, to cramp or fasten with ropes or chains...Ropes are warricked by passing one end of a lever through a loop and heaving it tight. The end of the lever is then tied down.

3 Comb. **warrick-screw, -soam** (see quots).

1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Warrick screw*, the screw used for warricking or tightening the chains passed round a waggon-load of round timber. 1905 *Eng Dial Dict*, *Warrick-sowm*, a chain for girding timber on a wood wagon

† Wa rrope. *Obs.* Also -roape, -ropp. [Of obscure origin, possibly a misapprehension of (wa·rəp), northern pronunciation of *warp*: cf. Warp *sb.* 3 and *warp-rope* (Warp *sb.* 9). But cf. also Wardrope and Wartake] ? = Warp *sb.* 3.

1615 E S *Britain's Buss* A 3 b, Fourthly, the particulars of her Herring Nets, and of the Warropes and other Ropes, Cords and lines *Ibid* B 3 b, All the said 50 Nets being finished must be hanged al arow vpon a strong large rope called a Warrope · So each Net taketh vp 15 fathom of Warrope 1645 *Papers rel Army Solemn League & Cov* (S H S) II 425 To Robert Hooge a war ropp sould 2. 8 7½.

† Wa rry, *a. Obs. rare.* [f Warre + -y Obs. had *wearrig* callous.] Of a tree. Full of knots Cf. Warried, Warren *adjs.*

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII 930 There stood in it a warrie Oke [*annoso robore quercus*].

Warry, obs. f. Wary *a.*; variant of Wary *v. Obs.*

Warry, -able, var. ff. Warray *v.*, -able *Obs*

Warryar, obs form of Warrior.

Warrybrede, variant of Waribbeed *Obs.*

Warryn · see Warren *sb* and *a.*

Wars, Sc and north form of Worse.

Warsaw (wǭ·rsɔ̄) *U.S.* [An attempt to pronounce the Sp. name Guasa (gwāsā)] (See quot)

1888 Goode *Amer Fishes* 49 The Black Grouper...at Pensacola, known by the name 'Waisaw'.

Warsch(e see Warish *v.*[1] and Wersh *a.*

Warse, Sc. and north. form of Worse *a.*

Warse, variant of Wrase *Obs.*, bundle.

† Wa rsel. *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *varsla*, watch, security, f *varða* to watch · see Ward *v.*] Only in phr. *ward and warsel* see Ward *sb.*[2] 10.

Warsel, variant of Warsle.

Warsen, north form of Worsen *v.*

Warset, warseth. Corrupt form of *barcelet* · see Bercelet Wyntoun's *Cron.* VI. 1610 (Royal MS.) has the form *werssilele.*

c 1200 *Leges Forestarum* c. 1, in *Acts Parlt Scot* I. 687 Cum custode canem habente qui warseth appellatur. 14 (Translation) *ibid* A hund þe quhilk is callit warset.

Warsh(e. see Warish *v.*[1] and Wersh *a.*

† Wa·rsheet, wa resheet *Naut. Obs.* [f. *war-* of obscure meaning (cf Wartake) + Sheet *sb.*[2]] Some kind of rope used on a ship

1420 in *For. Acc* 3 *Hen. VI* G/2 In 13 haunsers de eodem filo pro Warschetes et handeropes *Ibid* I, De 1 haunser pro Gireropes 1, Cabul[o] pro Wareschetes ponderis IIIJ^xx. 1 quart VIJ lb 1435 *Exch. Acc* 53/5 f 22 d, 1 pr. corda voc. warshetes.

† Wa·rship[1]. *Obs.* Forms 1 wærscipe, -scype, werscipe, 2 warshipe, 3 warscipe, -sipe, -schipe. [OE. *wærscipe* str. masc., f. *wær* Ware *a.* see -ship] Caution, prudence, astuteness, sagacity.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* XXVII. § 2 Wisdom is se hehsta cræft, and se hæfð on him fewer oðre cræftas, ðara is an wærscipe, oðer ȝemetȝung *a* 1124 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1086, ȝif he [William of Normandy] moste þa ȝyt twa ȝear libban he hæfde Yrlande mid his werscipe ȝewunnon. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 193 Bidde ȝiu to gode þat he ȝiue ȝiu ȝepshipe, and warshipe ȝiu wið to weiien *c* 1205 Lay 5603 Belin wes swiðe wis & warscipe [*c* 1275 warsipe] him folweden [= folwede] *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 426 in *O E Misc.* 14 Twifold forbisne in ðis der to fiame we muȝon finden her, warsipe and wisedom wið deuel and wið iuel man *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 252 Dumbe bestes habbeð þeos warschipe, þet hwon heo beoð asailed of wulue heo þrungeð alle togederes. *a* 1225 *Hali Meid* 57 (Titus MS) As rihtwisnesse & warschipe ȝiames unþeawes.

Warship[2], **war-ship** (wǭ ɹʃɪp). [f. War *sb.*[1] + Ship *sb*] A ship armed and manned for war.

1533 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* VI. 134 To desist fra all making furth of weir schippis in contrar the Inglismen for weill of peace. 1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* VI. 261 Brave Coello's war ship. 1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* II XCIV, Send seven tall war-ships to the Cymrian lands. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I. III 114 They dared not attempt, in face of the English war ships, to land at a southern harbour 1895 *Review of Rev* Nov. 383/2 Russian warships were to be authorised to anchor in Port Arthur.

fig 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* XXVI. 321 Satans works of sin and Hell was a prison house, and a castle of strength, and a strong war-ship.

Warsle (wa·rs'l), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* [f. Warsle *v.*] A struggle, tussle; a wrestling bout.

1819 [Rennie] *St Patrick* I XI. 166 Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit, I wan up wi' a warsle 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* XIX, They quarrelled, as you saw, on the St. Valentine's Even, and had a warstle. 1864 Latto *Tam Bodkin* XIX 191 At length wi' a sair warsel he did get into the bed. 1869 A. Macdonald *Love, Law & Theol.* III. 46 He had thrown him doun in a warstle.

b. *fig.*

1792 Burns *My Wife's a winsome wee Thing* II, The warld's wrack we share o't, The warstle and the care o't. 1862 in *Hawick Archaeol Soc. Trans.* (1868) 40 The minister had a weary warsle wi' a wersh discource. 1888 D. Grant *Sc Stories* 6, I canna say I'm sorry that the weary warsle o' life is sae nearly owre

Warsle (wa rs'l), *v. Sc* and *north.* Forms:

4–5 werstil, (5 werstle, -ssle, wyrstylle), 6 wersil, (virsle, worsill), 5 warstel, 6 warsill, 4–5, 8– warstle, 8– warsel, 6– warsle. [Metathetic var. of WRESTLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To wrestle (*together, with* an antagonist), to struggle (*against* an adversary)

13 *Cursor M* 3933 (Gott) In hand he [Jacob] lahut an angel briht, þat in handis werstild [*Cott* wristeld, *Fairf* wrestaled, *Trin* wrestleled] þai *c* 1400 *Brut* 319 Oppon þe sond of the Scottyssh see þere were sene ij Egles, & cruelly & strongly þey foughten togider & warstled togider *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II iii 224 Wyth hym wyrstyllyde the Angelle *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2306 And thus they warsteled and strywid sore *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 943 Som lappe, som werstild 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 493 To worsill or cast the stane, In all Ingland that tyme maik had he nane *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 468 To feght with God, and to ovircum him, as Jacob did in warsling with his Angell. *a* 1823 *Twa Brothers* II in Sharpe *Ballad Bk* (1823) 57 They warsled up, they warsled down, Till Sir John fell to the ground

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XVIV 16 Quha with this wauld dois warsill and stryfe, And dois his dayis in dolour dryfe 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 79 He seem'd as he wi' Time had warstl'd lang. 1902 JOANNA E WOOD *Farden Ha'* XIII 242 *It isna for us the come the grups wi' the facts o' oor lives*; we must just tak' them and no' warstle wi' them.

c. *trans.* To wrestle with (an adversary) In quots chiefly *fig.*

1790 BURNS *Scots Prol.* 44 Ye'll soon hae poets o' the Scottish nation, Will warsle Time, and lay him on his back 1804 TANNAHILL *Coggie* III, The puir man's patron coggie, It warsels care, it fechts life's fauchts 1820 HOGG *Winter Even. Tales* I. 289 I'm sair cheatit gin some o' your warstlers dinna warstle you out o' ony bit virtue that ye hae *a* 1830 *Twa Brothers* II in Child *Ballads* I 439/1 But gin ye come to yonder wood I'll warsle you a fa'

2. *intr.* To struggle, to move with struggle or effort (*against, through, over, out of, up*); also with advs, as *by, on, out, over, round.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3384 The ded hors lyith virslyng with the men. 1553 *Douglas's Æneis* XIII iv. 82 Or like as that, on the house syde the snale, Ane lang tyme gan do wersil [*older text* wrassill], and to wrele Thristand fast with thare feit, vnto the wale 1783 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 4 As Mailie Was ae day nibbling on the tether, Upon her cloot she coost a hitch, An' owre she warsl'd in the ditch. *c* 1790 A WILSON *Loss o' the Pack*, For aye the mair I warsled round and roun', I fand mysel' aye stick the deeper down 1891 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp* 231 Holes over my depth, but none but what I might have warsled out of. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Dr of the Old School* i 34 Neither can you 'warstle' through the peat bogs and snow drifts for forty winters without a touch of rheumatism

b. *transf.* of an inanimate thing.

1788 PICKEN *Poems Scot Dial.* 107 An' let him kiss the tear awa', That warsles doun thy charmin face 1822 GALT *Provost* XXIV, The five poor barks, that were warsling against the strong arm of the elements.

c. *fig.*

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XLII. 9 Warsill, as it war against your will, Appeiring angrie, thoght ze haif no yre. 1821 W SUTHERLAND *Poems & Songs* 32 Yet happy still, blest wi' content, They warsle through 1837 R NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 116 A mickle share o' love we've had The warld as we've warsled through. *a* 1877 W. CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 62 Auld Time warsles by wi' slow an' laggin' wing 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XII, It was a driech employ, and praise the Lord that I have warstled through with it! 1895 ANNA M. STODDART *Y. S. Blachie* II 233 He was sent to a tutorial class for a month or two, after which he was allowed to warstle through. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House with Gr Shutters* XXII, Lots of young chaps, when they warstle through their Arts, teach the sons of swells.

d. quasi-*trans.* To get (something *out, up, on*) with a struggle.

c 1790 A WILSON *Loss o' the Pack*, Ay! thae were days indeed, that gar'd me hope, Ablins, through time, to warsle up a shop 1887 SERVICE *Dr Dugald* I XX, I warsled on my claes 1888 D GRANT *Sc. Stories* 72 That was a question that cost me nae little serious reflection an' prospection, but I warsled it oot in my ain min'.

Hence **Warsling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Warsler**, a wrestler.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I 340 Coryne..Of Cornewell first, had grete liking To cast þai carlis in werstling. *Ibid* III. 974 Off turnamentis or of justynge, Menstrailssy or gret werssynge. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* I 22 He hes att warslingis beine ane hunder *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S) I 340 All kynd of games as lepping rydinge and warsling 1820 Warstler [see WARSLE *v.* 1 c]

War-song. A song inciting to war, or celebrating martial deeds.

1757 [BURKE] *Europ Settlem Amer.* I. II IV. 182 The war songs are heard in all parts 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 159 The leader singing the war-song, and beating the drum 1818 KEATS *Endym* III 603 Despair sung A war song of defiance 'gainst all hell 1840 *C. O Muller's Hist Lit Greece* XIII. § 3 168 His war-songs express a stirring martial spirit 1897 HENTY *On Irawaddy* 174 The Burmans continued chanting a war song, swaying themselves to its cadence.

Warsse, Warst, north. ff. WORSE, WORST.

Warsshe, var. WARISH *v*[1] *Obs.*

War-steed. *poet.* = WAR-HORSE

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* x. 453 Here the proud war steed glories in his force 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* I. XXXI, No rude sound shall reach thine ear, Armour's clang, or war-steed champing. 1829 — *Anne of G.* XXXII, Don your harness..—mount your war-steed—cry, René for Provence! 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. 2 Mortal men, Tamers of war steeds *fig.* 1848 LYTTON *K Arthur* VIII. XXX, Beorn, the bold son of Sweyn, the Gothland king, Whose ocean war-steeds on the Baltic deeps Range their blue pasture.

Warstel, -stle, obs var ff. WARSLE *v*

Wart (wɔ̄ɹt), *sb.* Forms: 1 wearte, 2, 4–6 werte, 4–5 wertte, 3–7 wert, 5–6 warte, 7–8 whart, 4– wart, 4 wrot, 4–5 wret(e, wrett(e, 6 wratte, 7–9 *Sc.* and *dial.* wrat, 9 *dial* wret, wrat. [OE. *wearte* wk fem. = OFris *warte, worte* (WFris *wart*), OS. *warte* (MLG *warle, wratte*, LG. *wratte, wratt*), Du. *wrat* (dial *wrate*), OHG. *warza* (MHG, mod G *warze*), ON. *varta* (Sw. *vårta*, Norw *vorta*, Da. *vorte*):—OTeut. **wartōn-*

The OHG *werza* (MHG *werze*, mod G dial *warze*) appear to point to a derivative formation (OTeut type **wartjōn-*), but the apparently coincident ME forms *werte, wrette*, etc are regular dialectal representatives of OE. *wearte* The existence both in Eng. and continental Teut. of metathetic forms with *wr-* is somewhat noteworthy]

1 A small, round, dry, tough excrescence on the skin, especially common on the hands of young persons.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* U 77 *Uerruca*, wearte. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 100 Wið swylas & wið weartan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27088 Bot wald þai seme to mans sight In þan licam bath fair and slight, Wit-vten any weit or weme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 555 Vp on the cope right of his nose he hade A werte [*Camb. MS.* wrete], and ther on stood a toft of herys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 533/2 Wrette, or werte yn a mannys skynne, *verruca*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P Sparowe* 1043 Her beautye to augment, Dame Nature hath her lent A warte vpon her cheke 1562 BULLEYN *Bk Simples* 48 The juce thereof will make smothe the skinne from wrattes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII x II 448 The liver of the fish Glanus, causeth werts to fall off, if they be rubbed withall 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* I. XXXI. 25 The Wart, Pearle, Pin, or Webbe, which are euils growne in and vpon the Eye [of a horse] 1629 Z BOYD *Last Battell* 1051 In such a case his wrats and his wrinkles must be wroght with the pensell, that the image may bee like unto himselfe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I I XLII 76 Our mountains in Wales are Mole-hills in comparison of these [*sc* the Alps], they are but blisters compar'd to Impostumes, or Pimples to Warts. 1658 A. FOX tr *Wurtz' Surg* II XIV 105 There were found about the Wound Blisters and Wharts, which were caused by the hot dressings. 1728 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 112 Ray says, its Juice will wear out Wharts. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* VIII, An unhealthy looking boy, with warts all over his hands. 1898 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 343 Warts are not unfrequently met with about the eyelids

b. = CONDYLOMA. In full *syphilitic wart.*

1552 HULOET, Wartes in the priuye partes, *murmecie* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. LXXIV 767 The leaues of Saum do also cause wartes to fal of, which grow about the yarde and other secrete places of man 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 322 Syphilitic warts. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX 621 Syphilitic mucous tubercles (so called warts) in the external auditory canal.

c. A normal callosity on the legs of a horse, ass, etc.

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 118 If a horse wante wartes behynde, benethe the spauen-place 1824 J E GRAY in *Zool. Jrnl* I. 243 The Asses and Zebras have warts only on the arms and none on the hind legs, the true Horses are furnished with warts on their arms and legs

d. Applied to other small excrescences on animate creatures.

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* VII. 109 These [*sc.* frogs'] eggs are buried deep in the skin, and the spaces between them are full of small warts, resembling pearls 1861 J R GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 149 The general surface of the body in some Sea-anemones exhibits a number of clear warts or vesicles

†**2** A nipple. *Obs. rare*—[1]. (So G. *warze.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 534/1 Wrette, of a pappe or tete, *papilla.*

3. *Bot.* A rounded protuberance or excrescence on the surface of a plant.

[1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr Dict.* s.v, The wart in the middle of a flower, *le bouton d'une fleur*] 1793 [see WARTED] 1832 LINDLEY *Introd Bot* 43 *Verrucæ*, or warts, are roundish excrescences, formed of cellular tissue filled with opaque matter 1862 DARWIN *Orchids* VI 283 In Calanthe we have a cluster of odd little spherical warts on the labellum 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 425 Tough prominent warts, as those of Aloe verrucosa. 1895 W R LAWRENCE *Kashmir* XIII 353 There was a demand for the huge warts which grow on the walnut stem, and a Frenchman obtained from the State the right to saw off these warts.

4 *transf* and *fig.* (from sense 1). A relatively small, or disfiguring, protuberance.

1602 SHAKS *Ham* V 1. 306 Let them throw Millions of Akers on vs, till our ground Sindging his pate against the burning Zone, Make Ossa like a wart. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag* III. III, I've lost a Signorie That was confin'd within a piece of earth, A wart upon the body of the world. 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* II §4 III His faults are but warts, his vertues are mountainous. 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* I 12 You will not deny you are A nuisance, a wart, a blot, a stain upon the face of nature! 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 195 That which shows God out of me, makes me a wart and a wen 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I III, The low building had the look of having once been a mill There was a rotten wart of wood upon its forehead that seemed to indicate where the sails had been 1869 F. KOHN *Iron & Steel Manuf* 88 If it be attempted to strengthen the linings by iron ribs,.. the iron undergoing puddling immediately attaches itself to these, and forms great warts and scabs difficult of removal

5. *Mil. colloq.* A very young subaltern.

1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 5 Anything more terrifying for 'a wart' than to have to sit for two hours—or three, if the Colonel is long-winded enough—and make talk, one can hardly imagine 1914 *Blackw Mag.* Sept 309/1 A regimental 'wart', reconnoitring along the river bank with a score of men

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wart-like, -eating,* †*-ribbed* adjs.; wart-biter [= G. *warzenbeisser, -fresser*, Sw. *vårtbitare*], a grasshopper (*Gryllus verrucivorus*) supposed to destroy warts by biting them, wart-cress, the genus *Senebiera*; †wart-gowry [see GOWRIE], a variety of cowrie; wart-grass, *Euphorbia Helioscopia* (Britten and Holland); wart-herb (see quot), wart-hog, a swine of the African genus *Phacochœrus* (see quot. 1913), wart-pock, -pox, a variety of chicken-pox, wart-shaped *a.*, verruciform (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); †wart-shell, some variety of univalve shell; wart-snake, a colubriform snake of the family *Acrochordidæ*, having wart-like scales; wart-weed, *Euphorbia Helioscopia, E. Peplus*, and *Chelidonium majus* (the juice of these plants being used to cure warts). Also WARTWORT.

1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H* VIII (1868) 161 The *Wart biter 1880 A H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* 162 The Great Green Leaf-cricket, or Wart-biter 1806 J GALPINE *Brit Bot* 298 Colonopus *Wart-cress 1866 *Treas Bot* 1048 *Senebiera didyma*, the Lesser Wartcress. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 670 In Sweden they [i e warts] are destroyed by the *Gryllus verrucivorus*, or *wart-eating grasshopper *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* x Tab. 97 Fork-mouth'd *Wart Gowry. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind Isl* 788 *Wait-herb, *Rhynchosia minima.* 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 131 The *Wart-hogs. 1895 J G MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 127 We came across a fine old wart-hog boar 1913 PETTMAN *Africanderisms, Wart hog* The name refers to the fleshy excrescences or warts on its face. 1698 PETIVER in *Phil Trans* XX 329 Small *wart-like Tubercles 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 754 Epithelioma usually appears as a wart-like growth 1873 F T ROBERTS *Handbk Med* 186 Horn-pock or *Wart-pock. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl* VIII Tab 80 *Wart-rib'd Barbadoes Limpet *Ibid* VII Tab 70 Jamaica *Wart-shell. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV 324 Family Acrochordidæ—The *Wart Snakes. 1573 *Arte of Lunning* A 1j b, The like sise maye you make with the milke of spourge, or of *wart-wede *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Wret weed*, any wild species of euphorbia 1857 ANNE PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 5 *Euphorbia helioscopia* (Sun Spurge)..Country people call it Wart-weed

Wart, *v nonce-wd.* [f WART *sb.*] *trans.* To form a wart-like excrescence on.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 228 Not one molehill warts the glassy plain.

Wart, obs. 2 sing. pa. t. of BE; obs. Sc. pa. t. of WRITE.

†**Wartake.** *Naut Obs* Also 5 warretakke. See also WARETACK. [f *war* of uncertain origin (cf. WARROPE, WARSHEET) + TACK *sb*[1]] Some particular kind of tack or rope.

14 *Pilgr Sea-Voy* 37 in *Stac. Rome* 39 Hale in the wartake' 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 71 Mayne drynges ij, Warre takkes ij, Garnettes ij.

Wartday, variant of WARDAY *dial.*

Warted (wɔ̄ ɹted), *ppl a.* [f. WART *sb.* + -ED[2]]

1 Covered with warts. *rare.*

1615 NICCHOLES *Marr. & Wiving* vi. 17 Lip-bearded, as wiches, with their warted antiquity and age. 1689 N LEE *Princess Cleve* III. 1, She's waited all over like a pumpl'd Orange. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* XLIX, That heavy gate.. banged her chubby knees, and it bruised her warted hand

2 *Bot., Zool.*, etc. Studded with wart-like knobs or excrescences; verrucose.

1681 GREW *Museum* II § III 1 230 The Warted Gourd. 1763 MILLS *Syst Pract Husb* IV. 170 The Zatte melon.. its coat is warted like that of the Cantaleupe 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot., Verrucosa capsula*, a warted capsule. *Ibid., Verrucosum folium*, a Warted leaf 1802 SHAW *Gen Zool* III 296 Warted Newt 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 339 *Lapsana Zacintha*. Warted Nipple Wort 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 153 Seeds very numerous, minute, slightly warted. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVIII, The gnarled and warted elms. 1885 H O FORBES *Nat. Wand. E Archip.* 469 Blocks of rugged and warted coral-like limestone.

Warter, variant of WARDAY *dial.*

Wartern, dial. form of QUARTERN *sb.*[2]

Warth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *waroð* (*waruð, warað, wareð, weraoð, weroð, warð*) masc., corresp. to OHG. *warid, werid* (MHG *wert, werd-*, mod.G. *werd, wert*):—OTeut. **warupo-z, *waripo-z.*] A shore, strand; in mod. use, 'a flat meadow, esp. one close to a stream; a stretch of coast' (*Eng. Dial Dict.*).

Beowulf 234 Gewat him þa to waroðe wicge ridan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr* VIII 30 Nænig cepa ne seah ofer eargeblond ellendne wearoð [*MS* wearod]. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) CV. 9 Þær wæron þa wareðas drize. 13 *E E Allit P* C 339 Þe whal wendez at his wylle & a warþe fyndez, & þer he brakez vp þe buyrne 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 715 At vche warþe oþer water þer þe wyge passed, He fonde a foo hym byfore 1372 *Bridgewater Corp. MSS.* No 462 Septem acras terre cum Wartha versus mare. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 7 On a day, as he walket on þe see warth, he segh a drownet man cast vp on þe watyr. *c* 1465 *Warrington in 1465* (Chetham Soc) 10 Item tenet quandam parcellam terræ arabilis jacentem super le Warthe. *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 190 The pasture called the warth in the other side of Seaverne *Ibid* 341 Hee. held in severalty divers parcells of Slimbridge Warth..and shortly after inclosed fifty four acres more of the same Warth. 1839 SIR G C LEWIS *Gloss Hereford.* 117 *Warth* On the banks of the Severn, a flat meadow close to the stream is so called; *e g* the Warth opposite Blakeney

Warth, var WATH, ford; pa t. of WORTH *v*

Wart-hill, variant of WARD-HILL.

War time. The time when war is being waged.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VIII 283 The woodes in Wales, þat were grete socour to men of þe contray to hyde hem self in werre tyme 1445 tr *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII 271 Whom than thou makist not riche Whan werre tyme is and whan pees is, þou list not hem to knowe. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* I Wks (1904) 59 When he shalbe compelled in war tyme to faule to his bowe 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 33 The Seed coming from France, this War time hath prevented its being so much propagated as otherways it would have been 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* I, Above all, it was war-time, and of necessity all circumstances of mere convenience were obliged to give way to a paramount sense of danger 1849 C BRONTË *Shirley* II, These war times were hard, and everything was dear 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIII, There was too much filthiness and drunkenness went on in the old war-times, not to leave a taint behind it, for many a generation

attrib 1915 H H HENSON (*title*), War-time Sermons. 1915 LADY JEPHSON (*title*), A War-time Journal

†Warting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*rare*—1]. [f. WART *sb.* + -ING 1] A growth of warts.

1755 *Phil. Trans* XLIX. 23 During which disorders the warting came off, and his skin appeared white and smooth.

†Wartle. *Obs.* [Diminutive of WART: see -LE. Cf. OHG. *warzala*, Ger. dial *warzel*, a wart.]

a A 'kernel' in the neck or groin. b. A small wart. c. A hard lump in molten metal.

1598 FLORIO, *Ghiandole*, wartles or kernels that come in the throte, the glanders in a horse. *Ibid.*, *Pallottole*, the kernels or wartles that breede betweene the flesh and the skin, about the neck or groine. 1611 COTGR., *Gaugules*, Kernels, or wartles in the throat. 1659 TORRIANO, *Verrùca formicante*, a wattle black like an ant, and therefore called an ant wart *Verrùca pensile*, a long and hanging wartle. 1728 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Antimony*, They put it to be melted in pots and strain it through a scummer, that so you may take away the Kernels or wartles thereof

Wartless, *a.* [-LESS] That is without a wart or warts; free from warts

1846 WORCESTER 1898 BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, Char* etc *N Riding* 139 In a fortnight's time he was wartless 1904 *Daily News* 10 June 4 It [Carlyle's *Cromwell*] transformed an ogre into a saint, almost a wartless saint

Wartlet [-LET] A small wart.

Proposed as a name for certain sea-anemones.

1856 W L LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit Lichens* 43 In the form of granules or very minute wartlets 1860 GOSSE *Actinologia Brit.* 206 The Marigold Wartlet *Tealia digitata. Ibid.* 209 The Dahlia Wartlet. *Tealia crassicornis*

Wartwale. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 4-5 wort(e)-wale, 6 warte-, wertwale, wartwayle, water whele; for mod. dial. forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Warty-weil.* [App. 1epr. OE. *wyrtwala* wk. masc., *-walu* str. fem., root, corresp. to OHG. *wurzala* (—**wurzwala*) mod.G. *wurzel* fem., MDu. *wortele*, mod Du. *wortel.*

In the sense of 'root' the word did not survive into ME, being superseded by the shorter Scandinavian synonym (see ROOT *sb*) The sense 'agnail' is not recorded in OE, but is paralleled by the Ger. dial *neidwurzel*, a synonym of *neidnagel* agnail]

A growth or loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail, an agnail.

In the 3rd quot. app used for: The root of a cock's spur

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* (1857) 172 Coupet des cisours des ungles les eles [*glossed* the wortewale (nailes)] *a* 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) *Deiez cueles et galeyns* Fyngres wortwales and jespons 14 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 31, I have a gentil cook crowyt me day, His spores arn of sylver qwyt into the wortewale 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W de W) A v b, *Pterigium*, wartewale [1525 ed., a water whele]. 1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1562) 77 A wertwale, *pterigium* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 199/21 A wartwayle, *pterigium*

Wartwort (wɔ̄·ɹtˌwɒɹt). [f. WART *sb* + WORT 1.] A name for *Euphorbia Helioscopia, E. Peplus*, and *E Peplis* (Sea Wartwort). Also applied to other plants, as *Chelidonium majus* and *Senebiera Coronopus* (Cf. *wart-weed*, WART *sb* 6)

a 1400 *MS. Arund* 42 f. 67 Þe same erbe [' *Elioiopia*'] is called *verrucaria*, wrotwort, by cause þat it destruyth & fordoth wrottys *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 9 *Anabulla*, wartwort *Ibid* 185 *Titimallis*, wertewert 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 60 Peplis, is very like vnto wartwort but that it is shorter, thicker and spred vpon the grounde. It may be called in english sea wartwurt 1562 — *Herbal* II. 154 b, This kinde is called Wartwurt, it maye also be called son spourge 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXXII 363 Peplos is called Wartwurt, also Pety Spurge. 1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed. 2) 464 Sea wart wort, see Sea spurge 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict*, *Petit-Spurg*, otherwise called *Wartwort.* 1802 G. V SAMPSON *Statist Surv. Londonderry* App 21 Sun spurge, or wartwort, the juice is white, caustic, and is applied successfully to take off warts. 1842 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl.* V 172/2 The spurge or wartwort, yields a milky juice applicable for the purpose [of tempera-painting]

Warty (wɔ̄·ɹti), *a.* Also 5 varty, 6–7 wartie, 8 wharty, 9 *Sc.* wrattie. [f. WART *sb.* + -Y]

1. Afflicted with warts on the skin.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 409/1 Varty, *verucosus* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/44 Wartie, *verrucosus* 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Names, Dorcas* 78 Freckled, wattie, and wodden faced wenches. 1655 [J PHILLIPS] *Sat agst Hypocr* 5 Oh how he's wonder'd at by many an asse That see him shake so fast his warty fist. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, A Ruffian*, Brown and warty hands 1898 BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, Char.* etc. *N Riding* 138 The charmer Told the warty one to go home.

2. Chiefly *Zool., Bot.*, etc. Having wart-like excrescences or protuberances.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint Compl Gard.* I 86 The Leschasserie pears are pretty often bunch'd and warty. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* x Tab 97 White Warty Gowry 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne, 1o Pennant* 8 Oct, A large black warty lizard 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) I 246 Capsules are hairy, warty, or smooth 1863 WOOD *Illustr Nat Hist* III 168 The Warty Toad of Fernando Po (*Bufo tuberosus*) 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. 205 Tall, warty, black-boled trees. 1914 *Q Jrnl Microsc. Sci* LX 1 69 The head [of the tadpole] is somewhat warty and wrinkled

3 Of the nature of, or resembling, a wart.

1762 *Gentl. Mag* XXXII 82/1 The whole eruption put on a very wharty and pale appearance 1767 A CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 49 A warty excrescence on the tip of Hymenaeus's little finger 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III. 228 Seeds with many warty angles 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem* III. 59 Glucose crystallizes with difficulty in warty concretions 1861 HULME tr *Moquin Tandon* II 289 The warty tubercles on the loins 1897 *Garden* 9 Jan 20/3 Extravasation of sap occurs, giving rise to warty growths.

4. *fig* Rocky, rough.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp*, *Dean bourn, a rude River in Devon*, Dean-bourn, farewell, I never look to see Deane, or thy warty [*some copies* watry] incivility. 1822 *Blackw Mag* XI 163 'An Ode,' rather warty, came to Nap Buonaparte

5 *Comb.*

c 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl* IX Tab 85 Warty-rib'd Cape Limpet 1836 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 786/2 Covered with little warty looking enlargements 1857 ANNE PRATT *Flower Pl* III 152 *Galium saccharatum* (Warty-fruited Bed-straw) *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat Hist* IV 74 The Warty-faced Honey-eater (*Meliphaga phrygia*)

Warve, obs variant of WHARVE *sb.*

Warwayn, obs. form of VERVAIN.

War-whoop (wɔ̄ɹ|hwīp). The cry or yell of American Indians and other savage peoples on rushing into battle.

1762 FOOTE *Lear* I. Wks 1799 I 286 Permit him, Madam, just to give you a short specimen of their warhoop 1763 W ROBERTS *First Discov Florida* 6 Horrible bellowings and clamours, not unlike the war-hoop of the Indians of the SIX NATIONS. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 250 Their mortal crime consisted in sounding the war whoop, and [etc.]. *Ibid* 394 He put up the shrill war whoo whoop, as his last salute 1791 J LONG *Voy Indian Interpr* 21 The Savages setting up the war-hoop, fell upon the enemy. 1837 R M BIRD *Nick of the Woods* I 91 'A fight!' replied Captain Stackpole, uttering a war whoop 1850 J. B CLUTTERBUCK *Pt Philip in 1849*, 59 When the favorable opportunity for attack has arrived, the war-whoop resounds through hill and dale 1865 PARKMAN *Pioneers of France* VI (1876) 76 The war-whoop rose, and a tempest of stone-headed arrows clattered against the breastplates of the French 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist United States* XVI 147 The children lay awake afterwards, listening for the Indian's war-whoop

b. *transf* and *fig*

1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit* 89 Secure from actual warfare, we have loved To swell the war-whoop, passionate for war! 1807 BYRON *Let to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug, My nice mamma would raise the accustomed maternal warwhoop 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire worshippers* III. 116 But hark!—that war-whoop on the deck. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II 92 In the early speeches the name of the unhappy favourite no longer served as the war-whoop of a party 1851 LONGF *Life* (1891) II 212 If they are not forthcoming, I shall raise such a war-whoop that it will frighten him 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* XV, Then they set up a war-whoop of applause, and said it was 'splendid!'

Warwickite (wɒ rikəit). *Min.* [Named from Warwick, New York, where it was found see -ITE] A borotitanate of magnesium and iron in dark-brown acicular crystals

1838 C U SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci* XXXIV 314 A new species, which I designate Warwickite, from its original locality 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol, Min.* etc. § 482 Warwickite, Fluoride of titanium and iron.

Warwinckle, variant of WARIANGLE *Obs.*

War-wolf.

1. *Hist.* A kind of siege engine.

A translation of *lupus bellit*, occurring in the *Flores Historiarum* ('Matthew of Westminster') in the account of Edw I's siege of Stirling in 1304, where it is said that the battering-ram (*aries*) proved almost useless, but that the less costly 'war-wolf' was much more effective In an AF. document relating to this siege (*Cal. Docum Scot* II 405), the same machine is mentioned as 'le lup de guerre' The med L *lupus* is found elsewhere as the name of a military engine, but nothing seems to be known of its nature. The conjecture that *war-wolf* is a perversion of WERWOLF is unfounded.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 400 Of these Mangonells, Pattaries, Trabucks, Bricols, Espringolds, and of that which our ancestors termed the Warwolfe, by which they discharged volies of mighty huge stones 1614 CAMDEN *Rem., Artill.* (ed 2) 239 Some kind of Bricol it seemed which the English & Scots called an Espringold, the shot whereof K. Edward the first escaped faire at the siege of Striuelin, wher he with another Engine, named the *Warwolfe* pierced with one stone, two vauntmures. 1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 534 The war wolfs there Hurl'd their huge stones. 1810 JANE PORTER *Sc. Chiefs* III, The war-wolves sent forth showers of red-hot stones into the midst of the Scottish battalions. *a* 1839 PRAED *Leg Drachenfels* XI, The mightiest engines that ever the trade Of human homicide hath made, Warwolf, balist, and catapult

2 Used by Scott for: A fierce warrior.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* VI XX, Lightly we'll tame the war wolf then 1813 — *Lorerm* III XVII, He that would win the war wolf's skin, May rue him of his boast.

Warwolf, obs form of WERWOLF.

War-worn, *a.* Wasted, ravaged, or battered by war; worn by the toils or privations of war.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV Chor 26 Their gesture sad, Inuesting lanke-leane Cheekes, and Warre worne Coats 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* VII. 190 But with a mind unmov'd, I'll meet my doom, Nor stain this war-worn visage with a tear 1792 R CUMBERLAND *Calvary* (1803) II 120 War worn Sisera 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XVI, His war worn shamois doublet. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I 33 Through this war-worn region did Sir Giles Hungerford and his party of horsemen press eagerly forward 1849 W IRVING *Mahomet & Successors* (1850) II XVI 142 Khaled entered with his hundred war-worn veterans 1868 G DUFF *Pol Surv* 30 The warworn fortress had added another volume to its history

†War, *sb. Obs.* In 3 warr, werr. [OE. *wearg, wearh* = OS. *warag*, OHG *warc, warch* criminal, felon (whence FRANKISH Law Latin *vargus* outlaw), MHG *warc* monster, ON. *varg-r* outlaw, hence wolf (Sw, Norw. *varg*, wolf, mod.Icel. *vargur* fox), Goth. **warg-s* (attested by the compound *launawargs* unthankful person, and the derivatives *ga-wargjan* to condemn, *wargiþa* condemnation) — OTeut **wargo-z.*

Probable cognates outside Teut. are Lith. *vargas* misery, *vargti* to be wretched, OPrussian *wargs* suffering (sb.), evil, bad (adj.), Lettish *wahrgs* ill, OSl *vragŭ* (Russian врагъ) enemy.]

A felon, outlaw, villain

a 1000 *Dream of the Rood* 31 Strange feondas heton me heora wergas hebban *a* 1000 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 245/40 *Iurcyfer*, wenrh *a* 1200 *St Marher.* 4 Þe wan of þeos wordes warð utnumen wrað. *c* 1205 LAY. 28215 Mi seolf ich wulle hine an-hon haxst alre warien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 352 My Louerd, þuruh hwam þe world is me unwurð, & ich am unwurð to him, as weri [*v.r* wari] þet is anhonged.

Wary (wēə·ri), *a.* Also 6 waree, warye, 6–7 warie, 7–8 warry, 7 wairie, warrie. [First recorded in the 16th c., f. WARE *a.* + -Y 1.]

1. Given to caution, habitually on one's guard against danger, deception, or mistake, circumspect.

1552 HULOET, Wary or wily, *oculeus, solers, vigilans* Warye or wyse, *vigilans.* 1563 *Myr. Mag., Rivers* x, Warne thou the wary, least they hap to stumble 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies*, Ep Yong Gentl (1907) 13 If you take example by the haimes of others who have eaten it [Hemlocke] before you, then may you chaunce to become so warie, that you will looke advisedly on all the Perceley that you gather, least amongst the same one braunch of Hemlock might anoy you. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* Pref VIII. § 13 Vpon which question the warier sort of you taking the one part, and the forwarder in zeale the other. 1614 SYLVESTER *Micro-cosm, Parlt Vertues Key* 270 The wisest errs The hohest sins the wariest slips God is fault-lesse neuer, Man 1677 DRYDEN *Apol. Heroic Poetry* b 2, This kind of Genius writes indeed correctly. A wary man he is in Grammar, very nice as to Solœcism or Barbarism. 1718 ECHARD *Hist Eng* III 588 He being a Person of great Vertue and Piety, besides this, of a very rich, and of a wary, or rather timorous Nature 1805 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1835) III 590 If he had recollected the cautious and wary character of that chief 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal.* II. 1 113 The wariest of republics Has lavish'd all its chief employs upon him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI II 153, 'I say nothing about consequences,' answered the wary diplomatist 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (1876) II VII 32 Godwine was essentially a wary statesman 1884 *Law Rep*, 25 *Chanc. Div* 319 Mr. Bramley was far too wary to admit of even the suspicion of such a thing

Comb 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 123 A cool, wary-looking man stood by

b. said of animals.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* III lvi, The warie Hare, whose feare oft sport hath made 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 213 The Goats are wary and haue their centinels. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* I. i, Whose wary Gennet shunning still the Harm, Seem'd to attend the Shock, and then leap'd wide. 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1859) I 135 How many have you delivered from wary old alligators? 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXIII 465 The animals are wary, from the dread they have of the poisoned arrows 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 27/1 Of all birds the wariest is the curlew 1912 J. L MYRES *Dawn of Hist.* IX 193 The horse, which is as wary as a watch dog, is defended against strangers by his heels.

c. with agent-noun or its equivalent.

1570 DEE *Math Pref* B III, The third man erreth to the discredit of the Wary, and modest Astrologien 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 110 A warie observer of his delights and faithfull partaker of his secrets 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XIV x 22 A warie advertiser and adviser of profitable wayes 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. VIII. (1640) 181 All know his Holinesse to be too wary an archer to shoot away his arrows at nothing. 1701 G. STANHOPE *Pious Breath, St Bernard* VIII II (1704) 363 Even the most wary liver cannot be clear of guilt 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 214 Theseus was a wary wrestler.

2 On one's guard, cautious, careful.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* III V 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1602 — *Ham.* I. III. 43 Be wary then, best safety lies in feare 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 272, I hope the gentlemen will be clear, and that they will be warier hereafter *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* (1677) 315 Men must be wary and considerate before they conclude against the Frame and Order of things as they appear in Nature 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* VII, If you can, descend with me in silence, I warn you to be wary. 1822 BYRON *Wern.* I 1, I must be wary, An error would spoil all 1883 D. C MURRAY *Hearts* X (1885) 77 Mark was disposed to be wary after what had happened

b. const *of.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 226 If Trauailers in this our age were as warye of their conditions, as they be venterous of their bodyes 1584–7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 102 She which in her virginitie is charie of her chastitie, in her marriage will be as warie of her

honestie *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii 9 O therefore loue be of thy selfe so wary, As I not for my selfe, but for thee will 1686 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 424 You Hadd Best Bee very wary of all yr words and Actions 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I 37 A tradesman ought to be very wary of taking too much credit 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, You have already seen enough of the evils of civil war, to be wary of again awakening its terrors in a peaceful and happy country. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, If ever you travel, like Anthony Blogg, Be wary of strangers!—don't take too much grog.

c. const. *in.* In early examples the sense of *wary in* is that now expressed by *wary of*: 'to be wary in (doing something)' = 'to be wary of', 'to beware of'.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 55 Aduising his Lordship to be wary in crediting intelligences, which were commonly false 1640 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 108, I am most wary in giving my father the least distast. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 290 Ever remember you be wary in pronouncing judgement touching weather and the alteration of the ayr 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 8 A remarkable coincidence, which tho Astrology hath taken witty pains to salve yet hath it been very wary in making predictions of it *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 149 Nor was he more wary in any thing, then that the people might imagine, that he pretended any other title to the Government, then by the Confessor *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I 53 It cannot but highly concern us all to be very cautious and wary in the choice of our words 1754 EARL OF CORKE in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) III 26, I want instructive companions, and in them I shall be very wary

d. With indirect question. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Gouv.* Wks. 1910 II 39 For surely as it [time] is the greatest treasure which God hath given unto man, so ought he to be verie curious and warie how he bestoweth the same 1602 W. S. *Thomas Ld. Cromwell* IV. v. 94 Therefore, take heed, be warie what you doe. 1622 GATAKER *Spirit. Watch* (ed. 2) 83 [They] are wont to bee more wary and chary how they carry themselues in their affaires 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 They should be wary, where, and when they wash themselues. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) 208 Thus men cannot be too wary what they inscribe on Tombs 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I i. 18 You ought to be wary what tales you send out of a family. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xx. 125 O mortal men! be wary how ye judge.

e With clause or inf. of purpose. ? *Obs*

1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Perf. Paint.* 56 A Painter is here to be wary, that he introduce no other Figures of Men, or any Buildings in the Landskip *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 27 Without being in any degree wary to avoid palpable contradictions

3. Of action, behaviour, observation, etc.: Proceeding from or characterized by caution.

1557 LD. SHREWSBURY in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 283 The L. Wardeyn who is instructyd by good cyrcumspeccion, & waree doing to shewe [blank] to th' enymye, in anoying hym, & defendyng of the countrey 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) F viij b, Common Innes they [*sc.* bawds] watch with warie eye If that . they may . espye The country maides that come from far. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I (1625) 63 If it bee deemed once fit for you to marry again and that upon the warie and circumspect choice thereof dependeth a manner of necessity 1587 — *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 6 With so tender & warie touch as y^t with her hoofs going in she might no wayes hurte the babe 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxvi, Sober, milde Blunt . warnes a warier carriage in the thing. 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, When will the Duke . Keepe warie observation in laige pay, To dogge a fooles act? 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxv. (1627) 270 Yet a wary care must be had, that he be used with respect by the Master 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii 30 If any man, shall carry a wary eye on Paulus Venetus . . and many other, I think his circumspection is laudable. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 55 No Delphik Oracle . could ever have given a wiser and warier answer. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* xxii. 161 The wary letting in the Air upon them. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 9 When they appear, upon a more wary survey, to be nothing else but an Artifice of the Understanding. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 P 2 Crastin professes a wary Observation of the Turns of his Mistress's Mind. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *2nd Serm. on 2 Pet.* III 16 (1734) I. 277 To read that Sacred Volume, with a Wise Jealousy, and a Wary Distrust of our own selves. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv, I shall keep a wary eye upon all that passes in the chateau. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old Benchers*, L who had a wary foresight of his probable hallucinations. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 111 It was necessary, also, to keep a wary eye upon the land, for they were continually in reach of any ambush that might be lurking on shore.

†**4.** Careful in expenditure, thrifty, provident

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii. 159, I knewe your father, he was a wary husband. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* 244 Wnless he had been both stout, warrie, and provident in the turbulent times quherin he lived, he could hardlie have maintained quhat his father had recovered 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, I knew thy father, he was a hearty wary man, and I cannot consent that his son should squander away what he saved to no purpose. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 P 1, I have, by leading a very wary Life, laid up a little Money 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 68 Jews from St. Mary Axe, for jobs so wary, That for old cloaths they'd even axe St. Mary.

†**Wary**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 wiergan, wirgan, wergan, wyr(i)gan, wirigan, wirian, *north.* wœrga, *Mercian* wærgan, 2 weregian, 3–4 werie, 4–5 wery, 4 werye, werry, *Sc.* very, 6 weray; 3–7 warie, 4–5 wari, warrie, 4 *Sc.* vary, 4–6 warye, (5 warow), 4–5, 8 warry, 5–6 warre, 6 warrye, 4–7 wary. [OE. *wiergan, wærgan*:—OTeut. **wargjan*, f. **wargo-z*, OE. *wearg* felon, WARY *sb.* Cf. Goth. *gawargjan* to condemn (= OE. *gewiergan* to curse), OS. *giwargagean*, OHG. *far-wergen* to curse (cf. FOR-WARY *v.*)]

1. *trans.* To invoke a curse upon; to declare accursed; to pour maledictions upon

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* D 25 *Denotaturus*, wergendi. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xliv. 376 Se þe his hwæte hyt, hiene wiergð dæt folc *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v 11 Eadige synd ge þonne hiz wyriað eow and ehtað eow *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/3 *Denoto*, ic wyrge *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Iuele wurmes mote þe chewe . , rotie mote þu to time þus wared þe sowle þe licame, for þat hit haueð þar after ierned 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Þe Inglis men were wone, to wery long trayne 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7422 Þai salle wery þe tyme þat þai war wroght *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1619 And Polimphete þey gonnen þus to waryen An honged be swych on were he my broþer *Ibid.* V 1378 My loye in wo I kan seye yow naught ellis Bot torned is, for which my lif I warie *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxviii (1859) 65 Thus is the kynge of his people waryed, and cursid. *c* 1440 *Rel. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* xiv 195 Than thay wepede and weryede þaire werke and þaire wyll. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 530 It is an adversarie To every seed, now everie birdde hem warie! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 516/2 Waryyn', or curs-yn', *imprecor, maledico, execror.* *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 954 He waryit the tyde That he was wrocht in this warld wofull in weir. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 479 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* 72 Now alle þe deuyllys of hell hym wari *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCIII. IV, The commens all than of all Englande grounde, Warred his gate [*v.r.* cursed his viage] to Wales euery yere. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1994 For thi I bles it [this age] nocht as best, Na yit I wary it nocht as verst 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 70 Consyder this prouerbe of antyquyte And your vnkyndnes weray ban and curse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 188 Thus oft the pepill but ansueir gayis thair wayis, And warnis the sait of Sibyll all thair dayis 1572 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xxxi 193 Than sall thay warie, curse, & ban The murtherars yat yir weiris began. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xxi 25 O! waryit be the vhyle That euer we wer acquent! — *Sonn.* xxxiii 1 Vhom suld I warie bot my wicked weard *a* 1667 SKINNER *Etymol.* (1671), To Wary, vox agro Lanc familiaris quæ significat Maledicere. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1770) 19 Theyr'n warrying, banning, on cawing one onother leawsy Eawls, os thick os leet

b. To pronounce a formal curse against. (Said of God, the Church, etc.)

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* App. II. 214 Weried with Goddes mowth mai ze warand *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv (*Barnabas*) 157, & þare tempyl waryt he [Barnabas] quhare in sik men had entre *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14 Þe kirke mai not iustli wari him, ne pray iuil to him. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 22103 (Trin.) Oure lorde warieþ þese two townes And thus seiþ Corozaym euer be þe wo And þe bethsaida eke also 1562 *Aberd. Kirk Sess. Rec.* (Spalding Club) 7 God commandis fader and moder to be honored . cursing and wareyng all brekaris of this commandment

absol. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 13 Þo ministris of þe kirke . . owe boþe to curse and wari, but neuer for iuil wille ne veniaunce, but for luf of ritwisnes

2. To speak impiously or profanely against, to blaspheme.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxiv. 16 Se man, þe wiriað drihtnes naman, swelte he deaðe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii 32 *Si iustitias meas prophanauerint* If thai wery my rightwisnesis *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* IV (*James*) 226 Bot þu wary þe name of criste Ihesu, þu sal be vnheidyt *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3411 Wary nocht god for thi mischans

3. To afflict with evils or calamities. = CURSE *v.* 5 Chiefly as pa. pple., also in phr. *wariedworth* (it, them, etc.) = may it, they, be afflicted

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 For þat þu ete þat ich þe forboden hadde, waried wurðe þe eorðe on þine werke *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 920 Þe werld es werid wit þi sin *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 203 Whan God took wreche of Kaymes synne, þe erthe was waryed in his werk *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lx. 24 The wickid that noyes til his neghbure es blissid, thof he ware better worthi to be werid *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 959 Weryd worthe the wyghte ay, that the thy wytt refede *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Book* 6373 Waried worth hem vs hedir broght! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12212 Thurgh the craft of þat cursed, knighthode may shame And wary all oure workes to the worldes end *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. IV. 15 Adam worthit to wyn his fud Off þe erd þat warite was. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* B ij, Cursed might he be and waried eternally.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter a curse or curses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Ze ne schulen uor none þinge ne warien, ne swerien. *Ibid.* 186 Ne wrekie ze nout ou suluen, . ne ne warien hwon me agulteð to ou *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi 5 With þaire mouth þan blissed þai, And with þair hert þai wered ai 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1288 And, ze wyuys, . . weiryþ nat for lytyl trespas. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 234 Þei gi ucchen aȝen, & cursen & warien nyȝt & day 1382 — *Matt.* xxvi 74 Thanne he began to warye and swere, that he knewe nat the man *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 Whanne þou warowyst, chydest, betyst, & faryst as a wood man 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III 876 Thus I remanit Cuirsand the feildis with all the fair colouris, That I awolk oft wariand the quhile *c* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2238 What beggar art thou, that thus doth banne and wary. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* IV, Then began he to bann, to wary, & to forswear himself stiffly *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 30 The peopill began to warie and curs that evir it chanceit theme to leiwe in sick wicked and dangerous tymes *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1770) 20 He glooait awvishly ot Mezzil fease, on Mezzil fease glendurt os wrythenly ot him ogen; bot noather warrit, nor thrapt

Hence †**Warying** *vbl. sb.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þe oreguil and þe wraððe of kinges, þe, bringen on þe folkes heorte grete stormes of hatienge, and on here muðe curses, and werginges. *Ibid.* 179 Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge, ne mid warienge, ac heald me þe wrache *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe Unicorne of Wreððe . . haueð six hweolpes . . Þe veorðe is Wariunge *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lx. 29 *Cinus maledictione os plenum est*, . . Whas mouth is ful of weriynge & bitternes & treson *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 516/2 Waryynge, *maledicicio, imprecacio.* *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 20 This Balaam thoght to hynder gods folk be werying 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 32 It war to lange to reherse here all the malesonis waryingis or cursingis

attrib. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I 286 It is verie strange how those abortiue statists, . makes noe scruple of the fearfull sworde of warinqe excomunication, too often unsheathed against them

Wary, obs. Sc. f. VARY, var. WARRAY *v. Obs.*

Waryacyon, obs. form of VARIATION.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III 1815 To worchep Iesu þey ar behold, nor never a-3ens hym to make waryacyon

Waryance, -aunce, obs. Sc. ff. VARIANCE.

Waryangle, variant of WARIANGLE *Obs.*

Waryche, variant of WARISH *v.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Wa'ryeld.** *Sc. Obs.*—[1] [Of uncertain origin: possibly a survival of OE. *wergeld* WERGELD, with altered sense.] A requital, recompense

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlviii. (*Juliana*) 204 For-þi gyf hir hir waiȝeld noo, or mykil mare scho sal hourt 3ou.

Waryer, obs. form of WARRIOR.

†**Wa'ryish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [? var. of WERSH *a.*] ? Unwholesome-looking.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 968 Hir teeth were furde with filth and drosse, hir gums were waryish blew. 1567 *Ibid.* VII 446 He lifting up his olde Pale waryish armes.

Waryner(e, obs. forms of WARRENER.

Warys(e, -ysh, -ys(s)che. see WARISH *v.*[1]

†**Wa'rytre.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 waritroe, 3 waritreo, weritreo, warh treo, 5 warytre. [OE. **wearg-* (*wergz-*) *tréo*, f. *wearg* WARY *sb.*, *wearg, wergz* wicked + *tréo* TREE.] A gallows, gibbet. Often applied to the Cross

? *a* 1200 *Charter of Æthelric* A. D. 706 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III 375 Norð fro Beornedune siðe ðe wowe brondred, siðe to ðe waritroe. *c* 1205 LAY. 5714 And doð up and [an ?] waitreo [*c* 1275 and doþ vp a wer itreo] þer on heo scullen winden *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Me ledde him amorwen uorte hongen o waritreo & driuen þuruh his four limes irene neiles. *Ibid.* 190 Þenne dusie worldes men goð bi grene weie, touward te waritreo & to deaðe of helle. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I 283 A nu raise þai up þe rode Setis up þe warh treo *c* 1290 *Beket* 2192 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 169 Heo bi radden for-to nime þat holi bodi and with wilde hors to drawe And sethþe hangen it on a waritreo *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Ireland* xiv. 34 Thay ne hadden no wone of warytres.

Was (wɒz), *sb.* [The pa. t. sing. of BE.] What was, something past.

1340 *Ayenb.* 104 Panne is he propreliche ycleped: þet art Vor he is zoþliche wyþ-oute ende, wyþ-out heaued, wyþ-oute wes, wyþ out ssel-by 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 357 The thing is torned into was; That which was whilom grene gras Is welked hey at time now 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Where the Historian in his bare *Was*, hath many times that which wee call fortune, to ouer-rule the best wisedome 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I xxx, But if the 'was' is hard to face, how much harder the 'might have been'. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II, I once was Some one—and the Was Will Be

Was (wɒz, wəz, w'z), 1st and 3rd pers. sing. pa. t. of BE *v.*

Was, obs. form of WHOSE *pron.*

Was, obs. form of *woe is* · see WOE *sb.*

Waschael, obs. form of VESSEL.

Wascoat(e, -cot(e, -cott, obs. ff. WAISTCOAT.

Wase (wēz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 wayse, 6–7, 9 waze, 9 weize, weise, weese, wais, waese, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Found in various Teut. langs.: MSw. *vasi* wk. masc., Sw., Da., Norw. *vase* bundle of straw, fascine, etc., MLG. (whence mod. G. dial. and technical) *wase* faggot, fascine, pad worn on the head for carrying burdens, MDu. *wase* torch, NFris. *waas*, pad inside a horse-collar. It is doubtful whether the Eng. word is adopted from Scandinavian, or represents an OE. **wasa*. See WRASE, which appears to be a variant.]

1. A wisp or bundle of straw or reeds; in early examples with reference to its use as a torch.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8878 (Fairf.) Out of þat tree brast a blase þat brinde ham alle as a wase. [*Other texts differently.*] *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2351 He. goith a bout þe walles with a brennyng wase. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18147 Thei had thanne . . of stre gete him a wase And make on the walles ther-of a blase 14 *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 627/23 Wase, *stupa* 1565 HARDING *Confut. Apol.* IV. xv 206 b, He geueth him [*sc.* his 'man of straw'] a waze of strawe in his hande. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 b, One standeth watching . . while another maketh a light with a waze of reed 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Wase*, a wisp of straw for rubbing down a horse.

2. 'A pad of straw, cloth, etc., worn on the head to relieve the pressure of a burden carried on it' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1548 *Elyot's Dict., Arculum*, a roll that women do weare on their heades, to beare water or milk easily, a wase 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 43 b/1 A wase or wreath to be layed vnder the vessell, that is borne vpon the head, as women vse, *cestriculus vel arculus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 36/41 A Wase, *circus* *Ibid.* 203/13 A Wayse, *cirrus, i, cestriculus, i* 1824 CARR *Craven Gloss., Was, Wase*, a wreath of straw or cloth on the head, to relieve the pressure of burthens. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Weeze* 1835 CHATTO *Rambles Northumbld.* 106 *note*, A *weese* is a circular pad, commonly made of an old stocking, but sometimes merely a wreath of straw or grass, to save the head from the pressure of the pail. 1851 *Cumberld. Gloss., Waze.*

3. 'A washer or "packing-ring" for making pipe-joints watertight' (*Eng Dial. Dict.*).

1852 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 Before the bolts are put in, weizes, made of rope or spun-yarn, or of lead, are put between the flanches [flanges of the pump]

Wase, obs. form of OOZE *sb.*[3]

1483 *Cath Angl* 409/2 A Wase (*v r* Wayse), *alga*

Wase, obs. form of *was* (see BE *v.*), WHOSO.

Wasecoat, -cote, obs forms of WAISTCOAT.

†**Wa sel**, *v. Obs.* [f. OE. *wāse* mud, OOZE *sb.*[2]: see -EL. Cf. mod. dial. *wassle, wozzle*, to beat down, trample.] *intr.* To trample in mud.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 430 Þis wight waselede in þe fen almost to be ancle.

Wash (wɒʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5 weschе, wesshe, 5–6 was(c)he, 6 wasch, wasshe, wesch, *Sc.* weische, 7–9 *dial.* wesh, 7– **wash**. [f. WASH *v.* in many unconnected applications. OE. had *wæsc* (sense 2) and *gewæsc* 'alluvio' (sense 6). Cf OHG. *wasga* fem. (MHG., early mod G. *wasche*), *wesga, weska* fem. (MHG. *wesche*, mod.G *wasche*), also MHG., mod.G. *wasch* masc., mod.G. *wasch* neut.]

I. Act of washing.

1. *gen.* An act or process of washing or cleansing with water. Also *fig*

1663 TUKE *Adv. Five Hours* 1. 2 The Blemish once received, no Wash is good For stains of Honor, but th' Offenders blood. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 41 A Baptism in Reserve, a Wash for all our Sins. *Mod.* This table needs a wash. I am going to give the dog a wash.

b. An act of washing oneself, esp. of washing one's hands and face.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Doubts & F.* II, While sleepy lackeys are crawling down the second staircase to breakfast, before the wash. 1838 DICKENS *Nicholby* VII, Mind you take care, young man, and get first wash. 1852 C. B MANSFIELD *Paraguay* etc (1856) 89 Next morning, after a wash in a neighbouring rivulet,..we started again. 1872 *Gentl Mag.* June 722 We must have a wash and eat some breakfast. 1910 BEET *Rise Papacy* III. 138 The Patriarch of Antioch appeared on the scene, and . without waiting for a wash and change of raiment, proceeded to hold a Council of his own. 1912 'R. ANDOM' *On Tour with Troddles* 12. 62 What we really did want was a wash and a brush up, with a good substantial meal to follow.

2. An act, spell, or task of washing clothes or other textile articles; the process of washing undergone by clothes or the like. (*To be lost, damaged*, etc.) *in the wash*, in course of being washed. (*To be*) *at the wash*, of clothes, etc., sent away to be washed.

[*c* 1050 *Glosses on De Consuetudine Monachorum* in *Anglia* XIII 441 *Vestimentorum ablutio*, reafa wæsc] 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3982/4 Stolen Wearing Linen from the Wash 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp* (1838) X. 56 The packet arrived at so late an hour. and our shirts being at the wash as usual, we did not leave Lisbon till the 20th *a* 1814 *Fam. Politics* IV. 1, in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 230, I was going to pull it [a gown] to pieces for the wash. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* III, It returned from the wash. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* VIII, Ah, you're a staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs. .We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. 1840 — *Old C Shop* XII, This objection, and a great many others, founded on certain articles of dress being at the wash, .were overcome by Kit. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XI, Mrs. Bute, who knew how many days the sirloin of beef lasted at the Hall; how much linen was got ready at the great wash [etc.] 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* I, Though she may have done a hard day's wash, there's not [etc.]. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 26 You mark their linen 'Empress's Crown Hotel', and our linen 'Queen's Inn'...What if they get mixed in the wash?

b. *concr.* The quantity of clothes or other textile articles washed (or set apart to be washed) on one occasion.

1789 *New Lond Mag.* Apr. 224/1 The apprehension of [several people]. for stealing a whole wash of wet linen. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. XXII, In this yard a wash of sheets and tablecloths tried .to get itself dried on a line or two. 1889 MRS H. L. CAMERON *Lost Wife* I. I. 7 The family wash .flutters gracefully in the breeze 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen Manager's Story* XVII 268 The native women having a custom .of taking in the wash before dark 1914 MARY R RINEHART *K* III (1915) 35 Where her aunt was hanging out the week's wash of table linen.

¶ c. *pl.* App. used (after G. *wasche*) for: Washable articles of apparel, body-linen.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ Rom.* II. 139 She took special heed to pack up her clothes and washes with her own hands.

3. A washing with some liquid for the purpose of producing a particular effect; a liquid preparation used or intended to be used in this manner.

a. A medicinal lotion. (The word suggests the use of liquid in somewhat larger quantity than is implied by *lotion*.)

Black, yellow wash · various liquid preparations of mercury for application to ulcers or to the skin in eruptive diseases. *White wash* · dilute liquor of subacetate of lead

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 [Try] whether Children may not haue some Wash, or Some thing to make their Teeth Better, and Stronger? 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. II, My eyes are none of the best since I have used the last new wash of mercury-water. 1697 TRYON *Way to Health* XVIII. (ed. 3) 409 There are many various things .prescribed by Physicians as Washes, etc., to preserve the Teeth and Gums 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* IV, The doctor, with a sort of wash, wash'd her tongue 'till he set it agoing 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 572, I tried a variety of ointments and washes, but without deriving any material benefit from their use. 1828 *Lancet* 16 Feb 717/1 The employment of yellow wash (a solution of oxymuriate of mercury in lime water) was recommended *Ibid.* 732/2 The calomel and lime water, known by the name of the black wash 1849 PEREIRA *Elem Mat. Med* (ed. 3) I. 838 *Lotio nigra* Black Wash *Ibid* 839 *Lotio flava* Yellow or Phagedenic Wash. 1850 *Reece's Med. Guide* (ed 17) 557 Milk, so frequently employed by nurses as a wash in these cases, by turning sour on the part, often excites fresh irritation 1871 GARROD *Mat Med.* (ed 3) 117 Externally, when freely diluted, liquor potassæ may be employed as a wash in some chronic skin disorders

b A liquid cosmetic for the complexion

Very common in the 17–18th c., now chiefly *Hist*

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* IV. II, These are perfum'd too, Of the Roman wash 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* 146 No Cabinets with curious Washes, Bladders and perfumed Plashes [are here] 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III 49 All manner of Washes, Almond-water, and Mercury-water for the Complexion 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI 605 Her Cheeks as smooth as Silk, Are polish'd with a Wash of Asses Milk 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* I ii, I need. no Harts-horn for my Head, nor Wash for my Complexion. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 54 Narcissa's nature, tolerably mild, To make a wash, would hardly stew a child 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* VI, They were making a wash for the face. Washes of all kinds I had a natural antipathy to; for I knew that instead of mending the complexion they spoiled it 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X x (Rtldg.) 364, I know how to make washes and creams for the ladies' faces 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I VI, The box contained—not papers regarding the conspiracy—but my lady's wigs, washes, and rouge-pots 1860 *All Year Round* No 49 531 Pure soft water is the truest beauty wash

fig a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III III, There is no handsomenesse, But has a wash of Pride and Luxury *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Th' artificial Wash of Eloquence Is daub'd in vain upon the clearest Sense 1689 COLLIER *Ess. Pride* 56 Conceit, when it is Corrected with a mixture of Gravity, is an admirable Wash, and will make one look as Wise, and as Great as you would wish

c. A liquid applied to the hair to alter its colour, to impart smoothness, or to promote growth. Now chiefly *Hist.*, exc. in *hair-wash*.

a 1668 LASSELS *Italy* (1698) I 60 They dry their hair in the sun, after they have washed it in a certain wash. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* June 1645, They weare very long crisped haire, of severall strakes and colours, which they make so by a wash. 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* II 118 Essences, powders, pastes, washes for the hair, washes for the skin, recal the days of one's grandmothers.

4. †a. Mural painting in water-colour. *Obs* —[0].

1598 FLORIO, *Aquazzo*, wash or water colour 1611 *Ibid*, *Affrisco*, a Painters worke called wash or water colours.

b. *Water-colour Painting* A broad thin layer of colour laid on by a continuous movement of the brush.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Washing*, These washes are usually given in equal Teints, or Degrees, throughout, which are afterwards brought down and soften'd over the Lights with fair Water 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 84 Line and auxiliary washes are employed together in great variety. *Ibid* 86 At Florence there are some drawings by Cambiaso, in pen and wash. 1884 *American* VIII. 59 The beauty of the clear, broad wash 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I XII 396 To produce dark clouds and rain with twelve or twenty successive washes

c. *transf.* (Cf. WASH *v.* 10 b.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxvii 92 In the middle of the leaues there riseth vp a yellow welk, shadowed all ouer with a wash of thin blew. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* XLIV, The valley was a plain of rich vegetation—long water-colour washes of yellow, and russet, and olive-green 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* (1886) 30 The intervening field of hills had fallen together into one broad wash of shadow. 1887 CONSTANCE C HARRISON *Bar Harbor Days* XIII. 157 The summer sunshine fell like a wash of gold upon the shores of Mount Desert 1891 G E SHELLEY *Catal Birds Brit. Mus* XIX 456 Abdomen, thighs, and under tail coverts white, with a very faint pink wash

d. A thin coat of water-colour or distemper spread over a wall or similar surface; a preparation used for this purpose. Cf. WHITEWASH *sb.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 149 The Pillars from top to bottom being overlaid with a Golden Wash. 1826 SHERER *Notes & Rest Ramble Germany* 127 The white and yellow washes on the walls looked fresh 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. III 348 The floors of the dining rooms. were coloured brown with a wash made of soot and small beer. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VIII. 105 The walls and pillars are all covered with a cold grey wash. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 426/1 Syra is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 547/1 The Pompeiian red..is only 'water wash'.

5. A solution applied to metals for producing a counterfeit appearance of gold or silver.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Moral Subj.* II 98 Imagination .stamps Value and Significancy upon his Face, and tells the People he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the wash, never examin the Metal, but take him upon Content. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict* c. 99 § 3 Whosoever shall gild or silver, or shall, with any Wash or Materials capable of producing the Colour or Appearance of Gold or of Silver, wash, case over, or colour any Coin whatsoever.

II Washing movement of water.

6. The washing of the waves upon the shore; surging movement of the sea or other water.

Neptune's salt wash (quot 1602) a bombastic periphrasis for 'the sea'.

[*c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in WT.-Wülcker 179/35 *Aquarum alluuio*, wætera gewæsc *Ibid* 287/8 *Alluuium*, wæter-gewæsc.] 1579 GOSSON *Apol Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 65 Truth is haide, and cannot be broke with washe. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. II. 166 Full thirtie times hath Phœbus Cart gon round Neptunes salt Wash, and Tellus Orbed ground 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 57 At the Entry into the Harbour only a Rock withstands the Washes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 327 Their carpenters raised their sides as well as they could to keep off the wash of the sea 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 59 The wash and bash of Rains, and the violence of the Winter Winds, which are all fatal to this Ground 1778 *Engl. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v. *Watchet*, Great quantities of alabaster, which fall down the cliffs here, by the wash of the sea, are also sent to that city 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 194 Katie walks By the long wash of Australasian seas Far off. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 Here we were .facing the westerly breeze, and pitching and rolling in the wash of the sea 1872 DANA *Corals* II 137 An important protection to the roof against the wash of the waters.' 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. XVIII, The wash of the waves touched his feet

transf. 1855 BROWNING *Two in Campagna* V, Silence and passion, joy and peace, An everlasting wash of air—Rome's ghost since her decease.

b. A surge raised in the sea or other piece of water by the passage of a vessel.

1883 *Harper's Mag* Feb. 393/1 We were steaming along splendidly now, sending up a fine wash and swash along the banks. 1884 *Ibid.* Feb 344/2 The steam launch sends a 'wash' along the shore. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludyer* 121 They were standing on the bank close to the water, and our boat raised a wash and wetted their feet.

c. The sound of the surge of water

1845 J COULTER *Adv. Pacific* IX 209, I. listened to the wash of the briny element on the beach. 1871 LONGF. *Life* (1891) III. 177 The low wash of the sea very soothing. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* III 39 The wash of ripples along the coast could be heard 1918 *Blackw Mag* June 717/2 The wash of the swell on rocks met my ear.

d. Wear or attrition due to the action of waves.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 78 To prevent that wash of the joints, that a very exposed situation might subject it to. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Writ. 1890 IV. 224 This three arched bridge, still firm against the wash and wear of ages.

7. A sandbank or tract of land alternately covered and exposed by the sea; a portion of an estuary admitting of being forded or crossed on foot at low tide. † *The Washes*, applied *spec.* to the fordable portion of the estuary between Lincolnshire and Norfolk; hence used as a name for the estuary itself, now called *The Wash*.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 517/2 Wasche, watur or forde (*v.r.* forth), *vadum a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw VI*, 208 b, King Edward. with all hast possible passed the wassbes. & came to the toune of Lynne 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. VI 41 Halfe my power this night .are taken by the Tide, These Lincolne-Washes haue deuoured them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* III XXVI. I. 71 As for the coast of Illyricum, it is pestred with more than a thousand [islands], such is the nature of the sea, full of shelves and washes, with narrow chanels running betweene 1611 COTGR s v. *Passade*, The swift course of the flowing, and ebbing of the sea, on the Sandes, or Washes 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 140 Upon the bay which Ptolomy names, *Æstuarium Metaris*, vulgarly called, the Washes, lieth the large Towne of Linne. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm* LXIV (1640) 647 A washing begun in Baptisme,. Not such a washing, as the Washes have, which are those sands that are overflowed with the Sea at every Tide, and then lie dry, but [etc.] 1641 PRYNNE *Disc Prel Tyrr* II 93 Hee departed out of Chester, his friends conducted them over the washes which are dangerous 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclIII, Mowbray, who had gone all the way along Vpon these Washes. Now to goe further, thought a Quick sand sprung Might swallow him. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen* (1693) 1295 The washes, as in Lincolnshire; *Æstuaria*. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* VII, There was no way now left, but that by the washes into Lincolnshire 1740 *Phil Trans.* XLI 689 An Easterly Breeze, which the Borderers on the Coast of Lincolnshire and Norfolk call Tide-weather, and may be occasioned by the Vapours arising from the Tides, which then cover a vast Wash of Sands in their Neighbourhood. 1851 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* XII II. 289 The great bay or wash, which forms the sole receptacle for the drainage waters, is so shallow.

†b. The portion of the shore washed by the waves. *Obs.*

1614 RALEGH *Hist World* II III § 7. 259 Euen at the very brincke and wash of the Sea. *a* 1618 — *Apol.* 15 The Towne being seated upon the very Wash of the Sea 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 410 Some Vessels have been cast so far on the Shore, that .they have been from Twenty to Thirty Yards dry from the Wash of the Shore.

c. A low-lying tract of ground, often flooded, and interspersed with shallow pools and marshes.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 414/2 A Wesche, *tesquum, in plurali tesqua*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* III. I. I. 52 Within the washes and downes of Bœtis there is the town Nebrissa. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 174 The crops on the interior commons and washes suffered extremely by these [wire worms, etc.] at first. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXVIII, Beyond Earith where now run the great washes of the Bedford Level. 1905 *Athenæum* 30 Dec 902/1 The book records. the enclosure of commons and washes, and the continuous advance of building operations.

d. *Western U.S.* The dry bed or portion of the bed of a winter torrent.

1894 *Amer. Rev Reviews* Nov. 508/2 The center of it [Pachango Valley] is occupied with the broad sandy 'wash' characteristic of Southern California streams 1897 *Outing* XXIX. 582/1 Temescal Wash is a mile wide and composed of sand and prickly pear cactus 1904 *19th Cent.* Mar. 432 The bed of the wash, or dry valley bed, up which we were driving, was planted with corn.

8. A tract of shallow water, a lagoon. Also, a shallow pool or runnel formed by the overflow of a river, a backwater; a stream running across a road.

1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Wasshe of water, *marre*. 1545–6 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. *New Yr's Gyft* p. XXII, There is almoste nother Cape, nor Bay, Haven, Creeke, or Peere, River or Confluence of Rivers, Breches, Waschis, Lakes, Meres, Fenny Waters, Montaynes, Valleis, Mores, [etc.] 1592 GREENE

Def Conny-catching Wks (Grosart) XI 65 Jack away he rides singing towardes Endfield [from Edmonton] as he rode, he mette at the washes with the Miller 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI iv II 410 The raine that fell caused all the washes arising from the river Nilus which watered the grounds, to be bitter 1609 — *Anim Marcell* 248 Conveying themselves over the washes and marishes in flotes and troughes of hollowed trees 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr* I ii 3 The other sort is digged vp in Fountaines, Riuers, Washes, Salt-Meeres, Sea-shoares. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advrts. fr Parnass* I XXXIX 52 The glorious Venetian Liberty .was planted in those Washes 1658 — tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 109 The Washes, or Moorish grounds, whereon the City of Venice is placed. 1673 *Pleas. Treat Witches* 53 With whom he travelled, till at last they came to a great wash, where the man profered the Monk to carry him over on his back 1695 THORESBY *Diary* (1830) I. 295 We had some showers, which raised the washes upon the road to that height that passengers from London that were upon the road swam 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 135 Till he came unto the Wash Of Edmonton so gay 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks* I iii 41 The gutters were suddenly a torrent, the pavement a dancing wash 1848 H W HERBERT *Field Sports US* II 28 The wide extent of salt marshes and meadows, interspersed with shallow land locked washes and lagoons 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng Note bks* (1870) II 204 Along the base of the castle [Skipton] flows a stream, but only a 'wash', whatever that may be 1878 S. H. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* VI 158 Banks were made enclosing a space called a Wash 'for the waters to bed in' in time of flood 1884 *Auk* Oct 356, I came to a wash a few feet wide and a foot or so deep

III. 9. Waste water discharged after use in washing; liquid refuse. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 1105 And all the wesshe out of thi bathis [L. *balnearum eluvies*] The gardyn thorgh to go, therto no scathe is. 1797 BURKE *Reg Peace* III (1892) 192 If his Majesty had kept aloof from that wash and off scouring of every thing that is low and barbarous in the world 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii 39 He advised that the sweepings from the cottage floors,. and the wash and boilings of all sorts, should be thrown into it [the pit]

10. *Sc.* and *north.* Stale urine used as a detergent and as a mordant.

Perhaps so called from its use in washing

c 1480 HENRYSON *Sum Practysis of Med* 48 This vntment is rycht ganand for 3our awin vss, With reid nettill seid in strang wesche to steip 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4146 Ane curtill queine Of strang wesche scho will tak ane iurdane, And settis in the gyle fat. 1546 — *Death Beaton* etc E ij, Thou false hereticke [Wishart], saydest that holy water is not so good as washe, & such lyke 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray, Wesh,* or *wash,* Urine 1737 RAMSAY *Sc Prov.* (1750) 65 Learn your goodame to kirn wash. 1743 in R. Maxwell *Sel. Trans Agric* 368 Put into your Copper a little stale Wash, which will make your Wald spend, and raise your Colour. 1882 CROOKES *Dyeing* 19 Stale urine known in Lancashire as 'lant', and in Yorkshire as 'wash' or 'weeting', owes its action to the carbonate of ammonia formed by the decomposition of urea.

11. Kitchen swill or brewery refuse as food for swine: = HOGWASH, PIG'S WASH. (So G. dial. *wäsch.*)

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 51/1 *Porcus colluuiaris,* . an hogge fed with wash and draffe 1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Paral.* (Grosart) 22/2 The sweetest wine, is but as swinish wash, Unto the water, of the well of life. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III* v ii. 9 The wretched, bloody, and vsurping Boare, Swilles your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough In your embowel'd bosomes. 1665 SOUTH *Serm* (PROV III 17) 18 As different as the silence of an Archimedes in the study of a Problem, and the stillness of a Sow at her wash 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 79 They have a pig or two brought in, to live upon their wash, and dregs 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II 132/1 The hogs' food obtained by these street-folk, or, as I most frequently heard it called, the 'wash' 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* XXXII, She..pointed to the great bock of wash, and riddlings, and brown hulkage 1896 BARING-GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* v. 129 When she carried the sow her pail of wash.

fig 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* I. 16 Clean Stomacks will be better satisfied with one drop of the Milk of Truth, then foul Feeders with a Trough of Wash, mingled with the water of Fabulous Inventions

b. Liquid food for other animals.

1847 W. C. L MARTIN *Ox* 96/2 The mangers extend along the whole length of each row of cattle; these are for the wash, or fluid food, The wash is very nutritious, as it contains the finer particles of the ground malt.

IV. 12. Matter washed away by running water, solid particles carried away by a stream and deposited as sediment, alluvial deposit.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 86 The Wash of Pastures, Fields, Commons, Roads [etc.]..where, Rain water hath a long time settled ,[is] of very great advantage to all sorts of Land 1757 [BURKE] *Europ Settlem Amer.* VI I. II 60 In these plains, the soil augmented by the wash of the mountains for so many ages, is prodigiously fertile 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I. i. 8 A territory, the mere wash of three great rivers 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I XIII, 'Tastes like the wash of the river.' 'Are you so familiar with the flavour of the wash of the river?' 1883 *Modern Rev* IV. 682 The land .has been built up out of the wash of ancient rivers and the sands of vanished seas 1888 J D WHITNEY *Names & Places* 125 (Cent.) The debris piles which stretch along the lower slopes of the ranges in the Cordilleran Region are locally known as washes 1895 BARING-GOULD *Nolens* x, The course taken by the flood is easily recognisable by this fact—that it has left its wash on the tops of the plateau, where to the present day lies a film of caoline

b. *Mining* 'A formation of gravel, etc over an abraded coal-seam'. (Eng Dial Dict)

1888 W. E NICHOLSON *Gloss Coal Trade Northumb.* (E.D.D.), The Team Wash, which extends from Dunston on the river Tyne and, following the line of the river Team, to Tursdale,. and washes out several seams of coal in its course.

V. 13. a. (See quot. 1728) ? *Obs.*

1619 DONNE *Serm* 18 Apr (1661) III 270 Of this Gold (this virtue of Repentance) there is no Mine in the Earth; in the books of Philosophers, no doctrine of Repentance; this Gold is for the most part in the washes 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Washings,* or *Washes,* among Goldsmiths, Coiners, &c are the Lotions whereby they recover the Particles of Gold and Silver out of the Ashes, Earths, Sweepings, &c

b. Soil from which gold (or diamonds) can be extracted by washing.

a 1875 HECTOR in *Offic Handbk N Zealand* 171 Gold was obtained on terraces along the sides of the valley, and in the river bed, the wash everywhere resting on water-worn bars and ledges of greenstone, [etc.] 1879 ATCHERLY *Trip Boerland* 143 We had extracted about a hundred-weight of wash 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 272 The great 'reef washes' of Ballarat are to be referred to the period of depression 1886 *N Z Herald* 28 May 6/7 Last week, after driving about 80 feet, they struck payable wash The wash is about two feet thick, lying on a slate bottom. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 7 A company has been formed to work the 'first floor' which shows gold and tin in 10 feet of wash 1897 *Daily News* 30 Nov 9/5 Inverell Diamond Fields— 101 carats of diamonds from five loads washed Wash improves as development progresses

VI Watery infusion or mixture

14. Originally, the partially fermented wort remaining after ale or beer has been brewed from it; this wort as subjected to further fermentation in order that ardent spirit may be distilled from it. In later use, malt or other fermentable substance or mixture of substances steeped in water to undergo fermentation preparatory to distillation.

a 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Wash,* After-wort. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) V 55 That *ad* per gallon be laid on all low wines or spirits drawn from brewers wash 1709 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4624/1 An Act to Prohibit the Exportation of Worts and Wash drawn from Malted Corn. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl., *Wash,* the distillers name for the fermentable liquor, made by dissolving the proper subject for fermentation and distillation in common water 1815 *Ann. Reg, Chron* 43 Besides the still, a considerable quantity of wash, and some low wines, were found 1825 *Gentl Mag* XCV I 215 The molasses are conveyed by channels into a large vat in the still house, to which a certain quantity of water is added, and in this state the liquor is called 'wash'. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict* c 24 § 5 (1) No person may, without being licensed (*b*) Brew or make wort or wash. 1903 *Times* 22 Aug 8/6, 200 gallons of 'wash'—liquor prepared with sugar, barley, flour, &c 1908 *Westm Gaz* 23 Mar 2/1 The liquid from which spirit is distilled is termed 'wash', and may be made from almost anything. If the distiller be righteous, it is made from malt, or, in the case of Irish whisky, malt and unmalted grain.

15 Washy or vapid liquor. Also *fig.,* vapid discourse or writing.

1548 UDALL etc *Erasm Par Luke* III. 15–18 My doctrine is but verai washe, if it be compared vnto his doctrine [Erasm *Mea doctrina diluta est, si ad illius doctrinam conferatur*] 1819 W S ROSE *Lett N. Italy* I. 108 A remedy is thought to have been discovered in coffee; not the vile and vapid wash which is usually made in England, but [etc.] 1839 RAYSON *Poems* (1858) 49 Nae mair weaste yer money on ony sec wesh 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* 166 (E D.D.) We kentna the goo' o' the wash we drink noo, That puir, feckless skiddle ca'd tea 1911 R BROOKE *Let.* in *Memoir* (1918) p lxx, To remove it [the sonnet called *Lust*] would be to overbalance the book still more in the direction of unimportant prettiness There's plenty of that sort of wash in the other pages for the readers who like it

VII 16 The blade of an oar

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) D d 4, That part of the oar which enters into the water, is called the blade, or wash

VIII. Senses of obscure or doubtful origin.

17. A measure for oysters and whelks.

1481–90 *Howard Household. Bks* (Roxb.) 370 Item, for ij wash and di of oystres at Wevenho, iiij d. 1574 in *Rep. MSS Ld. Middleton* (1911) 444 To Walter Tayler for viij washe of oysters and for charges from Dunesbye, vj s. viij d. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 2), A *Wash of Oysters* is ten Strikes. 1677 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* Bundle 101. no. 2, Paid for a wash of oysters presented to a gent in London vpon the town's account 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 163 The trade in whelks is one of which the costermongers have the undisputed monopoly..this shell fish is bought by the measure (a double peck or gallon), half measure, or wash A wash is four measures 1879 *Encycl Brit* IX. 256/2 Each smack takes about 40 wash of whelks with her for the voyage. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept 2/2 Whelks are sold by the 'wash', a wash consisting of 21 quarts and one pint, worth on an average four shillings

†**18.** Some part of a horse's eye. *Obs.*

1639 T DE GREY *Compl Horsem* II VIII (1656) 293, I have oft times seen the French Marishalls take up the wash of the eye, with a Spanish needle, threeded with a double brown thread, .But I cannot commend this manner of curing the Haw, for by that means he cutteth away the wash of the eye, which indeed is the beauty of the eye 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 141 Farriers taking up the Wash of the Eye with a Needle and Thread.

19. The underground den of a beaver or a bear.

1809 A HENRY *Trav* 128 It [the beaver's house] is always entirely surrounded with water, but, in the banks adjacent, the animal provides holes or washes, of which the entrance is below the surface, and to which it retreats on the first alarm 1877 COUES *Fur-bearing Anim* II 52 They [wolverenes] bring forth in burrows under ground, probably old Bear washes, and have four or five young at a birth

20 *slang.* a *Printers'.* An act of 'washing' (see WASH *v* 19 a). 1841 SAVAGE *Dict Printing* 810

b. *Stock Exchange.* A fictitious sale of securities by a broker who has a commission from an intending buyer and also from an intending seller, and who instead of effecting the two transactions separately, in the interest of each client, simply transfers from the one account to the other, the difference going to his own profit.

1891 in *Century Dict*

IX. 21 *attrib.* and *Comb.,* in sense 14, designating various vessels in which the distiller's 'wash' is contained or elaborated, as *wash-back, -batch, -charger, -cistern, -heater, -warmer*; in sense 11, as *wash-buyer.* Also **wash-basket** (*a*) *U S* see quot. 1881; (*b*) a basket for clothes sent to the wash; **wash-bill** *U.S.* = *washing-bill*; **wash-day**, the day for the washing of clothes in a household = *washing-day*, **wash-land**, a tract of land periodically overflowed by a river, **wash-linen**, linen sent to the wash; **wash-plain**, a tract of land formed by alluvial deposits, **wash-sale**, see quot. 1891 (cf. sense 20), †**wash-tumbler**, ? a glass for holding washes for the complexion or the teeth; †**wash-yard**, ? the yard attached to a wash-house.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 403 Before the fermented wort goes into the still, a calculation is made of the quantity of wash drawn from the *wash back, and which is first pumped into what is called the *wash charger 1881 E INGERSOLL *Oyster Industry* 249 **Wash-basket*, a rude splint basket, circular, shallow, holding about a peck, and with a high bale-handle (Rhode Island). 1903 *Daily Chron* 26 June 3/7 The family wash-basket 1696–7 *Act* 8 & 9 *Will III* c 19 § 10 That no common Distiller shall erect or sett upp any Tun Cask *Wash batch Copper Still or other Vessell for the brewing making or keeping of any Worts Wash [etc.] 1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 26 Finding his *wash-bill made out on the unwritten side of one of these squares, and delivered to him with his weekly clean clothes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 149 There are a number of *wash-buyers in the suburbs, who purchase their stock at gentlemen's houses, and retail it, to those who feed pigs 1839 *Wash charger [see *wash back*]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I 5 The *wash-cistern should be supported on a shelf near the ceiling of the stove-heated apartment 1864 MRS A GATTY *Parables Nat* Ser IV 9 He had watered it .with soap suds on a *wash-day. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1182 The water..is carried off by the pipe m, through the vessel n, called the *wash-heater 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric Cambridge* 191 The *washlands amount to about three thousand acres. 1878 S H. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* I. 6 Along this course are wash-lands which receive the waters of the river when it overflows 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 70/2 In some cases the rivers have even inner and outer banks, with washlands between them. 1901 OSLER *Princ. Med* I (ed 4) 5 The infection [of typhoid fever] may be spread by means of clothing and *wash-linen 1899 *Nature* 13 July 259/1 These '*wash plains' or stream deltas and fans constitute a very important feature in the Pleistocene deposits of the region 1891 *Century Dict.*, **Wash sales*, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price 1908 *Times* 26 Aug 5/5 In the words of the *Evening Post* since 1901 the two terms 'wash sales' and 'matched orders' have become a familiar explanation of the erratic movements of prices on the Exchange 1774 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 1/1 Glass, Cut candlesticks, decanters, *wash tumblers, wine glasses, [etc.] 1900 SADTLER *Handbk. Industr Org Chem.* (ed 3) 220 Interposing between the still and the refrigerating apparatus a '*wash-warmer', or vessel filled with the liquid ready for distillation *c* 1625 in W. Robinson *Hackney* (1842) I 111 [Inventory of Goods] In the Wash-house..In the *Wash-yarde Item—One great cesterne of leade, [etc.].

†**Wash,** *a Obs.* [? f. WASH *v.*, perh. in part a corruption of WALSH *a.*] Washy, weak, tender.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Luke* XII. 49–53 It is no washe doctrine, ne worldely [Erasm *non est diluta, nec humana doctrina*], that I haue brought down from heauen 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* I 1, But how long doth this perfume of sweete Madam last? Faith tis but a wash sent. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL *Bonduca* IV 1, Their bodies of so weak and wash a temper, a rough-pac'd bed will shake 'em all to pieces 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. 1, Tis a wash knave, he will not keep his flesh well. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl Horsem* II III (1656) 104 They are naturally slow, dull, heavy, and nesh or wash of their flesh.

Wash (wɒʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pa pple. **washed** (wɒʃt) Forms. *Inf.* and *present stem*: 1 wæscan, wacsan, waxan, waxsan, 2–6 wasche, wasse, 2–7 wasshe, 3 was(s)ce, weasche, 3–4 was(e, waass, 3–5, 6 *Sc.* wass, 3–5 wassche, 3–6 wasch, 4 whasche, 4–5 wach(e, wasch(s)che, wassh, 5 vasshe, whas, 7 *Sc.* vash, 3–7 washe, 3– wash, 4 waysch(e, waisse, wayss, 4–5 wais(s)che, wais(s)he, wayssh(e, waisse, 4–6 wayshe, waysse, weische, weysshe, weysch, 6 weish; (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2–6 wesche, 3–5 wess(e, 4–5 wessch(e, 4–6 wessh(e, vesch(e, 4–7 wesch, 5 whess, 5–7 weshe, 9 *dial.* wesh, also 4 wisshe, whosshe, 5 wosche, wosshe, 6 *Sc.* woucht, 6–7 wysch(e *Pa t. a.* 1 wósc, 2–4 wosch, 4 woisse, 4–5 wossch(e, wosh(e, wossh(e, 4–5, 6 *Sc.* wosche, 5 woschsse, *Sc.* woussche, 6 *Sc.* woushe, 7 *Sc.* woosh. *β.* 1 wóox, 2 weosc, 2–3 weis, 2–4 wess(e, 2–5 wesch, weash, 3 weosch(s, wes, 3–4 wex(s, weiss(e, 3–5, 6 *Sc* wesche, 4 we(s)chs, weessche, weysche, 4–5 wessch(e, wesh(e, 4–6 wesshe, 5 weeshe, (*pl* whesshen), 6 *Sc.* weisch(e, 9 *Sc* weesh, weish, 3–4 wasch, was, 4–5 wasche, wassh(e, 2–3

wuesh, 3 wuchs, (*pl.* wuschschen), 3–5 wusch, 4 wuesch, 6 *Sc.* wus(c)he, 9 *Sc.* wush; 3–4 wis, 4 wysch, 4–5, 6 *Sc.* wisch(e, 4–5 wissch(e, wissh(e, wys(s)che, wysh, wyssh(e, 5 wisho, whisse, (*pl.* wissen), 7 *Sc.* wyshe *Pa pple* I -wæscen, -wahsen, -waxen, 2 (1)wasse, 2–3 (1)wasshen, 2–5 waschen, 3 weaschen, 3–4 wassen, 3–5 (1)wasche, 4 wasshin, (1)washe, whasche, wahche, 4–5 wassche(n, -yn, (y)wasshe, wasshun, whasshen, 4–6 washen, 5 was(c)hyn, wassh, wasch, whassche, 6 wass(s)hen, *Sc.* waschin, 7 *Sc* washine, 3–9 (now *arch* and *dial.*) washen; 2 (1)wesscen, 2–5, 6 *Sc.* weschen, 3–4 wessen, 4 wesche, (y)wesse, 5 wessch, (y)wesh, wesshe, (y)whess, weshen, 5, 6 *Sc* weschin, -yn, 6 *Sc.* weschin(e; 4 waysen, 4–5 waische(n, -un, -yn, wayschen, waissche(n, waisshe(n, wayshun, weische(n, weysche, 5 waishe, waisch; 8 *Sc.* wush *Weak pa. t.* and *pa pple.* 3–4 wassed, 4–5 wascht, 4–6 washed, washsed, wesshed, etc.; 5 wesht, *Sc.* wecht; 4–5 washid, 6 washte, 7 washd, 6–8 washt, 7–9 wash'd, 5– washed. [A Com. Teut. vb. (not recorded in Gothic), originally strong OE. *wescan*, *wascan*, also by metathesis *waxan*, pa. t. pl *wóxon*, *wéocson*, pa. pple. *-wæscen*, corresponds to OFris **waska* (E. and N.Fris *waske*, W Fris. *waskje*), OS, OLow Frankish *wascan* (Du. *wasschen*, pa. t *wiesch*, pa. pple *gewasschen*), OHG. *wascan*, pa. t *wuosc*, pa. pple. *giwascan* (MHG *waschen*, *weschen*, mod G. *waschen*, pa. t. *wusch*, pa. pple. *gewaschen*), ON. (rare) *vaska*, conjugated weak (Sw. *vaska*, Da. *vaske*) —OTeut **waskan* ·—**watskan* f. root **wat-* as in WATER *sb*

It is uncertain whether the original conjugation was of the reduplicating type (OE. pa t *wéosc* = Du. *wiesch*) or of the ablaut type (OE. *wósc* = OHG *wuosc*). In English the weak conjugation appears occasionally in the 14th c, but the strong forms prevailed till the close of the 16th c, after which they seldom occur exc. in dialects.]

I. To cleanse by means of water. Also with compl. adj., *to wash white*, *clean*

1. *trans.* To cleanse, remove the dirt from (something) by affusion of or immersion in water.

In OE. the verb was almost confined to the specific use a below. For the washing of vessels, and for the washing of the human body, the word used was *þwéan*.

900 in Thorpe *Dipl Angl Sax* (1865) 145 Hi sculan waxan sceap. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Levit.* i. 9 And waxan þæt innewerde and þa fet [of the burnt offering]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke v. 2 Ða fisceras eodon, & woxon heora net. *c* 1205 LAY 10182 Heo wascen þa wæpes [*c* 1275 wassen þe wowes]. 13. *St Alexius* 311 (Laud MS. 108) As he wessch here dissches. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 315 Diogenes wisshe [*v r* wische, wysch] wortes in a tyme. *Ibid.* VI. 403 Sche wolde take þe schoon of here sustres priveliche by nyȝte and wasche [*v rr.* wasse, waysche] hem and smeie hem. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy.* II 751 It [*sc* the conduit water] made a ful purgacioun Of al ordure & fylþes in þe toun, Waschyng þe stretis as þei stod a rowe *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 18 Pyke hem clene, & skrape hem, & Wasshem clene. *Ibid* 114 Nym ye ris, whess hem clene *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II xiv 230 A good huswijf now sche sethith, now sche rostith, now sche weischith disschis 1520 in *Archæologia* XXV 437 For wayshyng of the flocke at Fryngе iij s. iij d 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 24 Water for washing of glasses *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 317 In Kent they wash their sheep in the following manner. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Engl. Housew* (ed. 9) 175 Take cockles at a full moon and wash 'em 1773 J CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 199 When you give her casting of flannel or cotton, take care to have them washen as clean as they can be. 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Boarding ho* II, The second-floor front was scrubbed, and washed, and flannelled. 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XVIII, Carriages, too, were washing, and high-bred horses standing out to be groomed. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 61 In the sick room, the doctor should always be asked at what hour he chooses the floor to be washed 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* XXVII 295 We could talk afterwards—while Ernana is washing the dishes.

†**b.** Prov *To wash a wall of loam, a brick or tile* (= L. *laterem lavare*), to labour in vain Cf. 3 d.

1586 HOOKER *Serm* II § 19 But we wash a wall of lome; we labor in vaine. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III v. 41 We have, As learned Authours utter, washd a Tile 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV. 263, I wish I could make him feel as he ought, but one may as well wash a brick

c. Naut. *To wash a ship* · see quot. Also *absol.* ? *Obs.*

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 113 *To Wash a Ship* That is used at sea, when we cannot come aground, or careene her we make her heeled-over with her Ordnance and men, upon the yard-arms to a side, and so wash that side and scrape it (so much as is out of the water, which is commonly some 5, or 6 strakes). 1666, 1720 [see TALLOW *v.* 1 b] 1679 *Lond. Gaz* No 1445/1 They will Wash and Tallow, and then take their course to the Westward

†**d.** Fishing. *To wash off* to wash (the net) after a day's work. Also *absol. Obs.*

1630 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 73 Upon Saturday Sun set, to wash off his Net, hale up and go home *Ibid.* 77 That no Trawler do fish upon the Saturday after Sunrising, but to wash off, hale up, and go home.

e. *To wash out.* to cleanse the interior of (a vessel)

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* II (1842) 54 It is requisite that it [the bottle] be washed out after every experiment, the last two or three rinsings being made with distilled water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 757 A tube of convenient size open at the top or sides so that it can be properly washed out

f. *To wash up*: to wash (table utensils) after a meal Also *absol*

1751 F COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* II. XIII 241 When he had done sipping his Tea, he used to wash up the Cups with the most orderly Exactness 1837 J MORIER *Abel Allnutt* xx. 116 That Betsy might be allowed to come in and help to 'wash up' 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XLIX, Sitting in state to see the room cleared, the hearth swept, and the dinner-service washed up and polished in the back yard 1905 R BAGOT *Passport* XXIII 233 His supper over, and Ernana having retired into the kitchen to wash up.

g. *To wash down* to wash from top to bottom or from end to end.

1877 STABLES *Pract Kennel Guide* 129 A portion of carbolic acid should be used with the water you wash down the yard with. 1898 *Jrnl Sch Geog.* (U S) Oct 300 The waters of the bay are so foul that ships which visit Rio do not wash down their decks during their stay in port. 1901 G DOUGLAS *House with Green Shutters* 14 Gilmour.. was washing down the legs of a horse

2 To cleanse (soiled clothes, wool, etc.) by rubbing in water, with soap or some equivalent. Also *to wash clean, white.*

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* I XXVII (1890) 84 He þa ærest bebead, Iæt heo heora hlæfdi woosce & clænsode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 57 Sume bereð sole cloð to þe watere forto wasshen it clene *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Wule a weob beon, et one cheire, mid one watere wel ibleched, oðer a sol cloð hwit iwaschen? 1340 *Ayenb* 236 Ase linene kertel erþan hi by huyte uelezþe him behoueþ þet he by ybeate and ywesse 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIII 315 Þi best cote Hath many moles and spottes, it moste ben ywasshe *c* 1450 *Two Cookery bks* 84 Take hit vppe in a faire iynnen cloth that is clene wasshen 1497 HALYBURTON *Ledzer* (1867) 149 Item fiue my men to weysch it [the wool] and dry it, 3s. 1522 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) I 17 That na persoun nor persons woucht ony maner of clais at the toune bourn undir the pain of brekin of the weschal that tha wows with 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Radicula*, an herbe, the iuyce whereof is good to wasshe woulle. 15 *Wyf of Auchtirmwchty* 94 He truist the fowll scheitis doun the gait, Thocht to haif wechst [*Ramsay* wusb] thame on ane stane. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk Gt* (1897) 814 'See,' exclaimed Voltaire, 'what a quantity of his dirty linen the King has sent me to wash'' 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* II, How nice my handkerchiefs look, don't they? Hannah washed and ironed them for me

b. *To be* (*a*) *washing* to be getting washed.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* v 72 Except his Shirt's a washing. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Pleas Lett to Genil Wks* 1709 III II 16 Their Commodes and Smocks were *washing* below by the Landlady of the House.

c. *To wash one's dirty linen at home, in public.* said *fig.* with reference to domestic quarrels or grievances, the discussion of which is best confined to the family circle.

Cf. F *Il faut laver son linge sale en famille*

1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron Barset* XLIV, I do not like to trouble you with my private affairs;—there is nothing, I think, so bad as washing one's dirty linen in public. 1891 *Law Times* XCI 21/2 It is ridiculous that grave disputes should be kept waiting while the dirty linen of high society is washed in public. 1895 [see LINEN *sb*]

d. † *To wash up*, ? to wash with vigorous rubbing. *To wash out*, to rinse so as to remove soap or other substance from the web of the stuff.

1756 F HOME *Exper Bleaching* 214 Give it a boil or two at most, and then wash it up while the gross body of the lime is in the substance of the cloth 1876 *Encycl Brit* IV 688/2 They [dyed calicoes] are treated with a hot solution of soap, they are then washed out, squeezed, and again soaped.

e. *absol.* To wash clothes (as an occupation or as part of one's household duties). Also, to wash the clothes of a household periodically.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III i 313 Item, she can wash and scoure. 1623 COCKERAM II, She that Washeth Lauatrix 1671 H M. tr *Erasm. Colloq.* 420 What wilt thou do to the Germans, who wash scarce twice in a year? 1725 *View Lond & Westminster* 9 They were extraordinary Oeconomists, brew'd their own Beer, wash'd at home. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I 242 Mrs Stevens's things hanging out again! I thought she washed last week. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXIII, Betsy Martin, widow, .Goes out charing and washing by the day 1864 SURTEES *Handley Cr* X. (1901) I. 83 Lucy Sandey would mangle, wash, and clear-starch.

f. *trans.* To wash clothes for (a customer or lodger) *dial.*

1795 VANCOUVER *Agric Essex* 82 They cook, wash, lodge, and find them [the workmen] in small beer for 2s. per week. 1886 *S W Line Gloss* s. v, She has weshed him ever sin he came. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under Chilterns* II 81 That'd be nigh enough for me to wash 'im an' mend 'im.

g *absol.* To have one's clothes washed; to pay the laundress's charges. *jocular nonce-use.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* IV, It was by very many degrees the best professional job he had ever had, and one on which he boarded, lodged, and washed for six months afterwards

h. *trans* Of water or other agent. To have the property of cleansing (clothes) easily and well. Also *absol.*

1697 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (ed 3) 101 It [rain-water] Brews and Washes to greater advantage than others

i. *intr.* Of a fabric, a dye To bear cleansing with soap and water without damage to colour or texture.

1765 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. III. 402 Mrs. Stevenson bids me tell Sally, that the striped gown I sent her will wash. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang Abb* III, It is very pretty, madam, but I do not think it will wash well · I am afraid it will fray 1840 H BROWNRIGG in K. Meadows *Heads of People* I 93 'You told me, sir, the print would wash' she exclaimed, shewing to the unmoved shopman the colourless purchase 1883 *Harper's Mag* Nov 972/1 Only eighteen-pence a yard, ma'am, and warranted to wash.

j. *fig* (*colloq.*) To bear trial or investigation, stand the test, find acceptance, prove to be genuine, reliable. Chiefly in phr (*it*) *won't wash.*

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XVIII, That will'n't wash, Miss. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II II, He's got pluck somewhere in him That's the only thing after all that'll wash, ain't it? 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* XVI, The men—and the women too,—who are so, soft-natured, so kind,.—it so often turns out that they won't wash. 1881 LD ACTON *Lett to Mary Gladstone* (1904) 99 The defect of the argument is that it will neither wear nor wash 1911 *Spectator* 21 Oct. 643/1 He was not to be taken in by plausibilities that 'wouldn't wash'.

k. *Pass.* or *intr* with *out.* Of a fabric · To lose colour in the wash. Hence *fig* to lose all vigour or freshness.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, The lady was a long, lean figure, wearing such a faded air that she seemed not to have been made in what linen-drapers call 'fast colours' originally, and to have, by little and little, washed out. 1868 'HOLME LEE' *B. Godfrey* I 282 That claptrap won't wash any longer, it is quite washed out 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* XXII, A reaction has set in, and I'm quite washed out and unfit for anything.

3 To cleanse (the body or part of it) with water. Also to *wash clean, white*

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Matt. XXVII 24 Pilatus weosc [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* þwoh] hys hande beforan þam folke *c* 1200 ORMIN 15122 To wasshenn offte þe33re lic Wiþþ waterr all wiþþutenn *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 324 Þu waschest þine honden in one elpi deie twies oðer þries *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2289 After ðat giot, he weis is wliten *a* 1300 *Marina* 172 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1878) 173 Go we whosshen vr dede broþer 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 423 Our e bodies ne ben in no baþ wahche 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* X 3 She wesh [1388 waischide] hir bodi *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 267 Scho warmyt wattir, and hir serwandis fast His body wousche. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* II 61 They. asked after water for to wasse their handes. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XIX. 2 Let your fete be waszhen 15 *Christ's Kirk on Gr* 6 in *Baunatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 282 Thair come our kittens weschin clene 1622 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Farewe, Tower-Bottles* A 8, Many times you haue beene fild with trash, Scarce good enough your dirty skins to wash. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 73 P 3 Keep your Temper, wash your Face, and go to Bed 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVIII, To wash and dress this young gentleman 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. 1, Here's Francis coming down stairs. He went up to wash his hands 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 610 The patient may be washed with sulphur soap.

b const. *of rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. V (1495) 193 Whan chyldren ben wasshe of fylthe anone they defoyle themself ayen. 1897 O WISTER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 520/2 Both were aware that when shaved and washed of their round-up grime they could look very engaging.

c. said of the water as agent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII ix. (1495) 445 The ryuer Iordan wisshe and clensyd Naaman of Syria of his lepre. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 100 Saue water, which dooth wash thy handis.

d. Proverbs. † *One hand washeth another* (see quots. 1593, 1596). *To wash an Ethiop, a black-amoor* (*white*); *to wash an ass's head* (or *ears*) · to labour in vain (cf 1 b).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III. (1586) 165 As one hand washeth another, and both of them the face, so one brother ought to support another. 1592 LODGE *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 53 Who washeth the Asses eares, looseth both his Sope and his labour 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let Notable Cont* Wks. (Grosart) I. 269 One hand washeth an other · and it appertaineth vnto him, that taketh something, to giue some thing 1596 J MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 375 We mein nocht to tyne tyme in wassing of sic Mooires. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV iii. F 3, I washe an Ethiop, who for recompence Sullyde my name. 1624 MASSINGER *Parlt. Love* II II, For, being censured, Or to extenuate, or excuse my guilt, Were but to wash an Ethiop. 1635 L FOXE *N W. Fox* 268, I have now washt the Black-moore these five yeares, having yet received neither Sallery, wages or reward *marg* Laboured in vaine. 1639 J CLARKE *Paræm* 155 He that washeth an asses head loseth both his lye and his labour. *a* 1791 [see ETHIOP A] 1845 R. FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 65 It is loss of time and soap to wash an ass's head

e. Phrase, *To wash one's hands of*: to disown responsibility for; to refuse to have any further connexion with.

So in Fr and other mod. langs.; orig an allusion to Pilate's washing his hands (Matt XXVII 24)

1554 LADY JANE GREY *Epistle* B VIJ, I wil wash my hands giltles thereof 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks (1892) 53 Pilat wesching his handis of ye deid of Chryst 1642 in Clarendon *Hist Reb* IV § 346 He said, 'he should wash his hands before all the world from the least imputation of slackness' *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II. XIX (1892) 411, I intend to spend my breath no longer upon them, but to wash my hands quite of the business 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* II i, Mony is but Dirt Sir Joseph—Mere Dirt. *Sir Jo.* But I profess, 'tis a Dirt I have wash'd my Hands of at present 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII iii, 'Then I wash my hands of you,' cries the doctor. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Lady M. Coke* 3 Mar, Politics, of which I washed my hands for ever when I came away 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* VI, He had entirely washed his hands of the difficulty, and it had become ours 1887 'EDNA LYALL' *Knt-Errant* (1889) 29 You are incorrigible. I wash my hands of you.

¶ **f.** The expression 'I will wash my hands in innocency' (Ps. XXVI. 6) is echoed in the following passage, where the meaning is 'to lead a life of heedless ease'.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 324 Who of all men living wash their hands most in carelesnesse, being never disturbed with worldly cares or incumbrances.

g. *To wash one's hands.* to rub the hands alternately one over the other, in imitation of the action of washing them (Cf. Shaks. *Macb.* v. i. 33).

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 1493/2 Roger was burned into ashes, washing his handes in the flame as he was in burning. 1840 Hood *Miss Kilmansegg* 325 (*Christening*) He Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap, In imperceptible water.

h. *Of a cat, etc.:* To cleanse (itself, its face) by licking and rubbing with its paw.

1661 M Stevenson *Twelve Moneths* 27 The Hare in a Furrow sits washing her face. 1792 Burns *Sic a Wife as Willie had* 26 Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin'. 1858 H. W Dulcken *Picture Fables* 89 Why do you wash yourself, Pussy?

i. *refl.* To cleanse one's body, or (often) merely one's face and hands, with water.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 73 Wascheð ou and wonieð clene *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Ase heo weoschs hire *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O E. Misc* 29, vi. Ydres of stone þet ware i-clepede baþieres wer þo gius hem wesse for clenesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 Elyseu þe profete het to naaman þet wes mezel þet he him wesse ine þe flom Jordan zeuezibe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 254 Into his bath he wente anon And wyssh him clene as eny bon *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* IV viii. 468 That no man schulde take mete, but that he anoon bifore waischid him. 1596 in *Spalding Club Misc* I 86 Eftir thei hed anes waschin tham selffis and dryit agane. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* IV. 142 They wash themselues in a *Lauotoio.* 1643 Trapp *Comm., Gen* xxxv 2 We wash us every day, but, when to dine with great ones, we wash us with balls, and put on our best 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 94 ¶ 8 He threw off his Clothes with a Design to wash himself. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æn* II 719 Until I wash me again Clean in the running fountain

j. *intr.* for *refl.* (= to wash oneself, one's hands, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 159 Þos fure kunnes teres boð þe fuwer wateres þa þe beoð ihaten us on to weschen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 541 Þe king no seyd no more, Bot wesche and 3ede to mete. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2997 Whan þei samen hade souped & seþþe whasche after 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xiii. 28 Þei wesshen [*v. r.* wasscheden] and wypeden and wenten to þe dyner. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I x 49 Anon as they had wasshen & rysen *a* 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 174 I woll not presume to wassche with yow & therfore I pray you hold me excused. Than was my lord Cardynall constrayned to wasshe alone, and my lord of Norfolk alone also 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shrew* IV. i 157 Come Kate and wash, and welcome heartily. 1605 Erondelle *Fr. Gard* L4 b, Come, wash with my Lady and me, We may wash well foure in a Basen. 1694 E. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* I iii (ed. 18) 410 No Earl is to wash with a Duke without the Dukes Permission 1718 Lady M W Montagu *Let to C'tess [Mar]* 10 Mar, These served her coffee, kneeling; brought water when she washed, [etc.] 1770 G White *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 Oct., As far as I can observe, many birds that dust themselves never wash 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xi, And now wash speedily and follow me. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 49 Here the birds can wash.

k. To cleanse, rinse, drench (the mouth, etc.) with a douche or medicinal application. Also with *out.*

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Gargarisso*, to gargaryshe or washe the mouthe and throte of a man *c* 1550 H Lloyd *Treas Health* vi. Cvj, Then let ye pacyent fastyng hold this bage in his mouth & chaw it betwixt hys teeth, & after washe his mouth wyth warme wyne and Hony 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser II. *Sutheri* (Colburn) 43 The Colonel began to wash out his mouth 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 583 Antral and attic cavities washed out with strong antiseptic solution *Ibid* VIII 300 It is a good thing to keep washing out the vagina by antiseptic douches.

l. Said with reference to baptism.

† Used by Cheke to translate βαπτίζειν to baptize

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23686 Waters þat wete þan cristes flexs, and in batism his santes wexs 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 9508 Adam's synne was so grefe, þat þyr was to God none so lefe, þyt he ne shulde to helle gone But he were wasshe yn þe fonte stone *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 72 Joon hadde office of God to se Crist, and waishe him 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 123 All that ar washed in the floude of baptym 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg* 188 b/2 He baptysed our lord and wysshe hym where he had neuer fylthe. *c* 1550 Chfke *Matt.* xx. 22 Can ye..be washed with y^t^ washing y^t^ I schal be washed withal 1623 Cockeram II, To Wash Belaue, Baptize. 1653 R Carpenter (*title*) The Anabaptist washt and washt, and shrunk in the washing

m. *fig.* To cleanse from the stain of sin. Const *from*, † *of.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Swiche teres scedde M. Magdalene þa heo wosch ure drihtenes fet and heo weręð hire self waschen of hire fule sunnen. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Of blod ant water the stremes be, Us to whosshe from oure fon thre 1340 *Ayenb* 112 Þe herte þet is yclensed and ywesse be zobe ssrifte. 1382 Wyclif *Rev* i. 5 The which . waschide [*v r.* wesh] us fro oure synnes in his blood. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII xiii (1558) 8 As man most sinful I come vnto the well For to be washen of mine iniquity *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref.* Wks 1846 I 23 Christ woushe us with his blood *c* 1650 Binning *Serm* Wks (1735) 566 We are washen from the Guilt of our Sins 1707 Watts *Hymn*, '*Not the Malicious*' III, But we are wash'd in Jesus' blood, We're pardon'd thro' his name. 1874 *Sankey's Sacred Songs* (1878) 45 Washed in the blood of the Lamb.

†**n.** To clear, free from blame or aspersion.

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 405 Major-general Kelsey laboured to wash him.

4. To flush or drench (a substance) with water or other liquid, in order to remove impurities or to dissolve out some component.

a 1650 E. Norgate *Miniatura* (1919) 17 Then take the remayning grounds and wash them as before. 1652 French *Distill* iii 71 This Oil must be washed in good store of water. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 407 By washing the residuum, a portion of it dissolves in the water. 1849 D Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 303 This crust, washed with anhydrous alcohol, breaks up into small crystals 1853 S. Hughes *Gas-works* 42 The process of washing the gas is adopted for the purpose of separating ammonia, and consists of passing the gas through a simple sheet of water 6 or 8 inches in depth. 1857 Miller *Elem Chem, Org* 56 By washing the distilled liquid with water, the acetone may, therefore, be removed. 1874 F. Clowes *Pract Chem.* 44 A precipitate which has been filtered from the liquid in which it is suspended has often to be washed until perfectly free from the liquid adhering to it

b. Of running water, rain, etc To pass over (a surface) so as to carry off adherent matter, to waste, abrade, or erode in its flow. Also with *out*

1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 16 All the rayne that commeth shal washe the lande, and dryue away the dounge and the good moulde 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Apr 125 In cases where the stream is not rapid, and where there is little risk of the banks being washed or hurt during the summer months. 1805 R W. Dickson *Pract Agric.* I. 309 Taking the water off without washing the land. 1817 Byron *Manfred* I. ii. 124 A pathway, which the torrent Hath wash'd since winter 1860 Tyndall *Glac* II viii. 263 The glacier is flanked by mountains which are washed by rain. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 13 The moon . of early April, clean washen by the rains 1897 J L Allen *Choir Invisible* v. 65 This stream flows unseen beneath the streets of the city now with scarce current enough to wash out its grimy channel

II. To subject to the action of water or other liquid.

5. To bathe, lave (the body, limbs, wounds, etc.) with water or other liquid.

Where the reference is to wounds, there is sometimes the additional notion of cleansing from blood, pus, etc. cf sense 3

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 83 He weis his wunde mid wine 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VIII. 235 Þan he wesche [*v rr.* weesche, wuesch] þe woundes of þe ymage of the crucifixe *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 199 Þanne waische þe lyme wiþ a decocciour of malowis & violet & rotis of bismalue in watir *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 787 The wery ost Wysche woundis with wyn, off thaim that was wnsound. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xliii. (Arb) 116 Wyse Maistres and Surgyens, . bonde them, and weeshe hem [*sc* the wounds] 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 354 After this my rubbing and being washt with Salt and Vineger 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 998 The Wound must be at first Washed cleane, with White Wine 1686–7 in *Spalding Club Misc* V 237 He sawe Alex Chalmer, his hand blooding, after it was washen, being hurt. 1809 *Med Jrnl.* XXI. 37 A solution of the muriat of mercury in alcohol, to wash the affected parts with twice a day.

b. To bathe (the eyes). Also, *to wash clean, clear.* †Also *transf.* (jocularly), to clear or sharpen the sight of (the eyes) with strong drink (cf. next).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Wassce and wipe wol clane ða eiȝene, for ðan soð is ðat hie ðe siggen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13571 Ga wasse þin eien þar *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 2826 þis bysone mon to þat water he ladde And wosshe þere wt his ynon two. 16 . Chalkhill in Walton *Angler* xvi 210 We . Drink a cup to wash our eyes, Leave the sluggard sleeping 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxviii, His eyes washed with only a single cup of canary 1832 — *Cast Dang* II, Thou shalt have no cause to complain that thine eyes have been damaged by a Scottish mist, while we can find an English *coin to pay for the good liquor which should wash them* clear.

c. To moisten (the throat) with wine. † Hence *to wash one's brain, head,* etc., as jocular expressions for wine-drinking.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 176 For Bachus was a glotoun eke, Him for the throte thei beseke, That he it wolde waisshen ofte With swote drinkes and with softe 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* II i H 1 b, My teth be al to furrid with flakes of skurfe (sticking vpon them syns I washed them with any merye go downe) 1589 Nashe *Anat Absurd* D 4, He that washeth his braines with diuers kinds of wines, is the next doore to a drunken man 1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (1592) F 3, Washing their heades well with wine 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum* v. iv, I'le wash my temples with some on't presently. 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* II. vii. 105. 1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj* IV. v *init.*, Beleeve me fellow here will be lusty drinking. Many a washt pate in wine I warrant thee

†**d** *intr.* for *refl.* To use cosmetic washes. *Obs*

1676 Etherege *Man of Mode* II. i. 22 Young Ladies; Who notoriously wash, and paint, though they Have naturally good Complexions. 1693 Southerne *Maid's Last Prayer* II. i, I may Wash, and Patch, and please my self

6. To plunge, bathe (a person) in a river or lake.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xii (1495) 446 In Ethiopia is a lake and yf a body be wassh therin he shinyth as though he were anoynted wyth oyle. 1660 F Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 129 Having washed him in a lake they cloath him in a white gown.

†**b** *refl.* Used for: To bathe. *Obs.* (? In later use *jocular.*)

1388 [see 6 c] 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 414 b/1 The emperour frederyk vysyted the holy londe and wysshe hym in a ryuer. 1521 *Guylfordes Pylgr* (Camden) 42 There we wesshe us, and bayned us all nakyd in the water of Iordan. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* IV. i 103 He went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and being taken with the crampe, was droun'd 1711 Hearne *Collect* (O. H. S.) III. 195 One Mr Reynalds was drown'd by Ferry Hinksey, he being washing himself, but not able to swim 1775 Burke *Corr* (1844) II. 38 My brother is washing himself at Brighthelmstone

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To bathe. *Obs.* exc of animals.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* v. 14 He wente doun, and wasche [1388 waischide hym] in Jordane seuen sithis. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Motto* E 2, Old Chaucer, Sidney, Spencer, Daniel, Nash, I dipt my finger where they vs'd to wash. 1908 [Miss E Fowler] *Betw Trent & Ancholme* 12 The 'Wire Pond', where the horses came to wash.

†**d.** *trans.* To dip, plunge, immerse (a thing) *in* water. *Obs*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. met. vi. (1886) 111 Ne the same sterre vrsa nis neuer mo wasshen in the depe westrene see [L *nunquam occiduo lota profunda*]. *c* 1386 — *Pard T.* 25 If that this boon be wasshe in any welle

e. *To wash one's spears* (sc. in blood): a phrase attributed to South African chiefs as expressing their motive for going to war.

1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* v, With every moon a fresh impi started to wash its spears, and came back few and thin 1903 Bryce *Stud Contemp Biogr.* 221 In one thing the young men [Sir Stafford Northcote's followers], who, like Zulu warriors, wished to wash their spears, were right and he was wrong

7. To wet or moisten thoroughly; to inundate or saturate with water (esp. rain) or other liquid; to sprinkle or pour water upon.

c 1205 Lay. 17188 Heo wasceð [*c* 1275 wasseþ] þene stan, & þer mide baðieð heore þan *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1097 Now es þe erth waiker þan it was þan, Thoru þe watur þat it sua wex, þer-for behoues now man ete flesse *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 766 Reyn shal thee wasshe, and sonne shal thee drye 1390 Gower *Conf* I 138 Til that the water of the hevene Have waisshen him be times sevene. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 18570 Pirrus hewe to gobetis al hir flesch, And with hir blod the tombe wesch 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxxiv. 7 Their londe shalbe washed [1611 soaked] with bloude. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Roresco*, to be washed with dewe. 1577 Kyndall *Flowers Epigr*, *Trifles* 13 A powryng shower that..well the kyng did washe 1590 Shaks. *Mids N.* II. i 104 Therefore the Moone (the gouernesse of floods).. washes all the aire 1596 — *Tam Shr* II. i 174 She lookes as cleere As morning Roses newly washt with dew 1596 *Edw III*, III. ii 23 He, that no sooner will prouide a Cloake, Then when he sees it doth begin to raigne, May, peraduenture, for his negligence, Be throughly washed, when he suspects it not 1662 J Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 35 Ever and anon our Sails were wash'd by the Waves 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xxviii, Flora..New washen with a showir of May. 1783 Cowper *Rose* x The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in a shower 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* IV i, The rose is sweetest wash'd with morning dew.

b To wet copiously (with tears).

Chiefly in religious use, after Ps vi 6 Vulgate, *lavabo lectum meum*, and with reference to Luke vii 38.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 65 Swo ich wile biwepe mine synnes þat mi bed bie iwasshen mid mine teares *Ibid.* 151 He wasseð his neb mid teares *c* 1300 *Judas* 125 in *E. E P.* (1862) 110 His fet heo wosch wiþ hire teres 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 He ssel grat zorze habbe. and ofte mid his teares his bed wesse. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xlvii, And þer wyth of þe habundaunce of teres sche woschsse muche bettere hys heuede 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 124, I have noo wesshe this litel bille with sorwfulle terys, that [etc.]. 1603 Shaks *Meas for M.* III. i. 239 He, a marble to her teares, is washed with them, but relents not.

c With predicative extension To form *in* (holes) by the action of dropping or running water. Similarly, to form a hole or depression in (a surface) by erosion.

1766 *Complete Farmer* s v *Walk*, The dripping of the water from their branches in hard rains, is apt to wash the gravel in holes, and render the walks very unsightly 1911 *Concise Oxford Dict* s v., *Water had washed a channel.*

†**8.** To sweat (gold or silver coin) by the application of acids. *Obs.*

Distinct from the 'washing' of coin forbidden in recent statutes see 9 c

1421–2 Hoccleve *Min P.* xxi 106 How may it [gold coin] holde his peise when it is waishe so that it lackethe somewhat in thiknese? 1543 tr. *Act* 3 *Hen. V*, c 6 They that so do clyp, wasshe, and fyle the money of the lande, shalbe iudged traytours to the kynge and to the realme. *a* 1547 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App. 88 Of them that countrefetes, clypis, washes, or fyllis the Kinges coyne 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v. lxxix § 12 To wash or clip that coyne which hath on it the marke of God 1643 *Docq Lett Patent at Oxf* (1837) 45 Pardon, for counterfeiting forging clipping washing or falsefying Money of Gold or silver.

9 To cover or smear (a surface) with a liquid substance lightly applied. Also with *over.*

1755 *Art of Drawing in Perspective* 91 When these are dry, wash all over with the white Varnish before the Fire. 1854 Maria Charlesworth *Minust. Children* v. 60 [She] washed over the tops of the loaves with a feather dipped in beer.

b. To cover (a wall, etc.) with pigment mixed with water or watery liquid, to whitewash or colour-wash.

1604 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 157 A plasterer, . v days plasteringe and wasshinge in the chambers on the soth syed, 1^li^ 1^d^. 1606 *Ibid.* 172 A plasterer, v days wasshinge the halle and dyninge chamber, 1^li^ v^s^ 1722 *Lond. Gaz* No 6103/3 The Walls of the Houses were washed with Water in which Lime had been slaked. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II 296 The windmills, are all painted or washed white

c. To cover *with* a film of metal deposited from a solution.

1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 19/1 A chain and medal..is silver washed over with gold 1853 Humphreys *Coin Coll Man* xxvi 381 The ten-centime piece of Napoleon being of copper washed with silver 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict* c. 99 § 1 Any of the current Coin which shall have been gilt, silvered, washed, coloured, or cased over, so as to resemble any of the Queen's current Coin of a higher Denomination.

10. *Water-colour Painting.* To cover with a broad layer of colour by a continuous movement

of the brush; to depict (a coloured surface) by this means, to lay (colour) in washes. *To wash in* to depict (a portion of a subject) with a wash of colour Also with *over*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* xii 110 Beginne first to wash ouer some plaine printes *a* 1650 E. NORGATE *Miniatura* (1919) 30 In your dead colourings, you must wash over and colour your ground and complexion, with this red *Ibid* 32 Washing the colour with a bold hand *Ibid* 50 When you have sleigtly washt in your skie. 1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyor* 53 Arable for corn you may wash with pale straw-colour made of yellow-ocre and white-lead 1675 A. BROWNE *Appendix Art Paint* 13, 14 That manner I do approve of better, for Washing or Drawing any Design with Indian Ink, and indeed ought not be called Limning but Washing 1755 *Art of Drawing in Perspective* 9 Sometimes the Design is washed, that is, the Shadows are done with a Pencil in Indian Ink, or some other Liquor. 1807 J. LANDSEER *Lect Engraving* III 132 A drawing washed with bistre or Indian ink. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I 5 Gaspar washes his sky half blue and half yellow 1860 SMILES *Self Help* v 125 He [Turner] was glad to hire himself out at half-a-crown a night to wash in skies in Indian ink upon other people's drawings 1860 J. D. HOOKER *Flora Tasmania* II 372 The scape should be washed over with a pale brown, leaving hardly a trace of green. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 1872, 406 The bushes may be washed in with Indian yellow. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xii 396 Copley Fielding taught me to wash colour smoothly in successive tints

fig 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II 249 Such a man as I have sketched, or washed faintly in, as the painters say

b. *transf* in *passive* Said in Natural History of surfaces that appear to have a superficial layer of colour spread over them.

1844 BLYTH in *Jrnl Asiatic Soc Bengal* XIII I 466 The legs and feet are pale, the hands are washed with blackish 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith* I 25 Tail-feathers black, washed with blue 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk Birds Gt Brit* I 25 The intermediate form..differs from the typical bird in having the head and throat washed with purple

11. *Mining* To agitate in water, or to pass a stream of water through (metalliferous earth) in order to separate the metallic particles.

1543 *Mem Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) I 403 For washinge the leade ure at Grenehow morr 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 212 Then they washe all the earthe And if herein they fynde any golde, they folowe it 1619 S. ATKINSON *Gold Mynes Scot* (Bannatyne Club) 1 The buddle where the same earth must be reudled or washed 1853 C. R. READ *Austral Gold Fields* 34 In many cases men used to pay other £20 a week to be allowed to wash their tailings. 1863 B. A. HEYWOOD *Vac Tour Antipodes* 48 The Chinese have been known to wash over again the deserted washings of the Europeans, and to find gold in paying quantities

b. *absol.*

1604 G. BOWES in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec Mining Scot* (1878) 107, I bestowed my workemen to washe for golde in Whites meadowe 18 C. A. GOODRICH *Child's Hist US* (1882) 122 Men .were found gathered there . washing for gold.

III. Of flowing water: To flow past or over land.

12. Of a sea or river: To flow over or past (the sand, shore, coast); to beat upon (walls, cliffs, etc.); to touch, adjoin (a town, country, etc). Also of a river: To pass through, 'water' (a country).

c 1205 LAY. 123, I þere Tyure he eode alond þer þa sea wasced þat sond 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Subluere*, to vnderwashe, as water, whyche runneth lowe vnder a banke or hylle, and washeth the foote thereof 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. xii 47 The two sides are washed by the sea 1591 SPENSER *Vis Bellay* 158 The golden grayle That bright Pactolus washeth with his streames 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VIII 90 In Times to come My Waves shall wash the Walls of mighty Rome. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 329 They seldom stretch into Rivers at length, but stagnate in the Low Grounds, which they wash 1700 CHAUNCY *Hertfordsh* 3 The Bulborne, washing the North East side of Barkhamsted 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Purg* VIII. 69 The crown, Which gave me sovereignty over the land By Danube wash'd 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI xlix 168 The waves washed the foot of the cliffs 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv, A small village, washed by the brook. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 45 The British Isles, washed by warm water on their western shores, are peculiarly subject to fogs

transf 1902 KIPLING *Five Nations* (1903) 64 The granite of the ancient North—Great spaces washed with sun.

b. *intr* Of waves: To sweep *over* a surface; to break or surge *against* (the shore, etc); to break *in*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist*, *Hast. Earth* XVII (1824) I 122 The tides, constantly washing over them, have always left some part of their substance behind 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* XXXI, Nothing was heard but the rippling of the waters of the Seine, then at high tide, washing against the very foundations of the tower. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* VIII. 119 The tiny waves that washed in on the white shore 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* XVI 243 The lightest ripple washed over the gunwale.

transf 1920 *In the Mountains* 132 It is a very good practice to lean out of one's window before going to bed and let the cool darkness wash over one

c. Used by onomatopœia to suggest the sound of moving water, or of objects moving in water

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 70, I heard the ripple washing in the reeds 18 JEAN INGELOW *Days without Alloy* III (Funk), Then I hear the water washing, never golden waves were brighter. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Wash*, to make a swish, swash, or swirl of the water; as, the shad are washing

IV. To remove, or carry away, by the action of water or other liquid.

13. *trans* To remove (dirt, a stain, colouring, etc.) by the application of water or other liquid. Chiefly with adv., as *away*, *out*, *off*.

c 1400 *Beryn* 661 Yet, or he cam in company, he wissh a-wey the blood *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 90 Then was þys woman agrysed of þe blod, and wold haue weschyn hit away 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX (last line), All blude and slauchtyr away was weschyn clene 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 32 Bay berries wash out frekles 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV 66 After he had beheld the stroke, and washte away the bloud 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* II. II 60 Will all great Neptunes Ocean wash this blood Cleane from my Hand? 1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* XXXV (1687) 437 Would you not have us pull off the Mask or wash off the paint, that we may shew things in their proper colours? 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd 45 The Volatil Salt is to be washed off with the said Water 1755 *Art of Drawing in Perspective* 91 Then wash off the Tripoli with a soft Sponge and Water 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XXIV (1842) 629 Agitate it [the gas] with water to wash out the sulphurous acid 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* XXXIV, Though the blood of his nephew was scarce washed from his hands 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 868 Washing discharge away with sublimate solution.

b. *fig.*

Very common in reference to sin, etc regarded as a stain or defilement. In early use often without adv

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 324 Euerich god word, & euerich god werc wascheð smele sunnen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun in O E Hom* I 189 As wis ase drope of þt deorwurþe blod mahte waschen a wai alle folkes fulþe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1594 God thoght a neu wengaunce to sent, And waass þat wrang, þat was sa ryf. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9544 Whan Ihesu was baptysed þei-ynne [*sc* in Jordan] For to wasshe awey þat synne *14 Pol*, *Rel & L. Poems* 142 That thy vnoundis May wach in vs all surfetis reproueable *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LI. 1, O clense, O wash my foule iniquitie 1664 MARVELL *Corr* Wks. (Grosart) II 121 His subjects have with their ancient loyalty washed out the staines of the late Rebellion. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 313 Nor Tears, that wash out Sin, can wash out Shame 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* XXXI III 238 The ignominious lashes, which they had formerly received, were washed away in the blood of the guilty, or obnoxious, families 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XII III 130 This merit was thought sufficient to wash out even the stain of his Saxon extraction. 1880 LD. ACTON *Lett to Mary Gladstone* (1904) 38 The Republican party had a good deal of dirty work to wash off

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To blot out, obliterate, cancel

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 289 3if chartris of men ben contrarie to goddis lawe, þes chartres schulde be wayschen and goddis lawe schulde stonde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 703 The brotherly loue betwene them washed away and diminished all suspicion 1580 H. F. *Pelegrom Syn. Sylva* 70 To Crosse or Cancell out, or to wash out writinges 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witchcr* V 18 (1886) 74 Bodin washeth away all our arguments with one word 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 236 Now of these three causes before specified, the first doth not wash away envie 1626 *Withals' Dict* 563 *Lectum luto purgare* To wash out incke with incke 1763 SPENS *Plato's Repub* IV 151 Such wool as is not managed in this manner, you know what sort it proves; whether one is dying other colours, or this one, without the due preparation beforehand I know, said he, that they are easily washen out 1850 SMEDLEY *F Fairlegh* XXVI, This Wilfold is a noted duellist, and no doubt thirsts to wash out the insult he has received in blood 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* li, Nor [shall] all thy Tears wash out a Word of it

d. *intr.* with *out*. Of colouring matter: To disappear from a fabric when washed.

1755 in *6th Rep Dep Kpr Rec* App II 128 A certain Liquid Composition .which will neither Wash Out, Fade, or Tarnish

14. trans. *To wash down* to swallow liquor along with or after (solid food), in order to assist deglutition or digestion. Also with *fig* object. Also rarely *to wash over*.

1600 *1st Pt Sir J. Oldcastle* V viii 41 In this one draught I wash my sorrow downe 1649 LOVELACE *Being treated, To Ellinda* 4 Flutes of Canary That well did wash downe pasties mary 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv* 193, I had three plentiful Meals, and some good Liquors to wash it down 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXVIII, This profound reflection Mr Toodle washed down with a pint mug of tea. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* II (1901) I 13 Then a good cut out of the middle of a well-browned saddle of mutton, wash it over with a few glasses of iced champagne. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* IX 151 This we washed down with a.,'bowl' of mulled Bordeaux.

15. Of waves, running water, rain, etc To remove, dislodge, carry away; to carry or transport in a specified direction With advs *away*, *down*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc., or const. *from*, *into*, *out of*, etc.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. X 163 Til Fourti dawes ben folfuld þat þe flod haue I-wassche Clene awey þe cursede blod þat Caym haþ I-maket. *a* 1500 *Bernardus*, etc III 82 He walde þat A watter, or a well, hayd wecht it away 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 212 The water wassheth the earth owte of the trais 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* III V 71 What wilt thou wash him from his graue with teares? 1593 — *3 Hen VI*, V IV 31 Bestride the Rock, the Tyde will wash you off 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Merry-Wherry-Ferry Voy* Wks 1630 II 10/2 The raging Sea. euery day eateth further in, Still wasting, washing downe the sand doth win *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1829) 44 Waters and burns flowed over bank and brae, corn mills and mill-houses washen down, [etc.]. 1674 *Jackson's Recant* A 2, A Clod of Earth, which the least shower of Rheums [can] wash away to no thing 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat Hist Westmorld. & Cumbld* XIV 81 Violent Currents of Water wash off the outer Coat of the Earth, and leave the Vein naked 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 180 That the Rain water may spread equally, and not wash down the Ground 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II III. 152 Several pieces of beef had been washed out of the ship. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XI, The river has washed away its banks 1858 TRELAWNY *Recoll Shelley* etc. 120 The other body was washed on shore three miles distant from Shelley's 1883 *Manch. Guard* 18 Oct 4/7 The bodies of five seamen have been washed ashore

b. To separate (metallic particles) by treating the containing earth with water. Also *to wash out*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 212 These mynes owght euer to bee soughte nere to sum ryuer to thende that the golde may be washed 1665 *Phil Trans* I 117 A peculiar way of washing out very small Dust-gold 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v. 50 The washing the gold from the sand and dirt, with which it is always mixed 1920 *Conquest* May 324/1 Potassium and sodium cyanides are employed for the purpose of washing out the gold from the quartz

c. Of a hard surface To beat *off* waves and flotsam as they are borne against it.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII 812 His solid sides Wash off the Sea weeds, and the sounding Tides

d. *intr.* To be carried away or detached by moving water Chiefly of soil, etc. To be eroded or abraded, wear away by inundation Chiefly with *adv.*, as *away*, *down*.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I II 451 Who Thinke me to be a senselesse lumpe of clay That will with euery water wash to dirt 1653 WALTON *Angler* VIII 171 You must work or pound it [*sc* your paste] so long in the Mortar, as to make it so tough as to hang upon your hook without washing from it 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat Hist Westmorld & Cumbld* VII 47 Whose Soil, by great Rains and Floods, washeth down into the Vallies 1789 W. JESSOP in *Rep Engin Thames-Isis Navig* (1792) 23 If the Stones are set in moss and wrecked full of Gravel to prevent the Earth from Washing from behind thro' the Joints 1822 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I 13 It [the soil] has great tenacity, does not wash away like sand or light loam

16. To be tossed about, to be carried or driven along, by waves or stream Also with *up*, *ashore*, etc. Also *fig.*

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *New Discov by Sea* A 5, These sands so shallow In which thou seest our ship thus wash and wallow 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy* 22 Four or five dead Bodies at a time washing about the Decks *Ibid.* 154 Our Bedding was left washing in the Break of the Sea. 1815 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron* 83 The vessel struck on the ground and afterwards washed up against the piles on the west side. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II. V. IX, War-Minister Narbonne is washed away by the Time flood, poor Chevalier de Grave, chosen by the Court, is fast washing away 1880 *Times* 17 Dec 5/6 The Adolph is reported to be total wreck. Cargo washing ashore. 1907 *Daily Chron* 26 Sept 6/5, I was glad to lay hold of a spar that washed by me

17. *Rowing* a *trans.* To steer so as to impede (a competitor) by the 'wash' of one's own boat

1865 *Field* 26 Aug 152/2 His next step, when half a length ahead, was to edge in as much as he dare in front of Kelley, notwithstanding the admonition of the umpire, for the purpose of washing him. 1872 *Field Q. Mag* III 107/1 [Cambridge] passed under the Middlesex arch of Barnes Bridge a length and a half ahead of the Oxonians, who, to escape being washed, elected to pass under the centre span.

b *intr* in phrase *to wash out*, to fail to lift out the blade of the oar squarely at the finish of the stroke

1884 *St James's Gaz* 28 Mar 6/2 Stroke and No 4 were washing out and rowing light in the finish of the stroke

V 18. *Mech.* (trans.) *To wash off*, to cut to a slope or bevel. *To wash down* (see quot. 1911).

1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* § 1117 The sole for the [window-] frame to be washed off (sloped) on the outside to carry off the rain 1911 WEBSTER, *To wash down*, to work to a thin edge or featheredge. *Scot*

VI 19. *slang.* a. *Printing* To punish or 'rag' (a fellow-workman for telling falsehoods) by hammering on his desk. Cf. WASHING *vbl. sb.* 5.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 810

b *Stockbroking.* To subject (stock) to a 'wash'. see WASH *sb* 20. [Perh orig with allusion to the phrase 'one hand washes the other' (see 3 d).]

1895 *Funk's Stand Dict* 1903 S. S. PRATT *Work of Wall St* 146 The syndicate may be washing sales by matched orders through curb brokers in order to market watered stock

VII. 20 The verb-stem in combination.

a Combinations of *wash-* + object, '(some one or something) that washes', as WASH-DISH 1, WASH-HAND *a.*, WASHMOUTH.

b. Attributive combinations of *wash-* (often synonymous with parallel combs of WASHING *vbl. sb.*), denoting things or places used for washing, or persons employed in washing clothes, as *wash-boy*, *-cloth*, *-place*, *-rag*, *-solution*, *-tray*, *-vessel*, **wash-beetle**, a wooden mallet for beating clothes as part of the process of washing, **wash-boiler** (see quot. 1875); **wash-bottle** *Chem.* (*a*) a bottle containing liquid through which gases may be passed for purification; (*b*) a bottle with a mouthpiece and issue tube, for directing a stream of liquid on a substance or utensil to be washed; **wash-brush**, a large brush for 'washing' or laying on washes of colour; **wash-dyke** *dial.* = WASH-POOL; **wash-gourd**, the loofah (Webster Suppl. 1902), also called *washing-*, *towel-gourd*, **wash-kitchen** [= G. *waschkuche*], a kitchen used for washing clothes, **wash-pen** *Austral.*, the pen into which sheep are driven to await their turn to be washed; **wash-pitcher** *U.S.*, a ewer for the toilet, **wash-room** *U.S.*, a lavatory; **wash-table**, a table for

holding a wash-hand basin and ewer Also in combs, denoting machinery used for washing in various industrial processes, as *wash-drill, -stocks, -wheel.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Henry VIII* (Camden) 276 One in Kent all to beat her yokemate with a *washbeetle or battledore. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2726 **Wash boiler*, a domestic boiler for clothes 1913 MRS STRATTON PORTER *Laddie* VII (1917) 124 While Sarah Hood cooked other things, and made a wash boiler of coffee 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 40 This gas is partially purified by passing through a *wash-bottle containing caustic potash or soda. 1912 *Nature* 19 Dec 437/2 The experiment succeeds about equally well even when distilled water from a wash-bottle is substituted for powerful reagents. 1900 *Wide World Mag* Oct 97/2 We asked of one of the Celestials (our own *wash boy for the past seven years) permission to take a photograph of the queer scene. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec* Ser I 6/2 To tint large surfaces, a large camel hair brush is used, termed a *Wash-brush 1901 *Macm Mag* Apr 470/1 She produced from her pocket my wash brush 'What in the world is a brush of that size used for?' she went on 1915 MRS STRATTON-PORTER *M O'Halloran* I 20 The pieces he saved for *washcloths. 1907 *Contrib Econ Geol, U S Geol Surv, Bulletin* 648 (Cent.) The borings through the alluvium were made by the '*wash drill' or 'water jet' 1765 *Local Act, Road Barton—Riseham, Lincs.* 9 Sheep going to or returning from any *Wash-dyke. 1909 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *True Tilda* XX, One for Tilda in the *wash-kitchen itself, the other for Arthur Miles in a small outhouse adjoining 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XII, Shearers' huts, *wash-pens, machinery, and woolshed. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* I, Eliza had upset the *wash-pitcher. 1889 WELCH *Text-bk Naval Archit* XL 130 The lift and force pumps draw from the seasuctions of the various 9-inch Downton's, to supply the baths, *wash places, galleys, etc 1890 E. L BYNNER *Begum's Daughter* IV, She employed the interval while her guests were at their luncheon in plying the *wash rag and comb 1899 B. C. HIRST *Text-bk. Obstet* V II 677 Scrubbing the genital region most thoroughly with soap, hot water, and a soft bristle brush or a wash-rag. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* V, He ejaculates nervously. 'I'll just wash my hands, and be with you in a moment,' and moves hurriedly back to the gentlemen's *wash-room at the rear of the car 1908 S E. WHITE *Riverman* XI, That evening Orde returned to the hotel After freshening up in the marbled and boarded wash room, he hunted up Newmark. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem.* 28 The solution to wash the gas .. The small tube passes down into the *wash solution 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 813/2 (*Bleaching*) The *wash-stocks consists of a trough or box for holding the goods to be washed, through which a constant stream of water is passing 1908 *Daily Rep* 28 Aug 8/2 Although late in the Empire period the square variety of *wash-table was sometimes used, it is clear that [etc] 1909 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *True Tilda* XX, Two long *wash trays stood ready and steaming 1841 S. CLEGG *Treat Coal-Gas* 110 If after condensation 'dry lime' is used for purifying, the gas must pass through a *wash-vessel 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 417 (*Dyeing*) The hydraulic relations refer to the *wash wheels and other similar apparatus. 1897 C. T DAVIS *Manuf Leather* (ed. 2) 331 Fig 94 shows a view of the lime-vats, .while in the background is shown the 'wash wheel'.

c. In certain mining terms, denoting material from which metal is to be obtained by washing: *wash-gravel, -stuff* = WASH-DIRT; †*wash-ore Lead-mining*, ore ready for washing

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 270 (E D S) Stringes of oar, Wash oar, and Pumps. 1891 *Century Dict*, Wash-gravel. Wash-stuff.

d. In recent use (originally *U.S.*), the verb-stem is often prefixed to names of garments and fabrics, with the sense 'washable': e. g. in *wash-chamois, -foulard, -glacé kid, -glove, -gown, -ribbon, -silk, -waist.*

In these combinations *wash* is often written as if a separate adj Cf. WASHING *ppl a.*

1888 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 23 June 6/3 Rural retreats where she can sleep ten hours out of the twenty-four, wear wash-gowns, and live out of doors all day long 1902 ELIZ BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 168 He wore neckties of wash-ribbon—which, though it cost more per yard than the ordinary ribbon, I found the most inexpensive in the end—without a bark of dissatisfaction. 1914 'AMÉLIE RIVES' *World's End* XII, A soft gown of white wash-silk fell in straight folds to her feet.

Washabi lity. *nonce-wd.* [f WASHABLE + see -ITY.] The quality of being washable.

1896 H G. WELLS *Wheels of Chance* II, Else they [*sc.* drapers] could never have the faith they show in the. washability .of the goods they sell you.

Washable (wɒ ʃăb'l), *a* [f. WASH *v.* + -ABLE.]

†**1.** That can be used for washing, with which one can wash. *Obs rare*—1.

1623 WODROEPHE *Spared Hours of Soldier* 247 *On dit . que l'eau est nauigable, beuuable & lauable.* Men say.. that Water is both nauigable, drinkable & washable.

2. That can be washed without damage to texture or colour.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 562 Pocket-handkerchiefs were quite abandoned, .yea, most things washable. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXVIII, Like washable beaver hats that improve with rain, his nerves were rendered stouter and more vigorous by showers of tears. 1839 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl.* II 141/2 Washable paper hangings 1887 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* May 546 Everything was planned so as to be readily washable and brushable.

3. Exposed to the washing of the waves.

1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* V 44 The sea dashes in through the washable rocks, and drives up in clouds of vapour far inland.

Was-hael, washail(e, -hayl: see WASSAIL.

Washamouth: see WASH-MOUTH.

Wa·shaway. *Colonial* [f. verbal phr *to wash away*: see WASH *v.* 15.] The removal by flood of a portion of a hillside; the destruction of a portion of railway or road track by flood, a hole or breach produced by the washing away of soil.

1893 *Westm Gaz* 7 Mar 8/3 The new railway also suffered severely, and traffic has been interfered with owing to several washaways 1896 *Daily News* 18 July 8/5 In several parts of the mountain where the washaways appear, the lode can be seen right down to the present surface 1906 *Times* 18 Dec 5/2 A number of washaways have taken place, and a mail train was derailed

Washayl, obs. form of WASSAIL.

Wash-ball. Now *rare.* [f. WASH *v.*] A ball of soap (sometimes perfumed or medicated) used for washing the hands and face, and for shaving

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV VII II. 284 This Mastich is used in sope, and wash-balls. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil Trans.* VII 5102 Let some Water, in which a convenient quantity of Soap or wash-ball is dissolv'd, be agitated into Froth 1683 *Lond Gaz* No 1800/4 James Nolcock sells the true and large Bolognia Wash balls. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) May 1645, We furnish'd ourselves with wash-balls, the best being made here [Bologna] 1714 [BLANCH] *Beaux Merchant* I 6 Have you brought my Riding Whig, Mr Barber, and your best Scented Wash-balls? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 40 ¶4, I remember a wash ball that had a quality truly wonderful 1805 [S WESTON] *Werneria* 39 Some clays are marbled, and look like wash-balls ready made 1806-7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* XX XIII, Dropping a wash-ball out of your frozen fingers. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XIII, He. forthwith produced two scented wash balls which he offered for sale

Wash-basin. Now chiefly *U.S.* [f. WASH *v.*] A wash-hand basin.

1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/2 The wash bason [was] almost filled 1855 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci, Elem. Chem* 431 The negro princes obtain English wash-basins. 1860 O. W HOLMES *Professor* IV, A new nursery, with Lake Superior, and Huron .for wash-basins! 1904 S E WHITE *Forest* II, Dishes, pails, wash-basins, and other receptacles.

Wash-bear. ? *U.S.* [f. WASH *v.* In Ger. *waschbar*, a transl. of the zoological name *Ursus lotor* (Linn); cf. WASHER 4 b, *washing bear*, WASHING *ppl. a.* 3.] The racoon.

1891 *Century Dict*

Washboard. [f. WASH *sb*; cf. G *waschbrett*]

1. *Naut.* A board on the side of a boat to prevent the sea breaking over, also, a board on the sill of a lower-deck port, for the same purpose.

1742 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav* (1762) I II. XVII 78 The largest boat was towed a stern, being raised with washboards for that purpose. 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Prune* XV. III 399 She shipped a heavy sea, which washed away all the starboard bulwarks and washboards 1888 T T WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 134 The structural points of interest in this [ancient] boat are the 'washboards' and the wooden pegs

2 A board round the walls of a room with its edge resting on the floor; a skirting-board. *dial.*

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Wash-board* 2 a board in a room, next to the floor 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl* II. III, To stand looking out of the study window at the rain, and kicking his foot against the washboard in solitude 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dialect of Leeds*, Gloss., *Washboard* (pron *weshboard*), the wainscot

3. †**a.** A flat piece of wood fixed on an axis within the barrel of a washing-machine, and made to revolve so as to agitate the clothes in the water. *Obs.* **b.** *U.S.* A hardwood board, with a fluted surface or covered with corrugated zinc, on which washerwomen rub clothes in washing.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 29 June 2/2 Washing machines which move with a pendulum or upright wash-board in the inside 1882 HOWELLS in *Longman's Mag* I 56 Wherever the piano-forte penetrates, lovely woman lifts her fingers from the needle, the broom-handle, and the washboard 1902 ELIZ BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 158 Clothes washed by her own hands on an American washboard in a big wooden tub.

Wash bough. *dial.* [? WASH *a.* Cf. WATER-BOUGH] (See quot. 1823.)

1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 16 321 Their care is but to cut off the wash boughs of sin, but they leaue the bole, and stumpe standing 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Wash-boughs*, the lower straggling branches of trees.

Wash-bowl. [f. WASH *v.*]

†**1** A wash-tub. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 155 Our Grekys ye walow in the washbol *Argolicorum*. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 231/1 *Labrum*, ..a washing tub or washbooll 1620 GATAKER *Marriage Prayer* 19 It is no shame for thee, though thou beest wealthy, to seeke her [a wife] at the wash-boule 1673 BP S PARKER *Reproof Reh Transp.* 11 So that methinks according to your notion, there is nothing so patly emblematical of Soveraign Princes, as Dufoy in his Tub, or a Pig under a wash-bole 1698 COLLIER *Immor Stage* V § 3 222 So that if he was resolv'd to have shown her thus unpolish'd, he should have made her keep Sheep, or brought her up at the Wash-Boul

2. A wash-hand basin.

1883 C D WARNER *Roundabout Journ* 183 The guest is allowed a wash-bowl, but no pitcher 1888 *Q Rev* Jan 132 Emerson alone took no part in this 'storm in a wash-bowl'. 1904 E NESBIT *Phœnix & Carpet* VIII 157 Jane fetched the wash-bowl from the sink

Wa·shbrew. *dial.* [f. WASH *sb.* or *v.*] Oatmeal boiled to a stiff jelly

1620 MARKHAM *Farew Husb.* XV. 134 Of Oatemeale is made that meate which is called in the West, Washbrew 1623 — *Eng Housew.* VI 222 You shall not heare of any that euer did surfeite of this Wash-brew or Flammerie. 1837 J F PALMER *Mrs Palmer's Dial Devon Dialect* Gloss. 95 *Wash brew*, flummery, oatmeal boiled in water till it acquires a gelatinous consistence

Wash-coloured, *a* [f. WASH *sb*] Having the appearance of a 'wash' or transparent layer of colour.

1879 E P WRIGHT *Animal Life* 195 The fur [of chinchilla] is long, thick, close, woolly, somewhat crisped, greyish wash-coloured above and paler beneath

Wash-dirt. *Mining.* [WASH *sb.* or *v.*] Auriferous soil or gravel to be submitted to washing

1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *Ella Norman* III 58 Under the wash-dirt or stuff there is always pipe-clay 1864 J ROGERS *New Rush* II. 30 A bucket-full of wash-dirt tried—the best—Is of its value a sufficient test 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 43 Large piles of wash-dirt are accumulated to be washed in the winter 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 28 Good tin can be obtained, mixed with a fair percentage of gold in the dish of washdirt

Wa sh-dish. [f WASH *v.*]

1 *dial.* = DISH-WASHER 3 [Cf. F. *lavandière* (Cotgr.).]

1825 JENNINGS *Observ Dial W. Eng., Wash-dish*, the bird called wagtail 1862 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 625 Wash dish and Washerwoman, the Pied Wagtail 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* CXXV, 'I was a wash dish

2 A wash-hand basin. ? *U.S.*

1839 MRS KIRKLAND *New Home* IV 26 After the 'wash dish' had been used in turn, and various handkerchiefs had performed. the part of towels.

Wash-drawing. [f. WASH *sb.* or *v.*] The method of water-colour drawing in which washes of colour are extensively used; a picture produced by this method.

1889 J PENNELL *Pen Drawing* 305, I have heard from them more expressions of pleasure in a pen drawing than I have ever heard given to a pencil or a wash drawing 1892 *Photogr Ann* III p cclii, Photographs from Nature, Wash Drawings, Paintings, &c 1894 C G HARPER *Handbk Drawing* 121 Wash drawings for reproduction by half-tone process should be made upon smooth or finely grained cardboards. 1905 *Athenæum* 9 Dec 806/3 In this.. Ludlow Castle, the real science of wash drawing is shown.

Washe, obs. form of WATCH.

Washeall, rare obs. f WASSAIL.

Washed (wɒʃt), *ppl a.* [f. WASH *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Cleansed by rubbing in water or other liquid; also, moistened or drenched with water.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr* IV VII (1568) 125 b, A paire of washed or perfume gloues. 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 136 With Towell faire, to wipe theire washed hands 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I 1 271 The Iewels of our Father, with wash'd eies Cordelia leaues you 1620 MARKHAM *Farew Husb* XIII 104 Now it is not amisse that I speake here a word or two of washt corne, or the washing of corne. 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4184/4, 302 Bags of Cloth wash'd and unwash'd Spanish Felt Wooll 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* I LXIX, Then thy spruce citizen, wash'd artisan, And smug apprentice gulp their weekly air 1864 T S WILLIAMS & SIMMONDS *Engl Commerc. Corresp.* 239, 1s 6d. pr. lb for washed Merino free from burr.

b. Treated with water or other liquid so as to remove impurities or soluble matter, to separate heavier from lighter parts, etc

c 1575 *Perf Bk Keepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 9 This..will make more synues then all the scourings or washed meates that are used 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* V XXI 721 Washed bread is a meate very profitable for the health . because the washing of it doth wholie take away the heauines and clammines belonging vnto the earthie parts thereof 1729 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. I 169 This last the People who gather it here, call Wash'd-Amber ? 1785 IMISON *Sch Arts* (1796) II 68 Adding about one part of washed whiting to three parts of carmine 1820 J BAILEY *Agric Durham* 40 *note*, This is not clean or washed ore; but ore mixed with other substances that could not be separated in washing. 1849 PEREIRA *Elem Mat Med* (ed 3) I 344 When thus purified, it is called washed sulphur (*sulphur lotum vel depuratum*) 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 Washed or double-washed Emery

†**c.** Of coin: Sweated. *Obs.*

1711 J TONSON *Waller's Poems* A 3, Clipt and washt money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up.

d Covered with a coating of precious metal

1772 *Lond Chron* 21-24 Mar 288/3 It appeared there was but four shillings out of the guinea and half [of silver] good, the rest being only a washed metal 1776 *Pennsylv Even Post* 25 May 264/2 An olive coloured short fustian coat, with silver washed buttons

e Of a water-colour or monochrome drawing: Having the tints produced by colour laid on in 'washes'.

1770 *Exhib. R. Acad* 19 The Resurrection, .a washed drawing 1784 J BARRY *Lect Art* III (1848) 133 Raphael's washed drawing of the Calumny of Apelles 1884 LINTON *Wood-Engraving* 50 A 'washed drawing' is one in which shadows, broad tints, (indeed all masses of colour,) are washed in broadly with a brush in sepia or India ink

f Of stock, or sale of stock: see quot. and WASH *v.* 19 b.

1888-9 *New York Produce Exch Rep* 265 (Cent.) Washed or fictitious sales are positively forbidden

†**g.** *fig.* Of language: ? Refined, elegant. (? after L. *lautus*) *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XX 67, I know, God hath chosen by weake things, to confound the wise yet I see not but in all times, a washed Language hath much preuailed

†**h** *Washed leather* = WASH-LEATHER. *Obs*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXXII, Wash'd-Leather Boots [*botines de cordouan*]

2. Washed out. Of a fabric, dye, etc. . That has faded, or lost freshness, in the wash.

1837 J MORIER *Abel Allnutt* xx 117 The threadbare carpets, the washed-out curtains 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 342/1 Habited in a washed out-blue French kind of pinafore 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 51 The shabby washed-out look of any colour which has not been dyed in this way.

b. *fig* Lacking in colour, animation, etc

1850 SMEDLEY *F Fairleigh* 1, A complexion and general appearance only to be described by the term 'washed out' 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F* xii, There was none of that lanky, washed out appearance which sorrow and trouble so often give to females 1865 W CORY *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 166 They are a washed-out lot; but they laugh. 1885 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II vi 95, I am better but curiously weak and washed out

† **Wa shel.** *Obs.* In 4 wass(o)hele [f WASH *v* · see -EL.] a A bath. b A vessel for washing.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11033 Pere besyde, yn a paþ Was a wasshyng, at an hote baþ, 'Hermes' men calle þat watyr wasshele, For many one had þerat here hele *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 288 Penne comen two Angeles Opur Tweyne aftur hem with cruetes sone, and wassceles wiþ haly water with hem þei brouȝten

Washen (wǫ·ʃn), *ppl. a arch.* and *dial.* [str. pa. pple of WASH *v*] Washed Also with adv. prefixed, as *clean-, ill-, new-, well-washen.*

1483 *Cath Angl.* 415/1 Weschyn, *lotus* 1525-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 122 Laye a clene washen shete vppon the stole. 1594 A HUME *Poems* etc (S T S) 101 Til eit meat with weschen or vnweschen hands 1617 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 350 With goode bedding, weele washine and weele smellit naprie 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Ld Craighall* 10 Aug, Some ill washen and foul distinctions 1868 H LAW *Beacons of Bible* (1869) 89 The washen swine returning to the mire. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I 563 With washen hands They took the salted meal. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* VI, 64. 91 These are always eager for new-washen garments wherein to go to the dances

† b. *washen leather* = WASH-LEATHER *Obs.*

Cf *washed leather*, WASHED 1 b

c 1425 *York Memo Bk.* (Surtees) I 65 For a dossan wesshyn leddyr.

Washer (wǫ·ʃəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms 4 ? waschere, 5-6 wassher (5 wasscher, 6 waysher), 6 *Sc.* weschear, veschiar, 7 *Sc.* wascher, 6- washer. [f WASH *v* + -ER[1].

An OE *wæscere* is given by Sweet *A S Dict*, but no example has been found, though the existence of the word is probable cf WASHESTER]

1. One who washes.

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 111 306 Mediatrix, Menesse of men, and wassher of synnes 1572 HULOET (ed Higins), Washer, *lotor* 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II 263 No Men live so long and healthful, as the Washers and Dablers in Cold Water. 1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 55 The lowliness of a washer of feet 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 Oct, Common house-sparrows are great washers 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept 8/5 Good Laundrymaid Wanted in a private house Must be a good washer and ironer 1909 *Daily Chron* 24 Mar 4/6 In these days when washing is made either a fad or a religion, according to the temperament of the washer.

† 2. One who sweats coin. See WASH *v* 8. *Obs.*

[1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 35/2 Les lavours, tonsours, & contrefaitours del monie de la Terre.] *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 19 And we denounce acursed alle makeres of fals monye, & clyppares, and wasscherys. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen VIII* c. 6 § 6 There to cause all suche counterfaytors, washers, clyppers of money to be indyted. 1772 *Encycl Brit.* III. 256/1 Clippers and washers of coin

3. One whose occupation or profession is the cleansing of materials, vessels, etc

1515 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* V 20 Ane fynour, weschear, and meltar of gold. [*a* 1529- see DISH-WASHER 1] 1621 ELSING *Lords' Deb.* (Camden) 34 Shewes the washing by them [the silk throwsters], who washed away the gum Then the dyer was founde out to add that to the weight what the washers had taken away, which the washer coulde not doe. 1807 E S. WARING *Tour Shiraz* 21 A Moordu-Sho (a washer of dead bodies) 1844 M T ASMAR *Mem Babyl P'cess* II 176 'Wherefore,' said the washer of skins, 'thou seest, a marvellous change was wrought in me'.

† b. A person employed to wash and 'get up' household linen, a launderer or laundress. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR 287/1 Wassher of gownes, *relaueur* 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* G ij, Yow shall geue diligent heede that the said Washers and Nurses of this Howse be alwaies well occupied. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I ii 5 One Mistris Quickly; which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his Laundry, his Washer, and his Ringer 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II, ii, Two of my wife's foul smocks going to the washers 1642 *St Mary le Bow* (Durham) *Par Reg*, Margarett the washer bur. 15 May 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard Trag* I ix, Thus burning from the fire, the washer lifts The red-hot iron to make smooth her shifts 1775 S J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* Ixxii (1783) III 34 A girl in Hodge-lane, who owed some three or four pound to her washer

c One who washes sheep before shearing

1520 in *Archæologia* XXV 437 Item p[d] to Barnaby Bryse for castyng inne y[e] shepe to y[e] wayshers viij d. 1612 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 200 To the washers of the sheepe, vj[d] 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 18 One good washer will, wash sixe score or sixe score and tenne [sheep] in a day 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk* II 788 The rude grasp of the relentless washer.

d. One who washes (ore, alluvial soil, etc.) as a mining operation

1531-2 [see BUDDLE *sb*[2]] 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 212 These wasshers [at the gold mines] for the moste parte, are the Indian women 1609 in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec. Mining Scot.* (1878) 143 Waschers with the seiff. *Ibid.*, Dressaris and waschers with the buddill, waschers with the canves. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N 3 b, And the washer always keeps a Lay of this over the Bottom of the Seive. 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* xxii, Others rarely rise above the rank of mere 'washers'—men employed to sift the deposits of the rivers in which the chief product is gold-dust 1870 J O TUCKER *Mute* 40 A thousand washers in their rude array Bend to a toil and none superior knew

e. One who is employed in a stable-yard, cab or omnibus depôt, etc., to wash down the vehicles after use.

1868 *Daily News* 8 Sept, Besides the yard money we must give the horsekeeper at least 3*d*, the washer 2*d* 1884 *Bath Jrnl* 26 July 7/3 On returning to the yard at night he has *to stump up a tip of three pence to the washer*

f with advs.

1859 K CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I. 323 Wanted, a Washer up —Victoria Dining-rooms 1881 M REYNOLDS *Engine Driving Life* 132 Another gang of men known as *washers-out*, set to and clean the boiler out 1906 A B TODD *Poet. Wks* etc, Remin vii. 68 My duties were to be what is called a 'washer-off' to a tile-moulder

4 a A popular name of the Wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris* Cf. WASH-DISH 1, DISH-WASHER 3, and WASHERWOMAN 2.

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 165 La vanele e le pounzot (*glossed* a wype and wasthere [? *read* waschere]). 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 5/1 A wagtaile, wassher *motacilla*. [1575- see DISH WASHER 3] 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 90 *Motacilla* the washer, or water-wagtail. 1797 BEWICK *Brit Birds* I 187 *note*, They are sometimes called Washers, from their peculiar motion 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail. . Moll washer

b A name of the Racoon. Cf. WASH-BEAR, *Washing-bear* (WASHING *ppl. a* 3).

[1858 BAIRD *Cycl Nat Sci* (1860) 569/2 The racoon, *Procyon lotor*, is a native of America Its specific name, *lotor* (washer), is derived from its habit of plunging its dry food into water before eating it] 1891 *Century Dict*; and in other recent Dicts.

5 An apparatus for washing, a washing-machine used in various industries

1808 I C CURWEN *Econ Feeding Stock* 33 The washer being removed by the crane, to the place where the dirty potatoes are laid 1860 R HUNT *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed. 5) III 977 The small coal resulting from the washer is delivered into a common pit placed under the washers 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 816/2 (Bleaching) The continuous washer patented in 1852, is deserving of notice as a simple and efficient washing-machine 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 389 The cement silver is washed in a washer invented by Professor Pearce

b. A machine in which the rags used in paper-making are worked to wash and open their fibres.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 366 The paper-mill consists of a water wheel, connected with . wheels, so arranged as to cause the cylinder in the washer, and the one in the beating engine, to make from 120 to 150 revolutions per minute 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 926 There is another [engine], called the washer, in which the rags are first worked coarsely with a stream of water

c An apparatus for cleansing coal-gas.

1853 S HUGHES *Gas-works* 134 Of the washer and condenser for separating the tar and ammoniacal liquor 1883 *Chamb Jrnl.* 267 The resulting gas is led off to a washer, and thence to a gasholder.

d. A machine for washing domestic linen.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 116/2 Seven of Greenall's Steam Washers, different sizes, for domestic use. Clothes are washed by steam. 1894 ELIZ BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 190 She carefully measured the amount of soda that was put into the washers 1908 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 9/6 Washer (40-shirt hand) by Whitaker

e. An apparatus for washing photographic plates or prints.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* IV. 97 The prints on being taken out of the washer are well sponged . before drying

† 6 An instrument or tool used for sprinkling or cleansing. a A smith's tool. see quots. b ? A sponge for cleansing the bore of a gun. *Obs.*

a 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 1 10 With your Washer dipt in Water damp the outside of the Fire to keep the Heat in. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 321/1 Smiths Tools The Washer, is a Bundle of Rushes with an Iron Stail to it, with this Water is sprinkled out of the Trough into the Fire to make it burn the hotter.

b 1708 [see SCOURER[2] 5]

7. a. A cock or outlet valve of a water-supplying pipe b. The outlet valve of a basin, cistern, etc to which the waste-pipe is attached.

1596 HARINGTON *Anat Metam Ajax* Liij b, To which pype you must haue a Cocke or a washer to keeld water with some pretie strength, when you would let it in 1712 J. JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 199 If it be a Four-inch Pipe, you should give it a Washer and Opening of six Inches at the Bottom of the Reserver. *Ibid.* 211 To empty the Bason entirely , which is done by means of a Washer, and a Waste-Pipe at the Bottom of it 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5493/3 Brass Cocks, Washers, &c of all Sizes. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed 4) Add. to Gloss, *Washer*, the perforated metal plate of a sink or drain, which can be removed for letting off the waste water 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v, *Washer* 3 b. A street-washer or pavement-plug, where a hose may be attached to water the street, pavement, or urban garden

† 8. Some kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1613 J MAY *Decl. Estate Clothing* v. 32 There haue some merchants caused counterfeit Deuonshire kersies to bee made in Yorkshire out of washers or halfethicks. 1627 *Treasurer's Almanacke* (ed. 2) B 8 b, [List of Woollen cloths] Washers of Lancashire.

9. *Comb*, as (sense 3 b) *washer-girl, -maiden*; (sense 5) *washer-cloth*; also WASHERMAN, WASHER-WOMAN.

1876 HENLEY *Life & Death* xxv *Bk Verses* (1888) 92 The pretty washer-maiden, She washes on always! 1887 *Manch. Exhib Catal* 63 Cotton Manufacturers' Roller, Clearer, Washer, and Sizing Cloth *Ibid*, Washer Cloth for Mill Furnishing 1907 JEAN WEBSTER *Jerry Junior* II 22 The washer girls wore dresses in the gayest of peasant clothes

Washer (wǫ ʃəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 4 whasher, 6 wassher, 8 washer. [Of doubtful origin, usually assumed to be a use of prec, but the development of meaning has not been accounted for] A perforated annular disc or flattened ring of metal, leather, or other material placed between two surfaces subject to rotative friction, to relieve friction and prevent lateral motion and unsteadiness.

1346 *Acc Exch K R* 470/17 m 2 De v Cheynes pro barr[a] continentibus L Linches, v paribus tenellarum, ij Whashers [etc] 1544 in *Lett & Papers Hen VIII*, XIX. 1 148 Spare wheles for small ordynaunce 12 pair, lyncepynnes, wasshers, [etc] 1611 FLORIO, *Cérchio di ferro*, an iron hoope, amongst gunners called a washer, which serues to keepe the iron pin at the end of the axeltree from weaning the naue 1682 [see LINCH-PIN]. 1704-26 *Dict Rust* s.v *Cast*, The *Washers*, being the Rings on the ends of the Axle-tree 1705 tr *Guillet's Gentl Dict* II s v *Nave*, It has likewise in each end of the hole, through which the end of the Axletree goes, a ring of iron called the washer, which saves the hole of the nave from wearing too big 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXXV 371 It is keyed fast at C, with proper washers between the joints to allow of a very smooth motion 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. Plate xii, Every tooth screws through a double frame separated by iron washers for greater steadiness 1847 BRANDON *Anal Goth. Archit* 102 The closing ring or door latch [consists of] the flat plate or washer, fixed to the outer surface of the door, the handle or ring, and the spindle 1872 O W. HOLMES *Poet* 1, A washer makes a loose screw fit 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxvi, The vast diversity of wheels, as well as their many caprices of wagging, according to the state of their washers

b. An annular disc of leather, rubber, or other material placed between the flanges of abutting water-pipes, beneath the plunger of a screw-down water-tap, etc. to prevent leakage.

1850 OGILVIE s v, Washers of leather or pasteboard are also used to render screw and other junctions air tight or water tight 1908 *Cassell's Handyman's Enquire Within* (ed P N. Hasluck) 492/2 In the case of ordinary household water taps they should be taken to pieces and new leather washers fitted and fixed on to the jumpers.

c. A bearing-plate of iron placed under the nut of a bolt or tie-rod.

1821 R STEVENSON in *Edin Philos Jrnl* V 246 The under ends of these perpendicular rods are attached with screw-nuts, resting upon corresponding washers, or plates of iron 1839 [see *tie rod*, TIE- 3] 1859 GWILT *Archit* (ed 4) Add to Gloss, *Washer*, a flat piece of iron, or other metal, pierced with a hole for the passage of a screw, between whose nut and the timber it is placed 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wall-washer*, a large plate at the end of a tie-rod to extend the external bearing.

d. *Comb*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc. 1027 Its other face receives the flat ring *x* in four notches corresponding to the four projections of the washer-ring 1849 J GLYNN *Country Cranes* 108 The strong cast-iron cross lays hold of the masonry by means of the holding down bolts and washer plates.

Hence **Wa·sherless** *a.*, without a washer.

1908 *Cassell's Handyman's Enquire Within* (ed P. N. Hasluck) 493/1 Washerless Water tap (Lord Kelvin's)

Wa sher, *v.* [f. WASHER *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To furnish with a washer. Hence **Wa shered** *ppl. a.*

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxx, I had worked myself up, growing hot like an ill washered wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle 1873 ELIZ PHELPS *Trotty's Wedding Tour* 215, I must have the buggy washered 1886 *Sci. Amer* 11 Sept 160/3 He washered the knobs of the doors that had a rattling play whenever handled.

Wa sheress, *rare*[-0]. [f. WASHER *sb.*[1] + -ESS.] A female washer.

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wasschersse uyt de looge*, a Washeresse out of the lees.

Wa·sherman. [f. WASHER *sb*[1] + MAN *sb*] A man whose occupation is the washing of clothes.

Chiefly designating the Chinese laundryman of the U.S. and the Asiatic native washer of clothes.

1715 J STEVENS *Hist Persia* 77 His Beauty and Wealth made the Washerman sensible that the Parents must be great 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S Seas* 126 William Callicutt, Washerman 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E Ind Vade Mecum* I 244 The *Doby*, or washerman, is also exclusively a domestic, washing for only one family. 1874 L J. TROTTER *Hist India* Introd. 10 Each village kept its own schoolmaster, washerman, goldsmith, [etc.] 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* III iv lxxvi. 72 One trade, however, the Chinese are permitted to follow, and have now almost monopolized, that of washermen

Washer-wife. *Sc.* [f. WASHER *sb.*[1] + WIFE. Cf. G. *waschermeib.*] A washerwoman.

1800 *Monthly Mag* Apr. 238/2 In Scotland, the word linens is often used for linen For example, 'carry my linens to the washer-wife' 1910 N MUNRO *Fancy Farm* xi, The word itself [*sc* gossip] is noble in its origin, for all its washer-wife associations.

Wa·sherwoman. [f WASHER *sb.*[1] + WOMAN. Cf. G. *waschefrau.*]

1 A woman whose occupation is the washing of dirty linen; one who takes in washing.

1632 SHERWOOD, A washer woman, *lauandiere, buandiere.* 1674 R GODFREY *Inj. & Ab Physick* 151 A Poor Washerwoman. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I Wks 1799 I 133 Mrs Suds, your washer-woman 1799 SOUTHEY *Love Elegies* I 25 No washerwoman's filthy hand shall e'er, Sweet pocket handkerchief! thy worth profane 1811 *Regul & Orders Army* 169 Servants and Washer-women for each Troop. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Mrs. Bardell . looked out his linen

for the washerwoman when it went abroad 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, The pertinacity with which the washerwoman brought her bills week after week 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. iii, *First Thane* Down with William! *Third Thane* The washerwoman's brat!

b. *Washerwoman's fingers, hand*, a condition of the hands, characteristic of cholera, resembling the wrinkling of the skin produced in the hands of washerwomen by the action of soap and soda. *Washerwoman's itch, scall*, a form of eczema incident to the hands of washerwomen

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, Washerwoman's Scall, *Psoriasis lotorum* 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Washerwoman's Hand* See Cholera-hand *Washerwoman's Itch* or *Scall* 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* II. 60 As in cholera, the serous drain may lead to pinched features, washerwoman's fingers

2. = WASHER *sb.*[1] 4 a.

1817 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. II. 546 The Water-wagtail, or as it is called in many parts Dish-washer, or Washerwoman 1832 [see DISH-WASHER]. 1862 JOHNS *Brit. Birds Haunts* 171 The popular name Washerwoman belongs to the whole family [of wagtails].

Washery (wɒ·ʃəri). [f. WASH *v.* + -ERY.] A place at which the washing of coal, ore, wool, etc. is carried on.

1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 6 May 7/6 A most disastrous fire broke out at the Coke plant. The destruction of the washery and machinery was complete. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 2/2 Quantities of fish are caught, and sent to the gold washeries. 1907 CLAPHAM *Woollen & Worsted Ind.* VI. 246 Some washing of both combing and carding wools is done in separate 'washeries'.

†**Wa·shester.** *Obs.* [f. WASH *v.* + -STER.] A female washer (of linen), a washerwoman: in O.E. also applied to a man

c 900 WÆRFERTH *Gregory's Dial.* III. viii. 191 Iobinus, se wæs min wæscestre [L. *fullo*] *Ibid.* IV. xii. 276 Se mæsse-preost wæs lufiżende his wæscestran [L. *presbyteram*] swa swa his agne swuster *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 *Quod melius paterfuit exemplar lotricum*, and þis us doð to understonden þe forbisne of þe wasshestren.

†**Wash ground.** *Obs.* [WASH *sb.* or *v.*] ? A drying-ground

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5272/8 One Acre and a half of Wash ground in Crucifix-lane in Southwark 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6247/2 An Estate, consisting of Garden Grounds, Wash Grounds, . and Houses

Wa sh-hand, *a.* In 8 wash-hands. [f. WASH *v.* Cf. F. †*lavemain*(*s* sb., wash-hand stand, wash-hand basin.] Intended for use in washing the hands. Only in certain combinations (sometimes hyphened or written continuously as single words). a. *Wash-hand basin*, a basin for washing the hands. b. *Wash-hand stand*, a piece of furniture for holding the wash-hand basin, ewer, soap-dish, etc. c. *Wash-hand table*, a table serving the purpose of a wash-hand stand

a. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 284 There was a small stand with a wash hands basin on it 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, He ordered lights and a wash-hand basin and towel 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 241, Reach The washhand-basin for admirers!

Comb. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed. 2) 89 A large wash-hand basinfull of this hydatidiform mass

b. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Brokers' Shops*, Rosewood chiffoniers and mahogany wash hand-stands 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 43/2 Wash hand stand 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxvii (1901) I. 204 Having deposited a can of hot water on the washhandstand. 1894 'R. ANDOM' *We Three & Troddles* xx. 115 He bounced over to the wash-hand stand

attrib. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* II. 291 We return to the shop and the wash-hand-stand-bason 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xii (1901) I. 90 'Tother night it was raining perfect wash-handstand basins full 1881 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story African Farm* II. iii, I left them in the wash-hand stand drawer

c. 1863 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 204 Again, take such a jug as he would construct for the washband table of a garret

Wash-house (wɒ·ʃhaus). Also 6–7 washouse, 9 *vulgar* washus, wash'us. [f. WASH *v.* + HOUSE *sb.* Cf. Du. *waschhuis*, G. *waschhaus*.]

†1. A bath-house. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *O.E. Glosses in Ztschr. f. deutsches Altertum* XXXI. 13 *Columbum*, wæschus. 1704 PITTS *Acc. Moham.* 47 They have many *Hammams*, or Wash-houses to bath themselves in

2. An outbuilding or apartment used for washing clothes.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 13 There is also a thirde stie, not farre from the washouse, for the fatting of my Porkes. 1580 in *Archæologia* LXIV. 358 To set upp the gat at the washouse. 1671 T. LACY in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* IV. (1913) 350, I . saw a little shedd or washouse all on fire 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* I. i. (1811) 36 In the wash house or the scullery. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mistaken Milliner*, Four beautiful rooms, and a delightful little washhouse at the end of the passage. 1837 — *Pickw.* xxv, We keep a boy to do the dirty work, and a gal besides, but they dine in the washus. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, The Rev. Mr. Veal had a theatre (in the wash-house). 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 191/1 A large shed—that had at one time been used as a wash house—still contained some broken wash tubs.

b. A building in which goods are washed in the process of bleaching, or calico printing.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3760/4 A House, and Ground fit for a Whitster, or Callico Printer, is to be Let, with several Sheds and Wash houses.

c. *U.S.* An establishment at which clothes are washed, a laundry.

1873 B. HARTE *Fiddletown* 28 The next day he entered the wash house of Chy Fook as an assistant

d. A building, provided with suitable accommodation, at which the public may wash clothes.

1846 *Act* 9 & 10 *Vict.* c. 74 § 1 To encourage the Establishment therein of public Baths and Wash-houses. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* V. 49 Public washhouses have been established in many places. 1912 *Throne* 7 Aug. 206/2 A local borough councillor who points with pride to the new borough wash-houses

3. *attrib.*

1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* V, I felt as lonesome as a kitten in a wash-house copper with the lid on. 1838 — *Oliver Twist* I, Chailey and I made our lucky up the wash'us chimney 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 Engineer and Washhouse-man required [in a steam laundry] 1909 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *True Tilda* xx, Run, Hepsy, and fill the wash-house boiler

†**Washical.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. App. a corruption of *what shall I call (it)* or *what do you call it.*

See other forms under WHAT-D'YE-CALL-'EM

1575 *Gammer Gurton* V. ii. 116 Geue my Gammer again her washical thou stole away in thy lap

Washiness (wɒ·ʃines). [f. WASHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being washy.

1. Diluted condition, wateriness, weakness (of a liquid); *fig.* feebleness, lack of solidity (of thoughts, etc.).

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 72, I proceed to examine your solution, as you call it; the phlegmaticall washinesse whereof hath over-spread many pages. *a* 1806 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* VI. (1848) 232 In Lely we sometimes meet with the other extreme of too little solidity, too much flickering and washiness. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 96 The washiness of the following line is only surpassed by that of the two which succeed it

2. Chronic looseness of the bowels (in animals).

1844 [see WASHY *a.* 5]

Washing (wɒ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].

In O.E. recorded only in the compound *weascingweg* 'washing-way'; ? 'a road leading to a sheep wash'.]

I. The action of WASH *v.*

1. The action or an act of cleansing by water, or of laying or bathing with water or other liquid. Also *fig.* with reference to spiritual or moral purification.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þe wassunke ine fuluhte wiðuten bitocneð þe wasschunge of þe soule wiðinnen. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 48 Watir seruiþ þei to no þing Bot to sitt and to waissing. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Ase þet line cloþ þet is y huyted be ofte wessinge. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 53 Wasche wele þat legge with hote watre And so after þe waschyng lat it lye by a naturel day ? 1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 92 For wosshyng of yowyr shertys and M. Wyllyams 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* li. 1 (1509) 11 v], If a table be foule and fylthy fyrst we rase it, after whan it is rased we wasshe it, and laste after the wasshynge we wype and make it clene 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 Beware, that thou put not to many shepe in a penne at one tyme, neyther at the washyng, nor at the sheryng 1587 D. FENNER *Song of Songs* vi. 3 Thy teeth are like a flocke of sheepe which comme vp from washing 1603 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 32 For the wysching of my chlos, xii d. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 53 Stains of a deep dye will not out of the cloth, with such ordinary washings, as will fetch out lighter spots *c* 1650 BINNING *Serm.* Wks. (1735) 567 The Blood and Water might be joined, the justifying Saviour, and the sanctifying Spirit, for both these are in this Gospel Washing. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 234 Both these gentlemen depend on the clean washing of the seed, and the trials of both met with the wished-for success 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 149 It taints the fingers, which have touched it, with its peculiar odour, so that one washing does not remove it. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 77 The tubers are first freed from adhering earth by a thorough washing 1869–72 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* II. 50/2 The white things will require two washings 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 622 Every other evening a washing with naphthol and sulphur soap may be given in a bath

†b. *To give one's head* (or *beard*) *for the washing*: to submit tamely to indignities (see HEAD *sb.* 58) *Obs.*

c 1583 [see HEAD *sb.* 58] 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* L 4, But the time was, when he would not haue giuen his head for the washing. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Revenge* IV. 1, And so am I [*sc.* resolved], and forty more good fellows, That will not giue their heads for the washing, I take it. *a* 1616 — *Bonduca* II. iii, *Car.* And to morrow night say to him, His Head is mine *Jud.* I can assure ye Captain, He will not give it for this washing. 1663 [see HEAD *sb.* 58].

c. In reflexive sense.

1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* VII, It was his custom to go through a whole series of washings and changings after even the shortest journey 1921 A. PLUMMER *Ch. Brit. bef. A.D. 1000* I. 121 Abstention from washing was a common form of asceticism.

d. A ceremonial ablution. (By Sir John Cheke used for . Baptism.)

c 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* (MS. B) 263 Til after washing þo preste wil loute þo auter. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. ix. 468 That the bodili waisching with water schulde clense the soule fro moral vnclennessis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 These cerimonyes that this doctour calleth but small thynges, I suppose they be be as stacyons, inclynacyons, gestures, turnynges, wesshynge & suche other. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxi. 25 Joanns washing from whens was it, from heaven, or from men 1606 *Arraignmt. & Exec. Traytors* D 1 b, Their pilgrimages to Idols, their shrinings and their washings 1644 MILTON *M. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 308 We are not to use Circumcision, Sacrifice, and those bodily Washings prescrib'd to the Jews 1698–9 OSBORN *Let.* in Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 147 Addressing themselves to their Devotions, with the most solemn and critical Washings 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 340 Washing accompanied many of the Jewish rites 1846 S. SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* IX. 303 In their dislike of pork, in their washings, and in other Eastern customs, they [the Jews] were like the Egyptians

e. *spec.* = 'washing of clothes', esp. as one of the regular requirements of a person or household

'Meat, drink, washing, and lodging' a proverbial summary expression for the necessaries of life, in rustic use often *fig.* = 'all that one needs'.

1480 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 459 As to þat þat is seid þat the people of þis Citie haiten þe fisshe in Swanneswell pole be beire weyshyng there þe people vnderstanden þat þe place of the seid weysshyng ys þe soyle of þe hospitall of sent John Baptiste 1543 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 274 To the sayd iij prest [*sic*] for brede wyne and washyng for the yere v s 1610 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 187 A quarters washinge, to Roger Isherwood, vj[d] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 8 A Dollor for chamber and washing 1637 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 88 It costs mee two and twenty shillings a week for my diet, lodging and washing 1643 *Select Rec. Regality Melrose* (S.H.S.) I. 100 [He is to maintain him] in meatt, drink, bed and board and clothes washing 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, We'll end our washing while the morning's cool 1745 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Corr.* (1906) I. 225 He is to have livery, and frock every year, and six pounds wages the first year, the second seven. He is to put out his washing 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 357 They usually give ten shillings by the week, with meat, drink, washing, and lodging, to stout men 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxvi, She was not without hopes of finding out, before they parted, how much her washing cost per week *c* 1800 *Whole Life & D. Long Meg of Westm.* II. 4 She had not been bred unto her needle, but to hard labour, such as washing, brewing and baking 1832 *Athenæum* 9 June 370/1 To whom bargains and bargain making are the true meat, drink, washing, and lodging of life 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. vi, He shall share and share with my own young folks; and Mrs. Morton will take care of his washing and morals 1856 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* Oct. 390/2 Only to think, too, of a hundred and fifty dollars, £30 a month—and board, lodging and washing, all free

†f. *At (the) washing* = 'at the wash' (see WASH *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* II. ii. 136 *Clay.* I never saw you avore. *Hal.* You did not? where were your eyes then? out at washing? 1638 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts Ld. Norwich* A 4, Have you two fine large Surplices for your Minister to officiate Divine Service in, that the one may be for change, when the other is at washing? 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 279 The stock of shirts being large, almost every man having one at the washing, and the other on

g. In chemical and mining operations (see WASH *v.* 4, 11)

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 66 Upon this Iland was found good store of the Ore, which in the washing helde gold to our thinking plainly to be seene *a* 1650 E. NORGATE *Miniatura* (1919) 17 And soe your colour will appeare by reason of soe many washings cleane and faire 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 144 These washings tended to change syrup of violets to a pale green. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. s.v. *Jigging*, *Jigging*, is a method of dressing the smaller Copper and Lead Ores by a peculiar motion of a wire sieve in a kieve or vat of water. In the Lead Mines they also term this operation,. 'Washing'. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 813 The most simple and economical washings are those that certain iron ores are subjected to. 1853 S. HUGHES *Gas works* 135 It is also thought that too much washing has the effect of diminishing the illuminating power of the gas 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 252 In Siberia there are but few localities where the gold washings are largely carried on. 1886 *Daily News* 17 July 5/8 Special illustrations of diamond washing, cutting, and polishing were given

h. With advs. *away, off, out, up* (often hyphened): see quots. and senses of WASH *v.*

1612 SIR D. CARLETON in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 587 For yᵉ washing away of wch. aspersion the Duke maketh profession [etc.] 1675 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 106 Owing to the want of water for washing-up their funds were low 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min.* 425 Washing off (Washing up, *Am. & Aus.*), the periodical final cleaning out of all the gutters and appliances used in alluvial and rock gold mining 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Washing up*, the operation of washing up rollers or ink slabs 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XVIII. 177 The washings up were frequent and flourishing 1890 SIR W. STOKES in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 May 999/2 Washing-out or irrigation of the stomach is a desirable antiseptic precaution 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 330 These waters can be taken in large quantities, and thus exercise a washing-out effect. 1899 W. DE MORGAN in Mackail *W. Morris* II. 17 A story which kept us all quiet and well behaved till washing-up time

2. *Painting.* The action of laying on a thin coat of colour. Also *washing in.* Also *attrib.* in *washing colour, manner.*

a 1650 NORGATE *Miniatura* (1919) 59 To worke in the apparrell and foldings in a washing manner without a ground. 1758 [DOSSIE] *Handmaid to Arts* 172 Gamboge, Indian ink, sap-green, [etc.] as they really dissolve and become transparent in water are true washing colours. 1811 *Self-Instructor* 522 Technical terms in painting: washing-in. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 111 Employed in the first washings by house painters, and by them termed a first coat. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. iii. 47 It emerged from buried shadow, through all the stages of distinctness of an India-ink washing. 1877 S. REDGRAVE *Descr. Catal. Water-Col. Paintings* 17 The papers were not sufficiently sized to bear the repeated washings of the artist

3. Sweating of coin by means of acids

14 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* XXI. 116 If it be golde and hole that men hym profre take it yf him lyst, for washinge or clyppynge hold hym content *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) 177 b, The coyne of golde at those dayes was greatly mynysshed wyth clyppyng & washyng 1543 tr. *Act* 3 *Hen. V, Stat.* II. c. 6 Great doubte, hath ben whether that clyppynge, washynge, and fylynge of the money of the land ought to be iudged treason or not.

4. Surging, overflowing (of waves); the action of moving water in carrying off loose matter.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 279 Hercules and exione were all wette of the wasshing and springyng of the wawes 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I 1 61 Would thou mightst lye drowning the washing of ten Tides *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ Jerus* (1707) 125 Upon any violent Rain, the whole City [of Damascus] becomes, by the washing of the Houses, as it were a Quagmire 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 248 The Washing of the Sea having spoil'd all their Powder. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 41 Mount Morello is quite wild and naked; occasioned, as I suppose, by the washing of the Rains 1778 T HUTCHINS *Descr Virginia* etc. 37 FORT Chartres was abandoned in the year 1772, as it was rendered untenable by the constant washings of the River Mississippi in high floods 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I 398 And in their dreamless rest the wind in vain Howled round about, with washing of the rain 1868 — *Earthly Par* I 257 Hearkening the washing of the watery way 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 402 The rapid, vigorous, spasmodic movements which accompany this operation produce a splashing in the water which can be plainly heard from the shore, and which the fishermen characterize as 'washing'

b. with *adv*

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* VII. 124 Unsound ground, rendered more treacherous than usual by the washing in of the burrows of the mole-rat 1886 J. A BROWN in *Q Jrnl Geol. Soc.* May 200 They [the furrow-gravels] could not have been formed by the washing-in of gravel by running springs.

5. *Printers' slang* (See quots and WASH *v.* 19 a.)

1825 HANSARD *Typogr* 308 Washing is had recourse to upon two occasions,—either for rousing a sense of shame in a fellow-workman who had been idling when he might have been at work, or to congratulate an apprentice upon the hour having arrived that brings his emancipation from the shackles of his subordinate station 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Washing*, an old-fashioned term for 'jerrying', or making a noise on an apprentice coming out of his time.

II. Concrete senses.

6. *pl.* (formerly also *sing*) The liquid that has been used to wash something; matter removed when something is washed. Also *washing-out*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8816 Po þat were seke . Wasche þe stones, did hit in baþes; Wasched þem of þe selue waschinges, & waryssched wel of al þer pyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXIV (*Alexis*) 323 Of þe weschel þe weschyng ful oft one his hed wald fling. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice* 249 My dische weschingis is worth 30ur haill expence. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. 1 96/2 in *Holinshed*, [Meade] is nothing else but the washing of the combes, when the hony is wrong out. 1598 *Epulario* B ij b, Wash the flesh well with good white wine mingled with as much water and straine the washing, and seeth the flesh therin 1637 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* A 4, Small Beere in England, such as is said to be made of the washings of the Brewers legges and aprons 1775 A BURNABY *Trav N. Amer.* 34 Two curious hot springs, one tasting like alum, the other like the washings of a gun 1805 [S WESTON] *Werneria* 12 Swine-stone, when rubbed against a hard body, has a fetid odour like Harrowgate water, or rotten eggs, or the washing out of a gun 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXIV, The leech gave him a draught of medicated wine, mixed with water. He rejected it, under the dishonourable epithet of 'kennel-washings' 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 1324 The must is afterwards again pressed, and about one hogshead of what is termed washings is obtained from the same quantity that had previously afforded about three hogsheads of cider 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II. 146 It [hogs' wash] is composed of the washings of cooking utensils 1890 *Retrospect Med* CII 397 The peculiar reddish, watery discharge, 'like the washings of raw meat,' as a German writer has described it.

b. Matter carried away by rain or running water, alluvial soil deposited by a stream.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 225 [Breeding-ponds] A fat Soil with a white fat Water, as the washings of Hills, Commons, Streets, Sinks, &c, is the best to fatten all sorts of Fish 1739 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 5 A Shoal . made up of Sand and of the Washing or Silting of the River. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl* 181 This limestone constitutes at least one half in the washings which are carried to the Missouri 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 276 Some farmers, indeed, think these washings from the farmyards, though of a brown colour, are yet, in most instances, so diluted with rain, as not to be worth the expense of carriage 1867 J HATTON *Tallants* I, Their rivers are black with coal washings.

c Metal obtained by washing ore or soil

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. XII 244 There slippes away also some small portion of silver and quicke-silver with the earth and drosse, which they call washings 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 614 The produce of the mines may be taken, inclusive of the washings, at about 5,000 tons a year

d. Places containing soil from which gold or diamonds are obtained by washing.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* II 52 In former times, when traders went with hundreds of slaves to the washings 1899 *Edin Rev.* Apr 317 In Griqualand West diamonds occur in 'washings', as well as in mines.

†7. A medical 'wash' or lotion. *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Forne* Yij b, The chauffynges of the gummes are appeased . wt this wassching made of [etc.]. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* II 23 The patyente must vse good lotions, or washynges for hys mouth vntyll it be hole.

8. Clothes newly washed or set apart to be washed.

1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* XXXVIII (1901) II 8 Family washings were whisked away [by the wind], or torn to tatters on the drying lines 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* XXI, She got her death one day of sudden rain, when she had run out to bring in her washing 1901 *C T C Gaz* Oct 390 Perambulators used by poor people to carry home washing in the evening 1905 J MACKENZIE *Michael Bruce* III. 34 The box was returned regularly with his washing, so that during the session a constant supply from home was furnished.

III. 9 In combinations (often synonymous with parallel formations in WASH-), as *washing basin*, *-blue*, *-brush*, †*-kit* (KIT *sb*1 1), *-room*, *-soda*, †*-towel*, *-trough*, *-tub*, †**washing-ball** = WASH-BALL; †**washing-beetle**, a wooden bat used to beat or pound clothes in the process of washing; **washing-bill**, a statement of laundry-charges; **washing-block, -board**, a wooden block or board on which clothes are beaten while being washed; **washing-book**, a book in which a person's laundry-charges are entered, **washing-bottle** = WASH-*bottle* a, b; **washing-bowl**, †(*a*) a wash-hand basin; (*b*) a pan or tub for washing clothes, etc (*obs* exc *local*), cf WASH-BOWL, **washing-crystals**, crystallized soda used for washing clothes, etc.; **washing-day**, the day on which the dirty clothes of a household are washed; **washing-engine**, a machine for washing rags, etc, esp in paper-making; **washing-green**, a piece of common grass-land on which clothes are spread or hung out to dry after washing; **washing-house** = WASH-HOUSE; **washing-leather** = WASH-LEATHER; **washing-machine**, a machine for washing clothes, cloth, etc.; **washing-mill**, †(*a*) a machine used for recovering particles of gold or silver from refuse matter; (*b*) a machine for washing cloth in the process of bleaching; **washing-place**, (*a*) a place where washing is done; a lavatory; a laundry; (*b*) a place where gold is washed out from sand or earth; **washing-rod**, a rod used to wash out a gun, **washing-stand** = WASHSTAND 1, †**washing-stock** (see quot. 1879); **washing-stone**, †(*a*) a kitchen-sink; (*b*) a stone on which clothes are beaten while being washed, **washing-stuff**, a miners' name for auriferous earth, †**washing-temple**, used to tr. L. *delubrum* temple, shrine, as if f. *deluere* to wash thoroughly; †**washing-vessel**, a laver; **washing-water**, water for washing the hands, a chemical substance, etc. (cf. WASH-WATER); **washing-week**, a week devoted to washing the dirty clothes of a household; also *fig*; †**washing-well**, *fig.* a fount of spiritual cleansing; †**washing-woman** = WASHERWOMAN.

1538 ELYOT *Dict* s v. *Magmata*, Pomaundres and *washing balles. 1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* I. x Wks. (1912) 114 Then shalt thou scoure thy pitchy fingers in a bason of hot water, with an ordinary washing Ball 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 288 Ballis called weshing ballis the dozen, XII S 1538 ELYOT Addit., *Labrum*, a *wasshynge basyn 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 One wasshinge basone of pewter 1578 TRELAWNY *Rec Shelley* etc I 161, I went to make my toilet, the sea my washing basin—there was no other. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 517/2 *Waschynge betyl, or batyldore, *fertorium*. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in S 's Wks (1843) I p lxiii, Skelton sayd to the wyfe, Geue me a washyng betle *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II v, Have I liv'd thus long to be knockt o'th head, With halfe a washing beetle? 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang Abb* XVII, She held a *washing-bill in her hand 1905 H G WELLS *Kipps* II v § 3 After that the washing-bill of Kipps quadrupled 1590 in *Archæologia* XL. 333 In the Boulting Howse, a *washing block 1676 DURFEY *Mad Fickle* I 1 (1677) 7 Like a Taylor [vaulting] on e'a Washing-block 1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIV 112 He looked like a frog on a washing-block 1881 A. WATT *Sci Industr* I 5 Indigo mixed with starch .. forms the '*washing blue' of the laundry. 1810 T WILLIAMSON *E Ind Vade Mecum* I. 247 The *washing board, its prop, the drying lines [etc.] 1905 H. G WELLS *Kipps* I VI § 1 He .. produced a *washing-book and two pencils 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* 169 The vapours which are evolved should be transmitted through a *washing bottle containing water. *c* 1865 J WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I 406/1 Wash the precipitate by means of the washing-bottle 14 *Rules & Const. Nuns Syon* lvi. in Augier *Syon* (1840) 392 *Waschyng bolles and sope. 1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Wassbyng boll, *latte*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 54 Like a basket of Buck-cloathes, when they are taken from the washing-Bole. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 33 Petrie's washing-bowl [for washing wool] 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 304/1 *Penicillus rectorius*, a *washing or white liming brush 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* V II, The day after *washing day; once a week I see't at home 1754 in J Cox *Narr Thief-takers* (1756) 103 It being Washing-day at her Father's, she attended there 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XIV, His scrambling home, from week's-end to week's-end, is like one great washing day—only nothing's washed! 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 366 This stream of water is kept running through the rags in the *washing engine 1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf* II 49 This enormous piece passes into a washing engine, to cleanse it from the 'dressing' or mucilage which the weaver had introduced into his warp 1836 PRICHARD *Phys Hist Mankind* (ed 3) I 40 He was about to make a *washing-green in the immediate neighbourhood. 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* I 27 One of the posts in the washing green. 14 . *Rules & Const Nuns Syon* XIV. in Augier *Syon* (1840) 296 Also silence . is to be kepte . in the *waschyng howse in tyme of waschynge 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 12 b, My maides chamber neere the Kitchin, and the wassbing house 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4101/3 A Brew-house, Dairy, Washing-house. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVIII, The mistress had her big summer washing at the public washing-house on the Green 1608 in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec Mining Scot* (1878) 148 Money deburssit vpoun the dressing of the ore. For ane wesching tub and ane *weschingkitt, XVIIJs. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II 103 The heels only may be covered by a piece of *washing leather. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 2/4 A *washing machine. 1875 *Encycl Brit.* III. 816/2 (*Bleaching*) From the washing machine the chain of cloth is passed through a pair of squeezers 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Washings*, To get out the finer Parts, gone off with the Earth, they use Quicksilver, and a *Washing Mill. 1756 F. HOME *Exper Bleaching* 92 Were this to happen on the surface of the cloth, the oil would remain, nor would the washing-mill afterwards be able to carry it off 1875 *Encycl. Brit* III 820/2 (*Bleaching*) Washed at washing mill or stocks 1538 LONDON in *Lett Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 223 Ther towne hall stondith upon the ryver, wher ys the commyn *wasscching place of the most partt of the towne, and in the cession dayes . ther ys such betyng with batildores as oon man can nott here another. 1659 BAXTER *Key for Catholicks* I XXXV 252 The rest they no more regard then a meeting of women in a workhouse or a washing place. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v 50 Negroes who have accidentally fallen upon rich washing places. 1851-3 *C Tomlinson's Cycl Useful Arts* (1866) I 3/2 The washing place [in an abattoir] is fitted up with coppers for boiling water. 1860 R GORDON CUMMING *S. Africa* I XVI 365, I accordingly stowed some ammunition and a *washing rod in my old game-bag. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* IV V, The cherub.. was accordingly conducted to a little *washing-room, where Bella soaped his face 1865 *Enquire Within* § 1930 *Washing Soda as a Freezing Mixture. 1866-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* X CI, Rising, in a bitter frost, and going up to the *washing-stand 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 187 If you had a chest of drawers, the top of it was turned to account as the washing-stand. 1417-18 *Acc Obedientiars Abingdon Abbey* (Camden) 88 Et in vno *wasshyngstok' de nouo facto iijs iiijd 1700-1 R. GOUGH *Hist. Myddle* (1875) 31 The next morning Hopkin was found dead in Oatley Parke, haveinge beene knocked on the head with the foote of a washing stocke which stood at Ellesmeare meare 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk*, *Washing-stock*, a bench on which clothes were laid and beaten with a kind of bat 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 193/1 *Vrnarium*, the sinke or *washing stone in a kitchen, where the Scullion makes cleane the dishes 1813 J FORSYTH *Excurs Italy* 288, I observed a group of these nymphs standing up to their knees in a fountain at washing stones 1853 J. SHERER *Gold-Finder Australia* 177 The gold lies upon a sort of pipe-clay, called by the diggers '*washing stuff', which is from two inches to four feet thick. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxv. 4 In *wasshing temples of mawmetis [Vulg. *in delubris idolorum*]. — *Jer* xliii 12 In the washing templis of the godus of Egipt. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, 3 *wessyng towell. *c* 1460 *Invent. Sir J. Fastolfe* in *Archæologia* XXI 275 Item, ij Wasschyng Tewellys of warke, eche of x yerds. 1557 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 95 Everie man that hath a *Washing Trough of his own by the custom of the Mine. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 432 Boiler, washing-trough, and sink 1560 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) I. 72 Ane *weschyng tub. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid* III (1704) 67 He that makes a curious vessel of gold, doth not intend it for a washing-tub. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XV, A hoopless washing-tub. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* VII 23 Also he made a 3otun see, [*gloss*] that is, a *waisching vessel for preestis *3ou* 3x The mouth of the waischyng vessel [1382 watir vessel; Vulg. *os luteris*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 517/2 Waschynge vessel, *luter* 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* IX (1842) 245 When a precipitate is soft and close in consistency, it is often of use to retain the *washing water on it, so as to penetrate and remove the soluble matter. 1876 TYNDALL *Float Matter Air* (1881) 70 A portion of this washing-water reaching the infusion was clearly the origin of the life observed *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm* LXXXVIII (1649) II. 64 Doe not thinke to put off all to the *washing weeke, all thy sinnes, all thy repentance, to Easter, and the Sacrament then 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Princ* IV, Next week is our washing-week. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 3146 in *Macro Plays* 170 Whanne man crieth mercy, & wyl not ses, Mercy schal be his *waschynge well 1782 R CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Emin Painters* II 170 Crowds of *washing-women and rows of linen 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 325 The ganglion is peculiarly common to the wrists of washing-women

Wa·shing, *ppl. a.* [f. WASH *v* + -ING 2.]

1. That washes, in various senses of the verb:

a. Surging, overflowing, streaming with water; dipping in the waves

1560 GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* II (1561) B iij, The washyng winter now is fledde, the hoary snowes be gon. 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert Trav* 22, I was three and thirty dirty Kentish miles, With washing dashing ways and rain wel sous'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 80 The washing Tyde Secures from all approach this weaker side 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II 63 For he was dizzy with the washing stream. 1882 *Daily Tel* 12 Sept 2/2 The washing heights of foam which swell up as high as the rail of the bulwarks 1923 MASEFIELD *The River* III in *Engl Rev* Dec 1 'Till with a stripping crash the tree goes down, Its washing branches founder and are gone

b. Of a garment, a textile fabric That will 'wash' or admit of being washed without injury to colour or texture; washable.

a 1733 LD. BINNING in Maidment *New Bk. Old Ballads* (1844) 62, I fain wad wear a camblet skirt, But camblet's an untasty thing, And it would wear out soon. If I should make a washing thing, It soon would flimsy be 1750 F COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* II XII, A white washing Gown. 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XIV, The satin sinner was pardonable, where the 'washing silk' would have been found guilty without a 'recommendation' 1868 'HOLME LEE' *B Godfrey* V, The material of her dresses was washing prints 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 648/2 Some lovely silk nightgowns are being made with double cape collars of washing chiffon

†2. Of a blow: = SWASHING *ppl. a* 2 *Obs.*

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* V 252 Astyages Did with a long sharpe arming sworde a washing blow him giue 1589 R HARVEY *Pl Perc* (1590) A2 You see my quarter staffe A washing blow of this is as good as a Laundresse, it will wash for the names sake: it can wipe a fellow ouer the thumbs 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* I. I. 70 (Qo 1599) Gregorie, remember thy washing blowe [and so Fo. 1] 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* V. IV, 'Tis a lustie wench now could I spend my

forty-pence to have but one fling at her, To give her but a washing blow 1625 B JONSON *Staple of N.* v, I doe confesse a washing blow

3 *Washing bear, racoon* = WASH-BEAR.

1892 *Century Dict., Washing bear*, the wash bear or racoon, *Procyon lotor*. 1896 tr *Boas Zool* 516 The Washing Racoon (*Procyon*)

Wa sh-leather. [f. WASH *v* Cf G. *waschleder* (perh. from Eng.)

According to some writers the material is so called 'from the fact that it may be easily washed' (*Encycl Brit* ed 9 XIV. 390) But the obsolete synonyms *washen, washed leather* suggest that the original reference may have been to the 'washing' which is an important part of the process of manufacture.]

A soft kind of leather, usually of split sheepskin, dressed to imitate chamois leather.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* IV § 13 (1689) 43 Making the body of yellow wash-leather. 1774 *Phil Trans* LXIV. 349 Two or three circles of wash-leather dipt in oil 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVIII, Miss Tox polished him up with a piece of wash leather 1857 READE *Course of True Love* 8 All one colour, like wash-leather, or an actor by daylight.

b *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) Made of wash-leather Also *Path* of eruptions Resembling wash-leather in appearance.

*c*1662 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II. 262 [For the cold in winter he wants] wash-leather gloves to write in. *a*1672 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 51 A paire of wash leather gloves. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II (1778) 37 Tom Ramskin had a fifty-pound note for a pair of wash-leather breeches. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* VII, He wore wash leather gloves. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xli (1901) II 36 Wellington boots with wash-leather kneecaps 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 245 In frosty weather the wearing of wash-leather socks both by night and day is an advantage 1900 J HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 4 Large patches of xanthelasma palpebrarum of the ordinary wash-leather type. 1907 J A. HODGES *Elem Photogr.* (ed. 6) 25 The lens being placed in a wash-leather bag

†**Wa'shlock.** *Obs.* [f. WASH *sb.* or *v.* + LOCK *sb.*[1] (sense 2) Cf G. *waschlocke*.] A tuft of wool detached in the process of sheep-washing.

1604 *Proclam Winding Wools* 18 June, Lambes wooll, washlocks, cummer, and many other deceiueable things

†**Wa shmaid.** *Obs.* [f. WASH *v.*] A maid-servant employed in washing clothes

*c*1610 LADY COMPTON in Grose *Antiq. Repr* (1808) III. 438 Not pestering my Things with my Womens, nor theirs with Chambermaids, nor theirs with Washmaids 1673 *Rutland MSS* (Hist MSS Comm. 1905) IV 550 To my Lady's washmayd, 1 ginny. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc Witches* II. 1. 17 My Woman-Chambermaid, Wash-maid, Cook-Maid, &c

Washman (wǫ ʃmæn). [f. WASH *v.*]

1. A man whose occupation is washing clothes; = WASHERMAN

1868 *Proc Amer Phil Soc* X 552 Employing washmen instead of washwomen 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* XVI. (1895) 150 Steward's assistant and washman Arrick, a New Hebridee black boy

2 A workman employed in applying the wash or coating of tin in the manufacture of tinplate

1851-4 *C. Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II 746/2 The washman prepares an iron pot, called the wash-pot 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 94 Tin Goods Manufacturer. Washman

†**Wa'shmeat.** *Obs.* [f. WASH *sb.* (? and *a.*)] a. Unsubstantial food. b 'Wash' for swine.

1582 'R BURTON' *Admir. Curios* 122 Having once eat 60 pound weight of Cherries, he said they were but washmeat. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 181/2 A Trough, or Stone Trough, a hollow place cut in Wood or Stone, in which the Swine have their Wash meat given them.

Wa'sh-mill. [f WASH *v.*]

†**1.** ? A mill-race in which sheep are washed *Obs.*

*a*1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 317 Being to wash our sheep on the morrow, I asked my shepherd, what time in the morning he would drive them to the wash-mills.

2. *Brick-making*, etc. A machine for washing clay or materials for cement.

1856 *Builder* 16 Aug 443/3 The principal machines which have been worked for this purpose [brick making] are three—1st The pug mill, 2nd. The wash-mill. 3rd The rolling-mill. 1879 *Spons' Dict. Engin* Suppl I, 332 These [*sc* lime-stone and clay] are mixed in what are known as wash mills.

3. *Leather Manuf* A machine for washing skins after unhairing by the application of lime

1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 377 From the unhairing room the skins pass to the 'wash mill', where they receive a thorough washing, removing all adhering lime

Wa sh-mouth. *s. w. dial.* Also **washa-mouth** [f. WASH *v.* Cf. G *waschmaul* of the same meaning.] One who blabs out everything; a babbler.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 138 Hold thy Popping, ya gurt Washamouth. 1891 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Noughts & Cr* III 20 Parson Morth wanted to know if he couldn't let his cottage to an invalid lady and her sister without consulting every wash-mouth in the parish.

Wash-off, *a Calico-printing.* [f verbal phr. *to wash off* see WASH *v* 13.] Of colours: Capable of being washed off; not permanent. 1864 WEBSTER.

Wash-out. [f verbal phr *to wash out*. see WASH *v* 13.]

1. An act of washing out a cistern, etc.; a pipe or other appliance for doing this. Also *attrib.*

1877 HELLYER *Plumber* IX. 86 This 'water battery' water-closet is similar in principle and shape to the 'wash-out' closet-basin. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr Suppl. 23/2 Valves are provided *en route* to divide the delivery main into sections and control the supply. Wash outs and air-valves are provided, also hydrants in the villages for fire protection 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 94/1 Shanks' Patent 'Tubal' Washout Closets with Patent 'Reliable' Syphon Cisterns 1901 *Feilden's Mag* IV 430/1 There was a 6-in. washout pipe which was connected to the 12 in main.

2 *Mining.* A place where a portion of a coal or ironstone seam has been carried away by a stream, a deposit of sandstone being left in its place.

1876 CUDWORTH *Rambles Bradford* 56 1911 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo V*, c 50 § 20 The position, direction, and extent of every known fault of every seam with its vertical throw, and every known washout and intrusive dyke

3 The removal by flood of a portion of a hill-side; a hole or breach in a railway or road track caused by flood or erosion. Orig. *U.S.*

1883 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/1 The well built Mexican Railway has had difficulty enough to prevent 'wash outs'. 1883 *Standard* 25 Dec 5/4 A train ran into a wash-out 1885 ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 153 (Cent) The rains and torrents cutting away the land into channels, which at first are merely wash-outs, and at last grow into deep canyons 1910 *Times* 5 Mar 5/6 On the Peking and Hankau Railway washouts may extend, not for one or two miles, but for fifty or a hundred miles

4. *slang.* A disappointing failure, a 'sell'.

1902 *Westm Gaz.* 1 Nov 2/1 As Harker remarked, 'Half a guinea for an essay is no wash out' 1915 P MACGILL *Amateur Army* 57 What the dickens did you take this here [rifle] for I. It's a blooming wash out *Footn* 'Wash out' is a term used by the men when their firing is so wide of the mark that it fails to hit any spot on the card. The men apply it indiscriminately to anything in the nature of a failure.

Wa'sh-pool. [f. WASH *v.*] A pool for washing sheep.

1827 CLARE *Sheph Cal.* 56 He drives the bleating sheep from fallow fold To wash-pools 1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* I. 471 The Australian wool grower will take you to his washpool 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XVII, The brush yard at the equally primitive washpool.

Wa sh-pot. [f. WASH *v.*]

†**1** A servant employed to wash pots, *spec* the designation of a servant employed at the Inns of Court *Obs.*

1570 in *Black Bks Linc. Inn* (1897) I 373, 10*s* to Ralph Richardson, the washpot in the buttery, for 6 months' wages. 1645 *Ibid* II 367 The Washpot 20*s*, the Laundress £4, [etc] 1678 RAVENSCROFT *Engl Lawyer* II 1 15, I was an under Butler, or Wash-pot in the Inns of Court 1826 *Temple Ch Reg, Burials*, Thomas Lock Washpot of the honble Society of the Inner Temple

2 A vessel for washing one's hands *Obs.* exc. *fig* in allusion to Ps. lx 8.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lx. 8 Moab is my washpotte, ouer Edom wil I stretch out my shue 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* II 341 Sev'en comely blooming Youths, in their hands sev'en silver washpots bear. 1810 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. viii. 285 In an age when every London citizen makes Lochlomond his wash-pot, and throws his shoe over Ben Nevis. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* VIII 166 He had to fly, with broken washpots 1884 *Daily News* 5 Feb 3/1 French philosophers were using it [China] as a washpot for their satires on institutions nearer home.

3. A vessel containing melted tin, into which iron plates are plunged to be converted into tin-plate.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1253 s v *Tin plate*

4. A vessel used in separating silver from lead.

1879 G. GLADSTONE *Mining, Silver* in *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 122/2 It is usual to have small pots, called temper or wash-pots, placed between every second crystallising pot.

Wash road. = WASH-WAY 2.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 247 That wash roads (however applauded by some) are rarely without notorious exceptions

Wa shstand. [f WASH *v.*]

1. A wash-hand stand.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1149 Such soap is exceedingly pleasant at the wash-stand 1844 T WEBSTER *Encycl Dom Econ.* 276 A wash stand, to be complete, should have, besides the basin and ewer, a carafe for spring water, vessel for hot water, soap tray, several glasses, [etc] 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* IV, She hauled me to the washstand, inflicted a merciless, but happily brief, scrub on my face and hands with soap, water, and a coarse towel 1898 G B SHAW *Plays* II *Arms & Man* 3 The washstand consists of an enamelled iron basin with a pail beneath it in a painted metal frame, and a single towel on the rail at the side

attrib 1902 MABEL BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 196, I have made four fascinating washstand mats.

2. *U.S* (See quot)

1911 WEBSTER, *Wash stand*, in stables, a place in the floor prepared so that carriages may be washed there and the water run off *Cant*

†**Wa'shstart.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **waschesterte.** [App. a confused form between WASH-DISH and WAGSTART.] The Water Wagtail

a 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 786 Gryue et croulecowe Feldefare and waschesterte

Wash-strake. *Naut* Also **-streak.** [? f. WASH *sb.*] = WASHBOARD 1.

1809 *Naval Chron* XXI 299 Exclusive of a moveable wash strake. 1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* III, A large Eboe canoe, the bottom hollowed out of one single tree, but there was a washstreak of some kind of hardwood plank, so as to raise the gunwale about a foot above the ledge of the original vessel

Wash-trough. [f. WASH *v.*]

1. *Mining.* A trough in which ore is washed.

1557 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 95 Also that no Purchasors shall let or stop any Mineis from any Wash-trough at any time. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 146 The first sort is reserved for use, the second, or middling sort, is again put into the stamping mill, and afterwards into the wash-trough, where the parts that contain no cinnabar float in the water

2 A trough used for washing the hands and face

1902 O WISTER *Virginian* II 16 It was not much of a toilet that I made in the first wash-trough of my experience, but it had to suffice

Wa sh-tub. [f WASH *v* Cf Du *waschtobbe*.] A tub in which clothes are washed = WASHING-*tub.*

1602 *Inv* in *Collect Archæol* (1863) II 111 Fowre boordes, cover of the vate, and a washtubb xij*d.* 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept 469/1 Indicted for drowning in a wash-tub her son 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXXVII, Glancing distractedly at a couple of old women at the wash tub

Wash-up. [f vbl. phr *to wash up*: see WASH *v* 1 f.]

1. An act of washing table utensils after a meal. In quots *attrib*

1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 93/2 Butler's Pantry and Wash-up Sinks 1900 'H LAWSON' *On Track* 128 Grease inches deep in great black patches about the fireplace ends of the huts, where wash up and 'boiling' water is thrown.

b. ? *dial* A washing-up place, scullery

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* XI, He made even mother laugh and Betty Muxworthy roared in the wash up.

2. *Mining.* The washing of a collected quantity of ore, the quantity of gold that has been obtained by washing.

1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXIII, As soon as we had finished the next wash up, I was to go back to Yatala. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 16 June 4/3 The gold consisted of about a quarter of a million dollars in dust and three-quarters of a million in drafts. The estimate of the wash-up varies from twelve millions to thirty millions

3. A dead body washed up by the waves.

a 1903 'MERRIMAN' *Last Hope* i, Passen thinks it's [*sc* the grave is] over there by the yew-tree—but he's wrong That there one was a wash-up found by old Willem the lighthouse keeper one morning early

Wa'sh-water. [f. WASH *v.*] Water that has been used for washing.

1853 HICKIE tr *Aristoph.* I 25 Those who pour out their dirty wash water of an evening 1856 G. GORE *Pract Chem.* in *Orr's Circ Sci* 73 The wash-waters should not be thrown away without first being tested for gold 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 401 The evaporation of the excess of liquid derived from the wash-waters 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 69 No trace of bromide could be found in the wash water 1900 *Jrnl Soc of Dyers* XVI 12 When, however, wash waters accumulate.

Wa sh-way. *dial.* [f. WASH *v* + WAY *sb.*]

1 A portion of a road crossed by a shallow stream.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm* CIV (1649) II. 195 He that hath not been accustomed to a sin, but exercised in resisting it, will finde many tentations, but as a wash way that he can trot thorough, and goe forward religiously in his Calling for all them 1766 *Ann Reg* 66 Yesterday morning the North mail cart, going through Tottenham Washway, was under water 1804 *Aston's Manch Guide* 17 The cart road through Hanging ditch was through a wash way, so narrow, that only one cart could pass at once

†**b.** *To make wash-way of, with*: to make light of, make short work of Cf WASH-WORK 1.

1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 32 But man heares like the Adder with a deafe eare she makes wash-way with patience, word conscience and all *Ibid* 298 A common servant makes wash way of his service, lookes at his Master for his owne ends *Ibid* 618 Made wash way of all sorts of performances, and made them common things

2 A road deeper in the middle than at the sides.

1790 W. H MARSHALL *Midl. Co* I 44 A 'wash-way road' 1808 T BATCHELOR *Agric Bedford* 588 The form of the roads is generally convex, and the few concave or wash-ways that may be observed, seem [etc].

Wa'shwoman. Now *U.S.* [f WASH *v*] = WASHERWOMAN.

1590 *Dewsbury Parish Ch Reg.* 28 Sept., Massoley a maid of Mr. Rowland Owans a washwoman buried 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I XIV 52 *Yon* would much sooner be taken for her wash woman 1816 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXI 121 Among the lost plays of Sophocles, are enumerated Nausicaa, or the Wash-women (πλυντριαι). 1852 C W DAY *Five Yrs' Resid W Indies* II. 297 The Spanish flounces of the negro wash-women 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 72 'Is you come from Colonel Gillin's, massa?' asked the wash woman

Wash-work. [f. WASH *sb* or *v.*]

†**1.** *To make wash-work with* app. 'to make short work of'. Cf. the phrase under WASH-WAY 1 b, of which this appears to be an altered form.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 159 And if this Leader should chance to be overcome, we shall make wash-work with the rest of his followers

2 Used for WASH-DRAWING.

1900 *Pall Mall Gaz* 2 Nov. 1/3 Mr Frank Craig is scarcely behind Mr Hatherell in his excellent wash-work.

Washy (wǫ ʃi), *a.* [f. WASH *sb.* or *v* + -Y[1]]

†**1.** Having too much moisture, water-logged. Of wind or weather: Bringing moisture or rain.

In quot 1566 the word corresponds to Horace's *plumbeus*, lit 'leaden', used app. for 'depressing

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* II VI H 6, Not lewde ambition vexethe here, nor washye southerne wynde 1661 J CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 133 Under this upper Clay lyes a mouldring washy Clay. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Sept., We found a most sad alteration in the roade by reason of last night's rains, they being now all dirty and washy 1667 MILTON *P L* VII 303 They on the washie Ooze deep Channels wore *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 226 In washy weather all the hay one can give to cattle will not make them thrive. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 40/2 Of places some are damp and washy, as are those which lie near Seas or Lakes.

2. Of food, drink, etc. Too much diluted, weak, sloppy, thin, watery

1615 T Adams *England's Sickn* II 72 Meates of a washy and fluid nature 1763 *Museum Rust* I 327 New oats are a washy food, owing to a crude humidity that abounds in them. 1825 E Hewlett *Cottage Comforts* VIII 99 Common corn and washy potatoes 1832–4 De Quincey *Caesars* Wks 1862 IX 133 *note*, By comparison with the washy tea breakfasts of most Englishmen 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 165/2 Serving pots of washy ale over the counter

Comb 1746 W Thompson *R N Adv.* (1757) 42 The Flesh of such washy fed Sows is flabby

b. *fig.* Of literary style, productions, utterances, etc. Wanting in force or vigour, feeble, sloppy, thin

1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* VII xl, Being compelled by a deaf person to repeat some very washy remark three or four times over 1829 [see Spwy *a* 1 b] 1831 Carlyle *Ess*, *Schiller* (1840) III 21 *note*, Our English translation, one of the washiest, was executed in Edinburgh by a 'Lord of Session'. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* v 113 This mixture of other persons' washy opinions 1897 Mrs Oliphant *W Blackwood* I 100 The publication altogether was a weak and washy production

3. Of the stomach. Having an accumulation of liquid and undigested food, relaxed.

1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I 47 But for such washie Tripes as mine then were, I held it no good meate 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 492 The physician who neglects the factor of dilatation because the stomach is not as blown out and washy as to force itself on his notice, has an imperfect comprehension of his case

4. Of colour, painting, etc. Having too much 'wash', lacking body, weak, pale.

a 1639 Wotton *Surv Educ.* Reliq (1651) 325 A palish Clearnesse, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and washie, but of a pretty solid consistence 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt* XXV 4 Christ putteth not upon his a washy colour of profession .but he dyeth them in grain, with true grace and holinesse 1718 Ozell tr *Tournefort's Voy* I 188 Four rows of Scales of a washy purple 1785 H Walpole *Let to H S Conway* 6 Oct, Sir Joshua's washy Virtues make the Nativity a dark spot from the darkness of the Shepherds 1811 *Self Instructor* 324 A middling full pencil, not too washy 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* II, With a washy, but clean stencilled pattern on the walls 1884 *19th Cent* Feb 355 The colours are washy and unimpressive 1886 G Allen *Maimie's Sake* XIX, Blue eyes like hers look so mild and gentle and washy

5. Of a horse or cow: Poor in quality or condition, esp. liable to sweat or scour after slight exertion.

1639 T de Grey *Compl Horsem* I. IV (1656) 40 The Horse .is generally weake, tender, and washy of flesh *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 300 You thin necked and bodied cows, that are washy and flue 1730 W Burdon *Gentl Pocket-Farrier* 61 Some Horses part with their Food before 'tis well digested, and scour all the Way, which makes 'em so thin and lank, that they are ready to slip through their Girts; they are called washy. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII 138 It was a washy ill constitutioned horse 1828–32 Webster, *Washy* liable to sweat profusely with labor, as, a washy horse. 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* II 163 [This] gives to a beast what is called a washy appearance, and is always attended with a liability to looseness in the bowels This washiness is generally attended with an inordinate breadth of hooks [i e hips] 1864 E Mayhew *Illustr Horse Managem* 483 A leggy, a washy, a soft species of creature, which gentlemen find it cheaper to hire than to buy

6 Of a person: Lacking strength or stamina; weak, feeble, insipid; poor, mean, worthless. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm* xlv. (1640) 448 All the good of man, considered supernaturally, is in grace; but that will not grow in a washy soule, in a liquid, in a watery, and dissolute, and scattered man 1657 J. Watts *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc III 24 Like as some, who used water instead of wine were called by the Church ὑδροπαραστάται, or *Aquarii*, watry and washy Hereticks, as Augustine witnesseth 1682 Dryden *Epil to King & Q* 37 Alas, our Women are but washy Toys. 1693 Ld. Falkland *Congreve's Old Bach.* Prol, If the Slave, After his bragging, prove a washy Knave, May he be banish'd to some lonely Den. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III 337 What washy Rogues are here, are these the Sons of Beef, and English Beer? *a* 1721 Prior *Daphne & Apollo* 10 One mile has put the fellow out of breath, Washy he is, perhaps not over sound

Waskeine, variant of Vasquine *Obs.*

†**Wa·skite.** *Obs rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure origin; prob an erroneous form.

Not for Wasp-kite, as that word (if genuine) denotes a bird of the Old World]

Given by Izaak Walton as the name of a long-winged hawk, native of Virginia

1655 Walton *Angler* i (1661) 13 [List of long-winged hawks] The Waskite from Virginia

Waskyne, variant of Vasquine *Obs.*

Waslage, obs. Sc form of Vassalage.

Wasn't, colloq. contraction of *was not.*

Wasp (wɒsp), *sb* Forms: *α* 1 wæfs, wæps, 2 weaps, 5, *dial* 8–9 waps, 7, 9 *dial.* wapse, 9 *dial.* wops(e *β* 1 wæsp, 4–7 waspe (7 whaspe, 8 whasp), 6– wasp. *Pl. α* 5 wappys. [OE. *wæfs*, *wæps*, *wæsp* masc corresponds (with differences of declension) to OS. *uuepsa*, fem. (MLG. *wepse*, *wespe*, *wrspe*), MDu. *wespe* fem. (mod.Du. *wesp*), OHG. *wafsa*, *wefsa* fem. (MHG. *wefse*, *webse*, mod.G. *wespe*, dial. *webes*) —OTeut. **waβso-z*, *-zō*, **waps-* —pre-Teut. **wobhes-*, **wops-*. cf. Lith. *vapsà* gadfly, OSl. *vosa* (Russ. *osá*) wasp; L. *vespa* has another ablaut-grade. The root is believed to be **webh-* to weave, the name having reference to the nests which the insect constructs.

The word is not found in Gothic, and in the Scandinavian langs it exists only as an adoption from Low German Da. *hveps*, Norw *hvefs*, *gvefs*, *veps*, *vops*, etc, mod Icel *vespa* The OF. *guespe*, mod F *guêpe*, represents the L. *vespa*, but the initial *gu-* (—*v*) for *v* seems to be due to the influence of the Teut word]

1 In popular language, any insect of the genus *Vespa*, chiefly applied to *V. vulgaris*, the Common Wasp, and such other species as are not readily distinguishable from this, sometimes taken to include the Hornet, *V crabro*, which resembles the Common Wasp, but is larger and has a more powerful sting. The obvious characteristics of the genus are the alternate rings of black and yellow on the abdomen, the narrow stalk or petiole by which the abdomen is attached to the thorax, the fully developed wings, and the formidable sting (which, however, is peculiar to the females and the workers or imperfect females) In scientific language applied generally to two divisions of hymenopterous insects, the Diploptera or true wasps, and the Fossores or digger wasps.

The true wasps (*Diploptera*) are divided into three families, (1) *Vespidæ*, to which the common wasp belongs; (2) *Eumenidæ*, and (3) *Masaridæ*.

See also Digger *sb.* 4, Paper *sb.* 12, Queen *sb* 13, Sand *sb*² 10 b, Social *a* 6 b, Solitary *a.* 4

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 902 *Crabro* waefs *vel* hurnitu *Ibid* F 136 *Fespa*, waefs *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss* 255 *C[r]abro* uaeps *a* 1100 *Ags Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 318/36 *Vespa*, weaps *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* VII (*James Minor*) 420 Pe waspis þat in his hewid ware, at his nese thrillis flaw al owt *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 648 Per is no waspe in þis werlde þat will wilfulok[e]r styngen, For stappyng on a too of a styncande frere! 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3011 Full many flees may fell, bot a fewe waspis *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 141 Out of hys nasebuiles dropped wormys out lyke waspes 1496 *Cov. Leet Bk* 577 Where as they light, The been will byte, And also styng Be-ware of wappys 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 122 And beware, that no waspes come in-to the hyue, for they wyll kyl the bees, and eate the honny. 1546 J Heywood *Prov.* I xi (1867) 25 Nowe mery as a cricket, and by and by, Angry as a waspe, though in both no cause why. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierces Super* 148, I cannot marueil enough, how the nimble Bee should be ingendied of the sluggish Oxe, or the liuely waspe of the dead Horse *a* 1591 H Smith *Serm* (1637) 239 God is not like a Waspe, which when she hath stung cannot sting again 1653 Walton *Angler* XII 226 To take the Roch and Dace, a good bait is the young brood of Wasps or Bees, baked or hardned in their husks in an Oven 1724 Derham in *Phil. Trans* XXXIII 54 The Male Wasps are lesser than the Queens, but as much longer and larger than the Common Wasps, as the Queen is longer and larger than these. 1730 Young *Epist* I *To Pope* 33 As by depredations whasps proclaim The fairest fruit 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III 263 The nest of the Common Wasp is always formed under the surface of the earth 1848 Alb Smith *Chr. Tadpole* XIV 421 'Just as if we hadn't enough wapses,' exclaimed the old lady 'No, my good Grittles—that's a hornet,—not a "waps" as you wrongly call it.' 1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl.* (ed 2) 95 As females vanish at the sight Of short horns and of wopses. 1905 H. G Wells *Kipps* II. III § 3 'These old Roman chaps ——' he said; and then the wasps arrived. They killed three in the jam alone

2 *fig* **a.** Applied to persons characterized by irascibility and persistent petty malignity, esp. to a multitude of contemptible but irritating assailants

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 195 Wan wraiglane wasp 1560 Bp Pilkington *Aggeus* Pref A iij, So, vnder our gracious late Iosias, crepte oute a swarm of romish wasples, stynging to death all who wold not worshyp theyr gods, nor beleue theyr doctrine 1596 Shaks *Tam Shrew* II 1 210 Come, come you Waspe, y'faith you are too angrie 1611 Beaum & Fl. *King & no K* IV III, I will not hear you, wasp. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 169 The Frenche Agent promised to joine with the Generall for a publicke redresse from those perfidious whaspes 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No 5 23, I had no sooner undertaken this task, but I raised a nest of holy wasps and hornets about my ears. 1775 H Walpole *Let. to W Cole* 25 Apr, The reviewers and such litterati have called me a learned and ingenious gentleman. These wasps, I suppose, will be very angry at the just contempt Mr Gray had for them 1792 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit* I. 97 Sallo, after having published only his third Journal, felt the irritated wasps of literature thronging so thick about him, that he very gladly abdicated the throne of Criticism 1844 W Cross *Disruption* XXXIII 362 Mr Bacon, ye ken, is in a pretty pickle wi' this wasp o' a body McCorkle 1910 Ld. Rosebery *Chatham* VII. 177 Glover was an ill-conditioned wasp, and his story refutes itself.

b. Something that irritates or offends one.

†*The wasp got him by the nose* (Prov) he was infuriated.

1588 *Marpr el Epist* (Arb) 20 At the hearing of this speeche, the waspe got my brother by the nose, which mad him in his rage to affirme, that [etc] 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, III II. 55 1781 Cowper *Truth* 160 Of temper as envenom'd as an asp; Censorious, and her every word a wasp 1845 Jerrold *St Giles* IV. (1851) 34 That little head of his is full of wasps as July

3. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing (made to imitate the appearance of a wasp). Cf. *wasp-fly* in 5 b.

1867 F. Francis *Anglng* x (1880) 352 Some of the Tay flies, particularly the Wasps, dressed small, will kill well in the Tweed.

4 *Conchol.* A variety of cowry (see quot).

1815 S. Brookes *Introd. Conchol* 157 Wasp, *Cypræa Asellus.*

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *wasp-comb*, *-egg*, *-grub*, *-honey*, *-larva*, *-maggot*, *-pupa*, *-sting*, *-worm*, *wasp-barbed*, *-like* adjs

1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II 346 One of the worst, *wasp-barbed, most tingling pangs of my memory is yet of a sunny afternoon at Pisa, when [etc] 1877 Wood *Nature's Teachings* 168 There is one curious point of difference between the *Wasp comb and human architecture 1870 *Ann & Mag Nat Hist.* Ser IV VI 327 It is also a great deal smaller than the *wasp egg 1760 Hawkins *Walton's Angler* XI. 197 *note*, There are no better Baits for this fish than a Gentle, a young *Wasp grub boiled, or a green Worm 1904 *Westm Gaz* 4 July 2/3 Some *wasp honey 1870 *Wasp-larva [see *wasp pupa*] 1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 125 *Wasp like Fly Maggot 1867 G Musgrave *Nooks Old France* II. 209 Picturesque and coquette as ever their [mills] wasp-like waists were 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith* II V 72 *marg* *Wasp-Maggots or Grubs 1836 Jesse *Angler's Rambles* 197 The chub may be taken with gentles, wasp-maggots, and black-snails 1870 *Ann & Mag Nat Hist* Ser. IV VI 314 Doubtless also their fellow inhabitants, described as injured *wasp-pupæ, were in reality the partially devoured wasp-larvæ. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II VIII, Four *Wasp Stings, like Joyners Tacks. 1822 Scott *Halidon Hill* II 339 A cobweb gossamer were guard as good Against a wasp sting 1804–6 *Wasp-worm [see Wasphood]

b Special comb.: **wasp-bee,** a bee of the genus *Nomada*, a cuckoo-bee; **wasp-beetle,** a beetle of the genus *Clytus*, esp. *C. arietis*; **wasp-cake** *dial.*, the comb in a wasp's nest; **wasp-flower,** a flower frequented by honey-gathering wasps; **wasp-fly,** a syrphid fly somewhat resembling a hornet, also an artificial fly for fishing, **wasp-paper,** the paper-like material, produced by mastication, of which wasps' nests are made, †**wasp-spade,** a spade for digging out wasps' nests, †**wasp-stung** *a*, irritable (as if stung by a wasp), **wasp-waist,** a very slender waist, *esp* the characteristic waist of a woman who laces tightly, **wasp-wood** *dial* (see quot.).

1844 F Smith in *Zoologist* II 587 Descriptions of the British *Wasp Bees 1704 Petiver *Gazophyl* III Tab XXVII, The Maryland *Wasp Beetle 1863 Wood *Illustr Nat Hist.* III 476 The common wasp beetle (*Clytus arietis*) 1907 *Westm. Gaz* 28 Aug. 10/1 Experienced anglers cannot recall a season in which *wasp-cake is so difficult to obtain 1884 *Cornhill Mag* Oct 399 *Wasp flowers are remarkable for having a helmet-shaped tube, exactly fitted to a wasp's head, with abundant honey filling the bottom of the bell 1676 Cotton *Angler* II VIII. 77 We have likewise this month [July] a *Wasp-fly, made of a dark brown dubbing . ribb'd about with yellow silk 1681 Grew *Museum* I. § VII 1 156 The Wasp-Fly, *Tabani species altera* 1854 Mary Howitt *Pict Cal Seasons* 404 The buzz of a wasp-fly, when resting apparently motionless on the window. 1867 F Francis *Angling* XII (1880) 456 The Wasp Fly — Three mauve hackle fibres for tail [etc] 1899 D Sharp *Insects* II. 83 These little habitations consist of masses of cells, wrapped in *wasp-paper, in which there are one or more orifices for ingress and egress 1609 C Butler *Fem Mon* (1634) 126 With a *Wasp spade, search for the nest 1596 Shaks I *Hen IV*, I III 236 (1598 Qo.) Why what a *waspe-stung [later Quos wasp(e) tongue, Folios wasp(e)-tongu'd] and impatient foole Art thou? 1870 *Illustr Lond News* 24 Sept 330 The fearful displacement of the vital organs which must be effected to procure a *wasp-waist. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Mar 344/3 The cylinder..shows a person tightly cinctured, and with a wasp waist, resembling the men on Mycenæan monuments 1887 *N. & Q.* Ser. VII III. 421 Touchwood, or as it is sometimes called, *wasp-wood, because wasps use it to make their nests

Wasp (wɒsp), *v nonce-wd.* [f Wasp *sb*] *trans.* To sting as a wasp does

1846 Landor *Imag Conv*, *Emp China & Tsung Ti* Wks II. 137/1 That blow upon the cheek-bone! those rotten eggs! . surely they have wasped thee!

Wasp, obs. Sc. var. Wisp, quantity of fish.

Wasper, variant of Wawsper *Sc.*

Wasphood (wɒ·sphud). [Wasp *sb.* + -hood.] The condition of a wasp.

1804–6 Syd Smith *Mor Philos* XVII. (1850) 244 When the wasp-worm is hatched, it finds a store of provisions ready made; and .the quantity allotted to each is exactly sufficient to support it, till it attains the period of wasphood.

Waspish (wɒ·spiʃ), *a* [f. Wasp *sb.* + -ish.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a wasp or some characteristic of it.

1596 Shaks. *Tam Shr* II. i 211 If I be waspish, best beware my sting. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 90 Thy waspish tongue will never fail To prat, to scold, revile and rail 1822 Scott *Halidon Hill* I. ii 354 Let a body of your chosen horse Make execution on yon waspish archers 1865 Trollope *Belton Est* IV 40 Her waist showed none of those waspish proportions 1913 B Digby in *Travel* July 22/1 In the dock lay a pair of waspish, one funnelled steamers.

2. *esp.* Quick to resent any trifling injury or affront, irascible, petulantly spiteful.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat* A IV b, Satyre of writhled waspyshe Saturne may be namde *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb) 33 In age, sone testie, very waspishe 1673 Hickeringill *Gregory F Greybeard* 222 The leven of whose religion makes them waspish, peevish, touchy, clamorous 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No 177 P 11 Their conversation was, therefore, fretful and waspish, their behaviour brutal 1808 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II 112 It is lamentable that that good heart of his should be coupled with so bad a judgement and so waspish a temper 1838 Disraeli in *Corr w. Sister* 23 Jan (1886) 90 Sharp and waspish, he would have made a good petulant Opposition speech 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* IX, Such a set of waspish, dogmatical, over-bearing fellows *a* 1901 W Bright *Age of Fathers* (1903) II. 375 He had been charged by waspish enemies with ascribing a heavenly origin to the holy body of Christ.

Comb 1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV i 99 Her waspish headed sonne [*sc* Cupid], has broke his arrowes, Swears he will shoote no more, but play with Sparrows.

b. Marked or characterized by virulence or petulance, spiteful.

1870 *Even. Standard* 9 Sept 1 This waspish article created great indignation. 1880 *Scribner's Monthly* May 118 'The Literati', a rare prose Dunciad, waspish and unfair, but [etc.] quasi *adv.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* IX We may excuse Raleigh's answering somewhat waspish to some quotation of Spenser's from the three letters of 'Immerito and G. H.'

Hence **Wa'spishly** *adv.*; **Wa'spishness**

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 116 That they be not cast out of the church by the weaknes, waspishnes (frowardnes) or rashines of the bishop 1653 W RANDY *Ast. of Restored* 334 Where he is pleased now and then to vent his waspishness 1684–94 tr. *Plutarch's Morals* (1718) III 24 To preserve her from being waspishly proud, out of a Conceit of her Fidelity and Vertue 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I x 87 A state of continual waspishness 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV 24 Berkeley, feeling himself nettled by the waspishness of the old Frenchman, squared at him 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Belinda* II iv, 'Well, may I go?' 'Why do you ask?' retorts he waspishly

Wasp-kite, *rare*—[A translation of the German name *wespenbussard* or *wespenfalke*: the bird preys on wasps' nests] The Honey-buzzard, *Pernis apivorus* 1891 *Century Dict.*

Waspling (wɒ̄ splɪŋ). [f. WASP *sb.* + -LING[1].] A young wasp.

1905 PECKHAM *Wasps Social & Solitary* 90 Startle it ever so slightly and the waspling retreats by way of its web.

Wasp's nest, wasp-nest. The nest of a wasp. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T* 107 Sathanas That hath in Iues herte his waspes nest *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 517/2 Waspys nest, *vesparium* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 128 Which bring foorth a swarme (as it were) of bees, or rather a waspes neast in us 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iv. 814 Hee has a Sonne, who shall be set on the head of a Waspes Nest 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII 363 Two Sorts of curious Wasps Nests made with Clay 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 474 If like a wasp's nest I could scoop the eye out Of the detested Cyclops. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. XXIV, Your policy of half-measures, . which flaps an exasperated wasp-nest with a silk pocket-handkerchief, instead of blowing it up with a match and train, is rarely successful 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* V II (1873) III. 223 Cannot we get away from this scurvy wasp's nest of a Paris? 1870 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser IV VI. 328 The female *Rhipiphorus* lays her eggs before leaving the wasps' nest. 1899 D SHARP *Insects* II 82 It would be impossible . to give a satisfactory account of all the forms of wasp-nests. *Ibid* 86 A wasp's nest

Hence **Wasp-nesting** *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1]], the action of searching for wasp's nests.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 1873, 263/1 Fancy going about wasp-nesting with some one at your heels to take care of you.

Wasp-waisted, *a* Having the waist very slender, esp. as the result of tight-lacing

1775 Mrs DELANY *Lett.* Ser II II. 160, I hope Miss Sparrow will not fall into the absurd fashion of ye wasp-waisted ladies. 1839 DUNCAN in *Congr. Globe* Jan., App 104/2 A thousand of the wasp-waisted gentry to quell the Democracy of Pennsylvania—monstrous!! 1892 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/4 These young women are not wasp-waisted *transf.* 1867 G. MUSGRAVE *Nooks & Corners Old France* II. 147, I saw several wasp-waisted windmills.

Wa'spy, *sb. Obs.* exc *dial.* Now *dial.* **wapsy.** [f. WASP *sb.* + -Y[6]] A wasp.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 330 Angry as a waspy! *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Wâps, wapsy*, a wasp

Waspy (wɒ̄'spɪ), *a.* [f. WASP *sb.* + -Y[1]]

1. Resembling a wasp in form, wasp-like.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 921 Whereupon that Greek Comick Poet calls those Maids, for their slendernesse in the waste σφηκοδεῖς [*sic*], waspy or like Wasps 1869 T. W. WOOD in *Student* II 87 The hornet clearwing, so waspy in appearance 1870 *Daily News* 19 July 6 A brown horse with a light waspy middle 1889 *Sportsman* 29 July 2/2 So long as a waspy waist is considered 'a thing of beauty'.

2 Abounding in wasps.

1682 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 53 It was also a very waspy year 1880 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 13 Very hot and waspy it was at dinner.

Wass, obs. f. *was* (see BE *v.* 3 and WASH *v.*).

Wassail (wɒ s'l, wæ's'l, -eil), *sb.* Now only *arch.* and *Hist.* Forms: 3 wæs hæil, wæshail, washayl, washail, wesseyl, 3–4, 7 wassayl, 3, 6–7, 9 *arch.* wassaile, 5 wassaylle, wessayle, (whatsaile, -saill), 6 wassaill, -ayle, 6–7 wassall, 7–8 wassal, (7 vassaile, *Hist.* was-haile, washeall, waes heal, 9 waisall, waissel, *arch.* was-hael), 5–9 wassel(l, 3– wassail [ME *wæs hæil* etc., a. ON. *ves* (= later *ver*) *heill*, corresp. to OE. *wes hál* lit. 'be in good health' or 'be fortunate'. see BE *v.* A. 3 and WHOLE *a.*

As an ordinary salutation (= 'hail' or 'farewell') the phrase, or an approximation to it, occurs both in OE (*hál wes þú*, and in pl. *wesað hále*· see BE *v.* A. 3) and in ON (pl *verið heilir*) But neither in OE nor in ON, nor indeed in any Teut lang, has any trace been found of the use as drinking formulas, of the phrases represented by *wassail* and *drinkhail* It seems probable that this use arose among the Danish-speaking inhabitants of England, and became more or less common among the native population; in the 12th c. it was regarded by the Normans as markedly characteristic of Englishmen. The earliest known occurrence of the phrases is in Geoffrey of Monmouth VI XII, (*c* 1140), in the well-known story of Rowena (*wes heal drinc heil.* V I *was heil*, printed edd corruptly *wachi heil*) Geoffrey's attribution of the phrases to the 5th century is an anachronism, the original story as told by Nennius contains nothing corresponding to them In Wace's *Brut* (*c* 1180), which is a metrical version of Geoffrey, various MSS have *weshel, waissel, gasel, drinkel, drunchehel, drechehel* That Wace's acquaintance with the 'English' phrases was not wholly derived from the passage in Geoffrey is shown by his reference to them in the *Roman de Rou*, where it is said that the night before the battle of Hastings was spent by the English in revelry, with cries of *weissel* (V IT *wesse heil, wolsel, wesel*) and *drunchehel* (V IT *drincesel, drinqueheil, drinkeil*) In the *Speculum Stultorum* of Nigellus Wireker (*c* 1190) the English students at the university of Paris are praised for generosity and other virtues, but are said to be too much addicted to *wessail* and *dringail* The earliest example of the phrases in an English context is in Layamon's translation of Wace

In *drinkhail* the second element is, as in *wassail*, the ON. adj *heill* used as complement Although the phrase *drekk heill* is not recorded in ON, it has an exact syntactical parallel in *sit heill*, 'sit in health'. Whether the form of the first element in *drinkhail* is due to OE influence or is archaic Scandinavian is doubtful; the form *drechehel* in one MS of Wace is noteworthy from its resemblance to the ON. of the literary period]

1. A salutation used when presenting a cup of wine to a guest, or drinking the health of a person, the reply being DRINK-HAIL.

c 1205 LAY. 14309 Reowen..bar an hir honde ane guldene bolle i wulled mid wine & þus serest sæide in Æinglene londe Lauerd king wæs hæil [*c* 1275 wassayl] *Ibid* 14332 [see DRINK-HAIL] *Ibid.* 14970 Heo fulde hir scale of wine.. & þus hailede him on Lauerd king wæshail [*c* 1275 wassail] 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1508 Wese wyn in þis won 'wassayl!' he cryes. *c* 1400 *Brut* 52 Ronewenne come wiþ a coupe of golde and knelede biforе þe Kyng, and saide to him 'Whatsaile!' þat was þe ferst tyme þat 'whatsaile' and 'drynkehaile' come vp into þis lande; and fram þat tyme into this tyme it Haþ bene wel vsede 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 116, I trust this wassail shall make all England glad. And with that he dranke a great draught, the king pledging him 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems, Battle-Flag of Sigurd* 1, Then lift the can to bearded lip, Wassaile! to every dark-ribbed ship, To every battle field! 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I v, Fair mistress Sybill, your dainty lips will not, I trow, refuse me the wassail [*Another ed. reads* waissel] 1860 LONGF *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* XII. xiii, The Berserks drank 'Was-hael! to the Lord!'

†**b** As a mere salutation quasi-*arch*

a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV ii, *Ha* What? who goes there? *Moth.* Waes heal thou gentle Knight.

¶**c** *ironically.* A 'salute', smart attack. *Obs*

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk* 9020 Odemoun Toke Menelaus In that swyng, And him bare ouer his hors tayl He 3aff him there suche a wassail, That he lay longe In colde swot.

2. The liquor in which healths were drunk, esp. the spiced ale used in Twelfth-night and Christmas-eve celebrations.

Wine and wassail (now *arch.*, echoing Shaks) · *vaguely*, strong drink in abundance (cf sense 4)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1246 Wyn and ale deden he fete, And made[n] hem glade and blipe, Wesseyl ledden he fele sipe 1494 in *Hounsh. Ord.* (1790) 121 When the steward cometh in at the hall doore with the wassell, he must crie three tymes, Wassell, wassell, wassell *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 9 Then was the wassaill or banket brought in, and so brake vp Christmas 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV VIII II 224 And even at this day [in Spain] in their great feasts they have a certaine Wassaile or Bragat, which goeth round about the table, made of honied wine or sweet mead, with hearbes in it. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I VII 64 His two Chamberlaines Will I with Wine, and Wassell, so enuince, That Memorie, shall be a Fume 1616 B JONSON *Forest* III, The jolly wassall walkes the often round, And in their cups, their cares are drown'd 1616 — *Masque of Christmas* 2 Enter Wassal, Like a neat Sempster, and Songster; her Page bearing a browne bowle, drest with Ribbands. 1661 *New Carolls for Christmas, For Twelfth-day* III, The Wassell well spiced, about shall go round. 1742–50 R. O CAMBRIDGE *Archimage* XIII. Wks. (1803) 39 'Bove all things else he Wassel priz'd and ale 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI Introd 64 On Christmas eve The wassel round, in good brown bowls Garnish'd with ribbons, blithely trowls 1816 — *Old Mort.* IX, Women, wine, and wassail, all to be had for little but the asking. 1824 *W. Irving Trav.* I 7 The wine and the wassail of mine host began to operate upon bodies already a little jaded by the chase 1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVIII, They sat down to a substantial supper, and a mighty bowl of wassail, in which the hot apples were hissing and bubbling 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CV V, And strangely falls our Christmas eve But let no footstep beat the floor, Nor bowl of wassail mantle warm. 1851 LONGF *Gold Leg* I *Court-yard of Castle* 17 No song, no laugh, no jovial din Of drinking wassail to the pin 1857 G A LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IV, Two hundred gownsmen, wild with wrath and wassail, came leaping to the rescue 1898 J B CROZIER *My Inner Life* V 43 He was much addicted to wine and wassail too, as his blood-red face sufficiently attested

†**3.** A custom formerly observed on Twelfth-night and New-Year's eve of drinking healths from the wassail-bowl. †Also, ? the person invited to drink from the wassail-bowl *Obs*

1598 E. GUILFIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 A wassaile on twelfe night. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* IX. 153, I see a custome in some parts among vs,. I meane the yearely wassaile in the country on the vigil of the New yeare. *a* 1654 — *Table-Talk* (1689) 42 The Pope in sending Rellicks to Princes, does as Wenches do by their Wassels at New-years-tide, they present you with a Cup, and you must drink of a slabby stuff, but the meaning is, you must give them Moneys. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Wassail*, an ancient Ceremonious custome, still used upon twelf day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths. 1661 *New Carolls for Christmas, For Twelfth day* II, For a King of our Wassell this night we must chuse

4. A carousal; riotous festivity, revelling

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. IV 9 The King doth wake to night, and takes his rouse, Keepes wassels 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. IV. 56 Anthony, Leaue thy lasciuious Vassailes. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* G 3, I sweare, By Cresus name and by his castle, Where winter nights he keepeth wassell 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* V VIII, The blithesome signs of wassel gay Decay'd not with the dying day 1820 BYRON *Juan* III lxi, Meantime the lady and her lover sate At wassail in their beauty and their pride 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* (1849) 148, I at length arrived in merry Eastcheap, that ancient region of wit and wassail 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV II, A board was spread and a wassail was blithe around me 1878 H PHILLIPS Jr *Poems fr. Sp. & German* 72 Two kings held wassail in Orkadal 1903 R S HAWKER *Footpr. Far Cornwall* 28 Now there was signal made of banquet in the halls of Stowe, of wassail and dance.

†**5.** A carol or song sung by wassailers, a wassailing or health-drinking song *Obs*

In quot 1607 *ironical* or *jocular*

1607 BEAUM & FL. *Woman-Hater* III 1, Have you done your wassayl? 'tis a handsome drowsie ditti'e I'll assure ye, now I had as leave hear a Cat cry *c* 1650 *New Christmas Carols, Carrol for Wassel-Bowl* 7 Good Dame here at your Door Our Wassel we begin

6 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3), *wassail candle, -day, -singer, -singing*, (sense 4), *wassail-bout, -revelry, -roar, -rout, -season, -song*, also **wassail-cup** = WASSAIL-BOWL

A spurious compound *wassail-bread*, given in many Dicts., is due to a misinterpretation of *wastell-bread* see WASTEL For a similar figment, *wassail-cake*, see quot 1686–7 s v WASSAIL *v* 2.

1840 LONGF. *Skeleton in Armour* VII, Many a *wassail-bout Wore the long Winter out 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I II 179 *Ist* What? you are as a candle, the better part burnt out. *Fal.* A *Wassell Candle, my Lord, all Tallow 1634 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 6 Such as they met gave them money to buy a *wassail-cup, a carouse 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI XIII. 593 The same wassaile cup [L *poculum idem*] that first will be presented to me, shall go round about to you all 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* XXV, Let us have a Christmas wassail cup and toast Old England here, on the hearth. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr* XIII, O *wassel days! O customs meet and well! 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* VI XIX, But now, from England's host, the cry Thou hear'st of *wassail revelry 1808 — *Marmion* I. XXX, This was the sign the feast was o'er, It hush'd the merry *wassel roar *Ibid* III Introd 187 Of foragers, who, home returning, fill'd the hall With revel, *wassel rout, and brawl 1767 MICKLE *Concub* I XXIX, Now fly the *wassail Seasons wingd with Glee *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Wassail singers 1895 'Q' [Quiller Couch] *Wand. Heath* 182 December and January, with carols and *wassail singing 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXIII, The chorus of a *wassel song, which some reveller was trolling over in his sleep 1854 GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 88 A hall of the old castle, which had rung to the clang of rude armour, and the wassail songs of Erin's princes and knights.

Wassail (wɒ's'l, wæ s'l, -eil), *v.* Forms: 4 wosseyle, wesseyle, 7 wassaile, -ayle, 6 wassal, 8 wessel, 8– wassail. [f WASSAIL *sb.*]

1 *intr* To 'keep wassail', to sit carousing and health-drinking

c 1300 *Havelok* 1737 Hwan he fele sipes haueden wosseyled, And with gode drinkes seten longe *Ibid* 2098 Hwat may þis be? Bette is i go miself, and se Hweþer he sitten nou, and wesseylen. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 430 A Horn, the ancient vessel in which the Danes use to Wassnayle, or drink healths. 1889 F M CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* III XXV. 136 He feasted and wassailed with his warriors

2 *trans.* To drink to (fruit-trees, cattle) in wassail, in order to ensure their thriving. *local.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Christmasse-Eve*, Wassaile the Trees, that they may beare You many a Plum, and many a Peare. 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 9 Mem at Twelve-tyde at night they use in the Country to wassaile their Oxen and to have Wassaile-Cakes made 1865 R HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* and Ser 176 This drink was called *lamb's wool*, and with it the trees were wassailed 1878 *Folk Lore Rec.* I 13 It is the custom, in the cider districts of Sussex, to worsle (wassail) the apple-trees 1895 F T ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* III. 105 The old Christmas custom of wassailing the apple trees.

Wassail-bowl. A large bowl or cup in which wassail (sense 2) was made and from which healths were drunk, a loving-cup, also the liquor contained in the bowl.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II i, D 3 b, Hee is a most excellent Tuner, and will turne you wassel-bowles, and posset Cuppes 1608–9 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 179 Given to the maides which came with the wassell-boule, XII[d] 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* V 1, Some neere towne, Hath drawne them thether, bout some lusty sport; Or spiced wassal Boule 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Country Life* 56 Thy Wassaile bowle, That's tost up after Fox i' th' Hole; thy Christmas revellings 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Dec., We went into an alehouse and there a washenll-bowle woman and girle came to us and sung to us. 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 40 They goe into the Ox house to the oxen, with the Wassell-bowle and drink to the ox. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* XVI 195 Young Women went about with a Wassail bowl, that is, a Bowl of spiced Ale on New Year's Eve. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. XV, A mighty wassail-bowl he took, And crown'd it high in wine 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* (1849) 287 A huge silver vessel of rare and curious workmanship the Wassail Bowl, so renowned in Christmas festivity *Ibid* 288 *note*, The Wassail Bowl was sometimes composed of ale instead of wine, with nutmeg, sugar, toast, ginger, and roasted crabs. 1860 G P MORRIS *Poems* (ed 15) 178 Some love to stroll where the wassail-boul And the wine cups circle free

Wassailer (wɒ s'leɪə, wæ s'leɪə). [f WASSAIL *v.* + -ER[1]] One who takes part in riotous festivities; a reveller.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 179, I should be loath To meet the rudenesse, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 284 O pale-eyed form, The victim of seduction, Who in loathed orgies with lewd wassailers Must gaily laugh, while [etc.] 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.*

II. i, *Sar* And you will join us at the banquet? *Sal.* Sire, Dispense with me—I am no wassailer 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v ii, A rather boisterous party of wassailers who had been celebrating at Buckhurst's rooms the triumph of 'Eton Statesmen' 1882a *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 Christopher North pictures the wassailer of the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' as revelling in a plenitude of Pandores.

†b. One who takes part in Twelfth-night or Christmas-tide 'wassailing'. *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Wassellers* such as in the Country go about from House to House, during the Festival of Christmas, and sing Catches for Drink or other small Boon 1817 N DRAKE *Shaks & Times* I vi 130 The persons thus accompanying the Wassal bowl, especially those who danced and played, were called Wassailers. 1912 J B PARTRIDGE in *Folk-lore* XXIII 455 Wassailers still go round at Randwick, Woodchester, [etc] ., and probably many other villages [in Gloucestershire].

Wassailing, *vbl sb.* [f WASSAIL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb WASSAIL; carousing, riotous festivity.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 390 Spending all the day, and good part of the night, in dauncing, carolling and wassailing. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Discipl.* II 62 That men should bee push't forward to gaming, jigging, wassailing, and mixt dancing is a horror to think 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* (1849) 237 Its feudal hospitalities, and lordly wassailings, have passed away. 1913 J G FRAZER *Golden Bough* (ed 3), *Balder* I ii. 58 Before the wassailing begins, the various fathers perform a curious operation on the arms of their sons.

†2. The action (practised in English country districts by the poorer classes, esp. by the children) of going from house to house at Christmas-time, singing a song expressive of good wishes for Christmas and the coming year, usually with the addition of carols or other songs.

1742 *Agreeable Compan.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1856) VI. 332 'Twas an ancient custom amongst poor people to go a wesseling at Christmas Such poor people went about to get money to drink your health, and for which they carried a box to put their money in 1889 DOR E HURST *Horsham* (ed 2) Gloss Sussex Wds, *Wasseling*, a name given to the singing of Christmas carols at the doors of houses, a practice which is dying out.

3. *attrib.*, as *wassailing bowl, song, watch.*

1555 W. WATEMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix 194 The maner is, out of one of these Skulles, as out of a wassailing boule, to giue all those the wine that haue slaine an enemie. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II xxvii. (1912) 321 Meaning to observe a wassaling watch all that night 1914 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 134 The wailing songs and wassailing songs of darker days.

Wassailous (wɒ·sə̆ləs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. WASSAIL *sb.* or *v.* + -OUS.] Given to revelry.

1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 43 The wassailous heart of the Year is thine

Wassailry (wɒ·s'lri). *rare.* [f. WASSAIL *sb.* + -RY] Carousing, revelry.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII 102 No season this for old solemnities, For wassailry and sport. 1860 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace, Odes* II. xiv. 35 A worthier heir with a lordlier wine, Than at the feasts divine Of pontiffs flows, your floor in wassailry shall stain.

Wassal. *local.* Also **wassel** [Of obscure origin.] The stems of seaweed used as a manure

1797 J BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric Northumbld.* 118 The *fucus digitatus* (wassels) is the great favourite 1892 J. C HODGSON in *Hist Berwickshk. Naturalists' Club* XIV 115 *note*, The stems become detached from their rocks about October, and are locally named 'belks' or 'wassal'.

Wassal(l, -ale · see VASSAL, WASSAIL.

Wassal(l)age, -edge, obs. Sc ff VASSALAGE.

Wassayl(e, -lle, obs. forms of WASSAIL.

Wasse, obs. f *was* (see BE *v.*) and WASH *v.*

Wassel, obs. f. WASSAIL; var. WASSAL.

Wassell see VASSAL, WASSAIL, WASTEL.

†**Wa·sser.** *Obs. rare.* ? Shortened form of next.

1600 *New Metamorphosis* (Wright *Dict* 1857 *s.v.*), The horrible huge whales did there appeare· The wasser that makes marryners to feare.

†**Wa·sserman.** *Obs.* [a. G. *wassermann* lit. 'water-man'] A fabled sea-monster partly in the form of a man, supposed to destroy ships.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II xii 24 The griesly Wasserman, that makes his game The flying ships with swiftnesse to pursew. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* D 2 b, [The devils] entred and inhabited the Sea monsters, such as the Whale, the Grampoys, the Wasserman, whom they haue suborned and inspyred to lye in wayte for Shipswrack. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 50 The greater giants of Russia & Island, as the whale, the sea horse, the Norse, the wasserman, the Dolphin, the Grampoys.

Wassh(e, obs ff. WASH.

Wassilaige, wassolage, obs. Sc. ff. VASSALAGE.

Wast (wɒst, wɔ̄st), 2nd pers. sing. pa. t. of BE *v.*

Wast, obs. form of WAIST, WASTE, WEST.

Wastable (wē·stăb'l), *a.* [f. WASTE *v.* + -ABLE]

1 Liable to be wasted; subject to wastage. Also, in *Law*, said of things in respect of which a tenant may be chargeable with waste.

1436 *Libel Eng Policy* 362 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 For moche of thys chaffare that is wastable Mighte be forborne for dere and dyssevable. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 179 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 129 For ale þat is newe is wastable with-owten dowt. 1611 COTGR., *Adustible*,.. burneable, wasteable *a* 1625 HOBART *Reports* (1650) 234 A Lessee must neither take Timber or other things wastable. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic Apt Maximized Indications* Postscr (1830) 4 After hearing, [from 4 to 6 years are] wastable in reference to a Master.

† 2. Of a country Desolate, waste *Obs.*

a 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlviii 306 Vpon a day as they forth wente, In a wastable Contre veramente, where that was scars of vyaunde.

Wastage (wē·stedg). [f WASTE *v.* + -AGE]

1 a Loss or diminution by use, decay, leakage, or the like.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 23 His goods must be shipped on board of some drover, where they seldom fail paying the usual tributes of pilferage and wastage. 1796 *Ann. Reg., Projects* 436 The allowance from a pound to a pound and half for wastage. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc Tracts* 203/1 The allowance for the wastage in the drying is rendered perfectly arbitrary. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 325 The loss and wastage upon hides, from hair, flesh, &c., may be estimated at from 12 to 15 per cent 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of the 'wastage' and 'leakage' 1904 *Times* 24 Aug 6/1 The scheme for reinforcement is prepared for a far heavier wastage than has as yet taken place.

b. The action of spending uselessly or using wastefully; loss incurred by wastefulness.

1885 H. C MCCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 118 A noble German lady found .there was a vast wastage in her household 1889 *Harper's Mag* Jan 178/2 There is a subtlety which here in Rome Men look for in blind wastage of their lives, Not knowing where to seek it 1906 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/6 It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there is a greater wastage of coal than in Bombay.

c. The action of laying (land) waste.

1911 WEBSTER

2. The product of wear or decay, waste.

1898 *Blackw Mag* Oct 538/1 One of eight principal glaciers that bear away the icy wastage of Mount Kazbek.

3 *Sc.* A ruined or deserted place, also, a waste piece of ground.

1823 GALT *Gilhaize* xx, Carsewell's family has gone all to drift, and his house become a wastage 1830 — *Lawrie T.* III x, The settlement was plainly ordained to be soon a wastage; for the houses received no repair, [etc] 1832 *Fraser's Mag* V 694 Their grand theatre became a wastage 1881 *Mem G Thomson* IX 125 A row of houses on either side,—the houses not quite attached to each other, but having a wastage between.

Wastayne, var. WASTINE *Obs*, wilderness

Wast-coat, obs. form of WAISTCOAT.

Waste (wēst), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **wast,** 4–5 **waast,** 6, 8 **waist,** 6 **wayste,** 4–6 *Sc.* **vast**(e, 3– **waste.** [a OF *wast*(*e*, dial. variant of *guast*(*e*, *gast*(*e*, partly repr L. *vāstum*, neut. of *vāstus* WASTE *a.* (q v. for the phonology), partly a verbal noun f. *waster* (*guaster, gaster*) WASTE *v.* Cf. Pr. *gast* ravage, waste, Sp., Pg *gasto* expense, It *guasto* ravage, damage, injury.

In early ME. the word adopted from OF. took the place of the cognate native WESTE of the same meaning In mod. Eng. the sb in some senses may be f. WASTE *v*]

I. Waste or desert land.

1. Uninhabited (or sparsely inhabited) and uncultivated country; a wild and desolate region, a desert, wilderness. Somewhat *rhetorical.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 163 Ac seðen hie henen wenden, atlai þat lond unwend and bicam waste, and was roted oueral and swo bicam wildemesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3072 Þe barn sco [*sc.* Hagar] dide drinc o þat wel, In þat wast þan can þai duell. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xvii (*Martha*) 21 In þat vaste scho fand a tovne, þat nov is callit Terrascone. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3487 Þare many daies be dissert he dryfes with his ost, Be wast & be wildirnes & be wattrles bournes *c* 1450 *Eyle of Tolous* 452 From them he wente into a waste. 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 80 But see, the man who spacious regions gave A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I 279 North beyond Tartary's extended Waste. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 1164 Among the wastes of Rylstone Fell. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* xxiii, The shadowless and trackless wastes of Zahara. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiii 221 Napoleon was now . in an uncultivated country of almost boundless wastes. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 742 Is there no prophet but the voice that calls Doom upon kings, or in the waste 'Repent'? 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 46 Wandering about in a boggy waste 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 A sandy waste, which is scantily clad with herbage.

b. *transf.* Applied, e.g., to the ocean or other vast expanse of water (often *waste of waters, watery waste*), to land covered with snow, and to empty space or untenanted regions of the air.

1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 89 A place caulled *vastum vacuum* i. the great waste asmoche to saie as a place voyde or emptie withoute the worlde where is neither fier ayre water nor earth 1655 WALLER *Panegyr. Ld. Protector* 41 Lords of the Worlds great Waste, the Ocean, wee Whole Forrests send to Raigne upon the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1045 Satan .in the emptier waste, resembling Air, Weighs his spread wings 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 310 From that dire Deluge, through the wat'ry Waste, at last escap'd, to Latium we repair. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 ₱ 21 In Satan's Voyage through the Chaos there are several Imaginary Persons described, as residing in that immense Waste of Matter. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xviii, Millions of myles throch the wyld waste. 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magick* I VI. 160 The utmost extent of the waste, or expanse of space. 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 88 Where Mæotis sleeps, and hardly flows The freezing Tanais thro' a waste of snows. 1757 GRAY *Couplet about Birds* 2 The song-thrush there Scatters his loose notes in the waste of air. 1804 MOORE *To Marchioness Dowager Donegall* 32 Those pure isles Which bards of old, with kindly fancy, plac'd For happy spirits in th'Atlantic waste? 1804 W L. BOWLES *Spir Discov.* 308 Whose volcanic fires A thousand nations view, hung like the moon High in the middle waste of heaven 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* li, As these broad black raindrops mingle with the waste of waters. 1864 D. G MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 257 A raft is floating upon an ocean waste 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur* (1894) III 82 Showing their bare faces of precipitous rock across the dreary wastes of snow 1892 M. CREIGHTON *Hist Ess* IX (1902) 266 The waste of waters which spread on the east..was not sea-water. 1892 LADY F. VERNEY *Verney Mem* I. 198 The 'great level' round the isle of Ely was a waste of water in winter

c. *fig.*

1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III xvii, His soul a rock, his heart a waste. 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II *Man of Many Fr* (Colburn) 86 If she could at any time have claimed the smallest spot in the 'waste' of George's memory 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm* III xiv. 221 The open inhospitable waste of this world 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xxxvi, Miss Brass opening the safe, brought from it a dreary waste of cold potatoes, looking as eatable as Stonehenge 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Mar 7/4 There still stood between the House and its most urgent business a dreary waste of more than a hundred and twenty questions.

2. A piece of land not cultivated or used for any purpose, and producing little or no herbage or wood. In legal use *spec.* a piece of such land not in any man's occupation, but lying common.

In some dialects the ordinary word; otherwise rare in colloquial use

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. Prol 163 Vncoupled þei wenden Boþe in wareine & in waste where hem leue lyketh. 14. *Customs of Malton* in *Engl Misc.* (Surtees) 58 It was graunted to the for said Burgeses a wast of ather syde of the town 1423 *Cov Leet Bk.* 46 The Prioures wast in Hasillwod 1580 in *Lancs. & Chesh Wills* (1884) I 72 With th' appurtennes of and all and singular the said Mannois moores, mosses, wasts [etc] 1582 *Durham Wills* (Surtees 1860) II. 54 My house I dwell in, and the waist adjoyninge upon the same 1600 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I 222 One waist with two cottages thereupon builded. 1662 in Horsfield *Hist Lewes* (1824) I 179 Times for the putting the tenants cattle into the common pastures, wastes, and commons of the manor 1727 E LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 59 That they do not encroach upon the Lord's Waste, by digging Stone, Sand, &c. 1786 J. ROBERTS *Life* 60 [He was] permitted to keep six or seven cows upon the waste 1799 A. YOUNG *View Agric Lincoln* 147 At Leak and Wrangle there are some wastes, which the cottagers sometimes take in, and cultivate potatoes. 1820 STARKIE *Rep. Cases N. P* II. 464 It was contended on his part, that the *locus in quo* belonged to Lady Smith in right of her manor, as being part of the wastes of that manor. 1828 BARNEWALL & CRESSWELL *Rep. K. B* VII 305 It was contended, that as the adjoining land belonged to Roberts, the primâ facie presumption was that the waste between his land and the high road belonged also to him 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, Old Style* VII, An' I a' stubb'd Thurnaby waaste *Ibid.* X, Dubbut loook at the waaste; theer warn't not feeäd for a cow; Nowt at all but bracken an' fuzz. 1864 — *Enoch Arden* 729 Behind, With one small gate that open'd on the waste, Flourish'd a little garden

† 3. A devastated region. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa* lxi. 4 They shall build the olde wastes, they shall raise vp the former desolations. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X. 572 All the leafie Nation sinks at last; And Vulcan rides in Triumph o're the Wast.

4. *Coal-mining.* A disused working; a part of a mine from which the coal has been extracted.

1695 *Parr Reg. St Andrew's, Newc.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II 501 *note*, [Two men] were drowned in a coal pitt by the breaking in of water from an old waste. 1708 J C *Compl Collier* (1845) 29 There is this and that Invention found out to draw out all great Old Waists, or Drowned Colleries. 1773 *Ann Reg.* 152 The foul air in an old waste of a colliery. took fire, and breaking down the barrier. between the waste and the working pit, made the most terrible explosions 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 990 In collieries which. have goaves, creeps, or crushed wastes, the disengagement of the fire damp from these recesses is much influenced by the state of atmospheric pressure 1877 *Encycl Brit.* VI 64/2 The space from which the entire quantity of coal has been removed is known in different districts as the 'goaf', 'gob', or 'waste'. 1911 *Act* 1 & 2 *Geo. V* c. 50 § 52 (2) Props shall not be withdrawn from the waste or goaf otherwise than by means of a safety contrivance

transf 1812 JOHN WILSON *Agric. Renfrew.* 26 The extent of excavation or waste, in these mines [the alum mines of Hurlet, Renfiews] is about 1¼ mile in length, and the greatest breadth about ⅔ of a mile.

II. Action or process of wasting.

5. Useless expenditure or consumption, squandering (*of* money, goods, time, effort, etc.).

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7725 Pulke festes he wolde holde so nobliche Wiþ so gret prute & wast & so richeliche þat [etc] 13. *Cursor M.* 252 (Gott) And till þaim speke i alþermast þat ledis þair liues in mekil wast 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7261 Rere sopers yn pryuyte, With glotonye, echone þey be; And þyr ys moche waste ynne, And gadryng of ouþer synne *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 15 Þou3 þei hem self han neuere so muche wast of mete and drynk. *Ibid* 60 For agenst cristis wilful pouert þei techen in dede worldly coueitise & moche wast in worldly goodis *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ₱ 813 Men oughten eschue fool largesse that men clepen wast. 1421–22 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 521 Now wold god þe waast of cloth & pryde Y-put were in exyl perpetuel *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug* XXXVII. 47 Grete wast was not in his hous of sotil metes. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 174 b, They consumeth superfluously & spendeth in waste, in one daye, the goodes that wolde suffyse & serve for theyr necessite many dayes. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 905 Waste, *prodigalité.* 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 160 Your Meanes is very slender, and your wast great. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III i. 141 *Cloche strikes.* The clocke vpbraides me with the waste of time 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 218 They may not bury the corps in silke or needle-woike . for this were waste, and a worke of the Gentiles *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn* XII. 14 For all this waste of wealth and loss of blood. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X 1295 Why these insulting Words, this waste of Breath, To Souls undaunted, and secure of Death? 1812 H. & J SMITH *Rej Addr* IV. vi, Your debts mount high—ye plunge in deeper waste 1852 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIII, Everywhere waste? Waste of manure,

waste of land, waste of muscle, waste of brain, waste of population—and we call ourselves the workshop of the world! 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* lvii, All this was done with the greatest despatch, and without the waste of a moment. 1879 HUXLEY *Sensation* Sci & Cult (1881) 246 The maxim that metaphysical inquiries are barren of result, and that the serious occupation of the mind with them is a mere waste of time and labour

Proverb 1546 [see HASTE *sb* 6] *a* 1591 H SMITH *Serm, Reb Jonah* (1602) E 8, It is good that men looke before they leape, hast makes wast 1641 SANDERSON *Serm ad Aulam* xiii (1689) 550 But haste maketh waste, we say 1736 [see WANT *sb.*[2] 3 *Prov*] 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 347 Since there has been less haste there has been less waste.

b. Phrases, *to make*, † *do waste*, to be wasteful.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 139, I bidde noght that thou do wast, Bot hold largesce in his mesure *c* 1480 *Lyt Childs Lyt Bk.* 56 in *Babees Bk* 20 Loke þou doo noo waste 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xcii. 144 But they made grete waast & more than neded, & so by their oultrage & folye they lacked in short tyme 1884 PATMORE *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 138 Long lease of his low mind befall The man who, in his wilful gust, Makes waste for one, to others all Discourteous, frigid, and unjust!

† c. (*Words of*) *waste*: useless talk. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2547 Why fader aie yo so fer troublet At his wordys of waste, & his wit febill? 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 187 The elle perceyvynge that he hade spoken wordes of waste [*se superflua dixisse*] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II 134 Thou Iangyls waste

† d. Wasted labour. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 2908 Thei armed hem with mochel haste, But sekirly it was but waste, For thei of Troye were mo than thai,..And sclow hem foule, when thei were met *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6672 Folow noo ferthir, for it is waste.

† e. *In waste*, in vain, to no purpose *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 905 But all his werk was in waste. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xliv (*Lucy*) 280 Bot al ves in wast þai wrocht 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 82 He spilleth many a word in wast That schal with such a poeple trete *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1232 Beryn axid aftir clothis; but it was al in wast 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I. iv. 21 He presupposith tho gouernaunciis, vertues, and trouthis to be bifore knowen of tho same men, and ellis in waast he schulde so speke to tho men of hem not bifore knowen *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 916 Than Wallace said 'In waist is that trawaill'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V viii 24 Ther hardy Kempis all in waist let draw, Athir at vthir, mony rowtis gret. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV v, While my life shall last, For my friende Goodlucks sake ye shall not sende in wast 1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* IX Cc iij, Meethinkes I ,go about in wast to stirre up your unwilling, and unmoveable mindes 1556 T HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* Transl Epist A ij, Whatsoever I shoulde write therein, were but labour in waste 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 681 He thought to spende no lenger tyme in waste 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x 13 [She] Laught at his foolish labour spent in waste. [1725 WATTS *Logic* I vi. § 3 So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere waste, and have no ideas for them]

f. A profusion, lavish abundance *of* something.

1725 POPE *Odyss* VI. 356 And there the garden yields a waste of flow'rs 1831 SCOTT *Ct Robt.* III, Cooling the fragrant breeze which breathed from the flowers and shrubs, that were so disposed as to send a waste of sweets around 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 191 Poor Philip, of all his lavish waste of words Remains the lean P W on his tomb

g. An instance or example of wasting

1612 BACON *Ess*, *Of Dispatch* (Arb) 246 Prefaces, and passages, and excusations, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time *c* 1650 HIGFORD *Institt.* (1658) 6 Use Parsimony betimes before a wast be made, for Seneca tells you, *Sera est in fundo Parsimonia Ibid* 9 Riches may be well compared unto Cisternes or Pooles, which a small stream will easily fill, if there be no leaks or wasts, but small wasts and expences continuing, and not prevented, have decieved [sic], and undone many. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* VIII § 12. 187 This is a waste of that which is much more precious, our time. 1780 *Mirror* No. 79 P 1 But to win them by offices of kindness, or attach them by real services, they consider as a fruitless waste of time. 1867 SIR C DILKE in *Life* (1917) I VII 76 You think it a waste of money for me to contest Chelsea 1909 *Daily Chron* 4 Mar 7/5 The economical woman keeps a close watch for the small wastes that eat up more principal than the big purchases. 1910 CHESTERTON *Uses of Diversity* 54 He is somewhat anticlerical, which seems a waste of talent in a country where there is no clericalism.

6 Destruction or devastation caused by war, floods, conflagrations, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 433 b, He would doubtlesse haue made an horrible destruction and waste through oute all Germany. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii 159 Like a cloake, doth hide From weathers Waste the vnder garnisht pride. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, III iii 18 What is it then to me, if impious Warre Doe all fell feats, Enlynckt to wast and desolation? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI xxix. I 145 It was the Ægyptians warres and not the Romanes that gave the wast to Æthyopia. [L. *Nec tamen arma Romana ibi solitudinem fecerunt.*] 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* Ep. Ded., There having been so great a wast and destruction of Wood. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 304 Were charity to be the prevailing humour in the world, it would turn industry into its proper channel, where it would not overflow to make waste and do mischief, nor be lost among the barren sands of whimsy 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xviii IV, 223 In three years they had committed such waste on their native land as thirty years of English intelligence and industry would scarcely repair 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 640 When since had flood, fire, earthquake, thunder, wrought Such waste and havock as the idolatries Which [etc]

† b. *pl* Ravages *Obs.*

1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* IV 242 This City doth welnigh ioyne to the skirts of Ætna. The elected flames haue heretofore committed horrible wasts. 1736 I H BROWNE *Pipe of Tobacco* i. 20 While Wastes of War deform the teeming Coast 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CIV VII, Pleas'd with the Work of thy own Hands, Thou dost the Wastes of Time repair.

† c *concr* Something wasted or destroyed *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XII 10 Then of thy beauty do I question make That thou among the wastes of time must goe 1640 SUCKLING *Discont Col* III (1642) E 4, Shal This pretious Lovelinesse, Passe with other common things Among the wasts of time?

7. *Law* 'Any unauthorized act of a tenant for a freehold estate not of inheritance, or for any lesser interest, which tends to the destruction of the tenement, or otherwise to the injury of the inheritance' (Pollock, *Law of Torts*, 1887, p. 285). *Writ of waste* (= AF *bref de wast*), a writ commanding the sheriff to inhibit a tenant from an act of waste † *Year, day, and waste* see YEAR 7 b. *Impeachment of waste* see IMPEACHMENT 4 b.

For examples of AF *wast* in this use see *Rolls of Parl t.* I. 9/1 (1278), II 40/1 (1330), II. 170/2 (1347)

1414 *Rolls of Parl t* IV. 60/2 Moreover, to enqueren what wast was made in the Kynges Maners, fro the tyme of Kyng John into that day *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 317 Hit shold not be lawfull to the same sir william ,to cast downe ony treys, nojeue to make wast, sellyng or distroiyng, within the terme abouesaid, but for housebote *c* 1475–80 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist* (1914) IV 225 In an accon of waste suyd before the kinges Justices for brennyng of a water Mill 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII* c 33 Preamble, The said Dame Cicile shuld not be therof impeched of Wast 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* VII 15 In such case yf the lesse make wast, ye lessour shal haue agaynst hym a wryt of Wast 1628 COKE *On Litt* I 53 There be two kinds of Wasts, viz Voluntarie or actuall, and permissiue 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt Eng.* II i. 13 The King leaves the noble Crown of England in the base condition of a Farme, subject to strip and waste by mean men, and ciosses the Irish Seas with an Army. 1651 tr. *Ketchin's Jurisd* (1653) 331 If a house be uncovered by suddaine tempest, it is not waste, but if the Lessee suffer that to be uncovered, that the Timber rot, it is waste. 1770 *Ann. Reg* 173 Having caused a man to be apprehended who had committed waste on the estate of the earl of Donnegal *a* 1845 POLSON *Law in Encycl. Metrop* II 828/1 The principal incidents to a tenancy in estate tail are, (1) the right of the tenant to commit what is called *waste* 1863 H. COX *Inst* II VIII 500 Such injunctions include those against waste where a person having only a limited interest in an estate in his occupation, threatens to wastefully cut down timber, or otherwise injure the freehold,

fig 1679 OWEN *Christol* XVII. Wks. 1851 I. 216 Yet the inheritance is secured for us, and we are preserved from such offences against the supreme Lord, or committing such wastes, as should cast us out of our possession.

8. The consumption or using up of material, resources, time, etc *Obs.* as distinct from 5

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 751 He had long maintayned the siege to no small wast and consumyng of his brothers treasure and riches 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. lxii § 10 Euill ministers of good things are as torches, a light to others, a wast to none but themselues only 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II i 102 'Tis they haue put him on the old mans death, To haue th' expence and wast of his Reuenues.

† b. The consumption (of candles, etc.) at a funeral or obit *Obs.*

1477–9 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 78 For the wast of ij tapres at Caustons obite, iiij d 1506 in Glasscock *Rec St. Michael's, Bp's Stortford* (1882) 31 Rec of Thomas Whepyll for the waste of torches at his wife's burieng, iiij*d*. 1555 *Churchw Acc. St. Helen's, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 141 For wast of the paskall and for holye voyle, 5[s] 10[d] 1556–7 in *Archæol Jrnl* (1886) XLIII. 175 Paide to the chandler for waste of ye waxe, viij[s].

9. Gradual loss or diminution from use, wear and tear, decay or natural process Now somewhat *rare.*

1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 300 Deliverances emploumentes perusynges losse & wast of the Stuff takle Store & other the premisses. 1514–15 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII* c. 9 § 1 The Carder and Spynner to delyver agayn to the same clothier yerne of the same Wolle by the same ,true weight the wast therof exceptid 1547 in Sir J. Williams *Accompte* (Abbotsf Club 1836) 7 Allowaunce for the waste of souche plate as was ,delyuerde vnto thoffycers of his housholde to be daylye vsed. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* IX 11 But beauties waste hath in the world an end. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 218 Thinne Aire is better pierced, but Thicke Aire preserueth the Sound better from Wast 1676 W. B. *Touch-st Gold & Silver Wares* 3 Silver is a Mineral ,that will endure melting for a long time in extream heat, with but very little wast. *a* 1767 M. BRUCE *Life & Wks.* (1914) 182 Each would fondly raise Some lasting monument, to save his name Safe from the waste of years. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 90 Workmen..look upon the stone so coated, as not to be in a state of waste or decay 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 422 An old venerable Cathedral still remains here, in defiance of the waste of time, and the rude hand of reformers. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 272 The odour of all bodies that excite the sensation of smell cannot be given out without a waste of their substance. 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I. 135 Rounded pebbles derived from the waste of. the older Apennine rocks. 1847 in Alton *Dom Econ.* (1857) 339 The repairs now required are not mere ordinary repairs, but rebuilding rendered necessary by the waste of time. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 168 Abundant evidence of marine waste may be seen on any visit to the seaside.

b. with reference to animal tissues and structures.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* VII xliv (1495) 257 Yf abhomynacyon comyth of fastynge and of waste of the body, men shall restore that whyche is wasted with meete and Electuaryes. 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 39 Which was most providently design'd to repair the wast that is daily made of them by the frequent Attrition in Mastication 1695 *New Light of Chirurg put out* 15 Sudden Waste made upon Fat Persons by violent Fevers 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 45 Thus far we have consider'd, how our Bodies acquire the Reparations for those Wastes, that are daily expended in carrying on the Laws of the Animal Oeconomy. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. 497 To repair the wastes of strength some time yet was necessary 1814 MRS. J WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV 247 It was that oblivion of thought which best repairs the waste of nature, and gives elasticity to the weary faculties 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* VI, Reclining in an easy-chair before the fire, pale and weak from waste of blood, was Edward Chester 1875 B STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ* § 59 Just as no single action of the body takes place without the waste of some muscular tissue, so, it is believed, no thought takes place without some waste of the brain

c A wasting of the body by disease; a consumption or decline. Now only *dial*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 203/25 Wayst of body, *tales* 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* lxxii 72 Clarie is found by experience verie good for the back, and restoratiue in a wast 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII xxiv I 540 In a wast, consumption, or fever hecticke *c* 1816 MRS SHERWOOD *Stories Ch Catech* XIV 169 His disease was what the country people in England call a waste 1878 MRS H WOOD *Pomeroy Abb.* I 49 Her mother went off in a waste. 1893 'L KLITH' *Lisbeth* VII, Your father's family going off one after the other in a waste, and nobody but me to see to them

d *Phys. Geog* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea. (W Suppl. 1902.)

10 Phrases. a *To run to waste* (rarely † *to flow at waste*): primarily of liquor, to flow away so as to be wasted; *fig* of wealth, powers, etc, to be expended uselessly. b. *To go to waste*: to be wasted. c. † *To grow to waste* Of a period of time, to approach its end. d *To cut to waste* lit. to cut (cloth) in a wasteful manner; *fig.* (? *slang*) to apportion (time) wastefully.

a 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 22 Moche water renneth nowe to waste. 1624 MASSINGER *Parlt Love* II. iii, Shall this nectar Run useless, then, to waste? 1641 MILTON *Reas. Ch. Govt* II 41 Like that which flows at wast from the pen of some vulgar Amorist 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I iii, This will secure the workings of your soul from running to waste, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account 1803 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 20 Mar, You, like me,..reckon the lapse of time from the waste thereof, as boys let a cock run to waste. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxx, Alas! our young affections run to waste, Or water but the desert 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. I 412 In an age of Scotists and Thomists even his intellect might have run to waste [1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* viii, Beside a table, on which flared the remnant of a candle guttering to waste in the socket.] 1856 SIR B BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v 166 The faculties of the mind ,run to waste if neglected. 1863 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XXIV II 437 The sewage ran to waste on the sea-shore. 1900 *Jrnl Soc. of Dyers* XVI. 12 The water is run to waste

b *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydrake* (?1510) *G* iij b, There goyth of it [*sc.* of the sea] to wast somdele As euery man may wyt wel. 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* II 144 There is not a particle of vapour in the Universe that goes to waste 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 42 We are importing ship load after ship-load of guano, while hundreds of tons of poultry manure, which is ascertained to be equal in value, is suffered to go to waste in the United States. 1866 T. T. STODDART *Angler's Rambles* 365 Five-sixths at the least of salmon *ova* go directly to waste.

c 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* IV. II 250 The night growes to wast.

d 1863 READE *Hard Cash* XXXIX, He..said the Firm did not care to send its stuff to ladies not in the business, I might cut it to waste. 1863 *Baily's Mag.* Apr. 153 An hour and a half had been 'cut to waste', as the sporting reporters would say, and no tidings had been received.

III. Waste matter, refuse.

11. Refuse matter; unserviceable material remaining over from any process of manufacture; the useless by-products of any industrial process; material or manufactured articles so damaged as to be useless or unsaleable.

c 1430 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Cott.) 1471 For gore, and fen, and full wast, That was out ykast 1764 in *Sixth Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App II. 133 The Refuse or Waste used in the making of Allom, called Allom Slam. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 323 The above Duty on Cotton Wool, or Waste of Cotton Wool,..is to be charged [etc.]. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip* XIX (1842) 532 The object of the preceding directions is to enable the economical experimenter to cut up into useful forms, old glass, which would otherwise be thrown away as waste. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II 9, I may instance another thing in which the worth of what in many places is valueless refuse is exemplified, in the matter of 'waste', as waste paper is always called in the trade 1863 *Technologist* III. 358 All the fibre and gluten wastes of the maize plant which are precipitated during the process of extracting the fibres, are used for manufacturing paper. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 16 Three children..play'd Among the waste and lumber of the shore, Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing nets, [etc.] 1902 JOANNA E WOOD *Garden Ha'* XVIII, The surrounding country (the aspect of which was scarred by pits, and distorted by black heaps of 'waste')

† b. *fig.* Offscourings, dregs, worthless people.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* F 3 There is a certaine waste of the people for whome there is no vse, but warre.

c. = COTTON-*waste*.

1886 J. BARROWMAN & Co. *Mining Terms* 70 *Waste*, cotton refuse for cleaning machinery. 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept 315/2 The old order of Engineer Officer .was swaddled in 'waste' rather than sail cloth, and smelt not of pitch but of warm oil

d. *Printing*, etc. The surplus sheets of a work. See also quot. 1888.

1785 W. TOOKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 430 What is called in typographical language the waste of works printed at the Academy, is seldom or never preserved. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 810. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Waste*, surplus sheets of a book beyond the plus copies. Also spoilt sheets used for running up colour on a machine, etc.

e. *Coal-mining*. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining* 278 *Waste* 2 (North) very small coal or slack.

12 †**a.** An overflow of surplus water. *Obs.* **b.** A pipe, conduit, or other contrivance for carrying off waste matter or surplus water, steam, etc. Cf. *waste-pipe*.

1587 FLEMING *Contn Holinshed* III 1312/1 Means is made, by a standard with one cocke at Holborne bridge to conueie the wast. *Ibid* 1348/2 Vp vnto the northwest corner of Leaden hall where the waste of the first maine pipe ran first this yeare. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 262 He went and washed his hands at the waste [Fr. *ruisseau*] of the well 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 224 If 'tis made very sloaping on each side 'tis the better, leaving a waste to carry off your waste Water in times of Floods or Rains 1877 S. S HELYER *Plumber* v. 47 If more than one basin is fixed upon the same waste, the size should be proportionately increased. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 38 Have the sink deep, as it can, by plugging the waste with a cock through which the glass tube passes, be utilised for washing purposes.

IV Combinations.

13. Obvious combinations, as (sense 1) *waste-dwelling* adj.; (sense 5) *waste-preventing* adj., *-preventor*; (sense 11) *waste-collector*, *-dealer*, *-heap*, *-pit*, *-tip* (TIP *sb.*[6] 4 b).

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 9, 'I don't know how it is, sir,' said one *waste collector, . 'but paper gets scarcer or else I am out of luck.' 1876 MRS. G. L. BANKS *Manch. Man* xviii. (1902) 79 Nadin..followed up the clue to a *waste-dealer's who bought at his own price workpeople's 'waste' (*i. e.* warp, weft, silk, &c. remaining after work was completed). 1882 W. WESTALL *Tales & Trad Switzerland* 289 'A doctor! What for?' interrupted the retired waste-dealer. 1900 A LANG *Hist. Scot* I. iv 70 The elder gods may have been degraded to *waste dwelling demons 1873 B STEWART *Conserv Energy* v 153 Universally diffused heat forms what we may call the great *waste heap of the universe. 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 702/2 Fosse Eight is a mighty waste-heap 1906 R. A. S. MACALISTER *Bibl. Side lights* 135 That it was a temple of some sort was indicated by a *waste pit full of sheep-bones, apparently those of sacrificial victims. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* 173 With *waste-preventing machines much more progress has been made 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 91/1 New English Wash-out and noiseless *Waste-preventor Cistern. 1906 *Victoria County Hist. Corn.* I. 520/2 The rock is taken.., the useless to the *waste tip, and the good to the deposit floors.

14. Special combinations: **waste-basket** (now chiefly *U.S.*) = WASTE-PAPER *basket*; hence **waste-basket** *v.*, to put in the waste-paper basket; **waste-bin**, a dustbin; **waste-box** *Mining* (see quot.); **waste-cock**, a cock to regulate the discharge of waste water; **waste-drain**, a drain for carrying off waste water; **waste-gate**, **-hatch**, a gate or hatch for regulating the outflow of waste water, **waste-hole**, a hole for the discharge of superfluous water; **waste-inspector**, a water-company's or municipality's official employed to report cases of waste of water; **waste-man** *Mining*, a man whose duty is to inspect the waste (sense 4), and to secure the proper ventilation of the mine; **waste-pallet** *Organ-building*, see PALLET *sb.*[3] 6; **waste-pipe**, a pipe to carry off waste water or steam; **waste-sluice**, a sluice for regulating the outflow of waste water; **waste-spout**, a spout for the issue of waste-water; **waste-way** *U.S.*, a channel for the passage of waste water; **waste-weir** (see quots.); **waste-yard** ? *Obs*, ? a yard for the reception of odds and ends of little value.

1850 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vi, Public men have such odd out-of-the-way letters that their *waste-baskets are never empty. 1868 'HOLME LEE' *B Godfrey* lv, Basil tore the paper, and thrust it into the waste basket. 1913 JEAN WEBSTER *Daddy-Long-Legs* 35 If my letters bore you you can always toss them into the waste-basket. 1900 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that corrupted* etc. 127 Indefinite testimonies might properly be *waste basketed, since there is evidently no lack of definite ones procurable. 1915 *Daily Tel.* 14 Aug. 10/7 If all the scraps after meals be carefully kept, instead of .put into the *waste bin or burned. 1860 *Engl & For. Mining Gloss* (ed. 2) 66 (Newcastle) **Waste boxes*, boxes in which the waste water of the pumping-pit is conveyed from the rings. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 317 He is able ..so to adjust the cock that the requisite supply shall go to the boiler, without entirely shutting the *waste-cock 1833 *Loudon Encycl. Archit.* § 32 A large cock in the bottom of the receiving tank, communicating with the *waste drain. 1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 11 The *Waste and Buck Gates are quite ruinous. 1795 *Act* 4 & 5 *Anne* c. 8 (21) § 5 One Scuttle or small Hatch of a Foot Square in the *Waste Hatch or Water course in the direct Stream wherein no Water Wheel standeth [etc.] 1839 *Lewis Lancin & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 436/1 The same adjustment may be made by stopping the pump, and letting out the water from the *waste-holes. 1898 *Daily News* 17 June 3/3 A turncock and *waste inspector, in the service of the Vauxhall Waterworks Company. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 96 The *waste-men or ventilators of the mine. 1825 E. MACKENZIE *View Northumbld* (ed 2) I 90 *Wastemen*, persons that daily examine the state of the workings, and see that they are properly ventilated. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Wastemen*, generally old men who are employed in building pillars for the support of the roof in the waste, *i.e.* old workings and airways; and in keeping the airways open and in good order. 1881 C. A EDWARDS *Organs* 44 The 'waste-pallet' is an arrangement corresponding to the safety-valve in the steamboiler *c* 1512 *Archæologia* LVIII. 301 Bope þe suspirel and þe *waste pipe awayde ther water in a gotir of breke 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenel.* 362/1 *Aqua caduca*, water that runneth ouer, or at the waste pipes or spowts of condut heads. 1712 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 211 To empty the Bason entirely, which is done by means of.. a Waste Pipe at the Bottom of it. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 39 The steam which issues from the waste pipe being cooled down by contact with the cold air. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem Photogr* (ed 6) 35 To connect the waste pipe with nearest drain or gutter. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 327 As a *waste sluice, the most convenient and simple, in a mill of this kind, is the trap-sluice 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 19 Few words run then at the *waste spout 1881 THAYER *Log-cabin to White Ho.* xii. 149 There was a *waste way just ahead 1884 *Harper's Mag* Sept 621/2 Above these ..is a wasteway.., over which the surplus water can pour. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep Thames* 23 There was Seven Inches of Water running over at the *Waste Weir at Boulter's Old Lock 1840 H S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U S* 264 *Waste weir*, a water guage, a cut at the side of a canal by which the surplus water of canals is carried off 1868 *Chamb Journal* X 516/2 There is also the waste-weir, for the purpose of preventing a reservoir embankment being overtopped by floods. *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin.* IV v i (1903) 460 Theire houses, (which haue no such *wastyardes about them as euery Farmers house hath with vs) 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 182 And rick-yard, farm yard, waste-yard, horse-paddock, and all round about, seemed to be swarming with fowls, ducks, and turkeys. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I xi, In the waste yard outside [the mill], the steam from the escape pipe, the litter of barrels and old iron, the shining heaps of coals, the ashes everywhere, were shrouded in a veil of mist and rain.

Waste (wēst), *a.* Also 4-7 wast, 4-5 waast, *Sc.* vast(e, 5-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) waist, 6 waiste, *Sc.* waost. [ME., a. OF. *wast*, dial. var. of *guast*, *gast* = Pr. *gast*, Pg *gasto*, It. *guasto*.—Rom. **wasto*, repr. (with influence from the cogn. and synonymous OHG *wuosti*) L. *vāstus* waste, desert, unoccupied (distinct from *vāstus* VAST *a.*).

The adopted OF. word took the place of the early MF WESTE *a.* (cogn. w. L. *vāstus*) In mod E it seems to have coalesced with the contracted participle of WASTE *v.* and with the attributive use of WASTE *sb.*]

1. Of land: Uncultivated and uninhabited or sparsely inhabited. Sometimes with stronger implication: Incapable of habitation or cultivation; producing little or no vegetation, barren, desert.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 205/180 Al-a-boute in a waste londe. *c* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 51 Affryca..hath more wyldernes and waste londe, for grete brennynge and hete of þe sonne, þan Europa. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. ix. 789 He sende wipe þaim sum of his men Til Irlande, þat was nocht 3it þen Inhabit, bot was wast haly. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 588 My Spreit I leif to Diane,..To walk with hir in waist Woddis and Wellis. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 1 18 He began within her land, that was wast & deserte for to byld fayre tounes & strong Castels. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xi. 2 They .pitched their tentes in yᵉ waist deserte. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 103 We trauailed directly Eastward, hauing a Sea on the South side of vs, and a waste desert on the North 1635 D DICKSON *Hebr* xii. 22 301 Vagabonds, wandring abroad in a waste Wildernesse *c* 1639 SIR W MURE *Ps* xxix 8 Yea, at the dreadfull voyce of God, Waist Kadesh desart quaikes 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. xii. 20 [They] ever neglected the Province beyond the Euphrates, being without water and wast. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 7, I.. now sing .Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,..And Eden rais'd in the wast Wilderness. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xi, He therefore plodded patiently on through a waste and savage wilderness 1843 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. 1890 VII. 436 Ceylon has not much of waste ground, in the sense of being irreclaimable—for of waste ground in the sense of being unoccupied she has an infinity

b *fig.* Desolate, barren. Cf. 4.

c 1825 W. M PRAED *Poems, Farewell* iv, And still the shadowy hope was rife That once in this waste weary life My path might cross with thine 1839 J H NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV xii. 215 The world, in which our duties lie, is no waste as the wilderness. 1845—*Ess. Developm* 314 Dreary and waste was the condition of the Church. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III vi, Our conversation was waste and logical, I forget quite on what, not joyful and harmoniously effusive. 1908 W. M. RAMSAY *Luke* i. 3 Nothing in the whole history of literary criticism has been so waste and dreary as great part of the modern critical study of Luke.

Comb. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 133 It is not chaos and a waste-whirling baseless Phantasm. 1851 — *Sterling* I v, This waste-weltering epoch. 1871 — in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* (1883) I. 141 On the solitary coach-roof, under the waste-blowing skies.

c In weaker sense: Not applied to any purpose; not utilized for cultivation or building.

1439 *Charters* etc. *Edin* (1871) 64 Beside the waste lande neire byside the house of John of Turyng 1480 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 445 He lawe of þis lande, the lorde of þe waste soyle may surcharge and put þerin what nombre [of cattle] hym lykes *Ibid.* 472 The seid Priour & Couent seyn that þe same grounde is parcell of the Churcheyarde, and was no wast-grounde 1532 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 32 Ane waest bornesteyd, lyand into Sant Tenewsgaet. 1538 STARKEY *England* iii. 73 That we haue so much wast ground here in our cuntrey, byt ys not to be attrybute to the nature of the erthe .but [etc.] 1543 tr. *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 45 Where as in a statute made at Merton it was graunted that lordes of wast woodes and pastures myght improwe the sayde wast woodes and pastures, [etc.] 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 479 Caste downe the hedges and stronge mowndes, That you haue caused to be made Aboute the waste and tyllage groundes. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* II v. § 42 Land that is left wholly to Nature, that hath no Improvement of Pasturage, Tillage, or Planting, is called, as indeed it is, Waste 1725 *Lond. Gaz* No. 6308/1 A Piece of waste Ground for Building 1820 STARKIE *Rep. Cases N. P.* II 463 The lords of the manor of Hampstead had, from time immemorial, exercised the right of granting out parcels of the waste lands within the manor, with the consent of the copyholders. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii, A melancholy piece of waste ground with frowzy grass 1858 J H NORTON *Topics* 225 The district officers had not had leisure to settle all the contending applications for permission to take up waste lands 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 109 Let the fowler confine himself to waste places and to the mountains 1900 W H HUDSON *Nat in Downland* 41 Thistly, and weedy waste lands 1908 W M RAMSAY *Luke* v 179 The soil originally was waste and valueless

†**d.** *transf.* ? Uncultured mentally. *Obs*

? 1541 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* ij, Yf I shuld saye ye were puft vp, ignoraunt, a waist brayne, et cetera ye wolde happlie be angrie.

† **2.** Of former places of habitation or cultivation, buildings, etc.: Devastated, ruinous. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18890 þe psalm sais, thoru þe haligast, His woning stede be wild and wast. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 62 Per þe Inglis had bigged, he mad it wist & bare 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 251 And than the formast cumin wer Till a vast [*v. r.* waist] husbandis hous. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX (*Placidas*) 326 [Satan] Kest dom castellis in hast, & towne & tilth al mad wast. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 32 The toun is wast. 14.. *Polit Poems* (Rolls) II. 244 An old castel, and not repaired, With wast walles and wowes wide. 1491 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 251 Two waste chapeller. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I cclxix 163 He rested hym in certayne olde wast & broken howses. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XIX 25 Now haue I caused it for to come, that contencious stronge cities mighte fall in to a waast heape of stones 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v 236 [He] built a strong forte vpon the sea shore, and repaired an other which had lien a long time waste. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel* (1633) 53 The which Abbey .was afterward destroyed by Pyrates and so continued waste vnto the time of Malachias, Bishop of Armach 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., A very large and well proportioned saloon, but so waste and dilapidated, that [etc.]

3. *a. To lie waste*: To remain in an uncultivated or ruinous condition.

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 239 It lies now waste & lorn, half may þei not tille 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* i 7 Youre londe lieth waist, youre cities are brent vp. 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* 94 Thryfallowe betime, for destroing of weede.. And better thou warte, no to dot for thy hast, then (hardnes) for slougth make thy lande to lie waste 1653 [see LIE *v.*[1] 8] 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* IX 214 At the close of the Pindaree war many villages were lying waste in the valley of the Nerbudda for more than thirty years.

b *To lay waste*: to devastate, ravage (land, buildings).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXXIX. 7 For they haue deuoured Iacob, and layed waiste his dwellinge place. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 19 All the country aboute layde waste 1563-4 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 257 Layand thairthrow waist ane grete part of the cuntre. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV VII, Not one house doth stand..But they by fire haue laide it waste. 1610 R. NICOLS *Winter Nt.'s Vis., Robt. Dk. Norm.* I, There all the host as towards Nile we past, With spoilefull hands laid all the countrie wast. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* XXXV. 4, I will lay thy cities waste, and thou shalt be desolate. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) II 549 When Judas Maccabeus had repaired the temple at Jerusalem after it had been laid waste. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld* Wks 1843 II 273 Which, like columns of locusts, have laid waste the fairest part of the world 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 346 For war laid waste his native land once more. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. 42 Villages were burnt and laid waste. 1890 S LANE POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I IX. 96 He laid waste the Apulian coast

fig. 1660 H MORE *Myst. Godl* I. v. 14 [This] is a sign they are stark naught, and that Pride has laid wast their Intellectuals. 1680 W. ALLEN *Persons. Peace & Unity* Pref. p xlvii, Because they laid waste Charity in a great measure by their divisions and contentions. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II viii. 275 To hinder him from utterly laying waste his moral life.

† **4.** Of speech, thought, or action: Profitless, serving no purpose, idle, vain. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1552 Þys nunne was of dedys chaste, But þat she spake wurdys waste She made many of here felawys penke on synne for her sawys. *Ibid.* 1586 Here wurdys were al vyle & waste. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9359 Þe kyng sey þe sege was wast. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 2184 Haly men thogh[t] þis lyf bot wast, Jarfor þair 3hernyng til God was mast. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvii. 14 For he hath maad my couenant wast [Vulg. *irritum fecit*; 1388 he made voide]. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* iv 177 Alle þe ȝoutes ben but wast Wiþoute contemplacioun. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 211 My waast expensis y wole with drawe; Now, certis, 'waast' weel callid þei be, for þei were spent, my boost to blowe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XII. 196 Saue þe, dame, from sak of synne, And wisse þe fro all werkis wast! 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II 217 For as for any indytementes that we schuld labor a yenst them it is but wast werk. 1583 RICH *Phylotus* (1835) 21 Alas suche wishes are but waste, and impossible it is, that any suche thing should happen. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV iii. 1411 He lay my life that, ere this day be past, You shall perceiue these tidings all be waste. 1598 R BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautontim.* IV. iv, He shall make but a wast errand [L. *frustra veniet*].

†**b.** *quasi-adv* In vain, to no purpose. *Obs.*

1418 *26 Pol Poems* XIV 76 Spende waste, passyng his rent, For suche a kyngdom haþ ben shent. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIII. 87 And speris now no whare my worde waste. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 690 Git that my invention wars thine then, Without the whilk thou might haue barked waist

† **5.** Void, destitute *of*. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* (Wemyss) LXXXIX. 2916 For statut law first ordanit he That..all ydolis were bot waist Off godheid, and deuillis ware. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. VII. 177 Our large feildis and boundis all betwene Left desolate and waist of induellaris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 208 In the meine tyme King Eugene and the Peychtes inuadet Britanuie wast of men of weir, quhen na campe lay in it.

† **6.** Superfluous, needless. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 5 Þei stryuen nyȝt and day who of hem may bilde gaiest wast housis. *Ibid.* 14 Þei goderen to hem self many wast and precious clopes. *Ibid* 60 Prelatis..lyue so contrariously ayenst here [the apostles'] pore

hf, in wast seruauntis, in grete fatte hors & nedles 1382 — *Eccl.* ii. 26 To the synnere forsothe he ȝaf tormenting and wast bisynesse [Vulg. *curam superfluam*] *c* 1400 *Apol Lollt* 75 Sum supprise wiþ seruil chargis our religioun, þat our Lord Ihu Crist wold to be fre, in so wast halowing of sacramentis, so þat þe condicoun of Jewis is more suffurable 1618 W Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 34 The waste boughs closely and skilfully taken away, would giue vs store of fences and fewell.

†7. Of time, leaves in a book: Spare, unoccupied, unused. Of buildings or rooms: Unoccupied, empty. *Obs.*

1574 *Satir Poems Reform* xlii 140 ȝe se out throw this land How mony waist Kirkis thair dois stand But outher Prayers or Preiching 1589 Greene *Orpharion* (1599) 4, I would bestow a little wast time while my Sheepe grase so hard, to holde thee chat 1615 *Life Death* etc. *Lady Jane Gray* C 2, Offering to close vp the book shee found in the end thereof some few leaues of cleane paper vnwritten, shee took penne and inke and in those wast leaues wrote a most Godly and learned exhortation 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks 1901 IV 253 A large waste inn (i e little inhabited for the size, having [been] the country palace of some nobleman) 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II 217 It is frequently to be met with in large waste houses 1729 Law *Serious C* xii (1732) 200 All the hours that are not devoted either to repose, or nourishment, are look'd upon by Succus as waste or spare time 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 136, I was locked up and confined in a waste room. *Ibid.* III. 63, I took up my lodging in a waste hut. *Ibid.* 69 We took shelter in a waste barn.

†8. Of a person. ? Worthless. *Obs*

1616 B Jonson *Epigr* xlvi, Is this the Sir, who, some wast wife to winne A knight-hood bought, to goe a wooing in?

9. Of materials, incidental products, etc.: Eliminated or thrown aside as worthless after the completion of a process; refuse

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Pref A 3, How waste and useless would many of the Productions of this and other Countries be, were it not for Manufactures? 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 389 Temporary manures, such as soot, bone-dust, waste yeast and liquid manures, are most advantageously applied on the surface of the ground 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* I ix, The waste droppings of the pump. 1868 Joynson *Metals* 38 One striking feature of the practical science of the day is the attempts which it has made to utilise the waste products of our manufactures. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc of Dyers* XVI 5 It is obtained from the waste liquors 1907 J. A Hodges *Elem Photogr.* (ed. 6) 33 To carry off the waste developer and washing water

b. Said of the excreta of animal bodies.

1836 A. Combe *Digest.* (1842) 354 Besides the bowels, there are several other channels by which the waste materials of the body pass out. 1908 *Animal Managem* (War Office) 16 The duty of the kidneys is to filter waste matters from the blood as it circulates through them.

c. *Waste water*, superfluous water, or water that has served its purpose, allowed to run away; also *attrib.* as *waste-water pail, pipe. Waste steam*, the superfluous steam discharged from a boiler, or the spent steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine; also *attrib.* in *waste-steam pipe.*

c 1450 in *Archæologia* LVIII. 301 The goter of breke for þe waste watre. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 212 This Waste-Water is carried away in Drains 1791 R. Mylne in *Rep. Engin Thames Navig* 33 A gauged long weir should be run across the River, at the waste water draw lock and another, upon the Stone tumbling bay. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut Steam Eng* 122 The waste steam pipe is generally of cast iron or copper, terminating at its upper end in a bell mouth *Ibid* 148 The oil, &c, put into the cylinders is rapidly carried away through the waste water pipe into the sea 1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict* 313 When the steam in the boiler exceeds its proper pressure it raises the valve and escapes by a pipe called the waste-steam-pipe 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Techn.* (ed 2) I 100 A current of hot air produced by a fan driven by the waste steam from the apparatus. 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit* II No 6130, Foot bath, hot-water jug, and waste-water pail 1886 J Barrowman *Sc. Mining Terms* 70 *Waste-water*, water from old workings.

d. Of manufactured articles. Rejected as defective. Also, (e.g. of sheets of a printed book) produced in excess of what can be used.

1842 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl* V. 201/1, 2 per cent. of waste-castings are made. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab, Waste cards*, defective or rejected cards, usually sold at a cheaper rate than perfect ones 1892 *Photogr. Ann* II. p xxix, Intended for the purpose of using up waste negatives by mounting

10 As complement in certain phrases. † *To fly waste*, of a missile, to be discharged uselessly (*obs.*). *To run waste* (? rare) = to run to waste (see Waste *sb.* 10).

1797 Bridges *Homer Trav.* II 330 But this good broom-staff ne'er flies waste. 1814 *Q Rev.* XI. 71 Savages, who suffer the productions of the earth, as well as their own moral and intellectual faculties, to run waste 1891 M. Muriel Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xx 274 The talent that was running waste among the village people.

Waste (wēst), *v.* Forms 3–7 wast, 4 wost(e, *Sc.* vast, 4–5 waast(e, 5 vaast, 5–6 wayst(e, 5–6, 8 waist, 6 *Sc.* vaist, 3– waste. Also 4–5 *pa. t.* and *pple.* wast(e. [a. AF., north-eastern OF. *waste-r*, dial. var. of OF. *guaster, gaster* (mod F. *gâter* to spoil) = Pr *guastar, gastar* to devastate, spoil, Sp. *gastar*, Pg. *guastar*, to spend, devastate, It. *guastare* to devastate, damage:— Com. Rom **wastare*, repr. (with influence from the cognate Teut. synonym **wōstjan*. see Weste *v.*) L. *vāstāre*, f. *vāst-us* adj. desert, desolate, whence Com. Rom. **wasto* see Waste *a.* The verb first appears in English in the 13th c., superseding the native synonym Weste *v.*, which is etymologically cognate.]

I. Transitive uses.

1 To lay waste, devastate, ravage, ruin (a land or town, its inhabitants, property, etc.).

c 1205 Lay 22575 [They] scullen þi lond wasten and þine leoden aslan 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 2880 Þis lond þat was so riche [they] wastede al to nozte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19479 Fast þai ras .Gain hali kirc, it for to wast. 13 . *E. E. Allit P.* B 1178 He wast wyth werre þe wones of þorpes. 1463 *Stat Roll Irel* 3 *Edw. IV* p. 185 Brannyng destruyng and wastyng al the said Ormond is lordships. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 7 Athalia & hir sonnes haue waisted the house of God 1591 Drayton *Harm Church, Song of Moses & Israelites* v, Euen as the fire doth the stubble wast. 1596 *Edw III*, III iii 21 Some of their strongest cities we haue wonne, And others wasted 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowe* I. § 70. 117 An Epidemicall plague wasted the whole world for three yeares together 1667 Milton *P L* xi 567 Where casual fire Had wasted woods on Mountain or in Vale 1798 Southey *Battle of Blenheim* viii, With fire and sword the country round Was wasted far and wide. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xiii III 326 He wasted the lands of the Mackintoshes 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvii 285 He fell suddenly on the Nervii with four legions, seized their cattle, wasted their country.

absol. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi 784 For now I see Peace to corrupt no less then Warr to waste 1849 Aytoun *Lays Scot. Cavaliers* (ed. 2) 73 The Moors have come from Africa To spoil and waste and slay.

2. *Law.* To destroy, injure, impair, damage (property); to cause to deteriorate in value, to suffer to fall into decay. Cf. Waste *sb.* 7.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 240 So nathelesse that they shold not hegge, wast, nother turne hit [a wood] into tylthe. 1531 *St.-German's Doctor & Stud.* I. xxiii. 37 To restore the place wasted immedyatlye after the waste done. 1543 tr. *Act 6 Edw I*, c. 5 And who that is attaynted of wast, shal lese the thing wasted. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren* II vii (1588) 291 If a man command one to set fire on the house of A,..and by kindling the same fire the house of B. is wasted also 1628 Coke *On Litt.* I. 355 b, In an Action of Wast the place wasted is the principall *a* 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II x (1677) 236 In the Survey of Gloucester there are reckoned 23 Burgages and Houses, 16 that were demolished for the building of the Castle, 14 that were wasted

3 To consume, use up, wear away, exhaust, diminish (a thing) by gradual loss; †to reduce in numbers (a family); †to wear out (clothes); †to sell out (an edition); †to evaporate (a liquid). Also with *away* *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense 9.

c 1230 *Halt Meid* 29 Þer as muchel is, eauer se þer mare is, se ma beoð þat hit wasteð. *c* 1350 *Leg Rood* iii. 746 For so þai trowed þat mens fete..Suld cum and ga all ouer þat tre So þat it suld wasted be. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1002 Vthyr clathis had I nane þane I brocht oure flume Iordane; bot in few ȝeris clene war þai for gret elde wastit away. *c* 1425 *MS. Sloane* 73 lf. 202 Whanne þi colour in þi saflour bagge is al wastid or elles ny by wastid *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 579 Fyfteyn that day he schot to dede of hys hand. Be that his arrous waistyt war and gayne. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of Armes* I. xix. 60 In the meane whyle thy prouysions and stores be wasted awaye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x iv. 28 The ile Sa rich of steill it may nocht wastit be. 1559 tr. *T' Geminus' Anat.* 4/2 The former impressions bothe are nowe wasted. 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* etc. S iv b, My penne is stubbed, my paper spente, my Inke wasted 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 959 To wast huge stones with little water drops 1604 E. G. tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii 99 The waxe melts nor droppes not, for that the flame doth waste it by little and little as it riseth 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II 3 During the said civill warre..most of the Noble Families were wasted and some destroied. 1639 O. Wood *Alph. Bk. Secrets* 189 Boyle all these [herbs] in white wine till the wine be wasted *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Dec. 1680, After many daies the comet was very much wasted 1708 J C *Compl. Collier* (1845) 44 We haue wrought all the Coal we can, with safety venture to Work or take away; and so by chance haue Wrought, or wasted the Colliery. 1709–29 V Mandey *Syst Math., Arith.* 17 Repeat this Process, until all the figures of the Dividend be wasted 1747 Wesley *Prim Physick* (1762) 104 It both wastes the Stone and brings it away 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* vi 63 [Gravy Soup] Let it stew over a slow Fire, till half is wasted 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 389 When the vat is wasted, fill it with the lye 1845 J. Phillips *Geol* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 702/1 The felspathic portion of the hypersthene rocks of Carrock Fell is so wasted that the crystals of hypersthene and magnetic iron are projected from the surface considerably

4. To consume or destroy (a person or living thing, his body, strength) by decay or disease; to cause to pine, emaciate, enfeeble; to undermine the vitality or strength of. Also with *away*, † *up*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 138 Also wiðuten wisdom, fleschs, ase wurm, uoruret hire, & wasteð hire suluen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27934 It [lechery] wastes bodi and als catel. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2162 Loo the ook, þat. hath so long a lif, Yet at the laste wasted is the tree. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5787 Menescen myght was almost wast. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 882 (Wagner) In stronge fire þai brenned ay, Tille þai were nere wasted away. *c* 1480 Henryson *Cock & Fox* 511 Wastit he wes, of Nature cauld and dry. 1513 More *Rich III* Wks. 54/1 Ye shal al se in what wise that sorceres and that other witch of her counsel shoris wife haue by their sorcery & witchcraft wasted my body 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. i H ij, My bely or panche is all wasted quyte vp or shronke to gether (with lankenesse). 1590 Spenser *F Q* III x. 57 But through long anguish, and selfe-murdring thought, He was so wasted and fore-pined quight, That all his substance was consum'd to nought. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI* III. ii 125 Would he were wasted, Marrow, Bones, and all 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* iv iii, The span of time Doth waste vs to our graues. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* II A Potion, that should waste him by degrees 1766 Goldsm. *Vicar W* xxviii, He feared my daughter's life was already too much wasted to keep me long a prisoner 1809 *Med Jrnl* XXI. 363 These symptoms continued three or four days, and wasted the patients very much 1815 Scott *Guy M* iv, He wasted his eyes in observing the stars 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xviii. (1856) 445 We were wasted with ennui. 1861 M Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 French wars.. which wasted our strength.

†b *refl* To consume one's strength or faculties.

1630 Br Hall *Occas Medit.* lxxi (1633) 175 And blessed be the memory of those his faithful Servants, that have left their bloud, their spirits, their lives, in these precious papers; & have willingly wasted themselves into these during Monuments, to give light unto others.

†5. To destroy, annihilate, put an end to (something immaterial, e.g sin, sorrow). Also with *away*. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr Hom.* xi He sal wit the haligaste Baptiz you and your sinnes waste *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr Treat.* 3 This name Ihesu wastys discorde, reformes pese. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 844 Befor godes sight I salbe clene, Yf I waste myne euil dedes bedene *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 52 The more lyght sall be namid þe son, dymnes to wast be downe and be dale. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 16 Derysion and scornyng putteth away and wasteth loue as the fiere doth the bronde. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Magi's Oblation* 55 Stench of the Stable it [incense] shall wast. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xi 3 The pryde off Iordane is waisted awaye. 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Nov. 201 Ceasse now my song, my woe now wasted is. 1591 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I xlii. 24 There is question, whether the present feare wasted his speech, or els that he cried aloude. 1641 J Jackson *True Evang. T.* III 173 He doth by his Word and Spirit, waste and take away all hatreds, enmities, and antipathies. 1689 Lady R. Russell *Lett* II. ci. 42 No time can ever waste my sorrow.

†b. *refl.* To ruin one's prospects. *Obs*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII* 49 Perkyn, whether it greued him to be kept inwarde, or els..because he woulde wilfully wast & cast away him selfe, studied how to escape & flye away.

†6. To spoil, diminish the goodness or virtue of, cause to deteriorate. [Cf. F. *gâter.*] *Obs. rare.*

1572 Hulort (ed Higins), To waste, or spylle, *conspurco, deprauo, disperdo* 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v xii. 66 That time shall not wast it,. mix it with Brandy.

†7. To diminish or consume the livelihood of, impoverish (a person). Also *refl.* to spend one's substance, impoverish oneself, also with *out. Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 191 Before they wast out them selves in giving a-yde unto him. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. ii. 187, I haue wasted my selfe out of my meanes. 1655 M. Carter *Honor rediv.* (1660) 54 King Stephen. is said to have wasted the Crown, by the many of them [*sc.* Earls] that he created. 1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I lxiv. (1674) 80 Many people having wasted themselves in keeping great Tables. 1727 De Foe *Eng. Tradesm.* I vi (1732) 67 He has been oblig'd to trade for less and less, till at last he is wasted and reduc'd.

†8. To spend, part with, diminish one's store of (money, property); to spend, pass, occupy (time); to get over (a distance in travelling). *Obs.* (*cf* 9.)

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 283 Of maydenys swiche vs gunne here tymys waste In hyre seruyse 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II ix. 9 So talked they, the whiles They wasted had much way, and measurd many miles. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V* III. iv. 12 Companions That do conuerse and waste the time together. 1600 — *A Y L.* II. iv. 95, I like this place, And willingly could waste my time in it. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. x. § 4. 390 Fourteene Kings of Iuda comming betweene, who wasted three hundred and odde yeares 1639 Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 321 They related the whole circumstance of their theft, whereof they had wasted a very small matter. *c* 1656 Milton *Sonn. to Lawrence* 4 Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire Help wast a sullen day. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 820 Fair Patrimonie That I must leave ye, Sons, O were I able To waste it all my self, and leave ye none! 1697 Dryden *Æneis* vii. 15 The Goddess wasts her Days In joyous Songs. 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xiv, Wasted was baith cash and tick, Sae ill were they to slocken 1738 Gray *Propertius* iii. 62 Each in his proper Art should waste the Day. 1764 H Walpole *Otranto* iv, I will withdraw into the neighbouring monastery, and waste the remainder of life in prayers and tears for my child.

9. In unfavourable sense: To spend, consume, employ uselessly or without adequate result. (Now the most prominent use.)

a. To consume, expend, bestow (money, property) uselessly, with needless lavishness or without adequate return; to make prodigal or improvident use of; to squander. Const. *in, on.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Me halt ane man wod..þet .þe timliche guodes þet he heþ ine lokinge, .wasteþ and despendeþ ine folyes and ine outrages. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 292 We holde hit nedful to nime þat nouht may be wastid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 254 Quhene Iudas saw þe vnpyramente wes vastit swa *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 13 Sif þei wasten delicat metis and drynkis and ȝeuen nouȝt to pore men. 1382 — *Luke* xv. 13 And there he wastilde his substaunce in lyuynge leccherously. *c* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 65 With that that was wasted of her clothes, she might haue clothed .ij. or .iij., the whiche deied for colde. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. v. 50 Therefore I..part with him To one that I would haue him helpe to waste His borrowed purse 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxv, His irregularities and his extravagance had already wasted a large part of his mother's little fortune. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 141 A sixth of the royal revenue was wasted in pensions to foreign favourites. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 78 Your father. Had wasted his estate with cards and dice.

†b. with *away. Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III viii (1883) 147 He that of custome hath had haboundance of moneye and goth and dispendith hit follily and wasteth hit away *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* VII xxii § 5 When Mary to testifie the largeness of her affection, seemed to waste away a gift upon him. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 252 P 2, I have a Sot of a Husband that wastes away his Body and Fortune in Debaucheries. 1730 A GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 340 Those who had wasted away their Substance.

c. *absol.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 139, I bidde noght that thou do wast, Bot hold largesce in his mesure 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. VIII. (1883) 147 Yet she doth harme and domage to hym that so wasteth. 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* I lix, Now he exactes of all, wasts in delight, Riots in pleasure. *a* 1641 MUN *England's Treas.* (1664) 218 Let Princes oppresse, Usurers bite, Prodigals wast. 1855 BOHN *Handbk Prov.* 551 Waste not, want not.

d. *To waste words, breath,* †*wind*: to speak to no purpose; †also *refl.* in the same sense. Similarly *to waste paper, space* (i.e. in writing).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9788 But all þaire words þai wast, & þaire wynd alse. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Jewel* 159 (Bann.) Of his mater I do bot waistis wind 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* K iv b, Meaning no more at this time to build Castles in the aire, nor wast my wordes to a deafe man. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* II ii. 72 You but waste your words. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv Worcs* I. 91 That I may not heereafter wast my scalfe in tedious repetitions. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind Emp.* III. iii, In vain complaints you vainly waste your Breath. 1709 BERKELEY *Pass. Vision* § 137 As for the idea of motion in abstract, I shall not waste paper about it. 1812 SHELLEY *Address* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 226 A great many words were wasted, and a great deal of blood shed 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II. 214 Without wasting any more time and space, I will proceed to describe the drawings 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* XXXV. 405 We need not waste words in coming to our point.

e. To spend, pass, occupy (time, one's life, etc.) idly or unprofitably. Const. *in, on,* †*to,* and inf. Also with *away*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 252 To wast þair liif in trofel and truandis 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 22 § 4 Divers artificers ..waste moch part of the day and deserve not their wagis. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II 19 The war, Wherin they wasted had so many yeres. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 51 But wherefore waste I time to counsaile thee. 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* I. iv. 4 He fishes, drinkes, and wastes The Lampes of night in reuell 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 103 Not to wast pretious time..in dealing with their filth. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Extasie* 1, I have no time in Complements to wast. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 29 Oh indolent! to waste thy hours away! 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 418 When Clodius rose afterwards to speak, he endeavoured to wast the time so, as to hinder their coming to any resolution that day. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, But I waste your time, sir...I know its value, sir. I will not detain you. 1881 *Temple Bar* LXI 493, I am afraid mademoiselle allowed you to waste a great deal of time in novel-reading. 1884 *Munch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 The sole aim of the mover was to waste the time of the House. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XI, Lads that waste the light in sighing.

f. To employ, put forth (energy, effort, qualities, talents) uselessly or without adequate return. Also *refl.* Const. *on, upon, over.*

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 238 Hit wasteþ no wisdam weihes to here. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 329 And kep that thou thi witt ne waste Upon thi thoght in aventure. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* III 71 Not all on books their criticism waste. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos, Philos 1st 6 Cent.* 90 It seems to us that in general too many lamentations are wasted over lost books 1856 *N Brit. Rev* XXVI. 258 The temporary character of the subjects on which he wasted himself. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ Art* I 76 We .waste our labour on things that vanish 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* I. 10 Good causes lost, and noble effort wasted. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Polit. Econ.* 30 No one is so foolish as to spend his labour in a place where it would be wasted altogether. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Maitl* I x, He did not, however, waste much thought on this trivial incident. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* Ixvi, To .retire to Spain with the memories of talents wasted, for the most part, over things vain and vile.

g. To bestow *on* unappreciative recipients.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* 56 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xviii, Why, Nature, waste thy wonders on such men?

h. In *passive* (without distinct reference to an agent). Of something appealing to intelligence or sensibility. To fail to be appreciated; to make no impression *on* a person. Of a person, his qualities or abilities: To have no opportunity for distinction or usefulness.

1898 A. M. BINSTEAD *Pink 'Un & Pelican* I Our kindly host..gave it as his unsolicited opinion that two such amusing liars as we were utterly wasted on after-dinner oratory. 1905 'G. THORNE' *Lost Cause* V 139 'You ought to have been on the music hall stage, vicar,' Mrs. Stiffe said, 'you're wasted in Hornham' *Mod.* As I had not read the book, the allusion was wasted on me. He is a profound scholar, but quite wasted as a village schoolmaster.

i. To fail to take advantage of, 'throw away' (an opportunity).

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXVI. III. 455 The secret correspondence..which induced him to waste the irresistible opportunity of a safe retreat. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 111 It was not likely that they would waste an opportunity thrust upon them by Providence

j. To cause or allow (a substance, physical energy) to be used unprofitably or lost.

1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 3 Every particle of matter may be used, and none wasted. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XVII. (1842) 466 If these bridges of communication be small, much power will be wasted. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. VIII 265 A considerable portion of the heat..is wasted by radiation. 1920 *Conquest* June 400/2 The invaluable by-products are all wasted and escape into the air in the form of smoke

10. To reduce (paper, books) to 'waste': see WASTE *sb.* 11 d.

1883 *Fortn Rev* Apr 499 Many unsaleable books. are 'wasted', that is, are sent to the mill, ground up, pulped down, and made again into paper.

II. Intransitive uses.

11. a Of a person or living thing To lose strength, health, or vitality, to lose flesh or substance, pine, decay; to become gradually weak or enfeebled.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Mapes' Poems* (Camden) 336 In unlust for to lye, waste, wane. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII IX. (1495) 762 The adder absteyneth and wastyth many dayes: thnt his skynne may so the easelyer be departyd fro the flessh. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1057 A tre without mote, That may not bowe, ne bere fruyt, but root & euer wast *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 437 in *Macro Plays* 50 Wan þey haue wastyde by feyntnes, Than febyll þer wyttis 1622 WITHER *Faire-Vertue* K 4 b, Shall I wasting in Dispaire, Dye because a Womans faire? 1630 BP. HALL *Occas Medit* lxi. (1633) 144, I had rather waste with worke, then batten with ease. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 210 His griefe augmenting his feaver whilst his spirits hourely wasted. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. v, Ye gormandize, and thrive, while we are wasting in mortification 1800 *Mod. Jrnl* III. 443 Her appetite declines, her strength and flesh gradually waste. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lxiv, In these slow tortures of his dread disease, the unfortunate Richard lay wasting and consuming inch by inch 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xx, Life wastes fast in such virgils as Caroline had of late but too often kept. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 925 The patient is wasting *Ibid* VII. 216 Almost simultaneously the deltoid begins to waste.

b. with *away*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 371 Þe þridde age is elde ..and wasteþ alle away. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4035 Wyndis wastid away, warmyst the ayre. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* I 25 In cas þe lycoure wast away, caste more of þe same wyne her to 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 23 If dry e wether come, it [the grass] wyll drye and burne vpon the grounde, and waste away. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XIV. 10 But man dyeth, and wasteth away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 P 2 Were we not counted out by an intelligent Supervisor, we should sometimes be over charged with Multitudes, and at others waste away into a Desart. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 96 *note*, Such a degree of Scurvy as causes the Flesh to waste away 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 19 From this time Independence perceptibly wasted away. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Corr.* (1917) 163 For centuries she [*sc.* the Church] has been wasting away, because persons have made the best of things and palliated serious faults. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlviii, I know I'm wasting away...Burgess and Co have altered my measure, I'm in that state of thinness

c. *Sport.* To reduce one's weight by training. Also *refl.* (with *down*).

1763 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* V. 82, I have waisted three Stone at least. 1832 *P Egan's Bk Sports* 186/1 Fitzpatrick [a jockey] caught cold in wasting, and died in the prime of life. 1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX 398 Being occasionally called upon to waste, he [a jockey] feels the inconvenience of his disorder. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* XII. 208 He resumed the sweaters, and wasted himself down to a ghastly 7 st. 3 lb. shadow. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* XVII 167 When my father trained, he often wasted by walking on the Downs.

12. Of material things: To be used up or worn away; to lose substance or volume by gradual loss or wear or decay †Of the moon: To wane (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* I. (*Katherine*) 126 All ydolis of stok & stane mone nedling rot, & wast, & wane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2165 Considereth eek how that the harde stoon, Vnder oure feet on which we trede and goon, Yit wasteth it as it lyth by the weye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1919) 39 And þanne þei schewen the busseh þat brenned & wasted nought. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 Promysynge mountaynes of golde, whiche turned into snowe and wasted to water. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Euphues had rather shrinke in the wetting then wast in the wearing. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. IX. 42 He shall mowe and cut downe his corne with sythe, the moone wasting. 1618 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* VI. (1623) 12 Dry wall of earth, and dry Ditches, are the worst fences saue pales or railes, and doe waste the soonest. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Shilling* B 5, The whilst a Candle in the Kitchin wasts. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 533 Cramme not in People, by sending too fast, Company, after Company; But rather hearken how they waste, and send Supplies proportionably. 1747 *Gentl Mag* XVII. 28/2 In two months time, the liquor will waste a quart. 1873 GOSSE *On Viol & Flute* 53 Plashing with slow feet The warm and tidal pools that wasted there. *a* 1918 D. W. FORREST in *Mem* etc. (1919) 160 'The more the marble wastes', said..Michael Angelo, 'the more the statue grows'.

b. Of riches, non-material things: To be consumed or spent; to dwindle or disappear by gradual loss or diminution.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3254 (Dubl. MS.) All þe welth of þis world waystes be þe last To caryon & corupcion. *c* 1410 LYDG *Life Our Lady* lxiii. (MS. Ashm 39) 85 Of parfite *riches hit is treseryene* Whiche *may not* waste but liche abide. *c* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron. Eng.* (Rolls) 104 In his tyme that empire wasted and went to nowt 1530 PALSGR. 772/1 All thyng wasteth but the grace of God. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hero & Leander* iii. 35 Joy grauen in sence, like snow in water wasts. 1656 COWLEY *Mistress, Bathing in River* iii, And with swift current to those joys they haste, That do as swiftly waste 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 30 As grace growes, Corruption wasteth or is kept under. 1715 WATTS *Div Songs, Sluggard* 12 His money still wastes, till he starves or he begs. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 2 Sund. Lent*, If the treasures of thy wrath could waste. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 60 Her traffic declined, her wealth wasted, and she knew, at length, the curse of pauperism.

†13. To lose quality, deteriorate, spoil (Cf. 6.)

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V xii 66 How to make Powder [so that] it shall not wast with time

14. Of time: To pass away, be spent. (Often conjugated with *be*.) ? *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2678 The nyght is wastid, and he fyl a slepe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4030 Comyn was by course þat the cold wyntur Was wastid & went with his wete shoures. 1540 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 99 The lif of man upon e the dothe dayhe waist and drawith towarde our ende. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. Ecl (1598) 430 The day was so wasted that onely this riming Sestine, could obtaine favour to be heard 1634 FORD *Perk Warbeck* I iii, The night doth waste 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 596 So long they flew with inconsiderate haste, That now their afternoon began to waste. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 39/1 The season wasted apace. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. VIII, I will not argue the matter Time wastes too fast. 1834 L. MUIR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 266 We are losing the day; it wastes toward noon and nothing done. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XXV, The month of courtship had wasted.

Waste, obs form of WAIST.

Waste-book. *Book-keeping.* [WASTE *a*] A rough account-book (now little used in ordinary business) in which entries are made of all transactions (purchases, sales, receipts, payments, etc.) at the time of their occurrence, to be 'posted' afterwards into the more formal books of the set.

In the simpler forms of book-keeping the DAY-BOOK and the JOURNAL were not distinguished from the waste-book.

1613 J. SARIS *Voy Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 115 As apeares in the wast booke 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 45 Broad cloth; measurd, as apereth per particulers in the wast book. 1673 T. BROWNE (*title*), The absolute Accomptant, consisting of a memorial (vulgarly called a 'Waste book') and a 'Cash book'. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2480/4 With a practical Waste-book, Journal and Ledger. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Post an Account*, To transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waste-Book into the Journal. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* II, This is a kind of waste-book, Owen, in which all the transactions of the day, emptions,..draughts, commissions, and advices, are entered miscellaneously. 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 84 in *Libr Useful Knowl., Husb.* III, The waste-books are carried on from week to week throughout the year 1849 FREBEL *Comm. Class sk.* 95 The Waste-Book, called also sometimes the Day book or Diary.

Wasted (wēi·sted), *ppl. a.* [f. WASTE *v.* + -ED.1]

1. Laid waste, devastated, ravaged, ruined.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 517/2 Wastyd, *vastatus* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 29 Sa mony waistit wawis. 1587 in *Border Papers* (1894) I 259 This ruinose and waysted cuntre. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. i. 23 As I earnestly did fixe mine eye Upon the wasted building. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 102 If young African for fame His wasted Country freed from Punic rage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 689 Perfidious Mars .o'er the wasted World in Triumph rides. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. i, Of wasted fields and plundered flocks The Borderers bootless may complain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX IV. 514 The sufferings of the thrice wasted Palatinate. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV XVIII. 197 Destroyed or wasted houses.

2. Diminished or reduced in substance, bulk, strength, health, etc.; worn, decayed.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 90 A waistit wolroun. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II 112 Neither may we pretend this excuse that we want power, and like wasted fetters be not able to pay. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* V i. 382 Now the wasted brands doe glow. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 74 No more then it follows that a wasted man must get a child unhail, because he himself is consumptive. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist Westmorld. & Cumbld.* vii. 47 Laid to Fallow, that it may..recover its wasted Strength. 1785 COWPER *Task* I. 128 Youth repairs His wasted spirits quickly. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XI, Keeping her pale face and wasted figure as much out of sight as she could 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I 372 And the thin, wasted, shining summer rills Grew joyful with the coming of the rain 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* XV, 'You are better, Moore?' Tom asked. ..'No,' said the farmer in a wasted voice. 1919 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 166/2 Ribs and bones showed through their wasted bodies.

†b. Morally marred or defiled. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 188/b a Thou comest..whyche arte pure and clene to be baptysed and wasshen of me that am foule and wasted.

3. Spent, put forth, bestowed, used, unprofitably; squandered; misused; 'thrown away'.

1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I xx. § 12 But let them take great care lest they intrench upon more necessary employments, and so fall under the charge and censure of wasted time. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 357 Our wasted oil unprofitably burns. 1785 — *Task* IV 225 A world, most pleas'd when idle most; Whose only happy are their wasted hours. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Oedipus King* 365 Say what thou wilt: 'twill be but wasted breath. 1894 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* III. 352 His blighted hopes and wasted opportunities.

4. Of time: Gone by, elapsed.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CVI, When in the Chronicle of wasted time, I see discriptions of the fairest wights. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 13 The remnant of his wasted span.

Wasteful (wēi·stfūl), *a.* Forms: see the *sb.* and -FUL. [f. WASTE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. That causes devastation, desolation, or ruin; that destroys or lays waste.

a. of a person or animal, thing personified, personal action or attribute. ? *Obs.*

a 1300–1400 *Cursor M* 18230 (Gött.) Þu prince of tinsel and þu duke Of wastful werk, sir belzabuk. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 32 What man..with more vehemency of voyce giveth warning eyther of a wastefull beaste, or of a spoiling theefe than this [dog]? 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 2 When Winters wastful spight was almost spent. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. II. 283 Wastefull vengeance. 1615

G Sandys *Trav* iv 218 England defended by the Sea from wastfull incursions 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 620 Yonder World, which I So fair and good created, and had still Kept in that state, had not the folly of Man Let in these wastful Furies. 1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks 1842 I 282 The several irruptions of Arabs, Tartars, and Persians into India were, for the greater part, ferocious, bloody, and wasteful in the extreme 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xvii, He collected his scattered forces from the wasteful occupation in which they had been engaged

quasi-*adv.* 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 122 Insect armies wasteful eat Through buds and bark into the blackened core Their eager way

b. of a thing, its action. Now *rare*

c 1590 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III 287 First will we race the City wals our selues, And Open an entrance for the wastfull sea 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* VIII lxxii, Mongst them Alecto strowed wastefull fire. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV 461 [Storms] being oft times noxious where they light On man, beast, plant, wastful and turbulent 1712 Blackmore *Creation* I 747 But not impel them o'er their bounds of sand, Nor force the wasteful deluge o'er the land 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* I 266 The wasteful action [of water] is very conspicuous at Dimlington Height. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* ii. 28 These wasteful fires were a terrible nuisance.

2. Useless, worthless; unused.

†**a.** Of desires, words, etc.: Empty, vain, profitless. Of time: Unoccupied, spare. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 303 þow3 þou be poore þou mayst haue þis grauel of wast in þin herte in wastfull & feruent desyris, wyllys, & delygtes *Ibid.* 304 þe secunde fote depthe is wast of þi mowth, þat is, wastfull woordys, whann þou spekyst all of þi good, of þi rycches, [etc.] *a* 1547 Surrey *Paraphr. Eccl.* ii. 32 But when I made my compte with howe great care of mynd that I had sought, so wastfull frutt to fynde Then was I streken strayte 1573 Abp. Parker *Corr* (Parker Soc) 426, I was the bolder to take mine occasion thus *equitare in arundine longa*, so spending my wasteful time within mine own walls 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* I iii 216 That I haue alleaged already is sufficient to represse that vaine and vnskilfull insultation, that you vse in so many wastfull wordes against vs.

b. Refuse, waste. *rare.*

1868 Lynch *Rivulet* (ed 3) cii I, For He, the Sower, must return .The wheat to garner, and to burn Of tares the wasteful heap.

3 Of a place: Desolate; unused, unfrequented, uninhabited, void. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *poet.*

1572-3 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc) 419, I would remove some part of an old, decayed, wasteful, unwholesome, and desolate house at Ford, to enlarge the little house I have at Bekesborne 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* June 50 Thy rymes and roundelayes, Which thou were wont on wastfull hylls to singe. *Ibid* Dec 23, I went the wastefull woodes and forest wyde 1642 H More *Song of Soul* To Rdr, Thus sing I To wastefull woods, to empty groves 1667 Milton *P. L.* II 961 When strait behold the Throne Of Chaos, and his dark Pavilion spread Wide on the wastefull Deep. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* II 119 A wastful, cold, untrodden wilderness 1827 Pollok *Course of Time* III. 261 At the midnight hour in wasteful hall, Thou mightst have seen him bending o'er his heaps, And holding strange communion with his gold. 1883 Bridges *Prometheus* 43 When he had taken the throne and chained His foes in wasteful Tartarus 1890 E. H. Barker *Wayfaring in France* 313 The Druids of old, who sought these wasteful places as the fittest for the worship of that Mystery

as *complement*. 1618 Ainsworth *Ps.* cxxxvii, Daughter of Babel, wastful layd.

4. Of a person, his disposition, etc. Addicted to waste; given to useless or excessive expenditure; regardless of economy in the management or use of resources; prodigal, extravagant, thriftless.

1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Prodigus*, prodigall, wastefull, an outragious expender. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Prol. B ij b, The gospell reherseth the lyfe of the prodigal son i of the wastfull spendyng chylde by a knowen parable 1570 Levins *Manip* 186/32 Waystfull, *dispendiosus*. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v. lxxvii. § 4 As in the Gospell that wastfull young man which returned home to his Fathers house was with ioy both admitted and honoured 1604 Rowlands *Looke to it* 40 You carelesse wretches of the wastfull vaine, That for your Families will not prouide 1662 Hibbert *Body Divinity* I 186 They that lose time are the greatest losers and wastfullest prodigals *a* 1768 Secker *Serm.* (1770) III. vii 170 For it is hardly to be hoped, but that our Negligence about their Conduct will tempt them, either to be dishonest, or idle, or wastful, in our Service.

b. Of expenditure, style of living, etc. Characterized by waste or extravagance.

1451 Capgrave *St. Gilbert* 69 In his riding had he no costful hors, no wastful aray, not many hors, ne many seruantis 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* v iv Z iij, By prodygalitie or wastfull spendyng 1595 Shaks. *John* IV ii 16 Or with Taper light To seeke the beauteous eye of heauen to garnish Is wastefull, and ridiculous excesse 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* III. I. 289 By plundering the public creditor, it was possible to..support .the wasteful expenditure of the court 1885 Tennyson *Anc. Sage* 5 One richly garb'd, but worn From wasteful living 1885 *Manch Exam* 6 May 5/2 No society is more free from the drawback of wasteful expense in management.

†**c.** Beneficently extravagant, lavish. *Obs. rare.*

1701 Addison *Let fr. Italy to Ld Halifax* 106 How has kind Heaven adorned the happy land, And scattered blessings with a wasteful hand!

5. Of a person, an action, process, etc.: That wastes, consumes or expends unprofitably (something specified or implied); not economical. Const. *of*

1587 Mascall *Govt Cattle, Of Oxen* (1596) 72 Some do vse to feede them on the ground without a racke, but that is thought to be .more wastfull of hay 1825 J Nicholson *Oper Mech* 171 A wasteful condensation of the newly introduced steam must take place 1837 W Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III 263 Rival parties of trappers soon exhaust the streams, especially when competition renders them heedless and wasteful of the beaver 1874 H H Cole *Catal. Ind Art & Kens Mus* 234 The material is in itself of such beautiful texture that it seems wasteful of good things to cover it with embroidery 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 203 It seems to me rather wasteful to spend a lot of extra money on half-plate slides, and then only use them for quarters 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 He knows what he can do, and, avoiding any wasteful dissipation of his powers, does that efficiently

†**b.** of a thing. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks *Timon* II ii 171 When euery roome Hath blaz'd with Lights, I haue retyr'd me to a wastefull cocke, And set mine eyes at flow. 1618 W. Lawson *Orch & Gard.* xi. (1623) 33 The greater Trees haue filled and ouer loaden themselues with a number of wastfull boughs and suckers.

6. That causes bodily waste or decay Now *rare.*

1600 Shaks. *A Y L* III ii 341 The one sleepes easily because he cannot study, lacking the burthen of leane and wasteful Learnings 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* xcvi, Using every argument to rouse her from this wasteful excess of grief 1829 I Taylor *Enthus* ix 241 Self-inflicted penances, wasteful abstinences, and all such like spontaneities.

Wastefully (wēⁱstfŭli), *adv.* [f. Wasteful *a.* + -ly 2.] In a wasteful manner.

1. In a manner involving waste; without regard to economy; prodigally, extravagantly, thriftlessly.

1513 Wolsey in *Lett. & Papers War France* (1897) 267 That ye wol not out of the havons, but lye ther spendyng wastefully the King's vitaill and money 1624 Donne *Serm* II (1640) 14 Never say, God hath given me these and these temporall things, and I have scattered them wastfully, surely he will give me no more. 1675 Dryden *Aur. Leng.* III (1676) 35 Fortune .to her new-made Favourite, Morat, Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* II 33/2 Formerly the workings were carried on with less system and more wastefully than now. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 21 Oct. 5/6 The tin clippings are wastefully thrown into the river.

†**2.** Destructively, ruinously *Obs. rare.*

c 1557 Abp Parker *Ps.* cii 286 Ah God my God to wastefully Cut not my dayes by halfe away Where thy yeares last eternally 1791 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* July, Scarce any misfortune can so wastefully desolate the very soul of my existence as a banishment. from those I love

Wa·stefulness. [-ness]

1. The quality of being wasteful; prodigality in expenditure; want of economy.

1551 T Wilson *Logic* II Iviij b, Liberalitie is a vertue. Therfore liberalitie maie not be called wastefulnes 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 212 Even so be these wretches more odious who by their miserable parsimonie .doe mischiefe, than those who by their riot and wastfulnesse be hurtfull to a common weale *a* 1768 Secker *Serm.* (1770) III 251 Wastefulness also, and even mere Negligence, approach to the same Sin 1839 Dickens *Nickleby* xxxiv, I really cannot afford to encourage him in all his wastefulness 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 781/2 A lamentable wastefulness of the public funds.

†**2.** The state of being waste or void *Obs. rare.*

1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 195 Having taken away altogether that boundless wastfulness beyond the world, we are no whit careful, about the light or darkness of it

†**Wa·ste-good.** *Obs.* [f. Waste *v.* + Good *sb.* (sense 7). Cf. *scatter-, spend-, stroy-good.*] A spendthrift.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 523/2 *Barathro*, .a spend all a waste-good. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* B 2 b, If hee haue playde the waste-good at the Innes of the Court. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi (1640) 69 The worldly-minded man, though hee live in better reputation on Earth, hath no better reputation in Heaven than the waste-good. 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen* 1295 A waste-good, or spend all, *Nepos, decoctor.*

Wastel (wɑ·stˈl). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4-7 wastell, (7 vastell), 5 wastelle, (wastle, wastyl(le, wastil), 9 *Sc.* wastell, 4- wastel; also, by confusion with *wassail*, 6, 9 wassell. [a. OF. *wastel*, north-eastern var. of *guastel, gastel* (mod.F *gâteau*). In Anglo-L. records the word often occurs latinized as *guastellum, wastellum*: see examples under Simnel and Treat *sb.*2 2.]

1 Bread made of the finest flour; a cake or loaf of this bread. (See note s v. Treat *sb.*2 2.)

[1194 in Palgrave *Doc & Rec Scot* (1837) I. Illustr. p. xxviii, Habere solebant..singulis diebus..duodecim de dominicis guastellis nostris et totidem de simenellis nostris dominicis et duodecim sextercia vini.] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 878 þe bermen let he alle ligge, And bar þe mete to þe castel, And gat him þere a ferthing wastel *Ibid* 779 [see Simnel 1] 1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B v 293 þow hast no good grounde to gete þe with a wastel *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 Storve myed wastel with colde ale þen. 1421 *Coventry Leet Bk* 23 We commaunde 3ou .þat euery Baxster..bake & sell iij wastels for a peny. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Þen take . Roysonys y-hole, or hard Wastel y-dicyd. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 223 Thus refreschit he his folk in grete fuision, With outin wanting in waill, wastell or wyne. 1530 Tindale *Lev.* xxiv 5 And thou shalt take fine floure and bake xii. wastels thereof. *c* 1530 *Assyse of Breade* (Wyer) A iij b, A farthynge Wastell. 1557 R. Edgeworth *Serm* I. 6 b, Like as a Molle if a man would feede her with wine and wastel, she will none thereof *c* 1638 *Order Priv Counc.*, in Penkethman *Artachthos* H 3, That no Baker..shall make or bake to bee sold any other sorts of bread (except Simnell, Wastell, and Horse-bread, allowed by the Lawes of this Realm)

fig. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II iii. (1869) 117, I blowe with thilke belyes the herth to thilke, that of his soule wole make a wastel to the maister devel.

b. *attrib.* as *wastel bread, cake.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 147 Of smale houndes hadde she þat she fedde With roosted flessh or Milk and *wastel breed.

c 1430 Lydg *Min P* (Percy Soc) 184 Thouhe I were fedde with mylke and wastelbrede *a* 1569 in *N & Q* 9th Ser X. 27/1 Two acres of land called wassell-land, out of which there hath been paid two bushels of wheat yearly, to be made in wassell-bread and given to the poor. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* VI ii § 8 285 The Abbot had Vastellum, that is, not common bread, but vastell bread, or simnels for his diet. 1820 Scott *Monast* xiii, A skin as white as her father's finest bolted flour, out of which was made the Abbot's own wastel-bread *Ibid.* xvi, I will send up in secret, not only household stuff, but wine and wassell bread. 1843 F. E. Paget *Warden of Berkinghelt* 66 Time was, when the wastel-bread, and the mortrel pottage, were bestowed as a pittance to sixty of the poorest persons in the neighbourhood 1820 Scott *Monast* xxvi, Mysie made no answer, but began to knead dough for *wastel cake 1912 Sir H. Maxwell *Early Chron Scot* v 194 From the moment he entered England, the King of Scots [K Wm.] was to be supplied with twelve royal wastel cakes and twelve royal simnel loaves.

2 *Her.* = Torteau I.

1486 *Bk St Albans, Coat arm.* b iv b, Tortletts be calde in armys wastell. 1562 [see Torteau]. *c* 1828 Blery *Encycl. Her* I Gloss

Wa·steland. [f. Waste *sb.* + Land *sb*; cf. *waste land* under Waste *a.*] Land in its natural, uncultivated state. Also *attrib.*

1887 Morris *Odyss.* xi 293 The wasteland neatherds. 1916 *Nature* 12 Oct 105/1 The most accessible of the wastelands would be selected and the order of planting laid down 1919 *Contemp Rev* Aug 181 A flock of from thirty to forty meadow-pipits feeding on waste land

Wasteless (wēⁱstles), *a.* [f. Waste *sb.* + -less] Without diminution, unwasting.

1589 Greene *Tullies Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 196 Thou doest wring water out of the flint, fier forth of yᵉ dry's vndes, so that by wastlesse perswasions for thy friende, I am forst to say [etc.]. 1620 May *Heir* IV. (1633) G 1 b, Those powers above That from their wastlesse treasures heape rewards 1679 in *Roxb Ball* (1882) IV. 170 He was become, for England's good, An endless Mine, a wasteless Flood 1868 A. C Glyn tr *Ozanam's Hist Civiliz.* I. 95 The sun pouring forth a wasteless light. 1886 W. F Warren *Serm.* in *Hom. Rev.* Jan 50 He started those wasteless fires and forces of the sun.

†**Wa·steling.** *Obs rare.* In 8 wastleing. [f. Waste *a.* + -ling.] = Waster *sb.*1 6 a.

1750 R. Pococke *Trav* (Camden) 7 Such of all sorts [of stone ware] as are not perfect are call'd wastleings, and are sold very cheap to hawkers.

Wastel(e. see Wastel.

†**Wa·stely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Waste *a.* + -ly 2.] Unprofitably.

1382 Wyclif *Isa* xxx. 7 Egipt for to the wastli, and in veyn [Vulg. *frustra et vane*, 1388 in veyn, and idili] shal helpen.

Wa·stements, *sb. pl., rare.* [f. Waste *a.* + -ment, after *fragment.*] Waste pieces.

1843 *Peter Parley's Ann* IV. 95 To carry a few scraps and wastements from the kitchen

Wastene, variant of Wastine *Obs.*

Wasteness (wēⁱstnes). [-ness.]

1 The state of being waste.

†**a.** Desolation, destruction, ruin. *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly *Biblical.*) *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlvii. 11 Ther shal fferli falle vp on thee wastnesse [Vulg *calamitas*] — *Hos.* ix. 6 Thei ben gon fro wastnesse [Vulg *a vastitate*]. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxiv 12 Desolacion shal remayne in the cities, and the gates shalbe smytten with waistnesse. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst* IV. xii. 74 b, We do now se at hande certaine beginninges of a horrible wastenesse in the Church. 1598 Spenser *Hist.* (1882) I. 538 Out of the ashes of desolacon and wastnes of this your wretched Realme of Ireland. 1621 Bible *Zeph* i. 15 A day of wastenesse and desolation. *a* 1672 Sterry *Freed. Will* (1675) 144 A dark, horrid, and bottomless pit, where all wastness, woe, disorder, deformity, dwell together. 1863 J G. Murphy *Comm Lev.* iv. Introd., Trespass is the moral wasteness.

b. The state of lying waste, being wild or uncultivated or barren

1608 in *Buccleuch MSS. Whitehall* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I 76 The present wastenes of that country proveth both the facility and the necessity of the plantation. 1799 S. Robertson *Agric Perth* 245 Wasteness admits of various degrees. Some land in a state of nature may be worth ten or even fifteen shillings an acre of yearly rent; while other land is not worth so many farthings 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, Under her rays, the ground over which we passed assumed a more interesting appearance than during the broad daylight, which discovered the extent of its wasteness. 1863 J G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i 14 The wasteness of the land has begun to be adorned with the living forms of a new vegetation.

2 An uninhabited or unfrequented region or place. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1500 *Hist. K. Bocchus & Sydrache* (1510) U iv, He shuld fynde wastenes ful great There nethere were drynke ne mete But wylde beastes many one. 1572 Buchanan *Detect. Mary Q Scottis* (1727) 68 Was not that desolate Waistnes [orig. *Illa deserta vastitas*], that unhantit Place, abill of itself to put simpill Men in Feir? 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I iii. 3 She of nought affrayd, Through woods and wastnesse wide him daily sought. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* IV. iii, The drearic trumpet blew a dreadfull blast,..Through wastnes wide it roard, and hollowes vast. 1647 Cressy *Exomologesis* 17 Which is able to convert Paradise it selfe into a savage wastnesse 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss*, *Waisteness*, a waste place.

†**Wa·stening,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *wasten* v. (f. Waste *a* + -en 5) + -ing.1] Wasting *vbl. sb.*

1604 Abp. York in Lodge *Illustr Brit. Hist* (1791) III. 252 As one that honoreth and loveth his most excᵉ Matie wᵗʰ all my heart, I wish lesse wastening of the treasur of the realm.

†**Wa·stening**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1] In 7 wastning. [Formed as prec. + -ING [2].] That is undergoing waste or decay

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II *Infinity of Worlds* lxxii, Besides that time-consuming waste Which all things else, and Time himself doth eat The Plincts self, which greedily did eat The wastning mold

Waste-paper.

1 Paper cast aside as spoiled, superfluous, or useless for its original purpose.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 6/2 *Segestria*, . waste paper, or other stuffe, wherein occupiers wrap their sear rall wares 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd* B ij, [They] pretending forsooth to anatomize abuses, . when as there waste papei beeing wel viewed, seemes fraught with nought elsthaue dogge dates effects. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart*, To Wm. Couell A 2, This Poem so long keeping the corner of my studie, wherein I vse to put waste paper. 1682 Dryden *Medal* Ep Whigs A 4 b, That so much skill in Hebrew Derivations, may not lie for Wast paper in the Shop. 1730 Swift *Draper's Hill* 17 His famous Letters [are] made waste paper 1772 *Hartford Mercr* Suppl 28 Sept. 4/1 A draft being laid in the office, as waste paper, the prisoner Rogers . altered the date, and . carried it to Sir Robert's as a new draft. 1840 *N. Amer. Rev.* L 317 It was then he [Botta] sold to an apothecary, at the price of waste paper, the last six hundred copies of his 'History of the American War'. 1853 Mrs Gaskell *Ruth* xxviii, Will you allow me to send you over my *Times*? I have generally done with it before twelve o'clock, and after that it is really waste paper in my house 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* II. 8 The securities which Monsignor Lelli held . proved to be little better than waste paper.

b. *attrib.*, as *waste-paper price, trade*, **waste-paper basket**, †**box**, a basket (or box) into which waste paper is thrown.

1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* xlviii, There was the *waste-paper basket full of scraps. 1880 Miss Broughton *Second Thoughts* II. x, The almanack . was angrily torn to shreds, and consigned to the waste paper basket. 1836 F. Mahony *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Homeward* Wks. (1881) 449 In its October number, just received, and now lying in our *waste-paper box 1859 *D'Israeli's Cur. Lit.* I. ix *note*, His noble library was scattered at *waste paper prices. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Half the lump will be waste paper . . Can you get it at waste paper price? That's the question. 1869 W. C. Sandars tr. *Uhland's Poems*, Biog. Mem. xx The larger portion of the two first editions was eventually disposed of to the *waste-paper trade.

†2. Blank or unused paper. *Obs.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2662/4 Lost, . an Affidavit with the Copy thereof, and several Accompts and Memorandums writ in the Wast-Paper thereof

Waster (wē·stəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 wastere, wastor, (waaster), 4–5 wastoure, -owre, wastur, 4–6 wastour, 5 wayster, 5–6 waister, *Sc.* -our, 6 *Sc.* westour, westar, 4– waster. [Orig. a. AF. *wastere, -our*, agent-n. f. *waster* Waste *v.* This coalesced with the later formation on Waste *v.* + -er [1]. In sense 6 the word may be f. Waste *a.* or *sb.* + -er [1].]

I. One who or something which wastes.

1. One who lives in idleness and extravagance; one who wastefully dissipates or consumes his resources, an extravagant spender, a squanderer, spendthrift. Now chiefly *dial*, with some notion of sense 6, a worthless person, 'ne'er-do-well'.

1352 *Winner & Waster* 104 'See wynnere', quod wastoure, 'thi wordes are vayne'. With oure festes and oure fare we feden the pore' *Ibid* 390 Who so wele schal wyn, a wastour moste he fynde, For if it greues one gome it gladdes anopher. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. Prol. 22 Summe In Bringe and in Sowynge swonken ful harde, þat monie of þeos wasturs In Glotonye distruen *Ibid.* A. v 24 He bad wastors go wel che what þei beet coupe, And wynne þat þei wasteden with sum maner craft. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 445 þe Kyng was a ravener in galerynge and a greet wastour in spendynge 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 162 Bachus A wastour was, and al his rente In wyn and bordel he despente. 1470 *Paston Lett* Suppl. (1901) 137 Which . . shuld cause your frendis to thynk . . that ye shuld be a wastour and wuld wast your lyvelod. 1508 Stanbridge *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) C iij b, He is a waster. *Profusus est pecunie.* 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc* (1842) I. 177 The said Walter did never strik his wyff, nather yit onis fund fault with hir, . althocht scho wes ane westour. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 94 Prodigall dingthrifts and wasters 1632 Lenton *Charact.* G 7, A Good Husband . He is the sole happinesse of a good wife, and the torment of a Waster. 1642 D. Ferguson *Sc. Prov.* No. 511 (1785) 20 It is well waist that waisters want gear. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 347 His lord, who was a waster, sent him up and downe to borrow money. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 369 This would . instruct him . to avoid being a Squanderer or Waster 1775 Adair *Amer Ind.* 407 He who will not work, must leave the town, as they will not sweat themselves for an healthy idle waster 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xxviii, Ye will think I am turned waster, for I wear clean hose and shoon every day. 1877 *N. W. Line. Gloss., Waster*, a wasteful person. 1887 J. W. Matthews *Incwadi Yami* II. 20 The class of wasters which public grumbling bred and fostered. 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* 1, A mining population of whites and blacks and 'wasters', .'Wasters?'—oh, it's a South African word, and most expressive; applies to the specious loafer who is so common in this country. 1904 J. Sweeney *At Scotland Yard* viii. 203 Here was a wretched invertebrate fellow, an absolute 'waster'.

quasi-*adj* 1596 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* (1840) I. 82 The presbiterie findis Johne Graye to have callit sir Bartilmo Simsone, ane wastourfallo, commoun theve, [etc.]. 1728 Ramsay *Last Sp. Miser* xiv, But waster wives, the warst of a'.

b. One who wastefully dissipates or consumes (something specified; in early use money, resources). Const. *of*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 200, & 3if men . . wolden fayn pale, & trauelle busily þerfore in treuþe, & ben not wastouris of here litil good *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch T* 291 Men moste enquere Wher she be wys or wastour of thy good 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* 131 He is a wastoure of his goodes, and destrueth his reialme whate he may. 1549 Chr. Ki. *Hen. Sedit* (1569) H iij b, But what is a loyteror? A sucker of Honie, a spoyler of corne, a destroyer of fruite, nye a waster of money [etc.] 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 73 A man of an yll lyfe and an moidmate waster of the goodes of the Church 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i. B 3, Diuers Roman Knights (The profuse wasters of their patrimonies) 1701 Penn in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 72 Learn who have been the wasters of timber 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribblomania* 81 This waster of ink, this defiler of paper 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 28 No waster was she of her tears, or her smiles 1883 *American* VII. 6 But the good sense of the majority soon suppressed these wasters of time

c. An action or habit that causes waste

a 1633 G. Herbert *Outlandish Prov.* (1640) 11 Building and marrying of Children are great wasters. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 75 Gaming, that great waster of time as well as fortune, is not his vice.

2. One who lays waste, despoils or plunders; a devastator, ravager, plunderer.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xvi. 4 Moab, be thou the lurkyng place of hem fro the face of the wastere [Vulg *a facie vastatoris*] *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5320 þe waireoun of all þe werd & wastoure of ynde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 518/1 Wastowre, of a place, *dilapidator*. 1544 *Supplic to King* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Truly no lytle wasters, spoylers, and robbers; and that of the most ponre. 1575 *Luther's Comm. Gal.* ii. 9 Of a persecuter and waster of the Church, he was made an Apostle 1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii (1590) 321 It can not bee, that our heartes should bee right in affections towardes our brethren, and wee spoylers and wasters, or any way hurmers of the commodities which they inioy. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* cxxxvii. xi, The Lord shall all thy Pow'r o'erthrow And lay the mighty Waster waste. 1817 Scott *Harold* I. ix, Witikind the Waster. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. ii. 649 And press around each new-come man to learn If Harfleur now the pagan wasters burn. 1879 Burcher & Lang *Odyss.* 115 Odysseus, the waster of cities.

†b. One who or something which destroys. Const. *of, to. Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipciaun*) 791 Þu art . . confourt of wrech, waster of syn *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 27983 (Cotton Galba) Þis licheri es, . waster of man-kin. 1646 Hammond *Of Conscience* § 67. 35 That only sin continued in for any long time . . was a far greater waster to Conscience. *Prov.* 1672 W. Walker *Paræm.* 27 Water is a waster. *Aqua destes habet*

3. The designation of a class of thieves mentioned along with 'Roberdesmen' and 'Drawlatches' in a statute of Edw. III. *Obs.* exc. *arch*

The occurrence of the word in the AF statute of 1331 is no proof that it was current in English at that date. All subsequent examples merely echo the statute.

1331, 1581 [see Roberdsmen] 1543 tr. *Act 5 Edw III*, c. 14 Bycause there hath ben dyuers manslaughters, felonies, and roberies done in tymes past, by people that be called Roberdesmen, wastes [*sic*], and Drawlaches. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Wastors*, a kind of Theves, or Robbers anciently known by that Name 1890 Conan Doyle *White Company* iv, It shall never be said whilst I am Bailiff of Southampton, that any waster, riever, drawlatch or murtherer came scathless away from me and my posse.

¶ Misused to render AF. *westour* in a statute relating to Wales. *Obs.*—[1]

The AF. word represents Welsh *gwestaw* (f. *gwest* lodging, hospitality + *gwr* man), a vagrant who went about exacting free board and lodging.

1543 tr. *Act 4 Hen IV*, c. 27 Mischeiues, whiche hath happened before this tyme in yᵉ land at wales, by many wasters, rymours, mynstrels, and other vacabondes (orig. *Westours, Kymours, Minstralx & autres vacabondes*).

4. a. An animal that is wasting away or losing flesh, or that will not fatten. Also *attrib* as †*waster ox*.

14.. in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 51 þe feble ox costithe as moche and more þen þe beste ox for yeff he be a waystor ox he moste be þe more spared. 1614 Markham *Cheap & Good Husb.* II. [II.] i. 45 Which [healthfulness of an ox] you shall know by a good taile and a good pyzel, for if the haire . . be lost, then hee is a waster and will be long in feeding [for the butcher]. 1682 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 3 (1700) 308 A lean, slender Pike, though he seem to advance in length; yet is commonly a waster, and in a decaying condition; . . yet he'll live and be as hungry and greedy as ever. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Waster*, a rabbit or other animal that looks like a dier, wasting away 1907 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 6/7 In an adjoining shed there was a 'waster' [i. e. a cow affected with tuberculosis], which was so ill that it could not stand up.

b. *A bad waster*: said of a jockey who has difficulty in 'wasting' (see Waste *v.* 11 c).

1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 399 He is a bad waster, and is much punished to bring himself to the three-year-old weights. 1849 *Bentley's Misc.* XXVI. 581 Some men are bad wasters, when nothing but very severe exercise, aided by medicine, . . suffices to get off the last twenty-four ounces.

5. Something which causes or allows waste or loss of material.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 142/1 [Sluices] also act as wasters, to allow the surplus water of a reservoir to escape 1880 Spurgeon *Ploughm. Pict.* 135 A leaking tap is a great waster.

b. A foreign body in the wick of a candle which causes it to gutter and waste. *dial*

1788 G. Wilson *Coll. Masonic Songs* 72 (Jam.) Oft on the wick there hangs a waster, Which makes the candle burn the faster. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Wasther*, a thief in the candle. 1886 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, Waster.

c. *Path.* = Comedo.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 752 It is also known as grub, worm, black head, or 'waster'.

II 6. Something rejected as waste.

a. An article of faulty or inferior manufacture.

a 1800 Pegge *Suppl. Grose, Wasters*, damaged or misshapen goods North. 1828 [Carr] *Craven Gloss., Waster*, any thing among wares that is damaged or of inferior workmanship 1829 J. Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss., Wasters*, articles of cutlery laid aside on account of any imperfection. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 360 The former [i. e. needles with broken eyes] are thrown aside as wasters 1846 Grellier *Sci. Gunnery* 235 A great number of barrels declared 'wasters', such as having holes in the sides, or some other fault sufficient to condemn them in the eyes of a barrel-maker 1869 E. Kohn *Iron & Steel Manuf* 106 If cast in a fireclay mould, the contraction was still irregular, and 10 per cent. of all tyre castings were 'wasters.' 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Edu.* II. 177/2 Such lenses, together with those that possess . . other defects, are technically called 'wasters'. 1880 P. W. Flower *Hist. Trade in Tea* xiii. 173 Some of the sheets thus thrown out are called menders . . , others are called wasters, for which there is always a market at a reduction in price, the worst are called waster waste 1892 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 577/1 A pottery, worked at however distant a period, leaves traces of *coccy* and 'wasters'. 1900 *Bath Herald* 15 Sept., Galvanized Corrugated Iron, for Roofing, best quality only, no wasters.

b. An animal, bird, etc. which is not good enough to be kept for breeding purposes.

a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 405 A young sow, . . having as many as nine pigs, it could not be expected any of them would be so properly fat for wasters, as if she had brought but four or five. 1904 *Nature* 25 Aug 408/2 But now let him breed from his 'wasters' and he will find that the extracted blacks are pure and give blacks only.

†**Wa·ster**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 wayster. [Of obscure origin.]

1. A wooden sword or a foil used in sword-exercise and fencing.

1455 in Meyrick *Ant. Armour* (1824) II. 144 Furst viij swerds and a long blade of a swerde made in wasters [*read* wasters] . for to lerne the king to play in his tendre age. 1541 *Rutland MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 313 For Byngying, of hiltes for the crosse wasters for my Lorde Roose, iiij d. 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) E 2 b, If going about to cast a dart, or holding in his hande a swerde or any other waster. 1600 Holland *Livy* xl. vi 1063 Foule worke they made with their wodden wasters and headlesse pikes. 1621 Br. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 11 Even as with woodden wasters we learne to play at the sharp. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 111 The fencer's staffe or waster . was call'd *rudis* (as some think) because with such cudgels they practic'd the rudiments of fencing, before they came in publick to fight at sharp.

2. A cudgel, staff, club.

1533 Heywood *John, Tyb & Sir John* A j b, Nought shulde preuayle me, nother staffe nor waster Within a whyle she wolde be my mayster. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 327 Let there bee giuen vnto hym by the commune Sergeaunt of the bande . xxxix stripes with a waster. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 92/1 Verianus and Marcellianus, were beat with wasters or trunshons, after that [they] were hanged, vpon the gibbet 1598 Stow *Surv.* (1603) 96 The youthes of this Citie also haue vsed on holy dayes after Euening prayer, at their Maisters doores, to exercise their Wasters and Buckleis 1621 J. Davies (Heref.) *Sco holly* (Grosart) 49/2 'A groming horse and grunting wife neuer failes their master' Yes, if the master haue not life to ply them with the waster. ?1625 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd* (?1620) Pref. § 10 A 4, A weake arme wanting power and skill well to welde a waster or staffe that is somewhat too heauy for it, weareth it selfe and fainteth

3. Fencing with a 'waster'; single-stick, cudgel-play. Also *pl.* esp. in *to play at wasters.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 281 Let vs pley at buckeler and at waster in feyre game. This waster [*rudis*] is not laufull. 1594 *Selimus* 1812 in *Greene's Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 264, I thought my selfe as proper a fellow at wasters, as any in all our village. 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* T 1, To see a Gillian draggell taile . play at wasters with a quil for the britches. 1630 Dekker *and Pt. Honest Wh.* D 3 b, If o're husbands their wiues will needes be Masters, We men will haue a law to win't at wasters 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 11. 206 Such kind of recreations as . . playing at wasters and fomes. 1636 *King & Queen's Entert. Richmond* (Bang) 11 And what can Richard doe, play a little at wasters, and make the blood . run about his yellowes eares at a Wake. *attrib.* 1599–1600 [?G. Ruggle] *Club Law* IV. i, To night is holy daye, and there will be waster play.

4. *fig.*

?1615 Lennard *Charron's Wisd.* (?1620) § 10 A 3 b, Science or Learning is a very good and profitable staffe or waster. 1640 G. Abbott *Job Paraphr.* 73 Be perswaded to lay downe the wasters, to give over reasoning the matter 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 Being unable to weild the intellectuall armes of reason, they are faine to betake themselves unto wasters and the blunter weapons of truth.

Waster (wā·stəɹ), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* Also 9 wester. [Altered form of Wawsper, influenced by the synonymous Leister.] A fishing-spear.

1580, 1634 [implied in Wastering *vbl. sb.*]. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxvi, This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident, called a waster, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk, and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland. *Ibid.*, Ground the waster weel, man! 1825 Jamieson, *Waster*, a kind of trident used for striking salmon, Dumfr., Eskdale, the same with *Wester*. *a* 1835 Hogg *Sheph. Wedding* ii. Tales & Sk. 1837 II. 152 His wife was a' waterin to be in him, but I kend the shank o' my waster wasna half length. 1843 W. Scrope *Salmon Fish. Tweed* ix. 195, I shall give a description of the clodding, or throwing leister, or waster, as he was used to term it. . . The spear has five prongs of unequal, but regularly graduated, length.

Waster (wā·stəɹ), *v. Sc.* [f. Waster *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To spend or use extravagantly, to waste.

1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* v. 58 My servant lassies . . wastered

every thing at such a rate. that, long before the end of the year, the year's stipend was all spent. 1823 — *Entail* II xix. 184 Since that time he's been neither to bind nor to haud, wastring his income in the most thoughtless way.

Wasterful (wē·stəfŭl), *a. Sc.* [f. WASTER *v.* + -FUL] Wasteful.

1821 GALT *Ayrshire Legatees* I. 5 There's no need, for all the greatness of God's gifts, that we should be wasterful 1879 MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* lxii, Hae ye nae sang thrift, 'At ye scatter't sae heigh, an' lat it a' drift? Wasterfu' laverock! 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* v 48 You are michty wasterfu', my laddie! What for are ye wearin' your best claes, I wad like to ken?

Hence **Wa·sterfully** *adv.*, **Wa·sterfulness.**

1885 'J STRATHESK' (J Tod) *More Bits* xi. 206 She did not quite like some of Bell's remarks about wasterfu'ness and 'thowlessness' 1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* I. x. 178 The shepherd fares sumptuously and spends wasterfully.

Wasteriff, var. WASTRIFE.

† **Wa·stering,** *vbl. sb Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **vas-tering** [f. WASTER *sb.*[3] + -ING [1].] The action or process of taking fish with a 'waster'; leistering.

1580 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 55/1 Cum omni alia piscatione salmonum inter dict bondas, sive reticulis et modo appellato vastering 1634 *Ibid* 70/2 Cum cetera piscatione salmonum reticulis aut modo vocato wastering.

† **Wa·stern.** *Obs.* In 4 **wasternne, -urne,** *Sc.* **wastrone, -ine.** [Altered form (after WASTE *sb.*) of ONorthumb. *wēstern*, var. of *wēsten*: see WESTEN.] A wilderness.

13 *E. E. Allit P* B. 1674 In wasturne walk & wyth þe wylde dowelle *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 885 In þis wastrone fra þine haf I dwelt euir contynualy. *Ibid.* 1125, & faste hame syne 3ed ewyne throu þe wastrine þat ilke day, þat he come fra þat abbay. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3233 Woluez, and whilde swynne, and wykkyde bestez Walkede in that wasternne.

† **Wa·stership.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. WASTER *sb.*[2] + -SHIP] ? Fencing exercise.

1575 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser. VII. 227/1 For ye dynners of Jentlemen th^t came for wastershippe. iiij^s

Wastery: see WASTRY.

Wa·stethrift. Now *rare.* [f. WASTE *v.* + THRIFT *sb.*[1]] A spendthrift.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* I. iii. B 2, Hee's a rioter, a wast thrift, a brothell maister. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt Burn. Pestle* I. iii. (1613) C 3, Thou art a wast-thrift, and art run away from thy maister. 1868 H. BRANDRETH (*title*) Wastethrifts and Workmen Of the mode of producing them, and their relative value to the community 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz* 5 Feb. 2/1 Let him, as a wholly useless and absolutely dangerous criminal wastethrift, be deprived altogether either of freedom or of life.

† **Wa·ste-time.** *Obs.* [f. WASTE *v.* + TIME *sb.*, after PASTIME] A means of wasting time; an occupation in which time is passed unprofitably.

1609 ELLESMERE *Sp. Post nati* 24 Call it either a Passe-time, or Wast-time, as pleaseth you. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincs* II (1662) 153 Some think that the Men must be mad as well as the Bull, who can take delight in so dangerous a Wast-Time 1863 J. C. JAFFRESON *Str Everard's Dau.* 166 Busily employed with drawing, or painting, or woolwork, or some other graceful form of feminine waste-time

Wasteyn(e, var. forms of WASTINE *Obs.*

† **Wa·stie.** *Obs* [If not an error, prob. f. WAIST *sb* + *-ie* = -Y.] ? Capacity (of a ship).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII xxiii 957 The kings fleet consisted of 37, and those of greater burden and wastie [L. *majoris formae*]. *Ibid.* xxx. 961 The enemies armada consisted of fourescore and nine, all ships of the greatest wastie and making [L. *maximae formae*].

Wastil, obs. form of WASTEL.

† **Wastine.** *Obs.* Forms: 2–4 **wastine,** 3 **-ene, -in,** 4 **-ayne, -eyn(e, -yne, -en.** [a. OF. *wastine, guastine, gastine*: f. root of *wast* WASTE *a.*] A wild, uncultivated tract of country; a desert region, wilderness.

a 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 141 Sunnedei smat Moyses þene stan me þe wastine. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 161 Dis worelde is biwest is efned to wastene, for þat þe hit is ferren atleten holie tilðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5802 In wildrin land and in wastin I wil þam bring of þair nocin 13. *K Alis.* 7097 Unicornes they fond in that wasten [*Laud MS.* wastayne] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6112 An ermyte woned fer ouer a doune, Yn a wasteyne, fer fro þe toune 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 75 Alle mad he [William] wastey n, pastur, medow & korn *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II (*Paul*) 838 [He] fled allane owt of þe towne, willand in wastine vpe and done.

Wasting (wē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WASTE *v* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of laying waste; devastation.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 29839 (Covetousness causes] manslaghter and suik, wasting and were 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII* c. 12 The same Scottes make burnynges murders wastinges and depopulations in this his realme 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 83 Except he had left taknes quhair he had beine in Robrie, Spoylzie, and Waisting of the kirkes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* I. iii. (1674) 4 The miserable wasting of their Country in. Civil Wars 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc* 30 The Horiors that attend the Wasting of Kingdoms, and Sacking of Cities. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 164 For wasting of the boar That mars with tooth and tusk and fiery feet Green pasturage [etc] I praise her not.

2. The action of using or spending lavishly or to no profit. † Also *concr.*, that which is thus wasted.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23850 Ai to spell and noght to spede, wasting it es o godds sede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 25 He bad wastoure go worche what he best couthe, And wynnen his wastyng with somme manere crafte. 1523 in *Acc. Fam. Innes* (1864) 97 His friends tak him and put him in fermance for eschewin of ony forther wasting of his saidis landis and gudis. 1867 PUSEY *Eleven Addr.* iii (1908) 24 He foresaw Adam's wasting of His grace.

3. Gradual diminution or decrease; gradual wear or loss.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 73 Boile þam togidre to þe wastyng of þe iuysez 1509 in Glasscock *Rec St Michael's, Bp 's Stortford* (1882) 31 Item ressived ffor wastyng of torchis when that jenyns wyfe was beryed and at her monthe mynde, 13*d.* 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VIII XXVI, His clothes all patcht with more then honest thrift, And clouted shoon were nail'd for fear of wasting. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 416 Two strong dams. to prevent the water from wasting 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill* 87 To husband out life's taper at the close, And keep the flame from wasting by repose 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* XVII, When he remembered how friendly everybody was in his new world, he forgot the rapid wasting of his little fortune.

4. Gradual decay of life or organic tissue; gradual loss of strength and vitality; consumption, atrophy

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* v. lvii (1495) 174 The bones somtyme ben greuyd of wastynge of humours of the marow. 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Tabo*, a consumption, wastynge, or putrifaction of thinges. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 81 b, So that if he shaketh him not off betimes by suche wasting of bloud as he will make, thereby he is quickly enfeebled 1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parlt.* 143 The groning of the brute and sencelesse creatures amongst us, under murreings and wastings 1671 MILTON *P R* II. 256 Though hunger still remain: so it remain Without this bodies wasting, I content me 1808 JAMIESON, *Wasting*, a consumption, a decline. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Analosis*. a consumption, wasting, or atrophy. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/4 A baby who is rapidly recovering from 'wasting', a very general malady among the little ones of the poor. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII 229 Wasting of the levator palati and of the vocal cord muscles cannot actually be seen

b. *Sport.* Reduction of weight by 'training down'.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 207 With medicine and vigorous wasting, they can come to their weight again in three weeks 1913 GRETTON *Mod. Hist Eng. People* I. VIII 191 His suicide was attributed to depression of spirits caused by the incessant 'wasting' to keep down his weight.

5. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 39 The first operation to which the iron ore is subjected, is wasting; that is exposing the stones to a moderate heat, which volatilises any extraneous mixture of the ores. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 70 *Wastings*, workings

Wa·sting, *ppl. a* [f. WASTE *v.* + -ING [2]]

1. a. That lays waste, devastates, or destroys.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 And te oðre, luueð i godes luue, wiðuten euch heate of þe hali gast, þat bearneð se lihte, wiðute wastinde bi tune in alle hise icorene 1535 COVERDALE *Dan* viii 13 The waistinge abhominacion. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 46 And see the Cities and the Townes defac't, By wasting Ruine of the cruell Foe *a* 1646 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* III. (1652) 190 Sin is of a wasting nature Sin layeth wast Countreyes and places that people live in. 1707 ROWE *Success H. M's Arms* 14 The dreadful Ravage of the wasting War. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*To Thee, O Lord, our God and King*' ii, Whate'er is human ebbs and flows As wasting Time prevails 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II i, Here thy temple was, And is, despite of war and wasting fire 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II x, The wasting sea breeze keen Had worn the pillar's carving quaint 1889 J. B. BURY *Later Rom Emp.* II. i. I 66 Stilicho .departed to Salona, allowing Alaric to proceed on his wasting way into the lands of Hellas.

b. That undermines strength and vitality. Of a disease: Causing atrophy or gradual decay.

a 1600 SIR J. DAVIES *Epigr.* XXXVI 21 The wasting Hectique, and the Quartain Feuer *a* 1721 PRIOR *24 Songs* III. 4 A lingering fever's wasting pain. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* xi, A haggard paleness, which seemed the effect of care or of dissipation, or of both these wasting causes combined. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Shops & Tenants*, A slow, wasting consumption prevented the eldest girl from continuing her exertions 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xxi. III. 384 The state of his own health, too infirm to encounter, with safety, the wasting heats of an African summer 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 564 Wasting diseases, such as cancer, diabetes and phthisis.

2. That is being gradually consumed or destroyed; decaying, waning, passing away.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 980 In þis wastinge word we ne wone nouht euere 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, II. v 8 These Eyes, like Lampes, whose wasting Oyle is spent, Waxe dimme. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* Pref. e 2 The other Mandril has an even neck instead of a taper one, and runs in a Collar, that by the help of a Screw, and a joynt made like M in the Figure, it can be still adjustned to the wearing or wasting neck. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* II. 11 And now the latter Watch of wasting Night, And setting Stars, to kindly Rest invite. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Thee we adore, Eternal Name*' ii, Our wasting Lives grow shorter still As Months and Days increase 1830 LYELL *Princ Geol.* I. 272 The wasting cliff at Pakefield 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 889 For the wasting muscles massage and electrical treatment should be employed.

b. *Sport.* (See WASTE *v.* II c.)

1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* xvii. 166 It was once no uncommon sight at Newmarket to see, daily, ten or a dozen wasting jockeys returning from an eight-mile walk, thoroughly exhausted

Hence **Wa·stingly** *adv.*

1552 HULOET, Wastinglye, or wastfullye, *prodige*. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 123 Not to cause the trouble of making Breviates by writing too riotous, and wastingly. 1834 H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I III v. 164 No poison works so wastingly amongst them As a low diet .yea, it brings them down *a* 1853 WARDLAW *Lect. Jas.* (1869) 241 Thus consuming, and wastingly; and wantonly, and wickedly, abusing the divine bounty

† **Wa·stity.** *Obs.* In 4 **wa(a)stete, wastyte.** [f. WASTE *a.* + -(I)TY Cf OF. *gasteté* (gl L *vastitas*).] Desolation. (Only in Wyclif's rendering of *vastitas* in the Vulgate)

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* XXVIII 53 Thow shalt ete the fruyt of thi woombe in angwish and wastete [Vulg *vastitate*, 1388 distriyng], with the which thin enemye shal oppresse thee *Ibid* 57 Thei shulen ete hem priuely, for the scarsnesse of alle thingis in the seege and wastete [Vulg *vastitate*; 1388 distriyng], bi the which thin enemy shal oppresse thee. *Ibid Jer* VI 7 Wickednesse and wastyte

† **Wa·stive,** *a. Obs* [1]. [f WASTE *v.* + -IVE] Liable to waste

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II 13 Here, no excess decays our vigorous health, A blessing greater far than wastive wealth

Wastland, obs Sc. variant of WESTLAND.

Wastle, obs. form of WASTEL.

Wastme, var. WASTUM *Obs.*

Wastor, -our(e, -owre, obs. ff. WASTER *sb.*[1]

Wastrel (wē·strĕl), *sb.* and *a* Also 9 **wastorel** [f WASTE *v* + -REL.] **A.** *sb.*

1. In Cornwall: A tract of waste land. *Obs.* exc. in narrower sense, a strip of road-side waste.

1589–90 *Anc. Deed* A. 13002 (P. R. O.) [Land in the] towne and feeldes severalls and wastrells of Tregorrock within the parish of St Austoll 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I 13 Their [tin] workes..lie either in seucrall, or in wastrell, that is, in enclosed grounds, or in commons. *Ibid.* 13 b, The Wastrel workes are reckoned amongst chattels, and may passe by word or Will. 1899 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Ship of Stars* xi. 99 The Chapel stood..on a turfed wastrel where two high roads met and crossed 1902 *C. T. C. Gaz* Nov. 406/1 [Launceston] The heaps..were not on the metal portion of the road, and the width of the wastrel where the heaps were was about four feet.

2. = WASTER *sb.*[1] 6.

a. An article of bad or imperfect workmanship, rejected as unserviceable or not saleable at the full price.

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* II. 445 *Wastrels*; outcasts; as wastrel bricks, &c. 1847 HALLIW., *Wastrels*, imperfect bricks, china, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Wastrels*, waste substances 1870 *Churchm. Shilling Mag.* VI. 42 The word *wasterill* or *wastril*, in the dialect of Hallamshire, signifies a knife that is made to sell, for show and not for use.

b. An unhealthy, wasted-looking animal.

1819 REES *Cycl*, *Wastorels*, or *Wastrels*.. The young lambs, pigs, and calves, sold to the butchers, which are improper for keeping as stock, are sometimes also called by this name. 1899 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Ship of Stars* vi. 48, I wouldn't ask a bird of mine to break the Sabbath for a wastrel like that.

3. A good-for-nothing, idle, worthless, disreputable person.

1847 HALLIW., *Wastrel*, a profligate. *West.* 1857 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 120 There's it Jammy; he's as lag a wastril as ever stare't up a lone. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan 3/4 In Glasgow last night a 'Hogmanay supper' was given by some good Samaritans to a company of 2,000 outcasts and wastrels. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I II, I'm not a runaway. I'm not a wastrel. I think if I set myself to do it that I can make a living somehow.

b. A neglected child of the streets, a city arab.

1877 HUXLEY *Techn. Educ.* Sci & Cult. (1881) 77 The educational method, the intelligence,. and good temper on the teacher's part, which are now at the disposal of the veriest waifs and wastrels of society. *c* 1880 BARNARDO *Taken out of Gutter* 2 The juvenile 'wastrels' of London streets are, alas! still to be reckoned by their thousands.

4. A wasteful person, a spendthrift.

1887 BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* VI, Young Hillary, who, brought up in his father's improvident ways, was sure to turn out a like wastrel.

transf. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 390 London is the most conspicuous wastrel of both men and means.

B. *adj.*

1. Of manufactured articles: Waste, rejected as imperfect. Of workmanship: Good for nothing.

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* II. 445 Wastrel bricks. 1852 J ALLIES *Brit. etc. Antiq Worc.* (ed. 2) 106 The piles of encaustic tiles which were found..which were built up in columns with cement, probably were wastrel tiles, which were so used. 1898 H SUTCLIFFE *Ricryft* ix. 111 Wenches..all ..full o' wastrel wark sooin as ye let 'em go an inch beyond weshing an' sewing.

2. Of an animal: Feeble, lacking strength or vigour.

1880 *Gardening Illustr.* 7 Aug. 278 At this time the inferior and imperfect or wustrel [*sic*] birds may be killed 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-myrtle* v. vii. 412 A wastril whalp could hae dung us owre with its tail. We war tha surprised like.

3. Running to waste, spendthrift.

1894 KIPLING *Seven Seas*, *Mc Andrews' Hymn* 47 Blot out the wastrel hours of mine in sin when I abode. 1896 *Ibid.*, *Last Rhyme of True Thomas* 23 Where, blown before the wastrel wind, The thistle-down she floated by.

Wastrife (wē·strif), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* Also **wasteriff.** [f. WASTE *a.*: cf. *cauldrife, waukrife.*] **a.** *adj.* Wasteful, extravagant. **b.** *sb.* Wastefulness, extravagance.

a. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, Do not slit the quill up too high, it's a wastrife course. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentl Mag.* May 365/2 The old housekeeper, who always declared Master Jacob was *so wasteriff* with his goods, that he would certainly come to beggary some day.

b. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, She confessed afterwards, that, 'besides the wastrife, it was lang or she could walk sae comfortably with the shoes as without them'.

Wastrine, -one: see WASTERN. *Obs.*

Wastry, wastery (wē·stri), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8–9 **wastrie.** [f. WASTE *v.* + -(E)RY.]

Reckless extravagance, esp. in living; wastefulness, also, an act or case of wastefulness

1645 Ruthi rford *Tryal & Tri Faith* xix. 184 The same very fault and sin of wastry, that is inherent in the broken bankrupt 1661 R Baillie in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 96 Though his wastery, hes left in debt 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 61 Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their peghan Wi' sauce, ragouts, an' sic like trashtrie, That's little short o' downright wastrie. 1830 *Fraser's Mag* I 340 How is a nation to be converted from extravagance to frugality, when the intent and purpose of all men's minds and endeavours is to foster this wonderful wastery 1863 'Hormer Lel.' *A Warleigh* III 247 He was a gentleman born, but he'd ruined himself wi' gambling an' wastry 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxvii, My disposition has always been opposed to wastery

b. Waste *of* (what is specified).

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* iii. xiv, I thought with myself.. what a wastrie of time was caused by the inconsiderate talk of uninformed men 1900 B Kirkby *Granite Claps* 41 (E D D.) It was fair weastry o' milk an time.

Wa·stry, *a. Sc.* ? *Obs.* [? f. Waster *sb.*1 or *v.* + -y. Cf. Wastrife *a.*] Wasteful, extravagant.

1791 J. Learmont *Poems* 364 (E. D. D.) To live wi' sic a wast'ry, brausant jade. 1825 Jamieson, *Wastrie*, prodigal, a *wastrie* person, one who is extravagant.

†Wa·stum. *Obs.* Forms: 1 weostum, -em, -im, weostm, westom, westm, weastm, 3 *Orm.* wasstme, vestmo, wostum. [OE. *westm* masc. = OS. *wastum* :– OTeut. type **waxstmo-z*, f. root of Wax *v.*]

1. Fruit, crop, produce; abundance of produce.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. 13 Be þes cyninges gebode brengð corðe relene westm. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt vii. 17 Ælc god treow byrþ gode westmas *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Iliche þan treo þe berið lef and blosman, and naue westmas ne berið *c* 1200 Ormin 9284 Ille an treo þatt Ne berebb nohht god wasstme Shall..beon hæwenn upp *c* 1205 *Lay.* 32108 Þenne scullen i Bruttene blissen wurðen rine, wastmes and wederes sele after heore i-wille.

b. *transf* Fruit (of the body, womb), offspring.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Forþon se westm þines innoþes is zebletsod *c* 1200 Ormin 1037 Þær bokenn3 þe þatt wasstme forþ Off all unnwemmedd wambe.

c *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 249 Andreas, for hwan gæst þu swa buton wæstme þines ġewinnes *c* 1200 Ormin 15911, & nesshenn itt [thy heart] & godenn, Swa þatt itt here þess te bett God wasstme i gode dedess.

2. Growth of body, stature, form. Also (*nonce-use*), greatness.

Beowulf 1352 (Gr.) Oðer earmsceapen on weres wæstmum wræc lastas træd *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 3 Zacheus wæs lytel on westmum *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Þe fader is on þe sunne on þare wise. Þat on is on westme, for þat he is muchel and mihti ouer alle þing. *Ibid.* 227 Alse wat se he was boren on wintre and on wæstme þo nam he ȝeme of mannes hiſlode *c* 1205 *Lay.* 15698 Þa iwand ich on vestme wunder ane fæir. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 69 A meiden feier & fiechich o wlite & o westum.

Hence **†Wa·stumless** *a.*, without fruit.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii 22 *Sine fructu* westemleas. *c* 1200 Ormin 13858 All ure itt [the heart] ure bifiȝennn swa þurrh hete & nip & irre, þatt all itt hiþ uss wasstmelos Off alle gode dedess.

Wastur, obs. form of Waster *sb.*1

†Wa·sty, *a*1 and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 wasti, 4 wasty, 6 vaistie, waisty, wastie. [Altered form (after Waste *a.*) of ME. Westy *a.*] A. *adj.*

1. Desolate, desert

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 43 (Titus MS) And hwat ȝif he beoð þe wone, þat tu schalt grent godles inwiþ wasti wahes [*Bodley MS* westi wahes] *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 37, & þare in-to [a] wasty stede heremytus lyf wel lang he lede. 15.. Aiton Hume *Rep. G Moncreiff* Poems (S. T. S.) 61 Of Iairan Syrt, and wastie Scythia.

b. Phr. *Wasty wanes, wones*, a desolate place of habitation; also, a spacious place.

c 1400 *Sc Trojan War* II. 2444 It was a fair rowme wasty wones. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 18 First of all in dance was Pryd, with bair wyld bak and bonet on syd, Lyk to mak vaistie wanis 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii viii 6 Alhaill the harnage flokkis furth atanis, Left voyd the town and strenth with waisty wanis

2. Extravagant in upkeep.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 129 Þei han many grete houses, costlewe & wasty

B *sb.* A desert place.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 148 An ermyt..That woned in wasti bi him an

Wasty (wē·sti), *a.*2 [f. Waste *sb.* + -y.]

1. Liable to waste from deterioration.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Pineapples from the Azores are 'wasty', and sell from 6d. to 3s. 6d. each, but they are not of good quality 1905 *Ibid.* 6 July 12/1 The rain has ruined 50 per cent of the strawberries on the plants. Tons of soft wasty berries have been marketed and sold at any price obtainable.

2 *U.S* 'Resembling cotton-waste' (*Cent Dict.*).

1886 *U.S. Consular Reports* No. 101 470 (Cent) The wool becomes impoverished on account of the heat and dust, and is very tender, with a dry, wasty top 1888 *Ibid.* 389 The wools..are..dry and wasty.

Wastyl(le, obs. forms of Wastel.

Wastyne, variant of Wastine *Obs.*

Wa-swa, obs. form of Whoso.

Wasyll, obs. Sc. form of Weasel.

†Wat 1. *Obs.* Also 4–5 watt. [Of obscure origin: not connected with Wight *sb.*] A person; esp. *a great wat.*

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iv 49 We beth ysent fro þe shrift to shewe what hem greueth, And to graunte of her gold to þe grett wattis Þy no maner wronge wey. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prince* 2816 If so be þat oon of þe grete wattes A dede do, which þat a-geyn þe lawe is, No thyng at al he punyssheth for þat is *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* (1841) 294 Ye sad fynde hym a strawnge watt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx 30 Ye wote not wel, I weyn, what wat is commen to the towne. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) 821 What man ys that, Fathers soule, thys ys some great wat

Wat 2 (wɒt). *Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms. 5–6 watte, 6–7 watt, 5–7, 9 *dial* wat. [Prob a use of *Wat*, short for *Walter* (†*Water*).] A hare.

a 1500 *Mount. Hart* 26 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 44 Lo! he sayth, where syttyt an haare! Aryse upe, Watte, and go forthe blyve! *Ibid* 60 As doth the sylly Wat *c* 1500 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 401, I wold my master were a watt & my loke a wyld Catt, & a brase of grehowndis in his toppe. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 913 The watte, *le leuraut* 1556 J Heywood *Spider & Fly* xxiv 25 Neuer was there yet, any lurke or wat, Before hawke or dog, flatter dawde or squat 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 697 Poore wat farre off vpon a hill, Stands on his hinder-legges with listning eare 1620 Drayton *Poly olb* xviii 332 The man whose vacant mind prepares him to the sport, The Fenden sendeth out, to seek the nimble Wat 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccclxxvii 360 Had he not better have born Wat's Nibling of his Plants and Roots now, then the Huntsman's..Laying of his Garden Wast.

†Wat 3. *Obs* Also watte. [a. F. *watte*, a. Du. *watte* = F. *ouate*: see Wad *sb.*1] = Wad *sb.*1 3.

1662 J. Davies tr *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. 99 He presented him with a noble coverlet of Watte [*Fr.* 1659 *watte*]. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq China* xxxii. 566 Over this Shirt they wear a Vest..lined with Wat, or Cotton. *Ibid. foot-n.*, Wat is the Down which covers the seeds of the *Apocynum Syriacum*, called in English Silk grass.

‖ Wat 4 (wat). Also watt. [Siamese, said to be a. Skr. *vāṭa* enclosure, grove.] A Siamese Buddhist temple.

1837 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 264 We stop for the night at a Wat, or Buddhist monastery. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 853/2 (*Siam*) The temples (*wats*) hold very little landed or house property. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz* 3 Aug. 4/1 Almost every 'wat', or temple, in that country (Siam) has in the grounds attached to it a large flat slab of whitewashed masonry. 1897 *Outing* Mar. 586/1 The occasional spire of a '*Watt*' or temple, showing that this canal is one of the streets of the city [the capital of Siam]

Wat, obs f. Quoth, What; Sc. and north. f. Wet *a.* and *sb.*, Wot *v.*; pa. t. of Wet, Wite *vbs.*; var. Whate *sb. Obs.*

Wat, obs Sc. form of Wait *sb*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 255 The erle of Mortoun also beand in leith halding wat on him.

Watap, wattap (wɒ·tæp) Also watape, watapoh. [Narragansett Indian *wattap* 'a root of tree' (Roger Williams *Key Lang Amer*, 1643).] (See quot. 1789)

1789 A. Mackenzie *Voy fr. Montreal* III. (1801) 37 The vessels in which they cook their victuals, are in the shape of a gourd, and of watape, fabricated in such a manner as to hold water *Ibid. foot-n.*, Watape is the name given to the divided roots of the spruce-fir, which the natives weave into a degree of compactness that renders it capable of containing a fluid. The different parts of the bark canoes are also sewed together with this kind of filament. 1809 A. Henry *Trav.* 14 The small roots of the tree afford the wattap, with which the bark is sewed.

Watch (wɒtʃ), *sb* Forms: 1 wæcce, wæce, -æ, wecce, 2 wæcche, 3–5 wecche, 5 wecch, 3–6 weche, 5 wetche, 3–5 waccche, 4 waochche, 4–6 wache, 5–6 wach, (6 wash(e), 4–6 *Sc* vach, 6 *Sc.* vatche, wyche, 5 waiche, waiche, waycche, 5–7 watche, (6 wash(e, watteh), 7 wauch, 6– watch. [OE. *wæcce* wk. fem., f. stem of *wæccan* Watch *v.* Cf. Wake *sb.*1]

I. Wakefulness, vigil.

†1. The state of being awake; voluntary or involuntary going without sleep; wakefulness. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I. 350 To slæpe, gate horn under heafod ġelæd weccan [*v.r.* wæccan] he on slæpe ġecyrreþ. *Ibid.* II. 152 Ðif men sie micel wæce ġetenge, popiȝ ġegnid on ele smire [etc.] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4132 Long waccche on nightis, and no slepinge. *c* 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath* 125 My lord youre eem may not wedde yow ney ther in wetche [*v.r.* weech] ne in dreem. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 48 Semblably immoderate watch drieth to moch the body. 1602 Shaks. *Ham* II ii 148 He Fell into a Sadnesse, then into a Fast, Thence to a Watch, [etc.]. 16zx — *Cymb.* III iv. 43 False to his Bed? What is it to be false? To lye in watch there, and to thinke on him? 1632 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 52 There be certaine appointed courses for watch and sleepe, lest creatures languish with overmuch motion.

¶ b. *Watch of nightingales*: in the early lists of 'proper terms', app. intended to designate wakefulness as the distinctive quality of the bird; by late writers misapprehended as the proper term for a flock or company of nightingales. Cf Watching *vbl. sb.*

c 1452 *Egerton MS.* 1995 (Hodgkin) Waycche of Nyghtyngales. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vi, A wache of Nyghtingalis. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 33. [1847 Halliwell, *Wache*, a flock of birds.]

†2 Watching as a devotional exercise or religious observance; an act or instance of this. *Obs.* except in *watch-night* (see 27).

971 *Blickl. Hom* 37 Mid fæstenne, & mid halȝum wæccum, & mid ælmessum. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 89 Lieue saule, ic ðe bidde and warni ðat tu none hope ne haue upe ðine fisten, Ne upe ðine wæccche, ne uppe non oðre gode *c* 1200 Ormin 1451 Wiþþ fasstinng, & wiþþ bedesang, Wiþþ ælmesinng, & wiþþ wecche *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 138 Vestin, weccheu & oðre swuche ase ich nemde mi beoð mine sacrelises *c* 1275 *Orison* 21 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 139 Wunde ihc he þuih wacche and fast þi swete lychome þu teonedest 1421 in *26 Pol Poems* xviii. 113 Kepe ȝoure wa che and seruyce dewe, And rule of habyte clenely ȝeme. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Aug.* 27 So for to make hem mor lith in hir wecch, þis same bischop ded ordeyn swete songis and delectable 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 42 With the merytes & werkes of harde penaunce, abstynence, watche, prayer, turmentes and martyrdome.

† b. A wake or revel held on St. John the Baptist's (Midsummer) Eve (23 June), sometimes renewed on St. Peter's Eve (28 June). *Obs*

1445 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 220 Pur le Ridyng on Corpus Christi day and for Watche on Midsomer even. 1511 in *Songs, Carols* etc (E. E. T. S.) App. 156 On Myd somer nyght þe Kyng cam prevyly to the Kyngis Hed in Chepe,. & so departid agayn after þe washe & on seynt Peters nyght the Kyng & þe Quene cam ry dyng to the Kyngis Hed royally; & after þe washe, departid to þe Towr. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, 20 *Hen. VIII* (1550) 177 By reason of this plague the watches whiche were wont to be kept yerely in London on saint Ihons euen at Mydsommer & saint Peters euen were ..commaunded to be left for that yere. 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 92, vj hobby horses for mydsomer watch 1598 Stow *Ann* 1004, 1548..The watch..of long time laid downe, was now againe vsed, both on the eeuen of S Iohn, and of S Peter, in as comely order as it had beene accustomed, which watch was greatly be autified by the number of more th in 300 demilances and light horsmen [etc.].

c A 'wake' over a dead person.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2467 Cristene folc don for þe derle chinche-ġong elmesse ġifte, and messe-song, And ðat is on þe weches stede 1908 *Ch. Times* 14 Mar, 347/2 A watch was kept all night, the Men's Guild making themselves responsible.

3 The action or a continued act of watching; a keeping awake and vigilant for the purpose of attending, guarding, observing, or the like.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Hu micele wæccan & hu nitle unrotnesse se hæfð þe ðone wan willan hæfð on þisse worulde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 96 So mot I nedes fro hire wende And of my wachche make an ende. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 180 He com to þe chyrch and to þe scrvne of Saynt Wenefryd, and was þer yn his prayers al a nyght. But on þe morow, what for wach, what for wery, he sylle on slepe. 1541 Paynell *Conspir. Catal* I. 1 He was an experte man of warre: he could suffer and endure labour, watche, colde, thyrste, and hunger, far beyond that any man wolde beleue. 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Dudorus the Stoike, thorow his continuall watch and excessiue studie, being blinde of long time. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* II. iii 34 Care keepes his watch in euery old mans eye, And where Care lodges, sleepe will neuer lye. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 317 They were so wearied with the watches of the last night. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IX. 312 The Foe securely drench'd in Sleep and Wine, Neglect their Watch. 1704 Addison tr. *Ovid, Phaeton's Sisters* 31 All the long night their mournful watch they keep, And all the day stand round the tomb and weep 1788 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 25 Nov, These night watches, and this close attendance, disagree with them all 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI 129 Wan was her cheek With hollow watch 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxxix, Sometimes we would think of poor Mary Hawker, at her lonely watch up at the forest station. 1890 Stevenson *In South Seas* II. vi. (1900) 190 Others had wearied of the watch; and as the sun was setting, he found himself by the grave alone.

4 [tr. L. *vigilia*, Gr. φυλακή, Heb. אשמרת *ashmōreth*] Each of the (three, four, or five) periods into which the night was anciently divided. Now often in collective plural, *the watches of the night*, used rhetorically for 'the night-time'.

The Hebrews divided the night into three watches, the Greeks usually into four (sometimes five), the Romans (followed by the Jews in New Testament times) into four.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II 388 Drihten com to his leorningcnihtum. on ðære feorðan wæccan. An wæcce hæfð þreo tida; seower wæccan ġefyllað twelf tida; swa sela tida hæfð seo niht *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii 38 Ðif he cymð on þære æfteran wæccan, oððe on þære þriddan. [So Tindale and all later versions; Wyclif has *wakynge*.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 b, In iewry the nyght was dyuyded into iiii partes whiche they called iiii watches. The fyrst was from the begynnyng of the nyght vnto ix of the clocke. The second from ix to xii The thyrde from xii to iii and the fourth from iii to vj of the clocke 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xiv 24 Whan the mornynge watch came, the Lorde loked vpon the armies of the Egipcians. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen IV*, IV. v 28 As hee whose Brow (with homely Biggen bound) Snores out the Watch of Night. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 124 At this odde Euen and dull watch o' th' night. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 119 The day was not diuided of the first Hebrewes, into houres, but was distinguished by *vigiliæ*, or Watches, of which they had foure. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* IV i 51 *Fan.* Well, my dear, it begins to grow late, and it's time I shou'd leave you *Mrs. Fan.* It do's indeed, Husband, I believe the first watch is expir'd. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I xvi, When the Company had retired the Evening before, the Thief was detained in a Room where the Constable, and one of the young Fellows who took him, were planted as his Guard. About the second Watch a general Complaint of Drowth was made. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 21 Jan, 'The watches of the night pass wearily when disturbed by fruitless regrets. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcl. 13 Come: not in watches of the night, but where the sunbeam broodeth warm. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I viii, How *can* she hurry the pace? she asks herself desperately, in the watches of the night.

†5. A vicious turning of night into day, 'chambering'. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1766 For nabbe ich nawt þeos niht i worldliche wecchen, ah habbe in heouenliche iwaket. *c* 1430

Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 Hateful of herte he was to sobrenesse, Cherisshyng surfaytes wacche and gloteny.

II. Action of watching or observing.

6. The action or an act of watching or observing with continuous attention; a continued look-out, as of a sentinel or guard. Chiefly in phrases, †*to make watch*, *to keep* (*a*, *the*) *watch*, *to set a watch*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX 318 He has the castell tan, Throu falt of vach, vith litill payn 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. IX 17 Ac þe constable of þat castel þat kepeth al þe wacche, Is a wyse knigte with-al, sire Inwitte he hatte *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 520/1 Wetche, for enmees, *excubie*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV 76 Therfore a-ray youre oste and your barons, and comaunde hem to make gode wacche to diffende hem self *Ibid* XX. 318 And the[i] drinke and ete ech day and trouble so theire braynes that thei sette litill wacche in theire hoste. 1486 Cress Oxford in *Paston Lett.* III. 328, I streitly chargie you that ye endevore your self that suche wetche or other meanes be used and hadde in the poorts, and creks, and othre places .to the letting of his seid purpose 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Excubiæ*, watche, as well by daye as by nyghte. 1549 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 64 That day begane agayne the washe at every gatt in London of the comeneres in harnes with weppyns 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 120 They kepe so good watche, that nothing can escape them 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 650 The Magistrates and gouernours caused great watches to be kept, and good order to be obserued. 1582 N Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong E Ind* I. VII 28 The Generall determined to enter into the Harbour of Monsambicke, appointing also there shoulde be great watch, for preuention of the Moores. 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, V III 54 *Rich.* Good Norfolke, hye thee to thy charge, Vse carefull Watch, chuse trusty Centinels. 1625 Bacon *Ess*, *Love* (Arb) 445 Loue can finde entrance, not only into an open Heart; but also into a Heart well fortified; if watch be not well kept. 1670 Ray *Prov* 28 Good watch prevents misfortune *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* an 1625, I well remember the strict watches and examinations upon the ways as we passed 1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb T*, *Young Lady's T.* II 238 [He] had a strict watch kept on the wanderings of the melancholy Lenox. 1827 Keble *Chr. Yr*, *Advent Sunday* iv, Even so, heart searching Lord, Thou keepest silent watch from thy triumphal throne. 1835 James *Gipsy* II, 'Keep a good watch, my boys,' he said, . 'There is danger stirring abroad' 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* XVI, Many an eager eye glanced up to where the Look-out on the mast kept watch for Holyhead 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud* (1875) 159 The look in it as of bright bewildered eyes with tears not theirs and alien wonder in the watch of them. 1886 C. Scholl *Phraseol. Dict.* II 834, I kept a watch on that man all the time he was on the premises. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXIV 515/2 He kept watch of you even after the money was stolen

transf 1804 Campbell *Soldier's Dream* 2 The night-cloud had lowered, And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky.

b. The duty, post or office of watchman or sentinel. *Obs.* exc. in Bible phrase *to stand upon one's watch.*

1535 Coverdale *Neh.* VII 3 Whyle they are yet stondinge in the watch, the dores shall be shut and barred. And there were certayne citesyns of Ierusalem appoynted to be watch-men, euery one in his watch. 1550 *S'hampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. 1 25 Wherfore yt ys comaunded that every man paye his watches for the welthe and Savegard of the towne as [etc]. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* VII 132 They to their supper do departe, some to the watch do hye, And some their tyred limmes to reste on couches downe do lye 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. III 12 Welcome Iago· we must to the Watch. *Ibid.* V. II. 326 There is besides, in Rodorigo's Letter, How he vpbraides Iago, that he made him Braue me vpon the Watch. 1605 — *Macb* V. V. 33 As I did stand my watch vpon the Hill I look'd toward Byrnane, and anon me thought The Wood began to moue. 1621 Bible *Hab* II. 1, I will stand vpon my watch, and set mee vpon the towre, and will watch to see what he will say vnto me.

c. Surveillance *over* a person, either for his protection or with hostile intent.

1611 Bible *Job* VII. 12 Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou settest a watch ouer me? 1776 *Trial of Nuddocomar* 23/2, I do not put a watch over him; how can I tell who has seen him. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* III VIII, We shall be able to keep a better watch over her 1827 Scott *Highl Widow* V, Impatient of the watch which was placed over her 1885 Bible (R. V.) 1 *Sam* XXVI. 15 Wherefore then hast thou not kept watch over thy lord the king?

d. *On*, *upon* (*the*) *watch*. on the look out, exercising vigilance. Const. *for*, *to* with *inf.*

1719 De For *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 203, I resolv'd to put my self upon the Watch to see them when they came to Shore. 1775 A Burnaby *Trav N Amer* 28 *note*, The bald eagle, which is generally upon the watch, instantly pursues [the fishing-hawk]. 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sensib* XXVI, Wherever they went she was evidently always on the watch 1848 Dickens *Dombey* XXV, The .door opened when he knocked—for Rob was on the watch 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 182 He must be always on the watch for the indications of a coming reaction 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 237 We should not have been on the watch to keep one another from doing wrong.

†**e** Watchfulness, vigilance. *Obs.*

14.. Lydg *Lyke thyn Audience* 28 in *Pol. Rel & Love Poems* (1903) 48 [Hunt game] with bowe and arow in honde Mawgre the wache of fosters and parkerris 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 241 Thoughe she ordeyned wyth all watche & dylygence her thoughtes wordes & dedes to the worshyp of god yet she [etc.]. 1465 *Paston Lett* II. 214 Maketh gode wache be tyme.

personified. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 76 Ageyn my liste, Wach profrid his seruise, And I admittid hym in heuy wyse.

7. *Watch and ward* · the action of 'watching and warding' (see Watch *v.* 6 b, 10, Watching *vbl. sb* 1 c), the performance of the duty of a watchman or sentinel, esp. as a feudal obligation. Now only (as often in earlier times) a rhetorical and more emphatic synonym of *watch* in sense 6; also *fig.*

It has often been supposed that in this phrase *watch* refers to service by night and *ward* to service by day, but this seems to be merely an unsupported inference from the etymology.

1390 Gower *Conf* II 202 Thei. maken thanne warde and wacche, Wher thei the profit mihten cacche *c* 1425 in *Black Bk Admir* (Rolls) I 284 That every man be obeissant to his capitene to kepe his wacche and warde 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 94 He doth yow to wete that ye do kepe yow wyth good wacche and warde 1523 Berners *Froiss.* I ccccxxxiii 308 Thus they stode styll kepynge watche and warde, redy at their defence 1576 Gascoigne *Phalomene* (Arb) 87 But I which spend, the darke and drendful night, In watch and ward, when those birds take their rest, Forpine my selfe 1596 Spenser *F Q* I III 9 Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 137 As for their Watch and Ward, it goes by course, as in the City of Embden, and diuers other in those low countries. 1687 *Declar Dubl* 8 Dec in *Lond. Gaz.* No 2222/3 We do hereby further Require that the Laws of this Realm concerning the keeping of Watch and Ward, and for raising the Hue and-Cry be duly observed. 1780 Burke *Sp Bristol* 60 But let government. comprehend the whole in its justice, and restrain the suspicious by its vigilance, let it keep watch and ward,. and then it will be as safe as ever God and nature intended it should be 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. x 191 At least let us not be lulled into such a notion of our entire security, as not to keep watch and ward, even on our best feelings 1848 Dickens *Dombey* XI, Mrs. Pipchin had kept watch and ward over little Paul and his sister for nearly twelve months 1859 — *T Two Cities* II. III, The jury..were not agreed My Lord signified his pleasure that they should retire under watch and ward, and retired himself, 1868 *Local Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. lix. Preamble, Whereas the Power of Watch and Ward within the University and City of Oxford has heretofore been customarily exercised during the Night by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and during the Day by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Oxford. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* XVII 267 The necessity of keeping some watch and ward over his tongue. 1906 S J. Reid *Life & Lett Ld Durham* XVIII 32 Along the southern line of the Russian frontiers it was necessary to keep military watch and ward against the predatory incursions of Tartar tribes

†**b** in *plural* *Obs. rare*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* IX XXV (1495) 362 By watches and wardes of knyghtes the nighte is departed in foure, bi foure parties and orders of watches. 1511 *Guylforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 10 Arragonse. is the strongest towne of walles, towres, bulwerkes, watches, and wardes that euer I sawe in all my lyfe

†**c.** = 8 b. *Obs.*

1566 *S'hampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. 1 41 Item that non put eny catall Into the comyn who is not a howseholder and paye watche and warde vpon payne to furfet for evere tyme so offendinge 2/-.

†**8.** The action of keeping guard and maintaining order in the streets, esp. during the night, performed by a picked body of the community. Phrase, *to keep watch. Obs.*

1442 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 8 And ony waicheman that slepis in the nyght, or removis fra the waiche quhile the son rise, sal pay vi d to the seriandes 1532 *Cov Leet Bk* 712 All Constables within the Citie & suburbes of the same shal be discharged fromehensforth of the Comen watche in this Citie & also of all paymentes & charges of the same. 1534 in W. H Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* 128 In the night wach to be kept by the Univ no freman..should be vexed by the wach. 1549 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 65 That nyght was the comyneres of London was dyscharged of ther waching at alle the gattes of London in harnes, and to wache no more but the comyne wache as a nyttes in every warde as it hath bene acostomyd before. 1878 J. Davidson *Inverurie* IV. 238 A watch to be kept by sixteen persons every night, and two sentinels in every steeple by day.

†**b.** A payment or tax for the upkeep of watchmen. *Obs.*

1430 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App. V. 294 No Maire . shal pardon and forgyve amercements of brede, ale, wacche and affrayes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 That then he pay taske, tallage, knyghtenspence, wacches, and other charges w'yn the warde that he comyth furst in to the seid cite by 1506 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W) IV IX 192 To paye taxes watches subsydes, or passages agayne theyr will.

†**9.** A lying in wait, an ambush; hence an insidious design or plot. Phrases, *to lay watch*, to place an ambush, *to lie at*, *in*, *watch* (for). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 5585 Bot the ffreikes were ferd of hor fre shippes, ffor to caire by the coste, & knew not the waches. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 195 Helle fleenge the wacches of here steppe moder [L. *fugiens insidias novercales*]. 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 430/2 Kepyng hym self ryght curyously fro the prychyng sawtes and watche of the world. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. (S T S) II 207 Pai..began to drede sum hid watche and tressoun [L. *insidias vereri*]. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* XI 68 And beholde, the hoostes of the Heithen met them in the felde, & layed watch for them in the mountaynes 1545 in Leadam *Court Requests* (Selden Soc) 183 Defendauntes..leyd at divers tymes watch to take the corne off the said complaynaunt 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 190 b, For if we shuld not much forbeare and forgyue one another, we shoulde neuer haue measure nor ende of chiding, scoldynge, laying in watche one of another [etc.]. 1549 *Compl Scot* XI 87 Thai lay at the vatch [*printed* vachl], lyik the old subtil doggis. 1555 *Instit Gentl* E VIJ, Manius was abhorred of hys own soldiers, euen so muche as they tooke hym in a watche, and set hym vpon an Asse backe hys fete bounde vnder the bely of the Asse [etc.] 1653 Walton *Angler* in. 91 He [the trout] gets him into swifter and swifter streams, and there lies at the watch for any flie or Minow that comes neer to him.

10. One who watches; a look-out man; † a spy.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI 44 Bot he, that had his vachis ay On ilk syde, of thar cummyng, Lang or thai com, had vittering. *Ibid* XIX 442 Bot the lord dowglas, that ay quhar Set out wachis heir and thar [Gut] wit of thair enbuschement. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 276 The King buskit him sone, with scant of Squyary Wachis and Wardropuris all war away 1483 Caxton *G de la Tour* CXXIII Iv, By the false watches & bachyters whiche ben neuer cessyng to talke of som euylle rather than of somme good 1820 Irving *Sketch Bk* I. II 16 Suddenly the watch gave the alarm of 'a sail ahead!'

b. *Cricket.* A fieldsman, also, a fielding position or station. (*Winchester College.*)

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* Oct 360 The fielding of the 'Wykehamist watches' was very different from years gone by 1843 [F Gale] *Pract Hints Cricket* Frontisp, The 'watches' are placed more behind the wicket, since the introduction of Round Bowling, than they were formerly 1871 F Gale *Echoes fr Old Cricket Fields* 27 What I call an all-round player is a man who will go to any watch he is told, long or short, except wicket keeper

11 One who watches, or those who watch, for purposes of guarding and protecting life and property, and the like, *esp.* before the introduction of the new Police, a watchman or body of watchmen, who patrolled and guarded the streets of a town, proclaimed the hour, etc.

1539 *Cov. Leet Bk* 738 That fromehensfurthe the seruauntes that shall wayne the comen watche of this Citie shall furst begyn to wayne the said watche at seynt Margettes Chappell. 1571 *Rec Burgh Lanark* (1893) 64 The counsall ordanis the four ballies to deill the toun in four, and ilke ane of thame nychtly resave the wache, and put nychtly sufficient wyches to the port. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II IV. 536 *Hostesse* The Sheriffe and all the Watch are at the doore: they are come to search the House, shall I let them in? 1599 — *Much Ado* III. V. 49 *Dog.* One word sir, our watch sir haue indeede comprehended two aspitious persons. 1607 T. D. & G. Wilkins *Jests* 10 A yong man, being taken by a watch in the day time, for an idle fellow, was by a Constable brought before one of the Sheriffes of London, [etc.]. 1670–1 Marvell *Corr* Wks. (Grosart) II 376 On Munday morning at two a'clock, some persons reported to be of great quality, .set upon the watch and killd a poore beadle 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort* V. (1687) 61 *Enter Constable and Watch Const*...I and my Watch going my morning Rounds, and finding your door open, made bold to enter to see there were no danger 1703 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3901/2 A Watch which was posted near that Place came to his Assistance. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* I xiii. 114 Gentlemen, answered the Watch, we are no Rascals, but Servants of His Majesty King George. 1812 *Murphy Delany's Feast* 12 Hullo! what's all this noise about? 'To the watch house you must go, sir. Phelim struck the watch across the nose, And cried out no, no, no, sir. 1838 *Bentley's Misc* III. 52 From such neighbours the Chetn could not escape The watch was generally scanty and always idle, and in the depth of winter the streets were without lights, save [etc.] 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* XVI, Then there was the watch with staff and lanthorn, crying the hour, and the kind of weather. 1845 D. Jerrold *St Giles* I, The woman, with a piercing shriek, called the watch; but the watch answered not.

12. A sentinel; also, the body of soldiers constituting the guard of a camp, town, gate of a town, etc. ? *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

13 *E E. Allit. P* B. 1205 Bot er þay at wappe ne moȝt þe wach with oute, Hige skalt was þe asken þe skewes vnder. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 375 Thai herd no wachis spek no cry. *Ibid.* XVII. 481 That set gud wachis to thar wall *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5185 Þan was þar non of al þe wacche þat ye herte ne by-gan to crie *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5215 Sone þe wacchis on þe wallis þam wigtly aserye, Qua þai ware & of quethen & quat was þar errande. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV IV. 2177 (Wemyss), And that sit Brynnyus wonnyng had Had nocht the guss sic craking maid That walknyt the wache sodanely. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 123 The ladies and gentilwomen..were not wele assured when they herd the belle of the wache, for the comyng of the Turke. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii 33 Langour we. wache vpoun the wall, That nevir sleipit bot evir wouke. 1539 Bible (Cranmer) *Matt.* XXVII. 65 Pylate sayde vnto them: Ye haue the watch [Gr. ἔχετε κουστωδίαν], go your waye, make it as sure as ye can. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. I 19 It is also his [the Sergeant's] office to set & remoue the watches. 1611 Bible *Matt* XXVII. 11 Behold, some of the watch came into the citie, and shewed vnto the chiefe Priests all the things that were done. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) II 321 Sir Johne Hurry gois throw the marques of Montrois watches, saying, he wes the lord Gordoun's man. *c* 1672 *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 345 They told me they were the watch sent to stop all Passengers. 1825 Scott *Betrothed* XX, 'Guarme,' he added, addressing his squire, 'let the watch be posted, and do thou remain within the tent' 1844 Talfourd *Athen. Captive* III. iii, The watch presently will be removed.

13. In the early 18th c., the designation of certain companies of irregular troops in the Highlands. *Black Watch*, a name given (from the dark-coloured tartan worn by them) to some of these companies raised *c* 1729–30, and afterwards, 1739–40, embodied as the 42nd Regiment, which still retains the name.

1739 Lovat in W. Fraser *Chiefs of Grant* (1883) II 380 My dear Frank .is not to stay any time in what you call the Black Watch. I think it is a right name to us, for we are represented very black to our General. 1822 J. Stewart *Sk. Highlanders* I. 223 This corps, which has been so well known for nearly eighty years under the appellation of the 42nd Highland Regiment..was originally known by the name of the *Reiudan Du*, or Black Watch. This was an appellation given to the Independent Companies of which the regiment was formed. It arose from the colour of their dress. 1900 Ld. Roberts *Dispatch* in *Daily News* 10 May 4/7 The Black Watch distinguished themselves, and were very skilfully led. 1913 N. Munro *New Road* iii. (1914) 35 The Highland Watches were considered in some quarters dubious servants of the King.

14 A hill serving as a look-out station. *Sc* (*? Obs.* exc. in local names.)

17 Pennecuik *Wks* (1815) 50 (E D D) Hills are variously named, according to their magnitude; as Tor, Watch, Rig 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scot* III 114 There are hills in the same parish, called watches, where persons sat in order to give notice on the first approach of an enemy.

†**15** Something to catch the eye, a bait to catch the attention of a hawk *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk Hawking* in *Rel. Ant* I 293 And thou wolt take a goshawke, let his wach be a colvour, and yf he falle not there to, put a rabbett.

†**16.** A signal *Obs.*

1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv.* 217 The Englishe lordes hauing giuen the princesse Virginia a watch to linger behinde, and step aside [orig. *ayans par vn signal fait ecarter de la compagnie la Princesse V.*].

III. Nautical uses.

17. [Developed from sense 4.] That period of time for which each of the divisions of a ship's company (called 'watches': see 18) alternately remains on deck; usually four hours, with the exception of the dog-watches (see Dog-watch). (One's) *watch below, off*, the time one is off duty. *To be off the watch*, to be off duty.

1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* 1 ii. 2 We about the first watch sayled straight towards the port of Cairy. *a* 1624 in Capt. J. Smith *Hist Virginia* I. Wks. I. 340 When we had run 30. leagues we had 40. fadom, then 70 then 100. After 2. or 3. watches more we were in 24. fadoms. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 4 As the master of the ship conceived we ran seven leagues in a watch, in four hours 1697 *Lond. Gaz* No 3317/4 In a Watch and a half ..they gained so much of us, that we saw no probability of coming up with them. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 434 He that on the mainmast head While morning kindles with a windy red, Begins a long look-out for distant land, Nor quits, till ev'ning watch, his giddy stand. 1848 W. A Ross *Yacht Voy. Norway*, etc. II. 256 The sailors who were below and off the watch, rose as we entered. 1850 H. Melville *White Jacket* I xxi. 108 At eight o'clock in the morning your watch below comes round, and you are not liable to duty until noon 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk, Watch*, the word is also applied to the time during which the watch remains on deck, usually four hours, with the exception of the dog-watches. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* i. 4, I counted seven speeds in one watch, ranging from eight knots to seventeen. 1914 *Glasgow Herald* 26 Aug. 8 The master was having his watch off, and was lying down amidships

b A sailor's turn or period of duty.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 44 They were a part of the men whose watch it was. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* i. iii. 26 He stood as fair a chance as a brighter man of sustaining his six hours' watch to the satisfaction of his officer.

transf. 1908 *Daily Chron* 10 Apr. 1/5 This afternoon a batch of telegraphists due on duty refused to attend The batch then on duty declared that they would go out on strike when their watch ended.

18. That part, usually one half, of the officers and crew, who together attend to the working of a vessel during a 'watch' (see 17). The usual two divisions, *port* (†*larboard*) and *starboard watches*, are sometimes again divided into two, making four in all.

1626 Capt. J. Smith *Accid Yng. Seamen* 790 The Corporall is to see to the setting and releeuing the watch 1627 — *Sea Gram.* xiii. 61 Watch be vigilant to keepe your berth to windward. 1628 Digby *Voy Mediterr.* (Camden) 14 It was all that both the watches could do together to tacke about the sailes 1699 T Allison *Voy Archangel* 103 We set our Sprit-Sail too, but all the Watch, which were ten Men, were two hours in getting it loose. 1743 Burchett & Cummins *Voy S. Seas* 8, I was Officer of the Watch (tho' I was Gunner of the Ship, I had the Charge of a Watch during the whole Voyage). 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) s v, *To set the Watch*, is to appoint one division of the crew to enter upon the duty of the watch; as at eight o'clock in the evening. Hence it is equivalent to *mounting the guard* in the army. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 235 Each watch consists of two boats' crews. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The watch was called as soon as the sails were trimmed. 1840 R. H Dana *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 Instead of having a watch on deck and a watch below, as at sea, all hands are at work together. 1913 M. Roberts *Salt of Sea* vii 181 'Any man would scorn to be Tyser's sister's son,' said the starboard watch. *Ibid.*, 'The grub's horrid,' said both watches

b. *Watch and watch*, the arrangement by which the two halves of a ship's crew take duty alternately every four hours.

1780 *Mirror* No. 97 'Business,' cried the Captain, 'Is not oratory business? and why cannot they set to it watch and watch, as we do at sea?' 1813 Southey *Nelson* I 22 He was stationed in the foretop at watch and watch 1829 Marryat *F Mildmay* xii, They were either mast-headed, or put watch and watch 1850 H Melville *White Jacket* I xxi. 108 In a man of-war at sea, the sailors have watch and watch; that is, through every twenty four hours they are on and off duty every four hours 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Watch and Watch*, the arrangement of the crew in two watches

transf. 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee at Ct Arthur* xl, Well, he stood watch-and-watch with me, right straight through, for three days and nights, till the child was out of danger.

IV. A timepiece.

†**19.** An alarm-clock, or an alarum attached to a clock. *Obs.*

The sense in the first example is doubtful, as the Latin rendering is omitted; but on etymological grounds it seems likely that the sense 'alarum' is the oldest of the senses of this branch. With the form *wecche* in quot. 1440 cf. *wecche*, Wetch *v.* (trans.) to awaken.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/1 Wecche, of a clokke 1542 in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XVIII. 142 Item oone Clocke. Item oone Larum or Watch of iron, the case being likewise iron gilt with two plumettes of lead

20. †**a.** A dial or clock-face; the circle of figures on a dial *Obs.*

1588 Greene *Perimedes* G 2 b, Restlesse the clocke that chimes hir fast a sleepe, Disquiet thoughts the minits of her watch 1593 Shaks. *Rich II*, v. v 52 For now hath Time made me his numbring clocke, My Thoughts, are minutes, and with Sighes they iarre, Their watches on vnto mine eyes, the outward Watch, Whereto my finger, like a Dialls point, Is pointing still, in cleansing them from teares. 1672 in *Lostwithiel Rec.* (Hist MSS. Comm., *Var Collect.* 1901) I 335 For mending the clock there, and for making a watch or dyall uppon the tower of the said Borough.

b The going-part of a clock *? Obs.*

1696 W. Derham *Artif Clock m.* i. 3 The parts of a Movement, which I shall consider, are the Watch, and Clock. The Watch part of a Movement is that which serveth to the measuring the hours. In which the first thing I shall consider is the Ballance. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* I. 376 The profile of the watch or going part of a clock is shewn by fig. 1, pl. VI.

21. A small time-piece with a spring-driven movement, and of a size to be carried in the pocket.

The occasional occurrence of the term *pocket watch* (see quot 1705 below) suggests that the word was sometimes applied to spring driven clocks of larger size From the beginning of the 17th c. 'watches' (from the context clearly pocket watches) are often spoken of as striking.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III i. 194 A woman that is like a Germane Cloake, Still a repairing, euer out of frame, And neuer going a right, being a Watch: But being watcht, that it may still goe right 1590 R. Harvey *Plain Perc.* 24 Surrender vp thy watch though it were gold 1592 Greene *Conny Catching* III. E 2 b, He reported his friende had lost a watch of golde shewing how closely his friende wore it in his bosome 1610 Shaks *Temp* II. i 12 Looke, hee's winding up the watch of his wit, By and by it will strike 1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* I i, (*He drawes foorth his watch, and sets it on the table.*) 'Tis strikes! One, two, Three, foure, fiue, six. Inough, inough, deare watch. *c* 1633 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I. 147 The gold watch sett with Turkies 1652 Jer Taylor *Holy Dying* i. § 3 (1676) 22 While he told the sands of his hour-glass, or the throbs and little beatings of his Watch. 1652 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App i. 38 A verie prettie vatche of an agat, with ane case of silver. *c* 1657 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 235 A plain sillver woch...I have it merely to know how the time goes away. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 270 A gilt brass Candlestick, that had thirty branches, having a striking Watch within the Body of it. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude-men* 16 There are also imperfect Clocks called Watches that do not strike, but onely have a Dyall with a hand turning round 1688 R. Stapley *Diary* in *Sussex Archæol. Collect* II. 123 July 12th, bought a silver cased watch, wch cost me 3 *li*. This watch shewes ye hour of ye day, ye day of ye month, ye months of ye year, ye age of ye moon, and ye ebbing and flowing of ye water; and will goe 30 hours with once winding up. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* IV. (1721) 210 Pocket your Watch, and Watch your Pockets. 1705 W. Derham in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 317 Whether the vacuum affected the going of a pocket-watch. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Watch*, a Pocket-clock for the measuring of Time. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* I. iv 37 Lady Tempest, looking at her Watch, declared it was time to be going 1784 Johnson *Let. to Sastres* 21 Aug., Dictionaries are like watches, the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true. 1837 Hebert *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* I. 683 The essential difference between clocks and watches consists in the nature of the regulator employed; which in clocks is the pendulum, and in watches the balance wheel. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvi, The doctor drew out his watch, and felt her pulse 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I i § 424 A Clock is primarily an instrument which, by means of a train of wheels, records the number of vibrations executed by a pendulum; a Chronometer or Watch performs the same duty for the oscillations of a flat spiral spring.

b. Applied to a pocket time-piece regulated otherwise than by a balance-wheel and hair-spring.

1666 in Birch *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1756) II. 83 April 28. Mr. Hooke produced a new kind of watch, the motion of which was regulated by a load-stone, the balance of it being a rod of steel 1667 Sprat *Hist. Royal Soc.* 247 Several new kinds of Pendulum Watches for the Pocket, wherein the motion is regulated, by Springs, or Weights, or Loadstones, or Flies moving very exactly regular 1696 W Derham *Artif. Clock-m.* viii 98 Of the Invention of those Pocket-Watches, commonly called Pendulum Watches.

c. A chronometer as used on board ship.

1778 R Waddington *Sea Officer's Comp* 7 Suppose the alt. of the sun taken at 8h. 12′ A.M. by the watch. 1794 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 216 Suppose a ship at sea in lat 47° 34′ N. by account, at 9H. 55M. 30S. by watch. 1816 Tuckey *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* ii. (1818) 51 Our chronometers gave the longitude of the north end of Prince's island 7°. .The same watch makes the N.W. point of St. Thomas in 6° 31′, [etc.]

d. *nonce-use.* A mechanism with rotating hands or pointers which move at any fixed ratio of speed.

1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinem.* 95 *AB* and *AC* may then be simply two hands of a 'Watch' whose mechanism is at *A*, such that the angle turned through by the hand *AC* is always three times the angle turned through by the hand.

22. A trial-piece of glass, pottery, copper, etc. put in a furnace and taken out again, to enable the workman to judge of the degree of heating and the condition of the material operated on

[App. a mistranslation of F. *montre*, in this application used in the sense of show-piece (from *montrer* to show), but commonly meaning a watch (timepiece).]

1606 Peacham *Art of Drawing* 69 Lay with every bed of your wrought and drawn glass one of the said pieces, which are called watches. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 330 A small proof of copper, of the form of a watch-case, and therefore called *montre*, is taken out from time to time *Ibid* 1016 Pyrometric balls of red clay are employed in the English potteries to ascertain the temperature of the glaze kilns The glazer provides himself at each round with a stock of these ball watches.

23. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1891 *Century Dict., Watch* 9. pl A name of the trumpet-leaf, *Sarracenia flava*, probably alluding to the resemblance of the flowers to watches.

†**V. 24.** Cant. *Hits, her, my watch* = Himself, herself, myself *Obs*

c 1530 Copland *Hye Way Spytle Hous* in Hazl *E. P. P* IV 69 The patryng coue in the darkman cace Docked the dell for a coper meke, His watch shall seng a pounces nobchete 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 62 Thys harlot had an vpright man or two alwayes attendinge on her watche (whyche is on her parson) *Ibid.* 86 That is beneshyp to our watche. 1612 Dekker *O per se O* O 1 b, I met a Dell, I viewde her well, she was benship to my watch.

VI. 25. *dial.* = Wake *sb.*[2] 6.

1892 *Pictorial World* 23 Apr 733/2 They are feeding in one of the little pieces of open water—'watches' they are called—where the springs are strong, and the fowl keep the water moving

VII *attrib.* and *Comb.*

26. simple attrib. (sense 21), as *watch back, -barrel* (Barrel 5 b), *bow* (sb.[1] 11 a), *cock* (sb.[1] 16), *-dial* (sb.[1] 4), *-face*, *-holder*, *-key* (also *attrib*), *-movement* (3 b), *pendant* (sb. 11), *pendulum-wire*, *pillar* (sb. 8).

1894 A H. Church *J. Wedgwood* x 76 *Watch backs,.. for which Wedgwood employed with success his beautiful jasper paste 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Watch-barrel, 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 284 *Watch Bow*, the round ring of a watch case to which the guard is attached. 1899 — *Old Clocks & Watches* 346 *Watch Cocks*. The first of the cocks or brackets used to support one end of the balance staff were probably quite plain. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s v, *Watch dials are usually made of thin sheet copper [etc] 1899 F J Britten *Old Clocks & Watches* 120 Decoration in enamel is sometimes to be found on watch dials produced during the early part of the seventeenth century. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 725/1 He felt for his matches and struck one to look at his *watch-face. 1915 Kipling *Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 210 Your watch also [is] in the coralline *watch holder 1773 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 16 June, Suppl. 2/2 [Advt.] Steel and brass *watch keys. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 110 A..watch key in the shape of a pistol. 1723 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6189/4 *Watch Key maker. 1795 J. Aikin *Manchester* 311 They make *watch-movements. 1884 F. J Britten *Watch & Clockm* 284 *Watch Movement*, the plates with the wheels and pinions composing the train. *Ibid.* 285 *Watch Pendant*, the little neck of metal connecting the bow to the band of a watch case. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed 3) 65 The finest flattened steel, sold at the watchmakers' tool shops, under the name of *watch pendulum-wire. 1899 F J. Britten *Old Clocks & Watches* 348 *Watch Pillars..are now universally made of a plain cylindrical form.

27. Special comb.: **watch-alarm** (see quot.); **watch-ball**, a ball of clay used to test the temperature of a glaze kiln (see sense 22 above); †**watch-birth** *nonce-wd.*, ? a literary work brought to birth by watching; **watch-boat**, a boat on patrol duty; **watch bracelet**, a bracelet fitted with a small watch; **watch-candle**, a candle used for night-watching, a watching candle; **watch cap** (see quot.); **watch-care** *U.S.*, watchful care; **watch-chain**, a metal chain used as a watch-guard; **watch-cloak, -coat**, a thick, heavy cloak or coat worn by seamen, soldiers, or watchmen when on duty in bad weather; †**watch-cobbler**, ? a mender of watches, **watch committee**, the committee of a borough council which deals with all matters pertaining to the policing and public lighting of the borough; **watch-fire**, a fire maintained during the night as a signal, or for the use of a sentinel, party or person on watch; **watch-free** *a.*, free from the duty of watching or keeping guard; †**watch George**, ? a George (George 3) in the form of a watch; **watch-guard**, a chain, cord, ribbon, or the like used to secure a watch when it is worn on the person; **watch-gun**, †(*a*) a spring gun used as a guard against trespassers; (*b*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1815); **watch hand**, each of the hands of a watch; also *attrib.* in *watch-hand rotation*, rotation from left to right like that of the hands of a watch; **watch-header** *U.S.*, the officer in charge of a watch; **watch hill** (see quot. 1895); **watch-hook**, a hook for fastening a watch to the dress; †**watch hour**, the hour for sounding the watch; **watch jeweller**, a workman who fits the jewels in the pivot-holes of watches; **watch-jobber**, a mender of watches, esp. as a watchmaker's employé; **watch-keeper**, one who keeps watch or serves as a member of a watch on board ship; an officer in charge of a watch; †**watch-knoll** (*-know*) *Sc.* = sense 14; cf. *watch-hill*; **watch lamp**, an apparatus for illuminating the face of a watch at night; **watch-lining** = *watch-paper*; †**watch-mail, -meal** *Sc.*, 'a duty imposed for maintaining a garrison' (Jam); **watch mark** *Naut.*, a mark worn on the sleeve, indicating the watch to which the wearer belongs; †**watch-master** (see quot.); **watch-mastiff**, a mastiff kept

as a watch dog; **watch-mate**, a fellow-member of a ship's watch; †**watch-meal** (see *watch-mail*); †**watch money**, a sum of money paid for watching; **watch-nick** (see quot.), **watch-night**, originally a religious service extending over midnight held monthly by Wesleyan Methodists; in later use a service held (by Methodists and others) on New Year's eve, lasting until midnight; also, the night upon which the service is held, **watch-officer**, an officer who takes his turn as the officer in charge of the watch, **watch-oil**, a highly refined lubricating oil used for watches and clocks; **watch-paper**, a disc of paper, silk, or other material, inscribed or painted with an ornamental design, a picture, rhyme, or other device, inserted as a lining or pad in the outer case of an old-fashioned watch; **watch-part** = *watch train*; **watch-peal**, a warning peal (of a bell), **watch-peel** (see PEEL *sb*.1 4), **watch-pocket**, a small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch, also, a pocket or pouch at the head of a bed, to hold a person's watch at night, **watch point**, a watching station; **watch pole**, a watchman's pole or staff, **watch-post** *Mil.*, a position at which a body of soldiers, a sentinel or watchman, is stationed on watch; also, a body of guards, **watch rate**, a rate levied by a municipal borough to defray the expenses of watching; **watch-riband**, a watch-guard in the form of a riband, **watch round** = ROUND *sb*.1 14; **watch-seal** = SEAL *sb*.2 3 f; **watch-setting** *Mil.*, the posting of the watch; **watch-spring**, the main-spring of a watch; also (without article) as a material; also *attrib.*, **watch-stand**, †(*a*) a look-out position for a sentinel or watchman, (*b*) a small case or stand in or upon which a watch may be placed so that its face may be seen; †**watch-star** = GUARD *sb* 12, **watch-string**, a watch-guard of cord; **watch-tackle** *Naut.*, a TACKLE (*sb*. 3) by means of which the watch can perform various operations without the help of additional men; **watch train**, the set of wheels and pinions which drive the hands of a clock, as distinguished from the striking train, **watch-wheel**, the balance wheel of the 'watch-work' of a clock, also *Comb.*; **watch-woman**, (*a*) a woman who 'watches' in a sick room or attends a sick person; (*b*) a woman who performs the duties of a night watchman; (*c*) a woman who keeps vigil (*nonce-use*); †**watch-wright**, a watchmaker. Also WATCH-BELL, WATCH-BILL, WATCH-BOX, WATCH-CASE, WATCH-CLOCK, WATCH-DOG, WATCH-GLASS, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Watch alarm*, an instrument with going works to sound an alarm at a specified period 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1016 The *watch-balls of these first rounds have generally not so deep a colour as if they were tried in a furnace three or four months old 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. *Magnif.* 1197 Th' eternall *Watch-births of thy [*sc* Solomon's] sacred Wit [*i e* his three books. Fr *De ton divin esprit les veilles eternelles*] 1789 T. ANBURY *Trav. Amer.* I. 303 We are now within sight of the enemy, and their *watch-boats are continually rowing about. 1892 C. R B. BARRETT *Essex* III 50 The *Henrietta* [pinnace] was at that time [*c* 1664] acting as watch-boat, and there are many references to its 'staying' boats that had used trawls. 1920 *Times* 13 Oct 14/3 He was hailed by an Icelandic watchboat The watchboat interrupted their fishing, and finally steamed alongside 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr 449/1 The *watch bracelet, with its setting of substantial leather, is a convenient adjunct to the cycler. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. XXXVII I 485 Rushes the pith whereof maketh wieke for *watch-candles, and funerall lights 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I IV. § 6 For were it not better for a man in a faire roome, to set vp one great light, .than to goe about with a small watch candle into euerie corner? *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet Wks 1721 III 421 As in the Night I restless lie, I the Watch Candle keep in Eye. 1911 WEBSTER, **Watch cap*, a knitted close fitting navy blue cap worn by enlisted men in the United States navy in cold or storm 1896 *Paterson Mag* (U S) VI 253/1 The years of *watch-care which she had given to the child left in her charge 1908 D S MACKAY *Relig of Threshold* 1 27 The faith of this man lays hold of God's watch care in these two extremes of the day 1739 *Act* 12 *Geo II*, c 26 § 13 For assaying Gold Hooks for *Watch Chains, ten Pence apiece 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I 249 SIR Sedley smiled, and played with his watch chain. 1837 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parl Sk.*, The immensely long waistcoat, and silver watch chain dangling below it 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 18 Aug in *Lockhart* (1837) III. VI 207 Duff and I sit upon deck, like two great bears, wrapt in *watch-cloaks. 1825 — *Betrothed* XIV, Enveloping himself in his long *chappe*, or military watch-cloak, he [the Norman soldier] withdrew. ? 1704 in Alice M Earle *Two Cent Costume Amer* (1903) II. 407 A White Cape-cloth *Watch-coat. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 135 There were also several thick Watch Coats of the Seamens, but they were too hot to wear 1827 E MACKENZIE *Newcastle* II. 726 Each watchman is provided with a warm watch coat, a lanthorn, a rattle 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLVIII, The Captain laid her down, and covered her with a great watch coat. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* I. 177 'I'll warrant ye (said a shrewd lawyer, though not Foxer) this Roebuck left his colours for no good.' 'Good! ha,' cried a great greasy *watch-cobler, 'tis my belief that he was reduced for cowardice.' 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will. IV*, c 76 § 76 The Council shall appoint a sufficient Number of their own Body, who, together with the Mayor shall be and be called the *Watch Committee for such Borough 1884 *Encycl. Brit* XVII 28/1 The mayor is *ex officio* a magistrate for the borough and a member of the watch committee 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* XXXIX, And by the *watch-fire's glimmering light, was seen An huntress maid 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I II, Such were the notes that from the Pirate's isle Around the kindling watch-fire rang the while 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VIII 215 Watch fires were lit round the encampment 1581 STYWARD *Martial Discipl* I 30 The which except in great extremitie shall be *watch free 1614 in *Archæologia* XLII. 350 Item a *watche George 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Steam Excurs*, Miss Emily Taunton was making a *watch guard 1839 — *Nicholeby* II, The dark complexioned men who wear large rings and heavy watch guards 1768 *Ann Reg* 106 A maid servant at Paddington was accidentally shot by a *watch gun, which was usually set by the family as a defence against rogues *1772 Regul H M Service at Sea* 9 Captains are forbid to fire the Watch-Gun in any Port unless there be at least Five of H M Ships in Company 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) III 132 The Marquis fired a shot from his morning gun into the Town I fire no watch gun. 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Watch-Gun*, the gun which is fired on board ships of war at the setting of the watch in the evening, and relieving it in the morning *1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 16 June, Suppl 2/2 [Advt.] Clock and *watch hands 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinem* 36 An observer ..sees, every point in the body rotated about him in a sense opposite to that of watch-hand rotation *Ibid* 222 1887 GOODE *Fisheries of U.S.* V. II 229 (Cent) The divisions of the crew are known as the starboard and larboard watches, commanded respectively by the first and second mates or the second and third mates, who are known as *watch-headers. 1560 in J Scott *Berwick upon Tweed* (1888) 448 Any man that cometh to the *watch hill and is by the officers to watch. 1895 *Lakeland Gloss* Suppl, *Watch Hill*, the hill from which the outlook was kept against border freebooters; hence now frequent as Border place name 1698 *Lond Gaz* No 3376/4 A Diamond *Watch-Hook was lost the 17th instant *c* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 43 Who taught the cok hys *watche howres to observe. 1884 F. J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 102 *Watch jewellers use a glass with double lenses half an inch in diameter. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug 8/4 *Watch Jobber (Really good) wanted 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xi 210 The second mate combined in himself the various offices of bosun, sailmaker, and *watchkeeper 1920 *Times Lit Suppl.* 13 May 298/4 He exchanged his duties as a watch-keeper in an ironclad for service in the Cockatrice, 1645 in J. Wilson *Annals of Hawick* (1850) 65 [A burgess charged with not being present at the riding of the common] confessit he was at the *Watch Know. [They] assoilzied him of the penalty and fine 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 203 Contrivance for a *Watch Lamp which will show the Hour of the Night, without trouble to a person lying in bed 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. XXX, An old silk *watch lining, worked with beads! 1710 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1761) II 552 Others more probably conjecture from its name given to it by Skeen, *voce* Pension of the *watch meal of Kilpatrick, that it was for the sustenance of the garrison of Dumbarton. *Ibid*, When this *watch mail was constitute 1860 STUART *Seaman's Catech* (1862) 83 It is now a general rule throughout the navy to have '*watch marks' on the sleeve of the frock 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 479/2 *Tesserarius*, the *watchmaister, or the sargeant that giueth the charge or watchword to the souldiers 1778 W PEARCE *Haunts of Shakespeare* 13 Or drowsy *watch mastiff that bays the sharp wind 1632 L FOX *N W Fox* (1635) 174 That no man shall make any doubt thereof, eyther at his Messe or to his *Watch-mate. 1840 R. H DANA *Bef Mast* XVI, About midnight we were waked up by our two watch-mates. 1898 F T BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* XIV 162 All my watchmates were, .waiting to be taken on board again 1628 *Tohe* (Kent) *Estate Acc.* (MS) fol 125 *Watch money *c* 1750 in W Alexander *Notes & Sk. 18th Cent.* (1877) 66 There is paid in black mail or watch money, openly, or privately, £5000. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Régime* 122 Bunt owned a *watch nick—a tiny saw filed out of the tempered steel of a watch spring. 1742 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 9 Apr., We had the first *watch-night in London We commonly choose for this Solemn Service the Friday night nearest the full moon 1835 *Court Mag* VI 70/2 A methodist, she always goes to the chapel on New Year's-eve—or the 'Watch Night', as they call it 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz* 10 July 10/1 A man .was charged with annoying the Salvation Army at a 'watch-night' service 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* II. 29 On a third class cruiser, he [the Sub] is a *watch-officer 1870 PREECE *Telegraphy* 249 Only good *watch-oil should be employed. 1777 in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 335 A *watch-paper on which there are some very fine hair strokes of a graver 1818 HAZLITT *Eng Poets* VII (1870) 170 Nor did he cut out poetry as we cut out watch-papers 1858 O W HOLMES *Autocrat* IX. (1903) 208 He..opened the watch, and handed me the loose outside case without a word. —The watch-paper had been pink once. Two little birds, a flower [etc] 1908 [MISS E FOWLER] *Intim. Trent & Ancholme* 21 He wrote minutely the Creed and the Lord's Prayer on watch papers 1696 W. D[UGDALE] *Artif. Clock-m* 1 3 The *Watch-part of a Movement is that which serveth to the measuring the hours 1656 HEVLIN *Surv France* 12 The Protestants, of this Bell [rung at the procession of the host] ,use it as a warning or *watch peal to avoid that street through which they hear it coming 1888 A GEIKIE *Geol Sk.* I. 7 *Watch peels, castles, and towers. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXVII, Consulting a copper time-piece which dwelt at the bottom of a deep *watch-pocket, and was raised to the surface by means of a black string 1845 D JERROLD *St. Giles* XXI, [The] pistols he attempted to place in the watch pocket at the head of the bed. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 167 When a constable, then a second, and a third, were all tearing down upon me from *watch points, where they had been in hiding 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 358 P 1 A Gentleman that has several Wounds in the Head by *Watch Poles 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. LXXII IX 298 The occupation of Æolis by the Lacedæmonian general was a sort of *watch-post 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* III. 238 Signal Misenus gives from his watch-post set on the steep 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II XXXVIII. 144 On the extreme frontier of Transylvania, however, he left behind him a portion of his army, to serve as watch-post. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will IV*, c. 76 § 92 Provided that in every Case in which before the passing this Act any Rate might be levied in any Borough for the Purpose of watching it shall be lawful for the Council of such Borough to levy a *Watch Rate 1860 SMILES *Self Help* 214 Blakman was on one occasion selected by the ratepayers to collect the watch-rate for the parish of St Anne. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* III, The captain gave a youngster five dozen the other day for wearing a scarlet *watch-riband. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot* (1864) I 133 Spalding determined, on the night when it was his turn to take his part in the *watch rounds, to assist the enemy in an escalade. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb T, Young Lady's T* II 151 The 'watch-seals of the Marquis 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* V (1841) 293 He does not 'engrave *Truth* on his watch-seal'. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 101 After which no Trumpet is to sound, or Drum to beat, in the Garrison, except at *Watch-setting and Tattoo. 1844 *Ibid.* 259 The Trumpet is to sound for Watch-setting, and the Tattoo is to beat at Eight o'clock 1920 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar 10/7 The ceremony of playing 'Retreat' on watch-setting is observed all over the Empire wherever an infantry battalion is quartered 1760 in *Phil. Trans* LI 829, I cut off several slips from different leaves, each of which I placed between two bits of *watch spring 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 375 Thin plates...rolled up in the manner of a watch-spring 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* liv, The fat boy returned, slumbering as peaceably in his dickey, over the stones, as if it had been a down bed on watch-springs. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I 250 Watch springs are hammered out of round steel wire of suitable diameter, until they fill the gage for width. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 7/4 The watch-spring steel is manufactured at Sheffield. 1620 HEALEY *St Aug. Citie of God* III xii 121 In time of warre, or suspition, the watchmen placed bundels of dyre small sticks, vpon their high *watch-stands [L *in editis speculis*] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Watch-stand*, a mantel piece or toilet rest or support for a watch. 1588 ASHLEY *Wagenar's Mariners Mirr* B 2 b, If the said *watch stars stand South southwest. [Cf. *supra*, 'those Guardes or watches of *Vrsa minor'.] 1773 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 16 June, Suppl 2/2 [Advt.] Silver and steel watch chains, .silk *watch strings. 1789 *Trifler* No. XXXIII 427 A gentleman of the present age has seldom more taste than he can lavish away in the choice of a watch string. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* XXV, By. clapping *watch-tackles upon all the sheets and halyards, we managed to hold our own. 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 299/1 The one, gives motion to the train of wheels called the going or *watch train; the other to the striking train of wheels. 1894 F. J BRITTEN *Former Watch & Clockm* 210 The 'going' or 'watch' train, that drives the hands. 1568 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 132 For the mendinge of the staye of the *watche while ijd. 1569 *Ibid* 136 For the mending of the watchwhele of the clock 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 36. 1 The Second is termed the Ballance Wheel of a Clock. Some call it the Watch Wheel, or Motion Wheel 1813 *Examiner* 5 Apr 219/1 R. Payne, ..watch-wheel-maker 1638 G DANIEL *Ecclog* 1. 170 Thy verse may creepe To Chimneyes, or *watch-women till they sleepe. 1829 *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) IV. 56 The mischievous fondness of her nearest relations has since removed this faithful watchwoman [female attendant] 1836 LONGF. *Life* (1891) I 245 At Brunnen there is no watchman, but a watchwoman. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 75 The *Watch-wrights craft being not only the Ape of Nature, but the very Tool, still in her hand

Watch (wɒtʃ), *v.* Pa t and pa. pple. **watched** (wɒtʃt). Forms: 1 *Northumb.* wæcca (wœcca), pa. t -wæhte, *WS.* only in pr. pple. wæccende, 2–5 wecche, 4–7 wach, 4–5 *Sc* vach, (?wauch), 4–6 wacche, 5–6 wechc, watche, 6– watch. [OE. *wecc-*, a doublet of *wacian* WAKE *v.* (weak), repr WGer. **wakējan* (OHG. *wahhan*; in WS. only in pr pple. *waccende*, the forms belonging to *wacian* being used for the other parts of the vb.; in Northumbrian the type *wecc-* is alone recorded. For the Teut. and Indogermanic cognates see WAKE *v.*]

I. Intransitive uses.

†**1.** To be or remain awake. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Rituale Eccles. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 94 *Sit. evigilemus sive dormamus, Sva hwæðer we wæccan vel we slepan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xl[i] 8 Hebt me wæccende wunian longe, þæt ic ne slepe siþþan eefre. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 169 He ..Sleepithe on the day and watcheth al the nyght 1430–40 — *Bochas* V. VII (1554) 123 b/1 Lyrat the lulder of his eyen twayne, They cut them of That he not should slepe in prison, But euer watche with pame intollerable 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I XV (1639) 23 If the sick watch overmuch, then you must apply such things as provoke sleep 1641 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* II. II, *Fun* Wee'l keep you, As they doe Hawkes— *Cos.* Watching untill you leave your wildnesse. 1658 tr. *Leinnius' Secret Miracles* III. VIII. 211 Hence grew the Proverb, when men have passed a troublesome nights rest they say, We have had Saint John Baptist's night. That is, we have not taken any sleep, but watcht all night.

†**b.** To keep awake intentionally *Obs.*

c 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* XIV, Eadige beoð þa þeowan, þe heora hlaford, þonne he cymð, hi waccende fint *c* 1450 (*tr. Myst, Betray. Christ* 18 Petyr, with thi fellawys here shalt thou abyde, And weche tyl I come ageyn. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5375 Where it behouith to wacche nightes thre Without Any sompnolent slepe to be. 1608 VALGHAN *Direct Health* in *Babees Bk* 252 Watch not too long after supper, but depart within two hours to bed. 1650 H BROOKE *Cæsar. Health* 180 The Phlegmatick and Fat should watch much. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 332 As when men wont to watch on duty, sleeping found by whom they dread, Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake

c. Of certain flowers: To remain unclosed (during certain hours of the day).

1812 *New Bot Gard.* I. 52 The flowers [of *Anthericum ramosum*] watch from seven in the morning to three or four in the afternoon

d. *To watch up*: to sit up at night. *rare.*

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. V, Esmond had seen this gentleman..toiling to give bread to a great family, and

watching up many a long winter night to keep the wolf from his door.

e. To remain awake *with* a sick person or at his bedside, for the purpose of rendering help or comfort.

1691 TILSON in *Baxter's Certainty Worlds Spirits* 148 Between One and Two a-Clock in the Morning she fell into a Trance One Widow Turner, who watched with her that Night, says, that [etc.] *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Mar 1670, I watched late with him [a brother on his deathbed] this night 1843 MRS BROWNING *To Flush* VII, This dog watched beside a bed Where no sunbeam broke the gloom Round the sick and dreary

2. To remain awake for purposes of devotion; to keep vigil

971 *Blickl Hom* 137 Heo wæs wæccende dæges ond nihtes, *c* 1450 CARGRAVE *St. Gilbert* (1910) 121 Afftyr sche had wecchid in deuoute prayeres al a nyte sche went hom hol fro both sores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 123 He was tempted moost suttelly, he watched, he fasted, he prayed moost bevyly. 1570-1 *Rec. Burgh Lanark* (1893) 54 Item, for candull to wyche in the kirk, ijs. 1712 P. METCALFE *Life S. Winefride* (1917) 18 She watch'd whole Nights in the Church, either kneeling or prostrate before the Altar or [etc.] 1756-9 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, S. Peter Damian*, Peter watched long before the signal for matins, and after with the rest. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* III. i. 90 Fair sir, Give me this hour to watch with and say prayers. 1913 W. K. L. CLARKE *Basil* VI. 89 To fast or watch more than the rest is self-will and vain-glory.

b. quasi-*trans.* with complement. *To watch in*: to keep vigil to greet (the New Year)

1828 ADAM CLARKE in *Life* (1840) 454 Mother was not strong enough to watch-in the New Year

3 To be on the alert, to be vigilant; to be on one's guard against danger or surprise.

a 1225 *St Marher* 15 Ah þeo þet stalewurþe heod ant stanke to 3um me [*sc.* Satan], swa þet heo ham wið me ant mine wrenches wecchinde ham weren, so uuel me punched þrof þet [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 5 Be heedfull hence and watch. 1658 J. OWEN *Temptation* II. 30 To watch is as much as to be on our guard, to take heed, to consider all wates, and meanes whereby an enemy may approach to us. 1675 — *Indwelling Sin* viii. (1734) 81 It [*sc.* sin] adds in its workings, Deceit unto Power The Efficacy of that must needs be great, and is carefully to be watched against. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 166 But in his duty prompt at every call, He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, I wad advise ony friends o' mine to gree wi' Rob; for, watch as they like, and do what they like, they are sair apt to be harried when the lang nights come on.

† b. To attend diligently to a duty. Const. *upon*. Cf. WAIT *v*.[1] 14 d. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 673 With all their heart and endeuour they should watch vpon their office

4. To be on the look out; to keep a person or thing in sight, so as to be aware of any movement or change.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 87 His twa men bad he..Ga to thair feris to rest and ly; For he vald vach thar com to se. 1547 *Bk. Marchaundes* 63 They haue a .C. eyes euer open to watch as the cat for the mous. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 45 b, The Byshoppe, whiche as the master of a shyppe sitteth watching at the Healme [*L. qui tanquam gubernator navis in specula sedeat intentus*] 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* V. iii, Sit vp to night, and watch. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. 41 Watch, Simon, that nobody comes up whilst he is here. 1839 T. T. STODDART *Songs & P.* 40 Quickly lead, Where the roving trout Watches round an eddy, With his eager snout Pointed up and ready. 1845 BROWNING *Lost Leader* 14 Shake speare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us,—they watch from their graves! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXII, Did you ever see a dun, my dear; or a bailiff and his man? Two of the abominable wretches watched all last week at the green-grocer's opposite. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 290, I was to watch, and call out the direction in which he was to run.

b. With indirect question.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 62, I will ga vach all preuely, Gif I heir oucht of thar cummyng. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 163 That made him forto waite and wacche Be alle weies how it ferde. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* LXXXIII. 262 We..layde our busshement In a lytell wood a ii. legees fro this cyte, to watch whan my brother Huon shold passe by that way. 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 3 The Crocodile, by whome th' Ægyptians watche, Howe farre that yeare shall mightie Nilus flowe, For theire shee likes to laie her egges and hatche. 1878 TENNYSON *Revenge* xi, But they dared not touch us again, for they fear'd that we still could sting, So they watch'd what the end would be 1888 *Glasgow Weekly Mail* 12 Aug. 5/1 It will behove the people .to watch how the Government may endeavour to pave the way for this change.

c. To be on the watch for opportunities *to do* something.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 930 Bot dede, that vachis ay to mar With all hyr mycht wark and vorthy, Had at his wot-schip gret invy 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 327 The Inhumanyte and terryblite of the habitans and Indwellars, that allway wacche and wayte to do euyll and desplaysir to alle the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 776 The Groom..stript for Wrestling, smears his Limbs with Oyl, And watches with a Trip his Foe to foil

d. To be on the watch *for* (something expected).

1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* V, The wonderful turns of fate which have attended this fortress, are sufficient to warrant any one to watch for what seem the peculiar indications of the will of Heaven 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* XXVII, But I can see you when you watch for the postman

e *To watch after* (a person): to follow with one's looks, watch the movements of. *rare.*

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* IX, You should have seen Fanny Holton's eyes watching after the dove-coloured young lady! 1852 — *Esmond* II. X, Then he had seen her but for two days, and fled. Now he beheld her day after day, and when she was at Court watched after her

f Cricket. *To watch out* = FIELD *v.* 5.

1786 G. WHITE in *Life & Lett.* (1901) II. 160 Tom bats, his grand-mother bowls, and his great grand-mother watches out!! 1875 *Baily's Mag.* Apr. 403 So narrow is the ground, that long-leg and cover point respectively are quite out of sight, watching out on the hill-side. 1901 *Winch. Coll. Notions, Watch out*, to field at nets for cricket.

g *To watch out* (U.S. *colloq.*). to look out, to be on one's guard.

a 1888 J. W. RILEY *Little Orphant Annie* IV, You better mind yer parents, Er the gobble-uns 'll git you Ef you Don't Watch Out! 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge*, You watch out, Henry, an' take good care of yerself in this here fighting business. 1918 in *Times Lit. Supp.* 11 July 325/4 The new chantey on Monday morning's route march was a thing to watch out for.

5. Watch over —. To exercise protecting care over, to keep in constant view in order to preserve from harm or error.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 b, As heerdmen euer watchynge ouer the flocke of our lorde Jesu 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Golden Grove, Agenda, Sunday* 65 Watch over thy self, counsel thy self, and judge thy self impartially. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 2 That Providence which watches over all its Works 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 233 But there is a Providence (such at least was the opinion of the historian Procopius) that watches over innocence and folly. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 216 From heaven four beings come at night To watch o'er mortals while they sleep 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 404 The eye of the rulers is required always to watch over the young 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 106 We cannot put Stonehenge or the Wansdyke into a museum—all the more reason why we should watch over them where they are. 1899 MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Mut* I. 11 A flock of goats, watched over by an Arab girl.

6 To fulfil the duty of a watchman, sentinel, or guard.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 97 Vp to the wall I sall gow bring, Gif god vs kepis fra persaving Of thame that wachis on the wall. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 407 Him behuvit neidlingis to wait he on the wald. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Excubo*, to watche, as they whiche in battaylle, or in the garde of a prynces personne doo. 1540 HOBY in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 284 Besydes that hit did cost me money to persons for a long tyme nyghtly to wache and to take hede lest any thyng shuld to be mysordered there. 1576 *S'hampton Cri. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. i. 131 That every householder..should watche in proper person or at the least provide a good honest and able watcheman for the more suertie and save garde of the towne. 1623 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1707) XVII. 529 The Lord Mayor shall cause certain Persons to watch at the Gates, and other like places in the Suburbs where Flesh may be brought, to view and search and to intercept the same. 1662 J. DAVILS tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 84 Great Lords and rich Merchants have a Guard in their Courts, who watch all night. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug. 1641, I watched on a horne worke neere our quarters. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, Peter was ordered to watch at the door.

† quasi-*trans.* with complement. *nonce use.*

1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 192 Ye army men are almost watched off theire legs.

† b. *To watch and ward*: to keep 'watch and ward'. Also *fig.* (For the transitive use see 10.)

1583 BABINGTON *Command.* x. (1590) 444 No more quench you the fire by withdrawing ye wood, than assuredly you stay the course of wicked conceits, when you watch and ward well ouer your senses. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 2 They for vs fight, they watch and dewly ward, And their bright Squadrons round about vs plant. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 6 Either party lived watching and warding. 1620 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 242 To a man, watchinge and wardinge at Burneley faire, iiijd. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1694) 1296 To watch and ward, *excubare* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol. 4 Every one did watch and ward, and not one was exempted from carrying the Basket.

c. Of a sailor: To be on duty during a watch.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1844) I. 5, I was placed in the Seahorse of 20 guns, with Captain Farmer, and watched in the foretop 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 235 Each man watches four hours, and rests eight.

† 7. *Hunting.* Of an otter: To retreat into its lair. *Obs.* Cf. 17.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I (ed. 2) 20 An Otter Watcheth. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 76 A Fox Kennelleth, a Badger Eartheth, an Otter Watcheth, a Boar Coucheth

8. *Naut.* † a. Of the timbers of a ship: ? To work loose. *Obs.* b. Of a buoy: To float on the surface of the water.

1633-4 *Admir. Ct. Exam.* 50, 21 Jan. (MS.), Whilest she was at sea the beames did watch and worke too and froe. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 328 The Pilots swept for and weighed (as no buoys watched) the four anchors. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 84 All the buoys had not yet 'watched' but there was a tremendous sea running.

II. Transitive uses.

† 9. To keep under surveillance (a prisoner, a besieged army) in order to prevent escape or rescue; to set an armed watch upon (a place, road, passage). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5086 He dide sette in wardes seers Knyghte to wachem [*v.r.* waite], & squiers. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 26893 (Fairf.) And for that skylle lette wacche hym [*sc.* Jesus in the tomb] Thre dais we you pray *a* 1400 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 997 Than he watched your Chambre bryght, With men of armes hardy and wyght, For to take that squyer. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1613 That they be weisely wachede and in warde holdene. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 70 In a schaw That lugyt thaim To wache the way als besyly as that mycht. *Ibid.* V. 239 Schyr Jhone Butler, to wache the furdis rycht, Out fra his men of Wallace had a sicht 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 712 They should be kept, and with such vigilant persons continually watched 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) B ij b, This Nummus nowe Is straughtly watchte, and hardly kept with men of each degree

b To guard (a dead body, goods).

1450 LOMNER *Lett.* 5 May in *Paston Lett.* I. 125 And the shreue of Kent doth weche the body. 1587 *Acc. Mary Q. Scots* (Camden) 60 And for 13 men hired to watch the plate at Ware and Peterborowe, 111 nights, vjs viijd. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 45 Acœtes watch'd the Corps 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Wake*, He, also, 'died one day,' so they say, and his ever-faithful groom watched the body during the night 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* XXVII, I peeped through a crack of the dining-room door, and see the men that was watching the corpse all sound asleep on their chairs. 1886 C. SCHOLL *Phraseol. Dict.* II. 834 The goods were watched all night by a watchman.

† 10. To guard against attack; to provide with a body of guards or armed watchmen; to serve as a guard to Also *to watch and ward* (cf. 6 b).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 128 Bot for the trewis he left noucht Wachis till set to the castele, Ilk nycht he gert men wach it wele ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 547 He wylle werraye Cornwysse, he ware 3if the lykes, Wage many wyghtemene, and wache thy marches. *Ibid.* 613 Thane yschewes he empetrour Arayede with his Romaynes..Sexty geauntes be fore,.. With weches and warlawe to wacchene his tentys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XI. 166 Than they leged and pight teyntes and pavilouns, and hem rested, and lete the hoste be wacched. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 199 Gonnor was wetched at Felbrygge Halle with xl. persones of the Lady Felbrygge tenaunts 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* CXXVII. 1 Lakewise in vaine men vndertake, Cities and holdes to watch and ward 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 207 The King of Indians was watched with foure and twenty Elephants 1819 SCOTT *Noble Minstrel* X, Wilt thou receive this weighty trust when I am o'er the sea? To watch and ward my castle strong, and to protect my land.

† b. *refl.* To guard oneself. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 520 For that is nothir duk ne barown, ..That euir may wnith hym with tresoune!

11. To keep (a person or thing) in view in order to observe any actions, movements, or changes that may occur.

a. with obj. a person (or animal). Sometimes implying the intent to attack or capture.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 177 Having once this juyce He watch Titania, when she is asleepe, And drop the liquor of it in her eyes 1650 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 255 Evre since I came hether I have bine so narrowly watched by the severe Christians that I could not answer your letter before now 1675 *Charac. Town-Gallant* (1872) 2 He watches Wenches just as Tumblers do Rabbits. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* VIII, Here has been my hang dog kinsman watching you as close as ever cat watched a mouse. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* V, He became aware that he was watched by a party of men, whose appearance had nothing in it very consolatory to the journeyer of those days. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* IX, She would take her station here, at dusk, and watch the people as they passed up and down the street. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXV, I watch thee from the quiet shore; Thy spirit up to mine can reach. 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 81, I had not gone twenty yards ere I knew I was watched. 1927 *Ing. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 495 To divide them [the Marches] between the Nevilles and the Percies, setting each to watch the other.

b. with obj. a thing.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 One kepte ye compas, and watched ye our glasse. 1645 STAPYLTON tr. *Musæus* C 2, On her high turret Hero watcht the flame, And as stiffe gales from any quarter came, Still screen'd it with the sacred robe she wore. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. 278 Within the shadow of the ship I watched their rich attire; Blue, glossy green, and velvet black, They coiled and swam. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho.* i, 'You don't think it's at all an out-of-the-way affair then?' asked Mr. Septimus Hicks, who had watched the countenance of Tibbs in mute astonishment 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. IV. 124 But before everything, at this time, came my pleasure in merely watching the sea. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 293 There we lay, surrounded by twenty or thirty ships..all assembled on the same errand, vainly watching the heavens. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betwo. Trent & Ancholme* 36 We have watched the red and blue Harvest-waggons.

c. with obj. a process or course of events.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 73 Thus long haue we stood To watch the fearefull bending of thy knee. 1655 WALTON *Angler* X. (1661) 173 Watch their going forth of their holes and returning. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XIX. (1842) 500 By this arrangement the operations are more conveniently watched. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* III, While the hermit held the arm from which the blood was just beginning to flow, she anxiously watched the returning animation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 662 It was remarked by those who watched their deportment that they had come back from the carnage of Taunton in a fierce and excited state.

d. with adv. or phrase as complement.

1660 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 237 [He] was there discount by Colonel Eubank and watcht to his lodging. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* V, Many a time had she painted herself as Helen, tying a sash round her knight's cuirass, and watching him forth to battle 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XIII, Didn't I watch him into Codger's commercial boarding house, and watch him out, and watch him home to his hotel. 1848 — *Dombey* VIII, Then he would turn his head, and watch the child away, and say [etc.]. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXXII, He watched her down, he watched her in, himself shut the door: he knew she was safe. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* XVII, He looked out for a perfectly solitary spot where he..could watch out the light of sunset.

e. with accus. and inf. (without *to*) or pres. pple.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* XXVI, Mary watched the boatman leave the house. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XVII, Lady Maria, scarcely lifted up her head from her embroidery, to watch the aunt retreating. 1859 FITZGERALD

Oman xxxvi, For in the Market place, one Dusk of Day, I watch'd the Potter thumping his wet Clay 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xxv 183 Lying upon my back, I watched the clouds forming. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* lxii, They put arsenic in his meat And staied aghast to watch him eat 1908 [Miss E Fowler] *Betw Trent & Ancholme* 41 We used to watch the small bees going in and out of a hole in the wall

12. To keep in mental view; to keep oneself informed about (a course of events, etc).

1675 Dryden *Aurengz* iii (1676) 36 No hour of pleasure should pass empty by, Youth should watch 30 s, and shoot 'em as they flie 1677 Earl Essex in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II 117 Hee parted here with great professions of friendship ..yet however I would be glad you did a little watch his proceedings 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I vi. 41 We must watch their minutest actions 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xliv V 357 We cannot believe that he would willingly have foregone the opportunity of watching the proceedings of his colleagues. 1843 R J Graves *Syst Clin Med* ix 99 The cerebral symptoms should be always watched with the most unremitting and anxious attention 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* v I. 535 The war which was then raging in Hungary was watched by all Europe with interest almost as great as that which the Crusades had excited five hundred years earlier 1868 E Edwards *Ralegh* I v 78 The natural jealousy of the Spaniards watched every naval enterprise of Englishmen. 1871 Dale *Commandm* viii 204 Merchants watch the rise and fall of the markets in remote countries 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* II. i. 25 [My father] watched with some anxiety the use I should make of this first command of money. 1897 J L. Allen *Choir Invisible* xxiii. 347 She had never ceased to watch his career as part of her very life

b. To be on the alert to avail oneself of (opportunities, advantages); to be vigilant to choose (one's time for action); † to look out for, wait expectantly for (some coming event).

1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 97 Ponifre gaue a golden fee vnto his olde attorney, who watching his time, employed all his wicked inuentions which she had by long vse .collected *c* 1590 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iii ii. 824 O no, God wot, I cannot watch my time, Nor quit good turnes with double fee downe told. 1592 Kyd *Sol & Pers.* i. ii. 30, I, watch you vauntages? 1617 Moryson *Itin.* i 228 But it is the custome, that he that hath once payed the tribute may any time after enter this Church without paying any thing, if he can watch the opportunity of other Christians entering the same. 1639 J Clarke *Paræm.* 237 He that meanes to make a good market of his ware, must watch an opportunity to open his shop 1642 J Taylor (Water P) *Life Walker* A 2 b, Walker stood watching the Kings comming by. 1763 Colman *Jealous Wife* iii. 54 Did not She watch her Opportunity and come to You just as I went out? 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxvii, It was thus that he met not Wayland, who was impatiently watching his arrival. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* ii, Mr Winkle eagerly watched his opportunity, it was not long wanting 1886 *C.* Scholl *Phrase-bl Dict.* II 834 You must watch your opportunity to sell the goods. *Watch the best opportunity for selling.*

c. Of a barrister. To attend the trial of (a case) in order to note any point that may arise to affect the interests of a client who is not a party in the litigation, and to raise objections to any questions or evidence that may be inadmissible as compromising the client.

1890 M. Williams *Leaves* I 87 Serjeant Ballantine's clerk came up and asked me whether, as his chief was absent, I would watch a case that was about to be argued.

13. To exercise protecting vigilance over; to tend (a flock).

1526 Tindale *Luke* ii 8 There were, shepherds .watching their flocke by nyght. 1667 Milton *P L* ix 156 Man he made and, O indignitie! Subjected to his service Angel wings, And flaming Ministers to watch and tend Thir earthie Charge. 1700 Tate *Suppl. to New Vers. Ps* 8 While Shepherds watch'd their Flocks by Night. 1848 Longf *Resignation* 1 There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there!

b. To sit up beside (a sick person) in order to render help; to keep watch beside (a dead body)

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 20 b, I am the soule of hym that thou watched the last nyght 1590 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser VII 504/1 P[ai]d to Durrants wyfe for watchinge of Father profet, iiij*d*. *a* 1592 *Greenes Vision* Wks (Grosart) XII 233 Tomkins saw hee was in his bed, . watcht by his mother and his wife.

†14. To do (a person a good or bad turn); to contrive (mischief). *Obs.*

App a substitute for Wait *v.*[3], suggested by the synonymity of Wait *v.*[1] and *watch*

a 1586 Sidney *Ps* xvii viii, Yet their high hartes looke so low As how to watch our overthrow. 1586 W. Webbe *Eng Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 Which iniury though he meanes to doo me in myrth, yet I hope he wyll make me some sufficient recompence, or els I shall goe neere to watch hym the like or a worse turne. 1639 J. Clarke *Paræm.* 173 Harme watch harme catch. *Ibid.* 209 I'le watch you a good turne. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr* 16 But look to't, Harm watch, harm catch. If you will needs bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.

15. To provide (a town) with watchmen. In *passive*, to be policed *by* a specified body of men.

1806 J Carr *Stranger in Ireland* 52 At night the city is admirably watched and patroled. Most of the watchmen are armed with muskets, others with a pike [etc.] 1834 *Picture of Liverpool* 47 The Commissioners for Watching and Lighting the town 1909 *Rep H M. Inspectors of Constabulary* 45 The municipal boroughs of Maidenhead and Newbury are watched by the county constabulary.

16. *Falconry.* To prevent (a hawk) from sleeping, in order to tame it.

c 1575 *Perf Bk Keepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 16 Note, neuer wache sorehawke for then you take her stomake awaye, the rye cometh on so fast, & so hurt her. 1596 Shakes. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 198 Another way I haue to man my Haggard, To make her come, and know her Keepers call: That is, to watch her, as we watch these Kites 1604 — *Oth* iii. iii 23 My Lord shall neuer rest, Ile watch him tame, and talke him out of patience 1606 — *Tr & Cr* iii ii. 43 What are you gone againe, you must be watcht ere you be made tame, must you? 1689 *Selden's Table-Talk* 31 Lecturers preach the People tame (as a man watches a Hawk) and then they do what they list with them

17 *Hunting* To track (an otter) into its lair

1576 Turbery *Venerie* 241 We watch and vent an Otter 1686 Blome *Gentl Recreat* ii 76 Terms for Lodging and Dislodging of Beasts Watch and Vent the Otter 1688 [see Vent *v* 17 b].

Watchable (wɒ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Watch *v.* + -able] That may be watched.

1611 Cotgr., *Guettable*, watchable, subiect vnto watching, and warding

Watch-bell. *Obs* exc *arch* [Watch *sb*]

1. A bell upon which the half-hourly periods in each watch are struck on board ship.

1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 287 Wache Belles ij. 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Watch Bell*, in ships of war, a large bell hung to the beam of the forecastle; it is struck when the half-hour-glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch 1888 F. M Crawford *With the Immortals* xiv II 212 Come, weary mariners! Worn out with waking when the watch-bell tolls— Here is the land you seek!

2 A bell rung at the setting and relief of a military watch or to sound an alarm on the approach of an enemy

1560 in J Scott *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (1888) 448 If there be any person that maketh any affraie at any of the gates of the said towne or at the watch hill at such tyme as the watch bell is ringing or the watch is setting or afterwards that night untill the watch bell be discharged in the morninge *a* 1674 Milton *Hist Moscovia* iii Wks 1851 VIII. 486 The Land of Mugalia hath many Castles with Towers , and on the Gates Alarum Bells or Watch-Bells.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1614 T. Tymme (*title*), A Silver Watch-Bell. The Sound whereof is able to winne the most profane worldling to become a true Christian 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 118 Then shalt thou hear the last trumpet Oh how loath will the sinner be, to rise at the ringing of this watch-bell!

3. A bell used by a military or municipal watchman; also a bell rung to summon the watch.

1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 78 In the meane time the watches bell thay rang Than said the Knicht, Heir se not now how that the watche bell rings. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II ii 74 Some [of the garrison] keepe about the prison with lanterns and watch bels answering one another fiue times euery night 1660 in *Sir R Sadler's St Papers* (1809) III. 359 In the Bayliff's Chamber.. One watch-bell.

†Watch-bill[1]. *Obs.* [f. Watch *sb.* + Bill *sb.*[1]] A watchman's bill or halberd.

1665 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 128 He had slaine a monster with one watch bill or broome hooke 1688 *Ibid* 284 One James Turpin, who was one of the watch, endeavoured to putt out the fire with his watchbill *?c* 1830 A Wilson in Axon *Folk Song Lancs* (1870) 36 There's snakes an' watch-bills, just loike poikes.

Watch-bill[2]. *Naut.* [f. Watch *sb.* + Bill *sb.*[3]] (See quot. 1815.)

1813 *Niles' Weekly Reg* 10 July 304/1 The Shannon had a crew of 376 picked men by her watch-bill. 1815 *Falconer's Dict Marine* (ed Burney), *Watch-Bill*, a list of the petty officers, seamen, and marines, of a ship of war, which points out the station of each man, and what watch he belongs to 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* i (ed 2) 18 This abbreviated table is sufficiently compact to allow of its being copied into the watch bill.

Watch-box. [Watch *sb.*]

1. A small structure to shelter a person on watch.

1699 Dampier *Voy* II ii. 14 About three or four Leagues Westward of Selam is another Watch Box on a High Tree 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan 3/1 Escapes are being placed in position as fast as they can be turned out With 50 watch-boxes at 80*l.* a piece, these escapes will cost 4,000*l.*

b. A small wooden shelter resembling a sentry-box but furnished with a seat and half-door, used by a municipal watchman. *Obs.* exc *Colonial.*

1811 *Ann Reg* 44 A female, about three years and a half old was left in a watch-box, near her home 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xiv, The floor of a watch-box. 1845 D Jerrold *St Giles* i. (1851) 2 She drew up at a watch-box, and addressed herself to the man within. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* xii, It was lucky Mr. Jedwood had not commenced life at Garrandilla in a watch box, as he most certainly would have continued the use of that highly compressed apartment.

c. A policeman's shelter.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 July 5/4 On the south side of Parliament Hill Fields is a little square chalet, which is used by the County Council police...The watch-box, as it is called, was locked.

†2 ? = Watch-case 2. *Obs.*

1656 in Atkins & Overall *Acc Company of Clockm* (1881) 232 It is ordered that there be noe more of that Mettle wrought in the fashion of Watch Boxes or Cases 1739 *Act* 12 *Geo II*, c 26 § 13 For assaying, trying and marking Gold Watch Cases or Gold Watch Boxes, ten Pence apiece.

Watch-case.

†1. ? A place in which one must keep watch.

1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, iii i. 17 O thou dull God [*sc* Sleep], why lyest thou with the vilde, In loathsome Beds, and leau'st the Kingly Couch, A Watch-case, or a common Larum-Bell?

2 A hinged case or cover of an old-fashioned watch, enclosing the watch proper; now, the metal cover enclosing the works of a watch.

1681 Grew *Museum* iv. § iii. 369 Made of fine Silver-studded Work, as in Watch-Cases. 1697–8 *Foreign Post* 3–7 Jan. 2/2 A Gold Engrav'd Watch-Case lined with Scarlet Satten 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ France*, etc. I 78 Every compartment chased, like our old-fashioned watch cases. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II xxx, She took the watch-case in her hand 1899 F J Britten *Old Clocks & Watches* 123 A very finely enamelled watch case, illustrating the early life of Christ

b *attrib* and *Comb.*

1671 *Lond Gaz* No 538/4 If any one can give notice of him to his Master a Watch-case maker. 1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 16 June, Suppl. 2/2 [Advt.] Watch-case stakes and hammers

3. A small case or bag at the head of a bed for holding a watch at night, a watch-pocket.

1891 *Century Dict*

†Watch-clock. *Obs*

1. a. ? A time-piece actuated by a spring. **b.** ? A clock with a dial indicating minutes and seconds. Also *watch pendulum clock.*

1592 Del *Compend Rehearsall* in *Chetham Misc* (1851) I 19 An excellent watch-clock, by which clock the tyme might sensibly be measured in the seconds of an houre. 1633 T. James *Voy* Q b, A Watch clocke, of size inches Diameter and another lesser Watch 1650 Trapp *Comm. Eccl* xxxv 32 A certain artificer set a watch-clock upon a ring that Charles the Fifth wore upon his finger 1671 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II. 118, I spoke and wrote to my kinsman about a watch clock. *Ibid* 121, I wrote by my coz Wilson about procuring me a watch pendulum clock

2. An alarum clock. Cf. Watch *sb.* 19.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i iv *Handie Crafts* 94 Pourfull Need (Arts ancient Dame and Keeper, The early watch-clock [Fr. *resveille-matin*] of the sloathfull sleeper)

Watch-cry. [Watch *sb.*] The periodical cry of a watchman; *fig.* a motto, phrase, or word that is constantly reiterated by a party or the advocate of a cause, to call attention to some principle deemed of supreme importance. Cf. Watchword.

1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 87 Every day shows us how easy it is, first to turn any expression into a watchcry, then to empty it of all significance [etc.]. 1893 *Tablet* 4 Mar. 320 Their watch-cry will be order, propriety and economy. *a* 1894 Stevenson *In South Seas* II. ii (1908) 153 From shore the cheerful watch-cry of cocks rang out at intervals.

Watch-dog. A dog kept to guard a house, property, etc, and give warning of the approach of intruders.

1610 Shaks *Temp* i ii 383 Harke, harke, bowgh wawgh: the watch-Dogges barke, bowgh wawgh. 1770 Goldsm *Des Vill* 122 The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind 1818 Byron *Juan* i. cxxiii, 'Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home. 1876 Bancroft *Hist U.S.* III. xv. 235 The baying of a watch-dog alarmed the village 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 120 The old man is as fierce as a watch dog.

b. *fig* and in fig. context.

1845 Maurice *Moral Philos* in *Encycl. Metrop* II. 505/2 Now we feel the necessity for a set of guardians of watch-dogs of the state 1885 Lowell *Democr.* etc. (1887) 214 Formerly the duty of a librarian was considered too much that of a watch dog, to keep people as much as possible away from the books 1910 Ld Rosebery *Chatham* xvi. 339 The Chancellor acted as his watch dog in front of the Treasury.

c. quasi-*adj.* Characteristic of a watch-dog.

1862 Helps *Organiz Daily Life* 32 He was not a very skilful person in deciding upon difficult questions; but he had a sort of watch-dog carefulness.

Watched (wɒ tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. Watch *v.* + -ed[1].] Kept under close observation. † Also, of a hawk, that is kept awake (see Watch *v.* 16).

1566 T Nuce *Studley's Agamemnon* Upon the same 4 Hys request was suche How that, to paynfull labourers stuffe my mynd I wolde annex: And do but as his watched worke, whych he doth here contex Deserues 1627 E. F. *Hist Luxv. II* (1680) 84 [The Scots] in a watch'd opportunity set upon the tail of his Army. 1650 B *Disalliummum* 34 Most that are out of the Army will ere long be as gentle as any watch'd Hawke. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 421/2 How to get Diaz out of the watched room was a very awkward problem indeed.

absol 1901 J. H McCarthy *If I were King* iv, Suddenly, when the tension of watcher and watched was keenest, there came a mighty crashing at the door.

b. *Proverb.*

1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* xxxi, What's the use of watching? A watched pot never boils.

Watched, variant of Watcher.

Watcher (wɒ·tʃəɹ). [f. Watch *v.* + -er[1].] One who watches or keeps watch.

a *gen.* Often const. *of*, also *over*.

1572 Huloet (ed Higins), Watcher, *insidiator, insidiosus.* 1611 B. Jonson (*Catiline* iii 1, That will Antonius make his care .And watch the watcher. 1812 *J. Examiner* 24 Aug, 544/1 You heard the watchers exclaim—'Put up the lights' 1817 Keats *Sonn.* xi, Then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xiii, The smooth, sleek watcher of his slightest look and tone. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 556 Sir Valence.. Whose kinsman left him watcher o'er his wife And two fair babes, 1885 *Manch Exam* 29 May 5 3 Nothing is at present divulged to the public; but the eyes of interested watchers cannot be altogether closed.

b. said of the eye. *poet.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 135 Loue hath chas'd sleepe from my enthralled eyes, And made them watchers of mine owne hearts sorrow. 1824 Hood *Two Swans* 108 On his doubtful face Gleam his unwearied eyes, red watchers of the place 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 306 To an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal, Last night, their mask was patent.

c. One who keeps awake at night. Also *night watcher*.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I 296 Of nyght watchers and beters of the stretes playnge by nyght on instrumentes and vsynge lyke Folyes wh in tyme is to lest 1605 SHAKS. *Mach* II II 72 Get on your Night Gowne, least occasion call vs, And shew vs to be Watchers. 1861 FANE & LATTON *Tannhäuser* 78 She kneel'd, A faded watcher through the weary night,..In deep, perpetual prayer for him she loved 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* iv 117 There two figures are kneeling, motionless and absorbed in prayer Still the two watchers kneel on

d. One who watches by a sick bed, or by the dead.

c 1555 *Life Bp Fisher* (E E T S.) 127 Whervpon two of the watchers tooke it [the dead body] vpon a halbert betweene them. 1764 *Low Life* 9 Women, called Watchers, in Hospitals, taking the Advantage of their Patients being asleep, to pick their Pockets. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v 59 And at her head a follower of the camp Sat watching like a watcher by the dead. 1849 C BRONTË *Shirley* xxv, Then the watcher approaches the patient's pillow 1885 *Lancet* 4 Apr 640/1 Then there are the 'watchers', who belong to the Jewish community, and combine the office of a nurse with certain religious functions.

e. One who is occupied in watching; a watchman, guard, sentry, or the like. Also with defining word, as *river-watcher*, NIGHT-WATCHER.

1525 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xlix. 61 b, On ye mountaynes & hyllis costying the see were set watche men & watchers in dyuers maneis. 1838 *Bentley's Misc.* III. 274 An inspection was immediately carried on with an earnestness worthy of two watchers at a night-telegraph during a time of war. 1838 DICKENS *Nicholby* xxii, The heavy footfall of the official watcher of the night. 1884 *Munch. Examr.* 10 Oct 5/1 A river watcher and two boys lost their lives by the capsizing of a boat 1896 H G WELLS *Wheels of Chance* xvii, There are detectives of an inferior description—watchers 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xix 203 The gamekeepers and water-bailiffs—the 'watchers' as they were called. 1904 *Times* 31 Mar. 9/4 Davies had first been an office-boy and was now a watcher

f. as the title of a class of angels or of angels generally; tr. Aramaic עִיר *ʿîr*, one who is wakeful.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iv. 23 And beholde, a watcher (euen an holy angel) came downe from heauen. 1576 A. GILBY *Test 12 Patriarchs* (1581) xx For by such meanes were ye Watchers deceiued before the floud *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 312 They Watchers are, and with obsequious Wing Leave Heav'n for Earth, God's Messages to bring 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 20 (tr *Bk Enoch*) All were afraid, even the watchers of the host 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (ed. 3) 26 And by those fiatmes, Heaven's keen eyed Watchers haply mete What mortals holy deem. *a* 1908 C. BIGG *Orig. Christianity* viii. 83 Six angels build the Tower: they are the Archangels, the First Created, the Watchers of Enoch

†g. *Astr.* (*pl*) = GUARD *sb.* 12, WARDEN *sb.*1 1 b.

1588 ASHLEY *Wagenar's Mariners Mirr* B 2 b, When those Guardes or watchers of *Vrsa minor* being mounted higher. *Ibid.*, The Guards or watchers are to be placed in this Instrument exactly opposite to their due place.

Watchet (wɒ·tʃĕt), *sb.* and *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: [? 2 waschet] 4 waget(t, vachet, 4–7 wachet(t, 5 waycett, 6 wattchett, watchit, -eth, watchshide, wattshode, wetshode, 6–7 watched, watchott, 7 watcht, wetchod, -et, 6– watchet. [App. a. OF. (north-eastern) *wachet*, occurring A D 1420 (*une heuke . . force de wachet*, a cloak lined with 'watchet'; it is not clear whether this means a particular fabric or a colour); an earlier instance, spelt *waschet*, occurs in quot. 1198 below; the use of the OF. word in an Anglo-Latin context at that date does not prove that it had already been adopted into English. It is possible that *waschet*, *wachet* may be a dim. of the word which is found once (spelt *wasce*) in a Douay document of 1262; Godefr. explains this as 'sorte d'étoffe', but the interpretation is not certain from the context. The Central OF. *gasche*, recorded once (1448), for some kind of appendage or ornament of a shoe, would correspond formally, but if Godefr. is right in rendering it 'buckle' the connexion is out of the question.

It is tempting to compare mod. Walloon *waies* royal blue (which Diez would connect with OF. *guesde* WOAD); a dim. formation on a word of this meaning might have been used to denote a lighter shade of the colour. But the phonological possibility of such a derivation of *wachet* is very doubtful.]

A. *sb.* 1. A light blue colour; cloth or garments of this colour.

[1198–9 *Curia Regis Roll* 8 B m. 2 (P.R.O.) Et absolut .I. scapelarium de Waschet.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 135 Yclad he was ful smal and proprely Al in a kirtel of a light waget (*v rr* wagett, vachet, wachet(t] 1407 *Will A Rymour* (Somerset Ho.) Togam meam de Wachett. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Scutulatus*, is a colour, I suppose a wachet [1548 watchet]. 1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI* c 6 § 23 Clothe or Clothes..of anye other color or colors then skarlett redd crymsen .asewer watchett [etc.]. 1588 LAMBARD *Eiren.* App Yy v, Tres vlnas panni lanei, coloris veneti (vocati Anglice Watchet) 1592 LYLY *Endimion* v. ii, Whose teeth shal be so pure a watchet, that they shall staine the truest Turkis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX xxxvi I. 258 So sullen and melancholie a colour, enclining to a blew or watchet [L. *color austerus in glauco*] 1610 — *Camden's Brit* (1637) 133 The Saxons there in watchet clad, we see [tr. Sidonius Apollinaris: *Istic Saxona caerulum videmus*]. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II iii 392 Here see we watchet deep'ned with a blewe. 1631 TOWNSHEND *Albions Triumph* 17 A garment of watchet. 1865 T TAYLOR *Ballads & Songs Brittany* 13 What gown . were't best to wear,—My gown of gram, or of watchet fair?

¶ App. misunderstood (*Jaune garance* = madder yellow)

1530 PALSGR 287/1 Watchet colour, *jaune garance*

2 A fly used by anglers; an artificial fly made to imitate this Also *watchet fly*

1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II. 302 Pale or sky-blue watchet It is a small fly, and appears on the water on a cold day. *Ibid.* 303 Yellow-watchet Body, water-rat's fur, [etc.]. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Watchet*, the name of a fly among Craven anglers, because it is of a watchet colour, or pale blue 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 Yellow watchet fly

B. *adj.* Light blue, sky-blue.

1496 *Nottingham Rec* III 296 A jaude of waycett carssey 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 96, x prayse of wachet hosyn. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II iv 216 The flowers ..ine of a watcheth or pale blewe colour 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy* 282 The mariners being all apparelled in Watchet or skie coloured cloths 1598 *Inventory* in Greg *Henslowe Papers* (1907) 191 Item, j wattshode taffie dublet for a boye 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* III. 1 (and Q) B 2 b, Sea water greene suites, ash-color cloakes, watchet stockings. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 242 Who wonders at the Germans watchet eyes? [L. *Caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina?*] 1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 She wore bushins of wetched Silk, deck'd with Silver lace 1742 COLLINS *The Manners* 68 Or him whom Seine's blue nymphs deplore In watchet weeds on Gallia's shore. 1887 ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstr* (1892) 186 Watchet eyes As sweet as early summer skies! 1893 J DAVIDSON *Fleet St. Eclogues* 37 Wood-violets of watchet hue

b. prefixed to *blue* as a qualifying term.

1536 *Stories & Poyth Scripture* F v, Betwene euery bell a pomegranade of purpoure, of russed reade, of wetshode blew and of vermillion 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 49 And the rest of the line of a Watchet blew 1872 M COLLINS *Mrg & Merch* I iv. 107 Her hair was a light soft brown, her eyes a watchet blue

†c sometimes app. used to denote a green or greenish colour.

This meaning is uncertain exc. in quot. 1658

a 1613 J DENNYS *Secr. Angling* II. xxii. C 6 b, Make what a line he hath,. Of Buer phall, or Bayards strongest hayre Twisted with greene or watched silke among. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 93 In stead of a blew, [comets are sometimes] of a watchet or greenish colour. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1659) 161 Tethys in a Gown Of sea-green watchet

d *Comb.*, as *watchet-coloured*, *-hued* adjs.

1609 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 183 Four yards of watchet coloured ribin. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, She lies in the watchet-coloured chamber. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxx, A watchet coloured silken mantle. 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet St Eclogues* Ser. II. 25 Convolvuluses.. Pallid or watchet-hued.

Watchful (wɒ·tʃfŭl), *a.* [f. WATCH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Wakeful, sleepless; accustomed to keeping awake. Of time. Passed in wakefulness. *arch.*

1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xiv. 22–28 Of men oblitious he shal make you of good remembrance, .of sleapyshe sluggardes vigilant and watchefull. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 44 Of the Peacock. Then Iuno took his [sc. Argus'] watchfull eyes, and brauely by and by, She plast them in my traine. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* I i 31 To be in loue; where one hading moments mirth [is bought] With twenty watchfull, weary, tedious nights 1594 — *Rich. III*, v. iii. 115 To thee I do commend my watchfull soule, Ere I let fall the windowes of mine eyes. 1601 — *Jul. C* II. i. 98 What watchfull Cares doe interpose themselues Betwixt your Eyes, and Night? 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiv.* I. 14 The cock by night to Nights black Queen they slay, Because his watchfull bill doth wake the day 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 395 Till the watchful Cock awakes the Day, She sings to drive the tedious Hours away. 1805 *Med. Jrnl* XIV. 274 To alleviate the fever and watchful nights, effervescing draughts were administered 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Rel & Moral Lect* xii. 38 Nearly all reformers..have had to spend watchful nights and laborious days

2. Of persons or animals, their dispositions or faculties: Engaged in or accustomed to watching or close observation; vigilant

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 81 No more watchfull..in their campe, then if they were safely intrenched in an ale house. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 67 Our exil'd Friends..That fled the Snares of watchfull Tyranny. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xxvii, The watchfull'st sight no difference could descrie. 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 212 A little yealping Dogg that were watchfull & angry were much more usefull to you. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 585 His Hand, and watchful Eye keep even pace. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 P 1 If it had not been for that watchful Animal her Confidant. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, They had remained watchful and still for a considerable time. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* iv xii, The galley ploughs no more the sea. Left, rounding wild Cantyre, they meet The southern foemen's watchful fleet 1827 KEBLE *Chr Yr*, *St Barnabas* ii, 'Twixt Prayer and watchful Love his heart dividing 1882 MRS A. EDWARDES *Ball-room Repent.* I. 76 With a watchful mamma and governess in chaperonage.

b. Const. *about*, *against*, *for*, *of*, *over*; also with inf. of purpose.

Cf. the constructions of WATCH *v.*; *watchful of* corresponds to the transitive constructions.

1621 QUARLES *Hadassa* v. E 3, But she was watchfull of her lips and wise, Disclosing not her kindred, or alyes 1666 *Extr. St. P. rel. Friends* III (1912) 259 They are very carefull and watchfull to finde out and prevent all disturbances of that kinde. 1728 *Free-thinker* No 60. 34 They grew watchful over their New Dominion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 244 We are to live on at this rate (are we?) vexed by you, and continually watchful about you. 1769 WASHINGTON *Let. to G. Mason* 5 Apr., Writ 1834 II. 352 Selfish, designing men,..watchful of every turn, that can assist their lucrative views 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* II, No one could be..more watchful to gratify others 1899 'G G' *Windles* I 18 Watchful for such casualties, Posh caught hold of him in an instant

3. Of actions, care, etc: Characterized by vigilance.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 69 Thee Greeks with custodye watchfull, Warded thee towngats 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XXII xv 213 This beast..with most watchfull care looke th about him to see the coasts cleere and all at rest, and [etc.] 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov by Sea* B 3, God, of his boundlesse bounty, immense power, and eternall eye of watchfull prouidence releeues, guards, and consecrates him 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV 902, I should, have claimed the continuance of .your watchful counsel. 1842 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1868) II 90 A hound, crouching down with head erect, as if keeping watchful guard while the master of the mansion was away 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. vi 219 My really watchful delineation .had a quite unusual power of directing the attention of the general crowd to points of beauty to which [etc.]

4. Of places, duties, employments. In which one must be on the watch? *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I iv 42 The souldier may not moue from watchfull sted. 1596 *Edw. III*, III i. 63, I haue discride, my Lord, As I was busie in my watchfull charge, The proud Armado of king Edwards ships 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I i, That Country which he long had serv'd In watchful Councils, and in Winter Camps. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* viii, Twelve months' service, of a nature the most watchful and unpleasant.

Hence **Wa·tchfully** *adv.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Vigilanter*, watchefully, dylygently. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 269/2 He that preacheth must indeuour to draw the whole flocke, to the obedience of God, to haue them walke in feare and humblenesse, and watchfully. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech* xvii. 116 If this Experiment were very watchfully try'd. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm* xi Wks 1788 V 178 Amongst the various Societies of Christians, there are some, in which the holy Ordinances are more regularly administred..and Christian Liberty more watchfully protected. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *On Future St.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 181 Let us watchfully establish a discrimination between words and thoughts. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ Art* 70 Keeping your embroidery watchfully from the moth. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, Neville has made his remark in a watchfully advancing, and yet furtive and shy manner. 1920 *Conquest* Apr. 261/2 One of the fishermen rows the craft, the other hangs watchfully over the side

Watchfulness (wɒ·tʃfŭlnĕs). [f. WATCHFUL *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Wakefulness, inability to sleep. *Obs.* exc. *Path.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* v. vi. 34 Thus she all night wore out in watchfulnesse, Ne suffred slouthfull sleepe her eye-lids to oppresse 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. 10 If any of the family be troubled with too much watchfulnesse, so that they cannot by any meanes take rest. 1655 CULPEPPER etc. *Riverius* I. xi 40 If after bleeding there comes watchfulness, the Humors will be again inflamed. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 683 Pains, attended with vomiting, anxiety, and great watchfulness. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst Clin. Med.* xi. 121 Early and decided determination to the brain, producing delirium, watchfulness, coma 1876 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis* III x. (ed 3) 537 The tumour spread in all directions, causing great pain and watchfulness.

2. The quality or state of being watchful or attentively observant; vigilance.

1611 B JONSON *Catiline* IV. vii. Chorus M 1, And call their diligence, deceipt; .Their watchfulnesse, but lying in waite. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Soul* IV §6. 390 The watchfulnesse and recalling of our thoughts backe to their enioyned worke, when they breake loose and runne astray. 1756 *Phil. Trans* L. 22 By care and watchfulness the violence of the symptoms were kept under. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xviii, He..has, at different times, made eulogiums upon the watchfulness and ferocity of his dogs. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Imperf. Sympathies*, A Quaker..knows that his syllables are weighed—and how far a consciousness of this particular watchfulness..has a tendency to produce indirect answers, ..might be illustrated [etc.] 1847 JAMES *Convict* ix, With a quiet, cat like watchfulness, Filmer remarked everything which passed between Eda Brandon and Charles Dudley 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 285/1 This plan, however, requires constant care and watchfulness, which it is difficult at all times to ensure.

b. const. *of*, *over*; also with inf. of purpose.

1624 DONNE *Devot.* Med. xiv (ed. 2) 319 How busie, and perplexed a Cobwebb, is the Happinesse of Man here, that must bee made vp with a Watchfulnesse, to lay hold vpon Occasion. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 (1726) 203 The Cure of these Prejudices is attain'd by a constant Jealousy of ourselves, and Watchfulness over our Passions. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xiv, His watchfulness of my guardian was incessant. He rarely removed his eyes from his face. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* I. § 9 In protective watchfulness of his master's interest and credit, or in joyful readiness to seize unexpected occasions of help 1868 A DUFF *True Nobility* 73 As the causes of it [irresolution] came to be detected, there was inward watchfulness over their operation.

Watch-glass. [WATCH *sb.*]

†1. A sand-glass or hour-glass used to measure the time of keeping watch, esp. on board ship. Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cclxxvi. (1891) 534 Time and tide carry us upon another life, and there is daily less and less oil in our lamps, and less and less sand in our watch-glass. 1701 TUTTELL & MOXON *Math. Instr.* 22 Watch glass used at Sea, to shift or change their Watches. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Watch-glasses*, a name given to the glasses employed to measure the period of the watch or divide it into any number of equal parts..so that the several stations therein may be regularly kept and relieved.

2. A thin piece of glass, usually concavo-convex in form, fitted into the case of a watch over the dial-plate.

1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 16 June, Suppl 2/2 [Advt] Watch glasses. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* I 4 A concave speculum is one which is hollow like the inside of a watch glass 1894 F J BRITTEN *Former Clock & Watchm* 64 Watch glasses seem to have been introduced about 1600

attrib 1859 J R GREENE *Protozoa* VII. 66 In Ophryoglena flavicans a remarkable body termed the 'watch glass-like organ' has been recently observed by Lieberkuhn

b. as a receptacle for small objects or portions of material to be subjected to scientific observation

1757 *Phil Trans* L 286 Pieces of these should be cut off while they are in the sea water, and placed in watch glasses full of the same. 1818 ACCUM *Chem Tests* 97 A small evaporating basin, or watch glass 1880 L S BLAIR *How to work with Microscope* (ed 5) 54 Watch Glasses of various sizes should be kept by every observer 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min* 24 A watch-glass standing in a pill-box lid

Hence **Watch-glassful.**

1830 SIR J HERSCHEL *Disc Study Nat Philos* II VI § 182 (1851) 172 We almost forget that these great masses are made up of watch glassfuls

Watch-house. [WATCH *sb.*]

1. A house in which a watch or guard is stationed.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) III [You] woll hawe yowre wull howssyd in yowre wull howse be the est wache howse 1530 PALSGR 287/1 Watche howse, *lieu de guayet* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II I 108 Vpon the walles euery night doe watch fifteene men in watch houses, for euery watch house fiue men 1629 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N & Q* 12th Ser VIII 426/1 To John Cooke in p[ayment]t for a wache house set up at the beacon 01 00 00 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc Piers Westm. Bridge* 70 Useful Buildings, such as Watch-houses, &c 1775 ROMANS *Hist Florida* App 72 You will see a watch-house (nick named a fort) on St Rosa Island. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr Eur.* (1894) III 72 Four of these [summits] stand like watch houses on the edge of the cliffs 1880 A MCKAY *Hist Kilmarnock* (ed 4) 17 One of these loop-holed recesses [in Dean Castle] had been perhaps used as a watch-house in times of emergency 1881 E INGERSOLL *Oyster Industry* 249 *Watch-house*, a shanty built on the shore, or near the planted oyster-beds, from which they may be guarded (Massachusetts)

2. A house used as a station for municipal night-watchmen, in which the chief constable of the night sits to receive and detain in custody till the morning any disorderly persons brought in by the watchmen. (Now only *U.S.* and *Colonial.*)

1716 GAY *Trivia* II 491 Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands, A wooden pump, or lonely watch house stands 1731-2 *Norwich Mercury* 11-18 Mar 1/2 Several of the Footmen and Chairmen were carried to St James's Watch-house, and Yesterday Morning were examined before Justice Lambert. 1774 *Ann Reg* 123 The mob pulled down the watch-house, and rescued the prisoners. 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 *Will IV*, c. 76 § 78 To deliver any Person so apprehended into the Custody of the Constable at the nearest Watch house 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VI, Here are The Tombs once more The city watch-house is a part of the building. 1845 D JERROLD *St. Giles* I, The watchmen bore the mother to the watch-house. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Social Aims* I. 40 This unwritten play in fifty acts, composed by the dullest snorer on the floor of the watch-house 1919 *Melbourne Argus* 1 Sept 6 Detectives arrested George Whitney and locked him up at the City Watchhouse

attrib 1911 *Lond Gas* No. 4890/3 The Unicorn over-against the Watch-house Door 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I. 87 Inside there were several detectives and two watchhouse keepers at the books.

Watching (wɒ'tʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [-ING[1]]

1. The action of the verb WATCH in various senses. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xiii (*Mark*) 131 The bischapis .gret wechyne mad bessyly, to tak sancte marke, for invy 1479-81 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 99 Item, payd to the Clerke and paris for mete and drynke, for wecchynge of the Sepulcre [etc.] xxiij d *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 352 His hede was heuy for watchynge ouer nyghte 1530 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 236 For the wetching and keping of this gude tovne baitht be nicht and day 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II I 78 For sleeping England long time haue I watcht, Watching breeds leannesse *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I 120 The marquess wondering at the watching of his lodgeing *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. 1685, Tired indeede as he was with griefe and watching 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarb* V I, Of all modes of suspense, the watching for a loitering mistress is the worst. 1830 *Act* 11 *Geo IV*, c. 27 § 1 To make Provision for the lighting and watching of the several Parishes in England and Wales 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IV I 444 The king had been exhausted by long watching and by many violent emotions. He now retired to rest 1903 MRS DE LA PASTURE *Cornelius* XVI 183 She is very far from strong, and requires a deal of watching over 1911 WACE *Prophecy Jew & Chr.* IX. 172 He taught His disciples and ourselves to live in a constant state of watching for the complete and final revelation of that kingdom

b. An act or instance of this.

c 1400 *Sc. Troyan War* (Horstm.) II. 614 Gregeois, yharnande with mayne & mude The wachingis [*v. r.* vachingis] for to execude Of þare fraudfull gyle but delay 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 247 b, This honour that the chrysten people rendreth to theyr lorde is compared to a custody or watchynge 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V XXIII (S. T. S.) II 225 The romanis in þe capitoll war sowpit & oursett with continuall stationis & watchingis 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II. 1 387 *Leonato* My Lord, I am for you, though it cost mee ten nights watchings 1641 W CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* I II, Hard watchings and rough Guards Fill and make up the field. 1669 STILLINGFL *Serm* IX. (1673) 167 Their frequent watchings, fastings, hunger and thirst 1704 NELSON *Fest & Fasts* II. V (1739) 501 It was celebrated with solemn Watchings 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* S V *Vigiliæ*, These Vigiliæ or Watchings are performed at determined hours of the day, when plants open, expand, and shut their flowers daily 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb T, Young Lady's T* II. 194 Hours were past by the tender, agitated Emily, in anxious watchings. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 80 They had to wait for the successive 'watching' of each buoy, as its first appearance on the surface is technically termed 1890 STEVENSON *In South Seas* II VI (1900) 198 It is the dead man's kindred and next friends who thus deprecate his fury with nocturnal watchings

c Sc *Watching and warding*. see WATCH *v.* 6 b and 10

1579 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 217 Subject to all taxationis, wacheing, warding, and utheris impositionis liand upoun the said burgh 1600 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 378/1 Quod omnes in dicto burgo manentes auxilia ferrent cum burgensibus ad lie watching, warding, [etc.] 1711 E WARD *Vulgus Brit* VIII 95 For Watching, Warding, and Impri[illegible] Crowns of an ancient standing 1765-8 [illegible] *Scot* II. IV § 8 This service of watching [illegible] by the burgesses within the territory of the borough 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* I 106 The citizens [of Edinburgh] performed a species of personal service for defence of the town, called watching and warding 1838 W BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 117 The *reddendo* (now merely nominal) of watching and warding.

2. The state or condition of being awake, wakefulness, often, wakefulness from disinclination or incapacity for sleep; an instance of this.

c 1550 H LLOYD *Treas. Health* VIII. C VIII, Agaynst to much watchynges .The Sygnes. That he can not slepe after his accustomyd fashyon. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 250 Yea and after a man hath recouered his health, yet is he neuerthelesse disquieted by much watching for a long time after 1669 E MAYNWARING *Preserv Health* 90 The Life of Man spends its whole course in these two different states, Sleep and Watching the one appointed for Rest and Ease, the other for Action and Labour. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat Wounds* II II 8 The Bullet not having been drawn out, occasioned great pain with Inflammation, great heat and watchings. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed 4) I 61 Watching, or want of sleep is frequently a symptom of the foregoing complaints. 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Pervigilium*, term for disinclination to sleep, watching

†**3** = WATCH *sb.* I b. *Obs.*[-1]

1688 HOLME *Armory* II XII 311/1 A Watching of Nightingales.

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *watching-hole, -place*; **watching brief**, a brief instructing counsel to 'watch' a case; also *fig*; **watching candle**, a candle used at the 'watching' of a shrine or of a corpse; also *transf.*; †**watching-chamber**, (*a*) ? a guard-room adjoining a royal apartment; (*b*) a room adjoining a shrine, to be occupied by a watcher, †**watching lamp**, cf. *watching-candle*, **watching-rate** = *watch-rate*

1886 *Daily News* 17 July 2/1 '*Watching' briefs are held by the Attorney General, and Sir H. James, Q C for Sir Charles Dilke 1905 H. G WELLS *Kipps* III I § 4 Ann held a watching brief for herself. 1526 *Will of J Stow* in *Beauties of Eng. & W* X III 261 Item to haue on every aultar a *wacchyng candle burning from vi of the clocke tyll it be past seven *a* 1592 *Greenes Vision* D 4, The Mother and the daughter sette vppe a watching Candle, and sat verie mannerlie by a good fier, looking when [he] should wake. 1634 S R *Noble Soldier* IV II, Beauty was turn'd into a watching Candle that went out stinking 1533 in W H. St. J Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) I 253 [A] Galary betwene the Kynges halle and hys *watching chambre *Ibid* I. 255 The Quenes watchyng chambre. 1856 *Builder* 14 June 325/3 The Watching Chamber on the north side of the Saint's Chapel [St Albans], wherein a monk was posted as a guard of honour to the shrine 1862 R J KING *Eastern Cathedr* 22 (Oxford) The watching chamber which, here as elsewhere, adjoined the shrine for the protection of the gold and jewels which enriched it 1850 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Africa* (1902) 76/1, I accordingly ordered the usual *watching-hole to be constructed 1597 *1st Pt Ret fr Parnass.* I 1 77 If they have lived by a *watchinge lampe, Prysinge each minute of a flyinge houre 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XIII, Sambo saw the little girl jump up from her *watching place in the window 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* IV, *Watching-rates, lighting rates, paving rates

Watching (wɒ'tʃɪŋ), *ppl. a* [-ING[2].] That watches; observant, vigilant, unsleeping.

Beowulf 1268 Se æt Heorote sand wæccendne wer wiges bidan *c* 1000 *Ecc Inst.* in Thorpe *Anc Laws* (1840) II 400 Þat ge mid wæccendre gymen gehycgen *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XVII. IX, Up, Lord And bring to naught those watching pawes *c* 1680 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script* II VI. (1726) 315 A watching providence over the church 1728 RAMSAY *Failing of a Slate* V, But watching sylphs flew round, To guard dear Madie from all skaith 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLVII, He kept his watching eyes that way 1902 *Daily Chron* 24 July 5/2 Hence the interesting spectacle of a class rivalry has not been presented to a watching nation

Hence **Watchingly** *adv rare*[-0]

1552 HULOET, Watchyngelye, *vigilanter*

Watchit, obs. form of WATCHET.

Watchless, *a.* [f. WATCH *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. a Keeping no watch. b. Unwatched, unguarded.

1622 GATAKER *Spirituall Watch* (ed 2) 124 There is great difference betweene the watchfull and the watchlesse Christian. 1721 CIBBER *Perolla* I 1, How cam'st thou first to set Thy watchless Eyes upon this fatal Wretch. 1842 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II 8 The hills are covered with flocks of sheep browsing watchless, because they know no danger. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III I 199 If it happen with them, in some watchless moment, that they stumble

2. Of a night. Not broken into watches; having no wakeful intervals.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 27 To their hearts' content They live, and through the watchless night prolong Sound slumbers

Watchlessness. [f. WATCHLESS *a.* + -NESS.] Lack of watchfulness.

1691 J B[ARDWOOD] *Hearts ease* (ed 2) 33 Another common Cause, is our own Watchlessness and Carelessness 1854 *Tait's Mag* XXI 504 To say nothing of the watchlessness of our Admiral in the Black Sea

Watch-light. [WATCH *sb.*]

1 = NIGHT-LIGHT 2 b, esp in the form of a slow-burning candle with a rush wick

1628 *Digby's Private Mem* (1827) 67 After she was in bed she read it by the help of the watch-light which stood burning by her 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* III XIII, Nurse, let me have a Watch-Light 1725 ADDISON *Drummer* II. 1, Item, a dozen Pound of Watch-Lights for the Use of the Servants *a* 1732 GAY *Story of Apparition* 88 Swift jetti'd the maid, The watch-lights burn, tuckt warm in bed was laid The hardy stranger. 1775 G WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 1 Nov., These rushes give a good clear light Watch-lights (coated with tallow), it is true, shed a dismal one, 'darkness visible'. 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 204 Luminous Bottle, or Watch light *c* 1865 LETHBY in J. Wylde *Circ Sci* I. 94/2 The rushes are peeled on three sides for the best light, and on two only for watch lights

2. A light carried by a watchman

1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 209 See, it is settled dusk now; there's a star, Morello's gone, the watch-lights show the wall.

Watchmaker.

1. One whose trade it is to make watches.

1630 CAPT J. SMITH *True Trav* 35 Gold smiths .and Watch-makers. *a* 1672 WILKINS *Disc New Planet* II (1684) 152 We allow every Watch maker so much wisdom, as not to put any Motion in his Instrument, which is superfluous 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum Knowl* I § 62 Those Actions of the Watchmaker, whereby he makes the Movements and rightly adjusts them 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 26 P 8 My first mistress was wife of a working watch maker 1832 (? DOWNES *Lett Cont Countries* I 261 Geneva. We have been a full fortnight in this paradise of watchmakers

b. attrib. uses of possessive, as *watch-maker's file, glass, lens*, etc., **watchmaker's cramp**, a neurosis affecting watchmakers.

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc, Printing* XII. P 1 Small and Fine Files (commonly called Watch-makers Files) 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2734 *Watchmaker's Glass*, a double convex lens set in a tubular socket, adapted to be held to the eye by the contraction of the orbital muscles. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min* 3 A watch maker's lens, held in the eye 1899 *Syd Soc Lex*, Watchmaker's cramp.

2 *slang.* (See quot.)

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Watchmaker*, a pickpocket, or stealer of watches

Watchmaking, *vbl sb.* The making of watches

1729 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) II 336 Watch-making ..is come to a higher degree of perfection, than it would..if [etc.] 1879 *Encycl Brit.* X 148/2 Watchmaking was already carried to a high degree of perfection, under the influence of Charles Cusin, who had settled in the town [Geneva] in 1587

attrib 1872 CARLYLE in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett* II. 219 An innocent, good lad, who has learned the watchmaking business.

Watchman (wɒ'tʃmăn). Pl. **watchmen.** [f. WATCH *sb* + MAN *sb*]

1. A member of a military guard, a sentinel or sentry; a look-out posted to give warning of the approach of danger, etc *Obs.* in technical use.

Now *rare* exc in reminiscences from the Bible.

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 5164 Be he þe gauylion a-prochid it past with-in euen, And sone þe wacche-men with out quen þai him þare sawe, þai tuke him. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11156 All the burgh is full bigge, ouer the brode wallis, Watchemen for to wale, wacches to kepe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 225 The wachman was hewy fallen on sleipe; The bryg was doun. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXVII. 66 They went and made the sepulcre sure with watchemen, and sealed the stone. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXI. 11 One of Seir cried vnto me, 'watchman what hast thou espied by night?' [1611 Watchman, what of the night?] – *Ps.* CXXVI. 1 Excepte the Lorde kepe the cite, the watchman waketh but in vayne 1544 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot.* VIII 305 *Item*, the xxj day of Julii, deliverrit to the wachemen of the castell of Edinburght XXIIJ s 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* IV III 18 *I inter a Company of Soldiours i Sol* Walke, let's see if other Watchmen Do heare what we do? 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* II. XV 134 He goes to the walls, as with charge in the Kings name to the Watchmen, through all the watch towers, that they should not breake up the watch 1680 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. 1, Our Watchmen, from the Tow'rs, with longing Eyes Expect his swift Arrival 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 203 So listen, ye youthful heroes, Mine excellent watchmen three; Here tender young girls may enter. 1913 J H MORRISON *On Trail of Pioneers* XVII. 82 Every day the watchman climbed the tower, and gazed down the Cawnpore road for some sign of the relieving force.

b *transf.* and *fig*

a 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam.* etc. II 110 Þe wouff salbe wachmane and kep mony ways is. 1612 SIR J. DIGBY in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. I. 579 Yt is fitt for us that stande as Watchemen to give warning one unto another.. upon all seeming dangers. 1655 WALTON *Angler* X. (1661) 175 And in the morning visit the water-side (but not too near) for they have a Watch-man. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXXI ii, Rest in Him, securely rest; Thy Watchman never sleeps. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 346 Nothing now hinders the visitation, which the watchmen, or prophets, had so long foreseen and forewarned of

attrib. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXVI, Sending the watchman cockatoo screaming aloft to alarm the flock.

†**c.** *pl.* Body-guard. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Yeomen of the Crowne .These were called the King's Wachemen.

†**2** A scout, spy *Obs.*

a 1533 BERNERS *Huon* CLXV 652 Whyles they were thus deuysynge together, the wache men came abought, whome the kyng had sent thether to spye and knowe if Peter. dyd sende to those prisoners any comforte or ayde.

†3. One who keeps vigil, a watcher, one who watches over or guards a person or thing, a guardian (*of* something). *Obs*

14 LYDG. *Lyke thyn Audience* 53 (Camb MS) in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 51 With wachemen wake, with sloggy folkes slepe 1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys, Agnus* 295 More ouyr [illegible] 1491 [illegible] 66 Vnckles of Gloster, and [illegible] Watch-men of our English Weale 1596 J MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 362 The Watchmen and faithfull Pastours of the Kirk of Scotland 1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parlt* 124 Removing the Dogges that should keepe and the watchmen that should watch the Flockes: so that they are left a prey to the Wolves and Foxes.

†b Applied to angels. Cf WATCHER f. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 25 Dec (1584) 270 b, We are not bound to call vppon the aungels when wee heare that they serue vs, but rather to geue God thankes in them that he hath vouchsafed to set such watchmen about vs 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Dan* iv. 13 Beholde, a watchman and an holy one came downe from heauen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I vii 31 And the Watch men (so he [Scaliger] calleth the Angels out of *Dan.* 4) lusted and went astray after them.

4. One of a body of men formerly appointed to keep watch and ward in all towns from sunset to sunrise; later, a constable of the watch who, before the Police Act of 1839, patrolled the streets by night to safeguard life and property. *Obs.*, exc. *U.S.* and *Colonial.*

14.. *Leges Quatuor Burgorum* c. 81, in *Sc. Acts* I. 349 Of like house .in þe quhilk þer wonnys ony þat in þe tym of wakyng aw of resoun to cum furth þar sal ane wachman be haldyn to cum furth quhen þat þe wakstaff gaus fra dure to dure quha sal .gang til his wache [etc.] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxv 93 (MS Hail) Plebeius ordeynid for a lawe, that wachemen shulde eche nyght go thout þe cete, & visite eche house, þat þere was no misgouernayle þere in *Ibid* 95 In tyme of the nyght, when wachemen come blowyng hir hornes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 4 Why you speake like an ancient and most quiet watchman, for I cannot see how sleeping should offend 1628 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* B 4 b, A Watchmans bill, or a Welchhooke falles not halfe so heauy vpon a man. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. (1687) 61 *Watchmen at the door.* Almost 4 a Clock and a dark cloudy morning. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, Now thieves and ruffians are awake, and honest watchmen fast asleep. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess* v. P 4 The watchman had gone twelve; my companions had all stolen off. 1785 COWPER *Task* II. 654 [She who] at the watchman's lantern borrowing light, Finds a cold bed her only comfort left. 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV. 39 With the assistance of a watchman and some passengers, conveyed them to the watchhouse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II I. 251 When Monmouth arrived in London at midnight, the watchmen were ordered by the magistrates to proclaim the joyful event through the streets of the city 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A face that had just as much play of expression as a watchman's rattle.

attrib. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, The policeman considers him [*sc.* the beadle] an imbecile civilian, a remnant of the barbarous watchmen-times.

5. A man employed to guard private property, a building, etc. while the owner, tenant, or workpeople are away, esp. during the night.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 136 These shops are guarded in the night season by certaine hired and armed watchmen 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Watchman's Time-detector. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xv, He walked boldly on board the boat, for he knew he was tenantless, except that there was a watchman, who always turned in and slept like a graven image

6. The dor-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius.*

1864-5 J. G. WOOD *Homes without H* viii (1868) 155 The common Dor Beetle (*Geotrupes vulgaris*) sometimes called the Watchman or Clock. 1883—in *Good Words* Dec. 763/1 The Dor or Watchman Beetle.

7. *Typog.* (See quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Watchman*, a little flag of paper placed *pro tem* in matter as composed, which serves to indicate the position of a footnote.

Hence **Watchmanly** *a. nonce-wd.*, belonging to or characteristic of a watchman. †**Watchmanship**, the office or function of a watchman.

a 1603 J. RAYNOLDS *Obadiah* iii (1613) 35 Not content to bee watchmen in Jerusalem, but they must haue a watchmanship in Caesarea too. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 116 Have they .taken away from ye that childish and yet watchmanly toy, the rattle?

†**Watchment.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. WATCH *v.* + -MENT.] A task of watching.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 203 However said she, all is well now; because my *Watchments* are now over, by my Master's Direction... Why, Mrs Jewkes, said I, is all this fishing about for something,...if there be an end of your *Watchments*, as you call them?

Watch-out. [f. vbl. phr. *watch out*: see WATCH *v.* 4 g.] The action of watching or looking out for something.

1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* iv, I never tried to do anything, but just poked along low-spirited and on the watch-out.

Watchshide, obs. form of WATCHET.

Watcht, variant of WATCHED *ppl. a.*

Watch-tower. [WATCH *sb.*]

1. A tower or station from which observation is kept of the approach of danger; a look-out station.

1544 in Rymer *Foedera* (1713) XV. 52 Huberdyn was Slaine with a halfe Haache out of the Wache Tour, as he and his Men went to vue the same. 1578-9 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 81 The wache toure upoun Traitrow,..mon be mendit of the litill diffaceing the Englische army maid of it.

1626 CHAPMAN tr *Musæus* C 4, A Tower, that Sestian Hero once did make Her Watch-Tower. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. II 13 West from Rio de la Gartos, there is a Look-out or Watch tower, called Selam 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiii, To the left was seen a ruined watch-tower, standing on a point of rock near the sea 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* I xiii, Upon the watch-tower's airy round No warder stood his horn to sound. 1829 W IRVING *Granada* (1850) 21 Every peak had its atalaya or watchtower, ready to make its fire by night or to send up its column of smoke by day, a signal of invasion. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II lxvii. X 197 The besieged, detecting from their watch-towers the negligence of the guards, chose a favorable opportunity and made a vigorous sally. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I 361 This place .was the watch-tower that commanded the passes of the Scardus.

b. *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III. xxii (1634) 458 We must needs come to that lesser people, which Paul in another place said to have been foreknowne to God, not in such sort as these men imagine, to foreknow out of an idle watch-toure the things that hee worketh not but [etc.]. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lix. 10 David mounted up into the watch towel of fayth, from whence he loketh downe without feare. 1639 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* ix. (1702) 122 Then stand on thy watch-tower and hear what he teacheth thee 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 19 The true philosopher considers himself as placed upon some watch tower, there to sit a careful spectator of the earth. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiv, Morning sought Her eastern watch-towel. 1912 E. RUSSELL *Maitland of Lethington* iii. 72 Knox clung to St. Giles, he could have no better watch tower.

c. *transf.* (See quot.)

1864-5 J. G. WOOD *Homes without H* vi (1868) 113 To enable the spider to see objects in its front a sort of little turret rises from the cephalothorax and on its summit are placed the eyes Naturalists familiarly call this projection the 'watch-tower'.

†2. A pharos or lighthouse. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvi. xii. II. 578 The use of this watch-tower, is to shew light as a lanthorne, and give direction in the night season to ships, for to enter the haven, and where they shall vnderhours and shelves 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VII 314 For the commodity of Ships the King builded a watch-towre of white Marble. 1757 W WHITE *Epigoniad* VI 186 As when a watch tower's light, Seen thro' the gloom of some tempestuous night, Gladsthe wet mariner. 1804 W. L. BOWLES *Spir. Discov.* II 233 Strangers..whose bark Has foundered nigh, where the red watch-towel glares Through darkness.

Watchword (wɒ·tʃwɜːd). [WATCH *sb.*]

1. *Mil.* A word or short phrase used as a password. *Obs.* in technical use.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6056 Bisé was the buerne...The ost out of angur & auntur to were, Wacche woides to wale, þat weghis might know. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxix. (1811) 66 Hengiste beynge mynded to execute his former purposed treason, shewyd his watche worde, by reason whereof anon the Brytons were slayne as shepe amonge wolues. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Tessera*, a watch worde or prime token geuen to souldiours. 1560 in J Scott *Berwick-upon-Tweed* (1888) 448 Any man that cometh to the watch hill and is by the officers to watch and thereupon hath the watchword given him. *c* 1592 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 513 Let les ditz comons auoient entre eux vne wacheworde en Englishe with whome haides you et le respons fust with Kinge Richarde and the true comons 1657 *North's Plutarch, Addit. Lives* 45 (Tamberlain) Every evening the watch word was distributed, and each man was to repaire to his Quarters.

†b. = PAROLE *sb* 2. *Obs.*

1760 *Cautions & Advs. to Officers of Army* 132 At the Delivery of the Report you are to return the Parole, or Watch-Word, to the Commanding Officer by whispering it in his Ear.

†c. The call of a sentinel on his rounds. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 13 Since when, a watch-word euery minute of the night goeth about the wals, to testifie their vigilancie. 1756 R. ROGERS *Ponds.* (1769) 18 We were so near the enemy as to hear their centry's watch word. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, I have heard only the watch-word of the sentinels.

†2. A preconcerted signal to begin an attack.

1550 LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 256 b, And then about midnight the watche worde was geuen that euery man shoulde be ready with his weapon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 178 The kynge ..came foorth..with a great bande of armed men cryinge in maner of a larome .Guazzauara, Guazzauara, which is as it weare a watch worde to giue thonset. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 452 As a token or watche worde, they cried that the Frenchemen were vp in harnesse 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C* iv. 57 b, The Enemie discharged three Cannons for the Watch word, that the horsemen might get together 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 Democles seeing his time,..gaue the watchword, and the ambush leapt out. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 370 The common watchword was the tolling of the Bels to Even-song 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* ix, The name acted as a watchword, and the moment it was pronounced, a well-directed volley of stones was let fly.

†b. *transf.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 370 Which giues the watch word to his hand full soon, To draw the cloud that hides the siluer Moon. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 90 Take heed of a false backe to the..furnace, hauing a loose bricke, that may bee taken awaie in an other Roome by a false Sinon that attendeth onely the Alchimistes hemme, or some other suchlike watch-worde. 1680 H MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 25 The Witnesses are already risen in the late Reformation, that no watch word may be taken to any Tumults from any such Indication of Time. 1793 [JOHNSON] *Consid. Coal in Scot.* 25 Colliers, in the west country have some watch-word, by sending round of which they can lay the whole collieries in the country idle.

3. A password used among members of the same sect, society, etc. ? *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 After their holy watcheworde spoken on both the sydes, after the maner vsed in that place, the one toke the other by the tip of the finger, thorow the grate 1696 WHISTON *Theory of Earth* II (1722) 214 A certain Watchword out of 500 pitch'd upon among certain Conspirators. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I 168/2 Classical quotations are the watchwords of scholars, by which they distinguish each other from the ignorant and the illiterate. 1892 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* II, They meet in the most secret places, and have their watchwords

b. A word or phrase used as embodying the guiding principle or rule of action of a party or individual

1738 *Gentl Mag* VIII 292/2 Now I cannot help being of Opinion, that all the former Watch words, were better chosen than theirs 1780 COWPER *Table-T.* 322 When the rude rabble's watch word was destroy, And blazing London seem'd a second Troy 1832 TENNYSON *I owe thee thy Land* 28 Nor deal in watch-words overmuch. 1844 MACAULAY *Ass., Chatham* (1897) 760 The watchwords of the new government were prerogative and purity. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* I x 307 Again in A. D. 1127 his name was made the watchword of a renewed struggle 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks* (1886) 7 Our stately Milton said in a passage which is one of the watchwords of the English race, 'as good almost kill a man as kill a good book.'

†4. A cautionary word or speech; also, a premonitory sign, a warning event. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 33, I took that for a watche word for medling betwixt lords 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 124 b, Geuyng a preatie watche woord that best were vtterly to abstein from matrimonie. 1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 19 He gave me this watchword in his own Chamber that it might be that ment to make me wert of the Hous. 1584 [A. MUNDAY] (*title*), A Watch woord to Englande To beware of trayterus and trecherous practises [etc.] *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* IV. (1655) 197 The Ambassadours had a watchword given them, not to see nor salute him 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* v xix. 436 To welcome the Duke he was entertain'd with prodigies; as if Nature.. made her hand to sweare that she might shoot a warning-piece to these countreys, and give them a watchword of the future calamities they were to expect. *a* 1762 [S HALIBURTON & HEPBURN] *Mem Magopico* v (ed. 2) 19 An arch wench, had smirked a rat about Magopico, and had given her lady a watch word.

†b. *To set a watchword upon*, to utter a cavent against. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (1595) I, S. Paule himselfe, (who yet for the credite of Poets) alledgeth twise two Poets, & one of them by the name of a Prophet, setteth a watchword vpon Philosophy, indeede vpon the abuse.

Watchwork (wɒ·tʃwɜːk). [WATCH *sb.*] That part of the movement of a timepiece which is concerned with the measuring of the hours, as distinguished from the 'clockwork' or striking part; also, the 'works' or parts composing the movement of a watch.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Royal Soc.* 247 Three new wayes of Pendulums for Clocks, and several wayes of applying the motion of the Watch work to them. 1674 HOOKE *Animadv Hevelius* 68 To effect which motion of the Table and Instrument, a Watch-work is fitted to the Axis, so as to make it move round in the same time, with a diurnal revolution of the Earth. 1675 J. S. *Horol. Disc.* I. vii 28 'Tis always commendable to see a Clock or Watch work, move thus brisk and lively. 1773 *Pennsylv. Gaz* 16 June, Suppl 2 2 [Advt.] Silver watches..fast watch work, [etc.]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 489 Clock-work, properly so called, in contradistinction to that part of the movement of a clock or watch..which is termed *watch-work*. 1848 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Lond.* 271 Facio, a native of Geneva,.. is said to have first invented the application of jewels to watchwork.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Pr.* I. 181 A shew-woman—like Madam Catharina, with watchwork under her hoop! 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 530 The whole machinery and watchwork of pauperism. 1845 CLOUGH *Poems, New Sinai* v, Heaven's A Mécanique Céleste' And heart and mind of human kind A watch work as the rest!

Wate, obs. f. WAIT *sb.*; obs. or dial. f. WAIT *v.*1

Wate, obs. form of WET.

Wate, var. WHAT 2, WHATE *sb. Obs.*, fortune.

Wate, Sc. form of *wot*: see WIT *v.*

Wate, obs. pa. t. of WITE *v*, to blame.

Watel, obs. form of WATTLE *sb.* and *v.*

Water (wɔ·təɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 **weter**, 2–5 **water**, 3 *Orm.* **waterr**, (*pl.* **wattress**), 3–5 **watre**, 4 *Sc.* **valtir, vatter, vatyr**, (*pl.* **wateren**), 4–5 **watere, wattre, watur**, -yr, 4–6 **watir**, 4, 6 *Sc.* **vattir**, 4–7 chiefly *Sc.* **watter**, -ir, 4–7 *Sc.* **walter**, 5 **vatur, wature**, -yre, **wadyr**, *Sc.* **wattyr**, 5–6 *Sc.* **waltir, vater**, 6 **watior**, *Sc.* **wattar, valter**, 8–9 *Anglo-Ir.* **wather**, 9 *dial.* **waster, walter, wetter**, 2– **water**. [Com. Teut., OE. *wæter* neut. corresponds to OFris *watar, watir, weter*, etc., OS. *watar* (MLG., LG., Du. *water*), OHG. *wazzar, wagar* (MHG. *wazzer*, mod.G. *wasser*):—OTeut. **watar-*; a parallel formation with *n* instead of *r* occurs in Goth. *watō* neut. (genit. *watins*), ON. *vatn* neut. (Norw. *vatn*, Sw. *vatten*, Da. *vand*). The Indogermanic root **wod-* (Teut. **wat-*) occurs in OSl., Russ. *voda* water; the ablaut-variant **wēd-* (Teut. **wēt-*) is represented in WET *a.*; the ablaut-variant **ud-* (Teut. **ut-*) is found more widely: cf. Skr. *udán*, Gr. ὕδωρ (genit. ὕδατος:—**udntos*), Lith. *undà* (also *vanà*), OPrussian *unds, undo*, Umbrian *utur*, water, L. *unda* wave; also the derivatives with the sense 'water-animal' (see OTTER).]

I. The liquid of which seas, lakes, and rivers are composed, and which falls as rain and issues from springs. When pure, it is transparent, colourless (except as seen in large quantity, when it has a blue tint), tasteless, and inodorous

Popular language recognizes kinds of 'water' that have not all these negative properties, but (even apart from any scientific knowledge) it has usually been more or less clearly understood that these are really mixtures of water with other substances

1. *gen.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* 309 Onsend Ladzarus, dætte he ȝewæte his ytemestan finger on wættre *c* 1050 *Snppl Ælfric's Gloss* 177/30, 31 *Aqua*, wæter *Limpha*, hluttor wæter *c* 1200 Ormin 14038 Crist badd tatt tezz shelldenn gan & fillenn þezzre fetless Wiþþ waterr xxxz *T.* Wilson *Logic* F ij, Water is made whot, here we see that it chanceth to water (contrary to her nature) to be warme, and therefore it is called chanceable 1625 N Carpenter *Geogr Del.* I i (1635) 9 Water being no other than a thin and fluid body,—must needs require a hard and solid body, whereon to support it selfe 1752 Hume *Polit. Disc* v. (ed 2) 83 All water, wherever it communicates, remains always at a level 1756 Burke *Subl & B* IV xxi, Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless, and smooth 1798 Coleridge *Anc Mar* II 121 Water, water, every where, Nor any drop to drink. 1813 Sir H Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) I. 16 Water is raised from the ocean diffused through the air and poured down upon the soil 1816 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 145 Water will pass through the pores of gold rather than suffer compression, and appears to be nearly inelastic. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* lviii, As drop by drop the water falls In vaults and catacombs.

b. With various qualifying words, denoting kinds of water distinguished by their properties or origin: see Ice-water, Rain-water, River-water, Salt water, Sea-water, Snow-water, Spring-water, Sweet water; Cold water, Hot water, Warm water, also Fresh *a.* 5, Hard *a.* 14 a, Soft *a.* 25 a.

c. Considered as antagonistic to fire.

1390 Gower *Conf* I 266 For as the water of a welle Of fyr abateth the malice, Riht so [etc] 1546 J Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 10 Foule water as soone as fayre, will quenche hot fyre 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III iii 56 Me thinkes King Richard and my selfe should meet With no lesse terror then the Elements Of Fire and Water, when their thundring smoake At meeting teares the cloudie Cheekes of Heauen. 1879 *Encycl. Brit* IX 235/2 In coping with fires, water is the great agent employed

fig. 1682 Bunyan *Greatn. Soul* (1692) 3 This kind of Language tends to cast Water upon weak and beginning Desires.

d. As supplied for domestic needs, esp. as conveyed by a channel or conduit from the source, and distributed through pipes to the houses of a district. Phrases, *to cut off, turn on the water.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xx 20 The pole and water condyte, wherby he conueyed water in to the cite 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* H 2 b, At Shaftsburie, where water is deerest of anie towne I know 1653 J Nicoll *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 105 Lytill watter could be fund, bot the pepill of Edinburgh wer forcit to bring thair watter from far. 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Parish* i, The turn cock having turned on the water 1836 *Ibid*, *Shops & Tenants*, At last the company's man came to cut off the water.

e As used for motive power.

1698 Floyer *Asthma* (1727) To Rdr. p xxv, Like a Mill which stands still for want of Water

f. In various similative and figurative phrases, many of which are of biblical origin: see, e. g, Gen. xlix. 4, Jos vii. 5, 2 Sam. xiv. 14, Ps. lxxix. 3. *To write on* or *in water* [= L. *in aqua scribere*, Gr. γράφειν εἰς ὕδωρ]: to fail to leave abiding record of (something) (To spend money) *like water* profusely, recklessly. † *To put water in* (a person's) *worts*: to make things unpleasant for him † *Water in one's shoes*: something disagreeable † *To hold out water, to bear water* = 'to hold water' (*fig*): see Hold *v* 32 † *Where the water sticks* [after L *hæret aqua*]: where discussion comes to a standstill

971 *Blickl Hom* 237 Manega tintrega he þe onbringað swa þætte þin blod flewþ ofer eorðan swa swa wæter. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G W* 852 The blood out of the wounde as brode sterte As water, whan the conduit broken is 1544 Ascham *Toxoph* 1. (Arb) 28, I found my good bowe, as weake as water. 1546 Heywood *Prov* I xi (1867) 32 It is, to geue him, as muche almes or neede As cast water in tems 1579 Gosson *Apol. Sch Abuse* (Arb) 64 They haue threatned highly, too put water in my woortes, whensoeuer they catche me 1604 Shaks *Oth* V ii 134 She was false as water 1608 Dekker *Lanth. & Candle-light* VIII G 5, Yet they haue a tricke (like water cut with a sword) to come together instantly and easily againe 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* V iii, All your better deeds Shall be in water writ, but this in Marble 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 38 No, this deuice too much in vse is growne, And will not hold out water to the last 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, IV ii. 46 Mens euill manners liue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1655 Bramhall *Def True Liberty* 20 This is the very question where the water sticks between us [*sc* between Hobbes and Bramhall]. 1697 Irvon *Way to Health* VI 98 Though it be a vulgar Proverb—*As weak as Water* 1704 N. N tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. 59 But I must beg leave to tell you, this Excuse will not bear Water 1728 W Smith *Univ College* 185 And upon that Fear and Conviction that his Cause could not bear Water. *a* 1734 R. North *Life Ld. Kpr Guilford* (1742) 151 They caressed his Lordship very much as a new Comer, .and talked about a Time to dine with him, all which (as they say) was Water in his Shoes 1824 *Compl Hist Murder Mr Weare* 231 The organ of destructiveness was not at all prominent or developed This was 'water in the shoes' of the phrenologists 1832 S Warren *Diary Late Physic* xxii (1832) II 247 He [a cabin-boy] was frequently flogged till the blood ran down his back like water 1859 Dickens, etc *Haunted Ho* v 24/1 The sweat poured off my face like water 1865 Kingsley *Herew* xx (end), And the hearts of all the French were turned to water, and the land had peace from its tyrants for many days 1871 — *Lett* etc (1877) II. 368 All else is a 'paralogism' and runs off them like water off a duck's back. 1898 S J Wyman *Shrewsbury* xiii 116 Though at one time my heart was water when I thought of betraying him, at another it glowed with rage and loathing.

2 As a drink, as satisfying thirst, or as necessary aliment for animals and plants. Also *fig.* (chiefly in biblical uses) applied to what satisfies spiritual needs or desires; cf. Water of life

Bread and water (also in Shaks. † *bran and water*), the type of extreme hard fare, as of a prisoner or a penitent

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John iv 13 Eghuelc seðe ȝedrincað of ðæm uætre þæt ic sello him ne byrsteð in ecnisse *a* 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 100 Hwæt drincst þu? Eala, ȝif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter ȝif ic næbbe ealu. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Leuere him [*sc.* Daniel) was, ðat water to drinken ðanne ðe gode wines. *c* 1200 Ormin 3212 Hiss drinnch wass waterr a33 olc a33, Hiss mete wilde rotess *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 Þor ȝhe gan fremen ysmael Wiþ watres drinc and bredes mel 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 81 Howse calfe, and go sockle it twise in a day, and after a while, set it water and hay 1580 *Memoriall W. Lambe* C iij b, Whose daily custome it was to meditate vpon a Praier booke, called The Conduit of Comfort, that with the water thereof his soule might be refreshed. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* I i. 303 You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV iii 159, I am fane to dine and sup with water and bran 16xx Bible *Isa.* xli. 17. 1656 R Short *Drinking Water* 68 Why then should we (like so many Don Quixotes) change our national drink for water? 1731 Miller *Gard Dict.* s v. *Gudonia*, During the Winter-season they should have but little Water 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* I xii, To regale myself still with my bread and water, and the sight of a silent turnkey 1759 R Brown *Compl Farmer* 13 Give the horse a ball in his water 1842 Loudon *Suburb Horticult* 386 When plants are ripening their fruit, a diminished supply of water increases the flavour. 1844 H Stephens *Bk Farm* III. 833 One essential requisite in all pasture-fields is an abundant supply of water for stock to drink. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxxvi, She fell back, trembling, against her chair Mr. Brinley brought her hastily some water. 1921 E. L Masters *Mitch Miller* xiv 113 After that they put him in a dark room and kept him on bread and water for a day.

b. Contrasted with wine, as inferior in strength or pleasantness

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21295 Þe stile o matheu, water it was, And win þe letter o lucas. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 152 Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions, match'd with mine, Are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine.

c. *Water bewitched* (colloq.): used derisively for excessively diluted liquor; now chiefly, very weak tea.

1678 Ray *Prov* (ed 2) 84 Water betwitch't, i. e. very thin beer. 1694 [see Bewitched]. 1699 T. Brown *L'Estrange's Colloq of Erasm* Add. v 53 The Broth was nothing in the world but Water bewitched [L. *mera aqua*], if it deserved so good a Name 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conversat* i 24 Your Ladyship is very sparing of your Tea I protest, the last I took, was no more than Water bewitch'd *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia, Water-bewitched*, weak tea, coffee, punch, &c. *fig* 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* Introd ii. I 25 Another Book of Noble's is of much more stupid character; nearly meaningless indeed, mere water bewitched

3. As used for dilution of liquors.

1382 Wyclif *Isa* i 22 Thi syluer is turned in to dros, thi wyn is mengd with water 1731–8 Swift *Pol Conversat* ii. 165 *Lady Smart* I was told, ours [*sc* ale] was very strong *Sir John* Ay, Madam, strong of the Water. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxviii, Mr Benjamin Allen produced a black bottle half full of brandy 'You don't take water, of course?' said Bob Sawyer

fig. 1860 Ld Acton in Gasquet *Acton & Circle* (1906) 149, I am afraid you will think I have poured a good deal of water into your wine in 'Tyrol' and 'Syria'

b In phrasal combinations denoting liquors diluted with water, as *brandy-and-water, gin-and-water, rum-and-water, whisky-and-water, wine-and-water*: see the first words, also Milk-and-water Hence jocularly in nonce-combinations

1882 Mrs Oliphant *Lit. Hist Eng* I. 168 The weak Addison-and-water of the 'Mirror' and the 'Lounger' 1899 *Daily News* 13 Mar 7/1 He once heard a University sermon described as of the Bible and water order.

c. *fig.* (*Stock Exchange.*) Fictitious capital created by the 'watering' or 'diluting' of the stock of a trading company. See Water *v.* 7 e.

1883 *Nation* (N Y) 8 Nov 384/2 The Committee does not produce any evidence to show that it is the dread of 'water' which is now keeping the foreign investor out of Wall Street 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 5/5 The stock of the Company has been watered three times over, and the Company has not only been able to pay the regular dividends on the water and all, but [etc].

4 As used for washing, steeping, boiling, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxvii 24 Da ȝeseah pilatus þæt hyt naht ne fremode þa ȝenam he wæter & þwoh hys handa *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20212 Scho, wessh hir suet bodi in water *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 1424, & with his teris wysche þam sone as quha with vattir suld þam don *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) liii 35 Þabbesse sal giue þe gestis water til þaire hende. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 13 Take Vele, Kyde, or Henne, an boyle hem in fayre Water, or ellys in freysshe brothe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 35 b, Lupines..being sodden and layd in water feedeth Oxen in Winter very well 1605 Shaks *Macb* II ii. 46 Goe get some Water, And wash this filthie Witnesse from your Hand 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 15 So incredibly extravagant is he sometimes, as to wash his Cabin with fresh Water, when the Ship's Company want it to allay the burning Heat of their salt Victuals 1828 Scott *Fr M. Perth, Chron Canongate* Ser. II Introd, These are the stains, neither water nor any thing else will ever remove them from that spot

b Each of the quantities of water used successively in a gradual process of washing.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 324 Wule a weob beon, et one cherre, mid one watere wel ibleched. ? 1684 J S *Profit & Pleas. United* 149 Feeding him [your hawk] upon the flesh of Rooks, washed in two waters. *a* 1777 in *Penn Friends' Hist Soc.* (1914) Oct. 187 Take half a pound of sagoe, and wash it well in 3 or 4 hot waters 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl* II. ix 94 Butter my own invention, melted from salt beef and washed in many waters. 1875 F. J. Bird *Dyer's Hand bk* 33 Wash in two waters and dry.

c. In references to baptism.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. iii. 11 Ic eow fullize on wætere to dædbote. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19976 Qua mai for-bede Watir at baptim. 1387 [see Cold water b] 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S) 14 Quhen Goddis word with watter Junit be, Throw Faith, to gif vs lyfe Eternallie 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v lx. § 1 Why are we taught that with water God doth purifie and clense his Church?

5. Water of a mineral spring or a collection of mineral springs used medicinally for bathing or for drinking, or both. Often plural (cf. L. *aquæ*) preceded by *the* or the name of a place. *To go to the waters* (? obs.) to visit a 'watering-place' for remedial treatment.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Diuers honest persones whome God hathe endued with the knowledge of the nature kinde and operacion of certeyne herbes rotes and waters. 1561 Gresham in Burgon *Life* (1839) I, 122 Sir John a Leye ys not yett come from the water of Spawe. 1563 Fulke *Meteors* IV (1571) 57 b, Of whote bathes. Some waters that are generated and flowe out of vaynes of brymstone, are sensybly warme, and some very whott. These waters being also dryeing by nature, are wholsome for many infyrmities. 1642 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 207 Waters have twice donn her good and Spaw water is better than the best waters in England 1652 J French *Yorksh Spaw* 85, I approve not of taking the waters too fast 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App v 29 Lady Portsmouth continues sicke, and some say she will try the French ayre, others the Bath waters 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 284 P 4 Though I have drunk the Waters, and am told I ought not to use my Eyes so much, I cannot forbear writing to you 1720 Wilcocks in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. IV. 321 Since the kings return from the waters, which agreed very well with him, we have had [etc]. 1775 Sheridan *St Patrick's Day* I i, She was such a hand at making foreign waters! for Seltzer, Pyrmont, Islington, or Chalybeate, she never had her equal 1788 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II 453 He has obtained leave to go to the waters. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxv, Most welcome to Bath, sir. It is long—very long, Mr. Pickwick, since you drank the waters 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr.* iii (1901) I. 19 It was well known their waters were immeasurably inferior to what *they* enjoyed, not only in sulphuretted hydrogen, but also in iodine and potash 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep.* IX 579 She was ordered simply a wine glass of Orezza water after breakfast every morning.

6. Water regarded as collected in seas, lakes, ponds, etc, or as flowing in rivers or streams.

Often with definite article, as denoting a particular portion of water referred to. Also, the aqueous part of the earth's surface as a region inhabited by its own characteristic forms of life, in contradistinction to the land and the air.

For *piece, sheet of water*, see Piece *sb* 3, Sheet *sb.*1 8 a.

a 1100 *Genesis* in *Anglia* IX 259 Ge on wuda, ge on wætere, ge on felda, ge on salde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þe uisces ibe wetere and fuseles ibe lufte *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2968 And aaron held up his hond, to ðe water and ðe more lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 399 Þe fiss to watur, als we find, þe fuxol he taght he to þe wynd. 1377 Langl *P Pl.* B xvi 189 Alle þat lyf hath a londe & a watre 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 178 Tha sal gif al possibil cure and laubour til hald furth the watter with makyn of perys..and plantation of willeis 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 66 Dame Nature gaif ane inhibitioun thair To ferss Neptunus, and Eolus the bawld, Nocht to perturb the wattir nor the air. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 117 Wash sheepe (for the better) where water doth run. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii 79 The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water has 1781 Cowper *Task* III. 382 But wisdom is a pearl with most success Sought in still water. 1830 Tennyson *Arab. Nts.* 30 Deep inlay Of braided blooms unmown, which crept Adown to where the water slept. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix II. 481 The water in the bay was as even as glass 1867 Ansted *Phys Geog* 125 Owing to the position of the land, we have the water divided into two unequal parts, the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic canal

b. The plural is often used instead of the sing. esp. with reference to flowing water or to water moving in waves.

For the pl. cf. F *eaux*, L *aquæ*, Gr. ὕδατα.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xiv 28 Dryhten, gif þu hyt eart, hat me cuman to þe ofer þas wæteru. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 380 Þe watters al he cald þe see 13.. *A E Allit. P.* B 437 Þen he wakened a wynde on watteres to blowe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. i. (1868) 132 Sone aftre þe same ryueres tigris and eufrates vnioygnen and departen hire watres. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxvii. 19 Thy waye was in the see, and thy pathes in the great waters. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I ii. 1 If by your Art (my dearest father) you haue Put the wild waters in this Rore, allay them 1684 J. Peter *Relat. Siege Vienna* 55 About this time the Waters of the Danube swelled so high as to break down the Bridge which the Enemy had made. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IX 152 Old Tyber roar'd, and raising up his Head, Call'd back his Waters to their Oozy Bed. *a* 1774 Goldsm.

Hist Greece II 174 A river not so remarkable for the breadth of its channel, as for the beauty of its waters 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* v. 324 Like waters shot from some high crag, The lightning fell with never a jag, A river steep and wide. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode, Intim Immort* 171 And see the Children sport upon the shore, And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore 1842 BORROW *Bible in Sp* XXIV, Waters sounded, nightingales sang. 1862 LONGF *Wayside Inn* I Prel 260 The cataract hurled Its headlong waters from the height. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XIII, They had been baptised in the waters of their native river.

c. In figurative context. (See also TROUBLED *a* 1, FISH *v.*1 1 c, OIL *sb.*1 3 c)

Deep waters (after Ps lxix. 2, 15), grave distresses and anxieties, also, difficult or dangerous affairs.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxviii [lxix] 2, I am come in to depe waters [so also 1611]. *Ibid.* 14. 1628 A. LAUGHTON *Appeale to Parlt* 19 Therfore she loves to fish in troubled Waters. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. III. § 8 Joseph Scaliger who hath troubled the waters so much concerning the particular circumstances of this translation, yet fully agrees that it was done in the time of Ptolomæus Philadelphus. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 20 The Cardinal..was not on very good terms with the queen, but willing to keep smooth water there. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* III, There are deep waters, ..Be cautious and think twice. 1902 W. ADAMSON *Life Joseph Parker* 204 An unwonted interest was created by Dr Parker's visit. The usually quiet ecclesiastical waters were stirred.

d. *pl.* The maritime tract belonging to a particular nation; the seas and oceans in a particular quarter of the globe.

1699 in *Rec. Convent Burghs Scot.* (1878) III. 487 Who.. went aboard of two Dutch wessells lying near Inchkeyth, being within our watters. 1920 *Round Table* Dec. 89 The Alliance..freed us from the necessity of keeping more than a skeleton force in eastern waters in order to defend the Dominions and India.

e. *Hunting, Steeplechasing*, etc. Streams or ditches which a horse is required to leap.

1860 LD. W. LENNOX *Pict. Sporting Life* I. 328 You will find him [a horse] a splendid fencer, I never saw the like of him at timber or water: no gate or brook will stop him. 1869 WHYTE MELVILLE *Songs & Verses* 67 Hunters no hinder at water and timber Now on the causeway are fain to be led. 1879 *Punch* 13 Dec. 267 I've never tried this horse at water.

f. slang. *To make a hole in the water*: to commit suicide by drowning.

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlvi, Why I don't go and make a hole in the water I don't know. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. III, This is the drunken old chap..wot had offered..to make a hole in the water for a quartern of rum stood aforehand, and kept to his word for the first and last time in his life.

†g. *pl.* Pictorial representations of tracts of water. *Obs.*

1747 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, 1st P.* 34 *note*, It is chiefly in this View, that Ruisdale's Waters, and Claude Lorrain's Skies are so admirable.

7. In phrases relating to navigation.

a. *By water*: by ship or boat on the sea or a lake or river or canal. (In OE. = 7 b.)

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1016, Þa gewende se here to Lundenne, & þa buruh utan ymbesseton, & hyra steam chice onfeaht, sodðæt se be wætere ge be lande *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 23 þei trauelien nyȝt & day, bi watir & lond, in cold & in hete *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 400 If þat he faught, and hadde the hyer hond, By water he sente hem hoom to every lond. 1478 W. PASTON, *Jr* in *P. Lett.* (1897) III 237 And if it lyke yow that I may come with Alwedyr be watyr 1547–8 in Feuillet *Revels Edw. VI* (1913) 29 The Caring by water to and from greenwy[ch]. 1606 *Arraignm. Late Traitors* (1872) 6 They went from the tower by water, and came to Westminster 1662 PR. RUPERT in *11th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 My goods goe by Ratisbon, soe by land to Wurtzbourg, and from thence by water the rest of the journey 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July (1815) 219 In going down the river, by water, he was by mistake put on board of another vessel under sail. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. XI (1849) 437 The hostile ships prepared for an assault by water. 1864 T. S. WILLIAMS & SIMMONDS *Langl. Commerc. Corresp.* 116 You will please to receive the said goods, and forward them to us by water. 1886 C. SCHOLL *Phraseol. Dict.* II 834 Conveyance is, in this case, cheaper by water than by rail.

b. *On or upon* (*the*) *water* (ME. †*a wætere*): on the sea, in naval employments or enterprises. Also, *To be on the water*, to be in course of transport by sea.

c 1205 LAY. 562, I seih his broðer ferden hu heo iuaren weren a wætere & a londe. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* IV. 1097 So þat victorie, worship, and honour, To be reported on water & on lond, Reserued ben hooly to youre hond. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst* 28 Great numbers of men are employed in the coasting trade, or otherwise upon the water. 1914 *Daily Mail* 6 Aug. 5 There is a very large quantity [of tea] on the water on its way from the East. 1914 *Scotsman* 24 Aug. 4/2 Germany has to-day another enemy in the field and on the water

c. In expressions like *across, over, on this side the water, to cross the water*, the reference is most commonly to the sea.

The Jacobite toast, 'the king over the water', meaning the Pretender, was expressed by passing the glass of wine over the water decanter when drinking the health of 'the king'.

1662 CHAS. II in Cartwright *Madame* (Henrietta of Orleans) (1893) 128 People on this side the watter love there profit as well as they do every where else. 1680 ALSOP *Mischief of Impos.* v. 31 We may be Schismaticks here in England, when, if we cross the water, we shall be none. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iv, From these meals she retired about five minutes after the other servants, having only stayed to drink the king over the water. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 234 As your work is in such high reputation on this side of the water, it is a matter of great surprise to me, that you should not have many correspondents amongst such of our Irish gentlemen as are improving their estates 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XVIII, Those partial readers of my former books, across the Water, who met me with an open hand 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 15 Mar 3/3 At Chelmsford the mare would fetch £4 because it was going across the water to be made into meat extract. 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* II. I. § 1 Coote remarked that the sea was good for crossing, and asked Kipps if he had been over the water much 1924 *Q. Rev* Apr 318 The world, as we on our side of the water mainly know it.

d. In London the above phrases are often used with reference to the Thames Similarly (*to go*) *on the water*.

1600 *Essex Reb. Exam.* (MS.) in *Shaks. Cent Praise* (1879) 35 They went all together to the Globe over the water wher the L. Chamberlens men vse to play 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* I. 46, I promis'd to go this Evening to Hyde-Park on the Water; but I protest, I'm half afraid 1753 JAMES COLLIER *Art Torment* I I. (1821) 35 To..go upon the water with you 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Shops & Tenants*, It is on the Surrey side of the water—a little distance beyond the Marsh-gate. 1853 — *Bleak Ho* XXI, The theatre over, Mr. George comes across the water again, and makes his way to that curious region lying about the Haymarket and Leicester Square. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. 218, I used to be a good deal upon the water either alone or accompanied by a single friend with a pair of sculls.

8. *To take* (*the*) *water*

a. Of an animal or waterfowl, also of a person. To enter the sea, a lake or river, and begin to swim. b. To embark, take ship; in 17–18th c. chiefly, †to take a boat on the Thames (*obs.*). c. *U.S.* 'To abandon one's position' (Thornton). d. Of a ship. To be launched.

1580 H. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 468 This day there came a great white beare downe to the water side, and tooke the water of his owne accord 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 119 The sence of smelling is so quicke in these [bloodhounds], that they can follow the footesteps of theeues, and if the theef take the water, they cast in themselues also. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. VII. (1677) 202 As to the Water-Fowls, the difficulty is less, for they can and do supply the weariness of a long flight by taking Water. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversat.* etc. I. 27 If I was on horseback on my filly Truffle, and the dogs were to take water,.. why I should no more mind plunging in directly [etc.]. 1878 *Scribner's Monthly* XV. 765/1, I heard a splash and saw a deer take the water 300 yards or so above me. 1891 *New Review* Aug. 167, I..lay to to see it take the water, as its evident intention was to cross to the mainland.

b. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* D iij b, This thus appointed, my lorde Admirall rode back to take the water agayne. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxxii. 23 Taking water, with purpose to sail into Flanders. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 524 A gentleman taking water the 18th, when he came near London bridge, pull'd a written paper out of his pocket. 1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* 8 None plying the Long Ferry shall ply one about to take Water with another, except, &c. *a* 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 50 Stukely agreeing to go with him, they took water: but were seized in the way to Gravesend. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 92 He took water at the Temple stairs. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XV, For see, the Queen's barge lies at the stairs, as if her Majesty were about to take water. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentl.* I. vi. 93 The boating parties that 'took the water' there.

c. 1858 J. G. BALDWIN *Flush Times* 275 'If it please your honor, I believe I will take water' (a common expression, signifying that the person using it would take a nonsuit). 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 470 To Take Water. To run away, make off. A Western expression, doubtless borrowed from sportsmen. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 200 The fellow, who was really a coward, though nearly twice as big as myself, took water at once.

d. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Mar. 5/6 Launch of the cruiser Kent. ..The vessel took the water without a hitch.

9. Quantity or depth of water, as sufficient or insufficient for navigation. *To draw* (so much) *water*: see DRAW *v.* 13.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. viii. (1867) 73 There was no more water than the ship drew. 1580 H. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 469 There was not water for the boate betweene Valgats and the other side: finding no more water, there was no other way but to goe backe as we came in. 1584 R. NORMAN tr. *Safegard of Sailers* 7 Item, from the north Buie to the Nese, keepe the north Buie with Memelicke, as far as you can see, till you bring those two steeples or towers into one, and then you shall haue water enough 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5416/1 There not being Water enough, she was not launched. 1792 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 86 A clear passage to the South, with a sufficiency of water for the craft at low water. 1792 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 10 Good Water from thence to Moulsford. 1793 — *Rep. Thames* 35 There is a pretty good water all the way to Datchet Bridge. And from Datchet Bridge, there is a fine navigable water all the way to New-Lock Shoal

b. With prefixed adj., a particular state of the tide: see HIGH WATER, LOW WATER. †*Full water* = full tide.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 110 Where as I should haue fyllyd dykes deps At a full watyr I might nat thedyr crepe Before my seson came to retorne ayeyne. 1603 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 490/2 Cum potestate colligendi lie wrak et wair fra the full sey to the low watter.

10. Water received into a boat or ship through a leak, or by the breaking of the waves over the side. *To make water* [= F. *faire eau*, It. *far acqua*, G. *wasser machen*]: (of a ship or boat) to leak, or to admit or 'ship' water over the side, through a port, etc. Also, *to take* (*in*) *water* in the same sense † *To make foul water* (obs) : see FOUL *a.* 4.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 363 The same harm dooth som tyme the smale dropes of water, that entren thurgh a litel creuace in to the thurrok, and in the botme of the shipe. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. II 16 It liked hir as well, to tell you no lies, As water in hir shyppe, or salt cast in hir eies. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 77 The vytayles corrupted by taking water at the riftes euyll closed *Ibid* 260 One of theyr shyppes leaked and toke water very sore 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. III. 24 The ship made so much water, that with four pumps and bailing he could not free her 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 13 July 1/4 St. Anna, leaky made 20 inches of water in an hour 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XV. 74 We found by the well that she [sc a ship] made no water 1884 *Law Times* 10 May 26/2 She was then found to be making five inches of water per hour 1890 W. F. RAE *Maygrove* I. IV. 61 The carpenter sounded the well and found that she was making water fast. 1892 *Idler* Apr. 320 The feebleness of her stroke prevented the boat from taking much water.

†b. *To take* (*in*) *water* (fig.): *t* to have a flaw or weak place. *Obs*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol* D 2 b, The rest of his reasons haue taken water, and are rotten before they come to shore. 1640 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. XX. 102 All the rest are easily freed, St. Jerome and St. Ambrose in the opinion of some seem to take in water.

11. As an enveloping or covering medium. In various phrases.

a. *Under water*: below the surface of water; (of land) flooded, submerged. Hence *fig.* unsuccessful in life, also (Sc.) in debt. Also Sc. †*within water*, in the same sense.

1529 *Registr Aberdon* (Maitland Club) I. 396 To sustene ,mend and uphald þe brig forsaid..als weill within wattar as abuf. 1598 FLORIO, *Sott'acqua*, vnder water, secrethe, out of sight, in hugger mugger 1660 BOYLE *New Exper Spring of Air* 363 Cornelius Drebell ,is affirm'd..to have contriv'd for the late Learned King James, a Vessel to go under Water. 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4454/2 Our Governor has put all the Country between Brugs and Newport under Water 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ? 5 The country was under water 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XIII, And then he got favour, and I and Evandale's head was under water. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XXIV (1842) 628 Close the tube by the finger,..then open its aperture by removing the finger under water. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-humbug handled* 213 Mr. James [Ballantyne] ,was many thousands under water at the smash. 1914 D. CHRISTIE *30 Yrs in Moukden* VI. 50 Besides the submerged villages, a large part of the suburbs of Moukden was under water.

b. *Above water*: above the surface of the water. Also *fig.*, esp. in *to keep one's head above water*, to avoid ruin by a continued struggle.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 35 To save all but our Carpenter, who was lost for want of having fasten'd on somewhat that might have kept him above water. 1705 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* III. *Pain* 11 Unless a Man can reconcile himself to Suffering, and keep his Spirits above Water, 'tis in vain to pretend to Principles. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. XIII, There are many who, I fancy, believe that..my pockets are lined with bank-bills; but I assure you, you are all mistaken...If I can hold my head above water it is all I can. 1809 MAIKIN *Gil Blas* V. I. 7 To carry me discreetly through the world, and keep my head above water. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* XXV, Modern Lotharios—men who were holding their heads well above water, although it was known that they had played this lady false, and brought that other one to death's door. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 502/2 A number of struggling men [agriculturists], who have managed to keep above water during the bad seasons, must now go under.

†c. *To lay in water, to lay a water*: to make of no effect or value, to disappoint. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 782 But now þe harlottes han hid thilke rewle, And, for the loue of oure lorde haue leyd hire in water. 1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 43 But, Jak, thou thi questions semen to thee wyse, yit lightly a lewid man may a leyen hem a water. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 Either Apollo must haue played the Bonesetter, or euery occupation beene layde a water. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XCV. 579 If I lende him money nowe, it is layde a water, I loose a whole yeares occupying of it. 1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. iv, All his expeditions for warres are laid in water.

†d. (*To swim*) *between two waters* [= F. (*nager*) *entre deux eaux*]: midway between the surface and the bottom; *fig.* keeping an impartial or a temporizing attitude between two parties. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 791/2 How many are there that will swim betwixt two waters, and play the indifferent men, which would haue a Gospel betwixt both? 1603 D. CARLETON in *Cri. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 28 The king held himself upright betwixt two waters. 1666 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 3 Sliding the Anchor on one side betwixt two waters.

12. A body of water on the surface of the earth.

a. *gen.* A body or collection of standing or flowing water, irrespective of size; a sea, lake, river, etc.

a 1100 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV 204 Mid wateren and mid moren 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 19 Wateres he [sc. Engelond] hab ek inouh, ac at uore alle obere þre Out of þe londe in to þo se, armes as þei it be ,Severne & temese; homber is þet pridde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5918 All þe waters on þis land Wex son in to blod red. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xiv. (1839) 126 And he schal so passe the Water, that ȝe cleped the Brace of seynt George, that ys an Arm of the See. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 Standynge waters, the whiche be resfreshed with a fresshe spryng, is commendable. 1580 in *Lanc. & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 72, I have maid a lease of my capitall and chieffe messuages in lyttle Mearley [etc.] ..with th'..waters, fisshings, moores [etc.] to Rauffe Tetlowe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. II. 84 This region is wonderfully scorched and drie; and so by consequence, hath neither waters nor pastures. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Outlandish Prov.* 434 Who letts his wife goe to every feast, and his horse drinke at every water, shall neither have good wife nor good horse. 1691 LOCKE *Educ* § 7 Horace..assures us, he was wont in the Winter Season to bathe himself in cold Water. But perhaps Italy will be thought much warmer than England, and the chilness of

their Waters not to come near ours in Winter. 1757 [Burke] *Europ Settlem. Amer* VII xvi. II 235 Though the winters are sharp,.. yet they are seldom severe enough to freeze any considerable water 1828 Duppa *Trav Italy*, etc 195 This whirlpool [Charybdis] is an agitated water, from seventy to ninety fathoms in depth, circling in quick eddies 1836 Hugh Murray, etc *China* (Edinb Cab Libr) I i. 29 Along the lower course of both these magnificent waters [the Hohang ho and Yang-tse kiang] 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 789/2 *Zizania aquatica*, Canadian Wild Rice, is common in all the waters of North America from Canada to Florida 1850 R G Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* (ed 2) I 279, I inquired of the guides if they would lead me to waters in that direction They all shouted that that was the desert, and that no man ever found water there 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxvii, In thy place of rest By that broad water of the west 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist* (1888) II 251 They frequent almost every variety of water, from the briny lakes of Utah and California to the clearest mountain-streams of our northern territories 1898 *Edin Rev* Jan 190 Hundreds of the swallow family may sometimes be seen together, hawking for flies over the London waters on a fine April morning.

b A sheet of water, a lake, pool. Cf. the proper names Derwentwater, Wastwater, Ullswater, Hawes Water, etc in n w. England.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 749 Nov ist a water of iodlic ble, Men callid it de dede se *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13760 A water þat es wit in þair thede þat es cald piscene in þair lede *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks I 301 Crist wandride bi þe water of Galile *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* (Harl) 841 Seint Iohan saith þat aduoutris schuln be in helle in watir [*Ellesmere* in a stank, F. *estanc*; L *stagnum*] brennyng of fuyr and of brimston 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 209 The other is two pots floting upon a pond, or surface of a water with this word, If we knock together, we sink together 1655 Walton *Angler* xiii (1661) 197 The river Dee springs in Merionnithshire, and as it runs toward Chester, it runs through Pemble-Mere, which is a large water. 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) I. 204 A water on the top of a hill, which stood at the other end of the lake 1799 A. Young *Agric Lincoln* 27 A large lawn, a water half a mile long, a very handsome bridge over it 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth* 12 On one side lay the Ocean, and on one Lay a great water, and the moon was full 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xli, And like a skylit water stood The bluebells in the azured wood

c. A stream, river. In early use often *the water of* (prefixed to the name of a river). Now chiefly *Sc* and *north.*; often in the names of small rivers, as Water of Esk, Water of Leith, Allan Water, Moffat Water

In MHG and in early and dial mod G *wasser* is used for 'river', often in apposition with the proper name The frequent use in Coverdale's Bible (where 1611 has 'riuer') is prob due to the influence of Luther's version.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg*, *John Baptist* 85 Toward þe watere of Jordan 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 7654 Per hii gonne abide Bi tuene þe water of trente & of ouse al so *Ibid.* 8850 Bituene tueye wateres he reide redinge [*i e* built Reading Abbey] 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 10528 Þys batayle was, þurgh heie bope assent, Besyde a watyr, men calle Tient 13 *E E Allit P* A. 107, I wan to a water by schore þat scherez. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII 5 The kyng . held doun toward a vale, Quhar throu the vod a vattir ran 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 449 A monke fil doun of a brigge into a water, and was i-stuified 1390 Gower *Conf* II 102 A stille water Which lihte of Lethes the rivere 1423 *Cov. Leet Bk* 46 From the watur of Schirburn, þat rennyth to Whitley vnto Hethesale. 1423 in *Reg Mag. Sig Scot* 1430, 30/2 Our fisching of the vater of Anand in al placis and be the see sid *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 427 The Erle of Armynacke with the dolfynys meyne mette with the Duke of Clarence and his meyne by this watir of Leyre. 1532 Cranmer *Let. to Hen VIII* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc) II 233 Passaw, Lyntz, and other places adjoining to the waters of Enus and Danubius. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxxvi[i]. 1 By the waters [1611 rivers] of Babilon we sat downe and wepte — *Tobit* VI 1 Ye first night they abode by the water of Tigris [Luther *bei dem Wasser Tigris*] 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 427 The king went up the water of Some 1563-87 Foxe *A & M* (1596) 1891/2 He answered that I was gone ouer a water 1598 *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot.* 355/1 As the said burne rynnis north in the watter callit Dewquhilliegach 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* II 47 Near to this Town, runs a Water that passes under a Bridge of five Arches 1721 in W. Macfarlane *Geogr Collect* (S H S) I 44 Thorow this Parish runs the River Eugie Eastward, the Inhabitants there call it the water of Strichen 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v *River*, We must not omit here a water in Germany, which is ordinarily supposed to change iron into copper 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sydney Bidulph* III. 184 He was drowned in crossing a deep water on horse back. 1793 Heron *Observ. Journ W. Scot* I 13 Within a little [we] found ourselves crossing the water of Leith 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol Scot* i 18 Streams, intermediate in size between brooks and rivers, are known in Scotland as 'waters'.

†d. *Sc.* and *north.* The banks of a river; the inhabitants of the district bordering on a river. (*Eng Dial Dict.*)

a 1800 *Jamie Telfer* xxv in Child *Ballads* V 250/2 Gar warn the water [cf xxiv, water side], braid and wide, And warn the Currers i the skaw. *a* 1859 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 313 The Coquet Water The Northumbrians use the above expression in a peculiar sense; signifying thereby the district of the country immediately adjoining the river bearing that name.

13. **†a.** *sing* A flood. *Obs.* **b.** *pl.* Floods: esp. in phrase *the waters are out.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 592 Do was ilc fleis on werlilde slazen, Bo gunnen þe wateres hem wiþ drazen. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. xiii 52 Ther blewe a grete wynde & blewe doun her castels and her townes, and after that cam a water and bare hit all awey. 1543 Surrey in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, IV 44 By reason of the greate waters that was rysen with this rayne that fell thies 3 dayes paste. *a* 1552 Leland *Itin* IV. II 191a, Leaving Ottemor on the right Hand, that if the Waters had not beene up had beene the next waye. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II 74 Some were drowned passing the waters then very high 1624 Walter *Diary* (Camden) 77 The great army of Spinola before Breda, was removed by God him self, who sent a great water and drowned his trenches, by means whereof he was enforced to remove 1743 Mrs E Montagu *Corr.* (1906) I 141 We were met by a Messenger to tell us the waters were out at Burloughbridge, and that we could not pass them *Ibid* 142, I agreed to go on to the place he mentioned, and then send a messenger to see if the waters had fallen 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* 11, The waters are out in Lincolnshire The adjacent low-lying ground, for half a mile in breadth, is a stagnant river

†14. *Astr.* The portion of the constellation Aquarius which is figured as a stream of water. [= L. *Aqua*, Gr. "Υδωρ] *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Cast Knowl* (1556) 267 Besyde these 22 stories, there are other 29, whiche in their dyuers and croked position doo make a forme of a Ryuer, and are called the Water whiche Aquarye sheddeth.

II 15 The substance of which the liquid 'water' is one form among several; now known to be a chemical compound of two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen (formula H_2O), in ancient speculation regarded as one of the four, and in pre-scientific chemistry as one of the five elements of which all bodies are composed.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 35 Ure lichoma wæs gesceapen of feower gesceaftum, of eorðan, & of fyre, & of wætere, & of lyfte *a* 1300 [see Earth *sb*[1] 14] 1390 Gower *Conf* III 92 Above therthe kepth his bounde The water, which is the secounde Of elementz. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* x 13 Fyre, erd, air, and watter cleir 1549 *Compl Scot* v 33 This material varld that is maid of the four elementis, of the eird, the vattir, the ayr, ande the fyir 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol Chymica* 258 The like happens in all Vegetables, for Water is the material Principle of Vegetables 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Water*, which the Chymists call *Phlegm*, is the 4th of the 5 Chimical Principles, and one of the Passive ones 1732 A Stewart in *Phil Trans* XXXVII 330, I think the word (Spirits) was an unhappy Choice [to designate the nervous fluid]. And the simple Qualities of a pure and perfectly defecated elementary Water, will better suit all that our Senses can discover of it 1812-16 Playfair *Nat Philos* (1819) I 235 On the different quantities of heat.. united to the substance which we call water, depends its existence in the state of a solid, a liquid, or an elastic fluid 1881 Sir W. Armstrong in *Nature* 8 Sept 450/2 Water, being oxidised hydrogen, must be placed in the same category as the earths.

III. A liquid resembling (and usually containing) water.

16 An aqueous decoction, infusion, or tincture, used medicinally or as a cosmetic or a perfume.

13 *S Eng Leg* (MS Bodl 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXXII. 311 Lechis also of flourus wateris makeþ I lome & oþer þingus þat þer-to by-come. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom* 906 What is Magnasia ? It is a water that is maad, I seye, Of elementes foure. 1523-34 Fitzherb *Husb* § 46 There be dyuers wateis, & other medicyns, that wolde mende hym [*sc* a blind sheep] *a* 1533 Berners *Golden Bk. M Aurel* (1546) I 13 b, He wold washe his handes with very well smellyng waters 1599-1600 in Nichols *Progr. Q Eliz* (1823) III. 458 By Mr. William Goodres, two glasses of pretyous water 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III. lxxi 600 A water vsed amongst the Ladies of the Court, to keepe a faire white and fresh in their faces Take a white pigeon, a pinte of goats milke [etc] 1617 J Taylor (Water P) *Three Wks Observ* D 3 b, Viols, Gallipots, Glasses, Boxes wherein were Waters, Oyles, Vnguents, [etc] 1654 Whitlock *Zoolomia* 57 Can cure all Diseases, from Aries, head and face, to Pisces, the Feet, with a Water and a Powder. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 298 They take Tobacco, and drink of a certain black water, which they call Cahwa [= coffee] 1824 Miss L M. Hawkins *Annaline* I. 255 When the pain was violent they spread light linen dipped in aromatic water over her throbbing temples. 1871 Garrod *Mat Med.* (ed. 3) 4 The waters of pharmacy consist of water holding in solution very small quantities of oils or other volatile principles

b. With defining word, applied to liquid preparations of various kinds.

For illustration of the diversity of application, see Cologne-*water*, Lavender water, Orange-flower-*water*, Rose-water, Barley-watr, †Chicken *water*; Barya-*water*, Gum-*water*, Lime-water; Lithia-*water*, Potass *water*, Soda-water

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens* 5737 Of tast also and of flauour It was swetter than watir rose A man in helthe to dyspose. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 82 þis is called watre of alum.. And þis watre mundifieþ in coldand, bot watre of sulphur mundifieþ in hetyng or chaufand. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1393 With..Watyr of everrose clere, I hey wesche ryȝth thare. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* v. in *Ashm* (1652) 77 As Water of Litharge. 1502 *Priv Purse Exp. Eliz York* (1830) 8 A present of watter of rooses. 1819 J G Children *Chem Anal* 426 If water of barya be added to a solution of silicated potassa, the silica and barya fall down in combination. 1836-41 Brande *Chem* (ed. 5) 75 He .observed the rapidity with which baryta-water absorbs carbonic acid from the air. 1844 Hoblyn *Dict Med* (ed 2), *Mastic Water.* A remedy employed by the Albanian physicians in infantile diarrhœa, it is simply water which has been boiled along with mastic

†c. A distilled alcoholic liquor, = Strong water 2, †Hot water 2. Also *burning water* (= med.L. *aqua ardens*, F. *eau ardente*), alcohol.

1460-70 *Bk Quinte Essence* 6 Haue biside you a vessel . fillid ful of the beste brennynge watir þat ȝe may fynde 1471 Ripley *Compt Alch* v xxiv in *Ashm.* (1652) 154 What Salts, what Powders, what Oyles, and waters fort. 1624 Capt. J Smith *Virginia* v 174 Some hauing some good and comfortable waters, fetched them and dranke one to another. 1789-96 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 116 Rum, brandy, and other distilled waters.

†d. Contextually for Strong water 1 = Aqua-fortis. Also *corrosive water*, any strong acid.

1609 J. Davies (Heref) *Holy Rood* (Grosart) 4 'Tis Vpon the Crosse (as on a Touch) we may Trie our Soules value whether great, or small If there, it (wash't with Water-Strong) doth stay, We may be sure its most Angelicall 1691 Ray *Creation* I (1704) 31 Aquafortis or the like corrosive Waters 1736 T Atkinson *Conf Painter & Engraver* 23 But the genuine Way [of Etching] is, to work the Offskip tenderly, letting the Water [called 'aqua fortis' above] bite but a little, and then [etc]

17 Used to denote various watery liquids found in the human or animal body, either normally or in disease. † *To run on a water*, to discharge a watery liquid.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 83 b, When they [children] waxe elder, than be they greued with wormes of the bealy, waters, swellynges under the chynne, &c 1580 Blundevil *Curing Horses Dis* (ed 6) 61 b, Of the Crowne scab.. The cronets will be alwaies mattering, and run on a water 1643 J. Stler tr *Esg Chyrurg* III. 7 Pustles doe arise, in the which is contained cleere and white water 1801 *Monthly Mag* Feb. 40/2 The immediate cause of her death was found to be an accumulation of water on the chest 1860 Mayne *Expos Lex.* s v *Columnus, Water of Columnus*, a peculiar fluid found within the membrane lining the vestibule and semi-circular canals of the internal ear

b. *Water on* (or †*in*) *the brain, in the head*: hydrocephalus. Cf. G. *wasser im hirn, im kopf* (*haben*).

c 1790 in *Jrnl. Friends Hist Soc* (1918) 79 The D[ea]r Lamb was taken of by a short illness of, the docter thaught Water on its Brain. 1806 *Med. Jrnl* XV 133 The water in the brain was not, I believe, the immediate cause of death. 1852 J Savory *Dom Med* (ed. 4) 261 Water in the head is almost peculiar to infants, and chiefly to those of a scrofulous or rickety habit. 1861 Whyti Melville *Good for N* III, Some people thought he had gout in the stomach, others vowed it was water on the brain.

c. The fluid contained in the amniotic cavity (*liquor amnii*), now usually *plural.* The effusion of this fluid from the womb, which precedes the exclusion of the fœtus, is popularly denoted by the expression 'the waters have broken'.

1688 *Depos Birth Pr Wales* 20 Whilst her Majesty was sitting trembling, her Water broke. 1754-64 Smellie *Midwifery* II 425 When the membranes have been broke, a large quantity of waters were discharged. 1880 J. Braxton Hicks *Midwifery* 27 The 'waters', as a whitish, much-to-be-longed-for, the quantity of which greatly varies

d. Tears. (So often in the Bible: see the concordances.)

1362 Langl *P. Pl.* A. v. 44 And made William to weope watur with his eȝen 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 115 Ther was no wiht, if he hem syhe, Fro water mihte kepe his yhe *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7171 Care hade the kyng for Cassibilon his son, .. Full tendurly with teris tynt my che watur. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1132 The watter wet his chekis 1562 J. Heywood *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 217 His eyes ran a water 1563-83 Foxe *A & M* 1215/1 With that the water stoode in Maisbeckes eyes, why wepest thou quoth the Gentleman? 1622 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1908) II 52 [It] made the watter roune doune my cheeks to looke one them. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vi, A dexterous rap on the nose with the key, which brought the water into his eyes.

e. Saliva, now only, flow of saliva provoked by appetite. † *To set* (a person's) *teeth on water* = 'to make his mouth water' (see Mouth *sb.* 2 c, Water *v.* 12)

1598 Florio, *Tutto in sapore*, louing earnestly, euen till ones teeth run a water. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiii xi II 481 Their rich plate set their enemies teeth on water. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 74 He delighted it seemed, to eate that which was good, and raie before us, purposely to set our teeth on water. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min.* 56 The water comming from the pallat mixed with honey and salt, rubbed on the head, &c. helpeth. 1685 H. More *Illustr. Daniel* 334 Those fat and fair Objects that make Mens mouths run a-water so 1830 Cobbett *Hist Geo. Pl*, VI § 334 He has seen them flopping their jaws, the water running out of their mouths; and has seen them go through all the motions of devouring. 1887 W S. Gilbert '*Bab' Ballads, Etiquette* 26 For the thought of Peter's oysters brought the water to his mouth.

†f. *All on a water*, covered with sweat. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr 562/1 He hath gestylled my horse in the stabyll tyll he hath made hym all on a water [*tant quil la mys tout en eaue*].

g. The liquid of oysters.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 23 Take grete Oystrys,..; an take þe water of þe Oystrys, & ale, an brede y-stirayned.

18 *esp.* Urine *To make water* [= F. *faire de l'eau*]: to urinate. *To pass water* (Pass *v.* 50): to void urine (usually with reference to obstruction or the absence of it). *To hold* (*one's*) *water*: to retain urine.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 603 He leit thame nocht haf sic lasier As anys wattir for to ma. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Many men of that cuntre vse to make water and to send furthe theire vryne as ttenge 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* ix. 8 And I wyl rote out from Achab, euen him that maketh water agaynst the wall. 1577 Kendall *Flowers Epigr.* 46 The drinke his bladder burdened so, That he must let his water goe. 1580 Hester tr. *Fioravanti's Disc. Chirurg.* 19 To helpe those that can-not hold their water 1584 R. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 97 b, His sight shoulde eftsoones bee restored agayne, if in case hee washed hys eyes in the water of a woman, which [etc] 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV iv. 41. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 754 The nature of the wolfe both in making his water, as also in voyding his excrements is like vnto a Dogs. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 998 The Wound must be at first Washed cleane, with White Wine, or the Parties owne Water. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 31 Come ye broken Maids that .. can never hold your Water. 1786 in J. Howard *Lazarettos* (1789) 195 No prisoner shall.. make water against any part of the building, under the

penalty of forfeiting for each offence four pence 1801 *Med Jrnl* V 409 Has been in this state three months, makes only three-quarters of a pint of water in 24 hours 1860 BYRON NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Nursing* 199 She will know the shiver which betrays the formation of matter—that which shows the unconscious patient's desire to pass water—that which precedes fever 1884 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder* 35 Case 34. Last four years much difficulty and pain in passing water. Now passes water about every hour, day and night 1884 BIBLE (R. V.) *2 Kings* xviii 27 To drink their own water with you. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 281 The quantity of water voided by a healthy adult in 24 hours is from 40 to 50 ounces.

b. In references (formerly much more common than now) to the inspection of a patient's urine as a means of diagnosis. (Cf WATER-DOCTOR.) Phrases, *to* † *cast* (CAST *v.* 40), † *look*, † *look in* (a person's) *water*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. II. 224 Thanne lomed leches and lettres þei sent, þat he shole wonye with hem wateres to loke *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 41 A leche feld his powce & lukid his watir, bod he cuthe fynde no sekenes in hym *c* 1530 *Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* (facs.) C j, I haue shewid thy water to thy phesycyon. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 22 But I wyll not be his Phisicion and decerne his water at this tyme. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* i. xi (1867) 33 By my faith you come to looke in my water And for my comfort ..Ye would, by my purs, geue me a purgacion. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 846 And shewe by what right thou maist take Two pence for the sight of water, When thou knowest not therbi to make The sick man one farthinge better 1562 *Child-Marr.* (1897) 75 Sir Roberto sawe this respondentes water; & told hym he might be easilie holpen, & geve hym a drinke. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 2 *Fal* What saies the Doct. to my water? *Pag.* He said sir, the water it selfe was a good healthy water: but for the party that ow'd it, he might haue more diseases then he knew for. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* vi, Hecle looke vnto your water well enough. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III 299 But what if some forreiner should of set purpose send a dead-mans water to trie this grand-Physitions skill. 1625 HART *Anat Ur.* I. ii 28 They haue bene with them who haue told them wonders by the water 1642 FULLER *Holy St.* II. ii. 53 The good Physician trusteth not the single witnesse of the water if better testimony may be had. *a* 1709 J. LISLE *Antobing.* (1842) 43 The day after that I sent my water to a physician, who sent me word he could make no judgment of my case. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 ₱ 7, I can interpret their Dreams by seeing their Water. 1784 *Morn. Chron.* 21 Apr. 1/3 Advt., Miss Mollitor..flatters herself that by seeing the water of the patient to tell if there be a cure or not.

† c. In fig. phrases, *to attend, watch* (a person's) *waters* [= G. *einem das wasser besehen*], to scrutinize his conduct rigorously. *Obs*

1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* in Wks 1720 III. 36, I. judged he had been whipping it in with the Gentlewomen before mentioned, tho' 'twas not convenient to tell him so, lest his Wife should watch his Waters more narrowly than she had done. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 9 What can we expect less in the succeeding Year, than that his great Proxy, the first Lieutenant, attend his Waters purely to prevent an Interregnum? 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* 151 Her Brother was gone abroad, when this Rogue..courted her, or else he had never got his Will of her; he would have watch'd his Waters for him to some purpose.

19. Applied to vegetable juices.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 142/2 *Lachryma*, . the water, moysture, or dropping of a tree that turneth to gumme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I. viii 8 b, Another fruite, melteth in ones mouth, giuing a water as it were sugred. 1589 DIGGES *Summarie Drake's W. Ind Voy.* 14 And within this white of the [cocho's] nut lyeth a water, which is whitish and very cleere, to the quantitie of halfe a pint or thereabouts. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 292 While the Nut [*sc* cocoa nut] is growing, all the inside is full of this Water, without any Kernel. 1842 ANNE PRATT *Pict. Catech Bot.* v 79 [In the pitcher plant] the liquid is a clear water, very pleasant and refreshing to the palate

IV. Appearances resembling water.

20. The transparency and lustre characteristic of a diamond or a pearl. The three highest grades of quality in diamonds were formerly known as the *first, second,* and *third water*; the phrase *of the first water* survives in popular use as a designation of the finest quality, often applied to jewels generally.

[The equivalent use is found in all the mod. Rom. and Teut. langs., it may have come from Arabic, where this sense of *mā'*, water, is a particular application of the sense 'lustre, splendour' (e. g. of a sword).]

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i 18 *Jew* I haue a Iewel heere... *Mer.* 'Tis a good forme *Jewel.* And iich, heere is a Water looke ye. 1608 — *Per* III. ii 102 1611 COTGR., s. v. *Eau, Perle de belle eau,* of a fine luster, or water. *Ibid* s. v. *Esclat, Diamond de bonne eau, lat,* a dymond of a good luster, or water. 1622 MAYNE *Jnc. Law Merch* 75 The best waters are whitish, inclining to the blew, which maketh the best illustration and play, as some call it. 1667 *Phil. Trans* II. 429 If it [the Diamond] have no good water, or have a Bleb or Flaw, the Carat will not be worth but from 10 to 30 Crowns. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coin & Coinage* 241 Value of Pearls. East India Yellow water. 1 Carrat oo 07s. 6d. *Ibid.* 242 A later Valuation of the best Silver water 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1057/4 Lost..,one single Rose Diamond set in a Ring close shankt, and enameled with blew, a fair spread Stone clean and good water 1678 *Ibid* No 1330/4 A Table stone, cut in India, perfect square, of the Second water, weighing 5 grains full. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & Persia* 213 The Diamond that is Sandy, or hath any Foulness in it, or is of a Blue, Brown, or Yellow Water, is not worth half the Price of a perfect Stone of a White Water. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Mar* 10 Mar., A vest of purple cloth, straight to her shape, and thick set, on each side..with pearls of the best water 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II xlv. 248 They have small Diamonds, but their Waters being inclined to be yellow, are not so much in Esteem as those of Golconda 1732 FIELDING *Miser* v. iii, I defy any jeweller in town to show you their equals, they are, I think, the finest water I ever saw 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Diamond*, The first water in Diamonds means the greatest purity and perfection of their complexion, which ought to be that of the clearest drop of water. When Diamonds fall short of this perfection, they are said to be of the second or third water, &c. till the stone may be properly called a coloured one 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 220 Some artists have even given to this [*sc* paste in imitation of the diamond] a very considerable play of light, or, as it is technically termed, water. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* II, He wore a brilliant of the first water on the fourth finger of his left hand 1910 LD. ROSEBERY *Chatham* I. 4 When Rondet, the royal jeweller, came from Paris to receive it [*sc* a diamond], he criticised the water of the stone.

b. fig. *Of the first* (occas. *purest, rarest, finest*) *water*. originally (with implied comparison to a jewel), of the highest excellence or purity, now only following a personal designation (often of reproach) with the sense 'out-and-out', 'thorough-paced'. [Similarly in Fr.]

1824 DIBDIN *Libr Comp* 387 Ascham is a thorough bred philologist, and of the purest water. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser* II *Man of Many Ir* (Colburn) 95 He was certain her family were by no means of 'the first water'. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* 6 Dec., He was a swindler of the first water 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxiv. 201 Gassendi himself, who is justly represented by Mr Stewart as a sensationalist of the purest water. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm.* xvi (1858) 360 Cousin William had a heart of the finest water 1869 *Eng. Mech* 17 Dec. 329/3 All this may seem like paradoxism of the first water. 1883 T. WATTS in *19th Cent.* Mar. 422 His wit, though not abundant and not of 'the purest water' was quite unique. 1905 W. B. BOULTON *Gainsborough* 194 He assumed the antics of a beau and lady killer of the first water

21. (See quot.) Cf WATERED *ppl. a.* 5. [So G. *wasser*, F. *eau*.]

1721 BAILEY, *Water* (among Dyers), a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohairs, &c.

V. 22. a. = WATER-COLOUR. b. *pl.* Water-colour paintings. *colloq.* (Cf. OIL *sb.*[1] 4, 4 b.)

1787 *Exhib. R. Acad.* 17 Portraits of the Princess Royal, and Princess Augusta, in water. 1877 *Paper Hangers* etc 142 The best work for pictures and looking-glass frames is done in water. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 4 June 5/5, I want you to paint as many pictures as you can, oils or waters, just as you like.

VI. 23. The lap of one shingle in roofing.

1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 242 They commonly make 3 Waters, (as they phrase it,) that is, they commonly hang 3 shingles in heighth, in the length of one, so that if the Shingles are 12 Inches long, they are laid at 4 Inches Gage.

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

24. Simple attributive uses. a. Designating vessels in which water is held or kept, as *water-basl, -bucket, -cruet,* † *-fettles, -gourd, -jar,* † *-say, -scoop,* † *-skeet, -skin,* † *-stean, -trough, -tub,* † *-tun, -vat, -vessel.* See also WATER-BOTTLE, -GLASS, etc

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John II. 6 Dar wæron seofone æset syx stanene water-fatu. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14421 Þa sexe waterrfetless, þatt stodenn wibb batt waterr þær, *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T* 681 And in the water vessel he it caste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. 183 In a water stene [L. *in hydria aquatica*] 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 74 Pro portagio de wateitonnes vaque manerium Episcopi. 1420 in *For Acc. 3 Hen. VI* G/2, j Waterbaille..vj Water-scoupes 1459–60 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 152 Cum opere carpentr fact. circa molendinum de Shyncliff et leg Watertrowe. 1477–9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 82 For a watir payle, iijd 1487–8 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 651 Pro i fatt et i waterbay. 1533 *MS Rawlinson D* 776 fol. 136 b, ij flatt hooppis. for the water Tubbe 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods York* etc (Surtees) 66, ij watter bokettes of latyne. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 47 b/2 A water tankerd, *cadus aquarius.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E 3 b, The water-tankard will keepe vnder the insurrection of their shoulders. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I ii. (1616) 31 And for the Maid that had perform'd each thing, She in the Water-paile bad leaue a Ring 1625 E. S. *Britain's Buss* B, Two water-skeits, to wet the sailes. 1667 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 35 One new large Water-wheel with Water troughs. 1773 *Exhib. R. Acad.* 30 A horse tied to a water-trough, in a Farm-yard 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, I set my first lieutenant to work getting in the ballast and water tanks. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II, The water-jug is plunging and leaping like a lively dolphin. 1853 J. D. H. DALE *Cerem. Roman Rite* 93 The Subdeacon elevates a little the water-cruet towards the Bishop 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* I. 8 Pictures-que water-carriers with their water-skins 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* IV. 63 Clouted shoon, staff, scrip and water-gourd. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 106, I went head foremost into the large water-tub kept for the garden.

b. Pertaining to the storage or distribution of water in considerable quantities, as *water-ditch, -lock,* † *-place, -room, -stank, -station; water-meter,* † *-purveyance, -service, -storage, -supply.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11677 Vr water purueance es gan, And in þis wildernes es nam. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 189 Water-stankis ..of sic depnes that ged eyis and fyscis ma be .kept 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 3), *Water-lock*, a watering place fenced with walls, rails, or bars, &c. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III. i. 88 The Governor very kindly sent an Officer to clear the Water-place for my Men 1735 in *Trans. Cumberld. & Westml Antiq. Soc.* (N. S.) XX. 272 Taking water for the use of their families out of the water ditch in the said meadow. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* II xlvi. 132 The water is led by troughs into a range of vats or rooms, distinguished by the name of water-rooms. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 4 Pens for water, water stanks, dams. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S* 263 *Water stations*, places where locomotives obtain their supplies of water 1848 W. W. LLOYD in *Numism Chron* XI 114 The local water-service 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Water-meter*, an instrument for registering the supply of water 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* July 500/2 A terrible year of water-famine 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar 67/2 The house had become uninhabitable through failure of the water-supply 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 23 The absence of rivers or water storage. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 391 Where the water-rights of villages and small towns are threatened

c. Used for the carriage or transport of water, as *water barge, boat, ship*; *water animal, mule.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 346 He built some Water Boats, and, by those Boats furnished the Garison with good Water 1805 COLLINGWOOD 18 Oct in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 127 *note*, I shall be glad to see the Water-Ships as many of the Fleet are getting low. 1898 *Daily News* 3 May 8/3 The baggage and water animals. 1900 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 7/4 Indians, with their plucky and clever little water-mules, were ordered right up into the firing line. 1918 *Qua Iboe Mission Quarterly* Feb. 12/2 Water barges to replenish our tanks were soon alongside.

d. Designating a channel in which water runs, or any contrivance for facilitating or regulating its flow, as *water-channel, -cock,* † *-conduct, -conduit, -cut, -dam, -gutter, -main, -port, -sewer, -spout, -tap,* † *-trunk,* † *-wising.* See also WATERCOURSE, -FURROW, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11942 Pe water wissing can he ditt þat water to þe lak broght *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 44 A place to make an hede of hir water cundit. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* II 6 The water portes [1611 the gates of the riuers, Luther *die Thore der Wasser*] shal be opened and the kinges palace shall fall. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 1165/1 Not forgetting to make a water conduit for the ease of washing 1596 DARYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 44 They lay in the furdes and waterdames 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* IV. iv (1607) 432 A snake fell from the tyles through the water gutter 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* (1896) II. 402 So soon as the said water conduct was derived into the Towne, he caused it to be diuided 1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyor* 95 The water-quint which will throw a whole hogs-head of water to the top of a house at once. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II 234 To bestow a watering on my fields, by means of water-trunks, immediately after my first crop of hay is got off. 1803 W. TATHAM *Rep. Impediments Thames* 71 At this place there is a water-main which crosses over to the Middlesex shore. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* § 16 A water cock and wash-hand basin 1846 *Comic Almanack* (1896) 91 The common water-plug offers a capital medium for illustrating the leading principles in hydrostatics and hydraulics. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Paper maker* 47 Connect the other end of the pipe to the nearest water-tap 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Water ports*, openings in a ship's bulwarks to free the deck of water. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 9 Down every ditch, runnel, and water-cut, the turbid waters were hurrying. 1914 *Blackw Mag.* Dec 780/1 Fields of young wheat and barley intersected by water-channels.

e. Designating a machine which is worked or driven by water, a part of a machine in which water is heated, a contrivance for drawing or circulating water, and the like; as *water back, -barrel, -bellows, -blast, -box, -chamber,* † *-corn-mill, -drum, -gin,* † *grist-mill,* † *-motion, -motor, trap, -trompe, -turbine, -tohum*

1580 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II 32 All my interest in the water corne mylne and farmehold in Kirklawe. 1660 R. DARES *Relem. Water-drawing* Pref., The innumerable shapes, and various forms and fashions of Water-Gins. 1661 [T. POWELL] *Hum Industry* 35 De Aquaticis Machinis, Of Water Motions 1725 in *Lancs. & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I 178 A watter corn Mulln called Accrington Mulln. 1763 in Smiles *Engineers* (1861) I 359 *note*, At the mouth of the cavern is erected a water-bellows 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Il rit.* (1859) II. 12 A water-grist mill for grinding the corn of the neighborhood. 1819 REES *Cycl., Water-Bellows*, a machine used to blow air into a furnace, by the action of a column of water falling through a vertical tube. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 47 The pipe, B, connects the air-chamber, A, with the inner water chamber, *a*. 1833 T. SOPWITH *Mining Distr. Alston Moor* 132 The water blast consists of a wooden pipe placed in a shaft, and down which a stream of water is kept running, while a quantity of fresh air is carried with it. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 572 Water-whims..are seldom employed in western Cornwall. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 122 Sent down by means of a fan blower, steam jet, turbine, or a water trompe. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Water-back*, a permanent reservoir at the back of a stove or range, to utilize the heat of the fire in keeping a supply of hot water. *Ibid*, *Water-barrel* (Mining), a large wrought iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps. 1876 *Encycl Brit.* IV. 688/1 In this machine there are two water-boxes *Ibid.* 468/1 It is from the drying up of the fluid in water-traps that uninhabited houses are so frequently offensive 1877 WOOD *Nature's Teach* 463 The Water Turbine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 520/1 Water motors may be divided into water-pressure engines, water wheels, and turbines. 1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III. 386/1 The draught is sometimes kept up by a water drum, an apparatus which sucks in air by means of the friction of a jet of water.

f. Designating implements or contrivances used in or on the water, as *water-cord, -dress, -staff, -stang.*

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 263 The said William Sander ..dyd smite at this deponent with a water staff, such as fishermen hange ther nett upon. 1866 in Bompas *Life Buckland* viii. (1886) 163 My water-dress put on, the nets and cans, &c. packed, we started in a carriage. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Watter stang*, a pole fixed across a stream in lieu of a bridge or fence. 1904 (GALLICHAN *Fishing Span* 73 A fifty-yard length of water-cord that I had in the bag

g. Designating (*a*) a water-tight contrivance, as *water-joint, -packer*; (*b*) a body of water which makes a vessel air-tight or gas-tight, as *water-lute, -luting, -seal.*

1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 12/1 Both surfaces fit into each other, and form a perfectly secure water-joint 1841 S Clegg *Treat Coal-Gas* 111 This arch pipe is made of thin plate-iron, sealed at each end by a water-joint 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* II 206 The shallow water-luting, formed by the marginal groove 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Water-packer*, a water-tight packing of leather between the pipe and the walls of a bore hole 1884 *Century Mag* Dec 259/2 The trap depends for its efficiency on the permanence of its water-seal 1917 *Chamb Jrnl* Dec 831/2 A water seal renders the joint air-tight

h. Designating substances which harden under water and so become impervious to it, as *water-cement*, *-lime*, *-mortar*. Cf. Hydraulic *a.* 3.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 198 The hardening of water-mortar *Ibid* § 212 A proper Water-Cement *Ibid*, A very competent Water Lime 1847 G A Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 34 The Roman is the most valuable of all water cements 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 377 The making of hydraulic cements, (water limes,) mastics, &c.

i. Prepared with water, as *water-size*, *-starch*. Of articles of diet Prepared with water (instead e.g. of milk); mixed or diluted with water, as *water-biscuit*, *-broo* (Sc.), *-brose* (Sc.), *-broth*, *-cider*, *-fritters*, *-kail* (Sc.), †*-meat*, *-pap*, *-pottage*, *-saps* (Sc., see Sop *sb.*1), *-tansey* Also Water-gruel, -ice.

13 *S. E. Leg* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII 335 A lytil water-potage he ete *c* 1480 Henryson *Wolf & Lamb* 140 To leif vpon dry breid and watter caill 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii 262 Glaid to get Peis breid and watter Caill. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 26 But to her self being sicke, she was still rigorous, hardlie admitting a little wine, with her water-meates 1630 Dekker *2nd Pt Honest Wh* D 1 b, As arrant a whore as euer stiffned tiffany neck-cloathes in water starch *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened* (1669) 120 Doctor Harvey's pleasant Water cider, whereof he used to drink much 1683 J. Reid *Scots Gard* (1907) 172 Leaving the dreg behind (the which may go among the pressings for water-cyder) 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* ix. 81 Water Fritters. *Ibid* 104 A Water Tansey 1786 Burns *To J. Smith* xxiv, I'll sit down o'er my scanty meal, Be't water-brose, or muslin-kail, Wi' chearfu' face 1789 W Buchan *Dom. Med* (1790) 17 It will then be proper to give it a little of some food that is easy of digestion, as water pap, milk-pottage. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 739/2 A water size ..prepared by boiling cuttings of parchment or white leather in water. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xiv, We got some water-broo and bannocks 1816— *Bl. Dwarf* vi, 'All clear away; with the water saps and panada,' returned the unabashed convalescent. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr* xxxix (1901) II. 30 Mr Jorrocks had looked in vain for a water-biscuit

j. Pertaining to water as a beverage, or as a (teetotal) article of diet, as †*water-day*, *-diet*, *-doctrine*, †*-drink*; relating to the use of water in medical treatment, as *water-dressing*, *-patient*, *strapping*; also Water-cure.

c 1000 *Vercelli MS.* 112 b, in Napier *O. E Lexicogr.* 67 & sæde eac þæt man mid wæter drinces sylene mihte him mycele ælmessan ȝedon *c* 1200 Ormin 14482 Alls iff þu drunnke waterr drinnch Ut off þe firrste fetless 14 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 393 On water dayes sche schal ordeyne for bonnes or newe brede, water grewel, albreys, [etc.]. 1842 R. T. Claridge *Hydropathy* 282 Directly he commenced this water diet, all his complaints disappeared one by one. 1846 Lytton *Conf. Water-patient* 17 The regular life which water-patients lead. *Ibid* 68 Water-dressings are found the best poultice to an inflamed member 1854 Thackeray *Leech's Pict* Wks. 1900 XIII. 484 George has taken to the water-doctrine, as all the world knows 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Water-dressing*, the treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water It generally consists in dipping folds of lint in water, and placing them on the part. *Water strapping* or *wet strapping* means the treatment of ulcers,..&c., with strips of linen or cotton saturated with water.

k. Pertaining to water as a physiographical feature or factor, as *water-action*, †*-brim*, *-depths*, *-drainage*, *-edge*, *-flow*, †*-ground*, †*-rim*, *-scene*, *-shore*, *-strand*, *-view*

In many of these combinations the first element is equivalent to the genitive *water's*, and in early and dial examples the sense may often be 'pertaining to the specified "water"' (*i. e* lake, river, etc.: see senses 12 a, b, c)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 365 Alle þe oðre cumen mide, and .beren him of ðat water grund up to ðe lond al heil and sund *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4779 Jacob yode walcand be þe nile; He sagh a-pon þe watur reme Caf flettand dunward [with] þe strem. 13 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr* LVII 289 Þis hermyt sat by a water brimme. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 81 Whan the blake wynter nyht .Bederked hath the water Stronde. 1589 Fleming *Virg Bucol.* v 15 Watershores and banks (bedasht) and beaten with the flouds 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* (1794) I. 17 The water-scenes from the town itself .are delicious 1799 Robertson *Agric. Perth* 454 Chains of lakes, finely wooded down to the water edge. 1813 Southey *Nelson* I. 19 It could not be possible to get the boats to the water edge before the fourteenth. 1826 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 247 To those who like water scenes it is the prettiest spot in all England 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol* I. 175 The water-drainage of the country. 1854 'Grace Greenwood' *Haps & Mishaps* 10 Seaforth Hall, an elegant seaside residence Here I saw a pleasant water-view 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl* II. xv 158 A striated face, whose scratches still indicated the line of water-flow. *Ibid.* App II 309 The coast-ice had been completely destroyed by thaw and water-action. 1865 *Lond. Rev* 30 Dec 686/2 As the fisher saw the buried city in the waterdepths. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar 10/1 The streams, being small, with a rapid descent from very high land, are subject to much fluctuation of waterflow.

l. Consisting of, holding or containing, formed or caused by, water; as †*water-breath*, *-breeze*, *-brook*, *-chasm*, *-column*, †*-draught*, *-fence*, *-flow*, *-foam*, *-fount*, *-passage*, †*-plash*, *-race*, *-ring*, *-run*, *-slide*, *-spread*, †*-sprinkle*, *-stripe* (Sc.), †*-vein*, *-wash*, *-wear*, *-world*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5620 In þis kist þe barn sco did. Quen it spird was wit þe lid, Sco laid it on þe water fame *c* 1390 *St Michael* 629 Alle huy [*sc* rain, snow, mist, etc.] comier of water-breth þat þe sonne draugth up 1529 *Conventual Lease, Yorks* 1190 (P. R. O.), Asmoch grounde as to make a sufficient dame apon to gedir water and water draught to the said dame 1532 *Nottingham Rec* III 370 The water-wessh bytwen Samon Pasture and Trentt. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* xli[i] 1 Like as the hert desyreth the water brokes. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 401/2 *Torrens*, a water plash 1596 Spenser *F. Q* iv. iii. 25 From the same the fierie sparkles flasht, As fast as water-sprinkles gainst a rocke are dasht 1601 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 418/2 Ane watter strype quhilk rynnis at the north syde of the said mure. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 532 A fairer towne than a man would looke to finde among such slabbes and water plashes *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxi 241 As a man that finds a water vaine 1634 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 The channel or water-passage leading from Amsterdam to Utrecht 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II 202 Their Gardens lie all open, where Prospects may be had, and Water-fences can be made 1771 *Ann. Reg* 90/2 For filling up upwards of 200 yards of the said water-race. 1813 Scott *Trier.* III xxviii, When, lo! a plashing sound he hears, A gladsome signal that he nears Some frolic water-nun. 1818 Byron *Ch Har* iv. xviii, A fury city. Rising like water columns from the sea 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 101 Thou hast sent A moon-beam to the deep, deep water-world, To find Endymion *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy* (1839) 77 Those Porches passed, thro' which the water-breeze Plays 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 91 Such water-fences and drains must be drawn all around the intake 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* xix, I came to remember the steepness and the slippery nature of the water-slide. 1869 R B. Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* 548 Table showing the Length of Water-races constructed 1879 Pri Scoti *Sp Telephone* 48 A stone dropped into a pond, throws off a succession of circular undulations or water rings 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 344/2 One of the finest of the many picturesque water-chasms of Norway. 1887 E D Morgan in *Proc R. Geogr Soc* IX. 214 Lake Koko-nor, a magnificent water-spread 10,800 feet above the sea. 1887 *Essex Weekly News* 11 Mar 7/1 A small brick archway..which crosses a waterflow known as the Puddle Dyke. 1905 A. R. Wallace *My Life* I. 250 Perpendicular rocks with no sign of water-wear

m. Situated or built on or beside water, as *water-beacon*, *-brae*, *-bridge*, *-castle*, *-door*, *-doorway*, *-frontage*, †*-stable*, *-stairs*, *-steps*, †*-tack*. Also Water-front.

1445 in Parker *Dom. Archit.* (1859) III 79 At Shene the water-brigge 1603 *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot* 499/1 Le girs of the watter bray 1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* I. B 3, Why Orators wiues shortly will bee knowne like images on water staires, euer in one wetherbeaten suite. 1623 *North Riding Rec* (N S) II 10 None ys to repare any water Beakon but such as is subject to the Admirald Court 1670 Milton *Hist Eng.* VI 255 A third excursion they [*sc.* the Danes] made,. and ,returnˈd, like wild Beasts or rather Sea monsters to thir Water-stables. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Bridge* 28 Every Pier, Abutments, and Water-Stairs 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer* II 23 The land is divided into long, narrow strips, that each lot may have a water frontage 1899 R Barr *C'tess Tekla* III. 37 The boatman propelled the skiff through the water-doorway *Ibid* VI 68 Did him instantly to take you in his boat to the water-steps of the Palace. 1903 Kipling *Five Nations, Explorer* 51, I Counted leagues of water-frontage through the axe-ripe woods that screen 'em 1906 Crockett *White Plumes Navarre* XVIII 133 Cautiously Madame Gramer had peered through the thick *grille* of the water door before admitting the Professor

n. Performed, conducted, taking place, on or in the water, as *water-excursion*, *-fight*, *-life*, *-motion*, *-music*, *-polo*, etc.

1607 T. D & G. Wilkins *Jests* 11 [He] demanded .wherefore all those Barges (like so many Water-pageants) were caryed vp and downe so gayne with Flags and Streamers? 1634 W Wood *New Eng Prosp.* (1865) 22 Seeing the Beares take water, an Indian will leape after him, where they goe to water cuffs for bloody noses 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* II 35 In such a various, and floating water-fight as was to be expected. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Nov 1644, Refresh'd with water-musiq, aviaries, and other rarities. *Ibid* 29 Oct. 1662, I saw the Lord Maior passe in his water triumph to Westminster 1749 H Walpole *Let. to Mann* 17 May, A concert of water-music 1801 Strutt *Sports & Pastimes* III 1 92 A representation of the water quintain is given upon the tenth plate 1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* xxii. II 295, I shall not now enlarge on all these kinds of water-motion 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, River*, We have been on water excursions out of number. 1865 W White *East. Eng* I. 86 About a dozen yachts have already arrived in readiness for the morrow's 'water frolic', which is a term much used by Norfolkians to signify a regatta 1886 *Daily News* 20 Dec 5/6 A small landscape dotted about with figures representing a water picnic 1888 *Field* 25 Aug 277/3 Water Polo Inter-Club Championship. 1894 H Drummond *Ascent Man* 106 At one time there was nothing else in the world but water-life

o. Pertaining to transit or transport by water, as *water-communication*, *-highway*, *-route*, *-traction*.

1785 J Phillips *Treat. Inland Nav* p. vi, Inland districts which had no opportunity of a water communication 1816 Tuckey *Narr Exped. R. Zaire* iv. (1818) 159 It [Banza Congo] has no water communication with the Zaire 1868 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 199 The carriage may be done by water-traction and sailing vessels. 1886 *Pop Sci. Monthly* Mar. 586 (Cass Suppl.) The water route is free to all. 1898 F. I. Anthobus tr. *Pastor's Hist Popes* VI 230 *note*, The improvement of the water-highway on the Tiber and the Anio.

p. Living or occupied on the water; faring by water; as *water-gipsie*, *-people*, *-police*. Also, found on the water, as *water-stray*.

1552 Huloet, Waterguide, *conuector*. *a* 1676 Hale *De jure maris* v. in Hargrave *Tracts* (1787) 23 His [the water-baillie's] business was, to look to the king's rights, as his wrecks, his flotsan jetsan, water strays, royal fishes *c* 1826 Pollok in D. Pollok *Life* (1843) 300 The Bajus—wandering water-gipsies on the eastern seas 1848 *Sinks of Lond* 129 *Water pads*, fellows who rob ships 1893 Lady Burton *Life Sir R. F. Burton* II 60 Hasan Hammad is now sergeant to the water-police. 1897 Hindl *Congo Arabs* 157 The Wagunia, who are the water-people, and do all the transport on the river.

q. Designating fabulous beings that live in, or have rule over, water; as *water deity*, *-demon*, *-devil*, *-elf*, *-fairy*, *-fiend*, *-goblin*, *-god*, *-kelpie*, *-nixie*, *-spirit*, *-sprite*, *-wraith*. Also Water-horse, -nymph

a 1625 Fletcher *Chances* iv ii, Get me a conjurer, One that can raise a water Devil 1702 Addison *Dial Medals* II Wks 1766 III 105 We see abundance of Water-Deities on other Medals 1742 R Forbes *Jrnl to Portsmouth* (1755) 30 You won'd hae taen me for a water-wreath, or some gruous ghaist 1785 Burns *Addr Deil* 69 Then water-kelpies haunt the foord, By your direction 17 . Logan in Ritson *Sc Songs* (1794) I. 155 Thrice did the water-wraith ascend, And gave a doleful groan thro' Yarrow. 1798 Coleridge *Anc Mar* 155 As if it dodged a water-sprite, It plunged and tacked and veered. 1819 J. R Drake *Culprit Fay* xv, He banned the water-goblins' spite 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxv, A water-fiend hath possessed the fair Saxon. 1825 — *Betrothed* xxxi, The statue of a water god bending over his urn 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* xxii, Water-nixies, and such lovely things without souls 1869 Ruskin *Q of Air* i § 12 Myriads of other water spirits, of whom Nereus is the chief 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* xv. II. 191 In Australia, special water-demons infest pools and watering-places

†**r.** Occas. used to designate freshwater, as opposed to saltwater, objects; as *water-fish*, *-land*, *-sand*. (Cf. sense 12 c.)

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 267 Sum grauel or sum watir lond kest vndir [L. *Aliquid etiam terrae dulcis vel arenae subjuxtandum est*]. *Ibid.* 438 And feede in hit thy water-fissh & eel [L. *anguillas sane piscesque fluviales*] 1683 J Reid *Scots Gard* (1907) 42 If you are forced to use sea or water-sand.

25. Objective: **a.** with vbl. sbs. and pres. ppples, as *water-blowing*, †*-commanding*, *-drawing*, †*-fetching*, †*-flinging*, *-loving*, *-raising*, †*-receiving*, *-selling*, *-yielding*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 456/2 Synke, for water receyvynge, *receptorium* 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 1, Then, may you, of Ships water drawing, diuersly, in the Sea and in fresh water, haue pleasant consideration. 1660 [R Dacres] (*title*) The Elements of Water-drawing, or a Compendious abstract of all sorts and kinds of Water-Machins. 1660 Mayo Worcestr in Dircks *Life* (1865) 223 That..I may put in practice the greatest gift of invention (I mean my water-commanding engine) 1670 Eachard *Cont Clergy* 16 Bed-making, chamber sweeping, and water-fetching were doubtless great preservatives against too much vain philosophy. 1695 D Turner *Apol. Clysmog* 130 Every water-flinging Piss-prophet boasts himself a great Doctor. 1824 Morier *Hajji Baba* IV, With the money I had gained in water-selling, I found myself well off 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 824 The trompe, or water-blowing engine. 1841 P. Cunningham *Hints Austral Emigrants* title-p., Explanatory Descriptions of the Water raising Wheels and Modes of irrigating Land in Egypt, &c 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* VI. 48 The water-drawing, wood-hewing pueblos. 1854 A. Adams, etc. *Man Nat Hist.* 180 Water-loving Beetles (*Philhydridæ*) 1877 Huxley *Physiogr* 32 A great drain was thrown upon the water-yielding power of the strata.

b. with agent-nouns, as *water-drawer*, *-haunter*, †*-searcher*, *-seller*, *-supplier*.

1552 Huloet, Water sercher, *aquilex*. 1562 Turner *Baths* 16 Smal byrdes..that are of easy digestion. But water-haunters must ye not touche. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* iv. (1880) 29 This kinde of dogge is also called, In latine *Aquarius* in Englishe a water drawer And these be of the greater..sort drawing water out of wells and deepe pittes, by a wheele which [etc.] 1867 Morris *Jason* XII. 264 A marble step .Well worn by many a water-drawer's feet 1884 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 262/2 Householders, who have grievances against their local water suppliers. 1907 Mrs Fr Campbell *Shepherd Stars* 70 A water-seller ringing his brass bell.

c. in names of machines, implements, or natural agencies, as †*water-chafer*, *-conductor*, *-cooler*, *-feeder*, †*-forcer*, *-heater*, *-holder*, *-regulator*.

1457 *Will of Pole* (Somerset Ho.), Menne Wat'chafer. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 475 The Citizens conveighed water out of the river through pipes by an artificiall instrument or water-forcer. 1825 J Nicholson *Oper Mech.* 332 The water-regulator consists of a large cistern, in which another of less area and capacity is inverted. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 972 No water-feeder of any magnitude should present itself till the shaft had been sunk 100 fathoms. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 14 A leaden water-conductor at the top of our house. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xix. (1856) 142 A rugged little water-feeder, formed by the melting snows, sent down a stream of foam. 1880 H. C. St. John *Wild Coasts Nipon* 225 The great tanks are more like small natural lakes than artificially constructed water-holders. 1899 Jesse L. Williams *Stolen Story*, etc. 34 He..stepped up to the water-cooler and filled a glass.

26. Instrumental: **a.** with pa. ppples, as *water-beaten*, †*-boiled*, *-cooled*, *-eaten*, *-filled*, *-girt*, †*-gyved*, *-inwoven*, †*-loaden*, *-locked*, †*-mingled*, †*-mixed*, *-rolled*, *-rounded*, *-sodden*, *-tempered*, *-walled*, *-whipped*. Also Water-bound, -logged, -soaked, -washed, -worn, etc.

c 1440 Watertempred (see Unevenly *adv.* 3). 1555 Waterman *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 103 Euery body layes him downe drunckarde-like to ruste his water bolne bealy. 1593 Nashe

Christs T. P 1, The nectarized *Aqua cœlestis* of water-mingled blood, sluced from Christs side 1595 SHAKS. *John* II i. 27 England hedg'd in with the maine, That Water-walled Bulwarke 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i IV. *Handie-Crafts* 776 A sable, water-loaden Sky 1602 CARIW *Cornwall* II. 106 b, While thus they can nor liue nor dye, Nor water giue'd, escape away. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III III *Law* 589 The pure and plenteous Flood Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood 1672 DR WILD *Let* 6 Welcome as the Dove to the Water-beaten Ark 1789 J WILLIAMS *Min. Kmged* II. 205 The balls and glebes always appear water-rounded. 1800 HURDIS *New Village* 81 Bottom and water-lock'd stands the lone mill 1841 H MILLER *O R Sandst.* v 110 A huge water-rolled boulder of granitic gneiss. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk bk* xv, A great, wide, water-whipped square lies before the window 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II i (1866) 132 The blood of a world-wide traffic was daily coursing through the thousand arteries of that water-interwoven territory. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 253 Quiet as any water-sodden log 1883 FR M. PEARD *Contrad.* xvi, The old water-eaten and green stones of beautiful palaces. 1886 *Standard* 4 Jan 6/5 The Kelso. is waterfilled, in all holds 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 23 May 4/2 A 12-h.p water-cooled Lanchester car. 1905 J. B. BURY *St. Patrick* VII. 134 The water-girt promontory which is washed on the west by Lake Killglass 1911 MRS. H. WARD *Case Richard Meynell* I. VI. 120 The narrow strip of land between the pond and the new channel made a little waterlocked kingdom of its own for the cottage.

b. with pres. pples, as † *water-flowing*, † *-standing*, with vbl. sbs, as *water-planing*, *-rolling*, *-seasoning*, *-spinning*, *-steeping*, *-wasting*.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 43 My mercie [hath] dry'd them water-flowing teares *Ibid.* V VI. 40 Many an old mans sighe, and many a Widdowes, And many an Orphans water-standing-eye. 1595 *Locrine* IV III. 28 And from the Lee with water-flowing pipes The moisture is deriu'd into this arch. 1752 BANKTON *Inst. Law Scot.* I 681 If, by the water-wasting, the ground is worn away, where the dam was formerly 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II 9 v *Japanning*, Rub the work over with a wet rag till it is rendered as smooth as possible; this work is called water-planing 1765 *Complete Jockey* 8 v *Walk*, In order to make them more firm, it will be necessary to give them three or four water-rollings, that is, they should be rolled when it rains very fast, this will cause the gravel to bind. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 263 Amongst wheelwrights, the water-seasoning [of timber] is of special regard. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 386 Water-spinning differs both from the mule and jenny spinning *Ibid.* 401 The...process of dew-retting or water steeping.

27. Locative, with agent-nouns and vbl. sbs., as *water-diver*, *-farer*, † *-skirmisher*, *water-building*, *-dwelling*, *-faring*, *-hunting*. Also *water-growing* ppl. adj.

1570 DRANT *Serm* F v b, The Italians be most wittie, the Spanyardes best water skirmigers. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. Table s.v., Canning Water-diuers. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 117 Water-Divers who the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 86 Three leagues from Munich lies Starenberg, where the court sometimes takes the particular diversion of water-hunting. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 185 *note*, Mortar for water building. 1864 J C ATKINSON *Staunton Grange* 160 Their haunts are always among water-growing weeds of some sort. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 122 The curious habit of water-dwelling. 1889 DOUGHTY *Frieslland Meres* 277 The waterfarers on this much-frequented river. 1913 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in France, Auvergne to Bay of Biscay* 254, I decided on a little water-faring up the stream.

28 Similative, as *water-grey*, *-green*, *-white* adjs. (and sbs.); † *water-weak* adj.

1612 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrif* (GROSART) 10/1 If lustie now, forth with [I] am water-weake 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 22 Illuminating oil of water-white and odorless qualities. 1893 *Daily News* 16 June 6/1 A coat of water-green satin 1893 SALTUS *Sapphira* XII. 146 A sky of dead rose and water-green. 1900 MARY E. CORBRIDGE *Non Sequitur* 33 The mournful water-gray eyes.

29. Special comb.: **water authority**, a municipal body administering a system of water supply; **water-ballast**, cisterns filled with water, placed in the hold of a vessel to serve as ballast; **water-baptism**, baptism with water, in contradistinction to baptism with the Holy Spirit; **water-bar**, (*a*) in *Road-making*, a ridge on a road, intended to prevent the accumulation of surface water; (*b*) a tubular bar of a fire-grate, to contain water, communicating with a system of hot-water pipes for warming a building, in quot. *attrib.*; **water-barometer**, a barometer in which the pressure of the atmosphere is measured by the height of a column of water, not of mercury as in the usual form of the instrument; † **water-bedrip**, a BEDRIP at which the reapers were supplied with no other drink than water at meals; **water-bow** *poet.* (*a*) a rainbow; (*b*) a jet of water issuing so as to form an arch; **water-boy**, (*a*) a boy employed at the riverside; † (*b*) the constellation Aquarius; (*c*) *pl* rain-clouds (*vulgar*); † **water-breach**, (*a*) app. used for *water-bank* (? some error); (*b*) an irruption of water, **water-breaker**[1] (see quot. 1823); **water-breaker**[2], a keg or cask for holding water (see BREAKER[2]); **water-breather**, any animal capable of breathing in water (by means of gills); so **water-breathing** *ppl. a.*; **water-bridge**, a fire-bridge which also forms part of the water-space of a boiler, = WATER-TABLE 4 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875), † **water-camlet** (see CAMLET *sb* b), **water-candlestick** (? *obs*), a vertical tube filled with water, to hold a floating piece of wax candle, **water-cell**, (*a*) each of the cells in the walls of the stomach of the camel, in which water is stored, (*b*) an interstice in ice, in which water is occluded; **water-chute** = WATER-SHOOT 4, † **water-claw** = DEW-CLAW 1, † **water-cloth**, ? a dish-cloth, **water-company**, a commercial association for the purpose of supplying water (conducted through pipes) to the inhabitants of a town or district; † **water-corn** *Sc.*, 'the grain paid by farmers for upholding the dams and races of mills' (Jam.); † **water-court** = *court of the watercourse* (see WATERCOURSE 1 c); **water-deck** *Mil*, a piece of painted canvas to cover the saddle, bridle, and guths of a cavalry horse, † **water-dial**, a clepsydra; **water-diviner** = WATER-FINDER, † **water-dock** = WET-DOCK; **water-dust**, water in the form of extremely fine particles, as in clouds and spray [? suggested by G *wasserdunst*]; † **water-egg**, an inferior egg (cf. *wind-egg*); **water-engineering**, the construction of reservoirs, embankments, aqueducts, and the like; **water eynd** *dial.* [ANDE *sb*], see quot. 1884; † **water-fare**, a ferry; **water-farm**, a place where pisciculture is carried on; so **water-farming**, (*a*) pisciculture, (*b*) cultivation of plants growing in water, **water-flint** *dial.* (see quot. 1868), **water-foot** *Sc*, the mouth of a stream; 'used also as the name of a village or town at the mouth of a river' (Jam.); **water-frame**, Arkwright's spinning-machine, which was worked by water-power; † **water-free** *a.*, secure from damage by water; **water-funk** *colloq.*, a person who is afraid to go in the water; **water-gap** (see GAP *sb.*[1] 5 b); **water-garden**, (*a*) a garden for aquatic plants, an aquarium, (*b*) see quot. 1902; † **water-gavel** (see quot. 1706); **water-gilder**, one who practises water-gilding; **water-gilding**, the process of gilding metal surfaces by applying liquid amalgam, the mercury being afterwards removed by evaporation; similarly **water-gilt** *a*; **water-globe** = WATER-BALL[1]; † **water-glue**, a name for isinglass, ? as being waterproof; **water-gold**, the liquid amalgam used in water-gilding; also (*poet. nonce-use*) applied to the 'liquid' golden radiance of morning sunshine; **water-guard**, (*a*) a body of men employed by the Custom House to watch ships in order to prevent smuggling; (*b*) *U.S.* (see quot. 1868); † **water-gun**, a gun in which the projectile is propelled by pressure of water; **water-haul** *U.S.*, 'a haul of the net which catches no fish, *fig.* fruitless effort' (Webster 1911); **water-heck**, **-hedge** *dial.*, the barred frame hung across a stream at a shallow part to prevent the passage of cattle along the shallow; **water-ickle** *dial.*, a stalactite; **water-inch** (see quot.), **water-jack**, (*a*) *Sc.* a roasting-jack turned by a current of water; (*b*) *dial.* a waterman; **water-jacket**, a casing containing water, placed about something to prevent its becoming unduly heated or chilled, also *attrib.*; hence **water-jacketed** *ppl. a.*, **water-jacketing**; **water-jet**, a stream of water discharged from a small orifice; a fountain; also *attrib.* **water-jet propeller** (see quot. 1843); **water-jump**, a place where a horse is required to leap a stream or ditch; † **water-keeping** *Sc.*, the guarding of a tract of water against poachers; † **water-kin**, **-kind**, the nature of water; **water-laid** *a.*, (*a*) *Naut.* of a rope (see quot. 1857); (*b*) *Geol.* of strata, deposited by water; † **water-language**, the rough language of watermen (cf. *water-wit*); † **water-leasow**, a water-meadow; **water-leave**, permission to navigate a watercourse belonging to another (cf. WAY-LEAVE); † **water-lot** *U.S.*, a lot of ground covered with water, but capable of being filled in and converted into building land; **water-lungs** *pl.*, the branches of the cloaca of holothurians, by some supposed to have respiratory functions; † **water-manikin**, some kind of sailing-boat; **water-mead** = WATER-MEADOW; **water-monarch** *nonce-wd.*, a designation applied (*a*) to Neptune; (*b*) to a great fish; **water-monger**, † (*a*) a contemptuous designation for a water-caster; (*b*) a vendor of water; † **water-nail**, ? a nail that will bear exposure to water without rusting; **water-organ**, the hydraulicon or hydraulic organ (HYDRAULIC A. 2); **water-oven**, an oven surrounded by a chamber filled with hot water or steam; **water-party**, a pleasure-party making an excursion on the water; † **water-piece**, ? a piece of leather damaged by water in the process of manufacture; **water-pillow** (cf. *water-bed*); **water-pistol**, a weapon constructed to discharge a sudden jet of water or corrosive liquid; **water-plate**, a receptacle for hot water to be placed under a dinner-plate in order to keep the food warm, **water-pocket**, (*a*) a compartment in a steam-boiler containing a portion of the water; (*b*) a natural cavity in which water falls or collects; † **water-poet**, the title adopted by the writer John Taylor, who was a waterman on the Thames; hence *gen.* a writer of doggerel verse, † **water-poise**, a hydrometer; **water-pore** *Bot* and *Zool*, a pore through which water is discharged; † **water-pourer**, the constellation Aquarius, **water-power**, the power of moving or falling water employed to drive machinery; *concr.* a fall or flow of water which can be thus utilized; **water-press**, a hydrostatic press, **water-pressure**, hydraulic pressure, so **water-pressure engine** (see quot 1829); **water-privilege** *U.S.* (*a*) 'the right to use water, esp. the right to use running water to turn machinery'; (*b*) 'a stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **water-rack** (see quot 1679); **water-ram** = RAM *sb.*[1] 5 a; **water-rate**, a rate or tax levied by a municipality or a water-company for the supply of water; **water-rent** = prec, † **water-rimer**, the 'water-poet' Taylor, † **water room**, space to move about in the water; **water-sail**, a small sail sometimes set under a lower studding-sail and reaching nearly to the water; **water-sapphire**, a variety of iolite; **water-screw**, a water-elevator on the principle of the Archimedean screw; also *attrib* in *water-screw-pump*, **water-shaft**, (*a*) *Coal Mining*, etc., a shaft sunk to receive the water from an adjoining (coal-)shaft; (*b*) *Salt-making* (see quot.); † **water-shake**, a seismic disturbance of the water; **water-shaken** *a.*, (of land) saturated with water; † **water shard**, a deepened channel made by banking up the sides of a stream; **water-shear**, **-shier** *Sc.*, a water-parting; † **water-shedder** *Astr.* = sense 14; **water-sill** (see quot.); **water-sink**, (*a*) = SINK *sb.*[1] 1 c; (*b*) a swallow-hole or pot-hole; **water-sky** (see quot. 1823); **water-slang**, the slang of rowing-men; **water-smoke** = *water-eynd*; **water-sneak** *slang* (see quot. 1812); **water-space**, that part of a steam-boiler which lies below the steam-space, and holds the water to be evaporated; † **water-spelling**, hydromancy; **water-spinel**, a colourless variety of spinel; **water-splash**, a shallow stream or ford crossing a road; † **water-sponge** *Sc.*, an ordinary sponge for washing; **water-stead** *dial.*, the bed or course of a stream; a convenient spot on the bank of a stream where cattle can go to drink (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); **water-stock**, shares in a water-company; **water-stoma** (pl. *-stomata*) = *water-pore* (Bot.); † **water-stop** = STOP *sb.*[2] 8 a; **water-streak** = WATER-LINE 2, **water-system**, (*a*) an assemblage of connected rivers and streams; a main stream and its tributaries, considered as a unity; (*b*) = *water-vascular system*; † **water-tabby** = TABBY *sb.* 1; **water-tathe** *v.* (see TATHE *v.* 1); **water-telescope**, an instrument for observing objects under water; **water-thermometer**, a thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, devised by Dalton for ascertaining the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density, **water-thief** *poet.*, a pirate; **water-tower**, (*a*) a tower serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head; (*b*) a long iron tube, carried vertically on a wheeled frame, for discharging water to extinguish fires in the upper stories of buildings; **water-treader**, † (*a*) *poet.* a ship, (*b*) one who treads water (TREAD *v.* 7); **water-tube**, one of a set of tubular organs which open upon the exterior of certain invertebrates and are supposed to have an excretory function; **water-tube boiler**, a form of marine boiler in which the water circulates through tubes exposed to the gases of combustion; † **water-twig** = WATER-SHOOT 1; **water-twist**, cotton yarn spun on a water-frame; **water vapour**, the invisible aqueous vapour present in the atmosphere; **water-vascular** *a. Zool.*, pertaining to water-vessels (see next); **water-vessel** *Zool*, one of a system of vessels in which water circulates, in certain Invertebrata, **water-wag**, a kind of small boat used at Dublin; **water-wagon**, (*a*) *U.S.* = WATER-CART (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl.), also *slang* (see quot. 1904); (*b*) a kind of cumulus (see quots.); † **water-wan** [WANE *sb.*[1]], lack of water; † **water-want** *a. nonce-wd.*, that can endure privation of water; **water-watcher**, a water-bailiff; **water-wet**, moisture of herbage due to saturation by rain; **water-wit**, the rough wit of watermen; **water-**

woman, a woman who acts as a waterman, water-wood, timber which grows near water, water-worship, religious adoration paid to rivers or other bodies of water; so **water-worshipper**; †**water-wrack**, refuse left by a destructive flood.

1878 D Kemp *Man Yacht Sailing* 377 **Water Ballast*, water carried in tanks or breakers as ballast 1885 J Runciman *Skippers & Shellbacks* 238 Bitterly repented having come out with nothing but his water-ballast. 1902 *Scotsman* 14 Mar 6/8 The boat has a water ballast tank 1673 Bunyan (*title*) Differences in Judgment about *Water-Baptism, No Bar to Communion. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks* (1723) I. 212 That thus, and no otherwise the Apostles did admit into the Christian Church all that were receiv'd thereinto, i e by the Water-Baptism, is evident *a* 1879 E Backhouse *Ch. Hist.* xi (1884) 122 There were other sects who rejected both water-baptism and the Eucharist 1868 *Rep. U. S Commissioner Agric* (1869) 360 On such road provide low *water bars across the road at intervals of thirty to forty feet *Ibid* 362 Water Bars The purpose of the bar is to cast the surface water from the road to the side or sides before it has accumulated in such amount as to cut the ruts into gullies 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 124/2 Weeks's Tubular Waterbar Open Fire Grate 1773 W. Emerson *Princ Mech* (ed 3) 243 AF a *water barometer. 1866 A. Steinmetz *Weathercasts* 143 The water barometer at the Royal Society's rooms gave more than 13 inches (13 386) rise and fall for every inch of the mercurial column *c* 1360 in *Mélanges Charles Bénoni* (1913) 83 Nullum potum habebit eo die nisi aquam, et idcirco dicitur **waterbedryh*. 1827 G. Darley *Sylvia* 16 With their varied colours blending Hues to shame the *water-bow 1855 Browning *Cleon* 252 They praise a fountain in my garden here Wherein a Naiad sends the water-bow Thin from her tube. 1640 J. Gower *Oved's Festiv.* I 19 Sol leaving Capricorn, His race-horse to the *Water-boy doth turn. 1722 *Applebee's Weekly Jrnl.* 22 Sept. 2471/1 Mr Lear landed at King's-Arms Stairs, and put on the Water Boy's Cap, the better to disguise himself. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 There were some waterboys out, an' we wanted to get down afore there were any downfall 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xvii cxxvi. (1495) 686 And the places wherin suche Papirio Russhes growe is as marreys and moores by meedes and *water breches [L. *aquarum rupis*] 1669 Holder *Elem Speech* 5 Bells serve to proclaim a scare fire, and (in some places) Water-breaches. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Builder* 302 *Water-breakers, . being the extremities of the piers which meet and divide the water in its course. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec 5/2 The commander .had life-belts sent adrift for every man, and six out of the seven were successful in being caught, but the seventh man secured himself to a water-breaker 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 1 (1880) 25 Stale water is so inimical to the *water-breathers, that [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed. 4) 99 All crustacea are water breathers 1861 P P. Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Inst.* 1860, 223 The 'Water-breathing Prosobranchs ? 1592 *Greene's Vision, Descr. Sir Geff Chawcer*, A Sleeuelesse Iacket large and wide Of *water Chamlet did he weare 1823 J. Badcock *Dom Amusem* 203 The pillar is made hollow, for the purpose of receiving a *water candlestick of an inch diameter 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 507/1 The beautiful provision of *water-cells in the walls of the paunch or first cavity of the stomach [of a camel]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xix. 136 Reduced, to a mere skeleton of ice, with water-cells between its walls. 1899 *Westm Gaz* 8 May 7/2 The lake has been enlarged, and a switchback railway and a *water chute promise rounds of delight. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/7 A waterchute is rapidly rising into form in the river Kelvin 1611 Cotgr., *Controngle*, the Deaw-claw, or *water claw of dogs 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86,] *watre-cloth. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 325/2 The street being broken up by a *Water Company 1877 Huxley *Physiogr* 28 An independent source of water was supplied by the great water-companies 1600 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 354/2 Duas nonas partes molendini cum multuris, sequelis, *lie knavfschippis, lie *waatter cornes*, &c 1814 *Mail of Inveramsay* 3 (Jam.), 1 boll of water-corn, being small corn, yearly, for each of the said three ploughs, for manufacturing and upholding the dams and water gangs 1482 in *Charters* etc *Edin.* (1871) 169 All vthir custumys and 'priuilegis .with thare *watir courtis attaichiamentis vnlawes and dewiteis 1592 in R. P Cruden *Hist. Gravesend* (1842) 203 Paid for wine given to my Lords' men when the Water Court was kept 0 0 8. 1844 *Queen's Regul. Army* 74 The supply of Coin Sacks, and *Water Decks to the Cavalry 1875 J Grant *One of 'Six Hundred'* xxii 269, I also wish the corps to be supplied with water-decks 1653 *Van Etten's Math Recreat.* 170 Vitruvius writes of another manner of *water-Dyal more difficult. 1758 E Stone *Bion's Math Instrum.* Suppl. 309 The Instruments for measuring Time, are Sun-Dials, Water-Dials, Sand-Dials [etc.]. 1896 *Weekly Times* 24 Jan. 72/2 Lately two '*water-diviners' .visited the well, and both predicted that water would be found at certain indicated spots 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 59 At the Agricultural Show, the water diviner sits installed. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 19 July 1661, We tried our Diving Bell or engine in the *water-dock at Deptford 1873 Tyndall *Forms of Water* 4 When the vapour mingles with the cold air it ceases to be vapour. Every bit of steam shrinks, when chilled, to a much more minute particle of water The liquid particles thus produced form a kind of *water dust of exceeding fineness, which floats in the air, and is called a cloud. 1884 Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 257/2 Small pieces .are very well hardened in water-dust finely distributed by means of a stream of air or steam 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* IV 169 Theodorus calleth them *water Egges [L *urina ova*], whereof there neuer commeth any thing. 1908 W M Ramsay *Luke the Physician* V 191 Irrigation has never ceased and is still practised in certain districts, so that the essential principles of *water-engineering have not been wholly forgotten 1883 G. C Davies *Norfolk Broads* xxxv. 266 The '*water-eynd' or sea-smoke,. covers the marsh with a dense watery vapour. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 275/2 Another peculiar and uncomfortable phenomenon of the marshes is the water-eynd or sea smoke, which, rolling up from the ocean, covers the whole landscape with a dense watery vapour. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 534 Sometimes there was a Ferry or *Water-fare here 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* II 12 Though many of our *water farms have to be created, a large number require only to be improved *Ibid.* (title) Practical *Water-farming 1889 *Harper's Mag.* May 859/1 A few miles away, the native lotus grows luxuriantly, a relic, it is believed, of Indian water-farming 1868 Thurnam in *Archæologia* XLII 208 The third flat stone is a quartzose boulder of the kind known as '*water flints' in this part of Somersetshire 1786 Burns *Holy Fair* xvi, Peebles, frae the *water-fit, Ascends the holy rostrum. 1825 J Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 387 In the *water frame the spindles are moved by an upright pulley. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* III iv 159 'Tis a tale what Josephus writes of the two pillars set up by the sonnes of Seth in Syria, the one of brick, fire-proof, the other of stone, *water-free 1899 Kipling *Stalky* III 89 You spoke to Beetle yourself, didn't you? Something about not bathing, and being a *water funk? 1835 R M. Bird *Hawks* I (1856) 4 The highway to the neighbouring *water-gap ran through the estate 1883 *Science* I. 325/2 Transverse valleys or water gaps 1891 *Hardwicke's Sci-Gossip* XXVII 19 *Fresh-Water Aquaria*, [Reviewed] A well-written description of these domestic *water-gardens and vivaria 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 176 A recent addition to the country house is the 'water garden', in which a running brook is the centre and *motif* of the subsidiary ornaments of flowers, ferns, trees, shrubs, and mosses. 1915 *Edin. Rev* July 111 The Dutch gardens, like those of Spain, were themselves water gardens 1231 in Blount *Law Dict* (1691) s v, Redditum..quem homines eorundem Huberti & Maigariæ de Manerio suo de Elmour nobis reddere solebant singulis annis per manum Balivi nostri de Menstre-Worth, nomine *Watergavel 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Water-Gavel*, a Rent paid in old Times for fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River, or Water 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 72 The amalgam of gold with mercury is used principally by the workmen, in gilding in water-gold, termed *water-gilding. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 931 Until lately water-gilding is made use of mercury for depositing gold on metallic surfaces 1783 *Trans Soc Arts* I 320 An Apparatus to prevent the ill effects of Mercury in *Water Gilding. *c* 1820 *Philos Recreat.* 151 Water-gilding upon Silver 1855 G Gore *Pract Chem.* 72 The following solutions have been used for gilding by the simple immersion, or 'water-gilding' process 1883 Mollett *Dict. Art & Archæol.* 343 *Water-gilding*, gilding with a thin coat of amalgam 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct 4/2 A Processional cross The materials employed are silver, *water-gilt, carbuncles, green onyx, and enamel 1897 A Hartshorne *Old Engl Glasses* 60 The mediæval *ourinals*—alike the retorts of the alchemist and the *water-globes for the poor Flemish flax-thread spinners, and the lace-makers weaving the subtle webs .of Brussels, Mechlin, or Valenciennes. 1590 Sir J. Smythe *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 19 b, A kinde of *waterglewe to resist wet and moysture 1678 Evelyn *Pomona* (ed 3) 407 As you augment the Proportion of Ising-glass or Water-glew, so it will become more limpid and clear. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v. *Glue*, The Fish which is made use of to make Water-glue is very large 1686 *Lond Gaz* No 2114/4 Lost , a large black Boar Skin, lined with new Canvas, with four brass Claws gilt, with *Water-gold. 1839–41 Lane *Arab. Nts* III 220, I command thee to build for me, during this night, a lofty palace, and to decorate it with water-gold 1855 Browning *Old Pict Florence* i, Where, white and wide And washed by the morning's water-gold, Florence lay out on the mountain side. 1646 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm* V. 22/2 [A Lords' ordinance] concerning the *Water Guards 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* I On the arrival of a Vessel from foreign parts, within the limits of a British Port, it is the duty of the Tide-surveyor, or the Officer who superintends the Water-guard, to proceed on board. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 552 A powerful preventive water-guard was placed here. 1868 B J. Lossing *Hudson* 351 The 'water-guard' was an aquatic corps, in the pay of the revolutionary government 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* II v. 89 There are wayes to discharge a bullet .without any powder at all, as is done by *water and windegunnes. 1871 *Congressional Globe* 17 Feb. 1356/1 It occurred to me..[that] the gentleman from California had made what fishermen call a '*waterhaul'. [Laughter.] It surely must not have been what he expected. 1882 *Critic* (Washington) 23 Feb. (Thornton) Ostensibly I went to testify as an expert in the Star-route cases, but I did not testify. You know that was another water-haul. 1639–40 *Q. Sess. Rec.* (N. Riding Rec. Soc.) IV 161 Indenture of Conveyance Together with all and singular wayes, *water-hedges, trees, ditches, fences, etc 1802 R. Warner *Tour Northern Counties* I. 161 Those pendant spiral masses called *water-icles or stalactites. 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss., Water-icles*, stalactites. 1855 Ogilvie *Suppl.*, **Water-inch*, the quantity of water flowing in one minute through a circular opening one inch in diameter, whose centre is one and one twelfth inches below a constant surface. 1869 *Eng. Mech* 17 Dec 324/2 In Scotland .they [*sc.* turbines] are employed for driving what are called *water-jacks for roasting meat. 1886 R. C Lyster *Sea painter's Log* I 26 Becoming first the privileged helper of some waterjack 1869 Tanner *Clin Med.* (ed 2) 62 The vessel is surrounded with a *water-jacket, so as to prevent the chloroform getting too cold to afford the requisite amount of vapour to the air passing over it 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 181 The water-jacket furnace was built with a view to avoid these costly repairs, but has proved an economical failure thus far. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* ii. 19 Three Maxims adorned the low nettings. Their water-jackets were filled up from an innocent tin pot before the game began. It looked like slaking the thirst of devils. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 453 The whole [coagulometer] is surrounded by a water-jacket. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 3 The roasting is effected in a peculiar *water-jacketed furnace or kiln, with a removable bottom 1907 *Motor Boat* 19 Sept. 191/2 This is a frequent trouble with paraffin motors. The cure is to fit a snifter valve to each cylinder to allow a water drip; this, combined with efficient *water-jacketing, should do away with the trouble. 1832 G Downes *Lett. Cont Countries* I. 298 The Temple of Apollo, as another chamber is designated, contains a *water-jet. 1843 *Artisan* I. 220/1 Water-jet Propellers. A curious mode of propelling steam ships has been invented by Mr. Ruthven, who proposes to give a better direction to the propelling power by forcing jets of water through nozzles placed below the water-line. 1894 W. H. White *Nav Archit* (ed. 3) 585 The Water-jet Propeller. 1875 S. Sidney *Bk Horse* xx. 432 A big *water-jump. 1883 Mrs. E. Kennard *Right Sort* xx, Take a good firm hold of his head, and set King Olaf just as fast as you please at the water-jump He'll clear it by yards 1420 in *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot. 1430*, 30/1 The forsaid lord has granit to Michel the office of *watter keping and the office of chamerlanry of Anandердale 1423 *Ibid* 30/2 *c* 1200 Ormin *Ded* 193 Forr batt he wollde uss *waterrkann Till ure fulluhht hallghenn. *Ibid* 18087 Forr Latin boc seȝȝþ batt Ennon Bitacneþþ *waterikinde 1857 C. Richardson *Instruct. Swimming* 51 The cord should be well twisted, or what sailors call '*waterlaid' 1888 E Clodd *Story Creation* IV. 29 The study of the erupted, fire-fused, and water laid rocks 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 451/1 The association of basic igneous rocks with the water-laid gravels. 1721 Amhurst *Terræ Fil* No 1, 2 The famous saturnalian feasts among the Romans, at which every scullion had liberty to tell his master his own 'Twas all *water-language at these times and no exceptions were to be taken. 1858 *Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 44 § 19 As also all Way leaves or *Waterleaves, Canals, [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 518/1 *Water lesu, *aquagium*. 1777 *Maryland Jrnl* 4 Nov (Thornton) A *Water Lot of Ground, on Fell's Point 1857 *Putnam's Monthly Mag* Feb 170/2 He had become a merchant of note, a man of water-lots and steam boats, and shares in desirable sites at the head of navigation 1877 *Revised Statutes Ontario* I. 261 *mayr*, Sales and appropriations of water lots declared to be legal. 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII. 639/2 Two, or more rarely four or five, branched processes of the cloaca, the respiratory trees or *water-lungs, are ordinarily present. 1884 F. J. Bell in *Proc. Zool Soc* 254 The so called water-lungs extend forwards to the anterior end of the body. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II 403 Sail boats called *water-manakins. 1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer in Brittany* I. 381 A pretty walk along the valley, which is occupied by a succession of *water-meads. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III 917 Meantime a glorious revelry began Before the *Water-Monarch. 1847 Stoddart *Angler's Comp* 250 Give me .the rush of some veteran water-monarch. 1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur* I. II. 9 Empirickes, *water-mongers, and peticoat-physitians. 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* I. 72 While in particular stations water-mongers in wholesale have a shed. 1403 in *Compotus Rolls Obedientiaries St Swithun's, Winch* (1892) 425 In xlij bordis ad idem emptis viijs. ixd. In cc *Waturnailes ad idem emptis xijd. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, fur dore nayle, and watter nayle, iiij. c. and qrtr. ij. s. ix. d ob. 1647 A Ross *Mystag Poet* xvi. (1675) 384 One of those musical instruments of old called *Hydraula*, we may call them *water-organs 1649 Ogilby *Virgil, Bucolicks* VII. (1684) 30 *note*, The Motion of Water maketh Musick, as we see in Water-Organs. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 13 The invention of the water-organ by Ctesibius, of Alexandria 1857 Miller *Elem Chem., Org* 6 By exposing it to a temperature of from 212° to 250° in a *water oven or box of sheet copper. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 111/1 Fitted with a patent water-oven, for keeping food hot. 1790 Mrs. P. L. Powys *Passages fr Diaries* (1899) 248 August 21st — Mrs Williams' *water-party 1798 W Windham *Diary* (1866) 397 June 6th.—Water party to Greenwich. 1834 Disraeli *Lett.* in Monypenny *Life* (1910) I. 251, I had promised to join a water party in Sir Frank's yacht. 1840 Dickens *Sk Yng Couples* 29 There was a great water party made up to go to Twickenham and dine 1687 *Proclam* 29 Apr. in *Lond Gaz.* No. 2240/2 We have Prohibited, and do hereby Prohibit the Exportation of all Linnen Rags, Glovers Clippings, Parchment Shreds, Calves Pates, and *Waterpieces. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 1/7 A burglar who is said to have carried a '*water pistol' and to have thrown or fired some ammonia into the eyes of a householder is under remand at Woolwich. 1747 *Gentl Mag.* XVII 37/2 In chaffing-dish, tho' most of late Prefer the cleanlier *water-plate. 1822 Lamb *Elia, Distant Correspt*, This kind of dish requires to be served up hot; or sent off in water-plates, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself. 1890 *Century Mag.* Apr 916/2 We lunch by a *water-pocket that was filled by a storm a months ago 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Jan. 7/1 The boiler consists of a cylindrical upper part. 6 ft. long, and two lower prismatic water pockets also about 6 ft. in length 1904 *Daily Chron* 19 July 5/3 [Four persons] were crossing the Argentière Glacier to-day, when a water pocket burst, and the whole party were hurled against the rocks by the rush of water. 1679 Alsop *Melius Inquir.* I. i. 40 Your common Hackney Versifiers or *Water Poets. 1660 R. Dacres *Elem. Water-drawing* 24 By which better appeared the vanity of the *water poyse 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 496 The Sea, was..much more Salt, the further we went; as I tryed by a Water-poise of Glass, with Quicksilver at the one end 1772 T. Percival *Ess.* (1777) I 342 Dr Hoffman, by means of a glass waterpoise divided by lines, examined hydrostatically several different kinds of water. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 45 Two varieties of stoma may be distinguished, which may briefly be termed *air pores* (or stomata), and **water-pores*. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 575 (Crinoidea) Water-pores, or short tubular canals with a median ciliated dilatation, open into the coelome from the exterior. 1565 B. Gogge tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* xi. 99 j, The *Waterpourer, and .the Fishes two that flote. 1573 W. Bourne *Regim. Sea* (1580) 59 b, The names of the Starres .. Goates taile. Water pourers leg. 1836 Mrs. C. P. Traill *Backw Canada* 89 There is great *water-power, both as regards the river and the fine broad creek. *a* 1861 T. Winthrop *Life in Open Air* (1863) 24 Far down, at some water power nearest the reach of tide, a boom checks the march of this formidable body. 1872 C. Marshall *Canadian Dominion* 42 The saw-mills are built where a great water-power can be obtained. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech* 212 The hydrostatic or *water-press. 1849 J Glynn *Constr Cranes* 48 A self-acting crane..has been erected on the quay at Newcastle-on-Tyne...It is worked by *water pressure. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* III. (U. K. S.) 29 What is called the **Water-pressure Engine*, being, in fact, a steam-engine, worked by water instead of steam 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 963 The engines at present employed in the drainage of coal-mines are —1. The water-wheel, and water-pressure engine. 1853 Glynn *Power Water* 98 The first water-pressure engine used in England was erected...in the year 1765. 1812 *Mass. Spy* 9 Sept. 3/3 To be Sold ! A *Water Privilege in Wrentham. 1822 *Ibid.* 31 July (Thornton) Valuable Mills and Water Privileges. 1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Tuesday 230 Some of the finest water privileges in the country still unimproved on the former stream. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 243 Just below this lode..Armstrong & Co. have located an

admirable mill-site and water-privilege 1879 F. R. Stockton *Rudder Grange* 1, I then went to a well belonging to a cottage near by where we had arranged for water privileges, and filled two buckets with delicious water. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pard* I iv (1713) 114 We count the *Water-rack a very severe torture, to have that element forced down a man's throat, till all the vessels of his body are stretched and tympanized. 1806 tr. *Montgolfier* in *Nicholson's Journ. Nat. Philos.* XIV 103 The following is the description of a *water-ram. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* II. (U. K. S.) 80 The Water Ram or *Bélier Hydraulique*, as it was called by its inventor, M. Montgolfier, of Paris. 1877 Wood *Nature's Teach., Useful Arts* x. 435 The water-ram with its globular valve. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, 'What d'ye think it [the money] was all for?'. 'For the shepherd's *water rat, Sammy.' 1839 — *Nickleby* xiv, Having an uncle who collected a water-rate. 1802 R. Warner *Tour N. Counties* II. 285 Only 120*l.* is received from the *water-rents of the houses to which the element is conducted. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.* (1640) 97 Nay, if it were put to the question of the *Water-rimers workes, against Spencers; I doubt not, but they would find more Suffrages. 1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 162 The Carp, if he have *water room and good feed, will grow to a very great bigness and length. 1675 H. Teonge *Diary* (1825) 36 We have made a sayle for the starne of the ship, called a *water sayle. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 127 *Sloop's Water-Sail*. It is occasionally spread under the boom of the main-sail in fair winds. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 38 A water-sail sets under the spanker-boom end. 1849 *Chapters Phys. Sc.* 171 The blue variety of rock crystal, called **water sapphire*. 1850 Ansted *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 409 It [Iolite] is also called Cordierite and Water sapphire, the latter name being given by jewellers to a variety from Ceylon, which presents different colours in two directions. 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 55 A double *Water-screw, the innermost to mount the water, and the outermost for it to descend. 1773 W. Emerson *Princ. Mech.* (ed. 3) 228 Archimedes's water screw. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 409 The Water Screw Pump. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 21 Water which rises at the Coal-Shaft, may run into this *Water or half Shaft, to be drawn there by Horses or Water Wheels. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* 625 *Water-shaft*, the drainage shaft, usually the deepest shaft in a mine. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Water-shaft*, salt making term. A shaft sunk to collect the fresh water near the main shaft. 1577 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 1039/2 On the Saterday after,..[1382] verely in the morning, chanced an other earthquake, or as some write, a *watershake, beeing so vehemente, that it made the Shippes in the hauens to beate one againste an other, [etc.]. 1582 Anderson *Serm. at Paules Crosse* 101 That vniuersall Earthquake, and like watershake, whiche drawe vs into present feare. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 537 On a red gravel, and *water-shaken soil. 1810 J. Barley *Agric. Durham* 9 A moist soft loam known by the..epithet of 'water shaken'. 1470 *Stat. Rolls Parl 10 Edw. IV* c. 19 Repairerount le dit Gourge..come necessite requiert lessaunt..en la mente del file del aunaunt dit ewe xxiiij. pees en laiour appelle le Kynges shard aultrement appelle le *Watershard. *Ibid.*, Watrshard. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 421 A line running from Loch Spey to Loch Monar, the course of which is regulated by the *water shears between the east and west coasts. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 162 The water-shier between the Spey and the Dee. 1546 *Gascar's Prognost.* c iij b, The cloudy steire that is in the beginning of ye *Water sheder of the Waterer [*L. apud initium effusionis aquæ Aquarii*]. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 748 The overlying *Watersill or sandstone. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Water-sill*, a bed of fine-grained sandstone lying immediately below the great limestone in the south-west of Northumberland. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 1/2 An excellent kitchen and scullery, in which there is a pipe for water, a *water sink, with other conveniences. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 93 The water which flows out of Malham Tarn and disappears down a 'water-sink' to the south of the tarn is the stream which emerges at Malham Cove. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* July 93/2 In this white pavement are found all the famous water-sinks that feed the streams far below. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl Whale Fish* 472 **Water-sky*, a dark appearance of the atmosphere, near the horizon, indicating clear water below it. 1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. 'Vega'* I. x. 518 A blue water-sky was still visible out to sea, indicating that open water was to be found there. 1860 W. W. Reade *Liberty Hall* I. v. 77 He listened to their semi-nautical oaths,..and their *water slang with veneration. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* vii. 198 Spill Their thousand wreaths of dangling *water-smoke. *a* 1903 'Merriman' *Last Hope* viii, Through the dazzling white of that which is known on these [Suffolk] coasts as the water-smoke the sky shone a cloudless blue. 1818 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, **Water sneak*, robbing ships or vessels on a navigable river or canal, by getting on board unperceived, generally in the night. The water-sneak is lately made a capital offence. 1849 J. Glynn *Constr. Cranes* 56 The *water-space round the ram being full three fourths of an inch. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxii (1592) 333 Varro reporteth..that Numa vsed *Watterspelling, and had communication with Diuels. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 386 *Chloro-spinel*, grass-green with a yellowish white streak.. **Water-spinel* colourless; from Ceylon. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxvi, Yoho! down the pebbly dip, and through the merry *water splash, and up at a canter to the level road again. 1886 *Bicycling News* 1 Oct., Last Saturday, two riders on a tandem tricycle attempted to rush through Shepperton 'water splash'. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* I. 229 The old road goes over what used to be a water-splash in the deep hollow. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 377 Item, that samyn day, in Cambuskynneth, for *water spowngis to the King, 11*s.* 11*d.* 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 437, I haif a water spunge for wa, within my wyde clokis, Thin wring I it full wylely, and wetis my chekis. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 292 Watter spounges for chirurgeans. 1775 J. Watson *Halifax* 548 **Waterstead*, the Bed or Course of a river or brook. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Water-stead*, an old name for the bed of a river. 1787 E. Waugh *Tufts of Heather, Harmit Cobbler* iv, He fell..into th' wayterstid at th' back o' th' house. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 2/3 (letter signed) A Radical Owner of *Water Stock. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Nov. 4/3 Water stocks fell on the decision in regard to the New River dividends. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner* 50 Other stomata ..which may be called **Water-stomata* or *-pores*. 1585 *water stop [see Stop *sb.*1 8a] 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. i, The great sluice or water stop, where the English were terribly exposed to the shot of St. Roch. 1797 S. James *Voy.* 38 The leak was above *water sneak. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 436/2 North America possesses an extensive *water-system on the Pacific slope. 1859 H. Kingsley *Hamlyn* xix, Having crossed the valley of the Bellourg, I had come on to the water system of another main river. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* ii. 59 What is the Sea, but a Waistcoat of *Water Tabby? 1877 Wood *Nature's Teach., Optics* II. 202 An instrument called the *Water-Telescope. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 360 Water Telescope, from Bohuslan. 1799 J. Dalton in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* V. ii. 374 For this purpose I took a thermometer tube and filled it with pure water. From repeated trials agreeing in the result, I find, that the *water thermometer is at the lowest point of the scale it is capable of, that is, water is of the greatest density at 42° ½ of the mercurial thermometer. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, *water theeues, and land theeues, I meane Pyrats. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 304 A Tyrrhenian water-thief. 1887 Sir R. H. Rodgers *In the Shires* iii. 37 In rear of the observatory a large *water-tower raised its head. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 22 Jan. 53/2 The fall of a stand pipe or water tower, at Sheepshead Bay. 1898 'Mirriman' *Rodent's Corner* vi. 56 To the north of the waterworks..the curious may find to-day a few low buildings clustering round a water-tower. 1916 A. B. Reeve *Poisoned Pen* iii. 61 Four engines, two hook-and ladders, a water-tower, the battalion chief and a deputy are hurrying to that fire. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xiv. 477 When the *water-treader [πουτοπόρος νηῦς], farre away Iland left the Land. 1855 *Gentl. Mag.* June 582 Mr. Buckingham, the once renowned boy water-treader of Flushing. 1888 Rowlison & Jackson *Anim. Life* 575 (Cimoidea) Ciliated branched *water-tubes depend from the ring and origins of the radial vessels and open into the coelome. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Water-tube Boiler. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 8/2 The *Ardent* is fitted with the Thornycroft water-tube boilers. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvii. xiii. I. 515 The shoots and suckers that put out at the root, as also other *water-twigs. 1819 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. III. 395/1 The yarn produced by this mode of spinning is called *Water Twist. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 366 Fig. 117 is a diagram of Arkwright's original water frame spinning machine, called afterwards the water-twist frame. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* 133 The name 'water twist' arose from the circumstance that..Arkwright's [machine] was worked by a water-wheel. 1878 Bradley *Dict. Commerce Inform.*, *Water-twist*, a kind of cotton-twist, of which there are common, seconds, and best seconds. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. 44 By the term *water-vapour, or aqueous-vapour, is meant the invisible steam always present in the air. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The latest statement by Sir William Huggins on the existence of water-vapour on Mars is that there is no conclusive proof. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* p. lxxxvi, [In other Mollusca] a multiramified *water-vascular system appears to spread itself throughout the body, without becoming directly continuous with the blood-vessels. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. xx, In the jelly-fishes the stomach opens into four or more water-vascular canals or passages. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. iii. 562 There remains..the ambulacral vessels of the Echinodermata. These are frequently termed '*water-vessels'. 1894 T. B. Middleton in *Yachting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 146 '*Water wags' and 'Mermaids' of Dublin Bay. 1894 *Field* 9 June 838/1 Match for Waterwags, for a cup presented by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company. 1825 T. Forster *Atmos. Phenom.* 59 Some of these little cumuli, flying along rapidly between the showers, are.. called by the vulgar *water waggons. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* I. 252 The ominous scud is the usual harbinger of the rain cloud, and is therefore commonly called 'messengers', 'carriers' or 'water-waggons'. 1904 (*Amer.*) *Dialect Notes* II. 402 'To be on the water wagon', to abstain from hard drinks. N.Y. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6389 (Gött.) þar þai had mekil *watir wan. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 413 The Camell *water-want [Fr. *souffre-soif*]. 1862 *Ann. Reg.* 27 The wilful murder of Edward Atkinson, *water-watcher. 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* (1892) 58 'Water-watchers,' as the bailiffs were sometimes called. 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 30 Nov. 1775, If possible, mix it perfectly full of sap, but perfectly free from *water-wet. 1804 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* VI. 229 The clover..should be perfectly free from water wet. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 102 That vile rabble called *water-wit. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home, Up Thames* II. 143 The old rough water-wit for which the Thames used to be so celebrated. 1732 *Flying Post* 28 Jan. 2/2 A *Water-Woman was found suddenly dead, and..it was thought she was strangled. 1762 Goldsm. *Ess., Fem. Warriors*, The water-women of Plymouth. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* vii. xv. 824 The other sort of *water woode is the willow. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 139 (E. D. D.) An alder, a withy, a willow or other water-wood hedge. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* xv. II. 192 Africa displays well the rites of *water-worship. *Ibid.* xvi. II. 248 Savage *water-worshippers. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. *Eden* 401 When pale Phlegm, or saffron-colour'd Choler,.. print upon our Understanding's Tables; That, *Water-wracks; this other, flamefull Fables. 1658 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S. H.S.) I. 274 Quhen tymber treis or one uther fewall or watter wrak cumes doune the river and lands there. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ii. 151 The remains of water-wrack, afforded striking proof that at certain seasons this diminutive rill becomes a mighty flood.

30. Prefixed to names of animals to denote species inhabiting the water, as *water-animal, -bat, -beast, -beetle, -bird, -butterfly, -coot, -eel, -finch, -fly, -frog, -gnat*, †*-hydra, -insect, -louse, -raven, -reptile, -shrew(-mouse), -shrimp, -snail, -toad*. Also **water-adder**, any aquatic serpent resembling an adder; **water-antelope** = Waterbuck; **water-ask** *dial.*, a newt; **water-beetle**, a beetle of the group *Hydradephaga*; **water-blackbird**, the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; **water-boa**, the anaconda; **water-boatman**, a water-bug of either of the families *Notonectidæ* or *Corixidæ* (*Coriside*); **water-buffalo** = *water-cow*; **water-bug**, (*a*) any heteropterous insect of aquatic habit; (*b*) *U.S.* the cockroach, *Blatta orientalis*; **water-bull**, a legendary amphibious animal resembling a bull, **water-cavy** = *water-hog*, **water-chat**, a bird of the South American group *Fluvicolinæ*; **water-cow**, (*a*) the common domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus buffelus*; (*b*) a legendary amphibious animal resembling a cow, cf. *water-bull*, **water-crake**, †(*a*) the water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (*b*) the spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta*; (*c*) the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; **water-creeper**, **-cricket**, the larva of the stone-fly; **water-crow**, (*a*) the dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*; (*b*) the coot, *Fulica atra*; (*c*) *southern U.S.* the snakebird, *Plotus anhinga*; **water-deer**, a small Chinese musk-deer, *Hydropotes inermis*; **water-devil**, (*a*) the larva of the great water-beetle, *Hydrophilus piceus* (Ogilvie 1850); (*b*) *U.S.* 'the dobson or hellgrammite' (*Cent. Dict.*); **water-doe**, a female waterbuck; **water-eagle** (see quot.); **water-eft** = *water-newt*; **water-flea**, any of the small crustaceans that hop like fleas; **water-hog**, the capybara; **water-junket**, an alleged name for the sandpiper, **water-lawyer** *jocular*, a shark, **water-leech** - I Fegh *sb.*2 1; **water-lizard**, a newt or other lizard-like animal inhabiting the water, **water-mite** = *water-tick*; **water-mocassin** *U.S.* (see Moccasin 3); **water-moth**, a caddis-fly; **water-newt**, an aquatic newt, a triton; **water-opossum** = Yapock; **water-ouzel** (see Ouzel 2 c); **water-ox** = *water cow*, †**water parrot**, some microscopic insect; **water-pheasant**, (*a*) the pheasant-tailed jacana, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*; (*b*) the pintail duck; (*c*) the goosander, *Mergus merganser*; **water-piet** (see Piet 1 b); **water-pipit**, *Anthus aquaticus*, **water-puppy** = Water-dog 3 b; **water-rabbit** *U.S.*, the swamp-hare of the Mississippi valley, *Lepus aquaticus*; **water-rattle**, **-rattler**, the diamond rattlesnake, *Crotalus adamanteus*; **water-rattle-snake**, an incorrect name for the water-viper; **water-salamander** (see Salamander 1 b); **water-scorpion**, an aquatic bug of the family *Nepidæ*; †**water-softling** (see quot.); **water-thrush**, (*a*) the water-ouzel or dipper; (*b*) a bird of the American genus *Seiurus*; **water-tick** = Water-spider; **water-tiger**, a beetle of the genus *Dytiscus* or family *Dytiscidæ*; **water-viper**, any poisonous aquatic snake, esp. *Ancistrodon piscivorus*; **water-weasel** [= G. *wasserwiesel*], an otter; **water-wolf** [cf. G. *wasserwolf*], a rapacious aquatic animal; in quots. applied to the pike [cf. I. *lupus*] and the otter.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix (1495) 759 *Water adders dwelle in brymmes of waters. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 705/37 *Hic idrus*, a watyrnedyre. 1691 Ray *Creation* 1 (1694) 62 Fishes and other *Water Animals cannot abide without the use of it [*sc.* air]. 1875 W. H. Drummond *Large Game S. & S.E. Afr.* 367 The *water antelope (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*). 1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* xviii. in *Edin. Mag.* VI. 423 The *water asks, sae cauld and saft, Crawl'd ower the glittie flure. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* v. 114 She's not the fool, anyway, to be drinkin' out o' wather pools thick wid them black wather-asks, that 'ud lep down your throath as soon as look at you. 1681 Grew *Museum* I. § iv. i. 54 Barleus mentions a *Water-Rat, which the Natives of Brasile call Guncucua. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxv. (1495) 147 Some *water beestes doon brethe as the dolphyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 372/2 Otur, watyr beest, *lutricius*. 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 46 *Hydrocanthorus*, the *Water-beetle. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 326 The *dytisci* or water beetles. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 254 The common water-beetle (*Dytiscus marginalis*) *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 127/1 Doppar, or dydoppar, *watyr byrde, *mergulus*. 1803 Leyden *Scenes Infancy* II. xxii, The water-birds, Oft rouse the peasant from his tranquil dream. 1927 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 645/2 Large water birds rose from the river. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* II. xv. 235 It is as big, or a little bigger than a *Water-Blackbird, or Crake. 1802 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* III. 345 *Water Boa. *Boa Enydris*. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazons* II (1864) 60 The hideous Sucuruju, or water boa (Eunectes Murinus), which sometimes attacks man. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xiii, The Huilla, Anaconda, or Water-boa, bears only a few large round spots. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* iv. (1818) I. 109 The *water boatman, (*Notonecta glauca*, L.) an insect related to the *Cimicidæ*, made me suffer still more severely. 1910 G. H. Carpenter in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 261/1 The *Notonectidæ*, or 'water boatmen'. . By means of the oar-like hind-legs they swim actively through the water with the ventral surface upwards. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 438/1 A rude wooden plow.. drawn by the clumsy Asiatic or *water buffalo. 1750 Glanville in W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* IV. II. 71 Of *Water-bugs.—I have made Observations on Bugs of different Kinds in stagnate Waters. 1778 J. Carver *Trav. N. Amer.* xviii. 493 The Water Bug..has many legs, by means of which it passes over the surface of the water with such incredible swiftness that [etc.]. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xxii. (1818) II. 364 The common water-bug (*Nepa cinerea*, Linn.), though it never goes under water, will sometimes swim upon the surface. 1868 Louisa M. Alcott *Little Women* xii, Fred..did his best to upset both [the other boats] by paddling about in a wherry like a disturbed water-bug. 1901 Lee Balch *Houseboat on Nile* 48 Why did we want hedgehogs on a dahabiah? Nothing more or less than that they are supposed to eat water-bugs. 1726-31 Waldron *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 43 The *water-

bull 1815 Scott *Let to Morritt* 22 Dec, The persuasion of the solitary shepherds who approach its [a lake's] banks, is, that it is tenanted by a very large amphibious animal called by them a water bull. 1901 Rhys *Celtic Folklore* I iv. 284 The water-bull or *tarroo ushtey*, as he is called in Manx, is described as a sort of bull disporting himself about the pools and swamps 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 39 *Perla* the Dragon-Fly, or Adders-Boult, and *Water-Butterflies. 1681 Grew *Museum* I § vii 1 157 Water-Butterfly, because they most frequent Rivers and watry places. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) V. 82 The gigantic *Water Cavy, or Capybara 1837 Swainson *Nat Hist Birds* II. 5 The *water-chats (*Fluvicolinæ*), which seem to connect the tyrant shrikes to the flycatching family 1852 D. M Moir *Poet Wks* II 155 On the lakelet blue, the *water-coot Oar'd forth with her sable young 1827 Scott *Jrnl* 23 Nov., A set of his kinsmen, believing that the fabulous *Water Cow inhabited a small lake near his house, resolved to drag the monster into day 1895 *Antiquary* July 217 A water-cow is said to inhabit St. Mary's Loch near Yarrow. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* II. vii 149 The Water-Ouzel or *Water-Crake Merula aquatica. 1802 Montagu *Ornith. Dict*, Ouzel Water. . Provincial, Water Crake. 1811 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) I 35, I knocked down 15 snipes and 2 water crakes 1837 Kirkbride *Northern Angler* 35 The Stone Fly is bred from an insect, found under large stones in the river, called the water cricket, or *creeper. *c*1711 Pettiver *Gazophyl* VII Tab 70 *Water Cricket, . This is a slow creeping Insect found at the bottom of Ponds amongst the Weeds. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 207 The most interesting of all the tribes of the Naiads are the little water-cricket. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* v xl (1495) 156 Some fowles haue galles pryuely hydde in a gutte as culuours or douues and *water crowes and swallowes. 1544 Turner *Avium Præcip* B 3, Morpetenses . cornicem uocant aquaticum [*marg.* a water craw]. 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min* 146 The Water Crow..the skinne of which is used to be worne upon the stomach causing concoction 1804 Bewick *Brit Birds* II. 16 Water Ouzel Water Crow, Dipper, or Water Piot 1882 *Proc. Berwick Nat. Club* IX 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams 1877–82 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III. 63 The Chinese *Water Deer *Hydropotes inermis*. 1850 R. G Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 121/2 A troop of beautiful *water does 1892 *Century Dict.* **Water eagle*, the fish hawk or osprey. (Rare.) 1895 Rider Haggard *Heart of World* xxv. (1899) 340 Here and there a human corpse, over which already the water-eagles began to gather 1447 Bower *Fordun's Scotichron.* xiv xxxi (1759) II 376 Als sikir for to hald as a *water eell 1768 G White *Selborne, To Pennant* 27 July, The *water-eft has not, that I can discern, the least appearance of any gills. *a* 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 793 *Presene et pynceuole*, Nylcrowe and *watirfynche. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl 74/2 Pulex aquaticus*, a *water flea. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim* 52 The smooth short-horned Dytiscus is called by some Pulex aquaticus, the water Flea. 1866 E. C Rye *Brit Beetles* 66 The *Gyrini*, commonly known as 'water-fleas', 'whirlwigs', or 'whirligigs'. *a* 1050 *Chrodegang's Rule* (Napier) 96 *Wæterfroogan hwilon hi ma gesinð of wætere, & swaþeah secað to fullicum morseohtrum 1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 225 b, They play the waterfrogs, singying croake croake. 1655 Walton *Angler* xx (1661) 242 Lebault allows Water-frogs to be good meat if they be fat 1731 Catesby *Nat Hist Carolina* II. 70 The Water-Frog. 1877 Wood *Nature's Teach., Usef. Arts* xiii. 467 The common *Water gnat (Gerris), which may be seen in almost any piece of fresh water. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III 191 The Capibara resembles an hog of about two years old, some naturalists have called it the *Water-hog 1865 Tylor *Early Hist Man.* x 291 He had loaded his stomach with water-hog 1737 Parnell *Battle Frogs & Mice* I. 110 Lo! from the deep a *Water-Hydra rose. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Notonecta*, certain *water Insects, not much unlike small Beetles. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* VI. 166 Whether it be that they [gold and silver fish] feed on the water-insects, too minute for our observation, or [etc.] 1852 Macgillivray *Brit Birds* IV 351 *Actitis Hypoleucos* The White-breasted Weet-weet Common Sandpiper Willywicket *Water Junket. Fiddler. 1794 *Sporting Mag* III 50 A *water-lawyer, or, in plainer terms a shark was caught last month near Workington 1382 Wyclif *Prov* xxx 15 *Water lechis two ben doȝtris, seiende, Bring on, bring on *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 874 His shon or slyppers [to be] as browne as is þe waturleche 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 212 Of the Nevte or *Water Lizard 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep* III. xiv 139 Such an humidity is observed in Newtes, or water-Lizards 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist.* (1888) III 429 The family of water lizards, the Varanidæ 1750 Glandville in W. Ellis *Mod Husb.* IV II 71 Of *Water lice —I have often seen these, in stagnate Waters They are very swift in Motion. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* VII. 246 The wood-louse, the water-louse, and the scorpion never acquire wings. 1750 Glandville in W Ellis *Mod. Husb* IV. II. 72 Of *Water-maggots, or Grubs —I have seen various kinds of these in stagnate Waters. 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* xxiii (1818) II 365 The little *water-mites (*Hydrachnæ*) may be seen in every pool. working their little legs with great rapidity. 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 58 *Tinea aquatica*, the *Water-Moth. 1854 A. Adams, etc *Man. Nat Hist* 216 The Water Moths and their larvæ are well known to the angler as bait, under the names of Caddice-Flies and Caddice-Worms. *Ibid.* 219 Water-Moths (Phryganeidæ). 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 26 *Lacerta Venenata aquatica*, the *Water Newt or Evet. 1768 G. White *Selborne, To Pennant* 18 June, The *salamandra aquatica* of Ray (the water newt or eft) will frequently bite at the angler's bait. 1858 Wood *Common Obj Country* iv (1860) 48 Two species of these creatures are found in this country, the common Water-Newt and the Smooth Newt 1846 Waterhouse *Mammalia* I 533 The Yapock, or *Water-Opossum. 1863 W C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* viii 356, I had selected eight of my best *water-oxen 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. No 2077. 88 Water-oxen turned up their noses at us. 1771 *Phil. Trans* LXI. 242 The *water parrot . is represented as hermaphrodite. 1781–2 T Jefferson *Notes Virginia* (1787) 118 (List of birds) *Water-pheasant 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 256 A water pheasant, a bird not very common, was shot..near Lewes. 1900 Pollok & Thom *Sports Burma* ii 34 The water fowl are very numerous, but none of them are worth mentioning excepting the water-pheasant 1881 Dresser *List European Birds* 13 *Anthus spinoletta*, *Water-Pipit 1896 A G. Butler *Brit Birds* I 205 The Water Pipit. *Anthus spipoletta*, Linn 1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer* (ed. 2), *Water Dogs*, , sometimes called *Water-puppies and Ground-puppies 1876 *Forest & Stream* 20 July VI 385/3 The water puppy (*Menobranchus lateralis*) inhabits the lake [Erie] 1864 Webster, *Water rabbit 1877–82 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* IV 317 The *Water-rattle abounds in East Florida, the Gulf States, and Mexico 1736 Mortimer in *Phil Trans* XXXIX 254 This Sort is commonly called in Carolina, the *Water Rattle-Snake, not that it hath a Rattle, but from the Likeness of its Colour, and its Bite being as mortal 1601 Holland *Pliny* xi xxxvii I 332 Some reasonlesse creatures are by nature bald, as . certaine *water Ravens [*L. corvi aquatici*] 1825 Scott *Betrothed* xxiii, Watching for such small fish or *water-reptiles as might chance to pass by its lonely station 1681 Grew *Museum* I § vii iii. 176 The *Water Scorpion may be easily known by its pointed Tail. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v *Scorpion*, Water Scorpion, *scorpio palustris*, ..is a very thin and light little creature, yet is but a very slow mover 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* IV. xxxviii 55 The water-scorpion tribe. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II iv 1 226 The Grey Nepa (Nepa Cinerea, Linn.), commonly called Water Scorpion or Water Spider 1769 G White *Selborne, To Pennant* 8 Dec, De Buffon, I know, has described the *water shrew-mouse, but still I am pleased to find you have discovered it in Lincolnshire. 1770 Pennant *Brit. Zool. Illustr* IV 83 Water Shrew-mouse 1771 — *Syn Quadrupeds* 308 Water Shrew 1860 Gosse *Rom Nat Hist* 215 Almost the tiniest of all quadrupeds, the water-shrew. 1750 Glandville in W. Ellis *Mod Husb* IV. II 72 Of the *Water shrimp —I have seen a Sort of Insect, in stagnate Waters, to swim on his Side in a swift Motion, almost in Shape like a Sea-shrimp, very transparent. 1883 G C Davies *Norfolk Broads* III. 21 The water-shrimp is the favourite bait for them [perch]. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 52 Made lyke a litle *water snayle or a crooked iammis horne 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv* xii. 109 Water-rails . feed upon water-snails and water-flies 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 626/1 Examining the young of the viviparous water-snail 1656 W. Du Gard tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl* § 158. 47 There are also Sea spiders, having neither bloud, nor fat, nor prickles (they call them *Water softlings) 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 108 Trynga ..the *Water-Thrush. 1808–13 A Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* (1831) II. 125 Turdus Aquaticus, Wilson. Water Thrush 1872 Coues *Key N Amer Birds* 106 *Seiurus noveboracensis*. Water Thrush. *Ibid.*, *S. ludovicianus* Large billed Water Thrush 1864 Webster, *Water-tick 1870 P M. Duncan *Blanchard's Transf Insects* 436 The *Hydrachnidæ*, or water ticks or mites 1889 Mary E. Bamford *Up & Down Brooks* 59 Those beetles known as the *Water-tigers, or Dytiscidæ 1750 Glandville in W Ellis *Mod Husb.* IV II. 69, I have seen a *Water toad to ride a Carp till he has starved it to Death 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* VII. 106 Of this animal there are several varieties; such as the Water and the Land Toad . The water toad is not so large as the other 1736 Mortimer *Nat. Hist Carolina* in *Phil Trans* XXXIX 254 *Vipera Aquatica*. The *Water Viper. 1611 Cotgr. s v *Beletie*, An Otter, or *water Weesill 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 140 There are found water weezels, red and white, chiefly in the pools near the Sea. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 162 No animal is so hard-biting as an otter . None but a very *varmint* dog will face one of these water-weazels a second time 1606 S Gardiner *Bk. Angling* 26 Sanguinarie souldiers, the Pike and *water-wolues of the Ocean of this worlde 1865 Kingsley *Herew* xxix *note*, Innumerable eels, great water-wolves and pickerel perches [etc.] 1907 *Athenæum* 10 Aug 158/2 The poor otter, against which, as the 'water-wolf', ruthless war is waged.

31. In combinations denoting vegetable growths that live in water, as *water-bloom, -frond, herb, -herbage, -plant, shrub*; also prefixed to plant-names to designate species or varieties that live in water (or, sometimes, that contain or emit water), as *water-avens, -chickweed, -crowfoot, -figwort, gladiole, -gladiolus, -orchid, -palm, -ranunculus, -reed, -rush, -speedwell, -tupelo*. Also † **water agrimony** (see Agrimony 2 c); **water-aloe** = Water-soldier; **water-apple**, the sweet-sop, *Anona squamosa*; **water archer** (see Archer 6); **water-ash**, an ash of either of two American species, *Fraxinus platycarpa* and *F sambucifolia*, inhabiting wet ground; **water-bean**, the Egyptian water-lily, *Nelumbium speciosum*, **water-beech** (*a*) the American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, (*b*) the American hornbeam, *Carpinus caroliniana*; **water-betony**, = *water-figwort*; **water-blinks** (see Blinks 2); **water-blob** *dial*, a name for the marsh-marigold and similar plants; **water-buttercup** (see Buttercup 2); **water-caltrop** (see Caltrop 3); **water-cat's-tail** = Cat's-tail 2 b; **water-chestnut**, the saligot; † **water dragon**, *Calla palustris*; **water-dropwort** (see Dropwort 2); **water-elder**, the guelder rose; **water-elm**, *Ulmus americana* (*Cent. Dict* 1891); **water-feather** (-foil) = *water-violet*, **water-fern** (see Osmund[2] 2); **water flag** (see Flag *sb.* 1 b); **water-flannel**, a fresh-water alga, *Conferva crispa*, the matted filaments of which resemble flannel; **water germander** (see Germander); **water gillyflower** = *water-violet*, **water gum**, a name for various trees of the Australian genera *Tristania* and *Calhstemon*; **water-gut**, an alga, *Ulva enteromorpha*, which when floating resembles the intestines of an animal; **water-hemlock** (see Hemlock 1 b); **water-hemp** (see Hemp *sb* 5), **water-horehound** (see Horehound 1 b), **water-hyssop** (see quot.), **water-lemon**, the edible fruit of a species of passion-flower, *Passiflora laurifolia*, **water-lentil** (see Lentil 1 b); **water-lettuce**, the tropical duck-weed, *Pistia Stratiotes*, **water-locust**, a species of locust-tree, *Gleditschia monosperma*, growing in watery or swampy ground, † **water-mango** (see Mango 3); **water-maple** = *red maple* (see Maple 1 b); **water-milfoil** (see Milfoil 2), **water-moss**, a moss of the aquatic genus *Fontinalis*; **water-net**, a fresh-water alga, *Hydrodictyon utriculare*; **water-nut** = *water-chestnut*; **water-oats** = *wild rice* (Rice[2] 4); **water ponnywort** (see Pennywort 2), **water-pimpernel** (see Pimpernel 3 b), **water-plantain** (see Plantain[1] 2); **water-purple** *Sc.*, brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*; **water-purslane** (see Purslane 2); **water-radish** (see quots.), **water-rice** = *wild-rice*, Rice[2] 4; † **water-rose** = Water-lily; **water sallow** (see quot.); † **water-shield**, a plant of the sub-order *Cabombaceæ*, having shield-like leaves; **water-smartweed**, the American plant *Polygonum acre*, **water-sorrel** (see Sorrel *sb.*[1] 1 b); **water-starwort** (also -star, -stargrass) (see Starwort 3); **water-targot** = *water-shield*, **water-torch**, the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, **water-trefoil**, the bog-bean or buckbean; **water-violet** [= G. *wasserveil, -veile*], the feather-foil, *Hottonia palustris*; **water-withe, -withy**, *Vitis caribæa* of the W. Indies; **water-yarrow** = *water-violet*.

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict* s. v. *Aloides*, Aloides;..Stratiotes foliis Aloes semine longo.. The *Water-Aloe, or Fresh-Water Soldier 1855 Anne Pratt *Flower. Pl* V. 192 *Stratiotes aloides* (Water-Soldier) .is often called Water Aloe 1696 Sloane *Catal Plant. Jamaica* 205 *Water-Apple, or Sweet-Apple. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 305 Apple, Water, *Annona*. 1727 *Petiveriana* III. 185 *Water-Ash. Is brittle, the Bark is Food for the Beavers. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot* I. 274 Geum. rivale Red *Water Avens. 1832 Lytton *Eugene Aram* I vi, The common enchanter's night-shade, the silver weed, and the water-aven [*sic*] 1883 *Longman's Mag* July 308 The marshy water-avens has exactly the same dusky purplish-yellow tint as the marshy comfrey 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd* 414 *Nelumbiaceæ*. *Water Beans 1850 Ogilvie, Water-bean 1770 J. R Forster in *Kalm's Trav. N Amer.* I. 67 *Platanus occidentalis*, the *water-beech. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 93 It takes the name of buttonwood, sycamore, plane tree, and water-beech, according to locality. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxi. 44 Called..in English Broune wurte, and *Water Betony 1782 W. Curtis *Brown tail Moth* 6 Others as the *Phalæna Verbasci*, or Water Betony Moth, which appears to be equally fond of the Mullein and Water Betony 1860 Mayne *Expos Lex*, Water betony. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstrel* I 77 And sigh with anxious, eager dream, for *water-blobs amid the stream. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* III. 42 The *water blooms under the rivulet Fell from the stalks on which they were set 1870 *Bluckw. Mag* Oct 469/2 Those long sweeping rushy stalks which bear the pretty white blossom called the *water-buttercup. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cclxxxiv. 676 *Water Caltrops hath long slender stalkes, growing vp and rising from the bottome of the water. 1681 Grew *Museum* II. § iii ii. 232 The Water Caltrop *Tribulus aquaticus* 1658 Rowland tr *Moufet's Theat. Ins* I xiv. 969 The eyes are black, as the horns are also, which are swoln like *water-cats-tails. 1854 A. Adams etc *Man. Nat. Hist.* 402 The *Water-Chesnut (*Trapa natans*). 1870 *Pharmaceut Jrnl.* 13 Aug 125/1 The name of 'water chestnuts' has been applied to the fruits of several species of *Trapa* 1760 J Lee *Introd. Bot.* 271 Callitriche, Star-Headed *Water-Chickweed. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas Health* I 5, *Watercrowfote stamped with crommes of bread and a plaster made thereof taketh awaie the heate of the stomake. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 14 In the shallows grow water-crowfoot, with waving green hair under water. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III vi 322 *Dracunculus palustris*, .in Englishe, *water Dragon or Marshe Dragon. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. lxxii 1237 *Sambuca palustris*, the *water Elder, groweth by running streames and water courses. 1650 [W. Howe] *Phytol. Brit.* 108 Sambucus aquatica..Water Elder 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* II 1039 Viburnum Opulus, The Guelder Rose..Marsh Elder, Rose Elder, Water Elder. 1818 T. Nuttall *Genera N. Amer. Pl.* I 120 *Hottonia* .*Water feather. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex*, *Water-fig-wort, Greater*, common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica*. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 1129 *Conferva crispa*, called *Water-flannel 1898 H G. Wells *War of Worlds* II. vi. 242 Its swiftly growing and Titanic *water-fronds speedily choked both these rivers 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxxi. 106 The second [kind of floating weed is called]..in English *Water Gilliofer. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cclxxxvi 679 Water Gilliflower, or Water Violet, is thought to be colde and drie *Hid.* I. xxi 27 *Water Gladiole groweth in standing pooles, moates, and water ditches. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* 270 Butomus. Flowering Rush, or *Water Gladiolus 1847 I Richardt *Jrnl.* xii. 387 Long hollows surrounded with drooping tea-trees and the white *water-gums. 1898 Morris *Austral English* 161 Various other trees not of the genus Eucalyptus are also sometimes popularly called *Gums*, such as..Broad leaved Water Gum, *Tristania suaveolens*, Smith; Water Gum, *Callistemon lanceolatus*, De C.; *Tristania laurina*, *T. neriifolia*, R. Br. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 1 Byllerne, *watyr herbe, *berula*. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* p. x, Nymphæaceæ . Water-herbs, flowers showy. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 499 Then speedily appeared a crop of *water herbage. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 788 *Water-hyssop, *Herpestis Monnieria* 1785 Martyn *Lett. Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 426 Another sort, called *Water Lemon in the West Indies, has an agreeable acid flavor in the pulp of the fruit. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 788 Water-lemon. *Passiflora laurifolia* and *mali-*

forms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 807/1 *Pistia Stratiotes* Its common West Indian name, 'Water Lettuce 1883 *Century Mag* July 383/1 The saw-grass, water-lettuce, bonnets, or other aquatic plants which border the fresh-water streams and lakes of Florida. 1817 W. Darby *Geogr Descr. Louisiana* 354 *Gleditsia monosperma*. *Water locust 1822 J Flint *Lett. Amer* 131 Dr. Drake has stated the usual time of the flowering of the *water-maple at a month later 1822 J. Woods *Two Yrs' Resid Illinois* 93 Beech, the prevailing timber, except on the banks of the river, there mostly sycamore, water maple, and willows. 1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* App. 319 *Moss, Water, *fontinalis* 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist., Earth* xvii I. 287 The vast increase of water-moss, which flourishes upon marshy grounds 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot* § 1129 *Hydrodictyon utriculatum*, *Water-net, has the appearance of a green net 1904 *Nature* 25 Aug 396/2 This is likely to be an exaggerated Chinese account of the now well known water-net (*Hydrodictyon utriculatum* Roth.) 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III 83 When the cloth is taken away, they have set before them *watermuts (which I did see onely in Saxony) and a loafe of bread cut into shives. 1665 Lovell *Herball* (ed. 2) 464 Water nut, see Saligot. 1819 D B. Warden *Acc. United States* II 538 *Water oats, or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*) grows in the soft marshes of the eastern parts [of Louisiana]. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Engl. Idyls* 160 The water-soldier (Stratiotes aloides), called *water-orchids in parts of England. 1895 Rider Haggard *Heart of World* xxiii. (1899) 312 We breached our boat behind the shelter of some dwarf *water-palms three furlongs below the village 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 344 The bittern..builds its nest with the leaves of *water plants on some dry clump among the reeds. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 693 What was said ..on the changes which take place in the air contained in the cavities of water-plants, applies in general also to that of land plants. 1808 Jamieson, *Water-purple. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xviii, Cresses or water-purpie, and a bit oat cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as weel as Caleb 1827—*Chron Canongate* v, I propose also to have..a sort of green-grocer's stall erected in front of my ironmongery wares, garlanding the rusty memorials of ancient times, with cresses, cabbages, leeks, and water purpy 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. *App.*, *Water radish, the name by which several species of Sisymbrium are sometimes called. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 955/1 Water Radish. *Nasturtium amphibium* 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 147 The common *water ranunculus, whose white flowers cover the surface of many of our quiet rivulets in June. 1825 Scott *Talisman* xiii, 'By my crown of lilies, and my sceptre of rush specially good *water-reed,' said Nectabanus, 'your Majesty is mistaken.' 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Staff & Scrip* vii, Like water-reeds the poise Of her soft body, dainty thin. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 56 Nymphea..is called in english *water Roses, & some wyth the Potecaries cal it nenufar. 1602 Holland *Pliny* xxvi. x. II. 256 Of Water-rose, otherwise called Nenuphar. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 94 The eggs..are inserted in the stem of a *water-rush (*Scirpus*) or other aquatic plant. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 359/2 *Salix aquatica*, *water sallow...This is also a British species. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd* 412 *Cabombaceæ*, *Watershields. 1849 Balfour *Man. Bot.* § 749 *Cabombaceæ*, the Watershield Family. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.) Reede gode to many maner vse & amonge *water shrobbes reede is beste 1784 J Twamley *Dairying* 217 Water-wort, Water-hemlock, or *Water-skeleton, is esteemed a fatal poison to Horses. 1874 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 416 *Polygonum acre*..(*Water Smartweed). 1777 Jacob *Catal. Plants* 120 *Veronica scutellata*, Narrow leaved *Water Speedwell, or Brooklime. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* § 9 Veronica anagallis, Water Speedwell. 1858 A. Irvine *Handbk. Brit. Plants* 49 The earliest Water speedwell is the Common Brooklime (*Veronica Beccabunga*). 1818 T. Nuttall *Genera N. Amer. Pl.* I. 3 *Callitriche*..*Water-star 1854 Thoreau *Walden* ix. (1886) 178 A lily, yellow or white..and perhaps a *water-target or two 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv. lii 513 *Typha palustris*,.. *Water Torche. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* 144 In Hampshire they sell *Water Trefoil as dear as Hops, and say that it doth upon all accounts as well 1789 W Buchan *Dom. Med* (1790) 391 The water-trefoil is likewise of great use in this complaint [rheumatism] 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cclxxxvi. 678 *Water Violet hath long and great jagged leaues, verie finely cut or rent like Yarrowe, but smaller. 1728 Bradley *Dict. Bot.* s.v. *Violet*, Water-Violets, in Latin, viola aquatica 1785 Martyn *Lett Bot.* xvi (1794) 177 Water Violet has a salver-shaped corolla not fringed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1228/2 Water Violet, *Hottonia palustris*. *Ibid.* 1229/1 *Water-withe. 1855 H. G. Dalton *Hist. Brit. Guiana* II. 206 Water vine, or *water withy. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxxxvi. 678 Water Milfoile, or *water Yarrow.

32. *Med.* Designating specific ailments, eruptions, etc., as † *water-bladder*, *-blister*, † *-farcin*, *-garget*, *-murrain*, † *-pang*; water-blebs, pemphigus; water-brash, pyrosis; water-canker, a form of stomatitis; water-pox, chicken-pox; water-stroke (see quots); † water-wheal, a watery blister.

1587 Mascall *Bk Cattell* III. (1596) 243 Some sheepe will haue a *water bladder vnder their chin, .shepeheards haue no other common remedy but to lance it aiittle, and then to tar it. 1818-20 E. Thompson *Cullen's Nosol. Meth* (ed 3) 328 Pompholyx; *Water Blebs. 1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) V. 617 Water-blebs. 1895 Kipling *and Jungle Bk., Red Dog* 201 Here would be a heaving mound, like a *water-blister in a whirlpool. 1900 J Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* XI 259 Vesications ('water-blisters' was the patient's term) broke out. 1802 Reece *Med Guide* (1850) 531 *Water-brash, is very prevalent in Scotland and Ireland. 1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) I. 165 In the colloquial tongue of England, it is called *black water*; in that of Scotland, *water-brash*, and *water-qualm*. 1597 P. Lowe *Disc. Chyrurg.* v. xxxiii. (1634) 200 Those Pustules and Ulcers which oftentimes possesse the upper part of the mouth and gums, are named by the Greekes *Aphtæ*, in vulgar the *Water Canker. 1877 F. T. Roberts *Handbk Med.* (ed. 3) I. 291 Water Canker is a very rare, but dangerous form of stomatitis 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Dropsy*, The *Ascites*, or *Water-Dropsy of the Abdomen, is..what we particularly call the Dropsy. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Farcin* or *Water-farcin*, a Swelling under a Horse's Belly and Chaps, caus'd by his Feeding in Low Watery Grounds 1868 *Rep. U S Commissioner Agric* (1869) 41 A disease called "water gargel" has been slightly prevalent in Merrimack County. 1708 Kersey, *Water-Murrain*, a Disease in black Cattel. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* III. iii, Am I at these yeeres ignorant, what the meaning's of Quames, and *Waterpangs be? 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) III. 61 *Water-pox. *Ibid* II 409 In the language of.. Dr Golis *wasserschlag*, or *water-stroke, from its violence. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Water stroke*, a term for *Meningitis*, whether primary or secondary, when the effusion of fluid forms very rapidly 1530 Palsgr 287/1 *Water whele in ones hande, *bubelle*.

† **33** Prefixed to certain designations of measures of capacity, to denote the larger measures used for goods sold on board ship (see Water-measure), as *water bushel*, *firlot*, *peck*; also *water met* = Water-measure. A related use seems to exist in *water-fother* (quot. 1300), but the sense is obscure.

1300 *Memoranda K. R.* 27 & 28 *Edw I.* m. 32 b, Recognouerunt se tenere Waltero de Langetone in lxx. carratis plumbi videlicet Waterfother 15. *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1869) I. 24 The watter mett of Leyth sett to Jhone Dow for 13 merks 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 30 That na ry be sauld dearer nor XXV s the boll and the quhete for XI s the boll watter mete. 1551 *Burgh Rec Edin* II 155 The prouest bailliis and counsale ordanis that Jhone Dalmahoy than seruand and officer of the port and heavin of Leyth in all tymes cuming keip the measuris callit the watter metis of salt, rye, quheitt and bear and siclyke. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1824) II 496/1 Except the watter met to remane according to the vse of the cuntrie. 1615 E. S *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Eng. Garner* III. 632 A Water Bushel (that is, five pecks) of Spanish salt, will salt a barrel of herrings. 1630 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N. & Q.* 12th Ser. VIII 427/1 Paid for Iron worke for 4 water busshells, 00 16 00 1655 in *Rec Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1878) III. 402 The watter firlot for beare and oattis. 1802 *Farmer's Mag* Jan 102 Potatoes.. from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per water peck, which is a measure of about fourteen Scots pints.

Water (wǭ təɹ), *v.* Inflected **watered**, **watering**. Forms: 1 wæterian, watrian, wætrigan, 2 wattrion, watrien, 3 wattron (*Orm.* -onn), wattre, (wattur), 3–5, 7 *Sc.* watter, 4 watere, wotori, watrin, watro, 4–5 wetory, wateron, 5 watron, watir, 4– water. *Pa. pple.* 4 y-wetered, i-watred, y-watert. [OE. *wæterian* (also *ge-*), f. *wæter* Water *sb.* Cf. MIIG. *weggeren*, mod.G. *wässern* (dial. *wassern*), MLG. *wateren*, *weteren*, mod.LG. *waten*, *wöltern*, Du. *wateren*.]

I. Transitive uses.

1. To give a drink of water to (an animal, esp. a horse on a journey); also, to take (cattle) to the water to drink.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xix. 3 Hig awylton þone stan of þam pytte and in heora orf þær waterodon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Al hwa is þet mei þet hors wectrien [*read* wettrien] þe him self nule drinken? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2745 Dor he comen water to seten, And for to wattren here sep. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5685 Þai com to wattur þar þair fee. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3234 Þat men mist legge him [a horse] mete & wateren atte wille. 1480 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 459 The people of this Citte..euer haue vsed tyll nowe late to water their horses at the seid pole 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 85 Broken wynded..cometh of rennynge or rydynge ouer moche, and specially shortely after he is watred. *a* 1658 Lord, etc. *Witch Edmonton* III. i, Get my horse dress'd, give him Oats; but water him not till I come. 1729 P. Walkden *Diary* (1866) 62, I then foddered and watered our Steel heifer 1858 R S Surtees *Ask Mamma* lxxvii 336 He pulled up..to get his mare watered and fed. 1891 'R. Boldrewood' *Sydney side Sax.* i, The beasts to be fed and watered 1908 *Animal Management* (War Office) 289 It has been said that if a desert camel is frequently watered he loses his power of abstinence for long periods

absol. 1643 Trapp *Comm Gen* xxvi 15 They deprived themselves of the benefit of those wells, so that Isaac might not water at them. 1730 W Burdon *Gentl Pocket-Farrier* 26 Ever make it a standing Rule to water on the Way before you arrive at the baiting Place. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xiv, We often stop to water at a roadside inn.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1597 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 30 Nay, better learne of hem, that learned bee, And han be watered at the Muses well. 1606 Shake. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 314 Would the Fountaine of your minde were cleere againe, that I might water an Asse at it. 1611 — *Cymb.* II iii. 23 And Phœbus gins arise, His Steeds to water at those Springs on chalic'd Flowres that lyes. 1654 Sir A Johnston (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* (S H S) II. 267 God's consolations .ar a fountayne, ..and they ar tuyse a mercy in wattering ourselves and inabling us to watter uthers. 1898 Meredith *Napoleon* v. *Odes* 27 For even a hope in chained desire The vision of it watered thirst.

† c. In the name of a children's game. *Obs.*

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 27 One fault brought me into another after it, like Water my chickens, come clock.

2. To furnish with a supply of water. a. To supply water to (a company on a journey, an army on the march).

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* lxxvii 18 [15] He slat stan on westene & waterode hiȝ [*a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter*, watred am. 1382 Wyclif, watride hem]. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VII 301 He payed fiue Sultans of gold for Watering all vs and the Beasts. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/2 In a campaign like this, where we shall always have the river beside us, the water-bottle is almost superfluity...It should be easy to water troops at fixed intervals.

b. To furnish (a ship, fleet, boat) with a supply of fresh water.

1589 Bigges *Summarie Drake's W Ind. Voy.* 42 After three dayes spent in watering our ships we departed 1620 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 215 Shee waighed [into the] road, and was by them watered, cawked, and supplied with [etc.]. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. v. 42 Our next employment was wooding and watering our squadron 1793 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I 322 Lord Hood has gone to water the Fleet. 1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy Texas* II. 252 Our last act and deed before we left Galveston, was watering and victualling the Dolphin. 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* xiii, He seized the town..and watered his ship triumphantly at the enemy's wells

c. To supply (an engine) with water

1870 in Schele de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 359, I question if it be wise in running a railroad to water anything but the engine 1898 Hamilton *Gen Manager's Story* xiv. 234 The awkward attempts of the new men to get the few remaining dead engines watered and fired-up.

3. To supply water as aliment to (a plant, crop, etc.), esp. by pouring or sprinkling with a watering-can, hose, or the like, to pour or sprinkle water on (soil) to promote the growth of plants (or occas. for other purposes: see e. g. quot. 1699).

c 897 Alfred *Gregory's Past C* xl. 293 Sumra treowa he watrode [*Cotton* watrade], to ðæm ðæt hie ðy sindon seeoldon weaxan *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 304 Se man ðe plantað treowa oððe wyrta, swa lange he hi waterað oð þæt hi beoð ðoftaste *c* 1200 Ormin 13864 All swa summ erþe wattredd iss þurrh regn & dæw off heffne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21304 Þe first he tilis þe feild to sede, þe tother he sais after þe sede, þe third it harus, þe ferth it watters 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxiv 42, I seide, I shal watrin the gardyn of my plauntingus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 518 Watron', herbys (or other lyke, *P.*), *irrigo*, *rigo*, *hinc* ecto 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, He tender ouer them as ye wolde he ouer a noble & precyous plant .. attendyng it, watryng it diligently. 1585–7 *Acc. Mary Q. Scots* (Camden) 17 Rd harde Garrett and John Smyth, for mindinge and watcringe the garden, xvjs. iijd. 1602 Holland *Pliny* xii I. 358 They came to be so highly esteemed, that for to make them grow the better, men would be at the cost to water them with wine. 1662 Gerbier *Princ* 13 They are Watered with a Gardeners Watering-Pot. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 279 Who now shall rejoice ye to the Sun, or ranke Your Tribes, and water from th' ambrosial Fount? 1699 Maggie *New Art Gardens* 130 To destroy Worms and other Insects..water your Gravel-Walks with water wherein Tobacco-stalks have been boiled. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1721) II. 56 Strew the Seeds pretty thick,..keeping of them well water'd every Evening, except when the Season waters them. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden ing* xx. (1813) 404 Water, if dry weather, new planted trees, shrubs, and flowers. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxxvii, After we had finished helping the gardener in watering his flowers 1917 M. Swaine *In Mesopotamia* xi 102 The swiftness with which seeds grow when properly watered is uncanny.

absol 1855 Delamer *Kitch. Gard* (1861) 22 If May should be very dry, I am obliged to water 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, The ground was at last chosen [for the cricket match], and two men set to work upon it to water and roll.

b. *fig.* (See also 5 c.)

c 1200 Ormin 13848 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa þurrh hezzake & sallte tæress þatt herrite, þat..Isa., forrelungenn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 231 Þis trau [of mildenesse] is yzet bezide þe welle of godes drede huer-of hit is echedaye ȝ-wetered me wyntre and me *zomere*. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxi. b viij b, God..instructeth oure reason..not onelye to receyue them [the spiritual affections] as engendred and planted in our soule, but also in suche wyse water them with wyse aduertisement of godly counsayle. 1607 Shake. *Cor.* v. vi. 23, I rais'd him...: who being so heighten'd, He watered his new Plants with dewes of Flattery, Seducing so my Friends 1672–5 Combr *Comp Temple* (1702) 289 The Apostles..planted this Faith, and watred it with their blood 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* 27 Wordsworth informs us he was nineteen years Considering and retouching Peter Bell, Watering his laurels with the killing tears Of slow, dull care. 1874 Abp. Benson in A C. Benson *Life* (1899) I. xi. 373 You have now to water the good seed you have sown with your prayers. 1876 Grant *One of Six Hundred* lii 437, I resolved to return thankfully ..home, to water my laurels among the grassy glens of my native place

absol. 1382 Wyclif *1 Cor* iii. 6, I plauntide, Apollo watride, or moysside, but God ȝaf encresynge. 1846 Mrs A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. ii. 43 Their blood hath watered and we shall reap.

c. To supply (land, crops) with water by flooding or by means of irrigation-channels; to irrigate.

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 159 They founde manye fayre gardeyns and pleasaunte fyeldes watered with trenches distrybuted in marueylous order. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I 45 b, Some, where they may ouerflowe it [grass], doo water it a day before they cut it. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 26 The Corn-land is never watered, because the Dew that falls plentifully in the Mornings, is sufficient for it. 1791 *Rep Comm's Thames-Isis Navig* 26 A Hatch Gate, is drawn much in Short-water Time, to water the Meadows. 1799 A Young *Agric. Lincoln* 275 He set to work, and built sluices, formed carrier trenches and drains, and thus watered 50 acres. 1802 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 268 To the person who shall, in a country where irrigation is not generally in practice, water the greatest number of acres.

† d. *slang.* To give free entertainment to, to 'treat'. *Obs rare*

1742 P. Yorke *Let.* 15 Dec., in G. Harris *Life Ld. Hardwicke* (1847) II. vii. 43 Charles is watring the Quorum of Bennet, ten miles round; or, to speak less quaintly, is treating away at Cambridge.

4. Of a river, etc.: To supply water to (vegetation, land) Now chiefly passive

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* ii. 6 Ac an wyll asprang of þære eorðan watriende ealre þære eorðan bradnysse. *Ibid.* ii. 10 And þat flod eode of stowe þære wimsumnisse to watrienne neorxena wang 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. 133 Nilus ouerflowep and waterep al þe lond of Egipte. *c* 1440 Capgrave *St. Kath.* v. 1905 In stede of blood mylke ran at hir nekke. . It ran so plenteously it watered al the ground That lay abouten hir. O most meruelous welle! 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 133 Ryuers..wherwith al suche trees as are planted on the stiepe or foote of the mountaynes..are watered 1590 E. Webbe *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 All the grounde

throughout the lande of Egipt is continually watied by the water which is turned into the cuntries round about 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 25 This Prouince is mainely watered through the middle with stately Po 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssuia, Descr* x 102 It [the Nile] then waters the kingdoms of Amhara, Olaca, [etc.] 1736–7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV 345 The road lies through a delightful valley, which is watered by the Isse or Itch 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 930 Stillest streams Oft water fairest meadows. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* I, In that pleasant district of merry England which is watered by the river Don. 1853 Newman *Hist Sk* (1873) II I. II 63 Sogdiana is watered by a number of great rivers 1901 Sladen *In Sicily* I. II XIX 271 That rocky plateau could be converted into an almost impregnable fortress. It is splendidly watered

fig 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV 277 Socrates from whose mouth issu'd forth Mellifluous streams that water'd all the schools Of Academics old and new 1788 Cowper *Negro's Compl* 19 Sighs must fan it, tears must water, Sweat of ours must dress the soil.

†**b.** Of water, a river, etc.: To surround or bound (a city, fort) Chiefly *pass* also with *about*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 319 Hit was be soueravne Citie of the Soyle euer, Well wallit for werre, watnit aboute. 1572 T Twyne tr *Dionysius' Surv World* E vij, On the one side runneth Corus, an other Choaspes, arising out of the Riuer Indus, and watering the cittie Susa. 1589 Ive *Fortif.* 25 Neither, if the Fort do stand well watered, need the face of the Curtin to be raised higher then three or foure foote aboue the water 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw* 36 As for the Continent he [the King of Spain] is absolute lord of all that sea coast which watereth Florida, Noua Hispania, Iucatan, [etc.] 1631 Weever *Anc Funeral Mon* 597, I saw the remaines of a Monasterie, pleasantly watered about with seuerall streames 1753 Hanway *Trav* VII. XCVIII (1762) I 457 It [the city] is watered by the Lena.

5 *To water* (something) *with one's tears*: to make wet or moist with copious and continued weeping, to shed tears upon or over. Chiefly *hyperbolical* or *fig Obs. or arch*

a 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 147 He [ðe prophete] sade Ich scal watrien min bedd mid mine teares 1382 Wyclif *Ps* VI 7 With my teres my bedding I shal watrin 1535 Coverdale *Luke* VII. 38 She . beganne to water his fete with teares 1634 Heywood *Maidenh well lost* I B 2 b, Each step I treade I'le water with a teare 1667 Milton *P L* X 1090 What better can we do, then there confess Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears Watering the ground. 1675 J. Owen *Indwelling Sin* VIII (1732) 93 If it teach us to water a free Pardon with Tears, it is Divine 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 113 [He] plentifully watered the ground with his tears as he passed. *Ibid.* 119 Often have we watered the good man's memory with our tears. 1779 *Mirror* No 44. P 8 La Roche threw his arms round his neck, and watered it with his tears 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 230 Hath he not sworn his love a thousand times Seal'd it with kisses? water'd it with tears?

†**b.** Said of the tears *Obs*

1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl* I II 177 And indeed the teares liue in an Onion, that should water this sorrow 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VII VIII, 'No, hate me not,' said Mrs Delvile, kissing from her cheeks the tears that watered them.

†**c** Phrases. *To water one's eyes*, also jocularly *to water one's plants* to shed tears, to weep *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 8039 Bresaid With myche weping & waile, watenid hir ene *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXII 331 For sorow I water both myn eeyn *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 129 Whiche words caused my Lord of Wyltshere to water his eyes. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. Tales* 125 b, Which when Symona had beheld, She watred straight her eyes.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 266 When he read the chronicle of Alexander the greate, he could not forbeare to water his plantes [L. *non tenuit lachrymas*]. 1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (1592) O 2, Water not thy plants, Phoebe, for I do pity thy plaints, nor seek not to discouer thy loues in teares. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXX XV 750 Masanissa, whiles he heard these words..began to water his plants [L *lacrimæ obortæ*]. 1724 Swift *Acc Wood's Evec* Misc (1735) V 314 *Bodicemaker*. I'll lace his Sides. *Gardener*. I'll make him water his Plants. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Plants*, 'To water one's plants,' to shed tears.

†**6** To soak in or with water, to steep in a liquor; also, to soften by soaking, macerate. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* XVII lxiv (1495) 641 One sayth that beenes grow the sooner. yf they ben watryd in pysse thre dayes or they be sowen *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 43, Nym Milwel or lenge, þat is wel y wateryd. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 795 With ficchis flour ywattrid wel biforn, Let modle al this seed 1483 *Act* 1 *Ric. III.* c 8. § 1 No person shall sell..any Manner Woollen Cloths, called Broad Cloths, unless the same Cloth be before fully watered 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* III (1870) 236 Also, nygh to the place let nother flaxe nor hempe be watered 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1562) 47 *Macero*, to water fisshe or flesshe. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I 10 b, A Hopper . serueth to conuey downe the Malt, after it is watred vnto the hearecloth, where it is dryed 1621 in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit. Soc* Ser. II. (1867) I 399 Item to a man to water the reed,..1s. 1655 Walton *Angler* I XXI (1661) 246 Which is so much of the strength of the Line lost for want of first watering it, and then re-twisting it. 1675 Hannah Woolley *Gentlew. Comp.* 123 Lay them [collars of brawn] a-soaking in fair water; be sure that they be watered two days before you bind them up.

†**b.** *To water out*: to free from salt by soaking in water. *Obs*

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* V VIII 338 When the Salt is to be put over the Ashes, it must be well watered out [orig G. *ausswässern*] that the red bottom may not be very salty

†**c** To wash down (solid food) with liquor

1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Great Eater of Kent* Wks I. 144/2 Indeed he is no drunkard, for one Pinte of Beere or Ale is enough to wash downe a Hog, or water a Sheepe with him.

d. To sprinkle or drench (a road, pavement, etc.) with water, in order to lay the dust.

1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 260 Their Inhabitants had water'd the Streets, which being not pav'd, the dust had otherwise ,annoy'd us. 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Streets—Morning*, The apprentice, who pauses every other minute from his task of sweeping out the shop and watering the pavement in front of it 1861 Mrs H Wood *East Lynne* III XXII, Afy, lifting her capacious dress, for the streets had just been watered, minced off 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 359 As American railroads are liable, in sandy regions, to be enveloped in unbearable clouds of dust, track sprinklers are frequently employed to water them 1885 *Law Rep* 14 Q B D 891 He was directed by the inspector to water certain streets

e. *Mil* To pour shell-fire upon Said also of shell-fire. [So Fr. *arroser*, G. *bewassern*]

1915 J Buchan *Nelson's Hist War* III XXI. 89 Thereupon von Hindenburg attempted to 'prepare' a passage by a great bombardment—high angle shell fire which should 'water the enemy's position. *Ibid.* VII III 106 The Germans were closing in on both sides and 'watering' the whole hinterland with their fire

f To sprinkle or drench (a material) with water in order to moisten it or with a solution to impregnate it. Also with *down*.

1474 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 397 Nother that he water nother chaunge no mannes corne to geve hym the wers for the better 1786 in J. Lloyd *Old South Wales Iron Works* (1906) 35 To take Water issuing from the said veins of Coal for the purpose of watering their Coaks and Conkyards at Pendarren Furnace 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 562 The cloth is exposed for a few days to the open air in the field, and frequently watered, to remove every trace of the acids 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 408/1 [Brick] The clay and ashes thus mixed together are 'watered down', by water being thrown over them with a wooden scoop 1839 Urr *Dict Arts* 1255 Spreading them [tobacco leaves] in a heap upon a stone pavement, watering each layer in succession, with a solution called sauce 1868 *Rep U. S Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 441 In hot weather the [milk] can is covered with a textile wrapper which is watered with a fine sprinkler before the train starts

g To saturate (the clothing or) the clothing of (a person) with moisture.

1754 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No 71 P 3 Producing a Squirt, he began to let fly at me in such a Manner, that I was soon pretty well watered from Head to Foot. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* XVIII, A plenteous sweat burst through my skin, and watered my clothes through and through.

h To put water into (See quots.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Water his hole* A saying used when the cable is up and down, to encourage the men to heave heartily, and raise the shank of the anchor so that the water may get down by the shank, and relieve the anchor of the superincumbent mud 1878 *E Schuller's Technol. Dict.* s v., To Water a vessel on the stocks (Ship-b.) *Ein Schiff wässern oder vollpumpen Abreuver un bâtiment.*

i. To treat hydropathically *? nonce-use*

1854 Keble in J. T. Coleridge *Mem* (1869) 376 He is being watered at Malvern, I hope successfully.

j. Phrase. *To water one's clay*, to take liquid refreshment. (Cf. phrases in Clay *sb* 4 b)

1769 Goldsm. *Ess.* V, Old women should water their clay a little now and then; and now to your story

7. To add water to as a diluent or solvent, thereby increasing the bulk and reducing the strength.

a. To dilute (wine, strong liquor, milk, tea) with water.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* VI 255 He wolde drynke a litel wyne i watred [*v r* ywatert] 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII clxxxv. (1495) 725 Redde wyne that is full red as blood is moost stronge and nedyth therefore to be ryghte wel watred. 1605 Erondelle *Fr. Gard* M 2 b, If I make any mixture, I do be-wine ye water, and not water ye wine 1850 H Melville *White Jacket* I. xliii. 278 He pronounces his grog basely watered 1865 Visct Milton & W B. Cheadle *N.-W. Passage by Land* V (1867) 73 We sent off to him a very small quantity [of rum] well watered 1865 G Macdonald *Alec Forbes* VIII, They sold milk And if any customer had accused her of watering it, Mrs. Bruce's best answer would have been [etc.] 1897 Bram Stoker *Dracula* XXI (1912) 301 It was like tea after the teapot had been watered 1902 Snaith *Wayfarers* XVI, Tea twice watered with a good deal of sugar in it.

b. *fig.*

1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav* VII. 15 The knowledge made up for sale is apt to be watered and dusted 1887 Lowell *Old Eng Dramatists* (1892) 91 But it is not true that the sense is expanded, if by that we are to understand that Chapman watered his thought to make it fill up 1906 *Times Lit Suppl* 2 Nov. 370/2 The book is full of quotations.. Indeed much of it is just these writers watered.

c. Water down. (*a*) *lit.* To reduce the strength of (liquor) by dilution. (*b*) To weaken the force or strength of (language) by addition or alteration. (*c*) To reduce in efficacy or potency.

(*a*) *Mod.* This whisky is very much watered down.

(*b*) 1880 *Edin Rev* July 179 One or two of the recent translations , while adhering closely to the sense, and, in some degree, to the form of the original, may yet be fairly accused of watering down Æschylus. 1896 J W Warter in *Lett Southey* Pref 8 As to Southey's opinions, my business, in the selection of these letters, was, clearly, not to water them down, but rather to leave them patent to the world in their undisguised reality. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 623/2 The Bishop would have done better not to water down his manly protest against the overstrained moralists 1899 J A Doyle in *Eng Hist Rev* July 597 They watered down their political sentiments to the standard which they supposed would suit their hearers

(*c*) 1879 Froude *Cæsar* III. 29 Still less had the Roman citizens an inclination to share their privileges with Samnites and Etruscans, and see the value of their votes watered down 1919 W Crooke in *Man* XIX 23 In some cases the ordeal has been so watered down that the risk to life or limb is merely nominal.

†**d** *U.S slang* To pack (a jury) *Obs*

1792 J Belknap *Hist. New-Hampshire* III 256 In the administration of justice, frequent complaints were made of partiality The practice of watering the jury was familiarly known to those persons who had business in the Law

e *Comm* To increase in nominal amount (the stock or capital of a trading company) by the creation of fictitious stock. Also with *up*

1870 *Tribune* (N Y) 17 Dec, in Schele de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 359 In two years the capitals of twenty-eight Northern railroads have been watered to the extent of nearly two hundred millions 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz* 5 July 5/1 The new capital was raised at heavy premiums, and therefore does not 'water' . . . , strictly speaking 1883 *Manch Guard* 12 Oct. 5/2 The Act . . gives unlimited encouragement to the entirely vicious practice of 'watering' stock. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 6 Apr 3/1 Considering the vast extent to which capital has been 'watered up' in transfer to joint stock companies.

†**8.** = Wash *v.* 9 c. Also *to water over. lit.* and *fig. Obs. rare*

1637 Rutherford *Let. to J Gordon* Lett (1664) 248 Yet all these are but like gold in clink and colour and weight brass and base mettall. 1637 — *Let to Lady Kenmure* 17 June, Since I must have chains, He would put golden chains on me, watered over with many consolations.

9. To produce a moiré or wavy lustrous finish on (silk or other textile fabrics) by sprinkling them with water and passing them through a calender Cf. Watered *ppl. a* 5.

c 1450 *Mantl Club Misc.* III 199 Ane clauth of bukram watteryt with letteris of gold. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1326 Five pieces of silke, five of damaske, five of silke watered 1684 *Patent Office* No 241 A new way of Beautifying severall Sorts of Cloath . and thereby Watering, Damasking and Flowering the same. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 80. 2/2 No two pieces were ever water'd alike. 1745 R. Pococke *Descr. East* II. I VII. 125 These things [silks and cottons] are watered, which very much adds to their beauty 1792 W. Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. III. X. 295 The calender, under which stuffs are passed to water them. 1837 Hood *Drinking Song* II, We water roads, horses, silks, ribands, bank-paper

†**b** To represent (a material) as watered in painting. *Obs. rare*—1.

1733 *School of Miniature* 29 When you would water a Stuff of any sort, you must wave it with lighter or darker Colours, according as what you are upon is Light or Shade

†**c** *transf* To give a specious appearance to (defective or inferior goods). Also in *fig.* context.

1646 W. Jenkyn *Reformation's Remora* 28 Rotten stuffs will not be vendible without watering, nor rotten courses without excuses 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 68 The pretty Allegories and Allusions of which Discourse (but the watering of weak and worthless stuff) might possibly shew not unhandsomly in an Oration, but are too airy and thin for a Sermon.

10 *Lumber-trade.* To put (logs) into the water for transport.

1877 *Lumberman's Gaz* 24 May, There have been 257,000,000 feet of logs watered on the various branches of the Muskegon.

II Intransitive uses.

11 Of the eyes: To fill and run with moisture; to shed water, to flow with tears.

13 *Guy Warw* (A) 5023 Her eyzen watred for gladnesse 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 162 Hongur..wrong him so be þe wombe þat bobe his eȝen watreden. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 579 He had such a pose, That both his eyen waterid. *c* 1460 *Vrbanitatis* 57 in *Babees Bk.*, To depein þy cuppe þou may not synke..Leste þy eyen water þere by 1508 Dunbar *Tua Marit Wemen* 439 With that wateris myn ene, and welteris doune teris. 1573 L. Lloyd *Pilgr. Princes* 26 We reade that the eies did water to see him, the eares allured to heare him 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. I. 200 Good master Mustard seede...I promise you, your kindred hath made my eyes water ere now. 1593 — *3 Hen VI* I IV 82 And if thine eyes can water for his death, I giue thee this to drie thy Cheekes withall 1697 *Verdicts conc. Virgil & Homer* iv. 12 His Eyes water and shed some drops of Tears 1796 Morse *Amer Geog.* II. 72 When a person walks out in that severe weather, the cold makes the eyes water. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlix, The smoke of the pipe got into the Captain's eyes, and made them blink and water 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* iv, His eye watered and sparkled, and before he sat down I observed him to sway back and forth. No doubt, he had been supping liberally 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 102 The eyes water, the sclerotic is injected.

b. Of a person To secrete and shed tears (†*with eye* or *at the eyes*). Also, of tears, to gather in the eyes. *rare.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 593/14 *Lippo*, to watery with ye. 1822 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 91 Her tears stood watering in her eye. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* XXVI, The Major sat gurgling in the throat and watering at the eyes.

12. Of the mouth: To secrete abundant saliva in the anticipation of appetizing food or delicacies Similarly of the teeth (*obs.* exc. *Sc* ?); also rarely of the 'chops', the lips. (See also Mouth *sb.* 2 c, Tooth *sb.* 8 g.)

1530 Palsgr. 772/2 My tethe waters to se yonder fayre appels 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 181 These craftie foxes [*sc* cannibals], beganne to swalowe their spettle as their mouthes watered for greedines of their pray. 1592 Lyly *Gallathea* V I, My teeth still watred with hungar. 1611 Corvat *Crudities* 298, I obserued passing faire Citrons, which made my mouth euen water vpon them. *a* 1612 Harington *Epigr* II XIII (1618) E 3 b, If one names a Iax, your lips doe water. 1628 *Mad Pranks Robin Goodfellow* (Percy Soc.) 29 A great posset was brought forth: at this Robin Goodfellowes teeth did water. 1639 J. Clarke *Parœm.* 39 He sees no green cheese but his mouth waters after it. 1657 H. Crowch *Welsh Traveller* 6 The apples did so lovely looke, .No

delaies now could her brook, her shops did so much water 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 137 The sight of company sitting down before a plentiful meal will presently make the mouth water to be doing the like 1771 Fitting *Intrig Chambermaid* I. v Wks. II. 349 *Let* He is this day to give a grand entertainment . *Real* My chops begin to water. 1850 C Brontë *Wuthering Heights* I, The canine mother was sneaking wolfishly to the back of my legs,..her white teeth watering for a snatch. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr* li (1901) II 80 All the delicacies of the season in short, that make one's mouth water to write. 1876 Ruskin *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 42 My mouth's watering so for that Thwaite Currant jelly, you can't think. 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX. 57/2 The dog's mouth waters only at the sight of food, but the gourmand's mouth will also water at the thought of it 1899 G. Greig *Logie o' Buchan* II 29 Hute she pointed to the apples, while Jockie's eyes sparkled and his teeth watered

b. *fig*

a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg Eng Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 303 There teethe watering at other men's goods. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 503 His teeth watred after this treasure 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. II. 108 There was a Spaniards mouth watred, and he went to bed to her verie description. 1670 G. H *Hist Cardinals* III II 256 Whose teeth water'd at the Papacy. 1720 De For *Hist D Campbell* IV 68 [She would] bribe him .to write down the Name of a Young Scotch Peer ,that her Mouth watered after. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thou* I viii, Huckaback, smiling and chinking some money in his trowsers pocket, Titmouse heard it, and (as the phrase is) his teeth watered. 1883 E. Pennell Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 424 Every mouth watering at the sight of the sweet country.

13. Of a ship, ship's company, etc. . To take on board a store of fresh water.

1557 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 Wee tolde them that we had not watered 1621 W. Adams *Let* in Rundall *Mem. Japon* (Hakl. Soc) 19 But, for refreshing of our men we waited, watering and taking in of wood 1666 *Lond Gaz* No 97/3 The Armada is certainly come into Cadiz, some say to water 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. v. 45 The French..usually wooded and watered in Bon Port. *Ibid* I. IX. 91 A commodious place for ships to wood and water at 1787 J White *Jrnl. Voy. N. S Wales* (1790) 13 We..gained permission to water, and procure such refreshments as the island [Teneriffe] afforded 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* XXI, The Utrecht .watered, and proceeded on her voyage. 1898 P Manson *Trop Dis.* XVIII. 306 The recurrence of epidemics of dysentery in the crews of ships which have watered at polluted sources.

14. To drink water ; to obtain water to drink.

1607 Dekker & Webster *Westward Hoe* II, i. C, By Hipocrene I sweare, (which was a certain Well where all the Muses watered). 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep.* I. IV. 13 When some young Thessalians on horsebacke were beheld a farre off, while their horses watered,..they were conceived ..to be but one animall. 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed 2) III. II. 54 In the back-ground of the picture cattle were watering in a lake. 1890 'R. Bolderwood' *Col. Reformer* xix, In the event of a dry season the cattle habitually watering there would..betake themselves to the 'frontage'.

15. To undergo hydropathic treatment. (Cf. Watherer 5, Watering *vbl sb.* 12.)

1868 A. Dawson *Rambling Recoll.* 42 He annually watered at Pitcaithly to ward off rheumatism.

†**16.** To urinate *Obs rare.*

1626 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. 1, What shal's doe with our selues, while the women water? and the Fidlers eat?
1717 Prior *Alma* II. 500 Plea'd with her Punch, the Gallant Soul First drank, then water'd in the Bowl

17. Of a retriever : To take to the water.

1885 *Bazaar Exch. & M.* 30 Mar. 1260/1 Handsome retriever bitch, will water and retrieve well

Waterage (wǭ·tərēdʒ). Also 8 -idge. [f. Water *sb.* + -age.] Conveyance or transport by water ; the charge made or the money paid for this. Also *attrib.*

1688 in Gutch *Collect Cur.* II. 378 To Mr. Ince for Conchhire, Waterage, Portemage, and other petty Expences. 1703 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1881) III. 45 Payd for carrage, Wateridge & Porter to helpe into ye vessells with the Marble 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho* 280 Pays for ..waterage abroad. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Waterage*, money paid for carriage of goods and merchandise, &c. by water. 1829 *Examiner* 282/1 The carriage and waterage was paid at the coach-office, and, on the parcel arriving on board, the waterage-money was charged again. 1861 Mayhew *Lond Labour* III. 239 'Waterage' costs the [coal]whipper an average of 6*d.* a-week. ..'Waterage' means the conveyance from the vessels to the shore 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Waterage*, the charge for using shore-boats.

Water-bag.

1 A bag of skin or leather used for holding or carrying water, esp. one used in Eastern countries for transporting and distributing water.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 11 (ed 2) 242 Having soak't their bussinees or water baggs, the wine bottles are then emptied. 1689–60 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) II. 245, 1 pair of water bags. 1779 *Louth Corporation Acc* (1831) 67 Pd to John Jeffery for him to get a pair of new Water Bags . 10s. 6d. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S Afr* (1902) 87/1 This skin..is used by the natives for making water-bags, in which they convey supplies of water from the nearest vley or fountain..to the village. 1895 Anne C Wilson *5 Yrs in India* 262 The water-carrier, with his water bag of goat-skin slung over his left shoulder.

†**2** *Her.* In pl. form = Water-bouget 2. *Obs.*

1688 Holme *Armoury* III 295/2 He beareth Or, a Water Bowget, Sable. This is the form of the Bowget in ancient times, and was called a Water Budget, or Water Baggs.

3. (See quot. 1859.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 189/1 The..free communication which subsists between the water-bag and rumen in the camel tribe. 1859 T. S. Cobbold *Ruminantia* in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 536/2 The second stomachal viscus..otherwise called the reticulum, bonnet, or water-bag..is of much smaller dimensions than the paunch, and forms a sort of cul de sac between it and the third cavity

4. 'An india-rubber bag for holding hot water for local application' (*Syd Soc. Lex.* 1899).

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Water-bailage. Also 8–9 -bail(l)iage. A duty or tax levied on all goods brought into or carried out of the Port of London.

1669 Pepys *Diary* 20 Jan , Heard at the Council-board the City debate upon the business of water baylage—a tax demanded upon all goods, by the City, imported and exported 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1490/3 His Majesty having been graciously pleased to release a Judgment obtained upon a *Quo Warranto*, against the City of London, concerning the Duty of Water-Bailage (which is a considerable Revenue to the City). 1753 [see Bailage] 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX 564 The groundage of coin is a duty of 6*d* on every vessel with corn on board entering the port, and the water-baillage is a duty of one farthing per quarter on all corn so imported.

†**Water-bailie.** *Obs.*

1. = Water-bailiff 1.

1434 *Acts Privy Counc* (1835) IV 197 Officium de Waterbaily de Plymmouth. 1544 in *Lett. & Papers Hen VIII*, XIX II 175 Personages to remain here at Boulloyn Edw. Brown, water-bailly, [and others] 1587 *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 450/2 Ballivus marinus (watter baillie) Edinburgi aut Lethe. 1600 *Maldon* (Essex) *Documents* Bundle 162, fol 4, xiiis s. by them receyved of William Gylman, water baylie, for tolls, yssues, and profitts.

2. = Water-bailiff 2.

1395 *Early Chanc. Proc* 3/30 in *Sel Cases Chancery* (Selden Soc.) 14 Pur quel trespas le dit Andrew se Compleynia del Waterbaille de Quenehithe si come le leye et vsage del ewe demandent 1467 *Dunfermline Reg* (Bannatyne Club) 359 [They] sall set owre bare nettis quhare bai lykis .ay quhill be kingis water bailze mak reviis in be watire 1493–4 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 197 Item, spentt at the settyng of be clarkes wages at be waterbaylyis, vjd. 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 152 To the waterbailly a gowne of iiij brode yardes and an half at v^s 1603 Stow *Surv.* 539 The Sworde bearer, Common hunt, Water Bayly, common Crier, &c 1667 Haie *De Jure Maris* v. in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts* (1787) I. 23 The office of a water-baillie or scrutator is a bare ministerial officer, which the king doth or may appoint in those rivers or places that are in his franchise...And his business was, to look to the king's rights, as his wrecks, his flotsan, jetsan, water-strays, royal fishes. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcvi, The Lord Mayor as Water-bayly and Conservator of the River of Thames *Ibid.* p cv, The Lord Mayor's deputy Water-bayly or Sub-Conservators. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 245 Ye Lord Major..attended by all his officers ye sword bearer and water Baily very well dress'd.

b. = Water-bailiff 2 b. Now *Sc.*

So †**Water-bailiery** *Sc.*, the jurisdiction of a water-bailie.

1593 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) I. 420 The watter bailliery of thair hevin and portt of Petty cure.

Water-bailiff.

†**1.** An officer in various port towns, charged with the enforcement of shipping regulations, the searching of vessels, and the collection of customs. *Obs.*

14 . *Contin. Brut* 583 [Song on Siege of Calais] Remembres eke on Goby, the watir-bailiffes dog, How he scarmyssched with you twyes vpon the day, And among you, on be sandes, made many a fray. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 200/1 Divers Waterbaillifs, Serchecours, Controllers of the serche. 1467–8 *Stat. Roll Irel. 7 & 8 Edw. IV*, c. 15 Vne officer appelle le Water baillief de dalkey 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 352/2 The Office of Water Bailliff of oure Towne of Gloucestre. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1203/1 William Robinson esquier, waterbailife of the towne of Newhauen 1635 *Maldon* (Essex) *Borough Deeds* Bundle 80, fol 1 Receaved of Francis Tunbridge, water bayliffe of the said burrough, for the tolls, customes, yssues, and profitts of measurage, poundage, and bulkage. 1700 *Pennsylv Arch.* I. 140 Coll Qu sends home a Coppy of the Commion to the Water-bailif. 1732 *Act 4 Geo. II*, c. 19 Whereas it is necessary for the better and more orderly Government of the said Port [Ilfracombe], that a Water Bailiff should be appointed, with Power to require all Ships and Vessels to ballast, anchor, and moor in a proper Manner, and regular Places, and that no Ballast be thrown into the said Harbour [etc.] 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 83 When the tide had hardly begun to flow, it was observed, by the water-bailif of the City [Bristol] to rise very suddenly to almost high-water mark. 1871 Kingsley *At Last* vi, He is now coast-guardman, water-bailiff, .and indeed practical viceroy of the island

†**b.** An inferior officer of the custom-house, employed to search vessels. *Obs.*

1771 R. Cumberland *West Indian* I. v, The whole tribe of custom-house extortioners, boat-men, tide-waiters and water-bailiffs

2. An official responsible for the enforcement of bye-laws relating to fishing-waters.

In the City of London, the office was said to be vested in the Lord Mayor, the titular 'water-bailiff' being regarded as his deputy For the use in the Isle of Man, see quots. 1873 and 1883

1667 Hale *De Jure Maris* v. in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts* (1787) I. 23 Those Commissions, that have been granted in common rivers, commonly called commissions of conservancy or water-bailiffs. 1677 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1272/4 His Majesty having been pleased..to Grant unto Roger Killigrew Esq; the place of Water Bayliff, to have the oversight of the River of Thames, between Staines and Cyrencester 1697 *Ibid* No. 3341/2 The City Banner born by the Water-Bayliff. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II v. xxviii. 381/1 The Water Bailiff is the Lord Maior's Deputy, or Sub conservator..and every fisherman, every Year upon St. Paul's Day, must appear before the said Water Bailiff at the Chappel of Guild-Hall, to enter their Names into his Register Book 1759 *Universal Chron.* 17–24 Mar. 91/1 Wednesday night last Thomas Hayward, Esq., Water-Bailiff, with his assistants, seized three drag-nets in the Medway. 1873 J Lewis *Digest of Census 1871* 203 The Council [of the Isle of Man] consists of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the attorney general, the clerk of the rolls, the two deemsters, the receiver-general, the water-bailiff or admiralty judge, the archdeacon, and the vicar-general 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 452 [Isle of Man] The herring fishery, and the boats employed in it, are placed under the charge of the water-bailiff, who holds courts to redress grievances and enforce the regulations of the fishery.

b. A river-policeman employed to prevent poaching and arrest offenders against the bye-laws.

1860 G H K[ingsley] in F. Galton *Vac Tour.* 161 Without water-bailiffs, who must be paid, how many salmon would there be left for any body? 1868 Peard *Water-farm.* IX. 99 On the Severn the water-bailiffs are furnished with a summary of the law they have to enforce 1897 Crockett *Lad's Love* XIX, Nor did the gamekeepers and water-bailiffs —the 'watchers'—as they were called—trouble their heads much about sleepy Rab

†**3.** An officer of the Warden of the Marches ; see quot. *Obs.*

1592 in *Archaeologia* XXII. 168 There is belonging to either warden a Water-bayliffe ..There office is to keepe the entrance of all men without lycense out of either March

Water-balance.

†**1.** An appliance, consisting of a scale-beam caused to oscillate by the fall of a stream of water, forming part of a machine for raising water for irrigation purposes *Obs*

There is some doubt whether the appliance described by Darwin was ever in practical use.

1800 E Darwin *Phytologia* XI Pl. VI, After a time the water balance *q r s* closes the cocks now open, and opens their antagonists.

2 A machine for raising loads to a height, consisting of two cars with water-vessels attached, connected by a chain passing over a pulley, so that the empty car is made to descend by the weight of water in its vessel, thus hoisting up the loaded car.

1875 J H. Collins *Metal Mining* 84 The Water Balance. —In many of the open works on the northern side of the great coal basin of South Wales, water-balance machines are largely used for winding purposes. 1886 J. Barrowman *Sc. Mining Terms* 71 *Water-balance*, an arrangement by which a descending tank of water raises mineral in a shaft by a rope passed over a pulley. 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 16 Feb. 6/2 Hastings Town Council has resolved to construct a water-balance lift to hoist visitors to the breezy heights of East Hill.

3. *Aeronautics.* (See quot.)

1903 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 4/6 The other chief new point in the construction is the water balance, which will maintain the machine in a *horizontal* position..as the airship swings round into the wind

Water-ball.

1. A globe of glass filled with water, used to collect and throw the rays of light upon an object.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 53. *Ibid* 181 The Eggs of Silkworms, afford a pretty Object for a Microscope ,especially if the light of a window be cast or collected on it by a deep Convex-glass, or Water-ball.

2. *Hour water-ball* [after *hour-glass*], a contrivance for measuring time by the rising and sinking of a ball in water.

1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* Index, An Hour Water-ball.

3. (See quots.)

1696 R. H. *Sch. Recreat* 30 A Fire that will burn in the Water, or Water Ball. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 43 Water-balls, or globes, made of wood, which swim and burn upon the water

†**Water-bank.** *Obs.* A bank of a river; also, the sea-shore.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvii. 39 Thei biheelden sum hauene hauynge a water banke, into which thei thouzten, for to caste the schipp. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4239 For many a Troyen sen thei stonde Armed wel opon the londe, To put hem fro the water bankes. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* vii. in *Anglia* VIII. 122 Þe preste . come and stood vpoun þe waterbanke. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. vi. 125 Thenne were they ware of the herte that lay on a grete water banke, and a brachet bytynge on his throte 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 56 The yerly reparacions of the waterbanke. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 76 Wtheris.. war cruellie slaine vpoun the watter bankis. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Sinus*,..the running or hollowness of Waterbanks.

fig. 1533 tr. *Erasm. Expos. Commune Creed* U ij b, Swearyng..is very cosyn and nere to synne, and it is no good trustyng to this daungerous waterbanke.

†**Waterbarge.** *Obs.* In 7 -berge. [f. Water *sb.* + **berge*, **barge*, of obscure origin, but app. identical with the first element of Barge-board, -couple, -course. Cf. dial. '*Barge*, *bairge*, the outer edge of a gable' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).] A slab placed along the edge of a roof to afford protection from rain. Hence †**Waterbarge** *v.* (Sc. *-bairge*), to furnish with 'waterbarges'.

1558 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) II. 58 The said Cuthbert to riguell and wattirbarge the saidis Johne C. and to balde hym wattirfast. 1603 G. Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 79 This stonne is Easilie hewed and searveth in buildinges to make wyndowes,...Coinestones, waterberges, and wynd berges or any other hewen worke.

Water-bath.

1. *Chem.* A vessel containing boiling water or water heated to a given temperature in or over which preparations are placed in suitable vessels to be digested, evaporated or dried.

1824 *Chem Recreat.* 226 *Bath* (*Water*) A vessel of boiling water, in which other vessels containing water are to be

placed. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 70 The liquid is decanted from the precipitated oxide, the latter is then washed with distilled water, and dried on a water-bath. 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min.* 6 It has the great advantage of not crystallizing out when cooling after concentration upon the water-bath

2. = BAIN-MARIE.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 593 [In] A Design for a Cottage Kitchen Grate. Fig 526 shows the top of the water-bath, with holes at one end for inserting saucepans. 1891 *Century Dict.*

3. A bath composed of water as distinguished from a vapour-bath.

1891 *Century Dict.* 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 9/2 Equipment for the treatment of nervous diseases, in the shape of water baths, electrical appliances, [etc.].

Water-bear. [BEAR *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** = SEA-BEAR 3. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Water Bears*, a sort of Bears in Spitsberg, or North-East Greenland, that live by what they catch in the Sea.

2. A sloth-animalcule.

1852 A. PRITCHARD *Infusorial Animal.* (new ed.) 685 They are very sluggish in their movements, and are commonly known under the name of 'little water bears' 1861 H. J. SLACK *Marv. Pond-life* 23 Last in the list we have the *Tardigrada*, 'Slow steppers,' or Water Bears, queer little creatures, something like new-born puppies, with a double allowance of imperfect feet. 1889 [see SLOTH *sb.*[1] 5]

Water-bearer.

1. One who carries water; *spec.* one whose employment is to carry water from a spring, well, or river for domestic use. *Obs.* exc. in descriptions of Eastern countries.

1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* III 26 Gabonites, water bereris forsothe dwelten in Ofel ayen the yate of watris at the est. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 437 Item, owynge to the waterberere for berynge of water, vj.d. 1524-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 328 Receued at the Maryage of chappell, the waturberer, vj.d. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 28 Yf there be neuer a wyse man, make a water bearer, a tinker, a page, comptroller of the mynte. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I iii, *Mat.* Ile in a water-bearers house, a gentleman of his note? well ile tell him my mind. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 9 Their Head-geer a Clout rowled up like our Water-Bearers. 1877 F. BURNABY *Through Asia Minor* I. xx. 229 The gusts [of wind] were a source of inconvenience to the water-bearers; their hands being occupied with the pitchers.

2. *Astr.* = AQUARIUS.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Cosmogr.* I. xxiv (1597) 158 The eleauenth Signe called Aquarius, that is to saye, the water bearer containyng two and fourtie starres. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 328 Near the horizon towards the east are perceived the constellations of the Waterbearer and the Goat

So **Water-bearing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of carrying water as a water-bearer (sense 1).

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 355 Item, the same day, for Waterberynge xij.d.

Water-bearing, *a.* **a.** Of a country: Producing water; not arid. **b.** *Geol.* Of a stratum, bed: Through which water percolates.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xlii, The little sienite peak, the last symptom of a water-bearing country, has disappeared behind us. 1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Railway Co.* 23 The large well has been completed, a water-bearing stratum having been reached. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 33 The liquid with which the water-bearing bed is charged. 1890 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* XXVI. 249 The sandstones and pebble beds are noted for their water bearing characteristics.

Water-bed.

1. A bed on board ship as distinguished from one ashore. *nonce-use.*

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 27 To his house I repaired, with hope of some refreshment after my wearisome voyage, but he then from home, I was forced to returne to my water bed.

2. A stratum through which water percolates.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 328 When sunk into, deep enough to pierce the water bed. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 32 There are districts where waterbeds may be traced for one or two miles

3. A water-tight mattress partly filled with water, designed to serve as a bed for an invalid.

1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* VII, Water-beds coming by the carrier, and a doctor from London coming down to-morrow. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III. 1 5 Who so hale and strong but he may find the water-bed a luxury? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 720 The severest cases require a water-bed

4. *Anat.* The cavity between the arachnoidea and pia mater containing cerebrospinal fluid, upon which the brain rests.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 435 In the circle of Willis, where the arteries lie on a yielding water-bed, the subarachnoid space. *Ibid.* VII. 536 A constant secretion of watery fluid into the ventricles is kept up, in order to maintain the water-bed on which the brain rests.

Water-board.

†**1.** A board to throw off water; a gutter, louver-board, or the like. *Obs.*

1427 *For. Acc.* 8 *Hen. V* D/2 In diuersis pecijs Maeremij Bordis vocatis Waynescotbordis Waterbordis Shipbordis Englisshbordis [etc.]. 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 85 To a Carpynter, for his labour, a principall post & a watir borde, xx.d. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 210/2 *Deliquia*,..water boords, or weather bordes gutters whereinto the house eaues doe drop

b. (See quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Water-Boards* or Weather-Boards of a boat, are large boards used to keep out the waves or spray of the sea.

†**2** A sideboard upon which the water to be served at a meal was placed. *Obs.*

1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) *32 If any man come to late to mattyns he shall sytt at the water boarde, and have nothinge unto his dynner but breade and water

3 (Written *Water Board.*) An administrative body having control of the supply of water to a town or district

1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Jan. 6/x The full title of Mr. Long's promised measure is 'A Bill for establishing a Water Board to manage the supply of water within London and certain adjoining districts'

‖ **Waterbok** (wō·tərbŏk). Also 9-boc, -bock; and see WATER-BUCK. [a. Du. *waterbok*, f. *water* WATER *sb.* + *bok* (see BUCK *sb.*[1] 1 e).] = WATER-BUCK.

c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 813 The other, a waterboc, was found in Karagüe. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* III. 36 'The bags' we made counted two brindled gnú, four water boc, one pallah-boc, and one pig. 1873 ELLEN B. FREWER tr. *Schweinfurth's Hrt. Afr.* I. v. (1878) 160 These antelopes belonged to the Water boks (*Antilope ellipsiprymna*). The hair of this species of Waterbock is extremely long and soft. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 336 The Waterbok of South Africa (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*), which extends through Central Africa up to Abyssinia, where it is known as the Mehedehet.

Water-boot[1]. = BOOTS[2].

1665-76 RAY *Flora* 133 The double Marsh-marigold is no other than that we commonly call the Water-Boot. 1846 [ANNE PRATT] *Wild Flowers of Year* 27 The marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) is well known in villages as the water-blob and water-boot

Water-boot[2]. [BOOT *sb.*[3]] A kind of jack-boot designed for the use of those who have to stand or walk in water.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 88, I tramped in water boots to the town of Christchurch. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 62 Water Boots of all lengths. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* x, Last time I went up clattering in my water-boots, I'm to go in pumps, that is what she means.

Water-borne, *a.* [BORNE *ppl. a.*]

1. Of a boat: Supported by the water so as to be clear of the ground or bottom upon which it has rested, afloat.

1608 *Relat. Trav. W. Bush* E 2 b, Into which River he passed with his wheeles, vntill he was water-borne. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 114 When a ship is even just of the ground that she floates, then she is water-borne. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 254 Launches..were employed in carrying out warps to drag the ships through the mud, as soon as they should be water-borne. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII. 322/1 The available width for launching is limited, and ships, as a rule, must be pulled up as soon as they are water-borne or completely afloat.

b *transf.* Said of a living body or an inanimate object.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* I. 13 Red-shanks, godwits, knots, and other waders can move as fast or faster just waterborne in shallow pools, than they can run. 1886 *Manch. Courier* 14 Dec. 8/5 He thought most of the [capsized lifeboat] men were water-borne. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* III. 73 In a dory the weight of a cod is water-borne till the last minute

2 Of goods: **a.** Carried or transported by water; conveyed by ship or boat. Hence of traffic, commerce.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* V. 158 This day they [the commons] past the bill for measuring waterborn fruit. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4818/1 Duties upon Coals to be Waterborn, and carried Coast-wise. 1790 *Act* 30 *Geo. III*, c. 55 § 17 Butter, to be water-borne, from the said Market, shall be viewed. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* XI. 331 Fruit and Vegetables, water-borne on the Thames. 1871 *Daily News* 19 May, Scarcely one-third of the fish brought to Billingsgate is waterborne. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* July 35/2 The orders were to avoid all collisions with the enemy as long as he made no attempt to interrupt our water-borne traffic. 1916 *Edin. Rev.* July 180 Sailing directions are as old as water-borne commerce

b. Put aboard a vessel for shipment.

1558-9 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 258 To understand perfectly at the customers' hands, at the same day, whether all the cloths and kerseys be entryed and shipped and water-borne. And being once all water-borne, then to make a stay of all the fleete. 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 7 If any Wharfinger..shall Ship off or suffer to be Waterborn at or from any of theire said Wharfs any Goods prohibited such Wharfinger..shall pay the Summe of One hundred pounds. 1869 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 7 Goods thus shipped, or water-borne to be shipped.

3. Of disease: Communicated or propagated by the use of contaminated drinking-water.

1892 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/1 Any waterborne epidemic. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 558 That leads to the dissemination of water-borne diseases.

Water bottle.

1. A vessel of leather or skin used in certain countries, esp. by water-bearers or water-carriers, to convey water for domestic use.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Zangues*, *zagues*, water bottle, *Lagena, uterculus.* 1914 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6 A little tip-tapping burros with panniers holding water-bottles, came round to the doors [in Valparaiso]

2. A bottle to hold drinking water. **a.** One placed on the table for use at meals or in a bedroom.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prune* vi, The washing-stand [was] soapless, the ewer and water-bottle empty. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Thoughts about People*, If he can get it [the newspaper] while he is at dinner, he eats with much greater zest; balancing it against the water-bottle. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* xx, He held out the tiny glass, and I half filled it from the water bottle on the wash-stand.

b. A kind of flask used by soldiers and travellers.

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* VI, By an afterthought, we filled our water-bottles. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/2 [The soldiers] will have to carry nothing but their rifles—not even their water bottles

3. *nonce-use.* A bottle filled with water.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* XIII. I. 224 He places them [the cut carnations] in water-bottles,, and they will continue fresh and unfaded, the best part of a month

†**Water-bouge.** *Obs.* [Cf. the earlier WATER-BULGE] = WATER-BOUGET. (In quots. *Her.*)

c 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 223 The Water-Bowge and the Wyne Botelle, With the Vetturlockes cheyne bene fast. 1550 in *Rep. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (1911) 482 Two stampes of the water boudge for vessell. A brande of the water boudge to marke cattell. 1572 [see BOUGE *sb.*[1] 1 b]

Water bouget. *Obs.* exc. *Her.*

†**1.** A skin or leather bag formerly used to carry water, usually carried in pairs either slung across a stick over the shoulder or across the back of a horse.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) F. j b, There are no hose, but watter bougets, Good for none, but suche as haue no buttockes. 1632 [see 2].

2. *Her.* = BOUGET.

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xvii. (ed. 2) 354 The Water-bowgets, which in ancient times were vsed to carry and conserue in the Campe that vsefull element of Water. 1688, 1859 [see BOUGET]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 115 The lining is semée of small water-bougets, sable. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her., It. ater bouget*, a yoke with two large skins appended to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army.

Water-bough. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See quots. 1618, 1699 and cf. WATER-SHOOTS.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 263 As water bowes beep i-kutte and i-hewe of treen. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. II (1495) 604 Yf water bowes and superfluyte ben pared of, the tree bereth the betre and the more fruyte. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 129 Cut away all the water-bowes, and the small bowes, that the pryncipall bowes may haue the more sap. 1591 GREENE *Farewe Follie* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 259 As the fairest Cedar hath his water boughes, and the sweetest rose his prickle: so in a crowne is hidden far more care than content. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orchard & Garden* XI. (1623) 38 Water boughes, or vndergrowth, are such boughes as grow low vnder others and are by them ouergrowne, ouershadowed, dropped on, and pinde for want of plentie of sap. 1699 MEAGER *New Art Gard.* 46 Take the Water-bough away, which are those on the Standards that are shaded, and dropt upon, remaining smooth and naked without Buds. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* XI, The stem rises, without a fork, for sixty feet or more, and rolls out at the top into a head very like that of an elm trimmed up, and like an elm too in its lateral water-boughs.

Water-bound, *a.* [BOUND *ppl. a.*[2]]

†**1.** *Allusive nonce-use.* Unable to shed tears

Perh. merely coined to match the corresponding use of *wind-bound* in the context. But it is possible that sense 2 was current in Fuller's time.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Conse.* (1647) 62 And though thou beest water-bound, be not wind bound also, sigh, where thou canst not sob.

2. Confined or detained by floods. Cf. WIND-BOUND *a.*

1862 *New York Tribune* 30 Apr. 1/3 While water-bound, it [a foraging party] was attacked by guerrillas

3. Of clay: ? Impervious to water. *? Obs.*

1710 HILLMAN *Unsser Redev.* Oct. (1744) 136 Yet in some Years it [the clay] is very apt to be Water bound and Steely.

4. Of macadam roads: Solidified by rolling and watering.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Where water is scarce..for the re-coating of a water-bound road. 1919 *Glasgow Her.* 24 June 4 Mr. Drummond has no hesitation in calling for the abolition of the long-established water-bound macadam.

Water-break.

†**1.** An irruption of water: = *water-breach* (WATER *sb.* 20). *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. 15 Quhen the burne on spait hailis doun the bank, Othir throw a water brek, or spait of fluide

2 Broken water, a piece of broken water.

1806 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* II. xxxi 5 Brook! whom the curious Painter doth pursue Through rocky passes,. And tracks thee dancing down thy water breaks. 1835 — *To May* 75 Streams, Gurgling in foamy water-break, loitering in glassy pool. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 94 The dashing stream stays not to pick his steps among the rocks, Or let his water-breaks be chronicled. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 61 And here and there a foamy flake Upon me, as I travel With many a silvery waterbreak Above the golden gravel. 1899 STOPF. A. BROOKE in L. P. Jacks *Life & Lett.* (1917) II. v. xxv. 512 The gay stream, which..runs from one foaming water-break to another.

3. A breakwater. *? nonce-use.*

1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War America* I. 448 This island..stretches in front of the entrance of Pensacola Bay; and at the extremity of this natural waterbreak stands Fort Pickens.

Water-buck. [Anglicized form of Du. WATER-BOK: see BUCK *sb.*[1] 1 e.] A species of antelope, *Cobus ellipsiprymnus*, found in watered districts in central South Africa; an animal of this species which is marked with a characteristic white ring round the buttocks. Sometimes applied to other species, as the SING-SING (*C. defassa*).

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 120/2, I rode up to the banks of the river with my dogs to seek for water buck. 1876 T. E. BUCKLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 284 Cobus ellipsiprymnus (The Waterbuck) A common species, extending from the Zulu country through the east of Equatorial Africa into Abyssinia. It seems never to be found far

from water, through which it does not hesitate to go when alarmed 1910 ROOSEVELT *Afr. Game Trails* IX. 215 Kermit killed a waterbuck of a kind new to us—the sing-sing *Ibid* X. 227, I spent a couple of days trying for sing-sing waterbuck on the edge of the papyrus.

attrib 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* II 87, I had two good chances at buffaloes, one at a waterbuck ram *Ibid* V 125 A waterbuck skin 1910 ROOSEVELT *Afr. Game Trails* X. 228, I killed a fine waterbuck cow at a hundred yards.

Water-budge. Also 7 -bugge. †a. = WATER-BOUGET. *Obs.* b. *dial.* A cask on wheels, to serve as a water-cart.

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 310 For ij halters for the water [illegible] 1603 SIR W. SEGAR *Honor Mil. & Civ.* II. 133 the water budges horse, vj d 1603 SIR W. SEGAR *Honor* II. 133 Bugge Gent his Armes be three water bugges, 1419. 1897 MRS. COMYNS CARR *Cottage Folk* 3 The stubble-field where her comrades [*sc.* hoppers in Sussex] were laughing and chattering around the water-budge that had been drawn up in its midst.

Water budget. = WATER BOUGET. †a. *gen. Obs.* b. *Her. rare.*

a 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Odre*, a water budget, a bottle. 1706 J. STEVENS *Span. Engl. Dict., Zangón*, a Water-budget to carry Water in. 1836 *Beckford's Vathek* 12 Is it not enough to have transformed a prince into a water budget? [*Une outre*] 1786 *reads* one of those leather barrels, which *etc.*] Perceivest thou not, that I may perish by drinking to excess?

b. 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 176b, He beareth Sanguine, a Gorge, Argent Though this seme unlikely to be a water budget, yet hath it long time been so taken, and so blazed 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 704/1 The Water Budget or bucket is an early charge identified with the names of Ros and Rosa.

†Water bulge. *Obs. rare*[1]. = WATER BOUGE. *c* 1230 [see BULGE 1].

Wa·ter-butt. A large open-headed cask set up on end to receive the rain-water from a roof.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 448 Water-butt and stand. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos., Early Coaches*, The water is coming in in every area, the pipes have burst, the water butts are running over. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXVII, A woman as round and big as our largest water-butt. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 70 George jumped out of window on to the water-butt, to see what was the matter.

b. A contemptuous epithet for a teetotaller.

1898 *Daily News* 4 May 6/6 Scoffing comrades couldn't call *him* a waterbutt or a milksop.

Wa·ter-can.

1. A portable vessel (in mod. use, of tin-plate or other metal) for holding or conveying water.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurence*) 36 With þat he brocht a vatir-cane, & laurens hyme baptist þane. *a* 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 485 Latinus bayne et poot ewer And watur-canne. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal, Sat.* X. 100 Mechanicks soon from that so Worship't face Forge little Platters, and small water Cans [*Lavacrilos*]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Water-can*, a tin vessel for holding water for a dressing-room.

b. *Astr.*

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* XII. 287 The two streams from the Water-can of Aquarius.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*, so called from the shape of the seed-vessels. Also the white water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XX. 135 With Water-cans againe, some [Nymphs] wantonly them dight, Whose larger leafe and flower, gaue wonderfull delight. 1630 — *Muses Elizium* (1892) 18 Water-cans and King-cups I nick 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II. 480 *Nymphæa lutea*...Yellow Water Lilly, or Watercan. *Ibid., N. alba*...Water-lily, Water can.

Wa·ter-ca rriage.

1. Conveyance or transportation of people, goods, etc. by water.

1536 *MS. Rawl. D. 780* fol. 74 For the water carriage of xj loodes iij fote of the sayd tymbre. 1548–9 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 39 For the water caryage of hangynges ffrom the blake ffryers to the courte at westminster. *a* 1687 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* I. (1691) 10 Conveniencies for Shipping and Water-Carriage. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4 b, The easy bringing in...of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xix, The Maes,...traversing the city in various directions, offered to every quarter the commercial facilities of water-carriage. *c* 1875 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE in *Contemp. Rev.* (1914) Apr. 514 Is not water carriage generally the cheapest, the working expenses being so exceedingly small?

b. Carrying away (of sewage) by water.

1873 B. LATHAM *Sanitary Engin.* 39 When a complete system of sewerage is intended to be carried out, and water-carriage is to be used for the removal of all the refuse and fæcal matter usually transported by sewers 1876 *Trnl. Soc. Arts* 9 June 728/1 Mr. Richard Monson asked...if he considered it a better plan to store sewage at every dwelling than to remove it directly by means of water carriage. *Ibid.*, It was impossible at the present moment to say whether the old prevailing system in this country was better or worse than the water-carriage system

2. Means or facilities for transporting by water.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins* etc 228 Ptolomy Philadelphus...open'd the Water-carriage from Alexandria to the Indies, by establishing Staples on the Canals of the Nile. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 25 The timber, by its remoteness from water carriage, is of small value. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxix. 594 The great object of my journey being to secure water carriage 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* XII. 205 There is naturally nothing which tends so rapidly and effectually to develop commerce and civilisation as that offered by good water-carriage.

†b. *collectively.* Vessels, boats. *Obs.*

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins* etc. 215 The most brittle Water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in Boats made of Earthen-ware.

3 *dial.* A channel for carrying off water.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 37 The manager of the mead ... begins cleaning out the main drain, then the main carriage, and then proceeds to make good all the water carriages that the cattle have trodden down 1819 REES *Cycl.*, VI R. 3. s. v. *Canal*, A cut or water carriage may be taken out of the summit's level, and carried on along the side of the hill with a proper fall 1898 MISS YONGE *Kebl's Parishes* VI 71 He took his revenge by a flying leap over a broad 'water carriage,' leaving them to follow as they could.

Wa·ter-ca rrier.

1. One who transports goods, etc. by water, not by land or railway. In quot. 1764, a barge master.

1764 [J. BURTON] *Pres. St. Navig. Thames* 14 These Water-carriers, look upon themselves as Masters and Lords of the River, refusing Carriage of Goods, but on their own Terms, [etc.]. 1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, The railroads, in their anxiety to secure employment for their idle rolling stock, will bid against the water carriers 1892 *Daily News* 4 Aug 3/4 Their [*sc.* the railway company's] carrying traffic in wool...had suffered through the competition of a combination of water carriers

2. A man (or animal) that carries water; *esp.* in oriental countries, the native who supplies an establishment or a number of troops with water

1787 tr *Volney's Trav. Syria & Egypt* (1788) I 256 *note*, At Cairo, it is observed, that the water-carriers, continually wet with the fresh water they carry in skins upon their backs, are never subject to the plague 1824 MORIER *Hajji Baba* iv, The muleteer, recommended me strongly to become a *saka*, or water carrier. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 374 These bees are water carriers. 1882 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* XI. 231, I told him to send a *bhisti*, a water carrier, with his leathern bucket. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 760/1 Some of the burros were water carriers, with great earthen jars swung in pairs against their panting sides.

3. Something that carries water.

a A tank or other vessel for carrying water. (See also quot. 1875.)

1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 36 A sufficient number of water-carriers, trucks, water carts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Water-carrier*, a form of water-elevator in which the bucket lifted from the well or cistern is transported on wires to the house at a considerable distance.

b. *dial.* An open channel for water, esp. in an irrigated meadow.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* 373 The wild duck...swim in the water-carriers in the great irrigated meadows.

c. *dial.* A rain-cloud.

a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 16 The water-carriers, harnessed to the south and west winds, drilling the long rows of rain like seeds into the earth.

Wa·ter-cart. A cart, usually a barrel or tank on wheels, carrying water; chiefly, an apparatus of this kind intended for watering the streets, the receptacle being fitted with an arrangement by which the water escapes through a number of small holes as the vehicle goes along.

1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.) A gentleman...watered St foin ...with a water-cart. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 49 A barrel cart, or what is commonly called a water cart 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug 278 Some superior managers even supply them [*sc.* sheep] regularly with water, in long narrow troughs, led by means of a water cart, while in the fold on dry hay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* I, Performing the part of three water-carts for the benefit of their dusty roads. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 56 During the filling of the water cart, through its leathern pipe, from the dripping iron post at the pavement edge. 1914 *Daily News* 20 Aug 6 A half battalion, marched up, hoisted their machine guns and watercart aboard, [etc.].

b. *Comb.*, esp. in jocular allusions to weeping.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XVI, Come, come,...blow this 'ere water-cart bis'ness. *Ibid.* XLV, I'm wery much mistaken if that 'ere Jingle worn't a-doin' somethin' in the water cart way! *a* 1839 HOOD *Ode to St. Swithin* 59 Why task yourself to lay the dust in streets, As if there were no Water-Cart contractors.

Wa·ter-cask. A cask to contain water; † in 17th c. *collectively.* On board ship, the common receptacle of drinking-water.

1613 J. SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 31 The Coopers provided themselues of rotans for water caske, which make excellen hoopes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. i. 152, I received an order from Captain — to put all my Cargo into her; as also all my Water-cask 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 86 We had filled our water-casks and taken in what fresh provisions we could get. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, I ran to the water cask 1862 G. T. LLOYD *30 Yrs. Tasmania* I. 3 We arrived at Bona Vista ...in order to replenish our odoriferous water-casks and exhausted hen-coops.

†Water-caster. *Obs.*

1. One who practises inspection of patients' urine as a means of diagnosis: in early use sometimes depreciatively applied to the medical profession generally; latterly, used as equivalent to 'quack'. Cf. CAST *v.* 40.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf Yr* D 3, Hipocrates, Auicen, Paracelsus, ...with all their succeeding rabble of Doctors and Water-casters 1609 — *Ravens Alm.* Wks. (Grosart) IV 193 Let some skilfull-water-caster toot vpon your vrinell. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* A 5, The fare of Quacksalvers, Mountebanckes, Ratcatchinge Watercasters 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 63 Oppilation or Obstruction, a noted hard word amongst our Water-casters, those pedantick pretenders to Science 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 213 The country people have long been deceived by water casters, as they are denominated. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* *fig.* 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 3 (1713) I. 13, I am just running to a State Water-caster, to resolve me a Horary Question.

2. ? A workman employed to sprinkle water.

1610 *Assessm Wages* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 A water Caster, vd. A caster of stone Clay or marle, vd.

Wa·ter-cat.

†1. ? A kind of firework. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 22 Taking two measures for each lay of water cat-charge, and a little corn powder between each *Ibid* 71 Charges for water cats.

2. A book-name of a variety of otter (see quot.).

1889 *Century Dict.*, *Water-cat*, the nair, or Oriental otter *Lutra nair*, translating a Mahratta name.

†Water-chain. *Obs.* A chain formerly inserted between the bit and the leather rein of a bridle, to prevent the leather from being rotted by the water when the horse drinks.

1598 FLORIO, *Siciliana*, the water cheine of a bit. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit.* VII. xiv § 23. 371 The remembrance of which field is retained vnto this day, by certaine small Hilles there remaining, whence haue beene digged the bones of men, Armour, and the water chaines of horse-bridles.

Wa·ter-clock[1]. [CLOCK *sb.*[1]] An instrument actuated by water for the measurement of time. Applied, e.g. to the CLEPSYDRA of the ancients, and to inventions of Sir Isaac Newton and others.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. lx. I. 191 This manner of Horologe or water-clocke, hee dedicated in the end within house. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat. & Art* 39 A Water-Clock, or a Glasse shewing the houre of the day 1723 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instrum.* VIII. VII (1758) 253 Of the Construction of a Water-Clock This Clock is composed of a Metalline well soldered Cylinder, wherein is a certain Quantity of prepared water, and several little Cells, which communicate with each other by Holes near the Circumference. 1727 STUKELEY in Turner *Grantham* (1806) 177 Sir Isaac's water clock, resembled pretty much our common clocks...There was a dial plate at top with figures of the hours. The index was turned by a piece of wood, which either fell or rose by water dropping. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl Antiq* 347 *Water clock*, A new kind was invented in Italy about the middle of the seventeenth century. A cylinder, divided into several small cells, was suspended, in a frame, in which the hours' distances, found by trial, were marked out. As the water flowed from one cell to another, it changed very slowly the centre of gravity of the cylinder, and put it in motion. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* VI. (1856) 47 Here the rushing of the water-clock which measured time in the neighbouring square ceased, signifying thereby that the night was getting on. 1894 BOASE *Register Exeter Coll.* (O. H.S.) p. lxxxix, [16th c.] Logic lectures were given from 6 to 7 in the morning,... The time was reckoned by a water-clock.

†Water-clock[2]. *Obs.* [CLOCK *sb.*[3]] An aquatic beetle.

1634 MOUFET *Theat. Ins.* I. xxiii. 164 Scarabei aquatici... quos. German *Wasser käfers*, Angl, Waterclocks appellant 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § vii ii 171 The Great English Waterclock. *Hydrocantharus major Anglicus.*

Wa·ter-clo·set. A closet or small room fitted up to serve as a privy, and furnished with water-supply to flush the pan and discharge its contents into a waste-pipe below. Often abbreviated W.C.

Sometimes applied to the pan and the connected apparatus for flushing and discharge; also, loosely, to any kind of privy.

1755 *Connoisseur* No 100 It was always my office...to attend him in the water-closet when he took a cathartic 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 25 Oct., A little after seven, he went into the water-closet. 1819 SCOTT in *Lockhart* IV. 248, I am happy to learn it has that useful English comfort, a water-closet. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Butler* 409 The different parts of water-closets are made in a similar way, and sold to the plumber. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl Antiq.* 348 Water-closet. That of the palace of the Cæsars is adorned with marble, arabesques and mosaicks. 1877 H. ROBINSON & MELLISS *Purif Water carried Sewage* 1 Water-closets do not add very much to the volume of sewage.

attrib. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 218 I me water-closet latch, with snibbing-bolt. 1873 B. LATHAM *Sanitary Engin.* 39 A district in which the water closet system is intended only to be partially adopted.

Hence **Wa·ter-clo·seted**, *a.* [-ED.[2]], fitted or provided with water-closets.

1876 *Trnl. Soc. Arts* 9 June 725/2 A town...well water-closeted and containing no manufactories.

Wa·ter-co lour.

†1. The colour of water, blue, greyish-blue. *Obs.*

c 1425 *MS. Digby* 233 fol. 224/2 Loke þat...þe mennes clothing by coloured with venet colour þat is water coloure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Coleur d'azur & d'eaue*, azure, or water colour, skie colour.

2. A pigment for which water and not oil is used as a solvent. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V. i. 80 And neuer yet did Insurrection want Such water colours, to impaint his cause. 1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 120 Painting may be performed either with water colours or with oyle colours. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* II. i, The loud talking crowd Will think it all but water colours Laid on for a time. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Anat Trunks* (1682) 138 Smaller Pictures in Water-Colours. 1749 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 2 Oct., It is all one to me, whether in enamel or in water colours, provided it is but very like you 1765 *Phil. Trans* LVIII. 187 It would be a cheap and usefull water-colour. 1807 MRS. GRANT *Lett fr. Mountains* I. (ed. 2) Pref. p. viii, It is for such minds as these to distinguish the durable pencil of truth from the water-colours of fiction. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 168 A most beautiful drawing in water colours. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. vi, Lucie's...work-table and box of water-colours. 1903 M. A. STEIN *Sand-Buried Ruins of Khotan* xviii. (1904) 271 The thin layer of water-colour with which they are painted has suffered much.

3. A picture painted with water-colours.

1844 ROSSETTI in *Atlantic Monthly* (1896) May 589/2, I shall make him a small water-colour in exchange. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXVI. (1898) 183 It was a pleasant sunny room,...nor...was it hung with immense pictures of game and fruit, but with light and bright water-colours. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 309 There was Landhaven itself, glittering in

the morning light, a water-colour in white and red, as the wet tiles took the sun, and the warmth beneath melted the thin snow

4. The art or method of painting with water-colours

1843 Ruskin *Mod Paint* I II. I. VII § 19 The more specific study of mountains seems to have coincided with the more dexterous practice of water colour 1909 C. J. Holmes *Picture making* 170 In water colour proper the washes of colour are laid directly on the paper, usually over a faint pencil outline

5 *attrib.*, as *water-colour cake, drawing, exhibition, painting.*

1698 T Froger *Voy* 112 A great many fine Water-colour Paintings, that are brought hither from Rome 1839 Hood *Literary & Lit* 52 Men that deal in water-colour cakes 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. III, A very pretty drawing, which had been in the water-colour exhibition 1862 W. Sandby *R Acad* I. 103 The founder of the English school of water colour painting 1876 S Redgrave *Catal Water-Col. Paintings* 15 When water colour drawing emerged from mere Indian ink or other monochrome tint 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* VII, Water-colour drawings on the wall.

Wa·ter-co loured, *a.*

1. Painted or executed in water-colours.

1773 *Gentl. Mag* XLIII 584 A very large and curiously drawn water-coloured chart. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont Countries* I. 165 His cabinet is hung with twenty water-coloured or opaque drawings 1863 Miss Braddon *Aurora Floyd* III, The walls ordinarily covered with French prints and water coloured sporting sketches

2. Of the colour of water. *rare.*

1705 Beverley *Virginia* II IV (1722) 112 The other [sort of cherry] is Water colour'd within 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XII 138 When polished, the fragments [of granite] appear as if set or inlaid in a fine pellucid or water-coloured matter

Wa·ter-co lourist. [f. Water-colour + -ist.] One who paints in water-colours

1850 in Ogilvie 1870 *Daily News* 2 Dec , The old water-colourists dwell in a medium of perpetual beeswing 1874 R Tyrwhitt *Sketch Club* 20 If you have any very patient, keen and skilful water-colourist among you.

Wa·tercourse.

1 A stream of water, a river or brook; also an artificial channel for the conveyance of water.

1510 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp's Stortford* (1882) 31 Item of Rychard wood for a watercorse, *jd* 1550 W Hunnis *Ps* vi. (1583) 3 Nor in the deepe, and water course, That passeth vnder ground 1611 Bible *Isa* xliv 4 They shall spring vp as willowes by the water courses. 1724 *Act 11 Geo I*, c. 11 § 7 To cleanse any Ditch or Water course adjoyning to the said Roads. 1846 *J Baxter's Libr Pract. Agric* I 229 My own ditches or watercourses are four feet wide. 1849 Layard *Nineveh & Rem* I. VII 175 Water-courses, once carrying fertility to many gardens, were now empty and dry 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol Scot* I. 7 Water-courses, from the tiniest runnel up to the ample river.

attrib. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* IV 60 In its form, one of these shields is an elongated and convex oblong, somewhat resembling a hollowed water-course tile

fig 1570 T Norton tr *Nowell's Catech.* 68 b, From the spring hed of his diuine liberalitie as it were by certaine guiding of water courses, God conueyeth his benefities to vs by the handes of men

b. in legal use (see quot. 1848).

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 385 The dyche, tearmed to be a water course, hath bene stopped 1626 Whitlock, J. in Bulstrode *Rep.* III. (1659) 340 A Water course doth not begin by prescription, nor yet by assent, but the same doth begin *ex jure naturæ*, having taken this course naturally, and cannot be averted. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* I. XVII § 12 345 Without such a Servitude, Water may not be altered or diverted from its course, as was found, where the Water course was the March betwixt the Heretors. 1725 *Mod. Rep.* (1769) II 274 For suppose a man hath a water course running through his ground, and his neighbour diverts it, this is no trespass. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c 71 § 2 No Claim which may be lawfully made...to any Water-course, or the Use of any Water, to be enjoyed [etc]. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex*, *Watercourse*, a species of incorporeal hereditament, being a right which one has to the benefit of the flow of a river or stream, such right commonly referring to a stream passing through one's land

†**c.** *Court of the Watercourse* (see quot.) *Obs*

1698–9 *Act 11 Will III* c 21 § 14 Any Right, claimed for the holding a certaine Court within the said Mannor [of Gravesend] called Curia Cursus Aquæ or The Court of the Watercourse for the better Government of Barges Boats and Vessells useing the Ferry or Passage from the Towne of Gravesend to London.

2. The bed or channel of a river or stream.

1566 *Shampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) I. 1, 36 We present owen symones hathe not mendyd the watter cowrse of hys close by goslen lane 1679–88 *Moneys Secr Serv. Chas II & Jas. II* (Camden) 88 To scowre the ditches and water-courses at Hampton Court, to keep the fowle there 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 265 He presently threw out the water, with the sand [etc] into the ordinary water-course. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I 401 A want of relation in the position of alluvial beds to the existing watercourses may be no test of the high antiquity of such deposits 1871 L Stephen *Playgr Eur* (1894) x. 248 Reaching the valley ..by the left bank of the stream, or rather watercourse.

†**3.** ? The flow of water. *Obs.*—°

1552 Huloet, Water course, *agmen, inis*, (?) *qua aqua labet impetum.*

†**4** The fairway or width of water-surface under a bridge. *Obs. rare*

1735 J Price *Stone Br Thames* 3 The Space of the Water, or Water course, will be 600 Feet between the Piers.

†**5** *Anat* a. = Aqueduct 3. b The hypogastrium. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 222 In the lower belly because this is easily dilated as the burthen increaseth, and in the lower part of it called the watercourse or *Hypogastrium. Ibid* VIII XIV (1631) 581 The watercourse or darke hole betwixt the Mamillary processe and appendix called Styloides

Wa·ter-cra cker.

1. A kind of firework. ? *Obs.*

1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 22 The water-crackers, or divers are commonly rammed in cases.

2 A Prince Rupert's drop

1887 *Sci Amer* 19 Mar 181/1 In this way I have taken a water cracker, as they [Prince Rupert drops] are called in the factory, several feet long, and broken it four or five times

3. *U.S.* A water-biscuit. 1891 in *Century Dict.*

Wa·ter-craft.

1 Skill in water-matters.

1566 *Act 8 Eliz* c 13 § 1 To foresee the good Encrease and Mayntenaunce of Shypps and of all kinde of Men traded and browght upp by Water Crafte moost meete for her Majesties Maine Seruice 1888 Doughty *Trav Arabia Deserta* I. 5 14, I saw Bedouins swimming there, and wondered at this watercraft in men of the dry deserts. 1904 R J Farrer *Garden Asia* 255 Their tact in water-craft is our sole protection from drowning.

2. A vessel that plies on the water, such vessels collectively.

1618 J. Taylor (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr* F 2, All the Shippes, Carackes, .Barkes, and Water-crafts, that are now in the world 1868 B J Lossing *The Hudson* 203 A broad and beautiful bay, at all times animated with a variety of water-craft. 1916 R Culium *Men who wrought* IV, The object lying upon the table .. was a ten-foot model of a strange-looking water craft.

Wa·ter-crane.

1. An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank (now esp. to the tender of a locomotive).

1658 T. Willsford *Nat Secrets* 156 From hence it is, that the Air in Water cranes and pumps being sucked out, the waters, are forced to rise. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Water-crane*, a goose-neck apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank to the tender of a locomotive engine

2. A crane worked by hydraulic power.

1849 J. Glynn *Constr Cranes* 112 The Water Cranes shown, are Two Self-Acting Machines.

Wa·ter-cress. [Cf. MLG., MDu. *waterkerse*, G. *wasserkresse*]

1. The hardy perennial, *Nasturtium officinale* (N O. *Cruciferæ*), found in abundance near springs and in small running streams, and now widely cultivated for use as a salad. Also applied to other species of *Nasturtium.*

Often in *plural*, esp as denoting an article of food; in the 17th and 18th c. the sing. is hardly found.

a *sing*

a 1400–50 *Stockh Med MS.* p. 209 Watercrosse, *nascorium gallicanum a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. (1910) 76 Pise bene herbez necessary to be werk of clistry, *scilicet* Violette, maluez, watercresse 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xvii. 201 Water Cresse being boiled in wine [etc]. is verie good against the scurvie. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 75/2 To make sownde Teeth Take Watercresse, and rubbe the same with wine, and heerwith washe your mouth often times 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III 582 Sisymbrium sylvestre, Creeping Water Cress 1800 E Darwin *Phytol.* XI 269 In the winter months the rise of springs may be detected by the presence of aquatic plants, as of water-cress 1881 F. G. Heath *My Garden Wild* XIII. 216, I grew in my stream, some Watercress, whose pinnate leaves are so frequently eaten 1902 Cornish *Natural Thames* 124 The artificial culture of water-cress is comparatively modern

b. *pl.*

13 *K Alis.* 5767 Withinne grene and mychel weed, Watekressen and heighe reed. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 Sepe malue, paritorie, violet, watircressen in watir & lete þe patient sitte þeron anoon to þe nauele *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 165 Senacio, narstucium aquaticum idem, watercresses 1528 Paynell *Reg. Sanct Salerni* (1541) 85 Watercresses doth cure tothe ache. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Golden Legacie* (1592) O 2 My Loues shall growe vp as the water Cresses, slowly, but with a deepe roote 1611 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 196 Given to a man which gott the watercresses and brooke lime, vj*d*. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v *Cress*, Water-Cresses have a sharp and biting Taste 1799 Southey *Cross Roads* 8 There were water-cresses growing, And pleasant was the water's flowing. 1834 Dickens *Sk Boz, Boarding-ho.* II, Tibbs began eating water cresses like a Nebuchadnezzar 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I 145/1 The first coster-cry heard of a morning in the London streets is that of 'Fresh wo orter-creases' 1866 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* VII. 24 He loved his brook with its water-cresses.

2. Applied (chiefly as book-names) to some other cruciferous plants, esp. *Cardamine amara, C. pratensis*, and *Heliosadium nodiflorum.*

a 1400–50 *Stockh Med. MS.* p 167 Watercresse, *Apium ranarum.* 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Cresses, water, *Cardamine* 1548 — *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 47 Lauer or Sion is called of some englishe men Bellragges, of other some yealowe watercresses 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. IX 625 The seconde kinde is called..in Englishe, the lesser Watercresse, and Coccow flowers. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II XVIII. 201 There be sixe kindes of wilde herbes numbered among the water Cresse which followe in order. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 347 Cress, American Water *Cardamine rotundifolia*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb* as *water-cress-bed, -gatherer, -growing* vbl. sb.; **water-cress green**, a particular shade of green.

1906 *Daily Chron* 21 Aug 7/6 Extensive *watercress beds. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 125 A notice warning off the poor *water-cress gatherer 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct 2/1 A costume of this *watercress green is made. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 124 *Water-cress growing is an increasing business in the Thames Valley. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Water-cress seller.

Hence **Wa·tercressed, Wa·tercressy** *adjs* (*nonce-wds.*), containing or abounding in water-cress.

1828 Wilson in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 284 Over all the water cressy and puddocky ditches 1845 Talfourd *Vac. Tourists* I 91 We walked on beside a little water-cressed stream

Wa·ter-cure. [Cure *sb.*1 5 b; after G. *wasserkur.*] A method or course of medical treatment by means of water.

1842 [see Cure *sb.*1 5 b] 1843 Andy *Water Cure* 110 To suppose, that the water cure will have as fair a trial in England as vaccination has had in Germany. 1845 *Murray's Hand-bk Continent* (ed. 5) 428, 36 m beyond Landeck is the Water Cure establishment of Vincent Priessnitz at Grafenberg 1857 *Putnam's Monthly Mag* Mar 244/1 We sallied *out to climb the long hill*—half way up which, shone the white-washed walls of the great Silesian Water-cure.

Hence **Wa·ter-cu rer, -cu ring.**

1849 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 46 This shall be the last of my water-curing for the present. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 4/6 The late Pastor Kneip, the Bavarian water-curer

Wa·ter-dock. [Dock *sb.*1, cf. Ofl. *ea-docce* lit river-dock, Edocke] A name for various aquatic species of *Rumex*; formerly also applied to other broad-leaved water-plants.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 94 *Lappacium aquaticum, uel lappacium maius*, angl waterdokke uel edokke. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Hydrolapathon*, water dockes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. lxviii 312 Of water Dockes *c* 1710 Petiver *Cat. Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab II, Great Water Dock. 1882 Jefferies *Bevis* III. 194 Great water-docks at the margin with leaves almost a yard long.

attrib. 1496 *Bk. St Albans, Fishing* j, In Iuyll take..the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* III. lxx. (1760) 270 Of the Water-Dock-Root, five Ounces 1807 W. Roscoe *Butterfly's Ball* (1808) 20 A Mushroom their Table, and on it was laid A Water-dock Leaf, which a Table cloth made.

Wa·ter-do ctor.

a. = Water-gaster 1. **b.** = Hydropathist.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII 8 Mrs. Mayersbach, widow of the celebrated Water-Doctor of that name. 1846 Lytton *Conf Water-patient* 43 The peculiar 'crisis', sought for so vehemently by the German water-doctors 1848 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed 7), *Uromantia* ., the art of divining diseases by simple inspection of the urine One professing to be able to do this is called *Uromantes.* Vulgarly, a water doctor 1849 E FitzGerald *Lett* (1889) I. 198 Some one told me that he was gone or going to the Water Doctor at Malvern.

Wa·ter-dog.

1. a A dog bred for or trained to the water; esp one trained to retrieve waterfowl. Formerly as a specific name, the barbet or poodle imported from the continent. **b.** Any kind of dog that swims well, and is habituated to or not shy of the water.

13 *K. Alis* 5771 Bristled hy weren as hogges, And slynken as water-dogges 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 475 For ane corsbow and ane water-dog to the King, vj li. 1600 Darrell *Detect. Harsnet's Discov.* 130 They..would neuer haue indured him to haue chopt at his face, as a water dogge at a duck. 1621 G Markham *Hunger's Prevent.* XI 67 Not any amongst vs is so simple that he cannot say when hee seeth him, This is a Water-Dogge, or a Dogge bred for the Water. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (ed. 2) 49 How to train a Water-dog. 1762–71 H Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) IV. 145 She has done a picture of fowls, a water dog and a heron 1824 Bewick *Quadrupeds* (ed 8) 360 The Large Rough Water Dog..*Le Grand Barbet*, Buff. 1837 T. Hull *Brit. Quadrupeds* 226 The Water-Dog must not be confounded with the Water-Spaniel, from which indeed it differs considerably in size and in proportions 1867 'Stonehenge' *Dogs of Brit Isl.* 45 Though excellent water dogs,..we have had to complain of their impetuous rush into pond or river. 1876 *Field* 13 May 537/2 It was proposed to have trials of performing dogs, sheepdogs and water dogs.

2. A man thoroughly at home either on or in the water. **a** A sailor. **b.** A good swimmer.

1674 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* I 1, 2 *Sail...*when I welcom'd him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and call'd me fawning Water-dog? 1840 R H Dana *Two Yrs. bef. Mast* xiii. (1854) 57 They [*sc.* Sandwich Islanders] are complete water-dogs, and therefore very good in boating. 1878 Joaquin Miller *Songs of Italy* 29 Brave old water-dogs wed to the sea. 1867 S. W. Baker *Isle Trib.* V. 95 These two Arab water-dogs were up to their necks in the river, screaming out directions to each other. 1878 Tristawny *Rec. Shelley*, etc. I 154, I was the only water dog of our band; neither Percy nor Captain Roberts nor the mate could swim.

3. A name for various animals.

†**a.** The otter. *Obs* (? exc. *dial.*)

1576 A. Fleming tr. *Caius Dogs* II 19 Both Ælianus and Ællius, call the Beauer, Κύνα [*sic*] ποταμίον, a water dogge, or a dogge fishe. 1655 Walton *Angler* II. (1661) 49 There is brave hunting this Water-dog in Cornwall. *c* 1856 Denham *Tracts* (1892) I. 87 In Ireland the country people call the otter the Devil's water dog.

b. *U.S.* One of the various species of salamanders, *esp.* the hellbender or the mud-puppy.

1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), 1882 *Amer Naturalist* Feb. 140 The Menopoma, here [Pa.] called 'alligator' and 'water-dog'.

c. *U.S.* ? A variety of Dogfish.

1892 A. E Lee *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) I. 29, Suckers, catfish, gars and waterdogs were also taken [in the Scioto River].

d. The water-rat or water-vole, *Arvicola amphibius.*

1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* i, The burn itself had plenty of water-dogs, or water-rats, along its banks.

4 A small dark floating cloud supposed to indicate rain (Cf Dog *sb.* 10 c.)

a 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia* 1910 *Spectator* 3 Sept 342/1 Other English names for various perceptible forms of vapour in the sky are 'water-dogs', 'sun-galls' [etc.].

† 5 *Angling* A device for disentangling a hook.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III 103/2 A Water-Dog, is a round peece of Lead like a Ring It is to unloose the Hookes if they be fastned at the bottom.

† **Waterdome.** *Obs* —° [*dome* = Doom *sb.*] An alleged archaic term for ordeal by water.

1681 Blount *Glossogr* (ed 5), *Waterdome*, the antient trial by Water

Wa'ter-dri'nker.

1. A drinker of water, one who drinks water in preference to wine or other liquors; now usually *spec.* a total abstainer.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 518/2 Water drynkare, *aquebibus* 1546 J. Heywood *Prov* II. v. (1867) 59 A falser water drinker there liueth not. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I iv. 1 What! the wel-dieted Amorphus become a water-drinker? 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 31 When as water or small beere-drinkers look like Apes rather then men 1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VIII v, A water-drinker, provided he is a professed one, and does it without fraud or covin, is precisely in the same predicament 1825 Wordsw *Poems* Pref. ad fin., Though myself a water-drinker, I cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing what follows. 1882 F. M. Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* 7 A water-drinker in India is always a phenomenon.

† b. In the early Christian Church, an epithet applied to those who in the celebration of the Sacrament used water instead of wine. *Obs.*

1562 [T Cooper] *Answ. Def. Truth* VIII. 50 Cyprian wrate against those that were called Aquary, waterdrinkers.

2 One who drinks the 'waters' at a spa.

1707 Jos. Browne (*title*), An Account of the Wonderful Cures Perform'd by the Cold Baths, With Advice to the Water Drinkers at Tunbridge, Hampstead, and all the other Chalibeate Spaws 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvi, A golden inscription [in the pump-room], to which all the water drinkers should attend. 1889 (Grenton *Memory's Hurkback* 188 It was great fun to see the troop of water-drinkers in the early morning marching up and down..each with an empty wine-glass in hand, which from time to time they got replenished, according to the dose of mineral water prescribed for them.

Wa'ter-drinking, *vbl. sb.*

1. The action or an act of drinking water.

1698 Flover *Asthma* (1727) 191 Much Water-drinking is injurious to the Old. 1774 Foote *Coseners* Plol., I am no fish, save me from water-drinking! 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 410 Water-drinking is certainly beneficial between meals

2. Drinking mineral waters at a spa

1697 Flover *Rnq. Baths* Pref. a 4 b, By Water-drinking, and Bathing at Buxton, I have procured to my self better Health. 1789 Pilkington *View Derbysh* I 230 In many cases much advantage has been gained by the administration of medicines in conjunction with the course of water-drinking

attrib. 1789 Charlotte Smith *Ethelinde* (1814) I. 106 Sometimes people of a certain style make acquaintance at water-drinking places.

Wa'ter-dri'nking, *a.* That drinks water and abstains from stronger liquors.

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* iii. 284 Let me rather pine Wiles and water-drinking, then love wine 1736 Berkeley *Discourse* Wks. III. 415 Supply the water drinking savage with strong liquor, and he shall be drunk for several days. 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* I Wks. 1799 II. 209 That, water drinking, mirth-marring, amorous old hunks 1805 Wordsw *Waggoner* I. 60 A simple water drinking Bard. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr.* IV, The hungry water-drinking guests.

Wa'ter-drop.

1. A drop or globule of water. Usually *pl.*

1593 Shaks *Rich II*, IV. I. 262 Oh, that I were a Mockerie, King of Snow, Standing before the Sunne of Bullingbrooke To melt my selfe away in Water drops 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 193 When water drops haue worne the Stones of Troy. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. i. 17 There will come An hour, when toss'd upon some water-drops, A man shall say to a man, 'Believe in me, And walk the waters'. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xx, The devil a water drop he gets here .We will teach the light-footed old infidel to be a good Christian, and drink wine of Cyprus 1866 G Macdonald *Ann. Q Neighb.* iii, The water-wheel, mossy and green with ancient waterdrops. *Comb* 1809 tr *R. von Jakob's Clin Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 211 The small shiny water-drop like bodies.

2 A tear, tear-drop.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 280 Let not womens weapons, water drops, Staine my mans cheekes. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV cxvi, Egeria! The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled With thine Elysian water-drops 1825 Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II 149 The large water drop stood upon his lashes

3. *Sc.* = Eavesdrip, Stillicide 2.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Mull.* xxvii, This is all about a servitude of water-drap *Ibid.*, We are obligated to receive the natural water-drap of the superior tenement

Watere, obs. form of Water *v.*

† **Wa'tered,** *a. Obs.* [f. Water *sb.* + -ed 2.] In parasynthetic derivatives, said of a jewel: Characterized by 'water' (of a specified quality).

a 1637 B Jonson *Execr. Vulcan*, etc (1640) G 2 b, A stocke, To graft the greene Emrald on, Or any better water'd Stone. 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3990/4 The Brilliant very clean and white watered.

Watered (wǭ'tərd), *ppl. a* [f. Water *v.* + -ed 1.]

† 1. Of the eyes: Filled or running with watery matter or with tears. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* i. 80 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 For wattryd eyne & to grety. 1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 67 Bending his watered eyes and woful hart with ioyned hands vnto the heauens, she prayed [etc.] 1593 Drayton *Garland Good Will* F 1 b, Let not offence be found in this, To give my Lord a parting kiss With watr'd eyes

2. Soaked or steeped in water.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 26 Take Soundys of watteryd Stokkefysshe, an caste per to 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic* II. (1741) 124 Our throats cut, Down which we watered Meal of Oats put.

† b Of the cheeks: Wet with tears *Obs.*

1581 Dr. Norfolk in *14th Rep Hist. MSS Comm.* App IV. 574 Prayinge, with an overwhelminge harte and watered cheekes. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* v. xlii § 2 [They] could not but with bleeding harts and with watred cheekes behold a person of so great place and worth constrayned to indure so foule indignities.

c. Of a road Soaked or sprinkled with water to lay the dust, etc

1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* XIX, A shop with a sun-blind, and a watered pavement, is a sanctuary 1896 J Davidson *Fleet St. Eclogues* Ser. II. 48 The odour stale Of watered streets

3. Of a garden, land: Kept moist by pouring or sprinkling water.

1535 Coverdale *Jer* XXXI 12 Their conscience shalbe as a well watred garden. [1611 Bible *Ibid.*, Their soule shall be as a watered garden] 1552 Huloet, Watered as a field, or garden, *irriguus* Watred with dew, *rosidus* 1654 C Wase *Gratius' Cyneget.* A 3 b, But the poore Alaband in his water'd yard Plants grounds of hemp 1826 Sherer *Notes & Refl. Ramble Germany* 180 The plain is wooded as though it were a forest, and yet you know it to be a watered garden.

b. Of a country, locality. Furnished or supplied with rivers or streams of water. Often with adv., as *well-, best-watered.* Of a road. Having streams of water near-by, convenient for travellers

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 18 Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains, Round Euston's water'd vale, and sloping plains. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 95 That well watered garden of olives and mulberry trees which spreads many miles on every side of the great white temple of Milan. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxv, I should say it was the best watered..piece of country yet discovered in New Holland 1893 Selous *Trav & Adv. Africa* 14, I took the best watered of the roads leading to the Marico river. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/2 [Australian Advt.] Good and watered roads pass through the properties.

c. Of meadow land: Subject to periodical flooding. (Cf. Water-meadow.)

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xi. 111 Water, when it runs off very soon, is Beneficial, as is seen in water'd Meadows. 1774 *Pennsylv. Gaz* 10 Aug., Suppl. 2/2 About 7 acres of watered meadow. 1789 T Wright *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 6 The farmer who occupies fifty acres of this watered land. 1826 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1830) 308 Here are watered meadows nearest to the river on both sides; then the gardens, the houses, and the cornfields. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 181 Watered meadow, even to the extent of one acre, is a perfect treasure at the manse. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug 1/6 Twenty-four acres of watered meadow.

4. Of wine or strong liquor, milk, etc.: Diluted with water.

1552 Huloet, Watered, or whereunto water is put, *aquatus.* 1642 Howell *For Trav.* (Arb.) 32 Go to their Diet, the one drinkes Watered Wine, the other Wine watered. 1873 O. W. Holmes *Addr. Opening Fifth Avenue Theatre* 127 Dealers in watered milk. 1905 H. G. Wells *Kipps* I. ii. § 2 A supper of bread and cheese and watered beer awaited him downstairs.

b. *fig.* Weakened in character or force by alteration or addition. Also *watered-down.*

1897 F Harrison in *Daily News* 2 Jan 3/5 A watered orthodoxy and a timid ecclesiasticism. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 8/1 The religious and the profane alike are..anxious to know if the revised Decalogue..is to be only a watered-down version of the Mosaic Tables. 1921 G. C. Field *Moral Theory* 111 253 It is only in a watered-down form that it [*sc.* love] can be extended to the whole of humanity.

c. Of the capital of a trading company: Diluted, increased in nominal amount by the issue of stock or shares for which no consideration has been received. Cf. Water *v.* 7 e.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 5/1 Deduct from that £1,250,000 of watered capital. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 72 The Company had to pay a dividend on watered capital.

5. Of silk or other textile: Having a wavy lustrous damask-like pattern or finish. (Cf. Water *v.* 9.)

?1595 *Q Flis. & Levant Co.* (1904) 87 Waltered and unwaltered Chamblletts. 1646 *Mem. Koheby* (Surtees) 9 For watered tabba when my lady was at Yorke 6 l 9s 9 d. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 My watered grogerin gowne 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 8 Of watered Silks, or Stuffs. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 365 Camlets watered and not watered. 1823 Ruttyr *Fonthill* 43 The hangings of crimson cloth and watered moreen are handsome. 1841 S Warren *Ten Thou.* I VIII, Over his waistcoat he wore a broad black watered riband, to which was attached his eyeglass. 1860 Geo Eliot *Mill on Floss* II. i, That watered-silk she had on cost a pretty penny. 1893 Liddon *Life Pusey* I. i. 5 She commonly wore a watered-silk dress

b. Similarly of steel = Damascened b

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 384 The watered design of the true Damascus scymitar. 1880 W. Egerton *Handbk. Ind Arms, India Museum* 98 Dagger; 'Kris'; watered blade 1883 F Pollock in *Proc. Roy. Instit* X. 386 The damasked or 'watered' appearance of the blades which are most highly esteemed in the East.

† 6. *Her* Having water of a specified tincture. *Obs.*

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Alph. Arms, *Powell* [Oxfordshire] ..three wells az. watered ar.

Wa'ter-e'ngine.

† 1. An engine for pumping water to extinguish fire; a fire-engine *Obs.*

1677 Sir C. Wyche in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 128 The water Engines which are used here when fires happen. 1721 in *Pall Mall Gaz.* (1887) 19 Sept. 14/1 John Oates.. is directed by his Lordship to assist with Two Water Engines on the first Notice that shall be given him, when any Fire breaks out 1802 Accum *Treat.* I. 212 The town has three water-engines

2. An engine to raise water; a water pumping engine,

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1254 A Letter, subscribed W Tenon, concerning Dr. Papin's new Water-Engine. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 340 Edward Ford..made the great water Engine, for the serving the Inhabitants of the Strand. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 101 You must have Recourse to Water-Engines, which raise it from the Bottom of Wells, into receiving Cisterns. 1811 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* Introd. 20 Mines..which have some of the most powerful water engines. 1886 J. Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 71 *Water-engine*, an engine used exclusively for pumping water.

3. An engine driven by water power or by which water power is applied.

1858 Lardner *Hand-bk Nat. Phil.* 146 Water-engine... Hydraulic wheels..are by far the most common expedients by which water power is applied

So † **Water-engineer,** an official charged with the management of municipal fire-engines.

1721 in *Pall Mall Gaz* (1887) 19 Sept 14/1 The Lord Mayor, to prevent the Calamities that may happen by Fire, has Ordered Publick Notice to be given, That John Oates, Water-Ingineer to the Honourable City of Dublin [etc.]

Waterer (wǭ'tərəɹ). [f Water *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who waters plants, crops, etc. *lit* and *fig.*

In 17th c religious literature somewhat common in allusions to 1 Cor. iii 7, 8.

1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par.* 1 *Cor.* III. 6-7 Yf the husband manne be of thys dyspoynted, nothyng in maner preuayleth, the gardiner, nor yet the waterer. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 80 This ill weed,..maugre the warmers and waterers, hath by her Maiesties gracious breath beene euer parched vp. 1607 [R. Parker] *Schol. Disc agst. Antichr.* II. v. 2 The Magistrate must be a remouuer, or reuiver of the Ceremonies controuersed: a weeder or a waterer of them. 1621 R. Johnson *Way to Glory* 23 The very titles that the holy Ghost doth giue them [*sc.* gospellers] in Scripture,.. as ..Waterers, Builders, Stewards, [etc.]. 1703 J. Frame *Test.* in C Marshal *Scott's Trav.* (1704) b v b, He was both a Planter, as well as a Waterer in God's Vineyard. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 387 Watering plants in pots requires much more consideration on the part of the waterer than watering in free soil.

† b. One who practises irrigation *Obs. rare.*

1789 T. Wright *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 22 This method..is..taught by a systematical waterer in Staffordshire.

† 2. = Aquarius. *Obs. rare*—1.

1546 *Gassar's Prognost.* b v, In ye signe Aquari or waterer.

3. One who is sent ashore to obtain a supply of fresh water for a ship's company.

1773 Hawkesworth *Voy.* III. 498 Having..sent the boat away, [he] set out to join the waterers by land. 1777 G. Forster *Voy round World* I. 127 Sail makers, coopers, waterers, and wood-cutters. 1782 *Gentl Mag.* LI 278 The Indians still continuing troublesome, and attacking the waterers with stones at the well.

4. One who supplies animals with drinking water.

1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxi, He was a mere waterer of horses. 1888 Doughty *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. 27 The shift of waterers was sent out..to seek a cattle pool some miles lower in the valley.

† 5. A visitor at a spa or watering-place. *Obs.*

1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* (1777) I. 59 My wife says, he understands to a nicety, what, some of the waterers [at 'Buxton bath'] call, the etiquette of dress.

6. A watering vessel. 1892 in *Century Dict.*

Waterfall (wǭ'təɹfǭl). [f. Water *sb.* + Fall *sb.*; OE had *wæterzefeall.* Cf. G. *wasserfall, -gefälle*, ON. *vatnfall.*]

1. A more or less perpendicular descent of water from a height over a ledge of rock or precipice; a cascade, cataract.

998 *Crawford Charters* (1895) 21 Æfter headfon to þam wæterzefeal after streame. [1372 in *Shropsh. Arch. Soc. Trans* Ser III IV 225 Johannes de Watrefal.] 14 *Newminster Cartul* (Surtees) 63 Sicud Derestrete vadit inter Filton et Toland usque ad Waterfal, et a Waterfal per Slade 1421 *Inquisition* in Hutchinson *Durham* (1787) II. 381 Villa de Langley & le waterfall. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I 21 This River hath foure great waterfalls. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 343 A noise..as of a mighty cataract or waterfall. 1838 Latton *Leila* I iii, The silver tinkling of waterfalls chimed melodiously within the gardens. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 50 The ice cascade..appeared..like the foam of a waterfall.

transf. 1889 Stevenson *Master of Ballantrae* ix. 252 When..we lay becalmed, in a gasping heat, which was presently exchanged for a surprising waterfall of rain.

Comb 1867 MacGregor *'Rob Roy' in Baltic* 123 Numerous wheels, with waterfall spray rising slowly in the morning air.

2. Such an inclination of the ground as will facilitate the fall or drainage of water.

1522 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XV. 601 Terras Thome Hathry ..ex parte occidentali et in longitudine caude ascendendo prope caput montis et le watterlaw earundem. 1590 *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 611/2 The saidis landis of Schoirthoip streikand south as the hill or wattir fall thairof gais to the landis of Dalgleis. 1603 *Ibid.* 506/2 Passing as the water

fall upoun the braaheid gangis [to] the merchis of Brumehous 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v *Flax*, But in some parts of the country, a sufficiency of water and water-fall is not to be met with 1859 R F Burton *Centr Afr in Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 73 Caused by want of water fall, its only efficient remedy would be [etc]

†**3** A swift stream tumbling in a rocky bed, a rapid *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 366 To fire the Brambles, snare the Birds, and steep In wholsom Water-falls the woolly Sheep 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* II 122/1 You may level a Torrent or Water-fall by laying a barrier across the Stream 1748 *Anson's Voy* II viii 218 The complicated beauties which occurred in this extraordinary water-fall.

4 *Coal-mining* A special 'head' of water to be turned down a pit-shaft when needed

1797 J Curr *Coal Viewer* 33 A stream of water with a waterfall of about half the depth of the pit is necessary, if any business of consequence must be done. 1860 *Ure's Dict Arts* (ed 5) III 957 This distribution was often fraught with such danger, that a torrent of water had to be kept in readiness, under the name of the waterfall, to be let down to extinguish the fire in a moment 1867 W W Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 209 The waterfall, formed by turning a special stream into the downcast shaft, or by allowing the pumpcisterns to run over, is a useful auxiliary, especially for driving in air after an accident

5. A neckcloth, scarf, or tie with long pendant ends ? *Obs*

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* xxvi, Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, dressed in a gaudy figured satin waistcoat and waterfall

6. A chignon, also, a wave of hair falling down the neck below the chignon or net. (Orig *US*)

1866 Mrs Whitney *Leslie Goldthwaite* iii, The brown silk net had given way all at once into a great hole under the waterfall, and the soft hair would fret itself through 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 22 May 27/2 The young lady that affects waterfalls, the Grecian bend, or the kangaroo hop 1890 *Daily News* 1 Sept 5/3 Human hair ,goes through long processes of purification before it is made up into the wigs, chignons, waterfalls, &c

Wa·ter-fast, *a. Sc* = Watertight

1550 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1894) I 19 To keip the bwyth wattir fast with haile tymmyr, lofung, and flure *a* 1568 *Satir Poems Reform* xlvi 16 To pomp als oft as ȝe may haill, ȝeill nevir hald hir watter-fast 1574 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) 20 For helping to repair the said kirk and haldyng of it wattirfast 1898 Ld E. Hamilton *Mawkin of Flow* xviii 254 The shieling's well biggit and as waterfast as a sowen-tub

Wa·ter-finder. [Cf. G *wasserfinder.*] One who finds subterranean springs or supplies of water by means of a divining-rod, a dowser

1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 708/2 He has added the profession of water finder 1902 *Nature* 30 Jan 304/2 The employment of a dowser or 'water-finder' is suggested.

So **Wa·ter-finding** *vbl sb.* Also *attrib*

1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 708/2, I spent many hours sauntering about with the water finding fork in my hands. 1899 A Lang in *Daily News* 10 July 8/2 Hegel believed in the water-finding faculty 1906 *Times* 27 Sept. 13/2 A number of letters on water finding were published in *The Times* during the winter of 1904–5.

Wa·ter-flag. The yellow flag or flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II xli 199 The wilde yellow Iris is nowe called in Englishe Wilde flagges, water flagges, and Lauers 1650 [W Howe] *Phytol Brit* 2 Yallow water flower-de-luce, water flagges, Seggs. 1808 Scott *Marmion* VI xxxvii, And shepherd boys repair To seek the water-flag and rush 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth* 63 The many-knotted waterflags, That whistled stiff and dry about the marge. 1847 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxi, A group of reeds and water-flags

Wa·ter-flood. [OE. *wæterflód* . see Water *sb.* and Flood *sb.* Cf. MHG. *wazzerfluot* (mod.G. *wasserflut*), MLG *watervlôt*, ON. *vatnsflóð*]

1 A moving flood or overflowing of water, a tempestuous sea.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* I vi. 36 On þæs Ambictiones tide wurdon swa mycele wæterflod ȝeond ealle world. 1535 Coverdale *Ps* xxix 10 The Lorde stilleth [1539 Bible sitteth aboue] the water floude 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lxix 20. 261 They see the ungodly rush uppon them without staye, and too rage like a waterflud. *a* 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* II x. 14 Why addst thou to the vast deepe sea fresh water flouds? 1871 Macduff *Mem Patmos* xx 273 Not like the abrupt and sweeping waterflood, but rather like the silent dew as it distills imperceptibly on blade and flower 1902 *Monthly Rev* Aug. 171 Her hair was all about him like a water-flood, her kisses on his brow.

†**2.** *collectively* Water as opposed to land. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 17567 O lifft, o land, o waterrflod, Wiþ fele kinne shaffte 1390 Gower *Conf* III 92 For riht as veines ben of blod In man, riht so the water flod Therthe of his couris makth ful of veines

3. A body or mass of water in flood.

c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1872 A Grype A way ,bare her yong son Ouer a water flood, Over in to a wyldernes There seynt Antony ermet was 1864 Swinburne *Atalanta* 1380 O that I now, I too were By deep wells and water-floods. 1917 O. Wildridge *Captains & Co* ix. 108 And now, as the tug drew near, there trailed across the intervening strip of water-flood a snatch of 'Auld Lang Syne'

Wa·ter-flower. A flower growing in water; the representation of such a flower in metal, in embroidery, etc.

1480 *Wardr Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 115 Old spanges and water floures of silver 1509 *Will* in *Archæologia* LXVI 313 Item ij aulter clothes Crymsen velwett vpon velwet sett wt water flowres *Ibid.* 340 Item a vestyment of blue velvett thorfreis of crymsyn cloth of gold enbroderid wt water floures. 1599 Brlton *Will of Wit* (Grosart) 37/2, I must learne to make a waterflower, in an old ragge, good enough for a sampler for mee *c* 1830 Mrs Hemans *Streams* 4 Ye [streams] that are born of the valleys deep, With the water-flowers on your breast asleep

Wa·ter-fly. [Fly *sb* 1] A fly that frequents water and the water-side.

1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 60 Rather on Nylus mudde Lay me starke-naked, and let the water-Flies Blow me into abborring 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv* xii 109 Water-rails feed upon water snails and water-flies 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* VII 359 The Common Water-Flie is by some called the Notonecta 1818 Keats *Endym* II 135 Quick waterflies and gnats were sporting still 1828 Davy *Salmonia* 53 Even in December and January there are a few small gnats or water flies on the water 1910 *Encycl Brit* II 28/1 The matching of the fly with the insect on the water is a matter of much nicety, for the water-flies are of many shades and colours.

fig 1602 Shaks *Ham* v ii 84 Dost know this waterflie? 1606 — *Tr & Cr* v i 38 Ah how the poore world is pestred with such water-flies, diminutiues of Nature

Waterfowl (wǭ·təɹfaul) [f. Water *sb* + Fowl *sb* , cf. OHG *wazzarvogel* (mod G. *wasser-*), Du *watervogel.*] Any bird that frequents the water, or inhabits the margin of lakes, rivers, seas, etc , in mod use chiefly applied to the larger kinds of swimming birds, esp those which are regarded as game. Often *collect sing* for *pl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 398 þe fifte dai On watur suxol and fiss he wroght. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 327 But watir foule sate lowest in the dale *Ibid* 554 The watir foules 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* v xxix (1495) 140 Water foules haue bytwene theyr toes and clawes as it were a skynne 1433 Lydg *S. Edmund* II 162 Al watir foul and foul upon the lond. 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Querquedula*, a waterfowle callyd a teale *a* 1593 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. v 1382 Where thou shalt see, White Swannes, and many louely water fowles. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 499 Great store of young water-fowle 1798 Coleridge *Parl Oscill* 29 You know that water-fowl that cries, Quack ! Quack ! ? 1843 Marryat *M Violet* xliv, The water-fowls are plentiful, such as swans, geese, ducks 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II 564 As when water-fowl of many tribes—Geese, cranes and long-necked swans —disport themselves.

attrib. 1903 *Amer. Sportsman's Libr IV* (title) *The Water-Fowl Family*

Wa·ter-front. Orig *US*

1. Land or buildings abutting on a river, a lake, the sea, etc.; the frontage of a town on the water-side.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* iii 47 A people so skilful and sufficient in economizing water-front by docks, warehouses, and lighters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 813/2 The water-front is lined with shipping. 1896 Howells *Impressions & Exp* 256 The ugliness is ,that of all city water-fronts. 1897 Kipling *Capt Cour.* x 230 Boat-builders, and coopers, and all the mixed population of the water-front.

attrib 1918 *Punch* 27 Mar 206/1 In many a sailors' drinking-place and water-front saloon

2. 'A water-heater set in the front of a stove' (Webster 1911).

Wa·ter-furrow, *sb.* [Cf G. *wasserfurche.*] A deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

854 in Birch *Cartul Sax* II 78 On þa weter furh innan smalan broc *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/1 Gryppe, or a gryppel, where water rennythe a way in a londe, or water folowe, *arafuncula. Ibid.* 518/1 Waterfolowe [*v rr* -fuore, -fore], in londe, *elicus, sulcus.* 1482 *Cov Leet Bk.* 510 Strecchyng down be a watir-florough where some-tyme was a diche & a heye vnto þe watir of Shirburn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 410/2 A Watir fure, *elix.* *a* 1677 *T. Manton Serm. Ps.* cxix 23 (1795) I. 111 As husbandmen when their ground is overflowed by waters, make Ditches and Water-furrows to carry it away 1710 Hilman *Tusser Rediv.* Mar. (1744) 32 [Standing water must be] drain'd off with Water-Furrows. 1812 Sir J Sinclair *Syst Husb Scot.* I 49 Unless the water collected from the different 'buts' or 'ridges', can easily get away, it will be to no purpose to facilitate its passage from these by 'water-furrows', or small cuts made by the plough or spade 1842 Sproule *Agric* (ed. 2) 70 These open furrows serve, likewise, for drains to carry off the surface water, and being cleared out after the seed is sown, they are termed water-furrows

attrib 1812 Sir J Sinclair *Syst. Husb Scot* I 146 The 40 ridges will require 79 turnings of the sower and harrows, and 41 turnings of the water-fur plough

Wa·ter-furrow, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make water-furrows in (land) Hence Wa·ter-furrowing *vbl. sb.*

1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 13 If a drye season come before Candelmasse it [*sc* the ridged fallow] wolde be caste downe and waterforowed bytwene the landes. 1557 Tusser *100 Points Husb* xxii. (1878) 223 The sede being sowne, waterforow thy ground 1560 Pilkington *Aggeus* G iv b, Let hym ,water, hedge, and waterforow, or what other thyng so euer he can deuise to make the ground fruitfull. 1662 Atwell *Faithf Surveyor* 91 It follows now to speak of those that must be done either chiefly by the spade, or onely the spade. Chiefly by the spade, called water-furrowing 1707 Mortimer *Husb* Kal, October Well Water-furrow, and Drain new sown Corn Land. 1743 in R Maxwell *Sel Trans. Agric. Scot* 42 Plow up the Land and water-fur it. 1812 Sir J Sinclair *Syst. Husb Scot.* I 207 In preparing land for a crop, water-furrowing is a very important operation. 1813 Vancouver *Agric Devon* 140 The furrows [should be] struck out with a plough, and the field left gripped and water-furrowed 1902 *Daily Chron* 3 Feb. 7/5 The cost of producing wheat is per acre about as follows —Twelve carts of manure at 5s. per cart, £3 . .water-furrowing, 1s

Wa·ter-gall. Also 9 *dial.* -gull. [f. Water *sb.* + Gall *sb.*2 . = G *wassergalle* in various senses, also MLG. *watergalle* in sense 2.]

†**1.** A boggy tract in a field. *Obs.*

1285 *Yorks Deeds* (Yorks Archæol Soc) II 198 *note*, Cum toto prato suo falcabili, ut in capitibus, herbagiis, rams, et watergallis 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xviii 38 The Alder is of all other the most faithful lover of watery and boggy places, and those most despis'd weeping parts, or water-galls of Forests

2. A secondary or imperfectly-formed rainbow; also applied to various other phenomena in the clouds that are believed to portend rain. Now *dial* of Weathergall.

1594 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1588 And round about her teare-distained eye Blew circles streamd, like Rain bows in the skie These watergalls in her dim Element, Foretell new stormes. *a* 1676 Hale *Prim Orig. Man* (1677) 16 As the Water-gall is the Image, Shadow, or weak Representation of the Rainbow 1744 H Walpole *Let to Mann* 29 June, False good news are always produced by true good, like the watergall by the rainbow 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Oeil de bouc*, water gall, or weather gall.

†**3** A watery bubble in the liver of swine. [So G *wassergalle* 1587.] *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 685 Sometimes there appeare [in swine] certaine blathers in the liuer of water, which are called water-galls.

4 ? A flaw in a material or a manufactured article caused by the settling of water in a particular spot (Implied in Watergalled *a.*) [Cf G. *wassergalle*, flaw in marble]

Hence **Wa·ter-galled** *a.*, having water-galls (see 4).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 931 The greatest difficulty formerly experienced in the paper manufacture upon the continuous system of Fourdrinier, was to remove the moisture from the pulp, and condense it with sufficient rapidity, so as to prevent its becoming what is called water galled.

†**Wa·tergang.** *Obs.* Also 3 -gong. [f. Water *sb.* + Gang *sb* 1 Cf. ON. *vatn(a gang-r* flood, (M)Du. *watergang* watercourse, G. *wassergang* flow of water, watercourse.]

1. A flood.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 662 Nembrot gat hise seres red, for þat he hadde of water dred, To maken a tur, wel heȝ & strong, Of tigel and ter, for water-gong

2. A watercourse, esp an artificial watercourse, a mill-leat or the like.

? *a* 1200 in Dugdale *Monast.* (1661) II. 920/2 Omnibus hallivis de Besintone Robertus de Curci salutem: mandovobis quatinus justicietis meos homines de Snargate, ut faciant wallas & watergangas & chaussias wallarum 1209 ['The word watergangs occurs in an inedited charter of La Capelle' (*Archæologia* 1893, Ser II. III. 295 note)]. 1322 in *Muniments Magd Coll.* (*Oxf* (1884) 145. 1433 *Sc Acts Jas I* (1814) II 22/1 þat þe breif vndirwrittyn haf cours quhil þe next parliament anenty of wattir gangis þat is to say of mine leidis & of nane vthir thingis. 1509 *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 702/2 Le Wattirgang, aque sive torrentis de Grenelaw. *Ibid.* 703/1 Le Wattirgang dict. molendini. 1602 *Ibid.* 391/2 Passand south up the auld rin or watergang of the Teillburne. 1754 T Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* 96 In the year 1740 the men of Dunwich were digging a Trench near their Old Port, cross the Beach, to make a Watergang to drain their Marshes.

3 *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xvii § 12. 345 A Watergang is a Servitude, of conveying Water thorow the servient Ground for the use of the Dominant.

Wa·ter-gas.

1. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon; used as fuel, and when carburetted as an illuminator.

1851 *Mechanic's Mag.* LIV. 109 (*Heading of article.*) Water gas. *Ibid.* LV. 24 The generation of water gas free from carbonic acid is a problem of great importance. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II 960 So serious have been the consequences of the inhalation of 'water gas' that some English public bodies have been obliged to do away with it.

2. Water in the form of vapour.

1881 Judd *Volcanoes* 22 The whole mass passes at once into the condition of steam or water-gas. 1885 C. P. Smith in *Nature* 5 Oct. 551/2 If a meteorological spectroscope can ..show the fact of watery vapour being in the atmosphere, it may also be able to quantify the proportions of such aerial supply of water-gas at different times.

Wa·ter-gate 1. [Gate *sb* 1]

†**1** A sluice or floodgate. *Obs.*

1408 in *Pug. Hist Rev* (1894) XIV. 517 Lessowtes lignea ducentia aquam a dicto Watergate usque dictam rotam. 1458–9 *Memorials of Fountains* (Surtees) III. 53 Pro factura le Watergattes per Th. bute in fontans fell 13s. 1577 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 748/2 The syd of the puill forament the watter yet of the Hauch of Dalkeith. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 331/1 *Emissarium*, ..a flood gate a watergate a sluce a waire. 1755 Johnson, *Sluice*, . a watergate; a floodgate.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 302 After that withinne a throwe He reyneth and the watergates Undoth *Ibid.* I 312 Fro hevene out of the watergates The reste Storm fell down algates. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 217 þe v. watyr-gatys of youre pyt arn 3oure v. bodyly wyttes, as cristoum seyth. þise ben þe v. watyr-gatys, þe fyve entrees wherby watyr of curse & wose of synne entryn ayen in-to þi pyt of lustyn, but þei be stoppyd. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11. *Magnif.* 1241 If, with ten-fold chain, Thy hand hath lockt the Water-gates of Rain. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 25 To open well her Watergate, and best supply her Mill.

2. A gate (of a town, a castle, etc.) giving access to the water-side.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4651 Þan was þar a geant ful of pryde, And openede þe water-gate wyde, Ys name was enfachoun. *a* 1400 *Sir Ferc* 918 In at a watur-gate, Ther men vytayled by bate That castel with cornes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1135/2 The curteine betwixt the watergate and the

soldiers prison on the wall 1624 MIDDLTON *Game at Chess* III 1 50 Pack up my plate and goods, and steal away By night at water-gate 1679 PRANCK *Narr Popish Plot* 9 The Watergate (as they call it, that is the furthermost Gate or Passage going down out of the Strand to the Waterside) of Sommerset House 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 225 Two regiments kept possession of the water-gate of the town. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* VII 123 She came down to a gilded water gate, Which with a golden key she opened straight 1911 G M. TREVELYAN *Garibaldi & Making of Italy* VII 165 On the same evening the last of the Bourbons and his queen were leaving the Palace of Naples by the water-gate and taking ship for Gaeta.

b A gate through which supplies of water are brought.

1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* viii. 3 In the strete that is before the Watergate.

3. A place through which water-traffic passes.

1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 90 It is strange..to find that a short passage up a series of rapids has brought you among a people almost as different from the people of Egypt . This water-gate is an absolute division, ethnologically as well as geologically 1907 A. J PHILLIPS (*title*) Gravesend the Water-gate of London.

Wa·ter-gate[2]. [GATE *sb.*[2]] *north.* and *Sc.*

1. A channel for water, a watercourse.

1368–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 575 In exp. factis pro uno Watergat pro minera de Raynton, *8li 17s. 4d.* 1408 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 517 Soluta . laboranti, ope [illegible] de Crenelis [illegible] Watergate extendentem de [illegible] 1417 *Engl. Misc.* [illegible] water-gate overthw [illegible] 1447 *Script tres* (Surtees) App. p cccxiii, Also the said John [etc.] sall labour and wyn a watergate for wynnyng of cole in the same colepit. 1668 *York Deeds* (Yorks. Arch. Soc., Rec. Ser.) II 115 To carry a sufficient sough and water-gate through the demised ground. *a* 1800 *Jamie Telfer* xii in Child *Ballads* V. 250/1 Now Jamie is up the water gate, Ben as fast as he can drive.

2. *Sc.* 'An act of voiding urine' (Jam.). Hence in fig. phrase (cf. WATER *sb.* 18 c).

1721 J KELLY *Sc. Prov* 396 I'll watch your Watergate. That is, I'll watch for an Advantage over you.

Wa·ter-gauge, -gage (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Water-gage*, an Instrument to gage or measure the Quantity or Depth of any Water. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 316 When the boiler is observed to have got a sufficient supply—which is indicated by a float water gauge—the discharge from the pump is turned off. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 72 *Water-gauge*, a U shaped glass tube for measuring the difference of pressure between the intake and return air; an indicator showing the quantity of water in a steam boiler; a notched board for measuring flow of water

attrib. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Water gauge cocks*, small cocks placed in front of a marine boiler, by opening which the height of the water in the boiler is ascertained.

[Water-gauge, -gage, explained in many Dicts. to mean 'a sea-wall or bank to restrain the current and overflowing of the water', is a spurious word, evolved from the false reading *watergangia, -ias, -iorum* for *watergangia*, etc. (= WATERGANG 2) in the 1597 edition of a Romney charter of 1252. The explanation was given in Spelman's *Glossarium* (1664), whence it was copied in the *Dictionarium Rusticum* (1704), followed by Phillips (ed Kersey, 1706) and later Dicts.]

Wa·ter-glass.

1. A water-clock or clepsydra.

1661 [T POWELL] *Hum Industry* 4 The Nasican Scipio was the first that brought the use of Water-glasses amongst them, and distinguished the hours of day and night. 1665 THEAKER *Light to Longitude* To Rdr, The measuring of Distances betwixt any two Meridians by Pendulums, Sand-glasses, Water-glasses, &c. 1800 *Annalic Ann Reg* Suppl. Chron. 147/1 Machinery of this kind was previously unknown in Siam, time being generally measured by water glasses. 1862 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 74 With full notice to defendants and full time of defence measured by the water-glass [*ed.* 1850 clock]

†2. A surface of water serving as a mirror. *nonce-use*

1610 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Panegyr.* in *R. Vaughan's Water-Workes* B a b, Such is this Water-glasse, wherein these Times Do see how to adorne their Meades in Greene

†3. A glass figger-bowl. *Obs.*

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I v. 66, I know of no custom more beastly than that of using water-glasses, in which polite company spit, and spunt, and spue the filthy scourings of their gums, under the eyes of each other. 1776 TWISS *Tour Ireland* 37 The filthy custom of using water-glasses after meals is as common as in England ,no well-bred persons touch their victuals with their fingers, and consequently such ablutions ought to be unnecessary. 1784 COWPER *Let. W. Unwin* 5 Apr, Your mother begs you will buy for her eight blue, deep blue, water glasses.

4. A glass vessel to contain water; esp. such a vessel intended for keeping plants in water.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 309 Watter glasses the dozen, xls. 1824 LOUDON *Green house Comp* I 10 Wherever a few plants in pots, or bulbs in water-glasses, are kept in a room, the same objection may be raised. 1849 *Florist* 46 A Hyacinth removed from the water-glass should have its roots nicely arranged in good sandy soil 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v, 'Is the Queen dead?' cries out Bolingbroke, seizing on a water-glass.

5. An instrument for making observations beneath the surface of water, consisting of a bucket with a glass bottom; a water-telescope.

1848 JOHNS *West. at Lizard* 75 The fishermen say, that they can..descry, with the help of their water-glasses, pieces of cannon lying at the bottom. 1881 E. INGERSOLL *Oyster Industry* 249 *Water-glass*, a bucket with a partial glass bottom, through which the position of sponges is sought. (Florida reefs) 1902 A ALCOCK *Naturalist in Ind Seas* 49 A water-glass is a wooden funnel, with a window of good plate glass in the broad end and a pair of handles about halfway up

6. An aqueous solution of silicate of soda or potash (or of both), which solidifies when exposed to the air. It is used for many purposes, e.g. as a vehicle for fresco-painting, as a paint for rendering material incombustible, for pickling eggs, etc.

1859 *Ecclesiologist* XX. 283 Water-glass seems likely to offer a substitute for enamel 1867 BRANDL & COX *Dict Sci etc., Waterglass*, is a soluble alkaline silicate, a liquified flint, made by boiling silica in an alkali 1880 *Times* 25 Dec 5/6 What is designated 'Herr Windsperger's fire extinguishing solution', which is an aqueous solution of silicate of soda, the substance commonly known under the name of 'water-glass'. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/2, I have just bought eleven score of new laid eggs and put them down in water-glass to use all through the time when eggs are dear.

b. *attrib.*

1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No 5916 The three pictures are painted—that in the centre panel, in oil, the two in the side panels in fresco, in the water glass or stereochromic method 1862 *Lond. Society* 258 The new picture is commonly designated a fresco It is really a water glass painting. 1883 R HAIDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 215/1 The water-glass paint ,is liable to be washed away when exposed to rain 1905 W HOLMAN HUNT *Pre Raph* II 342 Silica or water-glass painting was substituted for Maclise's 'Waterloo', the two water-glass paintings.

Water-grass. A name applied to various grasses and grass-like plants growing in the water, also *dial.* (Warw.) to 'various species of *Equisetum*' (BRITTEN & HOLLAND)

The application to the pond-weed (*Potamogeton*) in quot 1585 may possibly be an error

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 134/1 *Potamogeton, fontinalis*, pondweede or watergrasse. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II 1 *Gramen aquaticum* Water grasse, or as we may terme it, Water bent grasse *Ibid* xl 13 The place and time in which they growe, differeth not from the other Water grasses 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 128 Our tidal fens are a water grass, and cannot be made hay of, at least without being dragged from out of the water. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist Barbados* 585 Panicum spectabile . Scotch Grass Water Grass.. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 69 Broad, silent pools, around the edges of which remained a skirt of ice, held there by bushes and long, broken water grasses. 1875 MELLISS *St Helena* 342 Juncus capensis, Thumb -Spreading Water Grass, or Rush. 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* vii, Blades of last year's water-grass, trembling in the quiet places.

¶ b. Anglo-Irish perversion of WATER-CRESS.

1726 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirp. Hibern., Nasturtium aquaticum supinum*,.. Water-cresses...It is called about the Street by the abusive Name of Water grass. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

†**Water-grave.** *Obs* [See GRAVE *sb.*[3] and *sb.*[4]] A water-bailiff. In quot. 1617 ? repr. G. *wassergraf.*

1479 *Peterham Priory, Black Bk* (Surtees) II. 73 Et allegraves, watere graves, et iiij juratos. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 280 Water-Graves (overseeing Lakes and Rivers for Swannes, fishing and other like things) are offices given at the Princes pleasure and not proper to any Familie.

Wa·ter-gruel.

1 Thin gruel made with water instead of milk.

14 *Rules & Const Nuns Syon* lvi in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 393 On water dayes sche schal ordeyne for bonnes or newe brede, water grewel 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc* Ded, Like a whelp that had scalded his mouth with sipping vp hotte water Grewell 1667 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 100, 5*s.* for curtains and raisons, oatmell, sugar, and prunes, to make water gruell. 1705 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv* IV. 8 So have I seen A sick Man sipping Water-Gruel 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX iv, Breakfast on water-gruel 1828 SCOTT *Hist Mail* xii, She was glad to acquiesce, and even to go to bed, and drink water gruel. 1852 J. SAVORY *Dom. Med.* (ed 4) 310 Water Gruel. Put a large spoonful of oatmeal, or fine Indian meal, by degrees into a pint of water, and when smooth, boil it

attrib 1871 A MEADOWS *Blawifery* (ed 2) 170 The old-fashioned tea and water-gruel system has, it is to be hoped, long since ceased to be.

†2. *fig.* as the type of what is insipid. Chiefly *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*), namby-pamby, characterless

c 1623 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* II iii, Though he [a wooer] have thousands, And come with a poor Water-gruel spirit, .he shall ne'r speed 1703 MOTTEUX *Pol. to Farquhar's Inconstant* 14 Your scenes of love, so flowing, soft, and chaste, Are water gruel, without salt or taste 1753 FOOTE *Englishm in Paris* I 3, Their water-gruel jaws sunk in a thicket of curls, appear for all the world like a lark in a soup dish ! 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 430 Had I continued it [fasting] till this time, I believe my chapters would have dissolved into a water gruel style 1784 R BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 129 A pretty, sweet, smiling, flexible, insipid, water gruel girl. 1811 MISS L. M HAWKINS *C'tess & Cavtr.* I. 76 His wife, a mere water-gruel character.

Hence †**Water-gruellish** *a.*

1812 SARAH LADY LYTTELTON *Let.* 28 Apr. *Corr.* v (1912) 132, I was of the greatest use in putting in a *water-gruellish* sort of observation every now and then, just to fill up the pauses.

Wa·ter-ha·mmer.

1 An instrument used to illustrate the fact that in a vacuum liquids and solids fall at the same rate. It consists of a hermetically sealed tube exhausted of air and partly filled with water. When the tube is quickly reversed, the water falls on the end with a noise like that of a hammer.

1805 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat Philos* (8°) XI 217 The water-hammer. This instrument, which is made and sold by the glass blowers and barometer makers, consists of [etc.]. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. § 131 (ed 4) 112 One effect of the withdrawal of the elastic buffer [i. e. the air] is, that the water falls with the sound of a solid body, and hence this instrument is called the water hammer

attrib. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* vi 147 A number of hermetically-sealed tubes charged with the same infusion have maintained for more than a year their water hammer sound

2. *Hydraulics* The concussion or sound of concussion of water in a pipe when its flow is suddenly stopped, or when live steam is admitted

1891 *Century Dict* 1910 *Funeyl Brit* XIV 67/1 [Hydraulics] If in a pipe through which water is flowing a sluice is suddenly closed so as to arrest the forward movement of the water, there is a rise of pressure This action is termed water hammer or water ram 1929 *Blackw Mag.* Feb 183/2 There came a bubbling roar from the vent and then the clang of a heavy 'water-hammer' in the pipe as the tank filled

b. Path. *Water-hammer pulse*, a jerky pulse with a full expansion, followed by a sudden collapse.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI 388 The well-known 'water-hammer pulse' or 'pulse of unfilled arteries' of aortic regurgitation.

3. *Surg.* A metal hammer heated in boiling water, used to produce a blister by gently striking the skin. 1891 *Century Dict.* 1911 WEBSTER.

Wa·ter-head.

1 The head or source of a stream, the land adjoining the source of a stream

1567 in *6th Rep Hist MSS Comm* 659/2 Ane new gift of all and haill the four merk land and the half of the watter-head. 1900 *Daily News* 26 Jan 3/1 We ride round the hill, and, passing by the waterhead his father owned in the old days of his carriage tours, we drove to the church 1902 *Scotsman* 26 Sept 10/5 The men o' the waterheads surround Philogar in grim array.

2. = HEAD *sb* 17.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 7 The celery trenches are arranged in concentric circles, the water-heads being in the centre. 1914 *Lond & Prov Gaz* Oct 2/7 Only about one-fifteenth of the total length of the elm, or 3 feet, will be exposed to the maximum water head of 14 feet.

Wa·ter-hen.

1. Any of the various ralline birds, esp. the MOOR-HEN, *Gallinula chloropus*.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 453 The dyuendop to slepe? The water-hen to wepe. 1544 TURNER *Avium Praecp.* 16, Τριγγας, tringa, Anglice a water hen, or a mud hen. 1621 [see DIDAPPER 2]. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* v. 310 And now in figure of a Water hen, She sat upon the Raft and to him spake. 1678 RAY *Il Ilughby's Ornith.* III. II. 2. 322 Section I. Cloven-footed Birds that swim in the Water.., Chap. I Of Water-hens or Moore-hens in general 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxiv, Thou must..carefully abstain..from peacocks, cranes, coots, didappers and water-hens. 1844 HOOD *Haunted Ho* I. 54 The coot was swimming in the reedy pond, Beside the water-hen. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XV. 130 So still she stood, that the quick water-hen Noted her not. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 218 The specimens included, rails, water-hens, [etc.].

b. *Water-hen hackle*, an artificial fly made of the hackle feathers of the water-hen.

1837 KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 31 The Water-hen Hackle ,is an excellent trout-fly.

†2. *Purple water-hen*: = PORPHYRIO. *Obs.*

1678 RAY *Il Illughby's Ornith.* III. II. iii. 318 Of the Porphyrio, or purple Water-hen. 1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 87 The Purple Water-Hen.

3. The American coot, *Fulica americana. local U.S.* (Mass.) 1891 *Century Dict.*

4. *East Indian.* (See quot.)

1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) V. s.v. *Water hen.* The Indian water hen, *Parra Sinensis*,, is met with in the north of India, running over the leaves of the lotus.

Wa·ter-hole.

1. A hole or depression in which water collects, a pond or pool, a reservoir. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *Colonial.*

1679 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 Wee order that ..two dangerous water holes close by the foote waye neere Richard Jones house on the heath, bee filled upp. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Mut Compl Plainstanes & Causey* 126 O' three shillings Scottish souk him, Or in the water-hole saur douk him 1817 OLEFY *Jrnls. Two Lapps. N. S Wales* (1820) 154 At the eighth mile we came upon a small water-hole, which our poor horses soon emptied. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxi, We encamped by the side of a small water-hole, formed by a hollow in the prairie 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 20 June 94/2 A bottomless waterhole, about 300 feet wide, exists at Mary vale homestead, Gipps Land. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 57 Tracked me by the camps I'd quitted—used the water-holes I'd hollowed

b. A cavity in the bed of a river, esp., in Colonial use, one that retains water when the river itself is dry.

1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsman* 369 Grope to, or tickle, among fishers, signifies putting one's hand into water-holes where fish lie. 1848 WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* 19 The courses of all the rivers, with scarcely any exception, exhibit a series of ponds or water-holes. 1867 E. P. RAMSAY in *Ibis* III. 413 The Musk-Duck frequents alike the lakes, lagoons, rivers, and even the creeks and water holes. 1890 *Goldfields of Victoria* 26 The dry weather has reduced Boggy Creek to a mere string of water-holes.

†2. *Naut.* A hole to allow the escape of water (see quot.). *Obs. rare.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 117 A water-hole, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, is made in the second cloth from each leech [in Spritsail Course].

Hence **Water-holing**, the operation of trenching between the plants in the cultivation of coffee.

1880 *Spons' Encycl Industr Arts* etc II 698 A third operation is called 'trenching', or 'waterholing' The trenches are made across the slope, and may be either open or closed.

Wa ter-horse.

†1. The hippopotamus. *Obs*

1398, 1572, 1600 [see HIPPOPOTAMUS] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. XII. I. 242 Some [water beasts] have a skin over them, and the same hairie, as the Seales and Water-horses [L *hippopotami*] *a* 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV (1704) 425/2 In the Lake of Zembre .there are Water Horses, and Water-Oxen.

2. A fabled water-spirit appearing in the form of a horse. Cf. KELPIE.

1800 LEYDEN *Tour Highlands* (1903) 13 The people of the vale had been a good deal alarmed by the appearance of that unaccountable being the water-horse (*Each Uisge*) 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard, Mess John* lxiii *note*, In some places of the Highlands of Scotland, the inhabitants are still in continual terror of an imaginary being, called The Water Horse. 1893 S. O ADDY *Hall of Waltheof* 85 A fabulous water-goblin mostly appearing in the shape of a grey water-horse. 1903 *Bradford Antiq* July 343 A water-horse or sprite that demands at least one life annually.

3. (See quot.)

1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl Labrador* III. p x, *Water-horse*, newly washed codfish, which are laid upon each other to drain before they are spread to dry.

Wa ter-house.

†1. A building in which water is raised from a river or well into a 'conduit-head' or reservoir to be conveyed by means of conduits or pipes for domestic use *Obs.*

1681 T DINELEY *Tour Irel.* in *Trans Kilkenny Arch Soc* Ser II IV 105 A delightful Water house adjoining to the Bowling Green, which with an Engine of Curious Artifice by the help of one horse furnisheth all the offices of the Castle with that necessary Element This Water house hath a pleasant Summer banqueting room 1691 J. GIBSON in *Archæologia* XII 187 And yet they have no water but what is forced from a deep well into a waterhouse, whence they are furnished by pipes at pleasure 1697 DE FOE *Ess Projects* 24 The Water-houses for supplying of the City of London with Water 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II 113 Water-houses or Conduit-heads for the reception of the public water 1790 *Act* 30 *Geo III* c 21 § 1 To make, erect, construct, repair, and maintain all such, Water Houses, Reservoirs, Water Wheels for raising, forcing, and conveying a sufficient Quantity of Water from the said River Wenson into the said City [of Norwich].

2. ? A fanciful name for a boat or canoe. *rare.*

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL *Scornf. Lady* I 1, The thing by her commanded, is to see Dovers dreadful cliffe, passing in a poor Water-house. 1634 W WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 48 There be more Cannowes in this towne than in all the whole Patent, every household having a water-house or two 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy* 178 The canal, coming to its last lock, began to discharge its water-houses on the Oise.

Wa ter-ice.

1. A confection of water and sugar, flavoured and frozen.

1818 *Edin. Rev* XXX 15 Its granular spongy texture . has the appearance of congealed syrup, or what the confectioners call *water-ice* 1844 T MASTERS (*title*), The Ice Book, .with .the most approved recipes for making superior water-ices and ice creams.

2. 'Massive ice formed by the direct freezing of water, and not by the compacting of snow' (W. 1911).

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol.* II. II VI XII Water-ice is formed, 1st, by the freezing of the surface 2nd, by the freezing of the layer of water lying on the bottom

†Wa teried, *ppl. a. Obs nonce wd.* [f. WATERY *a* + -ED.] Made watery

1562 Watried [see UNDADE *a*] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 123 The Towers deuyded watried, and in their propre colour.

Waterily (wɔ̄·tərili), *adv.* [f. WATERY *a* + -LY².] In a watery manner.

1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xi, I smiled waterily. 1901 OXENHAM *Giant Circumstance* XXIII, His black eyes smouldered waterily.

Wateriness (wɔ̄·tərinės). [f. WATERY *a* + -NESS.]

†1. *concr.* Watery constituent or element; aqueous matter contained in or diffused through a liquid or solid. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII. CLXXXIV (1495) 725 Whyte wyne is more moyst than blacke bycause of clerenesse and watrynesse that hath maystry therin. *Ibid* XIX LXV. 901 Myike is the better and more holsom yf the moost deale of watrynesse is consumpte and wastyd *c* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 30 Take þe Iuse of þe herbes medled wiþ .hony and boile tham so long vnto þat þe watrynes of þe Iuyse be somewhat þikned. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secrets* (1580) I VI 99 The moysture or watrinesse of the saied quicke siluer distilleth out in a vapoure. 1678 R R[USSELL] tr. *Geber* II I. IV V 94 It is expedient to remove from things to be sublimed the Wateriness only with a very small Fire.

†b. Watery secretion. *Obs.*

c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc 39 And superflue watrenes swette out fio þe place þat was wonte for to file many lynnen clopes putte atwix. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II 1 48 b, Let ye heade be epithemed in the place wher the aquositie or watrines is. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I XVII. 94 It dryeth up the tears and waterinesse of the eyes.

2. The state of being watery, watery quality or nature.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 186 Mere juglers and impostors, that .seeke to..maske with great wordes the naked watrinesse of their Baptisme. 1904 *Elizabeth in Rügen* IV. 95 [Bathers] meeting you on this common ground of wateriness.

3. Superfluity of water as a constituent, connoting poorness, thinness, insipidity. a of the blood.

1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1553) H VIJ, If suche fluxe happen of the watrines of bloud, giue her to drink bony of roses [etc] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 18 Mere wateriness of blood does not cause an increased flow of bile.

b. of an article of food

1859 R F BURTON *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl Geog Soc.* XXIX. 243 They attempt to remedy the wateriness of the fish by exposing it spitted to a slow fire 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I 37 But what hero can stand, the burning of his soup, or the wateriness of his potatoes.

c. *fig.* of literary style, composition, etc

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 587 The general haziness and wateriness of all his disquisitions. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* XIV 20 But as to the simplicity—or, shall we say wateriness, —of the style, I can answer you more confidently

4. The state of being saturated with water

1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 21 (1822) I 164 The sudden missing of one's dry senses,—the deaf plunge and bubbling, and wrapping up in heavy wateriness 1832 — *Poems, Hero & Leander* I 120 Then rising, with a sudden ceasing sound Of wateriness, he stood on the firm ground. 1841 — *Seer* (1864) 25 [The fly in a tea cup] then stops, and sinks down, saturated and overborne with wateriness

5. Lachrymal moistness.

1859 SALA *Gaslight & Daylight* II 17 A wateriness in the eye, and a huskiness in the throat.

Watering (wɔ̄·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WATER *v* + -ING¹] I. The action of the verb WATER.

†1 The action of carrying water. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 222 Þæt Israhela folc ȝeðafode þæt sume ða hæðenan on heora ðeowte leofodon, to wudunge and to wæterunge on ðam widȝillan lande. *a* 1300 [see *watering vessel* in 21].

2. The action (or an act) of pouring or sprinkling water on plants, crops, or the soil.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 304 Syððan hi [*sc* ða wyrta] growende beoð he ȝeswycð þære wæterunge *c* 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* II. Prol. II (1886) 79 As it were a plante whan yt is wele y rotyd, the ofte wateryng of hym cesith *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* IV 140 And yeue hem [the plants] in the hete a watteringe 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 101 Now set doo aske watering with pot or with dish 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist.* 63 Light waterings when the earth is dry. 1858 GLENNY *Gard Every-day Bk* 166/2 Indiscriminate watering would ruin half the plants.

fig. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Outlandish Prov* (1640) 581 Folly growes without watering

3. The action (or an act) of soaking or steeping in water or of impregnating with a liquor.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII XCV. (1495) 662 Some legumina .ben made swete and sauouri wyth good watryng 1557 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1599) I 298 [An overseer] to foresee that neither the yarne be burnt in tarring, nor the hempe rotted in the watering. 1699 T ALLISON *Voy. Archangel* 30, I caused the Fish that hung overboard for watering, to be hauled in. *Ibid* 49 The night past we lost 13 pieces of Beef, as they hung a watering. 1827 STUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 499 The liquid is to be drawn off in stablepails, and poured leisurely over the hemp. As soon as it has got two complete waterings, it is to be turned and thoroughly mixed.

4. An inundation, flooding, or irrigation.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Lays le Roy* 36 b, And much profitable to those which dwell neere it, by the waterings and other commodities which they receiue of it. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III XXII. 187 (*bis*) The which doth grow in very hote vallies, where there are waterings. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 276 The river .has on its banks a range of low ground, highly capable of watering at a very small expence; but not one acre done.

5. The application of water to a road, etc in order to lay the dust.

1673 *Humours Town* 120 All the Wat'ring scarce being able to lay the Dust the Horses and Coaches raise. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 891 The defendants employed inspectors to superintend the watering of their streets.

6. The action of giving drinking-water to cattle, horses, etc; also, the action (of an animal) of going to the water to drink.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 518/1 Watrynge, or ȝevynge drynke to beestys, *adaquacio.* 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. 120 It is good also to observe due times for his feeding, his watering, and his trauayle 1611 BIBLE *Luke* XIII 15 Doeth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose his oxe or his asse from the stall, and leade him away to watering? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 747 Thus The wanton Courser seeks his wat'ring in the well known Flood, To quench his Thirst. 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* XX, The horses were being led out to watering 1908 *Animal Management* (War Office) 277 Somali camels..are accustomed to go several days without watering

†b. *transf.* (A person's) act of drinking *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, II IV 17 When you breath in your watering, then they [*sc.* ale drawers] cry hem, and bid you play it off

†c. A light refreshment between meals *Obs*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Bro* I. II, He. dines with Tully, takes his watering with the Muses, sups with Livy

7. *Scots Law* (See quot)

1682 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot* I. XVII § 11. 345 Watering is a Servitude of taking water, proper to one Ground for the use of another, whether it be for the Cattel of the dominant Ground, which is most ordinary, or for other uses thereof

8. The action of procuring fresh water for a ship.

1613 J. SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl Soc) 68 The 29th we made an ende of watring, hauing taken in 36 Tonnes, and good store of Wood. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 9 Building a Tent, to shelter the People who were to be employ'd in Watering 1914 *Blackw Mag* Apr 493/1 On Friday 11th, his watering completed , Herbert was out again and cruising. along the north coast of Jamaica.

9. The action or process of giving a 'watered' appearance to the surface of a material. Cf. 20.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr* 9 The surfaces of those threads that run the long way, are by the Mechanical process of watering, creas'd or angled in another kind of posture then they were by the weaving 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem.* 140 Moiré Watering, by other Methods 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1280 Watering of stuffs (Moirage, Fr), is a process to which silk and other textile fabrics are subjected 1841 H WILKINSON *Engines of War* 200 The *Jouhei*, or watering, of the genuine Damascus blades, I conceive to have been originally produced by two principal causes first, [etc] 1859 *Abridg. Specif Patents Paper* etc II 23 Fabrics for ornamenting walls An effect called 'watering' may be produced by pressing and 'bruising' two thicknesses .together between heated rollers 1887 F. POLLOCK in *Encycl Brit* XXII 803/2 The 'damascening' or 'watering' of choice Persian and Indian arms.

10 Dilution with water.

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz* 16 July 12/1 Indian and Ceylon teas . are stronger and stand more watering 1892 J M WALSH *Tea* 133 In the milk business the most prevalent Sophistications are watering and skimming 1896 CONAN DOYLL *Rodney Stone* v, Six drops to the half pint seems a sinful watering of grog *fig* 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec 848 But is not a great deal of that broadening [of their faith] a watering down of the authority of Christianity to pure humanism?

11. Dilution of the capital of a trading company.

1884 *Christian World* 13 Mar 193/5 Nor has the management ever been charged with any watering of stock. 1893 *Nation* (N Y.) 27 Apr. 307/3 While doubling the partnership value is legitimate, doubling the shares of a corporation without payment for them is 'watering'.

12 The action of 'taking the waters'.

1765 G WILLIAMS in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) I. 403, I shall have completed my watering [at Brighthelmstone] by the Sunday following

13 Running (of the eyes); †filling with tears.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2167 Thus carpes the kyng to his clene childur, With weping and wo, wateryng of ene, Sobbyng and sikyng 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 428/1 *Delachrymatio*, .the watering of the eyes 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 274 A droppe or two thereof dropped into the eyes, cureth the dropping or watering of them 1684 J S. *Profit & Pleas. United* 22 If your Cattel are trobld with a Feavour or Ague, you shall discover it by the watering of their eyes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep* IX 483 There was some watering of and photophobia in the left [eye]

14. Salivation of the teeth, mouth, or 'chops', induced by the thought or anticipation of appetizing food.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII i. I 357 He..brought over with him drie Figs and Raisons the first fruits also as it were of Oile and Wine for a tast, to set their teeth a watering 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XIII 13 A Certain Fox spy'd out a Raven upon a Tree with a Morsel in his mouth, that set his Chops a watering 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 26 3/1 Which.. will keep your hungry Chops from Wat'ring. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 283 A form of salivation, which in its exaggeration resembles 'the watering of the chops' of a healthy appetite, is..'water-brash'

fig. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I II, You keep such a lilling and colling here, to set ones Mouth a watring 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks 1727 II 37 Those who contend for four *per Cent.* have found out a way to set Mens Mouths a watering for Money at that rate

II Concrete senses.

†15 A place where horses and cattle are taken to drink Chiefly as in b. *Obs.*

1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controu.* 305 Saying he woulde neither eate nor drinke, but with the Gentleman his man, who scarcely had carried his horse so far as to the watering.

†b. *St. Thomas (a, of) Watering(s*: the name of a place two miles from London on the pilgrims' road to Canterbury, near to a brook at which horses were watered. Until the 17th c. it was the place of public executions for Surrey; hence often in allusive use (cf TYBURN). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 826 And forth we riden, a litel moore than paas Vn to the watering of Seint Thomas *c* 1420 *Brut* 380 And so þe King and his prysoners passyd forth by ham, til he come vnto Seint Thomas watryng. 1532 [G WALKER] *Dice Play* (Vele) D v b, You thinke they come home by Tiburne, or S Thomas of Watrings, and so they do in dede. 1561 *New Interl Q. Hester* 542, I pray god they may spede, Euen as honestly, As he that from stelyng, goth to sent thomas watryng In his yong age 1615 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cast over Water* Wks (1630) II 162/1 He at S. Thomas Wat'rings may goe swing 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii, To which, if he apply him, He may come to read a lecture Vpon Aquinas at S. Thomas a Waterings, And so goe forth a Laureat in hempe circle!

†c. Supply of water for cattle. *Obs. rare.*

1773 *Boston Gaz* 5 Apr 4/2 Said Farm contains near Ninety Acres of Land which abounds with excellent Watering, Pasturing, Mowing, [etc]

†16. A well, spring, or other place where water is obtained for domestic use. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I lxxxix, Cedron, Bethsaida, and each watring els Empoison'd he, both fountains, springs and wels. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. XIV. 159 Their washing is with great scrupulosity, in a common watering or in private cesternes, or fountaines.

†17. A place where vessels obtain a supply of fresh water. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I. III. 8 The Captaine Generall came to the Watering of Saynt Blaze, which is three score leagues beyonde the Cape. 1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1756/1 The best Water, and the most commodious Watering of any place upon this Coast.

†18. Water for irrigation. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II liv. 380 But that such watering may be conueighed in best sort for their growth, it must be prouided and brought by some lowe conduct. 1707 *Curios. Husb & Gard.* 51 The Rain or other Waterings dissolve the Salts of the Earth.

19. A ditch for draining a marsh; ? the tract drained by such a ditch

1790 *Phil Trans* LXXX. 128 *note*, A manuscript map [of Romney Marsh] where the names and boundaries of the waterings are very distinctly expressed 1877 L J JENNINGS *Field Paths* I. 4 It is necessary to keep much to the right for the 'waterings' are wide and numerous, and it is very easy to lose time on these marshes [of Winchelsea and Rye]

20. The wavy, variegated appearance given to silk, metal, etc. = MOIRÉ 2. Cf. 9.

1670 G. II *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 77 When others [Cardinals] had their Caps of Red, they had theirs of water'd Chamblet, and when others wore their Purple, theirs was without watering. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 727 Metallic Watering, or for Blanc Moire 1860 *Ure's Dict Arts* etc. (ed. 5) III. 105 The bold waterings depend not only on the quality of the silk, but greatly on the way in which they are folded when subjected to the enormous pressure in watering

III. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *watering-bucket, -hole, -party, -pit, -pond, -pool, -tank, -time, -trough, tub, -vessel.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Watering-bucket*. In the United States service the regulation bucket is made of solid leather 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 146 Appoint a place for washing clothes clear of the *watering hole 1890 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 98/1 When the natives had constructed a number of water-bags, a *watering party was despatched with these. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abeuadero*, a poole, a *watering pit. 1870 N F. HEIMANN *Aldeburgh* VII. 76 Near the *watering pond I observed a hawk of this species. 1539 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 291 The *watering powles in the parke. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 833 The proper construction of a watering pool is sadly misunderstood in this country. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* VII. 14 Your lowing Heyfers, of their own accord, At *wat'ring time will seek the neighb'ring Ford. 16xx BIBLE *Gen.* XXX. 38 He set the rods before the flockes in the gutters in the *watering troughes when the flocks came to drinke. 1908 *Animal Management* (War Office) 129 Watering troughs should be of sufficient height to prevent restless animals pawing over the rim. 1790 *Act* 31 *Geo. III* c. 17 § 20 Provided [etc.] That previous to any *Watering Tub or Trough, or any other Projection, being taken down, Notice shall be given. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15189 A man par yow sal mete, A *watrin vessel in his hand

22 Special comb.: **watering-bridle**, a bridle with a snaffle-bit, used chiefly when taking a horse to be watered, also *attrib.*; **watering-call** *Mil.* (see quot.); **watering-can** = WATERING-POT 1; †**watering cap**, a cavalryman's fatigue cap; **watering-cart** = WATER-CART; †**watering-house**, an inn or public house where stage coachmen and hackney coachmen may obtain water for their horses and refreshment for themselves; | **watering man** = WATERMAN 4; **watering order** *Mil.*, the order in which cavalry are drawn up when going to water their horses, **watering-pan** = WATERING-POT; †**watering saddle**, a saddle used by cavalry when riding their horses to water; **watering slip**, a causeway sloping down into a river, for watering cattle, etc.; **watering snaffle**, cf. *watering-bridle*; **watering stone**, ? a water-trough or a fountain; †**watering-table** = WATER-TABLE 1.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* II. 347 Item, for tua small *watering bridillis in Jedworth, 1/4 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1583/4 A watering bridle and snaffle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 383/2 Watering bridle-bits or snaffles. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil Encycl.*, **Watering-Call*, a trumpet sounding, on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses. 1692 SIR J. FOULIS *Acc Bk.* (S. H. S.) 147 For a whyt iron *watering kan to ye yard, 2 0 0. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* etc. 1143 Introducing..the strong lye of crude soda, through the rose spout of a watering-can. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 70 As the plants now cover the tops of the pots,..there will be a greatly increased demand for the watering-can. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Whs.* VII. 265 He was returning..from an evening drill of the regiment of volunteer cavalry,..being dressed accordingly in a flannel jacket, with a *watering cap 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. 73 A *watering cart, not unlike those with which the roads near London are watered. 1919 *Glasgow Herald* 21 Apr. 7 Watering carts, conducted by Indian soldiers, are also spraying the roads. 1801 tr. *Gabrielle's Mysterious Husb* II. 240 The numerous *watering-houses upon the Kentish road, where postillions and stage coachmen generally refresh their horses. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets—Night*, Watermen..who have been rushing about for the last two hours, retire to their watering-houses. 1825 *Sporting Mag* XLV. 185 The Inspectors are to see that all the *watering men wear their badges or numbers 1892 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/5 The regiment quitted the Spital Barracks early in the morning in *watering order 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Service* x. 130 The hours for 'watering order', feeding, cleaning, exercising, and cleaning down. 1827 STEWART *Planter's Guide* 316 Gardeners usually recommend, that all artificial waterings should be performed with the *Watering-pan, as more accurately imitating the genial rains. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1606/4 There was also taken away, a *watering Saddle. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 3 Coach, Coach man and two Horses..were swept down to the *Watering slip. 1624 in *Athenæum* (1908) 16 May 605/1 For 2 *watering snaffles, his. illiid. 1835–40 *J. M. Wilson's Tales Borders* (1851) VII. 254 In my wanderings, I had entered King's Park by the eastern stile, at the *watering-stone. 1609 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 132, xij stone lights with there *watering tables.

Watering (wō·tərin), *ppl. a.* [f. WATER *v.* + -ING 2.] That waters.

1 a. Of eyes: Discharging watery fluid; running.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med MS.* 127 For wattirynge eyne. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 67 Take a rede cowle leef, and ley hit in to þe watrynge eyen 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A vb, Wormwode heleth the watering sores in the corner of the eyes. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II. LXXXII, 'And now checkmate!' the wretched sire exclaims, With watering eyes.

b Of the teeth, mouth. Secreting saliva profusely in anticipation of appetizing food Also *fig.*

1630 J. LANE *Contin Squire's T.* X. 542 But now to tell thette Dantie, rond, faie,. of marsh pane stuff, which watering teeth soone boordes [etc.]. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost Ode* I. 11, Ye sharp State-mousers, with your watering jaws 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLVIII, Diogenes had been eyeing his intended breakfast with a watering mouth 1869 C. GIBBON *Robin Gray* XI, Those who knew about James Falcon gave their watering mouths a wry twist.

2. In transitive sense: Irrigating.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 553, I feel a music which comes straight from Heaven, As tender as a watering dew

Hence **Watteringly** *adv.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 364 No more able are we to giue birth to so high desires, then to looke on the Sunne, without hauing..our eyes cast watteringly for presumptuous gazing

Watering-place. [WATERING *vbl. sb.*]

1. A place in a river or lake where animals are brought to obtain water: also a pool or trough prepared for the use of cattle and horses.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 518/2 Watrynge place, where beestys dyn waterȳd *adaquarium* 1478 BOTONER *Itin* (1778) 168 Ultra le Weere et le wateryng place 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 119 For maykyng of wattryng places in the Cowpasture. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 6 Such ground as the said Commissioners may set out for any common watering place or places. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXIV, The by-path..brought him..to the brink of the Clyde, at a spot marked with the feet of horses, who were conducted to it as a watering place. 1829 *Rees' Cycl.* VI. R 4/1 *Canal*, Watering places for cattle are generally directed to be made, especially where the fields have been deprived of their [illegible] of their canal. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' [illegible] One of the best watering places on the run.

2 A place where a ship's company goes to fill the ship's casks with fresh water.

1613 J. SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 The 16th we anchored at the watering place called Tinga Java, being 14 leagues from Bantam. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XII. (1840) 209 We sent the..boats..to the watering-place. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Watering-Place*, a situation where boats can load with fresh water for the use of ships. 1919 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 287 St. Helena, the chief remaining watering place on the direct route between the Comoros and home waters.

b. *gen.* A place where a supply of water can be obtained.

16xx in FOSTER *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 288 Wee had all sortes of refreshments untill certayne Portingalls forbid and defended the watering place. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* VII. (1858) 287 It [the Jordan] is still the 'Sheriat el-Kheir' the 'great watering place' of the Bedouin tribes 1908 *Parish Councils* 15 At Gayton (Warwickshire) the parish council was given a good supply of water The parish council of Hunshaugh has bought the freehold of a small piece of land, so as to secure for ever a public watering place.

3. A resort of fashionable or holiday visitants, either for drinking or bathing in the waters of a mineral spring, or for sea-bathing.

1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks 1799 I. 137 Tunbridge, Bristol, and the other watering places 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XIV. § 33 A Watering Place does not want the help of the sea to make it execrable, the inland Spas not a jot behind the Fishing town in the article of tortures. 1822 W. IRVING *Life & Lett* (1864) II. 80, I shall go to a watering place on the continent 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* XVII. III. 652 Teignmouth, now a gay watering place consisting of twelve hundred houses. 1891 HARDY *Tess* VI, In a quarter of an hour the news..spread through every street and villa of the popular watering-place. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 462 The treatment for gout—including in one case a visit to Aix les Bains and other European 'watering places'.

b. *attrib.*

1837 HY. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 93 Such watering-place manners as I saw at Rockaway are considered and called vulgar on the spot. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* XLVIII, The Honourable Sackville Scatterbrain, fortunately for himself, had knocked up a watering-place match. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* II. (1901) I. 15 A watering-place public, ever ready for excitement, soon divided the place into Swizzleites and Melloites. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* VIII. (1891) 88 The long round of watering-place dissipations.

Watering-pot [WATERING *vbl. sb.*]

1. A portable vessel for watering plants, now usually of tinned iron, and furnished with a long tubular spout, often ending with a rose for scattering the water

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Vne Chantepleure*, a garden pot, a watering pot, the toppe of a Cesterne. 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk-maids* I. II. B 4 What, doe you weepe Brother? *Dor.* Like a Watring-Pot; he wud make an excellent fountaine in the midst of a Garden. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* 'Broken in pieces' II, As wat'ring pots give flowers their lives. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* XXXIII. 247 A Gardiner's Watering Pot shap'd commonally, or like a Sugar Loaf 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 546 The Duke then took one of his silver watering pots, which was two feet and an half high. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 499 After which the whole of the hillocks should be watered, from a watering-pot with the rose on. 1915 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Nicky Nan* XIII. 165 She set down her watering-pot.

2. *Zool.* A mollusc of the genus *Aspergillum*, so named from the shape of its shell. Also *attrib.* as *watering-pot group, shell.*

1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 206 *Serpula Aquaria*, Watering-Pot 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep Smithsonian Instit* 1860, 249 The Watering pots or Aspergillum group At first sight a 'Watering pot shell' would not be supposed to have any connection with ordinary bivalves 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* V. 206 The Watering pot Shell (Aspergillum) is well known to conchologists 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist* (1888) I. 283 The most noticeable species is the 'watering pot' *Aspergillum vagniferum*. This species comes from the Red Sea

Wa·terish, *a.* [f. WATER *sb.* + -ISH 1. (Sweet gives an OE *wæterisc*, of which no example seems to be known.)]

†**1.** Composed of water; of the nature of water, aqueous. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 302 *I auenre*, watryshe or watry. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphroit* etc. Sj b, In time the watrishe droppes, we see doth perce the stone

2. Resembling water in appearance or sensible properties.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 37 The slommaker liquoreth his leather with waterish liquor. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 82 Pellitory roots, chewed, bring forth much waterish flegme. 1622 BANISTER *Treat. Eyes* I. iv. A 8, Concerning the humours whereof the eye is made: the first called *aqueus*, that is, the waterish humor. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 290 The waterish part of the cream comes away first. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus' Distemper Horses* 70 The Humour will be thin, waterish and cold.

†**b.** As a designation of colour: Light grey, pale blue. Also *waterish-blue. Obs.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict* (156.) 36 b/1 Watrish colour, *aquilus* 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. II. 100 Some [flowers] of a sadde or darke greene, some watrishe, blunkette, gray *a* 1608 DEE *Relat Spir.* I. (1659) 355 The waters of the Triangles, are somewhat like a watrish blew. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Fun Mons* 27 The Hiacinth is of watereish colour. 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas. United* 167 To take the Fish, the pale watrish coloured hairs is the best to deceive them if the stream be clear.

†**3.** Native to or inhabiting the water, aquatic.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter. bk* (Camden) 84 There be innumerable legions of waterishe and earthlye spyrytes 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II. 46 Waterish foule, plentie of it, and generally all meates with the common sort alwaies vnsauored, the most pernicious to the health. 1727 PARNELL *Battle Frogs & Mice* I. 75 But me, nor Stalks, nor watrish Herbs delight.

†**4.** Relating to or concerned with water. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 70 In the Earthy dry Signs, they produce barrenness, by reason of drought, in Waterish Signs barrenness also, by reason of too much wet.

5. Containing excess of water. Of liquids: Dilute, thin, poor. Of solids: Loose in texture, not firm or compact.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXI (1870) 284 Peares, doth increase latnes, ingendryng watery ashe blod. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 146 All milke that is milked in springtime, is watrisher then the milke of sommer. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. III. 15 Or feede vpon such nice and waterish diet 1650 NURGATE *Manatura* (1919) 22 Remember..that the Carnation in your great pencill be rather thin and waterish than too thick and clamy. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 5 It was of a loose watrish contexture. 1675 J. IVES *Claus Med.* 25 Small beer is watrish. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) I. 8 The kirnels [of the nuts] become waterish, and in a manner tasteless 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* XVII (1747) III. 258 What fruits the orchards yielded were tasteless, waterish, and insipid. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Anactoria* 38 Moist with waterish wine. 1879 J. TOMLINSON *Thestis* 116 My blood Is waterish all with tears, and leaves me weak.

b. *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* V. 1–5 In steade of the watryshe letter of the lawe geuen vnto vs as a gage. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 96 It is but a waterish cold argument to say there be so many, forbidd. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiv.* 302 The memory [is] slippery and waterish to receive and retaine any good impressions 1644 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. (ed. 2) A 3 b, Out of a waterish and queasy conscience. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 206, I The waterish comedy of the 'Belle's Stratagem'.

6. Of a taste: Characteristic of what contains excess of water.

1587 TURBERV. *Frag. T., Fpit.* etc. 187 b, Of watrish taste the flesh, not firme like English beefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. XXVIII. I. 449 Plums have a waterish tast. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 58 It takes away the watrish taste which the Chub or Chevin has.

†**6.** Having a predominance of water in the constitution Also, of disease, characterized by accumulation of water in some part of the body. *Obs.*

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. XXVII. 72 The Germans, having foggy and watrish bodies. 1639 G. PLATTES *Discov. Infin. Treas* V. 63 Some few Sheepe of the most watrish, and flegmatick constitution, may be caught with this disease 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *A. Paré's Chirurg. Wks.* VII. XVIII. 270 Of the cure of a flatulent and waterish Tumor. 1660 INGELO *Bentivolio & Ur.* II. (1682) 18 A hot Fever, a watrish Dropsie, a pining Hectic. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim. & Min.* 117 Their Lungs are very phlegmatick and waterish.

†**7.** Of eyes: Somewhat watery, disposed to run.

1561 B. GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* VI. Qv, For many..in the sonne do alwaies loke with watrish winking eies.

Comb 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3789/4 A very little Man,.. somewhat thick Lipp'd, watrish Eyed.

8. Of weather, air, mist: Charged with water, watery.

1650 VENNER *Via Recta* (ed. 4) 281 This moneth [February] is commonly very raw and waterish. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 205 If small watrish Clouds appear on the tops of hills, Rain follows. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. 2 5 In that Fenny and watrish air. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXI, A dim but not chill or waterish haze slept blue on the hills. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1292 The waterish air Hissed.

9 Of light or of luminous bodies: Dimmed by watery vapour.

1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* IV iii 45 Like a hanging moon a little waterish awhile 1769 *Phil Trans* LIX. 314 The disturbance on the Sun's limb [was] so undulatory, pointed, ill-defined, waterish 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) II 439/1 A very narrow waterish penumbra appeared round Venus 1845 TALFOURD *Vac Rambles* I 196 The second walk, agreably perplexed by the waterish moonlight.

†10 Of ground: Damp, wet. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 7 Gentian growethe in shadowe and waterishe places 1665–6 *Phil Trans* I 328 Rice prospers most in waterish grounds.

†11. Juicy, succulent. *Obs*

1591 A. W. *Bk Cookrye* 32 b, Take v or vj well watrishe Apples, pare them [etc.] 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 87 Excellent fruits, so watrish that they even melt like snow in the mouth.

Hence **Wa·terishly** *adv*; **Wa·terishness.**

1532 HERVET *Xenoph Housek* 50 He also muste turne vp so downe and styrre the grounde, that the soorenes and the rawe watrisshenes of hit may be warmed and well dryed vp 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxiii. 4. 238 More coldly and watrishly do others expound it *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rheim N T* (1618) 244 The weaknes and watrishnes of your argument 1659 H. MORE *Immort Soul* II xi 231 Overmuch Coolness, or Waterishness in the Head 1872 Miss BRADDON *Rob Ainsleigh* III, You and my late master's nephew are like as—I'll not say two drops of water, for there is little waterishness in your dispositions

Wa·ter-knot. [KNOT *sb.*1] A kind of knot used in joining together the several portions of a fishing line (see quot 1847).

a 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 12, 13 Thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte And bycause that ye sholde knowe bothe the water knotte & also the duchys knotte loo theym here in figure caste vnto the lyknesse of the draughte 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper Angler* IV. 51 With a Water knot (in which you must make both the links to fasten) tye them so that [etc.] 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict* s v *Knot*, A Fisher's knot, or Water knot. 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp* 44 The Water Knot, Single and Double is completed, simply by laying the ends of the two threads, links, or strands, required to be joined, alongside of each other, then, doubling the one round the forefinger of the right hand and passing one of the links and its corresponding end through the loop thus formed, draw all tight. 1885 H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL *Fishing* (Badm.) I 38 What is known as the single fisherman's knot (sometimes called 'water knot').

†**Wa·terlade** *Obs* [f. WATER *sb.* + LADE *sb* 2] A channel for water, an aqueduct.

[*c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 339/4 *Aqueductum* [= -*uum*, gent. pl.], wæterzelada] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11936 Lakes seuen he made o clai, And til ilkan a fur he made þat suld be þaim to watur lade, þat water moght rin fra and till, Vte of þe flum al atte will. *Ibid* 12019. 1421 *Cov Leet Bk* 28 þat euery deister of this Cite, that hath a waturlad ouer the comyn Ryver, schall pay to the Chamburlayns of this Cite euery yer xijd 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 747 The channells were not skoured but the water-lades stopped up either through negligence, or depopulation.

†**Wa·terlag.** *Obs.* [? Short for next] An epithet of abuse

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp Parrot* 88 Moryshe myne owne shelfe, the coster-monger sayth; Fate, fate, fate, ye Irysh waterlag

†**Water-lagger.** *Obs.* [? f. LAG *v*.3 + -ER 1.] = WATER-LEADER

1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 222 b, There is rysen a fray amonge the water laggers [L. *amphorarios*] *c* 1530 A. BARCLAY tr. *Sallust's Jugurth* XXVIII. 39 He commaunded, that the pages, waterlaggers, and scolyons shuld nat come nere the armye, nor folowe the same [*ne lixæ sequerentur exercitum*]

Wa·terlander. [f. *Waterland*, a district in North Holland + -ER] (See quots.)

1860 *Chamb Encycl* I 219/1 This cause divided the body, as early as 1554, into the Mild and the Strict Mennonites. The first are known by the title of Waterlanders 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 12/2 The Waterlanders in North Holland, who held the least strict doctrine of excommunication

So **Wa·terlandian.** [-IAN]

1765 A. MACLAINE *Mosheim's Eccl Hist* (1768) V 49 The more moderate Anabaptists are composed of certain inhabitants of Waterland, Flanders, Friesland, and Germany, who commonly pass under the denomination of Waterlandians 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV. 96/2 The followers of Menno very soon split into two sects, the Flemings and the Waterlandians, so called from the countries in which they arose.

attrib 1765 A. MACLAINE *Mosheim's Eccl Hist* (1768) V 50 One of these Waterlandian sects was divided, in the year 1664, into two factions

Wa·terlandish, *a. nonce-wd.* [-ISH 1] Characteristic of the theologian Daniel Waterland (1683–1740).

1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI xi, This sermon upon the jewish dispensation—I don't like it at all;—Though I own there is a world of *water-landish* knowledge in it,—but 'tis all tritical, and most tritically put together.

Wa·ter-lane.

1. *dial* A green lane with a stream running along it.

1872 *Daily News* 24 Oct, Anything analogous to the leaping Chine of the Isle of Wight, the Guernsey Waterlane, or those noisy streamlets which abound in the hilly districts of Ireland *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk* (1879) I 173 The cool water-lanes of Guernsey 1891 [D. JORDAN & MRS J. A. OWEN] *Ann Fishing Village* XI 104 It was a water-lane—a public way for any cart horse or cow that the owners might think fit to take there—as wide as an ordinary road.

2. A narrow passage of open water, e.g. between masses of reeds or between lines of shipping

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norf Broads* II. 15 We cross the Broad and the river, and enter a narrow water lane between the reeds. 1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* I. 2 A consort was coming up a waterlane, between two lines of shipping, just behind us

†**Water-lapper.** *Obs* One who 'lappeth of the water with his tongue' (*Judges* VII. 5).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 278 No less miraculous acts were expected and promised then those of Gideon with his water-lappers 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autob* X (1848) 163 Captain Ellis' company were all water lappers, Judges vii 5–7, and bible bearers

Wa·ter-lead (-lēd) [LEAD *sb.*2] a. A mill-lead. b An open channel through an ice-field

1642 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 371/2 Lie watter-leidis &c. 1802 G. V. SAMPSON *Statist Surv Londonderry* 341 On the return, the [salmon] fry are killed in great numbers, in passing through the water leads, by the mill-wheels of the bleach-greens 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XVII (1856) 130 But to seaward, open water leads gladden us in every direction

†**Water-leader.** *Obs.*

1. One who carts water for sale

[?*c* 1250 *Cal Ancient Deeds* A 7319, Grant by Adgarus, of Stebehee to John le Waterladere of Estsmedhefeld of 1 *a* land between land of Richard son of Geoffrey le Waterladere (etc.)] 1307 *Exch K R Eccl Doc* 2/50 If 6 Terram Reginaldi Kempe le Waterledere 1350 in Riley *Memorials* (1868) 254 [The carters, called] waterleders [shall take for the cart, from Douuegate to Chepe, 1½d.] 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/23 *Hic aquaductor*, a waterleder 1415 in *York Myst* (1885) Introd. p. xxiv, Waterleders [join with the 'Cukes' in presenting a play] 1503 in R. Davies *Extr. Munic. Rec York* (1843) 239 *note*, The cookes shall yerely geddir pagiaunt silver of the waterleders and sandeleders toward the supportacion and charge of bryngyng furth of the pagiaunt of the same cookes. 1600 *Chester Plays* Banns 75 The good symple water-leaders and drawers of deey, see that your Arke in all poyntes be prepared

2 In Irish iron-works (see quot)

1645–52 BOATE *Ireland's Nat Hist* XVII 134 Water-leaders, or Water-course keepers, to steer the Water-courses, and to look to them constantly.

Wa·ter-leaf.

1. Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App 331 Water-leaf, *Hydrophyllum*

2 *Arch* An ornament used in sculptured capitals, supposed to be a conventionalized representation of the leaf of some aquatic plant.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I XXVII § 29 Where the Byzantines use the acanthus, the Lombards use the Persepolitan water leaf *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* (1879) I. 120 Most of [the capitals] are of the simple water-leaf form so prevalent in the north of England 1912 F. BOND *Cathedrals* 90 The voluted water leaf of the capitals [in the Galilee at Durham].

3. (See quots.)

1854 C. TOMLINSON *Obj Art-Manuf., Paper* 25 When dry, it is complete paper, but of the kind called waterleaf, which will absorb liquids too freely, and therefore cannot be written on. 1855 HERRING *Paper & Paper Making* 64 First, we have what is termed the water-leaf, or the condition in which the paper appears after being pressed between the felts—this is the first stage 1863 *Technologist* III. 393 The transformation of water-leaf, or unsized paper, into a material in exact resemblance to parchment, is one of the chemical facts of the last few years

Waterless (wǭ·tərles), *a* [OE *waterlēas* = Du *waterloos*, OHG. *waggerlôs* (mod.G *wasserlos*); see WATER *sb.* and -LESS] Destitute of water; containing no water, unsupplied with water

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XI 24 *Per loca inaquosa*, ðerh stowa wæterleasa *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XXXVII 24 [HIT] dydon hine on ðone wæter-leasan pytt *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4156 In þis wast i wat a pite, Dri and waterles es it *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* CVI 35 He set in out-gang of watres land water-les [L. *sine aqua*] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pol* 180 A monk, whan he is recchelees Is likned til a fissh þat is waterlees. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E E T S) 44 Þo3 3e waterles wede, wynne 3e nost o droppe *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xii, And shortly þe houndes vnclene holde and vnclene kept, or longe waterles, hath communlych þe maniewe. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XI 24 When the vnclene sprete is gone out of a man, he walketh through waterlesse places sekynge rest 1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr* 42 b, Can seas be waterles, and drie? can hilles be dales without? 1643 TRAPP *Gen* I 21 To requite your kindness, that consulted to starve me, in the waterless pit 1828 DUPPA *Trav Italy*, etc 176 Here and there a little waterless fount im completes the design 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* IX (1901) II 130 A half-buttered muffin mounts a waterless slop basin, a dirty egg accompanies some toasted wedges of bread 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S E Africa* 18 Through this seventy miles of waterless country. 1902 *Times* 24 Nov. 5/2 The long waterless marches are beginning to have their effect upon the camels.

b. *Waterless pit*: in the 17th c. often *fig* with allusion to *Zech* IX 11.

1616 J. B. *Serm* 25 And they will deliuer thy soule. from the water-lesse pits 1675 T. BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks 1867 V 350 The Babylonish captivity was that waterless pit, . . out of which they were delivered by virtue of the blood of the covenant. 1690 C. NESSE *Old & New Test.* I. 197 The prison of this waterless or comfortless pit

Hence **Wa·terlessness.**

1888 *Sat Rev* 10 Nov 563/1 His preconceived opinion of the waterlessness of this country.

Wa·ter-le·vel.

1. A levelling instrument in which water is used instead of alcohol (see quot 1880).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B ij b, Geometrie teacheth vs the order of rules, Compasses, Squiers, Quadrantes, and liuste waterleueles with manie other knowleages 1674 R. HOOKE *Animadv. Hevelius* 62 This is done by the help of a Water-Level. 1723 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instrum.* v i. (1758) 134 The first of these Instruments is a Water-Level, composed of a round Tube of Brass, or other solid Matter, about 3 Feet long [etc.] This Level, altho' very simple, is very commodious for levelling short Distances 1880 L. D'A. JACKSON *Aid Surv.-Pract* 146 The water level is also an appliance for rough levelling within short distances It consists of a horizontal tube about two feet long terminated by two bottle-shaped ends, in which water will stand level and thus afford a horizontal line of sight

2. *Mining* A road driven on the strike of a seam to carry off water.

1698 *Phil Trans* XX 368 It is only a Spring which rises in a Coal-Drift (or Water-Level made for the draining of the Cannel Coal-Pits). 1836 *Hull & Selby Rlwy Act* 43 Airways, headways, gateways, or water-levels through the mines 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 71

3. The plane below which the rock or soil is saturated with water, the situation of this plane. Also *attrib.*

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 960 To whatever depth a coal-mine is drained of its water, from that depth it is worked, up to the rise of the water level line. *Ibid.* 974 The miner is guided in his line of direction entirely by the water-level 1882 GEIKIE *Text bk. Geol* III II II § 2 345 In most districts rocks are permeated with water below a certain limit termed the water level.

4. The horizontal surface of still water. Also the (higher or lower) position of the surface of water

1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* (Low) xii. 297 Thus we might have a sea whose level would be much further below the water-level of the ocean than is the Dead Sea 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III III. 26 When the water-level in the pit was lowered, and the suction became incomplete [etc.]. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht Sailing* 377 A straight line from the fore side of the stem to the aft side of the stern-post at the water level 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 30 The salting mound just above the present average water-level in Heringfleet 1917 L. EINSTEIN *Inside Constantinople* v. 212 The crew succeeded in raising the stern [of the submarine] to the water-level, whence all scrambled out

Wa·ter-li·ly. The common name for many aquatic plants with large flowers, belonging to the N. O. *Nymphæaceæ*. In British use chiefly applied to the white water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*, and the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*. The Australian (blue) water-lily is *Nymphæa gigantea*.

1549 *Compl Scot* vi. (1872) 67, I saw the vattir lille, quhilk is ane remeid contrar gomoria. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XXVIII. 180 There be two kindes of water Lyllies the yellow, and the white 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CCLXXXII 672 The white water Lillie or Nenuphar, hath great round leaues, in shape of a buckler 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng Phys* 120 The white Water-Lilly hath very large, round and thick dark green leaves. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App 317 Lilly, Lesser Yellow Water, with fringed Flowers, *Menyanthes* 1788 COWPER (*title*) The Dog and the Water-Lily 1818 BYRON *Ch Har.* IV lxvii, While, chance, some scattered water-lily sails Down where the shallower wave still tells its bubbling tales 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit Pl.* 45 Broad water lilies lay tremulously 1861 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I 471 The Isle of Wight is like a water-lily on a blue lake 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 421/1 There is the giant blue Water Lily of Australia

b. Applied to aquatic plants of other orders.

The 'water lilly' of New Zealand is *Ranunculus lyallii* 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 40 Look down at the bottom of the hill, there in that Meadow, chequered with water Lillies and Lady-smocks 1882 H. EBELING *Peronsh. Plant n*, Water Lily, *Iris Pseudacorus*. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Water Lily*, the arum lily, *Calla palustris* 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, Water-lily (1) *Caltha palustris*. (2) *Ranunculus aquatilis*

Wa·ter-line.

†1 A rope of some kind *Obs.*

1626 CAPT. J. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seaman* 14 The best ropes are now out of vse, the water line is [*i.e.*, in use].

2 *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship; the line supposed to be described on the hull by the surface of the water when a ship is afloat Often (= LOAD-WATER-LINE) the proper line of floatation when the ship is fully laden. *Light water-line*: the line of floatation of a ship without cargo

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS 2301) 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* IX 45 The water line is that Bend or place she should swim in when she is loaded. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* IV 20 Elm is proper for Water-works, Mills, Pipes, Pumps, Ship-planks beneath the Water line. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 The Horizontal Section at the water line. *Ibid* 125 Our second Water-line, which I call the sailing-line. 1773 EMERSON *Princ Mechanics* (ed 3) 236 Let *DdAcC* be the water-line or horizontal section of the water and the hull of a ship 1805 *Shipwright's Vade M.* 141 *Water Lines* or *Lines of Floatation* Those horizontal lines, supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom of a ship, and which are exhibited at certain depths upon the sheer-draught Of these, the most particular are those denominated the Light Water Line and the Load Water Line. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch Jrnl.* I 13/1 Her length on the water line 230 feet 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I 151 Brigs laden to the water-line with cargo and steering straight for Africa 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit* 18 The line in which the surface of the water cuts the surface of the ship when floating in any position is called the water line for that position 1892 *Century Mag.* May 23/2 The outlets are below the water-line of the boat

b *attrib* as in *water-line armour, belt, length.*

1868 *Rep. Munitions War* 270 There is a water line belt of the same thickness (4½ inch plating). 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 25 Sept 1/2 The water-line armour tends to save the ship from sinking. To leave two-thirds the length of the ship without this water-line armoured belt is a most awfully risky experiment. 1892 *Century Mag.* May 25/1 Which thus gained advantage over square-sterned boats of equal water-line length

3. *Shipbuilding.* Any one of certain structural lines of a ship, parallel with the surface of the water, which represent the contour of the hull at various

heights above the keel, and collectively determine the exterior form of the vessel

1750 Blanckley *Naw Expositor, Water Line*, is that which goes round the Ship at the Surface of the Water, and shews the true Shape of her Body 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVII 399/1 In ships that draw more water abaft than afore, the water lines will not be parallel to the keel. 1830 Hedderwick *Mar Archit.* 286 Having the diagonals drawn on the body plan, next draw in the water-lines The water-lines and transoms are commonly drawn first on the sheer-plan, and transferred to the body-plan 1851-4 *C Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* (1867) II 506 The principal lines employed [illegible] of the water, and in the half-breadth plan they show the form of the ship by the successive breadths marked at heights corresponding with the water lines in the sheer plan The upper water line in the half-breadth plan is the line of flotation 1878 D. Kemp *Man Yacht Sailing* 377 *Water Line*, a horizontal plane passing through a vessel longitudinally. A line shown in the half breadth plan of a ship drawing

b. *attrib.*, as in *water-line pattern, plan, model*

1867 Emerson *May day* 205 What god is this imperial Heat? . Doth it beat hidden in its heart Water line patterns of all art, All figures, organs, hues, and graces? 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Water line model* The same as *Leymodel* 1875 Knight *Dict Mech., Water-line Model*, a model formed by board shaped according to the draft lines on the paper, and laid upon each other to form a solid model.

4. The weather-mark or stain on a wall showing where a roof formerly terminated against the wall.

1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II 148 A new roof was constructed, the pitch of which was regulated by the water-line on the eastern face of the tower.

5. = Water-level 3. (See quot. 1897.)

1849 Dempsey *Drainage Districts & Lands* 70 Districts lying below the level of the adjacent river, or so little above it that drains of adequate capacity must have their beds below the water line, necessarily require artificial means of discharging the drainage waters. 1859 R B Smyth *Gold Fields Victoria* 625 *Water-line*, the line in any reef where water is struck in the various shafts. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov 94/2 The absence of water passing into the ground for a long period naturally leads to a lowering of the free ground water-line. 1897 Rideal *Water & Purif.* 84 The 'line of saturation', or water line, is the level at which the water stands, and to which it will rise in wells, in any water-bearing stratum.

6. The outline of a coast.

1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 159 The water-line of the island appears to more advantage. Among many smaller indentations of the coast, the bays of Totland, and Newtown, are considerable. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exped.* xlvi. (1856) 423 The water-line was toothed with fangs of broken ice, which scraped against the beach as the tides rose and fell

7. A linear watermark in paper.

1847 De Morgan *Arithm Bks.* Introd. p. xiii, It is supposed that the waterlines are perpendicular in folio, octavo, and decimo-octavo books, and horizontal in quarto and duodecimo. 1858 *Sotheby's Principia Typogr* III 32 In the identification of the manufacture of paper, two very important points must be observed. First, the space between the divisional water-lines caused by the thicker upright wires of the sieve; and secondly, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 86 Remarkably thick and spongy paper, having been much sized; the upright water-lines scarcely visible.

Hence **Waterlined** *a.*, of paper, marked with water-lines. **Waterliner**, a shot that hits a vessel on the water-line.

1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* ii. 21 Oh, good shot! That was a water-liner. .That was the Marines' three-pounder.

Waterlog (wǭ·təɹlɒg), *v.* [app f. Water *sb.* + Log *v.*]

Cf. Log *v.*1 3 a, where the only example cited is —1751 Smollett *Per Pic* lxxxvi, Several feet of water got in and logging in her hold In this passage 19th c editors have altered *logging* into *lodging*; this is doubtless wrong, but the sense of 'logging' is somewhat obscure. The likeliest view seems to be that it is an absolute use of a transitive sense, 'to reduce (a ship) to the condition of a log' cf quot 1622 under Log *sb.*1 1 b, 'Having lost all her masts, and being no other than a logge in the sea'.

The finite verb is not recognized in previous Eng dictionaries, which give only *waterlogged* ppl. adj.]

1. *trans.* To render (a ship, etc.) unmanageable by flooding with water see Waterlogged *ppl. a.*

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 102 The Borneo carried too much sail, just before she foundered; and took in a sea forward, which water-logged her 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 57 A sudden leak water-logged her. 1854 H Miller *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 17 The fearful wave had waterlogged the Friendship from bow to stern. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 745/2 A tremendous sea broke on board, opened her hatches, and waterlogged her

2. To saturate with water so as to render inert.

1870 R W P. Birch *Disposal Town Sewage* 6 This last-mentioned method of applying sewage to land .waterlogs the earth. 1878 Ramsay *Phys Geog* ix. (ed 5) 137 Beds of coal are not the result of woody matter drifted into, and waterlogged in, lake hollows, by rivers.

3 *fig*

1868 M. Pattison *Academ Org.* ii 29 This alteration added to the assembly about 100 members—and waterlogged Congregation at one stroke 1904 *Daily Chron* 24 Mar 4/5 No scheme of purchase. can do otherwise than waterlog the State telephone department with a large amount of unproductive capital.

Hence **Water-logging** *vbl. sb.* Also **Water-logger**. (For the sense cf. Waterlogged 3 b)

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 321 Pulmonary œdema in renal diseases is not always a mere accompaniment of general water-logging. 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Oct. 2/2 Whereas a few years ago only two [butter-making] companies were engaged in water-logging, there were now over 100. *Ibid* 2/3 It was his business to cater for the honest trading classes and not for fraudulent water-loggers [in butter-making]. 1906 *Macm. Mag* June 609 There are four main divisions under which adulteration might be classed —(1) milk-blending, (2) water-logging, [etc.]

Waterlogged (wǭ·təɹlɒgd), *ppl. a* [f. prec. + -ed1] (The form *water-lodged* in Lescallier *Vocab. des Termes de Marine Anglois et Français*, Paris 1777, and in *Encycl Brit* 1797, is an ill-advised attempt at correction of *water-logged* in Falconer's Dict.)]

1. Of a ship, boat: Flooded with water by leakage or overflow so as to become impaired in buoyancy, heavy, and unmanageable

1769–76 Falconer *Dict Marine, Water-logged*, the state of a ship when, by receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, by leaking, &c she has become heavy and inactive upon the sea, so as to yield without resistance to the efforts of every wave rushing over her decks 1797 S. James *Navr. Voyage* 135 The vessel being nearly water-logged, every high sea washed over her 1817 Oxley *Journ Two Exped. N.S Wales* (1820) 145 Our little bark was however completely water logged. 1826 Southey *Vind Eccl. Angl* 478 The Virgin visibly conveyed the water logged ship over the breakers safely to the shore. 1847 H Miller *First Impr Eng* II. (1857) 18 As if becalmed in its voyage, a water-logged hulk, that failed to press on towards its port of destination. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* III. (1875) 40 The gale subsided . and the crazy, water-logged vessel again bore slowly toward France 1912 'G A Birmingham' *Inviolable Sanctuary* v, He climbed over the dredger..and dropped from her into a small waterlogged punt

b. *transf.*

1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 61 You will be glad to hear that we have escaped undrowned from that water-logged country called Holland 1848 Thoreau *Maine Woods* (1894) 7 That other [house] with a waterlogged look, as if it were still airing and drying its basement.

c *fig.* and in fig. context.

1795 Burke *Regic Peace* IV Sel Wks (1892) 350 Tumbling from the Gallick coast, the victorious tenth wave shall poop the shattered, weather-beaten, leaky, water logged vessel [the Government]. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II. VI vi, A poor water logged Legislature can pronounce nothing. 1867 Lowell *Pictorial Pr.* Wks. 1890 II. 141 His mind drifts, too waterlogged to answer the helm.

2. Of floating bodies: Saturated with water so as to be deprived of buoyancy.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 241 When timber is drifted down by a river, it is often arrested by lakes, and becoming water logged it may sink 1851 Mantell *Petrifactions* IV § 2. 370 After death..the body was thus suspended with the belly uppermost, till it became water-logged, and buried in the silt. 1882 E. O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I 315 Waterlogged tree trunks clung among the roots projecting into the sluggish stream

3. Suffering from, deteriorated or rendered unserviceable by, excessive saturation with water.

1829 *Bone Manure, Rep Doncast. Comm.* 8 A gravelly soil may embrace the waterlogged yellow clay 1839 Ure *Dict Arts*, etc 969 In the course of years, however, many water-logged fissures come to be cut by the workings. 1858 Glenny *Gardener's Everyday Bk.* 208/1 All the plants throughout the house should be often examined to see that none are pot-bound, or water-logged. 1893 *Outing* XXII. 150/1 A cyclist cannot extract enjoyment from a water-logged day 1895 *Daily News* 24 June 8/5 They have completed arrangements for borrowing £100,000 to be spent in draining waterlogged mines 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 613 The arterial pressure falls at last. and in spite of free perspiration the tissues become water-logged. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* 607, I began to fear that the rotten water-logged earth we were on might give way.

b. Of butter: Containing an excess of water.

1906 *Macm Mag.* June 608 A large quantity of water-logged, milk-blended butter was being manufactured for the purpose of being sold fraudulently.

Hence **Waterloggedness**

1854 Thoreau *Walden* IV. Writ. 1918 II. 198.

Waterloo (wǭ·təɹlūˑ). The name given to the battle fought outside the village of Waterloo, near Brussels, on June 18, 1815, in which Napoleon was decisively and finally defeated. Hence (with *a, his*): Something which is a 'settler'; a decisive and final contest; chiefly in the phrase *to meet one's Waterloo.*

1816 Byron *To Moore* 5 Dec., It [Armenian] is a Waterloo of an Alphabet. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest Econ.* (1857) 68 If there must be a Waterloo, let it be a conflict for all the minister's rights, so that he may never require to go to law in his lifetime again. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 9/3 He will have fought and lost his Waterloo

b. The name of a bright blue tint (see quots.).

1823 Moore *Country Dance & Quadrille* 84 Eyes of blue (Eyes of that bright, victorious tint, Which English maids call 'Waterloo') 1871 Mrs H Wood *Dene Hollow* xxxviii, The frock was of that dark bright blue colour called Waterloo, after the somewhat recent battle of Waterloo.

c. *attrib.*: †Waterloo bang-up, = *Waterloo cracker*; Waterloo blue (cf b. above); †Waterloo cracker, a kind of firework (cf. Cracker 6); †Waterloo fly, an artificial fly with blue wings; †Waterloo helmet (see quot.)

1826 Hone *Every day Bk.* II. 1310 His companion cracks a *Waterloo bang up in their faces. 1858 Miss Sewell *Ursula* vii, There she was dressed out in a bright blue silk dress,—what is called a *Waterloo blue 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 430/1, I took 15s.. for *waterloo crackers and ball crackers (the common trade names), 'waterloo' being the 'pulling crackers'. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 72 The child was letting off Waterloo crackers all over the floor. 1837 Kirkbride *Northern Angler* 61 The *Waterloo Fly. 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 27 Jan. 16/1 The uniform of the old Life Guards includes a *Waterloo helmet, with crest and plume at the side

†**Waterlyngke** *Obs.* [f. Water *sb.* + *lyngke* = Lemeke. Cf Brooklime and Wellink.]

a 1400–50 *Stockh Med MS.* p 186 Waterlyngke *fabrica minor*

†**Water-mail**1. *Sc. Obs* [Mail *sb*2] A rent charged upon a piece of water.

1455 *Sc Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 42/2 Þe landschippe of Abernethy with þe watter mailys of Inuernes 1488 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot* 381/1 Dicto duci hereditarie pertinentem de magnis custumis et aquarum firmis nuncupatis le Water Mailez burgi de Aberdene. 1500 *Exch Rolls Scot.* XI 266 *note*, The yerlie pensioun gevin to hir of the custumes and water mails of oure said burrowis. *c* 1550 *Registr Aberdon* (Maitland Club) II. 212 [Dedit] xxs de custumis Aberdonensibus videlicet de ly vatir mails.

†**Water-mail**2. *Sc. Obs.* [The second element is obscure; possibly the word may be an incorrect Sc. reading of Water-molf.] Some kind of fur. Also *attrib.*

1489 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot* I. 136 Item, for water mayllis to lyne the saim gowne 1512 *Ibid.* IV 215 Item, put in ane stomok of the Quenis of blak satin, sex watter maill skynnis 1517 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I. 57 Ane goun of tanny, lynit with watermaill skynnis.

Waterman (wǭ·təɹmăn). [Cf. G. *wassermann* (in various senses), WFris. *wetterman*, Sw. dial. *vattenmann* (= sense 5).]

†1. A seaman, mariner. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 741 Wyghtly one the wale thay wye vp thaire mikers, By wyit of the watyre mene of the wale vithe / 1549 *Maldon* (Essex) *Later B* 136 b, John Boyes of Maldon did bye of John Martyn of Bradwell, Waterman, con hunderith & syxe bussells of oysters 1550 Coverdale *Spir Perle* xxii 165 Lyke as a waterman wyll neuer let out hys sayle so farre, but that he may sone pull it in agayn. 1638 G. Plaiters *Discov Inf Treas* (1639) 44 This all Fishers and watermen can tell, for that they finde the water deepest in the lowest earth, and oldest where it is most compacted and firme fo Mountaines and Vallies at land, are depths and shallowes at Sea. *a* 1652 Sir J. Skeffington *Heroe of Lorenzo* (1662) 79 Cæsar when he was fain to encourage his faint-hearted waterman in a storm, by saying, Be not afraid, for so thou wrong'st the fortunes of Cæsar. 1682a Wheeler *Journ. Greece* 302 Our Greeke refused absolutely to go further with us unless by water. For he was a kind of Water-man, and was not of their faith, that had rather trust God Almighty by Land than by Sea.

2. A man working on a boat or among boats, *esp.* a boatman (as the licensed wherry-man of London) who plies for hire on a river, etc.

1458 *Forman's Monumt. Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* 41 Ther loved hem a ladde was a water man longe; He helpe stop the streme til the werke were a fore. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vii. (1811) 628 This mayer fyrste of all mayers brake that auncient custome, and was rowed thyther by water, for ye which ye watermen made of hym a roundell or songe to his great prayse 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Payer le port.*, to pay the waterman his fare. 1583 Millancher *Philotimus* P 3 b, And so imitate the waterman whiche loketh the one waye, and roweth another. *a* 1603 Bacon *To L.d. Essex* Wks 1730 IV 486 And to her Majesty no other reason, but the reason of a waterman; I am her first man of those who serve in council of law? 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. (1637) 389 The Inhabitants where of [of Henley on Thames] be for the most part Watermen, who make their chiefest gaine by carrying downe in their barges wood and Corne to London. 1672 in *Surrey Mem.* (1902) II. 304 Seamen and Watermen are daily impressed, to supply the shipps. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* I. ii, Come, pay the Waterman, and take the Portmantle 1773 C. Burney *Pres. St. Mus. Germany* (1775) II. 21 The boat moved so very slow, there being only one waterman, that it frequently seemed to stand still. 1824 *Friendship's Offering* 220 Rates of Watermen from London Bridge. 1834 *John Bull* 27 July 238/3 The contest among the watermen of Putney for a purse of sovereigns .took place on Wednesday. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, River*, Groups of watermen are assembled at the different stairs 1860 W. W Reade *Liberty Hall* I. v 95 The watermen on the [college] barge shove them off by pushing against the stroke oars extended. 1913 *Q. Rev.* Apr 388 One of the bullets struck a waterman in the Queen's barge

b. *Waterman's knot* = Water-knot.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 297 The Waterman's Knot..may be used. 1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

c. *colloq.* One having a (good) knowledge of boating, etc.

1912 'Guy Thorne' *Gt. Acceptance* i 13 It is not to be understood that he was in any way a milksop He was a good waterman upon the river, and at a time when young men of position did not indulge in cricket, football, [etc.] he was yet a fearless, skilful rider.

d. *slang.* (See quot.)

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict* (ed 2), *Waterman*, a light blue silk handkerchief The Oxford and Cambridge boats' crews always wear these—light blue for Cambridge, and a darker shade for Oxford.

†3. = Aquarius *Obs.* Cf. Waterbearer 2.

1565 B. Googe tr *Palingenius' Zodiac* XI QQj, But any me these three, the Scales, the Waterman, the Twinnes. 1590 T Hood *Use Celestial Globe* 35 b, The 11. [constellation] is *Aquarius*, the Waterman, which hath 42. starres.

4 A man employed in the supply or distribution of water; *e.g.* a water-carrier, a turncock or fireman, a man engaged in the irrigation of water-meadows, or in pumping.

1705 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4140/4 They [*sc.* the Fire-Insurance Co] only Employ..their own Watermen. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 46 At low Water I set all the Drudge and Water-men to that Corner. 1789 T. Wright *Meth Watering Meadows* (1790) 12 Two of our most skilful watermen were sent for to lay out a meadow of seven acres. 1794

T. Davis *Agric Wilts* 33 The water is thrown over as much of the meadow as it will cover well at a time, which the watermen call a 'Pitch of work'. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vii. (ed 2) 250 Each half company providing 2 woodmen, 2 watermen. 1877 L. Palma di Cesnola *Cyprus* 141 A sort of wicker yoke, which is put on the back of a donkey ridden by the water-man 1880 D. C. Davies *Metallif. Min.* 425 *Water Men*, men employed in the extraction of water, especially with the rag and chain pump 1912 Max Pemberton *War & Woman* III. i. 174 Kensington, Paddington, and Hampstead were frozen out. Weary water-men plugged the mains.

b. *esp* An attendant at cab- or coach-stands, whose primary function was to water the horses.

1764 *Low Life* 69 Hackney-Coachmen . are sleeping in Night Cellars, while the Watermen (as they are termed) are watering their Horses 1831 *Ann Reg* 321/1 Thomas Taverner, waterman to the coach stand. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Hackney-coach Stands*, The waterman darts from the pump, seizes the horses by their respective bridles, and drags them, and the coach too, round to the house, shouting all the time for the coachman at the very top of his voice 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thou.* I. ii, It ended in a regular set to between two watermen attached to the adjoining coach-stand 1908 E. V. Lucas *Over Bemerton's* iv. (1921) 37 The waterman tends the cab rank and incidentally runs errands for the neighbourhood London is rich in such wastrels

5. An imaginary being living in or under water, a water-demon, a merman

1833 Keightley *Fairy Mythol* II. 72, I am a Christian woman as well as you; and I was carried off by a waterman, who changed me. 1873 W. S. Gilbert *More 'Bab' Ballads, Capt & Mermaids* 43

† **6.** In certain nonce-uses **a.** One who uses water instead of wine in the Eucharist **b.** A Baptist. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1070 These water-men, that is to saie, they vse water onely, in celebrating the Lords supper, are iustly condemned 1657 J. Watts *Scribe* etc. 1, 109 If you . have been new dipt by some of the watermen, and have been re baptised Iohn

7. *colloq.* A water-colour artist.

1888 *Pall Mall Gaz* 29 Oct. 11/2 The collection of water colours including among its contributors many of the best living 'water-men'.

8. *Comb.* as *waterman-like* adj

1623 Br. Hall *Gt. Impostor* Wks (1625) 504 The Will (in both respects) Water-man like lookes forward, and rowes backward. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 30 Mar. 3/1 It was a moot point whether the Oxford or the Cambridge crew went through it . with the more watermanlike ease.

Hence **Wa·termanship**, the art of a waterman; skill in rowing or managing boats, etc.

1882 *Daily News* 18 Jan. 2/2 His weight, combined with good watermanship, fairly points to the conclusion that he will eventually prove to be one of the best oarsmen in this year's crew 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/1 A 'Varsity crew, carefully coached and with a fine knowledge of watermanship 1894 R. C. Leslie *Waterhog.* Pref., What may be called the seamanship of large racing craft, and the watermanship of smaller ones, is usually left to their skipper and crew. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 126 A canvas skiff which it took good watermanship to sit.

attrib. 1900 G. Swift *Somerley* 106 This . is a very obvious bit of watermanship information.

Wa·ter-mark, watermark, *sb.* [Mark *sb.*1 Cf. G. *wassermarke* in various senses]

† **1.** *Sc.* A boundary mark indicating the line of separation between the waters of different rivers (belonging to different proprietors) *Obs.*

1632 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 652/2 Cum signis fluvialibus lie water merkis intra aquas de Done et Loquhell 1637 *Ibid* 266/2 Cum molendino, maneriei loco, signis fluvialibus lie water-merkis inter aquas de Done et Loquhell

2. The line (whether actually marked or not) forming the limit to which the tide, or the water of a river, well, flood, etc., has risen or usually rises. Cf. High-water mark, Low-water mark.

1678 Dryden *All for Love* I. i, Men and Beasts Were born above the tops of Trees, that grew On th' utmost Margin of the Water-mark. 1751 *Act* 24 *Geo. II*, c. 8, § 16 Till the Water is sunk below the Watermark *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Gondola* 79 Those hundred Isles That rise abruptly from the water-mark 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXV. 125 Plunging through the sand we hope to find something on the water-mark.

fig. 1896 E. Augusta King *Ital Highways* 62 The watermark above which it is undesirable that any woman's knowledge shall rise.

3. A mark left by a flood.

1822 J. Flint *Lett. fr. Amer.* 122 A watermark on the beach showed that the Ohio had lately risen to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet 1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* II. 14 Bright green reeds eight feet high, with a yellow water-mark on their lower stems.

4. The line showing the draught of a ship.

1764 [J. Burton] *Pres. St. Navig. Thames* 36 The Gauger should first affix on the Side the Water-mark of 3 Feet Draught. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Water-mark*, the float-line or sinking depth of a ship. 1883 W. C. Russell *Sailors' Lang., Water-marks*, the figures on a ship's stern showing the depth of water she draws.

5 A distinguishing mark or device impressed in the substance of a sheet of paper during manufacture, usually barely noticeable except when the sheet is held against strong light.

So G *wassermarke* (1785); the more common word is now *wasserzeichen* (*zeichen* sign). The name was prob given because the water-mark, being less opaque than the rest of the paper, had the appearance of having been produced by the action of water

1708 Hearne *Collect.* II. 21 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 98 Has sent specimens of old paper (for water-marks &c.) 1779 *Gentl Mag* XLIX. 374/1 He [Mathison] had discovered a method of counterfeiting the water-mark of the bank paper. 1787 Fenn *Orig. Lett.* I. Pref. p. xxi. *note*, The paper-marks are those figures formed by wires, on the sieve at the bottom of the mould in which the paper is made, and are impressed on it in its pulpy state. They are often called the water-marks. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* II. 237 It showed a water-mark of a lion standing upright 1913 F. W. Cornish *Jane Austen* x. 226 As the water-marks in the original manuscript are 1803 and 1804 it could not have been written before that time

b The metal design from which the impression is made.

1854 C. Tomlinson *Obj. Art-Manuf., Paper* 22 The singular names of the older kinds of paper appear to have some connection with the devices formed in them by the water-marks Water-marks are ornamental figures in wire or thin brass, sewn upon the wires of the mould, and like those wires, they leave an impression, by rendering the paper where it lies on them, thinner and more translucent

Wa·ter-mark, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To mark or stamp with a watermark.

1866 see Water-marked *ppl. a.* 1889 W. Lockhart in *Athenæum* 16 Mar. 345/1 The Chinese for a long time past have had the art of water-marking paper 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Apr. 7/2 A number of forged Bank of France notes were submitted, watermarked 1,000 francs.

2 To embody as a watermark.

1889 *Century Mag* Nov. 94/2 The volumes, are without the final refinement of the recurring title water marked in the lower margins of the page

Hence **Wa·ter-marked** *ppl. a.*; **Wa·ter-marking** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 644 Wired and water-marked paper is found soon afterwards [*c* 1350] 1896 *Daily News* 4 June 7/7 The method of watermarking must not be forgotten. 1897 *Ibid.* 10 July 8/3 All the dies and water-marking plates are here designed, and made for the Bank Notes, Postal Orders, and other papers requiring a water-mark. 1913 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 401 All these have been tried, and, with the exception of the water marking, wholly given up.

Wa·ter-mea·dow. A meadow periodically overflowed by a stream. Also *attrib.*

1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 187 This Thrash'd Hay . has been found more nourishing to Horses, than course Water-Meadow Hay. *a* 1789 Wimpey in T. Wright *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 25 A water-meadow is laid out in arched lands similar to the segment of a circle 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 254 Water meadows also, should never be ploughed 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 529 The advantages arising from water-meadows are too well known to require elucidation 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xlviii, On the river where the water-meadows are fresh and green 1868 Morris *Earthly Par., Man born to be King* 1511 Fair with golden sheaves, . . Gay with the water-meadows green. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 19/2 As a preparatory step in the formation of water-meadows, it is often considered advisable to underdrain the field

Wa·ter-mea·sure. A kind of measurement formerly used for coal, salt, fruit, etc., sold on board vessels in port or in the river.

The bushel of water-measure seems to have been originally the ordinary bushel heaped; the statute of 1495 ordained that it should contain five pecks of striked measure, thus exceeding the ordinary bushel by one-fourth. A 'water-measure' exceeding the standard measure in a much larger proportion seems to have been used for coal shipped from northern ports: see quot. 1708, and cf. quot. 1851 under Chaldron 2

1465 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 93, I may selle here for vj s. viij d. a quarter clene fixed after Royston mesure, whech is lesse thanne the water mesure of London 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 4 § 3 Provided alwey that this Acte shall not extend to any persone selling or byeng by watermesure. . And that the seid Watermesure within the Shippes borde shall onely conteyn v pekkis after the seid standard rased and streken 1499 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court-rolls* Bundle 58. No. 6 Emerunt salt ad portum per mensuram vocat' le water mesur et extra navem vendiderunt per le land mesur in prejudicium legiorum domini Regis Ideo quilibet eorum in misericordia XL*d* 1581 *S'hampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1905) 215 It is ordeynid that none should buye either salt, onions, aples or such lyke vppon the water but by water measure & like wize to sell beeinge once landed & sellerid or housed but by land measure 1640 *Act* 16 *Chas. I*, c. 19 § 6 Such measure as is comonly called Water measure in any Ports Maritime [*sic*] Townes or other places shall be still used and continued as formerly the same hath beene [Recited and repealed 1670 *Act* 22 *Chas. II* c. 8 § 1.] *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Devon* (1662) 247 William Alford . of Bediford carried on his back for a Wager, four Bushels, Salt-water-measure [*read* four Bushels Salt, water-measure]. 1702 *Act* 1 *Anne* Stat. 1, c. 15(9) § 1 Whereas Apples and Pears are frequently Sold by Measure, commonly called Water Measure, the Contents whereof are very Uncertain. . Be it therefore Enacted That the Measure, commonly called Water Measure, shall be Round, and in Diameter Eighteen Inches and an half within the Hoop, and Eight Inches Deep, and no more, and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Measure And that every Measure, commonly called Water Measure, by which Apples and Pears are Sold, shall be heaped as usually 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 17 Water, or New-Castle or Sunderland Measure, is generally reckoned double the Measure of a London Chaldron, or more 1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* xiii, It is agreed and order'd, that all Lightermen selling Coals, shall sell Pool-measure, commonly call'd Water measure; That is to say, One and Twenty Chaldron to the Score 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Water-Measure*. Salt, sea-coal, &c. while on board vessels in the pool or river, are measured with the corn bushel heaped up; or else five striked pecks are allowed to the bushel This is called water-measure, and it exceeds Winchester measure by about three gallons in the bushel

Wa·ter-mea·surer. [transl. of *Hydrometra*, f. Gr. *ὕδρο-*, *ὕδωρ* water + *μέτρ-ον* measure.] A book-name for insects of the family *Hydrometridæ* (typical genus *Hydrometra*).

1854 A. Adams etc. *Man. Nat. Hist* 243 Water-measurers (Hydrometridæ) Head generally as broad as thorax, [etc.] 1891 Staveley *Brit. Insects* 319 The Hydrometridæ, or the water-measurers, may be known at once by their very slender figure, and their habit of skimming upon the surface of the water 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVI. 28/2 Great 'water-measurers' (*Gerris lacustris*) were running about in a jerky manner, on the surface of the water

Wa·ter-me·lon. [So called from the abundance of watery juice Cf. F. *melon d'eau.*] A kind of gourd, *Citrullus vulgaris* (formerly *Cucumis Citrullus*) (Applied both to the plant and its fruit.)

1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 47 A present of 10 water millons *Ibid*, 10 water millans. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 66 There grows in these Countries another kind of Melons, call'd Water-Melons, because they are full of a sugar'd water, intermingled with their meat. 1762 Mills *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 153, I design to try liquorice-roots, barley, Cape Breton wheat, cotton, indigo seed, wood for dying, and the water melon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 270/1 Two Water melons used for buoying lines. 1887 Mortons *Forestry W. Afr.* 360 Water Melon . . Commonly cultivated in all warm countries of the world for its fleshy edible fruit

attrib. 1832 S. A. Ferrall *Ramble Amer.* 298 Here I—slipped out at the side door into the water melon patch.

Wa·ter-mill

1. A corn-mill whose machinery is driven by water. Also *attrib.*

c 1425 *St. Christina* vii. in *Anglia* VIII. 122 She wente streight vprighte on þe watir-mylne whele 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 529/2 A water Milne with the ponde of the same Milne. 1484 *Paston Lett.* III. 311 Tweyn water melles, wher off iche was letyn ffor x. marke be yer 1585 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q.* 12th Ser. VII. 402/2 Pd to Hille for xix Lodes cariedge of watermill gravell into the marshe xiis viiid. 1588 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 216/1 *Tympanum*, .the water mill wheele that taketh and deliuereth water in turning 1635 Br. J. Williams *Articles Enq. Lunc* C 3, Whether have you in your parish any water-mills, which have been suffered to grinde or go upon the sabbath-day in prayer time. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, The sound of his voice pierced my ears like that of a water-mill. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 167 The north of Germany is deficient both in coals and water mills 1873 B. Stewart *Conserv. Energy* ii. 26 Let us compare together a watermill driven by a head of water, and a windmill driven by the wind.

2. A water-wheel or a machine driven by a water-wheel.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Martinet*, a water mill causing to rise the great hammer in the forge. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 9 The beere of Torge is much esteemed through all Misen, whereof they sell such quantity abroad, as ten water-mils besides wind-mils, scarcely serve the towne for this purpose. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 233 Large water-mills are erected for spinning silk, wool, and thread

So **Water-miller**, the owner or manager of a water-mill. ? *Obs.*

a 1530 J. Heywood *Weather* (Brandl) 443 Here entreth the water myller *Ibid* 446 We water myllers be nothynge in regarde. 1664 *Instr. Jury-Men Spalding* 23 Flood-gates. . in a more peculiar manner, belong to the Water-Miller.

Wa·ter-mint. Any aquatic plant of the labiate genus *Mentha*; chiefly the Bergamot Mint (*Mentha aquatica*) or the Brook-mint (*M. hirsuta*).

In the 17th c. *water mint* and *water-cress* were sometimes treated as synonyms, it is not clear which of these names was used incorrectly

1542 Elyot *Dict., Sisymbrium*, .. water mynte. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 74 Sisymbrium hortense is called in englishe, baume Mynte, or water Mynte. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 136/1 *Sisymbrium, offic. balsamita*, .. water mints. 1597 Gerarde *Herball* II. ccxvii. 555 Of Horse Mint or Water Mint. 1 *Mentha aquatica*. Water mint. 2 *Sisymbria Mentha* Sweete Water Mint. *Ibid.*, Water Mint is a kinde of wilde Mint. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 540 The hearbe called water-minte, or water Cresses, . . anointed vpon the . . wounds which come by the venemous teeth of a Shrew, will very effectually cure the paine thereof 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 518 As wee see that Water-Mint turneth into Field Mint; And the Colewort into Rape by Neglect, &c. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 230 Water-mint of a spicey smell 1819 Keats *Song of Four Faeries* 34 'Mid water-mint and cresses dim 1899 Ilbridge *New Poems, Idle Flowers* 11 With Comfrey, Watermint, Loose-strife and Meadowsweet.

Wa·ter-mole. [Mole *sb.*2]

† **1.** The water-vole, *Arvicola amphibius. Obs.*

1770 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 84, I imagine it [the water shrew-mouse] is the same which the inhabitants of Sutherland name the water mole.

2. *Austral.* The ornithorhynchus or duck-bill.

1815 in Oxley *Jrnls. Two Exped. N. S. Wales* (1820) 367 The very curious animal called the water mole (ornithorhynchus paradoxus) is seen in great numbers. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) V. 12 The Water-mole or Duck-mole of the Australian colonists.

Wa·ter-mouse.

1. The water-vole, *Arvicola amphibius.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/11 *Hic gurrex* [read *surrex* = *sorex*], a watermowse 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. viii. I. 45 In Stymphalis of Arcadia, there breed . . little water-myce [*L. aquatiles musculi*], or small Lampins. 1653 Walton *Angler* v. 127 If the night be dark he [the trout] lies boldly neer the top of the water, watching the motion of any Frog or Water-mouse, or Rat betwixt him and the skie. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 227 Bitterns, Herons, . . Water-Rats, Water-Mice, Otters, &c are very great Enemies to Fish. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* June 505 *Arvicola aquatica*. Water Campagnol. E. Water Rat. S. Water Mouse, or Ratten.

2. *Austral.* A rodent of the genus *Hydromys* or the family *Hydromyidæ*.

c 1880 Sooty water-mouse [see Sooty *a.* 1 c].

Wa·ter-mouth. *Sc.* The mouth of a river.

1588 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 506/1 Inter le watter-mouth aque de I. et locum de Halgrene. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I*

(Bannatyne Club) I 49 Thir haill four ships brake louse and were driven out at the watter mouth throw the violence and speat of the watter 1760 *Inform. Dk. Gordon v. Earls Murray & Fife* 7 The Marquis and his successors fished with their tugnet in the Haven, and watter mouth *Ibid* 5 What is the boundary..that circumscribes the watter-mouth, or *ostium fluminis*, and separates it from the river? 1808 JAMIESON 1824–7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xviii (1828) 259 In case the French should land at the water mouth.

Water-nymph.

1. A nymph inhabiting or presiding over water; a naiad.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 167 And ek sche, as thei understonde, The water Nimphes hath in honde To leden at hire oghne heste. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VI 419, I askt him whether that the Altar wee did see Belonged to the Waternymphs, or Faunes, or other God Peculiar to the place. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov 143 The water Nymphs .Now balefull boughes of Cypres doen aduance 1680 OTWAY *Ovid's Epist. Phædra to Hippolytus* 174 So may the Water-Nymphs in Heat of Day, Though thou their Sex despise, thy Thirst allay. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 P 5 The changing of the Trojan Fleet into Water Nymphs, which is the most violent Machine in the whole Æneid 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, The Naiads and Water-nymphs. displayed, as usual, a little more taste and ornament than was to be seen amongst their male attendants 1900 *Catal. Sculpt Parthen. Brit. Mus.* 37 This gap may have been filled by a crouching Water Nymph, associated with the River-god

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* 306 It is a Pseudo-prophetick Polity that has spred through the whole Territories of the Empire, a Water-Nymph whose skirts are so large, that she has sat floting upon the whole Imperial Ocean for these many Ages. 1751 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* I. xi 96 [illegible] a Dram of Brandy.

2. A water-lily of the genus *Nymphæa*.

1866 *Treas. Bot*, Water nymph, *Nymphæa*.

Water-oak. A hard coarse-grained oak, *Quercus aquatica* or *nigra*, of the southern U.S. Also, the pin-oak, *Q. palustris*. Also applied to certain Australian trees of the genera *Casuarina* and *Callistemon*.

1717 *Petiveriana* III 207 Water Oak Is an Evergreen, growing in Swamps, Fresh-water Ponds, and by River Sides. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 165 The water-oak, and the willow-leafed oak, rise to no great height 1819 D. B. WARDEN *Acc United States* I 174 Water oak, *Quercus aquatica*. 1887 G. W. CABLE *Grande Pointe* ii. in *Century Mag.* Mar. 662/1 Sweet gums, water-oaks, magnolias. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xvii. 166 Strange shadows gliding .amid the dark-leaved water-oaks.

Water of Ayr. The name of the river (now more commonly known simply as Ayr) at the mouth of which the town of Ayr stands Used *attrib.* in *Water of Ayr stone*, a kind of stone found on the banks of the Ayr, used for whetstones and also for polishing.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 467 Upon the banks of the water of Air, a species of white stone is found, which is well known over all Scotland by the name of the water of Air stone. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII 135 Among hones of less importance in general use may be noted..Water of Ayr stone, Scotch stone, or snake stone, used for tools and for polishing marble and copperplates. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock-m* 86 Finish by laying an even and straight grain across the brass with blue or water of Ayr stone

Water of life.

1. *fig.* A drink which gives life or immortality to the drinker.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev* xxii 17 And he that wole, take freely the watir of lijf 1688 BUNYAN (*title*) The Water of Life, or a Discourse shewing the Richness and Glory of the Grace and Spirit of the Gospel 1867 KINGSLEY *Water of Life* I 4 The East , was haunted by dreams of a Water of Life, a Fount of Perpetual Youth, a Cup of Immortality

2. A name for brandy or whisky; rendering med. L. *aqua vitæ* (see AQUA-VITÆ), F. *eau-de-vie* (see EAU), Gael., Ir. *uisge-beatha* (see USQUEBAUGH, WHISKY). *rare* (only as transl.).

1576 G. BAKER tr *Gesner's Jewell Health* 22 b, The infusions are done eyther in simple water,. or in water of lyfe. 1822 J. WILSON *Lights & Shadows of Sc Life* 372 The shepherds were collected together (not without a quech of the mountain dew, or water of life) in a large shed

†**Watero·loger.** *Obs. rare.* [See WATER *sb.* 18 b and -LOGER.] A contemptuous term for one who diagnoses a disease by inspection of the patient's urine. So †**Watero·logy**, the art of doing this

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootom.* 47 That Waterologer in Dr. Harts Anatomy of Urines, that sent his Patient word that he was sick of a blinde Ague. *Ibid.* 66, I shall insist somewhat on the Cheat of Waterologie (a word though new, yet easily to be understood, thanks to another Cheat that rhimeth to it) and therefore I shall use it still, to signifie this divining by Urines 1678 *Quacks Academy* 6 You must either pretend to be Waterologers, or Ass-trologers, or Piss prophets, or Star-Wizards 1786 R. HEATHCOTE *Sylva* (1788) 239 A waterologer, poring mysteriously over an Urinal.

Water-ordeal. (See quot 1701)

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Ordeal*, There were of this, four sorts. .The third, was hot water Ordeal, by putting his arms up to the elbows in seething water, &c. The fourth was cold water Ordeal, like the late used trial of Witches.] 1701 W. KENNETT *Cowel's Interpr* s. v., This [purgation] was commonly by Fire-Ordeal, or by Water-Ordeal, and this latter was either by hot water, or by cold water. The purgation by hot water was for the Party accus'd to thrust his hands or feet into scalding water, on presumption that his Innocence would receive no harm. That by cold water, was for the Defendant to be cast into a Pond or River (as they now pretend to try Witches) whether he would sink or swim 1754 *Stow's Surv. Lond* (ed. Strype) V xxx II 559/1 They still continue also to try Witches by Water Ordeal, and believe , that a Witch cannot sink in the Water 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV xxvii 337. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist Inquisition* I. 65 Several of them purged themselves by the water-ordeal.

Water-parsley.

1. A name for *Sium latifolium* (water-parsnip), *Apium graveolens* (wild celery), or other aquatic umbelliferes.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II (1568) 32 Syon is so lyke Selino or Apio that som haue taken it for Rhoselino, and haue named it waterpersely Whiche name were good to be [illegible] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V xlvii [illegible] 862 Smallage is called in English Marsh Parsley, and *Ipium aquatile*, or water Parsley, but *Hydrosselinum*, or *Sium maius*, is the true water Parsley. 1611 COTGR., *Berle*, the great water Parsenip, great water Parsely, called also, Belders, and Bell-rags. 1891 [D. JORDAN & MRS. J. A. OWEN] *Ann. Fishing Village* xi. 105 Watercress and a thick growing plant they called water-parsley

2. The tropical American herb *Richardsonia scabra* (white ipecacuanha, Mexican clover).

1891 *Century Dict.*

Water-parsnip. Name for the aquatic umbelliferous plants of the genus *Sium*, esp. *S. latifolium*; also applied to *Helosciadium nodiflorum* (sometimes classed as *Sium nodiflorum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xvii 199 Great water Parsnepe is described to haue leaues of a pleasant sauour. *Ibid.* 200 [figure] *Sium maius*, Great water Parsnep 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III xxii. 432 Sium, Water parsnep. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 118/1 Three children of a poor cottager in Ireland having eaten of the herb Dahe or Water-parsnep, two of them died. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* xvii (1794) 229 The Creeping Water Parsnep, *Sium nodiflorum* Lin. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl* III (ed. 4) 234 The siums, or water-parsnips, are not uncommon.

Water-parting. = WATERSHED 1. (See quot. 1877.)

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 26 A similar expanse of stony ridges and uplands forming the great western waterparting 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 18 To avoid this double use of the word 'watershed' the term 'water-parting' has been introduced as the English equivalent of the German *Wasserscheide* 1901 *Q. Rev* July 16 The water-parting between the systems of Lake Chad, the Niger, and the Congo

Water-pepper. [Cf. G. *wasserpfeffer* (from 16th c.).]

1. The acrid plant *Polygonum Hydropiper* or smartweed In Lyte also *water-pepperwort*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Pupatorium*, water pepei 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxvii. 632 This herbe is called in English, Water pepper, or Water-pepperwurt, and of some Curagie. 1635 SWAN *Spec Mundi* VI iv (1643) 253 Arsmart, or water Pepper, groweth almost in every waterish plash. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 915/1.

2. A book-name for the N.O. *Elatinaceæ*

1830 LINDLEY *Introd Nat. Syst Bot* 159 Elatineæ The Water-Pepper Tribe. 1846 — *Veg Kingd* 480 Elatinaceæ. —Water-Peppers

Water-pipe.

1 A pipe through which water is conducted

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 666/37 *Hec idraulis*, waterpype 14.. *Nominale* Ibid. 738/12 *Hic idraleus*, a wadyrpype 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 392/1 *Aurips*, water pipes of smaller size, so made, as that ye water therin mouniteth aloft. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3026/3 The Inhabitants of Paris .are to pay 50 Crowns for every Water-Pipe. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 363 The Wood for Piles, Pumps, Hoppoles, Water-pipes. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej Addr., Tale Drury Lane* 165 Still o'er his head,..His whizzing water-pipe he waived. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos, Vauxhall Gardens*, The fountain that had sparkled so showily by lamp-light, presented very much the appearance of a water-pipe that had burst. 1869 MOZLEY *Lett.* (1885) 308 The workmen were laying down water-pipes in the hall as we entered.

2. *transf.* †a. (See remarks under WATERSPOUT *sb.* 3). *Obs.* b. An underground spring or flow of water. *poet.*

1539 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii 8 One depe calleth another because of ye noyse of thy water pipes 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom* lii, Single I grew, like some green plant, whose root Creeps to the garden water-pipes beneath, Feeding the flower

† c. A name for a kind of stalactite. *Obs.*

1681 [see STALACTITES]

3. A hookah, narghile, or kalian.

1824 MORIER *Hajji Baba* viii, Ali Katir, had just lighted his water pipe. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I 330 We saw the white-robed elders (smoking their water-pipes) seated on either side the entry.

Water-pit. [See PIT *sb.*[1] 2.] †a. A well or hole sunk in the ground to procure water. *Obs.* b. A pit in which water is stored.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* vii. 24 Ealle þa Egiptiscan dulfon wæterpyttas neah þam flode. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 401 þey come in fere unto a deep water pitte [*v.r.* put; L. *ad quendam aquosum puteum et profundum*]. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Aug. 1/2 The tan-yard comprises 2 large water pits.

Water-pitcher.

1. A pitcher for holding water.

1538 ELYOT *Diet*, *Vrceolus*, a lytell water pitchar. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* I x 6 Such as Arcturus through the drie fields strayed With a full water-pitcher [illegible] 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* xxxvi, Here lies your hat and my pitcher 1846 *Union Mag.* I 626 Carpet-brooms and water-pitchers 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 96 Out from the village come a half-dozen women with the earthen water-pitchers balanced sidewise on their heads

2 A book-name for pitcher-plants of the N.O. *Sarraceniaceæ*

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class bk Bot* 155 Order X. Sarraceniaceæ.—Water Pitchers 1858 BAIRD *Cyl Nat. Sec*, *Sarraceniaceæ*, the Water Pitcher or Side-saddle family.

Water-plane.

1. A canal constructed on a level, without locks.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* v. vi I. 386 We find him [*sc* Brindley] contriving a water plane for the Duke's collieries

2. *Ship-building.* A plane passing through a vessel when afloat, on a level with the surface of the water.

1889 WHICH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* 1. 8 The line in which the surface of the water cuts the surface of the ship, is called the *water line.*, the area enclosed by that line being the *water plane area*

3. An aeroplane constructed so as to be capable of rising from, alighting upon, and travelling on the water.

1913 *Daily Mail* 3 Apr., A water plane is a sea going aeroplane 1913 *Times* 14 May 5/6 Mr Howard Wright..was attempting to rise from the sea on a waterplane at Cowes yesterday afternoon when the machine capsized.

Water-plantain.

1. The plant *Alisma Plantago*, with leaves somewhat like those of the plantain, growing in ditches and by the river-side. Also as a name for the genus.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Add., *Alisma*, water plantayne. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxvi 96 Water Plantayne is a fayre herbe, with large greene leaues. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xviii. (1794) 254 The Water Plantains.. Great Water Plantain, *Alisma Plantago* 1858 A. IRVINE *Brit. Plants* 291 *Alisma*, Linn. Water-Plantain ..*A. Plantago* Greater Water-Plantain 1894 J. DAVIDSON *Ballads & Songs* 122 Water-plantain, rosy vagrant, flings his garland on the wave.

2. Applied to other aquatic plants: see quots.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 788 Water-plantain, *Echinodorus cordifolius* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Plantain*, Water Plantain of Jamaica, *Pontederia azurea*.

Water-pool. A pool of water (large or small).

13.. *St. Cristofore* 839 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 464 Me hase thoghte þis fyre als cole Als I had lyggene in a water polle. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc* ix. 33 Ionathas and Symon his brother..pitched their tentes by the water pole of Asphar. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelph* IV ii. (1607) 304 At the very waterpoole [*apud ipsum lacum*] there is a hand-mill. 1849 CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1904) II. 72 Eternal Silence of the mountains and their melancholy water pools. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iv. 115 Her little hand trembled as it touched Angus Hamleigh's, when he led her across a craggy bit of path, or over a tiny water-pool. 1913 *Blackw. Mag* Nov 592/1 We stopped to ask the latest news of tribes and water-pools.

Water-pot.

1. A vessel, usually of earthenware, for holding water.

1382 WYCLIF *John* IV 28 Therfore the womman lefte the watir pott [Vulg. *hydriam*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 234 And she set doun hir water pot anon Biside the threshfold. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 202 The waterpot sche hente aloft. And al the water on his hed sche poured oute 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I. 86 Item, a water pot of siluer. 1526 TINDALE *John* II 6. 1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Water potte for a table, *aiguiere* 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 160 They founde here also sundry kyndes of waterpottes made of earthe of dyuers colours. 1612 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I 509, 6 greate silver water-potts *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Nov 1643, A morsel of one of the water pots in which our Saviour did his first miracle. 1702 *Post Man* 6–8 Aug 2/1 Stolen .out of the House of his Grace the Duke of Schomberg, a Silver Oval Shaving-dish, a Silver Water Pot, and a Silver Box for a Wash-ball. 1839 *Useful Arts* 1029, I have seen an English moulder expert enough to make 25 waterpots a day. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. v 302 Striking down the choicest warriors of England with the staves on which they bore their waterpots.

b. *Astr.* The portion of the zodiacal constellation Aquarius which is figured as a vase or urn.

1546 *Gassar's Prognost.* b iij, Wherin at night Mercurn also shall sette after the Sunne with bright *Hydria* or water pott. *Ibid.* b iv b, The sunne settyng wyth *Alpharit*, ye bright water pott. 1590 T. HOOD *Use Celestial Globe* 13 The Waterpot, v. *Urna*. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. (1848) 2 As crabs, goats, scorpions, the balance, and the waterpot lose their meanness when hung as signs in the zodiac, so [etc.].

c. *Her.* (See quots.)

1688 [see FONTAL B 2]. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her* I. Gloss., *Water Pot*, a fontal, called, also, a *scatebra*, out of which naiads and river-gods are represented as pouring the waters or rivers over which they are fabled to preside.

2. = WATERING-POT 1.

1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Water potte for a gardyne, *arrousoer*. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 200 Why, this would make a man, a man of Salt To vse his eyes for Garden water-pots. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad. Sect. 7. 110 Private Devotions, and secret offices of Religion, are like refreshing of a Garden with the distilling and petty drops of a Waterpot 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 168 For Places near at hand, Gardeners make use of Water-Pots. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Water-pot*, a vessel..for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, etc. *c* 1890 STEVENSON *In South Seas* I. x. (1900) 83 He..was to be seen all day, with spade and water pot, in his childlike eagerness, actually running between the borders.

fig. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* L iij, Here is a drie Tale (quoth Parmenio)..and well deserues a water potte.

3. A chamber-pot. ? *Sc.* 1850, 1883 OGILVIE.

4. *Zool.* = WATERING-POT 2.

1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol* 157 Water Pot, *Serpula Penis*

Waterproof (wǭ·təɹprūf), *a.* and *sb.* [See PROOF *a.* 1 b] **A** *adj.* Impervious to water; capable of resisting the deleterious action of water.

1736 *Gentl. Mag* VI 732/1 The everlasting Mountains would be Water-Proof 1802 W JESSOP in *Minutes Comm Surrey Iron Rlwy.* 7 Oct, Quarries of Limestone at Merstham, apparently superior in Quality for Water Proof Lime to either that of Guildford or Dorking 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 823 To render Boots and Shoes waterproof. 1826 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII. 192 Joseph Egg's Water Proof Gun 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 337 These hats were nearly waterproof, and extremely durable 1871 Mrs BROOKFIELD *Influence* II 30 The Miss Shaws, in neat waterproof travelling suits 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 29 Not a drop of water can reach it as long as the waterproof roof remain sound 1920 *Conquest* May 311/3 Nowadays the cry is for waterproof roads

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III 330 It didn't make a man's inside water-proof, which good Nantz would 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, But tears were not the things to find their way to Mr. Bumble's soul, his heart was waterproof. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* li (1901) II 92 Twice Dribblesford Brook comes in the way for those whose ambition is waterproof

B. *sb.* A fabric or garment rendered impervious to water by treatment with india-rubber or the like

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Parish's patent waterproof, best superfine. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed 2) 245 Officers carry clasp knife, waterproof, haversack. 1877 MAR M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I, They were clad in grey waterproof 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscov Country* x 139 The teacher took off her waterproof, the hood of which she had drawn over her head.

Waterproof, *v.* [f. prec. adj] *trans.* To make waterproof or impervious to water.

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 147/1 This is the varnish now generally employed in waterproofing the garments well known by the name of Mackintoshes 1843 *Mech Mag* XXXIX 479 Sylvester's Mode of Waterproofing Walls 1862 *Jrnl Soc. Arts* X 330/2 The oil sheet manufacturers have for more than a century waterproofed linen by layers of oil 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxxv, The Chancel roof which had only been patched up temporarily and waterproofed with thick tarpaulins 1905 D. WALLACE *Luve Labrador Wild* III 53 The tent was made of balloon silk and waterproofed.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1841 LEVER *O'Malley* lxix 342 If one did'nt expect to be waterproofed [meaning killed in battle] before morning they really would'nt go out in such weather. 1891 SIR H MAXWELL in *Blackw Mag* Oct. 582/1 Balzac was wonderfully waterproofed against despondency by the intense realism of his fancy.

Waterproofed, *ppl a.* [f. WATERPROOF *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] Rendered waterproof; provided with, or wearing, a waterproof garment or garments.

1871 SIR S NORTHCOTE in A. Lang *Life* (1890) II. 25 We started well waterproofed, and got to Suitland about twelve. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asphodel* I 251 A party of eager Americans, spectacled, waterproofed 1883 *Century Mag* July 378/1 A light click reel holding thirty yards of waterproofed and polished fly-line of braided silk

Waterproofer. [f WATERPROOF *v* + -ER 1.] One who makes materials, etc waterproof.

1858 *Kelly's Directory Lancs* 1725/2 Waterproofers 1864 *Leeds Mercury* 20 Sept, India rubber manufacturer and waterproofer. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec* Ser. IV. 23/1 This recipe is used by woollen-cloth waterproofers 1890 *Lancet* 22 Feb. 420/2 Waterproofers and lampblack makers.

Waterproofing, *vbl. sb.* [f. WATERPROOF *v.* and *sb.* + -ING 1]

1. The action or process of making materials, etc. waterproof. Also *attrib.*

1845 G. DODD *Brit Manuf.* Ser. v. 164 The cap is taken to the 'water proofing' room 1852 BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc Suppl., *Waterproofing* is most perfectly effected by means of caoutchouc, but there are other substances, [etc] 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* 509 Gutta percha is also largely used as a waterproofing material. 1909 *Westm Gaz* 30 Aug. 2/1 The waterproofing of our roads is progressing rapidly.

2 a The result of this process; the quality of being waterproof. b. Material with which a substance is made waterproof.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIV. 390/1 These materials go to give the necessary substance, weight, and waterproofing to the leather 1897 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 3/6 By this time the flames had got well hold of the roof, which appeared to contain some highly inflammable waterproofing

Water-pump. A pump for raising water.

1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Water pompe, *aquatecque.* 1824 R STUART *Hist Steam Engine* 115 The air-pump barrel is attached to this vessel by the pipe *s*, the piston is similar to those usually employed in water-pumps 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 316 Under this last method, the water-pump is understood to be in constant action 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* (1881) 107 The mixed solutions should be filtered, but in this operation great difficulty is often found The most ready method of effecting it is by the aid of a Bunsen water-pump.

b. jocularly, with ref to weeping.

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxiv, 'Thank you, Dobbin, he said, rubbing his eyes with his knuckles. The water-pumps were at work again.

So **Water-pumper, Water-pumping.**

1723 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Gt Brit* (ed 26) II. [588] Tower of London. Water-Pumper, Per Diem, 0 0 7. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/2 They have also fitted a water-pumping engine in the Turkish Houses of Parliament.

Water-quake. [f. WATER *sb.* + QUAKE *sb.*, after EARTHQUAKE.] A seismic disturbance in the sea.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 1039/2 *marg*, On the Saterday after chaunced an other earthquake, or as some write, a watershake [*marg*] waterquake. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 500 Wittlesmere doth sometimes in faire weather sodainely rise tempestuously, as it were into violent waterquakes. 1755 H. WALPOLI *Let to Montagu* 25 Nov, There have been lately such earthquakes and waterquakes 1762 *Gentl Mag* XXXII. 291/2 A water quake was felt at Bergen in Norway 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 419 Earthquakes and waterquakes are also the attendants of these fractures.

Water-rail. [RAIL *sb.*3] A bird, *Rallus aquaticus*, having a general resemblance to the Landrail native in the temperate portion of the eastern hemisphere.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* xii. 109 Waterrails are preferred in Italy before Thrushes or Quails 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool* II 385 The water rail is a bird of a long slender body, with short concave wings 1829 *Loudon's Mag Nat Hist.* I 289 The water rail has grey wings, spotted with brown, flanks spotted with white, bill, orange underneath 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed 4) 111 One Case with small Pike and Water Rail

Water-rat. [Cf G. *wasserratte, -rats(e,* MDu. *waterrot* (mod.Du. *-rat*), LG. *waterotte*]

1. An aquatic rodent of the family *Muridæ*; in British use, the water-vole, *Arvicola amphibius*, inhabiting the banks of rivers. In the U S. applied to the MUSK-RAT, and in Australia to the genus *Hydromys.*

1552 HULOET, Water rat, *sorex* *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* I 1 45 He sucks to small drink like a water-rat 1629 *Dyaynes Confirmed* (1647) C 1, There is also an other danger in Banking, procured by a small contemptible Vermine, they be Water-rats, which make their holes in the bank close to the water, [etc] 1633 FORD *Broken H* II 1, Island? prison: whom shall we see there? Sea guls, and Porpisels, and water-rats? 1752 J HILL *Hist. Anim* 518 The water Rat. . This is considerably larger than the common rat, and of a different colour; the head is large, and sharp at the extremity. 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* I. 101 The water-rat never frequents houses *a* 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilis* 133 The water rat is a rare animal compared with the common brown or Norway rat. 1876 F G WATERHOUSE in Harcus *S Austral.* 282 The curious water-rats or beaver rats must be mentioned as being purely Australian 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* IV 95 Herds of cattle swim these flooded rivers like water-rats

2. *fig* A water-thief, pirate. Also applied contemptuously to a sailor, boatman, or the like.

1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I III 23 There be land rats, and water rats, water theeues, and land theeues 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* (1872) 38 To this societie maie be coupled also another fraternity, viz Water-rats, Watermen I meane, that will be readie and very diligent for anie man, vntil they can get them to their boates, but when [etc]. 1608 J. DAY *Law Tricks* V I 2 b, *Lur.* No more a that, neece, y'are a wag. *Em* Well said, old Water Ratt *a* 1656 R Cox *Actæon & Diana* 36 *Cut.* Where is he, Parnell? *Parn* Why gone abroad to fetch a gang of Saylors, who he vows shal hang thee up at the main Yard *Cut.* And those same water rats are Divellish things 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I. XIV, 'A man may speak.' 'And vermin may be silent,' said Eugene. 'Hold your tongue, you water-rat!' 1903 HARDY *Dynasts* I VI. 1, These water rats [the English] may paddle in their salt slush

Water-ret, *v.* Also corruptly -rot: see ROT *v.* 4 c. *trans* To ret (flax or hemp) by steeping in water: opposed to DEW-RET *v.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) VIII 404/2 Such hemp as is designed for seed is seldom water-retted 1797 A YOUNG *Agric Suffolk* 121 In a circle of about six miles round Tilnetham, the greater part [of the hemp] is never put into the water at all but is dew-retted. The hemp at market is not worth so much as that which hath been water-retted. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 489 The diminished value of flax which is much water-retted

Hence **Water-retting** *vbl. sb.* (corruptly *-rotting*: see ROTTING *vbl. sb.* 2).

1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 218 The practice of water-rotting is generally prefer'd to that of dew-rotting *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia* s v *Retting-pit*, In the fens there are two different modes of retting, dew retting and water-retting, which is laying it in a pond or ditch, covered with turf. 1889 *Encycl Brit* (ed 9) IX. 294/2.

Water-rocket 1. ? *Obs.* [ROCKET *sb* 1] A name applied to certain aquatic species of *Nasturtium.*

1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II x 248 *Eruca aquatica* Water Rocket. *c* 1710, 1753, 1796 [see ROCKET *sb* 2] 1861 MRS LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 33 There are several other species of nasturtium native in England:.. the Water-rocket (N terrestre)

Water-rocket 2. [ROCKET *sb.*3]

1 *Pyrotechny.* A rocket constructed to be discharged in the water

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v. *Rocket*, Method of making a Water Rocket. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 May, Then from boats on every side were discharged water-rockets and fires of that kind. 1844 AIR SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* i, Like the water-rockets at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

2. (See quot. 1907.)

1905 A R. WALLACE *My Life* II. 262 The upper fall, which in its ever-changing vapour-streams and water-rockets is wonderfully beautiful 1907 V. CORNISH in *Geogr. Jrnl.* Jan 28 The break-up of a high waterfall into conical masses was described by Livingstone, who compares them to 'small comets.' They have also been called 'water-rockets'

†**Water-rug.** *Obs. rare*—1. [See RUG *sb.*2 4] ? A shaggy breed of water-dog

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III. I. 93 Showghes, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolues.

Water-scape 1. *nonce-wd.* [SCAPE *sb.*1] An escape from drowning.

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 41 But this and other our Water scapes made that saying of Bias come to mind, *Navigantes nec inter vivos nec inter mortuos esse numerandos*

Water-scape 2. *rare.* [f WATER *sb.*, after *landscape*] A piece of scenery consisting of water.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict Terms Art, Water-scape*, a term sometimes used to denote sea-views, in contradistinction to *landscapes.* 1860 HOLE *Tour in Ireland* xiii (1892) 144 The landscape (or waterscape?) was so calm and still 1901 *Punch* 21 Sept 224/1 Peeps of such landscapes and waterscapes as whet the appetite for the entire panorama.

Water-serpent. ? *Obs.*

1. = WATER-SNAKE. Also = SEA-SERPENT

1530 PALSGR 287/1 Water serpent, *couleuure deaue* 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Ichidna*, a water serpent 1756-7 tr *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I 40 Professor Frank, of Frankenau, speaks of a still larger species of water-serpents 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* 1 § 2 Hercules killed a water-serpent.

2. The constellation Hydra.

1599 T HILL *Sch Skill* 23 The image named the Water Serpent, hath 25 stars 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VI. III 128 The Water-Serpent hath 15 Stars.

†3. A plant of the genus *Moringa* *Obs.*

[1649-52 HERNANDEZ *Nova Plant etc Mex* IV XXV 119 De Coatli, seu Aqueo serpente (description follows)]. 1659 LOVELL *Herball* 542 Water serpent, *Coatlis, Aqueus serpens*

Watershed 1 (wǭ·təɹʃed). [f. WATER *sb.* + SHED *sb.*1

The equivalent G *wasserscheide* has been in use from the 14th c. As a scientific term, it became common about 1800. The Eng. word, which first appears about the same date, was perh formed in imitation of the Ger synonym]

1. The line separating the waters flowing into different rivers or river basins; a narrow elevated tract of ground between two drainage areas: = WATER-PARTING.

1803 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.* II. 20 Strathcluony..is a very high inland tract, being the water shed of the country between the two seas 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 175 The College, a small stream which flows at a moderate declivity from the eastern water-shed of the Cheviot Hills. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xix. (1852) 442 The line of Water-shed which divides the inland streams from those on the coast, has a height of 3000 feet 1850 *Times* 16 Nov. 5/2 In order to satisfy themselves as to the amount of supply furnished by the sources in question, the Board of Health deputed Mr. Rammell to survey the various lines of watershed. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* vi, He was crossing the highest watershed in the county by an open, low sided valley 1863 LYELL *Antiq Man* xv. 297 We should also remember that the crests or watersheds of the Alps and Jura are about eighty miles apart 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog* IV 257 The watershed of a country or continent is thus a line which divides the flow of the brooks and rivers on two opposite slopes.

fig 1884 R F BURTON *Bk. Sword* VIII 150 *note*, Hence, too, the superficial observation that the Afghans are Jews because they have the typical Jewish look. The reason is that they are derived from the same ethnic centre, a great watershed of race. 1886 SYMONDS *Renauss. It, Cath. React.* (1898) VII 208 A watershed of time between the Renaissance and the Counter-Reformation. 1893 *Nation* (N Y.) 3 Aug. 87/1 That resolution marks the water shed of our Revolutionary politics.

2. *loosely.* **a** The slope down which the water flows from a water-parting.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I XXXVII. 512 To the south-west of Kington the lower beds of the Old Red Sandstone have been the sub aqueous water-shed, down which the coarse detritus has been swept. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 18 To avoid all ambiguity it is perhaps best to set aside the original meaning of 'watershed', and employ the term to denote the slope along which the water flows, while the expression 'water-parting' is employed for the summit of this slope.

b. The whole gathering ground of a river system.

1874 E. COUES *Birds N. W.* Introd p. vii, The Missouri Region, in its broadest sense, as embracing the whole watershed of that great river and its tributaries. 1880 WEBSTER Suppl., *Water-shed* 2. The country or basin drained by any stream of water and its tributaries. 1913 WHITE *Catskill Water Supply of N. Y.* 17 The Croton watershed would in a few years be drawn on to its full capacity.

3. [? Associated with SHED *v.*1 4 d.] A structure for throwing off water.

1881 R G. WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xiv. 319 The great wheel caught my umbrella, which was twisted out of my hand in a twinkling.. I picked up my wounded watershed, and returned with it to Burlington Arcade 1886 *Trans R. Inst. Brit. Archit* II. 79 Nothing indicates the nature of the water-shed It may have been some description of thatch; but more probably I think of wood shingle. 1898 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 503/1 A water-shed to throw the water away from the forecastle hatch was built.

Water-shed 2. *rare.* [SHED *sb.*2] A shed used as a wash-house.

1859 JEPHSON & REEVE *Brittany* 168 In a water-shed at the end are two women washing

Watershoot. [f. WATER *sb* + SHOOT *sb.*]

†1. [= Flem. *waterscheute, -schote* (Kilian, De Bo).] A sucker growing from the root of a tree. Cf WATER-BOUGH. *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 140/1 *Stolones*,..watershootes: young shoots or sciences that growe out of the rootes or sides of the stocke, and proue not. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XX. I. 525 Those superfluous water-shoots that spring out either from the root or the sides of the tree. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 84/2 The Water shoots, or suckers, are twigs that grow from the roots of trees. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* II. 136 And if any strong wood or water-shoots push from the apricot or peach tree, except they serve to fill up a vacancy, they ought to be taken off.

2. † a. Outflow of drainage water from land;

water carried off by drainage. *Obs.* **b.** A gutter or channel for the overflow of water.

a 1625 G Markham *Inrichment Weald Kent* 11 It is good also to draw a crosse or quarter Furrow, and opening the ends of all your land Furrowes into it, to leaue the other ends of your Furlowes stopped, that the water-shoot runne not all the length of the field 1639 Horn & Rob *Gate Lang. Unl.* vii, Fens (bogs, marishes) are raising springs or quits, that run not (have no water-shoot) 1707–21 Mortimer *Husb* II 207 The Drips of the Houses, the Water of the declining Walks, and the Water-shoots of other adjacent Lands, which may be reserved in Cisterns or Ponds so as to be of use.

b 1819 Nicholson *Dict Archit.* 802 *Water Shoot*, a wooden trough for discharging rain water from a building 1885 *Beverley Lighting Act* II. 22 A gutter or water-shoot. 1834 Bickford *Italy* II 282 A transparent, gurgling rill, which is conducted through a rustic water shoot. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* x, The bark from the wood-ricks [being] washed down the gutters, and even our water-shoot going brown

† **3.** A waterfall, cascade. *Obs*

1738 [G. Smith] *Cur. Relat.* II. 273 Near the City Hoeicheu flows the River Singan, which has at least 360 Water shoots falling into it between Rocks and Mountains

4. An artificial cascade contrived for the amusement or exercise of 'shooting the rapids' in a boat or by swimming. Also *water-chute*: see Water *sb.* 29.

1900 Ethnor Glyn *Visits Elis.* 26 In the evening Uncle Geoffrey took us to the Exhibition to go down in the Water Shoot. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Oct. 2/1 A water-shoot, a swimming mistress in attendance—yet, all last winter I had the whole thing practically to myself!

† **Watershot,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Water *sb* + Shot *sb*] A sudden flood.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xv. 294 Deepe valleyes haue by watershotte beene made of leuell ground. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps* xviii 6 57 That which followeth of watershots, implyeth as much as if he had sayd hee had bin overwhelmed with violent rage, as if it were with a flud. 1678 in Aubrey *Miscell.* (1696) 10 Within a Year and half after his [my father's] decase, such Charges and Water-scots [1721 Watershots] came upon this Marsh land, by the influence of the Sea, that it was never worth one Farthing to me

Water-shot, *a rare.* [f. Water *sb.* + *shot* pa. pple. of Shoot *v.*] ? Interspersed with streams.

1901 Kipling *Kim* xiv. 369 Dry upland, hidden salt-lake, age-old timber, and fruitful water-shot valley

† **Water-shot,** *adv. Naut. Obs.* [f. Water *sb.* + *shot* pa. pple. of Shoot *v.*] (Moored) so as to lie at an acute angle with the stream.

1627 Capt. J. Smith *Sea Gram.* ix. 45 Water shot is to more quarterings betwixt both, nether crosse, nor alongst the tide 1644 Manwayring *Seamans Dict* 114 *Water shot*, is a kind of mooring, that is to lay the Anchors not crosse the tide, nor right up and downe the tide, but (as you would say) betwixt both, that is quartering. 1658–9 *Admir. Cr. Exam* 72, 10 Jan., The usuall custome of mooreing shipps in the river of Thames at any place above Woollidge is to lay the anchors crosse the tyde and not watershott or right up and downe the river.

† **Water-shut.** *Obs.* [? Cf Shut *sb.* 2 (But perh. corrupt form of Watershoot.)] ? A pond with walled sides. (? Or = Watershoot 2 b)

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 634 A large well squared stone, which he would cut To serue his stile or for some water-shut.

† **Water-sick,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OHG. *wazersioh*, (MHG. *waggersiech*), MDu. *watersiec.*] Dropsical.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xiv 2 Da was þar sum wæter-seoc man [L. *homo quidam hydropicus*] beforan him. 1555 W. Turner *Spir Physik* 49 The other kynde of common tokens that the watersyke haue, is an excedyng greate thyrst.

Water-side.

1. The side or brink of water; the bank or margin of the sea, or of a river, stream, or lake.

In dialects or periods in which *a water* means spec. either 'a river' (Water *sb* 12 c), or 'a lake' etc. (Water *sb.* 12 b), this sense remains in the combination. In early use *water-side* was often simply equivalent to *water's side*. cf. quot. *c* 1375, where the rel. pron. refers to *watir* as a separate word.

1a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 129 The medewe. Beet right on the water syde [Fr. *la praerie*..*Tres au pié de l'eaue batoit*]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 410 Til he com til a watir-syd, þat depe was & wele wyd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13466 Oft went þat wegh to the water syde, The Sea for to serche *c* 1420 *Chron. Brut* 388 Sir Philippe Leiche .. was logged betwene þe watir of Sayne and þe abbey,.. And þe Baron of Carew was loggid on þe watir syde 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 149 For weying of the same, & careyng of hit to the waterside in Hampton vijd. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* i 3 Soch a man is like a tre planted by the water syde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 127 At this tyme, the water of the Thames sprang so high that it drowned many houses about the water syde. 1607 Dekker & Webster *West w Hoe* II. iii, At some Tauerne neare the water side 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5353/10 A Large Dye house at the Water-side, to be Sold. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* IX. i, [They] came down in a superb new equipage to the water-side 1833 Tennyson *Lady of Shalott* IV. iv, For ere she reach'd upon the tide The first house by the water side, Singing in her song she died. 1840 *Rep. Hull Docks Comm.* 256 Whose premises were between the High street and the water-side 1855 Harp *Cases Chancery* X. 298 The offices of deputy day oyster meters, had..been the subject of sale and purchase,..on payment of a fine to the oyster meters in chief, or yeomen of the water-side. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 4 Feb. 4/8 Hundreds assemble at the dock gates in the hope of obtaining employment at the water-side.

b. *pl.* (*rare.*)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 668 When the heat of Summer is about the rising of the Dog-star, we must keepe them [*sc.* swine] altogether by water sides.

c *attrib*

1663 in *Geogr Jrnl* (1900) XV 634 Having made fast the blubber to the shore, we have a Waterside-man who stands in a pair of boots, to the middle leg in water, and flaweth such flesh as is not clean cut from the blubber 1766 W. Stork *Acc E Florida* 56 The variety of swamps, rivulets, and water-side lands 1832 J March (*title*) The Jolly Angler, or Waterside Companion. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* I, Thronged by the roughest and poorest of waterside people 1853 — *Bleak Ho* 1, The waterside pollutions of a great (and dirty) city. 1883 *Longman's Mag* July 308 Waterside flies do not seem to care for yellow, and most waterside flowers are therefore pinkish, purplish or white.

2. The side towards the water

1868 Kinglake *Crimea* III. xii. 280 *marg.*, Along its whole front on the water side the place [Sebastopol] was secure without needing troops to defend it.

Watersmeet. [f. *waters'* gen. pl. of Water *sb.* + Meet *sb.*; app. first as a place-name (near Exmoor).] A meeting-point of two streams.

1828 T. H Williams *Devonshire* II 17 Below is a part of the river, the general boundary of excursions from Lynmouth, called Waters Meet, a small stream joining the East Lyn, on its left bank Waters-Meet is accessible by ponies, from Contisbury. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* xxxiv, The hare that hovers above the watersmeet. 1883 Lang, Leaf & Myers *Iliad* 78 As when the torrents of winter flow down the mountains to a watersmeet [Gr. ἐς μιγάγκειαν]

Water-snake.

1. Any snake that inhabits or frequents the water. Variously applied *spec.* to snakes of the tropical family *Hydrophidæ*, to certain Indian and American serpents, and, in England, sometimes to the common ringed snake, *Tropidonotus natrix*.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xxix. iv. II 358 The goodliest and surest snakes to see too, are those which live in the water, and are called Hydri, water snakes. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* I. i 19 Looke how against great raines, a standing Poole Of Puddocks, Todes, and water-Snakes put vp Their speckl'd throates about the venemous Lake 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 48 Yet so good is Providence, as to warn us here,.. by Water-Snakes, of our too near approach to the Land. 1768 G. White *Selborne, To Pennant* 18 June, Country people talk much of a water-snake, but, I am pretty sure, without any reason; for the common snake (*coluber natrix*) delights much to sport in the water. 1778 J. Carver *Trav N. Amer.* xviii. 486 The Water Snake is much like the Rattle Snake in shape and size, but is not endowed with the same venemous powers, being quite harmless. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* iv. 273 Beyond the shadow of the ship, I watched the water-snakes. 1836 W Irving *Astoria* xvi. I. 265 Aquatic plants, on the broad leaves of which numbers of water snakes, were basking. 1883 Molonfy *W. Afr. Fisheries* 43 In West Africa man has competitors as fish destroyers, such as the crocodile, shark,.. water snake, turtle, etc.

† **2** Jocularly applied to a boatman. *Obs.*

1609 Dekker *Guls Horne-bk.* vi 32 That dividing of your Fare will make the poore watersnaks be ready to pul you in peeces to enioy your custome.

3 *Astr* The Southern constellation Hydrus.

1756 J Ferguson *Astron. Expl.* xx. (1757) 234. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 70.

Water-soak, *v trans.* 'To soak or fill the interstices [of] with water' (Webster 1828). Chiefly in *passive*. Hence **Water-soaked** *ppl. a.*; **Water-soaking** *vbl. sb.* **Water-soak** *sb. rare,* the state of being water-soaked.

1791 Strevens in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1784, The conductors to the wheels, suns, stars, &c. were so thoroughly water-soaked, that it was impossible any part of the exhibition should be made. 1821 J. Thompson *Action of Fluid* 7 Suppose a log of water-soaked timber, balanced on one end it would not be found any more float-some in consequence of its position. 1865 E. Purritt *Walk to Land's End* 114 The park proper was as sour, wet soaked and humpy as any portion of Richmond Park. 1902 *Contemp. Rev* Oct. 491 We came to regard a condition of permanent water soak as part of our normal environment. 1909 Eliz. Banks *Myst Frances Carrington* 248 A black velvet hat..giving evidence of much water-soaking. *Ibid.*, The District Attorney turned to another parcel...Its contents were soiled, water-soaked and unclean.

Water-soaken, *ppl. a.* = Water-soaked.

1783 *Jrnl Ho. Comm.* XLVII. 372/2 Oak..frequently becomes so Water-soaken, as scarce ever to dry again 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 172, I laid them in a damp place upon a water soaken brick. 1803 Malthus *Popul* I. iii. (1806) 34 A piece of water soaken wood *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II No 47. 2 'Surely,' said the farmers, as they looked over their ..water-soaken grounds, 'we shall have a fine August.'

† **Water-soggen,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [*soggen*, pa. pple. of Sog *v.*] = Water-soaked.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 518/1 Water soggon, *aquosus*.

Water-soldier. An aquatic plant, *Stratiotes aloides* (N O. *Hydrocharideæ*), found in the E. of England; it has long sword-like leaves, and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers. Also Freshwater *soldier*

17.. Miller *Gard. Dict* (1759), Stratiotes Aloides, Water Soldier. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol Sex* 49 The water-soldier, bears only female flowers north of 52° lat, and from 50° southwards only male ones.

† **Water-sop.** *Obs.* [Sop *sb.*1]

1. Bread soaked in water. [Cf. G. *wassersuppe.*]

14.. *Nom.* in Wr-Wülcker 742/6 *Hic ipa*, a watyrsope

2. Some kind of fruit, prob. = Anchovy-pear. [Cf. Sop *sb.*1 5.]

1716 *Petiveriana* I 205 Water sop or River-Apple.

Water-souchy (-sū·tʃi, -sū·ʃi). Forms: α. 8 -zootje, -zuche, -zouchee, -zoochey, 9 -zootie, -zuchée, -zoutchee; β. 8 -sokey; γ. 8 -soochy, -sutchy, -sousee, 9 -souchee, souchet, 8–9 -suchy, -souchy. [a Du. *waterzootje*, f *water* Water *sb.* + *zootje*, *zoodje* boiling (of fish), dim. of *zode* boiling, related by ablaut to *sieden* Seethe *v.* A solitary example of M.F. *soucié* (a. Du. *zootjé*) is given by Godefroy.

The form *sokey* is prob. due to association with Soak *v.*; the form *souchet* seems to be pseudo-Fr.]

Fish (properly perch) boiled and served in its own liquor.

1731 Fielding *Grub St. Opera* III xi, An Irishman loves potatoes,..a Dutchman, waterzuche. 1736 Hailey *Househ Dict* s v. *Soochy*, A Water Soochy, a Dish of Perch dressed after the Holland fashion. 1737 [G. Smith] *Cur. Relat* I 214, I then order'd a couple of Chickens to be roasted, and a Water Zootje (boild Perch) to be made. 1747 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* ix 90 Water-Sokey. 1756 Mrs. Caldwood in *Coltness Collect* (Maitl Club) 155 A gentleman, desired him to show him the way of dressing a water-sutchy. 1762 *Ann Reg* II. 34 His water souchy was borrowed from Marshal d'Auvergne's table, when he was first in Holland 1763 *Gentl. Mag* XXXIII. 221/2 Gentry from London, who come to feast on water sousee [at Dorking] 1769 Pennant *Brit Zool.* III 212 The Dutch are particularly fond of it [the perch] when made into a dish called Water Souchy. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng Housekpr* (1778) 37 To dress Perch in Water Sokey 1775 T Bridges *Dutchman* I vi. 22 Song. *Mynheer* Water Souchee is a Dish In the foremost Rank of Fish. 1779 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV 290 Pray tell me how you choose to have the perch dressed, in a water-zoochy, or plain boiled. 1826 Margravine of Anspach *Mem.* II. 282 The Dutch are phlegmatic, from their fondness for water-zootjes 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert*, How she Apologised much for their plain water-souchy. 1846 Soyer *Cookery* 135 Flounders, Water Souchet. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. xv, A fish dinner!.. terrines of turtle, pools of water souchee. 1848 W. F. Campbell *Life in Normandy* (1863) II 1 A very rich variety of water zoutchee. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xx, Go and reclaim your rights over bowls of water-souchy. 1862 Ld. W. Lennox *Recreat. Sportsm.* II. 206 'Eels stewed, boiled, and spitchcocked,' 'perch water zuchée,' said the waiter, as the tureens and dishes were uncovered. 1863 Miss Braddon *Aurora Floyd* xvi, A day on which stern business men..rush wildly to the Crown and Sceptre, to cool their overheated systems with water souchy and still hock.

Comb. 1826 Gifford *B Jonson's Wks* III. 300 Our days have witnessed an attempt to revive the Collegiates—but this was a water-suchy club, merely ridiculous.

b. By Walpole jocularly used for: A sodden mass (said of a ruined hay or corn crop).

1769 H Walpole *Let. to Cole* 26 June, My hay is an absolute water soochy. 1784 — *Let. to H. S. Conway* 30 June, 'Tis very dear to make nothing but a water-souchy of it [the hay-crop]. 1784 — *Let to Earl of Strafford* 7 Sept., It was cruel to behold such expanse of corn everywhere, and yet see it all turned to a water-souchy. 1789 — *Let. to Miss Mary Berry* 30 June.

Hence (back-formation) **Water-zoutch** *v. trans.* To stew (flounders, etc.) in just enough water to cover them. *rare*—1.

1846 Smart *Dict* Suppl., To Zoutch *v.*..Hence Water-zouched, *a* 1861 J Brown *Horæ Subsec.* Ser II 7 Dinners at Lovegrove's with flounders water-zoutched, and iced claret.

Water-spaniel. A variety of spaniel, much used for retrieving water-fowl. Also *attrib.*

1566 Earl of Bedford in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 326 One Hickeman,..having a water spangell that was verie good. 1570 Caius *De Canibus Brit* 12 Post hunc subsequuntur aquaticus, hoc est a Waterspainel. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* (1881) 16 Of the Dogge called the water Spaniell, or finder, in Latine *Aquaticus seu inquisitor*. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Phil* Wks (1901) 267 Good seruants, obey them not as a water-spaniel, but as the hand is spurred to obey the mind. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent.* III 1 271 Shee hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell, which is much in a bare Christian. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* G1 b, Which droue I eander..to play the didopper and ducking water spaniel to swim to her. 1676 Dryden *Epil. to 'Man of Mode* 30 Another's diving How he did adore, Which, with a shog, casts all the hair before; Till he with full Decorum brings it back, And rises with a Water Spaniel shake 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2387/4 Lost, a large Water-Spaniel Dog. 1769 G White *Selborne, To Pennant* 2 Jan., If half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good strength of water-spaniels, were to beat them [the fens] over for a week, they would certainly find more species. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxx, The puir baurn swam out like a water-spaniel 1845 Youatt *Dog* iii. 46 The water-spaniel, although a stouter, is a more docile animal than the land one.

fig 1616 J. Lane *Contn Squire's T.* x 107 Beinge but Viderines water spanieles.

Water-spider. An aquatic spider of either of the genera *Argyroneta* or *Dolomedes*. In early use applied loosely to insects that move swiftly on the surface of water.

1552 *Elyot's Dict.*, *Tipula*,.. a water spider. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 696 The Water-Spider that hath six Legs. 1710 Ray *Hist Insect.* 71 De Tipula. The Water-Spider. *c* 1711 Petiver *Gazophyl.* I. Tab. 9 It's much slenderer and less than the common Water-Spider. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* VII. 263 The Water-spider resembles the common spider in its appearance, except that its hinder part is made rather in the shape of a nine-pin than a ball. 1854 A. Adams etc. *Man Nat. Hist.* 271 The diving-bell of the Water Spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*). 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 174 The water-spider, if but a day old, dives into the water.

† **Waterspike.** *Obs.* Also 6 -spyke, 6–7 -speeke. [Spike *sb.*1 · transl. of F. *épi d'eau*] A plant of the genus *Potamogeton*; pondweed.

1578 [see Pondweed]. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 134/1 *Potamogeton, fontinalis*, water speeke, pondweede, or watergrasse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxvi. viii II. 250

Waterspeeke or Pondweed, called in Greek Potamogeton 1855 ANNE PRATT *Flowers. Pl* V 329 *Potamogeton natans* An old name for this plant was Water spike.

Wa·ter-spout, wa·terspout, *sb.*

1. A spout, pipe, or nozzle, through which water is discharged, also, † a squirt, syringe.

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 125 This signe [*sc* Aquarius] is verraily resembled Lich to a man which halt assembled In eyther hand a water spoute, Wherof the stremes rennen oute 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 393/2 *Sypho*, a waterspowt, or a water squirt. 1638 *Cal Anc. Rec Dublin* (1892) III. 342 An instrument called a water spoute, which is verie necessarie for quenchinge of any greate fire sodainlie 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith* 230 Next follows the Cornish, ..with a Water-spout 1751 BANKTON *Inst Law Scot* I 682 One cannot, by his fact or deed, throw the water from his own upon his neighbour's grounds, by water spouts or otherwise. 1821 PRAED *Gog* Poems 1865 I 97 The red blood started out Like water from a water-spout 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* lxv, Lighted brands came whirling down, One rolled beneath a wooden bench another caught a water-spout 1848 — *Dombey* xiii, Mr Carker looked down at Mr Dombey like a leering face on an old water-spout

attrib 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX xiii § 2 The Maior to attend in his owne person as chiefe Cup-waiter to serue the King in a Cup of gold with spices, and for his Fees to haue the said Cup, and a Water-spout-pot of gold thereunto belonging 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 92/2 Spouting Maker Water Spout Maker

† **b.** A jet of water from a fountain or from a geyser *Obs.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 56 We were then brought down to the water-work, where was a ball tossed and danced two yards high by the strength and force of the water-spout 1722 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 4 Fountains with Water-spouts 1804 *Naval Chron* XI 43 There are several water spouts of inferior note near the spring of Geyser

¶ **2.** In Ps. xlii. 7 (Bible version) the word is now commonly apprehended as an example of sense 3 below. It was, however, probably intended as a metaphorical use of sense 1; and it seems likely that the meteorological sense 3 arose from recollection of the passage of the psalm.

The Heb. word *ṣinnōr*, here rendered by waterspout', occurs elsewhere only in 2 Sam v 8, where it has been interpreted 'spout or gutter on a roof' so Vulg. *domatum fistulas* (Wyclif 1382 'the goters of the hows euen,' Douay 'the gutters of the house toppes') the Bible of 1611 has 'the gutter', and the Revised Version 1881 'the water-course'. In the psalm, the word is rendered in the LXX by καταῤῥάκτης and in the Vulg by *cataractæ* (Wycl 'gooteris', Douay 'sloud gates'), the mod translators from the Heb essayed to find a literal rendering in accordance with the apparent sense of the word in 2 Sam v. 8, hence Pagninus has *fistularum* (whence Coverdale by misapprehension renders 'whistles'), the Great Bible (1539) has 'water-pipes'

1611 BIBLE *Ps* xlii 7 Deepe calleth vnto deepe at the noyse of thy water spouts.

3 *Meteorol.* A gyrating column of mist, spray, and water, produced by the action of a whirlwind on a portion of the sea and the clouds immediately above it.

1738 T SHAW *Trav.* 362 Water Spouts are more frequent near the Capes of Latikea, Greego, and Carmel than in any other Part of the Mediterranean Sea. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Like Monsoons or Water-Spouts, the higher they rise, the more they are contracted 1787 tr. *Volney's Trav Syria & Egypt* (1788) I 340 And hence will result those columns of water known by the name of Typhons and water spouts. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 51 When a whirlwind happens at sea, or over the surface of water, it forms the phenomenon called a water-spout. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III 346 When a dread waterspout had rear'd aloft Its hungry hugeness. 1829 J RENNIE in *Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist* I 458 Water-spouts make their appearance from the bosom of a heavy cloud, gradually descending in a point like an inverted cone, sometimes perpendicularly, and sometimes bending, or waved 1900 G IVERELL *Oil & Wine* (1907) 99 After many vain reachings towards one another, sea and sky at last unite in the waterspout.

b. A sudden and violent fall of rain; a cloud-burst.

1779 THICKNESSE *Journ France* (1789) I. 351 The water-spouts which fell into the middle of those narrow streets almost deluged us 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xxiii, Heaps of gravel and stones, which had been swept together when some torrent or water-spout from the neighbouring hills overflowed the marshy ground below. 1827 — *Highl Widow* v, This mountain rivulet, suddenly swelled by a water-spout, or thunder-storm, has often been the cause of those accidents, which, [etc.] 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvi, The demons of the clouds assailed them with water-spouts as they toiled up the steep winding paths of Fuencebadon 1862 J SKELTON *Nugæ Crit* VII. 301 It had begun to rain ..a down-pour, a pelt, a water-spout 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 15 A waterspout burst on the hill overhanging the village of Mordiford.

c. *fig.*

1852 J BRIGHT in G. M. Trevelyan *Life* (1913) 201 'After Lord Derby, the deluge,' says Lord Maidstone.. The 'deluge' means Manchester, it is said—a sort of political waterspout which is to sweep away all that Peer and Parson hold dear

Hence **Wa terspout** *v. intr.* (*impers*), *nonce-wd.*

1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett* (1895) 190 It was water-spouting; we were drenched before we got out of the town

† **Water-spouter.** *Obs.* [SPOUTER.] (See quots)

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Feb 1651, The water spouter, who drinking only fountaine water, rendred out of his mouth in severall glasses all sorts of wine and sweete waters, &c. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg* (1826) 170 See an account of Blash de Manfré, who died in 1651..and who is styled the 'water spouter'

Wa ter-spring. A permanent flow of water issuing from the earth = SPRING *sb.*[1] 2 Also *fig* Now chiefly in echoes from the Bible.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 238 To deluyn 3oure pyt deppere in lownes tyl 3e fyndyn a watyr spryng of grace 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cvi[i] 33 Which turneth the floudes in to drie londe, and drieth vp the water sprynges. *Ibid* 35 He maketh the wildernes a stonding water, and water sprynges of a drye grounde. 1573–80 TUSSER *Author's belief*, in *Husb* (1878) 195 That ioyned brookes to dales, to hilles fresh water springs 1595 *Locrine* IV iii, Huge Hidras which haue drunke vp the flowing water springs 1607 BP HALL *Ps.* 1 18 He shall be like the tree, Set by the water springs 1766 M. BRUCE *Lochleven* 147 Her pleasing task to tend The flow'rs, to lave them from the water-spring 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 245 Among all the curiosities of Iceland nothing can be compared to the hot spouting water-springs. 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 12 The cool marge of rush-grown waterspringe 1890 D DAVIDSON *Mem Long Life* VI 146 Friends, whose intercourse had been as refreshing to me as the water-spring to the traveller in the wilderness

Wa ter-stone. [Cf. G. *wasserstein* in various senses]

† **1.** A stone basin for holy water *Obs.*

1379 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III. 98 Le Waterstane pro aqua benedicta in eadem

† **2.** A kind of 'philosopher's stone'. *Obs. rare*[−1]. So G. *wasserstein* (1709 in Grimm).

1659 J H[OWELL] (*title*) Paracelsus his Aurora, and Treasure of the Philosophers As also The Water-Stone of The Wise Men, Describing the matter of and manner how to attain the universal Tincture

† **3** (Meaning obscure) *Obs*

1703 *Lond Gaz* No 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy, consisting of Canary Wines, Orchilla, Rosewood, and some few Water-Stones, will be exposed to publick Sale.

4 ? A whetstone used with water and not oil.

So G *wasserstein* But cf. WATER-OR-AYR *stone*

1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 2/1, I sharpened the large blade on my water-stone.

5 Some kind of building stone. (See quot)

1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III 54 (Dumfriesshire) There is water-stone, which dresses into a fine polish

6. A nodule of chalcedony having an internal cavity containing water. [So G. *wasserstein*]

1867 SELWYN & ULRICH *Phys Geog* etc. *Victoria* 71 *note*, The chalcedony of these 'Water Stones' has a hardness above 8, as the sharp edges scratch topaz easily. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold Fields Victoria* 253 A great number of these water stones were exhibited in the Intercolonial Exhibition.

7. A rock-stratum abounding in water.

1878 ANSTED *Water & Water Supply* 30 Several springs were found to break out from the water-stones or lower beds of the Keuper.

Wa ter-stream. Now *rare.* [Cf G. *wasserstrom*, MLG *waterstrôm*] A stream or current of water; a river or brook; † a flood.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* lxxvii[i] 44 He waterstreamas [Vulg. *flumina*] wende to blode 10. in Napier *Contrib O.E. Lexicogr* 67 Ac he [Christ] wolde sylf swa ġehrælgian ure fulluht mid his halgan lichaman & ealle wæterstreamas mid his ingange *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 177 Đe water stremes [Vulg *flumina*, Ps xciii 3] on heueden up here undes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18092 For all all swa se waterstræm A33 fleteþþ forþ & erneþþ all swa [etc] *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 2032 He led it into his own lond, And told the quene how he it stond By a water streme 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* lix 19 He shal come as a violent water-streame, which the wynde of the Lorde hath moued 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i 21 Like as a water streame, whose swelling sourse Shall drive a Mill, within strong bancks is pent 1625 T GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* II (1641) 78 The Senate. were bound to prepare the wayes to the Cities of Refuge, .and they suffered not any hill or dale to be in the way, nor water-streames, but they made a bridge over it, that nothing might hinder him that fled thither 1779 THICKNESSE *Journ France* (1789) I. 351 The roaring of the water-streams was so great, that I very often thought we were upon the margin of some river 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III ii 20 Erecting Lilliputian mills in the little water streams.

Wa ter-swa llow[1], ? *Obs.* [SWALLOW *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *wasserschwalbe*] A name for the water-wagtail.

1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* C 7 b, Κιγκλος, ἢ σεισοπυγις, Anglice a water swallow. 1552, 1668 [see SWALLOW *sb*[1]] 1611 COTGR, *Bateman e*, a wagtayle, or water Swallow 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secr.* 140 The Wagtail, or Water-Swallow. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Water-Swallow*, a kind of Bird

Wa ter-swa llow[2]. = SWALLOW *sb.*[2] 1 b.

1811 in *Marshall's Rev Rep. Board Agric., Midl.* 83 List of Water-swallows or Holes in the Rocks into which Streams of Water fall and disappear in and near Derbyshire 1840 HODGSON *Northumb* II III 327/2 *note*, A stratum of limestone full of water-swallow-holes 1889 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc* XI 34 This valley is entirely drained by 'water-swallows'—natural drains along the bottom, through which the surface-rills sink out of sight

Hence † **Water-swallowed** *a.*, abounding in water-swallows

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudigr.* 1. iii 4 It would be also pertinent to be inquisited, whether it [*sc* the earth] be light, loose, leane, barren, fertile, water swallowed, soale-bound

Wa ter-ta ble. [See TABLE *sb* 12 a, 13 b, c.]

1. *Arch.* **a.** The sloping top of a plinth **b.** A horizontal projecting ledge or moulding sloping on the top, set along the side of a wall so as to throw off the rainfall

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 5 The walle atte seid west gabilende was maad x fote in heyghte aboue the water table. 1459 in Willis & Clark *Cambr* (1886) I. 309, iij fotes from the gronde leuell to the water tabil and the said water tabell. alle of freeston. 1482–3 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 496 No 25 Pro factura Watertable Gargler et Batilment 1541 in *Proc Antiq Scot* (1860) III 161 Fra the sollis of the said queir duris to the vuer pairt of the walter tabill vnder the thak thairof 1547 in J R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App 133 Item, for layinge the watter tabyll above the counsell chamer *a* 1548 [see RAISING-PIECE] 1548 *Llyol's Dict*, *Corona* is also the water table or copyng of a wall 1617–18 *Hartland Ch Acc* in *Rep Devonsh. Assoc* XXVII. 60 For putting in water tables of lead 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 297 The Walls of such Edifices ought to be from the Foundation to the first Water-table, three heading course of Brick, and at every Story a Water-table, or taking in on the inside for the Summers, Girders or Joysts to rest upon 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 1882 The massive buttress, with its deep weatherings, or water tables between each graduation or stage of the height 1878 MCVITIE *Ch Ch Cathedral, Dubl* 66 Weathered in the depth of the buttresses by nine courses of Water tables.

transf 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 68 Robbing the Eyes of their natural Pent-house or Water-table, they expose them bare to imbrications

2. A channel or gutter on each side of a road; 'also, a small hollow made across a road to carry off surplus water' (Elworthy).

1707–21 MORTIMER *Husb* II 205 A Water-Table also on each side of the Walk is very good to drain your Walks. 1809 MAVOR *Agric Berks* 422 The roads are not sufficiently raised in the middle, the water tables are neither regularly made nor with proper outlets towards the ditches 1817 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev Rep Board Agric, South* 73 *note*, *Water Table* is a west of England term (rather ill chosen) for the draining channel, on the side of a barrelled road, to convey away the rain water that may fall upon it *c* 1830 *Pract Treat. Roads* 9 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Outlets from the watertables into the ditches cannot be seen in too many places 1836 W D COOPER *Gloss Sussex*, *Water-table*, a small embankment made across a road, especially on a hill, to carry off the water 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk* 1906 *Westm. Ga.*, 24 Sept 4/1 Now that the local authorities have permitted footpaths by the roadside and water-tables to be obliterated

3. A window-ledge or sill in a ship or railway carriage.

1883 W. C RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Water-tables*, sills to a ship's windows 1884 STORMONTH, *Water tables*, in a ship, the sills of the windows in the stern. 1890 *Funk's Stand. Dict*, *Water-table*, a horizontal board with beveled top, running underneath the windows, the entire length of a [railway] car.

4 = *water-bridge* (see WATER *sb.* 29).

1880 WEBSTER 1891 *Century Dict.*

5. = WATER-LEVEL 3

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 139/2 In other cases it [the water] will not rise to the surface, but form what is known as a 'water-table' one, two, or more feet beneath. 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII 567/1 At varying distances from the surface, there exists a great subterranean lake or sea, known as the ground-water or water-table.

Wa ter-ta bling. [f. prec. + -ING[1].]

1. *Arch.* Water-tables collectively; a line of water-tables

1578 *Churchw Acc Minchinhampton* in *Archæologia* (1853) XXXV 431 For the water tablinge of Anslowes chapell and the bynche of the porche, xvjs. iiijd 1799 A YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln* 32, 120 feet of water-tabling. 1893 *Reliquary* Jan 14 The east and west walls were surmounted by gables. These seem to have been covered with a water-tabling. 1900 *Archæol. Æliana* XXII. 87 The corbels on which rests the water-tabling.

2 The action or process of renovating with sods the side of a ditch where it has become worn away below the roots of a hedge

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 413 The hedger now resumes his work of water-tabling and scouring ditches. *Ibid.* 562 Of switching, pruning, and water-tabling thorn-hedges.

Water-thyme.

† **1.** An (? imaginary) aquatic species of thyme.

1655 WALTON *Angler* VI. (1661) 132 Some think that he [*sc* the grayling] feeds on Water-Time, and smells so at his first taking out of the water.

2. The American weed *Elodea canadensis* (formerly *Anacharis Alsinastrum*), now common in English waters

1855 ANNE PRATT *Flower. Pl* V. 190 The Anacharis is called by the fishermen the Water Thyme.

Watertight(wǭ tаitаit), *a.* [See TIGHT *a.* 2 a]

1 So closely constructed or fitted that water cannot leak through.

1387 *Charters* etc *Edin.* (1871) 35 Thekyt abovyn with stane and water thycht *Ibid.* 36 The qwilke werke the forsaide masounys sal warande watir thicht. 1514 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I. 61 To keep hyt wyndthy ght and waterthy ght. 1554 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 281 Makand the said tolbuith vattirthicht. 1601 T. MILLES *Customers Accompt* B ij, Her Houses neither Wind-tight, nor Water-tight. 1648 in J. Davidson *Inverurie* (1878) 302 The heritors in all parishes are ordained to keep the kirk wind fast and water-tight. 1776 in *Trans Soc Arts* (1783) I 232 High-topped water-tight boots. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 202 The joint is perfectly water-tight 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithf* xi, All the nails in Birmingham won't make this boat water-tight. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* II. 32 Each of these cylinders is provided with a water-tight piston.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 33 There is good hope, when peace is setled, people shall dwell more wind-tight and water-tight than formerly. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Jan 4/7 The most watertight scheme hitherto proposed is undoubtedly Mr. Charles Booth's.

b. *Watertight compartment*: each of the many compartments, with watertight partitions, into which the interior of a large ship is now usually divided for safety. Hence often *fig.*

1858 J. GRANTHAM *Iron Ship-building* 48 Several of these [water-tight bulkheads]..divide the vessel into water-tight

compartments. 1888 Sir J Strachey *India* iii. 63 Thus, what has been called 'the policy of watertight compartments' has been applied throughout the Indian army 1902 J Smith *Integr Script* vi (ed 2) 209 That faith in the Bible must be kept in a water-tight compartment, jealously excluded from the least contact with criticism.

2 As *sb* (*pl.*) Watertight boots.

1880 Jefferies *Hodge & M* xxi (1890) 303 He slips his feet into his thick 'water-tights' 1886 Hardy *Mayor Casterbr* xxvi, Time stiffened water-tights reappeared.

Hence **Wa tertightness.**

1869 Sir E Reed *Shipbuild* xi 228 *Watertightness* is usually secured by working angle-irons around the keelsons or stringers in such a manner as to allow the caulking of the joints to be readily performed 1882 *Athenæum* 6 May 564/3 To have one's representations as to the drainage or watertightness of one's house neglected. 1889 Welch *Naval Archit* vi 82 The joints being caulked for watertightness

Wa ter-tree. [Cf G *wasserbaum*]

†**1** A tree which grows by the water-side or in watery ground *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* vii xiv. 823 There are two sorts of trees in generall: the one is called water trees, or trees delighting to grow in or neere vnto the brinkes of waters. 1612 R Ch. *Olde Thrift newly reuiued* 51 Will not these trees which you haue termed water trees, grow in any other place then in low waterie grounds?

2. A tree which yields a watery juice; applied, e g. to the pitcher-plant of Ceylon, *Nepenthes distillatoria*, the African climbing shrub *Tetracera alnifolia*, and the Australian tree *Hakea leucoptera*.

For *red water tree* see Red-water 3.

1759 B Stillingfleet *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 76 The water-tree in Ceylon produces cylindrical bladders, covered with a lid; into these is secreted a most pure, and refreshing water. 1866 *Treas. Bot* s v. *Tetracera*, *T. potatoria* [1874 *T. alnifolia*] is called the Water tree at Sierra Leone, on account of its climbing stems yielding a good supply of clean water when cut across 1894 C D. Tyler in *Geog. Jrnl.* III 484 The *cetico*, or water tree [of S America], is a variety of the *bombax*, or silk-cotton tree. 1898 Morris *Austral English*, *Water-tree*, a tree from which water is obtained by tapping the roots, *Hakea leucoptera*, R Br

Wa ter-vine. A name for several plants which yield an abundant watery juice. a. *Tetracera alnifolia* (or *potatoria*) see prec. 2. b. *Phytocrene gigantea*, a tall climbing shrub of Martaban, Burma. c. The W. Indian climber *Doliocarpus Calinea*.

1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 287/1 (art *Africa*) The water-vine (*Tetracera potatoria*), the stems of which are a sort of vegetable fountain, discharging, when cut across, a cool, limpid, and refreshing fluid. 1846 Lindley *Veget. Kingd* 271 In the province of Martaban, Dr. Wallich found his Water Vine (Phytocrene) whose singular soft and porous wood discharges when wounded a very large quantity of pure and tasteless fluid, which is quite wholesome, and drunk by the natives. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl* 788 Water-vine, *Dolicocarpus Calinea* 1871 Kingsley *At Last* xi. II. 105 We cut a water-vine, and had a long cool drink.

Wa ter-vole. [See Vole *sb.*2] The common water-rat, *Arvicola amphibius*.

1828 J. Fleming *Brit. Anim.* 23 Water Vole. 1837 T. Bell *Brit. Quadrupeds* 322 The Water Vole, or, as it is more frequently called, the Water Rat, is found in most parts of Europe. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* vii, There never was any sound at all, except of a rocky echo..or the sudden dive of a water-vole.

Wa ter-wa gtail.

1. The common pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. Also applied, with some distinctive epithet, to other species.

1611 Cotgr., *Hausse queue*, the yellow Water wagtaile. 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 90 *Motacilla*..the washer, or water-wagtail. *a* 1672 Willughby *Ornith.* II. xvii. (1676) 171 *Motacilla alba*. The white Water-wagtail. *Ibid* 172 *Motacilla flava*. The yellow Water wagtail. 1734 Artin *Nat. Hist. Birds* II 54 The common black and white Water-Wagtail. 1758 G. Edwards *Gleanr. Nat. Hist.* I. 105 The Grey Water-wagtail 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 14 June, As blithe as a water-wagtail. 1877 Miss A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* vi. 138 The sparrows and water-wagtails perch familiarly on the awnings and hop about the deck. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 92 The Wagtail of Madagascar, *M. flaviventris*, and the Grey Wagtail of Europe, *M. melanope*, are 'Water' Wagtails, with the colouring of Yellow Wagtails.

†**b** Applied playfully or derisively to a person.

1694 Crowne *Married Beau* v 61 If my old Water-wagtail will only hop about the brinks of Marriage, and never step in, I'll drive him away. 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov Wife* v. iii, Why now, my pretty Pall, my Goldfinch · my little Watter-wagtail—you must know that.

2. *U.S.* = Water-thrush.

1865 J. Burroughs *Wake-robin* ii (1884) 77 The water-wagtail (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)—erroneously called water-thrush 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer Birds* 106 *Seiurus noveboracensis*. Water Thrush. Water Wagtail.

Wa ter-wall. [Cf. G. *wasserwall*]

1 A wall which rises by the side of water; a containing wall beside or around a body of water.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 907 Ther ys a place in the wall, Bytwyne the chaumbur and the hal, Thor lyythe a mychel watur-wal Of fourty feyt brede 1445–6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 630 Pro reparacione et emendacione de le Waterwall ac rote exteriorii molendini de Scaltoke, 15*s* 1574 in *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1582, 105/2 Necnon edificando lie walterwall cum aust(l)erstanis dicti molendini. 1660 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S.H.S.) I. 262 [John Mein, mason, sues William Edgar for 4 *l.* Scots] for beating of the watter-wall. 1907 Jean Webster *Jerry Jr.* ii. 21 Three [girls]..were kneeling on the beach thumping and scrubbing a pile of linen. The grass beyond the water-wall was already white with bleaching sheets

†**2** Some plant. *Obs. rare*—1.

Cf *penny wall*, dial name (Isle of Man) for the wall pennywort (*Eng. Dial Dict*).

1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* 629 They giue hir the Heat be Penny wort or Water-wall to drinke in water.

Waterward, -wards (wǭ tərwǭd, -wǭdz), *adv.* [See -ward, -wards.] Toward the water; in earlier use *to* (*the*) *waterward(s*. Also †*fra the waterward*, from the direction in which the water lies.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 137 [The adder] walkeð to ðe water-ward, wile ðanne drinken. 13 *K. Alis.* 3686 To water-ward [*Bodl MS.* To watei wardes], with sweord egge, Theo othres come at heore rygge 1418 in *Eng Mise* (Surtees) 13 That the water be ledde downe fra the thrid poste of the house of Dame Alice Plumpton fra the waterward of Use [= Ouse], be a pype of lede closed wyth a loker. 1903 W. S Blunt *Golden Odes Arabia* iv 27 All their will to win there speeding them waterwards

Wa ter-washed, *pa. pple.* and *ppl a* Drenched with water, swept, flushed, or inundated by running water

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl* II xv 157 Rounded fragments of water washed greenstone 1860 Tristram *Gt Sahara* v 89 All these apparently ancient sea-beaches show traces of having been waterwashed only on their north sides. 1883 G. C Davies *Norfolk Broads* ii. 13 The reed-covered water-washed bank

†**Water-washen,** *pa. pple. Obs.* = prec.

c 1400 *Siege of Jerusalem* 788 [He] Made wedes of wolle in wete for to plunge, Water-waschen as hey wer, & on þe walle hengen

Wa ter-wave.

1. *lit* A wave of water.

c 1560 ? Coverdall *Treat Death* I. ix 35 Like as one water wyue foloweth vpon another 1603 J Davies (Heref) *Microcosm* (Grosart) 91/1 Shee stood, as if she stood vpon no ground, But on some water-wane that made her bound 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 549 Bankes formerly raised against the waterwaves then in rushing 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 340/1 From the engines water waves are gushing.

2. A seismic wave in the sea.

1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 188 If the centre of disturbance is near the sea, the water-waves may be far more destructive than the earth-waves.

3. ? *U.S.* A mode of dressing the hair in flattened scallops on the forehend.

1895 *Funk's Stand Dict.* 1911 Webster.

Hence **Wa ter-waved** *ppl. a.*, having a wave-like pattern or changing gloss.

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkewormes* 3 Last, Easterne wittes from mane of Camels tall Made water-waued stuffe vnseene before. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* lii (1844) II. 143 The agates are many of them peculiarly beautiful, most of them water-waved.

†**Waterwaw.** [See Vough.] A water-wall.

1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 510 In sarracione plancorum pro les Watrewawes molend Abathie

Wa ter-way. [Cf. (M)LG *waterwech* drain, G *wasserweg* (1) way by water, water as a way, (2) a watercourse.]

†**1** Used in Obs. with uncertain meaning.

Explained by Bosworth Toller as 'a channel connecting two pieces of water' This is possible, but in quot *c* 1000 the lemma means 'paths', and the entry occurs in a group of words meaning 'road' or 'path'. Perh. the sense may be 'a road along which a stream runs' (cf. Water-lane)

932 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 1207 V. 207 Andlang burnan on done æwylm ; of ðam ewylme andlang wæterweges up to strete 956 *Charter* ibid. No. 1298 V. 374 Andlang burnan on wæterweg ; of ðan waterwege on wæterhamines *c* 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/37 *Tramites*, waterweg.

2. A channel for the escape or passage of water

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 518/1 Waterwey, *meatus*. 1662 Atwell *Faithf. Surveyor* 88 If you are to bring it [*sc* the trench] over some ditch or brook, where the water is lower then your water-way, then must you [etc.]. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 96 Through the waterway the water presses during the rising tide into a large reservoir 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 325 If the water is to be carried away by a tunnel, the water-way is arched over and the space above levelled in with earth. 1862 *Rep. Directors E. Ind. Rlwy. Co.* 30, I find that the waterways shown on last year's sections by the different Engineers are very deficient 1878 Ansted *Water & Water Supply* 161 The alluvial bed is wide, but the channel or water-way, except after heavy rain, is small. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* xii, This gully had a water-way at the bottom of it.

3. *Naut.* A long piece of timber, hollowed in the middle, serving to connect the deck of a ship with the side, and to form a channel for carrying off water from the deck by means of the scuppers.

c 1635 Capt. N. Boteler *Dialogues about Sea Services* (1685) 149 Water way is that small piece or ledge of timber which lieth on the ship's deck..to keep the water from running down there 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. iv. 158 Her waterways were open and decayed. 1750 Blanckley *New Exposition*, Water ways, is that Strake of Plank on the Flat of each Deck respectively next the Ship's Side, for turning the Water out of the Seams. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 39 Everything has been moved in the hold, from stem to stern, and from the water-ways to the keelson. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 26/2 A tug towed at her for an hour and a half before she was got off, during that time her decks and waterways were much strained.

4. A route for travel or transport by water, a river, canal, or a portion of a sea or lake, viewed as a medium of transit.

1858 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) I. 167 Pleasant are those hidden waterways 1869 Rogers *A Smith's W N I* i. ii. 20 *note*, When time is no object, the use of a water-way, even though it be artificial, is vastly cheaper than that of any road on land. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm* 88 The river is the grand waterway for the produce of the Urals and Central Russia 1904 W. M Ramsay *Lett. Seven Ch. Asia* iv 48 When a waterway is needed, as at Glasgow, we transform a little stream into a navigable river 1905 Lyall *Life Marq Dufferin* I vii 262 The proposal in the draft treaty, that the waterway of the St Lawrence should be improved, was opposed 1915 A Hurd in *Daily Tel* 24 Aug 8/7 The Russians have their main fleet elsewhere, the defence of this particular waterway [*sc* the Gulf of Riga] was entrusted to a number of older ships

b Distance to be travelled by water

1883 G C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xvi. 122 One of the abbots of St. Benedict's once sued the citizens of Norwich for an interference with his right of water-way up to his possessions higher up the river

d. A track across the water. *nonce-use.*

1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. ii. 31 Between the sundown and the sea Love watched one hour of love with me: Then down the all-golden water-ways His feet flew after yesterday's

5. The breadth of a navigable watercourse; esp. the breadth allowed for the watercourse of a canal or the like (exclusive of towpaths, etc.) passing under a bridge or tunnel

1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 75 More free Water-way is left for the Stream than the whole Breadth of the River at the Horse-Ferry 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s.v. *Bridge*, These arches give a water way of 870 feet. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 16 Total Water way 755 feet 5 Inches. 1791 R Mylne *2nd Rep. Thames Navig* 8 The Water-way..is much contracted by the Bank..having grown forward, beyond the opening of the Buttment Arch 1800 Hilford in Plymley *Agric. Shropsh.* (1803) 301 By this towing path being hollow below, there is a water-way in the tunnel of ten feet, instead of seven feet. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 322/1 The Canal Company, demanded an arch 31 feet wide, 24 for water-way, and 7 for towing path. 1902 *Times* 26 Nov. 16/5 The Thames Conservancy..have made demands in regard to waterway and headway which must render it exceedingly difficult [etc.].

6. An opening for the passage of vessels; a (broader or narrower) course available for navigation; esp. the passage by which vessels enter and leave a harbour, the fairway.

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 18 Oct. 4/7 The Suez Canal Company's engineers have prepared alternative sets of plans for the improvement of the waterway. 1884 J Colborne *With Hicks Pasha* 106 The waterway was considerably reduced in breadth by a large well cultivated island 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXXI. 102/2 The breadth of available waterway depends upon the draught of the vessels navigating it.

7. The full-open passage area in a cock or valve.

1744 Desaguliers *Course Exper Philos* II. 524 His three Valves (whose Water-way taken together was 48 Inches). 1797 J. Curr *Coal Viewer* 63 Injection cocks with square shanks, 4½ inches by 1¾ inch water way. 1802 *Nicholson's Jrnl Nat Philos* I. 164 As the sudden stoppage of the descent of the column AB, at the instant when the two plugs were both in the water way, might jar and shake the apparatus, those plugs are made [etc.]. 1825 J Nicholson *Oper. Mech* 276 The pressure of the incumbent column of water is supported by the plates G G, whose circular edges rest on the brim of the water-way. This piston has every advantage of strength, tightness, and large water way.

Wa ter-weed. Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers; spec. = Water-thyme 2.

1842 Browning *In a Gondola* 210 Your gondola—let Zorzi wreathe A mesh of water-weeds about its prow. 1848 Schomburgk *Hist. Barbados* 610 Spigelia anthelmia...Logger-head Weed, *Hughes*.. Water Weed. 1855 Anne Pratt *Flower. Pl* V. 185 He found that this water-weed [*sc.* Anacharis] had accumulated there in great profusion. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 257 The 'New Water-weed' (Elodea canadensis), an American plant, was first remarked in Britain in 1847. 1890 Bridges *Shorter Poems* II. v. 27 The water-weeds, that scarce allow a narrow stream to pass. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 211/2 We pass..shikaras laden with wood or hay or water-weed.

Wa ter-wheel.

1. A wheel designed to drive machinery, esp. that of a mill or pump, with water as the motive power.

1408 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 517 Pro caringio, unius axeltre pro le Water-whelle. *a* 1530 J Heywood *Play of Weather* (Brandl) 461 Our floodgate, our mylpoole, our water whele. 1648 Wilkins *Dædalus* xv. 284 For if there were but such a water-wheel made on this instrument [*i e* the Archimedean screw], upon which the stream that is carried up, may fall in its descent, it would turn the Screw round. 1759 Smeaton *Exper. Ang.* (1794) 2 Concerning Undershot Water Wheels 1773 W. Emerson *Princ. Mech.* (ed 3) 240 London-bridge water-works. AB the axis of the water wheel CD. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* xiv. 179 In water wheels, the power is the weight of water contained in buckets at the circumference. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 25 At one end was a little water-wheel turned by a brook. 1893 Sir R Ball *Story of Sun* 242 A water-wheel, turned by Niagara, virtually derives its energy from the transformation of Sunbeams.

2. A wheel for raising water, esp. for irrigation purposes, by means of buckets or boxes fitted on its circumference.

1639 G. Plattes *Discov. Infin. Treas.* vii 32 Water wheeles, with wooden bottels which doe fill in the river, and empty themselves above into a trough of wood. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 230 As the mule goes round, these horizontal arms..take hold..of those arms which are fixed on the axis of the water-wheel, and keep it in rotation. 1877 Miss A. B Edwards *Up Nile* vi. 140 The water-wheel slowly revolving with its necklace of pots. 1914 *Blackw.*

Mag Oct 428/1 Waterwheels have to be employed to irrigate the old terraces.

†3. A wheel for propelling a boat through the water; a paddle-wheel *Obs.*

1787 P Miller in B. Woodcroft *Steam Navig* (1848) 29 An account of experiments made by Mr Miller in a double vessel..put in motion by his water wheel 1814 in *Scribner's Mag* (1887) May 518/2 She is a structure resting upon two boats The great water-wheel revolves in the space between them. 1822 Imison *Sci & Art* I 226 Some attempts have been made to place the water-wheels, or paddles that drive the vessel, in the middle.

Water-willow.

†1. The purple loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*, or the willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. (The two plants seem to have been generally confused.)

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 130/2 *Lysimachium, salicaria*, willow herbe, or loose strife, waterwillow 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Water-Willow*, an Herb otherwise call'd Loose strife 1736 Ainsworth *Dict. Lat., Lysimachia*, willow herb, or loose strife, water willow. Hence 1828–54 in Webster

2 Applied to *Salix aquatica* and other species.

1850 Ogilvie, *Water willow*,..the *S[alix] aquatica*, called also *water sallow* 1853 G. Johnston *Nat Hist. E. Bord* I 179 *Salix helix*, Water willow. Common on the margins of our gravel-bedded burns and rivers. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Water Willow *Salix rubra*, Hudson

3. An American plant, *Dianthera americana*, with narrow leaves and purplish flowers, found growing on the borders of streams and ponds.

1856 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (1860) 297.

Water-wings, *sb pl.*

†1. Wings having a watered or wavy surface. *nonce-use* [after *water camlet*].

1676 Cotton *Angler* II. viii. 74 The Camlet-Flie, in shape like a moth with fine diapred, or water-wings. [Cf. *water camlet* s. v. Camlet *sb.* b.]

2. Organs of propulsion in the water.

1835–6 Owen in *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 294/2 We have already alluded to the use which the Penguin makes of its diminutive anterior extremities as water-wings, or fins.

3 (See quot.)

1841 Brees *Gloss. Civil Engin* 293 *Water-wings*, the walls erected on the banks of a river next bridges, to secure the foundations from the action of the current; they are usually battered towards the stream, [etc.]. Hence in later Dicts.

Water-witch.

1. A witch inhabiting the water.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I 77 A Water witch with Charms Could sink their Men of War, as easy as Storms 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxvii. (1878) 297 Presently we found ourselves in a sort of water-witches' paradise Far below us boiled that hell-cauldron of white smoke [etc.]

2. a. *U.S.* A name for several water-birds noted for their quickness in diving: see quots.

1789 Morse *Amer Geog* (1792) 60 Water-witch 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer* (ed 2), *Dipper*, a small aquatic bird, common throughout the United States, also called the Water-witch and Hell-diver 1862 Coues & Prentiss in *Rep Smithsonian Inst* 1861, 419 *Podiceps cristatus* Crested Grebe. 'Water Witch.' *Ibid.*, *Podilymbus podiceps*. 'Dipper' 'Water Witch' 1899 C. B. Cory *Birds E North Amer.* I. 132 *Colymbus auritus* Linn. Horned Grebe. Water Witch.

b. The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*.

1852 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* V. 460.

3. *U.S.* = Water-finder

1859 Bartlett *Dict Amer.* (ed 2), *Water-Witch* A person who pretends to have the power of discovering subterranean springs by means of the divining rod 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 708/2 Utah abounds in 'water witches' 1890 L. C. Doyle *Notches* 154 His men had reached a depth of about a hundred and thirty feet without striking water, when there chanced to come along a man known throughout the section as a 'water-witch'

Water-withe. A West Indian plant, *Vitis caribæa* (see quot. 1756).

1696 Sloane *Catal Plant. Jamaica* 172 Wild Vine or Water-with. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 178 Water-withe The withe of this grape-vine .is so full of juice, that a junk of about 3 feet will yield near a pint of clear tasteless water. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 788 Water-withe, *Vitis caribæa*

Waterwork (wǭ təɪwɘ̈ɪk). [f. Water *sb.* + Work *sb.* Cf. Du. *waterwerk*, G. *wasserwerk*.]

†1. A structure built in the water or serving as a receptacle for water or a defence against the force of water, as a tank, pier, sea-wall, lock, etc. *Obs.*

1443 *Acts Privy Counc* (1835) V 283 For þe makyng of þest and west jettys at Caleys for þe weele of þe havene and oþer water werkes in þe same havene. 1540 *Ibid.* VII 17 Antony Ainger paymaster to the Kinges workmenne of the water workes at Dover. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 106 The wylde Oke serueth also well in water woorkes. 1590 Vallans *Tale Two Swans* (1744) p. xiii, [At Waltham Abbey] a rare devise they see,. a waterworke. the locke Through which the boates of Ware doe passe with malte 1629 *Pat. Off. No.* 47. 2 The circular bathes or bathing waterworkes above mencioned *a* 1647 Habington *Surv Worcs.* (Worcs. Hist Soc.) I 29 Mr William Sandys' waterwourcke on Avon 1693 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* (1703) 243 They use it in making of Cisterns to hold Water, and all manner of Water-works. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 326 The knottiest and coarsest [oak] is best for Water-works and Piles 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 380 For properly planting the greatest number of the Small-leaved English Elm, for raising timber, (commonly used for keels of ships and water-works) .a Gold Medal. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 186 The ancient baths and water-works of the Romans were built with this kind of mortar.

transf 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* H 2 b, Though I called my selfe by metaphor an Admirall for the water workes.

2. †a. A system of machinery for raising, conveying, or distributing water. *Obs*

The 'New Waterwork' referred to in several early quots. was a lofty building erected near Queenhithe in 1594–5 by Bevis Bulmar, containing machinery 'for the conueying and forcing of Thames water to serue in the middle and West parts of the Citie' (Stow *Survey of London*, 1603, p. 364).

1596 Sir J. Davies *Epigr* vi. (*In Titum*), Titus Three yeers togither in this towne hath beene Yet my Lord Chauncellors tombe he hath not seene Nor the New water worke. 1610 B. Jonson *Alchemist* II. i. 76 *Alam.* I'll giue away so much, vnto my man, Shall serue th' whole citie, with preseruatiue, Weekely, each house his dose, and at the rate— *Sur* As he that built the water worke, do's with water? *Ibid* III. iv. 418, I, that was with the grieſe Thou took'st for being sess'd at eighteene pence For the waterworke. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Merry-Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks (1630) II. 122/2 Some 10 yeeres since Fresh water there was scant, But with much Cost they haue supplí'd that want, By a most ex'lent Water-worke that's made 1644 G. Plattes in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 216 Raise the water by an engine or water-work of the most fit sort for that place and purpose. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Chester* (1662) 292 John Ferer. erected a seemly waterwork built Steeplewise at the Bridgegate. This since hath served for the conveying of River-water from the Cisterne, in the top of that Work, through Pipes of Lead and Wood, to the Citizens houses. 1663 Marq. Worcester *Cent Invent* etc F 7, The same individual Definition of my Water-work I again adventure to present to Your Majesty. 1775 Whitehurst *Machine Raising Water* in *Phil. Trans* LXV. 277 The circumstances attending this water-work, require a particular attention

b. *collect. plural.* (Sometimes construed as sing.) The assemblage of machinery, buildings, and engineering constructions, used for the purpose of supplying a town or neighbourhood with water conveyed and distributed through pipes.

1621 Burton *Anat Mel.* II. ii. 1. i. (1624) 202 Mr Otho Nicholson, founder of our water works, & elegant Conduit in Oxford 1691 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2625/1 An Act for Incorporating the Proprietors of the Water-works in York-Buildings 1703 *Ibid* No. 3964/4 The Proprietors concerned in the London-Bridge Water-Works are desired to meet on Wednesday the 10th Instant. 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) II. I iv 21 They have a town house, an exchange, and waterworks, by which the city is supplied from the river. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 138 Two 36th shares of the King's moiety of the New River waterworks. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* I. 226/2 The term water-works is properly applied only to such works as have for their object the collection, supply, and conveyance of water to towns 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 838/2 The municipality owns and operates its water works.

†3. Any contrivance for producing a pleasing spectacle by means of water in motion; an ornamental fountain or cascade. Chiefly in plural *Obs*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. xiv § 1 The table was set neere to an excellent water-worke; for by the casting of the water in most cunning maner, it makes (with the shining of the Sunne vpon it) a perfect rainbow. 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* II. i. 105 Those are the tunes my old widdow prisoner sings With more division than a water work When the maine pipe is halfe stopt. 1680 Morden *Geog Rect, Germany* (1685) 113 In his Palace or Castle of Heidelburg are divers things remarkable, viz. the Grotes and Waterworks *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* Aug 1641 Where, in the upper roomes of the house were divers pretty water workes, rising 108 foote from the ground. 1702 *Phil Trans.* XXIII 1078 There was always a great boyling and flying up of the Water of the Sea, as in a *Jette d'eau*, or Water work 1710 Addison *Spect* No. 5 ¶ 3 There was actually a Project of bringing the New River into the House, to be employed in Jetteaus and Water-works 1721 *New General Atlas* 219 The Gardens are pleasant and stately, adorn'd with exquisite Water-Works. 1757 Mrs P. L. Powys *Passages fr. Diaries* (1899) 29 The waterworks .may be said to be more grand than pleasing, particularly the grand cascade, which [etc.]. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl* 4 July (1815) 221, I saw him standing by the wheel, dropping like a waterwork, and trembling from head to foot, partly from cold, and partly [etc.]. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc Fr* II lv. 56 The present Landgrave's grandfather.. formed .a series of artificial cataracts, cascades, and various kinds of water-works, in the noblest style that can be imagined .

b. *transf.* Chiefly in jocular references to shedding of tears and (*nonce-use*) to rain.

1647 J. Clevfland *Poems* 47 Not Bushells Wells can match a Poets eyes In wanton water-works. 1709 T. Robinson *Vindic Mosaick Syst.* 23 The Veins of the Earth being now saturated. the Subterrene Lymphæducts, or underground Water-works, began to bubble up and play from the Tops and Sides of the Mountains 1806 J. Bfresford *Miseries Hum Life* v § 12 The fire-works put entirely out of countenance by the water-works [*i. e.* the rain]. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, 'O Miss B, I never thought to have seen *this* day!' And the waterworks again began to play. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II v, Sneaking little brute clapping on the water-works just in the hardest place 1885–6 *F Leslie's Chatterbox* (N Y) 79 Harry could not bear to see Clare cry 'Hold up!' he cried. 'This will never do. Hullo! no waterworks here, if you please.'

†4. A kind of imitation tapestry, painted in size or distemper. *Obs.*

See J. H. Middleton in *Proc. Soc Antiq* (1886) 197, where this kind of work is described from extant specimens

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 28 Goodly tentes of blewe water worke garnyshed wt yelowe & white. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, II. i. 158 And for thy walles a pretty slight Drollery, of the Storie of the Prodigall, or the Germane hunting in Waterworke, is worth a thousand of these Bed hangings, and these Fly-bitten Tapistries

5. In occasional uses Something done in or on the water, or by means of water; †a pageant exhibited on the water.

1608 *Great Frost* in Arber *Eng Garner* I 83 Make me so much beholding to you, as to receive from you the right picture of all these your waterworks, how they began, how they have grown, and in what fashion have continued. 1614 J. Taylor (Water P.) (*title*) Taylors Water-worke or The Scullers Trauels, from Tiber to Thames 1629 Dekker *London's Tempe* (Percy Soc.) 43 The first scæne is a waterworke, presented by Oceanus. 1655 W. Nicholson *Expos. Catech* (1663) 172 The Scruple then here is, How water can wash away the spots of sin? To clear it in brief The truth is, it could not, it is no water-work 1680 C. Nesse *Ch Hist* 292 Such savoury discourse for our deliverance from the devils water-works in eighty-eight [*i. e.* the Spanish Armada] 1902 *Hist Hawick from 1832*, 140 Usually most of the play [at handball] is in the river, and the 'water work' is the most amusing feature to the onlookers

6. An operation or a department of labour concerned with hydraulic engineering, irrigation, embanking, drainage, or the like Chiefly *pl.* Now *rare.*

1564 *Rec. Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I. 117 The prowest baillies and cunsall decerns all watter men to mak thayr partis of thair wattyr wark sufficient betuix the day and dayt heirof and the feist of Andersmes nixt. 1568 in *Sel Charters Trading Co* (Selden Soc.) I 17 Workmasters of great cunning perfectness knowledge and experience in all kind of mineral works and of water works for the draining of all manner of mines 1571 Digges *Pantom* I. xxxi. K j b, And heere I thynke it not amisse to gyue you a precepte howe to fynde the diuersitie of these leuelles, wherby yee may exactly resolue sundry questions perteyning to water woorkes, wherein dyuers haue greately erred, obseruyng not this difference 1610 R. Vaughan (*title*) Most approved and long experienced water-workes Containing, The manner of Winter and Summer-drowning of Medow and Pasture [etc.] 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xiii 35 Some famous for Limming; he curious for Architecture; this for Water workes, or any other Art 1634 J. B[ate] (*title*) The Mysteryes of Nature and Art Conteined in foure severall Treatises. The first of Water workes, The second of Fyer workes, The third of Drawing [etc.]. 1638 *Cal. Anc. Rec Dublin* (1892) III. 345 A sufficient plummer that hath skill in waterworkes, and all other workes belonging to a plummer 1653 *Van Etten's Math Recreat.* title-p., Secrets and Experiments in Arithmetick, Geometry, Chemistry, Waterworks, Fire-works, &c 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 192 Sir Samuell Moreland, the great engineer in water works, is gone over to the court of France to shew his skill there. 1848 Clough *Amours de Voy* III. 12 Where amid cotton and maize peasants their water works ply.

attrib 1824 R. Stuart *Hist Steam Engine* 6 The elasticity of the vapour of water had now become familiar to waterwork artists.

So **Wa·ter-wo·rker.**

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* VI (1599) 258 The bottome of the poole, contrarie to the .opinions of many engineers and water-workers, was found to be higher. 1787 W. H. Marshall *Norf.* (1795) II. 391 *Water-workers*, makers of meadow drains and wet ditches.

Water-worm.

1. Any aquatic annelid.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* XI 100 The Kings fisher feedeth most upon water-worms, and little fishes. 1681 Grew *Museum* I § VII III. 177 A Water-Worme *Lumbricus Aquaticus*. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3). VIII 665/2 Animated Horse-Hairs, a term used to express a sort of long and slender water-worm by the vulgar supposed to be the hair fallen from a horse's mane into the water..and there animated by some strange power 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* v. i. 176 Bred out of Egypt like the water-worm. 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci Gossip* XXV. 139 It is not at all uncommon for some Rotifera. to adhere for a time to larger animals, such as Crustaceæ and water-worms. 1892 M. Muriel Dowie *Girl in Karpath.* 56 Water-worms, and newts of every description.

b. *fig.* In derisive use.

1820 Byron *To Murray* 23 Apr., I hate and abhor that puddle of water-worms [*i. e.* the lake poets] whom you have taken into your troop

†2. Some kind of explosive used under water.

1809 *Naval Chron* XXII. 203 Fire devils, water-worms, Shrapnell shells.

Water-worn, *a.* Worn or corroded by the action of water. Chiefly *Geol.*

1815 Bakewell *Introd Geol* 10 Water worn fragments of primary and transition rocks are commonly found in many of the secondary rocks. 1829 J. Phillips *Geol Yorks.* 49 Fragments of chalk and flint which are very little water-worn. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX 33 Bare coralline rocks, smooth and waterworn near the sea, rough and sharp inland. 1888 F. Hume *Mme. Midas* I Prol., There was a smooth water-worn boulder on the beach.

Waterwort (wǭ·təɪwɘ̈ɪt). [Wort *sb.*1] A name for several distinct plants. †a. In early use identified with Maidenhair (i. e. either *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* or *Asplenium Trichomanes*, or both). *Obs.* b. Any plant of the genus *Elatine*. c. Applied by Lindley to plants of the order *Philydraceæ*, native to Australia and Eastern Asia.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 24 Herba galli tricus ꝥ is wæter wyrt. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* p. 176 Maydenheer or water wourt: *capillus virginis*. 1542 *Ik Properties Herbs* B viij, Capillus veneris. This herbe is called Mayden hers or waterworte. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Suppl., Waterwort is Maidenhayre 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* 182 Waterwort with new Lard, applyed to the sore, easeth the same

b. 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II. 387 Elatine Alsinastrum. Water-wort. 1816–20 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* I 489 Elatine Hydropiper; Opposite-leaved Waterwort. *Ibid*, Elatine Alsinastrum; Whorl-leaved Waterwort. 1848 Johns *Week at Lizard* 286 *Elatine hexandra*. Water wort, a minute succulent plant, with greenish flowers of three petals

c. 1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 186

Watery (wɑ̄·tĕri), *a.* Forms: 1 wæteriȝ, wætriȝ, 3, 5 wateri, 5 watiry, wattery, watri, wattry, 5–6 watrye, 5–7 waterie, 5–8 watry, 6 waterye, *Sc.* wattirrie, 6–7 watrie, 7–9 wat'ry, 4– watery. [f. WATER *sb.* + -Y Cf Du *waterig*, MLG *waterich*, OHG *waggirig*, *weggirig* (MHG. *waggerīc*, *weggerīc*, mod.G | *wasserig*, *wässerig*)]

1. Of land or soil · Full of water; moist, plashy, well-watered.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 402 Rixe weaxst ȝewunelice on wæteriȝum stowum *c* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 147/6 *Alluvius ager*, wæteriȝ æcer. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 250 þis is a good moyst & a wattery ground for to haue in oure welle be-nethyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 518/1 Watry, or fulle of water, *aquosus*, *aquilentus* Watiy, or fulle of moystur, *humidus*. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 20 The watrie ground requireth more store of doung, and the drye ground the lesse *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg* I XIV 11 In hilly Idas watry plaines. 1653 WALTON *Angler* IX 175 Rushes that grow in the water, or watry places. 1680 *Irnael Frnl. Siege Tangier* 11 The third [trench] being very deep and watiy, .a Hundred and twenty four were there killed 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 320 In every little watiy bottom the frogs croaked out a concert 1842 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Ser. II. *Seven Vagabonds*, Some elderly clergyman, long vegetating in a rocky, woody, watery back settlement of New England. 1846 R. E. EGERTON WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* 129 Blackthorns stiff the fields divide With watery ditch on either side

b. Of clouds. Full of moisture which is ready to fall as rain; rainy. Also of wind, a season, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XVIII. 410 Is no weder warmer þan after watery cloudes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 133 Vapours . . wherof the watery cloudes are engendred. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 291 At the rising of the Sun, if it appear . hid in a black watry Cloud, Rain follows 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epodes* X. 19 While watry Winds the bellowing Ocean shake 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXIII. 261 The watery year of 1879.

c. *gen.* Full of water, wet, dripping. *rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 The Mermaides. sate.. drying their waterie tresses in the Sunne beames.

d. *transf.* Covered with, permeated by water; set or built in the water; washed by stream or tide.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1611 And now this pale Swan in her watrie nest, Begins the sad Dirge of her certaine ending. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Poems* (1672) 320 The Lark now leaves his watry Nest. 1793 BLAKE *Songs Exp.* Introd. 19 The starry floor, The wat'ry shore. 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* 13 Sweet Was the Christmas time in the watery town.

2. Resembling water in consistence; thin, fluid.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 236 Ȝif se utgang sie windiȝ and wætriȝ and bloditȝ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V XXXVI (Bodl. MS.), þe herte sometyme quakeþ and þat comeþ of watery moisture. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 59 Raw fluytez gendreþ watry blode. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 6 For now this vines . Not wattery but thicke humoures wepe. 1561 T. GALE *Antidot* II. 15 Boyle them and take two pounde of the Muslage and boyle it with the other thynges vntyll all that is watery bee consumed. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 Quick Siluer, (which is a most Crude and Watiy Body). 1787 in *Sixth Rep. Dep Kpr. Publ. Rec.* II. 177 When the mixture of Oil or Oily Substances with Acetous or Watery Liquors is required. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 283 The mistletoe .can live on all exogens of which the ascending sap is of a watery consistence. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 815 From the watery conditions of the blood results a transudation of serum.

3. Having the appearance of water; resembling water in colour. Of colour: Pale, looking as if diluted with water.

Said esp. of an overcast condition, betokening rain, of the sky, sun, moon, etc

c 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 1417 Me thought, I sawgh a Reyne-bowe Of blywe and rede and watiry grene 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl* 176/2 *Aqueus*,. a pale white like water, or a waterie colour. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. bef his Majestie* (1630) 26 The prosperitie of wicked men, like a waterie sun shine may for a while continue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I. 608 But if his Cheeks are swoln with livid blue, He bodes wet Weather by his watery Hue 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 45 The watery glimmerings of a fainter day. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. Introd 26 Where yet some faded herbage pines, And yet a watery sunbeam shines. 1821 SHELLEY *Evening at Pisa* 23 A space of watery blue, Which the keen evening star is shining through. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 401 His eyes were small and of a watery blue.

b. In comb with an adj of colour.

1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 82 Cup sessile, globose, .. watery-grey; . . Cup . pale watery-brown, or cinereous 1913 MRS. STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* XVII. (1917) 350 A little bit of a man, with watery blue eyes.

4. Of the nature of water.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* V in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or leady Colour ingendred is Of Waterie and Erthy parts without amisse. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl. Tobacco* (Arb.) 104 Raynes, Snowes, Deawes, hoare Frostes, and such like waterie Meteors. 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Grief* 3 My grief hath need of all the watry things, That nature hath produc'd. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig. Man.* I. iii. (1677) 76 The Clouds are attracted out of moist and watry, and also earthy Vapours 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* I 20 The Resistance. . will compel these thin watry Vesicles to coalesce . . into Drops. 1787 WINTER *Syst Husb.* 73 Heat . resolves the watry and oily particles of the earth into vapour. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract Med* (1878) 817 The watery constituent [of urine]. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 The watery vapour in the atmosphere.

b. applied to the rainbow. *poet.*

1600 *Wisd Dr. Dodypoll* I. A 3 b, Looke on the ayre, where with a hundred changes The watry Rain-bow doth imbrace the earth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV 1. 71 The Queene o' th Skie, Whose watry Arch, and messenger, am I. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II Wks. 1757 IV. 143 As if in kindly showers the watry bow had shed all its most celestial colours on it.

† **c.** = AQUEOUS 1 b. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* VIII. IX (1631) 565 These three humors [of the eye] are called the Watery, the Christalline, and the Glassy. 1699 GID HARVEY *Van Philos & Physick* 169 To preserve the Eye sight, . By attenuating the Horny Tunic and the watery Humour.

d. Of a chemical extract, solution, etc.: Made with water, aqueous.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem* II. 545 The watery solution may contain a variety of salts 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* 528 The formation of the blue colouring matter in watery extracts of the plant 1863 CURLING *Dis Rectum* (1876) 45 The watery extract of aloes. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 53 Various watery solutions also possess their own points of maximum density. 1889 *Century Dict.* s v. *Fusion, Aqueous or watery fusion*, the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization

5. Consisting of water. Chiefly *poet* or *rhet.* of natural features, as the sea and rivers. *Watery way*, a route by which one journeys over water.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXXVII. 20 He smote the stony rocke, that the watery streames gushed out. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* XLVI 1, Yea soe let seas withall, In watry hills arise, As may the earthlie hills appall. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* I. 1. 210 When Phœbe doth behold Her siluer visage in the watry glasse. ? 1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr. & Past* Eglog V E 6, Conuey her prayse to Neptunes watiy realme. 1667 MILTON *P L.* XI. 779 Those few escap't Famin and angurish will at last consume Wandring that watrie Desert 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 358 That the gods (or stars) . were at first made out of the ocean—that is out of the watry chaos. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II 625 Keels of Ships, that scour the watry Plains 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 685 In fourscore Barks they plow the watry Way. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. V. 107 England was mistress of the sea, and she respected no rights of private property upon her watery domain. 1863 BARING GOULD *Iceland* 189 A quaint peep of the landscape is obtained through a watery arch, spouted from a hollow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I 376 Sailing from ancient Troy . . o'er many a watiry way.

b. *Watery grave*, † *tomb* · the place in which a person lies drowned. Similarly *watery death*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 241 So wont he suited to his watery tombe. 1608 — *Pericles* II. i. 10 Hauing throwne him from your watry graue 1802 in J. D Parry *Coast of Sussex* (1833) 72 Last month, a youth of Brighton was rescued from the watery grave, and restored to his father. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Chaucer, Boccaccio, & Petrarca* Wks. 1853 I. 416/2 The horrors of a watery grave. 1832 SCOTT *Ct. Robt* xxix, To exchange, .a watery death for one by the more dreadful agency of fire. 1837 *Recoll. Western Texas* 13 O'H— and another . . being unable to swim, soon found a watery grave.

6 Of, belonging to, connected with the water; aquatic. Now *rare.* **a.** of plants and animals that live in or on the water.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XIII. XXVI. (1495) 456 Fysshe lyckyth therthe and watry herbes and soo gete they meete and nourysshynge. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 10 Earthie and waterie creatures. 1601 DOLMAN *Ibid* III. LXII. 286 God hath created them [fish] like watrie birdes, to whom he hath giuen wings agreeable to the element for to sustaine themselues with. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 491 Alders, beside other watery Shrubbes 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 636 The Reed or Cane is a Watry Plant, and groweth not but in the Water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 527 The sev'ral sorts of watry Fowls, That swim the Seas, or haunt the standing Pools. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 64 Wat'ry fowl that seek their fishy food.

b. as an epithet of deities, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. I. 63 Whose rocky shore beates backe the enuious siedge Of watery Neptune 1595 *Locrine* V IV. 17 The watrie ladies and the lightfoote fawnes, And all the rabble of the wooddie Nymphs. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Three Wks Observ.* Ep Ded A 4 b, Neptune, Æolus, Tellus, Bacchus, and all the watery, windy, earthly, and drinking Deities. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 43 The watry Virgins for thy Bed shall strive. 1747 GRAY *Ode on Death of Cat* 32 She mew'd to ev'ry watry God. 1801 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo Sax.* III [IV.] II. II 39 These watery sovereigns [the sea-kings of the North], who flourished in the plunder of the sea and its shores. 1803 SIR A BOSWELL *Spirit of Tintoc* To Rdr., These seem to have had perfect effect on the *watery* spirit Kelpy, but none on the ethereal demons of Tintoc.

c as an epithet of heavenly bodies, portents, seasons, etc., which are thought to bring rain.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov Lordsh* 86 Whenne þe mone ys yn þe watery tokenynges. *c* 1440 *Astron. Cal* (MS Ashm. 391), þis signe is stedfaste septentrional, flewmatik and watri in kinde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 123 b, The sayd writers declared that this yere should be such Eclipses in watery signes, and suche coniunctions that by waters & fluddes many people should perishe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II II. 69 That I being gouern'd by the waterie Moone, May send forth plenteous teares to drowne the World 1611 — *Wint T.* I II, I Nine Changes of the Watry Staire. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Watry Trepidity*, the Signs so accounted, being cold and moist, are Gemini, Scorpio and Pisces 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Bologna* etc. 442 [tr. Claudian]. . The Mourning Sisters weep in watry Signs. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 341 The constellation of the Hyades . was a watry sign 1828 J. TAYLOR *Antig Cur.* 156 Index, Swithin St, the watery saint. 1901 *Daily Chron* 15 July 5/1 In France the watery saints days are those of St. Médard (June 8) and St. Gervais and St. Protais (June 19).

d. *gen.*

Watery way, journey, (one's) way or journey over the water of 5.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I xiv. § 1 The table was set neere to an excellent water-worke. . There were birds also made so finely, that they did not onely deceiue the sight with their figure, but the hearing with their songs; which the watrie instruments did make their gorge deliuer. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower-Bottles* A 4, When Vpland Tradesmen thus dares take in hand A wat'ry buis'nesse, they not vnderstand. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* V. 1 Mean time the Trojan cuts his watry way, Fix'd on his Voyage, thro the curling Sea 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 289 The firm connected bulwark . Spreads its long arms amidst the watery roar 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* II. XXVI, Now back they wend their watry way. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho* I 7/2 Mr. Beaver proved to be an intelligent man, with a world of watery experiences in him. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I 210 The Rector's wife heard of her niece's watery meanderings and gipsy breakfasts

7 Of food · Containing too much moisture; tasting too much like water; thin, flavourless.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I 195 Olyuys With drasty wattry fruyt 1653 WALTON *Angler* VI. 136 The He Salmon . . is more kipper. then the She is; yet she is as watry and as bad meat 1846 SOYER *Cookery* 457 Be careful they are not too much done, or they would go in purée and taste watery. 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I VI. 102 We're cooking watery soup for beggars

b. Of a plant or its parts: Containing a large proportion of moisture.

1842 LOUDON *Subur ban Hort.* 84 By greatly increasing the perspiration of the leaves and other parts of plants, wind renders them less watery. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 354/2 It rarely happens that we find a single watery shoot in a tree which requires pinchings to maintain the proper balance of the sap

8. Of the eyes: **a.** Suffused with tears, tearful. Hence *transf*, of weeping, lamentation, etc.

1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys, Magd.* 1003 Wyth wattry yhe The shyppmen he preyid & yaf hem yiftys also 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks (Grosart) IV. 264 Pandosto would once a day repaire to the Tombe, and there with watry plaintes bewaile his misfortune. 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 1162 With fained face, and watrie eyne halfe weeping *a* 1631 DONNE *Lament Jer* III. 48 With watiy rivers doth mine eye oreflow. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. xi 356 The Royal Exile surveyed it with a flushed cheek and a watery eye. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVI, Little Rosey and her mother sobbed audibly, . to the surprise of. Miss Honeyman, who had no idea of such watery exhibitions 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect* VII, Joe's blue eyes turned a little watery.

b. Exuding moisture, as a result of weakness or disease in the lachrymal glands. *Watery eye* = EPIPHORA 1.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 282 in *Babees-bk* 134 Glow tynge ne twynkelynge with youre yȝe, ne. watery, wynkynge, ne droppynge, but of sight clere 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b ij, An hauke that is broght vp vnder a Bussard or a Puttock as mony be: hath waterī Eyghen. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXI. XIX. II. 103 But a peculiar vertue they [violets] have besides to stay the running and waterie eyes. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) II. 35 [Ophthalmia] will some times degenerate into what is termed the watery eye. . There is, however, a case of watery-eye attending older children, in which the discharge is very hot and acrid. 1843 R. J GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXV. 309 His eyes became very red, watery, and intolerant of light.

9. Of the skin, part of the body: Exuding, or suffused with, a humour or moisture resembling water † Hence in names of diseases, as *watery mouth, itch*; *watery head* = HYDROCEPHALUS. Cf. also 8 b.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 50 Þe watry placez I enoynted with ane oyntement made of blak sope, and poudre of sulphur. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 55 If the skynne be of ruddy colour and drye, than is he sounde, and if it be pale coloured and watrye, thanne is he rotten. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 50 The Duke was not the stoutest child, and had been subject to a watry mouth, which now grew better. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl, Hydrocephalus*, a watery Head, or Dropsy in the Head 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol.* (ed 3) 332 *Scabies lymphatica*, or watery itch. 1820 GOOD *Nosol.* 490 Scabies. . Vesicularis. Eruption of larger . . vesicles filled with a transparent fluid . . Watery Itch. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 172 The brain was watery, the veins turgid.

10 *fig.* Of thought, feeling, literary or artistic composition, persons, etc.: Vapid, washy, poor, thin.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 376 þe heorte, þet was wateri, smeccheles, and ne uelede no sauur of God. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 Then grew the flowing, and watrie vaine of Osorius the Portugall Bishop to be in price. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greybeard* 183 A loose, flashy, watery memory that will hold no print. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* II. ii. (1858) 209 Through the thin watery gossip of our Jocelin, we do get some glimpses of that deep-buried Time. 1851 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 128 Slight Sir Robert with his watery smile And educated whisker. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* X (1878) 151 New cataracts of watery melodies. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 204 Do not tell me that justice is duty . for that sort of watery stuff will not do for me 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. VI. 265 She would calculate as she listened. .to what extent she might serve herself yet of this watery fool. 1904 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 Apr. 104/1 A watery but harmless story of London society.

11. *Her.* (See quot.)

1486 [see UNDATED *a.* 1] 1572 [see UNDADIE *a.*]. *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her* I. Gloss., *Watery*. This term sometimes occurs, and is used in the same sense as *wavy*, or *undée*.

12. *Comb.* in parasynthetic adjs.

1568 SKEYNE *Pest* (1860) 13 Vrine . . first waterie colourit, thairefter of bilious colour. 1583 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 A Sorrel Nag, . . watery Eyed. 1765 GROSE *Dict, Vulgar T*, *Watery headed*, apt to shed tears. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 607/1 The . . rubicund-visaged watery-eyed driver.

Water-zoutch *v.* : see WATER-SOUCHY.

Wath. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also (1 wæð), 5 wadth, wat(t)he, 6 *erron.* warthe, 6– *erron.* warth. [a. ON. *vað* neut. (MSw. *vaþ*, Sw., Da *vad*) = OE. *wæd* (pl. *wadu*), *poet.* the sea, the waves, MLG. *wat* (*wad-*), Du. *wad*, OHG. *wat* –OTeut. **wadʰo-m* :– pre-Teut. **wadho-m* = L. *vadum*; cogn: w. WADE *v.*] A ford; a fordable stream.

In quot *c* 1100 used as the proper name of the river Forth. [*c* 1100 *O. E. Chron* (MS. D) an 1073 Wyllelm .þæt land on þa sæ healfe mid scypum ymb læiz & nim syłf mid his landfyrde ferde inn ofer þæt Wæð (*Laud MS* þæt gewæd)] *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5757 þe watir þat time was farr ebband; But or he was þe wath all past, The wawes come agayne him fast. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/41 *Hoc vadum*, a wadth 1483 *Cath Angl* 410/1 A wathe, *vadum*, *fustrum* 1570 Levins *Manip* 38/40 A watthe, foorde, *vadum* 1583 *Inquis Sewers Lync* (1851) 12 That the Townshyp of Burringham in making their warthes or fordes over the aforesaid dytches do not cast in more sand then is needful for passage of their cattell into the Northmooles. 1610 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I 204 Forasmuch as Skipton bridge is likely to become ruinous by..carriages of great burthen, a ford or wath is there made passable for such purposes 1674 Ray *N.C Words* s v, A Warth; a Water-ford. 1691 — *Gloss. Northamptonsh.* s.v., A Wath Vadum. 1697 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 153 From thence I went over a wath, which tradition says was formerly a great river 1730 P. Walkden *Diary* 4 May (1866) 115 Then came over a corner of Ellhill moor as direct as I could to Wine and over it at a warth 1825 Brockett *N C. Gloss*, *Wath, warth*, a water-ford. 1890 R. S Ferguson *Hist Cumbld.* 270 They tried to evade that fortress by taking to the waths over Eden, between Carlisle and the sea. 1894 *Carlisle Patriot* 15 June 7/3 (*Cumbld Gloss*) The new bridge over the Kingwater will stand on the site of the wall at the place of the ford or wath

b. *Comb*, as *wath gate* (Gate *sb.*2), *mouth*, *way*. Also Wathstead.

1662 Dugdale *Imbanking & Drayning* 201/1 That the Prior of Haverholme ought to find a certain boat at the Bothe, neer to the Wathe mouthe, for to carry over foot-folk, aswell by night as day 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s v, 'Wath-geeat,' the direction of the ford. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Wath-way, a ford (East Lincolnshire)

Wath(e : see Waith *sb.*1, What, Wothe.

Wather, obs. form of Weather, Whether.

Wathstead. *dial.* Also 7 **warstead.** [f Wath + Stead *sb.*; cf. Da. *vadested*] A ford.

1615 *Quarter Sess. Rec* 9 Jan. in *N. Riding Rec* (1884) II. 112 [A presentment of] Rob. Spaunton for digging of a pitt in a wath-stead, called Crooke-holme Wath, whereby men cannot passe. 1691 Ray *N C Words* (ed. 2), *Warstead*; used in that sense [i.e a water-ford]. 1877 *N.W Lanc. Gloss*, *Wath, Wath-stead*, a ford

Watler, watir, obs forms of Water.

† **Wa·tkin.** *Obs.* [f Wat 2 + -kin.] A hare.

1585 Sharrock tr *Ocland's Notable Battles Eng. Nation* D j b, When as the watchfull grayhound hath a wattkin spied, full faine He springeth on, his pray to get

Watling-street (wǫ·tlɪnstrīt). Forms: 1 **Wæclinga-, Wæxling(g)a-, Wætlinga-, Weatlinga-strǽt,** 2 **Watlingestrate,** 3 **Watelinge stret,** 4 **Wat(e)lynge-,** 5 **Watlyn-,** 5 **Wadlyng-, Watelynge-,** 6 *Sc.* **Vadland-,** 6 **Watlyng-,** 6– **Watling-.** [OE. *Wæclinga strǽt*; the first word, app the genit. pl. of the name of a (real or imaginary) family or clan, occurs also in *Wæclinga ceaster* ('the Wæclings' city'), the OE name of the Roman-British Verulamium (now St. Albans), through which the 'Watling-street' passes.

The forms with *tl* for *cl*, which have been universal from the 12th c, are all but non-existent in MSS of pre-Conquest date; a solitary example is *Wætlinga ceaster* in *OE Martyrology, St Alban*, 22 June (MS Cott. Julius A x. fol 112, written *c* 975) The change of *Wæclinga* into *Wætlinga* can hardly be due to the close resemblance of *c* and *t* in OE script (though many instances of the latter form in modern editions of OE texts are mere editorial misreadings), because the existence of sense 2 seems to show that the name of the Roman road was preserved in popular and not merely literary tradition. Perhaps the word may have been assimilated to the *Wætlinga* which occurs in the place-name Watlington (Oxon and Norf).

The Wæclings may have been either an actual family that had obtained possession of the site of Verulamium, or a dynastic family celebrated in Mercian tradition, to whom, as typifying remote antiquity, the road and the city were attributed by popular fancy It has been suggested that *Wæclinga ceaster* is a corruption of *Werlama ceaster*, an alternative OE name of Verulamium (*Uæclingacestir sive Verlamacester*, Bæda *H E.* I vii), which is an adoption of the British name in a later form; but the conjecture is untenable]

1 The English name given in pre-Conquest times to the Roman road running from near London through St. Albans to Wroxeter; by antiquarian writers from the 12th c. onwards extended to Roman roads leading from London to the S.E. and from Wroxeter to the north or west.

The places mentioned in OE. charters as situated on or near the 'Wæclinga-strǽt' are Hampstead; Chalgrave (Beds); Stowe (Bucks); Weedon (Northants); Aston (close to Wroxeter): see Birch *Cart Sax* Nos 1309, 659, 986, 792, 1315. According to Henry of Huntingdon (*died* 1154) the Watling-street extended from Canterbury to Chester; according to Robert of Gloucester (*c* 1290) from Dover to Chester; according to Higden (*c* 1340) from Dover to Wroxeter and thence to Cardigan Modern writers usually assign Dover or Richborough and Chester as the terminal points; but some apply the name Watling-street to the road running northwards from Wroxeter through Lancashire

c 885 *Treaty of Alfred & Guthrum* (MS. 12th c) in Liebermann *AS. Laws* I 126 Donne up on Usan oð Wætlingastræt 926 *Charter of Æthelstan* in Birch *Cartul Sax* II. 335 (Boundaries of Chalgrave, Beds) Ðær se dic sceot in wæcclinga stræte, anlanges wæxlinga stræte æft dice in wæxlingga strate. *a* 1118 Florence of Worcester *Chron.* an 1012 (1848) I. 166 In septentrionali plaga Watlinga-stræte, id est, strata quam filii Weatliæ regis, per Anglium straverunt. *a* 1154 Hen. Huntingdon *Hist. Angl.* I. § 7 Tertius [*sc* callis] est ex transverso a Dorobernia in Cestriam. et vocatur Watlingestrate. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 174 From douere in to chestre tilleþ watelinge stret. *c* 1340 Higden *Polychr* (Rolls) II 44 Secunda via principalis dicitur Watlingstrete *a* 1552 Leland *Itin* (1907) I 10 Wedon stondith hard by the famose way, there communely caullid of the people Watheling Strete. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* xiii 312 That Crosse Where those two mightie wales, the Watling and the Fosse, Our Center seeme to cut. (The first doth hold her way, From Douer, to the farth'st of fruitfull Anglesey) 1725 De For *Tour Gt Brit* II iv 117 The great antient Road or Way call'd Watling Street, which comes from London to this Town [Shrewsbury], and goes on from hence to the utmost Coast of Wales

b Erroneously applied to other Roman roads.

Leland, e g, applies the name to the Ermine street in Lincolnshire, and to several distinct roads in Yorkshire At the present day the name is very generally given to the road running from York through Corbridge into Scotland

?*c* 1300 *Gest of Robyn Hode* ccix in Child *Ballads* III 66 'Take thy bowe in thy hande', sayde Robyn, 'And walke vp vnder the Sayles, And to Watlynge strete' *a* 1552 Leland *Itin* (1907) I 32 At the north ende of this village [*sc* Marton, Lancs] lyithe the commune way of Watheling Street to Dancaster *Ibid.* 39, 43, 44, 98, V. 146. 1767 Percy *Reliques* (ed 2) I 24 *note*, Otterbourn stands near the old Watling street road 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII. 568 (art *Northumberland*) The Roman road from London nearly bisects the county, and still goes familiarly under the name of 'the Watling Street'.

c. The name of a street in the City of London, in the 16–17th c. the principal street for drapers' shops

1569 Preston *Cambyses* F 3 b, I beleeue all [the] cloth in Watling street, to make gowns would not serue 1603 Stow *Surv Lond* 84 The Drapers are seated in Candlewick-streete, and Watheling streete. *Ibid.* 348 Then for Watheling streete, which Leyland calleth Atheling or Noble streete, but since he sheweth no reason why, I rather take it to be so named of the great high way of the same calling. At this present, the inhabitants thereof are wealthy Drapers, retailors of woollen cloathes more then in any one streete of this citie 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* D 2 b, *Sta.* That I should liue to be a seruing-man the seruing man weares broad-cloth, and yet dares walke Watling-streete, without any feare of his Draper.

† **2.** The Milky Way, galaxy *Obs.*

The Milky Way received other popular names from famous highways, esp. pilgrimage routes In England it was called *Walsingham way*, in Italy *Strada di Roma*. A widespread designation of this kind was *the Way of St James* (of Compostella), so It *Via di santo Jacopo* (Dante *Convivio* II xv), Sp *Via de Santiago*.

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* II 431 Se yonder loo the Galoxie Somme parfeye Kallen hyt watlynge strete 1398 Trevisa *Barth. de P. R.* VIII xxxii. (Tollemache MS.) It semeþ þat þey [*sc.* comets] ben in þat cercle, þat is calde Lacteus, and Galaxia, also Watelynge strete. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxx 126 *Secundus demon* let vs go to this dome vp watlyn strete. *c* 1480 Henryson *Orpheus* 71 He passit to the hevin To seke his wyf By wadlyng strete he went but tarying 1483 *Cath Angl* 410/2 Wattelynge strete, *lactea, galaxias, vel galaxia* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III viii 22 Arthuris huyse, and Hyades betaiknand rane, Syne Watling streit and the Charle wane 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 58 The quhyt circle callit circulus lacteus, the quhilk the mariynalis callis vatland streit 1551 [see Milky Way 1] 1563 Fulke *Meteors* III (1571) 38 The mylke waye called of some the waye to saint Iames and Watlyng streate. 1590 T Hood *Use Celestial Globe* 40 By vs, it is called The milke way: some in sporting manner doe call it Watlng streete

Watmol, obs form of Wadmal.

Watna (wǫ·tnă), *v Sc.* [f. *wat* Sc. form of Wot *v.* + Na *adv.*3] (I) know not. Hence **Watna-what** *sb*, a 'don't know what', a nondescript.

1725 Ramsay *Gent Sheph.* iv ii, Sir William is cruel, that wad force his son For watna-whats, sae great a risk to run. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xvi, He's been a soldier, and he has been a play-actor, and I watna what he has been or hasna been

Watre, obs. form of Water *sb.* and *v.*

Watsail, obs. form of Wassail.

Watschoed, watshed, obs. forms of Wetshod.

Watstone, obs form of Whetstone.

Watt (wǫt). *Physics* [f name of James *Watt* (1736–1819), the inventor of the modern steam-engine, and a pioneer in the science of energy.] A unit of activity or power (used chiefly with reference to electricity), corresponding to 10^7 ergs of work per second, to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under the pressure of one volt, or to $\frac{1}{746}$ (= 00134) English horse-power.

1882 Siemens in *Rep Brit. Assoc*, Presid Addr 6 The other unit I would suggest adding to the list is that of power The power conveyed by a current of an Ampère through the difference of potential of a Volt is the unit consistent with the practical system. It might be appropriately called a Watt, in honour of.. James Watt A Watt, then, expresses the rate of an Ampère multiplied by a Volt, whilst a horse-power is 746 Watts, and a Cheval de Vapeur 735 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Sept 310/2 Two of his [Dr Siemens's] units were unanimously approved—namely, (1) the watt, which is the rate of doing work when a current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm, [etc.] 1886 Thurston in *Jrnl Frankl Inst* Oct 265 It was judged that it might have been driven up to 300,000 watts with safety 1887 *Rep. Brit. Assoc* 208 The Watt is defined to be the work done per second by the ampère passing between two points between which the difference of electrical potential is one volt. 1889 *Telegr. Jrnl & Electr. Rev* 13 Dec. 665/2 The A type of Sunbeam lamp required only 2 watts per candle-power as compared with 3½ watts for the Edison-Swann lamp.

b. *Comb.*: **watt-hour,** the work done by one watt in one hour; **wattmeter,** an instrument for measuring electric energy.

1887 Ayrton *Pract Electr.* 444 By the employment, however, of a 'wattmeter,' it is possible to measure the watts directly 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz* 24 Jan 11/2 With 4,500 lamps of 16 candle power, at a charge of ½*d* per lamp per hour, or eightpence per Board of Trade unit of 1,000 Watt hours the income would be £11,250, irrespective of [etc.]. 1892 J Swinburne in *Min Proc Inst Civ Engin.* CX 15 The ordinary wattmeter as used in continuous current work consists of a fixed and movable coil 1907 E Wilson & Lydall *Electr Traction* I 379 This can be converted into watt hours per ton mile thus 1907 *Athenæum* 20 July 74/3 Mr. J T Irwin gave a demonstration of the uses of his hot-wire oscillographs and hot-wire wattmeters

Watt(e, obs ff. Wait, Wat, Wet, Wot *v.*

Wattar, obs. Sc. form of Water.

Wattchett, var. Watchet.

Watteau (wǫ *to*^{u}, ‖ vatō) The name of Antoine *Watteau* (1684–1721), a French painter, used *attrib.* in *Watteau school, Watteau-like* adj.; also in designations of articles of female costume similar to those represented in Watteau's pictures, as *Watteau hat*, **Watteau back,** an arrangement of the back of a dress with a broad pleat falling from the neck to the extremity of the skirt without being gathered in at the waist; **Watteau bodice,** a bodice with square opening at the neck and short ruffled sleeves; **Watteau mantle,** a kind of cloak having a Watteau back and other details imitated from Watteau's pictures, **Watteau pleat** (and *ellipt.* **Watteau, watteau**), the pleat of a Watteau back Hence **Wa·tteauish** *a.*, resembling the style of Watteau.

1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II *Barrenness Mod. Art*, This is well, and Watteauish 1849 Thackeray *Sk & Trav* Wks 1900 VI 668 Watteau-like groups in shot silks 1864 Miss A B Edwards *Barbara's Hist* xxvi, The old designs, of a bastard Watteau school, had been lately removed 1887 *Brit Textile Warehouseman* 15 Sept 70/1 The back fits the figure, but has a full Watteau pleat down the centre, fastened in at the waist, and then flowing in easy folds to the hem 1891 *Daily News* 12 Dec 3/1 From the shoulders at the back hung a long Watteau of the richest cut jet. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 3/2 Next week I shall give drawings of an Empire and a Watteau hat. *Ibid.* 23 Nov 3/1 A heliotrope cashmere tea gown, made with a Watteau back and a long straight front of silk

Wattel(l, Watter: see Wattle, Water.

Watthe, obs. form of Wath.

† **Wattins,** *sp pl. Obs* [Cf. F. *ouate*: see Wad *sb.*1] ? = *waddings*, Wadding *vbl. sb.* 3.

1690 Sir J Foulis *Acc. Bk* (S H S.) 130 To Ja arbuthnot for silk and wattins to my black coat sleeves, 0 6 6.

Wattkin, variant of Watkin.

Wattle (wǫ·t'l), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **watul,** *pl* **watla** (*North.*), **watelas**; 4 **wattel,** 5 **watty l(le,** 6 **wattill,** *Anglo-Irish* **vattill** (*Sc. pl.* **vatlis**), 6–7 **wattell,** 7 **wadle,** 9 *dial.* **waddle,** 6– **wattle.** [OE. *watul* (not found in other Teut. langs) of uncertain origin, but app. cogn. w. *wætla*, (? *wætla*) bandage for a wound (*Sax. Leechdoms* II. 208).

It may possibly represent O Teut **wadlo* z (with irregular treatment of the dental before liquid as in Bottle *sb*1, Bottom *sb*) —pre-Teut **wodhlo s*, f **wodh-* (**wedh-*) to intertwine, plait, see weave Weed *sb.* If so, it may correspond to mod G dial *wadel* brushwood (see Grimm's *Deutsches Wb* XIII 2821, s v. *Wedel*)

I **1.** In *plural* and *collect sing* Rods or stakes, interlaced with twigs or branches of trees, used to form fences and the walls and roofs of buildings. Also, rods and branches of trees collected for this purpose.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III xvi. (1890) 202 And miceine ad gesomnade on beamum and on raftrum and on waxum and on watelum [mistransl of L. *parietum vegetorum*] and on ðe ieon. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke v 19 Astigon..onufa hus ðerh ða watla [*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* buth þa watelas; Vulg. *per tegulas*] *a* 1000 in Napier *OE. Glosses* i 489 *Tegulis*, watelum *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* ix xxvi (Z) 52/13 *Teges*, watul 1382 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 175 Habebit meremium et vnę et wattels, cabul, et ferramenta. 1453–4 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 150, j fothr' de palis et virgis et j fothr' del Wattylle. 1488–9 *Pinchale Priory* (Surtees) p cclxxxii, Et in adquisitione wattyllis et carriagio straminis et wattyllis iij*s.* x*d.* 1510 *Galway Archives in 10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App v 394 Anny man to bring in wode, trosse, or vatuil 1547–8 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 52 And the remanent of the said tenement standand sufficiently in gret tymmer and in kaboris, wattillis and stray, thak and devot, sobirly appreand watir ticht. 1563 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1567, 444/2 Colligere *lie vatlis* et *fallyne tymmer* de dicta silva pro reparatione et edificatione domorum. 1586 Hooker *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II 12/1 And there they cast a trench, and builded a little castell or hold, with turffes and wattell. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* (1906) 374 These Fabrickes are advanced three or foure yardes high,.. erected in a singular Frame, of smoake-torne straw and Raine-dropping watles. 1633 Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. viii. 313 Having all the day before employed a great parte of men to the Wood to fetch more wattle, to make Gabions. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 43 The Walls are either Mud, or Watle bedawbed over 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 218 Stretching a large tree across it [*sc* the path] and fastening it with thongs and wattles at either end. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* III. xx. 146 Layers of stiff clay, pressed down close or wattles of reed. 1851–62 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* II iv. i. 189 The earliest British churches were built of wattles. 1867 Tennyson *Holy Grail* 63 And there he built with wattles from the marsh A little lonely church in days of yore. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* ii. 21 Its growth from enclosures of wattel and timber to stately buildings of stone. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxiii, The walls were of wattle and covered with moss.

b. **Wattle and daub (dab):** interwoven twigs

plastered with clay or mud, as a building material for huts, cottages, etc.; chiefly *attrib.* Also (rarely) *daub and wattle, mud and wattle.*

1808 T Batchelor *Agric Bedford* 21 The cottages and barns are built with wood frame work, and clay plaster upon a kind of hedge work of splints, which is called wattle and dab 1836 Ross *Hobart Town Almanack* 66 Wattle and daub [Instructions for using the branches of the black or the green wattle (see sense 4 below) for this kind of construction] 1852 W Wilkenden *Hunchback's Chest* 312 Strong wattle and daub walls 1855 Dickens etc *Holly-tree Inn* iv 26/1 Robinson stood at the door of a considerable erection of wattle-and-dab. 1872-4 Jefferies *Toilers of Field* (1892) 183 One wall of the house was only 'wattle and daub' (i e, lath and plaster) 1883 Olive Schreiner *Afr Farm* II iii, His house was a little square daub-and-wattle building. 1891 Kipling *City of Dreadf Nt* 36 There are no houses here—nothing but acres and acres, it seems, of foul wattle-and dab huts 1901 *Archæol. Jrnl.* (Institute) Mar. 68 A light and simple erection of wattle and-daub 1913 *Angl Rev.* Aug. 59, I saw the house, a mud and wattle rancho.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wattle-canoe, -gate, -wall, -work*; †wattle-silver, some kind of feudal impost; wattle-wood *W. Indian* (see quot.).

1893 Sir W. W. Hunter in Skaine *Lyfe* (1902) 424 In the bay, the fishermen use the *wattle-canoes, or curraghs, which their ancestors used at the time of the Roman invasion. 1759 *Universal Chron.* 3–10 Feb. 45/3 The person who committed the robbery, by the help of a short ladder artfully spliced to a *Wattle-gate, set against a closet window, took out a pane of glass, [etc.]. 1263 in *Cal Inquis. Post Mortem* (1901) I 273 *Watelselver 1275 *Ibid.* 253 [Customs called] Mortonesfar', Watelselver, Wodelode, [etc.] 1484 *Anc Deed* 24 Dec. (P R.O.) D. 1102 Withe cottone Custume siluer to the foresaide Manet pertynyng callid Revesiluer Watelsiluer and Werkesiluer of the Tenauntes of Charletone [near Steynyng, Sussex]. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/3 These were generally huts built of logs or with *wattle-walls. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind Isl* 788 *Wattle-wood, *Lætia Thamnia* 1860 H Mayhew *Upps Rhine* vi 427 A city built out in the water, and surrounded with a thick *wattle-work of piles. 1878 Kiary *Dawn Hist.* ii 30 The huts were made of wattle-work. 1900 Baring Gould *Bk. Dartmoor* 42 The Britons had brought with them their great aptitude for wattle-work.

2. A hurdle. *dial.*

1640 Somner *Antiq. Canterb.* 10 The Citizens after much suit to the Monks, prevailed with them, to sell them of their wood to make hurdles or wattles withall, for the defence of their City 1682 Worlidge *Syst. Agric., Dict Rust.* 334 Wattels also signify splected Gates or Hurdles. 1697 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect* VI 195 Two wagon Ropes three Rakes 00 04 00 Thirty wattelles 01 10 00. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* II 674 The flatted hurdle, or what in some districts is termed waddle, is much preferable to the close-rodded or wattled kind. 1822 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 129 This hazle..furnishes rods wherewith to make fences; but its principal use is, to make wattles for the folding of sheep in the fields 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, The scent [in Hares-and-hounds] lies thick right across another meadow and into a ploughed field, where the pace begins to tell; then over a good wattle with a ditch on the other side. 1889 Dor E. Hurst *Horsham* (ed. 2) Gloss. 270 *Wattle*, a hurdle of a particular kind, made by weaving in long thin stems of underwood.

3. A wand, rod, stick. *dial.*

1570 Levins *Manip* 38/26 A wattle, rod, *vibex.* 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x, I cut down several oak wattles, about the thickness of a walking staff, and some larger pieces. [To build a canoe.] 1786 Burns *Auld Farmer's Salut* x, Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle O' saugh or hazle 1832 Lover *Leg & Stor Irel, Paddy the Piper* 156, I cut a brave long wattle, that I might thrive the man-ather iv a thief, as she was, without bein' near her at all at all 1843 J. Ballantine *Wee Ragged Laddie* vi, Nae jockey's whup, nor drover's wattle Can frighten thee 1846 J Keegan *Leg & Poems* (1907) 395 An old man .tottered with the aid of a long iron-shod wattle which he carried in his withered hand, to the door of a snug-looking public house. 1856 P. Kennedy *Banks of Boro* xii (1867) 337 Pat's wattle descended on the upper horizontal line of Charley's thigh

b. *Comb.* wattle-boy *Anglo-Irish* (see quot.); wattle-race *U.S*, a Western form of 'running the gauntlet' (cf. Gantlope).

1832 Barrington *Pers. Sk.* III. xx 280 His reverence.. was instantly recognised by one of the wattle-boys, as the pikemen were then called. 1839 Duncan in *Congr. Globe* Jan., App 104/2 It would have been like the wattle races I have seen run in the West, he that ran the fastest received the fewest stripes.

II. 4. *Australian.* [Originally *wattle-tree*, from the use of the long pliant branches for making wattled fences or wattle-and-daub buildings.] The common name in Australia for indigenous trees of the genus *Acacia*. Also with defining word indicating the particular species, as Black Wattle, *Acacia binervata* and *A. decurrens*, Broad-leaved, Golden, Green Wattle, *A pycnantha*, Silver Wattle, *A. dealbata*, but the application of these (and other similar terms) varies according to locality.

The bark of most of these trees is valuable for use in tanning, and they exude a gum resembling gum arabic. The golden yellow flowers are celebrated for their beauty and fragrance.

The acacias were included in the Linnean genus *Mimosa* Hence in popular use *mimosa* was long current as a synonym of *wattle*, and is still sometimes so used, at least in England. See Mimosa 2 b

[c 1810: see *Wattle-tree* in d.] 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* I 201 The acacias are the common wattles of this colony, their bark affording excellent tan. 1832 Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* II. 23 The black and silver wattle . are trees used in housework and furniture. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxiii, Fringed with black wattle and light-wood. *Ibid.* xliii, The sarsaparilla still hung in scant purple tufts on the golden wattle. 1863 *Technologist* III 5 The gum of the black wattle (*Acacia mollissima*, Willd)..is very inferior to it [sc. that of the silver wattle]. 1888 Candish *Whispering Voices* 45 And the wattle's yellow bloom Fills pure gales with rich perfume

b The flower of the wattle.

1867 A G. Middleton *Earnest* 132 The maidens were with golden wattles crowned.

c. = *wattle-bark*

1893 *Advt.* in Morris *Austral Engl* s v *Wattle-bark*, Bark Bundled Black Wattle, superior, £5 to £6 per ton; chopped Black Wattle, £5 to £6 5*s* per ton. 1911 Webster

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wattle-bark, -bloom, -blossom, -bough, -cluster, -flower, -gloom, -gum, -scrub, -tree*; wattle-gold *poet.*, the golden-coloured flowers of the wattle

1828 P Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II 106 The various *wattle-barks are used for tan. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* 94 The leather tanned with wattle bark is of excellent quality, but highly coloured 1890 A. Sutherland *Short Poems* 84 Here, by the *wattle bloom silently laid, Life seems like a rapturous dream 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Song Engl., England's Answ* 21 This for the waxen Heath, and that for the Wattle-bloom. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 62 The honey was coming from the sack as clear as amber and smelling of *wattle-blossom. 1855 Dickens etc *Holly-tree Inn* iv 29/2 Breaking off a small *wattle-bough to whisk the flies from his face. 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 87 A dense scrub of burnt *wattle-bushes about the height of hop poles. 1889 Sheppard *Daughter of South* 23 Past the plundered *wattle-cluster, Bathed no longer in the lustre, Of its golden rain. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Oct 3/1 Something dainty, like the scent of the *wattle flower. 1867 Goodrich *Angel-Beckoned* 9 Where the *wattle-glooms abound A little way below. 1870 A. L. Gordon *Bush Ballads* Ded 4 In the Spring, when the *wattle gold trembles, 'Twixt shadow and shine. 1883 Knight ey *Who are You* 54 My wealth has gone like the wattle gold You bound one day on my childish brow. 1863 *Technologist* III. 4 *Wattle Gum, the gum of the Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*, Lindl.) 1865 H Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* iii, 'Well! if this don't bang wattle gum', began Gerty 1859 — *G. Hamlyn* xxvii, They were passing through a narrow way in a *wattle scrub *c* 1810 in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1827) XV. 328 One of my specimens..I shot in a green *wattle-tree close to Government House. 1835 in K. Cornwallis *Panorama New World* (1859) I. 402 We observed on a wattle tree..scratches or marks of figures, representing blacks in the act of fighting 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 10 June 5/2 The tender .for the right to strip the wattle trees growing on the upper portion of the You Yangs.

Wattle (wǫ t'l), *sb.*[2] Also 6 wattell(e, 7 waddle, wadle. [Of obscure origin; possibly an altered form of Wattle (which, however, does not appear so early in our quots.), due to assimilation to prec.

Usually believed to be identical with Wattle *sb.*[1] On the ground of the reading '*a watel* ful of nobles' in two closely related MSS. of *Piers Plowman* C (where other MSS have *wadel*) it has been assumed that from the primary sense of 'something intertwined' (see prec.) was developed the sense 'basket', and hence that of 'wallet', which would be a possible source of the senses below. (Cf. Shaks 'wallets of flesh': see Wallet *sb.*[2]) This explanation is connected with the view that *wallet* is a metathesis of *watel*; but in all probability the reading *watel* in *Piers Plowman* is merely a scribal error for *walet*.]

1. A fleshy lobe (usually bright-coloured) pendent from the head or neck of certain birds, as the domestic fowl, the turkey, the guinea-fowl, etc.

1513 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 62 John Curson ..bayryth a Cokatrice displayd, goulls with a hed in hys tayll, hys fette and hys wattelles assur. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. 158 Cockes..theyr wattelles oryent *Ibid.* 166 b, Ginny Cocks, and Turky Cocks..haue no Combes, but only Wattles. 1611 Cotgr s v. *Barbe, La barbe d'vn coq*, a Cockes rattles, or waddles. 1653 H More *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 2 Nor are his [sc. the cock's] Comb and his Wattles in vain, for they are an Ornament becoming his Martial Spirit. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Wattles*,. Also the Gills of a Cock, or the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, The Leghorn is a Sort of Runt, only distinguished by a little Wattle over his Nostril. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* I. 212 Their combs and wattles purple and yellow. 1781 — *Genera of Birds* 9 On each side of the base of the bill, a red, thin fleshy membrane, or Wattle, of a round form 1788 J. White *Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* (1790) 144 [The Wattled Bee-eater] Under the eye, on each side, is a kind of wattle, of an orange colour 1812 Crabbe *Tales* I 380 From red to blue the [turkey's] pendent wattles turn. 1852 J. Baily *Fowls* 38 The game cock is of bold carriage, his face and wattle a beautiful red color 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 90 Cocks. Bright red comb, wattle and face. 1867 Baker *Nile Trib* iii. (1872) 45 The only species of guinea-fowl that I have seen in Africa is that with the blue comb and wattles.

b. *transf* (Cf. Gill *sb.*[1] 3 b.)

1910 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Lady Good-for-Nothing* I xi, Once, it seemed to me, I detected the wattles of your worthy fellow-magistrate. He ought not to strain that neck; you should warn him of the danger

c. *slang.* (See quots.) ? *Obs.* ? *arch*[-o].

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Wattles*, Ears. 1848 *Sinks of Lond.* 129 *Wattles*, the ears.

2. A flap of skin pendent from the throat or neck of some swine.

1570 Levins *Manip* 38/27 Ye Wattle of a hog, *nexus.* 1611 Cotgr, *Goitrons*, Waddles, or wattles; the two little and long excrescences, which hang, tent-like, at either side of the throat of some hogs. *Ibid*, *Gouytrous*, Swines wadles. 1879 J. Wrightson *Swine* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 351/2 The 'wattles' or skinny appendages situated upon either side and below the cheek.

b. A similar excrescence on the jaws of sheep or goats. See also quot. 1725 (prob. a mis-use).

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v *Goat*, The Buck or the He-goat ought to have a large Body, thick Legs [etc.], .his Ears should be long and hanging down, and his Chin cover'd with a long Beard, or his Jaws rather have two Wattles or Tufts like a Beard 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf* II 330 Four-horned sheep are numerous in several parts, and a few have six horns; their forehead is convex, and there are wattles under the throat 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vi 81 There were some brown goats, too, with white eyebrows, and wattles hanging down at each side of their necks

3 A fleshy appendage hanging from the mouths of some fishes; a barb.

1655 Walton *Angler* xviii. (1661) 237 This Loach is of the shape of the Eele: he has a beard or wattels like a Barbel 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 240 [A fish] having two small *Cirri* or wattles issuing out of the nose near the mouth. 1836 Yarrell *Brit Fishes* I 321 The Barbel is said to have been so called from the barbs or wattles attached about its mouth 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i (1880) 50 The barbs or wattles that depend from the sides of the mouth

4. *Comb.* (in sense 2) †*wattle-faced, -jawed.* Also wattle-bird, (*a*) = *wattle-crow*; (*b*) the wattled or warty-faced bee-eater of Australia, *Anthochæra carunculata* and *A. inaurita*, wattle-crow, any bird of the genus *Glaucopis* (*G. cinerea* and *G wilsoni*), inhabiting New Zealand; wattle honey-eater = *wattle-bird* (*b*).

1773 *Cook's 2nd Voy* I v (1777) I 98 The *wattle bird, so called because it has two wattles under its beak as large as those of a small dunghill cock. 1859-62 Sir J. Richardson etc *Mus Nat. Hist.* I 314 The Long eared Wattle bird (*Anthochæra inaurita*) *Ibid* 315 The Short-eared Wattle-bird (*Anthochæra carunculata*).. The Bush Wattle bird (*Anthochæra mellivora*). .The Lunulated Wattle-bird (*A lunulata*) 1871 Bracken *Behind Comb* 79 The wattle-bird sings in the leafy plantation 1837 Swainson *Nat Hist Birds* II 265 Subfam. Glaucopinæ. *Wattle Crows *c* 1600 Middleton *Mayor Quinb* III iii, I scorn thee, Thou *wattle fac'd sing'd Pig. 1862 Wood *Illustr Nat Hist* II 222 The Yellow *Wattle Honey eater (*Anthochæra mauritii*). 1630 J Taylor (Water P.) *Gt Eater Kent* Wks. i. 147/2 Here is *wattle-iawde, and his eyes are sunke inwarde.

†**Wattle**, *sb* 3 *Orkney* and *Shetland. Obs.* Forms: 5–7 wattell, 6 7 wattill, vattill, 7–8 watle, 6, 9 *Hist.* wattle. [app. a perversion of Norw. *veitla* (Aasen, Ross), dial var. of *veitsla* :—ON. *veizla* entertainment, *spec.* 'the reception or entertainment to be given to the Norse king.. or his stewards' (Vigf.); f. *veita* to grant, give, to make (a feast), to show (kindness, etc.)· see Wait *v.*[2] For the sense of the sb. cf. Waiting *vbl sb.*[2]

In a Norwegian charter of 15 Apl. 1412 (*Dipl. Norveg.* II ii. 466), containing a grant by King Erik of land in Shetland, the feudal dues payable by the property are enumerated as 'skat, landskyld, ok *veisel*', with which cf. the 'skat, wattle, and dewties' of quot. 1592 below.]

Originally, the obligation, imposed on landed proprietors in Orkney and Shetland, of giving entertainment to the Foud on his annual journey through the islands for the administration of justice, in later times, a tax for which this obligation was commuted.

1477 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 281/1 Cum universis libertatibus, .ad dictas terras. spectantibus, unacum *le Watle*, *Wattell*, *Waithe et Hasewaith* 1503 in Peterkin *Rentals Orkney* I. (1820) 25 Summa de Wattill of the Ile j last in thre thirdis viz cost fleschc & fat gund. And the commonis ar all accordit to pay the tua in wattill & the thrid in flesche. 1589 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 468/1 Reddendo .10s doleras argenteas pro lie wattill. 1588 *Exchequer Rolls Scot.* X. 391 Selling.. 1000 cunnyng skynnis, 167 packis wedmell, 10s doleris for vattill, 120 angel nobillis for teind. 1592 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot. 1620*, 118/1 Payand, to me the yeir maillis, skatt, wattell and dewties contenit in our rentall. 1595 in Peterkin *Rentals Orkney* II (1820) 83 Thomas Sinclair pays yearly furth of his Wattle of the Bailyerie of Sandsay 12 meils bear. 1605 *Shetland Rental* in *Jamieson Suppl.* (1887) 270 Rentall of the wattill as it was in anno 1605. .Ska, ij nychtis wattill. Trowolie & Sandoill, ij nychtis wattill. *a* 1620 *Rec Earldom Orkney* (S H.S.) 185 His awin proper land and heretage haldin frielie of the king for payment of scat and wattell and of the teynd therof to the kirk. 1628 in *Proc. Soc. Antig. Scot.* N. S. VII. 231 Easter Quarff, x nyghtis wattill. Summa [for Burray] 4 nyghtis wattill and 6 merkis. 1733 T. Gifford *Zetland Isl* v, (1879) 37 To grant charters to the heritors.. holding few of the crown for payment of an annual reddendo, formerly paid, called the *Scat* and *Watle*. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xviii, Is it not enough that we must pay *scat* and *wattle*, which were all the public dues under our old Norse government, but must they come over us with king's dues and customs besides? 1840 *New Statist Acc. Shetland* (1845) 63 The wattle was a tax imposed on every family paid in barley to the foud or bailie.

Wattle (wǫ t'l), *v.* Forms: 4 wat(t)ele-n, watle-n, 5 wattyll, 6 wattil, wadle, 6–7 watle, wattel, 7 wattell, 6– wattle. [f. Wattle *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To construct (a building, wall, fence, arbour) of rods, posts, or laths interlaced with twigs or flexible branches. Also *rarely* with *up*.

1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B xix 323 And there-with Grace bigan to make a good foundement, And watteled [*v.rr.* watelide, watled(e)] it and walled it with his peynes and his passioun. 1552 Huloet, Wattle a house, *cratio, ire, tre*, whyche is a maner not vsed but where thacked houses be 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Concratitius*.. *paries*.. walles wattled with roddes as they vse in the countrey 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvii iii. 627 To build..cotages and sheds...These were most of them made of hurdles and bourds, some watteled and wound with reedes [*L. alia arundine texta*]. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 74 For the meere barbarous Irish either sleepe under the canopy of heaven, or in cabbines watled, and covered with turfe. 1627 in Sir J. H. Ramsay *Banff*

Charters (1915) 212 Bindis him to caber wattell and theik with thak the hall biggit be him **1707–21** MORTIMER *Husb.* I 112 A Hedge wattled standing under a Bog that was five or six Foot above it **1791** W GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 113 He fixes next on some spreading tree, round the bole of which he wattles a slight circular fence of the dimensions he wants **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* II 24 The arbour he once wattled up is broke **1832** HT MARTINEAU *Demerara* I 12 The walls were merely wattled and smeared with plaster. **1867** C H PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I 16 The villages were circles of huts hollowed out of the hills or heath, to save wall building, the sides wattled and the roofs thatched.

b. To construct (a sheepfold) with hurdles.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* IV 170 The shepherd contented himself with staring at them a moment, and then went on with wattling his fold. **1827** CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 189 Shepherds have wattled pens about

2. To interlace (boughs, twigs, osiers, etc.) so as to form wattle-work

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III 242 Osyars. to wattyll' betwix piles of pe same Brigges **1563** T HILL *Art Garden* (1593) 7 The Romans vsed to ,fence their gardens with stakes and laths, set very thick in order, and with small rods watled in together. **1683** *Brit. Spec.* 121 A Temple or Church the Walls whereof were on all sides made of Rods, watled or interwoven **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I 539 The sides and top of the House are filled up with Boughs coursely watled between the poles **1793** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI 296 Fixing stakes and wattling straw-bands between them. **1805** R W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 110 Pl. XXXIII, The dead materials are wattled in between strong stakes. **1833** LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 889 The walls are frames filled in with studwork, into which branches of furze are thickly wattled. **1855** DICKENS etc *Holly tree Inn* IV 26/1 A building of boughs wattled on stakes, and dabbed over with mud **1858** RAWLINSON tr. *Herodotus* IV. CXC III 169 The dwellings of these people are made of the stems of the asphodel, and of rushes, wattled together. **1871** W B LORD & BAINES *Shifts Camp Life* VI 382 Rattans, osiers, twigs, reeds, or grass are then wattled in in the manner shown in the sketch **1884** *Weekly Lond. Times* 12 Sept. 18 A framework of oak beams, with mortise holes cut to receive cross beams, through which hazel and birch boughs have been closely wattled.

3. To bind together (posts, laths, etc.) with interlaced osiers, twigs, or flexible branches. Also with *across*.

1602 LD MOUNTJOY *Let* in Moryson *Itin.* II 213 Staked on both sides with pallisades watled **1697** DAMPIER *Voy* I 428 These people make but small low Houses. The sides.. are made of small posts, watled with boughs **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* IV II, We came to a long kind of building, made of timber stuck in the ground, and watled across **1775** JOHNSON *West Isl., Anoch* 76 The part in which we dined and slept was lined with turf and wattled with twigs, which kept the earth from falling **1809** A. HENRY *Trav.* 294 The fence was formed of strong stakes of birch-wood, wattled with smaller branches of the same **1876** TENNYSON *Harold* V 1 109, I have seen The trenches dug, the palisades uprear'd And wattled thick with ash and willow-wands. **1882** JEFFERIES *Bevis* II. 268 He proposed to extend a railing all round and wattle this with willows **1886** STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIII, The trunks of several trees had been wattled across, the intervals strengthened with stakes, and the ground behind this barricade levelled up with earth

4 To cover or surround with wattle-work. Also with *about*.

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Cratio*, to couer with grates, to wattil. **1577** HARRISON *England* III XII. 111 b in *Holinshed*, Our hiues are made commonly of Rye straw, and wadled about with bramble quarters **1615** MARKHAM *Country Content* I. 14 Which seats [for hounds] would bee either boorded, or watled with stakes and small wands on the sides to hold vp the earth from falling **1629** HOBBES *Thucyd.* II. 122 They built a Frame of Timber, and watled it about on either side, to serue instead of Walles, to keepe the Earth from falling too much away.

5. To fold (sheep). *dial.*

1908 *Academy* 27 June 920/2 This garden hears the sheep-bells of the flock That browses, wattled, on its further strand

Wattled (wɒ·t'ld), *a.* [f. WATTLE *sb.*2] Of a bird Having wattles or a wattle; in *Heraldry*, having the wattles of a specified tincture distinct from that of the body Also in parasynthetic formations, as *blue-wattled, one-wattled*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV iv. (Roxb.) 298/1 A demy cock with wings displaid Gules, Watled and crested, Or **1777** PORNY *Elem. Her.* (ed 3) Dict., *Wattled* ., sometimes used in speaking of a Cock whose Wattles or Galls are of a different Tincture, but *Followped* is better. **1782** LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II I 9 Wattled Stare Pl XXXVI. Wattled Starlings. **1785** *Ibid.* III I. 82 Wattled Heron Size of the Stork . Inhabits Africa **1788** J WHITE *Jrnl. Voy. N. S. Wales* (1790) 144 The Wattled Bee eater is the size of a missel thrush, [etc.]. **1809** SHAW *Gen. Zool* VII. 378 Wattled Crow. *Corvus caruncularus*,. Said to be a native of New Zealand *c* **1828** BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss **1849** D J BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 23 The throat of the female being covered with feathers, instead of being naked and wattled. **1854** *Poultry Chron.* II 336 A Cock (wattled face) and two Hens **1862** WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II 220 The Wattled Honey eater, or Bush Wattle Bird of Australia **1862** LONGF *Wayside Inn* Piel 30 The wattled cocks strut to and fro. **1875–84** A H. LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 626 *Grus caruncularis*, Gm Wattled Crane. **1902** *Wide World Mag.* VIII 150/2 The scrub is full of wild duck, blue-wattled guinea fowl, partridges [etc.] **1903** *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan 10/1 The 'Zoo' has a new occupant of some importance—the Eastern one-wattled cassowary (*Casuarius aurantiacus*) from German New Guinea.

†**b.** Having folds of flesh. *Obs. rare*—1.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 212, I turning to the shape of bull rebelled against my so. He stepping to my left side close, did fold his armes about My watled necke [L. *induit ille toris a læva parte lacertos*].

†**c.** *Wattled oval* · an oval ring with projecting knobs. (Holme gives a drawing.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* IV iv (Roxb.) 383/2 At which collar was hunge the modle of the order on a plate in a wattled ovall a Lilly slipped

Wattled (wɒ·t'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. WATTLE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Constructed of wattle-work.

1548 *Elyot's Dict., Concratitius*, made of hurdels or suche lyke thynges, watled **1552** *Ibid., Cratitij parietes*, wattled walles made lyke hurdles, as they vse in the countrey **1677** in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 308 Wattled walls only Daubed over with Morter. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 124 Make use of wattled Hurdles and Fascines **1757** DYER *Fleece* I 361 Nor ope the wattled fence, while balmy morn Lies on the reeking pasture **1805** R W DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II 674 The flatted hurdle is much preferable to the close-rodded or wattled kind, as being much more durable **1813** RUDGE *Agric. Glouc.* 386 Wattled hurdles, 8s per dozen **1827** SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, Awhile she paused at the wattled door **1834** PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* VII. 233 His reed hut or wattled cabin generally placed on the side of some narrow ravine **1836** MRS C P TRAILL *Backw. Canada* 309 The fence is a rude basket or hurdle-work called by the country folk wattled fence. **1871** *Standard* 12 Apr. 6 The weir is a wattled weir, and had the effect of preventing the passage of fish up the river **1883** SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* II 30 Wattled waggons drawn by oxen.

b. Said of a sheepfold. Chiefly *poet.* in *wattled cote, pen, fold.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 344 Might we but hear The folded flocks pen'd in their wattled cotes. **1730** THOMSON *Summer* 395 The gather'd flocks Are in the wattled pen innumerous press'd. **1753** T. WARTON *Ode Approach Summer* 99 His wattled cotes the shepherd plants. **1830** TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 66 The livelong bleat Of the thick fleeced sheep from wattled folds. **1853** M ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* 2 Go, Shepherd, and untie the wattled cotes. **1886** LOWELL *Democ.* etc (1887) 193 The wattled fold they were reaming here on the edge of the wilderness.

c. *Wattled daub* (rare) = *wattle and daub* (WATTLE *sb.*1 1 b). *Wattled work* = *wattle-work* (WATTLE *sb.*1 1 c)

1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls* (1873) I i 14 The first hundred yards has 90 square houses of *wattled daub **1712** J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 67 Made with Beds of Earth and *Watled-work *Ibid.* 68 Hurdles, or Watled-work. **1871** W B LORD & BAINES *Shifts Camp Life* VI 382 The manner of making a piece of wattled work for a door, a window shutter, [etc.]. **1878** MACLEAR *Celts* VII 105 Being erected of stone, instead of the usual wood or wattled work.

d. Of cloth: Made by plaiting. *rare*

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* XIII 365 The wattled cloth of the Swiss lake dwellings.

2 Of branches, twigs, etc.: Interlaced.

1777 MASON *Engl. Garden* IV. 645 A shed of twisting roots and living moss, With rushes thatch'd, with wattled oziers lin'd, He bids them raise **1868** MISS YONGE *Caneos* I xiii 363 Making a multitude of hurdles of wattled boughs to be laid across the softer places of the bog **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* XVII. 338 [The huts] of the Numidians..were made of wattled reeds thatched with straw.

†**b.** Of hair Tangled. *Obs. rare*—1.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II. 1218 Their [*sc.* the wind-gods'] wattled locks gush'd all in Rivers out.

3. Enclosed in a sheepfold, folded.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 82 And all his host A wattled flock, the foeman's dogs between!

†**Wattle-head.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. WATTLE *sb.*1 (sense 1, as designating a weak building-material)] A weak-headed person. So **Wattle-headed** *a.*

1613 WITHER *Abuses* I. Sat. i 127 But he that is with such a humor led I may be bold to terme a watle-head *Ibid* Sat. v. 90 Our watle-headed Gallants would but flout At their well tempred passions **1866** G. A LAWRENCE *Sans Merci* III 3 The damsel's father was an easy going and something 'wattle-headed' elder.

Wattless (wɒ·tles), *a. Electr.* [f. WATT + -LESS.] Of a current, an electromotive force, etc.. Consuming no power.

1902 *Electr. Rev.* 4 Apr 544/2 The wattless current being taken as positive, when it is in advance of the P. D

Wattling (wɒ·tlin), *vbl. sb.* Also 4–7 wattelyng(e, -ing, 4–6 watlyng(e, -ing(e, 6 wadling. [f. WATTLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb WATTLE.

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 83 To arbor begun, and quick setted about, no poling nor wadling till set be far out. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy* 60 Our second house was ,made for the watteling much after the same manner **1916** *Contemp. Rev.* July 96 Plaiting, braiding, weaving and wattling, all of which bring into existence very definite rudiments of pattern.

2 *concr.* **a.** An assemblage of rods or laths interlaced with branches, twigs, osiers, or the like, serving as the material of a wattled wall, partition, fence, etc., or as the framework of a 'wattle-and-daub' building. Also, in generalized sense, wattle as a structural material.

1336 *Cal. Docum. Scot* (1887) III 349 Item pro amputacione xxiiij carcatarum virgarum pro 'wattelyngs', et pro cariagio earundem de bosco usque castrum. *Ibid.* 351 [similarly but] 'watlyngs'. **1431–40** in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp.'s Stortford* (1882) 8 Et in virgis emptis pro watlyng sprendelles et ligaminibus, *xd* ob *c* **1468** in *Archæologia* (1846) XXXI 336 On every tarage a tree of gold .The tarage before reherssid, wateled wt gold, wthin the wattelinge abowt the said tre, and every of them fylled wt meatis divers **1545** ELYOT *Dici., Crates*, grates of yron or wood They be also the watling of a wall or house klayd or thatched **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. iii. 131 Watlings, gabbions, and all other things needfull, at batteries, and besieging. **1698** in J Campbell *Balmerino* (1809) 410 Ane new cupill, cabers, watlings, door-cheeks, half doore. **1699** DAMPIER *Voy* II II. 115 The side Walls are Stud or Watling, plaister'd on the inside. **1763** HUME *Hist. Eng.* XXXVII. (1770) IV. 497 The houses [*c* 1560] were nothing but watling, plastered over with clay **1837** J E MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* I 63 A wattling of willow boughs, about eight feet square **1842** LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 149 Fig. 60 shows the handle and rim of what is called the Scotch basket Fig 67 shows the same skeleton, with the wattling or woven work commenced. **1909** STACPOOLE *Pools of Silence* XXX, Adams had swung the man aloft and dashed him against the wall with such force, that the wattling gave way and the plaster fell in flakes.

†*transf* **1567** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII (1593) 286 He threw an ashen dart Which brake the wating of his ribs [L. *laterum crates*].

b Boughs and twigs for use in wattle-work

1622 F MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. v 98 To hew downe boughes and young watlings to make Cabins. **1688** HOLME *Armoury* III XIV (Roxb.) 19/2 Hatchers Fernes .Watlings rusted of Laths. **1763** 'THEOPHILUS INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 26 Going to cut wattling for creels **1809** tr *Molina's Hist. Chili* I 128 The husbandmen employ it [a vine] both in making large baskets, and as wattling for their hedges. **1831** JANE PORTER *Sir P. Scaward's Narr.* I. x 205 To cut the stakes and wattlings for the stockade.

3 *Comb.*

14 *Master of Game* etc. (MS Douce 335) fol. 73 Ony smal wode, that is to wete, blatrons, spraies, watlyngtoddes, or ony other smal wode

Wattre, Wattry, obs. ff. WATER, WATERY.

Wattshode, obs. form of WATCHET.

Wattur, -yr, watur(e, -yr(e, obs. ff. WATER

Wau, var. WAW *sb.*1, wave, WOUGH *dial.*, wall.

Wau, var. WAW *sb.*4 (Heb. and Arab. letter)

Wauble, Sc. form of WOBBLE.

Wauch: see WATCH *sb.* and *v.*, WAUGH *a.*, WAUGHT *v.*

Waucht, var. WAUGHT *sb.* and *v.*

Wauf(f, Waufie: see WAFF, WAFFIE.

Waugh (wɔ̄f), *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also wauch, wauf, waff, etc. [See WALLOW *a.*] Tasteless, insipid, unpleasant to the smell or taste, sickly; faint, weak, etc (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray, Waugh*, insipid, unsalted, and so unsavory **1814** [MRS JOHNSTONE] *Saxon & Gael* III 189 (Jam.), I think she'll no put owre this night The wauch earth smell is about her already

Waugh (wɔ̄), *int.* Also 8 wa, 9 wagh. [An instinctive exclamation; cf. WOUGH, WHAH.] An exclamation indicating grief, indignation or the like. Now chiefly as attributed to N. American Indians and other savages.

1761 MRS F SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* (1796) IV. 92 The other brat squalls for it [the toy] directly, Waugh, Sir, it was mine first. **1791** J LONG *Voy. Ind. Interpr.* 164 *Wa! wa!* or Oh! oh! replied the Savage, but what is the warrior tied up for? **1827** J F. COOPER *Prairie* I XVII 252 A tall Indian.. stood upright, uttering the sententious exclamation, 'Wagh!' **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV IX, 'Well, if ever I seed the like!' quoth the corporal;..'augh!—wagh!—bother!' **1834** WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* 411 Wagh!—Mogg will have the pale-face's hair **1846** P B ST. JOHN *Enchanted Rock* IV 89 'Wagh!' escaped from the lips of the Indian girl **1891** 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney side Sax.* VI, Talgai sings out 'Wagh!' and pointed with his chin, like all blacks do

Waugh, variant of WAFF *v.*3, WAW *sb.*2

Waugh hawk. ? A perversion or misunderstanding of *ware hawk*· see WARE *v.*1 3 b.

1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* XIII, Waugh hawk, Mr. Barry, don't think. to stand in my shoes when they are vacant.

Waught (wāxt), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 9 waucht, waft. [f. next vb.] A copious draught. Also *transf.* and *fig*

1721 RAMSAY *Answ. to Burchet* 2 Thirsting for fame, at the Pierian spring, The poet takes a waught. **1722**—*Spring & Sybe* 11 Ae day, after great waughts of wet. **1788** BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* V, And we'll tak' a right guide willie waught, For auld lang syne **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort* iv, Ye needna stick to gie them a waught o' drink and a bannock. **1882** C GIBBON *Golden Shaft* XXXII, Sae my father takes up the bottle and took a waft and says he—'Ay, that's real fine chlorodyne'. **1893** STEVENSON *Catriona* XIX 219, I had a good waucht of milk in by Ratho.

Waught (wɑ̄xt), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6 waucht, wacht, 9 wauch, 7–9 waught. [Of obscure origin; prob. allied to QUAFF, QUAUGHT *vbs.*] *trans.* To drink or quaff in large draughts; to drain (a goblet); also with *out, over.* Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marvit Wemen* 39 Thay wauchtit at the wicht wyne **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII iii 90 In fleon and in skull Thai skynk the wyne, and wauchtis coupis full. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S) 26 To wacht gude wyne **1581** *Satir. Poems Reform* XIV 94 Except his coup var wachtit out aluay. **1624** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 391 That nane presume to wse at any tyme any excessive drinking or scolling, or to vrge thair nichtbouris to waught or scole farder nor thair plesour **1728** RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 100 How hearty went these healths about! How blythly were they waughted out! *c* **1730**—*Masque* 193, I waught o'er This flowing glass of..wine. **1849** W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 27 (E.D.D.) Packman billies waught their ale.

Hence **Wau·ghting** *vbl. sb.*

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 173 Excessive drinking and waughting. **1842** VEDDER *Poems* 78 But now he's a dyvor, wi' birling an' wauchin'.

Waughtar, -er, obs. ff. WAFTER *sb.*1

Waugle-eghed, obs form of WALL-EYED *a.*

Wauk, Sc. var. WAKE *v.*, WALK *v.*1, *v.*2

Wauken, Sc. variant of WAKEN *v.*

Wauker, Sc. var. WALKER *sb* 2

Waukrife, variant of WAKERIFE *Sc.*

Waul (wǭl), *sb.* [f next.] A loud cry or howl. 1856 MEREDITH *Shaw Shagpat* 355 This was followed by.. the waul of KIOOZ..and the complainings of Dob

Waul, wawl (wǭl), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* wawill, 6–7 wawle, 6–8 waule, 9 *dial* whaul, whawl. [? Echoic ; cf. WRAWL *v.*] *intr* To utter the loud harsh cry characteristic of cats or of new-born babes.

15.. *Poems Gray MS* v. 19 (S T.S) 51 Quhat helpis þan to wawill or weip? 1557 PHALE *Æneid.* VII (1558) S ij b, And figures foule of wolues that heare for wo to fret and wawle 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* V. iv. 2151 Where cats do waule by day, dogges bauke by night. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV vi 184 Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the Ayre We wawle, and cry. 1620 MILTON *Astrolog* 52 Many people in these dayes cannot .heare a Dogge howle, or a Cat wawle, but instantly they will runne to the Calculator. 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 35 (1713) I. 228 Your Babes of Grace, which waul and cry, because their Mother won't let them scratch her Eyes out. 1774 COLMAN *Man of Business* Prol , His brats Brought up on playhouse pap, they waule and cry. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* IV. §§ 21–25 420 The plaintiff on three market-days shall stand before the defendant's door and waul [*ed. 2* 1875 wawl].

Hence **Wau ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb* 118 (Brandl), Wylt thou neuer leue this wawlyng? 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 43 b, Wolde Tolwyn haue bene a good Idoll mayntener with holye water and sensynge, latine Labbeynge and wawlynge, he had not bene thus brought forth for an heretyque 1621 MOLYNEUX *Camer. Lib. Lit.* V. xv. 380 Without the shameful bawling and wawling of Lawyers and Attorneys. 1648 *Mistris Parliament brought to Bed* 8 There was heard terrible thunderings, intermix'd with wawling of Cats, howling of Dogges, and barking of Wolves *a* 1708 T WARD *England's Reform* I (1710) 121 Like snarling Dog and wawling puss. 1812 G COLMAN *Lady of Wych* II. XXI, Around his [illegible] pell-mell, W[illegible] 1861 L L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 296 Grimalkin answered with a terrible wauling.

Waul, waulo, obs. forms of WALL *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

Wauld, Sc. form of WIELD *sb.* and *v.*, WOLD.

Wauld, Sc. f. *would* : see WILL *v.*

Waulk, obs f. WAKE *v.* ; variant of WALK *v.*[2]

Waulm(e, variant forms of WALM *sb* 1, *v.*

Wault, variant of WALT *v.*

1621 COTGR., *Verser vn chariot*, to wault, ouerturne, or ouerthrow a chariot, whence the Prouerbe ; *Il n'est si bon chantier qui ne verse* ; The best that driues, will sometimes wault, a cart.

Waulter, -tre, obs. forms of WALTER *v* 1

Waum(e, variant forms of WALM *sb.*[1]

Waumle, obs form of WAMBLE *v.*

Waun(d)s, vulgar or affected pron. of *wounds*, used as a profane oath : see WOUNDS *int.*

Waundy : see WOUNDY *a.*

Waunt, dial. var. WANT *sb.*[1] ; obs. f. WANT *v.*

Waunty, obs. form of WANTY

Wauompeg, obs. form of WAMPUMPEAG.

Waur : see WAR *a.*, *adv.*, *v.*[2]

Waur, variant of WARE *sb.*[1], *sb.*[5], *v.*[2]

Waurscaw, corrupt or blundered form of WARESTALL *Sc.*

1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 45x Ane bukat, ane wavrscaw, ane skayne for the butht.

Wausper see WAWSPER *Sc.*

Waut, dial. form of WALT *v* , WELT *sb.* and *v.*

Wautt, obs. form of VAULT *sb.*[1]

1553–54 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 607 With 13 wavtts, furth of yᵉ chambers, in to yᵉ galary a.

Wauve, variant of WHAUVE.

Wau-wau, variant of WOW-WOW.

Wave (wēv), *sb.* (Also 6 whave, 8 weave) [f. WAVE *v.*

In sense I, which appears early in the 16th c , it seems to have been substituted by popular etymology for the older WAW *sb* , which it rapidly superseded in use. In branch II it is a new formation on the verb.]

I. 1 A movement in the sea or other collection of water, by which a portion of the water rises above the normal level and then subsides, at the same time travelling a greater or smaller distance over the surface ; a moving ridge or swell of water between two depressions or 'troughs' ; one of the long ridges or rollers which, in the shallower parts of the sea, follow each other at regular intervals, assuming an arched form, and successively break on the shore. Sometimes the word is applied to the ridge and the accompanying trough taken together, and occasionally to the concave curve of the surface between the crest of one ridge and that of the next.

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* I. 6 For he that douteth is lyke the waues [1539 *Cranmer*, 1557 *Geneva*, 1611 *Authorized*, a waue ; 1535 *Coverdale*, the waues] of the see 1530 PALSGR. 287/1 Wave of the see, *unyue.* 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. i. (1895) 116 A large and wyde sea, which is not rough nor mountish not with great waues 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch Eng.* 91 The tempest encreased, the whaues multiplied so faste , that nothing but present death was looked for. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 400/1 *Vnda sequax*, , waue vpon waue , one waue following vpon anothers necke. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. vi. 36 As doth a Saile, fill'd with a fretting Gust Command an Argosie to stemme the Waues 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 255 As in a setled calme, without winde, weather and wave. 1671 MILTON *P. R* IV 18 As surging waves against a solid rock, Though all to shivers dash't, the assault renew 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 767 Proteus in the Billows plung'd his hoary Head ; And where he leap'd, the Waves in Circles widely spread. 1781 COWPER *Expost* 272 What ails thee, restless as the waves that roar, And fling their foam against thy chalky shore? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. XVIII, Like wave with crest of sparkling foam, Right onward did Clan-Alpine come. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVIII. 8 Is that enchanted moan only the swell Of the long waves that roll in yonder bay? 1860 — *Is'et* 16 Waves on a diamond shingle dash. 1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* XI. 443 The main bow wave may also be followed by a train of waves, successive waves in a series having diminished heights. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 171 It is merely the form of the wave, and not the actual water that travels

b. = *Tidal* or *tide wave* : see TIDAL 1 b, TIDE 16 b.

1821–26 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 329 The great Wave which, in this manner, constitutes the tide, is to be considered as an undulation . of the ocean, in which [etc.]

c *Poet.* Used in collective sing. for 'water', 'sea'. The plural is also similarly used (*poet.* and *rhetorically*), but without quite losing the primary meaning

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* V i, 61 Now by the salt waue of the mediterranium, a sweet tutch. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. VII 57 He..looking downe, saw many damned wights, In those sad waues [of Cocytus] 1626 CHAPMAN tr *Musæus* F r, Virgin, for thy Loue, I will swim a waue That Ships denies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 193 Thus Satan talking to his nearest Mate With Head up lift above the wave. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 26 Say, Father Thames, ..Who foremost now delight to cleave With pliant arm thy glassy wave? 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 835 When he sees afar His country's weather-bleach'd and batter'd rocks, From the green wave emerging 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II 1, The calm wave Favours the gondolier's light skimming oar 1825 SCOTT *Talism* I, Where the waves of the Jordan pour themselves into an inland sea. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* II Whilst the wave constantly Dips from her clothing. 1860 PATMORE *Faithf. for Ever* I. VIII, Perhaps..They wander whispering by the wave. 1864 TENNYSON *Voy* V, We came to warmer waves, and deep Across the boundless east we drove.

2. *transf.* **a.** An undulatory movement, or one of an intermittent series of movements, of something passing over or on a surface or through the air.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XI, The western waves of ebbing day Roll'd o'er the glen their level way. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Christm. Day*, In waves of light it thrills along. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* XLVIII, The holy organ rolling waves Of sound on roof and floor. 1850 — *In Mem.* XCI, The thousand waves of wheat, That ripple round the lonely grange. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 86 Thus .there are the waves of gooso-skin passing over the body 1903 K. C. THURSTON *Circle* III. 23 It was like a wave of sun through a chill room.

b. = *pulse-wave* · see PULSE *sb.*[1] 5.

1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 81/1 The dilatation of the arteries produced by the wave which is propagated along the column of blood contained in them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CXXII, Till all my blood, a fuller wave, Be quicken'd with a livelier breath.

c. A forward movement of a large body of persons (chiefly invaders or immigrants overrunning a country, or soldiers advancing to an attack), who either recede and return after an interval, or are followed after a time by another body of persons repeating the same movement.

1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt, Roman & Saxon* I. I Europe was peopled by several successive migrations, or, as they have been technically named, waves of population, all flowing from one point in the east. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch* (1877) I. IX. 176 The Israelite conquest of Palestine..is in itself but one amongst a succession of waves which have swept over the country. 1875 STUBBS *Const Hist.* I. II 16 The populations , which..were still affected by the great migratory wave 1879 GREEN *Readings fr Eng. Hist* XIX. 98 Turned back wave after wave of the enemy 1893 O M EDWARDS in Traill *Soc. Eng.* I X The first wave of immigrants that reached Britain. was a wave of men of short stature and swarthy countenance. 1915 *Times* 3 Feb. 9/1 They send forward wave after wave of men, regardless of the punishment.

d. A long convex strip of land between two long broad hollows ; one of a series of such strips ; also occas. a rounded ridge of sand or snow formed by the action of the wind.

1788 A. YOUNG in *J. Baxter's Libr Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. viii, The Downs are , nearly flat, or only in gentle waves at the top 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 108 The variation of the dip and rise there generally consists of gentle easy swelling waves. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* II. 212 A fine Vale District , rich waves of grass land. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 682 A hollow wave Of burning sand their everlasting grave. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I VIII 248 The field fences buried under crested waves of snow. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermn.* XX, The crest of a great green wave of land, that rolled down a gentle slope to the banks of a little stream.

3. *fig.* and in figurative context. **a.** chiefly *pl.*, rough, stormy, or fluctuating conditions (of life, care, passion, etc.).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., 14 Hen VII* (1550) 49 One fierce & strong waue..swalowed both their lyues not long asonder. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* IV. 93 A Creature, cause of all my Care, ..A woman Waue of Wretchednes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I X. 34 That he should neuer fall In all his wayes through this wide worldes waue *Ibid* III. VIII. 20 That cruell Queene..Did heape on her new waues of weary wretchednesse. 1606 S GARDINER *Bk Anglng* 12 Waues of tribulation, tempests of tentations. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 1 Man, on the dubious waves of error toss'd, His ship half founder'd, and his compass lost. 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. III. 75 Alas ! was there no one. to bid the waves of passion be still? 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III 224 And thus your pains May only make that footprint upon sand Which oft-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing 1856 GLO ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, Amos Barton* V, An unfecundated egg, which the waves of time wash away into nonentity.

b. chiefly *sing* A swelling, onward movement and subsidence (of feeling, thought, opinion, a custom, condition, etc.); also, a movement (of common sentiment, opinion, excitement) sweeping over a community, and not easily resisted

1851 G BRIMLEY *Ess* (1858) 112 Its last vestiges were fast disappearing before the wave of democratic equality 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. IV § 18 (1864) 285 All the muscles of the body may be thrown into agitation under a wave of strong feeling. 1859 DICKENS etc. *Haunted Ho.* II. 10/1 What floods of thought came, wave upon wave, across my mind ! 1870 DK ARGYLL *Iona* I. 29 Certain waves of opinion which at successive periods were propelled from the ancient centres of Christendom 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personal.* 7 The highest wave of materialism which has ever swept over these shores 1915 *Contemp Rev* May 615 A wave of militarism sweeps through the nation

4. An undulating conformation ; each of the undulations of such a conformation.

1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 9 Clothe of Sylver in waues. 1547 *Ibid* 12 The nether skyrtes or bowe clothe of golde playne lyed on with waves of clothe of Sylver. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXX. 95 That [is] the Grain which runs in waves, and makes the divers and beautiful chamfers which some woods abound in 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 496 [The Serpent] toward Eve Addres'd his way, not with indented wave, Prone on the ground, as since, but on his reare 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VI. 204 It hath its under flat cut into those fashioned waves you intend your work shall have. 1702 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* I v, *Concha Iveneis.* [is] easily distinguish'd from all others, by its peculiar Waves and spotted Belly. 1732 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* I. 13 The Mane is always the more graceful with a natural Weave from the Roots. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X (1853) 126 The pennons rolling their long waves Before the gale. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *Leslie Goldthwaite* IV, Freedom's northern wind will take all the wave out of your hair 1884 R. F BURTON *Ilk Sword* VII. 137 Often the waves [of sabre-blades] are broken into saw-teeth. 1895 M. HEWLETT *Earthwork Tuscany* 75 A bush of yellow hair falling over his forehead in a wave.

b. An undulating line or streak of colour.

1662 MERRETT tr *Neri's Art of Glass* XIII, It will shew some waves, and divers colours. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* I. (1721) 34 If the Glass of the Prisms be without those numberless Waves, or Curles which usually arise from Sand-holes 1856 R. KNOX tr. *Edwards' Man. Zool.* § 414 It [the cat] is of a brown colour, somewhat greyish, with deeper coloured transverse waves. 1891 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVII. 15 The waves written by the syphon above the central line corresponding to the dots of the Morse Code.

c. *Arch.* An undulated moulding ; a cyma or ogee moulding.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 70 The wave with Lace under it at one peny *per* foot *Ibid.* 71 The upper Wave cut with Leaves at six pence *per* foot. 1825 RICKMAN *Archit.* (ed. 3) 46 These mouldings are generally much ornamented, and the wave or zigzag ornament..is almost universal.

d. A wavy or zigzag pattern ; something made in this pattern · see quots.

1845 G. DODD *Brit Manuf.* Ser. v. 176 There are several descriptions of [straw-] plait made in England—such as. the 'wave', the 'diamond', &c 1888 C. P. BROWN *Cotton Manuf.* 168 *Waves*, zigzag twill pattern.

5. Modern scientific uses.

a. *Physics.* Each of those rhythmic alternations of disturbance and recovery of configuration in successively contiguous portions of a fluid or solid mass, by which a state of motion travels in some direction without corresponding progressive movement of the particles successively affected. Examples are the waves in the surface of water (sense 1), the waves of the air which convey sound, and the (hypothetical) waves of the ether which are concerned in the transmission of light, heat, and electricity.

Hertzian waves : a class of ether-waves (discovered by the German physicist Heinrich Hertz in 1888) similar to light waves but of much greater wave-length.

1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* VIII. (1833) 295 They will produce each equal waves of sound. 1833 [see *wave-surface, -theory*] 1839 G. BIRD *Nat Philos* 292 The waves of light, like those of sound, are transmitted in every direction. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 50 It is necessary so to prolong the explosion, that the wave of vibration has time to travel throughout the whole of the mass acted upon. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II I 227 An aerial wave of sound travels at about the rate of 1100 feet in a second 1863 — *Heat* VIII. 257 The condensation and rarefaction [of the air] constitute what is called a sonorous pulse or wave. 1889 ROWLAND in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* XI 378 Starting with very good conductors and very long waves, the electric current will be uniformly distributed throughout the section of the conductors. 1902 KIPLING *Wireless* in *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 136/2 Hertzian waves which vibrate, say, two hundred and thirty million times a second. 1920 *Discovery* Apr. 115/2 These wireless waves are often called Hertzian waves.

b. *Meteorol.* A change of atmospheric pressure or temperature, consisting of gradual rise and fall or fall and rise, taking place successively at successive points in some particular line of direction on the earth's surface. In popular language, a 'heat-wave' or a 'cold wave' denotes a spell of abnormal heat or cold, which is assumed to be travelling over the country in a particular direction.

1843 SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 61 If

this minimum represent the trough of a barometric wave which at 3 A M was vertically over Brussels, and at 11 A M over London, the wave must have been travelling westwards 1846 W R Birt in *Rep Brit. Assoc* I 147 Now a wave generated in any way and approaching the continent of Europe from the north-west would most probably impinge on it with a high crest Again a negative wave, with a deep trough would present large fluctuations as it impinged on the land 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Oct 5/1 When a cold wave strikes Northern Minnesota, there is no knowing where the thermometer may go.

c. *Seismol* A seismic disturbance of a portion of the crust or surface of the earth, travelling continuously for a certain distance.

1862 R. Mallet *First Princ Observ Seismol.* I iv 33 If an isolated wall be subjected to the transit of an earth wave . the resulting fractures will vary with the direction of the wave-path. 1877 F. W Rudler *Earthquake* in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 609/2 From the seismic centre waves are propagated in all directions through the solid materials of the earth's crust. 1886 J Milne *Earthquakes* III 55 Hitherto we have chiefly considered earthquake vibrations; now we will say a few words about earthquake waves.

d Phys. *Wave of contraction*, the onward contraction of a muscle from the point where the stimulus is applied. *Wave of stimulation*, the (hypothetical) impulse of molecular vibration travelling along a nerve from the point at which it is stimulated.

1852 Carpenter *Man. Phys* (ed 2) 214 Successive contractions and relaxations may be produced . by a single prick with a scalpel; a sort of wave of contraction being transmitted in the direction of its length. 1885 Romanes *Jelly Fish* etc 1 25 A stimulus applied to a nerveless muscle giving rise to a visible wave of contraction, which spreads in all directions *Ibid.*, I shall always speak of muscle-fibres as conveying a visible wave of contraction, and of nerve-fibres as conveying an invisible, or molecular, wave of stimulation.

6. A book-name of certain geometrid moths.

1819 Samouelle *Entomol Compend* 423 Geometra ornata The plain Wave 1832 J. Rennie *Conspl Butterfl & Moths* 139 The Small White Wave (Emmelesia candidata, Stephens) *Ibid* 140 The Small Fan-footed Wave (Ptychopoda dilutaria, Stephens) *Ibid* 141 The Dwarf Cream Wave (Acidalia ossetata, Stephens) *Ibid* 143 The Subangled Wave (Timandra variegata, Stephens). 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist.* VI. 67 The *Acidalidæ* or 'Waves,' comprise a large number of small species.

II. An act of waving.

7. A motion to and fro of the hand or of something held in the hand, used as a signal or as an expressive sign.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xix (Roxb.) 155/2 Termes used about the displaying or flourishing of an ensigne . A Wave, or plaine wave, is A Turne or florish. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, And so, with many waves of the hand, and cheering nods, they parted company 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr* i. (1901) I. 8 With a wave of his hat [he] brought the pack forward. 1883 D. C Murray *Hearts* III (1885) 20 With a charming smile and a reassuring wave of the right hand. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* 1 4 The man-of-war must also be ready to drop three or four knots at the wave of a flag.

8. A swaying to and fro.

1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *Delight in Disorder* 9 A winning wave (deserving Note) In the tempestuous petticote 1825 Scott *Talism.* x, The point at which he had seen the last slight wave of the Templar's mantle. 1849 M Arnold *Obermann* xlii, Where with clear-rustling wave The scented pines of Switzerland Stand dark round thy green grave.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9 simple attrib , as *wave-crest, -head, -ridge, -top, -water*; (sense 2 d) *wave-region*; (sense 5 a) *wave-problem, -transmission, -velocity.*

1823 Scott *Peveril* xxvii. *Motto*, The restless foam Of the wild *wave-crest. 1849 Cupples *Green Hand* II. (1856) 16 The *wave-heads. were crested here and there with light. 1910 S. P. Thompson *Ld. Kelvin* II xxi 862 Sir William read four papers bearing on *wave-problems 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 397 For an hour or two we got above the sandy zone, and into the . *'wave' region of the State. The surface here was extremely undulating. 1849 C Brontë *Shirley* xiii, She rises high, and glides all revealed, on the dark *wave-ridge. 1893 Conan Doyle *Refugees* III xxv 30 For hours a glimpse could be caught of the boat, dwindling away on the *wave tops. 1907 V. Cornish in *Geogr Jrnl.* Jan 23 The effect of this *wave-transmission is to diminish the initial inequality of slope 1910 S P Thompson *Ld Kelvin* II. xxi 861 The proposition that the *wave-velocity is double [that] of the group-velocity. 1889 Welch *Text Bk Naval Archit.* III 59 The amount of the buoyancy in *wave water is also constantly varying.

b. objective, as *wave-breaker, wave-drawing*; also *wave-subjected* adj.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 297 The wave-subjected soil [of Holland] Impels the native to repeated toil 1881 Broadhouse *Mus. Acoustics* 59 Constant practice in wave-drawing . will soon familiarize the student [etc.] 1885 L. F. Vernon-Harcourt *Harbours & Docks* I 93 The open jetty does not act as a wave-breaker.

c. similative, as *wave-green*; also with the sense 'having a waved form or markings', as *wave blade, -bladed, -breasted, -edged, -haired, -leaved*, etc.

1877 Lane-Fox *Catal Anthrop Coll. Bethnal Green Branch S. Kens.* 183 Malay Krisses, with *wave blades. 1866 W. J Fitzpatrick *Shani Square* xxv He with a *wave-bladed dagger made some stabs at the intruder 1811 Shaw *Gen Zool.* VIII. 405 *Wave-breasted Parrakeet *Psittacus versicolor.* 1884 R F. Burton *Bk Sword* VII 137 The *wave-edged form [of blade] is well shown in an iron dagger. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 175, I let my *wave-greene Mantle sink 1866 Christina Rossetti *Prince's Progr.* x, A *wave-haired milkmaid 1816–20 T Green *Univ. Herbal* II. 828 *Xysmalobium Undulatum*. *Wave-leaved Xysmalobium.

d. locative, as *wave-bowered, -reflected.*

1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II xxiv, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave reflected sphere 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb* III ii. 32 Tracking their path by the light Of wave reflected flowers. 1881 Rossetti *Ballads & Sonn., House of Life* lvi, The wave bowered pearl

e. instrumental, as *wave-beaten, -buffeted, -dashed, -encircled, -hollowed, -lashed, -moist, -swept, -tossed, -washed, -wet, -worn*, etc.

α 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Eleg* I xiv 34 Such were they [her locks] as Diana painted stands All naked holding in her wave-moist hands. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* II i 120 He oared Himselfe To th' shore; that o're his waue-worne basis bowed As stooping to releeue him 1742 Boyse *Patience* 200 On the sea-weed spray, the wave-toss'd body lay. 1777 Potter *Æschylus* 51 The tort'ring sting Thence drove thee wand'ring o'er the wave-wash'd strand. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xiii, The shaggy mounds wave-encircled, seem'd to float. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cxcviii, Amidst the barren sand and rocks so rude She and her wave-worn love had made their bower. 1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* II. cvii, Wave-hollow'd caves 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M* xxiii, The dark cliffs, and rugged crags, the wave-beaten rocks 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II xx, Every wave dashed, storm-beaten object. 1857 Dufferin *Lett High Lat.* (ed 3) 225 A channel, between two wave-lashed ridges of drift ice. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* II 92 So Sigurd turned to the river and stood by the wave-wet strand. 1894 *Outing* XXIV 92/1 The long, wave-swept margin was left to the solitude of primeval nature

10. Special comb.: **wave-action** (*a*) *Geol.*, the action of water flowing in waves; (*b*) *Gunnery*, 'abnormally high pressure in a gun from very large charges' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **wave-detector**, an instrument designed to detect very feeble electric waves in wireless telegraphy; **wave-disk**, a metal disk with a waved edge, used in the *wave-siren*; **wave-form** (see quot 1864); **wave-front** *Physics*, the continuous line or surface including all the waves or radiatory emissions which are in the same phase; **wave-horse** = Sea-horse 5; **wave-length**, the length of a wave as measured from crest to crest or from hollow to hollow, **wave-making**, the production of waves by the movement of a floating body on the surface of the water; also *attrib.*; **wave-mark** (*a*) *Geol.* (see quot. 1863); (*b*) a wavy marking, stain, or blemish, so also **wave-marked** *a*, **wave-marking** *Geol.*; **wave-meter** *Electr.* 'an instrument for determining the wave-form of alternating currents' (W. 1911); **wave-motion**, motion in curves alternately concave and convex; **wave-motor**, a machine or apparatus designed to utilize the energy in the waves of water as a motive power; also *attrib.*; **wave-path** *Seismol.* (see quot. 1886), **wave-rainbow**, a rainbow formed on the spray of sea-waves, **wave-rate** *Acoustics*, the rate of vibration of a sounding body in a given time; **wave resistance**, the retarding force of the action of waves of water; **wave screen** (see quot); **wave-shell** *Physics*, each of the imaginary concentric spherical layers in any medium traversed by a wave, such that the vibration of the particles of the layer is always in the same phase; **wave-siren**, a form of the Siren (*sb.* 7) in which a current of air is driven through a narrow slit against an undulatory curve on the periphery of a cylinder or disk; **wave-slope**, the angle of inclination of the surface of a wave to the horizontal; **wave-surface** *Physics*, a geometrical surface which is the locus of all points reached at one instant by an undulatory agitation propagated from any centre; **wave-system** *Ship-building*, see quot and Wave-line I; **wave theory** = *undulatory theory* (see Undulatory I c); **wave-train** *Physics* (see quot.); **wave-trap, winding** (see quots.); † **wave work**, watered work (see quot.). Also Wave-like *a.* and *adv.*, Wave-line.

1880 Dana *Man. Geol* (ed 3) 910 Index, *Wave-action on coral reefs 1886 A. Winchell *Walks Geol Field* 63 Here the torrential action was less turbulent . it was perhaps wave-action along a beach 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 339/2 The centre of interest in wireless telegraphy seems to be shifting from the *wave-detector or coherer to the means of producing the energy required to act upon it. 1890 S. P Thompson in *Nature* (1891) 8 Jan 226/2 Two such *wave-disks, looking rather like circular saws with irregular teeth. 1846 W. R. Birt in *Rep Brit Assoc* I 138 Should the rarefying process cease, not only will the *wave-form be continued, but also the wave-motion 1889 Welch *Text Bk Naval Archit.* III. 58 It is only the wave form which advances, and not the water composing that wave 1867 Tait *Quaternions* XI. 289 The planes of polarization of the two rays whose *wave-fronts are parallel, bisect the angles [etc] 1888 Rutley *Rock-Forming Min.* 57 The plane wave-surfaces or wave-fronts of the two rays will respectively be represented by the tangent planes 1888 Rider Haggard *Mr Meeson's Will* XI (1897) 140 They looked out across the troubled ocean There was nothing in sight but the white *wave-horses 1871 Schellen *Spectrum Anal* § 18 59 The rays of shortest *wave-length, namely the violet 1881 Broadhouse *Mus Acoustics* 66 The fork, condenses a bulk of air equal in length to the wave length of its own pitch. 1907 V Cornish in *Geogr Jrnl* Jan 25 The water may commonly be seen to . grow in the space of a few yards to a uniform wave-length of about 2 feet 1877 W H White *Naval Archit* xi. 447 Mr Scott Russell first drew attention to the importance of *wave-making resistance. 1878 D. Kemp *Man. Yacht Sailing* VI. 41 There are only two principal sources of resistance, and they are consequent upon surface friction and wave-making. 1863 Dana *Man Geol* (ed 3) 91 *Wave marks.—Faint outlinings, of curved form, on a sandstone layer, like the outline left by a wave along the limit where it dies out upon a beach. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 14 Apr 4/2 When the novice finds a few pinholes in his negatives, or wave marks on parts of the image. *Ibid*, The wave-marks were the result of careless development. 1903 *Amer. Geol.* June 350 The top of the Lorraine is formed by a *wave-marked layer of limestone *Ibid.*, Numerous other instances of *wave-marking at this horizon might be given 1905 *Athenæum* 27 May 662/2 Prof Fleming's direct-reading cymometer or *wave-meter, for measuring the length of the waves used in wireless telegraphy 1846 W R Birt in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I. 135 In contemplating the transference of the barometric maxima and minima, we regard only the *wave motion—but very different must be the air-motion 1882 P. G. Tait *Light* in *Encycl. Brit* XIV 603 The essential characteristic of wave-motion is that a disturbance of some kind is handed on from one portion of a solid or fluid mass to another. 1898 *Daily News* 9 June 7/2 The Landen *wave-motor boat 1899 *Ibid.* 15 Apr 8/6 A wave motor, which may be seen working off Dover 1862 R Mallet *First Princ Observ. Seismol* I. iv. 35 The line of transit, or *wave-path. 1886 J. Milne *Earthquakes* I. 9 The radial lines along which an earthquake may be propagated from the centrum are called 'wave-paths'. 1848 Tennyson in Ld Tennyson *Mem* (1897) I. 275 Sat watching *wave-rainbows [at the Lizard]. 1903 G. M. Stratton *Exper. Psychol.* v. 83 Musical notes whose *wave-rates do not differ at least a fifth of a vibration a second. 1889 Welch *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* III. 56 *Wave resistance is by far the most powerful agent in extinguishing the oscillations 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 48 *Wave Screen, or Breakwater, for breaking the force of the sea, at entrance of har. or elsewhere 1877 F W. Rudler *Earthquake* in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 620/1 The points at which a *wave-shell reaches the surface form a curve which is conveniently called a coseismal line. 1881 *Nature* 18 Aug. 359/2 Helmholtz . has constructed a new instrument, the *wave-siren 1890 S P Thompson in *Nature* (1891) 15 Jan. 250/2 Dr. Koenig had recourse to the wave-siren, an earlier invention of his own 1877 W. H White *Naval Archit.* VI. 212 In considering the sufficiency of the range of the curve of stability for any vessel, it is desirable to regard it as abridged by this 8 or 10 degrees, in order to allow for the *wave-slope. 1833 MacCullagh *Collected Works* (1880) 34 In this theory, the surface of waves, or the *wave surface, is a geometrical surface used to determine the directions and velocities of refracted or reflected rays, being the surface of a sphere in a singly refracting medium, a double surface, [etc.] 1860 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1891) IV 420 Some very beautiful results in relation to the Wave Surface have been recently obtained by Herr Zech. 1910 S P Thompson *Ld. Kelvin* II. xx. 820 Stokes has found by minute experiment that the Huygens wave surface is most accurately obeyed by light. 1886 *Encycl. Brit* XXI. 66/2 His [J. Scott Russell's] observations led him to propose and experiment on a new system of shaping vessels, which is known as the *wave system. 1833 MacCullagh *Collected Wks* (1880) 34 On the *Wave Theory of Light. 1873 Cooke *Chem.* 22, I cannot agree with those who regard the wave theory of light as an established principle of science. 1897 E. L Nichols & Franklin *Elem. Physics* III 12 A periodic disturbance sends out what is called a *train of waves*, each one of which is exactly like its forerunner Graphic representation of *wave trains. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Wave-trap* (Hydraulic Engineering), a widening inwards of the sides of piers, to afford space for storm-waves which roll in at the entrance to spread and extend themselves. 1893 Sloane *Electr. Dict.*, *Wave Winding*, a method of winding disc and drum armatures 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xlviii. I. 228 The very roiall robe made . after the manner of water-chamlot in *wave worke [L. *togam undulatam*].

† **Wa·vé**, *a Her. Obs.* [Hybrid f Wave *sb.* + AF suffix *-é*, after *undé*.] = Wavy. Cf. Undee, Undé.

1513, 1688 [see Undee]. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 26 Crosse taue, checkey, waue. 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. x. 249 Three Barres wave. 1680 Sir G. Mackenzie *Sci. Her.* VII. 26 The Drummonds bear three faces *undé* or *wavé*. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/4 Two pair of Gold Buckles, dented and wave.

Wave (wēv), *v.* Inflected **waved, waving.** Also ?4 *Sc.* vaf, wayve. [OE. *wafian* (twice, in sense 6), corresp. formally to MHG. (and rare mod.G.) *waben* (see Grimm s.v. *wabbeln*) to wave, undulate; the Teut. root **wab-* is found in ON. *vafa* wk. masc doubt, uncertainty, and in Waver vb and the cognates there mentioned; the ablaut-variants **web-*, **wēb-* occur in G. *wehen* to wave, move about (cf. Weave *v.*², Weve *v.*), which, however, is believed to be partly a dial. form of MHG. *wēwen* (mod.G. *wehen*) to wave, flutter, etc.; and in ON. *vāfa* to swing, vibrate.

It is not always possible to distinguish between this vb. and the obsolete Waive *v.*²; the two approximate or coincide in some of their senses, and in some dialects and periods were identical in sound.]

I To move to and fro or up and down.

*Of involuntary movement.

1. *intr.* Of a thing having a free end: To move to and fro, shake or sway in the air by the action of the wind or breeze.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 245 The discurrouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the wynd vafand [*v.r.* wawand, waiuand]. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* iv. 14 As with the wynd wavis the wickir, [So] wavis [*v.rr.* wannis, wavers] this warldis vanite. 1513 Berners *Froiss.* I. cxli. 50 b/2 Whanne those fotemen..sawe the baners and standerdes waue with the wynde. 1577 Kendall *Flowers Epigr.* 73 His crisped locks wavde all behinde. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 173 Sound Trumpets, let our bloody Colours waue, And either Victorie, or else a Graue 1671 Milton *Samson* 718 Like a

stately Ship With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Sails fill'd, and streamers waving 1713 POPE *Windsor For* 350 High in the midst (His sea green mantle waving with the wind), The god appear'd 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III XXV, No banner waved on Cadross gate 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, Dresses rustled, feathers waved, and jewels sparkled. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* II III I. XII § 5 The bending trunk, waving to and fro in the wind above the waterfall. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 7 It was then that the flag of England began to wave over every sea. 1884 BIBLE (R.V.) *Judges* IX 9 But the olive tree said unto them, Should I leave my fatness and go to wave to and fro over the trees?

fig. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Mrs. Eliz. Wheeler* Poet. Wks. (1915) 207 In bloome of Peach, and Roses bud, There waves the Streamer of her blood

† **b.** *To wave in the wind*: to be hanged. (Cf. WAG *v.* 3 d.) *Obs.*

a 1533 BERNERS *Huon* XVI. 43 Or it be nyght, I shall cause thee to wane in the wynde.

c Of long hair. To hang down loose. *poet.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1493 And view him sitting in the house, ..And on his shoulders waving down those locks. 1767 M. BRUCE *Last Day* Poems (1796) 129 His golden hair Wav'd on his shoulders.

d. *trans.* Of the wind, etc.: To cause (a thing) to sway or move to and fro.

1602 KYD *Span. Trag.* III XII A, Behold a man hanging, and tottering, and tottering, as you know the winde will waue a man. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. XXX, Beneath a bright acacia's shadowy hair, Waved by the wind amid the sunny noon. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* X, The wind waved my long curls 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XI, No sound was heard save that of the night wind, when it waved the tattered banners which were the tapestry of the feudal hall.

† **2.** *intr.* To move to and fro restlessly or uncertainly; to waver. *Obs.*

1406 HOCCLEVE *I a Male Regle* 399 And whil my breeth may in my body waue, To recorde it vnnethe I may souffyse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI 59 [This would] Quhair fortoun evir, as so, dissavis With fickyndly smylingis of ane hue, Quhais fals behechtis as wind hyne wavis 1508 [see 1 above]. 1628 [see WAVING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1665 [see WAVING *vbl. sb.* 1].

† **b.** To move to and fro unsteadily on its base or (of a person) on the feet; to totter. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Vacillo*, to moue inconstantly, to wagge or waue, to be vnstable, or vnsure. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. V. 645 As an Infant which the Nurse lets go To goe alone, waves weakly to and fro. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod* XV. 18. 445 [Vatablus renders the verb by] *vacillabant*, they waued. 1609 LD. BROOKE *Mustapha* IV. IV, CHORUS IV, Thus reeles our present State, And her foundation waues.

† **c.** Of a floating body: To move restlessly by the impulse of the air or water. Also, To hover about in the air. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXVI 94 b, The Ghoasts of them whose liues they had rauished from then bodies, wauing before their eyes. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 148 And let som strange mysterious dream, Wave at his Wings in Aery stream. *c* 1639 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI 429 They waving up and down the Seas, upon the Ocean Main *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. XIX. 32 Those, that have their heads lightly ballasted .are like buys [buoys] in a barrd Port, waving perpetually up and down. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 538 Int'rest that waves on Party-colour'd wings.

† **d.** *To wave oneself*: ? to give oneself up to the motion of the water In quot. *fig. Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. I X When a Rich Crowne ha's newly kiss'd the Temples of a gladded King, where he finds all things in a golden swimme, . hee carelesly waues himselfe in the swelling plenty.

† **3.** Of a person: To be restless in mind; to alternate between different opinions or courses of action; to vacillate, waver. Said also of the mind, will, etc. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) 267 'Ye wete wel, lady, eke', quod I, 'that I have not..with the wethercocke waved' 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. I. A v, Thy mynde it waues and wagges, And wisheth after greater things. 1582 T. WATSON *Pass. Cent. Love* V Poems (Arb.) 42, I waue in doubt what helpe I shall require, In Sommer freeze, in winter burne like fire 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V. xlii. § 5 The truth is they waue in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolued what to thinke, speake or write. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 19 If he did not care whether he had their loue or no, hee waued indifferently, 'twixt doing them neythet good, nor harme. 1611 [see WAVING *ppl. a.* 2] 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XVI 46 Variety, in any thing, distracteth the minde, and leaues it waving in a dubious trouble. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II III, I ii, Thus waves the mind in things of greatest weight 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 62 The court waved between these two factions.

4. Of water, the sea: To move in waves, undulate.

1530 PALSGR. 772/2, I wave, as the see dothe. *Je vague* After a storme the see waveth. 1552 HULOET, Waue as water doth in tempest, *Fluctuo.* 1587 [see WAVING *vbl. sb.* 2] *c* 1797–1804 W. BLAKE *Poet. Wks* (1919) 366 Wave freshly, clear waters, flowing around the tender grass. 1820 [see WAVING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* IV. 63 Water is that which waves, undulates.

b. *transf.* Of a crowd. To move to and fro restlessly in a body.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pompeius* (1595) 708 Pompey.. perceiuing .that his owne battell on the other side waued vp and downe disorderly, as men vnskilfull in warres 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. xl. 23 Galba was driuen to and fro with the crowde of the companie, as it waued vp and downe [*L. vario turbæ fluctuantis impulsu*]. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Ir. Rebellion* 25 The people..continued waving up and down the streets. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 387 He was still speaking, when the crowd began suddenly to wave and shift.

c. Of a field of corn, etc.; To undulate like the waves of the sea.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 981 As when a field Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends Her bended Grove of ears 1720 POPE *Iliad* XX 78 The forests wave, the mountains nod around 1725 — *Odyss.* IX 124 With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 20 Regions smiling with pleasure and waving with fertility. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 313 The lands, where lately wav'd The golden harvest. *a* 1830 H. C[OLERIDGE] 171 The whole place waved with we[alth] .. by undulations of surface. 1834 RUSKIN *Months* III, Rejoice! ye fields, rejoice! and wave with gold 1851 J. H. GURNEY *Hymn*, Fan waved the golden corn In Canaan's pleasant land

† **5.** *intr.* To turn aside. Also *trans* To move (a person) aside. *To wave one's way* ? to take a divergent route. [But this may belong to WAIVE *v.*[1]]

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 206 b, The kynges train waued on the leste hande, to geue the Frenche kyng and his train the right hande 1642 WOTTON *Buckingham* in *Reliq. W.* (1651) 109 Notwithstanding all which importunity, he resolved not [ed. 1642 *omits* not] to wave his way upon this reason; .that if..he should but once by such a diversion make his Enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never hve without. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. XVIII 381 Æschilus..was brained by a Tortoise which an Eagle let fall upon it. Some men .would perhaps from hence confute the opinion of Copernicus, never conceiving how the motion of the earth below should not wave him from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the ayre above.

† **b.** Of the sun: To decline. *Obs. rare.*

1615 KYD *Span. Trag.* I. II. 83 Till, Phœbus waning to the western deepe, Our Trumpeters were chargde to sound retreat.

** Of voluntary movements.

† **6.** *intr.* To make a movement to and fro (with the hands). Only *OE.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* XXVII 151 Þeah þe man wafige wundorlice mid handa ne bið hit þeah bletsung buta he wyrce ænne þare halgan rode. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 318 Ymbfo hine [a dung beetle] mid twam handum wafa mid þinum handum swiþe & cweð þriwa Remedium facio [etc.]

† **7.** To make motions (with the uplifted hands or with something held in the hands) by way of signal. Chiefly *Naut.* (Cf. WEAVE *v.*[2]) *Obs.*

Cf. the OE. sense 6, which may possibly have survived unrecorded to the 16 c.

1513 ECHYNGHAM in *Lett. & Papers War France* (1897) 148 He sayth he see my lord Admirall wayvyng with his handes and cryeng to the galeye: 'Comme aboide ogay ne!' *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 30 Wee might discerne..two or three with a flagg of truce, wavinge unto us that it might be lawfull to com and speake with us. 1622 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. III 12 He did keepe The Decke, with Gloue, or Hat, or Handkerchife, Still wauing. 1622 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. I. C 2 b, A Bloody arme it is, that holds a pine Lighted, aboue the Capitoll. And, now, It waues vnto vs. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea mans Dict* 114 *Waving* is making a signe for a ship, or boate, to come towards them, or else to goe from them, as the signe is made, either towards or from-wards the ship.

† **b.** *trans.* To signal to (a person). Chiefly *Naut* (Cf. WEAVE *v.*[2]) *Obs.*

1555 W. TOWRSON in *Hakluyt* (1599) II. II. 33 We misti usted some knauery, and being waued by them to come a shoare, yet we would not. *Ibid.*, Certaine Negroes, waued vs with a white flagge, but we .would not stay. *Ibid* 34 A great soit came downe to the water side, and waued vs on shoare with a white flagge. *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl Soc.) 4 Our Generall commaunded to wave them, and halinge them made them know their dwtie unto our English collers by vailinge theire topsailes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. IV. 61 Looke with what courteous action It wafts [Qos. 1603–4 waues] you to a more remoued ground. *Ibid.* 68 It waues me forth againe; I le follow it. 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Descr. New Eng* (Arb.) 225 We were haled by two West Indy men: but when they saw vs waue them for the King of France, they gaue vs their broad sides. 1627 — *Sea Gram.* xiii. 60 He waues vs to to lee-ward with his drawne sword.

† **8.** To move to and fro or up and down regularly or rhythmically.

a. *intr.* To move the wings up and down in or as in flight. Said also of the wings. Also *trans.*, to actuate or flap (the wings) in or as in flight. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Than with her wynges she fanneth & waveth vnto she haue kyndled in them fyre 1584–7 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 165 The Bird[s]..beeing young, seeing the olde ones through age growen so weake, as they are not able to waue their wings, carrie them .on their backs 1657 [see WAVING *vbl. sb.* 5] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 476 Those wav'd thir limber fans For wings. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 68 Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. 1728 — *Dunc* IV 422 Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silv'ry wing Waves to the tepid Zephyrs of the spring 1808 W. BLAKE *Poet. Wks* (1913) 145 Before her throne my wings I wave.

† **b.** *intr* To move the body from side to side. Also *refl.* (Cf. WEAVE *v* 2) *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 138 As fast as the bayte was to the rope and hooke, so fast is he also ensnared and tyed vnto it, which while hee waueth and strayneth to vnloose and breake, he weareth himselfe in vaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 649 A Snake..With curling Crest, and with advancing Head. Waving he rolls, and makes a winding Track. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Jan 1645 All the company fell a singing an Hebrew hymn waving themselves to and fro

† **c.** *transf.* To move (the head *up and down*) with a significant gesture; to incline (the head). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* II I. 93 At last, a little shaking of mine Arme: And thrice his head thus wauing vp and downe, He rais'd a sigh. 1607 — *Cor* III. ii. 77 Goe to them, with this Bonnet in thy Hand, Thy Knee bussing the stones'., wauing thy head. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Passport (Versailles)*, I see the injured spirit wave her head, and turn off silent from the author of her miseries

9 *trans* To move through the air with a sweeping gesture (the uplifted or extended arm or hand, or something held in the hand by one extremity, e.g. a wand, a hat, or something that flutters in the breeze, as a flag, a handkerchief), often as a sign of greeting or farewell, or as an expression of exultation; usually implying repeated movements to and fro or up and down.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II III. 175 And with his Hat, thus wauing it in scorne, I would be Consull, sayes he. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. III 6 *Pisa* It [i.e. his last speech] was his Queene, his Queene *Imo* Then wau'd his Handkerchiefe 1634, 1667, 1794 [see WAND *sb* 10] 1697 DRYDEN *Pers. Georg* IV. 513 At once she wav'd her Hand on either side, At once the Ranks of swelling Streams divide 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* V 7 Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan; Silence ensu'd 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 699 Maidens wave Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XIX, [He] waved his hand for him to leave the room. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* XX, Many sprung up and waved their arms in ecstasy 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 501 She, ending, waved her hands: Thereat the crowd Muttering, dissolved. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 385 Halifax sprang up and waved his hat. At that signal, benches and galleries raised a shout. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* VII, Sam only waved his hand in good-bye, and sped on across the plain 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* VI, He waved his white hands as if to brush aside all opposition.

b. of impersonal things personified; chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 193 And wave your tops, ye Pines, With every Plant, in sign of Worship wave 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I VI, Ye spreading boughs, that wave Your blossoms o'er the stream! 1783 CRABBE *Village* I 74 Above the slender sheaf, The slimy mallow waves her silky leaf. 1804 W. L. BOWLES *Spir. Discov.* II 271 Dark Lebanon Waved all his pines for thee. 1820 SHELLEY *Orpheus* 106 And cypresses that seldom wave their boughs. 1886 J. G. WOOD *Man & Handiwork* III. 31 Where the corn waves its yellow ear..

c. To brandish (a weapon).

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III I 109 And wauing our red Weapons o're our heads, Let's all cry Peace, Freedome, and Liberty. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. V. 9 Bastard Margarelon Hath Doreus prisoner, And stands Calussus-wise wauing his beame. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 728 King Helenus wav'd high the Thracian blade. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 363 By that dread name we wave the sword on high, And swear for her to live! 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXVIII, The sabre of Saladin left its sheath as lightning leaves the cloud It was waved in the air,—and the head of the Grand Master rolled to the extremity of the tent. 1869 W. S. GILBERT *'Bab' Ballads, Ben Allah Achmet* 56 'My rival!' shrieked the invalid, And drew a mighty sword and waved it. 1912 G. M. TREVELYAN *Garibaldi* VIII. 184 Men and women waved swords which they would never wield in earnest.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. VI. 74 Let him alone Or so many so minded, Wave thus to expresse his disposition, And follow Martius. *They all shout and wave their swords.*

d. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be moved to and fro. Of a weapon: To be brandished. † Also *trans*, to pass over (something) with a brandishing movement.

1605 *First Pt. Jeronimo* III. ii 105 See, a reuengfull sword Waues ore my head 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 304 Now wav'd thir fierie Swords, and in the Aire Made horrid Circles *Ibid.* XII. 643 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, Wav'd over by that flaming Brand. 1671 T. HUNT *Abecid. Scholast.* 90 Give a child as long as he will crave, and a dog as long as his tail will wave. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* XVII, The ladys handkerchief waved in token of encouragement and triumph. 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* VI, I see, too, the figures at the garden gate: my mother, with her face turned away, and her handkerchief waving.

† **e.** *trans.* In the Levitical law: To elevate and move from side to side (an oblation or *wave-offering*) before the altar. *Obs.*

First in Tindale, following Luther, who renders the verb by *weben*, and also has the compounds *webebrot, webebrust, webeopffer* = wave-loaf, -breast, -offering (see 13).

1530 TINDALE *Exod.* XXIX. 24 And put all apon the handes of Aaron and on the handes of his sonnes: and waue them in and out a waueoffrynge vnto the Lorde. — *Lev.* XIV. 21 Let him bringe one lambe for a trespaceoffrynge to waue it. [So 1535 COVERDALE; and all later versions.]

f. Occasional uses. Of a dog: To wag (his tail). Of a fish: To flap (a fin).

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. V. 321 The Devil stands like a Fawning Dog scratching and waving his Tail. 1883 E. W. GOSSE in *Longm. Mag.* I 559 Beneath the granite grey The sulky ferox lay And waved a fin

10. To signify (something) by a wave of the hand or arm. Also with dative of person.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. V, Perchance the maiden smiled to see Yon parting lingerer wave adieu. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 84 She spoke, and bowing waved Dismissal. 1874 *Sankey's Sacred Songs* (1878) 3 'Hold the Fort, for I am coming', Jesus signals still; Wave the answer back to heaven, 'By thy grace we will.' 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 16 From no far mound Waved salute a tall white figure. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* III, The women wept and laughed at the same time, and waved them welcome

b. To motion (a person, etc.) *aside, away, back, in, off* by a movement of the hand, etc.; also with preps. *from, over, to*, etc. Also *fig.*

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* LXXI, Waving them off with his hand, and calling softly to her as he went, he stole into the room. 1841 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* I. XI. 322 He waved me from him. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* (1901) I. I. 6 Michael took off his broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, and waving in the pack, cheered them to the echo. *Ibid.* 7 He presently had the old hounds at his heels, and hat in hand he waved them over the wall. 1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Ld. Oakburn's Dau.*

xxxvii, An attendant opened the door to see if anything might be wanted, but was waved away again 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* ix, 'There is a fire in the sitting-room', he said, closing the outer door and waving her along the hall. 1894 Mrs H. Ward *Marcella* II. 100 Marcella waved him aside and ran on 1914 H James in *Q Rev* Apr. 338 If we put ourselves questions we yet wave away doubts. 1916 W. Sanday *In View of End* 89 Hitherto the pacifist writings have been waved aside simply on the ground that they were pacifist

c. *intr.* To make a sign by a wave of the hand.

1803 *Edwin* I xiii. 205, I waved to the door, and in silence proceeded to the tyrant. 1847 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* xii, I retained my station when he waved to me to go, and announced —'I cannot think of leaving you, sir' 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I iv 8 Rapidly riding far away, She waved to me with her hand 1905 Mabel Barnes-Grundy *Vacill. Hazel* xvi 219 He looks very miserable and cold and pinched. Poor old Sammy! I must wave to him

d. *trans.* To mark (musical measures) by waving something.

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 804 All, to please The donna waving measures with her fan.

II. (From Wave *sb.*)

11. To ornament with an undulating design; to make (something) wavy in outline.

1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 9, vj Coueringe of Bardes of clothe of golde wherof three ar waved with clothe of golde. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 482 Arms forged of brass, and waved about with tin. 1652 Culpeper *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 137 Leaves a little unevenly waved sometimes about the edges. 1667 Milton *P. L* iv 306 Shee Her unadorned golden tresses wore Dissheveld, but in wanton ringlets wav'd As the Vine curles her tendrils. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vi 104 When one end of the Riglet you wave, is with the Vice Screwed to the plain side of the Rack. *Ibid.* 105 The Riglet will on its upper side receive the form of the several waves on the under side of the Rack, and also the form or Molding that is on the edge of the bottom of the Iron and so at once the Riglet will be both Molded and waved 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 394 The lower part of which Chappel is cover'd with large Tiles of Porphiry wav'd, and painted with Flowers. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Wave*, to fashion, or make like the waves of the Sea; as watered Silks or Stuffs are. 1733 *School of Miniature* 39 Finish by fine thin Strokes, waving and curling them according to the turn of the Hair. 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 763 Strokes following the same direction, but gently waved. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. & Studies* 319 A head dress of eastern fashion, raised and waved and rounded in the likeness of a sea-shell 1888 Sweet *Hist. Eng Sounds* § 221 Earlier in the [12th] century they began to wave and lengthen the top tags of *r, n, h,* etc 1909 *Daily Chron* 1 Oct. 7/4 Hair that has been waved by hot irons till it is broken and irregular

12 *intr.* To undulate in form or outline.

1789 J. Williams *Min. Kingd.* I. 108 The horizontal coals . are found to wave considerably in several places. 1795 Anderson *Narr. Embassy China* 73 Its [*sc.* the river's] course waves in the finest meanders 1796 W. H. Marshall *W Eng* II 84 A slip or coomb, of water formed land, waving with the stream. 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. § 121 From this, and in subordination to this, waved the arch and sprang the pinnacle. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II. ix, Now and then the type waves up and down before her like the furrows of a ploughed field; but she reads on

III. 13. The verb-stem in combination, in the names of the several offerings which, according to the Levitical law, were 'waved' (see 9 e) by the priest when presented in sacrifice, as **wavebreast, -loaf, -offering, -sheaf**; also **wave-bread**, a mod. synonym of *wave-loaf.*

1530 Tindale *Lev* vii 30 Euen the fatt apon the brest he shall bringe with the brest to waue it a waueoffrynge before the Lorde *Ibid.* 34 For the wauebrest and the heueshulder I haue taken of the children of Israel. *Ibid.* xxiii 17 And ye shall brynge out of youre habitacions two waueloaues. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* xxiii. 15 From the nexte daye after the Sabbath, whan ye brought ye Waueshefe [1530 Tindale, the sheffe of the waueoffrynge]. 1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* vi. ii 268 These two words, Thenuphoth, and Therumoth, both signifie shake-offrings, heaue-offrings, or waue offrings. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 297 Which with the wave-bread and the heave shoulders the priest afterwards took as his own perquisites

Wave, obs form of Waif *sb* 1, Waive *v.*1, *v.*2

Wave, obs pa t of Weave *v.*1

Waved (wēivd) *ppl. a.* [f. Wave *v.* + -ed 1]

1 Having the form of waves, presenting a wavy outline or appearance, undulating, undulated.

a *gen.*

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii 86 In the hole is laied good store of wood, whereon is raised gallantly a waued roofe 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iii iv *Captains* 114 A large Cave, . Whose waved Seeling, . The Nymphs rarely had imbost With Pearls and Rubies 1768 Boswell *Corsica* 1 (ed 2) 25 A rich waved country reaches along the east and south coasts to Bonifaccio. 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* I. 61 This surface is gently waved, rising with a varied swell from a small hollow, or valley. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Aug 116/4 Advt., Crinoline—The Patent Ondina, or Waved Jupon, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Waved Wheel.* The edge of the wheel is waved or convoluted so that as it revolves it imparts a lateral oscillation to an arm, pitman, or what not. 1890 Hessels *Corpus Gloss.* Introd. p. xi, [The letter] l, with a waved stroke through it, indicates uel.

b. of hair, etc.

1863 'Holme Lee' *A Warleigh* III 58 Her hat in her lap, and her waved brown hair uncovered 1884 McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 6 Take some hairs and some fibres of South Down wool and hold them together. The hair will hang straight and smooth, the wool will be curly, something like a corkscrew, and will have a waved appearance. 1913 *Play Pictorial* No. 138, p. vi/2 The waved hair is drawn smoothly back from the forehead.

c. *Her* = Undee, Wavé, Wavy.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II iii. 44 Of these [Lines] some are Waued. 1680 Sir G. Mackenzie *Sci Her* 26 Waved is so call'd, from the waves of the Sea, which it represents, and is therefore called *undé*, and is used for signifying that the Bearer got his Arms for service done at sea *Ibid* 44 A cross waved. *Crux undosa.* 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* I, Waved or Wavy

d. Of a sword, dagger, etc: Having the edge undulated. Also in *Her.*

1688 Holme *Armoury* III xviii. (Roxb) 126/1 He beareth Azure, a waved sword, or a sword waved, or wavey 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II Gloss., *Waved Sword*, by some erroneously called a flaming sword. 1855 tr *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* p xxxv, Malay knife, blade waved.

2 Having undulated markings. Of silk, etc. = Watered. Also in comb † *waved-wise* adv.

1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 14 Gardyd abowtes with clothe of golde wavyd wyse. 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xlviii I. 228 The waved water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing. 1667 Milton *P. L* vii 406 Fish through Groves Of Coral stray, or sporting with quick glance Show to the Sun their wav'd coats dropt with Gold. 1711 *Fr Bk. Rates* 378 Camblets, watered and not watered, waved, and not waved.

3. *Bot., Zool.,* and *Min.* Undulate; having a wavy form or texture; having wavy markings.

1664 Power *Exp Philos* I 6 The Gray, or Horse-Fly Her eye is of a semisphæroidal figure, black and waved 1776 J. Lee *Introd Bot.* Expl. Terms 379 *Flexuosus*, waved, bent backwards and forwards from Bud to Bud. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 673 Leaves waved at the edge 1822 J Parkinson *Outl Oryctol.* 187 The hinge without tooth, waved and rather sinuous and unequal. 1841 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) II. 277 The sepals and petals are very linear and waved 1843 Humble *Dict Geol. etc* (ed 2), *Waved*, In botany, applied to the margins of leaves, when bordered alternately with numerous minute segments of circles and angles In entomology, applied to insects when the margin of the body is marked with a succession of arched incisions. 1845 A. Gray *Bot Text-bk* (ed 2) 122 A slightly waved or sinuous margin is said to be *repand.* 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 276 Lobes of lower lip subequal, waved and toothed.

b. In specific names of animals, plants, etc.

1668 Charlton *Onomast* 130 *Raia Undulata*..the waved Scate 1681 Grew *Museum* I § vi. ii 147 The Great Waved-Muscle is commonly found in the Red-Sea. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 397 Aster Undulatus. *Waved Star Wort* 1824 R K Greville *Flora Edin* 20 *Aira flexuosa*, Waved Hair-grass 1832 Rennie *Consp Butterfl. & Moths* 139 The Waved Carpet (*Emmelesia sylvata*, Stephens)

Comb 1796 Marshall *Planting* II. 66 The Curled Cistus, or Waved-leaved Rock Rose.

4. Moved in waves.

1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 187 'Tis the deep music of the rolling world Kindling within the strings of the waved air Æolian modulations.

5. Held aloft and moved to and fro

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I iii, A burly middle-aged figure gesticulating with raised arms and waved umbrella in mid road 1892 F. Tennyson *Daphne* 3 Beeches swung their heads Before the waved banners of the winds 1916 Bayfield tr. *Ovid's Met.* XI in *19th Cent.* May 1013 She. was the first to see Her lord..Who with waved hand made signal, and her own She waved in answer.

Wavel (wēivl), *v. Sc.* Also 7 waivle, weavle, 9 wavle. [Freq. of Wave *v.*: see -el]

† **1.** *intr.* 'To move backwards and forwards, to wave' (Jam. 1808). *Obs.*

a 1689 W. Cleland *Poems* (1697) 107 He making Hands, and Gown, and sleeves wavel, Half Singing vents this Reavel Ravel.

† **b.** *trans.* To twist (the mouth). *Obs.*

1654 Sir A. Johnston (Ld. Wariston) *Diary* (S. H S) II. 277 Folks observing in the kirk my wagging my head and weavling my mouth in the singing

2. To stagger

[1638: cf. *ppl. a.* below] 1896 J. J H. Burgess *Lowra Bigtan* 56 (E. D D) So up he waavles to da door.

3. ? To embroider with a wavy pattern.

a 1844 W. Miller in A. Whitelaw *Scot. Song* 536 His coat's o' glowin' ruddy brown, and wavilet wi' gold.

Hence **Wa'velled** *ppl. a.* ? twisted; **Wa'velling** *ppl. a.*

1638 Sir A Johnston (Ld Wariston) *Diary* (S. H S) I 383 Using al and only his aum means, without waivling steps to byrods and bypayths, they may find that spuit within telling them realy and sensibly This is not the way, walk not in it 1886 J. J H Burgess *Shetland Sk* 30 He's sic a wavlit ill-vyndid lookin' objec', nae manly wy wi him ava

Waveless (wēivles), *a.* [f. Wave *sb* + -less] Having no waves or undulation, not agitated or disturbed by waves. Also *fig.*

? *a* 1597 Peele *David & Bethsabe* (1599) B j b, Thy body smoother then this wauelesse spring. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II 127 In the waveless mirror of his mind 1804 Grahame *Sabbath* 212 A waveless lake, In which the wintry stars all bright appear 1818 Shelley *Eugan. Hills* 91 Beneath is spread like a green sea The waveless plain of Lombardy 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Fragm. Westm. Abbey* 12 Above each knightly stall Unmoved, the banner'd blazonry hung waveless as a pall. 1872 M Collins *Two Plunges for Pearl* III 166 Lotos islands in a waveless bay. 1887 G. W. Cable *Grande Pointe* v. in *Century Mag.* Mar. 668/1 Their delicately pencilled brows, their dark, waveless hair 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* xii, Waveless uniformity, not to say monotony, of existence.

Hence **Wa'velessly** *adv.*

1819 *Blackw Mag* VI 136 Wavelessly the river spread Its silver mirror. 1845 Jane Robinson *Whitehall* III, So placidly and wavelessly the winds of passion or guilt glide past the waters of time

Wavelet (wēivlet). [f. Wave *sb.* + -let.] A little wave, a ripple.

1813 Shelley *Q Mab* VIII 74 Like the vague sighings of a wind at even, That wakes the wavelets of the slumbering sea 1856 Geo. Eliot *Scenes Cler. Life, Amos Barton* II, The head, with its thin wavelets of brown hair, indents the little pillow 1873 Black *Pr Thule* v 77 The white wavelets that were breaking on the beach

b. *transf* and *fig*

c 1810 Coleridge in *Lit Rem* (1838) III 360 You only hide it by foam and bubbles, by wavelets and steam clouds, of ebullient rhetoric 1874 H R Reynolds *John Baptist* 1 3 The transcendent Intelligence which presides over the law and measure of every wavelet of the universal energy 1879 Macdonald *P Faber* I vi 61 Slowly she rose through a sky freckled with wavelets of cloud.

Wa've-like, *a* and *adv.* [f. Wave *sb* + -like.]

A *adj* Resembling a wave, or what pertains to a wave.

1685 Boyle *Effects of Motion* III (1690) 18, I see no necessity of having recourse to any thing but the wave-like motion of the Air for the production of our Phænomenon 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 468 The wave like motion of the ground during earthquakes 1887 T. Stevens *Around World on Bicycle* I 3 The wave like macadam abruptly terminates, and I find myself on a common dirt road 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXV 124 Every now and then a wave-like movement is seen to traverse through them

B *adv.* After the manner of a wave or waves.

1872 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 215 The dark solid wall of the enemy's infantry rolled, wave-like against this position. 1884 J. Payn *Lit Recoll* 33 When I think of that inimitable scene, the humour of it sweeps wavelike over all.

Wa've-line.

1. *Ship-building* An outline recommended by some naval architects for the hull of a vessel as facilitating movement through the waves.

1846 *Mechanic's Mag.* 24 Oct. 391 What is the wave line? According to its ingenious author, Mr J. Scott Russell, it differs from an ordinary ship's bow in this, that it is gently hollower than such a bow towards the cutwater, and a little rounder towards the greatest breadth'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 The wave line theories..had been adopted.

2 *Physics.* The path of a wave of light, sound, etc.; also, the graphic representation of the path

1888 Rutley *Rock forming Min* 30 They are thrown into a wave line through the successive vibration of the other particles from the line of rest. *Ibid.* 31 The wave-line is just half a wave-length.

3. Each of the lines or furrows produced by the action of the waves on a sandy beach.

1891 *Century Dict*

Wavellite (wēlvĕlait). *Min.* [Named 1805 after Dr W. *Wavel* its discoverer: see -ite.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium, found in globular aggregates with a radiated structure.

1805 *Phil Trans.* XCV 162. 1822 G. Young *Geol. Surv. Coast Yorks.* (1828) 129 Silky crystals, resembling wavellite. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 818/1.

† **Wavenger.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 vau-, 6 wauengeour, 9 waff-, whuffingor, waifinger. [App. f. Waif *sb.* after *messenger, passenger, scavenger,* etc]

1 *Sc.* A vagabond. Also *attrib.*

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 235/1 To cause idlill men vauengeouris to laubour for lair leuing. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi 17 [Shall it be] lefull till a wauengeour strangeir Me and my realm betrump on this maneir. *Ibid.* XII. v. 49 Follow me Quham now 3on vauengeour, 3on ilk stranger, Affrays so.

2. *dial* A stray animal, estray.

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Waifinger*, an estray. *a* 1864 R. B. Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss., Wayfinger*, stray cattle.

Waver (wēivəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 6 wayver, weaver, 6–8 waiver. [Of obscure origin: the early forms do not favour derivation from Wave *v.* Possibly f. Waive *v.*1, in the sense 'to leave untouched'.] A young tree left standing when the surrounding wood is felled

1555 *Anc. Deed C* 7700 (P R O.), The said Luke shall leave . standynge .all suche wayuers of oke and asshe that be vnder the compace of twelue ynches in thyknesse. 1590 W. Wyrr *Symbol.* § 267 (§ 406) Except the land and soile of the same woodes and vnderwoodes, and also wayuers called standers of &c. 1595 *Holmesfield Court Rolls* in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., That no persone or persons within this manor shall cutt vpp or carry away any of the lorde's woodes..vpon payne of every burden of greene wood vjd. and every weaver xij d and every burden of dry wood being hedgwood iij d. 1597 *Ibid.*, Every weaver or poole. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* xxvii. 71 It is a very ordinary Copse which will not afford three or four Firsts, that is, Bests, fourteen Seconds, twelve Thirds, eight Wavers, &c. according to which proportions the sizes of young Trees in Copsing are to succeed one another. 1768 Waiver [see Tiller *sb.*2 2] 1800 J Tuke *Agric. N. Riding Yorks* 186 Leaving at certain distances, when the timber and under-wood are cut down, the thriving young trees, which so left, are very properly called *wavers*, from their being agitated by every breeze. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Waver (wēivəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. Wave *v.* + -er 1.]

† **1.** One who vacillates. *Obs.*

1667 Waterhous *Fire Lond.* 189 No waver in Judgment, have I, through Gods mercy, ever been.

2. One who waves, or causes to undulate, swing, or flutter.

1835 T. Mitchell *Aristoph. Acharn.* 1059 *note*, Groupes of tumblers, jugglers, ball players, and wavers of the torch. 1860 W. G. Clark in Galton *Vac. Tour.* (1861) 46 The wavers of flags, and the brandishers of daggers 1869 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xiii (1872) 91 The house tops..burst into a snow storm of waving handkerchiefs, and the wavers of the same mingled their cheers with those of the masses below.

†3. A name for the star Fomalhaut in the constellation Piscis Australis. *Obs.*

1556 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* IV. 267 [*marg.*] The Wauer.

4. *Printing.* See quots Also *waver roller*.

1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract Print* 471 Next set in their places the wavers and the inkers 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIII 706/1 As the carriage returns, this strip of ink is distributed on the inking table by rollers placed diagonally across the machine The diagonal position gives them a waving motion, hence they are called *wavers* 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Waver rollers*, rollers which distribute ink on the ink table in a diagonal direction *Wavers*, short term for 'waver rollers'.

5. An implement for making the hair wavy.

1895 *Army & Navy Stores List* 15 Sept. 180/2 Hair Wavers Price per box, containing 5 wavers, 0/8½ 1909 *Daily Chron* 1 Oct 7/4 These wavers may be left in the slightly dampened hair for an hour or two, and the result will be a soft, natural-looking wave.

Waver (wē·vəɹ), *sb.*[3] [f. WAVER *v.*] The act or condition of wavering.

a. In physical sense, a flutter or trembling

1826 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 90 No a bit butterflee on its silent waver, meeting the murmur of the straight fatwaid bee 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 237 Here and there a little gap revealed a Hobbema-like scene of sunny distance, whose clearness was unbroken by the waver of a single leaf. 1891 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Sydneyside Sav.* xii, Sitting square, without the slightest waver or tremble in her saddle 1918 MERRICK *When Love flies* iv. 44 She sat watching the waver of the candles in the draught

b. A condition of vacillation or faltering. † *In a waver* (obs.), *on* or *upon the waver*, in uncertainty or unsteadiness; inclining now this way, now that.

1519 HORMAN *Vulgaria* 57 b, I stande in doubte or in a wauer *Anceps sum concilii* 1806 HENRY SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 61 His reason was on the waver *a* 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) I. xii. 167 His regret to leave the coppers he touch'd in his present service, and his inclination to embrace the brazier's offer, kept him upon the waver, like an ass between two bundles of hay 1864 SHERMAN *Let.* 31 Dec (1894) 241 Not a waver, doubt, or hesitation when I order, and men march to certain death without a murmur if I call on them. 1865 MRS. H. WOOD *Mildred Arkell* xlvii, 'Does she mean to accept him?' asked Travice 'Well, she's on the waver. She does not dislike him, and she does not particularly like him.'

Waver (wē·vəɹ), *v.* Also 4 wever, 4–5 *Sc.* wayver, wafer, 4–6 *Sc.* vaver, 4–7 *Sc.* wawer, 5 wavere, wavur, wafyr, 6 wavor, *Sc.* vaifer, 7 wavour. [ME. *waver*, *wever* = MHG. *wabern*, mod.G (now dial.) *wabern*, *weben* to move about, ON. *vafra* to move unsteadily, flicker (cf. *vafrloge* flickering flame), Norw. *vavra* to go to and fro, stagger; a frequentative f. Teut. root **wab-*: see WAVE *v.*

Shoreham's *neverinde* (*c* 1315, sense 5) shows that the word in the south at least is native English (cf. OE. *wæfre* unsteady, also nimble), it is possible that in the north the word may partly represent an adoption of ON. *vafra*, but the supposition is not necessary.]

I. Intransitive.

†1. To go about or travel at random or without fixed destination; to wander, rove. Also with adv., as *about Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 41 The sleuth-hund maid stynting thar, And vaueryt [*v.r.* waweryt] lang tyme to and fra *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXV (*Julian*) 287 Waferand fra place to place *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 490 Þat waxed so pure at þu wavurd about here & þer *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 283 He saw mony rout Off wyld bestis wauerand in wode and playne 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 411/1 To Wavere Aboute (*v.r.* Wafyr Abowt), *vagari* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 70 Quha ar vnberest a hundreth 3eir man byde, Wauerand and wandrand by this bankis syde 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* C 1, There were two Channels..where through the fishermen did wander and wauer vp to Norwitch and diuers parts of Suffolke and Norfolke

†b. To stray *from*. *Obs*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Bk. Knighthood* Wks (S.T.S.) II. 6 He slepit apon his palfray, and waverit fra his folk out of the hye way. 1599 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 204 The said Thomas hes bene accusit of..wavering oftentymes fra his wyff, bairnis, and famelie. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Quon Attach.* x. 78 Gif he .sall sweare that, that beast did waver away from him.

2. To sway to and fro, as if in danger of falling; to reel, stagger, totter Now *rare* (cf. 5 d, 7).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8266 All in wer for to walt, wayueronde he sote *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447/2 Schoggyn, schakyn, or waveryn, *vacillo*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 10 Bot ay his ane fute did wawer, He stackerit lyk ane strummall awer 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi (1883) I. 95 Oza, for puttyng his hande to the holy shryne that was called *Archa federis*, though it were wauerynge and in daunger to fall, yet was he stryken of god. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 142 When they [*sc.* the Fins] are cut off, it [*sc.* the Body of the Fish] wavers to and fro 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIII. 298 She was evidently in a condition of great suffering, and Tom often heard her praying, as she wavered and trembled, and seemed about to fall down.

3. To swing or wave in the air; to float or flutter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 518/2 Wawyn, or wauervn, yn a myry totyr, *oscillo*. *c* 1514 BARCLAY *Eclogue* III, Sometime must thou stoupe unto a rude vilayne Calling him master,.. Although thou would see him waver in a bande. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Matt.* VIII. 28–32 The byrdes fleyng and wauoring in the ayer 1574 T. HILL *Art Garden*, *Weather* viii. 72 The kytes playing and wauering about in the aire. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. 136 Two Lions came running with their shaggy lockes wauering about their shoulders. 1726–30 THOMSON *Winter* 230 Thro' the hush'd air the whitening shower descends, At first thin-wavering. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, He could discern a figure wavering and struggling as it hung suspended above the heads of the multitude 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 64 On their curls From the high tree the blossom waveiing fell 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 252 Lo! down wavei clustering ringlets Round a soft and gentle face! 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 689 Huge butterflies wavered about the cactus plants

b. Phr. *To waver with* or *in the wind*? *Obs.*

c 1500 *Nut-brown Maid* 74 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 200 Wythout pytes, hanged to bee, and wauer wyth the wynde. 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxiii. 522 With baners and penons wauering with the wynde *a* 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 7 A rede waveringe with the wynde. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxxviii. 158 After this, hee went up and downe, wauering in the winde, tarryeng for the rest of the shippes 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 508 Soon fled the soul impure, and left behind The empty corse to waver with the wind 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xl, Here many an outlaw had wavered in the wind during the wars 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village, Country Barber* III. 165 A lank, long, stooping figure, which seemed wavering in the wind like a powder-puff

c. *transf.*

1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xxix, Now tumbling down, down, down, with a long shriek wavering after him, all the way. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 141 The wind in his raiment wavered

†4. Of water, waves: To surge. *Obs. rare.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. 1963 As rewaris reythe for ryyn wil lysse And wauer mare wilde þan wil a kyndly standande flude

5. Of persons, their sentiments, etc. To exhibit doubt or indecision; to change or vary; to fluctuate or vacillate (*between*); to falter in resolution or allegiance, to show signs of giving way

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 424 And þi bi-leaue of ihesu crist Iis nou al wenerinde 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 185 Mony ane hert sal vaverand [*v.r.* wawerand] be That semyt ete of gret bounte *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 2901 And thus I stood al in a rage With look cast fix in hir visage, Wavering as in a wene *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. 4338 He was curyousse in his stille, ..Mad in metyr meit his dyte, Latil or noucht neuir þe lesse Wauerande fra þe suythfastnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 518/2 Wauerou yn hert for vnstabylnesse, *inuto* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXV. 97 Þat he sette fully his hope in god, and not be dul in the feithe, ne wauere in the comavndementes of god. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* I. 6 But let hym axe in faythe and waver not [1611 nothing wauering] 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, That we his yongest chylden..sholde not wauer in our fayth 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 20, 21 Why art thou vexed? why doest thou wauer in & out? 1579 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 97 And nice affections wauering stood in doubt If best were as it was, or best without. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 43 They that wavered betweene warre and peace 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. 28 Vertue that wavers is not vertue 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 585 ¶ 8 Her Mind continued wavering about twenty Years longer between Shalum and Mishpach. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 603 While he was thus wavering between projects equally hopeless. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 355 The allegiance even of the bishops and the secular clergy to Rome had begun to waver 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 172 Only on one occasion..did the burgesses waver from their general support of the Crown 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. xi. 131 Many people had begun to waver in their allegiance. 1884 M. CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* VIII. (1902) 239 For a time opinions wavered which boundary to choose.

†b. Phr. *To waver as, like, with the wind.* Cf. 3 b.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 218 (Harl.) With that he cadger, wauering as the wind, Come rydand on the laid *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 13 Not common people onely, which wauer with the wynde, but wyse menne also 1565 B. GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* VII. A a vj b, And so corrupt the mindes Of rude vnskilfull common sort, that wauer lyke the wyndes. *a* 1825 *Child Noryce* I. in Child *Ballads* II. 266 Child Noryce is a clever young man, He wavers wi the wind.

†c. To hesitate *to* (do something) *Ob. rare.*

1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xv. 61, I shall not much waver to affirm, that [etc.]

d. Of a combatant, body of troops, line of battle: To become unsteady, flinch, give way.

1832 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* xlii, He wavered not a step; but, still striding over the body of the king, maintained his ground. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. XXVI. 213 The sustained fire of the Landsknechts threw their dense and unorganized masses into rapid confusion. As they wavered, Warwick's horse were in the midst of them. 1915 BUCHAN *Hist. War* IV. XXVI. 75 The line wavered and broke.

6. Of things (or a person as an unconscious agent): To change, vary, fluctuate.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 2 We englysshe men ben borne vnder the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is neuer stedfaste, but euer wauerynge. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 116 Thus the Englishe affaires within the realme began to wauer, and waxe variable. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 b, To suffer this gere to hange waueringe [L. *ut rem ita fluctuare sinat*] 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Nuto*, Victorie wauereth or flitteth betweene both vncertaynly. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, During the whole space of time just mentioned, Mr Benjamin Allen had been wavering between intoxication partial and intoxication complete 1859 DICKENS etc. *Haunted Ho.* iii. 14/1 He had a waistcoat that wavered in hue between a sunny buff and a stony drab 1922 *19th Cent.* Apr. 681 Among all Arabs succession is hereditary, but it wavers between the eldest son and the eldest male member of the family.

7. Of the voice, the eye, etc. (or a person with reference to these): To become unsteady; to shake, tremble, falter (through emotion or bodily weakness). †Of the wits: To become confused, reel.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr.* III. iii, Keep my wits Heaven, I feel 'em wavering, O God my head. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, 'No,' replied the old man, wavering in his voice, no less than in his manner. 1850 SUSAN WARNER *Wide World* xv, Miss Fortune's conscience must have troubled her a little, for her eye wavered uneasily 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. ix, Her voice wavers and breaks The tears well up into her eyes. 1883 A. K. GRIFFIN *A. Z.* IV. 65 His eye did not waver from its steady solemn look toward the door 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* etc. (1888) 45 The white hands wavered—the bright head drooped

8. Of light, shade, objects seen unsteadily or through a haze To flicker, quiver

1664 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* III. xiv. 227, I took two Triangular Glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same Posture, that the Iris it projected on the Floor might not Waver 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 129 The shadow of the flowers wavering I lovingly lower, trembled on her waist and still went wavering down. 1842— *Will Waterproof* 38 The gas-light wavers dimmer 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* XVII. (1856) 273 Tall palms and cocoas—their stems wavering in the thin haze 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 491/2 A little gleam wavered ahead on my right.

fig. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* IV. i. I. 217 It may serve to illustrate the extent to which, under the Roman empire, men's notions of mechanical relations became faint, wavered, and disappeared, if we observe the change which took place in architecture.

II. Transitive.

†9. *causal.* To cause to waver; to wave to and fro; to set in waving or fluttering motion; to render unsteady or unsteadfast. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. 798 Þus in seige a sote to se, Or do a dowde in dignyte, Sal ger standande statis stauer, And wil bathe wit and worschep wauer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 518/2 Wauerou, or mevyn or steryn, *agito*. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Armes* (S.T.S.) 227 Nocht gaynstandand that he be wauerit [*printed* wanerit] in his wit. 1561 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 148 Seeing he..showed himself so constant in religion, that neither the fear of his sovereign's indignation could wauer him, nor great promises win him 1583 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 683 Item, if the Admirall shall happen to hull in the night then to make a wauering light ouer his other light, wauering the light vpon a pole. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* (1821) 83 A third wauerd and wagled his head, like a proud horse playing with his bridle. 1822 *Courier* in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 510/2 Shot, shells, grape,..could not ..waver the line of the..infantry.

†10. To vacillate under, falter in resistance to. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1596 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* B 4 b, Th'vnconstant Barrons, wauering euery houre, The fierce encounter of this raging tyde.

Waver, var. WAIVER.

Waverer (wē·vərəɹ). [f. WAVER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who wavers; one who is undecided or vacillates in opinion or choice; one who falters in allegiance or hesitates to embrace a particular party or cause

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 89 But come young wauerer, come goe with me 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. XXVIII. 134, I went to Cloria, unto whom I discovered the desires of my waverer [orig. (1626) 744 *les desseins de cet inconstant*] 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 259 The wauerers thought it time to declare themselves. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 271 More than one waverer was kept steady by being assured in confident terms that a speedy restoration was inevitable. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 A section of waverers who have inclined lately to the Tory side.

b. *Hist.* The name given to a section of Peers who were willing to make terms with the Reform government of 1832 rather than wreck the Upper House.

1832 GREVILLE *Mem.* 27 Mar. (1874) II. 273, I have no doubt that all the ultras will be deeply mortified at the moderation of Lord Grey and of the Duke of Wellington, and at the success *so far* of 'the Waverers'. 1886 KEBBEL *Hist. Toryism* IV. 210 The second reading of the Bill had been carried in the Lords, with the help of the well-known 'Waverers', led by Lords Harrowby and Wharncliffe.

Wavering (wē·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb WAVER, in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 584 The hund alwais followit the kyng, And changit nocht for na parting, Bot ay followit the kyngis tras, But vauerynge, as he passit was †*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2224, I watte be thi wauerynge, thow willnez aftyre sorowe. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* VI. 12–16 Whan the people wer in a wauerynge and mammeryng what he was. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* E 3 b, Had you rested them on the true Rocke, they had beene rume-proofe; but now the rame wil rough-enter through the crannies of theyr wauering. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. § 8. 13 Massiue bodies haue certaine trepidations and wauerings before they fixe and settle *a* 1768 SPEKER *Serm.* (1770) IV. 2 Why this perpetual Wavering and Fluctuation, about the first thing, that you ought to fix. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXII, Had there been no pain to her friend, or reproach to herself, in the waverings of Harriet's mind, Emma would have been amused by its variations 1828–41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 120 The wavering of the English lines was now discernible by the Scottish soldiers 1831 AIKFORD in *Life* (1873) 68 Quick waverings about of bands of light such as take place in the Polar Auroras 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 443 The King's wavering between a course of clemency and one of rigour.

Wavering, *ppl. a.* [f. WAVER *v.* + -ING[2].]

†1. Wandering, vagrant. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 172 Thai saw on syde thre men cumand, Lik to licht men and vauerand. 1607 *N. Riding Rec., Q. Sess. Rec.* (1884) I. 91 Tho. Best of Wath, a wavering person, [presented] for three assaults on the Constable of Melmerby.

2. Tottering, shaking, faltering, reeling.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13546 And wayuerand, weike, [I] wan to the lond. 1569 ROEST tr. *J. van der Noot's Theat. Worldlings* 76 Theyr proude titles haue no sure foundation, but are buylded only vppon the wauerynge sandes of doubtefulnesse and falshode 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XXIX,

The portal wavering grows, and weak' 1839 KINGLAKE *Cairo, Petra & Damascus* III. (1841) 95 A dim shadowy figure on a dromedary appeared, moving at a wavering and uncertain pace through the sand drift. 1845–7 LONGF. *Ev* I v 127 And like the day of doom it seemed to her wavering senses. 1896 H. G. WELLS *Wheels of Chance* 1, The nervous clutch of the wavering rider

3 Fluttering, floating, waving, surging.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V 845 Wauerande [*v r* welterand] wawis *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 290 As leif of the lynd . That welteris doun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is 1534 BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) P VIII b, Their wauerynge boughes ar aduentured in the wynde 1660 BOYLE *New Exper Spring of Air* XVIV 193 These bubbles..ascended with a wivering or wriging motion 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 225 The wavering Streamers, Flags, and Standart out. 1703 POPE *Thebais* I. 266 As when two winds with rival force contend, This way and that, the wav'ring sails they bend 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. 1 42 Broken prismic lights are woven On the thin veils of wavering cloud

4. Vacillating, undecided, inconstant; faltering in resolution or allegiance.

c 1325 [see WAVER *v* 5] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 185 Mony ane hert sall vaverand be That semyt ere of gret bounte. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 424 He went vnto his prayers, & stude with a waveryng ee and a waveryng mynde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (1550) 16 b, This realm inuaded and infested with the frantike wauering Welshemen. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV i. 138 Remember where we are, In France, amongst a fickle wauering Nation 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I v (1607) 27 Hee is as wauering as a wether-cocke 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Henry Walker* A 3 b, To Allienate or estrange the hearts of wavering Subjects from their allegiance. *c* 1660 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 227 His mind is so wavouring that I think hee will settle to nothing. 1743 LD. HARDWICKE in G. HARRIS *Life* (1847) II 37 If our allies are timorous and wavering, it is necessary to encourage them by vigorous measures 1862 SIR C. DILKE *Let.* 7 Nov. *Life* (1917) I 32 How wavering and shortsighted the policy of England in Turco Grecian matters has been of late! *a* 1886 STUBBS *Germany in E. Middle Ages* (1908) 167 The wavering princes returned to their allegiance

b. *absol.* (with *the*).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 380 Carambey .. incouraged the wauering, and restored the battel. 1780 *Mirror* No. 94 That I might be able to alarm the inconsiderate, to confirm the wavering 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* IV, The most wavering could not but be confirmed by his calm wisdom.

c. *Comb.*

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* i. 8 A waverynge mynded man is vnstable in all his wayes. 1658 J. SPENCER *Things New & Old* 179 How to prevent wavering-mindedness.

5. Of fortune, affairs, etc.: Variable, mutable. † Of a person. Having a doubtful or uncertain title.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* Ixv 1838 (Wemyss) Few persons lyneallye, Sum vther few collateralye, As cours maid and qualite Airis waverand for to be 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 1 This waverand warldis wretchidness. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 148 b, Suche is worldly vnstablenes, and so waueryng is false flatteryng fortune 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 In this wavering condition of our Affairs

6. Changing in intensity, now strong, now faint; flickering, fitful, intermittent; tremulous, unsteady; tending to fade or become dim.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 340 Now wauerand wind, now weit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II xii. 64 Or mast likhe a waverand sweving or dreyme [L. *volucrique simillima somno*] *c* 1620 ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* III. VI 17 The incertain Changes of a wavering Skie 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. XVI (ROXB.) 62/2 It is a kind of wavering fluteing sound 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlviii, The fire now rose high into the air, a waveiing column of brilliant light 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 152 His sight is dim and wavering. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 1, Making a little spot of crimson amongst the wavering shadows of the trees 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 393 Till these things shall seem The wavering memory of a lovely dream 1890 *Retrospect Med* CII. 370 It is heard as a wavering or tremolo note.

Hence **Wa·veringly** *adv.*, **Wa·veringness.**

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* II 1547 He has chapit, & so long past Throw þe wyld sees wawerandly [*v r* wauerandly]. 1549 COVERDALE etc *Erasm. Par. 1 Pet.* V. 6–14 Loke not wauerингly about you, haue no distrust, be not afrayed *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 27 How doubtfully and waueringly Augustine iudged of this case. 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Commun.* 124 Men become perfit, and growen past that childish waveringnes 1698 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) II. 322 The Uncertainty and Waveringness of this [belief]. 1820 *Blackw. Mag* VII 176 The candles glimmer somewhat waveringly 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi, His hearers more or less waveringly believed, that he had a mission like that of the Hebrew prophets. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* II ii, Speak nothing waveringly

Wavery (wē'·vəri), *a.* [f. WAVER *v.* or *sb.* + -Y1.] Characterized by wavering or fluttering; tremulous, unsteady.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI 679 Across the silence seem to go With dream-like motion, wavery, slow, The friends we loved long long ago! 1883 MRS. R. T. RITCHIE *Bk Sibyls* I 2 Some old letters covered with a wavery writing 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 184 All her waving hair .Lapsing like music, wavery as water, Slid to her waist. 1913 MRS. STRATTON PORTER *Laddie* IV (1917) 79 Making his voice all wavery and tremulous he began reciting from 'Lochiel's Warning' in tones of agonized pleading

†**Wa·vesch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Extended form of WAIVE *v.*1 : see -ISH 2] *trans.* To put aside.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* (Dubl.) 822 Then fyndes he philip Had weddit hym ane oþer wife & wauesched [*Ashm* wayfid] hys moder.

Waveson (wē'·vsən). *Maritime Law* [App. formed after AF *floteson* FLOTSAM: perh. originally f. WAIVE *v.*1, but associated with WAVE *sb*] (See quot 1701.) Also *fig.*

1526 in Kennett *Cowel's Interpr.* (1701) s. v., Waveson, Flotteson, Lagason & Wrecks & Regalia videl Magnas pisces captus, &c 1701 KENNETT ibid., *Waveson*, such Goods as after Shipwreck do appear swimming on the waves. [Whence 1706 in PHILLIPS and in later DICTS.] 1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop Sci Monthly* XLIV 299 Persons of unknown origin were treated as waifs (*épaves*), the mere flotson and waveson on the drifting tide of humanity

Wavey (wē'·vi). *Pl* **waveys, wavies** [See WAWA.] A northern (American) goose of the genus *Chen*, esp. the common wavey, *C. hyperboreus* Blue wavey, *C. cærulescens* Horned wavey, *C. nivosa*.

1795 S. HEARNE *Journ North Ocean* 329 The laughing goose, wavey, (or white goose,) gulls, [etc.] *Ibid* 442 Horned Wavey *Ibid*, I have seen them in as large flocks as the Common Wavey, or Snow Goose. 1832 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer* II 467 Anser hyperboreus Snow Goose. Wavey Hudson's Bay Residents 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 161 Here the snow geese, or white 'wavies' were resting in thousands.

Wavey, obs. variant of WAVY *a.*

Wavily, Waviness : see WAVY *a.*

Waving (wē'·viŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WAVE *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb

†1. The action of changing capriciously, vacillation, wavering, *Obs*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1652) 223 She preserved her Religion without waving 1665 E. HOPKINS *Serm Vanity* (1685) 88 Such is the waving and fluctuation of all things here below.

2. Movement (of water, the sea) in waves; undulatory surface-movement (of a forest, crop, etc.).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lxii 6 235 Like as if a soft gale stir yᵉ sea, so as the waves ryse not with grent rage, and yit there is some waving. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No 585 P 2, What tho' I am delighted with the Wavings of thy Forests 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I 80 Neither the waving of the sea, nor the motion of the ship, could take away the refreshing sleep which God gave them. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XVIII, The waving of the corn

† b. Undulating play of colour. *Obs.*

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* II. XXXVII 62 Hardly would you believe the beauty, the toyes and wavings of divers colours.

3. Undulation in form.

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Mon. Kneyd.* I. 103 This is what I call the waving of the strata

4. Motion to and fro (of something having a free end).

1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* III. iii. (1765) 336 Sound and Motion . such as the Murmurs and Wavings of a Tree during a storm. 1828–41 TYTLER *Hist Scot.* (1864) I. 152 The gleam of arms, and the waving of the pennons of an encamped army 1883 ABP. BENSON in A. C. Benson *Life* (1899) II. i. 15 Beech trees and cedars standing as still as possible in it [*sc.* the soft rain] with such gentle slow wavings as to make the most of it.

5. The action or an act of moving (the hand or something held in the hand, the wings, etc.) to and fro.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XIV. 21 Hee shall take one lambe for a trespasse offring to be waued [*marg* for a wauing.] 1612 PARKS *Curtain Drawer* 47 Each Play house aduanceth his flagge in the aire, whither quickly at the waving thereof, are summoned whole troopes of men, women and children. 1657 J. TRAPP *Comm., Ps* lxxx. 7 As the bird by much waving gathereth wind under the wing, and mounteth higher. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 159 P 3 He beckoned to me, and by the waving of his Hand directed me to approach the Place where he sat 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 88 The waving of fans was heard. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIII, The waving of handkerchiefs was renewed 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 579 She, in the darkness o'er her fallen head, Perceived the waving of his hands that blest.

b. A signal or direction given by waving the hand, a flag, or the like. *Obs.*

1563 P. WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon* 87 The commaundements, wauinges, and signes, ought likewyse first to be geuen to the heads and leaders of men

6 Comb: †**waving-engine,** a machine for cutting waved indentations on wood.

1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* VI 103 Of the Waving Engine 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 354/2 The Waving Engine is a thing wherewith Waved Work is generally made upon small Frames for Pictures and Looking Glasses

Waving (wē'·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WAVE *v.* + -ING2] That waves.

1. Of water, the sea: That rises in waves; full of waves, billowy. Also of the shore (see quot. 1591).

1552 HULOET, Wauynge lyke water, *Fluctuosus.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xi § 8 (1912) 416 As when the Sunne shines upon a waving water. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 230 The subtill race Of roving Polypes; who (to rob more) Transform them hourly on the waving shore [Fr *l'onduex rivage*] 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* II *Phaeton* 9 A waving sea th' inferiour earth embrac'd 1835 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 82 Noo Scotland's cliffs sae dear to me Aneath the wavin' waters fa'.

b. *transf.* of things, esp. of a crop, forest, etc.. Agitated or ruffled on the surface like the waves of the sea.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 156/2 *Vestis undans*,..a wauing garment that ruffleth in going, specially when the bodye is moued or shaken 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* I. 4 The Vale an Iron-Harvest seems to yield Of thick-sprung Lances in a waving Field 1798 W. L. BOWLES *Poems, St Michael's Mt.* 43 Mountain, no pomp of waving woods hast thou 1846 DICKENS *Battle of Life* I. 1 The waving grass was green. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXXI, A country rich with waving fields of grain.

†2. Vacillating, wavering. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX VIII § 29 493/1 Their might . depends of the waiuing humors, and wils of those inferiour vassels, of whom they thinke themselues vnresistable Commaunders *a* 1625 LD. BROOKE *Let to Hon Lady* IV. Wks (1633) 282 His hollow, and waning minde

3. That moves to and fro at its free end by the impulse of the wind or breeze.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, I VI 1 Aduance our wauing Colours on the Walls 1596 — *Tam Shr* Induct II 55 Euen as the waning sedges play with winde 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng* V, 78 The waving Arms of Aureng-Zebe appear'd, Display'd with your Morat's. 1697 — *Æneis* VII 869 With Joy they view the waving Ensigns fly 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 33 The crimson streamer's waving pride 1829 MRS. HEMANS *Casabianca* 22 Upon his brow he felt their breath, And in his waving hair. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* V, A forest of ships' masts, cheery with flapping sails and waving flags

4. Undulating in form or outline

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. IX 352 An azured staffe, cutte in fashion of a waving snake. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* VII 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty than any of the former. 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* I. II, The fragrant smoke .hangeth visible on high, A dark and waving canopy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Boy* XLIV, He was a fine open-faced boy, with blue eyes and waving flaxen hair. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 462 Asplenium Filix fœmina Frond 1–5 ft., bright green, flaccid, waving. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 553 A single waving or cyclical line results.

5. Of sound: Undulating in tone.

1876 HILEY *Catech. Organ* IX. (1878) 62 *Unda Maris*, a stop with two pipes, one of which is tuned a little higher than the other, producing a waving kind of tone

b. quasi-*sb* (See quot.)

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* III. (1878) 21 *Waving*, is a lighter species of tremulant, for the more delicate stops

6. Of wings: Moving rhythmically in flight.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 236 Th' industrious Beagle twists his waving Tail 1795 W. BLAKE *Song of Los* II. 34 And his shudd'ring waving wings Went enormous above the red flames. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* III. iii 145 And it circles round, Like the soft waving wings of noonday dreams. 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Rodney Stone* VIII, I saw the gliding lines of windows with staring faces and waving handkerchiefs.

Hence **Wa·vingly** *adv.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 108 The extremities of the higher branches bend wavingly downwards 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIII 573 The sea below gleams wavingly. 1882 W. JAMES in *Amer Ann Deaf & Dumb* (1883) 108 Moving the hand wavingly across the forehead.

†**Wa·vous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. WAVE *sb.* + -OUS.] Full of waves.

1581 T. NEWTON *Seneca's Thebais* I. 43 b, Where is the surging wauous Sea?

†**Wa·vure.** *Obs.* Erroneous var. WAIVER.

1847–64 WEBSTER (citing *R. Peel*), *Wavure*, the act of waving or putting off.

Wavy (wē'·vi), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 8 *Sc.* **wavoy.** [f. WAVE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y1] **A.** *adj.*

1. Full of waves, abounding in waves, billowy.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* H 3 b, The waters..putting all theyr wauy shoulders together, bare the whole shole of them [*sc.* the dead carcases] before them. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Lucretius* I. 10 For thee the Ocean smiles, and smooths her wavy breast 1712 BROOME *Iliad* XV. III. 208 They .Travers'd the Mountains, and the Wavy Main. 1816 J. N. BREWER *Beauties Eng & Wales* X IV. 28 *note*, In this fine and bold reach the waters of the Thames are more subject to wavy roughness, than in any other part west of the ancient bridge of London. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* XI 253 Then under the wavy deep he dived adown once more.

b. *poet.* Pertaining to waves of the sea.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 256 Strain ev'ry nerve, and bid the vessel fly. If from yon justling rocks and wavy war Jove safety grants; he grants it to your care.

2. *transf.* a. Said of the air, clouds, etc.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXVIII. iv, [The dove] That glides with feathered oare through wavy sky. 1619 BP. J. WILLIAMS *Serm Apparell* (1620) 5 The wavie Curtaines of the Ayre about us. 1794–6 COLERIDGE *Relig Musings* 245 Then o'er the wild and wavy chaos rush And tame the outrageous mass. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVII, The fair, wavy cloud that fled in the morning

b. Path. *Wavy breathing, respiration*: respiration in which the inspiratory, and sometimes the expiratory, sounds are not continuous but broken into two or more separate parts.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 203 Jerky, interrupted, or wavy breathing. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Respiration, Wavy respiration.*

3. *fig.* Fluctuating, wavering, changing.

1795 COLERIDGE *Friend* I xvi. (1863) II. 20 When the public feelings are wavy and tumultuous, artful demagogues may create this opinion. *c* 1825 BYDIOKES *Poems, Sacrif. self-compensated*, Weighing well man's frail and perilous tenure Of all good in the restless wavy world.

4. Moving to and fro or up and down with a sinuous, wave-like motion.

1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* XXVI, Let her glad Vallies smile with wavy Corn. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I 61 Where full-ear'd Sheaves of Rye Grow wavy on the Tilth. 1816 KEATS *'I stood Tip toe'* 73 Where swarms of minnows show their little heads, Staying their wavy bodies 'gainst the streams. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 38 The wavy swell of the soughing reeds 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Sept. 5/7 This rolling sea of wavy grass.

b. Of movements: Taking place in undulating curves, sinuous.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 439 [She] spread out her white canvass to the freshening breeze, while winging her

wavy way over the blue Atlantic. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I xxxi 421 An active wavy movement [of the Aurora], dissipating itself into hardly-perceptible cirrhus 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii 201 Representing the serpent's teeth, or his wavy motion, or his circular figure

5. Of ground, the surface of the country: Rising and falling gently in a succession of rounded heights and hollows.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* I 113 The lofty mountains of the other class have a very different aspect. At a distance their tops are seen, in wavy ridges, of the very colour of the clouds 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I 114 A wavy country, which gently swells into broad ridges 1891 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life & Lett* (1900) II. 285 A fine wavy chalk down with 'cwms' and soft turfy ridges

6. Forming an undulating line or a series of wave-like curves. Also, having an undulating margin

a 1702 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1707) 6 The sides of this Fissure are firm and solid Rock, perpendicular and smooth, only seeming to be in a wavy form all down, as it were to comply with the motion of the Water 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 202 Such wavy ringlets o'er his shoulders flow. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 47 The Wall must be exactly even.., so as not in any part to swell out or sink in, or to be wavy. 1738 LOGAN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 339 A straight rod or line, viewed at some little distance through the wavy glass of a window. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc 985 If these [Damascus bars] be drawn in length, the veins will be longitudinal; if they be made wavy in the two directions, undulated veins will be produced like those in the oriental damascus. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Landor, Angl. Visitor, & Florentine* Wks I. 340/2 Byron dealt chiefly in felt and furbelow, wavy Damascus daggers, and pocket pistols studded with paste 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* I. (1878) 70 Her dark hair flowed behind, wavy but uncurled 1882 CAUTLEY & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 195 *Wavy Stitch*, a raised Couching. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Wavy rule*, brass rule made with an undulating face thus ~~~.

b *Bot.* and *Zool* Of marks, margins, etc: Undulate, sinuate; having undulate or sinuate markings.

1832 G. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 147 Between these streaks and the hinder margin a third streak wavy, brown, terminated by a pale colour. 1857 A. GRAY *1st Less. Bot.* (1866) 62 Leaves are said to be *Repand*, *undulate*, or *wavy*, when the margin of the leaf forms a wavy line, bending slightly inwards and outwards in succession. 1859 ANNE PRATT *Brit. Grasses* 74 *Aira flexuosa* (Wavy Hair-grass). *Ibid* 92 *Poa laxa* (Wavy Meadow-grass). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

c. *Her.* = UNDEE. *Barry wavy*, of the field: Divided into waving bands of generally horizontal direction

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 131 b, He beareth party per crosse wauey Sable, and Argent. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. v. (1632) 69 He beareth, Argent, a Bend, Wauey, Sable. This is termed *wauey*, or *waued*, in respect it beareth a Representation of the Swelling Waue or Billowe of the Sea. 1722 A. NISBET *Syst. Her.* I. vi 22 *Wavey* or *Waved*, is said of a Line or Lines that are formed after the Waves of the Sea, as parted *per Fess Wavey* in the Arms of Drummond of Concraig, and the Lines which form the *Bars waved* in the Arms of the Earl of Perth, which signifies, that the Bearer got his Arms for Services done at Sea. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. (ed 3) 266 Per fesse arg. and barry wavy az. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xviii, 'How read you this ?' 'Argent and azure, a barry wavy of six'

d. Of a dog (short for *wavy-coated*): Having the coat in waves, not curly.

1884 *Live Stock Jrnl* 28 Nov. 512/2 The Retrievers were good,..the curly Doctor having to give place to the wavy Harvester in Dogs. 1887 *Field* 1 Oct Advt. p xvi/2 Champion Zelstone (Wavy Retriever)

7 *Comb*, as *wavy-coated*, *-edged*, *-haired*, *-leaved*; † **wavy-ways** *adv.*, after the manner of waves.

1867 'STONEHENGE' *Dogs Brit. Isl.* 43 Windham ,is a good example of the *wavy coated dog. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, Veneering, forty, *wavy-haired, dark. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* II. 828 *Xyris flexifolia*; *Wavy-leaved Xyris. 1855 ANNE PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 78 *Salix undulata* ,is, sometimes called the Wavy-leaved Willow. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2103 When the Lead dips almost perpendicularly for many fathoms together, and may rise again in the next Hill (*wavie-ways)

Hence **Wa'vily** *adv.*, **Wa'viness.**

1790 J. WEDGWOOD (*title*) An attempt to discover the causes of cords and waviness in Flint Glass and the most probable means of removing them. 1816 KEATS *Epist. Bro George* 59 The coy moon, when in the waviness Of whitest clouds she does her beauty dress. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl* I ix, Mr. Rappit, the hair-dresser, with his well-anointed colonial locks tending wavily upward. 1877 WATERHOUSE in *Abney's Photogr.* (1882) 190 A fine, even, glossy surface, perfectly free from the streaks and waviness so common when working with thick films. 1886 J. J. QUEKETT *Coral-Reefs* in *Challenger Rep.* XVI III. 136 The waviness and plications of the margins of the septa.

B. *sb* A wavy-coated retriever.

1884 *Live Stock Jrnl* 5 Sept. 227/3 Retrievers: first and second both wavys. 1884 *Ibid.* 24 Dec 612/2 Such a Kennel of wavies as is not equalled in any part of the world

Wavys, obs. pl. of WAIF *sb*.[1]

† **Waw**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 wa3o, 4–6 wawe, 3 wau, (4 quawe), 4–5 waghe, (5 whaghe, wawghe), 6 wawhe, *Sc.* wa, 4–6, 9 *arch* waw. [ME. *waȝe*, related to OE. *wagian* WAW *v*.[1]

There may have been an OE. **wagu* str. fem. or **wage* wk. fem., corresponding to MHG., MLG. *wage*, MDu. *waege* movement, agitation. In ME the word took the place of the OE. *wȳg* masc. = OS, OHG. *wāg* (MHG. *wāc*, *wāge*-masc.,'mod. G *woge* fem.), ON. *vǣg-r*, Goth, *wēg-s* —OTeut **waȝo-s* flood, wave, and in the 16th c. was superseded by WAVE *sb.* In northern ME. dialects the present word would coincide in form with a possible adoption of ON. *vǫg-r*.]

A wave.

c 1275 LAY. 11977 Wa3es [*c* 1205 wǫen] þar arne. *c* 1290 *St Brendan* 530 in *S. Eng Leg* 234 Þe wawes of þe se beoten also bi fore and bi-hynde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1844 On þe scheme þat aiche can ride, þe wauus [13.. *Gott* wawis, *c* 1375 *Jacob's* waghes] heft on ilk side *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 135 This schippe That Crist rad in and his felawes, Imang dintes of griet quawes *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2973 Þe se gan fighte, þe wawes ros ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1567 The water is ever fresh and newe That welmeth up with wawes brighte [Fr. *a grans undes*] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1992 So wode were the waghes & þe wilde yþes *Ibid* 12310 Tho shippes to shilde o þe shyre whaghes *c* 1400 *Lanval* 322 She was so dryuen fro wawe to wawe, She hyd her hede and lay fulle lawe *c* 1440 *Generydes* 91 Full wekydly he and his vj felawes In to the see were cast among the wawis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* III. 426 Thise wawghes ar so wode *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 373 The water of yͤ ryuer ..was so troublous of wawe, that the brydge therwith was all to shaken 1518 *Ortus Vocab.* (ed. 3), *Blush inn*,..sterynge of the see or a wawhe. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 156 The wawes ,semyd so greate and hye as mounteyns. 1535 COVERDALE *Jas.* I 6 He that douteth, is lyke the wawes [1526 TINDALE waues] of the see. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 172 The little vessel whiche the wawes of the sea by little and little draue towardes the lande. 1571 SIR J. MAITLAND *Admon. to Regent* 31 Bewar thairfour wt wadder, waw, and wind. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II xii. 4 They on this rock are rent, and sunck in helplesse wawes. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 169 A tempestous schoure and drow ,with sic a how wa and spenedrift, that..he lukit for giant danger. [1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxix, As I would pilot a boat betwixt Swona and Stroma, through all the waws, wells, and swelchies of the Pentland Firth]

† **Waw**, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north dial. Obs.* Forms: 4 wagh, waugh, wawo, 5–6 waw, wall, 5 wal. [a. MLG. and MDu. *wage* (Du *waag*), correspond to OE. *wȳg*: see WEY *sb.*] A measure of weight, usually equal to twelve stone.

1316 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) II In 3 Wawes plumbi emp., iiis. 3d 1399 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 473/11 m 3, Pro batellagio ix Waugh[es] plumbi. 14 *Assizade Toll* viii. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I 669 And of wax at þe entre nathyng bot of ilk waw at þe oute passyng aucht penis gift at he weyit be wawys 1484 *Acta Auditorum* 1 (1839) 138[1]/2, xiij wall and five stane of hollande cheisis 1499 HAIRYNGTON *Ledger* (1867) 225 Ane [sack of wool] weyand vj wall xxv naill, and tother vj wal xv naill. 1501 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* II. 82, viij waw v stane thre stane xiuj pund Spanze irne.

Waw (wǭ), *sb* 3 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 woaw, 9 wauw. [f. WAW *v.*[2]] The cry of a cat

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* Gloss., Wks (1862) 108 *Veaw*. 1825 *Newcastle Mag.* Sept. 393/2 O, ye of little faith! to be frightened by the cry of an owl or the waw of a cat. 1835 CARRICK etc. *Laird of Logan* (1841) 163 Its a wee wee ick i' the wauw, like Barr's cat, that ale o' yours. 1859 A. WILKIE in *Leg. Westmld.* 35 (E.D.D.) They oftimes saw a cat, .Unearthly was its waw.

‖ **Waw**, *sb.*[4], **wau**, the name of the 6th letter in Hebrew (see VAU, VAV) and the corresponding letter in the Arabic and other Semitic alphabets.

1832 S. LEE *Grammar Heb. Lang.* (ed. 2) 3 Vaw, or Waw. 1906 *Expositor* May 428 John xii. 15 follows the Hebrew of Zechariah ix. 9, the waw being epexegetic. 1916 M. ROBERTS in *Folk-Lore* XXVII 222 As there is no Arabic character to represent the *v* sound the Turks use the *waw* for this purpose.

† **Waw**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 wagian (weagian), 3 wazien, wawi(e, 3–5 waw(e. [OE *wagian* = MLG *wagen*, MDu. *waghen* (mod. WFlem. *wagen*), OHG. *wagōn* (MHG., mod. G *wagen*), ON. *vaga* — OTent **wagōjan*, f. **wagō* agitation: see WAW *sb.*[1] (cf. WAG *v.*]

1 *intr* To shake, totter, move loosely, to be ready to fall. Only *OE.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) L 81 *Labat*, weagat. *a* 1000 *Riddles* iv. 8 (Gr.) Hornalu waziað, wera wiestade *c* 1000 *Ælfric Deut* xxxiv. 7 His eagan ne mistodon ne his teð ne wazodon [Vulg. *nec dentes illius moti sunt*].

2 To sway to and fro on a base; to wave in the wind. Cf. WAG *v.* 3. Also *fig.*

c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Da ongon mon secgan be ðam hearpere þæt he mealite hearpian þæt se wudu wazode & þa stanas hi styredon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* I. 72 Sawe ȝe a reede wauinge wiþ þe wynde? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 It was i-made sotilliche by gravynge craft þat it semed verraliche þat corn growynge þerynne wawed hider and þider, as longe corn doop in feeldes 14.. LYDG. *Test.* 653 Min. Poems (1911) 353 [I] Wawed with eche wynd, as doth a reedspeire.

b. Of the beard, tongue: = WAG *v.* 4.

13.. *K. Alis* 1164 Swithe mury hit is in halle, When the burdes wawen [*Laud MS.* wawep] alle! *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6765 Assur that strok his tonge neuere wawed.

c. Of a person: To swing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 518/2 Wawyn, or wauesyn, yn a myry totyr, *oscillo*

3. Of water, the wind: To move restlessly or uncertainly (*about*). Also *transf.* and *fig*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Đe se is eure waȝiende and þere fore unstedefast. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) IX. iv. 352/1 His worde & his loue & his fayth wawen about as the wynde. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Undans*, wawyng or mouing like to wawes.

4 Of a person, animal: To move, stir; to go, also with *away*. Also *refl.*

c 1205 LAY. 26941 Hit agon daiȝen and deor gunnen waȝesen [*c* 1275 pleoye] *c* 1290 *Beket* 2148 in *S. Eng Leg* 168 He nas nouȝt þe man þat he wolde is heued enes withdrawe Ne fondi for-to fleo heore strokes, ne enes a weiward wawe *c* 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 210 in *Macro Plays* 83 Wretthe, þis wrecche, with me schal wawe.

5 *trans.* To cause to move or stir.

c 1290 *St Lucy* 114 in *S. Eng Leg* 104 A þousend men with al heore main on hire goune drawe Ac euere heo lai stille a-ȝein, huy ne mighten hire eines wawe 1297 R. GLOUC. *Chron* (Rolls) 4220 Þis geant bigan is mace adrawe þat tueye stalwarde men ne ssolde nouȝt enes wawe 13 *E. Allit* 2634 A spere .Yn the ground y-stikit fist, Ac non of his myghte up drawe, No forth in eorthe hit wawe 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xi 7 A reede wawid with wynd [Vulg. *arundinem vento agitatam*]

b To move (a limb).

c 1290 *Marie Egiptiace* 192 in *S. Eng Leg.* 266 Heo ne wawede leome non bote hire lippene vnnebe. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2177 Hit [the horse] ne wawede no fot, Til Beues hadde þe stirop *a* 1400 *Destr. Ch* 330 in *Leg Rood* App 221 Þe Egle is fikest fowle in flyȝe, Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge

c. Of wind. To agitate (water).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I. 70 And wyndis of pryde wawen þes floodis, so þat it is perilous to shippis for to wandre.

Hence † **Waw ing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1305 *Pop Treat Sci.* 386 This soule deieth in a man.. whan he leveth his breth and his wawinge also. 1500 *Ortus Vocab*, *Cellimum*, the wawynge of the water.

Waw (wǭ), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north dial* Also 6 wawe, 8 weawgh. [Echoic: cf. WAUL *v.*] *intr.* To cry as a cat or utter a similar sound. Hence **Waw'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 45/40 To Wawe as a cat, *lallare*. 1576 [see MOONER]. 1664 ETHEREGE *Com. Revenge* IV. iii, Well said Widow, i' faith, I will get upon thy body A generation of wild Cats, children that shall Waw, waw, scratch their Nurses, and be drunk With their sucking-bottles. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs Dial* Wks (1862) 47 Three little tyney Bandylhewits coom Weawghing as if th' little Rott'ns wou'd ha worrit meh. *c* 1827 HOGG *Tales, Mary Montgomery* (1865) 590/2 He was a' covered wi' blood, an' had a bit bloody barn wi'win' on afore him 1876 J. RICHARDSON *Cummerland Talk* Ser. II 147 Oor Betty's allus wawin', wawin', .Nowt in this warld, o' that I's sarten, Wad keep her fra her wawin' lang! 1887 [G. G. GREEN] *Gordonhaven* v. 54 Ah thocht Ah heard a kin' o' a wawin' or something o' that sort out o' the sea.

Waw, variant of WOUGH, wall.

‖ **Wawa** (wē'wă) Also 8 **way-way.** [Cree *wehwew* goose (Lacombe *Dict. Lang des Cris*); Odjibwa *wēwe* goose, *wabwēwe* white goose (Baraga *Otchipwe Gram.*). The current Eng. form of the word is WAVEY.] An American-Indian name for the wild goose.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX 126 There are various sorts of the geese, as the grey-goose, the way-way, the brant, the dunter. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* II. 162 When the Wawa has departed, When the wild-goose has gone southward.

Wa-wa, wa-wah, var. forms of WOW-WOW.

Wawag, obs. Sc. form of VOYAGE.

Waward(e, **-art**, obs. Sc. forms of VAWARD.

Wawaskeesh (wāwăskĭ∫) *N. Amer* Also 8 wewashkish. [repr. Odjibwa *wawaskeshi* (Baraga *Otchipwe Dict*, 1880); = Cree *wawaskāsew* (Watkins *Cree Dict.*, 1865).] = WAPITI.

1796 S. HEARNE *Journ North. Ocean* 360 The wewashkish ,is quite a different animal from the moose 1896 J. MACLEAN *Canad. Savage Folk* 620 The Wapiti, known amongst the Cree Indians as Wawaskish.

Wawcer, obs. form of VOUSSOIR.

Wawd, obs. form of *would*: see WILL *v.*

Wawe, obs form of WOE.

Wawhte, variant of WOTHE.

Wawil-eyed, obs. form of WALL-EYED.

Wawill, obs. Sc. form of WAUL *v.*

† **Wa'wish**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. WAW *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Of the sea: Turbulent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 21 Amanges the wawes tempestuouses ledere and help singulere With out wham we may noght this wawishe see ouerpasse.

Wawk, obs. form of WAKE *v.*, WALK *v.*[2]

Wawl: see WAUL *v.*

Wawl(e, obs. forms of WALL *sb* [1], *v.*[4]

Wawlme, wawme, var. ff. WALM *sb* [1]

Wawou, var. form of WOW-WOW.

Wawsper (wǭ-spəɹ). *Sc.* Also 5, 9 wasper, 9 wausper. [The first element is obscure; the second element is SPEAR *sb.*] A fishing-spear Cf. WASTER *sb* [1]

1472 *Munim. de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 591 That nane ,presume till fisch thare Waters with Wasperis nettis or any vthir Instrumentis. 1547 *Extracts Abrd. Reg.* (1844) I. 246 For keiping of thair watteris and fischingis of Done and Dee, in raid tyme fra all maner of nettis, cobillis, wawsperis, heryvalteris, and all wther instrumentis. 1887 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, and *Add.*

Wawt, obs. Sc. form of WELT *v.*

Waw-waw (wǭ wǭ). A West Indian climbing shrub (see quot.).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind., Isl.* 788 Waw-waw, *Kajania pleonura*.

† **Wa'wy**, *a. Obs.* [f. WAW *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Full of waves, billowy; = WAVY *a.* 1.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 3938 Þe see is calme and blaundisshing From trouble of wynde and wawy boilyng. 1426 — *Pilgr.* 19244 Alle pylgrymes That swymmen in the wawy see. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 697 Ten thousand shipes at a sight, I saw come ouer the wawy flood. 1503 HAWES *Exampl. Virt.* x. 181 This stormy troublous and wawy water.

Wax (wæks), *sb*[1] Forms: 1 weax, wex, 1, 2 weax, 3–6, 9 *dial* wex, 4–6 wexe (5 vexe), 4–7 waxe, (4 waxche, *Sc* vax, 5 whax), 5–7 *Sc.* walx, (6 *Sc.* valx, waux, waks), 3– wax. [Com. Teut (not recorded in Goth.). OE. *weax* neut. = OFris. *wax*, OS. *wahs* (LG., Du. *was*), OHG., MHG *wahs* (mod.G. *wachs*), ON. *vax* (Sw. *vax*, Da. *vox*) :—OTeut. **waxso-m*.

Outside Teut the word occurs as Lith *vãškas*, OSl *voskŭ* (Russ ВОСКЪ, Pol *wosk*, Czech *vosk*), but prob adopted from Teut The root may be identical with Teut **waxs-* to grow (Wax *v*[1]); it seems not impossible that the etymological sense may have been 'that which grows (in the honeycomb)' The view now most in favour refers the word to the Indogermanic root **weg-* to weave, found in OIrish *fegim* I weave, L. *vēlum* veil, sail (believed to be from prehistoric **veg-slom*), and in certain Teut words (see Wick *sb*[1]); the advocates of this etymology appeal to the apparent semasiological parallel of G. *wabe*, honeycomb, presumed to be from the root of *weben* Weave *v*[1] Some other hypotheses have been proposed, but they are all unsatisfactory with regard either to form or meaning.]

1 A substance (also distinctively called Beeswax) produced by bees, and used by them as the material of the honeycomb It is a secretion of special glands in the abdomen, mixed with the secretion of the salivary glands in the process of mastication; when slightly warmed it is readily moulded into any shape, and when heated to about 150° melts into a liquid, in its natural state it is of a bright yellow colour. *Butter of wax*. see Butter *sb*[1] 3. Cf. *wax-butter* in 12.

Chemically beeswax is a combination of palmitic, cerotic, and melissic acids with myricil alcohol.

805–1375 [see 2]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cant T*, Prol 675 This Pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix lvi (1495) 807 Wexe is the dryestes of hony. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 1023 Of tyme is wex and hony maad swettest. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 165 b, Lyke as ye hony is closed within the come of waxe *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* i 105 As bees takkis walx and honye of pe floure 1601 Shaks *All's Well* I. iii. 65 Since I not wax nor honie can bring home *a* 1679 Sir J Moore *England's Interest* (1703) 137 Break the Combs into three parts The first Honey and Wax, the 2d Honey and Wax with Sandarack, the 3d. dry Wax without Honey 1792 J Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 145 The wax is formed by the bees themselves, it may be called an external secretion of oil, and I have found that it is formed between each scale of the under side of the belly 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 433 Wax, according to the experiments of the same naturalists, is nothing more than elaborated honey. 1871 Staveley *Brit Insects* 248 The substances or materials collected or produced by Bees are four in number —honey, bee bread, wax, and propolis.

¶ **b.** *Rough wax*: a term formerly applied to the pollen adhering to the legs of bees, which was erroneously supposed to be the crude substance from which the wax was elaborated. *Obs.*

1744 tr *Bazin's Nat Hist. Bees* 43 This dust then, which falls upon these stamina of flowers, is the sole matter, of which wax is made, which I shall call rough wax 1792 J Hunter in *Phil. Trans* LXXXII. 144 The substance brought in on their legs, which is the farina of the flowers of plants, is, in common, I believe, imagined to be the materials of which the wax is made, for it is called by most the wax

2 Beeswax as melted down, bleached, or otherwise prepared for some special purpose in the arts, in medicine, or in manufactures.

The more prominent uses are as material for candles and tapers, as a plastic material for modelling, as a component of plasters, as a vehicle for encaustic painting, and as a protective coating to exclude the air

805–10 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* (1885) I 459 Mon ðaet weax agæfe to circan 971 *Blickl Hom.* 129 Swa swa eles gecynd bið þæt he beorhtor scineþ þonne wex on sceafte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 47 Alse wex on þe candele sene, þe wueke wiðinnen unsene *c* 1205 Lay 2370 Muchel wan, muchel wex, muchel wunsum þing *a* 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 236 While þe weke & þe waxe vn-wasteþ lasteþ 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi 119 Vyne and vax, schot and vittale. 1402 in *E. E Wills* 11, ij torchis of wax. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 254 Alle eies of men of his compaignie, With wex he stoppe leet, for þat they noght Hir song sholde heere *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 81 If þou wilt make it in maner of one emplastre, putte þer-to wax and blak pich. 1597 Jas. VI *Dæmonol.* II v. 44 To some others at these times hee teacheth, how to make Pictures of waxe or clay That by the rosting thereof, the persones that they beare the name of, may be continuallie melted or dryed awaie by continuall sicknesse, 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv xi II 546 As touching the feat of setting colours with wax, and enamelling with fire, who first began and devised the same, it is not known 1612 *Sc. Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 293 Candles of walx the pound weght thairof, iiiis 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 133 There should be made three images of wax, in the place of three men that were to be offered unto Juno 1676 Wiseman *Surg* I. vi 40 A Cerote of Wax and Oyl over the Leg. 1702 in Ashton *Soc Life Reign Q Anne* (1882) I. 283 Effigies ..Curiously done in Wax to the Life 1707–21 Mortimer *Husb* II 255 Cleft Grafting.. Cover the Head of the Stock with temper'd Clay, or with soft Wax 1768 W Lewis *Mat. Med* (ed. 2) 202 The chief medicinal use of wax is in plasters, unguents, and other like external applications. 1787 *Trans Soc. Arts* V 104 The Art of Painting in Wax as described in the following letter and account. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ France & Italy* II. 227 They..I think excel Mrs Wright's finest figures in wax. 1803 *Nicholson's Frnl. Nat Philos* (8°) IV 176 A stream of wax has just overflowed the cup of the wax candle by which I have been reading. 1815 S. Parkes *Chem. Ess.* II. 148 In some particular styles of work the operation of certain colours is resisted by means of stopping out with wax. 1832 Carlyle *Ess., Death Goethe* (1840) IV 118 The true Sovereign of the world, who moulds the world like soft wax, according to his pleasure 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xxviii, Children, who were fully impressed with the belief that her grandfather was a cunning device in wax 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2312/2 Cover the inside of the [plaster] sections with a shell of wax

b. As used for the coating of writing tablets.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S T S) I 55 Als richtuisle as þai ar here Ingravin in þir tabillis or walx 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cera*, *Cera cedere aliquid*, Plaut To wryte in tables of waxe 1854 Fairholt *Dict Terms Art* s v *Encaustic*, The artists of antiquity used the stylus and wax for tablet-pictures and architectural decorations

c. A particular variety of wax. Usually with qualifying adj, as *bleached, white, yellow wax*. See also Virgin wax.

1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* 118 If the child be in great heate annoynte hym with the oyle of violettes, or with oyle olyve, tempered with a lyttell white waxe 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxi xiv II. 96 The best wax is that which is called Punica, and is white The next in goodnesse is the yellowest, such commeth from the country of Pontus. 1630 in *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Oils* etc (1873) 2 To make yellow wax white verie speedily. 1768 W Lewis *Mat Med* (ed 2) 201 *Cera alba*, White wax. the yellow wax artificially blenched. *Ibid*, *Cera flava*, Yellow wax, in the state wherein it is obtained from the combs 1811 A T Thomson *Lond. Disp* (1818) 112 Unbleached Wax. Yellow wax is prepared immediately from the honeycomb 1843 R. J Graves *Syst. Clin Med.* xxiv 390 The applications in use were yellow wax ointment and nitrate of silver

†**d.** *Man of wax*: a waxen image of a man. *Obs*

Cf 1439 *E. E. Wills* 118 Also I will the great Image of wex that is at London be offred to our lady of Worcestre

1500 *Will of Rigaud* (Somerset Ho, Blamyr 23 b), I wille that my seid executors shalle offre for me a man a [*sic*] of wax at our lady of Walsyngham also at the rode of Berkles a man of waxe

†**e** *pl* Pieces of wax. *nonce-use.*

1550 Cranmer *Def Sacram.* III 81 As two waxes, that be molten & put together, they close so in one, that every part of the one, is joyned to every parte of the other.

f. An object made of wax. (*a*) A wax candle. (*b*) A figure or model in wax.

(*a*) 1844 Hrwlett *Parsons & W.* xlix, A resplendent October moon seemed to impose upon us the notion that it would be a sacrilege against Diana if we were to shut out her rays, and substitute a pair of waxes for her clear beams. 1871 Besant & Rice *Ready-money Mort* iii, Don't waste the light, Dick You're burning one of your poor aunt's waxes.

(*b*) 1865 Tylor *Early Hist Man.* vi 125 A mediæval sermon speaks of baptizing a 'wax' to bewitch with 1906 *Westm Gaz.* 9 May 8/2 The original 'waxes' of Flaxman, Angelino, Pacetti, and other famous designers, from which the moulds for the familiar classical decorations were made.

3. In figurative and similative uses, referring to the easy fusibility of wax, its softness and readiness to receive impressions, its adhesiveness, etc. *Nose of wax*: see Nose *sb* 4.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxl 15 Geworden wes heorte min swe swe weax gemeltende in midle wombe mine *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) lvii. 7 Swa weax melteþ, gif hit byð wearmum neah fyre gefæstnad. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* iv (*James*) 266 þe stane wex nesch as it wax war. 1471 Ripley *Compl Alch.* I vi in Ashmole (1652) 130 Fluxyble as Wex. 1546 J Heywood *Prov* II vi (1867) 61 At my wil I wend she should haue wrought, like wax. 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* III. iii. 126 Thy Noble shape is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man 1598 E. Guilpin *Skiad* (1878) 58 He hath a wit of waxe, fresh as a rose 1608 Dekker *2nd Pt Honest Wh.* I. (1630) B 3, *Hyp* I'm glad you are wax, not marble: you are made Of mans best temper. 1612 Beaum & Fl. *Coxcomb* II. ii, I'll work her as I go, I know shee's wax, now *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Canting Crew, Pliant*, Wax to every Thumb. 1717 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 9 He's your slave, for twenty pound a year, Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VII. 365 When my mind is made such wax, as to be fit to take what impression she pleases to give it. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxiv, His heart was one of those which most enamour us, Wax to receive, and marble to retain 1875 Stubbs *Const Hist* II xiv 99 John's heart was of millstone, Henry's of wax

b. Phrases: *Close, tight, neat as wax; to stick* (to one) *like wax, to fit like wax*

1772 Cumberland *Fashionable Lover* III 35 But you mun be as close as wax, d'ye see 1809 Byron *Lines to Mr. Hodgson* 30 All are wrangling, Stuck together close as wax. 1850 Susan Warner *Wide Wide World* xvi, The furniture was common, but neat as wax. 1859 Lytton *What will he do* iv xiv, 'Cabined, cribbed, confined', in a cot that fits him like wax 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* iv. ii, Bella and John Rokesmith followed, Gruff and Glum stuck to them like wax. 1898 N. Gould *Landed at Last* v. 52 Not much chance of drawing Sim Sharples when he's alone He's as close as wax, and so is Sam Rogers 1902 [see Tight *a.* 5]

c *Man, lad of wax*: used as a term of emphatic commendation. Now *arch.* and *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

The origin of this expression is not clear It may have meant 'as faultless as if modelled in wax' (cf. 2 d) Some would refer it to Wax *sb.*[2]

1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 76 Why hee's a man of waxe. 1607 Dekker & Webster *West-w Hoe* II i, Hees a Knight made out of waxe. 1611 Beaum & Fl. *Philaster* I. i, Oh I 'tis a Prince of wax 1612 Field *Woman is Weathercock* I. B 4 b, By Ioue it is a little man of wax 1821 W. T Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* III iii, A glass of good max Wou'd have made them, like us, lads of wax 1840 *Peter Parley's Ann.* I 131 The shoemaker surveyed the Prince from top to bottom. 'No tailor could do that,' said he; 'he must be a lad of wax' 1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* iv, All right, my lad of wax. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xxiii, Could any lad of wax put up with this, least of all a daring mariner?

4 In early use, beeswax (or a mixture of this with other substances) as employed to receive the impression of a seal, in later use, a compound, chiefly consisting of lac, serving the same purpose: = Sealing-wax

971 *Blickl Hom* 205 Þa fotlastas wæron swutole & gesyne on þam stane, swa hie on weve wæron aoyde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 557 Als prient of seel in wax es thirst þer in he has his he[nes] fest *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv 7 Þe prynt we bere of þe light aa þe wax does of þe sele 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix lvi (1495) 898 Precyste is hyddé vnder wexe, and pryueleges be confermyd with wexe *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* (1841) 341 Loo! here is wax ffull redy dyght, Sett on your sele anon ful ryght 1512–2 *Act 3 Hen VIII* c 6 § 1 The Almager, shall, not put to any suche clothes ony seales of wexe in any wise. 1535 W. Stewart *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) III. 464 Bekand promit to him before he maid In writ and walx, vnder thair seillis braid 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 119 For all the sorte of them occupie waxe, in sealyng their letters 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* IV i. 59 We will reade it, I sweare Breake the necke of the Waxe, and euery one giue eare 1593 — *Lucr.* 1745 No more then waxe shall be accounted euill, Wherein is stampt the semblance of a Deuill. 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* iv. 1, Her will neuer trust his land in Waxe and Parchment as many Gentlemen haue done before him. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj., Forme of Proces* 120 The deposition, sould be stampit and sealit be the Lords examinatours, with seale and walx, and sould not be opened at the second or third examination. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Farewe Tower Bottles* A 3, Bound fast in Bonds in Parchment and with waxe 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, O do not squeeze Wax, Son; rather go to Ordinaries, and Bawdy houses, than squeeze Wax 1717 Prior *To Harley* 1 Pen, ink, and wax, and paper send 1762 Colman *Jealous Wife* I 24 *May* A Letter!—Hum—A suspicious Circumstance to be sure!—What, and the Seal a True-Lover's Knot now, hey! or possibly the Wax bore the industrious Impression of a Thimble 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) IV 32 One piece of wax may serve for all the grantors, &c. if every one of them put his seal upon the same piece of wax 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxcviii, The seal a sun-flower, The wax was superfine, its hue vermilion.

b. With designation of colour. See also Citren wax

1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230 For rede wax to seale þe endentures. 1496 *Acta Dom Conc* II. 29 Anc decrete of the Lordis undet the quhite wax 1532 *Rec Jd High Privs. Scot* (1905) VI 50 For rede wax and quhite to sele the citationis. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind Answ Humb Rem.* § 16. 218 The Greene Wax and Red Wax of the Bishops. 1653 in *Lemon Mem* (1907) I 527 Stone Bottles with White Wine. They are all sealed with Black Wax 1712 Spectr *Spect.* No 431 P 3 I then nibbled all the red Wax off our last Ball Tickets, and three Weeks after the black Wax from the Burying-Tickets of the old Gentleman

†**c.** *Hard wax* = Sealing-wax. *Obs.*

1603 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* 15 The Ilands affoorde plenty of hides, cotten,..hard wax and pearles 1616 B Jonson *Devil an Ass* v. i, My purse, my scales, My hard-wax, and my table-bookes. 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* ix 26 Laca d'Alaca. Of this is likewise made Spanish hard wax. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb* xiv. § 139 A clean piece of paper sealed with three impressions of an antique head in hard wax

5. Applied to artificial compounds having the properties of wax, and substituted for it in various applications

1763 W. Lewis *Commerc Phil-Techn* 78 The gilding wax is composed of bees wax, red ochre or ruddle, verdegris, vitriol or alum, and sometimes other additions.

6. Any of a class of substances, found in nature in greater or less purity, including beeswax and other compounds resembling it in general properties and (more or less) in chemical composition. In *Chem.* properly restricted to those 'waxes' of animal and vegetable origin which, like beeswax, are composed of fatty acids and alcohols. The mineral 'waxes' are hydrocarbons.

a. A vegetable product obtained from various trees and plants.

1799 *Med Frnl.* I. 268 The matter of wax, as forming an ingredient in many vegetables, is discoverable, partly from their shining surface, partly from a certain flexibility in such bodies. 1803 *Nicholson's Frnl. Nat. Philos.* (8°) IV. 187 The light matter which is called the down of fruits, which silvers the surface of plums and other fruits, is wax. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem* iii (1814) 96 Wax is found in a number of vegetables, it is procured in abundance from the berries of the wax myrtle, it may likewise be obtained from the leaves of many trees 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. *s.v.*, Wax exists also as a vegetable product, and may, in this point of view, be regarded as a concrete fixed oil. It forms a part of the green fecula of many plants, particularly of the cabbage; it may be extracted from the pollen of most flowers; as also from the skins of plums, and many stone fruits It constitutes a varnish upon the upper surface of the leaves of many trees, and it has been observed in the juice of the cow-tree The berries of the *Myrica angustifolia, latifolia*, as well as the *cerifera*, afford abundance of wax. 1880 Alcock in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 590/2 The *Urushi* tree growing in Japan (the fruit of which yields the vegetable wax) 1887 Molony *Forestry W. Africa* 461 Gums and Resins, Vegetable Waxes.

b. A substance resembling beeswax secreted or produced by various species of scale-insects. Sometimes called *Chinese wax*. Also 'the product of some other homopterous insects'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 200 To their [the larvæ of the cicada] labours the Chinese are indebted for the fine white wax that is so much esteemed in the East-Indies. They form a sort of white grease which attaches to the branches of trees, hardens there, and becomes wax. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x (1818) I. 328 In China wax is also produced by another insect, which..seems to be a species of

Coccus Ibid 331 Early in the spring vast numbers of these caterpillars [of *Phalæna cerifera*] collect on the branches of the *Chila*, where they form their cells of a kind of soft white wax or resin This wax, which is at first very white, but by degrees becomes yellow and finally brown, is collected in autumn by the inhabitants, who boil it in water, and make it up into little cakes for market. 1852 W. Gregory *Handbk. Org Chem* (ed 3) 247 Chinese Wax 1876 Westwood in *Trans Entom Soc Lond* 521 Now this 'cottony' covering was doubtless formed of the wax secreted by the *Fulgora* 1899 D Sharp *Insects* II 575 A great many [of the *Fulgoridæ*] have the curious power of excreting huge quantities of a white flocculent wax. *Ibid* [illegible] Locanid, produces white wax in [illegible] China is understood to be produc[illegible] *Ericerus pela*.

c. A mineral product somewhat resembling beeswax. *Fossil* or *mineral wax* = Ozocerite. *Paraffin wax*. see Paraffin 4.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem Org. Bodies* 448 Fossil wax of Moldavia. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Wax, Mineral*, a bituminous substance, found at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, near Slanick. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem* (1877) V 1037 *Wax, fossil*. Syn with *Ozocerite*.

d. *gen*

1866 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1877) IV 322 Ozocerite..is like a resinous wax in consistence and translucency. 1868 *Ibid.* V. 1037 Japan-wax..is not a true wax, but a glyceride.

7. = Ear-wax.

[1398–1614 see Ear-wax]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Cerumen*, the filth or Wax of the Ear, which serves to hinder Dust, Motes, or any little Creatures from getting into it 1889 L Humphry *Man Nursing* (1892) 216 When there is hard wax blocking up the canal [of the ear].

8. A thick resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. More fully *cobblers', shoemakers' wax*: see Cobbler, Shoemaker.

1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg Martyr* III. iii, Long I cannot last, for all sowterly waxe of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foote, it bootes not me to sue for life. 1837 Kingsbury *North Angler* 22 The amateur must be provided with shoe-maker's wax I prepare my own wax, by boiling a little pitch and rosin together, and tempering it with a very little tallow. 1885 Lino *Boot & Shoemaking* 222 Wax that will work up into the pure bronze colour so much liked by shoemakers may be made of 4 lbs. resin, 1 lb. pitch, 4 ounces beeswax, 3 ounces tallow.

9. *U.S.* A thick syrup produced by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple tree, cooling on ice, etc. (*Cent Dict.*)

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. i, [Making maple sugar] The 'wax' is freely distributed to be cooled on lumps of snow or the axe-head,

10 *Mining*. (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Wax* (Leicester.) soft or puddled clay used for *dams* or *stoppings*, and in which the colliers stick and carry about their candles in the mine

11. *attrib* and *Comb*. a. Attrib. (quasi-adj.) with the sense 'composed of wax'. (See also Wax-taper.)

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 474/2 *Ceroplastes*, ..a maker of wax images. 1685 G Sinclair *Satans Invis. World* 3 This woman had formed an Wax-Picture, with pins in the side 1821 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp* (1828) 714 Wax Plaster. 1825 in R W Goulding *Louth Old Corpor. Rec* (1891) 185 By Cash of Madame Tussaud for 5 weeks use of the Mansion House for her Exhibition of Wax Figures, 9 19 6. 1846 Dickens *Pict. Italy*, Lyons, etc., There was a wax saint, in a little box with a glass front to it. 1847 *Ann. Reg.* 20 A little box of about a dozen wax lucifer matches. 1849 Chrismas *Cradle of Twin Giants* II. iv. I. 272 An empty hut, surrounded by an hundred wax-torches. 1853 C. C. Felton *Farn Lett.* viii. (1865) 61 The oddest thing of all is a wax figure of Frederic the Great. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 105 Some freak of wax fruit modelling. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Vesta*, a kind of wax match 1870 Bowen *Logic* xi. 353 It may be only a wax counterfeit 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 45 A wax vesta which is lit and the head knocked off. 1914 'Ian Hay' *Knit. on Wheels* xx, His wife kept wax fruit under a glass case in her parlour window.

b. simple attrib., 'of or pertaining to wax', as *wax-chap, -solution, -spot*.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xiii. 336 After the Tuileries' balls, we often returned with complete epaulettes of wax-spots on our shoulders, if in moments of carelessness we had stood under the chandeliers. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 241 A wax solution or wax chips melted by a hot iron.

c. objective, as *wax-bearer, -manufacturer, -modeller*, † *-nibbler, producer, wax-modelling* vbl. sb.; *wax-bearing, -forming, -producing, -secreting* ppl. adjs. Also Wax-maker, -making.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* v. iii. (1592) 884 The Acoluthes say they are *wax-bearers, because they carrie waxe-candles 1796 Marshall *Planting* II 232 The Candleberry Myrtle, or *Wax-bearing Myrtle 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1805) III. 289 The *Wax-forming Cicada 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Wax-manufacturer. *Ibid.*, *Wax modeller. 1850 Outlyie, *Wax-modelling 1732 Steele *Spect* No 432 P 3 Chalk lickers, *Wax-nibblers, Coal scranchers, [etc.] 1889 *Hardwicke's Sci -Gossip* XXV. 132 Insects highly prized as *wax producers 1862 Hue tr. *Moquin Tandon* II. iii. 206 Bees are the principal *wax-producing animals. 1882 *Globe Encycl* VI. 484 The *wax-secreting glands [in the bee]

d. instrumental, as *wax-coated, -composed, -erected, -jointed, -lighted, -polished, -rubbed, -tipped, -topped* adjs.

1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2748/2 A machine for preparing *wax-coated matches for dipping *a* 1642 Sir F Kynaston *Leoline & Sydanis* 1874 His *wax composed wings unfeathered were. *a* 1718 Parnell *Hesiod* 131 Thus in a thousand *wax erected forts A loitering race the painful bee supports. 1846 Prowett *Prometh. Bound* 27 While murmurs ever and anon From his *wax-jointed reed the same low sleepy drone 1839 Hood *Lines to Friend at Cobham* 17 You'll sometimes have *wax lighted rooms 1866 J. B. Rose tr *Ovid's Met* 215 Chestnut bowls, *wax-polished was then wood 1598 R Guilpin *Skial* (1878) 26 Like a *wax rubd Citty roome 1898 Conan Doyle *Tragedy Korosko* I, He had a small *wax-tipped moustache. 1822 W. Irving *Bracebridge Hall* (1823) I. 113 The Stout Gentleman and his *wax-topped boots.

e. similative, as *wax finish*, with adjs. denoting colour, as *wax-brown, -red, -white, -yellow*; also *wax-like* adj.

1887 W. Phillips *Brit Discomyc* 70 Cup medium size, pale *wax brown 1897 C T Davis *Manuf. Leather* (ed 2) 464 The making of a *wax finish on chrome-tanned horse hide butts 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III 27 Her *wax like flesh ,answers for the soundness of her health 1816 Colfridge *Statesman's Man.* 4 We .need not be surprised at the fact, that a jealous priesthood should have ventured to represent the applicability of the Bible to all the wants and occasions of men as a wax like pliability to all their fancies and prepossessions 1862 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org* (ed 2) 474 If its chloride be mixed with a solution of bichloride of platinum it yields a wax-like mass 1885 *Cornhill Mag* Mar. 284 A lovely plant with masses of waxlike lilac blossom. 1899 J Hutchinson in *Archives Surg.* X. Descr Pl xvii, The greater part of the hand is of wax-like pallor 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad* 516 Which purchase if thou make, for fear of slips, Set thy seale manuell, on my *wax-red lips. 1890 Kipling *Life's Handicap, Incarn. Krishna Mulvaney* 29 My face was *wax-white, an' at the worst I must ha' looked like a ghost. 1805 T Weaver *Werner's Ext Charact. Fossils* 58 *Wax yellow [G *wachsgelb*] is a light honey-yellow, mixed with a little light ashes-grey.

f. in parasynthetic formations, as *wax-featured, -headed*, † *-hearted* adjs.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm Titus* i. 11. (1619) 227 How many who have seemed waxe-hearted Christians, soft and pliable. 1913 Mrs. E Wharton *Custom of Country* II. xii. 156 A showy Parisianized figure, with a small wax-featured husband. 1914 *Glasgow News* 22 Dec 4 The map was bristling with wax headed pins of great variety in size and colour. They represented army units.

12. Special comb.: † **wax boot**, a boot made of waxed leather, for walking in marshy ground; **wax-bush**, the plant *Cuphea viscosissima*; **wax-butter** = *butter of wax* (see quot); **wax-cloth**, cloth coated with wax as a protection from wet; also, oil-cloth for covering floors or tables; **wax-cluster** *Austral.*, the plant *Gualtheria hispida*; **wax-colour**, (*a*) a pigment ground with wax for encaustic painting; (*b*) the yellow colour of wax; hence **wax-coloured** *a*; † **wax-comb**, a honeycomb; **wax-creeper** *S. African*, a name of two plants with wax-like flowers, *Hoya carnosa* and *Microloma tenuifolium*; **wax-cup**, the hollow at the top of a burning wax candle; **wax-end**, thread coated with cobblers' wax, used by shoemakers; hence **wax-ended** *a.*, bound with wax-ends; † **wax-farthing**, a farthing paid by parishioners at Easter to provide wax candles for use in church; **wax-gland**, a gland (in certain insects) secreting wax; **wax-hair**, one of the long hairs occurring on the bodies of the young of *Psyllidæ* or flea-lice; † **wax-house**, a building in a monastery where wax candles were made; **wax-insect**, an insect producing wax; also *attrib.*; **wax lathe** *Watchmaking*, a lathe in which the object to be turned is fastened with shellac or sealing-wax; **wax-leather**, leather 'waxed' or finished on the 'flesh' side; also *attrib.*, † **wax-man**, the officer of a trade guild who collected the contributions of the members for the wax candles to be used in the processions; **wax-moth**, a moth whose larva preys on the honeycomb; **wax-mould**, † (*a*) a mould for running melted wax into; (*b*) a mould made of wax; **wax-myrtle** = Wax-berry a; **wax-nose**, a 'nose of wax' (see Nose *sb.* 4); hence **wax-nosed** *a.*; **wax-oil** *Chem.* (see quot.); † **wax-opal** (see quot.); **wax-painting**, encaustic painting; **wax-palm**, a name for two S. American wax-yielding palms, *Ceroxylon andicola* and *Corypha* or *Copernica cerifera*, **wax-paper** (see quot.); **wax pear**, a variety of pear of a wax-like colour; **wax pigment**, a pigment prepared with wax; **wax-pine, wax-pink** (see quots.); **wax-pocket** *Ent.*, each of the sacs on the abdomen of the bee, for receiving the wax secreted by the wax-glands; **wax rose**, a variety of rose whose petals have a waxy appearance, † **wax shoe**, a shoe made of waxed leather (cf. *wax boot*), † **wax-silver**, money paid by parishioners at Easter for wax candles to be used in the church; **wax tablet**, a board coated with wax, to be written upon with a stylus; **wax-weed** = *wax-bush*; **wax-worm**, the larva of the wax-moth.

1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* II. 29 'Twill be as common to buy a pair of Wings to fly to the World in the Moon, as to buy a pair of *Wax Boots to ride into Sussex with. 1845–50 Mrs. Lincoln *Lect. Bot.* II. 96 *Cuphea viscosissima* (*wax-bush) 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1877) V. 1036 Beeswax is decomposed by dry distillation, giving off a product which forms, on cooling, a white buttery mass, called *wax-butter, or *Butyrum cere*. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* I, The first having a hat covered with *wax-cloth, and dreadnought overalls 1834 Carlyle *Let to Mrs Austin* (Thorpe's Catal 1913) Some sort of wax cloth for a lobby 1868 *Chamb Encycl* X 111/2 *Wax cloth*, a name sometimes given, but very erroneously, to *Floor-cloth* (q. v) 1834 J. Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 133 *Gaultheria hispida* The *wax cluster, abundant in the middle region of Mount Wellington 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art* s.v. *Wax Painting*, In Encaustic Painting, the *wax colours were burnt into the ground by means of a hot iron. 1901 *Macm Mag.* Apr. 439/2 His sun-burned face turned wax-colour 1842 Loudon *Subscriban Herb* 581 Varieties of cornel. with *wax-coloured fruit 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 368 That mycht liknyt be Till ane *wax-cayme that bein mais 1890 Annie Martin *Home Life Ostrich Farm* 20 The little ''wax creeper,' than which any as it is, I do not think a more perfect flower could be imagined 1800 Hutchett in *Phil. Trans.* XC 463 That the *wax cup of the candle be kept clean, and never suffered to run over. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss*, **Wax-end*, the waxed thread used by cord wainers. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* VII, 'I will not, sir,' replied the beadle, adjusting the wax end which was twisted round the bottom of his cane for purposes of parochial flagellation 1888 Flinn *Dick o' the Fens* 68, I could mend all this in less than an hour with some wax ends and a brad awl. 1838 Dickens *Nicholby* xiii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, strong, supple, *wax-ended, and new. *c* 1588 in *Rel. Ant* I. 255 Every house payd at Easter..j farthynge called a *waxfarthynge 1899 D Sharp *Insects* II. 589 Certain gall-dwelling Aphidae possess numerous *wax glands *Ibid* 580 In these earlier stages the body [of various Psyllidae] bears long hairs called *wax-hairs 1385–6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 391 In factura unius camini in le *Waxhous. 1472–3 *Ibid* 413 Cum emendacione unius patelle de le waxhouse, 14d 1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* x (1818) I. 309 This account is in the main confirmed by Geomelli Careri, except that he calls the *wax-insect a worm which bores to the pith of certain trees. 1857 Fortune *Resid among Chinese* 147 The wax-insect tree is no doubt a species of ash (fraxinus). 1882 *Globe Encycl* VI 484/2 The Hemipterous family *Coccidæ* includes the chief wax insects, familiarly known as bark lice. 1884 F J Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 139 For many operations required in watch jobbing Mr Ganney recommends the *wax or cement lathe 1732 Steele *Spect.* No 48 P 4, I am mounted in high heel'd Shoes with a glased *Wax-leather Instep. 1852 Moritt *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 152 Wax leather is blackened in the flesh. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 Wax leather, the serviceable leather for the upper parts of men's boots. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Bee*, A small caterpillar, termed the wax-worm, or *wax-moth, because of the havock it makes on wax. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I. 390 The wax-moth larva (*Galleria Cereana*) will for want of wax eat paper, wafers, wool, etc. 1877 J. G. Wood *Nature's Teach.* 151 The Wax moth, or Gallería moth (*Galleria alvearia*)..is in its larval state extremely injurious to beehives. *a* 1679 Sir J. Moore *England's Interest* (1703) 237 First provide necessary Instruments, as,..Honey-Pots, *Wax-Molds. 1849 G. W. Francis *Art of Modelling Waxen Flowers* 16 Wax moulds for plaster casting, or the electro-type, should have [etc.] 1823 Sir H Davy *Agric. Chem* iii. (1824) 96 Wax, is procured in abundance from the berries of the *wax-myrtle. 1884 Sargent *Rep Forests N America* (10th Census IX) 136 *Myrica cerifera*. Bayberry. Wax Myrtle *a* 1843 Southey *Commonpl. Bk.* (1851) IV 11 It is fitter for the dotage dreams of Sir William Jones, than the visions of the poet. Let the *wax-nose be tweaked by Volney on one side and Maurice on the other! *c* 1615 Sylvester *Mem Mortal.* II. xliv, Let's leave out I, and No, in Conversation: Words now transposed, and *wax-nosed, Both. 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1877) V 1036 [Beeswax gives off wax-butter, and] afterwards a more and more liquid oil, called *wax-oil, still retaining a small quantity of solid matter. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, **Wax opal*, an early name for yellow opal with a waxy lustre 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art*, **Wax Painting* This art practised by the ancients under the name of Encaustic, has lately been revived in several countries. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 75 Various attempts have been made to re-introduce wax-painting; but the art of *pencillum encaustic*, as practised by the ancients, seems to be lost. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst Bot* 282 The Ceroxylon andicola, or *Wax Palm of Humboldt, has its trunk covered by a coating of wax, which exudes from the spaces between the insertion of the leaves. 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 436 *Wax Palm*. There are two so called: 1 *Copernicia cerifera*, a fan palm native of Brazil . 2. *Ceroxylon andicola*, a tall wing-leaved palm, native of the elevated regions of New Grenada. 1844 Hoblyn *Dict. Med*, *Wax-paper. *Charta cerata*. Melt, in a water-bath, 48 parts each of white wax and fine turpentine, and 32 parts of spermaceti, and spread on paper. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III xlix. 537 The best..perrie is made of little yellow *waxe peares. 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art* s. v., This medium is employed in making the cakes of *wax-pigments for water-colours. 1892 *Century Dict*, **Wax-pine*, the general name for the species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*), coniferous trees producing a large amount of resin. *Ibid*, **Wax pink*, a name for garden species of *Portulaca* so called from their wax-like leaves and showy flowers. 1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* xv. (1818) I. 492 The apparatus in which the wax is secreted consists of four pair of membranous bags or *wax-pockets. 1837 Rivers *Rose Amateur's G.* 18 Duchesse d'Angoulême, or the *wax rose, is an old but deservedly favourite variety. 1664 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 20 For a paire of *wax shoes [cf. below 1666, waxt shoes], 4s 4d 1692 Sir J. Foulis *Acc Bk.* (S. H.S.) 144 For 2 pair wax shoes. 1432 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp's Stortford* (1882) 3 Et in *wexsilver collecto in ecclesia in die Paschali, vijs. vijd. 1496 *Corp. Leet Bk* 574 Item, that no maister make no brother to be Craft yf he haue be prentes in be Cite no lesse pen xiijs iijd & his wax siluer 1807 Douce *Illustr Shaks* II 228 The Roman practice of writing on *wax tablets with a stile was continued also during the middle ages. 1905 J. B. Bury *Life St. Patrick* iii. 40 Honoratus sent a messenger across in a boat with a letter on a wax tablet. 1884 W. Miller *Plant-n* I. 144 *Wax-weed, Blue, *Cuphea viscosissima*. 1766 *Wax-worm [see *wax moth*].

Wax (waks), *sb.*[2] Now *rare* exc. *dial.* [I. Wax *v.*[1] Cf. G. *wachs*.]

1. The process of waxing; growth.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1430 Euer stod þal [*sc.* þe wandes] still in an, Wit-outen wax, wit-outen wam *Ibid* 8244 A boute þat tre, A siluer cercle son naild he, þat was þe stouen for to stiength, And knau þe wax o gret and length 1892 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 146/2 'On the Wane' (which should strictly be called 'On the Wane, on the Wax, and on the Wane Again')

2. Stature; size (of something growing)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxx 245 Thou art best on thi wax that euer was clekyt, or knawen. 1618 W Lawson *New Orch & Garden* (1626) 35 The boale will be first, and best serued and fed, because he is next the root, and of greatest waxe and substance 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss*, and 1876–89 in Yorks. and Lincs glossaries

Wax (wæks), *sb*[3] *colloq* or *slang* [Of doubtful origin; possibly evolved from some phrase like *to wax angry* (arch), *to wax warm* (now *dial.*): see Wax *v.*[1] 9 *a* (*b*).] Angry feeling; a fit of anger; chiefly *to be in a wax*.

1854 'C Bede' *Verdant Green* II vii, I used to rush out in a frightful state of way, and show a leg 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* xxxv, Can't you get into a wax, old girl? 1874 H Bleiher *Cramleigh Coll* I 181 It ain't my fault if you've been bohoon', so don't be in a wax with me. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* I 112 What a wax you're in, Dolly.

Wax (wæks), *v*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple waxed (wækst); also pa. pple. **waxen**. Forms: *Inf.* (and Pres. stem). 1 weaxan, weaxsan, weahsan, weahxan, wexan, wehsan, 2–3 weosen, 2–4, 6–7 *arch.* wexen, 3 uexen, wexi, 4–5 wix(e, 5 vexe, wexyn, vix(e, vyx(e, 3–6 wexe, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) wex, 2–4 wacse(n, 3 *Orm.* waxenn, waxxenn, 3–6 waxen, 5 waxyn, 4–6 *Sc* vax, 6 weaxe, *Sc.* walx, 3–7 waxe, 3– wax. *Contracted* 2 *sing.* 1 wyxt, 4 wext; 3 *sing* 1 weaxt, wexþ, wixt, etc., 3 west, 3–4 wexþ, 4 wext *Pa. t. sing.* 1 wéox, wéocs, wéohs, *Northumb* -wóx, 2 weax, weacs, 2–3 wæx, 3 weox, 2–5 wox, 4–5 woxe, weex, *north.* wix, wyx, 4 *north.* vex, 2 waoxs, 3–6 wax, 4–5 waxe, 4 waux, 3–6 (7, 9 *arch.*) wox, 4–6 (9 *arch.*) woxe, 4–6 *Sc.* vox, 5 woxse, 4–5 *Sc.* woux, 6 *Sc* woix, wolx. *Plur* 1 wéoxon, wéohson, wéoxson, *Northumb.* wóxon, *Mercian* wéxon, 2 weoxan, 3 weoxen, 3–5 wexe(n; 3 wuxen, 4 wuxe, 3–5 woxe(n, 4 waxen *weak.* 4 wast, 4–5 wex-, waxide, -ede, *pl.* wexiden, -eden, 5 wexedde, wexid, wexte, waxet, waxto, waxhid, *pl.* waxiden, 5–6 waxt, 5–7 wext, wexed, 6 weaxed, 5–waxed. *Pa pple* 1 weaxen, 2 (ȝe)wexon, 3 (1)wexan, 3–6 wexen, 3–5 wexe, 4–5 wex, wexun, 5 -in, -yn, wixen; 3–7 (8–9 *arch*) waxen, 3–6 waxin, 4–5 -yn, wax(e, 4 ywax, 5 waxun, waxson, 6 *Sc.* walxin; 3–7 woxen, 3–4 i-, ywoxe, 3–5 woxe, woxin, 3 (1)wox, 4, 6 wox, 4 woxyn, woxsen, 4–5 woxun. *weak.* 4 wexid, 5 y-woxed, 5–7 wext, 6 waxt, weaxed, *Sc.* vaxit, 6–7 wexed, 6– waxed. [A Common Teut. strong verb (which became weak in late ME) OE. *weaxan* (pa. t. *wéox*, Northumb. *wóx*, pa. pple. *weaxen*) corresp. to OFris. *waxa* (W Fris. *waechsje*, *wachse*, N.Fris. *wāks*), OS. *wahsan*, (M)Du *wassen*, OHG. *wahsan* (MHG., mod.G. *wachsen*), ON. *vaxa* (Sw. *växa*, Da. *vokse*), Goth. *wahsjan* (with *ja*- suffix in the pres.-stem; pa. t. *wōhs*, pa. pple. *wahsan-s*)—OTeut. **waxs-* — pre-Teut. **woks-*, an ablaut variant of Indogermanic **aweks-*, **auks-*, **uks-* (Gr. *ἀέξειν*, *αὔξειν*, *αὐξάνειν* to increase, Skr. *úkṣ* to grow, perf. *vavākṣa*, causative *vakṣayati*), an extended form of **aweg-* **aug-*, **ug-* (L. *augēre* to increase, Sk *ójas* neut, strength, Lith. *augu* I grow, OTeut. **auk-* in Goth. *aukan*, OHG *ouhhôn*, OE. *ēacian* to grow, increase · see Eke *v.*)

The OTeut conjugation of the verb is retained in Goth., OHG, OS, and ON., in OE. it is confined to the Northumbrian dialect (pa. t. *wéa*), the WS. pa. t. *wéox* and the Du *wies* are due to the analogy of the reduplicating verbs.

The strong pa. t. became rare after the 14th c, and is now wholly obsolete; the one or two examples in the poetry of the 18–19th c. are deliberately archaistic. For the pa. pple. the Bible of 1611 has *waxed* four times and *waxen* eight times; in recent use *waxen* is not unfrequent when the verb is conjugated with *to be*, but is otherwise very rare]

Originally a more frequent synonym of Grow *v.*, which has now superseded it in general colloquial use, exc. with reference to the moon (see 6). With this exception, the senses below which are not marked as obsolete are confined to literary use, and have, in varying degrees, a somewhat archaic flavour; some of those under branch I survive only in the traditional antithesis with Wane *v.* The verb is said still to be current in certain dialects: see *Eng. Dial Dict.*

I To grow, increase. (Opposed to *wane*, †*wanse.*)

1. *intr.* Of a plant or its parts: To increase gradually in size and vigour; to develop, sprout (*up*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* †Also, to grow in a specified habitat or situation (*obs.*).

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xl. 293 Sumu twigu he lehte mid wætere, ðonne hie to hwon weoxson, ðæt hie ðy sniðor weaxan sceolden *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* II 402 Rixe weaxst ȝewunelice on wæterȝum stowum. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 161 Hie wenden þe eorðe, and wurpen god sad þaronne, and hit waexs and wel þeagh. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 494 Corn & frut hom wax inoug *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl Foules* 206 There wex ek euery holsum spice & gres 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xiii 7 The thornis wexen vp *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4772 Lo, þis was a wondirfull werk . þat þat [trees] suld wax soo & wane within a wale time 14 in *Rel Ant.* I 54 Tak everfeine that waxes on the ake. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I 40 b, When the Corne is ripe you must then haue it in, that it may rather waxe in the Barne then in the Feelde. 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* v 51 The Stem shall strongly wax, as still the Trunk doth wither 1886 *S W Line Gloss* s v., The plums are waxing needly.

† b Of a mineral. To be native, be found, in a specified place, = Grow *v.* 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* II 11 þat land þe ys gehaten Euilað, þær þær gold weext [Vulg. *ubi nascitur aurum*] 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A xi. 12 Al þe presciouse Peerles þat in paradys waxen

2. Of human beings and animals To increase gradually in size and strength of body and limb. *arch* and *dial*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke ii. 40 Soðlice þæt cild weox. *c* 1200 Ormin 3282 & swiþe wel he wex & þraf *c* 1205 Lay. 30073 þa children wuxen and wel iðeȝen. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 791 Ich am wel waxen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10613 Als sco wex on hir licame, Sua wex hir loueword and hir fame. 13 *Coer de L.* 2836 For fourty pound men sold an oxe, Though it were but lytyl woxe. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12449 Thies [two sons] were gyuen to the gouernaunce of a gny kyng,..Till þai waxen were of wit & of wight dedis. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Somme) 247 In this nourysshing he waxe and grewe in all beawte, strengthe, and prudence. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV 353 Ascanius yet that waxeth fast behold. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 358 You must beware that you take them not before they are somewhat woxen. 1677 in *Ray's Corresp.* (1848) 127, I think they [salmon] wax for five or six years 1875 F J. Scudamore *Day Dreams* 83 For a time he grows and waxes in his stye. 1887 Morris *Odyss.* XI. 311–2 And when nine years they were waxen, nine cubits length outright Was the measure of their bigness. 1889 *N W Line. Gloss.* s v., Thy bairn waxes fast, she's taller every time I see her.

† b. of a part of the body, the hair, etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 434 His feax weox swa swa wimmanna. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7257 Wexen was sumdel his hare. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9224 Here clopes ne roted, ne nayles grewe, Ne heere ne wax *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV met iii. (1886) 95 þat oother is chaunged in to a lyoun..and hise nayles and hise teth wexen. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* II. (1888) 24 The Nayles .are alwayes waxing in the extremitie of the fyngers and toes

†c. Of a morbid growth or disease. To arise and develop on or in the body. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 118 Gif nebcorn on wifmannes nebbe wexen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 288 Þeonne, þer waxeð wunde & deopeð into þe soule. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh Med MS.* 117 For angenayll þat waxin in feet *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 100 A surgian muste þanne be bisy in al þat he myȝte, þat a crampe ne wexe not in þe wounde.

†**3.** Of a company, host, people: To increase in numbers. *Obs.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xvii. 109 Dryhten cuæð to Noe & to his bearnum Weahsað ȝe & monigfaldiað & ȝefyllað eorðan *a* 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 999 And a hi leton heora feonda wærod wexan *c* 1200 Ormin 3947 þatt heoffness here mihhte swa þurrh hallȝhe sawless waxenn 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 3259 Wexinge euere beþ vre fon, bi water & bi londe 13 *K. Alis* 6023 (Laud MS.), Now gynneþ his Oost fast to wexe *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1255 Þey wil waxe & we schal wanye, When we ben fewe, þey schol be manye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1485 Cryst of heuene ȝow alle saue my messagers alle sixe! & ȝut þe vij schulle ȝe haue ȝour felaschip to make wixe 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 148 Will ye haue the multitude waxe, where the maintenance waines? 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* xiii 26 Her people waxing still, and wanting where to build. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 1 Then blessing them, he bade them wex and multiply

4. Of a person, nation, institution: To advance in power, importance, prosperity, etc. Const. *in*, †*on*

a 1122 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1052 Þa wæx hit [*sc.* the munster] swiðe on land & on gold & on seolfer. *c* 1200 Ormin 20868 Iwhulic mann birrþ þrifenn a33 & waxenn a33 Inn alle gode þinge *Ibid* 27967 Ned iss. þatt he nu forrþwarrd waxe, & ec iss ned & god off me, þatt I nu forrþwarrd wannse 1340 *Ayenb* 26 Al-huet þanne þet hi byþ uol wexe and heȝe ycluit ine dyngnetes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1666 Al so mot ȝ waxe 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. viii 322 Sithen the churche wexid in dignitees, he decreeid in vertues 1567–9 Jewel *Def Apol* (1611) 32 *Mali proficiunt Rom deficiunt* The wicked wax the godly wane 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat* III i 44 Now man, that earst Haile-fellow was with beast, Woxe on to weene himself a God at least. 1607 Shaks. *Cor* II ii 103 His Pupill age Man entred thus, he waxed like a Sea. 1624 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linen* Ded., Hee is a firme and stable man, and waxeth much oftner then hee wanes. 1690 Child *Disc Trade* Pref (B 2 b), Land and Trade, which are Twins, and have always, and ever will wax and wane together 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea* 40 Thou shalt wax and he shall dwindle. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* VI lxviii 112 A democratic party equally hostile to them was waxing in size and strength. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 54 The nation waxed in freedom and friendship and communion of soul. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* II 85 Now waxeth the son of Sigmund in might and goodliness. 1914 H. H. Henson *War-time Sermons* xix 244 Elmham waned as Norwich waxed

5. Of inanimate things: To increase in size, quantity, volume, intensity, etc. Of water, the sea: To rise, swell; to flow *out* in a flood. Of day or daylight, night: To grow longer.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 245 Þæt wæter weox oþ mannes swuran. 1122 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS), Hi sæȝon on norðeast fir mistel & brad wið þone eorðe, & weax on lenghe up on an to þam wolcne. *c* 1200 Ormin 1901 Marrchess nahhtess wannsenn 133, & Marrchess daghess waxenn. *Ibid* 1910 Oþ þatt dazȝ biginneþþ uss þe dazzess lihhtt to waxenn. *Ibid* 2472 Hire wambe sipphenn toc To waxenn alls itt burde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Þer ase muchel fur is, kundeliche hit waxeð and winde. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 599 Dunes wexen, þe flod widdroȝ *c* 1290 *St James* 136 in *S Eng Leg.* 38 Þe ston in gan to weye a brod and holuȝ bi cam a midde. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6562 Þe se flode bigan to wexi uaste ase it deþ atte tide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1775 Þe water wex oute ouer þe plains *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 1001 Þi mede ne shal wante noht, And þin oyle shal waxen *c* 1425 Wynton *Chron* I vii 398 The watters wox as that war wod *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 158 It [the chain] wexeth in hys honde & multyplyeth the swyde *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1550 Wexing the se, comming the flode. 1820 Scott *Monast* v, Whereby I may be obliged to take the river, which I observed to be somewhat waxen. 1869 A. McLaren *Serm* Ser II xi 202 Energy which wanes as the years wax 1884 *Spectator* 2 Aug 1009/1 Glaciers, wax and wane in some mysterious manner. 1888 F Hume *Mine. Midas* I. iv, Wherton the sacred fire should be kept constantly burning, waxing and waning with the seasons.

6 Of the moon · To undergo the periodical increase in the extent of its visible illuminated portion, characteristic of the first half of the lunation.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 17 Þonne he [the moon] wexeþ, he bið ȝelic þæm godum men þe ahopað to þæm ecean leohte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I 154 Se mona deð swaþer ge wyxð ge wanað: healfum monðe he bið weaxende, healfum he bið wanigende. *a* 1225, *c* 1386, *c* 1440 (see Wane *v* 2). 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 760 Tho wexing us-ward, heav'n-ward thou dost wane. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 304 States thrive or wither, as moons wax and wane 1859 Jephson *Brittany* VIII. 210 Twelve moons had waxed and waned. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 133 Grafts are to be set while the moon is waxing. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 177/1 The moon was now waxing fast.

7. Of a quality, state of things, activity, wealth, etc.: To become gradually greater or more striking, to increase in potency or intensity.

Beowulf 1742 Oð þat him on innan oferhyrda dæl weaxeð ond wridað. *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxiii 217 Æȝhwelces hreowes lar wihsð [*Cott* wihst] ðurh his ȝeðylde. *c* 1200 Ormin 3949 Þurh whatt biforenn Drihhtin Godd Wurrþshipe waxenn shollde *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 689 Wit west among his sore An for his sore hit is þe more. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1268 Abimalech sag abraham, Hu welde him wex and migte tam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19399 Godds word wex fast and greu. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 717 His langure gan wex 1581 A. Hall *Iraad* I. 17 When so his furie woxe, from skies he did me thro Down by the foote. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i iv. *Handie Crafts* 560 His Art, still wexing, sweetly marrieth His quavering fingers to his warbling breath 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* i 13 A did his Name, his Wealth did daily wex 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* cxcii, Now wexed horror to the very height. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* IV. iv III. 65 Moreover, the discord among the Reformers themselves waxed daily.

b. in contrast with *wane* or †*wanze.*

13. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 263 Worldes catel pawset none, þat waxset & wanset rit as te mone 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv 3 And so my witte wex and wmyed til I a fole were. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* v. iv 2203 My fortunes cannot wax but they may waine. 1711 Pope *Temple Fame* 466 Some [lies] to remain, and some to perish soon; Or wane and wax alternate like the moon. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* xiv. (1105) 63 Its impulses wax as its motives wane 1826 Wordsw. *'Once I could hail'* 42 In that domain Where joys are perfect—neither wax nor wane 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama & two Lives* 9 All life's poor glamour, wax and wane.

†**8.** *a.* Of a quality, activity, event, etc.: To come into being, spring up, begin, arise, occur. Also with *up*. Of the day · To appear, dawn. *Obs*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* v. § 3 Of ðam ilcan ðonne ongynnað we ofsan þa mistas ðe þæt mod ȝedrefiað. 1154 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1140, Þer efter wax suyðe muchel unrire betuix þe king & Randulf eorl of Cestre. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 3 Hu muche god mihte of mker streon waxen *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 273 An wid ðat pride him wex a nyð 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 1713 Bituene þe romeins & þis lond þer wax þo striuing. *c* 1300 *K Horn* 1452 (Laud) Þe day by gan to wexe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3327 Þer wex a kene crie *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 6 If. temptacyons wax agenyes me. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* I pr vi (1886) 18 Of which false opynyouns the derknesse of perturbaciouns wexit [Addit. MS wexeþ] vp *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq Ireland* xi 26 In thys whyle, wax a great wreth & a grete stryfe betwyx þe kyng of Connaght, & donell Obrȝn.

†b. *To wax forth*, to be born or created. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. x. 33 For wiþ word þat he warp woxen forþ Beestes.

II. With complement To change by growth or increase, to become. (Cf. Grow *v.* 12.)

9. *a.* With adj. complement. (*a*) With more or less of the idea of growth or increase: To become gradually, grow.

c 1200 Ormin 2479 þatt shi was waxenn summ del graet & tatt shi wass wiþþ childe. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* II 103 So þat wiþþinne þritti ȝer þis tre wox wel hete. 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* A 538 Þe sunne was doun & hit wex late. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VIII. 287 Þe Scottes wex [*v. r.* wuxe] strenger and strenger. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 670 Florent ys x. yere old and fyyf, And hegþe y woxe. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 243 The medys wixen grene *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 163 Bryng ȝe furth and wax ȝe mo. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 241 b, Signifiyng the dayes to have weaxed longer 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Deut.* xxxii. 15 But he that shulde haue bene vpright, when he waxed fat, spurned with his hele [1611 Jesurun waxed fat, and kicked]. 1562 A. Brooke *Romeus & Jul.* 209 This sodain kindled fyre in time is wox so great. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II. x. 32 Till that her sisters children, woxen strong Through proud ambition, against her rebeld. 1651 R. Child in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 64 According as your plants are waxen strong. 1764 H. Walpole *Otranto* v, Manfred..pushed on the feast until it waxed late.

1836–7 Sir W Hamilton *Metaph* xxxvii. (1870) II 335 By degrees, our conception waxes fuller 1874 Green *Short Hist* viii § 6 525 The panic waxed greater when it was found they claimed to be acting by the King's commission 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl Fleet* I 15 Even the foxes and their cubs had of late waxed fat and lazy

(*b*) Without the idea of growth or increase: To become, turn. (Sometimes used with reference to a sudden or immediate change.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 151 If he [the adder] cloßed man se, Cof he waxed *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 His blode þan wexus dri and cald 13 . *K. Horn* 302 (Hall) Vpon Athulf childe rymenild con waxe wilde. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xxiv 12 The charite of manye schal wexe coold 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 31 Whan he wax sek, thei woxen seke 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret.* 213 Yf the messager wix dronke. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xx. 64 þe proude lady wexed red as a rose. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II viii 78 The wyde hallis wolx patent [*L. ætria longa patescunt*] 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 341 Ye people.. whished & weaxed dumme. 1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* 127 Take fyne meale, and bake . tyll it waxe browne. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III ii 76 Wirte? Art thou like the Adder waxen deafe? 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 183 Cornwall..waxeth smaller and smaller in manner of an horne. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* cxlvi, Nor aske of God the victory to gaine, Vpon the English wext so poore and lowe 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 29 Duuotion waxed scant amongst the Christians. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 276 ₱ 4 My Daughter Tabitha beginneth to wax wanton. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1774) I. ii 30 When . the inward light waxes dim, the faith is gone. 1815 Byron *Vis. Belshazzar* iii, All bloodless wax'd his look. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 326 Pale wox I, and in vapours hid my face. 1831 Macaulay *Ess., Byron* ₱ 12 The howl of contumely gradually waxed fainter 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxviii, Mr. Chuckster waxed wroth at this answer 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiv. 283 Captain Aylmer saw that the man was waxing angry 1880 W Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 62 Whereat the eyes of heaven wox thundrous dim.

† b. with sb. as complement. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 281 þe kinges douther bigan þrive, And wex þe fayrest woman on live. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2031 þe white beres þat waxen seþþe hertes *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1014 Whan it was woxen eeue. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xvi. 243 Summe otheris..weren quyckere in natural witt and waxiden better philosophris. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 He sawe a peyntour that was waxe a physicien 1530 Palsgr. 793 Whan any preposycion waxeth an adverbe. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 334 He weaxed a woondreous buisie medler in all causes. *a* 1550 *A pore helpe* 269 in Hazl. *F. P. P.* III 262, I feare me he be wext A popistant stout. 1593 Nashe *Christs T.* M 3, In three Tearmes, of a banqrout he waxeth a great landed man. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 22 It beginning now to waxe night, they gaue off play. 1869 Thirlwall *Serm.* Rem. 1878 III. 390 When the grain of mustard seed has waxed a great tree.

c. with complement an adv. or a prepositional phr.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19451 þan wex þan wreches vle of wite. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 140 He wex to a werwolf. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 111 In a were gan I waxe and with myself to dispute 1388 Wyclif *Mark* iv. 32 It waxith in to a tre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10824 Oft in wanton werkes wex þai with childe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 455 þe meyst.. woxe in to so fayre and so bryst a day 1530 Palsgr 773/1, I dare eate no crabbes, for my tethe wyll waxe an edge than 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1103 Whereby the Ape in wondrous stomack woxe. 1831 James *Phil. Augustus* xxvii, It was now waxing towards morning. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. 178 A dangerous position, apt to wax from pleasant warmth into deadly heat. 1870 M. D. Conway *Earthward Pilgr.* I. 21 As time waxed on, I perceived that [etc] 1888 Stevenson *Across the Plains* x. (1892) 276 A small taste . waxes with indulgence into an exclusive passion. 1914 S. Phillips in *Contemp Rev.* Oct 552 Must that wistful dawn no'er wax to noon?

† d. *To wax in age* or *eld*, to advance in years. Similarly, *to wax to man's estate* *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 943 A wiȝ woxen on elde *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 727 That, as they wex in age, wex here loue. *a* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 136 þe more he wex in elde & lenghe, To seruen god he dude his strenghe 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) D 1 b, As it [*sc.* the child] waxed in age, so it increased in beautie. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II. x. 20 When her sonne to mans estate did wex. 1916 G. W. Robinson *Willibald's Life St Boniface* ii. 31 After he waxed in age..and the glory of boyhood came

† e Of fire. *To wax out*: to burn out, be extinguished for want of fuel. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 463 The fire wexe owte at þe laste. 1579 L Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim* 686/2 If a fire that hath but little woode, wax out, wee put the brandes together, and blowe it, that it may burne.

† 10. With complement a numeral: To amount to (a specified number). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* 13327 A legion ys of folk þat wex Sex þousand, sex hundred seuti & six. *Ibid* 13937.

Wax (wæks), *v.*2 Also 4–5 wexe, pa. pple. wexed, -yd, ywoxede. [f Wax *sb.*1

The ME. form *we xe* may be an umlaut derivative (= ON. *vexa*, OHG *wahsen*, MHG. *wahsen*, mod G *wachsen*, *wuchsen*), but this is not certain, because *wex* was a frequent form of Wax *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To cover with a layer of wax; to dress with wax; to polish or stiffen with a dressing of wax. Also with *over*.

a 1380 [see Waxed *ppl. a.*] *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II. § 40 Tho tok I & wexede my label in maner of a peyre tables 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxi. (1495) 898 Tables ben wexed and dressid wyth wexe and ben plaied *Ibid*, For diuers vse lynnen clothes ben wexyd. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxi, þat one manere [of horn] is waxed with grene wex and gretter of sowne *Ibid*, A good hunters horne shuld .be wele ywexede, þikker or þinner, after at þe hunter þinketh þat it woll best sowne. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cirer*, to waxe 1615 tr *De Monfort's Surv. L. Inilles* 40 As a Shoemaker waxeth his thread 1659 H Turbervil *Walk Knaves Walk* 8 You are to take notice , next of the manner, how to wax your winter boots 1661 [T Powell] *Hum Industry* 56 Smal boards or tables of wood waxed over, were in frequent use among the Later Romans to write in 1825 J Nicholson *Oper Mech* 745 Many cabinet-makers are contented with waxing common furniture. 1833 [S. Smith] *Lett. Downing* xvii (1835) 131 With that I wax'd a thread, and got a new button 1848 Dickens *Dombey* liv, The floors were waxed and polished. 1863 Miss Braddon *Aurora Floyd* iii, The elegant ignoramus whose sole accomplishments consist in parting his hair, waxing his moustaches, and smoking a meerschaum 1886 J H. Kerne *Fishing Tackle* 160 Waxing your silk afresh, fasten it with two loops.

† b. *Photogr.* To saturate (paper) with wax. *Obs.*

1853 *Le Gray's Waxed Paper Process* 5 The paper, after the development of the image does not require to be again waxed to obtain a positive picture. 1856 *Orr's Circ Sci, Pract. Chem.* 146 Mode of Waxing the Negatives.

† 2. To stop (an aperture) with or as with wax. Also with *up* *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. v. 351 Alle þat herde þat horne wisshede it had be wexed with a wisp of firses. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I 231 Some of them that had not waxt up their Cartridge or Catouche Boxes, wet all their Powder. 1709 T. Robinson *Vind. Mosaick Syst.* 91 They fill their little Cells with Honey, and then do so wax it up, that it may not melt and run out.

† 3. To join with wax *Obs. rare.*

1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met* I *Transform Syrinx* 36 He form'd the Reeds, proportion'd as they are, Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care.

4. *Leather-manuf* To dress (a skin) with a mixture of lamp-black, oil, etc.

1885 A Watt *Leather Manuf* 348 Bruise on the flesh and grain up, then wax them [*sc.* the skins].

Wax (waks), *v.*3 *dial.* [f. Wax *sb.*3] *intr. To wax up*, to burst into anger, 'flare' *up*.

1859 Dickens *Haunted House* vii 33/2 Nay, wench, dunna wax up so, whatten's done, 's done.

Wax (waks), *v.*4 *U.S. colloq. trans.* 'To beat thoroughly, gain a decisive victory over' (Funk).

1884 A. A. Putnam *Ten Years Police Judge* xxii. 199 Mr. Bungle, would in nine [out of twelve cases] be waxed but for the commiseration and the magnanimity of [etc.]. 1909 *Century Dict.*, Suppl., *Wax*, to beat, thrash.

Wax-berry. A name given to the fruit of certain plants and also to the plants themselves. a. The genus *Myrica*, esp. *M. cerifera* of North America (Bayberry 2). b. = Snow-berry 2 (Webster 1911).

1835 Moodie *Ten Yrs S. Afr* II. 197, I occasionally employed my people at spare times in gathering wax berries, that .yield a substance partaking of the nature of wax and tallow, which is mixed with common tallow, and used by the colonists for making candles 1892 Stevenson *In South Seas* iv. vi. (1900) 328 Tamati returned with coco tinder, dry leaves, and a spray of waxberry. 1897 E. Glanville *Tales fr Veld* xiii. 100, I found him peacefully employed boiling down wax berries for the manufacture of candles

Wax-bill. a. *sb.* Any one of numerous small birds of the *Ploceidæ* or Weaver-bird family, whose bills have a waxy appearance; *esp.* one of the genus *Estrelda*, the best-known species being *E. astrild* of South Africa.

1781 G Edwards *Nat Hist. Birds* iv 179 The Wax Bill. . The Bill is of a fine red Colour, like Sealing-Wax, which I suppose gave the Bird its Name. 1769 Lady Mary Coke *Jrnl.* 19 Aug. (1892) III 137 The two little birds the East India Capt gave me..seem to be the same as some of the Duchess of Montagu's and I think she calls them wax bills. 1851–62 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 72 In St Helena birds, known also as wax bills and red-backs, there is a trade to the same extent. 1875–84 A. H Layard *Birds S. Africa* 470. 1909 *Westm Gaz* 17 July 14/3 The name waxbill is another of those misleading trade names that cover many species of small birds of different genera which have brightly coloured bills resembling sealing wax.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1776 P. Brown *Illustr. Zool.* 72 White-tailed Wax-bill Finch. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. i. 152 Wax-bill Grosbeak

Wax-billed, *a.* In names of certain birds: Having a bill resembling sealing-wax.

1776 P. Brown *Illustr. Zool* 70 The Red-rumped Wax-billed Finch 1782 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. ii 507 Wax-billed Barbet.

† **Wax-bred.** *Obs.* [f Wax *sb.*1 + Bred *sb.*] A wax tablet Also *transf.* a 'table', list.

In quots *c* 1000 and *a* 1175 misapplied to the stone 'tables' of the Decalogue.

c 960 *Bened. Rule* (Schröer) lv 92 Weaxbreda [L *tabulæ*]. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom* II 196 Þa awrat se Ælmihtiga God him twa stænene wexbredu mid his agenum fingre *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 332 Swa us her after gelustfullaþ to smearkianne on þissum æfterfylgendum wexbredum, þe se arwurða beda gesette. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Þer efter areide god þas laȝe þurh moysen, and wrate his him self in stanene waxbredene. [1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III ii 128 Long after paper became known, the use of such tablets, which we may call the wax-brede, was kept on.]

Wax candle. A candle made of wax.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 419 *Funalia, cerei*, waxcondel. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 202/28 *Cereus*, wexcandel 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix lxi (1495) 898 They that serue in chyrches of wexe candyls ben callyd Ceroferarii *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 295/2 Þan is þer anoþer cros of a wax candul leyde on hys breste. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. v. § 1 Sitting in a chaire, & looking upon a wax-candle which burnt before her 1605 Erondelle *Fr. Gard.* O 7 b, Make readie the Siluer-candlesticks with the waxe candles. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* II. xxxiii. I. 224 In the middle of the room was one large wax candle 1840 Mrs. A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. xviii. 300 Blazing wax candles 1892 Lady F. Verney *Verney Mem* I 22 Two great wax candles of 12 lbs. weight, to be burnt before the high altar of the church

attrib. 1663 *Cup of Coffee* in D'Israeli *Cur Lit* (1866) 296/1 Should any of your grandsires' ghosts appear In your wax-candle circles.

Wax-chandler. [See Chandler 2.] One whose trade is to make or sell wax candles.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 34 John Baldok,..Waxchaundeler of London 1466 *Paston Lett* II 270 To John Oxford, wax chandeler, for xii. torches and one candell of 1 *lb*, *lvs ud ob.* 1503 *Privy Purse Exp Eliz. York* (1830) 103 To John Hynsted of London waxchaundeler for iij tolles of white wex [etc]. 1543 tr *Act* 11 *Hen VI*, c. 12 The waxchaundelers in dyuers parties of England. 1633 *Stow's Surv Lond.* 625 The Company of Wax-Chandlers, having beene a Brotherhood of very ancient standing, became yet to be incorporated in Anno, 1484 1706 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4287/4 William Rack, late of St Saviour's.., Waxchandler. 1867 T. A Trollope *La Beata* I viii 197 The old wax-chandler was a widower of many years' standing.

† **Wax-chandlery, -chandry.** *Obs.* The department of a royal household concerned with the provision and storage of wax candles.

1398 *Acc. Exch. K R* 470/17 m. 2 Et eidem pro ij ceruris emptis pro ij ostus in le Wexch tandeleye 1602 in Jeaffreson *Middx. County Rec.* (1886) I. 282 The Waxe Chandrie.

Wax doll.

1. A doll with head and bust (often also the limbs) of wax.

1828 Miss Mitford *Village, Country Barber* III. 165 A certain huge wax doll, called Sophy, who died the usual death of wax-dolls, by falling out of the nursery window. 1834 Dickens *Sk. Bos., Boarding-ho.* i, Mrs. Tibbs .looked like a wax doll on a sunny day.

attrib. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *New Lett* (1903) II. 50 Her wax doll face took the fancy of Boys at that period.

2. *pl.* = Fumitory.

1855 Annf Pratt *Flowers, Pl* I 81 The flowers [of *Fumaria officinalis*], are rose-coloured, and tipped with purple and children, in many parts of Kent, call them wax dolls. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

Waxed (wækst), *ppl. a.* [f. Wax *v.*2 + -ed 1.] In the senses of the verb; esp., coated with a layer of wax; polished or stiffened with wax; dressed or saturated with wax, e. g. for water-proofing.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 387 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 68 In a waxed table He wrot. 1586 Whitney *Choice Emblems* 28 His [Icarus's] waxed winges, the sonne did make so softe, They melted straighte. 1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/1 This suture is done with a waxed threde. 1633 J. Law in *Scotsman* (1907) 7 Sept., [He paid 16 shillings] for soleing walxt boots 1651 T Barker *Art of Angling* (1653) 13 You must work all these grounds upon a waxed silk. *c* 1790 Imison *Sch. Arts* II. 46 When you take off the paper you will find every line which you drew with the black lead pencil upon the waxed plate. 1846 Brittan *Oper. Surg.* 347 The piercer is withdrawn, and a double waxed thread passed through its canula. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II xx, Waxed floor very slippery. 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* xxi, Tapping his visitor's hand with the waxed end of his long pipe 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Oct. 2/2 A waxed moustache.

b. *Leather-manuf.* Of a skin. Dressed on the flesh side with a mixture of lamp-black and oil.

1851–3 *C. Tomlinson's Cycl Useful Arts* (1866) II. 36/1 The skin of leather now curried is called black on the flesh, or waxed, in contradistinction to leather which is curried on the hair or grain side. 1883 Simmonds *Dict. Useful Arts.*, *Waxed Fleshes*, a trade name for certain leathers, prepared of the inner side of split skins. 1885 A. Watt *Leather Manuf.* 341 Waxed Leather. *Ibid.* 350 Waxed Calf-skins.

c. *Photogr.* Of paper, a paper negative: Saturated with wax.

1853 *Le Gray's Waxed Paper Process* 8 Method of rendering the iodised waxed paper sensitive *Ibid* 16 Renovating the transparency of the waxed negative. 1857 W Crookes *Hand Bk. Waxed Paper Process in Photogr.* 25 When this has taken place the waxed sheets must be separated one from the other.

d **waxed-end** = *wax-end* (Wax *sb.*1 12).

1914 *Daily News* 30 June 4 It is entirely due to the awl and the waxed-end.

Waxen (wæ·kṣĕn), *a.* Also 7 *Sc.* woxin. [f. Wax *sb.*1 + -en 4.

OE had *weaxen* ~ **wiexen* ~ (M)Du., (M)LG. *wassen*, OHG. *wahsîn* (MHG. *wahsîn*, *wehsîn*, mod.G. *wachsen*) .— OTeut. **waxsino-*.]

1. Made of wax.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 210 Illaf wexenne [L *cerarium*, error for *cereum* 'of millet'] mm in fro[n]kiscipas mwe ȝefeȝõ 13. *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1650 Waxen torches Segges sette..in sale. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. (1811) 170 The whiche ordre he kepte duely by waxen tapers kepte by certayne persones. 1590 Spenser *F Q* III i. 58 Fifteene long waxen torches weren light, Vnto their lowers to guiden euery guest. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 201 For now my loue is thaw'd, Which like a waxen Image 'gainst a fire Bares no impression of the thing it was. 1622 Corvat *Crudities* 36 By the light of a waxen candle. 1643 Artex. Ross *Mel Heliconium* 40 In that we do injoy our lives, In that our wexin kingdom thrives. 1646 Crashaw *Steps, Delights Muses* 115 The working Bees soft melting Gold, That which their waxen Mines enfold. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII 491 The Femal Bee that. builds her waxen Cells With Honey stor'd. 1706 Z. Cradock *Serm. Charity* (1740) 21 They are but the artificial Counterfeit of Virtue, Trees laden with waxen Fruit. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* cxxvi. (1819) III 40 A resemblance scarcely less exact than that of the bust to its mould, or the waxen seal to the sculptured gem. 1825 Scott *Talism.* iii, Two waxen torches, which the hermit lighted, gave a cheerful air to the place. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xvi III. 677 A waxen figure .was dragged about Westminster in a chariot. 1860 *Family Economist* 3

Mar 142/1 Waxen Flowers and Fruit. 1887 *Harper's Mag* July 185/2 The metal (or glass) plate is covered with a waxen composition.

b. *Waxen image*: spec. an effigy in wax representing a person whom it was desired to injure by witchcraft.

The victim was believed to waste away as the wax melted at the fire, and to suffer pain from stabs or the like inflicted on the effigy. Cf quot 1591 above

1685 G Sinclair *Satans Invis. World* 101 The Waxen-Image being found and broken, the King did recover 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VIII 101 Around his waxen Image first I wind Three woollen Fillets. 1821 Lamb *Elia, Witches* 71 That maidens pined away, wasting inwardly as their waxen images consumed before a fire 1837 Barham *Ingol Leg* Ser 1 *Leech Folkest*, Fixed against [the doors] was a waxen image—of himself! 1870 Rossetti *Sister Helen* 1 Why did you melt your waxen man, Sister Helen?

2 *transf* and *fig*. As if made of wax. a. With reference to the softness, impressibility, or fusibility of wax. Chiefly of immaterial things (often with opposition to *steel* or *marble*).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1 II 211 The World's owne Matter is a waxen Lump, Which, un-self-changing, takes all kind of stamp 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, 1 III. 75 Oh thou the earthy author of my blood with thy blessings steele my Lances point, That it may enter Mowbrayes waxen Coate 1593 — *Lucr* 1240 For men haue marble, women waxen mindes 1653 Marvell *Corr* (Grosart) II 4 Truly he is of a gentle and waxen disposition 1767 G Canning *Poems* 28 Watch o'er my son, inform his waxen youth. 1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ* (1832) II 424 Those who remain are of that waxen substance called the men of property. 1849 Lytton *K Arthur* III 1, But men are waxen when the Fates are steel'd 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxi, This fellow would make weakness weak, And melt the waxen hearts of men

b. With reference to the smooth and lustrous surface of things modelled in wax Said, e g, of fruits, flowers, youthful limbs. Also applied to the pallor of a corpse or a sick person.

a 1700 Sedley *Virg. Past.* II. Wks 1722 I. 268 And waxen Plumbs [L. *cerea prunа*] 1743 Francis tr *Hor, Odes* I XIII 2 His rosy neck, and waxen arms [L *cerea brachia*] 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* VIII, But the small waxen form [*sc.* the dead baby] had been composed afresh. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* XXXI (1856) 266 It makes a man feel badly to see the faces around him bleaching into waxen paleness. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* XII, I saw..a few waxen lobes of bell-heath, perfectly white.

¶ c ? As if written on wax; soon effaced. *nonce-use.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, 1 II 233 Or else our graue Like Turkish mute, shall haue a tongueless mouth, Not worshipt with a waxen Epitaph

3 Covered or coated with wax, loaded with wax.

Waxen wings: often in allusions to the story of Icarus: see Icarian *a.*[1]

1590 Shaks *Mids. N* III 1. 172 The honie-bags steale from the humble Bees, And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* (1604) Chorus 21 Till swolne with cunning, of a selfe conceit, His waxen wings did mount aboue his reach, And melting heauens conspirde his ouerthrow 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I 1. § 3 Hence it is true .that druers great learned men haue beene heretically, whilest they haue sought to flye vp to the secrets of the Deitie by the waxen winges of the Sences 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* v. 232 As heretofore with a swift Stile Men us'd on waxen Tables smooth Letters and Figures to ingrave. 1781 Cowper *Anti-Thelyphth* 54 She tutor'd some in Dædalus's art, And promis'd they should. On waxen pinions soar without a fall. 1789-96 Morse *Amer Geog.* II 27 The old .manner of writing, before the use of paper of any kind, and waxen tables, was known.

4. Special collocations **waxen chatterer**, the Bohemian waxwing, *Ampelis garrulus*; † **waxen vein** *Min.*, argilliferous marlite

1797 Brwick *Brit. Birds* I 83 Silk Tail, or *Waxen Chatterer. (*Ampelis Garrulus*, Lin.) 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 625 Waxen Chatterer or Waxwing 1681 Grew *Museum* III § 1 v. 312 The *Waxen Vein *Ludus Helmontii* A Stone composed of two distinct Bodies 1705 S Dale *Pharmacol.* Suppl. 29 Ludus Paracelsi Waxen Vein 1740 *Phil Trans.* XLI 836 Masses of the Waxen-vein or Ludus Helmontil, which is also found in great Plenty on the Sea-shore near the Spaw at Scarborough

5. Comb., as *waxen-faced, -hued, -like, -winged* adjs.

1856 Kane *Arct Expl.* I. xv. 170 Three stools, and as many *waxen-faced men 1916 *Chamb Jrnl.* Feb 116/2 A sorrow-laden, *waxen-hued face 1845 Hirst *Coming of Mammoth*, etc 34 How *waxen-like his hands! 1909 *Essex Rev.* XVIII 75 Waxen-like flowers of pale pink 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* VII. 9 Since *waxen-winged Honour is not void Of danger.

† **Wa·xen,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Strong pa. pple. of Wax *v.*[1]] Grown up, full-grown, adult. *Little waxen*, young.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2060 Me drempte, ic stod at a win-tre, Dat adde waxen bujes öre. 1338 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 252 Himself in ille likyng, & had no waxen heyre, þat mot kepe þe coroune, if he of lond went 1382 Wyclif *Gen* IV 23 A litle waxen man [Vulg *adolescentulum*] 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret* 161 When hit is a wixen tree, an hundrid oxyn vnneth hit may bowe *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 21 In 3ong men..or waxen men, I haſe seene few [*sc* fistulas] euer be cured 1555 Ridley *Confer* in Foxe *A. & M* (1583) 1722/2 The Lordes supper is, and ought to be geuen to them that are waxen 1599 *Return fr. Parnass.* II 1. 872 Fonde they to thinke that this child's waxen daye Will be well spente when maister beares no swaye 1632 Lithgow *Trav* IX. 415 Such a man can neither seduce his [pupil's] minority with ill examples, nor marre his waxen age with a false impression.

† **Wa·xen,** *v*.[1] *Obs.* Also **wexen, weaxen** In several writers of the 16th c (chiefly poetical) the forms *waxen, wexen* occur for Wax *v*.[1], but only in those parts of the verb (inf and 3rd pers pl present) in which these were in ME the normal inflected forms of *wax*. This may sometimes be due to intentional grammatical archaism, but when these forms are used by writers whose grammar is in all other respects normal, it seems probable that the inflexional *waxen* in quotations from older writers was mistaken for a verb synonymous but not identical with *wax*. It has been thought desirable to give here all the examples in our material, in order that their individual significance may be judged of by comparison The 17th c. quots from H More, which are added for completeness, are of course intentionally archaistic

1540 Cranmer *Bible* Prol †1 b, Anone theyr consciences bene admonished, and they waxen sory & ashamed of the facte. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 4 And contrariewise, what thynges been moste honest the same weaxen also moste pleasaunt, yf a man haue been accustomed vnto theim 1562 A. Brooke *Romeus & Jul* 1039 The courage of the Mountagewes, by Romeus sight doth growe, The townes men waxen strong, the prince doth send his force 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* III 852 This Licabs chappes did waxen wide his nose-thrils waxed flat 1567 *Ibid* XIV. 327, I felt a hooked groyne Too wexen hard vppon my mouth 1584 Peele *Arraign. Paris* V 1, Then first gan Cupids eysight wexen dim 1590 Shaks *Mids N* II. 1. 56 And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe, And waxen in their mirth. 1590 Vallans *Tale Two Swans* (1744) p. IX, As these Swannes began to waxen old. 1594 Barnfield *Sheph Content* (Arb.) 30 When their fleeces gin to waxen rough 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I. I. 3 What man Would woxen [1647 wexen] wroth. 1647 — *Cupids Conf.* LXXV, This is the measure of mans industry To wexen some body and getten grace To 's outward presence

† **Wa·xen,** *v*.[2] *Obs. rare* [f. Wax *sb.*[1] + -en 5.] *trans.* To cover or dress with wax.

1552 Huloet, Waxen, *cæro, cero* 1642 J. Jackson *True Evang T* I 24 Others [Nero] staked through .and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches.

Waxen-kernel. *dial.* [Of uncertain formation; the second element is Kernel *sb* 1

Variants are *waxen churnel, -crindle, -crundle, curl, waxing-kernel, -churnel, -cuel, waxy-kernel* see *Eng Dial. Dict.* It is doubtful whether the first element was originally Waxen *a*, Waxen *ppl a.*, or Waxing *vbl sb* or *ppl a.*] = Wax-kernel.

1500 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (1510) A ij b, In plurali he glandille, for waxen kyrnels 1825 Jamieson, *Waxen-kernel.* 1866 S Thomson *Dict Dom. Med* 8/1 Popularly, these enlarged glands go by the name of 'waxen kernels'

Waxer (wæ·ksəɹ). [f. Wax *v.*[2] + -er 1] One who or something that waxes. a. One who waxes leather in currying b. (See quot. 1875.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Waxer*, an attachment to a leather sewing-machine to wax the thread as it runs from the spool to the needle. 1885 A. Watt *Leather Manuf* 343 The waxer rubs the size into the coloured side of the leather.

Waxey, variant of Waxy *a.*[1]

Wax flower, wa x-flower.

1 An imitation flower made of wax.

1843 A McLaren in E. T McLaren *Mem* (1911) 26 Mary, the wax flowers arrived in safety 1844 Mintorn (*title*) The Hand book for modelling Wax Flowers 1858 Geo. Eliot *Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repent* III, Wax-flowers presuppose delicate fingers and robust patience

Comb. 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade*, Wax-flower maker.

2 A name given to certain plants a. the genus *Hoya*, esp. *H. carnosa*; b. *Clusia insignis* of British Guiana (Ogilvie 1883); c. *Stephanotis floribunda* (*Cent. Dict*).

1848 Schomburgk *Hist Barbados* 611 *Hoya carnosa*. Fleshy-leaved Hoya. Wax Flower. 1884 W Miller *Plantæ* I 144 Wax-flower The genus *Hoya.*

Waxily, -ness: see after Waxy *a.*[1]

Wa·xing (wæ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb* [1] [f. Wax *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] The action of Wax *v.*[1]; growth; increase.

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 323 Ponne se mona beo tyn nihta eald, and na þænne his leoht beo ærest on weaxunge. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6572 [Cnut addressing the tide] Peruore ich hote þe, þin wexing þat þou lete 13.. *Cursor M.* 1430 (Gott) Euer stod þai still in ane, widuten waxing [*Cott* wax] or wane. 13.. *Amis & Amil* 89 So like thei were both of syght, And of on wexing ryght *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. x. 339 Thilk wexing in possessiouns was cause or occasioun of thilk decrecing in vertues. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 36 Yet the emptie caske sounds lowder than when it was ful, and protests more in his waining, than he could performe in his waxing 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* 134 The Moon, which was then but in the first week of his waxing 1863 *Possibilities of Creation* 100 The waxings and wanings of light in these variable objects 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar 630/2 The waxing of the light of the Satellite arises from its gradual passage out of the shadow

Wa·xing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Wax *v.*[2] + -ing 1.]

1. The process of covering or dressing with wax.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 519/1 Waxynge, wythe wax, *ceracio.* 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Caratura*, the waxinge. 1689 H. Turbervil *Walk Knaves Walk* 8 Lastly, you must observe the waxing of the boot 1818 *Art Preserv Feet* 137 The waxing of the thread is for the purpose of preventing it from slipping. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem*, *Org* XI § 2 673 Previous to sale, another process [of currying leather], technically termed waxing, is performed 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* III. 344 Refusal to strip, is .due to .touching the waxed surface with the fingers after waxing.

b. (See quot. 1858)

1815 S Parkes *Chem. Ess* II 148 *note*, In printing those silk handkerchiefs called Bandanas, a process called waxing is still followed 1858 Simmonds *Dict Trade, Waxing*, the process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

† c A method of cheating at dice. *Obs.*

1726 [see Topping *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 c].

2 *concr.* Wax as a polish on furniture

1825 J Nicholson *Oper Mech* 745 Waxing, like varnish, is attended with inconveniences as well as advantages.

Wa·xing, *ppl. a.* [f. Wax *v.*[1] + -ing 2] That waxes, grows, or increases.

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 7228 A grene wexinge tre þat is fiam þe more Ismite adoun *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7328 So waxynge [*Petyt MS* waxand] folk in al þys weide, Ne so gendryng, ne so plentyue Als we arn of oure kynde, In no lond scholde men fynde. 1387-8 T Usk *Test Love* III. V (Skeat) I 5 Blosmes of waxing frute. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 471/1 Spryngynge, of a welle or oþer waxynge watyr, *scaturacio* 1588 Shaks *Tit A* III i 95, I stand as one vpon a Rocke Who markes the waxing tide grow wane by wane. 1666 Drydi n *Ann. Mirab.* IV, Each waxing Moon supplied her watry store, To swell those Tides. 1820 Willi n *Roman Hours* (ed 2) 36 The mutable moon stamps all the changes of her waxing phase. 1883 M Creighton *Life* in *Life* (1904) I 263, I am sorry that you think me a waxing Conservative. 1910 Rosi bery *Chatham* xxii. 456 The Duke was at war with the waxing power of Leicester House

† b. Of flesh: Excrescent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 181) xii, Sometyme commeth to þe houndes sekenes in his eyenn, for þer commeth a webbe vpon hem and waxynge flesshe, þe which commeth into þt one syde of þe eye and is cleped an nayle.

† c *Waxing kernel* = Wax-kernel, Waxen-kernel *Obs.*

c 1460 *Medulla* (MS St. John's, Cambr.) in *Cath. Angl.* 411 note 2 *Glandula, nodus sub cute*, a waxynge curnelle. 1530 Palsgr 287/1 Waxyng kyrnels *glandes, glanders.* 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Tolle*, a waxynge kernell 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas United* 206 Waxing Kernel, Struma, Choaking, or the Strangles.

† d. absol *In the waxand*, in the waxing (phase). Cf Waniand

a 1300 *Cursor M* 22496 Þe mone þat es sa scene, quen it es in þe waxand sene.

Hence † **Wa·xingly** *adv.*, increasingly.

1483 *Cath Angl* 411/2 Waxingly, *auctim.*

Wax-kernel. Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Prob. f. Wax *sb* 2, either with the sense of 'a growth', or with reference to the growing-time of children (cf. *wax-pain* dial. = growing-pain); but associated with Wax *sb.*[1]] A hard glandular swelling in the neck or armpit or under the jaw. Also called Waxen-kernel, Waxing-kernel.

14.. *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 707/29 *Hoc glandulum*, a waxkyrnylle 1569 E Fenton *Secr Nature* 38 b, As knots in wood, waxkernels in men, or seede in herbes. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex* II III 110 b, Wherupon happen sometime behinde the eares Impostumes, botches and wexekernelles 1825 Jamieson, *Wax kernel.* 1889 Wagstaffe *Mayne's Med Voc.* (ed. 6), *Wax-kernels*, popular name for irritated submaxillary glands.

† **Wa·xless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Wax *v.*[1] or *sb* 2 + -less.] Not liable to wax or increase.

a 1618 [see Wanfless].

Wa·x-light. A candle, taper, or night-light made of wax.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 16 Aug 1654, [Doncaster] a large faire towne, famous for greate wax lights and good stockings. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III (1823) II. 154 There were many drops of white wax lights on his breeches. 1798 Somma Li *Cauterb T*, *Young Lady's T.* II 134 Shades over the wax-lights softened the glare. 1828 Scott *Jrnl* 22 Apr. (1891) 572 Tom S.. said in a whisper, 'I advise you to secure a wax-light to go to bed with,' shewing him. a morsel which he had stolen from a sconce. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 535 Within the Abbey, nave, choir, and transept were in a blaze with innumerable wax lights. 1864 Kingsley *Roman & T.* v. (1875) 129 The Emperor coming out to meet him with processions and wax-lights. 1870 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Apr. 241/1 Visions of private sitting rooms, wax-lights, bad wines, .at once rise before his experienced eyes.

† **Wa·xloke.** *Obs.*—[1] (Unexplained.)

13.. *E. E. Allit P* B. 1037 And] er waltez of þat water in waxlokes grete, þe spumande aspaltoun þat spyserez sellen.

Wa·x-maker.

1. A maker of wax or of wax candles. ? *Obs.*

14.. *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 688/22 *Hic ceranius*,. wha-maker. 1483 *Cath Angl* 411/2 A Wax maker, *ceranius.* 1525 *Guild Bk. St Mary, Boston* (MS.) fol. 15 In stipendio Wilhelmi Pynnell Waxmaker. 1543 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 271 Maister Anthony Payne wex-maker.

2. A worker-bee that makes wax.

Translating Huber's term (*abeille*) *cirière.*

1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xv. (1818) I 493 When wax is not wanted in the hive, the wax-makers disgorge their honey into the cells 1816 *Ibid* xix II. 128 There are two sorts of workers, the wax-makers and nurses. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I. 354/1.

So **Wa·x-making** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1543 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 271 Costes and Paymentes of the wex makynges 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol* xv (1818) I. 492 The stomach in the wax-making bees is much larger than in the nurse-bees.

Wa·x-plant. A name given to various plants either yielding a vegetable wax or having a waxy appearance; *esp.* a. the candleberry myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, b. any species of *Hoya*, esp. *H. carnosa*; c. the corpse-plant, *Monotropa uniflora.*

1802 J. Barrow *Trav S Afr.* I. 19 In most of the sandy flats are found .two varieties of the *Myrica cerifera*, or wax plant. 1865 Mrs H. Wood *Mildred Arkell* XXXV, Mamma made me bring this down at once for your conservatory... It is a wax plant, and a very beautiful one. 1895 Mellish *St Helena* 311 Hoya carnosa,..Wax plant...*Hab.* China. 1897 Sir C. Warren *On Veldt in Seventies* (1902) 379 On the window there hung a 'wax plant,' which has beautiful waxen-looking flowers. 1879 Webster Suppl, *Wax-plant*, a white fleshy plant (*Monotropa uniflora*).

Wax-scot: see next

Wax-shot. *Obs* exc *Hist* [WAX *sb.*[1] + SHOT *sb.*[1] OE had *weaxgesceot* (Wulfstan) · whence the form *wax-scot* in 18–19th cent Dicts] A customary payment made for the maintenance of lights in churches

15.. *Pyx Gilds* (1870) 190 *marge*, To paye for the mayntenyng off the wax and lights, iij d [*marg.*, in later hand, 'Waxshote']. 15 in *Proc Soc Antiq* Ser II XIV 232 Every householder payeth for Wax shot and Gardens two pence. 1664 [see MAINPORT]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Waxshot* or *Wax-scot* 1829 [J. CHAMBERS] *Gen. Hist Norfolk* II. 968 *note*, Ceragium, or waxshot, was the term used for money expended in church lights.

Wax taper.

1 A taper made of wax.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX lxii. (1495) 898 A waxe tapre hyght Cereus or cera waxe for it is made of waxe 1408-17 in *Rec. St Mary at Hill* Introd. p xcvi, And xiij. wex tapers to be set vpon euery crosse 1676 A. MARVELL *Gen. Councels* Wks (Grosart) IV 97 Demetrius had no more reason in law against them, than a Chandler might have had, if by Paul's preaching, wax tapers had grown out of fashion. 1765 J. BROWN *Ch. Trust, Harvest Day* 226 Such is the death of the wicked, but may I like a wax-taper, leave a sweet and edifying savour of Christ behind me 1907 J. A. HOPKINS *Elem. Photogr* (ed. 6) 148 Ignited by means of a long wax taper

† 2. A cone-shell (see quot.).

1815 S. BROOKES *Introd Conchol.* 157 Wax Taper, *Conus Virgo*

Wax-tree. A name given to various trees, of different localities, yielding vegetable or insect wax; *esp.* a. the candleberry myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, of North America; b. the privet, *Ligustrum lucidum*, of China; c. the genus *Vismia* of South America; d. the varnish-tree of South America, *Elwagia utilis*; e. the Japanese shrub *Rhus succedanea*.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Travels* 405 [Ye Tallow tree (*Croton sebiferum*, Linn.) which the French ... the Wax tree 179. CURTIS *Bot. Mag.* 1805 Ligustrum lucidum. Chinese Privet, or Wax tree. 1803 *Nicholson's Journ. Nat. Philos.* (8°) IV. 188 The *myrica cerifera*, or wax tree. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 23/1 *Wax-tree*, the common name of the plants belonging to the genus *Vismia*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 449/2 The natives [S. America] speak of the tree producing this resin, *Pirangua utilis*, as the Wax tree or Varnish tree. *Ibid* 1229/2 Wax-tree,. Japan, *Rhus succedaneum* 1890 HOSIE *West China* 197 The tree is known to the Chinese as the *Pai-la shu*, or 'white wax tree'.

Waxwing (wæ·ksˌwiŋ). A passerine bird of the genus *Ampelis* (*Bombycilla*), esp. *A. garrulus*, the Bohemian waxwing.

1817 J. F. STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen Zool* X II 420 The Waxwings, which have been detached from the Chatterers by Monsieur Vieillot, have a most remarkable and peculiar appendage on the tips of some of the quills, which has very much the appearance of red sealing-wax. *Ibid.* 421 Bohemian Waxwing. *Ibid.* 422 Carolina Waxwing. 1876 SMILES *St Nat.* xi. 214 Among the rarer birds found in this district, were the Bohemian Waxwing or Chatterer (*Bombycilla garrula*) 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 616/1 The Carolina Wax-wing, alias cedar or cherry bird. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C. 1887* (1892) 348 A large flock of waxwings.. was well worth seeing.

Waxwork (wæ·ksˌwɜ·k).

1. Work executed in wax.

1723 BLACKMORE *Alfred* II. 67 Th' industrious Tenants of the narrow Hive ,fetch Home Spoils their Wax-works to renew.

2. *esp.* Modelling in wax; an object or objects modelled in wax; usually applied to life-size effigies of persons, with head, hands, and bust of wax, coloured and clothed to look like life.

1697 *Post Boy* 20–23 Nov 2/2 At the Golden Salmon in St. Martins, near Aldersgate, is to be seen, in Wax-work, about Fifty Figures, all big as the Life. 1701 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII. 103 V° Procession which began before 7 with 12 Pageants of History in large Wax Work. *a*1704 T. BROWN *Walk Lond. & Westm.* Wks. 1719 III. 316 Here stood Edward III as they told us, which was a broken Piece of Waxwork, a batter'd Head, and a Straw-stuff'd Body. 1774 *Westm. Jrnl.* 24 Jan, I was desired by Mrs Wright, of New York, to let her take my effigy in wax-work. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvii, I've seen wax-work quite like life 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, 'It's no good my being kept here like Wax Work, is it now?' 'People have to pay to see Wax Work, my dear,' returned her husband

fig 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 512 Homer gives us figures that breathe and move Virgil usually treats us to waxwork.

b. *pl*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II 267 Of Mummies, Wax-Works, &c 1896 S. BUTLER *Life & Lett Dr. S. Butler* I 228 This can only be surpassed ,by Dr Arnold's taking the terra-cotta figures of the Varese chapels for waxworks.

3. An exhibition of wax figures representing celebrated or notorious characters; also, the place of exhibition. Now *pl.*

1796 T. MORTON *Way to get Married* v i, You must show me the sights—The lions at the Tower, the parliament-house, and the wax-work. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VII. § 67 Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins ,to the Lions, the Wax-work, the Monument, &c 1831 *Cruchley's Pict. Lond.* 112 Wax Works. Fleet Street. 1837 THACKERAY *Ratcatching* ii, He looked like a figure out of a wax-work. 1895 SIR H. IRVING in *Daily News* 17 June 6/4 'You didn't go [to the Lyceum] ! Why not?' 'Well, sir, you see there's the missus, and she preferred the wax-works.'

4. *U.S.* The climbing bitter-sweet, *Celastrus scandens*; so called from the waxy scarlet aril of the fruit.

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot* (1860) 81 *Celastrus scandens* (Wax-work Climbing Bitter sweet)

5 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *waxwork-figure*, *-show*, waxwork-man, the proprietor of a waxworks.

1827 SID SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 131/1 There is a wax-work Pope, and a wax-work Court of Rome 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Gt Winglebury Duel*, Whenever a juggler, or waxwork man, or concert-giver, takes Great Winglebury in his circuit 1840 — *Old C. Shop* xxvii, Mrs Jarley's wax-work show *Ibid.* xxix, She slept in the room where the wax-work figures were. 1889 R. BUCHANAN in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 912 The highway is strewn with the corpses of dead poets who never lived, with loud inglorious Cowleys, with waxwork Popes 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VIII 1, The House of Commons has become a bear-garden, and t'other House a wax work show

Wax-worker. A worker in wax a. a bee that makes wax, b. a maker of waxwork (Worcester 1860).

1821 tr. *Huber's New Observ. Nat Hist Bees* (ed 3) 336 When hives are full of combs, the wax workers disgorge their honey into the ordinary magazine, making no wax

So **Wax-working** *a* (of a bee) making wax.

1827 F. BEVAN *Honey-Bee* 367 The power of producing wax is common both to the nursing- and wax-working bees

Waxy (wæ·ksi), *a*[1] Also 7 waxey. [f. WAX *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

†1. Made of wax, waxen *Obs*

1552 HULOET, Waxie or of waxe, *cereus*. 1615 *Montgomerie's Cherrie & Slae* v. in Ramsay *Evergreen* (1875) II 101 And sum [bees] the waxie Vesch'lls wroght, Thair Purchase to preserve 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v 330 The Bees so sudden joyes Their waxie-houses fill with buzzing noyse.

2. Having the nature or distinctive properties of wax

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 434 Boil a quantity of honey in order to get all the waxy part out of it 1866 *Treas Bot* s.v. *Elwagia*, These trees are remarkable for the quantity of green resinous or waxy matter which is secreted by the stipules. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 8 In company with the cuticular bodies there are usually found compounds of a waxy nature

b. *fig.* Of a person, his heart, mind: Soft, plastic, impressionable like wax.

1596 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 88 If you had had a waxye hart That would haue melt at hot desyre 1608 BP. HALL *Char.* II xii The Vnconstant He is seruile in imitation, waxey to persuasions. 1632 T. GOFF *Courageous Turk* II. v, Thinke you my minde is waxie, to be wrought, By any fashion. *a*1666 HAMMOND *10 Serm.* xvii Wks. 1684 IV. 679 Now..that the softer waxy part of you, may receive some impression from this Discourse, let us close all with an Application. 1843 DICKENS *Lett* 23 Nov. *Lett.* (1880) I. 93 If you will impress this on the waxy mind of —— I shall be truly and unaffectedly obliged to you

3. Resembling wax in colour or consistence; (of a quality) like that of wax. Often said of boiled potatoes that have not become 'mealy'.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 428/1 The waxy appearance which those who are the subjects of this disease [i. e. chlorosis] generally exhibit. 1841 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* 209 Great Philosophers talking like Platos,..And your ears as dull as waxy potatoes! 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* (1846) VI. 6 Ground colour a clear primrose, edging a bright purple, petals very waxy. 1868 'HOLME LEE' *B. Godfrey* xxviii, There are two daughters, pretty little waxy girls they were 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk* 140 The general colour of the scorpion is a horrid-looking waxy brown. 1890 *Lancet* 16 Aug 332/1 The fat is abnormally waxy and soft 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxv. 268 The waxy whiteness of the rest of the face [in an old picture]

Comb. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth* i, The little waxy-faced Dutch clock in the corner. 1871 T. H. GRIFFIN *Introd. Pathol.* 65 The cut-surface is.. translucent, and waxy looking.

b *Med.* Affected with amyloid degeneration.

1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 243 These characters are well expressed by the epithet 'waxy,' which has been applied to livers in this state by Dr. Home and Rokitansky 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med* (1880) 57 The waxy material is exceptionally deposited in large nodules, constituting the waxy tumors. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* 800 Gall stones, sometimes consist..of a nearly homogeneous waxy mass. 1881 W. H. DAY *Dis. Childr.* 256 The lardaceous or waxy kidney. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 537 The diffuse, waxy spleen.

4. Soiled or covered with wax. In quots. as a derisive epithet for a cobbler.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 75/2 Your child , called me cobbler waxy, waxy, waxy 1914 A. MACDONALD *Story & Song fr. Loch Ness side* xiii 223 They got there [into the fairy mound], and immediately observed the 'waxy cobbler' still dancing

Hence **Wa·xily** *adv.*, **Wa·xiness.**

1855 HYDE CLARKE, Waxiness. 1880 *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 98 Shell ,not thin, but waxily translucent. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 588/2 [He] was originally a sculptor, and now paints rather waxily, as if he were modelling in oil colour

Waxy (wæ·ksi), *a.*[2] *colloq.* or *slang.* [f. WAX *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] Angry, 'in a wax'.

A supposed example of 1648 in the *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 229 is an editorial misreading of *wavy*

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxiv, It would cheer him up more than anything, if I could make him a little waxy with me. 1866 BROGDEN *Lincolnsh Gloss*, *Waxey*, peevish, cross, irritable. *Ex.* You need-na be so waxey. 1872 *Punch* 1 June 222/1 It's no good being waxy about it.

Way (wē), *sb*[1] Forms · 1 weg, *North.* woeg, 2–3 weiz, 2–6 wei, 4–6 weie, weye, 3 weai, waiz, waij, weg, *Ormin* weȝȝe, 4–5 weiȝe, 3–6 wai, wey, 4 veie, wa, weieȝe, wie, wye, 4–5 veye, 4, 6 vay(e, 4–7 waie, 4–8 waye, 5 whay, weij, 4–6 wy, 9 *Sc.* wye, 3– way. *Pl.* 4 waiis, 5 weyse, waioz, waias, wayse, woyys. [Com. Teut.: OE. *weg* str. masc. = OFris. *wei*, *wi* (WFl. *wei*, NFr *wāi*), OS *weg* (MLG *wech*), (M)Du *weg*, OHG *weg* (MHG *wei*, *wege*-, Mod G *weg*), ON. *veg-r* (Sw *väg*, Da. *vei*), Goth. *wig-s* —OTeut. **wego-s*, f **weg-* (. **wag-*. **wōg-*) to move, journey, carry (see WEIGH *v.*, WAIN, WAW *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], WEY) —Indogermanic **wegh-* (. **wogh-*), found in L. *vehere* to carry, Gr ὄχος (—**wogho-s*) vehicle, Skr. *vah* to journey, carry. The L. *via*, way, formerly regarded as cognate, is now generally referred to a different root The sense-development of the Eng. word, however, has been to some extent influenced by L. *via* and its descendant F. *voie* (see also VOYE, WOIE), of both which it has always been the normal translation Many of the uses are of Biblical origin: the Heb. *dérek*, and the Gr. ὁδός in Hellenistic use (Vulg. *via*, all Eng versions *way*) have a very wide range of meaning.]

I. Road, path.

* *for passage of persons, animals, vehicles.*

1 a *gen.* A track prepared or available for travelling along; a road, street, lane, or path. Now esp. in phrases like *beside*, *over*, *across the way*, *the other side* (*of*) *the way*, *to cross the way*, etc.

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xx 30 And heonu tuoeze blindo sittende æt weȝ [*c*975 *Rushw* in ðæm wege, *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp* wiþ ðone weȝ; 1382 WYCLIF beside the weye; Vulg *secus viam*] *c*1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 304 Forðon we sittað ymb þ[æ] [æ]ȝ[e] "[æ]ȝ[e] ·i· [æ]meus sumu *c*1205 LAY. 5·[1] He [illegible] wuste þat þe King mid his feire lord scunie awenden *Ibid.* 9511 He bohte a heom beon on fest þri þe hulles weore mest & sende a heom arȝwen a þon weȝ mid swe *a*1300 *K. Horn* 1304 (Camb MS.) Þe I mot him askepe lay Al bi-side þe wey. *c*1330 *Arth. & Merl* 7401 Per was a I unde of noblay Where come to gider seuen way *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 1732 Abide ȝou in a hood wei[e] in a large mile. *c*1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 491 Tak thy hors and thy harnes in the morning, For to watche weill the ways. 1579 BURGHLEY in Nicolas *Sect. Hatton* (1847) 126 Approaching to the house, being led by a large, long, straight fair way, I found [etc.] 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 389/1 *Compitum*,.. a waye where manye wayes doe meete. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I xii, A bridge..vnder the which is a waye to an old ruined Church. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 433, I saw.. women trauayling the way, or toyling at home, carry their Infants about their neckes. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser & Com.* 127, I cross'd the way to a Booksellers. 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* II, Instead of attempting to continue the way along the side of the hill a single arch had been thrown over the narrow ravine, and the road carried on..on the other side. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho* II, He called out to a gentleman on the opposite side of the way. 1835 *Ibid., Streets—Morning*, Mr. Todd's young man just steps over the way. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond To day* xxxi, (ed 3) 287 The War Office is altogether out of keeping with the clubs upon the same side of the way. 1887 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Cucumber Chron.* 5 The village is one long street. On either side of the way are picturesque little cottages. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II v. 155 For the most part, no English creature ever *does* see farther than over the way. 1904 H. BELLOC *Old Road* 96 A sunken way of great antiquity leads directly from St. Catherine's Hill down to the river 1910 D. G. HOGARTH in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 248/1 The latest type of tomb is a flatly vaulted chamber approached by a horizontal or slightly inclined way, whose sides converge above.

trans. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 If the Moone should wander from her beaten way.

b. In figurative context, with reference to a metaphorical walking or travelling. *Parting of the ways*: see PARTING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

† *Way of indulgence*: said of the Virgin Mary as the medium or channel of access to divine mercy (Cf. Christ's words in John xiv. 6, 'I am the Way..; no man cometh to the Father but by me'.)

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvi. 12 Fot..min stod in weȝe ðæm rehtan. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 3 Zearuas weeg drihtnes [Vulg. *parate viam Domini*] *Ibid.* vii. 13 Rumwelle weg ðin[æ]das to lose. *c*1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ðar ðe wel is slider and we lihtliche to fællen. *c*1400 *Pety Job* 268 In *26 Pol. Poems* xxv. 129 All the pathes thow hast mette That euer I yede in wey or walle. *c*1420 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 8 Modir of mercy, wey of indulgence. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 213 Thou haste passid the strayte waye and passage of Infortune fro whens thou art yssued cler as the sonne. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii 277 But in the beaten way of friendship, What make you at Elsonower? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II xi. § 1. 45 The trauaile therein taken, seemeth to haue ben rather in a Maze, than in a way. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns* 'Join all the glorious Names' v, O let my Feet ne'er rove, nor seek the crooked Way. 1898 M. PEMBERTON *Phantom Army* I. vii, The way before him was no longer hidden in darkness He saw that it lay straight —the road to the prison or the scaffold.

c. A main road connecting different parts of a country. Now *rare* except in names of Roman roads, as the rendering of L. *via*. Cf. HIGHWAY.

† *The king's way*, = the king's HIGHWAY.

*a*900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 28 Aug 156 On þæm weȝe þe æt Rome is nemned Salaria *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xxi. 22 Swa swa se weȝ liþ we farað [Vulg. *via regia gradiemur*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 169 Veire weies manion þer beþ in engelonde, Ac voure mest of alle.. þora þe olde kinges imad. 1313 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 51 De Stuceleydike per Heddeley wai usque en le Spenstrete. *c*1450 *Godstow Reg.* 541, ij acris of arable lond..strecche them-self fro the north toward the sowthe beside the kyngis wey. 1482 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 510 Þe grounde..in brede fro London weye stretchyng vnto a Corner of a Close of þe Trinite Gildes *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 227 There was a waye crossed in

four, the one waye was towarde Fraunce 1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. 227 Ane tempill was commandit to be maid in þe new way quhare þe voce was herde 1535 Coverdale *Judges* v. 6 In the tyme of Iael the wayes fayled 1685 Stillingfl. *Orig Brit* II 63 Whereever the Romans inhabited, they may be traced by their Ways, by their Buildings [etc.] 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 198/2 The Overseers of the Ways are Men chosen yearly for to see, and put in repair all decayed Highways within the Bounds of the Parish 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* I XXVI, Bleand on the left before him lay, For many a mile, the Roman way. 1840 Arnold *Hist Rome* XXXII II. 288 Nor will the mightiest works of modern engineers ever rival the fame of the Appian Way.

d. *transf* In Milky Way and various synonyms

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) U 174 *Uia secta*, iringes uuez *c* 1384 [see Milky Way] 1555 Mylke way [see Milk *sb* 10] 1555 Mylke whyte way [see Milk-white *a* b] 1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1572) 38 The mylke waye called of some the waye to saint Iames, and Watlyng streate 1594 Blundevil *Exerc*, *Cosmogr* I XXI (1597) 158 The milke white impression in heauen, like vnto a white way, called of the common people our Ladies Way 1775 *Blomefield's Hist Norf* V 839 They believed the Milky Way was appointed by Providence to point out the particular place and residence of the virgin, beyond all other places, and was, on that account, generally in that age, called Walsingham-Way, and I have heard old people of this country, so to call and distinguish it some years past 1844 M A. Richardson *Local Hist Table Bk.* Leg Div. II. 86 The Via lactea, or 'milky way,' which the peasantry of the North frequently designate 'the way'.

e. A road considered with reference to the condition of its surface or to difficulties or dangers of transit

a 900 *O E. Martyrol.* 18 Apr. 58 Dæt ða wildan hors scealden iornan [on] hearde weȝas in westenne & him þa limo all [to] brecan 1418 in *E. E. Wills* 31, I be-quethe to the mendyng of the feble & foule weye beside Portmannes Crosse, xl s 1577 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I. 126 To amend a pece of evill waie betwene my house and Hampistwhaite, xij d. 1588 Shaks *L. L L.* v. ii. 926 When blood is nipt, and waies be fowle. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* I. 10, I bequeathed my proceedings to God, and my feete to the hard brusing way 1663 Patrick *Parab Pilgr* II (1687) 5 The weather was cold, the ways dirty and dangerous *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 135 To Litchfield is 5 mile more all very good way mostly Gravel 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III ix, I hope thou wilt not come too heavy laden, to spoil my Ways. 1789 Durnford & East *Cases K B.* (1790) III 263 If the way be founderous and out of repair, the public have a right to go on the adjoining land. 1846 Mrs. A. Marsh *Father Darcy* XXVIII, 'How are the ways?' 'Deep and difficult enough, please your honour.' 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* I iii 379 In winter, when the ways were bad and the nights long. 1871 M Legrand *Cambr Freshm* 301 A heap of smaller stones, placed there at the expense of the parish, for the purpose of mending the way

f. A place of passage, e. g an opening made through a crowd, a door or gate, etc. Cf. Archway, Doorway, Gateway. Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3244 On twel doles delt ist ðe se, xii weiȝes ðer in ben faiȝer and fre. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5932 In the brest of the batell, He thrusshet so felly freikes to ground; Made wayes full wide þe weghis among *Ibid.* 6513 *c* 1400 Mandev (E. E T S) viii 36 And men seyn þat the wicanes ben weyes of helle. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1324 Quare althre-thickest was þe thrange þurge þaim he rynnes, And makis a wai wyde enoȝe waynes to mete 1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind* II. 217 Here fortitude can never cut a way Between the Austrian muskets, out of thrall 1892 C. Taylor *Witness of Hermas* 126 The gate is the Son of God This is the one way-in [εἴσοδος] to the Lord 1898 G. B Shaw *Plays* II *You never can tell* II. *stage direct*, Near the parapet there lurks a way to the kitchen, masked by a little trellis porch 1914 S Low in *Edin Rev* Oct 267 To a Prussian statesman it seems more natural to 'hack a way' through the territory of an unoffending neighbour than it would be to public men elsewhere. *Mod.* The words 'Way out' are painted on the door.

g. Applied to a path in a wood or through the fields. See also Green *a.* 2 b.

13 . *K. Alis* 6055 (Laud MS.), Hij hadden Calk trappes made ynowe In wayes & vnder wood bowe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Anian* XXII, The snowe had couerd al the wayes [in the forest] 1530 Palsgr 286/1 Way in a woode syde, *sente*

h. *Fortification.* A passage left between walls or buildings. *Covered* (†*covert*) *way* (= F. *chemin couvert*), a passage running along the top of the counterscarp, protected from the enemy's fire by a parapet. (See Covered *ppl. a* 6, Covert *a.* 1 b.) † *Way of the rounds* (= F. *chemin des rondes*) · see quot. 1704.

1482 Caxton *Godeffroy* CLXIII 257 They dyde do make engyns,. castellys, chattes, and wayes couerd, moche grete plente. 1704 J Harris *Lex Techn* I, *Way of the Rounds* is a space left for the Passage of the Rounds between the Rampart and the Wall of a Fortify'd Town

i. *Railways. Line of way*, a track formed by a pair of rails. See also Permanent *way*, Six-foot *way*, Wagon-way.

** *for passage of things.*

†2. *Phys.* A duct or channel of any kind in the body of man or other animal. *Obs*

[tr. mod.L *via*; cf. *primæ viæ* (lit 'first ways') the alimentary canal.]

c 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 21 þat may be knowen by.. feblynez of þe pacient and if it haue perced þe waiez of þe vryne 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest.* I iv, The bladder receyueth the superfluyte vrynall by two longe wayes that descende fro the kydnees 1625 Crooke *Body of Man* 281 Wee must therefore enquire further for the cause of this sterility or barrennesse and not impute it to the interception of the wayes.

3 *pl* a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1699 in Foster *Crt Mar E Ind Comp.* (1907) 332 [The use of one of the docks with its] shoares and waies [to fit and prepare the *Cæsar*] *a* 1647 Petter in *Archaeologia* XII 258 The smaller [ship] . was so ill struck upon the launching ways, that she could by no means be put off, which did somewhat discontent his majesty. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III III. 325 A dry dock was dug for the bark, and ways laid from thence quite into the sea, to facilitate the bringing her up 1864 Miss S P. Fox *Kingsbridge Estuary* XIII 163 When once the boat is close on the shore, the dogs are on the look out for the pieces of wood, technically called *ways*, which are placed underneath the boats to draw them up on the beach. It is very rarely that a single *way* is lost 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Ways*, balks laid down for rolling weights along *Launching ways*, two parallel platforms of solid timber, one on each side of the keel of a vessel while building, and on which her cradle slides on launching

transf 1840 R H Dana *Bef Mast* XXIX, Smooth strips of wood, well oiled, called 'ways' were placed above and below, to cause the book [*sc.* a packet of hides] to slide in easily

b Parallel wooden rails or planks, forming an inclined plane for heavy loads to slide down upon.

1868 B J Lossing *The Hudson* 264 The ice, cut in blocks from the lake above is sent down upon wooden 'ways', that wind through the forest.

c. *Mech.* Parallel sills forming a track for the slides of the uprights of a planing machine, the carriage of a lathe, or the like.

1869 Rankine *Cycl Mach. & Hand tools* Plate I 5, Improved Planing Machine These uprights are so arranged as to slide in ways provided for the purpose in the sides of the stationary platform

II. Course of travel or movement.

4 A line or course of travel or progression (whether direct or circuitous) by which a place may be reached, or along which a person or thing may pass. Const *to*, *into*, *out of* (hence with *in*, *out* advs.). *To go a person's way*, to go along with him

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. II. 12 Hi on oðerne weȝ [Vulg *per aliam viam*] on hyra rice ferdon *c* 1205 Lay 26915 Heom ladden twelue of þan leod folke þa þa weiȝes [*c* 1275 weyes] cuðen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3255 Biforen hem slȝ an skiȝe burst ðat night hem made ðe weiȝ liȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11736 We wil þe wai ga bi þe se *c* 1300 *Havelok* 772 Ful wel[l] he couþe þe rithe wei To lincolne 1362 Langl. *P. Pl A.* VI. 24 Const þou wissen vs þe wey wher þat he dwelleþ? 1420 J Stokes in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III I 68 He hadde sent forth Maystor Jon Lobam vn to sow by the neaxte wey *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5923 With hym ther went Sygrem to be his gide, Costyng the contre many dyuers way, And so came he in to perse the redy waye 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. XI 51 He had the hoost Northward the pryuyest wey that coude be thoughte vnto the forest of Bedegrayne 1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. VI, An vniversall flood, which by croked wayes finally issueth into the Sea 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III III 127 The waies at Sea are not as at Land, to returne the same way they passe. 1676 Cotton *Angler* II II 22, I hope our way does not lye over any of these [hills], for I dread a precipice 1682 Wheler *Journ Greece* VI. 475, I return'd by the same way. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. IX 293 There the way was stopp'd by mountains 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* XIII, Is the Cowgate Port a nearer way to Liberton than Bristo Port? 1820 Keats *Eve St Agnes* XI, Down the wide stairs a darkling way they found 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* I. III 371 If he asked his way to St James's, his informants sent him to Mile End 1856 G W. Curtis *Prue & I* III (1892) 213 Mr. Bourne hospitably asked if I were going his way His way was towards the southern end of the island 1865 Mrs. Newby *Comm. Sense* II. III 15 Are you coming my way, father?

Proverbs 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 77 There be mo waies to the wood than one 1635 Quarles *Embl.* IV Epig. 2 The next way Home's the farthest way about 1662 Boyle *Style Script.* (1675) 56 The Longest way about is the nearest Way Home. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* VII. XVII. 27 There is several ways to the Wood besides one

b. *fig.* with conscious reference to literal travelling. † *To take the way of death*: to die.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1752 Þer me unwreah me þe wei, þet leadeð to liue 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 5320 Þe king aldred sone þo þen wey of depe nom *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* III 106 By þese wytty wordes of oure Lord Jesus Christ, mowe malicious men knowe þat þey beþ in þe weye to helleward. 1605 Shaks *Macb* II. III 21 That go the Primrose way to th' euerlasting Bonfire 1646 Gataker *Mistake Removed* 38 There is no new way to Heaven now, but the same that ever was *a* 1729 J Rogers *Nineteen Serm* V. (1735) 97 Every Path before us appears beset with Snares and Dangers, Ways in which we must walk with Fear and Trembling *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Revol 1688* I (1834) II Having found a way to court through some of those who ministered to the pleasures of the King,. he made his value known by [etc.] 1864 Newman *Apol.* IV. § 2 (1913) 296 There are but two alternatives, the way to Rome, and the way to Atheism. 1890 W. Booth (*title*) In darkest England and the way out

c. Phrases. *To hold*, *keep* (a certain) *way* to follow it without deviation. *To know one's way about*: to know how to get from place to place in a neighbourhood; *fig.* to know how to act in any emergency. *To light* (*a person*) *the way* to hold out a light to enable a person to direct his course. † *There lies your way*: please to go away. † *Here lies our, your way*: it is time to go.

For *to ask*, *find*, *lose*, *miss the way*, *one's way*, *to feel* (†*out*) *one's way*, *to clear*, *lead*, *show*, *stop the way*, see those verbs.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 161 Dan þe safarinde men seð þe sa sterre, hie wuten sone wuderward hie sullen weie holden. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 709 This Messager on morwe whan he wook Vn to the Castel halt the nexte way. 1420 J Stokes in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III I. 68 To declar vn to zow the tyme of hys comyng, and the weyes also the qwych he wele holde 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VI*, 173 b, Knowyng by his espials whiche waie therle kept 1565 [see Light *n.*² 4] 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* III II 212 The dore is open sir, there lies your way 1602 — *Twel N* I v 216 Will you hoyst sayle sir, here lies your way 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* IV I 79 Here lyes our way 1616 T Draxe *Bibl. Scholast* 29 Contempt Heere is the doore, and there is the way 1815 Scott *Guy M.* XI, 'Certainly, sir,' said Mrs. Mac-Candlish, and hastened to light the way 1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 56/2 In this case the tramp who 'knows his way about' knows what to do

† d. ? Guidance, direction *Obs*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 340 þe þridde part of þe Chirche figtiþ here aftir Crist, and tal[þ ensaumple and weie of him to come to hevene as he cam. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* III 307 Lyghte to the blynde, way to the croked.

e *To go the wrong way* of food or drink, to go into the windpipe instead of the gullet when being swallowed

1764 *Phil Trans* LV. 42 An acquaintance. was killed by a piece of chesnut, which went the wrong way, as we commonly express it 1860 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* IV, In a constant sort of mild epileptic fit, from laughter, and wine going the wrong way 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie Venner* VII. (1887) 94 He's swallered somethin' the wrong way.

f. Mode of transport.

1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I 214, I have inquired what way my goods may safeliest be sent, and am told that by Holstein ships.

g *Way of the Cross* (= Eccl. L. *Via Crucis*): a series of images or pictures representing the 'Stations of the Cross' (see Station *sb.* 23), ranged round the interior of a church, or on the road to a church or shrine; also, the series of devotions prescribed to be used at these stations in succession.

1868 Walcott *Sacred Archæol* 554 The stations of the way of the cross are—(1) the condemnation of our Lord; (2) Christ bearing His cross; (3) [etc.].

5 Course or line of actual movement.

1382 Wyclif *Prov* XXX 19 The weie of an egle in heuene, the weie of the shadewe eddere on a ston, the weie of a ship in the myd se. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII 327 Our way is Serpent like. 1665–6 *Phil Trans.* I. 6 At what Angle the Way of the Comet cuts the Æquator 1683 Hooke in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1757) IV. 231, I shewed an instrument . by which the way of a ship through the sea might be exactly measured 1725 Desaguliers *Fires Impr* 146 The winding Lines shew the way of the Air in different Constructions of Chimneys 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV 431 See there he drives along! Th' ascending Bubble's mark his gloomy Way 1868 Lockyer *Elem Astron* VII. (1879) 61 The direction of the Earth's motion in its orbit, called the Earth's Way.

† b. The wake of a vessel *Obs.*

c 1565 J. Sparke *Sir J. Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 535 [The alligator] plunged into the water, making a streame like the way of a boate *c* 1635 Capt. N. Butler *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 300 In speaking of the Wake of a Ship You said that it was also called the Way. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Way of a Ship*, the smooth Water that she makes a-stern when under Sail.

c *Engraving* (See quot. 1891.)

1874 Wiltshire *Am. Fossils* III. 96 This operation..consists in rocking the cradle to and fro in certain directions or 'ways', determined by a plan or scale that enables the engraver to pass over the plate in very many directions without any one of them being repeated 1891 *Adeline's Art Dict*, *Way* (Engrav.) the series of parallel paths hewn out by the rocker on a mezzotint is technically termed a *way*.

6. In generalized use. Opportunity for passage or advance, absence of obstruction to forward movement; hence *fig.* freedom of action, scope, opportunity. In various phrases, as *give way* (see Give *v.* 49), *have way* (see 24), *make way* (see 25); also ellipt. *Way!* (= 'make way').

a 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 277 in *Babees Bk.*, Sif þou go with a-noþer at þo gate, And ȝe be bothe of on astate, Be curteyse and let hym haue þe way. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 108 If any vulgar fellow meet them, they presently shake and vibrate their Swords, and so obtaine the way without opposition 1714 in *Jrnl. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1912) 29 Having seen the comfort of our Friends I found my way opened for a Return [*sc.* home] 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* CII, Poor rivals in a losing game, That will not yield each other way. 1898 A Balfour *To Arms* V, Once or twice I saw a courier flying north, .. and clearing the road with a loud shout of 'Way, way!'

b. In legal documents sometimes equivalent to Right of way.

1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii 35 A fourth species of incorporeal hereditaments is that of ways; or the right of going over another man's ground. 1790 Durnford & East *Cases K. B.* III. 766 The plaintiff by reason of his possession thereof was entitled to a certain way from the said messuage unto into through and over a certain close of the defendant &c unto and into the king's common highway &c. and so back again &c. 1803 C. Barton *Elem. Conv.* (1821) III. 180 If a copyholder has had time out of mind, a way over another's copyhold 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV.* c. 71 § 2 No Claim which may be lawfully made at the Common Law, by Custom, Prescription, or Grant, to any Way or other Easement, [etc.].

7 Travel or motion along a particular route or in a particular direction. *To take* (a place, etc) *in one's way*: to visit in the course of one's journey.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 16 Læcedom ȝif mon on langum weȝe teorige *a* 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS* XLVII. 121 Ȝif þou haue eny wey to wende, I rede þou take a masse In þe Morennynge 14 . *Tundale's Vis.* (Cott MS.) 42 But Tundale hadde a harde warnynge, For as he yn a traunynge lay Hys sowle was in a dredefull way, There as hit sawe mony a hydwysse payne Ere hit come to þe body ageyne *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 220 The grypte ey þur a staffe in here honde & on here wey strawȝte. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 262 They were well onward on their way toward Gascoyn.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV iii 92 Belike his wife acquainted with his fits, On purpose shut the doores against his way 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 230 The ioints thereof [*sc.* of the boats] were so shaken and open with the wate 1617 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Three Weeks Observ* B1, We past the way away by telling tales by turnes 1697 Dryden *Æneis* III 714 Our way we bend To Pallas. 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr* xi 111, I left the place of my Abode, and took in my way four Fathers, so that the Company was five. 1741 Chas Pomfret in *Chess Hartford's Corr* (1805) III. 166 Here we left the shore, but continued our way on very good roads, till [etc.]. 1777 Earl Carlisle in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III 228 As to our motions, We may take Chatsworth in our way. -1779 Storer *Ibid* IV 242, I shall look in upon you at Matson in my way. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xl, The attendants on the execution began to pass the stationary vehicle in their way back to Carlisle 1827 — *Highl. Widow* i, There was some originality in the man's habits of thinking and expressing himself, which made his conversation amuse the way well enough *a* 1863 Faber *Hymns*, '*I was wandering*', As He came along His way.

b. Qualified by poss. pron., the word often occurs as object or as adverbial accusative to the verb *go* (see Go *v.* 21 b) and its synonyms, †*fare*, †*fere* (see Fare *v.*1, Fere *v.*), *wend*, etc. From an early period *my*, *his* (etc.) *way* in these collocations were often nearly equivalent to 'away', and with this weakened sense they were formerly used with other verbs of motion, as *flee* (see Flee *v.* 1 d), *run* (see Run *v.* 34), *come*, *pass*, *ride*. In present literary use *to go*, *wend one's way* survive as archaisms; mod. dialects have only the imperatives *go*, *come your* (*thy*) *way* (or *ways*: see 23 b).

c 1205 [see Flee *v.* 1 d] *c* 1205 Lay 25951 Ich wulle faren minne weȝ, *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 308 Þe hwuo folȝe ȝode rede & liȝt his weȝ & lat him grede *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1129 Eliezer is went his wei *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii 6 He ioyed as a giaunt to crne his waye. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 91 'Ryd thanne forth thi wey', quod echo. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 133 Furþe on his fote withouten fole he passis his way. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* x. 14 Yef ȝe fare rudely and be cruell with hym [the hawk], he will lie his way and neuer come atte you. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 167 The Kynge..muste flee hys weye owte of the contrey. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I 90 Then she ruled on me, and I went my way. 1772 Cumberland *Fashionable Lover* II. 23 Go your way for a simpleton, and say no more about the matter. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xviii, As he wended his way to the Pentock *Ibid* xxvi, Mr Weller went his way back to the George and Vulture.

c. In the Bible phrase *to go the way of all the earth* (Josh. xxiii. 14, 1 Kings II 2) meaning 'to die'. Also in erroneous forms (due to confusion with other Bible passages), *the way of all flesh*, *of all living*. (*The way of all flesh* has sometimes been used to mean the experience common to all men in their passage through life.)

A passage (dated 900) in Birch's *Cartul. Sax.* II. 241 'Quando Ælfred rex..viam universe carnis adiit', shows that the substitution of 'of all flesh' (*universæ carnis*) for 'of all the earth' (*universæ terræ*) was current in med. Latin. The reading of the Douay Bible (quot. 1609) suggests that the substitution must have found its way into some printed copies of the Vulgate; also, the Plantin Concordance (1642) reads *carnis* s. vv. *Caro* and *Ingredior*, though elsewhere the two passages are cited with the reading *terræ*.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, v. ii. 4 Hee's walk'd the way of Nature, And to our purposes, he lies no more. 1609 Bible (Douay) *1 Kings* II. 2, I enter into the way of all flesh [Vulg. *universæ terræ*]. *Ibid., Josh.* xxiii. 14. 1611 Heywood *Golden Age* III. i. F 4 b, If I go by land, and mis carry, then I go the way of all flesh. If I go by sea and mis-carry, then I go the way of all fish. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I v. P 10, I heard that Don Rodrigo had gone the way of all flesh. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz*, *Mr. Watkins Tottle* i, He pardoned us off-hand, and allowed us something to live on till he went the way of all flesh. 1887 *Murray's Mag* Sept 422 His former retainer, Phil Judd, had long gone the way of all flesh, however seasoned.

jocularly. 1607 Dekker & Webster *West-w. Hoe* II ii, I saw him euen now going the way of all flesh (thats to say) towardes the Kitchin

d. In verbal phrases with the sense 'to effect a forward movement by the action denoted by the verb', e. g. in *to force*, *push*, *squeeze one's way*; also occas. with the sense 'to accompany one's advance by the specified action'.

1694 Atterbury *Serm., Isa.* lx. 22 (1726) I. 101 In this manner the Prophet of the East hew'd out his way by the power of the Sword. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 843 The slow creeping Evil eats his way, Consumes the parching Limbs, and makes the Life his Prey. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. 137 McDonald, being surrounded, attempted to fight his way thro', and wounded his man. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 3 The plowman homeward plods his weary way. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 42 No more thy glassy brook reflects the day, But, choked with sedges, works its weedy way 1833 [see Elbow *v.* 4]. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Hosp. Patient*, We ..entered the office, in company with as many dirty faced spectators as could squeeze their way in. — *Ibid., Streets—Night*, The muffin-boy rings his way down the little street. 1859 — *T. Two Cities* II. iii, The virtuous servant, Roger Cly, swore his way through the case at a great rate. 1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Oed. Col.* 717 The oar-blade wings its wondrous way, Sped by stout arms. 1892 Lady F. Verney *Verney Mem.* I. 3 If enemies forced their way into the house. 1897 J. L. Allen *Choir Invisible* II, He failed to urge his way through the throng as speedily as he may have expected.

† e. A journey, voyage; a pilgrimage. *lit.* and *fig.* Also = Eyre. *Obs.*

With quot. *c* 1325 cf. OF. 'faire une voie a Saint Jacques' quoted by Du Cange (s.v. *Via*) with date 1368.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 þauh heo beon ine worldliche weie, as ich seide er, of pilegrimes, auh habbeð hore heorte euer toward heouene *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 53 It was a man That til sain Jamis hit [= *hight*, promised] the way 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xxiv 21 Wilnyng to wite whether the Lord had maad his weye welsom [Vulg. *utrum prosperum iter suum fecisset Dominus*], or noon 1a 1400 *Morte Arth* 553 He wylle wyghtlye in a qwhyle on this wayes hye *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 56 Whan þey had spoke togedir and encrych of hem had tolde his purpos and þe cause of his weye. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron* (1502) B1 b, That the citezens may recorde ther libarteis afore the kings Justicis and mynystres what so euer notwythstandyng Statutis of the Wey or domes in the contrey made or shewyd oute *Ibid.* C vj, And that the forsayd Citezens in the weys of Justice to the toun of London fro henisforward goyng, that they bee not lad by the lawes by which they were ledde in the Weys holden in the tymes of John and henry Somtyme kynge of englande.

† f. *The way's end*; lit. the end of the journey; *fig* the completion of a process *Obs.*

1526 in *Housek Ord* (1790) 219 It shall be lawfull for the purveyour..to take, such Poultry stuff passing unto them such places as the said purveyor, should have paid therefore at the wayes end 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 141 b, Thou must therfore goo alonge by the scripture as by a lyne, vntyll thou come at Christ, which is the wayes ende and restynge place. 1662 Pitty *Tacit* 84 The one [stuff] wanting nothing but tacking up, to be at its ways end, and the other tayloring and seuerall other particulars.

g. *To hold*, *keep one's way* (cf. 4 c). to travel without interruption; *fig* to continue one's course of action, to 'keep going'. † *To hold*, *keep way*, to keep pace (const. *with* or dative).

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xi (*Simon & Jude*) 326 Syne to þe eddris can þai sa; 've commawnd ȝow to hald ȝour vai'. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* III ii. 2 Nay keepe your way (little Gallant) you were wont to be a follower, but now you are a Leader. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i 144, I would my horse had the speed of your tongue..but keepe your way a Gods name, I haue done. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 25 It seemeth best to keepe way with Antiquities, *vsque ad aras*. 1625 — *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 377 When there be not Stonds, nor Restiuenesse in a Mans Nature But that the wheeles of his Minde keepe way with the wheeles of his Fortune 1640 Yorke *Union Hon., Battles* 63 She..had her fore mast broken off, which so hindred her sayle, that shee was unable to keepe way with the Fleete. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 1 It flies so far, that no bird, but a Woodcock, can hold way with it. 1708 *Canstit Watermen's Co.* 82 All plying to keep Way, on forfeiture of co. co. 06 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 2, I did not doubt but that I should be able to hold him way. 1818 *Tuckey's Narr Exped. R. Zaire* Introd. p. xxvii, In running..from the Nore to the North Foreland,..she kept way with the transport. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dan.* xiii, The..reeds of the jungle were moving like the ripple of the ocean, when distorted by the course of a shark holding its way near the surface. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* x, People who have enough to do to hold their own way, had better be content with their own obligations and difficulties.

† h. *By the way of my soul* (as an oath): by my soul's salvation. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* I 522 For be the weye of my sowle, this lond wer uttirly on done.

i. *Naut.* Progress (of a ship or boat) through the water, rate of progress, velocity; impetus gained by a vessel in motion. *To freshen way*: see Freshen *v.* 3.

Cf *under way* (38), from which this sense was perh evolved.

1663 Davenant *and Pt. Siege of Rhodes* II i, Those who withstand The Tide of Flood, Fall back when they in vain would onward row: We strength and way preserve by lying still 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* IV. vi. 160 If you sail against a Current, if it be swifter than the Ship's way, you fall a Stern. 1744 M. Bishop *Life* 15 She stood away for Brest, and we..fired a Chace Gun, but we fired too soon, for we lost Way and she gained 1757 *Phil Trans.* L. 34 The sea was rough, and the yacht had great way. 1764 J. Byron in Hawkesw *Voy* (1773) I 23 On the 7th, I found myself much farther to the northward than I expected, and therefore supposed the ship's way had been influenced by a current. 1860 Hughes *Tom Brown Oxf.* xiii, Now mind, boys, don't quicken,..four short strokes to get way on her, and then steady. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 201 She ran into the *Nile* before her way could be stopped. 1889 Jerome *Three Men in Boat* ix, We can't steer, if you keep stopping. You must keep some way on the boat. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of Sea-waif* 27 By the time our way was exhausted, about ninety fathoms had been paid out on the first anchor. *transf.* 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* I xiii, A short dark man came into the room with so much way upon him, that he was within a foot of Clennam before he could stop. 1911 *Times* 22 Aug. 8/2 He shut off his engine and by so doing took the 'way' off the biplane. 1914 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 680 The train gathered way.

8. Distance travelled or to be travelled along a particular route. Hence (with adjs. *long*, *short*, *good*, *great*, *little*), a distance between places or to a place; often as advb. accusative. Also with *off*. Cf. Halfway.

† *A mile of way*, = 'a mile away' (*obs rare*)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxiii, Hiȝ sumne dæl ðæs weges ȝefaren hæfdon. *c* 1000 *Ep. Alexandri* in Cockayne *Narrationculæ* (1861) 25 Ða ondswarodon hie mec & sæȝdon þ nære mara weȝ þonne meahte on tyn dagum ȝeferan. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 32 It es a grete way betwene þam. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xix. 7 Stonde vp, and eate, for thou hast a grete waye to go. 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* II. 1 vii b, It is no good argument, if I se a tree a good way from me, to say, it is a tree, therefore it is an Apple tree. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III viii. 82 b, Trauailing both day and night..[they] do dispatch more way then the best horse..coulde doe. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. 57 The way is but short, away. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 28 Long way he trauelled before he heard of ought. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 176 There came a man, and two women swimming to vs, more then a mile of way. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 36 The Sand-banks reach out a good way into the Sea 1667 Sprat *Hist. Royal-Soc.* 250 A Chariot-way-wiser, measuring exactly the length of the way of the Chariot or Coach to which it is apply'd 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 44 They commit these Villanies hard by Sanctuary, so have the less way to an Altar 1711 Budgell *Spect* No. 77 P 1, I saw him squirr away his Watch a considerable way into the Thames 1791 R. Miller *2nd Rep. Thames Navig.* 10 There is the finest navigable Water, all the Way from Mr Tovey's Meadows to Chiswick Lock 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xxxvi, I must ask the favour of your company a little way. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop*, It is a low, dusty shop, the door of which stands always doubtfully, a little way open. 1844 Brougham *Alh. Lmael* I ii 30 The Marchioness's walk seldom lasted less than an hour, so that she must have some way to go 1856 F. O Morris *Brit. Birds* V. 8 Ventriloquism..making the sound at one moment appear close to the listener, and the next a long way off. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxi, But the village of Davenant is not a great way off. 1898 Flor Montgomery *Tony* 18 She stood a little way from the door

fig. 1744 Harris *Three Treat* I. (1765) 18 And now then, continued he, as we have gone thus far, and have settled between us what we believe Art to be; shall we go a little farther, or is your Patience at an end? Oh! no, replied I, not if any thing be left. We have walked so leisurely, that much remains of our Way.

† b. For *a mile way*, *a furlong way*, meaning the time which it takes to go that distance, see Mileway, Furlong b. *Obs.*

c. In advb phrases used figuratively. (*By*) *a long way*: qualifying a comparative, = 'far' (better, etc.). *At the least way(s*: see Leastways. † *A great way* to a great extent. † *A foul way out* miserably far from success *Some way*: for some distance (in time).

For *to go a long, great*, etc *way*, see Go *v.* 43 c, d.

1602 Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 1, I loue him for his sake, And yet I thinke him a great way foole 1602 — *Jul. C.* II. i 107 Heere, as I point my Sword, the Sunne arises, Which is a great way growing on the South. 1602 — *Twel. N.* II iii. 201 If I cannot recouer your Neece, I am a foule way out. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 484 Why, forsooth, so much ado, why such a vast way about, to obtain a few Verses? 1874 Sweet in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1873-4, 516 The most characteristic features of Middle English, as, for instance, *u* and *un*, were preserved some way into the sixteenth century. 1890 W. E. Norris *Misadventure* xiv, Bligh, who was his junior by a long way.

9. Direction of motion, relative position, or aspect. Chiefly in advb. phrases, as *this way* (= hitherwards), *my way* (= towards me, into my neighbourhood), *that way*, *which way*, *all ways*, etc.

In early use *way* often followed a local name or a sb. preceded by *to* with the force of the suffix *-ward*. In mod. colloquial and esp. rustic speech expressions like (*down*) *Essex way* (i.e. in Essex or its neighbourhood) are common.

For *the right way*, *the wrong way*, in uses belonging to this sense, see those adjs

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21573 Þe fixses þat þar-in er stade, Til erth wan [*Gött.* Till erdward] þan sal þai fle 1573-80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 103 In Cambridge shire forward to Lincolne shire way, the champion maketh his fallow in May. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 52 Oh turne thy edged Sword another way. 1605 — *Macb* IV. i. 45 By the pricking of my Thumbes, Something wicked this way comes 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 8 When youth with comelinesse pluck'd all gaze his way. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 276 From whence we saw..to the Westward, in the way of Egypt, the Castle of.. Elisha. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 67 As take a straw and throw it up into the Air, you shall see by that which way the Wind is. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 235 The Work must run always one way. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI 1123 This way and that his winding Course he bends. 1744 M. Bishop *Life* 190 Our advantageous Ground was the Destruction of a great many Thousands of the French, for we had them all Ways, Front, and Rear, and Flank. 1800 Lathom *Dash of Day* I. iii, I seldom come your way now. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxiii, Janet..ventured to ask her lady, which way she proposed to direct her flight. 1841 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* ii, As it was a very fine night, [we] strolled out for a walk West End way. 1846 James *Stepmother* xxxviii. II. 106 The instant he entered—though the servant said, 'this way, sir,' and walked on towards the opposite door—Mr. Morton's visitor stopped, bowed to the ladies, [etc.]. 1850 Newman *Difficulties Anglicans* I. ii. (1891) I. 55 Drive a stake into a river's bed, and you will at once ascertain which way it is running. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VI xix, The first time you come my way you shall have two glasses of brandy and-water. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav* xxxiii 2 When last I was up Huntly Burn way, there was no burn there. 1878 Trelawny *Rec Shelley* etc. I. 167 A vehement exclamation..from one of the trio of ladies, drew all eyes her way. 1891 'R Boldrewood' *Sydneyside Sax.* vi, At last I made out a whirlwind coming our way 1896 Gratiana Chanter *Witch of Withyford* xv. 185 Joan she married Farmer Blake as lives over Molton way. 1902 'Violet Jacob' *Sheep-Stealers* viii, 'Where are you going to now?'..'Down Crishowell way'. 1904 P. Landon in *Times* 24 Sept. 8/2 We took care not to offend.. by deviating from the orthodox left-to-right course..The 'way of the wine' is a custom which would need no explanation to a Buddhist. 1912 S. H. Warren in *Jrnl. R. Anthrop Inst.* XLII. 115 The shaft-hole is bored through the thinnest way of the [stone] blade, so that the cutting-edge comes at right angles to the shaft.

b. *fig.* in non-spatial applications.

In colloquial use sometimes in predicative phrases, as (*a little*) *that way*, approximating to that condition; (*all, quite, very much*) *the other way*.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 79 My consent goes not that way. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 21 O that way madnesse lies, let me shun that. *a* 1647 Fletcher *Lovers' Progr.* I. i, You are Poetical. *Mal* Something given that way. 1652 Howell *Giraffi's Rev Naples* II. 90 Three Brothers were detected

to have a Design that way 1707 Atterbury *Vind. Doctr. Funeral Serm Bennet* 32 As to the words themselves, there is nothing in them that sounds that way 1711 Addison *Spect* No 108 ₱ 7 Finding his Genius did not lie that Way 1794 J H. Moore *Pract Navig* (1828) 179 Suppose the sun's true azimuth S 17° 45′ E and the magnetic azimuth S 5° 48′ W, required the variation, and which way? 1837 Dickens *Pickw* li, 'I'm afraid you're wet' 'Yes, I am a little that way.' 1858 Trollope *Three Clerks* xxvi, You must not compare me with them,. They are patterns of excellence I am all the other way 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* II. 126 Foxe, whose evidence is often one way and his assertions the other 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 161/2 The evidence on the point had in his view been all one way.

c Prov *To look nine ways, to look two ways for Sunday*. to squint excessively. *To go, look nine ways (at once, at thrice)* expressing the indecision produced by terror or eagerness.

1542 [see Nine A. 3 b] *a* 1617 Bayne *On Ephes.* (1643) 253 Some, if a thing come into the head, turne them forthwith to it, as busily as if they would goe nine waies at once. 1649 [see Nine A 3 b]. 1869 A Maldonald *Love, Law & Theol* xxi 451 He has a bad squint, so that he seemed to be looking two ways for Sunday.

d. *The other way about, round*: conversely, vice versa.

1894 'M. Rutherford' *Cath Furze* vi, She..never could recollect whether the verb was conjugated, and the noun declined, or whether it was the other way round, to use one of her favourite expressions 1914 *Q Rev.* Apr 382 Whilst with Hegel the Logic is the *a priori* framework of the whole philosophy, with Eucken it is secondary, adjusting itself to the life process and not the other way about

e. *One way or (the) other, either way* (advb. phr.): in one direction or the other; in the direction of excess or defect, of assent or denial, of confirmation or disproof, etc.

1560 B Hampton in T Wright *Q Eliz* (1838) I 36 As sone as th'ende thereof, either one waye or other, shall be knowne, I will not fayle to move the Quene's Majestie that the same may be [etc] 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi § 5, I should .be glad to be convinced one way or other. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav* vii, The housekeeper who saw it all seemed to have no opinion about it, one way or other *a* 1878 B Taylor *Germ Lit* 105 There are but a few years' difference between them, either way 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 29/2 The Summary Jurisdiction Act 1879 has no real bearing one way or the other on the question.

†10. *Naut* The run or rake of a ship. (Cf. Rake *sb*4 1, Run *sb* 25 b.) *Obs*

1627 Capt. J. Smith *Sea Grant* II. 10 The meane is the best if her after way be answerable. 1691 T. H(ale) *Acc. New Invent.* 122 The proportion between the way of the Ship cut off at its greatest transverse section, and the way of the same shaped from the same section forward in the usual manner.

III. Course of life or action, means, manner.

11. A path or course of life; the activities and fortunes of a person.

The use is mainly of Heb origin, and is extremely frequent in all English versions of the Bible.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* xlii. 306 Hie etað ðone wæstm hiera ægnes weges [L *consedent fructus viæ suæ* (Prov 1 31)]. 971 *Blickl Hom* 21 Upon leohte is fulfremednesse weg þe we on feran sceolan, þæt is se rihta geleafa *c* 1200 Ormin 18068 Forr all þe Laferrd Cristess lif & all hiss hallhe lare, & all hiss wegge, & all hiss werre, [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 8590 (Fairf) Of mister was þer wimmen twyn atte led paire life in way of syn [*Cott* wit sike and sin; *other texts* in sake and sine (synne)]. 1382 Wyclif *Prov* xxi. 2 Eche weie of a man riȝt to hym semeth 1653 Hane *Jrnl* (1906) 1 By the Lord's providence who disposeth of all the wayes and actions of man. 1667 Milton *P. L* iv 620 Man hath his daily work .Appointed, which declares his Dignitie, And the regard of Heav'n on all his waies; While other Animals unactive range And of their doings God takes no account. 1709 Prior *Henry & Emma* 395 One Destiny our Life shall guide; Nor Wild, nor Deep our common Way divide 1750 Gray *Elegy* 76 They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

b. *pl* Habits of life, esp. with regard to moral conduct

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxxviii (xxxix) 1 Ic cweð ic haldu wegas mine ðæt ic ne agylte in tungan minre [Similarly in all later versions] 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks 39/1 So that euer at length euil drifte dreue to nought, & good plain wayes prosper. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S) 95 Thow sall not follow wickit mennis wayis 1599 Shaks. etc *Pass Pilgr* 323 And to her will frame all thy waies. 1675 Owen *Indwelling Sin* xvii (1732) 235 His Companions in Sin not finding him in his old Ways, begin to laugh at him 1832 Ht Martineau *Manch Strike* I 8 Those who knew his ways could easily guess at which of his haunts he might be expected when missing from home 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* xxxvii, I wish, friend, thee would leave off cursing and swearing, and think upon thy ways. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, I shall here shut up for the present, and consider my ways. 1887 M Creighton in Mrs. Creighton *Life* (1904) I. 375 Your letter will give me much food for meditation, and may in time lead to an amendment of my ways.

c. *The way* or *ways of God*: the course of God's providence; very common in Bible use.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliv. 17 Rehtwis dryhten in allum wegum his. 1382 Wyclif *Prov* viii. 22 The Lord weldide me [*sc* Wisdom] in the begynnyng of his weies [so 1535 *Coverdale*; 1611 way] 1667 Milton *P L* viii. 413 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal wayes All human thoughts come short, supream of things 1738 C'tess Hartford *Corr* (1805) I 28 It tells us. that a day will come when the ways of Providence will be cleared up.

d. A prescribed course of life or conduct; the law or commandments (of God); also in *pl*.

a 1000 *Andreas* 170 Leode [he] lærde on lifes weg *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6858, I sal hald yow lel mi hight, To-quils yee folu mi wais right 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxi 14 The which seiden to God, Go awei fro vs, the kunnyng of thi weies we wiln not 1786 S Hold *Acc Life* 166, I walked closely in the ways of God 1879 R K Douglas *Confucianism* iii 72 The Sage maintains a perfect uprightness and pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection

e. *The Way*. in the Acts of the Apostles, a name for the Christian religion (*ἡ ὁδός*, Vulg. *via*).

In Acts ix 2, xix 9, 23, xxiv 14, 22, the Greek has 'the way', the only English translation that has the literal rendering in all the passages is the Revised Version of 1881 ('the Way', with capital) In ix 2 Wyclif, following an error in some MSS of the Vulgate, has 'this life', later versions down to 1611 have 'this way'. In xix 9 and 23 Wyclif, after some MSS of the Vulgate, has 'the way of the Lord' (so, in verse 9, Tindale 1526 and Geneva 1557); later versions of verse 23 down to 1611 'that way' In xxiv 14 Wyclif has 'the sect' (after Vulg *sectam*), Tindale and Geneva 'that way', Cranmer and 1611 'the way' In xxiv 22 Wyclif has 'the way', Geneva 'this sect', and other versions down to 1611 'that way' In Acts xxii 4 the Greek has 'this way', which all the English translators render literally

12 A course of action. Often with the phraseology of sense 4, as *to go the right, wrong, nearest way*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 29222 For-þi to weind þe seker wai I rede we be in penance at 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 2, I wolde go the middel weie And wryte a bok betwen the tweie, Somwhat of lust, somewhat of lore *c* 1500 Mi dwall *Nature* (Brandl) 1 342 Yf thou se hym not take hys owne way, Call me cut, when thou metest me a nother day. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 9 In this we may knowe, what waye to take, & what waye to leue *c* 1530 Berners *Arth Lyt. Brit* 352, I thinke this is a better waye than all to fyght at ones 1539 in W A J Archbold *Somerset Relig Houses* (1892) 75 Albeyt we have vsed as many wayes with her as our poore wittes cowde atteyne, yet in the ende we cowde not .bring her to any conformytie 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 216 Theyr Archebyshop Herman hathe gon a new waye to worke [*L nuntio novam rationem*] *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xxii § 8 (1912) 293 He durst not take open way against them and as harde it was to take a secrete. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* II. ii 39 My best way is to creepe vnder his Gaberdine 1616 Drake *Bibl. Scholast* 2 He goeth the wrong way to worke, or to the wood. 1636 Cowley *Davideis* I Note 37 There is so much to be said of this subject, that the best way is to say nothing of it. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 39 The sooner this Way is begun with Children, the easier it will be for them, and their Governors too 1748 Smollett *R Random* lxii, He told me that I went the wrong way to work

†b. (One's) best or most advisable course. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks *Com. Err* iv. ii 93 My way is now to hie home to his house, And tell his wife, that [etc] 1594 — *Rich. III*, I i 78, I thinke it is our way, If we will keepe in fauour with the King, To be her men, and weare her Liuery. 1603 — *Meas for M* v 280, I will goe darkely to worke with her. That's the way for women are light at midnight. 1604 — *Oth* II. iii. 393 And bring him iumpe, when he may Cassio finde Soliciting his wife I that's the way

c. *To have* (*get*, etc) *one's* (*own*) *way*: to be allowed to follow or to enforce on others the course of action on which one is resolved. Hence *to love, be fond of one's own way*. Cf 141.

1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, III ii 139 Like one that, chides the Sea, that sunders him from thence, Saying hee'le lade it dry, to haue his way 1611 B Jonson *Catiline* iv. iii, Had I had my way, He' had mew'd in flames, at home, not i' the Senate. 1622 Bacon *Hen VII* 238 Hee was of an High Mind, and loued his owne Will, and his owne Way 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) I 147 Obstinate, perverse, undutiful Clarissa! then take your own way, and go up! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* viii II. 298 Every child knew that his majesty loved to have his own way and could not bear to be thwarted. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 466, I myself sometimes despise myself, For I have let men be, and have their way. 1859 — *Grandmother* xviii, Kind, like a man, was he; like a man, too, would have his way. 1866 Mrs Whitney *Leslie Goldthwaite* xi, I'll. thank you unutterably, if you'll only let me have my way in this. It will do me so much good, mamma! 1873 Mrs. Oliphant *Innocent* III 310 You are silly, pig-headed, unreasonable, and more fond of your own way than of anything else in the world. 1885 *Manch Exam*, 8 June 4/7 If they do not get their own way they will resign 1893 *Law Times* XCIV 559/1 If I had had my way, I would have fought every one of these actions

†d. *Take better way with you*· take a more reasonable course *Obs.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D* iv iii (Arb) 65 Let me now treate peace, For bloudshed will there be in case this strife increace. Ah good dame Custance, take better way with you

13 A course of action, a device, expedient method, or means, by which some end may be attained or some danger escaped. Const. *to* with inf. or sb., *of* with gerund

Proverb, *Where there's a will there's a way*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 49 Þet we mazen mid ure muðe bringen us ut of þisse putte and þet þurh þreo herde weies þe þus beoð ihaten. *Cordis contritione, Oris confessione, Operis satisfactione* *c* 1400 26 *Pol Poems* iv. 36 By al way make hym þi frende *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 382 Ibid. 133, I may nat from thy respeccioun By no way, lorde, hyde now me. *c* 1470 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 109 As for the nexte corte they hathe founde a wey þat ther schull no thyng be do, in so myche as ye be absent. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII*, 50 For after yt tyme there were an hundred wayes practised and invented how at one time or another, to deliver or convey them out of pryson. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 699 Why should not I..Haue benefices two or thre? Sens thou hast taught me the wei how I may kepe them and blameleese be 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* I iii. 10 Thou teachest like a foole the way to lose him 1624 Donne *Devot.* x. (ed. 2) 217 Those are the greatest mischiefes, which are least discerned; the most insensible in their *waies* come to be the most sensible in their *ends*. *a* 1633 G Herbert *Outlandish Prov.* (1640) 730 To him that will, waies are not wanting 1668 R Sterne *Husbandm Calling* v (1672) 96 The way to have full barns, is to have free hands 1685 F Chintau (*title*) French Grammar enriched with a compendious and short way to learn the French tongue in a very short time .; and a very rare way to find out all the articles, nouns, pronouns [etc]. 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* II. (1840) 25 They took ways to satisfy us 1753 Richardson *Grandison* I. ii 5 And tho' he finds a way, by his sister to let Miss Byron know his passion. 1844 Brougham *Alb. Lunel* xvi II. 176 Against England he is implacable and the only way to ruffle his temper is to praise her 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* x II 554 He now saw that there was only one way of averting general confusion 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxi, 'Is there no way,' she asked, 'in which he can earn money?' 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 292/2 Mr Huxley can see but one way of arriving at truth; which he calls experience 1918 *Cornhill Mag* June 634 Radicals who preached Colonial self government as the way and the only way to Imperial Unity.

b Coupled with the synonymous Mean *sb.*: see Ways and means Also | *mean way* (see Mean *a*2 4), † *way moyen* (see Moyen *a.*). Also | *ways and grounds*,

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4844 Wher they ne may Finde non other mene wey [Fr. *ou nus ne set le moien querre*]. 1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 375/2 Upon grete subtilte ,and colored menes and weyes 1440 in *Proc. & Ordinances* (Rolls) II. 414 For elles youre partie adverse and the saide due might not godely have founden the moyens and the weye to have communed to gedre to conclude thaire confederacy. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt*, V. 287/2 So the weyes and grounddes may be founde and hadde for paiement 1470 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 115 Our Traitours ,which daily labour be weyes moyens at their power of our final destruction 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 82 This is the onely meane and waye, that is euermore certayne and sure. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) N 2 b, Such honest louer..vseth so manye meanes and wayes to please the woman whome hee loueth.

†c. *To have the way*(*s*: to know how *to* do something. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 163 O the right philosophicall herte of this prince, who had the waye, euen of his enemies, also to take vtilitee and profite. *Ibid.* 200 Oh what an horse these folkes dooe marre, while through defaulte of skylle they haue not the wayes to handle hym [L *dum illo per imperitiam..uti nesciunt*]

d. *Way out of*: a means of escape from (a difficulty). Cf. sense 4.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 430 Let us..ask ourselves.. whether we have discovered a way out of the difficulty.

14. Manner in which something is done or takes place; method of performing an action or operation.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) Q 74 *Quocumque modo*, gehwelce wega. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5576 He wold haue do beter, þat is witte in eny weiȝes wold him haue serued. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* I. v. 17 Lightnynge hys soule with the spirituall vnderstondyng of hys wordes & that in tow wayes. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot* Pref. 2 The methode and way of composition of such medicines. 1577 B Good *Herealach's Husb.* II 72 But are there more waies then one of planting and setting? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M* III ii. 112 They say this Angelo was not made by Man and Woman, after this downe-right way of Creation. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I 67 After dinner we rode in like way two miles, to the City Lowen 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 227 As for the things an Artificer shall judge to be worth his pains, he shall not onely invent them after the best way, but also after the easiest way. 1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt* 23 There is more ways of teaching then by preaching in a Pulpit 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* iv. xvii 202 A perfect Method and Way of keeping Account. 1687 A Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 34, I have said enough of the Turks way of Eating, Drinking and Sleeping. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 124 ₱ 4, I may pronounce their Characters from their Way of Writing. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 66 We have found out a new way of managing the Haugh. 1747 Mrs. (Glasse *Cookery* i. 4 There are several Ways of making Sauce for a Pig. 1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb. Tales*, *Pug. Lady's T.* II. 341 She enacted, in consideration of this concession, that he should allow her to do it in her own way. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xxii. (1842) 586 In many other situations a bad conductor is of service in a similar way. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* II. ii. (1890) 113 Yet why, aunt, does every body keep on making me think that I do, by the way they behave towards me? 1895 *Law Times* XCIX 546/1 Any practical suggestions pointing out in what way assistance may be rendered to students generally. 1897 J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd 9 A few words on the way in which I was led to undertake the work.

†b. Literary style or method. *Obs.*

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr. A iv, The Authours peculiar way of imbellishing it gained so much on the Italian humour, as it induced divers of that Nobility to procure him to second it. with another Tome *a* 1639 Wotton *Surv. Educ.* Relig (1651) 134 And this is enough for the disclosing of a good Capacity in the popular way; which I have followed, because the Subject is generall. 1672 Dryden *Even. Love* Pref. a 2 b, I admire and applaud him where I ought those who do more, do but value themselves in their admiration of him: and, by telling you they extoll Ben. Johnson's way, would insinuate to you that they can practice it. 1691 Wood *Ath Oxon.* II. 642 Five Sermons in five several stiles or waies of preaching. The first in Bishop Andrews way.. The second in B. Halls way.

c. In Chemistry and Assaying. *The humid, moist*, or *wet way, the dry way* (= F. *voie humide, voie sèche*), processes distinguished by the presence or absence of liquid.

1796 [see Ley *a.* 11 e] 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 398, I am not yet able to give an account of the results of this analysis by the wet way. 1838 [see Humid *a.* c] 1839 [see Moist *a.* 5].

d. Adverbial phrases without prep. See also Anyway, Someway.

Now somewhat *rare*, the form with *in* being commonly preferred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12623 Leue sun, þi fader and i has mani wais Soght þe abute this thre dais *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Freris .spuylen þe puple many weies by ipocrisie and oþer leesingis. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* i. 1 God in tyme past diversly and many wayes [Gr πολυτρόπως] spake vnto the fathers by prophetes. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* III. 90 b, When by deuersity of inuention, a sentence is many e wayes spoken 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 286 He declareth ..how many wayes they have rebelled [L *quam multis modis rebellarint ostendit*] 1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* Ep Ded. P 5 It hath passed the censure of the learned phisitian M. Doctor Iames, a man many wayes very notably qualified 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i 198 What fashion will you weare the Garland of? You must weare it one way, for the Prince hath got your Hero *c* 1600 — *Sonn* xvi. 1 But wherefore do not you a mightier waie Make warre vppon this bloudie tirant time? 1612 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc* III. 167 The Lion is borne these waies, Rampant, Passant, Saliant, Seisant or couchant. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 187 God declareth his Lawes three wayes 1653 Walton *Angler* x. 187 Some say, they [*sc.* eels] breed..out of the putrifaction of the earth, and divers other waies. 1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV 122 There Fleetwood, Desborow, with the greatest officers seeke God for councell and act theire owne way. 1682 Dryden *Mac Flecknoe* 208 There thou maist..torture one poor word Ten thousand ways. 1695 W. J. tr. *Bossu's Treat. Epick Poem* II. vii. 72 An Action may be entire and compleat two ways 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 July, I..hope she will not be too rigorous with the young ones, but allow them to be happy their own way.

e. Coupled with *manner*. Also in advb. phrases, *all manner of ways, any manner of way* († *ways*). Now *rare*.

1430 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 38/2 The fermys and the frottis in the menc tyme tane in the principale some of nt maner of waye to be contyt. 1474 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 141 The grace of Jhesu, hom I mekely beseche..to preserve your fadyrhod yn alle maner of weyys. 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 253/1 Alienatioun tharof in hir etage, lyferent, or lang takis forthir than thre 3eris, onymaner of way. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (S.T.S.) 26 Ane man ma trow in maner of wais of god. 1654 Dorothy Osborne *Lett* (1888) 225 My Lady Ruthin .. has put a tune to them that I may hear them all manner of ways. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer Col. Ch.* I. 162 Signed; but without the Privity, of Govr Nicholson or his being any manner of ways connected in it. 1718 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* 1874) 33 In such way and manner as to his Majesty should seem meet. 1720 A. Petrie *Rules Good Deportm.* (1877) 20 It is rude in Company to break Wind any Manner of Way, tho amongst Inferiors. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xii, O ay, sir, there's nae doubt o' that, though there are mony idle clashes about the way and manner.

f. *In his* (*her, its, their*) *way*. appended to expressions of praise, with the implication that the praise given is to be understood in a limited sense appropriate to the object. *In a way* (colloq. *in a sort of way*) · appended to a statement to intimate that it might be taken to imply more than it is meant to do.

1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 43 P 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 255 You are two beloved Creatures; Both excellent in your way. 1749 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 303, I have received from Cairo the Egyptian figures one of which in their way I do not think bad. 1820 Scott *Rob Roy* Introd. 1st half, All whom I have conversed with, and I have in my youth seen some who knew Rob Roy personally, gave him the character of a benevolent and humane man 'in his way.' 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Parl. Sk.*, Jane is as great a character as Nicholas, in her way 1855 Parscot *Philip II*, I viii. (1857) 149 The letter of the plenipotentiaries, .is a model in its way 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxix, Of all the looks I ever see in a human face, his was the grievedest then and yet, in a kind of way, it was the grandest 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xlviii, Latin verses, lovely in their way. 1883 'Mrs. Alexander' *Valerie's Fate* III, He is handsome in a way—not elegant and soigné like Captain Grey, but there is something about him [etc.] 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* iii. 16 Its apartments, though stately in their way, were neither historic nor [etc.].

g. *Way of thinking*: now usually, a set of opinions or principles characteristic of a party or sect. In earlier use with other senses, e. g. a purpose or intention, a (high or low) level of moral principle.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 66 P 1 Lysander, who is something particular in his Way of Thinking and Speaking, told us, a Man could not be Eloquent without Action. 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 82 The Thing was, at the best, but a very mean Action, and argued a low Way of Thinking 1744 M Bishop *Life* 3, I hope he will turn your Heart from this Way of thinking [*sc.* wanting to go to sea]. 1841 Helps *Ess., Transaction of Business* (1842) 93 It is often worth while to bestow much pains in gaining over foolish people to your way of thinking. 1891 Kipling *Light That Failed* xi, More than you will be of that way of thinking, young woman.

h. *Way of living* or *life*: habits (of an individual or a community) with regard to food, habitation, intercourse, etc.

1681 Rycaut tr. *Gracian's Critick* To Rdr A 8 b, Their Customs and way of living are different to other Nations of Europe. 1729 T. Innes *Crit. Ess.* (1879) 238 The same author .tells us that in his time the Britains were, as to their manners and way of living, partly like to the inhabitants of the Gauls. 1742 Chesterfield in *Countess Hartford's Corr.* (1805) III. 369, I have got into as regular a way of life here as I could be in at my own house. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 184 If we examine their way of living, we shall find these insects chiefly subsisting upon others, much less than themselves. 1777 Sir W Jones *Ess.* I. 180 Since their way of life gives them leisure to pursue those arts. 1898 M. Pemberton *Phantom Army* I. vi, That the hour would come when he must lay down the sword..and turn with shame from the old way of life

i. *To have everything one's own way, to have it all one's own way*. to have one's wishes carried out; to meet with no resistance or opposition. Cf. 12 c.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 66 P 2 Therefore he would have it his Way; and our Friend is to drink till he is cat bundled and 'un bellied. 1744 M Bishop *Life* 107 Never deny him any Thing, for he loves to have every Thing his own Way. 1847 Helps *Friends in C* I. viii 154 That easiness of mind, which is easy because it is tolerant, because it does not look to have everything its own way. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. vii, That literature admits no controversialists, and the writer has it all his own way. 1858 Sears *Athan.* xvi 133 What sort of a world would you make for yourself, if you could have everything your own way?

j. In various phrases. † *There is no way but one*: death (or ruin) is certain. *No two ways about it* or *that* (? orig. U.S. colloq.). there can be no doubt of the fact. *It is always the way with* (*him*) (he) always acts so. *By* (or *with*) *his way of it* (Sc.) . according to his account of it.

1570 ? Tarlton in *Old Ballads* (Percy Soc 1840) 82 No horse nor man could passe Of busines small or post, For issue none there was, No way but to be lost 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl* v. ii. 1982 The Souldan and the Arabian king together March on vs with such eager violence, As if there were no way but one with vs 1599 Shaks. *Hen V* II. iii 16 After I saw him fumble with the Sheets..[etc.], I knew there was but one way 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Pref. b 4, For if he heard the malicious Trumpetter proclaiming his name before his betters, he knew there was but one way with him. 1796–7 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xlii, 'And this is always the way with him,' she added. 'Whatever can give his sister any pleasure, is sure to be done in a moment.' 1818 Fearon *Sk. America* 320 (Thornton s v *No*) You and I have got to dovetail, and no two ways about it 1834 J. Hall *Kentucky* I 145 'This has been a powerful hot day' 'No two ways about that,' said the hunter. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* vi, Well, they're [i. e. the cells are] pretty nigh full, and that's a fact, and no two ways about it. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 221 It is too much the way with you objectors to say [etc.]. 1867 Mrs Oliphant *Madonna Mary* I. viii. 119 But then that is so often the way with those well-off people. 1889 Stevenson *Master of Ballantrae* II, Onyway he was a great hand by his way of it, and he up and rebuked the Master for some of his on-goings.

k. *In this way*: in colloquial lang. sometimes used vaguely for 'thus' or 'so', when not the manner of an action but the action itself is in question.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxviii, I can't let you cut an old friend in this way.

15. In advb. phrases like (*in*) *all ways*, (*in*) *any way*, (*in*) *one way*, etc., the sense of 'manner' (see 14) passes into that of: An aspect, feature, or respect; a point or particular of comparison.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 15 His worst fault is that he is giuen to prayer; hee is something peeuish that way. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 38/13 Also we make them differ in Colour, Shape, Activity, many wayes. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* IV. iii, The office of a man That's truly valiant, is considerable Three ways: The first in respect of matter. ; In respect of forme ; And in the end [etc.]. 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *Valerie's Fate* v, May you find a companion better in all ways than I could have been! 1893 Le Gallienne *Retrosp. Rev* (1896) II. 21 A teetotaler, however admirable in other ways, is not the fit person to edit Burns.

16. A condition regarded as hopeful or the contrary. Chiefly with qualifying adj.: *in a good, bad, forward* (etc.) *way*. † *To stand in good way*: to be likely to prosper. † *To be in way with*: to be in treaty with (a person) *for* something. † *To put* (a business) *in a way*. to put in train.

Also, *to be in a fair way* (*to do* something) see Fair *a.* 13. *In the family way* (= pregnant). see Family 10b

1467 *Paston Lett.* Suppl 113 Wer by, I vndyrstand, all thyng standyth in good way. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 49, I am in whay wt Iyshbyght van whennys barge for an ij of yowr sarplers. I hope I shall go thorow wt hym. *c* 1500 in *Joseph Arimath.* (E.E.T.S.) 32 He set his realme & his houshold in good waye..& toke his Iourney 1624 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1913) Jan. 129 When he hath put the business in a way, then he [the Secretary] is to go back and take his own place. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 210, I am in a good way for salvation. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xviii, Timber sufficient for the use of the Navy Royal had now been in a forward way to its sufficient growth. 1698 J Collier *Immor Stage* 211 When ever you see a thorough Libertine, you may almost swear he is in a rising way, and that the Poet intends to make him a great Man 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 347 People in such a forlorn way are apt to form innumerable apprehensions. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 228 [She] told me..that the Way I was in [*sc.* 'in the family way'] made her love me better and better. *Ibid.* 354 So having congratulated their hopeful Way, and wished them to take care of themselves [etc.]. 1809 Windham *Let.* 23 July in *Sp.* (1812) I. 109 But one of the poor men who were hurt at the fire is dead, and another of them is, I fear, in a bad way. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* s v, 'To be in a hinging way,' neither well nor ill. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* xxiii, There was Mrs. Lenville, in a very limp bonnet and veil, decidedly in that way in which she would wish to be if she truly loved Mr Lenville. 1872 Smiles *Charac* I. 26 The nation that has no higher god than pleasure, or even dollars or calico, must needs be in a poor way

b. *To be in a way* (with or without specifying adj.): to be in a state of mental distress or anxiety. *dial.* Cf. State *sb.* 2 c

1855 *Mag. for Young* XIV. 131 She keeps on crying out for her mamma. and she is in such a way as I never saw. 1869 A Macdonald *Love, Law & Theol.* xvi. 313 But they say she's in a dreedfu' wey She's never yet heerd frae her man [etc.] *Ibid* xviii. 354 She'll gae clean distrackit—a hear she's in a sair wey about it 1873 Spurling *M. Miggs* 81 (E.D.D.) Well, there, I was in a way. 1883 Frances M. Peard *Contrad* xxvi, Mother's in a fine way 1896 Gratian's Chanter *Watch of Withyford* IV. 45, I suppose her was in a proper way about it and fell to crying.

17. Kind, sort, description. Now only in certain phrases. *In the way of*: of the nature of, belonging to the class of, 'in the shape of'. Also, with similar sense, and more frequently, *in the — way*, where *way* is qualified by an attributive sb. or an adj. So occas *in this way* = 'of this kind'.

1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* III § 140 He averred that 'in that way of bill [*sc.* a bill of attainder] private satisfaction to each man's conscience was sufficient, although no evidence had been given in at all'. 1736 Butler *Anal* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 4 Though so little in this way has been attempted by those who have treated of our intellectual powers. 1757 Foote *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 134 You have nothing in the compiling or index way, that you would intrust to the care of another? *Ibid* 136 In the year forty five, when I was in the treasonable way. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch's Lives, Philopœmen* P 4 From a child he was fond of everything in the military way. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 94, I could have every thing here, that I could desire in the freestone way. 1797 Mrs. A. M Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I 214 In the afternoon tea-way, her bar exhibited the genteel thing. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xii. P 4, I should want for nothing in the bread and water way! 1823 J. Badcock *Dom Amusem.* 170 Sheet lead, which comes to us in the way of lining round tea chests. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Making a Night of it*, It was his ambition to do something in the celebrated 'kiddy' or stage coach way. 1837 — *Pickw.* lv, Mr Solomon Pell, finding that nothing more was going forward, either in the eating or drinking way, took a friendly leave. 1875 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xiii. 305 He did a good deal in the way of ravaging. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxvii (1878) 442 More certainty is attainable respecting some things which Divine Goodness will *not* do, than as to what it *will* do in the way of positive benefaction.

18. Kind of occupation, work, or business. Now only more explicitly *way of business*. Formerly also † *way of life* = 'walk of life'.

1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) 81 If God would not accept an House of Prayer from a Man of a Military Way and Character, much less will he accept [etc.]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 21 P 8 To place their Sons in a way of Life where an honest Industry cannot but thrive. 1731 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6020/4 Diapers, Damasks, Huckabacks, and all sorts of . Linnens in a Linnen-Draper's Way 1737 Gay *Begg. Op.* i. ix, The Lawyers are bitter enemies to those in our way. 1752 *Lond. Even.-Post* 28–30 May 4/1 We hear that there hath been lately an Order made in some of the Royal Hospitals, that no Governor should serve them in his Way of Business. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. vi, Her mother, she was sure, would never be at rest till he got into some higher way of life. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 50 The best workmen in this way, acknowledge that his is like a new art. 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 293 This day the plumber completed every thing in *his* way about the balcony. 1920 *Act* 10 & 11 *Geo. V c.* 13 § 2 (3) In the case of a seller who was in the same way of business before the war.

b. Preceded by an attributive sb. denoting the kind of commodity dealt in.

1760 Derrick *Lett* (1767) I. 45 The different manufactures of this town, more particularly in the cutlery and toy way. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 214 There are several wholesale tradesmen in the haberdashery way 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI 27 *note*, [He] had some years past the honour to work in the instrument way under the direction of the late Dr Demainbray. 1788 *Ann. Reg., Prospects* 93 A gentleman of ability in the steel way. 1838 Dickens *Nickleby* iv, I am in the oil and colour way 1841 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* ii, It was a new house, but did a tremendous business in the fig and sponge way.

c. *In my* (*his*, etc.) *way*: = in my (etc.) line; suited to my (etc.) capacity, tastes, or requirements. Chiefly in negative context. Cf. 37 d.

1806 J Berresford *Miseries Hum. Life* I. Introd., Quoting from a dead language looks a little like skulking, and that's not at all in my way, as you know. 1863 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* xvii, One, is made angry by my modestly suggesting the possibility of Paris time being more in their way. *a* 1865 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Daus.* xiv, I knew it [*sc.* an agricultural meeting] wasn't much in his way. 1887 Burnell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 64 Research was not in his way.

19. *In a great, small way*: (living) on a large or small scale of income and expenditure. Also with reference to the magnitude of a business establishment.

c 1750 J. Nelson *Jrnl.* (1836) 9 We..lived in a good way (as the world calls it), that is, in peace and plenty, and love to each other. 1779 *Mirror* No. 17, I was married, about five years ago, to a young man in a good way of business as a grocer. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* II, Having brothers already established in a good way in London. *Ibid.* xxii, The elder sister was very well married, to a gentleman in a great way, near Bristol, who kept two carriages! 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* VIII, It was very right that he should take lodgings in his aunt's house, who lived in a very small way. 1864 *Law Times' Rep.* N.S. X. 719/1 The defendants . were contractors and builders in a large way of business. 1885 *Field* 26 Sept. 476/1 Young men..go headlong into some big scheme they take into their heads..instead of starting cautiously and in a small way.

† 20. In the 17–18th c. often used for: A particular form of church government or polity. *Obs.*

a 1647 [see Congregational 3]. 1648 J. Cotton *Way of Congreg. Ch.* I. iii. 1 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 145 The Episcopall Party are far more confirmed in their way by it. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 449 From our own Divines I may next proceed to some learned Foreigners, of the *Lutheran* way. 1750 [see Presbyterian *a.* 1].

21. The customary or usual manner of acting or behaving.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III i. 157 Why should we (good Lady) Vpon what cause wrong you? Alas, our Places, The way of our Profession is against it 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. xiii, Even so Sir, 'tis the way of the World, Sir 1729 LAW *Serious C.* i. 13 Here you see, that one person has Religion enough, according to the way of the world, to be reckon'd a pious Christian. 1830 tr *Caillie's Trav Tombuctoo* I 94, I tried in vain to discover the origin of this whimsical custom; the only answer I could obtain was, 'It is our way'. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan., Living with dukes and peeresses, and writing my recollections of them, as the way now is 1850 — *Pendennis* lvi, Almost every person [in this story], according to his nature, and according to the way of the world as it seems to us, is occupied about Number One.

b. *pl.* Customary modes of behaviour; usages, customs

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I iii, He was as entirely ignorant of the ways of this world as an infant just entered into it could possibly be. 1893 F T RICHARDS in *Trail Soc. Eng.* I 10 Contending parties among the barbarians looked for Roman support, courted it by assuming Roman ways, and invited Roman interference 1884 W C SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 We judge a stranger by our home bred ways, Who, maybe, walks by other rule of right

22 A habitual or characteristic manner of action, behaviour, expression, or the like. Often in collective plural.

It is (only) his way: often said of some perverse or annoying habit of behaviour which the friends of the person guilty of it are accustomed to regard with toleration So proverbially, *Pretty Fanny's way* (after quot. *a* 1718). † *After my way*, in accordance with my custom

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 61 P 1 Now upon any Occasion, they only cry, 'Tis her Way, and 'that's so like her 1709 — *Ibid.* No 45 P 6 As it is my Way to write down all the good Things I have heard in the last Conversation to furnish my Paper, I can from this only tell you my Sufferings and my Pangs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 90 P 7, I was, after my Way, in Love with both of them *a* 1718 PARNELL *Elegy to Old Beauty* 34 And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay, We call it only pretty Fanny's way 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 103 The free dislike I expressed to his ways, his manners, and his contrivances 1779 *Mirror* No 25, I was about to be angry, but on such occasions it is not my way to say much 1779 *Ibid* No 47 P 4 He often indulges in jokes, which could not be heard without a blush from any other person; but from Tom, for his way is known, they are heard without offence 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 269 Henry gone! without our knowing any thing about the letter; and all by your slow ways! 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I, The exuberant frolics of Meg's temper, which were to them only 'pretty Fanny's way' 1857 G A LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* vi, She had the ways of a child petted all its life through. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I vi, I ought to have begun with a word of explanation but it's my way to make short cuts at things. 1871 LOWELL *Pope* Writ 1890 IV. 15 Dryden, in his rough-and-ready way, has hinted at this in his verses to Congreve 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 79 He settled near us In the next glen, and lived a sumptuous life, Costly, luxurious, though his ways were coarse 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 217 The teacher may observe slow action, wandering eyes, twitchings, awkward ways, or stooping

b. *pl.* Habits, usual modes of acting (of an animal); † (of a horse) acquired habits, accomplishments.

1706 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4285/8 Stolen or strayed, a roan Mare, all her Ways, except Pacing 1899 W. T GREENE *Cage-Birds* 68 The Red-sided Tit is nearly akin to the Liothrix, which it resembles in many of its ways

c. *transf.* Occas. with reference to a thing: A tendency or liability to some particular kind of action.

1883 *Manch. Guard* 3 Oct 7/2 A policy has a way of becoming unrecognisable when it is administered by a man who does not believe in it 1918 *Times Lit Suppl* 14 Mar 122/3 Each of our nerves has a nature of its own and ways of its own

d. *To have a way with one*, to have a persuasive manner. Also in plural (usually with qualifying word) applied to ingratiating tricks of manner.

1711 R MARTIN in E H Burton *Life Bp Challoner* (1909) I iii 33 Saying yt he'd make a most excellent missioner; he had such an honest way with him 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, Quilp has such a way with him when he likes, that the best-looking woman here couldn't refuse him if he chose to make love to her 1872 LEVER *Ld Kilgobbin* lxxviii, All your little beguiling ways and insinuating tricks 1877 PATMORE *Unkn Eros, Departure* I It was not like your great and gracious ways! 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 120/2 Sticking through thick and thin to the fascinating good-for-nothing who has a way with him.

IV 23. Uses of *ways* as a singular.

a. The genitive *ways* (OE. *weges*) occurs in many advb. phrases in which it is combined with a preceding pronominal adj. Most of these phrases came to be written as single words, and are treated as such in this Dict., see ANYWAYS, NOWAIS, OTHERWAYS (OE. *ôðres weges*) and *-WAIS suffix* Other similar collocations, now *Obs* or *dial*, are *each ways*, *this ways*, *that ways*, *which ways*, *the same ways*, synonymous with 'each way', 'this way', etc (see 9, 9 b, 14 d).

† Occas also with a prep., as *in each ways*, *by this ways*.

a 1121 *O E Chron* an. 1016, [He] wendon him suðweard ðöres weges *c* 1205 LAY. 18702 Ælches weies [*c* 1275 weyes] him wes wa *Ibid.* 25428 Neoren hit noht cnihtes no þes wæies idihte *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1984 Þis punfule gin wes o swuch wise iginet, þæt te twa turnden eiðer wiðward oðer, & anes weis bæðe 'þe oðer twa turnden anes weis alswa. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 42 Sei me þet witerluker, quod ha, hwuches weis ze wurcheð ant bicherreð godes children *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Bodl. MS.) 112 Hit is þah i wedlac summes weies to þolien. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 123 Roberd þe Marmion þe same wayes did he, He robbed þorgh treson þe kirke of Couentre *c* 1420 *Contin Brut* ccxli. (E. E. T. S.) 352 þe tokyn i smale tewellys, and caste þe tewellys aboute þe Dukis nek, and þan þei drowen her towellis eche way ez 1530 *Palsgr.* 421/1 He hath altered his stayre another wayes, *il a coutourne ses degrez tout aultrement* 1585–6 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 463 Before which tyme, the winde beinge as it was, the fleete wolde be gonne over landes end, and passe that waies to the seas. 1590 PAYNE *Brief. Descr Irel* (1841) 9 Let the slope side of your ditch be towardes your marraine, and that wayes throw vp all your earth 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 20 He could not tell which wayes to turn himselfe 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii 50, I pray your worship come a little neerer this waies 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sewers* (1647) 127 Doctor Bonhams Case, fol. 119 in the same Report, wherein the principal Case there put sways the same ways. 1896 GRATIANA CHANTER *Witch of Withyford* xiv. 170 Going up over the track that ways to Witches' Combe.

b Similarly *to go, come one's ways* (also † *on one's ways*), synonymous with *to go, come one's way* (see 7 b), and parallel to the G. *er ging seines weges* In the later period a loose use of the plural may have coalesced with the use of the advb. genitive.

Now only *dial* and *vulgar*, and chiefly in the imperative; in rustic use *come thy ways* is often addressed playfully to children and animals

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* 21 Þonne rideð ælc hys weges mid ðan feo. 13 . *Cursor M* 22063 (Edinb.), [Satan shall be] laisid at te laste to walc his waiis forþe [*Cott. his forth, other texts* his way] fra þat quile. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* I xxii 57 He anon lefte there the stynkeynge body that he appered in, & wente hys wayes. *c* 1460 *Macro Plays, Wisdom* 878 Turne þi weys! þou gost a myse. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth Castle* Wks 1910 II 101 And death will end my dayes, As soone as you shall wish to go your wayes 1581 RICH *Farew. Bb* ij, To conueigh her .a sute of mannes apparell wherin the next daie in the after noone, she should shift herself, and so come her waies vnknowne of any, to suche a place. *Ibid* Bb iij, Alberto, seyng matters so throughlie concluded, tooke his leaue of theim bothe, and goyng his waies home, he caused all his daughters apparell to be looked together 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I ii. 221 You meane to mocke me after, you should not haue mockt me before but come your waies. 1610 — *Temp.* II ii 85 Come on your wayes open your mouth 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H Wildair* v vi, Go thy ways for a true Pattern of the Vanity, Impertinence, Subtlety, and Ostentation of thy Country 1768 GOLDSM. *Good. Man* I. i, Well, go thy ways, Sir William Honeywood. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* viii, 'Ride your ways,' said the gipsy, 'ride your ways, Laird of Ellangowan' 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxii, Go thy ways with him, sir, and Heaven be with ye both! 1884 *Chesh. Gloss*, *Come thy ways*, a coaxing way of calling an animal; or even of addressing children.

c In *a good, great, little, long ways* (now only *dial*), the origin of the use of *ways* for *way* is obscure.

It might possibly have arisen from the analogy of phrases containing the advb genitive (see a and b) There is no known instance in OE of such a construction as **lytel weges* (= 'paululum viæ'), which might possibly account for it

1588 PARKE tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 289 They came vnto the gates of the cittie, after they had gon a good waies in the suburbs 1594 R ASHLEY tr *Leys Le Roy* 105 b, Selim Ottoman assailed him with a mightie armie, a good waies within his owne kingdome 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii iii, Not that I hope to live to any such Age as that neither—But if it be only to eighty or ninety: Heaven be praised, that is a great Ways off yet. 1809 BYRON *Jo Mr. Hodgson* 25 June, Falmouth, is no great ways from the sea. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer Ind.* xli II. 62 The beautiful Arabian must be a great ways further South than this 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I xiv. 113 'It is only a little ways,' replied she, 'and I went clear down to the village to day alone' 1890 BICKLEY *Surrey Hills* III. 206 Maybe 'ee's lost his ways 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* v, His mouth was still a little ways open 1907 J H MCCARTHY *Needles & Pins* xiii, The man staggered a little ways across the hall and fell in a heap

V. Idiomatic phrases.

* *with governing verb.*

For *clear the way*, *fetch way* (Naut.), *gather way* (Naut.), *give way*, *pave the way*, see the verbs

24. Have way. (See 6 above.)

† a. To be allowed liberty of action. *Obs*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* v 238 Let me haue way, my Lord, To finde this practise out.

b. Of feelings or their manifestation. To find vent.

1846 JAMES *Step mother* xxvii, He evidently strove to speak calmly, but the father's apprehensions would have way, and his voice trembled, and his lip quivered. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* xix, Tom dropped his face into his hands, and a scalding tear or two had way in spite of him.

25. Make way.

a. To open a passage, remove obstacles to progress, to facilitate passage or entrance. (See 6 above.) Const. *for*, † *to*, or † dative.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 91 Do þe þe weie makeden biforen him bien folkes lorþegwes *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1555 Porow þe host he made hem [? *read* hym] weye, On ilk a side he dide þem deye. *a* 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 533 in *Babees Bk*, Byfore þe cours þo stuardis comes þen, þe seruer hit next of alle kyn men Mays way and stondes by syde, Tyl alle be serued at þat tyde *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxxii. 655 Gawein com thourgh the presse makinge wey with the tienchaunt suerde 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 68 b, And the fift or odde Crane in maner of a percisue sterne, to make the other way in the Ayre, fleeth all alone before 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 184 They were carried in little chayres vpon mens backes, and the Captaine before them making way 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii 62 My sword make way for me, for heere is no staying 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 81 Wher gold makes way Ther is no interruption 1638 R BAKER tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol II) 107 Hee seemes to thinke that vertue had neede of delight, to make way for her into the soule 1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 140 All the World forwardly joyn to oppose and defeat them whilst the open, fair, wise Man has every Body to make way for him, and goes directly to his Business

† b. Of ground: To allow of passage. *Obs*

c 1300 *K. Horn* 1489 (Laud MS.) Þe sond by gan to drye And hyt hym makede weye

c. To move from one's place so as to allow a person to pass.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxv 120 He commaundez þe lordes þat rydez nere him to make way þat þe men of religioun may comme to him 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v ii 110 Make way, vnruly Woman 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii, A Portuguese or Spaniard will seldom make way for a stranger, till called upon or pushed aside 1911 GOULDSBURY & SHEANE *Gt Plateau N Rhodesia* 259 If a young man sees his mother-in-law coming along the path, he must retreat into the bush and make way for her

d. To leave a place vacant *for* a successor or substitute.

1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 122 When my family were thus turned out of doors, an old follower made way for them in his own cottage, and retired to a cow-house hard by. *a* 1828 H NEELE *Lit Rem* (1829) 33 The tragedies of Shakspeare were driven from the stage to make way for those of Addison and Rowe. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx, If they [the philosophers] had no better Gospel than that to preach, they must make way for those who had 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* III xii 152 His castle has been wantonly destroyed to make way for one of the barbarous official buildings of modern France. 1896 *Law Times* C 407/2 At Durham [Sir Charles] refused to stand, and his refusal made way for the present Lord Herschell

e. To make progress on a journey or voyage. Often with qualifying word, as *to make good, much, little way*. (Cf. 7 above.)

(*a*) *Naut* (see 7 i).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii, 97 Castyng her sight farder towarde the see, she sawe the saylles, wyth the flote of the shippes that made good waye. 1556 TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 The windes and seas were high, yet we made some way. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl* I The Winde, settled in the West for many dayes, so as we could make little or no way 1624 CAPT. J SMITH *Virginia* III vi 60 We seeing them prepare to assault us, left our Oares and made way with our sayle to incounter them 1626 — *Accid. in Seaman* 29 Fetch the log line to try what way shee makes. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 49 We lost our Main top Mast, so that after the Storm was over we could not make any Way 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L* § 155 Our vessels made better Way in a rough sea. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xiii, He stood up on the choak to ascertain what way she was making through the water. 1888 DE WINDT *Equator* 75 The river, however, widened to nearly a mile in breadth, and we made better way

(*b*) *gen.* Also *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 24 And I haue horse will follow where the game Makes way. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i 39 He making speedy way through spersed ayre. *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 221 Æneas is my name. With twise twelue Phrigian ships I plowed the deepe, And made that way my mother Venus led. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i 239 Waite you on him, While I make way from hence to saue my life 1820 SCOTT *Monast* Introd. Ep., So great is the difference betwixt reading a thing one's self, making toilsome way through all the difficulties of manuscript, and, as the man says in the play, 'having the same read to you'. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III ii. (1852) 446 Should the system [of life annuities] not make any greater way than it has done, it may not..be worth objecting to 1860 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* vii. (1876) 282 See how little way they have made in truly spiritual, unselfish affections and inclinations. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xviii, And he made no more way with his wooing. That was stopped, apparently, altogether. 1883 FRANCES M. PEARD *Contrad.* i, His companion..was making rapid way towards the point. 1888 DRYLE *Amer. Commw.* xxxix. II. 71 There are some signs the view is making way.

† f. To make a hole *in, through*. *Obs.*

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 73 That of the staffe the steeled point made in his forehead way 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 155 With that word she stroke me on the head, And through the instrument my pate made way. 1611 COTGR., *Faire jour à*, to make way vnto.

† g Of an event or action To lead *to*, afford facilities *for* something; to render it possible *to* do something. *Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun & War with Angels* 14 And this will not be unusefull to consider since it makes way to shew to what end they appeare and what they can doe for us 1677 TEMPLE *Mova* Miscell (1680) 194 About which time [the age of forty] the natural heat beginning to decay, makes way for those distempers. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III viii (1900) II. 143 This made way to more desperate undertakings.

† h. *To make way to*: to approach (a person) with a view to establishing relations with him.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 481, I already have made way To some Philistian Lords, with whom to treat About thy ransom.

26. Make one's (its) way. (Cf. 7 above.)

a. To travel or proceed in an intended direction or to a certain place. *To make the best of one's way* (also, † *to make one's best way*) to go as quickly as one can, † to decamp

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156, I made my way vnto Rome 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. Ind.* I. iii 7 b, The rest then departed,..making their waye into the Sea, with a South southwest winde. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl Ps.* Tracts (1727) 473 Those who make their way through a sea of blood and rapine to grasp an authority which belonged not to them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 395 He makes his way o're Mountains, and contemns Unruly Torrents, and unfoorded Streams. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Monaco, etc. 4 The next Day we again set Sail, and made

the best of our way 'till we were fore'd, by contrary Winds, into St Remo. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I xvi, The Thief without any Ceremony, stepped into the Street, and made the best of his Way. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XVIII. 215 A very small number made their way to Ambracia. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, With that they parted; Mr Swiveller to make the best of his way home and sleep himself sober; and Quilp [etc.] 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. iv, Coningsby bade his friend farewell till the morrow, and made his best way to the Castle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 366 Hardly any gentleman had any difficulty in making his way to the royal presence. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* XXI, Johnny made his way on to the road by a stile that led out of the copse. *Ibid.*, Then we'll make the best of our way home, and have a glass of wine there. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI § 4 300 It was in despair of reaching Italy that the young scholar [Erasmus] made his way to Oxford.

† b. To effect a passage by force, force one's way. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI § 157 But if they compelled him to make his way, and enter the town by force, it would not be in his power to keep his soldiers from taking that which they should win with their blood.

c. To make progress in one's career, to advance in wealth, station, reputation, etc. by one's own efforts.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 29 If thou do'st As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way To Noble Fortunes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 He was to make his Way in the World by his own Industry. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 18 July II (1815) 201, I am not at all surprised that these Scots make their way in every quarter of the globe. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vi, A young man who is his own way to make in life had better avoid all intimacy with those of his own age who have no kindred objects.

† d. To find means *to do* something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23179 Quat he war wijs þat moght Stedfast hald þis dat in thoght I.. For þan mund he her make his wat Fra wrak to were him on þat dat.

† e. (Also † *to make one's ways.*) To gain favour, establish relations *with* a person. *Obs.*

1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* Wks 1751 II. 250 It was bruited, that ..being once at Liberty,..having made my Way with some foreign Prince, I would turn Pirate. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 37 He made his wayes with Colonell Monke, Governor of Dundalke, for the Parliament, and bought of him worth £1500 of amunition.

f. Of a thing. *To make its way*: to travel, make progress; (of an opinion, custom, etc.) to gain acceptance.

1656 COWLEY *To Sir W. Davenant* 35 Thy Fancy like a Flame its way does make, And leave bright Tracks for following Pens to take. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 6 This infamous Piece of Good-breeding, which reigns among the Coxcombs of the Town, has not yet made its way into the Country. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 It might have been anticipated that Luther's doctrines would have made their way early among this little colony of his countrymen. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par Churches* 80 Brass instruments have already begun to make their way.

27. Pay one's way. † a. To defray one's expenses on a journey. *Obs.*

a 1825 *Willie Wallace* vi. in Child *Ballads* III. 271/2 Take ye that, ye belted knight, 'I will pay your way till ye come down.

b. To succeed in paying one's expenses as they arise, without incurring debts. Of a business undertaking, *to pay its way*: To be carried on at least without loss, to be self-supporting.

1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* XIV, But bread was high, the farmer paid his way. 1858 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* III. Mrs. Woodward..had there maintained a good repute, paying her way from month to month as widows with limited incomes should do. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/3 The pier has never come near paying its way. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 239/1 It seems to me a most reasonable thing for a person applying for shares to look for a guarantee of interest until the concern can pay its own way. 1899 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* IV. 155 By great economy John has just paid his way.

28. See one's way. a. In literal sense, to have a view of the portion of the road or route immediately before one, so as to be able to avoid wandering or stumbling. b. *fig.* in obvious metaphorical uses; now often, to know that some object is attainable (const. *to*); also (chiefly in negative contexts) to feel justified in deciding *to do* something.

1774 BURKE *Let to Marq. Rockingham* 25 Sept., I must see my way much more clearly before me, before I take any other step in that business. 1775 — *Sp. Concil. Amer.* 22 Mar. 56, I do not absolutely assert the impracticability of such representation [of the Colonies]. But I do not see my way to it. 1823 KEBLE *Serm.* III (1848) 64 To see his way safely, if not clearly or comfortably, through all the snares of error and disputation. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 Simple fighting John Bull can understand, but in a negotiation he can't see his way. 1865 MRS NEWBY *Comm. Sense* IV. III. 44, I feel that I know my business pretty well already, and that I begin to see my way. *Ibid* IV. III. 55, I wish I could do more..but I think I see a way. 1870 NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. IX. 353 Laud said that he did not see his way to come to terms with the Holy See, till Rome was 'other than she is'. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* II. 24 The neighbours do not see their way to altering it. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 341/1 He did not see his way clear to allow their names to remain upon the register. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Jan. 5/4 Lord Salisbury has at last seen his way to the final choice of a bishop for Manchester.

29. Take the way. (Cf. sense 4 and TAKE *v.* 25 b.) To enter on and follow the route leading to a specified place. In early use sometimes without mention of destination: † To set out, travel.

c 1300 *Harrowing of Hell* (Harl. MS) 38 In godneed tok he þen way þat to helle gates lay. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 1708 Gij him speddе nist & day; Into Inglond he toke þe way. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 146 All him alane the way he tais Towart the towne off Louchmabane. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 556 The Constable and his wyf also And Custance han ytake the rightе way Toward the see. *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 551 Whirfore Cerberus tooke the next way. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Christ's Burial & Resurr.* 983 Then let us tak þe way furth strayte. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 215 They departyd & tooke the way towardes Rome. 1801 SCOTT *Eve of St. John* 86 O fear not the priest, For to Dryburgh the way he has ta'en. 1831 — *Ct Robt* xxxiv, Count Robert subjected himself to necessity, and . took the way to Europe by sea. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* IX, Here the anchorite bade God speed him, and, turning his steps back again, took the way to his hut.

† b. To go about *to do* something. Also, to take its course without interference. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 9 64 That opinion hath beene of ill desert, towardes Learning, as that which taketh the way, to reduce Learning to certaine emptie and barren Generalities. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 238 Give me leave to serve my destin'd Prey, And let eternal Justice take the way.

30. To take one's way. To set out on a journey; to journey, travel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11382 Þis kinges thre þar wan þai tok A tuelmoth ar þe natiuite. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 After þe enterment þe kyng tok his way. To þe south he went þorgh Lyndesay. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 214 For the laiff has thair wayis tane Till the Ersche kyngis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 2096 And right anon they tooken hire wey to the Court of Melibee. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7456 His way barfote þan he toke. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* VII, Sayinge these wordes [the foxe] toke his waye & ranne as fast as he myght. 1498 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 588 And they came forth at þe south durre in þe Mynstere & toke their wey thurgh the newe bildyng downe þe Baily-lane. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XLVIII. 1 How carefull was I, when I tooke my way, Each trifle vnder truest barres to thrust. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* 149 Lord Paulet ..took his way toward Mynehead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 649 They hand in hand with wandring steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitarie way. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 405 Alone, by Night, his watry Way he took; About him, and above, the Billows broke. 1762 GRAY *Odin* 13 Onward still his way he takes. 1893 ASHBY-STERRY *Naughty Girl* XVIII. 257 As she took her way sadly and slowly down the pier.

*** with prepositions.*

31. By the way. a. Along or near the road by which one travels; by the road-side. In early use also † *by way.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 Þa sæt þær sum blind þearfa be ðon wege. *c* 1205 LAY. 26612 Whæðer heo hine weoren, þa heo hi wæren læsen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8055 A riche man was þar bi wai Was seke, to him þan turnd þai. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 227 Than, by the waye syde, hym chaunced to se A pore manne that craued of hym for charitie. Whye (quod thys Marchaunt) Do ye begge by the waye. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* II (1889) 17, I passed flocks of dying sheep in the hollows by the way their skeletons were here and there to be seen.

b. While going along, in the course of one's walk or journey. In early use † *by way.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 4 Ne here ge sacc..ne nanne man be wege [Vulg. *per viam*] ne gretað. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1096, Ac þes folces þe be Hungrie for, feln þusenda þær & be wege earmlice forforan. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1208 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 141 Þov hauest selde i-seije þene Erchebischop of Cauntorburi wende in swuche manere bi wege. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 759 He fond bi þe weie Kynges sones tweie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 115 þe kyng..wente homwarde, and was i-slawe by þe weie. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 31 The raueins fed him [sc. Elias] by the way. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. I. 204 Lets follow him, and by the way let vs recount our dreames. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 204 By the way, in this mornings journey, we did see Weyssenburg, a free but not imperiall City. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 156 Nor is it possible to describe..what strange unaccountable Whimsies came into my Thoughts by the Way. 1760 [see By *prep.* 12]. 1898 M. PENNERTON *Phantom Army* I. VII, It had been in his mind when he rode out of Zaragoza that he would find an early opportunity by the way to question the gipsy.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. 458 His Act did not ore-take his bad intent, And must be buried but as an intent That perish'd by the way.

c. *fig.* with reference to the tenor of discourse: Incidentally, in passing, as a side-topic.

1586 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (Arb.) 38 *margin*, Landlordes by the wai checked for Rent-raisyng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 45 Whiche I thought meete to touch briefly by the way. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. IV. 150 Shee is pretty, and honest, and gentle, and one that is your friend, I can tell you that by the way. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 100 They are inferred often by the way for illustration sake. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 228 And now by the way I recall the aforesayd Turke. 1731 *Art of Drawing & Paint.* 32 But we must take this by the Way, that in the refining of it, two Ounces will not produce above 40 Grains of good Colour. 1847 H. GOODWIN *Serm.* Ser. I. VIII. 131, I would hint to you by the way, that we are perhaps not fair judges of our own actions.

d. used parenthetically to apologize for introducing a new topic, a casual remark, or the like.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 99 Though, by the way, this may not passe so generally, but that it must admit the exception, which the Rule of Law upon which it is grounded, carries with it. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* 46, I mean besides the Chorus, or the Monologues, which by the way, show'd Ben. no enemy to this way of writing. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scot.* (1754) II. 97 By the Way, altho' the Weather was not warm, he was without Shoes, Stockings, or Breeches. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Sentiment*, This, by the way, was another bit of diplomacy. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Feb., When we lost sight of him, and of his little account, too, by the way. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* XXVII, By the way, talking of letters, there was one came for you this morning in your Cousin Philip's handwriting.

e. in predicative or complemental use.

1564 T. DORMAN *Proofe Certe. Art. Relig.* 95 b, This is yow sure but by the waie, before yow entre into the matter. 1652 NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 46 Also, a word by the way, touching the Mediterranean Sea in possession of the Romanes. 1653 RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 5 But this by the way, let us now proceed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 245 However, I allow'd Liberty of Conscience throughout my Dominions. But this is by the Way. 1904 BURNAND *Records & Remin.* II. 285 But this by the way.

f. As a by-work; as a subordinate piece of work.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Passant, En passant*, sleightly, lightly, cursorily, accidentally, by the way. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 265 It is not to be done by the way, but with all our might. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 91 Maritime skill is not a thing to be cultivated by the way [ἐκ παρέργου] or at chance times.

† g. Indirectly, by a side channel of information. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. IV. 130 *Macb.* How say'st thou that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding. *La.* Did you send to him Sir? *Macb.* I heare it by the way. But I will send.

h. *attrib.* as adj. phr.: Incidental, casual, haphazard.

1869 MRS WHITNEY *We Girls* II, At parting, she..said.. in an off-hand, by-the-way fashion—'Ruth' [etc.] 1881 P. HUTTER *Wagner* 32 The introduction in a by-the-way manner of the two great religious principles appears not particularly happy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* I. 21 The ordinary prose style of the day indulged in every *détour* and involution of second thoughts and by the way qualifications.

32. By way of —. A prepositional phrase used in various senses. Also † *by the way of.* (The governed sb. is usually without article.)

† a. By means of; through the medium of; by the method of. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 69 This lord..spak so that he were of schrifte He drowh hem [*sc.* the priests] unto his covine, 1439 in *Penland M. & Q.* (1904) July 222 And yat..ye wole at yis tyme in yis oure grete necessite putte youre handes and ese us by way of lone of ye summe of C marc. *a* 1450 MARG. ANJOU *Let to Dame J. Carew* (Camden) 97 Burneby ..desireth with all his hert to do yow worship by way of marriage. 1495 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 493/2 That noo persone . be not empeached nor chargeable, . be wey of accion or otherwise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I requyre you .that .ye neuer by way of curiosite be besy to attempte ony persone therin. 1530 PALSGR. 898 Thuerse communications by way of dialoges. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1249/2 To indamage some of his countries by waie of inuasion. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. xvi. (1622) 56 Flaccus ..by way of great promises [*per ingentia promissa*], perswaded him . to enter into the Romane garrison. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 54 We come not by the way of Accusation, To taint that honour euery good Tongue blesses. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 5 Master-work-men may receive Instructions by way of Draughts, Models, Frames, &c. 1675 J. OWEN *Indwelling Sin* VIII. (1732) 96 At least spiritual Sense is not radically in them, but only by way of Communication.

† b. By the action of (a person or persons). *Obs.*

1447 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1450*, 70/2 Gif it happins the said landis to be distroublit or vexit be way of Inglismen it sal be alowit to the said Alex. of the malis.

† c. Law. *By way of feat* [= AF. *par voye de fait*]: see FEAT *sb.* 1 b. Also (Sc.), *by way of deed.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 141 The tother part with haill power and mycht, Without resone againe he wald persew, Be way of deid his richtis till reskew. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 375 In cause ather of the saidis parties . sall happin to be hurt, harmit, invadit, or persewit be uthеris be way of deid. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1864) 62 That na injure be done to ony subiect be way of deid.

d. As an instance or a mode of, in the capacity or with the function of; as something equivalent to. [Cf. AF. 'par voye de charite', 1322 in *Rolls Parl.* I. 393 b.]

13. *K. E. Allit. P. A.* 580 By þe way of ryzt to aske dome. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 59 He were a cruel fadir þat myzte not ȝeue his owene childre bred..& þit wolde not suffre anoþer man to helpe þes children bi weie of mercy. *c* 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 Also þese bretheren han ordeyned, be weye of charite, þat [etc.]. *a* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 199 The Kyng of that Contree, ones every ȝeer, ȝeuethe leve to pore men to gon in to the Lake, to gadre hem precyous Stones and Perles, be weye of Alemesse. 1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 349/1 Bi weie of hongyng or leveryng. 1552 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Accomplt* (Abbotsf. Club) 99 To be geven vnto straungers by waie of his maiesties reward, vmli. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XVIII (Arb.) 203 We be allowed now and then to ouer reach a little by way of comparison. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 31 My next Rule is the Rule of Record, and by way of Table-book. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 168 There ought to be a distinction made in Letters of that nature, betweene passing a thing over by way of Connivance and giving a Publick Liberty. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 Nothing was wanting but some one to sit in the Elbow Chair, by way of President. 1712 ADDISON *Ibid.* No. 267 ¶ 2 Virgil makes his Heroe relate it by way of Episode. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 260 Most of them were very industrious in selling one Thing or other by Way of turning the Penny to a good Use. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. VII, I ask pardon for this short appearance, by way of chorus, on the stage. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. § 22 Attempting to spring carelessly..over a five-barred gate, by way of shewing your activity to a party of ladies. 1820 BYRON *Juan* V. liii. *note*, In Turkey nothing is more common than for the Mussulmans to take several glasses of strong spirits by way of appetizer. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XIV, The drapers always having hung up at their door, by way of sign, a piece of bright red cloth. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. II. 31 The sovereign holding a golden arrow, by way of sceptre, in his left hand. 1856 RUSKIN

King of Golden River i. 4 He used to clean the plates, occasionally getting what was left on them, by way of encouragement. 1868 J Bruce *Digby's Voy Mediterr.* (Camden) Pref p x, Dr. Richard Farrar composed some lines upon him by way of epitaph 1868 Louisa M. Alcott *Little Women* vi, 'You'll have to go and thank him,' said Jo, by way of a joke 1892 *Bookseller* 17/1 The summary [of the Act] given by way of introduction is concise and clear.

†e. *By way of excellency* (or *eminence*): = 'par excellence.' *Obs.*

1621–31 [see Eminence 8 c] 1643 [see Eminency 8] 1694 Locke *Advers Theol* in King *Life* (1858) 343 There is one Spirit manifestly distinguished from God, i.e. one created Spirit by way of excellency, i e. the Holy Spirit 1699 tr. *Dupin's Hist. Canon O. & N Test* I 2 They are likewise styl'd the Scriptures by Way of Eminence 1703 [see Eminency 8] *a* 1704 [see Excellence 1 b] 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* Misc v. ii III. 278 Have you writ a Play, a Song, an Essay, or a Paper, as by way of Eminence, the current Pieces of our Weekly Wits are generally stil'd.

f. Followed by gerund, forming predicative phrases with the sense: In the habit of (doing something), also, more usually, making a profession of, or having a reputation for (being or doing so-and-so). *colloq.*

1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* xxxii, The Colonel was by way of introducing him into the fashionable circles 1852 C. B. Mansfield *Paraguay*, etc (1856) 182 A wiseacre passenger, who is by way of knowing the river well, says they are called *capiuchos* in these parts. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xlvii, Mary was 'by way of' helping Lady Hainault's maid, but she was very clumsy about it. 1877 Lady M A. Broome *Yr 's Housekeeping S. Africa* iv 61 'Charlie,' our groom, who is by way of being a very fine gentleman,..only condescends to work until he can purchase a wife. 1881 Mallock *Rom. 19th Cent.* III. v II. 34, I am by way, here, of doing the same thing 1891 *Sat Rev.* 18 July 77/1 Mr. Brander Matthews finds fault with the phrase 'by way of being', and says an American can hardly understand it. 'By way of being' is endeavouring or purporting to be, holding oneself out in a certain character, or being so reputed; and this with an implied disclaimer of precise knowledge or warranty on the speaker's part 1897 Du Maurier *Martian* v 236 The Gibsons were by way of spoiling me *Ibid* ix. 379 Nor did he, come across them at any house he was by way of frequenting. 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov 515/1 The character of this woman, who is by way of being the female villain of the story, is drawn with skill.

g. By the route which passes through or over (a specified place): = Via *prep.* Also †*by the way of*

Formerly with omission of *of*, the place-name being prefixed to *way*. Cf. sense 9

11 *O & Chron* (MS F) an 888, Heo foðferde be Rome wege [L *in itinere Rome*] 1460 *Paston Lett* I 515 He schall send his man hom be Newmarket wey 1701 W Wotton *Hist Rome* 481 He went by the way of Illyricum 1771 Smollett *Humph Cl* To Sir W Phillips 21 Sept, We set out from Glasgow by the way of Lanark 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI 595 It invaded France by way of Avignon 1901 Alldridge *Sherbro* xxvi. 291 From Bafodia we were diverging from the main road to Freetown which is by way of the Bumban hills

†h Through the medium of (a person) *Obs.*

1560 Sir N Throgmorton in Wright *Q Eliz* (1838) I 49 The 19th of October last, I wrote to you from Paris by the waye of Monsieur de Chantonet.

†38. From the way: Out of the way, in a secluded place. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks *Lucr* 1144 Some darke deepe desert seated from the way, Will wee find out

34. In the (etc.) way. (See also senses 17–19)

†a As one proceeds or goes along, in the course of one's journey (*to* a place). Also *in one's way*; in early use, *in way*. Cf. *to take in one's way* (sense 7). *Obs.*

To do (a person, etc) *in the way* to send out (*prest* to set forth) on a journey or expedition

1297 R Glouc 3765 He greibede is noble ost & dude him in be weye. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1007 Horn dude him in be weie On a god Galeie. 13 *K. Alis* 3392 (Laud MS), Pine Oliauntz & pine beest Do alle ordeyne on hast And do hem done in be waye bat hi weren in feld contreye 13 . *Guy Warw* 259 At Felice he tok his leue bo, and in his way he gob aplizt. 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xvii 47 As we wenten bus in be weye wordyng togyderes. 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xlv 24 Ne wiaththe ge in the weye *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 9 He stervet yn be way. 1629 Hobbes *Thucyd* II 127 But they of Stratus, aware of this, whilest they were yet in their way, placed diuers Ambushes not farre from the Citie. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog.* (1886) 140 Going from St. Julian's to Abergavenny, in the way to Montgomery Castle. 1712 Budgell *Spect* No 277 P 11 If you please to call at my House in your Way to the City 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII 143 In the afternoon [she] was at Islington church, in her way home 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 264 The master of the floating light saw the buoy in his way to Plymouth. 1822 [Mary A Kelty] *Osmond* I. 186 A heavy foreboding made her linger in her way to her own apartment.

b. In Biblical use, *to be* or *walk in the way with* (†*mid*) = to accompany a person on a journey; *fig* to associate with

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. v 25 Uæs ðu geðafsum wiðerbracæ ðinum hrade miðdy bist in uoeg mið him [Vulg *dum es in via cum eo*] 1611 Bible *Prov* i 15 My sonne, walke not thou in the way with them.

c. (Chiefly *in one's way*.) On or along the road by which one travels; so as to be met, encountered, or observed.

c 1205 Lay. 26770 Wo wæs heom tboren þa þan weie heom weoren biuoren *Ibid* 26793 In his wæiȝe þat he funde al he hit aqualde *a* 1591 H Smith *Caveat Chr.* Serm (1602) 498 Sinne is not long in comming: nor quickly gone, vnlesse God stop vs, as hee met Balaam in his way. 1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad* 879 Like one that spies an adder, Wreath'd vp in fatall folds iust in his way 1610 — *Temp* II ii 11 Like Hedg-hogs, which Lye tumbling in my bare-foote way 1721 E. Ward *Merry Trav* I (1729) 35 Resolving to moisten well our dusty Clay, At the next Alehouse in our Way 1726 Swift *Gulliver* IV i, I had not got far when I met one of these Creatures full in my way, and coming up directly to me 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xlii, She had gained a little wooden bridge, which led into a meadow in her way

d. *fig.* in phrases like *to come, fall, lie in* (one's) *way*, to be met with in one's experience, to come within (one's) range of possible observation, utilization, or attainment Similarly *to lay, put, throw in* (a person's) *way*. Also predicatively, in phrases like *it will be* (a certain sum of money, etc.) *in my way* = I shall gain (so much) in the specified contingency.

1596 Spenser *State Irel* (Globe) 631/2 Under it [*sc* his mantle] he can cleanly convay any fitt pillage that cometh handsomely in his way. 1596 Shaks 1 *Hen IV*, v 1 28 Rebellion lay in his way, and he found it 1605 [see Fall *v* 34] 1617 J Chamberlain in *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) II 43 It [*sc* his having a son] may be a hundred thousand pounds in his way, if his father keep his word. *a* 1662 Duppa *Rules & Helps Devot.* 1 (1675) 72 The Imagination casting thoughts in our way, and forcing the Understanding to reflect upon them 1677 Temple *Mod* in Miscell (1680) 193 The General Officers of Armies, the publick Ministers (that have fallen in my way) being generally subject to it [*sc.* the Gout] in one degree or other 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* p xii, It comes in my way here to retaliate to him 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat* v. 107 When one man alters the opinion of another by throwing a book, proper for that purpose, in his way. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S. Seas* 154 We have now nothing to live on but Seal, and what Providence throws in our Way. 1744 M. Bishop *Life* 46 Though it might have been Thousands in my Way had I continued my Business 1763 Cowper in Southey *Life & Wks* (1835) I. 163 My friends must excuse me, if I write to none but those who lay it fairly in my way to do so. 1789 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Subj. Painters* 1 (*note*), Which will be a benefit ticket in Sir William's way 1797 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej* xlii, It might seem as if she had purposely thrown herself in his way again. 1828 Scott *Tales Grandf.* Ser 1 xxiv, A warrant empowering them to take all Portuguese vessels which should come in their way. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thou* II vii 189 They say he has a cousin who is one of the officers to the Sheriff of Middlesex, and puts a good many little things in his way! 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxvi, These things he knew nothing of, they had not come in his way 1888 McCarthy & Praed *Ladies' Gall* II ii. 19 Every actor whom it had come in my way to know was a poor devil

e. In such a position, or of such a nature, as to obstruct, impede, or be an annoyance Chiefly in phr. *to be* or *stand in* (one's) *way*, or *in the way of* (a person or thing), also *to put, throw in* (one's) *way*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xii 14 Welth, warldly glour, and riche array Ar all bot thornis laid in thy way 1564 *Brief Exam.* B iij, Ye must take heede, lest ye stande in your owne way *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Aug 1667, He thwarted some of them and stood in their way *a* 1750 Ld Dartmouth in Burnet *Own Time* (1900) II 251 *note*, King Charles gave him [Godolphin] a short character when he was page,.. of being never *in* the way, nor *out* of the way 1773 Foote *Bankrupt* I. Wks 1799 II 99 To throw some confounded rub in the way. 1787 'G Gambado' *Acad Horsem.* 41 Thus, then, you go off with eclat, provided nothing is in your horse's way; and if there is, he will probably leap over it. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* II iii. I 183 [His] egotism, sacrificed his best friends and first duties, if they stood in his way 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Sentiment*, The smaller evils managed to be in everybody's way, and were pushed about accordingly 1866 Le Fanu *All in Dark* xxxv, He would have been in the way—unutterably *de trop* 1867 Trollope *Last Chron. Barset* II lix. 159 She considers herself to have a claim upon [him], and that I stand in her way. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II vii 132 At such a moment as this, when one would have thought that horses were distinctly in the way. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 12 June 4/7 The Liberal party will be bound in honour to throw no factious obstacles in their way 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* II xxiii. 17 His pride stood in the way of success.

f Within reach or call, at hand, get-at-able; in a place where things are going on or where one can be found readily ? Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Eun.* v. ix. (1607) 188 Whether you be in the way, or out of the way [*te praesente absente*] 1687 Mirfe *Gt Fr Dict.* II. s.v, To be in the way, or in a readiness, *se tenir prêt, ne pas s'écarter*. 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv* Gen P 1 When your Master or Lady call a Servant by Name, if that Servant be not in the Way, none of you are to answer. *c* 1760 Challoner in E. Burton *Life* (1909) II. xxiv. 28 We will spend our evenings at our own lodgings, so that we may be in the way for such as shall come for Instructions. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf Park* xviii, I came here to day intending to rehearse it with Edmund, but he is not in the way 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* viii, In order that he might take care to be in the way at the time 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xxxix, I'm glad, too, to see you here. One feels safer when you're in the way 1897 R N. Bain tr *Jókai's Pretty Michal* xxx 229 He himself, however, had not been in the way when beauty was being served out.

g In the humour or mood (for what is going on). *Obs* exc *dial*

1703 *Rules of Civility* 114 A sort of People never in the way, never pleas'd with any thing. 1856 J Ballantine *Poems* 108 He is aye in the way for a crack.

†h (*To be*) *in one's way*: in the right course of action, within one's rights. *Obs.*

1689 *Ands os Tracts* I. 111 Answer was made by the Deponent, that if we [the Watch] should kill them [suspicious persons resisting arrest], we were in our way, then Mr Randolph said, you are in the way to be hanged

i *Once in a way*: on a single (exceptional) occasion, as a solitary or rare instance, rarely, exceptionally, quasi-*adj.*, of rare occurrence, exceptional. Also *for once in a way*.

This phrase would seem to be a corruption of the earlier *once and away*, which may have meant originally 'once and then go away', 'once and no more', though all the instances quoted under Once *adv.* 8 c admit of being interpreted in the sense above explained. Cf *once in a while* (see Once 8 c)

1842 Newman *Ch Fathers* 302, I must beg indulgence once in a way, to engage myself in a dry and somewhat tedious discussion 1853 [see Once B 9 b]. 1858 Trollope *Dr Thorne* xix, Now I like this kind of thing once in a way. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H* Ini, They agreed to take a holiday for once in a way. 1913 *Sat Rev.* 21 June 762/2 The case of Ulster really offers him this luxury for once in a way

35 In the way of —. (Or equivalent construction.) (See also sense 17)

†a. As a mode, instance, or manifestation of, as tantamount to or supplying the place of. Also *in way of* Cf. *by way of* (32 d) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 97 The Abbesse and the Couente graunted..that, in the wey of charite, that they wold fynde for ever a prest conuement þat shold do a prestis service every day, namely for the sowles of the forsaid peple *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* cxxvii. (1533) 62 Dagobert ..bete his mayster, & after in way of dyspyte caused the berd of his tutour to be shauen of 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 310 Onlesse your said highenes be guod and gracious lord vnto hym in weye of right and justice. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v *Abjicio, Abscere se altero ad pedes* to prostrate him self at ones feete in way of intreatie 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 23 King William should geue him yerely in the way of a fee xij. Markes of Golde. 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr* III. iii 23, I doe beseech you, as in way of taste To giue me now a little benefit. 1621 J. Chamberlain in *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) II 273 He concluded with a wish for the felicity of that happy couple, and, in a way of amen, caused the Bishop of London to give them a benediction. 1633 Bp Hall *Hard Texts* Amos ii. 1 Moab..burnt the very bones of the King of Edoms sonne to ashes, in way of sacrifice to his gods. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autob* (1886) 176 Which I then bestowed upon some servants of the Prince, in way of retribution for my welcome thither. 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. i. 327 In way of compensation, he was allowed a pension

b By means of, by adopting the method of. Now *rare*. Also | *in way of*.

The first quot may perhaps belong to sense 17.

1607 Shaks *Cor* III i 137 He returne Consull, Or neuer trust to what my Tongue can do I'th way of Flattery further. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* To Sir W. Phillips 18 July, He attempted to open her eyes in the way of exhortation, and, finding it produced no effect, had recourse to prayer. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxx, That in the way of treaty more permanent advantages could be obtained, than by an action which would stain her with a breach of faith and hospitality. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I ii 220 The attack was made, not in the way of storm, but by slow and scientific approaches

†c. With a view to; as a means of attaining or performing; so as to effect or produce. Also *in way of, in a way of*. *Obs*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii 14 A kinde of insinuation, as it were *in via*, in way of explication. *c* 1643 Ld. Herbert *Autobiog* (1876) 136 He commanded me..not to send any more to Sir John Ayres, nor to receive any message from him, in the way of fighting. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* IX 190 And yet in way of recovering health by changing of Aire, of study for a time in the University,.. or of being imployed in publick Affairs, they [incences to clergy for non residence] cannot be wholy abrogated. 1662 H. More *Antid. Atheism* Ep. Ded, Which was done in way of Divine Honour to the Wisdom of the Deity — *Philos. Writ.* (1712) Pref Gen p xxi, The ancient Divines and Prophets..witness that the Soul is join'd to this earthly body in a way of punishment 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 17 Coming closer.., in the way, as it were, of claiming acquaintance with him

d. In the course or routine of.

1639 S Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 58 Providing that it were done in the way of publicke justice. 1693 Congreve *Old Bach* iv iii, In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the deepest designs. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I 3 Not at all given to lying, but like other tradesfolks, in the way of her business. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* i. 6 Remembering that he had come in the way of business, and was, as it were, under a flag of truce.

†e. When one is concerned with. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III i 137 But in the way of Bargaine,.. He tauill on the ninth part of a hayre 1606 — *Tr & Cr* II ii. 169 *Hect*... Hectors opinion Is this in way of truth yet nere the lesse [etc.]

†f. *In the way of honesty* · under honourable conditions; so far as honour allows. *Obs.*

1595 Shaks. *John* I. i 181 For thou wast got i' th way of honesty. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii 75, I defie all Angels (but in the way of honesty 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* v. ii 243 1639 J Clarke *Parem.* 23 Yours to command in the way of honesty.

g. *To be in the way of*: to be likely to do or obtain (something), to have a good chance of (doing or attaining something); formerly also †*in way of*, †*in a way of*. *To put* (a person) *in the* or *a way of*, †*in way for*: to put him in a position to obtain or achieve (something). Also with *to* and inf. instead of *of*.

See also Fair *a.* 14.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 1212 For 3if þou mayst, & wylt noght, þou art yn weye to pyne be brought 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 32 The whiche vpon a. erryng the crafte of physike in weye of perdicion because alle his felawes

were dede. 1542 *Lament & Piteous Treat* Ep. Ded., I purpose, as sone as my dyscase is paste, to put me in wayc with all dylygence to se you ryght soone 1625 BACON *Fr. Friendship* (Arb.) 179 A Physician, that is vnacquainted with your body, may put you in way for a present Cure, but ourthroweth your Health in some other kinde 1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36 Lord Mohun is now in a way of recovery 1689 [see 34 b] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 410 Being very ingenious at such Work, when they were once put in the Way of it *Ibid.* 423 Seeing Things in so fine a way of thriving upon my Island 1749 LAW *Serious C.* viii. 112 She has educated several poor children, and put them in a way of an honest employment 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 259 You cannot expect a Dyer's letter from me, as your nephew Charles is so much more in the way of having authentic information. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv. Why did you not tarry at Brussels, then, with the Duke of Burgundy? He would put you in the way to have your bones broken every day 1827 — *Sing. Dau.* Pref., Mr. Croftangry is in the way of doing a foolish thing. 1844 BROUGHAM *Lawyer* xii. I soon was put in a way of earning a moderate weekly payment as a translator from the English and Italian 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 4 Now I am in the way of getting well again 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi. Even then they might sometimes put themselves in the way of being blown into the Regent's Canal. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* xiv. I am getting on a little in the world, and am in the way to earn a little money. 1885 *Liverpool Daily Post* 7 July 4/4 Diplomatic difficulties, which he hoped were in the way of solution

† h. *To be in way of marriage* to have a prospect of being married. Also, *in (the) way of marriage, in way to marriage*, with a view to matrimony. *Obs.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 102 He askyd me hese I wher in any whay of marryage 1579 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 106 Such [illegible] us in way of marriage 1583 [illegible] Phylotus in the ende [illegible] waie of Marriage 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 42 Neuer to speake to Ladie afterward In way of marriage 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 89 To speake a good word to Mistris Anne Page for my Master in the way of Marriage. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 302 As if their sex in reference to men were not capable of any other kind of familiar friendship but in way to marriage.

† i. *In a way of*: in the habit of (doing something). *Obs.*

c 1704 *Brudenell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 353 The House of Lords are in a way of having hours very uncertain.

36. On (or upon) the, or one's, way. On, or in the course of, a journey. *To be well on one's way*: to have fairly started, or to have made some progress. Also *fig.*, in progress towards completion or accomplishment.

In OE. *on weze*: see also AWAY *adv.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 25 Beo þu onbuxende þinum wiðerwinnan hraðe þa hwile þe ðu eart on weze mid him. — Mark ix. 34 Witodlice hi on wæze [Vulg. *in via*] sme don hwylc hyra yldost wære a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Þæt þa godan men..gan on ðone wez þe us lett to heofonan rice. c 1205 LAY. 1348 Brutus..ferde riht on his wei. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8054 Fand þai noþer fra þat stith Man ne beist þat þai wit met, þat on þair wai þam moght do lett. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 549 He thoght to be wele on hys way Or it war passed the thryd day. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 315, I mot walke one my wey, þorgh þis wilde wood 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. i. 36 Ryde on your way, for I wille not be long behynde. 1523 SURREY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 227 Trusting that the gonners be well on the waye hiderwards 1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 39 He went on his waye reioysynge. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 679 She is two monethis on her way [*sc.* with child] 1596 DANET tr. *Comines* (1614) 41 He sent a trumpeter to them, who met with the hostages vpon the way. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 73 You should haue bene well on your way to Yorke. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. x. 16 Overtaking him vpon the way. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 576, I will my self conduct thee on thy Way. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiv, And Cintra's mountain greets them on their way. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxx, Day broke, and found them still upon their way *Ibid.* lxxii, The boy had led him to his own dwelling..on their way back. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23 On the following morning I was on my way towards this valley. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 35 To inform a traveller respecting the place of his ultimate destination, is not to forbid the use of land-marks and direction-posts on the way. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 329 The debtor was on his way to the office of the official receiver.

37. Out of the way. (See also OUT-OF-THE-WAY *adj. phr.*)

a. Away from the road by which one is travelling; off the track or proper route. Also in *fig.* context.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 405/2 Oute of Way, *devius, deius* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Deflecto, Et itinere aut viaendum aliquem deflectere*, to turne out of the way to see one 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 7 Nor lead me like a fire-brand, in the darke Out of my way. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 161 Let us then step a little out of our way, and say somewhat of the Critical days *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* § 34 They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the Conduct of a Guide, that 'tis an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a Step, and is likelier to be prevail'd on to enquire after the right Way 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 323 It being a Month's Sail out of his Way. 1890 BICKLEY *Surrey Hills* III. 214 It was a good mile out of his way, but he felt he must see it again. 1913 J. G. FRAZER *Psyche's Task* iv. (ed. 2) 80 If the two meet on a path they carefully avoid each other, he will step out of the way and she will hurry on.

b. *fig.*, with the notion of going astray or being off the right path. † (*To be*) *out of the way*, in error, mistaken; also, ? missing the point (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Juliana* 42 (Royal MS.) Hwen he sent us to wrenchen eni rihtwise ut of þe weie 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 159 He sayth yee schall be to far owte of the weye wt owte yee gree & bergeyne togedr. 1530 PALSGR. 715/1 He hath set me out of the waye with his teachynge *par son enseignement il ma desnoyé* 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV. (1577) X iij, Perhappes M. Morrello is not altogether out of the waye in sayinge that beauty is not alwayes good 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 3 Know he, that he is much deceived, and to say more truely, quite out of the way 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 102 They are cleane out of the way, who when they wold vse them for any inward cause, doe cast away their winges and feete. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. v. 181 Thus it is in all Matters of Speculation or Practice, He that knows but a little of them is more out of the way of true Knowledge than if he knew nothing at all 1728 GAY *Beg. Oph.* I. v. Never was a man more out of the way in an argument than my husband. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 173 Our Governors cannot always be in the wrong; and he therefore who never gives them a Vote, must probably be as often out of the Way as they.

c. With *of* or possessive: Away from the path in which a person or thing is moving; in a position where one does not meet or impede another, at a distance from, clear of, a person's or thing's activities, out of reach of, not in danger from.

For *out of harm's way* see HARM *sb.* 1c.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 832 If Abner had knowne what was in Ioabs harte, I do not doubt but he would haue out of his waye steste 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 5 Men stand upon their guard against them[*sc.* inquisitions], as they secure them meat against haipies and cats, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their way *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jer.* (1707) 56 The embroylments and factions that were then amongst the Arabs made us desirous to keep as far as possible out of their way 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 28 They sent us a great many Bombs, there came one swift as Lightning, I had much ado to get out of it's Way. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* xvi. The fellow kept out of my way, and I couldn't see him 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xii. 423 Always glad to have me out of her way

d. (*To be*) *out of* (a person's) *way*: not in his line, not in accordance with his present purpose or taste, outside his scope, beyond his abilities. (Cf. 18 c.) ? *Obs.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 167 It is out of my way, so it lyghtly may, To all good thyngis thy way is out of the way. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., This is a Thing out of my Way, not proper to me, *cela n'est pas mon Affaire.* 1707 FRIEND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 165 What other Negotiations his Lordship carried on..is out of my way to relate 1722–7 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s.v., This is a thing out of my Way (it is not in my Power). 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 186, I don't much care for your poppers and shapes, because why, they are out of my way. 1780 MRS. COWLEY *Belle's Stratagem* III. i, Now, I beg, Mr Haidy, you won't interfere in this business, it is a little out of your way. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thou.* II. vii. 188 I'd give a trifle to know how..such people ever came to be concerned in such a case. 'Tis quite out of their way—which is in the criminal line of business!

e. *To go out of one's way to* (do something): to do something which the circumstances do not call for or invite.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 321 The culpable freedoms of persons, who, in what they went out of their way to say, must either be guilty of absurdity, meaning *nothing*; or, meaning *something*, of rudeness. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 729 One hardly sees why any one should go out of his way to invent the tale

f. *To put* (a person) *out of his*, or *the*, *way*: to disturb, inconvenience, trouble; † to disappoint, foil; † to vex, 'put out'. Often *refl.*, to submit to inconvenience or bother for the sake of others; const. *for* (another), *to* (do something).

† *To be out of the way*: to be out of temper or vexed (*with* a person). *rare.*

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 21 (1693) 20 They should be afraid to put Nature out of her Way in fashioning the Parts [of the body]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 57 By what Mr. Jonathan tells me just now, he was quite out of the way with you. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1768) VII. 183 If, indeed, I am out of the way a little, I always take care to reward the varlets for patiently bearing my displeasure. 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) III. 173 Though, at present, we are put something out of our way, we hope still to find some sacred spot of earth. 1818 HAZLITT *Table Talk* xxv. (1869) 346 They cannot put themselves out of their way on any account. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, Anything [to drink] that's handy, miss; don't put yourself out of the way, on our accounts 1858 THACKERAY *Virginn.* II. Why should Lady Castlewood put herself out of the way to welcome the young stranger?..Was a great lady called upon to put herself out of the way for such a youth? 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Innocent* III. xi. 177 The maids not caring to put themselves out of the way for such guests.

g. Away from the resort or society of other persons; away from the place where one would be looked for or wanted; in a position remote or inconvenient to get at.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1019 Sche trowed trewly were sche out of þe weye þat william wold sonde for to pleie in þat place þe prinz loue game 1554 SIR J. MASON in Tytler *Edw. VI* II. 452, I had for answer, that I should not be out of the way in the afternoon, for that he intended to signify unto me his pleasure for answer to my request 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 33 b, Duke Fridericke appointed certein..to conueighe Luther out of the way, in to some secrete place 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 40 He deuise a meane to draw the Moore Out of the way. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 84 They seeing..that it was impossible to saue the Prince, kept out of the way. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 389 This seemed to us then to be a place out of the way, where we might lye snug for a while. 1739 H. BARNES *Pract. Cases C. P.* (1772) 320 'Tis plain he kept out of the Way to prevent being arrested. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. 71 In order to make people resort to a place which was so much out of the way. *a* 1750 [see 34 c] 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Out of the way*, a thief who knows that he is sought after by the traps on some information and consequently goes out of town or otherwise conceals himself is said by his pals to be out of the way for so and so 1843 DICKENS *Martin Chuz.* xxxviii. He had speculated too much and was keeping out of the way. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii. The Leslies don't mix with the county; and Rood lies very much out of the way 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Peril.* III. x. 332 Fancy his coming area-sneaking here while his Ludship's out of the way!

h. Away from an obstructive position.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 14 Take vp what ye can out of the waye, that ledeth to my people [1611 take vp the stumbling blocke out of the way of my people] 1919 K. PEARSON in C. Goring *Eng. Connect* Introd. 12 [Goring] clears out of the way for ever the tangled and luxuriant growths of the Lombrosian School.

i. *To put* (†*doing*, †*take*, †*tred*, etc.) *out of the way*: to make away with, kill. Also, † *to hang*, † *shoot out of the way*. (*To be*) *out of the way*: no longer alive

c 1535 SIR F. BYGOD *Treat. betw. Impropriations* C j, As moche as lyeth in you, both god and all preachynge, and all other holy thynges ben clene extynct..and specyally this holy ordynaunce [*sc.* preaching] put out of the waye. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V* 17 b, When these other lordes & knightes were thus beheaded and tyd out of the wyne *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 93 He doubted lest he might be brought out of the way, as other dukes of Albany before had serued the heires of Scotlande. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 138 b, Of Luther and the rest, there is no hope unlesse they be dispatched out of the way [*nisi opprimantur*] 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 2097/1 The said wicked Gardiner, bent all hys deuises, to bring this our happy and deare soueraigne out of the way. 1607 TOPSELL *Beasts* 187 If this do not cure him [the dog] within seuen daies, then let him be knocked on the head, or hanged out of the way 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. iii, I am halfe Hang'd out of the way already. 1679 *Trials of Green, etc. for Murder of Sir E. Godfrey* 30 He told me there was a Gentleman that was to be put out of the Way; that was the Phrase he used he did not really say *Murther* him. 1757 in *30th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 323 Old Admiral Holbourn, who curst and swore..because Byng was not Shot out of the Way. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud* (ed. 2) 114 The Earl of Moray..was put out of the Way by an assassin. 1899 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxviii. 388 Though he [Richard] had a wife already, he determined to put her out of the way, and marry his own niece Elizabeth sooner than let Henry Tudor win her 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 123 The living have their rivals and detractors, but when a man is out of the way, the honour and good will which he receives is unalloyed.

† j. *To be out of the way*: (of a thing) to be lost or missing. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 80 Is't lost? Is't gon? Speak, is't out o' th' way? 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To be out of the Way or out of its proper Place, *être dispersé, égaré.*

† k. *It is out of* (my, his, etc.) *way*: it amounts to or entails a loss of (a specified sum). *Obs.*

1616 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 405 He did the lady a great piece of service to get her out of the Tower, where, if she had been at this time, it might chance been out of her way fifty or three score thousand pounds, at least 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. (1637) F 3, A curse upon these reeling Dice, that lost m and in Was out of my way ten peeces. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. xxix. 84 It is like to be out of my way 1000 l. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., 'Tis much out of my Way, or to my Loss, *cela m'a fait grand tort, ou fait un beaucoup perdre.* c 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 23 Though it may be ten pounds out of my way to be turned out of my work at this time of the year.

† l. Beside the mark, amiss, oddly, extraordinarily.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 318 (Harl. 7333) Have I ought saide oughte of þe waye [*Fairf.* seyd ought amys I preye]. 1577 *F. de Lisle's Legemlarie* I. vij b, Of him therefore did not a gentleman of Caux speake much out of the waye, when [etc.]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. xii, It's surprizeable to me, Mr. Hobson, you can behave so out of the way!

m. Predicatively (with the substantive vb. expressed or understood) as adj.: Beside the mark, out of place, inappropriate; odd, bizarre; † not in vogue, unfashionable; † erroneous, incorrect; extraordinary, unusual, remarkable. Cf. OUT-OF-THE-WAY.

1568 HACKET tr. *Thevet's New found World* xvi. 25 Also it shal not be out of the way [orig. *hors de propos*], to say that [etc.]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 366 A pox of drowning thy selfe, it is cleane out of the way. 1676 PHILLIPS *Purchasers Pattern* 106 This rule of reckoning..will not be much out of the way, if you reckon the money by the Tables of rebate. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1299/1, I think it not out of the way, *non alienum puto.* *a* 1699 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 273 Mine [*sc.* my three wishes] were Health, Peace, and fair Weather; which, though out of the way among young Men, yet perhaps might pass well enough among old 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 99 The writers of them fell entirely in [with] my opinions, odd, unaccountable, and out of the way as they may appear to many. 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Innocent* III. xx. 331 If anything out of the way turns up, nobody will remember that such a thing ever happened. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* xxvi. 476 Did you ever know me to do anything out of the way? 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) LIV. 232/3 Therefore much that still passes current as opinion about him is pitifully out of the way.

38. Under way. *Naut.* [ad. Du. *onderweg* (also *-wegen*) on the way, under way, f. *onder* under, in the course of, etc. + *weg* (dat. pl. *wegen*) way.] Of a vessel: Having begun to move through the water. Cf. sense 7 i. Often spelt *under weigh*: see WEIGH *sb.*[2]

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 98 To prevent which, we do agree, that when Under way they shall not separate. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* viii. (1884) I. 78 We

drew up the two boats, and set all hands at work to put the ship under way 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV 75 It was near ten o'clock before the vessel got under way 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* xxiv, He has proposed to me that he shall go on board, and get the brig under way 1836 W IRVING *Astoria* xi, Mr M'Kay urged the captain to clear the ship and get under way 1863 A YOUNG *Naut Dict* (ed 2) 431 *Under way*, this expression, often used instead of under weigh, seems to be a convenient one for denoting that a ship or boat is making progress through the water, whether by sails or other motive power. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 706 *Under way*, a ship beginning to move under her canvas after her anchor is started. Some have written this *under weigh*, but improperly. A ship is under weigh when she has weighed her anchor As soon as she gathers way she is under way. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 Of the collisions on or near our shores, most were between steam and sailing vessels when under way 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 61/2 Trawlers . are bound to show the same lights as a vessel under way.

b *transf* and *fig*

1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem* xci, Ere he could get a word Of all his founder'd verses under way. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* I v viii, A courier is, this night, getting under way for Necker 1858 — *Fredk Gt* x iii (1873) III. 240 The little Wife has already brought him one child, a Daughter, and has (as Friedrich notices) another under way. 1856 *Chamb Jrnl* 2 Feb. 80/1, I took the honest waiter home with me in my cab, and under-way we had a good laugh at the spy *a* 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Libr* Ser. I 309 They are restlessly anxious to get their stories well under way

VI. Combinations.

39. Obvious combinations. **a.** simple attrib., as *way-book*, *-end*, *-pane* (PANE *sb*.[1] 9), *-signal*; **b.** objective, as *way-taking*, *-traveller*, *-wanderer*; *way-beguiling*, *-stopping* adjs.; **c.** instrumental, as *way-bewildered*, *-sore*, *-spent*, *-wearied* adjs.

1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant* IV 6 Short miles, and *way-beguiling Company 1796 *Way-bewildered [see HOUGHT[1] 7 c] 1895 *Westm Gaz* 11 Mar. 1/2 A complete *way-book of the journey from Cherbourg to Nice has been printed 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 72 *Way-end*, the inner extremity of the wooden railways formerly used in mines 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II 923 *Way Pane —The strip of land left for cartage along the side of the main [i e principal ditch] 1883 *Century Mag* Oct 807/1 Each palm, orange tree, and vineyard left on the old mission sites was a *way signal to the new people 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 125 *Way-sore feet 1777 PORTER *Æschylus, Choeph* 355 The *way-spent traveller 1623 J TAYLOR (Water P) *World runs on Wheels* Wks (1630) II 238/2 It cleered the Streetes of these *way stopping Whirligigges | 1471 *Hist Arrival Edw IV* (Camden) 27 They thowght, to have gotten into theyr companye, by that *way-takynge, great nombar of men of Lancashire and Chesshere. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 101 Loquacious, acquaintance-making *way-travellers 1795 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Wife* 1 Weary *way-wanderer, languid and sick at heart. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 149 And minister refreshment to the tired Way-wanderer. 1758 J G COOPER *Epist. Aristippus* IV 28 Life's *way wearied travellers.

40. Special comb.: **way-baggage** *U.S.*, the baggage or luggage of a way-passenger; **way-beam**, a beam used in the construction of a form of longitudinal railway sleeper; †**way-beaten** *a.*, exhausted by travel; †**way-beater**, ? one who frequents the highway for felonious purposes; **way-chain**, a brake for the wheel of a vehicle; in quot. *fig.*; †**way-door**, a door opening on the street; **way-fare** *U.S*, a fare charged for travelling between intermediate stations on a railway; cf. *way-passenger*, *-station*, †**way-fere** [FERE *sb.*[1]], a companion in travel; †**way-flax** (meaning obscure), †**wayfood**, provision for a journey; **way-gang**, **-go** *Sc* = WAYGATE[2]; †**waygoer**, a traveller by road, a wayfarer; †**wayhire** *local*, payment made for the concession of way-leave; †**way-lead** *v. trans*, to guide, conduct; †**way-leader**, one who conducts a traveller; †**way letter** (see quot.; cf *by-letter*, BY- 4 and *by-way letter*, BY-WAY 3); †**way-mate**, a fellow-traveller; **way passenger** *U S.*, a passenger picked up or set down at a stage on a coaching route or station on a railway line intermediate between the main stopping-places; **way-point** *U.S.*, ? a wayside stopping-place on a coaching route, **way-post** = GUIDE-POST, **way-rate** *north*, a rate levied by a local authority for the upkeep of the roads; †**way-reeve**, †**-serjeant**, officers appointed to supervise the repair of the roads; †**way-shide**, ? one of the planks used to form gangways; **way-station** *U.S.*, an intermediate station on a railway route, a wayside station; **way-ticket** = WAY-BILL 4; also *attrib.*; †**way-walking** *a*, vagrant; †**way-went**, ? a turn of the road; **way-wise** *a. dial.* and *U.S*, of a horse, familiar with the roads he is required to travel, also *fig.* of a person, experienced, trained; †**way-witere** (*ME.*), one who shows the way, a guide; †**waywoodware**, timber to be used in the construction of roads.

1847 WEBSTER, **Way-baggage*. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts. 1883 *Specif. Alnwick & Cornhill Rlwy.* 46 Within the troughs [*sc* trough-girders] are to be laid..*way-beams, ..packed between the gussets with stemming pieces. 1742 JARVIS *Quixote* II. IV. VII 311 The *way beaten couple, master and man, sat them down *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XXII § 9 This we learned chiefly, by the chiefe of those *way-beaters 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. XXVI. 122 A sort of People whom they call'd High-way men, Way-beaters [Fr *Batteurs de pavez*], and makers of Inroads in Roads 1882 LD. SALISBURY in T. Williams *Polit Wit & Humour* (1889) 67, I will take the Duke of Wellington's simile He said it [the House of Lords] was a *way chain, or, as in these days we should say, a vacuum brake 1597 B HALL *Sat* III iv 7 But hee must needes his Posts with blood embrew, And on his *way-doore sive the horned head. 1863 DICEY *Federal St* I 55 You can go from New York to Chicago for four pounds, but the *way-fares are three-halfpence a mile *c* 1450 PECOCK *Donet* (1921) 89 Jesus oure weifere, oure techer *c* 1610 *Cry in Sherbridge Pass* in Gutch *Coll Cur.* II. 16 Also that no man shall regrate of the aforesaid things, as ..*Way-flax, .Rosin, Yarn, Pitch, Tar Cloth, or other thing of Grocery ware 1382 WYCLIF *Deut* xv. 14 But thow shalt ȝyue *weyfode [Vulg *viaticum*] of the flockis 1744 in Kames *Decis Crt. Sess 1730–52* (1799) 81 To cause the water restagnate upon the *way-gang of the pursuer's mill 1700 SIR A BALFOUR *Lett* 130 They use to stop the *way goe of the Water, sometimes in the summer, and lett the Place over flow with Water 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXVII 25 And sittynge for to eet breed, thei seen Ysmaelites *weiegoers [Vulg *viatores*] to comen fro Galaad. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* V XII 145 b, Also for refresshyng of weygoers there as clere welles were by hye weyes, the same kyng made arere postes and to honge theron shelles or cuppes of bras. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I *Hist Engl.* 181/1 Such tolles and tallages as were demanded of way-goers at bridges, 1747–8 in *N. Riding Record Soc.* (1890) VIII 267 To save the country the several rates pay'd by the Riding for *waymires when the said road is overflowed with water. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XIII 232 Whether ward ar ye *way ledyng this knyghte *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III XIV. § 6 Let the Gods dispose of me as shall please them, but sure it shall be no such way, nor *way-leader, by which I will come to liberte 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV I 99 They are to procure faithful and trusty guides, and skilful way leaders 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* X. 147 For purposes of illustration A bye or *way letter would be a letter passing between any two towns on the Bath road and stopping short of London. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* (1818) 183 Thee, pleasing *way mates titled have their patron 1799 *Mass. Mercury* 12 Feb (Thornton) The fare is 4*d* per mile for *way passengers. 1834 in McClure *Lady Life Abr. Lincoln* (1886) 174 Fare through, nine dollars; way passengers six and a fourth cents per mile 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 102 At Huron, where the boat put in to land way-passengers. 1902 O WISTER *Virginian* XXIV 276 The letter. had gone by private hand at the outset, taken the stage-coach at a *way point [etc.]. 1773 BERRIDGE *Wks* (1864) 184 They were like *wayposts, which shew a road but cannot help a cripple forwards. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III *Blasph Wars* 338 And you came to a place where three cross roads divide, Without any way-post, stuck up by the side Of the road to direct you and act as a guide 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb 91/2, I was .appointed Way-warden for the parish, and was dragged from my business to collect the *way-rate 1788 W. H MARSHALL *Yorks* I 189 Every township ought to employ a roadman or working-*way reave .for the same excellent purpose [of road-mending] 1334 *Rolls of Parl* II 84/2 En eyde de lour ferme de *Weyserjauntz qe soleyent estre en foreyn boys pur le Cheminage, laquele Cheminage & Weywodewares sount ore defete par reson de la Porale. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 28 Conveyeng awaye of *wayshydes shores pyles, from the said bankes and walles [of the Thames] 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 53 Twenty minutes spent at *way stations 1882 R. G WHITE *Eng Without & Within* II. 44 If it is at a way station, the passengers give up their tickets as they pass out through the station. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 67 This was only what is called a way station. There was nothing but a section house and a long siding, besides the usual offices. 1893 *Times* 28 Sept 3/5, I agree with your correspondent, that the *way ticket system is a good one 1906 *Westm Gaz* 27 Feb 4/1 Men really in search of work would be given 'way tickets' for definite routes Holders would be entitled to lodging, supper, and breakfast at the casual ward 1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib* III XIX (1553) R v, Whether euery *waye walking beggre be by this reason out of prieson or no, we shall considre *c* 1425 *Macro Plays, Cast Persev* 258 Worthy wytis, in al þis werd wyde, Be wylde wode wonys, & euery *weye went. 1775 ASH, **Wayzure*, expert in choosing the road. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser. III. ix. 122 If they [*sc.* women as wives] are too old they are apt to be headstrong from havin' had their head so long; and, if they are too young, they are hardly way-wise enough to be pleasant 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 740/2 When a colt can be safely driven around the home grounds, he is considered 'farm broke,' or way wise. 1918 F. HACKETT *Ireland* xi. 309 Flung into the medley of American life, he was compelled . to become way-wise in the factory, [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 12860 þa cleopeden þe eorl Costantin & bad þa *wei-witere [*c* 1275 wei-wittie] for-ærnen þa wateres. 1334 *Weywodewares [see *wayserjeant* above].

b. In the names of plants found growing by the wayside and in stony places, as †**way-barley**, **-bennet**, **-bent**, *Hordeum murinum*, †**way-cress** = SCIATICA *cress*; **way-grass** (see quot. 1887); **way-thistle**, *Carduus arvensis*. Also WAYBREAD, WAYWORT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xlvi 67 This kinde of wilde Barly . is called in English Wall Barly, *Way Barly, or after old English writers, Way Bennet. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xlv. 504 Wall Barley, or *Way Bennet. 1665 LOVELL *Herbal* (ed. 2) 464 1763 [see *wall barley*, WALL *sb.*[1] 22 c]. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Phuus*, *waybent. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* (1881) 43 Phenix Dioscoridis semeth to be the herbe which is called in Cambrigshire Way bent 1562 — *Herbal* II 20 b, [Iberis] may be called in Englishe *way-cresses. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Calligonon*...*Waygrasse, knotgrasse. 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Way-grass*, a weed, knot-grass. *Polygonum aviculare* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CCCLXXIV. 1012 The *way Thistles grow euery where by high way sides and common paths, in great plenty. 1796 W. PITT *Agric. Stafford* 78 The common, cursed, or way thistle

†**Way**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? var. of WEY.] A certain quantity of glass.

1545 *Rates of Custom Ho.* C iij, Glasses Reinish the way or web containing lx. bunches. 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* MS Addit 25097 If 7 b, Glasse the waye or wabe 1656 *Act Commw* c 20 Rates (1658) 468 Glass for Windows called Rhenish, the Way or Web

†**Way**, *v. Obs.* [f. WAY *sb* 1]

1. *intr.* To go, journey, proceed

1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV. II. 12 On a time as they together way'd, He made him open Chalenge, and thus boldly said 1708 *Yorkshire Racers* 10 They..Way'd to the course, and gallop'd true and well.

2. *trans.* (See quot. 1706) Also erron. *weigh*, *waugh*.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* I v (1656) 43 Untill such time as he hath been made gentle,. content to be shod, to be Back'd, Broken, Ridden, Wayed, Mouthed. *a* 1652 A WILSON in Peck *Desid. Curiosa* (1735) II XII. 25 My spotted Nag, being younge & not well waigh'd, ran away with mee *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (Arb) 39 He that hath a Scrupulous Conscience, is like a Horse that is not well weigh'd, he starts at every Bird that flies out of the Hedge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Way a Horse*, is to teach him to travel in the Ways. 1708 *Loud. Gaz* No 4490/4 Lost, a young black Gelding, comes 4, not thorough weigh'd.

3. To set (a waggon) on the made way or track on which it runs.

1763 in *London Mag* (1764) 145/2 When a waggon happens to be off the waggon-way, if laden, it will take two or three horses to way the waggon again.

†**4.** *intr.* To construct a way. In quot. *indirect passive. Obs.*

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 195 It was a Free Schoole for the City..anciently wayed unto, and having a passage to it from some part of Burgate street.

Hence †**Wayed** *ppl. a.*

?1640 SUCKLING *Let.* Fragm Aur. (1658) 77 A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journeys end. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Way'd Horse* (with Horsemen) is one who is already backed, suppled, and broken, and shews a Disposition to the Manage

Way (wē), *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.*, *north.*, and *U.S.* [Aphetic f. AWAY. Cf. G. *weg* similarly used.]

1. = AWAY *adv.* in various senses. † *Do way*: see Do *v.* 53.

c 1205 LAY 15903 Let alneten þis water & wei weorpen [*c* 1275 awey werpe]. *a* 1300–1578 Do way [see Do *v.* 51] 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 525 As for tythyngs here, the King is way at Eltham 1533 MORE *2nd Pt. Confut. Tindale* IV. Wks. 593/2 Which great occasyons Godde suffred to fal vpon him and cause hym waye [*Tindale's words are*: to carye him clene oute of the waye] 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXVI, Gae wa', gae wa' 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* III, Gae 'wa', ye haverel 1908 *Collier's Mag.* Oct., 'Travelling for the Presidency' (Thornton s. v. *Lunch-counter*) Mr. Bryan has, during the past twelve years, eaten or otherwise made way with over 2,700 meals at railroad lunch-counters

2. *esp.* At or to a (great) distance, far. **a.** with preps.

1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* V. (1850) 44 You see it was way towards Upper's Lake. 1854 SEBA SMITH (*title*) Way down East 1888 MRS. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* VIII (1893) 151 He sat 'way under the mantel, to let the tobacco smoke go up the chimney 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 29, I would have sold at a very low price, way below cost 1901 LIZ BACON *Household on Nile* 51 The Howadji .was 'way up in that painter's paradise where [etc.].

b. With advs., as *through*, *off*; hence **way-off** *a*, distant; **way-back** *U.S. slang*, in the phrase *from way-back* = from a remote or rural district; hence *attrib.* and quasi-*adj.*

1887 *New York Ev. Post* 4 Oct., The *way-back delegates, those from the farms and the small villages. 1889 MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. Arthur* XXXI, He *thinks* he's a Sheol of a farmer; thinks he's old Gray back from Wayback 1907 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 2 7 The Whitmans were American 'from way-back'. 1918 *Blackw. Mag* May 608/2 There was a *funds*, who used to let on that the pictures on some vases..were done from wayback Masai 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* XIV. (1876) 229 General and Mrs. Ingleside had come from their *way-off, beautiful Wisconsin home. 1897 S CRANE *Third Violet* XXXIII. 215, I am going somewhere, but I don't know where. 'Way off, anyhow. 1908 S E. WHITE *Riverman* ix, Until you got sick of it *way through

3. *Comb.*

a. with a pa. pple. or verb, as *way-gone*; †**way-put** *v. Sc.*, to put away: (*a*) to effect the escape of (a fugitive from justice); (*b*) = PUT *v.* 38 d.

1831 *Sutherland Parm Rep.* 81 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, They are sorted into their wedder herdings to replace the 'way gone lot of the last year's sewe hogs. 1538 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Club) I. 205 [John Tuedy, in Lyntoun, convicted of art and part of the treasonable assistance given to James Douglas... And for art and part of] *way-putting [him] 1540 *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 370 That nane of thaim way put nor dispone vpon the necessaris requisit to the said schip as ane schip of weir.

b. with vbl. sbs. (or other nouns of action), chiefly *Sc.*, as *waycoming*, *-fleeing*, *-passing*, *-sending*, *-sliding*; **way-ganging** = WAY-GOING; †**weisith**, departure, death; **way-taking**, the action or an act of taking (something) away, removal. Also WAY-GOING.

1651 SIR A. JOHNSTON (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* (S T.S.) II. 95 Heard of the Scots army coming to Dumfermling after his *way coming. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vi. 93 Tuiss thi *wayfleing, Had I ane child consavit of thi offspring. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T.S.) 176 Gif a man..assuris ane othir frely to cum, and spekis nocht of his *way ganging. *a* 1605 *R. Bannatyne's Jrnl.* (1806) 490 It was ewin, at the way ganging of the day light. 1898 LD. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin of Flow* XI. 125 I'd be laith to get an ill name at the very outset of our way-ganging. 1479 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 45/1 þat þe persouns þt past fra þe electioun of þe said Alexander be summond, to answer..for þair *way passing.

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) II 11 [They] brunt the toun at thair way passing *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I 190 Sche farther willit, to offer the [way-]ending of the mes of wex *c* 1205 LAY. 28586 [She] weop fu hitte wes-sið *Ibid.* 28709 Scullen alle mine leod wat sið makeje 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Avoiding right-hand snares and extremes [illegible] Daud Wemys summond ament þe *wrangoing or trespassing of the owin fauth of þe landis of myr[illegible]ny. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I 56 And so did Jesus Christ, the onlye trew Light, schyne [illegible] 1625 *Sp. Ord. Conf.* [illegible]

Way (wē), *int.* Also wnay. [Cf. WO *int.*] A call to a horse to stop

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, Away went the donkey 'Way way!' Woo-o-o!' cried Mr. Cymon Tuggs. 1846 — *Cricket on Hearth* II, 'Way!' 'This monosyllable was addressed to the Horse, who didn't mind it at all. 'Oh *do* Way, John!' said Mrs. Peerybingle 'Please!' 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xv, Whay! Stop. There's an old woman in here

Way, obs. form of WEIGH *v.*, WEIR, WHEY, WOE.

-way (wē), as a terminal element of advs., is identical with WAY *sb.*[1]

1. Phrases consisting of the sb. qualified by an adj. are often used adverbially (see WAY *sb.*[1] 8, 14 d, etc.), and some of the combinations of adj and sb. thus used have come to be apprehended as single words, and so pronounced and written; the second element, losing its separate stress, has assumed in some degree the aspect of an adverbial suffix. The only early example of this process is the OE. *ealne weg*, an adverbial accusative, which after the disappearance (in the 14th c.) of adjectival flexion became ALWAY (q.v. for the development of meaning). *Anyway, everyway, norway, someway*, written as single words, are not found before the 16th c. The only advs. in *-way* f. descriptive adjs are *broadway* (16th c.), *crossway* (early 17th c.), *straightway* (as two words in 15th c.; as one word from 1530). Most of the above-mentioned advs. have parallel and synonymous forms in -WAYS.

2. The few advs. f. sb. + *-way* do not originate from phrases, but are genuine compounds; they all have parallel forms in -WAYS. †*Needway* 'necessarily' occurs in Barbour *c* 1375 (*needways* in *Cursor M. a* 1300). *Edgeway, endway, sideway, sunway*, which denote direction of movement, are, like the corresponding forms in -WAYS, not older than the 16th century.

3. *Crossway* and *sideway* are frequently used as adjs.; the other advs. in *-way* expressing spatial direction would perhaps admit of a similar use, but it is not evidenced in our quotations.

Wayag(e, obs. Sc. forms of VOYAGE.

Way-bill.

1. A list of passengers booked for seats in a stage-coach or other public vehicle for places on the road. Also a detailed statement of goods entrusted to a public carrier for delivery at stated destinations.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 June 1784, The Oxford post-coach took us up in the morning at Bolt-Court .. I found from the way-bill, that Dr Johnson had made our names be put down. 1821 *Massachusetts Spy* 1 May (Thornton), Packages of the larger kind, belonging to any passenger, were always entered on the way-bill. 1824 BARNEWALL & CRESSWELL *Rep. K. B.* II. 718 He did not see any Norwich way-bill [in the waggon] 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 207 Ucalegon, as it happened, was not in the way-bill and therefore could not have been booked. 1864 T. S. WILLIAMS & SIMMONDS *Angl. Commerc. Corresp.* 91 You will also be kind enough to repay him the carriage according to the bills of lading or the waybills he will show you. 1897 BRAM STOKER *Dracula* xvii. (1912) 244 The official sending also the way-bill and all the papers connected with the delivery of the boxes at Carfax.

2. A list of places to be visited on a journey.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 All of which places..are set down for visit in my way-bill. 1879 TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* xxxv 242 He had been travelling on what is known in that country as a 'way bill', or a description of a route received from another

transf. 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* Introd. 89, I've got into the easy mode, You see, of rhyming on the road— Making a way-bill of my pages, Counting the stanzas by my stages.

3 *U.S.* A label attached to an article in transit to indicate its destination, mode of transport, etc

1887 GUNTER *Mr Barnes* xx. 145 The old and dilapidated little dirty trunk covered with numerous way-bills.

4. In recent use, a kind of pass by producing which a man 'on the road' can obtain relief at certain stages of his journey. So *way-bill system*

1893 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/6 This system, which became known as the 'waybill' system, was worked in this way. When a destitute wayfarer left a casual ward in the morning, he could, on application, obtain a waybill or passport, on which were recorded the day and hour at which the bearer left it, and the route on which he was travelling, [etc.] 1897 *Church Times* 20 Aug. 187/1 Any poor traveller ..will be..fed, lodged, and passed on, the following morning, with a stamped way-bill, to the next lodging-house on the route.

Hence **Way-bill** *v. U.S. trans.*, to enter (goods) on a way-bill.

1877 W. H. BISHOPRICK *Taxation* 140 Freight being way-billed through 1890 *Railways Amer.* 422 He must count, seal, superscribe, and way bill money packages, and handle oyster kegs at a moment's notice.

† **Way-bit.** *north. Obs.* Forms 6 waybitto, wye byt, 6–7 woy-, 7 wea-, 7 8 wee-, (9 wai-), 7– way-bit. [First element uncertain, but prob. representing northern dialectal variants of WEE *sb.* and *a.* + BIT *sb.*[2]] A short distance.

As shown by the quotations, the source of the word was the alleged habit of Northern rustics, on being asked the distance to a place, of giving it as 'a mile (etc.) and a way-bit', which the inquiring traveller found practically to mean two or three miles.

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 2 If my full points seeme as tedious to thy puritane perusers, as the Northren mans mile, and a waybitte to the weary passenger. 1600 *Wisd. Dr Dodypoll* IV. 1 in Bullen *O. P.* III. 139 How far am I from Court? Some two myles and a wye byt, sir 1603 T. M. *True Narr. Entert. H. M.* C 3 b, The miles according to the Northren phrase, are a wey-bit longer then they be here in the South *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xxvii 67 In the North parts where there is a wea bit to every mile. 1651 J. CLEVELAND] *Poems, Dual Two Zealots* 52 A York-shire Wee-bit, longer then a mile *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) 290 Ask a County-man here on the high-way, how far it is to such a Town, and they commonly return, So many miles and a way-bit. It is not Way bit, though generally [illegible] Wee-bit is a pure York-shirism, [illegible] in the Northern Language *Ibid.* [illegible] his Scottish ran away more than a Yo[illegible] a Wee bit. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist.* [illegible] As a mile and a way-bit Meanly [illegible] bet 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 255 You shall have his description of it, preface and all—which is like the mile and the wee bit, in Sussex, the one twice the length of the other.

fig. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 50, I have heard him prefer discretion and very seriously, before himself, who came short a Mile and a way-bit 1692 *Poems in Burlesque* 15 From Sleep to Death, there's but a way-bit.

b. *transf.* of time.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden's Plays* 51 In his *anno ætatis*, thirty and one Way bit 1732 LADY H. CHERMAIN *Let. to Savile* 13 May, You will find forty years and a wee bit have done no more good to my head than it has to my face.

Way-board. *Mining.* Also weigh-. [app. f. WAY *sb.*[1] + BOARD *sb.* (cf. sense 16).] (See quot. 1859.)

a. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I. 3, These Leaps never happen but at some Way-board, or large Bed-joynt. 1818 W. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 117 The limestone strata contain thin beds of clay, termed by the miner way-boards. 1859 PAGE *Handbk Geol. Terms, Wayboards*, a mining term, now pretty generally employed by geologists to designate any thin layers or bands that separate or define the boundaries of the several strata. β. 1802 J. MAWE *Mineral Derbysh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Weighboard*, clay intersecting the vein. 1860 WORCESTER 1864 WEBSTER. (And in later Dicts.)

Waybread, waybred (wē-bred). Forms: α. 1 weġbrǽdan, -brædle, (2 weibroode, 3 wei-, 5 weybrode), 4–6 weybrede (6 -bred), 5–6 waybrede, 6–7 waybreed, 6, 9 waybroad, (7 whaybred, 8 way-broad), 5– waybrod (6 wabred, 6, 9 wabret, 9 waybret, wabert) β. 7 waybourne, 9 -burn; 7 waburne, 9 wabran, -bron, waveren. [Com. WGer.: OE. *weġbrǽde*, *weġbrædle* wk. fem., corresponds to OS. *wegabreda*, *wegbrede* (MLG., M.Du. *wegebrede*, Du. *weegbree*; WFris. *wetbré*), OHG. *wegabreita* fem. (MHG. *wegebreite*, mod.G. *wegebreite*, *wegbreite* fem., *wegc*)*breit* masc.), Da. has *vejbred* from LG. The word means 'broad-leaved plant growing beside the ways'; f. WAY *sb.*[1] (the early continental forms have genit. pl.) + OTeut. type **braidjōn*-broad object (cf. OHG. *wintbreita* 'ventilabrum', *breite* flat cake). In the β-forms, occurring only with *-leaf*, the *d* of the stem has disappeared before the *-n* of the OE. genitive sing. in *wegbrædan lēaf* (Leechd. I. 84, 86).] = PLANTAIN[1] 1. Also *water waybread* = water plantain: see PLANTAIN[1] 2.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 65 *Arniglosa*,. uuezbradae *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 292 Genim þa ruwan weġbrædan [etc.]. xx.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 544/18 *Plantago*, weibroode, *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid 558/22 Weibrode 1398 TREVISA *Bartk. De P. R.* XVII. cxxiix. (1495) 687 Weybrede chewed easyth and clenseyth swellynge gomes. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 14 Arnoglossa, ,plantago maior idem.. Anglice weybrode. *c* 1500 *Gloss.* 69 in *Makculloch MS.* (S.T.S.) 28 Hec plantago, a wabred. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Alisma dascoridæ*, ,water plantane or water waybrede 1562 — *Herbal* II. 94 There ar two kyndes of plantayn or Waybrede, the lesse and the greater. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXV. xiii. II. 223 Themison. set forth a whole booke of the hearbe Waibread or Plantain, wherein he highly praiseth it. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* LXXVI, The generall English name is Plantaine; but that which the Greeks call *Fytaneuron*, we call Way-bred, because it commonly breeds by the wayside. 1705 tr. *Cowley's Plants* Wks. (1711) III. 303 Next Waybred rose. Her Nature is astringent, which great Hate Of her among Blood-letters does create 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 109 The common name of Plantago Major is undoubtedly Way-bred (not Way-bread, as it is usually spelt), from its frequency by the way-side, seeming as if bred on the road. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Waybread.

b *Comb.*: waybread-leaf (also *Sc.* wayburn-leaf), sometimes used as the name of the plant.

a. 1599 T. CUTWODE *Caltha Poet* (Roxb.) CXVII, And with a Walnut leafe he made a wallet 1614 G. MARKHAM *Cheap & Gd Husb.* Table hard words, *Plantayne* is called Waybroad leafe 1803 LYNDSAY *Scenes of Infancy* I. 101 The wabret leaf, that by the pathway grew

β. 1609 in T. Craig-Brown *Hist. Selkirk.* (1886) I. 180 Being demandit if she gave drinks, she answered she gave nane but oft Wabrune leavis for the hart-ises 1623 *Sel. Rec. Presbyt. Lanark* (Abbotsford Club) 1 She appoyntit thame the wayburne leaf to be cuttin nyne mornings 1808 JAMIESON, *Wabran leaves*, Great Plantain or Waybread 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 207, I thought the grey whin was gaun fire below me—it shook like a wabron-leaf 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants Lanark.* 94 Greater Plantain The leaves (vulgarly called the Waybrain leaf) are spread on the ground 1914 J. S. ANGUS *Shetland Gloss.* 254 *Waaven leaf*, plantain (*Plantago major*).

Waycett, obs. form of WATCHET

Waycht, Sc. var. *wicht*: see WIGHT *a.*

† **Waycoriant.** *Obs. rare* The three obscure terms in the quot. (as also *wayron* on the prec. page see quot. s.v. GHEEREAGHAR) seem to be arbitrary formations, pretended names of pigments.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 63 For an Amethyst, the same Gheereaghar mixed with Waycoriant and waywich.

† **Wayed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [f. WAY *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a way. Also in *three-wayed* = THREE-WAY *a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xv. 3 In his thre weied places thei ben gird with a sac — *Lark* xix. 13 Now it is planted euere in desert, in bond not wayed [Vulg. *invia*]

Wayer(e: see WARE *sb.*[3], WAYOUR *Obs.*, WIGHER.

† **Wayfarage.** *Feudal Law. Obs.* [f. WAYFARE *sb.* or *v.* + -AGE.] = CHIMINAGE.

1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* (1corr) Chimynage, that is toll for wayfe mage 1607 COWELL *Interp.*, Chiminage signifieth a toll for wayfarage through the forest 1679 BROWNE *Int. Tenures* (1) They ought to have Toll for wayfarage through the whole Farm afore said.

Wayfare (wē-fēəɹ), *sb. arch.* [f. WAY *sb.*[1] + FARE *sb.*, after WAYFARING *a.*]

1. Wayfaring, travelling. Also *fig.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1707 He Wroghte wayes fulle wyde, and wounded knyghtes, Wyrke hit in wayfare fulle werk-and sydes, And hewes of þe hardeste halse in sondyre 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. xxx. I. 301 Their [sc. ants'] wallare is so ordinarie and continuall, that wee may see the very hard flint and pebble stones worne with their passage too and fro. 1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 714 The he-ey lond Of Cares and Crosses (in a thousand things) Which this our wretched, sad, short, Way-fare brings. 1850 S. DOBELL *Crusad* 24, I. entered on my wayfare when I saw Gold on the ground and glory in the trees. 1886 BURTON *Arab Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 4 On the fourth day he made ready for wayfare. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* X. 502 O Circe, and what helmsman for my wayfare shall I get?

b. Guidance in travel. *rare*[−1].

1875 MORRIS *Æneids* VIII. 396 Me my mother's word well worshipped hither drave, The nymph Carmentis; and a god, Apollo, wayfare gave.

† 2. Provision for a journey, travelling expenses. [tr. L. *viaticum*] *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. iii. 464 A noble Lady..named Busa, relieved them with some victuall, apparell, yea and money also in their purses for their wayfare 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xv. 14 Thou shalt in no case suffer him to depart emptie: but geve him his wayfare of thy flocke, and of thy barne floore, and thy presse.

Wayfare (wē-fēə), *v.* Now *rare* and *arch.* [Back-formation from WAYFARING *sb.*] *intr.* To journey or travel, esp. on foot. Also *to wayfare it.*

1547 *Acts Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 3 Divers women and men goeth on begging wayfaring. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1617) 411 Abraham, Isaac and Iacob wayfared from place to place vpon the earth. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 37 Thus as he traueld by the way, he met An aged wight, wayfaring all alone. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 474 A certaine Laconian as he way-fared, came unto a place where there dwelt an olde friend and host of his. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 142, I hope soon to be writing you about the things of the north, purposing to wayfare all over those parts. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 446 Shoals of people, wayfared it up the Rhine. 1898 HARDY *Wessex Poems* 135 Along through the Stour-bordered Forum, Where Legions had wayfared.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Commendations* Ps. cxix. Tain, Whilst I here wayfared a stranger. 1578 *Bk. Chr. Prayers* 22 Most louing Father,. hasten to the prayers of thy seruants, yet wayfaring here on earth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 Not jading it in the great road of bare motion, which other stirr'd bodies are wayfaring in. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* I. 23 That he is but a stranger wayfaring upon earth.

Wayfarer (wē-fēəɹəɹ). [f. WAY *sb.*[1] + FARER. Cf. WAYFERER.] A traveller by road, esp. one who journeys on foot.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 520/1 Weyfarere, *viator, viatrix.* 1574 BARCLAY *Eglog* iii. (1570) B vj b, Iugglers and pipers, and suruy wayfarers. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* 43 The wayfarer shall not (or very hardly) come to his journeies ende, except he haue some money in his purse. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 166 But in stead of remedy, they receyued in answere, that neither such an outcorner was frequented with many wayfarers, nor by hanging out signes.. did they inuite any. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets—Night*, Savoury steams of hot dinners salute the nostrils of the hungry wayfarer, as he plods wearily by the area railings. 1858 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Poems, Up-hill* 9 Shall I meet other wayfarers at night? Those who have gone before. 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Exploits of Gerard* vi. 217 There were few wayfarers between there and Greiz.

b. *Wayfarer's-tree*, the hobble-bush. *U.S.*

1858 [see HOBBLE-BUSH].

Wayfaring (wē·fēərɪŋ), *vbl. sb* Somewhat *arch.* [f. WAY *sb.*[1] + FARING *vbl. sb*, after WAYFARING *a.*] Journeying, travelling, an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1536 *Primer Eng & Lat, Commend* (Rouen) 149 b, Thy iustifications were to me songes in ye place of my wayfaring 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* II III L IV, Wherfore comest thou a wayfarynge into this countrey ? 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Acts* II 22–28 He him selfe went on wayfarynge frome place to place. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III XXV (1634) 484 To us the onely and perfect felicitie is knowne even in this earthly waifaring *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1686) III Serm XV 178 The Scripture aptly resembles our life to a wayfaring, a condition of travel and pilgrimage 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 132 That I may daze, in wayfaring, To stammer where old Chaucer used to sing 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1851) 122 To hear a mass and put up a prayer for a prosperous wayfaring across the Sierra. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xlii, Gipsy camps they had passed in their wayfaring 1881 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Songs of a Worker* 42 A certain traveller, sad and worn With wayfaring.

b. *Comb*, as *wayfaring-journey, -life, -sketch*, †**wayfaring-book**, an itinerary, †**wayfaring-shrub** = WAYFARING-TREE

1549 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III App lxxxiii 289 Give us Grace to forget this Way faring Journey, and to remember our proper and true Country 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 204 No farther this way did Antonine specifie any place in his way-faring book. 1614 LITHGOW *Trav* B 4 Some notable illusions, which I found in my wayfaring iourney 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantone or Way faring Shrub. 1847 MISS F SKENE (*title*) Wayfaring Sketches among the Greeks and Turks. 1889 LUCY TOULMIN SMITH (*title*) English Way-faring Life in the Middle Ages [tr J. J Jusserand *La Vie nomade*]

Wayfaring (wē· fēərɪŋ), *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 1 wegfarende, 4 weyfarende, -faringe, -varyng, (5 -fareng), 4–6 wayfarynge, -inge, 6 waye-fa(y)rynge, waifaring, 7 way-fairing, 6– way-faring [OE. *wegfarende*, f. *weg* WAY *sb.*[1] + pres. pple of *faran* FARE *v.*[1] Cf. Icel (14th c) *vegfarandi*, MSw. *vagh-*, Sw. *vagfarande*, Da. *vejfarende*. Cf. the cognate WAYFERING] Travelling or journeying by road Usually *wayfaring man*, a traveller by road Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXVI 204 Sum wegfarende man ferde wið þone feld *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 3659 We ar Weyfarende men þat wolde haue gryþ 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V 449 For refresshynge and socour of wayfarynge [MS y weyvaryng] men 1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* III. XXIII (1893) 216 O iesu, the solace & conforte of wayfarynge soules 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* II (Arb) 157 The waye beyng sumwhat trodden afore, by waye fayrynge men 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v. IXVIII § 11. 241 The necessities of trauailers waifaring men and such like 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXV. 8 The wayfaringmen, though fooles, shall not erre therein. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* I 155 When the Shepherds perceived that they were way-fairing men, they also put questions to them, as, Whence came you? 1897 'EDNA LYALL' (*title*) Wayfaring Men.

†**b.** *Wayfaring man's tree*, the fuller form of WAYFARING-TREE

Both are found in Gerarde for the first time, but only the latter survived

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. CXV 1305 The Wayfaring mans tree groweth vp to the height of an hedge tree, of a meane bignesse

Hence **Wayfaringly** *adv. rare.*

1552 HULOET, Wayfayringly, *peregrine, uatice*

Wayfaring-tree. [Short for *wayfaring man's tree* (see above), cf. *traveller's joy*]

1. The tall shrub *Viburnum Lantana*, with broad leaves downy underneath, white flowers in dense cymes, and green berries turning first red then black. It grows wild in hedges and underwood.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III CXV. 1305 Of the Wayfaring tree 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* XXI § 19 (ed 2) 102 The *Viburnum*, or Way-faring tree, makes the most plyant and best bands to Fagot with 1671–96 PHILLIPS, *Weafering-tree.* 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict*, *Viburnum*, The Wayfaring or Pliant Mealy Tree 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot.* XVII. (1794) 239 1830 HOWITT *Bk Seasons* (1837) 117 Wayfaring tree! what ancient claim Hast thou to that right pleasant name? 1859 W S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 121 The Wayfaring Tree, belonging to the same genus as the Guelder Rose, bears a considerable resemblance to that shrub, both in its flowers and berries; but in the leaves differs entirely

2. *U.S.* The hobble-bush (*V. lantanoides*).

1814 PURSH *Flora Amer. Septentr* 711. 1856 A GRAY *Man Bot U S.* (1860) 168

Wayfe · see WAIF *sb.*[1], WAIVE *v.*[2]

†**Wayferer.** *Obs.* [f WAY *sb.*[1] + FERE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]] = WAYFARER.

1388–9 in *1st Rep Hist MSS Comm.* 80/1 De xvi*d.* solutis uni weyferer eodem tempore *c* 1450 MYRC *Pas Pr* 1364 Hast þou in herte rowþe I-had, Of hem þat were nede be-stad, To seke & sore and prisonerus, I-hei beret alle weyfer[er]us?

†**Wayfering,** *ppl a. Obs* Forms · 1 wegférende, 3 weiverinde, 4 wayverinde, -ferande, way-, weyferyng(e. [OE. *wegférende*, f *weg* WAY *sb.*[1] + pres pple. of *féran* FERE *v.*[1]] = WAYFARING *ppl. a.*

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial* 128 Þa cwæð se wegferenda to þam æwfæstan mæn *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 164 Dysig bið se wegferenda man seðe nimð þone smeðan weg þe hine mislæt. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 350 Heo iuindeð, iwis, Sein Julianes in, þet weiuerinde men þeorne secheð. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10510 Be a man yn sykenes, or yn prysoun, Weyferyng, or yn temptacyun. 1340 *Ayenb* 39 Robberes and kueade herbergeres þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes an þe marchons and þe oþre wayuerindemen. 13 *E.E Allit P* B 79 Þe wayfe and fieker, on fote & on hors, Laþer hem alle luflyly to lenge at my fest *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II, pr v (1886) 34 (Cambr MS) Yif thow haddyst entred in the paath of this lyf a voyde wayferynge [*Addit MS.* wayfaryng] man. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 348 In þis epistle techiþ Poul how wey-feringe men þat lyven here shulden go þe streizt wey þat lediþ men to þe blisse of hevene

Wayfire, obs f WAFER

Wayff(e, Wayft see WAIF *sb.*[1], WEFT *sb* 2

Way-gang. *Sc* [GANG *sb* 1] = WAY-GOING.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc Prov* 27 Frost and fawshood have baith a duty waygang 1894 LATTO *I am Bodkin* XXXI 325 Their wa' gang [*sc* the death of her parents] brak the hindmost link that bund her affections to Breenebuss.

†**Way gate**[1]. *Obs* Also 6 -gait. [f WAY *adv.* + GATE *sb* 2] The act of going away, departure.

1575–6 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 269 This examinate at his waygait had the said Thomas fairwell 1598 R BERNARD tr *Terence, Heautontim* III 1. (1607) 221 Least that old wonted austeritie of yours bee worse then it was at his waygate 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt Edw IV* (1613) Q 4 b, So God I respect the waygate of my soule, as I know nothing. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 77 It is an usuall course (amongst shepheards) att the way-gate of a snowe, to keepe theire sheepe on some swarth-grownd

Waygate[2]. *Sc.* and *north.* [f WAY *sb* 1 + GATE *sb.*[2] Cf. *way-gang, -go* s v WAY *sb* 1 40]

1 A passage-way.

For various special uses see *Eng. Dial Dict*

a 1800 in Hogg *Jacobite Relics* (1819) I. 24 He's awa to sail, Wi' water in his waygate, An' wind in his tail 1866 CARLYLE *E Irving* in Froude *Reminn* (1881) I 101 'Upon all these [books] you have will and waygate', an expressive Annandale phrase of the completest welcome.

2. Speed, progress, headway. *Sc.* and *north.*

1825–82 JAMIESON. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss*

Waygh, obs. form of WEIGH *v.*

Way-going (wē·gōuɪŋ). *Sc* and *north.* Also 9 *Sc.* -ga'en, -gaun. [f. WAY *adv.*] The action or fact of going away, departure (on a journey, from life), the act of leaving (a habitation, employment)

1633 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* (S. H S) I. 98 Coming hoome my saule blissed God..for his goodnes to me in this comunion conforme to my voue befor my way-going 1649 J. CARSTAIRS *Lett.* (1846) 58 Fearing much the [letter] bearer's way-going, I [illegible] [etc] 1702 H GUTHRY *Mem.* 56 [illegible] ogation night be with the consent of the estates, and upon his refusal they oppos'd his way-going 1819 AIRY BARFOUR *Campbell* I. xvIII. 326 It was a wae wa-ga'en to mae noi me at that time 1825–82 JAMIESON, *Way-gaun, Wa'-gaun, Way-going, adj*, removing from a farm or habitation. 1896 'G. SETOUN' *Robert Urquhart* XXIII. 248 He may ha'e so putten the words in my mouth just to cause the wa-gaun o' a faithfu' servant. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* II 13 Christopher Kennedy had lost his position for drunkenness, and even at that very moment with his companions he was celebrating his way-going.

b. *attrib.*, as *way-going premium*, way-going crop (see quots.).

1773 *Harpham Inclos Act* 8 Such farmer shall have a *way going crop or crops following him 1797 J BAILEY & G CURLEY *Agric Northumbld.* II 25 Where the tenant quits on the 12th of May, he is allowed to have a crop of corn from off two-thirds of the arable lands, this is called the way-going crop 1855 H. BROOM *Comm Common Law* (1856) 13 A custom that a tenant shall have the waygoing crop after the expiration of his term is reasonable and good. 1920 *Act 10 & 11 Geo V*, c 76 § 10 (7) (f) The tenant shall, along with the last or waygoing crop, sow permanent grass seeds. 1881 *Times* 17 Mar. 4/5 They [*sc.* Irish tenants] care not to realize five years' rent for the *way going premium which at any time they might receive.

Similarly **Way-going** *a*, departing, outgoing. *Sc.*

1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Syst Husb Scot* II 62 Much depends on the conditions obligatory on the way-going tenant 1845 R HUNTER *Law Landl. & Tenant* Index, Waygoing tenant's right to value of fallow land.

Waygoose. Now *dial.* or *Obs* [Of obscure etymology, there is no evidence that the second element is to be identified with GOOSE *sb.*] (See quots. and cf. WAYZGOOSE.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* 361 It is also customary for all the Journey-men to make every Year new Paper Windows . ; Because that day they make them, the Master Printer gives them a Way-goose; that is, he makes them a good Feast, and not only entertains them at his own House, but besides, gives them Money to spend at the Ale-house or Tavern at Night. These Way-gooses, are always kept about Bartholomew-tide And till the Master-Printer have given this Way-goose, the Journey-men do not use to Work by Candle Light 1833 TIMPERLEY *Songs of the Press* 23 Song, Composed for a Printer,' Way Goose. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Way goose*, an entertainment given by an apprentice to his fellow-workmen. *West.* 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Prov Engl.*, *Way goose*, an annual feast among printers It appears to have been formerly a practice peculiar to Coventry, where it was usual in the large manufactories of ribbons and watches, as well as amongst the silk dyers, at the season of the year when they commenced the use of candles, to have what was called a *way-goose*, when all the persons of the establishment were accustomed to go a short distance into the country and partake of an entertainment provided for the occasion at the charge of their employers. and this practice uniformly preceded the working by candle-light. 1865 J. BROWN *& Leech*, etc. (1882) 13 *note*, Once a year they attend the annual dinner of the firm, at which compositors, readers, printers, machinemen, clerks, etc. dine. This dinner is called the 'Way Goose', and is often referred to in *Punch* 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Waygoose* or *waysgoose*, an entertainment given to journeymen workmen.

Wayk(e, Wayken: see WEAK, WEAKEN.

Wayl, obs form of VAIL *v* 1, WALE *v* 1

Waylaway, obs. form of WELLAWAY

Waylay (wellē·, wē·lē), *v* Pa t and pa pple. **waylaid** (wellē·d, wē·lēd) Also 6–7 **way-laye,** 6–9 **way-lay.** [f WAY *sb* 1 + LAY *v* 1 (where see senses 18 b, c), after MLG, MDu *wegelâgen* (= MHG and early mod.G. *wegelagen, weglagen*, superseded in later German by *wegelagern*), f *wegelage* .—OS., OHG **wega lâga* besetting of ways (*wega* genit. pl. of *weg* way + *lâge* besetting, ambush, related to LAY *v.*[1]).]

1. *trans.* To lie in wait for (a person or thing) with evil or hostile intent; to seize or attack in the way.

1513 in G. P Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 290 The sayd [*sic*] Robert Bruer, Richard Pollen, John Lewis cam and waylayd [*sic*] my keepers man, and so hert hym 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, II. ii. 18, [They] shall robbe those men that wee haue already waylaide 1601 — *Twel N* III iv 176, I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me [etc] 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* cxii, Now on their Coasts our conquering Navy rides, Way-lays their Merchants, and their Land besets. 1674 MILTON *P. R* I 184 How thou hast hid In Valley or Green Meadow to way-lay Some beauty rare 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 73 P 3 The rich are neither way laid by robbers, nor watched by informers. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N Guinea* 141 Then we should be way-laid by armed concourse. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III xii, Thou art a wanderer, it is said; For Mortham's death, thy steps way-laid 1861 *Sat Rev.* 7 Dec 578 A screw-steamer of war waylaid the English Royal West India Mail steamer in the Bahama Channel and brought her to by firing a round shot across her bows 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 18 Oct 4/7 A ruffian..waylaid her in the street and assaulted her in the most brutal manner.

b. *fig.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL *Little Fr Lawyer* II iii, Don't thou way-lay me with ladies? 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* III. Emg ix, Thy soule's way-laid by sea; by Hell, by earth. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist* 495 That Word of God *There must be ten horns* way-lays them. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 69 P 3 All the other Miseries, which way-lay our Passage through the World, Wisdom may escape, and Fortune may conquer. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. vi, The accidents which unavoidably way lay them.

c. To intercept and seize (a thing in transit). Also *fig.* to seize (an opportunity)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* Dram Pers (1600) A iij, He way lays the reports of Princes, & coins them without booke, [etc.] 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II iii, Use stratagems To get her silver whistle, and waylay Her pewter knots or bodkin. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 37, I resolve to waylay all opportunityes for ye future. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* iv. (1874) 43 The fond wife used to waylay and open huge packets 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II vii 84 Hans has not returned. I give him two days more before I fall in with the opinion..that Godfrey has waylaid or seized upon his sledge.

2. *transf.* (without implication of hostility). To wait for (a person) in the way and accost; to stop (a person) in order to converse with him.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl, O. T.* XIX. 1. (1625) 195 The Prophet way-layes the King of Israel, and sadly complaines of himselfe in a reall parable. *a* 1625 FLETCHER (*James* IV. 1, Our loves shall now way lay you, welcome, Gentleman 1728 SIR R WALPOLE *Let* 8 Oct in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App. I 241 Our scheme about the Duke of Ripperda must be alter'd unlesse you can way lay this Evening or to-morrow morning, & prevail with him to alter his course 1804 WORDSW. *'She was a Phantom'* 10 A daunting Shape, an Image gray, To haunt, to startle, and way-lay 1807 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I iii. 62 The driver of the Reading coach is quite accustomed to be waylaid by our carriage. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvii, Being directed to the chapel [he] betook himself there, in order to waylay her, at the conclusion of the service 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 60, I have held it a first principle of manners not to way-lay people. 1914 *Blackw. Mag* Nov 577 The canal lock keepers waylay me for the latest information

†**3.** To impede or intercept (a person) in his progress; to block the path of. Also, to impede or obstruct (an activity). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess*, *Usury* (Arb) 513 For the Employment of Money, is chiefly, either Merchandizing, or Purchasing; And Usury Way-layes both 1649 MILTON *Tk* ⁊ *n.* viii. 68 Using a strange iniquity to require justice upon him whom he then waylayd and detain'd from his appearance. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv & Ur.* I. (1682) 156 By this means we endeavour to way-lay an inconvenience which others accelerate by Excess in meats and drinks. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref* 170 'Tis our wisdom to way-lay our troubles. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 121 Art thou crossed, disappointed, and way-laid, and overthrown in all thy foolish ways and doings?

4. To beset or blockade (a road, position, district) with an armed force or the like. ? *Obs.*

1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 292 The Pope caused them to bee staied from that meeting, waylaying the Coastes of Verona and Millan. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr* F 1 b, Then all the valley on each side being way-laid with a hundred couple of strong Irish Grey hounds, they are let loose as occasion serues vpon the heard of Deere 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 498, I ordered the passes of the mountains to be waylaid by commands from other places. 1784 BIRKBECK *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 19 The next morning they waylaid the road and killed these men. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II xii, Is our path way laid? 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* VIII. iii. II. 237 He spread his army through the adjacent forests; and waylaid every pass.

Hence **Waylaid** *ppl. a.* **Waylayer,** one who waylays. **Waylaying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (Stress variable, as in the vb.)

1626 Bapton *Fantasticks* C 4, The quarter Sessions take order with the way-layers 1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab* xxv, Like hunted Castors, conscious of their Store, Their way-laid wealth to Norways coasts they bring 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 71 Something as powerful to check or bind motion, as the way-laying of a gross unwieldy body. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v xxvi. 125 As we went back to our Ships, we saw three Way Layers [Fr *trois guetteurs de chemins*], who having been taken in Ambuscado, were going to be broken on the Wheel 1759 Dilworth *Life of Pope* 149 A lurking way-laying coward. 1828 Smeiton *Doings in London* 221 That fellow is one of the way layers, a contemptible class of thieves, who attend the waggon and coach yards, pretending to be porters, they watch the country people, and offer their services to carry their parcels. 1855 Landor *Imag Conv., Asin Pollio & Lucin Calvus* 1 Wks 1876 II. 437 Wherever there are rich waysiders there also are sly and alert waylayers 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II. III. 501 Without a will for aught, did Bodli stand, Nor once cast eyes on the waylayer's band. 1872 Grig *Ensgm. Life* v. 190 It [*sc.* death] continues the most *wavlaying* thought of the thoughtful man, till he silences its importunity by listening to all it has to say, and reasoning it back into the tomb. 1897 'O. Rhoscomyl' *White Rose Aruo* 224 Ned ran rapidly over the history of the waylaying of Ithel.

Waylo, obs form of Vail *v.*[2]

1601 W Percy *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* iv. i. (Roxb.) 48 Cause your Fluggats Bonnets to wayle.

Wayle: see Wail *sb*, *v.*, Wale *sb.*[1], *a.* (*a. absol.*).

†Waylead. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 wayleid, -laud, walaid, walod [f. Way *sb.*[1] + Lead *sb.*[2]] An artificial watercourse leading to a mill; a mill-lead or mill-leat.

1547 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot.* 33/1 Cum molendino ..cum.. aqueductu et cursu ac *le walaid* ejusdem. *Ibid.* 39/1 Le waylaud. 1565 *Ibid.* 158 b, 173/2 Cum *le wayleid* pro deservitione dicti molendini. 1588 *Ibid.* 1591, 656/2 Molendinum ..cum sequelis *le dam, waled* et *wattergait*.

Way'-leave, way'leave. In 5 waylofe, -love. [f. Way *sb.*[1] + Leave *sb.*] Permission to make and use a way for conveying coal from the pit-head across a person's land; the rent or royalty paid for such permission; the way or road constructed for the purpose. Also, permission to carry telephone wires over or along buildings, or to lay water-pipes or drains across private land, and the charge or rent payable therefor.

1427-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 709 Elemosinario pro waylefe, 6*s.* 8*d.* 1431-2 *Ibid.* 711 Wayleve. 1661 in *N. & Q.* Ser. VII. XI. 391/2 (Lease of a coalmine) Vna cum bona et sufficienti wayleave et stayleave in per et trans territorium de Casterton Fell pro omnibus carriagijs 1725 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 104 These way leaves are an artificial road made for the conveyance of coal from the Pit to the Steaths on the riverside *a* 1734 North *Life Ld Keeper Guilford* (1742) 136 Another thing, that is remarkable, is their Wayleaves; for, when Men have Pieces of Ground between the Colliery and the River, they sell Leave to lead Coals over their Ground. 1739 *Fug Price Coals* 14 For leave of way he must pay a consideration, called a way-leave. 1879 *Cases Cr. Session* Ser iv. VI. 929 His property is advantageously situated for enabling him to demand wayleave. 1884 *Standard* 26 Sept 4/2 The Telephone Companies are now permitted, to make their own arrangement for way-leaves. 1892 *Times* 23 Mar. 8/3 The Royal Commission on Mining Royalties and Way-leaves *Ibid.* 9/4 As between towns the Post Office usually has way-leaves enough to accommodate trunk telephones. 1893 Nesham *North country Sk.* 28 By agreement with Mr Tempest who let them both wayleave and stathroom they were limited to an annual vend of 12000 chaldrons.

attrib. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 179 Those whose collieries are in that situation, have to pay way-leave rents.

†Way-leet. *Obs.* Forms: 3 weionleto, weynloto, 4 woonlete, weiolot; 4 weilot, 5 weylate, -lote, 6 waileete, 6–7 wayloot(e. [Partly repr. OE. *weggelète*, partly *wega, wegena gelète*: see Way *sb.*[1] and Leet *sb.*[3]

The forms with *-lot, -late* show obscuration of vowel in the second syllable due to absence of stress.]

A place where two or more roads meet.

For *two-, three-, four-way-leet* see Leet *sb.*[3]

c 1000 *O. E. Glosses* (Napier) 1. 4716 *Competalia*, wexxelæte. *c* 1205 Lay. 15509 Summe heo wenden to þan wuda, summe to weien-læten [*c* 1275 weynleates]. 13 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 341 Ren a-boute bi þe strete, bi wey and bi weonlete. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxviii 14 Sche sat in the weilot [Vulg *in bivio itineris*] that ledith to Tampna. — 2 *Sam.* i. 20 Nether telle 3e in the weilottis of Ascolon [Vulg. *in compitis Ascalonis*] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlviii. (1869) 161 A verrey dunghep in a weylate, ther eche at his time may come to make filthe 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 748 (ed. 1868) Al þat leyen her childeren at eny weyletes or at eny chirch dores or at eny other comyn weyes and leveth hem.

Wayless (wē'les), *a.* Also 4 weylos, 4, 7 wayles, 6–7 wai-, waylesse, way-less, 7 waieloss. [OE. *weglēas*. see Way *sb.*[1] and -less. Cf. Icel. *vegalauss* out of the way, lost in the woods, MHG. *wegelōs*, mod.G. *weg(e)los.*] Having no way or road. Chiefly of a country, region, etc.: Trackless, pathless.

c 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/20 *Amarus*, wexlæsa beam, *secreta nemoris*. *Ibid.* 177/17 *Inuium*, unzefere, *uel* wexleas pæð. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* II. 219 Man fel..out of hous in to maskynge and wayles contray [L. *de domo ad devium*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. lii. (Tollemache MS.) A weyles wildirnesse. [L. *in iis solitudo*] 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 389 If without wings we fly Through hundred sundry way-less wayes addrest. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* II 164 As though the peopled townes had way-less deserts been 1630 Drumm. of Hawth *Flowres of Sion, Hymne Fairest Faire* 162 With wonders new my Spirits range possest, And wandring waylesse in a maze them rest. 1690 C Nisse *O & N Test* I 462 He was also their courteous companion in all their wayless ways. 1821 R S Hawker *Cornish Ballads*, etc (1904) 258 Joys such as these, Visions of wayless fancy, were the fire That burnt within me. 1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable War* 151 The bush which from his account was wide spreading and wayless

Hence **Way'lessness.**

1871-4 Hort *The Way*, etc. 1. (1894) 37 The delightfulness of the opening world depends in no small measure on its semblance of waylessness

Wayll, obs. Sc. form of Well *adv*

Waylle, variant of Vail *sb.*[1] (advantage, profit).

a 1550 *Vox Populi* iv 115 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 405 Lett manchantmen goe sayle For that ys ther trwe waylle.

Waylle, var. Vail *v.*[1]; obs. f. Wale *sb.*[2]

Waylor(e, obs. forms of Valor.

a 1483 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 313 Every person .that ys of the waylore of xx *li* of goodes, and aboffe *Ibid* 314 Euery seruant. that takyt wagys to the waylor of xx. *s.* and a-boffe

†Way-maker. *Obs.*

1. One who makes or mends roads

1483 *Cath. Angl* 405/2 A Way maker or mender, *portitor*. 1609 in F. Devon *Issues Exch, Jas. I* (1836) 95 To Thomas Norton, his Majesty's way maker, appointed to oversee the performance of the mending of the highways £29 10*s*

2. A person or thing that prepares the way for another; a forerunner, precursor; a prelude (*to*).

1574 T. Newton *Health Mag* T 1 b, Sleepe at noone..is a foremessanger or way-maker to Feuers, Apostumations, and Abscesses. *c* 1614 Sir C. Cornwallis in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I. 139 Which match, I conceiued, had been a preparation, and a way-maker to this other 1634 Br. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* iv. iv 117 What was his [John Baptist's] errand, but to be the way maker unto Christ? 1640 Bastwick *Ld. Bishops* viii. I j, Now the spirit of Prelacie was the very beginning of the Apostacie, which was Antichrists way-maker

Way'-man. [Way *sb.*[1]]

†1 A waywarden *Obs*

1570 in Toulmin Smith *Parish* viii. (1857) 509 Jhon Stone, Jhon Margorn, Waymen of West Ashton do give up their Accounts. 1630 in G P. Scrope *Hist. Castle Combe* (1852) 316 That every housekeeper within the parish which hath noe ploughe, doe com or send one to dige or picke stones one day before the aforesayd day, being warned by the way-men

†2. A traveller, wayfarer. *Obs.*

1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* III. (1818) 83 Shew thy selfe a famous way-man. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Wayman*, a farmer.

3. A workman employed on the permanent way of a railway; a plate-layer.

1840 F. Wishaw *Railw Gt. Brit & Irel* 252 Waymen, who are paid by the contractors for keeping the permanent way in repair. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Oct. 7/2 A party of waymen found that a wood and iron bridge..had been.. destroyed by fire.

Way'mark, way'-mark. An object, whether natural feature or artificial structure, which serves as a guide to the traveller. Also *fig.*

1611 Bible *Jer.* xxxi 21 Set thee vp way markes. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 Wherein it seems there was continual fire kept for the way-mark of travellers. 1703 Thoresby *Diary* (1830) I. 424 Now it is so naked that there is not so much as one [tree] left for a way-mark. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Error* 117 Is this the path of sanctity? Is this To stand a way-mark in the road to bliss? 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I 19 Survival in Culture, placing all along the course of advancing civilization way-marks full of meaning to those who can decipher their signs. 1882 Pusey *Parochs. & Cathedr. Serm.* xv. 211 The brilliant way-marks in the corners of our else dark streets are the palaces for the drunken. 1899 Baring Gould *Bk. West* II. viii 131 High towers..serve as waymarks over land that was all formerly waste.

Waymb, wayme, obs. forms of Wame.

†Wayme'nt, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 woyment [a. OF. *waiment, weyment, guaiment*, f. *warmenter*: see next.] Lamentation.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4435 A gret wayment and hideous cry Might men here then witterly, That the Troyens made y-wys For the wounde of Philomenys. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 35 She made so piteous mone and deare wayment, That (etc.). 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. I III ix, All things did augment My heavie plight, that fouly I blam'd the best Of stubborn destiny cause of this wayment

†Wayme'nt, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 waymente, weyment(e, 4–5, 7 wament, 5–6 *Sc.* woment, wement, 6–7 waiment. [a. OF. *waimenter, weymenter, guaimenter*, f. *waz, guai* int., wo, alas; prob. after *lamenter* to lament]

1. *intr.* To lament, wail; to sorrow bitterly.

1375 *Cant Creat* 177 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 126/2 Þus seuentene dayes and more Alle þe fisches sorweden þore And waymentide wiþ Adam. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 230 Thilke science, as seith seint Augustyn, maketh a man to waymenten in his herte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 94 The whilk for hire two sons waymentid doelfully. 1530 Palsgr. 779/2, I wement, I make mone It dyd my hert yll to here the poore boye wement whan his mother was gone. 1590 Spenser *F Q* II i 16 For what bootes it to weepe and to wayment, When ill is chaunst? 1595 *Locrine* II. ii. 89 And therefore well may I wayment. 1678 Littleton *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To wament, *lamento* 1814 Cary *Dante, Purg.* xxvi 135 Sorely waymenting for my folly past. 1861 K. H Digby *Chapel St John* (1863) 182 The profane laity chuckling or waymenting when conferring professionally with one another on their gains, or losses

refl. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xvi. 262 Whan he hadde thus hym longe waymented.

2. *trans.* To bewail, lament for.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3324 He thaim complained And waymented sore. 1566 Gascoigne *Jocasta* II. i 57 And mee thy wretched dame,..waymenting still Th' vnworthie exile thy brother to thee giue 1593 G Harvey *New Let. Notable Cont* Wks (Grosart) I 290 Magnifique Mindes In grisly weedes His Obsequies waiment.

Hence **†Waymenting** *vbl. sb* and *ppl a*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiii 21 The ded of synfulnes is werst, thof it be endid in riches and honurs and waymentynge of men *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 137 The grete clamour and the waymentynge That the ladyes made at the brennynge Of the bodies *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 161 The pittows wementyng [*ed* 1570 womenting], The wofull wepyng that was for his takyng 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. viii. 3 How mony sobbis gaif thow and womentingis? 1566 Gascoigne *Jocasta* v. v. 116, I will washe thy wounds with my waymenting teares. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. iv 504 For their lost husbands they entreate their waymentings by repetition of the good and gracefull parties they were endowed with. 1621 Molle *Camerar Lres Libr* II. xviii 130 The pittifull waymenting of the people 1883 R W Dixon *Mano* I xvi 53 How waymenting Came in joy's place

†Waymenta'tion. *Obs.* [f. Waymen*t* *v.* + -ation] Lamentation.

c 1403 Lydg *Temple of Glas* 949 Of him I had so gret compassioun, Forto reherse his weymentacioun, That, I want conuyng, his peynes to discryue *c* 1425 *St Ita. Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 123/13 She schewith in weymentacyouns and turmentz hir owne compassyone. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx 347 Thus wente kynge Rion, makynge grete sorowe and weymentacion in-to his contrey.

Waymot, var. Wemod *a. Obs.*, wrathful.

Wayn(e. see Vain *a.*, Vein *sb.*, Wain *sb*[1], *sb.*[2], *sb* [3], *v.*, Wane *sb.*[1], *sb* [2], *v.*, Wean *v.*

Waynd, Sc. variant of Wonde *v. Obs*

Wayneschot, -scot, etc. see Wainscot.

Waynge, obs. f. Wang[1].

†Waynoun. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *waignon*, north-eastern var. of *gaignon* dog, cur, scoundrel.] A worthless person, scoundrel.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 47 Ther me calleth me fulle flat, ant waynoun wayte-glede

†Waynpain. *Obs.* Forms: 4 waynepayne, woine pain, 4–5 waynpain, -payn, 5 -pane, wanpayn, -pan. [a. OF *wagnepan*, north-eastern form of *gaignepain*: see Gainpain.]

1. A sort of gauntlet; = Gainpain 1.

c 1300 *Wills & Invent N. C.* (Surtees) I. 16, ij galeee xiij*s.* iij*d* ij par de Waynpayns & ij brasers vj*s.* viij*d.*

2. A servant or scullion.

Former in the *Durham Acc Rolls*, both as an appellative and as a proper name

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 926, I will be douzter-zeue To a weine pain. 1364 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 44 Le Waynpain, *ad.* 1438-9 *Ibid* 72 Cuidam famulo cognine vocato Waynpayn

Waynscot(e, -skot(e, etc · see Wainscot.

Waynt, Waynte: see Quaint *a*, Wanty.

†Wayour. *Obs.* Forms: 4 waior, wayer(o, wayh(o)ur, 4–5 wayour, 5 wayor, -owre, wayowr, wayir, wayr, 5–6 wayro. [a. AF. *wayour* (Britton) = OF. *gayoir*, f. *waer, gaer* (mod.F. *guter*) to bathe (a horse) in a pond or stream] A horse-pond.

1310 *Bridgwater Corp. MSS.* No. 833 Sicut itur versus le West Wayhur. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* 11286 Siben in wayers to wasse & wasche, Sythen to wype, & to mangers teye [their steeds]. 1374 *Bridgwater Corp MSS.* No. 488 Iacentem in le longheyys ciusdem ville versus le Wayere. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 513 a Wayowre, stondynge watyr [wayowr, or wayowr, water *P.*], *piscina*. *c* 1450 Burgh *Secrees* 1877 Sleipyng wayours, watirs incertayn, Salt, bittir, and fumous *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 800/15 *Hic piscina*, a wayir 1488 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B* fol 39 They come to the townes ende at the wayour. 1530 Palsgr. 286/1 Wayre where water is holde, *gort*.

Wayr(e: see Vair, Ware, Wear *v.*[1], Weir.

†Way-rope, altered form of Warrope.

1641 S. Smith *Herring Buss Trade* 8 To every Scizon belongs a Buye, which is fastned to the Way rope.

Wayryngle, variant of Warianogle *Obs.*

-ways, the terminal element of certain advs., was originally a use of the genitive of Way *sb.*[1]

1. Many phrases consisting of the genitive of *way* (in various senses) qualified by an adj., were formerly used adverbially (see Way *sb.*[1] 23 a). The earliest known examples are in the Peterborough Chronicle (first hand, A D. 1124) which twice has *dōres weges* in the sense 'by another route'; in this phrase the adj appears uninflected before the end of the 12th c. (see Otherwais). Similarly *alles weis, nanes* (*nones*) *weis* occur early in the 13th c, becoming *always, noways* in the 14th c. On the analogy of these words were subsequently formed †*everyways* (1398), *anyways*, †*likeways* (16th c.), and (from descriptive adjs.) *crossways, longways, straightways* (16th c.), *broadways* (18th c.).

2. A solitary instance of an adv. f. sb + *-ways* before the 16th c. is † *needways* 'necessarily', occurring in the *Cursor M.* (*a* 1300) and in Barbour. In the later formations the general sense is 'in a specified direction'; so *endways, lengthways, sideways* (16th c.), *edgeways, breadthways* (17th c.), *sternways* (19th c.), *sunways*.

3. As there is no perceptible difference of function between the adverbial genitive and the adverbial accusative, most of the advs. in *-ways* have synonyms in *-way*. Further, most of the advs. in

-ways are synonymous with actual or possible parallel formations in -WISE, and the similarity of sound of the two suffixes has given rise to the notion that they are mere alternative forms of one and the same ending Johnson's erroneous statement (s. v. *Way*) that '*way* and *ways* are often used corruptly for *-wise*' has probably led many to prefer *-wise* to *-ways* or *-way* on the ground of supposed correctness. Cf *alway*, *always*, †*alwise*; *anyway*, *anyways*, *anywise*, *breadthways*, *-wise*, *broadway*, *-ways*, *-wise*, *crossway*, *-ways*, *-wise*, *edgeway*, *-ways*, *-wise*; *endway*, *-ways*, *everyway*, †*-ways*, *lengthways*, *-wise*, †*likeways* (obs), *likewise*; *longways*, *-wise*, *noway*, *-ways*, *-wise*; *otherways*, *-wise*; *sideway*, *-ways*, *-wise*; *straightway*, *-ways*, †*-wise*, *sunway*, *-ways*, *-wise*

4. The combinations of *-ways* are, unlike those of *-way*, hardly ever used as adjs., with the exception of SIDEWAYS.

Waysande, obs. form of WEASAND.

Ways and means.

Formerly also *means and ways*, *moyens and ways*, *ways and grounds*: see WAY *sb*.[1] 13 b. Cf. F. *voies et moyens* (? after Eng. Parliamentary use)

1 The methods and resources which are at a person's disposal for effecting some object.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 449/2 All the weys and menes by the whiche yel mowe enhaunce ye prises of her Merchandises. 1483 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I 48 His grace is wele content that his said commissioners finde suche weyes and meanes as the said Sir Rauff shalle move fiely without enpechement or trouble 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O VIII, After he had long attempted by all wayes and meanes to compasse hir 1583 WHITGIFT *Serm.* (1589) C 5 b, Gregorie sought also waies and means secretly to murther him 1699 G HARVEY *Van. Philos. & Physick* v. 40 To preserve Health ..no better ways and means can be used, than applying at certain intervals, to those cleansers or abstersives here before mentioned 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 195 P 6, I send with this, my Discourse of Ways and Means for encouraging Marriage. *a* 1737 M GREEN *Seeker* 30 Dominion and wealth are the aim of all three, Tho' about ways and means they may disagree 1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil Amer.* 22 Mar 56 Fortunately I am not obliged for the ways and means of this substitute to tax my own unproductive invention. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lii, He has been devising ways and means all the way here of explaining himself, and has been satisfied with none 1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* xv, It was true that there were ways and means of raising money 1905 P LANDON *Lhasa* II 236 In Tibet there are ways and means unknown to western nations.

†b. rarely in sing. *way and mean Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 83 In þe þrid maner is a þing seid better þan an oþer, in þis, as it helpiþ better by sum wey and mene to þe ȝend of a þing, þan an oþer doþ. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 70 The for to pleis thay socht all way and mein. [1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Wey or meane, *achemon*]

2. *spec.* In *Legislation* Methods of procuring funds or supplies for the current expenditure of the state.

Committee of Ways and Means (*a*) A committee of the whole House of Commons, which sits to receive the annual financial statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to consider the means of procuring the necessary annual supply. (*b*) *U. S.* A standing committee of the House of Representatives, to which are referred bills dealing with revenue, tariff, etc.

1644 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* III. 509/1 This Committee, or any Four of them, is to consider of all Ways and Means for raising of Monies, and to make Report to the House. 1685 *Ibid.* IX 759/1 The House then resolved into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Ways and Means to raise his Majesty's Supply. 1695-6 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* IV 16 The commons were yesterday in a committee of the whole house upon wayes and means for raising two millions 1695 (*title*) An Essay upon ways and means of supplying the war [By C. Davenant] 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII 654/1 When we take this Affair into our Consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means 1738 JOHNSON *London* 245 Ye Senatorian Band, Whose *Ways and Means* support the sinking Land. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX xi, The first Lord of the Treasury thinking of *ways and means*, could not have returned home, with a more embarrassed look. 1785 *Rolliad, Prob. Odes* xi. 92 Rapt in St. Stephen's future scenes, I sit perpetual Chairman of the Ways and Means 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Madison* 26 Apr, Writ. 1854 IV. 237 The Committee of Ways and Means have voted a land tax. 1824 MACAULAY *Prophetic Acct. Epic Poem* Misc. Writ 1860 I. 149 His Lordship.. advises him [Mr. Vansittart] to look after the ways and means, and leave questions of peace and war to his betters

fig 1699 GARTH *Dispensary* VI. 108 No Ways and Means their Cabinet employ, But their dark Hours they waste in barren Joy.

b. Pecuniary resources in general.

†*To be upon ways and means*, to be trying to raise money 1738 *Gentl Mag.* VIII 41/2 So have I known a buxom lad taught by kind mamma at home, Who gives him many a well try'd rule, With ways and means—to act a fool. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II Wks. 1799 I 250 People that are upon ways and means, must not be nice 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 313 And whenever it shall appear to be necessary to renew it [*sc* the gilding], I doubt not but ways and means will be found 1869 A MACDONALD *Love, Law & Theol* x. 159 The party then adjourned to McGroggy's large room, and resolved themselves into a committee of ways and means. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* lviii, She had not yet had any anxiety about ways and means 1879 'EDNA LYALL' *Won by Waiting* xxi, She went to the nursery, to discuss ways and means with Bella's nurse

Wayse, obs form of OOZE *sb*.[3] and of WASE *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 409/2 (Addit. MS) Wayse, *alga*

Way side. The side of a road or path, the land bordering either side of the way.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1713 They are enbuschede one blonkkes, with baners displayede, In 3one bechene wode appone the waye sydes 1526 TINDALE *Luke* VIII 5 As he sowed some fell by the weye syde 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 221 By the waye syde, hym chaunced to se A pore manne that craued of hym for charitie 1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* 19 Among the Corn by the way sides as we went 1752 J HILL *Hist. Anim* 498 This species is very frequent with us especially on heaths and by way-sides *a* 1784 JOHNSON in Mrs Piozzi *Anecd* (1786) 5 A stone he saw standing by the way side, set up in honour of a man who had leaped a certain leap thereabouts 1850 ANNE PRATI *Comm. Things of Sea side* III 171 The wild-flowers, which grace every way-side 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & B.* Ser II *Before Sunset* 6 Lighted shade and shadowy light In the wayside and the way 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* I, A crucifix that stood on the wayside by the hill-foot yonder. 1894 J DAVIDSON *Ballads & Songs* 121 All the waysides now are flowerless

b. *attrib* passing into *adj* Of or pertaining to the wayside; situated on, lying near, occurring, growing or living by the wayside.

1807 J. RUICKBIE (*title*) The Way-side Cottager, consisting of Pieces in Prose and Verse 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict Engl Lyfe, Chaucer* 17 The little wayside chapels, erected for the accommodation of travellers. 1861 MISS JANE M. CAMPBELL *Hymn*, '*We plough the fields*' He paints the wayside flower 1878 B TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. vi 132 Free as the wayside brook to whose thirsts. 1883 S C HALL *Retrospect* II 388 The coach stopped to change horses at a way-side inn. 1906 PETRIE *Relig Ant. Egypt* xiii 85 Such were the places for wayside devotions and passing prayers

Wayst, Wayster see WASTE, WASTER.

Wayt(e, obs. ff WAIT *sb.*, *v.*[1], *v.*[2], WEIGHT

Wayte, obs. Sc f. WITE *sb* ; obs f WOT *v.*

Wayth, variant of WAITH *sb*.[1], WOTHE *Obs*

Way-tree. *dial* [? f. WAY *sb*.[1] or WEIGH *v.*] (See quot.)

1854 ANNE E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s.v *Batticle*, Sway tree, Swingel-tree, and Way tree, are synonymous in different parts of the county 1896 J. C. MORTON *Cycl Agric.* II. 726 *Way-tree*, (Lincolns.), the largest tree of the three 'swingle-trees'

Wayve, obs. form of WAIVE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] *Obs.*

Wayward (wē·rwoad), *a.* Not now in colloquial use Also 4 waiward, weiward, 4–5 weyward (4- werd, 6 -warde), 4, 6 waywardo, 6–7 waiward (6 -wardo), (7 waward) [Aphetic f. AWAYWARD. Cf. *fiward*

The word has prob. often been apprehended as a derivative of WAY *sb*.[1], with the literal sense 'bent on going one's own way', this notion seems to have influenced the development of meaning]

1. Disposed to go counter to the wishes or advice of others, or to what is reasonable; wrongheaded, intractable, self-willed; froward, perverse. Of children Disobedient, refractory.

In recent use the sense is somewhat milder, and perhaps always with some mixture of 2 If applied to conduct deserving severe moral reprobation it would now be apprehended as euphemistic.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 376 As waiward clerkis wolden in seynt Austyns time haue done owte þis worde of þe gospelle 1382 —*Matt.* XVII 16 A! thou generacioun vnbyleeful and weiward [Vulg. *perversa*] *c* 1425 *Pol. Poems Rolls* I. 142 Folk so weyward & so vnredy. *c* 1475 *Lament. Mary Magd.* 237 Wherfore ye lyke tyrantes wode & waywarde Now haue him thus slayne for his rewarde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 20 Than he waxeth testy and weywarde, and for every tryfell is impacyent and angry. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* Gen Prol. A ij, Many sorowes endureth the woman in nourysshyng a waywerde chylde. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II. 102 [They] shewe them selues either wilfull, waiwarde, or maliciouslye blinde. 1583 WHITGIFT *Serm* (1589) C 6 b, The third kinde is of those that are conceited and wayward, who onely obey when they list, wherein they list, and so long as they list. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* IV iv 4 My wife is in a wayward moode to day. 1652 FEATLY *Abel Rediv., Remolds* 486 A waward Patient maketh a froward Physitian 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas I.* III. 97 Charles used the wayward genius with all a brother's tenderness. 1833 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* 25, I have been wild and wayward, but you'll forgive me now 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lvii, The wayward boy soon spurned the shelter of his roof, and sought associates more congenial to his tastes 1894 LADY M VERNEY *Verney Mem* III 326 Sir Ralph treated the wayward girl with a courtesy to which her mother never condescended

absol 1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 63 b, Here our old peevish wayward, piketh a new quarell agaynst me. 1582 N T (Rhem) 1 *Pet.* II 18 Not only the good and modest, but also the waiward [Vulg *dyscolis*]. 1912 *Spectator* 27 July 135/2 The two together supply the unwise and the wayward with the necessary instructions.

†b. Of things personified. Also of conditions, natural agencies, etc.: Untoward. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc 80 b, When waywarde Winter spits his gall *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xxix. § 1 What spiteful God..hath brought me to such a wayward case, that neither thy death can be a reuenge, nor thy ouerthrow a victorie 1608 SHAKS *Pericles* IV. iv 10 Pericles Is now againe thwarting thy wayward seas 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 803 My Coward Soul shall bear it's wayward Fate 1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr, This wayward month opened upon me with none of its smiles 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Ghost of Fadon* VII, We war with wayward fate

†c Of judgement: Perverse, wrong, unjust. Also of the eye: Perverted *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* VI. 23 3if thyn eize be weyward [Vulg *nequam*]. —*Hab* I 4 Weyverd dom [Vulg *iudicium perversum*]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (1895) 40 Suche prowde, lewde, ouerthwarte, and waywarde iudgementes [L. *superba, absurda ac morosa iudicia*] 1668 DRYDEN *Dram Poesy* 52 The wayward authority of an old man in his own house

†d. Of words, actions, countenance. Indicating or manifesting obstinate self-will. *Obs*

c 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 44 An other he [the Evil One] stureth to make som wayward token 1599 SANDYS *Europ. Spec.* (1632) 94 If a man should tie up together all the way-ward actions, that ever [illegible] 1630 *Pathomachia* IV. 8 From wayward words they passed on to bloody blowes 1828 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XII, I shall never forget the diabolical sneer which writhed Rashleigh's wayward features.

†e Of a disease, etc Not yielding readily to treatment, obstinate. *Obs*

1541 R COPLAND *Galyen's Terap* 2 F IV, By the occasyon of them the vlcere is waywarde and rebel to be healed

2. Capriciously wilful, conforming to no fixed rule or principle of conduct; erratic.

a 1533 BERNERS *Golden Bk M Aurel.* Let iv (1537) 113 b, Our lyfe is so doubtefull, and fortune so waywarde, that she dothe not alway threate in strykynge, nor striketh in threatynge 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I B 1, My longings are not wanton, but wayward. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 100 Hard by yon wood Mutt'ring his wayward fancies he would rove. 1832 WORDSW. *Louisa & Fidelio* 44 Inflicts it neither wayward nor blind 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I. 84 The movement of events is often as wayward and incomprehensible as the course of human thought.

b *transf* and *fig* (of things)

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 51 He left his bed and took his wayward rout, And down by Simpsons wheel'd the left about. 1799 WORDSW. *Poems Imag* x 2, In many a secret place Where rivulets dance their wayward round 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II. xv, Thus muttering, to the door she bent Her wayward steps 18. SMITHSON *Useful Bk Farmers* 32 (Cassell) Send its rough wayward roots in all directions. 1905 *C. T. C. Gaz* June 143/1 The wayward hoop is a fruitful cause of those accidents for which no one except the victim gets punished.

†**Way-ward**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1] [f. prec. adj.] In passive: To be perversely prejudiced.

1586 STANIHURST *Ded.* in *Holinshed* I. 8i If anie be otherwhyles waywarded, as he will sooner long for that I haue omitted, than he will be contented with that I haue chronicled.

[**Wayward, -wards** In the 17–18th c. the suffix- *wards* was often appended to phrases like *this way*, *that way*, *our way*, etc, preceded or not by *to* or *from*. (See -WARD 4, -WARDS 2, 5) In printed books it was common to join the affix to the word *way* (either with or without hyphen), but to leave the preceding words of the phrase without hyphen, so that *way-ward* or *wayward(s* has a fallacious appearance of being a word.

1599 *Warn. Faire Woman* II. 51, I crept that way-ward whilst I liue, he trye. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 7 May, He left the Queene and fleet in the Bay of Biscay, coming this way-ward. 1682 WHITTIER *Journ Greece* iv 317 Turning back to our way-ward, we had the view of the highest Part of Parnassus. *Ibid.* vi. 471 Not very far from hence we crossed a stream that ran from this Way ward, thither 1686 E. SPENCE tr. *Pardies's He Vedrais* 167 He invited their children to a match of hunting that way wards where he was to embarque 1770 H WALPOLE *Lett. to Monta*, 11 Mar., I depend upon seeing you whenever you return this way ward]

Wayward(e, variant forms of VAWARD.

c 1530 BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* CIV (1814) 137 The lauer of Britaine sholde be in the way ward. *Ibid* CV 140 The King of Orqueney..was put to the wayward with xxx. M. hawberts.

Waywarden (wē·rwoɹd'n). [WAY *sb*.[1] + WARDEN *sb*.[1]] A person (later, one of a board) elected to supervise the highways of a parish or district.

1776 G WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 Jan, As to that [shrew ash] on the Plestor, 'The late waywarden stubb'd and burnt it,' when he was waywarden. 1829 in *Archæologia* (1831) XXIII. 398 Mr George Churman, the waywarden had frequently observed that the cattle resorted to a particular spot to rest. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict* c. 61 § 9 The Highway Board shall consist of the Waywardens elected in the several Places within the District 1863 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* I 274 He was poor-law guardian and waywarden 1872 4 JEFFERIES *Tedious of Field* (1892) 227 This man was enabled to do a quantity of hauling, flint-carting for the waywardens, [etc.].

Waywardly (wē·rwoadli), *adv.* [f. WAYWARD *a.* + -LY 2.] In a wayward manner.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* XXVII 26 At the last he schal turne weiwerdli his mouth [Vulg *perverted os suum*]. 1395 PERVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 45 These principalls vnder-tooden weiwardli, and applied þat femeli to a syeful man. 1545 BECON *Dict., Morose*, waywardely. 1549 COVERDALE etc *Erasm. Par 1 John* II. 7–11 He loued his enemies, yea the e that turned waywardly from him and that were worthy of euyll. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxii § 2 Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extreamely faultie 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III 331 I don't art still a creature of courage and power But why went such power so waywardly? 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 299/2 A taste chargeable waywardly.

Waywardness (wē·rwoadnes). [f. WAYWARD *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being wayward (see the various senses of the adj.).

1382 WYCLIF *Rom* i. 29 Fulfilled with al wickednesse,..couetyse, weywardnesse [Vulg. *nequitia*]. *c* 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 152 Wretched were they that perse ere that for eny waywardenes of harte wolde be vnreconsyled at that tyme. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II vi. 16, Our faulte and not the waywardnesse of God [*non Dei mowardnes*] is the cause. 1676 HALE *Contempl* II *Lord's Prayer* 116 Therefore in great condescension to the waywardness of our Natures, he is often pleased to keep the Treasury of out-

ward Blessings in his own hands [etc.]. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* V. 5.8 The barbarous waywardness that could deprive me..of the exquisite felicity of my lot! 1823 Lamb *Elia, Poor Relations*, The waywardness of his fate broke out against him with a second and worse malignity. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xviii, For all his waywardness, he took great credit to himself as being determined to be in earnest this time'. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (ed. 4) II. vi. 237 There was a waywardness in the course of the disease for which it is difficult to account. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 1150 He, who lets His heart be stirr'd with any foolish heat At any gentle damsel's waywardness. 1929 *19th Century* May 697 Parliament..is rallied the people from the way wardness of rebellion.

¶ In lists of 'Proper Terms' mentioned as the typical attribute of haywards.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f vij, A waywardnes of haywards.

† **Waywards**, aphetic form of Awaywards.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 55 Heore wittes wel wan-wordus þet with-in awai.

Way-way, obs. form of Wawa.

Way-wiser (wē·woizəɹ). Now *Hist.* Also 8–9 **-wizer**. [Formed after G. *wegweiser* (= Du. *wegwijzer*, Sw. *vägvisare*, Da. *vejviser*), f. *weg* Way *sb.*¹ + *weiser*, agent-n. f. *weisen* to show.

The Eng. sense is not found in the other Teut. langs. In German the word has, besides its primary sense 'one who or something which shows the way', several other meanings, the most common being 'guide-post', which is also current in Du., Da., and Sw.]

1. An instrument for measuring and indicating a distance travelled by road.

Of various forms, usually operated either by the step of the pedestrian or by the revolution of the wheels of the vehicle.

1652 R. Cutter in *Hartlib's Legacy* [illegible] [etc.] 1654 Evelyn *Diary* 13 July, [illegible]; and above in his lodgings and gallery variety of shadows, dyals,..a way wiser, [etc.] 1657 *Ibid.* 6 Aug., I went to see Colonel Blount, who showed me the [illegible] 1679 J. Wing [illegible], by the motion whereof a man may see how many steps he takes in a day. 1683 Plot in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1757) IV. 231 It [illegible] way-wiser for the sea designed to keep a true account, not only of the length of the run of the ship through the water, but the true rumb or leeward way [etc.]. 1701 Moxon *Math. Instr.* 21 *Wayweiser*, for the pocket, a movement, like a Watch to Number or count your steps or paces, in Order to find how far you walk in a day. *a* 1734 R. North *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 202, I contrived a Way-wiser, and we both wrought upon it, had till it came to Perfection, and was fixed upon a Calash we used. 1886 (*Jerk*) *Gt. S. Way-wiser Co.* [illegible] 1891 *N. & Q.* Ser. [illegible] registers only up to [illegible] must be again adjusted.]

fig. 1801 *Monthly Mag.* XII. 98 It is with the spying-glass of conjecture, not with the way wiser of record, that the bearing of their sources must be made out.

¶ **2.** [In the German sense.] A guide-post, finger-post. *rare*—¹.

1855 W. White *To Switz. & Back* x. 127 Why should one side of the mountains have all the crosses, and the other all the way wisers?

Waywode (wē·wōud). Now *Hist.* Forms: 7–9 waywode, -wood, weywode, (7 woiwode, 8 weyvode, -wod), 8–9 waiwode, (8 waivod, woewood). [Var. of Vaivode, repr. an early Magyar form of a common Slavonic title of office. Cf. mod.L. *waywoda*.] = Voivode.

1661 *Mercurius Caled.* in *Sir A. Boswell's Poet. Wks.* (1871) 64 There is a considerable number of horses to carry on the work of the day, among others, a Waywood of Poloma hath a Tartarian horse. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 7 The Weywode or Governour of Novogorod. 1739 Eaton in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. i. iv. 11 We arrived at the city of Saratoff, and waited on the Weywode. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xii. *Note*, Lustein has laid his complaint before the Waywode. 1837 Alison *Hist. Europe* xvii. (1848) V. 13 Their waywodes or military chieftains [in Poland]. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 522/1 There were hospodars in Wallachia and waywodes in Moldavia.

¶ **b.** = Waywodeship.

1837 Alison *Hist. Europe* xvii. (1848) V. 11 The waywodes and palatinates into which every province was divided [in Poland] became divided against each other.

Hence **Way·wodeship** [-ship], the province or district ruled by a waywode.

1684 *Scanderbeg Redin.* IV 62 [He] returned his thanks to the several Waywodeships. 1704 *Loud. Gaz.* No 3988/1 General Reinschild is marching towards the Weywoodship of Cracow. 1908 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 226 The Servians desired to transform the territory inhabited by them into a Servian waywodeship.

Way-worn, *a.* Worn or wearied by travel.

1777 Potter *Æschylus, Choëph.* 350, I, like a stranger, harness'd in this course And way-worn garb. 1788 Cowper *Levesdon Hill* 14 By soft gradations of ascent to lead The labouring and way worn feet along. 1824 Miss L. M. Hawkins *Annaline* II. 24 [He had a] waywoln look and meagre aspect. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* II. 141 The way-worn and hungry travellers. 1866 Le Fanu *All in Dark* xxi, The horses..emerged from the inn-yard gate..to replace the way-worn team.

fig. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* liii, That night..she prayed humbly for that poor wayworn sinner.

Waywort (wē·wɹt). Also 3 **waiwurt**, 5 **weye-wourth**, 6 **weywort**. [f. Way *sb.*¹ + Wort. Cf. early mod.G. *wegwart(e* endive.] A name for † **a.** the saxifrage (*obs. rare*—¹); **b.** the pimpernel.

c 1265 *Voc. Plantæ* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/25 *Saxifragum*, .waiwurt. *a* 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* p. 191 Pympernol or selfhol or weyewourth or moreclop: *ipia maior* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Suppl., Waywort is Pimpernell. *Ibid.*, Weywort is *Ipia maior*. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Way wort. *Anagallis arvensis*.

Wayzgoose (wē·zgūs). [Alteration of Waygoose, under which the earlier evidence for the word is given.

The eccentrically spelt form *wayzgoose*, which, although established in recent use, has not been found, exc. in Bailey's Dictionary, earlier than 1875, is prob. a figment invented in the interest of an etymological conjecture (see quot. 1731). Bailey's assertion that the word had the sense of 'stubble-goose' is unsupported, and is very unlikely; this allegation, and the accompanying fantastic misspelling of Wase, may have been suggested by the idea that the obscure word *waygoose* could be explained on the assumption that it had lost a *z*.

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* refers to Cope's *Hampshire Glossary* for '*waze-goose*, a stubble-goose', but Cope's authority for this is a MS. word-list which, he says, 'contained many words that had certainly no relation to the dialect of the county'.) It seems clear that the genuine traditional form among printers was *waygoose*, and that the form *wayzgoose*, now prevailing, is a supposed correction following the authority of Bailey. The statement that goose was 'the principal dish' (or even that it was eaten at all) at the 'waygoose' dinner is destitute of evidence. It is possible that *waygoose* may be a corruption by popular etymology of some earlier word, but no satisfactory explanation has been found either in English or in any foreign language.]

Originally, an entertainment given by a master-printer to his workmen 'about Bartholomew-tide' (24 August), marking the beginning of the season of working by candle-light. In later use, an annual festivity held in summer by the employees of a printing establishment, consisting of a dinner and (usually) an excursion into the country.

1731 Bailey (ed. 5), *Ways*, a Bundle of Straw. *Wayz-goose*, a Stubble-Goose, an Entertainment given to Journeymen at the beginning of Winter. [1833 Tempest-ley *Songs of the Press* 23 *note*, Way Goose.—The derivation of this term is not generally known. It is from the old English word *way*, stubble. A wayz Goose was the head dish at the annual feast of the forefathers of our fraternity, '*Wayz Goose*, a stubble Goose, an entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of Winter.'—Bailey.]

1875 Southward *Dict. Typogr.* 137 The wayzgoose generally consists of a trip into the country, open air amusements, a good dinner, and speeches and toasts afterwards. 1895 *Surrey Mirror* 23 Aug. 2/7 The members of the typographical staffs of the *Surrey Advertiser* (Guildford) and the *Surrey Mirror* (Redhill) had their wayzgoose on Saturday last, when they journeyed to Brighton.

b. *attrib.*

a 1880 F. T. Buckland *Notes & Jottings* (1882) 39 London printers generally have a 'wayzgoose' dinner in the autumn. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 372 Carriages were chartered, an enormous quantity of eatables and drinkables provided, and away we went, a regular wayzgoose or beanfeast party.

‖ **Wazir** (wăzī·əɹ). Also 9 **wozeer**, **wuzeer**. [Arab. *wazīr*, whence the Turkish *vezīr*: see Vizier.] = Vizier I.

1715 J. Stevens *Hist. Persia* 191 Kobad..accordingly gave Orders to his Wazirs or Viziers. 1807 E. S. Waring *Tour Sheeraz* 27 We..reached a Surae, built by a son of the late Wuzeer. 1839 Lane *Arab Nts.* I. 2 King Shahriyár..ordered his Wezeer to repair to him. 1902 E. G. Browne *Lit. Hist. Persia* VII. 256 The office of Wazir, for all the power and dignity which it carried with it, was a perilous one.

So **Wazirate** (wăzī·ɹĕt) = Vizierate I, 2; **Wazi·r-ship** = Viziership I.

1715 J. Stevens *Hist. Persia* 161 Dividing them [*sc.* his dominions] all into four Wazirships, or Viziershipe, that is, Governments. 1886 Burton *Arab Nts.* (the ed.) I. 173 After which time they entered upon the Wazirate, and the power passed into their hands as it had been in the hands of their father [the Wazir]. 1902 E. G. Browne *Lit. Hist. Persia* VII. 256 When the 'Abbásids came to the throne, the laws of the Wazirate were fixed. 1919 Sir S. Low in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 399 The country was annexed to the Wazirate.

Wder, var. *tider*, Sc. f. Other.

1832 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 44 Wderis commissionaris of Dwmbertane protestit for rameyd.

We (wī), *pron.* Forms: 1 **we**, **wé**, *Northumb.* **woe**, 2 **weo**, **hwe**, 4–5 **whe**, 5 **whee**, 4–7 **wee**, *Sc.* **ve**, 2– **we**. Also 7 *rarely* **w'** (before a vowel or *h*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *wē* corresponds to OFris. *wī* (WFris. *wi*, *wy*, NFris. *wi*, *we*, *wu*), OS. *wi*, *wē*, MDu. *wī* (mod. Du. *wij*), OHG. *wir*, *wēr*, *wier* (MHG., mod.G. *wir*), ON. *vér*, *ver* (Sw., Da. *vi*), Goth. *weis*.

These forms seem to go back to more than one OTeut. type. The Gothic form represents OTeut. **wīz*—pre-Teut. **weis*, an extension (with nominative suffix *s*) of Indo-germanic **wei* found in Skr. *vayám*, Avestic *vaēm*, *we*. With regard to the OE., ON., and some other forms, there is difference of opinion, some scholars referring them to an ablaut-variant (either **wē-* or **wē-z*) of **wī-s*, and others to a pre-Teut. **wē* of which **wei* is supposed to be an extension by the addition of a demonstrative particle.]

1 The pronoun of the first person plural nominative, denoting the speaker and one or more other persons whom he associates with himself as the subject of the sentence.

For the obsolete dual see Wit *pron.* For emphasized compounds see Ourselfe 2, Ourselves 2.

Beowulf 260 We synt gumcynnes ƿeata leode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* xxii. 71 And hig cwædon: hwi ƿyrfe we ƿyt ƿewitnesse? sylfe we gehyrdon of hys mude. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1690–1 Ah hit was unker uorƿard þo we come inder-ƿard þat we þan to holde scholde þar riht dom us ȝiue wolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4820 'Childer,' he said, 'wepen are yee?' 'Sir, wee are o fair cuntre.' 1382 Wyclif 2 *Thess.* i. 4 So that we silf glorien in ȝou. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 5785 ȝhe se þat þai ar ma þan we. *c* 1460 *Ostney Rev.* 174 Vppon the texte whos swire, both I and my wife. 1640 J. Gower *Orod's Festus* 18 Gold-temples please us, though the old w' approve. 1673 Hickeringill *Grey F. Greybeard* 112 Hold, w' have sprung a mast. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI. 392 We, (for myself I speak, and all the Name Of Grecians, who to Troy's Destruction came). 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. VII. 103 A thorough perception of the simple fact, that they are not we. 1879 Miss Brandon *Cloven Foot* xv, 'We must have everything ready for him.' 'So we will, ma'am, spick and span,' answered Mrs. Trimmer.

b. following, as subject, a verb in the subjunctive mood; = let us (do something). Now only *poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Arweorþan we Crist on binne ansetl. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 177 (Cott.) Ac lete we awei þos cheste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1527 Make we vs glade cure among. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 5060 'Lordinges,' he seyd, 'gunne þ sou arme, & gin whe hem to assaily.' *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 53 Forthi I red we it forsak, And hald we us in rihtwisnes. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xv. 235 Noo lete we the knyghte and the dwerf, and speke we of Beaumayns. 1540 Paynell *Ecclesiastes* I. IV. Giv, Go we in adoes. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 6 Put we our quarrell to the will of heauen. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 33 Consider we, first, the structure of his body. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VIII. 391 Turn we then To Britons born and bred within the pale Of civil polity.

c. defined or made precise by some qualifying word or phrase.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 746 Swa we men sculon heortan gehyzdum hlypum stillan. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis.* (Arb.) 35 Wee caytiefe Troians. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I. i. 121 And if you men durst not vndertake it, before God, we women would. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. i. When shall we three meet againe? 1612 R. Cil. *Olde Thrift newly reuiued* 19, I must confesse that we poore Farmers doe exclaime against Inclosures. 1631 Chapman *Cæsar & Pompey* B 3b, *Met.* We will haue the army Of Pompey entred. *Cato* We? which we intend you? Haue you already bought the people's voices? 1702 De Foe *Shortest Way to Dissenters* 23 We of the Church of England. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* I. 27 We Girls are under so many Restraints. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlii, 'We in the City know you better,' replied Carker. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xl, Mother, we two must make our wills. 1883 J. W. Sheber *At Home & in India* 99 She must have been what we westerns should call a child. 1918 *Act 8 Geo. V*, c. 1 We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom..in Parliament assembled.

d. qualified by a prefixed adj. *poet.*

[1607, 1635: see 3.] 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 27 (Ps. 137) While unhappy captiv'd wee Lovely Sion thought on thee. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VI. 810 O wretched we, whom not the Grecian Pow'r, Nor flames destroy'd, in Troy's unhappy hour!

e. used confidentially or playfully to mean the person addressed, with whose interests the speaker thus identifies himself; esp. by a doctor in friendly or cheering address to a patient.

1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* I. i. C 3, Well, old Acquaintance, we are going to be Married then? 1834 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho.* II, 'Well, my dear ma'am, and how are we?' inquired [Doctor] Wosky, in a soothing tone. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 172/2 Well, Jane, and how are we this morning?

f. used indefinitely in general statements in which the speaker or writer includes those whom he addresses, his contemporaries, his fellow-countrymen, or the like.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 442 On ðisum wræc fullum life we scendon earmra manna helpan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 247–8 Gine we alkan þare langage, Me thunk we do þam non outrage. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 408–10 We seken faste after felicitee, But we goon wrong ful often trewely. Thus may we seyn alle and namely I. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2361 Launcelot hyr brydelle ladde, In the romans as we rede. *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) F vj, And yf they [*sc.* fishes] felt the ayre also As we or foules or beastes do. 1622 in *Ang. Hist. Rev.* (1914) XXIX. 251 Yf we should have any difference with Spaine (as happely wee may have before wee looke for yt). 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 512 P 1 There is nothing which we receive with so much Reluctance as Advice. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 263 The Swedes and Danes call it Fjæsing:..the French, Viver, and we, the Weever. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) II. 7 Of Sheriff Morgan..we have no further notice whatever. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I, I say first we have despised literature. What do we, as a nation, care about books? 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 25 In ordinary life we use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision. 1876 Stedman *Victorian Poets* VI. 183 He is well broken, as we say of a thoroughbred.

2. Used by a single person to denote himself:

a. by a sovereign or ruler. Often defined by the name or title added.

Beowulf 958 Beowulf maþelode..: We þæt ellenweorc..fuhton fremedon. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* (1896) 6 We, dermot, prince of leynester. 1436 Hen. VI in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 199 We forse alle the gret discragyng and discomfort that myste growe to oure trwe subgectis. 1482 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1916) XXV. 1.2 We Elizabeth abbas of þe Monastere of Syon..wylle and ordeyne that [etc.]. 1603 Jas. I in Rymer *Fœdera* (1705) XVI. 538 Wee, Myndinge of our Royall and absolute Power to Us commytted, to visit [etc.]. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 71 Sir, I am about to weepe; but thinking that We are a Queene [etc.]. 1642 Chas. I in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* V. § 20 In plain English, it is to take away the freedom of our vote, which were we but a subject were high injustice; but being your king, we leave all the world to judge what it is. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* IV. vii, Noticed you the *we*—the style royal? 1850 Wiseman *Pastoral* 7 Oct., In that same Consistory we were enabled ourselves to ask for the Archiepiscopal Pallium,

for our new See of Westminster 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 362 But Arthur, 'We sit King, to help the wrong'd Thro' all our realm'.

b. by a speaker or writer, in order to secure an impersonal style and tone, or to avoid the obtrusive repetition of 'I'.

Regularly so used in editorial and unsigned articles in newspapers and other periodicals, where the writer is understood to be supported in his opinions and statements by the editorial staff collectively.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I i § xi Nu hæbbe we scortlice gesæd ymbe Asia londgemæro *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 556 We mihton ðis halgan rædinge menigfealdlicor tiahtnian *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 265 Now o þis prologu wil we blin. 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 295 The second sone of Penda, we meane kynge Wulfere. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poesie* I xiv. (Arb) 56 We our selues who compiled this treatise. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Citie of God* III xviii 133 Should we particularize, wee should become a direct Historiographer. 1807 COPLESTON *Advice to Yng. Reviewer* 1 There is a mysterious authority in the plural *we*, which no single name, whatever may be its reputation, can acquire. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Criminal Courts*, We shall never forget the mingled feelings of awe and respect with which we used to gaze on the exterior of Newgate in our schoolboy days 1860 *Leader* 11 Feb, The volume that we have now before us 1879 T P O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* xiv 577 In this official report [of a speech] the vain-glorious and significant 'I' is toned down to the softer and less candid 'we'

c Hence jocularly as quasi-*sb* : The editor of a periodical, or a contributor who uses this style; the periodical itself.

1853 R. S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* ix, It reached the ears of the great Mr Seedeyman, the mighty *we* of the country, as he sat in his den penning his 'stunners' for his market-day *Mercury*. 1866 *Chamb Jrnl* 15 Dec 788/2 Not only was I myself overwhelmed by these accounts of foreign travel, when I was a We, but I noticed [etc.] 1902 *Monthly Rev* Aug 124 Yet the two great 'Wes' of the eighteenth century, the 'Monthly' and the 'Critical' played no unimportant part in the literary education of our great-grandparents.

3. Used for the accus. *us* (now only by the uneducated). Cf. LET *v*.[1] 14 b.

c 1300 *Melusine* xix 106 Lete we send for the two knightes. 1553 *Respublica* III. iii 682 *People* He flattereth on youe & beareth vs faire in hande And therewhile robbeth bothe youe & we of oure Lande. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* V iii 103 And to poore we Thine enmities most capitall 1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser II III 222 Those fauours.. vouthsafed vnto poore immeritinge we. 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 16 So you must ride On horseback after we. 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* xxxii, Not as ever you was proud to folks like we. 1890 BICKLEY *Surrey Hills* III 207 He a' never disappinted we afore, why should 'un now? *Ibid*, 209 Maister Fenton ain't here yet, so let we have another hymn.

†**We**, *int. Obs.* Also 5 whe. An exclamation app. used for emphasis, or to demand attention. Cf. WI *int.*

13.. *Sir Orfeo* 176 (Sisam) O we, quaþ he, allas allas. 13. *Gosp. Nicod* 28 (MS. Harl.) We, whatkyn godes er þire? 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2185 We, lorde, quoth þe gentyle knyȝt, Wheber þis be þe grene chapelle *c* 1440 *York Myst* xi 139 We! lord, þai wil noght to me trayste *Ibid* xv 46 Whe! hudde! be-halde into the heste! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* II. 147 We! ryn on, in the dwills nayme Before!

We see WEE *sb*, *a.*, WOE, WY (man).

Wea-bit, var WAY-BIT *Obs.*

Weach, Weack: see WITCH (*tree*), WICK.

Weade, obs. form of WEED *v.*[1]

Weaden, obs pl. of WEED *sb* [2]

Weafe, ? etymologizing var. WOOF.

1657 C BECK *Universal Char* M 2 b, The weafe or woof of cloth.

Weage, obs Sc form of VOYAGE

Weak (wīk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3–5, 4–9 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* waik, (6 *Sc.* waek), 4–6 waike, wayk(e, (4 *Sc* vayk, 5–6 *Sc.* vaik, vaike), 3–6 weik(e, weyk(e, (6 *Sc.* vaeik, veik). *β* 4, 6 wek, 4 weck, 6 wecke; 5–6 weke, 4–7 weeke, 6–7 weake, 6– weak [a. ON. *veik-r*, corresponding to OE. *wāc*: see WOKE *a.*

The earliest known examples are in the *Cursor Mundi* (*a* 1300, but MSS. 14th c.); the word gradually took the place of the corresponding native adj (OE *wāc*, ME. WOKE) which did not survive beyond the 15th c. There seems to have been some difference of meaning between OE. *wāc* and ON *veikr*; in OE. the primary Teut sense 'yielding, not rigid or firm, pliant' was still prominent, while in ON. it had developed into the sense 'not strong'

The *β*-forms show the same development of Scand *ei* to *ē* which is found in BLEAK *a* (earlier *bleyke*, ON *bleik-r*), STEAK *sb.* (ME. *steke, steyke*, ON *steik*); still pron dialectally with *ē*), and RFAN, var. of RAIN *sb*.[2] (ON *regn*)

In mod dialect literature the word is often written *wauk* or *wake* Graphically, these forms belong to the *a* group; but in certain areas it may be doubtful whether the shade of pronunciation denoted by the spelling descends from ME. *ē* or from ME *ei* As the normal Sc representative of OE. *wāc* is *wake*, which in late Scottish might have been written *waek*, it is possible that some of the Sc examples given below belong etymologically to WOKE *a.* rather than to the present word]

A. *adj*

†**1.** Of a material thing: Pliant, flexible, readily bending. (Usually with implication of want of strength) = WOKE *a* 1. *Obs*

The recognition of this sense by Johnson (who has been followed by later Dicts.) is remarkable, his authority has not been identified

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 225 A mantel heng hir faste by, Upon a perche weyke and smalle [Fr. *A une perche moult greslete*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 520/1 Weyke, or lethy, *lentus* 14.. *Sir Beues* 647 (MS. M) All to lethy [*MS O* weyke] the spere was wrought *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 13, I saw ane calyf [Age] cumand, walowit & wane, waik as ane wand. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv 22 Sum, thocht tham selffis stark, lyk gyandis, Ar now maid waek lyk willing wandis 1755 JOHNSON, *Weak*, 3 Soft, pliant, not stiff [Whence in later Dicts.]

2 Wanting in moral strength for endurance or resistance, lacking fortitude or courage, strength of purpose or will, unsteadfast, wavering.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 340 [Thai] dang on thame so haistely That in schort tyme men mycht se by At ord ane hundreth weill, and mar, The remanand the vaykar war *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 7 He, forsob, þat is wayke of hert is nogt in way of curacion *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Augustine* xxv 34 The man was weyk and dred mech þe knyf 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armes* (S T S) 170 Peple villain and wayke in the faith 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xxvi 41 The spirite ys willynge but the flesshe is weeke. *c* 1540 R MORICE in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 24 [He] being very moche combered with the concupisscence of the flesshe, and stryvyng gretely to suppresse the same, felt himself to wek to overcom it 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, IV i 12 Which are so weake of courage That they'le take no offence at our abuse 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 532 Here onely weake Against the charm of Beauties powerful glance *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1727) VI xi 385 It is the just Shame, of the Frailty of our Condition to consider, how weak we are to intend, and how much weaker to perform 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* V 180 But though so furious among themselves, they [tunkeys] are weak and cowardly against other animals, though far less powerful than they. 1779 COWPER *Human Frailty* 1 Weak and irresolute is man. — *Olney Hymns* XXIX 12 And Satan trembles, when he sees The weakest saint upon his knees 1889 W ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* (Badm. Libr.) 224 Outsiders often clamour loudly over these falls, and a weak judge is liable to be influenced.

absol 1667 MILTON *P L.* VI 909 But list'n not to his Temptations, warne Thy weakest. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 343 He 'stablishes the strong, restores the weak. 1902 W ADAMSON *Joseph Parker* XVIII 299 Faith leads to the Rock higher than self, on which the weak can rest in safety.

b. In the translations of the Bible from Tindale onward, used to render Gr. ἀσθενής, ἀσθενῶν, applied by St. Paul (esp. in Rom. XIV and I Cor. VIII) to believers whose scruples, though unsound, should be treated with tenderness, lest they should be led by the example of the more enlightened into acts condemned by their conscience. Hence allusively in *weaker brethren* (often supposed to be a scriptural phrase), applied to the more timorous members of a party, who are in danger of being shocked by extreme statements of principle or policy.

In the Wycliffite and other early versions the rendering is 'sick' (Vulg *infirmus*).

1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* VIII. 11 But take hede that youre libertie cause nott the weake to faule. *Ibid.*, And so thorow thy knowledge shall the weake brother perisshe for whom christ dyed. 1573 T C[ARTWRIGHT] *Reply to Answ. Whitgift* A iij b, That the setters forwarde of thys cause .giue occasion to the papists of slaundering the religion, and to the weake of offence 1674 B PARRY *Duppa's Rules & Helps Devot* I. To Rdr., If Noise and Clamour might pass for Inspiration, the Apostles must go for Weak-Brethren, and mere Novices, compared with our New Lights 1779 [R RICHARDSON] *Epist* Ded to Bp. Lond. p. xvii, But recollecting the many Christian Injunctions in Favour of weak Brethren, you thus proceeded with your Charge. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VIII, I do as little as I can on Sunday, because of the weaker brethren The Sunday we [*sc.* Seventh Day Independents] keep as a holiday

c. of actions, attributes, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 1186 And left to her self, if evil thence ensue, Shee first his weak indulgence will accuse 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 391 The Lord Lucas made a fervent bold speech against our prodigality in giving, and the weak looseness of the government. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom* v. v. 78 Because he had a weak hour and forgot himself. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v iii 22 They must have told some weak and wicked lie To flatter their tormentors 1878 LUCY *Diary Two Parl* (1885) I. 365 Disraeli, in a weak moment, offered him office again.

d. Of features, expression of countenance, etc : Indicating weakness of character or intention.

1877 W S GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1890) 30 The nurse smiled a weak smile, as who should say, 'Master's joke is always so amusingly chosen' 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXIX, His forehead, when the original thatch was thick, must have been rather low and weak 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* x. 227 'What have you two men been doing now?' she said, with a weak little smile.

e. Deficient in power to control emotion; unduly swayed by grief, compassion, or affection. Of tears Indicating weakness.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Snuff-Box*, But I am as weak as a woman, and I beg the world not to smile, but pity me. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XIV, 'They are weak tears, for they are useless ones,' replied the count, drying them 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* I, It's very weak and silly of me, I know, to be so trembly and shaky from head to foot. 1886 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *By Woman's Wit* II, You must have a weak spot in your heart for him, or you would never stand it.

3. Wanting in strength and skill as a combatant; relatively deficient in fighting power as shown by the result of the contest.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1814 Per was turn ageynes turn, þat waykest [of the wrestlers] was, byhoued spurn. *c* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 276 Fayne was the waykyer away for to flee. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 102 Yet thought the foxe I haue good auauntage, the clawes of his for feet ben of, and his feet ben yet sore therof.. he shal be somwhat the weyker. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III ii 62 Then if Angels fight, Weake men must fall 1602 — *Ham.* V ii 273 Yon Grace hath laide the oddes a' th' weaker side

b. Deficient as a fighting power in numbers, resources, etc † Also const. *of*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 162 With wark power thai durst him nocht persew *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 55 The folke of the duke were weke and almoste gon For, of the two hundred that he hadde brought, he hadde noo moo wyth hym but fourthi. 1574 *Southampton Court Leet Rec* (1905) I 102 The watche of this towne ys neither good nor sufficient but very weak and vnmeet for the preservacon of this towne 1592 *Soliman & Pers* III 1 48 Their fleete is weake, Their horse, I deeme them fifte thousand strong 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, IV v 7 And often but attended with weake guard 1611 W ADAMS *Let.* in Rundall *Mem. Japon* (Hakl Soc.) 22 The king's ships were out seeking vs,..vnderstanding that wee were weake of men 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* V. III § 21 578 He was indeede farre too weake for the Enemie in Horse, both in number and in goodnesse 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Conq. Granada* V. (1672) 53 We are not provided for a siege... The foe is strong without, we weak within 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* V. xi, Having concluded, from seeing three men engaged, that two of them must be on one side, he espoused the cause of the weaker party 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 273 Sham'd as we have been, and in our own sea prov'd Too weak for those decisive blows that once Ensur'd us master'y there. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV xvii 54 Each detachment of William's great army of occupation was weak and isolated. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 662 The French, were much weaker in large vessels.

†c. transf. *Weak of friends*: having few influential friends. *Obs.*

1586 T. MORGAN in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1913) Jan. 56 *note*, Bughley, was weak of friends in the Privy Council.

d. Of a position: Poorly garrisoned.

1650 J. NICOLL *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 25 The Englische Generall, taking this very grevouslie, that such a wark hous, sould hald out aganes him, [etc.].

e *Chess-playing.* Of a man: Insufficiently protected against capture.

1860 LOWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 57 The K Kt's P and K's P. are now both of them weak and the cause of much subsequent embarrassment. *Ibid.* 59 The Pawn would have been left isolated and weak.

f. Wanting in skill as a performer in a game, sport, athletic exercise, contest, etc. Of play, a move, stroke: Exhibiting want of skill. So, *weak place, spot* (in a person's play).

1827 in W Denison *Sk. Players* (1846) 57 In other points England was weak, her fielding was not near so good, her bowling was not equal, [etc.]. 1860 LOWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 62 On principle it is weak play, as it leaves a Pawn behind unsupported. *Ibid* 98 A weak move. 1862 *Daily's Mag* Sept. 142 But the Surrey bowling was weak, and the men of The North scored 266 in their first innings 1872 *Ibid* Aug 168 Mr. Grace gave a chance at his one weak place, short leg. 1891 GRACE *Cricket* IV. 248 (Bowling) And that brings me to my last point—seek for the weak spot in the batsman's defence 1901 JESSOP in *Badminton Mag.* Apr 371 We [Gloucestershire] shall be even a weaker side than usual in the first two months.

4. Of a person, the body, limbs: Deficient in bodily or muscular strength; esp. of a child or woman, inferior in respect of physical strength.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15033 Þe childer þat war waike To ga þat pres a mang. *Ibid.* 23624 Þir [the good] sal be seleut strang and wight, þai [the wicked] sal be weik [*MS. Gott.* waike] wit-vten might *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1012 Þider komen bothe stronge and waike. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 5 I wett noght by pane þinynge, na mare þan a geaunte dos at þe puttynge of a waik man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 834 How may this waike womman han this strengthe Hire to defende agayn this renegat. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. vi. 24 Certes, ich seyde Ich am to waik to worl e with sykel oþer with sythe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xx. 144, I am the yongest and moost weykest of yow bothe. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* V ii. 165 Why are our bodies soft, and weake, and smooth, Vnapt to toyle? 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 1 Hail native Language, that by sinews weak Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* IV. v. 150 Divers continue all their life..left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. 1697 DRYDEN *Jones* VI. 1044 It shall be seen, weak Woman, what you can, When Foot to Foot, you combat with a Man. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 197 That on weak wings, from far, pursues your flights 1757 FOOTE *Author* Pref., But as the sluggish animal was weak, They fear'd, if both should mount, his back would break. 1776 A. SMITH *W. N.* V. i. II 315 He is a very strong man who by mere strength of body can force two weak ones to obey him. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XXVII, O gentle child, Why didst thou, with weak hands though mighty heart Dare the unpastured dragon in his den?

b. *absol.* (Cf. 10 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 832 Þe strang [began] þe weker for to sla. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 257 Oft tymes the starkare .puttis the waykar to the wer. Per it is agayne nature that the waykare wan the starkare *a* 1500 *Contin Corpus Chr. Ft.* ii. 447 But the weykst gothe cumest to the walle. 1535–[see WAIT *sb*.[1] 13] 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II v. (1867) 56 And where the small with the great, can not agree, The weaker goeth to the potte, we all daie see 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist Ch Eng* 95 Thinking it a light matter to injury, beguile or vse violence toward our weakers and inferiours. 1579 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr., Trifles* 5 The weake may stand the strong in sted: a dog may haue a day. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 85 The weak wins ay the warr.

c. *The weaker vessel* [cf. VESSEL *sb*.[1] 3], in 1 Pet. iii. 7 said of the wife as compared with the husband; hence occas. used jocularly for 'the wife' or female partner. *The weaker sex*: see SEX *sb.* 1 c.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii 7 Geveynge honoure vnto the wyfe as vnto the weaker vessel [Gr. ὡς ἀσθενεστέρῳ σκεύει]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* I. i. 276 Iaquenetta (so is the weaker vessell called) which I apprehended with the aforesaid Swaine. 1668 SIR SEDLEY *Turago's Wives* III. 23 *Baker's*] *Wife.* O!

you are a fine man indeed! to leave the Government of the Oven now to me that's the weaker vessel.

d. of physical effort.

1783 CRABB *Village* I 197 Alternate masters now their slave command, Urge the weak efforts of his feeble hand

5. Deficient in bodily vigour through age, sickness, privation, etc; wanting in strength of the vital functions of the body; debilitated.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 767 Hot als tyte als a man waxes alde, Pan waxes his kynde wayke and calde *Ibid.* 6137 beke I was and in ful wryke state 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. [illegible] in pe hamm[illegible] they came [illegible] goo. 1519 [illegible] in mynde and wake in stomak, &c., to be buried in Pannall Chrichyerd 1524 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 501/1 Patrik. is now of grete age, febill and wark in his persoun *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII* 90 Thei hired shippes and putte the lorde Marques in one, which was so weake that he asked where he was. 1599 DALTAM in *Purchas his Pilg. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 81, I was verie wayke, not able to goo on foute one myle in a daye. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 Till (if Nature be strong enough) it breake at last the continuancy of the parts obstructed.., or (if Nature be too weak) the Patient dyeth 1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* I, *Tendre*, tender, of a weak constitution. 1780 SKLWYN in *Jesse S. & Contemp* (1844) IV. 367, I am at present in a weaker state of health from a present disorder than I ever was. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxiv, You're too weak to stand, indeed 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* xv, And, as is generally the case after hysteria, she is now very weak and prostrate. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lix, Pompeiana sat by the bedside, holding the weak hand.

Similative phrases 1840 [see RAT *sb.*1 2c]. 1902 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Lightning Conductor* 327 Poor Lady B. was as weak as a rag, but..Pa kept her up on a raw egg in wine.

b. Feeble through exhaustion; faint. ? Now chiefly *dial.*

a 1707 PRIOR *Dk. Ormond's Prel* 10 'Till weak with Wounds,..He faints. 1849 LAVER *Con Cregan* I, I am getting weak; just touch my lips again with the jug 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Il eak turn*, fainting fit. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 July 21 He took a weak turn and died the following day. 1918 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 June 8/1 A wound over the eye, which caused the Welshman to go so weak that the referee stopped the contest.

6. Constitutionally feeble; not vigorous or robust in health.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* liii. 50 Of euery sort of shepe, it may fortune there be some, that like not and be weke *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 36 The French kyng had no heire male, but one weake boy. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 124 Convert my weakest bodies, strongest workes. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (1782) I. 218 Laws to prevent the education of weak children. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 201 Fontenelle..was naturally of a very weak and delicate habit of body. 1780 BENTHAM *Introd. Morals & Legisl.* vi. (1789) 43 A man may be weak all his life long, without experiencing any disease.

b. of a tree, plant, fruit, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 115 The weakest kinde of fruite Drops earliest to the ground, and so let me 1696 W. W. *New Help to Discourse* (ed. 4) 224 Stake and bind up the weakest Plants, against the Winds. 1754 JUSTICE *Scots Gard Director* 173 If your Artichokes are weak in the Spring, hill them up with rich Earth, and they will recover 1768 [J. GIBSON] *Fruit-Gardener* 208 Early pruning is commonly recommended for weak trees 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses..will deteriorate year after year,.. getting too weak to open leafy buds.

7. Of bodily organs or their functions: Deficient in functional strength (either naturally or by impairment).

The usual collocations are: *weak eyes, sight; weak stomach, digestion; weak chest, lungs, heart*; also (later) *weak nerves*, which has commonly the loose sense of 'nervousness', liability to be easily agitated

c 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & other Birds* 19 Hir ene ar wark, the sone scho may not se. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 214 The deepe greene Emrald in whose fresh regard, Weake sights their sickly radience do amend. 1599 — *Hen. V*, III. ii. 56 Their Villany goes against my weake stomacke, and therefore I must cast it vp 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VI. 299 My weak and squeamish stomack will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbet. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 27 Batts..are only pleased with (what is alone proportioned to their weak sight) a Twilight. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 7, I have naturally weak eyes, and know that there are many things that I cannot see 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx. Author's Pref., With such weak nerves and spirits, and in the condition I am in at present. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 98 Fancy shall apply To your weak sight her telescopic eye 1822-9 *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) I. 210 Shell-fishes do not always agree with weak stomachs. 1825 J. DENNISTON *Lett. Galloway* 95 His amiable lady being a woman of weak nerves. 1887 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* I. 284 One of the large Monkeys in the Zoological Gardens had weak teeth, and he used to break open the nuts with a stone.

8. Of the mind or mental faculties: Deficient in power.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 341 But me to rede out of this drede or guye Ne may my wit, so weyke is hit, not streche. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 80 But of wyn þat ys takyn abundanly ..it makys wayk þe vertuz of þe sawle. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & other Birds* 24 Mannis saule is febill and ouer small, Of vnderstanding wak and imperfite. 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractatis* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 27 It apperis to my wark iugement that to attempt sic proude misordour sall [etc.] 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 460 Such shadowes are the weake brains forgeries. *Ibid.* 1825 Such childish humor from weake minds proceeds. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 273 And such other Gamboll Faculties hee hath, that shew a weake Minde, and an able Body 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Walker the Ironmonger* A 2, This hath past without controlement to ..the raysing of strifes..in many people of weake capacities and judgements 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 221 For Beauty stands In the admiration only of weak minds Led captive. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II. xxiii. § 12 140 We are furnished with Faculties (dull and weak as they are) to discover enough in the Creatures, to lead us to the Knowledge of the Creator 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xcvii, Lord A——n was a man of weak intellects 1781 COWPER *Truth* 366 Faith gives too little, giving only bread, To nourish pride, or ruin the weakest head. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne*, etc 8 Persons of weak understanding 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii 446 No where are the weakest parts of the human mind more clearly seen than in the history of legislation 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* lxi, Her suspicions were only the product of a weak brain in a morbid state 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 317 A boy of weak intellect, a Natural

b. Lacking force of intellect or strength of mind, easily deceived, credulous.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xiv, Thou (sely) youth, of nature Indegest, of wit wayke and vnstable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Doctor* III. iv. 290 And that Priest were a weak person who should chuse to wear gray, because there is no religion in the colour. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van Dogm* 52 If any are so weak to affirm nothing can be demonstrated, against which any thing is or can be objected [etc.] 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. Wks. 1874 I. 293 By these means weak men are often deceived by others. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1851 I. 217 Though Elizabeth was as much inferior to [illegible] weak enough to compare [illegible] 1781 COWPER *Convers* 225 Credulous infancy, or age as weak, Are fittest auditors for such to seek. 1842 NEWMAN *Essl Miracles* (1843) 127 It can mean nothing else but that St Gregory did no miracles, and that it is weak, nay, even heathenish, to believe he did 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 295 He..was every where received with outward signs of joy and respect, which he was weak enough to consider as proofs that the discontent had subsided 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* II. Do you think I should be so weak and stupid as to fall in love with a man I know nothing about?

absol 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 566 The weak perhaps are moved, but are not taught, While prejudice in men of stronger minds Takes deeper root.

c. Feeble (*in* one's intellect, the brain, head, etc.).

a 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh* (1662) 119 Hence was it that the Earl was kept in so strict Restraint, which made him very weak in his Intellectuals 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* II, Shrewd and wise men wax weak in the brain in these troublous times 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXI, Until Mr. Smallweed's grandmother, now living, became weak in her intellect.

9. Inefficient, ill-qualified. a. Of a person's abilities, productions, qualities, etc. (Often used in modesty or self-disparagement.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 29 My konnyng is so wayk, o blisful queene, For to declare thy grete worthynesse That [etc.]. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlate* 37 And I haue mekle matir in metir to glose ..And wake is my eloquence. *c* 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 6 My vaenk and friuole versis. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, III. i. 37 *Card* My Lord of Buckingham, if my weak Oratorio Can from his Mother winne the Duke of Yorke, Anon expect him here.

b. Of a person: Wanting in ability, ill-qualified, unskilled or inefficient *in*, *of* or *to* do (something).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxlix, And, sone, of wit or lore Sen thou art wayke and feble. 1564 BRCON *Wks.* I Pref. 87 C iv, When such as are yet weake in knowledge of Christ and of his holy Gospel heare yᵉ [etc.]. *Marg.*, Weakeynges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I Introd. ii, Helpe then, O holy Virgin chiefe of nine, Thy weaker Nouice to performe thy will. 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 28 One of the silliest and weakest Students in Astrologie was chosen out of all the other to confute the Doctor 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err* 15 Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend 1781 — *Charity* 633 But if, unhappily deceiv'd, I deem, And prove too weak for so divine a theme 1818 KEATS *Endym* III. 938 O 'tis a very sin For one so weak to venture his poor verse In such a place as this. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 257 Some weak politicians would startle at the expense it might occasion. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

transf. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lii, Rome's azure sky, Flowers, ruins, statues, music, words, are weak The glory they transfuse with fitting truth to speak.

c. Of literary work or composition: Showing little evidence of ability.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 20 132 It is the weakest Part of a very weak Book. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i 5 The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say.

10. Wanting in power or authority over others.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxlviii, And quhare a persone has tofore knawing Off It that is to fallen purposely, Lo, fortune is hot wayke in such a thing 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 84 Our cuntrey ys now weke, and no thyng so strong as hyt hath byn in old tyme 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 265 If the gentlemen and rulars of thy countreie shoulde be to weake for the, he would bring in straunge nations to subdue the. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx 182 It is a weak Soveraign, that has weak Subjects; and a weak People, whose Soveraign wanteth Power to rule them at his will. ? 1761 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) I. 472 England, therefore, grew weaker, or, what amounts to the same thing, saw her neighbours grow stronger. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 437 Sometimes..no set of men who can be brought together possesses the full confidence and steady support of a majority of the House of Commons. When this is the case, there must be a weak Ministry.

b. *absol* (Cf. 4 b.)

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 91 Therein, ye Gods, you make the weake most strong; Therein, ye Gods, you Tyrants doe defeat. 1697 [see STRONG *a.* 5 b] 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 49 Grant that the pow'rful still the weak controul. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. iv, The idea of restraining the powerful by the weak is an absurdity.

c. of power, strength, authority, etc

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P. 311 And moore-ouer contricion destroyeth the prison of helle and maketh wayk and feble alle the strengthes of the deueles 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S. T. S.) II. 38 The strenth of every office & power he gynnys to be febil and wak in be lattir parte of be 3ore 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 47 Thay thocht his deith wald mak thy power wank 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, II. iv. 154 I cannot mend it, I must needes confesse, Because my power is weake [see STRONG *a.* 5 d]

11. a. *Card-playing.* Of a game, hand, suit: Not of a commanding nature or value. Of a player Ill-provided with commanding cards (*in* a specified suit)

1680 COTTON *Gamester* (ed 2) 75 [L'Ombre] If the Players have but a weak Game, they are to imitate cunning Gamesters in dividing the Tricks 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 8 Your Adversary on your Right hand begins with playing the Ace of your weak Suit 1746 *Ibid* (ed 6) 62 When ought you to make Tricks only? *Ans.* When you are weak in Trumps 1864 [see STRONG *a.* 24].

b *Money-market.* Of money or stock: Insufficient to meet a demand or to carry on operations. Similarly of a holder of stock.

1875 *Economist* 23 Jan. 95/1 The Bank reserve will continue too weak for the probable demands upon it in the spring. *Ibid* 6 Mar. 289/2 Several of the weaker holders have been forced to dispose of their stocks at a considerable reduction on former rates.

12 Not strong or energetic in action; lacking in force or power. a. of natural agents, etc

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* 68 For þat stomake ys lykned to a wayk & feble seer, þat vnnethes may to-brenne rosels and smal chippys. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 226/1 *Separum*, a sale wherewith the course or voyage of a ship is holpen, when the wind is weake and faileth 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 100 For my Cloud of Dignitie Is held from falling, with so weake a winde, That it will quickly drop 1604 R. GRIMSTONE tr. *Acosta's Hist Indies* II. vii. 97 If the sunnebeames be weake, they draw vp no fogge from the rivers. *a* 1626 [see STRONG *a.* 17 c]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 45 'Tis to be noted that the tides are weakest at the full of the Moon. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 175 A combination of weak magnets will communicate magnetism in proportion to their accumulated power. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 525 The above list gives them [i.e. external astringents] in order of their efficacy—from the weakest to the strongest. 1907 J. A. HOWARD *Klein. Photogr.* (ed 6) 112 Weak sunlight will be found to give the best lighting

†b Of food. Not highly nourishing. *Obs*

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 264 Men may se by thair con tynaunce, that thair sustynaunce Simple is and wayke. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 118 Of these [Moors] it is strange to see such a number of broken persons, so being by reason of their strong labour and weake foode

c. Of the voice: Feeble in enunciation

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24314 Þir martirs tuin.., quen þai herd crists voice Sa wak þat vnethes most þai hers, Come neuer eare þair hert sa nere. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I (Arb.) 39 A voice, not softe, weake, pyping, womannishe, but audible, stronge, and manlike. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VI. 666 They rais'd a feeble Cry, with trembling Notes But the weak Voice deceiv'd their gasping Throats. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* XXII. 324 And 'Come,' they said, with weak, sad voices, 'come.' 1873 MARCH. DUFFERIN *Canad Jrnl* (1891) 81 The voices of the singers were thin and weak 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* V. v, 'Are you not ashamed of me', she asked in a weak whisper.

d. Of the pulse. Having little force

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 154 Weak was the Pulse, and hardly heav'd the Heart 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 403 A weak Pulse, languid, profund, subtile, slow, indicates a cold Disease. 1876 [see STRONG *a.* 13 b].

e. Of faith, conviction, affection, passions: Wanting in strength, not intense.

1530 TINDALE *Answ More* Wks. (1573) 267 The faith that dependeth of an other mans mouth is weake *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* cii. I My loue is strengthned, though more weake in seeming 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 130 Hence diff'rent Passions more or less inflame, As strong or weak, the organs of the frame 1768 COWPER *Olney Hymns* xviii. 22 Lord, it is my chief complaint That my love is weak and faint.

f. Of words or expressions: Wanting in force, inadequate; implying relatively little fullness of meaning.

1772 *Junius Lett* lxiv (1772) II. 327 If these terms are weak, or ambiguous, in what language can Junius express himself? 1821 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed 2) *Choeph.* 913 *note*, 'To wast fate' is, however, a much weaker term than the other.

g. Of a dose of medicine: Less in quantity (and hence in power) than the normal dose.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 588 Weak doses of thymol, tar, or subacetate of lead.

†h Of slumber: Light, not deep or heavy. *Obs.*

1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* X. (1687) 56 A weak slumber chaining up his reason, left only his imagination at liberty to rove about.

i. Of a chance: Slight, slender, small in degree.

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* X, Shall I call him down? But it's a weak chance if he'd come, sir!

j. Of an attack of disease: Not severe or acute.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 It [i.e. 'red gum'] is more probably urticarial or a weak form of prurigo.

13. Wanting in effectiveness.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. iii. 27 My ancient Incantations are too weake. 1600 — *Sonn.* xxxiv. 12 Th' offenders sorrow lends but weake reliefe To him that beares the strong offenses crosse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 291 When they see Law can discover sin, but not remove, Save by those shadowie expations weak, The bloud of Bulls and Goats. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Engraven on Column* 14 Yet Spires and

Towels in Dust shall lye, The weak Efforts of Human Pains. 1721 POPE *Epitaph How S Harcourt*, How vain is Reason, Eloquence how weak! If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak. 1741 C'TESS POMFRET in *C'tess Hartford's Corr.* (1805) III 52 Knowing with what goodness you receive my weak endeavours to amuse you 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II 292 *Strafford*. Be these the expedients until time and wisdom Shall frame a settled state of government. *Laud* And weak expedients they

b. Of evidence, argument, etc.. Not convincing. Of a case, title, etc.: Not having strong evidence.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. II 27 That where as my resonys schal appere to you sklender and weke, wyth your dylygence you may them supply. 1542 ELYOT *Dict*, *Caussa inferior*, the lesse right, or weker title 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 18 b, Which is a light and verye weake reason 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, I. I 134 *Henry* I know not what to say, my Titles weake 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* II v § 5, I wonder that a cause so weak and feeble hath bene so much persisted in *c*1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1112 Your warrand is but waik 1630 MILTON *On Shakes* 6 Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame, What need'st thou such weak witnes of thy name? 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacræ* III I § 8 Hee admits them upon far weaker grounds than wee do attribute them to God 1686 TILLOTSON *Serm at White-Hall*, *1 Cor* III *15*, 18 [An argument] so intolerably weak and sophistical that any considerate man ought to be asham'd to be catch'd by it 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr Immeral Serm Bennet* 4 Pretending to shew, how weak and improper the Proofs are, which their Asserters employ in the defence of them. 1781 COWPER *Convers* 722 Will they believe, though credulous enough To swallow much upon much weaker proof 1863 TWISTLETON in *W Smith's Dict Bible* III. s v. *Zidon*, Justin, however, is such a weak authority for any disputed historical fact 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* IV. xviii 188 But the direct evidence for a siege of Oxford is so weak that the tale cannot be relied on 1904 H. BELLOC *Old Road* 119 The first evidence afforded us was weak enough. We saw [etc.].

†**14.** Of a thing: Of little account or worth, inconsiderable *Obs*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* v. I. 434 And this weake and idle theame, No more yeelding but a dreame, Gentles, doe not reprehend. 1604 — *Oth* III III. 443 O that the Slaue had forty thousand liues: One is too poore, too weake for my reuenge 1822 SHELLEY *Chas I*, II 207 *Strafford* How weak, how short, is life to pay— *King*, Peace, peace. Thou ow'st me nothing yet.

15. Having less than the full or proper amount of a specific ingredient. Of an infusion. Over-diluted

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II II 10 Doth it not shew vildely in me, to desire small Beere? *Poin* Why, a Prince should not be so loosely studied, as to remember so weake a Composition 1676 J. SMITH *Art of Painting* VII. 38 You must *give it such a quantity of your fat Oyl, that it may not be so* weak as to run when you have laid it on, nor so stiff, that it may not work well. 1755 JOHNSON, *Weak* 6 Not much impregnated with any ingredient as a weak tincture, weak beer. 1769 J. SKEAT *Art of Cookery* Expl Terms, *Cooley*; is a white broth or weak gravy 1791 W HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 5 By means of a very weak acid 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 837 To a weak solution of galls, add a few drops of weak solution of sulphate of iron. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lxiv, A great basin of weak tea 1891 'J. S WINTER' *Lumley* xv, A little brandy and water, not too weak.

b. *spec.* of iron.

1841 GREENER *Sci Gunnery* 120 An iron which is technically termed 'Weak,' can never be made a strong bodied iron 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 58 What is called 'weak' pig-iron, which contains a high percentage of phosphorus and sulphur

c Of corn: ? Having a small proportion of grain to the chaff

1842 J AITON *Domest Econ* (1857) 205 Let the cows get ..a little clover hay, mixed with weak oats, the refuse of what is sent to the mill. *Ibid* 252 The horse gets about the fourth part of a peck of oats, with some weak and refuse corn for supper daily.

16. Wanting in material strength, unsound, insecure

*c*1400 *Contin. Brut* CCXXXII. 315 Oper strong werkes ..were so yshake berewith, bat bey..shol be euermore, the febelere & weyker while bey stonde. 1535-6 in *Trans. Shropsh Archæol Soc.* (1880) III. 256 This yeare was a maltman slayne in grope lone in Shrewsburie with the fall of a wecke chymney in an old howse there 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 121 Freates begynne many tymes in a pin, for there the good woode is corrupted, that it muste nedes be weke, and bycause it is weake, therfore it freates 1612 R. CH *Olde Thrift newly revived* 69 Where that many fences bee weake [to] bee strengthened 1622 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Shalling* B 5, And by misfortune if the Caske be weake, Three or foure Gallons in the ground may leake. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 84 The gate, Half-parted from a weak and scolding hinge, Stuck 1856 J C MORTON *Cycl Agric.* I. 840/1 This causes inequality of growth, weak and deficient places in the hedge. 1885 E P HOOD *World of Proverb* 131 The strength of the chain is in the weakest link.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1582 N BURNE *Disput* XXV 211 b, Thairfour all that quhilk ye grounde vpone this vaik fundament, man fall altogidder. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V VII 78 Returne with me againe To push destruction, and perpetuall shame Out of the weake doore of our fainting Land 1692 PRIOR *Ode Imit Hor* VII, Your mould'ring Monuments in vain ye raise On the weak Basis of the Tyrant's Praise.

c. Of a fortified place: Not possessed of sound defence (esp. in some part or on a particular side). Also †*weak-breach* (in quot. *fig.*).

*c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Ynentes þe kirk of þe Sepulchre es þe citee maste wayke, for þe grete playne þat es betwene þe citee and þe kirke. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. XIII. § 7 The glittering of the armour, and sounding of the trumpets giving such an assault to the weake-breache of his false senses. 1604 JAS I *Counterbl. Tobacco* (Arb.) 107 He makes his breach and entrie, at some..parts thereof, which hee hath tried and found to bee weakest and least able to resist. 1652 H COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* Pref, in *Villiers' Rehearsal* (Arb.) 30 It is of works of this nature, as of a place of war, where notwithstanding all the care the Engineer hath brought to fortifie it, there is alwayes some weak part found 1673 TEMPLE *Observ Netherl* VII 251 Those Out-works which are either weak of themselves, or not well defensible for want of men 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 597 Bristol had fortifications which, on the north of the Avon were weak

quasi-*adv.* 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom Rep* II XIV 418 Hirtius found out a Place weaker guarded than the rest, which he carried Sword in hand

d. *Weak side* [cf F. *côté faible*] (*a*) Of a fortified place A side defectively fortified or unsound in its defences. (*b*) *fig*

(*a*) 1667 DRYDEN *Secret Love* 1st Prol. IV, Plays are like Towns, which, howe're fortifi'd By Engineers, have still some weaker side, By the o'reseen Defendant unespy'd.

(*b*) 1671 TEMPLE *Surv. Const Empire, Sweden* etc , Miscell (1680) 13 Then Application to trade, has much increast their Shipping and Seamen (which they found to be their weak side in their last attempts). 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. CCCXXX 288 This Dog here would perhaps have Fought for his Master in any Other Case. . But the Love of Mutton was his Weak side. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. I, To quell the tyrant Love, and guard thy heart On this weak side, where most our nature fails 1730 T BOSTON *Mem* VII (1899) 140 Satan soon after got in upon my weak side 1780 *Mirror* No 92 My friend is a little inclined to take things on their weak side 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. V P 1 He spared you the trouble of finding out the weak side of that prelate and his principal officers, by discovering their different characters to you

e. *Weak point.* (*a*) Of a thing: The point or feature where it is defective or unsound. (*b*) (A person's) *weak point*, a failing or weakness (moral or intellectual).

(*a*) 1868 S NEIL *Publ Meetings* 81 In it [*sc.* the peroration] the strong points should be enforced, and the weak should be slipped airily over. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II 21 A magnificent view indeed it was. The weak point in it was that the country on one side was excluded from view 1875 [see WEAR *v.* 15] 1883 A SIDGWICK *Fallacies* 218 To use it as a rough guide in finding the weak point of an argument 1908 *Animal Management* (War Office) 180 Every weak point in the fit of a saddle in a squadron should be known. 1920 *Times Lit Suppl.* 29 Apr 263/3 The weak point of modern capitalism is the opportunity it gives of bad spending.

(*b*) 1827 HARE *Guesses* I 183 Do you want to find out a person's weak points? Observe the failings he has the quickest eye for in others. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXV, Other people betrayed consciousness of, and annoyance at her weak points.

17. Wanting in solidity or firmness; slight; of a texture easily broken, fragile, frail.

1582 [1582a] T NORTON in Nicolas *Sir C Hatton* (1847) 235, I desire not to undertake any such work, but do shun it as storms in a broad sea for a weak vessel. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. III. 108 Those that with haste will make a mightie fire, Begin it with weake Strawes. 1680 J. COLLINS *Plea Irish Cattell*, etc 26 The Hurds, or Tow, of Flax and Hemp, will serve to make a weaker, or a worser sort of Linnen. 1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* 260 Their Eggs are covered .with a thick Flesh which is pliable and weak. 1756 R ROGERS *Irnls* (1769) 11 We then attempted to cross the lake, but found the ice too weak. 1817 SHELLEY *To William Shelley* 2 The billows on the beach are leaping around it, The bark is weak and frail 1897 PR. RANJITSINHJI *Jubilee Bk. Cricket* IV 148 A weak, springy [bat] handle is a mistake A handle should bend like the butt end of a good fly-rod and not like an aspen stick.

fig. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* Ded, I know not .how the worlde will censure mee for choosing so strong a proppe to support so weake a burthen 1781 COWPER *Expost* 629 What web too weak to catch a modern brain? 1784— *Truc.* 169 How weak the barrier of mere nature proves, Oppos'd against the pleasures nature loves!

18 Not strongly marked. **a.** Of colours, markings: Not vivid.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 177/2 *Buxeus*, ..a weake or vnperfect yellow, like box 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. II 6 This weake impresse of Loue, is as a figure Trenched in ice, which with an houres heate Dissolues to water, and doth loose his forme 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 87 In the spectrum of Pollux there were many weak but fixed lines 1876 ABNEY *Instr Photogr* (ed 3) 100 For a negative of the weak type the bromide may be omitted 1878 — *Treat. Photogr* XII. 85 Defects in negatives A weak image may be due—1, to an unsuitable collodion [etc.].

b. *Mining* and *Geol* (See quot 1884.)

1833 T. SOPWITH *Mining Distr. Alston Moor* 107 Old Carr's Cross Vein, in Alston Moor, in mining language, is weakest at the north end 1884 J. A PHILLIPS *Ore Deposits* 185 In the Alston-Moor district a vein is said to be weak when the strata on either side are but slightly displaced.

c. Of an animal's scent: Faint.

1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* XXXVII (1901) II. 6 Pigg lifted his ounds, the scent being weak from the water

19. *Comm.* Of market prices, the market Having a downward tendency, not firm. Hence of commodities with regard to their prices.

1856 in Tooke & Newmarch *Hist Prices* (1857) V 657 In January ('56) the market opened with much firmness at 75*s*. . , subsequently the tone became weaker 1882 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 2/7 Prices for wheat, however, were decidedly weaker. 1900 *Ibid* 17 Sept. 2/5 Hematite continues to be weak, as was the case at Tuesday's market. 1903 S S. PRATT *Work of Wall St* 100 If there are more offers than bids the market is weak and the price declines

20. *Phonetics* and *Prosody.* Of a sound: Pronounced with less force than the adjacent sound or sounds. Of accent, stress. Having relatively little force. Of a syllable, the ending of a verse. Unstressed or without metrical ictus. Of the caesura: Falling after a short syllable

Weak ending, the occurrence of an unstressed or proclitic monosyllable (a preposition or conjunction) in the normally stressed place at the end of an iambic line. Sometimes distinguished from *light ending* (e. g. a relative pronoun or auxiliary verb), on which the voice can dwell slightly

a 1637 B JONSON *Engl Gram* IV (1640) 43 Before *e* and *i*, it [C] hath a weake sound, and is seth like *s* 1662 HOWELL *New Engl Gram* 28 This letter *n* hath three degrees of sounds, full in the beginning, weak in the middle, and flat at the end of a word 1765 J ELPHINSTON *Princ Engl Lang.* II 329 Combinations of two syllables Iamb, a short and a long, or a weak and a strong 1774 [W MITFORD] *Pss Harmony Lang* 100 Besides these, feet often occur with the strong accent on both syllables, and frequently one foot, sometimes two in a verse, have the weaker accent only. 1824 T MARTIN *Philol Eng Gram.* 117 When two consonants fall together and will not combine, the weaker is sometimes silent 1838 E. GUEST *Engl Rhythms* I 86 The primary accent of the adjective ought always, when not emphatic, to be weaker than that of the substantive. 1852 *Proc Philol. Soc* V. 153 A foot catalectic on the weak syllable 1857 C BATHURST *Shaks Critic* 38 There are several instances of the weak endings. 1871 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 273 The effect of a weak *r* on the preceding short vowel 1874 B H KENNEDY *Publ Sch Lat. Gram* § 260 (ed. 2) 529 A weak trochaic cæsura, after the trochee or second syllable of the dactyl 1874 J. K. INGRAM in *Trans. New Shaks Soc* II. 447 The former may with convenience be called 'light endings', whilst to the latter may be appropriated the name (hitherto vaguely given to both groups jointly) of 'weak endings'. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Lngl. Metre* 103 Some have maintained that the basis of the metre is a double trochee with a weaker stress on the first syllable and stronger on the third.

21. *Philol.* In various applications, opposed to *strong* (see STRONG *a.* 22). **a.** Of Teut nouns and adjs.: Belonging to any of the declensions in which the stem in OTeut. ended in *-n*. **b.** Of Teut. verbs: Forming the preterite by the addition of a suffix **c.** In Greek grammar, sometimes applied to the sigmatic or 'first' aorist, in contradistinction to the 'second' or 'strong' aorist **d.** In Sanskrit grammar, the designation of the reduced stems of nouns, and of the cases in which the reduced stem occurs. **e.** In Hebrew and Syriac grammar applied to certain consonants (otherwise called 'feeble') and to verbs which have one or more of these in the root. **f** The designation of the ablaut-grade which results from absence of stress.

a. 1841 [see STRONG *a* 22 a] 1885 J. BYRNE *Struct Lang.* II. 194 There is also in all the Teutonic languages a weak declension, as Grimm has called it, which has arisen from the insertion of *n* or *an* between the stem and the element of case or number.

b 1841 LATHAM *Eng Lang.* VIII. 198 Weak Tenses The Præterite Tense of the Weak Verbs is formed by the addition of *d* or *t*. The Verbs of the Weak Conjugation fall into Three Classes 1845 *Proc Philol. Soc.* II. 50 In the weak perfects of the Teutonic languages, no such difficulty presents itself 1886 KINGTON OLIPHANT *New Engl* I 228 There is a curious confusion of the Strong and Weak verb in *metal moltynnyd*

c. 1875 E ABBOTT *Curtius' Elucid Student's Grk. Gram* 104 The sibilant common to both naturally leads from the future to the weak aorist 1876 PAPILLON *Man. Comp Philol* 196 The Weak or Compound Aorist (1 aor.).

d 1863 BENFEY *Sansk. Gram.* § 220. 176 There are some nouns which have a strong and a weak form. *Ibid.* § 238. 198 In the Veda the distinction between the strong and weak cases is less regularly observed than in the later Sanskrit.

e 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Hebr Gram.* 69 A weak verb is a verb which has one or more of its three stem letters a weak letter. The weak letters are the gutturals, the quiescents, and *nun*. 1904 J. A CRICHTON *Nöldeke's Syriac Gram* 42 Weak roots vary a good deal in their weak letters. *Ibid.* 106 A few verbs *primæ n* also take *e*, as well as a few weak verbs

f 1888 SWEET *Hist Engl. Sounds* § 249 The result was a variety of vowel-series, each with the three stages, strong, medium, and weak. 1891 A. L MAHRENHOLZ *O E. Phonol* § 645 Weak (= e Zero) Grades 1908 WRIGHT *O E. Gram.* § 472 In the athematic verbs the personal endings were added to the bare root, which had the strong grade form of ablaut in the singular, but the weak grade in the dual and plural.

22 Comb. **a.** In parasynthetic adjs., as *weak-backed*, *-brained*, *-chinned*, etc. See also WEAK-HANDED, *-HEADED*, *-HEARTED*, *-KNEED*, *-MINDED*, *-SIGHTED*.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXVIII 7 They are. *weake braned thorow stronge drynke. 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXXIV, It is a foolish fancy on the part of this weak brained man. *a* 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* I. I (1664) 75 The *weak-chin'd slave hir'd me once to say, I was with Child by him. 1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Disbach't* 94 This *weak-conscienc'd man 1645 WALLER *To Mistris Braughton* 8 So in those Nations which the Sun adore Some modest Persian, or some *weak-ey'd Moore, No higher dares advance his dazled sight. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* III, Save where the weak-eyed bat With short shrill shriek flits by on leathern wing. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II 127 And banish weak-eyed Mercy to the weak. 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* II. III. 119 Not able to produce more accusation Than your owne *weake hinge'd Fancy 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* III, You're not one of the *weak-legged ones. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. XII, My Lord Firebrace was but a feeble-minded and *weak-limbed young nobleman 1802 'AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER' *Sk. Paris* II. IX. 293 These *weak-nerved females, who would have fainted at the sight of a spider mangling a fly 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parlour Orator*, *Weak-pated dolts they are. 1796 W H MARSHALL *W Eng* II 209 A *weak-soiled arable District. 1508 FISHER *Wks* (1876) 253 Those the whiche be bashefull and *weyke spyryted. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 229 A *weak-walled heart is much more easily influenced by digitalis than a healthy one. 1885 *Graphic* 21 Feb. 174/2

*Weak-willed folk 1909 G. M. TREVELYAN *Garibaldi & Thousand* iv. 73 The doubtful and weak-willed guide of Europe's destiny 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen. IV*, cxxxiv, Soe cutting through a Swarme Of Gnatts, an Eagle scouring after Prey, Beats downe the *weak wing'd vermin in her way. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* IV. i. 159 These men be *weaker witted than mere fools When they fall mad once

b as adv. with pa. pples., *weak-built, -made*; with pres. pples., *weak-growing, -shivering*.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 130 Yet lues to obtaine his will resolving. Though *weake built hopes perswade him to abstayning 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Ode, Life and Fame* i, Oh Fate Vain weak built Isthmus, which dost proudly rise Up betwixt two Eternities. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 705 In *weak growing sorts, apt to fruit, they should be encouraged with manure. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1260 Those proud Lords to blame, Make *weak-made women tenants to their shame. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1260 Nor, when cold Winter keens the brightening flood, Would I *weak-shivering linger on the bank.

c. † **weak-back**, †-**wit**, one who is weak in the back, in mind, †**weak-hearted**, = WEAK-HEARTED.

a 1425 tr. *Ardern's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 8 All purges ar hard to a wak hert man, for pat trow euermore ytuelle to be vyze to pam. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* I. ix. (1674) 11 [Greek] proves hard of digestion to the squeasie stomacks of modern weak-wits. 1659 CLEVELAND *Vt. Unvers* xviii, By thee 'tis likely shee'l have none. Whilst thou for weak back go.

† **B.** *sb.* = FEEBLE *sb.* 4, FOIBLE 2. In quot. 1683 *fig. Obs.*

1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 87 And so [we] lose a considerable advantage over our Adversary by not reflecting where the weak of his discourse lies; we think only on't when the stroke is past. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 28 Thrust with the Fort of your Sword upon the weak of his.

† **Weak**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **woke, weyk, woik, wayk**, *Sc.* **waik**, (6 **vaik**), 6 **week**, 6–9 **weak**. [f. WEAK *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make weak or weaker, to weaken or enfeeble. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1717 A strengthe, weyked to stonde upright [Fr. *force enferme*], And sickenesse, ful of might. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 444 He..is to lowe bowt, and sore weykid and feblyd. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) III. iii. (1506) 156 In wey kynge them and dysencouragynge, he it by theyre euyll example or otherwyse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 50 Nor 3it the slaw nor febill onwieldy age May waik our spreit, nor ay nys our curage. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Brief Decl. Sacram.* (*c* 1550) B v b, All that comme to the sacrament with the medytacyon to wenk the flesh and strenght the spyrite agaynst her. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 14 Ane fowsum appetyte, That strenth of persoun waikis. *a* 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 50 It weaks the Braine; it spoiles the memory. 1642–7 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxx, Which will empair the flesh and weak the knee. 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 190 Time hasna dimmed my goshawk ee, Nor weak'd my hand.

absol. 1568 SKEYNE *Pest* (Bannatyne Club) 25 Fasting mundifeis..bot vaikis thair with.

b. To soak in water, to macerate. Cf. WOKE *v.* [? After Du. *weeken*, LG. *wēken*.]

1559 MORWYNG *Avnonymus* 10 This herbe .If it be dried and weikte or stiept in wyne a few dayes, then destilled in Balneo Mariæ. *Ibid.* 72 Newe herbes nede the lesse time, when they are stiept or weckt in wine or other liquor.

2. *intr.* To become weaker or less severe, be mitigated.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1144 (Campsall MS.) Somwhat to wayken [*Harl. MS.* woken] gan pe peyne.

Hence † **Weaking** *vbl. sb.*

1559 MORWYNG *Avnonymus* 67 Maceration, yᵗ is steping or weking, or els infusion, a watring & moistening. 1581 W. S. *Exam. Compl.* I. 6 Albeit we labour not much with our bodies .yet yee know we labour with our minds; more to yᵉ weaking of yᵉ same, then by any other bodily exercise we should do. *Ibid.* II. 18 b, It may come to yᵉ great desolation and weaking of the strenght of this realme.

Weak, obs. form of WICK.

Weake, obs. form of WEEK.

Weaken (wī·k'n), *v.* Also 6 **wayken, weyken**, *Sc.* **waken**. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 4 **waykned**, 6–8 **weakned**, 7 *Sc.* **waikned**. [f. WEAK *a.* + -EN⁵.

In the following early instance the word may be a direct adoption from Scand.; cf. Norw. dial. *veikna*, MSw. and Sw *vekna*, to become weak

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1422 So faste þay wesed to him wyne, hit breyded vppe in to his brayn & blemyst his mynde, & al waykned his wyt, & wel nege he foles.]

I. *trans.* To make weak or weaker.

†1. To soften. a. To steep (salt meat) in water, so as to remove the salt (cf. WOKE *v.*). b. To dissolve in acid. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 770/1, I wayken salte meates, I lay them in water. *Je attrempe en leaue.* 1540 – *Acolastus* II. i H iv b, Clodius Isopus his sonne dyd at a banket eate a perle, weakened in stronge vynegyer.

2. To lessen the physical strength or vigour of (an animal or plant, its parts or organs); to lessen the functional vigour of (an organ or an organic power).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 At the laste battayle the very strengthe of his chiefe souldiours was weakened. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 149 b, Swyne. Afore they goe to pasture, they must be medicined, least the grasse skarre [*sic*] them to much, by which they wylbe greatly weakened. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) G 1 b, Who gazeth at the Sunne, weakeneth his sight. 1643 BAKER *Chron., Hen. II* (1653) 87 So strong a Corrosive is grief of mind, when it meetes with a body weakened before with sickenesse. 1764 *Museum Rust.* IV. 30 Such running to seed will weaken the plants much more than several cuttings. 1820 CRABBE *Borough* xxii. 332 Through the water came A hollow groan, that weaken'd all my frame. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccles. Hist.* III. (1845) 282 The venerable Apostle was so weakened by age, that his disciples were obliged to carry him to the religious meetings. 1845 BUDD *Dk. Lmer* 130 Such measures .. weaken the patient, at a time when his assimilating [illegible] 1864 TENNYSON [illegible] sickness, gradually Weakening the man, till he could do no more, But kept the house, his chair, and last his bed.

b. In Bible phrase, *To weaken the hands of*: *fig.* to reduce the effectiveness of (a person or body of persons), to hinder, discourage. Cf. STRENGTHEN *v.* 2 b.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Jer.* XXXVIII. 4, *Neh.* VI. 9. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 135 The people of the land weakened the hands of the people of Judah.

3. To enfeeble or decrease the vigour of (the mind, etc.).

1536 *Primer Eng. & Lat., Dirige* (Rouen) 133 My spyryte god wotte is wekenyd wonders sore. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 88 Unless Age has weakned his Understanding. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. 217 When peoples minds are weakened by a sense of their own infirmities. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii, His consciousness came back, but the mind was weakened and its functions were impaired.

4. To lessen (authority, influence, power, credit), † to lower the value of (something), † to impoverish (an estate).

1530 PALSGR. 770/1 Their power is waykened *leur pouuoyr est affoybly* or *infermé*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 155 There can no greater plage muncle a common wealth, than what time thauthoritie of lawes is weakened and dissolued. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv, A Steed..a black one, owing Not a hayr worth of white, which some will say Weakens his price. 1618–20 *Essex Archd. Bk. Depositions* (MS.) 21 b, He..nowe found his estate much weakned and impaired sithence the makinge of the said will. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 6 Her Father Venon .. had much weakned his estate in drawing his deare friend out of prison. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1002 Weakning the Scepter of old Night. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* VIII. 251 Because the loss of every small Outwork does not only weaken the Number, but sink the Courage of the Garrison within. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 7 Such a Prostitution of his Presence, he thinks, weakens his Authority. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 72 While the witnesses were weakening their own credit. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. 215 Which must weaken the influences of their good works. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. I. 467 That the power, and consequently the security of the monarchy, may not be weakened by division, it must descend entire to one of the children. 1847 G. HARRIS *Ld. Chanc. Hardwicke* I. iii. 245 The witness may also be made to weaken his own credit, by the account which he admits of himself, or of his character. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* III, The slight difference of age between herself and those she taught somewhat weakened her authority.

5. To reduce the strength of (a body of men) in numbers or fighting power; to render (a position) less secure.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 129 b, What tyme the one parte was thus weakened, the Anabaptistes doe chouse newe senatours, all of their owne faction. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 298 Considering howin numberwe were diminished, and in strength greatly weakned, both by reason of our sicknesse and also of the number that were dead. 1627 MORYSON *Hist.* II. 111 Imagining that Tyrone .would not have any minde to..hinder his retreate when he should have weakened his forces by that Plantation [of a garrison]. 1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* I. 5 Such Licentious Discourse tends .to weaken the Defences of Virtue. 1760 *Cautions & Advices to Officers of Army* 171 If you should be sent on a Party, observe this Precaution yourself; but let them not be *too* strong, lest you weaken your main Body. 1860 LÖWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 114 This move, however, weakens the K. B's P, which immediately becomes the focus of Black's attack. 1875 *Chess-player's Mag.* 846 Black would gain a move, but weaken his position.

6. To render weaker in resources, authority, political or military power, or the like.

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* XIV. 12 O Lucifer..Howe hast thou gotten a fall euen to the grounde, which didst weaken the nations? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXXVI. § 6 As long as their amities with God continued, .nothing could weaken them but Apostasie. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XVII. (1904) 116 So now do Cities and Kingdomes endeavour as much as they can, to subdue, or weaken their neighbours. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* I. 17 Both Philip and his Son ..found themselves a Match for France, then much weakned, as well by the late wars of England, as the Factions of their Princes. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. iii, Let us not weaken still the weaker side, By our divisions. 1727 DE FOE *Engl. Tradesm.* (1732) I. vi. 67 As they [*sc.* those adventures] very rarely add to his credit, so if they lessen the man's stock, they weaken him in the main, and he must at last faint under it. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. vi 137 They took every means to weaken and annoy the very men whom they had invited. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* VIII. (1875) 129 He [Otto] is commonly said to have wished to weaken the aristocracy by raising up rivals to them in the hierarchy. 1887 *Field* 3 Dec. 862/1 The Old Harrovians were now greatly weakened by the enforced retirement of Rendall. 1915 J. W. HEADLAM *Hist. Twelve Days* iii 83 Serbia would certainly have been humbled and weakened.

7. To render less efficacious.

1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 301 Perseverance preserves and advances that grace which relapses weaken and loose. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 ₱ 16 An ordinary Poet would indeed have spun out so many Circumstances to a great Length, and by that means have weakned, instead of illustrated, the principal Fable. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii, I..swore upon another fragment of the true cross which I got from the Grand Seignior, weakened in virtue, doubtless, by sojourning with infidels. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, Let not my strong prayer Be weaken'd in thy sight.

b. To lessen or destroy the strength of (an argument, a case, etc.); to render (a probability) less likely.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 195 And sets Thersites A slaue, .To match vs in comparisons with dirt, To weaken and discredit our exposure. 1644 J. MAXWELL *Sacro sancta Reg. Maj.* 46 This weakeneth no wayes our argument. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 166 This concession no more weakens the probability of the hydraulic cause, which I apply to it, than that of the principle of the attraction of the heavenly bodies, which [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 527 They well knew that an inquiry could not strengthen their case, and might weaken it. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Engl. Metre* 76 This would very much weaken, if not entirely destroy, the evidence in favour of such feet.

c. To render (faith, resolve, conviction) weaker.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* xii, Don't let my being an unbelieving Thomas weaken your faith.

8. To render (a material thing) less strong or more liable to fracture.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ix (1842) 242 A hole, will appear before the filter is finished; or if not, it will be so weakened as to be unable to bear a quantity of fluid without breaking. 1857 DE MORGAN *Archit. Pract.* 52 Closers must never be allowed except in the quoins; where they necessarily must occur, in order not to weaken the work by cutting those bricks which show on both faces. 1910 J. HARTNESS in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 387/1 The timbers are held together with a spike. In this way they are not weakened. 1914 M. BARRETT *Footpr. Anc. Scot. Ch.* i. 36 This weakened the central tower, which fell with a crash in 1688.

9. To reduce the intensity of (a colour, sound, fire).

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 378 Then weaken the fire, and draw off a strong cinnamon water. 1733 *School of Miniature* 31 In working them on with Green, it constantly weakens the Red which had first been laid on. 1791 W. HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. 113 This weakens the colour of the madder. 1805 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* (8vo) XI. 129 Both sounds grew weaker in proportion as I retired from the striking point; but that transmitted by the stone was weakened much more rapidly than that transmitted through the air. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 541 The oxygen ..acts upon the colouring particles; it combines with them, and weakens their colour. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* IX. 220 The atmosphere might merely have weakened the various kinds of sunlight.

b. *Phonetics.* To reduce in force of utterance.

1863 BARNES *Sounds. Gram.* § 187. 153 Many verbs .are weakened .by rejecting final or penultimate vowels. 1869 J. PEILE *Gk. & Lat. Etymol.* 124 As for example when a in Greek is weakened to e. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* IV. 1282 In the first case the vowel is strengthened, in the latter weakened. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 273 (1902) 95 There is a distinct tendency to weaken the stress of the last syllable of a syllable-group. 1888 – *Hist. Engl. Sounds* 186 In *drawen* the *w* was probably soon weakened into an *u*. 1908 – *Sounds of English* 51 The falling diphthongs weaken their second elements, so that they are no longer full *i, u*.

10. *Card-games.* To lessen the strength of (one's hand, etc.).

1742 HOYLE *Whist* (1746) 25 Whereas if you had trumped one of your Adversaries best Cards, you had so weakened your Hand, as probably not to make more than five Tricks without your Partner's Help. 1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1864) 47 You weaken a suit by discarding from it, and lessen the number of long cards you might otherwise establish.

11. To render (market prices, a market) less firm.

1875 *Economist* 2 Jan. 20 Stocks being quite small, the increased receipts do not have much effect as yet in weakening prices. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/2 Advices from Manchester have tended to weaken the cotton market.

II. *intr.* 12. To grow or become weak or weaker.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O j, It shuld be daunger of to muche resolue you and that the strength shuld weyken. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 81 b, By transporting the principall forces, and riches, from Rome to Byzantium, dividing of the Empire into the East and West; they weakned much. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 248 His Nation weakens. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 32 The Emperor with new forces gave a new assault, Knowing the City could not be relieved, And then their strength would weaken by default. 1733 *School of Miniature* 34 With the same Mixture form all the Shades, adding White as they weaken. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* etc. II. 202 While o'er the meadow's little fluttering rill The twittering sunbeam weakens cool and dim. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* vi, Wherever an outline weakens and wanes. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 151 The body weakens, but the soul is strong. 1884 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 123/2 These hydraulic elevators weaken sometimes, and can't go any further. 1886 HARDY *Mayor Casterb.* I. xviii 214 Mrs. Henchard was weakening visibly [in health]. 1920 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Sept. 621/4 The plot weakens a little towards the end.

b. (orig. U.S.) To take a less firm attitude, to recede from a standpoint, to give way.

1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xxvii, Don't you ever weaken Huck, and I won't. 1882 BRET HARTE *Flip* II, 'Go 'long Dad, you're talking silly!' The old man weakened. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 7/3 A man whom he took for an accomplice weakened when the first child was to be taken and exposed the scheme. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 2/2 The Church will indeed suffer an immense loss of moral prestige if she now weakens on this subject.

Hence **Wea·kened** *ppl. a.*

1548 *Elyot's Dict., Attenuatus*, ..appayred, weakened, diminished. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* (1) iv b, The fountayne Granus giueth strength vnto the weakened lome. 1594 *Sellenus* 157 My sonnes .May take occasion of my weakned age, And raise in rebell armes against my state. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., Isa.* lx. 22 (1726) I. 130 When a Warlike and Savage Race of Men, set upon a dissolute, divided, and weakned Enemy. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xxix, An aching head, a weakened stomach, and

a general nervous faintness 1869 J Peile *Grk & Lat Etymol.* 159 The French *u* is a similar example of weakened articulation. 1870 Jevons *Elem Logic* xvi 140 They are said to have a weakened conclusion because the conclusion is particular. 1874 A. J Ellis *E E Pronunc* iv 1284 In point of fact this (*ə*) is a 'weakened' (u) reduced to (*o*) 1893 Liddon *Life Pusey* I. xiii 305 The proposed change, in Pusey's eyes, involves at least a weakened recognition of that duty [of propagating religious truth]

Weakener (wī·k'nəɹ) Also 6–8 **weakner.** [f. Weaken *v.* + -er 1.] One who or something which weakens.

1589 L. Andrewes *Serm., Lent* i (1629) 268 If this Ego, be not Saul, but David David, which giveth strength vnto the Pillers, and not Saul, an empairer or weakner of them 1694 [S Bethel] *Prownd God* (ed 2) 94 There being no such Traitors to the Strength of a Land, Underminers and Weakners thereof, as are unreformed Provocations. *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1727) VI. xi 397 Fastings and Mortifications .which rightly managed, are great weakners of Sin. 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* (1907) I iii. 35 Averrhoes' catalogue of Anti Mnemonics, or weakeners of the memory. 1870 Emerson *Soc & Sol* viii (1883) 161 The crowds and centuries of books are only .echoes and weakeners of these few great voices of Time.

Weakening (wī·k'niŋ), *vbl sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Weaken in various senses; an instance of this.

1548 *Elyot's Dict., Debilitatio*, a weakenyng, or makyng fayntе. *c* 1550 W. S. *Disc Comm. Weal Eng.* (1893) 21 Yet youe knowe we labour with oure myndes, more to the weaknynge of the same then by ame other bodyly exercise we can doe *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 135 To the great weakening euen at this day of Christes Church in England. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I xii. 59 All which causes of the weakening of mens faith, do manifestly appear in the Examples following. 1674 R Godfrey *Inq & Ab. Physick* 72 What with the weakennings of this fit, twice bleeding an Issue, often vomitting, and oftner purging; I was every year as duly as autumn came, laid up with a continual Fever. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 100 The diminishing and weakening of our crew by deaths and sickness 1869 J Peile *Grk & Lat. Etymol* 124 Here we have cases of pure weakening—the substitution of a weaker for a stronger sound 1874 A J Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. 1270 Weakening consists, according to Grimm, in 'an unaccountable diminishing of vowel content'. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv in Phys Sci* iv. 86 The efficiency of the engine is directly proportional to the weakening of the current 1886 Jago *Chem. Wheat* etc 315 The rate at which weakening goes on during panification 1902 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 2 Feb 263/1 The opening can be enlarged and then resutured without causing any weakening in the lower part of the abdominal wall.

2 Something that weakens; a cause or source of weakness Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1545 Visct. Lisle in Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 130 Which wilbe a great weakening to the navye, yf any thing in the meane tyme shall happen. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 18 If Doores and Windowes, were as wide as they are high; it must through necessity be a weakening to a Building. 1703 R. Neve *City & C. Purchaser* 7 All Openings are Weaknings. 1744 M. Bishop *Life* 208 This was a great weakening to us, for we were environed round on all sides by our Enemies, [etc.].

Weakening (wī·k'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That weakens, in various senses of the vb.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. ix (1912) I 397 You see we both doo feele The weakning worke of Times for ever-whirling wheele. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett of State* 240 To our great grief we have beheld the Protestant Princes, more and more at weakning variance among themselves. 1746 Francis tr *Horace, Art of Poetry* 558 The weakening Joys of Wine and Love. 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sensib* xlvi, Marianne's illness, though weakening in its kind, had not been long enough to make her recovery slow. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst Clin Med* xx 230 All weakening measures were therefore contra-indicated. 1866 Max Müller *Shr. Gram.* 290 Changed..before weakening terminations beginning with consonants. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 595 A diagnosis easily explained by the weakening influence of influenza.

Weakfish (wī·kfiʃ). *U.S.* [ad. obs Du. *weekvisch, -vis*, f. *week* soft + *visch* fish. Cf. G. *weichfisch*, a gadoid fish.] A marine sciænoid food-fish of the genus *Cynoscion*, esp *C. regalis*, the squeteague or sea-trout of the Atlantic Other varieties are the spotted weakfish, *C. nebulosus*, and the white or bastard weakfish, *C nothus*

The Dutch name (in the form *weekvis*) occurs in a poem in praise of 'New Netherland' by Jacob Steendam (1661), cited in Goode *American Fishes* (1888) 110

c 1838 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXIV. 365/2 This species . is known to the Anglo-Americans by the name of *Weak fish*, because considered by some as a debilitating food, and by others from it pulling but slightly on the line with which it is caught. 1844 *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* XLVII 61 Otolithus regalis, Cuv, Weak Fish, Yellow-fin 1873 T. Gill *Catal. Fishes E Coast N. Amer.* 26 Cynoscion regalis .Squeteague or squit. weak-fish (New York)

Hence **Weak·fishing**, fishing for weakfish.

1888 Goode *Amer Fishes* 125 Much the same rig as is used in weakfishing.

Wea·k-ha·nded, *a.*

1 Having weak hands; *fig.* not capable of effective exertion.

1539 Bible (Great) 2 *Sam.* xvii 2 And I wyll come vpon hym, whyle he is weiye and weake handed 1868 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. iv 27 Crimes were committed which he had no power to restrain, and, weak handed and bewildered, he seems to have acted in great matters [etc].

2 = Short-handed *a.*[2] 2.

1817 J. Bradbury *Trav.* 292 This mode is called girdling, and is only resorted to by those who, to use their own phrase, are weak handed. 1836 Marryat *Pirate* xvi, We certainly may defend the schooner from the shore as well as on board, but we are weak-handed

Wea·k-hea·rded, *a.*

1 Lacking strength of mind or purpose

1654 [see Sisternity] 1705 De For *Consolidator* Wks. 1840 IX. 387 A weak headed prince, who neither had a right to give his crown, nor a brain to know what he was doing 1889 Labouchere in *Daily News* 20 Feb 3/2 A more weak-kneed, weak headed lot of men could not be conceived 1908 Jacobs *Salthaven* xiii, That weak-headed Cecilia Willett believes him.

2. Easily overcome by strong liquor.

Hence **Wea·k-hea·rdedness.**

1894 Ld Dufferin in *Lady Dufferin's Poems & Verses* 15 *footnote*, In contrast to Sheridan's weak-headedness, I may cite the instance of my paternal grandfather. He would occasionally begin a convivial evening with what he called a 'clearer', *i.e.*, a bottle of port [etc.]

Wea·k-hea·rted, *a.* a. Lacking fortitude, faint-hearted. b Tender-hearted, soft-hearted

a 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Letany* 123 To comfort and helpe the weake hearted 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III ii. 390 My Weake-hearted Enemies

b. 1841 *Lost Brooch* II. xvi 114 Those soft weak-hearted persons, who think that religion consists in nothing but what they call kindness and forgiveness.

Weakish (wī·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Weak *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat weak.

1594 Lady Bacon *Let.* in *Lambeth MSS.* 650, fol. 223, I wold fayn have gon to London for phisick next weeke, but I perceiue I cannot being weakish to Ryd so farr 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 386 If the pulse be felt, it will be found to be quick and weakish. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* iv iv, An innocent young waiter .with weakish legs. 1890 Asp, Benson in A. C. Benson *Life* (1899) II 305 Spoke at Oxford House to about 400 men. They were attentive—and afterwards they asked weakish questions

Hence **Wea·kishness.** *rare*—0.

1864 Webster

Wea·k-knee·d, *a.* Having weak knees; chiefly *fig* wanting in resolution or determination.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov, The Prefects of the Republic know how to keep down the malcontents and to enliven the weak-kneed 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 208 Kitty Ellison and her weak kneed lover, we find, are still objects of current allusion. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* xiv. (1900) 235 Suicide..would be .a weak-kneed confession of fear

Hence **Wea·k-knee·dness.**

1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 The peculiar awkward running gait of women ,is due to a weak-kneedness characteristic of the sex 1887 *Sat Rev.* 10 Sept 340 The weak-kneedness of the Irish landlords has had much to do with the triumph of anarchy.

Wea·kliness. [-ness.] Weakly quality.

1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* iii. 28 Does na everybody ken I'm a seven-months bairn, the which is the cause of my weakliness. 1865 Kingsley *Herew* Prel. I The weakliest and the silliest..transmit to their offspring their own weakliness or silliness 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* IV. 258 This has been attributed to the weakliness of hospital infants.

Weakling (wī·kliŋ). Also 6 **weak(e)lyng, weakling,** *Sc.* **waykling,** 6–7 **weakeling.** [f. Weak *a.* + -ling 1. Cf. G. *weichling* effeminate man.]

†**1.** An effeminate or unmanly person. *Obs.*

1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* vi 9 Nether fornicators, nether whormongers, nether weaklinges [μαλακοί; Luther, *weichlinge*] 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiii. xxviii. 840 Men were much deceived to thinke, that so horrible and straunge a murder was committed by such weaklings and persons as they were [*qui tam atrocem caedem putarent ad illos semiviros crederent*]

2. A person or animal that lacks physical strength, or is weak in health or constitution.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist* 358 Will you lay a heauie and weightie burthen, vppon the shoulders of a young beginner, of a weakling, of an infant, which is able to make Demosthenes sincke vnder it, and falter to the grounde? 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Hannibal* (1595) 1143 There it was that Annibals souldiers, became then of valiant men, rancke cowardes of strong menne weakelings. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 584 Thy selfe art mightie, .My selfe a weakling, do not then insnare me. 1609 Holland *Amm Marcell.* 133 Hewen in pieces they were pell-mell one with another, armed souldiors and unarmed weaklings, and no regard of sex was made 1641 Milton *Animadv* 31 Like a carved Gyant terribly menacing to children, and weaklings 1684 J S. *Profit & Pleasure united* 2 It will cause her [the Cow] to produce weaklings, or unhealthy Calves. 1697 J Puckle *New Dial* 33 Of pituful Weaklings at Land, they come to be hardy, stout, and healthfull Persons. 1822 Lamb *Elia, Roast Pig*, The strong man may batten on him [the pig], and the weakling refuseth not his mild juices 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* iv, Shakspeare was lame; Alfred, a rickety weakling 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl of Fleet* II. viii, I say nothing for that poor weakling, that hot-house plant, [etc]. 1889 *Spectator* 27 Apr 571/2 The caravans must have dropped many dead weaklings, men and beasts alike, in every hundred miles

fig 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* I. 14 So poor a weakling, and so mishapen a monster it [*sc.* a book] is, that. none will doubt it for his.

3. One who is weak in character or intellect.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III 1121/2 Those honest men that had beene of Throckmortons quest, submitted themselues, and said they had offended like weakelings 1626 Hayward *Sanct. Treub Soul* I. xiv (1620) 290 What then shall I doe, wretched weakeling? Shall I speake? or shall I be silent? I must not bee silent, and I cannot speake *a* 1656 Hales *Serm* Golden Rem. I (1673) 47 Weaklings are able to begin a quarrel, but the prosecution and finishing is a work for stronger men. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxvi VIII 448 If they were men they would be in no want of allies, nor, if weaklings, of masters. 1884 Browning *Pershitah's Fancies* i 28 Should he play The helpless weakling, or the helpful strength That captures prey and saves the perishing? 1896 W Watson *Purple East* 36 Only the writing's sneer, the worldling's smile, The weakling's tremors, fail him not who fain Would rouse to noble deed

b. One who is a tiro or unskilled in (a subject).

1575 Ht. Wks. *Bk of Fp De A ij*, I hope .that I vnsitted with [illegible] of these B[illegible] be supported then suppressed

4. One who is weak in the faith or in spiritual attainments

Common in 16–17th centuries

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par Mark* I. 9–11 A minister muste . eschew all thinges wherwith the weaklinges may be offended. 1577 Hanmer *Eccl. Schol Eccl Hist.* III. vii 304 Eusebius confirmed like a cunning Physicion such as were weakelings in the faith 1657 Owen *Commun. with God* II. iii. Digress. ii 123 We that can doe nothing in our selves, we are such weaklings, can doe all things in Jesus Christ, as Giants. 1865 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* vii. 201 Many a weakling has thought himself strong.

5. *appositive* or as *adj.* Weak, feeble.

1557 Grimald in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 102 Hee shall, for man, a weakling woman prooue. 1822 Lamb *Elia, Mackery End*, In the days of weakling infancy I was her tender charge. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. v, But now to wash Christ's feet were dangerous honour For weakling grace. 1906 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 July 246/1 The author does not spare himself, and he does not spare the weakling reader.

Weakly (wī·kli), *a.* [f. Weak *a.* + -ly 1.]

1. Weak in constitution, not strong or robust, delicate.

1527 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II viii 203 Not to suppresse such a fellowe as this, is to put a sword in a madde mans hand, to kill vnwise and weakelie men 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Love* xcii, Little of stature, and in appearance weakelie. 1678 W Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 329 Anne Coke is brought to bed of a son, a very weakly one. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 248 Neither objected he against my weakly Looks, nor against my Feeble Mind. 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment* II. iv. (1811) 171 Hermia is far from being of a weakly constitution. 1832 Hy. Martineau *Manch. Strike* ix. 103 The more weakly of the labourers lie down and die. 1843 R J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med* xii 133 From the weakly habit of the patient, he thought it advisable to let her have some weak chicken broth and light negus. 1877 Conder *Basis of Faith* v. 225 The swiftest hare may be run down by the dogs, weakliер ones meanwhile lurking in safe covert. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 857 In weakly children the syrup of the phosphate of iron..is of advantage.

absol. 1621 T. Granger *Expos. Eccles* i. 3. 6 The sicke and weakly, thinketh the strong and healthfull happy. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *Mary Barton* viii, She, the weakly, was left behind, while the strong man was taken 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel. I In the civilised state, .the weakliest and the silliest..have their chance likewise.

b. of a plant, tree, etc.

1775 J. Tait *Land of Liberty* II. xxxv. 47 She cuts him off like some poor weakly flow'r. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 364 It would be ridiculous to lay the same quantity of wood into a weakly tree as into a tree in full vigour. 1887 *Field* 15 Oct 603/2 A weakly grower [*sc* a rose-tree].

2. Characterized by moral weakness.

1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xxiv, Of no avail are weakly condolences or mild assenting pity. 1900 *Month* Aug. 135 A sort of cruel kindness and weakly indulgence.

3. Of a laugh: Feeble, faint, half-hearted.

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. iii, 'Are they?' she says, with a weakly laugh.

Weakly (wī·kli), *adv.* [f. Weak *a.* + -ly 2.] In a weak manner.

1. With little energy, force, or strength; †with gentle action, softly (*obs*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvii. (1495) 429 A kite is weke in flyghte and in strengthe and is callyd Miluus as it were weekely flenge [L *molliter volans*]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 697 Wynnour waykly wepande hym kyssit. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 b, By more easy meanes commeth to perfeccyon, whiche they slowly & weykly or faintly desyre. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* III. ix 441 For the yong plant which can attract & draw but weakly, & at hand any substance fur it selfe, will hardly [etc] *a* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 33 It is very probable that the Motion of Gravitie worketh weakly, both farre from the Earth, and also within the Earth. 1642 Symonds *Serm lef Ho of Comm* B iij b, An arrow weakly shot, will fall short of the mark 1657 Baxter *Present Th* 12 Grace may act weakliер than it did before. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 11 Upon account of their distance from the Fire, they are but very weakly reflected 1876 Papillon *Man. Comp. Philol.* 69 Final *m* [in Latin]..must have been weakly pronounced.

b In a weak or enfeebled condition. Also *transf.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10151 Philmen..the gome hit, gert hym to stoupe, þat he wauerit þerwith, & weikly he sete. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xix. xii 794 Thenne the wounded knyghte sayr Vrre sette hym vp weykely. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc) 202 In his hand he hadde A cruked staffe; he wente full wekely. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* II. i 45 As one out of a deadly dreame affright, She weakely started, yet she nothing drad. 1606 Sir E Coke in *True & Perf. Relat.* 1 b, This paper of his Retractation, which hee had weakely and dyingly subscribed. 1844 Mrs Browning *Lost Bower* lxix, By this couch I weakly lie on, While I count my memories.

†**2.** Insecurely, unsubstantially. *Obs.*

1522 Bp. Foxe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser II II 8 Also my Lord, I have not soo skenderly buylded my selve, nor soo weykly estableshed my house in thies parties, that I can honestely or conveniently so sodenly depart hens. 1665 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 123 That supposition is but weakly founded, at least in my apprehension. 1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* I. Introd 12 The visits were..so transient, that it was scarcely possible to build upon a foundation, so weakly laid, any information that could even gratify idle curiosity.

b. With weakness of constitution.

1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 40 *Old Lady.* Haue you

limbs. To beare that load of Title? *Anne Bullen.* No in truth *Old Lady.* Then you are weakly made.

3. With slight defensive strength.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Our state eke and persons may not thus weakly be shielded 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iv. 74 'Tis sure they found some place, But weakly guarded, where the breach was made. 1593 — *Lucr.* 38 Honour and Beautie in the owners armes, Are weakliе fortrest from a world of harmes. 1680 COTTON *Gamester* (ed. 2) 52 When you find your adversaries King any way weakly guarded. 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Pescaro* 145 Some have wonder'd that the Turk never attacks this Treasury, since it is so weakly guarded. 1921 *Times Lit. Suppl.*, 3 Feb. 67/3 Haig was quite right to hold the southern end of his line more weakly than the rest.

4. With deficiency of numbers or amount; sparsely, meagrely. *? Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 7. 52 If a shoemaker should haue no shooes in his shoppe, but onely worke, as hee is bespoken, hee should bee weakely customed. *a*1649 WINTHROP *Hist. N. Eng.* (1853) II. 232 Here came a pinnace.. for procuring powder, but we were weakly provided ourselves. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 The capstan was so weakly manned, that it was near four hours before we hove the cable right up and down.

b. In a slight degree; to a small extent or amount.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 204 A battery so weakly electrified that its shock will not pass through a chain. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 617 The waters weakly mineralized. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 557 The odour, is, when dry, weakly magnetic. 1805 T. WEAVER *Werner's Ext. Charact. Fossils* 191 Solid fossils that stain..either strongly or weakly. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 450 This may be done..by bringing the body, if weakly electrified, into contact with the cap.

5. With weakness of mind or character; with lack of mental grasp or firmness of will.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 183, I will not adventure my discretion so weakly. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. iv § 1 The meaning is not that all mankind was made of the same uniform matter, as the authour of the Pre-Adamites weakly imagined. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 50 Who this high gift of strength committed to me, .Under the Seal of silence could not keep, But weakly to a woman must reveal it. 1705 S. CLARKE *Prov. Nat. Relig.* vi. Wks. 1738 II. 661 Plato, after having delivered very noble..Truths concerning the Nature and Attributes of the Supreme God, weakly advises Men to worship likewise Inferiour Gods. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 208 What may strike you as weakly fanciful in my desire. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vii, He was weakly credulous. 1892 LADY F. VERNEY *Verney Mem.* I. 267 She was not at all inclined to be weakly indulgent.

6. With little vigour of action, inefficiently.

1663 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Funeral Abp. Armagh* 2 The Condition of Man in this World is so limited, that the best things he does he does weakly. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 ¶ 4 We plead our pride with the effects of our influence thus weakly exerted. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xiii, Mr. Bayham, who interested himself strongly in the subject—though I need not say that, for he could do nothing weakly. 1905 I. D. D'ISRAELI *Life Literary Life* I. xv. 409 Mr. Lowe considered that he had been but weakly defended by some of his colleagues in the House of Commons.

7. With little force of argument; unconvincingly.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* III. i. § 7 Now I appeal to the reason of any Person..Whether either of these two Hypotheses, be not far more weakly proved, then the existence of a Deity is. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence in Fathers* Note F 73 He is blamed by others, as exposing the doctrine which he defends weakly. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* 119 He spoke weakly, and from the point, like a flighty girl.

Weak-minded, *a.*

1. Having a weak mind; lacking strength of purpose. Of actions, opinions, etc.: Indicating weakness of mind.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* V. viii, 'Oh fie,' cried he, 'to suffer *your* understanding to be lulled asleep, because the weak-minded Mr. Arnott's could not be kept awake!' 1842 ANON *Hatter* 102 Not will any one, who wilfully produces the weak-minded and uninstructed against this method, stand guiltless. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. xv. 227 It is my misfortune to be weak-minded. I can't say 'no' to people. 1878 J. GAIRDNER *Rich. III*, I. 7 The Duke of York fruitlessly endeavoured to bind a weak-minded king by pledges. 1890 H. JAMES *Tragic Muse* xxxv, If he should go abroad his mother might think he had some weak-minded view of joining John Dallow.

2. Mentally deficient; half-witted.

1883 *Man. Brit.* XV. 797/2 The care of the weak-minded and the insane. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 744 The asylum and the ordinary influence exerted to in the treatment of weak-minded children. 1899 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/4 This woman had two sisters weak-minded, who were in the lunatic asylum.

Hence **Weak-mindedness.**

1854 *Mar. Diary* 4 Feb., in *Lett* (1910) II. 367 It might well be that even good men thought that to be scrupulous about means was weak-mindedness. 1888 *Contn. Rev.* Oct. 443 Murder as an attack may result from..Insanity of primary weak-mindedness. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 440 How long ago this happened it is impossible to say, owing to the weak-mindedness of the African regarding time.

Weakness, *weˈknəs*. [f. WEAK *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being weak, in any sense of the adj.; deficiency of strength, power, or force.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 27054 Beten thre, Quar-wit þat we mai strenghed be Þe first for waikenes of sir Þat quarsum will mat were him fra. *Ibid.* 18313 [Of almes-giving] 'Weknes' sal þan lok for mede, For þan man agh all helpe in nede, Þe waikest and þe maist un-fers. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* 4026 Alle þe strenthe of Sampson þat was pereles, War noght tald bare but waiknes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3123 Syn weikenes *of women* may not wele stryve, Ne haue no myght tawardes men maintein to fend. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 520/2 Weykenesse, of hert, *vecordia, pusillanimitas.* 1525 *Grete Herbal* clxxiii (1529) L.j, Agaynst vomyte caused of weykenesse of the vertue retentyfe, take (etc.) 1538 STARKEY *England* 43 Wych thyng [ie retirement from the world] surely ys not amys downe of them wych perceyue theyr owne imbecyllyte and wekenes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. iii. 17 To my bitter straight, Weaknesse possesseth me, and I am faint. 1602 — *Ful. C.* IV. iii. 276, I thinke it is the weakenesse of mine eyes That shapes this monstrous Apparition. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 236 And so make the weaknesse of his voice seem to proceed..from distance of place. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Lady Portsmouth [is] going to Bourbon as soone as her weaknesse will permitt. 1686 TILLOTSON *Serm. at White-Hall* (1 Cor. iii. 18) 19, I shall shew the weakness of the principle upon which this argument relies. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 259 The weakness of the Sun in that Season. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. 33 They depend upon the indulgent weakness of their Parents tempers. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 69 The man who is conscious of the weakness of his cause is interested in concealing it. 1774 [W. MITFORD] *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 153 The expression of the 829 line is much heightened by the extreme weakness of the accent in the first foot [etc.] 1781 BURNS *Let. W. Burnes* 27 Dec., The weakness of my nerves. 1782 *Jrnl. Eng. Lady of Virginia* (1871) 22 Nancy was much better...Weakness is her only complaint. 1818 CRUISE, *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 162 Where a testator..was incapable of disposing of his lands from any weakness of mind. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Witches* Wks. 1908 I. 554 Credulity is the man's weakness, but the child's strength. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xxiii. III. 425 The independence of Navarre had hitherto been maintained less through its own strength than the weakness of its neighbours. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. xxiii. 301 He was startled by the growing weakness of the ice. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 The weakness of Henry III would not suffer him to commit himself heartily to a Ghibelline policy. 1869 TANNER *Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) 20 Dementia...This form of insanity is often seen in those who in early life exhibit weakness of will, or of moral self control. 1875 *Economist* 23 Jan. 95/2 The special causes of weakness affecting the markets have..been greatly influential here. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 128/2 Rule 15 is a rule meant to make a litigant expose the weakness of his case. 1920 *Conquest* Nov. 7/2 The mountains...are lines of weakness caused by the crumpling of the earth's crust.

2. In particularized uses. a. A weak point, a circumstance of disadvantage.

1597 BACON *Ess., Of Negotiating* (Arb.) 92 If you would worke any man, you must either know his nature, and fashions and so leade him,..or his weaknesses or disadvantages, and so awe him. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxi. (1649) II. 9 Here, it is a faire portion of that Angeliсall happinesse, if you be always ready to support, and supply one another in any such occasionall weaknesses. 1914 IAN HAY *Knt. on Wheels* xix, The brakes of the Britannia cars have always been their weakness. 1920 *Discovery* Apr. 114/2 Any weakness there was in our pre-war small house design was a tendency to fussiness.

b. An infirmity of character, a failing.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. v. xii. 148, I shall heartily thank you..if you tell me of my weaknesses. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 773 *Dalila*, First granting, as I do, it was a weakness In me, but incident to all our sex, Curiosity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 10 This very Thirst after Fame, is it self looked upon as a Weakness in the greatest Characters. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 29 Oct., Not to seem to perceive the little weaknesses, and the idle but innocent affectations of the company. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiv. (1782) I. 525 The laws of Constantine against rapes were dictated with very little indulgence for the most amiable weaknesses of human nature. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xlix, His heart was now open to Elinor, all its weaknesses, all its errors confessed. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 236 Many who could not help smiling at Burnet's weaknesses did justice to his abilities and virtues.

†c. A weakened condition of body; an attack of faintness. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 148 He..Fell into a Sadnesse,..then e into a Weaknesse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 136, I was all the day troubled with a weaknesse of bodie. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. § 2. 52 The Numbness, and paralytic Weaknesses, which frequently succeed after Opiates. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitl. Club) 203 And ever since, I am given to violent passions and weaknesses in my head.

3. An unreasonable or self-indulgent liking or inclination *for* (a person or thing).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 442 ¶ 1, I must own my Weakness for Glory is such, that if I consulted that only, I might [etc.]. 1746 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 4 Oct., I have no womanish weakness for your person. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. xi, He hath every great and generous quality, with perhaps a weakness for the sex which belongs to his family. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Love, Law & Theol.* x. 172, I think she would like to have Porter, but he doesn't seem to see that she has a weakness for him. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 330, I own to a weakness for a play that, without any flourish of pretence, does very distinctly amuse me. 1913 *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* Jan. 4 He had a weakness for getting on his feet several times in the course of one First-day morning.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something for which one has an unreasonable liking.

1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xxxix, Nor wine nor lust Were of his weaknesses. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, You have been exciting yourself too much—talking perhaps, for it is your weakness. 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* xx, It's the fashionable way; and fashion and whiskers have been my weaknesses, and I don't care who knows it.

Weak-sighted, *a.*

Having weak sight; also *fig.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Sinner's Conuers.* (1613) A 5 b, If our faith be so weake sighted that we cannot see Christ. 1606 MARSTON *Parasit.* III. F 1, Las we are now growne old, weake sighted, alas any one fooles vs. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. ii, My Maid is very thick of hearing, and exceeding weak sighted. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 The weak-sighted cannot sustain thy piercing look. *Ibid* 623 Nor are the views of God so narrow as to want those helps, which are necessary to weak-sighted mortals. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daughter* I. ii, Luckily it was getting dark, and Lovell, moreover, was somewhat weak sighted.

Hence **Weak-sightedness.**

1632 BROME *Northern Lass* II. iii, I hope you will pardon my weake sightednes. .Could not your worship make your selfe knowen sooner? 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Weak-sightedness, *Asthenopia.*

Weaky (wīˈki), *a. north dial.* [f. WEAK *a.* + -Y1. Cf. dial. *woky* moist, sappy, f. WOKE *a.*]

Moist, damp; juicy.

1641 [implied in WEAKINESS: see below]. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 80 *Weaky*, moist. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray*, *Weiky*, moist. 1788 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 364 *Weaky*, juicy; opposed to 'husk'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Weaky weather', rainy. 'Don't make the paste too weaky', don't make the dough with over much water.

Hence **Weakiness,** moisture *dial.*

1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 75 On the day time wee putte them into one close or other, and lette them eate snowe, and gette the weakinesse on the grownde. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Weekiness*, moisture

Weal (wēl), *sb.*1

Forms: 1–2 wela; 1 weola (3 weolla), 3–4 weole (2 wole), 1 weala (3 wale); 2–6 wele (3–4 wel, well), 5–6 weel(e (5 weell), 5 weyle; *Sc.* 5–6 weile (6 weille), 5–7 weill, weil (6 veill, veil), 6 weyll, 8 weel, 6–7 weale, 6– weal. [OE. *wela* (*weola, wealæ*) wk. masc. = OS. *welo*, OHG. *wolo*:—OTeut. **welon-*, f. root **wel-*: see WELL *adv.*

The 14th cent. northern form *wel* (*well*) is merely a variant spelling, and the length of the vowel is proved by rhymes; but from the 15th cent. in midland and southern texts a real confusion between *wele* and *wel* appears, owing to the currency of double forms of the adverb 'well'. In consequence of this the noun is sometimes written *wel, well*, or *welle*, and in this form is latterly identified in pronunciation with the adv. (For examples see WELL *sb.*3) On the other hand the adv. in the form *wele* or *weele* has influenced the meaning of the noun in sense 4 below, and probably contributed to its use in sense 3 (and in WEAL-PUBLIC) as an equivalent of L. *bonum* and F. *bien*.]

†1. Wealth, riches, possessions. *Obs.* (as distinct from 2).

Often *world-, world's, worldly weal.*

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xi. § 1 Ac for bearnleste ealne þone welan þe hi zegaderizað hi lætað framdum to brucanne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Se man ahte mycelne welan. *c* 1205 LAY. 7732 For eowre muchele wurðscipe weole ze scullen habben. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Ant te world bit mon zisceп worldes weole, & wunne, & wurðschipe. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 120 Wyþ-vte wysdome is weole wel vnwurþ. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 32 For what richesse, rink, vs might þou bireue, Whan no wordliche wele is wiþ us founde? *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* viii. 68 Bettir is litel wiþ-twys wonne..þan . Wiþouten desert take pore mennys wele. 1532 ELYOT *Governour* I. i, In our olde vulgare, profite is called weale. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* III. ii. 1037 (Collins) Behold with ruthfull eyes Thy parents robd of all their worldly weale By subtle meanes of vsurie and guile. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. i. 119 He paid the usual penalty of such indifference to worldly weal, by seeing himself eventually stripped of his lordly possessions.

†b. *pl. Obs.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xi. (1890) 294 Ond he sundorlif & munuclif wæs forcheorende allum þam weolum & arum þæs eordlecan ricces. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 Þæt synd þa de. of welum [Vulg. *divitiis*] & of lustum þyses lifes synd forþrysmode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ðu gederast mare and mare .and þine welan forrotiað beforan þine ehsan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4503 Man þat weltres in his welis And, thoru his welth, na frutes felis. 1543 RELORDE *Gr. Artes* B iij b, How many wales also Arithmetike is conducible for al priuat weales of Lordes and all possessioners. 1628 PRYNNE *Salomon's Recant.* 24 Dislike and Hatred of all his magnificent workes, weales, possessions and pleasures.

†c. Pomp, splendour, rich array. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 264/123 For no Monuk ne scholde gon out þar-of, þe worldes weole to seo. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 37 This duc..Whan he was come almoost vn to the toun In al his wele and in his mooste pride.

†d. Stores, supplies. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4786 Agaynes hem comen her naveye, Cogges, and dromoundes, many galoye,..That were chargyd with al weel, With armour and with other vytayle. *c* 1400 *Rauare* 824 He lette ordeyne shypus sele, And fylled hem fulle of wordes wele, Hys men mery wyth to make.

2. Welfare, well-being, happiness, prosperity.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 432 Siððan bið hi[m]se wela onwended & wyrð him wite zeæarwod. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Eala hu leas & hu unwrest is þysses middangeardes wela. *c* 1205 LAY. 10394 He heom wolden mucle wele & wurðscipe stæchen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Þeo ilke uondunges..wenden efterward to weole and to eche blisse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 809 Abram let loth in welðe and wale. 13.. *Guy Warw.* 822 Wele is him þat it winne may. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2243 For now is Palamon in alle wele. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 50 b, I am right ioyous of thy wele and worship. 1492 *Act 7 Hen. VII* c. 12 Preamble, Dedis of charite to be doon for him..for the wele of his soule. 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* vi. 15 Ye nowe are become Christes seruauntes, whose seruice is all weale and blisse. 1612 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 198, I take goodnesse in this sence, the affecting of the Weale of men, which is that the Græcians call *Philanthropia*. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 165 To read Masse or Dirigies for the weale of his soule after his decease. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxvii. And monks should sing, and bells should toll, All for the weal of Michael's soul. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 396 The *flux*..becomes a conditional of the corporeal weal. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 799, I doubted whether daughter's tenderness, Or easy nature, might not let itself Be moulded by your wishes for her weal.

b. freq. in contrast with *woe* († *wowe*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 466 Þæt þær ylda bearn moste

onceosan godes & yfcle-, gumena æghwile welan & wawan *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Ne on wele ne on wauȝhe. *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 142 For God may yeue, þenne he wule, god after vuele, weole after wowe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4054 His waa, his well, yee sal here bath *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2777 For wel ne for wo 1393 LANGL *P Pl* B XVIII 202-4. *c* 1400 *Pride of Life* 376 in *Non-Cycle Myst Plays* 100 Per is died & sorow & wo wytoutin wel. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I xii 51 How they ware that for wele nor woo they shold not leue other 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I VIII 43 But welcome now my Lord, in wele or woe 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 638 Thine and of all thy Sons The weal or woe in thee is plac't 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr* I XXIX, All human weal and woe learn thou to make thine own 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV. v, 'Come weal, come woe, by Bruce's side,' Replied the Chief, 'will Ronald bide' 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CXXIX 2 Dear friend, far off, my lost desire, So far, so near in woe and weal 1863 Miss BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XV, Impulsive and impetuous, she had always taken her own course, whether for weal or woe 1897 Q VICTORIA in *Daily News* 17 July 5/4 In weal and woe I have ever had the true sympathy of all my people.

†c *pl Obs.*

13 *E E Allit P* A 154 & euer me þo3t I schulde not wonde For wo, þer welez so wynne wore 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 260/2 Thou arte begynnynge myddell and ende of alle weles and goodes *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 24 He [God] hath gyuen me more of weles than y haue or can deserue 1544 *Late Exped. Scot* (1798) 13 To proue whether the Scottes had yet learned, by theyr importable losses lately chaunced to them, to tendyr theyr own weales, by true and reasonable vnytynge & adioynyng them selues to the Kynges Maiesties louyng liege people. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 156 Nor regardyng their awne weales and states, neyther the weales of their householdes, as their wives, children, or friendes.

†d. applied to a person, as a source of felicity, or an object of delight. *Obs.*

a 1225 *St Marher* 8 Þu art iweddedes weole ant widewene warant *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom* I. 183 Iheru mi weole, mi wunne *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXX. (*Theodora*) 363 Þu art my welth & wele. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 288 O thou my wele, o thou my wo *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XII. 290 He is our lord and our wele, and therfore I praye you, fayr bredren, that ye wyll obeye hym. 1490 — *Eneydos* VI 28 Sith that he hath taken awaye hym whiche was alle my wele

3. *contextually.* The welfare of a country or community; the general good. Often with defining word, as *common, general, public, universal* See also COMMON WEAL 1, PUBLIC *a* 2 a, WEAL-PUBLIC 3. Now *arch.*

†Phr. *The weal of peace* = OF *le bien de paix*

1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 122/1 Where afore this tyme for the wele of Peas, Tranquillite and gode Governance, bitwene the Baillifs and Comunalte of the Toun of Shroesbury, divers composicions were made bitwene hem 1483 *Eng Gilds* 335 To. the wele of the kyng our soueraygn lordez people. 1531 ELYOT *Governor* Proheme, Your graces moste beneuolent inclination towarde the vniuersall weale of your subiectes 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 146 It was agreed by the king for his more suretie, and for the weale of the lande. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb* VII § 342 As enemies to the weal of both kingdoms 1697 DE LA PRYME *Diary* 16 Sept (Surtees) 150 Who vallues the weal politic above the ecclesiastic. 1726-30 THOMSON *Winter* 35 For thy country's weal 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal* IV i, This needful violence is for thy safety, No less than for the general weal. 1826 *Pennsylv Hist Soc Mem* I. 132 He appears in them as a watchful guardian of the domestic weal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* II XXIII. III. 430 This enterprise, undertaken for the weal of the church. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* IX 122 Thou shouldst follow willingly Another's judgment when it best promotes The general weal.

b. Hence, a state, community, = COMMON WEAL 2. *? Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. VII. 92 Avys heiron amangis 30u for the best, And help to bring our feble weill to rest. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 304 For the universall Christen weale [L *pro republica Christiana*] 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, III 1 66 The speciall Watch-men of our English Weale. 1597 BP HALL *Sat* II. III 15 Wo to the weale where many lawiers bee. 1603 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* 102 We ought not to meruaile, if this weale haue florished now these 250 yeares in great reputation of armes and valor 1605 SHAKS *Mach* V II 27 Meet we the Med'cine of the sickly Weale 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* B 4 b, Tarquins abilitie will in the weale, Beget a weake vnable impotence 1727 GAY *Fables* I. XVII. 27 (Shepherd's Dog & Wolf) If mindful of the bleating weal, Thy bosom burn with real zeal. 1763 CHURCHILL *Epist Hogarth* 42 To enlarge the mind, Purge the sick weal, and humanize mankind.

†4. a. Goodness, virtuous behaviour *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 33 She wist wele that without grete nurture he might not knowe the weelis and honoures that he coude *Ibid* 36 In his company, wherin men may lerne bothe wele and honour *c* 1500 *Melusine* 11 Yf that ye think theron but wele & honour.

†b. Good or honourable report. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 133 For the grete weeles that euery man rehersed of you

Weal (wēl), *sb* 2 [A mod. variant of WALE *sb.*1, by confusion with WHEAL *sb.*1, a pustule: see WHEAL *sb.*2] The mark or ridge raised on the flesh by the blow of a rod, lash, etc.; = WALE *sb* 1 2, WHEAL *sb* 2

1821 CRARE *Vill Minstr.* etc. II 68 Who, soon as mounted, with his switching weals, Puts Dob's best swiftness in his heavy heels 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* IV, From shoulder to flank, sir, I am one mass of welts and weals. 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* VI. (1852) 111 He told us that his legs were marked by great weals, where the thong had wound round as if he had been flogged with a whip 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 58 His visage ribb'd From ear to ear with dogwhip-weals. 1900 CONAN DOYLE *Green Flag* etc. 185 Black and bitter were the thoughts of Frenchmen when they saw this weal of dishonour slashed across the fair face of their country.

†Weal, *v* 1 Var. WHEAL *v* 1 *Obs*

1664 in Pepys *Diary* 31 Dec (1879) III 96 [Charm against a thorn] Jesus Was pricked both with nail and thorn; It neither wealed, nor bolled, rankled, nor boned

Weal (wēl), *v.*2 [var of WALE *v* 2, by confusion with WHEAL *v* 1] *trans.* To mark (the flesh) with weals, = WALE *v.*2 1.

1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* I, I saw him afterwards, with his back all wealed with the lashes. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 100 The lash that weal'd poor Dobbin's hide 1825 SCOTT *Fatalism* XVIII, His bare arm, wealed with the blows of the discipline 1886 FENN *Master Clarine* XXX, Were you ever beaten—cut—and wealed with your own whip?

b *absol*

1908 *Times* 17 Jan 4/6 The school authorities allowed only four strokes, two on each hand, as a maximum punishment, and they must not weal 1922 *Blackw Mag* Mar. 355 The knotted rope's that weal and flay.

Hence **Wealed** *ppl. a*, **Wea'ling** *vbl. sb.*

1841 TUPPER *Twins* XVII. (1844) 131 His wealed body, full of pains and aches and bruises. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 20 Nov. 7/2 The governess and upper housemaid examined the child afterwards and found severe wealing of the back and stomach, besides bruises.

Weal, var. WEEL; obs. Sc f. WELL *a*, *adv.*

Wealaway, obs. form of WELLAWAY.

Weald (wēld). Forms: 1 weald, 3-4, 6 welde, 5 weeld, 5-6, 8 weld, 6-9 wild(e, wyld(e, 7 wile; 6 weylde, 6-7 weild(e, 7 wield, 6- weald. [OE *weald* 'forest' (the WS equivalent of Anglian *wald*: see WOLD), normally developing into southern ME. *wēld(e, weeld*; the modern spelling, which is due to Lambarde, is a re-adoption of the OE. form. The form *wild(e*, which occurs early in the 16th c., is probably parallel to Kentish and Sussex dial. *fild* for *field*, but in later use was apparently assimilated in pronunciation to the more intelligible WILD *sb.*, which had an appropriately descriptive meaning.

The OE *weald* is applied in the Chronicle (see below) to the forest of Andred, which included at least part of the present 'Weald'.]

1. The name of the tract of country, formerly wooded, including the portions of Sussex, Kent, and Surrey which lie between the North and South Downs.

(*a*) *O E Chron* an 893, Se [Limene] muþa is on eastewearðre Cent, æt þæs micelan wuda eastende þe we Andred hatað, seo en lið ut of þæm wealda, on þa en hi tuzon up hiora scipu oþ þone weald. [1018 *Charter of Cnut* (Ord. Surv. Facs. III No XXVIX) Quoddam siluulae nemus concedo famosa in silua Andredesweralde.] *c* 1290 *St Kenelm* 52 in *S. Eng. Leg* 346 Sethþe hadde þe kyng of westsex southsex also, þe welde and al þe bischopriche of Cicestre berto [1357 in *Cal. Pat Rolls*, 31 *Edw. III* m 17 (1909) X 578 Townsand places within La Welde, co Kent] 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* Pref. (Sommer) 4, I was born & lerned myn englissh in kente in the weeld where I doubte not is spoken as brode and rude englissh as in ony place of englond 1483 DR. NORFOLK in *Paston Lett* III 308 The Kentysshmen be up in the weld, and sey they wol come and robbe the cite 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c 6 The hundred of Cranebroke, in the wilde of your county of Kent. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 17 § 11 Townes parishes or places within the weldes of the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex 1558-9 *Act* 1 *Eliz* c. 15 § 2 The Weilde of Kent *Ibid.*, In the Weylde of the Countye of Surreye 1580 LILY *Euphues* (Arb) 268, I was borne in the wylde of Kent 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, II i 60. 1619 DALTON *Country Justice* XXVI (1630) 72 In the highways within the Wields of Sussex Surrey or Kent. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* v. 61 The Wilds of Kent 1662 *Act* 14 *Chas II*, c. 6 § 17 Any Owner Farmer or Lessee of any Iron worke within the Wildes of the Counties of Surrey Sussex or Kent. 1697 DE FOE *Ass Projects* 109 That unpassable County of Sussex, which especially in some parts in the Wild, as they very properly call it, hardly admits the Countrey People to Travel to Markets in Winter, [etc.] 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed 2) s.v *Newdigate, Surry*, The Wyld hereabouts is observed to bear excellent oats 1801 W HUNTINGTON *God Guardian of Poor* 66 Being a native of the Wild of Kent, which is none of the most polite parts of the world

(*b*) 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1576) 167 Nowe then we are come to the Weald of Kent, which (after the common opinion of men of our time) is contained within very straight and narrowe limits, notwithstanding that in times paste, it was reputed of suche exceeding bignesse, that it was thought to extende into Sussex, Surrey, and Hamshire. 1625 MARKHAM *Inrichment Weald Kent* 1 The Weald of Kent is the lowest part of that Shire, lying on the South side thereof, and adioyneth to the Weald of Sussex, towards the West 1787 *Phil Trans* LXXVII 190 The right hand stations occupy the heights which extend across the Wealds 1822 W D CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Outl. Geol* 144 The Weald This district may be generally described as stretching along the coast of the channel from Folkstone to Beachy Head, and thence extending westwards into the interior as far as the confines of Sussex and Hampshire. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 196 There is a great deal of valuable timber and coppice-wood in Surrey, particularly in the weald.. Turnpike roads good, but cross roads, particularly in the weald, very indifferent. 1863 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect Sci Subj* I. § 4 What has become of all that great bed of chalk which once covered all the weald of Kent? 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations, Sussex* 24 And through the gaps revealed Belt upon belt, the wooded, dim Blue goodness of the Weald.

2. A wooded district or an open country; a wold. Now only *poet.*

1544 BALE *Chron Oldcastell* 47 Manye fledde. into the welde of Scotlande, Walys, and Irelande 1603 S. DANIEL *To Lady Marg C'tess Cumberland* 8 What a faire seate hath he, from whence he may The boundlesse wastes, & wealds of man surnay 1851 MEREDITH *Sunrise* 18 Poet Wks (1912) 78 Glimmering fields, And wakening wealds 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* etc 83 Forest and upland frith, and the wide weald Hercyman, where the demon shadow stalks 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 127 But she to Almesbury Fled all night long by glimmering waste and weald

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, chiefly 'of or pertaining to the Weald' **Weald clay**, the upper stratum of the Wealden formation immediately above the 'Hastings sand'; also *pl* with reference to the various subdivisions of this stratum. **Weald saurian** = HYLÆOSAURUS

1822 W. D. CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Outl. Geol.* 145 A second valley occupied by the argillaceous beds which we have called the *Weald clay. 1878 *Chamb Encycl* X. 114 The Hastings beds contain more sandstone and less clay than those of the upper Weald Clays 1828 P. I. MARTIN *Geol. Mem. W Sussex* Advt. p. VI, The space thus comprised, has otherwise, in geological language, got the name of the *'Weald Denudation'. *Ibid.* 40 Weald Formation, or Wealden. 1869 J TYNDALL *Ancestral Stories* 164 The forest or *Weald Saurian (*Hylæosaurus*). 1828 P I MARTIN *Geol. Mem. W. Sussex* 54 Although any considerable segment of the circle of the *weald valley may be taken as a specimen of the whole.

Weald, obs form of WIELD.

Wealden(wēldən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. WEALD + -EN 4. The suffix is here employed arbitrarily in a sense remote from its ordinary use As the formation of the word was app suggested by the adjs. in *-en*, it may be presumed that the inventor regarded the adjectival use as primary, and the substantival use as elliptical for 'wealden formation', but Martin's own use of the term affords no evidence of this.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the geological formation known as the Wealden (see B). *Wealden lizard* = HYLÆOSAURUS.

1828 P. I MARTIN *Geol Mem W. Sussex* 42 This bed of wealden sand 1829 W BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) Ser. II. III. 425 On the discovery of Fossil Bones of the Iguanodon, in the Iron Sand of the Wealden Formation in the Isle of Wight 1833 MANTELL *Geol S.E Eng* 281 The Wealden strata may be separated into three principal divisions; namely, the Weald clay; the Hastings beds, including the strata of Tilgate Forest; and the Ashburnham or inferior limestones and shales *Ibid* 328 *note*, The Wealden Lizard, or Fossil Lizard of Tilgate Forest. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 65 *Wealden series*, a name given to a series of clays, sands, and limestones, from being well developed in the weald of Sussex, and which is remarkable for containing the remains of terrestrial, freshwater, and estuary animals. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys Geog* 125 It [Weald Clay] was left in its native state, and formed those broad forests which once covered the Wealden area.

2 Of or pertaining to the Weald.

1870 I OWER *Hist Sussex* I. 137 This ancient Wealden parish is about five miles in length, [etc.] 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* IV. II, And wealden wolves will batten on the rest. 1907 *Sat Rev* 14 Sept 327/1 An epitaph in a wealden churchyard.

B. *sb. Geol.* The name of a formation or series of estuarine and freshwater deposits of Lower Cretaceous age, extensively developed in the Weald.

1828 P I MARTIN *Geol. Mem. W. Sussex* 9 To avoid the inconvenience of the periphrasis of weald sands and clays, it is proposed, as any compound from weald must have a Saxon termination, to call the whole formation the *Wealden*. *Ibid.* 48 Fossils of the Wealden. The fossil shells most frequent in this district of the weald, (and they are common to the whole Wealden,) are of the genera Vivipara, [etc.]. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* 1 (ed 2) 39 From the Grauwacke of the Lammermuirs, to the Wealden of Moray. 1876 D PAGE *Adv. Text-bk Geol* xvii. 308 Regarding the Lias, Oolite and Wealden as portions of one great system.

Wealdend(e, wealdent: see WALDEND.

†Wea'lding. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. WEALD + -ING 3.] An inhabitant of the Weald.

1767 S PATERSON *Another Trav* I 297 Ye Essex hundreds, and ye Kentish wealdings, rejoice!

†Wea'ldish, *a. Obs.* Also 6 weldish(e. [f. WEALD + -ISH 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Weald.

[1327 *Kent Lines* in *Archæol Cant* (1882) XIV 241 Agnes, dau of Simon le Wealdissh'. 1328 *Ibid* 250 William, son of Robert de Weldysh'.]

1554 J PROCTOR *Hyat's Relell* (1555) 28 Sir Henrie Isleye, the two Knuettes and certayne other with v. C. weldishe menne were at Seuenocke 1625 MARKHAM *Inrichment Weald Kent* 6, I will open the nature and conditions of this wealdish ground, comparing it with the Soyle of the Shire at large. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) 56 A considerable part of this County is called the Wealde, that is, a Wood land ground, the Inhabitants whereof are called the Wealdish-men.

2. Having the character of uncultivated land.

1598 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Herts* 1 The disposition of this part of the countue to forrest and weldish grounden, fitte for the fostering of such kinde of wild beastes.

†Wea'ldy, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. WEALD + -Y 1] Of or pertaining to the Weald.

1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 169 But when they come to the Tenauntes inhabiting within the Wealdy countrey, then the stile and Intituling, is first, *Redditus de Walda*, Then [etc.].

Weale, obs. form of WALE *sb.*1, WEEL.

Weale away, obs. form of WELLAWAY.

†Wea'lful, *a. Obs.* Forms. 3 weole-, 3-5 wele-, 4-5 welful, 4 wellful, *Sc.* welfull, 5 welfull, 6 weelful, 6-7 weal(e)full. [f. WEAL *sb* 1 + -FUL.] Happy, prosperous, fortunate, blessed, gladsome.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Titus) 31 Feo, heo hit nu, þat te leo ne hedeþ nan rine, ant tine wide walles wlonke & welefulle *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O.E. Hom.* I. 259 Hine white se wendefol þat euch cuðlich liht is beoster þer ogeines. 1352 Minot *Poems* viii. 17 Welefol men war þe, i wis c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. met. i. (1868) 4 Pilke deep of men is wel ful þat ne coueyth not in 3eres þat ben swete. c 1386 — *Man of Lawe's T.* 153 O Cheste, o welful Auter, body croys 1406 Hoccleve *De Male Regle* 402 O gold, welefol 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (1859) And wel ful ... to be tynges and skowrynges, that ... þe to ... tyne from his trespace, and his Errours 1556 Grimalde *Cicero De Offic.* Pref. to Rdr. ¶ v, If it bee well, and wisely, and conuenientlye done: we shall be wealfull, and in a blessed case. 1609 J. Davies (Heref.) *Holy Roode* D 4, To tell the lerkes with ioy, that ioy do bring, In hath a wealefull, and a wofull thing.

Hence † **Wea'lfully** *adv.*, † **Wea'lfulness** *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. (1868) 47 It delyteþ me to conseil now to be singuler welfulnesse. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* lii. (*Andrew*) 603 Alhale, þai blissit crose, þat to þaim wrought sa wofully of þesu cryste in þe body. *Ibid.* 788 A mirakil þat wofully quhile maryt wes with a sensatioun of þe pyne. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. 24 If a man be riche and fulfild with worldly welfulnesse, some commenden it. 1388 Wyclif *John* 2 Of alle thingis Y make preyer, that thou entre and fare welefuly, as thi soule doeth welefulli. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. 374 Þat euery þing may in welfulnes Iourne res perseueren and contynue.

Woalked, variant of Welked, Whelked.

Weall, obs. form of Wale *v.*[1], Well *adv.*

Weallinde, variant of Walling *ppl. a.*[1]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 Gif þe guð hec uppe weallinde bres to drinken.

† **Weal-public.** *Obs.* Also *pl.* 6 7 weale publiques. [Weal *sb.*[1] + Public *a.* 2 a, after F. *le bien publique* and L. *bonum publicum.*]

1. The general good of the community; public welfare or interest. Hence, the state or body politic.

1494 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII* c. 14 Preamble, The reformacion of the weale publique...in the sid parties of Southwales. 1540 *Elyot Image Gov.* 26 b, The sondry dignities and offices in the weale publik were aptly distributed. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. iv. P 2 Therefore, the weale-publik he was in ne to be regarded, then any person or magistrate that theerunto was ordeined. 1602 F. Herne *Inatomyes* 2 The Weale publike prudently and Religiously prouided for. 1642 Milton *Reform.* II. 46 What is all this either here, or there i.e. the temporal regiment of Weal-publick, whether it be Popular, Princely, or Monarchicall? 1671 F. Philipps *Reg. Address* 16 Private meers Actions and Suits must be sometimes for a conveniency time, where it is *pro bono publico*, the Weal publick. 1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 230 The Meanigers that may arise to the Weal-Publick from this Institution. 1732 Pryde *Donne's Metempsych. Ho. Swarts* 60 To keep and defend the Weal publick in Health and Prosperity.

2. A state, community, or commonwealth.

1540 *Elyot Image Gov.* 8 b, Truely god gyueth wyse-dome, but sau me and ambicius maste chiefely sheweth it in a weale publyke. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 50 They found townys and cyties, and weale publyques, full of people, governed by good and holsom lawes. 1612 Holyday *St. Aug. City of God* I. xxiv. 45 When Carthage was layed downe, and the greatest cuber and terror of the Romaine weale-publike vtterly extinguished and brought to nothing. 1622 [E. Misselden] *Free Trade* 43 This is our case in this Weale-publike: no Kingdome hath better Lawes. 1687 Hakewill *Apol.* (1630) 107 Whatsoever the force of the starres be, vpon the persons of private men, or the fates of weale-publiques.

† **Wea'lsman.** *Obs. rare.*—[*L. weal's* genitive of Weal *sb.*[1] + Man *sb.*[1]] One devoted to the publike weal; a commonwealth's-man.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 53 Meeting two such Weales men as you are (I cannot call you Lycurgueses).

† **Wea'lsome,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 welsom, sum, weelsom, 5 weylsum, welsumme. [*L. Weal sb.*[1] + -some 1.] Happy, prosperous; fraught with happiness.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 21 Wilnyng to wite whether the Lord hath maad his weye welsom [L. *prosperum*] or noon *Ps.* cxviii. 3, I prei ... more the deuout than the liuende; and I conseile hym welsumere [L. *felicierem*] than either, that is ioyned with. c 1425 *Lond. St. Bartholomew's* (1880) p. xxiii, Þe happy and weylsum 3er, and most weylsum ȝer of al þe.

Hence † **Wea'lsomely** *adv. Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxix. 2 He was a man in alle thingis wel conyfyll *prosperd* ... of his lord. *John* 2 Of alle thingis I make preyer, that ... to entre, and fare welsumly, as the soule doeth wel ondy.

Wealth (welþ). Forms: 3 welõe, welõhe, 3–5 welþe, 4 weolthe, þe, 3 7 welth, 3 weltht, 3 welt, 4 5 welþ, 4 6 *Sc.* velth, 6 *Sc.* veltht, 4 6 welthe, *b* wellthe, 6 wealthe, 7 waelth, 8 wealth. [*ME. welþe*, f. Wele *adv.* or Weal *sb.*[1] + -th, on the analogy of *health.* Parallel formations are ME. *wel-ble, welde* mod.Du. *welbie*, MLG. *welde* mod.LG. *welde*, OHG. *welida.*]

† **1.** The condition of being happy and prosperous; well being. *Obs.* (exc. *arch.*). a. of a person.

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1550 And had him [Saul] of his kindes loerd ben, In elde and mist war longe ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1053 Lam gode walkand in þat welth. c 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 1213, 1290 And in welthe men wald ay be þat parfit men, þat þair lif right ledes, Welthed be werldes ay flese and dredes. *Ibid.* 1295 Worldly welthe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xx. xxii. (1495) 1197 Nou man hath more welth [L. *nullus est felicior*] than he that hath a gode woman to his wyfe. c 1450 *Merlin* xxxii. 680 The grete love that I haue to you hath made me forsake alle other, ... for with oute yow haue I neither ioye ne welthe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxxvii. 400 But whanne sekenes toucheth a prysoners body thenne may a prysoner say he welthe is hym berafte. 1523 Berners *Froiss.* I. Pref., Aboue all thynges, wherby men wolthe is geth, specially laude and cause ought to be gyuen to historie. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* x. 24 Lett no man seke his awne prophet but lett every man seke his neighbours welthe. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 122 To preserue thy people in wealth, peace, and Godlynes. *Ibid.* 122 b, In all tyme of our tribulacion, in all tyme of our wealth. 1559 — *Prayer for Queen* 12 Graunt her in health and wealthe longe to liue. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* v 1 2 Vpon great affaires, Importuning health and wealth of Soliman, His highnes by me intreateth you. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. 249, I once did lend my bodie for thy wealth. 1596 Fitz Geffrey *Drake* (1881) 104 And o long may wee haue them, and enioy These worthies to our wealth, and thine annoy.

b. Contrasted with *woe, wandreth, care.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23982 Wede o welth wil i namar, Clething wil i me tak o care. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4467 Welbe a-wey to wo þou [Fortune] strykes. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 433 Euenly to sofir the wele and the wa, Welthe or wandreth, whethir so betides. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 124 Wherfore in welthe be ware of woo. *a* 1542 Wyatt *Ispher.* xxiv. (1908) 52, I trust sumtyme my harme may be my helth, Sins euery wo is ioynid to some welth. *a* 1566 R. Edwards *Damon & Pithias* (1571) H iij b, In wealth a double ioye, in woe a present stay, A sweete compagnion in eche state true Friendship is alway.

c. Of the world, a country, town, community, its people or members; hence (the common or public) welfare. Cf. Commonwealth 1, Public *a.* 2 a.

1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 95 The world stod thanne in al his welthe: Thowas the lif of man in helthe, Tho was plente, tho was no lesse. 1456 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 490 Your own soule inyn lorde & kynge Whome God preserue in good helthe ..to this landys welthe! c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1610 Was neuir befor ..Sic welth and pes at anys in the land. 1490 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 126 In diuers matiers concernyng the welth of the same Town. 1521 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 672 For the worship of the Cyte or the welthe of the Craft. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 46 That the maker of the lawe apply his hole studye to the welth of his subiectes. 1550 J. Cooke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 153 (1877) 101 You enpeche the welth of marchaundise, pyllyng and robbyng the christen people. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 218 The inuentyon of feates, helpynge annye thynge to the aduantage and welthe of lyfle. 1552 Huloet, Wealthe of a communaltye, *bonum publicum, respublica.* 1557 North *Gueuara's Dial Pr.* 454 He alwaies studied the welth of his people. 1607 in M. H. Peacock *Hist. Wakefield Grammar Sch.* iv. (1892) 56 And when I shall knowe any thinge..that ..toucheth the welth or good order of this schole, I will call my fellowe gouernours together.

d. An instance or kind of prosperity; a felicity, blessing. Chiefly *pl.*

The pl. is also used as in 3 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23432 O welthes mar mai no man tell, þan haf to will o welth þe well. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1319 For angres mans lyf clenses, and proues, And welthes his hf nobles and droues. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 86 Who is þis world inloued þat fals is & veyn, Siben þat hise welþis ben so vnsekir yn? 1523 Berners *Froiss.* I. clxxxii. 88 b, They sayd howe the noble men of the realme of Fraunce, knyghtes and squyers shamed the realme, and that it shulde be a great welth to dystroy them all. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Pref. d j b, Whyche shoulde be greatly for the wealthes of vs bothe. 1560 *Irish Act* 2 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 1 That it hath pleased God ..to preserue and keepe for vs and our wealths your royall Maiestie, to raigne ouer vs. *a* 1652 Brome *Queen & C.* III. ii, And show The Elder sort how to improve Their Wealths by Neighbour-hood and Love.

† e. Used for: State, government (of a nation): Weal *sb.*[1] 3 b. *Obs. rare.*

a 1688 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* 2 (1683) 160 Julius Cæsar..was once in mind to translate the Roman wealth unto it (Troy).

† 2. Spiritual well-being. Often in the testamentary phrase *for the wealth of* (one's) *soul. Obs.*

c 1400 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* 30 (MS. F) And alle that hit bereth to here soules helthe, Thu [Lord] help hem with thi grace and thi welthe. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 652 For the helthe of her owne sowle and the welthe of her husbond. 1463 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 201 And where as there can nott be noo hasty recompense as nedid for the welth of my soule therefore [etc.]. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III* c. 2 § 1 Such memorialles as they ind ordeigned to be done for the welth of their soules. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 It is all thynges that necessaryly is requyred to the welthe and helthe of mannes soule. 1537 *Instit. Christen Man* A 7, I Beleue ..that this Christe lined and suffred for our sakes, and for our welthe. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1541) 76 b, She..prouyded both suche as was for the welthe of his soule, and prepared holsome meates for his body. 1553 *Primer, Prayer Iniversity Vse*, As shal be moste metest and agreable to thyne honor and glory & to my moste perfecte wealth and euerlastynge saluacion.

3. Prosperity consisting in abundance of possessions; 'worldly goods', valuable possessions, esp. in great abundance; riches, affluence.

In mod. use *wealth* tends to be felt as a stronger term than *riches.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 796 God gaf him ðor siluer and gold, And hird, and orf, and srud, and sat, Vn-achteleð welðe he for bi gat. *Ibid.* 2374 Of alle cuðtes welðhe best Gaf he is bredere. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 382 Werldes welþe to wurmes shal wurþen. 1352 Minot *Poems* vii. 153 For here es welth mogh to win, To make vs riche for euermore. c 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3582 Oure bernis ere barrayne and bare and þise full of welth. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys, St. Faith* 303 Alle these profers hye Of worshyp welt or of dygnyte Wych dar3an hym hyeht he set not a stye. 1508 Dunbar *Two Married Women* 393 Quhen he had warit all on me his welth, et his substance Me thoght his wit was all went away with the laif. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 51 For all this warldis welth and gude, Can na thing ryche thy celsitude. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 59/6 Welth, *abundantia rerum.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 7 What art thou man That theso rich hopes of wealth doest hide apart From the worldes eye? 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 13 *Iulia.* What think'st thou of the rich Mercatio? *Lucetta* Well of his wealth, but of himselfe, so, so. 1639 J. Clarke *Paræm.* 99 Wealth makes worship. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 722 When Egypt with Assyria strove In wealth and luxurie. 1702 *Dr. For. Troubles Eng.* I. (1703) 13 Wealth, howsoever got, in England makes Lords of Mechanicks, Gentlemen of Rakes. 1746 Francis tr. *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 45 He sack'd a royal Fort, Replete with various Wealth. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, My female companion..at first remonstrated against it but upon producing my wealth, she immediately consented. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 62 His best companions, innocence and health, And his best riches, ignorance of wealth. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 377 There the man of wealth would be instructed really to practise virtue. 1809 Campbell *Gertrude* II. xxiv, More th in all the wealth that lands the breeze, When Coromandel's ships return from Indian seas. 1833 Tennyson *Lady Clara* 61 In glowing health, with boundless wealth. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vii, Sole inheritor of the wealth of this rich old hunks. 1861 M. Pattison *Isa.* (1889) I. 47 All this material wealth and splendour was of course in official connexion with the Church.

personified 1712 Budgell *Spect* No. 506 ¶ 2, I have somewhere met with a Fable that made Wealth the Father of Love. 1823 Byron *Cæsar* 344 Alike must Wealth and Poverty Pass heedless and unheeded by.

† b. in *plural*, with reference to more than one possessor. *Obs.*

c 1530 Berners *Golden Bk. M. Aurel* (1536) 157 b, Many leaue dyuers welthes that they haue in straunge landes, and lyue stratly, for to lyue in their owne land. 1574 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* xxiii, To late you shall repent the act When all my re time, and all your wealthes are sackt. 1650 Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* II. 48 He would be supported by the counsels and wealths of forrein Princes.

† c. *pl.* Things in which material riches consist; rich and costly goods or possessions; luxuries. *Obs.*

1352 Minot *Poems* x. 11 In hall þan þai hided grete welthes,..Of gold and of siluer, of skarlet and grene. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 83 þe more he wynneth and welt welthes & richesse. c 1400 *Sege Melayne* 801 The lifs hoppe, pyghte Panyloyns with mekill pryde, With wyne & welthes at will. c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 847 All thus thir hathillis in hall heirly remant, With all welthis at wiss, and worschipe to vale. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 106 Lawes, whereby all men shoulde haue and enioye equall portions of welthes and commodities.

d. Abundance of possessions or of valuable products, as characteristic of a people, country, or region, the collective riches of a people or country. The phrase *the wealth of nations* had some currency before it was adopted by Adam Smith in the title of his famous work; but its early history is obscure.

1666 Dryden *Ann Mirab., To Duchess of York* 20 The Winds were hush'd, the Waves in ranks were cast..: Those, yet uncertain on whose Sails to blow, These, where the wealth of Nations ought to flow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 2 High on a Throne of Royal State, which far Outshon the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 'Tis suppos'd that the Wealth of Ireland is about the ⅛ or ⅙ of that of England. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 126 Their Country's wealth our Mariner Misers drain. 1739 Chas. Hartford *Corr.* (1805) I. 152 He declared that he would rather live upon his small annuity all his days, than marry a woman he did not previously love, though she possessed the wealth of the Indies. 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 6 To be poor, in the epic language, is only not to command the wealth of nations. 1757 [Burke] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* III. xxviii. 274 Our American colonies..pour in upon us a wealth of another kind, from their fisheries. 1776 A. Smith (*title*), An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. 1778 Johnson 17 Apr. in *Boswell*, As the Spanish proverb says, 'He, who would bring home the wealth of the Indies, must carry the wealth of the Indies with him.' 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 14 A city which has open'd India's wealth To Europe. 1858 A. Trollope *Dr. Thorne* xxv, Not for all the wealth of India would he have given up his Lamb to that young wolf.

e. said of a specific commodity as the chief source of a country's riches. Also with defining word, indicating a particular source.

1645 Sir R. Weston *Husb. Brabant* (1652) 7 That Land is natural to bear flax, which is called the Wealth of Flanders. 1854 J. D. Whitney (*title*), The Metallic Wealth of the United States Described and Compared with that of other Countries.

f. fig.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 257, I freely told you all the wealth I had Ran in my veines, I was a Gentleman. *Ibid.* III. v. 61 Yet more quarrelling with occasion, wilt thou shew the whole wealth of thy wit in an instant. *a* 1627 Middleton *Hubk* II. i, O honestie's a rare wealth in a woman, It knowes no want. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 468 To Help seems all his Power, his Wealth to Give, To do much Good his sole Prerogative. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 207 Beneath him she views ..To all delight of human sense expos'd.. Nature's whole wealth. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* III. (1676) 47 Whom Heav'n would bless, from Pomp it will remove, And make their wealth in privacy and Love. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 158 Those who come last [in the Roll of Time], seem to enter with Advantage. They are born to the Wealth of Antiquity. *a* 1771 Gray *Death Hoel* 9 He ask'd no heaps of hoarded gold; Alone in Nature's wealth array'd, He ask'd and had the lovely maid. 1810 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 12 There is no time more..prolific of intellectual wealth. 1868 T. T. Lynch *Rimulet* cxliv. ii. (ed. 3), Then darkening heavens disclose Their starry wealth.

† g. Condition with regard to riches or poverty; degree of wealthiness. *Obs.*

1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* I. ii, It shall then bee giuen out, that I'me a Gentlewoman of such a birth, such a wealth, ..and so foorth. 1662 Petty *Taxes & Contrib.* 16

Ignorance of the Number, Trade, and Wealth of the people, is often the reason why the said people are needlessly troubled

4 *Economics* A collective term for those things the abundant possession of which (by a person or a community) constitutes riches, or 'wealth' in the popular sense.

There has been much controversy among economists as to the precise extent of meaning in which the term should be used. The definition that has been most widely accepted is that of Mill (quot 1848 below)

1821 Torrens *Ess. Produit Wealth* i 3 When we say, a man of wealth, the term implies quantity, and signifies an abundance of the comforts and luxuries of life But when we say, agriculture is a source of wealth, the accessory idea of quantity is not implied, and the term comprises the products of agriculture, whether they be raised from one acre or from a million, whether they are capable of subsisting an individual, or a nation 1825 Bentham *Ration Reward* 237 All wealth is either the spontaneous production of the earth, or the result of labour, employed in the cultivation of the earth or upon the materials which it yields 1832 Ht Martineau *Life in Wilds* II 23 Whatever lives, or grows, or can be produced, that is necessary or useful, or agreeable to mankind, is wealth 1848 Mill *Pol Econ* I Prel Rem. 8 Money, being the instrument of an important public and private purpose, is rightly regarded as wealth; but everything else which serves any human purpose, and which nature does not afford gratuitously, is wealth also. *Ibid.* 9 To an individual, anything is wealth, which, though useless in itself, enables him to claim from others a part of their stock of things useful or pleasant Take for instance, a mortgage of a thousand pounds on a landed estate This is wealth to the person to whom it brings in a revenue But it is not wealth to the country, if the engagement were annulled, the country would be neither poorer nor richer. *Ibid* 10 Wealth, then, may be defined, all useful or agreeable things which possess exchangeable value; or in other words, all useful or agreeable things except those which can be obtained, in the quantity desired, without labour or sacrifice. 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* (1858) I 1 87 An attempt was made to bring the production and distribution of wealth under the moral rule of right and wrong 1883 H. Sidgwick *Pol. Econ* I III 71 The wealth of any individual is considered to include all useful things—whether material things, as food, clothes, houses, &c, or immaterial things as debts, patents, copyrights, &c—which admit of being sold at a certain price This aggregate is suitably measured by its exchange value; the common standard of value, money, being taken for convenience' sake. 1891 Scrivener *Fields & Cities* xx 194 The Companies Acts have not, and will not, create wealth; it is not the function of law to create wealth,—only to regulate its distribution Wealth is created by labour. 1920 A W Kirkaldy *Wealth* 15 If this definition [Mill's] be accepted, the importance of abundance disappears Wealth may be a very small as well as a very big thing A single pin has exchange value, it is useful, and is therefore wealth ..So is a motor-car or a fine yacht or an Atlantic liner.

5 Plenty, abundance, profusion (*of* what is specified). Also, the condition of abounding *in* something valuable.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I. 42 The firth quhair gret welth of Salmonte. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiii, And they hae walth o' beef, that's ae thing certain, for here's a raw hide that has been about the hurdies o' a stot not half an hour syne. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* Concl xxvi, Again the feast, the speech, the wealth Of words and wit. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It. Note-bks* (1872) I 48 This wealth of silver, gold, and gems, that adorned the shrines of the saints 1874 Sayce *Compar Philol* vi. 217 The manifold wealth of articulate speech 1882 Rhys *Celtic Brit* i 21 There is no reason, however, to suppose that the great wealth of the country in iron ore had been discovered by Cæsar's time 1894 Conan Doyle *Mem Sherlock Holmes* 218 With..dark Italian eyes, and a wealth of deep black hair.

6. *attrib* and *Comb* (chiefly objective and obj. gen), as *wealth-acquiring, -bearing, -centre, -creation, -creator, -despising, -getting, -maker, -monger, -owner, -producing, -store, -worship, -yield, -yielding*, instrumental, as *wealth-elated, -encumbered, -fraught*, †wealth boastingly *adv.*, in a way that shows pride in wealth.

1879 Geo Eliot *Theo Such* xviii. 346 The predominance of *wealth acquiring immigrants. 1865 J Macgregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* (1867) 269 The mighty, *wealth-bearing Thames 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* T 3, Nothing about them but is *wealth-boastingly & elaborately beautified 1890 O. Crawfurd *Round Calend Portugal* 19 The first stronghold and *wealth-centre of this ancient kingdom 1892 F W. Bain (*title*), On the Principle of *Wealth-creation 1740 J Dyer *Ruins of Rome* 330 Th' humble roof Of good Evander, *wealth despising king 1801 Mrs Robinson *Sylphid* II 149 (Jod.) The report awakened the jealousy of the *wealth elated baronet. 1844 Ld. Leigh *Walks in Country* 79 A *wealth-encumber'd Peer 1798 B. Johnson *Orig Poems* 30 *Wealth-fraught keels in safety cut the seas 1904 R T. Ely & Wicker *Elem Princ Economics* 3 Those social phenomena that are due to the *wealth-getting and wealth using activities of man 1899 *Daily Tel* 11 Oct. 8/7 The *wealth makers whom he always hated 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 396 These are sawcy Truths to obtrude on the Power-mongers, *Wealth-mongers, and Pleasure-mongers of the World *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Being filled with the Spirit* xvii (1670) 476 If the Question should be put to all rich Wealth-mongers and Honour-mongers 1896 *Daily Tel* 3 Feb 4/7 The vast *wealth-producing industries of the Rand 1891 Meredith *Invect Achilles* Poet Wks (1912) 554 Thou mayest gather here plunder and *wealth-store 1850 Grote *Greece* II lxvii, VIII 540 Plato was not the man to preach king worship, or *wealth worship, as social or political remedies 1877 Gladstone *Gleans* (1879) I 168 The wealth worship which marks and deforms our time 1917 *19th Cent* Dec 1237 Its [*sc* the ocean's] *wealth-yield appears to be beyond words bounteous 1888 Clodd *Creation* IV 30 Rich as are igneous rocks in *wealth-yielding mineral veins and ores, they are destitute of fossils

Wealthful (we·lθfŭl), *a* Now *rare.* [f Wealth + -ful] Abounding in wealth; †happy (*obs*), rich, prosperous, conducive to wealth †*Wealthful of*, abounding in

13 *Cursor M* 641 (Gott.) þis is a stede of welthful wone 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xv lviii (1495) 509 Though Flaundres be lityll in space yet it is welthfull of many specyall thynges and good. *Ibid.* xvii clvi 707 In good and fatte grounde growyth good eere in grete quantytee and welthfull of greynes 1447 Bokenam *Seyntys, Christina* 4 A cyte .Weldful and ful off werldly solas *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 211 This man at ye sa welthfull mak 1513 More *Rich III*, Wks 38/1 All is quiete, and likelie righte wel to prosper in wealthful peace under youre coseyns. 1534 — *Comf. agst Trib.* III Wks 1235/2 God hauynge manye mancions, and al wonderfull wealthfull in his fathers house 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* I 20/2 All things necessarie for the wealthfull state of man. 1776 Mickle tr *Camoens' Lusiad* 464 Malacca's castled harbour here survey, The wealthful seat foredoom'd of Lusian sway. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III vi, It is a lovely rain,. healthful, wealthful, beneficent.

Hence †**Wealthfully** *adv*, †**Wealthfulness.**

c 1450 tr *Boeth de Consol* I met vii, MS Bodl Auct F 3. 5, lf. 220b, Gladnes in hauynge of worldely welthefulnes. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) III. 206 To leve ay in welthfulnes. 1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. ii (1592) N 8, To lead thy life wealthfully

Wealthily (we·lθili), *adv* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 **wealthely.** [-ly 2.] In a wealthy manner.

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II (1540) 75 That pertayne and avayle a man to lyue well and welthyly 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utopia* I (1895) 105 All thynges be so well and wealthely ordered, that vertue is had in pryce and estimatyon 1567 J Sanford *Epictetus* Epist A ij b, That we should be in felicitie and leade our life both well and wealthilie. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* I. ii. 75, I come to wiue it wealthily in Padua. 1614 S Daniel *Hymen's Tri* ii. 1, And thus they all vnhappy by that meanes Which they accompt would bring all happinesse; Most wealthely are plagu'd, with rich distresse 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiv. § 25 When out of an eagerness of bestowing them wealthily, they force them to marry utterly against their own inclinations. 1755 Johnson, *Richly*, adv, with riches; wealthily.

Wealthiness (we·lθines). Now *rare.* [f. Wealthy *a.* + -ness.] Wealthy quality or condition, wealth.

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* III. lvi (1533) 20 This in tracte of tyme made hym welthy. And by meane of this welthynes ensued pryde 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxi 13 They spend their dayes in welthynesse. but sodenly they go downe to hell 1536 *Primer Eng & Lat.* (Rouen) 144 b, Verely I sayde in my welthynes I shall neuermore be mouyd 1567 *Trial Treasure* Div b, You shall wante no kinde of welthines 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I 7 *marg*, The Welthines of fische in Scotland 1747 Shenstone *Let. to Graves* 21 Sept, I almost hate the idea of wealthiness as much as the word

Wealthless (we·lθles), *a rare.* [f Wealth + -less.] Without wealth, having no money. In quot. 1605 *absol*

1605 A. Warren *Poor Man's Pass* B 2 b, In vaine the wealthlesse doe their wants repeat 1799 Campbell *Pleas Hope* II 42 Barr'd from delight by Fate's untimely hand, By wealthless lot, or pitiless command 1886 A. Weir *Hist Basis Mod Europe* (1889) 220 Wealthless maidens cut off their locks in order to get a mite for the national cause

†**Wealthling** *Obs. rare.* [f. Wealth + -ling 1] A wealthy wight.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii (1887) 147 Be there not as vntoward poorelinges, as there be wanton wealthlinges? 1605 A Warren *Poor Man's Pass* etc G 4, Wealthlings suppose their parting peale they heare

†**Wealthly,** *a Obs. rare*–1. [f. Wealth + -ly 1] Happy, delightful.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* I 185 It is not good to be alone, to walk here in this worthely wone, In all this welthly wyn

Wealthy (we·lθi), *a.* [f. Wealth + -y 1]

†**1** Possessing well-being, happy, prosperous. Of conditions of life · Comfortable, luxurious. *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxi (*Eugenia*) 222 Quhen hyre chawmir wast saw he, quhare welthi wes scho wont to be 1540 Hyrde tr *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* (1592) X 2, If the wife have skill to rule an house then shal al the marriage be more wealthy and fortunate 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utopia* II ix. (1895) 301 A pleasaunt and a welthy lyuynge [*laitam ac splendidam vitam*] *Ibid*, [They] lyue so wretched and miserable a lyfe, that the state and condition of the labouring beastes maye seme muche better and welthier 1563 Winjet *Bk. Quest.* Wks (S T S) I 128 In our dayis the samin wes abusit amang mony in idilnes and welthy lyfe

†**b.** Of the body. Thriving (in phr. *healthy and wealthy*) *Obs*

1538 Starkey *England* 179 You schal see veray few of sobur and temperat dyat, but they haue helthy and welthy bodys

c. *dial* Of cattle · Well-fed.

1829 Brockett *N C Gloss* (ed 2) Hence in recent Dicts.

2 Of persons Having wealth or abundant means at command; rich, opulent.

a 1430 *Hymnis Virg* (1867) 115 Charite doop neuere wickidli Ne blowen is with pride thou3 sche be welpi 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 Ryche and welthy marchauntes 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* IV. ii. 37, I wil be married to a wealthy Widdow, Ere three dayes passe. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III 58 Besides Merchants and others that Trade by Sea from this Port, here are other pretty Wealthy Men 1782 Cowper *Expost.* 419 The flocks and herds of wealthy Lot 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III 786 Come, surly John, thy wealthy kinsman view 1820 Scott *Monast* I, The donations of land with which the King endowed these wealthy fraternities. 1825 McCulloch *Pol Econ* I. 7 He is said to be wealthy, according to the degree in which he can afford to command those necessaries, conveniences and luxuries, which are not the gifts of nature, but the products of human industry 1848 Mill *Pol Econ* I Prel. Rem. 8 To be wealthy is to have a large stock of useful articles, or the means of purchasing them 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* IV (1862) 126 Many of the persons commonly considered wealthy, are in reality no more wealthy than the locks of their own strong boxes are 1881 'Rita' *My Lady Coquette* I, The Mervyns are by no means a wealthy family

Prov 1639 J Clarke *Parœm* 91 Earely to bed and earely to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

absol *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat Wyclif* (1851) 131 Crist fedde þe needy pore, & þei þe riche & welpi. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* 1288 He sparith hem that vnwelthy heer ben, And to þe welthy dooth as þat ye seen. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 183 The wise and wealthy love the surest way 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 426 Meanwhile ye shall not want what a wealthier than ourselves may send. 1890 R H Wrightson *Sancta Respublica Romana* 12 The wealthy fled with their moveables

3. Of a country, community, period, etc. Prosperous, flourishing, thriving; commanding riches.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs & Lim. Mon* xvi (1885) 149 Yff the kyng haue such a Counsell his lande shall be ryche and welthy 1538 Starkey *England* 88 Thys reame hath byn callyd euer rych, and of al Chrystundome one of the most welthys. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps* lxvi 12 Thou broughtest vs out in to a welthy place. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 38 A citie maist welthie to name Inverlouth 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 700 The wealthy Abbay of Fountaines. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* (1659) 12 Thus we see that not only the excess of hire in wealthiest times, but also [etc.] 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II xvi 26 The southern provinces, the most fertile and wealthiest of the kingdom

4. In extended use. Rich *in* some possession or advantage; plentifully furnished with something; abundant, copious

1601 Shaks *All's Well* II iii 72, I am a simple Maide, and therein wealthiest That I protest, I simply am a Maide 1607 — *Timon* II ii 193, I am wealthie in my Friends 1608 B Jonson *Masque Ld. Haddington's Marr* Wks (1616) 943 Loues wealthy croppe of kisses *a* 1616 — *Epigr* lxxxi To Pioule, I will not show A line vnto thee, till I' haue by two good sufficient men, To be the wealthy witnesse of my pen [after L *testis locuples*] 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I 77 The mighty Oceans wealthy Caves *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I v xxvii, Upon Dr Davies Brittish Grammer. Twas a tough task believe it, thus to tame A wilde and wealthy language. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Epist.* II. i. 184 And with glad Harvests crown the wealthy Year 1830 Tennyson *Madeline* II Revealings deep and clear are thine Of wealthy smiles 1859 Ht. Martineau *Biog. Sk* IV ii (1869) 283 The 'Kosmos' of Humboldt is wealthy in its facts, and splendid in its generalizations. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* III, By her side was a little girl with a wealthy softness on her, as if she must have her own way. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec 900/1 Mr Foster has rendered the wealthy coloration and tonality of Walker with great judgment 1905 Holman Hunt *Pre-Raphael.* I. 145 The language of the painter [Rossetti] was wealthy and polished

†**5.** Of great worth or value, valuable. *Obs.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Copiosus*, A great and wealthy heritage 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 47 My food the pleasant Plaines of Arcadie and the wealthie riches of Flora 1593 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* II i 360 Queene Dido for Troyes sake, hath entertaind vs all, And clad vs in these wealthie robes we weare 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii 313 Then they washt, and fild the mortall wound With wealthy oyle, of nine yeares old 1612 in *Eng Hist Rev.* (1914) Apr 251 An assured trade that way will proove more wealthy and beneficiall for this state then any other 1652–62 Heylyn *Cosmogr* II (1682) 160 A wealthy race of sheep, which bring forth young twice a year, and are shorn four times 1660 F. Brookf tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 382 In divers Islands they finde most wealthy Mines 1715 Pope *Iliad* I 217 Thine in each Conquest is the wealthy Prey 1746 Francis tr *Hor., Sat* II iii. 335 An actor's son dissolv'd a wealthy pearl In vinegar.

†**Wealy,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 weliġ, -eġ, wæliġ, weoliġ, 2–4 weli, 3 weoli, -eġ, 4–5 wely, 6 *Sc.* velie. [OE *weliġ* = OS. *welag* (MLG and MDu. *welich*, LG. and Du *welig* luxuriant, rank, wanton), OHG *welac*·—WGer **welago-*, f **wela-* Weal *sb.*[1] · see -y 1.]

1 Wealthy, prosperous, happy.

Beowulf 2607 Gemunde ða ða ar, þe he him ær forgeaf, wicstede weliġne Wæġmundinga. *c* 893 Ælfred *Oros* IV v (1883) 166 Sum weliġ mon se wæs haten Hanna. 11 . *Gloss* in Wr Wulcker 540/6 *Dives*, weli *c* 1205 Lay 427 Þa weoleȝen & þa weaðlen *Ibid* 13904 Þe þridde hæhte Woden Þæt is an weoli godd *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7879 Bot oft þe weliest o win Riue liest þai fal in sin *Ibid* 9958 Þan was þar never sulk a hald, Ne nan welier in werld to wald *c* 1380 in *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) I 267 Suche annuels has made thes fiers, so wely and so gay, That ther may no possessioners mayntene thair array

2. In good condition, healthy.

13 *E E Allit. P* B 1244 Þo þat byden wer so biten with þe bale hunger, þat on wyf hade ben worþe þe welgest fourre *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* III 266 The clawes dile & scabbid, old, vnsely, Kitte al away, & kepe up that is wely

3. Luxurious, self-indulgent.

1545 Joye *Expos Dan* IV 50 b, The peple of Israell as oft as they wexed wealy and fatte as saith the song of Moses. *Ibid* v 71 Let siche sewer wealy rulers beware of a sudden fall *c* 1590 J Stewart *Poems* (S.T S) II. 216 Sum velie var, Sum vickit, And Sum vaine

Hence †**Wealiness,** luxuriousness. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Expos. Dan.* xi 181 Therfore of pryde and wealynes [he] gaue himselfe vp vnto his owne lustis. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 109 Hereuppon groweth wealynesse of the flesh [*hinc carnis luscivia*], that they licentiously folow theyr owne lusts.

†**Wealy** 2**, wee·ly,** *a Obs.* Also 7 wealie, weally. [Of obscure origin; common in P Holland] Of land. Unproductive, marshy, poor.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII VIII I 506 If the ground be cold, moist, and weely 1610 — *Camden's Brit* 203 This river [Ex] hath his head and springeth first in a weely and bairen ground named Exmore *Ibid* 364 Flockes of sheepe long necked and square of bulke and bone, by reason (as it is commonly thought) of the weally and hilly situation of their pasturage 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudagr* I x 33 Sandy Marle serues (for want of other) chiefely in cold moist and weely grounds

Weam(b : see WAME.

Weame, obs. form of WAME, WEM

† **Wea·mish,** *a. Obs.* [? Variant of QUEAMISH *a*] Squeamish.

1571 T. FORTESCUR *Meriz's Foreste* 46 b, Wee in this Age are colde and dull, of complexion none other or better then Melancoly, angrye, weamishe [Fr *ennuyeuse*], harde to please and enuious. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* (MS) 462 (*Eng. Dial. Dict*) *Weamish*, squeamish.

Wean (wīn, wēn), *sb Sc* and *dial* Also 9 **ween, wain, wane.** [A contraction of *wee ane* (see WEE *a.* and ONE), the full form still appearing in the first group of quotations. In the north-eastern Sc. counties the equivalent *little ane* has similarly given *littlan, littlen.*] A young child.

a. 1692 [see WEE *a.*]. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* I Gloss. 397 *Weans*, or *wee ane*, a Child 1755 JOHNSON s v *Wee*, In Scotland it denotes small or little, as *wee* ane, a little one, or child. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 6 The name the wean [1789 weane] gat, was Helenore. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallow-Fair* VIII, Than there's sic yellowchin and din, Wi' wives and wee-anes gablin

β. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II III, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-cheeked We'an To a Fairy turn'd. 1728 — *Anacreontic on Love* 8 A poor young Wean 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 52 Wi' weans I'm mair than weel contented, Heav'n sent me ane mae than I wanted! 1789 — *To Dr Blacklock* 52 To make a happy fire-side clime To weans and wife, That's the true pathos and sublime Of human life 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* IV, There was my daughter's wean, little Eppie Daidle 1822 GALT *Provost* XXIV, The major part were sailors' wives and weans 1825 BROCKETT *N. C Glost*, *Ween*, children Little ones. 'How are the weens?' 1826 J WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 175 Returnin back hame, the wife and weans were a' at the door 1841 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg*, *Nell Cook* end, So bless the Queen and her Royal Weans 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III. 927, I being but a yearling wean. 1887 P. M'NEILL *Blawearie* 85 Here comes that great grumpus crying like a wane once more 1900 *Century Mag* Feb 601/2 But poor Shamus he had a wife an' a congregation of wains on his han's.

Wean (wēn), *v.* Forms: 1 **wenian,** 4–6 **wene,** 4–7 **wain(e, wane,** 5–7 **wayn(e, weyn(e,** 6 **ween,** 6–7 **wein(e, weane,** 6– **wean.** [OE. *wenian* to accustom (once only, to wean), corresponding to OFris. *wenna*, OS. *wennan* (MLG., MDu., mod.Du. *wennen*), OHG. *wennen* (MHG. *wenen*, mod G. *-wohnen*), ON. *venja* (Sw. *vänja*, Da. *vænne*) :—OTeut. **wanjan*, f. **wano-* accustomed (ON. *van-r*); cognate with ON. *vane* wk. masc , custom, habit. For the Teut. root **wan-*: **wun-*, to be accustomed, to dwell, see WANE *sb* 2, WONE *sb.*2, WONT.

The OE *wenian* occurs very frequently in the sense 'to accustom', but this use is not illustrated here, as it did not survive into ME. The sense 'to wean (a child)' was ordinarily expressed in OE. by *dwænan* (cf G. *entwöhnen*), and occasionally by *gewenian.*]

1. *trans.* To accustom (a child or young animal) to the loss of its mother's milk; to cause to cease to be suckled **a** with obj. a child.

c 960 *Æthelwold Bened Rule* vii 22 Azyld þu me, dihten, mid bitternesse lean, swa swa moder deþ hyre bearne, þonne hio hit siam hire breosta gesoce weneþ. *c* 3 . HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXX 4 As a childe þat has nede to be on his modur kne and fostird with hur mylke, perisch if he be wenyd [*earlier MS.* spaned] & takyn fro mylke. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* i. 8 And she wenyde hir [Vulg *et ablactavit eam*] that was With outen mercye 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI vi. (Tollem. MS.), The childe is propirly clepid 'puer', when he is wanned from milke and departid from be breste *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 3018 (1 rim.) Whenne he was wened [*earlier texts* spaned] fro þe pappe *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 231 Whan þe modyr wanyth here child, sche wetyth here tetys wyth sum bytture thyng *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 522/1 Wene chylder fro sokynge, *ablacto, elacto. c* 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 16 Then afty1, when scho was wened, þay broght hur to þe tempull. 1530 PALSGR. 770/2, I wayne a chylde from soukyng, *Je seure.* 1563–87 FOXE *A & M.* (1596) 206/1 Before the child that is borne be waned. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* I III. 24 'Tis since the Earth-quake now eleuen yeares, And she was wean'd. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* XXIV XXIV (1678) 554 If the child be weak, sickly, or feeble, he ought not to be weaned *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 526 Untill shee be wayned, which must be at three yeers end, shee shall remaine with you in her fathers house 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys* 178 It is much used to dry up the Milk in Womens breasts when they have weyned their children 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 187 As soon as they perceive their strength and appetite begin to full, they ought immediately to wean the child. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. III, His wife would return to him as soon as Lady Castle-Connell's daughter was weaned

absol. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII XXI, Unless a man can calculate his means Of feeding brats the moment his wife weans.

b. with obj. a young animal.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 34 Reynart..said thus.. Neuertheles yet was I vnto the tyme that I was wened fro the tete, one [etc.] 1485 in *Descr. Catal. Anc. Deeds* (1890) I 359 William and Agnes to have the calves of them and thei to be weynyd at the age of x. wekes. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 39 It is tyme to wayne theyr lambes, whanne they be .xvi. wekes old. *Ibid.* § 66 If thou waine thy calues with hey it wyl make them haue great belyes 1575 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol* I 2 Our Lambs new weined from yᵉ dam 1588 SHAKS. *L. L L* V II 250 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I v 23 Adding to the end of these great houses a little one, to keepe calues in of both kindes, which you haue wained 1759 R BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 22 The best time for weaning calves is from January to May 1846 *Baxter's Libr Pract Agric* II 193 The meal or flour mixed with milk is excellent food for weaning calves 1908 WYMAN *Wild Geese* XVIII. 282 The low of a cow whose calf was being weaned.

c in figurative context.

1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel.* II x (1633) 134 No doubt the name and reputation thereof would have bin a spurre to these erections, as nurseries for babes to suck in, till they might repaire thither [*sc* to the University] to be wained 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III IV 121 Reason [must] weane what appetite noursed 1592 tr *Junius on Rev* XII 1 Vntil that time wherin this Church were as it were weyned & taken away from the breast or milk of her mother 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew* XIV, I put my love out to nurse, instead of weaning it.

d. *transf*

1615 J STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* IV 53 As Wormewood, rubbed upon the nipple of a Nurses Teate, weanes the childe 1618 W LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard* XII (1623) 41 The Tree ouer loden with fruit, and wanting sap to feed all she hath brought forth, will waine all she cannot feed, like a woman bringing forth moe children at once then she hath teats. *Ibid* XV 51.

2. *fig.* To detach or alienate (a person, his desires or affections) *from* some accustomed object of pursuit or enjoyment; to reconcile by degrees to the privation of something.

1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 81 b, By obedyence they were wayned from this worlde 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* (1586) III 157 If they thinke them fit to enter into religion, the mother, who ought to haue cheefe charge of them, must seeke to waine them from all worldlie vanities. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends, Cromwell* 187 When first the wealthy Netherlands me trayn'd, In wise Commerce And from my Countrie carefully me was n'd. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* B 7 b, Hee must wisely defeate, and waine his appetite of all such dainty morsels 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* II. III 22 You are enioynd to waine your friendship from mee. 1616 B JONSON *Every Man in H* I i, How happie, yet, should I esteeme my selfe, Could I (by any practise) weane the boy From one vaine course of studie, he affects. 1670 T. BROOKS *London's Lament* 192 Luther was a man weaned from the world, and therefore when honours, preferments, and riches were offered to him, he despised them. 1741 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 266 A long continuance of ill health has weaned me from the world. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* LXXXVI, He endeavoured to wean his eyes from the fatal object 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Sentiment*, I trust the plan I have devised will be effectual in weaning my daughter from this absurd idea 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sci* (1857) I. 226 Mankind cannot be weaned from the opinion 1856 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* XXXIII (1865) IV 64 Already men's minds were becoming weaned from positive belief in the concrete divinities of Olympus 1876 BRIDGES *Growth of Love* XXXV, Few there be are wean'd from earthly love 1907 C S PARKER *Sir J Graham* I. 14 He strove with some success to wean his tenantry from thriftless habits.

absol. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III VIII. 108 The consequences of sin are meant to wean from sin

b. with *away.*

1891 F. H. WILLIAMS *Atman* V 270, I deliberately planned to wean you away from Margaret 1913 WOODROW WILSON *New Freedom* IX. 203 If they refuse to be weaned away from their independence they cannot continue to enjoy the benefits extended to them.

c. *refl.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 17 And I the rather waine me from dispaire For loue of Edwards Off-spring in my wombe *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I § 1 XLII, Before I wean my self from Italy, a word or two touching the genius of the Nation 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 27 P 2 Let us not stand upon a Formal taking of Leave, but wean our selves from them [*sc* the allurements of the world], while we are in the midst of them. 1725 BOLINGBR. *Let. to Swift* 24 July, If your heart tells you nothing, say nothing, that I may take the hint, and wean myself from you by degrees 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III § 4. 131 A love of secular learning from which Edmund [Rich] found it hard to wean himself

d. *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem Col Hutchinson* (1885) I. 93 While she was weaning from the friends and places she had so long conversed in. 1827 HOOD *Hero & L* VI, Leander, weaning from sweet Hero's side, Must leave a widow where he found a bride.

† **3.** To dissuade (whether successfully or not).

1607 *Scholast Disc agst Antichrist* I III. 139 They wayned the people from this hipocrisie by these reproofes in vaine 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* Democr to Rdr. 38 Tell an Epicure of his irregular course, weine him from it a little.

4. To remove or abate gradually (a desire, affection) *rare*

1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 35 He weans by Degrees his Longings after the Flesh-pots of Sodom. 1842 SARAH, LADY LYTTELTON *Corr* (1912) 327 The [baby] Princess has exactly the same 'morbid' love of one nursery-maid, as Meriel has for you That is to be weaned, I think, by a little less fondling her yourself

† **5.** To train, accustom *to* (good habits) *Obs.*

[Not a survival of the OE sense (see the etymology), the use seems to have been developed from the notion of 'weaning' from the contrary evil]

1579 LODGE *Def. Plays* 8 Weane thy selfe to wisedome, and vse thy tallant in zeale not for enuie 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 149 When the Father weaneth [*later edd.* warneth] them to continencie, the flatterer allureth them to lust. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi, The Iewes by reason of their long abode in a place of continuall seruile toyle could not suddainely be wained and drawne vnto contiarie offices without some strong impression of terror.

Weanable (wī nāb'l), *a.* [f. WEAN *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being weaned.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 2/28 Weanable, *ablactabilis* 1811 *Ann Reg., Chron* 94 The lambs are weanable when they can thrive on the same food that the dam subsists on

† **Wean-calf.** *Obs.* [f. WEAN *v.*] A calf newly weaned.

1618 *Depos Bk Archd Essex & Colchester* 66 b, There was a custome within the parish of Elmsted for therlaage of weane calues that the partie who weaned the said calues should paie no tithe thereof

Weane, variant of WANE *sb* 3

Weaned (wīnd), *ppl a* [f. WEAN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb, *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 522/1 Wenyd, as chylder fro sokynge, *ablactatus.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CXXXI 2 My soule is euen as a weened childe. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virg Lect* III (1633) 35 The wained kids 1670 T BROOKS *London's Lament.* 215 With what a weaned heart and cold affections do men look upon all the pomp, state, bravery and glory of the world, when [etc]. 1836 C BRADLEY *Pract Serm* 360 A weaned heart is absolutely needful for you 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* XV 517 Many farmers are very fanciful as to the provision for the weaned lambs

Hence **Wea·nedness,** spiritual detachment.

a 1617 BAYNE *Eph.* (1643) 278 Adorning this their age in Christ, with graces correspondent, viz. experience, wisdome, weanednesse, all kinde of mortification 1689 MANTON *Serm.* III I *Life of Faith* 28 The Spiritual life .begets a holy weanedness in us. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* I III 23/2 An Example of..Weanedness from the things of this World 1858 J S.C ABBOTT *Heroines Fr. Revol* 215 Her weanedness from the world. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* Ps CXXXI 2 Such weanedness from self springs from the gentle humility declared in the former verse

Weanel (wī nĕl), **wennel** (we·n'l). Now *dial* Forms: 5 **weynelle,** 6 **weanell, weannel, wennell,** 6, 8–9 **wennel,** 7– **weanel.** [f. WEAN *v.* + -EL 2.] An animal newly weaned, a weanling.

1488–9 in *Rep MSS Ld Middleton* (Hist MSS Comm 1911) 472, xv weynelles, le pece 1 s viij d 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb* LXVII, Pinch weannels at no time of water nor meate. 1573–80 — *Husb.* (1878) 61 Yoong colts with thy wennels together go serue 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Sept 198 A Lambe, or a Kidde, or a weanell wast. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric*, Dict Rust, *Weanel*, a young Beast newly weaned 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss*, Wennel 1879 *Hertford Mercury* Dec., Advt, 26 Home-bred Steers and Stirks, 4 Weanels, 2 Down Calving Cows.

appositive 1588 *Theocritus' Idillia* VIII. A ij b, He pawne a calfe, a wennell lambe late thou to it

Weaner (wī nəɹ). [f. WEAN *v.* + -ER 1.]

† **1.** One who takes care of a young person *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 131 Plato.. admonished all nurisses and weaners of youth, that they should [etc].

2. A calf or lamb weaned during the current year. (? *Australian.*) Cf WEANYER.

1881 MRS C PRAED *Policy & P* I. 137 These are the weaners to be looked after 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XI, Wether, hogget, ewe, weaner *Ibid*, You won't have that weaner flock drafted before breakfast

Weangeance, obs. Sc. form of VENGEANCE.

Weanie, weany (wī nz), *dial.* [dim. of WEAN *sb.*: see -IE, -Y 6] A very young child.

1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* XII, When skirlin weanies see the light, Thou maks the gossips clatter bright 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* XXIV, The two weanies (big baby and little baby) only attending for the sake of example. 1894 A REID *Songs Heatherland* 103 Davie Mindit neebors' crawlin' weanies

Weaning (wī nin), *vbl sb* [-ING 1] The action of the vb WEAN; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* XXI. 8 Abraham made a greet feest in the day of the wanyng of hym. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* 91 Mylke of þere kyne fro þe tyme of þe wenyng of þe calues 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf Sheph* I, Whose Lambs are ever last And dye before their waining 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 295 This from his Weaning, let him [the horse] well be taught 1784 COWPER *Taroc* 557 This second weaning, needless as it is, How does it lac'rate both your heart and his! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VIII, A waiter's wife,..from within a day or two of Paul's sharp weaning, had been engaged as his nurse 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr* XXIX, The time for the weaning of the babe approached

b. *Comb.* as *weaning-feast, -time*; with sense 'in process of weaning', as *weaning calf, child, colt, lamb*, **weaning-brash** (see quot.).

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed 4), Brash, *Weaning,*. A severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes at times on weaning 1598 in *Lancs. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc 1897) III 8 To the children of John Holcrofte my best *weaning calf 1778 *Reading Merc & Oxf Gaz.* 30 Nov, A weaning Bull Calf 1844 MARRYAT *Settlers in Canada* XXVIII, He also took six weaning calves to bring up. 1880 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed 3) 110 Like *weaning child that's lost its rattle 1913 E. NESBIT in *New Witness* 23 Jan 369 The limbs of our weaning children You crushed in your mills of power. 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 135 If there be moche grasse than put in calues newly wained and also *wayn ynge coltes. 1896 JESSOPP & JAMES *Life St. Waltham of Norwich* p. lxv, The miracle which happened on his *weaning-feast 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VII 21 To house, and feed by hand my *weaning Lambs 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 139 b, The Lambes .must be well cherished in their *weaning time with good pasture.

Weanling (wī nlin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **wayne-, weyn-, wenling,** 6–7 **wain(e)ling.** [f. WEAN *v.* + -LING 1.] **A.** *sb.* A young child or animal newly weaned

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen VIII* c 9 § 1 Diuers persons haue vsed to kille yonge beastes, called waynelinges, steres, bullockes, and hesters, of one or two yeres old. 1536 *Primer,*

Compline (P. CXXXI 2) K VII, I am a weanly nge in very dede. 1550 *S'hampton Crt Leet Rec* (1905) 5 Yf any of them have two kyne or wenlings 1589 A F. *Virg Bucol* I 2 The tender weanlings of our sheepe 1614 ROWLANDS *Fooles Bolt* D 2 b, Mens Children went not then to write and read As euery weaneling now a dayes must do 1655 MOUFFT & BENNET *Health's Improv* VIII. 58 Calves are either Sucklings or Wainlings 1710 HILMAN *Sussex Reduv* Dec. (1744) 145 By this Stanza it seems as though he recommended the Housing of Weanlings. 1883 O W HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* Sept 322 Is it a weanling's weakness for the past That Still keeps our gray old chapel's name of 'King's'? 1916 K. J SAUNDERS *Adv Chr. Soul* 24 Akbar shut up a score of weanlings away from all contact with adults

fig 1594 O. B *Quest Profit Concern* L 4 b, The other staire here meant, is called Luciferum, Venus her owne starre, to whom bawdes are wont to complaine, when they were deceiued or robbed of any of their sequestred weanlings

B. *adj* Recently weaned

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 46 As killing as the Canker to the Rose, Or Taint-worm to the weanling Herds that graze. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 214, I doubted some weanling-calves I had wanted water 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIV 469 Hermes, . Whose shrine with weanling lambs he wont to load 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* LXXV, Into the old farm-house I tottered, like a weanling child

fig 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* LXXIX, That part of his pastoral duty he wisely leaves to weanling laymen 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef Sunrise, Eve Revol* 57 Breasts that bare Our fathers' generations, whereat lay The weanling peoples and the tribes that were

Weanscot, -scott, obs. forms of WAINSCOT.

Weany, variant of WEANIE, WEENY

Weanyer (*wī nyəɹ*), *dial.* Also 6 wanyer, wayner, wenyer [f. WEAN *v* + -YER, -IER 1] A weanling. Cf. WEANER 2. Also *attrib.*

1524 *Inv.* in *Surrey Archæol Collect* (1880) VII 235 Item VII Wanyers price XXXIIIs 1544 R BROKER *Will* (Brit. Mus Addit. MS 24,925 lf. 21 b), A heffer and 13 wenyers of this yere 1884 *W Sussex Gaz* 25 Sept., Advt., Two weanyers. 1902 *Oxf. Times* 28 June 2/3 Advt., A Weanyer Calf.

Weap(e, obs. ff. WEEP *v*

Weapon (*wē·pən, wɛ·p'n*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 *wǽpen, wǽp(e)n, wǽpn, wǽmn,* 1–2 *wǽpn,* 2–3 *Orm* wæpenn, 3–7 wepen, 4 wepene, -in, 4–5 wepne, 4–6 weppen, 5–6 wepun, wep(p)yn, 5–7 wepon, 5 weppon, weppun, (vepen), 6 weapen, 6– weapon; *β.* 3 *E. Anglian* wopen; *north* and *Sc.* 3–7 wapen, 4 wappen, vap(p)yn, 4–7 wapin, 5–6 wappin, wap(p)yn, 5 vappin, 5, 7 wappon, 6 wapon, vapon, vapin, vaupyn, waippin, waipone, wapoune, 7 wapone [Com. Teut.: OE. *wǽpen* neut. = OFris. *wēpn*, OS. *wāpan* (MLG. *wāpen*, whence MHG. *wāpen, wāppen*, mod G. *wappen* only in the sense of armorial bearings), OHG. *wāfan* (MHG. *wāfen* neut., mod.G. *waffe* fem.), ON *vápn* neut. (Sw. *vapen*, Da. *vaaben*), Goth **wēpn* (pl. *wēpna*):—OTeut. **wēpno-m* '—pre-Teut. **wēbno-m*. A parallel type **wēdno-m* (— pre-Teut. **wēpnó-m*) is supposed by some scholars to be implied by certain rare forms in various Teut. langs.. OHG. or OS. (*Hildebrandslied*) *wādnun* dat. pl., OE. *wǽmn*, ON. *vámn*. Outside Teut. no probable cognates have been found.

The northern ME *wāpen* (later *wappen*) and the rare (E. Anglian) *wopen* represent the ON. *vápn* cf. WAPENTAKE, WAPPENSHAW The shortening of the long stressed vowel in the first syllable is normal; Ormin has still the OE quantity

The pl in OE. was normally identical in form with the sing., but in the 10th and 11th c forms with final *-n* occur. In Layamon *c* 1205 the plural is usually *wǽpnen*, though there are also examples of *wǽpne* and *wǽpen* From the beginning of the 14th c the plural has in ordinary use been formed with the suffix *-(e)s*; with regard to the occasional uninflected plural see 2 b below]

1. An instrument of any kind used in warfare or in combat to attack and overcome an enemy.

a Beowulf 1509 Swa he ne mihte no wæpna gewealdan, *Ibid.* 1573 He wæpen hafenade heard be hiltum *c* 930 *O E Chron* an. 917, & a hreddon eall þæt hie ǯe numen hæfdon, & enc hira horsa & hira wæpna miclne dæl, *c* 1205 LAY 6424 Morpidus . seouen hundred of-sloh and swemde mið wepnen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 240 þe þet his wepnen worpeð awei, him luste beon iwunded. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15518 When þey were waxen on elde, Armes to bere, & wepne to welde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III 304 Alle þat bereth baslarde, brode swerde or launce, Axe other hachet or eny wepne ellis *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 34 With-outen wepene sane his handes tweyne He slow and al torente the leon. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 471 A clod Of eerthe, at your heedes to slynge or caste, Were wepne ynow *c* 1511 *1st Eng Bk Amer* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There wepyns is lange pykes and stones ther they caste myghtily with 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk Suffolk* XXI, And sum with weapons would have layed on lode 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II 1 322 'Tis best we stand vpon our guard . let's draw our weapons 1614 RALEGH *Hist World* V III § 21 579 The Battels of foote drew neere together till they were almost within a weapons cast 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf Lover* I ii, In a cause like this, The Husbandman would change his ploughing irons To weapons of defence 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* V 668 Fix'd in the Mast the feather'd Weapon stands *c* 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 39 They hid their armour And veil'd their weapons bright and keen 1821 BYRON *Sardanap* II 1, My sword! O fool, I wear no sword here, fellow, Give me thy weapon. 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* I v, Nothing was represented in a flourishing condition, save tools and weapons. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* (end), The Arabian warrior of fame, who wore seventeen weapons in his belt. 1880 *Encycl Brit.* XI. 278 The term 'small arms' includes sporting and military weapons carried by the shooter. 1902 A. S. HURD *How Navy is run* 81 There is a roar and a crash as the great 25-ton weapon speaks

β. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 469 Wopen of wiȝte and tol of grið *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15722 Sper and suerd and mace þai bring, And wapens oþer maa. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 711 Thair fayis thaim met vith vapnys bar *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 193 Wapynnys he bus, outhir gud suerd or knyff *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 461 With alkin wappyns that wes for were wroght 1549 *Compl Scot* XI 96 Al the vaupynis and armour of scotland to be delyuerit to the inglismen. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 194 All the artelzerrie with all maner of vaponis. 1650 J NICOLL *Diary* (Bann Club) 28 Our Scottis army being all drowsie . and many of thame thair horsses and wapines to seik

† *Proverb. a* 1575 PILKINGTON *Expos Neh* IV. (1585) 64 b, A weapon boods pence, as the common saying is

transf (humorously) 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III 128 Just then, Clarissa drew with tempting grace A two-edg'd weapon from her shining case 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XIX, For Chadband can wield such weapons of the flesh as a knife and fork, remarkably well 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* V. 95 Those, to him, novel weapons, a knife and fork

† b. Down to the end of the 16th c, the plural, when used in the collective sense = 'arms', was often identical in form with the sing. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xlv. 10 Bogan forbreste[ð] & ȝebriceð wepen [Vulg. *arma*] *c* 1200 ORMIN 8187 & hise cnihhtess alle imæn Forþ ȝedenn wiþþ þe bære, Wiþþ heore wæpenn alle bun, Swa summ þeȝȝ sholldenn fihhtenn *c* 1205 LAY. 499 Al þæt wapmon-cun þa mihte beren wapen *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3283 Wepen, and srud, siluer, and gold *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7572 Þat all mai wit þat godd o might Sauues noght man in wapen bright. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel* XXI 54 Out of wepne [*v. r.* wepyn], he was as redy to otheres bydynge as other to hys *c* 1450 in Kingsford *Chron Lond* (1905) 137 And then the erll of Arondell sett gouernance in that contre and tokyn all wepyn from hem *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* xl. 56 b, Then ennemies lette them to go to the castell of the towne where their armoure and wepyn was. 1550 HARINGTON tr *Cicero's Bk Friendship* (1562) 26 As if Coriolanus hadde anye freendes, whether they oughte to haue borne weapon with hym agaynste their countrey 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1900) 89 He was forced to arise from bankettes and runne to weapon 1585–6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 426 They doe make reckoning of all ther vyttell, of ther armour, and wepon 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S T S) II. 363 Thair myndes war sa in ydleset, and close sia weir and wapoune.

c. *fig.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* III § 1 Ic [Wisdom] wat þæt þu hæfst þara wæpna to hraðe forziten þe ic þe ær sealde *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 148 (Gr) Ȝyrede hine ȝeorne mid gæstlicum wæpnum *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 [God] ȝeue us wepne for to boren Mid gode werkes for us to weien. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 336 in *O.E Hom.* I, Mid fasten and almesse Mid þo wepnen þe god haued ȝiuen alle mancunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12485 þe deofell comm to wundenn Crist þurrh gluterrnessess wæpenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 366 þe wepnen þet slowen him, þet weren ure sunnen 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 32 Angels ben callyd Smythes for they araye for vs ghostly wepyn. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. (1634) 405 That they should dedicate themselves to God, and their members, weapons of righteousness to God 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, I. III. 61 His Champions, are the Prophets and Apostles, His Weapons, holy Sawes of sacred Writ 1605 — *Lear* II. iv 280 And let not womens weapons, water drops, Staine my mans cheekes 1718 POPE *Iliad* XX 297 So voluble a weapon is the tongue 1832 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 53 The first man who deserts the work puts the weapon of the law into the hands of our opponents. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 151 A consummate master of all the weapons of controversy. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp.* XV. (1875) 253 The charge of heresy was one of the weapons used with most effect against Frederick II. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* IV XVIII 188 William was not slow to follow with other weapons His course was to seize the towns.

d. *transf.* Any part of the body (esp of a bird or beast) which is or may be used as a means of attack or defence, as a claw, horn, tusk, or the like; in pl, the spurs of a game cock or hen.

(Cf ARM *sb*.[1] 11, ARMATURE 5)

1635 MARKHAM *Pleas Princes* 43 Your [Game] Henne.. must be , well tufted on the crowne, which shewes courage: if shee have weapons she is better 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II IV, Those weapons which she wore at the ends of her fingers. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf, Weapons*, in cocking, the spurs appearing on hens or young cocks 1914 A S. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Rem Man, Brit Mus Nat Hist.* (1915) 5 Typical modern monkeys, with the canine teeth enlarged into weapons.

† e. A soldier of a class distinguished by the weapon he uses. *Obs.*[1] *rare*[−1].

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 12 Whilest the Piquers and other weapons doo reduce themselues into forme vnder their Ensignes.

f. Used for: One skilled in the use of a weapon. *rare*[−1]. (? quasi-*arch.*)

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II VIII, Blandford knows which of us two is the best weapon. At small sword, or back sword, I can beat him.

2 Phrases.

† a *To take weapon in hand*: to take up arms

1538 STARKEY *England* 79 In tyme of warr, hyt ys necessary for our plowmen and laburarys of the cuntrey to take wepun in hand 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 573 Amurath never tooke weapon in hand against this people, before he understood that all Persia was in uprore

b. *At all, any weapons*: with weapons of any kind. † *At the weapons of* ——: with the weapons used by ——. † *To play one's prize(s at all, at several, in all weapons*: *fig.* to use every or several means to win one's contest (cf. PRIZE *sb*.[2] b).

1620, *a* 1670 [see PRIZE *sb*.[2] b]. *a* 1656 BP HALL *Soliloquies* LXXV Wks 1662 III. 461 If the question be concerning some scrupulous act to be done or omitted, now self-respect plays its prizes at all weapons 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 97 At any weapons, against any odds I will prove him a traitor 1781 C JOHNSTON *Hist J. Juniper* II 139 [He] said he was not a porter to fight with his fists; but would give him satisfaction at the weapons of a gentleman. 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* VI, He was expert at all weapons

c (To challenge, fight, beat, etc. an adversary) *at his own weapon* or *weapons*, i e with such as he is expert in. Chiefly *fig.*

1610 MARCELLINI *Triumphis Jas I* 83 To deale and cope with the envious and perfidious malignity of these calumniators, even at their owne weapons 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III 1 (1636) 163 Metellus,. fayning flight when he meant nothing lesse, matcht him at his own weapons 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 145 That he should put a full stoccado vpon me, and go brag when he had done, that he had beaten a master of defence at his owne weapon 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 12 We insist so much upon this philosophy here, because, without the perfect knowledge of it, we cannot deal with the atheists at their own weapon 1760 FOOTE. *Minor* I (1767) 12 You cockneys now beat us suburbians at our own weapons 1781 C JOHNSTON *Hist J. Juniper* I. 51 This was truly foiling the Devil, at his own weapons *c* 1810 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1838) III 239 Their undue predilection for Patristic learning and authority originated in the wish to baffle the Papists at their own weapons

† 3. The penis *Obs*

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss* in WR.-WULCKER 265/33 *Calamus*, teors, þæt wæpen, *vel* lim 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B IX 180 Whiles þow art ȝonge and þi wepne kene, Wreke þe with wyuynge

4. attrib and Comb.. simple attrib, as *weapon-clang, -crash, -point, -stroke, weapon-proof* adj, objective, as *weapon-maker, -whetter*, also † **weapon-bearer** = ARMOUR-BEARER; † **weapon-love,** love as a WEAPON-SALVE; † **weapon-man,** one skilled in the use of weapons; **weapon-smith** *Hist.*, a forger or maker of weapons, **weapon-tool,** a tool which could also be used as a weapon. Also WEAPON-SALVE.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam* XIV 1 Ionathas sayde vnto his lad which was his *wapen bearer Come, let vs go ouer to the Philistynes watch. ?1547 — *Conf Standrish* To Rdr, So am I ready to do the same agaynst greate Goliath of Rome and his weapen-bearer 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* III XVIII, Then 'weapon-clang, and martial call, Resounded through the funeral hall 1813 — *Rokeby* V. XXXI, And 'weapon crash and maddening cry, Of those who kill, and those who die! *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet. Wks 1721 I 168 Thou when the Sword went through her tender Heart, With *Weapon-love didst then anoint the Blade 1925 MARY JOHNSTON *Fortunes of Garin* XV 239 Armourers and *weapon makers. 1635 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* II 90 Practising my selfe in imitating whatsoever I had seene done by any iudicious *weapon-man. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* VI XXI, Each *weapon-point is downward sent, Each warrior to the ground is bent. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XXI. 699, I cannot think That he is 'weapon-proof. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng* II VII 306 The heroical *weapon smith on the one hand, and on the other the poor professors of such rude arts as the homestead cannot do without. 1908 *Expositor* Sept 265 The settled weapon-smiths of ancient Egypt . were quite a different class from the nomad clans of tin-smiths and coppersmiths 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XI. 471 Lightly falls the *weapon-stroke Of an unwarlike weakling. 1861 W R WILDE *Catal. Antiq Anim Materials R. Ir Acad* 360 Weapons and *Weapon Tools. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 519/2 *Samara*, .*weapon whetteis.

Weapon (we pən, we·p'n), *v* Now *rare* exc in pa. pple.: see WEAPONED. Forms. *a* 1 *wǽpnian, wǽmnian*, 3 **wepne-n, wepnie-n, wepni,** 5 **weppen, wepon,** 6– **weapon**; *β. E. Anglian* 3 **wop(e)nen**; *north.* 4 **wapne.** [OE. *wǽpnian*, f *wǽpen* WEAPON *sb*; cf. OHG *wāffanen, -ēn* (MHG. *wafenen, wæfenen*, mod G. *waffnen*), also MHG. *wapenen* (mod G. *wappnen*, to clothe in armour), ON. *vápna*.] *trans.* To furnish with weapons or a weapon; to arm.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XIX (Z) 122 *Armor* ic eom gewæpnod, *as mo te* ic wæpnize ðe *c* 1205 LAY 8644 He seide forð rihtes wepneð eow cnihtes *Ibid* 8655 He wepnede his cnihtes and ȝarewede heom to fehten. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong Ireland* V 16 Ne shamefully ne didde hym to flight, bot euer mor he was I lich redy to weppen and to defend hymself. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc* XIV 32 Then Symon withstode them, and weapened the valeaunt men of his people 1591 SIR J SMITH *Instruct* (1595) 217 All sortes of souldiours may presentlie. arme and weapon themselues in warrelike manner

b. *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 72 He mid rodetacne his muð and ealne his lichaman gewæpnode *a* 1225 *Juliana* 43 Hwet se we eauer iseoð mon oðer wummon eani god biginnen; we wepnið us azein ham. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* D 3, A great many more allegations hath hee to thys end, which heere to recite were to weapon presumption

Hence **Wea·poning** *vbl sb.*

1590 SIR J SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 3 b, And as they doo mistake the conuenient arming of horsemen and footmen, so they also mistake the weaponing of them

Weaponed (we pənd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. WEAPON *v.* and *sb.* + -ED[1, 2].

OE had *wǽpned* male (cf WEAPON *sb* 3)]

Furnished with weapons or a weapon; armed.

(*a*) *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *N T.* (Gr) 18/19 He com þa ȝewæmnod *a* 1122 *O.E Chron.* (Laud MS) an 992, Hi þæt scip ȝenamon eall ȝewæpnod & ȝewædod. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3373 Wopened he ben a-gen israel. 1352 MINOT *Poems* IV. 39 He broght folk, Þat ful wele wapnid were. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 359, I and þow be here allone, iliche wel i-horsed and i wepened. *c* 1450 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond.* (1905) 236 And all this tyme chotys of Normandy weren wepond, and born harnes 1600 *Looke about You* C 4, You see I am

weapned He stab them come there twenty *a* 1652 Brome *Queenes Exch* II iii, They ne three sturdy knaves and stongly weapon'd 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v. xxxii, For they were weaponed, and prepared Then mistress on her way to guard *a* 1861 T Winthrop *Life in Open Air* i. (1863) 8, I was weaponed with a staff, should brute or biped uncourteous dispute our way 1907 McCarthy *Needles & Pins* xx, You shall be well clad, well weaponed, well horsed

(*b*) *c* 1200 Ormin 10225 Þe cnihhtess wæpenn wæpnedd folle. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2479 Wel wopnede men. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 20 Robert..sette the bowmen for to wer the fight of the kernels, and turned the wepned men to fill þe dikes 1535 Coverdale *Prov* vi 11 Necessite [shall come to us] like a wapened man 1603 T. Wale in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1887) I 65 There should be two hundreth weaponed men put into armes by the cyttie. 1682 C. Nesse *Church Hist* 372 In the sight and despight of sixty weaponed witnesses 1798 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem* (1843) I 219 The weapon'd slaves of tyranny. 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist* 76 Her weaponed children's moan Of stifled rage invoking vengeance

b. quasi-*fig.*

1685 H More *Illustr Daniel* etc 344 He alone is said to rule weaponed, *viz.* with a Sword coming out of his mouth 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst Geog* V 413 A griffin gules, crowned Or, and weaponed, in a field azure.

c *fig.*

c 1200 Ormin 677 Whas itt iss þatt wæpnedd iss Wiþþ fulle trowwþe o Criste. 1548 Udall etc *Erasm. Par Luke* xxi 5-11 Great pestilences..shal consume a mightie great noumbre of people in sort as though the aire were armed & weaponed to doo vengeaunce vpon the euil sort. 1563 Smith *Archit.* 3 b, Yf a man myght be partnict in al these sciences as were Aristarchus, Architas, [etc.] (for all these were stongely weaponed with al these sciences before rehersed) 1616 J Hayward *Sanct. Tomb Soul* 1 iii (1620) 20, I was come to a greater stedfastnesse,..I was warned, I was weaponed; I was instructed, I was encouraged 1839 J. Sterling *Poems* 156 The scathed and haggard face of will, And look so strong with weaponed thought 1844 Emerson *Addr.* xx. Wks (Bohn) I. 249 We are amphibious creatures, weaponed for two elements, having two sets of faculties, the particular and the catholic 1860 — *Cond Life* vi ibid. II. 408 In all the encounters that have yet chanced, I have not been weaponed for that particular occasion, and have been historically beaten. 1916 *Edin. Rev.* July 15 'Responsible Government', may also be found incompatible with that kind of weaponed and sentinelled peace that will follow the conflict

d. *transf.* (Cf. Weapon *sb.* 1 d, 3)

1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* III 126 It [the ass] is a wonderful Coltishe beast, & vnreasonably weaponed [*L animal mire salax, & pro corporis portione membrosum*] 1643 Milton *Divorce* 2 Yet they shall, so they be but found suitably weapon'd to the best possibilitie of sensuall enjoyment, be made, spight of antipathy, to fadge together 1810 Southey *Kehama* xvi. xiii, His mouth, from ear to ear, Weapon'd with triple teeth, extended wide.

Weaponless (we·pənlĕs), *a.* [f. Weapon *sb.* + -less.] **a.** Without weapons or a weapon, unarmed.

a 1000 in Napier *OE. Glosses* i. 724 *Inermes quoque, .i. sine armis, .i. unuersos*, gehwylce wæpenlease. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxix. 175 Wundor hie godes gifu þæt þam wæpenleasan menn ne mihton þa wealhreowan mid wæpnum wiþ-standan. 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 181 He sette a lawe for the pes, That non, but he be wepneles, Schal come into the consell hous *c* 1430 *Lybeaus Disc.* 366 Hyt wer greet vylanye To do a knyght to deye Wepeneles yn place. 1548 Udall etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi 6-9 He sent them out weaponlesse, leste that mans aydes shoulde chalenge any thing in this heuenly busynesse 1596 Spenser *F Q* v v. 14 Some as the knight she there by her did spy, Standing with empine hands all weaponlesse 1641 Earl Monm tr. *Blondel's Civil Wars* v 140 The defendants being suffered to depart away weaponlesse. 1671 Milton *Samson* 130 [He] Ran on embattell'd Armies clad in Iron, And weaponless himself, Made Arms ridiculous. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 100 Here the poor captives, weaponless and bound, Saw their stern victors draw again the sword 1820 Byron *Marfal* III ii. 95 A lone, unguarded, weaponless old man. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* II. III. 399 Take my sword, and leave me weaponless. 1895 Scully *Kafir Stories* 96 Naked and weaponless fugitives from the Tonga and other tribes

fig 1629 Rutherford *Lett to Mar, M'Naught* 17 Nov., Lett. (1891) 45 My Captain, Christ, hath said, I must fight and overcome the world, and with a weak, spoiled, weaponless devil. 1680 C. Nesse *Church Hist.* 32 God will not war with a weaponless devil

b. *transf.* Of an animal: Without natural means of attack or defence.

1537 Coverdale *Expos Ps.* cxii A vij b, Loke how lytle a naturall shepe can kepe, gyde, rule, saue or defende it selfe agaynst daunger and misfortune (for it is a feble and wapenlesse beast). 1644 J Strickland *Immanuel* 6 Dennes or burroughes where weaponlesse creatures find shelter when they are hunted. 1666 J Smith *Old Age* 58 That audacious Carper at the works of God (who complained that other Creatures had naturally a defence given, and man only left weaponless).

c. Not containing a weapon.

1863 Thoresbury *True as Steel* III. 327 'What a poor soldier am I' said the Ritter looking down to his weaponless belt.

Weaponry (we·pənri). *rare.* [f. Weapon *sb* + -ry.] Weapons collectively.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 143 The armour of our ancient halls, the weaponry, the device 1875 Taylor *Old Wells* 269 Look over the weaponry of olden times—javelins, battle-axes [etc.].

† **Weapon-salve.** *Obs* [Cf. G *waffensalbe.*] An ointment superstitiously believed to heal a wound by sympathetic agency when applied to the weapon by which the wound was made.

1631 W. Foster (*title*), Hoplocrisma Spongus; or, A Sponge to wipe away the Weapon-Salve..wherein is proved, that the Cure late-taken up amongst us, by applying the Salve to the Weapon, is Magicall and unlawfull. 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* III. xxx. 373 Cures supposed to have been performed by the weapon salve *a* 1646 J Gregory *Posthuma, Serm* etc (1649) 63 The Principal Ingredient of the weapon-Salv, is the Moss of a dead Man's skul 1670 Dryden *Tempest* v i, Anoint the Sword which pierc'd him with this Weapon Salve, and wrap it close from air till I have time to visit him again 1830 Scott *Demonol* vi 192 The effects of healing by the weapon-salve.

fig. 1659 Stillingfl. (*title*), Irenicum A Weapon-salve for the Churches Wounds 1679 Alsop *Melius Inq* Pref, The Title raised me on tip-toes to see, that famous Weapon salve which might consolidate the Churches bleeding wounds

Weapon-s(c)haw, -shawing, -showing : see Wappens(c)haw, -s(c)hawing.

Weapontack, -tage, obs ff. Wapentake.

Wear (wēəɹ), *sb.* Also 5 were, 6–7 weare, 7–8 ware [f. Wear *v*.1]

I. 1. The action of wearing or carrying on the person (an article of clothing, an ornament, a watch, sword, or the like); the condition or fact of being worn or carried upon the person

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 567/2 The best and lightest Tymbre to make of Patyns and Clogges, and moost esiest for the were of all estate. 16 *Bell my Wife* 26 in *Percy Fol. MS* II 323 My cloake itt was a verry good cloake, it hath beene alwayes good to the weare 1733 Steele *Guardian* No 170 P 16 'Tis a Demonstration, that they have more [Woollen Goods] than is sufficient for their own Wear 1736 J. Perry *State Russia* 74 The wear of Furs is a great Fashion in China 1757 [Burke] *Europ Settlem. Amer* VII. v. II 161, I have seen cloths made there, which were . as far as I could judge, superior for the ordinary wear of country people, to any thing we make in England 1818 *Mem. Lwid. Committee Ribbon Weavers* 178 Every one who visits France brings over some [articles of manufactured silk] for their own wear 1903 R Barr *Over Border* 1 vi. 66 His costume hung, loosely unfitting, about a frame that had become gaunt since its wear began 1912 *Daily Graphic* 31 Dec 13/2 A charming coat for restaurant wear.

b. *The worse for wear* : deteriorated through wearing. (Cf. Wearing *vbl sb*.1 2.)

1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 183 A hat not much the worse for wear 1840 'Ouida' *Moths* I ii. 32 The statuette, never seemed the worse for wear

† **c.** Use, the using or making use (of a utensil).

1571 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N & Q* 12th Ser VII 185/1 For ye wear of a ketill and a trevet xiid.

2. Phr. *To be in wear.* **a** Of an article of clothing, an ornament, etc. : To be actually on the person of the wearer, also, to be (still) habitually worn by a person, not to have been discarded. Similarly (of a person), *to have in wear.* **b.** Of a kind or style of garment, etc : To be worn by people generally, to be in vogue or fashion. Similarly, *to come into wear.*

1786 Mrs A M Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr* III. 106 Sophia, do you know patches are coming into wear again? 1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ 1893 XIV. 150 If there are any handsome cockades (but not whimsically foolish) in wear, I should be glad if they were sent with the eagles fixed thereon 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* II ii (1849) 92 Several gigantic knee-buckles of massy silver are still in wear, that made gallant display in the days of the patriarchs of Communipaw 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond Labour* II 33/1 If there be any part of silk in a dress not suitable for any of these purposes it is wasted, or what is accounted wasted, although it may have been in wear for years. 1855 Dickens *Holly-Tree* i, The lesser roadside Inns of Italy; where all the dirty clothes in the house (not in wear) are always lying in your anteroom

fig 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc (1711) 274 Now, Sir, to proceed after the Method in present Wear. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xix, Assuredly that shield and buckler of Britannia are not in present wear.

3. What one wears or should wear, the thing or things worn or proper to be worn at a particular time or in certain circumstances.

1570 Lambarde *Perambi Kent* (1576) 12 Makers of coloured woollen clothes from whome is drawne sufficient stoare to furnishe the weare of the best sort of our owne nation. 1582 A. Hall *Iliad* x 180 And without crest or plume at all his morian on [he] doth pull, Of bullish hyde, a yong mans weare, men do it call a scul. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* i iv, *Amo* Your ribband too do's most gracefully, in troth. *Aso* 'Tis the most gentile, and recein'd weare now, sir 1600 Shaks *A Y. L.* II vii 34 Motley's the onely weare. 1611 — *Wint T.* IV iv. 327 Will you buy Any Silke, any Thred, any Toyes for your head Of the news't and fins't, fins't weare a 1619 Fletcher *Knt Malta* II i, What's in that pack there? 1 *Sold* 'Tis English Cloth. *Nor.* That's a good wear indeed, Both strong, and rich. 16 Cleveland *News fr. Newcastle* 130 Wks. (1687) 290 Our Wear's plain Out side, but is richly lin'd. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 257/2 It is a wear amongst little Children with us to this day. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 166 A particular kind of flowered and striped lawns, which are a cheap and fashionable wear. 1812 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXIII. 229 It has occasionally been questioned whether hats or turbans were the prevailing wear 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Ribbons* (1876) 18 The Great Duke's theory was, that for common people your plain coat without stars and ribbons, was the most sensible wear. 1865 in G. Hall *Hist. Dress* (1893) II. 261 Little insects of all kinds, especially flies, are good wear in bonnets. 1885 *Manch Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Their cotton gowns are much cooler wear in the broiling weather of the present week than the warm Welsh woollens 1902 *Times* 29 July 11/3 The makers are fairly well supplied with orders, men's wear excepted.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 Shaks *Meas for M* III ii. 78 *Clo* I hope Sir, your good Worship will be my bayle? *Luc.* No indeed will I not Pompey, it is not the wear. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* v 899 Hence burly corpulence Is his familiar wear, and sleek disguise. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv, 232 Meeting one day with a lovely face that had flaxen locks about it, we thought for a good while after, that flaxen was your only wear. 1876 C. L. Smith *Tasso's Jerus Delivered* III vii, Each from his head removes the bauble there Of silk or gold, Each doffs too from his heart its haughty wear

4. a. Capacity for being worn or for further advantageous use.

1699 Bover *Royal Dict*, *Engl.-Fr.* s v, A Stuff of good Wear, *une Etoffe d'un bon use.* 1881 *Punch* 26 Feb 94/1 The shoe that has still wear in it. 1901 Alldridge *Sherbro* xxviii 339 The native-made cloths of never-ending wear.

b. Advantage of continued wearing

1836 [Hooton] *Bulberry Thirtland* II I 35, I've had more wear out of this one waistcoat, than any haife dozen agen.

II. 5 The process or condition of being worn or gradually reduced in bulk or impaired in quality by continued use, friction, attrition, exposure to atmospheric or other natural destructive agencies; loss or diminution of substance or deterioration of quality due to these causes

1729 [T. Prior] *Observ Coin* (1856) 305 This Scarcity will be farther increased by the Wear of Silver Coins, which has lessened their Weights considerably 1730 Conduitt *Observ. Coins* (1774) 51 The telling money on wood, especially with a mixture of sand, very much encreases the wear 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 321, I then saw the coast was in a state of wear 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 546 The foundation should be covered to the depth that is necessary to sustain the wear to which the road is subject. 1869 F. Kohn *Iron & Steel Manuf* 90 The saw, not being constantly in use, is driven by an independent engine to save the wear of its bearings. 1891 Flower *Horse* III 115 The shape of the table alters as the wear of the tooth proceeds 1894 A M. Bell in *Trans. Anthrop. Inst* XXIII. 273 So also with surface finds, if they possess definite characteristics of form, of wear, of weather, of position when found, each of which places them in a class by themselves

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1888 Spurgeon *Treas Dav. Ps* cxix 20 VI 51 They [*sc* desires for holiness] cause a wear of heart, a straining of the mind 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 311 Those who ..are already showing signs of wear in their nervous systems.

6. Wear and tear, wearing or damage due to ordinary usage; deterioration in the condition of a thing through constant use or service. Also (less usual) *tear and wear* : see Tear *sb.*2 **1.**

1665 Pepys *Diary* 29 Sept, The wages, victuals, wear and tear, cast by the medium of the men, will come to above £3,000,000. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* 119 Wear and tear of Ground-Tackle. 1699 Luttrell *Brief Rel* IV 595 Allowing 4*l.* a man per mensem for ware and tear, charge of the ordnance included 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 64 A Work that cost forty two shillings per diem besides Ware and Tare of Engines 1776 Adam Smith *W N* IV ix (1869) II 249 The wear and tear of the implements of husbandry. 1835 Marryat *J Faithful* i, A pair of shoes may have lasted her for five years, for the wear and tear that she took out of them 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 46 It is difficult to calculate the daily wear and tear of four horses, straining through the thick mud, breaking the gears, and almost pulling the waggon to pieces 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk*, *Wear and Tear*, the decay and deterioration of the hull, spars, sails, ropes, and other stores of a ship in the course of a voyage 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb* (ed 2) 508 The wear-and-tear of four centuries had rendered this venerable building quite unfit for its purpose 1902 *Act 2 Edw VII* c 42 § 7 (d), Such damage as the local authority consider to be due to fair wear and tear in the use of any room in the school house.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1678 Butler *Hud.* III i. 1182 That in return would pay th'expence, The Wear-and tear of Conscience. 1775 Johnson in *Boswell* (1792) I. 515 You are not to wonder at that; no man's face has had more wear and tear 1806 J. Bertsford *Miseries Hum. Life* ii § 31 There is not a whit less wear and tear to the nerves 1828 Macaulay *Ess*, *Hallam* (1897) 89 Mr Hallam scarcely makes a sufficient allowance for the wear and tear which honesty almost necessarily sustains in the friction of political life 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxv, Unequal to the wear and tear of daily life, as he had often professed himself to be. 1881 M Arnold *Ess Crit* Ser II. vi (1888) 166 Nay, I doubt whether his [Shelley's] delightful Essays and Letters will not resist the wear and tear of time better, .than his poetry

7. *Pugilism.* (See quots.)

1819 *Sporting Mag* N S III. 232 It was who should stay upon the wear-out game in the rain the longest. 1832 P Egan's *Bk Sports* 45/1 Bravo, Neal—he must win it—he has too much wear-and-tear for Gaynor

III. 8. The anterior surface of the lower part of the mouth of a carpenter's plane.

1825 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 318/2 The narrow opening between the face of the iron and the line *m w'* is termed the *mouth* of the plane; the line *m w'* is called the *wear*. the angle between the mouth and the wear should be as small as possible, so that as the sole wears away, the mouth may not be too much enlarged.

Wear (wēəɹ), *v.*1 Pa. t. wore (wōəɹ), pa pple. worn (wōn). Forms: 1 werian, 3–4 werie, werye, 3–5 *north.* wer, 3–7 were, 4 weri, 4–6 wher(e, 5 weyr(e, wheer, 5–6 weer(e, 5–8 (chiefly *Sc.*) weir, 6 wayre, *Sc.* weire, veir, veyr, 6–7 weare, waire, 7 ware, (8 wair), 6– wear *Pa. t. a.* 1–5 werede, 3 weorede, 4–5 wered, -id, werd(e, 5 weryd(e, werryde, -id, veryd, *Sc.* werit, -yt, weiret, 6 weard, 8 weared. β. 4–6 were, 4–5 wer, weyr, *Sc* war, wour, 5–6 *Sc.* woir, 5–7 ware, 6 weer, weare, wayre, waare, warre, woore, *Sc.* wair, woure, 6–7 woare, 6– wore *Pa pple. a* 1–5 wered, 4 (y)werd, 5 werid, -yd, *Sc.* -it, werde, weredе. β. 5 woryn, 5–8 worne,

6 worен, *Sc* vorne, 6–8, 9 *dial.* wore, 5– worn. [A Com. Tent. weak vb. (wanting in Frisian, LG, Du., Sw., Da., and mod. Norw.). OE. *werian* corresponds to OHG. *werjan*, *werjen* to clothe, ON. *verja* to clothe, also to invest, lay out (money see WARE *v.*[2]), Goth. *wasjan* to clothe (also in comb. *gawasjan* to clothe, *andwasjan* to unclothe, strip) —OTeut. **wazjan* (? and **wasjan*), f. Teut. root **was-*, whence Goth *wasti* fem., garment, MHG. *wester* fem., christening robe; ablaut variant of OTeut. and Indogermanic **wes-*, whence ON. *vesl* neut., cloak, L. *vestis* garment, Gr. ἕννυμι (.— **wesnu-*) to clothe, *ἑσθής*, *ἑσθῆς* raiment, Skr *vas* to clothe, *vasman* neut., a cover, garment, *vasana* neut., *vastra* neut., clothing.

The change from the weak to the strong conjugation, due to the analogy of verbs like *swear*, *bear*, *tear*, seems to have begun in the 14th c., but is rare before the 16th. In OE. the pa. pple *forworen* occurs once, along with the regular *forwered*, as a gloss to *decrepita* (Napier *OE. Gl.* 1 2109), and in *The Ruined City* 7 we should probably read *forworene gelorene* for the *forweorone geleorene* of the MS.]

I. ‘To carry appendant to the body’ (J.).

1. *trans.* To carry or bear on one's body or on some member of it, for covering, warmth, ornament, etc.; to be dressed in; to be covered or decked with; to have on.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV. ix. (1883) 190 Þæt nan oþer ne moste gyldenne hring werian, buton he æþelen cynnes were *c* 1205 LAY. 17695 He weorede ane burne *c* 1290 *St Patrick* 506 in *S. E. Leg.* 214 Ech werede clopes of þe en taile þat heo wereden on eorþe here *c* 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1928 He were a bleaunt of blwe, þat bradde to þe erþe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 139 If hire lust it [*sc.* this ring] for to were Vp on hir thombe or in hir purs it bere *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 197 He ...werd þe her next to hys flesch *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 84 Gude sour weide dayly on him he wour 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 Though he ware the habit of religyon, yet his herte was in the worlde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xi. 58 To weere a colar of golde. 1590 *Tarlton's Newes Purgatorie* 35 A crewe of men that woare Bayes garlands on their heads 1601, 1696 [see TRUSS *sb.* 4] 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 319 These [Irons] he [*sc.* a prisoner] ware from Thursday till Sunday. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 355 Wearing Watches in their Pockets. 1721 BERKELEY *Pres. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 199 More fine linen is wore in Great Britain than in any other country. 1857 W. A. BUTLER *Nothing to wear* 19 Miss M^c^Flimsey ...The last time we met, was in utter despair, Because she had nothing whatever to wear! 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* VI. 78 In Germany it has long been impossible to fill the ranks of the army without allowing soldiers to wear glasses. 1902 J. BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 289 He wears the same clothes for years 1913 M. ROBERTS *Salt of Sea* IX. 215 His ears had been pierced for earrings, though he wore none.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 30 Each common Bush shall Syrian Roses wear. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* XVIII. Every Hyacinth the Garden wears.

b. To dress oneself habitually or at a particular season in (a material, garment) of a particular sort or fashion. Also in *passive*, of the material or garment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Nexst fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloð. *c* 1250 *Doomsday* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Moni of þisse riche þat wereden soh and grei *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11112 He ...wered noþer wol ne line. 13 *Sir Orfeo* 241 (Sisam) He þat hadde ywerd þe fowe and grius. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. xii. 543 The habitus, whiche ben assigned to be worn of the religiose persoones 1526 *Life of St Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* lii, She weer euer rough & shaipe wolen cloth 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 18 Soch garmentes wayre yᵉ kynges doughters whyle they were virgins 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 1 The Church suffereth mourning apparell to bee worne. 1785 GEO. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* III. 50 Brown rateen, which at that time was much wore. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, When the Court went into mourning, she always wore black 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. 136 She wears her trains very long, as the great ladies do in Europe. *a* 1891 R. W. BARNOUR *Thoughts* (1900) 66 Wearing scarlet is a badge of being in the Queen's service.

fig. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* ii, Loveliest of trees, the cherry now, stands about the woodland ride Wearing white for Eastertide.

†c. with *on* or *upon* adv (= on one's person; cf. *have on*, *put on*). *Obs.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 564 A chapelet, so semly oon Ne werede neuer mayde vpon *c* 1386 — *Wife's Prol.* 559, I wered vpon my gaye scarlet gytes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 239 Þis victor hym self schulde were on Iupiter his cote 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 62 A lytle whystell of syluer that his mother dyd vse customablye to weare on 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 209/43 To Weare on, *ferre*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 364 He weareth on a purple coloured coate

d. said of an animal.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* d iii, The bellis that yowre hawke shall wheer looke in any wise that thay be not to heuy ouer hir power to weyr. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 13 b, A ring of gold ceaseth not to be a ryng of gold though a swine weare it.

†e. *absol.* To dress, be clad (in a specified fashion) *Obs. rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 4 Þet techeð al hu me schal beren him wiðuten, hu eten, drincken, werien, liggen, slepen, wakien. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 28 They walkinge and wearinge in that common place agreable to there caullinge and state.

f. *intr.* (for *passive*) = to be worn, to be the fashion.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 172 Virginitie like an olde Courtier, weares her cap out of fashion,...iust like the brooch and the toothpick, which were not now 1888 QUILLER-COUCH in *Echoes fr. Oxf. Mag.* (1890) 105 Are ‘hems’ wearing?

2. *trans.* To bear or carry (arms, also a stick or cane). †Hence, to display (a heraldic charge) on one's shield.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* xxv., Ne preost wæpna ne werige. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 355 The byschop gert him wer His knyvys, forouch him to scher *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3872 He was the sterynneste in stoure that euer stele werryde 1486 SIR G. HAVE *Law of Armys* (S. T. S.) 276 Than will he declare the armes that all princis and nobleis and othir gentillis aw to were, and of thair colouris and discripciouns 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 To Davn Willm Boxforde my knyves that I veryd my selfe 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* vi. 18 Soch as were fightinge men, which wayre shylde & swerde, and couilde bende the bowe 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvii. 19 b, [They had] sworne, at no time after to weai armes against the Turkish nation 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 131 *marg. note*, The ryd lyon he weires in his armes 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 2 Weare thy good Rapier bare, and put it home. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 26 The said Lord William Murray is to bear and wear the armes and cognizance of the house and family of Nairne 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 27 Sept., His cane (if unfortunately he wears one) is at perpetual war with every cup of tea or coffee he drinks 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. vii, You shall know that I have a brother who wears a sword 1819 D. B. WARDEN *Acc. U. S.* III. 219 Both sexes wear an umbrella in all seasons. 1847 MRS. A. KERR tr. *Rauke's Hist. Servia* 270 Their small arms, which they had formerly been permitted to wear

†b. To use, employ, handle. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 138 *F*[*emme*] *vse nase et crueie.* W[oman] weruth seue and riddell *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 367 He offerd vnto hym...a grete porcion of syluer vessell, & bad hym were þaim for his sake

3. To allow (one's hair, beard) to grow in a specified fashion, or as opposed to shaving or to the use of a wig.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1056 Leofgar...se werede his kenepas on his preosthade oððæt he wæs biscop *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 124 Noone wommen weriden thanne eny lynnen or silken keuercheefis, but weriden hem open heer 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 55 Speake seldome, and weare a long beard 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 158 The Clearke wil nere weare haire on's face that had it 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginea* 3 The women weare their haire long on both sides 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 407 Many of them have abandoned their Country to preserve their liberty of wearing their Hair 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* IV. xxx, Be so good as to inform me, if the fellow wore his own red hair. 1802 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independ.* viii, The oldest man he seem'd that ever wore grey hairs 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, He wore his own dark hair. 1862 *Queen's Regul. Naval Service* 336 The Officers, Petty Officers, and Seamen of the Fleet are not to wear moustaches or beards 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* II. ii. § 1 She wore her hair in a knob behind.

4. Phrases (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a. *To wear a crown, diadem, mitre, palm, the purple*, etc. to hold the dignity or office of which the ornament is a symbol.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI. xxx. (1883) 280 Þæt his woldon þa onwaldas forlætan, & þa purpuran alecgan þa hie weredon 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* III. 2 King Darie made a gret soper ...to alle that wereden [*v.r.* werden] purper *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Gentilesse* 7 Al were he mytre, croune or dyademe *c* 1470 *Three Fifteenth C. Chron.* (Camden) 4 He was the fyrst kynge þat ever wered crowne of golde in this londe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 6 The last That wore the Imperiall Diadem of Rome 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 31 Vneasie lyes the Head, that weares a Crowne 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 274 It is the power of winning that palm which ensures our wearing it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 205 Degrading that crown which it was probable that he would himself one day wear. 1895 ‘H. S. MERRIMAN’ *Sowers* i, He [the Emperor] is a gentleman, although he has the misfortune to wear the purple

†b. *To wear the horn(s)* to be a cuckold. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Hyckescorner* 706 And, knyght of the halter, my fader ware an horne 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. ii. 14 Take thou no scorne to weare the horne 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 98 By reason he was old, and without children,...his wife should doe well to make him weare the horne 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm.* 328 The good wife weares the breeches, the good man the hornes

†c. *To wear papers* (of an offender) To have a note of one's offence fastened on one's back or head *Obs*

a 1529–1588: see PAPER *sb.* 7 b

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 1 Some after were apprehended diuerse called promoters, of the whiche, the moste part ware papers, and stoode on the Pillorie 1552 HULOET, Weare a paper for some infamye or offence, *contamindo* [read *calomindo*]. 1560–1 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 250 They ware paper a-pon ther hedes for pergure. 1616 BRETON *Good & Bad* 14 Lest when the Law indeede laies them open, in steade of carrying papers in their hands, they weare not papers on their heads.

d. *To wear one's arm in a scarf* or *sling*: to support it thus when injured. *To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve*: see HEART *sb.* 54 f.

1597, 1600 [see SCARF *sb.*[1] 4]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 27 My companion was so bruised, that he wore his arm in a scarf for two months after 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v. *Sling*, To wear one's Arm in a Sling, *Porter le bras en écharpe* 1794 [see SLING *sb.*[2] 3 c]

e. *To wear the breeches*: see BREECH *sb.* 2. *To wear yellow hose* (or *breeches*) see YELLOW *a.* 2. *To wear the willow* see WILLOW.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, If I were The Duke ...I should weare yellow breeches

†f. *slang* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Bands*, To wear the bands, is to be hungry, or short of food for any length of time. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wear it*, to wear it upon a person, (meaning to wear a nose, or a conk,) is synonymous with nosing, conking, splitting, or coming it

5. Of a ship (or its commander). To fly (a flag, colours).

† Formerly also, to carry (a mast)

1558 in W. G. Perrin *Brit. Flags* (1922) 88 Mr. Broke, Captaine of the reed Gallie, who is apointed to waie the flagge of vize Admyrall for this present Jorney 1575 FLEMING *Verg. Bucol.* IV. 12 No shyp that weares a maste, Shal make exchaunge of wares 1627 J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* xiii. 62 Any ship where he resideth..., is to weare his flag in the maine top 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 82/1 Thirteen French Gallies, wearing Swedes Colors 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5359/1 The Czar on board his Ship wears the Distinction of Vice-Admiral of the Blue 1803 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 287 *note*, Saint George's Ensigns are to be worn by every Ship in Action 1862 *Queen's Regul. Naval Service* 17 The Admiral of the Fleet, and the Admirals of the Red, White, and Blue, shall wear their proper Flag. 1881 MACGREGOR *Flags* 73 The other [pendant] is worn at the mast-head of all armed vessels in the employ of the government of a British colony.

6. *transf.* To bear or possess as a member or part of the body.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 156 Quhy the corn hes the caff, And kow weris clufe. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* iii. 20 b, The fish that weareth it [the ‘fishe tooth’] is called a Morse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 214 Who knowes not where a Waspe does weare his sting? In his taile 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. i. 14 Sweet are the vses of aduersitie Which like the toad, ougly and venemous, Weares yet a precious Iewell in his head 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* Pref. D 2, Euery man weares but his owne skin. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 34 To see a man to weare his braines in his belly, his guts in his head. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears *a* 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 132 All that wear Feathers first or last, Must one Day perch on Charon's Mast. 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 47, I will not put my estate to nurse to you, nor to the best he that wears a head 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xvii (1861) 215 Fish that went an amatuie of bone outside 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, Steyne wore the scar to his dying day

7. To exhibit or present (a particular look, expression, appearance, etc.).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 344 With a countenance as cleare As Friendship weares at Feasts 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. annic Love* I. i, When an action does two faces wear 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, He now assumed a carriage to me so very different from what he had lately worn 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* IV. iii, The world now began to wear a different aspect 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 48 There everything wore the appearance of a holiday. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* xi, Both wore very long faces 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xli. 211 The countenance of Lord St. Aldegonde wore a rueful expression

8. In various *fig.* uses: To carry about with one in one's heart, mind, or memory; to have as a quality or attribute; to bear (a name, title).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47 Let Aeneas be worne in the tablet of your memory 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 75 He weares his faith but as the fashion of his hat, it euer changes with ye next block 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 77 Giue me that man, That is not Passions Slaue, and I will weare him In my hearts Core. 1605 — *Mach.* II. ii. 65 My Hands are of your colour, but I shame To weare a Heart so white 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 191 Suffragan of Nottingham, (the last I beleeve who wore that title). 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, He did wear your Brother in his bosome as his dearest Friend 1777 THICKNESSE *Journ. France* (1789) I. 348 ‘Roach; an unfortunate name!’ said he,—‘but, as it is my name, I will wear it’ 1827 in Scott *Chron. Canongate* Introd. App., He was vain of the cognomen which he had now worn for eight years. 1848 *Classical Museum* V. 382 The dithyramb wore the same character as Pindar's ὀλαι. 1884 *Christian Commw.* 21 Feb. 439/1 Those who wear His name

b. To possess and enjoy as one's own. Chiefly in phr. *to win and wear* (a lady as one's wife).

The lit. reference may have been to a favour won in the tilt, or to a king's crown (cf. Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 222)

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter Bk.* (Camden) 114 Thou hast woone her—weare her. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) G j, Melisgrus is a Knight that hath wonne me by loue, and none but he shall weare me 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 82 Win me and weare me, let him answere me 1621 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 96 You may weare her in title yours 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-goose Chase* II. i, Win ‘em, and wear ‘em, I give up my interest 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 350, I, who have won the gold, am only fit to wear it 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, As for his daughter ...you have yet to ‘win her and wear her’, as the saying is.

II. To waste, damage, or destroy by use

9. To waste and impair (a material) gradually by use or attrition. ? Primarily with clothes as obj. = to damage them by ordinary wearing.

Perh. originally short for FORWEAR, which is found earlier

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* IX. 13 Clothis and shoon for the length of lenger weye ben to troden, and almeest wered 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iii. (1495) 469 Waters dygge and weer the nesshe partes of the erthe. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv (end), Whan his tuskes aboue beth ...ywered of þe neyther tuskes *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 522/2 Weryn, or vson, as clothys and other thyngys, *vetero.* 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 89 If any of the said housholde stuf be worne or gone, then she to be resonable recompensed 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 45 How it chaunced, that the philosophiers did fiette and weare the threshholdes of riche mennes houses. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 8, I haue pyped erst so long with payne, That all mine Oten reedes bene rent and wore 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 752 All the letters beside ...are so worne and gone, that they could not be read 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vi. 36 Let thy foote weare [ἐκτριβέτω] the steps of his doore 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 19 Ye rugged rocks, which holy knees have worn! 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 47 When the stone is considerably wore,

and become light, the mill must be fed slowly 1849 M Arnold *Forsaken Merman* 74 We climb'd on the graves, on the stones worn with rains 1855 Bohn *Ray's Prov* etc 339 Constant dropping wears the stone 1872 L P Meredith *Teeth* 112 When the teeth are crowded too closely together, they wear one another 1898 'H S Merriman' *Roden's Corner* IV 33 The house is of dark red brick with facings of stone, long since worn by wind and weather.

absol 1478 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 212 He sal defend the watyr at it were na ferrar in, eftir vale and quantyte of his land.

b. with intensifying adv., as *away, down, off, out.*

1538 Elyot *Dict.* Addit, *Contero*, to weare out with occupienge 1561 in *Inventaires de la Royne Descosse* (Bannatyne Club) 33 Ane auld cannabie of grene serge worne away and brokin 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II iv 4 Her lockes..Grew all aboue, But all behind was bald, and worne away. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xviii xvi, Downe fell the bridge, swelled the streame, and weard The worke away 1647 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I. 373 All the linnen is quite worne out 1674 Boyle *Corpusc Philos.* 28 Such an attrition, as wears off the edges and points 1676 J. Smith *Art of Painting* xviii 75 Too frequent operations in this kind must needs wear off a little of the Colours 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v viii, Never sweep a room out of use, only wears out brooms for nothing 1835 T. Mitchell *Acharn. of Aristoph* 620 *note*, The metaphor is derived from a flute, the mouth-piece of which is worn out. 1852 Lyell *Elem Geol* (ed 4) iii 25 These flinty cases and spicula are, admirably adapted, when rubbed, for wearing down into a fine powder fit for polishing the surface of metals 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. D. 316 The catch on the pin, was worn away. 1922 C. Alington *Strained Relations* xiv. 222 If you can't get into Parliament without my wearing out your old suits

c. with pred. extension, as *to wear threadbare, smooth, blunt*; *to wear to rags* or *tatters, to the stumps.* (Also in fig. context)

c 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 223 Welth and Wyt, I say, be so threde bare worne, That all is without Measure *a* 1555–1732 [see Stump *sb* 3 b]. 1575 Gascoigne *Weedes, Compl & cene Knt.* 180 She did but weare Cosmanes cloutes, which she in spite had torne And yet betweene them both they waste the threeds so neere [etc.] 1639 J Taylor (Water P.) *Part Summers Trav.* 48 My Pen is worn blunt. 1661 Boyle *Style Script* (1675) 232 All his too frequent kisses have worn it to tatters 1756 Amory *Buncle* (1770) II 69 There was no water dropping from the roof of this cave; but in a thousand places it crept through the sides, and formed streams that ran softly over the ground and wetted it smooth. 1765 Foote *Commissary* I 7 He'll stick to his honour too, till his cassock is worn to a rag. 1808 Scott *Marmion* I v, His forehead, by his casque worn bare. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. vii, She would wear a gown to rags, because he had once liked it

10. To sap the strength or energy of (a person, his faculties, etc) by toil, age, etc; to fatigue, weary; † to exhaust (a soil).

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 127 He is waistit and worne in Venus werkis. 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb.* § 14 All these maner of otes weare the grounde very sore 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 384/1 *Ager effœtus*, a ground that by continuall fruitfulnes is quite spent, worne, and out of occupyeng. 1591–5 C'tess Pembroke *Lay of Clorinda* 95 Thus do we weep and waile, and wear our eies. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. i. 4 Since you haue made the daies and nights as one, To weare your gentle limbes in my affayres. 1694 Dryden *To Congreve* 66 Already I am worn with Cares and Age 1825 Scott *Talism.* iii, Both warriors, worn by toil and travel, were soon fast asleep 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. i. 7 He had brought me up to an occupation that wears the spirits 1865 M Arnold *Ess Crit, M. de Guérin* (1875) 121 Still the yoke wore him deeply, and he had moments of bitter revolt 1870 Bryant *Iliad* IV 402 Age, the common fate of all, has worn Thy frame.

b. with adv., as *away, out, down,* † *up* Also with advb. phr., as *to wear to death.*

c 1524 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. I 193 Ells they [the Irish] shall never be woren out, but increas more and more. 1577 Wolton *Cast. Christians* F ij b, Peruerse affections, which doo euen weare awaye, and consume vs 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* I, ii. 109 You that haue worne your eyes almost out in the seruice, you will bee considered. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 241 A weed that groweth commonly upon grounds ouertilled, and worne out of heart. 1672 W. Walker *Parœm.* 56 They win by wearing their enemies out. 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess* 165 In most of these Places the old Inhabitants, or their Breed, are quite wore away 1701 Collier *M. Anton.* (1726) 8 That she may not live too fast, wear up her constitution, and destroy the capacities of enjoyment. 1729 Law *Ser Call* xi 169 She tells you that her patience is quite wore out. 1735 Johnson *Lobo's Abyssinia, Voy.* viii 42 The concern they shew'd at seeing us worn away with Hunger, Labour, and Weariness. 1783 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 July, Do not let your mind wear out your body. 1803 Beddoes *Hygeia* iv. 105 At the close of the season in London women appear worn down, haggard and spent 1840 Arnold *Hist Rome* II. 344 With these missiles [they] endeavoured to wear down the mass of their enemies. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxiv, This poor little Marchioness has been wearing herself to death! 1847 W E Forster in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 190 Found my father, pretty well, but worn up and worn down. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, And still you go hanging on to my sister, who'll fling you off like an old shoe, when she's wore you out 1872 Dasent *Three to One* v, He always looks well when he doesn't wear himself down dancing all night 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 230 They carried on uninterrupted war against the new settlers until they completely wore them out. 1886 'Sarah Tytler' *Buried Diamonds* xviii, To-night, when one is worn off one's feet already, with this miserable ball. 1904 M. Hewlett *Queen's Quair* III. xi 500 She wore herself to thread, padding up and down the room. 1912 *World* 7 May 700/1 As the soil, becomes worn out the farmers have to buy more artificial manure.

11. *fig.* With object a quality, condition, activity, disease, etc.: To cause to weaken, diminish, or disappear gradually. Chiefly with adv. or advb. phr (as above). *To wear out*: to efface, destroy, exhaust, abolish, by gradual loss or the lapse of time.

1390 Gower *Conf* I 33 The world welnyh is wered oute. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2930 Oure wages are werede owte, and thi weire endide. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretorie* I vi (1595) 18 But that custome is long since worne out 1657 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 59 That acquaintance with you which time and far distance hath worne something out of our memories 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i 47 We grant, although he had much wit, H' was very shie of using it, As being loath to wear it out 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* III 6 All other Themes that careless Minds invite, Are worn with Use, unworthy me to write. 1705 Addison *Italy, Venice* 100 By the Pompousness of the whole Phrase to wear off any Littleness that appears in the particular Parts that compose it. 1711 — *Spect* No. 39 ¶ 1 Diversions of this kind wear out of our Thoughts every thing that is mean and little. 1751 F. Coventry *Pompey the Little* I. x 91 When he had a little wore off the Relish of Pleasure. 1831 James *Phil Augustus* xxii, As the fire wore away the strength of the wood 1857 B. Taylor *Northern Trav* xii (1858) 124 When the novelty of the thing is worn off. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* iv. xvi, As if Time alone could quite wear her injury out. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV xviii. 145 He did not strike a blow till all the powers of diplomacy had been thoroughly worn out between himself and his rival. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 846 Repeated operations with the idea of 'wearing out' the disease.

b. *To wear down* · to blunt the force of and overcome by steady resistance or counter-attack. Also, to get gradually ahead of (a competitor in a race) by superior endurance.

1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* xix. 221 These medicines remove the aguish fits, gradually, and as it were, by wearing down the paroxysms 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* viii. (1872) 66 The young Quaker strove to wear down malice by his patient and forgiving mood. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* 20 Be a man, and wear it down 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 3/2 Macbriar gradually wearing down Balm of Gilead, won by three-quarters of a length.

† **c.** *To wear out*. to forget, lose mental hold of, through disuse or lapse of time. *Obs.*

a 1676 Hale *Prim. Orig Man* To Rdr, My application to another Study and Profession, rendred my skill in that Language of little use to me, and so I wore it out by degrees. 1708 Swift *Sent Ch.-of-Eng Man* § 2 Misc. (1711) 231 When these Doctrines began to be Preached among us, the Kingdom had not quite worn out the Memory of that unhappy Rebellion

12. To form or produce by attrition.

1597 Drayton *Heroic Ep., Chas Brandon* 17 That Nectar-stayned way, The restlesse sunne by trauailing doth weare. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* ix 520 Few Paths of Humane Feet, or Tracks of Beasts, were worn 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 74/1 Ants, with constant passing up and down, will wear traces even in flints 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* iv. vii, Wish *I had not come now; wore a hole in my shoe.* 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 203 A steep and rugged path, worn by the boors' cattle.

III. *intr.* To suffer waste or decay by use or by lapse of time.

13. Of persons or living things, activities, qualities, etc.: To lose strength, vitality, keenness, sharpness, or intensity, by the decay of time; to waste, diminish, or fade by gradual loss.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 68 in *O. E. Misc* 92 Per wereþ vre white in wuimene won. 1530 Palsgr. 780/1 All thyng weareth save the grace of God. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold Mvrr.* (1851) 28 Tyme is my name, young once I was, Though now, I weare and wast alas. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. viii [v. vii], How blessed they that game what neuer weares *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc P.* xii. 10 (Laing MS.) My eyes with teres dois weir 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn* I ii § 5 It refresheth their reputation, which otherwise would weare 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* liv, The deaf old man muttered to himself..that the sexton was wearing fast 1864 Browning *Jas. Lee's Wife* iv vii, Yet this turns now to a fault That I wait too well, and weary and wear

b. most commonly with adv, as *away, off, out,* or advb. phr.

1377 in *Polit Poems* (Rolls) I. 215 Alle thing weres and wasteth away. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 16 Bot whan god wole, it [the schism]schal were oute, For trowthe mot stonde ate laste. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress* 467 All Welth in Eird away as Wind it weris 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccclxxix. (1557) 122 b, Were before the eyes a pece of blacke sarcenet. and it ['a blast in the eye'] wyll were awaye 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc.* 28 To the intent these things myght neuer weare out of minde. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xviii 18 Thou wilt surely weare away · for this thing is too heauy for thee 1697 Dampier *Voy* I 282, I found that my strength increased, and my Dropsy wore off 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 247 In a little Time, however, no more Canoes appearing, the Fear of their Coming wore off. 1720 S. Payne *Bp R. Cumberland's Sanchon* Pref p. xiv, His usual Reply was, A Man had better wear out than rust out 1742 Kames *Decis. Court Sess 1730–52* (1799) 49 Hence the strict way of interpreting such clauses, wore by degrees out of use 1759 R Brown *Compl Farmer* 111 If clover is apt to wear out of your ground 1789–96 Morse *Amer Geog* I 398 Many persons conjecture that the Cape [Cod] is gradually wearing away. 1798 [see Land *sb.* 3 c]. 1821 Byron *Sardanap.* I ii 112 Till summer heats wear down. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* II, When its novelty had long worn off. 1843 R. J Graves *Syst. Clin Med.* xxviii 362 He seldom got any relief until the attacks were wearing off. 1859 H Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xx, Her anger, so far from wearing out, grew on what fed it 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* ix, The chill of driving through the fogs of the plain had worn off 1889 S Walpole *Ld John Russell* xxi II. 98 The strange distrust which had so frequently separated Sir Robert Peel and Lord John began visibly to wear away.

c. with predicative adj *rare.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev* III. iv. viii, The chorus is wearing weak; the chorus is worn *out* 1875 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 334 An old man of great strength now wearing weak.

† **d.** *To wear out, forth*, of something which holds good for a limited time. To determine, expire. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* iv. 2420 Whan þe trews þat þei had take Wer went oute. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. 1682 Neuirþeles he was in dowt, Or his condyte was worne out. 1472 *Paston Lett* III 73, I gat a lycence of hym for a yere, and it is nyghe worn ought 1525 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot 1527* 97/2 Gif ony feman of the said craft pass furth of the toun or his band of his service be worne furth 1530 Palsgr 780/1, I weare out, as thynges do after their tyme prefyxed is passed, *je me fauly* The pardons shall weare out within these thre dayes

14. Of clothing and other material things: To suffer gradual destruction, loss, or decay from attrition or use.

1402 *Jack Upland* 45 Maketh youre habit you men of religion, or no? If it do, than, ever as it weareth, your religion weareth, and, after that the habit is better, is your religion better 1414 Brampton *Penit Ps* (Percy Soc) 38 As clothys doth were with wedyr and wynde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 522/2 Weryn or wax olde and febyl [hy] vse, *veterasco* 1530 Palsgr. 780/1, I weare, as a garment or any other thyng weareth and consumeth with the tyme, *je me vse.* 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke* xii. 33 Make to you purses that weare not [Vulg *qui non veterascunt*]. 1587 Turberv. *Trag Tales* 33 By lingring loue she made his monie mealte, As wnxe doth weare against the flaming fire. 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 380/1 These milk-teeth..gradually wear and fall out, and are replaced by the second and permanent teeth

b. with intensifying adv. or advb. phr., as *away, down, off, out,* † *on* or *to the thread.*

1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps* (Percy Soc.) 38 Alle erthely thynges schul were owte, Castellys and towrys schal bende and bieste 1530 Palsgr 780/1, I weare awaye, as a scrypture, or thyng made for remembraunce weareth awaye with the weather or with the tyme, *je me oblitere* 1566 A Edwards in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 358 When it [cloth] commeth to weare on the threed, it renteth like paper. 1601 *Offic Papers Sir N. Bacon* (Camden) 117 Jettyes and pyles ..to defend theis mershes and bankes from wearing awaye by the rage of the sea. 1643 Caryl *Expos. Job* I 104 Our flesh weares off quickly in the grave 1687 Miege *Gt Fr Dict* II, My Suit begins to wear out. 1793 [Earl Dundonald] *Descr. Estate of Culross* 22 Many of the old established Collieries in the Firth are wearing fast out 1836 wear off [see c]. 1860 W. W. Reade *Liberty Hall* II 38 The guilt beginning to wear off 1882 [see Thread *sb* 2 b]. 1886 *Manch. Exam* 22 Feb. 6/1 When their carts wear out they need the services of the wheelwright 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxiii, Her scanty wardrobe would wear out.

c. with predicative adj., as *wide, flat, thin.*

1641 Best *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 7 Teeth blacke, wearinge wide 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI. 380/1 After six years old the edges of the teeth begin to wear flat, and as they wear off the root of the tooth is pushed up in the socket. 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xxxiv, Where the standing line wears thinner and the dropping dead lie thick.

IV. 15. *intr.* To last or hold out in use or with the lapse of time; to resist (well or ill) the attrition or waste of use and age; also, to stand the test of experience, criticism, etc.

a 1568 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 19, I haif Quhyt off grit delyt, Weill werand Reid, quhill ȝe be deid 1687 Miege *Gt Fr Dict* II, This Stuff wears very well. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 208 ¶ 1 The Flattery with which he began, in telling me how well I wore, was not disagreeable. 1766 Goldsm *Vicar W* I, I. chose my wife, as she did her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but such qualities as would wear well 1771 *Junius Lett* liv. 286 These praises will wear well, for they have been dearly earned 1788 *Monthly Mag* Mar 183 The natives [of New York] do not appear to wear so well as the English 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xiv, Tyrant and slave are swept away, Less form'd to wear before the ray 1833 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mr. Minns*, How are you, Minns? 'Pon my soul you wear capitally! 1875 H James *R Hudson* I, Rowland examined the statuette at his leisure. He discovered its weak points, but it wore well. 1905 Mrs Barnes Grundy *Vacill. Hazel* 96, I am tired of old-fashioned, made-to-wear-for ever clothes

† **16.** trans. *To wear out* · to come safe through, 'weather' (a storm, an attack of sickness). *Obs.*

1617 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 252 She has fallen into it [the ague] again..but..I hope she may wear it out. 1645 Bp Hall *Rem Discontent* 63 The poor man when hee foresees a storm to threaten him, puts into the next Creek; and wears out in a quiet security that Tempest, wherein he sees prouder Vessels. fatally wracked.

V. In reference to time, change, endurance, etc.

17 In *pa pple.*, of time, a period of time, a season: Past, spent, passed away Also with adv., as *out,* † *by,* † *forth.* Now chiefly *poet.*

This use is found earlier than senses 18 and 19, and the vb. may here be regarded as either *trans.* or *intr*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1090 Fawnus lyvid wyfles [till] thre yeer wer went *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* II 1301 Qwhen hir tyme was went [*Wemyss* worne] out *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 659 Off tym that is by worn. 1472 in *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot. 1460*, 258/1 Eftir the termes of 5 yeiris are worne furth and bipassit. *a* 1547 Surrey *'The soote season'* 12 in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 4 Winter is worne that was the flowers bale *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 221 b, Mornyng in continuall sorowe, not so much for her selfe and her husbande, whose ages were almost consumed and worne, but for the losse of prince Edward her sonne. 1557 Tusser *100 Points Husb.* § 83 Share not thy lammes, till mid July be worne. 1587 Turbery. *Trag. T.* 55 And there he staied vntill such time as all his yere was worne 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N* IV. i 187 And for the morning now is something worne, Our purpos'd hunting shall be set aside. 1842 Tennyson *Love & Duty* 69 Till now the dark was worn, and overhead The lights of sunset and of sunrise mix'd In that brief night 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II. vii, The year was far worn towards winter.

18. *trans.* To spend, pass (one's time, a period of time) Chiefly *poet.* Cf Ware *v* 2 b.

1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* xii. 263 b, She weard her youth

in dule in steade of ioye. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I i 31 To shew the place, In which that wicked wight his dayes doth weare *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy* i. 45 Where with Œnone thou hast worn the day *a* 1777 T WARTON *Suicide* v 26 He wore his endless noons alone, Amid th' autumnal wood 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert Wyom.* II ix, A deep untrodden grot Where oft the reading hours sweet Gertrude wore. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* I. 18 Spinning long stories, wearing half the day 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* XII 398 He speeding of a silent craft, inglorious life would wear.

b. with adv., as *away, out,* †*by,* †*forth.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXVI. 11 They shall weere out their dayes in prosperite. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I end (1598) 95 She, perceiuing the song had alreadie worne out much time. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* LVI (1640) 665 Let me wither and weare out mine age in a discomfortable. prison 1669 in Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* a 4 b, No novel Romance, nor no paultry Plays, To wear out Time with, and mis spend our Days 1769 E BANCROFT *Guiana* 384 They. thus wear out a life of solitude. 1773 *Life N. Froude* 150 In this Manner we wore away near seven Months. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. VII (Rtldg.) 25 We wore away a good part of the night in laughing and drinking 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 174 There they their games .pursue, With chuck and marbles wearing Sunday through. 1842 MANNING *Serm* XXI (1848) I 315 They wore out with patience the years of this toilsome life. 1852 M ARNOLD *A Farewell* XIII, And though we wear out life, alas! In seeking what we shall not find

c. To enable (a person) to last or hold out *through* a given period. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXIV, She should have a pint bottle o' brandy and a pound o' tobacco to wear her through the winter,

19. *intr.* Of time, a period of time. To pass on or advance gradually to its conclusion; to pass away Also, *to wear late,* †*short.*

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knts Poste* B 4 The day weares, and I haue farre to go. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* v. i 8 Away I say, time weares. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1664) 197 Your after noon will wear short, and your sun fall low and goe down 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II i, Well said, Master Mug; but come, time wears. 1837 J. E MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* II 213 It was now wearing late in the day. 1842 LEVER *Ch Hinton* XIX, As the evening wore late, the noise and uproar grew louder. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I XIII, Without that aid they would have known how the night wore, by the falling of the tide. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. II 376 But time went on, and still the days did wear With little seeming change

b. with adv., as *away, on, out, through.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* IX 12 The daye began to weare away e [so 1611, 1882, Gr. κλίνειν] 1600 E BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 183 The short season for galleies to liue in that sea began to weare away *a* 1764 LLOYD *Milk-maid* 14 How slowly wears the time away! 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Steam Excurs*, The time wore on; half-past eight o'clock arrived 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXII, And so the week wore out, in dull and stupified despair. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer Paper Curr* II. 89 Three years had now worn away in the unequal conflict. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* IX, The afternoon is wearing on apace. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* XLIX, The night wore through.

c. *To wear on,* of an action or activity: To be prolonged or continued.

1886 R. C TEMPLE in *Folk-Lore Jrnl* IV 193 What follows is meant to be merely the expression of my ideas for the time being, subject to modification as the discussion wears on

20. a. To pass gradually *into* (a condition, etc.).

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 68 Esteemed but a villaine, vntill with his forwardnes and wel doyng, he could weare into estimacion again 1805 FOSTER *Ess* II. VI 205 The mind should not be allowed, if I may so express it, to wear into a conclusion, by a slow imperceptible inclination

b. *trans.* To bring (a person) gradually *into* (a habit or disposition). Also to instil (a view or opinion) gradually *into* the mind.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II. XXI § 69 Trials .by Repetitions wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first Essay, displeas'd us. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 409 ₱ 8 A Man who has any Relish for fine Writing naturally wears himself into the same manner of Speaking and Thinking. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc, Carlyle* 225 Mr Carlyle has done much to wear this just and austere view into the minds of his generation

VI. With reference to movement in space.

21. *intr.* To go, proceed, advance; with adv. or advb. phr indicating the direction. Usually of a slow or gradual movement. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 355 Byschop Beik com with sic force and slycht, The worthy Scottis weryt fer on bak 1581 A HALL *Iliad* I 7 Pallas away she weares, She leaues the Greekes, to Gods aloft in Heauen she repaires 1768 Ross *Helenore* 70, I think I see't my sell, we'll wear in by, Gin we get there, 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 210 [The bee] wearing home on heavy wing 1822 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* XXXIV, And mazy waters, slyly seen, Glancing thro' shades of Alder green, Wore eastward from the sight to distance grey. *Ibid*, *Malcolm's Heir* XXIX, Faint, doleful music struck his ear, As if waked from the hollow ground And loud and louder still it grew, And upward still it wore. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* XXI, The sun was wearing round to the west.

b. quasi-*trans.* To move over (a space or distance). *poet.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV. IX 19 Thus many miles they two together wore. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov. by Sea* A 8 b, Thus we our weary Pilgrimage did weare

†**22.** *trans.* To cause to fly or flutter *out. Sc.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress.* 165 His widderit weid fra him the wind out woir.

23. *Sc.* To conduct (sheep or cattle) gradually to the fold or other inclosure. Also with *in, up.*

a 1724 *The Ewe-Bughts, Marion* 2 in Ramsay *Tea t. Misc*, Will ye gae to the ew-bughts, Marion, And wear in the sheep wi' mee? 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I i, [She] bade me hound my dog, To wear up three waff ewes stray'd on the bog. 1767 in R S Craig & A Laing *Hawick Tradition* (1898) 246 He .thereby wore in the sheep and nolt..so that they could not get to the Common. *Ibid* 247 Wearing his sheep and nolt from the Common. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems, Sheph Dream*, She .wore them homewards to the fold 1827 *Ann Reg, Chron* 48/1 Some [shepherds] perished in wearing their flocks from the weather side of the hills. 1828 W. MCDOWALL *Poems* 23 An' my auld dog's nae worth a doit He winna wear the sheep 1912 A MCCORMICK *Words fr Wild-wood* III 47 Or it may be the bark of a dog or the voice of a shepherd as they 'wear' the sheep down the mountain sides to the rees for the clipping.

Wear (wēəɹ), *v.*[2] *Naut.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **wore** (wōəɹ) Forms. 7 weare, warre, wayer, werr, 7–9 ware, 7– wear. *Pa. t.* 8–9 wared, 7– wore. *Pa. pple.* 9 weared, 8–9 wore. [Of obscure origin; in sense it coincides with VEER *v.*[2] 2, but the early forms seem to forbid the supposition of connexion with that verb unless they are due to association with WEAR *v.*[1]]

1 *intr.* Of a ship: To come round on the other tack by turning the head away from the wind. Often with *round.* Opposed to *tack.*

1624 GORGES *Lucan* V. 200 To guide the helme the maister dreads: To port, to weare, or serue the seas, The labouring ship he cannot ease. 1626 CAPT. J SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 28 The ship will not wayer 1627 — *Sea Gram.* IX 37 Touch the wind, and warre no more 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I. II. 18 Werr no more. 1697 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3318/3 They both wore round and Attackt us on the Starboard-side 1761 *Brit Mag* II 535 The Bellona was made to ware round by means of her studding-sails 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 14, I saw the Sans Culotte, who had before wore with many of the Enemy's Ships, under our lee bow. 1840 R H DANA *Bef Mast* XI 25 We wore round and stood off again 1865 W. G PALGRAVE *Arabia* II 203 Wearing slowly up with a side wind we anchored a little after sunset. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec 7/4 The ship sails well, stays quickly and surely; also wears well

2. *trans.* To put (a ship) about, bringing her stern to windward.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 519 We war'd the Ship again, and brought our Quarter to bear upon them 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 261 They wore ship, and hauled close on a wind to the westward. 1797 NELSON in Duncan *Life* (1806) 40, I ordered the ship to be wore. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Regions* II. 374 The ship was instantly 'weared' *Ibid* 440 When we attempted to ware the ship she refused to turn round 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* X 23 When the watch came up, we wore ship, and stood on the other tack 1904 *Times* 22 Mar 9/5 The Mona continued to run before the wind, her crew having seemingly been unable to wear her.

†**Wear,** *v.*[3] *north. dial. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin.] *trans.* To cool.

1674 RAY *N C. Words*, To Wear the pot, to cool it *a* 1743 JOSIAH RELPH *Misc Poems* (1747) I Thur callar blasts may wear the boilen sweat · But my het bluid, my heart aw' in a bruil, Nor callar blasts can wear, nor drops can cuil.

Wear: see WEIR. Also obs. f. WARE *sb.*[1], *a.*, *v.*[2]

Wearable (wēəɹrăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. WEAR *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being worn; fit or suitable to be worn.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 14 He did encrease his numbers of Mosquettiers, the blowes of the bullets of which, no armours wearable can resist 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I 15 Oil, Cheese, Silk, and all other either edible, or wearable commodities. 1801 LADY SARAH LENNOX *Lett* (1901) II 151, I assure you a poplin is not wearable in these days. 1842 R. CASTLER *Fleet Papers* II 26 It. will not weave into wearable cloths. 1853 G J CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 105 By the time I had made and smoked a cigarette, the powerful sun of January had dried the sock to a wearable state. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II IX 180 The only shop in London at which wearable gloves could be bought 1896 J. L. ALLEN *Summer in Arcady* III II The thousand things, eatable, wearable, or otherwise usable that may be sent to and fro between friendly households.

B. *sb.* A wearable commodity, an article of clothing. Chiefly in *plural.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz* No 4817/7 Gloves, Buttons, Wearables *c* 1720 *Lett fr Mist's Jrnl* (1722) I 215, I had provided her handsome Lodgings and, for her Wearables, rich Sattins, Gold Watch, and a hundred other Trinkets. 1726 BERKELEY *Let* Wks 1871 IV 137 Whether a minor be not chargeable for eatables and wearables supplied on the credit of another. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XII, He moved off with Mrs. Dutton's wearables and deposited the trunk containing them safely in the boat. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXIV, Let a woman ask me to give her an edible or a wearable I can, at least, understand the demand 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* XLVI, Drawers were crammed with his wearables.

Weard, obs. form of WEIRD *sb.*

Weare, obs form of WAR, WEIR.

Wearer (wēəɹ rəɹ). [f WEAR *v.*[1] + -ER 1]

1. One who wears or carries on his person (a garment, ornament, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 But if my cloth be over presciouse, Jakke, blame the werer *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I XVI 88 Werers of pillouns. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXVIII 333 Migyrdill gay and purs of sylk whils I am werere of swylke, the longere mercy may I call 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen VII*, c. 27 To the great damage losse and disceite of the Kingis true subgettis biers and werers of such fustian 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* II IX 43 O that cleare honour Were purchast by the merrit of the wearer. 1606 — *Ant & Cl* II II 7 By Iupiter, Were I the wearer of Anthonio's Beard, I would not shaue't to day *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Outlandish Prov.* (1640) 491 The wearer knowes, where the shoe wrings 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 490 Then might ye see Cowles, Hoods and Habits with thir wearers tost And flutterd into Raggs. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII 440 This sword Whose ivory sheath inwrought with curious pride, Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side 1815 W H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 204 Half of the wearers of buskin and sock 1849 C BRONTË *Shirley* VI, Her style of dress announced taste in the wearer 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* XIII, There are great red swollen noses, very disagreeable both to the wearer and his acquaintances. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II 264 Caps, cloaks, and rings, which render the wearer invisible. 1878 J DAVIDSON *Inverurie* I. 11, What wearers of flesh and blood dwelt then in the sheltered dell?

b. said of a lower animal.

1876 E PARFITT in *Rep. & Trans Devonsh Assoc.* VIII. 247 This brilliancy of colouring [of some birds] would seem to compensate the wearers for the melodious voice of their more sober-painted relatives.

2. That which wears away, consumes or diminishes by attrition.

1773 JOHNSON (ed 4). (But his example belongs to sense 1) Hence in later Dicts

Weariable (wīəɹriăb'l), *a.* [f. WEARY *v.* + -ABLE] Capable of being wearied.

1775 ASH, *Unweariable*, not weariable 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* III. IV X § 14 The imagination is eminently a weariable faculty, eminently delicate, and incapable of bearing fatigue. 1904 *Contemp Rev* Oct 546 Lord Leighton could judge .with the minimum of æsthetic strain, while most critics, have to depend on weariable taste

Hence **Weariableness.**

1904 *Contemp Rev.* Oct. 540 The sensitiveness, the weariableness of the æsthetic faculties causes, in the Art-world, the demand for novelty to outrun the legitimate supply

Wearie, obs. form of WORRY *v.*

Wearied (wīə rid), *ppl. a.* [f. WEARY *v.* + -ED 1] (Excessively) fatigued; tired out. Also with *out.* Of a look, sigh Expressive of or indicating weariness.

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Exercitus*, exercised, vsed in labour, wered, hardned 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 419 b, Being so faint and wearied with traueling. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* D iij, Whilest he thought to haue rested his wearied limmes in a bedde of security 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, IV IV 112 Now thy proud Necke, beares halfe my burthen'd yoke, From which, euen heere I slip my wearied head 1628 MAY *Virg. Georg* II. 63 And time it is to ease our wearyed horse *a* 1646 Z BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 17 My wearied soul he doth restore. 1667 MILTON *P. L* I 320 Or have ye chos'n this place After the toyl of Battel to repose Your wearied vertue. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Sat* I V 28 Till wearied passenger retires to rest 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XVII, Why art thou so well pleased that the morning should call thee up to daily toil, and the evening again lay thee down a wearied out wretch? 1823 — *Quentin D* XXXVI, The wearied and wounded were calling in vain for shelter and refreshment 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XLVIII, Wearing the depressed and wearied look of one who [etc] 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thou* I VIII, He stretches his wearied limbs to their uttermost. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 1234 Yet not less I felt Thy manhood thro' that wearied lance of thine 1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* XXIII, She turned away with a wearied sigh.

Comb. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XI, She came back.. pale and wearied-looking.

Hence **Weariedly** *adv.*, **Weariedness.**

a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 308 The more wearinednesse we feele, the more we may be bold this way 1681 RYCAUT tr *Gracian's Critick* 81 Having .wearinedly travelled over much ground, they met no Man. *Ibid* 162 When the other Senses wearinedly retire to their repose, these careful Centinels of the Soul, attend their guards. 1688 SANDILANDS *Salut Endeavored Love* 30 Which brings a wearinedness, faintness, and benummedness over them 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XLVI, The poor Dominie .wearinedly plodded his way towards Woodbourne. 1865 MRS NEWBY *Comm. Sense* XLVI. II. 247 'What a mother!' exclaimed Mrs. Sowerby, wearinedly 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn* 156 Sighing wearinedly 1886 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 3/1 Wearinedly trudging home

Wearier (wīə rīəɹ). *rare.* [f. WEARY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who wearies or fatigues.

1765 J BROWN *Chr Jrnl, Winter Day* 253 To be a wearier of God with iniquity, a blasphemer [etc]

Weariful (wīəɹ'rĭfŭl), *a.* [f WEARY *v.* + -FUL]

1. That causes weariness; that tires one's endurance or patience.

c 1454 PECOCK *Folewer* 15 Maters which ellis schulde haue be to hem ouyr hard and ouer weriful to be vndirstonde 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Yef y schulde. declare synglerly the peynys and tormentys of euery synglerer cryme hit wulde be ouer teduse and weriful to the redder therof. 1591 R TURNBULL *St James* 51 That we with inuincible fortitude and pacience, may finish our wearifull pilgrimage in his feare, religion and seruice *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Wearyful*, tiresome, giving exercise to patience Ex 'I have had a wearyful bout of it' 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* I 8 O that wearyfu' jaunt to Embro' to see the King' 1846 G. S FABER *Lett. Tractar Secess* 194 So proceeds the Professor through ten wearyful pages 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* VI, This foreign style of darning was done stitch by stitch, so as exactly to imitate the fabric of the stocking itself; a wearisome process. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss It, Cath React.* (1898) VII. XIII 210 Visions of dreary wanderings through wearyful saloons 1912 W S. BLUNT *Land War in Ireland* IX 339 Twenty wearyful Irish miles.

b. of a person. *Sc.*

a 1700 *Gaberlunzie-Man* VII, The weirifou' Gaberlunzieman 1882 STEVENSON *Fam Stud* (1888) 299 She was a religious hypochondriac, a very wearyful woman.

c. of the weather. Chiefly *Sc.*

1872 J. PAYNE *Songs of Life & Death* 224 Wearyful winter is gone at last. 1874 R TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 223 Spite of gray winter and wearyful weather 1894 A REID *Sangs o' the Heatherland* 48 The wearifu' snaw, O, the wearifu' snaw!

2. Full of weariness, utterly fatigued. Of a person: Languid or affecting languor. Of a look, sigh, smile: Exhibiting or expressing weariness.

1862 MATILDA B. EDWARDS *John & I* XXIV. (1876) 323 He

lay still for some time with a wearisome smile upon his lips 1880 G Macdonald *Diary Old Soul* Feb 25, And the thought spirit, wearisful and wan,. Sinks moveless 1880 Jf Ferils *Greene Forne Feare* 209 The wearyful women came homeward from the gleaning 1885 Jean Ingelow *Sleep of Sigismund* 8 His weird is on him to grope in the dark with endless Wearisful feet for a goal that shifteth still 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq* xxviii, Colney cast a wearisful look backward 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* 9 Lilias sighed the long, wearisful sigh of hope deferred

Hence **Wearifully** *adv.*, **Wearifulness.**

1838 *Lett fr Madras* (1843) 226, I quite dread to hear the subject mentioned, for fear of a quarrel, besides the wearifulness 1885 Meredith *Diana* iv, There was a strange interjection, as to the wearifulness of constantly wandering 1888 Black *In Far Lochaber* xviii, The long night passed, slowly and wearifully 1907 C G Harper *Rural Nooks* 14 The blunted lights of the streets and shops going wearily and wearifully by

Wearihood. *nonce-wd* [-hood] The condition of being weary.

1883 *Academy* 27 Oct. 278/1 After years of doubt and deception and the wearihood of waiting, the Wanderer at last returns.

Weariless (wī·rilės), *a.* [f. Weary *v.* + -less.] That does not weary or become weary.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 75 Weryles I walke ay in trouble and travaile, Ever travilyng without werynes. 1608 Hilton *Defence* II 284 Will ever any man but a wearylesse wrangler..affirme and stand to it, that wisdome is taken diversely here. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* I 1, With wearyless remonstrance he sued to win me from my purpose 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* I (1814) 51 How came you white doves from the window to fly, And hover on wearyless wing to the sky? 1879 Lowell *Mem. Poems, To W. L Garrison* 42 O small beginnings, ye are great and strong, Based on a faithful heart and wearyless brain! 1886 Blackmore *Springhaven* ix, The wearyless tide came up and lifted the bedded keel. 1906 *Times Lit Suppl* 30 Nov 402/2 A sturdy Dissenter, a wearyless promoter of Godliness

Hence **Wearilessly** *adv.*

1791 Collinson *Hist Somerset* 610 A headland where a huge disjointed rock.. is wearilessly combated by the waves. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 192 He opposed openly and wearilessly the ruinous policy of his master.

Wearily (wī·rili), *adv.* [f. Weary *a.* + -ly 2.] In a weary manner; with weariness

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxxxv. 271 Theyr enemyes wexed wery and weryly and slowly defended them. 1523 Berners *Froiss.* clxxvi. (1812) I 221 And so they went weryly by heapes. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 298 They perceaued a flocke of men of armes comming together right wearily 1610 Shaks. *Temp* III 1 32 *Alas*, You looke wearily. 18 Moore *'Merrily every Bosom'* II, Wearily every bosom pineth 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 251 [He] down the long street riding wearily, Found every hostel full. 1866 Geo Eliot *Felix Holt* i, A heavy moth floated by, and, when it settled, seemed to fall wearily 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* lix, What is heaven?' asked Poppæa, wearily

Weariness (wī·rinės). [f. Weary *a.* + -ness.]

1. Weary condition; extreme tiredness or fatigue resulting from exertion, continued endurance of pain, or want of sleep.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix. (1890) 178 [Pæt hors] þy ġewunelican þeawe horsa after werigȝnesse ongon wealwian *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 [Adam] ne þurte naure þolen hunger ne þurst,. ne werinesse, ne elde, ne unhelðe, ne deð 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4920+34 He lay muchedel of þe nyȝt in wo & in sorwe, So þat aslep atte laste vor weriynesse hym nome. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III. 35 Upberynge us in oure weriynes *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii 39 Than the white [dragon] lede hym down to reste for weryenesse. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv 9 For weirines on me ane slummer soft Come with ane dremyng 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* i 11 First I shall declare what remedies is to be vsed against wearinesse which commeth by immoderate labour. 1611 Shaks *Cymb.* III. vi. 33 Weerinesse Can snore vpon the Flint, when restie Sloth Findes the Downe pillow hard 1649 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wandering to see West* 8 At last, wearinesse and watching, began to inforce sleep upon me 1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 86 If the Exercise be Immoderate with great Weariness, the Spirits and Heat are very much evaporated. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. 74, I scarce can speak for weariness. 1856 Sir B Brodie *Psychol Inq* I. iv. 136 The muscles may be for a long time in a state of involuntary contraction..without weariness being induced.

2. Tedium or distaste induced by monotonous or uncongenial conditions or occupations; tiredness *of* a course of action, a state of things, a person or thing. † Also *rarely* const *to* with inf.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 129 b, Therof foloweth tedyousnes in all goostly exercyse, & werynes of holy company. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 376 A certeyne wearynes, and impacience of long imprisonment. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Death* (Arb) 387 A man would die, though he were neither valiant, nor miserable, only vpon a weariness to doe the same thing, so oft ouer and ouer 1643 R Baker *Chron.* (1653) 9 Osred, whose wife Cuthurga, out of a loathing weariness of wedlock, sued out a divorce from her husband. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xii, Weariness of soul lies before her, as it lies behind 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii 37 The struggle..terminated, through weariness of enduring and inflicting suffering. 1885 *Manch Exam* 15 May 5/6 Sheer weariness of things which are to them common and familiar.

3. Something that wearies

1560 Bible (Geneva) *Eccl* xii. 12 There is none end in making manie bokes: and muche reading is a wearines of the flesh. 1845 Froude *Nemesis of Faith* (1849) 109 Long devotions are a weariness to healthy children. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. x, The children were dull, and she began to believe she was doing no good—it was all a weariness 1905 R Bagot *Passport* x, 90 To be compelled by fashion to sit down to a meal at the pleasantest hour in all the twenty-four is a weariness to the flesh and a vexation to the spirit.

Wearing (wēə·rinj), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Wear *v.*1 + -ing 1.]

† **1** The fact or habit of being clothed in a particular way; kind or style of clothing; also *concr.* what a person wears or might wear *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 8 Gif heo hit ne bihat nout heo hit mai don þruh, & leten hwon heo wel wule, alse of mete & of drunch, fleschs forgon obet visch, of weriunge, of liggunge, of vles, of beoden *ibut* 368 Mid festen, mid wechchen, mid disciplines, mid herd weriunge 1340 Hampole *Pr Conse* 1521 Of bathe þer worldes gret outtage we se In worldis havyng and berying, In vayn apparail and in weryng. *c* 1400 *Brut* ccxx (1906) 261 [He] disguised him wiþ wonder ryche clopes oute of al maner resoun bope of shaping and of weiing 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1532) 137 Pamperyng or ouermoche cherysshyng of our bodyes by soft lyenge, soft weryng, or moche fedyng 1600 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xlviii I. 228 The waved water chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing. 1605 Shaks *Oth* IV. iii 76 Giue me my nightly wearing, and adieu *a* 1613 Overbury *Wife, Characters, Milkmaid* (1618) I 4 b, For though she be not arraied in the spoile of the Silke-worme, she is deckt in innocence, a far better wearing. 1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 510 Hee perswaded his companion to put on his Wast coate, and night-wearing, and walk into the garden. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn* 134 Another shape out, and another trim up their wearings. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. iv 48 He shifted his Velvet Truncks, which was his customary wearing. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I 1, Chains are but an ill wearing, how much Care soever hath been taken to file and polish them.

b. *pl* (See quot.)

1837 *Patent* 27 Nov in *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 54/2 Certain Improvements for producing Ornamental Lace or Wearings.

2. The action of carrying on the body (an article of dress, an ornament, or the like). † *Of one's wearing*: forming part of one's wardrobe (*obs.*). Also *fig.*

13 *E E Allit P* B 1123 For ho schynes so schyr þat is of schap rounde, & wax euer in þe worlde in weryng so olde, 3et þe perle payres not whyle ho in pyese lasttes. 1426 *E E Wills* (1882) 71, I woll þat my preest haue a gowne of my weryng. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* xxvii 39 Seint Bernarde, for his holy lyuing, and of weringe of the heyre, was chose to be abbot of that place. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 103 My mother has gewyn to Mylhellz wyfe a cremsyn goune of hyr wheiyng. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I. (1586) A 3 b, Such rare iewels are well worth the wearing. 1607 Shaks *Timon* v 1 146 Speciall Dignities, which vacant lye For thy best vse and wearing. 1704 Swift *T Tub* II 54 With good wearing, they will last you fresh and sound as long as you live 1711 Steele *Spect* No 43 ¶ 10 But a Fool of a colder Constitution would have made Buff of his Skin, for the Wearing of the Conqueror 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 421, I desir'd that they might all take an equal Quantity of the Goods that were for wearing 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xxx, He rushed into the room with a willow branch in his hand, which he told her had arrived that instant from Germany for her special wearing 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vii II 182 The opposition, it seemed, wished to make the crown of England not worth the wearing

b *attrib.* in **wearing apparel, wearing gear** (*arch.*), articles of clothing collectively. † Formerly also in many other collocations with the senses 'suitable or intended for wearing', as *wearing clothes, garments, gown, jewels, linen, rapier.*

Also † **wearing plate**, plate in actual household use (cf. Wear *v.*1 2 b)

1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 32 Myne owne weiynge clothes 1498 in *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 365 All my weryng kercheff evenly to be departed betwene her and .Agnes Huyssh. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 204 He would of a custome diligently serche his robes, and al his wearyng geare, & saie [etc] 1575 Fleming *Verg. Bucol.* viii 26 These wearing geere somtimes to me that faithles fellowe leste. 1576 — *Panopl. Epist* 354 The sheepe yeeldeth her woll, which is wouen and wrought to make vs wearing garmentes. 1593 Shaks 2 *Hen VI*, I iii 88 The very trayne of her worst wearing Gowne, Was better worth then all my Fathers Lands. 1616 *MS. Liber Depos Archd Colcestr.* 91 His wife's wearing lynnen. 1617 in W. F. Shaw *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 227 Item all her weareinge apparell, xvij*li*. 1620 *Inv in Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI 206 His purs and waringe parell, ij*li*. 1661 in W. M Sargent *Manns Wills* (1887) 3, I giue vnto Anthony Littlefeild all my wearing Cloaths 1683 in *Y. Hull's Diaries* (1857) 260 The sd Judith Hull [the widow] shall have and enjoy out of the personal estate one halfe part of all the wearing plate. 1685 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 422 Bring along wth you yr Best Waring Things. 1688 Holme *Armoury* IV xii (Roxb) 487/1 His owne wearing rapier carried by his servant. 1721 De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 72 Some wearing linen 1740 C'tess Hartford *Corr.* (1805) II. 29 Her wearing jewels are the finest and most various of any sovereign's now living 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop*, Wearing apparel of every description. 1900 H Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* xiv, With blood on his wearing-gear and sorrow on his face.

3. The condition or process of being continuously in wear or use Chiefly in phrases with prep., as *in* († *the*) *wearing*, (*the*) *worse for* († *the*) *wearing.*

1546 J Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 44 All thyng is the woors for the wearyng 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I (1586) 11 That the. Boote was made of such leather as would shrinke in the wearing 1613 J May *Decl Estate of Cloth* 38 After a moneths wearing, it will looke like a souldiers coat which hath line sixe moneths out of garrison 1697 Collier *Ess Mor. Subj* II (1703) 69 Friendship is one of those few things which are the better for the wearing 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 74 His hardest Tools are the worse for Wearing 1711 *Dissenting Teachers Addr agst Bill for building 50 New Churches* 18 A Pulpit little worse for wearing to dispose off 1724 Ramsay *Widow* 10 The Widow she's youthful, and never ae Hair The war of the wearing

4. The action of wasting, damaging, or exhausting, or the process of being wasted, by continuous use or exposure. Also with *away, down, out.*

1473 *Rental Bk Cupar Angus* (1879) I. 177 For the defens of the said land for the weryng awa of watter als fer as thar bundysrekys 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii 31 Haill in everie circumstance, In forme, in mater, and substance, But wering, or consumptioun. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII* c 6 § 2 Many other Comon wayes be so depe and noyous by wearyng and Course of Water and other occasions, that [etc] 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 17 b, To liuing a single life is anneyed vtter decaying and wearying out of the name 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, v 1 89, I will deuise matter enough out of this Shallow, to keepe Prince Harry in continuall Laughter, the wearing out of sixe Fashions, (which is foure Termes). 1711 Addison *Spect* No 10 ¶ 3 Such Writings as tend to the wearing out of Ignorance, Passion, and Prejudice 1802 Playfair *Illustr Huttonian Theory* 294 The thinnest part of that rock has been perfectly defended by them from every sort of wearing and decay. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Ruth* xxix, The final and unmendable wearing out of the parlour carpet, which there was no spare money to replace. 1855 W H. Barlow in *Phil. Trans* CXLV 226 This arose from a slight wearing of the working parts of the measuring instrument 1877 Huxley *Physiogy.* iv 149 The great wearing down of land which must be effected by rain and rivers 1883 *Science* II. 75/2 The wearing away of the falls would injure navigation above. 1908 *Animal Managem* (War Office) 183 This wearing out of a tired horse by a tired man.

b. *concr.* in *pl* Worn places, marks of wear.

1885 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. iv 313/1 If the pallets are worn, the wearings must be filed out

c. Wasting from disease: in quot. with *away*. (? *Obs.*) Hence *dial* a wasting illness, consumption.

1654 Sir A Johnston (Ld Warriston) *Diary* (S H S) II 240 Hearing of my Lord Craighall his fayling and wearyng away, I went to him 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss., Wearing*, consumption. 1876 *Mr. Gray & his Neighbours* I. 116, I do believe one on 'em is going into a weirin'.

d. Wearying or exhausting effect.

1845 Mrs. S C. Hall *Whiteboy* I. ix 140 The woe and wearing of weeks [of sickness] sobered and softened her

† **5** Manner in which a cloth, etc wears (well or badly); degree of resistance to the effects of wear. Also *fig.*, degree in which a person continues to merit approval; also, degree of resistance to the effects of time. *Obs. rare*

1549 Latimer *2nd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 59 Salomon sayed to hym [*sc* Adonias]· Gette the into thy house, bilyke he meante to warde, and ther to se hys wearynge, as if he shoulde saye, shewe thyselfe wythoute gall of ambition, to be a quiet subiecte, and I wyll pardon the for thys tyme. But I wyll se the wearynge of the. 1566 A. Edwards in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) I 358 They take much of London clothes, and they that know the wearing, are desirous of them before the cloth of the womens making, for they find it nothing durable 1740 Cibber *Apol.* 177 In the Wearing of her Person, she was particularly fortunate; her Figure was always improving, to her Thirty-sixth Year.

6. Passing, elapsing (of a period of time). *rare*

1876 Morris *Sigurd* I 30 Now again in a half month's wearing goes Signy into the wild 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Wearing* 3. Diminution or passing away; as, the wearing of the season 1905 A. T Sheppard *Red Cravat* III. ii. 238 Before the wearing of a moon, [he] was back again.

Wearing, *vbl. sb.*2 *Naut.* [f. Wear *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action of turning a vessel's stern to windward: opposed to *tacking.* Also *attrib.*

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Wearing* See the article *Veering* 1840 R H Dana *Bef. Mast* xviii, A regular tacking and wearing bill was made out.

Wearing (wēə·rinj), *ppl. a* [f. Wear *v.*1 + -ing 2.]

1. Exhausting, tiring; enfeebling by continued strain or irritation. Also *wearing-out.*

1811 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I 20, I have been prevented writing by most wearing nervous headaches. 1815 Chalmers in Hanna *Life* (1851) II. 18 A heartless, hard driving, distracting, and wearing out life among the bustle of unministerial work 1824 Susan Ferrier *Inher.* xl, She remarked, what a wearing out thing it [reading aloud] was for the reader 1837 Carlyle *New Lett.* (1904) I 55 My toil is great; but it is not a wearing toil, as that of writing is. 1859 J. Bright *Sp. India* 1 Aug (1876) 50 This wearing exasperating question of how money is to be got 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* III xvi, You see the occupations of the day are sometimes a little wearing. 1876 Hardy *Ethelberta* xx, She began to know how wearing were miserable days, and how much more wearing were miserable nights. 1887 *Murray's Mag* Aug 267 It was in many respects a wearing life.

2. That gradually destroys, diminishes, or impairs by continued use or attrition.

1859 R Hunt *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed 2) 292 The specimens exhibited show the wearing and grinding force of the modern glaciers 1876 Geo Eliot *Deronda* xxxv, This cloister was built of harder stone than the church, and had been in greater safety from the wearing weather 1903 W. Chrystal *Kingd Kippen* 146 All the lower ground is covered with sheets of boulder clay, the material resulting from the wearing action of the ice

3. That is undergoing wear, diminution, or impairment by continued use or attrition.

1908 *Animal Managem.* (War Office) 36 The surface [of the tooth] which bites on the food or its fellow in the opposite jaw is the *table*, or *wearing surface.*

Hence **Wearingly** *adv.*

1870 *Public Opinion* 6 Aug 170 It is the trivial, every day suffering, that is most wearingly, if not most keenly, felt

Wearish (wī·rish), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms. 4 werische, 5–6 werysshe, weris(s)he, -ysh(e, wearysh(e, wear-, weerishe, weerysh, 6–7 werish, weerish, 9 *dial.* warish, werrish, 6– wearish. [Late ME. *werische*; of obscure origin. Cf. Wersh *a.* which is prob. a contracted form of this.

There is some resemblance in form and sense to the early mod Du *wers, wars, warsch,* 'contrarius, adversus, malus' (Kilian), mod Du *wars,* disgusted, averse, weary of, Du. dial *warsig,* Fris *wêrmch* disgusting; but etymological connexion seems improbable.]

1 Destitute of savour, sickly-flavoured, tasteless, insipid; unsalted. Cf. WERSH *a* 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. IX (Tollem. MS.) Flemme is an humouris kyndely colde and moyste, werische and unsauoury [L. *insipidus*] *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. II. in *Anglia* VIII. 154 As any man amonge many manere deynte metes wolde forsake an vnsauory and werysshe mete. 1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* V. in Ashm. (1652) 74 Also is Weerish tast called Unsavoury. 1530 PALSGR. 328/2 Weiysshe as meate is that is nat well tastye, *mal sauouré.* 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* Prol. (1538) 7 b, As the tayste of the sycke maketh wholsome and well seasoned meate bytter, weerysh, and unsauery. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem.* IV. Wks. 938/1 If the salt wexe ones freshe & werish, wherin shal ani thing be wel seasoned? 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Inconditus* weryshe. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 28 When Hyems shall vpon them shake his lockes, Their grazing feast will haue a wearish tatch. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Warish,* unsavoury. 1881 *Leic. Gloss., Werrish,* ..as applied to drinks, 'small', weak, sickly, insipid.

b. *fig.* Void of relish, insipid, savourless, flat, futile, ineffectual.

1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v-vii (? 1550) 23 b, All werysh and vnsauerye ceremonies whyche haue lost theyr significations. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Erasm. Pref. ¶vij b, In expressyng and vttreyng suche sayynges Xenophon seemeth to me somewhat weeryshe [*mihi dilutior videtur*]. 1548 — *Erasm. Par. Matt.* V. 10-12 Beeyng ouerwhelmed with weryshe opinions and vayne desyres. *Ibid.* VII. 28, 29 They vsed to brynge furth certaine weryshe constitutions, of wasshyng their handes before meate, [etc.]. *Ibid. Luke* Pref. (') iij b, So werishe and vneffectual was ye vertue of the medicine of Physicke whiche thei brought [*adeo Pharmacum quod adferebant tam habebat dilutum & inefficacem*]. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Cor.* 1 9-20 The rude and wearysh preaching [*sermo rudis et inconditus*]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 523 Yeeld ing hir pleasures weerish, and hir amours tastelesse. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 4 A sickly, wearish, and momentany Delight.

2. Of persons and animals, their limbs, etc.: Sickly, feeble, delicate, lean, wizened, shrivelled. Also, of a countenance: Sickly-looking. Cf. WERSH *a* 2.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 54/1 Therw^t he plucked vp hys doublet sleue to his elbow, where he shewed a weiish withered arme and small. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. v. H iij b, If thou canst spye a wealthie man, that hath a wearyshe chylde, There, shewe thy selfe officious. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholemt.* I. (Arb.) 39 A countenance, not werishe and crabbed, but faire and cumlie. 1569 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus Inquis.* 20 b, A full weake & wearish body [L. *corpore infirmo ac caduco*]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 116 b, If they [the stallions] be to yong, they get but weake and wearish Coltes. *Ibid.* 137 b, A small and a weerysh Sheepe. 1579 LODGE *Def. Plays* 5 That they like good Phisitions should so frame their potions, that they might be appliable to the quesie stomaks of their werish patients. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I. 4 b, They haue hid a little weerish leane face vnder a broad French hat. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 34 A wretched wearish elfe, With hollow eyes and rawbone cheekes forspent. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VI. XXII. 784 The deepe red wine which is harsh and rough, is profitable to comfort the loose & wearish stomacke. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 2) Democr. to Rdr. 2 Democritus ,was a little wearish [1621 wearyish] old man, very melancholy by nature. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* V. 1, A crooked leg, . a wearish hand, A bloodlesse lip. 1685 BURNET *Life Bp. Bedell* 257 It might often have been easily done, especially upon such a weakly and wearish Body. 1881 *Leic. Gloss., Werrish,* feeble, deficient in stamina; of a delicate constitution. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arab. Des.* I. v. 148 All the date-eaters are of a certain wearish visage.

b. Comb.: *wearish-coloured,* sickly-hued, pale.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Dict.* (1567), *Pallida,* pale, or wearishe coloured.

c. Lacking energy, languid.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 163 A wearish and Impotent giving up of the spirits. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 328 At the first setting out they seemed to run exceeding well, but after a while, to grow somewhat wearish.

3. Dull-witted, stupid.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 52 A. Werisshe [L. *insulsus*] felowe made al this besynes. 1537 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 103 My thyncke yt ys butt a weryshe persson to have any such lernyng of prophessye.

4. ? Peevish, cross-grained, crabbed.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XXVI. § 4 (1912) 317 Have any of you children, that be not sometimes cumbersome? Have any of you fathers, that be not sometime weerish? What, shall we..hate our children, or disobey our fathers?

Hence **Wearishly** *adv.*, languidly, without energy; **Wearishness,** lack of savour.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lii. (1495) 893 The nynthe sauour hyght werysshenesse and vnsauerynesse. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 106 *marg.*, Beetes is an herbe of whose excedyng werysshenesse and vnsauerynesse [etc.]. 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Ceremonies* Pref. p. XVII, How wearishly & unwillingly goe they to the worke?

Wearisome (wī'ərisŏm), *a.* Forms: 5 **weary-som,** 6 **weerysom, werisum, wearisom,** 7 **wearysome,** 6- **wearisome.** [f. WEARY *v.* and *a.* + -SOME.]

†1. Weary; showing signs of weariness. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 751 The sotelte a man with sikelle in his hande, In a ryvere of watur stande wrapped in wedes in a werysom wyse. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4406 Hyt declare and tell shall my wer[y]som gost. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K. IV b, At banckettes they refreshed their weerysome mindes, in those high discourses and diuine imaginations of theirs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declining to their rest. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 190 They came, and saw no attendance about him, onely a decrepit and wearisom old man, lying along upon the beach.

2. Causing weariness through monotony, or the continuance of uncongenial circumstances; tedious.

1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 55 The remedy hereof [undevotion] ys to abyde vpon the tretable sayng of theyre seruice, be yt neuer so werysom. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. XII. 32 This is The worlds sweet In, from paine and wearisome turmoyle. 1596 RALEGH *Discov. Guiana* 97 It is nowe time to returne towardes the North, and we founde it a wearisome way backe. *a* 1653 BINNING *Sinner's Sanct.* XXIX. Wks. (1735) 316/2 What is your Life, but a tedious and wearisome Repetition of such brutish Actions which only terminate on the Body? *a* 1699 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 288 All will allow the several Conditions of Fortune to be all wearysome, dull or disagreeable without good Humour. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. VI, Simplicity uninformed, becomes wearisome. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Conf. Drunkard,* A forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXII, It was impossible for life to glide away in more wearisome monotony than at the castle of the Gaide Dolourouse. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 218 The ceremonies of a court are wearisome to me. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/2 The author might do much better if he would give up this wearisome murder-mongering, and take a fresh subject. 1902 *Spectator* 11 Oct. 520/1 At almost wearisome length we have endeavoured to set forth the case.

b. of a speaker or writer.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 35, I persuade how werisum and tœdius I have bene unto your worshipp. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 43 Were it not that I feare to be wearisome unto you, I should never make an end of my newes. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 141 How wearisome the political or religious fanatic . whose balance is lost by the exaggeration of a single topic.

3. Causing weariness from bodily or mental exertion or protracted pain; fatiguing, exhausting. Now somewhat *rare.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. VII. § 7 The roote hereof, diuine malediction; whereby the instruments being weakned wherewithall the soule (especially in reasoning) doth worke, it preferreth rest in ignorance before wearisome labour to knowe. 1641-44 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 4 The Head would have been very painful and wearisome to carry, if the Neck had lain parallel or inclining to the Horizon. 1703 M. WARWICK in Baynard *Cold Bathing* II. 297 A weak and wearisom Pain, together with a soreness upon the Part. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 ¶ 2 There was once a time when Wreaths of Bays or Oak were considered as recompences equal to the more wearisome labours. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 66 Their great Trouble, Care, and wearisome Attendance. 1883 JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER *Autob.* XII. (1909) 177, I climbed up the wearisome gallery stairs. 1916 *Lancet* 8 Jan. 73/2 The hand-bellows is of such a size that it fills the hand comfortably, and continuous pumping is not wearisome.

Wearisomely, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a wearisome manner. a. So as to cause weariness.

c 1735 SPCKER *Lect. Catech.* XXXVIII. (1769) II. 276 In the whole of this Work, we must be careful, neither to hurry over any Part thoughtlessly, nor lengthen it wearisomely. 1828 *Harrovian* 155 Although wearisomely fond of description, L. E. L. is deficient in giving the shades of character, and variety of illustration. 1865 LOWELL *Study Wind., Thoreau* (1871) 156 If he botanise somewhat wearisomely, he gives us now and then superb outlooks from some jutting crag. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 5/5 The comedy drags somewhat wearisomely towards the end. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/1 The wearisomely abundant current literature concerning actors and acting.

b. In a state of weariness or ennui. *rare.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. VII, As he wanders wearisomely through this world. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* III. III. I. 214 What struggles and inextricable armed-litigations there were for it, readers of Brandenburg-History too wearisomely know.

Wearisomeness. [-NESS.]

†1. The condition of being wearied; liability to become wearied. a. Fatigue, exhaustion from effort or pain; liability to be easily fatigued. b. Tedium, ennui; weariness *of* something uncongenial or uninteresting. *Obs.*

a. 1560 tr. *J. Fisher's Godly Treat. Benef. Prayer* G. 4, Excepte eyther the great weerysomenes of our bodyes, or some other lyke necessitie inforce vs. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* IV. X. 643 The fresh leaues being put vnder the naked soles of the feete, they greatly take awaie their wearisomnes, which by far walking haue wearied themselues. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* II. 17 (1655) 240 Sundry infirmities of body, as hunger, thirst, cold, wearisomnesse. 1672 T. VENN *Milit. Observ.* 184 But if the wind blow stiff, or there is a weakness or wearisomness in the Ensignbearer, then he may set the butt end against his waste and not otherwise. *a* 1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) III. 270 For in his Turn, every one must expect to be in a State of Wearisomeness and Pain, of Weakness and Danger. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* I. A kind of languor and wearisomeness.

b. 1557 PHAER *Æneid* V. L. 4 b, *Argt.*, The Troiane wyues, at the instigation of the Raynbow, and for wearysomnesse of theyr longe trauayle cast fier amonge the fleet. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 37 Such a witte, as is diligent in painfull thinges without werisomnes. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 109 Scanderbeg declaring his wearisomenes of captivitie .desired to visit his kingdome. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 46 266 That wearisomness which is taxed in the Iewes that said, when will the New Moones and Sabbaths be gone? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. 2 Yet they shall be made, spight of antipathy to fadge together, and combine as they may to their unspeakable wearisomnes & despaire of all sociable delight in the ordinance which [etc.]. 1822 [MARY A. KELTY] *Osmond* I. 289 Their wearisomeness of Osmond's stupidity. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* II. 219 Where there is no variety, and where wearisomeness as naturally follows. 1840 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) II. XXIV. 156, I should have been afraid of the casting lots, lest it should arise from a wearisomeness of indecision, instead of waiting patiently for the time when He would enable one to decide according to His will.

2. The quality or fact of causing weariness, tendency to weary. a. Apiness to cause fatigue. b. Tediousness.

a. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 The commoditie is answearable in proportion and measure, to the wearisomnesse of the labour. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 261 Amidst the joltings of the Waggon, the trouble and wearisomness of the journey, they kept their Prayer, as in the Quire. 1843 POE *Tales, Pit & Pendulum,* As if those who bore me had paused from the wearisomeness of their toil.

b. 1579 TWYNE *Petrarch's Phisicke agst. Fortune* I. 109 b, *Ioy.* The ayre is very cleere, I would it might not be changed. *Reason* Thou knowest not how soone this cleerenes wil bring weerisomnesse. There is nothing so pleasant which continuall frequentyng the same maketh not loathsome. 1662 J. DAVILA tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 5 The Ambassadours endeavour'd to abate the wearisomenesse of our stay there, by banquets, hunting matches, and walking. 1879 HINGSTON *Austral. Abr.* VII. 71 A great sameness about it was soon, however, observable, producing even the usual effect of monotony—wearisomeness. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Jan. 3/2 A second article which has, notwithstanding these good qualities, just a suspicion of wearisomeness.

†3. Loathing (for food). *Obs.*—1

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 346 Evell which causeth such a fulsomenesse and wearisomenesse in Gods stomacke.

Wearne, obs. f. WARN *v.*1, var. WARN *v.*2 *Obs.*

Wearry, obs. form of WORRY *v.*

Weary (wī'əri), *a.* Forms. 1 *wērig,* (*uoeriz*), *wériz,* 2-4 *weri,* (3 *wæri*), 3-6 *werie, -y,* (4 *wiry,* 5 *wyry*), 4, 6 *Sc.* very, (5 *were, werre*), 5-6 *weirye,* 6 *weery, wiery,* 6-9 *Sc. wearie,* 6- **weary.** [OE. *wērig,* corresponding to OS. (*sīð-*) *wōrig* weary (with a journey), OHG. *wuarag* drunk.—W. Ger. **wōrago-, -ago-.* The root **wōr-* seems to be identical with that in OE. *wórian* to wander, go astray, and in ON. *órar* fits of madness, *ær-r* mad, insane; the primary sense was perhaps 'bewildered', 'stupefied'.]

I. 1. Having the feeling of loss of strength, languor, and need for rest, produced by continued exertion (physical or mental), endurance of severe pain, or wakefulness; tired, fatigued. Now with stronger sense. Intensely tired, worn out with fatigue. The strong emotional emphasis which the word has acquired in modern times tends to exclude it from colloquial use and from unimpassioned prose.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter,* Hymn XII, *Mentes fessas,* mod. woerigu. *a* 900 *Klene* 357 (Gr.) Þa weregan neat, þe man driefeð & þirsceð. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. IX. (1890) 180 Þa heo þa on þære stowe geseted wæs, ða wæs heo wenig. *c* 940 *Brunanburh* in *O. E. Chron.* an. 937 Þær læg secg mænig, garum aseted, ofer scild scoten, weriz, wiges sæd. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 (Lamb. MS.) Ho [*sc.* souls in hell] walkeð weri up and dun, se water deð mid winde. *c* 1290 *Katerine* 24 in *S. E. Leg.* 92 Of sonne and Mone and steorrene also, fram þe este to þe weste þat trauailliеth and neuere werie ne beoth. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1158 ibid. 139 Swiþe weri was þe holi man, onnepe he bar up is fet. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2518 Meliors was so wery þat sche ne walk mist. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 143 His men als that wer very Hynt of thair basnetis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XVI. 75 He was so wery þat he myst na ferther. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* XI. 28 Come vnto me all ye that are wearie and laden. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, The fift or odde Crane flieth all alone before, till he be wearie so doing. 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleasure united* 159 To know when the Stag is weary, is easily done by his Slavering, floathing at the Mouth, [etc.]. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* XLIV. III. 188 After an absence of twenty days, they returned weary and discouraged. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 465 Producing what? A pair of slippers, sir, To put on when you're weary. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. II. 30, I am tired too soon, I could have danced down hours. Two years gone hence and felt no weariei.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* III. 17 There resteden the wery in strengthe [1611 There the weare be at rest]. 1382 — *Isa.* XL. 29 The Lord ȝyueth to the weri vertue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 627 The Duke of Yorke sent euer fresh men, to succor the weric, and put new men in places of the hurt persons. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 160 Death may bring rest to the weary and overladen. 1804 CAMPBELL *Soldier's Dream* 4 Thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered, The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lviii, The eternal book for all the weary and the heavy-laden. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 105 In a few minutes we were sleeping the sleep of the weary.

b. said of the body, its limbs or organs.

c 1205 LAY. 16592 To lechinien þa wunden of leofenen his cnihten & baðien on burȝe heore werie ban. 1573 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Heathes* Wks. 1907 I. 354 If thou sitte at ease to rest thy wearie bones. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. II. 29 There they alight, in hope to rest their weary limbs a tide. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 264 Late at Night, with weary Pinions come The lab'ring Youth, and heavy laden home. 1792 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 73 (1810) 12 How oft We Welcom'd the wild-bee home on weary wing. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* V, 'O stay,' the maiden said, 'and rest Thy weary head upon this breast!'

c. with the source of weariness indicated. Const. *with,* formerly also † *of* (now only in sense 2), † *for,* or † genitive.

Beowulf 579 Siþes weriz. *a* 1000 *Riddles* liv. [lv.] 10 Wliiz þæs weorces. *c* 1205 LAY. 18406 Heo beoð swiðe werie iboren heore wepnen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 635 Þanne he is of walke weri. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 7, I was weori of wandringe [B. wery forwandred]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 440 Ne

certis she was fatt no thing But semed wery for fasting 1382 Wyclif *John* iv 6 Jhesu maad wery, or feynt, of the iurney, sat thus on the welle *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) x. 40 When he was wery of beeing of pe closse 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II xxxvii 157 They fonde the watchemen sore wery of longe watche 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 93 Both armies being were with fighting 1596 Spenser *F Q* vi vii 19 Weary of trauell in his former fight, He there in shade himselfe had laid to rest. 1610 Shaks *Temp* iv 134 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen of August weary. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 179 My horse weary of this long journey without so much as a daies rest, beganne to faint 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iv 581 Weary with his Toyl, and scorch'd with Heat 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* I ii, The stag-hounds, weary with the chase, Lay stretch'd upon the rushy floor

d. Of pace, tread, voice, etc.: Showing signs of fatigue.

a 1000 *Cynewulf's Christ* 993 Beornas gretað wergum stefnum 1638 Quarles *Hierogl* 1 8 When at length His weary steps have reach'd the top 1697 Dryden *Æneis* xi. 803 His Foes in sight, he mends his weary pace. 1784 Burns *Man was made* 6, I spy'd a man, whose aged step Seem'd weary, worn with care 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Pl.* iii 9 The weary sound and the heavy breath, And the silent motions of passing death. 1821 — *Epipsych* 155 The beaten road Which those poor slaves with weary footsteps tread 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xv, Accordingly, towards this spot, they directed their weary steps

† **e.** quasi-*sb.* in *for weary*: see For- *prefix* 10.

c 1350, *c* 1400 [see For- *prefix* 10]. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5574 Then were the Troyens wel weri, Thei myght not for weri hem steri. *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xvii, For werre sluhs he on slepe, No lengur myste he wake 14 *Sir Beues* (O) 2419 What for wery and what for faynt, Syr Beuys was nerehande attaynt *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 180 But on pe morow, what for wach, what for wery, he fylle on slepe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxx. 226 Vnclhes may I wag, man, for wery in youre stabull Whils I set my stag, man

2. Discontented at the continuance or continued recurrence of something, and desiring its cessation; having one's patience, tolerance, zeal, or energy exhausted; 'sick and tired' *of* something. Also with *in*, and *to* with inf.

c 1205 Lay. 13918 Ne hiđ na man weri heora songes to herean. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xv. 181 Whan he is wery of þat werke þanne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* 1042 It [*sc.* the Paternoster] is schort, for a man schulde be be lasse wery to say it *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6098, I wol no more of this thing seyn, If I may passen me herby; I mighte maken you wery 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xvi. 1. 664, I am nyghe wery of this quest. 1526 Tindale 2 *Thess* iii. 13 Brethren be not weary in well doynge. [So all later versions exc. Rheims] 1534 — *Gal.* vi. 9 Let vs not be wery of well doynge [1611 in well doing]. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* vi. 6, I am weery of gronynge. 1551 Robinson *More's Utopia* ii. vi. (1895) 212 In the exercyse and studdye of the mynde they be neuer werye. *c* 1590 *Fair Em* iv. i 28, I am growen werie of his companie. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 218 He that keepes not crust, nor crum, Weary of all, shall want some. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb.* iv § 12 By this time the King was as weary of Scotland as he had been impatient to go thither 1670 Dryden *1st Pt Conq Granada* I. i, 'Tis just some joyes on weary Kings should waite 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App i 143 He cannot be ignorant how weary we are of the war 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I i, The last of these voyages not proving very fortunate, I grew weary of the sea. 1790 Burns *The Taylor fell* 13 There's somebody weary wi' lying her lane 1817 Shirley *Rev. Islam Ded* 33 For I grow weary to behold The selfish and the strong still tyrannize Without reproach or check. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. 4 She is weary of dance and play. 1864 — *Islet* 29 His compass is but of a single note, That it makes one weary to hear 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 122 Plato is never weary of speaking of the honour of the soul.

b. Tired *of*, anxious to be rid *of* (a person). *? arc.*

? c 1472 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 123 Me thynk þay schuld nat be so wery of yow, þat dyd so gret labour & diligence to have yow. 1602 W. S. *Thomas Ld. Cromwell* iv. ii. 6 All parts abroade where euer I haue beene Growes wearie of me, and denies me succour. *a* 1653 R. Brome *City Wit* iv. i, I will suddenly take occasion to break with the Foole Wolsie; of whom I am heartily weary. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 687, I am weary of her.

3. Depressed and disquieted through trouble, anxiety, disappointment, etc.; sick at heart.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxii. § 1 Eala Wisdom, þu ðe eart sio helste frofor ealra weligra moda *c* 1000 *Wanderer* 15 Ne maeg werig mod wyrde wiðstondan. *c* 1205 Lay. 28081 Þa wes ich al wet & weri of sorȝen and seoc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15875 Mate and weri war þai þan 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdr* xii 5 Yet am I weery in my minde 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 150 Many febul and wery soulys, wych haue lyyn oppressyd wyth wordly vanyte 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iii. i 112, I *Mus'th.* So wearie with Disasters, tugg'd with Fortune. 17.. *Slighted Nansy* in Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I 23 Far ben the house I rin; And a weary wight am I. 1792 Burns *Banks of Doon* (later version) 4 How can ye chant, ye little birds, And I sae weary fu' o' care! 1892 I. Johnson in *1st Bk Rhymers' Club* 6 Our wearier spirit faints, Vexed in the world's employ.

4. Of persons: Having little strength, feeble, sickly. *Sc.* and *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xviii. (Egipciane) 240 Þocht he auld & very vas. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii iii (S T S) I. 250 Than was Ebucius, ane of þe consullis, dede in þe ciete, and his colleig serullius an wery þat he mycht skarsly draw his aynd. 1808 Jamieson s. v, A weary bairn, a child that is declining, S. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s v, It is a poor weary child 1879 *Good Words* 405/1 The minister had christened Nicky Macdonald's bairn in the house, since it was far too weary a thing to be brought to the kirk.

fig. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iii. vii. (S. T S) I. 273 Pe ciete was nocht sa wery [L *aegram*] þat it mycht be dantit with sic remedis as it was wont to be.

II. Causing weariness.

5 Fatiguing, toilsome, exhausting. (Sometimes blending indistinguishably with sense 6)

c 1315 Shoreham II 84 To bere hyt [*sc.* the cross] to calvary, I wys, hyt was wel wery. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 457 The dede slepe for wery bisynesse fil on this Carpenter 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 219 b, They wente a werye and a paynefull Jorney [L. *difficili et molesto itinere*]. 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Isa.* xxxii 2 As the shadowe of a great rocke in a wearie land [Literal from the Heb] 1575 Fleming *Virg. Bucol* ix. 29 Let's synging passe our weary waye, lesse trouble wyll be oures 1719 Dr Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 129 Many a weary Stroke it [*sc* the boat] had cost, you may be sure; and there remained nothing but to get it into the Water. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 423 Vain, very vain, my weary search to find That bliss which only centres in the mind 1783 Burns *Despondency* 5 O Life! Thou art a galling load, Along a rough, a weary road, To wretches such as I 1832 Hr. Martineau *Life in Wilds* vi 76 It was weary work with any tool but the hatchet 1833 Tennyson *Lotos-Eaters* 41 Evermore Most weary seem'd the sea, weary the oar 1849 Aytoun *Lays Scott Cavaliers* (ed. 2) 72 And aye we sail'd, and aye we sail'd Across the weary sea 1894 J A. Steuart *In Day of Battle* iv, India...is far away. Many a weary mile lies between us and it

6. Irksome, wearisome, tedious; in graver sense, burdensome to the spirit.

1465 *Paston Lett* II. 188 Thys ys to wyry a lyffe to a dyde for you and all youre 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* iii 1 129 The weariest, and most loathed worldly life That Age, Ache, perury, and imprisonment Can lay on nature 1798 Wordsw. *Lines Tintern Abbey* 39 In which the heavy and the weary weight Of all this unintelligible world, Is lightened 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v iii, In the rude guard-room, where of yore Their weary hours the warders wore 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* xii, Like the clear sunshine after weary rain. 1884 Tennyson *Cup* i ii 26, I have had a weary day in watching you Yours must have been a wearier.

† **b.** Of discourse, a speaker or writer: Tedious, wearisome. *Obs*

1549 Coverdale etc. *Erasm. Par 1 Tim.* i. 1–7 Wherto should a man labour for saluacion by meanes of so many wery obseruacions [*per tot molestas obseruatiunculas ad salutem contendere*]. 1571 T Fortescue *Mexia's Foreste* vii 15 b, Sundry are the considerations, of whiche Lactantius Firmianus as also somme others, haue written, large, & wery volumes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* I iv 25 Your Brother kindly greets you. Not to be weary with you, he's in prison.

7. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **a.** Sad, sorrowful, hard to endure.

a 1785 W Forbes *Domnie* in R Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial* II 35 With blubber'd cheeks and watry nose, Hir weary story she did close. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III xxviii Song, A weary lot is thine, fair maid. *a* 1893 in R. Ford *Harp Peths.* 24 This weary, waefu' tale o' mine.

b. As an expression of irritation: Tiresome, vexatious, 'wretched', 'confounded'.

a 1785 W Forbes *Domnie* in R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial* II 27 Wae worth that weary sup of drink He hik'd so well! 1802 Sibbald *Chron Sc Poetry* IV Gloss., *Weary*, wretched, cursed; as the weary or weariful fox. 1845 Mrs S. C Hall *Whiteboy* x. 85, I went hunting everywhere for the weary cat and her kittens. 1864 Latto *Tam. Bodkin* xiv. 131 Ye weary, weirdless, ne'er-do-weel vagabond. 1893 'L Keith' *'Lisbeth* II, 'Lisbeth, mind these weary steps. Your aunt's very infirm in the feet.

c. quasi-*adv.* as an intensive: Grievously, 'sadly'.

1790 Shirrefs *Poems Sc Dial.* 262 Poor Scota now is daz'd and auld, Her childrens blood rins weary cauld, To see her Palace like a fauld For haddin' sheep! 1860 J P. Kay-Shuttleworth *Scarsdale* II. 155 Hoo'll be weary pottert (disturbed) wi' a letter fro' onybody bur mysel'.

8. *Sc.* in certain phrases, perh. influenced by Wary *v.*, to curse: *Weary fa' (fall), weary on, weary set* (a person or thing), a curse on (him, etc.).

1788 Burns *Duncan Gray* I Weary fa' you, Duncan Gray. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xxxix, O, weary on the wars! mony's the comely face they destroy 1816 — *Bl Dwarf* iii, O weary fa' thae evil days! 1828 W. McDowall *Poems* 21 There's Brawnie, weary on her, Hear how she roars an' rowts. 1875 W. Alexander *Sk Life Ann Folk* 149 Weary set that chiel,..he has seerly nae taste ava. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* ii, The French recruiting, weary fall it! 1896 A. Lilburn *Borderer* xxix 231 Eh, weary on us! There seems no end to our misfortunes.

III. **9** *Comb.*, as *weary-laden, -looking, -winged, -worn* adjs.; † **weary-foot** *a.*, having weary feet, tired with walking.

1798 O'Keeffe *Wild Oats* II i, The hungry and *weary-foot traveller 1784 Burns *Man was made to mourn* end, A blest relief to those That *weary laden mourn! 1885 Ld. R. Gower *Old Diaries* (1902) 21 A worn *weary looking man of middle age. 1833 Scargill *Puritan's Grave* (1846) 63 The occasional cawing of the *weary-winged rooks. 1795–6 Wordsw *Borderers* I. 420 If you knew how sleep will master The *weary-worn. 1819 Keats *Otho* II. ii 117 For I am sick and faint with many wrongs, Tir'd out and weary-worn with contumelies.

Hence † **Werihede** [-head], weariness

1340 *Ayenb* 33 Efterward comþ werihede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye.

Weary (wī° ri), *v.* Pa. t and pa pple. **wearied** (wī°rid). Forms. 1 (ȝe)wérigian, (ȝe)wérzian, wérian, 3 werȝe, 4–6 wery(e, werie, 6 weerie, 6–7 **wearie**, 6– **weary**. [OE. *wér(i)gian, -gean* intr., and *gewérgian* trans, *f. wérg* Weary *a.*]

I. *intr.* To grow weary.

1 To become tired; to suffer fatigue. Now *rare.*

c 890 Wærferth *Gregory's Dial* 204 Þæt ilce mod sæȝþer ȝe mid healicum mægnum weaxeð & strangað & eac of his ȝenre untrymnysse werȝað & teorað. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I xxvii. (1890) 78 Forðon hyngran, þyrstan, hatian, calan, wærzian, al þat is of untrymnesse þæs ȝecyndes. *Ibid.* III. ix. 178 Þa ongon his hors semninga wergian & ȝestondan. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 252, & ȝif þet heo werȝeð, euerichon wreoðeð him bi ðer 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* etc R j b, My hande with long holdyng wexeth 1686 P Gordon *Diary* (Spalding Club 1859) 126, I had not ridden four miles when one of the horses wearyed *a* 1776 *Lizae Baillie* xi in Child *Ballads* IV 269 She was nae ten miles frae the town When she began to weary 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxv. 9 Not could I weary, heart or limb, When [etc.]

b Of the heart, mind, patience, etc.: To become tired or exhausted. Also of a person, to grow dispirited or sick at heart.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* xi 124 Stedfastly he bidys in body & werus not in hart 1600 in Harington *Nugæ Antiq* (1779) II 257 Thus I will lay down my quill, which seldom wearys in a friendly tale. 1650 J Carstaires *Lett* (1846) 74, I hope he [God] keeps you from wearieing in reference to the delay of our libertie. 1769 Eliz. Carter *Lett* (1809) III. xlvii. 379 The spirit wearies with perpetual dissipation. 1829 Herschel *Ess* (1857) 514 That diligence which never wearies, goes on adding grain by grain to the mass of results 1891 E Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 76 His poetic mind never wearied

c. To become affected with tedium or ennui.

1798 *Monthly Mag* Dec 436 ['Improper expressions used in Edinburgh'] I *weary* when I am alone; I become weary. 1853 G J Cayley *Las Alforjas* II 288 There is one kind and sympathising spirit which does not weary over my dilated gossip.

2. With various constructions. **a.** To grow tired *of* (something, doing something); *to* do (= of doing) or *to* be (= of being) (*arch.* or *poet.*); also with pres. pple.

a 1225 *Juliana* 22 For ne werȝeð he neauer to wurchen ow al þat wandreðe wolde a buten ende. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12997 Thai werit of þere werke þe wallis to kepe *c* 1475 *Wisdom* 847 in *Macro Plays* 63 þat of hys lyff he xall wery, & qwak for very fere. *c* 1480 Henryson *Swallow & other Birds* 189 Quhilk day and nicht weryis not for to ga Sawand poysoun In mannis Saull. 1627 Bp P. Forbes *Eubulus* 15 Whence anie, who in singlenesse seeketh Resolution will not wearie to search it 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* II iv, She now wearied of passing all her time by herself, and sighed for the comfort of society 1829 Carlyle in *Foreign Rev.* IV. 120 Into the ocean of air he gazed incessantly, and never wearied contemplating its clearness *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit Rem* II. 376 How the mind wearies of, and shrinks from, the more than painful interest, the μισητόν, of utter depravity 1846 G Warburton *Hochelaga* I 217 The eye does not weary to see, but the hand aches, in even writing the one word—beauty. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 628 He had ridd'n a random round To seek him, and had wearied of the search. *Ibid.* 894 As a little helpless innocent bird Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er., till the ear Wearies to hear it. 1876 L. Stephen *Eng. Th 18th C* I 356 It is not wonderful that a man pursuing so vast a plan..should have wearied of his task before it was completed.

b. To suffer weariness from long waiting or deferred hope; to wait wearily *for* or *to do* (something), or *through* (a period of time); to long or languish *for* something. Chiefly *Sc.*

1809 Syd. Smith *Serm* II 131 Why may it not, induce him to carry on the load of life who pants, and wearies for the grave 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II iii. 42, I hae wearied to see them *a* 1830 H Cockburn *Memor* (1856) 155 The Lord Advocate generally leaves his representatives to endure the summing up, and to weary for the verdict 1830 Galt *Lawrie T* iii vi, [They were] watching the corpse and wearying for my return 1856 Whewell in *Life* (1881) 480, I was beginning to weary for a letter from you. 1866 'Annie Thomas' *Played Out* I. ix. 153 A congregation of women assembled immediately after a dinner, wearying through the hour before the men rejoin them. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s v, They keep me wearying for dinner. 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* viii, I have just been wearying to see you. 1888 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* iii, I was wearying to speak with you 1894 G. Moore *Esther Waters* 39 She wearied for a companion.

3. quasi-*trans.* with *out*: To go wearily through to the end of.

1594–5 *Merchant's Daughter of Bristow* I. vi in *Roxb Ball.* (1872) II. i. 87 There will I waste and wearie out my dayes in woe. 1648 Gage *West Ind* xvii. 114 After I had here wearied out the wearinesse, which I brought in my bones from the Cuchumatanes 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug 730/2, I soon forgot to be sorry for Sister Mary, left to weary out the holidays in vacant loneliness.

II. *trans.* To make weary.

4. To exhaust the strength or endurance of (a person, his limbs, etc.); to fatigue or tire with toil, sickness, watching, sustained mental effort, etc.

Beowulf 2852 He ȝewerȝad sæt *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xxxv 239 He ȝewerȝað ðonne his heortan suiðe hearde mid ðy ȝesunce *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1900) I. 192 Þurh godes fore-stihtunge ne hors ne he sylf ȝewerȝod wæs. *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 796 He hade weryede the worme [*sc.* dragon] by wyghtnesse of strenghte, Ne ware it fore the wylde fyre that he hym wyth defendez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 522/2 Weryyn, or make wery, *fatigo, lasso* 1530 Palsgr 779/1, I werye by over moche labour or travayle, *je lasse* This horse tiotteth so harde that he hath weryed me more than I was a gret whyle. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* I (1565) 18 b, Many having a long time wearied their armes, chose rather to cast their targets out of their hands. 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v. lxxxi § 10 They in the practise of their religion wearied chiefly their knees and hands, we especially our eares & tongues 1610 Shaks *Temp* iii. i. 19 Pray set it downe, and rest you: when this [log] burnes 'Twill weepe for having wearied you. 1657 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Pol Disc* 186 By drawing out the War in length, they might think to weary and disorder the Enemy 1675 J Owen *Indwelling Sin* ix (1732) 107 They brought their Offerings or Sacrifices on their Shoulders, which they pretended wearyed them, and they panted and blowed as Men ready to faint under them 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* iv, Resolving to weary by perseverance, him whom

he could not surpass in speed 1825 Scott *Talism.* vi, A mighty curtal axe, which would have wearied the arm of any other than Cœur de Lion 1825 — *Betrothed* xi, She wearied her memory with vain efforts to recollect his features. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 827 'Alas,' he said, 'your ride hath wearied you'

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1573–80 Baret *Alv* P 496 If the vine be wearied with plentifull bearing 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1363 So woe hath wearied woe, mone tired mone *Ibid* 1570 Thus ebs and flowes the currant of her sorrow, And time doth wearie time with her complayning 1604 Jas I *Counterbl to Tobacco* (Arb) 108 So being euer and continually vsed, it [medicine] doth but weaken, wearie and weare nature. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 638 Then roaring Beasts, and running Streams he tryes, And wearies all his Miracles of Lies.

c. With adv. or advb. phr.; esp. *to weary out*, to fatigue completely, so as to render incapable of further exertion.

1647 Cowley *Mistress, Thraldom* v, Like an Egyptian Tyrant, some Thou weariest out, in building but a Tomb 1670 Dryden *1st Pt Conq Granada* IV (1672) 35 In walls we meanly must our hopes inclose, To wait our friends, and weary out our foes 1829 Landor *Imag Conv Greeks & Rom* (1853) 352 Whose movements would have irritated, distracted, and wearied down the elephants. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lv, He was stupefied, and he was wearied to death. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 586 Then he found a door..; And wearied out made for the couch and slept

5. To tire the patience of; to affect with tedium or ennui; to satiate (*with*). Also with *out*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 99 He wolde þet hit were ssort uor þet non ne ssolde him werye hit uor to lyerny. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol & T.* 751 It weerieth me to telle of his falsnesse *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 62 It werieth me this mater for to trete *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x 271 How am I shamed for four glotons! certes this weryes me sore! 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* 115 b, But nowe because I haue halfe wearied the reader with a tedious matter, I will harten him agayne wyth a merye tale 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v ii 56, I will wearie you then no longer with idle talking 1667 Milton *P. L.* xii. 107 Till God at last Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw His presence from among them 1675 E. Wilson *Spadacr Dunelm* Pref, And now, good Reader, I have even wearied thee out 1797 Mrs Radcliffe *Italian* xvi, Our patience is wearied already 1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II 384 Wearied out at last by the tender importunity she reluctantly took solemn charge of the child 1830 Tennyson *Lilian* iii, Gaiety without eclipse Wearieth me. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xvi. III 649 He was doing his best to weary out his benefactor's patience and good breeding 1877 Mrs Oliphant *Makers Flor.* v 138 Oddly enough, however, this excessive applause wearied the simple-minded artist 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* I 206 He had a sensitive fear of wearying with his presence ladies to whom he owed so much.

b. To trouble by importunity (heaven, the gods, etc.).

1633 Ford *Tis Pity* i. iii, I have even wearied heaven with pray'rs *a* 1718 Prior *Henry & Emma* 411 Watchful I'll guard Thee, and with Midnight Pray'r Weary the Gods to keep Thee in their Care 1831 Scott *Quentin D* Introd, He wearied Heaven and every saint with prayers for the prolongation of his life 1846 H. G. Robinson *Odes of Hor* II. xviii, I weary not The Gods to mend my present lot. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv 227 There, for sixteen months, to weary Heaven and his friends with his lamentations

c. *absol.* To cause weariness or ennui

1825 Sir R. Peel in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iii 76 Which would have been ludicrous enough for half an hour, but, like other good things, wearied by constant repetition. 1849 Lever *Con Cregan* xx, There was so much novelty to me in all around, that the monotonous character of the scene never wearied.

Hence **Wearying** *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 Vondunge is sliddrunge: & þuruh werȝunge beoð bitocned þeo undeauwes under slouhðe þet beoð inemned þer uppe 1621 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 Hence are those vaine wearyings of places and companies together with our selues

Weary, obs. form of Worry *v.*

Wearying (wī·ĕrĭɪŋ), *ppl a* [-ing 2.]

1 That causes weariness, fatigue, or lassitude

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 62 When Giles with wearying strides From ridge to ridge the ponderous harrow guides 1834 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV 369 A day in London is more wearying to me than a walk up Scawfell 1864 Disraeli in G. E. Buckle *Life* (1916) IV. xii 405 Lord P., after the division, scrambled up a wearying staircase to the ladies' gallery. 1862 Wraxall tr *Hugo's Les Misérables* I iii. 7 The two old females generally accompanied him, but when the journey was too wearying for them he went alone 1898 E. Glanville *Kloof Bride* viii, They took up their position and began a wearying watch

2. That causes tedium or ennui

1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* V. 216 Cutting short all the wearying round of explanation. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxv, He was never wearying, and often amusing 1857 Livingstone *Trav* ix. 185 Nothing is so wearying to the spirit as talking to those who agree with everything advanced 1911 Petrie *Revol Civilisation* iii. 59 Roman copies of Greek work, of wearying banality.

Hence **Wearyingly** *adv.*

1829 *Examiner* 325/1 The piece was wearyingly long 1902 Elinor Glyn *Reff. Ambrosine* 287 You said you were not wearyingly faithful

†**Wearyish,** *a Obs. rare* [f. Weary *a.* + -ish] Done or passed in weariness.

1615 Jackson *Creed* IV i viii 83 If wee deferred this suruey til old age come vpon vs, in which life it self becomes a burthen, our returne of thanks for fruition of it, and the vnpleasant appertinences, would be but wearyish. *a* 1618 [see Remissal.] 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr* III i. App. (1852) 340, I have drawn forth many wearyish hours

Weasand (wī·zănd) Now chiefly *dial.* Forms *a.* 1 wāsend, 4 wosen, 7 wozen. *β* 4–8 wesand, 5 *Sc* vassand, 5 waysande, 5–6 wesande, weysand(e, 6 wessande, wezzand, 7 wezand, weazond, 7–9 weazand, 9 weasand, 6–weasand, 4–6 wesaunt, 5–6 -aunnt, -awnt, -ant, 6 -ante, weasaunte, 6–7 weasant, 6 weasan, 6–7 -en, 7 wezon, -en, weeson, -zon, 7–8 weazon, 7–9 weason, 5 wesing, -ynge, 7 weasin *γ.* (*Sc* and *north.*) 8–9 wyson, wizen, 8 wyzen, (whizzen), 9 wizzen, -on, wezzon (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [OE. *wāsend* masc. (? and fem) corresp. to OFris. *wāsande, -ende*, throat, OS *wāsend* ruminant stomach, OHG. *weisant, -ont, -unt*, throat, windpipe, gullet (MHG. *weisen*, early mod.G. *waasen, waase*, mod. dial *wās* etc.). The word has the form of a pres. pple. or ppl. agent-noun (for the formation cf. ON. *vélandi* neut., gullet). The etymology has not been determined; for various conjectures see K. v. Bahder in Grimm s.v. *Waisen.* A parallel synonymous formation from the same root with different suffix appears in Weezle (= G. dial. *waasel*).

The forms *wosen* (14th c.), *wozen* (17th c.), and the mod. dial *oosen, hoosen*, are normal descendants of the OE. *wāsend*; and possibly the Sc. form *wassand* comes from *wāsend* with shortening of the vowel. The remaining ME. and mod. E. forms (including *weasand*) are anomalous: etymologists have generally attempted to account for them by the assumption of an OE. parallel form **wāsend*. This is not impossible, but Sweet (*Angl. Dict.*) appears to be in error in giving *wāsend* as an actually recorded variant of *wāsend*.]

1. The œsophagus or gullet.

a 1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* i. 2447 *Ingluuie*, ȝyfernesse, wasende *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Læccedomas wiþ ȝealhswile & þrotan & wasende. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 264/19 *Runnen*, wasend. *c* 1050 *Voc., Ibid* 421/37 *Inglumen*, in þane wasend 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1336 þay gryped to þe gargulun, & grayþely departed þe wesaunt fro þe wynt hole. 1375 [see Throppel] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 148 And betwene þe necke & gula wiþinneforþ þere is ordeyned may [see Meri'], þat is to seie þe wesant 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 676/21 *Hic ysophagus*, a wesande. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 523/1 Wesaunnt, of a beestys throte, *ysofagus* *c* 1450 *Two Cookery bks* 80 Pulle him [a snipe], late his necke be hole, save the wesing 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 44 Also in the mouth is ended the vppermoste extremitie of the Wesande, which is called Myre or Isofagus. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II cclii. 305 It will cause the Horseleaches to fall of, which happen to cleaue fast in the throote or wesande of any man. 1593 Nashe *Christs Teares* H 4, Their watry wesands were like to leape out of theyr mouthes for meate. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xi xxxvii I 339 The other is more inward, called properly the Gullet, or the Wezand, by which we swallow downe both meat and drinke 1634 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* IV *Loaves & Fishes* 123 As if the soules of these men lay in their weasand, in their gutt 1669 *Phil. Trans* IV. 1021 Its Wind-pipe; which, together with the Oesophagus or Weasand reaches down to the Stomach 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III 83 Now what the Friends wad fain been at, Was e'en to get their Wysons wat 1785 Burns *Scotch Drink* xiv, But monie daily weet their weason Wi' liquors nice 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xiii, By Heaven, better food hath not passed my weasand for three livelong days. 1915 G. Sinclair *Poems* 58 May their wysons never want A drop o' dew tae weet them

2. The trachea or windpipe = Artery 1

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* v xxiii (Bodl. MS), And somme of þese fonge the voice as þe lunges with þe receptacles wosen and pipes þereof. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col Cloute* 1156 Herke, howe the losell prates, With a wyde wesaunt! 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest Chirurg* Fij b, The wesaunt is a cartylagynous gystled partycle created and fourmed for to be instrument of ye voyce 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 80 *Trachea arteria.* In Englyshe it is named the wesande, or the throte bol 1609 J. Davies (Heref) *Hum. Heaven on Earth* i cxx, His wozen whez'd when his breath it did fill 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep.* IV viii 198 The weazon, rough artery, or winde-pipe 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* i viii 68 The Aspera Arteria or Weazond 1697 Dryden *Æneis* ix 592 Th' unerring Steel descended while he spoke, Pierc'd his wide Mouth, and thro' his Weazon broke 1798 Eliz. Inchbald *Lovers' Vows* III ii, They held so strongly by his throat, They almost stopt his whizzen

¶ b. Erroneously used for Artery 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) 55 Of the herte sprynge yth the wosen, as the veynes sprynge out of the lyuer *Ibid* III xii. (Tollemache MS.), The vertu þat hat vitalis, þe vertu of lyf, haþ meuynge by þe wosen and smale weyis [L. *per arterias*]

3. The throat generally.

c 1450 *Mankind* 803 in *Macro Plays* 30 A-lasse, my wesant! ȝe wer sumwhat to neie [the rope] 1550 Latimer *Last Serm bef. Edw VI* (1562) 121 Should I haue named hym? nay they should as sone haue this wesaunt of mine. 1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed 2) II 1405/1 But God of his mercye so directed his wicked purpose, that the backe of his knife was towarde hys wesand. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III ii 99 There thou maist braine him,..Or cut his wezand with thy knife. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Epigr.* xxxviii. Wks. II 266/1 See'st thou a villaine hang vp by the weason? 1668 Dryden *Even Love* v i, Give me a Razor there, that I may scrape his weeson, that the bristles may not hinder me when I come to cut it 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas. United* 162 A perfect Greyhound a long Neck, with a loos hanging wezand. 1720 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 77 The Miser.. Syne shores to grip him by the Wyson 1724 Swift *Verses upright Judge* Misc 1735 V 147 The Church I hate, and have good Reason For there my Grandsire cut his Weazon. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Clap your hand thus on the weasand of this high and mighty prince, under his ruff. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, He drew his knife across the Leopard's weasand 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I vii ii, They are parted and no weasands slit 1841 Borrow *Zincali* II 47 I'd straight unsheath my dudgeon knife And cut his weasand through.

4 *Comb.*, as *weasand muscle, weasand-stopping* adj.; weasand-pipe = senses 1–3 above

c 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I v (1722) 60 The Bronchium, or the *Weasand Muscles 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1560) S viij b, Somtyme it lyeth upon the *weasaunt pype, and than it stoppeth the breath & strangleth the pacient anone 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV iii 12 His weasand pipe it through his gorget cleft 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk maids* IV i L i b, *Ray* Cut my throate! *Ire* I, your Weason pipe, your Gullet *a* 1656 R. Cox *Actæon & Diana* 31 He will come armed with nothing but a Razor, with which if he does slit your wezand pipe, it will not be amiss to take it patiently 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii 267 Poor, yelling, scalping Indians, *weasand-stopping Thugs

Wease-alley, corrupt form of Weese-allan.

Weasel (wī·z'l). Forms· 1 ueuesule, ueuesulae, wesle, 4 wesill, 4–5 wesel(e, 4–6 wesell, -il, 5 wesyl(le, wees-, wessylle, weysyl, wezel, whesille, *Sc* quhasill, 6 wesyll, weysell, 6–7 weazell, -ill, weesell, we(e)sill, 6–9 weesel, 7 weasell, -il, weassel, weosle, we(e)zill, weezle, wheezle, *Sc* waesel, 7–8 weezel, *Sc* whessell, 8–9 weasle, 9 *dial* wizzel, 7– weasel. [OE. *weesule, wesle* wk. fem = NFris. *wisel* (WFris. *wesel-, weesling*), (M)Du *wezel*, OHG. *wisula, -ala* (MHG. *wisele, wisel*, mod.G. *wiesel* fem.) —OTeut **wisulōn-*, of obscure origin.

From German dialects come the Icel (*hreysi)visla*, '(cairn-) weasel', Sw *vesla, vessla*, Da *vasel*.]

1. A carnivorous animal (*Putorius nivalis*), the smallest European species of the genus (of the order *Mustelidæ*) which includes the polecat, stoat, etc. It is remarkable for its slender body, and for its ferocity and bloodthirstiness.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* M 337 *Mustela*, ueuesule. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* vi (Z.) 19 *Mustela*, wesle 12.. *Conf. Ecgbert* xxxix. in Thorpe *Ags. Laws* II 164 Ȝif on hwylcne myceline wætan mus oððe wesle onbefealle.., springe mid haliȝ wætere. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 166 Ceste befette, a wesele *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xc. 13 Þe wesill ouercumys him [*sc.* the basilisk] & slas him. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii lxxiv (1495) 829 The wesell hathe a red and a whyte wombe and chaungeth colour. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 540 The wesil shal for this doon hem noon harm *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v (*Parl Beasts*) xvii, The quhunand quhitret with the quhasill went. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III 156 b, I would counsell you to destroy your Rattes and Mise with Weesels 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 272 If thou be [be]witched with eyes, weare the eie of a wesill in a ring, which is an enchauntment against such charmes. 1606 N. B[axter] *Sydney's Ourania* G 1, The Pole catte, and wilde catte, the Weezle, & Stonte 1624 Capt. J. Smith *Virginia* II 35 Of Weesels and other Vermines skins a good many 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I 97/2 Pole-cats, Weezels,..or the like Vermin 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 336 Staring like a weasel 1844 Jesse *Scenes Country Life* 357 Keepers have informed me that Weazles will sometimes kill and feed on Snakes 1883 Simmonds *Dict. Useful Anim* s v, The long-tailed weasel (*Mustela longicauda*) 1919 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 183, I came across a bloodthirsty weasel, dragging a large buck rabbit after it.

transf. and *fig.* 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I ii. 170 For once the Eagle (England) being in prey, To her vnguarded Nest, the Weazell (Scot) Comes sneaking, and so sucks her Princely Egges. 1632 Chapman & Shirley *Ball* I (1639) A 4, Co. Dee not know him, tis the Court dancing Weesill. *Ma.* A Dancer, and so gay. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* I. vi, Wherefore did I, Sir, bid him Be call'd, you Weazell, Vermin of a Huisher? 1638 Ford *Fancies* II ii, Whoreson, lecherous weazle! 1790 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Advice to Future Laureat* II 39 Brudenell, thou stinkest! weasel, polecat, fly! 1886 P. Robinson *Teetotum Trees* 39 A thin little weasel of a Bengalee Baboo

b. In proverbial sayings. † *To be but by a barn weasel*: to be drunk.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad* 171 He is but by a barn Weesel 1825 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* III 269 'On with your story, will you, and if you are caught another time—' 'Caught! me!—. catch a weasel asleep!' 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xviii, I'm as sharp as a ferret, and as cunning as a weazel

¶ c. Erroneously spoken of as a corn-eating animal.

c 1600 *Distr. Emperor* III i in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III 208 True, daughter; love is like the weasel that went into the meale-chamber, .it growes plumpe and full of humor, it asks a crannye as bygg as a conye borrowe to gett out agayne *a* 1744 Pope *Imit. Hor.* Ep. I. vii 51 A Weasel once made shift to slink In at a Corn-loft thro' a Chink [Hence 1755 Johnson, *Weasel*, a small animal that eats corn and kills mice]

d. In some parts of England and Ireland confused with the Stoat, which is sometimes called *ermine weasel* or (when wearing its winter coat) *white weasel.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 726 The white Weasel is called *Minever.* 1676 Cotton *Angler* II viii 75 A Pike called the Owl-Flie; the dubbing of a white Weesel's tail 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. 358 This animal [*sc.* the ermine] is sometimes found white in Great Britain, and is then called a white weasel 1891 *Fishing Gaz.* 3 Jan. 7/2 The stoat, or ermine weasel (*Mustela erminea*) in many parts of England is called a weasel 1916 *Field* 22 Apr. 661/3 The stoat, in many parts [of Ireland] is known as 'weasel'.

2. Applied with qualifying words to various animals belonging to the family *Mustelidæ*, or having some marked resemblance to the weasel, as *fisher w.* (see Fisher 2 b); *four-toed w.* = Suricate:

Malacca w. = RASSE, *Mexican w.* = KINKAJOU; *water-w.* (see WATER *sb.* 30).

1771 PENNANT *Syn Quadr* 228 Four-toed Weesel 1781 — *Hist Quadr* II 328 Fisher Weesel. *Ibid* 338 Mexican Weesel 1800 SHAW *Gen Zool* I. II 406 Malacca Weesel

† 3. [transl. L *mustela* (*marina*)] A fish, taken to be the lamprey (Cf. *weasel-fish*, *-ling* in 6 b, and Fr. *belette*) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII IX II 445 The liver also of the fish named the Sea cat or Weazill, is given in like case

† 4. The SMEW. Cf *weasel coot, duck* in 6 b.

a 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Nat Hist Birds* Wks. 1835 IV. 317 The *mustela variegata*, . the variegated or party coloured weasel, so called from the resemblance it beareth unto a weasel in the head

5. *U S* A nickname for a native of S Carolina.

1875 *Chamb Jrnl* 13 Mar 171/2 South Carolina is Palmetto State, and the natives are Weasels

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *weasel family, kind, tribe* (designations for the order *Musteloidæ*), *weasel-colour*, *-fur*, *-skin*, *-whelp*; similative, as *weasel-*† *becked* (= beaked), *-faced*, *-headed*, *-like* adjs

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. 172/2 in *Holinshed*, If a man be *weasell becked then much heare left on the cheekes will make the owner looke big like a bowdled hen 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 177/2 *Fulvus*, fox or *weazill colour. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* X 1 b, Mounsieur Fregeuile Gautius, that prating *weazell fac'd vermin, is one of the Pipers in this consort 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 148 A little meagre, weazel-faced Frenchman. 1877 *Cassell's Nat Hist* II 182 The *Weasel Family 1682 GREW *Museum* I. § II. I. 19 The *Weesle-Headed Armadillo, *Tatu Mustelinus* 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* I. 82 This species is the least of the *weasel kind 1899 F. V KIRBY *Sport E C Africa* 322 Their *weasel-like slenderness of body. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* 153 Setting his traps in a *weasel run 1583 *Rates Custome ho* F 1j b, *Weesel skinnes the dosen, iiij. d 1800 SHAW *Gen Zool* I. II 378 The *Weesel tribe 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII. lxxiii. (Bodl MS), 3if þe *wesel whelpes falleþ bi ony happe in chynnes þe wesel holeþ ham wiþ a certeyne herbe

b. Special comb. **weasel-coot**, **-duck**, the female or young male of the smew; † **weasel-fish**, a rockling (cf. WHISTLE-*fish*); **weasel-lemur**, a small short-tailed lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*), † **weasel-ling**, a kind of rockling; † **weasel-monger**, one who hunts rats, etc, with weasels, **weasel-snout**, the yellow dead-nettle or archangel (*Lamium Galeobdolon*), from the shape of the corolla.

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 266 Red-headed Smew, or *Weesel Coot. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 165 *Weasel ducks or Weasel coots. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220 The Bladder Fish, and the *Weasel Fish. 1877 *Cassell's Nat Hist* I 223 This *Weasel Lemur has fair sized ears, and its colours are of all sorts of shades of red, grey, white, and yellow *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf Fishes* Wks 1835 IV 328 *Mustela Marina*; called by some a *weazel ling, which, salted and dried, becomes a good Lenten dish 1591 ? PERIE *Sp. to Q. Eliz at Theobalds, Gard Sp.*, This *weasel-monger [*i.e* a mole-catcher] 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III 530 Yellow Archangel Yellow Dead Nettle, or *Weasel snout

† **Wea·selled**, *a. Obs.* [f WEASEL + -ED 2 (irregularly used).] = next. Only in Comb *weaselled-coloured*, *-faced* adjs

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 714 The colour of them was like a Weaseled coloured horse. *a* 1692 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV 1 (1693) 36, I never saw so weasell'd-faced a Puppy

Weaselly (wī·z'lĭ), *a* [WEASEL + -Y 1.] Weasel-like. Also *weaselly-looking*.

1838 *Bentley's Misc.* III. 582 He was a weaselly-looking little man. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* II. App xi. 359 An individual of middle stature, a thin and weaselly figure, a sallow complexion 1900 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Quisanté* I. 10 He was a little weaselly perhaps.

Weaselship (wī·z'lʃip). [f. WEASEL + -SHIP.] † **a.** A mock title for a weasel **b.** The condition or qualities of a weasel. In quot *fig.*

1702 YALDEN *Æsop at Crt* vii. 23 A Fox ask'd him .why his Weazleship would keep In durance vile 1861 *Macm Mag* IV. 321/1 Such a representation .as would .exhibit his weaselship in the most striking light.

Weasen, obs. form of WEASAND.

Weaseny, variant of WEAZENY

Weasill, variant of WEEZLE *Obs.*

Weason, variant of WEASAND.

Weast, obs. form of WEST.

Wea-swa, obs form of WHOSO.

[**Weasy**, spurious word in Dicts., is based on a misreading of WEALY in *Joye's Expos. Dan.* 1545. So **Weasiness** (Joye *wealynes*)]

Weat(e, obs forms of WAIT *v* 1, WET.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *2 Thess.* III 5 The Lord guyde your hearts to the loue of God, and the weating for of Christe.

Weather (we·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms. 1 **weder**, 2 **wæder**, 2–5 **weder**, 4 *Sc.* **vedir**, **weddire**, **wedyre**, 4–5 **wedir(e**, **wedre**, **wedur**, **wedyr**, **whedir**, 5 *Sc* **weddre**, **-ir**, **-yr**, **wedere**, **wedyer**, **wheder**, **whed(d)yr**, 6 **weddur**, **wedor**, *Sc.* **wadder**, (**veddir**), **wodder**, **-ir**, **woder**, (**vodder**); 5 **wethyr**, 5–7 **wether**, 5–6 **whether**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **wathir**, (6 **vedthir**), 6– **weather**. [Com. Teut. (not recorded in Gothic): OE *weder* neut., OFris. *weder*, *wether* (NFris. *wedder*, WFris. *waer*, *war*), OS. *wedar* weather, storm, Du. *weder*, *weer*, OHG. *wetar* (MHG. *weter*, mod.G. *wetter*), ON. *veðr* (Sw. *vader*, Da. *vejr*):–OTeut. **wedro-m* It is uncertain whether the pre-Teut form was **wedhro-m* (= OSl *vedro*, Russian ведро good weather, *vedrú* adj, fair, said of weather; cogn. w Lith. *vidus*, *vydra*, storm, *dudra* storm, flood) or **wetro-m* (ablaut-var. of Lith. *vėtra* storm, OSl. *větrŭ* air, wind), on either alternative the word is prob. f. the Indogermanic root **wē* to blow (see WIND *sb.*1) + suffix *dhro-* or *tro-*.

The spelling with *th* instead of the earlier *d* first occurs in the 15th c. (though the pronunciation which it indicates may well be much older); before the end of the 16th c it had become universal In several dialects, chiefly *Sc.* and n w, the pronunciation with (d) still survives See TH 6, and the note s v FATHER *sb*

The nautical use = wind, direction of the wind (see senses 3, 8) is probably derived from ON *veðr*]

1. The condition of the atmosphere (at a given place and time) with respect to heat or cold, quantity of sunshine, presence or absence of rain, hail, snow, thunder, fog, etc., violence or gentleness of the winds. Also, the condition of the atmosphere regarded as subject to vicissitudes.

For *wind and weather* (rarely † *weather and wind*) see WIND *sb*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) T 121 *Temperiem*, mueder. *a* 1000 *Azarias* 62 Wedere onlicust, þonne on sumeres tid sended weorþeð dropena dreorung. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 259 Þæt he friðige & forðige ælce [tilþe] be ðam, ðe hine weder wisað *c* 1205 LAY. 12042 Þe wind gond aliðen & þat weder leoðede 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2441, & vor weder & oþer þing on erþe after hom [*sc* the planets] moche is, þis misbileuede men hom clupede godes *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 670 And if ye liggen wel to night, com ofte, And careth not what weder is on-lofte *c* 1400 T. CHESTRE *Launfal* 223 And for hete of the wedere Hys mantell he feld togydere And sette hym doun to reste *c* 1403 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 395 And oft also, aftir a dropping mone, The weddir clereþ. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 627 But sodanly þe wedir chaunged *c* 1520 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 1442 How men were wonte for to discerne By candelmes day what wedder shuld holde 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb) 161 The lengthe or shortnesse of the marke is alwayes vnder the rule of the wether. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 88 Item the intemperancie & mutation of the ayre, & whether, may be cause of aborcement 1548 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 774 Surmountyng the myd Regioun of the air, Quhare no maner of perturbatioun Off wodder may ascend so hie as thair 1609 *Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap* D 2, To know what Wether was to come By 'th Almanacke 1667 SPRAT *Hist Royal-Soc*, 247 A Wheel-Barometer, and other Instruments for finding the pressure of the Air, and serving to predict the changes of the Weather 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 45 Lady Portsmouth ..goes to Bourbon as soone as the weather opens to allow travelling. 1779 *Mirror* No. 35 The conversation began about the weather, my aunt observing, that the seasons were wonderfully altered in her memory. 1853 MRS GASKELL *Ruth* XXV, It was weather for open doors and windows 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* VIII, However, I am sincerely glad you are come, I knew no weather would stop you 1890 C. DIXON *Ann Bird Lyfe* 309 They are birds which have no regular winter home .they wander to and fro, south and north, just as the exigency of the weather drives them

¶ In advb. phrases sometimes with omission of *in*.

1738 C'TESS POMFRET in *C'tess Hartford's Corr.* (1805) I. 10 On your left hand is the fire (no bad thing this weather), and on your right a window 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* XXV, Fred keeps the house all kinds of weather

b. With descriptive adj, e g, *good*, *bad*; *hot*, *cold*, *warm*; *bright*, *dull*, *fine*, *fair*, *foul*; *dry*, *wet*, *rainy*; *clear*, *thick*, *rough*, *windy*, *still*, *calm*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI XXXII, Þa het he betan þærinne micel fyr, for þon hit wæs ceald weder. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 2 To-morgen byt byð smylte weder, þes heofen ys read *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 236 Þe mire is mast, Mikel 3e swinkeð In sumer and in softe weder. *c* 1290 *S E Leg.* 198 Þat weder þat was so cler and fair. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Ase unyr weder went in-to rene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1442 Nowes the wedir bright and shynand, And now waxes it alle domland *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2440 What of here hard heising & of þe hote weder, Meliors was al mat 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. VII 310 Þorw Flodes and foul weder Fruites schul fayle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 300 Nou han þei hosen in harde weder *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146/1 Fayre, mery wedur or tyme, *amenus*. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV IX 653 And at that tyme the wheder was hote. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 56 The reyny wedre therto propyce and conuenable. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XLVI 204 Sometimes they flower againe in Autumne when the whether is milde and pleasant. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y L* v. IV. 142 You and you, are sure together, As the Winter to fowle Weather 1631 PELLHAM *Gods Power* 4 But the next day, the weather falling out something thicke, and much yce in the Offing [etc]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather that can be thought of 1774 M MACKENZIE *Mart Surv* 95 In moderate Weather, anchor a Vessel at the Shoal 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII IX, To go out in all weather to work. *Ibid.* IX. V, The weather being good on the morning he called. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II, The vessel being pretty deep in the water, and the weather being calm and quiet, there was but little motion 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* XV, There was no fire, though the weather was cold 1919 H L WILSON *Ma Pettengill* 165 Will you look at that mess of clouds? I bet it's falling weather over in Surprise Valley.

c. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* 65 Iustinian restored it [the Empire] somewhat to a better state, driuing the Vandals out of Africke, and the Gothes out of Italy by his captaines; but this faire weather lasted not long. 1630 BP HALL *Occas Medit.* § 73 O God.. Let mee haue no Weather but Sunneshine from thee. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* XCVI, Pipes, who knew the contents of the piece [a pistol], asked, .if it must be foul weather through the whole voyage. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* XLVII, Certain polemical skirmishes betwixt her father and her husband, which .often threatened unpleasant weather between them 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XXVIII, We hadn't much besides our pay, had we? we rubbed on through bad weather and good, managing as best we could 1878 E. W BENSON in *Life* (1899) I XIII 463 But we have foul weather coming We have to do the Church's work without sacrificing those party men, [etc]. 1901 *N Amer Rev* Feb, 266 A barometer is thus formed by which the financial weather of the country is forecast.

† d. With indef. article: A kind of weather; a spell of a particular kind of weather. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 4573 Æst aras a ladlich weder. *Ibid.* 7398 Þeo com heom a wedere wunderliche feine. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 657 Lord, this is an huge rayn! This were a weder for to slepen inne *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 12914 It made tho a lothely wedur, Hit raynes faste, thondres, & blowes. 1546 *Gassar's Prognost* A VIJ b, Not long before the Sonne shall set, we may looke for a trobelous wether, & perchaunce snow 1548 *Elyot's Dict., Agricrias*, a fayre clere wether 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 25 Their storme was chang'd into a fayre calme weather.

e. *pl.* Kinds of weather, sometimes equivalent to sing. Now *rare* exc. in phr. (*in*) *all weathers*.

Beowulf 546 Wedera cealdost, nipende niht ond norþan wind, heaðogrim ondhwearf. *a* 900 *Andreas* 1256 Weder coledon heardum hægelscurum. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 244 Swa bið eac on wintra, for cyle & for þara wedra missenlicnesse, þæt se milte wyrð gelefed *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 Westmes þorð uuele wederas oft and ilome scal for wurðan. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw II* (Percy) XXXV, Catel cometh and goth As wederis don in lyde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1424 Sere variaunce, for certayn skille, Of þe tyms and wedirs and sesons *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 5216 For wind & gode wederes hade þei at wille. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XV 349 For þoru werre and wykked werkes and wederes vnresonable Wederwise shipmen Han no beliefe to be lifte ne to be lore of philosofres. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II II. 146 God is such oon, that he nediþ not to haue housis ouer him for to couere him fro reyne and fro othir sturne wedris *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2470 Wederes had they feyre and good 1526 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 618 Dowble bandes of leade for defence of great wyndes and other outragious wethers. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Pt Summers Irav.* 44 Euery Sunday, be it Winter or Summer, all manner of weathers 1697 T SMITH in *Lett Lat Men* (Camden) 247, I was forced to go downe to Westminster in all weathers. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 21 He's ,not so stiff as to carry Sail against all Weathers. 1717 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Abbé Conti* 17 May, It is covered on the top with boards to keep out the rain, that merchants may meet conveniently in all weathers. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XI, She took walks in all weathers—long walks in solitary directions. 1862 H KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XIX, It was impossible to pass round the promontory on horseback in the best of weathers; now doubly so 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. V, All weathers saw the man at the post

fig. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* V I 195 Camillo ha's betray'd me, Whose honor, and whose honestie till now, Endur'd all Weathers.

† f. With implied favourable qualification. Weather suitable for some purpose. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXVII (*Machar*) 1486 Þar to weddire had þai þane, þat þai wane froyt of land & se thru his prayere in gret pleynte. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl C.* VII 113 Bote ich hadde wedir at my wil ich wited god þe cause *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3280 Thei passed the see, when thei hadde wedur, To Thenedoun 1469 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesum in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett corne nor hay.

g. With unfavourable implication: Adverse, unpleasant, hurtful, or destructive condition of the atmosphere; rain, frost, wind-driven waves, etc. as destructive agents. *Stress of weather* see STRESS *sb.* 3.

a 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud) an 1097, He þohte his hired on Winceastre to healdenne, ac he wearð þurh weder zelet. *Ibid* an. 1114, Ac wæder him lætte. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 443 Swich housinge we han to holde out þe wedures. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 76 A drift of wedir vs droffe to Rome. 1425 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 5 Whether it wile chippe or chynne or affraye with frost or weder or water *a* 1548 HALL *Chron Edw. IV* 233 b, Which bridge was made and covered with bordes, onely to kepe of the wether 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb* XXXV, Thinges sowne, set or graft, in good memory haue· from beast, birde and weather to cherishe and saue. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* II 7 Before the vse of garments was found out against weathers iniury. 1616 T SCOT *Philomythie* H 6 b, His [the weather-cock's] taile was too too weake, when euery feather Was bent with storms, and broken with the weather. 1638 M. CASAUBON *Use & Custom* 77 It hath beene observed of some free stones, that, .if they bee laid in that proper posture, which they had naturally in their quarries, they grow very hard and durable against both time and weather. 1665 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 4 The stones, being of a soft condition and not able to endure the sunn and weather 1693 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 251 Chords, which should be well Pitched to preserve them from the Weather, and rotting. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* IV. XXII, Weather and war their rougher trace Have left on that majestic face 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* LVII, 'Are you well wrapped up?' I told him I cared for no weather, and was warmly clothed 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl Terms* s.v. *Louvre Boards*, Boards to keep out the weather.

fig 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant* 18 An Invention not so firmly founded, as to be impregnable, nor so closely compacted in all its parts, as to keep out all weather of Contradiction.

h. Violent wind accompanied by heavy rain or agitation of the waves. Now *dial.* and *Naut.* † Also, a storm, tempest; often pleonastically, *storm, tempest of weather*(*s. Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXVIII, § 1 Ða gestod hine heah weder & stormsæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 102 Mid wolcnen & mid wedere heo

þoleden wensiões. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3055 Moyses, do ðis weder charen, And ȝu sal [ic] leten ut-faren *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6018 Þe seuend on-sand [*sc* of the plagues of Egypt] Was a weder ful selcut smell 13 *K. Alis.* 5794 (Laud MS.), Þe wederes stronge & tempestes hem duden grete molestes *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* v. 681 Now welcom somer, with thy sonne softe, That hast this wintres weders over-shake. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. iii. 63 And so by mokel duresse of weders and of stormes I was driven to an yle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 144 Þer es neuermare, nowþer thunner ne leuenyng, haile ne snawe, ne oþer tempestez of ill weders 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 44 To were us from wederes of wynteres stormes *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 3278 And þar be a tempest fel Off gret wedderis scharpe and snel. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* III. 303 There are gendered tempastes of weder and hayle. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxx. 114 Whan thenne they had ronne & saylled so moche that they were in the highe see a stronge weddre arose 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cccxiv. 506 This rayne and wether endured tyll the sonne rose. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* XII. 18 Ye are not come..to myst and darckenes and tempest of wedder [Gr *θυέλλῃ*]. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 26 Tempestes of wedder or stormes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Diogenes beeyng vpon the Sea emong a number of naughtie packes in a greate storme of wether, when diuerse of these wicked felowes cried out for feare of drownyng, [etc.]. 1598 in *Rec. Convent Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 27 [They] alegeit that war impeidit be storme of wedder. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. i. 10 Upon these Signs Ships either get up their Anchors, or ship their Cables and put to Sea, and ply off and on till the Weather is over. 1718 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VI. 212 The Master and the other Servant, running through the Weather towards the Houses, were both struck dead 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. v, 'Then don't be late,' said he, 'there's weather coming' 1898 *Morn. Post* 11 Nov. 5/2 Wasn't it a beautifully disciplined Mess, though? I wish you could see 'em at sea in weather.

† **i.** What falls from the clouds; rain, snow, etc. Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 2 Flowe as dewe my speche, as wedre [Vulg. *imber*] vpon erbe. *Ibid. Job* xxiv. 8, *Eccl.* xi. 3, *Isa.* v. 6, *Jer.* xiv. 22 *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4336 But er he it in sheves shere, May falle a weder that shal it dere *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 74 The wedderis ar sa fell, that fallis on the feild *a* 1533 BERNERS *Golden Bk. M. Aurel.* xxxiv. (1535) 59 The labourer whan it reyneth not, couereth his house, thinkinge that an other tyme the wethers or raynes wyll fall theron and trouble hym 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 109 A fearefull eye thou hast! So foule a skie cleeres not without a storme: Poure downe thy weather! how goes all in France? 1825 JAMIESON, *Weather*, a fall of rain or snow accompanied with boisterous wind. Roxb. When the wind comes singly, [people say] 'It 'ill be no weather the day, but wind'.

† **j.** In contexts relating to clouds or fog, the word sometimes assumes the sense of: Air, sky *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24414 (Fairf.) Þe wedder [*earlier texts* air, aier] be gan to derkin & blake *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 801/1–4 *Hic aier, Hec aera, Hic ether, Hec ethera*, the wethyr. *a* 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* i. 209 These wedurs ar darke and dym of lyght. 1530 PALSGR. 648/2, I overcast, as the weather dothe wan it is close or darke and lykely to rayne. .We shall have a rayne a none, the weather is sore overcaste sodaynly I overcast, as the cloudes do the weather *c* 1605 DRAYTON *Ballad Agincourt* 76 Arrowes ..that like to serpents stoong, pearcing the Wether.

2 Phrases.

† **a.** *The weather rains, thunders*, etc. = 'it rains', etc. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 140 The weder schal upon thee reine. 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc. Weapons* 19 b, If in the tyme of anie battle the weather doth happen to raine, haile, or snow 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 The weather thundring and storming exceedingly.

† **b.** *To make* (rarely *bear*) *fair weather* · to be conciliatory, make a show of friendliness (*to* or *with* a person), also, to make a specious show of goodness, etc. *To make fair weather of* (a state of things): to gloss over, represent as better than it is. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8289 At here comyng thei made fair wedur, And spak of many thynges to-gedur 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 93 Thother parte declare him in wordes towardes his Maieste to make only faire wether, and in his harte to doo all that he canne to his graces dishonour 1547 CHEKE in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 20 And if anye suche shall be, that shall of all things make fair weather, and, whatsoever they shall see to the contrarye, shall tell you all is well. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 369 b, Duke Moris ..to make fayre weather [L. *pacifications causa*] sendeth his ambassadors to the Counsell. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxix. 732 And that is the cause why wee see so fewe holde out in weldoing. Many make faire wether for a time, so as yee woulde thinke them to bee maruellous good men · but in the turning of a hande all is marde 1589 R. PAYNE *Brief Descr. Irel.* 7 Al the better sort doe deadly hate ye Spaniardes, & yet I thinke they beare them fayre weather, for that they are the popes champions. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, V. i. 30 But I must make faire weather yet a while, Till Henry be more weake, and I more strong 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii. 23 Returne and say, That we with England will not enter parlie, Nor neuer make faire wether, or take truce 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, *Sat.* i. 31 Ixion makes faire weather vnto Ioue 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 49 To which message, although the French King gaue no full credit, yet he made faire weather with the King, and seemed satisfied. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 163 My Mother-in-law made very fair weather to me, and gave me many good words.

c. *Naut.* Of a ship, *to make good, bad*, etc. *weather of it*. to behave well or ill in a storm.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 17 We make foul weather. 1781 *Naval Chron.* XI. 287 The Ship makes a very good weather of it 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 86 The ship making very bad weather and shipping large quantities of water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Make bad weather, To*. A ship rolling, pitching, or leaking violently in a gale. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The sea was.. not so heavy but that in my judgment a twenty ton yacht would have made excellent weather of it

fig. 1915 'IAN HAY' *1st Hund. Thou.* I. xiii. § 2 The feckless and muddle-headed, making heavy weather of the simplest tasks.

d. *In the weather*. in an exposed situation, unprotected from rain, cold, and wind, in the open air (usually with implication of severe weather). Similarly *to go into, through the weather*

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxiii. (1516) 32 The kynges Herdemen passyd by, And seynge this Bysshop with his company syttyng in the weder, desyred hym to his howse to take there such poore lodgynge as he had. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 102 The Iree roots best, that in the Weather stands. 1693 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 241 The out side of Buildings that lies in the Weather 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. The captain turns up his coat collar and goes laughing out into the weather as merrily as to a birthday party. 1865 MRS. H. WOOD *Mildred Arkell* xlvi. They strutted together through the weather to the house of William Arkell 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xiii. 190 Her longing to be in the weather [after an illness]

† **e.** *Down the weather* · in adversity. *To go down the weather* · to become bankrupt *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., s.v. *Aller, Aller au saffran*, to fall to decay, to grow bankrupt in estate, to goe downe the weather. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 63 We see how Job was despised when he was down the weather, yea even by those, whom, when he prospered, he would scarce have set with the dogs of his flock

f. *Under the weather* (orig. *U.S.*) indisposed, not quite well.

1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Lorgnette* (1852) I. 50 As for the Frenchman, though now, between the valorous Poussin and the long-faced Bonaparte, a little under the weather [etc.]. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 59 'What, old lady, are you under the weather?' he asked, turning to survey his mother with a critical air 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* 68 They had been very well as a general thing, although now and then they might have been under the weather for a day or two

g. *Weather permitting* · often appended to an announcement (e.g. of the sailing of a vessel) to indicate that it is conditional on the weather being favourable.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4953/4 The Edgley Gally will be ready to Sail, Wind and Weather permitting 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* I. There was a beautiful port hole which could be kept open all day (weather permitting) 1883 *Black's Guide Devon* (ed. 12) 164 The steamers from Portishead to Ilfracombe call, going and returning, weather permitting

h. *Clerk of the weather*. see CLERK *sb.* 3.

1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West I.* 38, I could not, if I had made my own private arrangements with the clerk of the weather, have fixed it upon the whole more to my satisfaction.

i. *To stretch wing to weather*: to fly.

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, If they be not carefully trained I would rather have a gosshawk on my perch than the fairest falcon that ever stretched wing to weather.

3. *Naut.* The direction in which the wind is blowing. 'Applied to anything lying to windward of a particular situation' (Adm. Smyth). In various phrases. *To luff nigh the weather*. to sail near the wind; in quot. *fig. To drive with the weather*: to drift with the wind and waves. *To have the weather of*: to be to windward of (another ship), similarly *in, into, on, to, upon* (*the*) *weather of*. Also, *in, into the weather*, *up to weather* to windward. Cf. A-WEATHER.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 370 Or elles thei take ate leste Out of hir hand or ring or glove, So nyh the weder thei wol love. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 15 We lett her goo, and drave with the wedder [*ἐφερομεθα*] 1557 TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 Wee had sight of three sailes of shippes which were in the weather of vs. *Ibid.*, When we met, they had the weather of vs. ? 1565 J. SPARKE *Ibid.* 524 His pinnesse .being in the weather of him 1588 in *St. Papers Defeat Sp. Armada* (Navy Rec. Soc. 1894) II. 107 After this we cast about our ship, and kept ourselves close by the Spaniard until midnight, sometime hearing a voice in Spanish calling us; but the wind being very great and we in the weather, the voice was carried away *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 18 [Hee] gave commaundement that the carvell shoulde plie up into the weather *Ibid.*, The French admerall, who late aloofe of some six leagues to weather. 1692 *J. Smith's Sea-mans Gram.* I. xvi. 78 *Weather Gage*, is when one Ship has the Wind (or is to weather) of another. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* III. 12 Then the boat from the lee, Into the weather, cut somehow Her sparkling path beneath our bow 1868 *Field* 25 July 83/2 The Mabella [yacht] too, was much closer on her weather than was pleasant 1903 *Times* 21 Aug. 4/3 Reliance, though astern, was well up to weather. *Ibid.*, Reliance by now had unmistakably got upon the challenger's weather

4. The angle which the sails of a windmill make with the perpendicular to the axis. More fully, *angle of weather*

1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 141 *note*, The angle of the sails is accounted from the plain of their motion, that is, when they stand at right angles to the axis, their angle is denoted o°, this notation being agreeable to the language of practitioners, who call the angle so denoted, the weather of the sail 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 138 In the mill wright's terms, the greatest angle of weather was 30 degrees, and the least varied from 12 to 6 degrees, as the inclination of the windshaft varied from 8 to 15 degrees.

5. = WEATHERING *vbl. sb.* 3. *rare.*

1894 A. M. BELL in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* XXIII. 272 Beyond doubt they [two flints] were chipped at the same time ..yet one is weathered, and the other is unaltered So from an isolated example of weather I am in no haste to draw a conclusion. *Ibid.* 273 So also with surface finds; if they possess definite characteristics of form, of wear, of weather, ..then these are certainly local accidents.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. a. Simple *attrib.*, as *weather-cast, -change, -chart, -forecast, -lore, -map, -mark, -report, -wear*, † *-wrack.*

1866 STEINMETZ *Weathercasts* 142 *Weathercasts by the Barometer 1878 R. STRACHAN in *Mod. Meteorology* (1879) 84 A system of storm-warnings and weather casts 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* lii, Something as dim as the sense of approaching *weather-change 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The *weather-chart showed that there were several small atmospheric disturbances in the neighbourhood of the British Isles 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 158/1 *Weather forecasts and Storm Warnings 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Jan. 7/2 We shall thereby add every year to our *weather-lore of the various oceans and seas 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 157/1 The International Monthly *Weather Maps issued by the United States Signal Service 1693 *Humours Town* 15 Bringing Old Age and *Weather marks on you before you have run half your Course 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 191 Owre moor and dale for mony a year, May Davie's famous dykes appear, Ne'er bilged out wi' *wather wear, But just the same 1875 BRASH *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 96 In truth, I have seldom seen a better executed piece of masonry, despite the weather wear of over seven hundred years *a* 1616 BLAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. 1, Well, well, you have built a nest That will stand all stormes, you need not mistrust A *weather-wrack

b. objective, as † *weather-welder, weather-braving, -withstanding* ppl. adjs.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 3 As the weather-wielder sends, to Sea men prosperous gales 1800 HURDIS *Dan. Village* 4 How long upon the hill has stood Thy weather-braving tower. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, Those prudent and resolved and weather-withstanding professors, wha hae kend what it was to lurk. in bogs and in caverns.

c. instrumental, as *weather-bleached, -blown, -borne, -bronzed, -eaten, -hardened, -scarred, -stayed, -tanned, -tinted*, † *-waft, -wasted, -worn* ppl. adjs. Also WEATHER-BEATEN, etc.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 834 His country's *weather-bleach'd and batter'd rocks. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 532 Strong Enispe, that for height, is euer *weather blowne. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Weather borne*, pressed by wind and sea. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* xv, Their *weather bronzed complexions. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 640 [A Janus face] all *weather eaten. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ix. I. 111 A countenance which, *weather-hardened as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. i, The *weather-scarred gray walls 1854 MRS. C. L. BALFOUR *Working Women* (1868) 395 Whenever he had a guest belated or *weather-staid in that lonely region 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lii, A *weather-tanned woman with a basket 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* v (verses), The *weather-tinted rock and tower. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 20 Men., that are *weather waft up and down with every eddy wind of every new doctrine 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix, These haggard and *weather-wasted features 1609 HEALEY *Discow. New World* I. v. 13 We beheld a tombe, which as far as I could guesse by the *weather worne inscription conteined the bones of the Romane Apicius 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Lit.* Misc. 1857 I. 48 The weather-worn sculptures of the Parthenon 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. 1 (ed. 2) 8 Sark, somewhat the loftiest of the islands, is also the most weather-worn

d. with adjectives expressing imperviousness or power of resistance (to the weather), as *weather-free, -tight, -tough*. Also WEATHER-PROOF.

1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* II. 6 Lambs, sooner wise then wee, Have got the Hedge, and now stand Weather-free. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xi, The dashing spray Flies in one's face, and makes it weather-tough 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Garv.* I. 10 If your honour would order the place down below to be made weather-tight for us 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 388 Place a hen, with her brood, under a good weather-tight coop. 1908 A. AUSTIN *Haunts Ane. Peace* 20 The cottages, looked solid, sturdy, and weather-tight.

7. Special comb.. †**weather-basket**, a wicker-work screen or covering to protect a plant; **weather-box** = *weather-house*, **weather-brained** *a.* = WEATHER-HEADED, †**weather-caster**, a weather-prophet, **weather-cloth** *Naut.*, a covering of canvas or tarpaulin used to protect boats, hammocks, etc., or to shelter persons from wind and spray; **weather-cord**, a cord used as a hygrometer, **weather-cottage** = *weather-house*, **weather-deck**, an upper deck exposed to the weather [cf. G. *wetterdeck*]; **weather-dog** *dial.* [DOG *sb.* 10] = WEATHER-GALL, **weather-door** (*a*) a louver-hole in a church steeple (cf. LOUVER 4, quot. 1858); (*b*) *Mining* (see quot.); †**weather-fan**, a punkah, **weather-fane** = FANE *sb.*[1] 2, **weather-fence** *v. trans.* = WEATHER-FEND, **weather-fish** = *thunder-fish* b (s.v. THUNDER *sb.* 6), †**weather-flag**, a vane; **weather-gleam, -glim** *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, clear sky near a dark horizon; also, the horizon; **weather-god**, a god who presides over the weather; **weather-guard** *v. trans.*, to guard against bad weather, **weather-head** *dial.*, a secondary rainbow; **weather-hen** *jocular*, a female weathercock; an inconstant woman; **weather-house**, a toy hygroscope in the form of a small house with figures of a man and woman standing in two porches; by the varying torsion of a string the man comes out of his porch in wet weather and the woman out of hers in dry; **weather-line**, the

surface of an embedded timber just above the ground; **weather-maker**, a weather-prophet, also **weather-making** *vbl. sb* ; † weather-man, one who observes the weather, † **weather-monger**, a weather-prophet, **weather-moulding** *Arch.*, a drip-stone, † **weather-plate**, a plate marked with a scale for indicating the height of the mercury in a barometer; **weather-prophet**, one who foretells the weather, one who is weather-wise; also *fig.*, † **weather rope** (see quot); **weather-sharp** *U.S. colloq.*, a weather-prophet; an official meteorologist (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl 1909), **weather-sick** *a* , sick of, suffering from, the weather; **weather-sign**, a phenomenon that indicates change of weather; also *fig* ; † **weather-skirt** *U S* = SAFE-GUARD *sb.* 8; **weather-slated, -slating** (cf. *weather-tiled, -tiling*), † **weather-spar** = WEATHERBOARD 2; † **weather-spy**, a weather-prophet; † **weather-stone**, a kind of stone classed according to its imperviousness to weather, **weather-strip**, a strip of wood or rubber applied to a crevice in order to exclude rain and cold (Webster 1864); hence as *vb. trans* , to apply a weather-strip to (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **weather-table** *Arch.* = WATER TABLE 1 b; **weather-tile**, a kind of tile used instead of weather-board to cover a wall, **weather-tiled** *ppl. a.*, covered with overlapping tiles; **weather-tiling** *vbl. sb* , the process or result of covering a wall with tiles; **weather-tree**, the white poplar, *Populus alba*; **weather-vane** = VANE 1 ; also *fig* ; **weather-wall**, a wall serving as a shield from the weather; **weather-warning** (see quot.), **weather-wise** *nonce-wd* , one who professes to be weather-wise , † **weather-wizard**, a weather-prophet ; † **weather-works**, devices to protect a ship from rough weather.

1699 MEAGER *New Art Gard.* 28 When they are Grafted they must be fenced, either with a *weather-basket, or some earthen Vessel 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* x, The elder and younger son of the house of Crawley were, like the gentleman and lady in the *weather-box, never at home together. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* vii, But what not an inconsiderate *weather-brained fellow, to set forth as thou wert about to do, without any thing to bear thy charges. ? 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm* I (1858) 10 There was a weather brained tailor in the neighbourhood, who used to do very odd things, especially, it was said, when the moon was at the full 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 9 The storme beeing at rest, what buying vp of almanacks was there to see if the *weather casters had playd the doctors to a haire. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 315 A sort of *weather-cloth, which .would certainly make her more comfortable in heavy weather 1897 *Outing* XXIX 547/1 A coil of rope for head-rest, a discarded sail for weather cloth. 1746 *Phil Trans.* XLIV. 169 The *Weather-Cord is an Hygrometer of a very ancient Invention. 1906 J. V. LUCAS *Wanderer in Lond.* 170 One of the old *weather-cottages, with a little man and a little woman to swing in and out and foretell rain and shine 1850 *Rep. Committee* in G. MOORSOM *Admeas Tonnage* (1853) 167 The Depth in Midships from the Underside of the *Weather Deck to the Ceiling at the Limber Strake 1906 ATTWOOD *War-ships* 46 Wood is now only used for weather decks [etc.] 1908 PAASCH *From Keel to Truck* (ed 4) 75 *Weather deck*, Term given to an upper deck on account of its exposure to the sun, rain and wind. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw* 17 There appeared in the North-East the frustum of a large rainbow.. They call it here in Cornwall a *weather dog,. and pronounce it a certain sign of hard rain 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. Lng.* (1881) 434 'Weather dogs' are regarded as certain prognostications of showery or stormy weather. 1753 F. PRICE *Observ Cathedral-Ch. Salisbury* 40 The upper part of the Spire just below the *weather Door. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Weather-door*, a door in a level to regulate the ventilating current. 1611 COTGR., *Poille*, also, an Vmbrello, or great 'weather-fanne 1773 *Phil. Trans* LXIV. 140 The *weather-fane which terminates the conductor. *a* 1850 W. L. BOWLES *Poems, Sylph of Summer* 466 Yon eastern downs, That *weather fence the blossoms of the vale 1886 H. G. SEELEY *Dragon. Fishes Europe* 248 In Germany and Austria it [*Misgurnus fossilis*] is regarded as a weather prophet, and sometimes is called the *Weather-fish, because it usually comes to the surface about twenty-four hours before bad weather, and moves about with unusual energy 1611 COTGR., *Girouette*, a fane, or *weather flag. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron S. P.* Gloss., *Weddir glim*, clear sky, near the horizon, spoken of objects seen in the twilight or dusk, as 'between him and the wedder glim'. 1817 *Blackw. Mag* Oct. 84/1 While ..the weather gleam of the eastern hills began to be tinged with the brightening dawn. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 185 Nae cloud owr head the lift did dim, But i' the western weddir glim A black up castin' 1905 E. CLODD *Animism* § 11. 58 India, the old Vedic *weather-god, has been completely elbowed out as an object of worship by special rain gods 1885 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* I 338/2 The pioneers attend to this work, trenching the ground, *weather-guarding the shelters *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Weather-head*, the secondary rainbow. 1904 EDITH RICKERT *Reaper* 318 The old folk watched for weatherheads and talked of storms 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* I. 1. C 2, And now faire Troian *Weather-hen adew, And when thou next louest, thinke to be more true. 1899 B. THOMAS & GRANV. BARKER (*title*), The Weather-Hen. 1726 *Post-Man* 1–3 Sept. 2/2 Advt., The Gentlemen, Ladies and Farmers famous new invented *Weather Houses. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 211 Peace to the artist, whose ingenious thought Devis'd the weather-house, that useful toy! 1800 LATHAM *Dash of Day* 1 i, He is always in bed when I am up, and I am always at rest, when he is stirring, our movements put me in mind of the man and woman in the Dutch weather house 1915 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Nicky-Nan* xiii. 156 A man has no business to stand grimacing in his own doorway like a figure in a weather house 1830 R. MUDIE *Pop. Guide Observ Nature* 302 As little was the injury done at the '*weather line', just by the surface of the earth, where the durability of timber is put to the severest test. 1888 EMILY GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II 30 *note*, Instances of *weather-makers are also common in Germany 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz* 13 Oct 7/2 A weather maker for an almanack got into conversation with a shepherd 1883 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut Mythol* III 1152 The gift of prophecy and the art of *weather-making 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* II. (Arb.) 152 Therefore in shootynge there is as muche difference betwixt an archer that is a good *wether man, and an other that knoweth and marketh nothynge, as is betwixte a blynde man and he that can se 1656 *2nd Ed. New Almanack* 3 If the *weather-mongers rule hold true. 1841 *Few Words to Churchwardens* 1 (Camb. Camden Soc.) 10 You may see what is called the *weather-moulding of the old roof remaining *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archit* I 165 A hollow *projecting moulding containing the foliage, capped by a weather moulding 1698 DERHAM in *Phil Trans.* XX 4 The *Weather plates are to be put upon the Frame [of a portable barometer], by setting them to the same height, at which the Mercury stands in a common Barometer 1866 STEINMETZ *Weathercasts* 7 The most successful *weather-prophet of modern times, the late lamented Admiral Fitzroy. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk Dom Canada* 4 The metaphors of political weather-prophets 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, **Weather-ropes*, an early term for those which were tarred 1884 *Graphic* 13 Dec. 610/3 The New York '*weathersharps', who have to their westward some three thousand miles of land studded with signal stations 1757 DYER in J. Duncombe *Lett* (1773) III 62, I think I never was so *weather sick; the deep snows forbid me air and exercise. 1892 MEREDITH *Ode to Comic Spirit* Poems 1898 II 222 A statue losing feature, weather-sick 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 691, I can tell The *weather signs of love: you love this man 1915 *19th Cent* Jan 190 His prophecies [about India] are perpetual, and he read the weather-signs at a glance. 1903 ALICE M. EARLE *Two Cent Costume Amer.* II. 617 Another name for a safeguard was a *weather skirt. 1870 *Lond Society* Sept. 266 A..house, *weather-slated from top to bottom. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi 269 Buildings of lath and plaster, covered on the most exposed parts with *weather-slating 1632–3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 698 The Windowes in ye Roofe, to be of good Oake Timber, with *Wether sparrs handsomely wrought *c* 1595 DONNE *Sat* I. 59 And sooner may a gulling *weather Spie By drawing forth heavens Scheme tell certainly [etc.] 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 168 It being all of it good *weather-stone, but not enduring the fire 1839 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl.* II. 361/2 A weather fillet, or *weather table, which projects half an inch from the general face of the window 1906 *Antiquary* Jan. 7/2 A weather-table on the north wall 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2568/2 Siding-tiles are sometimes called 'weather-tiles 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 230 A somewhat quaint little inn, having a *weather-tiled upper story 1904 A. C. BENSON *House of Quiet* iv, One wing is weather tiled 1703 [R. NEVE] *City & C. Purchaser* 286 *Weather-tyling Is the Lying, (or Covering with Tyles) the upright Sides of Houses. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 438 The weather-boarding may be covered .with what is called weather tiling. 1847 C. A. JOHNS *Forest Trees* I 357 *note*, I think there will be rain, for the *weather tree is shewing its white lining 1721 BAILEY, **Weather-vane* 1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* x, The pointed gables, with stone cornices and glittering weather-vane on the summit 1896 *Tablet* 1 Feb 167 *The Pall Mall Gazette* even prefers to regard him as a Royal weather-vane. 1838 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl.* I 235/1 A *weather wall in the centre will run the whole length [of the pier] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Weather-warning*, the telegraphic cautionary warning given by hoisting the storm drum on receiving the forecast 1807 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 122 This is the universal remark among the *weather-wiseacres of the day. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. B 3 b, False Prophets, *Weather wizards, Fortune-tellers. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 23 Weather-wizzards, planet-prognosticators, and fortune spellers! 1776 COOK *3rd Voy.* I. iii. (1784) I. 34 The caulkers were set to work, to caulk the decks and inside *weather-works of the ship.

8. *Naut.* Used attrib. or as adj with the sense: Situated on the side which is turned towards the wind, having a direction towards the wind; windward; opposed to *lee, leeward* adjs.; as *weather-anchor, -beam* (BEAM *sb*.1 17), *-bowline, -brace, -diversion, -earing, -gangway, -gun, -leech, -lift, -lurch, -port, -quarter, -rail, -roll, -sheet, -shore, -shrowd, -spoke, -tack, -tide, -topping-lift, -wheel*, **weather-bow**, the bow that is turned towards the wind, hence as *v. trans.*, to turn the weather-bow to; **weather-gage, -gauge** (see GAUGE *sb.* 5); hence as *v. trans.*, to keep the weather-gage of; **weather-helm**, a tendency in a ship under sail to come too near the wind, requiring the tiller to be kept constantly a little to windward. Also (*to the*) *weatherward* adv.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, **Weather anchor*, that lying to windward, by which a ship rides when moored 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil. Mem.* II 140 Two sail gave us chase and kept on our *weather-beams till morning. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Weather-beam*, a direction at right angles with the keel, on the weather side of the ship 1626 CAPT. J. SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 18 On the *weather bow. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvi 80 Take a peep over the weather-bow and tell me what ye see there 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxxvi, We made but little by *weather-bowing the tide 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I 18 Set in the Lee-Braces, and hawl forward by the *Weather Bowlines. *Ibid.* 17 Let go the. Lee-Braces; set in your *Weather Braces. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr* ii. 308 The sheet and weather-brace they now stand by 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxv[i], 'A small pull of that weather main-top gallant brace—that will do,' said the master 1920 *Discovery* Nov. 329/2 Nelson had intended his *weather division to be in line ahead. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* iv, The first [sailor] on the yard goes to the *weather-earing, the second to the lee, and the next two to the 'dog's ears'. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii, Walk this boy up and down the *weather gangway 1892 *Field* 2 July 30/3 Daffodil was sufficiently far to windward to *weather gauge her. 1759 *Ann Reg* 120 We run our *weather-guns out. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 *Weather, or Leeward Helm may be fitted to promote or hinder the Sailing upon occasion 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 190 A screw ship carries more weather helm than a sailing ship 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxv[i], The Aurora dashed through at the rate of eight miles an hour, with her *weather leeches lifting. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of Sea-waif* 279 The weather-leech of the lower stun' sails began to flap. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Weather-lurch*, a heavy roll to windward 1809 *Sporting Mag* XXXIII 127 A great sea poured through one of the *weather-ports. 1626 CAPT. J. SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 19 Boord him on his *weather quarter. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 9 The Commodore being on the Weather-Quarter, bore down under our Lee, and spoke with us. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise of Midge* I. (1836) 16 The felucca was now within long pistol shot of our weather quarter 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 352 We had to hang on the *weather rail, the seas rolling along like mountains 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), **Weather-Rolls*, those inclinations which a ship makes to windward in a heavy sea *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* (1644) 76 If the *weather sheate be as farre as the Bulkhead 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xiii 67 The tremendous strain upon the main-sheet had parted the weather-sheet 1626 CAPT. J. SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 30 Come to an Anchor vnder the Ley of the *weather shore 1697 J. PUCKLE *New Dial* 16 A North-West Wind makes Holland a Lee and England a Weather Shore. *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict* (1644) 32 Then cutting the *weather shrowdes, the mast will instantly and without danger fall over boord. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* vi (1856) 59, I looked to the wheel ,as he coolly gave her half a *weather spoke more. 1883 *Man. Seamanship Boys* 56 Haul on the *weather-tack and lee-sheet. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), **Weather-Tide*, denotes that which, by setting against a ship's lee-side, while under sail, forces her up to windward. 1883 *Man Seamanship Boys* 163 The fiddle-block is hooked to the *weather-topping lift. 1587 TOWERSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 127 At night the Minion, and the pinnesse came vp to vs, but could not fetch so farre to the *weatherward as we, and therefore they ankered about a league a wether the castle 1600 (25 Dec.) *Adm Ct Exam.* 34 (P. R.O.) [A ship] to the weatherward about a league 1904 DOWDEN *R. Browning* 73 The boat veers weatherward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, **Weather-wheel*, the position of the man who steers a large ship, from his standing on the weather-side of the wheel

Weather (we ðəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 **wederyn, 5–7 wether, 6– weather.** [f. WEATHER *sb.*

OE had *wedrian, widrian, wuderian, gewiderian*, to be (good or bad) weather = ON *viðra* : see WEATHERING *vbl sb* 1. Cf. MHG *wetern* (mod. G. *wettern*), to subject to wind and sun (= sense 1 below), *witeren* (mod. G. *wittern*) to storm, etc ; also WITHER *v.*]

1 *trans.* To subject to the beneficial action of the wind and sun, to air. **a.** *Hawking* (see quot. 1856). Also *refl* and *intr.* in passive sense.

14 . in Harting *Perf Bk Kepynge Sparhawkes* (1886) Introd. p. lx, For wetheringe yor hauke offer yor hauke water 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 134 When you haue kept hir two houres vpon the fist, then set hir in the Sunne to weather hir half an houre *c* 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepynge Sparhawkes* (1886) 11 Set her to wether fastinge a longe tyme. *Ibid* 14 In myste they will neuer wether, nor flye well 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I vii. 88 Then he shall bee sure to weather his Hawke abroad euery euening except on her bathing daies. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Faulconry* 191 Of Bathing and Weathering Hawks. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* I iv. § 5. 223/2 Hawks must also be weathered; that is to say, they should be put out on perches , in the open air, and then left for many hours a-day, but not in the rain *transf* 1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 184 And then he [the butterfly] pearcheth on some braunch thereby, To weather him, and his moyst wings to dry. 1596 — *F. Q.* V. iv. 42.

b. To air (linen, etc.); to dry thoroughly (a harvested crop).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/2 Wederyn, or leyn or hangyn yn the wedyr, *aueo.* 1530 PALSGR. 780/2, I wether a thyng, I lay it abrode in open ayre. *Je ayre*. It shall be well done to weather your garmentes in Marche for feare of mothes *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Man's Est.* xii. (1574) F vj b, They may not flourish long. Euen as herbes that growe in the shadowe, neuer well weathered with the warme sunne. 1580 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 129 Maides, mustard seede gather, for being too ripe, and weather it well. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc* V. 1 269 After reaping the produce of the several plots was well weathered, and then thrashed. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Weather*, to dry clothes in the open air. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* xvii. 173 'Well, the stuff [cut reeds] is rather heavy, ain't it?' 'It want to be weathered, bor.'

c. To expose (land, clay for brick- or tile-making) to the pulverizing action of the elements.

1548 [see WEATHERING *vbl. sb*, 3 b]. 1865 *Daily Tel* 3 Nov 5/4 The clay bank, where the raw material is stored and 'weathered'.

2. To change by exposure to the weather. **a.** *trans.* To wear away, disintegrate, or discolour by atmospheric action. Const. *into, to* a specified form or condition. Chiefly in *passive*. Also with *away*. Also, to produce as an incrustation *on* a surface by the action of the weather. Spec. in *Geol.*

1757 tr. *J. F. Henckel's Pyritol.* v. 61 This leady clay .. derived from a lead-ore, weathered and reduced to earth. *Ibid* 87 On this sinter we find glitter, iron and copper pyrites, not conveyed by streams of water, nor agglutinated, but weathered thereon, or produced by weather or damps. 1789 [see WEATHERED *ppl. a.* 1] 1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 210 The face of the limestone is hollowed out and weathered

into such forms as are seen in the calcareous cliffs of the adjoining coast 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* xiii (1870) 267 The rain-cloud hangs low overhead; the smoke hovers around; and they weather the finest sculptured surface 1878 Ansted *Water & Water Supply* 89 It [*sc.* percolation] acts also very powerfully in weathering the rocks through which the water passes 1918 H Balfour in *Man* XVIII. 147 The nose either was not represented or has been weathered away.

b. *intr.* To become worn, disintegrated, or discoloured under atmospheric influences. Const. *into*, *to* a specified condition. *To weather out*: to become prominent or isolated by the decay or disintegration of the surrounding rock.

1789 J Williams *Min. Kingd* II. 20 The grey granite begins to weather or decompose. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst* I xxxiii 441 The lower shale is here clearly seen beneath the limestone, and weathers to the same light ashen colour as in Salop 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl* I. i 7 Hard crystalline rock, decomposing or weathering by the constant action of the sea and weather. 1883 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xcii 207 The dark rock weathers easily into surface soil 1885 Sir J. W Dawson *Egypt & Syria* v. 112 The pillar-like masses of salt that weather out of the salt cliff of Jebel Usdum. 1914 Moir in *Man* XIV 179 Those fragments of flint would in time, by thermal effects, 'weather out' and leave a clean cut groove behind

c. In *pass.*, esp. of a crop: To be deteriorated by too long exposure to bad weather.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr* I. 74 With feet nigh shoeless And napless beaver, weather'd brown. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III. 185 All barleys that have been weathered in the field should be rigidly rejected [for malting]

d. *intr.* To wear (well or ill) under atmospheric influences

1883 R Haldane *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II 436/2 For outside work, boiled oil is used, because it weathers better than raw oil

3. *Naut.* **a** *trans* To sail to the windward of (a point or headland, another ship, etc.).

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *Dudley's Voy W. Ind* (Hakl Soc) 18 Our carvell plyinge up into the winde weathered the saile which came from the shore 1608 W Hawkins in *Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakl Soc.) 383 We lay close E.S E with a S W wynd, seeking to wether Socotora but could not. 1617 Capt J Smith *Sea Gram* xii 57 You cannot boord him except you weather him. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv & Ur* I (1682) 170 When they have weather'd the Cape of Good-Hope 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) III 323 Not being able to weather the Lizard Point because of the strong south west wind 1703 Burchett *Mem Trans at Sea* 141 Our Blue Squadron by a shift of Wind had weather'd the French 1801 Nelson in *Nicolas's Disp* (1845) IV 314 The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the middle, and was obliged to anchor 1820 Scoresby *Arctic Regions* II 476 An impervious mass of ice which, we could neither weather, nor discover a passage through. 1878 Dixon Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 378/1 To weather is to pass on the windward side of an object In cross tacking the vessel 'weathers' another that crosses ahead of her.

b. *fig.* To get safely round; to get the better of.

1626 Donne *Serm* xxi, (1640) 210 That soule which is but neare destruction, may weather that mischiefe 1654 Whitelocke *Swed. Ambassy* (1772) I 449 Butt, through mercy, he weathered this point also 1708 Addison *Pres St War* 15 We have been tugging a great while against the Stream, and have almost weather'd our point 1833 Marryat *P Simple* xxxvii, Peter, read me about Jacob, and his weathering Esau with a mess of pottage.

† **c.** To aim wide of (the mark) on the windward side *Obs. rare*—1.

1588 Lucar *Tartaglia's Colloq*, *Lucar Appendix* 4 Euery Gunner ought to weather the marke according to the hardnes of the winde, and the distance.

d. intr. *To weather on* or *upon*: to gain upon in a windward direction; also *fig*, to get the advantage of, take liberties with.

c 1595 Capt. Wyatt *Dudley's Voy W Ind* (Hakl. Soc) 16 Some fowre leagues of, wee sawe a saile to weather on us 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 35 How well soever he can weather upon others, he is never able to fore-reach upon his Commander. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv 163 We had both weathered and fore-reached upon her consiederably. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvii, How do you think the scoundrels weathered on me at last? 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIV 475, I weathered upon my duty without discredit, my leisure without care, my liquor without quarrelling. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* I. ix. 252 The other [pirate] came up to weather on him and hang on his quarters, pirate fashion. 1881 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 There is a triumph, too, which only a genuine yachtsman can feel when inch by inch a dreaded rival is weathered on.

4. *trans.* **a.** *Naut.* To withstand and come safely through (a storm). Often with *out* (also *absol.*).

1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov.* viii 255 Such old Seamen in so strong a Ship that had weathered so many storms without loss 1681 H Nevile *Plato Redriv.* 22 [No more than] the Pilot and Marriners [are answerable] for not weathering out a Storm, when the Ship hath sprung a planck. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I vi. 62 Had they [the masts] weathered the preceding storm, it would have been impossible to have stood against those tempests we afterwards encountered 1790 Cowper *On Receipt of Mother's Pict.* 89 As a gallant bark, (The storms all weather'd and the ocean cross'd) Shoots into port 1819 Byron *Juan* II xli, But the ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V. 204 In the port lay fleets of great ships which had weathered the storms of the Euxine and the Atlantic 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 135 To sell the boat—and yet he loved her well—How many a rough sea had he weather'd in her! 1866 R. M Ballantyne *Shifting Winds* II, She had sailed from the antipodes, had weathered many a gale,

b. *fig.* or in fig. context. To come safely through (a period of trouble, adversity, affliction, etc); to sustain without disaster.

1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* ix. xvi 192 He Weathered out the Raign of Queen Mary 1671 Caryl *Sir Salomon* iv 66 My designs of Revenge are vain, and unjust I must pull down my Sailes to weather out this storme 1674 Boyle *Excell Theol* I iii 95 Afflictions slight and short may well be weather'd out by these Philosophical Avocations 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 78 They value no such Puffs, if they can but weather a Beating 1772 Mackenzie *Man of World* II. xx, After having weathered so many disasters, I at last arrived near the place of my nativity. 1775 Jefferson *Let* 4 July in H S Randall *Life* (1858) III. 568 If we can weather out this campaign, I hope that we shall be able to have a plenty [of gunpowder] made for another. 1787 Burns *Let Earl Glencairn* Dec., My brother's farm is but a wretched lease, but I think he will probably weather out the remaining seven years of it. 1834 Creevey in *C Papers* (1904) II. xii. 296 The Government could not have weathered the session. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* x II. 623 They were thrown into the shade by two younger Whigs, who weathered together the fiercest storms of faction. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xiv, Pa told me, only yesterday morning, that he couldn't weather the storm 1865 — *Lett* (1880) II 242, I rather doubt their being able to weather it out 1885 *Contemp Rev* June 906 Their proprietors are less indebted and weather a crisis better 1900 G C. Brodrick *Mem & Impr* 143 The other weathered a serious illness and lived on for two or three years.

c. *gen.* To pass through and survive (severe weather).

1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. i, The Beasts that under the Warm Hedges slept, And weather'd out the cold bleak Night, are up. 1742 T Woodroofe in Hanway *Acc. Brit Trade Caspian Sea* (1753) I. i. xvii. 113 We had weathered out the inclement season with as good spirits as could be expected in so bad a neighbourhood 1785 Cowper *Let. Lady Hesketh* 9 Nov, Wks 1835 I 171, I began to fear I should never be able to weather out the winter in so lonely a dwelling 1795–6 Wordsw *Borderers* I 513 My husband, Sir, Was of Kirkoswald—many a snowy winter We've weathered out together. 1805 — *Waggoner* III. 80 Among these hills, from first to last, We've weathered many a furious blast. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xiv. (1863) 275, I weathered some merry snow storms

† **d.** To take shelter from (a storm). *Obs.*

1742 Fielding *J Andrews* II iii, They said there was a violent shower of rain coming on, which they intended to weather there [i e at an alehouse]. 1749 — *Tom Jones* xii. viii, Partridge, with much earnest Entreaty, prevailed with Jones to enter, and weather the Storm 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 296 Beneath whose trunk I've weather'd many a show'r

5 intr. *To weather along*, † *to weather it on*: to sail or make headway in spite of wind and weather. Also *to weather her way.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* D 3, [All] that euer Yarmouth vnshelled or ingendred to weather it on till they lost the North-starre. 1836 W. Irving *Life & Lett* (1866) III. 91, I have ever since made my calculations to 'weather along', as the sailors say, for some time to come, without any of the funds I have invested. 1881 J. K Scott *Galloway Gleam.* 14 See the 'Press Home' steerin' strecht for lan', Will she weather her way to the shore?

6 *trans.* To set (the sails of a windmill) at the proper angle to obtain the maximum effect of the wind-force. Cf. Weather *sb* 4

1745 *Phil. Trans* XLIV. 1 All which Sails [of a water-wheel] are weathered in the same Manner as those designed for Windmills 1759 Smeaton *Ibid* LI 144 Plain sails weather'd according to the common practice 1825 J Nicholson *Oper. Mech* 138 From which it appears that sails weathered in the Dutch manner produced nearly a maximum effect.

7. *Arch* To slope or bevel (a surface) so as to throw off the rain, to furnish (a wall, buttress) with a weathering or water-table

1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit* § 860, 13 feet 6 inches oak wrought, framed, and weathered (beveled to throw off the wet) 1878 MacVittie *Ch Ch Cathedral, Dublin* 66 A plinth which is weathered in the depth of the buttresses by nine courses of Water-tables 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* II 294/1 Fig 391 shows the manner in which the sill is sloped off, or 'weathered'.

Weather, obs f. Wether, Wither *sb.*

Wea ther-beaten, *pa pple* and *ppl. a*

1. Beaten or buffeted by wind and rain; that has been exposed to severe weather.

c 1560 T Mowntayne in *Narratives Reform* (Camden) 210 Thence to Colchester, and there toke shyppynge, thynkynge to have gone ynto Seland, but we were so wether-beatyn that of force we were glad to returne bake agayn. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* iv (1565) 102 b, Most of our shyps were thus broosed and weather beaten 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb) 32 To rest our wearie and weather beaten bones 1632 J. Hayward tr *Biondi's Eromena* 16 The galleys of Saidegna being (by a great tempest) wether-beaten and driven to that shore. 1647 Clarendon *Hist Reb* VI § 137 The King's harassed, weatherbeaten, and half-starved troops 1722 Croxall *Fables Æsop* xli 76 The Sun darted his warm sultry Beams upon the Head of the poor weather-beaten Traveller. 1830 J G Strutt *Sylva Brit* 141 It becomes harder and tougher in proportion as it is weather-beaten. 1882 'Ouida' *Bimbi* 98 The tall old houses are weatherbeaten into the most delicious hues 1904 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 9/2 Another weather-beaten pigeon sought rest on the brigantine Jantyre.

fig or in *fig* context. 1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 22 At that time when Saint Cyprian liued, the whole world was iudged to be very much weather-beaten 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. xxxvii. 94 Mean time Jerusalem was a poore weather-beaten kingdome 1668 Bp. E. Hopkins *Van. World* Wks (1710) 19 If honourable, we are but raised above others to be the more weather beaten.

2. As adj, expressing the result.

a. Of things: Worn, defaced, or damaged by exposure to the weather.

a 1547 Surrey *Eccles* III 12 Auncient walls to race, and of their wether beten stones, to buylde some new deuise

1593 Norden *Spec Brit., Midsx* 38 Pancras Church standeth all alone, old and wetherbeaten 1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* I. B 3, Orators wiues shortly will bee knowne like images on water staires, euer in one wetherbeaten suite *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 27 They make their Ocum of old seere and weather-beaten ropes 1697 *Lond Gaz* No. 3260/4 Wearing a Weather-beaten Periwig 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* 1, A very small and weather-beaten old cow's skin trunk 1860 Whyte Melville *Mkt Harb.* xii, Under the weather-beaten winkers and shabby harness of a four-horse waggon.

b. Of persons, their countenances, etc Bronzed, coarsened, toughened, hardened by exposure to all kinds of weather.

1530 Palsgr 844/1 Weather beaten, as men be that have lyen in the felde or see 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron* I 175/1 Harold answered, that they were not priests, but wetherbeaten and hardie souldiers 1607 Dekker *Knt's Conjur* II. D 1 b, Neither they, nor the weather-beatenst Cosmographicall Staire catcher of em all 1662 Hibbert *Syntagma Theol.* II. 144 Such was his undoubted resolution, that neither their great words, nor their high looks could daunt him, Weather-beaten-souldier (as I may so speak) in Christianity. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) A aa 2, s v *Emmariné, Matelot emmariné*, a case hardened or weather-beaten tar, a veteran sailor 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl* 5 May (1815) 63 An old man, with a wooden leg and a weather-beaten face 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xviii. 209 The scarred and weatherbeaten features of the old warrior 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xv III 613 Two weatherbeaten old seamen who had risen from being cabin boys to be Admirals

Similarly † **Wea ther-beat** (*dial* **-bet**) *ppl a* Also † **Wea ther-beat** *v trans.* *rare*—0. † **Wea'-ther-beating** *vbl sb.*

1586 [? J Case] *Praise Mus.* VI 75 Alas what pleasure could they take at the whippe and ploughtaile in so often and vncessant labours, such bitter weatherbeatings 1598 Florio, *Sbattere*, to thrash, to wether beate. 1615 Chapman *Odyss* VI 193 [Ulysses] So wet, so weather beate 1622 T Granger *Expos Eccles* xii 3 319 The teeth, standing like weather beate stakes,. falling out one after another. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV 198 The Devil he was so Weather-beat, He was forc'd to take to a Tree 1886 S. *W Lincs. Gloss*, *Weather bet*, weather beaten

† **Wea ther-bit, -bitten,** *ppl. a. Obs rare.* [Cf. Da *vearbidt*, Norw. *vederbiten*, Sw. *vaderbiten*] Nipped, gnawed, or worn by the weather.

1611 Shaks *Wint T* v ii 60 Now he thanks the old Shepheard (which stands by, like a Weather-bitten Conduit, of many Kings Reignes). 1624 Heywood *Captives* II. i in Bullen *O. Pl* IV, What are you poore soules Thus welt and wether-bitt?

Wea therbitt, -bit, *sb Naut* [See Bitt.] An extra turn of the cable about the bitts in bad weather. Also *v trans.*, to give this extra turn to (the cable).

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), *Weather-bit*, a turn of the cable of a ship about the end of the windlass, without the knight heads It is used to check the cable, in order to slacken it gradually out of the ship, in tempestuous weather, or when the ship rides in a strong current 1840 R H. Dana *Bef Mast* xxiv, Weather-bit your chain and loose the topsails! 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Weather-bitt*, is that which holds the weather cable when the ship is moored 1883 *Man Seamanship for Boys* 191 To weather bitt a cable is to take another turn round the bitt end 1900 *Century Mag* Feb 600/2, I now moor ship, weather-bitt cables, and leave the sloop *Spray*, safe in port.

Weather-blate, -blade, -bleat. *Anglo-Irish.* [Etymologizing perversion (after Weather *sb.*) of OE. *hæferblæte*: see Heather-bleat.] The snipe.

1802 G. V Sampson *Statist Surv Londonderry* 459 The weather blate, or snipe, flying high in a calm night, is a good sign. 1890 D A Simmons *Words Armagh & S. Donegal* (E D D), *Weather blade*, a snipe which utters a sound like a goat. 1908 *Westm Gaz* 29 Sept. 2/3 The black water-hen and the sad weather-bleat

Wea therboard.

1 One of a series of boards nailed horizontally, with overlapping edges, as an outside covering for walls. Also *collect. sing.*

1539–40 in Swayne *Churchw Acc. Sarum* (1896) 268, C fowt of whether borde to whether borde the howes end 1759 *Phil Trans.* LI 287 Some of the weather-boards were thrown outwards to the bottom of the garden 1802 *Barrington's Hist N. S. Wales* x 420 The stores were of brick, and the guard-house of weather-boards. 1845 J. O Baifour *Sk. N S. Wales* 87 Settlers have, according to their means, built of free stone, brick, or weather-boards, cottages and houses 1883 Sladen *Austral. Lyrics* 25 The other, sore-dinted, scarcely crawled to the sheltering weatherboards. 1890 'R Boldrwood' *Miner's Right* vi. 61 The more ambitious buildings are of weather board, sawn pine or hardwood boards, roofed with large sheets of galvanized iron.

attrib 1894 A Robertson *Nuggets*, etc 173 The weather-board walls creaked and groaned like a ship's timbers in a gale.

b A board laid over builders' work or material as a protection.

1851 *E'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Apr. 30 Every heap [*sc.* of quick lime] being covered by mats or weatherboards. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I. 295 Unfinished walls should be covered with straw, on which boards, called weather-boards, should be laid

2 A board placed sloping over a window or other

opening to throw off or keep out rain; †*pl* louver-boards; also, a board used to carry off water.

1568 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 128, ij bordes to make wether bordes for the windowes in the steple 1569 *Ibid.* 138, iij bordes ffor wether bordes in the steple windowes 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 210/2 *Delignæ*, . water boords, or weather bordes, gutters whereinto the house eaues doe drop. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 577 The Cathedrall Church of Holen hauing . also beames and weather-bourdes, and the rest of the roofe proportionally answering to this lower building 1741 *Phil Trans* XLII 498 A great Number of large Holes, regularly placed, .. with Weather boards placed over each Range of Holes, so as to hang over them obliquely downwards 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam Paris* III 80 Such hats!—fit for monkeys—I'd back Mrs Draper To cut neater weather-boards out of brown paper. 1833 T HOOK *Love & Pride, Marquess* XII, Rattle went all the windows—*slap* went the weather boards [of an omnibus] 1892 *Dict. Arch* (Archit Publ Soc), *Weather board*, a board fixed . at the bottom of a door or window, to keep out driving rain.

b. *Naut* (See quots.)

1760–72 tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed 3) II 304 On the 30th we took down our weather-boards. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Weather-Boards* are pieces of plank placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary; they are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of the air 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1908 PAASCH *From Keel to Truck* (ed 4) 516 *Weather boards*, boards fitted closely together in front or on the sides of a bridge, poop or raised quarter-deck.

3 *Naut.* [See WEATHER *sb.* 8 and BOARD *sb* 12. Cf Icel. *veðr-borð*.] The windward side of a ship.

a 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* (1644) 12 The weather-boord, that is as much as to say, to windward 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*

Hence **Wea·therboard** *v trans*, to nail weather-boards upon (a wall or roof), also *absol.* **Wea·ther-boarded** *ppl. a.* **Wea·therboarding** *vbl. sb.*, the work of covering a building with weatherboards; also *concr*, weather boards collectively

1515 in *Compotus Rolls Obedientiaries St Swithun's, Winch.* (1892) 461 Et in solutis duobus carpentariis conductis ad wetherbordandum finem coquinæ 1535–6 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* 370 Paid ffor vnyc di. of borde ffor to wederborde the sowth side of wolston wynnys howse. 1613 *S'hampton Ct Leet Rec.* (1905) 464 The Towne howse now in the tenure of Thomas beare would requier to be weather-boorded 1632 in E. B Jupp *Carpenters' Co* (1887) 300 The boarding and weatherboarding of howses sheddes and hovells. 1703 [R NEVE] *City & C. Purchaser* 285 Weather-boarding, is us'd to signifie the Boards themselves, when nail'd up 1737 W. SALMON *Country Builder's Estimator* (ed. 2) 16 To build a Barn with all new Oak Timber, to thatch, underpin, and weather-board with Feather-edged Deals 1796 W II MARSHALL *W Eng* II 211 Farm houses .. with weatherboarded barns. 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I 48 The outside covered over with strong weather-boarding. 1847 J D. LANG *Phillipsland* 283 A neat, comfortable, weather boarded cottage 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 606/1 Narrow strips of weather boarding

Wea·ther-bound, *ppl. a.* Detained by bad weather; prevented by stress of weather from sailing, travelling, or other outdoor activity.

1590 R FERRIS *Dang Adventure* B 1, There we were wether bound, and constrained to stay full seuenteene dayes *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 334 The messenger who carried those Letters, being weather bound and sea-beaten, could not come so soone. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 193/4 The Fleet of Colliers that lay here weather-bound, are now under sail for the Thames 1726 R GALE in *Mem. Stukeley* (Surtees) I. 187, I lye weatherbound here by a deep snow 1887 T. A TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xvii. 346 Two young Americans, were in the house, equally weather-bound with ourselves.

fig. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton*, This dependence of the soul upon the seasons, may, I suppose, justly be derided as the fumes of vain imagination The author that thinks himself weather-bound will find, with a little help from hellebore, that he is only idle or exhausted

Weather-breeder. A day of exceptionally sunny and calm weather, popularly supposed to be a presage of a coming storm. Also *fig.*

1655 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 160 The King had intentions of being present at the General Assembly; but this lucid interval proved but a weather breeder 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 391 Look at a very fair day, as that which may prove a weather breeder, and usher in storms. 1780 T. SMITH *Jrnl* (1849) 281 A most delightful day; a weather breeder. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss*, s v, A cloudless sky, after a succession of rainy weather, denotes rain, and is said to be a *weather-breeder* 1879 J BURROUGHS *Locusts* 98 Weather-breeders are usually the finest days in the calendar, all sun and sky. 1903 *Daily Chron* 10 Feb. 5/2 Isolated fine days in February are known in Surrey as 'weather-breeders'.

So **Weather-breeding** *a.*

1899 R M. GILCHRIST *Nicholas* 23 The last se'nnight of March had been dull and weather-breeding

Wea·thercock, *sb.* Forms: see WEATHER *sb.* and COCK *sb.* [Cf. Du. *weer haan*, G. *wetterhahn*, Sw. *vader-*, Da. *veirhane*.]

1. A vane in the form of a cock, which turns with its head to the wind. Also used *gen.* for a vane of any form. Often mentioned as a symbol of mutability or fickleness.

a 1300 *Neckam de Utensil* in Wright *Vocab.* 115 *Ventilogium*, veder-coc 1340 *Ayenb* 180 Þet uore hi byeþ ase þe wedercoc þet is ope þe steple, þet him went mid eche wynde. *a* 1400 CHAUCER *Agst. Woman Unconstant* 12 As a wedercok, that turneth his face With every wind. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 567 Thairfoir, I reid 3e tak thame as 3e find, For thay ar sad as Widdercock in Wind. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods York* etc (Surtees) 86 The said Steple havyng a whether cokke theruppon all gylt 1683 D. A. *Art of Converse* 21 Some are as changeable as weather cocks in their humours 1790 COWPER *Let. Lady Hesketh* 22 Mar, I have as many opinions about it as there are whims in a weathercock 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 37 The Duc de Choiseul consoled himself by setting up the head of Voltaire as a weathercock 1867 H LATHAM *Black & White* 100 The most conspicuous weather-cock in the town is a golden trumpet on the spire of one of the churches

2 *fig.* a. of things (in various obvious allusions).

† *Upon the weathercock*, inclined to turn and vary

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 48 No doubt your mother was made of a Weathercocke, that brought foorth such a wauering companion. 1662 GODOLPHIN *View Adm Jurisd.* Introd [a], He that vents his own Notions, or sails by the weather-cock of his own Brain. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 465 The Word's a weathercock for ev'ry wind 1702 VANBRUGH *False Fr.* I B 2, As much upon the Weather-cock as the Ladies are, there are some the Wind must blow hard to fetch 'em about. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* III lxxix 35 Newspapers are powerful in three ways, as narrators, as advocates, and as weathercocks.

b. of persons; esp. one who is changeable or inconstant.

1588 SHAKS. *L L L* IV i 97 What plume of feathers is hee that indited this Letter? What veine? What Wether-cocke? 1598 — *Merry W.* III. ii 18 Where had you this pretty weather-cocke? 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam Love* II. (1608) C 2, I thinke we loose part of our happinesse when we make these weathercocks our equalls 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq Granada* III (1672) 21 The word which I have giv'n shall stand like Fate; Not like the King's, that weathercock of State. 1799 NELSON 6 Apr in Nicolas *Disp.* III 316 The last are weathercocks, and will always be on the side of the conqueror *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks* (1874) II 178, I ask the advocates of this doctrine, in what do they differ in their actions from the mere trimmer, the political weather-cock? 1870 R BROUGH *Marston Lynch* XIV 118 He was a terrible weathercock in the matter of opinion

3. *attrib.* and *appos.*, passing into *adj.* = changeable, inconstant.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) I 558 The wavering and weathercock resolutions of men. 1710 in Hearne *Collect* 7 Mar (O H S) II 356 Not weather-Cock Kennett such turning can show 1801 *Marvellous Love-Story* II 316 Miss Harrison was one of those every-day sort of weather-cock characters who veer about with every varying gust of prejudice, folly, or envy 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 Their political opinions depend with weathercock uncertainty on the winds of rumour that blow from France 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* II. 162 In affairs of the heart, Mr Turchill belonged to the weathercock species.

b *Comb.* *weathercock-like* adj, *-wise* adv.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 2 Inslaved by Weather-cok-like-spirits to make their Buildings according unto things *a la mode* 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud Gwynne* II. vii 192 It was not in his steadfast nature to veer about, weather cock-wise

Hence **Wea·thercockish, -cocky** *adjs*, fickle, changeable. **Wea·thercockism,** changeableness.

1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVII 301 Theirs will always be regarded as the very condensed essence of weathercockism. 1886 'OUIDA' *House Party* IX (1887) 198 She is what her husband characterises as 'weathercocky'. 1887 *Sat Rev* 12 Feb. 213/2 To do these Radicals justice, there is a great deal of consistency in their weathercockism.

Wea·thercock, *v* [f prec. sb]

†1. intr. *To weathercock it*: to veer or vary like a weathercock. *Obs.*

1654 J P *Tyrants & Projectors* 39 Men that will be of the Kings Religion, be he of what Religion he will, and are clamorous against all that cannot weather cock it like themselves

2. *trans.* To provide with a weathercock; to serve as a weathercock for.

1658 *S Austin's Naps upon Parnassus* B 4, But that's a work only befits the Gods, To Weather-cock their Eyes with fishing-rods 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 17 Whose blazing wyvern weathercock'd the spire 1883 *Harper's Mag* Apr. 698/2 Elaborately adorned gables, scrolled, and weather-cocked.

3. To send (a person) up to the weathercock. *jocular nonce-use.* *a* 1845 [see MAST-HEAD *v.* 1].

Weather-coil, *v. Naut* ? *Obs.* [See WEATHER *sb.* 3 and COIL *v.*4] *intr.* Of a ship (see quots.). Also **Weather-coiling** *vbl sb*

a 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* (1644) 115 *Weather-coile is when a ship is a hull, to lay her head the other way*, without loosening any saile; which is only done, by bearing up the helme It is an excellent condition in a ship; for most ships will not weather-coile 1626 CAPT J. SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 29 Weather coyle 1627 — *Sea Gram* IX 40 If shee will weather coile, and lay her head the other way without loosing a saile, that must bee done by bearing vp the Helme *c* 1635 CAPT N. BOTELER *Dial Sea Serv* (1685) 222 The Weather coiling of a Ship, is, when being a Hull [etc] 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl, *Weather-Quoil*, or *Coile* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Weather-coil*, when a ship has her head brought about, so as to lie that way which her stern did before, as by the veering of the wind, or the motion of the helm, the sails remaining trimmed. *Weather-coiling*, a ship resuming her course after being taken aback, rounding off by a stern-board, and coming up to it again

†**Wea·ther-driven,** *pa. pple*, and *ppl. a. Obs.* [See WEATHER *sb.* 6 c Cf. Sw. *väderdrifven*] Driven by stormy weather.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VI. ccxiii. (1811) 230 He, in his course of saylyng, was weder dryuen, and by tempest, into ye countre or prouynce of Pontife 1530 PALSGR. 844/1 Weather driuen, as a shyppe is that is let go at all aduentures, *abandonner*[SIC] 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 193 A certain frenshe ship laden with Scotishe goodes wetherdryven at South schelis 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. 151 Philip during his voyage . towards Spayne was weather-driuen into Weymouth 1659 O WALKER *Oratory* 26 Like a weather-driven ship destitute of her Pilot

Weathered (we ðəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. WEATHER *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Worn, stained, or seasoned by the weather or by atmospheric influences Also *weathered out.* Chiefly *Geol.* (See WEATHER *v.* 2 a, b)

1789 J WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I 420 This weathered or dissolved copper is found in many places in the state of an ochre or of a loose powder 1820 *Edin Philos Jrnl* III. 185 The weathered surface of several specimens of calcareous sandstone 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom* IV. 212 The weathered aspect of the towers. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I II i vii, § 26, I have never yet seen any restoration or cleaned portion of a building whose effect was not inferior to the weathered parts 1854 HOOKER *Himal Jrnls* I xi 254 The weathered surface of each block was black. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I vii 54 The weathered ice of the surface could be cloven with great facility 1879 *Encycl Brit* X 230/1 Practice enables a geologist to discriminate some rocks by the feel of their weathered or fresh surfaces 1906 *Cornish N & Q.* Ser I 235 A collection of weathered out crystals of felspar. 1914 MOIR in *Man* XIV 180 What we have regarded as deep striæ caused by immense pressure are in all probability simply weathered out shattered scratches

2. Of a crop of grain or hay: Deteriorated by too long exposure to the elements.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 185 Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk.*, *Weathered*, damaged, but not spoilt, by too long exposure to weather—wet and bad harvesting weather said of hay or corn. 1892 *Daily Chron* 6 Sept 3/5 Barley is particularly liable to become 'weathered' and unfit for malting.

3. *Arch* Made sloping, so as to prevent the lodgement of water; furnished with a weathering or water-table

1840 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl* III. 2/1 Two octagonal turrets strengthened by massive double buttresses in three stages, the lower part terminating in weathered canopies, the middle having weathered offsets 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* II. 294/1 Copings are worked with .. an inclined or 'weathered' upper surface

Wea·ther-eye. [? a jocular use of the *Naut.* sense, WEATHER *sb.* 8, or perh. = the eye which is specially used for observing the weather Cf. ON. *veðr-eygr*, ? keen-eyed.] Used in fig. phrases, such as *to keep one's weather-eye open*, to be watchful and alert, keep one's wits about one.

1839 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* 189 Howbeit his weather eye the seaman aim'd Across the calm, and hinted by his speech A gale next morning 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* II. v, You look out. Keep your weather eye awake 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* VII. 88 Job returned in a great state of nervousness, and keeping his weather eye fixed upon every woman who came near him.

Wea·ther-fend, *v. trans* [f. WEATHER *sb.*] To defend from the weather, to shelter. Also *fig.* Hence **Wea·ther-fending** *ppl a.*

A Shakesperian word echoed by later writers

1610 SHAKS *Temp* V i 10 In the Line-grove which weather fends your Cell. 1788 CROWE *Levesdon Hill* 4 This friendly mount, that weather fends My reed-roof'd cottage 1800 COLERIDGE *Pitt & Buonaparte* in Hazlitt *Pol Ess.* (1819) 396 A young man, sheltered and weather fended from all the elements of experience. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 420 A penthouse, framed To weather fend a little turf built seat. 1858 EMERSON *Adirondacs* 35 We Barked the white spruce to weather-fend the roof 1873 RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* App. 191 Finding its work prosper, the little medicinal and weather fending company took vows on itself.

Weather-gall. Also 6, 9 *Sc.* **-gaw,** 9 **-go.** [f. WEATHER *sb.* + GALL *sb* 2 Cf G. *wettergalle*, Du. *weergal*; also WATERGALL 2 and WINDGALL] An imperfect rainbow, believed to be a presage of storm: = WATERGALL 2. Sometimes applied to other appearances in the sky to which the same significance is attributed.

1613–35 MARKHAM *Eng Husb* I. i, iii 12 If you shall see one or more Weather-galls which are like Raine bowes, onely they arise from the Horizon but a small way upward. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Time's Curtain drawn* L 7, He taukes of Starres, and clipses of the Sun, Of weather gaws and many sike as these. 1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitsbergen* in *Acc. Sev Late Voy* II 50 These Lights are called Weather galls by the Sea-men. 1808 JAMIESON, *Weddir-gaw.* 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, See how much heavier the clouds fall every moment, and see these weather-gaws that streak the lead-coloured mass with partial gleams of faded red and purple. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fish* 23 A little before sunset, a weather-gall (or the limb of a rain-bow), of extraordinary brilliancy, appeared. 1824 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Weather-gall*, a secondary rain-bow. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* s v., A weather-gall at morn, Fine weather all gone. *Ibid*, *Weather-go*, the end of a rainbow, as seen in the morning in showery weather. 1898 J VEITCH *Hist Scot. Border* XIV. 515 They eyed carefully the weather-gaw, or broken bit of rainbow above the horizon.

Wea·ther-glass. [Cf. Du *weerglas*, Da. *veerglas*, Sw *vaderglas*, G *wetterglas*]

†1. A kind of thermometer, used to ascertain the temperature of the air, and also to prognosticate changes in the weather. *Obs.*

It consisted in its simplest form of an upright tube filled with water, terminating at the top in a bulb containing rarefied air. The water sank or rose in the tube as the air in the bulb expanded or contracted

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 27 Cold doth manifestly Condense; As wee see in the Contracting of the Aire in the Weather-Glasse. 1634 J B[ATE] *Myst. Nat. & Art* 28 A Weather-glasse is a structure of, at the least, two glasses, sometimes of three, foure, or more, as occasion serueth, inclosing a

quantity of water, and a portion of ayre proportionable, by whose condensation or rarifaction the included water is subject unto a continuall motion, either upward or downward; by which motion of the water is commonly foreshewn the state, change, and alteration of the weather *a* 1643 Suckling *Brennoralt* II. i, His colour sanke down As water in a weather-glasse Prest by a warme hand. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* 257 For the true discovery of the nature and temper of the Air, as to its density or rarity, we have not met with a more certain or compleat invention than the Weather-glass. *Ibid* 259 The Weather-glass or Thermoscope 1670 Dryden *1st Pt Conq Granada* IV. ii (1672) 36 As in some wether-glass my Love I hold, Which falls or rises with the heat or cold 1694 *Phil Trans.* XVIII 205 A tender Weather-Glass or Thermometer 1720 *Ibid* XXXI 117 Two Thermometers, the one the common seal'd Weather-glass, having no Communication with the outward Air, wherein the temper as to Heat and Cold was shewn by the swelling or shrinking of the included Spirit

2 A barometer.

1695 *Lond Gaz* No 3103/4 A Portable Barometer, or Weather-Glass 1710 Addison *Tatler* No 220 ¶ 3 Torricellius, the Inventor of the common Weather Glass 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 2 Weather rainy. Consulted my weather-glass 1848 Clough *Bothie* II 17 The weather-glass, say they, is rising 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 23 There is no trusting the weather-glass among the Highland hills

3 *fig.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 276, I shall onely refer you to the Polititians Weather-glasse, whereby he not onely foreseeth (but discerneth aright when fallen) the unseasonable weather of his respective Place he liveth in 1682 D'Urfey *Progr. Honesty* XIV. 32 His Bone's his Weather Glass, and his Back Is his perpetual Almanack. 1742 H Walpole *Let to Mann* 24 June, My uncle, who is my political weather glass, and whose quicksilver rises and falls with the least variation of parliamentary weather 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VIII 180 When the weather-glass of my pride got up again, I found I had gone too far to recede. 1864 G A Lawrence *Maurice Dering* II 80 Besides, I'm not at all sure that he *was* losing heavily: his own face is a bad weather glass.

4 *Poor Man's*, or *Shepherd's*, *Weather-glass* a name for the scarlet pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its closing its flowers before rain.

1827, 1872 [see Shepherd *sb* 7d] 1836 J. T. Mackay *Flora Hibern* I 194 Common Pimpernel, or Poor Man's Weatherglass

† Wea ther-headed, *ppl. a Obs.* [Prob. f. Wether (cf. *sheep-headed*), but admitting of association with Weather (expressing the notion of instability).] Light-headed, foolish.

a 1652 Brome *Queen & Concub* IV iii. 86 Here come more of our weather-headed wise neighbours. 1695 Congreve *Love for Love* II. vii 36 For that old Weather-headed Fool, I know how to laugh at him 1822 Scott *Peveril* vii, You deserved to be ducked for it. for a weather-headed puppy.

Weathering (we·ðərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 wæderung, 2 widerung, 4 wedring, weduring, -ynge, widdringe, 4–6 wederyng(e, 5 wedryng(e, weddrynge, wedyrryng, 5–6 wetherıng(e, -yng(e, 6 wedering, 7 wethring, 6– weathering. [In sense 1, repr. OE. *wederung*, f. *wed(e)rian* (see Weather *v.*); in later uses f. Weather *v.* + -ing¹.]

† 1. Weather conditions; (good or bad) weather; in nautical use chiefly with reference to the direction and force of the winds *Obs.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1085, & þæs ilcan geares wæs swiðe hefelic gear ,& swa mycel ungelimp on wæderunge swa man naht æðelice gepencean ne mæg swa stor þunring & læt wes. *c* 1275 *Lamb Hom.* 13 Gif ȝe nime bibode healded þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge *c* 1325 *Poem temp Edw II* lxxvi, God hath send wederyng on erthe Cold & unkynde 1387–8 T Usk *Test Love* III vii 74 After suche stormes [in budding-time], how hard is it to avoyde, til este wedring and yeres han maked her circute cours al about, er any frute be able to be tasted I 1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 290/1 Grett rayne, and longe abydyng upon the water, be fortune of wederyng or otherwise. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 519/2 Wederynge, of þe eyre, *temperies* *a* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 284 ȝe playen to God forto haue kynde wedryng to all maner of sedys þat ben cast yn þe eithe *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv 524 And wyte it, that by fortune of wedryng, they were well eyght monethes vpon the see *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxvi 206 That no raynne or other fowll wedryng myght lette þeire entree within the tounne. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* vii. (1811) 314 By reason of the vnreasonable wederynge, as in yᵉ laste yeare fell, yᵉ whete was solde for xv s a quarter 1528 R Copland tr *Rutter of Sea* (*c* 1550) D viij b, The maister and his mariners trimmeth not their sayle as it should be, and ill wethering taketh them in the sea *c* 1565 Sparke in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 537 He did consider what time he should spend ere he could get so farre to windeward againe, which would haue bene with the weathering which we had 10 or 12 dayes worke

† b. Propitious or suitable weather *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 1 Whan þis weith at his wil weduring hadde, Ful rape rommede he rydinge þedirre 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 23 We shul preyen for alle trewe shipmen, yᵗ godd for his grace yeue hem wederyng and passage *c* 1400 in *York Manual* (Surtees) 221* ȝe schulleþ also bidde þat god suche widdringes vs sende on erþe þat þe fruyt þat is þer inne thriue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 261 So þou synfull man excusyst þe, & seyst, I may not kepe þe halyday, for god wil sende no wederyng on þe werkeday 1532 Tindale *Expos. Matt. v.–vii.* 59 Where the priests oughte to praye in the mother tounge for wedering and fruites [etc.] 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 236 b, Ye shal pray for al manner of frutes yᵗ almightye God ,maye sende suche wederynges, yᵗ they maye come to the sustenaunce of man.

† c. Stormy weather, also, a storm. So *great, strong weathering* [cf. F. *gros temps*]. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Contin. Brut* 482 Þere was such wedryng of thonder, lightnyng, hayll and rayne, þat the peple were sore adredde. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* II 68 So thanne Cam þere bothe wynd & wedrynge, and fer Into the See it gan hem brynge 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 335 Atte all tymes that any Cairik or Galey arryveth by force of Wederynge in the Portes 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv 52 The duke Eneas and Dydo fleynge the wedrynge, shalle rendre hemself bothe togydre alle alone *Ibid.* 55 Vnto the tyme that the sayde cloudes were well thyk gadred with the stronge wedrynge that surprised them all atones *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* v cii (1811) 76 Both hoostes were so greuously betyn with the sayd tempest and wederynge. *Ibid* vii ccxxiii 249 In the .v daye of October, passynge tempeste of wederynge fell in sondry places of Englonde 1526 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 616 For defense of great wyndes and outragious wetheringes 1605 Stow *Ann* 633 On Candlemas euen was great weathering of wind, hayle, snow, rayne.

2. The action of exposing a hawk to the action of the weather. (Cf. Weather *v* I a.)

1575 Turbery *Faulconrie* 76 He muste remember euery euening to tye out his hawke a weathering 1677 N Cox *Gentl. Recr* II. (ed 2) 168 *Weathering*, is when you air your Hawk in Frost, Sun, or by the Fire-side 1773 J. Campbell *Mod Faulconry* 264 *Weathering*, the setting out of a hawk to take the air

attrib 1635 Quarles *Embl* v. ix. 5 Ev'n like the Hawlk, (whose keepers wary hands Have made a prisner to her wethring stock). [See Stock *sb*¹ 19.]

3. The action of the atmospheric agencies or elements on substances exposed to its influence, the discolouration, disintegration, etc resulting from this action.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 The weathering of so many Centuries of Years. 1757 tr *J F Henckel's Pyritol* v. 87 The ore on similar is a plain and easy proof in behalf of a weathering, or a production by damps, rather than by way of streaming 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV 489 The miners have called this decaying of the sulphurous ores of copper, iron, and other metals and semi metals, the weathering of these ores 1839 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 211 It is snow-white, a description which is very applicable to the newer part of the deposit at San Filippo, where it has not become darkened by weathering 1845 J Phillips *Geol* in *Encycl Metrop* VI 702/2 The weathering of the surfaces of buildings by the fluctuations of heat and moisture is partly dependent on the structure and composition of the stone. 1856 Ruskin *Mod Paint* IV v xvii § 2 Now this sculpture by streams, or by gradual weathering, is the finishing work by which Nature brings her mountain forms into the state in which she intends us to love them. 1878 *A K Johnston's Africa* viii. 94 Hills of red sand formed from the weathering of a ferruginous sandstone of which the plain is composed 1888 Rutley *Rock-Forming Min.* 122 Through weathering, the iron becomes converted into sesquioxide 1914 Moir in *Man* XIV. 179 The second part of my paper deals with the 'weathering out' of scratches upon flint

b. The action of the elements (on land, clay, etc) as a beneficial agency; the state of being pulverized and rendered workable by this action.

1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (1562) 16 And I feare me this land is not yet rype to be plowed For as the saying is It lacketh wetheryng. This geare lacketh wethering, at least waye it is not for me to plough

c. *Philol.* Phonetic decay. *rare.*

1870 F A. March *Gram Anglo-Sax.* § 102 Weathering of Case-endings *Ibid* § 226 Weathering of Inflexion Endings.

d. Exposure (of the face or skin) to all kinds of weather

1887 Stevenson *Ment & Portr* vi 96 His face was ruddy and stiff with weathering

4. *Naut.* The action of passing (an object) on the windward side. Also *attrib.*

1878 Dixon Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 378/2 *Weathering* —A relative term used in sailing to define the action of one vessel that is eating to windward of another 1894 *Times* 30 July 7/3 Britannia had stood far enough out into the English Channel to get weathering distance.

5. *Arch.* A projecting course on the face of a wall, serving as a 'drip' to throw off rain-water; a sloped 'set off' of a wall or buttress; the inclination or slope given to a surface in order to prevent the lodgement of water.

1739 Labelye *Piers Westm Bridge* 69 The Sally, or Projection of a Cordon or rustic Cornish serves also as a Weathering to the Stone-work 1825 J Nicholson *Oper Mech.* 545 The measurer takes a line or tape and begins at the plinth, then stretching the line to the top, bends it into the offset, or weathering 1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 1882 The massive buttress, with its deep weatherings, or water-tables between each graduation or stage of the height. 1850 Parker *Gloss Archit*, *Weathering*, a slight inclination given to horizontal surfaces, especially in masonry, to prevent water from lodging on them 1875 Brash *Eccl. Archit Ireland* 98 The weatherings were contrived with skill and judgment

attrib. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Weathering course*, bricks set out from the wall round the bottom of a chimney, to protect the thatch where it joins the chimney

Weathering (we·ðərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Weather *v.* + -ing².] That wears away or disintegrates through the action of the weather.

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 21 Syenite usually does so in our damp climate, from the 'weathering' effect of frost and rain 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xxi 148 The cliffs of the Breithorn are much exposed to weathering action. 1892 in A E Lee *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) I 676 The uses of the clays derived from the weathering shale are only in their infancy as yet 1912 *Hibbert Jrnl* Oct. 106 What we call changing physical objects—weathering hills or ageing suns

Weatherliness (we·ðərlines). [f. Weatherly *a.* + -ness.] Weatherly quality (of a ship).

1883 Dixon Kemp in *Fortn Rev* 1 Sept. 324 The Mosquito carried her ballast much lower than any existing yacht This was a principal cause of her weatherliness 1893 Mahan *Infl. Sea Power* I. 223 The superior speed and weatherliness of the Spanish ships might have enabled them seriously to molest the British

† Wea·therling. *Obs.*⁻¹ [-ling.] A student of the weather.

1656 S Partridge *Synopsis* B 3, Many more the like rules [for Prediction of the Weather] I might here have added; but in this little Booke, let the Weatherling be satisfied with these

Weatherly (we·ðərlɪ), *a* (and *adv*)

† 1 Of or pertaining to the weather *Obs* ¹*rare*⁻¹

1652 Gaule *Magastrom* 62 Any proposition or prognostication (as well touching weatherly events as arbitrary contingents)

2. *Naut* Of a sailing vessel. Able to sail close to the wind without drifting to leeward. Also used loosely (see quot 1904).

1729 *Phil Trans* XXXVI 57, I proposed to make a Ship work far better to Windward, than it is possible for the most Weatherly one to do at present 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* viii, Notwithstanding her weatherly qualities, the heavy cross sea, as she drove into it, headed her off bodily. 1846 G. Warburton *Hochelaga* I 19 Those stout weatherly boats crowding up to the wharves, have just now returned from fishing for cod 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Weatherly*, said of a well trimmed ship with a clean bottom, when she holds a good wind, and presents such lateral resistance to the water, that she makes but little lee-way while sailing close-hauled. 1886 R C Leslie *Sea Painter's Log* 226 For downright weatherly qualities, lead and leverage will beat beam without depth 1904 *Dixon Kemp's Yacht & Boat Sailing* 649/2 *Weatherly*, the quality of hanging to windward well or holding a good wind This term is often improperly used to denote good behaviour in a sea way or in bad weather.

† 3. *adv.* To the windward. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4422/7 Three of their Ships being almost as far Weatherly as we were.

Weathermost (we·ðəmoust), *a. Naut.* [f. Weather *sb.* (8) + -most.] Furthest to windward.

1557 Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 125 The Christopher being the headmost & the weathermost man 1622 Sir R Hawkins *Voy S. Sea* lix 140 But in equitie and reason, the le-ward shippe ought euer to giue way to the weather most 1726 G. Roberts *Voy* 292 Having got the Length of the Weathermost of the little Islands, I bore away afore the Wind for the Fuurno. 1761 Colman *Jealous Wife* III 43 One of Them made use of small Arms, which carried off the weathermost Corner of Ned Gage's Hat 1834 Marryat *P. Simple* xlvi, The brig rounded up on the wind, shooting up under the sterns of the two weathermost schooners.

Weatherology (we ðərɒ lŏdʒɪ). [f. Weather *sb.* + -ology.] The science and study of the weather and its phenomena.

1823 Byron *Juan* xiii xlii, Whatever other blunders he Upon my shoulders, here I must aver My Muse a glass of weatherology 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 563/1 But the poverty of Australian hydrography is aggravated by the singularities of the so styled 'weatherology' 1881 S. T S Lecky *Wrinkles Pract. Navig.* I xv 114 Weatherology

Wea therproof, *a.* (*sb*) [See Proof *a.* I b.] Impervious to the weather.

c 1620 Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 16 Our Bark's not weather proof 1647 Herrick *Noble Numb*, *Thanksgiving to God* 4 A little house, whose humble Roof Is weather proof 1665 J. Webb *Stone Heng* (1725) 45 Some are hard and Weather Proof, some soft, and subject to Decay 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1791) I xvi 66 'O never mind the old Beldame,' cried the Captain, 'she's weather-proof, I'll answer for her' 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lix, The house stands, large and weather-proof, in the long dull street 1914 *Illustr Lond. News* 3 Jan 32/3 Weather-proof overcoats, suits, and costumes

b. *sb.* Weatherproof material.

1876 Smiles *Sc. Nat.* x 186 Nothing but the stiffest weather-proof can keep the water out.

Weather side.

1. *Naut* The windward side (of a vessel, etc.).

1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* IV 77 Þan lay þe lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And warned him wisely of þe wedir-side. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 21 b, The Caricke was on the wetherside and the Regent on the lye side. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) s v *Weather*, When a ship under sail presents either of her sides to the wind, it is then called the weather side 1840 *R H Dana Bef Mast* II, I stood in the waist on the weather side. 1883 *Man Seamanship for Boys* 3 Salutes on Board Ship. The starboard side in harbour, and the weather side at sea, is the officers' side

2 The side (e g. of a building, a tree) that is most exposed to injury from weather.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G* (1828) 136 Most Trees are unequally balanced, and show what is called a 'weather-side', usually to the west and south-west, in this island 1827 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 48/1 Many shepherds had hair breadth escapes, and some perished in wearing their flocks from the weather-side of the hills 1838 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl* I. 338/2 On the occasion of repairing the weather side of the tower of the Lady Church, at Munich. 1860 Maury *Phys Geog. Sea* 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry.

fig 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I 11, I now am present, Sir, you see, So leave the weather side to me

Wea·ther-stain. A stain or discoloration caused by the weather. Also *fig.*

1815 Scott *Guy M* III, The grey old towers bearing the rusty weather-stains of ages. 1817 T L Peacock *Melincourt* VII, Though I have endeavoured to leave them as much mould, mildew and weather-stain as possible 1847 Emerson *Poems*, '*Butler, fetch the ruby wine*' 43 Give me wine to wash me clean Of the weather-stains of cares 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note bks* (1871) II 54 A marble statue, grey with ancient weather stains.

Also **Wea ther-stained** *ppl. a*, **Wea·ther-staining** *vbl. sb.*

1851 H Melville *Whale* xvi, She was a ship of the old

school, Long-seasoned and weather-stained in the typhoons and calms of all four oceans. 1868 BOYD *Less Middle Age* 16 The lowly dwelling with its weather-stained walls 1884 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/1 The only detriment time has wrought in the monument is the weather-staining of the marble statues

Weather-wisdom. The traditional lore of weather prognostics

1822 *Lights & Shades* II 53 That science of guesses commonly called weather-wisdom. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. 29 Another reason, founded apparently upon some limited empirical maxim of weather-wisdom taken from the climate of Greece. 1866 SPRINMETZ *Weathercasts* 7 'Weather-wisdom' is very far from being a mere superstition

Weather-wise (we ðəɪwəiz), *a* [f. WEATHER *sb* + WISE *a*] Skilled in prognostics of the weather

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xv. 350 Wederwise shipmen. 1556 S. BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 319, I marvelled why he departed so suddenly, and went ouer the shoales. But after I perceiued them to be weather wise. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke & Welcome* C 3 b, Some by their cornes are wondrous Weather-wise. 1735 B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard* (1890) 50 Some are weatherwise, some are otherwise 1802 COLERIDGE *Dejection* x If the Bard was weather-wise, who made the grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vi, Auguring rain to the minds of the weather-wise. 1866 STEINMETZ *Weathercasts* 35 A certain weather-wise nobleman, Lord Portarlington, predicted the intensely hot summer of last year. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* I. xv 167 Are you weather-wise?—able to tell when the clouds will hold off or pelt?

b. *fig.*

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* 1 (1876) 27 Some weather-wise fellowes, that coulde chaunge their opinions as the moone and stronger part did chaunge theirs. 1917 GWYNN & TUCKWELL *Sir C. Dilke* II. 313 He was weatherwise in the assembly, and knew the conditions which might lead to unforeseen disturbance

†**Weather-wiser.** *Obs* [ad Du *wederwijzer, weerwijzer*, f. *weder, weer* WEATHER *sb.* + *wijzer*, agent-n. f. *wijzen* to show; cf. WAY-WISER.] An instrument serving to foretell the weather.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Royal-Soc* 255 Several Discourses about Thermometers, Hygroscopes, Baroscopes, and other Weather-wisers. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III. 40 He hath there given an account of the defectiveness of common Weather-Glasses, and Ascent of Water by Cold in the ordinary Weather-wisers. 1708 R. NEVE *Baroscop* 4 By which means it is now become an excellent Weather wiser, to predict dry and moist Weather. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 152 The flowers of pimpernel; the opening and shutting of which . are the countryman's weather-wiser, whereby he tells the weather of the following day.

Weathery (we ðəri), *a. rare* [f. WEATHER *sb.* + -Y¹] Fitful, changing like the weather.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Ld Hastings* xiv, As nought may last, so Fortunes weathery cheare With powtyng lookes gan lower on my Syre 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II vi 82 The flitting fancy of boy and girl, who pop upon one another, and skip through zig-zag vernal ecstasy, like the weathery dalliance of gnats.

Weavable (wī·vǎb'l), *a. rare.* [f. WEAVE *v.*¹ + -ABLE] That may be woven.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 412/1 Wellabylle, *texibilis.* 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III iv xvii § 37 The world .got weavable fibres out of the mosses, and made clothes for itself.

Weave (wīv), *sb.* [f. WEAVE *v.*¹]

†**1.** Something that has been woven, a woven fabric *Obs.*

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* ix. 171 A couerlet fine aloft, Of woollen weaue 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* iv 11 So righteous are allurde by sins deceit, And oft inticed into sinners weave 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* v xv. 257 This habit of Iohn, was, rather some finer weave of Camelot.

2. A particular method or pattern of weaving.

1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf* 132 This weave is not confined to the making of fabrics with an unbroken pile surface. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Manuf.* x. 279 It may .. be useful to consider how, from a plain weave warped and woven one thread black and one thread white, the solid lines of these colours .have been formed 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Apr. 11/1 With reference to linens there has been a larger demand for weaves of this kind.

Weave (wīv), *v.*¹ Pa. t. WOVE (wōuv), pa. pple. WOVEN (wōu v'n). Forms: *Inf. and pres. stem* 1 WEFAN (2 *sing.* WYFST, 3 *sing.* WEFÐ, WIFÐ, WYFÐ), WEOFAN, 3–6 WEVE, 4–5 WEWE, WEF(E, 5–6 WEYVE, *Sc.* WEIF(F, WEFF, 6 WEEVE, WAYVE, WYEVE, *Sc.* WEIVE, WEIWE, WIF(F, WYF, WYWE, 6–9 *Sc.* WYVE, 6– WEAVE. *Pa. t. sing.* 1 WÆF, WEF, 4 WOF, WOOF, 4–5 WAF, WAFE, WAVE, 6– WOVE; *weak forms* 4 WEVEDE, 7 WEAVDE, 6–9 WEAVED. *Pa. t. pl.* 1 WÆFON, 4 WEVEN, WOVEN. *Pa. pple.* 1 WEFEN, GEWEFEN, GIWEFEN, *North* GEUOEFEN, 3 IWEOVE, IWEVEN, 4 IWEVE, WOVUN, YWOVEN, (I)-WOVYN, 5–6 *Sc.* WEIF, 6 *Sc.* WEFFIN, WIFFIN, WOIFEN, WOWEIN, WOLVIN, 7–9 WOVE, 4– WOVEN; *weak forms* 4–6 WEVED, 4 WEFT, WOVED, 5 WEUYD, 7 WEEVD, WEAVD, 6–9 WEAVED. [A Common Teut. strong verb (not recorded in Gothic): OE. *wefan*, pa. t. *wæf*, pl. *wǽfon*, pa. pple *wefen*, corresponds to OFris. **weva* (NFris. *weewen*, WFris. *weve, weevje*), (M)LG., (M)Du. *weven*, OHG. *weban, wepan* (MHG., mod. G. *weben*), ON. *vefa* (MSw. *väva*, Sw. *väfva*, Da. *væve*) —OTeut. **web-* (: **wab-*: **wēb-*) :—Indogermanic **webh-* (**wēbh-* : **ubh-*), represented in Skr. *ūrṇavābhi* spider (lit. 'wool-weaver'), Gr. *ὑφή, ὕφος*, web, *ὑφαίνειν* to weave. The same root occurs in *web* (and *abb*), *weft, woof.*

In the 14th and 15th c. the form of the pa. pple. became assimilated to that of the pa. ppples of strong verbs with root ending in a liquid (e. g. *steal, stolen*), and, as in most verbs of that class, the *o* of the pa. pple was extended to the pa. t. both sing. and pl. The weak inflexion has been occasionally used in all periods from the 14th c. onwards, but has never become general.]

1. *trans.* To form or fabricate (a stuff or material) by interlacing yarns or other filaments of a particular substance in a continuous web; to manufacture in a loom by crossing the threads or yarns called respectively the warp and the weft. Also *with obj. the web itself, a garment made up of such a stuff or material.* † *To weave out*: to complete the weaving of

† *To weave in a stool*: see STOOL *sb* 3

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV xxv (1890) 354 Hio smælo hrægel weofaþ & wyrcaþ. *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 504/2 *Ordiri, texere*, wefen wæs *c* 1200 *Virtues & Vices* 39 Al swa nan webb ne mai bien tweuen wiþ-uten twa beames. *c* 1290 *St Edmund Conf* 167 in *S. Eng. Leg* 436 Heo [a hair shirt] nas i-sponne ne i-weoue, ake i-broide stiengus longue *c* 1300 *Assumpt. Virg.* 668 This ilke webbe here self woof 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 237 Ther tawhten him a Las to breide, And weve a Pours *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 246 Scho occupiet hir craft of weuyng clopes and ornamentes to þe autter 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 412/1 To Wefe, *texere* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII viii. 86 The precyus wedis, Wrocht craftely, and weif of goldin thredis Quhilum be fair Andromachais hand 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* III x. O v b/2 Yt were as sone done to weue a new web of clothe as to sowe vppe euery hole in a net 1530 PALSGR. 779/1 The weyver sayeth he can nat wayve my clothe tyll he have more yarne. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* VII 6 My dayes passe ouer more spedely, then a weeuer can weeue out his webbe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Textrina*, the place where thinges be weaued or wounden 1539 BIBLE (Great) *2 Kings* XXIII. 7 Where the wemen woue hangynges for the groue. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, For all the copes and Vestementes wer but of one pece, so wouen for the purpose. 1584 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 13 For weavinge forescore yerdes and four of canuise, *vs.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI. 250 He weau'd these Napkins. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke beeing ill woven will shrink and pucker 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 340 These Purple Vests were weav'd by Dardan Dames. *Ibid.* IX 651 The Mantle .which I wove with Care. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XV 139 Accept, dear youth, this monument of love, Long since, in better days, by Helen wove. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 541 Woollen stockings. of excellent quality are wove by the Germans, especially in Germantown. 1856 G. ROBERTS *Soc. Hist.* 376 Our lace was not wove. It had neither warp nor woof. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 69 The shawls and the textile furniture used in the rites of religion were frequently woven in the temples.

b. in figurative context.

In many langs. the equivalent vb. is used in metaphorical expressions relating to the contriving of plots or deception, so Gr. *ὑφαίνειν*, L. *texere, ordiri*, Fr. *ourdir* Cf. 2 f.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXX. 1 Wo! seith the Lord, that 3ee schulden do counseil, and not of me, and wefen a web [Vulg. *ordimini telam*], and not bi my spirit 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* V. 1. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III 85 All the wiles Weeud in the loomes of greatnes, and of state *c* 1620 MORYSON *Itin* Suppl (1903) 191 If each Deputy should giue in writing to the State in England a full relation of his gouernment and the State of that kingdome [Ireland], so as his successour might weaue the same webb he had begunn, and not make a newe fiame of his owne *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Cypr Angl* 64 For much they feared that Abbot would unravel all the Web which Bancroft with such pains had wenved 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 220 The robes of the seasons, wove in the changeful looms of nature 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI. xvii, O what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to deceive! 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. 1, All this helped silently to weave charmed webs over Viola's imagination 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 59 Better thou wov'st thy woof of life than thou didst weave thy woof of song.

c. said of the loom.

1804 W. L. BOWLES *Spir. Discov* II. 275 Thy mariners furled th' embroidered sails, That looms of Egypt wove.

d. To depict in tapestry.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2360 She hadde I-wouyn In a stamyn large How she was brought from Athenys in a Barge. *Ibid* 2364 And al the thyng that Theseus hath wrought She was it wel & wrot the storye a-boue 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. v 15 Quhairon wes weif in subtell goldin threidis King Troyus son [etc.]. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Rem* (1684) 114, I have seen a handsomer Mortal carv'd in Monumental Gingerbread, and woven in Hangings at Mortlock

fig 1802 SCOTT *T. Rhymer* III xvi, Their loves, their woes, the gifted bard In fairy tissue wove.

e. *fig.* To contrive, fabricate, or construct (a mental product) with elaborate care. Also with *out, up.*

c 1420 *Wyclif Bible* I. 71/1 Of whom the first [Isaiah] is not seyn to me to weuen prophecie, but euangelie *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1598) 351 Your wise, but very darke speeches .are wouen vp in so intricate a maner, as I know not how to proportion mine answere vnto them. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI vi 6 For answer whereunto Acesius weaveth out a long History of things that hapned in the persecution under *Decius* 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XXXV (1674) 44 The Author's subtilty in weaving of his Poem. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I 165 Then weave in rapid verse the deeds they tell 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett. N. Italy* I. 24, I had already woven a little romance for him in my imagination. 1824 LAMB *Elia, Blakesmoor*, Contemplations on the great and good. weave for us illusions. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* II, Katherine had already woven out the whole romance of the stranger's life. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. 1, *You* stole the money, and you have woven a plot to lay the sin at my door. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. III. § 21 (1875) 66 The original materials out of which all thought is woven. 1874 M. CREIGHTON *Hist Ess* 1 (1902) 42 The desire for reality that made him [Dante] weave his poem around himself 1876 THOMPSON *Chron. A de Usk* 186 The evil arts of brewing charms and weaving spells. 1885–94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May 15 Pathetic strains and passionate they wove, Urgent in ecstasies of heavenly sense 1913 W. K. FLEMING *Mysticism Chr* 108 In his writings, his weakness lay in his proneness to weave endless allegories out of the Old Testament writings.

f. To form (e. g. a basket, a wreath) by interlacing rods or twigs, flowers, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII clvi (1495) 704 Stakes be pyghte in the grounde and there abowte ben wrethes wouen and wounden of thornes 1599 T. CUTWODE *Caltha Poet* (Roxb.) CXXIV, And others very busie do begin To weaue their litle baskets, to put their hearbs and all their flowers in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 839 Adam the while had wove Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorne Her Tresses 1757 DYER *Fleece* I 375 Hurdles to weave, and chearly shelters raise, Thy vacant hours require 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. XIII, But, Lady, weave no wreath for me, Or weave it of the cypress tree! 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 21 Among the Brobdignagian sedges the nightshade weaves a perfect matting of its poisonous garlands. 1839 EMERSON *Poems, The Problem* 25 Know'st thou what wove yon woodbird's nest Of leaves, and feathers from her breast? 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* LXIX, When the girls are weaving baskets, And the lads are shaping bows 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* VIII, With the skill of ghastly practice some of them wove a litter on which the body was placed.

fig. 1893 LIDDON *Life Pusey* I. App. A 451 Legend has woven a wreath round the early history of the family.

g. *Sc.* To knit. Also *dial.* to plait (hair).

1695 *Rec Old Aberd.* (New Spalding Club) I. 160 Privat schooles wherein children ar taught to sew or wyve 1785 BURNS *Epist to J. Lapraik* I Apr. ii, On Fasteneen we had a rockin, To ca' the crack and weave our stockin. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Weave* v. a. and n. To knit, applied to stockings, &c., pron. Wyve. Aberd 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folk* 132 He used to go regularly twice a week to the house of one of his principal customers, 'to weave his cue', or, in less professional language, to plait his pigtail

¶h. In figurative use app. sometimes confusedly: To spin, twine (a cord, thread).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24413 The cordeler that wal the corde Of pes, vnyte, and concorde,. Hyr name was called 'Charyte' 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 19 The Indians uproar had weaved for us a thred of long discourse 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* II xxv 249 The men weave their long yarns with peals of rattling hearty laughter between.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise weaving; to work with a loom.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XV (Z.) 104 *Tui ancilla texut* Din wyln wefð. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 170 Hire moder Bad that sche scholde lerne forto weve and spinne. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Gilbert* l. 129 A conuerse of þat same ordre sat stille in his craft weuyng. 1585 E. D. *Prayse of Nothing* A 1 b, For equity would not, that Arachne weaue in the frames of Minerua. 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV vi 194, I can sing, weaue, sow, and dance, with other vertues 1781 COWPER *Truth* 317 Yon cottager who weaves at her own door, Pillow and bobbins all her little store 1818 *Mem Ewing. Committee Ribbon Weavers* 112 My father is a silk weaver, it is about twenty years since I first began to weave 1828 CARLYLE *Heyne* Ess. 1840 II 41 The poor cottage, where his father had weaved. 1917 T. R. GLOVER *From Pericles to Philip* I. 17 [In Egypt] Women go to market and men stay at home and weave, and they weave down where others weave up

fig. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. 1, They that pretend to wonders must weave cunningly

3 *trans.* Of a spider, insect. To spin (a web, a cocoon). Also *absol*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 468 Þe spinnere werpeð ðus hire web and weueð on hire wise 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* LIX 5 The webbis of an attercop thei wouen [*v. r.* weueden] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XI (Bodl. MS.) Þe female leieþ egges and þeieof comeþ smal spiþeres and þe modre setteþ hem to weue as sone as þei beþ yheiȝt. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 19969 As an vreyne wewyth a calle, To make fflyes there-in to falle. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 She beganne to devyse & spynne a new webbe, lyke a spyder that dayly weveth when hys calle is torne 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* E 2 b, The spyders woue their webbs euen in his wings 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 111 Silke wormes infold themselues in a piece of silk they weaue of an ouall forme and yellow color 1784 COWPER *Task* 595 While ev'ry worm industriously weaves And winds his web about the tiivell'd leaves.

fig 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, III. 1. 340 My Brayne, more busie then the laboring Spider, Weaues tedious Snares to trap mine Enemies 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. 1. 159 He Could twist as tough a Rope of Sand, And weave fine Cobwebs, fit for Skull That's empty when the Moon is full. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* I, Men the flies of latter spring, That lay their eggs, and sting and sing And weave their petty cells and die

4. To form a texture with (threads, filaments, strips of some material); to interlace or intertwine so as to form a fabric.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Lucia*, be thredes, whiche sylke women do weaue in lyncelles or stooles. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II iv. 46 The Spinsters and the Knitters in the Sun, And the free maides that weaue their thred with bones. 1608—*Per.* IV Gower 21 When they weaude the sleded silke, With fingers long, small, white as milke 1638 H. PEACHAM *Valley of Varietie* 132 There remains fine hairie threds, like unto Flax, which are woven into cloth 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* x 103 This while I sung, my Sorrows I deceiv'd, And bending Osiers into Baskets weav'd. 1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 27 Aug. 3/2 A young lady of Milton lately spun 70 skeins of thread out of a pound of Cotton—which another young lady wove. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* V. 272 To send cotton yarn from the mills into the remote glens of the Highlands, for the purpose of being weaved. 1877–80 *Gt. Industr. Gt. Brit.* III. 212 Milligan.. wove in the silk white,

and dyed the flowers their natural colour in the piece *a* 1908 C BIGG *Orig Chr.* (1909) 459 The art of weaving flax had been introduced from Babylon

b. To entwine or wreathe together.

1578 [see INTERTEX *v*] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 167 Citizens daughters weare nothing vpon their heads but their haire wouen with laces, and so gathered on the fore-part of the head. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX 57 The Grottoes cool, with shady Poplars crown'd, And creeping Vines on Arbours weav'd around 1727 [DORRINGTON] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 42 He bent the branches and weaved them across one another 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXVIII, Again at Christmas did we weave The holly round the Christmas hearth

c. *fig.* To intermingle or unite closely or intimately as if by weaving; to work up *into* an elaborate and connected whole. Also with *in*

1545 GARDINER in Abp Parker *Corr* (Parker Soc.) 27 In the tragedy untruth is so maliciously weaved with truth [etc.] 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II i 17 This weaves it selfe perforce into my businesse 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Lady Kilconquhair* 8 Aug., Is not this hell and heaven woven thorow other? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT (*title*), Some Yeares Travels. Describing especially the two famous Empires, the Persian, and great Mogull weaved with the History of these later Times 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii § 25 Can they receive and assent to adventitious Notions, and be ignorant of those, which are supposed woven into the very Principles of their Being? 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 40 P 2 An Author might as well think of weaving the Adventures of Æneas and Hudibras into one Poem *a* 1719 — *Evid. Chr. Relig* v. (1733) 42 When religion was woven into the civil government, and flourished under the protection of the Emperors 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. CXII, And for these words, thus woven into song, It may be that they are a harmless wile 1862 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 203 Science weaves phenomena into unity. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* IX 49 Put the melody in the bass, or in an inner part, and weave in a new melody with it in the upper part. *c* 1904 BRIDGES *Voltaire* Poems (1912) 38 Grave Dante weaving well His dark-eyed thought into a song divine

d *intr.* for *refl.* To become woven or interwoven Also *fig. rare.*

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii 30 The amorous Vine which in the Elme still weaues 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II lxxi, Tears weave with smiles to form the bridge to heaven!

e *intr.* With quasi-passive sense. To admit of being woven.

1842 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* II 26 It will not spin into good yarn, nor weave into wearable cloths.

†**f.** intr. *To weave out* to become unwoven. *nonce-use* (suggested by the context). *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform* II 78 The government of Episcopacy, is now so weav'd into the common Law In Gods name let it weave out againe.

5 *trans.* To enmesh or entangle, to wrap up, as in a net, etc. In quots. *fig.*

1620 [? G. BRYDGES] *Horæ Subs.* 394 And thus being wouen in their [Roman] nets, they be in a manner destitute of all possibility of recouery 1869 LOWELL *Study Windows, Condescension in Foreigners* (1871) 43 The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts.

6. To cause to move in a devious course; to direct (one's steps) in a devious or intricate course, as in dancing.

1650 HEATH *Clarastella* 11 Her steps with such an evenness she wove, As shee could hardly be perceiv'd to move. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mem. Grasmere* Wks. 1890 XIII 132 Sarah was going about the crowd, and weaving her person in and out 1893 KATE D. WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 136 To weave that donkey and that Bath 'cheer' through the narrow streets is a task for a Jehu.

b To go through the intricate movements of (a dance).

1702 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 36 Weave the light dance and swell the choral song. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 46 They, to that eternal Pascha Wove the dance and raised the strain

Hence **Weaved** *ppl. a* = WOVEN *ppl. a.* Also *weaved-up.*

1552 HULOET, Weued, *textus* 1561 B. GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* VI R vj, Lyke as the flye that smallest is in weued Cobweb hye. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, IV i 229 (Qo 1608) And must I rauell out My weaued vp Folly?

Weave, *v*.[2] Also 6 wheave, 7 weive. [Continuation of ME. WEVE.]

1. *intr.* To move repeatedly from side to side, † to toss *to and fro*; to sway the body alternately to one side and the other; to pursue a devious course, thread one's way amid obstructions.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V iv. 10 Whilest thus amidst the billowes beating of her Twixt life and death, long to and fro she weaued [*rhymes* bereaued, deceaued] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 146 Their fantasticall gestures exceed all barbarisme, continually weauing with their bodies, and often iumping vp-right (as is the manner in dauncing). 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 72/4 By and by I saw him weaving from one side of the Pulpit to t'other. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VII. 700 Him who grinds The hurdy-gurdy, at the fiddle weaves, Rattles the salt-box [etc.] 1854 MISS A. E. BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Weaving*, moving backward and forward in a chair when uneasy or in trouble 'You're weaving your web of sorrow,' is often said to any one so doing A metaphor from the loom 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* XX, The preacher, begun in earnest too, and went weaving first to one side of the platform and then the other 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Weave* (American), to work along from one side to the other. A drunken man 'weaves along'. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* II. 14 Twenty or thirty dragoons were urging their horses forward in pursuit, weaving this way and that among the soft lairy places,

b. *spec.* of a horse: To move the head, neck, and body restlessly from side to side of the stall.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* XIX 345. 1869 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 194 121 As a general rule, horses do not weave, unless they are tied up

2 *trans.* To move (the hand or something held by it) *to and fro, up and down.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 404 Make the ointment to sinke wel into the flesh, by holding a hot broad barre ouer the place annointed, weauing your hand too and fro, vntil the ointment be entred into the skin *Ibid* 417 Hauing annointed all the raw places with this ointment, make it to sinke into the flesh, by holding and weauing vp and downe ouer it, a hot broad baire of yron.

3. To make a signal to (a ship or its occupants) by waving a flag or something used as a substitute. Also *intr* with *for.*

1593 P. NICHOLS *Srr F. Drake Revived* (1628) 27 He wheaued vs with his hat, and his long hanging sleeues to come a shoare 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 41 The nexte daye he came to the sea side, and weaved for a boate 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 566 Then shaking a pike of fire in defiance of the enemie, and weauing them amaine, we bad them come aboord and an Englishman in the gallie made answer, that they would come aboord presently. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind* (1908) II 33 Which when they perceaued, they weived us with naked swords 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr* (Camden) 59 Although I shott towardes them and weaued them to follow me

4. *Pugilism.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To creep close into (one's opponent) before delivering one's blow; to step in feinting and try to approach close to one's opponent in order to administer punishment. Also (? *Obs.*), to get (the adversary's head) 'in chancery'.

1818 *Sporting Mag* (N. S.) II 23 Spring held his opponent's hand to prevent being weaved *Ibid.*, Painter endeavoured to weave his antagonist *Ibid* III 133 Neither were expert hands at weaving, and Martin was thrown 1820 *P. Egan's Boxiana* (1829) III 397 The strength and skill of Belasco enabled him to hold up his opponent, and weave on, till he got Sampson down on both his knees 1832 *P. Egan's Bk. Sports* 26/2 In closing, Curtis captured his opponent's 'knowledge-box', and was endeavouring to weave it under his arms, but [etc.] 1921 *Times* 29 June 10/6 Defensively he [*sc.* Dempsey] is a much better boxer than one might easily suppose His body sways as he weaves in and out, making him a very elusive target and very difficult to land on with a hard punch

Weavel(l, obs. ff. WEEVIL.

Weaver[1] (*wī·vəɹ*). Forms: 4 wefore, 4–5 wevere, 5 wevyr, wewar(e, weiver, weyver, 5–6 weffer(e, 5–7 wever, 6 wevar, wayver, 6–7 *Sc.* wiver, 6, 9 *Sc.* weyver, 7 *Sc.* weifer, 8 weever, 9 *Sc.* wyver, 6– weaver. [f. WEAVE *v*.[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who weaves textile fabrics; a workman or workwoman whose occupation is weaving

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A Prol 99 Wollene websteris and weueris of lynen 1382 WYCLIF *Job* VII 6 My dayes swifter here passiden than of the weuere the web is kut of *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Gilbert* 31 Þe apostell, whech was a weuer of cloth 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I i, A wayuer or fuller shulde be an unmete capitaine of an armie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 146, I would I were a Weauer, I could sing all manner of songs 1638 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 388 The wiveris fiemen within this burgh feirit that [etc.] 1675 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I 80 Last week there was ane uproar in London occationed by the weavers 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 May, Many thousand Weavers rose, on a bill for their relief being thrown out of the House of Lords 1768 *True Copy Poll City Oxf* 16 Mitchel, James, Wytham, Weaver *c* 1778 *Life Capt. Socrizca* 28 Every Wallachian Man is his own Cartwright, and every Woman a Weaver for her own Family. 1851–5 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Useful Arts* (1867) II 857/2 The weaver pressing with one foot on one of the treadles, lowers one of the healds, [etc.]. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* V, The weavers obtained employment principally from the manufacturers of Kingshaven. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Weavers*, women employed in the manufacture of cloth.

b. One who plaits. Also *Sc.*, one who knits.

1783 *European Mag.* Sept. 176 Betty got the hair wove into a tail at the..wig-makers assuming the nimble fingered weaver, it was for herself 1825 JAMIESON, *Weavel, wyver*, ..a knitter of stockings, Aberd

2 *fig* One who weaves, in metaphorical senses of the vb., one who contrives, constructs, etc (something specified).

In the first quot the word may be misread for *venere* WERNER.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 77 Þanne comeþ forþ good hope, To saue man he wolde fonde 'Þou wronge weuere ouerhope! I make him free, þou woldist make him bonde' 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 73 Yet say not nay-thelesse that I am the weauer of your woe 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 207 Sedentary weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets 1885 CLODD *Myths* I. III 20 The savage is not a conscious weaver of allegories 1905 J. B. FIRTH *Highways Derbysh.* xvi. 245 A weaver of rhymes.

3. *Sc.* A spider.

1825 JAMIESON, *Wyver*, a spider, Aberd 1882 *Ibid.*, *Wyvers'-nvobs*, cobwebs.

4 One of numerous Asiatic or African tropical birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, so called from the elaborately interwoven nests that many of them build. Also more fully *weaver-bird* (see 6).

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 240 *Ploceus Philippinus*, Tem. Philippine Weaver *P. Abyssinicus*. Abyssinian Weaver. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. XIV 149 The weavers with their endless tails 1894–5 *Lydekker's Roy. Nat. Hist.* III. 363 The red-billed black weaver (*Textor niger*) is found in the Transvaal. 1909 *African Monthly* VI 270 A colony of Spotted-backed Weavers.

5. A water-beetle of the family *Gyrinidæ.* = WHIRLIGIG *sb.* 4. 1864 WEBSTER

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *weaver-body, -boy,* †*-craft, -girl, -leg,* † *-trundle*; also in the names of certain birds, as *weaver-bird* (see sense 4), *-bunting, -finch, -oriole.*

1826 J. F. STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool* XIV. 34 Ploceus, Cuvier. *Weaver-bird 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect* II 38 The pendulous nests of the weaver-bird are a protection from snakes and other enemies 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, Ye are willing to be guided by the Glasgow *weaver body's advice. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg* XXXII 98 The appellation of '*Weaver Boys' was bestowed on the speakers at the numerous meeting, held at Manchester, in November last 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* III 193 *Weaver Bunting 1515 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 87 Robert Rossell being freman of the *wever Crafte sworne saith [etc.] 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Distrib. Anim* II 286 The Ploceidæ, or *Weaver-finches, are especially characteristic of the Ethiopian region 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I, The *weaver-girls in their flowers and ribbons 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. 44 He was. rin as fast as his wee *weyver (*spider*) legs cud wag 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. 435 *Weever Oriole 1483 *Cath. Angl* 412/2 A *Weffer tryndylle, *jusubulus*

b Possessive combinations, as *weaver's beam,* †*brush, -craft, -glue,* † *hand-roll,* † *-jack, -loom,* † *-weight, -winder*; †**weaver's beef of Colchester,** a name given to sprats, **weaver's bottom, weavers' cramp** (see quots.); **weaver's knot,** a sheet-bend or single bend, used for joining threads in weaving, †**weaver's larum,** an alarum made of a candle, a weight, and string; **weaver's lights** (see quot. cf. *weaver's windows*), **weaver's shuttle,** (*a*) the shuttle used by weavers: (*b*) a shell *Radius* (*Ovulum*) *volva*, **weaver's windows** (see quot.: cf. *weaver's lights*).

1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Sam.* XVII 7 Ye shafte of his spere was like a *weuers beame 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* V i 24 *a* 1679 J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 112 Sprats are proverbially called *Weaver's beef of Colchester 1865 W. WHITE *East Eng.* I 145 She had never heard sprats described as weaver's beef, as they are (or were) at Colchester 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Weaver's bottom*, term for chronic inflammation of the bursa over the ischial tuberosity from pressure 1583 *Rates Custome ho.* A vij, Brusshes called *weuers brusshes of heare, the dosen, ij s vj d 1462 in C. A. Markham *Northampton Bor. Rec* (1898) I 298 Euery persone that shall occupie and set vp the seide *Weyverescrafte within the ffraunchese of this towne. 1881 W. RIVINGTON in *Brain* IV. 257 The patient, who had been a weaver, suffered from what we may call '*weavers' cramp', by which is meant a condition analogous to 'writers' cramp'. 1872 C. W. HEATON *Experim. Chem* III. 308 When cotton thread or cotton fabrics are bleached, it is merely in order to remove the oily, sweaty, and mealy substances (**weaver's glue*, &c.) which have become attached to them during spinning and weaving. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. XXI. (ROXB.) 251/1 A *weavers hand Roll *Ibid*, A *Weavers Jack 1532 [G. WALKER] *Dice Play* B iij b, To turne his pricke vpward, and cast a *weauers knot on both his thumbs behind him 1678 WANLEY *Wonders Little World* I x 16 With the flexure of her Tongue only she could readily tye that fast Knot, which we call the Weaver's Knot 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII 555 This little Apparatus goes commonly by the Name of the *Weaver's Larum, from its being chiefly or originally made use of by Persons employed in that Trade 1866 *Morn. Star* 14 Aug. 4/5 Broad windows extending the breadth of the house, and known as '*weavers' lights'. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* XVII 7 The shaft of his speare was like a *weuers lome. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Radius*, a *wayuers shyttell, wherwith he throweth the yern in to the webbe. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Job* VII 6 My dayes are swifter then a weauers shittle. 1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol.* 157 Weaver's Shuttle, *Bulla Volva.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When *weauers weight is found in huswiues web. 1867 H. LATHAM *Black & White* 19 The trades taught are those of the weaver, *weaver's winder, carpenter, and blacksmith 1896 K. SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* XII. 152 The house had what we used to call *weavers' windows—three or four narrow lights together.

Wea·ver[2], [f. WEAVE *v*.[2] + -ER[1].] A horse that 'weaves' or rolls the neck and body from side to side

1847 T. BROWN *Modern Farriery* 387 Animals of an impatient, irritable temper, will sometimes keep moving their head, neck, and body to and fro, like the motion of a weaver's shuttle these have been called weavers. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* XI, 'I' horse was a weaver, if iver one was. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* 16 If a horse is a weaver put him into a box, for in it he is more contented and often forgets his tricks

Weaver, obs. f. WAVER *sb.*[1], var. WEEVER.

Weaveress (*wī·vəres*). [f. WEAVER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female weaver.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/7 Mary Griffin,. Weaveress. 1877 J. H. BLUNT *Dursley* 222 He found two looms alone remaining at work in the hands of an ancient weaver and weaveress. 1890 *Tablet* 4 Jan. 25 An old weaveress, a widow 72 years of age

†**Wea·vering,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. WEAVER[1].] Weaver's work.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI 92 In Weavering and in Fulling, I have Skill; And underneath my Weavering-Beam, There stands a Fulling-Mill.

†**Wea·verly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. WEAVER *sb.* + -LY[1].] As a depreciatory epithet Like a weaver.

1643 J. WHITE *First Cent. Scandalous Malignant Priests* 47 [He] calls his parishioners. Plow joggers, Bawling doggs, Weaverly Jacks, and Church-Robbers.

Weavill, obs. form of WEEVIL.

Weaving (wī·vɪŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. WEAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the *vb.* WEAVE; *esp.* the operation of forming cloth or other stuff by the interlacing of yarn or other filaments in a loom.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XV 444 Cloth þat cometh fro þe weuyng is nouȝt comly to were. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII XI (Bodl MS), þe female [spider] is more of bodie þan þe male and hap lenger feete and more pliaunte and more able to weuynge and to weuynge *c*1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 284 As myche for gardyng, spynnyng, and wevyng 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Wever whiche shall have the wevyng of eny wollen yerne to be webbed into cloth 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. lvi I 188 Weaving was the invention of the Ægyptians 1774 BRYANT *Mythol* (1775) II 525 Erech; in which place likewise the weaving of linen, and making of nets was first found out. 1843 J. S KNOWLES *Secretary* III i. 25 His grace the duke Is in a net of his own weaving caught 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm* 45 Weaving was an art in which the Egyptians excelled.

†**b** *concr.* A tissue, plexus. *Obs.*

1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) Dict. Dd 3, *Varicosum Corpus*, that Weaving of Blood-Vessels, which enters into the Testicles.

2 *slang.* (See quot 1865.)

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI 326 Weaving—Is securing one or more cards upon the knee, under the table played at 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Weaving*, a notorious card-sharping trick, done by keeping certain cards on the knee, or between the knee and the underside of the table, and using them when required by changing them for the cards held in the hand.

3 *attrib*, as *weaving-factory, -frame,* †*-house, -loom, -mill, -room, -shed,* †*-shop,* †*-work*

1845 G. DODD *Brit Manuf* Ser IV 95 Some being 'spinning factories', some '*weaving-factories', and some both conjoined 1530 PALSGR 288/1 'Wevyng frame, *mestier.* *c*1440 *Promp. Parv* 523/2 [Wevynge howse, *textrinum* 1772 [see SPINNING HOUSE 1] 1496 in Weaver *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 343 A 'weving lome w[t] his apparell and portenances 1675 in Jeaffreson *Midsx County Rec* (1892) IV. 63 Wooden frames of weaveing Loomes 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 380 A *weaving-mill near Manchester 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV ii, Nor should the 'weaving-room be forgotten 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II 455 Whom soon they found, within the weaving room, Bent earnestly above the rattling loom 1844 *Penny Mag* Jan Suppl 38 We next descend to the '*weaving shed', . Here we find eight hundred and forty power-looms in one room 1897 *Q. Rev* Oct. 432 The men from the imperial weaving-sheds 1564 *Inv.* in Noakes *Worcs. Relics* (1877) 13 In the *weaving shoppe 13 loomes, v geares [etc] ?14.. in *Hampole's Wks* (1895) I. 159 Fro vndern to none sche ocupied hir in *weving werke. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* ii. xx Anna. wente dayhe to the weeuynge worke.

Wea·ving, *vbl sb*[2] *Pugilism.* [f WEAVE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] (See WEAVE *v*[2] 4.)

1820 *P Egan's Boxiana* (1829) III 465 In closing, after a struggle, they broke away from each other. Neither of them seemed to have any idea of the weaving system 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* i in *Blackw. Mag* Feb 210/2 In the course of this round we tried the weaving system, in which I had greatly the advantage, and hit him repeatedly on the conk 1897 R. G. ALLANSON-WINN *Boxing* 262, I was obliged to retreat, and did so, as slowly as possible, using the weaving guards with both arms and completely escaping punishment.

Weaving (wī vɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WEAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That weaves, in senses of the verb.

c 1000 *Song Hezekiah* in *Lambeth Ps.* (Lindelöf) 236 Forcorfen is swylce fram wefendum wife [L. *uelut a texente*] lif min 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II ii. 20 Weauing Spiders come not heere. 1809 SHAW *Gen. Zool* VII 429 Weaving Oriole. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XIII (1818) I 411 The weaving spider presses her spinners against one of the walls, and thus glues to it one end of her thread

Weavle, obs. f. WAVEL *v. Sc.*

†**Weavy,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. WEAVE *v.*[1] + -Y.] Suitable for weaving.

16 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl* (1683) 44 Others fell'd Wood, and some dye weavy Yarn, The Women Spun.

Weazand, Weazell see WEASAND, WEEZLE.

Weazen (wī·z'n), *a.* Also 8 **weezen,** 9 **weason.** Altered form of WIZEN *a.*

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. 10 His little weezen face as sharp as a razor 1793 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Old Manor House* I iii (ed 2) 53 However she may set her weazen face against it she likes at the bottom of her heart a young fellow of spirit 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Inn Kitchen* I. 317 A little swarthy Frenchman, with a dry weazen face. 1839 DICKENS *Nicklebу* lxii, A little, weazen, hump backed man 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 76 A weazen little body, with over ladylike manners

fig 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 577 Their policy was not weazen and anæmic.

b. *Comb.*: **weazen-face, -faced** *adjs.*

1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 37 He is but a poor, weazen-face chicken of a gentleman 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav., Bold Dragoon* (1848) 30 A pale, weazen-faced fellow. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* II, A little weazen faced old lady. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* XI, A little blear eyed, weazen-faced, ancient man came creeping out.

Weazen (wī·z'n), *v.* Also 9 **weezen.** [Altered form of WIZEN *v.*] *intr.* To shrink, shrivel. Also *trans.* (*? nonce-use*) to cause to shrink.

1821 *Lonsdale Mag.* II. 409, I put those three shillings into a hole, and I found them weezened every time I went to look at them. I have just found it out that Dick has weezend them. 1850 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XI II 605 Nothing retards their [*sc.* pigs'] feeding so much as allowing them to be pining and weazening for their anticipated regular meal.

Weazened (wī·z'nd), *ppl. a* = WIZENED *ppl. a.*

1842 THACKERAY *Sultan Stork* Wks 1900 V. 739 The old woman blushed as far as her weazened old face could blush 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III iv 65 Jockeys, dwindled from strong men into little weazened brats of children 1879 J. PAYN *Under One Roof* I, A small grey man, frail of limb, somewhat weazened as to face. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 May 289/2 Weazened black and tan terriers.

transf 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xi 115 Old and weazened as that piano is. 1882 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Anne* I 22 The small face showed the most profound, almost weazened, solicitude

Weazeny (wī·zĕnɪ), *a.* [f WEAZEN *a.* + -Y[1].] Somewhat weazen.

1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., Roman Mosaic* (1900) 202 A half-dozen of weazeny baked pears 1865 MRS H. WOOD *Mildred Arkell* XXVIII, A thin, weazeny sort of man.

Weazon, weazond, obs ff. WEASAND.

Web (web), *sb.* Forms 1 **web,** 1–2 **webb,** 3 **weob,** 3–8 **webb,** 4–5 **veb(b,** 4–7 **webbe,** 5–7 **webe,** 6 **wabe,** 3– **web.** Also *Sc* and *north.* 6 **vob, wobb(e,** 6–9 **wob,** 7 **woob,** 8–9 **wab.** [OE. *web(b* neut., corresp to OFris. *web, wob* (WFris *web, webbe,* NFris. *wêb, wab*), OS. *webbi* (MLG. and LG. *webbe*), MDu and Du. *webbe, web,* OHG. *wappi, weppi, webbi* (MHG. *weppe, webbe*) neut., ON *vef-r* masc (gent. *vefjar*; Da. *væv,* Sw. *vaf*)'—OTeut. **wabjo-m, -z,* f. **wab-* ablaut-var. of **web-*: see WEAVE *v.*[1]]

I. 1 A woven fabric; *spec.* a whole piece of cloth in process of being woven or after it comes from the loom. Also *collect.*, woven stuff. Often as cognate obj to *weave.*

Regularly used to translate L *tela.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) T 89, 90 *Telum,* web *Textrinum,* webb. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill* (1889) 216 *Tela consummatur filis,* webb byþ gefylled mid þrædum *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 39 Al swa man webb ne mai bien iweuen wiþ uten twa beames *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 322 Wule a weob beon, et one cherre, mid one watere wel ibleched? *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 157 A webe to wewen *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 496 þe wefand þat sheris down þe web are it be fulfild 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A v 92 Penne I wussche hit [a new coat] weore myn, and al þe web aftur 1382 WYCLIF *Job* VII 6 My dayes swiftliere passiden than of the weuere the web is kut of 1514 *Act* 6 *Hen. VIII* c. 9 § 2 The Weaver to restore the Surplus of the same Yarn, if any shall be left not put into the same Web 1546 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 236 Ane vob of tartane, contenand x ellis 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 38 b, Flaxe being beaten to a softnesse, serueth for webbes of Linnen 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk Lore* (1903) III. 78 Christane Reid in Clett cam in ane maid errand, seiking woft to ane wob 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX. 633 Her Hand the Web forsakes 1789 BURNS *Robin shure in hairst,* I gaed up to Dunse, To warp a wab o' plaiden. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 835/2 The breast-bar, a smooth square beam in which there is an opening to let the web through as it is wove. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 81 A whole web or piece of calico is printed by them in three minutes. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King in Bokhara* 8 Ye shall pay Each fortieth web of cloth to me, As the law is 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* (1901) I 15 Peter was dressed like his master—coat, waistcoat, and breeches of the same web. 1909 R. LAW *Tests of Life* XV 322 The pattern of the cloth is more clearly displayed in the web than in the patch

in figurative context 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 114 Should I recant now in mine aged years, and as it were begin a new webbe? 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Oct 102 Vnwisely weaues, that takes two webbes in hand 1587 GREENE (*title*), Penelope's Web 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl* 6 Sept., How long shall we be constrained to weave Penelope's web?

†**b** ? A breadth of woven material. So med.L. *tela,* OF. *toile* (Du Cange)

c 1460 *Invent Sir J. Fastolfe* in *Archæologia* XXI 263, 13 fustian Blanketts, every of them vj webbys 1465 *Paston Lett* III. 435, 13 payr shytes of 13, webbys, 13 hedshytes of 13. webbys, vj payre shytes of 13. webbys.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Something likened to a woven fabric; something of complicated structure or workmanship. Also, the texture of such a fabric.

1599 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* I. 10 Skarse nature yet my face about, Hir virile wob had spun. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV, III 83 The webbe of our life is of a mingled yarne, good and ill together 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 10 Rdr., Some there be who may object to the silly web of my stile. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant* 28 Having thus, thread after thread, unravell'd Mr Jones his long Web of Reasons, which he thought so closely and artificially woven, as to be strong enough to bind his Readers to a belief of his Opinion, that Stone-heng was a Roman Structure 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., A Royal Poet* I 171 That passionate and fanciful amour, which has woven into the web of his story the magical hues of poetry and fiction 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser II. v (1869) 122 The web and texture of the universe, is a mystery to them 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* I i 24 The web of diplomatic negotiation and court intrigue which had been slowly spreading over the leading states of Christendom. 1894 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem* III 108 Sir Ralph is soon trying to disentangle the complicated web of John Denton's debts 1917 O. WHEELDON *Captains & Co* XX 235 His cheeks had a web of criss cross wrinkles.

d. Used for WARP. *Int.* and *fig.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Licatorium,* a weauers shyttel, or a sylke womans tauell, wheron sylke or threde beinge wounden, is shot through the web or lome *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* x 51 How mungrell nature weaves Wisdome and Folly in the self-same Loome, Like webbe and woof. 1782 COWPER *Expost* 331 He, Strikes the rough thread of error right athwart The web of ev'ry scheme they have at heart 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I IV. (1873) 38 Service and prayer are the web and woof of the Christian life. 1883 OGILVIE, *Web,* locally, the warp in a loom.

2. An article made of woven stuff (e. g. a garment, tapestry, a winding-sheet). Also *collect.* woven stuff of a particular material or pattern. Now chiefly literary or *arch.*

In quot *c* 1205 *gode webbe* app represents OE *godweb, godeweb,* 'fine linen', etc, the first element being perh interpreted as = 'good'

Beowulf 995 Goldfag scinon web æfter wagum *c* 1205 LAY 19947 Iscrud mid gode webbe *c* 1275 *Ibid* 22584 Þe king caste on his rugge swiþe riche webbes *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1523 All þe wawis withoute in webis of ynde 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 19 The riche Badkins, the coistlie veluot wobbis. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* III i 992 If Phœbus tired in Latonas webs Came courting 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 540 What nation did not seek, Of thy new-modell'd wool, the curious webs? *Ibid* III 59 A different spinning ev'ry diff'rent web Asks from your glowing fingers 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 133 Common woollen stocking web 1813 J. THOMSON *Inflammation* 283 Linen cloth is the web on which the plaster is commonly spread 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III IX, Kneeling down at the bedside and kissing the sheets out of respect for the web that was to hold the sacred person of a King 1867 MORRIS *Jason* VI 477 With richest webs the marble walls were hung 1871 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* XXX, Fair flew my web [a banner]. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. VII, Costly fabrics and dainty webs.

†**b.** ? A kind of net for catching fish *Obs.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 To take or distroye in or by meanes of any wele .lepe hyve crele rawe webbe lister syer the yonge frye of any kynde of Salmon.

†**c.** A bandana or large handkerchief. *Obs.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* IV IV. 369 The waste cotton-shrub, have ye not made it into beautiful bandana webs? 1850 'SYLVANUS' *Bye-lanes & Downs* IV 53 The immitable web of cambric carefully folded *Ibid.* VI. 74 The flash, reared up fellow, in the light blue pantaloons and huge web of satin round his neck!

†**d.** *pl.* Stockinet pantaloons. ? *nonce-use.*

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Suthed* (Colburn) 27 Our tall friend in the webs.

3. A band of material woven strongly without pile. Also *collect.* = WEBBING. Cf. GIRTH-WEB.

1337–8 [see WAME-TOW]. 1395 [see WAME-TOW *attrib*] 1794 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1918) 7 The Coffin was.. lowered down with Ropes and Webb. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem.* 115 Procure two yards, more or less, of web, of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 3841, Elastic gusset webs. *Ibid* No. 4962 The elastic web is so placed as to allow the free rising of the instep. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Web* 5 (*Vehicle*) Stout bands of textile fabric, used as straps to limit the extension of the hood

b. *attrib.* (and *Comb.*). Made of webbing

1844 *Queen's Regul Army* 351 A web headed halter with two reins 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* x, Have you no breaking-bit, or web surcingle? 1915 'IAN HAY' *1st Hund Thou.* VIII, Sam Browne belts have been wisely discarded by the officers in favour of web equipment 1915 P. MACGILL *Amateur Army* 100 Web belts were cleaned, and every speck of mud and grease removed

4. A cobweb. Also applied to the filmy textures spun by some caterpillars. Also *collect. sing*

So L *tela,* F *toile*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 468 Þe spinnere werpeð ðus hire web *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxix 10 As þe erayn makes vayn webbes forto take fleghis with gile *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 3 Thi Riet shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *a* 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 625 *Vn tele de filaundre,* A web of gossomer 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 23576 The place is not Clenly kept with reuerence; For beforn, and ek behynde, Ynaynes and webbes men may fynde 14 in *W. of Henley's Husb* (1890) 55 Yeff ye se at morowe a dewe vpon þe grounde that is callid webe off arayne hongynge vpon þe grasse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 219 Her bodye was full of that laune wherof they make their webbes 1606 N. B[AXTER] *Sydney's Ourania* G 3 b, Th' admirable Silke-worme Whose daintie webbe doth cleath potentates. 1718 *Poor Robin* Feb A 5 b, Cut Caterpillars Webbs from Tops Of Twigs 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VIII 22 Some [caterpillars] spin themselves a cone or web, in which they lie secure till they have arrived at maturity, 1823 BYRON *Juan* X LXXXIV, With a soft besom will I sweep your halls, And brush a web or two from off the walls 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 108 A gilded summer fly Caught in a great old tyrant spider's web. 1869 J. J. WEIR in *Trans Entom Soc.* I. 21 Larvæ which spin webs are eaten by birds, but not with avidity, they appear very much to dislike the web sticking to their beaks 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co.* XVII 317 At the end of September acres of furze may be seen covered with web in the morning.

b. A single thread or line spun by a spider, used in optical instruments; = COBWEB I b.

1877 LD LINDSAY & D. GILL in *Dun Echt Observ Publ* II 11 The webs *a, b, c, d,* and *f* are all attached to the frame which is moved by the micrometer screw 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 248/1 A spider is caught and placed on a wire fork. The insect immediately attaches a web to the wire This web is wound up on the fork till ten or twelve turns.. have been secured

c. *fig*, esp. (*a*) a subtly-woven snare or entanglement; (*b*) something flimsy and unsubstantial; fanciful reasoning or the like. Cf. COBWEB 3.

When the spider is not indicated in the context, it is often difficult to decide whether the quot belongs here or to 1c.

1574 *Mirr Mag., Q Elstride* XXVI, O wretched wight bewrapt in webbes of woe 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* I 1. 5 They taught that man by his owne faulte,. brought into the worlde death and damnation, together with a webbe of miseries, out of whiche it can not ridde it selfe. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II i 169 With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a Fly as Cassio 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I IV. § 5. 19 The Schoole-men did out of no great quantitie of matter, and infinite agitation of wit, spin out vnto vs those laborious webbes of Learning which are extant in their Bookes. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt Conq Granada* I II (end), I Silk-worm-like, so long within have wrought, That I am lost in my own Webb of thought. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I Introd. 88 The law seemed only the web to ensnare the weak 1842

DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xxiii, He felt that accident and artifice had spun a web about him. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* vi, He is entangled in a web of crime and guilt from which there is no escape. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 780 Who wove coarse webs to snare her purity, Grossly contriving their dear daughter's good

5. *Paper-making.* **a.** An endless wire-cloth working on rollers and carrying the pulp **b.** A large sheet or roll of paper made in this way.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 369 A horizontal frame, furnished with a roller or cylinder at each end, over which is stretched an endless web of brass wire, of the requisite texture or fineness for the paper about to be manufactured. The web proceeds slowly forward with a tremulous motion, which arranges and disperses the pulp regularly over the whole surface of the web. 1854 C. TOMLINSON *Obj. Art Manuf., Paper* 30 A continuous or endless web of wire cloth, stretched over two or more revolving rollers. 1854 *Tomlinson's Cycl Usef Arts* II. 263/1 An endless wire-cloth, over which the web of paper is formed 1855 HERRING *Paper & Paper Making* 76 The web, as it is termed by the paper-maker, being thus severed longitudinally 1867 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef Arts* III. 514/2 White paper, supplied by the paper-maker in large rolls of web, about 18 inches in diameter.

II 6. A tissue or membrane in an animal body or in a plant. Also applied to similar pathological formations.

c 1290 *St Michael* 720 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 320 A smal weob it [the fœtus] biluppez al aboute, to holden it togadere faste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* v. i (Tollemache MS.) Sumtyme an ey hab twey 3olkes, bat ben distingued a tuo by on webbe and call [*una tela*] 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* E iij b, The sayde webbe or tunycle called Rethina. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Ear*, A delicate Web, that lines the *Vestibulum*, *Cochlea*, &c. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot* 324 The five filaments of the *Celosia*, Cock's comb, are connected at their lower part by a membranous web *a* 1827 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) III. 511 When these sinuosities are first formed or scooped out, their walls are soft, irritable, and of the common cellular web 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Web*, in *Anat*, any membrane-like, semi transparent structure 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 812 Chronic stenosis of the larynx, due to the formation of membranous webs *attrib.* 1876 tr. *E Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 167 The circulation in the web-membrane is retarded after closure of the femoral artery. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 812 Cicatricial web formations [in the larynx] should be divided by cutting dilators.

b. The omentum or caul of cattle.

1808 JAMIESON, *Web*, the covering of the entrails, the caul, or omentum, apparently denominated from its resemblance to something that is woven *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia* s. v. 'The web of the body'; the omentum 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 212 Meal is understood to darken the flesh, web, and lights of the animal [a calf].

†7. A thin white film or opacity growing over the eye; a kind of cataract, albugo, leucoma, or pterygium. Also *pin and web*. see PIN *sb.*[1] 11. Also *fig Obs.*

1387 T. USK *Test Love* I. ii. 180 That hath caused my cominge in to this prison, to voyde the webbes of thyne eyen, to make thee clerely to see the errours thou hast ben in. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi. 9 To anoynte 3en, in whiche is a web. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII xvi (1495) 234 Another euyll of the eyen we calle a webbe and Constantin calleth it Albugo and Pannus. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Sometyme commeth to be houndes sekenes in hir eyenn, for ber commeth a webbe vpon hem and waxynge fleesshe. 1464 *Mann & Househ Exp* (Roxb.) 280 For a webbe and a pynne in yhe. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Suffusio*, a webbe in the eye. *c* 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 31 Pyn or Web or other dymnes by strokes &c. must be spedely loked unto 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 28 If a horsse haue a web in his eye 1622 BANISTER *Treat Eyes* VI. iii. H 8, Of the webbe or cataract, called in Greeke, *hypochyma*, in Latin, *suffusio*, *gutta*, *aqua*, *imaginatio* *a* 1638 MEDE *Whs.* (1672) 645 Lord! that the whole strain of Scripture should not cure this web, and take this filme from the eyes of men! 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 67 Drop a drop or two at a time into the Eye, and it takes away all Spots, Webs, or any other Disorder whatever *a* 1827 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) IV 220 This opacity [caligo], as well as the pterygium, was denominated a 'web of the eye', from its giving the idea of a film spreading across the sight.

†b. *gen.* A crust or film. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell Ho.* I 61 [The candle] alwayes supporting it selfe aboue the water, by a thin crust or webbe, which it worketh about the flame in the nature of Camphire

8. The membrane or fold of skin which connects the digits of an animal; esp. that which connects the toes of an aquatic bird or beast, forming a palmate foot.

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* lxxiii 201 They [*sc* otters] are footed like a Goose: I meane they haue a webbe betweene theyr clawes 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* (1776) II. 533 The lower part of the toes and webs black. *Ibid* 548 Mr. Ray calls this a cloven-footed gull; as the webs are depressed in the middle, and form a crescent 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* IV. 150 Each foot [of the otter] is furnished with five toes, connected by strong broad webs like those of water fowl. 1813 J. THOMSON *Inflammation* 77 The capillary vessels in the web of the foot of the frog 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 269 Like some full-breasted swan That takes the flood With swarthy webs. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxvi 216 My hands pricked at the thin fine skin between the fingers that we call the webs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 865 The burrows [of the itch insect] will generally be found in the webs between the fingers and toes.

b. *Path.* An extension of the normal fold which occurs as a congenital malformation in the human hand or foot.

1866 BARWELL in *Med Press* 25 Apr 416 On examining the fingers I found them connected together, not merely by a thin web, but by a thick layer of tissue covered by skin from corresponding parts of the fingers 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* (ed 2) II 300 When the fingers are webbed, the Surgeon should, if possible, divide the web.

9. The series of barbs on each side of the shaft of a bird's feather; the vane or vexillum.

1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol.* VII. i. 375 *note*, The Mechanism of the Vanes, or Webs of the Feathers. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* (1776) II 590 The greater quil feathers are black; the exterior web of the next are a fine green. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 216 First feather of the tail white, with a black square spot on the interior web 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* V Pl 372 The shaft and the narrow inner web white; the outer web broad and deep bluish black. 1893 GADOW in Newton *Dict. Birds* 239 The rami, radii, and cilia compose the inner and outer web, vane, or *vexillum* of the feather.

III. 10. A sheet of lead, such as is used for roofing and for coffins. ? *Obs.*

Cf. med. L. *tela plumbi*: 1312 *Acc Exch K R* 492/18 m 2 (P R O)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xi 857 After she was put in a webbe of leed & than in a coffyn of marbyl 1489 in Peck *Desid Curiosa* (1735) II. VII. 10 For the Balmynge, Fencyng and Scowering of the Corse, with the Webbe of Led and Chest 1555 *Inv Ch Goods York* etc (Surtees 97) 152 Leade In the coverynge upon the same colledge M[l] Dxiiij square yeardes of webbe 1577 in *Assoc. Archit Soc Rep* (1866) VIII. 301 One webb of Lead liynge in the gutter within the said battlement cont in lenght iij[xx] yardes and in bredth one yarde 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xxvi, And there with stately pompe by heapes they wend, And Christians slaine rolle vp in webs of lead 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI vi II 411 Those pipes be called properly in Latin Denariæ, the web or sheet whereof beareth ten fingers in breadth 1660 *Churchw Acc Pittington* etc (Surtees) 197 For taking upp the high roofe of the leades and laying the webbs againe. 1852 R. BURN *Naval & Mil. Dict.* II. s. v., Web of lead, *feuille de plomb.*

†b A quantity of glass. Cf WAY *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

1545–1656 [see WAY *sb.*[2]].

11 The piece of bent iron which forms a horseshoe

1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Horses* (1596) 156 Make your shooes with a broade webbe 1639 I. DE GREY *Compl Horseman* 111 That no gravell be remaining betwixt the web of the shoo and the sole 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s. v. *Shoeing*, The Shoe must be made of Spanish Iron, with a broad Web, fitting it to the Hoof. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xvii 312 The inside part of the web is bevelled off, or rendered concave, that it may not press upon the sole 1908 *Animal Managem* (War Office) 227 The whole of the substance of the shoe is called the 'web'.

12 **†a.** The blade of a sword or of a carpenter's plane; the iron head of an axe or hatchet. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xciii, A sword, whereof the web was steele *Ibid.* VII. xciv, The brittle web of that rich sword 1676 *Depos Cast York* (Surtees) 223 This informant got hold of the head or web of the ax 1747 HOBSON *Miner's Dict.* R 3 b, This [Rudder] we use to let in the ends of Sliders, or Headtrees, where the Web of the Hack is too short for the purpose 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech Exerc., Joinery* 204 Web of an Iron, is the broad part of it which comes to the sole of the plane, the upper edge or end of the web has generally one shoulder, and sometimes two, where it joins the tang

b. (See quot.)

1784 J. SMALL *Ploughs* 13 The web may be three inches broad at the broadest, and taper from a foot down all the way to the point 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Web of a Coulter*, that part of it which is drawn out thin and sharp, in order to cut and separate the ground. .In the sock, too, any thin sharp part has the name of web or wing.

c. The detachable long narrow blade of a frame-saw or fret-saw. Cf. *web-saw.*

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I 330 It [the Grecian saw] consists of a square frame, having in the middle a blade or web, the teeth of which stand perpendicular to the plane of the frame 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 725 The mill-saw webs [are used] for cutting deals into thin boards. 1866 *Chambert's Encycl* VIII. 508/1 The Ribbon saw . consists of a very long band—or web, as it is called—of steel, usually very narrow, and with finely-cut teeth

13. The bit of a key; also, each of the 'steps' or incisions in this.

1773 W. EMERSON *Princ Mech.* (ed 3) 284 *Web*, the thin broad part of an instrument, as the web of a key. 1800 *Trans. Soc Arts* XVIII 241 So that the webs or bits of the Key may clear the Tumblers in the lock. 1856 *Jrnl Brit Archæol. Assoc* XII 125 This key has a solid or blank web 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib., Brit* II No. 6105, The 'bits' or steps on the 'web' of the key, that act on the levers inside the lock.

14. The vertical plate (or its equivalent) which connects the upper and lower laterally-extending plates in a beam or girder. Also applied to each of these lateral plates or flanges.

1851 DEMPSEY *Builder's Guide* 144 The two [flanges of the girder] are united by a vertical rib or web of just sufficient thickness to connect the flanges properly 1856 *Min Proc Inst Civ Engin* XV 155 On the Relative Proportions of the Top, Bottom, and Middle Webs of Iron Girders and Tubes 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 409 Cast-iron girders, with their lower webs considerably larger than their upper, were ordinarily employed where the span was moderate 1870 B. BAKER *Strengths of Beams* etc. 290 The experiments on the model tube for the Britannia bridge indicated clearly that diagonal strains, both compressive and tensile, occurred in the webs of the tube 1877 W. H. WHITE *Nav. Archit.* ix. 333 So long as the beam is in one piece, or so long as the pieces forming its web are well connected together edgewise, there is no difficulty in meeting this racking strain 1892 *Dict Arch.* (Arch Publ Soc.), *Web.* The iron plate, fixed vertically, in a single web girder; or two plates in a tubular girder.

b The upright portion between the tread and the bottom flange of a rail. **†** Formerly applied to the tread and the bottom flange (*upper*, *lower web*); also to the upright ridge of an edge-rail.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl* I. 169/1 The lower web is, in some examples, not so wide as the upper web by nearly half an inch 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U S* 156 Which lip extends upwards and laps over the lower web of the rails on that side. *Ibid* 264 *Web*, the outer projection of a rail, intended to prevent the wheels of carriages from running off the track 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 225/1 There was a waste of metal in these early rails..owing to the excessive thickness of the vertical web.

c. The arm of a crank, connecting the shaft and the wrist.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* 1884 *Manch Exam* 27 Aug. 4/7 Cranks having the additional strength provided by an increase of metal in the webs of the crank itself 1889 HASLUCK *Model Engin Handybk* 79 It is best to turn the shaft and outsides of the crank webs first; the insides and the pin can be turned after.

d. The thinner part of an anvil, between the head and the base

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* I 120/2 Body or web of the anvil

e. (See quot.)

1908 PAASCH *Dict Naval Terms* (ed. 4) 770 *Web*, that part of a boat oar, between the blade and the loom.

f. In a sheave (see quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 153 *Web*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim, and between the spokes of an iron sheave.

g. A solid disk connecting the centre and the rim of a wheel, instead of spokes.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Web* 3 That portion of a car-wheel which extends between the hub and the rim *Ibid* s. v. *Web wheel*, Clock and watch wheels are cast or stamped with webs and then *crossed out*

15 The basketwork of a gabion.

1852 R. BURN *Naval & Mil Dict* II. s. v., Web of a gabion, hurdle, &c., *clayonnage* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil Man.* (1862) 255 Gabions are..2 feet 9 inches high, in the web.

16. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal mining*, *Web*, the face or wall of a long-wall stall in course of being holed and broken down for removal The web varies in thickness (according to the height of the seam) from 2 or 3 to 7 feet. Fig 135 shows a cross section of a long-wall with a web of coals after drawing the timber 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 51 *Plane*, a working room driven at right angles to or facing the plane joints *Ibid* 72 *Web*, the plane

17. *Math.* A tangential net.

1911 WEBSTER s. v. *Net*, But if [represented] in line coordinates, the net is tangential or a web.

IV. 18 *Comb.*, as *web-like* adj.; **web-fingered** *a.*, having the fingers united for a considerable part of their length by a fold of skin; also, applied to a fish, *Prionotus carolinus* or *palmipes*; **web-frame**, (*a*) the frame to which the spider-threads are attached in a filar micrometer, (*b*) in iron ship-building (see quot.); **†web-garn** [GARN *sb.*], weaver's yarn; **†web-lace** (see quot.), **web-lead**, sheet-lead; **†web-loom**, a weaver's loom; **web-machine**, **web-(perfecting) press**, a printing machine which is automatically supplied with paper from a roll or web (see 5); **web-plate** (see quot. 1908); **web-printing**, printing on a web-press; **web-saw**, a frame-saw; **†web-stand**, a folding tray-stand with a top composed of strips of webbing; **web-toed** *a.*, web-footed; **web-weaver**, in quots. applied to a spider; **web-wheel** (see quot. and 14 g), **web-work**, a tissue like that of a woven fabric, also *fig.*; **web-worked** *a.*, worked with cobweb, **web-worker**, a spider that spins a web, **web-worm** *U. S.*, a name for various lepidopterous larvæ which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest Also WEB-BEAM, -FOOT, -FOOTED

1781 BLAND in *Phil Trans* LXXI 362 Of these [children] 1 was *web-fingered. 1844 *Amer. Jrnl Sci.* XLVII. 59 Prionotus Carolinus, Cuv., Web-fingered Grunter 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 137/1 He was, it is said, web-footed, naturally, and partially web-fingered. 1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes E Coast N Amer.* 21 Prionotus carolinus . Web-fingered sea robin; Carolina robin. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 248/2 As the *web frame is generally thicker than the fork, the web will now be stretched across the former, with a certain amount of tension. 1898 KIPLING *Day's Work* 81 A huge web-frame by the main cargo hatch. 1908 PAASCH *Dict. Naval Terms* (ed. 4) 81 Web-frames consist of strong plates fitted transversally to the frames to which they are riveted. They serve for extra strength or in lieu of hold-beams, etc. 1440 *York Memo. Bk* (Surtees) I 78 That noon of the said craft shal make no capez of *webb garn nother blew ne meld nor noon other collour. 1801 FALTON *Carriages* (ed. 2) II. Gloss., **Webb Lace*, a thick coarse kind of lace, mostly used for footman holders. 1894 *Athenæum* 14 Apr 482/3 The casting of *web lead for roofs. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I 390 This *web-like expansion of the ethereal strings 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* II (1818) I 31 The web-like nests [of the larva of *Bombyx chrysorrhœa*] which so often deform our fruit trees. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 29 Dec 3/3 The silk Chantilly laces..are very pretty and weblike. 1316 in Rock *Text Fabr* (1870) 96 Pro *weblomes emptis, xxs 1404 *Rec Borough Nottingham* 27 Aug. II 22 Appretiatores unius wollyn weblome cum uno cam et j slay. 1884 *West Daily Press* 16 Sept 5/6 The splendid *web machines now in use. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Web machines*, cylindrical printing machines in which the paper is laid on by tapes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Web Printing-machine*, The *web-press is a late improvement. *Ibid*, A *web perfecting-press. 1887 *Harper's Mag* July 176/1 The web perfecting press, containing two printing cylinders, printing both sides of the paper 1878 *Schuller's Technol Dict* III, *Web*, **Web-plate* (Iron ship-b.).

1908 PAASCH *Dict Naval Terms* (ed 4) 103 *Web-plate.* Term given to a plate of great breadth and thickness, as for instance to one forming a shifting-beam in a hatchway 1890 W J GORDON *Foundry* 198 Printing from continuous paper is known as '*web-printing', 'roll-printing' or 'reel-printing' 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Web-saw 1889 *Century Mag* Jan 418/2 The web saw, the glue pot, the plane, and the hammer are the principal tools used 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XV 435 A large tray of glasses, stood in the room on a *web stand 1872 MIVART *Anat* 236 In some cases these folds extend far along, binding the digits together, and causing the person so affected to be what is called 'web-fingered' or '*web toed' 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed 2) 622 *Macrorhamphus* Web toed Snipe 1550 BALE *Apol* 15 b, It hath bene so handcled and tossed amonge the spyders *webbe weuers of Babylon that it is become moche larger both in length and bredthe than afore 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV xxxvii 31 The instinct of a crippled spider so completely changed, that from a sedentary web weaver it became a hunter. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Web wheel*, a wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which is sometimes intact and sometimes perforated. .. The term is applied in contradistinction to one with spokes. 1790 R. MERRY *Lament of Liberty* (ed 2) 10 A *web work of despair, a mass of woes 1812 [see VENOMED *ppl. a.* 2 c]. 1862 LYTTON *Str Story* II 199 The tyro who dissects the webwork of tissues and nerves in the dead 1874 J T. MOGGRIDGE *Suppl to Harvesting Ants* 200 A glutinized, *web worked purse, about three inches long. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1071 All Net-workers, and *Web-workers amongst Spiders. 1841 T. W HARRIS *Insects Inj Vegetation* (1862) 357 The little caterpillars known by the name of fall *web worms, whose large webs, may be seen on our native elms, and also on apple and other fruit trees, in the latter part of summer. 1885 *Manch Exam* 14 July 4/5 The webworm did considerable damage to the stands 1896 LODEMAN *Spraying of Plants* 256 Fall Web-worm (*Hyphantria cunea*). *Ibid* 325 Web-worm (*Depressaria heraclina*) *Ibid.* 352 Privet Web-worm (*Margaroides quadristigmalis*).

Web (web), *v.* [OE. *webbian*, f. WEB *sb* All the senses after 1 are new derivatives from the sb]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric) in the loom. ? *Obs.*
In OE. only in fig. phr. *wo oht webbian*, to devise a (false) accusation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/1 Webbon, or webbe clothe of lynnyne, *linifico.* 1449 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec. Norwich* (1910) II 285 Providinge alwey that the clopinge be webbed be the avyse of the said wardeyns. 1511–12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII* c. 6 § 1 The Weuer whiche shall have the wevyng of eny wollen yerne to be webbed into cloth 1530 PALSGR 778/2, I webbe a clothe, *Je tourdis* I have nat yerne ynough to webbe my clothe with all. 1809 J BARLOW *Columb* II 513 Her sprightly mind A vesture white had for the prince design'd; And here she seeks the wool to web the fleece 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Web*, to weave.

† **2.** *intr.* Of a spider: To spin its web. *nonce-use. Obs.*

a 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel* (1809) 195 The roofe of Westminster Hall, where no English Spider webbeth or breedeth to this day

3. *trans.* To cover with (spider's or caterpillar's) web; to weave a web upon.

1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4044 The canker worm..forms itself a house by webbing the corner of a leaf.

b. *transf.* To cover with a web or fine network.

1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan., Continents were being ribbed with railways, the atmosphere was being webbed with telegraph wires. 1905 P. LANDON *Lhasa* I. 361 An exquisite head dress in which the high aureole, was barely recognisable under the strings and riggings of pearls which webbed the whole thing

c. To stretch threads of spider's web across (a micrometer, etc.)

1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 218/1 Method of Webbing the Filar Micrometer. The webbing of a micrometer is a process that should be familiar to all practical astronomers. 1890 W. F. STANLEY *Surv & Levelling Instrum* 50 It is a somewhat delicate process to web a diaphragm. The webs are taken from a rather small or young garden spider. *Ibid.* 100 The diaphragm of the telescope of the Y-level is generally webbed with plain cross webs.

4 To entangle or envelop in, or as in, a (spider's) web. Also with *round.*

1864 WEBSTER *Web* v t, to unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; to entangle 1901 *Fun* 20 Apr 289/2 A peasant kills a giant spider who has webbed a fly 1907 *Black Cat* June 26 The girl was ready when again they [sc. wolves] webbed her round, each trumpet-mouthed with his own hunting cry. She lashed out.

5. To connect (fingers, toes, etc.) with a web or membrane. Also with *together.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* VI 45 Nature, by broad skins, has webbed their toes together 1890 W. P BAIL *Effects of Use & Disuse* 147 Use-inheritance aids in webbing the feet of water dogs, but fails to web the feet of the water-hen.

b. To imprint with the marks of web-feet. *nonce-use.*

1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* XIV 203 The ground was webbed with the feet of geese.

‖ **Webb, webbe.** *Amer. Indian. Obs.* [perh. obs. Algonkin.] (See quots.)

1634 W. WOOD *New Englands Prospect* Nomencl. O 3 b, *Web*, a wife. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng Rarities* 20 The Indian Webbes make use of the broad Teeth of the Fawns to hang about their Childrens Neck when they are breeding of their Teeth. *Ibid.* 62 One Christopher Luxe was healed again by an Indian Webb, or Wife, (for so they call those Women that have Husbands). 1676 I. MATHER *War with Indians* 28 A party of English came in a Warlike posture upon some of their Webbs (as they call them) *i. e.* Women, as they were gathering corn.

† **Webbe.** *Obs.* Also 5 **web.** [ME. *webbe* represents (1) OE. *webba* masc.; (2) OE. *webbe* fem. (only in *freoðuwebbe* peace-weaver, woman); OTeut. types **waðjon-*, *-ōn-*, f **waþ-* · **webb-* · see WEAVE *v.* The word survives in the surnames *Webb, Webbe*]

1. A male weaver.

c 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker 188/10 *Textor*, webba. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 The webbes ant the fullaris assembleden hem alle *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapycer 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 12 Johanni de Bokkynge, webbe, ciui Londonie. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C x 204 These eremytes Whilom were workmen, webbes and taillours. *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 99 Some þat assemblyd yn a toune, & herberd hem yn a webbe hous, to whom þat nyght a child was born. 1403 *Will of John Oxstret* (Somerset Ho.), Johanni Anketell Webbe de Sarum

b. In gen. sing. or plur (OE *webban, webbena*), with *light* and *loom.*

1346 *Little Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II. 3 Si aliquod instrumentum textoris, videlicet Webanlam [sic] de nouo fiat. *Ibid* 4 1403 *Will of Ralph Stylle* (Somerset Ho.), Lego ad lumen beate marie vocatum Webben lyst xl d

2 A female weaver, a webster.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B v. 215 My wyf was a webbe and wollen cloth made *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 1525 (TRIN.) She was þe formast web [*Cott* webster] in kynde þat men of þat crafte dud fynde

Web-beam. [Cf. OHG *weppi-, weppe-, webbouma*, mod.G. *webebaum.*] The roller in a loom on which the web is wound as it is woven.

c 1100 in Wr.-Wülcker 187/11 *Liciatorium*, lorh, *uel* webbeam *Ibid.* 188/4 *Insubula*, webbenmas. 14 *Ibid* 696/19 *Hoc liciatorium* [sic], a webbeme 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 835/2 From this opening the web passes to the knee-roll or web beam, round which it is rolled by means of the spokes.

Webbed (webd), *ppl. a.* [f. WEB *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a web or connecting membrane; *esp.* of the feet of certain birds.

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 5 The Common Fly her wings look like a Sea fan with black thick ribs or fibers, dispers'd and branch'd through them, which are webb'd between with a thin membrane or film, like a slice of Muscovy-glasse 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* III. III 322 Such [birds] as have all four toes web'd together 1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* p xi, The toes of birds that swim are either plain, or pinnated, or entirely webbed or palmated 1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped R. Zaire* II (1818) 47 Three toes full webbed, the fourth toe quite free. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 71 Arms (except the ventral pair), webbed high up 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VI (1873) 142 What can be plainer than that the webbed feet of ducks and geese are formed for swimming?

b. *Path.* Having a 'web' as a congenital malformation. See WEB *sb* 8 b.

1862 E. J. CHANCE *Bodily Deform* I 86 The Fingers or Toes may be more or less webbed together. 1876 T BRYANT *Pract Surg* (ed 2) II 300 Webbed fingers and toes are another common deformity. 1913 DORLAND *Med Dict* (ed 7) s v *Penis*, *Webbed penis*, a penis that is inclosed by the skin of the scrotum.

c *Machinery.* In various uses: see WEB *sb.* 14.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 154 Sheaves are made.. of iron, with a brass coak, either open or webbed 1913 J. B BISHOP *Panama Gateway* V III 365 Each [lock gate] is a huge webbed steel box, the girders of which are covered with a steel sheathing.

2 Covered with, or as with, cobweb In *Bot.* = COBWEBBED 2.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 110 The tender blades of trefoil were still webbed in silvery gossamer. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I 360 There were skies of an orange purple, skies webbed with grey showers 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 191 Carduus crispus involucre webbed. 1905 E T THURSTON *Traffic* II. II, Only the gaunt, gray forms of the stunted poplars stood out, webbed, against the leaden colour of the sky

† **Webber.** *Obs* Also 5 **webbare** [f. WEB *v.* + -ER 1] A weaver.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Loome of webbarys crafte (*v r.* of webstare), *telarium. Ibid.* 519/1 Webbare of lynnyne clothe, *linifex c* 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc) 9 Gyrdelers, forborers, and webbers.

Webbing (we·bĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WEB *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of weaving. ? *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/1 Webbynge, of wullyne clothe, *lanificium* Webbynge, of lynnyne, *linificium.* 1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 502/2 Without dyversite in webbyng, fullyng, knottyng and burlyng. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 3 Wyth woll and webbynge wemen were wont to gete their lyuynge. 1558 in *Eng Hist Rev* (1897) XII. 439 Which yerely fee ferme was paid so long as webbyng in the said citie was used 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX E e ij, In webbing wasting tyme to eas thereby myne aged care [*tela curas solabar anilis*] 1657 J WATTS *Scribe* etc Author's Epist b 2, Woman, get you home, and follow your own businesses of spinning and webbing

2 *concr* A woven material

1754 POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II 15 Welch Webbings.. a thick sort of flannel, of which the Soldiers' clothing is chiefly made 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 In elastic webbings there is no improvement in the trade for gussets [of boots] 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 84/1 Webbing made of reed and used in substitution of fir-lathing

b. Woven material in the form of a strong wide band, used by upholsterers and others. Also *attrib.* in *webbing belt, tape*

1794 Girth-webbing [see GIRTH WEB] 1796 *Repert. Arts & Manuf* VI 76 A chain, webbing, strap or line, is applied on the ledge on the face of the wheel 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 634 A box footstool..The top is formed of an outside frame, on which is stretched strong webbing, for the purpose of supporting the stuffing above. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Webbing tape*, a kind of broad tape 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/2 A broad band of Turcoman webbing of extremely fine texture. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Webbing*, a term for the wider tapes of a printing machine; also applied to the girthing used for running in and out the carriage of hand-presses. 1916 *Blackw. Mag* Apr. 548/2 Trench coat, rifle, bayonet, webbing belts [etc]

3. Material for a (spider's) web. ? *nonce-use.*

1883 G MACDONALD *Princess & Curdie* XXVII, A huge spider, which, having made an excellent supper, was full of webbing

4. = PALMATION 2. Also *Path.*, a webbed state of the fingers or toes

1872 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed 6) II. 298 Webbing of the Fingers is occasionally met with 1888 *Med Press* 18 July 59/2 In the feet the webbing is less thick and complete than in the hands, the terminal phalanges being separate from each other 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan 353/2 As the palmation, or webbing [of the larger moose's antlers], is not so wide as in the first variety, the points are longer

Webby (we·bi), *a.* [f. WEB *sb.* + -Y.]

1 Consisting of web; resembling web or a web.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim & Min.* 289 The Cærulеous [Spider] causeth a paine of heart, deep sleep and vomiting of a webby matter. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 596 They delight to entangle the feeble in their webby filaments 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I i iv. 124 His gloves were of some webby elastic texture. 1904 E. NESBIT *Phœnix & Carpet* x 185 The big dairn in the middle of the carpet was all open and webby like a fishing-net.

2. Of the digits: Furnished with a web, palmated. Also *fig* of a person.

1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* I. 381 Bats on their webby wings in darkness move 1861 G H K[INGSLEY] in F Galton *Vacation Tourists* iv. 165, I am of so fishy and webby a nature, that I take to the water at once. 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 14 Sept 2/1 If I have not pointed ears or webby fingers, [etc.].

Weber (vē·bəɹ, wī bəɹ). *Electr.* Also veber. [After the German physicist Wilhelm *Weber* (1804–91)] A name (now disused) for the unit of electrical quantity (now COULOMB) and the unit of electrical current (now AMPÈRE).

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 3 The unit quantity of electricity in general use has been called a *weber* 1879 G PRESCOTT *Sp Telephone* 469 In the veber current and the electro-motive force, we have the data for comparing the work of these machines. 1881 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 425 The current produced by a Volt acting through an Ohm . is called a Weber. 1881 S P THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXX 32/2 To tear away a single gramme of hydrogen from the oxygen with which it is combined requires no less than 95,050 webers ('coulombs') to flow through 1883 J SWINBURNE *Pract Electr Units* 28 The coulomb has taken the place of the weber as unit of quantity, and the ampère is used instead of the weber per second as unit of current

Weberian (wĭ·bĭəɹiăn), *a.* [f. name of E. H. *Weber* (1795–1833), a German anatomist + -IAN.] *Weberian corpuscle* or *organ*, a tubular vesicle in the prostatic portion of the urethra *Weberian ossicles*, a chain of small bones between the ear and the air-bladder in certain fishes; *Weberian apparatus*, the set of structures, including the ossicles, which connect the air-bladder with the ear.

1849–52 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV II. 1415/2 The Weberian organ or corpuscle 1889 *Amer Naturalist* May 427 Hypophthalmus possesses an air bladder connected with the auditory organ by intervention of a Weberian apparatus, formed of parts of the anterior vertebræ 1889 *Proc Roy. Soc.* 20 June 309 The Air-bladder and Weberian Ossicles in the Siluridæ.

Web-foot. [See WEB *sb.* 8.]

1. A foot with webbed toes. Also, the condition of being web-footed

1765 *Museum Rust* IV. lxxv. 325 *note*, It was common to say a fenman was an amphibious creature, and that their children were born with web-feet. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* IV. 5 This is among the species taken notice of by Aristotle on account of the broad feet, which, he says, assist them in swimming as web feet do the water-fowl. 1784 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 64 If it dive, it will generally have a hull-shaped body, short legs, and web-feet

2. A bird or other animal having web-feet.

1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1911 WEBSTER.

3. a. A nickname for a dweller in the Fens. ? *Obs.* **b.** A native of the State of Oregon. So called on account of the moist climate.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV lxxv. 325, I would fain rouse up the spirits of some of my brother webfeet. [*Note*] This is a contemptuous term given to fenmen 1873 J. H BEADLE *Undeveloped West* xxxv 759 Everybody and everything we saw had the unmistakable 'Oregon look'. We were among the 'Web-feet' at last, and a comely race they are. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 171/2 The inhabitants of Alabama are Lizards; Oregon, Hard-cases or Web-feet

Web-footed, *a.* Having web-feet.

1681 GREW *Museum* I § IV III 69 Web-footed Fowl or Palmipede's 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy S Seas* 337 Flamingoes. The Legs are .Web footed like a Goose. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist.* III 191 It [the capibara] is in a manner web-footed 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV. 245 Web footed alligators. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1861) II 137/1 One of these men. was, it is said, web-footed, naturally, and partially web-fingered 1910 *Encycl. Brit* XI. 352/1 Platypus .is of aquatic habits, being web-footed.

Hence **Web-footedness** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Webless (we·blĕs), *a. rare.* [f. WEB *sb.* + -LESS.] Not furnished with a web.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* II. v. [IV], O'er still and webless looms The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled

Webster (we·bstəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 2 **webbestre**, 4 **web(b)ester**, **webister**, 4–5 **webstere**, 5 **webstar**, 6 **wyebster**, 3– **webster**;

Sc 5-6 wobstar, 6-7 wobster, 6- wabster. [OE. *webbestre*, fem. of *webba* weaver, WEBBE. see -STER.] A weaver: **a.** as the designation of a woman.

c 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 188/11 *Textrix*, webbestre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1525 Scho was þe formest webster þat man findes o þat maister 1375 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 330 Anota Milner, Webster. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 795/8 *Hec textrix*, a webster

b. extended, or applied *spec*, to a male weaver

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A Prol. 99 Wollene websteris [1377 B Prol 219 Wollewebsteres, 1393 C 1 222 Webbesters] and weueris of lynen 1379 *Poll tax W Riding* in *Yorks Archæol. Jrnl* V. 14 Thomas Webester Webester vj *d. Ibid* 15 Johannes Clerke, Webester vj *d* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XVII 7 The shaft of his speer was as the beem of websters *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1587 Wrightes, websters, walkers of clothe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 519/1 Webstar (or weware), *textor*, *textrix* 1467 *Ord. Worcester* § 17 in *Eng. Gilds* 383 Spynners, websters, dyers, shermen, and other laborers or artificers apperteynynge to the same [i. e. cloth-making]. 1525 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 1530-1, 219/2 The best and worthiest of the haile craft of the wobstaris within the burgh. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4106 Find me ane Webster that is leill, Or ane Walker that will nocht steill. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 32 Sell webster thy wull. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 626 The wooll of Istria and Liburnia, which if it were not for the spinning in Portugall, and the web-sters Art thereupon, it were no better then haire. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 16 in *Proc Soc Ant Scot* (1892) XXVI. 199 That the webster's ell be 3 feet 4 inches, or 40 inches long, on which only unscoured cloth is measured 1792 BURNS *'Willie Wastle dwelt on Tweed'* 1, Willie was a wabster guid, Cou'd stown a clew wi' ony bodie. 1841 GEN. P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI 12 Is it likely that it is only because the websters and hosiers do not set about it themselves? 1847 H. S RIDDELL *Poems* 194 The wabsters weary at their looms, Maun still at them be thruming. 1892 STEVENSON *Catriona* xv, Tod was a wabster to his trade.

c. *attrib*, as *webster beam, loom.*

1334-5 *Leicester Borough Rec* (1901) II 17 Webstere bem. 1599 *Lanc & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 152 Webster Lomes

d. *appositive.*

a 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform* XLVIII. 43 A weid Weill wrocht in the lwmis with webster gwmis [see GOME 1] 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie* XII, A crishy Webster Loun. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* IX, An' there, a batch o' wabster lads, Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI. A purr wabster body 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* I 225 Good webster-wives weave in white borders made of their sheep's wool.

Websterite (we bstərəit). *Min* [Named in 1822 after T. *Webster*, who discovered it. see -ITE] A synonym of ALUMINITE.

1823 H J BROOKE *Crystallogr* 452. 1837 DANA *Min.* 450. 1855 J PHILLIPS *Man Geol* 386.

†**We·bstery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. WEBSTER + -Y] Goods made by a webster, woven materials.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 7 They do sell none of their silkes there by the yard, neither any other kinde of websterie, but by the waight *Ibid* 368 There is also great store of flaxe, cotton, and other kinde of webstrie

†**Wecche**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 weccan, 3 wecche, 4 wechche. *Pa. t.* 3 wæht(e, wehte, 3-4 we13t(t)e, 4 wight. [OE. *weccan* = OHG. *wecchen* (mod.G. *wecken*), ON. *vekja*, Goth. (*us-*) *wakjan*, f root **wak-* see WAKE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To rouse from sleep. (Cf. AWECCHE *v.* 1.)

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* lxiv 461 Se kok ærðæmðe he crawan wille, hefð up his fiðru, & weceð hine selfne. *a* 900 *Christ* 887 (Gr.) Englas ælbeorhte on efen blawað byman on brehtme,. weccað of deaðe dryhtgumena bearn. *c* 1205 LAY. 798 Ohtliche heom slæð on & weccheð heom of slepa *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 446 That hi ne weiste noȝt the [sleeping] fisches, leste hi here schip breke. 13 *K. Alis* 2925 We weore aslepe, Darie us wight. 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1628 Thous [he] the king bigan to wechche, And saide, 'Sire, vp! vp! hit is dai!'

2. To stir up, excite (e. g. wind, fire, passion, strife). (Cf AWECCHE *v.* 2.)

Beowulf 2046 Onginneð ȝeomormod ȝeongum cempan wiȝbealu weccean. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist* IV. III. (1890) 268 Forþon Drihten lyfte ontyneð, windas weceð. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 137 Ne beo þu noht wilful to wecchen lust þar to. *Ibid.* 161 [The devil] weccheð among hem flite and win. *c* 1205 LAY 16216 Þe wind wæht [*c* 1275 wehte] þat fur þæt hit wunderliche born.

Wech(e, obs. ff. WATCH, WHICH, WITCH, WYCH.

Wechesafe, obs form of VOUCHSAFE.

Wecht, Wechty, Sc. ff. WEIGHT, WEIGHTY.

Weck, obs. form of WEAK *a.*, WICK.

Weckid, -it, obs. forms of WICKED.

Wed (wed), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1, 4 wedd, 3-6 wedde, (5 wede, weed), 5-9 *Sc.* wad, (5 vad), 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* wadd; 7 wade [Com. Teut. OE. *wed*(*d* neut. = OFris. *wed* neut., pledge, covenant, OS. *weddi* neut., pledge (MLG. *wedde* pledge, wager, etc.), (M)Du. *wedde* fem., wages, OHG. *wetti* neut. (MHG. *wette*, *wet* neut., fem, pledge, wager, etc., mod G. *wette* fem., wager), ON. *veð* neut., pledge (MSw. *vaþ* neut., pledge, wager, Sw. *vad* neut., wager), Goth. *wadi* neut., earnest-money, pledge —OTeut. **wadjo-m*, cogn. w. L. *vadem* (*vas*) masc., surety (whence *vadimonium* bail), Lith. *wadóti* to redeem a pledge. The OTeut. word was adopted in the Rom. langs.: see GAGE *sb.*[1], WAGE *sb.*]

1. A pledge, something deposited as security for a payment or the fulfilment of an obligation; sometimes of a person, a hostage

a 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS.) an 1016, & heora freondscipe bær ȝefæstnodon, ȝe mid wedde ȝe mid aþe *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 394 Ne telleð me him god feolawe þet leið his wed me Giwerie uorto acwiten ut his fere? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6798 If þat þou O pur man tas wedd o clath Yeil[d] again þat clath. Ar sun ga dun þat ilk dai *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XXXIX 110 He hath hewe sum wher a burthen of brere, tharefore sum hay-ward hath taken ys wed 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. V 244, I lerned amonge Lumbardes and Iewes a lessoun to legge a wedde and lese it. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* XVIII 7 He shal ȝeelde the wed [Vulg *pignus*] to the dettour *c* 1389 *Eng Gilds* (1870) 91 And qwo so come after prime be smeten, he shal pay *jd*, or leye a wed 1436 *E E Wills* (1882) 107 Item I wolle that the prioresse & the house of Chesthunt haue freely theire Weddys ayen withouten any mony payenge *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/1 Wedde, or thynge leyyd yn plegge, *vadium*, *pignus* *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 155 And he nother his heires shold never take wedde of the foisaide Anneys or of her assignes 1458 *Forman's Monument Christ's Hosp., Abingdon* 70 For now is Culham hithe i com to an ende, Few folke there were coude that wey wende, But they waged a wed or payed of her purse. *a* 1500 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 18 Yf any man of our landis take any tolle or custume of the citezens of London other wyse than they shuld the Sherefs of London shall take wed of hem at London 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* Prol. III, My buke to borrow greithe scho did Inquyre, Ane wed thairfoir scho said scho wald doun lay. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* 49 Some things are borrowed and lent, be giving and receaving of ane wad. *Ibid*, *Stat Alex II*, 18 And gif he may not gitue wades,. he sall remaine as wade aye and quhill he enter the pledges, quhilkis he promised 1776 *Herd's Sc. Songs* II Gloss., *Wad* or *wed*, pledge, wager, pawn 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIV, I thought the chield Morris looked devilish queer when I determined he should remain a wad, or hostage, for my safe back-coming

b. *fig.*, or in reference to staking one's life (cf. 2 c, 4).

1340 *Ayenb* 102 Þis adopcion is ase weddes ase zayþ saynte paul huerby we byþ zikere þet we ssolle habbe þe eritage of oure under [Cf Vulgate *pignus*, Eph. 1. 14] 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A III 195 Hedde I be Marchal of his Men. I durste haue I-leid my lyf, and no lasse wed, He hedde beo lord of þat lond. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVIII. (*Agricolane*) 624 For oure sawete one quhilk [thee] vas he put, & his blud schede, & for ws put nane vthir wed. 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III 309 And ho so grucche or grone, ayeins her grette willes, May lese her lyff lyghtly, and no lesse weddis. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2984 No les wed þen Iyvis I *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 59 He that lawith at a mynstrels worde, gevith to hym a wedde

†**c.** A nuptial pledge or promise. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XII (*Agnes*) 400 Here-of in vitnesyng remanis ay þe forsad ryng one þe fyngire of þat ymag of vad of weding in-to vag 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 94 Bot ferst, er thou be sped, Thou schalt me leve such a wedd, That I wol have thi trowthe in honde That thou schalt be myn housebonde.

†**2** In various phrases the sb. assumes the contextual sense. The condition of being pawned, mortgaged, given up as a hostage, etc. (Cf. PLEDGE *sb.* 6.) *Obs*

a. *To, in wed* as a pledge or hostage. *In wed of* as security for (a payment, etc.).

For *dead wed* (= MORTGAGE) see DEAD *a.*

Beowulf 2098 Ond þa Iofore forgeaf angan dohtor, hamweorðunge, hyldo to wedde *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2198 Þis symeon bi-lef ðor in bond, To wedde under Iosepes hond. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXIV. 88 But if þou pay now, I shal holde thi wif to wed, tyll tyme þat I be paied fully my salary. 1460 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 405 That na induellande of this burgh tak in wed ony gudis that Wat Cutlaris wife bryngis for ony penyworthis oythir than dry siluer. 1488 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot* I 98 [13*d.* 10*s.*] quhilk he had gevin away at the Kingis command, and had the Thesaurars signet in wed tharof 1530 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1872) II. 28 Item, that na maner of parsonis man nor woman tak ony claith in wedd fra vtheris. 1562 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 79 Ane chenyie of gold quhilk the Lady Cateriene deliverit him in wed of the sowme of ane hundreth and tuenty merkis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) I 333 The Scotis sulde gyue Cumberland, in wedd of payment of the hail soume.

†**b.** *To set, put, lay to* or *in wed, to betake on wed*: to pawn, pledge (valuables), to deposit (money) as security; to mortgage (land); to give up (a person) as a hostage. *To take out of wed.* to redeem (something pledged). *Obs.*

? a 900 *Ælfred's Doomsxxxvi*, ȝif mon hræȝl..to wedde selle. *c* 1205 LAY 25172 Mi lond ich wulle sette to wedde for seoluere. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 8083 He leide willam is broþer to wedde normandye & borowede þer uppe of him an hondred þousend marc 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* II. 8 And on clothis leyde to wedde thei eeten bysidis eche auter 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 31 Hym was levere legge to wedde [L. *distrahere*] his vessel of silver and of gold þan greve provinces and londes and þe senatoures *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 4904 And yf he stire you and meeve Your Iewels ley in wedde, certein he Lovethe your estate and prosperitee. 1430 *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 38/2 Wyt yhe me in my strenyeand myster til haf put in wede til my lowyt. frend Andro Osteler al the landis of [etc.] 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 205/2 His plate and other goodes sold, and in wed layed *c* 1450 *Merchant & Son* 162 in Hazl *E P. P* I. 143 Fadur, y schall do my parte to helpe yow owt of peyne, Yf y schulde leye my selfe to wedd, or that ye come ageyne 1462 in *Spalding Club Misc* V. 22 His tua sponys. at wer laid in wede to the said Thome 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 412/1 To take owt of Wedde, *depignerare* *c* 1500 *Lyt. Geste Robyn Hode* 212 My londes bethe sette to wedde. To a ryche abbot Of seynt Mary abbay 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. LVII, He that sald his sword, or laid it to wed, was degradit of auctorite, and banist, as unworthy creature, out of thair cumpany 1567 in *6th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* 643/2 Layd in wed to Maister Robert Rychartson in pledge of fywe thousand pundis thu jowellis after following 1573 in *Inventaires de la Royne Descosse* (Bannatyne Club) Pref p CLII, All that was lefte of the juelles unlayde to wed. 1597 J. S *Cert MS Poems, Way to Thrift* F 6, And lay to wed both pot and panne When the fire clean is blowne out 17.. *Druken Wife o' Gallowa* v. in Herd *Sc. Songs* (1776) II 39 My Sunday's coat she has laid it a wad

†**c** *fig.* Often, *to lay one's life, head, to wed*, used to confirm or guarantee an assertion or an undertaking (cf. 4). *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom* 131 Þæs Halgan Gastes, se wæs of heofenum onsended to wedde þæs heofonlican eþles *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16670 Þare he gaf his suete flesche for ur ranscun in wedd 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 246 Sir Adam of Stretton fulle hard was he led, Nouht without encheson, I lay my gloue to wed 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XVIII 31 Lyf seyth þat he likth and leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 423 Herby þei myght bye mennis synnes, and laye hor soules in wedde, þat oþer mennis soules shulde be saved. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 95 And thus his trowthe he leith to wedde *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XV 167 Thei profreden here hedes to wedde, but if it wolde falle as thei seyden *c* 1400 *Gosp Nicodemus* (Galba) 100 Þaire cairping þare no thing þou knew, We lay oure heuidde in wed 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* VIII XXIV (1554) 194 b, The sweord of Arthur he durst not abide, Lest he should lay his lyfe to wed *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXVIII 56, I dar lay my heede to wed, Or that we go vntill oure bed That we shall here anothere *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 633 Sit felle Sothron left the lyff to wed *Ibid* IX 1209 My hed to wed, Lochlewyn he past to se *a* 1500 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 247 A leche hath layd hys hed to wed To make a plaster that wolde me please *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* C J, I warraunt you she wyll neuer saye you naye My lyfe I dare laye to wedde

†**d.** *To lie* or *be to* or *in wed*: to be in pawn. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 360 Lat hym be war, his nekke lith to wedde 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 146 For in London lyth to wedde many ryche jowells of ouris 1497 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* I. 345 Item giffin to the Piothonotar, to quit out the Duke of Yorkis broune hors that lay in wed in the toune, XIIIJ lib *c* 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2168 He may rynse a pycher, for his plate is to wed 1556-7 *Rec Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I 5 The forsaid pece of land wes lyand to hyme in wed of ten pundis

†**3.** Something taken or left that serves as evidence. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4402 Bot for mi cri ful suith he [Joseph] fled And left wit me a taken wedd [*Gött* a tokin in wedd]; His mantel es bi-left wit me, þat ilk man þee sothe mai see *Ibid* 7706 Fra þe kings aun bedd þus he [*sc* David] broght a priue wedd

4. A stake in a game or wager. Also *fig* †*To lay wed*: to wager (cf 2 c)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 320 Now bote her wedde lys, And play þai biginne *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I (*Petrus*) 488 Lat Symone one fer stand fra þe bede, And ȝe sal se, I lay wede, þe fendis craft sone onhyde 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V 178 He harde the Kynge say that He trestyd to gett that proffett that never Kynge of Scottes had, and He shulde other have yt, or yt shulde coste Hym the best wed He had to leysse. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* 166 It is a dear wade, when your Life lies upon last Stake. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 3), *Wed*, a gage or pawn; a word still retained in the Country sport, called *Pray my Lord a course in your park* 1721 J. KELLY *Sc. Prov* 19 A Wad is a Fool's Argument. Spoken when, after hot disputing, we offer to lay a Wager that we are in the Right 1802 SIBBALD *Chron Sc. P.* IV. Gloss., *Wadds*, a youthful amusement, wherein much use is made of pledges. 1808 JAMIESON, *Wadds.*. In this game, the players being equally divided each lays down one or more *wads* or pledges at that extremity where the party, to which he belongs, chuse their station. A boundary being fixed at an equal distance from the extremities, the object is to carry off the *wads* from the one of these to the other.

†**5.** A gage of battle. *Obs*

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8404 Tak ȝe non hede of þeyr grete host, ffor wel ȝe wot þei ar bot bost, ffor þem our wed schal nought be leued. *c* 1435 in *Kingsford Chron. London* (1905) 54 'This shull I preve with my body, and se here my wedde' and threwe fforth his hode.

†**6** *Comb.* (all *Obs*) **wed-bed**, the marriage bed, **wedbedrip** *Law*, some kind of BEDRIP (the force of *wed-* is uncertain); **wed-breach**, breach of covenant (*O.E.*), adultery, **wed-break** [as if OE. **wedbreca*], an adulterer; **wed-brother** [cf ON. *veðbróðir*], a sworn brother; **wed-fee**, a wager, the prize in a contest, **wed-fere**, a spouse, **wed-keeper**, a stakeholder; **wedman**, a married man; *pl* married people; **wed-shooting** (Sc *wad-*), shooting for a prize; **wed-spite** *nonce-wd* = SPITE-WED.

In the later instances referring to marriage prob. directly associated with WED *v.*

a 1650 *Old Robin* 9 in *Percy Fol MS.* I. 235 They had not in their *wed bed laid, scarcly were both on sleepe, but vpp shee rose. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V 367 Those priests the wed-bed who renounce. *c* 1325 in Kennett *Par Antiq* (1818) I 575 Et debet unam *Wedbedrip pro voluntate dominæ *c* 1020 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XXXIII. (1883) 164 Eac syndan wide þurh aðbrycas and ðurh *wedbrycas and ðurh mistlice leasunga forloren and forlogen. 1638 W LISLE *Heliodorus* II. 29 This crime of wed-breach. *a* 1300 *E E. Psalter* xlix. 18 If .with *wedbrek [Vulg *cum adulteris*] þi dele þou sete. *c* 1100 *O E. Chron.* (MS D) an. 1016, Coman bezen þa cyningas to gædre .& wurdon feolagan & *wed broðra. *c* 1205 LAY. 14469 Send after mine sune Octa & æfter. Ebissa his wed-broðer. *c* 1300 *K Horn* (Laud MS.) 295 He tok wit him anoþer þat was hornes wed broþer. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (Abbotsf. Club)

163 We beth wed brethren and trewthe plight. *c* 1400 *Brut* (1906) 120 O þow false traitoure! haste þow my trewe wed-broþer slayn for cause of me? *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth* x, Butte carpe we now of ther othir thre, How thay preuyd hor *wedde fee 1504-5 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III 128 Item, to Dande Doule, that the King tynt on ane wedfee, xiiij *s.* *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* III 7 Sleep na mair in sleuth and sin, Bot richtly rin That hevinly wedfie for to win Vhilk he prepairs for his. 1620 in A. MAXWELL *Hist. Old Dundee* (1884) 408 [He] put in the hands of Thomas Scot twa double angels of gold upon ane woodfie betwix himself and Alexander Heiring. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Alex. Gordon* 16 June, It is folly then for men to say, this is not Christ's plea, he will lose the wed-fee, men are like to beguile him that were indeed a strange play 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 3168, I trowe, he is nouȝt now here, þat schel be me *wedde fere! 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm. Edin.* C 4 b, For as to this conscience, it is a faithfull *wed-keeper the gages that it receiveth, it randeris. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* in 400 Me thynk my hert ryfis,. To se sich stryfis *wedmen emong *Ibid.* xiii 65 We sely wedmen die mekyll wo. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806/22 *Hic sponsus*, a wedman. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II 509 Many amuse themselves with shooting for prizes, called here *wad-shooting. *c* 1560 SIR T. SMITH in Strype *Life* (1698) App. 24 You may well be called Mr. Agamus or Misogamus, Surnamed in right English, *Wedspite, or Spitewed. For I never heard Man speak so despitefully against Wedding and Marriage of the Queens Majesty in my Life.

Wed (wed), *v.* Inflected **wedded** (also **wed**), **wedding**. Forms: 1 **weddian**, 2–3 **weddenn**, 3–4 **wedden**, **weddi**, **-y**, 3–5 **wedd**, (4 **weed**, 5 **weede**, **wid**, **weddon**), 3–6 **wedde**, 8–9 *Sc.* **wad**, 4– **wed**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *weddian* corresponds to OFris. *wedda*, MLG. *wedden*, OHG. *wetôn* (MHG., mod.G *wetten*), to pledge, wager, ON. *vetja* to pledge, Goth. *ga-wadjôn* to espouse (ἁρμόζεσθαι).—OTeut. **wadjôjan*, f. **wadjo-m* WED *sb.*

The form *wed* in the past is now only dialectal; in the participle it is common *dial.* but otherwise rare exc. in poetry.]

†**1.** *intr.* To engage, covenant (to do something). Only OE. (Const. *genitive* or *to* with gerundial inf.)

a 1000 *Laws Æthelstan* § 23 (Liebermann) Ȝif hwa oðdales weddiȝe, ðonne cume he [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 5 And hiȝ. him weddedon seoh to syllenne.

2. *trans.* To wager, stake (e.g. money, one's life, one's head). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A IV 129 And ȝif þou worchest hit in wit Ich wedde boþe myn Eres, þat lawe schal ben a laborer. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III 36 My lyf ich dar wedde, He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 27 & þat dare I my hedde wedde. 1560 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 262 Stene Robesone weddit ten merkis of money aganes the said tar barrell that scho suld nocht marye the said king of Swane. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlvi 8 Shute on; lat sie who first my wedfie wins; For I will wed ane apple and a nute. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xv, Or faith! I'll wad my new pleugh-pettle, Ye'll see't or lang. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvi, I'll wad ye a plack, as we say in the north, that you get the pardon from the king. 1843 in T. Doubleday *Cognet Dale Fishing Songs* (1852) 110 I'se wad a pund, when night comes round, That, creel for creel, we bang them a'! 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **wad**, to pledge; to bet. 1894 A. REID *Sangs o' the Heatherland* 54 I'll wad that sune our neebors' heids Will doors and windocks thrang.

3. To marry. (Common in dialects; otherwise only *literary*.) **a.** *trans.* Originally, to make (a woman) one's wife by the giving of a pledge or earnest. More fully, † *to wed* (a woman) *to wife*, *to* or *unto his wife*. Hence, of a person of either sex: To take in marriage, to become the husband or wife of (a person) by participating in a prescribed ceremony or formal act.

a 1000 *Laws Edmund, Be wifmannes beweddunge* § 1 (Liebermann) Ȝif man mædan oððe wif weddian wille, & hit swa hire & freondan ȝelicige, [etc.] *Ibid.* § 6 Ȝif hy þonne ælces þinges sammæle beon, ðonne fon magas to & weddian heora magan to wife. *c* 1205 LAY. 22243 Þis maiden he gon wedde and nom heo to his bedde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1090 Two ðor werren quam him ðo3te ear To wedden his two do3tres ðear; Loth hem warnede. *c* 1275 LAY. 4500 A king of Britayne hadde hire iwedded [*c* 1205 biwedded]. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 772 Quat-kyn þyng may be þat lambe, þat þe wolde wedde vnto hys vyf? *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1422 Wolde he be my worldly make & weddy me to wyue. *Ibid.* 2012, & she hym wedede after þan þat was hure fader fo. *c* 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xv 70 Þe lady had mykill sorow þat scho had wedded him. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 925 Wed ane worthie to wyfe. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 My lord Schanchiler publyshed in the Parliament house the same day, that the King's gud grace shall weede my lady Elizabeth. *a* 1533 BELLENDEN *Hyon* lxii 216, I wyll wed her to my wyfe. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony* 14 With thys ring I thee wed. 1552 HULOET, Wedde, *denubo*, for the woman; *despondeo*, for the man. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 118 If you loue her, then to morrow wed her. *a* 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i (1664) 124 *Pars.* If she be my wife Sir? I have wedded her and bedded her, what other Ceremonies would you have? 1794 BURNS *Weary Pund o' Tow* IV, And 'or I wad anither jad, I'll wallop in a tow. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iv 248 The husband, now no longer tied May wed a new and blushing bride. 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* I. xxiv, I wed A trembling, sickly, shrewish dame, And put her from my bed. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 133 To think that your aunt would forbid your wedding a King's daughter!

fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 Cristis Chirche is his Spouse... And fer be it fro Cristene men to graunte þat Crist hab weddid be fend. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 15 O true valeyntyne is oure lord to me... With his blode, Seynt dauid! he did me wedde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedding it, there is such length in Griefe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 216 They led the Vine To wed her Elm. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III (1672) 113 In gaining him, I gain that Fortune too Which he has Wedded, and which I but Wooe. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 229 As woodbine weds the plant within her reach.

†**b.** Phrase. *To wed* (*a*) *wife*. to get married.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6798 Me sede þe king þat he moste nede wede wif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3216 Abraham wald in his lyf þat ysaac had wedded a wyf. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 248 Than was ther A riche knight yong, and iolnie, And had nought yete y wedded wiue. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 149 He hath wedded a wyf with-inne this syx monethes. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 139 The fader of Geffrey Plauntgenet wedded a wyf only for beute. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 124 b, To one demaundyng when best season wer to wedde a wife.

4. To bind (the contracting parties) in wedlock; to conduct the marriage ceremony for (a man and woman); also *absol.*

1 *Rule of Chrodegang* (Napier) 81 Brydguman & bryde mid ȝebedum & mid ofringum mæssepreost sceal bletsian & weddian hi & betæcan hi be lagum. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 21 We schewyn acursyd alle preestys þat weddyn ony obere but here owyn parysschenys wyth oute leve, or weddyn wythoute þe banys askyd. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 1 Alle men of religion þat howselth, or weddith, or aneleth any man or woman, with-out leve. *c* 1450 *Contin. Brut* 425 The Erche bisshop of Caunturburi weddid hem togederis there by ordynaunce of God and holy chirche. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxii 214 How Huon went to Rome to the pope, who weddyd togyther Huon and the fayr Esclaramonde. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 228 The sayd incumbent shuld burye, wedde, and christen wythin the sayd chappell. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. xxxii, The *Helmsley Courier* devotes three columns to the describing of how they were clad, who wed them, [etc.]

b. To give (a woman) in marriage; to cause to be married.

† *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 863 And whi here fader tarieth so longe To wedden here vn to som worthi wight. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 47 Þe kinge of þat cuntre of nev his douchtir vedit had. 1843 J. S. KNOWLES *Saretasp* II. 1 21 My father cannot wed me 'gainst my will.

5. *pass.* To be joined in wedlock; to be married † *with*, † *unto*, *to* (a husband or wife); also, to be joined together as husband and wife.

c 1200 ORMIN 1942 & 3uw burrþ witenn þatt 3he wass Weddedd þurrh Godess wille Wiþþ an weppmann off hire kinn. *Ibid.* 1990 & forþi wass 3he till Josæp Wiþþ Godess lahe weddedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Auh þauh heo were iwedded him heo muhte iwurðen so unwrest, [etc.] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1127 To-mos[t]we ye sholen ben weddeth, And, maugre þin, to-gidere beddeth. 1338. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 334 She lyvede sevene ȝeer wiþ hir hosebonde þat was weddid wiþ hir fro her maidenhod. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xlvii–xlix 66 After the knight was wedded to another wiff, and he and the secounde wiff leued togedre v. yere. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* 96 b, The Pope sayeth, my priestes also shall not be wedded. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 37 In Siracusa was I borne, and wedde Vnto a woman, happy but for me. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 231 Cecilie was wedded to Thomas Greie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 828 And Adam, wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct. 1673 J. W[ADE] *Vinegar & Mustard* (1873) 21 Before that ever we were wed. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv, When I returned I found her wedded to a Gascon squire. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV § 1 162 Eleanor the daughter of Simon of Montfort, was wedded to him [Llewelyn] at the English court.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 131 Hir hart was to him weddid with a Ringe. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xl. 253 Ihesu, my soule is weddet to þe.

6. *intr.* († also *refl.*). To enter into the matrimonial state; to take a wife or husband; to contract matrimony. Const. † *to*, *with*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Nolde him liken betere þen þauh me seide him þet heo gleowede & gomede, & wedde mid oðer men, & liuede in delices? *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Marriage* 18 Bet ys to wedde than brenne in worse wise. 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg.* 170/1 Aurelyan came to domycelle for to wedde and accomplish the maryage by force ageynst hir wyll. 1530 PALSGR. 778/2 There be seasons forbydden to wedde in. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 132 Who wedth ere he be wise, shall die ere he thriue. 1592 KYD *Murther I. Bocven* Wks. (1901) 292 'But if I were so minded' (quoth he), 'I would be twice aduised how I did wed with such a strumpet as thy selfe'. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* III. ii. 17 Hee'll wooe a thousand, Yet neuer meanes to wed where he hath woo'd. 1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoyson* (1620) 21 And yet how many sticke not to wed to Canaanites! 1721 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 248 A Country Fellow had the Misfortune to wed with one of the Godly. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 554 As if the poet, purposing to wed, Should carve himself a wife in gingerbread. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 434 Yet there were times of joy, (The day they wed, the christening of the boy). *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 59 Alas! alas! this is the misery of it, that so many wed and so few are Christianly married! 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 227 And may you live to wed with her whom first you love. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 155 Dissenters were made free to wed by a purely civil rite.

fig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1517 He haueð iweddet him to mi meiðhad mit te ring of rihte bileaue. 1621 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* 243 [The Thames] flieth through Berks, Buck: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; and so weddeth himself with the Kentish Medway.

7. *trans.* To unite as in marriage. **a.** To attach (a person, his thoughts, etc.) indissolubly by affection *to* something. Chiefly in *passive*, to be obstinately attached *to* (an opinion, one's own will, a habit, a faction, etc.). Also (rarely) *refl.*, to addict or devote oneself *to* a party.

c 1397 CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 28 (MS. Cotton) O prince, Drede god And wed thi folk ayen to stedfastnesse. 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* XVIII. 6 Swete þouȝt in deuocion, Is weddid to chastite. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 279 b, This Pompeius... wedded hymselfe wholly to the faccion of Sylla. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 181 b, The kyng perceived & knewe well, that the quene was wedded to her awne opinion. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* L ij b, I was wedded vnto my wyll. 1575 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* To Indifferent Rdr., The Bucolikes of Virgil I haue translated into the Englishe tongue, wedding my selfe (as it were) to yͤ vulgar and common phrase of speach. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* III. 1 § 5. 9 It highly commends his diligence and iudgement, that he was not so wedded to any author, as affected with the loue of truth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xxxi. 47 I beyare so wedded to superstition, that some adore the Devil. 1703 R. NEVE *City & C. Purchaser* 45 Nations are very apt to be wedded to their own Ways and Methods. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 20 The frivolous Cares that wed you to the Town. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, Your Honour has it in your power to wed me still closer to your interest! *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* 88 The love That weds each bosom to its native soil. 1800 CAMPBELL *On leaving a Scene in Bavaria* XVII, Then wed thee to an exile's lot. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* III, He was not wedded to the joys of his college hall, or the college common room. 1887 COLVIN *Keats* II. 34 Ready to entertain any set of ideas.., he could never wed himself to any as representing ultimate truth. 1889 MRS E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* VIII, You have been wedded to your comforts all your life. 1913 WOODROW WILSON *New Freedom* VI. 119 There are those, of course, who are wedded to the old ways.

†**b.** To unite by liking or custom *with*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 And errour in weiyng of þis love makiþ many fals weddingis; as men ben weddid wiþ þer habitis, and þer custumes, and þer singular maners, as ȝif þei weren Cristis comaundementis.

†**c.** To commit or pledge (a person) irrevocably *to* a course of action. *Obs.*

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 251 Hauing maried a woman which did but dishonour the countrey, and had wedded him vnto a war so daungerous, as [etc.].

d. To join or couple (a thing) intimately *with* or *to* something else; to associate closely *together*.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 408 Above his head, Four lily stalks did their white honours wed To make a coronal. 1839 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* X, Whilst we were panting with the sultry weather, And hardly cared to wed two words together. 1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gospels* I. (1860) 78 The LXX. wedded Greek language to Hebrew thought. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* II. (1890) 46 The *Ecclesiastical Polity* remains a book in which matter and manner are wedded as in few other books of the same kind. 1891 *Lindley's New Holidays in Essex* 38 There is an excellent thing locally wedded with Blackwater boating. It is sausages.

†**8.** To espouse, adopt (a cause, a course of conduct, a custom, etc.). *Obs.*

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 4 Men, who willingly wed the manners, and affections of those on whom they see theyr fortunes depend. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 49 And though most of the principal men of the House of Commons were again elected to serve in this Parliament, yet they were far from wedding the war. *Ibid.* II. § 57 Most of the King's Privy Council now as frankly wedded that interest as any of the leaders. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 51 O lead my mind, and fix my firm resolve Wisdom to wed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. 11, Or, in milder language, They have *wedded* their delusions fire nor steel, nor any sharpness of Experience, shall sever the bond.

Wed (wed), *ppl. a. rare.* [pa. pple. of WED *v.*] = WEDDED.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 700 This werre That warnes me wyrchippe of my wedde lorde. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 5 The sexte commandement forbeddes vs to foly fleschely with any womane owþer, wedde or unwedde. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* XXXV 25 He was a wed man. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xlvi, A rib's a thorn in a wed gallant's side, Requires decorum.

Wed(d, obs. forms of WEED *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], *v.*[1]

Wedaw, obs. form of WIDOW.

Wedda, variant of VEDDA.

1876 B. F. HARTSHORNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 406 The Weddas, or, as they are more commonly but inaccurately called, the Veddas of Ceylon. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 453 Practices, which are worthy of the Weddas or the Maories.

†**We·ddable**, *a. Obs.*—[o]. [f. WED *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be wedded.

1611 COTGR., *Mariable* Mariable, weddable, mariageable.

Wedde, obs. form of WIDDY *Sc.*

Wedded (we·ded), *ppl. a.* [f. WED *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Joined in wedlock, living in the married state.

? *a* 800 *Conf. Abp. Ecgbert* xx. in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 146 Ða ȝeweddodan fæmnan [L *puellam desponsatam*] hire yldran hi ne moton syllan oðrum men. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe weddede wiues. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4604 Weddedd were & weddedd wif. 23 *Cursor M.* 10458 (Gött.) Quar-of suld i haue ioy or bliss, Quen i mi weddid lauerd miss? *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 355 The wedded turtil with hire herte trewe. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1623 And many wedded couples haue I knowe. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony* 13 b, N. wilte thou haue this woman to thy wedded wife. 1607 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iv. 9 My wedded Lord, I nere shall see againe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 605 Harmonie to behold in wedded pair More graterul then harmonious sound to the eare. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 77 Let wealth, let honour, wait the wedded dame. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 205, I have been a close observer of the behaviour of wedded folks. 1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* V. 1, She is my wife.. My lawful, wedded wife. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* XXXIII, If she lives, she shall be my wedded wife. 1908 G. TYRRELL in M. D. Petre *Life* (1912) II. 380, I thought that Utrecht would faint at the idea of a wedded bishop.

b. *absol. rare.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Þat bihald as of heh alle widewen under hire & weddede baðe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II. 149 She fayled not the chastyte of vyrgyns ne the plentousnesse of wedded. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 62 Who pleads for thee thus, thy wedded shall be.

2. Of or pertaining to marriage or to married persons.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* I. v. 137 (Fo) Go aske his name if he be married, My graue is like to be my wedded bed [*Qq* wedding bed]. 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true sourse Of human ofspring 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 184 ? 2 As soon as she took upon her the wedded Condition. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, I care not myself for the wedded state. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 27 Sept , Luther has sketched the most beautiful picture of the nature, and ends, and duties of the wedded life I ever read 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 130 And wedded troth remains as firm, and wedded love as pure 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd Men* II v 8 The sun of his wedded happiness set in this same year.

3 Obstinately attached (to an indulgence, a habit, opinion, party, etc.).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 117 If thou be either so wicked that thou wilt not, or so wedded that thou canst not abstein from their glaunces 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* I 1 The wedded Opinions of the Generality to the Custom and Practice of their Neighbours 1854 C. E. NORTON *Lett* (1913) I. 106 New Hampshire, the most wedded of all the Northern States to the Democratic party

4. Of things Coupled or joined together.

1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 43 Then fled she to her inmost bower and there Unclasp'd the wedded eagles of her belt 1916 *Blackw Mag* Nov 572/1 The country-side [Italy] with its wedded vines and elms

†5. *Wedded brother = wed-brother* (see WED *sb.* 6) *Obs. rare*

c 1350 *Athelston* ii (Zupitza), For loue of here metyng þare þey swoor hem weddyd breþeryn for euer mare, In trewþe trewely dede hem bynde. *Ibid.* xiv, Þy weddid broþur

Hence †**We'ddedhood** [-HOOD], **We ddedness** [-NESS], wedded state or condition.

a 1450 MYRC *Par Pr* 212 Dedly synne hyt ys for the broght, Saue in here wedhode [*v r.* wededhood] That ys feyre to-fore gode 1891 *Harper's Mag* July 181/1 His weddedness 1903 LD R. GOWER *Rec & Remin* 538 He and his wife appear exceedingly fond of one another, and rare and refreshing state of weddedness nowadays.

Wedder (we dəɹ). [f. WED *v* + -ER[1]] One who weds *Penny wedder* (? cf PENNY-*wedding*)

1866 *Morning Star* 15 Sept 2/5 The sounds of hobnailed feet and giggling was heard in the church porch, denoting the arrival of the first batch of penny wedders 1891 in *Century Dict*

Wedder, obs. and dial. f WEATHER, WETHER.

Weddesette, obs. form of WADSET *v.*

Weddewede, obs. form of WIDOWHOOD

Wedding (we dɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 weddung, 3 weddingue, 4 weddin, 5 -yn, 4–5 wedding, -yng, 4–6 weddyng(e, -inge, 6 *Sc.* vedding, 3– wedding. [f WED *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of marrying, marriage, espousal. Chiefly *gerundial.* †Also, the married state, wedlock, matrimony (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Gosp Nicod* VII. 3 in Thwaites *Hept* (1698), Seo weddung wæs beweddod, eal swa eowre agene ðeoda secgaþ *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1428 Siðen men hauen holden skil, first to freinen þe wimmanes wil, Or or men hire to louerd giue, for wedding or for morgen-giwe. *c* 1290 *St Edmund Conf.* 97 in S *Eng. Leg.* 434 Wel he huld is treuþe setþe and his weddingue also, And trewe spouse was inovȝ *a* 1300 *K Horn* 423 Hit nere no fair wedding Bitwexe a þral & a king 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A x 178 Summe For Couetise of Catel vnkyndeliche beoþ maried, And Careful Conception comeþ of such weddyng 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 267 Wedding is the hardest band That ony man may tak on hand *a* 1400 CHAUCER *Envoy to Bukton* 24 So may happe That the were leuer to be take in Frise Than eft falle of weddynge in the trappe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII 92 Be well war of wedyng 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 412/1 Ye secund Weddynge, *bigamia, deutrogamia.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIV 52 My sone hyemen, whiche is named the god of weddynge. 1564 *Brief Exam* *****iij, Who vsed the ring fyrst in weddyng? the Heathen. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II 1 76 Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jigge, a measure, and a cinque-pace

Prov 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 129 Weddyng and hangyng are destyny

2. The performance of the marriage-rite, the ceremony of a marriage, with its attendant festivities.

This is the word in general use for this sense.

c 1300 *K Horn* 1295 (Laud) He rongen þe bellen þe wedding [*Cambr* wedlak] for to fullen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 25 The feste that was at hir weddynge 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxiii 163 Moche ioye was there made atte theyr weddynge 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 10 The weddinge was furnysshed with gestes 1530 PALSGR 287/2 Weddyng, *nopces.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I. ii 178, I thinke it was to see my Mothers Wedding. 1663 KILLIGREW *Pars. Wedd.* v ii, I'll run and invite them to the Wedding 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V lv 347 Every woman's heart leaps ,when a wedding is described 1797 SIR F. M EDEN *St Poor* I 598 The custom of a general feasting at weddings and christenings. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, The very wedding looked dismal as they passed in front of the altar. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* x, Are you to be at the Milton wedding next week? 1897 STOPF. BROOKE in Jacks *Life & Lett* (1917) II 532, I am told the wedding went off well

fig. a 1901 F W H. MYERS *Hum Personality* (1903) II. 295 Since that great wedding between Reason and Experience, which immortalises the name of Galileo

b. Phr. *Penny wedding*: see PENNY 12c. *Silver wedding* [G. *silberhochzeit, silberne hochzeit*], the 25th anniversary of a wedding (see SILVER *sb.* 20). *Golden wedding*, the 50th anniversary. *Deamond wedding*, the 60th or 75th anniversary (see DIAMOND *sb* 12).

1860 *Illustr. Lond News* 24 Nov. 485/3 The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Prince William of Hesse and the Princess Charlotte This 'golden wedding', as such an event is called [etc] 1874 LONGF. *Hanging of Crane* VII, It is the Golden Wedding day

†3 Occas found in other senses of the verb · Close union or association; the action of pledging or wagering. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 364 [see WED *v.* 7 b]. *Ibid.* 431 But Lord ! whęþer weddyng wiþ siche signes helpiþ to holde religioun of Crist, and love hym of hert? — *Wks.* (1880) 448 Wedding wiþ þes newe bilawis, passinge þe wedding wiþ goddis lawe, makiþ þes newe rotun sectis 1503 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot.* II 401 Item, the xj day of October, to the King quhilk he tynt on wedding with the Abbot of Cambuskinneth, xiiij s

4 *attrib.*, as *wedding-anniversary, -appearance, -banquet, -bed, -bell, -chamber,* †*-cheer, -clothes, -coat, -dinner, -dower, -dress, -feast, festival, -gown, -guest, -journey, -mass, -night, -peal, -present, -robe, -sermon,* †*smock, -song, -suit, -supper, -table, -torch,* †*trim.*

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Aug. 1673, It being his *wedding anniversarie. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV 257 How bravely shall we enter a court,. dressed out each man, as if to his *wedding-appearance 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* XII 372 Thus the *wedding banquet ended 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* I v. 137 (Qo 1599) If he be married, My graue is like to be my *wedding bed 1685 ? DRYDEN *Daphnis* 64 in *Sylvæ* 118, I bargain for a wedding Bed at least. *a* 1849 POE *The Bells* II, Hear the mellow *wedding bells 1552 HULOET, *Weddynge chamber, *thalamus* 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* x 1 When my sonne was entred into his wedding chamber, he fell downe and died 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* IV v. 87 Our *wedding cheare [turns] to a sad buriall Feast 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III 1 737 The Bride, That with her *Wedding-cloaths undresses Her Complaisance and Gentilesses 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. 288 Betsy prepared her wedding clothes, and looked hourly for the bridegroom 1857 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II 26 A pair of common nankeen tights, and blue *wedding coat 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn* II 1 D 2 b, One *wedding dinner must serve both marriages. 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Mistaken Milliner*, Miss Amelia Martin was invited to honour the wedding dinner with her presence 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III 1 78 Then let her beauty be her *wedding dowre 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab* II, They helped her on with her *wedding-dress 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III v, They that now dreame of a *wedding-feast, May chance to mourne the lusty Bridegroomes ruine 1855 LONGF *Hiaw* XI (*heading*), Hiawatha's Wedding-feast 1795–6 WORDSW *Borderers* I 331 The villagers Are flocking in—a *wedding festival 1439 *E E. Wills* (1882) 128 My *weddynggown and all my clothis of gold 1767 MURPHY *School for Guard* IV IV 66, I have brought your young lady's wedding-gown 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar* I 31 The *Wedding-Guest here beat his breast, For he heard the loud bassoon 1881 HOWELLS (*title*), Their *Wedding Journey 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. I. 190 Accursed be the priest That sang the *wedding masse 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Oct , So home, and intended to be merry, it being my sixth *wedding night. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I 7 The very bed, which on thy wedding night Receiv'd thee to the Arms of Belvidera 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Watkins Tottle* I, I spent my wedding night in a back-kitchen chimney 1808 SKURRAY *Budcombe Hill* 25 *note*, In the village of Horningsham it is customary, when a young person dies unmarried, to ring the *wedding peal on muffled bells, immediately on the interment of the corpse. 1898 G B SHAW *Plays* II *Candida* 81 A travelling clock in a leather case (the inevitable *wedding present). 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II 238 Thys noble yonge lorde ys clad in a new *weddynge robe 1694 T. BROWN *Lottery for Ladies & C.* Wks. 1711 IV. 169 Dr B——s shall preach the *Wedding Sermon. *c* 1620 BEAUM. & FL *Scornf. Lady* I. 1, If my *Wedding smock were on, 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *'Come sit we under yonder Tree'* 22 Next we will talke of Brides; and who shall make That wedding smock, this Bridal-Cake. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Adelphi* V. VII. (1607) 327 They which sing the *wedding song. 1594 *Taming of a Shrew* (1844) 22 For this I sweare shall be my *wedding sute. 1728 CIBBER *Provoked Husb.* III. 1 53 The Wedding suit of a first Dutchess 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV XV, Ha, ha, ha ! That a Man shou'd have a Stomach to a *Wedding Supper, when the Pidgeons ought rather to be laid to his feet 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV 53 To tell how meikle cakes and ale Was serv'd upon the *wedding table 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, III II 26 Behold, this is the happy *Wedding Torch, That ioyneth Roan vnto her Countreymen *a* 1729 TICKELL *Colin & Lucy* 43 He in his *wedding-trim so gay, I in my winding-sheet !

b **wedding-breakfast**, the entertainment formerly given at the bride's house after the marriage-ceremony and before the departure for the honeymoon; **wedding-cake**, a large rich cake, covered with icing and decorated with sugar ornaments, cut and distributed to the guests at the wedding-feast and sent in small portions to absent friends; also *attrib*; **wedding-cards**, cards, bearing the names of the two parties, sent out to friends as an announcement of the wedding; **wedding-chest**, an ornamental chest made to contain a bride's clothes, etc , †**wedding church door** = *wedding door*, **wedding-coffer** = *wedding-chest*, **wedding-day**, the day on which a marriage is performed, or which is fixed for the marriage; also, an anniversary of this day; also *attrib*; †**wedding door**, the church-door, or porch, at which couples were married; **wedding-favour**, a knot of white ribbon, or a white rosette, sometimes worn by guests at a wedding; **wedding-finger** = RING-FINGER; **wedding-flower**, (*a*) *Morœa* (*Iris*) *robinsoniana*, of Lord Howe's Island, N.S W.; (*b*) *Dombeya natalensis*, of S. Africa; **wedding-garment**, a garment appropriate to, or customarily worn at, a wedding, also *fig.* (with ref. to Matt. XXII 11–12), †**wedding-garter**, a garter worn as a wedding-favour; †**wedding-house** = BRIDE-HOUSE, †**wedding kirk door** = *wedding door*, †**wedding-knives**, ? a pair of knives worn at the girdle by a bride; **wedding-knot**, (*a*) *fig.* the bond of matrimony, (*b*) *Naut.*, a tie for uniting the looped ends of two ropes (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875); **wedding-march**, a march (Mendelssohn's, if not otherwise specified) composed for performance at a wedding, †**wedding-monger**, one who is busied about a wedding, **wedding-ring**, a ring, usually of plain gold, placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand as part of the ceremony, and worn by her ever after; also *fig*; **wedding-sheet**, a sheet laid on the bridal bed and sometimes kept to form a shroud for the bride at her death

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXX, To make the furnished lodging decent for the *wedding breakfast 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* XV 372 It must be borne in mind that the wedding breakfast is not a *dinner*. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Bride Cake*, This day my Julia thou must make For Mistresse Bride, the *wedding cake 1798 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 60 The wedding-cake with her own hand The ruthless mother brought 1879 MRS F. D BRIDGES *Jrnl. Lady's Trav* III (1883) 43 The Palace, somewhat of the wedding-cake style of architecture, all over stucco ornaments and whitewash. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* XXIX, I. noticed a basket containing some of the *wedding cards 1888 A K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* II, My daughter's wedding-cards are out 1874 J. H. POLLEN *Anc & Mod. Furniture S Kens. Mus.* 127 Coffer The figures of angels on the ends and the front panel are uninjured It has been a *wedding chest 1560 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 97 Paid for mendynge the window over the *wedinge churche dore. 1904 *Studio* Sept. 303/2 *Wedding coffers, or 'cassones,' as they are sometimes called. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I IV (Arb) 26 What weepe on the *weddyng day? be merrie woman. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* IV v. 35 O Sonne, the night before thy wedding day, Hath death laine with thy wife *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Nov 1659, Sir John Evelyn invited us to the 41st wedding day feast 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 9 Though wedded we have been These twice ten tedious years, yet we No holiday have seen To-morrow is our wedding day 1847 C BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XXXVII, The third day from this must be our wedding-day, Jane. 1470–3 *Rec. Andover* 12 Paid vnto John helyer for reperacon don at the *weddyndor, vid 1636 in Swayne *Churchw Acc Sarum* (1896) 205 A gallerie over the Wedding doare in the Church 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 592/1 A *wedding favour, *Lemniscus nuptialis.* 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* XI. (1883) 263 The church was crammed with the guests in wedding-favours 1542 RECORDE *Gr Artes* P 13, The *weddyng fynger (whiche is the nexte to the little fynger) 1548 PATTEN *Exped Scot* H IV, Hurt vppon the weddyng fynger of hys righte hande 1888 'J. S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr* XIII, She slipped it on to her wedding-finger 1869 in *Gardeners' Chron.* (1872) 23 Mar 393/3 A large Iridaceous plant, termed the '*Wedding Flower'. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXII 11 The kynge spyed there a man which had not on a *weddinge garment *c* 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less* To Rdr (1593) A 4 b, The old Adam ought we to lay aside, and to put on Christ the Lord, as the new wedding garment. 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* IV. 1 51 Is supper ready, the house trim'd, and euery officer his wedding-garment on? 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I II 524 Are these the fruits o' th' Protestation, Which all the Saints, and some, since Martyrs, Wore in their Hats, like *Wedding-Garters. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 519/2 *Weddynge (howus *K*, hous *P*), *idem quod* Brydale howse, *supra.* 1483 *Cath Angl* 412/1 A Weddyng howse, *nuptorium* 1684 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) II. 31 Willy was late at a Wedding house, Where Lords and Ladies danc'd all arow. 1530 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 137 He was found in the *wedding kirk dur with his bonat on his heid 1596 *Edw. III*, II II. 173 Here by my side doth hang my *wedding knifes. *c* 1620 DEKKER *Match me in London* V (1631) 70 See at my Girdle hang my wedding knives 1902 'ROMA WHITE' *Backsheesh* III. 33 Of course, from the British Public point of view the Moslem *wedding knot is not altogether respectable. 1850 J BENEDICT *Sk. Life Mendelssohn* 42 The gorgeous *Wedding-march. 1903 J L ALLEN *Mettle of Pasture* II. 33 The loud crash of the wedding march closed their separate pants with a single melody. 1671 CARIL *Sir Salomon* II 29 By that time the Lawyers, the Taylers, the Semstresses, and riming Poets, with the rest of the *Wedding-Mongers, will have all things in readiness *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 812 And heere agayn my clothyng I restoore, And eek my *weddyng ryng *c* 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less* (1593) Kk 2 b, The same holie Ghost, who is the earnest pennie of saluation, the wedding ring of grace. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* II II. 139 Wouldst thou not, from my false hand cut the wedding ring? 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 41 The sand about us seemes to be our wedding Ring, and the riches of the Sea our Dowrie. 1704 PRIOR *To Ymg Gent in Love* 70 The Moral of the Tale I sing (A Posy for a Wedding Ring) 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVII, The only article of ornament of which she stands possessed appears to be her wedding-ring. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* IV. II. 105 Prythee to night, Lay on my bed my *wedding sheetes, remember. " 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. VIII (1842) 46 Her wedding sheet, which, according to the primitive fashion of the district, had been carefully laid by for that purpose, was formed into the shroud which enveloped her remains.

¶ For alternative forms of many of these collocations see BRIDAL 2, BRIDE *sb*[1] 5 a, 6, MARRIAGE 8, NUPTIAL *a.* 1. The adjectival force of *wedding* is recognized in the following quot.:

1530 PALSGR. 329/1 ('The Table of Adjectyves') Weddyng, belongyng to maryage, *nuptial.*

Weddinger (we·dinəɹ). *dial.* [f. WEDDING + -ER [1].] A wedding-guest, *pl.* the whole wedding-party, including bride and bridegroom.

1802 G. V. SAMPSON *Statist Surv. Londonderry* 458 After a few days' carousal among the groom's friends, the weddingers move towards the bride's country. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 185 But wont you have some cake, ladies, before the weddingers come to church? 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II xv, 'Good luck to the weddiners!' they said 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* (ed. 2) 205 The weddingers passed down the little slope leading to the churchyard gate.

Weddir(e, obs. ff. WEATHER, WETHER.

Weddow(e, obs. forms of WIDOW

Weddre, -ur, -yr, obs. forms of WEATHER.

† **Wede,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 wédan (3 *sing pres* wét(t), 3 weden, -enn, 3–5 wede, (3 weede, 4 wod, weddo, 3–4 wide), 5 *Sc.* weide, weid, weyd. [OE *wédan* = OS *wôdian*, OHG. *wuoten* (MHG. *wueten*, mod.G. *wüten*), ON *æða* —OTeut. **wôdjan*, f. **wôdo*- mad: see WOOD *a.*]

1 *intr.* To be or become mad. Cf AWEDE.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist* v. xiii. (1890) 438 Cwæð he; Ne wede ic [*L. non insanio*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 20 Deofol is on him & he wet. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1264 Þes keiser. as mon þet bigon to weden & to wurðen ut of his ahne witte, wodeliche þeide [etc.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3749 Me es sua wan, almast i weede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1509 He. went hom azeine, Weping as he wold wide for wo & for sorwe 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1585 So was þe wyze wytles, he wed wel ner. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 539, I am all in aunter, sa akis me þe waine, Of werke well ne I wede *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 936 He. ferde als he wolde wede. *a* 1413 *Anturs of Arth.* 558 (Ireland MS) Nestehond Syr Wauan wold wede, So weppute he fulle sore.

b. Phrase *To wede (out) of, but writ.*

13 *Cursor M* 13975 Of þis woman þe grete furede Did mani man of witt to wede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v x 1903 Bot ay withe ioius ieythe he [ierde], Wedande but wit as a wode man. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 651 Nighe of witte she wold wede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 205 Thocht I for wo all out off witt suld weid!

2. To be wild with anger or desire; to rage. Const. *again*; *to* (do something).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xvi 225 He [the Devil] wet nu swiðe and wynð on ða cristenan *c* 1200 ORMIN 14140 Fra þatt gredinesse þatt doþ þe mann to wedenn iihht To winnenn erþlic nihhte. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 264 Hwon mon logged him bi mie Louerde, þeonne on erest biginneð þe deoflen to weden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2408 Quen þai þe see, for þi fanihede To reue me þe þan sal þai wede. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. vi. 1179 Fra þine he ceesit for to weide Agayne þe cristyn men in deide *Ibid* v xiii. 1624 In ire as he was wedande þen *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 47 No wonder if I wede, I that may do no dede; howshuld I theder wyn flor eld? *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 2480 Wedand in a rage.

b. Of waves, pestilence: To rage, be furious.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. xv (1890) 200 Þa yða weollon & weddon þæs sæ. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX iii. 230 In Scotlande þat þere in wiolence [Was] wedande þe thride pestilence.

Hence † **We·ding** (Sc. *wedand*) *ppl. a.*, raging, raving.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* L 198 *Limphaticus*, woedendi. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* VII. § 4 Hwa mæg þæm wedendan zietsere zenoh forzifan? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xiii (*Cecilia*) 572 Almachius cane til hine say: þat wedand wodnes do away, & sacryfy oure godis til. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi 1776 Al bi ym he belyt in to brethe, And wrythit al in wedand wi ethe. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1644 Fore wedand Joy beand in vages Lattis al suthfast gud knawleges.

Wede, obs. form of WEED.

Wedenisdai, obs form of WEDNESDAY.

† **Wedenonfa',** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 wedonynpha (vedumfa), 8 wytenon-fa, 9 weidnonfa. [f. OE *wéden-* (in *wéden-heort, -séoc*) mad + *onfa'*, ONFALL. Cf. WIDDENDREAM] Ague (in later use *spec.* puerperal ague, WEED *sb* 3), or a fit of this.

c 1500 *Rowlis Cursyng* 57 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 300 The worme, the wareit wedonynpha [*Maitl MS.* vedumfa], Rumbursin, ripplis, or bellythra[w]. 1597 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Club) II. 27 Item, for hailling of women of the Wedonynpha [by sorcery]. 1755 R FORBES *Ajax* etc *Jrnl. to Portsmouth* 33, I wis fley'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, .farshe shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day. 1808 JAMIESON, *Wedonypha* .. This [see quot. 1755] is rendered 'trembling, chattering'. But it is the term generally used in the North, to express that disease peculiar to women, commonly called a *weed*; *weidnonfa.* Ang[us].

Weder(e: see WEATHER, WETHER, WHITHER.

‖ **Wederdoper.** *rare*—[1]. [Du. *wederdooper*, f. *weder* again + *dooper* baptizer: see DOPPER [2]] (See quot.)

1647 N. WARD *Simp Cobler* 16 The Crowds of foraigne Wederdopers, that is Anabaptists.

Wederlyng, corrupt f. *quederlyng*, CODLING [2].

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 102 Þe wince and þe wederlyng.

Wedester. *Obs* —[1] (Meaning uncertain.)

1346 *Little Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II 12 [Ordinaciones pro fullonibus.] Item ordynee est qe nul mestre paye a nule femme quest appelee Wedestere .aynoun *jd.* le iour

Wedeu, -ew(e, Wedewer: see WIDOW, -ER.

Wedge (wedʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 waecg, weog, wegge, (4 weeg), 4–7 wegge, (5 vegge, weegge, wegghe), 5–6 weg(e, 5–7 wagge, 6 wadge, wegg, 7 wedg, 3– wedge. Pl. 6 wedgies, *Sc.* vagis, wagis. [Com. Teut. (not found in Gothic): OE. *weeg* masc. corresponds to OS. *weggi* wedge (MLG. *wegge, wigge*, LG. *wegge* wedge, wedge-shaped cake), MDu *wegge, wigge* (mod Du *wegge* fem., wedge-shaped cake, *wig* fem., wedge), OHG. *weggi, wecki*, wedge (MHG. *wegge, wecke*, wedge, wedge-shaped cake, mod.G. dial. *weck, wecken* masc, wedge, wedge-shaped cake), ON. *vegg-r* wedge (Norw. *vegg*, Da *vægge*, MSw. *vagge, vngge*, Sw. *vigg, vägge*) —OTeut **wagjo-z.*

The affinities of the word are somewhat uncertain Some scholars regard it as cognate with OHG *wenganso* (see *wagense* in Grimm *D Wb.*), ON, Norw *vangue*, Gr. ὄφυις (Hesychius) ploughshare, OPrussian *wagni-s* coulter, Lith *vagis* pin, plug, f Indogermanic root **wogh*- (Teut **wag*); cf Skr *váh* ? to force

The LG. and Du form with *i* for *e* (whence perh the Sw form and the Eng WIG *sb* [1], a kind of cake) is not easy to account for It may be due to a special sound-change in some local dialect, the hypothesis that it represents an ablaut variant (OTeut. **wegjo-z*) is inadmissible]

1. A piece of wood, metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and tapering to a thin edge at the other, chiefly used as a tool operated by percussion (or, less frequently, pressure) applied to the thick end, for splitting wood, stone, etc, forcing apart contiguous objects, dilating a fissure or cavity, tightening or securing some part of a structure, raising a heavy body, and other similar purposes. Hence, in *Mechanics*, the type of simple machine of which the wedge proper is an example, and which includes also knives, chisels, and cutting and piercing instruments in general; formerly reckoned separately among the 'mechanical powers', but now regarded as a variety of the inclined plane.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 970 *Cuneus*, waecg *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* XXVII. (1889) 103 Yfele treowes on oste yfel nægzel oððe weeg on to fæstnizenne ys *a* 1250 *Y. de Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* (1857) 137 Et cum cuneis [*glossed* wedgys] et cavillis 1357 in *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw III* m 34/2 in Wegges ferri. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I xiv 4 Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which þat is cleped the hors, þat streyneth alle thise parties to hepe *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXV. 235 Goode wegges schall we take þis tyde, and feste þe foote [of the cross] *Ibid* 242 Gyffe me þis wegge, I schall it in dryue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 81/2 Clyte, or clote, or vegge, *cuneus.* ? 1474 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 147, 3 weegge of yron. 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 3 The plough-fote is a lyttell pece of wodde, with a croked ende set before in a morteys in the ploughe beame, sette fast with wedges, to dryue vppe and downe 1542 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 184 To reforme and mend the artillery, and to mak carttis, boolis, vagis, and all vder necessaris belangand thairto 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 369 The marble stone they breake and cleaue with wedgies of iren 1569 SPENSER *Theat.*, *Sonets* v, I heard the tronke to grone vnder the wedge 1613 in *Trans. Exeter Dioc. Archit Soc* Ser. II (1867) I. 395 For 5 peire of iron wegges to make faste the brasses, xij d. 1648 WILKINS *Math Magic* I VIII 52 The fift Mechanicall faculty is the Wedge, which is a known instrument, commonly used in the Cleaving of wood 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 721 Tyrrheus, left his Wedge within the cloven Oak 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* II. (ed. 4), *Wedges* are us'd to make fast the Mast in the Partners. They also put a Wedge into the Heels of the Top-Masts, to bear them upon the Tressel-Trees 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Wedge, Cuneus*, in Mechanicks, the last of the five Powers or simple Machines To the Wedge may be refer'd all Edge-Tools, and Instruments which have a sharp Point, in order to cut, cleave, slit, chop, pierce, bore, or the like, as Knives, Hatchets, Swords, Bodkins, &c. 1773 W. EMERSON *Princ. Mech.* (ed. 3) 44 The sharper the wedge, or the more acute its angle, the easier it will divide any thing or overcome any resistance 1784 COWPER *Task* V 43 Forth goes the woodman To wield the axe And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear *a* 1790 W NEWTON tr *Vitruvius* X. XVIII (1791) 266 The distended ropes are then confined at the holes with wedges, that they may not slip. 1842 *Min Proc. Inst Civil Engin.* II. 73 The wedges employed to secure the rails in the chairs are similarly compressed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Wedge*, ..a small fastening for a door or window 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk., Setting-up*, raising a ship from her blocks, shores, &c by wedges driven between the heels of the shore and the dock foundation. 1888 W E NICHOLSON *Gloss Terms Coal Trade* (E.D D.), *Wedge*, a sharp or flat pointed iron or steel, used for splitting and breaking coal or stone. 1923 *My Magazine* Jan 22 Wedge. A small piece of wood placed under the heel of a living model for support. It is seen in statues.

b. *Grafting.* (*a*) A peg to keep the cleft open (*b*) The tongue or tapered end of a scion or stock.

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 136 Thou muste haue, a mallet, to dryue the knyfe and thy wedge in to the tree. 1653 AUSTEN *Fruit-Trees* 48 Being cloven with the knife, and a wedge of Box, or other hard wood knockt in, to keep it open, then prepare the Graft [etc.] 1832 *Planting* 30 in *Libr. Usef Knowl., Husb* III, The upper division of the scion made by the slit, termed the tongue or wedge, is then inserted into the cleft of the stock.

c The movable slip of wood, tapered on one side, by means of which the blade of a carpenter's plane is adjusted and fastened in the stock.

1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc* IV 64 This knocking on the Britch [of a plane] raises the Iron, so it also raises and loosens the wedge: therefore .whenever you knock upon the Britch, you must also knock upon the wedge, to fasten the Iron again

d *Arch.* A voussoir.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 73 b, The last wedge, which is called the key-stone, shou'd be cut according to the lines of the other wedges, but left a small matter bigger at the top, so that it may drive the lower wedges closer together. *a* 1790 W NEWTON tr *Vitruvius* VI xi. (1791) 147 In edifices which are built with piers and arches of wedges with the joints tending to their centers, the extreme piers are to be made of a greater breadth, that they may resist the force when the wedges, pressed by the weight of the walls, and impelling toward the center, thrust against the abutments. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit* 20 We might conceive an arch whose voussoirs should be wedges, not of stone but of wood

2 *fig* and in fig. context.

1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 278 Take an other unvanquishable argument such as all 3[e] Heretiques wedges with all their Beatelles and malles cannot beat abroad *c* 1620 A HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 13 Now I am cum to a knot that I have noe wedg to cleave 1645 FULLER *Good Th in Bad Times* II vi, The same wedge will serve to cleave the former difficulty 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 78, I hope these Reflections will not be misinterpreted, as a Wedge to make way for any Design of mine 1841 CALHOUN *Sp* Wks. 1861 IV. 11 This bill is the entering wedge for all the measures of the session 1857 G A LAWRENCE *Guy Liv* XXVII 267 Just as he had fixed on the astute question which was to drive the first wedge into the mystery, Guy turned and met him full 1909 G. A. T MIDDLETON *Eng Ch Archit* I 17 England became a wedge of paganism driven in as it were between the Christianity of the Continent, and the Christianity of Ireland 1913 R LUCAS *Ld North* XIV II. 168 Shelburne perceived that there was room for a wedge to be driven in between the French and the Americans

b Phr. *The thin (little* or *small) end of the wedge*, a small beginning which it is hoped or feared may lead to something greater. Also *attrib.*

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr Thorne* XXXI, (Chapter heading) The Small End of the Wedge *Ibid.*, We have all heard of the little end of the wedge That pill had been the little end of Lady Arabella's wedge Up to that period she had been struggling in vain to make a severance between her husband and her enemy [the doctor] 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (1877) II x 460 The rule [of Chrodegang] was but the small end of the wedge 1884 *Graphic* 20 Dec 639/3 Cremation advocates have managed to get in the thin end of the wedge in France

attrib 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb 5/1 How many reforms have the Tories resisted with the thin end-of-the wedge argument.

3. An ingot of gold, silver, etc. ? *Obs.*

Presumably so called because the ordinary form of an ingot was that of a wedge, cf Heb *lāšōn*, lit. 'tongue', used in the same sense; but in the Eng use of the word there appears to be no evidence of any reference to shape The OE. *weeg* is in translations of Matt XVII. 27 used for 'piece of money' (rendering L *stater*).

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I i (1890) 26 Berende on weegа orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 60 Hi behwyrfdon heora are on sumum zyldenum weege, and ðone on sæ awurpan *c* 1100 *Gloss.* in WR.-Wülcker 141/34 *Metallum*, ælces kynnes weeg vel ora oððe clyna *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 49 Þei wilen not touche an halpeny or ferþing wiþ þe coyn of the kyng,. a weeg of siluer or a cuppe of gold þei wolen handil faste 1436 *Libel Eng Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 171 Also Pruse mene make here aventure Of plate of sylveie, of wegges gode and sure In grete plente. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St. Aug* (1910) 48 He made þe vesseles of sylwyr whech longed on-to þe cherch to be molten, and þe weggis þerof be sold and departed to por men 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXVIII 16 No wedges of gold of Ophir 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Josh* VII 21 Two hundreth shekels of siluer and a wedge of golde of fyftie shekels weight. [So 1611 (*margin*, Heb tunge)]. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 403/1 *Aurum purum, infectum*, gold vnwrought, and in the wedge. 1613 [see INGOT 1] 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 140 Fifty thousand Talents of vncoyned Gold, besides siluer wedges 1694 BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* V 194 'Tis like a child's slighting a wedge of gold, and rather pursuing an empty bubble because it shines and glitters. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 196, I found there..some small Bars or Wedges of Gold.

b. *Cant* Silver, whether money or plate.

1725 *New Cant Dict.*, *Wedge*, Plate, or Silver or Gold Moveables and Trinkets: Also Money. 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 209 A convenient fencing repository, from the lady's tyke to the nobleman's wedge 1821 *Life D Haggart* (ed. 2) 98, I had some wedge planked in a garret in North Leith. I was anxious to convert it into blunt 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 2/1 Between two and three I turns over a pawnbroker's shop, and gets safe away with a lot of wedge—that's silver plate.

attrib 1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v *Wedge*, A wedge-feeder, a silver spoon. 1839 AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* II XIV, A wedge-lobb, otherwise known as a silver snuff-box.

4. A lump or cake of any solid substance.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. 146 b, The Creame ..is .put into a vessell, wherin with often beating and mooving up and downe, they so shake the milke, as they seuer the thinnest part of from the thicke, which at the fyrst gather together in little crombles, and after with the continuance of the violent mooving commeth to a whole wedge, or cake [L. *in massam cogatur*]. 1728 E. S[MITH] *Compleat Housew* (ed. 2) 57 When you have churned, wash your Butter and beat it well ; let it stand in a Wedge till the next morning 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I IV 74 Different kinds of rude money ; skins in one country, shells in another, and wedges of salt in a third.

5. *transf.* **a.** A formation of troops tapering to the front or van, in order to cleave a way through an opposing force (Orig. after L. *cuneus*; cf. *wedge-battle* in 10) Now more widely of a body of people.

1614 RALEGH *Hist World* III. xii. § 7. 152 Taking a choise Companie of the most able men, whom he cast into the forme of a Wedge, or Diamond 1615 H. PEACHAM *Relat. Affairs Cleve & Gulick* C 2 b, The Horse were showne in the field in order of fight, their manner was in forme of a Pile or wedge, called of the old Romans, *Cuneus.* 1674 MILTON *P R* III 309 See how in warlike muster they appear, In Rhombs and wedges, and half moons, and wings 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII. 842 One Soul inspiring all, Form'd in a Wedge, the Foot approach the Wall 1802 C JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s v. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 377 Thrice their keen wedge of battle pierced our lines. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed) 21 Oct. 2/1 A wedge of 15 or 18 policemen were endeavouring to be driven into that meeting. 1900 M. HEWLETT *Richard Yea-and-Nay* II. IX, The wedge held firm; red work for axe and

swords while it lasted. 1913 J. H. Morrison *On Trail Pioneers* I Every entrance is blocked, and down every gangway a long wedge of standing people has been driven deep into the heart of the house

b. The V-shaped formation adopted by a number of geese or other wildfowl when flying.

[1725 Watts *Logic* II II. § 1 The wild Geese flew over the Thames in the Form of a Wedge] 1869 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* xxix, So like half a wedge of wildfowl, to and fro we swept the field 1889 *Daily News* 11 Jan 5/3 There drifts over the moor a wedge of clangorous geese, making for the Channel

c *gen.* Something in the form of a wedge; a wedge-shaped part or piece of anything

1821 Shelley *Adonais* l, One keen pyramid with wedge sublime, Pavilioning the dust of him who planned This refuge for his memory 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Making a Night of it*, A pot of the real draught stout, and cushions of bread, and wedges of cheese 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I xii 89 The glacier here..was cut up into thin wedges. 1889 H Saunders *Man Brit Birds* 660 The three outer primaries are of a dusky-black which becomes paler towards the edges of the inner webs, though there is no grey 'wedge' 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV 430 It is better, instead of removing such a kidney, to treat each focus independently by scraping or by the excision of a wedge.

d. A strip of land narrowing to a point.

[1678 Phillips (ed 4), *Wedge*, a Sand so called, being broad at the West end, and sharp at the East end, and lies on the North side of the Marget Sands] 1867 Murchison *Siluria* xvii (ed 4) 412 The Coal-field..thins out..so much that to the west of Bethune it has merely become a narrow wedge 1918 *Blackw Mag* June 771/2 The white wedge of Kildin Island is now on our port bow

e. In an organ (see quot.).

1852 Seidel *Organ* 78 The wedge of the mouth..is the interval between the under lip and the language.

f. *Meteorol.* A narrow wedge-shaped area of high pressure between two adjacent cyclonic systems; also the representation of this on a weather-chart.

1887 R Abercromby *Weather* ii 26 Between the two cyclones the isobar of 29·9 ins projects upwards, like a wedge or an inverted letter V, but this time encloses high pressure; this shape of lines is called a 'wedge'

g. The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters Also *attrib.*

1821 Rich *Babylon & P.* (1839) 249 The wedges in the third [kind of inscription] cross each other 1883 G Evans *Ess Assyriol* 6 The kind of writing in the copies, with the wedge as its fundamental element, was to them perfectly new.

1881 Tylor *Anthrop.* I 11 Deciphered from the wedge-characters of Nineveh 1915 Pinches in *Proc Soc Bibl. Archæol.* XXXVII 90 We have a direct testimony to the practice outside the wedge-inscriptions.

h. Short for *wedge-shell* (see 10).

1815 S. Brookes *Introd Conchol.* 157 Wedge, *Donax.*

6. *Geom.* a. A triangular prism. b. A simple solid formed by cutting a triangular prism by any two planes.

1710 J Clarke tr *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* (1729) I. 87 Let ABC represent a Wedge; and let CG be perpendicular to AB. 1829 *Nat Philos, Mech* II. x. 43 (U.K.S.) A Wedge is a solid figure, which is called in geometry a triangular prism. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 24/2 The wedge being merely the frustum of a triangular prism, we have at once [etc.] 1895 A Lodge *Mensuration* 7 If from a triangular prism of indefinite length, a piece is cut off by two transverse planes which are not parallel, this piece is called a wedge

7. *Her.* A charge consisting of an isosceles triangle with a very acute angle at its vertex.

1716 S Kent *Gramm Her, Proctor of Norfolk*; He beareth Or, three Wedges Sable 1780 Edmondson *Her.* II *Alph Arms, Isam* or *Isham* Vert, three wedges ar 1847 W. S Evans *Gramm Her* 151 The Nail (sometimes called the Passion-nail) must not be confounded with the Wedge, which is of course wider at the top, and in shape something like a pile.

8 Cambridge University. *The (wooden) wedge*: the student last in the classical tripos list.

This counterpart to the older 'wooden spoon' (see Wooden *a*), designating the last man in the mathematical tripos, was suggested by the fact that in the first classical tripos (1824) the last man was Wedgwood of Christ's College, afterwards famous as an English etymologist.

1852 Bristed *Five Yrs. Eng Univ.* (ed. 2) 253 Of the remainder, five were Wranglers, four of these Double men, and a fifth a favorite for the Wedge The last man is called the Wedge, corresponding to the Spoon in Mathematics.

9. Combinations, chiefly simulative, as *wedge-block, -bolt, -fashion, -form, -head, -shape, -stone, -wad, wedge-billed, -sided* adjs

1836 E Stanley *Fam Hist. Birds* xiii (1848) 289 Tribe 1. Cuneirostral (*Wedge-Billed). 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions of War* 55 The breech is opened and closed by a *wedge block worked by a hinged lever 1892 Greener *Breech-Loader* 22 A round steel *wedge-bolt. 1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* 190 These [stones] also were either of a *Wedge fashion, or wedged under the Great One. 1802 Playfair *Illustr Hutton Theory* 295 This *wedge-form of the whinstone masses. 1899 *Westm Gaz* 7 June 4/2 A disc on which black and white wedge forms alternated. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII 343/1 These [bars of steel] are welded together by forging to *wedge-heads, tying together with wire [etc]. 1812 Sir J Sinclair *Syst. Husb. Scot* I 43 The white thorn [hedge] ..when properly trained, and occasionally cut over, or dressed in the *wedge-shape, will last for ages 1895 Hoffman *Begin Writing* 141 The end of the stick would be sharpened into a wedge shape 1852 *Mechanics' Mag* 10 July 23 When taper or ''*wedge-sided' type is employed, the cylinder need not be more in circumference than the size of the sheet of paper. 1854 Cr. E. de Warren tr. *De Saulcy's Round Dead Sea* II 113 The voussoir, or early *wedge-stone 1879 *Man. Artill Exerc* 53 *Wedge wads ..consist of two wooden wedges connected by a piece of cane.. These wads are to be rammed home separately after the projectiles

10 Special comb.: †**wedge-battle** = sense 5 a; **wedge-bill**, a bird with a wedge-shaped bill, as (*a*) the Australian *Sphenostoma cristatum*; (*b*) a S. American humming-bird of the genus *Schistes*, **wedge-bone**, †(*a*) the sphenoid bone; (*b*) a small bone sometimes occurring in lizards on the under-surface of the spinal column at the junction of a pair of vertebræ; **wedge-coral** (see quot.), **wedge-draining**, a mode of draining land, somewhat similar to *plug-draining*, **wedge-fern**, a fossil fern of the genus *Sphenopteris*; **wedge-fid** *Naut.* (see quot.), **wedge-form, -formed** *adjs.* = Wedge-shaped, **wedge-grafting** (see quots); **wedge-gun**, a field-gun in which a wedge is used in closing the breech, **wedge-leaf fern** = *wedge-fern*; **wedge-micrometer**, a graduated wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass, to be thrust between two fixed points to determine their distance apart, **wedge-photometer** *Astr.*, an instrument consisting of a wedge of glass, used for measuring the comparative brightness of stars; **wedge-press**, a press used for extracting oil from seeds; **wedge-shell**, a marine bivalve, belonging to *Donax* or allied genera; **wedge-tailed** *a.*, having a wedge-shaped tail; used *spec* in the names of birds, as the wedge-tailed eagle (*Uroaetus audax*) of Australia, and the wedge-tailed gull, *Rhodostethia rosea.*

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 78 Out of a square of men hath bin reduced a triangle or *wedge battell in perfect order to fight 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1638) 273 The wedge battell of the Christians could not of the Turks be broken 1848 Gould *Birds of Australia* III Pl 17 Crested *Wedge-bill 1861 — *Trochil* IV Pl 219 *Schistes personatus*, Masked Wedge-bill *Ibid.* Pl 220 White-throated Wedge bill 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 442 *Sphenoides* or the *Wedge-bone. 1872 Huxley *Anat. Vert* v. 217 Such a ..sub-vertebral wedge-bone is commonly developed beneath and between the odontoid bone and the body of the second vertebra 1860 Gosse *Actinol Brit* 324 The Smooth-ribbed *Wedge coral *Sphenotrochus Macandrewanus* *Ibid.* 326 The Knotted Wedge-coral *Sphenotrochus Wrightii* 1830 *Cumb Farm Rep* 67 in *Lisbr Useful Knowl, Husb* III, The *wedge or brick draining is certainly not so well known among practical farmers as its merits deserve 1867 W W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 36 Sphenopteris (*wedge-fern) 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *'*Wedge-fids*, for top and top-gallant masts; in two parts, lifting by shores and sett-wedges. 1822 J Parkinson *Outl Oryctol.* 221 Ovately *wedge-form. 1843 Holtzapffel *Turning* I 15 In many plants the wedge-form plates ..appear as an irregular cellular tissue. 1822 J. Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol* 188 A longitudinal, *wedge-formed, equivalved bivalve. 1861 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 265 These packets cohere into many wedge-formed masses in Orchis 1838 W Barron in *Gardener's Mag.* XIV 80 The grafting of the *Cedrus Deodara* on the Cedar of Lebanon is accomplished by what I call *wedge-grafting. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* § 657 Wedge grafting is a modification of side grafting *Ibid* § 664 Herbaceous wedge-grafting is effected by paring the scion into a wedge shape, and inserting it into a corresponding slit in the stock 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict* (ed 3), *Wedge Gun. 1851 Mantell *Petrif.* 32 The other characteristic Wealden plant is the Sphenopteris (*S. Mantelli*), or 'wedge-leaf fern. 1891 *Century Dict* s v *Micrometer*, *Wedge micrometer 1883 C. Pritchard in *Mem R. Astron. Soc* XLVII. 394 The question, then, arises as to the applicability of the *wedge-photometer to the measurement of the magnitude ..of such stars 1844 *Penny Mag* Sept 381 The triturated seeds were put into woollen bags which were wrapped up in hair-cloths, and then submitted to the *wedge-press. 1820 Woodarch *Introd. Conchol.* 23 Donax —*Wedge-shell. 1848 Gould *Birds of Australia* I. Pl 1 *Wedge-tailed Eagle 1872 Coues *Key N Amer. Birds* 316 Wedge-tailed, or Ross' Rosy Gull. 1898 'R. Boldrewood' *Canvas Town Rom.* 73 The great wedge-tailed Eagle soaring above them.

Wedge (wedj), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **wegge**. [f. Wedge *sb*]

1. *trans.* To tighten, fasten tight by driving in a wedge or wedges. Also with *in, on, up.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/1 Wedge, wythe a wedge [*Winch* Wegge with a wegge], *cuneo* 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb* § 24 Than maye he tothe the rakes and driue the tethe vpwarde faste and harde, and than wedge them aboue with drye woode of oke 1667 Boyle in *Phil Trans* II 590 A piece of Shining Wood, wedged in with a piece of Cork 1678 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* iv. 66 The Iron [of the Plane] being then well wedg'd up. 1722 A. Philips *Briton* III v. 32 My Chariot straight, another, for the Prince Store them with Spears, wedge on the keenest Scythes *a* 1790 W. Newton tr. *Vitruvius* VI xi (1791) 146 When posts are placed under them, and wedged, the beams cannot settle or be damaged 1816 Jane Austen *Emma* xxviii, I have been assisting Miss Fairfax in trying to make her instrument stand steadily.. You see we have been wedging one leg with paper 1826 Gwilt tr *Vitruvius* VI xi. (1860) 148 When posts are introduced and wedged up under them, the beams are prevented from sagging 1840 H S Tanner *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 151 The wooden key used in wedging fast the upper string piece 1842 *Min Proc Inst. Civil Engin* II. 78 Compressed trenails would hold tighter than the trenails now used, which require to have the points split and wedged up 1875 *Carpentry & Joinery* 55 The simple but useful operation of wedging tenon and mortice joints

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* To fasten firmly or attach *to. Obs*

1629 Maxwell tr *Herodian* IV 191 Both the Emperours.. seeking to win and wedge men to their seuerall Factions, by faire Promises 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* I. II. 46 They find the Prelates and Popes themselves, so wedg'd and link'd to Secular advantages, they have not time to think upon God.

† c. To render (a gun) useless by the insertion of a wedge. *Obs.*

1680 *Exact Jrnl Siege Tangier* 8 Leaving the Guns double shotted, spiked and wedged with steel *Ibid* 11 The Men of Charles Fort having Spiked and Wedged their great Guns

d. *To wedge up* to raise a ship before launching, by means of slivers or wedges driven between the false keel and the bilgeways.

1879 'H Collingwood' *Secret of Sands* xix, Four months .. saw her caulked, her seams paid, her hull painted, and, in short, everything ready, even to wedging up, for launching

2. To cleave or split by driving in a wedge.

1530 Palsgr 778/2, I wedge a blocke, I put in a wedge to cleave it, *je coigne* Wedge this blocke, it wyll ryve the sonei 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* I 1 35 My heart, As wedged with a sigh, would riue in twaine. 1678 [see Wedging *vbl. sb* 1]

b. To split *off*, to force *apart, asunder*, or *open*, by driving in a wedge Also *fig.*

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlvi. (1856) 423 And even now great ledges are wedged off from the hillsides by the ice 1865 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* xix vi (1873) VIII 201 Friedrich and he are wedged asunder by that dike of Russians and Austrians 1873 Moggridge *Harv Ants* I 33 Having contrived to wedge off several large flakes of the rock. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) Oct 4 It is not commonly the big things but the little ones which wedge pastor and people apart 1914 H. Balfour in *Jrnl R Anthrop Inst* XLIV 33 A billet of lime wood, split at one end and wedged open with a stone

3. *transf.* To drive, push, or squeeze (an object) into something where it is held fast; to fix firmly by driving in, or by pressing tight. Const. *into, in, under, between.* Also with adv, as *in, up, down.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI xv 85 Quhill that the lance wedgyt deip within hir cost stude 1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* L 1, Fall thunder, And wedge me into earth, stiffe as I am. 1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, IV 1 58 Among the crow'd i' th' abbey, where a finger Could not be wedg'd in more 1665 J Webb *Stone-Heng* 190 These [stones] also were either of a Wedge fashion, or wedged under the Great One 1697 Dampier *Voy* I vii 195 Besides what Gold and Sand they take up together, they often find great lumps, wedg'd between the Rocks 1697 Dryden *Æneis* v 285 Sergestus in the Centaur soon he pass'd, Wedg'd in the Rocky Sholes, and sticking fast 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, Squeezing my legs together, [he] wedged them into the marrow-bone above my waist 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks 1799 I 353, I was wedged so close in the pit, that I could scarcely get out 1806 A Duncan *Life of Nelson* 12 They became fast wedged in the ice 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III I 336 If a coach or a cart entered those alleys, there was danger that it would be wedged between the houses 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* VII 43 The boy tried to wedge some of his cake into her mouth 1869 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I xiv, Driven into that nook, and wedged as he had described, was Gaffer's boat 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1370/1 If they are permitted to go on, they will wedge themselves in between the Germans, and be able to enfilade the corps on each side 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci-Gossip* XXVI 239 In its persevering search for the snails, it had got its head tightly wedged some distance into the wall 1908 H Wales *Old Allegiance* I. 14 He sat with his pipe firmly wedged in the corner of his mouth.

b. *fig.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii 30 Nay your wit will not so soone out as another mans will, 'tis strongly wedg'd vp in a blocke head *a* 1659 Br Brownrig *Serm.* (1674) I xxvi. 340 He wedges in the other Prayer for a competency of temporal things 1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist MSS. Comm.) VI 29 Having been wedged down in this detestible place [the Fleet prison] by an incurable and painful malady, poverty and tatters.

4. To pack or crowd (a number of persons or animals) in close formation, or in a limited space. Also with *together.*

1720 Pope *Iliad* xvii 846 While Greece a heavy, thick Retreat maintains, Wedg'd in one Body like a Flight of Cranes 1776 Gibbon *Decl & F* I. (1782) I. 16 The strength of the phalanx depended on sixteen ranks of long pikes, wedged together in the closest array 1807 J Barlow *Columb* III 766 Here Zamor ranged his ax-men deep and wide, Wedged like a wall and thus the king defied. 1844 Maria T Asmar *Mem Babyloman Prince.* II 68 The crowd was prodigious Men, women, and even children were wedged in one dense mass. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal* xiv. (1858) 465 A dense mass of pilgrims who sit or stand wedged round it. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs Carlyle's Lett* (1883) I 8 The 2,000 human figures, wedged in the huge room into one dark mass, were singular to look down upon

5 *intr* a. To become fixed or jammed tight by (or as by) the operation of a wedge.

1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 55 Which all wedge together and intersect one another both with equal and unequal Angles. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb 197/2 The men started carefully, holding the saw quite true that later it might not wedge.

b. To force one's way *in. rare.*

1616 B Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. iii. 26 This comes of ..haunting The *Globes*, and *Mermaides*! wedging in with Lords, Still at the table!

c. *To wedge their way*, to fly in a wedge-shaped formation, tapering to the front or van. *poet.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 426 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way.

Wedge (wedj), *v.*[2] In 7 **wage**. [Of obscure origin; the modern form is prob. less correct than the earlier *wage*, but cf. Wedge *sb.* 4.] *trans.* To cut (wet clay) into masses and work them by kneading and throwing down, in order to expel air-bubbles. Hence **We·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 123 [Potter's clay] is brought to the wageing board, where it is slit into flat thin pieces This being done, they wage it, i e knead or mould it like bread 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech* 461 Wedging the clay is a similar process [to that of slapping] The presser cuts off, with a thin brass wire, a piece of clay from the mass, which he slaps forcibly between the palms of his hands, and then with great violence throws it on the board 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1011 The first of which is called the potter's *sloping* [ed. 5, 1860 *slapping*] or *wedging*. 1860 W. WHITE *Wrekin* xxvii. 297 The [pug-]mill, however, continued to work, and in time convinced the men of their stupidity; and now, if a man were ordered to 'wedge' his own clay, his answer would be 'Aw'll stroike first' *Ibid*, The clay is thrown into the 'pug-mill', or 'wedging-mill', a large upright cylinder, in which it is forced or screwed gradually downwards, and extruded at the bottom in a continuous cubical mass.

Wedge, obs. var. WAGE *sb.* and *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Wedge a pledge, *gage, pleige. Ibid.* 778/2, I wedge, I lay in pledge, *je gaige* I wedge my heed it is nat so.

Wedged (wedʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. WEDGE *sb.* and *v.*[1] + -ED] Shaped like a wedge.

1552 HULOET, Wedged, *cuneatus* 1722 A. PHILIPS *Briton* I i 2 In Chariots, fang'd with Scythes, they scour the Field: Drive through our wedged Battalions with a Whirl 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 307 The Key-Stone in the middle is wedged, and, as we say, Swallow-tail'd 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom* III. xxv, With arrowy frize, and wedged ravelin *a* 1813 A WILSON *Foresters* Wks (Belfast 1846) 250 Above, around, in numerous flocks are seen Long lines of ducks o'er this their fav'rite scene; Some to the lake in wedged divisions bend 1827 *Encycl. Lond* XXII 806/2 Two fore teeth, of which the upper are wedged, the lower are acute. 1867 EMERSON *Poems, May-day* 29 Or hark, Where yon wedged line the Nestor leads, Steering north with raucous cry Through tracts and provinces of sky 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit* 336 The cover being secured by wedged buttons worked with a spanner. 1891 *Century Dict*, *Wedged*, in *zool*, wedge shaped; cuneiform or cuneate: as, a wedged bone; the wedged tail of a bird.

Wedge-like (we·dʒlaik), *a* [f. WEDGE *sb.* + -LIKE] Like or resembling a wedge

1594 T B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 48 There are commonly sixe bones, which compasse the braine on eche side, besides that which is called the wedge-like bone, which is vnder the pallat of the mouth 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 456 The Wedge-like-forme of the country 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* x xci, But still thy knotty Brain with wedg-like Anguish cleave. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VI. 239 Of these [teeth] there are six rows, sharp-pointed, and of a wedge-like figure 1840 *Civil Engin & Arch. Jrnl* III 125/1 They are farther secured by a wedgelike pin driven into their centres 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 508 Diminished by degrees into mere wedge like streaks

Wedge-shaped (we·dʒ|ʃapt), *a.* Shaped like a wedge, cuneiform; *Bot.* and *Zool.* = CUNEATE.

1788 J WHITE *Jrnl. Voy N. S. Wales* (1790) 143 The tail [of this bird] is long and wedge-shaped. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 843 Leaves wedge shaped 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 24/1 The rafters to be of wood and the section to be wedge shaped. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 If very much wider at the point than at any other part, they [leaves] are *cuneate* or *wedge-shaped* 1867 SCHELE DE VERE *Studies in English* 20 The wedge-shaped inscriptions of Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatscheh's Amphioxus* 90 Changing to high and sharply pointed wedge shaped cells.

Wedgewise (we·dʒ|wəiz), *adv* [f. WEDGE *sb.* + -WISE.] After the manner, in the form, of a wedge.

1548 *Elyot's Dict*, *Cuneatim*, wedgewyse, by lyttell bandes or companies, imbattayled wedgewise 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II I. 79 They with a pointed battaile wedgewise pierced through and made themselves passage 1610 — *Camden's Brit* I. 456 It lieth Wedg-wise upon the sea 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol* 28 That these words may be understood to the bottom, and withstand all Objections; and that no opposition may wedge-wise enter upon them. 1703 NYVE *City & C. Purchaser* 10 Bricks moulded.. Wedge-wise, broader above, than they are below. 1852 DE MORGAN in Graves *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III 415 Nothing but two sheets of thin pasteboard.. with three bits of book-covering cloth.. pasted on, so as to open out wedgewise. 1900 M. HEWLETT *Richard Yea-and-Nay* II IX, Inside the town gate they took up close order, wedgewise, linked and riveted.

Wedging (we·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WEDGE *v.*[1] and *sb.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of driving in a wedge or wedges, or of fixing or cleaving by this means; the condition of being thus fixed.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* v 98 They drive a Wedge so far in the kerf as they dare and so provide the Saw a freer and easier passage through the Stuff This Wedging they continue so oft as they find occasion 1825, 1842 Foxtail wedging [see FOXTAIL 4] 1893 TUCKEY tr. *Hatscheh's Amphioxus* 140 We saw the oval notochord transverse section still wedged in between the cells of the mesenteron In the region of the later segments we still find the former condition of the wedging

b. *concr.* A wedge-shaped piece or pieces of some hard material driven in for tightening or securing.

1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech* 337 The wheels are fixed on the shaft by means of a wedging of hard wood, driven in all round

2. *Geol.* The jutting *out* or flaking *off* (of rock, etc.), as if by the operation of a wedge.

1819 J FORBES *Geol. Land's-End District* (1822) 21 At one point of this natural section, an instructive example of what is called by geologists the *wedging out* of a bed, is observable. 1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* VII 928 Their naked precipices are kept bare and steep by the wedging off of successive slices of rock along lines of joint.

3 *Sport* (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl Sport* I 583 *Spraint*, the excrement of the otter; also called *wedging*

4 *attrib.*, as *wedging joint*, wedging crib, curb *Mining* (see CRIB *sb* 12 and CURB *sb.* 10).

1839 URE *Dict. Art* 972 Three kinds of cribs are employed, called wedging, spiking, and main cribs *Ibid* 973 The flange for the wedging joint is best turned inwards 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Wedging-curb* or *Wedging-crib*, Eng

Wedgwood (we·dʒwud). Also incorrectly Wedgewood [A proper name: see below]

1 Used *attrib.* to designate the pottery made by Josiah Wedgwood (1730–95) and his successors at Etruria, Staffs. The best-known kinds are vases, plaques, medallions, etc., of fine clay lightly glazed, with classical designs in white relief on a blue or black ground.

Sometimes spelt with lower-case initial

1787 COLMAN *Inkle & Yarico* III 1, She's, quite dark; but very elegant, like a Wedgwood tea-pot 1798 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVIII 568 A piece of black Wedgwood-pottery *Ibid*, Wedgwood-ware 1819 CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 374 A still simpler method is to place the filters in a wedgewood basin on the sand bath 1861 J GARDNER *Househ. Med* 410 Two Wedgwood-ware mortars and pestles to match 1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib*, *Brit* II No 6897, Solid jasper, that is the material now exclusively called Old Wedgwood Ware. 1873 SIR J. D. HOOKER in L. Huxley *Life* (1918) II 133, I sent Gladstone a Wedgwood medallion of my Father

b Used to designate the blue colour which is characteristic of Wedgwood ware

1900 *Bladud* (Bath) 28 Mar 6/3 You will recollect how many of the Christmas cards were wedgewood blue last year *Ibid* 7/1 The wedgewood frock I have described. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 20 Oct 13/2 Touches of cherry colour or Wedgwood blue insets of velvet.

c. *sb.* = Wedgwood pottery or ware. Also, with *pl*, a piece or specimen of this.

1863 SIR J. D HOOKER in L Huxley *Life* (1918) II 78 Wedgwoods are an unspeakable relief to me. I look over them every Sunday morning, and poke into all the little second-hand shops I pass in London, seeking medallions. 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Mar 3/1 Mr. Cornelius Cox's unique collection of wedgwood. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Mar. 6/3 The very choice collection of old Wedgwood belonging to the late Mr. W. D. Holt, of Liverpool

2 Designating the scale of temperature used in the pyrometer invented by Josiah Wedgwood for testing the heat of kilns. The zero corresponds to 1077° F.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II. 510 Flint-glass melts at the temperature of 19° Wedgewood

Wedgy (we·dʒi), *a rare* [f. WEDGE *sb.* + -Y[1]] Resembling a wedge; shaped like a wedge.

1799 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVIII. 525 An attraction of cohesion which is darting its wedgy crystals in every direction, and severing, with resistless interstitial force, the comparatively loose and feeble organization of every contiguous state. 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv*, *Lucian & Timotheus* Wks II 321/2 He pushed his wedgy snout far within the straw subjacent 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tigerland* 296 She shoots from aloft and cleaves the water with her wedgy beak.

†**We·dhood.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. WED *ppl. a.* + -HOOD.] The married state.

a 1450 [see WEDDEDHOOD].

Wedir, weder, obs. forms of WHETHER.

Wedir(e, obs. forms of WEATHER.

Wedirwyn(e, variants of WITHERWIN.

Wedlock (we·dlɔk), *sb.* Forms: 1 wedlác, 2–3 wedlac, (*Ormin* weddlac), 3–4 wedlak(e, wedlayk, 4 weddelak, wedlek, (5 vedlak), 6 wedlaike; 4–7 wedlok, 4–6 wedloke, 5–7 wedlocke, 7– wedlock. [OE. *wedlác*, f. *wed* pledge, WED *sb.* + *-lác* suffix forming nouns of action: see -LOCK in *Additions*, etc., Preface to the letter L.

In two vocabularies of the 11th c. *wedlác* renders L. *arrabo* earnest-money; but the sense, if it existed, did not survive into ME.]

†**1.** The marriage vow or obligation. Chiefly in phrases, *to hold, keep wedlock*, to be faithful in marriage; *to break* (*one's*) *wedlock*, to commit adultery. *Obs.*

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* in *Zeitschr. f. deutsches Alterthum* IX 498/2 *Pacta sponsalia refutans*, wedlac wiðsacende *c* 1200 ORMIN 2499 And tohh wass heh & soþ weddlac Haldenn onn eȝþerr hallfe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 19 Ȝif ha hare wedlac laheliche halden. *c* 1275 *Passions of Hell* 105 in *O E Misc.* 150 Heo þat her wedlac brekeþ To heore muþe þe flod takeþ *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 295 For alle kepid they here maydynhed Or ellis wedlek 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Kepe ȝoure wedloke. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 207 How wedlocke betwyxte man and woman shulde be kepte after the lawe of god *c* 1532 *1st Eng Bk. Amer* (Arb) Introd 35/2 There is noman so hardy that dare breke his wedloke. 1533 BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I xxi 30 Howe he it she kept but euyll the sacrament of matrimony, but brake her wedloke 1536 TINDALE *Matt* v 32 And whosoever maryeth her that is divorsed, breketh wedlocke 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* Pref A iii, None remembred the true observation of wedlocke 1579 RICE *Inwect Vices* E iv, Christe aunswered, Thou shalte not breake wedlocke. Thou shalte not kill 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* v ii 142 *Æmil* That she was false to Wedlocke? *Oth* I, with Cassio 1611 — *Wint T* v i 124 Your Mother was most true to Wedlock.

2. The condition of being married; marriage as a state of life or as an institution; matrimonial relationship. Now only in literary or legal use.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 206 Uor hwuso hit euer is idon, bute one ine wedlake, hit is dendlich sunne *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (Titus MS) 13 Hit [*sc* coition] is tah in wedlac summes weis to holien *Ibid* 33 Wedlac haueð hire frut þritti fald in heuene, widewehad, sixti fald 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11201 For many come neuer yn wedlak But for þe fyrst cunnaunt þat men spak *c* 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A x 202 (MS T) Sibbe lawe hab y-grauntid þat iche man haue a make in maner of wedlak *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 20 Noon oother lyf, seyde he, is worth a bene, For wedlok is so esy and so clene That in this world it is a Paradys 1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 353 In a nyȝt whan þei hadde i-payde dette of wedlok eyþer to oþer. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XIII 261 In lele wedlak þou lede þe. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 108 Yf scho had conceyuet out of wedlocke, þe Iewes wold haue sayde scho had ben a lechore 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XIII 46 Iuno, the goddesse of wedlocke 1548–9 *Bk. Com Prayer, Marriage* 14 b, Forasmuche as N. and N haue consented together in holye wedlocke 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 287 They put away their wyues, and enter againe into wedlocke. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 68 Of Venus in wedlock thee daughter [*Veneris nurus*] 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. 117 Your brother is Legittimate, Your fathers wife did after wedlocke beare him 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxxiii § 2 That kind of loue which is the perfectest ground of wedlocke is seldome able to yeeld any reason of it selfe 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 39 [The Banians] so extreamely honour Wedlocke, that they seldome are vnmarried at seuen yeares of age 1671 MILTON *Samson* 353, I pray'd for Children, and thought barrenness In wedlock a reproach 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I 9, I look upon wedlock to be a kind of lottery. 1797 S JAMES *Narr. Voy* 170 He offered Haswell his sister in wedlock 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* II 362 Children from wedlock we by laws restrain 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I i, Sir Arthur had two children by wedlock 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ* VI III (1864) III. 441 Herbert himself, the great Archbishop, was a married man, his wedlock had neither diminished his power nor barred his canonisation 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I IV. 34 In her early days of wedlock, he neglected her

fig *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XXII 25 To god, thi wedlok wiþ loue holde *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonah* Prol. (1863) B 1 b, This euell..nacion (which breake yᵉ wedlocke of faith wherwith they be maried vn to God)

transf 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 203 Instructed thus, produce him [the stallion] to the Fair; And join in Wedlock to the longing Mare.

b. *Born in* (or †*under*), *out of wedlock*: said distinctively of legitimate or illegitimate offspring Now the most frequent use of the sb.

c 1205 LAY 395 Assaracus heuede enne broþer þe wes under wedlac iboren. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 8261 Som þat er in lele wedlayk born. *c* 1400 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (G.) 252 In wedlayk [*v rr* wedlake, wedloyke] was he born 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X XVIII 451 Sue Agloualle was his fyrste sone begoten in wedlok 1547 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 262 His bretheren and susters gotten in wedlaike 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* v 219 Those children which are born under wedlock. 1675 *Charac. Town-Gallant* 2 He is so bitter an Enemy to Marriage, that one would suspect him born out of Lawful Wedlock 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 434 A legitimate child is he that is born in lawful wedlock. 1824 W IRVING *T Trav* II II 25, I forgave the fellow his two heinous crimes, of having been born in wedlock, and inheriting my estate 1891 E PEACOCK *N Brandon* II 97 He did not believe that little Bessy was born in wedlock. 1911 *Encycl Brit* XVI 379/2 The question remains, how far, if at all, English law recognizes the legitimacy of a person born out of wedlock.

c. In particularized sense: A matrimonial union; a married life.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B IX. 152 And þus þourw cursed caym cam care vppon erthe; And al for þei wrouȝt wedlokes ageyn goddis wille. 1450–1520 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II 206 Thys lesson tellyth..how holy a wedlocke was betwyxte Ioachym and Anne. *Ibid* 207 Whyle he [God] beheld all the rightwys and honeste wedlockes that shulde be from the fyrste makeynge of man vnto the laste day 1582 STUDLEY *Seneca's Herc. Œtæus* II 197 O woefull wight, it pitieth vs to see Thy wedlock in this tickle state to bee 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* V (1640) 64 Tis sacrilege to violate a wedlock 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XII, It was then your mother of whose unhappy wedlock you have spoken? 1846 JERROLD *St Giles* XXXIV, And Snipeton, his wife in her winding-sheet, might so have solemnised a second wedlock.

†d. A marriage ceremony, wedding *Obs.*

a 1300 *K Horn* (Camb. MS.) 1254 Hi Runge þe belle þe wedlak for to telle

†**3.** A wife. *Obs.*

a 1561 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* IV. i. F iij, Cæsars wedlock are you 1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Epist* 149 b, [Ulysses says] But I, not forcing of their giftes, did loue my wedlock best 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 213 He heard his wedlocke shreeking out, and did her calling knowe 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* IV III, Which of these is thy wedlocke, Menelavs? thy Hellen? 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* I ii. 218 Valerio, here's a simple meane for you To lye at racke and manger with your wedlocke. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* II I C 3, But to lie with ones brothers wedlocke, O my deere Herod, tis vile and vncommon lust 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I I E 4 b, He watches For quarrelling wedlockes, and poore shifting sisters 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* V vi, The most true constant lover of his wedlock. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast* II. II, For his Wedlock for all her haughtiness, I find her coming.

4. *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. (now *rare* or *Obs.*) as in *wedlock-band*, *-bed*, *-debt*, *-knot*, etc.

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret.* 194 To pay wedlak dette hit is of no syn. 1557 *Will J. Amcottes* (Somerset Ho), In the choyse of their wedlockmates. 1586 T B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad* I. 457 By wedlocke copulation we came into the world 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, III iii. 243 Ile ioyne mine eldest daughter .To him forthwith, in holy Wedlocke bands. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 32 She kneeles and prayes For happy wedlocke houres. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 150 Whiles a Wedlocke Hymne we sing. 16 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Will it please you to taste of the wedlock courtesie? 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night cap* II (1661) 17

Since our marriage, I have perform'd So fairly all judicial wedlock-offices, That [etc] 1635 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Old Old Man* B 3 b, She dead, he ten yeares did a Widdower stay; Then once more ventred in the Wedlock way 1671 MILTON *Samson* 986 Who to save Her country from a fierce destroyer chose Above the faith of wedlock-bands *Ibid* 1009 Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end, Not wedlock-trechery endangering life 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringer* i, It was the noble Moringer in wedlock bed he lay 1824 SYMMONS tr *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 61 To Ilion came the wedlock-woe.

† b. wedlock-bound *a.*, bound in marriage; **wedlock-breaker**, an adulterer; so **wedlock-breaking** *sb* and *a* *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 370 Werne euery man Off wedloke-brekynge wer to be *c* 1500 *Mayd Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet Tracts* (Percy Soc) 23 All wedlocke brekers *c* 1530 TINDALE *Jonah* Prol (1863) B 3 b, The euell & wedlocke breakinge nacion seke a signe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm Lincs* 1 (1562) 67 Thou shalt not be a wedlock breaker 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 267 Wedlocke breakers, & Cockold-makers 1667 MILTON *P. L* x 905 Alreadie linkt and Wedlock bound To a fell Adversarie

Hence **† We·dlock** *v trans*, to unite in marriage (in quots. *passive*); also (nonce-use), *to wedlock it*, to get married. **† We·dlockable** *a*, marriageable. **† We·dlockhood**, the married state.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Titus MS) 33 Of þeos þre had, meidenhad & widewehad, & te þridde, wedlachad [*Bodley MS* wedlac] 1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII (1558) S iij, One doughter did remayne Now husbandrye, now wedlockable full, of lawfull yeres. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II xv (ed 2) 60 Is it not most likely that God in his Law had more pitty towards man thus wedlockt, then towards the woman that was created for another 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* Ep Ded., That man will never feel himself less at ease for being wedlockt but to one. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III ix 50 A single Person is never seen to reap the Joy and Solace that is found among those that are Wedlockt Wedlock it then in the Name of God, quoth Pantagruel.

Wedmell, -mole, -moll, obs. ff. WADMAL.

Wednesday (we·nzdɛ, -di). Forms α 1 Wódnes dæg (dæ͡g), dei, 3 Wodnesdei, 3–4 -day, (3 *pl.* -dawes), 3–5 Wodenes-, 4 Wodenis-, 5–6 Wodens-, Wodinsday. β. 3 Wednes-, Weodnes-, Wendesdei, 3–4 Wednesdai, 4 Wendes-, 4–5 Wedenis-, Wedenys-, Wedenes-, Wedonesday, -dai, 4–7 Wedins-, 5 Wyndenesse day, *Sc.* Wedynnisda, 5–6 Wed(d)ens-, Wed(d)yns-, Wednys-, 6 Weddynnis-, Wednis-, Wedns-, *Sc.* Veddynis-, 6–7 Weddins-, 3- Wednesday. γ. Wannesdai, 5 Wan(n)ys-, Wones-, Won(n)ysday; 5 Wenness-, W(h)enysday, Wenstay, 5–6 Wennysday, Wensdaie, 6 Wenes-, 4–7 Wensday(e [OE. *Wódnes dæg* = OFris. *wônis-, woenis-, wern(ɛ)s-, wernes-, wers-, wei (ren)dei, wênsdei* (mod. WFris *woansdei, wansdei, wensdei, wernsdei*, NFris. *winysdei, wadensdei*), MLG. *Wôdenesdach, Gudensdag*, MDu. *Woensdach* (mod.Du. *-dag*), ON. *Ôðenn* —OTeut. **Wôdono-z*) is referred to the Teut. root **wōd-*, found in OTeut. **wōdo-* mad, furious (see WOOD *a*), ON. *ôð-r* (:—**wōdo-z*) poetic frenzy, inspiration; cognate with L. *vātēs*, Irish *fáith*, prophet. The identification of Woden, the highest god of the Teutonic pantheon, with Mercury, appears already in Tacitus ('Deorum maxime Mercurium colunt', *Germ.* IX), it was probably chiefly suggested by Woden's character as the god of eloquence; another feature common to the German and the Roman deity is their swiftness and wide range of travel.

As representing the OE. *Wódnes dæg*, the β forms are anomalous The same irregularity appears in some of the Frisian forms above quoted, and in the English place-names Wednesbury and Wednesfield, Staffordshire, and Wensley, Derbyshire (1086 Domesday *Wodnesleu, c* 1200 *Wednesle*) Some scholars have proposed to account for the change of vowel by the assumption that an uncorded form **Wēden* (→*Wôdino-z*, with suffix-ablaut) existed in OE and OFris beside the form without umlaut; but the supposition involves some difficulties

The uncontracted pronunciation (we d'nzdɛ), though not recognized in the dictionaries (Webster 1911 gives it as 'in British use, esp in the north'), is not unfrequently heard from speakers belonging to the northern and north midland counties. The contracted pronunciation now prevailing goes back to the 15th c., the earlier metathetic form *wendesdei* (*c* 1275) is noteworthy.]

The fourth day of the week

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark *Introd* p. 5 *Feria iiii* wodnes doege. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt III. (*heading*), On Wodnesdæg *c* 1123 *O. E. Chron* an 1123 (Laud MS) On an Wodnes dei. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2215 þet wes on Wodnesdei [*v. rr.* Wednesdei, Weodnesdei] þet ha þus wende *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 70 Iðen Aduent, & iðe Umbridawes, wodnesdawes, & fridawes. *c* 1275 LAY 13925 Tydea we ȝefue tisdei Woden we ȝefue wendesdei 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2432 In oure tonge ycluped in honour of him is wodnes day [*v rr 14–15th c* Wednesday, Wodenesday, Wedonesday, Wensdaye] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 270+1 *Luna* Monendy *Mars* Tisday *Mercurius* Wednesday 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XIII 154 In a signe of the Saterday that sette firste the kalendare, And al the witte of the Wednesday of the nexte wyke after *c* 1385 FORDUN *Chron. Gentis Scot* V lii (1871) 253 Quartam [feriam] suo nomini dedicantes, diem Woden vocitant, quæ consuetudo per Anglos etiam hodie servatur, vocant enim eundem diem Wodenisday *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* xli 29 Al þe wukis in þe summir, sal ye faste. þe wedenisdai and te fryday *Ibid* 1708 Wedinsday *c* 1425 in *Rep. MSS Ld Middleton* (Hist MSS Comm) 107 Other men of wymmen that have non peyse of their owen growyng, lett hem gedur hem twyse in the weke on Wennessday and on Friday. *a* 1450 *Merk's Festival* 40 Yche Wenysday and Fryday, he made hys confessour bete hym wyth a ȝarde apon þe backe al bare *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3411 On a wedensday he fell seke *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* (1911) 206 The wonysday afore wytsonday 1457 *Paston Lett* I 414 At Norwich hastly, the Wenstay in Ester weke *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1280 Now thai him kep to martyr in London toun On Wednysday, befor King and commoun. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1505 On þe weddysday, ower lord made fysche In flod 1490 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 231 On Wedynnisda the xxiiij da of Marche 1529 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 324 To morow at nyght or wenesday by none at the Ferthest *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxviii 235 On a wednysday they came to Parys 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1299/2 The day before his maundy, that is to wyt the wedynsday before hys passyon 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) I 39 The 17th day of May, beinge Weddensday. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 59 At the Wodensday next after pentecost 1544 in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV 54 The thirtieth of July (beinge Wensdaye) *Ibid*, Wednsdaye (the sixth of August) 1544 in *Sel Cases Cvt Requests* (Selden Soc) 98 By the Wennysday in the Wytsonweke. 1552 HULOET, Wensdaye, *mercury dies* 1556 in Lodge *Illustr Brit. Hist* (1791) I. 214 And upon Wedynsday she departed 1558 in T Wright *Q Eliz* (1838) I 4 Mr Teylle wil be with you apon Wensdaye week 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz* c. 5 § 11 Every Wednesdaye which heretofore hathe not by the Lawes or Customes of this Realme bene used and observed as a Fishe Daye shalbe hereafter observed and kepte as the Saterdays in every Weeke bee or ought to be 1563 WINȜET *Bk Quest* Wks (S T. S) I 126 The Kirk of God heirfor, obseruing abstinence on Wodinsday generalie in the orient Kirk. 1574 [? WHITTINGHAM] *Brieff Discours* 40 The next daie beinge wensdaie 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl* 456 On Sunday and Wednesday, and on other dayes 1607 SHAKS *Cor* I iii 64, I look'd vpon him a Wensday halfe an houre together 1639 SIR T. HOPE *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 100 On 3 July, Weddinsday, wes the tumult of women in Edinburgh. 1715 GAY *Trivia* II 419 Wednesdays and Fridays you'll observe from hence, Days, when our sires were doom'd to abstinence 1808 JAMIESON, *Wensday*, Wednesday 1822 DOWNES *Lett fr. Mecklenburg* 173 The evening of Wednesday was a gloomy one. 1905 'G THORNE' *Lost Cause* II, Wait till you see my leader in Wednesday's issue

b. In names of certain days of the ecclesiastical calendar, as ASH-WEDNESDAY [= med.L. *dies cinerum*, Fr. *jour* or *mercredi des cendres*, It. *dì delle ceneri*, G. *aschermittwoch*, Du. *aschdag*, ON. *øskudagr, øsku-ôðensdagr*, Da *askeonsdag*, Sw. *askonsdag*], the first day of Lent, also called **† PULVER-Wednesday** [from the words 'pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris', used in the service] Also *Good W., Holy W., Spy W.* (*Anglo-Irish*: see SPY *sb.* 5), the Wednesday before Easter.

1297, 1387 [see ASH-WEDNESDAY] *c* 1450 *Merk's Festival* 82 ȝe schull begyn your fast at Aske-Wanysday *c* 1454 [see PULVER *sb* b]. 1472 *Acta Auditorum* (1839) 16/1 Onne gude Wednisday in passioun woulk. 1842 [see SPY *sb.* 5] 1845 *Dublin Rev* June 425 On Holy Wednesday at the words in the Passion, 'et velum templi scissum est', it [the veil] is torn open in two parts 1894 *Northumb Gloss.*, Good Wednesday.

c. *attrib.*

1538 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 423 Bigynnynge first at þe Wednesdai gospel in þe firste woke of Advent bifore Cristemasse 1650 in *Rep Hist MSS Comm* Var Coll (1907) IV 241 The defrayinge of the chardge for the Wensdaye lecture. 1672 MARVELL *Rehearsal transpros'd* I 246 You say that the Clause 5° Eliz. of the Wednesday-Fast has been the original of all the Puritan-Disorders 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 100 To your long business about the Clause to the Wednesday Act, and its binding the Conscience or no, I answer, [etc] 1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 304 Several of my liberal Wednesday-evening guests have been made peers. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lii, My Wednesday nights came regularly round 1883 D. C MURRAY *Hearts* VII, They're going to play my 'Dream of Venice' at Hoffmann's Wednesday Concerts

Similarly **† Wodnes-nizt**, Wednesday night

c 1000 *Ecgb Pænit* II. § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II 190 Æfre Sunnan-mihte & Wodnes-mihte *c* 1000 *Wulfstan's Hom* lvii (1883) 305 Sunnannihtum ne Wodnesnihtum. *c* 1297 *Beket* 1125 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 138 His wei wodnes-nizt out of þe toune he nam

Wedo, obs. form of WIDOW.

Wedonympha, var. obs. Sc. 'WEDENONFA'.

Wedou(e, -ow(e, obs. forms of WIDOW.

Wedre, -ur, obs forms of WEATHER.

Wedred, obs form of WITHERED *ppl a.*

Wedset(t, -sette, obs forms of WADSET.

Wedue, wedw(e, obs forms of WIDOW.

Wedy, obs variant of WIDDY.

Wedyr, obs. f WEATHER, WETHER, WHETHER.

Wee (wī), *sb.* and *a* Originally *Sc.* Forms 4 wei, wey(e, 4–6 we, 6–9 wie, 7 wea, 8 wi, 6– wee [Northern ME *wei*, repr. earlier Anglian *wég, wége* = WS. *wég, wége* (see WEIGH *sb*), the later *we, wee* shows the normal loss of the final palatal spirant which is still indicated in all the rhymes of the earliest texts

In the *sb* the original sense of 'quantity', 'amount', is very slightly recorded, the word being mainly used (almost always with *little*) as a measure of time or space. In adjectival use, however, the idea of quantity or size has been retained; this use evidently originated in the Sc. idiom exemplified by BIT *sb* 2 9 (*a bit thing* = 'a bit of a thing', 'a little thing'), cf *wee bit* in B c below It is however remarkable that, although found as early as the 15th c, the adj is rare in Sc. writers before 1721, though our quots from Shakspere and Heywood show that it had become known to Englishmen early in the 17th c. The word (both *sb.* and *adj.*) is current in the dialects of some English counties (see *Eng Dial Dict.*), but there is no evidence to show that it was commonly used in England before the 19th c.; see however WAYBIT]

A *sb.* In early use almost always *a little wee*, later also *a wee* : = 'a little', 'a (little) bit', in various applications (chiefly as adverbial accusative).

† 1. a. A little or young thing, a child. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8419 He ne es yitt bot a littel wei, þow do him for to foster slei.

b. A small quantity

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xix (*Christopher*) 605 þe kinge tuk þan a lytil we of þe fresche blude, & vet his ee

c. To a small extent, in a small degree

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I ix 61 The quene Dido, astonist a litle wie [1710, we] At the first sycht 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 85 It lulls a wee my Mullygrubs, To think upon these bitten Scrubs 1793 *Regal Rambler or Devil in London* 69 Dinna be angry, I have been drinking a wi, and I believe the Devil was in me.

d. Qualifying an adj or adv. Somewhat, rather

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVII, His brain was a wee ajee, but he was a braw preacher for 't' that 1818 — *Br Lamm* XXV, I thought it right to look a wee strange upon it at first 1818 — *Hrt Midl* li, 'Are you sure you know the way?' ..'I may be kend it a wee better fifteen years syne'

2. A short time.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11665 Quen sco had sitten þar a wei [*Gött* wey] Sco bihild a tre was hei. *Ibid.* 12531 [James, stung by an adder] Bolnand in a litel wei, þat al-mast bigan he to dei *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XVI (*Magdalene*) 449 Quhene he wist þat in a lytil we for falt of met þe barne suld de 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 182 The Kyng than vynkit a litill we *c* 1500 *Priests of Peblis* 817 Ane lytill wie befoir the feist of Jule 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 183 Now will I leif of this ane lytill we. *Ibid* II. 139 So at the last the cloude ane lytill we Discouerit wes, that tha micht better se *c* 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 154 Scho was wyteles a lytill we 1592 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* lvi. 2 Stay, passinger, thy mynd, thy futt, thy ee Vouchsaif, a we, his epitaph to viev, Quha [etc.] *a* 1700 *Gabel lunzie-Man* iv, They raise a wee befor the cock *a* 1728 RAMSAY *Ode Birth of Drumlanrig* 47 Ye hardy Heroes Forsake a wee th' Elysian Plains 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XIV, Bide a wee—bide a wee; you southrons are aye in sic a hurry 1869 A MACDONALD *Love, Law & Theol.* VII 120 In a wee they baith felt their wames leavin' them, an' they maist lost their senses.

3 A short distance, a little way.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII 217 Arrowes that felly Mony gret voundis can thame ma, And slew fast of thair hors alsua, That thai vayndist a litell we *Ibid* XVII 677 Behynd hir a litill we It fell. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII XXXIII 5788 We sal senȝhe ws as we walde fle, And wiþe draw ws a litil we

B. *adj.* Extremely small, tiny. (In Sc. use with weaker sense, as a synonym of *little*) Often more emphatically *wee wee, little wee, wee little.*

The Shaks example is not found in the quarto of 1602; as this has 'a whay-coloured beard' in the corresponding sentence, it has been conjectured that the 'wee face' of the Folio may be a mistake for *whey-face* (cf *Macb* V. iii. 17). However, the reading of the Folio may be taken as evidence that the adj was known in 1623. In this and in quot 1617 the adj is hyphened to the following *sb*, and preceded by *little.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 649 The litill wee Wran, That wretchit dorche was ? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* (1623) I iv 32 He hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard 1617 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* II i, Hee was nothing so tall as I, but a little wee-man, and somewhat buckt backt 1638 in W N Clarke *Coll Lett* (1848) 173 Her ministers gangand in guid auld little short cloakes, with wen blacke velvet neckes *Ibid* 180 Upon his weake wea nagg 1692 [? CALDER] *Sc Presbyt Eloq.* 104 The very wie-ones [*marg.* Little Children] were then so serious that [etc] 1721 KELLY *Sc Prov* A 178 A wie [*Foot-note* little] Mouse will creep under a mickle Corn-stack. *Ibid.* B 35 Better a wie Fire to warm us, than a mickle Fire to burn us. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss 397 *Wee*, Little; as, A wanton wee Thing 1726 *Fleming's Fulfilling Script* (ed 5) Table Scots Phr, *Wie*, little or small. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 37 Wee Davock hauds the nowt in fother. 1792 — *Song*, She is a winsome wee thing 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* V, It wad aye serve to keep the puir thing's heart up for a wee while. 1819 J R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* XV, He banned the water-goblins' spite,—For he saw Their little wee faces above the brine 1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* 31 Neater, I ween, though not much ampler, Than wee miss works upon her sampler 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems, Oh Wae be* 6 The wee wee fifes piped loud and shrill 1846 H COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 23 Like a wee bird struggling in the nest. *a* 1856 in Strang *Glasgow & Clubs* 574 You have only to raise the window, hand up

your wee finger, and, [etc.] 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 204 We met little Alix on her wee pony 1889 'J. S. Winter' *Mrs. Bob* iii, She would be fitter, to be herself to London-town and take a dear wee little flat

b. in *superlative*

1728 Ramsay *Reasons Hackney Scribblers* 22 To wicst Insects even'd and painted *a.* 1856 in Strang *Glasgow & Clubs* 572 They're a' awa, fra the wee'st to the biggest o' them 1863 'Holme Lee' *A. Warleigh* II. 271 Strangers who wore such amplitude of petticoat that in passing between the ranks of infants they literally swept the wee est over. 1878 A. J. C. Hare *Story of Life* (1896) I. 206 Tell me all about the wedding—every smallest, weest thing 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* v, The boat the wee est black speck on the silver of the water

c *A wee bit.* = 'a wee' (see A *sb.*). Often quasi-*adj.* (cf. Bit *sb.*[2]) and quasi-*adv.* (qualifying an adj.).

a. 1661 [see Way-bit] 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* A 183 A wie House well till'd, a wie bit Land well till'd, and a wie Wife well will'd will make a happy Man 1785 Burns *Cottar's Sat. Night* 23 His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonilie 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* 474 'A wee bit of a thing'—applied to a child, and to almost every little thing. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, A boat will wait for you at a wee bit creek about half a mile westward from the head of the Tay 1901 W. R. H. Trowbridge *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* xxviii 140 The champagne that I had this morning has given me just a wee bit of a *migraine*.

d *The wee folk* the fairies.

1829 W. S. Mason *Stat. Acc. Ireland.* III. 27 The curate has heard a man swear most solemnly, that he has seen some hundreds of the 'wee folk' dancing round these trees 1854 Allingham *Fairies* 5 Wee folk, good folk, Trooping all together; Green jacket, red cap, And grey cock's feather 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* 162 The quotation suggested a fairy story, But the Wee Folk were under a cloud sceptical hints had embittered the chalice

e *The Wee Free Kirk.* a nickname given to the minority of the Free Church of Scotland which stood apart when the main body amalgamated with the United Presbyterian Church to form the United Free Church in 1900. Hence *Wee Frees, Wee Kirkers*, the members of the 'Wee Free' church.

1904 *Monthly Rev.* Oct. 5 The Free Kirk and the 'Wee' Kirk. 1904 *Times* 31 Dec. 8/1 The funds must be handed over to the remnant of the old Free Church—the 'Wee Frees', as Scotland nicknames them. 1905 P. W. Wilson *Why we believe* v. 61 Scotland is convulsed because the property of the United Free Church has been handed over by a court of law to a remnant of Wee Kirkers

Wee (wī), *int.* Imitation of the squeal of a pig. *a.* 1842 in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* 119 This little pig said Wee, wee, wee! 1860 *Hist. Five little Pigs* 31 Poor Piggy ran off crying out in great pain, '*Wee! wee! wee!!!*' all the way home.

† **Wee** = *wi'ye*, with you *Obs.*

1611 Chapman *May-Day* iv. 67 And yet I speake no hurt of them neither. *Inno* No Captaine, thus farre, I goe wee

Wee, wee, obs. f. Wee, Why, Woe, var. Wy *Obs.*, man.

Wee-bit: see Way-bit

Weeble, obs. or dial. form of Weevil.

Weech, obs. variant of Wych.

Weed (wīd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 wéod, wíod, 3 wied, (wod), 3–4 wed, weod, (4 *pl.* weoden), 4–6 wede, 4 wyed, (5 ? wade), 5–6 *Sc.* weid, 6 wyde, *Sc.* weyd, 6–7 wide, 5–7 weede, 5– weed [OE. *wéod* neut. = OS. *wiod* neut., mod.LG *wêd*, Flem. dial. *wied*, EFris. *wiud*; the ulterior etymology is unknown.]

1 A herbaceous plant not valued for use or beauty, growing wild and rank, and regarded as cumbering the ground or hindering the growth of superior vegetation

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiii, Swa hwa swa wille sawan westmbære land, atio æresf of ealle þa wood þe he gesio þæt þam æcerum derigen *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 For þi is þis westen forgrouwen mid brimbles and mid þornes and mid luele wiedes. *c* 1290 *St. Mary of Egypt* 108 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 264 Heo ne et no manniscne mete bote weodes and wilde more 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 224 On fat londe and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/2 Weed, or wyyld herbe, *aborigo* 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 445 [They] stoppen the dyches with þe wedes of their gardeyns & other swepyng of their houses 1532 Hervet *Xenoph. Housch.* 49 b, The grounde must be clene kept and deliuered from wides 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 946 They bid thee crop a weed, thou pluckst a flower. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 128 To keep a field from ouer growinge with wides 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 87 Whilest they [*sc.* Hedges] are yet young, they are to be constantly weeded, least the Weeds prevent the thick spreading of the Hedge at the bottom 1726 J. Laurence *New Syst. Agric.* 451 Couch-Grass is a pernicious Weed, keeping the Land hollow and loose. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 214 But grace abus'd brings forth the foulest deeds, As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds. 1815 Wordsw. *White Doe* vii. 1896 Plate of monumental brass, Dim-gleaming among weeds and grass 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvii, In the garden there was not a weed to be seen 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 32 The soil teemed with flowers. There was no room left for a weed.

b. A plant that grows wild in fresh or salt water. Cf. Ore-weed, Pondweed, River-weed, Seaweed, Water-weed.

1538 Elyot *Dict., Alga*, leyte, or wedes of the see 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 109 As Weeds before A Vessell vnder sayle, so men obey'd, And fell below his Stem 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 146 Both Ilands [Jersey and Guernesey] burne a weede of the Sea or Sea coales brought out of England 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 177 This fish ..loves to live in standing waters, where mud and the worst of weeds abound. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* 65 *marg.*, Of Sea weeds, and Weeds in Rivers. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 177 They are bred from eggs, which are laid upon the weeds along the sea-shore 1825 Sir H. Davy in *Phil. Trans.* CXV. 329 Weeds and shell fish 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* vi, The weeds were new to me—some green, some brown and long, and some with little bladders that crackled between my fingers

c *collect. sing.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 245 [The ant] gaddreð ilkines sed boðen of wude and of wed *a.* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 593 Among þe wede [*Cott.* wodel], among þe netle *a.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11140 Instead o þin oþer sede, Ne sal þe grone bot thorne and wede 1434 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 20 no. 1 Ricardus Kynge jactat le weede gardini sui in Skykkis lane 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 The grasse that groweth vppon falowes is not good for shepe; for there is moche of it wede. 1596 Spenser *F.Q.* iv. vii. 4 When suddenly behind her backe she heard One rushing forth out of the thickest weed. 1791–3 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 252 The coat of weed, which was likely to fix upon it during the winter 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 197 A wild and wanton pard Crouch'd fawning in the weed 1865 Mrs. L. L. Clarke *Common Seaweeds* I. 18 They [needles] will be extremely useful in laying out the weed.

d. Prov. † *The weed overgroweth the corn. Ill weeds grow apace.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. viii. 224 To see suche a ladde to matche suche a knyghte as the wede ouer growe the corne. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. x. (1867) 22 Ill weede groweth fast whereby the corne is lorne. For surely the weede ouergroweth the corne 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. iv. 13 Small Herbes haue grace, great Weeds do grow apace 1616 Drake *Bibl. Scholast.* 216 An ill weede groweth apace *a.* 1692 Pollexfen *Disc. Trade* (1697) 100 As ill Weeds grow apace, so these Manufactured Goods from India 1721 J. Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 319 The Weeds o'er grow the Corn, the bad are the most numerous.

e Used, with defining word, to form the names of wild plants, as Bindweed, Cottonweed, Cudweed, Duckweed, Dyer's weed, Greenweed, Hogweed, *hungerweed* (Hunger *sb.* 4e), Ironweed, Knapweed, Knotweed, *matweed* (Mat *sb.*[1] 8), Milkweed, Mugwort, Neckweed, Ragweed, *yellow-weed* (Yellow C. 1)

2 *gen.* Any herb or small plant. Chiefly *poet.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Gif æceres weod [Vulg. *fœnum agri*] God swa scryt, þam mycle ma he scryt eow. 13 *K. Alis.* 796 Mury time is the weod to sere [*Laud MS.* is wede sere]; The corn riputh in the ere. 1590 Spenser *F.Q.* II. i. 52 And then with words, and weedes, of wondrous might, On them she workes her will to vses bad 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* 56 The Sun-burnt Reaper had yet scarcely rid The ridged Acres of their richest Weed 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 365 These evils have all come upon you through tea! Cursed weed 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 321, I once was looking for a magic weed

b Applied to a shrub or tree; *esp.* to a large tree, on account of its abundance in a district.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 165 Cotton-trees are the biggest Trees, or perhaps Weeds rather, in the West Indies 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 604 The Rasberry Tree is rather a Weed than a Tree, never living two Years together above ground 1860 W. White *Wyckam* xi. 99 There is no lack of wood or of 'Herefordshire weeds', as oaks are called 1885 Mozley *Reminl.* II. 206 The ash is the weed of the county [Northants]. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 127 The elm, which from its abundance in the country, is still known as the 'Warwickshire weed'

3 *spec.* Tobacco.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. (1612) 369 An Indian weede, That feum'd away more wealth than would a many thousands feed 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne bk.* iv. 19 Where, if you cannot reade, exercise your smoake, and inquire who has writ against this diuine weede 1687 Montague & Prior *Hind & Panth. Transv.* 17 Your Pipe's so foul, that I disdain to smoak; And the Weed worse than e're 'tom. I----s took 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 251 Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 58 And chaunt the song, and puff the weed 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. vi, He knocked the weed from his pipe 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 153 Tobacco vertigo and the other nervous consequences of the weed resemble those of neurasthenia

b A cigar or cheroot. *colloq.*

1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* Introd. (1879) 9 Pulling a melancholy looking weed from the lining of his hat 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xli, We. kept up with brandy and soda water and weeds till four 1885 C. Lowe *Bismarck* I. 388 *note*, The strategist carefully selected the best weed in the Chancellor's case.

4 *fig.* An unprofitable, troublesome, or noxious growth. (Formerly often applied to persons.)

? *a.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4322 Latt no wykkyde wede waxe, ne wrythe one this erthe 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* 164 So lysyth of the roote of an appert traytoure, othyre rebellis, many wickid wedis sone growynge, that al trewe men in londe Sore greuyth. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 349 And if any persons entended the contrary, there must also be deuised howe such euill wedes may be destroyed 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 7 Justices, to disburden their shire of corrupt weeds, as they tearme it, do picke out the scumme of their countrie for the warres 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. ii. 67 Oh thou weed Who art so louely faire, and smell'st so sweete, That the Sense akes at thee, Would thou had'st neuer bin borne. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 72 An immoderate ambition is a weed (if it be a weed) apt to grow in the best soils 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 183 ¶ 11 Envy is, indeed, a stubborn weed of the mind, and seldom yields to the culture of philosophy 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 156 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes 1915 F. S. Oliver *Ordeal by Battle* II. v. 146 Militarism is a tough weed to kill

5. *slang.* (Cf. Weedy *a.*[1] 4.) **a.** A poor, leggy, loosely-built horse.

In Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 20 the word has been explained to mean 'an ill-conditioned horse' Theobald's correction, 'steeds', may be right

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 181 The necessity for constant renewal of the blood without which the breed degenerates into weeds 1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* II. He bore the same relation to a man of fashion as a 'weed' does to a 'winner of the Derby'. 1861 *Farmer's Mag.* LV. 1/2 A leggy weed that can go the fastest for half a mile or so over the flat 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Squatter's Dream* III. 28 Here she pointed to her steed, a small violent weed.

b. A lank delicate person without muscle or stamina.

1869 A. L. Smith in Morgan *Univ. Oars* (1873) 231, I know men who, from being weeds, have grown into strong and healthy men on the river

† **6** *Mining.* (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 (Tin), So [we] continue sinking from cast to cast till we find either the Load to grow small, or degenerate into some sort of weed as Mundick, or Marcasite Daze, Iremould *Ibid.* 2105 The Load is usually in an hard Country, made up of metal, spars and other weeds 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* II., *Weed*, in the Miners Language is the Degeneracy of a Load or Vein of fine Metal, into an useless Marchasite

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *weed-bed, -bush, -case, -field, -fish, -nosegay, -root, -seed* Also Weed-hook

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 13 They went into the Weed beds of the Gulf of Florida *a.* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Nat. Fishes* Wks. 1835 IV. 330 A weed-fish, somewhat like a haddock 1782 Mrs. Delany *Autob.* (1861) I. 368 My amusement was running after butterflies and gathering weed nosegays 1791 W. H. Marshall *W. Eng.* (1796) II. 279 The weed seeds having spent themselves the dressing will be turned in 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 993 The weeds and weed-roots will then be seen upon the surface 1848 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. 395 Metal weed cases. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* x, Even if marriage was but one weed-field of temptations, as these miserable pedants say 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 884 One of those curious round weed-bushes known as 'tumble weeds' 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 199/1 He would make the rod bend like a bow and quiver as he ran out the line, always making for the weed-bed at the bottom.

b. instrumental, as *weed-choked, -entwined, -fringed, -grown, -hidden, -hung* adjs.

1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 201 O'er each Runic altar, weed-entwined 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 65 Weed-hidden roots. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* I, Weed-grown walks. 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* viii. 216 This weed-fringed tide pool. 1870 H. Macmillan *True Vine* v. (1872) 188 The idleness of another is seen in the meagre, weed-choked produce of his neglected fields 1897 Kipling *Capt. Courr* III. 57 The weed-hung flukes of the little anchor

c. objective, as *weed-cutter, -grubber*; *weed-cutting* vbl. sb., also *weed-like* adj.

a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii. 32, I save the Expence of the Weed-grubbers 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 415 Up springs, such weed-like Coarseness it betrays, Flocks on th' abandon'd Blade permissive graze 1863 Hawthorne *Old Home, Consular Exp.* I. 16 The weedlike decay and growth of our localities. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 3/2 An endeavour is being made on the Test to have all weed-cutting completed by the middle of May 1903 *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 2/1 Patent weed-cutters, worked by machinery

d. † weed-ash, ? soda-ash (which is made from sea-weed), weed-killer, a preparation of arsenic used for killing weeds.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 407 Also pot-ash, weed ash, and pearl-ash 1890 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/7 In mistake [he] took up a bottle of weed killer, some of which he drank

Weed (wīd), *sb.*[2] *arch.* exc. in sense 6 b. Forms: 1 wǽd, wéde, *North.* wéde, wœde, 3 *Orm.* wæde, *pl.* weaden, 3–6 wede, 3–4 *pl.* weden, 4 *north.* and *Sc.* wed, weid, wede, (5 *pl.* wedis), 4–7 *Sc.* weid(e, 5–6 *Sc.* weyd, 6–7 wide, 4–7 weede, 5– weed. [ME. *wǽde*, repr. two formations. (1) OE. *wǽd* fem. = OS. *wâd* (MLG. *wât*), OHG., MHG. *wât* (early mod.G. *wat*), also in comb. *lînwât* fem., linen (= Du. *lijnwaad* neut.; mod.G. in perverted form *leinwand*), ON. *váð*, *váð* fem. (Norw. *vaad*, Sw. *vâd*) —OTeut. **wǽđa-z*, (2) OE. *wǽde* str. neut. = OS. *wâdi* (MLG. *wêde*), prob. shortened from the collective formation OE. *gewǽde* (ME. I-wede), OS. *giwâdi*, Du. *gewaad*, OHG. *giwâti* :—OTeut. type **gawǽđo-m.*

It is disputed whether the Teut. **wǽđi-* descends from a pre-Teut. **vǽti-*, root **vē* to weave (= Skr. *vā*), or from **wǽdhi-*, root **u̯ēdh-* (= Zend *vad* to clothe oneself; the Goth. *ga-widan* (OHG. *wetan*), to join together, is by some regarded as cognate).]

I An article of apparel, a garment.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxviii, Đeah nu se unrihtwisa cynig Neron hine gescyrpte mid eallum þam whitegestum wædum *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 500 Martinus me hewæfde efne mid ðyssere wæde *a.* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Uoniði þet heo hefde ileaned one wummone to one wake on of hore weaden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1972 He boden him sen If his childes wede it mizte ben *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2563 3if we walken in þes wedes what man so vs metes may vs sone knowe. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2358 Hit is my wede þat þou werez, þat ilke wouen girdel. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 119 Of sadde leues of þe wode wrowȝte he hem wedes 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 289 b, By & by dooyng on hym a wede aunswerable vnto his presente fortune, he fled awaye secretely. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xxv. 36 There was an obstinate strife concerning the habite, or apparrel of S. Augustine, that is to saie, whether he did weare a blacke weede vpon a white Coate, or a white weede vpon a blacke Coate. 1614 Camden *Rem., Apparel* 233

They began to wanton it in a new round curtall weede which they called a Cloake 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgr* v vi, To my house now, and suite you to your worths, Off with these weeds, and appeare glorious *a* 1706 in *Watson's Collect Sc. Poems* I 35 On Sabbath days his Cap was fedder'd, A seemly Weed 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVI 293 An aged mendicant in tatter'd weeds 1764 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v, One in a long, woolen weed. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* III 457 Spare diet, patient labour, and plain weeds 1808 SCOTT *Marm* v vi, The Baron dons his peaceful weeds 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 168 Her innocent vesture, the pure Chrisom weed 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* v. 9 In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er, Like coarsest clothes against the cold

2 *collect. sing.* Clothing, raiment dress, apparel

a 1000 *Daniel* 103 Pæt þam gengum þrym gad ne wære wiste ne wæde *c* 1290 *St Mary of Egypt* 160 in *S Eng Leg* 265 Ne wilne þou nouȝt þat ich þe abide, for ich am withoute wede *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1052 We schulle chaungi wede Haue hei clopes myne, & tak me þi sclauyne. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. XXIII 211 Lacke shal þe neuere Wede ne worldlich mete *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 9, I stale forþe yn pore wede 1551 CROWLEY *Pharc & Payne* 140 Wyllynge that eche should at his nede, Haue breade and broth, harbour and wede 1576 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist, Sovr. Schol.* II XXXIII 292 A little before he had bene deposed for apparelling himselfe in such weede as was not decent for the dignity and order of priesthood 1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 713 For each mans worth is measured by his weed 1616 CHAPMAN tr *Musæus* F 6, This sayd, his faire Limbes of his weede, he strip't 1788 BURNS *Written in Friars Carse Hermitage* 2 Be thou clad in russet weed 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I 1. 250 In face, in figure, and in weed, She wholly changed before his wondering eyes *Ibid* 325 Who robbed me, and with blows Stripped off my weed and left me on the way.

†**b.** In the expletive phrase *in or under weed*, usually appended to an adj., as *worth(i)y, wight, wise* Cf. *under gore*, GORE *sb*[2] 2. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 30 Twoo ladyes .I hat worthi weie in wede *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 585 Of lumbardie a dukes doughter ful derworþ in wede *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* IX 37 Iohn of Coupland, a wight man in wede *c* 1400 *Emare* 250 Then sayde þat worthy vnþut wede *a* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 2397 One of the fleyrest knyghtis That sleipith on somer nyghtes Or walkyd in wede *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 392 Many bold mene and wyght, Wyse undere wede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XVIII 230 Yond worthy wyghtys in wede *a* 1580 *Murning Maiden* 55 in *Maitl Fol. MS* 361 I han wepit scho lustie in weyd

3. *transf.* and *fig* (e. g. our 'garment' of flesh).

c 1320 *Cast Love* 657 God þat from heuene dude alihte, And vnder vre wede vie kynde nom *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1431 O blake nyght That shapen art by god þis world to hide At certeyn tymes with þi derke wede 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 335 Sche fish before his yhe a Crowe .To kepe hire maidenhede whit Under the wede of fethers blake. 14 . LYDG *Ballad of Deceitful Women* 26 Hir galle is hid under a sugred wede 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 96 As morning bright, with scarlet sky, doth passe the euenings weed 1567 JEWEL *Def Apol* II 221 Therefore the Greekes calle Baptisme, *ἀφθαρσίας ἔνδυμα*, That is, the Weede of immortalitie 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* II 1 256 And there the snake throwes her enammel'd skinne, Weed wide enough to rap a Fairy in 1613–16 BROWNE *Brit Past* I 1 11 That heait That neuer wore dissimulations weed. *a* 1618 RALEGH *Rem* (1644) 116 Being stripped out of this mortall weed *a* 1639 CAREW *Comparison* 20 Thy skin's a heavenly and immortall weede. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* VII, Aft, clad in massy, siller weed, Wi' Gentles thou erects thy head 1793 — *By Allan Stream* 20 How cheery through her shortening day Is Autumn, in her weeds o' yellow 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXXIII 60 Father,..thou gavest These weeds of miserable flesh we wear, And do thou strip them off from us again.

4. Used contextually for: Defensive covering, armour, mail. *collect. sing.* or *pl.* Also *iron, steel weed.*

c 1205 LAY. 23773 Þe king mid his weden [*c* 1275 wede] leop on his stede *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3535 Was non so stif stelen wede þat withstod his wepen 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 580 A chemeyr, for till heill his weid, Abone his armyng had he then *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3994 Thei . drow out horses and stedes And here strong liien wedes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 112 The thrid he straik throuch his pissand of maile, The craig in twa, no weidis mycht him waill 1480 *Robt Devyll* 910 in Hazl *E P P* I 254 Greate horses stamped in yron wedes 1515 *Scottish Field* 537 in *Chetham Misc* II, They will sticke with their stan dards in their stele weedes. 1611 W AUSTIN in *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr Verses g 5 b, His garments..Which heretofore like weedes of proofe Serued him to keepe the colde aloofe. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III xx, Oh for his arms! Of martial weed Had never mortal Knight such need!

5. A garment, or garb, distinctive of a person's sex, profession, state of life. **a.** *sing.* (collect. or particular).

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4918 Sire bissop wu ne ȝifstus of þine wite brede þat þou est þi sulf at þi masse in þine vayre wede *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23981 Wede o welth wil i namar, Clething wil i me tak o care. 13 *Guy Warw.* 1721 Gif seye a man of iewly ble Go in pilgrims wede 1393 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2343 Seþyn toke þe knyst palmers wede *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6548 þat day þat cuthbert toke bischop wede 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII IX 702 They sawe the good man in a relygyous wede 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Oso* 276 b, Such as are buryed in the cowle & weede of a Franciscane Fryer 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1280/1 Wherin also is buried John Yoong in his doctors weed 1605 ERONDELLE *Fr Gard.* G 3 b, It is not the weed yt maketh the monke *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I 16 This was the ordinary weid of thir his majestie's foot guards. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II 153 They neither have the Pilgrim's Weed nor the Pilgrim's Courage. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1528 This poor gown, This silken rag, this beggar-woman's weed

b. *pl*

1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A VI 7 Apparayled as a Palmere In pilgrimes wedes *c* 1450 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond* (1905) 129 Sche eschapede thens in a mannys weeds 1570 GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* III 39 b, Who can declare the massing weedes? 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I Introd 1, Whose Muse whilome did maske in lowly Shepheards weeds 1650 HOWELL *Cinaffi's Rev Naples* 1 89, I wold never have shaken off my mariners weeds. 1667 MILTON *P L* III 479 They who to be sure of Paradise Dying put on the weeds of Dominic 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg Father Greyb* 74 A Conformist Minister with all his Canonical weeds on 1763 C JOHNSTON *Reverie* II 104 Though he was habited in the humble weeds of a slave 1781 COWPER *Truth* 81 In shirt of hair and weeds of canvas dress'd 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* II XXI III. 372 The spirit of the soldier burned strong and bright under his monastic weeds

c Sometimes without specifying word = a palmer's dress, the religious habit, etc. (as indicated by the context).

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 1338 If ane so for wikkid dede Leue his abbay & his wede *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXI 459 He shet the dore of his chapell, and toke his wede & his staffe 1561 T HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. Z ij, The frier beesought me to lett him goe downe, and not to showe suche shame to the weede 1706 [see 6 b] 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 147, I gave her two pence, re assumed my former garb, and left my weeds in her custody

6 With defining word, esp *mourning* A black garment worn in token of bereavement; mourning apparel Also, a scarf or band of crape worn by a mourner.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 165 This other sall pas in dolorus weid, on ane blak hors 1546 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) II. App A 4 Commandment was given to put on them every man his mourning weeds 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag* I III 20 Let Fortune doe her worst, She will not rob me of this sable weed 1603 H PETOWE *Eliza's Funeral* A 4, Then weepe no more, Your sighing weedes put off 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* 289 Being clad in a long mourning weed, he appeared in the Colledge of the Litterati. 1787 BURNS *On Death Sir J Hunter Blair* 15 A stately Form In weeds of woe 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXVII, People who saw him in the street knew of his loss only by the weed on his hat. *Ibid* XXVIII, A long strip of black crape, torn from the funeral weeds. 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Weed*, a band of cloth or crêpe for a man's hat in time of mourning W. Yks

b. *spec.* The deep mourning worn by a widow, including a crape veil, 'weepers,' etc. Now always *pl.*; with or without *widow's* prefixed. (The sing. seems to have been used formerly to mean the veil.)

The only use of the word now generally known; quite *collog.*

1595 *Locrine* V i. 24 Let her there prouide her mourning weeds And mourn for euer her owne widdow-hood. 1706 MRS CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* I. III. 14 The disconsolate Wife having borrowed a Weed of her Neighbour, is consulting her Glass to see how it becomes her 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Weed* or *Wede*, a Garment or Suit of Cloaths, whence it is still us'd for a Frier's Habit, a Widow's Vail, &c. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 44 P 4 An afflicted Widow in her Mourning-Weeds 1715 — *Drummer* II. 1, The Taylor had made her Widow's weeds 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. 117 What a charming widow would she have made! How would she have adorned the weeds! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III 1, As this [her habit] changed from weeds to black, from black to grey, from grey to white 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* VII, The mother wore a widow's weeds 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III, There were no entertainments during the year of her weeds 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 428 He had heard the cook remark. that his mother would now wear weeds

†**7.** A cloth, covering, hanging, or the like. Also *collect. sing. Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8171 All þatt wæde þatt tær wass Uppo þe bære fundenn, All wass itt off þe bettste pall *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 372 And þan sylen to sitte vppon silke wedis *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I. 830 Eek as for hail a russet weede is To kest vpon the querne [L *Panno roseo mola cooperitur*] 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 72 With black weede the altar is hanged

Weed (wīd), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish* Also weid [The syllable of *weeden-* WEDENONFA', wrongly analysed as *weed an' onfa'* (see quot. *c* 1830)] A sudden febrile attack, esp a kind of puerperal fever.

1790 A DUNCAN *Med Comm* Dec. II V 300 It may be difficult, therefore, in the beginning, to distinguish puerperal fever from accumulations of fæces in the alimentary canal, especially if joined to an Ephemera, or Weed. 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* XII, Dinna ye hear the bairn greet? I'se warrant it's that dreary weid has come ower't again 1819 *Edin Mag* Mar. 220 There to appearance she still lay, very sick of a fever, incident to women in her situation, and here termed *a weed.* 1830 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas* (1843) I 308 Besides, I'm a bit bothered on both sides of my head, ever since I had that weary *weed* *c* 1830 in *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club* (1916) 86 Ephemeral colds, vulgarly called weeds and onfas 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 19 July 209 A touch of the 'weed' (or weid), which means a sudden febrile attack

b. A feverish disease in cattle.

1811 J TROTTER *Agr Surv. W. Lothian* 168 Milch cows, however, are not unfrequently subject to what is here called a weed, which is a kind of feverish affection 1851 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* XII II 523 Irritation and inflammation of the absorbent vessels and glands constituting the disease termed *weed* [in horses]

Weed (wīd), *v.* *Pa. t* and *pa. pple.* weeded Forms. I wēodian, 4–6 wede, (4 wed), 4–7 weede, (5 wedy, 6 weade, 7 weydde), 6 *Sc.* weid, 6– weed; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple* occasionally 5–9 wed, 8 wedd, 9 *Sc.* wede [OE *wēodian* = OS *wiodōn* (LG. *weiden*), (M)Du *weeden*, (M)LG. *wedon*, WFris. *wjudde*, f OE *wēod*, OS *wiod*, WEED *sb* 1]

1. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To clear the ground of weeds; to pull up weeds

a 1100 *Gen & Ex* in *Anglia* IX 261 Me [*read* Mon] mæiȝ on sumeia fealȝian tymbrian, wudian, weodian, faldian. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C IX. 66 And alle þat helpen me to erye oþer elles to weden, Shal haue leue, by our loide to go and glene after *Ibid* 186 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 21 The chyefe instrument to wede with is a paire of tonges made of wode. 1593 HYLL *Art Garden* 74 If any by ignorance doth weede about the plantes without gloues on their handes 1600 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 128 A woman that helped to weydde in the gaithinge iij days, iij*d* 1732 BLAKELEY *Alcipher* V § 21 Whoever hath a mind to weed will never want work 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 221 The Sheep can't weed amongst them [Beans and Peas], and eat up the wild Oat and Curlock 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII V, To the garden then they all went, and saw him upon the ground, weeding 1847 F W ROBERTSON *Human Race* VII (1881) 73 When once the farmer has sown, he can do little more except weed 1860 W WHITE *Wrekin* XXIX 342 The gardens adjoin the inclosure, and there I saw boys digging, hoeing and weeding amid plentiful crops of cabbage and beans.

2 *trans* To free (land, a crop, plant) from weeds.

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 156 Vostre lyn en tens saichet [*glossed*] wed thi flax. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVII lxv (1495) 642 It nedyth that corne be clene wedyd and clensyd of euyll wedys *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* II 289 And wattle hem Ek delue hem al aboute, and wede hem clene. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 359 A man went to wede hys vynys 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 21 How to wede corne 1534 *MS Acc St John's Hosp., Canterb*, For a woman wedyng bens ij days, iij*d* 1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* IV 34 They came into his gardein and found him weding of his ground 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 52 When it is an inche long, it must be diligently wedde wt handes & not wt a weding yron 1646–47 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 94 To the gardener for weeding ye gaiden and the walkes. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl Gard* I I III 5 Your small Plants, as Strawberries, Lettice, Succory, &c require to be often Weeded, the better to perform their Duty *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 One Garden wth Grass plotts and Earth walks Cut and wedd. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v *Turnep* 7 Q b/1, I handhoed them once, and wed them twice. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 685 Weed the beds of onions, lettuces, carrots, and leeks. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl Gard* (ed 2) § 1352 Garden-pincers Their chief use is to weed ponds 1858 SLIGHT & BURN *Bk. Farm Implements* 328 The hand draw-hoe is used for weeding corn sown in rows. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 942 As now Men weed the white horse on the Berkshire hills To keep him bright and clean as heretofore *a* 1894 STEVENSON *In South Seas* II. II (1900) 152 The alleys where we walked were smoothed and weeded like a boulevard.

b *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XVI 17 Herte hatte þe herber þat it [the tree of Patience] in groweth, And *liberum arbitrium* hath þe londe to ferme, Vnder Pieis þe plowman to pyken it and to weden it. *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 77 God! sowe þi merci amonge my seede, þanne schal it growe þouȝ y sowe late, And Repentaunce my corne schal weede 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 46 b, The kynges grace began wel to wede the garden of Ingland 1579 BP ELY in W Wilkinson *Confut Pam Love* Back of title p, That our Church of England might be well weeded from to to grosse errors 1600 SHAKS *A V L* II VII 45 Prouided that you weed your better iudgements Of all opinion that growes ranke in them 1648 EARL WESTMORLAND *Obita Sacra* (1879) 41 So let our Hearts be throughly wed of Sin, And then They'll prove good ground agen 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* i 10 It is not to shew how diligently we have weeded the Calepines, and Lexicons, but the result of much diligent collection. 1735 SWIFT *Gulliver, Introd Let. fr Capt. Gulliver*, I desired you would let me know when courts and levees of great ministers [were] thoroughly weeded and swept. 1818 KEATS *Endym* II. 106 Could I weed Thy soul of care. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V 454 A lusty brace Of twins may weed her of her folly. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* X. 110 The Senate was at once weeded of many of its disreputable members 1897 *Bookman* Jan 129/1 The story would be better from a literary point of view if weeded of some of its cleverness

3 To remove (weeds) from land, esp. from cultivated land or from a crop. Also with *out, up.*

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 173 Hereby kys have lefte there flowardnes, Wedyde the cokkelle from the puryd corne 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 21 Dogfenell, goldes, mathes, and kedlokes are yll to wede after this maner. 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb* (1878) 231 In June get thy wedehoke, and wede out such wede, as the corne doth not loue. 1611 A. STANDISH *Commons Compl.* 44 Weede the grasse cleane vp from about the rootes 1628 FOLKINGHAM *Panala Med.* 77 Like a discreet Damsell, which preserues wholesome Herbes, and weeds vp hurtfull Weeds. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. XVI (1674) 18 So great abundance of Weeds grew up [they could not] undergo the charges they were at in weeding them out. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Mar (1744) 32 Wild Oats are not easily weeded when in the Blade 1765 *Ann Reg* II. 146 The natural grass is to be considered as a weed, which, if not at first wed out of the ground, will soon destroy. the artificial grass 1902 W. W JACOBS *At Sunwich Port* II 23 Mr. Wilks. weeded two pieces of grass from the path, and carefully removed a dead branch from a laurel.

†**b.** *transf.* To remove (vermin, noxious animals). *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T ij b, The Kite canne weede the worme, can kill the Moulewarpe 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II III. 167 Bushie, Bagot, and their Complices, The Caterpillers of the Commonwealth, Which I haue sworne to weed, and plucke away.

c. *fig.* To eradicate (errors, faults, sins, etc.), to remove (things or persons) as noxious or useless. Also with *away, out.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1532) 30 By holy exercyse of

the saine plucketh out by the rotes & wedeth away all þe euill customes of synne 1536 TINDALE *N. T.* To Chr Rdr, Thou hast here the newe Testament. Which I haue loked ouer agayne. with all dilygence, & haue weded out of it many fautes 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E E T S) 62 Your Hyghnes hath supplanted, and, as it were, weeded out, a great numbre of vahaunt and stu dye monckes, fryers, [etc.] *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 56 If wise fathers, be not as well ware in weeding from their Children ill thinges 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 857 To weed this Wormewood from your fruitfull braine 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 284 Twice twebble shame on Angelo, To weede my vice, and let his grow 1615 *John Blodder* in Rollins *Pepysian Garl.* (1922) 58 And weed away from euery place and Citie, Such idle Drones, you cherish with your pittie 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 21 That they were assembled for the good of the King and kingdome, and to weed from about him, such Traytours as he continually held with him 1662 J. DAVILS tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 43 These customs savour of their antient Idolatry. The Ministers do all they can to weed it out of them by little and little 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 147 Where you may, gently correct and weed out any Bad Inclinations, and settle in him good Habits 1736 BERKELEY *Disc.* Wks. 1871 III. 415 Those who are so active to weed out the prejudices of education. 1817 BYRON *Lament. Tasso* IV, I weed all bitterness from out my breast 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Chaucer* (1871) 170 Sir Harris Nicolas, with the help of original records, weeded away the fictions by which the few facts were choked and overshadowed.

4. To clear *away* (plants, not necessarily noxious or useless); to take *out* (plants or trees) to prevent overcrowding; to thin (a crop)

1543– [see WEEDING *vbl. sb.* 2] 1791 W. GILPIN *Rem. Forest Scenery* I. 85 If you want to shelter a nursery of young trees, plant Scotch firs, and the phrase is, you may afterwards *weed them out*, as you please 1825 JAMIESON, To *Weed*, to thin growing plants by taking out the smaller ones; as, 'to weed firs', S.

¶ b. The refrain of Jean Elliot's song (quot. *c* 1760) has often been quoted in the form 'The flowers of the forest are a' wede away'. In allusion to this, Scottish writers have sometimes used *wede away* (app. without associating it with the verb *weed*) in the vague sense 'carried off by death'; sometimes it has been interpreted as 'withered, faded'. Similarly *to wede away* used intr. for 'to die off', trans. for 'to carry off by death'.

c 1760 JEAN ELLIOT in F. Elliot *Trustworthiness of Border Ballads* (1906) 166 The Flowers of the Forest are weeded away. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI. XXXVI, One of those flowers, whom plaintive lay In Scotland mourns as 'wede away'. 1824 — 4 Apr. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xx. 198 How sad it is to see those whom we love gradually weeded away from the world in which we are left. 1824 MACFARLANE *Galloway Encycl.* 28 Ava my gude auld native parish, the Browns and the Sprouts are a weedin awa 1851 A. MACLAGAN *Sk. Nature* 225 If sad Fate before me should Wede him away

c *transf.* To remove (inferior or superfluous individuals) from a company, herd, etc.; also with *out*.

1863 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 3) 27 The hounds have been 'weeded', some sold and some hung. 1869 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Songs & Verses* 87 Faster and faster comes grief and disaster, All but the good ones are weeded at last 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* I, She had her house, as heretofore, all her old society (excepting such as she had judiciously weeded out). 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Great Mutiny* 3 Those unfit for foreign service were carefully weeded from the service companies 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 15 Mar. 5/7 If a herd is to be made profitable, about one fourth of the cows must be weeded out every year.

d. *intr.* Of a company. To become thinned *down*.

1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* V. 90 The field has weeded down to the select few.

5. *slang.* (See quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Weed*, to pilfer or purloin a small portion from a large quantity of anything; an apprentice or shopman will *weed* his master's *lob*, that is take small sums out of the till .. To *weed the swag* is to embezzle part of the booty, unknown to your *pals* before a division takes place 1823 'JON. BEE' *Dict. Turf*, To *weed*, to steal part only. 1894 J. G. LITTLECHILD *Reminis.* XV. (ed. 2) 158 Thus, in the case of a famous American bank robbery, he is suspected of having 'weeded the swag' to the amount of nearly £10,000

Weed, obs. form of WED *v.*

Weedable (wī·dăb'l), *a.* [f. WEED *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be weeded.

1611 COTGR., *Sarclable*, weedable, fit to be weeded.

Weedage (wī·dĕj). [f. WEED *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Weeds collectively. Also *fig.*

1855 LYNCH *Rymlet* CIX. VII, When [wilt thou] with last desolations Earth's weedage consume 1866 REDGRAVE *Cent. Painters* II. 112 The weedage, leafage, and flowers have been painted white, or approaching to it

†**Weedbind.** *Obs.* = BINDWEED 1.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. vj b, The propeities of byndweed. The iuice of wedbynde, purgeth the belly.

Weede, obs. form of WED *v.*, WIDE

Weeded (wī·ded), (*ppl.*) *a.* [f. WEED *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Covered with weeds. Of a crop: Abounding in or choked with weeds; weedy.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 193 Upon a weeded rock this old man sat. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 785 (It) sent up only weeded, raggy, and mixed crops 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* i, Unlifted was the clinking latch; Weeded and worn the ancient thatch Upon the lonely moated grange.

2. Freed from weeds. Also *fig.*

1766 *Sp. agst. Suspending & Dispensing Prerogative* in *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XVI. 310 It was the pump of a well weeded parliament that abolished the monarchy 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. 15 The fields are covered with fine well-weeded turf

3. Of a crop: Thinned out, sparse.

1831 T. MACQUEEN *Gloaming Amusem.* 65, O' white, white was his weedit hair.

†**Wee den,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. WEED *sb.*[1] + -EN[4].] Composed of weeds.

1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 54 We that had our weeden pillowes

Weeder (wī·dəɹ). [f. WEED *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An implement used to eradicate weeds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/2 Wedare, *runco* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. XX. (Roxb.) 246/1 The Fift is a long staffe, with a Broad Hooke of three teeth turning vp made fast on the end of it. This is termed a weeder 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. XX. 478 Weeding is commonly done by hand with a small weeder 1875 J. GRANT *One of 'Six Hundred'* II, Occupied with a weeder, which he always carried, and with which the ends of all his walking-sticks were furnished.

2. A person employed to remove weeds from a crop, land, etc.

1534 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mett & drynk for ij weders ij days, ijd 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Sarritor, & sartor*, a weder of corne. *Ibid., Stirpices*, wieders in gardeynes 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 52 b, The beddes and the borders must be so cast, as the weeders hands may reach to the middest of them 1648 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 74 Some Weeds, and Corne, are in the blade so like, That many Weeders have deceived bin 1692 SIR J. FOULIS *Acc. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 136 To yᵉ weiders in yᵉ yard to drink, 0 4 0 *a*1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 385 My wheat was putting out into ear when I sent weeders to weed it 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. XXXIV, Whilst I am worth one [*sc.* shilling] to pay a weeder—thy path from thy door to thy bowling-green shall never be grown up 1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 25 Women weeders, per day 0s. 8d 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 47 Each morning now, the weeders meet To cut the thistle from the wheat 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* III. 1699 [Among Officers of Richmond, Yorks., corporation] Weeder of Footpaths. 1870 *Inquiry, Yorksh. Deaf & Dumb* 20 He is employed as weeder in the garden at Wighill Park

fig. 1607 [see WATERER 1] 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 Novels, Poems, Plays, and Periodical Trash, without end, press upon us for notice—it must be left to the weeders

3. An extirpator (of weeds). Chiefly *fig.* Also with *out*.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 123, I was a packe horse in his great affaires. A weeder out of his proud Aduersaries. 1598 YONG *Diana* 228 Thou art a weeder out Of vices, from the place of vertues graine. 1611 COTGR., *Eschardonneur*, a weeder of thistles

4. *attrib*, as *weeder woman*; **weeder-clips** *Sc.* = *weeding shears* (see WEEDING *vbl. sb.* 3).

1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess of Bute* 10 July, I generally rise at six, and as soon as I have breakfasted, put myself at the head of my weeder women and work with them till nine 1787 Weeder clips [see WEEDING HOOK]

Weedery (wī·dəɹi). [f. WEED *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Weeds collectively; also, a place where weeds abound.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Psychozoia* II. lxxii, Hard by there was a place, all coveted o're With stinging nettles and such weedery. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI. 46 The weedery which through The interstices of those neglected courts Uncheck'd had flourish'd long, and seeded there. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 629 Two poplars at the end of a strip of weedery. *a* 1890 MARIANNE NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* (1892) I. 1. 29 Our garden was much of a weedery in those days at Hastings.

Weedful (wī·dful), *a. rare.* [f. WEED *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Abounding in weeds. *lit.* and *fig.*

1614 SYLVESTER *and Sess. Parl. Vertues Royall* Ded., Need-full in this Weed full Time 1849 MANGAN *Poems, To Yos Brenan* 14 Unheedful Of the thorns and tares, that choked the weedful Garden of my mind!

Wee'd-hook. In 1 wéodhóc, 4 wyed hoc, 5 weod hook, wedhoc, -hoke, -huke, 4–6 wedehoke. [f. WEED *sb.*[1] + HOOK *sb.*] A hook for cutting away weeds. Also in *fig.* contexts.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* S 20 *Sarculum*, uueodhoc 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Þe yefþe of drede .is þe wyed hoc of þe gardine þet uordeþ al þet kueade gers. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 527 *Sarcle* Wedehoke 1408 *Wyclif's Bible* Isa. VII. 25 (2nd text, MS. K.) A sarpe, *id est*, a weod hook. *c* 1420? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1361 Then Reson & Sadnesse toke wede hokes tweyn, and all wylde wantones out of the fylde gan wede 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* lxxix, In June get thy wedehoke, thy knife and thy gloue. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. XI. § 11 (1562) 72 Learne that thou hast nede of a wedehoke, not of a scepter, that thou mayste doo the worke of a Prophete. 1610 J. ROBINSON *Justif. Separat.* 117 How dare the Prelates take this forbidden weedhook into their hands, & vse it against any tare amongst them? 1631 MABBE *Celestina* I. 21 To root it out streight with the weed-hooke of good workes. 1710 HILMAN *Iusser Rediv.* Mar. (1744) 32 These [thistles] may be weeded off with a Weed hook, or Stabbing knife 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 942 The only implements used in weeding corn are the hand drawhoe and the weed-hook 1858 SLIGHT & BURN *Bk. Farm Implements* 328 The Weed-Hook..consists of an acute hook of iron, flattened, with the two inner edges as far set asunder as to embrace the stem of succulent herbaceous plants, and made as sharp as easily to cut through them.

Weeding (wī·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WEED *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or process of freeing (land, a crop, etc.) from weeds.

c 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 105/3 *Runcatio*, weodung *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/2 Weddynge, *runcacio* 1468–9 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 102 For wedyng in the whete, iij s. jd 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 After a shoure of raine it is beste wedynge. *Ibid.*, But as for terre, there wyll noo wedynge serue 1583 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 10 John Hewode for the dressing, wydinge and kypinge of the gardenes foure and tynty shillynges 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 52 The weeding and worming of every bed both in that, and all other Gardens thereabout. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 126 The common price of weeding of it [*sc.* woad] is about eight pence an Acre 1846 J. *Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 382 When draining is properly attended to, there will be little occasion for weeding. 1921 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Sept. 574/3 The subsequent weeding of the young crop [of teak] until it can hold its own against the rapid growth of weeds and useless trees.

b. The eradication (of weeds); also with *out*. Also *fig.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 68 b, The wedyng out of Heretikes 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. XVI. 28 It was ridiculous to compare the purging of the world from seditious spirits, with the weeding of noysome hearbs out of a Garden. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/4 One who was all for the weeding out of incapacity and the selection of the fittest officers.

c. That which is weeded out.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 96 Hee weedes the corne, and still lets grow the weeding

2. The action of thinning out plants, trees, etc. Also *concr.* (*pl.*) the plants removed in the process.

1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII* c. 17 § 5 Persons which have Woods or Coppice shall, at the felling or weeding thereof, leave standing twelve Trees of Oak. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 274 They charged him [Ld. Halifax] for another Grant to the waste of the timber. [He replied] His Grant in the Forest of Dean was only of the Weedings 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 254 At a second weeding, when it appears necessary, another third of the original number may be cut down. *Ibid.* 255 Ditto number of weedings, taken out before 20 years, and valued at one half penny each 1825 JAMIESON, *Weedins*, what is pulled up, or cut out, in thinning trees, &c. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1098 To erect a pyramid of 3 small trees or weedings of larch or Scots fir

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, The accession of Mr. Canning to the cabinet, soon led to a further weeding of the Mediocrities 1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lx. 342 It seemed agreed on all hands that their party rather wanted weeding than increasing 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov., The feeling is so strong, that a great weeding of the judicial bench is probable if the Republic lasts 1884 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 800/3 Its value would have been greater if the two volumes had been reduced to one by the judicious weeding of the articles dealing with the controversy with Mill.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *weeding season, time*; in the names of many tools used in removing weeds, as *weeding chisel*, †*dog, forceps, fork*, †*iron*, †*knife* (lit. and fig.), *pincers, shears*, †*tongs* (lit. and fig.), *tool*, also WEEDING-HOOK; **weeding dues** *slang* (see quot. and WEED *v.* 4 e); **weeding shim** *dial.* (see quot.); **weeding-woman** (cf. *weeder woman*, WEEDER 4).

1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Weeding chisel*, an useful tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 392/2 In the Base is a Gardiners *Weeding Dog. It is made with a Taper Fork, and a Cross bar of Iron, some six or eight Inches above, [etc.] 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., Speaking of any person, place, or property, that has been weeded, it is said *weeding dues have been concerned. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Weeding-Forceps*, or *Tongs*, the tool of the nipper kind which is made use of for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding corn and other crops. 1611 COTGR., *Serfoëte*, a weeding hooke, or *weeding forke 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Weeding-Fork*, a strong three-pronged fork, used in cleaning ground of weeds. 1921 *Blackw. Mag.* June 769/2, I was summoned into the house and leaving my weeding-fork and basket, was absent perhaps an hour 1562 *Weding iron [see WEED *v.*[1] 2] 1683 J. REID *Scots Gard.* (1907) 149 Pull up the roots cleanly, taking the help of the weeding-iron where needful. 1728 SWIFT *Pastoral Dial.* xi. MISC. 1732 III. ii. 38 Him on my Lap you never more should see, Or may I lose my *Weeding-knife—and Thee. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 183 The scythe of time, or the weeding-knife of a judicious editor, will cut down the docks and thistles. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 381 When large weeds only are to be pulled out of shrubberies, this may sometimes be done with *weeding pincers. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 385 The latter end of the *weeding season 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit. Central Africa* VI. 137 In the planting and weeding seasons, people set out for the gardens before daylight. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xx. (Roxb.) 246/1 He beareth Gules, a paire of Weeding Tonges Or, else a paire of *Weeding Sheares, erected and open. 1850 OGILVIE, *Weeding shears*, shears used for cutting weeds 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Weeding Shim*, an implement made with a frame somewhat like that of the common wheelbarrow. It is a very useful and convenient tool for the purpose of tearing up weeds. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 The whiche shal be great hurte to the corne, whan it shall be sowen, and specially in the *weeding tyme of the same 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 298, I was obliged several Years after, to cut them up in Weeding time. *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 462 Yf god perchaunce beginne to poure hys showers vpon you to nippe you with his *weeding tonges, &c. 1688 [see *weeding shears] 1850 OGILVIE, **Weeding tool*, an implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 He gave me positive Orders to turn off an old *Weeding-Woman. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 40 Two old weeding-women, cheek by cheek, taking up daisies.

Weeding-hook. = WEED-HOOK.

1378 *Acc. Roll Doune, Wandsworth, Surrey* (Westm. Chapter Munim.), iij. Wedynghokes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 519/2 Wedynge hooke, *runco*. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 And if it be drye wether, than muste ye haue a wedynge-hoke. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 270 When weeding-hooks and rakes The first Smiths made. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* III. 22 The common weeding-hook will not go

deep enough to take out the whole of the long slender tap root of this plant 1787 BURNS *Answ Gudewife of Wauchope House* ii, The rough burr thistle, spreading wide Amang the bearded bear—I turn'd my weeding heuk [*Ibid* Wks 1800 III 378 weeder clips] aside, An' spar'd the symbol dear! 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 135 The weeding-hook, which *is a narrow strap of iron forked at the lower extremity*, and a wooden handle at the other, is also used for raising weeds *fig* 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* i. v, He little dreamt then that the weeding-hook of reformation would after two ages pluck up his glorious poppy from insulting over the good corne

Weedless (wī·dles), *a.* [f. WEED *sb*.1 + -LESS] Free from weeds. *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 DONNE *Anat. World, 1st Anniv* 82 For all assum'd vnto this dignitee, So many weedlesse paradises bee. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharon* III 1 95 Whose weedless banks no pining winter knew 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Conq Granada* IV (1672) 35 When troubled most, it does the bottom show, 'Tis weedless all above; and rockless all below. 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind* (1844) II. 164 The thousand treeless, bushless, weedless hills of grass. 1874 W. CORY *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 371 A clear, weedless, rocky pool. 1908 H. WALES *Old Allegiance* VIII. 237 Straight shaded walks and weedless lawns

Weedling (wī·dliŋ). [f. WEED *sb*.1 + -LING.]

1. A small weed.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed 3) 62 And though thou seem'st a weedling wild, Wild and neglected like to me 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & the Man* III 1 27 Beyond this moss there seemed no other sign of vegetation; not even the weedlings of the rock

2 A slight, weakly person.

1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 July 410 What is pathetic is the maternal anxiety shown by the weedy lady for her weedier child. Her whole care is that the weedling's days shall be long [etc.]. 1911 *Times* 9 Aug 6/1 The strong, able-bodied ones go off to the Colonies and only the weedlings remain

†**Weedwind.** *Obs.* [ad MDu. *wedewinde* = G. *wehdwinde* (see WITHWIND), with assimilation of the first element to WEED *sb*.] a Black Bindweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus*. b. Wild Convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III lii. 394 Of blacke Withiwinde, or Bindeweede This kinde of Bindeweede is called in shoppes *Volubilis media*, that is to say, The meane Bindeweede in English Weedewinde, and Windweede, or Iuybindweede 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Engl. Names, Weedwind, that is withywind. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Mart* (1878) 82 Sweete Trefoile, Weedwind, the wholesome Wormewood. 1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed. 2) 465 Weed wind, see Withy wind

Weedy (wī·di), *a.*1 [f. WEED *sb*.1 + -Y1]

1. Full of, abounding or overgrown with, weeds.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* Tab 219 Lond, weet, wodi, wedi, or stony, to remedie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV x 55 But I Like waine Hynd within the weedie soyle, For no intreatie would forgoe so glorious spoyle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlix. 21 The noise thereof was heard in the Red [*marg.* weedy] Sea. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett to Persons of Honour* (1651) 50 A sullen weedy lake, where I could not have so much as exercise for my swimming 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 100 If Wheat is weedy it must lie upon the Gravel. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett to People* 261 Dividing the field in such a manner as to give each method a fair proportion of the weedy and clean parts. 1828 DAVY *Salmonia* 47 The fish here are large, and the river weedy, so you must take care of your fish and your tackle 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXII, The waggon rolled up a weedy gravel-walk. 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt. on Wheels* XIV, The garden was weedy and the lawn unshaven. *fig* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec 122, I haue Nought reaped but a weedye crop of care 1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv. Canons* 15 The infallibilitie of the Church of Rome, from whose weedie Garden, this Garland of Deuotion hath beene gathered. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XIII [x], A sad downfall if we forget what human nature, in its green weedy Spring, is composed of 1892 *Daily Tel* 31 Aug 5/4 [The library] of the Church House is still scrappy, weedy and incomplete.

2. Of the nature of or resembling a weed, made or consisting of weeds.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham* IV VII. 175 When downe the weedy Trophies, and her selfe, Fell in the weeping Brooke 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* I l, Let nettles, kixe, and all the weedie nation, With emptie elders grow, sad signes of desolation 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 349 The Sheep in quest of their weedy Food 1753 DODSLEY *Publ. Virtue* I. II. 94 His new machine, form'd to exterminate The weedy race. 1881 GRANT ALLEN *Evolutionist at large* 44 Thus the crowfoot, too, cannot blossom to any purpose below the water, only those lucky individuals whose chance lot it was to grow a little taller and weedier than the rest, and so overtop the stream, have handed down their race to our time 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/6 Grasping in their tired little hands the weedy spoils of the hedgerow *fig* 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II 84 The brawny Tritons, with their weedy hair 1835 WATERWORTH *Exam Distinctive Princ Protestantism* 9 These weedy prejudices never will be torn up 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXVI 238 A long-legged gentleman with weedy whiskers. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* XIV, Some of them are clever in a way, rooted fools by nature, who bear a weedy little blossom of wit, and suppose themselves to flower all over

3 Having a taste or tang of weeds.

1892 J. M. WALSH *Tea* 107 The liquor [of Neilgherry] is thin, muddy and rank or 'weedy' in flavour

4. *colloq* (Cf. WEED *sb*.1 5.) a Of animals, esp. horses and hounds: Lean, leggy, loose-bodied, and lacking in strength and mettle.

1800 *Sporting Mag* XV 107 The poor, slight, weedy, spindle-shanked stock of brood mares 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* XXXVIII (1901) II 15 He rode a weedy chestnut 1865 MORLEY *Mod Characteristics* II A very shabby old brougham drawn by a pair of very weedy horses 1877 STABLES *Pract. Kennel Guide* 37 *Weedy* a very expressive word, as applied to a dog who looks leggy, thin, badly-bred, and apparently going to seed. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xi, We drafted out all the worst and weediest of the cattle

b. Of persons: Unhealthily tall and thin; lanky and wanting physical vigour; also, weakly, of poor physique.

1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XXI, 'Nice size, too,' continued he, 'plenty of substance (puff) Hate a weedy woman—fifteen two and a half—that's to say, five feet four, 's plenty of height for a woman'. *a* 1865 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* VIII, Grace is looking rather pale and weedy. 1892 *Nation* 21 Apr 295/3 In order to fill the ranks large numbers of weedy men have been enlisted

5. *Comb*, as *weedy-haired, -looking* adjs.

1819 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 36 That monstrous region, whose dull rivers pour, Ever from their sordid urns unto the shore, Unown'd of any weedy-haired gods 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen Bounce* VII, His fastidious taste cannot but admit that there are 'some weedy-looking ones among 'em' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* XXXIII, Tom thought them weedy looking animals 1866 *Treas Bot* 1139/2 Various genera of coarse weedy-looking plants.

Weedy (wī·di), *a*.2 [f. WEED *sb*.2 + Y1.] Of a woman: Wearing widow's 'weeds', clad in mourning

1848 LONGF. *Life* (1891) II 133 A weedy woman came sweeping up to us, and introduced herself as an admirer 1850 DICKENS *David Copp.* XVII, She still wore weeds I think there was some compromise in the cap, but otherwise she was as weedy as in the early days of her mourning 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* 155 Think of the blank despair that would take hold of the weedy widows and desolate orphans when they applied for their share of the surplus.

Weef (wīf). Also wef [? Var of WEETH, dial f. WITHE *sb.*] (See quot.)

1832 *Planting* 90 in *Husb* (L U K) III, *Bavins* House-faggots, bound with two withers or weefs. *Ibid*, The tops of hedge-stakes, coopers' ware, &c, bound with one wither or wef *Ibid., Withers* or *weefs* The pliant shoots of hazel, ash, willow, &c, for binding the spray and prunings of trees into faggots, brooms, &c.

Weef, Weeft see WEFFE, WEFT.

Weegle, Sc. var WAGGLE *v.*

Weehee · see WEHEE

Week (wīk), *sb* Forms: *α*. 1 wice (rare), wicu (inflected wican, wiecan), 3–5 wike, 3–6 wyke, 5 wyeke, 6 wieke; 4 wycke, 6–7, 9 *dial* wick; *β*. 3–6 weke, 6 weeke, weicke, weake, 6– week; *γ* 1 wucu, 2–3 wuke, 3–5 wouke, 4–5 woke, 4–6 wok, 5 wooke, wouyk, wowke (wokk), 5–6 wolk(e, *δ Sc* 4–8 ouk, owk(e, 5–8 oulk, owlk, ulk, olk, 6 wke, 9 ook. [Com Teut. · OE *wice* wk fem corresponds to OFris. *wike* (WFris. *wike*, NFris. *week, wik*), OS. *-wika* in *crûcewika* Passion Week (MLG., LG. *weke*), MDu *weke* (Du. *week*), OHG *wehha, wohha* (MHG, mod G. *woche*), ON *vika* (Norw. *vika*, Sw. *vecka*, Da. *uge*), ? Goth. *wikô* (once only, rendering *τάξις* 'order' in Luke 1. 8) :—OTeut. **wikôn-*.

As there is no reason to suppose that the Germanic peoples used a reckoning by weeks before they came in contact with the Romans, it is probable that the OTeut **wikon-* had originally some meaning wider than that of 'period of seven days', which the word has in WGer. and Scandinavian; perh. it meant 'succession, series,' and this may have been the sense of Goth. *wikô* in the only recorded example. The root **wīk-* is found in ON. *vîkja* to turn, move, OHG *wehsal* (mod G. *wechsel*) change

The remarkable diversity of forms in the Eng word is due to the different effect, in different dialects, of the initial (w) on the following vowel The original form with *wi-* appears rarely in OE. literature (exc in combinations, where it was general), the *β* type represented by the standard English form descends from this The form *wucu* (inflected *wucan*) is the ancestor of the *γ* type (ME *woke, wouke*, etc), whence the *δ* type was developed in the North by the loss of the initial (w) before the labial vowel (The written *ŏ* in many of the Sc. forms, *wolk, oulk*, etc., was never pronounced)]

1 The cycle of seven days, recognized in the calendar of the Jews and thence adopted in the calendars of Christian, Mohammedan, and various other peoples; a single period of this cycle, i e a space of seven successive days beginning with the day traditionally fixed as the first day of the week.

The Jewish week began with the day after the sabbath, and this beginning was adopted by the Christian church The days of the Jewish week, except the seventh (the Sabbath) were not named, but distinguished only by number, in early Christian use the name Sabbath was retained for the seventh day, and the first was called the Lord's day (ἡ κυριακὴ ἡμέρα, *dies dominicus*), the other days being numbered only. The English names, Sunday, Monday, etc, belong to an astrological week which, quite independently of the Jewish-Christian week, arose from the practice of assigning the successive hours to the seven planets in the order of their distance, and then naming each whole day (of 24 hours) from the planet supposed to rule its first hour The planetary names, *Dies Solis, Dies Lunæ, Dies Martis*, etc, came into common use in the Roman empire, and were adopted in translated form by the English (before they came to Britain) and other Teut peoples; the names Mars, Mercurius, etc., being apprehended as names of Roman gods, were rendered by the names of the Teutonic deities supposed to correspond to these for details see the articles TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, etc

α a 900 *O. E Chron* an 878 (Parker MS.) On þære seofoðan wiecan ofer Eastron *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* V II (Miller) 388 Mid ðy hit ða án wuce ðæs fæstnes gefylled wæs. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XVIII 12 Ic fæsto twizo in wico [*c* 975 *Rushworth* wica] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 139 Alle oðer dagES of þe wike beoð to þieldome to þis dei [sunnen dei] *c* 1205 LAY 13927 Þene feorðe dæi i þere wike heo zifuen him [Woden] to wurðscipe *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 70 Þuerich unideie of ðe yer holdeð silence, bute zif hit beo duble feste, & teonne holdeð hit sum oðer dai iðe wike *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 312/438 Þe seoue Dawes in þe wyke *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 430, I shal nomore com here þis wyke *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 13 Þe Lengþe of a Lenten, flech moot y leue..And Wedenes-day iche wyke wiþouten flech-mete *c* 1400 *Vpaune þ Gaw* 3058 Ilkone of us, withouten lesyng, Might win ilk wike fourty shilling *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 172 [A Saracen said to a Christian] Þis is þe wyke þat 3oure gret profete dwyt in 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* I 1 4 The seconde parte ys of 3oure seuen storyes, accordynge to the seuen dayes of the wyeke 1456 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 57 My lord of Norwich shal the next wyke visite the hous of Hykelyng. 1590 in P. H. HOLE *Hist Wexford* (1900) I 271 James went to St James' faire to Bristowe the last wick.

β c 1275 [see 2 *c* 1205] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 1 Þe Wednesdai in þe firste weke of Advent 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 116 He..Of sevene daies made a weke *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XIV 61 On þe Seterday it rynnes fast, and all þe weke elles it standes still. 1529 MORE *Let to Wife* 3 Sept, Wks 1419/2, I shal (I thunk) get leaue this next weke to come home and se you 1556–7 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 458 The said [Recorder] shall thre daies every weicke gyve attendaunce. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 231 That thre daies in the weke they tame theyr body with fastynge. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Outlandish Prov* (1640) 587 [*Proverb*] Thursday come, and the week's gone 1740 CIBBER *Pomfret* I in *Cibber Hartford's Corr* (1805) I 208 As this is a week of great devotion and retirement with all good catholics, so it is a week of great idleness and equal retirement with us protestants 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II VIII 222 At Chirepe, there is a constant store of provisions prepared for the vessels who go thither every week from Panama 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) I 111 We may probably consider the Week, with Laplace as 'the most ancient monument of astronomical knowledge' 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XIV, You couldn't make it convenient to lend me half a crown till the latter end of next week, could you? 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I, The present week is set but at Thursday, and on Monday [etc.]. 1867 E. A. FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) I 391 Last week I have been working at the early life of Lanfranc

γ c 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (1888) 51 Þæt beon an zelcere wucan saltere gesungenne. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an 1118, On þison zeare on þeere wucon Theophanne waes anes nefenes swyðe mycel lihtinge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4173 Itt iss 233 heh messedazz Att here wukess ende. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 3 And hit [*sc.* Advent] lasteð þre wuke fulle and sum del more 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2431 Vr eldore him [*sc* Woden] bitoc of þe wouke þen veie þe day *a* 1325 *MS Rawl. B* 520 If 32 Ant te baillifs. eche woke oþer eche forteniit ate leste sullen maken enquestes of men herburgeis *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 454 Þus þe persoun þat al þe wouke disposiþ hym to preche to his sheep or [etc.] *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* xli 29 Al þe wukis in þe summir, sal ye faste ilke wuke tua dais *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXV. 262 For thei schryven hem and howsele hem eveimore ones or twyes in the Woke 1425–6 in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II Introd 13 The secunde terme begynande the Monunday of the first hail wolke of lenteryn with ilk continuacion of termes. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 532/1 Woke (*v rr.* wok, wooke), *ebdomada, septimana*. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 231 To gefe to þe power nedy paryssheñ of bloxham euery woke & euery 3ere halfe a quarter of corne mengiyd 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 303 The peple desyris the maie to se him na he rade every day, or every wolk or moneth 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 51 Als well on the Satterday as ony other day of the wouke

δ. c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 1343 With reualing and reuiy all the oulk hale 1526 *Cartul. S Nicholas Aberd* (New Spald Club) I 154 With ane trentell of messis in ye ouik [? *read* oulk] yat ye said obit sall happin in 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 332 That na scllaris be oppynnit bot thryis in the ouik for selling of thair geir. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q of Scots* (1897) 495 Nocht onlie the twa Sondayis bot also the hole rest of the olk 1584 J. MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 187 Ther shalbe four Sermones in the ouk, twa on the Sunday, and twa on the ouk-dayes 1608 *Rec Inverwick* in A. I. Ritchie *Ch. St Baldred* (1880) 114 The examination to begin ye nixt olk for that purpose 1728 RAMSAY *Robt, Ricky, & Sandy* 31 Last ouk I dream'd my tup brak his leg 1807 TANNAHILL *Soldier's Return* II iii, Wife—fetch my bonnet that I cast last owk. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R Falconer* I xi 137, I'll think aboot it whan ance I'm throu wi' this job. That'll be neist ook or thereabouts, or aiblins two days efter

b. With prefixed word, denoting some particular week of the year

The weeks of the ecclesiastical calendar commonly thus referred to are *Easter week, the Amber weeks* (EMBER 2), PASSION-WEEK, HOLY WEEK (also called *Gri at week*), ROGATION *week* (also called GANG-WEEK, GRASS-*week*, PROCESSION *week*), WHIT-*week* (also called WHITSUN-*week*, †WHITSUNDAY-*week*, †*Pentecost-week*)

a 950 *Guthlac* (Prose) xx 161 On þære eastorwucan *c* 1450 *Brut* II 437 In Cristemesse wike 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II. 278 In Penthcoste weke.. In trynyte wyke 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 94, I purposed to a byn with yow in the estcrne weke *c* 1500 *Cartul S Nicholas Aberd.* (New Spald Club) I 259 One Wednesday in ye penthcost owk nixt efter ye synod. 1622 LAUD *Diary* 23 Apr., Wks. 1853 III 138 Being the Tuesday in Easter week. 1692 PEPYS *Let to Evelyn* Easter Monday, The last being Confession, this in all good conscience should be Restitution Week

¶ c Sometimes applied *transf.* to other artificial cycles of a few days that have been employed by various peoples, e g. the eight days' 'week' of the Romans (see NUNDINE), the five days' 'week' believed to have been used by the ancient Germans, etc.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VI II 435 They accompted their weekes by thirteene dayes, marking the dayes with a Zero or cipher

2 A space of seven days, irrespective of the time from which it is reckoned. †*All a week* for a whole week.

† *Forty weeks*. often used for the length of the period of gestation

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 288 On þam

beoð twi & fifti wuccna *c* 1205 LAY 29931 To feouwer wikene [*c* 1275 wekene] uirste þat wrec [*read* werc] wes muðed *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2473 So woien forð x wukes gon, get adde Incob þingeles non *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 66 And two ger and al-mest þreo wyke. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7942 þis ost þisegede þen castel, six wuke wel vaste *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18587 He.. Was tua and thritti wintursald, And monet sax and wyckes tua *c* 1325 SHOREHAM v 110 In þyssere ioye we schulde by-louken Al hyre ioyen of uoumi woken þe wylest he ȝede wyþ chylde *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9353 Al a wyke þe kyng þer lay, He spilte his tyme 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 359 He gert his menze busk ilkane, Quhen sex owkis of the sege wes gane 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XVI. 100 And in þe wombe of þat wenche was he fourty wokes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IX. IX (1495) 354 A monthe conteynyth foure wekes and a weke seuen naturall dayes *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1047 For foure wookis full, or he did hir entere, She lay in lede within his house. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV. XXV 2375 þat about þe hundrethe day, Wouyk, monethe or moment [etc.] *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 1662 He regnede not foure ȝere here, By sixe wykeus as yche vndirstonde, þat he was martrid. 1466 *Paston Lett* Suppl. 108, I thynke of every day a wyke tyl ye be content. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 273 Hyi dochtir had of xij wokkis ald a knayff. *a* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1003, I haue not kept her yet thre wokys 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 214 Whiche catnll hath ben Impoundyd by the tyme and space of ten wykes at the leste. 1553 *Edin. Burgh Rec* (1871) II 278 The expensis of the ulk precedand the xxvj day of Marche 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, II v 36 So many Dayes, my Ewes haue bene with yong: So many weekes, ere the poore Fooles will Eane 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 248 Efter mony oulkes quhen mekle tha had wrocht and mekle had swat, tha [etc.]. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 9 He hath byn in this place a wick, and never came into the English howse till now. 1734 POPE *Hor Sat* II II 93 A Buck was then a week's repast, And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it last. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. I Wks 1874 I 24 A man determines that he will walk to such a place with a staff a week hence 1744 M BISHOP *Life* 114 Thinking every Day a Week, and Week a Month. 1751 F COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* II XII 236 As he had expected a Parcel from London by the Coach for a Week before, he naturally concluded this to be the same. 1787 HOY *Let.* 12 Oct in *Burns' Wks* (1809) II 110, I should give him nought but Stra'bogie castocks to chew for sax ouks, or ay until he [etc.] 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I IX, She was within six weeks of seventeen, and surely she need not be sent down again to the schoolroom 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xlii, Then there came a week of rain

b. Seven days as a term for periodical payments (of wages, rent, or the like), or as a unit of reckoning for time of work or service.

1426–7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 66 Also payd to Thomas Seviere and his felawe to set vndir þe clerkis chamber dore þe o mason a hole woke iij s. iij d. 1492 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 205 And for alimos, gevin woulkly, of xxiiij wokkis, xlviij li. 1527 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, IV 473 After the rate of 18d by the wooke. 1552–3 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 342 Item to Andro Mansioun for half ane ulk's wage 1557–8 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 409 Payde to wyllyam Elysame for j quarter and vj wyckes the some of xixs vjd 1580 *Fermor Acc* in *Archæol Jrnl* (1857) VIII. 181 Pd for xij weickes bord for Mr. Richard Farmor and his man, at viij^s the weicke iiij^li iiij^s. 1784 *Morn Chron.* 26 May 4/2 Advt., The above premises may be taken by the week, and entered upon immediately. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* III. (end), The house is full of boarders,..many of whom..contract by the week for their board and lodging 1888 BESANT *All Sorts* XXI, Eighteen shillings a week would buy him outright until his engagements begin again *Ibid.* XXII, And in two days more the week's rent would be due 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To day* II (ed. 3) 39 A week's notice is the general rule before vacating rooms 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knit on Wheels* XVIII, I have two thousand a year. .I don't know how much that is a week, but I'll work it out some day in shillings and see

†c. Followed by *day* used pleonastically (See DAY *sb.* 11.)

c 1440 *Partonope* 6634 This lyfe they ladde vj. wekes day. *c* 1670 [see DAY *sb* 11]

d. Used vaguely for an indefinite time, as in *a week or two*, implying a moderate space of time; *weeks*, referring to a duration which is felt as long.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 567 But thurgh his magik for a wyke or tweye It semed that alle the Rokkes were aweye. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min Poems* 174 My fiend, afir, I trowe, a wike or two That this tale endid was, hoom to me cam, And seide [etc.]. 15 LYNDESAY *Play* 1048 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 505 Than scho deit to, within ane oik or two. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 195 How often hast thou gone whole dayes togither, whole weakes, yea whole yeres, and neuer thought once to loue hym a iyght? 1597 in *J. Melvill's Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 424 Alas! the mounths, alas! the wkes and dayes, That I consum'd in foolishe sports and plays 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* XXIX, He *did* feel the same, Elinor—for weeks and weeks he felt it. I know he did. 1891 'J. S WINTER' *Lumley* VI, 'Oh, Vere is not going for weeks—weeks,' declared Mrs. Jork with great decision. 1918 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Apr 183/2 The unbounded hospitality of a time when a few letters of introduction gave weeks of princely entertainment

e Feast of weeks *Heb. Antiq.* [tr Heb. *ḥag šābūōṯ*] = PENTECOST 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXXIV 22 The solempnyte of weekis 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, The feast of wekes [So the later versions.]

3. The six working days, as opposed to the Sunday; the period from Monday to Saturday inclusive. Cf. WEEKDAY.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 244 Ȝif se teirminus ȝescyt on sumon dæȝe þære wucan þonne byð se sunnan dæȝ þær æfter easter dæȝ 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Þeruore me let of bodiliche workes of þe woke uor betere to onderstonde to bidde god 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 243 For summe of my seruauns beoþ seke oþer-while, Of alle þe wike [*v.rr.* wyke, weke, wowke] heo worcheþ not so heor wombe akeþ. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I I 76 Why such impresse of Ship-wrights, whose sore Taske Do's not diuide the Sunday from the weeke 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXIV, On this Sunday morning, when the old man looked as if the cares of the week were off his mind.

4. a *Week of years* used in Lev XXV. 8 by Wyclif, Tindale, and in the Douay Bible (after the Vulgate) for 'a period of seven years' (Coverdale has 'yeare sabbathes', and the other versions 'sabbaths of years', following the Heb.). Also used by commentators in explanation of the 'weeks' mentioned in Dan IX. 24–27, where periods of seven years are meant.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit* XXV 8 And thow shalt noumbre to thee seuen wekes [1388 woukis] of ȝeerys *a* 1591 H. SMITH *God's Arrow* II (1593) D 1 b, This worde *Hebdomada* is sometimes taken for a weeke of daies, that is, seauen daies. But at other times it signifieth the space of seauen yeares, and then is it called *Hebdomada Annorum*, A weeke of yeares 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 147 Doe wee not obserue how in three weeks of yeares three are dead? 1650 SCLATER *Expos Rom.* IV Ep Ded. A 2, Having now, (by the space of full three weeks of years, and more) had a strong dispute with my thoughts, whether [etc.] *c* 1680 R FLEMING *Fulfilling Script* II III (1726) 278 They know Daniel's seventy weeks clearly takes in his [the Messiah's] coming, and though it were taken either for weeks of days, or of years, it must long since be expired, but if they should mean weeks of ages, then for many thousand years his coming could not be yet expected

b. *Week of days*: used by Bible commentators (following a mistranslation of Dan. x. 2) to denote a literal week as opposed to the 'week of years': see quots. in 4 a.

It is not clear whether Scott's use for 'a whole week' is an echo of this, or whether it was a current phrase

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Dan* X. 2 At the same time, I Daniel was in heauines for three weekes of daies. *Ibid* 3 Til three weekes of daies were fulfilled 1611 *Ibid*, Three full weekes [*margin*, Heb weeks of dayes] 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* X, They dared not keep me a week of days in durance

5. In various idioms. a. *Week* [see A. *adv.* 2, 4, *prep.*1], every week, weekly, per week. (See also 2 b.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Of alle swuche þinges schriue hire enes a wike ette leste 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 415 He usede twyes a wooke to sitte al day to fore þe chirche dore. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12 A good woman that fasted .iij tymes a woke 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit Const* IX 118 It is repeated seven times a-week

b. In expressions serving to fix a date. *This day, tomorrow, Monday*, etc. *week*: seven days before or after the day specified. Similarly *this day*, etc (so many) *weeks*. *Yesterday, Monday*, etc *was a week* (dial.), seven days before the day mentioned. † Formerly also *four* (etc.) *weeks day*, exactly four weeks (cf. 2 c).

1398 *Munim de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 490 [Gif] defaut be of þir paymentis ovre runnene and ganeby sex wowkis daye eftir þe lymite terme 1454 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 281 That al maner of men of Iryshe blode avoyde [*i.e.* quit Dublin] by this day iiij. wekys And gyff eny of this Irysshe blode may be founde within the said cite or fraunchels after the said iiij. wekys day, they shall be put in prisone 1531 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 187 The same Court so adiorned to be kepte ther that day thre wekes next ensuyng 1582 SIR J. POPHAM in H Hall *Soc. Elis Age* (1886) 262, I mene if God please to be at Salisburie the wekes daie at night before Easterdaie. 1700 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc* (1914) Oct. 181 Wee heard of her being ther last 4th day was a weeke 1810 *Spectator Mag* XXXVI 160 The whole of the money must be made good that night week. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* V, Allow me to recommend some of the kipper—it was John Hay that catcht it, Saturday was three weeks 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 23 Sept 4/4 Early on Monday morning week, an attempt was made [etc.] 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XLIV, Send Charley to me this night week—'for the letter'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II VI, The crisis came on Saturday, the day week that Thompson had died. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XX, Last Saturday was a week I touched at Liverpool with a cargo of furs [etc.]. *Ibid*, When I came back last Saturday week. 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* XIII, Can you make it convenient to be there this day week? 1889 'J S WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* I, Let us say Thursday week, dear—This is Saturday, so it is quite enough notice to give.

c. *Week and week about*: in alternate weeks.

1892 KIPLING *Light that Failed* VI 94 The girls were supposed to market week and week about

6. Proverbial phrases †a. *To be in by the week*: to be ensnared, caught; *fig.* to be deeply in love. *To go to it by the week*: to commit oneself thoroughly.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 69 This prouerbe shewth the in by the weeke *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I II 4 He is in by the weke, we shall haue sport anon 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretorie* II. (1595) 47 Yet now we be in, let vs go to it by the week 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* V. II 67 O that I knew he were but in by th' weeke. 1598 R BERNARD *Terence, Andria* I I. (1607) 12 He is in the snare, he is in for a bird, hee is in by the weeke. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* E 1, Enter Flamineo and Marcello guarded, and a Lawyer *Law* What are you in by the weeke

b *Too late a week*: a jocular understatement for 'far too late'. Now only as echo of Shaks.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y L* II III 74 At seauenteene yeeres, many their fortunes seeke But at fourescore, it is too late a weeke 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl* (1890) I. 105 If she had her youthful activity, and could manage things, it would amuse her But I fear it is too late a week. 1829 *Ibid.* II 220.

c. † *The week of the four Fridays*: an imaginary date that will never arrive (*obs*) *A week of Sundays* seven Sundays or weeks as representing a long time,

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) I Ded p x, At the period that the hogs shall feed along with the herrings; or on the week of the four Fridays, so long looked for by astrologians. 1898 'C. HARP' *Broken Ares* I. II 13 Tes wark never done, an' nur' a bit o' play for I, no, not in a week o' Sundays 1901 D SLADEN *My Son Richard* IV, He got to know her more intimately in that five minutes than he might otherwise have done in a week of Sundays

d. Pugilistic slang *To knock* (a person) *into the middle of next week*: to give (him) a decisive blow, to punish severely, to astound, flabbergast

1821 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* II IV, They knock'd me into the middle of next week—besides tipping me this here black eye—only see how red it is! 1833 [S. SMITH] *Lett J. Downing* XV. (1835) 95 The first clip I made was at Amos,—but he dodged it, and I hit one of the Editors of the Globe, and knocked him about into the middle of next week 1846 W T PORTER *Quarter Race Kentucky* 109 The next moment he was knocked into the middle of the next three weeks! 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* XVI, I believe you would knock me into next week if I were to have a battle with you 1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 720/2 It would not be comfortable to be knocked by his heels into the middle of next week.

7. Combinations †**week-boy**, a boy hired by the week, as distinguished from an apprentice; **week-long**, continuing for a week; **week-night**, a night in the week other than Sunday night; also *attrib.*; **week-old** *a*, that has lived or lasted a week; †**week-silver**, some kind of feudal dues (prob. in commutation of WEEK-WORK).

1662 *Act 14 Chas II* c. 5 § 17 No Master Weaver. shall sett on worke above two Apprentices or any *weeke-Boy to weave in a Lombe in the said Trade in worsted weaving. 1683 [see DEVIL *sb.* 5 a] 1898 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/4 The ladies, true to their *week-long enthusiasm, made the University College Theatre look very bright 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. clxvii, I lay at the feet of Jesus, yoking down my struggling flesh with week-long fastings. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xl, Both he and Ellen thought it strange that their mother should insist on that book on a *week night, they never usually read it [the bible], save on Sunday evenings 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII 120 Week-night services 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 25 Mar 8/5 If we obstinately shut our eyes and keep company with the hapless *week old kittens. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 115 Out of the darkness we reach For a handful of week-old papers And a mouthful of human speech 1430 in *N. & Q.* 13th Ser I. 449/1 Exceptis redditibus, serueis,..et xvij.s annuis vocatis *Weikseluer

Hence † **Wukemalum** *adv.* [-MEAL], by weeks

c 1200 ORMIN 536 Drihhtin Godd To þewwtenn wukemalumm. *Ibid* 554.

Week (wīk), *int.* Also 8 **weeck**, 9 **weke** [Cf. WHEAK *v.* and *sb.*, WHICK *v.*, WEE *int.*] Imitation of the squeak of a pig or mouse.

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* IV II 146 Weeke, weeke, so cries a Pigge prepared to th' spit. *a* 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 87 Weeck, Weeck, Weeck, squeak'd the Pig. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 11 Harry out Whatever rat, there, haps on his wrong hole, And nip each softling of a wee white mouse, *Weke, weke*, that's crept to keep him company!

Week(e, obs. forms of WEAK, WICK.

Weekday (wī·kdē), Forms: see WEEK *sb.* and DAY *sb.* [OE. *wucdæg*, f. *wuc(u)* WEEK. Cf. OHG. *wehhatag*, ON. *vikudagr.*]

†1. A day of the week. (In quot. *c* 1200 a literal as opposed to a metaphorical day.) *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III. v, Þæt hi þy feorðan wicdæge & þy syxtan fæstan to nones. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13182 Alls itt off þiss werrldess dazz Rihht onnfasst efenn wære, Forrþi þatt ure wukedazz Bi twellfe timess ernebþ [etc.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2857 Sir loth wif in a salt stan men seis hir stand þat bestes likes o þat land, þat anes o þe wok day, þan es sco liked al a-way. 1456 SIR G HAYD *Law Arms* (S T S) 166 [They] do mare the Sonday or the haly day na othir wolk dayes

†2. A day of the week other than market-day or Sunday. *Obs.*

1477 in *Charters* etc *Edin.* (1871) 141 The nolt merket, [to be held] about the Trone, and nocht on the wolk day 1588 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 332 That none shall bye any grayne or other vittell on our markett daye before nyne of the clocke in the fore-none, nor in the wicke-dayes more then shall serve their owne howsolde.

3. A day of the week other than Sunday.

c 1546 COVERDALE *Calvin's Treat Sacram.* etc F 3 b, In lyk maner as thou seist this blessed sacrament ministred on the sonday, euen so wyth lyke reuerence do they vse it at the same houre on those wyke dayes, that the congregacyon hath appointed to that vse 1563 *Homilies, Of Place & Time of Prayer* I. II. 139 For although they wyll not trauayle nor labour on the Sunday, as they do on the weeke day, yet they wyll not rest in holynes 1593 in *Maitl Club Misc.* I 57 That..wpone the oulk dayes thai begin at viij houris and end precisehe at ix houris. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* IX, Thou art a day of mirth! And where the week dayes trail on ground, Thy flight is higher 1654 J AUDLAND in *Jrnl Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1919) XVI. 135, I have been in Bristoll severall first dayes and I have gone into the Countrey, in the Weekdayes 1732 SWIFT etc. *What passed in London* Misc. III. 263 My Wife and I went to Church (where we had not been for many Years on a Week-day) 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Seven-Dials*, Pass through St Giles's in the evening of a week-day, there they are in their fustian dresses. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 277/2 His [*sc* Spurgeon's] father was a hard-working man on week-days, and a preacher on Sundays.

b. *attrib*

[1595 in *Maitl. Club Misc* I. 72 In the oulk dayes preiching in Glasgw, it is desyrit that the ministeris keip preciselie the hour.] 1693 O HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV 147 That house where the week day lecture had been kept 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 345 One solid dish his week-day meal affords, An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's 1762 SECKER *2nd Charge Dioc. Cantorb.* (1771) 253 Diligence..

in bringing your People to the holy Communion, and where it can be, to Week-Day Prayers 1802 Wordsw. *Sonn 'I grieved for Buonaparté'*, The talk Man holds with week-day man in the hourly walk Of the mind's business 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* lii, He knew nothing of week day services, and thought none the worse of the Sunday sermon if it allowed him to sleep from the text to the blessing 1877 A Maclaren (*title*), Week-day Evening Addresses

Week-end. a. (with *a* and *pl*) The holiday period at the end of a week's work, usually extending from Saturday noon or Friday night to Monday; esp., this holiday when spent away from home.

1879 *N & Q* Ser v XII. 428/2 In Staffordshire, if a person leaves home at the end of his week's work on the Saturday afternoon to spend the evening of Saturday and the following Sunday with friends at a distance, he is said to be spending his *week end* at So-and-so 1889 Miss Braddon *Day will Come* xxiv, Theodore and his friend betook themselves to Cheriton Chase on the following Friday, for that kind of visit which north country people describe as 'a week end'. 1892 *Times* 28 Mar 8/2 They had evidently taken the house for week-ends 1899 S R Gardiner *O Cromwell* vi. 102 Oliver may be regarded as the inventor of that modified form of enjoyment to which hard worked citizens have, in our day, given the name of the 'week-end'. 1905 *Spectator* 26 Aug 289/1 What a 'week-end' it must have been for the host, whatever it may have been for the guest

attrib 1887 *Advt. of G.W.R.* (in Lancs), Week-end tickets 1896 *Hetton-le-Hole* (Durham) *Gloss* s v, 'Week-end trips' are now advertised on most of the [railway] lines.

b. The period from Saturday to Monday during which business is suspended and shops are closed.

1878 J. Aimond *Bunch of Water-cresses* 4 If I get my 'bacco now, I can manage to see th' week-end o'er very well 1913 *Times* 13 Sept. 17/3 The Money Market was steady with a fair demand for advances over the week-end at about previous rates.

c. The end (i. e. the last day) of the week; Saturday. *dial.*

1880 C H. Poole *Staffs. Gloss.*, *Week-end*, Saturday.

Hence **Week-end** *v. intr.*, to spend a week-end holiday. **Week-ending** *vbl. sb.* Also **Week-ender**, one who spends the week-ends away from home.

1880 *N & Q*. Ser. vi. I 42 Lodging-house keepers and tradesmen in Llandudno, Rhyl, and other holiday resorts in n. Wales, employ the derivative form 'week-enders', when they speak of visitors who come on Saturday and go on Monday 1901 C G Harper *Gt. North Road* I. 144 Three bedrooms for the use of the week enders. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 July 7/2 Where shall we week end? 1905 *Sat Rev.* 14 Oct. 490/1 Saturday morning is quite time enough for the week-enders to get away 1906 B Vaughan *Sins of Society* 66 You see 'week-endings' have become part of the British Constitution, and nowadays everybody who is anybody has to be out of town in the season, say from Saturday to Tuesday 1913 W J Locke *Stella Maris* xv. 201 Where have you been week-ending? 1914 A N. Lyons *Simple Simon* I iii. 42 He week-ends at Paris-Plage

†**Weekfish.** *Obs.* [ad. Du. *weekvisch*, f. *week* soft + *visch* fish. Cf. Weakfish.] A fish of the Dutch East Indies, the size of a whiting, esteemed a delicacy.

1686 Ray *Willughby's Hist. Pisc* App 6 Pisces Indiæ Orientalis a Joanne Nieuhofs Descripti Wit fish or Week fish

Weekly (wī·kli), *a.* and *sb* [f. Week *sb.* + -ly 1.] A. *adv.*

†1. Of or pertaining to the week (either as a seven-days period or as opposed to Sunday). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies, Of Place & Time of Prayer* I II. 238 That vpon the Sabboth day, they shoulde cease from all weekely and workeday labour 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* xi 178 Hengists noble heyres; their Idols that to raise Heere put their German names vpon our weekly daies

2 That occurs, is done, made, given, etc. once a week.

Weekly Bill see Bill *sb.*3 10. *Weekly tenancy*· one determinable at the end of any week.

1489 *Reg Mag. Sig Scot.* 1528, 120/1 In the delivering of thir oulkly penny to God and to Sanct Jhonne. 1525 *Reg. Mag. Sig Scot.* 1527, 97 The forsaid wolklie penny and halpeny salbe payit ilk Setterday. 1576-77 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* II. 582 His releif of the said owiklie wageis as accordis 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v. xix. § 1 The Iewes haue alwaies had their weekely readings of the law of Moses. 1621 (*title*) Corante or weekely newes from Italy, Germany, [etc.] 1681 in *Nature Peerage Evid* (1874) 16 With a weekly markett and two free faires yearly. 1699 G. Harvey *Vam. Pulos. & Physick* vi. 46 The daily, weekly, or frequent use of Opiates 1711 Steele *Spect* No 79 P 9 The Indiscretion of the Books themselves, whose very Titles of Weekly Preparations lead People of ordinary Capacities into great Errors 1712 Addison *Spect* No 289 P 2 The Use I make of the above mentioned Weekly Paper. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 264 The Man of Ross divides the weekly bread *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm* (1812) II xxiii 227 A public weekly assertion of the two first articles in our Creed 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* iv, The weekly charge in this establishment for each female patient is three dollars 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I iii 390 In this way he gathered materials for weekly epistles destined to enlighten some county town. 1899 S. R. Gardiner *O. Cromwell* vi 192 He found repose in a weekly visit to Hampton Court. 1920 *Act* 10 & 11 *Geo. V* c 30 § 2 Entitled to receive payments ..at weekly or other prescribed intervals.

b. With a personal designation. Performing some action, or employed in some capacity, once a week; that has a contract by the week.

Weekly man Austral., an extra hand taken on for one or more weeks *Weekly tenant*, 'one paying rent by the week, and liable to removal on a week's notice' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858).

1712 Prior *Extempore Invit.* 1 Our Weekly Friends To-morrow meet At Matthew's Palace. 1737 Pope *Hor Ep.* I. i 155 They change their weekly Barber 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* xx, Filling up the station with a lot of weekly men

† c. slang. *Weekly-accompts* pl., a name given to the small square white patches on each side of a midshipman's collar

1819 Vaux *Mem* I 69 The midshipmen proceeded to cut off the weekly accompts from the coat I had on

B. *sb.* A newspaper or review published once in each week.

1846 C. Mitchell *Newsp Press Directory* 81 Not any of the newspapers published at the close of the week display more activity or success than this [the *Observer*] in the acquisition of news, which, after the preceding six days, has been swept and exhausted by the immense resources of the *dailys*, and this is the great difficulty in a *weekly* 1858 *Times* 29 Nov 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies 1863 *Morn. Star* 3 Jan., To day a new literary Weekly of high pretensions begins its existence 1914 in *Civil Service Year Bk.* (1916) 294 They take 6 penny daily papers and 3 halfpenny ones; 3 weeklies costing 3*d.* each and 5 weeklies costing 6*d.* each

Weekly (wī·kli), *adv.* [f Week *sb* + -ly 2.] In each or every week, week by week. Usually, once in seven days

1465 in *Paston Lett.* II. 193 He payth for hys borde wykely xx*d*. 1474 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1869) I. 29 It is statut ..that the said penny be rasit wolkly on the Monundaye. 1522 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v 400 No man shalbe made fre unlesse he can specke the Englishe tonge and shave his upper lipe wicklye 1540 *Sc Acts Jas V* (1814) II 378/1 That þair be wokly three market dais for selling of breid within the said toune *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII* 182 The Legates sat wekely, & euery daie were argumentes on bothe partes and nothyng els doen 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v xxx 427 There was one Priest alone resident continually, the which they changed weekely 1670 in *12th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App v 15 Our daughter ..tells me she gives your Ladyship weekely an account of her selfe. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept 1665, There perishing neere 10,000 poore creatures weekly 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 140 As these Persons are oblig'd to perform the Communion Service in their turns Weekly, they are sometimes called Hebdomadal Canons 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxxvi, An acute Gallegan who gave me weekly a faithful account of the copies sold 1905 R Bagot *Passport* xv. 142 You had arranged for her [a governess] to come here two or three days weekly.

Weeksman (wī·ksmĕn). [*f. week's*, genitive of Week. Cf. *month's-man*, Month *sb* 1 6 b] A functionary whose term of office is a week; *spec* (see quot.).

1855 Hare *Cases Chancery* X 298 Until 1850 (when the Defendants ..were appointed day oyster meters), all monies received in respect of such compensation were divided equally among them. A list was kept, and each of the eighteen meters in rotation took upon himself the duties of 'weeksman,' whose office it was to allot the boats to each of the meters in his turn

Weekwam, obs form of Wigwam.

Week-work. *Hist.* [OE. *wic-, wiceweorc*, f. *wic(u)* Week + *weorc* Work *sb.* Cf OS. *wekewerk.*] In Old English Law, work done for the lord by the tenant so many days a week. Also *attrib* in †*weekwork-silver* (cf *week-silver*, Week *sb* 7).

c 1000 *Rectitudines* in Thorpe *Laws* I 434 On sumen lande is þæt he [sc the *gebúr*] sceal wyrcan to wicweorce ii dagas swilc weorc swilc him man tæcð ofer geares fyrst ælcre wucan, and on hærfest iii dagas to wicweorce [etc.] ? 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* No. 461 III 450 Consuetudines in Dyddanhamme Se gebur sceal his riht don; he sceal erian healfne æcer to wiceweorce. 1355 *MS Rental of Winchcombe Abbey, Glos* , Toto homagio pro Wikewerk selver xis. xi d. 1883 Srebohm *Engl Village Comm.* ii 78 Week-work—i e. work for the lord for so many days a week, mostly three days. 1916 *Edin Rev* July 73 A feature which reminds us of the week-works of the villein under our own manorial system

Weel 1 (wīl) *Sc.* and *north.* Forms. 1 wǽl, 3 wel, 4, 6 wele (4–5 welle), 6 vele, 6–7 weill, 7 weell, 8–9 wiel, weil, wheel, 9 weal, 4, 7–9 weel. [OE. *wǽl* masc. and neut. = WFris. *wiel*, OLow Frankish *wâl* (pl *wâld*), 'abyssus', MDu. *wael* (Flem. *weele*), MLG. *wêl* (LG. *weel, weele*, whence mod.G *wehl* masc., *wehle* fem.).] A deep pool; a deep place in a river or the sea; a whirlpool or eddy.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* Envoy 469 Ac se wæl wunað on weres breostum driop & stille. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z) 52 *Hæc gurges* þis wæl, þæt is, deop wæter. *c* 1200 Ormin 19690 Godd þatt mihhte heimm alle Inn helle wel bisennkenn *c* 1275 *Vices and Virtues* 89 in *O. E. Misc* 149 Of vych a wrm þat atter beieþ Ifulled is þat fule pool. Hwenne þe feondes heom [lost souls] forleteþ, Snaken and neddren heom imeteþ, And dreyeð heom in to a wel þer heo þolyeþ al vnsel *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2903 Bituixand þai sink in þat wele þar neuer man sank þat was o sele. *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xxxv 9 And with welle [*Harl* weel] of þi liking ai Sal tou drinke þam [Vulg *torrente voluptatis tuæ potabis eos*] 1483 *Cath Angl* 413/1 A Welle, *gurges* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII ii 13 Tybir flowand soft and esely, Wyth swirland weiis [L *vertic bus rapidis*] and mekle þallow sand 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I p. xlviii, The gretest vele heirof is namit Corbrek, for it will othir sink, or ellis draw ane schip to it, howbeit it be distant thairfra ane mile 1553 *Rec. Burgh Lanark* (1893) 26 Sir Jhone Cunygam settis the tan half of his bait gangand apone Sant Katrynis weill in Clydisholm to Wyliam Pumfra 1599 Alex Hume *Hymnes* iii 211 The bels and circles on the weills, Throw lowpping of the trouts 1674 Ray *N C Words, Weel*, Lanca. a whirlpool 1683 in *Nature Peerage Evid* (1874) 28 From the said foord of Gellie to the weell of Buckmenem 1786 Burns *Halloween* xxv, Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays, Whyles in a wiel it dimpl't. *a* 1800 *Rare Willie* viii in Child *Ballads* IV. 182/2 In the deepest weil in a' the burn, Oh, there she fand her Willie! 1817 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxvi, The deep waters and weils o' the Avondow 1818 W Phillips *Geol* 113 The pool of still water or wheel, above the falls 1834 Hogg *Dom Manners Scott* (1909) 59 In a few minutes we reached Gleddie's Weal, the deepest pool in all that part of Tweed. 1909 *Jedburgh Gaz.* 28 May 3/7 A large, deep pool known as the 'Old Weal'.

b *attrib.*

1703 Thoresby *Let to Ray*, A *Wheel-pit*, whirl pool *a* 1800 *Young Hunting* xvii in Child *Ballads* II 153/1 They douked in at ae weil-heid, And out aye at the other

Weel 2 (wīl). Forms· α 3–5 wyle, 6 wyele, 7 wile, 6 wyll(e, whyll. β. 5 wele (5–6 welle), 5–7 weele (6 weyle, weale), 7– weel, (6 *Sc* weill, 7 well, 9 weal), 6–9 wheel (7 wheele). [OE. *wīle-* (in *wīle-wīse*), a reduced form of *wilige, wilie* basket: see Willy. The form *wele, weel* is a normal development from this.]

1. A wicker trap for catching fish, esp. eels.

1256 *Northumb. Assize Roll* (Surtees) 103 Fit destructio [in the Tyne] salminculorum per wyles et per minuta retia. 1369–70 *Acc. Obedientiars Abingdon Abbey* (Camden) 19 In wylys et pottus, iij s. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18057 Lyke a wyle in a ryver, to cache the fyssche bothe fer and nere; the entre large, the comynge out is so strayt, it stant in dout. 1450–2 *Acc Obedientiars Abingdon Abbey* (Camden) 130 Et in welez emptis pro piscibus capiendis in fossato Conuentus, iij s xd 1483 *Cath Angl* 413/1 A Welle, *nassa* 1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W de W.) C vj b, *Nassula*, a wyll, or a leepe. 1519 Horman *Vulg* Z 1 b, One hath robbed my wyele, *predo nassam diripuit*. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 87 Watch ponds, go looke to weeles and hooke. 1649 E Reynolds *Hosea* iii. 26 We are like Fishermens wheels, wide at that end which lets in the Fish, but narrow at the other end, so that they cannot get out againe 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.*, Weel, made of Osier-twigs, which are supported by Circles or Hoops, that go round, and are ever diminishing, Its Mouth is somewhat Broad, but the other end terminates in a Point· It's so contrived, that when the Fishes are got in, they cannot come out of it again, because of the Osier Twigs, which advance on the inside, to the Place where the Hoops are, and which stop the Passage, leaving but a small opening there. 1769 Pennant *Brit Zool.* III 163 It does not often take a bait, but is generally caught in weels. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict* c 71 § 15 Any basket, trap, or device for taking fish, except wheels or leaps for taking lamperns. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed 4) 125 Weels used on the apron of Weirs for taking Lamperns 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 163 The moveable eel-trap or 'grig-wheel', like a crayfish basket, only larger.

b in fig. context.

1639 Mayne *City Match* III iv, 'Slight who would think your Father should lay weeles To catch you thus? 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xvi (Roxb) 80/1 A weele with two ends, or holes· for fish to get in at, which when in, there is no getting out againe, from whence came the proverbe, I catched him with a weele that is I got him in so, that he could not get out. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xiv, When did you ever hear that any body ever got out of this Weel without leaving something of his behind him.

c. *Her.* A conventional representation of such a fish-trap, borne as a charge.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III xvi (Roxb) 80/1 He beareth Azure, a Weele with its hoope vpward, Or. 1780 Edmondson *Her* II Gloss., *Weel*, for catching of fish, is always drawn in armory, as in Plate VIII. Fig. 39. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her* I. Gloss.

d. *attrib.*, in † *weel-net.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 Weaving them close together in a round and large forme, after the maner of a fishers leape or weele net.

2. A basket, *esp.* one in which fish are kept.

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II. 319 Moyses, was putte in a weele made of rishes [L. *in fiscella scirpea*] dressede with picche, and caste in to the water. *Ibid* IV. 353 The fadir and mother abhorrenge to sle theire owne son putte hym in a wele in to the see. 1530 Palsgr 287/2 Welle or lepe for fysshe, *boutcle* 1651 T Barker *Art of Angling* (1659) 44 Providing a little weele made of wicker to carry their fish 1659 Torriano, *Cavágna* a fisher's-weel, or hawke. 1678 Littleton *Dict*, *Lat.-Eng*, *Fiscella*, a wile wherein fishes are kept. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed. 4) 125 Hard Weels [are] large baskets in which eels and lamperns are kept alive until sold.

Wee'l, obs contr form of *we will.*

1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* v (1676) 543 Wee'l set our selves up again

Weel(e, obs. forms of Weal *sb.*1, Well.

Weeld, obs. form of Weald.

Weeld(e, obs. forms of Wield.

Weele, wee'll, obs contr. forms of *we will.*

1591 Shaks *Two Gent* II. ii. 6 Why then wee'll make exchange. 1598 Chapman *Blinde Beggar Alexandria* B 3 b, Weele strike vp a drumme. 1606 Marston *Parasit.* IV G 2, Stay foole weele follow thee 1620 T. May *Heir* I (1633) B 4 b, Lay it [the child] to him, weele out face him tis his.

Weelful, -som, var. ff. Wealful, -some.

Weely, var. Wealy *a.*2 *Obs.*

Weem (wīm). [a early Gael. *uaim* (now *uaimh*) cavern.] The name applied in Scotland to a cave or underground dwelling-place used by early inhabitants of the country.

1792 *Statist Acc. Scot* IV. 102 An artificial cave or subterraneous passage, such as is sometimes called by the country people a weem. 1851 D Wilson *Prehist. Ann.* I iv (1863) 107 The general name applied in Scotland to these subterranean habitations is Weems, from the Gaelic word *uamha* a cave. 1865 C. W. Kett in *Q Jrnl. Sci.* Apr. 247 We find in Scotland underground dwelling-places formed

of large unhewn stones without cement of any kind, these are called *weems* 1892 D MacRitchie *Underground Life* 47 It would be an easy matter for proprietors to fence in and otherwise protect existing 'weems'.

Weem, var Wame.

Weemen, obs pl of Woman.

†**Ween,** *sb Obs.* Forms: 1–2, 3–4 wen, 3–6 wene, (3 wæne), 4–5 weene, *Sc.* and *north* 4–5 weyne, 4 vene, veyn, 5 weyn [OE *wén* fem (rarely masc. or neut.) corresp to OFris *wên* opinion, OS *wân* masc, hope, OHG, MHG *wân* masc., opinion, hope, etc (mod G. *wahn* fem., delusion), ON *ván* fem., hope, Goth *wēn-s* hope —OTeut. **wēin-z*, f. Teut and Indogermanic root **wen-* to love]

1. Opinion, belief. (Cf. Wone *sb*)

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xl § 3 Ne bið lof nā ðy læsse, ac is wen þæt hit sie þy mare *a* 1250 *Ancr R* 390 *note*, Efter monnes wene. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 73 Dis ik wort in ebrisse wen, He witen ðe soðe ðat is sen *Ibid.* 3271 Egipcienes woten in twired wen quoðer he sulden folzen or flen *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 215 in *O E Misc.* 115, & ich her zu wille leren wenes mine, wit & wisdome

2. Expectation, hope. (Cf. Wone *sb.*)

Beowulf 383 (Gr.) Þæs ic wen hæbbe. *c* 1205 Lay 28141 Of þine kume nis na wene for no wenes heo nauere to soðe þat þu cumen agin from Rome *a*1300 *Florice & Bl.* 651 (Camb MS.) To hire was mi meste wene, For to habbe to mi quene 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 88 It were betre be refused Than for to worchen upon weene

3. Probability, supposition, doubt

Beowulf 1845 (Gr.) Wen ic talige þæt þe Sæ-Zeatas selran næbben to zeceosenne cyning ænigne *c* 1205 Lay. 13503 Hit hið a muchele wæne whær ze i seon me aneie mare *Ibid* 18752 Þa zet hit woere a wene whar þu heo mihtes aze *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1104 Bituixand þei þe southe had sene O thing þat wist noght bot a wene

4. Phrases. **a.** *Wen is, is wen*: the probability is (*that* .), it is probable (*that* . .).

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xi 72 Forðæm hit is wen ðæt se ne mæge oðerra monna scylde ofaðwean [etc] 971 *Blickl Hom* 235 Wen is þæt ic zesiz onode. *Ibid.* 239 Cum nu mid us, þy læs wen is þæt hi us eft zenimon *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John viii. 19 Zyf ze me cuþon, wen is þæt ze cuþon minne feder *c* 1200 Ormin 7132, & wen iss þatt he wass forrihtfull in hiss herrte

b *Without(en (any) ween, but ween* (Sc), *for-out(en ween* (Sc.)· without doubt.

c 1200 Ormin 4326 Þu findesst wiss wiþþutenn wen Rihhte elhte siþe an hunndredd. *c* 1205 Lay. 6311 To soðen wihuten wene þe laze hehte Mirdiane *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 468 In þat cuntr þat is so clene, May na filth in dwell wituten wene ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 574 Withouten wene, Wel semyde by hir apparayle She was not wont to gret trauayle. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* iv 1503 Er Phebus suster lucyna the shene, The leon passe out of þis mansete, I wol ben here with outen ony wene 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi. 162 Thai presit hym so fast, That, had he nocht the bettir beyn, He had beyn ded forouten veyn. *Ibid* xix 292 The erll speirit gif he had seyne The Inglis host; 'za, schir, but weyne' *c* 1440 *York Myst* xi 104, I will go witte withowten wene. *c* 1450 Holland *Houlate* 382 Of Scotland the wer wall, wit ze but wene, Our sais force to defend *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2880 The thrid was o manly knycht, but weyne *c* 1550 Roland *Crt Venus* iii 51 Twentie and fiue, quhen thay wai red but wene

†**Ween,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. ON *vénn* —OTeut. type **wēinjo-*, f. **wēin-* Ween *sb*] Beautiful.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Kni* 945 Ho wat3 þe fayrest in felle.., & wener þen Wnore [Guenever], as þe wyze þozt

Ween (wīn), *v. Obs* exc *arch.* Pa. t and pa. pple. weened (wīnd) Forms: 1 wénan, wénan, 2–4 wenen, 3 weone, 3–5 wen, 3–6 wene, 4–5 whene, *Sc.* ven(e, vein, 4–6 *Sc.* and *north.* weyn(e, 5 veyn, 6 wean, 6–7 *Sc* wein(e, 4–7 weene, 5– ween; 3–4, 6 win(n, wyn(n. *Pa t.* 1 wénde, 3–6 wende, 3 wænde, 3–6 wend, 4 *Sc* whende, vend, 5–6 *Sc.* weind, weynd; 3–6 went(e, 4 *north.* weint, 5 wentt, whente, (6 *Sc.* wont, wount, wint). *Pa. pple.* 4–6 wend(e, went, 5 whent. [A Common Teut. weak verb OE. *wénan* corresp. to OFris *wêna* to think, OS. *wânan* (MLG *wênen, wânen*, LG. *wanen*), OLow Frankish *wânan* (MDu, Du *wanen* to fancy, think), OHG *wânnen, wânen* (MHG. *wænen*, mod.G. *wähnen* to suppose wrongly, imagine), ON. *vána* to hope, Goth. *wēnjan* to hope :—OTeut. **wēinjan*, f. **wēini-* Ween *sb.*

The word seems to have gone out of general use in the 17th c It has survived as an archaism, esp. in the parenthetic formula illustrated in 1 b]

1 *trans* In regard to what is present or past: To think, surmise, suppose, conceive, believe, consider. In ME. often with *well.* **a.** *Const.* object-clause, with or without *that.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 Þa word þe he wenþ þæt him leofoste syn to zehyrenne. 1154 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1137 Al þe tunscipe fluzæn for heom, wenden ðæt hi wæron ræueres. *c* 1200 Ormin 11585 Forr þatt te deofell shollde Wel wenenn þatt he wære mann. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2543 Ysaac wende it were esau. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7557 Quat! wyns þou i am a hund? 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 10596 He went he had be hys brother. 1491 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 148 Whan they sawe Iupiter, they had went he had ben half man and half hors. 1530 Palsgr 756/2 The castell which men wente had ben inprennable, is throwen downe nowe. 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 455/1 If they had but tolde the myracles that Christ did, the countries to whom they were sent, wouldе haue went that they had lyed 1580 Fulke *Martiall Confuted* iv 169 Let him looke in his lexicon, where I weene al his Greeke is 1600 Holland *Livy* v xxxix 205 The Romanes. weening that there was none left alive 1614 Camden *Rem., Prov* 313 They that be in hell wene there is no other heauen 1721 *Colin's Mistakes* iv 3 Well I ween, That..Dan Spenser makes the fav'rite Goddess known 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* iii xxxi, Some said that there were thousands ten; And others ween'd that it was nought But Leven clans, or Tynedale men 1838 Mrs Browning *Deserted Garden* xii, Though never a dream the roses sent Of science or love's compliment, I ween they smelt as sweet. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vi 1, But well I ween that Gryffyth will never keep troth with the English.

†**b.** *Const.* infin. *To ween to be* or *do* = to think that one is or does *Obs*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Sume weneð bien sacleas of ðessere senne [of swearing], for ðan ðe me nett hem to ðan aðe *c* 1205 Lay 24535 Ælc wende to beon betere þene oðer *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12219 Þof þou wen make less to be, þat nan in lare sal teche þe. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 96 So that she wende haue al his hert yknowe 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 15 Betwen tuo Stoles lyth the fal, Whan that men wenen best to sitte. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxi 151 After this sorw, that she went to haue loste her sone, she hadde another 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i Prol 131 Quhen we best wene To haue Virgill red, understand, and sene, The richt sentence perchance is fer to seik. 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 150 The parret .weening to see another parret in the glasse.

†**c.** *Const.* obj. and compl. (sb or adj) *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 10 Al is þet tu wendest golt, iwurðe to measting. 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 40 Weenynge his lif glorios þat is vicious. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* 12 Men schal nat wenyn euery thyng a lye For that he say it nat of yore ago *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II lxvi (1869) 100 Greteli j am abasht þat þou þat j wende a nice man answerest me so wel 1533 More *Answ poysoned Bk* Wks. 1036/1 They should shortlye perceiue in euery place where they wene themselfe many, how very few they be 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II (Arb) 44 Weene you thee Greekish nauye returned? 1596 Spenser *F Q* vii vi. 11 Shee her selfe more worthy thereof wend

†**d.** *Const.* obj. and infin. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 534 So wis wenst þou þe be. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 96, I wot thou wolt nothing forbere Of that thou wenest be thi beste 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S) 265 That thai may be kend wenand thame self till have rychtwis caus 1528 in Pocock *Rec. Reform.* I 85 We wening the same to have been our way. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 19 While the eye weeneth a round Globe to be a flat and plaine Circle 1606 Holland *Sueton* 43 Kenning a farre of Pompeis gallies and weening them to be his owne

†**e** With simple object (usually a neut pronoun): To think, believe, credit (something). Also, to surmise or suspect to exist. *Obs.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xlii, Nis þæt ðeah no licumlice to wenanne, ac gastlice. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 440 Þeah us gedafenað þæt we hit wenon swiðor þonne we unrædlice hit gesæhan. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 11 Hwen þus is of þe liche, hwat wenes tu of the poure 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 2154 Na man ille dede shuld wene þar, whar gude lyf byfor has bene 13 *E E Allit P* C 244 Hit were a wonder to wene *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 1031 But herke, Pandare, o word, for I nolde That thow in me wendest so gret folye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 78 Þis quhen þe king had herd & sen, þe loy he had wald na man wen. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5672 Is no man wrecched, but he it wene 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 239 Neither must we here consyder, what the greatest multitude weneth, but what the trewthe is 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* xx. 117 Quhat sall we wene of tratours kene *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl* (1841) 65 These matters So straunge, and so incredible to weene

†**f.** coupled or contrasted with *wit* (*wot*, etc.).

c 1290 *Holy Cross* 11 in *S. Eng Leg.* 1 Ich wene þat ich wot ȝwat þis somunce amounti schal 13 *E E Allit P.* A. 47 Per wonys þat worþyly I wot & wene. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv 771 But quhethir scho Went, or vist it vitterly, It fell eftir all halely As scho said *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1559 Wot ye well and not wene, Whan eyther of hem had other sene, Smertely rerid her dede. 1721 J Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 69 Before I ween'd, but now I wat

g *ellipt.* or *absol.* Usually with adv. or conj. (*as, than, when*, etc.)

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xl § 2 Uton healdan unc þæt wit ne wenen swa swa þis folc wenð. *c* 1200 Ormin 9826 Annd tatt wass mikell wherrfeddlesse þatt dide hemm swa to wenenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 222 Moni þet ne weneð nout bredeð in hire breoste sum iunes hweolp. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 706 Ich am a mad man, Forto wene in þis wise *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xv (*Barnabas*) 3 Bot þai wene wrang. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xv. 470 Riȝt so rude men Louen and by-leuen by lettred mennes doynges, And by here wordes and werkes wenen and trowen. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 1019, I am wastid wor þan I wend *c* 1450 *Merlin* i 19 Thow art not so wyse as thow weneste 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi v 189, I know you better than ye wene *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* I (Arb) 45 Which is an opinion not so trewe, as some men weene 1601 *Song of Mary* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) 432 Farre more they be than we can weene 1615 Bp Andrewes *Serm* Nativ x (1629) 90 And sure, the way is not readie to hit, It is but a foolish imagination, so to ween of it 1746 Francis tr *Hor, Sat.* II viii 26 If haply right I ween 1808 Scott *Marm* I. xxi, Even our good chaplain, as I ween, Since our last siege we have not seen 1850 Mrs Browning *House of Clouds* viii, Named as Fancy weeneth.

h. used parenthetically (esp. in *I ween*) rather than as governing the sentence. In verse often a mere tag.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* I 157 Eiðer of þisse teres schedde þe apostel leste ich wene [L. *fudit fortasse apostolus*] þa þe he seide [etc.] *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 210 Nis, ich wene, no mon þet [etc.] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 655 Þre dayes þer-biforn, i wene, Et he no mete *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 278 Of royall rychesse wantyd she noone I wene *c* 1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* xxviii, Ye shape some wyle, me to begyle, and stele fro me I wene 1564 Anne Lady Bacon tr. *Jewel's Apol.* (1859) 47 And do all they themselves, ween you, agree well together? 1667 Milton *P L* iv 741 Nor turnd I weene Adam from his fair Spouse 1764 H Walpole *Otranto* iv, He, I ween, is no sacred personage 1787 Burns *Humble Petit. Bruar Water* iii, A panegyric rhyme, I ween, Even as I was he shor'd me 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* iii, See what tidings that horn tells us of—to announce, I ween, some hership and robbery 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* i v, And never, I ween well, had she greater need of true friends than now. 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg* Ser II *Ingol Penance* 2 A stalwart knight, I ween, was he *a* 1873 Deutsch *Lit Rem* (1874) 251 There will be a greater harvest still, we ween

2. In regard to what is future or contingent· To expect, anticipate, count on; to surmise, suspect; to think possible or likely. *Const.* object-clause, with or without *that*, etc

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xx. 10 Þa þe þær ærest comon wendon þæt hiz sceoldon mare onfon *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 178 Ne wene non of heie liue þet heo ne beo itempted *c* 1290 *Beket* 2045 in *S Eng Leg* 165 Wenst þou þat ichulle fleo? *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv 384 Who wolde haue wend þat yn so lytel a þrowe Fortune oure loye wolde han ouerþrowe 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 210 My lif wend I thair suld be gane 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S T S) 182 [He] gafe the sauf condyt, wenand it wald be obeyde 15 *Freiris of Berwik* 246 Quha went that ȝe sa lait wald haif cum hame? 1535 *Goodly Primer* P ij, I had wente that I shulde haue gone to my graue in my beste dayes.

†**b.** with direct object (sb or neut. pronoun).

In OE the object is in the genitive. So (rarely) in early ME.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Ȝif we ane hwile beoþ on hwylcum earfoþum þær we ures feores ne wenaþ *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb Hom* 187 Nai sopes nai Ne wene hit neuer no mon *a* 1250 *Prov Alfred* 161 in *O E Misc* 112 Monymon weneþ þat he wene ne þarf, longes lyues *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* (and version) 650 Ac þanne þu hid lest wenest þe luþere þe biswiket *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10128 Prophecies com al to end, Quen Iues alþerlest it wend. 1338 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 317 Whan William was comen, & wende no tresoun, Sone was he nomen, & don in prisoun 1390 Gower *Conf* I 81 Thei that wende pees I ho myhten finde no reles Of thilke sword which al devoureth. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 1973 So nere hys herte the sorowe sought All-moste hys lyfte wolde no man wene 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. ii 38 Zour first reskew Furth of a Gregioun cetie sall be schaw, Quhilk thow lest wenis [L. *quod minime reris*]

Prov a 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 400 Hym thar nat wene wel that yuele dooth 1670 Ray *Prov* 227 (Scottish Proverbs) *He that evil does, never good weenes.*

c. With inf, present or perfect, with or without *to* (†*for to*, †*till*): To expect, hope, wish; to purpose, intend, be minded.

Beowulf 933 Dæt wæs unzeara, þæt ic ænizra me weana ne wende bote zebidan 1154 *O E Chron.* an. 1140, Eustace wende to bizæton Normandi þær þurh. *c* 1205 Lay 1848 Þa heo best wende to fleonne, þa weoten heo fale *c* 1250 *Owl & Night* 814 He [the fox] wenep eche hunde at wrenche *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6853 Your faas bat yow winnes [*Gött.* wenis] witstand Sal haue na might o fote and hand. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 5298 In-to Egipte þen schiped he, ffor wel wend he þer siker haue be. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii 50, I wend neuir till here that of the | 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II vi 83, I lytel wende to haue met with yow at this sodayne auenture. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth* 17 b, A colde sweat brake out, so that he wened to dye straght waye. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I iii 41 And ramping on his shield, did weene the same Haue reft away with his sharpe rending clawes 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, II v 88 Thy Father. Lemed an Army, weening to redeeme, And haue install'd me in the Diademe 1611 Bible 2 *Macc* v 21 Weening in his pride to make the land nauigable 1667 Milton *P. L* vi. 86 They weend That self same day by fight, or by surprize To win the Mount of God 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* II xxix, Ye ween to hear a melting tale, Of two true lovers in a dale 1854 J S Blackie in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI 266 Beyond the bounds of earth to fly Impious he weened.

d ellipt. with adv. (e g. *least*), or conj. (*ere, sooner, than*, etc.), instead of inf. or object-clause.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* vii § 1 Þonne hy læst wenað *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xxiv 50 Þonne cymþ ðæs weles hlaford on þam dæge ðe he na ne wenþ *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 222 Ich chulle worpen hire oðere half, & breden uerliche adun er he lest wene. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9471 As he stod, er he lest wende, He was schot to deþe. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 1376 That may fal soner than som wenes 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi 23 And wis menis etling cumis nocht Till sic end as thai weyn alwayis. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* v. 211 And heer an ende, er then y wende, y synde. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii 31 What houre we wene not þe sonne of man shal come *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* iii 62 Quhen ȝe leist wein, ȝour baks may to the wall 1814 Cary *Dante, Par* xxxi. 53 Round I turned With purpose of my lady to inquire But answer found from other than I weened

†**3.** With neut. adj. or adv. and prep.: To think (much or highly) *of*, to feel or be affected *towards*; to trust *in*. Also without const. (cf. *overween*). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 21 Þanne þe man wenþ more of him-zelue þanne he ssolde. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 109 Whan he most in his strengthe wende *Ibid.* 222 Bot wolde god that grace sende, That toward me my lady wende As I towardes hire wene I 1593 G Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks (Grosart) II 125 He winneth not most abroad that weeneth most at-home

†**4.** *intr.* with *of, for*· To dream of, look for, expect. *Obs.*

1589 *Martins Months Minde* E 1 b, Howbeit, it was not that so well, as they do ween for, (being perhappes reserued for his two sonnes hereafter) 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, v i. 136 Weene you of better lucke, I meane in perturb'd Witnesse, then your Master, Whose Minister you are ?

5. In renderings of certain Latin words. †**a.** *trans.* To esteem, respect; to reckon or esteem equal *to.*

c 1000 *Lamb Psalter* lxxxvii 5 *Aestimatus sum cum descendentibus in lacum*, zewened ic eom mid nyþerastizendum to seaðe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 5, I am wened

in ilka land To þas þat ere in flosche falland *Ibid* cclxii 3 Lauerd, whilk es sone of man, for þou wenest him [Vulg *quia reputas eum*]?

†**b.** To impute (an offence) *to* (a person). *Obs.*

a 1300 *E E Psalter* xxxi. 2 Seli man to wham noght wenes lauerd sinne [Vulg *cui non imputavit Dominus peccatum*]

†**6** In impersonal use. Only in the absol. pres. pple *weenzig* = it seeming, as (because, since) it seemed (*to* some one). *Const* clause (usually with *that*) or inf. *Obs*

c 1450 Capgrave *Life St Aug* xxxiii. 42 For þat same had he do or þis tyme had not Valery sent him owt of þe weye, wenyng to many men þat he schuld not sone come a geyn *c* 1470 Gregory *Chron* in *Hist Coll Cit. Lond* (Camden) 234 Wenyng unto the thevys that the boxys hadde ben sylvyr ovyr gylt, but was but copyr 1485 Caxton *Chas Gt* 92 Wherof they were sore aferde , wenyng to them that it had be the deuyl 1523 Berners *Froiss* (1812) I. cclxv 391 They came to a village called Puiernon, and toke their lodgynge, wenyng to them to be in surety *Ibid* cccIxxxv 652 Ye duke and his went to Berwyk, wenyng to the duke to haue entred into the towne; but the capitane of the towne refused to him the entre, and closed the gates agaynst hym and his ' 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 233 Aiax in his madnesse slewe a greate noumbre of them, weenyng to hym that he had slain Ulysses and his coumpaignie 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 276 The commons of Roane and of Beuoys sodainely met with the Englishe Marshalles, wenying to them they had bene Frenchmen.

Weend(e, obs forms of Wend *v.*, to go.

†**Wee ner.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Ween *v.* + -er1] One who weens; *easy weener*, a credulous person

For an earlier doubtful instance see quot. *c* 1430 s. v. Weaver1 2

1604 Edmonds *Observ Cæsar's Comm* vi v 13 The inconuenience of ouer light credulitie, leading such easie weeners to a disappointment of their hopes.

Wee ness. *rare.* [f. Wee *a*] Smallness.

1882 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s v

Weening (wī·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb Obs* or *arch.* [f. Ween *v* + -ing1. Cf. OHG. *anawānunga* 'existimatio', *piwānunga* 'deliberatio', MHG. *wæninge, wenunge(e,* G. *wahnung.*]

1. The action of thinking, supposing, expecting, etc. In ME. often = mere opinion, surmise or suspicion (as opposed to certain knowledge).

c 900 *Bæda's Hist* iv xix. (MS Ca.) Þæt heo ða wenunge æt nyhstan ðuhte·h *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7423 Þer wenyng þat day þey tynt 1340 *Ayenb* 113 Hit is ope substance, þet is, uirtuous and substanciel aboue onderstondingge and wenynge 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xx. 33 Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse ymagynacioun 1397 *Rolls of Parlt* III 379/2 It was my menyng and my wenyng for to haue do the best. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2602 Hit is but foly and wrong wenyng To aske so outrageous a thyng *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex* 36 ȝe wende hafe done till vs as ȝour eldirs didde sumtyme till kynge ȝerses, bot ȝour wenyng dessayued ȝow. 1477 Norton *Ord Alch.* i in Ashm (1652) 22 An old Proverbe, In a Bushell of weeninge, Is not found one handfull of Cunninge 1570 Dee *Math. Pref* 2 Surmountyng the imperfection of coniecture, weenyng and opinion. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos* 1. 96 These upstart weenings are so witlesse, as they are false. *a* 1633 G Herbert *Outlandish Prov* 811 Weening is not measure 1652 H Bell *Luther's Colloq. Mensalia* 225 A Preacher should not build upon a weening, but must be esure of the Caus. *a* 1761 Law *Behmen's Myst Magn* xl (1765) 231 It lies not in any Mans own willing, weening, running, or going to will

†**b.** Phrases *To be at* or *in weening*: to be in a state of uncertainty or expectation *To (one's) weening*: to the best of one's belief *To put in weening*: to make (a person) think or believe. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 595 in *O E Misc* 54 As heo stode and speken and weren at wenynge Of vre louerdes aryste and fele oþer þinge 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv 765 Sen thai ar in sic venyng, Forouten certane vitting, *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xlvi (*Anastace*) 184 As he wend he had done til his wenynge Iuuch. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* i cviii. (1869) 57 Vn yrened i took it thee, for to my weenynge thou shuldest bere it the bettere *c* 1440 *Partonope* 8588 Ye haue chose some new thinge, And wolde put me in wenyng That it were for good Partonope. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xvii. (Arb) 42 Nay I shal brynge you out of wenyng and shewe it you by good wytnes.

†**2.** Arrogant opinion, self-conceit *Obs.* Cf. *over-weening*

1575 Fenton *Gold. Epist* (1582) 88 Temporall riches bring with them pride and wening to him that hath them. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 1016 Yong gentlemen .filled with a great weening and opinion of themselves

†**Wee·ning,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [-ing2.]

1 That weens or thinks; cogitative.

c 1391 Chaucer *Boeth* iii pr. x. (1886) 71 Yif so be þat this good be in hym by nature, but that it is diuers fro hym by wenynge resoun [*sed ratione diversum*]

2. Self-conceited, arrogant, overweening.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard* ix 465 The Swizzers being of nature proude and weening, became more raysed and lifted vp in minde by the estimation that others had of them.

Weenong (wī·nɒŋ) [Jav. *winong.*] The Javanese name for the tree *Tetrameles nudiflora*

a 1838 Horsfield in J J Bennett *Pl Javan Rariores* 80 Weenong of the Javanese It is a large tree I found it in full flower in 1815 1866 *Treas Bot* s v *Tetrameles* This tree is the Jungle bendy of India, and the Weenong of Java

Weent, var Went *sb. Obs.*

Weeny (wī·ni), *a. dial.* and *colloq* Also 8 **weny,** 9 **weany** [f. Wee, with ending imitated from Tiny, Teeny *a.*2] Very small, tiny. Also *teeny-weeny* (see Teeny *a.*2).

1790 Grose *Prov Gloss.* (ed 2), *Wee and weny*, very small North 1833 *Christmas Improvement* iii (1847) 40 Such a little tiny weeny pill can never cure such a great big headache as I have got 1876 *Mr Gray & Neighbours* II. 140 You have to keep her head the tinyest, weanyest bit in the world to the nor east 1911 C Bradle *City of Shadows* vii, The cupid bow of a mouth opened just the weeniest bit 1922 W J Locke *Tale of Triona* ii. 23 They're little tiny weeny shells

Weep (wīp), *sb.* Also 3 woep, weop, 3, 4 wep, 3-6 wepe, 6 weepe. [f. Weep *v* Cf. Wope]

†**1.** Weeping, lamentation. *To burst a-weep* to burst out weeping. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 11991 þe iherde þesne weop [cf *wop* ibid 5970, 15066] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2328 He brogte hem bi for iosep Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and wep *a* 1300 in *Anecd Lit* (1844) 90 Al the blisse of thisse live Thou shalt, mon, henden in woep 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 5721 For comunlych aftyr wepe, Fal men sone on slepe 13 *K. Alis* 7871 (Laud MS), Michel weep, mychel waylyng *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 408 She bygan to brest a wep a-noon *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 10496 (Trin) Whil she mened þus hir mone Wiþ wepe [*other texts* weping] & sorwes mony one 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Pr Rom* (1828) III 116 The which in weepe piteously bewayled her good spouse 1545 *Hen VIII's Primer, Lauds* C iij b, Deuout prayer, meynt with wepe, Suffreth not the hart to slepe

b A fit or bout of weeping

Also in 'Hence these weeps', a burlesque alteration of 'Hence these tears'

1836 C Shaw *Mem* etc. (1837) II 574, I had nothing else for it, but in the middle of the night to go aside and have a very heaity weep by myself 1876 J. P. Struthers in *Life & Lett* iv (1918) 49 But those days are gone Hence these weeps 1886 Kipling *Departm Ditties, Mary's Nest* 43 There was a scene—a weep or two—With many kisses

2. An exudation, percolation, or sweating of moisture.

1838 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl* I 213/2 Weeps which in time would speedily be stopped by the natural operation of rust, go on in copper indefinitely, working their way like worms in wood 1891 *Century Dict*, *Weep*, exudation, sweat, as of a gum-tree. 1901 *Oxf Times* 2 Mar 3/4 The water did not come by any jets or spouts but by simple oozes or weeps or whatever term they used to describe what took place

3 Comb.: †**weep-drop,** a drop of moisture like a tear; **weep-hole,** an opening through which water percolates or drips.

1509 Fisher *7 Penit Ps* li Wks (1876) 120 A mannes brethynge whan it toucheth ony thynge that is colde as yren or glasse, anone it is resolued in to wepe droppes of water. 1851 *Colon Mag* July 8 The water, filters through the red sand, running through 'weep holes' made of brick, into a reservoir

Weep (wīp), *v* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **wept** (wept) Forms: **a** *Inf* 1 wǽpan, wépan, 2–3 wepen, (*Orm.* -enn), 3 weopen, 3–6 wepe, (3 weape), 4 wipe, weope, 3–4 wep, (5 wepyn, wape), 5–8 *Sc* weip, 6 *Sc.* veip, vepe, 6–7 weepe, (7 weap), 7– weep. *Pa. t.* 1 wéop, 2–4 weop, 3 weap, wiep, 3–4 wep, wop, 3–5 wepe, (4 weep, wip, 5 wippe), 3 wepude, 4 wepped, 4–5 weped, (4 wepid, wepet), 4–6 wepit, (4 weppit, 5 wepput, 6 *Sc* weipit, vepit), 6–9 weeped, 4– wept *Pa. pple* 1 wópen, 4 wopen, 1-wope, 4 wepen; 4 wepid, 8 weeped; 4 ywept, wepte, 7 weept, 4– wept [A Com. Teut. vb., prob. originally weak, but in WGer. assimilated to the reduplicating conjugation OE. *wépan* (pa. t. *wéop*) corresponds to OFris. *wēpa* to cry aloud (str. pa pple. *wēpin, -en*), OS *wōpian* to bewail (pa. t. *weop*), OHG. *wuofan* to bewail, pa. t. *wuof* (MHG *wuofen*, pa. t. *wuef*), also OHG. *wuoffen*, pa. t *wuofita* (MHG. *wuefen*, pa. t. *wuefte*), ON. *ópa* (pa. t. *ópta*) to scream, shout (whence ME. Epe *v*), Goth. *wōpjan* to cry aloud, call; f the OTeut **wōpo-* represented in OE. *wóp* masc., weeping (see Wope), OS *wôp* masc., lamentation, OHG., MHG. *wuof* masc., lamentation, ON *óp* neut., cry. Outside Teut. no certain cognates are known.

The weak inflexion first appears in the 13th c, and became prevalent in the 14th.]

I. *intr.*

1 To manifest the combination of bodily symptoms (instinctive cries or moans, sobs, and shedding of tears) which is the natural, audible, and visible expression of painful (and sometimes of intensely pleasurable) emotion, also, and in mod. use chiefly, to shed tears (more or less silently)

In mod.English somewhat rare in non-literary use, being superseded by *cry*; recently a sense of the inappropriateness of that verb as applied to silent manifestations seems to have in some degree revived the colloquial currency of *weep* in the sense 'to shed tears'.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xiv. (1890) 198 He ongon wepan hluttrum tearum. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xxvi 75 And he eode ut & weop [Vulg. *ploravit*] bityrlice *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 Nu bi gon paul to wepen wunderliche, and mihhal heh engel þer weop forð mid him *c* 1205 Lay 6650 Þer Elidur þe king weop [*c* 1275 wep] mid his egenen *Ibid* 18895 Þe æremite gon to weopen. 1297 R Glouc. 6924 Þe quene wepinde [*v r* wepude] wel sore, þe king ansuerede þis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14023 Þis womman [Mary Magdalene] wepand on his fete 1340 *Ayenb* 93 Ne þet ne is nazt lyf of man ac of child þet nou wepþ nou lheiþ 138. Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks II 249 Þei shulden wipe wiþ men þat wepen here *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 144 She was..so pitous She wolde wepe if that she saugh a Mous Kaught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 570 Scho wippe and hir hondis wronge *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 30 And a-noon this othir [child] began to crye and wape 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* xiii 150 The tyme sall cum that he sall weip and murne 1604 Shaks *Oth* iv 1 143 She So hangs, and lolls, and weepes vpon me 1610 — *Temp* iii 1 74, I am a foole To weepe at what I am glad of 1667 Milton *P L* xi 495 Sight so deform what heart of Rock could long Dri-ey'd behold? Adam could not, but wept 1700 Dryden *Sigismr & G* 578 Away, with Women weep, and leave me here, Fix'd, like a Man to die, without a Tear 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* iv 1, Mrs Harrel had shut herself up in her own room to weep and lament 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxx v, 'They rest', we said,. And silence follow'd, and we wept 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. xxv 191, I could have wept like a child

b. said of animals.

c 1400 Maundev (1919) xxxii 192 Þeise serpentes [*sc* crocodiles] slen men & þei eten hem wepynge 1602 Shaks *Ham* iii. ii 282 Let the strucken Deere go weepe 1612 Webster *White Divel* D 3, Here is a Stag my Lord hath shed his hornes, And for the losse of them the poore beast weepes 1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi 167 The Indian elephant is known sometimes to weep 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V 361 Man is affected with the inclination to weep more than any other animal

c Const. *for, over,* † *on* (a person or thing regretted or commiserated).

a 900 *O E Martyrol* 30 July 132 Þa weop eall Romana dugoð for þære dæde *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii 28 Nallað ȝe woepa ofer mec [Vulg *super me*] ah ofer iuh seolfo woepað *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 157 He iseh Maithæu and Mariam Magdalene þe sustren wepe for hore broðer deð *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 312 He weop oðe rode, & o Lazre, & o Jerusalem *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 4149, xxx duȝes wep israel for his dead *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1799 For þar misdedes wepe þai þan. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* ii pr ii (1868) 35 Paulus whan he hadde take þe kyng of percens weep pitously for þe captiuitee of þe self kyng 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xix 41 He seynge the citee, wepte on it [Vulg *flenit super illam*] *a* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 32 Þen for Ion segh mony wepe for hyi, Ion sayde to hyr Drusyan, ryse vp 1549 *Compl. Scot* ii. 25 The prophet hieremye wept for the stait of the public veil of babillone 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, v i 87 Weepe thou for me in France, I, for thee heere 1602 — *All's Well* i i 3 And I in going Madam, weep ore my fathers death anew 1623 Cockeram iii s v *Crocodile*, Hauing eaten the body of a man, it [*sc* a crocodile] will weepe ouer the head, but in fine eate the head also 1711 Addison *Spect* No 70 ¶ 8 Instead of weeping over the Wound she had received, as one might have expected from a Warrior of her Sex. 1803 M G Lewis *Sir Agilthorne* liv, They who can weep for others' woes, Should ne'er have cause to weep their own 1827 Carlyle *Ess., Richter* (1840) I 29 Like him we have long laughed at them or wept for them 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 149 In some good cause To perish, wept for, honour'd, known 1855 — *Maud* i viii, An angel watching an urn Wept over her, carved in stone 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* lv, I knew by that time ..how you had mourned for me, and wept for me.

d. Const. *for* (the emotion that prompts weeping). Similarly with *to* and inf, or a *that*-clause.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 6954 Þe bissopes þat hir ladde vor ioye wepe al so *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* xi 12 For wo will he wepe 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xx 237 Thar wes nane in that Cumpany That thai ne wepit for pite. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arthur* 560 (Douce MS) Thus weþus for wo Wowayne þe wighte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii iii 12 A Iew would haue wept to haue seene our parting 1593 — *2 Hen VI*, iii. ii. 121 Henry weepes, that thou dost liue so long. 1593 — *Rich II*, iii ii. 4, I weepe for ioy To stand vpon my Kingdome once againe 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *To Daffadills* 1 Faire Daffadills, we weep to see You haste away so soone 1667 Milton *P L* ix 991 So saying, she embrac'd him, and for joy Tenderly wept 1784 Cowper *Task* vi 700 Maidens wave Their 'kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy *a* 1806 H K. White *Solitude* vi, I start, and when the vision's flown, I weep that I am all alone 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* iii. 1 104, I have wept for wrath Sometimes and for mere pain, but for love's pity I cannot weep at all

e. To call † *on*, cry or pray *to* with weeping. *rare.*

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 7822 He wep on god vaste ynou & criede him milce & ore *c* 1460 *Merita Missæ* 105 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk* 151 And how he dide for the weep To his fader on olywete 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Num.* xi 13 For they wepe vnto me, saying, Giue vs flesh that we may eat. 1845 Mrs Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 43 Then sweet St Mary stands in her recess, Worshipped and wept to, as a thing divine

f. Phr. *To weep one's fill* or *bellyful.*

a 1290 *S Eustace* 193 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 215 Ich habbe I wopen al mine fille 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par John* xl. 28–31 They folowed hir suspectyng that she woulde haue gooen to the graue, and there to wepe hir belly full 1593 Shaks 3 *Hen VI*, ii v. 113 Ile beare thee hence, where I may weepe my fill.

g. Proverbial expressions

1546 J Heywood *Prov* i xi (1867) 28 Naie good childe, better children weepe then olde men 1616 T. Draxe *Bibl Scholast* 23 It is better that children weepe, then old men [1603 Shaks *Meas for M* ii ii 122 But man Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe] 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xliii, To see a young fellow like that only ripe for the gallows at five-and-twenty, is enough to make the angels weep. 1889 'J S Winter' *Mrs Bob* xii, Ye Gods! it is a sight to make the angels weep

2. Phrases. † *To weep Irish*: to weep unfeelingly, as a professional mourner weeps at an Irish wake. *To weep with* (or *over*) *an onion*: fig. to weep with feigned grief.

1586 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel* viii. 44/2 in *Holinshed*, They follow the dead corpse to the graue with howling and barbarous outcries, pitifull in apparance whereof grew, as I suppose, the prouerbe To weepe Irish [orig *Hibernice lacrimari*] 1589 *Pappe w Hatchet* D iv b, Ile make thee to

forget Bishops English, and weep Irish. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II xii § 15 247 Surely the Egyptians did not weep-Irish with faigned and mercenary teares. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen.* (1693) 1305 To weep Irish, or to feign sorrow. [1601 SHAKS *All's Well* v iii. 321 Mine eyes smell Onions, I shall weepe anon] 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 557 *Flere ad nouercæ tumulum*, to weepe with an Onion 1882 *I G.* BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 144 Here again is the Vicomte weeping ruefully over the strongest onion that ever man sliced.

3. Of the eyes: To shed tears.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S.) 16 And wowis vaine, quhilk thay did neuer keip, Sall gar thame gnasche thair teith, & eyis weip 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* III i. 59 (Qo 1600) Titus, prepare thy aged eyes to weepe 1780 COWPER *Boadicea* iii, Princess! if our aged eyes Weep upon thy matchless wrongs, 'Tis because [etc] 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxii, 'Twas an heir's eye that weep'd 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* viii, Her eyes are always weeping for the loss of her beauty. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 85 Her innocent Eyes do weep to be going.

b. *fig* of the heart. (Cf 6 b)

13 . *Adam Davy's Five Dreams* 64 Myne herte wop for grete drede. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 163 The other sorte Do make my harte wepe whan they come to my mind 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, III. ii. 335 My heart weepes to see him So little, of his great Selfe. 1796 *Let. to Cowper* in *Jrnl. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1918) 32 My heart wept for thee . with the tenderest solicitude for thy welfare.

4. *transf.* Of things: To shed water or moisture in drops; to exude drops of water. Also, to waste *away* in drops.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 3 The preost seide þat þere come neyere reyn; but the trees hadde i-wope in þe eclipses of þe sonne and of þe moone *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) vii. 78 And there besyde ben 4 Pieres of Ston, that alle weys droppen Watre, and sum men seyn, that thei wepen for our Lordes Dethe *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 75 Clayes wepe Vnceteynly, whos teres beth right swete. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* xv. 1 3e Montanes, murne, 3e vallayis, wepe 1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 78 In these buildinges you shall finde. all the walles of the house to be all weapinge and coverid with streames of water. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 168 When all our Offices haue beene oppresst With riotous Feeders, when our Vaults haue wept With drunken spilth of Wine. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 126, I saw . Women . waiting the distilling of Water from its [the tank's] dewy sides, which they catch in Jarrs, and . carrying it away, leave it only weeping. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 23 If you lay dung on a sandy or rocky ground it will be weeping away 1732 P. MILLER *Gard. Kalendar* (1762) 280 Where resinous trees require some of their branches to be cut off, this is the best season, for now they are not so subject to weep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I xxxv, The birch-trees wept in fragrant balm. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii 501 The sky ceased to weep, and the vail of clouds was withdrawn. 1909 *Engl Rev.* Mar. 617 Within the forest nought weeps save the rain

b. To issue in drops; to trickle or fall as tears. Also with *out*.

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv 58 The blood weepes from my heart, when I doe shape [etc]. 1739 [S. BERINGTON] *G De Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 173 Gold comes oftentimes in great lumps from the Mineral Rocks, as if it wept out from between the joints. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 340 The water will continue to weep or run from the holes. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 3 May 5/3 There would evidently have been some difficulty in keeping the tunnel clear of water, which 'wept' into the heading at the rate of 447 gallons a minute. *fig.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 251 Down thro' her limbs a drooping languor wept. 1872 — *Gareth & Lynette* 213 Barefoot . The Lady of the Lake stood: all her dress Wept from her sides as water flowing away.

c. Of a boiler, etc.: To allow small drops of water to percolate or trickle through; to leak in drops from a joint or rivet.

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 11 Every rivet being tested not one of them was found to weep 1869 *Daily News* 21 Aug, Nearly all new boilers 'weep' for the first few weeks. 1886 R. C LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* 31 He will admit, 'she weeps a trifle in her garboards'.

d. Of a sore, etc.: To exude a serous fluid.

1882 *W. Worc. Gloss*, *Weep*, to run as a sore does. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The fluid escapes just as any raw surface weeps. *Ibid.* VIII. 559 It [i. e. psoriasis] never weeps

5 To hang limply; to droop. Of a tree: To droop its branches. Cf WEEPING *ppl. a.* 6.

1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I. 285 The Willow weeping o'er the fatal wave, Where many a Lover finds a watry grave. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* II, One willow over the river wept. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II 207 Young plants, raised from seeds of the Weeping Ash , had a tendency to 'weep' in their first branching.

II. *trans.*

6. To shed tears over; to lament with tears.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* x 61 Dæt ðætte oðre menn unalefedes dot he sceal wepan sua sua his agne scylde *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xxxvii 34 He , weop his sunu lange tide *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1086 Oðde hwa is swa heard heort þat he milz wepan swylces unzelimpes? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1357 Þi fader sin now wepes he *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2928 Sche wepede weddyng, for scheo had loued longe byfore þe kyng of Denmark. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VIII. 95 Þe monkes come unnebe at þe laste, whan þey had longe i-wope [*v r.* ywept] þe wrong of her violent out puttynge. 1450–1530 *Myr. Our Ladye* I. xii 32 Many by swetenes of the songe, ar styrred to wayle and to wepe theyr synnes 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, III. i. 221 His fortunes I will weepe 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. N 2, Now they'gin to weepe The mischiefe they haue done. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 648 Nor was I near to close his dying Eyes, To wash his Wounds, to weep his Obsequies. *c* 1726 SAVAGE *Epist. to Dyer* 54 My sympathizing breast his grief can feel, And my eye weep the wound I cannot heal. 1790 COWPER *Castaway* ix, No poet wept him: but the page Of narrative sincere Is wet with Anson's tear. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* v xvi, A child will weep a bramble's smart. 1825 — *Talism.* xvii, Edith, for whom he dies, will know how to weep his memory 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 50 Nor is it Wiser to weep a true occasion lost 1880 C READE *Cloister & Hearth* lxxii. (1896) 209 The princess went barefoot to Loretto, weeping her crime and washing the feet of base born men.

fig 1633 G HERBERT *Temple*, *Vertue* i, Sweet day,..The dew shall weep thy fall to night, For thou must die.

7. To let fall from the eyes, to shed (tears).

The object is freq. expressed by a synonym, as *water*, *drop*, *brine*, or a hyperbolic term, as *flood*, *sea*, *rain*, etc

To weep crocodile tears, to feign grief (see CROCODILE 2).

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 65 Þat þridde þing is wop þe we for ure synnes wepeð *Ibid* 149 Swiche teares wiep þe holie spuse uppen hire spus. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. v 44 Þenne Ron Repentaunce and Rehersed þis teeme, And made William to weope watur with his eȝen *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 941 Sithen þat þow hast wopen [*v r* wepen] many a drope 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* IV iii 33 Thou shin'st in every teare that I doe weepe 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* III. ii 84 When we vowe to weepe seas 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii. 25 Women That have sod their Infants in The brine, they wept at killing 'em. 1631 MILTON *Epit March Winchester* 56 Here be teares of perfect moan Weept for thee in Helicon 1667 — *P. L.* I. 620 Tears such as Angels weep, burst forth 1781 COWPER *Hope* 519 The wretch Has wept a silent flood, revers'd his ways, Is sober, [etc] 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II 66 She..wept a rain Of sorrows at his words. 1853 MRS GASKELL *Ruth* xxv, All tears had been wept out of her long ago. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxix, The eyes of Nero had to weep crocodile tears

b. *fig.* Of the heart, or a wound: *To weep (tears of) blood.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad* 1054 His soft flanke, whose wonted lillie white With purple teats that his wound wept, was drencht 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III ii. (1607) F 4 b, My heart Weepes blood, in anguish 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I iii 49 His wound (yet sore) That grieu'd, it could weepe blood for him no more ? *a* 1634 ? CHAPMAN *Rev for Hon.* iv. l. (1659) 48 My heart weeps teats of blood, to see thy age thus like a lofty pine fall 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 160 My heart weeps blood to see your glory lost!

† **c.** *To weep millstones*: cf. MILLSTONE 2 b.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I iv 245 *Clarence.* Bid Glouster thinke on this, and he will weepe. *1st Murderer.* I Millstones, as he lessoned vs to weepe. [Cf. *Ibid* I iii 354 Your eyes drop Mill-stones, when Fooles eyes fall Teares.]

d. To declare, express, utter with lamentation. Also with *forth*. *rare* (chiefly *poet.*).

1599 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* v. (1602) H 3, Ile weepe my passion to the senseless trees. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 559 Leontes opening his free Armes, and weeping His Welcomes forth. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 347 Both chain'd togeather..complaining and weeping their sorrowes to those walles. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III ii, The poor woman wept her thanks 1790 COWPER *On Receipt Mother's Picture* 31, I..drew Along, long sigh, and wept a last adieu! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 24 'My fault' she wept 'my fault! and yet not mine'.

8. quasi-*trans.* with adv. or compl. a. in phrases expressing excessive or prolonged weeping; esp. *to weep out one's eyes* or *heart*.

c 1290 *St. Lawrence* 40 in *S. Eng Leg.* 341 That hadde so much i-wope That he weop out both is eiyene 1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* IV. iii. 99 O I could weepe My Spirit from mine eyes. 1630 *Pathomachia* v. iv 44, I haue wept out mine Eyes for Griefe, I cannot read. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exod. iii* 14 viii, Weep out thy Reason's, and thy Body's Eyes. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* vi, It seemed unspeakably pathetic to hear her weeping her heart out.

b. To bring (oneself, another, etc., into a specified state or condition) by weeping. Const. *into*, *to*, or with adj. complement.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II iii. 14 Why my Grandam hauing no eyes, looke you, wept her selfe blinde at my parting 1605 — *Macb* IV iii 2 Let vs seeke out some desolate shade, and there Weepe our sad bosomes empty. 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen.* I. 1 'And Joseph fell upon his fathers face' as willing to have wept him alive again, if possible. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 108 Weeping her selfe into a stone fountaine. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 363 But now—'twas the season fair and mild When April has wept itself into May. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 116 She wept her true eyes blind for such a one 1891 *Temple Bar* Dec. 600 Phil wept herself to sleep in her sister's arms

c. with advs. *To weep* (a thing) *back*: to recover it by weeping. *To weep out*: to remove, put out, extinguish, by weeping; also, to expend (one's life) in weeping. *To weep down*: to weep until the setting of (the sun).

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v i 48 The sencelesse Brands will sympathize The heauie accent of thy moning Tongue, And in compassion weepe the fire out 1595 — *John* IV. iii. 105, I lou'd him, and will weepe My date of life out, for his sweete liues losse 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* II. vi. 111 *Men* Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune *Enob.* If he do, sure he cannot weep't backe againe 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons D'Olive* I 1, He like a mortified hermit clad, Sits weeping out his life. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* xxvi 453 As it is with the eye when anything offends it, it cannot leave twinkling and watering till it have wept it out. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XXI 240 Thus had their joy wept down the setting Sun.

d. esp. *To weep away*: (*a*) to spend, consume in tears and lamentation; (*b*) to remove or wash *away* with tears of commiseration. (Said also of the tears)

(*a*) 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* II. i. 115 Since that my beautie cannot please his eie, Ile weepe (what's left away) and weeping die 1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v vi, Ile weepe away my braine In true affections teares. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 2 Mary Magdalene ..is said to have wept away the rest of her Life among these solitary Rocks 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 734 Nothing left But into some low cave to crawl, and there weep my life away

(*b*) 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* v iii, My father managed his affliction otherwise, he neither wept it away, as the Hebrews and the Romans—or slept it off. 1823 PRAED *Australasia* 262 And the mild Charity which day by day Weeps every wound and every stain away.

9. To shed (moisture or water) in drops, to exude (a liquid, etc). Also *to weep forth*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Ormus Iland, has no fresh water, saue what the fruitfull Cloudes weepe ouer her, in sorrow of her desolation 1651 BIGGS *New Disp* P 79 Celandin weepeth a golden juice. 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 248 Groves whose rich Trees wept odorous Gumms and Balme *Ibid* IX. 1003 Skie lowr'd, and muttering Thunder, som sad drops Wept at compleatng of the mortal Sin. 1669 W SIMPSON *Hydrol Chym.* 328 Cut a vine in January you shall find it weep forth a deal of insipid water 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* IV. 35 The Knotted Oaks shall show'rs of Honey weep. 1705 POPE *Spring* 62 And trees weep amber on the banks of Po. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* III. ix, Forgetful that its branches grew Where weep the heavens their holiest dew On Alpine's dwelling low 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 2 The vapours weep their burthen to the ground. 1870 *Edinb. Med Jrnl* Dec. 514 The surface of the integument had been weeping a bloody sanies for three days.

Weep, obs. var. WYPE *deal.*, lapwing.

† **Wee pable**, *a. Obs rare.* [f. WEEP *v.* + -ABLE] Deplorable, lamentable.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xvi 86 Bi this now seid cause bifille the rewful and wepeable destruccion of the worthi citee and vniuersite of Prage *c* 1456 — *Bk Faith* Prol (1909) 110 For which so bireweable and wepeable perel whiche the clergie may se in the lay party, which ouȝte [etc].

Weepe, obs form of WIPE *v*

Weepentack, obs. f. WAPENTAKE.

1676 in *Trans. Cumb. & Westmorld. Antiq. Soc.* (N.S) XX 247

Weeper (wī·pəɹ). [f. WEEP *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who weeps or sheds tears, *esp.* one who is constantly weeping; also one who has tears at command.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 142 Crist chese to him wepers; & þei chesen to hem myrye syngers. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ii. 5 The name of that place [Bochim] is clepid, of wepers, or of terys. [Similarly in 1611 *marg*] *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 46 Seynte marie do fauour to weperes. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepe. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 1 The Weeper 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x 46 Laughter is easie; but the Wonder lies, What stores the supply'd the Weepers Eyes 1735 CRAIG tr *Veda's Past.* 1 (1736) 167 Thus, while he sigh'd and dropt a tender Tear, The Heifers . Nor Crystal Brooks, nor sprouting Grass regard, So much they in the Weeper's Sorrow shar'd. 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ* xi. III. 230 My first wife was a weeper, Ma'am; and I *did* hope to have escaped a second. However, it seems you are come of a crying family. 1842 C WHITEHEAD *R Savage* xii, Had I been at any time of my life a weeper and wailer. 1874 L STEPHEN *Hours in Libr* (1892) II vii. 212 Cowper's tears, never suggest that the weeper is proud of his excessive tenderness.

b. *spec.* A hired mourner at a death-bed or funeral.

1412–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* IV. 3062 It neded hem no wepers for to here,—Þei hadde I-nowe of her owne stoor *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III 835 With wepers to þe erth yow hym biyng 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett.* I 386 At funerals in Paris, weepers are usually hired for money 1714 SWIFT *Poems, In Sickness* 23 Ye formal Weepers for the Sick. 1824 MORIER *Adv Hajji Baba* XXV, Leilah, who is a professed weeper at burials. 1895 PETRIE *Egypt Tales* Ser I 215 The weepers crouching at the door of thy tomb shall cry aloud the prayers for offerings.

c. One of a number of little images in niches on a funeral monument, representing mourners.

1656 DUGDALE *Antiq Warw* 354, XIV Images embossed, of Lords and Ladyes in divers vestures, called Weepers, to stand in housings made about the Tombe 1790 PENNANT *Lond.* 64 The sides [of the tombs] are embellished with figures of mourners, *pleureurs*, or weepers, frequently in monastic habits. 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop* xxiii (ed. 3) 388 Eight compartments, each of them having a canopied effigy or 'weeper'. 1912 J. S. M WARD *Brasses* 85 A magnificent canopy with figures either of *saints* or of 'weepers' in niches.

d. *Ch. Hist.* One of the lowest class of penitents (προσκλαίοντες, *flentes*) in the early Eastern Church.

1841 *Gentl Mag.* Aug. 152/2 That abject class of penitents, mentioned in ancient ecclesiastical canons as mourners, kneelers, and weepers, who, covered with sackcloth and ashes, were enjoined to perform penance in the open air. 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII. 486/1.

2. The Capuchin monkey (*Cebus capucinus*) of South America. Also *weeper sai*, *capuchin*, *monkey*. Cf F. *singe pleureur* and BEWAILER 2.

1781 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat. Hist* (1791) VIII 174 The sai, which some travellers have called the weeper, is somewhat larger than the sajou 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quad* I. 204 Weeper monkey 1821 HELEN M. WILLIAMS tr *Humboldt's Trav* V. 532 Those bearded monkeys called *capuchins*, which must not be confounded with the weeper or sai. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 417/1 One of the most common species is the Weeper (*Cebus Apella*). 1894 H O FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 216 When sleeping the Weeper Çai curls itself up, covering its face with its arms and tail.

3. A conventional badge of mourning. Usually *pl.* a. A strip of white linen or muslin formerly worn on the cuff of a man's sleeve. Cf F. *pleureuse*

1724 *Loud Gaz* No 6255/2 All being enjoyned to appear in long black Cloaks, Cambrick Bands, Chamoy Shooes, Weepers, &c. 1746 H WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 1 Aug, I was assisted by the sight of the Marquis of Lothian in

weepers for his son who fell at Culloden. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* xcvi, Our merry mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers* 1827 HOOD *True Story* 115 Then comes some unexpected stroke And hangs a weeper on the cuff 1892 D FRASER *Autob.* II 4 Our cuffs were covered with white linen 'weepers'.

b. A broad white cuff worn by widows.

1755 in W. Macgill *Old Ross sh* (1909) 148 Making 6 shirts 6 suit double mobs—6 lawn hoods—6 pair weepers. 1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* 25 Auld, cantie Kyle may weepers wear, An' stain them wi' the saut, saut tear 1821 *Sporting Mag* XXXVIII. 47 With weepers she has tipped her sleeve The while she's laughing in it 1843 THACKERAY *Bluebeard's Ghost* in *Fraser's Mag* Oct 413/1 She [the widow] had her beautiful hair confined in crimped caps, and her weepers came over her elbows. 1889 'J S WINTER' *Mrs Bob* XIX, Mrs Antrobus wore very deep and very wide weepers

c. A long black hat-band formerly worn by men.

1832 STANDISH *Maid of Jneen* 40 The plumes broad floating in the air, And weepers which the followers bear 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XII, My father .. tore off the crape weepers, and then threw them on the floor as he walked away. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. VI, The undertaker . was tying the weepers on the hats

d. The long black crape veil of a widow.

1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I XII, He might cherish the mean project of heightening her grief at his death by leaving her poorly off, in which case she was firmly resolved that she would have scarcely any weeper on her bonnet 1872 — *Middlem* LXXX, If anybody was to marry me, flattering himself as I should wear those hyjeous weepers . for him.

e. *transf* A streamer of moss hanging from a tree.

1857 B TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* XIV (1858) 144 The firs were hung with weepers of black-green moss.

4. Usually *pl* Long flowing side-whiskers as worn by 'Lord Dundreary' (E. A. Sothern) in the play 'Our American Cousin'. So *Dundreary* (or *Piccadilly*) *weepers*.

1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I (1912) 4 He wore an immense pair of drooping auburn whiskers, of the kind that used to be called Piccadilly weepers. 1903 *Athenæum* 13 June 760/3 A mid-Victorian Englishman with 'Dundreary weepers'. 1908 *Sat Rev.* 20 June 775/2 Sir James Day was adorned with the 'weeper'—a form of whisker..at one time a popular forensic compromise between the bare face and the full beard.

5. A hole or pipe in a wall for the escape of dripping water. (Cf. *weep-hole* in WEEP *sb.* 3)

1890 *N. Y Tribune* 2 Feb. (Cent) The eyes with which it [*sc* the aqueduct tunnel] weeps are rightly called weepers, being small rectangular openings in the side walls, through which all the water collected and collecting on the outside of the masonry pours into the inside 1893 G D LESLIE *Lett. Marco* XXXVII. 255 A drain pipe, or what builders term a weeper . The weepers in it are to allow the water from the bank behind it to escape.

Hence **Wee·pered** *a.*, furnished with weepers

1908 EDITH SOMERVILLE & 'ROSS' *Further Exp Irish R. M.* II 54 John Cullinane, very dusty, and waving a crushed and weepered hat.

†Wee·pful, *a Obs. rare.* [f. WEEP *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of weeping, mournful

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd* XVIII 10 And wepful weiling [L. *flebilis planctus*] of bewepte 3unge childer was herd [1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Wicklyffe*), and in later Dicts]

Weeping (wī·pĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f WEEP *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb in the various senses; an instance of this

1. The expression or manifestation of sorrow, pain, etc by shedding tears

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 53 We muzen michel eðere forðen wepinge þene song. *c* 1275 LAY 5970 Mochel was þar wepinge. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 600 My sorowe is turned to playnyng And al my laughter to wepyng *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 158 Flodes ,of trewest sorow and wepyng 1561 HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtier* I. D ij, The great Alexander, hearing a certayne Philosophers oppinion to be that there were infinite worldes, fell in weping. 1573 BEDINGFIELD tr *Cardanus' Comf.* II (1576) 16 b, The wepyng of yᵉ heire is the weepynge of one that laugheth vnder a vizar 1633 P. FLETCHER *Ps.* CXXXVII 5 There we laid asteeping Our eyes in endlesse weeping For Sions fall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. VI 27 Sudden Dejection is the passion that causeth Weeping. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 95 ¶ 3 There is nothing, on these Occasions, so much in their Favour as immoderate Weeping 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. XXXII, Weeping and wailing loud arose 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl Fleet* I. I, So must this book begin with tears and weeping. 1896 H G WELLS *Wheels of Chance* XIX, Such weeping as he had seen before had been so much a matter of damp white faces, red noses, and hair coming out of curl.

b. With *a* and *pl.*

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4180 He hurde Of a womman a deoltuol cry & a pitos wepinge. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I pr II. (1868) 9 And wiþ þe lappe of hir garment she driede myn eyen þat were ful of þe wawes of my wepynges *c* 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 52 [Ps CXVI. 8] He haþ delyuerid myn 3en fro wepingis 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I CCCXCVI. 683 Euery day encreased the complayntes, wepynges, and cryes, made to Phylyp Dartuell 1630 MILTON *Passion* 51 Should I ..Take up a weeping on the Mountains wilde 1777 THICKNESSE *Journ France* (1789) II 51 You seem to hear the groans, weepings, and bewailings, from the dying. 1889 'J S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* XX, And then what a weeping and a wailing there was!

2. The exudation or dripping of moisture generally; the flow or discharge of humours from the body, of gum, etc. from a tree; also the liquid so falling Also *fig.* the produce (of the vine)

a 1655 G S in Hartlib *Ref Commw. Bees* 29 The Bees gather out of the weepings of Pine . Trees abundance, both of Honey and Wax. 1699 W. SALMON *Pharm. Bateana* (1713) 654 They are good against a Gonorrhæa, Whites, Gleets, Weepings, &c. 1730 *Phil Trans* XXXVI 453 The mucous Particles and Steams arising from the Lungs, made a constant weeping of a thin slavery Liquor from the Mouth of the Pipe. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 28 The weepings of the lentiscus and cypress 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* 499 Vases, filled with Kishmee's golden wine, And the red weepings of the Shiraz vine. 1877 A W BENNETT tr *Thomé's Bot* 48 A process on which depends, for example, the 'weeping' of wounded grape-vines. 1889 WELCH *Naval Archit* X 118 Any weeping of the rivets or caulking which results, is rectified.

3. The drooping or downward sweep (of hair).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* VIII, The dark soft weeping of her hair

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *weeping-match, -scene*; †**weeping-dale** = 'vale of tears' (VALE *sb*¹ 2 b); **weeping-hole,** an opening through which moisture percolates; **weeping-ripe** *a.*, ready to weep, †**weeping-room,** opportunity for weeping; †**weeping-spot,** a spot or stain where a tear has fallen; **weeping-time, -while,** a time when one weeps or may weep.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 410 in *26 Pol Poems* 134 In thys wofull *wepyng dale, I byde alwey 1866 *Chamb Encycl* VIII 217/2 Holes are left through the wall called '*weeping-holes' 1903 C BALD *Indian Tea* VII. (1917) 97 It is imperatively necessary to have weeping holes, to carry off any water which may get behind the building 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. XI 117 They often assemble by concert for a general *weeping-match 1548 *Elyot's Dict*, *Lachrymabundus*, *weepyng rype 1588 SHAKS. *L L L.* V II. 274 The King was weeping ripe for a good word. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI*, I. IV. 172. *a* 1614 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I III, Then as Souldiers..they tell their wounds Even weeping ripe they were no more nor deeper 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pastorall to King* 7 Behold him weeping ripe 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 554 Ilion Shall finde thee *weeping roomes enow 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 285 Had I not previously been witness to a *weeping-scene of this description, I should certainly have been apprehensive of some disastrous catastrophe *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 2370 The *weping spottes in no wise Thei coude with noo craft gete a-way While thei had wesh it so many a day *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* (1907) 191 And of thise three *wepynge tymes speketh holy writte. 1893 F THOMPSON *Poems* 71 Smile, sweet baby, smile, For you will have *weeping-while

†b *Anat.*, as *weeping corner* (of the eye); *weeping-flesh,* the lachrymal caruncle; *weeping vein,* the ophthalmic vein *Obs.*

To ope the weeping vein to cause weeping *poet.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg* II. IV. 257 b, In the weping corners of the eyes, there groweth a fistula [etc]. 1616 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X 519, I granted, went, and op't the weeping veine In all my men 1639 T DE GREY *Compl Horsem* II. 1 (1656) 65 The *Veines* which we do usualhe open, are; First the two *Temple-Veines*. Secondlie, we open the two *Eye* or *weeping-Veines* *Ibid.* II. XV. 494 First let him bloud in the neck and weeping veines. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 120 A Haw in the Eye..is discerned from the weeping flesh, because the roots of the Nail ever inclineth most to whitenesse. *Ibid* 345 An Ulcer of the weeping flesh, namely an Ægylops.

Weeping (wī·pĭŋ), *ppl a.* [f. WEEP *v* + -ING 2.]

1. That weeps. Said of persons, also of the eyes

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* VI 21 Hi ofslozon ða wepende cild 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 6938 Þe quene was þo vorþ mad mid moni a wepinde eye Of bissopes & of heyemen. *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 14023 (1 rm.) Were þis mon prophete so good þis wepynge wommon [*Earlier texts* þis womman wepand] on him wood He augte to witen what she were. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II 233 The gretnes of godhed was mekely hyd in the lytel body of a weping chylde 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 145, I bequeath to my nece Mary Gifford my ringe with the wepinge eie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Mask Mountacute* 164 That so he might be shewed Unto us all, whose weeping eyes dyd much abhorre the sight 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* I II 53, I feare hee will proue the weeping Phylosopher when he growes old, being so full of vnmannerly sadnesse in his youth 1617 R WHITE *Cupid's Banishm* in Nichols *Progr Jas I* (1828) III 293 The Weeping Drunkard next 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp* IV IV, *Cyd* More cruel than the Tyger o're his spoil; And falser than the Weeping Crocodile. 1697 — *Æneis* V. 797 Turning to the Sea their weeping Eyes 1706 ROWE *Ulysses* IV I, Sadly attentive to the weeping Queen 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 252 ¶ 3 There is something so moving in the very Image of weeping Beauty 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV 146 A weeping eye indicates a gentle heart 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 44 Disease, and Sorrow's weeping train. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXV, Edith looked down upon the weeping girl, and once kissed her 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* LXXII, He had taken leave of his weeping sweetheart. 1884 J PARKER *Apost Life* III 124 When men speak of Jeremiah, they think of him as the weeping prophet

†b. *absol* Persons weeping *Obs.*

c 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 24 He fulbitterly beganne to wepe and with rennyng terys sorofully sobbyd as wepyng doth [L *ut plorantes solent*]

c *Weeping monkey*. a name applied to the sapajous Cf. WEEPER 2.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 48 Their name of *Weeping Monkeys* is derived from their plaintive voice

2. Of the voice, the countenance Tearful, lachrymose Of utterances Accompanied with weeping, tearful Of emotion Expressed by weeping.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I XII, Ða .onsendon hi ærendwrecan to Rome mid ġewrittum & wepindre bene [L *lacrimosis precibus*] *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) VI. 7 Forðam þe Drihten hyrde mine wependan stefne [Vulg *vocem fletus mei*] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17947 Wiþ wepynge preyere 1382 WYCLIF *Dan* VI 20 With a wepynge voice [Vulg *voce lacrimabili*] *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XI 46 Repentaunce makeþ wepyng mon [= moan] 1561 HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtier* II (1900) 161 For undoubtedlye it is not meete for a Gentle manne to make weeping and laughing faces 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. I 34 Her words yclad with wisedomes Maiesty, Makes me from Wondring, fall to Weeping ioyes, Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 457 Leauing me with a weeping good-night 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 154 Having taken a weeping leave of all the family *Ibid* IV 17 We behold him with weeping gratitude. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* IX 1156 Bards bewailed them much, With doleful instruments of weeping song

3. †a. *Weeping tears*, abundant weeping. Rarely in *sing. Obs.*

a 1470 HARDING *Chron* CXL X, He shroue hym then vnto abbots three With great sobbyng and hye contricion, And wepyng teares 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 644 The troians toke the body of parys with wepyng teres and bare hit vnto the cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII IV 40 Wyth sik plente of bittir wepand teris 1560 tr *J Fisher's Godly Treat Benef. Prayer* H I, With many sighes and aboundaunce of wepyng teares 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1375 Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping teare, Shed for the slaughtred husband by the wife. 1652 C B STAPYLTON *Herodian* I 7 This Message was receiv'd with weeping teares *a* 1700 *Tri Patience* in Halliw *Yorks. Anthol* (1851) 359 With weeping tears she did reply, My heart is overwhelm'd with grief *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Weeping tears*, A very odd pleonasm, but in very common use for excessive sorrow

b Falling or issuing in drops like tears. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 79 The Springs on, or near the tops of hills, if weak and weeping, may proceed from rains 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 30 Let India boast her plants, nor envy we The weeping amber or the balmy tree. 1735 J PHILI *Stone-br Thames* 6 To empty out the weeping Water and Springs. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Lucern*, Except it be obstructed by a stratum of rock, or chilled at root by weeping springs 1827 POLLOK *Course T* V 98 Though poets talked and sang Of brooks, and crystal founts, and weeping dews 1831 WORDSW *Sonnet Depart Sir W Scott* I A trouble, not of clouds, or weeping rain. Engendered

4. Exuding moisture a Of soil: Oozing, swampy.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 17 b, Yf it be wette or weepyng ground, or subiect vnto other inconueniences 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 39 A riuer Vpon whose weeping margent she was set 1625 MARKHAM *Inrichment Weald Kent* 9 The Haisell ground being dry, and not subiect to Winter-springs, or teares of water (for which some call such, A whining or weeping ground) is to be handled thus *Ibid.* 19 A sandy and grauelly ground that is wet and weeping 1644 G PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 216 The last Experiment, shewing how weeping land may be drained where there is no level *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 June 1676, The soil a cold weeping clay, not answering the expence 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 33 Ray-Grass is reckoned to grow on any Land, but chiefly in Cold sour Clays, and weeping Grounds. 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Nov 409 Upon poor, weak, weeping clays, where..the dung is locked up, the application of lime is equally salutary. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 40 The shaley rock, covered with a grey loam of a moderate staple, and producing a very wet and weeping surface 1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 30 There I could see, for there was a wet or weeping place, the tracks of sixteen men.

b. *Path.* Of the eyes · Running, watering. Also of diseased tissues or structures from which moisture exudes *Weeping eczema*, a variety of eczema characterized by abundant exudation.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis* XXVIII 15 Of weeping or watering eies 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 140 It appeared that at the time of sale the horse had weeping eyes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 503 A general raw, red, weeping surface is produced. *Ibid.* 608 Squamous or weeping eczema *Ibid* 749 The epidermis is exfoliated leaving the skin underneath red and tender but never moist or weeping as in eczema.

c In general use

1550 BALE *Acts Engl. Votaries* II O vj, I coulde here shewe ye wonders of wepinge Roodes, and sweating ladies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I 647 The yawning Earth disclos'd th' Abyss of Hell The weeping Statues did the Wars foretel 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Apr (1744) 45 His Bark clean without fungi or Toad-stools, no weeping Holes or decayed Boughs upon him 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* I 283 Oozing springs, weeping rocks 1903 E CHILDERS *Riddle of Sands* IX. 92, I returned, with a shock, to the present, to the weeping walls, the discoloured deal table, the ghastly breakfast litter

d. †*Weeping Bower*, the name given in Barbados to a tree that exudes a gum of some kind. *Weeping Gum*, the name of two species of Eucalyptus, *E. pauciflora* and *E. vernalas* (MORRIS *Austral Engl.* s.v. *Gum*).

1696 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Wks. 1769 II. 43 Arbor . Scenam topiariam efformans Lachrymifera, fortè Stactellua, s Myrrham liquidam fundens Nostratibus Colonis Weeping Bower nuncupata

5 Of climate, weather, skies, etc. Dripping, rainy.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, I III. 61 A naked subiect to the Weeping Clouds *a* 1668 DENHAM *To Sir John Mennis* I All on a weeping Monday, Little Admiral John To Bologne is gone. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl* 6 Sept, This country would be a perfect paradise, if it was not, like Wales, cursed with a weeping climate 1819 KEATS *Otho* V. V 39 Gauzes of silver mist, Loop'd up with cords of twisted wreathed light, And tassell'd round with weeping meteors! 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, The inconveniences arising from a cold soil and a weeping climate 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 981 In a weeping season, the hay on one property was effectually saved by the use of the tedding-machine. 1846 MRS A. MARSH *Father Darcy* XXXVIII, It was a weeping day—a cold, cloudy day, at the very beginning of September 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Carlowrie* II. 30 The rain still falling desolately from weeping skies.

1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Three Sealers*, The weeping fog rolled fold on fold the wrath of man to cloak

transf 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIX 646 Joy and griefe together Her breast inuaded and of weeping weather Her eyes stood full.

6. Used to designate trees (less frequently other plants) the branches of which arch over and hang down drooping Chiefly in the distinctive names of particular species or varieties. [So F. *pleureur* in *saule pleureur* weeping willow, *frêne pleureur* weeping ash.]

Weeping oak, the Californian white oak, *Quercus lobata*, also, a cultivated variety of the English oak, *Quercus Robur* The *weeping ash, beech, birch, elm*, etc are varieties of certain species of those trees; in botanical works they are designated by the addition of *pendula* after the specific name See also WILLOW WILLOW.

1606 N B[AXTER] *Sydney's Ourania* F 4 b, The weeping Elme, the Beech, the Byrch. 1791 W GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 41 There is another variety also of this tree, called the weeping elm *Ibid* 66 Of the white birch there is a variety, sometimes called the lady-birch, or the weeping-birch 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 62 The weeping variety of the Common Ash. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. 1214 *Fraxinus pendula* .The pendulous, or weeping Ash *Ibid.* III 1691 *Betula pendula* .the weeping Birch *Ibid.* 1732 *Quercus pendula* the Weeping Oak *Ibid* 1952 *Fagus pendula* the weeping Beech. 1849 *Florist* 273 Among weeping trees, we found the weeping purple Beech, the weeping Holly, the new weeping Elm, the weeping Yew, the weeping Oak, weeping silver Fir, and weeping red Cedar 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 343 The..rhizome of Goniophlebium dissimile allows to droop on every side its long, weeping fronds 1868 *Rep U S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 202 Weeping and drooping trees 1882 *Proc Berw Nat Club* IX No. III. 436 At the upper end stands a purple beech, and a weeping elm, there being weeping ashes elsewhere 1895 CORNISH *Wild Eng.* 92 On the shaded bank, a line of weeping-birches dips into the pool 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 171 Rice Grass, Meadow, *Microtoena stipoides*. Called also *Weeping Grass Ibid* 506 *Weeping Myall*, an Australian tree, *Acacia pendula*. Cunn.

Weeping Cross.

1. A place-name occurring in several English counties, presumably indicating the site of a stone cross (now destroyed) formerly known by this designation.

The present Ordnance Map shows places so named (1) about 2 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury; (2) about 2 miles S E of Stafford, (3) about 2 miles S E of Banbury; (4) near Bury St. Edmunds (see quot. *a* 1500), (5) near Ludlow See also quot 1893 All the places seem to be at cross-roads It is said that the remains of the 'weeping cross,' near Banbury were removed in 1803 (Beesley *Hist. Banbury*, 1841), with reference to that near Ludlow of quot. 1826 It is usually assumed that the name indicates that acts of devotion at these crosses were enjoined upon penitents, but there appears to be no evidence of this. Pennant's explanation (quot. 1782) seems to be merely a conjecture, another conjecture (Beesley *Hist Banbury*) is that the cross marked the place at which bodies carried to interment were set down for the bearers to rest.

[*a* 1500 in *East Anglian* (1887–8) II 226 [Bury St Edmunds] Falda incipit juxta riperam apud Wlnothes, et procedit ita ulterius ascendendo versus Austrum usque ad Crucem Lacrymantem] 1675 OGILBY *Britannia* (1698) 39 At 21'3 come to Weeping-Cross a noted Place, where 4 Ways meet,, and at 22'7 enter Banbury 1782 PENNANT *Journ from Chester* 78 After leaving the town [Stafford] I crossed the Wolverhampton Navigation at Radford Bridge. .A little further is Weeping Cross, so stiled from its vicinity to the antient place of execution. 1826 T WRIGHT *Hist Ludlow* (ed. 2) 175 Passing along the road which leaves the town at the bottom of Holgate Fee, we come to a small tump of earth and stones which marks the boundary of the parish. The name of the 'Weeping Cross', yet retained by this land mark serves to preserve the traditionary record of a Cross 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 557 There is a road outside Salisbury named 'King John's Lane,' leading from Clarendon to Old Sarum; it is crossed by another road, and at this point there is a clump of elm-trees. These trees are known as 'the weeping cross trees'

2. Used allusively, esp. in the proverbial phrase *To come home by Weeping Cross*, to suffer grievous disappointment or failure.

Cf the occasional variants 'to come home by broken cross' (1662 Howell *New Engl Gramm, Peramb Spain* 68) and 'to make our prayers at whining crosse' (1602 see WHINING *vbl. sb* b).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 They pull the house on their owne heds, returne home by weeping Crosse, and fewe of them come to an honest ende 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 243 The tyme will come when comming home by weeping crosse, thou shalt confesse [etc]. 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* D 2, Heeren I hold the Tailor for a necessary member to teach proud noules the way to weeping crosse 1612 WITHER *Fr Hemnes Obseq.* Ded A 3, For here I mourne, for your-our publike losse; And doe my pennance, at the Weeping Crosse 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I 1, One is a kind of weeping cross, Jack, A gentle Purgatory 1643 TRAPP *Gen* IV 16 God fetcht Jonas home again by weeping-cross 1665 J DAVIES tr *Scarron's Novels* II IV 125 And so the poor Boy was forc'd to get back again to Madrid with a weeping-cross. 1741 OZELL tr *Brantome's Sp Rhodom* (1744) 56 Making an Irruption into Provence, he came home by Weeping-Cross. 1884 W. MORRIS *Archit. & Hist* (1900) 16 How different that [*sc* artistic finish] is from mechanical or trade finish, some of us, at least, have learned, maybe, by the way of Weeping Cross.

† Wee'pingly, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. WEEPING *ppl. a.* + -LY 1.] Tearful.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. (1878) 259 The Emperoure gothe into swiche a chaumbr glad I nowe, but when he comythe oute, al his visage is wepingly [*tota facies eius est lacrimosa*].

Weepingly (wī pĭŋlı), *adv* [f. WEEPING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2] In a weeping manner.

1340 *Ayenb* 192 Huet yefþe is þet þet þe on nimþ gled liche and þe oþer hit lyest wepindeliche? *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 7205 Ful tendirly the teres he dide down lete, and so wepyngly he torned ageyn 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Lachrymose*, weepyngly as though one wepte 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 207 Their kind acceptance wepingly beseecht. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 76 Thy sap doth weepingly bewray thy paine *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mawdlin*, weepingly Drunk 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. xxx, It is four months. since Wolferstan went—since, weepingly, his love said to him, 'God keep you, Anthony!' 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II XXV. 259 My mind revolving .blackly and weepingly.

Weeping willow. [See WEEPING *ppl. a* 6 Cf. F. *saule pleureur*, G. *trauer-, thranenweide*] A species of willow, *Salix babylonica*, a large tree, native of Eastern Asia, having long and slender pendulous branches, cultivated in Europe as an ornamental tree and regarded as symbolical of mourning.

1731 MILLER *Gard Dict, Salix; orientalis*,..The Weeping Willow. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III Wks. 1757 IV 171 Their wretched joys flourish, like dismal weeping willows watered by a ditch. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XVII, Eddying..The weeping willow twig to lave. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XXI. 224 A weeping-willow, trimly trained in the accurate Dutch fashion.

† Wee'ply, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. WEEP *sb.* or *v.* + -LY 1] Lamentable, tearful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. (1868) 5 My wepli compleynte [*querimoniam lacrimabilem*] *Ibid* III met XII 106 By hys wepely [*v. r.* wepply] songes [*flebilibus modis*].

Weepy (wī'pı), *a.* [f WEEP *v.* + -Y 1.]

† 1. Weeping, mournful. *Obs.*

1602 DAVISON *Poet. Rapsody* C 2, And when I weep, And sigh full deep, A weepy sighing Voice againe thou lendest.

2. Inclined to weep or shed tears, tearful.

1863 'HOLME LEE' *A. Warleigh* II 95 She appeared with her watery eyes more weepy than ever. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* IV (1912) 166 The bold dragoon sang .'My Sister Dear', with such pathos, that his audience felt almost weepy in the midst of their jollification. 1897 BRAM STOKER *Dracula* XIV (1912) 276, I shall put a bold face on, and if I do feel weepy, he shall never see it.

3 *dial.* Exuding moisture, damp, oozy.

1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W Eng*, *Weepy*, abounding with springs; moist 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., One o' the fat cheeses is weepy 1886 *W. Somerset Word bk* s v., Terr'ble weepy field o' ground. 1906 KIPLING *Puck of Pook's Hill* 196 An old mailpit full of black water, where weepy, hairy moss hangs round the stumps of the willows and alders.

Wee quashing, *vbl. sb U.S* Also wig-wassing [f. Algonkin *wigwas* birch-bark (canoe) + -ING 1] The spearing of eels or fish from a canoe by torchlight.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 436 Vast quantities [of suckers] are taken by spearing by torchlight or 'weequashing'. 1902 A. F CHAMBERLAIN in *Jrnl Amer. Folk-lore* Oct 267 The word *weequashing*, or *wigwassing*, would seem to be derived .from *wigwas*, a widespread Algonkian .term for 'birch bark', the immediate source of the word being Passamaquoddy or Micmac.

Weer, obs. form of WEIR, and var. WERE *Obs.*

Weer, obs. pa. t. of WEAR *v.*, BE *v.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2617 And therfor wisdom weer .Nevir to dele with hem. *Ibid.* 3049 And wher weer þow Ibore?

Weerd, obs. form of WEIRD.

Weere, var. VEERE, spring; obs. form of WEIR.

Weerie, obs. form of WEARY *v.*

Weerish, var. WEARISH *a.*

Weerne, var. WARN *v.*^{2} *Obs.*

Weerock, var. WIRROCK.

Wees, obs. form of *was*: see BE *v.*

Weesand, obs. form of WEASAND.

Weese, weeze (wīz), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *wésan*, 5 wese, 6–7 wheeze, 8–9 *dial.* weeze, 6– weese. [OE. *wésan* (—**wēsyan*), f. *wós* OOZE *sb* 1] *intr.* To ooze, drip or distil gently.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 44 Þonne æerest onginne se healsgund wesan. 14 *Seven Deadly Sins* 58 in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 246 He toke me 'carytas', and put it in a clout, And bade me bame me well aboute, when hit wolde other water or wese. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Writ* (Parker Soc) I 303, I will not speak of the often weesing out. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I ii. 79 At his knots his Water wheezes forth *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 It seemes I heare the water wheesing in 1790 D MORISON *Poems* 105 Yon greetin' cheese, Frae which the tears profusely weeze. 18 . in var dial see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s v. *Weese.*

Weese, var. WASE.

Weese allan (also **wease alley**), an alleged local name of the skua (cf. SCOUTY-ALLIN).

1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The common skua is a 'weasealley' 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*)...Weese allan (Orkney Isles).

Weesel(l: see WEASEL, WEEZLE

Weeshy (wī'shi), *a. Anglo-Irish* [Of obscure origin. Cf WEE *a*] Very small, tiny.

1830 CARLETON *Traits Ir. Peasantry* (1843) I 141 The first man he met was the weeshy fraction of a tailor, as nimble as a hare. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* III, And what weeshee little balls thim is, sir 1894 MCNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* V 48, I had larned as a weeshy lad, to repate some 'Spaches from the Dock'.

Weesil(l, var. ff. WEASEL, WEEZLE *Obs.*

† Wee'sle, *v. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [dim of WEESE *v*] *intr.* To ooze.

a 1555 BRADFORD *Writ.* (Parker Soc) I. 304 For a time the streams of our affections may be stopped ., howbeit so yet they will weesel out now and then

Weesle, obs. form of WEASEL.

Weeson, obs. form of WEASAND.

Weesp, Sc form of WISP *sb.*

Weesshe, ? obs. form of WISH *v.*

Wee'st heart, var. of the northern dial phrase *wae's t'heart*: see WOE *sb.*

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* II ii, Nurse, where's your young Mistress? *Nurse* Wee'st heart, I know not, they're none of 'em come home yet.

Weet (wĭt), *v*^{1} *arch.* Also 6 wete, 6–7 weete. [repr. ME. *wēte(n*, var. ff *wite(n* inf and pl. pres ind. and subj, and *wite* imperative and sing. pres. subj., of WIT *v.* (for the other parts of the verb see WOT *v*, WIST *v*). From the middle of the 16th c, if not earlier, the form *weet* seems to be obsolete in ordinary speech, but down to the second decade of the 17th c. it was frequent as a literary archaism (chiefly *poet.*), as attributed in the drama to rustic speakers, and as a variant of *wit* in the phrases *to do* or *give* (a person) *to wit*, (*that is*) *to wit*. The archaistic use in the 16th and early 17th c. was confined to the inf., the plural present, and the present participle; but the poets of the 18th c. and later, who have used the word in imitation of Spenser, have often treated it as a regular verb, with I sing pres. *I weet*, and inflexions *weets, weeted.*

For the examples of *wete* before 1550, and of the phrases above mentioned in which *to weet* = 'to wit', see WIT *v*]

a. *trans.* To know (a fact, the answer to a question); also with clause as obj **b.** *intr.* To know of something.

In Shaks. only once see quot. 1606.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 144 Then we in dout to Phebus temple sent Euripilus, to wete the prophesye. 1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* D j, Thy money shal waste away, thou not weetynge how nor when. 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* III. (1577) O vj b, The innocent children, that could not only be in no fault, but not so much as weetting of their fathers yll doomge 1575 *Gamm Gurton* II iii, Tush, man, is Gammers neele found? That chould gladly weete! 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witches*. XV XXVI (1886) 443 Then would I wéet of our witchmongers the reason why 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. v. 3 Forth he comes into the commune hall, Where, waite him many a gazing eye, To weet what end to straunger knights may fall *Ibid* I. XII. 3 That aged Sire looked forth, to weet, if true indeede Those tydings were 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* Author's Pref, Curious parents may haue an art and maner to discouer the wit of their children, and may weet how to set each of them in hand with that science wherein he shall principally profit. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 53 Others diuine that they themselues did weete No other tree could yeelde their silken threede. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokesh* (1892) 103 When Percellye weareth a hatte All Pembrokeshire shall weete of that. 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I. i 39 In which I binde One paine of punishment, the world to weete We stand vp Peerelesse.

1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* IV, Me all too mean for such a task I weet. 1717 — *Alma* II 289 Well I weet, thy cruel Wrong Adorns a nobler Poet's Song *a* 1721 — *Wandering Pilgr.* 5 The gracious Knight full well does weet, Ten fathings ne'er will do, To keep a man each day in meat 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolm.* 251 Nor weeting how the Muse should soar on high Wisheth, poor starveling elf! his paper kite may fly. 1747 [G RIDLEY] *Psyche* x in *Museum* III 83 Thou weetest not what Med'cines in them are. 1751 MENDEZ *Seasons* xi in Pearch *Collect. Poems* (1768) II. 238 And while the lambs in fainter voices bleat, Their mothers hang their head, in doleful plight I weet. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xiv, But, when one meets Another at the shrine, he inly weets, Though he says nothing, that the truth is known. *a* 1846 LUNDIE *Mission Life Samoa* III 17 Ah! little weet those who dwell at ease among their own people, what the missionary endures! 1861 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* II. II. xv, Nature's infinite ostent Of lovely flowers That weet not whether any heed. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, St Dorothy* 302 That is a noble scripture, well I weet, That likens women to an empty can 1886 R F BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed) I. III Well weeting that Fortune is fair and constant to no man

Weet (wĭt), *int.* and *v.*^{2} [Echoic. Cf. WEET-WEET and TWEET.] **a.** *int.* An imitation of the cry of certain small birds. **b.** *v. intr.* Of a bird: To chirp or twitter. Hence **Weeting** *ppl. a.* Also **Wee t-bird**, the wryneck.

1852 *Zoologist* X 3649, I was completely surrounded by curious, restless weeting little willow-wrens 1863 WISE *New Forest* 186 The wry-neck is in the Forest known as the 'weet bird', from its peculiar cry of 'weet', which it will repeat at short intervals for an hour together *a* 1897 LADY C. GURDON *Suffolk Tales* etc 160 A robin weeting or chirping at the window foretells a death in the house

Weet(e, obs. and Sc. forms of WET.

Weete, obs. form of WHEAT.

1464 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 68 The churchemen of Dudcote wer in bargenyng off a ryke of weete for the welfare and help off the church.

Weetingly, obs. var. WITTINGLY *adv.* (Cf WEET *v*^{1} and next)

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 23 b, That a manne should weetyngly & willingly come in the presence of them 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 100/45 Weetingly, *scius* & *prudens* 1596 SPENSER *F.Q* VI III 11 This ill state, To which she for his sake had weetingly Now brought her selfe. 1642 H. MORE

Song Soul II. 1 III xv, That man is wood That weetingly hastes on the thing he hates

Weetless (*wī* tles), *a arch* [f WEET *v*.1 + -LESS. App. coined by Spenser, distinct from *witless*] Unknowing, unconscious. † Also (quot. 1579), *meaningless*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* July 35 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, and rekes much of thy swinck, That with fond termes, and weetlesse words to blere my ne eyes doest thinke [E. K *Glosse*, Weetlesse, not vnderstoode] 1590 — *F Q* III. II 26 But the false Archer, which that arrow shot So slyly, that she did not feele the wound, Did smyle full smoothly at her weetlesse wofull stound 1596 *Ibid* VI VIII 47 And now all weetlesse of the wretched stormes In which his loue was lost, he slept full fast 1747 [J UPTON] *New Canto F Q* XIX 13 Nathless the Soul, from her true heavenly Way, Caught by some Semblance fair, too weetless wends astray [*Footn.*, *Weetless*, thoughtless, careless, unknowing too thoughtless goes astray] 1751 MENDEZ *Seasons* XXX in Pearch *Collect. Poems* (1768) II. 246 Or how the way ward mother to chastise When from her vetchy nest the weetless vagrant flies 1767 MICKLE *Concub* I XX, Bashfully the weetlesse Boy did look. 1802 LEYDEN *Cout of Keeldar* XXXVIII, 'Twas here for Mangerton's brave lord A bloody feast was set, Who weetless, at the festal board, The bull's broad frontlet met 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* X 31 And I was with him, weetless of ascent, But as a man, that weets him come, ere thinking 1829 G. DARLEY *Wedding Wake, Anniv* 73 Look how the weetless, reckless air Moves its dead tresses now! *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 256 Mother dear, thy happy heart is weetless of my dolour

Weet-weet, *int.* and *sb*.1 [Echoic.]

1. *int.* (wī·tˌiwī·t). An imitation of the cry of certain birds, esp. the sandpiper and chaffinch. Also *sb* as the name for this cry.

1808–13 A. WILSON *Amer Ornith.* (1832) III. 170, I could still hear their low note of *weet weet*, as they approached near to the vessel below me 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 106 The weet-weet and pink-pink of the chaffinch. 1843 *Zoologist* I 221 The 'weet weet' of the sandpiper.

2. *sb* (wī·tˌwīt) Used as a name for the sandpiper.

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* IV 350 *Actitis* Weet-weet *Ibid*, The Weet-weets are small migratory birds, which frequent the sandy and muddy margins of lakes, rivers, and estuaries *Ibid* 351 *Actitis Hypoleucos*. The White-breasted Weet-weet. *Ibid.* 356 *Actitis macularia* The Spotted Weet-weet 1862 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 625 Weet-weet, the Common Sandpiper

‖ **Weet-weet** (wī·tˌiwīt), *sb*.2 [Native Australian: see quot. 1878] An Australian toy (see quot. 1878), contrived to be capable of being thrown to a great distance

1878 R. B SMYTH *Aborigines of Victoria* I. 352 The plaything (Fig 170) called by the natives of the Yarra *Wi-tchi tch, We-a-witchi, Weet-weet*, or *Wa voit*, is one of the most extraordinary instruments used by savages. The head—in shape like two cones placed base to base—is about four inches and a half in length and one inch in diameter; and the stem, not quite two tenths of an inch in diameter, is about twenty-one inches in length. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/3 The Australian toy called the *weet weet* which can be thrown for several hundred yards, bounding off the ground at frequent intervals all the way 1910 T. A. JOYCE *Handbk Ethnogr Coll Brit Mus* 117 A peculiar toy is the weet-weet or 'kangaroo-rat', which the practised player can throw to enormous distances.

Weet-weet, *v.* [f. WEET-WEET *int.*] *intr.* To cry 'weet, weet'.

1845 S JUDD *Margaret* I II. (1871) 7 A sand-piper glided weet weeting along the shore

Weety (wī·ti), *a. Sc.* Also 7 weytie, 9 weetie. [f. *weet*, Sc. f. WET *a.* + -Y1] Rainy, wet.

1658 J NICOLL *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 222 The crop wes verie pure, be ressoun of the spring tyme, quhilk wes verie cold and weytie by the space of many weekis *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Mutual Compl* 23 In sunshine, and in weety weather. 1887 SERVICE *Dogrid* 241 Noo the spring time was weety and cauld 1915 SIR J WILSON *Lowland Scotch* 169 [Written Eng] a wet day. [Spoken Sc] a weetee day

Weeve, obs. form of WEAVE *v.*

Weever (wī··vəɹ) Also 7 wiver, 7–9 weaver. [Prob originally *wīver*, a. OF. (north-eastern) *wivre* the weever (13th c.), a transferred use of *wivre* serpent, dragon (see WIVERN, WYVERN), = Central OF *guivre* (mod. heraldic F. *guivre*, *givre*), repr. L. *vīpera* VIPER; the more normal OF. descendant of L *vīpera* is *vivre*, the weever (whence VIVER1, QUAVIVER), mod.F. *vive*. The fish was called 'viper' from its venomous spines. see quot. 1622] A fish of the genus *Trachinus* or family *Trachinidae*, common on the coasts of Europe; esp. *T. draco*, the Greater, and *T. vipera*, the Lesser Weever. They have sharp dorsal and opercular spines with which they can inflict painful wounds.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XXV 167 The Weaver, which although his prickles venom bee, By Fishers cut away, which Buyers seldom see. 1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 187 Araneus, a Weaver, or Wiver 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* IX 88 To Broil Weavers 1752 J HILL *Hist Anim.* 263 Trachinus. The Weever 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I XVIII 292 Here too are found the *vyvre*, or, as we call it, weaver; remarkable for its long, sharp spines, so dangerous to the fingers of the fishermen. 1832 *Proc Berw Nat Club* I. 7 These are, the greater weaver and the tadpole fish 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 171 It was the Lesser Weever

Comb 1867 J. G. WOOD *Routledge's Pop Nat Hist.* III 97 The Great Weaver, or Weever Fish.

Weevil (wī·vˈl, wī·vĭl) Forms. *a.* 1 wibl, wibil, wifel, 5 wyvyl, -oll, 6 wyvel(l(e, 6–7 wivel(l; 5 wevel, -yl, 6 wevell (wew-), -yll, 6–7 wevill, 6–8 wevil, 6 weavill (7 -il), 6–7, 9 weavel (7 -ell), 6 weevell, 6– weevil (6–7 -ill) *β dial.* 7 wibel, -ill, 9 wibble; 8–9 weeble, 9 weabel *γ dial.* 7 whule, 8–9 whool, 9 wheul, whewl, wule, weuel, yule. [OE. *wifel* masc, beetle, corresp. to OS. (*gold-*)*wivil* glow-worm, MLG. *wevel*, OHG. *wibil*, *wipil* beetle, chafer, ON *vifill* in *tordyfill* dung-beetle (MSw pl *tordöfflia*, Sw *tordyfvel*, Norw. *tordivel*, cf. OE. *tordwifel*) —OTeut **webilo-z*, f. **web-* to move about briskly (see WAVE *v*) or **web-* to WEAVE, 'from the filaments spun for the larva-case' (Skeat) From the same root is the synonymous OE. *wibba* (:—**webjon-*) beetle, glowworm

For the special phonology in English cf. *beetle* repr OE. *bitela*, the OE *i* when lengthened in an open syllable became *ī* in ME. The *β* and *γ* forms illustrate normal dialectal alterations of the *v*

In the 16th and 17th c some writers app confused the name of the weevil with that of the weasel, using *wesell*, *weezel*, for the insect; see the quotations under WELZEL

1. In OE, a beetle of any kind; in later use, any beetle classed under the group *Rhyncophora*, the larvæ of which, and sometimes the beetles themselves, are destructive by boring into grain, fruit, nuts, the bark of trees, etc.; esp. a beetle belonging to any of the numerous species of the family *Curculionidæ*, the true weevils; also one belonging to the families *Brenthidæ* and *Bruchidæ*

The best known are the corn weevil, *Calandra granaria*, a small red beetle that does much damage in granaries by boring into the grains of corn in order to deposit its eggs, and the NUT-WEEVIL For *clover-*, *grain*, *palm-*, *pea-*, *rice-weevil* see those words

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 151 *Cantarus*, wibil *Ibid.* P 110 *Panpila*, wibl. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xli 73 (Gr) Is pæs gores sunu gonge hrædra þone we wisel wordum nemnað. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523/2 Wevyl, or malte boode (Winch MS. *gurgulio*). 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 324/2 Whether ye Malt be bad or good, all is cast togeder in soo grete a multitude, that noo man can kepe it from Wormes called Wevels. 1469 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Also that you gar the malt be windowd, or it be laid in any garners, for ells there will brede wyvolls in it 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II. 174 The wyche malte was etten with wevells. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVI (1617) 284 The Husbandman createth not the wiuell in the Corne 1623 T SCOT *Highw God* 78 Mothes are no worse in cloth, rust in yron, nor whules in Mault, then these in the Commonwealth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 A Worm called a Wevill that feedeth upon Roots. 1628 MAY *Virg. Georg* I 10 There little Weeuills heapes of corne destroy 1741 *Compl Fam-Piece* I VI. 284 Your Malt not having had Time to contract Weebles, (an Insect that eats out the Heart of Malt) 1750 W ELLIS *Country Housew Fam Compan* 7 Whools, or Wevils, or Maggots, may be screened and sifted from the Flower 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II 95 Pease..are very apt to breed worms, wevils, and mites 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* II XXIII. 322 The whole tribe of weevils (*Curculionidæ*) 1834 *Ross's Van Diemen's Land Ann* 70 The wheat of New South Wales is seldom six months old before it is affected with the weavel. 1863 J. G WOOD *Illustr Nat. Hist* III. 474 We now arrive at a vast group of beetles, embracing several thousand species, which are popularly classed under the name of Weevils 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl* V, If you had the pluck of a weevil in a biscuit you would catch them stall.

b *collect. sing*

1866 *Standard* 16 July 5 The plaintiff stated that he found the malt contained 'weevil,' a very destructive insect 1908 *Animal Managem.* (War Office) 99 Beans should be hard and dry and free from weevil

c *fig* and in fig. context.

1598 E GUILPIN *Skial.*, Sat VI E 3, If that some weeuil, mault-worme, baily-cap, Hearing my lines halfe snorting ore his kanne, Sweares them for good 1793 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Epist Pope* 179 The French are downright devils; In heavenly wheat, accurs'd destructive weevils!

2. Applied to other insects or their larvæ

1789 T WRIGHT *Meth Watering Meadows* (1790) 41 One of the ewes was kill'd, and its liver was putrid, and replete with the insect called the Fluke or Weevil

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *weevil-beetle*, *tribe*; *weevil-damaged* adj.; † weevil malt, malt infested with weevils.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv* II v. xi 202 In the End of the Year they commonly brewed with Wyvel Malt 1817 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* XXI. II 235 The weevil tribe 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II VIII (1890) 208 In some weevil beetles there is a great difference between the male and female in the length of the rostrum or snout 1890 *Kapunda Herald* 26 July 2/4 Sheepskins,—. Broken and weevil-damaged skins bring from 1½d. to 3½d per lb.

Weeviled (wī·vˈld), *a.* [f. WEEVIL + -ED] Infested with weevils.

1901 *Contemp Rev* Mar 409 The system which flogged the men and fed them on weeviled biscuit.

Weevily (wī·vĭli), *a.* Also 8 weavely, 9 weevilly. [f WEEVIL + -Y1] Infested with weevils.

1757 W THOMPSON *R N Advoc* 21 Rotten, musty, weavely Flour 1803 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) V 280, I sincerely hope no weevily bread will be sent. 1859 SALA *Tw Round Clock* (1861) 365 Men who are sometimes brought to live when on shipboard upon weevily biscuit that breaks the teeth. 1889 MRS C PRAED *Romance of Station* 45, I threw out [to the hens] a handful of weevily rice. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 6 Some old salt who has forgotten the tough salt horse and weevilly biscuit.

Weevle, *v. rare*–1 [? f. WEEVIL *sb*] *refl.* To wriggle (oneself) *out*.

1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes of Thames* 254 The small boy weevles himself out from the boxes

Weeze: see WEESE

† **Weezel** (also 6 wesell), erron var of WEEVIL *a* 1533 BERNERS *Golden Bk M Aurel* (1535) 101 Nor the darnell amonge the corne, nor the wesell amonge the grayn, dothe so muche domage 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I. 268 The Corn devouring Weezel [L. *curculio*] here abides, And the wise Ant her wintry Store provides

† **Wee zle.** *Obs* Forms 6 weesel, -zill, 6–7 wesell, -ill, -yll, weesell, -sil(l, weasill, wezill, 7 weazell, wizzel(l, 8 weezle [First recorded in the 16th c., but perh repr an OE **wæsel*, corresponding to G. dial *wasel* —WGer **wasslo-*, from the same root as WEASAND. Substitution of *-el* for *-en* is however possible]

1 The trachea or windpipe· = WEASAND 2.

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Curculio*, the wesyll of the throte of a man, wherby he drawyth wynde. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Dimosthenes* (1595) 908 But wise men laughing at his fine excuse, tolde him it was no smaricke that had stopped his wesill that night, as he would make them beleeue ? *a* 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* (1599) B IV, The mastiues of our land, shall werry ye, And pull the weesels from your greedy throtes 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 274 The Weasill or Wind-pipe 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III IV, Death you Pander, Forbid the banes or I will cut your wizzell.

b *Comb.*

1632 tr *Bruel's Praxis Med* 198 Blood..if it doe come from the throate, or weazell pipe it is voyded by hemming 1647 LILLY *Chr Astrol* XLIV 269 The Weesell-pipe of a man's Throat or Lung-pipe 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* III. 34 From the Weezle pipe to the Joynt of the Neck

2. The epiglottis.

1594 T B *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* II. 86 The wesell of the throte, which is a litle fleshy and spongie bodie, in figure like to a pine apple, hanging at the end of the palat 1598 FLORIO, *Epiglotti*, the couer or wesill of the throte 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. IX. II 51 The ashes of the root being burnt, cure the Vvula or swelling of the wezill in the throat. 1671 H. M tr *Erasm Colloq* 292 He [a cock] wants such a tongue as we have, nor has he a weesil [L *nec* (*adest*) *epiglottis*]

Weezon, obs. form of WEASAND.

Wef, obs. form of WEAVE *v.*; var. WEEF, WEFFE

Wefde, wefed, var. forms of WEVED, altar.

Wefe, var. of WEVE *v Obs.*

Wefere, obs. form of WEAVER 1.

Weff, obs. Sc. form of WEAVE *v.*

† **Weffe** 1. *Obs.* Forms. 3–4 wef, 4–5 weef(e, 4–6 weffe. [Of obscure etymology; represented later by *weft* WAFT *sb*.1 1.]

1. A (foul or unsavoury) scent or odour: = WAFT *sb*.1 1 b. Cf. WHIFF *sb*.1 3

a 1300 *Body & Soul* (Laud MS) in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 And nou3 so lodly thou3 list grenne, fro the comeþ a wikke wef. 13 *Ibid.* (Vernon MS) 342 A wikked weef 13 *Metr Hom* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud. neu Sprach* LVII. 288 Wondur him þouȝt þat of þat bodi [= corpse] wef hedde he nouȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/1 (MS. K) Weffe, *vapor*

2. Flavour, taste, ill-savour: = WAFT *sb*.1 1 a. Cf. WHIFF *sb*.1 3 b.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/1 Weef [*Winch MS.* Weefe], or summe what semynge to badnesse, *inclinacio ad malum*. 1530 PALSGR 287/2 Weffe tast, *goust* *Ibid* 473/1, I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a weffe: *cille est de mauluays goust*.

† **Weffe** 2. *Obs.*–1 [? f. WEVE *v.*] A blow or cut. (Cf. WAFF *sb*. 3)

13. *Coer de L* 5292 He took to hys mace off bras,. And gaff hym a sory weffe, That hys helme al to-cleff.

† **Weffe** 3, earlier form of *weft* WAFT *sb*.1 6 (a small flag waved as a signal).

1562 BULLEIN *Bulwarke, Dial Health & Sickn* 76 b, Then Ariadne rente from her, her womanly apparell, making a weffe thereof upon the ende of a pole.

Weffer, obs. form of WAFER, WEAVER.

Weffin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of WEAVE *v.*

Weffler, var. WHIFFLER 1.

Wefforne, obs. form of WYVERN.

Weft (weft), *sb*.1 Forms: 1 wefta, weft, wift, 4 wyft, weeft, 4–6 wefte, 4– weft, 6 woft(e, 7–9 *Sc.* woft, waft. [OE. *wefta* wh. masc, *weft* str masc, ? *wift* fem., corresp to ON. *veptr* masc, *vipta* fem, weft, MHG. *wift* masc., fine thread, repr. OTeut. types **wefton-*, **wefto-z*, **wefti-z*, f. **web-* to WEAVE.]

1. *Weaving.* The threads that cross from side to side of a web, at right angles to the warp threads with which they are interlaced: = WOOF 1.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) D 57 *Deponile* wefta. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 263 He sceal fela tola to tune tilian & fela andlomena to husan habban. Fela towtola flexlinan, spinle, reol, gearnwindan, wifte, wefle, wulcamb, [etc.] *c* 1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 187/32 *Deponile*, wefta, *uel* weft. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XIV 23 A threed of the weeft *Ibid Exod.* XXXIX 3 He made hem into thredes, that thei myȝten be plattid with the weft of the rather colours 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVIII. xi (Bodl MS), 3if þe wefte is ibroke þei begynneþ to amende it. 14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wulcker 696/21 *Hec trama*, a wefte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 52 Wefte, wofte, *stamen* *Ibid* 157 Ye Woft of a web, *subtegmen* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew* II iii 89 The one they call warpe, the other weft, or els Wooffe. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* (1903) III. 78 Christane Reid in Clett cam in ane maid errand, seiking woft to ane wob. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I. 46 In the Silk Ribbans, you might plainly see the Contexture, how the Warp and the Weft

cross one another at right Angles 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX xxi, She wets it—dries it—then takes her teeth to both warp and weft of it 1788 PICKEN *Poems Scot Dial* 218 Gloss, *Weft*, woof 1822 SCOTT *Pir ate* xxxii, And we have many of foreign knacks Of finer waft than woo' or flax 1832 IIT MARTINI AU *Manch Strike* IX 106 My father used to set my mother to card and spin the raw cotton for the weft 1860 SMILES *Self Help* II 34 'Blackburn Greys,' consisting of linen weft and cotton warp 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XV 360 And Eradne left The carding of the fine wool for the weft. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr* V 41 Bagdad or Baldak silks, with a weft of gold, known among us as 'baudekins'

fig. 1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Richard Ds Gloue* xx, Of ambicion behold the worke [*read* warpe] and weft, Prouoking me to do this haynous treason *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxviii. 237 Wouldst thou, untwist all the Threads of the warp and the waft of the weel'd Sister Parques?

b. The strips of cane, palm-leaf, straw, etc. used as the filling, in weaving baskets, mats, etc. Also, the woven fabric

1845 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* VI I 212 Many workmen thoughtlessly force their feet between the weft or horizontal branches of the hurdle 1859 C WILLIAMS *Narr & Adv Trav. Africa* xvii. 289 Flags, reeds, and bulrushes are woven into mats, and so close is their weft that neither light, nor wind, can penetrate it. 1859 *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 2015 For these purposes wires may be used as the warps of the fabric, and straw or rushes or other materials being the weft. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Straw fabric Loom.* A loom for making goods the weft of which is straw

2. Yarn to be used for the weft-threads.

1795 AIKIN *Country Round Manchester* 233 Employed in spinning cotton wefts for check-makers 1802 *Bancks's Manch. & Salford Directory* 29 Brown, Richard and Co dealers in twist, weft, &c. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 677 All sorts of wefts, from the lowest to the highest numbers, are now spun by means of this machine. 1898 *Daily News* 16 May 8/5 Tow wefts have been dealt in to a larger extent than for weeks back. 1902 *Times* 29 July 11/3 Doubled wefts are offered at easy prices, single wefts are dull.

3 That which is spun or woven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIX lv (1495) 896 Certen smalle wormes as it were attercoppes. done spynne and weue and make webbes and weftes abowte the hony combes 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 52/45 Weste, woofe, *stamen* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I 381 Then Weavers stretch your Strays upon the Weft. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kelsey), *Weft*, a thing woven; as *A Weft of Hair* 1799 H GURNEY *Cupid & Psyche* XX 44 See those clothes that on the left Weave the many colour'd weft 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 122 Let thy weft Be of one woof and warp 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Trachin* 675 The investiture O' the robe, a weft of wool, fleecy and white

b. *fig.* and in figurative context.

c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XXI 64 In helle is shewed euell-sponnen wyft *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* II. 435 Yey, ill spon weft ay comes foule out 1719 HAMILTON *Inf. to Ramsay* 24 July V, I'm unco ill, and dirt fenit I mak' wrang waft 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 738 The weft of the world was untorn That is woven of the day on the night. 1891 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney-side Sar* II, I cannot unravel the weft of it. I've made and helped to make a sight of victual in my day, and now [etc.].

4. Transferred uses **† a.** A film formed over the eye *Obs*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min* 29 The ashes of the head of a black Cat..put into the eye helps the haw, weft, and web in the eye. *Ibid.* 205 The gall [of the Rock-goat] cureth the weft in the eye.

b. A layer of closely interwoven hyphæ produced in certain fungi; also a 'mat' of hairs on the stem or leaf of a plant.

1875 COOKE *Fungi* II 26 Certain filaments of the weft of the fungus. 1879 *Academy* 11 Jan. 33/1 The access of . injurious insects to the flower is prevented by the dense weft of woolly hairs which covers the stem and leaves 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* V. 217 The peripheral portion of the delicate hyphal weft..takes an active part in the further growth.

c (See quot.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Weft*, (5) The ground of a wig

5. A streak of cloud; a thin layer of smoke or mist. Cf. WAFT *sb.*[1] 2 d, WAIF *sb.*[3]

a 1822 SHELLEY *Queen of My Heart* II, And thy beauty more bright Than the stars' soft light, Shall seem as a weft from the sky 1883 SYMONDS *Ital Byways* 97 Exceedingly soft and grey, with rose-tinted weft of steam upon its summit, stood Vesuvius above us in the twilight 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Afr* II 187 The mountains opposite were just enough illumined to let one see the wefts and floating veils of blue-white mist upon them

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *weft cop* (COP *sb.*[2] 3), *dealer, thread, warehouse, winding, yarn*; **weft-finger** (*Knitting*), the forefinger; **weft fork** (*a*) a pronged *weft stopper*, (*b*) (see quot. 1875); **weft-hook** (see quot.), **weft line, flax** (see LINE *sb.*[1] 1 b) for the manufacture of weft-thread; **weft (stop) motion, stopper**, a device that automatically causes a stoppage of the loom when the weft-thread breaks or fails; **weft-way** (see quot.).

1881 *Weft cop [see TWIST *sb.*[1] 22], 1892 *Daily News* 16 July 7/1 There is only a very small demand for twist and weft cops for the home trade 1802 *Bancks's Manch & Salford Directory* 34 *Weft and twist dealer 1880 [MRS FLOYER] *Plain Hints Needlework* 37 The fore, or ''weft', finger; the thumb, or 'rest-' the second, or 'position' finger 1851 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 329 Improvements in the manufacture of *weft forks. for looms 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Weft fork*, one used in certain kinds of looms where the filling is laid in, one piece at a time. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/1 As soon as either thread breaks the machine is stopped immediately by the weft forks 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Weft-hook*, one for drawing in the filling in the case of slat weaving looms and some forms of narrow ware and ribbon looms 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec 9/4 The range of *weft lines continues unchanged at 3s 1½*d.* 1863 in *Abridgm Specif Patents Weaving* II (1871) 410 That part of the loom known as the '*weft motion' for stopping the loom when the weft breaks 1878 A BARLOW *Hist Weaving* XXIV 261 The fork and grid *weft stop motion 1853 in *Abridgm Specif. Patents Weaving* (1861) 408 An improved *weft stopper for two or more shuttles 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 177/1 Into this shed he throws the shuttle containing the *weft-thread. 1802 *Bancks's Manch. & Salford Directory* p IV, Twist, *weft and calico warehouse 1888 C P BROOKS *Cotton Manuf* 168 **Weft-way*, yarn twisted over to the right in spinning Weft may be either twist-way or weft-way 1863 B. WOODCROFT *Brief Biogr* 44 A *weft-winding engine 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 330 It must be spun into warp-yarn and *weft yarn, each of peculiar gust

† Weft, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **waift, wayft,** 7–8 **waft.** Variant or perversion of WAIF *sb.*[1]

1579 *Acts Privy Counc* (1895) XI 296 Claiming the ship and goodes as a weft dewe to the lordes of the soile *Ibid.* 247 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III x 36 The gentle Lady did wander wide At wilde aduenture, like a forlorne weft 1596 *Ibid* IV II 4. *Ibid* IV XII 32 For that a waift [i.e. Florimell], the which by fortune came Vpon your seas, he claym'd as propertie. 1591 *Art conc Admiralty* 21 July § 46 Those, which vpon the high Seas, haue found any Boates forsaken, or wayfts, driuing, or floating, without any creature in the same 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* I II, The Lord of the soile ha's al wefts and straies here? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* IV IV, You are Lord o' the soile Sir, Lilly is a Weft, a Straie, shee's yours, to use Sir 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* V 1, Do you know that I am Lady of the Mannour and that all Wefts and Strays belong to me? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Characters* (1908) 127 His Belly is provided for, his Back takes other Courses to maintain itself by weft and stray Silver Spoons, straglng Hoods and Scarfs, [etc.] *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 532 It is as a waft or stray, that belongs only to the head landlord of the world, to whom therefore you must restore it. 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* II II. XII 498 The Causes competent to the Admiralty Court of Scotland, are these among others Wafts, and Strays, and Deodands, and Wrecks 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV 560 Farther corrections I shall make for a posthumous edition, in which also I shall embody some wefts and strays.

Weft (weft), *v rare.* Also *Sc* **waft.** [f WEFT *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To form a weft or web; to interlace the weft with the warp. Hence **We·fting** *vbl. sb*

1785 BURNS *and Ep & Laprask* VIII, Ne'er mind how Fortune waft an' warp 1897 *Westm Gaz* 19 Jan 8/1 The warping, wefting, milling and finishing occupied 3h. 15 min.

Weft, Sc, dial, and Naut. form of WAFT *sb.*[1]

Weft, obs pa. pple. of WEAVE *v.*

† We·ftage[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f *weft* var WAFT *v* 1 + -AGE] Conveyance · = WAFTAGE

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 175 The naturall faculty needeth no vehicle or weftage, because it is inbred in euery part

Weftage[2] (we·ftedʒ). [f WEFT *sb.*[1] + -AGE] The arrangement of the threads of a woven fabric. Chiefly *transf*

1682 GREW *Museum* I. § 1 3 Whereby also the weftage of the fibers, of the Muscules might more easily .be observed 1746 G ADAMS *Microgr* XXXVII § 4 (1747) 203 The Weftage of the Fibres [of wood] 1901 F E. TAYLOR *Folk-Sp. S Lanc.* (E D D), *Weftage*, the texture of woven cloth

Wefted (we·ftĕd), *a* [f WEFT *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Composed of interwoven hyphæ

1902 *Encycl Brit* XXVIII 554/1 The thallus. is composed of..cell-filaments, with apical growth (hyphæ), or of more or less complex wefted sheets or tissue-like masses of such (mycelium).

Wefty (we·fti), *a. rare.* [f. WEFT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of a weft (of thread, filament, vapour).

1867 W BARNES *& Poole's Gloss Eng Colony Forth & Barge, Wexford*, s v, *Wefty*, webby, cobwebby. 1876 J. W. MARSTON *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 379 There stood a gaunt form pale But regal.. His brow Was circled by a wefty coronet.

Wegg(e, obs. forms of WEDGE.

Wegh, var. WYE *Obs.*, a man; obs. f. WEY.

Weghe, obs. form of WEIGH *v.*

Weght, obs form of WEIGHT *sb.*[1] and *sb* 2

Wegion, -yon, obs ff. WIDGEON.

Wegotism (wī gōtiz'm). [A jocular formation on WE and EGOTISM.] An obtrusive and too frequent use of the first person plural by a speaker or writer.

1797 *Brit Critic* IX 424 A more trifling matter of objection is the use of the plural form [we] throughout in speaking of himself. In an individual preacher .it seems a strange desertion of propriety and if used to avoid egotism, leads to that which if we did not too much respect etymology, we might jocularly style *Wegotism* 1811 Miss L M HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. Introd, We may have blended *wegotism* and *egotism*; but Cæsar writes 'dixeram' and 'scripsimus'. 1881 H. J. JENNINGS *Curios Crit.* 156 What has been called the 'wegotism' of the press

Wehee (wēhē), *int* and *sb. Obs* exc *dial.* Forms: *a* 4, 6 **wehe** (4 **wey**), 4 **wehee,** 6–7 **weehee,** 7 **wehie, weahae**; 9 *Sc.* **wehaw.** *β* 4 **whi** (? **wihi**), 6 **wyhie, wigh-hie,** 6–7 **wihy,** 7 **wihee (whhi-hhee),** 7–9 *dial.* **wighee.** [Echoic.]

A. *int.* A conventional representation of the sound uttered by horses.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A VIII 75 (MS T) As wilde bestis wib wehe worþ vp togedere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 146 Whan the hors was laus, he gynneth gon Toward the fen, ther wilde Mares renne Forth with wehee [*v r* wehe] *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 477 And Annot wolde be nyce, and laughes, 'tehe, wehe' 1567 *Triall of Treasure* E iij, We, he, he, he, he, ware the horse heles I saye 1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* IV II 194 Hee neither would cry wyhie, nor wag the taile. 1603 DEKKER *Patient Grissill* 567 So they can crie wighee and hollow, kicking tade 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* I i 30 One cannot crie 'wehie', but straight shee [your Barbarie mare] cries 'tihi' 1654 [see TEHEE *int.*] *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ballads* (1890) VII 56 The Tapster bid them welcome then, and wea-hae did cry

b. Used to a horse.

1821 MACTAGGART *Gallov Encycl* 472 *Wehawl* a cry which displeases horses 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wighee*, an exclamation to horses

B. *sb* An utterance of this sound; a whinny or neigh.

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A IV 21 3it wol he make moni a whi [*v rr* many (a) wehe, wey] er he come þere *c* 1589 *Whip for Ape* 26 in *Lyly's Wks* (1902) III 418 Such hahaes, teehees, weehees, wild colts play 1592 *Def Conny-Catching* in *Greene's Wks* (Grosart) XI 59 The olde Churle comming an hower before Supper time, for an amorous wehe or two, as olde Jades wynnie when they cannot wagge the tayle 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* II 1, There's ne're a Gentleman i' the countrey has the like humors for the Hobby horse as I haue? I haue the Methode for the threeding of the needle, and the wigh-hie, and the daggers in the Nose, all the Humors incident to the qualme 1618 FLETCHER *Women pleas'd* IV 1, His [the hobby-horse's] lewd wihies 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* To Rdr, Rosinante looks for your Tih-hee, and you shall have his Whhi-hhee 1673 *Char Coffee-House* 6 To make an Oration to Caligula's Horse, whence you can only expect a weehee or Jadish spurn.

† Wehee, *v Obs* Forms. 6–7 **wighy,** 7 **wighie, wihy, wyhee, weyhey** [f prec.] *intr.* To neigh or whinny, as a horse does

1599 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* III (1602) F 2, Tis an old horse can neither wighy, nor wagge his taile 1606 — *Parasit.* IV G 1 b, Al that can wyhee or wag the taile, are vpon grieuous paines of their backe summond to be assistant in that Session of loue 1615 [HOBY] *Curry-Combe for Coxe-Combe* IV 156 'Tis an ill Horse that can neyther wey-hey, nor wagge his taile 1618 BRETON *Courtier & Countryman* (Grosart) 8/2 The young Colts wighie at their parting with their Fillies 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* III 36 Tho' lightly on the hobby-horse and dancers, He learns to Wighy, and the rest to prance—SIRS 1847 HALLIWELL, Wehee, Wihie.

Wehl, obs form of WAIL *v.*[1]

Wehrgeld, -gelt see WERGILD.

Wehrwolf. see WERWOLF.

Wehte, pa. t. of WECCHE *v Obs.*

Wehy, var. WYE *Obs*, a man

Wei, obs f. WAY, WEIGH, WEY, WHEY, WOE

Weid(e: see WEED *sb.*[1], *sb* 2, *v.*[1], WEDE *v*, WIDE *adv*

Weidenagemoot, obs. form of WITENAGEMOT

Weido, obs Sc. form of WIDOW.

Weie, obs. form of WAY, WEIGH *v.*, WEY, WYE

Weierstrassian (vəi ɔistrā·siăn), *a Math* [f. name of Karl W. *Weierstrass* (1815–97), an eminent German mathematician + -(I)AN.] Pertaining to or invented by Weierstrass, esp. *Weierstrassian function.*

1878 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) X 434 We have thus in all 21 equations which exhibit the form of the Weierstrassian functions $\sigma(u, v, w)_{13}, \ldots, \sigma(u, v, w)_{67}$ 1884 DANIELS in *Amer Jrnl Math* VII 256 The Weierstrassian proof of this is as follows. 1901 OSGOOD in *Ann Math* Sci. II II. 122 The Weierstrassian function &

Weiete, obs. form of WET *a.*

Weif(f, obs Sc. forms of WEAVE *v.*[1]

Weife, obs. form of WIFE.

‖ Weigela, Weigelia (wəidʒī lă, -ī liă) *Bot* [mod L., f name of C. E *Weigel*, a German physician (1748–1831).] A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs from China and Japan cultivated for its flowers, now commonly merged in *Diervilla*, a plant of this genus.

1846 *Jrnl. Horticultural Soc* I 66 A Weigela from the North of China 1851 GLENNY *Handbk Fl. Garden* (1855) 401 Weigela Very handsome hardy deciduous shrubs, adapted for planting against ornamental walls 1875 W CORY *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 384 Weigelia is out in glory. 1888 *Garden* 18 Mar 184/2 All the Weigelas delight in a good, free soil

† Weige·lian, *sb* and *a Obs.* [f. the proper name *Weigel* (see below) + -IAN] **A** *sb.* A follower or adherent of the German mystic Valentin Weigel (1533–88) **B.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Weigel, his opinions or followers

1657 BAXTER *Present Th* 4 The persons holding this third Opinion are the Paracelsians (under whom I comprehend the Weigelians and the rest of the Enthusiasts) 1676 W HUBBARD *Happin People* 28 No man, unless a Weigelian Sceptick, ever did account Moses less fit to be a Leader unto Israel because he was learned in all the wisdome of the Egyptians

Weigh (wē), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **wǽg**(e, **wǽz,** 2 **wæiȝe,** 3 **weie,** 4 **waye, weih, weȝe,** 4–5 **weigh**(e, 5, 9 **wee,** 5–7, 9 *dial.* **wey,** 6 **wye,** 7–9 **way,** 9 *dial.* **weigh.** [OE. *wǽg* str. fem., *wǽge* wk. fem. (both meaning 'balance' and 'weight', see WEY), corresp. to OS. *wâga* (MLG. *wâge*, MDu. *wâghe*, Du *waag*, see WAW *sb.*[2]), OHG. *wâga* (MHG *wâge*, mod G. *wage*), ON *vág*, (Sw *våg*, Da. *vaag*):—OTeut **wēgō-, -ōn-*, f. **wēg-* (:**weg-*:**wag-*). see WEIGH *v.*]

†1. A weight. *Obs.* (For the word as the name of a particular denomination of weight, see WEY)
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxxii (Z) 58 *Pondus*, byrðen oððe wæze [*r* wæg] *c* 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 11 Godd us for hett ðat we ne sculen habbe twifeald wæiȝe ne twifeald imett.

2 A balance, pair of scales †a *sing. Obs*
a 1050 *Liber Scintill* xxiv (1889) 97 Wordu soðlice snotera on wæze beoð awezene [*Ecclus* xxi 28 *statera ponderabuntur*] *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 60 Auh seint Austin deð þeos two boðe in one weie, wilnen, & habe wille uorte beon iwilned 1340 *Ayenb* 255 þe wordes of þe wyse byeþ y wezе ine þe waye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 947 þou waltres al in a weih & wel y vnderstande whider þe belaunce bremliest bouwes al-gate. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov* xi. 1 A treccherous weȝe [Vulg *statera*] abominacioun is anent God *a* 1450 *Myr̃k's Festial* 221 Then come thylke brennet dekon, and layde a grete pot on þe wey þe whech anon weyit vp al togedyr

b. *plural* (sometimes construed as *sing*) *Obs.* exc *dial.* †Also, the zodiacal constellation Libra.
c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxi 10 *Mendaces filii hominum in stateris*, lesse bearn monna in wezum *c* 1100 *Gloss* in Wr-Wulcker 148/16 *Irutina*, wæza. 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps* lxi 9 Leighers in weighes, that is, on the weighes of right-wisnes *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret*, *Gov Lordsh* 74 Herwest bygynnes whenne þe sonne entrys þe first degree of þe tokenynge of weighes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v iv 693 Pap Siluestir gert þaim be layide In til a weyis 1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, 1 par Weez hgn cum ponderibus 1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 451 Ane pair of woll weyiss, ane pair of ballendis of brass. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2286 Sanct Mychaell, with his wyngis and weyis 1573 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1848) II. 10 A pair of weyis witht bankis, pryce xl d 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 282 The kitchinge .A pair wyes and wyghts, iis vj d *c* 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* xviii 11 Hald evin the Weyis. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj*, *Burrow Lawes* c 125 § 3 The heire sall haue ane flaull, the weyes [L *stateram*], with the wechts, [etc.] 1808 JAMIESON, *Weyes*, *Weyis*, a balance with scales for weighing 1825 *Ibid*, Weyes, Wees.

c *Sc* (See quot.)
1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 72 *Weighs*, a weighbridge, a waggon-weighing machine.

3. A pole borne on the shoulders of two men, for carrying a water-vessel. ? *Obs.* Also *wey and bodkins* (dial.) see quot
1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xiv (Roxb) 11/2 A Runge or Soe which is a kind of vessell that Tanners, Glouers, and Beere brewers use to carry Water in, being borne on a Way or pole betweene two men 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss. 368 *Wey an' bodkins*, a set of spreaders for hitching two horses to the same part of a sull or harrow. The first, the *Wey*, is fastened at its middle to the plough or harrow by a *cops* .and the *bodkins* are connected by a crook on their middle to *clipses* on the two ends of the wey.

Weigh, *sb.*2 In *under weigh*, a common var. of *under way*, from erroneous association with the phr. 'to weigh anchor'. See WAY *sb* 1 38.
1785 CUMBERLAND *Observer* xii [ix] 7 This perverse wind has at last .come about to the east, so that we are all in high spirits getting under weigh. 1796 *Hist Ned Evans* I 182 Mr Evans stood upon the beach till the packet got under weigh 1840 R H DANA *Bef Mast* xxiii, She got under weigh with very little fuss, and came so near us as to throw a letter on board 1841 CATLIN *N Amer. Ind* xxxii (1844) II 2, I embarked and was glad to get underweigh 1855 F C ARMSTRONG *Warhawk* I. xii. 258 The following morning he embarked with his attendant, O'Regan, on board The Royal Anne, which got under weigh shortly after.

Weigh (wē), *v.*1 Pa. t. and pa. pple. **weighed** (wēd). Forms. 1 wezan (*3rd sing.* wizeð, wihð; wezeð, wehð), 2–4 weiȝe (3 *3rd sing.* weihð), 3–4 weȝe, weyȝe, 4 weghe, 6 weygh(e, waygh, 6–7 weighe, waigh(e, 6– weigh; 2–6 weie, 3–7 weye (5 wheyhe, 5–7 *Sc.* veye), 4–7 (9 *Sc.*) wey (5–7 *Sc.* vey); 4–7 waie, 5–7 waye (5 whaye), way, 6–7 weay; 5–6 *north* and *Sc.* wye (5 whye), 7 *Sc* wie; 5 whe, 6 *Sc.* we-, ve-, 9 *Sc.* wee. *Pa. t. a.* 1 wezð, *pl* wézon, 3 way, *pl.* weȝe, 4 weȝ, wey, weyȝ(e, weygh, wayȝ, weghe, weie, (? woghe). *β.* 3–4 weide (3 *pl.* weiden), 3–5 weiede, 4 we(y)3ed(e, etc., 4–7 weied, weyed, 6–7 wayed, waied, waighed, etc., 6– weighed. *Pa pple a.* 1 wezen, 2–3 iwæiȝen, 4 yweȝe, weyen, (1-), (y)wey(e, (1)weie, 5 wawyn, wowyn, wowne. *β* 4 yweid, (1)weied, weȝed, 4–7 weyed, 5 weiede, 5–6 weyd, 6 wei(e)d, wayed, wayd(e, etc., 7– weighed. [A Com. Teut. strong verb. OE. *wegan* (*wæg*, *wégon*, *wegen*) corresponds to OFris. *wega*, *wera* to move, weigh, OSax *wegan* to weigh, (M)Du *wegen* to weigh, OHG. *wegan* to move, shake, weigh (MHG. *wegen*; mod G. has *bewegen* to move, while the simple verb is represented by the two verbs *wägen* trans., to weigh, *wiegen* intr., to weigh, be of a certain weight), ON. *vega* to lift, weigh (Sw. *vaga*, Da *veie*, to weigh), Goth. *ga-wigan* (only Luke vi. 38 in pa. pple fem. *gawigana* shaken). The Teut. root **weg-*, **wag-*, **wēg-* (for words representing the several grades see WAY *sb*; WAG *v.*, WAGON, WAIN, WAW *sb* 1 and *v.*1; WEIGH *sb* 1, WEY) is:—Indogermanic **wegh-*, **wogh-*, **wēgh-*, found in Skr. *vah*, L *vehère* to carry, Gr. *ὄχος*, *ὄχος* vehicle.
The remarkably early appearance of the weak conjugation was prob due to confusion with WFIGH *v.*2, the two OE verbs *wegan* and *wecgan* coincided in the form *weged* of the 3rd sing pres (though the former verb had also the more normal *wizeð*) The strong inflexion of the pa t died out in the 14th century, and that of the pa. pple in the 15th]

I. To bear, carry, hold up; to heave up, lift.

†1. *trans.* To bear from one place to another, to carry, transport. *Obs.*
In quots 13 ? To carry round and serve (wine)
Beowulf 1207 He þa frætwe wæȝ ofer yða ful. *c* 1000 *Narratiunculæ* (1861) 9 Micel mænigeo elpenda þa þe gold wæzon & læddon 13 *E E Allit P* B. 1420 So faste þay wezed to him wyne, hit warmed his hert *Ibid* 1508 Weze wyn in þis won, wassayl, he cryes 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1403 Wyzez þe walle wyn wezed to hem oft.

†2. To bear (arms); to wear (a robe, etc.). *Obs.*
c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xiii. 77 On ðæm selfan hræȝle, ðe he on his breostum wæx *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist* II. iv. (1890) 123 Hæfde he & wæg mid hine twiecge handseax zeættred *c* 1205 LAY. 24471 Heo weȝe on heore honde feouwer sweord of golde *Ibid* 26279 Ælc weiede an sculdre sceld swiðe godne *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1022 (Cott) He mizte bet teche ane bore To weȝe [*Fes* bere] boþe sheld & spere

†3. With *up*. To hold up, support. *Obs.*
c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He ðe weiþ upp mid his fingre heuene and ierðe.

4 †a With *up* To hoist, to lift up *Obs.*
1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Dialogue* 402 Right as a theef þat hath eschapid ones I he loop, no dreede hath eft his art to vse, Til þat the trees him weye vp, body and bones 1563–83 FOXE *A & M* 1472/2 They tooke the sayd Roode and weyed hym vppe and set him in his olde accustomed place 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* viii § 1 132 With which Tongs you may Beclip the [Hop-]Pole at the bottom, and resting the joynt thereof on a block of wood, you may weigh up the Pole.

†b. *fig* To raise up, exalt. *Obs.*
c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps*, cvii xiv, [God] from want the poore doth waigh

c. *Naut.* To set up (a mast).
1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 134 *Weigh*, to lift up; as, to weigh an anchor or a mast.

5. *Naut* To heave up (a ship's anchor) from the ground, before sailing. Now usually *to weigh anchor* (without art.). †Formerly also with *up*, *in*.
13 *E E Allit. P* C 103 Cables þay fasten, Wiȝt at þe wyndas weȝen hei ankres. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 740 Wyghtly one þe wale thay wye up þane ankeis 1492 *Acta Dom Concil* (1839) 245/1 Compelling of þe saidis Wegeantis seruitouris to wey þer ankeris 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 108 Come to our shyp our ankers ar in wayde *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (Percy Soc) 14 Than Cocke wayed anker, and housed his sayle *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen V* 44 b, When the wynde was prosperous they waied up the Ankeis 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 101 We wayed our Grapnel and went away 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr* (1868) 19, I weighed anchor and sett sayle. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 45 The windes fauouring vs, we weighed Ankois 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Gothick Wars* I 11 Constantianus wayed Anchor from Epidaurus 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* x (1840) 173 We weighed anchor the same tide, and stood out to sea. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III. iv, Cormac Doil .Hoisted his sail, his anchor weigh'd 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy.* v 77 We immediately weighed anchor.

b *fig.*
1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 17, I will streight weie anker, and hoyse vp sayle. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* Plot, Our Author weighs up anchors, and once more Forsaking the security of the shore, Resolves to prove his fortune. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Wars* II 36 As often as this sacred Anchor [of Religion] is weighed, so often the Ship of the Common-Wealth is tossed. 1882 *Century Mag* Sept. 707/2 He for whom the sexton has tolled the bell has 'weighed anchor'

c. *absol.* = to weigh anchor. Hence, to sail (*from*, *out of* a port, etc.).
1513 SIR E HOWARD in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. II. I 215 We cowd ryd no lenger ther withowt gret dangei, .we weyd to get us in to the Downes 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 40 The maister. bald the marynalis lay the cabil to the cabilstok, to veynde and veye. 1556 W TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 101 Wee wayed and set saile 1613 J SARIS *Voy Japan* (Hakl Soc) 1 The 14th in the morning we wayed out of the roade of Bantam for Japan *a* 1647 PETTE in *Archaeologia* XII 226 On Wednesday we weighed from Limehouse, and anchored right against the Tower. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I iv (ed 4) 47 On the 3d of November we weighed from Madera 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* IV. 193, I found about 60 of the convoy had lost their anchors in attempting to weigh 1867 *Pall Mall Gaz* 19 July 9/1 It would have been necessary for each ship to weigh singly, which would have occupied fifteen minutes each. 1893 H M DOUGHTY *Wherry in Wendish Lands* 20 In the morning we weighed early.

6 To raise (a sunk ship, gun, etc.) from the bottom of the water Also with *up*.
a *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron* (1811) 133 After tyme she was weyed and toued to the hauyn at Caleis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 26 Leuyng the gonne (because the master carpenter sayde yt he woulde shortely way it out of the water) 1578 W. BOURNE *Treas Trav.* iv viii. 17 Then it will waygh or lyfte the sunken Shyppe from the bottome 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. xii 82 Rules to weigh Ships, or Guns, or any thing else in the Water 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* 239 [The diver] could find but one small gun, which he weigh'd and brought ashore 1777 J PUTNAM in Spaiks *Corr Amer. Rev* (1853) II 540 Should the enemy succeed in weighing the chevaux-de-frise, and proceed up the river. 1783 COWPER *Let to J. Hill* 20 Oct., I must beg leave, however to mourn that the Royal George cannot be weighed
b 1545 DE SUFFOLK in Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 129, I trust by Monday or Twisday the Mary Rose shalbe wayed upp and saved 1598 W PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I xcix 194/2 The Reuenge had in her diuers faire brasse peeces, that were all sunke in the sea, which they of the Island weie in good hope to waigh vp againe 1643 BAKER *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 7 A great Gunne was overthiowne in a deep Pond of water, the Master Carpenter taking with him a hundied labourers, went and weyed it up *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 June 1687, A vast treasure, which was sunk in a Spanish galloon was now weigh'd up by some gentlemen. 1735 S GALE in *Archaeologia* I 189 *note*, One of these stakes, entire, was actually weighed up between two loaded barges at the time of a great flood. 1760 S DERRICK *Lett* (1767) I 16 She being effectually sucked in by the heavy sandy bottom, all attempts to weigh her up have been ineffectual 1782 COWPER *Loss of Royal George* 25 Weigh the vessel up , Her timbers yet are sound, And she may float again 1815 *Local Act* 55 *Geo III* c lv § 73 If any Boat shall be sunk in any Part of the said Canal, and the Owner shall not, without loss of Time, weigh or draw up the same.

†c. *intr* for *refl* To be raised *up*, to admit of being raised *Obs*
1655 W HAMMOND *On death of Brother* (No 2) Only this difference, that sunk downward, this Weigh'd up to bliss 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. xii 81 If the thing sunk be upon Sands or Rocks, it will weigh the better

II. To balance in the scales; to ascertain the weight of; to consider or compare in this respect.

7. *trans.* To ascertain the exact heaviness of (an object or substance) by balancing it in a pair of scales, or on a steelyard, against a counterpoise of known amount.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xiii 84 Ælc þæra ðinga, þe man wihð on wæzan *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 374 Ȝenim ȝeo luwne stan & salt stan & pipor & weh on wæȝe *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 213 Gif hit chepinge be, þe me shule meten oðer weien *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 He wile hes habben wel imotet and bi rihte wæiȝe wel iwæiȝen *a* 1340 *Ayenb* 44 Huanne þo þet zelleþ þe wyȝte purchaceþ and makeþ zuo moche þet þet þing þet me ssel weȝe sseweþ more heuy 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26 He weiede [1388 weiȝide] the heeris of his heed with two hundred sicles bi the comoun weiȝt 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C x 273 When þe woolle worth weye, woo ys þe þenne *a* 1400 *Eng Gilds* (1870) 356 þe kynges by whas wyȝte hit be yweye *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 533/1 Wowyn, or weyyd, *ponderatus*, *libratus*. 1469 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 21 The wheight stone that the wooll was weyed with 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* iv 1 255 Are there ballance heere to weigh the flesh? 1613 J SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl Soc) 42 A Beame to waye spice with 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 98 They weigh the cheese when it is set on Table, and taken away, being paid by the weight. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 P 9 Engines should be fixed in proper places to weigh chains as they weigh waggons. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 179 We have weighed it green, that is, just after mowing, against all the other pasture grasses, and it out weighs them all 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip* xv (1842) 387 A graduated transfer jar containing the gas to be weighed 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* xiii, While the numbers were going up, and the jockeys being weighed 1894 SIR J ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs Life* II 212 When we weighed them riders after the morning's work, we found that Peter was giving Foxhall two stone and a half.

b *absol.*
1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. v 118 Fuist I leornede to lyȝe a lessun or tweyne, And wikkedliche for to weie was myn oþer lessun 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 122 Libra hath figure and resemblance Unto a man which a balance Berth in his hond as forto weie. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III vii. (1883) 138 And by the potte and elle ben signefyed them that haue the charge to weye and mete and mesure truly

c. In Horse-racing *To weigh out*, *in*: to take the weight of (a jockey) respectively before and after a race. (Cf 9.)
1890 *Rules of Racing* in *Encycl Sport* (1898) II 224 The Stakeholder shall not allow a jockey to be weighed out for any horse until such horse's stake [etc] have been paid *Ibid* 225 The Clerk of the Scales shall in all cases weigh in the riders of the horses , and report to the Stewards any jockey not presenting himself to be weighed in.

8 To measure a definite quantity of (a substance) on the scales. Usually with *out* To portion out (a quantity measured by weight) from a larger mass, to apportion (such a quantity) *to* (a person or persons); †to measure exactly or to the full weight (*obs*). Also with *in*, *into*: To introduce a specified weight of (a substance), to add as an ingredient.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom Prol & T* 745 And of that coper [he] weyed out [*Cambr MS* vp] but an ounce 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II iii 33 b, We began to way out the bisket vnto the galle slaues 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v ii 35 For at the first they all created were In goodly measure, by their Makers might, And weighed out in ballaunces so nere, That not a dram was missing of their right. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I. 88 We waied out the wax which came in the Hozeander, and fownd it want a tonne. 1616 *Ibid* 111 We waid out the pepper to day for the king. *Ibid* 217 He delivered or wayd out much more to Tomo Dono and Cushcron Dono *a* 1646 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iii. (1652) 197 Never did any skilfull Physitian more carefully weigh out to every dram what the potion should be that is to be given to a child, than God doth weigh out every affliction that he sendeth upon his children 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iii. (1842) 75 No further difficulty will now arise in the way of graduating a tube The 34 25 grains of mercury are to be weighed in Another 34 25 grains of mercury are to be weighed into the tube to the metal already contained in it *Ibid.* xii. 283 If it be found that as many parts of the acid have been used as of grains of the carbonate weighed out, the acid is of proper strength.

†b. To measure (a sum of money) by weight, in order to pay it *to* (a person). Chiefly in Biblical renderings. Also with *out*, *down*. *Obs.* (So OE. *awegan*, G *wägen*, *dar-*, *zuwägen*.)
1382 WYCLIF *Zech* xi. 12 And thei weyȝiden my meede, thritti platis of syluer 1388 — *Job* xxviii 15 Nether siluer schal be weied [1382 peisid] in the chaungyng therof. 1535

COVERDALE *Jer* XXVII 10, I . weyed him there the money vpon the waightes — *Zech* XI 12 So they wayed downe XXX syluer pens, ye value that I was prysed at. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 492/2 An officer that weyed out mony for soldiers wages. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw Hoe* II 1, Some [are] cutting purses, some cheating, some weying out bribes

c. *fig.* To dispense or administer (justice) impartially.

c 1400 *26 Pol Poems* I 14 Weye o lawe in euenhede, Bytwen fiauour and vengeaunce 1562 A SCOTT *Poems* I 29 (*To Q Mary*) Waye iustice, equale without discrepance

9 *intr.* in *Horse-racing.* Of a jockey. To take his place in the scales, in order that his declared weight may be verified by the clerk. *To weigh out, in,* to do this before and after a race. (Cf 7 c)

1805 *Weatherby's Racing Cal.* XXXII p XXXVIII, That every person who shall ride at Newmarket for Plate, Sweepstakes, or Match, shall be obliged to weigh when he comes in. 1838 *Rules of Racing* § 37 Jockies are required to weigh at the usual place of weighing, before the race, and every rider is, immediately after the race, to ride his horse to the usual place of weighing, and to weigh to the satisfaction of the person appointed for that purpose 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* I XIV. 174 Their riders are drinking sherry, preparatory to 'weighing in' *Ibid* 182 Mr. Snipe, returning to weigh after an easy victory. 1877 *Rules of Racing* § 31 Weighing out and starting *Ibid* § 34 Weighing in. 1879 J. RICE *Hist Turf* I 298 The rider of Muyid is said to have weighed in and weighed out with a whip weighing 7 or 9 lbs. and to have exchanged it for a lighter whip before and after the race. 1920 MASEFIELD *Right Royal* 33 When the clock struck three and the men weighed out *Ibid.* 119 Then the riders weighed-in, and the meeting was over.

b. Hence *To weigh in with* to introduce or produce (something that is additional or extra). *colloq*

1885 *Daily News* Nov. (*Passing English,* 1909) The journal 'weighs in' with a prismatic Christmas number 1901 *Macm Mag* Apr 464/1 Carver used to sit up and snort a bit when we weighed in with hock and seltzer instead of tea 1921 D MACKAIL *Romance to Rescue* I 9 A Rhodes scholar weighed in with praise of Greenwich Village

10. *trans.* To hold (an object) in the hand (or in both hands) in order to observe or estimate its weight; to balance an object in the hand (or hands) as if estimating its weight

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. III M ʃ b, Waye me this gyrdel heuy with moche golde I fele me this girdell, howe heuy it is with golde 1781 COWPER *Expost* 343 Who poises and proportions sea and land, Weighing them in the hollow of his hand. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvii, 'But why should he know of it?' said Glossin, slipping a couple of guineas into Mac Guffog's hand The turnkey weighed the gold, and looked sharp at Glossin. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXIII, Mr. Bumble counted the teaspoons, weighed the sugar-tongs. 1848 — *Dombey* lvi, He remained before him weighing his white hat in both hands by the brim 1911 H W. & F G FOWLER *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s.v., [He] meditatively weighed his stick in his hand.

b. To keep (the wings) evenly outspread in flight. *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L* II. 1046 Satan . in the emptier waste, resembling Air, Weighs his spread wings.

11. *fig* (with more or less retention of the literal idea or expression): To estimate, assess the value of (a person, a condition, quality, etc.), as if by placing in the scales.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 63 in *Lamb. Hom.* 163 Per me scal ure werkes weien biforan þe heuen king 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A I. 152 Þe same Measure þat ȝe Meten A mis oþer elles, ȝe schul be weyen þer-with whon ȝe wenden hennes 1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 2 Wolde God, my synnes weien weyed in a balaunce. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 129 Þou art i-weye on a balaunce and i founde þat þou hast lasse [Dan v. 27]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 29 b, Our sayd lorde at the houre of our iudgement shall ponder and wey euery mannes encrease or decrease 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion,* Not waiyng our merites, but pardonyng our offences. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr* Prol A 1, God doth not way us as we are, but as we desier to be. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I IV 27 Accursed vsurie was all his trade, And right and wrong ylike in equall ballaunce waide. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Conq Granada* III (1672) 22 Friendship . weighs by th' lump, and, when the cause is light, Puts kindness in to set the Ballance right 1736 BERKELEY *Discourse* Wks III 419 Were all men to be weighed in the exact scale of merit. 1744 M BISHOP *Life* 97 Where such a cross-grain'd Piece of Stuff is concerned one should ponder with inward Consultations, to be able to weigh him to a Hair. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 466 That heav'n will weigh man's virtues and his crimes With nice attention, in a righteous scale. 1815 BYRON *Hebrew Mel., Vis. Belshazzar* vi, He, in the balance weigh'd, Is light and worthless clay. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 134 God numbers not the heads, but weighs the hearts Of them that worship 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* XVII, [She] had mentally weighed him, and found him wanting.

b. To balance *with* or *against* (another object regarded as a counterpoise) in order to a comparative estimate. Also *to weigh together.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III,* Wks. 47/1 Waye the good that they dooe, with the hurte that commeth of them 1549 *Bk Com Prayer* Pref., If those men will waye their labor, with the profite in knowlege, which they shal obtein by readyng vpon the boke. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* I. II. 101 But in that Christall scales, let there be waid Your Ladies loue against some other Maid. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V. II 45 For by no meanes the false will with the truth be wayd 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* I heading, The old world & the new waighed together 1620 SHAKS. *Temp* II. I. 8 Then wisely (good Sir) weigh Our sorrow with our comfort 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Love undiscovered* II, Forbid it Heaven my Life should be Weigh'd with her least Conveniency.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 178 The fragrant grove, th' inestimable mine, Were light when weigh'd against one smile of thine. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Tombs in Abbey,* While we had been weighing anxiously prudence against sentiment 1829 NAPIER *Penins War* II 265 He anxiously weighed his own resources against those at the enemy's disposal 1868 HELPS *Realmah* VI X (1876) 112 But of what weight was any mere earthly consideration of that kind when weighed against the danger of impiety? 1917 *Q. Rev* Jan 16 They held their lives to be of little price, when weighed against a nation's fidelity to its engagements.

c. To make equal, balance (the year; *i. e.* to make night and day of equal length). *poet.*

Cf Columella X 42 Cum.. paribus Titan orbem librauerit horis.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I 419 Now sing we stormy Stars, when Autumn weighs The Year, and adds to Nights, and shortens Days 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII 39 The Year when Autumn weighs.

12. To consider (a fact, circumstance, statement, etc.) in order to assess its value or importance, to ponder, estimate, examine, take due account of; to balance in the mind with a view to choice or preference.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 323 Ȝif we weyn aryht dispensis bi lore of þe hooly goost *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* 384 (398) And weyen every thyng by equite 14 LYDG *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 150 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 21 Ye prudent Iugis Weieth this mater in your discrecioun 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Gov Princis* (S T S) 147 Cast all thair counsaillis ilkane till othir in thy mynde, and wey thame as thou thinkis the caus requeris. 1533 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II. 300 They wayeing in thaire myndes the force of the saide acte 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 266 b, He desyreth them. that they would way the whole case diligently 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I IX 20 She, now weighing the decayed plight And shrunken synewes of her chosen knight 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII,* II IV 197 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 181 If thou hast seriously weighed the foregoing rules. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII 70 Weigh in your Mind the various Chance of War 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 2, I have well weighed that Matter. 1742 FIELDING *Y Andrews* III. III, I weighed the consequences on both sides as fairly as I could 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III 1, I have been likewise weighing and balancing what you were pleased to mention concerning duty 1847 YEOWELL *Anct Brit. Ch.* III. 34 Let any thinking man weigh this singular circumstance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II 39 The jurymen, being little accustomed to weigh evidence, followed without scruple the directions of the bench. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 32 They never came to a decision without duly weighing the pros and cons 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XX, The difficulty of the moment was too pressing for him to weigh distant consequences 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. II. 390 The king is wise, his wrath will well be weighed.

absol. 1796 WORDSW *Borderers* II. 645 Men who are little given to sift and weigh

b. To ponder and examine the force of (words or expressions). *To weigh one's words.* to speak deliberately and in calculated terms.

1340 *Ayenb.* 255 Huo þet ne weyþ his wordes ine þe weye of discrecion *Ibid.* 256 Huer me ssel weye þet word er hit be yzed 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Glas* 215 Words of worth, and worthy to be wayed. 1579 LODGE *Def Plays* 16 If we way Poetes wordes and not ther meaning, our learning in them wilbe very mene *a* 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1164 Then Hope replyd, And wyselie weyd his words. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 309 The old King thought the preacher never had thought of his sermon, till he spoke it .. I knew that he had weighed every syllable, for halfe a year before. 1655 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 14, I must weigh my words before they are sent abroad. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII 62 His words well-weigh'd, the gen'ral voice approv'd 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* (1869) II 64 The moralist .. has far other work than to weigh expressions and analyze definitions 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXII, Mr. Carker read this slowly; weighing the words as he went. 1877 HUXLEY *Techn Educ* Sci & Cult (1881) 82, I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be dirt cheap at the money.

c. with object-clause Now *rare.*

Often *to weigh by, with, within oneself.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 152 Ponderynge and weyenge also that of all vertues mercy is moost necessaryly requyred to this myserable worlde. 1549 E ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* XI. 16 Whether any suche thynge maye hereafter happen, let euery true christen harte well consyder and wey by himselfe 1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* V 81 They wayed also that both the sauegard of them, and of the king lay in the handes of one that was a prisoner 1553 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III App XI 30, I beseech yow waye wyth your self, what a good Master our hevenlye Father ys unto yow 1573 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Cardanus' Comf* II. (1576) 18 b, If they would waye wyth themselues, that all men . haue the vse of reason 1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass* V. V. M 1, Good Maddame way, by lawe, your Lord doth dye *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* CXX 8 And I a tyrant haue no leasure taken To waigh how once I suffered in your crime 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A 2 b, Well weighing with my selfe, that it was a Work might yeeld some profit to my Countrie men of England 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz* V (1676) 80 You thought me dead, and prudently did weigh Tears were but vain. 1683 *Pennsylv. Arch* (1852) I. 75 We ye free People of ye Town of Salem. weighing well in ourselves yt nothing can more readily conduce to our Happiness, then a fair and just settlement of our Foundations [etc] 1803 ELDON in Vesey *Chanc. Cases* (1827) VIII 427 The Court ought to weigh, whether the doubt is so reasonable and fair, that the property is left in his hand, not marketable 1825 SCOTT *Talism* III, He weighed within himself, whether [etc]. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 42 161 Let any one weigh well what it is to translate such a collection of documents as constitute the Bible

d. *To weigh up* to appraise, form an estimate of (a person). *colloq.*

1894 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Feb. 5/1 The Liberal delegates were fervid only when 'weighing up' the House of Peers and insisting upon its disestablishment 1897 'O ROSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* 43, I will watch him closer for the future. I should have come up earlier now, but that I was weighing up his servant, an arrant Whig and a spy to boot 1904 *Daily Chron* 14 Jan 7, 'I knew too much about her,' she said, 'I had weighed her up.'

†13. To esteem, value, think highly of; to count dear or precious; to ascribe value or importance to. Often with negative: (Not) to care for or regard. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 336 Kunde of gode heorte is to beon offeared of sunne, þer as non nis ofte; oðer weien swuðer his sunne summecheie þen he þurfte. Weien hit to lutel is ase vuel, oðer wurse *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 923 That lord hath litel of discrecion, That in swich cas kan no diuision, But weyeth pride and humblesse after oon. 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III x. 335 Whi therfore schulen we ouer miche weie and apprise his seiyng? 1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen VII,* c 12 Preamble, The same Kyng , not feiaryng Almyghty God in breking his seid promys nor weiyng his Honour in the same 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 64 Take no care for that, for I doe not greatly waye it; it was worth but three shyllinges foure pens. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* June 73 Nought weigh I, who my song doth prayse or blame. 1588 SHAKS *L. L L.* V II 27 You waigh me not, O that's you care not for me. 1592 DANIEL *Compl Rosamond* XXIII, Henry the second, that so highly weigh'd mee. 1595-7 LYLY *Wom. in Moon* III II. 289, I, he wayes more his flocke then me. 1633 MASSINGER *New Way* III III, My deeds, nephew, Shall speake my loue, what men report, I waigh not 1676 SIR W. TEMPLE in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II 81 The Estates would bee enough inclinable to it as weighing interest more than honour 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 1306/2, I do not weigh you a pin *Non ego te flocci facio*

†b. with adj compl. (*light, dear,* etc.). *Obs.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXVI v, Thy people all beholding, Who dear their deaths dost weigh. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* I 1 361 To let them see how light I wey their words *a* 1599 SPENSER *F Q* VII VI 55 Them all, and all that she so deare did way, Thence forth she left. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V,* II. IV. 43 In cases of defence, 'tis best to weigh The Enemie more mightie then he seemes 1601 — *All's Well* III. IV. 32 Let euerie word waigh heauie of her worth, That he does waigh too light.

†14 *intr.* a. To pay heed or deference *to. Sc.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXX, Myn effectis grete, Vnto the quhich ȝe aughten maist weye. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 157 Suppos thai have na soverane to quham thai wey, bot anerly God allane

†b. with *of.* To ponder, consider (something); to judge of, estimate, value, care for. *Obs.*

1573 *New Custom* D 11 b, God waieth not. Of any vestiue, or outward apparance a mite. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist, Euseb* V V 82 But weye of this euery man as pleaseth him. 1584 LODGE *Forbonius & Prisc.* 35 Solduvius, not , willing to weigh of the submissiue request of his daughter, interrupted her thus 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VI. VII. 29 Vnworthy she to be belou'd so dere, That could not weigh of worthinesse aright.

†c. with negative: (Not) to hesitate *to* (do something). *Obs.*

1573 LLOID *Pilgr. Princes* 14 The women of Scithia called Amazones . wayed not to encounter with Hercules in the fielde

III. To have heaviness or weight.

15. *intr.* Of a material object or substance: To have a greater or less degree of heaviness, as measured by the scales. a. To be equal to or balance (a specified weight) *in the scales.*

The specifying word is to be regarded as a predicative complement rather than as governed by the verb.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 92 Se sester sceal wegan twa pund þe sylfyr ȝewyht. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* XIV (1883) 228 Ælc an hagelstan wegeð fif pund. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1424 A dede Beues binde to a ston gret, þat weȝ seue quarters of whet *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 454 Hir couerchiefs I dorste swere they weyeden ten pound, That on a sonday weren vpon hir heed 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III 207 Oon of the hameres weiede tweie so moche as anoþer. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iv. (1883) 111 One framosian had pro mysed to hym as moche weyght of pure gold as the heed weyed. 1529 *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot.* (1883) 177 Ane silver spune and a masar veand 3 uncis 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind.* (Arb) 34 The fleshe therof wayed xlvij pound weyght. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV 1 28 Here's the note How much your Chaine weighs to the vtmost charect 1655 MARQ. WORCESTER *Cent Inv* § 69 A little Key, not weighing a Shilling 1675 R VAUGHAN *Coan & Coinage* 75 They'd have it so as the Pieces of Silver and Gold should weigh one the other 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* IV. 44 Some of them [*sc* marmots] are found to weigh above twenty pounds. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 891 The gum weighed 3 per cent of the almonds analyzed. 1856 J RICHARDSON *Recoll.* I. VI. 145 In person he was tall and corpulent, weighing something over twenty stone

b. with adv or pred adj.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 232 Hwon two bereð one burðene ant te oðer bileaueð hit, þeonne mei þe þet holdeð hit up ielen hu hit weiheð *c* 1290 *St Michael* 395 in *S Eng. Leg.* 311 Heouene geth al aboute þe eorþe, euene it mot weyze *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 237 in Hazl. *E P P* I 66 He lep in [the bucket], and way sumdel 13 *St Cristofer* 364 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 458 The childe swa heuy woghe þat ofte sythes one knees he hym droghe *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W* 1788 (Fairfax) And as she woke, hir bed she felt presse What best ys that, quod she, that weyeth thus? *c* 1440 *York Myst,* XXX. 136 A I sir, yhe whe wele! *c* 1475 *Macro Plays, Mankind* 692 Ther ys to moche cloth, yt weys as ony lede 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXXXVIII 205 They . becam stronge, and delyuer in suche wyse that the armes that they bare weyed nothyng as them semed. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* X 174 His shield that waightie waied 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Embl.* 41 The heaule loade, did weye so harde behinde, 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. XV. 32 Heere's sport

indeede. How heauy weighes my Lord? 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 48 Like barrels with their bellies full, They only weigh the heavier 1818 SCOTT *Br Lammn.* x, His fingers fumbled as if the other [*sc.* his beaver] had weighed equal with a stone of lead.

16. *fig* (with more or less retention of the literal idea or expression)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 332 *Misericordia superexaltat judicium* [Jas II 13]· .his merci touward us weieð euer more þen þet rihte nearuwe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 91 Loue is þe wyȝte ine þe balance..uor non oþer þing ne may weȝe, þuanne me comþ to nime ech his ssepe, bote loue and charite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 243 Thy regne is doon, thou weyest noght at al. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Ther ben manye of these Lovers, that thogh thei love a lyte, That scarsly wolde it weie a myte Yit wolde thei have a pound again, As doth Usure in his bargain *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 43e weyin now in mennys hertys, in dreed of ȝoure myȝt, more þan all þe world, for all þe world dare noȝt wythstonde ȝou *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xlv. 177 For synne is not lyȝt, but it is hevy, and weythe more than lede 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 332 One must proue greatest. While they weigh so euen, We hold our Towne for neither yet for both 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i 93, I know them, yea And what they weigh, euen to the vtmost scruple, Scambling, out-facing, fashion monging boyes. 1601 — *All's Well* III. iv 31 Let euerie word waigh heauie of her worth

†**b** To amount or be equivalent *to* *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV xi. 108 b/2 Yt gaue hym occasyon to dowt lest Luther ment not al thing so euyl as his wordys seme to way to. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II iv. (ed 3) 152 Whether a man doe actually vse force in his entrie, or doe come so readily appointed and arraied for it, it seemeth to weigh to a violent (or *Forcible*) entrie.

†**c.** *To weigh with* (also *even with*): to counterpoise in power, value, etc.; to be of equal value or importance with. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II ii. 196 In euery thing, the purpose must weigh with the folly 1607 — *Timon* I i 146 Giue him thy Daughter, What you bestow, in him Ile counterpoize, And make him weigh with her. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I iii (1674) 4 France may vie and weigh even with Greece it self, in point of Learning

d. *To weigh against*, †*again*: to counterbalance, countervail.

c 1410 [see 20] 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) K 4 b, Hee that seeketh to way against his owne will, oftentimes kicketh against the prick. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I iii 55 Much more, in this great worke should we know our owne estate, How able such a Worke to vndergo, To weigh against his Opposite? 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* IV 47 Such evils..can neither be helped nor be allowed to weigh against the advantages of union 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVIII. 216 He believes that every sin will weigh against him, and drag him down in the scale of being.

e. quasi-*trans.* To equal (something else) in weight or value; to counterbalance; † to be tantamount or equivalent to.

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* I 6 b, So that eyther thou couldest sooth her with a frumpe, or els lay a loading carde on her backe, should wey a scoffe 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* v ii 26 Indeed I waigh not you, and therefore light 1613 — *Hen VIII*, I i. 11 *Ibid* III ii 259 The heads of all thy Brother-Cardinals Weigh'd not a haire of his 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Mar 3/2 There are difficulties in the poem. Only they do not weigh the enormous difficulty of a multiplicity of Homers.

†**f.** *absol.* Of two things. To balance each other *Obs.*

1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I xliii. 59 So that finally the good and the yuell wayed.

17. *intr.* To be of (much or little) value or account; to be regarded as considerable or important; to have influence *with* (a person) when he is forming an estimate or judgement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 367 (Hengwrt MS.) Dedly synne, whan the loue of any thyng weyeth in the herte of man as muche as the loue of god or mooie 1535 W STEWART *Cron.* (Rolls) III 313 And his command with him richt litill weyit. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v lxv § 5 Why things so light in their owne nature should waigh in the opinions of men so much. 1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV 179 Younge Darby [6th Earl], whoe nowe weighes much less then his name formerly hath donn 1670 MILTON *Hist Brit* III 107 Pleasing to God, or not pleasing, with them weighed alike, and the worse most an end the weightier *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Dec 1680, In truth, their testimonie did little weigh with me 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm bef Queen* 28 Oct. 22 A Wise Man is then best satisfy'd when he finds that the same Argument, which weighs with Him, hath weigh'd with Thousands before him 1744 KAMES *Decis Cr Sess 1730-52* (1799) 79 Nor ought it to weigh that Murray run the hazard of his factor's bankruptcy. 1838 MACAULAY *Let. to Napier* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II vii. 12 There is another consideration that weighs much with me. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect* (1858) II 51, I have not the vanity to say that my name had weight with many, but it did weigh with some 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks, Rousseau* 338 Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action 1899 DOYLE *Duet* XIV 199 Holland is a sound man, and his opinion would weigh with any judge 1910 BEET *Rise of Papacy* II 79 The Roman verdict weighed much throughout Christendom.

IV. To affect, or be affected, by weight.

18. *trans. To weigh down* to draw, force, or bend down by pressure of weight; *fig.* to depress, oppress, lie heavy on. Similarly, *to weigh back*, † *on one side, to the earth.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VII 17 He likyd to be seruaunte of syn, swa þat his synn weghe him down, þat he neuer rise til þe rist of heuen. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Degrauo*, The vine lodeth and weigheth downe the elme 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Feb. 232 The watrie wette weighed downe his head 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* IV LXXVI, O could the mighty but giue bounds to pride And weigh backe fortune ere shee pull them downe. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, III i. 7 O gentle Sleepe how haue I frighted thee, That thou no more wilt weigh my eye-lids downe ? 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIV II 201 Then the rowers thought best to way the gallie on one side [L *unum in latus inclinare*], and so to smcke her 1611 BIBLE *Wisd* IX 15 The corruptible body presseth downe the soule, and the earthy tabernacle weigheth downe the minde that museth vpon many things 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 494 ₱ 4 There are many excellent Persons, who are weighed down by this habitual Sorrow of Heart 1783 COWPER *The Rose* 4 The plentiful moisture incumber'd the flower, And weigh'd down its beautiful head 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I XI 625 The people were weighed down by an insufferable taxation. 1858 DRAYSON *Sport. Scenes S Afr.* 208 The Kaffirs returned, almost weighed down by the immense weight of meat 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1303 Falling and weighed back by clamorous arms Sharp rang the dead limbs of Eurytion 1879 PATTISON *Milton* XIII 215 Causes other than the inherent faults of the poem long continued to weigh down the reputation of *Paradise Lost.* 1884 *Contemp Rev.* Feb 252 What, then, was the *consuetudo carnalis* which thus weighed to the earth this soul of fire, striving to ascend to its true home?

†**b.** Without adv. To depress, dispirit. *Obs. rare.*

1633 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-walker* I. (1640) B 3, You are light Gentlemen, Nothing to weigh your hearts.

†**19.** *intr.* **a.** Of the scale of a balance (with *up* or *down*): To rise or sink according as it holds the lesser or greater weight. Also *gen* (with *down*): To sink through its own heaviness or load. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXII (*Laurence*) 750 A gret pot in þat balance has he done; þane curys veyt vpe tycht [*read* rycht] sone ?1566 W P. tr. *Curio's Pasquin in Trance* 65 That Deuill..doth all that he can to make his parte [of the balance] way downe the heauier. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 610 The Cause is the plenty of the Sap, and the Softnesse of the Stalke, which maketh the Bough, being ouer-loaden, and not stiffely vpheld, weigh downe

†**b.** *To weigh with*: to move with, follow the motion of (something that shifts or varies). *To weigh against*: to strive to make head against (the wind). *Obs*

1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* IV 34 b, Waying with the worlde, according as the tyme should alter [*semper ex accipiti mutatione temporum pendens*]. *a* 1557 MARY BASSET tr *More's Treat. Pass* M's Wks. 1372/1 A fainte harted mayster of a shippe shrinketh from the sterne, and suffreth the ship alone to waye wyth the waues [*puppim permittit fluctibus*]. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 263 And where thou sekes a quiet port, Thou dost but weigh agaynst the winde.

20. *trans.* Of an object set in the scales (with *down, up*, † *out*; also † *to weigh to the beam*) To turn the scale when weighed against (something else); to outweigh, cause to rise in the scale Also *to weigh down* (the balance or scale). Often *fig.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 7 At þe laste þe stoon was leide in a balaunce, and he weieþ [*MSS a, β, γ*, weygh, weyȝ, wayȝ] up al þat me myȝte leie aȝenst hym in þe oþer side *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 21 Helpe me to weye Ageyn the feend, þat with his handes tweye, And his might, plukke wole at the balance To weye vs doun *c* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 66 Her euell dedes weyed downe and ouercame her good dedes. *c* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 221 When alle his synnys wern layde on þe balans and was nygh ouercomyn, then come thylke brennet dekon, and layde a grete pote on þe wey þe whech anon weyit vp al togedyr 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III iv 89 But in the Ballance of great Bullingbrooke, Besides himselfe, are all the English Peeres, And with that oddes he weighes King Richard downe. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV ix. 1 Hard is the doubt, and difficult to deeme, When all three kinds of loue together meet, And doe dispart the hart with powre extreme, Whether shall weigh the balance downe *Ibid* V II 46 Yet all the wrongs could not a litle right downe way 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II iii 162 We poizing vs in her defectiue scale, Shall weigh thee to the beame 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. i 88 My Friends, They that must weigh out my afflictions 1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 14 Four Ounces of *Vigo* Dust, shall weigh him down more, than four Tun of Honesty 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No 26 One Whig shall weigh down ten Tories 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* VII, Where all other inducements were wanting, the habitual carelessness of his disposition stepped in and still weighed down the scale on the same side 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Mar 7/3 Whose mistakes are a thousand times weighed up by his countless individual deeds of true friendship

†**21.** *trans* To sway or influence (a person); to induce (a person) *to* (do something) *Obs*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel* 121 When these wordes waighed him nothing, his owne man began to reprove him for not relenting to so rich a proffer. 1586 J HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holinshed* II. 83/2 By the procurement as well of the archbishop as of all the cleargie [the legate] was weighed to giue the citizens absolution.

22 *intr.* with *on* or *upon.* **a.** Of a thought, feeling, circumstance: To lie heavy on, depress (a person, his spirits, etc.). Also in indirect passive.

1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II iv, If either of you had known how each moment of delay weighs upon the heart of her who loves 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 43 Where am I now? Not in your heart while care weighs on your brow. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 57 Why are we weigh'd upon with heaviness? 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II ii, Something seemed to weigh upon her spirits. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* II. 387 This London atmosphere weighs on me. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F Bremer's Greece* II xii 47 The sceptic of despotism weighs oppressively on all free public life 1909 J L ALLEN *Bride of Mistletoe* v 147 The silence began to weigh upon her

b. To insist or dwell *upon* (a fact, argument, etc). *rare*

1817 H T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc Notes & Illustr p. xlii, These facts will be further weighed upon as we proceed 1818 — *Import Colonial Corn* 70 Without weighing upon this surmise.

23. The vb.-stem in combination **weigh-balk** *north.* and *Sc.*, the beam of a pair of scales or steelyard, *pl.* scales; **weigh-bar** = *weigh-shaft*; **weigh-beam**, a balance or steelyard; **weigh-brods** *pl. Sc.*, boards used for the scales of a large balance; † **weigh-gilt** *Sc.*, a payment for weighing (after Du. *waaggeld*, G *wage-, wdgegeld*), † **weigh-leaf**, a board or plate used as a scale, **weigh-lock** *U S.*, a canal-lock at which barges are weighed and their tonnage is settled, **weighman**, a man employed to weigh goods, etc, in a colliery, one who weighs the tubs of coal as they leave the cage at the pit-mouth (for *check-weighman* see CHECK-); **weigh-master** (cf. G. *wagenmeister*, Du *waagmeester*), the official in charge of a weigh-house or public scales; **weigh-out**, the verification of a jockey's declared weight before a race (see 9); **weigh-shaft** = ROOK-SHAFT. Also WEIGH-BRIDGE, -HOUSE, -SCALE.

1485 *Inv* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371, j *weybalke cum skales 1593-4 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1889) II 380 Quhatsumever parson. in tym cuming borrow the use of thair wey balk to wey irone or wther geir 1608 in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec. Mnmng Scot* (1878) 150 Ane grit weybak with the balance brodis thereto for weying the ore. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch xxiii, To see a' ane's warldly substance capering in the air in a pair of weigh-bauks, now up, now down 1841 *Cumb Engin & Arch. Trnl* IV. 93/1 A lever is fixed upon the cross-head working in a link connected to a second lever fixed on a shaft or *weigh bar across the engine, whereby a rocking motion is produced. 1890 W J. GORDON *Foundry* 16 Beam-engine with its weigh-bar gearing 1492 in Wadley *Notes Wills Bristol* (1886) 178 My *weybernes [? *read* -bemes] with all my weights of lede. 1804 *Local Act 44 Geo III* c lv § x To erect and set up Weighbeams, Cranes. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed 5) II. 11 If we balance a quantity of ice in a delicate weigh-beam. 1578 *Inv R Wardrobe* (1815) 255 Ane pair of *wey broddis garnist with yron for weying of mettall with thair towis. 1497 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 74 Hous hir, 12, *veygylt, 4 g 1498 *Ibid* 213 Item veygilt, ilk sek 4 1593 in *Archaeologia* (1853) XXXV 436 For mending John Newarke's *way leaffe, broken in wayinge of lead, 11 d. 1835 LIEBER *Stranger in Amer.* II. 140 The object of the greatest interest to me, in Utica, was a *weigh lock—an American invention if I am not mistaken The toll for freight on the canal is proportionate to weight 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Weighman* See *Weigher.* 1907 [see WEIGH-HOUSE] 1917 *Blackw Mag* Apr 630/1 The bigger fish were weighed on an ingenious balance, consisting of a long steel rod with a sliding weight, the whole suspended on a bit of string held aloft by the weighman 1617 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 428 The *Weymaster and his porters, which attended at the Guildhall 1689 RAVENHILL *Acc Comp Grocers* 4 The Grocers may be well presumed (time out of Mind) to have had the management of the King's Beam, as an Office peculiar to them; they having had all along the naming of the Weigh-Master, and the naming, placing, removing and governing of the four Porters, attending that Office, all to be elected out of their own Company. 1886 *Racing* (Badm. Libr.) 67 It was, indeed, this absolute certainty as to the accuracy of the *weigh out, which led to the detection of the attempted fraud when Catch em alive won the Cambridgeshire 1867-72 N P BURGH *Mod Marine Engin.* 73 Motion is imparted to the lever *weigh shaft by a toothed quadrant keyed thereon 1888 *Lockwood's Dict Terms* 407 Weigh Shaft or Way Shaft.— Sometimes called a reversing shaft.

† **Weigh,** *v.*[2] Only OE. and early ME. Forms · 1 **weegan**, *3rd sing* **weȝeð**, *pa t* **weȝ(e)de**, *pa pple.* **ȝeweȝd**, 3 *3rd sing.* **weieð**, *pa. t.* **wæide**, 4 *pa. pple* **yweid.** [OE *wegan* = OHG. *wegan*, MHG. *wegen* (weak vb, with umlaut *e*; distinct from OHG. *wegan*, MHG. *wegen* str vb. = WEIGH *v.*[1]), Goth *wagjan* to shake; f. Teut. root **wag-*, ablaut-var of **weg-* see WEIGH *v*[1]] *trans.* To shake, toss, agitate, move about.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr* VII. 35 Wyrce him siðþan his modes hus, þær he mæge findan grundweal ȝearone se to ghdan ne þearf þeah hit wecge wind woruldearfoþa *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) CVIII 25 Hi weȝdan heora heafod *c* 1205 LAY. 20137 Swa þe hæge wude, þenne wind wode weieð hine mid mæine *Ibid* 21869 Heo wæiden in hare ærmen heore children ærmen. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I 370 þat makeþ man so hardiliche To stonde, and so meine Ine goste, þat he ne may naugt yweid be Wiþ blanding ne wiþ boste.

Weighable, (wēi·ăb'l) *a* [f. WEIGH *v*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be weighed; heavy enough (or reckoned as heavy enough) to be weighed in scales.

1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 349/1 Woll, and al maner þinge weiable 1570 DEE *Math* Pref c 3 b, Of euery one, the Content knowen, in your least waight, that is weyable. 1616 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) I 144 All weyabill merchand waris, sic as lint, hemp, iron, woll 1796 T TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 161 It was applicable in every wholesale warehouse of weighable goods 1854 DICKENS *Hard T* III. VII, Anything so ridiculously shameful as the whelp in his comic livery, Mr Gradgrind never could by any other means have believed in, weighable and measurable fact though it was 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVII. 50, I am not aware that the soul of Shakespeare or of Newton, when they died, added any weighable powers to the dust to which they returned 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 5 Aug. 3/2 Where he found a weighable quantity was in the liver.

†Wei ghage. *Obs.* Also 7 way-, weyage, -edge. [f. WEIGH *v.*[1] + -AGE.] A duty or toll paid for the weighing of goods.

1547 *Charters rel Glasgow* (1906) II 521 All oute Custwmis of oure ciete and burgh of Glasgw, with mettage and weighage and all uther commoditeis pertenand thareto 1603 *Reg. Mag Sig Scot* 514/1 The pittie custumes togidder with the dewteis and custumes of weyage and metage 1604 in *Rec Convent Burghs Scot* (1870) II 176 Thai tak na mair for weyage bot ane penny for the stane[of wool] 1621 *S'hampton Ct Leet Rec* (1905) 441 We finde that the Towne is defrauded of that dew of wayage as it ought to receave by wayenge of goods saleable at the King's beame. 1632 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V 243 Weyages and heaven dewteis dew to be payed in harberois 1683 in *Somers' Tracts* (1748) I 180 [London dues] Meetage, Weighage, Scavage, Hallage *a* 1701 LEVINZ *Rep* (1702) III. 37, 8 d per Tonne pur chescun Tonne de Cheese port de ascun lieu en Angleterre al Port de London .en nom de Weighage 1824 CHITTY *Laws Commerce* II 16 Weighage, called either *tronage* for weighing wool at the king's beam, or *pesage*, for weighing other avoirdupoise goods. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict U S A* (ed. 6) II. 647.

Weighboard: see WAY-BOARD.

Wei·gh-box. a. One of a set of boxes, used in the operation of 'drawing' wool, in which the wool is more accurately weighed. b. A weigh-house. c. A chute which weighs and delivers coal at a railway coaling-station (*Cent. Dict.* Suppl. 1909).

1884 M^cLAREN *Spinning* VII 120 (2) the spindle gill box; (3) the 4 spindle drawing box; (4) the 6 spindle weigh box. 1907 *Daily Chron* 25 June 9/2 The following is a complete list of the cars which weighed in at the public weigh-box

Wei·gh-bridge. [Cf. G. *brückenwage.*] A platform scale, flush with the road, for weighing vehicles, cattle, etc

1796 R. SALMON in *Repert Arts & Manuf.* VI 74 Weigh-bridges or engines, with their apparatus, for the purpose of weighing carriages 1825 in *Newton's Lond. Jrnl Arts* (1828) XIV 253 Certain improvements on Weighing Machines which Machines he [the patentee] denominates German Weigh Bridges. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 1194 The cart-steelyard or weigh-bridge 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* viii. (1851) 75 [The] trucks .are immediately drawn by horses first over a weighbridge. 1886 *Daily News* 26 July 2/2 The heaviest lamb turned 169lb on the weighbridge

fig. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Hints Th. Life* (1848) 21 The positions of science must be tried .on the weigh-bridge of common opinion and vulgar usage

Weighed (wēˑd), *ppl. a.* [f. WEIGH *v.*[1] + -ED.]

1. That has had its weight ascertained by the scales

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/1 Weyd, or wowon, *ponderatus, libratus* 1669 [see SQUASH *sb*[2] 1] 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip.* XXIV (1842) 600 Then ascertain whether the weighed portions equipoise each other 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org* 765 A weighed quantity of the solid is carefully introduced. 1886 JAGO *Chem. Wheat* etc. 407 Counterpoised and Weighed Filters

2. Of judgement, opinion, etc.: Considered, balanced. †Of a person: Having a balanced and steady judgement. Cf. WELL-WEIGHED

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 349 Secretary Walsingham, and Secretary Cecil, a pair of the best weighed statesmen this island hath bred. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 18 The Admiral, with more weighed Counsel, opposed the Princes opinion 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz* I i (1676) 4 Aureng-Zebe, by no strong passion sway'd, Except his Love, more temprate is, and weigh'd 1689 T. R *View Govt. Europe* 67 Our English Ancestors have always been of a more steady principle, more wise, and more weigh'd, than to dance after their Politicks. 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 The weighed judgments of the staid 'councillor'.

3. With *down*. Depressed, downcast.

1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 509 'Tis past fatigue which gives my weigh'd-down spirit An outward show of thought.

Weigher (wēˑəɹ). Forms: 4 wıer, weir, 4–5 weiere, weyere, 5 weyor, -ar, 5–6 weyer, 6 waıer, weygher, 6–7 wayer, 6– weigher. [f. WEIGH *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf MLG, MHG *weger.*]

†1. ? One who bears up or supports (a person)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22115 Þe wicked gastes his wiers [*Gött.* weirs] Him foluand in al his afers.

2 One who heaves up or weighs (an anchor).

1598 FLORIO, *Salpatore*, a wayer or heauer of ankers. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W Ind.* (1834) 5 The weigher of the anchor

3. A person who is employed to weigh commodities, an official appointed to weigh or to supervise weighing, to test weights, etc

14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618/3 *Trutinator*, a weyere. 1463 *Cases bef King's Council* (Selden Soc) 111 Brouwns weyers porters tresoureis clerkys [etc] of the Staple 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 5 And whan I haue weyyde heme to pay to the weyor ffor euery sake 3 d. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 342 Where before tyme yᵉ weyer vsyd to lene his draught towarde the marchaundyse, soo that the hyar hadde by that meane .x or .xii li. in a draughte to his aduauntage. 1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 14 (§ 1) The waier of the Wolles within the said Porte 1677 W B. *Touch-stone Gold & Silver Wares* 20 Their Assay-Office,. wherein is a Sworn Weigher. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* V. 79 Mr. Fitch, cheif weigher of the gold and silver at the Mint 1794 GRIGGS *Agric Essex* 26 Two men are nominated .whom we call public weighers, whose business it is to examine the weights of all millers and shopkeepers. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 11 At landing the Goods, the Weigher is to call out the full and true gross weight in the scale 1855 H. G DALTON *Hist Brit. Guiana* II. 568 Licensed Weighers or Gaugers. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* II. 9 The crowd mash one another to pulp in the effort to get the weighers' attention to their trunks,

1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict* c 49 § 16 The Admiralty may appoint persons to be meters and weighers at and within the harbour

b in fig. sense or context.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov* XVI. 2 The Lord is a weiere [1382 peisere] of spiritis *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. XX. (Roxb) 146 The time and the sunne ȝ made myn owen and in my balaunce ȝ putte hem Bi myn outrage ȝ haue maad my self weyere ther of and sellere ? 1566 W. P tr *Cusio's Pasquin in Trance* 64 b, *marg.*, Seint Michaell wayer of soules. 1759 [E YOUNG] *Conj Orig Comp.* 72 Old Time, that best weigher of merits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 171 Do you, like a skilful weigher, put into the balance the pleasures and pains. 1903 *Critic* (U S) XLIII. 360/1 Now that you are becoming a professional weigher of books yourself.

c. A machine for weighing

1905 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Aug 4/1 The coal is then placed into a weigher, which dips at each quarter of a ton

†4. Used to translate L. *æquator* (EQUATOR 1). Cf WEIGH *v*[1] 11 c *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 This same cercle [the equinoctial] is cleped also the weyere, *equator*, of the day

Hence **Wei ghership,** the office of (public) weigher.

1885 *American* XI. 68 After all, Mr Sterling seems likely to miss the Brooklyn weighership.

Wei gh-house. [Cf. MLG *wegehûs*, G. *wagehaus.*] A public building to which commodities are brought to be weighed.

1438 *Cal. Patent Rolls, Hen VI* (1907) III 192 [By the way which runs between] le Weyhous [of the said staple, and the said] Wolbrigge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 Robert Basset, clerc of the Weyhous at London. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks (1572) 278/2 Thirty or forty sturdy lubbers, of which yᵉ weakest shall be as strong in the belly when he commeth vnto the manger, as the mightiest porter in yᵉ weyhouse 1598 STOW *Surv.* 150 On the North side of this street [Cornhill] one large house is called the Wey house, where marchandizes brought from beyond the seas, are to bee weighed at the Kinges Beame 1649 W GREY *Chorogr* 17 Under the Town-Court is a common Weigh-house for all sorts of Commodities 1658 *Rec Burgh Lanark* (1893) 170 The baillies and counsell ordaines the wechts in the wiehous. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 154 Public Stores and Weigh-houses 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXI, I might hae hung there till the day of judgment wi' my head hinging down on the tae side, and my heels on the tother, like the yarn scales in the weigh house 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp* 186 The general Weighhouse and King's Beam were in Cornhill, upon the site of the present Sun-Court. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 46 § 107 A weigh-house for the use of the inhabitants with the necessary weights, scales, and measures. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Apr 692/1 Every scale in the weigh-house is painted some distinguishing color. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct 9/2 A large motor car backed into a public weigh house at Blairgowrie (Perthshire) The building was damaged and the steelyard destroyed. The weighman was in the house at the time, but was uninjured

Weighing (wēˑɪŋ), *vbl sb.* Forms: see the vb.; also 5 weyng(e [f. WEIGH *v.*[1] + -ING[1]

1. The action of lifting, raising, or hoisting. Also with *up*, †*out*, etc.

1485 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 27 Paid for the weying of an Anker 1ˡᵇ. 1497 *Ibid* 171 The brekyng vp of the dokke hede at Portesmouth weyng vt of the piles & shorys. 1545 in Hooker *Life Sir P Carew* (1857) 131 My Lorde Admyrall told me that he had a good hope of the waying upright of the Mary Rose this afternone or to-morrow. *a* 1687 SIR W PETTY in T H[ale] *Acc. New Invent* (1691) 119 The..weighing up of a Ship. 1755 in *Sixth Rep Dep. Kpr. Rec.* App II 128 A Windlass, for the more easy weighing a Ship's Anchor at Sea.

2. The action or process of ascertaining the weight of an object.

1430 *Coventry Leet Bk* 134 The ouersight of the weyng, and the sealyng of weightes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 520/2 Weyynge, wythe whytys, *ponderacio, libracio* *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1502) 36 Whyinge appartayneth not vnto tronage. 1720 *Lond Gaz* No 5869/2 Owners of Hops are to give Notice. of the Hour of bagging and weighing. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* II. (1842) 65 The method of double weighing invented by Borda. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* I, Certain weighing of soap and tobacco was going forward 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org* 24 A second weighing gives the quantity of metallic lead 1884 LD KELVIN in S P Thompson *Life* XIX (1910) II. 801, I shall be greatly interested to hear more of your silver weighings.

b. *concr.* (See quot)

1828 WEBSTER, *Weighing* 2 As much as is weighed at once, as, a weighing of beef

3. *fig.* Balancing in the mind, pondering, considering.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 364 And errour in weiyng of þis love makiþ many fals weddings 1560 tr. *Fisher's Godlie Treat Prayer* H 6 b, Quen I unnyng a multitude of wordes with small consideration or weyghing of them 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 636 After mature deliberation and weighing of the matter. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Duct Dubit* III v rule 8 § 12 The truth is determinable by a just weighing of all that which very many wise Men have said, being put together 1827 *J. J. Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II 151 If the 'weighing of inconveniences' were to be made on every particular will, the relative situation of the heir and devisee being thrown into the scale 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* XV, Will's love had no blushings, no downcast eyes, no weighing of words. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B D 137 The statute requires that there should be a real inquiry, a real weighing and sifting of evidence.

4 (Downward) pressure.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* VII lv (1495) 1 iv b, This skynne is deeled other slakyd somtyme .by to grete weyghte & weyenge downwarde of the other membres.

5. *Comb*, as *weighing-cage, -fee, -house, -room, -scales, -yard*; **weighing-engine, -machine,** an apparatus (e. g. a combination of levers, a spring-balance) for weighing heavy bodies; †**weighing-post,** a post on a race-course, indicating the place appointed for the weighing of the riders.

1819 REES *Cycl*, **Weighing-Cage,* an open box or cage, by means of which any small animal, such as a pig, sheep, calf, may be expeditiously weighed. It is constructed on the principle of the common steel-yard 1796 *Repert. Arts & Manuf* VI. 77 The main or long lever of the *weighing engine. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c 97 § 34 Any House, Building, or Weighing Engine erected for the better Collection, Ascertainment, or Security of any such Toll 1858 *Rules of Jockey Club* § 30 The *weighing fee for plates and stakes is 10s each horse, and 10s. extra for the winner 1819 REES *Cycl*, **Weighing-House,* a building furnished with a dock, and conveniences for gauging or ascertaining the tonnage of boats that are to be used on a canal 1819 TYTLER *Hist Scot* VI. II 155 It would be necessary to have some experienced person to attend in the weighing house upon the part of the king, to superintend the annual payments. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XIII, John was tumbling over small book-men in his agitation; dashing from the ring to the weighing house 1796 *Repert. Arts & Manuf* VI. 75 (page-heading) Patent for an Improvement in *Weighing-Machines. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 343 The Weighing-machine is an important article of the barn furniture 1864 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 There is a weighing-machine at our green-grocer's 1688 *Lond. Gaz* No 2312/4 Every Horse shall be shewn that day three weeks before the Race, at the *Weighing Post of Caythorp Course 1734 CHENY *Last Horse-Matches* 22 *Smallhopes* came in first, but the Rider alighting off before he came to the weighing Post, the Gelding was deem'd distanc'd. 1838 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl* I. 216/2 There is an office for the clerk of the market, and a *weighing-room *c* 1450 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) III. 99, ȝ par *weyengscales de ligno, iiij d 1891 'R BOI DEWOOD' *Sydney side Sax.* XII, [After the race] Possie rode up to the *weighing yard with me

†**Wei ghing,** *ppl. a.* [-ING[2]] Heavy *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 tr *Secreta Secret, Gov. Lordsh* 72 Ley vpon by wombe an hoot sherte and weyand [*camisiam calidam ponderosam*]

Weighment (wēˑmĕnt) *Anglo-Indian* [f. WEIGH *v.*[1] + -MENT, after *measurement.*] The action of weighing (commodities).

1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & Work* XII 235 They cheat in the weighments and measurements 1889 V. BALL tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II 447 The methods of weighment employed by Tavernier and Schrauf respectively 1903 C BALD *Indian Tea* XIV. (1917) 215 A careful examination of leaf, load by load, before weighment. 1906 J A ELLIOTT in *Padri Elliott of Fazabad* 220 The Deputy Opium Agent ..let him set up a shop in the opium-camp during the two months that the weighments were on

Weigh-scale. Orig *north* In 4 weye scale, 5 weyscale, -scall, 6 weye skale, weyskale. [ad. Du. *waagschaal* or MLG. *wageschale* (whence MSw. *vighskal*, Sw. *vågskål*, older Da *væghskol*, Norw *vaagskaal*) = G. *wagschale* (†*wage*-), OE. *wǽgscalu* (once). See SCALE *sb*[1] and next. In recent use perh. a new formation.] The pan of a balance; *pl.* a pair of scales.

13 *Metr Hom.* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud neu Spr.* LVII. 313 Þe ffendes leide in a weye scale Alle pers synnes grete and smale *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 204 Hym þoght þer was fowle blakk men þatt putt all his ill dedis in a weyskale And on þe todei hand hym þoght þer was fayr men, bod þai wer passand hevy, & said þai had no gude dede of his to putt in þe toder wey-skale agayns his ill dedis 1447-8 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 87 Pro uno drawghrape et uno smalhape pro Weyscill, 15*d.* 1459-60 *Ibid* 89, ȝ par del Weyscalez cum diversis ponderibus 1582 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 45, ȝ paire of weye skailes. 1600 *Mem. St. Giles's, Durh.* (Surtees) 27 Paid for mendinge of a weyskale 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* VIII 179 A tall woman who had been sitting on a weigh scale dropped down into the schooner.

b *To be on the weigh-scales* · to be undecided.

1886 M MOORSOM *Thirteen all Told* 43 Elliot was still on the weigh-scales about going.

†**Wei·gh-shale** (5 weyschalle, weschale), var. of prec. (perh. directly representing OE *wǽgscalu*).

1465 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. CCXCVIII, ȝ par weschalis cum diversis ponderibus. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 412/2 (Addit. MS) A Weyschalle, *vbi* A balane.

Weight (wēt), *sb.*[1] Forms *α.* 1 ȝewiht, ȝewyht, 2 iwicht; 1–3 wiht, 3–5 wyht, wiȝt(e, 4–5 wyȝt(e, wyght(e, (4 wygthe), 4–6 whyght(e, 4–5 wighte, 4–7 wight (5 *Sc* vycht) , 4 wythe, 5 wyt(e, whyt(e, 4–5 witte, wytte. *β.* 3 *Orm.* wehht, 3–6 weght, 4–5 weghte, weȝt(e, 4– *Sc.* wecht (6 vecht), 3–4 weiht, 4–5 weyht(e, weiȝt(e, weyȝt(e, 4–6 weyght(e, 4–7 weighte (5 weigt-e, wheight-e ; 5 *Sc* weicht, 6 *Sc.* veicht, veycht, veyght, weycht), 4– weight ; 5 waȝt-, 6–7 waight(e, waycht(e, (6 *Sc* waicht, wayght, 7 wayht) ; 4–5 weit(e, (*pl* wettes), 5 weyte, wheyt(e, weyth(e, wheith, whet(t)e, 6 waithe, 6 *pl.* waytts, 6–7 wait(e, 7 wayte. [OE *wiht* (? fem.), = OFris *wicht* (WFris. *wecht*, NFris *wegt, wacht*), MDu. and Du. *wicht*, MLG and LG. *wicht, wigt* (whence MDa. *vekt*, Da. *vægt*, Norw. *vegt*, MSw. *vekt, vikt*, Sw. *vigt*), G (irreg) *wucht*, ON. *vétt, vætt* fem. .—OTeut. type **wexti-z*, f. root **weg-*: see WEIGH *v* 1 The more usual form in OE. was *ȝewiht(e* str neut = MDu *ghewichte* (Du. *gewicht*), MLG *gewichte, gewechte*, MHG. *gewichte* (G. *gewicht*) ·—OTeut. type **gawextjo-m.* As the prefix *i-, y-* (·—OE. *ge-*) in sbs fell away in

early ME, the two formations coalesced in the 12th c. The normal descendant in mod.English of the OE *wiht* would be **wight*; the vowel of the β forms may be due partly to the influence of the prehistoric ON. **weht*, and partly to association with *weigh* vb.]

I Measurement of quantity by means of weighing; quantity (in the abstract) as determined in this way.

1 *By weight* as determined by weighing. †*Without weight*: taken unweighed.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 146 Genim þas wyrte & swinen smeru .æcþres gelice micel be wihte [Cf. *Ibid.* I 148 Genim ealra þyssa wyrta gelice fela be gewihte] *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an 1086 (Laud MS.) Manig marc goldes & ma hundred punda seolfres Þet he nam be wihte of his landleode. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 503 (Ritson) He made thre condlen by wyht. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne þo þet zelleþ be wyȝte purchaceþ and makeþ zuo moche þet [etc.] *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* 1238 Alle soules .That shal to blisse, I peyse hem alle be wyte Whether in goodnesse ther ben heuy or lyghte. *c* 1460 *Contin. Brut* 492 It was ordeyned þat þe gold in Englissh coygne shuld be weyed, & none receyved but by weght. 1539 Bible (Great) 2 *Kings* xxv. 16 The brasse of all these vesselles was without wayght. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. 1 32 To distribute the bysket .by weight. 1601 F. Tate *Housek. Ord. Edw. II* § 15 (1876) 13 The seriant chaundeler shal receve the wax & lightes bi waight from the clarke of the spicery. *c* 1612 *Turners Dish* in Rollins *Pepysian Garl.* (1922) 36 You that sel your wares by waight, and live vpon the trade. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. iii. 98 Besides iewels, and brasse, and iron, without weight, with Cedars and stones without number. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 561 With Axes first they cleave the Wine, and thence By Weight, the solid Portions they dispence. 1730 Conduitt *Observ. Coins* (1774) 10 Foreigners who take our guineas in quantities only by weight, may melt down the heavy ones. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 440 The proportions of acid and water were equal by weight. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 15 Of paper a pile . Which by weight had been purchas'd.

2. Associated with *measure* and *number*, esp. in figurative expressions referring to due proportion.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 439 Met of corn, and wiȝte of fe, And merke of felde, first fond he. *a* 13 *Cursor M.* 23564 (Edin.) Of his werkes es noht vnhale, bot al in mette and weiht and tale. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7690 For he made alle thyng thurgh myght and sleght In certain noumbre and mesure and weght. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 321 It is good & resonable men to haue chirchis in mesure, & in numbre, & in weyhte, aftir þe hooly trinitee. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xiv. 68 Let comon lawe his cours hold, Euene mesure, mett, and wyȝt. *c* 1480 Henryson *Swallow* 1666 All creature he maid for thi behufe In number, wecht, and dew proportioun. 1551 Crowley *Pleas & Payne* 562 You that by disceyte haue wonne, Were it in weyght or in measure. 1588 A. King in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 214 To vse falset in buying, selling or changing, in pryce, in weicht or mesure.

3. Ponderability, as a general property of material substances; relative heaviness.

Also *transf.* in Phrenology (see quot. 1860).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 231 (Fairf. MS.) His gilte here was corowned with a sonne I stede of golde for heuynesse and wyght. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxx (1495) 938 Two thynges makyth weyghte lightnesse and heuynesse. 14.. Lydg. *Beware of Doubleness* 92 In balaunce whan they be peised, For lakke of weght they be bore down. *c* 1450 *Merlin* III. 57 They seide it was a thynge impossible to charge, they [the stones] were of soche gretnesse and wight. 1600 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 126 Our bloods Of colour, waight, and heat, pour'd all together, Would quite confound distinction. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 315/1 The Axe for the cutting of the great and large Bones. hath weight and substance in it. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 183 As clocks to weight their nimble motion owe, The wheels above urg'd by the load below. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 74 The wool had then very likely gained weight considerably. *a* 1790 Henry *Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1793) VI. 634 If the number of coins did not actually make a pound in weight. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 154 Air possesses, in common with all material substances, the qualities of impenetrability, inertia, and weight. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Weight* or *Resistance*, a faculty common to man and the lower animals taking cognizance of weight and other kinds of mechanical force.

Phr. 1857 G. A. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* I. He had slowly gravitated on into his present position, on the old Ring principle—'weight must tell'.

b. In *fig.* or *transf.* uses.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. (1886) 25 Yif any frute of mortal thinges may han any weyhte or pris of welefulnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, In the weyght of this noble treasure, standeth all the effecte of the pilgrymage of perfeccyon. 1587 A. Day *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) title p., Excellently describing the weight of affection, the simplicitie of loue. 1658 Flecknoe *Enigm. Char.* 12 He hovers in his choice, like an empty Ballance with no weight of Judgement to incline him to either scale. 1787 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 443 And really I would rather be knock'd down By weight of argument than weight of fist. 1891 Cayley *Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 110 It is for this purpose convenient to introduce the notion of 'weight'; say a triangle has the weight 1, then a quadrangle, . divisible into two triangles, has the weight 2.

c. Impetus (of a heavy falling body; also of a blow).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 693 The gynour swappit out the stane That evin toward the lift is gane, .And with gret wecht syne duschit doune. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2163 Ther strokes shuld come with grete wight.

d. In scientific use: (see quots.).

a 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 3 A secret Force, we call Weight or Gravity, attracts, urges or impels Bodies towards the Center of the Earth. 1806 O. Gregory *Treat. Mechanics* I. 46 It will not be difficult to attach a just and scientific meaning to that which is commonly called weight: it is the effort necessary to prevent a body from falling. 1827 N. Arnott *Physics* I. 14 Weight, therefore, is merely general attraction acting everywhere.

e *Prosody.* (See quot.)

1898 Sweet *A. S. Rdr.* Introd. (ed. 7) 86 Stress and quantity together constitute weight. *Ibid.* 92 This double alliteration is not essential to the metre like that caused by extra weight.

4. In various phrases (see also sense 1).

a. *In* (or †*of*) *weight*, added to adjs. such as *heavy*, *light*, *great*, etc.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4662 Semely dyght With eglis faire and riche In syght, Off riche gold and mechel of wyght. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* VI. Thow wenest that within my bely shold be a precious stone more of weyght than I am. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d iij, That noon be heuyer then an other bot like of weyght. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 128 The said bales were myche heuyar in weight than they shulde naturally haue ben. 1910 W. Parker in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 352/1 They [opossum skins] are..not only very light in weight and warm, but handsome.

fig. 1570 B. Googe *Popish Kingd.* 13 b, The Dorekeeper instructed than, what things he ought to do. Whenas this office great of waight he there doth come vnto.

†**b.** *Of weight* (as adj. phrase): Heavy. *Obs.*

1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1385 (Campsall MS.) For swyfter cours cometh þyng þat is of wighte Whan it descendeth þan don þynges lyghte. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* 739 Any thinge that hevy be As stoon or lede or thynge of wight. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5473 Lamprays of weȝt I wa hundreth pond ay a pece. 1599 Alex. Hume *Poems* (S. T. S.) *Hymn* VII. 113 Crosbowes of waight, and Gnosik gainyeis kein. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 47 Materials of weight, as Sander, wherewith an unconscionable Plummer can ingrosse his Bill.

†**c.** *Of weight* of full or standard weight. *Sc.*

1500 Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 253 [Certain coins] all of vycht. 1524 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII. 41/1 Þe gold sall have comone courssе þe Hary noble of Weht for xl[s], þe scottis demy of wecht xvij[s] 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 228/2 Rois nobilis of gold and wecht.

5. The amount which an article of given price or value ought to weigh. Chiefly *elliptical* in predicative use = 4 c. *Short weight* see Short *a.* 15.

a 1400 *Eng. Gilds* 354 Ȝif þe ferþingloff is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans, þe bakere is in þe amercy. 1435 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond.* 73 That no man shulde putte ffforth ne profre no golde but yff yt helde the weyht. 1530 Palsgr. 770/1, I pray you, go way this angell, and tell me and he be weygt [F. *de poyz*] *a* 1585 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1914) XXIX. 521 Spanishe gold of best and those [pieces] that be weight. 1623 Fletcher & Rowley *Maid in Mill* IV. iii, We must be weight in love, no grain too light. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* II. xlv, If thou finde him weight, make him thine owne. 1691 Locke *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 149 Your heavy Money, (*i. e.* that which is weight according to its Denomination, by the Standard of the Mint). 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vii (1840) 119 It was near two ounces more than weight in a pound. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Pop. Tales, Murad* I. I. protested that I had never furnished the people with bread that was not weight. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 212 The miller ordered her to bring the scales, to see if the money he was going to pay was weight.

†**6.** The action of weighing. *Obs.* ? *are.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 One of these clerkes dayly, to be at the weyghtes of wax in the chaundrey.

7. Ponderable matter; that which weighs.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 53 What resistance dust can be, when waight is laid upon it. 1755 Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. viii. 196 They are suffered to be overcharged with Weight laid upon them, that they expire presently. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 526 Slowly falling as a scale that falls, When weight is added only grain by grain.

II An amount determined or determinable by weighing; a definite quantity weighed or capable of being weighed.

8. A portion or quantity weighing a definite amount. Often preceded by an expression indicating the amount. in OE in the genitive, as *anes pundes*, *þreora punda wihtes*; now in attributive or appositional form, as *one pound*, *three pounds weight*. Often abbreviated *wt.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 Genim of ælcre e þisse wyrte xx peneȝa wihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21429 If he his mone [= money] moght not gett, þat ilk weght þat þar was less, He suld yeild of his aun flesх. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1106 The barres were of gold ful fyne. Full heuy gret and no thyng lyght, In eueriche was a besaunt wight. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* V. 397 Þe monkes took wiþ hem a weyȝte of bræde for the iorney [L. *pondus panis diurni*] *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 155 She sente aftur a golde-smyȝte to forge here a cowpe, And delyuered hym his weyȝtes. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 314 For iij. pund wecht foure vnce of gold. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 41 You'l aske me why I rather choose to haue A weight of carrion flesh, then to receiue Three thousand Ducats? 1655 Marq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 99 How to make one pound weight to raise an hundred as high as one pound falleth. 1669 Earl Sandwich tr. *Barba's Art of Metals* I. (1674) 12 Lemnian-Earth is esteemed as rich as Gold, and sold so weight for weight. 1728 E. S[mith] *Compleat Housew.* (ed. 2) 164 Mix the Pulp and Meat together, and take the weight and half of Sugar. 1794 Vancouver *Agric. Cambridge* 55 The grass produced from the water-meadows, is chiefly inferior to that (weight for weight) which grows .upon unwatered ground. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 150 Close-planting, pruning, and other means are employed to obtain what is considered the greatest possible 'weight of wood'. 1845 Dodd *Brit. Manuf.* V. 26 About 112 lbs. weight of biscuits are put into the oven at once. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Techn.* (ed. 2) I. 236 The quantities of heat contained in equal weights of water and air at the same temperature.

fig. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* IV. 17 [The] liȝt thing of oure tribulacioun worcheth..the euerelasting weiȝte of glorie in vs.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 88 Is she with Posthumus? From whose so many waights of basenesse, cannot A dram of worth be drawne. 1706 Prior *Ode to Queen* x, Impartial Justice holds Her equal Scales, 'Till stronger Vntue does the Weight incline. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Death Wellington* 240 One, upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the weight and fate of Europe hung.

transf. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* II. 493 [In the New Organ] there are several reservoirs producing different weights of wind.

b. *elliptical* A pennyweight of gold.

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/6 Tried a crushing, and didn't get four weights to the ton.

9. *Its, his,* etc. *weight in* or *of gold, silver,* etc.: a quantity of gold, silver, etc. of the same weight. Chiefly in hyperbolical statements of value.

c 1205 Lay. 30835 For nauer neoðer nalde for his æfne wiht of golde þat þe king hit wuste þat [etc.] *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 650 (Cambr. MS.) Ȝe habbeþ iherd of blauncheflur, Hu ihc hire boȝte. For seuesiþe of gold hire wiȝt. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1725 An hors he hadde of gret pris, For him a ȝaf seluer wiȝt, Er he þat hors haue miȝt. 14. *Guy Warw.* 8122 He wold have yove for the fyndyng [of the sword] The weyght of gold and of other thyng. *a* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) II. 324 Thou art worth the weyght of gold. 16. *Eger & Grine* 1154 in *Percy Fol. MS.* I. 390 He is worth to her his waight in gold. 1614 J. Saris *Voy. Japan* etc. (Hakl. Soc.) 204 Muske, worth the wayht in Siluer. 1634 ?S. Rowley *Noble Soldier* II. 1 D 2, I would not drinke that infernall draught for the weight of the world in Diamonds. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat. Ire.* (1691) 68 Gold has been worth but twelve times its own weight in Silver. 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 783 Add to the solution twelve times its weight of distilled water. 1854 Patmore *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 130 A Tasso worth its weight in gold. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. xxvi, The dear old nurse . .whom George Rivers would have paid with her weight in gold, for taking care of his new daughter.

10. The amount that something weighs; the quantity of a portion of matter as measured by the amount of its downward force due to gravitation; the amount of resistance offered by a body to forces tending to raise it. *Live weight* see Live *a.* 7.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1118 Sakkis ful of gold of large weyghte. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* III. 205 Panne he took heede þat þe hameres were of dyuers weiȝtes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. v. (Bodl. MS.), Þouȝe it [*sc.* gold] be in fire it wasteþ nouȝt, bi smokinge and vapoures noþer leseþ his weiȝt [L. *nec etiam in pondere minoratur*] *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) XVIII. 84 Marchands sophisticatez peper, when it is alde and so by cause of þe weight it semes fresch and new. *c* 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 286 The pore pepyll .be oppressyd .In yevyng theym to myche weythe into the spynnyng. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 276 The weight of an hayre will turne the Scales betweene their Haber de-pois. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, To a friend in want, hee will not depart with the waight of a soldred groat. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 73 The parts are indowed with an equall waight. 1698 Flover *Asthma* (1717) 196 The Morning Weight [of the Asthmatic] was 178 Pound. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 491 The Weights of homogeneous Bodies plac'd near one another. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 74 The weight of this wool encreased from August 30, 1756, to Feb. 19, 1757, as 100 to 103¼. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* ii. (1842) 25 Small weights cannot be appreciated in instruments intended for great quantities, because of the strength. 1855 Brewster *Newton* I. xii. 323 The weight of all bodies is diminished by the centrifugal force, so that the weight of any body is greater at the poles than it is at the equator. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* xiv (1885) 357 The weight of a pound of matter varies from place to place on the earth's surface.

fig. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 276 Mi weyhte of love and mi mesure Hath be mor large Than evere I tok of love ayein. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xiv. (1633) 46 When he was forced to silence with the waight of truth. 1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1595) 128 If men wold but throughly enter into the weight of their estates, and truly consider with themselues what of duty appertaineth to very reputation. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 9 Heerein I see thou lou'st mee not with the full waight that I loue thee.

transf. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) 128, I know not the weight of the pension the King will give me.

b In phrases stating how much a thing weighs, as *of two pounds weight.*

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 30 Also a knaue chyld beren a candel yat day, ye wygthe of to pound. ? 1449 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 22, ij tapers of wax of ij lbs. wyght. 1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 19 And ij salt salers of sylver of the weyth of x unse or xj. 1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The fleshe therof wayed xlvij pound weyght. 1557 Record *Whetst.* R j, A Cube of Brasse of 4 inches square, doth weighe 7 pounde weighte. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 24 I will be heauier soone, by the waight of a man. 1758 *Payne's Universal Chron.* 29 July–5 Aug. 141/2 A Turtle of upwards of 500 lb. wt.

c. In figurative phrases.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 37 The vastnesse of their Empire, falling with his owne weight. 1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 395 We have seen such a system fall by its own weight. 1921 *Brit. Weekly* 6 Oct. 2/3 There was a general..belief that people round us were not pulling their weight.

d. Chem. *Atomic weight*: the relative weight of the atom of any element.

1836–41 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 5) 236 A compound of 1 atom of hydrogen and 1 atom of chlorine, their respective weights being 1 and 36. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 256 This would raise the atomic weight to 31·74.

e *transf.* in *Mechanics.* (See quots.)

1810 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) XIII. 53/1 When two forces act against each other by the intervention of a machine, the one force is called the power, and the other the weight. 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 77 The *Inclined Plane*. is always inclined obliquely to the *weight*, or the *resistance* to be overcome.

11 A heavy mass; usually, something heavy that is lifted or carried, a burden, load. Also *fig.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II met v (1886) 35 Allas what was he þat fyrst dalf vp the gobetes or the weyhtes of gold couered vndyr erthe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* v xxiii (Bodl MS), A philosophi was preued whi an horrible man is more heuy þanne eny burþon oþu weizte [*ed* 1495 wytte] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxi 117 Ther he was nye dreynte, for gret weyte of his burdon 1523–34 Fitzherbert *Husb* § 20 With the weyght therof it pulleth the corne flatte to the erth. 1538 Starkey *Englande* I iii. 78 Not to lyue as an vnprofytabul weyght and burden of the erth 1562 Bp Pilkington *Abdias* Prof. Aav, The greater weighte that is cast on, the soner it breakes 1584–7 Greene *Carde of Fancie* Wks (Grosart) IV 75, I found it built so slenderly, as yᵉ least waight was able to push it into innumerable peeces. *c* 1620 Fletcher *False One* v iv, My free mind, Like to the Palm-tree walling fruitful Nile, Shall grow up straighter and enlarge it self 'Spight of the envious weight that loads it with 1642 *Docq Lett Pat let Oxf* (1837) 323 New invencions to raise ponderous weightes with. 1659 Dryden *Heroick Stanzas* xv, His palms, tho under Weights they did not stand, Still thriv'd. 1698 Flover *Asthma* iv 127 All strait Cloaths, and the weight of Blankets hinder the Extention of the Breath. 1764 [J Burton] *Pres St Navig. Thames* 39 There will be no Occasion to penn up such a vast Weight of Water pressing on the Weir 1792 *Jrnls Ho. Comm.* XLVII. 363/2 It is an Absurdity to load the Extremities with more Weight of Metal than the Midships. 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* v xx, Strong are mine arms, and little care A weight so slight as thine to bear 1852 Malpas *Builder's Pocket bk* 57 The whole weight is thrown upon the beam. 1865 Tyndall *Fragm Sci.* (1871) 14 The simplest form of work is the raising of a weight

transf. 1746 Francis tr *Hor, Sat* I x. 12 Let your sense be clear, Nor with a weight of words fatigue the ear — *Art of Poetry* 260 *note*, The Verses were so heavy with a Weight of Spondees

12. *spec.* **a.** In horse-racing or riding: The amount (expressed in stones and pounds) which the jockey or rider is required or expected to weigh, or which the mount can without difficulty carry *Catch weights* see Catch- 4

1692 *Lond Gaz* No 2773/4 None but Gentlemen to ride; The weight 12 Stone 1740 *Act* 13 *Geo. II*, c. 19 § 3 Any Horse, carrying less than the Weights herein before directed to be carried. 1771 [P Parsons] *Newmarket* I. 108 Who ever heard of a rider's throwing away part of his weight, or tearing his pocket that the shot might run out? 1858 *Rules of Racing* § 38 Each jockey shall be allowed 2 lb above the weight specified for his horse to carry and no more. 1883 'Rapilr' *Types of Turf* 74, I remember how eagerly in a certain stable the weights were expected for last year's Cesarewitch

b. Without article.

1734 Chilny *Last Horse Matches* 11 The highest Horse to carry 12 *st* and all under his Size to be allow'd Weight for Inches. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 115 He carries weight! he rides a race! 1886 Earl Suffolk *Racing* 145 Weight for age is the basis of trials with old horses. 1889 Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 117 The chief objections to an Arab are his frequent inability to jump and to carry weight. 1891 'R. Boldrewood' *Sydney-side Sax* VIII, He was a dark brown horse .up to weight, and good across country

Comb 1863 Miss Braddon *Aur Floyd* XIII, The bay filly which was to run in a weight-for age race at the York Spring [meeting] 1898 *Encycl Sport* II. 196/2 Weight-for-age races are of three varieties.

c *Boxing* A match between boxers of a particular weight

1914 *Varsity* 24 Feb 15/1 An experienced boxer who won this weight last year at Cambridge. *Ibid*, Selected to do duty in the two weights.

III. In figurative senses from the above.

13. A burden (of responsibility, obligation, suffering, years, etc.).

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Eng Wks.* I. 66 Þei [the Jews] shal bere to þe ende of þe worlde the wiȝte of þe olde lawe. *c* 1450 Capgravi *Life St Gilbert* 90 He held him-self onworþi to þe birden of swech a wyte. 1539 Bible (Great) *Num.* xi 11 Seynge that thou puttest yᵉ weyght of all this people vpon me *a* 1586 Sidney *Ps* v. iv, With heaped weights of their own sinns oppresse These most ungratefull rebells unto thee. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II i. 36 But were we burdned with like waight of paine, As much, or more, we should our selues complaine. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 303 You that groane vnder the waight of Gods displeasure. 1661 F Howgill in *Extr S P rel. Friends* II (1911) 129 The Imprisonment of Freinds lyes as a weight vppon the Nation 1675 Dryden *Aurengz* I. (1676) 2 The weight of seventy Winters prest him down 1718 Prior *Power* 694 Permit me strength, my weight of woe to bear. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 540 For my Part I had a Weight taken off from my Heart 1738 Wesley *Ps* cxlvii vii, Yᶜ, who bow with Age's Weight. 1811 Byron *Lo Thyrza* 43 Oft have I borne the weight of ill, But never bent beneath till now! 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* vi, The child, overpowered by the weight of her sorrows and anxieties burst into a passion of tears. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I 397 He was an aged man .and seemed enfeebled by the weight of years.

b. Burden (of proof), onus.

1824 J Marshall *Constit Opin.* (1839) 312 The whole weight of proof .is thrown upon him who would introduce a distinction

14. a. The force of an onslaught or encounter in the field; pressure exerted by numbers.

c 1500 *Melusine* xix 106 Wel ye wote that two knyghtes may not susteyne & bere the weight ayenst wel Lxxx. or houndred thousand paynemys. 1643 R Baker *Chron., Hen. III* (1653) 127 And so undertaking the main weight of the battell, [he] perished under it 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IX 1071 They bear him back; and whom by Might They cannot Conquer, they oppress with Weight 1734 tr *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) IX 189 No longer able to support the weight of the enemy, they thought fit to retire. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, The tumult. forced asunder, by the weight and press of numbers, the Prince and Douglas.

b *To feel the weight of* to suffer from (by receiving a heavy blow or undergoing severe pressure). Freq *fig.*

1553 *Respublica* 284 He that ones wincheth shall fele the waite of my fiste. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II 98 He had felt the waight of her Majesties power. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xvii 317 His enemies felt the weight of his prayers, and the church of God reaped the benefits thereof 1701 Atterbury *Serm* (1726) I 268 They, who lately felt the weight of the English Arms 1702 De Foe *New Test Ch Eng. Honesty* Writ 1705 II 306 The Church, who by this time began to feel the Weight of the King's Hand, had been Dispossess'd of Magdalen College in Oxford. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* II 21 I've a made that great lutterputch feel the weight o' me hand.

† **c.** *To give a weight to*, to add force or vigour to

1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* VI. iv III 202 To see her thus completely disconcerted, gave a weight to the mischievous malice of Mrs Arlbery

d. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Weight.* A weight is the gradual or sudden lowering of the roof of a mine after the coal has been worked on the long-wall system

15. Importance, moment, claim to consideration; esp (*a*) in phr. *of weight, of great (little,* etc) *weight.*

(*a*) 1521 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I I 179 A smale conceylement of no regarde, weight, or importance 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 79 b, In matters of weight and difficultie 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II 113 What obedience than is due to them in matters of small waight, of small importaunce 1606 *Proc agst Late Traitors, Garnet* etc. 103 Such new matter as shallbe worth the hearing, as being indeed of waight and moment. 1642 D Rogers *Naaman* 50 So should we in our journeyes, travailes, attempts of weight, .beseech him that his good hand might appeare 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VII. 345 Pond'ring future Things of wond'rous Weight. 1729 Law *Serious C* xv (1732) 274 It is certain, that all such bodily actions as affect the soul, are of great weight in Religion. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm* (1771) II. xix. 377 This is an argument of weight 1783 Burke *Sp. Fox's E India Bill* Wks 1792 II. 417 The objection is of weight. 1851 Helps *Comp Solit* xi. 214 The night-mares of care and trouble cease to weigh as if they were the only things of weight in the world

(*b*) 1582 N Burne *Disput.* To King a v, As the importance and vecht of the mater requyris 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v lxv. § 4 Ceremonies haue more in waight then in sight 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* IV. vii § 2. 299 Considering better the weight of the businesse, which he had taken in hand. 1662 Howell *New Engl Gram* 16 In French she [the letter Y] is of that weight that she makes somtimes a whole word of her self 1708 Swift *Sacram Test* Misc (1711) 328 But there is no great weight in this 1741 Watts *Improv Mind* II iv, The weight and force of argument which should influence the mind 1830 Cunningham *Brit Paint* I. 223 Yet weight must be allowed to the opinion of Northcote 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* IV I 513 Weight of moral character was indeed wanting to Edward Seymour 1861 Buckle *Civiliz* (1869) III v 324 Having no wealth to give him weight. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* I viii, 106 The two elections are the best evidence of the weight of this consideration.

b. *spec.* The relative value of an observation.

1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab* 138 The method of finding an average is this: multiply every observation by its weight and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the weights

16. Persuasive or convincing power (of utterances, arguments, evidence); impressiveness (of matter or speech).

1534 Berners *Golden Bk M Aurel* Prol (1535) A iv, It sufficeth to gyue for the weyght the sentence 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* Erasm. Pref. **iiij b, A famous speaker geueth to the sayynges moche weight and grace also. 1586 A Day *Engl Secretorie* I. (1625) 5 A matter of gravity is to be delivered with waight 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 113 A Sentence of sufficient antiquity and weight to put a period to this Contioueisie 1716 Addison *Free holder* No 29 ₱ 3 Having nothing of any manner of weight to offer against the principles of their antagonists. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* xviii I. 365 Nothing derogates more from the weight and dignity of any composition, than too great attention to ornament. 1829 Southey *Lett* (1856) IV 158 But this detracts not from the weight of your reasoning. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii I. 172 No man spoke with more weight and dignity in council and in parliament. 1866 Mrs Whitney *L Goldthw* ii, The 'O father I' was not without its weight

17. Weightiest or heaviest part, greatest stress or severity, preponderance, superior amount (of evidence, authority) on one side or the other of a question.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 621, xv thousand men, in whom consisted the waight and peyse of the whole enterprise 1665 Bratthwait *Comment Two Tales* 199 Weight of Judgment has ever given Invention Priority before Language 1722 De Foe *Hist Plague* (1754) 8 The Parish of St Giles's, where still the Weight of the Infection lay. 1866 Rogers *Agric & Prices* I x 168 The weight of evidence is in favour of the latter hypothesis 1883 *Law Rep*, 11 Q B D 591 An order for a new trial on the ground .that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

18. In various phrases

a. *To lay weight upon*: † to urge (a person) to do something (*obs*); to attach importance or value to

(*a*) 1600 Holland *Livy* xlix 1238 The woman laid great wait upon me to depart out of those quarters

(*b*) 1708 Swift *Sacram Test* Misc. (1711) 336 We are apt to lay some weight upon their Opinion. 1815 Scott *Guy M* iv, We lay no weight whatever upon the pretended information thus conveyed 1863 B Taylor *Quaker Widow* xvi, And it was brought upon my mind. That we on dress and outward things perhaps lay too much weight

† **b.** *To hold weight with*: to vie in greatness with. *Obs*

1641 J Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 148 For there are but few deliverances temporall, that hold weight with the delivery from the paines of child birth

c. *To have weight*: to make an impression on, weigh *with* (those who judge a matter), to receive favourable consideration, to be recognized as valid or important. Similarly *to carry weight.*

1638 Sir K Digby *Let to Ld G Digby* (1651) 10, I conceive they are to have no more weight with those that have ability to examine them, then [etc]. 1707 Freind *Peterboro's Cond Sp* 108 The latter opinion had its weight, and prevail'd 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) I 213 If. such narrow motives have so little weight with me 1771 *Junius Lett* lix 308 The conditions which constitute this right must be taken together Separately, they have little weight 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) I 368 If the tenant were likely to be prejudiced by not being named, this objection would have weight 1858 Hawthornl *Fr & It Jrnls* (1872) I. 32 The *visé* of a minister carries more weight

† **d.** *Upon the weight of* on the strength of, by relying on the value of. *Obs*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 Introd, I shall not pretend to raise a Credit to this Work, upon the Weight of my politic News only

e. *To give* (full, due) *weight to* to allow (a plea, argument, circumstance) its proper force; to weigh equitably, to treat as valid or important.

1885 *Manch Exam.* 26 June 5/3 His Holiness has given due weight to the many conflicting aspects of the case *Ibid.* 10 July 5/1 It is proper to give full weight to the exculpatory evidence adduced.

19 Influence or authority (of a person) due to character or ability, position, office, wealth, or the like. Chiefly in phrases *of weight, of* (great, etc) *weight.*

1710 Steele *Tatler* No 4 ₱ 7 Those Persons at the Helm are so useful, and in themselves of such Weight. 1747 *Frauds & Abuses Coal-Dealers* (ed 3) 5 In all popular Assemblies, it has been found necessary to place some Man of Weight and Dignity in the Chair 1779 J Moore *View Soc France* (1789) I iv 25 Their opinions have considerable weight on the manners and opinions of people of rank 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xiii III. 253 It could hardly be doubted that they were directed by some leader of great weight 1885 *Manch Exam.* 6 Nov 5/3 Political economists of weight refused to join the Commission

IV A standard of quantity determined by, or employed in, weighing

20 † **a.** A standard of weight. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Laws Edgar* III viii in *Liebermann* 204 Gange an gemet and an gewihte swylce man on Lundenbyriz and on Wintancestre healde *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 212 in *O E. Hom* I 173 Godes wisdom is wel muchel & nis his mulce naut lesse, ac bi þan ilke iwichte *c* 1200 *Ibid* 384 (Trin. MS) *ibid* II. 231 Þar ne sullen [hi] habben god alle bi one wihte. *a* 1400 *Eng Gilds* 356 Þare þe kynges wyȝte by-lyþ. *Ibid.* 356 Þe kinges by whas wyȝte hit be y-weye 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 349/1 It was ordeinid yat on weiȝte and on mesure be bi al ye Reme, as wel with oute ye Estaple as with ynne

b. With addition of a distinguishing word, as in *troy, avoirdupois weight.* Any of the various systems (consisting of a series of units in fixed arithmetical relation to each other) used for stating the weight of a quantity of matter.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 191 Ther beth ij maner weyghtis, that is to wete, troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght 1540 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 222 Euery person shuld sell the same by liefull weight called Haberdepoys 1545 *Rates Custom-ho* d v, Fyrst of the wayght of Troye By thys wayght is bought and solde golde and iewels. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v *Weights*, There are two sorts in use with us; the one called Troy weight the other *Avoir-du-pois* 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No 35 ₱ 7 Ten Pound Averdupoise Weight of this Philosophical Snuff 1724 Swift *Drapier* I (1730) 15 Twenty Shillings will weigh Six Pounds Butter Weight 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss, Short, statute or imperial weight.—2,240 lbs to the ton Long weight.—2,400 lbs to the ton.

21. A unit or denomination of ponderable quantity.

c 1200 Ormin 7812 All þatt mann shollde biggen ut wiþþ fife wehhte [= shekels] off silliferr *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28437 Again þe lagh haf i wysed fals weght and mette 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvii (MS Addit 27944) Mna is a certeyn wiȝte and valewe 1623 Cockeram II, A weight of three grames, *Kirat* 1857 J H Walsh *Dom. Econ* 620 The last mentioned goods may be sold either by the heaped measure, or by the standard weight. 1863 Miss Braddon *Aur Floyd* xxxi, She knew—to the smallest weight employed at Apothecaries' Hall how much sugar Mr Bulstrode liked in his tea.

b. In pl and coupled with *measures.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* II 227 Caym tornede symple lyuynge [of] men to syndynge of mesures and of wyȝtes [*L ponderum et mensurarum*] 1596 (*title*) The Pathway to Knowledge. Conteyning certaine brief Tables of English waights, and Measures 1656 Blount *Glossogr* s v *Weights*, One Phidon an Argive is said to have bin the first finder out of Weights and Measures 1741–2 Grav *Agrip.* 41 The power To judge of weights and measures. 1799 *Med Jrnl* I. 299 The operations relative to a general uniformity of weights and measures 1844 H Stephens *Bk Farm* II 393 The Weights and Measures Act (5th Geo. IV, c 74)

† **c.** Used in various localities as a name for the customary unit for weighing particular commodities (e g. wool, hemp, cheese, potatoes); the quantity denoted differs greatly in different places (see quots.) Cf Wey, and Measure *sb* 5 b. *Obs.*

1490 in *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 291, I have xviii weyghts of wulle besydes the bequestes aforeseyd. *a* 1500

in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 263 The weyght of Essex chese is CCC weyght, fyue score xij. li for the C The weyght of Suffolk chese is xij score and xvi. li. 1592 in *Rec. Convent Burghs Scot* (1870) I. 381 Ane neif full of ewirrie wecht of voll 1696 H PHILLIPS *Purch Pattern* (ed 3) 193 There are some other denominations of these weights in several places, as. Rooves, Weights, Loads. 1687 A LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav* I 98 The Inhabitants make Five thousand Weight of Silk yearly, with the Money whereof they pay their Tribute. 1881 RIMMER *Old Country Towns* 278 A 'weight' for some unexplained cause, was the Boston method of expressing 256 pounds 1830 *Edin Cycl* VII. 221/2 [In Cork] Potatoes, when retailed in market, are sold by a measure called a weight, generally containing 21 lb 1856 MORTON *Cycl Agric* II 1127 (Dorsets.), of wool, a weigh or weight is 30 lbs, and ½ lb or 1 lb over in some places. Weight (Dorsets), of hemp, 8 heads of 4 lbs, twisted and tied, making 32 lbs (Somers), of hemp, 30 lbs

22. A piece of metal or other substance, weighing a known amount and identical with one of the units or with a multiple or aliquot part of a unit in some recognized scale.

In early instances *false weights* is ambiguous, as it may be referred either to this sense or to 24 (pair of scales); probably the writers did not always distinguish, the virtual sense being 'fraudulent weighing'

1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne me heþ diuerse wyȝtes and beggeþ be þe gratteste wyȝtes..and zelleþ by þe leste 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX CXXXI (1495) 940 Somtyme massy thynges and heuy by the whyche the heuynesse is assayed is callyd a weyght 1420 *E. E Wills* (1882) 46, I ȝeve to þe sam William a beme þat I weye þer-wyth, and ij leuys, also iij^li of ledyn wyȝtis *c* 1430 *Contin. Brut* 448 In þat tyme þe gold of þe realme went by weght; And euery man had a payr ballaunce And weghttes in hys sleve for þe gold. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 383 That all other wightes wtyn the cite be ensealed accordynge to the kynges standart. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III iv. (1883) 107 A man holding in his ryght hand a balance And the weyght in the lifte hand 1540 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II. 222 Sufficient beames scales and weightes sealid .for true seruing of the byers 1583 *Rates Custom ho* A vj b, Brasse weights called pile weights the c, l. s 1656 W DU GARD tr *Comenius' Gate Lat Unl* § 536 The lightest little waight, giving motion to the Ballance, they call a Grain. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 59 Press it with a four pound weight, or with a lighter weight. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. p. CXVII, Scales and Weights.

b. *Athletics.* A heavy lump of stone, or ball of metal, which is thrown from one hand placed close to the shoulder. Commonly in the Sc. phr. *putting the weight* (see PUT *v.*[1] 2, PUTTING *vbl. sb.*[1] 8). Also *ellipt.* as the name of this sport.

1865 *Field* 21 Jan. 34/1 Throwing the hammer, putting the weight.

23. A block or lump of metal or other heavy substance, or a heavy object, used to pull or press down something, to give an impulse to machinery (e. g. in a clock), to act as a counterpoise, or the like. Cf. *leiter-weight, paper-weight, sash weight,* JACK-WEIGHT.

c 1425 *Macro Plays, Cast Persev* 1943 þis worthy, wylde werld, I wagge with a wyt [= wyȝt] 1515 in *Archæol. Cant* XXXIII. 17 Payed for mendyng off the waithe off the clock ij d 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* XXI. 13 Ouer Ierusalem wyll I stretch forth the lyne of Samaria, and the weyghte of the house of Achab. 1606 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 173 Payed for the jacke, the cordes and pullies, xxv^s; the weight and cheans, v^s 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 66 The dores likewise by waights are made to shut of themselves at the heeles of him that comes in. 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 266 A delicate Clock with weights to it. 1774 M MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 48 Let the Weight at the End of the Line be pretty heavy. 1774 *Pennsylv Gaz* 9 Feb Suppl 2/3 Sash pullies, weights and lines. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manif. Metals* II. 299 A weight being attached to the hook *b*, the spring is drawn downwards 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) I. 216 There was a clock without a case, the weights being visible. *fig* 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 189 By Gods wonderfull prouidence, that hangeth great Weights vpon small Wyres. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm* 109 Great weights hang on small wyers 1641 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* 22 Love is the weight and motor of the soule.

†b. *To go on weights* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 50/4 The small, thinne, and Hern-fashoned hippes and legges, wherof we commonlye say 'they goe one Wayghtes'.

V. A means of weighing.

†**24.** *pl.*, less commonly *sing* (A pair of) scales, a balance. Also in figurative context. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 10 Layhers sones of men are al In weghtes [L *in stateris*] 13 *E. E. Allit. P* B. 1734 Þy wale rengne is walt in weȝtes to heng, & is funde ful fewe of hit fayth dedes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 332 If that I muhte finde a sleyhte, To leie al myn astat in weyhte 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX CXXX. (1495) nu ij, In this wyse the thynge in the whyche a thynge is weyed is callyd a weyghte 1437 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 508/2 Where ye Kings Weightes and his Beem ben sette 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II 763 The world would put her and her kindred in the wight, and say that they had broken the amitie and peace 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 220 One of these byrdes with her nest put in a paire of gold weights, . hath waid no more than ij *Tonuns* 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v. ii 45 The false he layd In th' other scale, but still it downe did slide, And by no meane could in the weight be stayd. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i § 3 (1622) 174 That . weigheth the mountaines in a waite. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* IV 499 Dauid in his time put them in the weights together [Ps lxii 9].

VI 25. a. *attrib.*, as *weight balk, beam, -charge, -equivalent, scale, sense, stone, thermometer*; **weight-clock**, a clock operated by weights; **weight cloth**, a cloth carried by a jockey to make up his riding-weight; † **weight-house**, a weigh-house; **weight nail** (see quot.); **weight-plate**, a plate on which articles are set to be weighed in a weighing-machine.

1575 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 255, j olde *weight balke with skayles, ij d 1462 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* (Bundle 37, No. 4 b), A *weght beme de ferro, precii iiii s* 1898 *Daily News* 7 Dec 2/7 The *weight-charge on packets above 1lb in weight 1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch-m.* 110 The great wheel of a *weight clock rides on the barrel arbor 1889 *Daily News* 4 June 3/8 Before her driver could return to weigh in, his *weight cloths were abstracted from the sulky 1897 SINGER & BERENS *Some Unrecognized Laws Nat* 107 The volume-equivalent would be too great and the *weight-equivalent too small. 1714 *Fr Bk. Rates* 300 Any of the Duties of the King's *Weight-House *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig* (Weale) 134 **Weight nails* are similar to deck nails, but not so fine, have square heads, and are used for fastening cleats, &c 1887 P M'NEILL *Blawearie* 169 The colliery engineer was quickly on the ground, [and] the *weight-plate removed 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 357 A similar bow was formed on the back of the armature, to which the *weight scale was attached 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI. 709 The *weight sense was lost in the hands as well as in the feet 1469 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 21, I have a counterpais wheith of the *wheight stone that the wooll was weyed with 1849 R V. DIXON *Heat* I 52 One an air thermometer, the other a mercurial *weight thermometer.

b. *Comb.*, as *weight-carrier* (*esp.* a horse that can carry a heavy rider), *-carrying, -lifting, -maker, -raising, -resisting, -thrower*, †*-wiser* (= indicator).

1862 G. A LAWRENCE *Barren Honour* XIX. II 90 Red Lancer is a very model of a fast *weight-carrier. 1893 F F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 31 It has the build of a weight carrier, that chair. 1883 MRS E KENNARD *Right Sort* xix, Mounted on a huge *weight-carrying hunter. 1897 *Daily News* 14 May 3/2 Our baggage animals—to the limit of their weight-carrying capacity 1896 *Ibid* 6 Apr. 5/7 The London *Weight-lifting Club. 1902 *Daily Chron* 28 Apr 5/3 A series of weight lifting competitions 1647 in W M. Williams *Ann Founders' Co.* (1867) 103 No *Wayght Maker that doth cast Brass Waȝghtes and put them to sale. 1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch m* 245 The going part is also reduced to a mere *weight-raising machine. 1708 PHILIPS *Cyder* I 265 Hazel, and *weight-resisting Palm 1895 *Outing* XXVI 461/2 Any one of her five *weight throwers could beat the best man at Cambridge 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV 1003 We find, by several sorts of Baroscopes (or *weight-wisers) not only that [etc.]

Weight (wēt, *Sc.* weχt), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms. 2 **wehit, (wheit)**, 4 **wyeygt, whight**, 4–5 **weght**, 8–9 **weight**, 6– **wecht**. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Possibly a special application of prec. 21, orig. denoting a utensil capable of containing a certain weight of grain.] A farm utensil resembling a sieve in form, with a bottom of sheepskin or wood (unperforated), used for winnowing corn, also as a measure.

For *tuithre wecht* see TIMBRE *sb.*[1] b.

1183 *Boldon Bk.* (Surtees) 23 Et j. wheit de scatmalt, et j. wehit de farina, et j wehit de avena 1354 *Pinchale Acc.* (Surtees) p XXXVI, iij^li wyeygtes. 1360 *Ibid* p lii, ij^d weghtes 1371 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 129, iij^d riddils; j whight 1483 *Cath Angl* 412/2 A Weght, *capisterium* 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 181 My bairn has tocher of her awin .A Wecht, a peet-creel and a cradle *c* 1780 M. LONSDALE in S. Gilpin *Songs & Ballads Cumbld.* (1866) 279 Theer was whangs an' shives, thick an' thin, I' weights an' riddles putt'n 1786 BURNS *Hallowe'en* XXI, Meg fain wad to the Barn gaen, To winn three wechts o' naething 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 283 Wechts or maunds for taking up corn are made either of wood or of skin, attached to a rim of wood...Wechts should be made of [two] different sizes. 1898 J COLVILLE *Sc Vernacular* 12 When snow covered the ground, the bairn wecht or close sieve was the favourite [bird] trap

Hence **We'chtful**, the amount contained in a 'weight'. Also **Wecht** *v. trans.*, to winnow (corn) with a 'weight'.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 67 She wechts the corn anent the blaw 1808 JAMIESON, *Wechtful*, as much as a wecht can contain 1832 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) I 29 Potatoes were little in use then, a 'wechtful' was stored up to be eaten perhaps about Halloween 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 273 Another woman, with a smaller wecht, takes up the good grain and divides the wechtful between the other two women. *Ibid.* 283

Weight (wēt), *v.* [f. WEIGHT *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To oppress (the mind); also *pass*, to be oppressed in mind or spirit. *Sc. Obs.*

1647 R. BAILLIE *Lett* (1842) III. 3 However this silence sometimes weighted my mind, yet I found it the best and wisest course 1654 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld. Warriston) *Diary* 10 Apr. (S H.S) II. 230 Shoe told me my daughter Elizabeth had found under hir seaknesse a deserted condition and now shoe was weyghted with it 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) I 80 When he awak'd, he seem'd more than ordinarly weighted, and groan'd heavily, saying, Sad Days for Scotland

2 To load with a weight; to supply with an additional weight; to make weighty. Also with *down*.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G 3 b, If the Wholes be too soft, that we think it will let the Forks settle when they come to be weighted, we put a Sill under them 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 65 The large masses [of stone] used for weighting the levers of the cider-presses. 1851–4 TOMLINSON *Cycl Arts & Manuf* II. 31/1 The boards are filled with earth to weight them down. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 10 Sept. 5/3 A bough is cut from a tree weighted with a few heavy stones and then dragged over the soil

fig. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 78 We may see with complacency the Arrows of Satire feathered with Wit, weighted with Sense, and discharged by a strong Arm, fly home to their mark 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* (1868) I ii 46 Intricate nets of diplomatic intrigue, thoroughly weighted with Mexican gold.

b. *fig* To oppress with weight, to weigh down, chiefly *pass.*, to be heavily burdened (*by* or *with* oppressive conditions or circumstances). Also with *down*

1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* III. XVII 445 Weighted as he was with faults, he fought his battle bravely 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XLVI, It wants to have a House of Commons which is not weighted with nominees of the landed class 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks* 236 The memory of Mr. Tennyson would be weighted and degraded by the ascription of whole volumes of pilfered and diluted verse.

c. *techn.* To add weight to (an inferior commodity) by the admixture or use of an adulterant

1862 C. O'NEILL *Dict Calico Printing & Dyeing* 19 A sulphate of baryta is used for 'weighting'; that is, for giving weight and apparent body and firmness to inferior goods. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 24 June (Cassell) Dark arts are in certain quarters practised in disguising and weighting teas 1895 *Daily News* 1 Oct 6/3 The ingenuity of the foreign dyer was such that he was able to 'weight' or adulterate his silk.

d. *Statistics.* To multiply the components of (an average) by compensating factors.

1901 A L. BOWLEY *Elem Statist* 111 The very important statistical method known as 'weighting the average' *Ibid*, Should we weight the numbers given by the total numbers of inhabitants of the contributing counties, or by their distance from London, or by some quantity derived from these?

3. To assign to (a horse) the weight he must carry in a handicap race. (Cf WEIGHT *sb.*[1] 12 a)

1846 DARVILL *Engl. Race Horse* (ed 3) II 286 Such horse is generally highly weighted, to bring him on a fair equality with the others. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II. I § 2 Horses are constantly entered and run solely with the view of inducing the handicapper to 'weight' them at a low scale 1883 'RAMER' *Types of Turf* 73 A very bad colt was weighted in a manner ludicrously disproportionate to his capacity

fig. 1865 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* II (1870) 30 So lo g as this potential motherhood is her lot, woman will be found to be fearfully weighted in the race of life 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist Rome* v. 29 The plebeians, however unfairly weighted in the race for riches, could not be always kept in poverty

4. (In senses of WEIGH *v.*[1]) *trans* To ascertain the weight of (goods, etc.) by means of a weighing machine; to weigh. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *colloq*, to feel the weight or heaviness of (something held in the hands).

1865– [see WEIGHTING *vbl sb.*] 1898 L. QUILLER-COUCH *Span Maid* XIV. 202 Why, there hasn' a-bin a touch of cold in the air..; an' heavy I—you can a-most weight it in yer hands.

b. Of a jockey: *To weight out, in*, to undergo weighing before or after a race. = WEIGH *v.* 9

1877 *Rules of Racing* § 34 (III), It is optional for the jockey to weight out or in with his bridle.

Weight, obs form of WAIT *sb.*, *v.*[1], WIGHT

Weighted (wē·ted), *ppl a* [f. WEIGHT *v.* + -ED[1]]

1. †**a.** Of one's mind or spirit: Overburdened, oppressed. *Obs.*

1660 [see WEIGHTEDNESS (below)] *a* 1732 T BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 168 Their weighted and sorrowful life will be succeeded with a fulness of joy.

b. Burdened with a heavy weight, loaded. Of the eyelids: Heavy with sleep.

1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* XIII, His head fell forward and his weighted lids went softly down over his eyes. 1905 'J OXENHAM' *White Fire* XIII, Their weighted progress was slow

2. Furnished with a heavy substance to give additional weight.

1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XV (1842) 360 When filled and covered with a weighted board, they [*sc* the bladders] will supply a constant stream of gas 1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc. 1286 The warp and web are kept longitudinally stretched by a weighted cord 1872 *Abridgm Specif Patents, Raising* etc (ed. 2) 182 A stationary rod, on which is mounted a weighted lever

b. *fig.* Of words, etc.. Made weighty.

1879 *19th Cent* Oct 596 Supposing Mr M.'s argument to be that of a special pleader who uses weighted words even in preparing to open his discussion 1914 D. MACMILLAN *Life R Flint* XII 344 Its objectivity is equally evident, if one compares it, say, with the more subjectively weighted definings.

c. *Weighted average*, an average in taking which each component is multiplied by a factor chosen to give it its proper importance.

1901 A L BOWLEY *Elem Statist.* 111

Hence **Wei·ghtedness**, the condition of being weighted.

1660 J. DURHAM *Expos Rev* v i. 284 Secondly, There is a disappointment, *vers.* 3. Thirdly, There is John's exceeding great heavinesse and weightednesse therewith, *vers.* 4.

†**Wei·ghtful**, *a. Obs.*—[f. WEIGHT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Weighty.

1530 PALSGR 329/1 Weyghtfull, *pondereux*.

Weightily (wē·tili), *adv.* [f WEIGHTY + -LY[2].] In a weighty manner; with or as with weight. Usually *fig.*

1552 HULOET, Weyghtelye, *pensiculate*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 25 b, It is very needefull..diligently to see, and weightely to consider the cote armors, whiche are put to them to bee paynted. *a* 1637 B JONSON *Discov.* Wks. 1640 II 101 No man ever spake more neatly, more presly, more

weightily. 1667 H. More *Div. Dial* II. xiv (1668) 257 How few .do seriously spend their studies in any thing weightily Moral or Intellectual? '1725 Broome *Pope's Odyss* Notes VII 379 II. 170 He makes his agents speak weightily and sententiously 1856 Froude *Hist Eng* II 409 Abuses, which told most weightily on the serious judgment of the age 1868 E Edwards *Ralegh* I. xix 410 There was some division of opinion upon the bench on the question thus weightily opened.

Weightiness (wē̆ tines). [f. Weighty *a.* + -ness] The quality or condition of being weighty. a. *fig.*, the fact of being of much weight, importance, or consequence; grave or serious character.

1530 Palsgr 287/2 Weightynesse, *aggraviation* 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 152 b, The weightines of the cause also requireth, that many of vs should come to the counsell 1596 Lodge *Marg Amer* 42 If thou faint through feeblenesse of bodie, I will default through waightinesse of discontent. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol* C 3, I had complained of the weightinesse of the Office imposed vpon me. *a* 1665 J Goodwin *Filled w the Spirit* (1867) 372 The weightiness or penetrating force of those arguments. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 15 The Weightiness that was upon their Spirits and Countenances 1744 M. Bishop *Life* 14 Observing the Weightiness of the Concern, this was my Method of proceeding. 1905 'J. Oxenham' *White Fire* xvi. 161 'The matter is worth consideration,' he said, with an assumption of weightiness.

b. of material things.

1539 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* III vii, There is felt in the entrayles..a weyghtynesse with tension or thrustyng outwarde. 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 571 The Caue with her owne weightinesse Vpon them fell 1690 Locke *Hum Und.* II. xxxi[1] § 18 The peculiar Weightiness, and yellow Colour of Gold. 1832 L Hunt *Sir R Esher* (1850) 33 It was relieved from an appearance of too much weight by the very weightiness of the hanging sleeves 1839 Bailey *Festus* 25 A deathless spirit's state, Freed from gross form and bodily weightiness

Weighting (wē̆ ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. Weight *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb.

1865 Janet Hamilton *Poems* etc. (1870) 154 It's England mak's an' sign's the peace. ; Whan Europe's balance gangs agee, She trims the scales for wechtin'. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/1 A different system of weighting, .&c , may cause a difference of 1, 2 . per cent. in the index numbers

b. *spec.* The action or process of fraudulently adding weight to textiles (see Weight *v.* 2 c).

1904 *Tailor & Cutter* 4 Aug. 480/2 *Woollen Draper's Terms*, Weighting A process by which sulphate of zinc and other metals is absorbed in wool, and so adding weight

2. *concr.* Something used as a weight to press down, steady, or balance

1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 1464/1 *Weighting* Blocks put on a flask to keep the cope down under the upward pressure of the body of iron poured into the mold 1907 *Westm Gaz.* 16 Feb. 13/1 Another evening frock..has weightings of jet and silver at the foot and about the décolletage

Weightless (wē̆'tlĕs), *a.* [f. Weight *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without weight, having comparatively little weight.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II 1054 But she was gone, And suttly fled into the weightlesse aire 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen IV*, IV. v 33 Did hee suspire, that light and weightlesse dowine Perforce must moue 1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met.* x (1626) 214 The Swans that drew Idalia's waightlesse charriot through the aire. 1652 Benlowes *Theophila* III xxx, Those lights..Who would portray, as soon may find A way to paint the viewless, poise the weightless wind 1860 W W Reade *Liberty Hall* I. v 77 The captain of the Liberty Hall boat had long since observed young Saxon, his form slim therefore weightless 1890 K Pearson in *Messenger Math* XX. 28 Suppose the load at the free terminal not to be produced by a suspended load but by a weightless spring

b. of immaterial things.

1608 J Robinson in Bp Hall *Apol. Brownists* (1610) 3 *margin*, [They] are oft times emboldened to roule vpon them as from aloft very weake and weightlesse discourses 1662 Dryden *To Ld. Chancellor* 155 The glorious course you have begun .must both weightless and immortal prove 1885 Singleton *Virgil* VII 814 For neither weightless was Amata's name. 1858 W. Arnot *Laws fr Heaven for Life on Earth* 2nd Ser II 22 A voluble tongue, may .not add one grain to the stock of human wisdom by the imposing bulk of its weightless product

Hence **Wei'ghtlessness.**

1884 E. Fawcett *Rutherford* xvii 195 The hand which she gave him had wasted into almost utter weightlessness.

Weighty (wē̆'ti), *a.* Forms: 5 **wehty**, 6 *Sc* **wegh-**, **vech-**, **vych-**, **wych-**, **waich-**, **wychtie**, 6–7 *Sc.* **wechtie**, 7 *Sc.* **weychtie**, 6, 9 *Sc.* **wechty**; 6 **weyghty**(e, 6–7 **weightie**, 5– **weighty**; 6 **wayghty**, **wai(h)ti**, **wayt(t)y**, 6–7 **waighty**, **-ie**. [f. Weight *sb*[1] + -y[1].]

I. 1. Of a considerable or appreciable weight; that weighs a good deal, heavy

1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Onerosus*, heuy or wehty. 1535 Coverdale *Prov* xxvii 3 The stone is heuy and the sonde weightie but a fooles wrath is heuyer then they both 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I 24 b, The best seede also is that which is waightiest. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C Wars* 351 A very great Frost had covered with Ice, both the Marshes and Rivers, that they would bear the greatest and most weighty Carriages 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m* 1 § 4 Let all the Hasle Rods be .no weightier than you can easily manage with one Hand 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XII. 1284 Now stein Æneas waves his weighty Spear Against his Foe. 1711 Pope *Temple Fame* 429 As weighty bodies to the centre tend 1824 Malpas *Builder's Pocket-bk.* 43 Many ceilings, have heavy cornices, pendants, and other weighty matters attached to them 1879 J. C. Cox *Ch of Derbysh.* IV 141 He. lies buried under a weighty uninscribed tomb.

fig 1642 J. Jackson *True Evang T* I 63 By that path, their Crowne of glory had neither been so certaine, nor so soone, nor so waighty

b. Of persons or animals Of more than the usual size, large or bulky of body, corpulent. †Of soldiers Heavily armed or equipped.

1582 A Hall *Ihad* II Catal Princes 39 And Iton breeder good Of waightie felterd felled sheepe. 1590 R. Ferris *Dang Adventure* B 2, We recouered him and got him vp againe (although he were a verie waightie man) 1670 Milton *Hist. Brit.* II 59 Ostorius ,could hardly stay thir flight; till the waighty Legions coming on, at first poys'd the Battel, at length turn'd the Scale *a* 1701 Maundrell *Journ Jerus* (1732) 124 Upon the bough there sits a good weighty Fellow, to press it down to the bottom [of the water] 1819 W Tennant *Papistry storm'd* (1827) 49 Auld Saunders Clerk, a man o' echty, Though eild-encumber't now and wechty

c Of great weight in proportion to its bulk, of high specific gravity.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 403/1 *Argentum graue*, . weightie siluer, or siluer in bulleon, as they call it *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 22 June 1664, It look'd like a fungus, but was weighty like metall 1748 J Hill *Hist Fossils* 13 Friable, weighty, fine red Bole. 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min.* (ed 2) I 138 Baroselenite Rough and harsh, but appears weighty. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 816 The successive percussions that it receives, determine the weightier matters, and consequently those richest in metal, to accumulate towards its upper end

†d. Of coin: Of full weight, of the standard or legal weight *Obs.*

1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. 294 He that brings a weighty French crowne *In specie* to the Gold-smyths, they will give him six shilling six pence for it 1691 Locke *Consid Lower Interest* (1692) 156 He will contract to be paid in weighty Money 1730 Conduitt *Observ. Coins* (1774) 52 If foreigners, who take our money in large parcels only by weight, are suffered to pour in light money upon us, at the same rate as if it were weighty

2. Bearing down heavily as if weighted or of great weight; falling with force or violence.

1583 tr *Maison Neuve's Gerileon* I. 61 b, If he had not by his agilitie and nimblenesse, eschewed the weightie blowes of the Giaunte 1605 R. F *Dedekind's Sch Slovenrie* (1904) 107 Another must both brawling words and weightie blows abide 1725 Pope *Odyss* X 198 Then leaning on the spear with both my hands, [I] Up-bore my load, and prest the sinking sands With weighty steps 1738 Wesley *Ps.* xxxii. viii, Whoe'er like Horse and Mule withstand, I bruise beneath my weighty Hand.

II 3. a. Of great gravity or significance; requiring earnest thought, consideration, or application; highly important, serious, grave, momentous

1489 Earl of Northumberld in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 61 For right weighty consideration me moving concerning the pleasure of the Kings highnes 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c 28 Preamble, Great and weyghtye maters concernyng the comen weale of this lande 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 163 My lordes, we haue perceiued the kyng your masters requests, which be greate and of a waightie Importaunce 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, II. i. 62 This was your default, That being Captaine of the Watch to Night, Did looke no better to that weightie Charge 1606 Strock tr *Whitaker's Answ. Campian* 95 A waighty question concerning lawfull ceremonies. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 129 You may judge how gladly I would impart things of waightier and more pleasing consequence 1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess* xxvi. 154 By Dissimulation and Trifles, sometimes the Weightiest Matters haue been discouered. 1718 *Freethinker* No 65 71 What weighty Negociations did He bring to a Conclusion ! 1737 Pope *Hor Epist* II. i 379 Or choose at least some Minister of Grace, Fit to bestow the Laureate's weighty place. 1769 Burke *Observ Late St Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 80 The questions of war and peace, the most weighty of all questions 1809 Coleridge *Friend* No 7. 109 There are three weighty motives for a distinct exposition of this Theory. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* III iv, And now I am going seriously to tell you four secrets Mind! Serious, grave, weighty secrets.

b. Of a substantial or solid nature; ranking high in respect of importance or value.

In quot. 1744 employed sarcastically with allusion to sense 1.

1558 Bp. Watson *Seven Sacram.* xxx. 193 To exchaunge the short and light affections of thys tyme, wyth the eternall and weyghty ioyes in the Kyngdome of heauen. 1586 A Day *Engl. Secretorie* I (1595) 49 The authority of Example is also very weighty 1596 Nashe *Saffron-Walden* S 2, Were they weightie Treatises? 1653 W Ramesey *Astrol Restored* 110 You are to know that a more weighty planet, or that which is superiour cannot apply unto the lighter or inferiour, except when he is retrograde. 1744 *Def People* title-p , Full Confutation of the Pretended Facts, advanc'd in a late Huge, Angry Pamphlet In a Letter to the Author of that weighty Performance 1816 Singer *Playing Cards* 165 Mr. Dibdin whose authority on the subject is the weightiest that could be possibly adduced. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult* 41 In these days, when the most weighty books may be had cheaply, in the lightest form 1877 Huxley *Techn Educ* Sci. & Cult (1881) 84 Steps which will have a weighty and a lasting influence on the growth and spread of sound and thorough teaching.

4. a. Of an argument, utterance, etc : Producing a powerful effect; adapted to influence or convince; forcible, telling, potent.

1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 114 With moste weightie wordes 1573 G Harvey *Letter Bk.* (Camden) 12 Your worshipp hath harde what forcible and waith reasons M Nevil hath vsed against me 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I i 148 Lyes well steel'd with weighty Arguments. 1642 J. Jackson *True Evang T* II. 133 A speech, so gnomicall and waighty, that S Augustin highly commends it 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 44 No fool Pythagoras was thought; Whilst he his weighty doctrines taught. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. iv 264 But on the other hand several weighty objections had to be urged. 1856 Kingsley *Misc.* (1859) I. ix. 331 Reflections very wise and weighty indeed 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix 334 Few and weighty were the words which the great Earl spoke that day 1890 *Law Times Rep* LXIII 684/1, I must adopt the evidence on the other side, which I think is more weighty

b. Of persons. Having great authority or influence; important or impressive in respect of position, views, or utterance.

1662 Howell *New Engl Gram.* To Rdr 4 Mr. Ben Johnson a Weighty man and one who was as patient as hee was painfull in all his composures. 1666–7 Pepys *Diary* 17 Feb , A mighty quick, ready man, but not so weighty as he should be. 1709 Swift *T. Tub* Author's Apol P 6 Since the weightiest men in the weightiest Stations are pleased to think it a more dangerous point to laugh at those corruptions in religion 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks 1874 II 49 There is not any necessity that men should aim at being important and weighty in every sentence they speak 1853 Lytton *My Novel* XI v, The great commoner, the weighty speaker, the expert man of business 1860 Emerson *Cond Life* v. (1861) 112 The argument is scouted, until by-and-bye it gets into the mind of some weighty person, then it begins to tell on the community 1879 Huxley *Sensation* Sci. & Cult (1881) 246 We sometimes hear it [this maxim] enunciated by weighty authorities, as if its natural consequence had the force of a moral obligation.

5 Hard to bear or endure without failing or giving way; oppressive, burdensome, grievous.

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* v iv. Z ij b, I am tourmented withinforthe .with so weighty a charge of conscience 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 653 Like a wise prince, he alleged his insufficiencie for so great a rome and weyghty a burden. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I xvi 73 He was beholden to the Romanes, that eased him of so weighty a burthen, and lessened his cares of gouernement. 1712 Steele *Spect* No 308 P 1 The weighty Cares which you have thought fit to undergo for the publick Good 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxii, I have lived till, and the world has been too weighty with me 1849 Lever *Con Cregan* xviii, There are hundreds, here, whose weightiest evil would be that they awoke an hour earlier than their wont

†b. Rigorous, severe. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. v 102 We banish thee for euer , If after two days shine, Athens containe thee, Attend our waightier Iudgement.

†6. Serious, grave; expressing seriousness or gravity, earnest, solemn. *Obs.*

1599 Marston *Antonio's Rev* Prol , If any spirit breathes within this round, Vncapable of waightie passion 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, Prol. I 2, I come no more to make you laugh, Things now, That beare a Weighty, and a serious Brow, We now present. 1622 J Taylor (Water P) *Sir Greg. Nonsense* Wks. (1630) II 3/1 With that the smug-fac'd Pluto shook his vestment, Deepe ruminating what the weighty Iest ment 1677 Penn *Trav Holland* etc (1694) 212 The Countess lookt upon me with a weighty countenance, and fetcht a deep sigh, crying out, O the cumber and entanglements of this vain World!

7 = Heavy *a* 20.

1828 W Irving *Life & Lett* (1864) II 337 My chief fear of the work is that it may prove in some parts heavy I shall work it up, however, as much as possible, and endeavor to lighten it where it is weighty.

Weih, var. Wy. *Obs*, man **Weiht**, obs f Weight, Wight. **Weik(e, Weiket, Weikit**, obs. ff. Weak *a* , Wick, Wicked, Wicket. **Weil**, var or obs. f. Weel[1], Well *adv.*, Wheel, While.

†**Weila**, *int. Obs. ? are* [OE. *weg lá* · see Wellaway, and cf Wella *int*] Alas!

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* lxix. 4 (Thorpe) Ealle .þe me word cwædon, Wæla, wæla [Vulg *qui dicunt mihi, Euge, euge*] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 23 Weila þat reowðe *Ibid* 39 Weila [*v.r.* wala], lutel þa[f] þe carien for þin anes liueneð

Weilaway, -awei, -awey, var. ff. Wellaway.

Weilcum, obs. Sc. f. Welcome *v.* **Weild**(e, obs. ff. Wield. **Weile**, obs f. Well. **Weil(e)fair**, obs. Sc. ff. Welfare. **Weill**, obs. f. Veal *sb.*[1], Weel, Well. **Weillaway**(e, var. Wellaway. **Weille, Weill-fair**, obs. Sc. ff. Well *a.* and *adv* , Welfare.

Weily, var. of (or error for) Welly *adv.*

1731–8 Swift *Pol. Convers* II (1738) 170 Well , I'm welly [b]rosten, as they sayn in Lancashire.

†**Weimer**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. WFris. (17th c.) *wemersang* 'song of woe'.] Lamentation.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 29 (Titus MS) Þeos ne schulen neauer song singen in heuene, ah schulen weimeres leod ai mare in helle.

Weind, obs. form of Wind, Wynd , Sc. var. Wend *v.*[2] (to ween).

†**Weine**, *v. Obs.* [a. ON. *veina* = OE. *wánian* Wone *v*] *intr.* To lament, wail.

c 1205 Lay 25827 Þa iherde he wepen, wunder ane swiðen, wepen and weinen *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) I xv (1859) 12, I ne can nought done, but cryen, and weyne That charyte nought reckyth of my peyne.

Weine pain, var. Waynpain *Obs.* **Weing**, obs. Sc. f. Wing. **Weinscot**, obs. f Wainscot. **Weipe**, obs. Sc f. Wipe *v.*

Weir (wīəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 **wer**, 3–8 **were**, 5 **werre**, 5–7 **weere**, 5–8 **weer**; 5, 7 **ware**, 6–8 **weare**, 7–9 **wear**, 6–7 **weire**, **weyre**, 7– **weir**; 6–8 **wier**. *β.* 6–7 **wyre**, (7 **wyer**), 7–8 **wire**. [OE. *wer* m., = OS *werr*, MLG. *wer*, *weer*, *wear*, *were* (LG. *wêr*, *were*), MHG *wer*, *were* (G. *wehr*, †*wâhr* ; dial. *wier*) neut., f. the stem of OE. *werian* to dam up : see Were *sb.* OIcel *vǫr*, *var-*, landing-place, is possibly related.

Normally the standard modern form would have been *wear* (wɛə1); this is represented by the dialectal *wæir, wair* The late variant *wire* is difficult to account for]

1. A barrier or dam to restrain water, *esp* one placed across a river or canal in order to raise or divert the water for driving a mill wheel; also, the body of water retained by this means, a mill-dam, now gen., a dam, of which there are various forms, constructed on the reaches of a canal or navigable river, to retain the water and regulate its flow.

a. *c*897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* xxxviii 279 Se se ðe ðone wer bricð, & ðæt wæter utforlæt, se bið fruma ðæs geflites. *c*1460 *Oseney Reg* 30 With all dwellynges þe which been vppon the were of þe milles 1482 Caxton *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 543 The mayer of London and the comynalte dyde do brake vp al the weerys that were bytwene Medewey and Kyngeston 1491 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 373 To arrest ther mill horses, and to kepe them tyll they .make the saide werre *a* 1550 Leland *Itin* (1769) IV 92 A Damme or Were to serve the Kinges Milles a little lower then the Dammes 1583 in W. H Turner *Sel Rec Oxford* (1880) 434 A locke or weare by Rewlie lock, to bende the water in sommer and to drawe uppe in wynter 1653 Walton *Angler* III 89 [The trout] wil about (especially before) the time of his Spawning, get almost miraculously through Weires and Floud-Gates against the stream 1695 *Act 6 & 7 Will. III*, c 16 (title) An Act to prevent Exactions of the Occupiers of Locks and Wears upon the River of Thames Westward. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 170 A Weer or Stop upon the River, made to raise the Water for the Barges which go up and down the River 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 21 The navigation of the river in the town being absolutely impeded by the wear which is made across it in favour of the corn mills 1813 Vancouver *Agric Devon* 314 There are no other reservoirs than those which are formed by the dams or weirs by which the streams are raised for the purpose. 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xiii, I'm the best swimmer in Devon That was proved by my living in that weir in flood time 1866 M Arnold *Thyrsis* ii, The Vale, the three lone weirs, the youthful Thames 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 3 About 380 million gallons flow over the weir every four-and-twenty hours

β *a*1122 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 203 A good kiln ought to have such a draught as to roar like wires on a river 1758 *Descr. Thames* 160 Farmer's Wires or Weirs Day's Wires, [etc.] 1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 33 There was . a Wire or a Stone Dike almost quite a cross the River 1875 H. R. Robertson *Life Upper Thames* 40 A boat descending the stream meets with no impediment till it reaches the dam or 'weir' (pronounced 'wire' by the riverside people), as it is technically called

b. *Her.* A charge representing a weir.

1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Weare, Weir*, or *Dam, in Fesse.* It is made with stakes and osier twigs, wattled or interwoven as a fence against water

2. A fence or enclosure of stakes made in a river, harbour, etc., for taking or preserving fish. (Cf. *fish-weir* Fish *sb* 7.)

In OE also used to render L *captura* in the sense of a 'catch' of fish.

a. 839 in Birch *Cartul Sax* I 598 Twyzen weoras in fluvio qui dicitur Stur 901 *Ibid* II 247 An wer on Ycenan 996 in Kemble *Cod Dipl* VI 136 Ðes healfan weres æt Brægentforda. 1052–67 *Ibid.* IV 211 Al ðare þinge ðe ðarto mid richte gebirð on wateriu and on weren. *a*1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 963, þa twa dæl of Witlesmere mid watres & mid wæres & feonnes. *a*1200 in Birch *Cart Sax* I 171 In captura piscium quæ terræ illi adjacet, ubi sunt scilicet duo quod nostratim dicitur Weres *c*1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 35 As why this fish, and nought that, cometh to were *c*1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III xxv (1869) 150 It is maad as a were for fysh; Entree ther is, but issue nouht 1459 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 365/2 And a were called Petersam were to be had for evermore to the seid Priour and Monkes 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen VIII*, c 13 Diuers weres & ingins for fisshynge, made & leuied in the same hauen 1584 R. Scot *Discov Witches*. xii xvii 216 [He] robbed a millers weire and stole all his eeles 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1 v 315 The delicate Golden eye, Kept in a Weyre, the widest space doth spy. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* (1637) 808 A very goodly Weare for the catching of Salmons 1697 Dampier *Voy* I 465 Their only Food is a small sort of Fish, which they get by making Wares of stone, across little Coves, or branches of the Sea. 1724 *Col Rec Pennsylv* III 233 An act for demolishing Fishing Dams, Wears & Kedles set across the River Schuylkill 1791 W H Marshall *W Eng* (1796) II 240 The [Salmon] Weir consists of a strong dam or breastwork, ten or twelve feet high, thrown across the river 1859 R F. Burton *Centr. Afr* in *Jrnl Geog. Soc.* XXIX 81 *note*, The Wigo, or weir, is like that of Western India 1894 *Outing* Feb. 401/1 Close to the weir—a kind of circular fish-trap made by driving stakes into the bottom close together

fig 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par. Luke* v 4–7 Satan hath fishers of his owne too who dooe..towle them into the were and nette of damnacion.

β. 1624 Capt. J Smith *Virginia* 1. 7 The people were fled, but their wires afforded vs fish. 1638 Suckling *Aglaura* v 1. 35 Like wanton Salmons comming in with flouds, that leap o're wyres and nets, and make their way. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 106 They carry them alive to Jamaica, where the Turtles have wires made with Stakes in the Sea to preserve them alive

b. A weel for catching fish. †Also *Her*, a representation of this, borne as a charge

1611 Cotgr, *Boussel d'osier.* A weele, or weere of Ozier twigs. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xvi. (Roxb) 80/1 He beareth Azure, a Weele with its hoope vpward, Or. This is also termed a Fishard, or a Ware 1834 Whittier *Mogg Megone* 841 The clear stream where The idle fisher sets his weir 1845 *Peter Parley's Ann* VI 51 A weir is a basket loose and open at one end, and smaller at the other, into which the fish were driven

3 A pond or pool. *Obs* exc. *dial*

For the forms *wayre, wair* see Wayour.

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* cvi 35 He set in weres ofe watres [L *in stagna aquarum*] wildernes *c*1450 *Mirk's Festial* 143 And soo was hit hyd þer yn [to] þe tyme þat byschopys of þe tempull let make a were [*v r* wayre] yn þe same plas, forto wasch schepe yn. 1657 J Watts *Scribe*, etc *Dipper Sprinkled* 31 To make choise of a common Pond or Weyr to dip your two new converted holy Sisters in. 1691 Ray *S. & E Country Words, Were*, or *Wair*, a pond or pool of water. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Weir*, a pond

4. *local.* a. A fence or embankment to prevent the encroachment of a river or sea-sand, or to turn the course of a stream.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 The burdensome detrimentes of our hauen, which euery twelue-month deuoures a Iustice of peace liuing, in weares and banckes to beate off the sand. 1680 *N Riding Rec* VII 30 Roger Beckwith and other of the adjoyning neighbours have taken care to make a weare to keep the said river in its antient channel 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss*, *Weer*, an embankment against its [*sc.* a river's] encroachment 1846 Brockett *N. C Words* (ed 3), *Were*, an embankment to prevent the encroachment, or turn the course of a stream 1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Wear, weir*, a structure of stone mixed with rice (brushwood) for protecting a bank from the wash of a stream.

b. (See quot)

1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Wear, Weer*, the landing place and fishing ground at a salmon net fishery

5. *Sc* A hedge. (Cf. Wear *v* 23.)

1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 51 Now weir an' fence o' wattl'd rice, The hained fields inclose *a* 1894 J Shaw in R Wallace *Country Schm* (1899) 355 *Weir*, a hedge

6. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *weir-bank, -bridge, -dam, -frame, -head, -heck* (Heck *sb*1 2), *-hole, -pile, -pool, -stream*; *weir-keeper, -owner*, weir-boat, a boat kept at a weir for the use of the weir-keeper; †weir-dike, a bank that serves as a dam; weir-hatch [Hatch *sb*1 6], the flood-gate or sluice of a weir, weir-hedge, a bank made on each side of a river to narrow and deepen its water; †weir-hook (see quot.); weir house, a trap for salmon at a salmon weir; †weir-net, a net for taking fish at or from a weir; weir-shot net, a fishing net that is shot or cast in a circular form, used in salmon fisheries on the Tweed (see quot. 1855).

1583 *Inquis Sewers Lanc* (1851) 16 That all *weare banks & all other Bankes heretofore in Commission & all close ditches & draines shall be ditched sufficiently before Michaelmasse. 1436 *Catal Anc Deeds* IV 273 (A. 8182) [Two boats called the] feriboot [and] a *weireboot 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* iii, He found on the *weir-bridge two of the keepers. 1793 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames* 22 Without a Lock in the said Cut, or a *Weir-dam in the bed of the River 1518 *Sel Pleas Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II 130 A lytull growndе inclosyd in the fenne by Reasun of makyng of a *Weyr dyke. 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 6 The holes and angles of the *weir-frame 1898 Hardy *Wessex Poems* 204 As when a *weir-hatch is drawn, Her tears With a rushing of sobs in a shower were strawn 1817 Scott *Waverley* ix, A large brook leapt in tumult over a strong dam, or *wear-head *c*1467–9 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 641 Pro extraccione et imposicione lez stapyls pro le *Warehek molendini 1819 *Rees' Cycl* VI Aa 4, s. v *Canal*, Jetties, or *Weir-hedges have formerly been made, for diminishing the width of the river below the several shoals 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq* 610 **Warehole, Wearhole*, a hole into which the back water of a mill stream falls 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xvi (Roxb) 86/2 A *Weare, or fish cage hooke It is a large and strong Iron hooke with a sockett at the end, to be fixed on a long pole, or staffe, to take fish out of weares or cages 1791 W H. Marshall *W. Eng* (1796) II 256 The [Salmon] Weir consists of a strong dam At one end of the dam, is a '*weir house' or trap 1791 R Mylne *and Rep. Thames Navig* 15 By disuniting the Care of the Pound Locks from the Miller and the *Wear-Keeper 1881 *Taunt's Thames Map* 66/1 The weir-keeper is another old hand on the river. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 256/2 *Excipulus*, a *weare net. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 18 In September they take in Weeles and Weere-nets an incredible number of most sweete and sauery eeles 1656 W Du Gard tr *Comenius' Gate Lat Unlocked* § 358, p. 101 Part hee shutteth up in repositories, from whence when there is need hee taketh them out with a warenet 1610 R Vaughan *Waterworkes* H 1 b, *Weare-owners 1864 Meredith *Sandra Belloni* xx, She saw the white *weir-piles shining 1889 'J. Bickerdyke' *All-round Angler* III 90 A man taking a chance day on the Thames has small chance of success unless he sticks to the *weirpools 1855 *Archæol. Æliana* IV 302 The *wear shot net is rowed by means of a boat into the river in a circular form, and is immediately drawn to the shore 1857 *Local Act* 20 & 21 *Vict* c cxlviii § 62 Every Person who shall shoot or work any Wear Shot Net in the River within the Distance of Thirty Yards of any other Weir Shot Net 1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan 8/7 The well-known *weir stream which skirts the grounds of Eton College

Weir (wɪəɹ), *v.* [f. Weir *sb.*] *trans.* To provide with a weir. Chiefly in pa pple

1610 R. Vaughan *Water Workes* G 2 b, The River of Wie was so Weared & fortified, as if the Salmons therein had been forbidden their vsuall walkes 1794– [see Weiring *vbl sb*]. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss.* (ed 2), *Weer*, to make a protection of a bank. 1904 *Times* 13 Feb 13/6 The main channel was locked and weired for navigation.

Weir, Sc. var. Vere *sb. Obs.*, War *sb*1, Were *sb.* and *v*, Wire *sb.*

Weirai, var. Warray *v. Obs.*

Weird (wɪəɹd), *sb.* Forms: 1 wyrd, 3–5 wird, (4 wired, 5 wirid), wirde, 4–5 wyrde; 4 wyerde, wierde, 4–6 werd (5 werid), werde, 4– weird (5 *Sc.* weird), 7–8 (9 *Sc.*) wierd; *Sc.* 6 waird, 6–7 weard, 8 weerd. [OE. *wyrd* fem., = OS. *wurd* (pl. *wurdi*), OHG. *wurt*, ON. *urð-r*, from the weak grade of the stem *werþ-, warþ-, wurþ-* to become . see Worth *v.*

The word is common in OE., but wanting in ME. until *c*1300, and then occurs chiefly in northern texts, though employed also by Chaucer, Gower, and Langland The normal later and modern form would have been *wird*, and the substitution of *weird, wɛ̄rd* (which is natural in south-eastern ME.) is difficult to account for in the northern dialects In senses now current the word is either Scottish or archaic (chiefly under the influence of Scottish writers)]

1. The principle, power, or agency by which events are predetermined; fate, destiny.

Beowulf 455 Gæð a wyrd swa hio scel *Ibid* 477 Hie wyrd forsweop on Grendles grypre *c*888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix § 5 Ac þæt þæt we wyrd hatað, þæt bið Godes weorc þæt he ælce dæg wyrcð. *a*1000 *Seafarer* 115 Wyrd bið swiðre, meotud meahtigra, þonne ænges monnes gehygd 13 *E E Allit P* A. 249 What wyrde has hyder my iuel vayned, 13 *Gaw & Gr. Kn't* 2134 Worþe hit wele, oþer wo, as þe wyrde lykez hit hafe *a*1400–50 *Wars Alex* 443 þat sygnyfys þe same man þat sett is, be wird, So many prouynce to pas *c*1470 Henry *Wallace* IX 244 As werd will wyrk, thi fortoun mon thou tak *c*1585 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xxxiii 1 Vhom suld I warie bot my wicked weard, Vha span my thriftles thrauard fatall thread ? 1603 *Philotus* C, Quhat wickit weird hes wrocht our wo ? [1895 W. Morris *Beowulf* 16 Weird wends as she willeth *Ibid.* 17 Weird swept them away]

b Magical power, enchantment.

1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 79 He heard the word of awsome weird, And he saw their deedis of synn

2 *pl.* The Fates, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life.

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) P 15 *Parcae*, wyrde. *c*1385 Chaucer *L. G. W*, *Hypermnestra* 19 The werdys that we clepyn destene Hath shapyn hire that she mot nedis be Pyetous sad. *c*1450 *Crt of Love* 1173, I mene, the three of fatall destine, That be our werdes 1483 *Cath Angl.* 420/2 Wyrdis, *parce* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. 1 30 Gif werdis war nocht contrair [*si qua fata sinant*] 1547 Surrey *Æneis* IV 581 (Roxb) F iij, The werdes withstande [*fata obstant*]. *a*1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 326 'Woe worth', quoth the Weirds, 'the wights that thee wroght!' 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I 5 And whilst from Phleg'ran fields, the weirds me call, I in Elisean plaines, am forc'd to fall 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* II. 13 Ye're grown sae braw now weirds defend me ' 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 29 'Career ye on,' Have to their spindles cried. the Weirds [*Parcae*]

b. One pretending or supposed to have the power to foresee and to control future events; a witch or wizard, a soothsayer.

1625 Heylin *Microcosmos* (ed 2) 509 These two were mette by three Fairies, or Witches (Weirds the Scots call them) 1654 Vilvain *Enchar Epigr* II. lxxx, The 2 Scots courtiers, who met three Wierds or Witches which foretold their fortune 1682 C Irvine *Hist Scot. Nomencl* 12 *Arioli* Weards, Sooth-sayers, or Second sighted-men 1834 A Smart *Rambling Rhymes* 164 Puir auld wives Were seized in Superstition's clutches, An' brunt to death for wierds an' witches 1899 J Spence *Shetland Folk lore* 143 With this green nettle And cross of metal I witches and wierds defy.

3. That which is destined or fated to happen to a particular person, etc.; what one will do or suffer; one's appointed lot or fortune, destiny.

Often in *to dree one's weird* see Dree *v.* 2 c.

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) S 433 *Sortem*, wyrd, *conditionem c*888 Ælfred *Boeth* xl § 1 Ic wille seczan þæt ælc wyrd bio good, sam hio monnum good þinc, sam hio him yfel þince *a*1300 *Cursor M* 3453 Strang weird was giuen to þam o were þat þai moght noght þair strif for-bere *Ibid* 9968 Had neuer womman sa blisful wird As maria maiden. 13. *Gaw & Gr. Kn't* 2418 Dalyda dalt hym hys wyrde *c*1400 *Ant. Arthur* xvi (Irel MS) 'Ways me for thy wirde!' cothe Waynor *c*1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4680 þai grett, þai sorowed þair sary werde *c*1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 761 My waryed werd in werld I mon fullfill 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* I 109 Euerie ladie passit hame . Weipand full sour and wareand hir werd 1563 Sackville *Induct Mirr Mag* lxiii, It made myne eyes in very teares consume When I beheld the wofull werd befall, That by the wrathful wyl of Gods was come. *a*1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlvi 31 They haif wroght my weird Vnhappiest on eird 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr* iii. viii, It's a wise wife that kens her weird *a*1774 Fergusson *On Seeing Butterfly* Poems (1845) 18 Those Whose weird is still to creep, alas! Unnoticed, 'mang the humble grass. 1795 Burns '*O tell na me*' iii, Let simple maid the lesson read, The weird may be her ain 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xii, My weird maun be fulfilled, Mr Butler 1892 J A Henderson *Ann Lower Deeside* 79 The weird of this kirk is that it will fall in time of worship 1909 Belloc *Marie Antoinette* 255 It was one more of those hammer-blows of Fate exactly coincident with the sequence of the Queen's weird.

b. *pl.* (often in reference to a single person).

*a*1300 *Cursor M* 15279 þe gait it es al graid, He mai sai wirdes warid þat forwit him es laid 1320–30 *Horn Ch* 456 Wuf thai toke, and duelled thare, In Inglond com thai no mare, Her werdes for to bide. *c*1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxiv. 5 Sum says it was my werdis; sum says the sterne of my birth gert me syn. *c*1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* 1 met. 1. (1886) 1 The sorful wierdes of me olde man [*maestæ mea fata senis*] 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 94 Whan thei at mi nativite My weerdes setten as thei wolde. 1393 Langl *P. Pl* C. iv. 241 As hus werdes [*v r.* wirdus] were ordeined 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* ix, So vncouthly hir werdes sche deuideth. *c*1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxxv. iv, Fortune, false executryse of weerdes [= Chaucer *Troylus* III 617], That euermore To all debates thou strongly so enherdes. 1571 Sir J Maitland in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 102 Then warreitt war thy weirdis and wanhap 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 140/1 That they can tell þair weirdis deathis & fortunes.

c. *spec.* An evil fate inflicted by supernatural power, esp. by way of retribution.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8981 Bot hard it es, þe wird o sin þat

yarked was til adam kin'] 1874 'Ouida' *Two little Wooden Shoes* 132 Swallows do not tell their secrets. They have the weird of Procne on them all 1877 Trench *Lect Med Ch Hist* 178 But a weird was upon him and upon his race 1885 [Jean Ingelow *Sleep of Sigismund* 7 The weird is on him to grope in the dark with endless Wearisful feet for a goal that shifteth still

4. a. A happening, event, occurrence.

Prov *After word comes weird*, the mention of a thing is followed by its occurrence or appearance

a 900 *Cynewulf's Christ* 81 Ne we þære wyrde wenan þurfon toweard in tide 971 *Blickl Hom* 221 Þa gelamp wundorlic wyrd þæt se leg ongan slean & brecan ongean þone wind 1390 Gower *Conf* I 340 It were a wonder wierde To sen a king become an hierde *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* 5459 It befell þis wondir werde 1721 J Kelly *Sc Prov* 2 After Word comes Weird, fair fall them that call me Madam 1883 Hall Caine *Shadow Crime* xxxvi, Weel, weel, after word comes weird That's why the constables are gone, and that's why Robbie's come.

b. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively.

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 1082 Thair wil nane wyis, that ar wis, wary the weid 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III vii 48 Bot we from werd to werd and chance mon wend 1876 W Morris *Sigurd* I 3 A tale that the elders have told, A story of weird and of woe.

5. †a. A decree (of a god). *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 270 Þe werdes Of my gracious goddis, þe grettest on erde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII xii 202 And thou, Tellus, mast nobill God of erd, Hald fast the speris hed by your werd.

†b. An omen or token significant of the nature of a future event; a prognostic. *Obs*

1513 Dougl *Æneis* XII xiii 150 Jove had hir hald doun baldly to the erd, For to resist Iutumais ire and werd [L *omen*]. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S. T. S.) II 233 Þe senat said þai acceppit þe weird þat followit one þir wourdis.

c. A prediction of the fate which is to happen to a person, etc., a prophecy.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dial* 28 Altho' his mither, in her weirds, Foretald his death at Troy 1802 C. Gray *Poems* (1811) 73 Then, as to his fortin tellin', he ne'er liket to be tellin' His weird for wind.

d. A supernatural or marvellous occurrence or tale.

1814 W Nicholson *Poet. Wks* (1897) 40 [She] Could tell her tale or lilt her sang,..Wi' weirds and witcheries aft atween, And unco sights that some had seen *a* 1859 A. Tait in Jas Watson *Living Bards of Border* 151 What legends and weirds these fair scenes still awaken

6. *Comb.*, as *weird fixed, -set* adjs.; **weird-licht** *Sc* the light of destiny; **†weird-man**, a seer, **weird-woman**, a witch.

1819 W Linnant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 181 Now was come the *weird-fix't hour Ordain'd to break the Papish powe. 1844 W Thom *Rhymes & Recoll.* 54 There's a bricht o'e looks love to me, Like the *weird licht o'er me shining. 1806 Jamieson *Pop Ballads* I 238 'Dire is the doom', the *wierd-man said, 'Nae mair, O lady, speir I' 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 46 The *weird set day begins to daw 1845 J E. Carpenter *Poems & Lyrics* 34 The *weird-woman had stol'n away

Weird (wīəd), *a.* Also 5 **wyrde**, 5–6 *Sc.* **werd(e**, 6 **veird**, 7 **weyard (weyward)**, **weer'd**, 8 **weird**, 9 **weerd**. [Originally an attrib. use of prec in *weird sisters* (see sense 1), the later currency and adjectival use being derived from the occurrence of this in the story of Macbeth.

The evolution of the forms found in Shakspere's *Macbeth* was app from **weyrd* to *weyard* (retained in Acts III and IV in the First Folio) and *weyward* (used in Acts I and II), the latter was no doubt due to association with *wayward*, a word used many times by Shakspere. (The later folios retain the *weyward* spelling, and alter the other to this or to *wizard*.) In several passages the prosody clearly requires the word to be pronounced as two syllables; hence Theobald's use of the diæresis in his emendation *weird* (see quot. 1733 below), giving rise to the scansion of quot 1755 in sense 1, and quot. 1820 in sense 4.]

1. Having the power to control the fate or destiny of men, etc.; later, claiming the supernatural power of dealing with fate or destiny.

Originally in *the weird Sisters* = †(*a*) the Fates; (*b*) the witches in *Macbeth*

c 1400 *Sc Trojan War* II. 2818 Vperis said sche was, I trow, A werde-sister, I wait neuir how. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI xviii 2862 Þa women þan thoucht he Thre werd systeris mast lyk to be *c* 1475 *Cath Angl.* 420/2 (Addit. MS.) Wyrde systres, *parce*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V xiii 74 Admit myne asking, gif so the fatis gidis, .Or þit weird systeris list gif thaim that cuntre. 1549 *Compl Scot* VI (1872) 64 The tail of the thrie veird systirs. 1577 Holinshed *Hist. Scot* 243/2 *marg*., The prophesie of three women supposing to be the weird sisters or fairies 1605 Shaks. *Macb* I iii. 32 The weyward Sisters, hand in hand, Thus doe goe, about, about *Ibid.* III. i. 2 Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glamis, all, As the weyard Women promis'd *Ibid* III iv. 133, I will to morrow .to the weyard Sisters *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxviii 237 The weer'd Sister Parques. 1733 Theobald *Shaks Macb* I iii, *note*, In every passage my Emendation must be embraced, and we must read *weird* [ed 1740 *Wierd*, or *Weird*] 1755 J. G. Cooper *Tomb Shaks.* 99 Where three swart sisters of the weird band Were mutt'ring curses to the troublous wind. 1765 *Birth of St. George* 47 in Percy *Reliq* III. 218 To the weird lady of the woods He purpos'd to repaire 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmagundi* (1824) 129 He had rather see one of the weird sisters flourish through his key-hole on a broom-stick. 1820 Shelley *Let. Maria Gisborne* 106 And here, like some weird Archimage sit I, Plotting dark spells *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Brit. Poets* V (1857) 189 The weird women with beards meet to seal the deep damnation of their victim.

2. Partaking of or suggestive of the supernatural; of a mysterious or unearthly character; unaccountably or uncomfortably strange, uncanny.

1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* IX viii, Some said, I was a fiend from my weird cave, Who had stolen human shape 1820 — *Witch Atlas* 670 It is A tale more fit for the weird winter nights Than for these garish summer days 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I xii, This solitude has something in it weird and awful 1847 Tennyson *Princess* I 14 Myself too had weird seizures, Heaven knows what. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I i, Both men then looked with a weird unholy interest at the wake of Gaffer's boat 1878 Lucy *Diary Two Parl.* (1885) I 393, I hear a weird story in connection with the private history of the family

absol 1888 *Daily News* 30 Aug 4/7 Miss Seward, according to Sir Walter Scott, was a mistress of the weird in oral narrative 1899 Sir G Douglas *James Hogg* v. 101 Unlike the German's, Hogg's 'weird' is seldom or never morbid, fevered, hectic

b. of sounds or voices.

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 30 In lone and silent hours, When night makes a weird sound of its own stillness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. ii. 11 The weird rattle of the débris which fell at intervals 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* II. i, The person of the house gave a weird little laugh here. 1876 Smiles *St. Natur* VI 100 He was awakened by a weird and unearthly moaning

3. Of strange or unusual appearance, odd-looking.

1815 Shelley *Alastor* 448 Mutable As shapes in the weird clouds 1861 H. Macmillan *Footn Page Nat* 23 The soft yielding carpets of greenest verdure and weirdest patterns, woven by these tiny plants on the floor of shadowy old forests 1865 Kingsley *Herew* Prel, He begins to people the weird places of the earth with weird beings. 1907 Bp A. Robertson in *Trans. Devon Assoc* 53 Bampfylde Moore Carew, King of the Gipsies, [not] the only weird, extravagant figure that has moved across Devon's stage.

4. Out of the ordinary course, strange, unusual; hence, odd, fantastic (Freq. in recent use.)

1820 Keats *Lamia* I 107, I bade her steep Her hair in weird syrops, that would keep Her loveliness invisible 1849 Lytton *K Arthur* II xxxvi, The prophet up the plain, Gathering weird simples, pass'd 1855 Dickens *Holly-Tree* i, He was a man with a weird belief in him that no one could count the stones of Stonehenge twice, and make the same number of them. 1912 *Eng Hist Rev.* Oct 833 The 'Guacciadim' of p 140 is a weird misprint for Guicciardini

5. *Comb*, as *weird-looking* adj

1862 [Eliz Johnston] *Gifts & Graces* xix 184 All the trees grim and shadowy, every familiar object weird-looking. 1867 *Q Rev* Oct. 437 The Prophet first pointed out a weird-looking creature, a turnkey 1888 F Hume *Mine Midas* I Pref, A cruel, weird looking scene, fantastic, unreal, and bizarre as one of Doré's marvellous conceptions

Weird (wīəd), *v. Sc.* and **†*north.*** Also 4 **weirrd, werd, wired, wiird**, 6 **waird**, 8 **weerd**, 9 **wierd**; 7 *pa. pple.* **weard**. [f. Weird *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To preordain by the decree of fate, esp. in *pass.* to be destined or divinely appointed *to*, *into*, or *unto* (with inf. or sb.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23368 Ne hert mai think þaa ioies sere, þat iesus crist has dight til his, þat weirded er vnto þe bliss. *Ibid* 25225 All þe men þat werded es for to be broght into þi blis. 1678 Ray *Prov.* (ed 2) 360 (Sc Prov) A man may wooe where he will, but he will wed where he is weard [ed 1, where his hap is]. 1742 R Forbes *Ajax Sf* (1755) 14 These darts that weerded were To tak the town o' Troy. 1885 J Lumsden *Rural Rhymes* 236 Gin the gude Mr. Hootsman is weirdit to be married a third time neist week.

2. To assign to (a person) as his fate, to apportion as one's destiny or lot.

c 1550 *Clariodus* (Maitl Club) I 1030 The Waird Sisteris . wairdit me, gif ane knave chyld war I, That efter I was sevin zeiris old To be transformit in ane lyoun bold *a* 1800 *Kempion* III. in Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II 93, I weird ye to a fiery beast, And relieved sall ye never be, Till [etc] 1806 Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I 238 Say what the doom sae dire, that thou Doest wierd to mine or me? *a* 1869 C Spence *Fr Braes of Carse* (1898) 182 A lesson teaching poor and rich That nane should weird ill to a witch

3. To warn or advise by the knowledge of coming fate.

1806 Jamieson *Pop Ballads* I. 237, I wierd ye, gangna there! *Ibid.* II 174, I weird thee, to let me be were best.

Hence **Wei'rded** *ppl. a.*; **Wei'rding** *vbl. sb.* in Comb. *weirding peas*, peas employed in divination.

1804 Tarras *Poems* 68 Jock Din is to the yard right sly, To saw his wierdin piz. 1820 Scott *Monast* xvii, Say, what hath forged thy wierded [*footn.* fated] link of destiny with the House of Avenel?

Wei rddom [f. Weird *sb.* + -dom.] The supernatural world.

1863 B Brierley *Chron Waverlow* Introd p xv, Stories of eld and weirddom are vanishing too.

Weirdish (wīə·idiʃ), *a.* [f. Weird *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat weird.

1863 Disraeli in Monypenny & Buckle *Life* (1914) III 472 A great number of owls have been disturbed Their hooting at night is louder than the south-west wind, which, indeed, is only the accompaniment to their weirdish arias 1914 E F. Benson *Dodo the Second* iii 68, I was always weirdish, and I am too old to change now.

Weirdless (wīə·idlĕs), *a Sc.* [f. Weird *sb.* + -less] Destined to ill fortune, ill-fated, unlucky; hence unbusinesslike, incapable, worthless.

c 1800 *Mary Hamilton* iii in Child *Ballads* III. 391/2 And wae be to that weirdless wicht. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 99 Ye weirdless, naughty, spendthrift man. 1825 Jamieson, *Weirdless* 2 Destitute of any capacity to manage worldly affairs, S 1864 Latto *Tam Bodkin* x 93 What could she think .but that I behooved to be some wild, weirdless, ne'er-do-weel?

Hence **Wei·rdlessness.**

1825 Jamieson, *Weirdlessness*, wasteful mismanagement.

Weird-like (wīə·idlaik), *a.* [f. Weird *sb.* + -like.] Suggestive of the supernatural, ominous, eery, uncanny Of a person: Uncanny-looking

1854 Grace Greenwood *Haps & Mishaps* 113 The almost deathly quiet, the oppressive loneliness, the strange deep, unearthly gloom of this mouldering city of the dead are things to be *felt* in all their melancholy and weird-like power 1856 Miss Mulock *J Halifax* vi, Still I hear the awe-struck, questioning, weird-like tone 1875 G. Jacque *Hope* III 35 Along that dismal silent road A weirdlike man was seen to plod 1884 W C. Smith *Kildrostan* 45 So weird-like was the feeling of the place

Weirdly (wīə·idli), *a Sc* [f Weird *sb* + -ly 1.] **1.** Favoured by fate, happy, prosperous.

1807 Hogg *Mtn Bard* Poet Wks 1838 II. 211 Harden was a weirdly man. 1819 — *Jacobite Relics* II. 189 In thy bien and weirdly nook Lie some stout Clan-Gillian banes.

2. Pertaining to, or suggestive of, witchcraft or the supernatural.

1831 Hogg *Magic Mirror* in *Blackw. Mag* XXX. 650 A hill for weirdly deeds renowned 1858 Masson *Milton* I 538 In such studies and weirdly phantasies let the night pass 1880 J. E Watt *Poet Sk* 19 (E D D) Though a warlock had waggit his weirdly wand To bring doon the lift on my head.

Hence **Wei·rdliness.**

1859 Masson *Brit Novelists* 243 Passages .to which, for visual weirdliness, there is nothing comparable in the pages of his rival

Wei·rdly, *adv.* [f. Weird *a.* + -ly 2.] In a weird or fantastic manner.

1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 840 Elaine past beneath the weirdly-sculptured gates 1861 J Thomson *Ladies of Death* xx, I hat face Of subtle loveliness though weirdly pale 1888 Annie S Swan *Doris Cheyne* iv 71 A low, moaning wind waved the bare tree boughs weirdly to and fro

Wei·rdness. [f. Weird *a.* + -ness.] The fact or quality of being weird.

1869 E. W Benson in A. C Benson *Life* (1899) I 289 Then fell the weirdness that still comes betimes When, after earnest talk, I fall to talk For talking's sake 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 44/2 The greatness, vastness, and, if the word be permissible, weirdness of an empire that is the ruler of countless millions

Wei·rdsome, *a.* [f. Weird *sb.* + -some.] Uncanny, mysterious.

1885 J F Molloy *Royalty Restored* I. 304 These dark and weirdsome gulphs 1910 *Spectator* 9 July 51/2 She sent the animal on its weirdsome errand into the darkness of the night.

Wei·rdward, *a.* [f Weird *sb.* + -ward.] Bordering upon or approaching the supernatural.

1866 J B Rose tr *Ovid's Met* XIII 697 Unnumbered sisterhood Of wierdward birth.

Wei·rdy, *a. Sc.* [f Weird *sb.* + -y] Fateful.

1804 R Couper *Poetry* II 21 Life's ember suffers unco throwes—What will ye, weirdy time, disclose'

Weire, Sc var War *sb* 1 **Weirelyk,** obs Sc. var Warlike *a.*

Weiring (wīə·iriŋ), *vbl sb.* [f Weir *v*] The constructing of a weir or of weirs; also, *concr.* materials used for making a weir or of which a weir is composed.

1794 W. H Marshall *W Eng* (1796) II 289 Hitherto, piles and planks had been used, to confine the rapid Tavey within its channel, much valuable timber having been used . in 'weiring' 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict* c. 38 § 25 The making of any works for any of the following purposes · (iv) Embanking or weiring from a river or lake 1901 *Spectator* 27 July 119/1 In the canalised stream there were numbers [of crayfish], which made homes in .sides of locks, and in the wood of the weiring

Weirlic, -lyk(e, obs. Sc. ff. Warlike **Weirhe, -ly,** var. ff. Warly *Obs* **Weirwal,** var. Werewall *Sc. Obs* **Weische,** obs. Sc. f. Wash.

Weise, var. Wase; Sc. var. Wise *v*

Weisht, Sc. var. Whisht *sb* and *int.*

Weism (wēiz'm). [f. We *pron.* + -ism, after *egoism.*] The too frequent use of 'we' (see We *pron.* 2 b) by a speaker or writer. Cf Wegotism.

1800 *Anti-Jacobin Rev* V. 58 What intolerable weism! more revolting than the worst species of egotism! 1833 *Fraser's Mag* Apr 505 His 'egotism', so offensive to the *we*-ism of the press

Wei·smannian, *a* and *sb.* [f. as next + -ian] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Weismann or his biological theory. **b.** *sb.* One who accepts the theory of Weismann.

1903 *Amer Naturalist* May 349 The line of argument will probably not be convincing to even the milder Weismannians 1903 *Science* 5 June 906/1 The method in which there is no reduction division in the Weismannian sense 1905 *Westm Gaz* 30 Mar. 1/3 Objections to the Weismannian theories

Weismannism (vəi·smănizˈm) [f. the name *Weismann* (see below) + -ism] The theory of evolution and heredity propounded by the German biologist, August Weismann, esp in regard to the continuity of the germ-plasm and the non-transmission of acquired characteristics.

1894 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev* Oct 592 (*title*) Weismannism once more.

Weissite (vəi·sait). *Min.* [Named (G *weissit*) after C. S *Weiss*, German crystallographer see -ite.] An altered form of iolite.

1836 T. Thomson *Outl. Min* 282 Weissite occurs thinly scattered in a chlorite slate in kidney shaped pieces about the size of a hazel nut. 1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 263 Weissite,

externally like fahlunite, but said to be monoclinohedric 1868 DANA *Min* (ed 5) 301 Weissite, iberite, huronite, are supposed to be altered iolite

Weist, obs. f. WEST; var WISHT *a dial.* **Weit**, obs. Sc f WET, obs. f WHITE, WIT *v.*; var. WITE *sb* **Weith**, obs. f. WIGHT **Weive**, obs. f. WAIVE *v* 1, WEAVE; var. WAIVE *v.*2 **Weize**, var. WASE; Sc. var. WISE *v*

Wejack, earlier form of WOODCHUCK.

1796 S HEARNE *Journ. N Ocean* 377 The Wejack and Skunk are never found in the Northern Indian country. 1829 J RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer* I. 52.

Wek, obs. form of WEAK *a.*

Weka (we·ka, wē·kă, wī·kă). Also **waika.** [Maori, so named from its cry.] The native name for the flightless rails *Ocydromus australis* and *O. brachypterus* of New Zealand. Also called *weka rail*

1845 E J WAKEFIELD *Adv New Zealand* II. iv 95 Two young *wekas*, or wood-hens, about as large as sparrows 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3400 The eggs of the Weka (*Ocydromus*), obtained in the Middle Island, New Zealand 1873 *Ibis* Ser III (1874) IV 97 Wood or Maori Hen *Weka.* 1906 *Westm. Gaz* 20 Jan 9/2 The weka rails are also flightless. 1914 *Chamb Jrnl* Nov. 751/1 The weka is very common throughout the New Zealand bush.

†**Weke**, *sb* *Obs. rare* [ad. ON. *veku*, *veku*, obl. case of *vekva* moisture] Moisture; liquid.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4698 Tilmen Als þai war won þair sede had saun, Bot alkin weke it was wit draun *Ibid* 11215 He þat þe walud wand moght ger In a night leif and fruit ber, Witvten weke or erth a-bute *Ibid.* 24453 Bot als ferr-sum i moght reke, To kis þat tre was blodi weke.

Weke, obs f WEAK, WEEK *sb*, WICK *sb.*1; var WEEK *int* **Weket**, **-ett**, obs. ff. WICKET. **Wekid**, **-it**, **Wekir**, obs. ff. WICKED, WICKER. **Wekke**, var VICKE *Obs*, WICK *a* **Wekked**, **Wekker**, **Wekyt**, obs ff. WICKED, WICKER, WICKET.

Wel see WAL, WEEL 1, WELL.

W'el, obs contraction of *we will.*

1677 C. D'AVENANT *Circe* IV. ii. 35 Let him dye, to his groans w'el dance and w'el sing.

Wel-adaie, **-aday**, etc.: see WELLADAY. **Welans** (**-anys**), **-ly**, Sc. var. ff VILLAINS *a.*, -LY. *Obs* **Welany**, obs. Sc. f. VILLAINY **Welawei**, **-way**, etc., **Welawo**· see WELLAWAY, WELLAWO.

Welawylle, **-wynne**: see WELLA *adv*

Welbede, **-bode**, obs. forms of WOOBUT.

Wel bego(n, bigoo see WELL BEGONE.

Welch, obs form of WELSH.

Welcome (we·lkəm), *sb.*1, *int.*, and *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 wilcuma (wilcymo), 2–3 wilcume, (3 wilkume), 6 *Sc.* wylcum, wylcome; 1 wylcume, wylcyme, 3 wulcume, 3–5 wolcome. *β.* 2–3, 5 welcume, 3–4 wel come, 3–6 wel-come, welcum, 4 welkum, 4–7 welcom (5 *Sc.* welcom), 7 well come (7 *Sc.* weillcome), 7–8 well-come, 3– welcome. [Originally OE *wilcuma* (f. *wil-*, *will-* will, desire, pleasure + *cuma* comer, guest) = OHG. *willicomo*, MHG. and MLG. *willekome*, *-kume* (whence OF. *wilecome*), with subsequent alteration of the first element to *wel-* WELL *adv.*, and identification of the second with the imperative or infinitive of the verb *come*, under the influence of OF. *bien venu*, *bien venignes*, L *bene venisti*, *bene venias*, etc., and possibly of the Scand. forms given below.

Parallel developments appear in the cognate languages, either with retention of the original form of the first element, and reduction or extension of the second, as in older G *wille-*, *willkum(m)*, *-komm*, G. *willkomm*, LG *willkām*, MDu. *willecomen*, MLG *willekomen* (LG. *willkamen*), MHG *willechomen*, *-komen* (G. *willkommen*), or with substitution of *wel-* for *wil-*, as in MDu *wellecome* (Du *welkom*), *-comen*; also MLG *wolkomen*, WFris. *wolkom.* It is not clear whether the ON *velkominn* (Norw. *velkomen*; MSw *vel-*, *välkomin*, Sw. *väl-*, Dn *velkommen*) is an independent formation or the result of LG. and Romanic influence.

The occasional ME forms in *wol-* may represent either the southern *wul-* from *wyl-*, *wil*, or the *wol* which appears as a variant of *wel* WELL *adv*]

†**A. 1.** One whose coming is pleasing or desirable; an acceptable person or thing. *Obs.* (OE. only)

Beowulf 1894 He .cwæþ þæt wilcuman Wedera leodum scaþan scirhame to scipe foron *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist* IV. IX. (1890) 290 Me is, cwæð heo, þin cyme on miclum ðonce; & þu eart leof wilcuma [L *et bene venisti*] *a* 1000 *Riddles* IX 11 (Gr) Ic hæleþum bodige wilcumena fela wope munre.

B. In predicative use, passing into *adj.*

2. Of a person. Acceptable as a visitor, companion, etc.; also in phrase *to make* (a person) *welcome.*

a. *Beowulf* 388 Ʒesaga him eac wordum, þæt hie sint wilcuman Deniga leodum *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 617 (Gr) Ðe sind wilcuman i gað in wuldres leoht to heofona rice. *c* 1205 LAY 8528 Wulcume ært þu Iulius. *Ibid.* 15995 Mærling þu ært wilcume. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Biturn þe and cum ayean, wilkume schaltu beon me *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1265 For ther nere hi nogt wolcome; for the schame bifore, And the desclandre of Seint Thomas *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 532/1 Wolcome, *exceptus* *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvii. 38 Quhen schow growis meik and tame, Scho salbe wylcome hame

β *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 99 Sif ðar cumþ ani þoht oðer ani word a godes half hie bieð hire swiðe welcume. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1600 Vor þan ic am lure wel welcume 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 10456 Þe king..vel adoun akne..To þe erchebissopes fet & sede leue fader wel come mote þou be. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3148 Ʒe ben welcom to me bi crist þat me made *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp T* 103 Algates wel come be ye, by my fey *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9392 He was welcom I-wis to the weghes all 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* ccxlii 276 And no creature warned that feste, but alle were welcome. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 235 They that gyue are euer welcome. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* 597 In dede, very many do him entertayne Like as there were none more welcome then he. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* I ii 23 *Tim.* O Apermantus, you are welcome *Aper* No You shall not make me welcome I come to haue thee thrust me out of doores. 1667 M POOLE *Dialogue* 150 And the oftner they come to him, the welcomer they are 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 83 Since for a little money all are welcom, one may eat as many as he pleases. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i, Harlequin was always welcome on the Stage. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* IV, Lord Chartley and his friends were right welcome 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 635 Visitors from abroad are always welcome

b. In attributive use.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 901/1 When we shall see them bee in credit and be the welcomest men in the world which fight against God and his trueth 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I 312 They with full Mirth receive the welcome Guest. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* (1831) I. 240 The kindest host, the welcomest guest. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 27 Jan 8/2 A heartily-welcome member of the family.

3 Of a thing: Acceptable, agreeable, pleasing.

† *To be evil welcome*: to be badly received.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24819 His presand welcum was and he, Als bringand wont was to be. *c* 1375 *Ibid* 10276 (Fairf) Thyne offeryng heþer is welcome. 1570 FOXE *A & M* (1583) 1620/1 As for death, if it come welcome bee it. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 69/2 Dogs that barke against the seruants of God, seeking nothing so much as to cause their doctrine to be euill welcome 1654 COCKAINE *Dianea* I. ii 47 Knowing a full Relation will come the welcommest to me. 1657 in *Verney Mem.* (1894) III 304 A few instructions would have beene welcome 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 1 P 11 Praise is not so welcome to the Idler as quiet 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* VII, I think fetters of gold are like no other fetters—they are ever the weightier the welcomer. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I IX, This letter was by no means welcome 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I i, Human Portraits, faithfully drawn, are of all pictures the welcomest on human walls.

Phrases 1598 FERGUSSON *Sc Prov* (S.T.S.) 52 Of untymous persons. He is as welcome as water in a rivin ship He is as welcome as snaw in harvest 1659 HOWELL *Lex.*, *Prov*, *Engl. Prov* I 11/1 As welcome as water into ones shoes As welcome as Flowers in May. 1671 T. HUNT *Abeced.* 28 *Scholast* 90 As welcome as Snow in the Harvest.

b. In attributive use.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV. 189 b, Till the swallow with her appearing, promise a welcommer season 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen IV*, I 66 And he hath brought vs smooth and welcome newes. ?1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* V. iii, Why this will be A welcomer present to our Master Philip Than the return from his Indies 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 309 The People, upon a very well-come Occasion testified their Joy by numerous Bon fires 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* I 244 The Trojans, worn with Toils, and spent with Woes, Leap on the welcome Land. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Anacreon* Introd. p vi, A Person of Anacreon's Character must..meet with a welcome Reception wherever Wit and Pleasure were esteemed. 1839 FR A KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 49 Pork and bacon would prove a most welcome addition to their farinaceous diet 1916 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 686 There are many other welcome signs of the drawing together of the Churches.

4. Freely permitted or allowed, cordially invited, (*to* do or *to* have something).

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3822 He bad them say, That thai war welkum alway To soiorn in that same cetè. *c* 1400 *Sc Troyan War* (Horstm.) II. 1924 To get þat golde.. Thai said he suld be richt welcume. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 71 Forsuith thow suld be wel cum to pas hame with me 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 40 They were very welcome, if they thought fit, to go 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 40, I told him he was welcome to have the lend of it till Martinmas 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXV, You're very welcome to pass another night here. 1861 PALMERSTON in *Autob. Ld C. Paget* (1896) Pref p vii, I must have 20 or 24 Iron cased ships—you are quite welcome to have 40 or 48 1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* XVIII, He's welcome to call me what he pleases.

b. *And welcome*, added to a statement to imply: And he is (you are, etc) freely permitted or cordially invited to do so, to have it, or the like.

1491 *Acts Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamble, He may suerly comme hedir and welcome. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 104 So lo· now eate and welcome neighbour (quoth he) 1609 SHAKS. *Per* II. IV 22, I. *Lord.* Lord Hellicane, a word. *Hell* With me? and welcome, happy day my Lords. 1755 *Mass* No. 39. 5 And if this be done, let them judge and welcome. 1764 *Museum Rust* III 136 On the continent let them use the scythe and welcome, because there their weather is not so unsettled as ours. 1836 MRS. C P. TRAILL *Backw Canada* 75 Here are some cakes; take 'em, and welcome. 1869 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 2 Burgoyne may surrender and welcome

c. Freely offered or open to all. *nonce-use.*

1772 PENNANT *Tour Scot* (1774) 364 My hall was filled with my friends and kindred: and hecatombs of beeves and deer covered my rude but welcome tables.,

C. 5. Used in the vocative as a form of address to a visitor or guest; hence as *int.*, serving as an expression of good will or pleasure at the coming of a person. (Sometimes addressed to a thing personified or quasi-personified.)

a. *c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial* 276 He ongan . þus cweþan· 'wilcuman la, mine hlafordas, wilcuman la, mine hlafordas!' *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 23 *Euge*, wilcymo *c* 1100 *Gloss* in WR.-WÜLCKER 191/23 *Euax*, wilcume *c* 1205 LAY. 22485 Wulcume sire Arður, wilcume luuerd [*c* 1275 wolcome] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv 51 Now tak me be the hand, Wylcum! my golk of maireland 1568 *Henryson's Orpheus & Eurydice* 155 (Bannatyne MS) Fair weill my place And wylcum woddis wyld

β *c* 1150 *De Vita et Miraculis S Godrici Heremitæ de Finchale* (Surtees) 306 Dixit enim hæc verba Anglica 'Welcume, Simund, welcume, Simund'. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O E. Hom* I 259 A seið warschipe, welcume, hues luue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8168 Alsuith sum he þat king had knaun, He said, 'sir welcum to þin aun' 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A XII 62 Al hayl, quod on þo, and I answered, welcome and with whom be ȝe *a* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 222 Welcom, my swete son and cosyn. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 920 What! whom haue we here, Jenkyn Joly? Nowe wel com, by the God holy! 1552 HULOET, Welcome euen with all my herte, *optato aduenisti* 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* II 1 92 Faire Princesse, welcom to the Court of Nauar. 1656 COWLEY *Misc* 31 Welcome learn'd Cicero, whose blest Tongue and Wit Preserves Romes greatness yet. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* I 1, Wellcome! thou worthy partner of my laurels 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* XII, Welcome, welcome, Moses! well, my boy, what haue you brought us from the fair? 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Horatius* li, Now welcome, welcome, Sextus! Now welcome to thy home! 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II I. 76 Look, Here come my riddle-readers. Welcome all 1879 TENNYSON *Falcon* (1884) 105 Welcome to this poor cottage, my dear lady

b. *To bid, wish* (a person) *welcome* (*home*) to tell (him) that he is gladly received (*home* or as a guest, etc.).

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15060 (Fairf) Þe ieseeyues þine awen folk & biddis welcome hame [*Göt.* and biddes þe welcum hame] 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I 1 201 Wife, bid these gentlemen welcome come, we haue a hot Venison pasty to dinner 1720 N BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 162 My Wife sent Ned Howerd to Wooton to wish my Lady well-come-home.

c. The word 'welcome' displayed in letters.

1872 MARCH DUFFERIN *Canad Jrnl* (1891) 42 The rooms were ornamented with 'welcomes' and wreaths of maple

6. † *Welcome to our house*, a name for the Cypress Spurge, *Euphorbia Cyparissias.* Also *Welcome-home-husband*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXII. 407 The fifth [is called in English] Cypresse Spurge, or among women, Welcome to our house 1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed 2) 465 Welcome to our house, see Cypres spurge 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Welcome-home-husband*, Cypress Spurge

Welcome (we·lkəm), *sb.*2 [f. prec or next. Cf Du. *welkom*, G *willkomm*, MHG. *willekum*]

1. An assurance to a visitor or stranger that he or she is welcome; a pleasant or hearty greeting or reception given to a person on arrival at a house or other place.

To outstay, or *overstay*, *one's welcome*· see the vbs.

1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. 433 She had neuer before ben at Parys, therfore the burgesses of Parys gaue her her welcome [Fr *Si luy deuoient les bourgeois de Paris sa bien venue*] 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V. i 111 And to thee, and thy Company, I bid A hearty welcome. 1611 — *Wint. T* IV. iv 560 Me thinkes I see Leontes opening his free Armes, and weeping His welcomes forth. 1649 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Wand Wonders of West* 15 A house where I tooke a welcome, a supper and a bed, till the next morning 1703 EARL ORRERY *As you find it* II. i. 20 I'll promise you nothing but an English-Dinner, and an English-Welcome. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I 123 The little smiling cottage, where at eve He meets his rosy children at the door, Prattling their welcomes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. VII, Warm was his welcome to the haunts of men 1846 MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II XIV 242 That he was the friend beloved by Everard, was sufficient to insure him a welcome from Evelyn 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 144 Then the abbot he prayed them all be still, And let their welcomes wait. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 6. 145 The welcome of the townsmen made up for the ill-will..of both clergy and monks

b. *transf.* (esp. with *adjs.*) A greeting or reception of an unpleasant or unsatisfactory nature.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*; *Edw IV* (1550) 39 b, But when they approched the toune, the artillarie beganne to shote This welcome semed very straung to kyng Edward, ponderynge together yestardayes promise, and this dayes doynge. *c* 1600 T. PONT *Topogr. Acc Cunningham* (Maitl Club) 10 Bot Vallace with a veill armed companey gifs them a very hote welcome. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* I XII 78 The Invaders finding so ill a welcome, returned 1725 P WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 11 We then went on to Mr. Jolly's, where we met but with a cold welcome

† **c.** A special award in a lottery, made to the persons first drawing lots or blanks on the opening day or on each of the subsequent days. *Obs.*

1567 (Aug) *Proclam Gen Lottery* (Arch Bod F c 11, fol. 108), The first person to whome any Lot shall happen, shal haue for his welcome. the value of fiftie poundes sterling. *Ibid*, The Second .shall haue for his welcome thirtie pounds. 1624 CAPT J. SMITH *Virginia* IV 118 Welcomes. To him that first shall be drawne out with a blanke, 100 Chownes. *Ibid.* 119 The prizes, welcomes, and rewards, shall be payed in ready Mony, Plate, or other goods.

2. *Welcome home*, entertainment provided to celebrate the return home of a person; also, expressions of greeting made at a person's home-coming. Also *transf.*

1530 TINDALE *Answ More* IV ii Wks. (1572) 323/1 As when we call one that is new come home to breakfast and set a Capon before him and say, this is your welcome home 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv* 296 She had good prouision of embracings, & wanton toyes, to feast him at his welcome home. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* VIII VII 776 Sylla of Carthage, upon my returne to Rome, after I had bene long absent, invited me to a supper for my welcome home 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Y. Kennedy* Lett. (1664) 186 Our little inch of time-suffering is not worthy of our first night's welcome-home to heaven. 1680 LADY RUSSELL *Let.* 6 Mar (1807) 3, I am very earnest to hear, how my brother is after his journey, and melancholy welcome home 1885 'MRS.

ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* II, 'I hope Madeleine has not forgotten my fire,' murmured Miss Riddell, as she walked . down the Champs Elysées. 'Such evenings as these one wants a welcome home.'

b. *Sc* (See quots)

1808 JAMIESON, *Welcome-haim*, the repast presented to a bride, when she enters the house of a bridegroom 1818 *Edin. Mag* Nov 415/1 On Monday evening, just about gloamin, the husbands and wives of the village assemble at the house of the newly-married couple, to celebrate the welcome hame, by a good drink and funny crack.

3 Hearty or hospitable reception of a stranger or guest

1590 SHAKS *Com Err* III 1 26 Small cheere and great welcome, makes a merrie feast 1596 — *Tam Shr.* Ind 1. 103 Go sirra, take them to the Buttrie, And giue them friendly welcome euerie one 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I 39 It will much depend upon what assurance of welcome we shall have from home in more then beare words 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I III 137 Edilwalch, king of Sussex, received him [Wilfrid] with welcome 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 387 A youth, that following with a costrel bore The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine. 1879 — *Falcon* (1884) 105 And welcome turns a cottage to a palace.

4. A welcoming salute. Also *attrib.*

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 63 The Duch envited the King of Firando abord their ship, and gave hym 3 pec. ordinance for a welcom. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. IX, The gunner held his linstock yare, For welcome shot prepar'd. *Ibid.* I. X, The cannon from the ramparts glanced, And thundering welcome gave.

† **5.** *Powder of welcome*, a medicament for the eyes

The origin is obscure *welcome* is merely a rendering of the name used in the orig L. of the quot 1541, viz *pulvis benvenutz* Cf. *Treasure of Poore Men* (1540) 8 'Of pouder called Bonauenture'

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Forne* Y 1 b, Fyfthly is put the powdre of welcome, of myne owne makynge for all spottes of the eyes

Welcome (we·lkəm), *v.*[1] Forms *α.* 1 (ȝe)-wilcumian, wylcumian, 3 wil-, wulcumen, welcume, 4 wolcome. *β.* 1 wellcumian, 2 welcumien, 3 -cumen, 4-5 welcum, -kum (5 whellcwm, *Sc* welcum); 3-5 welcome (6-7 *p. t.* -commed). [Originally OE. *wilcumian*, f. *wilcuma* WELCOME *sb.*[1], with later alteration of the first element in the same way as in the noun]

1. *trans.* To greet (a person) with 'welcome!'; to receive (a visitor) gladly and hospitably; to accord a friendly reception to; to make welcome.

α *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt v 47 ȝif ȝe þæt an doð þæt ȝe eowre ȝebroðra wylcumaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* III. 507 And basilius sende sona him to-ȝeanes and hine wylcumode *c* 1205 LAY 17098 Þe king ut him gon ride .to wulcumen Mærlin. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 440 Þe ilke mid hire faire white wolcomeþ [*Jesus MS* welcumeþ] me *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc) 690 That folc to him drouȝ And wolcome him and makede feste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4290 And worþili hire he welcomed wen he hire mette

β. *c* 1000 in *Engl. Studien* VIII. 478 Dæt folc . wellcumiaþ Fenix *c* 1160 *Ags. Gosp* (Hatton) Matt v 47 ȝyf ȝe þæt an doð þæt ȝe eowre ȝebroðre welcumieð *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1396 And laban cam to ðat welle ner, faiȝer welcumede he ðer eliezei *c* 1290 *Beket* 696 in *S Eng Leg* 126 Þat folk sone to him drouȝ And welcomeden him *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4015 He welcumd iacob selli fair, He wist he was his fader air. 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 3850 Dame, in hert I am sary, That we haue noght al ful plenti, To welkum swilk a lord als he *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 849 Criseyde, at shorte wordes for to telle, Welcomed him, and doun by hir him sette. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 2411 For to welcum with wordes fre Euyr-ilk man in þer degre. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXV 447 [They ride] till thei come to logres the thirde day, and ther were thei richely welcomed. 1530 PALSGR 779/1, I welcome with wordes or gentyll intreatyng *Je bienuengne* 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb*, July x, Then welcome thy harnest folke, seruauntes and all with mirth and good chere, let them furnish thine hall, 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 49 The yong Emperor welcommed him full sore against his will. 1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 130 *Almost euery body would welcome the* King and not a few expect him. 1725, 1732 [see SPEED *v* 10 d] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VII II 195 He would have found that the nation was not yet prepared to welcome an armed deliverer from a foreign country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 6 405 The exiled merchants of Antwerp were welcomed by the merchants of London.

b. Const. *to*, *into* (a place). Also with advs. of place, as *ashore*, *back*, *up*; esp *to welcome home*.

c 1205 LAY. 10957 He nom forð iihtes six wise cnihtes, to Custance heom sende, & wilcumede hine to londe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15060 Þe receiues þin aun folk, And welcums þe hame. *a* 1380 *S Bernard* 1039 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1878) 58/2 Þe erchebisshop azein him sent A worþi clerk of good entent, Him to welcome curteisliche In to þat ilke bischopriche. *a* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 115 Welcomyng hym wyth songe into þe church, as þay welcomet hym syngyng into þe cyte of Ierusalem. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV IV 439 And there they hull, expecting but the aide Of Buckingham, to welcome them ashore. *Ibid* V III. 260 Your wiues shall welcome home the Conquerors 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 71 Probus was welcommed into Britaine. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 18 Hast thou no, solemn strein, To welcom him to this his new abode ? 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* VI, They were interrupted by the entrance of their landlord, who called to welcome them to Barton 1894 LADY M. VERNEY *Verney Mem* III 293 No one welcomed him back with the womanly love which mother and sister would have lavished upon him.

c. *fig.* Also with *in*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. II. 7 Yet I know no cause Why I should welcome such a guest as greefe. 1599 SHAKS etc. *Pass Pilgr.* 199 For she [the lark] doth welcome daylight with her ditte. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV 41 So let us welcome peaceful ev'ning in.

d. Const. *to* (an entertainment).

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 51 Our Ambassadour, the Gentlemen his followers and Sea-captaines were welcommed to a very neat and curious Banquet

2. To greet or receive *with* (or *by*) something (esp of an unpleasant nature).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* IV IV 38, I am driuen out of doores with it [*sc* a beating] when I goe from home, welcom'd home with it when I returne. 1611 BIBLE *Transl Pref* FI Zeale to promote the common good is welcommed with suspicion in stead of loue, and with emulation in stead of thankes. 1639 DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir Events* 2 Venon at his returne found himselfe welcomed with two disasters. 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Certain Trav* 13 Good Mrs Martin who welcom'd me with good whit wine 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, If you return within an hour you will be welcomed by a brace of bullets.

3. a. To greet heartily or joyfully (the return of a person, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* II 761 His little Children climbing for a Kiss, Welcome their Father's late Return at Night. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 283 Thy sweet mate will welcome thy return with eyes Bright in the lustre of their own fond joy. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* V 191 Since he no more should welcome their return From war.

b. To greet with pleasure the coming or occurring of (an event, etc).

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I ii. 131 He..would have welcomed an escape from the dilemma perhaps as warmly as Henry would have welcomed it himself. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II § 3. 68 The religious movement.. was welcomed with an almost passionate fanaticism 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* XVII. 207 Such difficulties, are welcomed as subjects of debate

† **Welcome,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. WELCOME *sb.*[1] and *a.*] *intr.* To be welcome.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XLII 278, 280 Ful lowde to hem they gonne to Crye, and seide 'welcometh ' Al An hye..' Welcometh ' quod Iosephes ful Sekerlye.

Welcomed (we·lkəmd), *ppl. a.* [f. WELCOME *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Made welcome, gladly received

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Cc III, Philotimus, my wished frend, and welcomde guest, how dost thou ? 16.. W. BOSWORTH *Arcadius & Sephia* I. 553 This [wound] being slighted 'gan to fester in, And having got a newly welcom'd skin, Began to fester more. 1826 SHERER *Notes & Rest Ramble Germany* 45 A man who had been drenched by the very same midnight rain, and had been dried by the same welcomed sunbeams as myself.

We·lcomeless, *a.* [f. WELCOME *sb.*[2] + -LESS] Without a welcome; also, unwelcome.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* X III, Amidst blank and welcomeless faces, Maltravers passed into his study. 1848 — *Harold* V. III, The treasures of the King are well nigh drained in feeding these hungry and welcomeless visitors.

Welcomely (we·lkəmli), *adv.* [-LY [2]] In a welcome manner. **a.** With an expression or feeling of welcome; gladly, hospitably.

a 1595 SOUTHWELL *Hundred Medit.* (1873) 510, I shall . find the gates.. wide open, and shall be welcomely received. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. § 16 428 Amitie with such Kingdomes will be earnestly desired, and welcomely embraced. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wand. Wonders West* 9 There I stayd till the next day noone, being well and wellcomely entertained. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel Ess , Art of War* 259 Such an Army [Militia] You may easily Disband . and, euery Man knowing his home is Welcomed receiued *1776 in J. Rae Adam Smith* (1895) 26 [In a letter of 22nd May 1776. the Glasgow Senatus tell the Master and Fellows of Balliol plainly that the Scotch students had never been] 'welcomely received' [at Balliol]. 1822 T. CHALMERS *Mem* (1850) II. XIV. 359, I have been very kindly and welcomely entertained. 1884 *Westmorland Gaz* 1 Nov. 5/6 Both were welcomely received by the husband's daughter.

b. In a manner that is welcomed; so as to gratify or please.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* III. IV 112 The same we meet with in Juvenal, who by an handsome and metricall expression more welcomely engrafts it in our junior memories. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 100 The interesting guest who so unexpectedly, but so welcomely arrived. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* X. V. (1873) III 258 His Portrait (a welcomely good one, still to be found there) 1874 *Daily News* 22 May 5 Upon all the sun shone most welcomely.

† **Welcomen,** obs. var. WELCOME *a.* 2.

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 150 (Digby MS) Welcome, loueid, wel þou be, . ffiul welcomen art þou ous 1432-50 tr. *Higden* I. 409 If thei wasche theire feete, thei thenke that thei be welle commen.

We·lcomeness. [-NESS.] The state of being welcome or of being welcomed.

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 61 Oh, Madame, I haue such welcomeneſſe ! For me, what is't ? 1660 BOYLE *Seraph Love* § XXV. (1700) 151 Yet will they [*sc* our joys] really still continue new upon the scores of their welcomness and Freshness. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.* (1778) I 113 (Montriul) The poor little fellow press'd it [the snuff-box] upon them with a nod of welcomeness . *Prenez en—prenez*, said he

Welcomer (we·lkəmə1). [f. WELCOME *v.*[1] + -ER [1]] One who, or something which, welcomes or greets (a person or thing).

13.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 252 In prima porta . inuenient tres 'welcomeres' horribiles, videlicet nakednesse Reminge feblesse. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV I 90 Farewell, thou woſull welcommer of glory. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII 529 Welcomers of libertinism, but not of impudence. 1829 C. ROSE *Four Years S Africa* 306 Yes,—you [*sc.* a sea-fowl] are a fitting welcomer to my country. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet Wks.* Life, p. lxix, The welcome was acceptable, though the welcomer was not by any means promising or prepossessing. 1905 SIR A. LYALL *Marq. Dufferin* I VII. 266 They were received by a concourse of welcomers and a profusion of banners.

Welcoming (we·lkəmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WELCOME *v.*[1] + -ING [1]] The action of greeting with welcome or of making welcome; a welcome.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2858 Hys doghtyr was þe fyrste þyng þat mette hym and made hym welcomyng 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 255 The king cam with his knichtes alle And maden him glad welcominge *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 14460 Thei grete the kyng with wordes curteis, And he thanked sone her wel-comyng *c* 1440 *Generydes* 392 He came anon withoute taryeng, And curtesly gaue them ther welcomyng. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss* II clv 177 And to his welcomyng to Dignon, many ladyes and damosels were come thyder to se hym 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII 325 For the welcoming of whom [*sc* all strangers] they bring up great store of doues, of chickens, and of such like commodities 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* Wks. 1851 V. 24 Eldure runns to him with open Armes; and after many dear and sincere welcomings, convaies him to the Citty Alclud. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* VI. XII, But soon there breathed a wind on me, . It mingled strangely with my fears, Yet it felt like a welcoming 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 377 Where every zephyr-sigh pouts, and endows Her lips with music for the welcoming 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, Nothing was to be heard but talking, laughing, welcoming, and merriment 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 627/1 The spontaneous welcoming of a given book by an audience that is in size and influence a public.

Welcoming (we·lkəmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That welcomes or gives a welcome.

1656 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 285 Their famous new come preacher, makinge the wellcomming speech in the name of the rest. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 152 With how much more reason may God expect a welcoming entertainment for the least adorned parts of a Book, of which [etc]. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 77 The returning husband, and the welcoming wife. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I. 161 Then as the glad sun breaks the clouds in a shower Tears melt in a welcoming smile. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* I. X, Wolferstan stepping to meet her, with his low laugh and his welcoming eyes

fig. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III iv 350 The happy looking cottages, with their. welcoming porches.

Hence **We·lcomingly** *adv.*

1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 58/2 She listened welcomingly to Juan's glad promises of the joy that was to be

Weld (weld), *sb.*[1] Forms : *α.* 4-6 welde, 6-weld (8 wield). *β.* 5-6 wolde, (olde), 5- wold (5 oold), 7-8 would, 8 woold, 8-9 woald. *γ. Sc.* 5- wald. [OE. **wealde*, Anglian **walde* = MLG. *walde* (*wolde*), *waude* (still in LG.), MDu. *woude*, *wouwe* (Du. *wouw*; hence G. *wau*, † *waube*, Sw and Da. *vau*), possibly a derivative of *wald*, wood, forest. The Germanic word is the source of Sp. *gualda*, Pg. *gualde*, F. *gaude*.

The later forms of the word show the same development of the vowel as the West Saxon *weald* WEALD and Anglian *wald* WOLD]

1. The plant *Reseda Luteola*, which yields a yellow dye. Also, the dye obtained from this plant.

α *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No Madyr, welde, or wod no litestere Ne knewh. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 520/2 Welde, or wolde, herbe *sandix*, *attriplex* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CXXVIII 398 *Luteola*. in English Welde and Diers weede. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. 57 Weld or Wold ,— Know, Reader, that I borrow my Orthographie hereof (if it be so) from the Dyers themselves. 1676 *Phil. Trans* XI. 795 Diarsweed, Weld or Would 1707 [J. JOHNSON] *Clergyman's Vade Mecum* 217 Woad, Saffron, Wield, are all small Tythes 1763 W. LEWIS *Chem. Philos - Techn.* 422 The cloth . is then passed through a copper of weld or woold, prepared as for dying yellow, which is supposed to soften the cloth. 1789 *Trans Soc Arts* I. 207 A plat of weld I had planted the autumn before. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 539 Weld readily imparts its colour to water; it is used in the proportion of from three to six pounds for every pound of cloth. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 126 The boil of weld, by which the dye of black cloth is frequently finished. 1872 OLIVER *Elem Bot.* II 141 Dyer's Mignonette or Weld (R. Luteola) is cultivated for dyeing yellow

β. 14 in *Sax. Leechd.* III 349/1 Wolde *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 532/1 Wold, herbe, or woode *sandix*. 1496 *Bk. St Albans, Fysshynge* h ij, Put therein two handfull of ooldys or of wyxen. Lete woode your heer in an woodsfatte a lyght plunket colour And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyxin. 1530 PALSGR. 290/1 Wolde herbe. 1582 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1599) II. I 163 Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Olde and Greenweed wherewith they be died be naturall here. *a* 1661, 1676 Wold, would [see *a*]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 165 Weld or Would is a rich Dyers Commodity 1763 Woold [see *a*] 1791 HAMILTON tr *Berthollet's Dyeing* II 259 Weld or woald is a plant yielding a yellow colour. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 29 The ram shall change his fleece, With now the sweetly blushing purple dye, With now the saffron wold.

γ. 1498 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 223 Item sald hym a town of wald for 7 li 15 s 15 *Aberd Reg* (MS) XXIV, Thre half pokis of wald 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1824) VIII. 63/2 Noe vther incorporation to buy or sell Wald and vther materialls for dying. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel Trans. Agric.* 368 For every Pound of Yarn allow three fourths of a Pound good English Wald. 1808 JAMIESON.

† **b** Applied to other species of *Reseda. Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXVIII. 396 Of Sesamoides, or bastard Weld or Wcade, out of DIOSC ,3 *Sesamoides mauis Scaligeri* Barren Welde. 4 *Sesamoides paruum Mathioli* Bucks horne Welde

2. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *weld plant, seed*; *weld-dyeing, liquor, vat, yellow*; weldworts, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Resedaceæ*.

1876 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I 325, I have found out and practised the art of *weld dyeing 1763 W. LEWIS *Chem. Philos - Techn* 413 The passing through 'weld liquor, after scowering with soap, is entirely unnecessary 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 777 Sheep.. will not touch

the *weld plants. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 147 The French sow their *weld-seed in July 1899 Mackail *W. Morris* I 317 Madder or *weld vats 1845 Lindley *School Bot* (new ed.) 72 Resedaceæ—*Weldworts 1899 in Mackail *W. Morris* I. 312 Madder red, *wald yellow.

Weld (weld), *sb.*[2] [f. Weld *v.*]

1 A joining or joint made by welding

1831 J Holland *Manuf. Metal* I 96 Should the bars of iron not be .long enough, they are to be welded, and the welds separated 1862 *Fraser's Mag* Nov 634 Tires for locomotive engines are also exhibited, made without a weld. 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI 279/2 Each barrel has a weld running down its whole length 1892 *Profess Papers Corps R. Engineers* 10 It was desirable, with such a weld, that the two surfaces should not be at an angle and this form of weld was called a 'butt' weld.

2. The act, process, or result of welding; the state or fact of being welded.

1862 *Times* 12 Aug 9/4 Where soundness of weld might have been expected, thin layers of interposed 'cinder' have prevented perfect union between contiguous laminæ of iron 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser III. 68/1 Copper phosphide would be formed, which would effectually prevent a weld. 1884 W H Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 1 7 Under these conditions but moderate pressure is required to ensure a perfect weld

3. Comb.. weld-iron, wrought iron; weld-steel, puddled steel.

These terms have not been generally adopted

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, Weld-iron Weld-steel 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser III 266/1 Steel which will harden from any cause .is termed weld steel

Weld (weld), *v.* [Alteration of Well *v*, prob. under the influence of the pa pple]

1. *intr.* To undergo junction by welding; to admit of being welded. Also *fig.*

1599 Jas. I *Basil Doron* III. 153 Mixinge through dailie conuersation, the men of euery kingdome with an other, as may with time make them to growe and weld [*orig MS* well] all in one. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* 1 10 They say it makes the Iron weld, or incorporate the better. 1724 Ramsay *Song, Widow* 21 Strike iron while 'tis het, if ye'd have it to wald. 1884 W. H Greenwood *Steel & Iron* x 204 When heated to whiteness the particles cohere or weld together perfectly

2. *trans.* To soften by heat and join together (pieces of metal, esp iron, or iron and steel) in a solid mass, by hammering or by pressure, to forge (an article) by this method

1677 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 1. 9 And so weld, or work in the doubling into one another, and make it become one entire lump 1680 Alsop *Mischief Imposit* VII 51 A Cutler's boy was making a knife, and unluckily the steel fell off when he had welded it. 1823 P Nicholson *Pract Build* 341 They are usually made of iron and steel welded together 1832 Babbage *Econ Manuf* xxx. (ed 3) 299 In this difficulty, the contractors resorted to a mode of welding the gun-barrel 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. 1, I heard the smith welding arms on the anvil. 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI 284 The bayonet consists of a steel blade welded to a wrought-iron socket

b. *fig* and *transf* To unite intimately or inseparably, to join closely together.

(*a*) 1839 Bailey *Festus* 243 Let us love, and die, And weld our souls together, night! 1860 Geo Eliot *Mill on Fl* II. VI, If boys and men are to be welded together in the glow of transient feeling, they must be made of metal that will mix 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* XI, Habits, inexorably welded into the being of the man

(*b*) 1859 Murchison *Siluria* XI (ed 3) 301 The lower part being welded on to the Upper Silurian by thin fissile strata 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I XX 139 All the glaciers are welded together to a common trunk. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII 690 A hypertrophic condition of the horny layers of the epidermis—the cells becoming condensed or 'welded' together

Weld, obs. f Weald; obs f. (and *pa. pple*) of Wield; var. Wold *sb.*

Weldability (weldăbĭ·lĭti). [f. Weldable + -ity.] The quality or property of being weldable.

1884 W H Greenwood *Steel & Iron* 1 8 The above-mentioned elements harden malleable iron, and probably affect its weldability 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser III. 300/2 Its weldability depends upon the viscosity it [*sc.* glass] assumes at a bright-red heat

Weldable (we·ldăb'l), *a.* [f. Weld *v.* + -able.] Capable of being welded.

1864 *Reader* 9 Apr 449/1 We have the various kinds of steel, which are highly elastic, malleable, ductile, forgeable, weldable 1881 *Metal World* No 24. 372 Pure malleable and weldable nickel. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept 510/2 Many metals not hitherto considered weldable, such as tool steel, copper, and aluminium are readily welded

b. *transf.* Of plastic substances: Capable of being united in a solid mass.

1881 *Knowledge* 25 Nov. 67/1 Wax, pitch, resin, and all other solids that fuse, gradually cohere, are weldable when near their fusing point. 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser III 300/2 Outside of the metals there is a multitude of weldable substances Glass is a typical example of these.

Weldar, obs. form of Wielder.

Weldbore, var. Wildbore.

Welde, obs. form of Wield *sb.* and *v.*

Welded (we·lded), *ppl. a.* [f. Weld *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. United by welding.

1869 *Scientific Opinion* 20 Feb. 270/1 The wire had been drawn from welded palladium. 1905 *Westm Gas.* 27 June 2/1 The immensely expensive welded-iron gun to which Sir W. Armstrong was wedded.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) Ded. 4 The welded mass of haut ton, or low ton. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* xxiii, The welded strength of its sinews was best shown in the lightness and grace of its movements 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* lxxi, Welded lines with clinch Of ending word and word 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V 1008 The firm, thick, fibrous septum of the welded valve-structures

2. *Welded joint,* = *welted joint*: see Welt *v.*

1882 W. J Christy *Joints* 197 This variety [of overlapping joint] thus compactly rolled together is otherwise termed a welded joint

†Wel-dede. *Obs* Forms: 1 wel-dǽd, 2–4 weldede (wel-dede, wel dede). [OE *weldǽd* = MDu. *weldaet* (Du. *weldaad*; LG. *woldâd*, WFris. *woldäed*), OHG. *wolatât* (MHG. *woltât*, G *wohltat*), Goth. *waiadēds*: see Well *adv.* and Deed *sb.*] A good deed; a benefit.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 543 [Hie] sugað tō wuldre wlitige ġewyrt id mid hyra wel-dædum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* II 346 Do well on eallum ðinum life, and we siððan æfter ðinum weldædum blīðne ðe eft ġenimað to us *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 131 Vre lauerd seinte paul.. muneged to godes worde and to weldede. *c* 1205 Lay. 3160 Worðschepe haue þu þire weldeda. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A III 62 Foi-þi I leie ȝou, lordynges, such writynge ȝe leue, To writen in Wyndouwes of ȝoure wel dedes

Weldende, weldent, var ff. Waldend *Obs.*

Welder (we·ldəɹ). [f. Weld *v* + -er[1]]

1. One who welds; spec., a smith employed exclusively in welding.

1828–32 Webster 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 146 The spirals being thus formed, the welders commence their day's work. 1854 *Brham P O. Directory* 683/2 Of the gun trade are the following: gun barrel borers, filers, welders, ribbers. 1918 *Chamb. Jrnl* Aug 532/2 This was done by engaging every available machinery welder and patcher.

2 A welding-machine.

1896 *Cyclist* 8 Jan. 25 A 40 kilowatt welder occupies the following floor space.

Welder, obs. form of Wielder

Weldinde, var. f. Waldend *Obs*

Welding (we·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Weld *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Weld, the process of joining with a weld.

1603 [see 2] 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent.* 14 Their Pintells never having had their due welding *Ibid.* 23 To give it its due welding or working 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 11 The fire for welding should be free from sulphur 1854 J Scoffern in *Orr's Circ Sci, Elem Chem* 438 The kaligenous metals, potassium and sodium, readily admit of welding 1881 J Evans *Anc Bronze Implem* 293 The term 'welding' is, however, inappropriate to a metal of the character of bronze.

b. Capacity for uniting under the operation of heat and pressure.

1825 J Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 784 *Welding.* The property of conjunction possessed by some metals at high temperatures 1826 Henry *Elem Chem* I 556 The property of welding, which belongs to platinum and iron at a high degree of heat only, is possessed by this substance [sodium] at common temperatures 1868 Roscoe *Elem Chem* 236 When hot, it [wrought iron] possesses the peculiar property of 'welding'

c. = *welding heat* (see 3)

1842 *Rep. Brit Assoc* 106 A piece of the same iron heated to welding, and left to cool, broke in one blow

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of uniting, or the fact of being united, closely or indissolubly.

1603 Jas. I *Basil. Doron* III 149 The vniting and welding of them heerafter in one, by all sort of friendship, commerce, and alliance 1857 I Taylor *World of Mind* 669 These are solderings of the social system but Love is a welding. 1874 Symonds *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I XI 212 Nor was it in their welding of the bricks alone that these craftsmen showed their science 1905 'G. Thorne' *Lost Cause* XII, The harmonic welding of the order and traditions of our Lord's Own time with the full vivid life of the twentieth century.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *welding-machine, process, state, swage*; **welding heat,** the degree of heat to which iron is brought for welding; **welding point,** degree of heat requisite for welding; also *fig.*; **welding powder,** a flux used in welding.

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn* II, **Welding-Heat*, is a Degree of Heat which Smiths give their Iron in the Forge, when there is occasion to double up the Iron, and to Weld, the Doubling.. 1776 *Phil Trans* LXVI 520, I heated a piece of iron, to a white heat, or what the smiths call a welding heat 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser. III 301/2 Cast-steel requires a low welding-heat. 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Welding-machine*, one for uniting the edges of plates previously bent, [etc.] 1868 Johnson *Metals* 69 Each quality of iron has a different *welding point 1886 Froude *Oceana* I 16 The feeling may be a warm one, but not warm enough to heat us to the welding point. 1873 Spon *Workshop Rec* Ser. I 361/1 The steel to be welded is then dipped into the *welding powder, and again placed in the fire 1907 E Wilson & Lydall *Electr Traction* I 95 The electric *welding process welds the rails together. 1846 Grener *Sci Gunnery* 108 The parts first fused are gathered on the end of a similarly fabricated rod, in a *welding state 1874 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Welding-swage*, a block or fullering-tool for assisting the closure of a welded joint

We·lding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Weld *sb.*[1]] The process of dyeing with weld.

1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 550 The cloth is prepared as for welding, and dyed yellow

Weldish, variant of Wealdish *Obs.* [To this may belong the following:—

1336–7 *Acc. Exch K. R* 19/31 m 6 In C. Weldisbord' emptis ad eandem [bargiam] 1419 *Will of Richard Hallum* (Somerset Ho.), Cum j pare linth[eaminum] de Weldysshclothe.]

Weldless (we·ldlĕs), *a.* [f. Weld *sb.*[2] + -less.] Made without a weld.

1865 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 442/1 Weldless tyres. 1869 F Kohn *Iron & Steel Manuf* 182 Weldless Tubes 1894 *Daily News* 14 June 6/4 The Triumph Weldless chain, an American invention.

Weldsomly see Wil(d)somly *adv.*

Wele, obs f. Veal, Weal *sb* 1, Weel, Well *sb* 1 and *adv*, Wheel.

†Wele, *v. Obs.* [ad. ON. *velja* cf. Wale *v* 1] *trans.* To choose, pick *out.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7340 Whan Oure Prynces perceyue þer ar so fele, þe ȝonge dur þey nought out wele, Bot pulke of twenty wynter elde Or more 13 *Ibid* (Petyt MS) 2731 Sex hundred of hyse weled [*Lambeth MS.* colede] he out.

Wele, we'le, contr. ff *we will*

1592 *Arden of Feversham* IV III 74 Lyke louing frends, wele meete him on the way. 1677 C. Davenant *Circe* V IX. 57 Then we'le retire

Weled, obs. pa. t. of Wield *v.*

Weleful, var. Wealful *Obs.*, Wilful.

Welew, obs. f. Willow. **Welewe(n,** var. ff. Wallow *v.*[2] **Weleygh(e,** obs. ff. Willow.

Welfare (we·lfeəɹ), *sb* Forms: *a.* 4– welfare, (4 wilfare), 4–8 wellfare (5 wellefare); 5 welfar, whelfar; 7 welfaire, wellfair. *β.* 4–5 welefar(e, (4 weylfare, 6 -far), 5 weelfare, *Sc.* weillfair, weilfar(e, weill-, weylfar, -fayr, 5–6 *Sc.* weil-, welefair, (6 welfair, -fayr(e, -fare) [f the verbal phrase *wel fare* (see Fare *v.*[1] 7), the verb being replaced by the noun (Fare *sb.*[1]). Cf. ON *velferð* (Sw *välfärd*, Da *velfærd*) welfare, *velfor* parting, leave-taking]

1. The state or condition of doing or being well; good fortune, happiness, or well-being (of a person, community, or thing); thriving or successful progress in life, prosperity.

a 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 3928 ȝyf þou euer haddyst sorow oþer kare Of þy negheburs welfare *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* (Fairf) 582 My lyfe, my lustes, be me loothe, For al welfare and I be wroothe 1390 Gower *Conf* II 116 So overcast is my welfare, That I am schapen al to stiif 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pelgr* 9235 Thow art bounde to deuyse Hys goostly [h]elthe & wel ffare ? 1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 77 Desyryng to here of yower welefare and prosperyte of body and sawle 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* I. 1 D j b, I had myne eye contynually vpon his welfare, I ouerpassed nothynge that myght profyt him 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* D 4 b, Whereupon dependeth either the welfare or ilfare of the whole realm. 1574 *Mirr. Mag*, *Elstrids* XXVII, [Thou] Didst liue a life deuoyde of all welfare. 1623 J Taylor (Water P) *Discov by Sea* C 3 b, Your laudable endeuours for your welfare and commodity. 1684 J S *Profit & Pleas United* 139 Above all let the King or Master Bee be Long, Shining, and Chearfull, for upon his Success depends the wellfair of the whole Swarm. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 65 71 It was one continued Series of Actions, for the Welfare of the People 1770 Goldsm *Des Vill* 186 Their welfare pleas'd him, and their cares distress'd. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I III, Her first wish in life is for your happiness and welfare 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 264 They know not, cannot guess How much their welfare is a passion to us 1892 *Weekly Reporter* 17 Dec 97/1 The welfare of the child—religious, moral, and social, as well as physical and pecuniary—is the paramount consideration for the court

β. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 1715 ȝyf þou fordost þe weylfare Betwyx þo þat weddyde are. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 434 That our hert be noght to hegh for no welefare, Ne ouer mikel undir for nane yvel fare. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1354 Ful glad was sir Gawayne, Of the welefar of Sir Ywayne *c* 1440 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 495 Where pees restith, ther is al welfare. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* V 524 Spek I will off Wallace glaid weillfar 1521 G Douglas in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. III. I. 293 Concernyng ye weylfar and surte of his derrest nevo the Kyng 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* XIII. 224 Pray..[that] Hir grace lang space may in gude welfair stand. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt* V, Brothers and sisters meet, And each for other's weelfare kindly spiers

†b. As the name of a ship *Obs.*

1310 *Rot Scotiæ* 90/1 Will's le Fisshere de Gravesiende mag'r navis que vocatur la Welefare de Westm'.

†2. A source of well-being or happiness; *pl.* the good things of life. *Obs.*

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1040 For certes she was My worldes welfare and my goddesse. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* IV 228 Lyth Troylus byraft of eche welfare I-bounde in þe blake bark of care *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 450 Som tyme þer was a knyght þat lefte all his possessions & his wurshuppis and his welefaris, and made hym a monk

†3. Good cheer, good living or entertainment.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXIX (*Placidas*) 602, & ȝet þane til ane inis haf þaim he can, & gert mak þaim welfare of al thing þat was necessare 1377 Langl *P. Pl* B XIX 359 To wasten, on welfare and on wykked kepynge, Al þe worlde in a while þorw owre witte *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 286 þe iiij nyȝt, þei weryn herberwyd at an oþer good mannys hows, & haddyn gret wel fare. *a* 1470 H Parker *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV II 162/1 Whan that yonge folke wexe rebelle ayenst fader & moder & gyue them to suche ryot & welfare & ydlenesse. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 45 Both in welfare and wede, With oute doute they farre excede The nobles of the region 1577 W. Harrison *Descr. Scot* I 2/1 in *Holinshed*, Those that are giuen much vnto wine and such welfare.

†b Abundance (*of* meat, drink). *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 62 Þei..han lordschipis, rentis, gaie houses & costy, & welfare of mete & drynk. *a* 1395 Hylton *Scala Perf.* I. lxxii (W. de W. 1494), He that.. delytes in welfare of mete or drynke.

4. *Comb.* In recent use with sense of 'relating to or concerned with the welfare of' (workers, children, etc.) as *welfare-committee, policy, work*; **welfare-manager, -worker**, a person engaged in looking after the welfare of people working in factories, mercantile establishments, etc.

1904 *Century Mag.* Nov. 61 The welfare manager ..who may be either a man or a woman, is a recognized intermediary between the employers and employees of mercantile houses and manufacturing plants *Ibid* 63 The welfare worker of a large retail establishment 1905 *Westm Gaz* 28 Jan 11/1 Another scheme is well described by its title, 'the welfare policy' The home of 'the welfare policy' is the city of Dayton, Ohio 1906 *Daily Chron.* 6 Sept 4/5 The camp was managed by the Men's Welfare League 1916 *Daily Express* 29 Mar 6/5 Welfare work tends to improve the conditions of life for women and girls employed in factories, etc.

†**We'lfare,** *vbl. phr. Obs.* Also 6 well fare, 7 wellfare. [f as prec. Cf. FAREWELL.] The optative phrase *well fare* (you, it, etc.), used either as a genuine expression of good wishes (= 'May it go well with', 'good luck to') or employed ironically.

1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* III. Wks. 1214/2 Welfare your heart, good Uncle, for this good counsell of yours 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* 2 Well fare London yet, for a policie besides water pull downe the houses burning 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii 42 But thine my Deare (welfare thy heart my deare). 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt Script* III. 35 Yet welfare another learned Iesuit that had beene at Rome. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 32 Now welfare Brownist 1672 S. PARKER *Pref to Bramhall's Vind* a 2 Well fare poor Malado for a modest Fool!

b Used as sb. with *a*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig* 1 A well-fare to my Reader if he be either of *birth* or *breeding*. A farewell to the rest.

Wel-forende, welfaryng(e see WELL-FARING *ppl. a. Obs.*

Welfed, obs f. WELL-FED. **Welful(l,** var. ff. WEALFUL *a Obs.* **Welze,** Sc. var. VAIL *v.*[1] *Obs.*

‖ **Weli, wely** (we'li). Also 9 wali, wullee. [Arabic ولي *walī, welī* friend (of God), saint.]

1. A Mohammedan saint or holy man.

1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* (1820) I. 341 Notes, *Hafees* holy, but in a less degree than the Wely or saint 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav Koordistan* etc. I. 312 He had on his head a magnificent turban of cashmere shawl—somewhat inconsistent in a dervish; but saints and *wullees* are now-a days privileged people 1876 STOBART *Islam* 204 Those faqirs who attain to great sanctity are called 'Walis'.

2 The tomb or shrine of a wali

1838 E. ROBINSON *Res. Palestine* (1841) I. 322 Rachel's Tomb is merely an ordinary Muslim Wely, or tomb of a holy person. 1871 FARRAR *Witn Hist.* III. 114 The white-domed wely of an obscure Mohammedan saint.

Welk (welk), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 welken, 4–7 welke, 5 wylke, 7 wilke; *ppl. a.* 6 wealked, 9 *dial* wilkt. [ME. *welken*, prob. of Continental origin: cf. (M)Du., LG., OHG. (MHG and G.) *welken* (also OHG. *welhen*, MHG *welchen*), in the same sense, and LG. *welk, walk*, OHG. *welk, welc* (G *welk*) adj., withered, flaccid, sere, etc.]

1. *intr.* Of a flower, plant, etc.: To lose freshness or greenness; to become flaccid or dry; to wilt, wither, fade. Also with *away*.

c 1250 [implied in WELKED *ppl. a.*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxix 6 It wites als gresse arely at dai, At euen doun es it broght Vnlastes, and welkes and gas to noght 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 709 A man may likend be Til a floun, bat Welkes and dwynes til it be noght. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 77 No manere of tree leseb bere his leues, no flowres bure welkeb. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 262 Thou faryst as a vyne wyth blode levys that sone welkyn *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IV. xxiii 289/1 They [the gay londes] shall alwaye be grene & fresshe, & neyther welke ne fade 1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. 123 b, Saffron.. These flowers are gathered before the rising of the Sunne, whych would cause them to welke or flitter. 1641 BEST *Farming Bks* (Surtees) 31 Soe soone as the pennie-grass beginne to welke and seeme dry, then is it time to beginne to mowe. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 7 Some particular vines .. doe daily wilke and wither away 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss* s. v., Mown grass in drying for hay is said to welk. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Welk*, to dry, to wither.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (or in fig. context)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 17 Behaulde the laste endinge of wicked men, when thair flour welkes, & wytes away e. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. 105, I, as a seer tree, without burioning or frute, alwaye welke. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 41 And so I quenchid be forseid superfluites so bat bai bigan to dry and to welk and fall away 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* Pref. 4 For Bookes translated doe,..like remov'd Trees, welke. 1657 REVIUS *God's Plea* 232 This world .can hold nothing in it long, the whitest flowers welk and drop.

†**2.** To become less, to diminish, to shrink. Of the sun or moon: To wane, lose brightness. *Obs*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 The See now ebbeth, now it floweth, The lond now welketh, now it groweth [1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph Cal* Nov 13 The Moone being in the waine is sayde of Lidgate to welk.] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 23 When ruddy Phoebus gins to welke in west. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* xiii 74 When the Sun was welking in the West. 1641 MILTON *Reform* I. 29 The Church that before by insensible degrees welk't and impair'd, now with large steps went downe hill decaying.

3. *trans.* To cause to fade or wither.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Nov., 13 But nowe sadde Winter welked hath the day. 1594 *Zepheria* xvi. C 4 b, Oh how hath black night welked vp this day? *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia, Welk.*. 2. To expose to sun and air, and turn over in order to be dried; as grass to be converted to hay

Hence **We'lking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

a 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I 6 *Emerceo*, to wex drie and welkynge *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 521/1 Welkynge, *marcor.* 1630 J. LANE *Contin Squire's T.* IX 225 (Ashm.) While welking Phoebus went down to the west.

†**Welk,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Related to WALK *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]] *trans.* To roll or knead together

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 1 300 in *Anglia* XVIII. 302 Take garlek & hony & an eyis gelke, Do hem to-gedyr wel bete & welke. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Welk*, .To soak, roll, and macerate in a fluid

Welk(e, obs forms of WHELK.

Welk(e, obs pa. t. of WALK *v.*

Welked (welkt), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. WELK *v.*[1]] a. Withered, faded, dried up. †b. Dulled in lustre

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2107 And vii lene [ears] rist ðor bi, welkede, and smale, and druȝte numen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 410 For which ful pale and welked is my face. 1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* III v. 37 Mistrust with foly, with yvel wil medled, engendreth that welked padde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 357 That which was whilom grene gras, Is welked hey at time now *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc. 71 Hyngyng in maner of a welked grape [*pendentes instar uvae marcidae*]. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 16320 A drye stobyll, or a welkyd leef *Ibid.* 16325, I, the most wrechchyd Wyght off alle synners, and most dyffadyd and wylked with synne *a* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCV. xii, The grasse and corne, that welked were afore waxed grene and gan reuert 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct Mirr. Mag* xii, Her wealked face with woful teares besprent. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Jan. 73 By that, the welked Phœbus gan auaile His weary waine 1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 258 Our faces are most deformedlye welked and crumpled 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* VI XXXIX, There comes proude Phaeton tumbling through the cloudes,..And setting fire vppon the welked shrowds [*ed* 1619 His Chariot tumbling from the welked Shrowds]. 1879 CUSSANS *Herts-fordsh* III 321 Shep likes tunnups better when they're wilkt.

†**Welken,** *v. Obs.* [f. WELK *v.*[1] + -EN 5] *intr.* To wither, fade.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. ix (Tollemache MS.), Hoie is oste makeb herbes and floures up on be which he falleb welkenen 14 *A Goodly Balade* 52 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 234 b, Myn hert welkeneth thus sone

Hence †**We'lkening** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 144 There is the flouer of youthede yt neure shal knawe welknyng.

†**Welken,** obs. var. WELKED *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 521/1 Welkyd, or walkyn [*Winch MS* welkyn], *marcidus*

Welkin (we'lkin). Forms: α. 1–2 wolcen, wolcn (2 wlcn), wolc, 2–3 wolcne, 3–4 wolkne, (1) 4 wolken(e, wolkon; *pl.* 1 wolcnu, -na, 2 wolcne (wlcne), wolkne β. 2–3 weolcne (also *pl.*), 4 weolkyn; 3–5 welkne, 4–5 welkene, 4–7 welken (4 welcon); 4–6 welkyn, 5 -yne, 5, 7 welkine, 6– welkin (7 -ing, wellkin, wilkin). γ. 3–5 walkne, walkene (4 -en), 4–5 walkyn(e. [OE *wolcen, wolcn* neut. = OFris *wolcn-* (*olcn-, ulcn-*), *wolken* (*olken, ulken*; WFris. *wolken, wolk-e*, NFris. *wolk*), OS. *wolcan, wolcn-* (MLG. *wolke-n, wulke*, LG. *wolk-e, wulk-e*; MDu. *wolcke*, Du. *wolk*), OHG. *wolkan, wolchan* (MHG *wolken*, G. *wolke*); the word is lacking in the Scand. group and not recorded in Gothic. A rare OE. *wolcne* wk fem., is also represented in early ME.

The phonology of the ME forms with *eo, e,* and *a* in the stem is irregular It has been suggested that the *eo* and *e* are due to mutation, but there is no obvious reason for the change, and the explanation still leaves the forms with *a* unaccounted for In a number of the early ME instances it is difficult to decide whether the forms are to be taken as singular or plural.]

†**1.** A cloud. *Obs.*

In OE., esp. in poetry, freq. in plural, esp. in the phrase *under wolcnum* = under the sky or heaven (cf. sense 2).

Beowulf 651 Sceaduhelma gesceapu scriðan cwoman, wan under wolcnum. *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* CIV 39 Aðeneð wolcen in ȝesceldnisse heara. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxix 285 Se ðe him ælc wolcn ondrædt, ne ripð se næhte *Ibid*, Se wind driseð ðæt wolcn 971 *Blickl Hom* 59 Ealle þa ȝewitaþ swa swa wolcn. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xxvi 64 Æfter þysum ȝe ȝeseoð mannes bearn. cumendne on heofones wolcnum. *c* 1050 *O E Chron* (C) an 979 Þy ilcan ȝeare wæs ȝesewen blodiȝ wolcen on oft sidas on fyres ȝelicnesse *c* 1205 LAY. 11974 Swurken vnder sunnen sweotte weolcnen. *Ibid.* 25592 Þa com þer .winden mid þan weolcnen a berninge drake.

2. The apparent arch or vault of heaven overhead; the sky, the firmament.

In later use (from 16th c.) only literary (chiefly *poet.*) and *dial* (Lancs.)

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) 111 sæȝon on norð east fir micel & brad wiþ þone eorðe & weax on lengþe up on an to þam wolcne & se wolcne un dide on fower healfe and fuhr þær to ȝeanes. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 151 Þe sunne teð water from eorðe up to þe wolcne *c* 1205 LAY 27452 Þa wolcne gon to dunien, Þa eo[r]ðe gon to biuien 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. E 4 Þer hi bigan his fliȝt, & fleyhim swiþe an hey Vp bi þe lofte fer, and þe wolkne was wel ney. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VII 68 Þe wolkne by-clepþ al þe molde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V 399 Ethelbert spak wiþ hem out of house under þe wolken [*sub dio*]

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 2883 He ferde swiðe hehge þere weolcne he wes swiðe nih. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Al þone world leitende of swarte leite up into weolcne *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1682 (Jesus MS.) We habbe stefne brihte & sitteþ vnder welkne bi nyhte *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xiii. 114 As fele sythe ant oft .As sterres beth in welkne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVII 160 Al þe wyde worlde, Bothe welkne and þe wynde, water and erthe, Heuene & helle 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 459 It is ful likynge to us to beholde þe welkene and þe sterres of hevene. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 328 (Douce MS.) Þe windes, þe weders, þe welkene vnhides ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Creation* 21 To be a dividentto twyne the waters aye; Above the welkin, benethe also. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 1222/2 He caste vp his eyen in to the welkin and wepte 1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* (1556) 7 Whiche parte is aboue all the foure Elementes, and compasseth them about, and is called the Skie, or Welkin 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. II. 414 That lightly born Safe through the Welkin I my course may take. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 81 When the welkin had put aside the visard of the night 1662 HERBERT *Syntagma Theol* I. 29 Light diffuseth in an instant the whole welkin over. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Daphnis* 18 Not one Black cloud, no rags, nor spots did stain The Welkins beauty. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I 3 No chirping Lark the Welkin sheen invokes. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol* I. lviii, There would he linger, till the latest ray Of light sat trembling on the welkin's bound 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. ii, If a sail but gleam'd white 'gainst the welkin blue 1857 LONGF. *Sandalphon* 44 When the welkin above is all white, All throbbing and panting with stars

fig. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXVIII, I see a fine, perfect rainbow, bright with promise, gloriously spanning the becloudedwelkin of life 1868 LOWELL *Under Willows* 284 And all the heavens revolve In the small welkin of a drop of dew.

γ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 96 Do god bad ben ðe firmament, Al abuten ðis walkne sent 13 *K. Alis* 1737 (Laud MS.), Ich haue moo knyȝtes to werren þan ben in þe walken sterren 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XV 355 Shipmen and shepherdes Wisten by þe walkene, what shulde bityde *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 1006 As sterris in the frosty nyght, Whanne walkne is most bryght, With oute cloude or any skye. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst., Creation* 86 The secunde day watyr I make The walkyn also ful fayr and bryth

b. Considered as the abode of the Deity, or of the gods of heathen mythology: The celestial regions, heaven.

1559 *Mirr. Magistr., Hen. VI*, xiii, If..such as say the welken fortune warkes, Take Fortune for our fate 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I 6 But Iuno hearde from Welkin high, this cruell iarre. *Ibid* II. 31 Of Gods thou Ioue the soueraigne chiefe, and Lord of Welkin hie Of aire, and of this earth below. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 327 How glitereth now this place of great request, Like to the seat of heavenly welkin hie? 1653 W. RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* III. vii 157 It is Nectar and Ambrosia such as will make the welkin roar. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 34 Far-seeing Apollo Watched well-pleased from the welkin

c. in phrases descriptive of loud sounds, as *to make the welkin ring, to rend the welkin*, etc.

1587 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* IV II 1489 (Brooke) As when a fiery exhalation Wrapt in the bowels of a freezing cloude, Fighting for passage, makes the Welkin cracke *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV II 1103 O heare Iarbus plaining prayers, Whose hideous ecchoes make the welkin howle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct II. 47 Thy hounds shall make the Welkin answer them 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* VIII 33 One frisks and sings, and makes the Welkin ioie 1728 POPE *Dunc* II. 246 Sound forth, my Brayers, and the welkin rend. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 157 The Welkin rings, Men, Dogs, Hills, Rocks, and Woods In the full Consort join. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III 368 That shout, Which, like a thunder-peal, victorious Spain Sent through the welkin, rung within his soul Its deep prophetic echoes 1818 WORDSW. *Inscr. Hermit's Cell* V 10 When storms the welkin rend 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III. I VII, 'Live the Fatherland!' rings responsive to the welkin 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* 1, Away they go full cry, making the welkin ring with the music of their deep-toned notes. 1874 DIXON *Two Queens* VII. I. II. 2 The citizens rent the welkin with their shouts.

d. in the asseveration *by the welkin.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, This villanous poetrie will vndoe you, by the welkin 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXVII, Which, by the welkin and its stars, you would not be slow in avenging.

e. *To the welkin,* 'to the skies' (SKY *sb.*[1] 3 d).

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial* Wks (1862) 58 This Rascot roost meh Bitch to the varra Welkin.

3. The upper atmosphere; the region of the air in which the clouds float, birds fly, etc.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 525 Wrope wynde of þe welkyn wrastelez with þe sunne. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 343 Ne in al the welkyn was no clowde. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7621 Ouershotyng with shoures thurgh bere shene tenttes, As neuer water fro the welkyn hade way nat before *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 160 Men of all þe nacyons, werne comen togedyr ynto þe tempule for fere of þe berst þat þay herd yn þe welken 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/21 The Welkin, aire, *aura, aer.* 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Thee stars imparted no light, thee welken is heauye. 1601 W. PERCY *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* V iv (Roxb.) 69 Hold vp thy Lynx I say, I may obserue the state of the welking. Rayne or no Rayne? Ha. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 II. 42 The Royall Eagle, in the welkin towers 16. CHAIKHILL *Thealma & Cl* (1683) 160 One might perceive such changes in the King As hath th' inconstant welkin in the Spring. 1713 CROXALL *Ovid Canto Spenser* X (1714) 12 When the blasting Mildew's dreary Bane With noisom Breath infects the Welkin sheen. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* Epil., If this welkin angry clouds deform. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXV, Down washed the rain, deep lowered the welkin. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig* 19 Breath that drew the rolling rivers From the welkin's dewy cells. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* I. II. 67 The baleful powers of air, Which through the welkin stream

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* III. I 65 Who you are, and what you would are out of my welkin, I might say Element, but the word is ouer-worne

†**4.** In the Ptolemaic system: A 'heaven' or sphere. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 288 And euenlic on ðat helden wid him

[Lucifer] fellen ut of heuones liȝt In to ðis middil walknes niȝt 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II 185 Þe planetes and þe neyþer wolkons moeueþ out of þe west in to þe est. *Ibid*, The meouynge of þe ouermeste wolken out of þe est in to þe west.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *welkin-country*, *-dome*, *-way*; *welkin-high*, *-like* adjs.; †welkin-eye, a heavenly or blue eye; welkin-wise *adv*, after the fashion of the welkin, †welkin-wizard, an almanac-maker who makes astrological forecasts

1581 A HALL *Iliad* I 15 The God his mansion keepes, In *Welkin Countrey he remaines 1860 G P MORRIS *Poems* (ed 15) 169 When victory rent the *welkin-dome He earned a sepulchre—at home 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* I II 136 Come (Sir Page) Looke on me with your *Welkin eye. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 875 The joyous choir unseen, Poised *welkin-high, harmonious fills the air 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 254 That high and *welkin-like infinity 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. IV 9 He leaves the *welkin way most beaten playne, And, rapt with whirling wheeles, inflames the skyen With fire not made to burne. 1854 J D BURNS *Vision of Prophecy* 122 A luminous element of gladness Now vaults our sphere of being *welkin wise 1596 BARLOW tr *Lavater's Three Serm* I 10 The coniectures of these *Welkin Wisards [*marg.* Almanacke makers], whose Prognostications of euerie yeares warres, diseases, heate, colde, [etc.]. proue either manifest vntruthes, or coniecturall ghesses.

Welky, var. WHELKY *a.*[2]

1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 3) II 357 A welky or bubukled face

Well (wel), *sb.*[1] Forms · *α* 1 wælla (uælla), 1, 3 wælle (1 uælle), 3–5 walle, 3–4 wall, 4–5 wal; *Sc.* and *north.* 6– wall (6 vall, 9 wal), 6–7 woll (6 vol). *β.* 1 wella, 1, 3–5 welle (4–5 wele), 1– well, 3–7 wel. *γ.* 1 wylla, willa, wielle, 1, 4 wylle, 1, 3–4 wille; 1 wyl, 1–4 wyll, 1, 5 will. [OE. *wielle* (*wylle*), **wrell* (*wyll*, *will*), str. masc, **wiella* (*wylla*, *willa*, Anglian *wælla*, *wella*), wk. masc., *wielle* (*wylle*, *wille*; Angl. *wælle*, *welle*), wk. fem., f. the stem of *weall-an* to boil or bubble up: see WALL *v.*[1] Cf. OHG. *wella* (G. *welle*) wave, ON. *vella* boiling heat.]

1. A spring of water rising to the surface of the earth and forming a small pool or flowing in a stream; a pool (or, rarely, a stream) fed by a spring Now *arch* or *dial.*

α *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* xli 2 Swe swe heorut ȝewillað to wællum wetra swe ȝewillað sawul min to ðe god. *c* 1205 LAY. 17025 Summe heo uerden a nan þat heo comen to Alæban þat is a wælle. *a* 1240 [see 2 d]. *c* 1440 *Flores & Bl* 291 (Cambr MS) Aboue þe walle stant atreo *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 179 Anon sprang a fayr walle 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* II 219 Out of ane woll discendand fra ane spring, He send that tyme cald water for to bring 1567 *Rec. Burgh Lanark* (1893) 39 That na personis wyscht ony clathis at the burne nor yit at Sanct Mungois wall. 1595 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 91/2 Fra the said pull eist to ane wall callit the Dokandwell. 1652 in *Edin. Topogr & Antiq Mag* (1848) 152 Going .to the Kirktowne wall and washing of her daughter's eyen, & saying..All ye all of my bairn's eyen in ye wall fall. 1775 *Companion to Map of Peebles* 107 There is a remarkable fine spring, called Geddes's wall, near the top [of Broad Law]. *a* 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 61 Tak me to yon wall fair; You'll wash my bludy wounds o'er and o'er.

β *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* v. x. (1890) 418 Is ðæt ec sæd þætte in ðere stowe, þer hio ofsleȝne weran, weolle an welle *c* 1205 LAY. 19782 Heo comen to þare welle and heore bollen feolde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 62 A welle he sekeð ðat springeð ai boðe bi niȝt and bi dai. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 15 Vor engelonde is vol inoȝ of frut & ek of tren, Of wellen swete & colde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12470 þe spring o well, þof it euer vte iinnand es þe wel es neuer mar þe less ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1417 About the brinkes of thise welles ..Sprang up the gras 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 326 He strawhte him forto drinke Upon the freisshe welles brinke. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret* 245 [In autumn] Wellis wythdrawen ham, grene thynges fadyth, Frutes fallyth *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw* 40 Thay walkit be the syde of ane fair well 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vi (1870) 141 There be welles, the whyche doth tourne wood in to Irone. 1574 T HILL *Art Garden.* II. *Bees*, etc 69 And when ryuers and wels be shallower of water than customably, doe then declare raine to followe. 1603 STOW *Surv.* II Then was there 3 principall Fountaines, or wels in the other Suburbs, to wit Holy well, Clements well, and Clarkes well. Neare vnto this last named fountaine, were diuers other wels 1663 R LOWE *Lancs. Diary* (1876) 8, I went with Mary and other wenches to a well [at the] bottome of towne feild 1775 R CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I 121 At a well was a marble pedestal perforated, and serving as a mouth. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 249, I laid myself down one noontide, and slept under a palm-tree by the side of a scanty well 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VI 68 The well flows in a pure and abundant stream from the granite rock. 1870 *Handbk. Orkney Isl.* 94 There are several mineral wells in the island 1892 J A HENDERSON *Ann. Lower Deeside* 169 He at last reached what proved to be a well of water

γ *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV VII § 10 An wæs þæt on Piceno þæm wuda an wielle weol blode. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist* I VII (1890) 38 And þa sona hraðe beforan his fotum wæs wyl upp yrnende And nu seo wylle & þæt wæter [etc] *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I 116 Deos wyrt [watercress] of hyre sylfre cenned bið, on wyllon & on brocen. *Ibid.* II. 32 And abweah eft þa eaȝan on clænum wylle *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 295 in *E E P.* 55 For þer is a wille fair ynouȝ..In þe stede as he lai on. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* V 55 Þe wylle þat hys in paradys Fol wel by-tokeneþ þys auys. 13 . *Cursor M* 20212 (B. Mus. Add) Sche dide of hure cloþes alle, and wasche hure with water of wille.

b. A miraculous spring of water (or oil); a spring of water supposed to be of miraculous origin or to have supernatural healing powers, also, in later use, a medicinal or mineral spring.

Freq in proper names assigning the well to a particular saint

854– [see HOLY WELL] *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 295, 297 in *E. E P.* (1862) 55 A wil spring vp þere stod þat me clepeþ seint kenelmes welle þat menie men haþ isoȝt *c* 1440 *Stacyons of Rome* 828 in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 171 Two wellis there bethe, I tell thee, that sprynggythe oyle *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 14 And whan he was buryet, at þe hed of þe tombe sprong a well of oyle þat dyd medysyn to all seke. 1581 *St. Acts Jas VI*, III 212/2 Againis passing in pilgramage to chapellis wellis and croces 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV II. 84 *Th* Where meete we? *Pro.* At Saint Gregories well. 1632 ROWLEE (*title*), The Queenes Welles That is, A Treatise of the nature and vertues of Tunbridge Water 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 5 [Papists] encroaching upon many Houses and Faimes, enriching themselves, as namely at Winifieds Well (so termed by them) where they had bought an Inne *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Daft Days* 35 Reaming ale, Mair precious than the well o' Spa, Our hearts to heal. 1806 P. O'NEILL *Tour Orkney* etc. 26, I likewise visited the wells of Kildingie These wells or springs, are situated in the Mill Bay 1824 SCOTT (*title*), St Ronan's Well 1882 W. TAYLOR *Researches Hist. Tain* I 27 *note*, A copious fountain of pure water situated on the girth boundary in the heights of the parish has from time immemorial borne the name of St. David's well. 1904 A. C. FRASER *Biog. Philos* I. 26 The Priory and the well and chapel of St. Modan on the hill, were my favourite haunts.

c. *pl.* A place where medicinal springs exist, to which invalids resort; a watering-place or spa.

1673 SHADWELL *Epsom-Wells* I. 1, Enter Mrs. Woodly,.. to Toby and others, drinking at the Wells 1707 in J. Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II 113 The New Wells at Epsom, with variety of Raffling Shops, will be open'd on Easter Monday next. 1716 *Lond Gaz.* No. 5459/1 The Princess set out..for the Wells of Medway. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. 23 Thro' every sign of vanity they run; Assemblies, Parks, .Balls, Wells, Bedlams, [etc].

†**d.** *Her.* The representation of a stream, used as a bearing. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* Her. e vj b, And of hym yt beris thes armys ye most say..He berith of golde and iij. Wellis.

e. A fountain fed by a spring; a structure erected above a spring for convenience in obtaining the water; a drinking-fountain. Chiefly *Sc.*

1575–6 in *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) 457 Item, to Johne Wilsoun for four geistis to the woll in Gallowgait VIIJ lib. 1630 *Ibid* 373 The new woll in the Trongait to be sklaittet in the best forme. 1638 *Ibid.* 390 Ane warrand for taking doun the wall at the Croce 1656 *Ibid.* (1881) 351 The twa new wallis newlie buildit in Trongait and at the vennall. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* III. 34 She was mobbet, and the wells pumped upon her by the enraged multitude 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I, It had on the south side, a well, and an iron ladle underneath.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** In allusive contexts directly suggestive of the nature (flowing, etc) or uses (drinking, taking water) of a spring.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* VII. 49 (MS Hatton) Hio [the speech] aweoll of anum wille [*Cott.* welle], ðeah heo an tu teffeowe, ðeah wæs sio æspryng sio soðe lufu *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 341 Þanne we ðus brennen bihoueð us to rennen to cristes quike welle, drinken his wissing *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 282 In hire he helded nout one dropemele, auh ȝeoteð vlowinde wellen of his grace. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 310 Fader is he cald for-þi þat he is welle þat neuer sal dri. *Ibid* 21023 O þe wel o witt he dranc *c* 1315 SHOREHAM V. 61 Þys wulle hys god self man by-come, Of hym þys ioyen beþ alle y-nome. 13 . *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L) 190 Crist was þe furst qwyk welle of grace. *c* 1420 *Prymer* 68 Mi soule þirstide to god, þat is a quyk welle ' 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 52 O noble hart whose Well of grace, shall spring and neuer drie 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* I. 98 Not one who, early by the Muse beguiled, Drank from her well the waters undefiled 1840 LONGF *Sp. Stud.* I V, O sleep,. Holding unto our lips thy goblet filled Out of Oblivion's well, a healing draught ' 1899 J. P FITZPATRICK *Transvaal* I. 25 The effect of the annexation was to start the wells of plenty bubbling—with British Gold

b. That from which something springs or arises; a source or origin.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* XXXV. 10 Forðon mid ðe is waelle lifes *c* 825 *Vesp Hymnus* VI in *O F Texts* 417 Leht lehtes & waelle lehtes 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S) 27 The bibil quhilk is the grund and vol of al godlie doctrine and hewinlie visdom 1599 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S T. S) *Hymn* VI 110 He made the Sun a lampe of light, A woll of heate to shine by day.

β *c* 1000 *Lambeth Psalter* XXXV. 10 Forðan þe mid þe is welle lifes 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Unyrhede, wyt, prouesse, mygte, vridom and noblesse; þise byeþ zix wellen of ydelnesse 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XV 30 And þat is wytte and wisdome, þe welle of alle crafles *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 271 And fro diafragma it mai go to þe brayn, þat is þe welle of alle nerues. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 51 Athenes, that was the welle of connyng and of wisdam 1538 STARKEY *England* 180 Tyranny in al commynaltys ys the ground of al yl, the wel of al myschefe and mysordur. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Prov* XVI. 22 Understandyng is a well of lyfe vnto hym that hath it 1667 MILTON *P L.* XI. 416 [He] purg'd with Euphrasie and Rue The visual Nerve. ; And from the Well of Life three drops instill'd. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* XXXIV, Then to this earthen Bowl did I adjourn My Lip the secret Well of Life to learn.

γ. *a* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) XXXV 9 For þæm mid þe is lifes wylle. 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 135 Vndyrstondynge is the begynnynge and will of al vertues.

c. Applied to persons regarded as a source or abundant manifestation of some quality or virtue.

a 1225 *St Marher* 11 Þu art walle of waisdom. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXIII 94 Ofte y crie merci, of mylse thou art welle 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 218 Prince Edward That welle was of alle corage *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 107 Crist, that of perfeccion is welle *c* 1400 *Pilgr Soule* V. 1. (1859) 74 He is the welle of all maniere of goodnes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 226 That thay may say as ye passe by strete: Loo, yonder gothe the welle of gentylnesse *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III XI 78 O þou welle of euerlasting loue 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXVII 7 Oure lustie quein, The vall of velth, guid cheir, and mirrines 1559 *Mirr Mag*, *Edw IV*, VI, A Salomon that was of wit the well 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV II 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English vndefyled, On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be fyled.

d. A copious flow (of tears or blood). Also hyperbolically applied to a weeping person.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 156 For þui he [Jeremiah] bed welle of teares to his eien, þet heo ne adrueden nanmore þen welle *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E Hom* I 289 Þe ilke fif wallen [*v r* wellen] þet of þi blisfulle bodi sprungen and stilke dun strondes of blode 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* IX 1 Who shal ȝyue to myn hed watir, and to myn eȝen a welle of teres? *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* 19 She sawe her sone, all deed, Splayed on a crosse with the fyve welles of pyte 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* V. X. 19 There is a word will Priam turne to stone, Make wels, and Niobes of the maides and wiues.

e. A whirlpool.

Applied spec to certain whirlpools in the Orkneys as a rendering of the native designation *held* = ON. *helda* spring Tennyson's use may either be independent or derived from Scott.

a 1654 BLAEU *Le Theatre du Monde* V 159–60 Map, Orcades Souna The Welles *Ibid.*, Spurness well 1693 J. WALLACE *Descr Orkney* 7 The Wells of Swinna, which are two Whirl-pools in the Sea. 1750 M MACKENZIE *Orcades* 5/1 One of these Whirlpools or Wells, as they are called in Orkney. 1774 G LOW *Tour Orkney* etc (1879) 29 The whirlpools called the Wells of Swona, so long famous for the alledged danger in passing over or near them 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXVIII, Even as the wells of Tuftiloe can wheel the stoutest vessel round and round, in despite of either sail or steerage

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* X, If..the roaring wells Should gulf him fathom deep in brine *Ibid.* CVIII, To scale the heaven's highest height, Or dive below the wells of Death

3. A pit dug in the ground to obtain a supply of spring-water; spec. a vertical excavation, usually circular in form and lined with masonry, sunk to such a depth as to penetrate a water-bearing stratum.

a. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* John IV 6 Uæs..ðer uælle iacobes. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 12 in *O. E Misc.* 84 Iesus at ore walle reste him seolf al one. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13229 Here nu quat herodias did, In a wall his heued sco hid. *c* 1395 *Plowman's T* 298 They folowe Christ that shedde his blodde To heven, as bucket in-to the wall. 1888 'JACK ROBINSON' *Auld Tales* IX (E D.D.) T' horrator war prayan fer a girt wal et he cud drop intul

β, γ *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John IV. 6–7 Þær wæs iacobes wyl; Se hælend sæt æt ðam wylle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2947 In euerilc welle, in euerilc trike, men funden blod al witterlike. *c* 1275 LAY. 19810 Þo wende to þan wille cnihtes swiþe snelle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11701 Mak vs a well for mine sake, þat all mai plente o water take *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 1584 Or as a welle that were botemeles Ryght so can fals Iason haue no pes ffor to desyryn [etc]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Whanne ȝoure welle is made. ȝe muste haue a wyndas, & a roop, & a bokett, to drawyn vp watyr to drynke, be cause ȝoure welle is so deep 1485 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 29 For the well a Bokett with a cheyne of yiyn 1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Well made of stone, *puis, putelle* 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VII 146 The ryuer of Oxus being a water vnholsom to be dronke the Macedons fell to digging of welles. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III I 99 No 'tis not so deepe as a well, nor so wide as a Church doore, but 'tis inough 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 281 A Well of an exceeding depth. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr Delin* II IV. (1635) 60 Stanes from the darke bottome of a deepe Well or Mine will shew themselues at mid day 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 155 A little out of the Way is erected an high-wall'd Well 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal & Arc* II 82 Now up, now down, as Buckets in a Well 1745 tr *Columella's Husb* I VI, The ground being dug after the manner of wells, which they call *syros*, receives the fruits. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim Styl.* 63 For many weeks about my loins I wore The rope that haled the buckets from the well 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It Jrnls.* (1871) I 337 There is no familiar object connected with daily life so interesting as a well. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 402/2 When the population of a district is scattered it is possible to supply individual wants by means of streams, springs, or shallow wells.

fig *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 193 Now we han medycyns drawen of .ij wellis & of manie maistris *a* 1591 H SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 998 The well of Gods secrets is so deepe, that no bucket of man can sound it. 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* XII 3 With ioy shall yee draw water out of the wels of saluation. 1655 W. SPURSTOWE (*title*), The Wels of Salvation opened. 1781 COWPER *Convers* 564 Hearts may be found Whose wisdom, drawn from the deep well of life, Tastes of its healthful origin. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XVIII, After stating this curious and unexpected fact, Mr Toots fell into a deep well of silence

b. *Her.* A bearing representing the stone curb or border of a well.

1780 *R. Glover's Ord. Arms Augm* 49 in Edmondson *Her* II O_1 Gu. three wells ar. water az. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

4. In various proverbial sayings or phrases. (See also PITCHER[1] 1 b.)

(*a*) 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 70 Well well (quoth she) many wels, many buckets 1757 B FRANKLIN *Poor Richard* (1890) 278 Then as Poor Dick says, When the Well's dry, they know the Worth of Water 1832 J. J. BLUNT *Reform Eng.* 140 We know not, says the proverb, what the well is worth till it is dry. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb* XIII, 'He's as deep as a well, is my master,' answered old Isaac.

(*b*) 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 181 If Truth, as Democritus fansied, lies at the bottom of a deep Well. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVII, He tried a glass of grog; but melancholy truth was at the bottom of that well, and he couldn't finish it 1888 J M COBBAN *By Telegraph* IV, The depth of the well at the bottom of which truth is hid was nothing to the unfathomableness of his designs.

b. *To put* (a person) *in the well* (see quot). *slang.*

1812 VAUX *Vocab Flash Lang* (1819) s v *Garden*, To *put* a person *in the garden*. or *in the well*, are synonymous phrases, signifying to defraud him of his due share of booty by embezzling a part of the property, or the money it is fenced for.

5 *transf.* † a. = FONTANELLE 1 a. *Obs*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 216 Make him .iij cauteriis · oon bihinde þe nolle in þe welle þerof, [etc.] *Ibid* 309 Also in þe welle vnder þe eeris & bihinde þe eeris þou schalt make cauteriis for passiouns of iзen

b *A well of a* (place) · like a well, as being damp and cold or deep and dark

1843 DICKENS *Chr Carol* II, He then conveyed him into the veriest old well of a shivering best-parlour that ever was seen 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xliv, She had gotten it in a great well of a cupboard.

6. *Naut* a. A vertical shaft protecting the pump below the lower (or upper) deck in a ship's hold *To sound the well*, to ascertain, by means of a sounding-rod, the depth of water accumulated in the hold.

1611 COTGR., *Lossee*, the sinke, or well, of the pumpe of a ship. 1626 CAPT. J SMITH *Accid. Yng Seamen* 11 The Pumpe, the pumpes-well, the pumpes brake, [etc.]. 1627 — *Sea Gram* ii 9 The Dutch men vse a Burre pumpe to pumpe vp the Billage water that cannot come to the well 1750 BLANCKLEY *Navi Expositor* 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II 464 They sound the well. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II *Passion & Prune* xv III 401 The ship seemed rapidly settling .yet no one dared to sound the well. 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* iv, The well was again sounded. Nine feet water in the hold. 1881 *Daily Tel* 14 Feb, So long as the sounding rod gave a dry well, the men's courage kept tolerably steadfast.

b. A cistern or tank in a fishing-boat, in which the catch of fish is preserved alive. Cf. WELL-BOAT 1.

1614 GENTLEMAN *Eng Way Wealth* 19 Fresh fish, which they of purpose do keepe aliue in their boates in Wells 1720 DE FOE *Capt Singleton* II (1840) 37 This well [was of] the same kind which the small fisher-boats in England have to preserve their fish alive in 1828 DAVY *Salmonia* 49 He . is landed. A fine well-fed fish, not much less than 4 lbs. Throw him into the well 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 259 The store-pot is emptied and its contents transferred to a well in the hold of the vessel. 1912 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 4 The Betsy was running for harbour for all she was worth. Her 'well' was full of live cod.

7. A shaft or pit bored or dug in the ground. In various specific applications.

a. An excavation for the storage of ice.

1681 *Cal Treas Bks* 8 Building an ice well for his Majesty's use in Windsor Great Park. 1850 *Gardener's Mag of Bot.* I. 82 Section of ice well . *a*, well, *b*, porch 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser 1 364/1 There must be perfect drainage insured from the bottom of the well, so that the ice will be kept dry.

† b. *Mil.* = SHAFT *sb.*[3] 2.

1702-11 *Milit & Sea Dict.* (ed 4) I, *Well*, a Depth the Miner sinks into the Ground, and thence carries on the Branches, or Galeries, to find out, and disappoint the Enemies Mines, or to prepare one. 1736 J CAMPBELL *Milit Hist. Pr Eugene* etc I 217 We now began to perceive that their Miners were in search of our Mines, and that they worked in sinking Wells in order to get into our Galleries.

c. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v *Observatory*, The Royal Observatory. furnish'd with all sorts of Instruments, and a dry Well for Discovery of the Stars in the Day-time.

d. A shaft sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc

1799 *Asiatic Researches* VI 127 An Account of the Petroleum Wells in the Burmha Dominions 1885 *Encycl Brit.* XVIII 713 In 1829 a well bored for brine in Wayne county, Kentucky, yielded so much black petroleum that it was abandoned 1892 [see GUSHER 2] 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV 743/2 The first flowing [petroleum] well, or 'gusher,' was struck in 1861.

e. A shaft to carry water through a retentive to a porous stratum or to a drain; a sink for sewage.

1856 J. C. MORTON *Cycl Agric* I 692 It will be proper . to cut a drain of four feet in depth only, and then to sink small wells down to the watery bed 1865 *Daily Tel* 27 Oct. 5/2 The system of drainage adopted is that of running the pipes of each house into a dead well ..These wells are made of bricks, without any cement

f. *Engin.* A hollow cylinder or shaft of masonry sunk and filled in solid to form a foundation.

1885 L. F VERNON-HARCOURT *Harbours & Docks* I. 405 Where the thickness of the mud exceeded 13 feet, square masonry wells were sunk through it on to the rock .. These wells, being filled in solid with masonry, form piers for arches. 1920 in WEBSTER.

8. a. The central open space, from roof to basement, of a winding, spiral, or elliptical staircase; the open space in which a lift operates

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov. 1644, 2 paire of oval stayres all of stone and voide in the well 1783 *Phil. Trans* LXXIII. 238 Which, passing over pullies , was fastened to a scale that descended into the well of an adjoining staircase 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs Windsor* etc 161 In the well of the staircase, by a cord of black and yellow, hangs a Gothic lantern. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, If you choose to consider it, and sit on the landing, looking up and down the well! 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv, The same passing brightness showed me the steps were of unequal length, and that one of my feet rested that moment within two inches of the well. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/8 Fall down a hoist well. *Ibid.*, The cage . was at the bottom of the well.

b. The space on the floor of a law-court (between the Judge's bench and the last row of seats occupied by Counsel) where the solicitors sit.

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* 1, The various solicitors in the cause .ranged in a line, in a long matted well..between the registrar's red table and the silk gowns. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II 209 In the 'well,' a seat a step below that of the Queen's counsel, sit the solicitors 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* xxviii, Wigged heads went together in the well of the court, and papers were rustled to and fro on the table

c. A deep narrow space formed by the surrounding walls of a building or buildings, serving for the access of light and air

1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II v (end), Climbing to a high chamber in a well of houses, he threw himself down in his clothes on a neglected bed *a* 1861 T WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* v. (1896) 64 Through a most unsavoury alley into a court, or rather space, serving as a well to light the rear range of a tenement house. 1915 *Spectator* 29 May 742/2 The back-rooms look south—into the well

9 a. A space left, in stacking hay, to serve as a ventilating shaft. *dial.*

1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* Aug (1744) 102 Some prescribe leaving a Hole or Well in the Middle of the Mow.. by keeping therein a Basket or Barrel, and raising it as the Mow increases. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl* 1261 *Well*, a vent hole left in a rick or mow of hay or other similar materials, to prevent its overheating.

b. In *Ship-* and *Boat-building* applied to various vertical apertures. see quots.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* § 192 When it is not considered necessary to provide a well for raising the propellor. 1894 PAASCH *From Keel to Truck* 108 Well The deepening between the ends of two waterballast tanks, or between the ends of a double-bottom and a bulkhead. 1897-8 *Encycl Sport* I 179 *Well*, the opening in a decked canoe to admit the putting in of cargo and to accommodate the crew.

10 a. A box-like receptacle in the body of a vehicle, for articles of luggage

1783 *Morn. Chron.* 14 Mar 4/2 Advt., A very roomy crane-necked Travelling Coach, with well to the bottom, and luggages behind 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II 199 The Well of a Carriage is a strong box conveniently placed at the body to carry luggage 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi, The baggage was strapped on Francis came out with his master's sword, cane, and umbrella tied up together, and laid them in the well 1911 SIR W. BUTLER *Autobiog* xx. 354 He took three or four brace of grouse from the bag, and put the birds in the 'well' of the vehicle [an Irish car].

b. A comparatively deep receptacle at the bottom of a piece of furniture, esp. of one fitted with trays, drawers, compartments, etc.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict Printing*. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* VII. ii, He peered into the well [of an escritoire], and opened the drawers 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 47 There was an old-fashioned work-table, with a faded red silk well, beside the open window. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Well*, a receptacle under the cases in the upper part of a composing frame, for holding copy, etc 1905 H G WELLS *Kipps* III III § 4 Kipps.. draws out the marvellous till, here gold is to be, here silver, here copper—notes locked up in a cash-box in the well below.

11. A hole or cavity containing or to contain a liquid. In various applications.

a. The water-tank at the base of a shot-tower, into which the drops of melted lead fall.

1851-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl Useful Arts* (1867) II. 514/1 For the carrying out of this invention shot-towers and shot-wells have been constructed. 1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec* Ser. III 362/1 They are sufficiently hardened by cooling to bear the shock of striking the surface of the water in the well below.

b A cavity at the bottom of a furnace, into which the molten metal falls.

1864 WEBSTER 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s. v, *Well*. The crucible of a furnace.

c. A sunk receptacle for a liquid, as ink, etc.; also, an indentation or cavity in a dish, tray, etc.

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec* Ser. I. 166/2 The bath should be larger than the well, which must be a square hole, a little larger than the plate, and about an inch deep 1881 *Pharmaceut Jrnl* 165 A small glass 'naphtha well', set in the case, similar to an 'ink well'.

12 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *well-covering*, *-drill*, *-grating*, *-hook*, *-mouth*, *-plate*, *-pump*, *-roof*, *-rope*, *-shaft*, *-side*, *-stage*, *-tubbing* (TUBBING *vbl. sb.* 2), *-yard*; *well-maker*; *well-like* adj.

1845 G PETRIE *Eccl Archit. Ireland* 449 *Well Coverings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Well-drill*, a tool for boring wells. 1886 W J TUCKER *E Europe* 410 It is the duty of the eldest boy in the school .to see that the *well gratings are closed. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 302/1 *Lupus*, a *well hooke 1910 RIDER HAGGARD *Q Sheba's Ring* xvi. 241 [He] pointed to a jagged, *well-like hole blown out by the recoil of the blast. 1666 *Despauterii Grammat Instit* VII (Jam) *Aquilex*..a *wel maker. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/4 When the second slip took place, the well maker was suffocated 1537-8 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 377 Paid for 1 lode of bryk for his *well mowthe. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 130 The well-mouth, from being dry, becomes full of water 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin*, **Well Plate*. A cast-iron plate put over the mouth of a well to carry the pumps, &c 1889 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 2/7 A substantially constructed set of *well pumps, even if fitted down a well 100 or 200 feet from the ground level, may be utilised as a fire engine in large establishments 1886 MRS FLOR CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* v. 88 Chemillé has a romanesque church and the usual domical stone *well-roofs 1575 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N & Q.* 12th Ser VII 227/1 For a bucket ye hoopes, and a *well Roape xiiiid 1424 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) III 151 It. Roberto Raper pro j wellerapis 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I 465 Rigwoodies, tethers, wallropes. 1908 *Westm. Gaz* 21 July 2/1 He went to a well and clambered down the well-rope 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I IV, In one corner of the hall there was a little waiting room, like a *well-shaft. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass.* I XCVII (1674) 131 The Rope which hung upon the Bucket by the *well-side 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XX, For all she can sit idle by a well-side the whole day, when she has a handsome young gentleman to prate with 1888 *Lockwood's Dict Mech. Engin.*, **Well Stage* A framing of timber erected over the mouth of a well to carry the pumps and pipe connections 1898 F DAVIS *Sitchester* 41 Roman wine casks that have served the purpose of *well tubbing. 1480 *Coventry Leet-bk* 446 Their plum house by þe *well-yarde yate

13 Special comb : **well-basket**, a long deep basket formerly used by street-hawkers; **well-beam**, the wooden beam or roller over which the rope of a well-bucket runs; **well-borer**, (*a*) one who bores wells; (*b*) a machine or apparatus for boring a well; **well-boring** *vbl sb.*, the process of sinking a well by drilling through earth or rock; also *concr.*, the shaft of a well; **well-brick** (see quot 1889); **well-bullock**, one used (in India) to turn the windlass at a well; **well-cabin** (see quot); † **well-carse** (see WELL-CRESS); **well-chapel**, one enclosing a holy well; **well-cistern**, one fed by a spring; **well crane** (see quot. 1888); † **well crank**, a windlass for raising and lowering a bucket at a well, **well-curb**, (*a*) the stone border round the mouth of a well; (*b*) see quot. 1892; **well-digger**, one who digs or bores wells as a profession; **well-dish**, a meat-dish with a depression at one end as a receptacle for gravy; **well-drag** (see quot.); **well-drain** *Agric.*, a drain for wet land, made after the manner of a well, with a boring through which the water rises to be carried off by the drain; **well-draining**, a system of land drainage (see quot. and prec.); hence **well-drain** *v.* (Webster 1847-54); **well-dresser**, one who takes part in well-dressing; **well-dressing** = *tap-dressing* (TAP *sb.*[1] 6); **well-eye** *Sc.* and *north*, a spot in a bog where a spring rises to the surface, a small pool of spring-water, *fig* a source, † **well fern**, the maiden-hair *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*, **well-flowering** = *tap-dressing* (TAP *sb.*[1] 6), **well-girse**, **-grass** *Sc.* = WELL-CRESS; **well-god**, a tutelary deity of a well; **well-horse**, a horse that turns the windlass of a well; **well-house**, a small building or room enclosing a well and its apparatus; **well-karses**, **-kerses** *Sc.* and *north.* (see WELL-CRESS); **well-kerb** = *well-curb*; **well-packing** (see PACKING *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 note); † **well-pipe**, a conduit-pipe; in quot *fig*; **well plum**, a local name of the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; **well-pole**, (*a*) a well-sweep; (*b*) see quot. 1893; † **well-reeve** (see quot. and REEVE *sb.*[1] 2); **well-rig** (see quot.); **well-room**, (*a*) the place on the floor of a boat or ship where the water collects, and lies until it is pumped out; (*b*) = *well-house*; (*c*) see quot. 1858; **well-shanker** *Sc.* = *well-sinker*; **well shrimp**, a fresh-water crustacean found in wells; **well-sinker** = *well-borer*, *-digger*, **well-sinking** *vbl. sb.* = *well-boring*; **well-smack** = WELL BOAT[1]; **well-spherometer**, 'a form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **well-staircase**, **-stairs**, **-stairway**, a winding or geometrical staircase with a well or open centre; **wellstead** [STEAD *sb.* 7], a site for a well; **well-sweep** (see SWEEP *sb.* 23); **well-tomb**, a prehistoric tomb having a well or shaft for an entrance; **well-trap**, (*a*) a depression in a drain, in which water lies and prevents the escape of foul air; (*b*) see quot. 1893; **well-tube**, the casing-pipe of a driven well; **well-way**, the shaft of a well; **well-wheel**, the wheel that turns the axle of a windlass at a well, **well-work**, the making of a well; **well-worship**, the worship of a well or its guardian spirit; also **well-worshipping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also WELL-BOAT, -BUCKET, -CRESS, etc.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 485/1, I give two shillings for a 'shallow'; that's a flat basket with two handles; they put 'em a top of '*well baskets', them as can carry a good load 1895 KIPLING *Soldiers Three*, etc (1917) 273 He will hang him by the heels from the *well-beam. 1786 *Phil Trans.* LXXVII. 50 George Naylor, of Louth, in the County of Lincoln, *Well-borer. 1852 *Mechanics' Mag* 6 Nov 370 Thomson's Artesian Well-borer 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 10 Oct, Experienced well-borers will endeavor to find petroleum 1835 URE *Philos Manuf.* 57 Mine and artesian *well boring 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci Gossip* XXVI 74/1 Many years ago, in a well-boring, the flanks of the buried Primary rocks were reached at a depth of 1100 feet 1784 *Phil Trans* LXXV. 3 To build a wall of clay against the morassy sides of the well, with a wall of *well bricks internally, up to the top of it 1889 *N. W. Lanc. Gloss*, *Well-bricks*, curved bricks used for lining wells. 1879 MRS A. E JAMES *Ind. Househ Managem* 72 One of the *well-bullocks had a violent attack of the malady 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Well-cabins*, those in brigs and small vessels, which have no afterwindows or thorough draught 1858 J T. BLIGHT *Anc. Crosses E Cornw* 94 *Well-chapel, Menacuddle, St. Austell. .The length of this building is 11 feet The spring rises in the east end. 1898 *Dublin Rev* July 150 A *well-cistern of clear spring water. 1905 W HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. xi. 289 To judge from the company round the well-cisterns .it [Cana of Galilee] was at the time a happy neighbourhood. 1849

J. Glyan *Constr Cranes* 35 The *well crane having been found inconvenient for raising great weights, because of the insufficient resistance of the ground at the well top 1888 *Lockwood's Dict Mech. Engin., Well Crane*, a fixed post crane, one-half of whose post is above ground and the other sunk in a pit, or well, dug to receive it *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/2 *Welle crank, *tollinum* 1877 Talmage *Fifty Serm* 23 Will you sit down in front of the *well curb, when a few more turns of the windlass might bring up the . buckets? 1886 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc (1899) 56 We have trodden the mart and the well-curb 1892 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Well curb* The ring of elm or metal upon which the lining of a well is built. 1693 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 254 A Borer (such as *Well-Diggers use) 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 708/2 By trade he is a well-digger 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xlvi, When a coal comes to table in a *well-dish. 1857 Wright *Obs & Proving. Dict*, **Well-drag*, a three-pronged drag to bring the bucket up when it falls in Leic 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss* 1819 Rees *Cycl*, **Well-drain*, in Agriculture, that sort of vent or discharge for the wetness of land, which is constructed in somewhat the well or pit manner *Ibid*, **Well draining*, that means of clearing lands from wetness, which is accomplished by making large deep pits or wells 1898 R. M. Gilchrist *Willowbrake* i, Within five minutes the curtain would be drawn aside and the *well-dressers set free to join the turbulent outside revellers. 1860 *Well-dressing [see *tap-dressing*. Tap *sb.*1 6]. 1882 C. F. Keary *Outl Prim. Belief* ii 87 Fetichism survives in the honours paid to wells and fountains, in England known under the name of 'well-dressing' 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I 170 Thay knew nocht the ground, and fell sometimes in swards of mossis, and sum time in *well-eys 1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* ii in *Edin Mag* VI 422 An' the marmaid's goun was green as grass In the cauld wall-ee that grows 1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* xxxv, The cause o' our national decay, and agricultural distress,. come a' thegither frae anither well ee. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Adiantum* It may be called Venus heare .other name it to be *well ferne. 1824 E. Rhodes *Peak Scenery* 315 An ancient custom still prevails in the village of Tissington . It is denominated *Well-Flowering 1874 *Murray's Handbk Derbysh* etc (ed 2) 188 An ancient..custom of dressing the 5 wells or springs of this village .is still kept up, and is known as 'Tap Dressing' or 'Well Flowering' 1903 Seccombe & Allen *Age Shaks.* I. i 44 His [Browne's] Devonshire has a large population of river gods, *well-gods, and nymphs 1673 D. Wedderburn *Voc* 18 (Jam.) *Nasturtium aquaticum*, *well-grass 1825 Jamieson, *Well-grass, Well-garse, Well-herses*, Water-cresses. 1894 Meredith *Lett.* (1912) II 461, I am under an engagement..to deliver a novel in the Spring, and have to go the round of a *well-horse daily. 1354–5 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 555 In una sera reparanda pro le *Welhousdore 1466–7 *Ibid.* 641 Pro punctuacione super stabulum hospitum et le Wellehouse infra abbathiam 1597 in *Archaeologia* LXIV 369, 1500 ston lat nail for ye well house 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxvii, I made a rush swiftly round the corner, and entered the well house 1889 Kipling *Soldiers Three* (ed 3) 67 Losson lowered the cage [of the parrot] into the cool darkness of a well, and sat on the *well-kerb 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Well packing 1540 Coverdale *Fruitf Lessons* T 4 b, Here are opened the conduites and *well pipes of life 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 625 *Wellplum, the Red-headed Pochard 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 160 Well plum 1826 Longf. in S Longfellow *Life* (1886) I 86 There is so little..to remind one that he is out of town no corn fields..no slabfences no *well-poles. 1893 *S E. Worc Gloss*, *Well-pole*, a pole having at the end a hook, with which the bucket is lowered into the well for the purpose of bringing up water. 1613 *Coventry Leet Bk.* II 21 Apr 11 Jas. 1 leaf 63 (MS.) Such said aldermen. and such ten persons shall choose and elect two persons dwelling in everie particular ward where any comon well is to be *well-reeves for one whole year 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2759/1 **Well-rig* is the term applied to the whole *plant* for well-boring, consisting of the derrick, its engine [etc.] 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780), s v *Limbers*. The water is conveyed to the *well-room, where the pumps are fixed 1852 *Hist Co. Oxford* 278 A very curious well-room of the time of Henry II has been discovered in the centre of the keep tower 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Well-room*, an apartment or building containing a mineral spring or spa, where the waters are drunk by invalids. 1882 *Well-shanker [see Shanker4] 1853 *Gard. Chron* 23 Apr 260/2 A *Well Shrimp, a small white crustaceous animal, about half an inch long. 1914 *Brit Mus Return* 171 Well shrimp 1604 *Shuttlewoo ths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 156 A *well sinker, vj days sinkinge the well iijs 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan 3/4 Wanted three good Well-sinkers 1898 *Q Rev* Jan 6 All sorts of earthwork, in embanking, boring, and *well-sinking 1915 *Daily News* 20 Sept 1 The authorities have requisitioned all workmen with a knowledge of well-sinking and are sending them to work on drilling artesian wells. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 238 The *well-smacks employed in our cod-fisheries. 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xlviii, A little out-of-the-way door at the foot of the *well staircase flew briskly open 1868 *Daily News* 4 Aug., If space is an object, two or three well-staircases might be employed 1892 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Well-stairs 1883 *Harper's Mag* Feb. 347/1 The central column around which these *well stairways usually wind 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv* (Surtees) I 152 For a *wellsteede for a wellstede and a fysshyng 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Wellsteead*, the site of a well 1828–32 Webster, *Well-sweep. *c* 1850–60 Alice & Phoebe Cary in M. C Ames *Mem.* (1873) 252 A grape vine, shaggy and rough and red, Swings from the well-sweeps high, sharp head 1886 E S Morse *Jap. Homes* ii. 73 In this sketch a regular New England well-sweep is seen 1889 *Nation* 11 Apr 303/1 The graves belong to the type of ''*well-tombs' 1850 Ogilvie, **Well-trap*, the same as *stench trap* 1893 J. Watson *Confess Poacher* 133 The well-trap is a square, deep box, built into the ground opposite to a smoot hole in the fence through which the rabbits run As the rabbits run, the floor opens, and they drop into the well 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Well-tube 1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 69 The method of keeping them clear of water, is by a large scoop which is suspended over the *well-way 1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX 772/2 A sea-going hydraulic dredge having the ladder for the suction-pipe and cutter in a well-way in the centre 1535 *MS. Rawl. D.* 777 fol 84 b, in new storoppes to staye the Rynge of the *well wheell to the spokes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 24 *marg.*, The scoldyng of brathels is no more to bee passed on, then the squekyng of welle wheles 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar 308 You take insult like a donkey on a well wheel 1858 Skyring *Builders' Prices* 76 The digging will only be applicable to *Well-work, as that for Drains must of course depend upon their depth 1810 C. O'Conor *Columbanus's Third Let* 84 Origin of Irish *Well-worship 1882 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* IX. 510 Well-worship continues to this day, and votive gifts are still thrown into the clear spring waters 1810 C O'Conor *Columbanus's Third Let.* 79 *Well-worshipping was a Druidic superstition 1892 *Catholic News* 23 July 5/5 A race of *well-worshipping semi-pagans

†Well, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [f. Well *adv.*, substituted for Weal *sb.*1 under the influence of F. *bien.*]

1. Well-being, welfare, advantage, profit. a In contrast to *woe*.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 687 Neuere ȝe nere out of myn hertis remembraunce For wel or wo, for carole or for daunce *c* 1420 J Page *Siege Rouen* in *Hist Coll Citizen Lond* (Camden) 35 Thes were the syghtys of dyfferaunss, That one of welle and þat othyr of wo 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* III. 320 For the soulle when yt ys departed fro the body by dethe receyueth anon welle or wo 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 160 But do thou nothing wickedly, Neyther for wel nor yet for wo. 1600 W Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 350 A resolute intent .in well, and in woe, to remaine constant

b. In general use; freq. in *for the well of —*.

1424 *Coventry Leet Bk* 72 ȝif it so be þat thei towche the well of the kyng or his realme 1440 in *Wars Eng in France* (Rolls) II 588 My saide lorde desireth that it like the king of his goode grace, for the grete welle of bothe his royaumes, to ordeyn, that [etc.] ? 1497 in *Lett Rich III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II 74 For the welle of hys saule he can noo lesse doo then sue for absolucion. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 229 For worldly ryches, the trouth nat playne to tell, Puttynge bodely profyte before eternall well 1525 Berners *Froiss* II xx 17 b, For yᵉ well of the peace we desyre them to sette to their seales. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. ii 43 That may restore you to your wonted well. 1632a Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 414 Hungary aboundeth..in all things the earth can produce for the well of man. *a* 1645 Ld Napier *Mem* (1793) 43 My Lord Lowdon .might have thought me willfull against my owne well.

2. *Well public* = Weal-public 2 *rare*—1.

1579 Lodge *Def Plays* 6 Though Plato could wish the expulsion of Poetes from his well publiques, yet the wisest had not all that same opinion.

3. Good or honourable repute.

c 1500 *Melusine* 135 She desired moche to see him for the well that it was said of hym. [1802 Coleridge *Ode to Rain* 28 I'll nothing speak of you but well]

Well (wel), *a.* Forms. 3–7 wel, 4–6 wele, 5 welle, 5–well, *Sc.* and *north.* 5 weyll, 6–7 weall (6 weel), 6– weel. [From Well *adv.* in predicative use: see sense 1.]

1 Used predicatively to denote a state of good fortune, welfare, or happiness: †a. With the dative of the personal pronouns, esp in the formula *well is me, thee, him*, etc., or *well worth him*, etc. *Obs* (Cf. L. *bene est mihi*, etc.)

Beowulf 186 Wel bið þæm þe mot æfter deaðdæge Drihten secan *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxxiv 21 [Hie] cwedon: wel ðe, wel ðe [L. *euge*]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* xii 13 Þæt me wel siȝ for þe, and min sawul lybbe for þinum inlingan. *Ibid. Num* xi. 18 Wel us wæs on Egipta lande 12 . *Moral Ode* (Egerton MS.) 388 in *O E Hom* I 183 Of him to sene nis no[n] sed, wel hem is þe hine bi healdeð *c* 1205 Lay. 13079 Wel wurðe þe Vortiger þat þu ært icumen her *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Wel is me uor mine gode, & wo is me þauh for þin vuel *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2387 'Wel me,' quaþ he, 'wel is me wel, þat ic aue abiden ðus swil[c] sel!' 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3752 A voys sede, as him þoȝte, þes wordes þoru þe soun, Wel is þe, wel is þe, as he vel adoun *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xviii 59 Suete Jhesu, wel may him be, That the may in blisse se! *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 350 Lord wel is hym þat may be of yow oon *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* I 256 And so at þe daie of dome, God shal not seie, Wel be þee 1423 *Jas I Kingis Q* liii, A! wele were him that now were In thy plyte! 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x lxxxii 558 Wel is me that I haue mette with yow. 1523 Skelton *Garl of Laurel* 718 O wele were hym that he⟨or⟩ myght be sure 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxxviii. 2 O well is the, happie art thou. 1599 T. Storer *Life & D Wolsey* B 3 b, But well is me where e're my ashes lie, If one teare drop from some religious eie. 1650 J Carstaires *Lett.* (1846) 63 If so, weils me for evermore 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 512 Well is me if this be true 1825 Brockett *N C Words, Weel's mon-thee!* God bless you

†b. With nouns, orig. in the dative, but latterly (by loss of inflection) capable of being construed as nominatives. Also rarely with *to* or *for Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws Cnut* lxxxiv (Lieberm.) 368 Wel þære heorde, ðe ȝefolȝað þam hyrde. *a* 1300 *Assumpt. Virg.* 99 Wel beo þe time þat þu were ibore, For al þis wordle were forlore *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1797 A place to pleye, ordeyned Brutus,—Corneus was wel of þat graunt—ffor to wrastle wyþ þat geaunt. *a* 1352a Minot *Poems* ii 5 It es wrokin, I wene, wele wurth þe while. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 477 Well were that woman might weld hym for euer. *c* 1430 *How Good Wijf tauȝte hir Doutir* 213 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 47 For weel is þe child þat wiþ synne wole not be filid. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 225 Well were that maiden that so feire a knyght wolde requere hir of love 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 135 Well is that londe, and ioyous may it be, Whiche is defendyd by suche a noble estate 1593 G Harvey *Pierces Super.* 141 Yet well worth the Master-Ape 1597 Bp Hall *Sat* III ii 19 Well were thy name and thee Wert thou inditched in great secrecie 1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 37 In times past .Holdings were so plentifull and Holders so scarce, as well was the Land lord who could get one to bee his Tenant 1606 Rollock 1 *Thess.* 84 Well is that man in whose mouth this word is put: and well is that people that has a man in whose mouth the Lord hes put his word 1678 Sprat *Serm Gal vi 10*, 16 Charity is made the constant Companion of all Virtues and well it is for that Virtue, where it most enters, and longest stayes

c. With the nominative forms of the personal pronouns, or with nouns clearly construed as nominatives.

In this usage freq. placed, like other adjectives, after the vb

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 5765 He wende to heuene & was wel ynou. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 1452 Now er men wele, now er men wa *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 33 He þat lede[s] þis wel vle herborwe schal wisse Þei founden hit newely, so wel weore þei neuere *Ibid* 659 We weore so wel of vr-self, we neuste what we duden 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 12 Whil thy power [O Health!] Regned in me & was my gouernour, Than was I wel, tho felte I no duresse *c* 1450 *Cov Myst*, *Conne Jews* of *Cayphas* Hare wel, sere, and wel ȝe be. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv 328 Now wold I be well in my ship in the myddes of the see, for if I abyde him, he shall make an ende of me 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii iii 38 All haill our native goddis, weill ȝe be! *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* ii. 301 And well were they whoes handes might touch the cordes 1563–83 Foxe *A & M.* 983 They fell to singyng Well was he that could reache the hyest note 1595 J King *Serm Queen's Day* in *Lect. Jonas* (1597) 703 O well were wee in the daies of Queene Elizabeth 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem* 183 Wel was he that could hide himself in a corner 1688 Penton *Guardian's Instruction* 24 He was never well but when he was managing or talking of his Dogs 1818 Shelley *To Mary* —— 11 Mary dear, come to me soon, I am not well whilst thou art far.

2. In favour, in good standing or estimation, on good terms, *with* (a person). Also rarely with *together*.

Originally with *to be* (see also the special senses below); now common only with *keep* or *stand* (see Stand *v.* 15 e), with approach to an adverbial force The gap in the evidence between the 15th and 18th cent is remarkable

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9521 He had an anlepe son, þat wit his fader was sa wele þat [he] wist his wisdom ilk dele. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2878 She is fayr, and she is fre, Þertekene she is wel with me 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B iii 152 Ther-to sche [Meed] is wel with þe kynge, wo is þe rewme *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1948 That man was well with god all-myȝt *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 26 She was fayre and comly, and well was with the kyng almyhty.

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem* (1720) III. 76 There was nothing I outwardly omitted to be well with her Majesty. 1739 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* xvii. ii (ed 2) VIII. 30 Antigonus had intreated Philip to keep well with Aratus 1741 Chesterf. *Lett.* 8 Aug., The last [report] I had from Mr Maittaire was so good a one, that you and I are at present extremely well together 1750 *Ibid* 26 Apr, He is well with .many people of the first distinction at Paris. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* II. xii 87 That he might stand well with a son, whose character made his father half afraid of him. 1770 in Earl Malmesbury *Diaries & Corr* (1844) I. 66 For although they are by no means well together, yet they would both find their advantages in a war. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 66 She chose to keep well with the Dudleys in all appearance 1881 Mrs Lynn Linton *My Love* I i 13 He desired to keep well with Stella's father. 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* xiv, The new heir .had good reasons for standing well with his neighbours.

fig 1820 T Brown *Lect Philos Human Mind* IV c 608 'The true secret of happiness', says Fontenelle, 'is to be well with our own mind'

b. *spec.* On terms of intimate friendship or familiarity *with* (a woman).

1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* v iii, But it's so natural for a prude to be malicious when a man endeavours to be well with anybody but herself. 1784 Bage *Barham Downs* I 91 You must know Sir, I have the honour to be well with Mrs Gadbury, Lady Conollan's woman. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* III. v. P 2 All our set were well with some fine woman or other *Ibid* III vii P 3 Do not suppose that you are well with a Duchess.

†c. Pleased or satisfied *with* (oneself). Also *well to do. Obs.*

1786 Mrs A M Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr.* I. 11 He could not avoid being extremely well with himself. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr* vii (1901) I. 62 He went on 'Change with a strut that plainly told how well he was to do with himself 1865 'Annie Thomas' *On Guard* I iv 61 His horses, rattled over the stones, at a rate he would not have driven them had he been well with himself just then.

†d Without const. In favour. *Obs.*

1694 M. Prior in *Lett. Lit Men* (Camden) 213 Neither the Dauphin or Monsr Luxemberg are very well in Court 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* 22 Sept., However, be as well at court as you possibly can. *Ibid*, In short, make yourself well there, without making yourself ill somewhere else 1776 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) I. 203, I have the pleasure to inform you that I am extremely well in the opinion of the senatorial part.

3. In a state of prosperity or affluence, more explicitly *well in goods* or *cash, well in the world*; = Well off 1 c. (See also Well to do, to live, to pass.) Now *rare* exc. in *well to do, well off.*

To leave (a person) *well, to be well left* to leave or be left well off by devise or inheritance

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 68 Thanked be ffortune and hire false wheel, That noon estat assureth to be weel. 1463 Ashby *Prisoner's Reft* 78 Whiche greuyd me sore. To be in pouert and of goodes bad, That before was well in goodes and rest 1606 Dekker *Sev Sinnes* v. (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well, and had more money giuen by will, then they had wit how to bestow it. 1682a in *N. & Q* 12th Ser. IX 436/2 He has left euery body that is related to him good Legaseys and his wife extreame well. 1686 tr *Chardin's Coronat Solyman* 130 A Family that is not very well in the World 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 189 Vanesius was well in Cash 1780 *Mirror* No 97 He imperceptibly became, 'in easy circumstances, well in the world,

of great credit, [etc.] 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 4 He must be very well in the world 1835 *Politeness & Good-breeding* 97 Two boys the one high born as to rank, and the other well in the world as to riches. 1875 [see Leave *v.*1 2 b]

† b. *Well and warm.* In comfortable and affluent circumstances. *Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Iref.* II. ix. (1633) 114 But you are well and warme and so hold you. *a* 1670 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 129 A. W. seemed very sorry at this news, because he was well and warme where he was. 1673 Hickeringill *Creg. ff Greybeard* 4, I shall not get a penny by your custome; neither do I desire it. For I am well and warm.

c. Favourably circumstanced, having things as one wishes them to be; = Well off. Now *rare*.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5281 When wymmen be well they can not cese. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 278 *An.* Will't please your worship to come in, Sir? *Sl.* No, I thank you forsooth, heartely; I am very well. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 33 We vse To say, the dead are well. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. 1st 3 ch. Hosea* II. v. 351 You who are thorough Gods mercy in his way, you are now well, know when you are well, and keep you wel. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 24, I am afraid we have seen our best dayes, we knew not when we were well. 1784 Bage *Barham Downs* I. 64 But every body, Mrs. Susan, don't know when they are well. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit., Academies* P. 2 Not without a little hesitation—for apparently they found themselves very well as they were.—they consented.

4. In a sound or undamaged state; *spec.* in marine insurance, of a vessel.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 475 God shewed meruaile in apert. De bell was wele al swythe. 1580 H. Smith in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 470 Wee were afraid that she [the ship] had taken some hurt, but she was well. 1667 Earl Orrery *St. Lett.* (1742) 288 He came to inform me that the Rupert was driven from them by force of weather, but doubts not, that she is well. 1848 J. Arnould *Marine Insur.* I. 586 In order to protect himself from liability to any loss before a given day, the underwriter frequently causes a warranty to be inserted in the policy that the ship was 'all safe', or 'well', on the day.

5. Sound in health, free or recovered from sickness or infirmity; more explicitly *well in health.* Const. *of* (a sickness, wound). Also *not well* (Sc. *no weel*) = Unwell *a.* 2 († formerly with *of a sudden, o' th' sudden*).

1555 Card. Pole in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1913) July 529 Thos my passage over the see was not so quyet yet after I was landed I found myself very wel. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 428 b, She was not very wel in health. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 238 Not sicke my Lord, vnlesse it be in minde, Nor wel, vnlesse in minde. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 80 *M. Page.* I am glad to see your Worships well. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 63 Is my Lord well, that he doth speake so wide? 1634 Milton *Comus* 1000 Where young Adonis oft reposes, Waxing well of his deep wound. 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 30 July in *Carlyle*, The Major General will, I believe, within few days be well to take the field. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Dec., He drinks no claret yet, for fear of his rheumatism, of which he is almost well. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 220 This shall be yours when you bring back My husband safe and well. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxxii, Ursel is restored to you well in health. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxiii, I hope you are well. I am happy to see you. 1864 Trollope *Small Ho. Allington* xx, 'The fact is this; I'm very well, you know;—as strong as a horse.' 'You look pretty well.'

(*b*) 1608 Middleton *Trick to catch Old-one* V. H 2 b, Troth I am not well of a suddaine. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without Money* III. i, A proper Gentleman. I am not well o' th' sudden. 1667 Dryden *Secret Love* I. iii, Dear Asteria lead me, I am not well o'th sudden. (*She faints.*)

† b. *Well in* (one's) *wits*: of sound mind. *Obs.*

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1900) 90 A manne may assuredly thinke him not to be wel in his wittes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. viii. 206 What man that were wel in his wittes would say to Iuinges [etc.]. 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 If I should say it, rather I (than you) might be thought scarce wel in my wits. 1645 Sir R. Weston *Husb. Brabant* (1652) 26 Such profitable Terms, as no man, that is well in his wits, but will venture at them. 1686 W. Clagett *17 Serm.* (1699) App. 18 No body, well in his wits can be misled by it. 1720 Waterland *Eight Serm.* 90 A Man would hardly be supposed well in his Wits, that should seriously entertain any the least Doubt concerning it.

c. Used attributively, esp. with *man* († sometimes hyphened). Now only *U.S.*

1628 Digby *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 14, I tooke a view of my well men. 1634 Whitlock *Zootomia* 95 Our division of the living is not so much into Physitian, and Patient, as into well Physitian, and sick Physitian. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 12 Feb., In spite, all people would breathe in the faces, out of their windows, of well people going by. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. vii. 50 He could take no rest until his wounded finger was digested, yet his pain was not so great in his Wound, as in his well fingers. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Cock & Fox* 401 But neither Pills nor Laxatives I like, They only serve to make a well-man sick. 1737 B. Franklin *Poor Richard* (1890) 73 Poor Dick eats like a well man, and drinks like a sick. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 62 One of the ships, with no more than 65 guns, and but 472 well men at quarters. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 80 Of those who are alive, there are not well ones enough to take care of the sick. 1874 Howells *Chance Acquaint.* IV. (1882) 97 Calling Kitty's attention to his ingenuity by a pressure with her well foot. 1879 — *L. Arcostook* (1883) II. 10 They welcomed him back to animation with the patronage with which well people hail a convalescent. 1900 'Mark Twain' *Man that corrupted* etc. 128 Two days later he 'began to eat like a well man'.

d. *absol.* (as pl.). Those who are sound in health.

1676 *Prine Chymists Lond.* 104 For our S. P. never worketh on the Well, either by Vomit or Stool. 1783 Johnson *Let. Dr. Brocklesby* 29 Aug., in *Boswell*, It is great consolation to the well, and still greater to the sick. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 69 Leaving about 30 sick, and about an equal number of well to take care of and protect them. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* xxv, Every body feels it, the sick and the well, the patient and the nurses. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 16/1 It should be the business of the doctors to prevent the well from getting sick.

e. *Well day*: a day on which one is free from sickness, esp. from an attack of an intermittent disorder. (Sometimes hyphened.)

1652 Wood *Life* Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 176 What in the well-days his stomach had contracted, he would on the sick-day vomit it out. *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 175, I scarce enjoy'd one well day in ten Weeks absence. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 96 The 30th was my Well day, and I went abroad with my Gun. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 113 As it was one of his well days, he walked in without help. 1799 Underwood *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 301 Repeated cold and hot fits with one or more well-days between them. 1869 Carlyle *New Lett.* (1904) II. 251, I struggle to hang by my 'Work' and generally do get a particle or two of it done every well day.

f. Of a person's health or spirits: Sound, good. Of sickness: Cured.

1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Oct., Lord-treasurer has had an ugly fit of the rheumatism, but it is now near quite well. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* v, His health, thank Heaven, is still pretty well. 1801 Eliz. Helme *St. Marg. Cave* III. 186 Your health is, I fear, not well. 1836 Southey *Cowper's Wks.* III. 137 Yet he describes his spirits as tolerably well in the day. 1847 Surtees *Hawbuck Grange* iv. 74 Indeed he had fully determined, if his cold was well enough, to ride over to Snailswell.

6. In the phrase (*It is*) *well* (*that*) or *to*: a. Advisable, desirable, to be recommended.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 82 It is welle to undrestonde that ye haue no protectoure, kepar, ne defendour but it come of God. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. vii. 2 Then 'twere well, It were done quickly. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xxxviii, If thou think'st well To trust, fair Madeline, to no rude infidel. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlvi, I never thought to look at him again, but it's well I should, perhaps. 1864 'Annie Thomas' *D. Donne* III. 97 Suggestions as to the sent it would be well for him to take. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 28/1 When a trout rises it is well to count 'ten' before striking.

b. Gratifying, fortunate, lucky; forming a matter for satisfaction or thankfulness.

1665 Dk. Ormonde in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 13 It is well wee have time to looke about us before the next assault. 1701 De Foe *Trueborn Eng.* 23 'Tis well that Virtue gives Nobility. 1717 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I. 161 It is well they afford us both these. 1779 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 271 Such a dinner as we had to day! it was well it was a christening! 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xiv, It was well for us, that we were in this humour, for the road [etc.]. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 421 Well is it that no child is born of thee. 1865 Le Fanu *Guy Deverell* III. 149 It is well when these sudden collapses of the overwrought nerves occur.

c. *As well* = *if* or *that*, in preceding senses.

1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* II. xxvii. 209 Perhaps in this case it were as well they did not. 1801 *Marvellous Love-Story* II. 288, I think it would be as well if John was to go off... this afternoon. 1889 Mrs. E. Kennard *Landing a Prize* vii, Perhaps it was just as well that Ebenezer remained in his cabin.

7. Of a state of things, work, an undertaking, etc.: Satisfactory; of such a nature, or in such a condition, as to meet with approval or give content.

1381 in Knighton *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 139 For if the ende be wele, than is alle wele. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 14 If it be thynne, sowe thycker the nexte yere; and if it be well, holde his hande there other yeres. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 763 He can neuer leue warke whyles it is wele. 1580 H. Smith in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 472 We did tarrie for her to know whether all was well with her. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* v. 76 The warre they deeme not well for them. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 45 Goodmorrow (good Lieutenant) I am sorrie For your displeasure, but all will sure be well. 1620 T. May *Heir* I. (1633) B 1, That's well, that's very well. 1746 Francis tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. vi. 10, I have enough in my possessing, 'Tis well. 1798–1803 Jane Austen *Northanger Abb.* x, Though it is vastly well to be here for a few weeks, we would not live here for millions. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Wife* (1821) I. 35 She saw with the quick eyes of affection, that all was not well with him. 1859 E. FitzGerald *Omar Khayam* lxiv, He's a Good Fellow, and 'twill all be well.

Prov. 1381 [see above]. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 21 Well aunt (quoth Ales) All is well that endes well. 1600 F. L. *Ovid's Remedie of Love* etc., To Rdr. E 3 b, Yet take this old Prouerbe with a right application. All is well that endeth well. And so end I. 1724 P. Walker *Peden* (1827) Pref. p. xxvii, The old Saying holds, that All's well that ends well. 1905 'G. Thorne' *Lost Cause* iv. 106 All's well that ends well' You won't have the services disturbed again.

b. of material things.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 It [*sc.* a cheese] is, saith an other, well as can bee. 1595 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 389 Because the walles ryse and be not well nor all of one collore, the most be wheyted at the plasterers charge. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 172 *Kate* The meate was well...*Pet.* I tell thee Kate, 'twas burnt and dried away. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 3 This water is now well [*Va esta buena est agua*], you may now wel wash. Sir. 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cii, Were it not sinfull then striuing to mend, To marre the subiect that before was well. 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. ii. (1786) 14 Do you know now, that I honour the Park? forty thousand million of times preferable to the play house! Don't you think so, my dear? *Miss Godfrey.* They are both well in their way.

absol. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 78 Sweet Censors take my silly worst for well.

c. *To let* (or *leave*) *well alone*: to refrain from trying to make better that which is already well.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* Pract. Ess. p. xxxvi, When a Person is tolerably well, and is subject to no painful or dangerous Distemper, I think it his Duty to let Well alone. 1830 [see Let *v.* 28 b]. *a* 1865 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* xxxii, Why can't you leave well alone? 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* xii, Tom was very near yielding. But Mr. Carroll could not let well alone, and unfortunately he went on, 'Whom am I to believe, [etc.].'

d. *All's well*: a sentry's reply when he has received the password in answer to his challenge. (See also quot. 1769.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *All's well!* an acclamation of safety or security pronounced by a centinel at the time of striking the bell each half-hour during the night watch. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Pass, All's Well*, a term used by a British sentry after he has challenged a person that comes near his post, [etc.]. 1803 T. Dibdin *Engl. Fleet* III. ii. Duet, 'Who goes there? Stranger—quickly tell.' 'A friend,'—the word—'Good night—All's well'.

e. *Sc.* Quite ready. *rare.*

1805 A. Scott *Poems* 40 With hunger smit, may hap they seem to feel, Or cry, perhaps, oh! is the hodgil wee! 1825 Jamieson s.v. *Weill*, Is the denner weel?

8. In conformity with approved standards of action or conduct; right, proper. Now *arch.*

1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 315 John toke the seid iij horsez and theym impounded, as well and lawfull it was for hym to doo. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. v. N ij, That is well, or well done, let hym be brought in. 1713 Addison *Cato* III. ii, O Portius, was this well!—to frown on her, That lives upon thy Smiles! 1

† b. qualifying a noun of action. *Obs.* (For the similar use with verbal sbs., see Well *adv.* 30.)

1583 in Neal *Hist. Puritans* (1754) I. 267 The archbishop has power to make laws for the well government of the church. 1635 Strafford *Lett.* (1739) I. 482 That he see to the upholding of my Houses and well Usage of my Grounds. 1677 Earl Essex in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 148 The well payment of their Rents depending much upon the well paying of the Army.

c. Good, of a character or quality to which no exception can be taken. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 70 The things [clauses in the Act] seem to me generally well and desirable. *Ibid.* 344 Which thing, as it hath a well and certain foundation, so it is your wisdome [etc.]. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1723 Nothing is here for tears, no weakness, no contempt, Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and fair. 1695 A. Charlett in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 499 His behaviour was very well during his illnesse; was very patient and Quiet. 1766 Goldsm. *Vicar* xi, Our honest neighbour's goose and dumplings were fine. It is true, his manner of telling stories was not quite so well. 1773 — *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Yet the fellow, but for his unaccountable bashfulness, is pretty well too. He has good sense. 1780 Johnson in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 24 Yes, they *are* very well, Sir, but you may observe in what manner they are well. They are the forcible verses of a man of a strong mind, but not accustomed to write verse. 1798–1803 Jane Austen *Northanger Abbey* v, It is really very well for a novel.

9. † a. Of good or satisfactory appearance. *Obs.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 119 Hee'll make a proper man. His leg is but so so, and yet 'tis well. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 20 But here it [*sc.* a statue] is: behold, and say 'tis well. *c* 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 248 In this parke stands another pallace St. James, wch is very well. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 162 He is a lively Gentleman, well enough in his Person. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1768) I. 7 But then, stepping to the glass, she complimented herself, 'That she was very well'.

b. *Well to see, well to be seen*: (of a person) good to look upon, comely. *rare.*

1804 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) III. To be seer she's a sarvant, but weel to be seen. 1808–9 Lamb *Poetry for Children, Three Friends* 23 Well to do and well to see. Were the parents of all three. 1902 Crockett *Dark o' Moon* VII. 43 In person she was short, well-to see, rosy-cheeked, buxom.

10. In concessive use, followed by an objection or contrary view expressed or implied. a. *It is all very well.* It is right and proper in itself or under certain circumstances.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 And where as they saye that the Gospell must be taught after the interpretations approued by the churche (that is very well) but all the stryfe is, which is the trewe church. 1779 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 283 It is all very well, sir; I know what you will say—that you [etc.]. 1864 Trollope *Small Ho. Allington* xxiii, That's all very well, Amelia. 1879 Ruskin *Let.* 31 Oct. Wks. 1908 XXXIV. 238 Written contracts are all very well, but if the contractor stops payment—where are you? 1905 'G. Thorne' *Lost Cause* v, Oh, it's all very well, vicar, you know you never say anything against anyone.

b. *He* (*it*, etc.) *is all very well*: there is no fault to be found with him, it, etc.

For the force of the appended phrase *in his* (*her, its, their*) *way* see Way *sb.* 14 f.

1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Parish* II, As to the curate, he was all very well; but the curate wasn't a novelty, and the other clergyman was. 1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 746/2 As a curiosity the black swan is all very well. but it has none of the beauty and grace of the white swan. 1898 'Merriman' *Roden's Corner* xxvii. 288 Mr. Cornish is all very well in his way. But we're not fools.

c. Similarly with *well enough.*

1798 Wordsw. *Goody Blake* 37 'Twas well enough, when summer came. But when the ice [etc.]. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., Their higher wines, indeed, are well enough. yet I cannot but remember the generous qualities of my sound old Oporto. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xv, This is well enough, but nevertheless I cannot incline towards the Shakers.

d. Without vb: *Well and good.* Also (? *Obs.* or *dial.*) *good and well.*

1699 BOYER *Royal Dict*, Eng.-Fr., Well and good, *à la bonne heure*. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* x. x (1782) IV 71 My mother's predictions were always favourable to those who solicited them if they proved true, good and well; but when they came back to reproach her [etc.] 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x x (Rtldg.) 364 My mother always sold good luck for good money, if the accomplishment trod on the heels of the prediction, well and good 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* viii (1901) I. 74 These people arrive to-day If you can find anything out about them, you know, well and good. 1888 'R. BOLDERWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vii, 'If you like to bow and scrape to rich people, well and good', I said

e For *very well*, without verb, see WELL *adv.* 25

†**11.** Quite sufficient (as a statement). *Obs.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 152, I have been often told that there are in Paris a million and a half of people, whereas it is well if there be half a million. *Ibid* 379 A free State . as the Inhabitants boast, for above 1000 years, but its well if half so long

12. Easy (to deal with). *rare*—1.

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* III, In the way of business, gentlemen of the navy are well to deal with

Well (wel), *v*.1 *Pa. t* and *pa. pple* **welled** (weld). Forms: 1 wiellan, wyllan, wællan, 1–2 wellan, 4 wellen; 2–6 welle, (6 wel), 3– well (4 will); *Sc.* 9 wall. *Pa. t* 3 welden (*pl.*), 4 wellyd, 4–5 wellyde, 5 wellede, 5–7 wellid, 6 weld, 4– welled. *Pa. pple.* 3 1weld, 3–4 1welled, 4–5 wellid, wellyde, 5 wellyd, *Sc.* wellit, 4– welled. [OE. *wiellan* (*wyllan*; Anglian *wællan*, *wellan*), causative verb from the stem of *weallan* to boil, WALL *v*.1 Cf. MDu. and Du., MLG. and LG., MHG. (and G. dial.) *wellen*, to cause to boil, to boil or well up, etc., WFris. *welje* to well up, NFris *wël* to boil, ON. and Icel. *vella* (p. t. *veldi*) to boil (trans.).

The form is appropriate only to the trans. senses; in the intr. it has taken the place of the original strong verb *wall*.]

†**1.** *trans.* To boil (a liquid, ingredients, etc.).

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 72 Ʒenim þa ylcan wyrte betonican & wyl on ealdan wine *Ibid* II. 22 Ʒenim wudurofan & wudu merce & wel on buteran *Ibid* 374 Ʒepuna ða wyrte to somne & wæl to somne *c* 1290 *St. Lucy* 145 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 105 Þo nomen huy pich and brumston, and welden it wel faste ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1736, I walde be wellyde alle qwyke, and quaiterde in sondre, Bot I wyrke my dede *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 19 Take brede and peper and ale, And temper þo brothe And welle hit to-geder 14 LYDG *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 375 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 31 [Mutton] Wellid with growel

†**b.** *fig.* (Cf. 3 b.) *Obs.*—1

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlate* 499 The wyis quhar the wicht went wan in wa wellit.

†**c.** To thicken or curdle (a liquid, esp. milk) by boiling or heating. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 520/2 Welle, mylke or oþer lycure, *coagulo.*

d. *spec.* (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Welling*, 'They're welling livers', obtaining the oil from the livers of fish, in the way of making it flow by an adapted heat

†**2.** To liquefy (metal) by heat; to melt down, cast, found. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure & stronliche iwelled, and seoððen so swuðe ueire afeated. *c* 1290 *St. Patrick's Purg.* 272 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 208 Þe feondes welden led and brass, and in heore mouþes caste. *a* 1300 *Holy Rood* (Ashm.) 501 He made him drynke led iweld. 1388 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 136 Men schal welle [1388 *Isa.* xl. 4 welle togidere Vulg. *conflabunt*] hor swerde into plowgh schares. 1388 — 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 17 Thei han wellyd togidere [Vulg. *conflaverunt*] the siluere, which is foundun in the hous of the Lord. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 520/2 Welle, metel, *fundo* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55/14 To wel iron, *conflare.*

b. To soften (metal) by intense heat; to join while heated, to weld. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Du. and LG. *wellen* also have this sense

1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Pro scharpyng et wellyng of wegges de ferro *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* (1510) R iij, As two peces of Iron fare In the fyre whan they wellyd are Ley that one that other vpon And geue them a stroke anon, Throughe hete they together bynde 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 174 A huge gret semely targat, or a scheild . In every place sevin ply thai well and call. 1599 *Churchw. Acc. Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 275 For wellinge the springe and for makinge nailles to the cocke [clock?] bordes, iij*d* 1616 *Ibid* 172 Pd to Thomas Pearson for mendinge the greate bell tounge, vj*s* Pd . about the wellinge and helpinge Thomas Pearson, xij*d* 1808 JAMIESON *s.v. To wall*, To beat two masses into one 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Well*, to weld 1825– in various northern glossaries.

3. *intr.* To boil. (Said of a liquid, of ingredients, and also of the containing vessel.) Also with *up*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 210 in *Archaeologia* XXX. 356 Take . yᵉ whyte of tweyne eyre And a porcyon of rye mele, And late it well to geder welle *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 5 Take sope, cast in hys potage; þenne wylle þe pot begyn to rage And welle on alle *c* 1425 *Macro Plays, Cast. Perseu* 3594 Go þou to helle, þou devyl In bras & brimston to welle! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 337 When þe caldroun began to well þe tempest sest 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 413/2 To Welle, *bullire, ebullire.* 1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Phil & Mary* (Roxb.) 12 Full lean be thi pottage where the pote wellis 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Well*, to boil.

†**b.** *fig.* Chiefly in the phrase *to well in woe*

Cf. *welling woe*, *welling wood*. WELLING *ppl. a.* 1 b, c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23166 Gas to þe deuil, þar sal yee ga, for to well þar in his wa *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 40 In such wondryng for wo y welle. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 29 Thar thai sal euermare duelle, And wafullic in pines welle. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xliv. 8 Þe Mon þat is taken in dedly synne, He may wel witen In wo to wellen *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I. 131 For-thi efter þaire waikes weie, in wo sall þai well

†**c.** Of metal: To melt and boil up *Obs.*

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 166 And I bieke me a cheyne & halfe leyde in þe fyer, And it wexedde in my honde & wellede so faste, That I toke þe oþur fyve & fro þe fyer caste

†**d.** *fig.* To unite as by welding.

1589 JAS. I *Basil. Doron* III. (MS. = ed. 1599, p. 153) Mixing . the men of euerie Kingdome with another, as maye with tyme make thaime to grow & well all in ane [Cf. WELD *v*.1]

4. Of liquids, esp. of a well or spring of water: To rise up to the surface (of the earth) and flow in a copious stream. Also with *up*, *out*, *forth* †Const. *of.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 59 In þis citee welleþ vp and springeþ hote baþes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. 1 (MS. Add. 27944) Other watir sprungeþ and welleþ owte of the ynner partiies of the erthe as welles watir and pittes watir ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3377 Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode euis, That alle wellyde of wyne. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 135 Fayre welles there wellyde fast. *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* U ij b, That [earth] turneth to brymstone Which wellyth vp somtyme anon 1530 PALSGR. 778/2, I well up, as water that bobylleth, or cometh out of the yerthe 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 34 Thereby a Christall streame did gently play, Which from a sacred fountaine welled forth alway 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.* V. iii. 62 Hee might (if he had pleased) haue caused a spring to well out of the plaine earth 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 807 From his two springs, Pure welling out, he rolls his infant stream 1787 BURNS *Death Sir J. H. Blair* ii, Lone as I mus'd where limpid streams, once hallow'd, well. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 21 Fast by a spring, which welling at his feet With many a winding crept along the mead 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* xvii, A clear small stream, that welled from a rock hard by. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 39 The fountains were believed to well up from the Scamander. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The molten matter, which wells up the throat of a volcano.

fig. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* xxii. (1879) 178 A few of those public works whose waters silently welled from the spring of Leland's genius 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, As the water glides from yonder rock, . I see the tide of empire welling from my hands 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 71 O who may count The drops from that eternal Fount Of heavenly Intercession, welling night and day?

b. *transf.* of vapours, etc., that rise up to the surface, or flow forth in a stream; *poet.* of sound

(*a*) 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* III, What sparkling bubbles glanced upon the waves, and welled up every moment to the surface. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 82 The smoke . ascendeth, swelleth, welleth, vanisheth 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 720 The heat as gradually welled up from below, penetrating the moist and yielding beds 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* v, Smoke welled slowly through the leaves.

(*b*) 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv, What sweet sounds from her fast-closed lips are welling *a* 1849 POE *Bells* i, Keeping time . To the tintinabulation that so musically wells From the bells. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XIV. 45 White bodies moving, . Wherefrom it seemed that lovely music welled.

c. *To well over*, to overflow. *Int.* and *fig.*

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* i, It had a pond, which was kept clear by a spring at the bottom, welling constantly over at the side next the road 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* VIII, His heart welled over with joy 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, The spring of imaginative passion lay there, ready to bubble up and well over into a strong current at the touch of the divining-rod

5. Of tears To rise (*up*) to the eyes in a copious flood; to flow *down.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 215 But þo by-gan a lytel his herte vnswelle Thorugh teris which þat gonnen vp to welle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 375 And þanne welled water for wikked werkes, Egerlich ernynge out of mennes eyen. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. xciv, Downe from her eies welled the pearles round, Vpon the bright Ennamell of her face. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E 4, Still the pearles round Stil through her eies, and wel vpon her face. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, Tears welled into her eyes as she spoke these words 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* XIII. 157 She lay with closed eyes, whence two large tears were just welling from beneath the veiling lids 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* II, As she looked, the tears welled slowly up to her eyes which had been dry before. 1894 J. A. STEUART *In Day of Battle* VII, My heart welled into my eyes in thankfulness

6. Of blood or corrupt matter: To flow from the body, a wound, or sore.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 287 Herodes . was . i-tormented wiþ wormes þat welled þat sprang out of his priue harneys *Ibid.* 289 14 *St. Mary of Oignies* (MS. Douce 114) in *Anglia* VIII. 140 Wormys wellynge oute of seint Symeouns woundes 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/2 As the water welled out wyth the blood oute of hys blessed heart vpon the crosse 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VIII. 47 Her dried dugs Hong downe, and filthy matter from them weld. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X. 1184 With clotted Locks, and Blood that well'd from out the Wound 17 . BROOME *Iliad* X. Poems (1727) 128 Blood o'er the crimson Field Well'd from the Slain. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Agamem.* 271 When forth-welling from the wound, The purple-streaming blood shall fall 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 238/2 The blood wells up abundantly from the bottom of the wound. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* XIII. 182 His hand was pressed against his side. The blood was welling from between the fingers. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 707 Many small cavities were exposed. They were tensely filled with foul pus, which welled out freely from them

b *transf.* of the source or a place. Const. *of.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 235 (MS. γ) He wellede ful of wormes ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3819 Alle wellys fulle of blode, thare he awaye passes. *c* 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 32 Also y behylde the right syde of the ymage of oure lordis body and hit wellid oute of blode.

7. *fig.* To spring or originate; to issue or flow *forth* or *out.* Of qualities, conditions: To emanate †*of*, *out of*, *from* a person or thing as a source

13 tr. *Ælfred* in *Engl. Studien* VII. 311 Þyse ryueres beþ holy scriptures, þat welleþ out fro þe welle of wysdom, þat is Crist 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. 151 Trewly, al maner of blisse and preciousnesse in vertue out of thee springen and wellen *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 438 in *26 Pol. Poems* xxv. 135 Vertues, lorde, though I haue none, Late thy grace in me now welle *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. x. 77 Considre all þinges as welling of þe hyest & most souereyn good 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* IV. 20–24 The woordes whiche proceded from the mouth of Jesus welled foorth from a brest replenished with the heauenly spirite of God 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 25 With sugred words and gentle blandishment, Which as a fountaine from her sweet lips went, And welled goodly forth. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XV. (1857) 223 Those old artless compositions which have welled out from time to time from among the people 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* Feb. 134 The Pilgrim's Progress welled up from the deep fountains of the author's own mind, and flowed on without reserve 1883 R. W. CHURCH *Spenser* v. 129 The abundance of his ideas, as they welled forth in his mind day by day.

8. *trans.* **a.** Of a spring: To pour forth (water, etc.) Also with adv., as *up.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 391 Þis ȝere at Fynchamstede in Barrokschire a welle was i-seie welle blood fiftene dayes *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 340 There was wellit to wale water full nobill, In yche place of the playne with plentius stremes 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 22 Rills Meet in yon Mead, and well a River's Source 1820 IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 32 Some classic fountain, that had once welled its pure waters in a sacred shade 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 227 Another green bank from which a spring wells up to the light its sparkling waters.

b *fig.* To pour out (something) in or as a stream. Also with *out*, *forth*, *up.*

a 1425 (*Cursor M.* 17076 (Trin.) Mary welle of mercy, wellyng [*Land.* willyng] euer pite 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 Wherfore it is deuyded in two partes on the one parte it welleth vp all mocyons of concupyscence 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 8 She sate, Welling out streames of teares *Ibid.* x. 26 Behold the boyling Bathes at Cairbadon, Which seeth with secret fire eternally, And to them people wealth they forth do well 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. in Heaven* xlviii, How nimbly will the golden phrases flie, And shed forth streames of choycest rhetorie, Welling celestiall torrents out of poesie? 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 24 Deep is the solitude of millions who, with hearts welling forth love, have none to love them

Well, *v*.2 [f. WELL *sb.*1]

1. *slang.* To defraud (one's confederates) by embezzling part of the booty; to conceal (booty) from one's confederates; to conceal (a portion of one's estate) from creditors.

1812 VAUX *Flash Dict.* (1819) s.v. *Well*, To *well* your accomplice, or *put him in the well* 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Well*, to divide unfairly A cant phrase used by thieves, where one of the party conceals some of the booty, instead of dividing it fairly amongst his confederates. 1824 *Compl. Hist. Murder Mr. Weare* 255 Probert frequently alluded to the money and his apprehensions lest Thurtell should *well it* (meaning keep it to himself) 1893 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 22 July 766/1 Out of the salvage of my fortune—for something had been safely 'welled', you may be sure—I purchased a tricycle.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 450 To well *the ship* — This operation [for stopping a leak], consisting in the building of a bulk head or partition on the fore part of the leak, and caulking it, so as to confine the water within it.

Well (wel), *adv.* Forms: α. 1–7 wel (1 uel, 3 wuel, wæl), 1, 5– well (2 wæll, 5 whell), 5 welle. β. 4–5 (8–9 *Sc.* and *north.*) weel, 4 wiel, *Sc.* 5 veill, 5–6 weill, 6 wyell, 7 weell (weall); 4–5, 7 (6 *Sc.*) wele, 5 weile, *Sc.* veyle, 6 weele. γ. (Chiefly *north.*) 4–5 will (5–6 wyll), 5 wil, 5–6 wyl, 4 wille, 5 wile, wyle, wylle. See also WOL *adv.* [Common Teutonic: OE. *wel*, *well* = OFris. *wel* (NFris *wel*, *well*, WFris *wel*, *wol*), MDu. and Du. *wel*, OS. *wel*, ON. and Icel. *vel* (Norw., Da. *vel*, Sw. *val*); also OS. *wela*, *wola* (MLG. and LG. *wala*, *wal*), OHG. *wela*, *wala*, *wola*, *wol* (MHG. *wole*, *wol*, G. *wohl*), Goth. *wala*. The stem is regarded as identical with that of the verb WILL.

An early lengthening of the vowel is indicated by the ME. *weel* (*weel*, *wele*, etc.), which appears in northern and Scottish texts from the 14th cent.; and is still the current form in Scottish, northern, and north midland dialects. The forms *will* and WOL probably originated in unstressed positions.]

I. 1. In accordance with a good or high standard of conduct or morality; in a way which is morally good. Chiefly with *do* vb.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxv. 4 [He] nalde ongeotan ðæt [he] wel dyde [L. *bene ageret*] *a* 1000 *Doomsday* 119 Welan ah in wuldre se nu wel þenceð! *a* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 12 Hyt ys alyfed on reste daȝum wel to donne [L. *bene facere*] *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud) an. 1086 Litel rihtwisnesse wæs on þisum lande buton mid munecan ane þær þær hi wæll feldon *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ðe mon þe wel deð, he wel ifehð. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 37 Ne scal na mon slawen wel to done *c* 1300 *Relig. Songs* 1 in *Owl & Night* etc. (Percy Soc.) 63 Mon, let sunne and lustes thine; Wel thu do and wel thu thench *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 288 He says he has no wile to fele Ne to understand for to do wele *Ibid.* 1987 Þe last day of man is hyd, For he shuld kepe wele al þe other dayes. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* VII. 12 For þi lokys þat ye do wel. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. Perfore gouerne the wele the while til I come home azen *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 47 *Qui bien fera bien aura*, Who doth well shall

well haue 1562 J Heywood *Prov* (1867) 21 Doo well, and haue well, men say *a* 1591 H Smith *Serm* (1602) 299 It is better to doe well then to doe good: for a man cannot offend in doing well 1663 S Patrick *Parab Pilgr* (1687) 355 Let me see a Man that keeps his shop and buys and sells, and yet lives well and keeps the Laws of Christ. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N T* Mark x 17 It is not talking well, and professing well, but doing well, that entitles us to heaven and eternal life. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VIII 527 That, by acting well, And understanding, I should learn to love The end of life 1860 Pusey *Min Proph* 606 If thou livest well and teachest well, thou wilt be a judge of all; if thou teachest well and livest ill, thine own only.

b. Satisfactorily in respect of conduct or action

a 1000 *Riddles* l[i] 5 He him wel hereð, þeowaþ him geþwære *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 82 Wisdom in godes drede Vse wel, þat he my rede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 968 And they him sworen his axyng faire and weel *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 4838 To loue god & serue him wyle. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* 11. 65 Deuoute redyng causeth moche grace and comforte to the soulle yf yt be well and dyscretely vsed 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 60 The same Archas gouerned hym so wele and so wisely that [etc.] 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* v. 17 The seniours that rule wele are worthy of double honoure 1534 *Cal Irish Chancery Rolls* I 11 Ye swear that ye well and truhe shall serve our Soviraigne Lord the King. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 349 If any charge do come vpon the king and his realme, howe it may be well and honourably supported. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 212 ¶ 4 A Woman must think well to look well. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLIX 13 He there worked well and never touched alcohol. 1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Antigone* 1323 'Tis counselled well, if well with ill can be

† **c.** Justifiably, rightly. *Obs* —1

1382 Wyclif *Jonah* iv. 4 And the Lord saide, Gessist thou, wher thou art wel [L. *bene*] wroth? *Ibid.* 9

2. In such a manner as to constitute good treatment or confer a benefit; kindly, considerately; generously; charitably

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* cxx[ix]v 4 Wel doa [L. *bene fac*], dryhten, godum & rehtum on heortan. *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xli 304 Fa mid us, ðæt we ðe magen wel don. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. v 44 Doð wel þam þe eow yfel doð *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 59 Þenc Mon he lufede and welþiþohte 1424 *E. h. Wills* 57 No man meruell þogh I do well to him, for, [etc.]. 1540 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 270 Your grace was veray moch displeasyd Saying I am not well handelyd 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Bene*, To be well vsed for little coste. 1712 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 11 Oct, Opportunities will often fall in my way, if I am vsed well. 1896 Gladstone in *Daily Chron* 8 Oct. (1903) 5/2 My danger is the danger of being too well used. by my biographers.

b. *To deserve well of*: to be entitled to gratitude or good treatment from (a person). See Deserve 3 b. Cf. L. *bene mereri de*, F. *bien mériter de.*

1585–6 Earl Leycester *Corr* (Camden) 423 He can tell you whether I dyd use Paul Buis, and deservyd well at his handes, or no. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 117 ¶ 1 A great Man, who has deserved well of his Country. 1709–1840 [see Deserve *v.* 3] 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* III 11, You do right, child, to speak well of those who deserve well of you.

c. With verbs of greeting, receiving, etc.: In a kindly and friendly manner; with friendly words; with favour or welcome.

Cf. *to stand well with*, s v. Well *a* 2

c 1000 in Kemble *Cod Diplom.* IV 214 Eadward king gret wel Willem biscop *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud) an. 675, Ic Agatho .grete wel seo wurðfulle Æðelred. *Ibid* an 1137, Ile for to Rome & þær wæs wal underfangen fiam þe pape. *c* 1205 Lay. 15084 Uortigerne grette wel Hengest. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1420 Laban and his moder fagneden wel ðis sondere man. *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 52, [I] grete þe wel, fadyr myn. 1443 Hen VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I 79 Right dere in God we grete you wele 1483 Rich III *Ibid.* Ser II I 159 Right reverend Fadre in God, right trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wele 1706 tr. *De Piles' Art Painting* 336 He was well receiv'd at Court, and in favour with Four Kings successively. 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* v, You receive him very well considering you do not like him?

d. With verbs denoting feeling or intention.

1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 87 Not as intending well to the King, for they are vowed rebells. 1661 J. Barwick in *Extr S. P. rel. Friends* Ser. II (1911) 128 A Gentleman that wishes well to the King. 1729 T Innes *Crit. Ess.* (1879) 17 At least I meant well, and aimed only at truth. 1831 Scott *Cast Dang* iv, I am an Englishman, and wish dearly well to my country. 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Shops & Tenants*, We wished the man well, but we trembled for his success. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N Forest* xxv, There is a great difference between wishing well to a cause and supporting it in person

e. With verbs of thinking or speaking († also of hearing) *of* a person, etc

1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Easyly with the thus thi men live, thou seith of hem evir wele. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. xxxiii. 102 Wheþer þei say wel, wheþer þei say evel, þou art not þerfore a noþer man. 1526 Tindale 1 *Tim* v. 10 Soche a wone as was well reported off in good workes. 1538 Elyot *Dict* Add, *Bene audire*, to be well spoken of. 1576 R Peterson *G della Casa's Galateo* 22 Eache man desireth to bee well thought of 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* Answ Let A iv b, If you haue heard so well of my poore house 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* IV iv. 37 Signior Baptista, of whom I heare so well. 1610 — *Temp* II ii. 95 His forward voyce now is to speake well of his friend. 1698 M. Henry *Christianity no Sect* (1847) 190 Ill-will never speaks well. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* II. xlviii 388 One would be willing to be well thought of by the worthy. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xliii, Papa thinks well of Mrs. Pipchin 1865 [see 2 b]. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 12/2 'The Ebb Tide' was practically by Mr Stevenson himself, and he was disposed to think very well of it.

f With equanimity or good nature; without resentment. Chiefly with *take.*

† *To take* (a thing) *well a worth* see Worth *sb*

1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* III x 133 They did not suffer her to go out of her chamber; which she took not well 1923 R A Freeman *Dr Thorndike's Case Bk* I. 31 'And how did the coloured gentleman take it?' 'Not very well'

3. With courage and spirit; gallantly, bravely.

1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1725) 24 So many douhty dyntes was bituex tham tueye, Wele þei did togidere, better may noman seye. 1447 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 20 Dourysh acquytted hym well *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI 97 Alle the barouns that weren of valoure and wele hadde don. *Ibid.* XXXII. 654 Sir Gawein and his felowes dide merveiles and wele 1600 Shaks. *A. Y L.* I. i 134 Hee that escapes me without some broken limbe, shall acquit him well 1667 Milton *P. L* VI. 29 Servant of God, well done, well hast thou fought The better fight. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXXI, Well and chivalrous did De Bracy that day maintain the fame he had acquired.

II. 4. Faithfully, heedfully, carefully, attentively: **a.** With verbs of holding, keeping, attending to, etc.

c 831 in Sweet *O E Texts* 446 Ic bebiade Eadwealde ðet he ðis wel healde. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1236 Þreo tacen þæs þe hi hyra þeodnes wel wordum and weorcum willan heoldon 971 *Blickl Hom.* 109 Hit is ,nytlic þæt hie heora fulwiht hadas wel gehealdan *c* 1200 Ormin 1033 Þatt follkess halizdomess .wærenn inn an arrke þær Wel & wurrþlike gemmde *c* 1300 *Havelok* 209 And preide, he shulde yeme hire wel *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6849 Haldes þis wille [*Gött.* wele], i bid yow now. *c* 1375 *Ibid* 438 (Fairf) He gaf an mast of al þat wele hif he coude a keppet hit weel 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 118 Ze suld Haiff chosyn 30w a king, that mycht Have haldyn veyle the land in rycht. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 477/2 And well and truly kepe the seid godes. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 124 I hawhe promysyd hym a bow and I trwste that he wyll se whell to yowr hors 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 130 To cart gap and barne, set a guide to looke weele 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* II 53 Touchyng seede, this is to be well seen to 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxxix. 12 Take him and looke well to him, and doe him no harme 1782 Burns *I'll go & be a Sodger* 6, I gat some gear wi' meikle care, I held it weel thegither

b. With verbs of observing, considering, studying, etc.

972 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Mid þy þe þa Cristenan leode þæt wel seowadan, ða ġesawon hie [etc.] *c* 1200 Ormin 1829 Wel birþ uss lokenn þær whatt uss þatt name maȝȝ bitacnenn. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 202 And gyff ony thar-at war wrath, Thai watyt hym wele with gret scaith *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* (Fairf) 335 Of thyn answere avise the ryght weel. *c* 1400 *Rule of St. Benet* (Prose) 11 And tat ye recoide wel þe cumantemens of god. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 191 Loke wele aboute, Unfayllyngly, unfeynynge, and unfeynte. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 1338 She well consydered with due dyscrecyon Of this present lyfe the great wretchydnesse *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst Garnesche* III 97 Note and marke wyl thys parcele. 1538 Starkey *England* 117 Me thynke you pondur not al wel and depely. 1603 Harsnet *Popish Impost.* 36 Heere is her lesson read ouer: and marke the scholler how well she conned it. 1611 Bible *Prov* xiv. 15 The prudent man looketh well to his going. 1746 Francis tr. *Hor., Epist.* I. vii 117 Philip, who well observ'd our simple Guest, Laughs in his Sleeve 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* v. I. 620 Feversham .had looked at himself well in the glass. 1873 *Punch* 4 Jan 9/2 After thinking the matter well over, we have determined not to compete.

5. In a way appropriate to the facts or circumstances; fittingly, properly: **a.** With verbs of saying or speaking. †Also rarely in other contexts (quot. *c* 1175).

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xxi 151 Be ðære ildinge suiðe wel Dryhten ðreade Iudeas, ða he ðurh ðone witzan cuæð. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 547 Dæt is wel cweden swa ġewritu secgað, þæt [etc.]. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John iv 17 Cuoð to him se hælend, uel ðu cuede þætte ic ne hafu uer. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Wel þæt wæs ġecweden, forþon þe [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 83 He com bi þis forwundede mon. Wel he com bi him, þa he bicom alswich alse he. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3097 Þou hast wel spoken, Dalmadas. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 Zuych folie is wel y clepede onwythede. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xv 7 Ysay, the prophete, propheciede wel of 30u *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1835 Whanne the Sowdon had hard hym sey so will, 'Generydes', quod he, 'I geue yow grace' 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x xxxvi 471 This is wel sayd, saide Morgan le fay 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1900) 94 And you say wel, that [etc.]. 1590 Marlowe *and Pt Tamburl* v 1, Wel said, let there be a fire presently. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* 170 Sepulueda. saies well .That the soule doth exercise *Herile Imperium* vpon the body. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 7 It is well observed by an ancient Orator [etc.] 1662 Stillingfl *Orig Sacræ* III ii § 1 If so, as Maimonides well observes, the whole Religion of Moses is overthrown 1725 Pope *Odyss* VIII 153 Well hast thou spoke (Eurylus replies). 1779 *Mirror* No. 37 ¶ 8 The delightful occupations of a country life, which Cicero well said are next in kindred to true philosophy 1809 Roland *Fencing* 119 It was well suggested that it would be better [etc.] 1855 Paley *Æschylus* (1861) Pref p vi. *note*, Hermann himself well says of certain critics of the old school [etc.] 1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Electra* 252 If I speak not well Have thou thy way.

b. With verbs expressing fitness, suitability, etc.

a 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 3 Wel þe ġeriseð, þæt þu heafod sie healle mærre. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Wel þæt ġeras þæt heo wære eaðmod. *Ibid.*, Wel þæt eac ġedafenaþ þæt he to eorðan astige. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS C) an 1036 Syððan hine man byrigde, swa him wel ġebyrede, ful wurðlice, swa he wyrðe wæs *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11914 Nys non on lyue þat semeþ so wel his beryng 13 *E E Allit P.* B 793 Wlonk whit was her wede, & wel hit hem semed 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 394 And in spek wlispyt he sum deill; Bot that sat him rycht wonder weill. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 170 Sone the senatour was sett, as hyme wel semyde, At the kyngez ownne borde, 1502 Atkynson tr *De Imitatione* III xxxiv. (1893) 223 It acordeth nat to well to my hert. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII Prol 165 As our burk begouth his weirfair tell, So, weill according, dewlie bene annext Thow drery preambill 1596 Shaks *I am Shr* Induct 1 126 An Onion wil do well for such a shift. 1600 — *A. Y L* IV II 4 It would doe well to set the Deares horns vpon his head 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 167, I haue inlarged my selfe in speaking more already, then may well become mee. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* II xxiv 185 She is dissatisfied with what she has written But I tell her, I think it will do very well. 1832 G R Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 274 Almost any. mflammable vegetable matter will probably answer equally well 1848 T Aird *Chr Bride* II 1, Yea, well that forehead's beauty undebased Beseems the scion of a prince's side.

c. *To do well* to act prudently or sensibly. Also *ironically*

1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 12 Ye do Ryghte welle to set hyt in a suerete *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* VII 176 Ye have well doon, swete knyghte, for to have brought your horse here *c* 1530 Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt.* (1814) 535 It were well done that I sholde cause be armed v. hondred knightes. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 192 The Huntsman. shall do well to stop up his earthes if he can finde them 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 53 You shall doe well to put in some few Slices of Eryngium Roots 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 22 Roomes on moist grounds, do well to be Paved with Marble. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* III. i, He do's well to take his time. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 180 Whoever shall follow the same, or a like track,..will do well to make a year of it. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl.* (3rd) 14 June, You will do well to keep a watchful eye over. Villiams 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* IX, Lord Buttlebrains would do weel to remember what his folk have been. 1856 Mrs Oliphant *Magd Hepburn* I. 275 'Boy, thou dost well to beard me', cried Sir Roger 1884 *Chr. Commw* 1 May 688/3 Clergymen who have nothing better to do than incite to war would do well to seek some other calling.

6. Prosperously, successfully, fortunately, happily; without harm or accident. (Cf. 11.) Freq. with *do, fare, go.*

To be well rid of cf. Rid *v* 3 c.

Beowulf 1045 Beowulfe eoder Ingwina onwald ġeteah wiega and wæpna; het hine wel brucan. *Ibid.* 2162 Bruc ealles well. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxix 2 Drihten wæs mid him; se man wæs wel donde on eallum þingum *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2083 Him stondes wel þat god child strenes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv 404 Well woith you all thre, most doughty in dede! 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xx. 7 Yf he saye then: It is good, then stondeth it well with thy seruant. — 2 *Kings* iv 26 Axe her yf it go well with her. 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* III iii Pj, All hayle moche it god sende the well to fare. 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utopia, P Giles* (1895) p c, Thus I byd you moste hartely well to fare 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 48 Too lustie of courage for wheat doth not well. 1607 Shaks. *Cor* IV 1. 21 Farewell my Wife, Ile do well yet. 1611 Bible 2 *Chron.* XII 12 Also in Iudah things went well. 16 Sir W Mure *Ps.* xxxvii 7 And fret not that his wayes go weell, Leud plotts to passe who bringe. 1632 Shirley *Sch Compl* v i 68 Woo'd I were well rid of you. 1665 in *Spalding Club Misc* I 40, I am weare confident..that the bussiness of our familie shall goe weall. 1712–13 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 17 Jan, This took well, and turned off the discourse. *a* 1718 Prior *Epitaph* 5 If Human Things went Ill or Well. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 275 The gooseberry .and the common nightshade .succeed equally well 1899 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 552 All went well as far as the foot of the ice-fall.

b. With verbs of going, bringing, getting, etc., and adverbial complement.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5024 Ledes wit yow beniamin, Godd giue yow bedir will [*Fairf* wele] to wine. *c* 1470 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 110 God ȝeve yow goode nyghte and brynge yow welle home and in schorte tyme 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Bene*, Good speede the, and send the well to returne. *Ibid* s v *Ceres*, To call and praie to god to send well in our corne. 1636 Sanderson *Serm. Ad Aulam* IV. (1689) 415 So he came well off at the last, though he was dangerously engaged onward 1708 S. Sewall *Diary* 18 Dec, Got home well in my slay, had much adoe to avoid slews. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. 184 God send him well out of the kingdom! 1748 Smollett *R. Random* IX, We proceeded on our journey, blessing ourselves that we had come off so well. 1822 Scott *Nigel* XV, I wish you well through, my lord, but it is an unequal fight. 1852 E. Warburton *Darien* I. XIII (1860) 210 His regard for what was left of his reputation concurred with his greed of gold in wishing his guest well away 1860 Sala *Badd Peerage* I. XVIII. 307 However, I'm well out of it, I don't mean Newgate, but my Spanish courtship 1876 H. Brooks *Natal* 199 After he had got well off from the tribes in the old neighbourhood.

c. Successfully in some material respect; profitably; advantageously.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 245 To be had and to be hold frely quyetly wele and in pease. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. II 208 What a father doth to marie his daughter wel, is to give her a great portion in marriage 1673 Janeway *Heaven upon Earth* (1847) 79 Consider..before you make light of this business, and know when you are well offered 1729 T. Cooke *Tales* etc. 102 Monimia wrong'd the tender Soul shall move, And Anthony well lose the World for Love. 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* II xxx 236 Will four thousand pounds be well laid out in a quarter-partnership? 1863 W C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* VII 231, I sold all my oxen well in Bloemfontein. 1864 Trollope *Small Ho Allington* XXVI, 'Amelia has done very well [in her marriage], my dear.' 'Oh, if you call it doing well for your girls, I don't' *a* 1865 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Daus* XXXII, Mamma always says you have done very well for yourself [in marriage].

† **d.** *spec.* Profitably for the seller or buyer; at a high or low price respectively. *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 6 And for þere prophetis thre we se it [the pearl] oft weile bocht be 1480, 1576 [see Well-bought]. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II 1. 59 They are exceeding fat [geese] & wel sold [L. *optime fiet*]

7. a In a state of plenty or comfort. See also LIVE *v.* 1 4 d

c 1000 *Ælfric's Colloq.* in Wright *Voc* (1857) 9 Se mazon . butan minon cræfte lif adreoȝan, ac na langge ne to wel [L *adeo bene*] 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 106 þanne ferde þe worlde as a feld þat ful were of bestes, Whan euery lud liche wel lyuede up-on erþe. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr Fjeld* 302 He would be able to live well and good all his days.

b. Satisfactorily or excellently in respect of health or recovery from illness. Usually with *do*.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 251 A bruther of his askid hym how he did, and he said, wele *a* 1478 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 29, I trust to God þat he sal doo ryght weile, and so doth þe fessechane. 1530 PALSGR. 524/1, I do well *ie me porte bien* 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, II IV 40 How doth the Prince? *Mes* Well Madam, and in health *Ibid.* III 1. 96 How fares our Noble Brother? *Yorke* Well, my deare Lord 1611 BIBLE *John* XI 12 Then said his disciples, Lord, if he sleepe, he shall doe well. 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 17 Mar, Mrs Percival's youngest daughter has got the small pox, but will do well 1841 H GREVILLE *Diary* Ser 1. (1883) 152 A fine child, and the Queen doing well. 1863 LONGF in *Life* (1891) III 25 Bowditch is wounded through the arm; C. through both shoulders. Both doing well

8 With good reason; naturally; as a natural result or consequence

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* II 1. (Schipper) 110 Cwæð he: Wel þæt swa mæȝ, forþon hi englelice ansyne habbað. *c* 1205 LAY 983 Wel ich hit mai suggen, to soþe ich hit wene *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Whs.* (1880) 26 Siþ lordis and men of grete statis ben so muche biholden to destroie it, & mowne welle don it in dede *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* 183 Men wel it calle may I'he daisie, or elles the ye of day 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* XIV, Wist thou thy payne to cum For sorow and drede wele myght thou wepe and waille. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 In hym..myght wel be aretted grete folye and blyndenesse 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 279 Rude is thy wede,..Wele aucht thou be afiret of the licht 1578 T N tr *Conq W India* 60 Alleagyng that he who had common 2000 leagues by Sea, mought well goe 70 leagues by lande 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 3 Well may our Irish Friends, cry Oh Hone! Oh Hone! 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. x 70 What! are you confounded?—Well you may, if you cannot answer me as I wish! 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 319 Now Priam and his sons may well exult 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XLIV, Ye could hardly weel be said to breakfast this morning 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 368 The government did not venture to enforce a regulation of which the legality might well be questioned. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Another might well have said of him what he said of his famous contemporary 1902 'VIOLET JACOB' *Sheep-Stealers* VIII, 'How do you get it all up to Abergavenny?' 'Ah, you may well ask'

b. In clauses introduced by *and* or *as*.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 632 Þe children awoke þo anon Sore hi beoþ offerd and wel maze 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M* 192/1 With thys vncomely outrage the King was much displeased (as he myght full well). 1650 ELIZ CROMWELL *Let* 27 Dec. in *Carlyle*, Which makes me think my writing is slighted; as well it may 1667 MILTON *P L.* IX 785 Back to the Thicket slunk The guiltie Serpent, and well might. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May 1686, Which dispensation gave umbrage (as well it might) to every good Protestant. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. VIII 119 The dear creature . took pride, as well she might, in her hair. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) IV 82 The capital was in amazement at the boldness of the Judges, and well it might. 1871 'MARK TWAIN' *Eye-Openers* 87 All the high houses. were full, windows, roof, and all. And well they might be.

c. In concessive sense: Indeed, certainly. †*How well* (after F. *combien que*), although.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III XIII 116 Alas syr, sayd the lady I must nedes reste me Ye shal wel, said kyng Pellinore. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 93, I haue not Intencion for to obeye his comandement how well that he is my fader. 1474 — *Chesse* I III (1883) 15 How well that the lyon be the strengest beste, yet somtyme a lityll birde eteth hym *Ibid* II IV 47 How well he was kynge by right 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. XIV 15 They do labour & til the ground, how wel there groweth no corne But well there groweth certaine other graine and hearbes of small estimation. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poesie* I I (Arb) 19 Who may well be sayd a versifier, but not a Poet 1634 MILTON *Comus* 211 These thoughts may startle well, but not astound The vertuous mind

9. Without difficulty or hindrance; readily, easily

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* VII in Thorpe *Laws* II. 346 Hy mihton þa wel habban wif on þam dagum 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1137, Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare, sculdest thu neure finden man in tune sittende *c* 1250 *Prayer to Virgin* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 196 Helpe þruh þin milde mod for wel þu mist [*rime* liht]. 13 *Cursor M.* 20116 (Edin) Alle þa leuedis þate þare wein, Ful wel þai mi3tin hir forberne *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* 1. 36 Þat lord of heuyn mot Edward lede And maintene him als he wele may *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXV 114 Þai may wele hafe swilk clathes, for þai er of lesse prys þaie þan wollen clathez er here. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXXIX, For he that schope bothe sunne and mone, Fulle wele may pay for alle! *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 19059 (Laud) Thow maiste wele se now our wone Yeftes haue we to the non. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I XIII 41 Who that myght haue the parfayt scyence therof, he myght wel knowe how the world was compassed. 1551 R ROBYNSON *More's Utopia* (1895) 53 All their housholde stuffe, whiche is verye lytle worth, though it myght well abyde the sale 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X 203 With respect to this query, I cannot so well answer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 16 Nor were the refugees such as a country can well spare 1878 [G. C LEWIS] tr *Boeckh's Pol Econ. Athens* I 318 These ambassadors remained absent three months, although they might have equally well returned at the end of one

b. Used to denote the possibility or likelihood of an occurrence or fact.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1788 So may the wynde weile turnne, I quytte hym or ewyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. III, He that is..atte vpperest of the whele of fortune, may wel falle doune. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 373 This right hand well mought haue ben her defense 1618 W LAWSON *New Orchard & Gard* (1623) 7 The chilling cold may well some little time stay, or hinder the proud course of the sap. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* XI I j, Was not this my Wold, When this mi-hap mought well haue bin escaped? 1689 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 178 Though no size for the heighth of the Puppets can be well asserted 1709 BERKELEY *Ess Vision* § 144 A little consideration will shew us how this may well be 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I XII 66 That a learned man and a linguist may very well be two persons. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II 188 This was as strong a case as could well come before the Court 1874 SCRIVENER *Lect Text N T.* 5 No transcript can well be found which does not differ from its prototype in some small points 1887 'L CARROLL' *Game of Logic* 1 10, I grant you they couldn't well be fewer *Ibid* 35 Your Premisses are as fallacious as they can well be!

c In negative or comparative clauses.

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 35, I can not wele tell you what was the occasyon 1569 J SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 31 b, The thinge seemed graver unto him then that he mighte well speake of it 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 4 *Kings* XXV. Comm, There was so exceding much, that they wel could not, or did not weigh it 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 173 The Base stinketh more Aire, than it can well strike equally 1642 *Tasman's Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev Late Voy* I. (1694) 135 The Wind would not well suffer them to go to the Northward. 1686 [ALLIX] *Dissert* 1 in W Hopkins *Ratiocinatus' Body & Bl* (1688) 7 His Answer could not be well written before the Year 868: 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 27 Apr, I see not how they can well want him, and he would make a troublesome enemy 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II 14 (*Passport, Paris*), By the time La Fleur had well told me, the master of the hotel came to tell me the same thing 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V VII, Before Vivian could well finish his sentence. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 192 He can praise a sharp remark before it is well out of another's mouth 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XIII 135 Appearing to know more of that abode of evil than she well could

†d At least, assuredly. *Obs.*

1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXI, Surely, if I am willing to confer such confidence, it is well thy part to answer it

10 To all appearance; by good evidence.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17900 Þenne coom a mon þat semed wel to haue ben eremyte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 369 Wel semed eche of hem a fair burgeys 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II 237 That yt appere wel that she ys hys mother 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI VII 192 Thou semest wel to be a good knyght

b With acute reasoning; shrewdly.

c 1450 *Merlin* II 25 When thei herde these words, [they] supposed wele what he ment 1523 BERNERS *Froiss* I XCIV 116 They supposed well before that the Kyng of Englande wolde come into Bretayne *a* 1687 COTTON *Angler's Ballad* II. Poems (1689) 76 And full well you may think, If you troll with a Pink, One too weak will be apt to miscarry.

III. 11. Effectively; successfully as regards result or progress

Beowulf 2570 Scyld wel ȝebearȝ life and lice læssan hwile ,þonne his myne sohte. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boethius* XII § 4 Swiðe wel þu min hæfst ȝeholpen æt þære spræce *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 39 Þe childre þewuen wuel *c* 1205 LAY 23122 For ich hine wulle in Norwæȝe neowe king makien and hine wæl lere to witeȝen wel þa leoden *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I (*Petrus*) 322, I sal helpe þe wondire veill *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7911 But the oynement halpe me wele *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XIII 270 Scheldes & hawberkis al to-broke, So wel they gonne there hem beweld 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) III. 262 The printer gets on well with my History.

12 In a manner, or to an extent, approaching thoroughness or completeness.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 322 Ȝecnua [þa wyrta] wel *c* 1200 ORMIN 19308 He haffde himm sellf wel filledd All þatt tatt cwiddedd haffde ben Off himm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 229 He heled him ðat side wel ðat it ne wiocte him neuere a del. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 388 Thise clerkes beete hym weel, and lete hym lye. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 321 Now schalle we wreke fulle wele the wrethe of oure elders! *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* I 6 Take otemele, an grynd it smal, an sethe it wyl *Ibid* 26 Menge hem wylle to-gederys 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 23 Ageyne meruaylously the colowre of hys face was reuyuyd and welle shewyd. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 35 Corne, if it be well wynowed or fande, wyll be solde the derer 1535 COVERDALE *Ez.* XXIV. 5 Let it boyle well, & let the bones seyth well therin 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Bene*, Well accompanied or with a good companie. 1618 W LAWSON *New Orchard & Gard* (1623) 12 All your labour about an Orchard is lost vnlesse you fence well 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. XIX. 31 Of late some English travellers climbing this mountain were well wetted 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 295 This from his Weaning, let him well be taught. *Ibid* IV. 191 Labʼring Well his little Spot of Ground. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV I (1706) 50 'Lill that poor bleeding King be well reveng'd 1799 G S. CAREY *Balnea* (ed 2) 76 The market here is not very well supplied 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XIV, The pockets of the defunct..had been pretty well spung'd. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 301 She, as well As her weak hand could any meaning tell, Motion'd him to be silent. 1890 *Retrospect. Med* CII 307 After being well dried with an antiseptic sponge or dry gauze.

13. Used as an intensive to strengthen the idea implied in the verb, or to denote that the action, etc., indicated by it attains a high point or degree

(*a*) *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* V § 2 Ne meaht þu win wiingan on mide wintei, þeah ðe wel lyste wearmes mustes *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 148 Syle him ðas ylcan wyrte wel drincan on wætere. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1521 Niðede ðat folk him fel wel, And deden him flitten hise ostel. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1266 Þan william wi3tly, as he wel coube, profered him þat prisoner 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 21 Thai suld weill hawe pryss That in thar tyme war wycht and wyss *Ibid.* XVIII 87 Thai said weill at thai suld do sua. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol 1 As resoun also it weel confermeth 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 172 Mr Deighton's bitch, who beat her opponent well at the finish. 1877 H. SMART *Bound to Win* III. 158 Ever since..the twain had got on very well together.

(*b*) *c* 1200 ORMIN 19300 þiss birþ þe full wel trowwenn *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* I 41 Gai þai wai and wele þai thoght On þe Erle Morre and oþer ma 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 149 He thocht weile That he suld slely fynd the gate [etc] *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2507 Þat may 1 noght do, Bileves wele, for me bus go *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 67 Þe kynge wente wele it were sothe alle þat she seyde *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXXII 655 Thei bothe fill to the erthe as he that trusted wele vpon his felowes *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXXI 34 *Thomas* Sir, What so euer ye bid vs do We assent vs well ther to 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 11 In trowthe I hadde wil hopide that your horsis shulde a ben here as þis night.

(*c*) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 215 b, Many moo then one to had well deserued to bee whipped *a* 1669 [see DESERVE *v.* 3] 1692 E. WALKER tr *Epictetus' Mor* Ep Ded, You were then pleas'd to express an high esteem for the Author, as he very well deserves it

b. with verbs of pleasing († *like, pay*), liking, or loving.

(*a*) *Beowulf* 639 Þam wife þa word wel licodon *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 918 Þam þe him on mode ær wel ȝecwemdun *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt VI 3 Wel mæȝ *vel* wel licas [L *sufficit*] ðæm dæȝ werignise his 971 *Blickl Hom* 29 Þis is min se leofa sunu, on þæm me wel ȝelicode. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 230 There ne es prelatte, ne pape, That he ne myghte be wele payede of thees pryce metes! 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* IV IV 39 Your plainnesse and your shortnesse please me well. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. lii. 410 Sir Hargrave did not seem so well pleased.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 548 Wit bestes doumb man has his fele, O thyng man liks, il or welle *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 54 Sythen seche to þe counte, And þou shalt lyke fulle wele yf þou may lyfe aftur. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXX 607 Kynge Ban . be-hilde the maydenys, and liked wel theire companye 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 He trusted I shuld lyke it right wele 1675 R BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 419 Perhaps, while some of us are for Martyn, and others for Luther, God likes well of us All 1847 RIDDELL *Cottagers Glendale* III. XXV, Our Mary liket weel to stray Where clear the burn was rowin'.

(*c*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11310 O pouert na dedeigne had he þat biddes vs luue wel pouerte. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 36 In Ingland neuer before was kyng lufed so wele *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T* Prol. 634 Wel loued he garleek, oynons, and eek lekes *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prunc* 3892 Thei love as vel as doth sustir & brothir. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Aug.* 1 3 We rede of hym. þat he hated þe Greke letteris and loued weel þe Latyn 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI*, IV VII 139 Let them kisse one another For they lou'd well When they were aliue 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XX, It is a spot connected with the legendary lore which I love so well.

c. Placed before past pples. to denote a high degree of the state, etc., described. †Also occas. following the pple.

c 1205 LAY 340 Þa wepmen weren iwexan, þa wimen wel ibowene *c* 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 153 Þis uers is ful wel iwroȝt. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 242 Now I find þe here, wele set is my trauaile *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* III 101 Þe Inglis men war armed wele Both in yren and in stele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C T* Prol 29 The chambres and the stables weren wyde And wel we weren esed atte beste *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 9900 (Trin) A deep diche is þere aboute wel wiouȝte wiþouten doute *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. III 150 Eft þai be weel adauntid and weel schamed of hei folie *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 112 Is nayne in warld, at scaithis ma do mar, Than weile trastyt in borne familiar 1553 ASCHAM *Rept Germany* 3 We were wel affrayd then, the sickenes would haue proued also to vs very contagious. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 231 Whan the number of Bysshoppes was wel increased, they beganne the Counsell. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV XIII 126 b, A Leopardes skynne well spotted *Ibid*, The poleaxe at the point being well steeled 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, V II 335 Maides well Sommer'd and warme kept, are like Flyes at Bartholomew-tyde. 1639 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Crabtree Lect* 46, I am neither well litter'd, nor well provender'd nor well rubb'd, nor well curried, nor indeed well any thing'd 1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 171 Some say the Sweade is well beaten by the Dane and Dutch 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I IV 190 Well fraught with numbers is the rhyming trade. 1771 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 255 Wood-ashes well sifted 1783 S CHAPMAN in *Med Commun.* I 285 Tincture of roses, well acidulated 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 497 Pots either new or well cleaned in the inside 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXVII, She had been drawn on into wider schemes, and could not retire until these were well started

d With past pples. followed by prepositions or adverbs.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Add, *Artitus*, well instructed in sciences 1621 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Pop.* IV (1689) 212 The land by that means well-purged of these overspreading Locusts 1755 J SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I 178 Surgeon Macpherson being well learnt in northern knowledge 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. XII 198 He had not been kept well imbued with the policy which his Government was pursuing 1899 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 7/1, I conceived that his system was not well-bottomed on facts.

e With adjs. in *-ed* (cf 32)

1486 *Bk St. Albans* e j b, An hert heeded weele

14. Clearly, definitely, without any doubt or uncertainty.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 95 Wel wostu þat hi doþ þar ynne 1258 HEN. III *Proclam* 18 Oct § 2 Þæt witen ȝe wel alle þæt we willen [etc.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 119 in *S Eng Leg* 110 For we it mowen wel i-wite þat it is godes sonde *a* 1300 *Harrow Hell* (Digby MS) 57 Þou miȝt wel witen bi mi play þat ich wile hauen mine away *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 866, I sagh wel þat i misfard 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 91 Men seþ wel þat þe see seseþ & stinteþ. *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1355 There were, and that wote I full well, Of pome garnettys a full gret dell *c* 1386 — *Merch T* Epil 7 And from a sooth euere wol they weyue; By this Marchauntes tale it preueth weel. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 650/1 He knoweth wel that. he ne hath noght born hym as he sholde hav doon *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXXII 655 Segramor. hadde well sein and parceyved whiche was Petrius. 1483 CAXTON *Golden*

Leg 429/1 The kyng theodori yk that wel wyste of it commaunded [etc]. *c* 1483 Salton *Death Edw IV*, 37, I se wyll, they leve that doble my ȝeris. 1526 Tindale *John* iv 26, I wot well Messias shall come. 1581 Rich *Fast. Mitit. Prof* Ep Ded a ij, Wisdome now hath warned me, that I well knowe Choese from Chalke. 1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* I xix. 22 b, Which hee well perceiued, and smiling, tolde mee that he saw wel that I dissembled. 1624 Br Mountagu *Immed Addr* 95 As his most sacred Maiestie can well remember 1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* II. 33 The number of my enemies is great, I see it well 1667 Milton *P. L* iv 926 Well thou knowst I stood Thy fiercest 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 78 ₱ 7 We well know, Sir, you want no Motives to do Justice 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 60, I well remember too (for I was present). 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist* iv. xxiv. 191 Nor does it well appear that their kings did afterwards introduce any of another sort. 1837 Whewell *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) II. 158 All is done by an impulsion which one does not well understand. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* vi II. 24 He could well remember the political contests of the reign of James the First 1895 *Law Times* XCIX 544/1 The parties know perfectly well beforehand what are the points in dispute.

b. Intimately, familiarly; closely, in detail.

(*a*) *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 225 Mi broþer wele it [a ring] knewe, Mi fader þat it me. 1393 Langl *P. Pl* C. xxi 253 Peter þe apostel wel hym knewe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13508 Wele his cosyn he knew, & kaght hym in armys. *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xxx, The kinge his bugulle con blaw, His knyȝtus couthe hitte welle knaw 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi. iii 186 We here knowe the wel that thou arte syre Launcelot du laake. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxiv 5 We knowe him well. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V* i. 1 153 You know me well 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iii 412 The Shepherd knows it well; and calls by Name Hippomanes 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 ₱ 2 He being well known to us all. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xxvii, I know him .too well to think he will ever apologize!

(*b*) *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 44 He couth wele vs Aristotill þe artis all seuyn 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret* 122 Aristotle..well kowth the lawes. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3698 Be cause ye knowe so will this contre 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* Prol 46 Vnlesse you know the subiect well you may returne home as wise as you came. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* vii, He thought himself happy in having found a man who knew the world so well. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, I can well of woodcraft.

15. In a skilful or expert manner.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxxii 3 Wel singað [L *bene psallite*] in wynsumnisse. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 668 Sum mæg singrum wel hearpan stigan *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 109 Ne mei hum na Mon alsa wel demen ne alsa rihte. *c* 1205 Lay 4,1 A Frenchis cleric, Wace wes ihoten, þe wel couþe writen. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3166 So wisliche he made hit & so wel þat me leuede him uaste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 122 Ful weel she soong the seruice dyuyne. *Ibid* 384 He koude Maken Mortreux and wel bake a pye. 1430–40 Lydg *Bochas* ii. 23b8 This Tubal koude forge weel 1529 More *Dialogue Heresyes* Wks. 108/2 And men mutter amonge them selfe, that yᵗ boke was not only faultles, but also very wel translated *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII* 73 The same gate or tower..well and warly was made ouer the gateloups 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. 2nd Masque, How well Diana can distinguish times? 1626 — *Staple of N* iv i, Well play'd, my Poet 1656 Stanley *Hist Philos* I iv iv. 3 A Man..able to discourse wel. 1706 tr *De Piles' Art Painting* 386 He was a universal Painter; he performʼd well alike in all kinds, Landskip only excepted. 1741 C'tess Pomfret in C'tess *Hartford's Corr* (1805) II. 277 Lord Strafford looks extremely young but talks very well. 1803 Scott *Cadyow Castle* xvii, Aim'd well, the Chieftain's lance has flown 1857 Ruskin *Pol Econ Art* ii. § 102 A great work is only done when the painter determines to paint it as well as he can. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 381 Every one of these poets has said many things well and many things the reverse of well

b. In a sufficient or satisfactory manner.

The exact sense varies in different contexts.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1541 He seruede his fader wel Wiþ wines dринc and soles mel. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 50 God may richt weill our werdis deill. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T* 18 He..kepte alwey so wel roial estat, That ther was nowher swich another man *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 2 Alle weldynge god .Wele he wereth his weike with his owne honde. 1712 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Mar, The quicksets..do not grow so well as those famous ones on the ditch. 1853 *Trnl. R. Agric Soc* XIV ii 367 The machine could not cut laid corn well. 1855 *Poultry Chron* II 523 She appears moping, but eats very well. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 85/1 The existing practice has worked well, and ought to be maintained. 1908 [Miss E Fowler] *Betw. Trent & Anchalme* 40 Very fine Irises grow well in that garden.

c. With good appearance or effect; elegantly.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 196 After þe Inglis kynges he says þer pris þat all in metir fulle wele lys. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 332 This markis hir sette Upon an hors, snow-whyt, and wel ambling. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii 44 Thider come to hym a comely man wele arraied. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iv 135 Yt wold garnyche wyll thy face. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 212 ₱ 4 A Woman must think well to look well 1778 D Loch *Tour Scot.* 14 Upon the whole, it is a neat well laid out town. 1779 *Mirror* No 11 That [science] of the seȝeant, as it teaches a man to stand well on his legs. 1884 E Yates *Recoll.* I 142 The gardens were large and well laid out 1898 A Balfour *To Arms* vi, I was a big, strong fellow, carrying my six feet well.

IV. As an intensive with adjectives, numerals, adverbs, etc.

16 With adjectives. Formerly in common use, the sense varying from 'fully, completely' to 'fairly, considerably, rather'. Now *rare* exc. as in b.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxv, Seo leo, þeah hio wel tam se,.. heo forȝit sona hire niwan taman. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* iv. ii. 258 Wæron her stronge cyningas and wel cristene. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 217 Þa wæs he þær dagas wel manige. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 180 Pisan..ȝesodena on wine wel scearpum *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 49 Ah leofemen godalmihtin haueð isceawed us wel muchele grace. *c* 1205 Lay. 25694 We habbeð wið him iuohten wel feole siðen *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 112 His muð is ȝet wel unkuð wið pater noster and crede. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 1 Engelond his a wel god lond. *Ibid* 7693 Þou out al engelond he huld wel god pes. *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* i. 24 Be him wel sikei, þer-to he schel. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4 In þat forest þer woned a wel old cherl 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A vii 44 In a wel perilous place þat Purgatorie hette 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I 13, I haue peynt a wel fane man *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) ix 35 A lytill citee and a narow, bot it es wele lang *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 160 Hit shold be wele lawfull to the same Abbesse. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Avian* ii, Wel hyghe fro the ground *a* 1533 Berners *Huon* lii 176 He thought hymselfe tyght wel happy 1577 Harrison *England* ii ii 62/1 in *Holinshed*, The Ogur or Gur. is a welfaire streame 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* iv xxxi 489 A blanche of leaues, very well like to the leaues of the Lentil. 1599 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v iv, Tis well brim full Euen I haue glut of blood 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 160 They haue enough and more then is well sutable to their vow of poverty. 1664 H. More *Apol.* vi. in *Myst Iniq* 520 When he was once well warm in his Dignity 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc* i 152 Nor well alive nor wholly dead they were. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s v *Painting*, To Paint on a Wall; when well dry, they give it two or three Washes of boiling Oil. 1822 *Scoresby's Jrnl Whale Fish.* (1823) 448 We made her well fast for another night's lodgings

b. In modern use esp in *well able, aware, worth, worthy.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* xxxi, Ȝe mone haue maysturs euyrqware, As wele wui thi ȝe ar soe 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* i 1 224 Amen, if you loue her, for the Ladie is verie well worthie. 1611 Bible *Num* xiii 30 Let vs goe vp at once and possesse it, for we are well able to ouercome it. 1612 R. CH. *Olde Thrift newly revived* 64 Though it be a seemely and large tree, and well worth the hauing, yet [etc] 1697 Dryden *Æneis* vii. 906 Himself well worthy of a happier Throne 1711 Steele *Spect* No 78 ₱ 9 You are well able to settle this affair 1780 Coxe *Russ Discov* 187 He was well aware that the only method [etc]. 1804 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) VI 164 Every day produces letters as well worth attention as most of Cowper's 1837 B D Walsh *Aristoph., Knts* i iii, I was well aware that these intrigues were carpenteted 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII 650/2 She thought the property was well worth that amount

†17. With numerals, or terms of measurement, denoting fulness of the number, distance, etc. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xv 37 Se godspellere ðær þurhwunode wel twa ȝear mid him *c* 1000 — *On New T.* (Grein) 13 For þan þe ic ȝesett hæbbe wel feowertiȝ larspella on Engliscum ȝereorde. *c* 1290 *St Kenelm* 232 in *S Eng. Leg.* 352 Folk þat þis wonder isaiȝ awaiteden wel a dai ȝware þe kou bicome *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1747 He tok sone knithes ten, And wel sixti oþer men *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* vii 57 Knightes war þare wele two score *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 521 Seraphe takes of heore men wel a two hundred *c* 1400 Maundev. (1919) xxii 126 Wel a iuȝ quarteres of a furlong ore more. *c* 1425 *Engl Cong Ireland* xxi 52 Wel thre þousand men 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) II 446 He was there wel thre owres seechyng yf he coude fynde ony hoole or caue *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i 23 They were well an hondred men or more. 1523 Berners *Froiss* I. xvi. 17 There was deed in the place, well to the nombre of ccc. 1582 N. Lichfield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* i. iii 8 A great Harbour, which reacheth into the Lande sixe leagues, and at the entering it containeth well as much more.

18. †**a.** With adverbs. (Cf. 16.) *Obs.*

See also Well-a-fine, -most, -near, -nigh, and Ywhere *adv.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 8 Wel late ich habbe me bi-þocht; bute god me nu rede *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 36 For þine wle lete Wel ofte ich my song furlete *c* 1275 Lay. 25349 Folk þar com wel sone to þare borh of Rome 13 . *Guy Warw.* (1891) 446 Wel wele y knowe, .Herhaud, so god me rede, *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4989, I hote þe in hert it liked him wel ille 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B Prol 67 The moste my[s]chief on molde is mountyng wel faste. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* Prol 33 There is wel onethe game non That from myne bokys maketh me to gon *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2513 Down to the erthe wele lowe thay loute 1450–80 tr *Secreta Secret* xxi. 17 They beren it welle grevously ayens him. 1563 Winȝet tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* ix. Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 27 The wittingis of sum auld aunciant man weil dukkie setsurth.

b. With advs. and preps of place or direction, in later use freq in figurative phrases.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11027 Til elizabeth þan welforth stadd, Hir child in wamb [began] be gladd, *c* 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 22 His name, it sprong wel wide. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. 27 þat is in oþer bookes iwrite welwyde *c* 1400 *Pwaine & Gaw.* 549 He thoght to be wele on hys way Or it war passed the thryd day *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* i. iv 20 Welnyȝ or weel toward the al hool lawe with which Cristen men ben chargid 1473 *Paston Lett* III 92 Som men thynke it wysdom to be theer now weell owt off the weye. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 176 But or ever he was vnbounde, the other were well ferre 1530 Palsgr 862/1 Well forwarde, *bien avant* 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimus* II 1132 Well within the banke we harboured. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 173 Whose Force so gauled Seva Gi, that he wish'd him well off 1788 J White *Jrnl Voy. N. S Wales* (1790) 109 Being well in with the westward-most point of a very large bay. 1840 R H Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxv 133 The Captain stood well to the westward, to run inside the Bermudas. 1855 M Pattison in *Oxford Ess.* 287 Though not published till 1830, which was well into the second period. 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* xvii, She held her head well up 1895 *Law Times' Rep.* LXXII. 817/1 A woman well past the age of childbearing.

†**c** *Well at ease*: see Ease *sb.* 7 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17652 He was gestend ful wel at es 1377 Langl *P Pl* B. xiii. 42 Of þat men mys-wonne, þei made hem wel at ese. 1530 Palsgr 844/1 Well at ease, *bien ayse.* 1551 T Wilson *Logic* D j, Nature hath denied some men health of body, that thei are neuer wel at ease 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 232 He felte hymselfe skant well at ease 1706 tr. *De Piles' Art Painting* 229 By these high Prises Guido found himself, in a little while, very well at ease, and liv'd nobly 1825 Jennings *Obs Dial. W. Eng.*, *Well-at-ease*, hearty, healthy.

d With various prepositional phrases or adverbs denoting a state or condition.

c 1425 *Macro Plays, Cast Persev* 2702 þou art a party wele in age 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv iii 179 They were wel at peace, when I did leaue 'em 1653 H Cogan tr *Pinto's Tyav* xlii 168 A woman reasonably well in yeais 1702 W. Wotton *Hist Rome* i 17 Marcus went to Lectures to this Man when he was well in Years 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* iv, It takes no mean qualities to keepa boat's crew well together and in order 1879 Mrs Argles *Airy Fairy Lilian* III 100 Taffy and Mabel Steyne can be seen a little lower down, holding well together

†19 With comparative adjs and advs (esp. *bet* or *better, worse*, and *more*). Much, considerably, rather *Obs*

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 287 Man þou art iwis To winne ȝvt a kinedom wel betere þan min is *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2438 Abram went ham and his wijf sare, He luued hir wil mare þan are 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 2359 Men sese noght ne knawes what it es, þarfor men diedes it wele þe les. 1362 Langl *P Pl* A v 95, I deme men þat don ille, and ȝit I do wel worse *c* 1400 *Beryn* 902 It had be wel bettir, he had be wele I-lernyd *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 63 Thenne began she to wepe wel faster than byfore. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxvi 304, I was well wiother with Iudas 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* II 199 Fra that tyme furth the weill les he thame dred. 1624 Bedell *Lett* xi. 141 Your next is well worse.

V. 20. As well as. **a.** In as good, efficient, satisfactory, (etc) a way or manner as. (Also, in early use, simply *well as.*)

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 44 And wele as Aristotill [he couth] þe artis all seuyn 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk* (1907) 182 But neuer-the-later .he makithe caides ther of as well as he may. 1530 Palsgr 831/2 As well as is possyble, As well as can be or maye be 1589 Puttenham *Engl Poesie* iii xxii (Arb) 267 Certaine prophetical rymes, which might be construed two or three wayes as well as to that one whereunto the rebels applied it. 1600 *Look about you* I 2 b, I see Prince Iohn coorted as well as I. 1634 Milton *Comus* 201 This is the place, as well as I may guess 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* iv 1, *Ped* How hast thou sped? *John.* My Lord, as well as wishes 1793 *Piper of Peebles* 6 Fan cummers fled and hurl'd as weel On ice, as ony vady chiel *a* 1809 J Palmer *Like Master* (1811) I xii 174, I am left to rough it as well as I can. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi. II. 74 She affected..to listen with civility while the Hydes excused their recent conduct, as well as they could

b To the same extent, in the same degree, as much, as.

OE. *eal swa wel swa swa* occurs in the same sense (Ælfric *Hom* I. 274).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* I 75 He..sayde he was a synner & mysteid forgyfnes of his syn als wele as sho did 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II i (1481) b j, He swore to hym that also wel he was and shold be his frend as euer he had ben tofore. 1547 *Homilies* I *Swearing* II G iv b, Aswell they vse the name of God in vayne as they whiche do promise [etc] 1628 Burton *Anat Mel* II ii iii (ed 3) 235 Why hath Daulis and Thebes no Swallowes as well as the rest of Greece. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam* No 4 ₱ 1 A man may as well hope to distinguish colours in the midst of darkness, as to find out what to approve and disapprove in nonsense. 1891 R. W. Church *Oxf Movement* xix 347 The English Church was after all as well worth living in and fighting for as any other.

c. With weakened force, passing into the sense of 'both . . and', 'not only . . but also'. Also †*so well . as.*

In early use the rendering 'not only but also' is applicable only if the two contrasted words or expressions are transposed.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 49 And therto hadde he riden As wel in cristendom as in Hethenesse 1390 Gower *Conf* I 117 For al schal dete. Als wel a Leoun as an asse, Als wel a beggere as a lord *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) vii 25 þus þat do als wele in winter as in somer *c* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 60 Blode is norischyng of al membrez, als wele of sadde as of softe ? 1467–8 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 100 The Shireff shewyd iij comyssions of this graunt as well of the lordes as of the comyns 1533 Cranmer *Let to Dean of Arches* Misc. Writ (Parker Soc.) II. 253 That you take all manner of depositions as well for the one part as for the other 1571 Digges *Pantom* i. xx G j b, In equiangle triangles aswell the contayning as the subtending sides of equall angles are proportionall 1588 Parke tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 329 All of them as well the men as women and children were clothed with shamway skins 1645 Gataker *God's Eye on Israel* 50 Consisting of both sorts, as well vnfaithfull as faithfull, as well bad as good. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig Sacræ* II iv § 2 Which must certainly comprehend as well the morall as the ceremoniall part of Moses his Law. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *Y Kettlewell* i xiii 38 Making Use as well of his Eye as of his Tongue 1749 C. Middleton *Free Inq* Pref p xxxiii, It is allowed . by all, as well friends as enemies. 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xiv, Our churchmen have become wealthy, as well by the gifts of pious persons, as by .bribes.

(*b*) 1545 Bale *Image Both Ch.* xiii. (1550) d viij, Comprehending in him so wel Mahomyte as the Pope, so well the ragynge tyraunt as the styll hypocryte

d. Used to denote the inclusion of one thing (person, etc) or class with another.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iii vii. 316 The multitude of the lay peple, as weel as of clerkis. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* ix xxxvi. 397 Whan men ben hote in dedes of armes ofte they hurte their frendes as wel as their foes. 1613 Hieron *Serm.* Wks. 1614 I. 335 Whereas the children of God in many things are trespassers aswell as the vngodly 1649 Howell *Dodona's Grove* (ed. 3) 3 Nor is she lesse abounding in all things conducing to pleasure also, aswel as profit 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 221 My heart as well as purse being quite sunck. 1702 Addison *Dial Medals* ii (1726) 37 I find the Latins mean Courage by the figure of Virtue, as well as by the word it self 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 127 The two first .are made of Tin as well as the third. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 Educated .by. a most

spirited as well as excellent scholar. 1821 CRAIG *Lect Drawing* etc VII. 404 The back-ground as well as other parts is dotted or stippled 1854 MRS JAMESON *Comm.-pl. Bk* (1877) 38 There are different sorts of strength as well as different degrees 1896 *Law Times' Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 A highway for carriages as well as for foot-passengers.

21. As well. **a.** Also, in addition; in the same way.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 536 As she dyde, he dyde yn dede; Ryȝt as she dede, he dede as weyl 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 1 As veil it bringis furtht. holsum frute of honour *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 60 They should love their brothers aswel 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 302 The next news will be, that they [the Lords] have as well complyed on their part also 1875 *Economist* 23 Jan. 95/1 But the state of the French Exchange is such that gold is taken from London as well 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxvii, Because she was a dressmaker, and lived at Stepney, he would be a workman and live there as well

b. To the same extent.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 199 Wherfore as weel or miche rather Cristen men ouȝten be waar forto entirmete with like ymagis *Ibid.* II. xviii. 260 Wherfore as weel and as allow e-abilt y mai seie this speche.

c. With *may*, *might*, *had*, etc., implying the equivalence or equal result of one action in comparison with another.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 249 Sir, we myght als wele talke talle a tome tonne' 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov. xi. and xii.* 87, I might as well haue thrown my mony down the riuer 1652 SHIRLEY *Brothers* IV. v, He might as well have murdered me, for I Shall have no heart to live. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* xviii, As well you might Wish Vice were Virtue, wish that Black were White 1730 *Lett. to Sir W. Strickland rel. to Coal Trade* 25 Dyers buy wholly of the Lightermen, tho' they might as well buy of the Masters 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Le Patisser*, As I am at Versailles, thought I, I might as well take a view of the town. 1800 WORDSW. *Hart-Leap Well* II. ix, You might as well Hunt half a day for a forgotten dream 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii, It had been As well had there been time to have got together, From my own fief more Of our retainers—but it is too late. 1870 J. E. T. ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* Ser. II. 151 He thought he might as well strive to promote his own ends. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xxxviii, You really may as well let me have a little food

22 a. With qualifying adverb prefixed, as *too well*, *pretty well*

Also freq. with *so*, *very*, *full* (see FULL *adv.* 1 c), *right* (see RIGHT *adv.* 9 a)

(*a*) *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boethius* VII. § 3 For ðæm þæt ðe ðissa worulduælða to wel ne lyste. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Ic lærde þæt men upgengra welena to wel ne truwodon 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. II. 344 Then must you speake Of one that lou'd not wisely, but too well 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. IX. 59 Those [facts], however, would too well justify him.

(*b*) 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* V. i, The Dutch Veny I swallowed pretty wel 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 214 Give the Horse pretty well of my Cordial Ball. *Ibid.* 215 He has pretty well of Flesh upon his Back. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. vii. 40 Their father by that time, had pretty well got over his grief 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* II, He had his heart pretty well hardened by long, baneful licence. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxviii, They had got by this time pretty well all they clamoured for. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* xi, Lassie kept her composure pretty well 1902 J. K. MANN *Hist. Popes* I. i. 417 The pallium had then pretty well its modern shape.

(*c*) 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 117 We have had a jolly good lesson, and it serves us jolly well right.

b *Well enough*. sufficiently well, adequately.

In the 16th cent. occasionally written as one word.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 295 And thanne him thoghte wel ynouh, It was fantosme *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 215 When sho saw þis maister of þe knyghtis, sho knew hym well enogh & he hur. *Ibid.* 414, I know þe not, bod I know þat gown well enogh 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. i. 839 And by cause of hyr fayre speche Syr Mordred trusted hyr wel ynough. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D 7, Which mought wel ynough be the cause why the Pope decked hym with hys title of most christian king 1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* Pref. 4 The vulgar translation is known welinough 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX (1592) 473 But the Rabbines saw wellynough that the miracles of Iesus could not be denied. 1631 SHIRLEY *Sch. Compl.* V. i. 68 He gaue me two or three kicks, which I deseru'd well enough. 1710–11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 11 Jan., The scheme would have done well enough in good hands 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xvii. 119 They liked not the humour he seemed to be in well enough to comply with his request.

VI 23. Employed without construction to introduce a remark or statement, sometimes implying that the speaker or writer accepts a situation, etc., already expressed or indicated, or desires to qualify this in some way, but frequently used merely as a preliminary or resumptive word.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Wella, wisan men, wel, gaȝ ealle on þone weȝ [etc.] *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 285 Wel, broþer, Ne non ne may iknistned be Ar he his boren of moder [1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xliv. 16 He ..is chaufid, and seide, Vah, or weel, I am hat. 1388 — *Ezek.* XXVI. 2 Wel! the ȝatis of puplis ben brokun] *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 505 Well,' seyde Apollo, 'yef he on erthe bee, Wyth my brennyng chare I shall hym confound' *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst., Counc. Jews* 76 Wel, serys, ȝe sal se I xal correcte hym for his trespas. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. XXI. 27 b, Well quod I yet wold I wit one thyng more 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 320 Wel, loke to this geare be tyme 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 13 Wel, thee to please, I wil [go] to Ioue 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, Squirrilitie were a better word well, let me alone to squirrell them 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 47 This is a very scurvy tune to sing at a mans Funerall well, here's my comfort *Drunkes*. 1652 H. BELL *Luther's Collog. Mensalia* 293 They..take from us what wee have. Well! they will repent it. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 207 Well, (said he) I shall make a shift to eat them with my Fingers. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 3 Nov., Well, but as I was saying, what care I for your Mayor? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xii, Well, my boy, what have you brought us from the fair? 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 261 He asked, 'Well, and how is George?' 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* XVII. 151 'I understood that Mr Mailings. was one of your most particular friends' 'Well, and what of that?' 1863 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 170 Well, I returned from that visit quite set up. 1894 FISKE *Holiday Stor.* 181 As works of art—well, they were rather too highly coloured for works of art

b. *sb.* An instance of this use of the word.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd. (1912) 282 A friend . told me that he once heard five 'wells' precede the answer to an inquiry 1885 *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 312 (Cent.) The 'wells' and 'ahs', 'don't-you-know's' and other stop-gap interjections.

24. *Well, well*, denoting surprise, resignation, or acquiescence.

[1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXIV. 21 Thei seiden, Wel, wel! oure ȝen han sien. *c* 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 66 (*Ps.* xl. 15) Bere þei her confusioun anoon, þat seien to me, 'wel! wel!'] *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Town & C. Mouse* x, 'Weill, weill, sister,' quod the rurale mous [etc.]. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Well well (quoth she) many wels, many buckets 1675 COTTON *Burlesque* 183 *Apol.* Well! well! but he were best take heed How he attaques my Maiden head 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ¶ 1 Well, well, you may banter as long as you please. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, But well, well!—it will last my time 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. vii. 117 Well, well, we will leave these heights, and descend in little drops of criticism. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* xv, 'Father', 'you must not talk like that.' 'Well, well, my dear,' said her father, 'well, well.'

b. with intervening noun (in vocative).

c 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Juventus* (*c* 1560) D j b, Well wanton well, I wysse I can tel [etc.]. 1554 *Interl. Youth* (facs. Waley) B iij, Well wanton well, fye for shame 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. (1601) B 1 b, Well Cosen well, I see you are e'ene past hope Of all reclaime. 1603 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* II. i. E 1, Well, wag, well, wilt thou still deceive thy father? *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* I. i. (1653) B 6 b, Well wag well, you must not now put me off with my wife.

25 *Very well*, denoting agreement, approval, or acquiescence.

In the absence of construction the distinction between the adverbial and adjectival use becomes obscured: cf. WELL *a.* 7 and 10.

1564 *Brief Exam.* D j b, You wyll say, we haue a commaundement of the Lorde. Very well. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 518 We were chas'd By five Sloops,..says the Fellow Very well, said I, then it is apparent there is something in it. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvii. The Baronet, though highly offended, could only say, 'Very well, sir, it is very well.' 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxv, At last he said 'I agree—I must have time' 'Very well. It is a bargain' 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iii, 'Very well, then,' sighed Thomasin, 'I will say no more'

26. *Well then*, introducing a conclusion or further statement, or implying that one can naturally be drawn or made.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 237 Wele þan, We sall frayst er they founde vs fer fro. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX (Percy Soc.) 138 Well then, quod she, I shall you nowe tell Howe the case standeth 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* IV. 15 Well than, I will graunte the to take cowes donge, for the donge off a man 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* N viij b, Well then go forthe, in the nexte space I fynd one counter, which I remoue forward. 1628 J. DOUGHTY *Serm.* 10 Well then, let both principles of Church tenents and Scripture stand in force 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Wish* 1, Well then; I now do plainly see, This busie world and I shall ne'e agree. 1679 DRYDEN *Œdipus* III. i. 34 *Duo* Basely you kill'd him. *Adr.* Well then, I kill'd him basely 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 136 *note*, Well then, since we must stop somewhere, we will stop at a trillion. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. i, Well then, there were Bolingbroke and Pitt 1884 B. L. FARJEON *Gl. Porter Sq.* (ed. 6) XXVII. 290 'Well then!' she exclaimed; winding up the argument thus, as is the way with women.

27. With various additions, esp. *well now*, *oh well*, *ah well*.

(*a*) 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, Well now master Snip, let mee see your Bill. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navig.* 19 Well yet, as salt and bitter as this Ocean the world is, there is some good wrought out of this ill 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. iii, 'Well now,' said he, 'remember the sin of this breach of appointment lies wholly at your door' 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* XIX, 'What are you thinking about, Stevie?' 'Oh! well really, I can't say'

(*b*) *a* 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writ* (1883) II. 56 *Sawny.* A well a well then good day to you good mither 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXIX, Aweel, Duncan—did ye say your name was Duncan or Donald? 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* XXXI, The old woman tried to comfort her, beginning with her accustomed—'Well-a-well!' 1868 LE FANU *Lost Name* I. XXII. 220 'Oh! well, after luncheon, then,' said he.

VII. *Comb.* The adverb *Well* is extensively employed in combination with various parts of the verb, esp. the past and present participles, and in parasynthetic adjectives ending in *-ed*. In modern practice the latter are regularly hyphened. In attributive use the participial formations are properly hyphened, and the hyphen is also frequently employed even when the construction is predicative. On account of the large number of such combinations, all those of any standing (either by common or continued use, or in virtue of their source) are treated as main words, the less important or less common being printed in smaller type without definition, after the model of similar words in UN-. The normal insertion or omission of the hyphen, according to the construction of the word in the sentence, is indicated by printing it within parentheses, as *well(-)baked*.

In the following enumeration of the different types of combinations the illustration is chronological, and partly includes words more fully exemplified below.

28. With past pples., as *well-born*, *-bred*, *-done*, etc., in predicative or attributive use.

Beowulf 1927 Hyȝd swiðe ȝeong, wis, welþungen. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XVII. 111 Ðif hwæt welȝedones bið *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XIX. 12 Monn sum well-boren *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John VI. 45 Alle la[i]was *vel* welȝilærde *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 385 Bot off lymmys he was weill maid With schuldrys braid. *c* 1386 [see DISPOSED 2]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. viii. 190 It is merytorie and weel doon forto ȝeue thilk ensaumple 1474 SIR J. PASTON *Lett.* III. 107 He lefte a greet garnyson theer, weell ffornysshyd in vytayll, and all other thynge. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 469 A well trauelled knight and well knowen 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 128 His legges wel sette *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. iv, *Cla.* 'Tis ill for a fair Lady to be idle *Say.* She had better be well-busied 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 548 An ancient and well allied familie 1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 178 The hardness of a well-blown Bladder 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epist.* I. vi. 58 Venus decks the well-bemoney'd Swain. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* XVIII. 116 Well-arched and short foreheads are not of long duration 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXI, This was said in well-accentuated English 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XXXIII, The well clothed, well-fed, well-amused passage through barren hours

29. With present pples. in adjectival (predicative or attributive) use.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 107 Onȝean ðā godan & ða wellibbendan. *Ibid.* lvii. 439 Wyrta swiðe welstincenda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) cl. 5 Heriað hine on cimbalum wel swegendum 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XCI. 15 Wel suffrende thei shul be. — *Eccius.* XLVII. 14 A son weel felende [*filius sensatus*] 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 The wynes..were faire, fyne, wele drinking. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. XX. 274 Thilk word is so weel teching and dressing. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 182 If ther be among theym eny prie horse in especiall that he be well trottyng *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 Accompanied with the well inchaunting skill of Musicke 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/2 Then with a well cuttinge sawe, sawe of the whole legge. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 148 The People express'd it with such exact harmony of well agreeing voices 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 12 If a lad has but a lusty and well-bearing memory, he proves a brave clergyman. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* III. 77 That..view, even when sobered to a well-calculating morality. 1864 DE COIN *Hist. & Cult. Cotton & Tobacco* 279 Sticks split from some good or well-splitting wood. 1884 MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 36 A vessel containing a well-closing lid 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 12 A sport which draws so well paying a visitation on to their village

30 With verbal sbs., as *well-building*, *-guiding*, *-joining*, *-keeping*, etc.

The later tendency is to employ *good* with the vbl. sb., and restrict *well* to the gerund

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXVIII. 91 With þi wele setting [L. *ordinatione*] lastes dai *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 49 Finding paine in ill doing, and pleasure in well studiyng. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* II. (1625) 14 Weeting of my well deeming. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. xcvi, Through my well guiding is your voiage donne 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 152 *Car.* And euer may your Highnesse yoake together (my doing well, With my well saying 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov. by Sea* C 2 b, A large Armorie with other Weapons and munition, which for goodnesse,. and well keeping, is not second to any Noblemans in England. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* I. Well building hath three Conditions 1641 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Aulam* XII. (1674) II. 195 In the well-joy[n]ing consisteth the strenth of structure

b. Freq. with vbl. sbs. followed by *of*.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii, Vayne gladnes & wel payeng of thiselfe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. III. (1912) 19 The well bringing up of the people 1596 HARINGTON *Anat. Melam. Ajax* Ep. L ij b, The well handling of the matter 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov. by Sea* B 3 b, His goods are but lent him, by him that will one day call him to a reckoning, for the well or ill disposing of them *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. XXXIV. (1640) 17 The wel-husbanding of abundance 1655 D. DICKSON *Ps.* XCII. 4 In Spurgeon *Treas. David* IV. 272 One of the parts of the well-spending of the Sabbath. 1667 EARL ORRERY *St. Lett.* (1742) 305 For the well constituting of the said corporations 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* 46 The copiousness and well-knitting of the intrigues we have from Johnson 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 158 The well-making of our Woollen-Manufactures 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 The safety and well sailing of a Vessel. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 48 In the well draining of Cornlands lies a main advantage. *Ibid.* 50 The well covering of the Seed must be of great advantage 1739 TROWELL *Treat. Husb.* etc. 4 The well ploughing of the Land is a very great Advantage to all Seeds sown 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Plough*, The well going of the plough wholly depends upon the placing of this

c. With gerunds followed by an object or preposition

? 1568 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 61 Rules and Ordinances for the well-governing the Affairs of the Society, etc. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. xiv. 383 For the love of her hee would not faile in well-looking to his charge 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 138 Because of the well-seating it he allured out of Babilon sixe hundred thousand soules 1693 G. ST. LO *England's Safety* title-p., A Sure Method for Raising Qualified Seamen for the well Manning Their Majesties Fleet on any Occasion. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] tr. *Tully's Offices* 135 By Moderation..we mean ..the Knowledge of Well timing whatever we do 1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 197 The well-peopling the

colonies, and securing our new acquisitions 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v. *Lucern*, The grand secret of well-managing a trading populous country 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 351/2 The all important necessity of well matching the poultry 1890 A. P Morton in *Le Roux' Acrobats & Mountebanks* 168 In well calculating the strength of the steed

31. With verbs, as *well-ally*, *-clothe*, *-employ*, etc. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* civ 9 He was mined of his witeword hende þat he weleset [Vulg. *disposuit*] fo Abraham sake 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 602/23 *Persoleo*, to welwone. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 286 b, Seyng that the mystery of the holy Trinitye did not well lyke with that people 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvii 6 That of so great Descent, and of so large a Dower, Might well-allie their House 1670 Milton *Hist Brit* III. 129 Prowlers intent upon all occasions to pamper and well lime themselves 1851 (*title*) Robert Owen's Journal Explanatory of the Means to Well-place and Well-feed, Well-clothe, Well-lodge, Well-employ, Well-govern, and Cordially unite the Populations of the World.

32. Forming parasynthetic adjectives in *-ed*, as *well-ancestored*, *-dispositioned*, *-eared*, etc.

Cf OE. *welwillednes*

1530 Palsgr 442/2 This sworde is well backed 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 495 Of bodie he was slender, well membred, and strongly made 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 34, 63 He had bin a well-sinewed man 1591 Greene *Farewe Folly* (1617) I 4 b, The Gentleman is well forehanded and well foreheaded 1630 Bp. Hall *Occas Medit.* xlii 107 Why perfectly limmed, not a cripple? Why well sensed, not a foole? 1671 Woodhead *St Teresa* II vii 52 That those that shall be received, be thereto called by God, and be well-dispositioned. 1688 J Grubb *Brit Heroes* vii, Castor the flame of fiery steed, With well spur'd boots took down. 1704 *Hymn to Victory* lx 41 Old English Courage scorns those trifling things, The Highest Ground, the Well-flank'd Wings. 1804 Mitford *Inquiry* 372 A well eared poet will of course avoid cacophony in rimes 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 452 Her eggs are well formed and well-shelled. 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* xi 326 The formidable Shark, a well toothed adult. 1891 *Harper's Mag* July 318/1 The well ancestored, rich,. respectability from which she springs 1894 *Outing* Sept. 427/2 The five brace of grand, plump, well plumaged birds.

33. With adjectives.

a 1780 *Braes o Yarrow* vii in Child *Ballads* IV. 165/1 Nine well-wight men lay waiting him 1797–1803 Jane Austen *Northanger Abbey* xxviii, The two girls found themselves so well sufficient to themselves, that it was eleven o'clock . before they quitted the supper-room 1853 *Trait's Mag* XX. 267 Its accession would bring no well-wieldable strength with it 1886 J. Corbett *Fall of Asgard* I 115 The charm of his face were the well open eyes

Well, obs dial var. Fell *v.*

1511 *MS. Acc St John's Hosp*, *Canterb*, Payd . for wellyng treys iii d. [See also Welling.]

Well, obs. f. Weel, Will *sb* and *v.*

† Wella, *int.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 wel lá, 3–4 wella, wela, wele, (3 wælla, wælle, welle, wellen). [OE. *wel lá* (see Well *adv.* and Lo *int.*), partly confused with *wá lá* (see Wale *int*) and *weg lá* (Wella). Cf. also OE. *wel gá*, *weol gá*, glossing L. *heia* and *euge* respectively.]

A. *int* a. Well then. b. Ah! alas!

Also followed by a sb. as object = alas for. , or a clause = alas *that* . .

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxiv. § 8 Wella, men, wel *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* III 627 Hwæt þa se læce cwæð mid wope· wella basilius, gif ðu sylf noldest, nære þu git forðfaran *c* 1205 Lay. 3456 Wallan, dæð, wela, deað, þat þu me nelt forðemen. *Ibid.* 7875 Welle broðer Nennius þat ich þe quic nabbe

B. As adv. or intensive prefix: Very, exceedingly.

c 1205 Lay 5970 Wælle muchel wes þa wop, þæ Delm þeonne wende. *Ibid* 12805 Þeder com þe ohte mon, wælla wel wes he ibon. *Ibid.* 29622 Wolle uain [*c* 1275 wele glad] wes he þer uore *Ibid* 31258 Wellen henden wes þe mon Oric ihaten 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 831 Þe gestes gay & ful glad, Welawynnely wlonk. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 518 Wela wynne is þe wort þat waxes þeroute *Ibid.* 2084 Wela wylle was þe way, þer þay bi wod schulden *a* 1400 *Wars Alex* 1970 Wella [*v. r* wele] wide ware þe wele, Miȝt þou þe marches of Messedoyne mayntene þiselfe.

Well-abu·sed, *ppl. a.* 1879 Huxley *Hume* II 36 The office was particularly honourable to so well abused a man

Well-acce·pted, *ppl. a* *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess Men & Manners* Wks. 1768 II 42 He had such entire possession of the hearts as well as understandings of his friends, that he could soon make the most surprizing paradoxes believed and well-accepted. † **Well-acco·mplished,** *ppl. a.* 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* II. i. 56 A well accomplisht youth 1650 Weldon *Crt K Jas.* 19 A wel accomplished Gentleman 1792 A. Murphy *Ess. Life & Genius Johnson* 141 At Mr Thrale's he saw a constant succession of well-accomplished visitors. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* x, I know you to be a worthy, kind, and well accomplished gentleman. **Well accor·de·d,** *ppl a* 1581 Sidney *Def Poetrie* (Arb) 46 The Lyricke, . with his tuned Lyre and wel accorded voyce 1732 Pope *Ess Man* II 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life. **Well-accor·ding,** *ppl a.* 1814 Byron *Lara* I xx, Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands That mingle there in well according bands **Well accou·ted,** *ppl a* 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv xii. (1720) 225 When those [animals] that are able to shift for themselves, are left to their own Discretion and Diligence, but the Helpless well accouter'd and provided for. 1881 *Brit Q Rev.* Jan 41 That the Tridentine dogma survives all the determined and well-accoutred assaults made thereon goes without saying **Well-accre·dited,** *ppl a.* 1847 Mrs Gore *Castles in Air* xxix. (1857) 268 The subterfuges which tarnish many a well-accredited transaction on the turf.

Well-accu·stomed, *ppl. a.* Much frequented by customers. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1690, 1761 [see Accustomed 2] 1736 Entick *Cant Tales* Prol 1 An Inn noted for its great Trade, or as we say, a well-accustomed House 1880 I. Peel *Risings of Luddites* v 24 The St Crispin was a well accustomed house, and the inner doors were swinging to and fro in the usual fashion

Well(-)acquai·nted, *ppl a*

† 1 Familiarly known (to others) *Obs*

1565 Jewel *Repl Harding* xiv 509 These Authorities be wel acquainted, and knowen vnto the World. 1590 Shaks *Com Err* iv iii 2 There's not a man I meete but doth salute me As if I were their well acquainted friend

2. Having a good acquaintance *with* (= knowledge of) a person or thing, familiar *with* Also without const. (of two or more persons)

1728 Cibber *Provoked Husb* I i 7 He is a Man too well-acquainted with the Female World to be brought into a high Opinion of any one Woman, without some well-examined Proof of her Merit 1857 Buckle *Civiliz* I xii. 666 Mourner was well acquainted with our language. 1864 Pusey *Daniel* (1876) 311 Habakkuk's hymn shows one well-acquainted with the Psalms 1877 W S Gilbert *Sorcerer* I. Ballad, Time was when Love and I were well acquainted

Well-a·cted, *ppl. a*

1. Meritoriously conducted or lived

1792 A Murphy *Ess Life & Genius Johnson* 85, I boast no knowledge glean'd with toil and strife, That bright reward of a well acted life

2. Cleverly feigned or simulated

1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxxvi, 'Alas! my lord,' said Varney, with well-acted passion 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* x, 'My dear Malfi', said Mark, in well-acted wonder and commiseration, 'what is the matter?'

3 Skilfully performed on the stage.

1890 'L Falconer' *Mlle Ixe* vi 156 With far less emotion than a well-acted play would have excited in her

Well(-)ada·pted, *ppl a* 1713 Steele etc *Guardian* No 64 P 18, I am charmed with his artificial Expressions in well adapted Similes 1825 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* II 164 Her gown was a drab silk of a cut well-adapted for the display of her fine shape 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* III, With a rude eloquence, well adapted to the comprehension of his hearers

Welladay (we·lădē·), *int* (*sb.*, *v*) Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 6 well a daye, 6–7 wel(-)aday, (8 wel-a-day), 6 wellada, 7 wel-adaie, weleaday, welady, welody, wellıday, 7, 9 well a-day, 6– well-a-day, welladay. Also 6, 8–9 *Sc.* and *dial.* wal(l)aday; 6 wer(e)aday, 9 *dial.* werraday. [altered f. Wellaway, by substitution of Day (or Aday), as in *wo worth the day*, *lackaday*.]

A. *int.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or lamentation; = alas! Also with *ah* or *O* prefixed.

c 1570 W Elderton in *Collect B. L. Ballads* etc (1867) 1 Well a daye, well a daye, well a daye, woe is me. 1570 Levins *Manip* 196/42 Wel aday, *hei, hei* 159x Spenser *Virg Gnat* 417 Ah (waladay) there is no end of paine 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul* III ii. 37 A welady [Q 2 weradayl, hee's dead, hee's dead *Ibid.* IV. v 15 Oh weladay [Q 2 wereaday], that euer I was borne. 1599 T. Cutwode *Caltha Poet* (Roxb) xxxix, But walladay, he was not there aware of Cupids shaft 1602 W S. *Thomas Ld Cromwell* IV. ii 22 A, welliday for my Cowe! 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 198 Alas and weladay, what shall we doe? 1648 Herrick *Hesper*, *Mad Maid's Song* III, Alack and welladay! 1652 C B. Stapylton *Herodian* XIII 105 Then quire of Boys and Ladies sighing Welody, With Hymns and Pæans making dolefull Melody. 1719 D'Urfy *Pills* VI 284 Alack and a welladay. 17 *Gaberlunzie man* v in *Ramsay's Tea-t Misc* (1762) I 79 She clapt her hand, cry'd, Waladay 1781 Cowper *Hope* 428 Well-a-day, the title page was lost! 1798 Coleridge *Anc Mar.* II. 135 [139] Ah wel a day! [*later* well a-day!] what evil looks Had I from old and young 1813 Moore *Twopenny Post Bag* VIII 35 Thou know'st the time, too, well-a-day! It takes to dance that chalk away. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg*, *Lay St Cuthbert*, Well a day! Well a day! All he can say is but just so much trouble and time thrown away 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* I, VIII 154 But, welladay, we hear a shrill voice of affliction. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Werraday*, welladay.

b. in reduplicated form *wella, welladay.*

1805 G McIndoe *Poems* 92 The precious clay, Which in the tomb, with tears, I laid, Wella welladay! 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* XIII, And as she mutter'd 'Well-a—well-a-day!'

B. *sb.* The utterance of this exclamation; lamentation; a lament.

1582 T Watson *Centurie of Love* lxxxii (Arb) 118 At last, though late, farewell olde wellada. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* I xvi 57 Their ioyfull song was turn'd to mournfull cries, And all their gladnesse chang'd to welladaies. 1598 Petowe *2nd Pt Hero & Leander* C iij b, This all alone sad Lady gan to play Framing sweet musick to her welladay. 1608 Shaks *Per.* IV iv 49 (1st Qo) His daughters woe and heauie welladay 1814 Mrs J West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 291 Her ears were alternately assailed by the peccavis of penitence and the well-a days of love.

transf 1593 G Harvey *New Let Notable Cont.* C 2 b, Let him be the *Falanta downs-dale* of Ryme, the *Hayho-halliday* of Prose, the *Walladay* of new writers.

C *v. intr.* To cry 'welladay'. *nonce-use*

1835 Clare *Rural Muse* 153 The swains are sighing all, and well-a-daying.

Well-adju·sted, *ppl. a.* 1735 Thomson *Liberty* II. 330 The swelling mantle's well adjusted flow 1825 Scott *Talism.* xxi, The marabout raised his head gently from the ground, moving with a well-adjusted precaution. **Well-ado·rned,** *ppl. a.* 1616 Chapman *Odyss.* VII. 239 He.. Aduanc't him to a well-adorned Throne.

Well(-)advi·sed, *ppl. a.* In 4–5 avised.

1. Of persons: Prudent, wary, cautious, circumspect.

In modern use chiefly predicative, as 'He would be well-advised to give up the idea'.

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib* Þ 2514 A man þat is wel auysed, he drediþ his lest enemy *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 141 Hooly Awstyn, sad and wel avised, Kneuhe by signes this compleynt was no fable *a* 1466 Gregory *Chron* in *Hist Coll Cit Lond.* (Camden) 158 That Parlyment hadde an evylle faryng ende, to shamefully for to be namyd of any welavysyd man

β 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xli 2 Be ȝe ane luvar, think ȝe nocht ȝe suld Be weill adwysit in ȝour gouerning! 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* I. 15 b, A most valiant & well aduised knight 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, IV iv. 517 Hath any well-aduised friend proclaym'd Reward to him that brings the Traytor in? 1603 Knolles *Hist Turkes* (1638) 288 The well aduised and valiant captaine Kanaconites

absol. 1560 Bible (Genev) *Prov.* xiii. 10 With the wel aduised is wisedome (And so 1612)

† **b.** with const Careful or heedful *of* or *that* —.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 398 Be well auysed on that ilke nyght That noon of vs ne speke nat a word *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xviii, Also þat he be wele auysedof speche *c* 1450 *Merlin* III. 45 Quod the kynge, Be well avised that ye knowe it is he And thei seide, We knowe verely it is he 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 57 To another he put forth a question, who was to be well aduised of his aunswer.

† **c** In one's right mind, sane *Obs.*

1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v ii 434 And were you well aduis'd? 1590 — *Com. Errors.* II. ii 215 Am I Sleeping or waking, mad or well aduisde?

2 Of actions, etc: Based on wise counsel or careful consideration.

a 1470 Harding *Chron* clxxvi viii (1812) 314 The kyng full sad, with wordes well auysed, Thanked them all 1846 Mrs A Marsh *Father Darcy* II. viii 140, I hope I should not be found wanting either in spirit or perseverance to carry out well-advised plans 1850 Grote *Greece* II lxiv VIII 203 Construing them studied and well-advised silence into a proof of oblivion.

Hence **Well-advi·sedly** *adv.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix (1592) 127 He seemeth to speake discreetely and weladuisedly 1648–58 Hexham II. *Wel bedacht*, *ick*, Well-advisedly, or Considerately

Well(-)affe·cted, *ppl. a.*

1. Favourably disposed, inclined to be favourable or friendly (*to* or *towards* a person or thing); *spec.*, well-disposed towards existing authority, loyal.

1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* 150/2 If any good men were well affected or minded toward religion 1609 R. I *Nova Britannia* title p, Nova Britannia: Offering most Excellent fruites by Planting in Virginia. Exciting all such as be well affected to further the same 1612 Speed *Theat Gt Brit.* To Rdr, To the well-affected and favourable Reader. 1664 D Fleming in *Extr. St Papers Friends* III (1912) 213 Hee Lives in a very well affected Towne, both to the church and State. 1671 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 502 The Presbyterian party never were well affected to a French alliance. 1746 Bp Sherlock *Let* to June in *20th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. I 291 The well-affected Clans 1832 Lytton *Eug Aram* I. ix, I know you are an honest man, Bunting, and well affected to our family 1878 Bosw Smith *Carthage* 359 Sicily was unlikely to give her further trouble, and that, not because she was well-affected, but simply because she was exhausted

absol 1643 [Angier] *Lanc Vall. Achor* 10 Whilest the Siege lasted against Manchester, the heavens held a sympathy with the well affected 1658 *Doni. State Papers* 360 The petition of the well affected of Gateshead 1779 Arnot *Hist. Edin.* I. vi. 206 It had been a common practice of government, to screen the well affected from the punishment of their murders.

2. Adroitly assumed or simulated.

1907 *National Church* 15 Oct. 277/1 By this process in matters of religion the state will have washed its hands of any responsibility for the moral character of its citizens—a Gallio in its well-affected impartiality of indifference

† **Well-affe·ctionate,** *a. Obs.* [Cf next] Well disposed. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III iii. 62 Then each to other well affectionate, Friendship professed with vnfained hart

Well-affe·ctioned, *a.* [Cf. prec] = Well-affected I. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1628 tr *Matheu's Powerfull Favorite* 127 A Senatour whom hee knew to bee a good Citizen and well affectioned to Tiberius 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 702 They were obedient to the laws, and well affectioned towards the gods.

Well-a-fine, *adv.* and *int. Obs.* exc. *dial* [See Afine *adv.*]

A. *adv.* Right well, well indeed, to good purpose, thoroughly.

c 1330 *Kyng of Tars* 780 Icham nou glad wel a fyn, Mai no mon blithur be. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2752 Now y knowe wel-a-fyn, þy message schendeth me. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3690 For no man..maye. of the reysyns haue the wyne, Tyl grapes rype and wel a fyne Be soue empressid *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1393 The tale wol be ryff Of me, & of noon othir; I knowe riȝte wel a fyne 1573 Iusser *Husb.*, Author s Life xix. (1878) 210 A Moone, Which well a fine me thought did shine 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D.S) 82 Chem a laced well-a-fine aready 1882 Jago *Dial Cornw* 309 That's all well a-fine. 1886 *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Well a fine*, adv. phr, very well; truly, indeed.

b. Altered to *well and fine.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 427 Anon as Gamelyn hadde eten wel and fyne *c* 1400 *Beryn* 303 Fawnus lete hym clatir & cry wel & fyne. 14 . *Guy Warw.* (Camb. MS) 9086 Gyf lokyd theron wele and fyne *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 6860 This knowen ȝe alle wel and fyn.

B. *int.* (See quot. 1880.)

1880 *E. Cornw Gloss*, *Well-a-fyne*, a common interjection, meaning 'it's all very well'. 1892 'Q' *Three Ships* II. 33 Well-a-fine! What a teasin' armful is woman, afore the first-born comes!

† **Wellage.** *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. welleage. [f. Well *sb*[1] + -age (denoting a material).] (See quot and *press-ware* s v. Press *sb.*[1] 16.)

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* 92 Welleage is a kind of Press-

ware for the speedy making of Wells, farre cheaper then the rounds, which are made of Brick to keepe the earth from falling downe

†Well-aged, *a Obs.* Advanced in years, of a good age.

c 1470 Ashby *Active Policy* 815 Loke that youre counseil be rather godly set, Wele aged, of goode disposicion 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* xiii 1 Thou art olde & well aged *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* ii (Arb) 141 The Latin tong, concerning any part of prudencsse of it, did not endure moch longer, than is the life of a well aged man.

Well-aimed, *ppl. a.*

1598 Chapman *Iliad* xi 99 Atrides with his wel-aimde lance smote Isus on the brest. 1606 — *Gentl Usher* i 1, You come not neere him, but discharge aloofe Your wounding Pistoll, or well aymed Dart 1667 Milton *P L* ix 173, I reck not, so it light well aim'd 1725 Pope *Odyss* xxi, 4 Who now can bend Ulysses' bow, and wing The well-aim'd arrow thro' the distant ring 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii, The wearied horse of Ivanhoe, and its no less exhausted rider, went down before the well aimed lance and vigorous steed of the Templar. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xxv, He retreated before a well-aimed blow 1868 G V Cox *Recoll. Oxford* 206 A well-aimed orange, thrown from the gallery, struck him forcibly on the face.

†Well-aired, *a.* [f. Air *sb*] Having a sweet breath *Obs.*

1505 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 233 The said queen is like for to be of a sweet savour and well eyred.

Well(-)aired, *ppl. a*

1. Thoroughly ventilated, favoured with good air.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* Note 3 The situation in the centre of the High Street rendered it [the Tolbooth] so particularly well-aired, that when the plague laid waste the city in 1645, it affected none within these melancholy precincts. 1843 R. J Graves *Syst Clin Med* v 62 The bed room of a patient labouring under fever should be well-aired 1871 Napheys *Prev & Cure Dis.* i. i. 47 Well-aired locality.

2. Damp-freed by exposure to air or heat.

1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* xxxi, She..went on to assure Mary the bed was well aired

Well-alli'ed, *ppl. a.* 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* iii. ii. 109 The vice is of a great kindred, it is well allied 1631 [see Well *adv* 28] **Well-ally',** *v. trans* 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* xvii 6 A Nymph .That of so great Descent, and of so large a Dower, Might well-allie their House

Well-anea'r, *int. Obs.* exc. *dial* [app altered f. Wellaway by substitution of Anear.] Alas! alack-a-day!

1600 *Look about you* ii B 1 b, Now well a neere that ere I liu'd to see, Such patience and so much impiety 1608 Shaks *Per* iii Prol 51 The Lady shreekes, and wel-a-neare, Do's fall in trauayle with her feare 1640 J D. *Knave in Grain* iii 1 G 2, Wherefore was it? well a neare 1677 W Nicolson in *Trans R. Soc Lit* (1870) Ser ii IX 322 *Wellaneer*, well away, alack-a day 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Wellaneer* Alas N. *a* 1836 in 'S Gilpin' *Pop Poetry Cumb* (1875) 207 Bit, welleneer! when he sud tean his kiss, .Hur elbow rease an' barr'd him fra his bliss.

So **Well-anea'ring,** in same sense.

1683 G M[eriton] *Yorks Dial* 4 Wellaneerin, well-aneerin, run fast run, Hye thee Hobb, and bid my Mawgh Herry come *Ibid.* 7 Ey wallaneerin, wilta gang and see 1703 Thoresby *Let to Ray*, *Wellaneering*, alas

Well-annea'led, *ppl. a.* 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxi. 184 Thin plates of well-annealed flint glass. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed 2) 139 A well annealed piece of glass, all of whose parts possess equal elasticity, is a single refractor.

Well anoi'nted, *ppl a* 1746 Francis tr *Hor Sat* ii v. 142 Upon his naked back Her heir sustain'd the well-anointed pack [*cadaver unctum oleo largo*] 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl* i ix, Mr Rappit, the hairdresser, with his well-anointed coronal locks tending wavily upward.

Well(-)apai'd, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *arch* Heartily pleased or satisfied.

13 *K Alis* 2031 Darie was wel apaied Of that Aichelaus haveth ysaide *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1314 Whanne þemperour it wist, he was wel apayed 1377 Langl *P Pl* B vi 198 And eche pore man [was] wel apayed to haue pesen for his huyre 1387 Trevisa *Higden* III 383 He cowþe feyne hym gracious and wel apaied when he were wroþ, and wroþ when he were wel apayed 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xviii xxiii 767, I am wel apayed, said sir Gareth, that I may knowe him. *c* 1500 H Medwall *Fulgens & Lucres* Eiv b, Be she wroth or well a payde 1576 Knewstub *Confut*, *Serm* Q 2 b, There is good cause, not only to be content, but also well appaide with it 1590 Spenser *F. Q* iii ii 47 She therewith well apayd, The drunken lampe downe in the oyle did steepe. 1611 R Fenton *Treat. Usury* To Rdr 3, I shall thinke my selfe well apaid, if I can cause them but to feele those wounds 1643 Trapp *Comm Gen* xxiv 47 He joyeth over her with singing, as wel-apaid of his choyce 1825 Jennings *Obs Dial W Eng*, *Well-apaid*, appeased; satisfied 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* iii II 32 'Or all is nought Whereof I think,' at last a wanderer said, 'Or of my tale shall ye be well apaid'

Hence **†Well-apai'dness.** *Obs.*

1633 [D Rogers] *Treat Sacr* i 190 This complacence and well apaidednesse of heart

Well(-)appa'relled, *ppl a*

1530 Palsgr 329/1 Well apparayled or well decked, *garnier*. 1576 R Peterson *G. della Casa's Galateo* 18, I would haue euery man well appareled, meete for his age and calling 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* i. ii 27 When well apparel'd April on the heele Of limping Winter treads 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser i *All Fool's Day*, The goodly ornature of well-apparelled speech 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn*, *K Olaf* xiv ix, Never, while they cruised and quarrelled, Old King Gorm, or Blue-Tooth Harald, Owned a ship so well appareled

Well-appli'ed, *ppl. a*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iii. xviii (1912) 463 By the diligent care of friends and well applied cunning of surgeons 1625 K Long tr *Barclay's Argenis* i ii 5 Timoclea, with well-applyed language, began to question her Guest 1764 Dodsley in *Shenstone's Wks.* (1768) II 317 A stone seat . with this well-applied inscription 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) I 646 A discreet and well-applied industry in the service of mankind 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* vi, Giving him a hearty cuff on the ear, which would have knocked him down, only that Oonah kept him up by an equally well applied box on the other

Well-appoi'nted, *ppl a* Properly equipped or fitted out

1530 Palsgr. 844/1 Well apoynted, *bien a poynt.* 1535 Coverdale *Jer* vi 22 They ride vpon horses wel apointed to ye batell agaynst the 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen IV*, i. i 190 The gentle Arch-bishop of Yorke is vp, With well-appointed Powres. *c* 1600 Drayton *Mis Marg.* clxxviii, Ten thousand valiant well-appointed men. 1656 Cowley *Pindar Odes*, *Brutus* iv, One would have thought t' had heard the morning crow, Or seen her well-appointed Star Come marching up the Eastern Hill afar 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 676 In him thy well-appointed proxy see, Arm'd for a work too difficult for thee 1807 Wordsw *White Doe* 699 Nor wanted at this time rich store Of well-appointed chivalry 1835 *Court Mag* VI. 166/2 The well-appointed silk, waterproof, ivory-handled, umbrella of his friend 1864 'Annie Thomas' *D Donne* I. ii. 29 She saw that he had good horses and a well-appointed mail phaeton. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 3 A well-appointed hotel.

Hence **Well-appoi'ntedness.**

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc* 82 They have Breast-plates of Iron, which shows the courage of these Saracens, and their well-appointedness for War 1890 H James *Tragic Muse* xxvi, He remembered too her actual smartness, as London people would call it, her well-appointedness.

Well-appro'ved, *ppl. a.*

1590 Spenser *F Q* ii x 65 Hengist and Horsus, well approu'd in warre 1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr* i i. 7 My trustie seruant well approu'd in all *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xvii 437 He cald to friend, these well-approu'd supplies; Th' Aiaces, and the Spartan king 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* ii. (1900) 212 There dwelt also not far from thence one Mr. Skill, an antient and well approved Physician

Well-a rgued, *ppl a* 1708 J Philips *Cyder* ii. 20 With winning Rhetoric and well-argu'd Law.

Well-a rmed, *ppl. a.*

1. Adequately armed for war or combat. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1290 *St Christopher* 143 in *S Eng Leg* 275 Wel I-armede heo wenden forth 13 . *K. Alis* 2582 Faire chevalry him cam fro Mede, Wel y-armed, on heygh stede 1340 *Ayenb.* 170 Þet þe man by wel y-armed uor to ouercome parfitliche zenne. *c* 1425 Wintoun *Cron* viii. clxxix 6723 His hors weill armyt wes *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxvi 469 A thowsand shall I assay, and mo, well armed ilkon. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* i. i 216 In strong proofe of chastity well-arm'd 1605 — *Lear* iii vii 20. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* iv 699 A vast, well-arm'd and glittering Host. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* ix 96 Forth rush'd the guard well-armed 1875 Higginson *Hist U. S* xv 133 The Indians' arrows did not put them on an equality with the well-armed Englishmen 1901 *N Amer. Rev* Feb 206 Create a regular and well disciplined army, and secure a well-armed diplomacy

2. Furnished with a powerful armature.

1832 Brewster *Nat Magic* xi. 273 A strong and well-armed loadstone

Well a rmoured, *a* 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 578 The King's brave well-armoured folk.

Well-arra'nged, *ppl. a.*

1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb T*, *Young Lady's T* II. 377 Dr Dalton listened, in mute astonishment, to this well-arranged, extravagant plan. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxvii, A well-arranged and handsomely trimmed beard 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* ix, A well-arranged public library of some ten thousand volumes. 1905 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 469/3 A good deal of interesting and well-arranged information will be found in the sections which come before the main list of biographies

Well(-)array'ed, *ppl. a*

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 472 Al to selde iwys Is ony pouere man wel fedde Or wel araied. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* ii 680 And also blisful Venus wel arayed Sat in hire seuenthe hous of heuene þo. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* VII. 359, I and þow be here allone, iliche wel i-horsed, and i-wepened, iliche wel arrayed *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* ix xxv 2826 Wiþ a nobyll company Weil arayit and dantely. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* i x 49 The two kynges were come ouer the see with thre honderd knyztes wel arayed both for the pees and for the werre. 1605 R F. *Dedekind's Sch Slovenrie* (1904) 16 At length, when thou art well araide, let both thy hose hang downe About thy heeles 1742 Young *Nt Th* ii 234 Ye well array'd! Ye lilies of our land! Ye lilies male! who neither toil, nor spin

†Well-a'rted, *a Obs* Artistically wrought *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii 356, I made A number of well-arted things, round bracelets, buttons braue **Well-asse'rted,** *ppl a* 1812 Byron *Ch Har* i xc, Not all the marvels of Barossa's fight, Have won for Spain her well asserted right. **Well-asso'rted,** *ppl a* 1790 Burke *Fr Rev.* (ed. 2) 15 The rich variety to be found in the well-assorted warehouses of the dissenting congregations 1836 A Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed 2) 302 The after-dinner small-talk of a well-assorted circle. **Well-assu'red,** *ppl a* 1475 Caxton *Jason* 78 During which time he helde him wel assured in his palais. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 16 Sept 8/3 If they do not go out to well-assured situations they go to hunger, want, disease, and possibly death in a country which is wild and disappointing 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* xix. 131 With well-assured hearts the pair made themselves ready for what remained to be done. **Well-atte mpered,** *ppl. a.* 1845 Neale *Seaton. Poems* (1864) 9 Vain the trust in lance and mail And well-attemper'd sword 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 74 A man of well-attemper'd frame. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod Gr* i ii. ix. 442 The soft and well attempered air of spring. **Well-atte'nding,** *ppl a* 1725 Pope *Odyss.* iii. 18 She . admonish'd thus his well attending mind.

Well-atte'sted, *ppl a.*

1667 Glanvill *Consid Witches* etc 5 Standing publick Records have been kept of these well attested Relations 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat Soc* 26 Other well known and well-attested ones [*sc.* slaughters] 1774 E Long *Jamaica* III. 374 There are well-attested instances in Jamaica of the voracity of the alligator 1857 Geo Eliot *Ess* (1884) 36 The well-attested facts of his life 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis* i i 45 A well-attested case of longevity.

Well-atti'red, *ppl a poet.*

†1. Properly equipped or furnished *Obs.*

13 *Sir Orfeo* 158 (Sisam) He brouȝt me to his palays, Wele atird in ich ways.

2. Richly arrayed.

1637 Milton *Lycidas* 146 The Musk-rose, and the well-attir'd Woodbine. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii. 473 Chaos, Vulcan's well-attired spouse.

Well-authe'nticated, *ppl a*

1786 Polwhele tr. *Theocritus*, etc. (1792) II. 212 Amidst the legends of superstition, it is in vain we search for well-authenticated truths 1820 W Irving *Sk Bk*, *Spectre Bridegroom*, Events of the kind are extremely common in Germany, as many well authenticated histories bear witness 1879 Lubbock *Sci Lect* v 167, I have endeavoured to select only those arguments which rest on well-authenticated facts.

Well-avised: see Well-advised

Wellaway (we·lăwē·ɪ), *int.* and *sb.* Now *arch.* Forms · *a.* weȝ lá weȝ, wei lá wei (2 wí lá wei), 3 wæilawæi, 3–4 weilawei, 3–5 -wai (6 *Sc.* -wa), 4–5 weilawey, 3–5 -way, 5–6 weill-away (5 -weye), 4–5 weylaway (5 weyle-away, -awey); 4–5 weylowey (weyllo-), weyloway, 5 weilowey, -waie; 4–5 weile-, weyleway. β. 3–4 wailawai, 3–5 -way; 3–4 waile-wai, 4 -way, 5 -wey (3–4 wailwai), 4–5 wailoway, 6 waile a way; 3–5 wayla-, 4–5 wayle-, waylo-way. γ. 3–4 walawai, 4–5 -waie, walewai(e; 3–5 (9) walaway, 4–5 -waye, -wey(e, 4 wale-(a)way, woleway; 4–5 walo(w)way; *Sc.* 6–7 walla-, 6 wallo-, 7 wallouway, 8 walaways, 9 wally-wae. δ. 3 welawei, 5 -weie, 4–5 -wey, 4 -weye; 4–7 welaway, 4–6 -waye, 5 -waie, whela-, weloway; 4–5 well-, welle awey, 5 well y weye, 5–6 well-, 6 welle awaye; 5–7 (9) wellaway (well-away, well-a-way); *Sc.* 6 welloway, 9 wellawa, 8–9 williwa (9 will a waes). ε 4–5 weleawey, 4–6 -away, 6 *Sc.* weill away, 6–7 wealaway, weale away. [OE. *weg lá weg*, *wei lá wei*, an alteration of *wá lá wá* (see Wellawo), by substitution of the OScand. interjection **wei* (ON. and Icel. *vei*; see Weila) for OE. *wá*. The later forms are partly normal phonetic developments, partly the result of contamination with forms representing OE *wá lá wá*, and partly due to the first element being identified with, or replaced by, *wel*, *wele* Well *adv.* (cf. Wella).]

A. *int* An exclamation of sorrow or lamentation (Cf. Welladay, -anear, -a-wins.)

Formerly often in phr. *to sing wellaway*, *my* (*his*, etc.) *song is wellaway.*

α. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxv. § 7 Weilawei [*Bodl* wila wei]. *c* 1000 *Lambeth Ps* xxxix 16 *Qui dicunt mihi euge euge*, þa þe cweðaþ me wegla weg *vel* wala wa *vel* eala eala. *c* 1205 Lay. 17918 Wæilawæi, wæilawæi, muchel is þa sorȝe þe isiȝen is to londe. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 64 Weilawei, min eie haueð irobbed al mine soule 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 8193 De mount scabiouse was aslawe, weilawy *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12238 Biside þe toumbe þis womman lay, & often cried 'wey la way!' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 152 Iohn..gan to crie, harrow and weylaway. 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* iv. 4392 For now her trust of knyȝthod was away, Her worþi men slayen, weillaway! *c* 1440 *Ps Penit.* (1894) 29 Defautes fele that me deface, Maketh me synge weylawey

β. *a* 1250 *Owl & N* 220 Þu singist aniȝht and noȝt adai & al þi song is wailawai [*Jesus MS.* waylaway] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8669 Bot wailawai! it sua bitide, Mi felaw smord hir barn in bedd. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 197 (Hail MS) And þer he herd a Frankeleyn wayloway syng 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* ii 1614 Women and childien cried 'out and waile-a-way'.

γ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9056 Has þou, coth þai, þi lau renaid? Yaa, soth haf i, walawai! he said 13 *Gosp Nicod* 1314 (Sion MS.) For come he here, I haue greete drede we sal say waloway 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 2434 Þan sal walaway be þi sang *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* v. 36 Now, alas, and walo-way! *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox & Wolf* 155 Now, quod the Foxe, allace and wallaway! *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 378 Now, walloway, is thair no help? 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1775) I. 136 Walaways! I dow to do! δ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 408 Louerd, wultu smiten? Welawei! þu meiht wel 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 11214 'Welaweye' þey cry and sey *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel & Arc* 338 But welawaye, to far ben thei to fecche. 14 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 125/63 Therfore my song is well-y-wey! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6497 Hys songe was not but wellawaye 15 *Adam Bel* st. 99 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III 27 Alas that euer I se this daye! .Alas and welawaye. 1553 Bradford *Serm. Repentance* (1574) E v, But alas and welaway Gods anger hath taken him away by death. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 410 Wellaway surely may Purgatory sing, if it have no better Proctour to uphold it, then Luther 1590 Spenser *F Q.* ii viii 46 Harrow and well away [ed. 1609 weal-away] 1657 W Rand tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* ii 139 Alas and well away. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxii, There is not a farmer but shall sing well-a wa over a burnt barnyard and an empty byre 1820 [A. Sutherland] *St. Kathleen* iv 116 Will a waes, man, but ye hae a lang account to sattle 1878 A Mary F. Robinson *Handfut Honeysuckle* 80 Alas, and Wellaway!

ε. 13 . *K. Alis* 4481 (Laud MS.) For Oxeatre & Darriadas He grade weleaway & allas. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* (Roxb.) 1958 But weleaway! so is myne hert wo 1426 Audelay *Poems* 10 In hunger, in cold, in thurst, weleaway! Afftyr here almes ay waytyng. *c* 1495 *The Epitaffe*

etc. in Skelton's *Wks.* (1843) II 391 Alas for sorowe there fore! Oute and welewey. *c* 1530 *Hyckescorner* 549 We all may say weleawey For synne that is now adaye 1580 H Gittord *Gilloflowers* (1875) 101 Her song was woe, and weale away. 1626 W Browne *Brit. Past* II i. 13 Alas and weale away, since now I stand In such a plight

b. with *so* or *full* prefixed.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15366–7 He mai sai walawai Full walwa þan mai he sing *Ibid.* 22703 þis midelerth, ful wail wai [*Edinb* ful wailewai, *Trin* so wayleway], Al to noght sal brin awai *c* 1369 Chaucer *Bk Duchesse* 729 Phyllis also for Demophon Henge hir selfe, so weylaway *c* 1440 *York Myst* vi 24 For vs is wrought, so welaway, Doole endurand nyghte and day 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi i 52 Quhairin he poiturit als, full welloway, The luif abhominable of quene Pasyphe

c followed by *that* and clause, expressing the ground or subject of lament. †Also with *what* = how!

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 183 A weilewei, þu fule hold, þat ich auere was to þe ileied *c* 1205 Lay. 8031 Wæila wæi wæila wæi þæt he is þus i-falen awæi *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17375 Walawai quat þai wri blind *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6801 (Kölbing) Quaþ king Angvisaunt Woleway, þat ich euer bot þis day 1390 Gower *Conf* III 286 Helas, mi Soster, waileway, That evere I sih this like day! *c* 1440 *York Myst* xxxii 309 So wala way þat euere I was in witte or wille þat tristy trewe for to be traye 1596 Spenser *F Q.* v i 15 Ah woe is me, and well away (quoth hee) That euer I this dismall day did see

†**d.** Followed by a sb. = alas for . ., woe worth . . . Also with *to* or *for* + sb. *Obs*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 956 Walawai þe stunde! Wailaway þe while! 13 *Guy Warw* (1891) 400 Wayle-way þat stounde *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 1078 Allas þi wyle Serueth of nought, so wel awey þe while. *Ibid* 1695 But cruel day, so wel awey þe stounde, Gan for to aproche *c* 1400 *Emare* 812 He wepte and sayde, Welle-a-wey, For my sone so dere! *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4564 Wailaway to wriches, & wa is þow in erthe. *c* 1440 *York Myst* vi 93 Sa welaway for harde peyne 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Sept. 58 Wel-away the while I was so fonde

B *sb* **1.** The utterance of this exclamation. Hence, lamentation, a lament.

a 1300 *K Horn* 1478 (Camb) He makede Rymenhilde lay, & heo makede walaway *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24352 Bot quen i raxsild vp in iage, I ne wist bot wail wai [*Gött.* walaway, *Edinb.* walewai] *c* 1450 *Cov Myst*, *Cain & Abel* 193 Now wyl I go wende my way With sore syeng and wel away. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5474 With lowde allace and welaway. 1553 Bradford *Serm. Repent* (1574) To Rdr. B ij b, Then was weale away, mourning and woe 16 J D. *Mare of Collingtoun* in *Watson's Collect. Sc Poems* (1706) i. 42 With mony a Shout and Wallaway 1820 Keats *Isabella* lxi, Spirits of grief, sing not your 'Well-a-way!' For Isabel, sweet Isabel, will die 1823 Galt *Entail* II. 160, I wish that I was dead, but I'm no like to dee, as Jenny says in her wally-wae about her father's cow and auld Robin Gray 1884 Woolner *Silenus* 22 Syrinx he saw plunge in the stream And her young spirit pass into the reeds That now were whispering her sad well away.

b. *transf.* A cause of lamentation.

1593 G Harvey *New Let. Notable Cont* A 3 b, Who honoureth not the very name of the renowned Lepanto; the Halleluia of Christendome, & the Welaway of Turky?

†**2.** Sorrow, distress, misery, woe. *Obs.*

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 11222 So, betwyxe fals and coueytous, ys welaweye brost to hous *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 22472 (Fairf.) Quai-to sulde we be borne to-day & se bot sorou & waleway 1377 Langl *P Pl* B xviii. 227 Wote no wighte what is witterly wel til weyllowey hym teche. 1402 *Fr Daw Topias* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 Thou shalt have the weleaway of Gelboth hilles, the sorowe of Sodome, and al sinful citeis. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* i B 3 b, Bringing forth the night, and care, and wele-away 1640 Sir A. Johnston (Ld Wariston) *Diary* (S H S) 240 Thou bad sorou fall the, and another tyme wallouway fall the

†**Well away,** *compound adv. Obs.*

1. Qualifying a comparative. Far and away, much Cf. Wella B.

1362 Langl *P. Pl.* A. xi 215 þis is þe lif of þis lordis. And wel-a-wey wers and I shulde al telle 1377 *Ibid* B xii 263 þe larke, þat is a lasse foule, is more louelich of ledne, And wel awey of wenge swifter þan þe pecok. ? *a* 1386 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 119 And somdele lasse it [the rivel] was than Seyn But it was strayghter wel away.

2 Used elliptically with *can* and a verb implied: *well away with* = put up with, tolerate, endure. Cf Away 16.

1569 Blague *Sch. Conceytes* 2 Whose pride I could not well away with. 1587 Holinshed *Chron* III. 27/1 He could well awaie with bodilie labour [1577 II 334/2 could well endure trauaile and bodily labour] 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* ii 14. (1619) 532 They can well away with either religion, but care greatly for neither 1622 Gataker *Spirituall Watch* (ed 2) 70 It is no small degree of euill, when a man can well away with euill in others. *a* 1649 Hinde *S Bruen* xxxvii (1641) 116 This Master Done being young and youthly, could not well away with the strict obseruation of the Lords day

b. To bear or submit *to* (do something).

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 234 Notwithstanding the people of Athens could well away to liue like subiects vnder the gouernement of a fewe

Well-a-wins, *int. Sc.* In quots. will-, weel-, wull-. Altered form of Wellaway

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II 79 Ah! willawins for Scotland now *a* 1800 *Lady Jane*, in Jamieson *Pop Ballads* (1806) II. 81 O willawins! that graceless scorn Should love like mine repay. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xi, Wull a wins! —such a misfortune to befa' the House of Ravenswood, and I to live to see it! 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 51 But will a-wins! Your hands are toom. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* iii 23 Weel a-wuns, than, Jinsie, we'se lat 'im rest's banes in peace an' quaetness.

†**Wellawo,** *int.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms α. 1 wá lá wá, 3–4 walawa (4 walwa, walaiwa). β. 3 wala-, 4 walewo; 3 wola-, 4 wole-, 5 wolowo. γ. 3, 5 welawo, 5 wellawoo, 4–5 welleawoy, welloway δ. 4 weilawo, 4–5 weylawo (5 weyle a woo). [OE *wá lá wá*, f. *wá* Woe *sb.* and *lá* Lo *int.*; cf. Wale *int.* In the γ-forms the first element has been assimilated to *wel* Well *adv.* (cf. OE. *wel lá* Wella), and in the δ-forms to ME *wey-* in *weylawey* see Wellaway.]

1 *int.* = Wellaway A.

α. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxix § 1 Walawa þæt ða ungesæligan menn ne magon gebidon hwonne he him to cume *c* 900 *Beda's Hist* II i. (1890) 96 Wala wa þæt is sarlic, þætte [etc] *a* 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1086, Wala wa, þæt ænig man sceolde modigan swa *c* 1205 Lay 19632 Wa la wa [*c* 1275 Wo la wo] þat hit sculde iwurðen swa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15367 Ful walwa! þan mai he sing *c* 1300 *Ibid* 15279 (Gött) He mai sai walawa his werd þat forwid him es laid

β *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 88 Weilawei & wolawo, heo seið *a* 1250 *Owl & N* 412 Þu singest a wynter wolawo *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 742 (Kölbing) Wolewo, mi swete maide *c* 1400 *Pride of Life* 327 (Brandl) Ȝe world is nou, so wo lo wo, in suc bal i bound.

γ, δ 13 *Minor Poems of Vernon MS* xxxvii 225 Weilawei & welawo, þat synne was I-wrouȝt! *c* 1400 *Arth & Merl* 120 (Linc Inn) Syngand allas and weylawo *c* 1425 *Processional Nuns Chester* (1899) 31 Thy white body was blacke and bloo Oure synnes it made so weyle A woo *c* 1500 *Gest of Robyn Hode* st. 438 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III 77 Alas and well,a woo!

2 *sb* = Wellaway B 2.

c 1275 Lay 26769 Welawo was ȝam ibore þat in hire wey were bivore *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 142 (Kölbing) To Winchester þai flowen þo Wip mani sighing & walewo. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xiv. 235 He hath a greuous penaunce, þat is welawo whan he waketh

Well()baked, *ppl a* 1632 Rowzee *Queenes Welles* 67 Bread of good pure wheate, well handled, and well baked. 1746 Francis tr *Hor Sat* II viii 89 A guest like me, polite to entertain With bread well baked, with sauces season'd right 1811 *Regul & Orders Army* 169 Each Soldier is to receive, as his Allowance for Four Days, a well-baked Loaf

†**Well-baken,** *ppl a. Sc*, well-baked 1549 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 269 Breid, that be guid stuf,..and weill bakin

Well-ba·lanced, *ppl a.*

This is prob the true reading (as suggested by Rowe) in Shaks. *Meas for M* iv iii 104, for 'weale-ballanc'd' of the Folios.

1. Exactly poised or equilibrated.

1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xii, While the Creator Great His constellations set, And the well ballanc't world on hinges hung.

2. Having an orderly or harmonious disposition of parts.

1859 J White *Hist. France* 69 A tumultuous republic of knights and barons had become a well balanced kingdom

3. Having or betokening a good balance of the mental faculties; sane and sensible; not flighty or eccentric.

1861 Buckle *Civiliz* II vi 424 Hutcheson rightly supposed, that an admiration of every kind of beauty is essential to a complete and well-balanced mind. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* i 7 A perfectly healthy, steady, and well-balanced young man 1912 *World* 7 May 679/1 Mr Long's speech was a practical, well-balanced, and thoroughly sane fighting speech.

Well-bea·ten, *ppl a* (Beat *v.*[1] 3, Beaten 2)

a 1704 Locke *Cond Underst* § 28 Their Master's Rules mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their way in a well beaten Tract. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* i xxiii 165 Ascending the mountain by a well-beaten path 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* i. x, The well-beaten pathway

Well(-)beco·ming, *ppl a.* Highly befitting or suiting.

1530 Palsgr 329/1 Well becommyng, *bien aduenant* 1611 Cotgr., *Bienseant*, well beseeming, well becomming. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 44 This is the wel-becoming order which all Churches do observe 1697 Dryden *Æneis* xi 94 A well becoming, but a weak Relief 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxxiii, A fate well-becoming his odious crimes. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr* I ii 102 On the brow of the industrious crofter we may yet see the well-becoming pride that, in the fifteenth century, took the honours and distinctions of France as a natural right.

Well-be·dded, *ppl. a* 1616 Surfl. & Markh *Country Farm* v xviii. 557 Then you shall lay it on a well bedded kilne. **Well-befi·tting,** *ppl. a.* 1845 Poe *Haunted Palace* 23 A throne where, sitting In state his glory well befitting, The ruler of the realm was seen.

†**Well bego·ne,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 wel bigoo [See Bego *v.* 8.]

1. Well-contented, cheerful, joyous.

? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 693, I was neuer .So iolyf nor so wel bigoo Ne merye in herte as I was thoo *c* 1381 — *Parlt Foules* 171 But lord, so I was glad and wel begoon

2. Fortunate, well off.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 294 Yif me youre hond, for yn þis world is noon, If þat you lyst, a wyght so wel begon. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5533 And certeyn he is wel bigone Among a'thousand that fyndith oon 1421–2 Hoccleve *Min Poems* xx. 21 How welthye a man be or well be-gone, Endure it shall not 1530 Palsgr. 844/1 Well bygone, *bien a poynt*, or *bien ayse.*

Well(-)begu·n, *ppl. a* Favourably or fully started. Chiefly in proverb (see quot. 1639).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 38 For accordyng to our englishe prouerbe, a thyng well begoonne, is more then halfe dooen 1639 J Clarke *Paræm* 3 Well begun is halfe done 1742 Young *Nt. Th* ix 2066 And dost thou chuse what end, ere well-begun?

Well-beha·ted, *ppl a* 1771 H. Walpole *Let to Mann* 22 Oct, His cousin is going to him with a commission from Louis the well-behated. [Instead of 'well-beloved'.]

Well-beha·ved, *ppl. a.* Displaying good conduct or manners, decorous.

1598 Shaks *Merry W* II i. 59 Hee gaue such orderly and wel-behaued reproofe to al vncomelinesse. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* II vi, A very modest welbehau'd young Maide. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 235 His sons were very pretty, wellbehaved youths. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab* iii. 126, I have met one or two creatures like you before, and found them very agreeable and well-behaved.

absol. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S Wales* (ed. 3) II. 253 To give all due encouragement to the well-behaved.

Well-being (we lbĭ·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [Cf. F. *bien-être*, mod.L. *bene esse*]

Occas. written without the hyphen, as one word or two.

The state of being or doing well in life; happy, healthy, or prosperous condition; moral or physical welfare (of a person or community)

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 46 Man did but the well-being of this life From Woman take; her Being she from Man. 1617 Woodall *Surgeon's Mate* (1639) Pref 1 So many waies in use for the health and wel-being of mankinde 1646 Benbrigge *Usura Acc* 8 The publicke-Weale wherein our owne Being, and Well-being are wrapped up. 1705 F. Fuller *Med Gymn.* (ed. 2) 32 An erect Position is essential to the well being of the Body of Man 1713 Berkeley *Ess Guardian* xiv. Wks III. 191 That behaviour which best suits with the common well-being 1741 A Monro *Anat of Nerves* (ed 3) 10 Circumstances necessary to the Being or Wellbeing of this or that particular Creature 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I 168 Water is necessary to the well being of man in all ages. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV. iv 121 That paternal solicitude for the well-being of his rural dependants 1849 Cobden *Sp.* 56 High prices are incompatible with the well-being of this country 1861 Lowell *E Pluribus Unum* Writ. 1890 V 46 A living fact with a direct bearing on the national well-being 1865 Pusey *Truth Engl Ch* 38 A body of faith, .which to 'know and believe', is essential to the well-being of all Christians 1883 J. M. Fothergill *Indigestion* etc. 275 Most healthy persons feel a sense of well-being after a meal.

b. Satisfactory condition (of a thing).

1702 Calamy *Abridgm Baxter's Life & Times* vii 137 He says, That Imposition of Hands is, a proper means necessary not to the Being, but the Well being of Ordination 1837 Dickens *Pickw*, xxii, His loudly-expressed anxiety at every stage, respecting the safety and well being of the two bags, the leather hat-box, and the brown-paper parcel 1849 Ruskin *Seven Lamps* Introd. 4 The principles necessary to the well being of the art

c. *pl.* (= individual instances of welfare).

a 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 207 He is the Author of our beings and our well-beings. 1714 J Fortescue-Aland *Pref Fortescue's Abs & Lim. Mon.* 4 So that it may be said with Justice, that we owe our Beings to God, and under him our Well-beings to the Law

†**Well-beknown,** *ppl. a Obs* In 6 Sc *weilbiknaw* Well-known. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. ii 17 On bankis weilbiknaw and fluidis bay †**Well-belie·ving,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Easy of belief, credulous. *c* 1710 Congreve tr *Ovid* Wks 1730 III. 314 But let not powder'd Heads, nor essenc'd Hair, Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.

Well-belo·ved, *ppl a.* and *sb.*

A. *ppl. adj.* **1.** Dearly loved, greatly beloved.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 215 And wel biloued and famulier was he With frankeleyns ouer al in his contree 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret* 247 Wyth lefe and welbelowid Pepill lagh and Play *c* 1440 tr *Bonaventura* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 218 Mari Mawdeleyne, þat wele-beluffed discypulas of Ihesu. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 The chrysten man, as the welbeloued chylde of god. 1601 Shaks *Jul C.* III ii. 180 Through this [rent], the wel-beloued Brutus stabb'd. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 202 Susan Despotin, my well beloued wife. 1799 Hr Lee *Canterb T, Old Woman's T.* (ed 2) I 335 Lothaire..was the trusty and well-beloved page of Louis IX. 1831 Scott *Ct Robt.* iii, Our well-beloved and highly gifted daughter. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* cii, We leave the well-beloved place Where first we gazed upon the sky.

2. In letters, decrees, etc., of a sovereign or lord, prefixed to the names or designations of the persons addressed or referred to. Usually '(right) trusty and well-beloved'; cf. Trusty *a.* 2 Also *absol.* (with omission of sb.), and †(*Sc.*) with plural ending

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 248/2 Ryght worshipfull and worshipfull Faders in God, oure ryght trusty and welebeloved. 1443 Hen. VI in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III I 79 Our right trusty and right welbelouyd Cousin Therl of Suffolk. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 603 Our welbeloued in crist the Abbesse and Covent of Godestow 1516 *Reg Privy Seal Scot.* I. 423/2 Our welebelovit knycht and counsalour William Scot of Balwery. 1524 Hen VIII in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. 1 I. 239 Trusty and welbiloved we grete you wele. 1544 in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV 19 Oure Welebelovittis Hew Cunnyghame, and Thomas Bischop 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 241 Our right trustie and right wellbeloued cousin the Earle of Lauderdaill. 1803 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 111 Our right trusty and welbeloved George Keith baron Keith of Stone Haven 1814 Scott *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III. x. 311 He would tell you of my departure with our trusty and well-beloved Erskine 1884 *Rep Comm Housing Working Classes* Pref 3 Victoria [etc] To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir C W. Dilke, 1924 *Burke's Peerage* 2 Barons are .addressed officially by the Crown, 'Our Right trusty and well-beloved'. *Ibid.* 3 A Viscount, is officially addressed by the Crown as 'Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin'.

B. *sb* A dearly loved one.

1432–50 tr *Higden* VI 79 Techynge Beda his welbelovyde while that he lyvede. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse of Govt* III 111

Wks 1910 II 47 Nowe my welbeloved, and what sayth the Markgrave unto you? 1611 BIBLE *Cant* 1 13 A bundle of myrrhe is my welbeloued vnto me. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs* VII 342 The great, the good, The well-beloved, the fortunate, the wise,—These titles emperors and chiefs have borne *c* 1805 H K WHITE *Hymn*, '*Awake, sweet harp*' iii, God sees his Well-beloved's face 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xv 317 Then he comes back to me, for his well-beloved is here

Well-benched, *a* [WELL *adv.* 3a.] Used to render Homer's ἐὐσσελμος, epithet of a ship.

1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* II 33 Let him lay hands upon his well benched black ship 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* VII 522 From their well-benched ships The Achaians also issued 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* II 414 They brought forth all and laid it within the well-benched keel

Well-be neficed, *a* 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1904) I 678 A wealthy well-beneficed clergyman **Well(-)bee·seeming,** *ppl. a.* = WELL-BECOMING Hence **Well-bee·seemingly** *adv rare*–0 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II III 56 (Qo 1600) Romes royall Empresse, Vnfurnisht of her well beseeming troope? 1596 — *1 Hen IV*, I I 14 In mutuall well-beseeming ranks 1611 COTGR., *Bienseant*, .well-beseeming, well-becomming *Ibid*, *Bienseamment*, comelily, agreeably, well beseemingly

†Well besee n, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 be-, biseye. [See BESEE *v.* II.] Good-looking, of good appearance, well appointed or apparelled; well furnished *with*; versed or accomplished *in*.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 821 Fetys he was and wel beseye [*Contes fu et de bel atour*] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 302 My wif Which is with reson wel besein *Ibid* III 121 Sche [Virgo] is with sterres wel beseie *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1978 Tentys large, full riche and wele besen *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 213 Likle he was, richt byge and weyle beseyne 1530 PALSGR 844/1 Well bysene, *bien accoustré* 1576 R. PETERSON *G. della Casa's Galateo* 10 A Noble gentilleman, courteous and well beseene in all good behauiour. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I. 147 Teodor Gaza ane weill besene man baitht in Lattine and greik 1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 651 Eftsoones he gins to fashion forth a place, squaring it in compasse well beseene. 1596 — *F Q* V. viii 29 The Briton Prince him readie did awayte, In glistering armes right goodly well beseene 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithal.* xiv, Our dearling Prince to meet Augusta well-beseen *a* 1911 Æ. J G MACKAY *Pitscottie* Gloss s v. *Beseme*, Still used 'Ye are weel besene the day', *i. e.* well clothed or fit to look upon

†Well bespo ken, *ppl a Obs.* Fair-spoken, of courteous speech. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 73 Archas was right wise and well bespoken. 1474, 1483 — [see BESPOKEN 1] 1490 — *Eneydos* x. C viij, Fayr and wel byspoken.

†Well bestru tted, *ppl a Obs* Amply distended or plumped out. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Oberon's Feast* 34 He eates the sagge And well bestrutted Bees sweet bugge

†Well-betee·mingness. *Obs. rare*–1. In quot **-beteam-** [BETEEM *v*.1] Readiness to vouchsafe or grant. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 178 That it [Grace] may appeare in all the excellency and fulnesse, freedome, bounty, unchangeablenesse and welbeteamingnesse thereof

Well blacked, *ppl. a.* 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* II, His low, flat cap, and his well blacked, shining shoes, indicated that he belonged to the city 1860 G H. KINGSLEY in Galton *Vac Tour* 140 A basin and a well blacked crock

Well-ble nded, *ppl a.* 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II 663 Whose liquid Store Abundant, flowing in well blended Streams The Natives shall applaud.

†Well-bloo·ded, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-bloudied.** [See WELL *adv.* 32 and BLOODED *a.* 2.] Having plenty of blood.

16 MIDDLETON, etc *Old Law* V. i, Trust me, a lusty woman, able bodied, And well blooded cheeks *Clo* Oh she paints my Lord. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 542 His Countenance chearful and well-bloudied

We·ll-boat. [See WELL *sb*.1 6 b.]

1 A fishing-boat provided with a well or tank for the storage and transport of live fish.

c 1600 [see TODE *sb*.1] 1614 GENTLEMAN *Engl. Way to win Wealth* 19 And these be Pinks and Wel-boats of the burthen of fourty Tunnes 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* XXX 121 Others .get their living by selling fish alive, which to that purpose they keep in great well-boats. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* III 301 They [carp] are there a great article of commerce, and sent in well-boats to Sweden and Russia. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm Thames* XV 438 Fish wasting in Well-boats at Gravesend. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 211 Severn Fisheries Board...Model of Trunk or Well Boat

†2 A flat-bottomed boat for landing troops and stores. *Obs.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II. 482 The 40 well boates built at Deptford, which carry about 20 or 30 oars each, to land men in shoal water 1693 *MSS Ho of Lords* (N S) I 187 An able seaman to take charge of the well-boats at Portsmouth and the stores to be put on board them 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2926/3 Three of the Bomb Ships, with the Brigantines and Well Boats went in and Anchored within half a Mile of the Town.

Well bo den, *ppl a. Sc.* [See BODEN *ppl a.*] Well provided or furnished, fully armed or equipped *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVIII 6833 Weil bodyn Frankis men 1496 *Extracts Aberd Reg* (1844) I 60 That al fremen compeir..at the Cunnegeis hill, welbodin and abilleit for weir in ther persons. 1598 FERGUSSON *Sc Prov* (S T.S.) 49 He is weill bodden ther ben that neidis nather borrow nor lend. 1808 JAMIESON s v *Boden*, *Weil-boden*, or *ill-boden*, well or ill provided in whatever respect

Well-bo·died, *a.* [WELL *adv.* 32.] Having good bodily development

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 59 Sche ys as goodly a 3eunge whomane as fayr as whelbodyd [etc] 1484 CAXTON *G de la Tour* C iij b, Loo ther is a welbodyed woman which is wel worthy to be belouyd of somme knyght 1594 *Knack to know a Knave* E 4, My Lord, she is .Well bodied, but her face was something blacke, Lyke those that follow houshold businesse. *a* 1653 BINNING *Comm Princ.* Wks (1735) 28/2 By this he grew to the Stature of a tall and well-bodyed Christian 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II 42 All as a partridge plump, full-fed, and fair, She form'd this image of well-body'd air.

Well-bo dung, *ppl. a.* 1719 OLDISWORTH *Callipædia* II 517 Or when the Lyon or the Centaur shines, Or the auspicious and well-boading Twins **Well boiled,** *ppl. a.* 1697 DRYDEN *Æneas* XI 812 A knotty Lance of well boil'd Oak he bore [*telum solidum nodis et robore cocto*]

Well-boned, *a.* [WELL *adv.* 32.]

1. Having large or strong bones.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 8571 Pikke mon he was ynou wel iboned [*MS.* y boned] & strong 1530 PALSGR 329/1 Well boned, *ossu.* 1553 ASCHAM *Rept Germany* 16 Marches Albert is .rather wel boned for strength, then ouerloded with flesh

2. Properly stiffened with whalebone

1871 [see BONED *ppl. a* 2] 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan 6/7 It is made over a carefully fitted, well boned lining.

Well-booted, *a* [WELL *adv* 32] 1647 TRAPP *Comm Ephes* VI 15 (1656) 772 As one that is well booted or buskind can walk unhurt amidst bryers and brambles 1787 BURNS *Ronalds of Bennals* 41 Though I canna ride in weel-booted pride, And flee o'er the hills like a craw, man. 1894 A LANG *Ban & Arrière Ban* 45 Lady, lady neat Wherefore dost thou hie, Stealthy, down the street, On well booted feet?

Well(-)born, *ppl a.* [See BORN B 1 d. Cf Da *velbaaren*, Du. *welgeboren*, G. *wohlgeboren* (MHG. *wolgeborn*)]

The lack of examples in ME is noticeable]

1 Of good birth or lineage, of gentle blood.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XIX 12 Monn sum wel boren [L *nobilis*] foerde on lond un neh *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut* I 15 Ic nam wise menn and welborene [Vulg *nobiles*].

1595 SHAKS *John* II. I 278 As many and as well-borne bloods as those 1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 146 To see well borne men to despise honest callings. 1667 DRYDEN *Secret Love* I III. (1668) 13 My Cousin is Valiant and wise, and handsome; and well born *Qu* But not of Royal bloud 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII XII, There is a something in persons well-born, which others can never acquire 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XLIX, Mrs Crawley is not very well born. 1905 R BAGOT *Passport* XIII 120 You would not be considered well-born enough nor rich enough.

b *absol.*

The well-born a nickname formerly given to the Federalists of the U S, derisively adopted by their opponents from the serious use of the term by J Adams (see quot 1787)

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Const Govt. US* Pref I p x, The rich, the well born, and the able, acquire an influence among the people, that will soon be too much for simple honesty and plain sense, in a house of representatives 1788 *Amer Museum* June (1792) 527 Under such a government, men of education, abilities, and property, commonly called *the well born*, will be the most likely to get into places of power and trust 1841 HELPS *Ess*, *Domestic Rule* (1842) 52 The well-educated or the well born. 1883 MCMASTER *People U S* I. 469 In most of the squibs and pasquinades that filled the papers the Federalists were reviled under the name of 'the well-born'.

2. Having the personal qualities naturally associated with good birth, noble in nature or character. (In early use after F. *bien né*.)

c 1450 *Knt de la Tour* XII 16 He herde that the king of Denmark had iij faire doughtres well born [*mout bien nees*] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* II 455 Heav'n, that well born Souls inspires, Prompts me To rush undaunted to defend the Walls 1857 EMERSON *Poems*, *Celestial Love* 45 Counsel which the ages kept Shall the well-born soul accept

Well-bo ttomed, *ppl a* Having a good foundation, firmly based. 1699 BOYER *Royal Dict*, *Eng.-Fr.*, Well-bottom'd, *bien fondé* 1762 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III 33, I said that it would be soon seen how well-bottomed I was 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* III 105 Obviously only three ways of dealing with the great problems of which we have spoken are compatible with a strong and well-bottomed character.

Well-bought, *ppl a.* †**a.** Bought at a fair price; worth the price paid. (See WELL *adv.* 6 d.) **b.** Valiantly won. (Cf DEAR-BOUGHT.)

1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 56 Sum standardes of mayll whelbhowte 1576 *Ded. Verses* in Turberv *Venerie*, A Booke well bought, God graunt it so be solde, For sure such Bookes are better worth than golde 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* III XIII, For never, upon gory battle-ground, With conquest's well-bought wreath were braver victors crown'd!

Well-bound, *ppl a.* Said of a book Also *fig.*

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen IV* st 265 Whose Volumes Numbe less Nature doth Summe In one Compendious Abstract; Well bound Man! 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 745 To see the name of idol self, Stamp'd on the well-bound quarto, grace the shelf 1845 *Penny Cycl* Suppl I 220/2 Most well-bound books have a little appendage at the top of the back-edge, called the 'head band' 1880 *Daily News* 19 Oct 4/7 The rubbishy but well-bound book keeps its place on the shelves

Well braced, *ppl. a.* Healthily strung up. 1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* XIX, The young ladies looked anything but well-braced **Well-branched,** *a* [WELL *adv* 32.] 1649 C. WASE *Sophocles*, *Electra* 22 A spotted well-brancht Stag **Well-brawned,** *a.* [WELL *adv* 32.] 1577, 1609 [see BRAWNED 1] 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 448/2 *Torosus*, well flesht .well brawned. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIII 155 From forth the hauens high crest, Branch the well-brawn'd armes of an Oliue tree.

Well-breathed (-brĕ̄ðd, -brĕpt), *a.* [WELL *adv* 32 + BREATHED 1 and 6] Sound or strong of wind, exercised so as to be in good wind, not out of breath

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII XVIII 758 He is a noble knyghte, and a myghty man, and wel brethed 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 76 To make hem hardie, deliver, and wele brethed 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad.* 678 And on thy well-breathed horse keep with thy hounds 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III III. *Law* 182 A well breath'd Body, nimble, sound, and strong 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. i. 54, I, take heat after heat, like a well breath'd Courser. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII 244 As through the forest The well-breath'd beagle drives the flying fawn 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) I 120 Bruce saw, too, that his own infantry were still fresh and well-breathed 1849 J FORBES *Physician's Holiday* II (1850) 13 The experienced, well-breathed, and robust traveller

b. said of a speaker or reciter

1647 N WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 16 It is a most toyl some taske to run after a well-breath'd Opinionist. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I. 631 To speak the rest, who better are forgot, Would tire a well breath'd Witness of the Plot 1831 SCOTT *Cast Daug* IX, A less matter would hold a well-breathed minstrel in subject for recitation for a calendar month

Well-bred, *ppl a*

1. Of good family and bringing up. Usually Displaying good breeding; having refined manners, courteous in speech and behaviour.

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, I. I. 26 A Gentleman well bred, and of good name 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 2 If my thoughts haue wandred, I must intreat the well-bred Reader to remember, I haue wandred through many deserts 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 100 Nothing speeches, which well-bred women should avoyd as a dangerous Precipice. 1698 J COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 60 A well Bred Man will no more Sweat than Fight in the Company of Ladies 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 635 Tho' learn'd, well-bred, and tho' well-bred, sincere. 1752 CHESTERF *Lett to Son* 19 Sept, The officers, when of a certain rank and service, are generally very polite, well-bred people 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 193 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man Will not affront me, and no other can 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* XIV, Whose endeavour to introduce some kind of discourse proved her to be more truly well bred than either of the others 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I x. 327 The first well-bred and well dressed girls I had ever seen

b. of speech, behaviour, etc

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 251 I'll give him leave to tell me again in his well-bred way, That my head has no Brains in't. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I 115 It makes dear self on well-bred tongues prevail, And I the little hero of each tale. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 413 With a well-bred whisper close the scene 1808 MRS C KLMBLE *Day after Wedding* 27 You sit at such a well-bred distance from each other, one would swear you had been married 24 years, instead of 24 hours 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* I, Lady Staunton only answered this hint with a well-bred stare, which gave no sort of encouragement 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L* VII. 173 His manner was grave to sadness, but extremely well-bred.

2 Of good breed or stock Said of animals.

1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI. 118, I knew in their day, runners of fair repute, and as well bred as any horses upon earth 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 202 When the horse is well-bred, and his wind is unimpaired

Well(-)brewed, *ppl a* 1713 *Phil. Trans* XXVIII 135 A small and well brewed Beer. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Deronda* I, It was near four o'clock on a September day, so that the atmosphere was well-brewed to a visible haze

†Well(-)broke, *ppl a Obs* 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Tulipa*, These do, in time, break into various beautiful Stripes, according to the Ground of their former Self-colour but this must be intirely thrown off, otherwise they don't esteem a Flower well broke 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* VIII (1813) 104 Having thrown on a little good and well-broke mould **Well(-)broken,** *ppl. a.* 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* II. X 19 b, To say the truth, wearines and lack of breath, may cause anie horse, be he neuer so well broken, to do the same. 1728 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1733) II 316 All horses are ungovernable, that are not well-broken. 1857 *Putnam's Monthly Mag* Feb 173/1 Though his stud was not numerous or choice, it may be said to have been well broken 1874 *Kennel Club Stud Bk* 147 A brace of remarkably well broken pointers. **Well-brooked,** *a.* Abounding in streams 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* XV 295 And by Crouni was she running, and the well-brooked Chalcis' shore [*Χαλκίδα καλλιρεεθρον*]. **Well(-)brought-up,** *ppl a* [See BRING *v.* 27 b] 1611 COTGR, *Morigené*, well brought vp 1827 EARL MOUNT-EDGCUMBE *Mus. Remin* (ed. 2) 112 She was the daughter of an English gentleman , and well brought up 1861 MILL *Utilit* III 40 An ordinarily well-brought up young person 1896 MRS CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 6 She had an adaptable well-brought-up face **Well-browed,** *a.* [See WELL-EYED 1483] **Well browned,** *ppl a.* 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod Housewife* 59 A well-browned crust of bread. 1904 SLADEN *Lovers in Japan* II. VI, 'Won't a cigarette do?' he asked, pulling out a well-browned leather case. **Well-brushed,** *ppl a* 1817 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* VI, His clean linen and well brushed coat 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz*, *Parl Sk*, A well-brushed suit of black

We·ll-bu·cket. [WELL *sb*.1 3] A bucket used to draw water from a well by means of a rope and pulley or windlass.

Often in pairs, one on each end of a rope, so arranged that the empty bucket descends while the filled one is raised.

1477–9 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 82 For a welbokette to harry Williamsons well, and for byndynge of the same, 11*s.* 1*d* 1544 *Inv.* in *Surrey Archæol Collect.* VII. 240 Itm a Well Bukket wt a rope & a Cheyne, xij*d*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 296/2 He beareth Argent, a Bucket, Sable, the Handle and Hoops, Or. This is termed for distinction, a Well Bucket 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Paint*, *Observ.* 120 The Muscles are so many Well buckets; when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II No 6. 3/1 You like two Well-Buckets Appear, Which always must clash when they're near 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 326, I saw a large well-bucket, and all the chains and wheels belonging to such a concern

Well-bui·lded, *ppl. a.* Also 4 **-bild.** = next.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. ix. (1919) 38 An Abbeye of Monkes wel bylded *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1569 Grete palis of prise, plenty of houses, Wele bild all aboute on the best wise. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* II. 7 When I had brought you in to a pleasaunt welbuylded londe. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 332 Twentie Tripods .To set for stooles about the sides of his well-builded hall. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II App. XCVI. 215 Saving those few that were kept safe in store In that well builded ship.

Well-built, *ppl. a*

1. Of a house, town, ship, nest, etc.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI 14 Axilus, that did dwell In faire Arisbas well built towres. 1615 — *Odyss* XIII 152 The well-built Ships 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* I 196 The bastion of a well-built city 1822 SHELLEY *'When the Lamp'* 18 When hearts have once mingled, Love first leaves the well-built nest 1858 W ELLIS *Madagascar* XII 329 The houses were all well built, with clean swept court yards around them. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 239 On arriving at the well built cairn, the prospect is magnificent

2 *transf.* and *fig* (e. g. of a person or animal, a suit of clothes, a poem).

1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* XV 292 This is well built consolation which reaches the heart 1706 [see BUILT *ppl a* 2] 1707 PRIOR *Sat Poets* 125 The Author then, whose daring hopes would strive With well-built Verse to keep his Fame alive. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I x, This Gentleman was of a middle Size, and what is called well built 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 269 His tall, well-built figure was shown off to advantage by his magnificent dress 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl of Fleet* I. III, She was a strong, well-built woman, of about six or seven and twenty 1888 'J S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* VII, He was wearing a remarkably well-built suit of rough yellowish stuff

Hence **Well-built'ness.** *nonce-wd*

1899 H. WRIGHT *Depopulation* 2 One saw the city standing out in all its strength of substantial well-builtness

Well-burnished, *ppl a* 1787 BURNS *To W. Creech* 2 Auld chuckie Reekie's sair distrest, Down droops her ance weel-burnish't crest **Well-burnt, -burned,** *ppl a.* 1727 DE FOE *Compl. Eng Tradesman* I III. (1732) 33 The brick-maker's men turn'd their hands from the grey hard well-burnt bricks to the soft sammel half-burnt bricks. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XIII (1842) 288 A piece of well-burned charcoal. 1890 J WATSON *Conf. Poacher* (1893) 115 On a well-burnt moor the best poaching method is by using a silk net. **Well-calculated,** *ppl. a.* 1884 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* 157 Their convictions were matured by well-calculated expedients **Well-calved,** *a* 1744 *Essay on Acting* 14 A prominent Chest, and a well-calv'd Leg. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 136 A pair of superfine ladies' footmen, with well-calved legs and broad shoulders

Well(-)carriaged, *a.* See CARRIAGED.

Well-carved, *ppl. a.* 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 614 Nausicaa Stood by a well caru'd Columne of the roome **Well-caulked,** *ppl a.* 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV 575 And well calk'd Gallies in the Haibour ride. **Well-changed,** *ppl. a* 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 30 Lo, with pure hands thy heav'nly Fires to take, My well-changed Muse I a chast Vestal make! **Well characterized,** *ppl a.* 1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I XIV 176 Further to the south . are flagstones, sandstones, and other well characterized beds of the system 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. II 31 Well-characterised hornblende slate. †**Well-cheered,** *a. Obs* Of good cheer, cheerful. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. 3 God luns wele chered gifers 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II viii 89 per doutles welcheryd þa sal hym see. †**Well choosing,** *ppl. a. Obs. a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1912) 110 Neither hath the one any feare, but a well choosing judgement.

† **Well-chose,** *ppl a. Obs* = next.

1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Ess. Poetry* 239 Of well-chose words some take not care enough 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV 188 Confirm it by a few well chose arguments.

Well(-)cho'sen, *ppl. a.* Carefully or happily selected.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 12 The girle thy well chosen mistresse, perchaunce shall defend thee 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV 1 7 Heere comes the King. *Rich* And his well chosen Bride 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV last line, But, Lo! they 'arriv'ed now at th' appointed place; Well-chosen and well furnisht for the Chase. 1697 WALSH *Dryden's Virgil* Life *4 A well chosen Library, which stood open to all comers of Learning and Merit 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 93 P 10 The Mind never unbends itself so agreeably as in the Conversation of a well chosen Friend. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. 5 Well-chosen Pleasure is a branch of happiness 1784 COWPER *Task* III 393 Then to his book, Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd In selfish silence.

b. esp. of words or language.

a 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Understd.* § 31 Well-chosen Similies, Metaphors, and Allegories 1733 *Trav J Massey* 21 The Terms in which he express'd himself were strong, and well-chosen 1828 WHATELY *Rhet* III. II. § 9 243 A well-chosen epithet may often suggest an entire Argument. 1845 LONGF. *Poets & P Europe* (1871) 600 His language is simple, well chosen, and beautiful.

Well-circumstanced, *a* In good circumstances, well off 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ France* 99 Parents, even the well-circumstanced, receive gladly this boon of free education for their children.

Well(-)clad, *ppl. a*

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* VII (Ellis) 91 To a Knyght apperteynyth to haue fayr harnoys and to be wel cladde 1684 *List Military* To Rdr., Four Thousand advantagiously Trained, and well clad Men. *a* 1796 BURNS *As on the banks* 19 When a' my weel clad banks could see Their woody pictures in my tide 1907 MCCARTHY *Needles & Pins* XX, You shall be well clad, well weaponed, well horsed.

Well-cleansed, *ppl. a.* 1598 CHAPMAN *Seven Iliads* VII. 135 Which when he had infuside Into the greene wel-clensed wound, the wound did bleede no more. **Well-closed,** *ppl a. a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1922) 27 But that it [her breath] hoped to bee drawne in againe to that well cloased paradise. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II XIV (1674) 152 Each of them [draws] a Ball from forth a well-closed Urne. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 18 The dry mass is..transferred to well closed bottles. **Well-clothed,** *ppl. a* 1636 CRASHAW *Temperance* 21 A well-cloth'd soul; that's not opprest Nor choak't with what she should be drest. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Occas. Poems* 353 He bow'd, obey'd, well cloath'd, well-fed, And with his Patron's Children bred.

Well-co'loured, *ppl. a*

c 1400 [see COLOURED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1445-50 METHAM *Wks.* 92 Qwan the myd lyne ys euyn and wele colouryd, yt sygnyfyth a mygthi stomake 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam* XVII. 42 He was but a childe, well coloured, and beutyfull to loke vpon 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, IV II 37 These eyes that see thee now well coloured, Shall see thee withered, bloody, pale, and dead 1662 CHARLETON *Myst Vintners* (1675) 184 In which time the Wine usually becomes well coloured and bright 1731 POPE *Ep Burlington* 153 The rich Buffet well-colour'd Serpents grace 1913 *Oxford Mag* 6 Nov 67/1 The author writes in a well-coloured and original style

† **Well-commended,** *ppl a.* 1603 R PRICKET *Souldiers Wish* C 1, For God commands each welcommended means Be vsde to shield a kingdome from extreames

Well-compa'cted, *ppl. a.*

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 1 Bathe is a little well-compacted Cittie. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII 6 Advancing o'er the Fields Beneath one Roof of well-compacted Shields. 1725 — *Odyss* XXI 253 At ev'ry portal let some matron wait, And each lock fast the well compacted gate 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* III, The accuracy of proportion displayed in his nervous and well compacted figure 1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* III. V. (1864) II 11 The solid and well-compacted body of Roman law. 1874 GEO ELIOT *Coll Breakf-P* 815 Close by the stream where well-compacted boats Were moored.

† **Well-comple'xioned,** *a. Obs.* Having a good complexion (constitution, colour, etc).

1413 [see COMPLEXIONED 1] 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 103 Such soules as place all their felicitie to be in a full fedde, and well complexioned body 1635 BREERETON *Travels* (Chetham Soc) 105 Proper, personable, well-complectioned men. 1688 COLLIER *Several Disc* (1725) 15 And yet when Nature seems thus vigorous and strong, thus healthy and well complexion'd, 'twill then sicken, and sink on the sudden. 1715 [see COMPLEXIONED 3].

Well(-)compo'sed, *ppl a.* 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV iv 79 The Grecian youths are well compos'd, with guift of nature 1621 GATAKER *Ridley* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* 194 His very outward making, promised a well-composed inside 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H Langrishe* Wks 1907 V. 210 It was a complete system, well digested and well composed in all its parts.

† **Well(-)concei'ted,** *a Obs*

1. Displaying good fancy or invention, witty, ingenious.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, v i 39 Well conceited, Davy. 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villane* II. VI E 6 b, Such straines of well-conceited poesie.

2. Of persons Having a favourable opinion (*of* a person or thing).

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 227 Weakely, affecting them who have beene . welconceited of me, tender and indulgent 1649 [see CONCEITED *ppl a* 2] 1673 RAY *Journ Low C.* Ded, I am not so well conceited of any Composition of mine, as to think I shall do you any Honour by this Dedication *a* 1677 [see CONCEITED *ppl. a* 2].

Well-conce'rted, *ppl a.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII 33 With well-concerted art to end his woes 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* I 356 Death's subtle seed within Smil'd at thy well-concerted scheme 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 483 Wisdom pursues invariably one grand and well concerted design 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II XVII. 282 By a well concerted opposition and peaceable exposure of their grievances.

Well conco'cted, *ppl a* 1676 WISEMAN *Surg* IV VI. 324, I opened it by Incision, and discharged a well concocted Matter 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* Ded., Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well-concocted warmth 1781 COWPER *Truth* 496 The well concocted juice **Well concorded,** *ppl. a.* Duly harmonized 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I 227 Of all the utilities of this well concorded creation, the propriety of calamities..is one of the last which we learn to comprehend.

Well-condi'tioned, *a*

1 Of good disposition, morals, or behaviour; having good 'conditions' or qualities; right-minded.

c 1482 *Monk Evesham* (Alb) 75 He yat was so honeste of leuyng and wele condycyonde in hys demening. *a* 1500 *Prompt Parv* 521/1 (MSS K., H.) Well condicionde or maneryd, *morosus, vel bene morigeratus. a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 581 Alle that good and wel condicioned be. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 30 I heir King (then, sixteene yeares old, and well-conditioned) 1814 WORDSW *Excurs.* V p 241 See, in this well conditioned Soul, a Third To match with your good Couple. 1835 POE *Hans Pfaall* (tmt.), The well-conditioned city of Rotterdam 1860 EMERSON *Cond Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II 398 See what allowance vice finds in the respectable and well-conditioned class 1865 M ARNOLD *Ess Crit* 285 (*M. Aurelius*) They sincerely regarded it [Christianity] much as well conditioned people, with us, regard Mormonism 1880 FROUDE *Bunyan* VII. 91 This book is wrought into the mind and memory of every well-conditioned English or American child. 1905 R. GARNETT *Shaks* 56 And, for thy full assurance, I have feigned her Contrite and well-conditioned at the last.

2. Having a good physical condition; being in a sound, healthy, or satisfactory state.

a 1623 RALEGH *Let to Pr Henry* Sceptick, etc (1651) 128 In a well conditioned Ship, these things are chiefly required. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 240 Not a barrell that was missing, and..they were sound and well-conditioned. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 541 Father Simon was a jolly well condition'd Man, very free in his Conversation. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* II s v *Sugar*, The other well-condition'd Boilings 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II XXIII. 172 A pretty estate, which, tho' not large, was well-conditioned, and capable of improvement 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 5 The Goods are arrived and brought a-shore safe and well conditioned at Ancona. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXVII. 205 The devoted horse is in fact a well-conditioned animal. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XIX, Surveying with an eye of satisfaction his well conditioned cattle

b. *spec.* in *Surg*

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* II. III. 12 If you judge the Wound to be so well conditioned that there is neither fear of Putrefaction nor Mortification. 1676 — *Surg.* II. 1 165 If the Constitution be good, and the Serum well-conditioned 1883 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Well-conditioned*, in *surg* being in a state tending to health, as, a well-conditioned wound or sore.

3 Established on good terms or conditions.

1645 FULLER *Gd. Th in Bad T.* IV VI. 205 A wel-conditioned Peace 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* LXVIII, An unsome submission to restraint, only made bearable by his thinking of it as a means of by and by securing a well-conditioned freedom

Well-condu'cted, *ppl a*

1 Properly directed, managed, or carried out.

1749 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Art P.* 34 *note*, A regular well-conducted Piece 1752 MASON *Elfrida, Lett. Drama* III p IX, The advantage the Audience receiv'd from a well conducted Chorus 1803 CHALMERS in *Life* (1851) I 479 A series of judicious and well-conducted experiments 1842 J. ARTON *Dom Econ.* (1857) 185 Hence land, after a well-conducted fallow, is always more productive of good grain than when it has undergone any other preparation 1884 E YATES *Recoll* I 157 Every well conducted restaurant nowadays is conducted on these principles.

2. Displaying exemplary conduct, well-behaved

1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* IV, Whether you consider me a highly virtuous and well conducted man in private life. 1853 THACKERAY *Sorrows of Werther* 15 Charlotte . Like a well conducted person, Went on cutting bread and butter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III 302 Well-conducted and meritorious citizens.

Well(-)conne'cted, *ppl a.*

1. Linked together in good order or sequence; exhibiting proper sequence or coherence of thought

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* II 5 When from the distinct Contemplation and Comparison of Figures, their Properties are derived, by a perpetual well-connected chain of Consequences. 1781 JOHNSON *L P., Milton* I 262 It [*Samson Agonistes*] wants that power of attracting the attention, which a well connected plan produces 1824 [see CONNECTED *ppl a.* 2].

2 Of good family and connexions.

1840 [see CONNECTED *ppl a.* 4]. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I 1, He learnt from other sources that the Ernscliffes were well connected. 1871 LE FANU *Rose & Key* I XIV 126 The vicar is a well-connected old gentleman

absol 1882 W. S GILBERT *Iolanthe* I (*Ballad*), Spurn not the nobly born With love affected, Nor treat with virtuous scorn The well-connected.

Well conned, *ppl a* 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd 229 From me, thus nurtur'd, dost thou ask The classic poet's well conned task? † **Well-conscienced,** *a. Obs* (WELL *adv* 32) 14 . *T. Beckington's Corr* (Rolls) II 168 Such wele consyenced persones. 1534 [see CONSCIENCED] **Well conse'nting,** *ppl. a* 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 370 Let both unite, with well-consenting mind.

Well-consi'dered, *ppl a.*

1. That has received due heed or consideration; carefully reflected on.

1769 BURROW *Rep. K. B.* (1776) IV 2347 A solemn well-considered Determination. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer Tax.* Sel. Wks 1897 I. 207 We besought the King, in that well-considered address, to inquire into treasons. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 75 The cock, wading at their head With well consider'd steps 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* III III, Mrs Deane was a thin lipped woman, who made small well considered speeches on peculiar occasions. 1865 [see CONSIDERED *ppl a.* 2].

2. Highly esteemed.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XII. 112 He was a well-considered poet in his own tongue

Well conso'rted, *ppl. a.* 1590 SPENSER *F.Q* II III 11 So forth they pas, a well consorted paire.

Well-co'nstituted, *ppl a.* Of good make or constitution; rightly formed or framed.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* Wks. 1768 II 279 If we should strive to please a well constituted taste. 1833 J. H NEWMAN *Arians* II. 1 (1876) 145 So reluctant is a well constituted mind to reflect on its own motive principles 1836 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 2) 263 A healthy and well constituted nurse. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* III. 74 When asked what made an orderly and well-constituted state, Solon answered, 'When the people obey the rulers, and the rulers obey the laws.

Well-constru'cted, *ppl. a.* 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 523 If shrewd, and of a well constructed brain.

Well(-)conte'nt, *a.* Highly pleased, gratified, or satisfied.

c 1440 [see CONTENT *a.* 2]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI 557 Whan rowlande sawe that they were armed, he was not well contente wyth it 1556 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 298 Off the quhilk sowme forsaid I grant me weill content, satisfit, and pait 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer Isl* III 32 Now would the men with half their hoped pray Bee well content 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 805 He that finds One drop of heav'n's sweet mercy in his cup, Can dig, beg, rot and perish, well content, So he may wrap himself in honest rags At his last gasp. 1786 [see CONTENT *a* 2] 1864 TENNYSON *En Arden* 373 So Philip rested with her well-content.

Well(-)conte'nted, *ppl. a.*

1555 R POWNALL *Musculus' Temporiser* III E j b, Being wel contented to suffre & indure al that the Lord hath ordeined for me, in that behalf. 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XXXII, If thou survive my well contented daie 1621 *Tarlton's Jests* (1638) B 2, The Gentleman noting his mad humour, went his way wel contented · for he knew not how to amend it. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* XIII (1673) 238 Then there was no such rout Of gods, as now · a few did serve throughout The well contented skies. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Daur* 88 From the woods Came voices of the well-contented doves. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III II 431 Unless The dawn should creep Cold footed o'er their well-contented sleep

Well-conte'nting, *ppl a* 1646 TRAPP *Comm St. John* XXI 24. 151 Humility..would chuse to live and dye in its well-contenting secrecy **Well conte'sted,** *ppl. a* 1804 *Oxf Jrnl*, 28 Jan. 1/2 Wimbledon Common,..where Belcher

has fought many a well-contested round. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, River*, A well-contested rowing-match on the Thames, is a very lively and interesting scene. **Well contrnued,** *ppl. a* Diligently carried on or maintained. 1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib* III xvii (1553) Q viij b, Howbeit, if this persecucion come, we be by this meditacion and well continued entente and purpose beefore, the better strengthed and confirmed 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 Their untutor'd Anglicisms, not to be avoided without a well continu'd and 'udicious conversing among pure Authors

Well-contri ved, *ppl. a.*

1613 ZOUCHE *Dove* B 1 b, Like Natures rarest workmanship, the Eye, The 'well contriued instrument of seeing 1622 [see SQUARE *sb* 19 b] 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II 56 The well-contriv'd Stair case of the Castle of Chambor 1784 COWPER *Task* III 603 Nor taste alone and well-contriv'd display Suffice to give the marshall'd ranks the grace Of their complete effect 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* V. 23 A deep large well-contrived ditch secures it from the north.

Well-contro'lled, *ppl. a* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 128 Twelue yong horse, well shap't and well controld **Well-cooked,** *ppl a.* 1611 [see COOK *v* 2] 1836 A COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed 2) 285 Plain well cooked animal food, not too recently killed *a* 1865 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* XXVIII, Then the meals, light and well cooked, suited his taste and delicate appetite so much better than [etc] **Well-corked,** *ppl. a.* 1774 E. LONG *Jamaica* III 886 A scorpion, a house spider, and a cockroach, were put all together for experiment into a well-corked phial.

Well-corned, *ppl. a.*

†**1.** Covered with a good crop of corn. *Obs*

1652 MAYNE tr *Donne's Epigr.* Paradoxes 98 Glebes, which were long of sun and skie bereav'd, Now the Dutch Plowman sees wel corn'd & sheav'd

2. Of cereals, beans, peas . Bearing a good head of grain or seeds.

1800, 1861 [see CORNED *a*[1] 4]

3. Of beef: High-cured by salting.

1772 *Ann. Reg* 221 While I, half famished, ev'ry hour Biscuit and well-corn'd beef devour.

4. Exhilarated with liquor *Sc.* and *dial*

1825 JAMIESON *s v* CORN *v.* 2

Well-corre·cted, *ppl. a* Properly disciplined or regulated. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 100 P 4 When a well corrected lively Imagination and good Breeding are added to a sweet Disposition

Well-couched, *ppl. a.*

1 Of a structure: Firmly bedded or based

1538 [see COUCH *v*[1] 3 b] 1608 BP HALL *Char. Virtues & Vices* II. 104 He is the wheele of a well couched fire worke, that flies out on all sides, not without scorching it selfe. 1639 [see TRUNCHEON *sb.* 6] 1675 [see COUCHED *ppl. a*]

2. Of speech: Skilfully framed or expressed.

1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* v i. 325 He, in well-couched Language, beseeches Poliarchus to use his fortune moderately 1644 MILTON *Educ* 6 Logic . with all her well coucht heads and Topics 1649 — *Eikon.* IV 28 Wee have heer a neat and well-couch'd invective against Tumults. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (1723) I. 158 Whilst harmonious Musick and well couch'd Flattery entertain his Hearing by Turns.

3. Skilfully or craftily planned.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 97 Not force, but well couch't fraud, well woven snares

Well coun nterfeited, *ppl a.* 1625 K LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. XI 29 With well-counterfeited griefe

Well-coupled see COUPLED 3.

Well-co·vered, *ppl. a.*

1697 WALSH *Dryden's Virgil* Life **2 In other Writers there is often well cover'd Ignorance; in Virgil, conceal'd Learning 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1776 (1904) II. 46 My worthy booksellers and friends, Messieurs Dilly in the Poultry, at whose hospitable and well-covered table I have seen a greater number of literary men, than at any other 1853 SOYER *Pantropheon* 121 They are then cooked without water, in a well covered vessel *a* 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* XXXIII, Till he had placed him, nothing loth, at the well covered dining table. 1884 *Nonconf & Indep* 9 May 445/3 Thrusting his elbow into the well covered ribs of Mr W. H Smith

Well crammed, *ppl. a* 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 304 Where are thy boasted implements of art, And all thy well cramm'd magazines of health? †**Well created,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Noble, valiant. (Cf. obs F. *bien créé*) *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1922) 130 She strengthened her well created heart.

Well-cress. Now *dial.* [OE. *wyllecærse, -cerse* : see WELL *sb*[1] and CRESS] Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 140 Seoð mid wylle cærsan [L *cum fæno græco*] *c* 1000 *Ags Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 298/16 *Fenegrecio*, wyllecerse 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C VII 292 3ut were me leuere ,lyue by welle-carse(s) þan haue my fode and my fyndynge of false menne wynnynges. 14 *Voc* in Wr. Wülcker 597/24 *Nasturcium*, walcarse *Ibid* 712/17 *Hoc nasturcium*, welcresse 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 105 Sche commandit the said Johne to eat valcarss 1808 JAMIESON, *Well kerses*, water-cresses, called also *wall-* or *well grass.* 1894 *Northumbld Gloss.* s.v. *Kars, Watter-kars*, water-cress, also called *well-karses*

Well(-)cre·sted, *a* [WELL *adv.* 3 2] Furnished with a good crest; *fig.* proud, high-spirited

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav* (Arb) 76 It being the greatest glory of a King, to be King of a free and well crested people 1682 *Lond. Gaz* No 1768/4 A White grey Roan Gelding, . well Crested

Well cropped, *ppl. a* Bearing a good crop 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 235 These rich meadows, and well-cropt acres. **Well crushed,** *ppl a* 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. XII, The precious inland products, the well-crushed cheese and the soft fleeces.

Well-cu·ltivated, *ppl. a.*

c 1710 CONGREVE tr *Ovid* Wks. 1730 III. 304 And plenteous Crops of golden Grain are found, Alone, to grace well-cultivated Ground. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 221 A student of acute parts, and a well-cultivated understanding 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* XXX III. 171 The banks of the Rhine were crowned..with elegant houses and well-cultivated farms. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* I IX 181 The thriving, cheering aspect of our well-cultivated kingdom 1879 MRS HAWEIS *Art of Dress* 124 We are offending well-cultivated eyes and well regulated minds.

Well-cu·ltured, *ppl a* 1683 J REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 87 Kitchen-herbes and roots require very fat, light, warme, and well-cultured ground.

†**Wellcurds** (also weale, wel-), obs var. *welled curds* : see WELLED *ppl. a.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Schistos*, the mylke that remayneth after that the mylke is sodden, whiche is callyd well courdes 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Schistum*, weale cruddes 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 148 Of the Whay that commeth from the Cheese, being sodde with a soft fyre, tyl the fatnesse of the Cheese swym aloft, are made Welcurdes [*Mesagn* Wellcurds]

Well-cured, *ppl a* 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XVII (ed 1), A side of streaky, well-cured bacon. 1875 'S. BEAUCHAMP' *N Hamilton* II. 256 The kitchen .was well furnished, too, with well cured hams and good thick sides of bacon **Well-curled,** *ppl. a* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 177 See that they [*sc* sheep] have a soft greasie well curled close Wooll. 1833 T HOOK *Parson's Daut* I. XI, The well curled damsels, standing at the shop doors. 1839 *Habits Gd. Society* IV 186 The feather .should be full, well-curled, long and firm **Well-curried,** *ppl a.* 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* I My palfrey a long-ear'd and well-curried ass. **Well-curved,** *ppl a* 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 117 The light Dorset swing-plough has a well curved iron breast **Well-cu shioned,** *a* 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* I, Round, white, well-cushioned limbs. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 7 May 2/2 So he speedily settles down to his well-cushioned life **Well(-)cu·stomed,** *ppl. a* 1594 PLAT *Jewell ho* I 66 But this [trick of the vintners] is daungerous vnlesse it bee in a house well customed 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1578/4 A Large and well customed Inn.

Well(-)cut, *ppl a.*

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV 288 His Ephod, Mitre, well-cut Diadem on *a* 1692 SIR G MACKENZIE in *Watson's Collect Sc Poems* II. (1709) 79 A well cut Cristal, in a richer Case, Covers and Shews at once that Virgin's Face. 1721 in *New Collect Poems by Prior* etc (1725) 18 Close, Carver I by some well-cut Books, Let a thin Busto tell; In spight of plump and pamper'd Looks, How scantly Sense can dwell! 1841 EMERSON *Conservative* Wks (Bohn) II 274 Your roads are well cut and well paved 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XI, A well-cut, well-made gown 1896 H. G WELLS *Wheels of Chance* X, A well cut holiday suit.

Welld, obs form of WIELD *v.*

Well-dea·ling, *ppl. a* Fair in dealing or business with others 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* I I 7 The rancorous outrage of your Duke, To Merchants our well dealing Countrimen. **Well-dealt,** *ppl. a.* 1859 *Habits Gd Society* V. 191 One well dealt blow settles the whole matter.

We ll-deck. [WELL *sb*[1] 9 b.] An open space on the main deck of a ship, lying at a lower level between the forecastle and poop, also *attrib.* Hence **We·ll-decked** *a.*, furnished with a well-deck. Also **We·ll-de cker,** a ship with a well-deck

1888 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 2/1 The objection to the well-deck ship is not due to structural form 1888 *Engineer* 8 June 468/3 Steamers of the 'well-deck' type 1888 *Iron* 22 June 554 A well decked steamer of 270 feet length 1888 *Ibid* 20 July 65 The *Hurworth* has a poop, long raised quarter deck, long bridge , and a topgallant forecastle, leaving only a short well deck 1889 *Engineer* 1 Mar. 192/2 A large proportion of the steamers built and owned at West Hartlepool are 'well-deckers'. 1898 KIPLING *Day's Work* 83 The deck amidships, which was a well-deck sunk between high bulwarks.

Well(-)decked, *ppl. a.* [DECKED *ppl. a*]

1. Finely adorned.

? *a* 1500 [see DECKED *ppl a.* 1] 1530 PALSGR. 329/1 Well apparayled or well decked, *gorrier.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X 4 As quicke lightnings flie From well deckt-Iunos soueraigne, out of the thickned skie. 1865 [see DECKED *ppl a.* 1].

2. Built with a good deck.

1887 MORRIS *Odyss* IX 127 The well-decked ships.

†**Well-dee ded,** *a. Obs.* [f. WELL *adv* 32 + DEEDED Cf. WEL-DEDE] Characterized by good deeds.

1612 R. CARPENTER *Soule's Sent* 92 The witnes and inward testimony of a well-deeded life will relieue and comfort you in death 1623 — *Conscionable Chr.* 69 There is a reward in heauen for all well deeded Christians prepared. 1650 TRAPP *Comm., Numb.* xxii 18 A well spoken and well-deeded person.

†**Well-deemed,** *ppl a. Obs* Of good report, much accounted of. 1591-5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 695 By slaundring his well deemed name. †**Well defe nced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 1616 [see DEFENCED] *a* 1618 RALEGH *Apol. Voy. Guiana* (1650) 15 From hence we sayled to Gomarrah, one of the strongest and well defenced places of all the Islands.

Well-defe·nded, *ppl a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III XXVIII (1912) 516 Pressing upon Zelmane in such a wel defended manner, that [etc] 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* V I 407 Whose salt imagination yet hath wrong'd Your well defended honor. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 244 Vaine entrie seeking vnderneath our well-defended wals. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 933 Soon repuls'd they fly, Or in the well-defended Pass they dye. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XXXIII, Instead of attempting to secure a well-defended frontier 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 169 We freely will appoint for thee Threefold and fourfold recompense, should Jove Give up to sack this well-defended Troy

Well-defi·ned, *ppl. a.* Clearly indicated, marked, or determined.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. I. (1721) 171 When the Rings.. appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Libr.) 154 A numerous and well defined family, including nearly 200 known species. 1856 KANE *Arct Expl.* II. XXVIII. 279 There was one well defined lead which lost itself to seaward. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 146 Its well defined geographical and historical range. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* XXXIX. 278 If Kit had looked closely he would have seen that his frankness had brought a well-defined blush to her cheek.

Well-deli·vered, *ppl a* 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* III 52 These cuirasses were not proof against a well-delivered thrust of the point of sword or spear. **Well-demea·ned,** *ppl. a* Of good manners or behaviour. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. V (1655) 54 A very handsom fellow, And well demean'd 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser II XII, The young queen was well dressed and well-demeaned. **Well(-)deri·ved,** *ppl a* Of good descent or stock 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* V. IV. 146 Thou art a Gentleman, and well deriu'd 1601 — *All's Well* III II 90 My sonne corrupts a well deriued nature With his inducement. **Well(-)desce·nded,** *ppl a* Of good descent 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* V V 303 Stay, Sir King. This man is better then the man he slew, As well descended as thy selfe 1650 HEATH *Clarastella* 13 But she is high and well-descended; true; My birth stiles me as freeborn too 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III 269 A rich and well descended country gentleman.

Well(-)dese·rved, *ppl a.* Rightfully merited or earned

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XXII. § 9 We caused the wicked Historian to conclude his history, with his owne well-deserued death 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I VI. 20 The lignage right, From whence he tooke his well deserued name. 1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. XLIV 25 Your Bayes must be your well deserued blame, For your ill actions quench my sacred flame. 1756 C. SMART tr *Horace* (1826) II 95 He who derived a well-deserved title from the destruction of Carthage 1825 SCOTT *Talism* V, Until his awful judge shall at length appoint the well deserved sentence to be carried into execution 1889 J. B BURY *Later Rom Emp* I. 76 The Gildonic war, through which Stilicho won well-deserved laurels

†**b.** In active sense or loose construction = 'having well deserved it' *Obs*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II I. 192 If I breake time, or flinch in property Of what I spoke, vnpittied let me die, And well deseru'd

†**Well-dese·rver.** *Obs* One who deserves well (*of* another)

1617 A NEWMAN *Pleasures Vision* 32 Then well deseruers well regarded Would be 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* I VI 22 This Reward of martiall excellence extended fourth itselfe, euen to the lowest souldier in his Campe and meanest wel deseruer 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* Ded., The Court, A place of forgetfulness, at the best, for well deservers 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No 70 P 6, I shall think my self a Well-Deserver of the Church, in recommending all the dumb Clergy to the famous speaking Doctor at Kensington

†**Well-dese·rving,** *vbl sb Obs.* Good deseit.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 3 *Kings* VI Contin Ch & Relig 704 Booz prayed God to render to Ruth a ful reward for her wel deserving 1620 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng.* II XXVIII. (ed 2) 331 Whether I flie with the wings of vaine-glorie, in the amplination of our well deseruing 1622 WITHER *Faire Virtue* K 4 b, Shall a Womans Virtues moue, Me, to perish for her loue? Or, her well-deseruing knowne, Make me quite forget mine owne?

Well-dese·rving, *ppl a.* Highly meritorious or worthy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 117 How deepely the common wealth is growne in your debte, for your meritorious and wel deseruing behauiour 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur.* Apol Poetrie ¶ 1 b, Traitors that sell their princes fauours, and rob welldeseruing seruitors of their reward 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II 66 The Generals diuided innumerable spoyles, to their well-deseruing Captaines. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 784 Now what auails his well-deserving Toil 1798 WORDSW *Peter Bell* 936 Calm is the well deserving brute *absol* 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 100 To defend and relieue the distrest and wel-deseruing. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advis. fr Parnass* I. V (1674) 8 Only the most vertuous and well-deserving commanded.

Hence **Well-deservingness.**

1631 MABBE *Celestina* XII 141 The gentlenesse and well-deservingnesse of Melibea

Well-desi·gned, *ppl a* 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm* (1726) II. 231 The Ill Success, that has been observed to attend well design'd Charities **Well-desi·gning,** *ppl a* 1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No 14 P 5 Under the name of Tories, I do not here comprehend multitudes of well designing men, who were formerly included under that denomination, but are now in the interest of his Majesty and the present government **Well(-)desi·red,** *ppl. a.* Much sought after 1604 SHAKS *Oth* II. I 206 (Hony) you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus **Well-devel·oped,** *ppl. a.* 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 435/2 Well-developed systems of arteries. 1861 MILL *Utilit* III (1863) 49 Any mind, of well developed feelings **Well devi sed,** *ppl. a* 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XV, Some well-devised stratagem 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit Const* V. (1862) 77 A well-devised system of registration.

Well(-)dieted, *ppl a.* Subjected to a good regimen of diet 1475 J. PASTON in *P Lett.* III 142, I may not ete half inough, when I have most hungyr, I am so well dyetyd. 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I IV I What! the well dieted Amorphus become a water-drinker? 1605 [see DIETED *ppl. a*].

Well(-)dige·sted, *ppl. a.*

†**1.** Of good digestion; *fig.* able to assimilate one's learning. *Obs.*

1602 B JONSON *Poetaster* V. III, If they should confidently praise their workes, In them it would appeare inflation Which in a full, and wel-digested man Cannot receiue that foule abusiue name

†**2.** Fully matured or ripened. *Obs.*

1657 JER. TAYLOR *Disc. Friendship* 12 Some have splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well digested fruits. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 111 The strong tone of its vessels and its precipitant circulation drive on the juices before well digested, and are apt to throw crudities into the fruit

3. Carefully and methodically arranged.

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II. III. xi 540 The College has ..a well digested Library 1732 *Hist. Lit* III 255 At the end of each Volume [is] a copious well-digested Index. 1748 Hartley *Observ Man* I III. § 2 354 Regular and well-digested Accounts of the Phaenomena of the Natural World.

4. Carefully pondered or thought out.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 284 Each man, whatever his peculiar notions be, if he has any serious well-digested ones, may find something in them, which [etc.]. 1826 *Art Brewing* (ed 2) Pref , The well digested plan which the large brewers have acted upon 1867 A. Barry *Str C Barry* VIII 287 A scheme which will probably be thought to show well digested principle.

Well(-)dire cted, *ppl. a.* Aimed, addressed, guided, conducted, with skill and care.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III xi § 2 With a number of well directed Pioners 1694 Locke *Hum Und.* II. xx. § 18 (ed 2) 123 The pleasure..of well directed study in the search of Truth. 1743 Francis tr *Hor , Odes* III. II. 3 To hurl the well-directed spear. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 606 Any well-directed industry. 1781 Cowper *Expost* 239 They breath'd in faith their well directed pray'rs. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 7 June 2/4 The Penelope whose well-directed fire had shot away the main and mizentopmasts 1836 A Combe *Physiol Digestion* (ed 2) 279 The power we possess of modifying the constitution by well-directed regimen is very great 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xii. III 236 The Dartmouth poured on them a well directed broadside *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* II 36 If we explain it only as a well-directed choice and discretion on the part of the individual

Well(-)di·sciplined, *ppl. a.*

1. Kept under good discipline; strictly trained or controlled.

1595 [Lewkenor] *Estate Engl. Fugitives* R iv, Like well disciplined souldiours that keepe still good and warie watch, though they be neuer so farre from the enemie 1642 Earl of Cork in Earl Orrery *St Lett* (1742) 8 These seasoned and well disciplined companies. 1702 J Dennis *Ess Navy* title-p , England's Advantage and Safety, prov'd Dependant on a Formidable and well-Disciplined Navy 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 339 A well-disciplined imagination 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* v I 528 The power of self government which is characteristic of men trained in well disciplined cumps to command and to obey 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* x, At first sight, all but peculiarly well-disciplined minds were apt to turn from her with annoyance.

2. Soundly flogged.

1659–60 *A i s y Versy* vi, It did now, like a Truant's well-disciplined Bum, With the rod of affliction harder become

Well disgui·sed, *ppl a.* 1724 Fiddes *Morality* Pref. p lxxv, What we term public spiritedness is nothing more than a refined and well disguised hypocrisy. **Well-dispe·rsed,** *ppl a* 1732 Pope *Ep Bathurst* 236 In heaps, like Ambergrise, a stink it lies, But well dispers'd, is Incense to the Skies

Well(-)dispo·sed, *ppl. a.*

†**1** In good physical condition, healthy. *Obs*

c 1386 [see Disposed 2] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v xli. (1495) 157 Yf these [organs] ben in good state and yf they ben hoole and well disposed, the beest is al hoole. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 247, I shall you say shortely What thynges makyth the body fat, moiste, and well disposid 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II xxix. § 4 Such a full and evident perception as it [the mind] does receive from an outward object operating duly on a well-disposed organ *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1842) III. 475 An healthful body and a sound mind, vigorous faculties and well disposed organs.

†**b.** Of reason · ? Sound, sane *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. III. 148 Wherfore no doom of weel disposid resoun repi oueth and weei neth the seid hauyng and vsing of ymagis in the chirche

†**c.** Of the weather : ? Temperate, fair. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 54 b, The fayr sonne shone clere and the weder was softe and well disposed.

2. Suitably or skilfully placed, arranged, or adjusted.

c 1470 Ashby *Active Policy* 307 Be ye rather clept an executer Of wisdam Than to be proclamed a wise speker, Of bothe, weldisposed, fame shal arise 1576 R Peterson *G della Casa's Galateo* 71 Long and continued talke: which would be well disposed, wel vttered & very wel set forth 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Vine,* To plant an Acre of such Ground with Vines, in some well disposed place on the declivity of an Hill 1748 Melmoth *Fitzosborne Lett* lxi. (1749) II 116 The grace and harmony of well disposed lights and shades.

3. Of a good disposition; *esp.* disposed to be friendly or favourable, well-affected.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 325/1 Every wele disposed persone of vis lande 1456 *Paston Lett.* I 392 The Comons of Kent ..er not all weel disposid. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 15 b, An honeste or weldisposed manne 1570 Elyden *New Yr.'s Gift* (Huth 1875) B ij, Though the wicked syer Shoulde seeme for to prouoke His well disposed sonne to yll *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II xvii. (1912) 259 A certain sparke of honour, which rose in her well-disposed minde, made her feare to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II,* II. i 206 You loose a thousand well-disposed hearts. 1622 Wither *Faire-Virtue* K 4 b, Should my heart be grieud..Cause I see a Woman kind? Or a well disposed Nature, loyned with a louely Feature? 1660 F. Brooke tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 286, I was in a humour so well disposed that I accepted very willingly 1665 Boyle *Excell Theol* (1674) 139 Studious and well dispos'd Readers may certainly understand such [truths] as are necessary for them to believe 1709 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1711) II. 74 While he stands so well-dispos'd towards the Laws and Government of his higher Country 1776 Adam Smith *W. N* I II, The charity of well disposed people..supplies him with the whole fund of his subsistence. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* lii, An obliging, well disposed, and civil neighbour of mine. 1856 *N. Brit Rev.* XXVI. 95 The Government should have done their best to secure a well-disposed House.

absol. 1659 South *Serm* (1679) 72 The Unprepossessed on the one hand, and the well disposed on the other 1861 Brougham *Brit Const.* xv 235 The indolence and timidity of the well disposed enabled the enemies of the people to prevail.

Hence **Well-dispo·sedness.** *rare.*

1621 Br. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 10 By a well-disposednesse of mind, we may correct the iniquity of all hard euents

Well-dispu·ted, *ppl. a* 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VIII 902 Amid the Main, two mighty Fleets engage Their Brazen Beaks; Actium surveys the well disputed Prize 17 Congreve *Homer's Hymn to Venus* Wks 1730 III 369 The Martial Maid .O'er War presides, and well disputed Fights 1728 Pope *Dunciad* II. 245 This well disputed game **Well-disse·cted,** *ppl. a.* 1708 J Phillips *Cyder* I 353 Thy Specular Orb Apply to well-dissected Kernels

Well-disse·mbled, *ppl. a*

1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* IV. (1697) 84 Unhappy Youth! whom from his destin'd End, No well dissembled Madness could defend 1697 Dryden *Æneis* III. 394 The Grove it self resembles Ida's Wood, And Simois seem'd the well dissembl'd Flood 17 Congreve *Homer's Hymn to Venus* Wks. 1730 III. 370 While to conceal the Theft from Juno's Eyes, Some well-dissembled Shape the God belies 1746 Thomson *Spring* 383 The well-dissembled fly, The rod fine-tapering with elastic spring 1765 Colman *Terence, Andrian* I i 15 Then I there' the frighted Pamphilus betrays His well dissembled and long-hidden love. 1817 Scott *Ivanhoe* xiv, The cup went round amid the well dissembled applause of the courtiers.

Well disti·nguished, *ppl a* 1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* (1727) 70 Lo, from afar the promis'd Day Shines with a well-distinguish'd Ray 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist* III. xxi. 538 Servants, all arranged in well-distinguished grades. **Well-divi·ded,** *ppl. a.* 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* I. v. 53 He was nor sad nor merrie *Cleo.* Oh well diuided disposition 1634–40 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 21 If the Swans of Thames Oth' sudden heare thy well-divided breath. [Cf. Divide *v* 11]

Well-doer (we l|du·əɹ). One who does well; one who lives virtuously or acts uprightly.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 1 To bryng. weldoers to be blys þat euer schall last 1530 Palsgr *Ep to King* p iv, Well doers in any kynde of vertue 1648–58 Hexham II s v *Wel, Een wel-doender, oft wel-dader,* a Benefactour or a Well-doer 1684 *Contempl St Man* I v (1699) 51 Who is so general a well-doer, that no Body complains of him.

Well-doing (we l|du·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb*

1. The action or practice of doing good; virtuous life and behaviour

1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc) 62 Slownes is a cuisid thing For it is evere wery of weel doyng *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 3 Ladies that were honoured for her weldoinge and goodnes. 1526 Tindale 2 *Thess* III 13 Brethren be not weary in well doynge 1574 Hake *Touchstone* E 1 b, Of sinne commeth death. Of wel doing commeth life. 1663 Patrick *Parab Pilgr* xv (1687) 128 He suffered for well doing, and we for ill. 1736 Butler *Anal* I. III Wks 1874 I. 59 We are so made, that well doing as such gives us satisfaction 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xiv, Laugh at your aim toom pouches—it will be lang or your weel doing fill them 1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Antigone* 703 Welldoing and fair fame of sire to son, Of son to sire, is noblest ornament.

†**b.** Valour, martial prowess *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii 550 But the cristin ne myght but litill space endure, ne hadde be the well doinge of the v knyghtes of the reame of logres

c *pl* Good deeds or actions

1552 Latimer *Serm., 1st Sund Epiph.* (1584) 300 b, Seeing wee shall haue no rewarde for our well doynges.

2 Thriving condition; health, prosperity, welfare, success.

1387–8 T Usk *Test Love* II x. 120 In hope of weldoing, and of getting agayn the double of thy lesing 1557 Q. Mary in Mary A. E Wood *Lett Roy Ladies* (1846) III 313 The lady Latimer, who, of a natural and motherly affection, doth tender the well doing of her said daughter, hath been of late an humble suitor unto us for our letter, desiring [etc.] 1579 *Manutius' Phrases Lat.* (1595) 154 Your welfare and weldoing reioyceth me as much as mine owne. 1625 Ld. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I 262 We are glad to hear of your well doing. 1659 B Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 215 He began to make head again, and was in a way of well-doing, when he received the Kings command to disband. 1763 Mills *Syst Pract Husb.* II 415 For. the increase and well-doing of the plants 1800 Wordsw. *Michael* 432 A good report did from their Kinsman come, Of Luke and his well doing. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 338 Houses for fatting wild fowl,..whose well-doing was so considered, that [etc.]. 1924 Rose Macaulay *Orphan Island* IX 93 'Our ten [children] have done well'. 'They certainly seem to have had a fairly large allowance of descendants apiece, if that is well-doing.'

We·ll-do·ing, *ppl a*

1. That does good or acquits oneself well; †valiant; diligent in performance of work or duty; well-behaved, respectable.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 4773 Four score Hardi & wele doinde knistes 1597 Shaks *Lover's Compl* 112 And controuersie hence a question takes, Whether the horse by him became his deed, Or he his mannadg, by th' wel doing Steed 1612 T Taylor *Comm Titus* II. 1, 331 That his Master may find him doing, yea welldoing 1822 Byron *Heaven & Earth* I III, I am safe, not for my own deserts, but those Of a well-doing sire, who hath been found Righteous enough to save his children 1888 D Grant *Sc Stor* 76 Sic an honest, weel-daen woman as I kent my wife to be!

2 *Sc.* Well-to-do, prosperous, thriving.

1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* V 59 He was a douce and discreet man, fair and well-doing in the world. 1897 'L Keith' *My Bonny Lady* VII 67 'Do you know nothing of her folk?' 'Nothing, forby that they are well doing in the world.'

Well(-)done (we l|dʊ·n), *ppl a.*

†**1.** Wise, prudent, virtuous *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Ðu ert wel don man, and þarto wurðlich. *c* 1205 [see Ydo(n)]

2. Skilfully or rightly performed or executed

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. VIII 190 It is a merytorie and a weel don deede 1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 22 Hyt wher whell-doyn to enqwer how he mythet be payd 1601 Shaks. *Iwel N* I. v 253 We will draw the Curtain, and shew you the picture ..Ist not well done? 1606 — *Ant & Cl* V II 328–9 What worke is heere Charmian? Is this well done? *Char* It is well done, and fitting for a Princesse. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXVI 82 This is a clear and well-done translation 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 5 May 2/1 A well done landscape of late autumn

b as an exclamation, expressing approval of what some one has done.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XVI. 347 *Secundus Miles* Well done! 1538 Elyot *Dict , Euge,* well done 1601 Bible *Matt.* XXV. 21 Well done, thou good and faithfull seruant 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl* 3 Oct., Well done, my dear boy!—O bravo! 1791 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 189 Tam..roars out, 'Weel done, Cutty-sark!' 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 243 *Ion* I obtained the first prize of all, Socrates *Soc* Well done

c. quasi-*sb.* The utterance of this exclamation, as an expression of commendation.

1628 Earle *Microcosm., Self conceited Man* (Arb.) 32 Two excellent well-dones haue vndone him. 1790 *Proc African Assoc.* 42 A single well-done from your Association has more worth in it to me, than all the trappings of the East 1840 R. H Dana *Two Yrs bef Mast* xi. (1854) 49 Fortunately I got through without any word from the officer, and heard the 'well done' of the mate, when the yard reached the deck

†**d.** quasi-*sb.* What is well done. (In quot. personified.) *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* IX liii. 236 And curious thay That, dribling Almes by Arte, disband wel Meant from wel-Dons pay

3. Of meat: Thoroughly cooked.

1846 Soyer *Gastron Regen* p xxi, Veal and pork must be well done Venison must be underdone.

Well-dow·ered, *ppl a* 1822 Scott *Nigel* iii, Unless you think rather of taking a pretty, well dowered English lady 1871 B Taylor *Faust* II III 253 Then each shall dwell in homes well dowered

Well(-)drawn, *ppl a.*

1. Skilfully delineated. Also of the human form Well modelled or proportioned.

1679 C Nesse *Antichrist* Ded , As a dark soil in a well drawn picture. 1709 Shattesb *Moralists* I. III. 30 Not captivated by the Lineaments of a fair Face, or the well-drawn Proportions of a human Body. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* 162 Two little 'Popular' Histories, furnished with well-drawn and coloured plates

2. Strongly stretched, straightened out, etc.

1725 Pope *Odyss* VIII 262 In fighting fields as far the spear I throw, As flies an arrow from the well drawn bow 1864 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XXV 363 A thick coat of well drawn dry wheat straw is then laid over them [*sc* the potatoes]

Well(-)dressed, *ppl a.*

1. Clothed in good and becoming attire

1576 R. Peterson *G della Casa's Galateo* 20 They be neuer redie euer a trimming neuer well dressed to their mindes 1712–14 Pope *Rape of Lock* II 5 Fair Nymphs and well-dress'd Youths around her shone 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 19 Sept 1777, A well-dress'd elderly housekeeper shewed us the house. 1849 James *Woodman* iv, This was no well-dressed and splendid assemblage. 1876 Emerson *Lett & Soc Aims* II Wks (Bohn) III 177 The lady who declared 'that the sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquillity which religion is powerless to bestow'.

2. Properly prepared, cultivated, trimmed, cooked, etc.

1693 Congreve *Juv.* Sat. XI 136 Scarce a Slave, but has to Dinner now, The well-dress'd Paps of a fat pregnant Sow 1768 Boswell *Corsica* (ed 2) 280 At dinner we had no less than twelve well-dress't dishes 1771 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 1) II. 211/2 The wool must be of a good quality, and well dressed. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric Perth* 465 The sloping banks of the Tay are finely wooded, with well-dressed walks on the top *Ibid* 470 Surrounded with well dressed fields to the south.

Well dried, *ppl. a.* *c* 1624 Chapman *Hymn to Hermes* 93 Seuen strings, of seuerall tunes, Made of the Entrailes of a sheepe well dried 1728 E S[mith] *Compleat Housew.* (ed 2) 133 Then put in three quarters of a pound of Flour well dried. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 467 The most proper fuel for drying the flax, is either charcoal, or well dried turf. 1880 C R Markham *Peruv Bark* xx 225 At least 100,000 well-ripened and well-dried seeds were now gathered.

Well-drilled, *ppl a.* [See Drill *v.*8]

1. Thoroughly trained, exercised, or disciplined.

1817 Lady Morgan *France* I 53 A certain mechanical immobility of the well-drilled countenances 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I IV 170 Immediately afterwards Richelieu handed over a well-drilled territory to Louis XIV 1878 *N. Amer Rev* CXXVII. 257 His vast and well drilled army of Jesuits.

2. Skilfully pierced or perforated

1873 W Pengelly *Cave Men Devon* in *Manchester Sci Lect.* Ser V & VI 125 A bone needle with a well-drilled eye in it. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Story of Ung* 31 No stone of well drilled needles.

Well-dri·ven, *ppl a.* 1605 B Jonson *Volpone* III. VIII (1607) H 3 b, *Mos* O, that his well driu'n sword Had beene so curteous to haue cleft me downe, Vnto the nauill, ere I liu'd to see [etc.] *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI 386 This said, he threw quite through his shield, his fell and well driuen lance. **Well dunged,** *ppl. a.* 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 33 b, The Beane delighteth in riche and wel dounged ground 1760 R Brown *Compl Farmer* II 61 Barley, which delights in a well-dunged soil **Well-dy·ing,** *vbl sb.* 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 77 Seldome doth hee dye well that liues ill, therefore in the course of your life practise well doing, and, at parting you shall haue the comfort of well dying. 1693 *D'Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Orders* 209 Of the Order of the Fathers of Well dying. **Well-dy·ing,** *ppl. a.* 1633 Earl Manch.

Al Mondo (1636) 104 But to assure there are joyes in Death, what saith the Scripture to well-dying men?

Welle, obs. form of WEEL.

Well(-)earned, *ppl. a.* Fully deserved or due, merited or acquired by good work or behaviour

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 343 The big hopes And well-earned treasures of the painful year 1749 WARTON *Tr Isis* 61 To wear the well-earn'd wreath that merit brings. 1814 WORDSW *Excurs* VIII 593 The ruddy boys Withdrew, on summons to their well earned meal 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XI III 75 Yet William might have had a more tranquil reign if he had postponed for a time the well earned promotion of his chaplain 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* (1861) Pref vi, Its well earned character for practical utility and careful editorial supervision 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* II. VIII 305 No pirate who ever swung on a well earned gallows had committed darker crimes.

Welled, *ppl a*[1] [f. WELL *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

†**a.** Of metal: Molten, cast. Also *welled together*, rendering L *conflatilis*. *Obs*

c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 54 A chetel wol of iwelled bras biuore þis maide wes ibrozt 1382 WYCLIF *Hab* II. 18 A welid thing to gidre [Vulg. *conflatile*], and a fals ymage *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/2 Wellyd, as metel, *fusus* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. VI 173 And thilk ymage is clepid there a graued thing, and a wellid to gidere thing.

b. Of milk Boiled, curdled. Of curds Coagulated. Cf WELLOURDS. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 53 Melle white brede in dysshes aboute, Powre in wellyd mylke. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/2 Wellyd, as mylke, *coagulatus, concoctus.* 1552 HULOET, Welled curdes, s[*c*]*huston* 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod Husbandm* III I VIII 138 From the Whey, if set on the Fire, will arise wild Curds by putting new Milk and sour Butter-milk to it. 1879 *Shropsh Word-bk* s v *Walled*, I toud yo' to wesh 'em i' the walled w'ey

Welled, *ppl a*[2] [f. WELL *sb* 1 + -ED[2].]

1 Having a well or hollow on the surface, pitted.

1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II. 337 A series of ill-defined welled depressions. 1855 tr *Labarte's Arts Mid Ages* p xxix, A broad flat border, with a welled centre, characterise this class of plates.

2. Having a tank or cistern in which fish are carried or preserved alive.

1864 *Rep Comm Sea Fisheries* (1866) II 456 In the year 1712, at Harwich, welled smacks were first constructed, suitable for fishing in the North Sea for cod-fish, &c. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz* 24 Aug. 4 Your fish are brought to the city alive in welled fishing boats 1874 H MAYHEW *Lond Characters* 335 These salmon mostly come. in welled steamers

Well-edged, *a.* Having a sharp edge 1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XI. 57 I hen drew I from my Thy, My well-edg'd sword.

Well-e ducated, *ppl. a.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* I. II 99 Define, define, well educated infant 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* IV. 103 Whoever went to take him by the Hand in the Way of Salutation, Peter with much Grace, like a well educated Spaniel, would present them with his Foot. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I II, I was reckoned an uncommonly well educated boy 1885 W H. WHITE *M Rutherford's Deliv.* IV, She was attractive and well-educated.

Well-embo died, *ppl a* 1776 BRYANT *Anc Mythol* III. 55 Firm to their cause the Titans wide display'd A well-embodied phalanx 1876 GEO ELIOT *Deronda* VI, Being the outcome of a happy, well embodied nature

Well-endow'ed, *ppl a.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV III § 20 Whilst the Desire of Esteem, Riches, or Power, makes Men espouse the well-endow'd Opinions in fashion 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V I P 65, I found myself a well endowed widow 1870 HULLAH *Speaking Voice* 4 A well-endowed but incomplete vocalist 1876 GEO ELIOT *Deronda* I VIII, In Rex's well-endowed nature . the passionate stirring had gone deep.

†**Well-e ntered**, *ppl a.* Duly initiated. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II I 6 'Tis our hope sir, After well entred souldiers, to returne And finde your grace in health **Well-enti tled**, *ppl a.* Obtained by good title 1675 BROOKS *Golden Key* Wks 1867 V 519 The crown of life notes a well-entitled crown, a crown that comes by a true and noble title. **Well-equi pped**, *ppl a* 1875 J FORREST *Explor Australia* 79 A well equipped vessel might have landed explorers at various points 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci Gossip* XXVI. 254/2 A well-equipped observatory.

†**We ller.** *Obs.* Also 6 wellar. [f. WELL *v* 1]

1. A caster or founder (of metal).

1388 WYCLIF *Jer* VI 29 Leed is waastid in the fier, the wellere [Vulg. *conflator*] wellide in veyn *Ibid.* II. 17 [see WELLING *vbl. sb* 2] 1547 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II 445 The master wellar at xij[d] the daye, and iij wellars with him at viij[d] the daye.

2. A salt-boiler.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 441/1 Saltare, or wellare of salt, *saltnator* [1624 see SALTWELLER]

Welleresque (welərə'sk), *a.*, **Wellerian** (welɪ°rĭăn), *a.* [see -ESQUE, -IAN], typical or reminiscent of Sam Weller or his father, two celebrated characters in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*. Also **We'llerism**, a speech or expression employed by, or typical of, either of these characters.

1868 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* x, 'I'm the wretch that did it, sir,' said the new member, with a Welleresque nod to Mr. Pickwick 1886 (*title*) Wellerisms from 'Pickwick' and 'Master Humphrey's Clock'. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Feb 5/2 Sam Weller's story of the muffins is not Wellerian at all.

†**Wellesay.** *Obs.* Also wele a saye, wyllossay. [var of WELLAWAY: for the ending cf. HARMESAY.] Alas!

14 *Lamentacio Peccatoris* 52 in *Relig. Pieces fr Thornton MS.* (1914) 117 Euer þer sang ys wyllossay. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 1430 Sche caste up many a rewfull rerde, And seyde ofte Wele a saye! *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII 91 Breris This sely innocentis wole vnclothe And wellesay to tere her skynny bothe

Well-esta'blished, *ppl a.*

1709 SHAFTESB. *Inq. Virtue* Charac (1711) II. 38 That sound and well-establish'd Reason, which alone can constitute. a uniform and steddy Will and Resolution 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I XVIII § 27, We ought to stand firm in such well-established principles, and not be tempted to change for the sake of every difficulty 1772 *Ann Reg.* 188/1 There are therefore many well established families in this last-mentioned place 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist Times* XI. 337 Although there are some well-established cases of national decay. 1870 BOWEN *Logic* XII 394 Any well-established Law of Nature 1887 *Spons' Househ Man* 714 Some well-established shop, famed rather for the soundness of its goods than for their apparent cheapness.

Well estee med, *ppl. a* 1749 CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 219 Mr Sparks has, by incessant Attention to the Drama, arrived to be a well-esteemed Person in the Business of the Theatre.

Wellewerd, var. WOOLWARD.

Well exa'mined, *ppl. a* 1728 CIBBER *Provoked Husb* I 17 He is a Man too well acquainted with the Female World to be brought into a high Opinion of any one Woman, without some well examin'd Proof of her Merit. 1748 MEMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett* lvi. (1749) II 76 To descend to truth thro' the tedious progression of well examined deductions, is considered as a reproach to the quickness of understanding

Well-expe'rienced, *ppl a*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II I 59 Concerning the foresaid islands I inquired of diuers wel experienced persons. 1608 SHAKS *Per.* I. I 164 Like an arrow shot from a well experienc't Archer hits the marke. 1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV xv 52 Men well experienc'd and of worthiest parts 1662 GERBIER *Princ Building* 22 A well-experienced Surveyor 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* Introd § I. I. 10 This great and well-experienced judge 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I. 104 Of a well experienced magician they say 'That is quite a Lapp'.

†**Well-eyed**, *a. Obs.* [WELL *adv.* 32.] Having good eyes, keen-sighted.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) XVIII, And also þat he be both in felde and at wode delyuere and wele yʒed and wele auysed of speche 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg* 339/2 This ymage . was well eyed, well browed [etc.] 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 59 Let the gallauntes of this worlde, so well eyed, and gorgeously appareilled, marke these thynges well. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii 17 They doo nought else but dote, that wilbe wel eyed and quiksyghted of themselues 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* July 154 Shepheard mought be well eyed, as Argus was 1596—*State Irel* Wks (Globe) 626/1 Yet there appeareth amongest them some reliques of the true antiquitye, though disguised, which a well-eyed man may happely discover and find out.

Well-fa bricated, *ppl. a.* 1709 SHAFTESB *Moralists* III. II. 215 But in Medals, and well-fabricated Pieces, you can discover Beauty, and admire the Kind

†**Well-faced**, *a Obs.* [WELL *adv* 32.] Having a fair face or good countenance. Also *fig*

1553 ASCHAM *Rept Germany* 29 He was now of the age of XXXII yeares well faced *a* 1569 KINGESMILL *Godly Advise* (1580) 13 Not so well faced as well lived, I meane not so well attired in the outward man as clothed in the inward manne 1597 E S. *Discov. Knts Poste* A 4, If my credit be better then yours, with this my wel-faste hoastice 1647 N WARD *Simple Cobler* 2 Hee that hath any well-faced phansy in his Crowne 1693 [? CALDER] *Sc Presbyt Eloq* (ed 2) Postscr. 102 A great Hantle of Bonnie braw well fac'd Lasses 1707 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4368/4 On the 15th Instant a pretty well Fac'd Boy went away from School.

Well famed, *ppl a.* Of good fame, famous. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* IV v. 173 My well fam'd Lord of Troy. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III IV 89 While he, forgetting clean The sorrow and the joy his eyes had seen, Lies quiet and well famed.

Well-fa'ncied, *ppl. a.* Designed or devised with good invention and taste; displaying a happy fancy

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 248 P 1 She was mounted on a Pad, with a very well-fancied Furniture. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 102 This happened to be the first day of her putting on a very rich, and extremely well-fancied gown 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II Wks. 1799 II 304 What think you of a bracelet, or a well-fancied aigret? 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 311 Rendering odious a well-fancied oath from the mint of the metropolis by his vile provincial pronunciation 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XVX, The dress of Raleigh was a well fancied and rich suit

Wellfare, obs f WELFARE

Well-fa'ring, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *arch.*

†**1.** Of handsome or well-favoured appearance; good-looking; also, robust, healthy. *Obs*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 452 Than founde I sytte euen vpright A wonder welfaryng knyght. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 240 Sche thoghte hou nevere creature Was so wel farende as was he *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* II 51 Welfaryng men of armes 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI I 184 Hym thought he sawe neuer soo wel farynge a man *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VI. CIVI (1811) 144 He was fayre and welfarynge of body, and sterne of looke and of face 1536 *Pilgr. Tale* 170 in *Thynne's Animadv.* 82 Ther I spyed walkyng a comely pryst, and a welfaryng. 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 47/3 The entralles of a sownde and welfaring man

†**2.** Couched in proper or appropriate terms. *Obs*

a 1400 *Isumbras* 333 A chartir was mad fulle wele farande, That thofe he never come in his lande, That scho solde qwene bee.

3 *arch.* Doing well, prosperous.

The spelling indicates association with *welfare*.

1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* II. 116 If only his Lord would leave him here other two or three years!—then would he be fully at his ease, and a welfaring person.

Well-fa'shioned, (*ppl*) *a.*

1 Of good make or fashion, well made.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* I III 3 His thighes large and long, with bones well fashioned *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Art of Love* I 579 Wear well-fashion'd Cloaths, like other Men 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* XI 108 When down in thy ship well fashioned at last thou drawest anigh To the Three-horned Island.

†**2.** Of polite manners or demeanour *Obs*

1611 COTGR, *Morigené*, well behaued, of good carriage, well fashioned. 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* IV. XVII 396 Behaving himselfe with so well-fashioned modesty 1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 143 (1699) 259 First, a disposition of the Mind not to offend others, and, Secondly, the most acceptable, and agreeable way of expressing that Disposition From the one, Men are called *Civil*, from the other *Ill-fashion'd*. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an 1646 (Chandos) 189 His daughter, a pretty well-fashioned young woman 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 198 P 2 A young Man of two and twenty, well-fashioned, learned, genteel

Well-fa tted, *ppl. a* 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII 51 A Kid's well-fatted entrails (tasteful food!) 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX 578 Oxen and sheep they slaughter'd, many a plump Well fatted brawn extended in the flames

Well-fa voured, *a* Handsome or attractive in appearance, good-looking.

1420-22 LYDG *Thebes* I 754 He was a semly knyght, Wel fauoured in euery mannys sight *c* 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 40 Your weel favoured face 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XIV. II, Thy wel fauorde and moost fayre lady 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1569) B 1ij b, If one be well fauourder than another, will ye punishe him because ye looke for an equalitie of all things? 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III III 15 1633 C FAREWELL *E. India Colation* 15 A man of a liuely countenance and well fauored 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II (1900) 220 The Boy was in very mean Cloaths, but of a very fresh and well-favoured Countenance 1787 BURNS *Song, There's a Youth* 3 He's bonie and braw, weel-favour'd withal 1848 ACKERMAN *Anc & Mod Coins* V 89 A well fed and well favoured man. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I VI, She was a tall, upright, well-favoured woman, though severe of countenance.

β. in Sc. form (*weel* or *weel*) *fairdˌ faur'd, far'd, far't, faurt*, etc

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4333 Now, wallie fall that weill fairde mowl 15 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 399 A weilfaird may 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 307 There I met with a welfar'd Lass 1781 BURNS *'On Cessnock banks'* I (var) The graces of her weel faur'd face 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XLII, He's vera weel, but no naithing so well far'd as your colonel 1830 A PICKEN *Domme's Legacy* III 32 The delinquent and his wife want to get their own infamous conduct shifted now over upon that well faid boy 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* XXIII 277 I'll never deny that in the days o' yer youth ye war a weel-faured lass

b. of an animal, a locality, a plant

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Gen* XLI. 4 The euyll fauored & leane flesshed kyne did eate vp the seuen welfauored & fatt kyne. 1854 S THOMSON *Wild Flowers* 112 The purple goat's beard, the corn blue bottle are well favoured plants 1861 W F COLLIER *Hist Eng Lit* 403 This ill-named and not very well-favoured spot formed the nucleus of Abbotsford

†**c.** *transf.* (cf. WELL-FAVOUREDLY b)

1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Sat* I v 34 [He] bangs the mule at a well-favor'd rate

†**Well-fa'vouredly**, *adv. Obs* In a well-favoured manner.

a. Beautifully, handsomely, attractively, gracefully.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 668/2 But now goeth Tindal wel fauoredly forth with a great face of another fol solucion 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Pulchre*, an aduerbe, signifyeth fayre, beautifully, well fauoredly. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 7 We dooe not put images to makyng but onely to suche werkemenne of whom wee see some noumbre of images welfauouredly and myniously made afore 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 143 Teatche me to shoote as fayre, and welfauouredly as you can imagen 1562 TURNER *Bathes* I b, He that had ben in Italye and Germany, and had sene howe costly and wellfauouredly the bathes are trimmed and appoynted there. woulde[etc] 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* Gloss. 39/1 *Weelfar'dly*, cleverly, with a good grace. 1825 JAMIESON, *Weel-faur'dlie, adv* 1 Handsomely, S.

b Ironically, in reference to thrashing, punishment, etc: Severely, soundly, 'handsomely'

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 100 Diogenes tooke abrode thongue and the same wel fauouredly bestowed about ye ribbes and pate of Midias. 1565 *King Daryus* 404 (Brandl) He wil not away til I canuis him wel fauoredly. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 990 They them selues were oftentimes put to flight, and welfauouredly beaten. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II XVIV (1640) 74 He would often giue a smart jest, and sometimes he was well-favouredly met with, as the best fencer in wits school hath now and then an unhappy blow dealt him 1652 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* II 151 The [Russian] women think themselves neither loved nor regarded, unlesse they be two or three times a day well favouredly swadled *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, I Swing'd him off*, I lay'd on and beat him well favoredly.

c. ? Lavishly, liberally.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 About the sute whereof when much monie was bestowed on both sides welfauoredlie

d. By good fortune, happily. *Sc.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Eclogue* 96 Whan I shoot my nose in, ten to ane If I weelfardly see my ane hearthstane.

Well-fa'vouredness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

The quality or condition of being well-favoured; beauty, comeliness

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb) 142 Nature it selfe taught men to ioyne alwayes welfauouredneese with profytablenesse *a* 1575 tr *Pol Verg. Eng. Hist* (Camden No 36) 129 He is reported greatlie to have mervayled at their witte and welfaverdnes 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* I. (1617) 69 It maketh your Gelding haue a delicate fine leane head, of a comely shape, well-fauorednesse and proportion. 1642

HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 75 The longevity, well favouredness and innated honesty of the people 1780 M MADAN *Thelyphthora* (1781) I 213 A worthy man, who was in love with a married woman upon account of her modesty, and well-favouredness of her children 1825 JAMIESON, *Wellfaur'tness*, handsomeness 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts* (abr. ed) III 33 Khalid was pleased with his well-favouredness and elegant aspect

Well-fea sted, *ppl. a* 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1419 The well-feasted Priests [are] then soonest fir'd With zeal, if aught Religion seem concern'd

Well(-)fea thered, *ppl a*

1340-70 *Alexander* 269 Well fepered flon floungen aboute 1591 SPENSER *Visions Bellay* xi, A Bird all white, well feathered on each wing 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. x (1640) 58 And herein he discovered his want of judgement, being indeed like an arrow well feathered, but with a blunt pile, he flew swift, but did not sink deep 1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* I xiii 75 Like some young Bird, not so well-feathered 1855 *Poultry Chron* II. 419 Short, well feathered legs.

Well-fea tured, *a.* Having good features. Formerly also in wider sense: Well formed or shaped.

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 111 And many tyme he wold thinke yn his mynde that they were passing wele fetured and goodly folkes. 1590 *Tarlton's News out of Purg* 11 A bare faced youth, well featured, of a lively countenance *c* 1600 IGNOTO in I. D & C M. *Epigr* (1830) D 5 b, Wel featured lasse, Thou knowest I loue the deere *a* 1618 J DAVIES (Hereford) *Wits Pilgr* etc. (Grosart) 27/2 Well featur'd Flesh too base a Subiect is For Sou'raign Muses diuine, ay blest, imbrace 1688 *Lond Gaz.* No 2354/8 An Indian Black, about 18 years of Age, well featur'd 1787 BURNS *Song, 'There's a Youth'* 10 Weel-featur'd, weel-tocher'd, weel mounted and braw 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb* v, Who, to do him justice, was a gentleman-like, well-featured fellow enough 1874 MOTLEY *John Barnevv.* II. xvii. 226 A tall, well featured, mild, gentlemanlike man.

Well(-)fed, *ppl a*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 471 Al to solde iwys Is ony poucre man wel fedde 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxv 6 Fat and welfed beastes. 1600 *Sir J Oldcastle* III 1 99 Weele strike the stagge our selues Shall fill our dishes with his wel-fed flesh *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX 208 Then of a well fed swine A huge fat shoulder he cuts out. 1725 POPE *Odyss* III 535 Bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead 1786 BURNS *The Vision* I xiv, There, well-fed Irwine stately thuds 1820 LAMB *Elia* I, *Christ's Hosp*, Sleek well fed blue-coat boys 1828 DAVY *Salmonia* 49 A fine well fed fish, not much less than 4 lbs. 1874 J. M. FOTHERGILL *Maintenance of Health* 344 Good meat has its red meat marbled or interstreaked with fat. This shows it is well-fed

Well-feed, -fee'd, *ppl. a.* 1684 *Contempl St Man* I. ix (1699) 93 The rich Man shall not then have, well-Fee'd Lawyers to defend his Process. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 28 Sept 8/1 Twelve angry litigants, each assisted by bewigged and well-feed counsel **Well-fee ding,** *ppl a c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III 282 On Troyes well feeding soyle [ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν] **†Well-fee ling,** *ppl a Obs* Sensible, intelligent. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* VII 21 Wile thou not gone awei fro a wel felende womman [Vulg. *a muliere sensata*]

Well-feigned, *ppl a*

1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 492 Under shew of Love well feign'd 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 57 Ulysses then with art, And fears well-feign'd, disguis'd his dauntless heart 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. xix, [He] look'd with well-feign'd fear around. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Man of Many Fr* (Colburn) 136 The Colonel expressed a well-feigned astonishment at the appearance of the table

Well-fenced, *ppl a* 1705 MANDEVILLE *Grumbling Hive* 25 'Till some well fenced Retreat is found, And here they die, or stand their Ground 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 148 Some enclosed Piece of Ground, well fenc'd either with Hedge or Pale **Well-fe nded,** *ppl a* 1865 ALLINGHAM *50 Mod. Poems, Southwell Park* II 118 The well-fended nunlike child. **Well-ferme nted,** *ppl a.* 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat Aliments* (1735) 103 Well fermented Bread, and well fermented Liquors **Well-filled,** *ppl. a* 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass.* II XVIII 251 The best Poets, with their well filed, and long studied verses.

Well-filled, *ppl. a*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XXI. 574 Giue banquet; and the rest (Poeme and Harpe) that grace a wel-fill'd boorde. 1725 POPE *Odyss* IX. 5 The well fill'd palace, the perpetual feast 1781 CRABBE *Library* 148 The dull red edging of the well-fill'd page 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* xii, But thy auld tail thou wad hae whisket, An' spread abreed thy weel-fill'd brisket. 1832 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* lxi, He left no well-filled treasury. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Deronda* xlii, Whose light-brown hair was set up in a small parallelogram above his well-filled forehead 1878 J BULLER *New Zealand* I. IV 33 They came in fleets of their well-filled canoes

Well-fi nished, *ppl a a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* Wks 1768 II 173 One truly splendid action, or one well-finished composition, includes more than all the results from more trivial performances 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr, 7/3 For cattle, well-finished animals met a brisk selling trade.

Well(-)fi tted, *ppl. a*

†1. Fully equipped or furnished. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L L L.* II 1 45 A man of soueraigne parts he is esteem'd Well fitted in Arts, glorious in Armes. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Resurrection* 11, Lo how the Years to come, a numerous and well-fitted Quire, All hand in hand do decently advance

2. Exactly adjusted, shaped, or suited

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 758 A pond'rous helmet bright Well-fitted to his brows 1839 AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* III 11, It was a night well fitted to their enterprise—calm, still, and profoundly dark. 1904 A. C FRASER *Biogr. Philos* IV. 142 An easy flow of well-fitted words.

Well-fi tting, *ppl a.*

1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat* VI 59 A well-fitting white waistcoat. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXVII, His well-fitting cord breeches. 1881 J W. HAWARD *Orthop. Surg.* 72 Only well-fitting boots, with a sufficiently wide sole, should be worn.

Well-fixed, *ppl a* 1718 P RAE *Hist. Reb* VI. 287 Followed by 40 or 50 stately Fellows arm'd each of 'em with a well fix'd Gun on his Shoulder 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 246 The complete Well-fixed necessity and end of all things

Well(-)fla voured, *ppl. a.* **a.** Having a good natural flavour **b** Mixed with an ingredient which imparts a good flavour.

1771 *Phil Trans.* LXI. 321 The natural history of this well flavoured fish 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 297 The flesh, when boiled, is of a pale red, but well flavoured. 1868 *Epicure's Year-bk.* 185 Serve it with a well-flavoured sauce or purée 1884 E YATES *Recoll* I IV 154 The culinary preparations were well flavoured, highly seasoned, and much relished by us

Well-fledged, *ppl a* Well-feathered 1743 R BLAIR *Grave* 767 The weary bird dozes till the dawn of day, Then claps his well fledg'd wings, and beats away 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* IV 148 A well fledged arrow that had never flown

Well(-)fleeced, *ppl a* 1616 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II ii 46 Thou hast a well fleec'd flocke feede to and fro 1650 H VAUGHAN *Silex Scint* I *The Search* 27 They drove home to the Tent Their well-fleec'd traine 1724 [see FLEECED *ppl a* 2].

Well(-)fleshed, *ppl a*

1. Well furnished with flesh; plump, brawny. Also *fig*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 448/2 *Torosus*, well flesht, 1858 [see FLESHED *ppl. a* 1] 1876 GEO ELIOT *Deronda* lxix, Happiness is considered as a well-fleshed indifference to sorrow outside it. 1901 H SUTCLIFFE *Mastr Barbara Cunliffe* v, 76 Weel-fleshed men could niver stand up long agen an ale-pot

2. Inured to or eager for bloodshed.

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I (1594) 372 As grayhounds well flesht follow after wilde beasts 1693 DRYDEN *Epit Sir P. Fairborne's Tomb* 11 Against the Moors his well-flesh'd Sword he draws.

Well-fletched, *ppl a* Well feathered. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, 2nd Olymp* x, Leave, wanton Muse, thy roving flight, To thy loud String the well fletcht Arrow put.

Well(-)floored, *ppl a* 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 194 Chambers boorded after the maner of owre waynscotte and well flowred. **Well(-)floured,** *ppl. a* 1728 E S[MITH] *Compleat Housew* (ed 2) 108 Put under it two or three Sheets of Cap-Paper well floured. 1905 *Daily Chron* 3 Oct. 8/1 The potatoes and flour are worked into dough on a well-floured board

Well(-)flow ered, *ppl a* **a.** Richly embellished with flowers or figures of flowers. **b.** Bearing a good head of flowers.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* II IV 65 Why then is my Pump well flower'd. 1845 *Florist's Frnl.* 135 Echinostemon cuspidatus, well flowered

Well-fo llowed, *ppl a* (FOLLOW *v* 6 b) *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III VIII (1912) 390 Thus with the well-followed valure of Amphialus were the other almost overthrowne

Well(-)forewa rning, *ppl a* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, III II 85 What boaded this? but well fore warning winde Did seeme to say, seeke not a Scorpions Nest **Well-forged,** *ppl a* 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 233 The well-forged helmet. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI IX, He school'd us in a well forged tale, Of scheme the Castle walls to scale. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Song of English, Victoria*, The tested chain holds fast, The well-forged link rings true!

Well-formed, *ppl. a.* **a.** of persons and material things

c 1520 W. WALTER *Guystarde & Syg* (Roxb) A iij, Of shape and persone she was well fourmed *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 58 The kissing of her wellformed mouth 1645 WALLER *Poems, Palamede to Zelinde* 1 Fairest piece of well form'd earth, Vrge not thus your haughty Buth 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 150 The well formed head is like a Mallet or a Sphear 1788 MRS HUGHES *Henry & Isab* XVIII II. 88 Not a pleasing view, or a well-formed tree, was passed without furnishing matter for her observation. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* VII 206 A range Of well-formed characters, with chalk inscribed Upon the smooth flat stones 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* IV, A man of thirty two or thirty-three years of age, tall, well formed, handsome. 1863 A C. RAMSAY *Phys Geog* 160 Well-formed flint hatchets. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XI, He had a large and well-formed body, plump but not corpulent.

b of immaterial things.

1643 DORNEY (*title*), A briefe and exact Relation of Passages that hapned in the late well-formed (and as valiently defended) Seige laid before the City of Glocester 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. Introd, A well-formed Proposition, or a just Argument 1746 FRANCIS *Horace, A. P.* 230 The Child, who now with firmer Footing walks, And with unfaultering, well-form'd Accents talks. 1759 GOLDSM *Pres State Pol Learn.* XI. (Globe) 444/2 In a well-formed education a course of history should ever precede a course of ethics 1787 BURNS *Prol spoken by Woods* 23 Well-form'd taste and sparkling wit.

Well(-)fo rtified, *ppl a.*

1538 [see FORTIFIED] 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 19 For I protest we are well fortified, And strong enough to issue out and fight 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng* I. VIII 60 They can bring you into well fortified Cities *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict* 68 If a Peece have much mettle in any part, they say, she is well fortified. 1692, 1757 [see FORTIFIED *ppl a.*]. 1821 tr. *Iliad* II. I. 41 The well fortified city of Ilium

† Well-fo rtunate, *a. Obs* = next.

1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 34 The well fortunate and sawge Capetayn, the yerle of Surrey. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Golden Bk M Aurel.* xliii. (1535) 84 Certaynly the princis are glorious, and the people well fortunate, and the senate happy, whan all agree in one councell.

† Well-fo rtuned, *ppl. a. Obs.* Favoured by fortune.

c 1374, 1484 [see FORTUNED]. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 249 Gretyng. fro the esquyer vnknowen and well fortuned. 1530 PALSGR. 329/1 Well fortuned, *bien eurè* 1556 *Flores' Aurelio & Isab.* O 8, If anney ladey well fortunede founde you disposede in her fauour.

Well-fought, *ppl. a.*

†1. Inured to fight *Obs.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Seven Iliads* V [IX] 90 The Curets wars did hold With the well-fought Etolians [Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχαρμαὶ]

2. Valiantly contested.

1717 TICKELL *Epist fr Lady to Gent at Avignon* 74 Our Sex has purchased Fame in many a well fought Street 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV 401 Oh I had he perish't on some well fought day 1761 FOOTE *Lyar* I II (1786) 17, I returned to reap the harvest of the well fought field. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV XX, Who in the well fought conflict fell 1818 NEWMAN *Poems* (1905) 48 The strange events of many a well-fought day

† Well-fou ghten, *ppl. a Obs.* = prec.

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, IV VI 18 In this glorious and well-foughten field 1622 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* XXII. 1577 Broughton there lastly gaue his blood To that well-foughten Field

Well(-)found, *ppl. a.*

†1 a. Used in the vocative (like *welcome*) to greet a person when met *Obs.*

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 6715 (Kolbing) Well founde, mayde Imayne. *c* 1350 *Lybeaus Disc* (Ritson) 1660 The constable seyde, Well founde, Noble knyght of the table rounde.

†2. Of tried goodness, merit, or value, well-approved, commendable. *Obs.*

In quot. 1887 prob an echo of Shakspere's use

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II 1. 105 Gerard de Narbon was my father, In what he did professe, well found 1607 — *Cor* II II 48 In our well-found Successes 1887 MRS LYNN LINTON in *Fortn Rev* May 728 Many [of the Athenian hetaerae] lived comparatively well-found lives

3. Fully furnished or equipped.

1793 [see FOUND *ppl a.* 2] 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II II 144 The garrison is large and well found 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* x, He seemed very old, being over twenty, and well-found in beard 1891 A. H MARKHAM *Sir J Franklin* 301 A well-found steamer

Well(-)fou nded, *ppl a* Built on a good and solid base. *lit.* and *fig*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 922 (Fairf) And which a goodely softe speche Had that swete. . So friendely, and so wel y grounded, Vp al resoun so wel y-founded [*Fondee sur toute raison*] 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I xxiv 164 My Prayer began to settle itself, like a well-founded Building 1706 CONGREVE *Pindar Ode to Queen* 5 Britain's Queen, . Fix'd on the Base of Her well-founded State. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc VII 366 We will for this purpose establish a set of well founded principles for our standard.

b. esp. of a belief, sentiment, statement, etc.: Having a foundation in fact, based on good or sure grounds or reasons.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII VII, Her jealousy, already but too well founded, received every hour the poisonous nourishment of fresh conviction 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XI, A well-founded disbelief in the co operation of the English Jacobites kept many Scottish men of rank from his standard 1827 — *Two Drovers* II, The Cumbrian Squire, who had entertained some suspicions of his manager's honesty, was taking occasional measures to ascertain how far they were well-founded 1855 [see FOUNDED 1] 1905 F HARRISON *Chatham* III 42 There was no personal malignity in his accusations, he believed them to be well-founded

Hence **Well-fou ndedly** *adv.*

1888 *Sat. Rev* 27 Oct. 486/2 They had prided themselves, not too well foundedly, that they had far the better of England.

Well-framed, *ppl a.* Well shaped, fashioned, constructed, or composed.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V (1922) 146 Like a man whose best building was a well-framed conscience. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. XI 188 As soone as I shall come to shore. some wel-framed lye shall happely bring me to her. 1718 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callim* 73 In the well-fram'd Models, Thou shew'dst, where Towers or Battlements should rise 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 70 Yet when thy speech is to the Kings of Greece It is well framed and prudent. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* XXXV, A well-framed reflective man with a grey beard.

Well-fraught, *ppl a.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* To Rdr, That well-fraught world of words that answers works 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II 371 The well-fraught Bowl Circles incessant 1808 MRS. ILIFF *Poems* (1818) 98 How wise Ulisses' well-fraught tale Did o'er Nausicaa's fears prevail

Well-fre ckled, *ppl. a.* 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr 140 For Leopard Learning is a finer Beast Then a Sire or Damme; well freckled witts shew best 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XXIV, He was broad faced, broad-shouldered, well freckled, and pug-nosed. **Well frei ghted,** *ppl a* 1663 COWLEY *Country Mouse* 82 Loe, in the midst of a well fraited Pye, They both at last glutted and wanton lye.

Well freque nted, *ppl a* 1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 10 An old and well frequented Inn 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II XIII 278 An amicable well frequented port. 1778 D LOCH *Tour Scot.* 5 A well-frequented weekly market each Thursday 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I 289 The well-frequented Rose inn. **†Well freshed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III. III. *Law* 970 In a bucket, that [shepherd] (Well-fresht himselfe) bears some unto his Flock.

Well(-)fru ited, *ppl a.* 1626 BP HALL *Contempl, O T* XX. XI 251 So wee haue seene the kernell of a well fruited plant degenerate into that crab, or willow, which gaue the originall to his stocke *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T* Mark XII. 8 A vineyard is..a place well planted, well fruited.

Wellful, var. **Wealful** *Obs.*

Well(-)fu rnished, *ppl a.* Amply provided, stocked, equipped, etc. (see FURNISHED).

1474 *Paston Lett* III 107 He .lefte a great garnyson theer, weell ffornysshyd in vytayll 1553 [see FURNISHED 2 c] 1566 PAINTER (*title*), The Palace of Pleasure, Beautified adorned and well furnished with pleasaunt Histories and excellent Nouels. 1618 GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* 45 The Kings Foreward being full of companie and well furnished. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV end, Lo! they 'arriv'ed now at th' appointed place; Well-chosen and well furnisht for the

Chase 1687 *Lond Gaz* No. 2240/4 A thick well furnished grey Gelding, full aged 1710 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II Wks 1730 III 293 Her sparkling Eyes she still retains, And Teeth in good Repair; And her well-furnish'd Front disdains To grace with borrow'd Hair 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxix (1862) VI 193 A year's campaign would enable them to return with a well-furnished purse

b *esp* of a house or room.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 681 Well-furnisht-Chambers, for in each there stood, A narrow Couch, Table and Chair of wood 1819 *Anniversary* 122 He has a fair estate, a well furnished house, [etc.] 1850 LYNCH *Theoph Trivial* VII 133 A well-clad woman in a well-furnished room

Hence **Well-fu·rnishedness.**

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal* (1662) 118 In respect of the fulness and well-furnishedness of the Earth

Well-furred, *ppl. a.* 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 29/1 The well-furrd Deane 1837 SIR F PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* I (1844) 22 These well-furried and awful plenipotentiaries 1879 GEO ELIOT *Theo Such* xviii. 320 Well-furred skins

Well-gai·ted, *a* 1712 [see *Gaited* ppl. a (GAIT *sb.*[1])] 1825 JAMIESON, *Weill-gaitit*, applied to a horse that is thoroughly broke **Well(-)ga·rnished,** *ppl a* 1597 [see GARNISHED] 1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 265 More than one well-garnished mansion. **Well-geared,** *ppl. a.* *c* 1470 [see GEARED 1] 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 72 Like a well-geared piece of machinery **Well-gi·fted,** *a.* 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspist* 20 Though Ministers might be well-gifted, and well-affected men 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III 11, Jack brag'd of greater Abilities than other Men; he was well gifted, as he pretended.

Well-girt, *ppl. a.* Firmly encircled or secured by a girdle or girth; esp., after Gr. εὔζωνος (ἀνήρ), girt up for exercise, in good trim for walking; hence *fig.* (of time) strenuously bestowed.

1647 N WARD *Simple Cobler* 88 A well-girt houre gives every man content 1798 WORDSW *Idiot Boy* 39 The well-girt saddle 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr* I iii 1 Some three hours' journey for a well-girt man 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 57 To be Homerically well girt is half the battle for the traveller in Spain 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* I 3 A well-girt man can survey the whole in a day's walk.

b. *transf.* of a building or stronghold

1756 HOME *Douglas* IV. i, The trembling mothers, and their children [are] lodg'd In well-girt towers and castles.

†Well(-)gi·ven, *ppl a. Obs.* Well-disposed.

1535 [see GIVEN 2] 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Brutus* (1595) 1053 Cassius ,was Brutus familiar friend, but not so well giuen, and conditioned as he 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, III i 72 The Duke is vertuous, milde, and too well giuen, To dreame on euill, or to worke my downefall 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw Ho* II ii, Why are you a burden to the worlds conscience, and an eie-sore to wel giuen men? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 176 This said, the wel-giuen souldiers prayed

Well-glebed, *a.* *c* 1645 W E. in *Cleveland's Poems* (1677) 124 A well-gleb'd Vicarage **Well-glossed,** *ppl a.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII 264 By Telamon was giuen A faire well glossed purple waste. **Well-gloved,** *ppl a* 1864 'ANNIE THOMAS' *D. Donne* III. 10 She laid her well-gloved hand on his arm.

Well-go·ing, *ppl a.* (Said of an animal, a machine, etc.)

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O & N. Test* (Crawford) 66 Make me now ready a well going horse 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 10 My han' ahin's a weel gaun fillie. — *Addr Unco Guid* 5 Whase life is like a weel-gaun mill, Supply'd wi' store o' water. 1789 COWPER *Let to S. Rose* 5 June, It seems they are well-going clocks, and cheap. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XXXII 236 Her well-going talk eased my heart in the midst of so many troubles.

Well-go·tten, *ppl. a.* Obtained by good means, honourably gained. (Cf. ILL-GOTTEN)

1530 PALSGR. 844/1 Well gotten, *de bon acquest* *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lxviii 235 Duke Naymes wolde take neuer a peny, for he thought al that rychys was not wel goten. 1656 COWLEY *Mistr, Dialogue* II, I'll the well-gotten Pleasure Safe in my Memo'ry Treasure 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I iv. iii, Your father has wealth well-gotten, and I am nameless and poor.

Well-go·verned, *ppl. a.*

1. Following a good rule of life and behaviour; controlled by reason.

c 1410 *Lantern of Light* 10 Whanne þi neiȝbour is wise, wel gouerned. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II VII. 179 Deuout and weel gouerned pilgrimes 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* I v. 70 Verona brags of him, To be a vertuous and well gouern'd youth. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad Tamia* 281 b, A man of vertuous disposition and wel gouerned carriage 1614 BP HALL *Contempt, O T.* v, vi. 137 How highly God doth esteeme a well gouerned zeale. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 705 And that which is not good, is not delicious To a well govern'd and wise appetite. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* II. VII, Yes, but, a well governed mind can be soured sitting!

2. Of a state or society of men: Ruled by a good government.

1570 *Homilies* II. *Disobed. & Rebellion* IV (1574) 590 In anye well gouerned common wealth, where good lawes are in force 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I XXV (1674) 27 The rewards which were practised in well-governed Common-wealths. 1748 *Anson's Voy* III x. 413 The whole Empire was a well governed affectionate family. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm* I (1852) 22 By the happy organisation of a well-governed society 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 395 If you go away from well-governed states to . Thessaly, where there is great disorder and licence.

Well-go·verning, *vbl sb* 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XV 141 Had he known how to distinguish between the wholsome heat of well *Governing*, and the fevorous rage of Tyrannizing. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass* II li (1674) 202 [HIS] Wit was miraculous in the well governing of those people **†Well-go vernment.** *Obs* 1714 FORTESCUE ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs & Lim. Mon.* p xvi, Positive Institutions for the Well-government of the People **†Well go vernor.** *Obs* One who governs well 1388 WYCLIF *1 Tim* v 17 The prestis that ben wel gouernoures [1382 that ben wel bifore, Vulg *qui bene praesunt*]

†Well-graced, *a. Obs* Full of grace or graces.

1593, 1605 [see GRACED]

Well-gra·ded, *ppl a* Having easy gradients 1857 [see GRADED 3] 1878 J S. CAMILION *Spain* XXI (1879) 266 The well-graded waggon road to Lerida **Well-grassed,** *(ppl) a* 1731 [see GRASSLD *ppl a* 1] 1866 R P WHITWORTH *Bailliere's S Austral Gazetteer* Advts p XIX, Large and well-grassed paddocks 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* VIII, An open, thinly-timbered, well grassed country **Well-gra·velled,** *ppl a.* 1799 G. S. CAREY *Balnea* (ed 2) 220 A beautiful well gravelled walk

Well-greaved, *a.* Used to translate Homer's εὐκνήμιδες (pl)

1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* II 331 But come, ye well-greaved Greeks, remain all here 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I 23 Well-greaved Achaians 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* II 402 Telemachus now already are thy well-greaved fellows there.

†Well-gri·nded, *ppl a Obs.* Well ground 1652 VAUGHAN *Praise Countrie-life* II. Wks 1914 I. 127 In populous Cities then Corne is either mouldie, or not wel-grinded 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 92 A soft and well grinded pouch of meal.

Well-groomed, *ppl. a.* **a** *lit.* of a horse.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XVI, The well groomed, high-conditioned team .plunged at their collars. 1900 E H. COOPER *Monk wins* VI 40 Young men in smart riding suits on well groomed hacks.

b. of persons: Neat and trim, spick and span, with hair, skin, etc. carefully tended.

1886 [see WELL TRIMMED] 1889 *Daily News* 9 Dec 5/5 He had a well groomed air, though he seemed carelessly dressed 1907 H WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* I, Tables crowded with well-groomed men and pretty women.

Hence **Well-groo·medness.**

1902 *Blackw. Mag* Apr 553/2 The first thing I observed, when he was shown in, was his well-groomedness.

Well-grou·nded, *ppl. a.* Of immaterial things. Based on good grounds, firmly founded, having a good basis or foundation.

c 1369 [see WELL-FOUNDED] 1579 E K in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ded., What in most English wryters vseth to be loose, in this Authour is well grounded. 1611 A STAFFORD *Niobe* I. 162, I would onely desire to see my native countrey voide of erronious doctrine, and flourish vnder a huely, well grounded faith. 1644 (*title*) Humble Desires and Propositions for a Safe and Well-grounded Peace. 1648 [see GROUNDED 1 b]. 1654 T BROOKS (*title*), Heaven on Earth, or a Serious Discourse touching a well-grounded Assurance of Mens Everlasting Happiness 1671 T JORDAN *London's Resurr.* II A Vnion well grounded no Malice can hurt. 1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* Ded., The great and well grounded esteem I have conceived for you 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I XI 60 No man ,can be well grounded in any branch of learning, who has not been at one of our famous Universities. 1776 LOWTH *Larger Confut. Bp Hare* 58 The whole of this evidence must be laid together, before we can proceed to a well-grounded conclusion. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. II. 38 His well-grounded knowledge of the jurisprudence of his country 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvi VII. 132 It was not through a paltry jealousy, but from a well-grounded anxiety 1866 LOWELL *Study Wind* , *Swinburne's Trag* , Indeed, we have some well grounded doubts whether England [etc.]. 1888 ANNA K GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* II, To determine whether our fears are well-grounded

Well-grown, *ppl. a.* Showing a satisfactory growth or development.

1597 MARKHAM *Devereux* 20 b, As .well-growne Cedars [exceed] marish-shaken Reeds *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 219 A well growne Bel-weather. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III II, Twines of Iuie round The well growne Oake 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 213 Especially if his pasture be not large and well grown. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug 359 The last Winter and Spring have been remarkably mild; and well-grown fleeces, and great crops of lambs are the consequence 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 446 The leaves of any well-grown pine plant cannot be tied up without injuring them. 1881 J M FOTHERGILL *Food we eat* 116 A well-grown, yet growing girl. 1907 J. H PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* XVII. 189 The second rhino proved to be a well-grown youngster

b. *Ship-building.* (See quot.)

1805 *Shipwright's Vade M.* 141 *Well grown* This term implies that the grain of the wood follows the shape required, as in knee timber, &c. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Well-gua·rded, *ppl. a.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI 252 We set forward, being well guarded round about with our keepers. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII 651 Whom Ilion calls Astyanax, from their well guarded Walls. 1846 *Commercial Mag* Oct 135 The compensation, to which the proprietors are as much entitled as his lordship is to his well-guarded purse. **Well-gui·ded,** *ppl. a* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XIII. (1912) 234 They set upon Tiridates campe, with so well-guided a fiercenes, that he was like to be overthrowen, 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I VII. 42 His goodly reason, and well guided speach *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* XIV. Wks 1662 III 427 A tender, and well guided Conscience 1709 PRIOR *Cupid Mistaken* II, Swift to His beauteous Parent's Heart The too well guided Arrow flew **Well-gui·ding,** *vbl. sb* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII XCVI, Through my well guiding is your voiage donne **Well-gui·ding,** *ppl a.* 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III XXXII 59 Tolleton. On the Queenes part with all his might doth stand, To lay this charge on her well-guiding hand

Well-hained, *ppl a Sc.* **a.** Of a person: In good condition; well-preserved.

1722 W HAMILTON *Wallace* 39 But English-Men, who wanted not for Gear, Were well ham'd Caitians, and had ay good Chear. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI X, Some buxom widow, or well-hained spinster.

b. Carefully saved up or hoarded.

1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat Nt.* XI, The Dame brings forth . To grace the lad, her weel-ham'd kebbuck, fell. 1787 — *Brigs of Ayr* 173 Wha waste your weel-ham'd gear on d—d new Brigs and Harbours!

Well haired, *ppl a* Having a good growth of hair *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 339 Whom first, fine well-haired Charis saw 1683 G M[PRITON] *Yorks Dial* (1684) 76 As weel han'd as thy sell 1766 [see HAIRED *ppl a*] 1897 O THOMAS in *Proc Zool Soc* 434 Tail well-haired **†Well-haled,** *ppl a Obs* Pulled up properly, drawn tight 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 157 Heme wel haled hose of þat same grene **Well-ha·llowed,** *ppl a* 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, I II 293 To put forth My rightfull hand in a wel hallow'd cause **Well-ha·mmered,** *ppl a* 1714 GAY *Trivia* I 33 Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet Thro' freezing snows. **Well ha·nded,** *ppl a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Dexterous, clever *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2230, I know well inough ye are bothe well handyd To grope a gardeuyaunce, though it be well bandyd 1639 LD DIGBY *Lett conc Relig* (1651) 116 Giving us the right and well handed interpretations of Scriptures. 1902 CROCKETT *Dark o' Moon* VII 46 A weel-handed, through gaun wife. **Well-ha·ndled,** *ppl a* 1477 *Paston Lett* III 188, I thynke notte a mater happy, nor weell handelyd, nor poletykly dalte with, when it can never be fynysshyd with owte an inconvenyence 1676 WISEMAN *Surg* IV III. 254 If the Habit of Body be tolerably good and the Ulcers well-handled. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Sept. 4/2 A small and well handled force of mounted men **†Well-hanged,** *ppl a Obs* = WELL-HUNG 1 a. 1611 COTGR., *Coullatris*, well hangd (betweene the legs) **Well-ha·rdened,** *ppl a* 1663 COWLEY *Ess Verse & Pr.* IV (1906) 409 Here a well hard'ned active youth we see, Taught the great Art of chearful Poverty **†Well(-) ha·rnessed,** *ppl. a. Obs* Well armed or equipped *c* 1400 *Chastre Launfal* 377 Than come ther thorwgh the cyte ten Well yharneysyth men 1480 *Caly Papers* (Camden) 55, I truste to Jhesu that I am whel-harnest to kepe London wt. 1535 COVERDALE I *Macc* IV. 7 They sawe that the Heithen were mightie and wel harnessed. 1606 [see WELL-HEARTED] **Well-ha·vened,** *a.* Provided with a good haven 1790 COWPER *On Receipt Mother's Pict.* 90 As a gallant bark Shoots into port at some well-haven'd isle.

We·ll-head. [WELL *sb.*[1]]

1. The place at which a spring breaks out of the ground; the head-spring or source of a stream or river.

1340-1 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 539 In structura unius domuncule supra le Wellehead, 23*s* 6*d* 13 *E. E Allit P* B 364 Waltes out vch walle-heued, in ful wode stremez. *Ibid* 498 To walten alle þyse welle hedez & þe water flowed 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII III (1495) 441 Euery ryuer springyth out in welle heedes 1574 *Cal Lanes Charters* (1899) 225 Vp the face of the hill to ane lang veit welheid onder the craigis 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II II 6 Great Dame Nature, from whose fruitfull pap I heir welheads spring *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1629) 160 There would be different streames, there would be divers well heads 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 16 From old well-heads of haunted rills 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. XI 195 By the well-head of the water of Ferentina 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIV 240 We . travelled on eerie mountains and among the well-heads of wild rivers

b. *Sc.* A spring in a marsh or morass.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XV, The charger on which he was mounted plunged up to the saddle-girths in a well-head, as the springs are called which supply the marshes 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Queen's Maries* XXXI, The horse had got bogged up to the girths in a well-head, as those particularly soft pieces of morass are called, which abound on the Scottish moorland 1884 SPEEDY *Sport in Highlands* XVII. 299 Extensive unfrozen marshes, abounding in 'well-heads'.

2. *fig.* The chief source or fountain-head of anything.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* Pref (1870) 226, I beynge at the well-hed of Physycke [*sc.* at Montpelier] 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* II. 18 The Veynes are spred foorth throughout the whole bodie, howbeit from one welhead, that is to say from the Liuer 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V IX 26 Or that he likened was to a welhed Of euill words and wicked sclaunders by him shed 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 42 Knowing that the well bringing up of children, was the spring or wel-head of honest life 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 309 We must suffer our understanding to be directed to the well-head of the history it selfe 1654 PAGITT *Heresiogr* (ed 5) 141 Oxford, and Cambridge, two Well-heads of Divinity 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram Lit* 20 It was the spring, the well-head from which every thought and feeling gushed into act. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* III 20 The Bible, which is the well-head of all that is useful and conducive to the happiness of society. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho* , *Betrothal* 15 As Poets of grammar, Lovers are The well heads of morality 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, The County Council..had better endeavour to find some well head of money which has hitherto remained untapped

3 The top of a draw-well. Also a more or less elaborate structure erected over this.

1613 J. SARIS *Voy Japan* (Hakl Soc.) 133 At every fifte paces there is a Well-head, fitted very substantially of free-stone, with buckets for the neighbours to fetch water. 1892 *Builder* 28 Nov 403/1 Wrought-iron Well-head. 1908 W C GREEN *Old Cottages Surrey* 69 Fig 102 shows one of these well heads with a rough roof over it. 1913 *Eng. Hist Rev.* July 553 The thoroughly characteristic Italian well head of the twelfth century in the Lateran cloister.

Well-hea·ded, *a.* 1610 MARKHAM *Master-piece* I ci. 201 The Greeke horse is swift, bold, well headed 1641 [see HEADED 3] 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s. v. *Potage*, Well headed Cabbages

Well-hea·rted, *a*

†1. Stout-hearted, courageous *Obs.*

1606 G WOODCOCKE *Hist Iustine* XXXVIII. 121 The Scithians besides that they be well harnessed, and well harted [*praeter arma virtutemque animi*]. *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 223 But nocht halff sa resolut and well-harted to feght in the quarrell as our men war. 1714 R. SMITH *Poems of Controversy* (1853) 61 Athols souldiers, Quick, Swift, well hearted & most prompt in hands

2. Well-disposed, kind-hearted, generous.

1766 Ld. Kames in *Complete Farmer*, s v *Flax* 3 M 1 b, This prospect must be agreeable to every well hearted Briton. 1861 Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 36 But then his son Is a weel-hearted winsome chiel, And's fond o' fun. 1920 Mrs. Harker *Montague Wycherly* 1 22 Kind little girl! so transparently 'well-hearted' towards all the world.

Well-hea'rted, *ppl. a.* 1845 Eliza Acton *Mod Cookery* (ed 2) 185 Bake the meat from five to six hours in a well-heated oven 1886 W J Tucker *E. Europe* xiv 82 There were wooden benches round a well-heated earthenware stove. †**Well-he'ling**, *vbl sb. Obs.* [See Hfling] Good concealment (in quot a personification). *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5857 Thanne shal delite and wel heelynge [Fr *Bien-Celer*] Fonde shame adowne to bi ynge. **Well-hewn**, *ppl a* 1656 Cowley *Pindar Odes, Life & Fame* 11, A lasting Life in well-hew'en Stone they rear **Well-hinged**, *ppl a* 1868–70 Morris *Earthly Par* I II 510 And there he saw a door within the wall, Well hinged, close shut. †**Well hired**, *ppl. a. Obs* Receiving a good salary. 1705 Mandeville *Grumbling Hive* 20 That a poor Bee should Ten times come, To ask his Due, And by some well-hir'd Clerk be made, To give a Crown, or ne'er be paid. **Well-hoa'rded**, *ppl. a.* 1786 Burns *Hallowe'en* VII, The auld Guidwife's weel-hoorded nits Are round an' round divided 1842 D Vedder *Poems* 200 Sae Ranald shooled out, in the shape o' a fee, A weel-hoarded guinea frae out o' his spleuchan

Well-hole. [Well *sb*[1]]

1 a. An opening through a floor or series of floors, for a staircase, chimney-stack, or for the admission of light, etc.

1680 Leybourn *Primatt's City & Country Purchaser* III. 187 Note that you do afterwards take the dimensions of the Well-hole for the Stairs 1690 — *Curs Math* 901 In the measuring of flooring, . you must deduct out of it the Well-holes for the Stairs and Chimneys 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* (1793) § 42 A Well Hole was begun to be left upon these courses for stairs in the center 1819 Rees *Cycl, Well hole*, in Building, is the hole left in a floor, for the stairs to come up through 1892 *Dict Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Well-hole*, . the opening through a floor or floors, in a large warehouse, whereby light can be obtained from a glass roof over it, to each floor.

b The empty space round which the stairs of a winding staircase turn.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 185 Stairs that have a well-hole, or hollow in the centre, are called geometrical stairs. 1825 J Nicholson *Oper. Mech* 597 A cylinder of the size of the well hole of the staircase. 1833 Loudon *Encycl. Archit.* § 423 The well-hole of the stair is shown at *m*

c. A vertical passage-way (for machinery, a lift, etc.); a shaft.

1841 Brees *Gloss Civil Engin.* 297 *Well hole*, a hole connected with some mechanical contrivances, and adapted for the reception of a counterbalancing weight, and for other purposes 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib* II. x 5 The uprights or guides of the shaft or well-hole [of a lift].

2. The compartment at the lower end of a ship's pump.

1774 *Phil Trans* LXIV 412 If . plates of copper . were.. continued down the main top gallant-mast, the main-top-mast, and part of the main mast, into the well-hole

Well-horned, *a.* 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 368 Where to the pastern-bone by nerves combin'd, The well-horn'd foot indissolubly join'd 1900 Elworthy *Horns of Honour* 11. 125 A bull with a human head, well horned

Well(-)horsed, *ppl. a.* Furnished with, mounted on, drawn by a good horse or horses

1387 Trevisa *Higden* VII 359, I and þow be here allone, iliche wel i-horsed and i-wepened *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII xvi. 2484 Twenty thousande men Well armyt and weil horssit 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I x 48 Vlfyus and Brastias..rode forth wel horsed and wel armed *a* 1533 [see Horsed 1] 1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, To New Year* 11, His well-horst Troops, the Months, and Days, and Hours. 1666 Earl Orrery *St Lett.* (1742) 200 Nothing now being talked of but war, whoever has money will not spare it to be well horsed. 1884 [see Horsed 1 b] 1899 *Scribner's Mag* XXV. 66/2 The smart and well-horsed army service wagon. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Apr 8/2 The force was well-armed and well-horsed

Well-housed, *ppl. a.* 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxiii, It was a night for the well housed and fed to draw round the bright fire and thank God they were at home. 1846 McCulloch *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I. 445 A well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed population. **Well-hued**, *a. a* 1568 R. Semple *Ballat* 75 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 357 With vlis to rennew it and mak it weil hewit. 1625 [see Hued]. †**Well(-)hu'moured**, *a Obs* [Well *adv* 32] Good humoured 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 12 As we say in English, a well humour'd man and a good companion 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. 108 He, who had the better of the Argument, wou'd be easy and well-humour'd.

Well-hung, *ppl. a.*

1 a. Furnished with large pendent organs.

1611 Cotgr., *Oreillé*, eared, well hung, or hangd; which hath great eares 1681 Dryden *Abs & Achit* I 574 In the name of Dulness be The well hung Balaam and cold Caleb free. 1823 Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg T.*

b. Decorated with rich hangings or tapestry.

a 1667 Cowley *Ess Verse & Pr* i. (1906) 389 A painted Cage, Or the false Forest of a well-hung Room

2 Of the tongue: Working readily and freely; glib, fluent.

1678 *Quack's Acad* 6 If niggardly Nature or more penurious Education have not afforded you a Tongue well hung 1790 J. Fisher *Poems* 57 Be sure to keep a well hung tongue, Your knav'ry to defend. 1853 Hickie *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 576 Thou well-hung tongue

3. Suspended or attached so as to hang well. Said, e. g., of a window-sash, a carriage, a gate, a lady's skirt

1762 Sterne *Tr Shandy* v xvii, Susannah did not consider that *nothing* was well hung in our family,—so slap came the sash down like lightning upon us 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl* 26 June, The carriage is remarkably commodious and well hung 1847 Surtees *Hawbuck. Grange* xi. 224 Some well-hung green gates. 1847 Mrs Gore *Castles in Air* I x 204 The light, easy, well-hung, well-finished barouche 1896 *Daily News* 4 July 6/3 Nothing is fresher or prettier than a well-hung skirt of white or cream colour.

4 Of meat or game: Hung up for a sufficient time.

1877 *Cassell's Dict Cookery* 1079/2 Well-hung four-year-old mutton *Ibid.* 1080/1 A fine, well hung neck of venison.

Well-hu'sbanded, *ppl. a.* 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* II. liv. 383 You shall plant their shootes after the same manner, in a well husbanded and digged ground. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* 52 A well-husbanded nursery of plants and fruits. 1885 Ruskin *Ulric Farm Serv* Pref. p v, In the quiet mornings of his well husbanded and well spent days. **Well-ima'gined**, *ppl a* 1798 Sophia Lee *Canterb. T, Young Lady's T* II 13 A well-imagined, or well-timed compliment 1809 [see Imagined 1] **Well-i'mitated**, *ppl a* 1744 Armstrong *Preserv Health* III. 91 With the well-imitated fly to hook The eager trout. **Well-improved**, *ppl a.* 1641 [see Improved 2] 1709 T. Molyneux in *Ir. Archæol. Soc. Misc.* (1846) I 177 From thence to Moat, thro' a well improv'd, well planted country 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 413 A handsome Seat amidst well-improved Lands.

Well-in, *adj. phr Austral.* [f dial. use of *in* = furnished, provided, 'off'] Well-off, well-to-do.

1891 'R Boldrewood' *Sydney side Sax* Introd., He's a well-in squatter, that took up runs or bought them cheap before free selection.

Well-incli'ned, *ppl a.* Of good natural inclination or disposition, well-disposed.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II xxvii (1912) 323 These words being spoken (like a furious storme) presently carried away their wel inclined braines. 1611 Rich *Honest Age* (1615) 12 Zelous, and well inclined married wiues 1615 Chapman *Odyss* VII 235 The well inclin'd, And sacred order of Alcinous mind 1683 H. Prideaux in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 185 We looke on him as a studious well-inclined yong Gentleman. 1709 Atterbury *Serm* (1726) II 237 For the sake of those, who may be well inclin'd to Works of Mercy. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 207 P 1 A well inclined young Man must needs take Delight in being agreeable to his Elders 1882 Gladstone *Let to Forster* 8 Sept. in R. B. O'Brien *Life Parnell* (1898) I 304 To reduce the following of Parnell by drawing away from him all well inclined men

Well(-)info'rmed, *ppl. a.* Well equipped with information, fully furnished with knowledge, whether of a special subject or of things in general; having a well-stored mind.

c 1440 [see Informed *ppl. a.* 2 b]. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* Ep Ded. 94 Great Princes, well inform'd and deckt With gracious vertue 1614 [see Informed *ppl a* 2 b] 1752 Chesterf *Lett to Son* 23 June, He is a very pretty and well informed man. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an 1783 (1904) II. 485 This great man was yet well-informed in the common affairs of life 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* I, A well-informed mind is the best security against the contagion of folly and of vice 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Pers Sk.* I 351 Colonel Burr was, a well-informed, sensible man 1856 Ruskin *Mod Painters* IV. v v. § 20 The perfect and well-informed decision of Albert Durer and his fellow workmen 1863 B Woodcroft *Brief Biogr* 18 Crompton was intelligent, though not what is generally called 'well-informed', 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* I v, Her aunt, who was no doubt a well informed woman, had been attending to her education.

absol 1824 Landor *Imag Conv, Bacon & Hooker* II 65, I have observed, among the well informed and the ill informed, nearly the same quantity of infirmities and follies. 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* III, Not to impress the thoughtful and the well-informed, but the ignorant and heedless 1922 G K Chesterton *Man who knew* VII 124 It startled the well-informed by being a new and fantastic idea they had never encountered.

Welling (we·lɪŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. Well *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1 The action of boiling or scalding. Also comb. **welling-lead**, a cauldron.

1371–3 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 577 In emendacione unius Wellynglede in pistrino. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 521/1 Wellynge, of mylke and oþer lycure, *coagulacio, decoccio.* 1588 L. M. tr *Bk Dyeing* 22 Take so much water as will go into the small kettle, so let it have a welling or two on the fire. 1691 Ray *S. & E. Co. Words*, 'Welling of whey' is heating it scalding hot, in order to the taking off the curds

b. The boiling up (of a liquid in a pot).

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 521/1 Wellynge, or boylynge of playynge pottys, *ebullicio, bullicio*

†**2. a.** The melting or founding of metals *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* li 17 Ech wellere togidere is schent in a grauun ymage, for his wellyng togidere is fals [Vulg. *quia mendax est conflatio eorum*]. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 521/1 Wellynge, of metel, *fusio*

†**b.** = Welding *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib Obs.*

1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I VII. 109 Smiths compactly consolidated their Irons together as if they had been conglutinated with a true compaction, or welling 1795 G Pearson in *Phil. Trans* LXXXV. 328 The substance made white hot, by the forge, had the glassy smooth surface of iron, in what is termed the welding or the welling state

3. The bubbling *up* and overflowing (of water); the flowing *forth* or *out* (of a stream), the swelling (of flood-water, the sea).

c 1400 *Contin Brut* CCXXIV 292 Þere arose suche a sprynggynge and wellinge op of wateres and floodes, bothe of þe see and also of fresshe ryvers & sprynges, þat [etc] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 521/1 Wellynge, or boylynge vp as water fro þe erthe or sprynge, *scaturicio* *a* 1500 *R Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron* (1911) 135 The 1x day of Octobre was such a wellyng and spring of waters that [etc] 1867 Myers *St. Paul* (1896) 38 Welling of waves, disconsolate and tender, Sighed on the shore. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xxiv. 326 The welling up of the Jordan in the cavern at the base of giant Mount Hermon.

b. *fig.*

1857 Livingstone *Trav* xiv 259 The notes, strike the mind by their loudness and variety, as the wellings forth from joyous hearts, of praise to Him who fills them with overflowing gladness. 1896 F. M. Crawford *Corleone* xxvii. (1897) II. 121 With a wild welling up of hope, Francesco galloped along the road 1916 Mrs H Ward *Lady Connie* I. v. 95 It was a moment for her of strong reaction, of a welling-up and welling-back of life, after a kind of suspension.

We lling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Well *sb.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of making a well or shaft; in quot. *concr.*, shaft-work.

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Oct. 7 He was assisting in placing a pile in the 'wellings' when the chain slipped from the 'crab'

Welling (we·lɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Well *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. Boiling, said of a liquid, of molten metal, etc, also of a pot. *Welling hot*, boiling hot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21042 In a tun was welland hat fild of oi le he did him schott. *Ibid* 26753 Alle your entrailles ilkon in welland pottes sal he don. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 6578 Whoso handlyth pycche wellyng hote He shal have fylthe thereof sumdeyl 1340 Hampole *Pr C* 7126 It salle be hatter þan ever was Molten led or welland bras. 1370–80 *Visions of St Paul* 134 in *O E Misc* 227 And þei sodun euerichon In wellyng pich and Brumston *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4080 Till he come blesenand on a brym was welland hate. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxviii 385 Sone after come ij. deuyls yellyng, and broughtyn a Cawderon full of hote wellyng brasse.

†**b.** *fig.* In phr. *welling woe* (of hell). Cf. *to well in woe*, Well *v*[1] 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21836 He demed me in-till hell depe, Euer in welland wa to wepe. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 634 [Christ] tholit þare dyspituse ded, Fra welland wa vs al to led.

†**c.** *Welling wood*, raging mad. (Cf. Walling *ppl. a.*[1] 1.) *Obs.*

13 *St. Cristofer* 53 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 455 Bathe togedir away þay 3ode Als þay hade bene welland wode. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* VIII. 344 Thes folk shall flyt no fai, If he go welland wode.

2. Of a spring, tears, etc Flowing abundantly, surging. Also *fig*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. 1 86 Or els to see the sight that might al my wellinge sorowes voyde 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvi 19 Thei diggiden in the stronde, and thei founden wellynge watir 1548 Udall *Erasm Par. N. T.* Pref 7 He was a continual wellyng fountayne of eloquence, a botomlesse spring of largesse. 1567 Turbery *Ovid's Ep.* 50 Alongste my stayned cheekes eche houre the welling teares doe trill. 1819 S Rogers *Human Life* 741 Their questions, their replies, Fresh as the welling waters, round him rise. 1850 Disraeli in G E Buckle *Life* (1914) III. VIII 238 There should be more variety in the movement Something to break the low, tho' welling, chorus of the agrestic multitude 1858 Farrar *Eric* I. XIII, Soft hair, tangled with welling blood. 1890 H H. Johnston in *Nature* 13 Nov 46 A welling, brackish pool.

3. That pours out a stream or streams. Of a wound, etc.: Bleeding copiously. Also *fig.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I III. 181 The Sun and Windes Extract as much still of her humours thin, As weeping Aire, and welling Earth pours in 1814 Byron *Lara* II XVII, Kneels Kaled watchful o'er his welling side 1910 *Sat Rev.* 19 Feb. 225/1 His speeches have the air of happy improvisation, as though they came from a welling heart

Welling, obs. dial. var. Felling *vbl. sb*

1513 *MS. Acc. St John's Hosp, Canterb.*, For wellyng of 13 elmys 3d. 1520 *Ibid.*, Payd for wellyng off xv pyesys off tymber

Welling, obs form of Willing *vbl sb*

Wellington (we·lɪŋtən). [Named after Arthur, first duke of *Wellington*, 1769–1852.]

1. *attrib.* a. *Wellington boot* = sense 2.

1818 M Birkbeck *Notes Journ Amer* (ed 4) 88 Americans in pantaloons and Wellington boots 1839 Dickens *Nickleby* II, Grey mixture pantaloons, and Wellington boots drawn over them 1860 *All Year Round* No 64 332 The Wellington boot at present worn by our dragoons under their trousers. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll.* I II 46 No gentleman could wear anything in the daytime but Wellington boots, high up the leg, over which the trousers fitted tightly, covering most of the foot, and secured underneath by a broad strap

b. Used to designate other articles of clothing introduced by the Duke, or named after him, as *Wellington coat, hat, trousers.*

1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* I, The preposterous length of their great-coats, and the equally fashionable latitude and longitude of their Wellington trousers 1828 Creevey *Papers* etc. (1904) II. 155 Yesterday morning he made his first appearance in a new 'Wellington' Coat (a kind of a half-and-half great Coat and undercoat, you know, meeting close and square below the knees). 1832 Marryat *N Forster* xxxii, The above look much more scientific than Wellington trousers. 1893 Georg Hill *Hist Eng. Dress* II. 254 Wellington hat with the yeoman Crown.

2 A high boot covering the knee in front and cut away behind. Also a somewhat shorter boot worn under the trousers.

1817 Moncrieff *Giovanni in Lond* I IV, And wear of wellingtons a pair, To shine from top to toe, sir! *a* 1821 Keats *Modern Love* 8 Miss's comb is made a pearl tiara, And common Wellingtons turn Romeo boots 1854 C Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 266 The tops lasted till Wellingtons and trousers drove them out. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 416 The cavalry have Wellingtons and jackboots. 1906 *Stores' Price List*, a Pairs Calf Wellingtons.

3 A variety of cooking apple, large, roundish, and with yellowish white flesh. Also *W. apple.*

1821 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1822) IV. 529 Mr. Richard Williams sent..specimens of an Apple called the *Wellington*,

a very handsome and long keeping variety. 1839 C McIntosh *Orchard* 18 Dumelow's Seedling [*Syn* Wellington Apple, Dumelow's Crab] 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 182/3 Cooks go generally for the Wellington as a cooking Apple.

Wellingtonia (welɪŋtōu·nɪă). [Named by Lindley after Arthur, first duke of Wellington (1769–1852). see -IA 1.] The popular name in England of *Sequoia* (*Wellingtonia*) *gigantea*, a large coniferous tree, native of California; the 'big tree' or Washington cedar.

[1853 *Gard. Chron.* 24 Dec. 820/1 Wellington stands as high above his contemporaries as the Californian tree above all the surrounding foresters Let it then bear henceforward the name of *Wellingtonia gigantea*] *Ibid* 823/3 These considerations seem to leave no room for doubt that Wellingtonia is an entirely new coniferous form 1868 *Morning Star* 18 June, A group composed of three gigantic Wellingtonias. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxvii, Gardens rich in monkey-trees, deodaras, Wellingtonias

Wellingtonian (welɪŋtōu·nɪăn), *a.* [See prec. and -IAN] Belonging to or characteristic of the duke of Wellington

1854 *Poultry Chron* I 439/2 She performs this duty, too, in a true Wellingtonian spirit, coming off her nest with quiet dignity 1889 *Academy* 14 Sept 159/1 The Wellingtonian legend was once as strong in England as the Napoleonic in France 1907 *Nation* 5 Oct. 9/1 There is a Wellingtonian vigour in his way of stating a case.

† **Well-inha·bited**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Populous

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 286 The Ilande of saynt Laurence, beinge well inhabited and of temperate ayer. 1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I xvi 17 The Bourg [is] well inhabited 1709 T. Molyneux in *Ir Archæol. Soc Misc.* (1846) I 169 It seems to have been of old a well inhabited and thriving town. 1709 Shaftesb *Moralists* II i 40 At its foot a River and well-inhabited Plain. 1780 Coxe *Russ Discov.* 30 Two well-inhabited islands.

Wellink (we·lɪŋk). *dial.* Also wallink. [app. worn down from **well* (Well *sb.*1) *-lemke* · see Lemeke and Brooklime.] A provincial name of the Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

1831 W Patrick *Plants Lanark* 46 Brooklime The Wallink of the village herbalist. 1878 *Cumberld Gloss*, Well ink 1881 *Hardwicke's Sci -Gossip* XVII. 278 Brooklime 'Wellink' co Antrim.

Well-i nstituted, *ppl a* 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb) 49 No Nation, or well instituted State, if they valu'd books at all, did ever use this way of licencing.

Well-instruc ted, *ppl. a.*

1553 [see Instructed] 1560 Bible (Geneva) *Ecclus* xxvi 14 There is nothing so muche worthe as a woman wel instructed 1782 Cowper *Conversat* 903 But let the wise and well-instructed hand Once take the shell beneath his just command. 1835 *Court Mag* VI. 224/2 A well-instructed appreciation of his public claims 1838 Fr A. Kemble *Jrnl Resid. Georgia* (1863) 24 Mary's brother performs all the offices of a well instructed waiter with great efficiency 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch* 224 Deadly sins could hardly be committed in ignorance by any one of well-instructed conscience.

Hence **Well-instru·ctedness**. *rare*—1.

1628 [see Instructedness].

Well-inte·nded, *ppl. a.* Characterized by a right and sincere intention; well-meant.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III xiv (1912) 437 Especially setting forth their noble gratefulnes, in never forgetting well-intended services 1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvi 83 So, by bad circumstances, [we] poyson a well-intended principall. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 263 The meanest, well-intended labours may claim thy patronage. 1777 Johnson *Let. to Dr. Dodd* 26 June in *Boswell*, In requital of those well-intended offices which you are pleased so emphatically to acknowledge. 1827 Higgins *Celtic Druids* 66 The perhaps well-intended but nonsensical and fruitless efforts of our priests 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 208/2 The pamphlet is well-intended, sensible, and temperate.

† **Well(-)intentionated**: see Intentionated.

Well-inte ntioned, *ppl. a*

1. Of a person: Having good intentions.

1598 Parsons in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I 25 Yf the magistrates were knowen to be godly and well intentioned men 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 50 P 2 Among us, This has been a mark of such well intentioned persons, as would betray their country, if they were able. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 681 Believing me a well intentioned body, but a little bewildered by dealing too much among heathen authors 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III 115 Dame Banks was in fact a well-intentioned, worthy woman. 1839 Burgon *Sir T. Gresham* I ii 65 The truth seems to be, that however well intentioned, he did not possess the requisite abilities for the office he filled 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 327 These well-intentioned, though mistaken, men.

2. Of actions, utterances, etc · Due to or based upon good intentions.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii, Polly triumphed not a little in the success of her well-intentioned scheme 1875 Jevons *Money* viii 81 Many well-intentioned efforts to reform a currency have thus been frustrated 1885 *American* XI 44 A well-intentioned argument.

Hence **Well-inte·ntionedness**.

1799 Coleridge *Lett* (1895) 315, I see enough of the boy to be fully convinced of his goodness and well-intentioned-ness.

Well-inve nted, *ppl. a.* Cleverly fabricated or made up. Cf. It. *ben trovato*.

Well invented occurs as pa t in Spenser's *F Q* IV ii. 2, IV xii 2.

1697 Dryden *Æneis* II 206 He full of fraudful Arts This well invented Tale for Truth imparts 17 . Bysshe *Art Engl Poetry* (1762) I. Pref p vii, The well-invented Fables of the Antients were design'd only to inculcate the Truth with more Delight.

Wellish (we·lɪʃ), *adv. dial.* [f Well *adv* + -ish] Pretty well. *I'll wellish off*, fairly well to do Also *not wellish* adj., rather unwell

1737 Byrom *Rem* (1856) II i 122 Mr Lloyd complained of being hot, faint, not wellish 1875 'S Beauchamp' *N. Hamilton* II 134 They [the hops] looks moighty koind so fur, an they bin a taakin hold wellish. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Weelish off*, in easy circumstances

† **Well-ito·ze(n**, **-ito we(n**, *ppl a Obs.* [See Tear *v.*1 and cf. Untowen, Wanton.] Well trained or instructed; well-conditioned, modest.

c 1205 Lay. 10099 Luces wes wel itozen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 204 Þe Scolpiun of Lecherie haueð swuche kundles þet in one wel itowune muðe hore summes nome ne sit nout uoi to nemnen, uor þe nome one muhte hurten alle wel itowune earen *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 35 Muche dale laðluker þen eni wel-itohe muð for schome mahe seggen *c* 1275 Lay. 12913 A child þat was wel itowe.

Well-joined, *ppl a*

1553 Ascham *Rept. Germany* 1 If proper and naturall wordes, in well ioyned sentences do lyuely expresse the matter *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II xvii (1912) 260 Alas, how painefull a thing it is to a devided minde to make a well-joyned answere? *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. 626 As through fallow fields, Blacke Oxen draw a well-ioyn'd plough. 1615 — *Odyss* xxi 197 Thus, below A well ioyn'd boord he laide it. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 38 The intolerable yoake of a never well joyn'd wedlocke.

Well-jointed, *ppl. a.* 1413 [see Jointed]. 1874 J. M. Fothergill *Maintenance of Health* 282 The rain should be collected into sufficient and well-jointed spouting

Well-judged, *ppl a.* Marked by sound judgement, judicious; wisely estimated, correctly calculated.

1725 Berkeley *Proposal* Wks III. 230 An extensive and well-judged charity 1780 Cowper *On Burning Ld. Mansfield's Libr* 7 The well-judg'd purchase. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 59 His next measure..was perfectly rational and well judged 1868 Geo. Eliot *Ess.* (1884) 325 A vast crop, that .can be come at, not at all by hurried snatching, but only by a well-judged patient process 1895 *Daily News* 7 Sept 7/3 Stoddart being out to a well-judged catch at long on.

Hence **Well-ju·dgedly**, *adv.*

1768 Miss Burney *Early Diary* (1889) I. 18, Never was parent so properly, so well-judgedly affectionate!

Well-ju·dging, *ppl. a.* Having or exercising or characterized by sound judgement.

1751 *Pope's Wks* V. 240 *note*, An Age so distinguished for well-judging Patrons. 1755 Young *Centaur* 1. 5 Well-judging Wit is a flower of wisdom 1789 Cowper *Catharina* 34 When the mind is endued With a well judging taste from above. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* viii, He always speaks to the purpose; open, straight forward, and very well judging. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxviii, A good and prudent and well-judging woman 1868 Geo Eliot *Ess* (1884) 334 The foresight, the conscience, that will make him well-judging and scrupulous in the use of it [*sc* the franchise].

† **Well-kempt**, **-kemmyt**, *ppl. a. Obs* Carefully combed

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x xiv. 13 Hys weyll kemmyt berd, hyngand full straucht Apon his breist. 1540 J. Heywood *Four PP* 878 Theyr hornes well gylt, theyr clowes full clene, Theyr tayles well kempt **Well-kenned**, **-kent**, *ppl a. Sc* Well known, familiar *a* 1796 Burns *On Willie Chalmers* 9, I doubt na, lass, that weel-kend name May cost a pair o' blushes — *Epigr to Artist* 7 You'll easy draw a weel-kent face, But no sae weel a stranger. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 1, Others, all well-kenned gentlemen, had pleasure in his society. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxvii 205 So I was here upon well kenned ground.

Well-kept, *ppl. a.* Carefully preserved or stored, faithfully observed or guarded; maintained in good order or condition.

14 . in *Rel. Ant* I 233 He shall never have good larder, faire gardeyn, nor wele kepte councell 1613–16 W Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. 43 That well kept Register wherein is writ All ils men doe. *c* 1670 O Heywood *Diaries* (1881) II. 348 How much reall comfort a Christian hath in a well-kept fast 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 143 A well-kept garden. 1865 *Dublin Univ Mag* I 19 Ruddy as a well-kept apple 1871 Le Fanu *Rose & Key* II. 271 A well-kept road across a melancholy moor 1898 Miss Yonge *Keble's Parishes* xiv. 157 Well-kept, picturesque cottages. 1915 *Edin Rev* July 101 The well kept secrets of the older Gods

Well-knit, *ppl a.*

1. Firmly conjoined or compacted; closely linked or connected.

1445 tr. *Claudian* 43 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 261 Ner for noise of litel offence [Fidelity] dissoluyth not knottis wele knytte 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. 380 His spirit contains The well-knit Mass 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 458 Anger-kindling Taunt, the certain Bane Of well-knit Fellowship. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. xiv. 122 Declaring the will and answers of the gods..in well-knit harangues.

2. Of a person, his frame Strongly and compactly built, not loose-jointed.

1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* I ii 77 O well-knit Sampson, strong ioynted Sampson. 1674 Cotton tr. *B. de Montluc's Comm.* 179 He was .strong and well knit. 1726 Pope *Odyss* xviii. 259 Thy well knit frame. 1861 Dickens *Gt Expect* iv, Joe was a well-knit, characteristic-looking blacksmith. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xv, The square form and well-knit figure of an ordinary English aristocrat *fig* 1867 M. Arnold *Immortality* 13 His soul well-knit, and all his battles won.

Well-knotted, *ppl a* 1855 D. Costello *Stories fr. Screen* 122 Bundles tied up in well-knotted handkerchiefs. 1888 F H. Woods tr. *Montelius' Civil. Sweden* 61 Upon the head was a well knotted worsted net. † **Well-know·ing**, *ppl a. Obs.* Intelligent and well informed. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 5 Most well-knowing men have been wary of speaking it out. 1709 Shaftesb *Moralists* I iii 30 Knowing as you are (continu'd I) well-knowing and experienc'd in all the Degrees and Orders of Beauty **Well-know ledged**, *ppl. a.* Furnished with sound knowledge.

1858 J. Brown *Hor & Subs* (1882) I. 407 He had the *momentum* of a strong, clear, well-knowledged mind.

Well(-)known, *ppl. a.*

1. Known to many, widely or generally known.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* I 11 It is weyle knawyne on mony diuers syde, How thai haff wrocht in to thair mychty pryde 1479–80 *Paston Lett* III 269 He is well knowe in London 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 8 Medewurte is an herbe well knowen unto all men *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I vii § 2 Ile by enquirie gotte to the wel-knowne house of Kalander 1613 Chapman *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* III 1, Ile not wrong My well knowne Brother for Anonymos 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 19 The well-knowne and avowable practice of the Ancients. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* III. 141 The fruitful Isle of Crete, well known to Fame. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 127 P 3 It is well known we have not had a more moderate Summer these many Years. 1780 *Mirror* No 87 She instanced the well-known lines of Shakespeare 1828 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxiii, The well-known leader of the Porteous mob. 1837 *Penny Cycl* IX 163/1 Dry Rot, a well-known disease affecting timber 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 140 It is well known that art has in general preceded science 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 His father being a very well known man 1907 J A Hodges *Elem Photogr.* (ed. 6) 95 Any well-known brand [of Bromide paper].

2 Intimately or thoroughly known.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 17 A narrow foord, to them well knowne. 1596 *Ibid.* V viii 40 The dreadfull sight did them so sore affray, That their well knowen courses they forwent 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* III 391 The Stallion snuffs the well-known Scent afar 1711 Steele *Spect No* 4 P 2 There are many to whom my Person is as well known as that of their nearest Relations. 1726 Pope *Odyss* XVI 9 Some well-known friend (Eumæus) bends this way 1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* X xii, A well-known voice reached her ears. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr* IV xxv, The boy Implor'd for aid each well known face 1867 Morris *Jason* II. 15 So lightly through the well-known woods he passed

absol. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci -Gossip* XXVI 158/2 It is always best to begin with the well known, and proceed to the less known or altogether unknown

Wellkyn, var. Wilkin *Obs.*

Well-la boured, *ppl a.* Skilfully wrought or elaborated; thoroughly tilled 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 343 When they to the vocal Shell Warble melodious their well labour'd Songs. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XXIV. 287 A large, well-labour'd bowl 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 41 Lancashire is the fertile and well-laboured soil in which the seed of factory knowledge will bring forth fruit one hundred fold **Well la·bouring**, *ppl. a* 1597 Shaks 2 *Hen. IV*, I i 127 Whose well-labouring sword Had three times slaine th'appearance of the King. **Well-laced**, *ppl a* (See Laced 6) 1826 J F. Cooper *Last of Mohicans* vi, A powerful draught of the woodman's high flavoured and well laced compound. **Well-la den**, *ppl a* 1697 Congreve *Mourn Bride* Epil 22 Devoutly praying That some well-laden Ship may strike the Sands. **Well-laid**, *ppl. a* Also with adv., as *in*, *on*. 1679 Oldham *Sat Jesuits* I. (1682) 19 That damn'd Committee, whom the Fates ordain Of all our well-laid Plots to be the bane 1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* IV 31 A weel laid-on whack o' the tawse. 1847 Surtees *Hawbuck Grange* XII 247 Our friends now got among nice, level, well laid, well-pleached fences. 1854 — *Handley Cr.* li. (1901) II 92 Jorrocks, who is well laid in on the road for a view, screeches and holloas them on † **Well-la·nded**, *ppl a Obs* Possessed of much land. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XVIII III. I. 550 Rich and substantiall men were tearmed in Latine, Locupletes, as one would say, Loci-plent, [i well-landed]. *a* 1623 Camden *Rem., Armories* (1636) 212 Ralph de Curva Spina or Creythorne, descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent.

† **Well-la nguaged**, *a. Obs.* Having a good command of language Also, skilled in languages.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 171 A wel-langaged lud 1523 [see Languaged 2]. 1561 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) E j b, *margin*, Men that will be demed to be well languaged. 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. ii 37 Well-languag'd Danyel 1639 Saltmarshe *Policy* 231 Where entreaties are of moment, use well languaged men; thus were the men of Lystra perswaded. 1671 [see Languaged 1].

b. Expressed in good language, well-worded

1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 169 His well languag'd Sermons.

† **Well-learned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = next.

c 1400 *Rule of St Benet* (Prose) 5 Euer sal be in his þoht þat his munkis be wel lered. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems*, *Drink Ecl.* 53 As weel-lear'd trav'llers tell.

Well-learned, *ppl. a.* Now *rare*. Having sound knowledge or instruction; deeply read or versed (*in* a subject).

1426 *Paston Lett* I. 25 Maister Iohn Blodwelle, a weel lerned man holden *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xx 129 A sad and weel leerned clerk in moral philosophie. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 100 With reuerend Fathers and well-learned Bishops. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* VII xxiv § 5 And for discharge of a Bishops Office, to be well minded is not enough, no not to be well learned also 1641 Milton *Prel Episc* Wks. 1851 III. 90 He that thinks it the part of a well learned man to be no stranger to the volumes of the Fathers. 1709 Strype *Ann Ref.* I xxxiii 336 A Man he was well learned in the Scripture. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xii 90 He's a weel-meanin' man, an' a weel-learn't. 1887 Morris *Odyss* XI. 432 She, well-learned in sin.

b. Of a weapon: Skilfully directed. *poet.*

1596 Spenser *F Q* VI. vii. 22 His well learned speare Tooke surer hould.

Well-leaved, *a.* Full of foliage. 1616 W. Browne *Brit Past.* II iii 52 A little Robin Red-brest..Sate sweetly singing on a well-leau'd Thorne. 1901 H. Seebohm *Birds of Siberia* xxx. 307 A well-leaved branch of a pine-tree. **Well-led**, *ppl a.* 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts*, Heb xiii. 7 Their well-led lives. 1678 Dillingham *Serm. Funeral Lady Alston* 26 A Survey of an holy and well-led Life. 1890 Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (ed 4) 48 Ere two well-led cotillions Have danced themselves away **Well(-)left**, *ppl. a.* (See Leave *v.*1 2 b) 1620 T May *Heir* I (1633) B 1, I must expresse a griefe Not vsuall, not like a well left heire For his dead father. 1898 'C. Hare' *Broken Arcs* viii. 102 A

widow ' well left', who kept a small shop **Well-legged,** *a* 1552 HULOET, Brawned or well armed, or legged, *torosus* 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 82 Some were perfect of bodie, yet ill legged, other, which were well legde, shaled with their feete *a* 1779 D GRAHAM *Writ* (1883) II 53 For his mither tell'd him the women look'd ay to the men's legs or they marry'd them, and the well-legged louns gade ay best aff

Well-le˙ttered, *ppl. a.* Having a good knowledge of letters; imbued with learning

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7894 (Bodl MS.) Prest weyl lettred ys to blame þat letteþ nat To pleye wyþ wymmen. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 217 A bisshop þat was a passyng sutell clerk, & a well-letterd 1483 CAXTON *Golden Leg* 427/1 The which was also in theologye wel letterd 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 265 Quintius Valerius, a wise and well lettered man 1858 GEN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* lvi. I 220 Happy and well-lettered peasantry. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii 212 The Bishop, would not himself have made a bad cardinal, being polished and plausible, well-lettered, yet quite a man of the world

Well-li˙ghted, *ppl. a* 1631 MILTON *Epit March. Winch.* 20 With a scarce-wel lighted flame *a* 1865 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Daus* xxvi, The rooms are not well-lighted to-night, are they, Mr. Preston? 1867 H LATHAM *Black & White* 84 Each family occupies a separate corridor, high, well-lighted.

Well-liked, *ppl. a* [Cf. OE *wel-gelicod*, glossing L. *beneplacitum*] Regarded with much affection or approval. Also † *well liked of.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 12 This their well liked fellowship. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I IV 174 To put himself into possession of his new, and well lik'd of charge. 1820 A. MCNAY *Poet. Wks* 33 (E D D.) The herd came rinnin' o'er the lea, His weel-liked cur to see 1896 *M'Clure's Mag* VI. 446/1 A good politician, and, on the whole, a very well-liked man.

† Well-li˙king, *vbl sb Obs.* [Cf. OE. *wellicung*, glossing L *beneplacitum*] Favourable regard, fondness, approbation or love (*of*).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lv 12. 214 All well-lyking of reason and honestie was quite banished. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 401 But this man lacking luck, did also lacke wel lyking. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretorie* II. (1625) 46 Whilest by an outragious well-liking of your selfe, you become ignorant of your owne mischiefes. 1603 DANIEL *Def. Ryme* Wks (1717) 6 Drawn farther on by the Well-liking and Approbation of my worthy Lord 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 65 His approbation and wel liking of those Innovations. 1679 PEPYS *Let.* 6 May, Which you were pleased to express your well-liking of

Well-li˙king, *ppl. a.* [Cf. OE *wel-licendlic* adj., pleasing. For † *well-like* v. see WELL *adv* 31.]

1. In good condition and of lusty appearance; thriving, healthy, plump. *arch.*

13.. *Prose Psalter* xci. 14 His shul ben wele likand? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1564 Aboute it is gras sprynging, For moiste so thikke and wel likyng That it ne may in wynter dye *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1087 Strong he was and wele lykyng. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xcii. 13 They shalbe fat and wel lyking [1611 flourishing] 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 119 The Popes clergie shal be well fed, faire and welliking 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 46 Houselike is alwaies greene and well liking 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* I. II II i 90 A Carthusian of a ruddy colour, and well liking 1685 H. MORE *Illustration* etc 1 They refusing the King's portion, grow fair and well liking with pulse and water 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* Introd 16 But be very careful daily to observe whether your patient continues in good health, and is fat and well-liken 1795 *Jemima* I 176 His Lordship..looks altogether smug and well liking. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxix, There came into the camp at Brandon, riding on an ambling pad, himself fat and well-liking, none other than Sir Deda 1891 M MURIEL DOWIE *Girl Karp* 121 There was a tendency in the conditions at the farm to make one fat, lazy, and well liking

fig. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. II. 268 Wel-liking wits they haue, grosse, grosse, fat, fat 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3 To grow wel-liking and flourishing in goodnesse.

† **2.** Pleasant, agreeable *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* I xlvii. 478 It beseemeth a man, to be well liking, gentle and acceptable [*se rendre plaisant, doux et aggreable*] to an honest and vertuous wife.

Well-limbed, *a.* Having good or fine limbs.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 2043 [Jason] So wel I-lemed and compact by mesure. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 151 Thinhabitantes are of high and goodly stature, well lymmed and proportioned 1626 *Maldon* (Essex) *Documents* Bundle 208 No 9 A well-lymb'd gelding 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 14 The people are, well limmed and proper, nor want they courage to their limmes. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4249/4 Lost, a Horse, a very strong well-limb'd Punch 1792 *Ann Reg*, *Charac.* 359 She was well limbed though so low of stature 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S* V liv 137 He was tall and slender, well limbed, of a graceful address

Well-limned, *ppl. a* Also 7 -limb'd, lim'd, limmed. *lit* and *fig.* (See LIMN *v.* 3, 3b.)

Quot. 1626 perh belongs to WELL-LIMBED

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Solomon* XIV. 18 The crafts-man makes the idoll comely, faire, and great, With well limnd visage, and best fashioned shape 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II. I. 20 Neere this the curious Pencell did expresse A large and solitary wildernesse, Whose high well limmed Oakes in growing show'd As they would ease strong Atlas of his load 1637 S. MARMION in T. Heywood *Descr H.M Ship* (1638) To Author A 3 b, Now for a Homer whose immortall Verse In well lim'd lines, and raptures might rehearse The bravery of this Vessell 1652 *F Grevil's Sidney* Ep. Ded., Both your Bloud and Vertues do so strongly intitle you to this well-limb'd Piece. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 468 It is the part of Poetry to have a judicious Reception of a well-lim'd Notion

Well-lined, *ppl. a.* [See LINE *v*[1] 1, 3.] Furnished with a good lining. Also *fig.*

1562 BULLEIN *Bulw. Def*, *Sick Men* (1579) 6 The pacyent to haue light warme clothes, and slyppers, cleane, & well lyned. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 338 Well couer'd in a well-lin'd shield 1784 COWPER *Task* II 737 His cap well lin'd with logic not his own

b *spec.* Of a purse: Full of money. †Of a person. Affluent. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Aisé en son mesnage*, of good estate, well lined, well to liue 1677 MIEGE *Fr.-Eng Dict* s v *Chaud*, He wants for nothing, he is warm, or well lined 1691 [see LINED *ppl a*[1]] 1820 [see LINE *v*[1] 3] *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Constitut. Code* Wks 1843 IX. 102 It is the interest of all highwaymen, not only that travellers should be numerous, but that their purses should be well-lined. 1832 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XXXVII, A well-lined pouch of chamois leather

† **Well-li˙quored,** *ppl. a Obs* Stocked with liquor. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* 6 His blushing Lattice would looke pale and wan, Nor could he long be a well liquord man **Well li˙veried,** *a.* 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II IV, Thinking of his own well liveried menials

Well-li˙ving, *vbl sb.* A virtuous manner of life

c 1400 *Rule of St Benet* (Verse) 243 For who to wele liing sall win, With greuaus grete þaim bus bigin. 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos* v. (1687) 162/2 The first [part of Philosophy], concerning well living.

Well-li˙ving, *ppl. a.* That leads a good life.

1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B x. 431 Þere aren witty and wel liuynge [*iusti atque sapientes*], ac her werkes ben yhudde In þe hondes of almyty god. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* III 76 Wel lyuyng man [is] hardy of kynde. 1596 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 87 Thi self wsand thy witchecraft, altogidder contrarius to the natour of weill levand personis 1870 NEWMAN *Gram Assent* I IV. 55 The piously minded and well-living people in all ranks of the community

Well-loa˙ded, *ppl. a* 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 196 Were I empow'rd to regulate the lists, They should encounter with well-loaded fists. 1821 tr *Iliad* IX. I 275 When I have dragged to the sea my well-loaded vessels **Well-lodged,** *ppl a* 1781 COWPER *Table-t.* 221 His form robust. Supplies with warm activity and force A mind well lodg'd

Well-looked, *a. Obs* exc. *Sc.* [See WELL *adv.* 32 and LOOKED[2].] Of good appearance, good-looking.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Aug, His lady is a well looked, fat, short, old Dutchwoman. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* VIII (1816) 145 Nine thousand Scots All swinging, able, lusty, well look'd men. 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII 651/2 The Officers were very apt to discharge an old Soldier, as often as they could find a clever well-look'd young Fellow ready to list in his Stead 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Collness Collect* (Maitl. Club) 154 A very genteel well-looked man *c* 1827 HOGG *Tales & Sk* III 126 A worthy excellent woman rather well looked. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* VII, A well-looked, well-meant, and well-dispositioned girl 1897 J. WILLOCK *Shetland Minister* 30 (E. D. D.) Well-looked ladies

Well-loo˙king, *ppl. a.* Of good or attractive appearance, good-looking: **a.** of persons.

Formerly very common, but now less usual than GOOD-LOOKING.

1702 STEELE *Funeral* I 4 That Hale Well-looking Puppy! 1737 *Gentl Mag* VII 176 A well-disciplin'd Army of above 7000 Collectors, and a peaceable well looking one of 18000 Men 1772 GRAVES *Spir Quixote* III IV (1783) I. 151 A well-looking elderly gentleman 1811-23 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* XIX, You should tell your father he is not above five feet eight, or he will be expecting a well-looking man 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XII, The sisters were rather well-looking young women. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 6 He was, well-bred, and something more than well-looking 1895 J G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 66 His brother Piet (a fine well-looking fellow)

transf 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conquer* I, Tell me, Constance, how do I look this evening? Is it one of my well-looking days, child? am I in face to-day?

b. of an animal, plant, building, etc.

1772 *Ann Reg* 7 The blades..produced well-looking ears; but these were hollow, and totally destitute of grain 1796 W H MARSHALL *Planting* II 8 This [the horse chesnut] is a large well looking tree. 1832 G C. LEWIS *Lett* (1870) 18 Avignon is a well looking town 1819 E. RIGBY tr. *Chateaubriand's Italy* 76 Almost every farm maintains a well-looking horse, which goes in a small two-wheeled cart 1860 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II 171 The well-looking lines of building on each side of the Arno. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* XI. 189 The houses of the wealthy and moderately wealthy classes are solid and well-looking.

c. *fig.* Of an idea: Specious, attractive.

1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 174 The well looking idea of befriending an inexperienced young woman

Well(-)lost, *ppl a* Lost in a good cause or for a good consideration *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1922) 212 Never can God himselfe perswade me, that Pyrocles life is not well lost, for to preserve the most admirable Philoclea 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I III 254 Would your honor But giue me leaue to trie successe, I'de venture The well lost life of mine, on his Graces cure, By such a day, an houre. 1678 DRYDEN (*title*) All for Love, or the World well Lost.

Well-lotted: see LOTTED b.

Well-loved, *ppl. a.* = WELL-BELOVED

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7288 Prophet he was, sir samuel, Wel luued wit godd, for he was lel 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) I 166 Our landis of Cragnenady in Glenyleff to our welluvyt frend Wilzam coly 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 35 This is my son, mine own Telemachus, Well-loved of me. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* II 415 E'en so as they had been bidden by Odysseus' well loved son 1895 *Catholic Mag.* Aug 228 St Cuthbert's well-loved Melrose.

Well lunged, *a.* Furnished with good lungs 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v 3 Whether to the well-lung'd Tragedians Rage They recommend their Labours of the Stage.

Well-made, *ppl. a.* Also 5 -makyd.

1. Of a person or animal: Well-proportioned, of good build.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8527 Quarre he was & wel ymad vor to be strong. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 36 Heo hath a mete myddel smal, Body ant brest wel mad al *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 385 Off lymmys he wes weill maid, With banys gret & schuldrys braid. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 226 Tho men whyche haue wel makyd and synowy and stronge legges *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 486 War he ane manly man, as he is weill maid, He war full michtie. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II 786 She was moderate of stature, well made, & very wise 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., He is a comely and well-made man 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4397/4 A bay gelt Horse well made and well ribb'd. 1783 MRS COWLEY *Bold Stroke* V (1784) 75 Let me see—a good air, and well made, you are the man for a dancer 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* IV, His stature was rather tall, and he was well-made and wiry 1856 KANE *Arctic Explor* II xx 204 She was a tall, well-made woman

2. Of things: Skilfully fabricated, constructed, or contrived.

15. DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII 21 Ze tailzouris, with weilmaid clais Can mend the werst maid man that gais. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 42 b, We content ourselues with our earthen floores, wel made and of good earth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. III 254 Halfe won is match well made 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 258 Greater quantities] of well-made cloth 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz*, *Mr Watkins Tottle* I, Her complexion, was as clear as that of a well-made wax doll 1887 *Spons' Housek. Man* 715 A well-made toque is graceful, becoming, and comfortable 1897 *Daily News* 5 Jan 6/1 There has been a very decided reaction against the 'well-made' novel—that is the novel cunningly planned and ingeniously conducted to a definite dénouement.

Well-ma˙naged, *ppl a.*

1. Carefully and skilfully controlled, handled, carried on, or dealt with.

1665 WALLER *Upon H. M. New Buildings* 25 From a confin'd, well manag'd Store, You both employ, and feed the Poor. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* I 5 A well manag'd War. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 800 When his vote, Well manag'd, shall have earn'd its worthy price 1842 W C. TAYLOR *Tour Manuf. Districts Lancs.* 137 The operatives in a well-managed country mill 1845 *Florist's Frnl.* 211 A collection of 15 stove and greenhouse plants which contained many well-managed plants 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* III. 17 Many well managed children are uncomfortable if they do not repeat 'their Catechism' straight through on the Sunday 1884 E YATES *Recoll* I 203 In those days the little Adelphi was a popular and well-managed resort

2 Of a horse (see MANAGED 1).

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X 1226 His Courser Well mouth'd, well manag'd 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XIII, The Baron..mounted on an active and well managed horse

Well(-)manned, *ppl a.* Equipped with a proper complement of men.

c 1450 *Contin. Brut* 469 Grete vessels, .stronge and well-manned. 1482-3 *Paston Lett.* III. 294 With ij. good carts well mannyd and horsyd *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III XVIII. (1912) 460 A well-mand Galley. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 191 Then should the sucking Elephant support Upon his shoulders a well-manned Fort. 1634 SIR T HERBERT, *Trav.* 2 Six great and wel-mann'd ships. *a* 1684 R. LEIGHTON *Comm Pet* I 5 (1693) 64 So long as the place, is of sufficient strength and well man'd..they are in safety. 1720 RAMSAY *Prosp Plenty* 182 A wood o' masts, wiel mann'd 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz*, *River*, A well-manned galley shoots through the arch. 1869 A. R WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* II 59 Their long well-manned praus.

Well-ma˙nnered, *a.*

† **1.** Endowed with good morals, displaying virtuous conduct and behaviour *Obs.*

1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C XI 260 A mayde wel ymanered, of good men ysponge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6320 Patroclus, þe proud kyng, was Wel manert & meke *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I XXV 37 How swete it is to se fervent & deuoute brehren & wel manerd [*bene morigeratos*] & under discipline *a* 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 113 Wele manered people bene of goode lif 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 45 Whiche were in theyr conuersacyon ryght honest & well manerd 1570 T NORTON tr *Nowel's Catech* 78 In Chirches well ordered and well mannered [*In ecclesiis bene institutis atque moratis*] there was [etc.]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 235 A man quha feiret God, and Was Weil maneret, and of singular conditiounis [*singulari morum probitate praeditu*] 1597 J KING *On Jonas* (1618) 382 To nurse you vp in a ciuil & well-mannered country.

2. Displaying good manners, courteous.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* III. (1870) 132 The people of the Englyshe pale be metely wel manerd, but naturally they be testy 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 74 Haue a care to be well mannered, for with good manners, more than with any other thing we withdrawe our enimies, and do susteine our friends 1682 DRYDEN *Medall* Ep to Whigs, By which well-mannerd and charitable Expressions, I was certain of his Sect, before I knew his name 1693 — *Juv.* Ded. (1697) p lxv, A Well-manner'd Court Slave. 1714 MRS MANLEY *Adv Rivella* 38, I was too well manner'd to take the Black, and leave none to attend your Ladyship. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 227 Where's your well-manner'd Deceiver gone, Child? says she 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* VI, Though good-looking, and even well-mannered, because courteous and unaffected, they had no pretension to be ladies. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. 1, The boy was so lively, yet so well mannered.

absol 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' Martin* XXIII. 244, I have given up association with the well-bred and the well-mannered, to rub shoulders with the coarse-minded, the rough-hearted, and the vulgar.

Well-marked, *ppl. a.* Clearly defined or outlined, easy to distinguish or recognize.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 2) 71 Any well marked example of this disease. 1830 WHEWELL *Archit. Notes German Ch.* 43 These arches have well marked mouldings. 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci., Inorg. Nat* 74 Shells of large size, and well marked forms. 1881 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 894 *note*, A play which has several well-marked resemblances to this 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IX. 175 Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, have their well-marked dialectic forms. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* 243 Each [cell] has a well-marked oval nucleus. 1886 DRUCE *Flora Oxf* 348 This well-marked plant occurs on wall-tops and dry banks.

Well(-)ma rried, *ppl. a* Fortunate in one's marriage Also, † legally married 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* IV v 77 Shee's not well married, that liues married long, But shee's best married, that dies married yong 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. 94 He is not like to marrie me wel and not being wel married, it will be a good excuse for me hereeafter, to leaue my wife. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xxii 273 Is it not a sad thing to think of, that ladies, let them be young or old, well married or ill-married, cannot live without intrigue?

Well-ma rshalled, *ppl. a.* 1645 WALLER *At Penshurst* II. 16 If shee walk, in even rankes they stand, Like some well marshall'd and obsequious band. **Well-masked,** *ppl. a.* 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 212 Vice imagines virtue to be well masked vice.

Well-matched, *ppl. a.*

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I 356 And sacrilege and she, A well-match'd pair, got graceless heresie 1749 G WEST tr. *Pindar, Olymp Odes* v. (1753) I. 46 The well match'd Coursers 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* II 358 Now to be wed a well-match'd couple came 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* liii, You are a well-matched pair of mean, rascally, pettifogging robbers 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 310 All perhaps very good birds, but not forming a well matched pen.

Well-ma'ted, *ppl. a* 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xxi. 142 Then the well-mated pair proceeded to hold high discourse of fate and freewill **Well-matu'red,** *ppl. a.* 1676 EVELYN *Terra* 53 Cast on this a layer of well matur'd Dung 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lvi. (1749) II 81 Sound thought and well matured reflection 1897 *Century Mag* May 104 This quiet but intense thinking and the well-matured ideas which resulted from it

† Well-meaned, *a Obs* [See WELL *adv.* 32 and MEANED] Furnished with considerable means

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* v [III] H 2 b, He thats of faire bloud, well meand, of good breeding

† Well-meaned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [MEAN *v.*1]

1. Kindly disposed *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 1041, I haiff spokyn with lord Clyffurd that knycht, Wyth thair chyftanys weill menyt for your lyff

2. = WELL-MEANT

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. II 94 Well-mean'd, tho' wandring Pray'rs. 1761 *Brit Mag* II. 606 *The Christian Common Prayer Book.* Sensible, moderate, and well-meaned

Well-mea'ner. One who means well or is well-intentioned.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* To Rdr A 6 b, With well-meaners even good Meanings and Aimes in Authors attone their Failings. 1683 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. Guise* 59 Deluded well-meaners come over out of honesty, and small offendors out of common discretion, or fear. 1700 — *Pal & Arc* III. 205 Well-meaners think no Harm. 1855 M BRIDGES *Pop Mod Hist* 432 On its benches sat many enthusiasts, no sages, a few well-meaners, and some colossal scoundrels.

Well-mea'ning, *vbl. sb.* Disposition to do what is right; good intentions.

1569 ELVIDEN *Closet of Counsels* (1573) To Rdr, I craue thy curtesie to respect of my well meaning, rather than of my abilitie *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 57 The almightie powers, whom I invoke as triers of mine innocencie and witnesses of my wel meaning 1667 H MORE *Div. Dial* v. xxvi (1713) 487 If that be at the bottom, their well-meaning is commendable. 1703 EARL ORRERY *As you find it* III ii 38 Sir, your Deportment has been very surprizing to me,..but your Youth and Well meaning may in a great measure excuse you 1744 MASON *Musæus* (1748) 13 Let my well-meaning mend my ill essay 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 209 A few men of good sense, and real well-meaning. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess* (1852) II. 254 Though I give the Bishop credit for well-meaning in his refusal of the pictures offered to St Paul's

Well-mea'ning, *ppl a.* Having, or actuated by, good intentions; animated by a kindly purpose or friendly disposition.

Often with a somewhat derogatory implication of inefficiency or unwisdom.

1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* II. v. 117 Right as see yeveth flood, so draweth see ebbe, and pulleth ayen under wawe al the firste out-throwe, but-if good pyles of noble governaunce in love, in wel-meninge maner, ben sadly grounded, 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 124 And albeit that he were not lerned, yet was he a vertuous and well meanynge man. *a* 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 106 That nothyng hynder your welmeanyng minde. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Fam Love* B ij, Take this briefe friendly and well meaning aunswere to your exceptions in good part. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, II. i 128 My brother Gloucester, plaine well meaning soule 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xvii. 158 What a Cordial and well meaning helper they had of him abroad. 1673 *True Worship of God* p iv, Some out of a well meaning mistake, thinking that which they call Preaching, the only means of Salvation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* Ded. P r 'Tis the fault of many a well-meaning Man, to be officious in a wrong place. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 299 P 3 She..treats me like a plain well-meaning Man, who does not know the World. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxxi, The annuity we have agreed upon, is only to be given in case of success—not merely for well meaning attempts 1857 MRS MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 342 The well-intentioned but injudicious actions of what are called well-meaning people. 1919 *Eng Hist Rev*, July 440 The paternal attitude of the Tudor monarchy was at least well meaning towards the education of the poor.

Hence **Well-mea'ningly** *adv.*; **Well-mea'ningness.**

1680 I. *C. Vind. Oaths & Swearing* (ed 2) 37 That some expedient may be found out for their ease in this Point, to such especially as do erre ignorantly and well meaningly. 1900 *Spectator* 13 Jan. 52/1 Sloppiness, mental and moral, and vague well-meaningness.

Well-meant, *ppl. a.* Rightly, honestly, or kindly intended; said or done with good intention.

? 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 159, I have herd oft tymys Rychard Stratton sey that ye can and wyll take every thyng well that is well ment. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 67 His demand Springs not from Edwards well-meant honest Loue, But from Deceit, bred by Necessitie 1628 R HAYMAN in *Eng Hist Rev* (1918) Jan 31 The poore successe of diuers of these well meant general treatises 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind Doctr Funeral Serm Bennet* 4 Had I err'd in this case, it had been a well-meant Mistake. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* xxxviii, My ill-timed, though well-meant, request. 1886 BESANT *Childr Gibeon* II xxiv, Valentine's well-meant, but perhaps injudicious interference.

b. quasi-*sb.* (with personification).

1602 [see WELL DONE 2 d].

Well-mea'sured, *ppl a.*

1 Composed in good measure or rhythm.

c 1645 MILTON *Sonn to Lawes* 1 Harry whose tuneful and well measur'd Song First taught our English Musick how to span Words with just note and accent. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* II II vii § 9 Puttenham is perhaps the first who wrote a well measured prose.

2. Wisely calculated or adjusted.

1839–40 WORDSW. *Punishm. Death* viii, Yet, as she may, for each peculiar case She [the State] plants well-measured terrors in the road Of wrongful acts.

Well-meated: see MEATED *a*

Well-met, *ppl. a.* (See also MEET *v* 4 b and HAIL FELLOW A. b.) *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II xi (1912) 223 To stand upon the best defensive gard he could; sometime with strong and well-met wards. 1707 E SMITH *Phædra & Hipp* v 57 Haste then, let's joyn our well-met Hands together.

Well-me'talled, *ppl a* Liberally supplied with precious metal; well paid or remunerated. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Humours Heaven* (Grosart) 38/1 But, Fortune from the same these Scripts did pull, And in exchange fill'd either fist with Gold For, while they had but Papers they were dull, But being wel-mettl'd they were blithe and bold *a* 1734 [see METALLED 3] **† Well-me ttled,** *ppl. a* [METTLED 1] 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl Horsem* I iv. (1656) 37 Horses must have also good eyes, obedient mouthed, and well mettled. 1693 J D. MARSH in Congreve *Old Batchelor* To Author, Like a well-metled Hawk you took your flight Quite out of reach

Well-mi'nded, *a.*

1. Having, or actuated by, a good disposition or intention; right-minded, loyal; † generously or favourably disposed, benevolent.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss* Wks 74/1 By whiche thy speache and talking, thou shalt not onely profite thy selfe as thou sholdest haue done by thy well minded sylence, but also [etc] 1524 Q MARG in Mary A E Wood *Lett Roy. Ladies* (1846) I. 324 Your grace shall understand that there is many lords well-minded to the same *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xiii (1912) 88 An honest and well-minded gentleman 1621 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Pop* iv. (1689) 211 By their affected poverty diverting the Charity of well-minded people from those that were truly poor. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* IV. § 233 Sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom. 1651 GATAKER *Bale* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* 507 Being ransomed by certaine charitable and well-minded Merchants 1824 SOUTHEY *Life* (1849) I. 115 He was a well-minded boy, and has made a very respectable man 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc I ii 12 Had he been perfectly well-minded in the matter, he would have gone too.

2. Wishful or determined (*to* do something).

1859 LD LYTTON *Wanderer* 243 Forty thousand weather-cocks Each well minded to keep his place.

Well-mi'ngled, *ppl. a.* 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II (1727) 231 How blest the lovely Pair, Beyond Expression, if well-mingled Loves And Woes well-mingled could improve our Bliss! **Well-mixed,** *ppl a.* 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 10 Others thinke the name of Soule is vaine, And that we onely well mixt bodies are 1680 OTWAY *Compl. Muse* xv, How to frame a Commonwealth, And Democracy, by stealth, To palliate it at first, and Cry 'Twas but a Well-mixt Monarchy. 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III 294 Th'accord-ing music of a well-mix'd State **Well-mo'delled, -mo'duled,** *ppl. adjs* 1621 [see MODULE *v.* 2] 1666 BURNET *Mem* in *Miscell. Sc. Hist Soc* (1904) II. 340 We enjoy the purity of Religion under a well modelled government.

† Well-mo'neyed, *a. Obs.* Well supplied with, having plenty of, money

1479 [see MONEYED 1 b] 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* II i. I iij, The stoter of some well moneyed mayster [*cellarius cunusptam nummatoris domini*] 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* II lvi 86 The soldiers designed out the well moneyed masters [*dites dominos*] to pray vpon. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV viii. 180 So well-moneyed he was, that for ten yeares together he might for every day expend an hundred marks. 1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Epist* I vi 38 The goddesses, Persuasion and Venus, grace the well-monied man.

Well-mo ralized, *ppl. a.* Regulated by good morals. 1652 [see MORALIZED 3]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 69 There are more Examples of ill Living than of ill Thinking, and a well-moralized Conversation, is a greater Rarity, than an Orthodox Head 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1578 Chaucer, whose native manners-painting verse, Well-moraliz'd, shines thro' the Gothic cloud.

† Wellmost, *adv. Obs.* Also 6–7 welmost(e [Formed after ALMOST, by substitution of *well* for *all*. See WELL *adv.* 18] Almost, well-nigh.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 166 There are pore people, welmoste innumerable, That are dryuen to begge *Ibid* 324 They had boeth sore legges, .Al rawe from the fote welmost to the knee 1556 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* Transl. Epist A 1j b, In this point .Englishmen are much inferiour to well most all other Nations. 1619 W SCLATER *Exp* 1 *Thess* To Rdr., Which hath made me welmost a meere Peripateticke in my studies 1622 R. HARRIS *Sermon* To Rdr, Our vnthankfulnes and vnfruitfulnes hath welmost vndone vs 1626 — *Hezekiah's Recov.* (1630) 30 It [sickness] turnes him well-most into an Image

Well-mo'tived, *ppl a* 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxv 377 This villanous, though well-motived trick of his **Well-mou'lded,** *ppl a.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II 92 A quick brunette, well-moulded, falcon-eyed. 1890 L C D'OYLE *Notches* 39 The well-moulded form in which those bones had once been encased

Well(-)mou nted, *ppl. a.*

1. Seated on a good horse.

1595 SHAKS. *John* V vi 42 These Lincolne-Washes haue deuoured them, My selfe, well mounted, hardly haue escap'd. 1630 CAPT J SMITH *True Trav* VII 12 Turbashaw with a noise of Howboyes entred the fields well mounted and armed 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* 1, Shadows well-mounted, dreams in a career. 1708 BOYER *Siege Toulon* II 18 A Trooper well mounted and armed. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* IX, He was accosted by a well-mounted stranger 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* x, He was well-mounted upon a sturdy chestnut cob.

† 2. ? Having a good bodily carriage, well-developed, 'well set up'. Also *fig. Obs.*

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* IV. ii, A handsome, young, fair enough, and well mounted wench. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-goose Chase* II. ii, Of a small body, she has a mind well mounted.

3. Fully equipped, well-appointed.

1846 MRS. GORE *Engl Char* (1852) II Sir Gordon Mosley and his white cravat are essential portions of every well mounted dinner-table 1853 GROTE *Greece* II lxxxviii XI. 495 After all the wants of a well-mounted peace-establishment were satisfied.

4. Skilfully fixed or fitted.

1889 *Hardwicke's Sci-Gossip* XXV 47/2 Offered in exchange for two well-mounted slides, or other unmounted micro material

Well-mouthed, *a.* Having a good mouth (in various senses).

14 in *Harrow Hell* Introd 25 The horss well mouthid, well-wyndyd 1547 BALDWIN *Mor Philos* 73 b, The master that instructeth, ought first to giue to his scholler a strong bridle and sharpe bit, to the intent he may be well mouthed, so that no man take him with lies 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* B 3 b, Hounds well mouthed, cold nosed 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* I 1, With harmonie Of well mouthed hounds 1641 BEST *Farming Bks.* (Surtees) 13 Such [ewes] as are whole and well wool'd, and indifferent well mouthed. 1685 *Lond Gaz* No. 2056/4 Sixteen Couple of middle sized Hairiers, well mouthed 1692 SIR W HOPE *Fencing Masters* 122 A well mouthed horse, that will answer your Bridle-Hand and spurres 1737 POPE *Hor Epist.* II i. 123 One Tragic sentence Which .well mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims. 1842 J AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 237 The mutton of a well-mouthed wether is better than that of a young wether.

Well(-)named, *ppl. a.*

1. Called by an appropriate or suitable name.

1445 tr *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 This damysel corrupcion is right wele namyd 1861 L. CAMPBELL *Theætetus* p vii, 'It was written' (so the last page informs us) 'by the hand of John', (well-named) 'Calligraphus'. 1879 SYMONDS *Shelley* V 129 This poem [*Prometheus Unbound*], they cried, is well named, for who would bind it?

† 2. Having a good name or reputation *Obs.*

1390 [see NAME *v.*1 2 b] *c* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* ix 12 A good woman, wel named and charitable 1460 *Paston Lett* I 535, I comonyd late with a worschipful and a wele namyd, a good thrifty man of this cuntre. *a* 1533 [see NAME *v.*1 2 b].

Well-na tured, *a. Obs* exc. *Sc* and *dial.*

1 Having, or showing, a good or benevolent disposition; kindly, good-natured.

1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 86 For which reason we feare not in common speache to call one man well natured, and an other of euell nature. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 443/2 A quiet and well natured mind *c* 1655 DOR OSBORNE *Lett.* xlix. (1903) 222 If this be a fault in me, 'tis at least a well-natured one. *c* 1656 SIR H CHOLMLEY *Mem.* (1787) 28 He was a well-natured man, charitable to the poor 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc*, Apol Her Poetry c 1 b, These four lines, which have been sufficiently canvas'd by my well-natur'd Censors. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm) *Wks* (1729) II. 212 This great satisfaction of mind in doing any generous well natur'd action 1759 ADAM SMITH *Theory Moral Sentim.* IV. i (1781) 276 The social and well natured James the First of Great-Britain 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXV, His brother's disgrace seemed to have removed from his well-natured bosom all recollection of their differences 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* V (1819) II 97 Brave indeed, well-natured, and affable 1888 D GRANT *Sc Stor.* 37, I ken that he's weel-natured an' richt kind hairted.

b. *fig.* Accommodating, obliging.

1721 *Country-Man's Lett Curat* 74 So well natur'd are some Arguments that they can equally serve two contending Parties.

† 2 Of soil: Kindly, fertile. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 51 This [trenching] is to be done in severals, as deep as you think fit, that is, so far, as you find the Earth well natur'd

Hence **Well-na turedness.**

1679 PENY *Addr. Prot.* II (1692) 225 You had better leave off valuing your selves upon the Mercy and Well-natur'dness of that Ten t.

Well-near, *adv Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Early ME. *wel-ner*, f. WELL *adv.* 18 + NEAR *adv.*2] = WELL-NIGH.

c 1200 ORMIN 15517 An wif, þatt wass þurrh blodless flod Well ner all brohht to dæþe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4760 þan iacob and his suns warn For defaut wel ner for-farn. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 191 Welnere he com to late. 13. *E. E. Allit. P* B 1585 So was þe wyze wytles, he wed wel ner. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii. 387 Welner at the fyrst cok. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 438 He for wo weyle ner worthit to weide. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 6 He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne. *c* 1578 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III 68 The day was welneere spent. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Honour* II i 69 Who lued (well-neare) at the same time as the Geographer 1627 DRAYTON *Nimphidia* 471 Who then had well neere crack'd her spleene With very extreame laughter 1656 HEYLIN *Surv France* 298 Well-neer three miles in circuit 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* iv. 60 The Public Stock was well near exhausted. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 45 The last Time of these two had well near been fatal to me. 1869 STEWART *Rhymes*

5 (E D D) Trees bow'd weel-near uprootin'. 1880 *W. Cornw Gloss* s v, I here were well-near a hundred people in the field 1881 *Leicestersh Gloss*, *Well-near*, an occasional var of *Welly*, but not nearly so common

†**Well-necked**, *a Obs* 1538 Bale *Three Lawes* II. B vij b, The fellawe is wele decked, Dysgysed and wele necked. 1578 J. Jones *Preserv Bodie & Soule* I iii 6 [The nurse shall be] broade breasted, and wel neckt

Wellness (we lnes). [f. Well *a* + -ness.] The state of being well or in good health.

Rather a nonce-wd than of settled status like *illness*

1654 Sir A Johnston (Ld Warriston) *Diary* (S H S) II. 197, I blessed God for my daughter's wealnesse *c* 1655 Dor Osborne *Lett.* xxviii (1903) 126 You .never send me any of the new phrases of the town . .Pray what is meant by wellness and unwellness? 1791 T Twining *Recreat. & Stud* (1882) 145 When I say 'well', I can't be supposed to mean the wellness that one should predicate of a professor who makes those instruments his study. 1836 Carlyle *New Lett* (1904) I 33, I feel really very well at present; and could almost persuade myself it were the natural state of *wellness*. 1864 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* III. 210 Some weeks of such comparative ease and well-ness. 1896 Mrs. Drew in A C Benson *Life Abp. Benson* (1899) II. 774 We were all struck by his *wellness* 1905 H H Colvill *Stepping Stone* 264 With an old man like that, wellness was illness, and illness didn't seem not so very different from wellness.

Well-nigh (we·lnəi·), *adv.* Also as one word or two. [OE. *wel néah, nélh*, f. Well *adv.* 18 + Nigh *adv.*] Very nearly, almost wholly or entirely.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron* an 999 (MS F) Welneah eall West Cent. *a* 1135 — an. 1132 (Laud MS) Sua ðæt te king was wel-neh bepaht *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 33 Hie forwunde-den him welneih to deaðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 44 Hire horte was so gret, þat welnez hire fnast atschet *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 477 in *O. E. Misc* 50 Hit wes welneyh mydday þo bustelnesse com 1387 Trevisa *Higden* III 281 Wel nyh alle his lyf tyme *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 539 Of werke well ne I wede. 1449 Pecock *Repr* I 1 7 Weelny3 thorug al the chapiter 1582 Rich *Farew Milit Prof* Pj, There was alreadie a whole yeare and a halfe welnie paste 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iv 81 (Qo) They swore that you were welnigh dead for me. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* I vi 22 The experience is common (welnie) in all beasts. 1612 *Two Noble K* III. ii, Tis now welnigh morning *a* 1657 W Burton *Itin Anton* (1658) 34, I had wel-nigh forgotten the distance. 1780 S. J. Pratt *Emma Corbett* (ed 4) I 6 The blow which killed a son had well nigh killed a father also. 1848 Whittier *Pæan* 2 The dreary night has wellnigh passed 1864 Dasent *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 263 Though before they were well-nigh beggars 1896 *Law Times* C 489/2 Suspicion pointed strongly, well nigh overwhelmingly against the prisoner 1920 *Eng Hist. Rev* Jan 144 The amiable and wellnigh faultless hero.

†**Well-nosed**, *a. Obs.* Keen-scented 1611 Cotgr, *Nazillen'r*, well nosed. 1615 Chapman *Odyss* xvii 433 He was a passing wise, and well-nos'd Hound. 1625, 1709 [see Nosed 1 b] 1718 *Entertainer* No. 41 280 Like a cunning and well nosed Blood-Hound

Well-no ted, *ppl a* 1595 Shaks *John* iv ii 21 In this the Anticke, and well noted face Of plaine old forme, is much disfigured

Well-nou rished, *ppl. a* [See further s. v. Nourished 1, 2] 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret.* 237 The body. may endure longe tyme, yf the kynde of man be Well y-noryschid by ettynge and drynkynge. 1883 J. M. Fothergill *Indigestion* etc 280 Stout, well-nourished persons do not die of wasting maladies 1894 J T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd p. lxxv, His ruddy cheeks, and his well-nourished appearance.

Well-nu rtured, *ppl a.* 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus* xxvi. 14 A well nurtured mynde 1605 R. F. *Dedekind's Sch Slovenrie* (1904) 4 Well nurturde youth. 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 634 A well-nurtur'd train Of abler votaries 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* III, A well-nurtured boy, brave and gentle.

Well-oared, *a* 1772 Murphy *Grecian Dau* I 1, A well-oar'd galley. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. 362 On board his well-oared bark.

Well off, *adv.* and *a.* [See Off *adv.* II and quot. 1636 in Well *adv.* 6 b]

1. In predicate, normally without hyphen: **a.** Favourably circumstanced, fortunately situated; **b.** well provided, having no lack (const. *for*, † *in*), *esp.* **c.** in easy circumstances, well-to-do.

a. 1733 *Trav. J. Massey* 18, I was well off if he only call'd me a Libertine. 1762 [see Off *adv.* 11]. 1796 T Morton *Way to get Married* I (1800) 5 Why don't you go to the other inn? I'll tell you—cause you know when you are well off, ha, ha! *a* 1865 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau* I, She was a silly little thing, and did not know when she was well off.

b 1800 Coleridge *Let to Poole* in J D Campbell *Life* (1894) 115 In gardens, etc., we are uncommonly well-off. 1879 Meredith *Egoist* VIII, We are well-off for wild-flowers here.

c 1849 Lever *Con Cregan* vi, I began to conceive a great grudge against all who were well off in life. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr* II (1901) I. 16 He was pretty well off, that is to say, he had more than he spent 1866 Trollope *Claverings* IV, If he dies, she will be well off, of course 1889 'J S Winter' *Mrs Bob* I, He was rich (or at least certainly well off)

2 *attrib* or *adj.* (with hyphen). In sense 1 c Also *absol.*

1884, 1888 [see Off *adv* 11] 1893 Furnivall *Child-Marriages* Pref. 49 A well-off widow 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 301 The poor and hard-working are subject to mental upset during nursing in much larger numbers than the well-off. 1908 *Sociolog Rev.* Apr 131 The long-continued refusal of the well off classes to enter public hospitals.

Hence **Well-o'ffness.** *nonce-wd.*

1866 Mrs Oliphant *Madonna Mary* vi, Hesketh's well-off-ness..was trying to a man. 1915 H. James *Sense of Past* (1917) 289 His being in 1820 as 'rich' as he is, or was, in 1910—which counts for an immense well-offness at the earlier period

Well-oiled, *ppl a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1740 Somervile *Hobbinol* ii. 34 The well oil'd Champion shone. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk* (1821) I 54 Rip Van Winkle was one of those happy mortals, of foolish, well-oiled dispositions, who take the world easy 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III 117 Sir, I was courteous, every phrase well oil'd, As man's could be 1897 *Outing* XXIX 536/1 Since then she [the gun] has slumbered in well-oiled security

Well o mened, *a* 1754 Francis *Constantine* v v 56 These well-omen'd hunders, Shall drown the Cries of Death 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb 211 Not a very complimentary or well-omened name, certainly †**Well-opi nioned**, *a Obs* Having a good opinion (*of* oneself) 1615 T Adams *White Devil* 61 The insolent hauty, well-opinioned of themselues 1628 Earle *Microcosm.* (Arb) 47 He is not so well opinion'd of himselfe, as industrious to make other

Well-o rdered, *ppl. a.* Exhibiting good order; rightly regulated; carefully arranged, following good lines of conduct or procedure.

1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr.* II ii 180 There is a Law in each well-ordred Nation To curbe those raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refractarie 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xix. 158 Nothing else, the cause Of all these blessings, but well order'd Lawes 1668 R Steele *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 96 Well ordered charity makes no man poor. 1710 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) I 318 A Vertuous and Well-ordered Life 1712 Addison *Spect* No 417 P 5 The *Æneid* is like a well ordered Garden 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat* (1834) II. 23 It is of the utmost importance to have a well-ordered imagination 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xviii (1787) II 116 The well ordered ranks of Romans and Barbarians. 1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* xl, White, well ordered teeth 1877 Huxley *Techn Educ* Sci. & Cult (1881) 77 A well-ordered elementary school 1886 Pascoe *London To-day* xx (ed 3) 193 To church or chapel in the morning, at least, is the custom of most well-ordered persons in London

Well-o rdering, *vbl sb a* 1586 Sidney *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 21 The well ordering of a banquet 1614 Markham (*title*) Cheape and Good Husbandry, for the well-Ordering of all Beasts, and Fowles. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 16 Sept., The well ordering of the men [at a muster of the Guards]

Well-o rdering, *ppl a* 1668 R Steele *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 246 The over-ruling and well ordering hand of God.

Well o rganized, *ppl. a.* 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ Art* I § 14 A well-organized nation 1877 H. Smart *Bound to Wm* III. 151 A well organized robbery.

Well-packed, *ppl a.*[1] [Packed [1]] Closely and compactly put together, in quot. of a horse = compactly or solidly built 1842 J Aiton *Domest Econ* (1857) 243 A stumpy, sturdy, well-packed [horse]

Well-packed, *ppl a.*[2] [Packed [2].] Skilfully selected or manipulated *a* 1716 South *Serm* (1715) IV. 163 The Legerdemain of a well packed and paid Jury. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* IV. ii, 'Mod Greek', Blind-hookey sees how well I squeeze The well-packed cards in shuffling.

Well(-)paid, *ppl. a.*

†**1.** Highly pleased or satisfied. Const *of* (See Paid 1, Pay *v*[1] 1) *Obs.*

c 1400 [see Paid 1] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 166 Iohn, bisshop of exetur, was plesid & well paide of þe gifte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii 425, I hope they wyll nott be well payde when thay thare shepe lak *a* 1846 in M A. Richardson *Local Hist Table-bk, Leg* III. 259 If he's struck my daughter *I shall make him a weel-paid wife*

2. Liberally remunerated

1590 Sir J Smyth *Disc Weapons* Ded. 4 b, Souldiours well payd, and chiefly being subiects to the Prince that they serue. 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl.* III i. 32 With his Banners, and his well paid ranks. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii 147 The well-payed Incomes of Regenting-Doctors 1726 *Learned Diss Dumpling* (ed. 4) 17 The Well-Fed, Well-Read, Well-Pay'd C—— J—— Esq 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* IV. 63 It is the duty of well-paid labourers to become capitalists if they can. 1845 Syd Smith *Ir. R. C Ch.* Wks 1859 II. 334/1 A well-paid Protestant clergyman

Well-pai nted, *ppl a.* (*lit* and *fig*) 1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 1443 To this well painted peece is Lvcrece come. 1604 — *Oth* IV. i. 268 Oh well-painted passion 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build*, *Home Handicr.* 67 The rule in building should be good joints and well painted joints

Well-paired, *ppl a* 1617 Moryson *Itin* III. 18 Man and wife, like well paired Heyfers, beare all burthens together 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv 98 The well-pair'd mules 1729 Jenyns *Art of Dancing* III 84 Rang'd on each side the well-pair'd Couples stand.

Well parked, *ppl a* 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 115 A very beautiful and well-parked farm

Well-paved, *ppl. a. c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 77 Of all that trod The well pau'd Ilion. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 157 From the full Cistern lead the ductile Streams, To wash thy Court well-pav'd,

Well-penned, *ppl a.* Well written 1598 Marston *Sco Villanie* H 4, His huge long scraped stock Of well penn'd playes. 1603 J Davies (Heref) *Microcosm* (Grosart) 81/2 A wel-pen'd Poem. 1622 Fletcher *Beggars' Bush* I. ii, He will not lend Upon the assurance of a well-pen'd Letter 1757 [see Penned *ppl a*[2] 1] 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxx, The stranger then, in a well-penned speech, announced herself as that famous Lady of the Lake.

Well-peo pled, *ppl. a.* Full of inhabitants; populous.

1588 [see Peopled b] 1628 R B[eling] *Sixth Bk. Sidney's Arcadia* (1629) 504 The desolation of their wel peopled country. 1718 Lady M. W Montagu *Let to Abbé Conti* 31 July, The Isle is but ten miles in circuit, but in those days very rich and well-peopled 1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* xx II. 196 A well-peopled hive *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg) 279 Large, flourishing, and well-peopled towns

Well(-)placed, *ppl. a.* Set in a good place or position; rightly, fittingly, or judiciously placed.

1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* IV. i, How strong an influence works in well plac'd words. 1607 B Jonson *Volpone* V iii, To cosen him of all, were but a cheat Well plac'd 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I 595 A well-plac'ed Tapers light, Adds a becoming horror to the sight. 1674 *Barbette's Chirurg.* (ed. 2) 5 The Bone is well placed, if in the second dressing, you find all even 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment* I iii (1811) 86 Well-placed kindness 1790 Burke *Fr Rev* 96 They have perverted in themselves .all the well-placed sympathies of the human breast. 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 21 Filey..after losing ground at the start, got well placed.

b. Holding a good social position. In quot. *absol.*

1863 Jeafferson *Sir Everard's Dau.* 204 That distrust and commiserating disdain which the rich and well placed are so prone to feel for the poor

Well-pla cing, *vbl sb* 1672 Dryden *Conq. Granada*, Def Epilogue 167 Well placing of Words for the sweetness of pronunciation was not known till Mr Waller introduc'd it 1674 *Barbette's Chirurg* (ed 2) 4 A broken Bone requireth four Manual Operations' Extention, Conjoyning, Ligature, Well placing 1725 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 34 Great care taken in the well-placing of Stair-cases

Well-planned, *ppl a.* 1735 J Nixon in Somerville *Chase* To Author, The well-plan'd System. 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* xviii, A large, strong, well-planned stockyard

Well-pla nted, *ppl. a.*

1. Well stocked with growing plants.

a 1703 Burkitt *On N. T* Mark xii 8 A vineyard is a place enclosed, a place well planted, well fruited 1872 Geo Eliot *Middlem* lv, Where the fine old turf sloped towards a lilied pool and well-planted mounds

2. Of a blow or the like Skilfully placed, directed, or delivered.

1755 Smollett *Quix* (1803) IV 271 Sancho. held out his face and beard to the first, who treated him with a well-planted twitch. 1847 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxvi, He could have settled her with a well planted blow

Well-pleased, *ppl a.*

†**1** Received with approval. *Obs.*—1

1382 Wyclif *Ps* cxl[i] 5 In the wel plesid thingus of hem [Vulg *in beneplacitis eorum*].

2 Highly gratified or satisfied.

c 1420? Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 180, I am wellplesyd, quod thys Eolus 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt* iii. 17 This is my beloued sonne, in whom I am well pleased. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV x. 25 Sufficeth, that I haue maintaines my state And sends the poore well pleased from my gate. 1619 Drayton *Bar. Wars* III lxxxiv 48 Where Welcome look'd with a well-pleased face. 1707 E Smith *Phædra & Hipp* III. 26 The well pleas'd Sun With all his Beams survey'd their guiltless Flame 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Concl. 118 And home well pleased we went 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. ix, 'I drink to my hostess and her family,' says the Prince, with no very well pleased air

Hence **Well-plea·sedly** *adv*, **Well-plea·sedness.**

1633 D R[ogers] *Treat Sacram* II. 36 So that former anger is turned into welpleasednesse 1644 Hammond *Tracts, Consc* § 58 Serving God *εὐαρέστως* (*i. e.* either well pleasedly, cheerfully, willingly, or well pleasingly, so as God may and will accept). 1658 *Whole Duty Man* VII § 1. 158 This contentedness is a well-pleasednes with that condition that God hath placed us. 1701 Beverley *Praise of Glory of Grace* 21 The pure and perfect Eudokia, or the Well-Pleasedness of his Will in it self

Well-plea·sing, *vbl. sb.* [*rare.* The fact of being highly pleased, or of giving great pleasure.

1382 Wyclif *Ps* lxxxviii 18 *In thi* wel plesing [Vulg *in beneplacito tuo*] shal ben enhaunsid oure horn *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III liv 130 Ioy þou in my welplesing & worship [*in mei solius beneplacito ac honore*]. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity Relig* (Arb) 423 The Fruits of Vnity (next vnto the well Pleasing of God, which is All in All) are two

Well-plea·sing, *ppl a.* Giving great pleasure or satisfaction.

1382 Wyclif *Col* iii 20 This is wel plesynge to the Lord 1607 *Statutes* in *Hist Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 66 Thus the displeasinge hardnes of learninge shalbe made easie in the welpleasinge manner of teachinge 1611 Bible *Phil* IV. 18 A sacrifice acceptable, well pleasing to God 1697 Dryden *Æneis* x 856 My Sister Goddess, and well pleasing Wife 1718–19 Atterbury *Serm* (1734) II 76 Upon such Principles and Grounds as are well-pleasing to God. 1875 Manning *Mission H Ghost* xii. 344 We ask the Holy Spirit of counsel to give us light to know what is right, what is well pleasing

Hence †**Well-plea·singly** *adv.*

1644 [see Well-pleasedly *adv.*].

Well-ple·nished, *ppl a.* 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* xlii. V, 56 Surely there was no room, behind so well-plenished an equipage, for the slave who [etc] 1897 'Sarah Tytler' *Lady Jean's Son* 274 A well-plenished dower-house. †**Well-pli ghted**, *ppl a. Obs* [= *plaited* see Plight *v*[2]] 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III ix. 21 Her well plighted fiock. **Well-plumed**, *ppl a.* 1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past* II iii. 55 The well plum'd Goshawke 1743 R Blair *Grave* 156 But see! the well-plum'd Heron comes nodding on Stately and slow.

Well-poi·nted, *ppl a.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q* III xi 55 Her welpointed weapons 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 349 A well-pointed punch of German steel.

Well-poised, *ppl.a.* = Well-balanced, Well-weighed (*lit.* and *fig*).

1616 W. Browne *Brit. Past* II. i. 14 The well poys'd Oares Of the poore Fisher-man that dwelt thereby. 1642 Chas. I *Answ XIX Propositions* 17 The ancient, equall, happy, well-poised Constitution. 1663 Patrick *Parab. Pilgrim* (1687) 409 Humility and Charity are sufficient to carry us thorow this evil World with an equal and well-poised mind. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* Ep Ded A 2 b, We who have the happiness to be born under so equal, and so well-pois'd a Government 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Agamem* 271 Comes sloth, and from her well-pois'd sling Scatters the piled up stores. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 611 By this he forms His well-pois'd estimate of right and wrong 1792 Burke *Let. Member Nat Assembly* (near end), They were offered a well-poised, free constitution 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* II, The well poised mind of the veteran. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 30 Announcing the moral..in well-poised sentences

†**Well-policed**, *ppl a. Obs.* = next. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 65 The necessitie of an Officer of this sort is inevitable in every well-policed Kingdome 1652 Howell *Venice* 198* This powerfull and so well policed Commonwealth. †**Well-po·licied**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Having a good

polity or government. 1647 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist Fr.* I. 4 Well policied Government. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 19 This, I conceive, were the worst of Taxes in a well policyed State. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 11 In every well-policied kingdom.

Well-po·lished, *ppl. a.* (*lit* and *fig.*).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* V 312 A faire wel polisht helme. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz* II. (1675) 246 Campian was of a sweet Disposition, and a well-polished man. 1636 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass* I. XXXIII. (1674) 39 You have lived in the well-polisht Court of Rome 1662 WALLER *St James's Park* 57 Here a well-polisht Mall gives us the joy To see our Prince his matchless force imploy 1727 POPE *Ep. Jervas* 40 This small, well-polish'd Gem, the work of years 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph* II 577 Say something clever and well-polished.

†**Well-posse·ssed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Having large possessions. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I 1 100, I am my Lord, as well deriu'd as he, As well possessd.

Well-pra·ctised, *ppl. a.* Skilled through long or good practice.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VI. IX. 43 He through long and perfect industry, Therein well practisd was. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, V II 121, I will humble my Intents, To your well-practis'd, wise Directions 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* II E 3 b, He's a well practiz'd gamester 1634 MILTON *Comus* 310 Without the sure guess of well-practiz'd feet. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. I. 22 A well-practised Musitian. 1845 J COULTER *Adv. Pacific* XII 159 They paddle [the canoe] with a well-practised arm 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. VII, An eye well-*practised in nature.*

Well-prepa·red, *ppl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V IV. 37 With weapons well prepard. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, I. II 234 Now are we well prepar'd to know the pleasure Of our faire Cosin Dolphin 1603 DRAYTON *To K. Jas.* A 3, Well-prepared pollicie 1661 BOYLE *Physiol Ess* (1669) 67 A well prepar'd Medicine of duly refin'd Silver 1703 KELSEY *Serm* 153 We bring not good, well-prepared Minds to them 1868 GEO ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 325 He knows that for an article to be worth much.. there must be well-prepared material.

Well-prese·rved, *ppl. a.*

(Often used to describe elderly persons who carry their years well)

1854 *Weekly Oregonian* Dec 9 (Thornton) Antiquated gentleman , well preserved, but somewhat wrinkled 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* V, Her well-preserved faculties, and her old-fashioned dignity. *a* 1865 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau* VI, All the furniture in the room was as old-fashioned and as well-preserved as it could be 1871 'M LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm* 10 They were well-preserved *women for their time of life.*

Well-primed, *ppl a* (See PRIMED, under PRIME *v*[1]) 1705 TATE *Warriour's Welcome* XXXIV, Then try your Skill a well prim'd Canvass stretch.

Well-pri·ncipled, *a.* Holding, actuated by, or founded upon, good principles

1691 NORRIS *Pract Disc* 133 A Pious and well-principled Education 1691 *Moralist* title-p , By way of Dialogue, between a Well Principled Lay man, and a Professor of Theology 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1754 The wild and pernicious *ravings*, under the name of Philosophy, which were thus ushered into the world, gave great offence to all well-principled men 1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed 3) II 60 An intelligent, spirited, and well-principled population. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* III. 157, I should like to see a well-principled reform in diet tried 1873 MRS BROOKFIELD *Not a Heroine* I 5 Four children had grown up—amiable, well principled, and good-looking.

Well-printed, *ppl a.* 1778 E. HARWOOD *Eds Classics* (ed. 2[1]) 53 This Edition of Polybius is a well printed book, and very correct. 1852 COTTON *Eds Bible* (ed 2) 70 This is a well-printed book **Well-prized,** *ppl. a. c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad.* XI 478 Loth he should taint the wel-prisd fat, of any stall-fed steele †**Well-propo·rtionated,** *ppl a Obs.* = next 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sonl* II App. IV. 205 Keeping a well-proportionated space One from another. 1657 [see next, quot. 1579–80]

Well-propo·rtioned, *ppl. a.* Having good or correct proportions

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 184 The hors of bras So wel proporcioned for to been strong. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* III. 3293 He was Weel proporcioowned 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Add, *Amussitatus*, made by line, welle proporcyoned 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 55 If they found him well proportioned [ed 1657 p 42 well proportionated] of all his limmes 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 290 When a Painter would surpasse the life In limming out a well proportioned steed. 1661 COWLEY *O Cromwell*, '*Curst be the man*' II, Who would be rather a great Monster, than A well-proportion'd Man. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 18 Well proportioned Doores and Windowes 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 247 When we view some well-proportion'd dome 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej* XIII, A large, well-proportioned room, handsomely fitted up. 1831 SCOTT *Anne of G* III, A young man, unusually tall, well-proportioned and active. 1850 *Spectator* 3 May, He does not present us with a clear and well-proportioned historical sequence of events and dates.

Well-proved, *ppl. a.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III VIII 331 Weel proued men in leernyng and in lyuyng. *Ibid.* V X. 537 For such pretendid and weel proued causis. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. XI. 17 His well proued weapons *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII 357 The well-prou'd mightie Lycian Chiefs. 1717 POPE *Iliad* X. 309 A well-'provd casque, with leather braces bound

Well-proven, *ppl a.* = prec. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines* 283 Old and well-proven mines. **Well-pro·vendered,** *ppl a.* 1584, 1707 . see PROVENDER *v* 2 1861 LD. LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 79 When he [winter] Closed his well-provender'd days **Well(-)provi·ded,** *ppl. a.* 1736 J CAMPBELL *Milit. Hist. Pr. Eugene* etc I. 385 The Garrison was far from being strong or well provided. 1799 HT LEE *Canterb T*, *Old Woman's T.* (ed. 2) I. 381 His eyes silently rested on the height of the walls, the well-provided state of the ramparts.

Well(-)qua·lified, *ppl. a.* 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* I iii, You shall present me as a Gentleman well qualified, or one extraordinary seen in divers strange mysteries. 1621 *Relat. Exec. Prague* A 2, States-men Directors and other excellent and well qualified personages. 1720 T INNES *Crit Essay* (1879) 278 Among so many able and well qualified men. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI. II 31 William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, took the lead in the Upper House; and he was well qualified to do so †**Well-qua·lified,** *ppl a.* 1600 [see QUALIFIED *a*] 1689 N LEE *Princ Cleve* III 1 36 Are your Wives handsome and well qualited? 1790 COWPER *Odyss* XVIII. 335 A wife Well-qualified and well-endow'd. **Well-qua·rtered,** *ppl. a.* (Said of animals.) 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 3 Goode, fatte, and well quartered lambes 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1770/4 A thick well quartered Horse.

†**Well-queme,** *a. Obs* In 3 wel-, wilqweme. [f WELL *adv* 33 + QUEME *a* (cf. OE. *wel-gecwéme, -gecwémness*), or *wil-* as in *wilcume* WELCOME] Well-pleased, content, satisfied.

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1744 Porphire & Auguste wurden of þeos wordes swiðe wilcweme [*v.r* welcweme] *a* 1225 *Juliana* 32 Ah habbich þin anes help, ich am wil cweme.

Also †**Well-queme** *sb.*, **-quemeness,** that which is pleasing or agreeable to one. †**Well-que·ming** *ppl. a.*, pleasant, pleasing

a 1300 *E E Psalter* LXXXVIII. 18 In þi welequeme [*in beneplacito tuo*] vphouen bes oure horne *Ibid.* XCI 15 Yhte felefold in elde ofe fulhed þai sal, And welquemand be. *Ibid.* CXI 5 In welequemenesses ofe am [*in beneplacitis eorum*]

Well-raised, *ppl. a.* 1581 SIDNEY *Apol, Poetrie* (Arb) 65 The Tragedy shoulde be still maintained in a well raised admiration. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II 213 Not suffering well-raisd Troy to fall. 1649 [see COUPLED *ppl a* 3] 1884 *Century Mag* Apr 919 The cleanliness, comfort, and well-raised foundation of the Fijian houses **Well-ranged,** *ppl a.* 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 671 An inward Square by well-rang'd Trees was made 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A curious frame of well-ranged bulks 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II 61 The well-rang'd Files of Trees 1752 'SIR H BEAUMONT' *Crito* 16 The Teeth should be middle-sized, white, well ranged, and even 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX 666 They, all obedient, took their seats on board Well-ranged.

Well(-)read, *ppl. a.*

1. Well-informed by reading, learned *in* (a subject). Also *gen.*, versed or skilled (*in*)

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. II, 170 This yong man well read in Poetrie, And other bookes 1607 BEAUM & FL. *Woman-hater* I. III, A Gentleman, well read, deeply learned, and thoroughly grounded in the hidden knowledge of all Sallads and Pot-herbs whatsoever 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III 1, We embrace you, As one well read in all the points of honor 1670 G. H *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 150 All the world holds him very well read in the Art of dissembling 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag Philos.* 15 Then thus a Senior of the Place replies, (Well read, and curious of Antiquities) 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 7 As I am very well read in *Waller*, I repeated to her the four following Verses 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B* IV XXIV, The author, so well read in human nature. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans* LXII. 312 Not only a well-read naturalist, but an active sportsman 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* (1876) 380 Well-read as he was in Greek. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks (Bohn) III. 212 Our high respect for a well read man is praise enough of literature

2. Of a book. Attentively perused; read in a proper or profitable way.

1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* II § 77, I speak therefore of good novels only. Well read, indeed, these books have serious use

Well-rea·d died, *ppl. a. Sc.* [READY *v.* 3 b] Well-cooked 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV 50 An old servmg-maid brought in a well-readied meal †**Well-reared,** *ppl. a Obs.* [RFAR *v*[1] 2 b] *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1671) 149 Put this into coffins of fine light well reared Crust. **Well-rea·soned,** *ppl a* 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. III 45 Whether from constitutional temperament, or well-reasoned argument, I find our state far from desperate 1871 EARLE *Philol Eng. Tongue* IX. 457 A well-reasoned book. **Well-reco·rded,** *ppl. a.* 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II LXXXV, So perish all in turn, save well-recorded Worth. **Well-reeved,** *ppl a.* Securely fastened 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II XVIII, The well-reeved guns, the netted canopy **Well(-)refi·ned,** *ppl. a.* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* LXXV, Euery Himne that able spirit affords, In polisht forme of well refined pen 1621 BIBLE *Isa* XXV. 6 A feast of wines on the lees well refined. **Well-refo·rmed,** *ppl a.* 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* XVI, The sacred cheare That new begins their well-reformed Year 1657 J GAUDEN in J Watts *Scribe* etc , To Rdr. 9 A bed-rid Church (whose once well reformed Religion seems not onely decayed, but dying and deplored). **Well refre·shing,** *ppl. a. a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1922) 118 The noble Pamela having delivered over the burthen of her fearefull cares to the naturall ease of a well refreshing sleepe.

Well-re·gulated, *ppl a*

1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* II IV 108 If a liberal Education has form'd in us .well-regulated Appetites, and worthy Inclinations. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II 250 The practice of all well regulated courts of justice in the world. 1812 J. JOYCE *Sci Dial, Astron.* XII. II. 126 The equation of time is the adjustment of the difference of time, as shown by a well-regulated clock and a true sun-dial. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* LVIII, A remissness for which I am sure every well-regulated person will blame the Major. 1862 MRS H. WOOD *Mrs Hallib* I V. 27 It appeared, to her well-regulated mind, like a clandestine proceeding 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 165 The newspaper, a never wanting adjunct to every well-regulated American embryo city.

†**Well relea·sed,** *a. Obs.* [See RELEASE *sb.*[3], *v.*[2]] Clear in utterance, melodious. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 50 Chapleynes and clerkes of the Chapell .clene voysed, well releesed and pronouncynge †**Well-re·lished,** *a. Obs* Savoury (*lit* and *fig*) 1594 [see RELISHED *a.*] 1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Dict.* II. s v *Relish*, well relished, *qui a bon goût* †**Well-re·lishing,** *ppl a Obs.* Having a good flavour (*lit* and *fig*) 1651 VAUGHAN *Praise Countrie Life* II Wks. 1914 I. 127 The Husband man is alwaies furnished with wel-rellishing bread 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass.* II. XIV (1674) 155 A well-relishing Latine Writer of the Annals of his times.

Well(-)reme·mbered, *ppl. a.*

1. Appropriately or appositely brought to mind.

1482 J. PASTON in *P. Lett* III 290 And, well remembred, I wot well ye ought not to have me in jelusye 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* II. VIII 26 Marry well remembred. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* (XXXVIII, 'Aye, that is well remembered,' said Dorothée.

2. Clearly or distinctly remembered.

1638 [see REMEMBERED *ppl a* 2] 1760 A MURPHY *Desert'd Isl* II 18 Each well-remember'd object strikes my view 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T*, *Young Lady's T* II. 446 Emily [was] going to hail the well remembered old ferryman 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XVIII, The well-remembered voice of my godmother 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XIII, He whirled along the well-remembered road

Well repie·nished, *ppl a* 1626 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II III 53 Fly to the well-replenish'd Groues. 1829 *Anniversary* 115 A well replenished house. **Well(-)repu·ted,** *ppl. a.* Held in good repute. 1592 SHAKS *Two Gentl* II VII 43 Fit me with such weedes As may beseeme some well reputed Page. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II 1 295 A Woman well reputed 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect* VIII 37 The most of them being of knowne and well reputed ancestry. †**Well(-)reso·lved,** *ppl a. Obs* Resolute 1613–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I. V 96 Like a valiant well resolued man 1627 [? FALKLAND] *Hist Edw. II* (1680) 114 Three hundred well resolved Gallants 1671 MILTON *Samson* 408 Who with a grain of manhood well resolv'd Might easily have shook off all her snares **Well(-)respe·cted,** *ppl a* †Duly considered or regarded (*obs*); highly esteemed. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, IV III. 10 If well-respected Honor bid me on 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts, Hos* XI. 4, I did to them, as a kind husbandman to his well-respected teame, I tooke off the yoke from them. 1829 *Anniversary* 122 He is .well connected, and well respected **Well-ribbed,** *a.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 74 [Cows] wel ribbed. 1707 [see RIBBED *ppl. a.* 1] 1847 W C L MARTIN *Ox* 80/2 A heavy and well-ribbed carcass. 1908 *Westm Gaz* 25 Apr 3/1 Large, well-ribbed umbrellas warranted not to blow inside out.

Well-rigged, *ppl. a.*

1 Said of ships.

1502–9 [see RIGGED *ppl a*[1] 1] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II XI 4 The Ferriman With his well rigged boate 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* IX. 313 Madock. Put forth his well rigg'd Fleet. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I 405 Mean time Atrides launch'd with num'rous Oars A well-rigg'd Ship

2. Of a person: Well dressed or clothed.

a 1743 OZELL tr. *Brantôme's Sp Rhodom* (1744) 18 A well-rigg'd, spruce, proper Man 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser II II, A tidy, well-rigged nigger help.

Well-ringed, *a.* 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI V, Warming his white and well-ringed hands by the fire. **Well-ri·pened,** *ppl a.* 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 170 'Twas not the hasty product of a day, But the well ripened Fruit of wise delay. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 459 With good culture, in twelve months, they will have..4 feet of well-ripened cane. **Well-ri·sen,** *ppl a* †**a.** Of a horse or deer? Having an erect chest and well-carried neck *Obs* **b.** Of bread or paste (see RISE *v.* 10 c) 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* I. IV (1656) 37 Those three [properties] of a Hart, are to have lean and dry legs, to be well risen before, and a lean head *Ibid*, Horses. to have a great belly, well risen before, straight backt. 1728 E S[MITH] *Compleat Housew* (ed 2) 133 When 'tis well risen, put in a pound of Carraway-comfits †**Well-rode,** *ppl a.* Skilled in riding. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 269 The wel rode Peeres of Troy. **Well-rolled,** *ppl a.* 1784 COWPER *Task* I 351 We tread the wilderness, whose well-roll'd walks [etc.] 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. T* IX 288 This layer contains many well-rolled tertiary pebbles. **Well-roofed,** *ppl. a.* 1832 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XXII, Like a heavy shower of hail upon some well-roofed building 1845 SYD. SMITH *Fr. R C Ch.* Wks 1859 II. 334/1 A well-windowed and well-roofed house.

Well(-)roo·ted, *ppl. a.* **a.** Firmly implanted. **b.** Well furnished with roots.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 138 Two high hill-bred Okes, Well rooted in the binding earth 1627 MAY *Lucan* I A 3 b, And round about well rooted Trees doe grow. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 4 A well rooted Set. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 253 The advantage of taking off cuttings in spring is, that they can be well rooted before winter.

fig 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* XXXIII, Well-rooted local people 1878 [see ROOTED *a fig*].

Well-ro·tted, *ppl a.* 1796 BOYS *Agric Kent* (ed 2) 120 Fifty cart-loads of well rotted farm-yard dung and mould 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) I 91 Each pot is half filled with well rotted manure 1858 GLENNY *Everyday Bk.* 82/1 Top-dress Strawberry-beds with a coat of well-rotted dung.

Well-rou·nded, *ppl. a.* **a.** *lit.*

1752 'SIR H BEAUMONT' *Crito* 17 The Knee should be even, and well-rounded 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. VI, Such things bring lines in well rounded faces.

b. *fig* (Cf. ROUNDED 6, 6 b.) Of a person, his life: Complete and symmetrical. Of a period: Full and well turned.

18 LONGFELLOW (Cent) Something so complete and well-rounded in his life 1875 PLUMPTRE in *Expositor* I 414 His well rounded periods would be to such an one what the rhetorical morality of Cicero was to Augustine. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 277 Assuredly the preacher mistakes his errand. when he strives after fine phrases, well-rounded periods 1897 PERRY *Gist of Yapan* 224 The great variety of work necessitates a well rounded man.

Well rowed, *ppl. a.* 1725 POPE *Odyss* XV. 596 Swift to the town the well-row'd gally flew **Well-ruled,** *ppl a.* (See RULED 1 a.) **Well-ru·ling,** *ppl. a.* 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V V 25 To bay the heasts of mans well ruling hand. **Well-run,** *ppl a.* 1876 *Coursing Cal* 38 A well-run course of good length. **Well-ru·nning,** *ppl a.* (*lit.* and *fig*) *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1067, I have a wele rinand page, Wil stirt thider right in a stage 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (e) 2 If I shou'd instruct some of them to make well-running Verses, they want Genius to give them strength as well as sweetness.

Well-sai·ling, *ppl. a* 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV, iv 17 Well sayling ships, and bounteous winds Haue brought This king to Tharsus. **Well-sa·nded,** *ppl. a* 1707 [see SANDED

ppl. a 5 c] 1843 *Chambers' Edin Jrnl* 45/2 A smiling infant crawling over the well-sanded floor. **Well-saved,** *ppl. a* Carefully kept, stored, or hoarded 1600 SHAKS *A Y L*, II VII 160 His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide For his shrunke shanke 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XX 107 She herself owned a score or two of well-saved dollars 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XIII, Their racks full of well saved oaten hay **Well-sa'vouring,** *ppl. a* Sweet-scented *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 171 Many wele-sauerynge spycis 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Eij b, Folfoote is a well sauoringe herbe **Well-say'ing,** *vbl sb nonce-wd.* 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, III II 152 *King* You haue said well *Car* And euer may your Highnesse yoake together .my doing well With my well saying **Well sce'nted,** *ppl. a* a. Keen-scented b. Sweet scented 1579 [see SCENTED 1] 1618 GAINSFORD *P Warbeck* 105 Well-sented hounds 1726 J LAURENCE *Agric.* 268 Its beautiful well sented Flowers **Well-schemed,** *ppl. a* 1728 FROWDE in *Theobald's Double Falsehood* Prol, Most modern Authors The well-schem'd Plan keep strict before their Eyes 1909 H. BALFOUR in *Museums Jrnl* IX 14 A well-schemed plan of campaign.

Well-sea'soned, *ppl. a.*

1. Said of meat or drink (see SEASON *v.* 1).

1684 EARL ROSCOM *Ess Transl Verse* 248 Well-season'd Bowls the Gossyps Spirits raise. 1694 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. XXI § 69 The eating of a well season'd dish suited to a Man's palate 1851 D JERROLD *St. Giles* XXXII 330 He took the same pleasure in falsehood that an epicure receives from a well seasoned dish

2. Well matured and fit for use. Chiefly of timber: Thoroughly dried and hardened. Also *fig*

1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* I. D j b, These be well seasoned reasons, and substantiall assseuerations in deed 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* II. 27 Letter-Boards ought to be made of clean and well-season'd Stuff 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIV. 26 To form strong buskins of well-season'd hyde 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* IV, Well-seasoned timber is an expensive article.

3. Of persons or animals: Fortified by training or experience Also, inured *to*. (Cf. SEASONED 3 c.)

1756 C. SMART tr *Horace, Sat.* II V. 55 A well-seasoned lawyer 1834 JAMES *Y. Marston Hall* X, Our horses were strong and well-seasoned to hard work 1849 — *Woodman* IV, My well-seasoned staves would have drank the whole beer in the town without rolling 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* V IV (1866) 741 Twenty thousand well-seasoned and disciplined veterans

Well-sea'ted, *ppl. a.* Having a good seat or site 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 150 Eighteene fayre great cities all of them very strong, and well seated 1621–1720 [see SEATED 2] 1705 MANDEVILLE *Grumbling Hive* 22 The once gay, Well seated Houshold Gods **Well-seeing,** *ppl a* Sharp-sighted. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXLVIII, O cunning loue, with teares thou keepst me blinde, Lest eyes well seeing thy foule faults should finde. **Well see'ming,** *ppl a.* Presenting a good or specious appearance 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* I. i. 185 Mishapen Chaos of welseem[m]ing formes. 1603 — *Meas for M* III i 232 This well-seeming Angelo.

Well(-)seen, *ppl a.*

†**1.** Well provided or furnished Const *of*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2011 O selenes es it [Paradise] wel sene *c* 1450 [see SEEN 1 c].

2. Skilled, versed, proficient *in* (some subject or affair). Now *arch.*

1528 [see SEEN 2] *c* 1545 J HEYWOOD *Four P.* (W. Copland) B j, Syr, ye seme wel sene in womens causes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 80 Matthiolus a man otherwyse well sene in symples 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II XIV 63 He was excellently well seen in all martiall affairs *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* 13 A man well seen in Natural Causes and Effects 1681 W ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 1107 Well-seen in a business, *callentissimus*. 1759, 1886 [see SEEN 2]

†**3.** Plainly visible, evident *Obs*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 66 Now be we caytyues, as it is wel seene 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXVII[I] 24 It is well sene (o God) how thou goest *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1922) 20 Her perfections then should have beene as well seene as Pamelas 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. 1, Daftly wad ye hide Your well-seen love and dorty Jenny's pride.

Well-sele'cted, *ppl. a.* 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* I. 1. 54 There is generally, in a well selected society of this nature, talent sufficient to meet the forwardest. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* LXI, My cellar of well-selected wine in Baker Street **Well-se'lling,** *ppl. a* 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* III 1, Some words, pickt out of Proclamations, or well selling Pamphlets. **Well-served,** *ppl. a.* [Cf F. *bien servi*.] 1747 *Gentl. Mag* XVII. 344 A numerous and well serv'd artillery 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XVIII, A well-served table 1876 *Coursing Cal* 26 A party of upwards of thirty sat down to a capital and well-served dinner. 1880 RUSKIN *Bible of Amiens* I 1 At this halting place, there is a well-served buffet 1882 SIR G. WOLSELEY in C. Royle *Egypt Campaigns* (1886) I 319 In full view of the enemy, and under the fire of his well-served artillery.

Well(-)set, *ppl a.*

1. Skilfully, fittingly, or happily placed, fixed, settled, arranged, or adjusted.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 828 So had she Surmountyd hem all of beaute. .Of stature and of well set gladnesse *c* 1400 MANDEV. (1919) VI. 25 The town & the cytee weren full wel sett in a fair contree. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Armis* (S T S) 228 For that requeris obligacioun and trew consent, with wit seker and wele sett. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 75 The peple that were welle set. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 787 She verteously demed hym, but .with so good maner & words so well set, that she rather kindled his desire then quenched it 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* III. 24 For wellset hayre there shalbe baldnesse. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII 51 Like a well-set plant In best soiles. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 348 Above the well set Orbs soft Harmony. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *On False Historians* 129 Well-set in plan, and polish'd into style, Fair and more fair may finish'd fraud beguile. 1776 [see WELL-WRITTEN]. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* XXXVIII, The air of well set distinction which marks the man of ancient family.

b. with *on*.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl Horsem* I. IV (1656) 41 The Trunchion small, long, well set on. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* I, A light, well-set-on head

†**c** Of a blow · Well planted or delivered. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III VIII. (1912) 391 While Ismenus doubled two or three more valiant, then well set blowes

2. Of a person, animal, the limbs. Strongly built, firmly knit.

13 *Guy Warw* 6015 He was michel & wele y-sett. 1530 PALSGR 715/2 The felowe is well sette, or well pyght. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 250 This kyng Edward was brode brested and well set. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 115 If shee be well sette, then call hir a Bosse 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 74 [Cows] Wel set and compacted legs. *Ibid* 666 A thicke, round, and well set Hogge 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 25 Strong well sett men dyed commonly in two dayes 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* II lii 273 The Taitai was a lusty Man, and the Sailor short, but well set 1774 *Pennsylv Gaz.* 21 Dec 4/2 Run away, a clever smart looking boy, well set. 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* I, His figure was well set

b. Now usually *well set-up*. (Cf. SET *ppl a* 10)

1867 [see SET *ppl a* 10]. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XXVII, Very pretty damsels, and well set up 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XXII, The men's muscular, well set-up figures.

†**3** Well-disposed. *Sc Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* To Rdr, Referring the well set Reader to the History it selfe. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I 5 The marquess of Huntly, and some weill sett freinds settled this feid.

†**4.** Of wine Matured by keeping

1720 RAMSAY *Edinb's Salut. Ld. Carnarvon* IV, The wale of well set ruby juice I can afford

5 *Cricket* Said of a batsman who is playing the bowling with ease and seems unlikely to get out.

1880 *J. Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual* 62 There were only 49 runs left to get with six wickets to fall, one batsman thoroughly well set, and the ground by no means favourable for the bowlers 1903 JEPHSON in Hutchinson *Cricket* 112 A bowler that might bowl a man at any period of his innings, however well set he might be.

Well-se'ttled, *ppl. a.* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. XXXI, She could not alter his well setled thought. 1648 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V XIV 382 He delivered this severe speech with so mild and well-settled a countenance 1691 MAYDMAN *New. Spec* 177 In all well setled Governments 1711 SHAFTESB *Charac* III. 4 In which the most confus'd Head, if fraught with a little Invention, might exert it-self to as much advantage, as the most orderly and well-settled Judgment **Well-sha'ding,** *ppl a* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. X P 7 The grasse (which plentifully grewe, brought vp vnder the care of those wel shading trees). 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. III 64 Here the fine setting of well shading trees

†**Well-shape.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **-schap(p.** [irreg. f WELL *adv.* + SHAPE *sb.*, perh. after *well-shape* pa pple (see below)] Shapeliness, beauty of figure

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 4 Proude of worldly goodes, of beaute, of welschap, of strenghe of body. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 69 Prowde of þin herytage, & of þi bewte, & of þi welschapp.

Well(-)shaped, *ppl. a.* Having a good shape, form, or figure.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 186 Schuft shulders aright, well ischaped armes. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr.* 917 The man is well shaped *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X 372 Steeds More white then snow, huge, and well shap't 1654 LIGON *Barbados* 72 This tree is well shap'd, her body straight, her branches well proportion'd. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 53 P 8 A delicate well shaped Arm held a Fan over her Face. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s. v *Pears*, A very large wellshaped Pear. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* XXXIX, A small, well-shaped mouth. 1889 J B. BURY *Later Rom Emp.* I. 173 He was of middle height, well shaped, so that his body was neither too weak nor too weighty.

Well(-)shapen, *ppl. a.* Now *arch.* Also 4–5 **shape (schape, 1-shape).** = prec.

a *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 411 Be she neuere so faire or wel I-shape (*v.r.* wel schape). 14 in *Wr-Wülcker* 584/14 *Formosus*, Welshape. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 232 Reynawde had xvi. fete of lengthe, & was well shape of body after ye gretnes.

β. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 6 Clene handes and wele shapen nailez. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXIII 235 His fayre & wel shappen body. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Order Dieting Horses* IX 4 b, A well shapen horse. 1687 BLOME *Pres. St Amer* 41 Chusing them [*sc* Negroes] as men do Horses in a Fair, and according as they are handsom, lusty, well shapen, and young. 1710 SHAFTESB *Adv Author* Charac (1711) I 164 'Tis the Unhappiness of those Wits, that they can bring nothing well shapen or perfect into the World 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* VI, A good-looking woman, well-shapen, light-footed

Well(-)sharpened, *ppl a* 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 45 At thy well sharpned thumb from Shore to Shore The Treble squeaks for fear, the Bases roar. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. (1727) 206 So whole Forests fall. by one single Ax, And Steel well-sharpned 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* II III 207 And let the knife, well-sharpened, fall not finally **Well(-)shaven,** *ppl a.* 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c 6 The Shanke [of the pin] well shaven, the pointe well and rounde fyled. 1842 D VEDDER *Poems* 200 M'Lauchlan, the priest, wi' his weel shaven crown. **Well-she'ltered,** *ppl a* 1796 MARSHALL *Planting* II. 14 The white-flowering Almond in well-sheltered places 1880 C R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 389 Lebong, a well-sheltered spur below Darjiling **Well-shod,** *ppl. a.* 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Dieting of Horses* XIX 15 First then see that he be well shod, that is to say, with shooes that be neither too short nor too long 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cobler* 22 It ill becomes Christians any thing well-shod with the preparation of the Gospel, to meditate flight from their deare Countrey 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 82 Finding soon a smoother road Beneath his well-shod feet †**Well-shoo'ted,** *ppl a. Obs* [app f *shooted*, irreg wk pa pple. of SHOOT *v.*] Well grown or developed.

1633 T. ADAMS *Comm 2 Pet* I 14. 270 A well shooted beard striving for length with the cassocke, makes not a Priest **Well-show'ered,** *ppl. a* 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 186 Thus all day long the full distended clouds Indulge their genial stores, and well showe'rd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life **Well-si'fted,** *ppl a* (*lit* and *fig*) 1833 *Farm Rep* 120 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, A coat of newly-slacked and well-sifted lime 1901 *Daily Chron* 9 Dec 3/3 A veritable mine of well-sifted information †**Well-si'ghted,** *ppl. a. Obs* Having good sight or mental discernment *c* 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte* 531 Haue ye nat haide this, How an one eyed man is Well syghted when He is amonge blynde men? 1613 HAYWARD *Will I*, 6 Hee was, of a piercing wit, blind in no mans cause, and well sighted in his owne. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd* I lix. (1670) 199 What good is it to a blind man, that his parents have been well sighted? 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* I. lix (1674) 77 Good Officers known to be well-sighted in forbidding faults.

†**Well(-)sitting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* See SITTING *ppl a* 1, 2

Well(-)si'tuated, *ppl. a* 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng* I XV 129 A well scituated Castle 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v. *Situated*, A town well situated for trade or manufactures **Well sized,** *ppl. a* Of a good size 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII 589 A well siz'd Caldron. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* III 28 Instead of well siz'd periods, he greets us with a quantity of thum-ring posies 1725 [see SIZED *ppl. a*[1] 1 b] 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* II. XV, Only half a well-sized loaf remaining on the table

Well(-)skilled, *ppl. a.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* V II. (Arb) 80 By your leaue I am not halfe well skilled in that arte 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV. IV 116 O thou well skill'd in Curses, stay a-while, And teach me how to curse mine enemies 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XI. 472 This then must stand, If while I liue, I rule in the command Of this well-skild-in-Nauigation State 1634 MILTON *Comus* 620 A certain Shepherd Lad well skill'd In every vertuous plant and healing herb 1725 POPE *Iliad* III. 477 She seem'd an ancient maid, well skill'd to cull The snowy fleece 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI XX, O for one hour of Wallace wight, Or well-skill'd Bruce, to rule the fight,

absol 1900 *Westm Gaz* 15 Jan 1/3 Whist must be played by the unskilled as well as by the well skilled

Well sme'lling, *ppl a., arch.* Fragrant *c* 1400 [see SMELLING *ppl. a* 2] 1534 BERNERS *Golden Bk M. Aurel* XVIII (1535) 32 He wolde washe his handes with very well smellyng waters 1698 *Phil Trans* XX. 362 There were found many well-smelling Trees. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* II. 339 Well smelling oil. **Well soled,** *ppl a.* 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II 426 Well-sol'd Boots. †**Well-sou'nding,** *vbl sb Obs* Tunefulness. 1668 DRYDEN *Def Ess Dram P* ESS (Ker) I. 118 The copiousness and well-sounding of our language.

Well-sou'nding, *ppl a.*

c 1325, 1486 [see SOUNDING *ppl. a.*[1] 1 b] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. XII 147 Weill soundand wriblis. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIX IVIII, Trumpets, clarions, and well sounding brass 1729 T. COOKE *Tales* etc. 204, I am certain that the passed Tenses of *sit* and *see*, which are *sat* and *saw*, will not be well sounding if this Rule is observed 1781 [see SOUNDING *ppl a*[1] 1 b] 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* III 1 § 5 189 To be able to pour forth with fluency an unlimited quantity of well-sounding language 1865 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On Guard* III 40 The phrase was a nice, magnanimous, well-sounding one

†**Well spea'king,** *vbl sb. Obs* Eloquence; good delivery 1557 CHEKE in Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* ad fin., The roundnes of your saienges and welspeakinges of the saam 1561 HOBY *Ibid* I I j b, I am sure he would muche sooner haue desired wel doing in himself then wel speaking in an other 1634 W TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett* A iv, A man no less versed in the art of well-speaking then himself. 1694 LOCKE *Hum Und.* III. VII § 2 *marg*, In them [*sc.* the connecting particles] consists the art of well speaking †**Well-spea'king,** *ppl. a Obs* Eloquent (See SPEAKING *ppl. a*, 1 b) **Well-sped, -speeding:** see SPEED *v.* 7, SPEEDING *ppl. a* 1

Well-spent, *ppl. a.*

1. Of time, life: Passed profitably and virtuously.

1534 MORE *Dial, Comfort* III. XVII (1553) Q VIII b, The well spent time. 1562 G. WHARTON *Cal Carol.* Feb B 5 b, Who .laid down Their well spent Lives for Charles's Injur'd Crown. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 330 The constant tenour of whose well-spent days No less deserv'd a just return of praise. 1780 *Mirror* No 90 An old man, looking back on a well-spent life. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* III, She beats all the women I have ever seen in the course of all my well-spent life

2. Expended judiciously or to advantage.

1749 B FRANKLIN *Poor Richard* (1890) 188 'T is a well spent penny that saves a groat

Well-spiced, *ppl. a.* 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 63 Some well spic't bruage 1708 W. KING *Art of Cookery* (1709) 75 Well-spic'd Hippocras. 1829 A. CUNNINGHAM in *Anniversary* 137 Bowls well spiced and reeking

Well(-)spo'ken, *ppl. a.* Also 5 **-spoke.**

1. Of a person Gifted with good or ready speech; courteous and refined in speech.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 394 When þis chylde was waxen he was fayr & semely & wele spoken *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138/2 Eloquent, or welle spoke man or woman, *eloqueus*. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III 157 He is wel spokyn in Inglysshe, metly well in Frenshe 1552 LATIMER *Serm Christmas Day* (1584) 273 b, Shee did not as our welspoken dames do Shee tooke not in hand to preach. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I III 348 For Clarence is well spoken, and perhappes May moue your hearts to pitty, if you marke him 1604 BACON *Apol Earl Essex* 37, I told her, my Lord was an eloquent and well spoken man 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* V end, Mr Vellum, you are a well spoken Man Pray do you thank my Master and my Lady 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* III, A very well-spoken, genteel, shrewd lady, she seemed to be 1844 EMERSON *Ess., Nom & Real.* P 3 Strong, punctual, practical, well-spoken England. 1899 *Daily News* 5 June 4/7 A pretty, well-spoken girl of 18 years

transf. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I I. 29 Since I cannot proue a Louer, To entertaine these faire well spoken dayes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct 1, I verg'd it

. the rather To giue these ignorant wel-spoken daies Some tast of their abuse of this word Humor

2 Of words: Spoken well or with propriety

a 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl* (1598) E 1 b, Well spoken fellow in thine owne behalfe 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii 488 Fore God, my Lord, well spoken, with good accent, and good discretion. 1605 — *Lear* II. IV 239 Is this well spoken?

3 With *of*: Favourably mentioned

1538 ELYOT *Dict* Add, *Bene audire*, to be well spoken of 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II. 252, I have heard Henry's *History of Britain* well spoken of

Hence **Well-spoken-of-ness** *nonce-wd.*

1872 W. H GILLESPIE *Argum Being & Attrib God* v II (ed 6) 179 The word *Blessedness* may stand for consummate *Well-thought-of-ness*, or *Well-spoken of-ness*.

Well-spread, *ppl. a.*

1. Widely extended; †*spec.* of a horse, broad in the rear (*obs.*).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 115 b, If he be brode hanched, & well spred behind, and goeth wide, his pace wilbe the surer 1592 GREENE *Black Book's Messenger* Wks (Grosart) XI. 18 Hee was a faire large Gelding well spread and forheaded 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 395 An ancient and well spred Family 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem* I IV. (1656) 37 He must have large Thighes, round well spread Buttocks. 1676 WORLIDGE *Vinetum Brit* 51 Any Fruit on a low well-spread Tree, is better and fairer than that on a tall Tree 1685 *Lond Gaz* No. 2062/4 Lost a black Coach Mare, well spread behind. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* II i. 18, I took my usual Way, To seek the Coolness of the well spread Shade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. II 308 Woods of tall and well-spread trees

2. Of a surface. Plentifully or elegantly covered with articles spread over it. Of a table. Laid out for a good meal.

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Choeph.* 356 The well-spread couch Inviting soft repose 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 408 Proud of his well-spread walls 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* VIII, A well-spread bleaching field! 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 166 The curious neophytes that surrounded the well spread board. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* XXIV, The pawing of a horse, caused him to look up from his well spread table

We·ll-spring. [OE. *welspryng, wylspring*: see WELL *sb*.[1] and SPRING *sb*.[1]]

1. The source or head-spring of a stream; a fountain-head.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 22 God asende ren of heofonum feowertiȝ dagа togædere, and ȝeopenode þær togeanes ealle wyllspringas *c* 1200 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 578/9 *Latex*, welspreng *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1243 An angel ·ȝaȝte her ðor a welle spring *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 293 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 55 A wil spring vp þere stod Of þe stede þer he lai on *c* 1450 *Merlin* XX. 338 A litill brooke that com rennynge of two welle sprynges of a mountayne 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H *Ps.* XLII. 1 Like as the hart doth breath and bray the well-springs to obtaine 1613–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past* I. I 12 When of that streame he had discouered The fount, the well-spring, or the bubling head, He there would sit. 1645–50 BOATE *Ireland's Nat Hist* VII. (1652) 54 The water of these Well-springs is for the most part cool, clear, and pure 1796 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ Midl* II Gloss., Wall spring. 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* I 290 Such ditches . should be cut at the feet of the adjacent rising grounds so as to intercept the wall-springs and land floods 1877 J D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 233 The Water drawn recently from a well-spring.

2. *fig.* A source of perennial emanation or supply.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* LXV 467 Ðæs wæterscipes welspringe is on heofonrice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 52 Seo soðe lufu is wylspring and ordfruma ealra godnyssa. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom* I. 195 Al englene were Sigged and singeð þet tu ert liues welsprung 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks 1208/1 Surely yᵉ riche mannes substaunce, is yᵉ welspring of the poore mannes liuing 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* I. VI 54 True fayth is the welspryng and roote of all vertues. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XVI 22 Vnderstanding is a well-spring of life vnto him that hath it 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II 75 This City was the Mother & Well spring of all liberall Arts and Sciences *c* 1710 PRIOR *My Birthday* 13 Well-spring of all my joy and woe, Clotilda 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXIX, It was because they bore in their own hearts an inexhaustible well-spring of affection and devotion. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S* II XXII. 21 War for liberty became unexpectedly a well spring of opulence.

Well(-)squared, *ppl. a lit* and *fig* (like Gr τετράγωνος) *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV (1922) 126 Thinking it want of a well squared judgement to leave any meane unassayed of saving their lives 1613–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past.* I. IV. 79 A large well squared stone **Well-stacked**, *ppl. a* 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 444 The well-stack'd pile of riven logs. **Well-stained**, *ppl. a.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 70 The well-stain'd canvas, or the featur'd stone. **Well starred**, *ppl. a.* Born under a lucky star, fortunate. 1867 M. ARNOLD *New Poems* 133 *Hum*, I count *hum*, well-starr'd 1892 W. WATSON *Poems* 83 Friend, in whose friendship I am twice well-starred. †**Well(-)stayed**, *ppl. a Obs* Steady, sober 1550 HARINGTON tr *Cicero's Bk Friendship* (1562) 33 A wel stayed mind *Ibid* 48 In full growen ages and well stayed wyttes **Well-steeled**, *ppl. a.* Stoutly armed with steel. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. IV S 6, Let's trim our rusty Armes, and scoure Those long vn-vsed, well-steeld blades of our. 1751 [see STEELED *ppl. a* 1] 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II 702 The well steeled spears. **Well steered**, *ppl. a.* 1749 G. WEST *Odes Pindar, Iphigenia in Tauris* II (1753) I 169 Swift the well-steer'd Vessel sails 1809 WORDSW. *Epit. Chiabrera* IV, Fifty years Over the well-steered galleys did I rule.

Well(-)stocked, *ppl. a* [STOCKED 6]

1634 MILTON *Comus* 152, I shall ere long Be well stock't with as fair a herd as grac'd About my Mother Circe 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 235 In this happy dwelling, and this well-stocked farm 1796 BURNS *Hey for a Lass* 4 O, gie me the lass wi' the weel stockit farms 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont Countries* I. 255 Several handsome, well-stocked shops. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XVIII, A well-stocked orchard. 1876 C. GIBBON *Robin Gray* V, He had a well-stocked steading

†**Well-sto mached**, *ppl. a. Obs.* 1478 *Paston Lett.* III 222, I wolde be gladde to have a weell stomakyd felawe that wolde for my sake everye daye see the seyde woodes and to knowe iff any weer fellyd heer affine. 1530 PALSGR. 329/1 Well stomaked, *bien encouragé*

Well-stopped, *ppl. a* 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 291 Keepe the vessell of your hart, as a wellstopped pot. 1774 E LONG *Jamaica* III. 775 The fruit when . dried is packed in well-stopped bottles 1836 J M GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed 2) 197 The lozenges should be kept in a well-stopped glass.

Well(-)stored, *ppl. a.* Amply stocked or furnished.

1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* II lvi. 86 The wellstonied groundes [*refertos agros*] 1616 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II III. 54 From one well-stor'd garden to another. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Plagues of Egypt* XII, The well stored Egyptian year Began to cloath her Fields and Trees anew 1667 MILTON *P L.* IX 184 His head well stor'd with suttle wiles. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Understt.* § 18 His Head was so well stor'd a Magazine 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV 520 The well-stor'd Quiver on his Shoulders hung 1806–7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. LXX, While you are attentively listening to the information or opinion of a well stored man. 1835 [see STORED *ppl. a* 2]

†**Well-strained**, *a. Obs.* [f STRAIN *sb*.[1]] Coming of a good stock or breed *a* 1710 CONGREVE *To Earl Godolphin* 85 And now a while the well strain'd coursers breathe

Well-strained, *ppl. a* [f STRAIN *v*] 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XII 264 And ye may hear across the well-strained shrouds The longed-for wind. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod Housewife* 53 Put a layer of well strained boiled rice into the dish.

†**Well-strand**, *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* [f. WELL *sb*.[1] + STRAND *sb*.[2]] A small stream flowing from a spring.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 123 We wol wassche us bi þis welle strende *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4618 Of whilk like welle strondys thi blode brast out freely 1802 C FINDLATER *Agric. Peebles* 16 *note*, The designation of the smallest rill of water is a syke, or a well-strand, if from a spring-well [1898 LD E HAMILTON *Mawhin of Flow* II 21 The little well-strand that trickled into the burn at our feet]

†**Well-stream**. *Obs* [OE *wylle-stream*: see WELL *sb*.[1] and STREAM *sb*] A stream flowing from a spring.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 105 Swa se æþela fugel wunað wylle-streamas *c* 1205 LAY 2849 King Bladud baðen iwiohte mid ane stæn cunne þe he leide in ane walle stream. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6058 Þe blod of knistes dede & of desciters & of stede Ran hem after al day so ȝerne, So water out of wel streme *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 187 Colde welle stremys. That swemyn ful of smale fischis lite 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 93 For wher the hulles ben most hyhe, Ther mai men welle stremes finde

Well-stricken, -strooken, -strucken (*in years* or *age*): see STRICKEN A, STRUCKEN A. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* I. 7 Booth were wele stricken in age 1576 R. PETERSON *Guevara della Casa's Galateo* 11 The same gentleman was a man well strooken in yeares **Well-strung**, *ppl a* *c* 1600 DRAYTON *Mis. Margaret* XCIV, Out goe the Browne Bills, with the well-strung Bowes. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XVIII. 85 Gods! how his nerves . Swell o'er his well-strung limbs 1875 HELPS *Soc Press* III. 45 The man of hard, well-strung, healthy nerves.

Well-stu·died, *ppl. a.*

1 Produced or devised by careful study.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 While the whole Symphony with artfull and unimaginable touches adorn and grace the well studied cords of some choise composer. 1727 POPE *Epist Jervas* 33 Here thy well study'd marbles fix our eye 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXII, Orestes waved his hand for silence, and began his well-studied oration 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* Pref p XXIV, The well studied wisdom of iambic verses.

†**2.** Of a person. Well read, learned. Also, versed or proficient *in* (a subject). *Obs.*

1596, 1602 [see STUDIED 2] 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II ii. 45 An excellent book man in reading of men, and otherwise well studied. 1652 FULLER etc. *Abel Redev., Bolton* 587 He was also well studyed in Metaphysicks, Mathematicks, and School-Divinity. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* 1. 9 A well-studied Divine. 1810 [see STUDIED 2].

Well-stuffed, *ppl a* 1483 [see STUFFED *ppl. a.* 1]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* VII 75 This strong line to performe, a well stuft braine would need. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* III (1848) 227 The carriage moved slowly under the weight of so many well stuffed trunks and well-stuffed travellers.

†**Well-succee·ding**, *ppl. a Obs* Having a happy issue. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II XXI § 2 She vsing so straunge, and yet so well-succeeding a temper, that she made her people by peace, warlike. **Well-sung**, *ppl a* 1717 POPE *Eloisa to Abelard* 365 The well sung woes will sooth my pensive ghost. 1785 BURNS *To W Simpson* VI, Till echoes a' resound again Her weel-sung praise 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. XXX, Here repair Many familiar with his well-sung woes. **Well-sustained**, *ppl a.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* IV. 41 Our Comment on the Comedy, Pleasing Reflections on Parts well-sustain'd, Or purpos'd Emendations 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 249 A slow but well sustained progress. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* III, The bugler, lifting his instrument to his lips, gave one long well-sustained blast **Well-swelled**, *ppl a.* 1786 BURNS *To a Haggis* IV, Till a' their weel-swell'd kytes belyve Are bent like drums. **Well-swollen**, *ppl a* 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. 225 The well-swoln ties an equal homage claim **Well-tai·lored**, *ppl. a.* 1886 PASCOE *Lond. To day* IV (ed 3) 60 For aught one can see in Rotten Row on a Midsummer morning, all the world may be prosperous, dignified, well-tailored, and well-groomed. 1899 T M ELLIS *Three Cat's-Eye Rings* 36 The well-tailored, dapper little man **Well-ta·ken**, *ppl. a* (In various senses, see e g. TAKE *v* 3, 33 b, 42.) 1639 DAVENPORT *Too late to call* 18 Times oft Wel-taken Lock. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* I Wks 1799 I 288 Some compliments in verse, well tim'd, and, what was better, well-taken 1788 MRS HUGHES *Henry & Isab.* I XII 175 Mrs. Maitland's dressing-room was ornamented with many well-taken copies and elegant designs. **Well-tamed**, *ppl a.* 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* VI 538 While Winter like a well-tamed lion walks **Well-tanned**, *ppl. a.* 1784 COWPER *Task* I 51 The rest, content With base materials, sat on well-tann'd hides.

Well-ta·sted, *a* Now *rare*. [See TASTED B]

1 Having a good taste or flavour.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I 673 A pure, well-tasted, wholsome Fountain *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Aug. 1645, In this place are excellent oysters, small and well tasted like our Colchester. 1771 in *Phil Trans* LXI. 321 Carp, will grow within two Summers to be fleshy and well-tasted 1803 *A. Hunter's Georg. Ess.* I 429 Sweet and well-tasted butter from the milk of cows fed upon turnips 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 232 The water was found by this traveller to be well-tasted

fig. 1641 MILTON *Prel Episc* A 2 b, To uphold their now well tasted Hierarchy by what faire pretext soever they could. 1746 YOUNG *Nt Th* IX 2183 With thee bring, Not hideous visions, as of late; but draughts Delicious of well tasted, cordial, rest; Man's rich restorative.

2. Of a person · Gifted with good taste.

1911 R BROOKE in *Memoir* (1918) p lxvii, So many intelligent and well-tasted people didn't seem to have any idea what I was driving at.

Well-taught, *ppl a*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 127 At mete, wel ytaught was she with alle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 294 He was Nocht large of tong, weille taucht and debonayr 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Ecclus* XXXI. 19 How litle is sufficient for a man wel taught? 1594 KYD *Cornelia* V 52 Our warre wel-taught troopes 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV v, When that well-taught dame Had her Qu. giuen her, to cite out a rape. 1645 WALLER *Poems, To Flavia* II, The graces of a well taught minde 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 165 Wise Aurelius, in whose well-taught mind With boundless pow'r unbounded virtue join'd. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 155 Some of the German birds are well taught musicians

absol *a* 1879 GEO ELIOT *Leaves fr Note-bk* Ess. (1884) 361 The well taught, an increasing number

Well-taxed, *ppl a.* 1775 BURKE *Sp Concil. Amer* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 226 If you tax the import of that rebellious Colony, what do you tax but the goods of some other obedient and already well-taxed Colony? 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II v. 59, I labored with all the ingenuity of a well-taxed mind, to keep up the spirits of my comrades.

Well-te mpered, *ppl a.*

1. †**a.** Having a good bodily 'temperament' or constitution. *Obs.*

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 220 Rede coloure tokenyth complexcion wel temperit 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* III XI 189 His wel-tempered veynes *c* 1655 A SYDNEY in *19th Cent* (1884) Jan 63 Like a strong well-tempered stomach *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) IV. 270 He sends them into the world with a well-tempered and rightly-disposed body

b. Having a well-balanced mental temperament (*obs.*). In later use, good-tempered.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. III (1912) 19 [Arcadia is noted for] the well tempered minds of the people 1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* LXXXIV, Modest thoughts breathd from vile tongues sprites 1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclog.* VI XX, Thy well-temper'd soul 1657 J. GAUDEN in J. Watts *Scribe* etc, To Rdr 3 One of the most learned, judicious, grave, and well tempered Divines in this County of Essex. 1692 MAYDMAN *Nav Spec* 199 Therefore, I wish him to furnish himself with a well-tempered Disposition, To be as Wise as a Serpent, and as Harmless as a Dove 1710 NORRIS *Chr Prud* VIII. 347 Christian Wisdom depends not so much upon great parts, as a willing and well-temper'd Mind. 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conquer* II, Yet she appears to me a pretty well-tempered girl. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II LXXI. IX 193 A discreet and well-tempered officer. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/2 Crowds were walking in the middle of the roadway—merry and well-tempered

transf 1790 G WALKER *Serm* II XXV. 216 Christianity is a mild, pleasant, and well-tempered religion.

†**2.** Of climate or season: Temperate. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II III *Colomes* 65 Well-tempered Sumater Sub-equinoctiall 1602 *Warn Magd. Lament* VI (Grosart) 123 A calme and bright well-tempred day. *a* 1628 F GREVILLE *Sidney* II. (1652) 30 That well-tempered, though over-zealous, and superstitious Region of Italy.

3. a. Of steel: Brought to the right degree of hardness and elasticity

1597 C. MIDDLETON *Chinon* (1925) 18 His well tempered sword *c* 1662 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 263 A well-tempered Turkish or Persian Scymetere 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 734 His Back and Breast, Well temper'd Steel and scaly Brass invest. 1807 SYD SMITH *Lett Catholics* I. Wks 1859 II 136/2 No power in Europe, but yourselves, has ever thought . of asking whether a bayonet is Catholic, or Presbyterian, or Lutheran, but whether it is sharp and well tempered. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 735 The pallet-knife, is mostly a thin well-tempered blade of steel.

fig 1662 GAUDEN in *Hooker's Wks* Ep. to King A 3 b, Agreeable to right Reason and true Religion (which makes this well-tempered Peice a file capable to break the teeth of any that venture to bite it) 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 676 That wit which with Attic point And kind well-tempered satire, smoothly keen, Steals through the soul, and without pain corrects

b Of clay or mortar: Well mixed or compounded

1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* II. ii. 9 Like Clay, well-temper'd with informing Skill, He may be moulded to what Shape you will. 1833 *Wansleby Farm Rep.* 120 in *Libr. Useful Knowl, Husb* III, On this lime a bed of well-tempered clay is directly laid. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* II. § 28 The builder who lays good bricks in well-tempered mortar.

4. *Mus.* Tuned in equal temperament.

Only in renderings of G *das wohltemperirte Klavier*, the title of Bach's double set of 48 Preludes and Fugues in all the keys. Cf TEMPERED 1 *d*.

1884 CLARA BELL & FULLER-MAITLAND tr Spitta *Bach* II 6 *note*, The Well-tempered Clavier 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus* IV. 482 The well-tempered Clavichord.

Well-te·nded, *ppl a.* 1795–1814 WORDSW *Excurs.* II. 167 Many a sheltered and well-tended plant. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* I 97 The sloping hill-side . is covered with well-tended vineyards.

Wellthe, obs. form of WEALTH

†Well-thewed, *ppl a Obs* [See THEWED] Having a good character or disposition, well-conducted, well-mannered, virtuous.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 41 Þe wise manne and þat wel-þeauð child habbeð boðe on læze *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1914 He wulde ðat he sulde hem ten ðat he wel-ðewed sulde ben 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 89 Tweye 3ongelynges wel i-þewed [*moribus compositos*] 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 51 It sit a priest to be wel thewed, And schame it is if he be lewed 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IV. 111a This Calistenes, in youthe rht weel thewed 1483 *Cath. Angl* 413/1 Wele thewyd, *morigeratus* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* IV 147 Malapert, medyllai, nothyng well thewde 1642–7 H MORE *Song of Soul* II I I XXIII, Well thewed minds the mind do alwayes setten fiee

b. *transf* of speech, etc.

c 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court?* 328 Thy tonge is nat wel thewde 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Feb 96 To nought more my mind is bent, Then to heaie nouells of his deuise They bene so well thewed [E K. *Glosse*, that is Bene moiatæ, full of moiall wisenesse] 1594 *Zepheria* 1. 2 Many their well thewd iimes doe fayre attemper Vnto their amours. 1624 BP MOUNTAGU *Immed Addr* 35 The Prayers of the Church, in our Common Liturgies, are very well thewed and composed for the nonce, to fit the dispositions and affections of men

†Well-thi·nking, *ppl a* Judging rightly and fairly. 1593 '*Silence augmenteth grief*' 13 in R S *Phœnix Nest* II He was. to ech well thinking minde, A spotlesse friend, a matchles man.

Well-thought, *ppl. a.* In comb. with a prep. or adv., as *of, on, upon, out.*

1579 GOOGE *Lopez de Mendoza's Prov* Ep. Ded, This gentleman deseiueth of all men to be welthought of. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v (1922) 173 Philanax .beganne a well thought on discourse 1611 COTGR, *Bienvoulu*, well beloued, well thought of 1648–58 HEXHAM II, *Wel-bedacht*, Well-advised, or Well-thought upon 1865 tr *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* II 10, I had rather remain poor and hardworking, than become rich and well-thought-of in this manner 1901 E PHILLPOTTS *Sitting Hours* 250 You'm gwaine to blacken your awne name, an' that of a well-thought-on fam'ly 1902 J CHAMBERLAIN in *Scotsman* 13 Jan. 7/7 Well-thought out plans

Hence **Well-thought-of-ness.**

1872 [see WELL-SPOKEN 3]

Well-thri·ven, *ppl a* *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 14806 (Fairf) Þis man is wele þriuen [*Cott.* fast es he throd and thriuen] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) II 7 Then I have a quarrel against his face, though in his person, for a well-thriven man, tolerably genteel 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII 698 A well-thriven ox **Well-thumbed**, *ppl. a* Bearing marks of frequent handling 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* III 271 She used to hear me read French out of a well-thumbed copy of Telemaque 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXVII, A couple of well thumbed tambourines. 1884 E YATES *Recoil* I 254 A large collection of greasy well-thumbed *Miscellany* volumes

Well-ti·mbered, *ppl. a*

1. Strongly built or constructed of wood.

1596 SPENSER *F Q* V. xi. 29 As when the Mast of some well timbred hulke Is with the blast of some outragious storme Blowne downe. 1852 DUBOURG *Violin* (ed 4) 344 Instruments should be sufficiently *well-timbered*, their durability is much affected when they are finished off too weak in wood

2. Having a good structure or constitution; well-framed, well-built. Chiefly of persons and animals.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* Ind III, A well-timberde fellow, hee woulde ha' made a good columne and he had been thought on when the house was a building 1639 T DE GREY *Compl Horsem* I iv (1656) 40 A well timbred Horse. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev* (1708) 269 The Devil of Subornation came next, which was a good-complexion'd, and a well timber'd Devil. 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor, Subj.* II 76 Let them [*sc.* the 'animal spirits'] be as Sleek and well Timber'd, as those Atoms Epicurus made his Soul of. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II 1, I'm as well timbered about the legs and face, as one can meet. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, Niel, a clean, tight, well-timbered, long-winded fellow 1861 *Times* 27 Sept 5/5 Cart-horses, young, and well-timbered, and quick walkers, .50 to 65 guineas.

3. Well-wooded.

1701 *Lond. Gaz* No. 3724/4 Piggott's Farm. within a Mile of the Thames, being well Timbred, having a new-built House [etc] 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I iv, You descend into a well-timbered enclosure 1904 A C FRASER *Biogr Philos* 1 26 The charming well-timbered parks which surround it

Well-timed, *ppl. a.*

1. Occurring, done, or made at a good or fitting time; timely, opportune.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 839 But Jonathan With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care, Restor'd, and better'd soon the nice affair 1735 POPE *Ep Lady* 225 But Wisdom's triumph is well tim'd Retreat 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* v, This well timed present pleaded more powerfully in his favour, than anything I had to say could obviate. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. IV. 504 Their well timed and rapid charge decided the conflict 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* Pref p xix, By a well-timed humility they might have escaped the curse of ancestral guilt 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 149 A slight and well-timed frost next morning. 1902 J BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 76 The question was well-timed.

2. Actuated in regular time or at the right moment.

1697 TUTCHIN *Search Honesty* VI 9 Two gentle Charons, Rowing, he espy'd, With Well-tym'd Oars, upon the Ebbing-Tyde 1707 E SMITH *Phædra & Hipp* III. 26 Ev'n now the well tim'd Oars With sounding Stroaks divide the sparkling Waves 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har* I lxxvi, With well-timed croupe the nimble coursers veer.

Well-tochered *Sc.*: see under TOCHER *v.*

We·ll-to-do, *adj phr.* [See WELL *a* 3]

1 Possessed of a competency, in easy circumstances, thriving, prosperous a. as predicate (with or without hyphens)

1825 BROCKETT *N C Words* 230 *Weel-to-dee*, well to do—living comfortably 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* III, Her husband had returned well, and *well to do* *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol Leg*, *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, A reputable grazier of Ivychurch, worthy and well-to-do 1864 TENNYSON *En Arden* 310, I am rich and well-to-do 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I VI 119 For Corsicans they [the Napoleon family] were well-to do

b. in fuller form *well to do in the world.*

Cf *well in the world*, WELL *a* 3

1825 MRS CAMERON *Crooked Paths* (*Houlston Tracts* I. XXV) 6 He is what is called very well to do in the world 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* xiii (1901) I 93 They are very respectable—that's to say. people well-to do in the world 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 48 The Corporation of the Steelyard were too well to do in the world to be other than thoroughly Anglican 1885 *Law Times Rep* LII 647/2 Both were well to do in the world

c. *attrib.* (with hyphens).

1839 THACKERAY *Stubbs's Cal* Jan, My father was a well-to do gentleman of Bungay 1850 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 202 It is only idle and well to do people who kill themselves 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est* xiii 143 The well-to-do squirearchy of England. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng* 489 The Colony of Virginia grew into a tobacco planting, well-to-do community.

d. *absol.* (as pl.).

1851 D JERROLD *St. Giles* XIV 136 He has strayed into the paradise of the well-to-do 1891 MRS OLIPHANT *Jerusalem* IV II. 441 The well-to-do of every village gathered conspicuous on the road

e. *transf.* Indicative of easy circumstances, prosperous-looking

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L* VI, Still, in spite of disorder like this, there was a well-to-do aspect about the place. 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* I, A comfortably furnished apartment, where shaded lamps and handsome curtains gave things a well-to-do and homelike look

2. Of an animal or plant: Thriving.

1875 F I, SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 16 The cattle in the forestalls were sleek and well-to-do. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Well-to do*, .thriving, applied to trees, cattle, &c., as well as men 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* III 25 Fat and well-to do rabbits

3. Pleased or satisfied *with* oneself. *rare*[−1].

1854 [see WELL *a* 2 c].

Hence **Well-to-do-ism, Well-to-do-ness**, prosperity.

1848 CLOUGH *Poems* (1862) Mem p. xv, Well to-do-ism shakes her Egyptian scourge, to the tune of 'ye are idle, ye are idle'. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. III, The house had an air of solidity, and well-to-do-ness about it 1882 MRS OLIPHANT *Lit Hist Eng.* III 134 Even the poverty of wealth is better than the well-to-do-ness of the humble 1887 E MONEY *Dutch Maiden* XXII, 'It [an inheritance] is nothing wonderful,' he added, 'but well-to-doism for a fellow like myself' 1925 J BONE *London Perambulator* 127 All the nice well-flavoured old things [at a pastry cook's in High Street] that suggested Kensington 'well-to do-ness'.

Well-told, *ppl a.* 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 42 P 3 Yet the very same Occurrences shall please them in a well-told Story. 1884 J. HAIL *Chr. Home* 88 It must be a well-told tale that holds its place in the memory for thirty or forty years

Well to live, *adj. phr* Now *rare*; latterly *Sc* and *U.S* [See WELL *a.* 3] Prosperous, well to do. Also *well to live in the world.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 349 And furthermore, to shewe that hee was well to liue, and that his house was rich and wealthie, he bringeth foorth these proofes. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V* II II. 55 His Father. is an honest exceeding poore man, and God be thanked well to liue. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guaman d'Alf.* II 95 Shee .was married in the end to one of an honest condition, and well to liue 1673 RAY *Journ Low C* 249 The Piemontese are generally well to live 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 137 He was well to live, and was said to have plenty of money besides his stock 1829 *Anniversary* 171 They were .well to live in the world, extensive dealers in corn and cattle. 1836 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) Sept. 295/1 The Doctor looks very well and sonsy; he seems in good health and well to live.

attrib. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 4 Jan. 10/1 Unable to collect money from well-to-live people who have owed it to her for six months.

b Partly intoxicated.

1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, One is coloured, another is foxt, a third is gone to the dogs, a fourth is well to live. 1825 JAMIESON, *Weel to live* 2. Tipsy, elevated with drink, half seas over. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer* [New England]

Well-toned, *a.* Having a good tone, in various senses: see TONED.

c 1460, 1742 [see TONED 1 a, 1 b] 1771 C BURNEY *Pres St Mus. France & Italy* (1773) 145 The voice, which was a woman's, was well toned. 1827 EARL MOUNT-EDGCUMBE *Mus. Remin* (ed 2) 74 David was the first tenor of his time, possessing a powerful and well toned voice 1874 H H COLE *Catal Ind Art S Kens. Mus.* 213 Harmonious and well-toned colouring 1879 H SPENCER *Data of Ethics* x. § 64 176 The consequent discolouration, caused in a person of lax tissues by a blow which leaves in well-toned tissues no trace

†Well-tongued, *a Obs* Gifted with good speech. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Benedicus*, a man wel tunged, or faire spoken 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 462, I was a well toung'd nimphe 1603 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 95/1 Which wel-tongu'd Mercury shal faire relate. **†Well-took**, *ppl. a Obs.* (See TAKE *v* A 5 b and B 19 b) 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II II. 83 Meane time we thanke you, for your well-tooke Labour.

Well to pass, *adv phr.* Now *Sc* [See WELL *a.* 3.] a. In predicate: Well off, well to do. Also *well to pass in the world.*

1610 T SCOTT *Philonythus* (1616) A 7 His Mothers Husband being rich and well to passe *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* V XV (1650) 152 Their Masters are both of them very wel to pass, and of good reputе 1702 W J tr *Brieve's Voy Levant* IX 29 Those who are well enough to pass in the World 1784 R BAGE *Barham Downs* II 100, I am mistress of this inn, and thank God well to pass 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVII, Our poor friend has died well to pass in the world 1901 G DOUGLAS *House with Green Shutters* II They were an able lot, and most of them were well enough to pass *Ibid* 266 Johnny Coe, idle and well to-pass

b *attrib.* (with hyphens)

1908 LD E. HAMILTON *Mawken of Flow* XVII 228 With a neatness that any well-to-pass housewife might have envied, were ranged sack upon sack of oatmeal, barley and peas.

c *absol.* (as pl.).

1902 BARRIE *Little White Bird* XII 124 They were children of the well-to-pass

d. Well provided, well off *for* (something).

1809 E, S BARRETT *Setting Sun* I 65 Charles XII of Sweden (although himself a king, and not very well to pass for sense even among them)

Hence **†Well-to-passer** *nonce-wd.*, a person of good estate

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 504 Horace met with such Selfe-applauding well-to-passers, triumphing over anothers inferiority in Estate.

Well-tossed, *ppl a.* *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg* III. IX [x] 31 When well-toss'd [*bene jactati*] mattocks did the ground prepare. **†Well-traced**, *a. Obs.* ? Having a good foot-print *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) XXII, Per beth some hyndes wele traced, þe whiche haueth þe soole of þe foote as a staggard **Well-tra·ded**, *a* Having a good trade 1585, 1610 [see TRADED 3] 1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Dict* II s v. *Well*, A well-traded Town, *une Ville fort marchande*

Well(-)trained, *ppl. a.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV 350 His well-train'd Athenian troopes. 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng* II. II. 164 A hundred well trained and ordered souldiers will beat a thousand of them. 1683 J. REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 103 Well-trained trees in a nurserie 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 297 A pilf'ring Race; well train'd and skill'd In all the Mysteries of Theft 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. XI, The well-trained ear of this guardian of the gate. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ Art* II. § 105 A well trained youth. 1894 *Pop. Sci Monthly* June 184 Well-trained dogs transmit these qualities

Well-tra·velled, *ppl. a.* That has travelled far; experienced in travel; also *fig*

In the first quot. the word may be = well travailed; the Fr. probably means 'active', 'energetic'. Cf also quot. *c* 1420 s. v. TRAVAILED.

1525 BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) II. 469 Sir Johne Rosseau, who was a well trauelled knight and well knowen [*bien trauaillant et congneu en plusieurs terres*] 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 208 Hystories wrytten by wyttie and expert men well trauayled in the worlde 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Dr. Scarborough* IV, And Thy well-travell'd knowledge too does give No less account of th' Empire Sensitive 1870 DK. OF ARGYLL *Iona* i. 2, I have heard well-travelled men declare that nothing they had seen in any part of the world had ever produced such an effect upon them [as Fingal's Cave]

†Well-tricked, *ppl. a Obs.* Artfully adorned 1599 DRAYTON *Idea* Son III, Many there be excelling in this kind, Whose well trick'd rimes with all invention swell.

Well-tried, *ppl. a.* Often tried or tested with good result; thoroughly tried.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. VI. 312 Neither bi eny sufficient euydence of Holi Scripture or of other special and peculiar sure weel tried reuelacioun 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. X 40 [They] ransackt Greece well tryde, when they were wioth *a* 1631 DONNE *Eleg* XIV 60 The bright Signe of a lov'd and wel-try'd Inne 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* 33 Physick is made up of severe reason, and well-tryed experiments 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI 263 Thy well-try'd wisdom, and thy martial fame 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 148 Love, Confirm'd by long experience of thy worth And well-tried virtues. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXVIII, A well-tried friend has appointed to meet me in this neighbourhood 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. I. 20 Our sledge then is made of well tried oak.

Well-trimmed, *ppl. a.* (In various senses of TRIM *v.*)

1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar all* III. (1668) 26 A Woman's in a sad condition, that has nothing to trust to, but a Perriwig above, and a well-trim'd shoe below. 1728 GARDINER tr. *Ragin Of Gardens* II (ed 3) 90 When with a low and well-trim'd Head They [*sc* cypresses] circling round adorn some flow'ry Mead 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XXIII, The mass of hair (now limited to a well trimmed beard) 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* IX, A well-trimmed lamp 1842 — *Amer. Notes* V, The well-trimmed lawns and green meadows of home are not there 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I XXX. 412 His coil of walrus-hide, a well-trimmed line of many fathoms' length.

Well-trod, *ppl a. poet* = next.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 131 Then to the well trod stage anon.

Well-tro·dden, *ppl a.* Frequently trodden; much used to walk on. Also *fig*

1825 WATERTON *Wand S Amer* 164 A smooth and well-trodden part of the road 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* II 141 A solid, hot, stone pavement is not so agreeable as the cool, fresh turf, or the well-trodden path. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol* XV. 387 We need not go over the well-trodden ground of later history.

Well-trussed, *ppl a.*

†1. Of the human or animal frame: Well-knit; firmly and compactly built. Also with *together.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. XXII. 392 Men of my stature, well-trust, short and tough. 1639 T DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* I IV. (1656) 37 He must have..a well-trussed

together Body. 1741 *Compl Family-Piece* II. i. 304 The Tumbler .is a well-truss'd Dog

2. Securely tied in a bundle.

1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-porch* XXIV, Man is a shop of rules, a well truss'd pack, Whose every parcell under-writes a law

Well-trusted, *ppl. a* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 23 Like the clyent that committes the cause of all his worth to a well trusted advocate. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Pr* (1906) 412 (tr *'Beatus ille'*) How is he pleas'd th' encreasing Use to see Of his well trusted Labours bend the tree? 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. XXIII 233 My well-trusted friend

Well-tuned, *ppl. a* Melodious, in good tune.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cl 5 Prayse him vpon the welltuned cymbals 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* II III 18 The Hounds, Replying shrilly to the well tun'd Hornes 1591–5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 418 That well tuned song Which late he sung vnto a scornfull lasse 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* VIII 5 The true concord of well tuned sounds 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Atheism* II VIII. (1712) 62 A Pack of well tuned Hounds. 1660 J. BROOKBANK (*title*) The Well-tuned Organ 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1212 What I see well-formed or hear well-tuned.

transf 1623–76 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I II 41 Whose well-tun'd eares, chast object-louing eyne Ne'er heard nor saw the workes of Aretine

Well-turned, *ppl. a* [TURN *v.* 4, 5]

1. Skilfully turned or rounded.

[*a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July 1670, The arches of the cellars beneath are well turn'd by Mr. Samuel the architect.] 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII 77 His nervous thighs By just degrees like well-turn'd columns rise 1821 J. MILNER *Eccles. Archit. Eng.* Pref. p. xv, The well-turned arches of the intercolumniations 1823 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 117 The slice, gradually ascending along this well-turned plate, operates with an equal friction on its whole surface

2 Of the body or limbs. Symmetrically shaped or rounded.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. vi, To play with this smooth, round, And well torn'd chin, as with the Billyard ball 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2281/4 A large well turn'd Chesnut, 15 hands. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I 670 Her well-turn'd Neck he view'd. 1728 RAMSAY *Bonny Kate* iv, How straight, how well turn'd and genteel, are Her limbs! 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 29 They are a well-made race, with well-turned thighs and legs 1886 J. CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 66 Her well-turned form, so girlish and dainty still

3. Of speech: Neatly finished, felicitously expressed.

1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* To Mem. Author 68 In his well torned, and true-filed lines. 1668 DRYDEN *Of Dram. Poesie* 59 The labour which is requir'd to well turn'd and polish'd Rhyme 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ₱ 3, I made a Speech consisting of about half a Dozen well-turned Periods. 1773 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 22 Oct. (1785) 432 It contains a just and well-turned compliment to my illustrious friend 1888 BURGON *Twelve Good Men* I. 41 Enshrining the friend's name in a note, commonly with the addition of some well turned phrase.

†4. Of the mind. Having a good bent, well disposed. *Obs.*

1598 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 354 Nothing then remains, even in minds well turned, but a sense of mutual duty

Well-tu·tored, *ppl. a.* 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lachrym.* 41 Let thy well tutor'd grief Know rather how to purchase a relief, Than plagues and torments 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 195 And thus, well-tutor'd only while we share A mother's lectures and a nurse's care. 1791 — *Iliad* XVIII 744 They, with well tutor'd step, now, nimbly ran The circle **Well-twi·sted,** *ppl. a.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII 106 Well-twisted cords 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. III 81 Well-twisted threds *a* 1687 WALLER *Maid's Trag. altered* (1690) 42 Like a well twisted Cable, holding fast The anchor'd Vessel in the lowdest Blast **Well-understoo·d,** *ppl. a.* *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Mar. 1644, A skreene accurately cutt in topiary worke, with well understood Architecture. 1792 BURKE *Sp.* (1816) IV. 55 Without the guide and light of sound well-understood principles 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 101 She only followed a well-understood practice among her countrywomen 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* IV. 113 Homer may seem, then, to designate, though not as by absolute and well-understood synonyms, but rather with a certain vagueness, substantially the same persons **Well-urged,** *ppl. a.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 378 Till your well vrg'd and rich returne proue my relation sound 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* I. LXVII, Now the heart he shakes, And now with well-urg'd sense th' enlighten'd judgment takes.

Wellus, var. VELLOUS *Sc. Obs.*

Well(-)used, *ppl. a*

†1. Well practised or exercised. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 379 For thai war wicht, and weill wsyt in wer.

2. a. Rightly or effectively used.

1594 *Selimus* XX. H 2 b, A societie of puddings, did you marke that well vsed metaphor? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 200 [He] only us'd For prospect, what well us'd had bin the pledge Of immortalitie 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. XVII, As she stands above him with her hardened manner, and her well-used eyes.

b. Much or often used.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 36 Where the well-us'd plough Lies in the furrow 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. VII. 54 A little further on was a baker's shop, with a well used oven 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* III, That's the sexton's spade, and it's a well used one, as you see

Well va·ried, *ppl. a.* 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* I i, In the well varyed seasons of the yeare. 1764 DODSLEY *Descr. Leasowes* in *Shenstone's Wks.* (1765) II. 293 A small lawn of well-varied ground. **Well-ve ntilated,** *ppl. a.* 1828 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) Pref. p. xliv, A well ventilated larder 1887 *Spons' Househ. Man* 39 A well-ventilated drain.

Wellvet, obs. Sc. form of VELVET.

†Well-vi saged, *ppl. a. Obs.* *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 74 Bigonde þat riuere þay saw wonder faire & wele vesaged women cledd in foule clethyng 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. I 213 He was brode in the sholders & wel vysaged. **†Well-voiced,** *a. Obs.* Having a good or powerful voice 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy sings Eulogies to Mahomet 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* I, The professed ablebodied and well-voiced apprentices **†Well-wai·ting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Compliant in attendance 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 38 Poetrie euer setteth vertue out in her best cullours, making Fortune her wel-wayting hand mayd

Well-waled, *ppl. a. Sc.* Well chosen 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. XX, She her man like a lammy led Hame, wi' a well-wail'd wordy.

Well-walled, *a.* Having good walls. (Cf. Gr. εὐτείχεος)

c 1400 [see WALLED 2 b] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I 130 The sacke of well-wall'd Troy 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng.* I. XV 126 Valenciens is very spacious, well walled, and full of ancient buildings. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* III 153 Admetus from the well-walled Pheræ came

Well wared, *ppl. a. Sc.* [See WARE *v.*[2] d.] Well spent or bestowed 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Parishioners* 13 July, O then wel-wared pained breast and sore back in speaking early and late to you! 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 14 The best fish i' the Tweed Shall be thy weel war'd meed **Well-warmed,** *ppl. a.* 1838 STERLING in Carlyle *Life* II. VII (1872) 143 We slept at the Village of Simplon, in a very fair and well-warmed inn 1892 KIPLING *Light that failed* 136 Men who've done their work in a well warmed studio all their lives. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 4/7 The sturdy beggars who are just now making their annual exodus from well warmed workhouses to a life of freedom on the road

Well-wa·rranted, *ppl. a.* Authorized, guaranteed, or approved by good warrant.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 254 You, my noble and well-warranted Cosen 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Post scr., A well warranted rule. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* LXXXI. 239 His well-warranted judgment. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Deronda* XXXVII, He was rather ashamed that Hans's hopes caused him uneasiness in spite of his well warranted conviction that they would never be fulfilled

Well-washed, *ppl. a.* 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 384 Repeated this, till deep the well wash'd fleece Has drunk the flood. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* 377 If a dilute solution of glycerin be mixed with well-washed yeast. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 70 She wanted to make out she was nice, and wholesome, and well-washed, and particular.

We·ll-wa·ter. [WELL *sb.*[1] Cf. WFris. *welwetter.*] Water issuing, or drawn, from a well or spring

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 330 Seoðe þonne his sceallan on yrnendum wylle wætere *c* 1205 LAY. 19792 We habbeoð þe ibroht cæld welle water. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VI. (*Thomas*) 94 Vith þat þat servand mad hym yare, þe velvatter for to brynge. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* VIII. 129 For meth, A sester of vinscomed hony do In sestiis vj of welle water cleer. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. XI. 45 They haue none other water to drinke then well water. 1630 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* li. 123 All experience teacheth vs that Well-waters arising from deepe springs, are hoter in Winter, then in Summer 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 164 Well-water is to be found at a small Depth almost in every Part of the Island 1860 *Family Economist* 28 Apr. 271/1 Some of the well waters of London contain eighty grains of chalk in a gallon 1911 MARY JOHNSTON *Long Roll* V. 49 Lifting the gourd of well water to his lips. *fig.* *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Þe ter þet Mon wepð for laðe of þisse liue is inemned welle water, for he welleð of þe horte swa doð water of welle

Well-wa·tered, *ppl. a.* [WELL *adv.* 28.] Plentifully supplied or moistened with water.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 438 in *Babees Bk.*, Litere .Wele watered, I-wrythen, be craft y-trode. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XIII 10 Lot beheld all the plaine of Iordane, that it was well watered euery where. 1621 [see SEATED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-water'd land 1867 MORRIS *Jason* III. 170 A plain well-watered, set with trees 1919 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 347 The stirring populat on.. of well-wooded and well watered Asturias and Galicia.

Well-wea·poned, *ppl. a.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2479 He bad him nimen him feres mide, Wel wopnede men *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ireland* 8 Knyghtes and þe skyers well I-horsed and well y-wepened *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* VIII. in Child *Ballads* III. 97/1 Take twelue of þi wyght gemen, Well weppynd, be þi side 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 162/2 in *Holinshed*, A thousand well weaponed and appointed men. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. 108 The foresaid Arch Bishops attended with a numerous train of well weaponed servants 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* II. 62 Thick upon the shoar stood several gross bands of men well weapn'd

Well-wea·ring, *ppl. a* [WEAR *v.*[1] 15] *a* 1568 [see WEAR *v.*[1] 15] 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 29/1 A man composed of those well-wearing materials, which adapt a person for situations where genius and refinement would only prove a source of misery and of error 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* I. 55 One is never thoroughly sociable with flowers till they are provided with decent, homely, well-wearing English names **Well-wea·ving,** *vbl. sb.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1912) XXV. (1912) 310 The same disdainefull scorne, which Pallas shewed to poore Arachne, that durst contende with her for the prize of well weaving.

Well-weighed, *ppl. a.*

1. Carefully estimated; duly pondered or considered.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 Liuely to expresse diuers passions, by the low and lofty sounde of the well-weyed silable *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* VII. 34 The well-weigh'd works of the Almighties hand 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XXVIII. 236 A deliberate and well-waighed Covnant. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. XVIII. (1716) 106 The well weighed thoughts of their Hearts. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (e) 4 A well-weigh'd Judicious Poem. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 26 Well-weighed Reasons are to determine the Judgment. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 229 To Worth or Want, well-weigh'd, be Bounty given. 1754 MISS BOOTHBY in *Life Johnson* (1805) 76 Not without deliberation and well-weighed choice 1819 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IV. IX, Nor ever might light motive him From well-weigh'd purpose bend. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII 278 The well weighed and prudent letter of William was read 1883 R. B. SMITH *Ld. Lawrence* II. 556 In this document he had set forth, in well weighed language, alike his methods and his motives.

†2. Of persons: Displaying deliberate purpose and balanced judgement. *Obs.*

1701 COLLIER *M. Anton* (1726) 135 He was a person modest, prudent, and well-weigh'd. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XLII 428 This Bullinger was a right prudent, peaceable, well-weighed, and learned Man

Well-wei·ghing, *vbl. sb.* 1657 RAWLEY *Resuse Bacon* Life (c 2), Which may be imputed to the well weighing of his Sentence, by the Skales, of Truth, and Reason 1767 MANSFIELD in Burrow *Rep. Cases* (1776) IV. 2016 Barbuit's Case. was solemnly argued before and determined by Lord Talbot, on considering and well-weighing all the foreign Authorities **Well-wei·ghing,** *ppl. a* Heavy 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. III 203 Or whether he thinkes it were not possible with well-waighing summes of gold to corrupt him to a reuolt **Well-whipped,** *ppl. a.* 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* Dial. I 70 All the well-whipt Cream of Country Sense 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (1849) 277 She spins round like a well-whipped top **Well-wigged,** *ppl. a.* 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 22 The well wigged justices 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 177 Our well-wigged ancestors

†Well-will, *v. Obs. rare trans.* To wish (one) well, to regard with favour

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 688 Weening therefore these Augures all fulfill'd In Joseph now, him every one well-will'd. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 217 He is well knowne in Court, and well willed by great Ones

Well-willed, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north* [See WILLED *a.* 2.] Kindly or favourably disposed

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXXV. (1495) 727 Of good men and well wylled · dronkenesse makyth euyll men and wycked. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prunc.* 2186 Though I be nat wys, Wel-willed am I 1484 RICH. III. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II I 166 Oure sayde soverayn Lord, as a welewilled, diligent, and couragious Prince 1530 PALSGR. 329/1 Wellwylled, *de bonne voulenté* 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (S.T.S.) 82 Nothing is difficile to a well willit man. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 65 This was but one of the many exploits of a like nature achieved by this well willed being. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shetld. Folk-lore* 212 The weel-willed man is the beggar's bridder

b. Const. *to, unto*; also *to* (do something) or *that* (something be done)

1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 38 Y pray hem þat þey be well wyllet to here *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 And þuf all he war not welewillid þerto, yit he was compellid to drynk. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 5 All the Cite was vnto thaym frendly and wellwillid. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 202 As for the woman that made the clayme, he ys wellwyllyd that she shold be seyn to in the way of almys *c* 1473 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 27, I will be as wellwilled to doe things for your pleasure. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 178/1 Wherunto the more partie of the inhabitaunts be right welwilled and agreable 1523 BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXI. 254 Certayne yonge knyghtes .well wylled to do some dede of armes 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXII. 163 But see sic a han'le as that state o' maitters gies to them that's but owre weel-will't to be lords owre God's spiritual heritage

We·ll-wi·ller. Now *rare.* [See WILLER 1 and cf. GOODWILLER.] One who bears good will or wishes well (to another, to a cause, etc.); one who is disposed to be kind or friendly.

In very frequent use from 1450 to 1700. Since then largely superseded by WELL-WISHER

1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 69 All hys mene, and all that ben hys wele wyllers 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. XXXI. 465 Wherfore he thoughte to slee hym and alle his wel wyllars in that countrey 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 78 Those with whome we are conuersant, being rather well-willers, than true friendes 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 121 Is the diuell our friende or our foe, our welwiller or our enemie? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. X (1912) I. 209 No man durst shew himself a wel-willer of mine. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V. IV. 242 We may have many well-willers, but very few speciall friends, well-willers be generall friends. 1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 148, I feare our inland friends will not be sufficyent, vnlesse our well-willers abroade clubb to ye reckoninge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 61 Every body and every-thing had a black and a white side, as ill-willers and well-willers were pleased to report 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 101 Evil befall the foul fiend and all his well-willers 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* VI. 280 And those Well-willers' iron beds [*ferreique Eumenidum thalami*] 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III. After Scene 351 The Well-willer, the kindly Might That balances the Vast for weal.

b. Const. *of, to* (*unto*, Sc. *till*).

1463 *Irish Acts 3 Edw. IV* c. 68 Gouuernyng by theim that ben welwillers to the Kyng *c.* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b, Som of the welwillars of the king appollo *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 82 They scornefullie mocke his worde, and also spitefullie hate and hurte all well willers thereof. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. LXXII. § 14 If now the Communion booke make for them too it may be hoped that being found such a welwiller vnto their cause, they will more fauour it then they haue done 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* V. (1906) 38 Give mee leave .as a well-willer unto you and your studies, to beare you company part of the way 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 67 Lovers and Well-willers of Art 1698 F. B. *Free but Modest Censure* 4 A friend and well-willer to that Cause 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXXVI. 253 Ye ken brawly that I never was a weel-wuller till gyaun awa' fae the Pairis' Kirk. 1874 SWINBURNE *Bothw.* I. i. (1882) 6 Men Who are well-willers to this common state.

†c. One who is addicted or devoted *to* a study (esp. astrology). *Obs.*

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* V. L 2, Though he be no witch, he is a wel willer to the infernal science. 1653

W Ramesey *Astrol Restored* 18 For the satisfaction of the well-willers to Astrology 1654 Cleveland *Char Diurnal-maker* 5 He is the first tincture and rudiment of a Writer, dip't as yet in the preparative blew, like an Almanack well-willer. 1664 Butler *Hud* II III 240 [He] with the Moon was more familiar Than e'er was Almanack well willer. 1668 Dryden *Dram Poesy* 4 One that is so much a well-willer to the Satire, that he spares no man 1692 Blagrave *Astrol Pract Physick* 188 To all such who are Students, and well-Willers unto this most excellent Science of Astrology *a* 1680 Butler *Rem* (1759) II 185 A Virtuoso is a Well-willer to the Mathematics 1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* II VII 245 To us Well-Willers nothing can be plainer, than that Comets are Flammeous, or Lucid Expirations.

†**We'll-willing,** *vbl sb Obs.*

1 The act of wishing well (to another); good will, favour, kindly regard.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlvi 12 Wellwillynge is til lord on dredand him [*Beneplacitum est domino super timentes eum*]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii 505 Better he cowde enforme hem of youre volunte, for he is with hem a-queynted and theire welwellinge 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii 67 By thy well wyllynge, and by the yeftes & alle other thynges that I haue doon vnto the. 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* C ij, In those daies I wearied thee with my welwilling and yet I am not tired to procure thy welfare. 1640 tr *Ves dere's Rom of Rom.* II xx. 75 It begot a well willing in her towards him *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol* (1710) I. 30 Benevolence, or Well willing, to the Object beloved

2. (One's) good pleasure, what it seems good to a person to do, intend, or allow.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxl 7 My prayere in þaire welewillyngis [*oracio mea in beneplacitis eorum*]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* IV IV. 439 This was doon .bi Goddis welwilling that it schulde be doon. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II. IX. 50 He chose þe welwillyng of god [*divinum beneplacitum*] before mannys solace *Ibid* III lv 132 Do wiþ me þi desired welwilling [*desideratum beneplacitum tuum*]

3 Right or virtuous intention; willing what is good.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii 27 Eftere my rightwisnes That is eftere my welwillynge þat is in my saule. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 355 Pes to the men of welwillinge In erthe be among ous heie [Lk II 14] 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v. lxxxi. § 12 *Simplie to will proceedeth from nature, but our* welwilling is from grace.

We'll-willing, *a* (and *sb*) Now *† are* or *dial.* [Cf. Du. *welwillend.*]

A. *adj.* Wishing well to another; disposed to be kind or friendly; benevolent, propitious, loyal, well-affected.

c 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* VIII, Ne beon hiz modige ac welwyllende, & mildheorte. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxvi 59 Þæt he hraðe dælde þearfum and wædlum mid well-willendum mode. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 41 How that he fand nane weill willand, Bot all war fais that euir he fand *c* 1430 Lydg *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 214 This fowle is sacred unto Jupiter, The lord of briddis in the highe heven, Wele willyng planete beholdyng from so ferre. 1448 Hen. VI *Writ* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 379, I pray my said heirs .that they shewe them self welwillyng faithful and tender lovers of my desire in this behalf *a* 1533 Frith *Disput Purgat.* I. D iij b, Goddes law requyreth a thynge to be done wyth a well wyllynge harte. 1540 Paisgr. *Acolastus* Ep. Ded A ij b, The louyng and well wyllyng subiectes *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 120 His folkis was nocht so weill willing as he requyred. 1597 J Melvill *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 410 They cam in a loving and weil-willing maner to inquyre. 1611 Cotgr, *Bienveuillant*, well-willing, faiourable

absol c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xxxiv 229 Ða welwillendan [L. *benevoli*] 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 677 That the weill willing may be remembeirit, and the obstinat constrenit to thair dewitie.

b. Const *to, towards, unto.*

1390 Gower *Conf* II 18 It semeth love is welwillende To hem that [etc] *c* 1440 *Generydes* 964 To ther desire the kyng was welewillyng. 1461 *Paston Lett* (1904) IV 14, I knew not whedyr they wer well wyllyng to yow or not 1549 J Old *Erasm. Par., Ephes* Prol D ij, Sondry other curates & ministres .are honest and diligently well wyllynge *towardes the trueth.* 1579 W Wilkinson *Confut Fam. Love* 50 b, Those which stand welwilling vnto his instructions 1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Hecyra* v I (1607) 338 Your speach hath made mee faiourable and welwilling towardes you now. 1599 A M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* Transl to Reader, Through the persuasions of diuers well-willinge Dutchmen to the English nation 1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* Prol 20 He was one of those who are ruggedly faithful and well-willing to their friends

c Ready or desirous *to* (do something)

c 1440 *Generydes* 2181 To wayte on hym ther were [they] well willyng 1585 *Burgh Rec. Edin* (1882) IV. 437 Sic persouns as ar knawin to be maist cairfull and weill willing to seik the saifte and preseruatioun of the same

†**B** *sb* One who is well disposed to another; a (person's) well-wisher or friend. *Obs.*

In pl, either unaltered or with *s*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8948 He spak so wyþ þe kyng of þat land, þat he was his wel willand Vpon Bretaigne a route to renge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Þe echednyes dol þet god yefþ to his wel wilynde *c* 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass Bk* (MS B.) 368 Oure sib men and oure welewillandes 1390 Gower *Conf* I 299 If that thou wistest al, What Cheste doth in special To love and to his welwillinge *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VII. IX 3048 Obir gudis þat langit til hym or til his men, Or til his weil willandis þen *1423 in Reg Mag Sig Scot. 1430,* 30/2 Til al lordis our frenddis and wele willand effectuusly we praye *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 12 To al oure frendes, and wel wyllynges *1463 Paston Lett* II. 138 Wretyn..Be your welewylland, Abbot of Langeleye

Hence †**Well-willingness.**

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxxi 44 Embe his efencempan he hæfde welwillendnysse and micele lufe. *a* 1390 *Wyclif Bible, Ecclus* Prol, I monest you to comen with wel willingnesse [Vulg. *cum benevolentia*].

Well-wi·lly, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See Willy *a.* Cf. Sw *valvillig*, Da. *velvillig*] Full of good will, benevolent, well-disposed, generous; = Goodwilly *a.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1257 Venus mene I, þe wel willy planete *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III (*Andrew*) 807 Al þat þat vele wylly was to þe apostil. *c* 1402 Lydg. *Compt Bl Knt* 627 A I faire lady I welwilly founde at al *c* 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* II III in *Anglia* VIII 158 Pees in londe to men þat are wele willy *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v VII 522 Wherfore ther mai not so greet a multitude be weel willi to religioun, if [etc] 1808 Jamieson, *Weill-willie, Weill-willit*, Liberal, not niggardly. 1882 *Leic Gloss*, *Well willing*, and *Well willy*, favourable to, having a kindly feeling towards; bearing good will towards.

Well-wi·nded, *a.* Sound or strong of wind 14 in *Harrow. Hall* Introd p xxv, The horss hath xxv properties After the asse, well mouthid, well wyndyd **Well-wi·ndowed,** *a* 1845 [see Well-rooted] **Well-winged,** *a* 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I IV 66 He past them o'er, quick, as well wing'd Shaft forth of a Parthian bowe 1619 Drayton *Bar Wars* II xxxvi. 23 Those well-wing'd Weapons Slip'd from the Bow string, impotent and slacke 1649 [see Canceleer *sb.* b]. **Well-wi·nnowed,** *ppl. a* 1685 Dryden *Threnod. Augustal* xiii 375 A plenteous Crop Of purest and well winow'd Grain. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* II, Seldom seen at large assemblies, she was eagerly sought after in the well-winnowed *sorées* of the elect **Well-wired,** *a.* 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser II. *Man of Many Fr* (Colburn) 117 Artificial flowers were taught to twine round mock marble columns, and fragrant lights to spring spontaneously from well-wired boughs of trees.

Well-wish, *sb.* Now *† rare.* An act of wishing well to another, a good wish. Const. *to, for.*

1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 435 If these speeches haue proceeded only from your well wishes to mee, I must be sorry for them 1623 Bp Hall *Best Bargaine* Wks (1625) 518 Our zealous well-wishes .for the vndoubted truth of our Maker and Redeemer 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* II. § 13 If this be true, I must confesse I am charitable only in my liberall intentions, and bountifull well-wishes. 1654 J Sherman (*title*) White Salt or, A Sober Correction of A Mad World, In some Wel-wishes to Goodness 1708 Addison *Pres St. War* 8 Any one that hath .a well Wish for his Friends or Posterity 1709 Hearne *Collect* (O H S) II 288 Sends hearty wellwishes to Barnes' design. 1816 Keats *Lett* Wks 1889 III 46 You know with what Reverence I would send my Well wishes to him 1872 Michie *Deeside Tales* xiv. (1908) 138 The bridegroom got presents o' corn an' ither gear in token o' their well wishes 1889 *Has dunche's Sct -Gossip* XXV. 226 Testifying their thanks and well wishes to the captain and steward 1908 *Westm. Gas* 5 June 2/2 The exhibition has received the well wishes of the Archbishop of Canterbury

†**Well-wish,** *v. Obs. intr* To wish well *unto* (another)

1586 A. Day *Engl Secretorie* I (1625) 14 Thinke how exceedingly I have always well wished unto you

†**Well-wished,** *ppl a. Obs.* Attended by good wishes.

1603 Shaks. *Meas for M* II IV 27 Euen so The generall subiect to a wel-wisht King Quit their owne part, and in obsequious fondnesse Crowd to his presence.

Well-wi·sher. One who wishes well to another, a cause, etc. Const. *to, of,* or with possessive.

1590 *Tarlton's Newes Purgatorie* 1 Amongst the rest of whose welwishers my selfe being not the least 1639 G Plattes *Discov. Subterr. Treas* To Rdr, So I take my leave and rest, Your hearty Well-wisher G P. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 8 All well wishers either to the clergy or learning 1711 Addison *Spect* No 10 P 7, I know several of my Friends and Well-wishers are in great Pain for me 1772 *Phil Trans* LXII. 356, I am, a constant well-wisher to the progress of arts and sciences. 1780 *Mirror* No 82 Yet the tale has a moral, by no means flattering to the well-wishers of this country 1788 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* 24 July, He seemed to feel that he spoke to a safe and a sympathising well-wisher 1836 C. Wordsworth *Athens* xi (1855) 66 Some wise well-wisher to the Areopagus. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* I, It would be a nice opportunity for any of his well-wishers to pay him a visit 1905 *Times* 10 May 10 Those who are not well-wishers of either country

†**b** One who aspires *to* (be or become). *Obs.*

1710-11 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Mar, The latter has a good deal of learning, and he is a well-wisher to be an author.

Well-wi·shing, *vbl sb.* The action of wishing well to another; also, an expression of good wishes

1569 Elyden *Closet of Counsels* (1573) Ep. Ded, Wherefore I haue beene bolde to offer you this same, as a token of my well wishing 1586 A Day *Engl. Secretorie* I (1625) 14 Not forgetting our accustomed greetings and interchangeable wel-wishings. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III 29 Hee who knowes so to liue with Italians .as he can gain their well wishing *a* 1672 Wilkins *Nat Relig* 326 Religion will teach them to be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well doing 1909 J R Harris *Side-Lights N T Research* II 78 There is much hand-shaking and well-wishing 1911 Craik *Clarendon* XXI II 190 Some one, 'who was believed to wish well to the King'—with that sort of well-wishing which characterized the time-serving of Bennet and his confederates

Well-wi·shing, *ppl. a.* That wishes well to others, benevolent; †loyal. Also *transf.*

1597 C Middleton *Chinon of Engl.* III. (1925) 20 Flying with the fauorable fortune of well wishing windes 1623 T. Scot (*title*) An experimentall Discoverie of Spanish Practises or the Covnsell of a well-wishing Souldier 1768-74 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) II 279 Thy candid well-wishing eye 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* XVII, And glass after glass they did drink in all sorts and shapes of well-wishing toasts 1896 Black *Briseis* XVIII 229 Marked by a perfect self-possession—a self-possession sweet and serene and well wishing

†**Well-wi·tted,** *a. Obs* Gifted with good wits

c 1450 Metham *Wks.* 147 He that ys born that day schuld be trwe and wele-wyttyd 1476 *Paston Lett* III 156 Thys man is well wittyd, well manerd. 1529 *Commons' Petition* in Froude *Hist Eng* I 198 Such subtle interrogatories as are able quickly to trap a simple unlearned, or yet a well-witted layman without learning. 1552a Huloet, Able to receyue, or well wytted, *capax*

Well-won, *ppl. a* Gained by hard or honourable effort.

1596 Shaks *Merch V.* I III 51 (Qq) My well won [Ff -worne] thrift Which he cals interest 1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* IV, Tho' it was sma', 'twas weel-won gear 1791 — *To R. G. of F* 43 His well-won bays, than life itself more dear 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* XXXIX, I..will not lose well-won gear with the like of him if it may be helped. 1842 J Aiton *Domest Econ* (1857) 59 A well-won penny is worth an ill-won pound. 1879 R Lowe in *19th Cent* June 992 The great and well-won reputation of Mr. Wallace as a scientific observer

Well-woo·ded, *a* Covered with growing trees *a* 1550 Leland *Itin* (1764) III. 28 The Soile very good, and enclosid, and metely wel woddyd. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I XI (1824) 248 This pretty well-wooded and well watered estate 1780 Coxe *Russ Discov.* 211 Well-wooded mountains. 1885 E P Warren & Cleveri v *Wanderings 'Beetle'* 120 Past long well-wooded islands 1914 D. Macmillan *Robert Flint* v 111 The land is fertile and well-wooded.

Well-woo·ing, *ppl a* 1818 Keats *Endym* I 101 Ramscented eglantine Gave temperate sweets to that well-wooing sun †**Well-woolled,** *a Obs* Having a thick or rich fleece 1611 Cotgr, *Mouton à la grande laine*, a Sheepe well-woolled, or of great burthen. 1641 Best *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 13 A score of large and well-wold weathers

†**Well-word,** *v Obs. trans* To eulogize.

1605 J Davies (Heref) *Humours Heaven* 19 The other twaine Whiles he was speaking, his speech seem'd to praise, And now, by word, well-word they what he sates.

Well-wo·rded, *a* Couched in proper terms.

1656 Cowley *Pindar Odes, The Muse* 1, Figures, Conceits, Raptures, and Sentences In a well-worded dress 1841 Longf *Childr Lord's Supper* 87 The fathers and mothers Stood behind them in tears, and were glad at the well-worded answer 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng Ch* 127 Yet even from Italy came a distinct, well-worded objection from the Bishop of Mondovi. 1907 J H. McCarthy *Needles & Pins* x, I thought that some at least of what I said was rather well-worded

Well-worked, *ppl a* **a.** Thoroughly operated. **b** Skilfully wrought. 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Jan. 43 On very middling soils thirty bushels an acre is considered as only a decent crop, after tolerably well-worked fallow. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 195 The well-worked implements of the tumuli †**Well-wo·rker.** *Obs* One who does good. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxv. iv, As the well-workers, soe the right beleevers, Lord favour further. **Well-wo·rking,** *vbl sb* †**a.** Doing good, well-doing. *Obs* **b.** Skilful fashioning or forging **c** Successful activity or operation 1611 *Norton's Calvin's Inst* Table of Contents X xx 1 b, Against all them which say that if this doctrine [of Predestination] take place, all endeuour of well working decaieth 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 79 According to the goodness and well working of the Iron, some prove of longer durance than other 1879 Spencer *Data of Ethics* VI § 34 84 The well-working [of pleasure and pain] in essential matters is ignored, and the ill-working in unessential matters is alone recognized †**Well-wo·rking,** *ppl. a Obs* That does good, virtuous *a* 900 Ælfred *Bloomis* 1 in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 169 Ic þe halsie, ðu arfæsta, wel wilende & wel wyrcende drihten. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* III. 120 Thou was alway well wirkand, to me trew as stele

Well-worn, *ppl. a.*

1 Much worn or used; *fig* trite, hackneyed.

1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 53 It is a well worne saying, That [etc] 1786 Burns *Tam Samson* Epit, Tam Samson's weel-worn clay here lies. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* XII, The old man was seated by the fire with his well-worn pocket Bible in his hands. 1842 Tennyson *Gard. Dau* 108 A well worn pathway 1849 Sir F B Head *Stokers & Pokers* III 39 That variety of free and easy well-worn costumes in which quiet-minded people usually travel 1858 Merivale *Rom Emp* liv (1863) VI 411 The mind of the educated classes still flowed freely enough in the well-worn channels of literature 1905 'G Thorne' *Lost Cause* v, It is a trite and well-worn aphorism that no event is trivial

2. Becomingly carried or displayed

1814 Byron *Lara* I XXVII, To whom he showed nor deference nor disdain, But that well-worn reserve which proved he knew No sympathy with that familiar crew

Well(-)wo·rthy, *a* Worthy in a high degree. 1597 Markham *Devereux* 35 b, Thou liuely worke of her great excellence, Wel-worthy Matter for her powre to frame 1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit.* IX ix § 91 Behold here good people, my Sonne Edmund , how comely and well worthy he is of all your fauors 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 918 Unless the world were all prepar'd t'embrace A plan well worthy to supply their place 1796 *Seward's Anecdotes* III 145 The Admiral [Coligny] approaching the Emperor with a reverence well-worthy of the greatness of the Prince. said [etc]

Wellwott, obs Sc. form of Velvet.

†**Well-wou·lder** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A conditional or would-be well-willer.

1643 *Plain English* 28 These are well woulders to the Parliament and Kingdome

†**Well-wove,** *ppl. a Obs.* = next.

c 1710 Congreve tr. *Ovid* Wks 1730 III 305 The well-wove Tours they wear, their own are thought, But only are their own, as what they've bought

Well-wo·ven, *ppl. a. lit.* and *fig.*

1591-5 Spenser *Astrophel* 97 There his welwouen toyles and subtil traines He laid, the brutish nation to enwrap. 1663 South *Serm.* (1727) V. 206 No such Instrument to carry on a refined, and well-woven Rebellion, as a tender Conscience, and a sturdy Heart 1671 Milton *P F* I 97 Not force, but well couch't fraud, well woven snares 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 279 When thy well-woven

bands unite societies. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 741 Ev'ry maiden neat-attir'd In finest linen, and the youths in vests Well-woven 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Trachin* 602 This well woven robe 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* v. 58 The Nymph of the hair well-woven.

Well-wreathed, *ppl a.* Skilfully twisted. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* II 609 They..with well-wreath'd halsers hoise Their white sailes *Ibid* XXI 543 As one doth In tuning of his Instrument lend To euery wel-wreath'd string, his perfect sound †**Well-writing,** *vbl sb Obs* 1668 DRYDEN *Dram Poesie* 33 All passions may be lively represented on the Stage, if to the well-writing of them the Actor supplies a good commanded voice.

Well-written, *ppl a.*

1598 BARNFIELD *Poems* (Arb) 119 Drayton, whose well-written Tragedies, And sweete Epistles, soare thy fame to skies. 1776 BURNEY *Hist Mus* I 177 A well written and well-set scene of recitative 1779 *Mirror* No. 36 A well-written preface. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI VI. (Rtldg) 405 This well-written statement.

Well-wrought, *ppl a*

1. Well made or fashioned, skilfully constructed or put together: a. of material things.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 341 To Westmynster þei hym brouht, Biside his fadere is laid in a toumbe wele wrouht *?a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 1024 His nose, his mouth, and eyhe and cheke Wel wrought *[biencfait]*. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1739 We haue a Cite Well wroght for the werre, wallis full high 1538 ELYOT *Dict* Add, *Adfabrum*, well wrought. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI 202 Yet pierc't it not his wel-wrought zone 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III (Arb) 120 And so I in thy favour dye, No memorie For me a well-wrought tombe prepare 1723 MANDEVILLE *Fable Bees* (ed 2) I 185 From Caves..we are come to warm and well wrought Houses 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 208 Tho' each by turns, the other's bound invade, As, in some well-wrought picture, light and shade 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* V 22 Idæus from the well-wrought chariot sprang.

b. of immaterial things, esp. literary or musical composition. Also with *out*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XVI 370 This is well wroght gere that euer may be 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* 20 The Plots of their Plays being narrow, and the persons few, one of their Acts was written in a less compass then one of our well wrought Scenes 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 11 ¶ 4 In Answer to your well-wrought Tale, I will give you the History of Inkle and Yarico. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C* II 1 (1854) I 269 A store of goodly thoughts in well-wrought words 1876 *Mus Times* 1 June 492/1 Concluding his performance with a well-wrought fugue on this subject

†**2.** Of ale. Thoroughly 'worked' or fermented.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 26/1 Put them in new well wrought Beer or Ale

†**3.** Of a convert. Fully persuaded *Obs.*

1684 I. MATHER *Rec Illustr Provid* IX 291 He is..judged to be a well wrought Convert and real Christian.

Welly (we'li), *adv. dial* [Colloquial reduction of WELL-NIGH.] Well-nigh, almost, nearly.

1615 W. GODDARD *Neaste of Waspes* No. 81 Shee screakes, cryes shees soe full, she burst-shall wellie. *Ibid.* No 82 Shee scarce gone, hir back not turned wellie 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III (1652) G 4, Your Worships Charity to a poore Crytur welly starv'd 1649 *Man in the Moon* No 30 235 Our long night of sorrow is now welly past over 1727 *Obliging Husband* 10 You've welly gally'd me with ta'king on't *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* Wks (1862) 40 Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & S* XVII, A pack of spiritless, down-trodden men, welly clemmed to death. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* III, I should ha' been sure of her then, as she wouldn't go away from me to Snowfield, welly thirty mile off.

Welm(e, var ff. WALM *sb.*, *v.* and WHELM *v.*

†**We·lmish,** *a. Obs rare.* Also 7 welmish. [Origin obscure. Cf. QUALM *sb.*3] Of colour: Pale, sickly (?).

1588 HOLME *Armoury* I. 13/1 Sky colour, or a light welmish Blew *Ibid* II. 23/2 If it [the rainbow] consist all of Yellow, this is palish; if white, its defiled, or whelmish *Ibid* III 147/1 Green Verditer, a Welmish or Willow green.

Welmost(e, var. forms of WELLMOST *adv.*

Welogh, obs. form of WILLOW *sb.*

Welonye, obs form of VILLAINY.

Welp, obs form of WHELP.

Welsh (welʃ), *a.* and *sb* Forms: *a.* 1 *Wilisc*, *Wilsc*, 1–2 *Wylisc*, 2 *Wylsc*. *β.* 1 *Uuelesc*, 1–3 *Welisc*, 4–5 *Welischе* (*Welisse*); 2–3 *Welsc*, 4 *Welsse*, 6 *Welshe* (7 *Welse*), 6–9 *Welch*, 6– *Welsh*. *γ.* 1–2 *Wælisc*, 3 *Walisc*, 4 *Walish*, *Walysch*, 5 *Walische*, *Walysshe*, *Wallish*, *Wallych*, 6 *Walyssh*; 2 *Wælsc*, 3 *Wailsc*, 3–4 *Wals*, 4–5 *Walsch(e*, *Walssh*, 4–6 *Walshe* (6 *Walche*), 5 *Walsshe*, 6–7 *Walsh*. [OE. (West Saxon) *Wilisc*, *Wylisc*, (Anglian and Kentish) *Welisc*, *Wælisc*, f. *Wealh*, *Walh*, Celt, Briton, = OHG. *Walh*, *Walah* (MHG. *Walch*, G. *Wahle*) Celt, Roman, etc, ON **Valr* (pl. *Valir*, Gauls, Frenchmen): see etym. note to WALNUT, and cf. WALACH and VLACH. To the English adj. correspond OHG *wal(a)hisc*, *walesc* (MHG. *walh-*, *walhisch*, *walsch*, etc, G. *walsch*, *welsch*), Roman, Italian, French, Du. *waalsch* Walloon, ON *valskr* Gaulish, French (MSw. *valskr*; Sw. *välsk*, Da. *vælsk* Italian, French, southern); cf. the note to WALSHNUT.

In OE the final *h* of the stem normally disappeared before the adjectival ending. The West Saxon type **Wielsc* (from *Wealh*) did not survive beyond the OE. period, the two Anglian and Kentish types (from *Walh*) existed concurrently till the 16th cent., after which *Welsh* became the sole form in general use, *Walsh* remaining only as a surname (The AF *Waleis*, which is rarely employed in ME., also survives in the surname *Wallace*.)

The spelling *Welch* is retained in the titles of the Welch Regiment and the Royal Welch Fusiliers.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons. a. Originally: belonging to the native British population of England in contrast to the Anglo-Saxons *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* b. In later use: belonging to Wales by birth and descent; forming (part of) the native population of Wales.

a 688–695 *Laws Ine* § 32 Be Wilisces monnes londhæfene gif Wilisc mon hæbbe hide londes [etc.] *c* 1000 *Ags. Laws, Dunsetas* § 3, 2, XII Iahmen scylon riht tæcean Wealan & Engliscan, VI Englisce & VI Wylisce. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1052 Griffin se Wylisca cing *Ibid* (MS. C) an. 1055 Iremerig se Wylisca biscop. *Ibid* (Laud MS) an. 1097 Ða Wylisce menn syððon hi fram þam cynge gebuzon

β. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1052 Eac man sloh His þæs Welscan cynges broþer. *c* 1205 LAY. 31632 Þa iwærð abolzen a Welisc king in þe hepe 1360–1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 562 Cuidam Welsharpour d'ni Will'i de Dalton, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1513 *Lyfe Hen. V* (1911) 10 And this sufficeth of the Welsh conspiracies and battailes 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* II 1 209 Sir, there is a fray to be fought, betweene Sir Hugh the Welch Priest, and Caius the French Doctor 1628 *Mad Pranks Robin Goodfellow* (Percy Soc.) 9 As infamous as a Welch-harper that playes for cheese and onions. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI § 135 Here a Welsh regiment of the King's assaulted the works. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 147 Henry I of England, planted a colony of Flemings on the frontiers of Wales, none of the Welsh princes being powerful enough to oppose them 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 475 Here I have found out who the Welsh attorney was who [etc.] 1862 BORROW *Wales* xlix, Why, you told me you were of Welsh parents 1905 'G. THORNE' *Lost Cause* x, The sly Welsh girl was indubitably awed.

γ. c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1050 Mid Gryfines sultume þæs Wæliscan cynges 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 241 Had þei had a spie among þe Walssh oste þei had bien men lyuand, þat þer to dede went *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 320 'A! A!' sais the Walsche kynge 'wirchipid be Criste!' *c* 1420 *Contin Brut* 368 Þere was a man þat was clepid 'þe walsch clerke,' and apelyd a knyst of treson 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXIII. 767 And there with al he aspyed a walysshe knyghte where he was to repose him. [*a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commonw Eng* I XIII (1583) 15 To defende themselues yet from them which were walsh and strangers, [they] agreed to consult in common.]

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants, † or to the British race in Anglo-Saxon times.

In OE the wider sense of 'foreign' appears also to have been current, but clear instances are rare

688–95 *Laws Ine* § 46 1 Gif hit ðonne bið Wilisc onstal, ne bið se að na ðy mara. *Ibid* § 70, XII ambra Wilisc ealað 805–10 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* I 459 Selle mon XXX ombra godes uuelesces aloð *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 852 Wulfred scolde zifen twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð & ten mittan Wælsces aloð. *c* 1205 LAY. 13021 Vortiger hafde Walisc [*c* 1275 Wals] lond 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. G 146 Fram þe walische see ywis, Fram seint dauid to þe see 1300–1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) App XX 591 Edward his sone þat of þe welische londe clanliche al out I wan þe seignorize. 1532 *Prayer & Compl. Plowman* F j, They haue enclosed it [God's leasow] so hygh, there may no shepe come there within, but yef it be a walyssh lepre [=leaper] of the mountaynes 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 188 Not in hope of rebellion or fulfilling vnprofitable, yea pestilent welshe prophecies 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV. VII 122 All the water in Wye, cannot wash your Maiesties Welsh plood out of your body. *Ibid.* V 1 83 Henceforth let a Welsh correction, teach you a good English condition 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb* IX 390 In the Welsh Prouerb *Mon mam Cymbry* 1761 GOLDSM. *Ess., Taste*, The native, genuine, and salutary taste of Welch beef 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 Apr (1) At eight..we go to the Pump-room; which is crowded like a Welsh fair 1774 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1904) II 538 Yesterday I returned from my Welch journey 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F* XXXVIII. (1787) III 623 Their subjects, of Welsh or Cambrian extraction, assume the respectable station of inferior freemen. 1862 BORROW *Wales* I, I reached a large village, the name of which, like those of most Welsh villages, began with Llan

Proverbial (and allusively) *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 7 As long as a Welsh pedigree. 1725 YOUNG *Love of Fame* III 121 Till I surpass in length A Welch descent. *a* 1764 CHURCHILL *Serm.* Ded 60 (1771) p. III, When thou art to thyself, thy Sire unknown, A whole Welsh genealogy alone?

b. In the names of various products of, and commodities obtained from, Wales, as †**Welsh cloth** (see *Welsh cotton*); **Welsh coal**, coal obtained from the South Wales coal-fields; anthracite; †**Welsh cotton**, a kind of woollen cloth with a nap; **Welsh dresser** (see quot. and DRESSER[1] 2); **Welsh flannel** (see quot 1858); †**Welsh frieze** = *Welsh cotton*; **Welsh glaive** (see quot); **Welsh lay**, a class of roofing-slates; †**Welsh lining**, a woollen cloth without a nap (cf. COTTON *sb.*2 and FRIEZE *sb.*[1] 1); **Welsh lump**, a kind of fire-brick made in large pieces, **Welsh mutton**, mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep pastured on the Welsh mountains, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flavour; **Welsh oilstone** (see quot); †**Welsh plain** = *Welsh flannel*; **Welsh rag** = RAG *sb.*[2] 1 b; †**Welsh scarlet** (see SCARLET *sb.*[1]); **Welsh snuff** (see quot); †**Welsh stone-coal** = *Welsh coal*. Also WELSH BILL, WELSH HOOK.

1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz* c 7 § 1 *Welsh Clothe and Linyng, commonly called Cottons Fryzes and Playnes *a* 1618 RALEGH *Invent Shipping* 41 Our Newcastle, or our *Welsh Coales 1743 *London & Country Brewer* III (ed 2) 177 At a famous Town in the West for brewing Beer, they burn this Welch Coal in a moveable Iron Grate 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 211 Welsh coal is a very durable fuel, peculiarly well suited to these boilers 1546–7 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 5, III yardes d. *wellshe Cotton at vj*d* yard. 1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c. 6 § 1 And that Walshe Cottonne..shall not be streched on the Tentor above a nayle of a yarde in bredith 1580 Welsh cotton [see MANCHESTER 1] 1910 *Encycl Brit* VIII 578/1 A peculiarly effective combination of oak and mahogany is found in the dressers made on the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire. The expression '*Welsh dresser' is now no more than a trade term, applied to all dressers of this type [1598 *Welsh flannel, used allusively in referring to a Welshman see FLANNEL 1 d] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Welsh-flannel*, the finest kind of flannel, made from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains 1860 HUNT *Ure's Dict Arts*, etc. s.v. *Flannel*, Wales is the country in which flannel was originally made, and the Welsh flannel is still held in much estimation 1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw VI*, c 6 § 1 All *Walshe Frices made and wrought within the Shires of Cardigan and Pembroke, or elsewhere of lyke makinge 1786 GROSE *Anc Armour* 56 The *Welch glaive is a kind of bill, sometimes reckoned among the pole axes. 1891 *Century Dict* s.v. *Lay*[1] *n.* 8 **Welsh lay*, a slate measuring 3 by 2 feet 1557–8 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil & Mar* c 5 § 5 Everie Gode of 'Welche lyning shall..be three quarters of a yarde in Breadthe. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 599 The most convenient fire bricks are what are called *Welsh or Stourbridge lumps 1842 GWILT *Archit* § 1826 Fire bricks This sort of brick is made also in various parts of Wales, whence they are called Welsh lumps 1892 *Dict Arch.* (Arch Publ Soc.) *Welsh lump*. It can be had up to 3 ft. long, 10 ins. by 5 ins thick. 1830 LE KEUX *Illustr Nat Hist* I 141 The genuine *Welsh mutton is highly esteemed 1910 *Encycl. Brit* XIII 653/1 Idwal or *Welsh oilstone, used for small articles 1584 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 370 For 12 yardes of *welshe playne 1725 [see PLAIN *sb.*[1] 9] 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 396 Patent slating was originally composed of slates called the *Welsh Rags 1887 *Dict Arch* (Arch Publ Soc.), *Rag slate*, or *Welsh rag* 14 *Langland's P Pl* A v 123 (MS T), I may hit not leue He scholde wandre on þat *walssche scarlet, so was it pred-bare 1845 DODD *Brit Manuf* v 148 There are many kinds of snuff called 'high-dried', such as '*Welsh' and 'Lundyfoot' 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II 143 *Welch stone coal

c. in the names of plants, beasts, insects, etc., indigenous to or found chiefly in Wales, as *Welsh cattle, pony; runt* (see RUNT *sb* 2); **Welsh clear-wing, club-moss** (see quots.); **Welsh poppy**, a perennial poppy of the genus *Meconopsis* (see POPPY *sb.* 3); **Welsh sorrel, speedwell, wave** (see quots.)

1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 47 Howell Dha..describes some of the *Welsh cattle in the tenth century, as being 'white with red ears'. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 759 *Pilularia annotinum* *Welsh Clubmoss On the mountains of Caernarvonshire. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 15 The *Welsh Clear-wing (*Sesia Scoliæformis*). 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* 26 Apr (3), Patience is like a stout *Welsh poney; it bears a great deal, and trots a great way; but it will tire at the long run 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 58 The Welsh pony has a small head, high withers, deep yet round barrel, short joints, flat legs, and good round feet 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* II III 374 *Welsh-poppy. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) 462 *Meconopsis cambrica* Vig. Welsh Poppy 1882 *Garden* 20 May 353/1 A broad blue china bowl is brilliant with Welsh Poppy 1699 HOWELL *Lex Tetragl., New Sayings* v 8/1 He thrives as well as a *Welch Runt in Rumney Marsh. 1727 E. LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 76 The Steward should be advis'd to stock the Ground with Scotch Keylys or Welch Runts 1768, 1886 [see RUNT *sb* 2] 1910 *Encycl. Brit* V. 540/2 Welsh cattle are well known in the Midland counties where, under the name of 'Welsh runts', large herds of bullocks are fattened on the pastures 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* VI x 745 *Acetosa Cambro-Britannica Montana*. Mountaine *Welsh Sorrell *c* 1720 PETIVER *Cat Ray's Eng Herbal* Tab III, Welsh Sorrel. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Veronica*, 'Welsh spiked Speedwell, with a hairy Bugle Leaf. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II. 12 *Veronica hybrida*. Welsh Speedwell Bugle-leaved Speedwell 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit Moths* 76 The *Welsh Wave (*Venusia cambricaria*).

d. in other collocations: **Welsh acre** (see quot.); **Welsh ambassador**, a name for (*a*) the cuckoo; †(*b*) the owl (cf *Welsh falconer*); **Welsh aunt** (see quot.), **Welsh bait**, a rest, without other refreshment, given to a horse on reaching the top of a hill (see BAIT *sb* 5); also *fig.*; †**Welsh brief** (meaning obscure), **Welsh carpet**, † **comb, cornice** (see quots.), †**Welsh cricket**, a louse; **Welsh diamond** (see quot.), **Welsh drake**, the gadwall or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*; †**Welsh draper**, a maker of, or dealer in, 'Welsh cotton'; a woollen draper; **Welsh ejectment** (see quot.); †**Welsh falconer** = *Welsh ambassador* (*b*); †**Welsh fiddle** (see quot); **Welsh groin, groining** *Arch.* (see quots.), **Welsh ham** (see quot), **Welsh main** *Cockfighting* (see MAIN *sb.*[3] 3); **Welsh mile**, a distance of a mile and more; a long and tedious mile (chiefly proverbial); **Welsh mortgage** (see quot.); **Welsh niece**, a first cousin (cf. *Welsh aunt*, *W. uncle*); **Welsh**

onion = CHIBOL 1; † **Welsh parsley** (see quots.); † **Welsh pearl**, ? an inferior or counterfeit pearl; † **Welsh-pot shell** (see quot.); **Welsh road** (see quot.), **Welsh springer**, a kind of spaniel (see SPRINGER[1] 8 b), **Welsh uncle** (see UNCLE 1 d); **Welsh vault, vaulting** *Arch = Welsh groin, groining*; **Welsh wig**, a worsted cap. Also WELSH BEAN, WELSH HARP, WELSH RABBIT.

1704 *Dict. Rust*, **Welch-acre*; it's usually two English Acres 1608 MIDDLETON *Prick to catch Old One* IV H 1, Thy Sound is like the cuckowe, the *welch Embassador *c* 1620 *Welsh Embass* IV 1501 (Malone Soc.) Pray m^r Reese what is the reason that wee english men when the Cuckoe is vppon entrance saie the welsh embassador is Comme 1637 in *Retrosp. Rev.* (1853) I 312 Two dozen of Welsh ambassodars. 1683–4 in Macray *Reg. Magd. Coll.* N. S. IV. (1904) 135 Mr Clerke, commoner, complain'd of Sir Chernock, demy, for abusing him ., calling him foole, Welsh ambassadour (an expression for an owle) 1894 G. F. NORTHALL *Folk-phr. Four Counties* 25 The Welsh ambassador = The cuckoo 1878 *N. & Q.* 10 Aug. 105/1 Some Radnorshire Words **Welsh Aunt*, first cousin of father or mother 1603 T. POWELL (*title*) *Welch Bayte to spare Prouender Or, A looking backe vpon the Times past. 1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. VI. 32 In this place he takes a Welsh bait, and looking back makes a Muster of his Victories *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 7 The Proverbs Give your horse a Welch-bait 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* V i, It is a thing of greater consequence, Then to be borne about in a blacke boxe, Like a Low-countrey vorloffe or *Welsh briefe 1854 *Household Words* 2 Sept. 53/1 This *Welsh carpet is a pattern produced on the brick floor by staining the brick squares in figures with dockleaf juice 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), **Welch Comb*, the thumb and four fingers 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 459 These walls should have what is called a *Welsh cornice (two or three oversailing (protruding) courses of brickwork, one of which has dentils formed by the ends of bricks projecting at equal and regular distances) to finish with at top 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D 2, A Gentleman Marchant Tailor, giuing armes and the holye Lambe in his creast, where before he had no other cognisance, but a plaine Spanish needle with a *welsh cricket on the toppe. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal also known as 'Bristol', '*Welsh' or 'Irish' diamond, is also used by watch jewellers 1844 J. P. GIRAUD *Birds of Long Island* 306 At Egg Harbor a few [gadwalls] are seen..and are there known by the name of '*Welsh Drake' or 'German Duck'. 1481 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 480 Hugh Walker. *welch-draper 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, **Welsh Ejectment*, to unroof the house, a method practised by landlords in Wales to eject a bad tenant. *a* 1647 FLETCHER, etc. *Lovers Progr.* III, I hear by th' Owls, There are many of your *Welch falkoners about it [*sc.* a house] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Welsh-fiddle*, the Itch 1778 W. PAIN *Carpenter's Repos.* Pl. 58 Make a semi-circular Arch that is commonly called a *Welch Groin 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II 465/2 Groins, Welsh, or Underpitch . The system of vaulting is called underpitch groining, or, as termed by the workmen, *Welsh groining. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 173 Vaulting in which the side vaults cut the higher and main vault at a level lower than its crown is vulgarly known as 'Welsh' *groining 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1107 A *Welsh ham is simply the name given to a fat leg of mutton which has been cured and smoked like an ordinary ham *c* 1450 *Merlin* XV. 247 All the contrey was of hem covered the length of a *walshe myle. 1652 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 21, I hired a guide who brought me to Swansey (sixteen well stretch'd Welch mountainous miles). 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Welch Mile* Like a Welch mile, long and narrow His story is like a Welch mile, long and tedious. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* II XV 1 § 19 There is another kind of mortgage , called a *Welsh mortgage, in which there is a perpetual right of redemption 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 878/1 A Welsh mortgage is one in which .a creditor. takes the rents and profits in lieu of interest , the estate being redeemable at any time on payment of the principal 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* VIII 156 A young cousin, or rather *Welsh niece of mine. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Cepa* M m/1 The *Welch Onions are propagated for Spring Use also. These never make any Bulb, and are therefore only fit to be us'd green for Sallads, &c. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 3813 Welsh onion, or ciboule (*Allium fistulosum*, L.) 1778, 1832 [see CIBOL]. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* I. ii, In tough *Welsh Parsly, which, in our vulgar Tongue, is strong Hempen Halters. 1638 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* IV 1. (1652) 30 This is a Rascal deserves To dance in Hemp *Derricks Caranto*. Lets choke him with Welch Parsley. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § VI. II 146 *Welsh-Pearl. .They are most of them flatish, and of a shining blackish colour. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VII Tab. 69 Fig. 5 Carolina Lattice furrowed, *Welsh pot Shell, Like our Garden Snail, but Lattice furrowed and waved with yellow, like our Welsh Pot-ware 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round Calend. in Portugal* 212 The scent of those deep, damp lanes, green with ferns, which in this county [Monmouthshire] we call '*Welsh roads' 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII 375/2 [Dogs] *Sporting ,spaniel..*Welsh springer 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit. Eng.* p. lii, This [roof] is distinguished from the previous examples by having what are called *Welsh vaults over the clerestory windows 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* VII 78 *note*, Such cells are termed *Welsh vaulting cells 1858 *Ecclesiologist* XIX 165 North transept, Welsh vaulting from circular shafts 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I 2 Uncle Ben is seen galloping, in a *Welsh wig and strange apparel, in the rear of a pack of Lilliputian beagles. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, His Welsh wig was as plain and stubborn a Welsh wig as ever was worn. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* XII. 129 Disguised in lamp-black, pomatum, Welsh wigs dyed black.

3 As the designation of the language of the Welsh people; hence, written or spoken in the Welsh language; of or belonging to the language or literature of Wales.

1547 SALESBURY *Dict. Engl.-Welsh* Ded., Seyng ther is many of your graces subiectes in Wales that readethe parfytlye the welshe tonge I haue written a lytle englyshe dyctionary with the welshe interpretation. 1587 PENRY *Æquity Supplic.* 48 Vngodly welsh bookes are fraught with these Idolatries *c* 1643 LD HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 32 Where I might learn the Welch tongue. 1682 W. RICHARDS *Wallogr.* 121 One in our Company having got a Welch Polysyllable into his Throat, was almost choak'd with Consonants 1729 T. INNES *Crit. Ess.* (1879) 257 Mr. Edward Lhuyd, in his Welsh preface to his *Archæologia*. 1756–9 A. BUTLER *Lives Fathers, Betuo* (1821) IV. 226 Vawr, as the Welsh adjective Mawr great, is writ in several parts of Wales *Ibid.*, *Wenefride* XI. 75 Lluydh, in his catalogue of Welch manuscripts 1840 W. J. REES (*title-p.*) The Liber Landavensis .. Published for The Welsh MSS. Society. 1877 RHYS (*title*) Lectures on Welsh Philology 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Welsh cases*, cases of special lay for composing works in that language

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.)

1. a. *pl.* The Britons as distinguished from the Anglo-Saxons *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1050 On þam ilcan geare comon upp on Wylisce Axa of Yrlande. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1121 Þa Wyliscean him ongean coman *c* 1205 LAY. 5574 Bruttes & Walisce [*c* 1275 Walse] *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9392 Of the welsse þat mid him beþ ne dorre ze nozt drede 1729 T. INNES *Crit. Ess.* (1879) 40 The old Midland Britains known by the name of Walenses (Welch, a common name to all that spoke the British language) 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 14 The Britons or Welsh, as they were named by the conquerors, were thus driven back to the western side of the island.

b. The inhabitants or natives of Wales.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 237 Þe Walssh wer alle day slayn 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* II. XI Wks. (1573) 299 Then he bringeth in how the wilde Irish and the Welch pray, when they go to steale. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 635/2 The same was also common amongest the Brittons, and is not yet altogither left of by the Welsh which are theyr posteritye 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 652 These are distinctly knowen still from the Welsh, both by their speech and manners 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* IX. 320 So that the Welsh may challenge priority, of finding that new world, before the Spaniard. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 699/1 The Welsh, in their own language, call their country *Cymry*, and their language *Cymraeg* 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* VIII, Two very strong bodies of Welsh attempted to carry the outer defences of the castle by storm 1862 BORROW *Wales* lviii, *Amongst the proverbial sayings of the Welsh, which are chiefly preserved in the shape of triads, is [etc.]. 1882 RHYS *Celtic Britain* 130 The more legendary traditions of the Welsh

† **c** *sing.* A Welshman *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* V 167 Godfrei of Garlesschire and Griffin þe walsche 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VIII. 265 Þe false Walsche David roos azenst kyng Edward in Palme Sonday. [1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 91 (1876) 55 Annote the walsh.] 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Epist. *4 At Naisby..to beat nine thousand. soldiers, the most part raw and new levied Welshes.

2. The Welsh language.

O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) Pref., Her sind on þis iglande fif zeþeode Englisc, & Brittisc, & Wilsc [*MS. D* Bryt-wylsc], & Scyttisc [etc.] ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 7 Pendragon ys in walysch 'Dragones heed' on Englysch 1470–85 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. (Sommer) 3 Many noble volumes be made of hym which been not had in our maternal tongue, but in walsshe ben many & also in frensshe, & somme in englysshe 1547 W. SALESBURY (*title*) A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe. *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin.* V (1908) II. 82 It [Shrewsbury] is comonly caullyd now in Walche Moythik. Writers in Walsche caul it Penguern, *id est, caput Aineti.* 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III i. 193 My Wife can speake no English; I no Welsh. 1656 J. LEWIS in *Baxter's Certainty Worlds Spirits* (1691) 130 He could perceive the whisper of a Voice in Welch, bidding him hold his peace. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV. 74 If I don't speak Spanish, Italian,. Welch and Irish. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXV. 191 The next remains of the Britons, are Hoel Dha's Laws Of these there are several copies, both in Welch and Latin. 1820 SCOTT *Let. to C. Scott* 19 Dec. in *Lockhart*, You hear the Welsh spoken much about you 1862 BORROW *Wales* lix, I learned to read Welsh and to write it at the same time 1882 RHYS *Celtic Britain* 145 The latter [*sc.* Clyde], being. Clut in old Welsh, could only yield Clûd in later Welsh

b. *transf.* A strange language; speech that one does not understand.

1648 WINYARD *Midsummer-Moon* 5 Hebrew to them is Welch *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wales* (1662) 33 Amelcorne This English Word (which I find in the English Cambden) is Welsh *to me*. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s.v. *Welsh*, 'He's talking Welsh!' 'That's Welsh!' means 'I don't understand you'.

3. Short for: Welsh coal.

1898 KIPLING *Fleet in Being* iv. 44 We're supposed to be burning No. 2 Welsh. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 26/2 Have you got that 'Welsh' trimmed?

C. Comb.: *Welsh begotten, -born, -English, -like, -rooted, -speaking, -wrought* adjs.; **Welsh-Briton** = WELSHMAN 1 a; **Welsh-Keltic** *a.*, Cymric.

1625 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 291 He is the onely friend of Lawyers (if they be *Welch begotten). 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XV. XII, I wonder whether any one who is not *Welsh born can understand my delight. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* IV 165 Kentwin the other West-Saxon King chac'd the *Welch-Britans to the very Seashoar. 1759 T. RICHARDS (*title*) Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Thesaurus being a British, or *Welsh-English Dictionary. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways Lit.* 100 It is believed that the *Welsh-Keltic manuscripts are unusually vicious in the texts 1844 *Brereton's Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 96 *note*, Of this *Welch-like name [Apthomas] I am unable to offer any explanation. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 8 Their *cadwyn* is a *Welsh-rooted word 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 43/1 A *Welsh-speaking rebel against the tithes 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III 202 And they see the sheathed Wrath shimmer mid the restless *Welsh-wrought [= foreign] swords.

Welsh (welʃ), *v. Racing* Also † **welch.** [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To swindle (a person) out of money laid as a bet (see WELSHER[1]). Hence WELSHING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1857 *Morn. Chron.* 8 June 8/3 He got his living by 'welching' and taking in the 'flats' 1867 *Sporting Life* 21 Sept., Money which people have been 'welshed' out of 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar., Some two or three of the prolific 'welshing' fraternity did manage to carry on their nefarious operations 1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 He will receive his winnings and run no risk of being 'welshed'. 1894 HENTY *Dorothy's Double* I. 57 He had a narrow escape of being lynched by the crowd for welshing 1902 *Times* 8 Mar. 14/3 In France betting had increased..because people were not now afraid of being welshed.

† **Welsh bean.** *Obs.* Also 6 **Welch.** [ad. G. *welsche bohne* see WELSH *a.* and BEAN *sb.*] The French or kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 210/1 *Phaseolus, dolichus*, Welch beanes beanes of Rome, or kidney beanes. 1598 FLORIO, *Fagholi, Fagiuoli*, a kind of pease like vnto a beane, called faseoles, french peason, welsh beanes, or kidney beanes.

† **Welsh bill.** *Obs.* In 5 **Walshe, Wallish, Wallych, 7 Welch bill.** [f. WELSH *a.* + BILL *sb.*[1] 4] = WELSH HOOK

1475 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 49, No. 8 Insultum fecit..cum 1 Walshe byll, precii xxd. 1484 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 320 Cum quodam Wallishbyll in capite percussit [Cf. *ibid.* 311 Cum quodam le Forest byll.] 1485 in *Sanctuarium Dunelm. & Beverlacense* (Surtees) 13 Jacobus Manfeeld insultum fecit, et eundem in corpore cum uno le wallych byll felonice percussit. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV 1, *Lapet* Did not I say, this Whirrit, and this Bob, Should be both Pica Roman. *Clown* So said I, Sir, both Picked Romans, And he has made 'em Welch Bills

Welsher[1] (weˈlʃəɹ) Also † **welcher.** [Cf. WELSH *v.*] A bookmaker at a race-meeting, who takes money for a bet, and absconds or refuses to pay if he loses.

1860 LD. W. LENNOX *Pict. Sporting Life* I. 119 A gang of miscreants called Welchers, who make bets with the unwary, which they never dream of paying if they lose 1868 E. YATES *Rocks Ahead* III. VI, I know him, a defaulting ringman, a mere common welsher. 1912 *Times* 24 Apr. 3/4 Counsel said the real definite charge was that the plaintiff was a welsher.

transf. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XVII, He was a 'welsher' in the matter of marbles and hardbake before his fifth birthday. 1904 SLADEN *Playing the Game* II. III, The Japanese traders who dealt with them were, many of them, welshers who looked to repudiations for their profits

Welsher[2]. *nonce-wd.* [f. WELSH *a.* + -ER[1]] A Welshman.

1862 BORROW *Wales* I. V. 47 [A waggoner *log.*] They are small men mostly, Measter, them Welshers

Welsh harp. [WELSH *a.*] A name specifically applied to the triple-strung harp; also called *Welsh triple harp.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Masque, For Honour of Wales* Wks. (1641) 33 Yow s'all heare the true Pritan straines now, the ancient Welse Harpe. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 June 1649, With him was one Carew, who play'd incomparably on the Welsh Harp 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 225/1 A Welch-harp. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Harp*, The triple or Welsh harp, with three rows of strings, two rows tuned diatonically in unisons or octaves, the third or inner row arranged to supply the accidentals, sharps or flats. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 489/2 The comparatively modern Welsh triple harp is always strung with gut. 1889 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 443 Welsh Triple Harp.

† **Welsh hook.** *Obs.* [WELSH *a.*] A bill-hook; a weapon of this form. Cf. WELSH BILL.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. VI, [2nd Stage dir.] Enter with Welch hookes, Rice ap Howell, a Mower, and the Earle of Leicester. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. IV. 372 Hee of Wales, that swore the Deuill his true Liege man vpon the Crosse of a Welch-hooke 1599 G. SILVER *Paradoxes Def.* 31 The Welch hooke or Forrest bill, hath aduantage against all maner of weapons whatsoeuer. 1611 COTGR., *Reveran*, ..a Welsh hooke, or hedging bill made with a hooke at the end. 1617 J. SWETNAM *Sch. Sca. Defence* 143 When you encounter with any man that hath a Staffe, a Welch-hooke, or a Halbert. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* B 4 b, A Watch-mans bill, or a Welch-hooke falles not halfe so heauy vpon a man *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Masque, For Honour of Wales* Wks. (1641) 33 Owen Glendower, with a Welse hooke, and a Goats skinne on his backe. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. VII. 25 Their Claws grow as crooked as a Welch Hook, or a Hedging Bill.

Welshify, *v. nonce wd.* [f. WELSH *a.* + -FY] *trans.* To give a Welsh form to (a word).

1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 320 All are we to account for this, and so many other traces of Latin words Welshified, by the Roman occupation of the country?

Welshly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [-LY[2].] In a Welsh manner.

The allusion is probably to the proverbially long Welsh mile (see WELSH *a.* 2 d)

1629 BP. FIELD in *St. Papers Dom.* Chas. I, CL. 110 A sooner journey willbe very cumbersome & jeopardous in regard of wayes, now deepe and dangerous, at all times steepe, craggy, and welshly tædious

Welshman (weˈlʃmæn). Forms: see WELSH (also 4 **Welss-, Welisse-**, 6 **Wealch, Welsch**; 4 **Walss-, Walis-, Walesch**, 5 **Wallissh-**, 6 **Walls-**), and MAN *sb.* [f. WELSH *a.* + MAN *sb.*]

1 † **a.** A native Briton. *Obs.* **b.** A native of Wales.

In the early examples the adj. and noun are still separate words

a. 688–95 *Laws Ine* § 32 Gif Wilisc mon hæbbe hide

londes, his wer bið cxx scill. *c* 1000 *Ags. Laws, Dunsetas* § 6 Nah naðer to farenne ne Wilisc man on Ænglisc land ne Ænglisc on Wylisc ðe ma, butan gesettan landmen *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron* (MS. C) an 1053 Eac Wylsce menn ȝeslogan mycelne dæl Englisces folces

β *c* 1205 LAY. 2120 Þat Cambrie wes ihaten þat is þat wilde lond þat Welsce [*c* 1275 Walse] men liuieð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5140 Here we englisse men mowe yse some, Mid woche riȝte we beþ to þis lond ycome, Ac þe wrecche welissemen beþ of þe olde more 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 9 Manie Welshmen, and the greater parte of all Wales, were confederate with these rebbells 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 764 The Welshmen that vnderstand not english, haue their common praier in their Welshe tongue 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv 477 You cannot guesse wherefore the Welchman comes. 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol* III XXXIII 72 A Wealch and English man meete on the way 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I B 4, The Northerne man loues white meates, the Welshman Leekes and Cheese. 1663–4 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Feb., The Duke of Monmouth's mother's brother being a Welchman 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXVIII (1787) III. 625 *note*, The malicious Welshman [= Giraldus Cambrensis] insinuates, that [etc.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 250/2 The men are about three-fifths Irishmen, a fifth Welchmen, and the remainder Englishmen 1882 RHYS *Celtic Britain* 145 The northern portion is spoken of in the Saxon Chronicle as that of the Strathclyde Welshmen

γ. *c* 1205 LAY. 2124 For þan duke Gualun Wælsce [*c* 1275 Walse] men me heom hateð. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 35 Edgar .went to Kerlion, þe Walsch men he band With homage & feaute 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 35 In Seint Edward his tyme Walsche men schulde not passe þat diche wiþ wepoun vppon a grete payne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 93 He commandede alle þe Britones .To ben y-cleped Walisshemen. *Ibid.* 96 Saxsones clepud hom Walshemen 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 6 Ther was the Erle of Pembroke takene and two M^l Walschmenne slayne 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 510 Whiche kynge expulsed . All brutes and walshemen clere out of his londe. 1565 STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 132 b, Inhabited by the olde Britons and walsh men

2 *U.S.* A name applied locally to the black bass (*Micropterus*) and other fishes.

1714 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 159 The brown Pearch, which some call Welch-men, are the largest sort of Pearches that we have. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 908/1 A black bass . becomes a 'welshman' in North Carolina 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 55 On the Tar River of North Carolina, it [the Black Bass] is called 'Chubb', and on the Neuse, 'Welshman'

3. Possessive combinations. **Welshman's button** = *hazel-fly* HAZEL[1] 4 c. † **Welshman's hose**, in phrases like *to make a Welshman's hose of, to make like a Welshman's hose*, to stretch or wrest the meaning of (a word, sentence, etc.); cf. *shipman's hose* SHIPMAN 3 b. **Welshman's hug** (see quot.)

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 117 The *Welchman's Button or Hasle comes on about the latter end of July. 1880 F. FRANCIS *Angling* VI (ed. 5) 230 The Welshman's Button; where it is found, it is a capital fly 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1239 And after conueyauns as the world goos, It is no foly to vse the 'Walshemannys hoos *a* 1529—*Col. Clout* 780 A thousand thousande other, That make a Walshmans hose Of the texte and of the glose. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Robt. Tresilian* xi, And wurds that wer most plaine whan thei by vs wer skande, We turned by construction lyke a welchmans hose. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 737 Of omnigatherine now his glose He maid it lyk a Wealchman hose *Tempora mutantur* was his text. 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Scotch-Fiddle* 2. The itch, more commonly called the *Welshman's hug

Welshness (we·lʃnés). [f. WELSH *a.* + -NESS.] Welsh character.

1682 W. RICHARDS *Wallogr.* 82 The shabbiness of their Bodies and the Baoticalness [? = Boeotian dullness] of their Souls, and that, which cannot any otherwise be exprest, the Welchness of both. 1797 T. TWINING in *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 203, I was much amused with the extreme Welshness of the good lady. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 866/3 Prof. Rhys .is not backward in recognizing what may be called the Welshness of the whole body of histories concerned with the 'blameless king' and his knights of the Round Table 1912 AMELIA H. STIRLING *Life J. H. Stirling* IV. 68 In spite of the strangeness, the *Welshness*, of Pontypool, Stirling had been disappointed to find that it was not *in* Wales.

Welsh rabbit. [WELSH *a.* + RABBIT *sb.*[1] Cf *Scotch rabbit* SCOTCH *a.* 4, and, for the jocular use of the noun, CAPON *sb.* 3.] A dish consisting of cheese and a little butter melted and mixed together, to which are added ale, cayenne pepper, and salt, the whole being stirred until it is creamy, and then poured over buttered toast: also, simply, slices of toasted cheese laid on toast.

1725 J. BYROM *Rem.* (1854) I. i. 108, I did not eat of the cold beef, but of Welsh rabbit and stewed cheese *Ibid.* 109, I had a scollop shell and Welsh rabbit 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 97 To make a Welch-Rabbit. Toast the Bread on both Sides, then toast the Cheese on one Side, and lay it on the Toast, and with a hot Iron brown the other Side 1771 in Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 130 When we meet to browse over a pot of Castalian Porter and a Welsh Rabbit 1825 SCOTT 12 Oct. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxiii. 354 A welch rabbit and a tankard of ale 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* i, A desire for welsh rabbits and good old glee-singing led us to the Cave of Harmony. 1876 FR. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xi. 164 She had prepared a welsh rabbit for a little party of friends.

Welsh rarebit. [An etymologizing alteration of prec. There is no evidence of the independent use of *rarebit.*] = prec.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Rabbit*, a Welch rabbit, bread and cheese toasted, i. e. a Welch rare bit. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xlii, One of those inextricable visions which are alone dependent upon love, or Welsh rarebits, for their origin. 1865 *Morn. Star* 10 Apr., Then you advance to steaks,. thence to marrow-bones, thence to Welsh rarebit 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* I. vi. § 6 He had also eaten two Welsh rarebits—an unusual supper

Welshry (we·lʃri). Also 4 **Walschrie**, 7 **Welshrye**, 9 **Welshery**. [f. WELSH *a.* + -RY, or ad. med. L. *Walescheria* (1249).]

† **1** Welshmen or Welsh people collectively. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) II. 244 After þam alle he sent, To fend þe Walschrie with him at þer powere.

2 That part of a town or county (inhabited by English and Welsh) which is appropriated to the Celtic population, as distinguished from the ENGLISHRY.

1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* IV (1891) 38 This Shere is taken to be devided into two partes, that is to the Englishrie, and Welshrye as shall be more lardgilie declared hereafter. 1804 J. EVANS *Tour S. Wales* 256 This country [in Pembrokeshire] is still divided into what is called the Englishry and Welshery; the latter, containing the original inhabitants 1862 BORROW *Wales* II. xxx. 347, 'I have no Welsh, sir,' said she 'How is that?' said I; 'this village is I think in the Welshery'. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 338 Up to the time of Æthelstan Exeter had remained a common possession of Teutonic and Celtic inhabitants No doubt there was an English and a Welsh town, an Englishry and a Welshry

3. Welsh origin or nationality.

1894 GRANT ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/1 Sometimes I have even known them indignantly deny the imputation of Welshry.

Welshwoman (we·lʃwu·măn). Also **Welsh woman**. [f. WELSH *a.* + WOMAN *sb.*] A woman of Welsh nationality

1442 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 45/1 So that the saide William to a Walsshwoman in no wise marie him 1586 J. HOOKER *Gerald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 24/2 There came vnto him a Welsh or a Camber woman 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* II. v. 112 Thy Mother sure was some Welsh woman, who instead of her own fostered thee with Mares Milk. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Angelina* III, Baltrand,—you have no ears, Welshwoman as you are!

Welshy (we·lʃi), *a. rare.* In 8 **Welchy**. [f. WELSH + -Y[1].] Resembling that of Wales or its inhabitants; Welsh-like.

1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 210 [Her name, Winifred] had such a welchy vulgar sound, she chose to be called Maria. 1848 *Bentley's Misc.* Jan. 106 Then we get towards a wild and Welshy country

Welsom(e, -sum: see WEALSOME, WILSOME *a.*[1]

Welt (welt), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 5 **walt**, 6 **walte**; *Sc.* 6 **wat**, 6, 9 **waut**, 9 **waat**; *north. dial.* 9 **wolt**, **wote**, **woat**, **waut**. β. 5–6 **weltte**, **welte**, 6 **wealte**, 6– **welt**. [Of obscure origin; the variation in the vowel suggests an OE **wealt*, with Anglian variant **walt*.]

1. *Shoemaking* A strip of leather placed between and sewn to the edge of the sole and the turned-in edge of the upper in soling a boot or shoe.

a. 14 *Garlande's Dict.* in Wright *Voc.* (1857) 125 *Pictacium* (clowtars) *vnles sunt, qui consuunt sotulares veteres, vel nouando pictacia* (clowtys), *et intercucua* (waltys), *et soleas, et impedeas.* 1500 *Ortus Vocab., Intercutium*, anglice a walte of a shoghe. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 213 Stra wispis hingis owt [of thy boots], quhair that the wattis [*v. r.* waltis] ar woine 1899 *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* 14 Oct. (E. D. D.) If tha doesn't mind, tha'll court thisen off o' t' walts

β. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 664/35 *Hoc intercucium*, weltte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 521/1 Welte, of a schoo, *incucium, vel intercucium* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 414/1 A Welte, *intercucium* 1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Welte of a shoe, *ourelecure.* 1737 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Welt*, that Slip of Leather, or Part of a Shoe that joins and holds the Sole and upper Leather together 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 To attach a narrow strip of flexible stout leather (the welt) to the outer edge of the upper, and the two to the insole 1895 *Boot Mending & Making* (ed. P. N. Hasluck) VI. 95 Whether the work is to be left plain, which is called a 'blind-welt', or the stitch sunk, and the welt fudged to imitate stitching.

2. A narrow strip of material put on the edge of a garment, etc., as a border, binding, or hem, a frill, fringe, or trimming.

Frequently associated with GUARD (*sb.* 11).

a. 1506 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* III. 115 Item, for ane waut of Rislis broun to it [a kirtle], 11*j* s. 1804 W. TARRAS *Poems* 38 Gin onie chiel had coolie scaw't, Sic's groogl't crown, or raggit waut, Wad we na jeer't

β. 1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Welt of a garment, *ourelet* 1547 in *Feuillerat Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 9 One half having a border of black Letters & thother half having 1j Rounde welttes of black vellett 1582 BRETON *Flourish Fancy* etc. (Grosart) 15/1 Wherof good stoare of cloathe in fashions may be spent· In gardes, in weltes, and iagges 16[2]1 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. IV. § 3. 202 Their Cassockes were of linnen, trimmed and set out with very broad Gards or Welts 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 355 A Scarlet Cloak, edg'd with a Welt, Was thrown him o're. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 63 Their Habit is grey, with a purple Welt 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXIX, The unction with which he dilated upon welts, laces, slashes, and trimmings. 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* I. VII, Welts, a handbreadth thick, waver round them by way of hem 1894 J. DAVIDSON *Ballads & Songs* 113 Maid Marian's kirtle, somewhat old, A welt of red must now enhance 1903 *Times* 8 Sept. 10/4 Very particular attention is devoted to the welts on the undress overalls Some Fusilier battalions substitute a narrow stripe stitched on in place of the orthodox welt.

fig. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 92 There are certaine *Scots* that are busie in the skirts. of Learning .They may have some edging, or trimming of a Scholler, a welt, or so, but it is no more.

† **b.** Phrase. *Without welt or guard*: without ornamentation or trimming *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 3 b, I sawe they were a plaine payre of Cloth breeches, without eyther welt or garde 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* Ded. (1669) 4 A plain sute of our Country Cloath; without welt or gard 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 36 He was cloath'd in a close Coat of coarse cloth, without welt or guard

† **c.** *fig.* (Also *without welt or cover.*)

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* 2140 Marke you masters, heers a plaine honest man, without welt or garde 1594–1692 [see GUARD *sb.* 11 b] 1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost.* 167 Loe heere plaine Gentilisme, without welt or couer *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* I. i. § 7 (1740) 18 And of these irrefragable Authorities some he affords great Encomiums to, others pass without Welt or Guard.

d Used by R. Holme (and hence by later compilers) as a heraldic term, in contrast to *border.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. 31 An edg, or hem, or welt, only runs on the sides of the Ordinary, but the Border..goeth clear round the same *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Welt*, or *Edge*, a narrow kind of border to an ordinary, or charge, sometimes improperly called a fimbriation, but the cross should have the fimbriation run all round it, which the *welt* or *edge*, does not. [Hence in OGILVIE (1850) and in later Dicts.]

† **3.** A binding strip or band. *Obs.*

In quot. 1607 perhaps an error for 'netts'

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 215 Hauing found out the field or hill where the beasts are lodged, they compasse it with welts and toils inuented for that purpose 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. III. XXI. 183 The Edges [of the baskets] both above and below [must] be so well wrought as not to unravel, There must be also a Welt round about the middle for the same reason 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 133 Their Privy-parts, which they cover with a little Cotton-welt [Fr. *ceinture de coton*], that hangs down by their Legs

4. A narrow ridge, a raised stripe *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 5 Their hauen hauing but as it were a welte of land betwixte it and the wide Maine 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 375 Her muskie Mouth . A swelling Welt of Corall round behems, Which smiling shows two rows of orient Gems. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap & Good Husb.* II. Of Hawks I. 137 And these Stones if they be full of crests and welts, they are the better *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* I. (1683) 78 The Trunk or Body thereof [of the palm tree] is naturally contrived for ascension, having many welts and eminencies 1694 MOTTEUX tr. *Rabelais* V. XXIII. 107 Their dainty Chops and Gullets were lin'd through with Crimsin Satin with little Welts, and Gold Purls.

b spec. in *Nat. Hist.* Now *rare.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXXV. 192 Of Floure Deluce or Iris In the leaues [of the flower] that hang downewardes, there are certaine rough or hearie weltes lyke vnto a mans browes 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. XXXV. § 5. 50 Flowers of a purple or violet colour,..with a white hairie welt downe the middle. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* XIV. 958 Upon the shoulders [of the butterfly] there is a kinde of sandy dusky coloured roll or welt 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 131 The Toucan, whose bill is all over nothing but black and white welts or streaks, like Ebony and Ivory inter-laid. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 94 On the upper margin of them, in a ferruginous welt, lies the seed 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 208 Its Leaves generally single, with a large forked welt which saddles the Stalk. 1892 A. A. CROZIER *Dict. Bot. Terms, Welt*, a broad, raised stripe or ridge upon the surface of a fruit, as is occasionally seen in the orange and lemon.

c A ridge on the flesh, esp. the mark of a healed wound; a seam.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 8 The cicatrix formed a hard welt, tender to the touch. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* IV, From shoulder to flank, sir, I am one mass of welts and weals. 1876 *E. Wagner's Gen. Path.* 30 If the actual cautery be applied upon a corpse, there arise only more or less hard or leathery welts 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 534/1 The slight welt of a sabre cut on one cheek

transf. and *fig.* 1882 G. F. PENTECOST *Out of Egypt* I. 12 Who can tell what the first hot and burning welt of pain was which followed the first stroke of passion's whip? 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* L'Envoi 53 O the blazing tropic night, when the wake's a welt of light.

5. Technical uses. **a.** A flange on a horse-shoe. **b.** *Saddle-making* A narrow strip of leather stitched in between the skirts and the seat. **c.** *Glove-making.* (See quots.) **d.** *Knitting* (See quots.) **e.** A strip or fillet laid over a seam or joint or placed in an angle to secure or strengthen it. **f.** The lap or fold of a welted joint (see WELTED *ppl. a.* 4). See also sense 1.

a. *c* 1770 T. FAIRFAX *Compl. Sportsm.* 21 [Horse] Shoes with swelling welts, or borders round about them, are used in Germany, &c. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 171 Ordinary [horse] shoes are either light flat disks,. or of much greater strength, with welts or knobs on the toes.

b 1871 *Saddlers' Gaz.* 1 Nov. 10/1 The skirts being properly edged up, you will now make the welt and fix it to the skirt 1904 *Saddlery* (ed. P. N. Hasluck) III. 29 Place the thin hogskin welt along the upper edge of the seat and stitch the skirt and welt together From the point to which the seat is stitched, a wider welt doubled like the narrow one must be stitched to the skirt

c 1883 S. W. BECK *Gloves* XII. 179 One minor process, known as 'felling the slit-welt'—that is, the turning over and hemming of the welt on the edge of the opening of the gloves 1886 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 Apr. 226/2 Out of the parts left he cuts pieces for the binding round the top and the opening [of a glove] which are called 'welts'

d. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Welt*, ribbed knitting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Welt*, (*Knitting-machine*) a flap of work (as a heel-piece) disengaged laterally and knitted separately from the main body, and subsequently joined thereto by re-engagement of loops or by hand-knitting. 1879 *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The ribs of knitting at the top of a sock or stocking are called welts

e 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Carvel built*, The edges of the plates are brought flush together and riveted to a lap

or welt in the rear. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict Mech Englin*, *Welt*, the covering strip used in butt riveting

f 1888 J W Clarke *Plumbing Pract* VIII 81 A mandrel must be fixed inside for the welt to be worked in quite closely

6. A stroke with a lash or pliant stick, also, a heavy blow with the fist. (Cf. Welt *v*.[1] 5.)

1863 *Cornhill Mag* VII 453 There's thirteen of us to do the punishment, and we must have two welts a piece 1900 A McIlroy *By Lone Craig-Linnue Burn* v. 54 Every man claimed the right of bestowing a 'welt' on a restive horse with his ash 'plant' as he passed

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in the names of shoemakers' tools, appliances, and materials, as *welt-beater, -cutter, file, -guide, -knife, -leather, -machine, -mill, shoulders* (cf Shoulder *sb* 5 b), *-trimmer*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL 14 Cobler's-wax and welt-leather 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib.* Brit. II. No. 4671, Curried Welt Shoulders 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2760 Welt-cutter, -guide, knife, -machine, -trimmer 1895 *Boot Making* (ed P. N Hasluck) v 83 If they are too thick, reduce them on the flesh side in a welt mill or skiving machine *Ibid* VII 107 The welt file, used for smoothing the welt 1897 C T Davis *Manuf. Leather* 637 To dress welt leather and flexible splits

† **Welt**, *sb*.[2] *Obs. Cant.* (See Rum *a*.[1] 2 b)

Welt (welt), *v*.[1] Forms: *α.* 5 *Sc.* and *north.* walte, waut, 6 *Sc.* walt, wawt, wate, vat. *β.* 6 welte, wealt, 6– welt. [f. Welt *sb*.[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish (shoes) with welts, to repair or renew the welts of.

α 1483 *Cath. Angl* 407/1 To Walte, *intercuciare.* 1500 *Ortus Vocab*, *Intercutio*, to walte a schoghe

β 1729 P Walkden *Diary* (1866) 49 Paid for welting and soling my shoes, 1s 6d 1854 G Borrow in Shorter *B. & his Circle* xxxii. (1913) 374 My boots were worn up by the time I reached Swansea and was obliged to get them new soled and welted. 1914 *Daily News* 30 June 4, I cannot canonise the machine which stitches uppers and welts soles

2. To border, hem, or ornament (a garment) with welts or strips of material. Also with *about*. Also *absol.* (Cf. Welted *ppl. a.* 1 a) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

α 1489 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* I. 262 Thre quartaris of veluus to waut hir gowne. 1541 *Ibid* VIII 82 For grene velvet to walt ane cote 1546 *Ibid* 438 Tua elnis blak velvot to walt the said goun and kirtill.

β. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr Tong, Border & couvrir le bord*, to border, to welt 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* D 1 b, In making of veluet breeches, where there is required silke lace, ,and such costly stuffe, to welt, gard, whip, stitch, edge, face, and draw out 1755 Johnson, To *Welt*, to sew any thing with a border.

† 3. ? To bind in strips. *Obs. rare.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 412 If any be sicke, a speare is set vp in his Tent with blacke Felt welted about it

4. Technical uses: a. To bind with strips or a strip of leather, spec. in *Glove-making* and *Carriage-building.*

1795 [see Welting *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib* I xviii, Some welted, or hemmed the gloves round at the edge of the wrist

b. *Plumbing.* To join (the ends of a pipe, etc.) by turning the edges one over the other and pressing them together. Cf. Welted *ppl. a* 4.

1888 J W Clarke *Plumbing Pract* VIII. 82 At a sanitary exhibition..were exhibited some joints..made by welting the ends of the pipes together.

5. To beat, thrash

1823 Moor *Suffolk Words, Welt*, to beat severely—so as to raise wales or weals. 1837 Haliburton *Clockm* Ser II. xxii, And they gist fell to and welted him all the way into the town with the tip end of their lassos. 1855 F C Armstrong *Warhawk* I xii 248 I'll welt you with a rope's end if you don't muzzle. 1894 Astley *50 Years Life* I. 105 My ribs ached as though they had been welted with a single-stick 1901 E Phillpotts *Striking Hours* 12 Next time I'll welt the hide off your bones.

Welt, *v*.[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Pa. t. 4–5 welt(e. [a. ON **welta* intr. strong verb (Icel. and Norw. *velta*, MSw. *vælta*), and trans. weak verb (Icel. and Norw. *velta*, MSw. and Sw. *välta*, Da. *vælte*); the latter corresponds to OE. *-wæltan* (Angl), *wyltan*, OHG. *walzen*, *welzen* (MHG *welzen*, G. *walzen*), Goth. *waltjan*, f. the *a-* grade of the stem *welt-*, *walt*: see Walt *a.* and *v*.]

1. *intr.* To roll or turn over (also with *over*), to fall over (also with *backward*), to sway or be unsteady.

13 *St Cristofer* 651 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 462 Whene þe kynge hade of hym syghte In his chayere he welte vpryghte *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7488 Philoc with felle angur frusshet to Remo, Till bothe welt backward of hor bare sadles 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x x 136 So tyll hys hart stoundis the prik of deith, He weltis our, and ȝaldis vp the breith *Ibid* xi. xii 83 And stedis throwand on the ground that weltis 1570 Levins *Manip* 59/1 To Welt, *neuter, decidere* 1703 Thoresby *Let Ray, Welt*, to totter. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v, T' cart coup'd, an' we com welting into t' gutter. 1895 *Lakeland Gloss., Welt*, to roll or roll over, to incline on one side.

fig 13 *E. E Allit P* C. 115 Hit was a wenyng vn war þat welt in his mynde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 4891 We, as vnwise men, welt into pride, Answarth hym awterwart with angur & skorne

b. To gush *out*. Cf. Walt *v* 4.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 839 (MS. Ashm) So hard him hittis on the hede his hernes out weltid [*MS. Dublin* weltyn].

2. *trans.* To cast or throw *down*; to throw to the ground, to overturn; to beat down; also to roll, trundle. Cf. Walt *v* 2.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 Walles he welte downe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 7490 Aither wegh other woundit, & welt to þe grene 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV vii 76 The burgeonit treis on buird thai bring for airis, Weltis down in woddis gret mastis *Ibid* IX viii 127 Down welting eik of huge wecht gret stanys *Ibid.* x iii. 21 Ane Agmon of Lyrnesya fast tharby Presys, wyth all the fors in his body, A felloune stone to welt the wallys tyll 1570 Levins *Manip* 59/1 To Welt, *actuere, euertere.* 1703 Thoresby *Let Ray, Welt*, . overturn cart or wain 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss*, Grass or corn is said to be welted when it is beaten down by wind or rain, &c 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Welt*, v. t. to overset, to overturn 1898 B Kirkby *Lakeland Words, Welt*, upset.

Welt (welt), *v*.[3] Chiefly *dial.* [? Alteration of Welk *v*. Cf. the earlier Welter *v*.[2] and Wilt *v*.] a. *trans.* Of the sun or weather: To wither (cut grass, etc.). Chiefly *pass.* b. *intr.* To become withered by exposure to the sun and air.

1764 *Museum Rust* III. 333 That wheat which is mowed will require many days of hot weather to welt the grass and weeds. 1830 Spurdens *Forby's Voc. E Anglia* App, *Welted*, shrivelled as an apple Also *Welted* the same word 1854 Miss A. E. Baker *Northampt Gloss* s v. *Welted*, 'It is well welted' or 'It is not fit to carry, it wants a good welting first' 1863 *Jrnl R Agric Soc.* XXIV. II 350 Mown grass becomes first *welted*, then ferments. 1865 *Ibid* and Ser I II. 412 It is good management to give these turnips on grass, and to let them 'welt', or become dry from exposure to the sun and air.

Hence **We·lting** *vbl. sb.*

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 388 Cut the herb in the morning; and put it into the vats as soon as possible, in order to prevent its welting or heating. 1854 [see above].

Welt, obs. form of Wealth.

Welt, welte, obs. contr. ff *wieldeth, wielded*. see Wield *v*.

Welted (we·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 8 whelted. [f. Welt *v*.[1] or *sb*. + -ed.]

1. a. Furnished with a welt as a border or edging. Of a gown, etc.. Adorned or trimmed with 'welts' (hence of a person with reference to this). ? *Obs.*

Freq in 16th cent in const. *welted with*

(*a*) *c* 1507 in *Etonana* (1865) 214 Servants cots of black cotton welted with yelowe 1540 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 111 My blake gowne of cloth weltede with velvet 1592 Greene *Upst Courtier* G r, I saw fiue fat fellowes all in damaske cotes and gowns welted with Veluet very braue. 1679 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1378/4 A Bar Gown faced and welted with Velvet.

fig. 1631 J. Burges *Answ Rejoined* 435 It stands welted and guarded with so many reasons

(*b*) 1595 Lodge *Fig for Momus* Sat iv E 4, They say thy welted gowne, and ruffes of lawne, When thou wert wai den last was but a pawne. 1606 Dekker *Newes fr Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 137 Hee shall meet a number there, who once went in black veluet coats, and welted gownes 1606 — *Seven Deadly Sins* 10 The welted Vsurer, and the politick Bankrupt. 1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* III xii. 157 When in your gowne (not a Clericall habit of any Learning) but welted and crosse-lac'd

b. Of boots or boot-soles: Furnished with a welt. *Welted work*, the making of welted boots.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr 2/1 A piecework statement for welted work at Northampton should be prepared 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Oct 7/3 Hitherto America has produced practically all the machinery for the making of welted boots.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Furnished with a raised welt or projecting edge *Welted thistle*: see Thistle 3.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I xxxv § 8 50 The flower [of the Germaine Flower de luce] ,consisting of sixe great leaues, welted downe the middle 1599 — *Catal. Arb in horto* 4 *Brassica fimbriata* Welted Colewoorts 1703 Petiver in *Phil Trans.* XXIV. 1424 (2) These Leaves very much resemble the Virginian Sumach, with a winged or welted Stalk. 1712 J Morton *Nat. Hist Northampt.* 429 Fowls of the Fin-toed Tribe, that is, such as have their Toes welted or Finn'd, as it were, all along on each Side with appendant Membranes; but not webb'd together, by an intervening Skin, as are those of Ducks. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII 51 Its deep Scarlet Flowers, and square welted Pods

b Marked with a ridge or with ridges.

1899 Baring Gould *Bk West* II v 61 The face of the moor is in places welted to such an extent that it alters the character of the scene

3. Marked with a welt or raised wound or mark of a lash.

1855 Wiseman *Fabiola* II. xxi, The mangled limbs, and welted backs, of the tortured Christians. 1908 *Westm Gaz.* 15 Jan 3/1 The unfortunate servant of the Christian was set free and given 5 dols Hassani, to heal his welted skin.

4. *Welted joint*, a plumbers' joint made by turning the edges to be joined, one over the other, and pressing them together.

1888 J W Clarke *Plumbing Pract* ix. 94 About two years ago, a series of lectures was given by a master plumber and he showed a specimen of a welted joint. 1892 *Dict. Archit* (Arch Publ Soc), *Welted joint*. The old system of making a junction of the sides of two lengths of lead on a church roof, is preferred to the present system of a deal roll

Welter (we·ltəɹ), *sb*.[1] [f. Welter *v*. Rare before 19th cent.; cf. Walter *sb*.]

1. A state of confusion, upheaval, or turmoil.

Freq from *c* 1870, often with suggestion of 2 or 3

1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* II. 277 He feiret be that coniunctione suld follow sum Welter in the religioune, casting doune of the Kirkes, Monasteries and sikike. *Ibid* 465. 1619 Br. Andrewes *96 Serm*, *Nativ* xiii (1629) 125 Away with peace, *moveatur terra*, let all the earth be on a welter 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vi ii. 355 [Danton] was heard to ejaculate 'I leave the whole business in a frightful welter (*gâchis épouvantable*): not one of them understands anything of government' 1864 — *Fredk Gt* xv v IV 81 What a downrush of confusion there ensued .. Belleisle himself must have paused uncertain over such a welter 1888 *Sat Rev* 26 May 621 They are not precisely the strongest party in the present welter of English politics.

2 The rolling, tossing, or tumbling (of the sea or waves).

1849 Cupples *Green Hand* iv (1856) 47 The long welter of the sea when the ship eased down 1863 Whittier *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* 88 In the welter of this sea Nothing stable is but Thee. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* 10 He went out serenely to take his boat home through the dark and the dismal welter

fig. 1873 Dowden in *Contemp Rev* XXII 177 It is rather the oscillation, the refluence and welter of the great social and moral wave flung forward by the wind of revolution

3. A surging or confused mass a. of material things, persons, etc.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* III, A confused welter and quiver of mingled air, and rain, and spray 1891 *Spectator* 18 July, A 'World's Fair' is apt to call up sickening recollections of ,a vast welter of 'miscellaneous exhibits'. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* III 235 Covered with the wreck and welter of the ruined building.

b. of immaterial things.

1851 Carlyle *Sterling* III v. (1872) 206 His talk..went tumbling as if in mere welters of explosive unreason. 1864 Mitchell *Wet Days at Edgewood* 306 Losing point and force and efficiency in a welter of words 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV lxvii. 533 The historian is constantly involving himself in a welter of inconsistencies and errors

Welter (we·ltəɹ), *sb*.[2] [f. Welt *sb*.[1] + -er 1.] A worker who makes or inserts the welt (in a manufactured article).

1862 Mrs H Wood *Mrs Hallib Troub.* I xviii, Some welted, or hemmed the gloves round at the edge of the wrist, these were called 'welters' 1866 *Lond Rev.* 27 Oct. 459/2 There are various epithets for shoemakers; there are welters..clickers, blockers ,closers 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hosiery manufacture.. Welter. *Ibid* 76 Glover, glove maker .. Welter.

Welter (we·ltəɹ), *sb*.[3] [? f. Welt *v*.[1] 5.]

1. A heavy-weight horseman or pugilist. Cf. Welter weight.

1804 *Sporting Mag* XXIII 293 The high weights, among the Subscribers called the Welters 1863 E Farmer *Scrap Book* (ed. 3) 61 Leaving 'Welters' and 'Cranes' and 'slowuns' behind 1869 *Contemp Rev* XI. 365 There is a pleasing representation of the Tedsworth Hunt, who seem from it to be an awful lot of welters.

b. *Horse-racing.* Used attrib. with the meaning 'for heavy-weight riders', as *Welter Cup, Welter Stakes*; *welter handicap, race.* Also *ellipt.* (= welter race, etc.).

1843 W. Ruff *Guide to Turf* 36 The Welter Stakes of 20 sov. each 1850 *Ibid.* 64 The Cheshire Welter Cup 1880 W. Day *Racehorse in Training* 198 The runners in the welter races have surpassed those in the light-weight handicaps by two. 1897 N. Gould *Seeing him Through* xxv, The welter-handicap for amateur riders. *Ibid.*, There were ten starters for the amateur welter

2 Something exceptionally big or heavy of its kind. *colloq.* and *dial.*

1865 J Sleigh *Derbysh Gloss* in *Reliquary* (Jan 1866) 171 *Welter*, a large person. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Welter*, anything large, as a large stone. 1899 Kipling *Stalky* II. 49 Then he gave us eight cuts apiece—welters

Welter (we·ltəɹ), *v*.[1] Forms. 4–7 weltre, 4–6 *Sc.* weltir, 5–6 weltyr, 5– welter (5 *Sc.* velter). [a MDu. *welteren* or MLG. (also LG) *weltern* (hence NFris. *wälteren*, Sw. *valtra*), MHG. *welzern*, frequentative f the stem *welt-*, see Welt *v*.[1] and cf. Walter *v*.[1]]

I *intr.* 1. To roll or twist the body; to turn or tumble about; to lie and roll about; to writhe, to wriggle. Also with *about*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1300 [implied in sense 2] ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 890 He welterys, he wristeles, he wrynges hys handes! *Ibid* 1142 *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 411 Sho was gretely turment, to so muche at sho wold som tyme weltyr in þe fyre *Ibid* 488 He feld a blak myrk thyng welter betwix hym & his wyfe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v v. 168 And thenne Arthur weltred and wrong, that he was other whyle vnder and another tyme aboue *Ibid* xi viii 582 She wrythed and weltred as a mad woman 1667 Milton *P L.* I. 78 There [in Hell] the companions of his fall He soon discerns, and weltring by his side One nam'd Beelzebub 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 265 They..weltering in the bowl, With powerless wings around them wrapt, expire. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 13 June, In mixed companies with your equals .you may..sit, stand, or occasionally walk, as you like; but I believe you would not think it very *bienséant* to welter in an easy chair 1815 Scott *Lord of Isles* IV x, And the shy seal had quiet home, And welter'd in that wondrous dome.

b. To roll about (*in* the mire, etc.). Chiefly *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr 779/2 Thou welterest in the myer, as thou were a sowe. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxi 122 Verie fewe of them vouchsafed to consider that for all of them lay weltring stil in their owne dung. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 264 Oftentimes he will welter and wallow in the mire, confessing what sinnes. he hath committed 1641 Milton *Church Govt* II. 63 Such principles of earth as these wherein she [Prelaty, bred up in slime and mud] welters from a yong one 1706 tr *Leger's Compl Florist* 167 Fowls are apt, after a great Drought, to welter in the Ground, or Dust, to cleanse their Feathers. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 110 Man threw himself into the mire at first, and now he is justly left weltering in it.

c. To roll or lie prostrate (*in* one's blood), hence (hyperbolically) to be soaked with blood or gore; also *fig.* of a nation, etc. Now only *poet.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 10 Till all these Princes weltring in their bloods, The Crowne doe fall to Countie Sacrepant *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw II*, II v 118 Vpon my weapons point here shouldst thou fall, And welter in thy goare. 1643 *Decl Commons Reb Ireland* 26 Two Protestant Nations [were] ready to welter in each others blood. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 1218 Prostrate on the Plain, Welt'ring in Blood, she sees Camilla slain 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* III 73 Down dropt the Hero, welt'ring in his Gore 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* I 252 Three successive generations were doomed to welter in their own blood 1803 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 4/2 The deceased was weltering in his blood, and bore every indication of having been robbed as well as murdered 1849 D G. MITCHELL. *Battle Summer* (1852) 35 They lie—the fifty corpses—weltering in their blood 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* II. 667 Slaughtered, and weltering each in the blood from the others that flows.

2. *fig* †a. To revel, live at ease. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4503 Man þat weltres in his welis And, thoru his welth, na fautes felis 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVI (1887) 140 The midle sorte of parentes which neither welter in to much wealth, nor wrastle with to much want

b. = WALLOW *v.*[1] 6. Now *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* XXIII. 12 But they y[t] feare God, eschue all soch and lye not weltinge in synne 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 13 b, Who in the meane tyme swell with pride, and welter away in filthy pleasures 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 12/2 He suffered his owne bodie to welter in all vice and voluptuousnesse 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VII i 192 Numbers of them lay senslesse and weltring in wine 1646 H P. *Medit Seige* 7 Luxury in which thou hast weltred with securitie. 1867 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 767 Happier are those that welter in their sin.

c. To be sunk or deeply involved *in.*

1629 J COLE *Of Death* 192 Let us then no longer lye weltring in sorrow, lest by overlong lamenting wee encrease Gods wrath 1642 PRYNNE *Sov. Antidote* Pref., To make England in the selfesame desperate deplorable condition, as Ireland now lies weltring in 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 16 Suffers them to welter in their fears, doubts and complaints 1856 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* I (1865) VI 153 We seem, indeed, in perusing the narrative before us, to be weltering in a dream of horrors. *a* 1871 R. CHAMBERS in *Casq. Lit* (1874) Ser. II. I. 264 They .leave you weltering in astonishment.

d. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1847 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Sappho* 4 Upon the white horizon Atho's peak Weltered in burning haze *a* 1849 BRYANT *Hymn of Sea* 42 The fertile plain Welters in shallows.

3. Of a ship: To roll to and fro (on the waves). Also *fig* Cf. WALTER *v.* 1 b.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* XXIV, We pullit vp saile, and furth oure wayis went. Vpon the wawis weltering to and fro 1609 HEALEY *Discov New World* II VII. 92 But our boat, did so welter from side to side 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess* Wks (1856) V. 266 My mind tossed, as it seemed, upon the billowy ocean, and weltered upon the weltering waves 1876 J SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* IX, The soldier's barque was weltering aimlessly, helplessly, hopelessly upon the waves. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV 350 The keels roll down the sea-dale, and welter up the steep

b. Of a dead body: To be tossed or tumbled about (on the waves); to roll or tumble about (in water). Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14 All the sinnes of the first World now welter, souse, & beate vnquietly in the Sea 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 13 He must not flote upon his watry bear Unwept, and welter to the parching wind 1718 POPE *Odyss.* XIV 155 But he whose name you crave Moulders in earth, or welters on the wave 1791 COWPER *Odyss* III. 115 Whether he on the continent hath fall'n By hostile hands, or by the waves o'erwhelm'd Of Amphitrite, welters in the Deep. 1806 SCOTT *Poems*, *Palmer* 40 A corpse amid the alders rank, The Palmer welter'd there 1823 S. ROGERS *Italy* XXI *Campagna of Florence* 149 Arno,. where, exulting, he had felt A swimmer's transport, there, alas, to float And welter.

4. To roll down in a stream; to flow.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XLII (*Agatha*) 306 A gret hyl brak owt in fyre & brynt don, weltrand, as a borne had bene 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 439 With that waters myn ene, and welteris doune teris. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I xii, From the left arm the blood weltered slowly 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc*, *Sleeping on Waters* 44 And Nile, soft weltering nigh, Sings him to sleep *Ibid*, *Bathing* 2 Around the rushy point comes weltering slow The brimming stream.

†b. To flutter (*down*) *rare*—[1].

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 290 [It] sall be licht as leif of the lynd lest, That welteris doun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is.

5 Of waves, the water, sea: To roll; to toss and tumble; to surge. Also *fig.* Now only *poet.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 700 The strem sa sturdy was, That wawys wyd (that) brekand war Weltryt as hillys her and thar. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Paddock & Mouse* 179 The watter is the warld, ay welterand With mony wall of trubulatioun. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II 23 As oft the seas we see The storme the boistrous surge to raise, weltring now low now hie 1787-9 WORDSW *Evening Walk* 122 There, waves that, hardly weltering, die away, Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* II. I. 203 The sea that welters drearily Around the homeless earth! 1821 BRYANT *Ages* XVIII, Till the North broke its flood-gates, and the waves Whelmed the degraded race, and weltered o'er their graves 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & B*, *Song in Time of Order* 7 It swells and welters and swings, The pulse of the tide of the sea.

b. *transf.* Of a mass of persons or things: To be in a state of agitation, turmoil, or confusion.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III I 1, When a Nation must now seek its wild way through the New, Chaotic,—where Force is not yet distinguished into Bidden and Forbidden, but Crime and Virtue welter unseparated. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II iv, We sit in a cloud..while right below Welters the black fermenting heap of life On which our state is built 1853 — *Hypatia* XXIX, The mob had weltered and howled ineffectually around the house for some half-hour 1889 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 128 Huddled like vermin in sewers, they welter, and sicken, and sleep 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that corrupted* etc (1900) 317 The whole Left was surging and weltering about the champion, all bent on wringing his hand.

6 †a. Of a vehicle: To sway or rock unsteadily; to overturn *Obs. rare*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 25 A litill stane oft, as men sayis, May ger weltir ane mekill wane. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* II 4 The charettes rolle vpon the stretes, & welter in the hye wayes

b. To go with a heavy rolling gait, to flounder. Also *dial.*, to reel, stagger

1595 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* II (1608) 52 Oh that some ravenous harpey woulde welter from his denne 1674-91 RAY *N C. Words*, *Welter*, to goe aside, or heavily, as women with child, or fat people 1785 *BranNew Wark* (E D S) 188 Should a kraken welter up the sands ye mud weel be astonished 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* XVII, [The whale] was lying perfectly still, in a deep part of the voe into which it had weltered. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* XLI 324 With desperate energy I plunged and weltered through it [the water] 1884 D GRANT *Lays & Leg North* 75 [She] Weltered hame through bogs an' hillocks Aifter mony a weary fa'.

fig 1837 CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1904) I. 70 On the eighth day after this I am to make my appearance as a Lecturer'. Some way or other we shall 'welter through it'.

II. *trans.* †7. To move, turn, or force by rolling. *Obs.*

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1140 Sitt es þe warlow so wyghte, he welters hyme vndere 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. IX. 183 For sum weltris a gret stane wp the bra. 1520 M. NISBET *N. T. Scots* Matt. XXVII. 60 He weltrit a gret staan to the dure of the beriele. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XXVI 27 And he y[t] weltreth a stone, shal stomble vpon it hymselfe

refl. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXVI. 14 Like as the dore turneth aboute vpon the tresholde, euen so doth the slouthfull welter himself in his bedd — *Micah* I 10 Thou at Betaphra, welter thy self in the dust and asshes.

†b. In pa. pple. with *in Obs.* (Cf. I b, 2 b.)

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* XIV 15 Then sawe he the deed body of Holofernes , weltred in his bloude vpon the earth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* VIII. 110 In whiche absurditie many are weltred 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 30 Foure bodies lying weltred in bloud 1652 *Persuasive* 26 Princes, who are weltered in their own blood 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg Father Greybeard* 257 England, as well as other Countries, has been disciplin'd, 'till weltred in blood and ruine.

†8. To cause to roll; to toss up and down *Obs.*

c 1425 *Macro Plays*, *Cast Persev* 2003 Byttyr balys þei [his enemies] brekyn on brode, Mankynde in wo to weltyr & waue 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III III. 90 The wyndis weltenis the see continually *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 536 Fomy Nereus From bottoms depth doth weltre up the seas. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. I. 223 And they so wrackt and weltred by the waues, As euery tide tilts twixt their oken sides

9. To overthrow, overturn, upset: also with *down.* Chiefly *Sc*

c 1450 *Gol. & Gaw.* 469 Wrightis welterand doune treis *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cresseid* 436 All is decayit, thy weird is welterit so. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII XI. 51 This cruell dochtyr of the auld Saturn The marbyll hyrst can weltyr and ourturn 1571 [see WALTER *v*[1] 7]. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm* (1681) II 257 Were it but an ox, or an ass that lay weltred in a ditch 1808 JAMIESON *s.v*, *To welter a cart*, to turn it upside down.

†10. To wear *out* (one's days) in a state of trouble or disquiet. *Obs.*—[1]

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 138 They returne to their old acquaintance with selfe, and so welter out their daies in utter misery.

Hence **We·ltered** *ppl. a.*

1590 T WATSON *Melibœus* Poems (Arb) 175 Castor and Pollux, two welcome messengers, Conuey great comfort to the weltred minde.

We·lter, *v*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. WELT *v.*[3] and -ER *5*; the ending may have been suggested by *wither.* Cf. WILTER *v.*] *intr.* To wither. Hence **We·ltered, We·ltering** *ppl adjs.*

1645 BP HALL *Remedy Discontentm.* V 24 As for Beauty, what is it, but a flower, which with one hot Sun gleam weltreth and fals? 1657 F. COCKIN *Dev Blossomes* 18 Your fading honour I esteem as dung, Earth's weltering glory as the dirt in street 1855 DELAMER *Kitch Gard* (1862) 62 These vermin prefer weltered and flagging leaves to those that are quite fresh. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate Civiliz.* I I. V 40 The weltered hearts, and blighted memories of those whom we have gathered from out of the . lost and wretched. 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Welter*, to wither. 'The leaves begin to welter'

Weltering (we·ltəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WELTER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of turning or twisting the body about (on the ground), rolling (in the mire), wallowing (in sin), etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cl* 1631 This lyoun Wypt on the gres hys blody mowth; and in hys welteryng Made alle blody Cleopes kerchyff in hys wypyng 1520 M. NISBET *N. T in Scots*, 2 Pet. II 22 The hound turnit agane to his spewing, and a sow [that] is weschin in weltring [*Wycl.* walwyng] in fenn. 1586 T. B *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* I. 206 All kind of superfluitie, riot, and weltring in pleasures.

†2. The action of rolling or turning round; unstable condition; political agitation. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CLXII, To se the sudayn weltering Of that Ilk quhele [of Fortune] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. XXX, If in the Scottish Court be weltering yet. 1588 in *Rep. Commiss Univ Scot.* (1837) III 193 In this confused tyme (quhen all folkis ar loukand to the weltering of the warld).

3. The rolling and tossing (of waves); the surging (of water, the sea). Also *fig.*

1805 WORDSW *Prelude* VI 138 The surpassing life incapable of change, Nor touched by welterings of passion. 1827 POLLOK *Course T* V. 595 And oft in dreams, the.. sinner heard the weltering of the waves of wrath. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 73 'Mid the long weltering of the dreariest surge 1867 MORRIS *Jason* IV 681 A figure standing, with wide wings of gold, Upright, amid the weltering of the sea.

We·ltering, *ppl. a.* [f. WELTER *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. Of the sea: That tumbles and tosses; raging, surging

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 719 The Se wald rys on sic maner, That off the wawys the weltrand hycht Wald rese thaim oft off thar sycht *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Cron* IV. 203 Qwhil þe weltrande wawis keyn Sulde a part asswagit beyn 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* C, In the huge weltering wawis . Off lufis rage. 1587 TURBERV *Trag Tales*, *Epit.* etc 170 No wrath of weltring waues could stay, those martiall mates at home 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ* XII, While the Creator Great bid the weltring waves their oozy channel keep 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr* I liv, The deep roar Of the wide weltering waves 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* (1859) 7 The straining and groaning of bulk-heads, as the ship laboured in the weltering sea 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XIV. 20 As when the face Of the great deep grows dark with weltering waves. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 306, I trembled for his life in such a weltering whirl of rock-torn sea.

b That is in a state of agitation, turmoil, or confusion.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc*, *Nibelungen Lied* (1840) III 71 A firm sunny island amid the weltering chaos of antique tradition. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* XXVIII, The weltering mass of bullocks, pigs, and human beings. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. XVIII. 329 That vast weltering mass of idolatry and corruption. 1890 J PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 195 You restless, heaving, weltering kingdoms of Time, mock us not

†2. *Sc.* a. Moving clumsily or unsteadily. b. Rolling. *Obs*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Trial of Fox* 111 The wyld Once, the Buk, the Uelterand Brok 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* III xl, Thair micht I se The welterand stone wirk Sisipho mich cair.

3. That is tossed about on or by the waves.

1609 HEALEY *Discov New World* III II 129 They hold it fondnesse to hazard their liues either on a stumbling nade, or in a weltring barge 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* VI XX, Another flash!—the spearman floats A weltering corse beside the boats 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II XLIII 377 They had drifted fourteen days, tossed up and down on the heaving waves of Adria, a weltering plaything for the gale

4. Lying prostrate in blood, saturated with blood.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har* III li, And Slaughter heap'd on high his weltering ranks — *Siege of Cor* XVII, It is humbling to tread O'er the weltering field of the tombless dead.

Welter weight. [WELTER *sb.*[3]]

1. †a. Heavy weight (of a horseman) *Obs.* [*rare.*]

1825 *Sporting Mag* XVI. 280 He was always well mounted for his welter weight

b. A heavy-weight rider

1850 'H HIEOVER' *Pract Horsemanship* 191 A horse belonging to a friend, a welter weight. 1883 PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 344 A welter weight never went better to hounds in a fast run 1897 *Daily News* 12 Mar 3/4 Horses equal to carrying a welter-weight of fifteen stone or more

c. *Horse-racing* An extra weight sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age

1880 W DAY *Racehorse in Training* 201 They have added to other improvements the introduction of welter-weights; so that it only requires a little alteration—more long races with heavy weights, and fewer short courses with light weights—to complete the reform.

2. A boxer or wrestler whose weight is between that of a light-weight and a middle-weight. Also *attrib.*

1896 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl.* 3 Oct 3/1 Welterweight champion of California. 1903 *Daily Chron* 19 Sept 3/3 Not even an indomitable spirit will bring a bantam-weight and a welter-weight together 1910 *Encycl Brit* IV 351/2 The boxing rules of the American Amateur Athletic Association differ slightly from the British The recognized classes by weight are Bantam, Feather,. Light, Welter, 145 lb and under, Middle and Heavy

Welthe, weltht, obs. forms of WEALTH.

Welting (we·ltiŋ), *vbl sb.* Also *Sc.* and *north.* 6 wawting, 7 valting, 7–8 waltıng, 8? waiting; 7, 9 waltin, 9 wattin. [f. WELT *v*[1] + -ING[1].]

1 The action of furnishing with a welt. a. The edging, binding, or ornamenting (a garment) with a welt or welts; chiefly *concr.*, an edging, a border, fringe.

1508 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* IV 135 Item, for grathing of foure sadilles and wawting of thaim with wellus, xlvij s 1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 119 The garmentes welted aboute with blew & yellow gould tinsell conteyning xxx[li] yardes weltinge 1558 — *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 23, viii plackardes of the same Maske and the welting and jagginge therof 1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* II. 54 The welting hath him in no chardges stood, Being the ruines of a cast French hood. 1647 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I. 100 Item for 4 elnes of Tours waltings to his claithes 0 10 0 1737 *Ochtertyre House Booke of Accomps* (S H.S 1907) 80 For ¼ of a yeard of cherry waiting [*sic*, *the Glossary gives* wating] 1875 *Plain Needlework* 16 They can be stitched (like welting) and finished off with strings 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*, *Welting*, a seam; a seaming

transf. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* XXI, A westerly breeze played with the half ripe pods of gorse, and the brown welting of the heather.

b. in techn. senses, esp in shoemaking.

1795 W Felton *Carriages* (1801) II Gloss , *Welting* is the sewing a narrow strip of leather over the corner seams,.. which keeps out the wet. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 15 Jan 6/2 [Shoe trade] Welting machinery is making progress, and hand labour for welting is being trained 1893 Eliz Rosevear *Text bk Needlework* etc. 405 Welting or Ribbing is usually knitted at the top of stockings, socks, muffatees, and sometimes throughout a garment

2. A beating, a thrashing.

1840 Cockton *Val Vox* xii, Do you want a good welting? ony say, and you shall catch, my dear, the blessedest rope's-ending you ever had any notion on yet 1862 H Marryat *Year in Sweden* I 233 She received a sound welting .from her father 1887 G Meredith *Poet Wks* (1912) 191 He [a dog] bewhimpered his welting, and I Scarce thought it enough for him

3 *attrib* , as *welting cord*; † **welting stake**, some kind of armourer's anvil.

1660 in Meyrick *Ant Armour* (1824) III 108 Welting stakes. 1887 Jamieson *Suppl. Walting-Cord, Wattin-Cord*, cord used in forming welts for seams and hems of gowns

Weltir, weltre, obs forms of Welter.

Weluette, -uot, -wet, etc., obs. ff. Velvet.

‖ **Welwitschia** (welwi·tʃiă). [mod. L., named by J. D. Hooker (1862) after Dr Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1806–72), Austrian botanist: see -ia] A genus of gymnospermous plants (N O. *Gnetaceæ*) consisting of one species *W. mirabilis*, native to the sandy regions of western Africa.

1862 *Trans Linnean Soc* (1864) I. 1 On Welwitschia, a new Genus of Gnetaceæ By Joseph Dalton Hooker 1866 *Treas Bot*

Welwot, obs Sc form of Velvet.

Welwous, variant of Vellous (velvet).

Wely, var Wealy *a.*[1] *Obs* , obs form of Wily.

Welze, var. north. form of Vail *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Wem (wem), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch* Forms: 3–wem (5 *Sc.* vem), 3–7 wemme, 4 wembe (6 wemb), 4–6 weme, 6 weam(e. [ME. *wem*, substituted for OE *wam(m, wom(m* (see Wam), under the influence of the verb]

1. Moral defilement; stain (of sin) Chiefly in phr. *without(en) wem* = Immaculate *a.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

(*a*) *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Cleane religiun & wiðuten wem is ȝeon & helpen widewen [etc.] *c* 1290 *St Cecilia* 10 in *S. Eng Leg* 490 Lat, louerd, myn herte wiþoute wem be. *c* 1330 *Assumpt Virg* (B M. MS) 647 Marie Clene maide and clene wyf, Clene widewe with oute wem. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii 14 If thar wane noght lordid of me, than i sall be withouten wem *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 304 Jamus tellip of two religions, þe first is clene wit oute wem þe secounde is veyn religioun *c.*1460 *Towneley Myst* x 37 My son shall in a madyn light wythouten wem, os son thrugh glas *c* 1475 *Partenay* 466 That god..of the virgyn unfold Was born without wemme in hir attamed 1538 Bp Longi and *Serm. bef King* in Foxe *A & M* (1570) 1253/2 Impollutus He was vndefyled He lyued cleane, without spotte or blotte, without wemme or stayne 1561 Daus *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 29 Therefore was the Church of Smyrna right excellent, howbeit not vtterly without any wem 1858 Morris *Def Guenevere* etc. 123 Rapunzel sings .Mary, maid without wem, Keep me !

(*b*) 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3111 Make not thy soule so wykked a wem To do wykkedness for pryde of hem *Ibid.* 7446 þe þredde [sin] ys þe werste wem. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* I i. 74, I wot wel, wem ne spot may not abyde there so noble vertue haboundeth *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I xxii. (1859) 26 So clene of wem, that no thyng nedeth the to weyle, ne to wepe thy sinnes fore ?

† **b.** With defining term, as *of sin*, etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii 14, I sall be withouten wembe [*v r.* wem] of dedly gilt *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr* 38 For in hir [Mary] was full hede of all vertus with-owttyne weme of synn 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C xxi 136 A mayde..Without wommanes wem in to þis worlde brouhte hym *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 11208 (Trin.) Iesu hir childe bar she þoie , Mayden wiþouten wem of flesshe. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festival* 77 Oure Lord Ihesu Crist þat oure lady conceyuet of þe Holy Gost wythout wem of hyr body *c* 1450 *Cov Myst.* Prol 5 Mary..wold not be defylyde With spot nor wem of man 1519 Horman *Vulg* 8 b, Our lady bare a chylde without any spot or wem of her virginite

2. Material blemish, defect, injury, or stain. *Obs* exc *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 378 Hwon þe gost iwent ut wið-ute bruche & wiþ-ute wem, of his two huses 13 . *E E. Allit P* A 1003 Saffer helde þe secounde stale, þe calsydoyne þenne withouten wemme ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 930 That other bowe was of a plante Withoute wem, I dar warante 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. 185 Vppon þat hulle lettres þat were i-write in poudre were i-founde wiþ oute wem [L. *illibate*] at þe ȝeres ende *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 4228 Alle herre clothus were. clene wiȝout spotte ore wemme *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* IX. 157 Yf hit [water] be cleer apperyng like the skie, Withouten wem or signe of thingis vile 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. 114 A bowe not marked with knot, gaule, wyndeshake, wem, freate or pynche. 1553 *Respublica* II. iii. 565 Naie, Honestie will not see a wemme on your Cote. 1565 Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist Ch. Eng* 151 All the clothes, that were about hym, semed without wem or any blemish. 1657 C Beck *Universal Char* M 3 A wemme, v *flaw* 1691 Ray *S. & E.-Country Words*, *Wem*, a small fault, hole, decay, or blemish, especially in cloth, *Esse.x* *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia*, *Wem*, a small fretted place in a garment. 1889 *N W Linc. Gloss* s v, I'd no idee that tree was so full o' wems as I've fun it oot to be.

† **b.** Hurt, harm, injury. *Obs.*–[1]

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1725) 76 So grete vengeance he nam of men of holy kirke, þat not did no wem tille him ne no trespas.

† **c.** *fig.* A break or pause (in time) *Obs.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 43 This scuffling or bopeepe in the darke they had a while without weame or bracke

3 Bodily blemish, disfigurement, or defect; also, the mark of a bodily injury, a cicatrix, a scar. *Obs.* exc *arch*

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 6897 Ȝif hire vet in eny wemme be ybroȝt, Holdeþ hom gulti of þe dede *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19721 Men lete him dun Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun, Witvten ani wond or weme. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2460 þat barn þe best adoun sette Wiþoute eny maner wem þe worse it to greue 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xii 5 It shal ben a lombe without wemme [Vulg *absque macula*] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* IV. 231 He schewed opounliche þe wemmes of the sore woundes [L *vulnerum cicatrices*] þat he hadde i-fonge in Egipt *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 247 Macula is a wem in a mannys ize. 1448–9 Metham *Amoryus & Cl.* 1866 Hole and sound, with-owte wemme off yowre woundys, Nowe vpryse *a* 1500 *Hist K. Boccus & Sydrache* (? 1510) Z iij, If a man haue a wemme in a lym Shal a man vpbreyde it hym 1526 R. Whytford *Martiloge* 122 b, A martyr slayne by ye swerde, whose holy body was founde xl dayes after his dethe hole w^t^out wemme 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I 92/1 There appeered in his head the signes and prints of ten wounds or more, all the which were growne into one wem 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 463 This is the Glasse Ladies wher-in I wouldе haue you .rubbe out the wrinckles of the minde, and be not curious about the weams in the face. *a* 1613 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig* 196 Although the wound be in some sort healed, yet the wem or scar still remaineth. 1820 Scott *Monast* x, 'It is even so,' he added, 'neither wem nor wound—not as much as a rent in his frock !'

fig. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV I. 46, I knaw and feils the wemmys and the way Of the ald fyre and flamb of luffis heit. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon, Comp Rom Manner of War* X a b, You spots and wems of noble Mars [tr Lipsius *vos maculae et vibices generosi Martis*], which make the warres a refuge and sanctuarie for your villanies

4. (By confusion with Wen [1].) A raised spot; a protuberance.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 36 b, Theophrast sayth that it [the Cedar tree] is of marveylous highe growth, about the bodie without wem or knot. 1584 D. Fenner *Def. Munisters* (1587) 123 Wemmes, bunches, and needlesse waighes of fatte. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* IV § 31 138 The Reformers thought to take off euery Mole, and paire away euery Wemme

Wem, var. *whem* Whim *sb* 1

1769 *Ann Reg., Nat Hist.* 101/1 Four horses, at a common wem or engine, are sufficient to keep the mine clear.

† **Wem,** *v. Obs* Forms: 1 wemman, 3 wemmy, 5 wemme; *pa. t* 1–2 wemde, 4–5 wemmed, *pa pple.* 3 (*Orm*) wemmedd, 3 y-, 4 i-, 4–6 wemmed (3 y-wemmed); 3 i-, 4 wemmid, 4–5 wemmyd; 3 i-wemmet, 5 *Sc.* wemmyt; 4 wemed, 6 wembde [OE. *wemman* (and *gewemman*), f *wamm* Wam Cf Awem *v.* and OHG. *bi-, gawemman*, Goth. *anawammjan* to blame]

1. *trans* To disfigure, mutilate (a person, his body); to impair (the mind) ; to injure (a thing).

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxxii. (1890) 382 Wæs in ðæm mynstre sum ȝeong monn, ðam unwlitiȝ swyle & atolic his eagan wyrde & wemde. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1426 Ah þæt wes miracle muchel, þæt nowðer nes iwemmet clað þæt ha hefden *c* 1275 Lay 6380 þat þorh his wraþþe his wit was i-wemmid. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 6965 Ledeþ me þanne to mi sone, þat he mowe yse Min fet aboue & ek bineþe, wer hii ywemmed be *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22824 If þat ani Was wemed, or on fote or on hand, it sal na wem o þam be sene *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 678 Penne com on fro þe fiht þat foule was wemmed, Was striken of þat on Arm and bar hit in þat oþer 1387 Trevisa *Higden* V 213 He ordeyned þat a man þat were i wemmed in his body [L. *vitiatus corpore*] schulde fonge non ordres.

2. To desecrate or violate , to hurt or harm.

a 1000 *Ags Ps* (Spelm.) lxxxviii 31 Ȝyf rihtwisnys min hi wemmaþ [L *profanaverint*]. *a* 1000 *Ags Laws* (Thorpe) II 142 Ȝif he oðres ceorles wif wemme [L *maculaverit*] 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 4197, & þe wule he wolde þis tendre þing wemmy foule ynou *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 19504 (Fairf) For god him gette, þat knawes al gode, þat he wemmed neuer sacles blode.

3. To spot or stain with sin or impurity.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 83 Alse þe luendes godes sune in to þe meidene com & ho of hire meiden-had nawiht ne wemde *c* 1200 Ormin 2326 Sannte Marȝe sahh, þatt ȝho þa shollde wurrþenn Wiþþ childe, swa þatt ȝho hærþurrh Ne shollde nohht ben wemmedd *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10021 Hir maiden-hed.. neuer wemmed was a dele 1387 Trevisa *Higden* V 213 Also he seide þat Adam his synn wemmed [L *laesit*] Adam alone *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II vi 174 If the hous of Laban hadde be wemmed so cursidli as with the synne of ydolatrie *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydrache* (? 1510) G iij b, And she after chylde berynge Shalbe wemmyd of nothynge

4. To stain; to mark with spots

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* VIII. xxix (Tollem. MS) Whan sche [the moon] passeþ upwarde to þe heyer cercle, sche is bryȝte and clene; and þan sche semeþ nouȝt wemmid with no spleki and suttynge 1567 Drant *Hor. Art Poetrie* Ded *iij, The verie Crownes and Scepters of best Monarks and princes had bene rustie, wembde, and warpde with oblivion

Hence † **Wemmed** *ppl a.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 697 God forbed þat I With wenemyt [*read* wemmyt] handis sla þe in hy. 1382 Wyclif *Deut* xii. 15 Other vnclene it were, that is, wemmed and feble, other cleene, that is, hool and withouten wemme

Wem, obs. form of Wame.

† **Wemay,** *int. Obs.* Also **wemo, wemmow.** [Cf. We *int.*] An exclamation, app. denoting impatience or surprise.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* II. 148 We ! ryn on .Before! Wemay, man, I hold the mad ! *Ibid* 198 Wemo, wemo, foule [sheaves], lo, here ! *Ibid* XXVII. 291 *Lucas.* wemmow ! where is this man becom ?

Wemb(e : see Wame, Wem *sb* **Wemble,** var. Wamble **Weme ·** see Wame, Wem *sb.* **Wemed, Wemel** see Wemod, Wamble. **Wemen,** obs pl. of Woman.

† **We·mless,** *a. Obs.* [f. Wem *sb.* + -less. Cf Icel. *vammlauss* faultless]

1 Without stain of sin; undefiled, immaculate.

c 1275 *Orison Our Lord* 10 in *O. E Misc* 139 þo þu hire to come heo mayde wes, And mayde heo wes after wemmeles *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* XIV. 2 Lauerd, in þi telde wha sal wone ? Whilke þat incomes wemles, And ai wirkes rightwisenes. 13 *Bonaventura's Medit* 812 My sone ys slawe here afore myn ye þe whyche y bare wemles of my body *a* 1400 *Pestill of Susan* 151 Are I þat worthliche wrethe, þat al þis world wrouȝt, Betere is wemles weende of þis world wyde *c* 1420 Lydg *Ballad* 104 Minor P (1911) I 258 O wemles mayden, enbelysshed with his byrthe

2. Free from material blemish or imperfection; spotless.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 18839 His for-hed fair, wemless to sight, Wit-vten ani runkel slight 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A 736 This makellez perle is wemlez, clene & cleie 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* VIII XXVIII (1495) 338 Noo thynge [is] more Impassyble and wemles than lyght

3. Free from hurt or harm , uninjured

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7906 He bar hym so in þat pres þat of wounde he was wem-les *a* 1400 *Mirror St Edmund* in *Hampole's Wks* I 222, I þanke þe þat me þou hase kepid, in þis nyghte hale, safe, and wemles *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4066 [He] wendis a-way with that word & wemles þaim leuys *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 99 Bot thow mend hym that mys. Thow sall rew in thi ruse .Or thou wend of this wane wemeles away !

Wemlock(e, var. forms of Wam-lock.

† **We mming,** *vbl sb. Obs.* Also 3 **wemmunge,** 3–4 wemming(e, -ynge, 4 wemmyne. [f. Wem *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb; defilement, injury.

1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1. 4317 (Napier 113) *Lenocinii* wemminge *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* (1922) 19 Alswa deð meidenhad [preserve] meidenes cwike flesch, wiðute wemmunge halt alle hire limen & hire wittes *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11208 Ihesu crist hir barn sco bar,. and maiden neuer less, Wit-vten wemming of hir fless 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 6895 [Let them step on red-hot shoes] & ȝif hire vet beþ þanne sauf wiþoute wemminge [*v r* wemninge, wemnynge] Grauntеþ hom alle quit 1300–1400 *Ibid* App XX 236 Heo ȝaf out þe king & hadde hure broþer wiþoute wemning *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxvii (*Machar*) 201 Angelis It kepit elyk fare fra wemmyne of þe fyr. oþir in body or in claith

Wemmow, wemo · see Wemay *int.*

† **Wemod,** *a. Obs.* Forms. *α.* 1 wéamód, 2–3 wemod, 3 weamod, 4 waymot *β* 3 wamed, wemed [OE. *wéamód*, f. *wéa* affliction, trouble, malice + *-mód*: see Mood *sb.* The *β*-forms may represent an OE. variant **wéaméde.*] Passionate, angry.

α. c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xl 289 Ongean ðæt sint to manianne ða weamodan & ða grambæran [L. *iracundi*] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 5 Ne beo þu þereuore prud ne wilde ne sterc ne wemod ne ouer mod *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 118 Pellican is so weamod & so wreðful þet hit sleað ofte uor grome his owune briddes . þis pellican is þe weamode ancre. *c* 1290 *S' Eng Leg*, *St. George* 690 He is Proud and wemod, and drinkare and in wrathþe al-mest wod. 13 *E E Allit P* C 492 Why art þou so waymot wyȝe for so lyttel ?

β c 1205 Lay 6368 Of alle þingen heo weore god ȝif heo neore to wamed A-nan se he wes wraþ wid eni mon i þan stude he hine wolde slæn 13 R Glouc (Rolls) App. H 25 A knyȝt he was swiþe god, ac to wemed of ynou.

Wempel, -pill, obs. forms of Wimple

Wen [1] (wen). Forms. 1 weenn, wenn, 2 wean, 4, 7–8 wenn, 5–7 wenne, 4– wen. [OE. *wen(n, wæn(n* = Du *wen*, WFlem *wan*, app. related to MLG. *wene* (1403), LG *wehne, wähne* tumour, wart, the ultimate etym. is obscure]

1. † **a.** A lump or protuberance on the body, a knot, bunch, wart. *Obs* **b.** *Path* A sebaceous cystic tumour under the skin, occurring chiefly on the head

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 34 Wiþ wenne on eagon genim þa holan ceisan [etc] *Ibid* III 46 Ȝif men synd wænnas ȝewunod on þæt heafod forðan oððe on ða eagan *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 422/2 *Impetigo*, eagan wenn. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 8 In doynge awey þat is to myche skyn: as wertis or wennys *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 522/1 Wenne, *verucca, gibbus* *c* 1475 *Pict Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791/7 *Hic gibbus*, a wenne. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 57 As he that wolde haue slaine Prometheus, wounded his wenne with his swoorde, whereby he was healed of that disease 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. li. 72 The seede of Darnell consumeth wens, hard lumps, and such like excrescence in any part of the body 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 997 It would be tried, with Cornes and Wenns, and such other Excrescences. 1672 Wiseman *Treat. Wounds* II II 10, I saw the Bullet lye like a small Wen or Scrophul, thrusting out under the Skin. 1711 Addison *Spect* No 59 P 4 Cicero, who was so called from the Founder of his Family, that was marked on the Nose with a little Wen like a Vetch 1794 R J Sulivan *View Nat* I. 290 Others exposed to fewer exhalations . will merely be deformed with wens and swellings about the joints 1819 Keats *Otho* II II, Erminia has my shame fixed upon her, sure as a wen. 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* XI, A tall, meagre man, with a nose like a wen 1884 T Bryant *Pract Surg.* (ed. 4) I III. 188 The acquired sebaceous cysts are more common on the head and face than elsewhere : when on the scalp they are known as 'wens'

Comb 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 120 That cabinet of wen-like tumours.

c. Applied to the swelling on the throat characteristic of goitre. Also *Comb*

1530 PALSGR. 287/2 Wenne in the throte, *gouoystre, gouoistre.* 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 67 The men and women have great wens upon their throats, with drinking the waters that passe the Mines *a* 1700 EVELIN *Diary* 7 Apr 1646 (Alps), People having monstrous gullets or wenns of fleshe growing to their throats 1832 R & J LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. v 204 Others who have unseemly wens on the throat, as large as cocoa-nuts 1852 *Meanderings of Mem* I. 111 The wen-necked women

d. An excrescence or tumour on the body of a horse.

1559 in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 133 One grey nagge with a wen in his side. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I XXVIII 188 For the wen [Fr. *loupe*], open it when you shal perceiue it to be full of matter 1649 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. Wonders West* 19, I hired a Horse , she had two wens as big as clusters of Grapes hung over both her eyes. 1677 *Lond Gaz* No 1240/4 A black Coach Horse , a wen upon the far foot behind. 1845 W C. SPOONER *Veterinary Art* 77 Wens are oval or round bodies, found floating loosely under the skin

†e An excrescence on a tree. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Molluscum*, the wenne of a tree 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II 108 With this wood [Maple] tables are couered and other fine workes made, specially of the knobbes or wennes that growe out of it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 330, I think those of eight or ten Inches circumference to grow better than smaller ones, provided the Bark be smooth, tender and void of Wens. 1725 T TAYLOR in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS Comm.) VI. 88 One old oak had a kind of excrescence or wen upon it. its semicircle was thirty two feet 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 66 And sides emboss'd With prominent wens globose

f. *transf.* and *fig.*

Sometimes applied *spec* to London: cf quots 1783, 1821.

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, II ii 115 *Prince* I do allow this Wen [Falstaff] to bee as familiar with me, as my dogge 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps* IV D 1 b, They are not the Body it selfe of the Church, but wennes, or swellings grown up, and incorporated into the Body 1649 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand Wonders West* 12 Saint Michaels Mount .is a barren stony little wen or wart. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* Pref. ** 1 b, This Digression of ours is no Wen, or Excrescency, in the Body of this Book, but a Natural and Necessary Member thereof 1765 in *Eliz. Carter's Lett* 3 Sept. (1809) III 118 This hot weather makes me languid In Stoic language, I feel myself to be a wen 1783 TUCKER *Four Lett. Nat Subj* III 45 If the Increase of Building [in London] was looked upon to be no better than a Wen, or Excrescence, in the Body Politic. 1821 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I 52 But what is to be the fate of the great wen of all? The monster, called .'the metropolis of the empire'? 1854 H ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II 6 Locke at once applies the knife to those huge wens of 'ontology' which had so long impoverished philosophy. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* III, Port of Spain would be such another wen upon the face of God's earth as .the city of Havanna.

†2. A spot, blemish, stain. *lit.* and *fig. Obs* (Confused with WEM *sb*)

1340 *Ayenb* 262 Þis boc is y-mad Ham uor to berȝe uram alle manyere zen þet ine hare inwytte ne bleue no uoul wen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVII clxxviii (1495) 720 The rote [of the wylde vyne] sod in reyne water and medlyd wyth wyne dooth awaye wennes [L *maculas*] 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XXII 22 Yf it be blynde, or broken, or wounded, or haue a wen. they shal offre none soch vnto the Lorde. 1552 HULOET, Wenne or fleshe spotte, *nevus* *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* I v. 18 Not one wen in her body could I spie.

Wen[2] (wen). [a. OE *wen* var. of *wyn* WIN *sb*[2]] The name of the Old English runic letter Ƿ (= w) and of the manuscript form of this (ƿ *p*) in Old and early Middle English.

c 1300 *M*[c]*Clean MS.* in *Mod Lang. Rev.* (1911) VI. 442 Wen. ƿ. Pimman. Pepman Ponne 1705 WANLEY *Antiq Lit Septentr.* Pref † b 2, Quod a Runicis Thorn and Wen clauditur. 1758 WISE *Some Eng Europe* 145 Ð þ, Th or Thorn, and Ƿ ƿ, W or Wen, are of Northern growth. 1884 EINENKEL *Life St Kath.* 125 The scribe took the *wīn* of his original for a *þorn*. 1907 J. E. WELLS *Owl & Nightingale* 3 In a number of places *thorn* is dotted, and so is like *wen*.

Wen: see WEEN *sb* and *v.*, WHEN, WHENNE.

†**Wenbote**, var. WAINBOTE. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Rentalia Glaston* (Somerset Rec Soc) 83 Debet habere wenbote, scilicet, unum quodque plaustrum, unum lignum. *Ibid* 96, 133.

Wench (wenʃ), *sb* Forms: 3–7 wenche, (4 weynche, 5 wenge, 6 wenssche, whence), 4– wench; *Sc.* 6 winsch, wynch, vinche, 8–9 winch. [ME. *wenche*, shortened form of early ME. *wenchel*: see WENCHEL]

1 a. A girl, maid, young woman; a female child Now *dial*

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg*, *St Kath* 75 Nou is þis gret schame ..to sende a-boute After þe gretteste Maistres, for-to despuyti a ȝen a fol wenche *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* lxvii. 27 Bifor come princes samened to singand þai, In midde wenches of timpans war. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1901 William & his worþi wenche [*sc* Melior, his betrothed] þan were blipe of þe help *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 59 Crist came to þe hous of þis prince þat þe wenche lay deed inne. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 201 Then cryed þe fende and sayde: 'Alas, al my myȝt ys lorne, now such a ȝeong wench hath ouercomen me'. 1519 *Interl Four Elem* (Percy Soc) 25 Than we wyll have lytell Nell, A proper wenche, she dauns-ith well 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par*, *Luke* I 57, 58 To whom it had been an happie chaunce to haue brought foorth a wenche, but a muche more luckie happe it was, to haue brought foorth a soonne. 1586 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 250 If my wief be with Child whether it bee a Boye or a wenche I doe geve and bequeath vnto yt xx[li] 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I II. 36 Prythee how many Boyes and Wenches must I haue 1648 CROMWELL *Let. to Norton* 3 Apr, The money I shall need for my two little Wenches; and thereby I shall free my Son from being charged with them 1665 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 53 One Mr John Vicaridg his child (a wench) of 11 years old. 1787 BURNS *Let W Nicol* 1 June, A clean shankit, straught, tight, weel far'd winch 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* I II, 'It seems a bit of a pity, though', said Mr Tulliver, 'as the lad should take after the mother's side instead o' the little wench' 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xl 287 For she was ever the most spirity wench in the world

b A girl of the rustic or working class.

1575 G HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 145 She was but a milkmaide, and a plaine cuntrie wench 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I, III 11 She to her gan call, But the rude wench her answer'd nought at all 1620 SHELTON *2nd Pt Quix* I. 59 Seeing none but the three wenches, he was somewhat troubled 1717 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let Pope* 1 Apr, These wenches [daughters of Greek gardeners] pass their time at their looms. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* V, His taste lies amongst country wenches

c As a familiar or endearing form of address; used chiefly in addressing a daughter, wife, or sweetheart. Now only *dial* or *arch.*

1581 A HALL *Iliad* V 97 [Juno to Pallas] Go we my wench, and let vs shew this dizarde here at full, What power .we two haue 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, IV. II. 167 [Katharine to Patience, her woman] When I am dead, good Wench, Let me be vs'd with Honor 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II, 'I fear ye lie, wench,' said her father. 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* III, Thou'lt have enough to do and to bear, poor wench, to-morrow. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III 1056 The mother held her tight, Saying 'Why wench, why wench, The squire speaks to you now'. 1885 J PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 189 Of course I annoyed me, wench, to see Frank so obstinate.

2. A wanton woman; a mistress. *Obs.* exc *arch.*

More explicitly *common*, *light*, or *wanton wench*, *wench of the stews*

1362 LANGL *P Pl* A Prol 51 Ermytes on an hep wiþ hoteide staues, Wenten to Walsyngham & here wenchis aftir 1377 *Ibid* B. XIX 433 Wenches of þe stuwes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 958, I am a gentil womman and no wenche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 263 Envie Is of the Court the comun wenche. *c* 1440 *Chron Vilod.* 3360 Kyng Edgarus douȝter ycke wene he was, Y-kete bot vpon a wenche. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 970 Vpon these beestes rydynge, Naked boyes strydynge, With wanton wenches winkyng 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* XXIII 16 Take thy lute (saie men to her) and go aboute the citie, thou art yet an vnknowne wensche. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err* IV III 55 Nay, she is worse, she is the diuels dam And here she comes in the habit of a light wench. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I B 1, A lodging of your prouiding? to bee cal'd a Lieutenants, or a Captaines wench! 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Aug, Find my wife mightily out of order, and reproaching of Mrs. Pierce and Knipp as wenches, and I know not what 1698 [see LIG-BY] 1765 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Sat.* (ed. 7) I IX. 65 His spendthrift Son, who spurns the portion'd Bride, And keeps a common Wench 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 8 May, Chief Justice —, who loved a wench, summed up favourably, and she was acquitted.

3 A female servant, maidservant, serving-maid; also †handmaid, †bondwoman

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 861 Thy neyȝboris hows, wenche ne knaue Coueyte hem noȝt *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* 206 Lord and lady, grome and wenche Of al the Troyan nacioun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* (Camden) 74 As God bad bi Sara, Kast out þe wench and her son *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 89 He [Peter] that for a worde of a wenche forsoke hym 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XIV. 66 There cam won of the wenches off the hyest preste. 1578 T. N. tr *Cong W. India* 27 He determined to send one of the wenches to call her maister 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar, My wife was late making of caps for me, and the wench making of a pair of stockings 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 248 P 5 The Wench in the Kitchen sings and scowers from morning to night 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. IV. 19 O I said she, if the wench, (for so she calls us maiden-servants,) takes care of herself she'll improve 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 26 P 3 Scarcely a wench was to be got for *all work.* 1819 SCOTT *Bride Lamm* VI, It is the wench of the house clattering to the well in her pattens. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys* I 8, I was informed by a dirty looking wench who opened the door, that the young ladies were gone. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. VIII, Tea is brought out to them, in an arbour overlooking the stream, by a stout wench

attrib. 1552 HULOET, Wenche seruaunte, *ancilla*...A. maid seruaunte, or pore wenche seruaunt.

b. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1765 *Boston Gazette* 17 June (Thornton) 'Tis said the Fire was occasioned by a Negro Wench carrying a Quantity of Ashes 1828–32 WEBSTER *Wench.* 3 In America, a black or colored female servant; a negress. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict Amer.* 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Wench* 3 (*c*) A colored woman of any age; a negress or mulattress, especially one in service. (Colloq.)

4 Comb.: wench-like *a.*, gulish.

1552 HULOET, Wenche lyke, *puellaris.* 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV. II 230 Do not play in Wench-like words with that Which is so serious.

Wench (wenʃ), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. WENCH *sb.*] *intr.* To associate with common women. † *To wench out* (time): to spend (it) in wenching.

1599 PORTER *Two Angry Wom. Abington* H 1, Indeed tis true, I am thus late a wenching, But I am forc'st to wench without a wench *c* 1624 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 324 Tis better here to Imitate the Gods, And wine or wench out all times Periods 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl* 1 (1906) 10 To be drunke, sweare, wench..are the attributes and markes now adayes of a great part of our Gentry 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* IV 11, As I am a Gentleman, a man of the Town, one who wears good Cloathes, Eates, Drinks, and Wenches abundantly. 1722 STEELE *Conscious Lovers* IV. II, Sir, I never saw a Man that wench'd soberly and discreetly, that ever left it off. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX I (Rtldg) 321 Tell me where Signor de Santillane is fallible. Is he fond of play? does he wench?

†**Wenchel.** *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3 wencel, (1 wincel), 3 wenchel, (*Orm.* wennchell), wancel. [OE *wencel* n. ·—**wankl-*, prob related to *wancol* WANKLE *a* The form *wincel* may represent a variant **winkel-*] A child (of either sex); also, a servant or slave; also, a common woman.

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* II/20, & þa arn an wencel [L *mancipium*] mid treowenum æscene to þære wyllan *c* 1000 *St Basil's Admontio* II. (1849) 34 And he for his wife ne for his wenclum ne dearr hine sylfne beladian *c* 1200 ORMIN 3356 For1 ȝuw iss borenn nu to dæȝ Hælennde off ȝure sinness, An wennchell þatt iss Jesu Crist *c* 1205 LAY 31834 Quelæn þa wifmen, quelen þa wanclen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 And hu [he] biseinte Sodome & Gomorre, men & wummen & children [*MSS T*, *C*, were & wif & wenchel]. *c* 1300 *11,000 Virg* 98 in *E E P.* 68 His Cardynals were þerȝen þat he his dignete gan leue Wip wenclen [*S Eng. Leg* 89/96 fole wummen] forto go.

Wencher (we·nʃəɹ). Also 7 wentcher [f. WENCH *v.* + -ER[1]] One who associates with common women.

1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 82 Those I suspected to be wenchers. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent* I 1, I am a whoremaster, And such a one as dare be pointed at to be a noble wencher *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table Talk*, *Clergy* P 5 Like the Fellow that was a great Wentcher 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, My cozen Roger told us that the Archbishop of Canterbury, that now is, do keep a wench, and that he is as very a wencher as can be 1701 GREW *Cosm Sacra* II VII 76 He must be no Gamester, Wencher, Fopp. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 274 P 1 Impotent Wenchers

Wenching (we·nʃiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f WENCH *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb. also *attrib*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV X II 545 Given he was exceedingly to wenching *c* 1620 FLETCHER *False One* IV ii, You were told what this same whorson wenching long agoe would come to 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II 1, Love alone, is either plain wenching, where every Curtizan is your Mistriss, or else, plain whining after one Woman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 383 P 5 [They asked] whether he was not ashamed to go a Wenching at his Years? 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* II 1, Between ourselves, he is most confoundedly given to wenching 1811 BYRON *Hints fr Horace* 706 The youth who trains Must bear privations Be call'd to labour when he thinks to dine, And, harder still, leave wenching and his wine 1873 L. O PIKE *Hist Crime* I. 93 In reality the Priest took to Money getting and Wenching

attrib. 1590 *Tarlton's Newes Purgatorie* 5 And some I can tell you haue come thither for wenching matters 1592 *Def. Conny catching* in *Greene's Wks* (Grosart) XI 62, I omit Miles the Millers coossenage for wenching affaires. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* IV. 1. E 3 b, I hope you thinke my wenching daies are past.

We·nching, *ppl. a* [f. WENCH *v.* + -ING[2]] That habitually associates with common women.

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* V IV 35 Whats become of the wenching rogues? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 268 To Wenching Smell-smocks give I these 1913 *Sat. Rev* 11 Oct Suppl p iv/1 Fox was himself a gambling, drinking, wenching.., rascal

We·nchless, *a rare*[—1] [f. WENCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Unprovided with a wench or wenches.

1608 SHAKS. *Per* IV. II. 5 Mettelyne is full of gallants, wee lost too much money this mart by beeing too wenchlesse

Wencus, obs Sc. form of VANQUISH *v*

Wend (wend), *sb.* Also Vend; 8 Winde. [ad. G. *Wende*, *Winde* (pl. *Wenden*, *Winden* = Da. *Vender*, ON. *Vindr*, OHG. *Winida*, OE. *Winedas*, *Weonod-*, med. L. *Venedi*, *Veneti*), of doubtful origin]

1. A member of the Slavonic race now inhabiting Lusatia in the east of Saxony, but formerly extending over Northern Germany; a Sorb.

1786 tr *J. R. Forster's Hist. Voy North* 101 *note*, The Vandals mentioned here, are undubitably the Wends, or that tribe of the Sclavonians which opposed the Moguls and the Tartars. 1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) II 700/1 (*Austria*), The Windes, who are mixed with the Germans in these countries. 1830 *Encycl. Metrop* XXI. 340 The Vends are a well-made, strong, courageous, and industrious people. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 206/1 The language of the Vends , dates its first literature from the Reformation 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages* 155 Canute was still unable to subdue the Wends, who made the Baltic a Slavonian lake 1886 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 264 Henry I had created the Margravate of Brandenburg as a bulwark against the heathen Wends, who lived on the Baltic

2. *Southern Wends*· (see quot).

1822 *Encycl Brit* Suppl V 242 In 640, the Sclavonians took possession of Illyria, and they still retain it, under the names of Servians, Croatians, and Southern Wends *Ibid*, The southern Wends are now mixed with Germans in Carniola, Carinthia, and Lower Stiria

Wend (wend), *v.* *Pa t.* and *pa pple.* wended (we·nded) Forms: *Infin. a.* 1 wendan (*North* wœnda), 2 wænden (wanden), 3–4 wenden (3 *Ormin* wendenn), 5 wendyn, *Sc.* wendin; 3–6 wende (4 whende), 4–5 *north.* and *Sc.* vend, 4–wend, 3 *sing pres.* 1–4 went (2 want); β. 3 wiende, 4–5 weende, *north.* and *Sc.* 4–5 weind, weynd, 5 weynde, γ. 4 winde, wind, 5 wynde, wynd; δ 4–6 went *Pa t.* 1–4 wende (3 *Ormin* wennde); 2 wænte (wante), 4–5 wente, 4–went (5 whent), *north.* 4 weint, 4–5 wynt; 6–wended (5 *north.* weyndut). *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝewend, 3–4 iwend, 4 ywend, -e (wende), 3–5 wend (3 *Ormin* wennd); 2 i-want, 3–5 i-, iwent, went, wente, 4 y-, ywent, 5 i-wente; *Sc.* 6 wynt; 1, 4, 6– wended. [Common Teutonic:

OE. *wendan*, = OFris *wenda* (WFris. *weine*, *wine*, NFris *wên*, *wan*), MDu. (and Du.) *wenden*, OS. *wendian* (MLG and LG *wenden*, LG *wennen*), OHG *wentan* (MHG and G *wenden*), ON and Icel. *venda* (Norw. *venda*, Sw. *vanda*, Da. *vende*), Goth *wandjan*; f **wand-*, the preterite stem of *windan* WIND *v*.[1], of which *wendan* is the causative The original forms of the pa t and pa pple are respectively *wende* and *wended*, *wend*, but the forms *wente*, *went* appear beside these from *c* 1200, and latterly become the more usual, in the refl and intr. senses *went* finally replaced the older preterites belonging to *go*, and from *c* 1500 is most naturally regarded as the pa t of that verb, while *wend* was provided with the new form *wended*.

The following are illustrations of the less usual forms of the infinitive and present The *β*-forms represent a normal lengthening of the vowel in certain dialects. The *γ*-forms are merely graphic (by confusion with WIND v.[1]), as the rhymes regularly indicate *wēnd* or *wēnd*. The *δ*-form is due to the influence of the pa. t. and pa. pple. in the form *went(e*

β *c* 1290 *S. Swithun* 23 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 391 To-night þou schalt wiende to þe pine of helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2363 3ee sal weind til a better land 13 *Northern Passion* 198 (Camb.) Vnto þat cite sone gan þai weynd. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 171 Elles schal al dye, and to helle weende ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 450 Thow weyndez by Watlyng-strette, and by no waye elles 1421 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* xxii. 561 On my behalue to thy lady weende [*rhyme* seende = send] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 11 132 Good brother, let vs weynd sone.

γ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3561 Til vnwelth windes al his wald *Ibid.* 8019 Haf god-dai, for nov wind i *a* 1400 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 805 (MS B.) þat ich was wond to wynde Mid so mony hondred knyztes a boute in eche ende *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2014 (Ashm.), I waine þe, or I wynd. *Ibid.* 2150, 2177, etc. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 107 He takythe leve at lorddys hend, And on hys wey gan he wynd. *a* 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Pl.* i. 330 To hys blys that ye may wynd At your last day

δ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27748 It wentes man fra godd his will *Ibid.* 28681 þou fand all for to went his will 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 257 And thi Ferrand Sall richt to Paris went *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2027 When þat sal went in cuntre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 330 Schir prayde he wald to the lord Persye went. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 75 Thow seruis better for to haue punischement, nor halie gaitis to went.]

I. Transitive and reflexive senses.

1. †**a.** To alter the position or direction of; to turn (something) round or over· also with *across*, *adown*, *away*. *To wend down*. to overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i § 2 Þa wendon hi me heora bæc to 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Petrus cwæþ, þa he com to þære rode, ,' Wendaþ min heafod ofdune'. *a* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 16 Clæm ðonne on arfæt, læt standan nygon niht; wende man ælce dæge *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi 29 And þam ðe þe slyhð on þin gewenge, wend oðer ongean *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 377/28 *Convoluens*, wendende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie wenden þe eorðe & wuipen god sad þaronne *c* 1205 LAY. 46 Lazamon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende [*c* 1275 tornde] *Ibid.* 26559 Bos his hors wende wunder ane swiðe *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Louerd, seið Dauid, wend awei mine eien viom þe worldes dweole *Ibid.* 430 He. went þe neruwe ende of þe horne to his owune muðe *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1649 Iacob wið hire wente ðat ston. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 7 þair cites doune dide þou wende *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 711 (Add. MS.) Here moupes were to here nek went 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2152 Bi þat þe wyze in the wod wendez his brydel 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxii. (1495) 646 Heye is ofte reysed torned and wended *Ibid.* cxlvii. 702 It falleth to powder while it is tornyd and wende and kneden in the honde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2837 They made hir takelyng redy, & wend þe saill a-cros *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 13 And yf the rayn bishoure, Wende hit [hay] not til hit be parfit drie *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1349 Bors de gawnes stille stode And wrothe a-way hys ygen wente.

absol. 1475 *Partenay* 6566 Ho it metre will, Be it in balede, uers, Rime, or prose, He most torn and wend, metrely to close.

†**b.** *fig.* To turn over, revolve (thoughts, etc., in the mind) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98, & 3et hwon he is forðe, heo went in hire þuhte ofte swuche wordes

†**c.** *To wend away*, to take away, remove. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2613 Egipte wimmen boden ðe childe letten ðer, Oc [3]he wente it awei wið rem *c* 1440 *Yon k Myst.* 11 42 Oway I will it wende full wyght *Ibid.* 46 Now sene þe erthe þus oi dand es, to growe with gres, and wodis þat sone away bese went.

d. *Naut.* To turn (a ship's bow or head) to the opposite tack Also with *about*, *aloof*. (Cf. 6 c below, and WIND *v*.[1] 8.)

To wend (a boat) *off* to float (a stranded boat) by this operation.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* lvii. 206 Better wende your ship a loofe· and take sea roome Then roon here on rockes 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxxiv. 84 And laying out an Anchor, we sought to wend her off. 1631 PELLHAM *Gods Power* 6 Some of our companie were perswaded, to wend about the Boates head the second time, unto the Southwards. *Ibid.* 7 We wended the Shallop. unto the Northward. 1635 *Adm. Court Exam.* 52, 22 Oct., The Neptune being then newly wended from the Shoare. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.*, *Wending*, is a term for bringing a Ships' Head about. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xliv, He hauled-to the launch, and wending her bow to the privateer, directed her cannonade to where the Frenchmen were crowded the thickest 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*

†**2.** *fig.* **a.** To turn (one's mind, thoughts, will, etc.) in a new direction; to alter (one's mind or intention) Const *from*, *to* *Obs*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxviii § 4 Ic wolde nu þæt ðu wende þin ingeþonc from þæm leasum gesælðum *Ibid.* xxxv § 7 Swa hwa swa his mod went to ðæm yflum ðe he ær folet *c* 1205 LAY. 8836 Nu ich wulle wende mi mod, ajenes uuel ich wulle don god *c* 1290 *St. Kath.* 16 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 92 Sine, heo seide, þov scholdest þi wisdom and þi wit to some guode wende *c* 1290 *Beket* 998 *Ibid.* 135 All we worþez i bioust to nouste, bote þov þi þoust wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10646 Al his might and all his tent To godds seruis had sco went *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7807 Anon tys wif his wille he went. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 235 If hire lord his herte wente To love in eny other place

†**b.** To turn (a person) *to* or *from* a course of life or condition; to alter (a person's will or purpose). *Obs*

c 1200 ORMIN 3441 Forrþi þatt he þeggm wollde þa To rihhte læfe wendenn *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Forte wenden us urommard þe licunge þet flesches lustes askeð *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 693 To wenden men fro godes reed, To newe luue and to newe dred. 13 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Gött.) Þaa þat he had na giftes till, wid hightes faire he went þair will 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 194 My broþer. Is riche of tenement, his sonnes strong & stith, þer wille wille not be went.

†**3.** **a.** To change the character of; to alter. *Obs.* Rarely also with adj. complement.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 730 [758] Þy læs þa tydran mod þa gewitnesse wendan þurfe 11154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 He .makede mani weorkes & wende þe tun betere þan it ær wæs *c* 1205 LAY. 7128 Þe uncuðe weoren wenden heore [*sc.* the burghs'] nomen *c* 1230 *Juliana* 38 Ant he wende heowes & warð swuch as he her wes unwiht of helle *c* 1290 *St. Kenelm* 60 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 347 Þe king of kent was þo kyng of al þe londe of kent, þat weren inne twelf bischopriches, and 3eot nis it nouȝt i-went 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 144 That sche ne mai speke a word, ne ones loke, That he [a spy] ne wol it wende and croke And torne after his oghne entente.

†**b.** To 'turn' from one language into another, to translate. Const. *on* (= into), *till* (= to) *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* Prol 7 Ða ongan ic. ða boc wendan on Englisc ? *c* 900 — *Boeth.* Proem, Ælfred kuning wæs wealhstod ðisse bec, & hie of boclæredne on englisc wende *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 113 3iff mann wile witenn Whi icc till Ennglissh hafe wennd Goddspelless hallȝhe lare

†**c.** To change the form or nature of; to transform, transmute, or turn *to*, *into* *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 168 Ȝif ðu Godes Sunu sy, wend þas stanas to hlafum and et. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxiii. 8 He wendeð stan on widne mere *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þer, þurh hire bone, was water iwend to wine *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1464 (Cott.) Þat child bi me hit understond An his unred to red went *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Selcuþ dude vre dryhtin þat he water wende to win *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Cambr. MS.) 470 Þanne is mi þralhod Iwent in to knizthod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 60 Hi alle .wendeþ to guode al þet þe guodeman deþ oþer zayþ *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* (Kaluza) 2132 Þourȝ har chauntement To worme þey hadde me went

†**d.** To bring (into a certain state). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2896 Louered, qui was ic hider sent? ðin folc is more in sorwe went.

†**4.** *refl.* To turn, direct, or betake (oneself). Freq. with advs. or preps. *Obs.*

Orig. in purely reflexive use, with the accusative of the pronoun, which is subsequently replaced by the dative.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl § 1 Ic wolde ðæt wit unc wenden sume hwile to þises folces spræce. *c* 893—*Oros.* iii. vii. § 4 [He] hiene siþþan wende on his þrie gebroðor. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an 894 Þa se cyning hine þa west wende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 24 He wende hine hiþwon fram him and weop *c* 1200 ORMIN 6576 þatt sume off ure little flocc Hemm wendenn oþerr stund fra Crist *Ibid.* 11320 Forrþiihht se Jesuss fullhtnedd wass, He wennde him inntill wesste *c* 1205 LAY. 24177 Wend þe hider Howeldin haue þu Bulune. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Þer efter wendeð ou to vre Leafdi onlicnesse, and cneoleð mid fif auez. *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Þo kinges hem wenten and hi segen þo sterre *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5693 Þir wimmen went þam ham a-gain. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. met. xii. (1868) 107 He wente hym to þe houses of helle 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 238 And fro his lond with Sail updrawe Thei wente hem forth *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 30 He went hym to þe kyng henry, & hym swith besoght [etc.] 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 11/2 He thought long yer he could wend himselfe ouer into Ireland. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 163, I know it stands us upon to wend us hence assoone as we conveniently can

†**b.** *Ist.* of a vane· To revolve (*with* the wind).

1340 *Ayenb.* 180 Hi byeþ ase þe wedercoc þet is ope þe steple, þet him went mid eche wynde.

II Intransitive senses.

†**5.** Of events, etc., or impers. with *it*· To have or take a certain course; to take place, happen, or come about. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1739 Ac him eal worold wendeð on willan *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv § 2 Ac ic wundrie swiðe swiðlice forhwi hit swa went swa hit nu oft deð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9400 Cuþeþ to day 3oure manhede þat it mowe wende To 3ou & to 3oure children to honour wiþouten ende *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18789 Bot godd for bede sua þat it went, þat we vr fa mak of ur freind 13 *Ibid.* 7662 (Gött.) Þare mani a man fel vnder schild, Bot wid dauid went þe feld 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Nou ich wille þet ye ywyte hou hit is y-went þet þis boc is y-write mid engliss of kent 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 280 For so is þis worlde went wiþ hem þat han powere That who-so seyth hem sothes is sonnest yblamed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 276 If myn happ were so well went, That for the hole I mihte have half. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1264 Then Beryn .seid, 'is this a sermon or a prechement? Yee were nat wont her-to, how is this I-went?'

6 †**a.** *To wend again*· to turn back, to return *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

In OE. also without adv., and with *on bæc*

O. E. Chron. an. 895 Þa hie ða eft ut of Norð Wealum wendon mid þære here hyðe þe hie ðær genumen hæfdon *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 31 And se ðe bið on æcere ne went he on-bæc *Ibid.* xxiv. 33 And hiȝ arisen & wendon [*c* 1160 *Hatton* wenten] to hierusalem *c* 1205 LAY. 1590 He wende on 3ean sone & he ohtliche feaht *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 979 An angel bad hire sone wenden agen. *Ibid.* 3724 We wilen wenden in-to egipte agen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3027 Þai went again to bersabee *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 1867 (Fairf.) Agayne he dide þe wateis wende, þe ship on lande bigan to lende. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 137 Wende þou a3eyne, malkedras, & gete me þe cheynes

†**b.** Of the wind To change in direction *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 9407 Þe wind wende soiðe riht framward þan stronde in to þissen londe. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 703 And sente For to seke Gamelyn To telle him tydinges how the wind was went.

†**c.** *Naut.* Of a ship: To turn her head about (see 1 d above). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 21 Wateres ȝware bi þe ssipes mowe come fram þe se & wende And bringe alonde god mo3. 1530 PALSGR. 779/2, I wende, I turne, as a shyppe dothe with the tyde. 1537 *Adm. Court Oyer & Term.* 73 No 38 The said wood hoye dyd wende abowte for to cum to an anker *a* 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 32 About me the Gallions let slip Cable in the haulse, and with their top sails wended and drew towards the shore on the left hand of the Bay *a* 1618 RALEGH *Observ. Royal Navy* (1650) 9 The lesser [ship] will turne her broad sides twice, before the greater can wend once 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise of Hempseed* Wks. iii. 65 East and by South, West and by North she wends. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Wending*, They say, How wends the Ship? i. e. Which way does her Head lie?

†**7.** To turn from one condition or form to another; to change *to* or *into* *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv. For þan went nu fulneah eall moncyn on tweonunga, ȝif [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 248 þonne ne magon þas þing helpan for þon ðe þæt wile wendan on wæter bollan *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 321 [Lucifer] Wente in to a wirme, and tolde eue a tale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3564 His blode wexus dri and cald, Til vnwelth windes [*v. r.* wendis] al his wald. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Þe wone is kueaduol and may wel wende to zenne dyadliche bot yef him ne loki *Ibid.* 69 Þet him ssolde by triacle, to him went in to uenym 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 202 Wo in-to wel mowe wende atte laste. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 153 Be-holde thy-Selfe, that thow arte Erthe and into Erthe thow shalte wende. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 11 Must not the world wend in his commun course From good to badd, and from badde to worse?

†**8.** Of persons: To turn in thought or purpose *to* or *from* (a person, course of action, etc.); to betake oneself (*to* something different); to change or vary one's purpose Said also of the heart. *Obs.*

For further illustration see 17 a

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii, Forðæm hit nis no unnet þæt we hopien to Gode, forðæm he ne went no swa swa we doð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer so þe wittes beoð more ispreinde utwardes, se heo lesse wendet inwardes *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. *c* 1300 *Haveloh* 1705 Fiom him ne mithe [might] his herte wende, Ne fro him, ne fro his wif 13 *Cursor M.* 23049 (Edin.) [They] went vnto religioun, And did þair bodis in prison 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 804 For 3e ben couaitouse kid & kunne nouht blinne, But euere wenden to winne wordliche godus *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 313 þair-for of þam I spek no fare, Bot to þe first I wend o-gayn. 1565 J. HALL *Crt. Vertue* 132 b, Can plague nor payne Make you refiayne, Nor from wickednes wende? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 35 Christ .To saif vs is ful plyabill, Gif we repent and to him wend.

†**9.** To turn round, over, or from side to side; to turn or twist the body *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 28 Nihtes when y wende ant wake *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8197 When þey [the dragons] hadde longe to-gyder smyten,.. Wyppyng wyþ wenges, ouer-wepen & went. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 43 Forthi may no certeinete Be set upon his jugement, Bot as the whiel aboute went He yifth his graces undeserved. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2905 In on estat ne myght he noght sogourn; Here on bakke laide, efte the bely vppon, Torning and wendyng euer enuiron. 15. *Schole Ho Women* 1014 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 115 Rub a scald horse vpon the gall, And he wil bite, wins and went 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. *vj, [Wrestlers] haue. certain suer poinctes and wayes bothe to catche holde, and also to wend out of holde. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 4 He wendeth and waltereth, and happely his head and fete do mete together *fig.* *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 187 Hir daunger made him booþe bowe and beende, And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende

†**b.** *To wend to ground*, to fall from one's horse. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 302 What yf grace be [that] we to grownde wenden?

10. To go off, away, or out, to depart Also with preps., as *into*, *to*, *from*, or *to* with *inf.* Now *arch.*

In later use not clearly distinguishable from sense 13

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxv. 425 Oð þæt hi oncneowon þæt se cena iudas him wið-feohtende wæs and wendon ða to horsum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Ihc wile turnen agen to mine huse þe ich er ut of wende *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 As ofte as ich euer was, he seið, among men, ich wende from ham [*L. recessi*] lesse mon þen ich er was. *c* 1290 *Beket* 840 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 130 þo þov wendest of his seruise he ne Axede þe no-þing *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 860 Wen Adam sagh he had misdon He went to hide him al-son. *Ibid.* 14186 Yee sal Vnto Iude wend wit me nu 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 112, I askede hire þe heiȝe wey wher Clergye dwelleþ, for tyme is þat I wende *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 21 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2493 Thare salle weende to this viage sir Gawayne hym selfene *c* 1400 *Beryn* 523 In soth, quod he, I woll nat fro þe dorre vend.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 246, & pere for withe owten lenger delay he made althinge Redy for to wende *a* 1500 *Hist K. Boccus & Sydracke* (?1510) X j b, Whan the soule at the ende Shal out fro the body wende. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 80, I may not wende out of my lande, for mine awne sonnes will rise against me, when I were absent 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* IV iii 150 Wend you with this Letter. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xx, Wend on your way, in the name of God and St. Dunstan 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss* II To the end that after thou hast bathed thou mayst wend to the ship joyful in spirit.

b. with advs, as *away, out, hence.*

c 1100 *O E Chron* (MS D) an 1050 Se cyng þa sende æfter þam scypum þe ær ham wendon. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 161 *Hinc ex quo ueteres emigrauere coloni* Aure seððen þe ealde tilie henne wenden *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 50 Witeð þer our eien, leste þe heorte etfleo & wende ut. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 623 He and hise wif wenten ut fre *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6160 Quen þis time was al broght to end, Of egypte godds ost vte vend. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 329 Sebbe þou schalt hennes wende, whanne þou komest to kourt bere þe boxumly & bonure 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. XII 82 þe iewes knewe hemseluen Gultier .and wenten awey for schame.

c. In various obs phrases, as *to wend to bed, to church, to meat, to seat.*

c 1300 *St Brandan* 221 in *S. Eng Leg* 225 þe monekes wende to bedde & slepe þo soper was ido. 13 . *Cursor M* 19046 (Gött) Petre and iohn. went to kirc to make pair bone 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 72 When þay had waschen, worþyly þay wenten to sete, þe best burne ay abof *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2558 Than comaund the kyng the courte for to ryse; Askit water wightly, wentton to meyte *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 161 And whenne it drowȝe to þe nyȝte he wendethe to bedde.

†**11.** To depart by death. Usu with advb. phr, as *to wend of* or *from life, (out) of this world, forth, hence, to death,* etc. (See also 17 d) *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 195 Forþon ure yldran ƿultan & ƿiþe oft us from wendan. *a* 1250 *Prov Alfred* 172 in *O E Misc* 122 Not no mon. þene ende hwenne he schal heonne wende. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3884 Aaron ðo wente of liwe ðor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1272 þou prai him þat he word me send Quen I sal o þis werld wend *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* in *Archæologia* XIX 323 The time of deth at our last end, When that we schul from henns wend 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. I. 152 For þe same Mesure þat ȝe Meten A-mis oþer elles, ȝe schul be weyen þer-with whon ȝe wenden hennes. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 652 in *26 Pol. Poems* 142 But oute of the world sone shal I wende 1421 HOCCLEVE *Minor P.* XXIII. 136 Lord god shal y now die and hennes weende? *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 1081 Quhasa with wourschip sall of this warld wende. 1563 B GOOGE *Eglogs* etc. (Arb) 73 The enuyous fates, in the mydst of all his toyle, dyd force hym hence to wende. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 13 Grant vs grace, quhen we sall die, And fra this present lyfe we wend

b Similarly *to wend to, into* (heaven, hell, bliss, etc.).

c 1200 ORMIN 8426, & siþþenn shall all Cristess hird Wiþþ Crist till heoffne wendenn *c* 1250 in *O. E Misc.* 186 Alle bac-biteres wendet [*c* 1275 wendeþ] to helle *c* 1305 *St Andrew* 99 in *E E P.* (1862) 101 þat liȝt ileste iwis Forte þe holi soule wende þerwiþ to heuene bliss. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conse* 3557 þan sal his saul wende Til bliss 1340 *Ayenb.* 13 And uor þo scele wolde he efter his dyaþe wende in to helle 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. XI. 269 3if I for here werkis & for here wyt wende to pyne, þanne wrouȝte I vnwisly. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Verse) 55 þe whylk, yf þay dyde wele, myght wend To blys þat es with-outyn end *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Sheep & Dog* 119 And efter deith [thay will] to lestand panis wend.

†**12.** *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To pass away; to disappear, perish, decay. Also with *away Obs.*

For further illustration see 17 e

a 1000 *Guthlac* 57 (Gollancz) ȝesihð he þa domas woniaN & wendan of worulde-ryhte *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 46 in *E E P.* (1862) 19 To world is wel nab þou no triste, hit went awei so doþ þe miste *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 2167 The grete toures se we wane and wende *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 46 Quhen thy manheid sall wendin as the mone. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 118 This being done, the well away sall went.

13 To go forward, proceed; to journey, travel; to take one's way Now *arch*

a 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 999 Her com se here eft abuton in to Temese & wendon þa up andlang Mede-wæȝan to Hrofe ceastre *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 86 He ane is eure an ilche stude, wende þer þu wende *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 6 And thurgh the strete men myghte ride or wende 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XVI 161 And bere hit in þy bosom abowte wher þou wendest *c* 1400 *Parce Michi* 1 in *26 Pol. Poems* 143 By a forest syde, walkyng as I went, Disporte to take *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox & Wolf* 96 Neid causis me to steill quhair euer I wend 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII XXXII, Downe from the tree I came in hast, And tooke thee vp and on my iourney wend 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* I. III 54 Vpon her walkes she all the day attends, And by her side she trips where ere she wends 1775 J TAIT *Land of Liberty* I. XLVI. 23 The hero saw, amaz'd, A crowd of nobles o'er the country wend 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III XXIV, For know, that on a pilgrimage Wend I 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev,* I I II, The Merovingian Kings, slowly wending on their bullock-carts through the streets of Paris 1850 'SYLVANUS' *Bye-lanes & Downs* II. 21 This 'racing man' to whose cottage I was wending so pleasantly

b. with advs. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 Ho him forwundeden and wenden forð. *c* 1205 LAY 29517 At Tanette he com hider in & swa he up is iwend. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 823 þo þis King [Leir] adde iwend aboute in such soruol cas Attelaste he com to carric. *Ibid* 11317 þe king was among þe freres & his manion Radde him vor to wenden in *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3338 Men wendeþ ouȝt wiȝtli & wiþ ȝour fon meteþ *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 427 Collegians wenden out & prechen & quykenen many partis of englond *c* 1400 *Beryn* 675 The knyȝt & al the felisship, forward gon þey wende *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 790 Than schir Gawine the gay Prayt for the iournay, That he myght furth weynd. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IX 171 Vlysse the wisest takes his leaue, and forth doth for-most wend 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I I 28 Then mounted he vpon his Steede againe, And with the Lady backward sought to wend 1635 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 13 Whither away wend you so late? *a* 1653 CHALKHILL in Walton *Angler* III 76 Then care away, and wend along with me. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonnet to Stanhope* 1, Since scorning Faction's low and partial aim Aloof thou wendest in thy stately pace 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XVI, It was not unusual for those who wended home alone at midnight, to keep the middle of the road 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I v, When I depart, Rolf, thou wendest back to thy marches 1865 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IX, To avoid which end the dis-appointed palmer wended homeward once more.

†**c.** With predicative adj: To go or move about in a certain state *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 34 Nouht welde we now but naked we wende 13 *Gosp Nicodemus* (G) 476 We war vnclene, ȝe ken, hale thurgh his word we wend.

14 *transf.* and *fig* of things. To move, flow, run (in a specified course or direction); to go *up* or *down.* Of a road: To extend or stretch in a continuous line.

c 1205 LAY. 29914 Alse þet watre Desse wendeð into þere see. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 179 Fos me clupeþ þilke wei þat bi mani a god toun deþ wende. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 37 As wide as þe werd was, went worde of þatte teching *c* 1400 tr *Secreta Secret.* 80 And þanne it [the blood] wendys vp to þe haterell 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 447/2 He smote . his wiff on the hede, that the brayne wende oute. *c* 1450, *a* 1500 [see 17 g]. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XXVI 373 That assist Her weaker wandring Streame tow'rds Yorkeshire as she wends 1816 SHELLEY *Sonn Dante* 4 Ascend A magic ship, whose charmed sails should fly With winds at will where'er our thoughts might wend. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXIII, Adieu, and may the blessing of God wend with you! 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 230 A river wending towards a portal of black rock 1866 J. B ROSE *Ovid's Met* III 99 The hero started, as the tremors wend Through every vein

15. With adverbial accusative, esp. *way*: To go or journey in a certain way or direction. Also, †to go on (an errand, voyage). Now only with possessive pron., *to wend one's way* (†*gate*, †*ride*), a phrase which was revived *c* 1800, and is now the most familiar use of the verb.

c 1250 [see 17 h] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3950 To madian lond wente he his iide *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10365 Quen þou again sal wend þi gate, þou sal mete at þi wijf anna *Ibid* 13087 Nu yee sal mine erand wend, Til þat gret lauerding iesu. *Ibid* 14194 Qua has to wenden ani wai God es to go bi light o dai *Ibid.* 14942 Sex dais forwit pask-dai Wit his he went þe strete. *c* 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 41 in *E E. P.* (1862) 125 Out of þat chirche I went my way *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 153, & so þei maken þe peple to wende þe weie to helle whanne þei wenen to goo to heuene. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 428 And þen he went furth his way. *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* XII, I haue my ways for to weynde, For to speke with a frynde *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 115 He that schall wend soche a wey, Yt were nede for hym to pray ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl, Last Judgm.* 138 But well I wott that like way that Abraham went, weind I may. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 616 She was left alone Uncompanied, great viages to wende In desert land *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1922) 42 The turning of Zelmanes eye, was a strong sterne enough to all their motions, wending no way, but as the inchaunting force of it guided them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* II XXVI, Now back they wend their watery way. 1829 G HEAD *Forest Scenes N Amer* 109 We wended our way down the ravine 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXIII, Mr Weller turned, and began wending his way towards Leadenhall Market 1839 — *Nickleby* XI, As she wended her way homewards 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 186 Wending my way to the City 1885 SLADEN *Poetry of Exiles* (ed 2) I. 27 Pleasant it was to wend his way back to familiar Kent

transf and *fig. a* 1300 *Cursor M* 29222 For-þi to weind þe seker wai, I rede we be in panance ai 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog* VIII § 394 On the Australian side, an ice bearing current is found wending its way from the Antarctic regions.

†**16.** *fig* (of persons). To go to and fro on business or procedure; to busy oneself; to fare, 'get on'. *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 4063 For 3if we in þisse manere wendeþ, we ne fayleþ on none wyse þat we ne wolleþ abbe þe maistrie, wanne we defendz vre fianchise. *a* 1400 CHAUCER *Amorous Compl.* 78 (Skeat) Ever have I been, and shal, how-so I wende, Outher to live or dye, your humble trewe *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1522 Fawnus had so goon a-bout I-turned & I-went, That he had brouȝt his sone to fore þe Emperour [etc]

†**17.** The compound tense *is, was,* etc *went* (or *wend*), originally a true passive (= 'is, was turned'), was used as the perfect of the prec. intrans senses = has, had gone, departed, etc.: **a.** in sense 8.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 567 King lotrines herte was al & clene vp hire iwent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3113 In wrechedom er now all went, To lare o godd gif þai na tent. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 791 þat shal y shewe when we be went Vnto þe þrydde comaundement *a* 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS* XXI 51 Whon I was went from him wiþ wi onge. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6185 They ben fro clene Religioun went.

b. in sense 10.

c 1205 LAY 17574 To þere sæ beoð iwende Gillomar & Passen 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1377 Androge þat was to rome mid þe empeiour iwent. *Ibid* 11857 [They] were in hor dedut iwend an hontinge 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 53 þanne weren from hem went wifis & children *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 479, I trow that he be went For tymber, ther our Abbot hath hym sent. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3025 To a wyldernesse he is went. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX 116 All oure saules ar wente, and none ar in hell.

c in sense 10 b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2599 þo hii were alle henne ywend. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5994 All þe fleies ware went awai. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I 119 Whan an unclene spirit is went out from a man. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 75 Hoom to Surrye been they went ful fayn *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXII 33 To wildernesse he is wente owte 14 in *Babees Book* (1868) 357 Whan he fro the ys wente A-way.

d in sense 11.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 605 God ȝyue vs grace, or we be went, To kepe þys fyrst comaundment. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2876 Whan þat he is out of þis worlde went *c* 1425 *Macro Plays, Cast Persev.* 1664 þe sekatouris schul seyn it is here be-houe to make us mery, for he is went, þat al þis good gan owle. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lvi, But when he saw her gentle soul was went.

e in sense 12.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1640 Alrightwisnes awai es went. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* vi 9 When all yowre wele es went. *a* 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 257 Loue is out of lond iwent 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 19 When al the welth of this world is went from hem away *c* 1440 *York Myst* XII 347 My age is went, I feyll no fray *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX 388 This wykyd warld away is wente *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 1132 As all his welthis in wauld had ben away went 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4142 For, siclyke as the snaw doith melt in May, Thir gret Impyris rychtso ar went away.

f. Of a period of time, a season, etc. = is gone, past, elapsed, or ended. Also with adv., as *out, over*

13 *Guy Warw* 326 (Caius) Thus lyueth Guy in grete turmente Till the feest was ouer wente [*Auchinl* was al to-went] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress's T.* 88, I wol do my dili-gence To konne it al er Cristemasse is went *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4586 Winter was went *c* 1400 *Laud Troy-Bk* 10045 The nyȝt is went, the day dawes *Ibid* 17071 Tetme is went out of the trewe 15 . *Jayis Bank* 42 (Bann MS), Wod Winter with his wallowand wynd But weir away wes went.

g. in sense 14.

c 1430 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1271 þou hase so feir to ryde þat þe sonn sall be went doune Or þou come whider þou ert boune *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (?1510) Z j b, Whan some [stars] go doune, some up are went With meuyng of the fyrmament

h. with *one's way*. see 15

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1429 Eliezer is went his wei. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXVIII. 245 He is resen and wente his way.

†**Wend,** *v*[2] *Obs* [f *wend(e*, obs pa. t and pa pple of WEEN *v*] *intr* To think, suppose.

1581 A HALL *Iliad* IV 63 And that now of his enterprise none of them all should wende, He caused his souldiours hap him wel with buckler and with targe *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXXIX. 39 Hir freindis ay weindis To caus hir to revok. *a* 1650 *Merline* 1280 in *Percy Folio MS* I 462 See yee nought the young man that the shoone hath bought? he wendes to liue them to weare

Wend(e, obs pa. t. and pa. pple. of WEEN *v*, obs ff WIND *sb*[1]

†**Wendagains-lane.** *Obs.* [f. WEND *v.* (see 6 a) + genitival *againes* (see AGAIN).] The name of a cul-de-sac in London. Cf. *turn-again lane* s v. TURNAGAIN 4.

1308–9 *Cal. Wills Crt Husting, Lond* I (1889) 204 [The lane called] Wandayeneslane 1328 *Ibid* 335 Wendayenes lane. 1337 *Ibid* 422 Wandageynslane. 1348–9 *Ibid* 531 Wendageyneslane

Wendage, var VENDAGE.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* VII. XIII. (W de W) S iij b, *Dives.* Of what thynge is a man bounde to tythe *Pauper* Of corn in heruest, of wyne in wendage, of fruyte, [etc].

†**Wenday** *Obs*[−1] [f. *wen-*, comb. f ME. *wēn*, OE. *wæn, wægn* WAIN *sb.* Cf. WENSEVES.] A day allowed to a tenant for preparing his wain in order to carry grain in harvest.

c 1250 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec Soc.) 83 Et debet habere j wenday, scilicet, unum diem ad carrum suum pre-parandum antequam cariet, quietum de omni alio opere.

We nded, *ppl. a.* [f. WEND *v.* + -ED[1].] Twisted, plaited.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 137 Her Bongrace of Wended Straw

We·ndian. *rare*[−1]. [f WEND *sb* + -IAN.] = WEND *sb* I

1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 345/1 Russniaks, Slovacs, Croats, Wendians (these four .are of Slavonian origin).

Wendic (we·ndik), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Windic.** [f WEND *sb.* + -IC The form *Windic* is after G. *Winde*, var. of *Wende* WEND. Cf *Windish* = WENDISH.] **a.** *adj* Of or pertaining to the Wends

b. *sb.* The language of the Wends, Sorabian. (For a wider use see quot. 1861.)

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Lect Sci Lang* 186 The fifth branch, which is commonly called *Slavonic*, I prefer to designate by the name *Windic. Ibid* page-heading, Windic class 1868 *Chamb Encycl* X. 139 Those remnants of the Slavic popula-tion of Lusatia who still speak the Wendic tongue 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit* II 36 The Wendic mountains are mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy

We·nding, *vbl sb. Obs.* [f. WEND *v.* + -ING[1].]

†**1** The action of turning or changing, a change or turn. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* XLII 306 Hit gedeð hit self him selfum suiðe ungelic for ðæ re gelomlican wendinge. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* XI (1889) 63 Earfoðe ys færlic wend-incg [L. *permutatio*] *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* II 12 But at the weendyng [L. *ubi ad versuram venerint*] slake The yook, thyn oxon nekkis forto cole.

2 The action of going; *esp* a going away, de-parture

13 . *K Alis* 920 Nis in this world so siker thyng So is deth, to olde and yyng! The time is nygh of heore wendyng! 13 *Guy Warw.* 1218 He goþ him to his fader þo, þat for his wendmg was ful wo. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CIV. 36

Egipt was fayn in thaire wendynge [L. *in profectione eorum*]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1630 And by my pryft my wendynge out of Troye A-noper day shal torne vs alle to Ioye. — *Boeth.* II pr. 1 (1868) 32 If þou wilt write a lawe of wendyng and of dwellyng to fortune *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 9967 She went ageyn with hir meigne, The third day aftir hir wending, [Generides] ther was crovned king

†**3.** A journey. *Obs.*

13 *K Alis* 3284 (Laud MS.), And þer he ordeyneþ his wendyng Toward Darrye þe riche kyng. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 207 Jon dred þat wendyng, to France wild he nouht. *Ibid* 260 Þei hed redy wendyng, at Douer þei toke lond. [1878 SEELEY *Stein* II 489 Accordingly appeared 'My Wendings and Wanderings with the Imperial Baron']

We·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. WEND *v.*] Going, proceeding (In comb., as *backward-wending.*)

1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* 1, Egbert's true grandchild backward-wending pilgrims say, was seen [etc.].

Wendish (we·ndiʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7, 9 **Windish**, 9 **Vendish**, **Vindish.** [f. WEND *sb.* + -ISH, or ad. G. *Wendisch*, *Windisch.*] **A.** *adj* Of or pertaining to the Wends

1614 [see VORVODF β] 1788 *Engl. Rev* Dec 479 The people are called in Saxony *Wenden*, i. e. Wendts, or Vandals, or Wendish 1790 DORNFORD *Pittler's Develop. Germ. Emp* III. Index, Wendish or Venedic countries. 1822 DOWNES *Lett fr. Mecklenburg* 157 Pribislaus, a Wendish chief 1822 *Encycl. Brit* Suppl. V 242 The Wendish dialect of the Sclavonian 1892 DOUGHTY *Wherry in Wendish Lands* 113 Country places are still known by their Wendish names

B. *sb* The language of the Wends, esp the Sorabian tongue spoken in Saxony

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 68 In the villages of Carinthia, the Countrey people speake Wendish, or the tongue of the old Vandals 1788 *Engl. Rev* Dec 480 Every Saturday one of them preaches, in Wendish, a sermon in the university church 1822 *Encycl. Brit* Suppl. V. 243 A language consisting of a mixture of Wendish and German. 1887 MORFILL in *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 150/1 The Slovenes are sometimes called 'Wends' and their language 'Windish' or 'Wendish' 1915 *19th Century* Nov 1045 Carniola, where Vendish, a Slav dialect, is spoken

†**We·ndling,** *sb Obs.*–1 (Possibly f. WEND *v.*, and = 'wanderer', 'vagabond', but more prob. an error for *findling* 'foundling').

c 1300 *K. Horn* (Hall) 729 (Laud MS.) Henne þou foule wendling [*Harl* fundlyng] Out of boure floie

Wendo- (we·ndo), combining form of WEND *sb.*

1853 FREUND in *Trnl Ethnol Soc* (1856) IV 77 The boundary-line of Low-German and Wendo Sclavonian *Ibid.*, Wendo Sclavonic cities.

Wendoye, obs. form of WINDOW

Wene, pseudo-arch. var. WANE *sb* 2

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* II (1814) 174 In yon green-wood there is a wank, And in that wank there is a wene *Ibid*, In that green wene Kilmeny lay.

Wene· see WEAN *v*, WEEN *sb.* and *v.*

Wenem, -im, -ym, obs. forms of VENOM.

Wenene, var. WHENNE *Obs.*, whence.

Weneth(e, var. ff. UNEATH *adv.*

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 136, 187.

†**Wengand,** variant of (or error for) *wenyand* WANIAND.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sir N. Burdet* lii, Wylde wengand on such ire, wherby the realme doth lose

Weng(e, obs forms of VENGE *v.*, WING.

Wengeance, -aunce, obs. forms of VENGEANCE.

Wenhill, obs form of WEANEL, WENNEL.

1711 *B N C* (Oxf.) *Docum.* A[2] 20 One Bull, eight Wenhill Calves

Weniaunce, obs. form of VENGEANCE

†**Wening,** var of WAINING or WONING *vbl. sb*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel* xxi 54 Who-so had I-hard þe wepynge, & þe wenynge, & the sorow that thay mad

†**Wenlich,** *a. Obs* [OE. *wénlic*, f. WEEN *sb.* + -LY[1]. Cf. OS. *wânlik* beautiful, MHG. *wænlich*, early mod G *wahnlich*, *wahnlich* probable, supposed.] **a.** Beautiful. **b** ? Worthy, excellent.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assman *Ags Hom* 108 Heo wæs swiðe wlitig & wenlices hiwes *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 29 Þe shadewe [i. e. her reflection in a mirror] hire tacheð hwu hie mai hire seluen wenlukest makien *Ibid* 83 And swo warð iturnd þat folc of ateliche to wenliche *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 105 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 Þe mon þe on his youhþe yeorne leorneþ may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu.

Wenlock (we·nlɒk). The name of a town in Shropshire, used attributively in **Wenlock formation**, group, a formation of Upper Silurian age, typically developed near Wenlock. Also **Wenlock limestone, shale, slate.**

1834 MURCHISON in *Proc Geol Soc* II 14 The lower part of this formation is termed the 'Wenlock shale' *Ibid*, The shale beneath the Wenlock limestone. *Ibid* 15 The Ludlow and Wenlock formations appear in the same escarpment 1843 HUMBLE *Dict Geol.* etc., *Wenlock slate* Called also Wenlock shale. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gossip* XXVI. 247 Splendid examples of Wenlock fossils

Hence **Wenlo·ckian** *a*, of or belonging to the Wenlock formation.

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol* 104 The genera being mostly Wenlockian and Ludlovian

Wenne: see WIN *sb.*2, WHEN.

Wennel· see WEANEL

Wennesone, obs. Sc. form of VENISON.

Wennion, variant of WANION

We·nnish, *a. rare*–1. [f. WEN[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a wen.

1614 WOTTON *Let* 16 June *Reliq W.* (1672) 434 The incision of a wennish tumour grown on his thigh.

Wennome, obs. Sc. form of VENOM *sb*

We·nny, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. WEN[1] + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or similar to a wen.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II clxvi 463 A remedie against hard wennie swellings 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Goitrons*, The wennie bags that breed vnder the throats of the most inhabitants of the Alpes 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* II. App 1 79, I have had some persons so deformed with these [cicatrices], as they have suspected them to be wenny 1748 *Phil. Trans* XLV 536 Wenny Tumours of a monstrous Size. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* Dd 1, *Capellets*, in horses, are particular swellings of a wenny nature, which grow on the heel of the hock, and on the point of the elbow.

2. Afflicted with wens, goitrous.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 60 The women are for the most part wenny, that is, having great bunches under their chinnes with drinking snow water 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 110 Others with hump backs, wenny necks, and even horns

Wenomose, obs. Sc form of VENOMOUS.

Wenquis, obs. Sc. form of VANQUISH *v.*

Wenscote, -skot(te, etc., obs ff. WAINSCOT.

†**Wenseves.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *wen-* (see WENDAY) + *seves* pl of SHEAF *sb*] Sheaves given as payment for carrying grain in harvest.

c 1250 *Rentalia Glaston* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 Nec aliud debet recipere nisi wensenes [*read* wenseues] quando carlat bladum *Ibid.* 135, 13 garbas que vocantur wensewes.

Wenskett, obs. form of WAINSCOT.

Wensleydale (we·nzlidēl). The name of a district of the North Riding of Yorkshire, used *attrib.*, and hence *ellipt.* as sb., to designate **a.** A breed of long-woolled sheep originally raised here, **b.** A local variety of blue-mould cheese.

1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 250 Though the Wensleydale cheese are so small. 1893 J. WRIGHTSON *Sheep* 39 The Wensleydale is a large, high standing sheep, with a characteristic blue in the skin of the face and ears. 1896 J. BENSON & J. LONG *Cheese* 105 The Stilton shaped Wensleydales are classed as British blue mould cheeses

Went (went). *Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **weent**, 6 *Sc.* **vent**, 8 **wont**, 9 *dial.* **want, wint.** [Related to WEND *v.*[1]]

1. A course, path, way, or passage *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In later use esp. in pl. with *three* and *four*; also in combs. *three-went-way* THREE B III 2, and FOUR-WENT-WAY

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 136 Ilc sterre.. He settes in ðe firmament, Al abuten ðis walkne went *c* 1389 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 398 (Fairf.) Hyt forthe went Dovne by a flourygrene went Ful thikke of gras. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* 182 In a forest, as they wente, At a turninge of a wente. 1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond* (Camden) 17 Govnnys goode and redy bente, They were layde in many went 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10320 By peryllous weyes and by wentys I hadde had gret adversyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 40 Ontill ane cave we went, Vndir a hingand hewch, in a derne vent *Ibid* 113 And followit furth the samyn went we haue, Quhar so the wynd and sterisman ws draue. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 66/8 A went, lane, *viculus.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 47 To the three fatall sisters house she went. Farre vnder ground from tract of liuing went. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 20 The Iron crosse, which *sometime* stood at the East-end of Castle-street, at the meeting of the foure wents. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI 475 Where these ways part was called by the ancients Τρεῖς Κεφαλαί, or, the Three Heads, signifying I suppose the same we do by *Three Wents* 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lancs. Dial.* 20 We have also .'wint', a passage. *a* 1896 BARDSLEY *Dict. Surnames* (1901) 802 There are one or two wents, still so called, in my late parish [Ulverston]

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 384 Logitianis knawis heirin myne entent, Ondir quhais boundis lurkis mony strange went.

†**b.** A journey, course of movement. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. 2145 [They] ful accordid be Thoruh Itaille for to make her went Toward Roome 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 46 But here my weanie teeme nigh ouer spent Shall breath it selfe awhile, after so long a went.

†**2.** A course of action or plan for attaining some end; a trick, contrivance, device *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 529 Þe bysshop made a clerk þan wryte Al þat she seyd, And alle how she made here went 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 218 The Steward tok the gold and wente, Withinne his herte and many a wente Of coveitise thanne he caste 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII 263 Ich made meny wentes, How ich myght haue hit, al my wit ich caste. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* IV. 929 Thanne do ye wrong ageyn her entent On what-maner wise ȝe make your weent.

†**3.** A turn or course of affairs; an occasion or chance. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 63 Do him vnto þe suerd, withouten jugement, If ȝe may Griffyn take bityme at any went 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 123 Eneas .The fatis of goddis Rehersing schew, and syndry strange wentis 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 3 He knew the diuerse went of mortall wayes.

†**4.** A turn or change of direction; a turning about. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 63 For which yn wo to bedde he wente, And made er it was day ful many a went *Ibid.* V 1194 Vp on þe walles made he many a wente 1422–20 LYDG. *Troy Bk.* I. 2713 Vn to his chambre in hast sche is goon, Where vp and down sche made many went. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 219 The monstre wente here and there, And made many wentes wyth oute seeyng and knowing where he wente

†**b.** ? A turning or winding of a stair. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 b, The staier of the saied halpas was caste of passage by the wentes of brode steppes.

Went, pa. t. (and pa. pple.) of WEND *v*[1]. now used as the pa. t. of GO *v*

†**Went,** app. used as pa. pple of WIND *v*

c 1500 *World and Child* 46 (Manly), I am not worthely wrapped not went, But powerly prycked in poueite

†**Wentle,** *v Obs.* [ad. MDu. *wentelen* (also mod. Du.) = MLG. and LG. *wentelen*, G. dial. *wenzelen.*] *intr* To roll or tumble about. (Used only by Caxton.)

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* VIII (Arb.) 78 Whan he was so weiy, he wentled and tombled nyghe half a myle. And whan he was seen so comyng fro ferre, Some doubted what it myght be that cam so wentelyng *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* XVII 475 Al nyghte he coude not fall a slepe, but wentled in his bed without ony rest

Wentletrap (we·ntltræp). Also 8 **ventle-.** [a. Du. *wenteltrap* winding stair, spiral shell, = G. *wendeltreppe*] A marine shell of the genus *Scalaria* or the family *Scalaridæ*, esp *Scalaria pretiosa*

1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 9 Feb., I have seen a little ugly shell called a Ventle trap sold for twenty seven guineas 1776 MENDES DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol* 152 Gualtieri ranks the famous Shell the Wentletrap, or Stair case, with Vermiculi 1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol* 157. 1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* 16 *note*, A Wentle-trap which fetched 40 guineas in 1701 (Rumphius) was worth only 20 guineas in 1753, and now may be had for 5*s.*! 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit* 1860, 188 Family *Scalariadæ.* (Wentle Traps)

†**Wentsunday** *Obs.*–1 [Of obscure origin.] The Sunday after Michaelmas.

c 1350 *Westminster Chapter Muniments* No. 27926 Usque diem dominicam proximam post festum Sancti Michaelis que dicitur Wentsounday

Wenyand(e, variant forms of WANIAND.

Wenym, obs. form of VENOM.

Wenyson, wenysoune, obs ff. VENISON.

Weod, obs. form of WEED, variant of WOOD *a.*

Weofud, -od, -ed see WEVED *Obs.*, altar

Weol, obs. form of WHEEL.

Weolde, obs form of WIELD *v.*

Weole, obs. form of WEAL *sb*[1], WHEEL.

Weolk, obs. pa. t. of WALK *v*

Weolthe, obs. form of WEALTH.

Weoman, obs form of WOMAN.

Weonlete, variant of WAY-LEET *Obs.*

Weonne, obs form of WHEN

Weop(e, obs. forms of WEEP *v*

Weopmonne, variant of WAPMAN *Obs.*

Weorc, obs form of WORK.

Weord, obs form of WORD

Weore, obs. form of *were* see BE *v.*

Weork, obs. form of WORK.

Weor(e)ld(e, -uld, obs. forms of WORLD

†**Weorne,** *v Obs* [OE. *weornian* (also *forweornian*), possibly related to *wisnian* to wizen] *intr.* To wither.

a 1380 *Virg. Antioch* 215 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 29 Þe riht hond Of him weorned and wox al drie [L. *aruit*]

Weorne, obs. form of WARN *v.*[1]

Weote, variant of WITE

†**Weothe,** *v. Obs.*[1]– [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* ? To rush.

c 1205 LAY. 6508 Þat deor to-dede his chæfles and to þan king weoðede, and for-bat hine amidden a twa

†**Weothele,** *v. Obs* [–] [ME *weoðelen, wiðelen*, = MHG. *wedeln* to flutter, etc.] *intr.* To become unsteady or uncertain.

c 1205 LAY. 2885 Þe wind him com on wiðere, weoðeleden his fluhtes [*c* 1275 wiþeleode his fliȝhtes]

Weouede, variant of WEVED.

Weovil, obs. form of WEEVIL.

Wep, obs variant of WAP *v.*[2]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv (*Barnabas*) 206 Al þe fyre..þat wepyt in a clath of lede *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machar*) 221 Weppit in clathis þe barn can lay.

Wep(e, obs. forms of WEEP *v.*, WIPE *v*

Wepen(e, -in, obs. forms of WEAPON.

Wepentake, obs. form of WAPENTAKE.

Wepit, variant of WHIPPET *sb.*

Wepman, -mon(ne, var. ff. WAPMAN *Obs.*

Wepne, weppen, -on, -un, -yn · see WEAPON

Wept (wept), *ppl. a* [pa. pple of WEEP *v*] **a.** Of tears: Shed in weeping. Also *fig.* of poetry **b.** Of a person: Mourned for, lamented, with tears Also *absol.*

1594 *Zepheria* IX. C 1, He wip't wept teares from Tellus bosome *Ibid* X. C 1 b, Since that, how often haue they sent wept Elegies To beg remorse at thy obdurat hart? 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II 83 Near the wept Fair, her Harp Cecilia strung. 1829 J. F. COOPER *Borderers* I. 1 *heading*, The Borderers; or the Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish.

Wepte, weput, var. ff. *wiped* pa. t. of WIPE *v.*

Wepun, -yn, obs. forms of WEAPON.

Wepyntaille, -tale: see WAPENTAKE.

Wer, dial. f. OUR; Sc. var. VER *sb.*[1]; obs. f. WAR *sb* 1, *v.*[1], WAR, WAUR *a.* and *adv*, WARE *a*, WEAR *v.*; var. WERE *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3], *v*; var. *were*, pa. t. of BE *v.*; obs. f. WHERE, WHETHER.

Wer-, variant of WERE-.

[1802 SCOTT *Minstrelsy* II 100 A wild story of a warwolf, or rather a war bear] 1838 *Court Mag.* XIII 261 A curious

story of a *wer-bear*..is quoted by Sir Walter Scott 1902 *Folk-lore* June 157 *note*, The wer-tiger beliefs, which are held .by the Peninsular Malays 1904 G C Keidel *Man-Fox in Japanese Tradit.* I (MS) The werfox, if we may so call him, is invisible 1925 C K Meek *North Tribes Nigeria* I. 184 The village next day taxed the British officer with the death of the Galadima, who was known to be a wer-hyena.

Weraly, obs. form of Verily.

Weratie, obs. Sc form of Verity.

Weray, obs. Sc. f. Very, var. Wary *v. Obs.*

Werbi, -by, obs. forms of Whereby.

Werble, -ul, variant forms of Warble *sb*[1], *sb.*[3]

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr Tong, Fusée, avec ses pesons,* the quill of threed, or the spindle and threed with the werble.

Were, obs form of Work. **Werce,** obs form of Worse. **Werch,** obs Sc. form of Wretch.

Werch(e, werck, obs. ff. Work.

†**Wercock,** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Cock *sb.*, with obscure first element.] Some kind of bird.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Oþer smalle bryddes . As osel, smityng, laveroc gray, Pertryk, werkock

Werd, obs. form of Weird *sb*, Word, World.

†**Werde,** *v. Obs.* Also 1 woerda, 3 weordenn. [OE (Anglian) *werdan* (Northumb *wærda*), = WS **wierdan, wyrdan,* f. the stem *ward-* (WS. *weard-*), which appears also in OS. *a-wardian, -werdian,* OHG *wart(i)an, wertan* (MHG. *werten*), *far-warten,* Goth. *fra-wardjan* to spoil, corrupt, injure, etc , with cognates in the Slavonic languages.] *trans* To harm or injure.

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) O 136 *Officit,* werdit. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 45 Ða mennzo ðec ȝeðringað & woerdað [L *affligunt*] *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Thorpe) lxxvi 4 Wæron eazan mine eac mid wæcceum werded swyþe *c* 1100 *Ælfred's Boeth* (Bodl MS) xvi § 2 Þa smalan wyrmas, þa ðone mon ȝe innan ȝe uton werdaþ [*Cott MS.* wyrdaþ] *c* 1200 Ormin 4251 Þe flæshess fule wille, Þatt allre werrst.. Werdebþ þe wrecche sawle *Ibid* 6249 Ne birrþ þe shendenn nanī mann Ne weordenn þine þannkess

Werde, obs. pa. t. of Wear *v*, Were *v.*; obs. f Weird *sb*, Word, World.

†**Werder.** *Obs.*—[1] (Meaning obscure.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3285, I a-wede neie3 of wit for þo werder bestes, þat folwe 3our felachip, *so* ferli þei are

Werdingale, var Farthingale, Vardingale.

Werdliche, obs. form of Worldly.

Werdour, var. *verdour* Verdor *Obs.*

Werdy, Sc. variant of Worthy *a.*

†**Were,** *sb*[1] *Obs.* Forms· 1 wer, 2–3 were. [Common Teutonic: OE. *wer* = OFris, OS., OHG. *wer,* ON and Icel. *verr,* Goth *wair* = L. *vir,* OIr *fer* (Gael. *fear*), W *gŵr,* related to Lith. *vyras,* Skr. *vīrá,* man, hero.]

1. A male person; a man

Beowulf 993 Fela þæra wæs wera and wifa *Ibid.* 1352 Oðer on weres wæstmum wræclastas træd *c* 900 *Laws Ælfred* § 21 Ȝif oxa ofhnite wer oððe wif. 971 *Blickl Hom* 11 Salomones reste wæs. ymbseted mid syxtiȝum werum, *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 136 Þeos ylce wyrt ȝedeþ þæt mæþer ȝe wera ȝe wifa feax wexeþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Wisdom birised weran *Ibid.* 131 Bitwuxe were and wife nes nefre mare mon þenne he *c* 1200 Ormin 7615 þatt hallȝhe were Symeon Himm toc bitwenenn armess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 532 And on ðe sexte hundred ȝer Wimmen welten weres mester *Ibid.* 3977 So was ðis were to wunder brost, ðho3 ðe asse spac, fri3tede he no3t.

2 A husband.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* I. x § 1 Heora wif..sædon ,hie him woldon oðerra wera ceosan *a* 900 *Laws Ælfred Ine* § 38 (*title*) Be ðon ðe rihtȝesamhiwan bearn habban, ond ðonne se wer ȝewite. 971 *Blickling Hom* 185 Wif ic lærde þæt hie heora weras lufedan *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxi 22 Bete swa micel swa ðæs wifes wer ȝyrnð *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 31 Ne lipnie wif to hire were, ne were to his wiue. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Hire latere were lesse haueð þen hauede ear hire earre *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1341 For god wif may Bet luuyen hire owe were, þan on oþer hire copinere *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 30 in *O. E. Misc* 85 Go and clepe þine were and cumeþ hider y-mene

Were (wīəɹ), *sb*[2] *Hist.* Also wer. [OE. *were,* var. of *wer* (dat. *were*), abbreviation of *were-, wergild.*] = Wergeld.

1607 Cowel *Interpr.* 1628 Coke *On Litt* 127 *Wera* or *Were* sometimes signifieth amerciament or compensation 1660 R Coke *Power & Subj.* 190 Who shall commit perjury upon holy things, let him lose his hand, or half his *were.* 1819 Lingard *Hist Eng* I iii 124 He paid the *were* for the death of Ælfwin. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* II v, He that within the palace draws his sword Doth forfeit an Earl's were 1872 E. W Robertson *Hist Ess.* 236 *note,* In later days it was a principle of Land right that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'

†**Were,** *sb*[3] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 were (5 *Sc* vere), 4–5 wer (4 werr, 5 *Sc.* ver), 4, 5–6 *Sc*, weyr, (9 *Sc*) weir (5 *Sc* weyre, veir), 5 weere (8 *Sc.* weer). *β.* 4 wehere, 4–5 where, 5 wher, wheer. *γ.* 5 wyre. [Of doubtful origin, but possibly the same word as northern ME. and Sc *were,* var. of ME. *werre* War *sb.*[1], retaining the original sense of 'confusion', 'perplexity', which is prominent in OHG. *werra,* etc. The form agrees with north-eastern OF. *were* (also *weire, wiere, wyere*), which is the immediate source of ME. and Sc. *were* 'war'.

In R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2126 and *Rom. Rose* 5699 the use of *were* is suggested by *guere* and *guerre* in the French originals. Although employed by some midland and southern writers, the word is chiefly characteristic of northern texts and latterly confined to Scottish use Except in senses 5 b, 6, and 7, it most frequently occurs in the phrase *in (a) were*]

1. Danger, peril, jeopardy.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1788 Engel wirð a gen him cam, Als it were wopnede hete, Redi to silden him fro were 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 319 His life was alle in were He bed grete catelle, his lif forto saue *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii (*Machar*) 274 He þat quyk sawit moyses has defendit þis barne here, þat lyk wis to be in gret were *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2850 They had levir saille forth, þen put[ten] hem in were, Both lyve & goodis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8266 All in wer for to walt, way ueronde he sote, But he held hym on horse. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvi. 1 Sen thy lyfe is ay in weir, And deid is evir drawand neir

b. *In were of,* in danger of. Also Sc. *in weres to* (with inf.).

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 7498 Bothe were þai bold men borne to þe grene, Woundit full wickedly in wer of hor lyues. *Ibid* 13901. 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* iv 75 For outterly þei and her cyte Shal mor & mor in were of deth depende 1804 Tarras *Poems* 42 Lums [=chimneys] in wiers to get a dird [= shock] Or downward flung

2. A condition of trouble or distress.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2425 Qui did þou vs þus in were, þat said þi wijf þi sister were? *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 828 He regned foure & þrytty ȝer In pes wyþouten wo & wer 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) iii 95 Þe Inglis men put þam to were Ful baldly, with bow and spere *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2827 Swete speche That hath to many oon be leche To bringe hem out of woo and were *c* 1400 *Minot's Poems* (Hall) App. ii. 79 Þan sal þe land duel in were *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens.* 3061 Fro day to day most ful of moone, Solytarie ye, and allone, As a woman in gret wer *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iv. 22 Adam liffyd In sorow and in trauell strang, And euery day he was in were. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 84 O woful wrech, that levis in to were,

b. A state of uncertainty or instability.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* vi (*Thomas*) 460 þis present lyfe Is vndirlout to chansis sere, sa þat men liffis ay ine vere. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 8 Bot we that duelle under the mone Stonde in this world upon a weer *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 129 in *26 Pol Poems* 125 Thus mannes tyme ys in a were; But thy tyme stondeth in oo degre.

3. Apprehension, fear, dread.

a 1300 *Sarmun* lix. in *E. E P.* (1862) 7 Loke þat ȝe nab no were, for seue ȝer ȝe habbiþ to pardoun. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 228 Þe Soudan was in wehere þe Cristen had suilk oste, Sir Edwarde's powere ouer alle he dred moste *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 318 Sin eftir can crist appere To petir, at wes in sic were, and sad [etc]. *a* 1400 *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 259, I am þi broþer, be nout in wer, be nout agast to come me ner. 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* iv 3420 He was bope ferful & in were, In gret dispeire and inly ful of drede 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr* 21663 For dred off hyre, I was in were *c* 1440 *York Myst* ix 146 Loke in and loke with-outen were. 15. *Colkelbie Sow* 541 (Bann MS.) Is nocht this a nyce caiss, That .in so mony dengeris, He eskapit with weris?

1808 Jamieson s v *Were, I haif nae weir of that,* I have no fear of it, S B

b. A state of mental distress or trouble.

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 5676 Pers on hys dreme gan þynke, Syghyng with mornyng chere, As man þat was yn grete were. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2686 (Fairf.) Drede of dethe doth hir so moche woo That thries doun she fele in swiche a were.

4. Perplexity; confusion of mind, doubt or uncertainty how to act or regard one's position, etc. Also with *a.*

(*a*) 1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 81 William was in wehere, whan he herd þat tiþing ? *a* 1400 *Hampole's Prose Tr* 35 Be þou noghte in dowte ne in were when þou prayes or thynkes one Godd *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13160 A myst & a merknes mynget with rayn, þat wilt vs in were & our way lost 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 50 He vaneist away with stynk and fyrie smowk; And I awoik as wy that wes in weir.

(*b*) 1377 Langl *P. Pl* B. xi. 111 In a were gan I waxe and with my-self to dispute. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 107 Ha, fader, be noght in a wer: I trowe ther be noman. That halt him lasse worth thanne I To be beloved *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 129 in *26 Pol Poems* 297 Thus he wandreth in a were As a man blynde *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens* 2901 And thus I stood al in a rage Wavering as in a weie. 1412–20 — *Chron Troy* I 4273 But in a were he abydynge longe, Aforn hym sawe þe myȝty Grekis stronge.

5. A (subjective) state of doubt or uncertainty with regard to the truth or reality of anything; undecidedness of belief or opinion. Const. *of, what, that,* etc. Also with *a* and pl

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7069 Her-of thar naman be in were. *Ibid* 17069 All men was in dute and wer bot þou, leue hali mai! 1338 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 306 For þei were euer in wehere,. Whilk was best banere, with þat side forto hold. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* 294 If the prest be in were [*v r* dowte] of him that sal take it [baptisme] Whethir he be baptized or he be noght. 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* III. 3093 So þat ȝe shal of no þing be in were Of al þat euere þat I seie ȝou here. 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr* 22228, I stood in a maner wher, What tokenes that it myght be, The thynges that I dyde se ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* xxiii 74 Fowle haue we leued many a year, and of our weninge bene in were. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii 89 In weir that he was 3it on lyf, That ran ane rude speir in his syde

(*b*) *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3513 William was in a wer þat it were him-selue. 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xvi 3 Ac ȝet I am in a were, what charite is to mene. *a* 1395 Hylton *Scala Perf* II xi (W. de W. 1494), Therfore they falle ofte in suche weeres and doubtes of hemself. *c* 1420 ?Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1872 All that tyme stood I in a wyre [*rhyme* desyre] Whyche way furst myn hert wold yeue more To looke. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 30 Sa that thi confessour be wyss and discreit, That can the discharge of every doute and weir

b. *To have no were,* to be in no doubt. Also Sc. *to have weres.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 12135 (Fairf) Of þine elde we haue na were; vnneþes artow of vij ȝere. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 116 For of reward sche haþ no were þat þus abidiþ in charite 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Dyrect Bk 80 Of 3our mobilys and all other geyr ȝe will me serf sikiyke, I haue na weyr 1535 W. Stewart *Cron Scot.* I 5 So that it be substantious of sentence In plane termis, thairof haif thow no weir 1768 Ross *Helenore, Songs* 129, I thought ere I died to have anes made a web, But still I had weers o' the spinning o't.

6. The condition of being (objectively) doubtful or uncertain; a state of affairs such as to give occasion for hesitation or uncertainty, a matter of doubt.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20794 Disput, he sais, es na mister Bituix te wis in swilk a wer 13 *Ibid* 23824 (Edinb) Þat ilke dai we se and here, we ah it noht to hald in were 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 462 Þan ys doute & grete were [*v r.* weyr] To wyte where-of dremys come *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* II (*Paul*) 378 For-thy it is in wer gyff þis be paulis hewid or nocht. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 706 Sone is Wymond, I wait, it worthis na weir ? *c* 1500 *Clariodus* I 1320 Quhair for this knicht we tuike in this maneir To save our aithes, traist weill this is no weir

7. Often in phr. (usually introduced as a mere tag) *but, forouten, out of, without were,* without doubt. Also occas. with *any.*

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2157 Arphaxat lued wit-outen were Threhundret aght and tuenti ȝere *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 2296 Þan er we certayn, with-outen were, Þat at our last ende þai sal apere *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2872 Hast þou gode chere þy faire tour to gete aȝan wyþ-oute any where *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens.* 52 To yive me drynke of hei tonne, Of which she hath, with-oute wer, Couched tweyn in hir celler. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III. 1027 With-owtyn ony wyre, þer xall ye se hym. *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols,* etc. (E E. T S) 83 This worde was wretyn withowt were For many a man, þat shuld drede 1552 Lyndlsay *Monarche* 5288 Ehe sayis, withouttin weir, The warld sall stand sax thousand ȝeir.

(*b*) *a* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 21, I sigge for soþ, boute were, Þer nis lond on erthe is pere *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xv (*Barnabas*) 70 We lat ȝow wyt, but ony ver, þat of lord criste Ihesu,..we are þe seruandis & mene. 1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Arms* (S T. S) 109 That he is his soverane. is but were *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 499 For na gold on this ground wald I, but weir, Be fundin fals to the King 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 37 Thay within ane lytill stound Began to myrrie be but weir 1574 *Satyr Poems Reform* xlii 390 Thair suld be plantit throw this land At euerie Kirk Ane Preichour at the leist but weir

(*c*) 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 222 Bot he wes fule, forouten weir, That gaf treuth to that Creature *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 288 He will be found in his fault that wants, forouttn weir

(*d*) *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 3799 (Trin) He seide, oure lord out of were I wist not his wonyng here *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 230 'Out of weir', said the King, 'I wayndit neuer to tell'.

Were, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [f. Were *v.*]

†**1.** A defender, protector. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2680 Moyses was louered of ðat here, ðor he wurð ðane egyptes were.

2. *Sc.* Defence.

a 1878 Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 237 At guaid an' wier lay Andro Keir—He faught to haud his ain

Were (wīəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 werian (werȝan, werigean), 2–3 werien (3 werin, 5 weryyn), 3–4 werie, 4 werye(n), 2–3 weren (3 *Orm.* werenn), 4–5 were, wer (4 werr, 5 werre), 5 weire, 5–6, 9 *Sc* weir, 6 weere (9 *dial.* weer), weare, 8–9 *Sc* wear. *Pa. t.* 1–4 werede (1 -ode), 4 wered, -id, werde, 5 werit (*Sc.* -yt); 5 were, wore, *Sc.* wor. *Pa. pple.* 4 werd, 9 *dial* weard. [Common Teut : OE. *werian, wergan* = OS. *werian, werean* (MLG and LG. *weren*), OFris. *wera* (WFris *weare, warre*, NFris. *weeri, wiare*), MDu. and Du. *weren,* OHG. *warian, werian,* etc. (MHG. *wergen, weren, wern,* G *wehren*), ON. and Icel. *verja* (Norw. *verja*, Sw *värja,* Da. *værge, verge*), Goth. *warjan.* The extent to which the two senses of preventing or checking, and defending or protecting, are represented, varies in the different languages, the greater currency of the second in English, though already prominent in OE , may have been assisted by the agreement with ON. *verja.*]

1. *trans.* To check or restrain; to ward off, repel. Also with *away, off* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 900 *Andreas* 743 Stan septe sacerdas sweotulum tacnum, witiȝ werede & worde cwæð *c* 925 *Laws* II *Edward* § 4 Þæt ælc man hæbbe symle þa men ȝearowe, , ðe læden ða men ðe heora aȝen secan willen, and hy for nanum medsceattum ne werian *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 102 [He] Of hise eȝen wereð ðe mist, wiles he drecche ðore *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2898 Ic sal hem lesen fro, And here fon weren wið wo. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2543 His gloue he put þer inne þe sonne to were oway 13 . *Gaw. & G. Knt* 2015 Fyrst he clad hym in his cloþez, þe colde for to were *c* 1375 *Leg Rood* viii 297 Þe Cros I calle þe heerdes ȝerde, And wiþ þe ȝerde þe wolf he werde *a* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xcviii. xii (1812) 181 By whiche he maye the wolf werre [*v r* bete] frome the gate *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress* 182 Of his Father the wraith fra vs to weir.

1791 Learmont *Poems* 47 Lord wear aff the featour's blow Frae honest fock! 1849 Brockett *N C Words* (ed 2), *Weer,* or *Wear,* to stop or oppose, to keep off, to guard.

2. To defend, guard, or protect from assault or injury.

Beowulf 1205 Siððan he under seȝne wælreaf werede *Ibid.* 1327 Ðonne we on orleȝe hafelan weredon *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Se cyning on þa duru eode, & þa unheanlice

hine werede. 971 *Blickl. Hom* vi 79 Hie for þæm hungre þa burh werian ne mihton *a* 1122 *O. E Chron* an. 1016 (Laud MS.), His nice he heardlice werode þa hwile þe his time wæs *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 81 Al þos godnesse hom ne mihte werien, þet ho ne wenden alle in to helle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5305 Þa birrþ þe standdenn þær onnzænn, & werenn Cristess þeowwess *c* 1205 LAY 5696 And swiðe wel heom wereden þa walles of Rome. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 834 Bute he can clymbe swiþe wel; þar myd he wereþ his greye vel *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23766 Eth es for to win wit heer, þe ture þat nan es bute to weie 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þou hest kueade þeawes þet þe ssolle lede to þe dyaþe of helle bote þe grace of god þe ne weie 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 379 All tym had I Handis, myne hede for till were *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Prunc* 2546 He of iustice is bounden hem to were And to diffende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 322/2 Weryyn', *idem quod* defendyn *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 183 Wallace Wichtly him wor [*v r* did him wein], quhill he a suerd had tayne *a* 1800 in Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scot* (1870) 152 He tethered his tyke ayont the dike, And bade him wear the corn 1807 J. STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 40 For tho' wi' witch wood kneaded, yet weel They kend auld Hornie's tricks.

†**b.** Const. *with* or *against*, *from* (or *of*). *Obs.*

(*a*) *a* 1000 *Exodus* 237 Þa þe ne mihton breostnet wera wiþ flane feond folmum werigean *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 Ic eom wille werien wiþ elche herm *c* 1200 ORMIN 10227 To fihhtenn forr þe leode, To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod Þatt wollde hemm oferrganngenn. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I 1244 Þe þrydde hys icleped 'conturement' Aȝenys þe foule þynge to weiie þe 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 248 Hir enchantement Ayein the Serpent scholde him were.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11168 Hir sun he sal and fader baþe Be to wer his folk fra waþe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 3284 And fro my liown i sal the wer 1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 44 For holy churche hath us .happid with grace, to were us from wederes of wynteres stormes *c* 1425 *Macro Plays, Cast. Persev* 2046 Fro seuene synnys we schul hym were *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 58 Luke that wisly thow wirk, Criste were the fra wa!

(*c*) 1801 HOGG *Sc Pastorals* 23 For weallin' corn of hens an cocks, His match was never made

†**c.** To defend, uphold, or give support to (a cause, etc.); to maintain (one's opinion). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3714 Burȝes stronge and folc vfin ſriſt, stalwurði to weren here riȝt *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1476 Wit antecrist þan sal [Enoch] ſight For to weiye cristen right. 1340 *Ayenb* 69 þer byeþ zome..þet none guode techinge ne onderuongeþ, ak alneway weiyeþ hare sentense huet þet hit by.

d. To keep or hold (a means of entrance or exit), † to have or possess as one's own.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9312 Þe Erl þoughte no feyþ til [him] wold bere, But he in pes his wyf myght weie. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX 1965 At Sterlyng bryg he ordand thaim full rycht, And thar to byd, the entre for to wer. 1802 *Fray of Suport* II in Scott *Minstrelsy* I 187, I set him to wear the fore-door wi' the speir *a* 1894 J. SHAW in R. Wallace *Country Schm* (1899) 355 To wear a gate at sheep-shearing, to open and shut it.

†**e.** To protect or save by removing *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* VIII 151 If thay with wrong away wold wrast, outt of the way I shall the were.

†**3.** *refl.* To defend or guard (oneself, etc); often followed by *against*, *from*. (Cf. 1 b) *Obs.*

Beowulf 541 Wit unc wiþ hronfixas werian þohton. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 82 Ælfere & Maccus hi fæstlice wiþ ða fynd weredon *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 69 Crist ȝeue us wepne ..Mid gode werkes for us to weren. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1406 Acc þu mihht werenn þe fra þeȝȝm þurrh rihhte læfe o Criste *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 400 Were þe, ȝif þu konst, aȝeanes me *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2083 Dor fore ic am in sorge and hagt, for ic ne migte me nogt weren *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2227 Þai culd find on no manere How to wer þam fra þe flode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I 114 For we beþ of nonn power To weryen ous fro schame. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 845 Olyuer tok is spere & eke ys scheld & heng hit on þer-wiþ him self to were. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 1692 Foyne if hym list on foote, hym self to were *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 1195 From al hit fon hir self to were, In her ryght honde she had a spere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 901 A suerd he drew, rycht manlik him to wer

†**4.** *absol.* **a.** To make a defence, to offer resistance. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2046 Þuss mihhte ȝho bitellen wel & werenn þurrh þatt bisne *c* 1200 *Mor. Ode* 325 in *Trin Coll. Hom.* 230 Ne muȝe we werien naðer ne wiþ þurst ne wiþ hunger. ..Mid gode werkes for us to weren. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1406 Acc þu mihht werenn þe fra þeȝȝm þurrh rihhte læfe o Criste *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 400 Were þe, ȝif þu konst, aȝeanes me *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2083 Dor fore ic am in sorge and hagt, for ic ne migte me nogt weren *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2227 Þai culd find on no manere How to wer þam fra þe flode. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I 114 For we beþ of nonn power To weryen ous fro schame. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 845 Olyuer tok is spere & eke ys scheld & heng hit on þer-wiþ him self to were. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 1692 Foyne if hym list on foote, hym self to were *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 1195 From al hit fon hir self to were, In her ryght honde she had a spere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 901 A suerd he drew, rycht manlik him to wer

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†**b.** To act as a shield or protection. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11108 Sho Hade no helme on hir hede fro hai mys to weire *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 21840 (Fairf.) Hit is our shilde & our spere, a-gainis þe feinde for to were.

Hence † **We ring** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* XXI. 20 And þou, lauerd, ne fer þi help fra me; At mi weringe bihald and se. 13 *K. Alis.* 2798 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte heom lithe *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 75 Send mi soule god weryyng

Were: see BE *v.* A. 6, 7.

Were, var. or obs. f. VERE *sb*, VERY, WAR *sb*[1], *v*, WAR, WAUR *a.* and *adv.*, WARE *a.*, WEAR *v.*, WEIR, WHERE, WHETHER, WIRE *sb.*

Were- (wī·ər). The first element of WEREWOLF used in combination, chiefly with names of animals, to indicate a human being imagined to be transformed into a beast, as *were-animal*, *-ass*, *-bear*, etc.; also *were-man*. Cf. WER-.

1873 LONGF *Wayside Inn* III Interl v 4 The were wolf is a legend old, But the were-ass is something new. 1883 J. F. M'LENNAN in *Encycl Brit* XV. 90 The Arcadians, or bear-tribe, sprang from the were-bear Callisto. *Ibid.*, In Ashango land, a were-leopard was charged with murder and metamorphosis. 1894 *Sat Rev* 15 Sept 289/2 The simple explanation..that that beast was a were calf 1897 SIR H. H. JOHNSTON *Brit. Centr. Afr.* 439 In this respect the belief in 'were' animals .is nearly universal

Wereangel, -angle, var forms of WARIANGLE.

†**Wered.** *Obs.* Forms *a* 1 werud, -od (2 wærod), 1–3 wered, 1 weorod, 1, 3 weored, 1 *north* uorud, 3 wored. *β.* 2–3 werd, 3 word, 3–4 wird, 4 weird. [OE. *werod*, *weorod*, etc., without parallels in the cognate languages] A band, troop, company, host.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) A 407 *Agmen*, weorod. 971 *Blickl Hom* 131 Ac se heaþrym þæs Godes hades þæm englicum weorodum simle ondweard wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XIII 34 Ealle þas þing se hælend spræc mid biȝ-spellum to þam weredum — Mark XV 16 Hi to somne eall weorod clypedon *c* 1205 LAY 2598 He bi com vppen ane weorede of wlfan awedde *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 30 Ase þer beoð miene englene ordres [*MSS B, C* weoredes] *a* 1240 *Ureisun in Cott Hom* 195 Al englene were[d] and alle holie þing Siggeð and singeð þet tu ert hiues welsprung

Comb. c 1205 LAY 509 ȝif he heom mihte bi-winnen mid his wored strencðe

β. c 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Luke VI. 17 He stod on feldlicere stowe & micel werd hys leorningcnihte *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 22 Hah is þe lauerd of heouene riche wordes *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1786 Als he cam ner cananeam, Engel wird [*sic*] a-gen him cam *Ibid* 1790 Dor ðis wird of engeles metten him. *a* 1275 *Prov Alfred* 697 in *O E Misc* 138 Bi ford dages he is aferd of sticke & ston in huge werd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20282 He þat i bar, þat bligh brid, Sal me send of heuen wird [*Gött* weird]

†**We reful**, *a. Sc. Obs.*[-1] [f. WERE *sb* 3 + -FUL.] Doubtful

1456 SIR G. HAY *Gov Princes* Wks (S. T. S.) II. 104 To geve the ensample and instructioun to wysly governe the in mony thingis that now ar werefull to the.

Weregeld, -gild, var forms of WERGELD.

Wereit, obs pa t and pa. pple. of WORRY.

†**Werel**, *Obs. rare*[-1]. [Of obscure origin: cf. MHG. *wedel*, *wegel*] A fan or fly-whisk.

a 1390 *Wyclyffite Bible*, *Job* Prol II 672 For the werelis, lepis, baskets [L. *pro flabello, calathis, sportellisque*], and litle ȝiftis of munkis, these spirituel ȝiftis taketh.

Werelbone, obs form of WHIRLBONE.

Wereld(e, obs. forms of WORLD

Werelie, obs. Sc. form of VERILY and WARLY.

Werelike, obs. Sc. form of WARLIKE.

Werely, obs. Sc. var. WARLY *a.*

Werena, *Sc.* = were not: see NA *adv.*[3]

Weren't, colloq. contraction of 'were not'.

Werew, obs. form of WORRY *v.*

†**Werewall.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 wer-, 6 weir-. [f. WERE *v.* + WALL *sb.*] A bulwark, rampart. In quots. *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 382 The armes of the Dowglass .Of Scotland the wer wall 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. XXII (S. T. S.) I 222 Þai war campit to be ane were-wall for defence of Veanis 1536 — *Cron Scot.* XIV VIII (1821) II 383 The surname of Dowglas, quhilkis war evir the sicker targe and weirwal of Scotland aganis Inglismen.

Werewolf, werwolf (wī·ɪ-, wə̄·ɪwulf). Forms: *α* 1 werewulf, (3 -wlf), 7–9 -wolf; *pl.* 5 -wolfes, 9 weir-, werewolves. *β.* 4–7, 9 werwolf (6 *Sc.* -woif); *pl.* 4 -wolfs, -wolues, 9 werwolves. *γ.* 5–7 *Sc.*, 9 warwolf, 5–7 -wolfe, (7 *Sc.* warewolf, warwoof); *pl.* 6 *Sc.* -wo(o)lfes, 7 *Sc.* -woophs. *δ.* 9 wehrwolf. [OE. *werewulf* (once), = MDu and Du. *weerwolf*, MHG *werwolf* (G. *wer-*, *wehrwolf*), LG *werwulf*; also WFris. *waerûl*, *warûle* (and *waerwolf* after Du.), Da. and Norw. *varulv*, Sw. *varulf*. The latter may represent an ON **varulf-r*, whence ONF. *garwall* (Marie de France, *c* 1175), later *guaroul*, *-ou*, *garoul*, *-ou*, *warou*, *-eu* (mod.F. *loupgarou*); ON. *vargulf-r* (by association with *varg-r* wolf) occurs only in the translation of Marie's lay of Bisclavret.

The first element has usually been identified with OE. *wer* man WERE *sb*[1], but the form *were-* in place of *wer-* (cf. however *were-* and *wergeld* WERGELD), and the variants in *war-*, *var-*, makes this somewhat doubtful

Evidence for the real currency of the word (chiefly in the *β* and *γ* forms) is rare, and confined to Sc., after the 17th cent. In modern use it has been revived through folk-lore studies, and until recently the most usual form has been *werewolf*, and occas. *wehrwolf* from German]

1. A person who (according to mediæval superstition) was transformed or was capable of transforming himself at times into a wolf; † also, an exceptionally large and ferocious wolf.

a. c 1000 *Laws Cnut* XXVI (Lieberm.) Þæt se wodfreca werewulf to swyðe ne slite, ne to fela ne abite of godcundre heorde. *c* 1212 GERVASE OF TILBURY *Otia Imper.* XV in Leibnitz *Script Brunsv* (1707) I 895 Quod hominum genus *gerulfos* Galli nominant, Angli vero *Werewlf*, dicunt. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, Per beth some [wolves] þat eten children and men And þei be cleped werewolfes, for men shulde be were of hem, or þe mann see hem 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell* 237 The were-wolues are certaine sorcerers, who hauing annoynted their bodyes, with an oyntment which they make by the instinct of the deuil; and putting on a certaine inchanted girdel, do not only vnto the view of others seeme as wolues, but to their own thinking haue both the shape and nature of wolues, so long as they weare the said girdel [Hence in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (1656), etc.] 1818 *Q Rev* XIX 68 The weir-wolves of the wilds of Indiana 1832 A. HERBERT in *Will & Werwolf* (Roxb.) 4 As a punishment for his ferocity he [*sc* Lycaon] was deprived by Jupiter of the human form, and ended his days a were-wolf. 1863 W. K. KELLY *Curios. Indo-Europ Tradit.* 253 Stories about werewolves are still current in Germany 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I III. 77 The old doctrine of Werewolves, not yet extinct in Europe. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* XXVI 213 Stories of magic and vampires and were-wolves told them by travelled youths

fig 1872 LONGF *Wayside Inn* II Interl. 1 23 The brutes that wear our form and face, The were-wolves of the human race!

β. c 1350 *Will Palerne* 15 Þat while was þe werwolf went a-boute his praye *Ibid* 3836, I wold him hunte as hard as euer hounde in erthe honted eny werwolf *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 459 Þei ben wilde wer-wolues, þat wiln þe folk robben 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX XI 793 His wyf made hym seuen yere a werwolf. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 251 Wod werwolf [*v r.* werwoif], worme and scorpion venemous. ? 1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr & Past*, *Man in Moone* G 8 b, About the fields religiously they went, with halowing charms the Werwolf thence to fray 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXV, All the German superstitions of pixies, oak-kings, wer-wolves, hob-goblins. 1868 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. 1. (1870) 115 Lycaon, .after passing through all the stages I have mentioned, becomes the ancestor of the werwolf. 1912 E. O'DONNELL *Werwolves* XIII 212 As in France, the werwolf, in Belgium, is not restricted to one sex.

fig 1902 *Spectator* 5 July 17/1 When from that underworld I he werwolves of the darkness pour by night And show their misery and their guilt

γ. c 1480 HENRYSON *Parl. Beasts* XIV, The warwolf and the pegase perillous. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 409/1 A Warwolfe, *vavus*. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* CLVI *a.* 602 Huon the soueryne kyng of the fayry wolde condempne hym parpetually to be a warwolfe in the se [Fr *luyton de mer*] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* LXXV 206 Some Wolues kill children and men sometimes and then they neuer feede nor pray vpon any other thing afterwards. Such Wolues are called *War wolues*, bicause a man had neede to beware of them [Cf *c* 1400 *in a*] 1597 JAS. VI *Dæmonol* III 1 61 And are not war-woolfes one sorte of these spirites also.? *c* 1622 ROWLEY, etc *Birth of Merlin* V 1 106 Where no Night-hag shall walk, nor Ware-wolf tread. 1665 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainhall) *Jrnl* (1900) 83 Instead of our red dracons and giants they have *lougarous* or *warwoophs* *a* 1800 *Kempion* XVII. in Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 96 O was it warwolf in the wood ? 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* II 1 1. 337 Madam, that wood is haunted by the war-wolves 1897 BARING-GOULD *Gwæas* XVI, They hold Loup [a tamed wolf] to be naught else but a war-wolf.

δ. 1834 W. J. THOMS *Lays & Leg., France* 37 The Lay of Bisclavaret; or, the Wehr-wolf. 1845 D. COSTELLO in *Bentley's Misc.* XXXVIII. 361 Lycanthropy in London; or The Wehr-Wolf of Wilton-Crescent. 1884 J. DAVIDSON *Bruce* IV IV, The wehrwolf, ravening in the warren, growls. 1913 R. HODDER *Vampire* VIII 43 The wehrwolf who discards his human form to bury his fangs in the throats of sleeping children.

2. *Sc. dial.* (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Warwolf* 2. A puny child or an ill-grown person of whatever age; pron. warwoof, Ang.

3. *attrib*, as *werewolf nails*, etc.; werewolf girdle, the enchanted girdle by means of which a man could transform himself into a wolf.

15.. *Rowll's Cursing* 192 (Bannatyne MS.), Dragoun heidis and warwolf nalis, With glowrane evne as glitterand glass. 1863 W. K. KELLY *Curios Indo-Europ Tradst* 255 In Germany the skin of a man that has been hanged makes as good a werewolf girdle as the skin of a wolf. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I 158 The Were wolf superstition, which exists still in Russia 1883 STALLYBRASS *Grimm's Teut Mythol* III. 1096 Bodin's Dæmonomane., has several werewolf stories

Hence **We·rewolfery**, = LYCANTHROPY 2; **We·rewolfish** *a.*; **We·rewolfism**, = LYCANTHROPY 2.

1831 A. HERBERT in *Will & Werwolf* (Roxb.) 3 It is obvious to suspect that the most ancient Lycians were proficients in *werewolfery. 1912 E. O'DONNELL *Werwolves* 13 Persons accused of werwolfery. 1891 *Century Dict*, *Werewolfish. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* VIII 100 The traditional belief in *were-wolfism must, however, have remained long in the popular mind. 1901 *Edin. Rev* July 198 In fact 'were-wolfism' is now known to have made the round of the globe.

‖ **Werf** (werf). *S. African.* Also werft. [Older and dial Du *werf* (*werft*) = NFris. *werw*, *werrew*, LG. *warf*, in the same sense; orig., a raised plot on which a house is built, and identical with the same forms in the sense of 'wharf': see WHARF *sb.*[1]] The Cape-Dutch name for a homestead or the space surrounding a S. African farm.

1818 LATROBE *Jrnl. S. Afr* 191 We therefore took leave, pitched the tent on the werft, and kindled a fire. 1861 ANDERSSON *Okavango River* XVI 179 Five minutes' further walk brought us to a werft consisting of between twenty and thirty huts. 1888 A. BRIGG *Sunny Fountains* 231 A Dutchman calls his homestead his *werf*. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 5/3 They arrived at the deceased's werf on November 7, possessed themselves of the guns and arms on the werf and then shot MR. Christie.

Werfore, obs form of WHEREFORE.

†**Werg.** *dial. Obs.* (See quot.)

1707 E. LHUYD *Archæol Brit.* I. 14/3 A Willow-Tree was Anciently call'd *Wilig*; whence the Modern *Werg* [a Willow] us'd in Berkshire and some other Countreys, seems corrupted.

Wergeld (wə̄·ɪgeld), **-gild.** *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 3 *Sc.* weregeheld, 5 weregylt, 7–9 weregild, 9 -geld. *β.* 5 *Sc.* wargeld (7 vergelt), 7, 9 wergeld; 9 wehrgeld. *γ* 8–9 wergild [ad. OE. (Anglian and Kentish) *wergeld*, (WSaxon) *wergield*, *-gild*, *-gyld*, late *weregild* (f. *wer* man WERE *sb*[1] + *geld*, *gield* YIELD *sb.*,) = OFris *wergeld*, *-geld*, OHG *wer-*, *wergelt* (MHG. *wergelt*, G. *wer-*, *wehrgeld*, Du. *weergeld*); the equivalent ON. term is *mannsgold*.

The three OE. types *wergeld*, *weregild*, and *weregild* are represented in the modern forms; the spelling *wehrgeld* is due to the incorrect German form.]

In ancient Teutonic and Old English law, the price set upon a man according to his rank, paid by way of compensation or fine in cases of homicide and certain other crimes to free the offender from further obligation or punishment.

a. *a* 1214 *Assize Will.* c 14 in *Acts Parl Scot* (1844) I 375 De weregehelde furis. De unoquoque fure per totam Scociam est weregehelde xxxuiij vacc et dimid 14 *Ibid*, Of þe law þat is callyt weregylt 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 389 *Were* is before deliuerd in *Weregild*, and is calld *pretium Redemptionis* in the laws of the Confessor 1714 J FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon.* 32 A Payment in Money called the *Veregeli*, from which no Body can doubt, but our Saxon Ancestors had their *Weregild* 1762 HUME *Hist Eng* (1762) I. App. I 156 The price of the king's head, or his weregild, as it was then called, was by law 30,000 thrimsas 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii 308 In those times, when a private pecuniary transaction, called a *weregild*, was constantly paid to the party injured, or his relations. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* ii ii. (1819) I 230 Such were the weregilds of the barbaric codes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. vi, There is no weregeld for manslaying on the head of him who smiles so in death on his old comrades in life! 1863 H Cox *Inst.* II. x. 533 The Weregild, or compensation for murder was regulated according to the rank of the person slain 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut* vii 193 He died, like Samson, says old Paul, having got good weregeld for the loss of his eyes

β *a* 1250 *Reg Maj* IV xii in *Acts Parl Scot* (1844) I. 634 De unoquoque fure est wargeld triginta vacce et vna iuuenca. 1609 SKENE tr. *Reg. Maj.* IV xix 70 b, The Weigelt, or Ranson of ane theif, throw all Scotland is threttie kye, and ane zoung kow. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Honor* 204 This wergeld or werigeld is often met with in the Salique laws. 1848 MRS. HORROCKS tr *Mansel's Hist. Ger* I. 33 The Wergeld or fine seems to have been introduced at a later period. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* III v I. 395 In the Burgundian law . the life of every man is assessed at a certain value, and the wehrgeld may be received in atonement for his blood 1902 F SEEBOHM *Tribal Custom Ags Laws* I 1 The Anglo Saxon wergelds were stated, with perhaps one exception, in silver scillings

γ. 1762 M. FOSTER *Rep Proc Surry* etc 287 The Anglo-Saxons in Case of Homicide contented themselves with a pecuniary Compensation, which they called the *Wergild*, the Price of Blood 1802 A. RANKEN *Hist Fr* II. 249 Culpable homicide was punished with banishment, besides the wargild [*sic*], or fine, paid to the nearest kin of the deceased 1860 HOOK *Lives Archbps* I v 243 His position in society was, according to the custom of the age, marked by the amount of his wer-gild 1870 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* (ed 2) I App 629 By this treaty provision is made for wergilds

†Wergeldthief. *Old Eng. Law Obs* Forms: 1 wergeldtheof (-gild-), 3 weregelt thef; 3–5 wer(e)gelthef (4 wergiltif, 5 werkelthef). [OE., f. prec. + *þéof* THIEF.] A thief or other criminal whose 'wergeld' was paid as a satisfaction for his crime; also *elliptic.* jurisdiction over a thief of this description.

c 690 *Laws Ine* § 72 Gif mon wergildðeof gefebð 781 in Birch *Cartul Sax* I 334 Nec etiam fures illos quos Saxonice dicimus uuergeldtheouas alicui foras reddant 1235 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I 208 [With] soc and sac, . infangenthef, utfangenthef, wergeldthef, hamsocn [etc.] *c* 1290 *Fleta* I xlvii. (1647) 62 Weregelt thef, latronem qui redimi potest 13 HIGDEN *Polychron.* (Rolls) II 94 De quibus [legibus] nonnulla vocabula adhuc frequentata. hic inserere dignum duxi . Wergelthef, id est, solte de laroun eschape. *c* 1437 JOHN BROMPTON in Twysden *Hist Angl. Script* (1652) 957 *Weregelthef* est solutio latronis evasi, i. soute de latrone eschape

Weri, var. WARY *sb Obs*, obs. f. WEARY *a.* **Werid,** var. WARIED *ppl. a Obs.*, obs. pa. pple. of WEAR *v.* **Werie,** obs. f. or var. VERY, WARY *v Obs*, WEARY *a.* **Werielie, Werietie,** obs Sc. ff. VERILY *adv.*, VERITY. **Werlhede** *Obs* : see after WEARY *a* **Wering,** obs. var. WARRING *vbl. sb* **Weris(s)he,** obs. ff. WEARISH. **Werius,** obs. f. VERJUICE *sb.*

Werk(e, obs ff WARK *sb*[1] and *v.*, WORK.

†Werke. *Obs. rare.* [a. MLG. *werk* (LG. *wark*) see WORK *sb.*] Honey-comb.

The quots refer to Hanseatic traders of 1395–8.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 167 Fiue pieces of waxe, foure hundred of werke, and halfe a last of osmundes *Ibid*, Diuers goods and marchandizes, namely oyle, waxe, and werke, to the value of 300. pounds.

†Werkhop. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] A measure containing two bushels and a half.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customals* (Camden) 55 Cottarii maiores debent triturare unum werkhop, quod continet 4j bussellos et dimidium, scilicet de frumento..De ordeo vero, 1j werkhops ejusdem mensuræ

Werkyn, werkyng, obs. ff WORK, WORKING. **Werlaugh(e, werlaw(e,** etc.: see WARLOOK[1]. **Werld(e.** obs forms of WORLD.

†Werle. *Obs.*—[1] [? f. *were* WEAR *v.* + -LE] ? Covering, attire.

13 *E. E Allit P* A 209 A pyȝt coroune ȝet wer þat gyrle, Hiȝe pynakled of cler quyt perle, To hed hade ho non oþer werle.

Werlik, Werlot, obs. Sc. ff. WARLIKE, VARLET. **Werlðe,** obs. f. WORLD **Werlyng,** var. WARLING *Obs.* **Werm,** obs. f. WORM.

†Wermod. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3–5 wermod (1 wær-, wyr-, 4 wr-), 2 wermot; 1, 5 weremod; 4–5 wermode, wormod(e. [OE. *wermod* = OS. *wer(i)môda, wermôde* (MLG. *wermede*), OHG. *wer(i)muota, wer-, wormôta*, etc. (MHG. *wermuote, -muot*, G. *wermut, -muth*, whence F. *vermout* VERMOUTH), of obscure origin.] = WORMWOOD

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) A 9 *Absinthium*, wermod *a* 1000 *Riddles* xli. 60 Swylce ic eom wraþre þonne wermod sy. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 216 Deos wyrt þe man absinthium & oþrum naman wermod nemneð. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 296/24 Weremod *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 544/35 Wermot 1382 WYCLIF *Prov* v 4 Bitter as wormod —*Lam* iii 19 Recorde of wrmod [1388 wermod] and of galle. 1402 *Friar Daw* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 52 Wermode, Jak, moost verreli was Wiclif, ȝour maister *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* xi 344 The soure almaund & wermode & feyn grieek *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 1 Absinthium gallice aloine, anglice wermode

Wern(e, obs. ff. WARN *v.*[1]; var. ff WARN *v* [2] *Obs* **Wernage,** Sc var. VERNAGE, WARNAGE.

†Wernard. *Obs.* [a. AF. **wernard* = OF. *guernart* 'trompeur' (Godefroy).] A deceiver, liar.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. II 98 For wel ȝe witen, wernardes, but ȝif or wit fayle, þat fals is a faytur *Ibid* B III 179 Wel þow wost, wernard, but ȝif þow wolt gabbe, þow hast hanged on myne half elleuene tymes *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 260 (Corpus) Þus saistow, wernard, god ȝiue þe meschaunce

Wernerian (wɜɪnɪə rĭăn), *a* and *sb* [See -IAN]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to A. G. *Werner* (1750–1817), a German mineralogist and geologist, who advocated the theory of the aqueous origin of rocks; favouring Werner's views; agreeing with Werner's system or theory.

1811 *Edin. Rev* XIX. 222 We cannot help thinking, that the Wernerian geology is faulty. 1842 SEDGWICK in *Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 226 The Wernerian hypothesis has now passed away 1859 J. HAMILTON *Mem & Wilson* I 12 The discussion between Wernerian and Huttonian theorists

B. *sb.* A supporter of Werner's theory; a Neptunian

1815 W PHILLIPS *Outl Min & Geol.* 183 These two parties are termed volcanists and neptunists, or more familiarly by geologists, Huttonians and Wernerians 1858 SCROPE *Geol Extinct Volcanos Central France* Pref. p vi, The error of the Wernerians in undervaluing the influence of volcanic forces 1890 *Nature* 3 July 218/1 The Wernerians were retreating before the Huttonians

Hence **Werne·rianism,** the Wernerian or Neptunian theory or system.

1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 181/3 Ignoring the importance of volcanic action as a geological agent, Wernerianism saw even in such lava-like rocks as basalt nothing more than precipitates from aqueous solutions.

Wernerite (wɜ·nərəɪt). *Min.* [Named in honour of A. G. *Werner* the German mineralogist: see -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and calcium, the most important member of the scapolite group.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I 205 Wernerite is generally reddish 1823 H J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 489 Scapolite Wernerite 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* IV. § 1. 364 Felspathic substances Triphane, Wernerite.

Wernne, var. WARN *v* [2] *Obs*

Wernysh-, obs. form of VARNISH *v.*

Werowance (we·rowans). Forms: 6–7 wer-, wiroance, wiroans, 7 wyroaunce, -ance, wyroun(n)ce, 7–9 werowance. [Amer.-Indian] A chief of the Indians of Virginia and Maryland in old colonial days.

1588 HARRIOT *Brief Rep Virginia* E 2, One onely towne belonged to the gouernment of a Wiroans or chiefe Lorde. *Ibid.* E 3 b, What subtilty soeuer be in the Wiroances and Priestes, this opinion worketh so much [etc.]. *a* 1589 R LANE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* 738 There be sundry Kings, whom they call Weroances *c* 1608 E M WINGFIELD *Discourse Virginia* in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) I p lxxvi, Both these wyroaunces haue euer since remayned in peace and trade with vs 1612 CAPT J SMITH *Map Virginia* Wks (Arb) I 81 This word Werowance which we call and conster for a king, is a common worde whereby they call all commanders 1635 *Relat. Maryland* 26 Their Government is Monarchicall, he that governes in chiefe, is called the Werowance. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist Virginia* III xi (1722) 194 A Werowance is a Military Officer, who of Course takes upon him the Command of all Parties

1893 M. A. OWEN *Old Rabbit* 1 3 She was accepted as a child of the Werowances. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* June 725/2 The canoe of the Nansemond werowance.

Werp(e, obs. forms of WARP *sb.* and *v.*

Werr, obs. f WAR, WAUR *a*, WEAR *v.*[2] **Werra, -ly, -ment,** obs. Sc. ff. VERY, VERILY, VERAMENT. **Werrand** · see WARRANT.

†Werrar, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *werr* WAR, WAUR *a.* + -ER.] = WORSER *a.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 þey semen werrar þan þe fend, þat asked stonis to be turnid in to bred.

Werrate, obs. Sc. f VERITY. **Werray:** see VERY *a.*, WARRAY *v.* **Werrayour:** see WARRIOR.

Werre, variant of VERE *Obs.* spring-time.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 194 In tyme of wynter and of werre [*v r.* veer] Whan boistous wyndes put see-men into ferre

Werre, obs. f VERY, WAR, WARE *a*, WORRY *v.* **Werrei,** var WERRAY *v. Obs.* **Werreles,** obs. f. WARLESS *a*

†Werrell. *Obs.* (See *sea-poult* SEA *sb.* 23 d)

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 53 The handsome Rhombusses of the Sea-poult or Werrell, on either side the Spine

Werrest, obs. f. WORST. **Werrey,** obs. f. VERY. **Werrey(e,** var ff. WARRAY *v. Obs*, WORRY *v.* **Werreyoure, -iour,** obs. ff. WARRIOR **Werrie,** obs. Sc. f. VERY.

Werrit (we·rit), *v dial.* [Local variant of WHERRIT or WORRIT.] *trans* To tease, annoy

1825 BROCKETT *N. C Words*, s v, He would request not to be *werrited* so much about it 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss* 1865 W. S BANKS *Wakefield Words* 80 *Werritin*, wearying, fretful and tiresome 'What a werritin bain thinh are I'

Werrse, Werrsenn, obs. ff. WORSE, WORSEN *v*

Werry, var. VERRY *a Obs.*

1486 *Bk St Albans, Coat-arm* b v b, The threde [coat-armour] is called werry, whan the felde is made like gobo lettys of dyuerse colowris.

Werry, obs. or dial. f VERY, var. WARRAY *v Obs.*, WARY *v. Obs.*; obs f WORRY *v* **Werry-o(u)r,** obs. f. WARRIOR.

Wers(e, obs. ff VERSE, WORSE **Wersell,** obs. f. WRESTLE **Werset,** obs. f VERSET.

Wersh (wɔ̈ʃ; *Sc* werʃ, wɛ̈ɪʃ, warʃ), *a Sc.* and *north dial.* Forms: 5 warsch(e, 6 wairsche, 7–9 warsh, 9 wairsh, wearsh, whersh, 8–wersh. [Prob. a contracted form of WEARISH. Cf. WERSHED *a*]

1. a. Of persons: Sickly or feeble in appearance. Also Comb. *wersh-like, -looking.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eur* 233 Lene and dedelike, pitouse and pale of hewe, Rycht waisch [*v r* warsche] and wan, & walowit as a wede. 1842 CARLYLE in Froude *Mem* (1884) I 244 A harmless, intelligent enough, rather *wersh*-looking man 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xli 289, I thocht she was luikin' warsh-like

b. Physically weak or sickly; squeamish.

1755 R FORBES *Ajax* etc *Jrnl to Portsmouth* 29 It was enough to gi' a warsh-stamack'd body a scunner 1872 MRS LYNN LINTON *Joshua Davidson* VI 119 We were getting whersh and weak for want of food

2. Destitute of savour, insipid, tasteless, or sickly-flavoured, unsalted. = WEARISH *a.* 1. Also *fig.*

fig 1599 ROLLOCK *Serm. Epist Paul* VIII. Wks 1849 I 398 He callis it not simplie and baillie with ane wairsche word, the gospell, bot he callis it the licht of the gospell. 1628 W. BARCLAY *Well at King horne* A vij, So ceasing to prosecute this warsh matter of water, I will never cease to continue Your L most humble and obedient seruitour 1633 W STRUTHER *True Happiness* 48 This was Balaams warsh wishing, his desires were so weak, that they pearced not his heart, how could they pearce the heauen? 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 133 And Helicon's wersh well thou ca's divine. 1820 *Blackw Mag* VIII 80 As articles, they were not so musty as those of the old Scots Magazine nor so wersh 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent* Oct. 556 Charles Reade's Dominican is worth a dozen such 'wersh', ineffectual, invertebrate studies

hit. 1823 J WILSON *Marg. Lyndesay* xxix, Water's unco wersh, and does na sloken weel. 1831 *Blackw. Mag* XXX II 345/2 Sage stuffing and apple sauce—without which indeed your geese is wersh 1853 SHERER *Gold Finder Australia* 261 It is my opinion, this mutton's unco wersh, Watty. Ha'e ye ony saut? 1861 E B RAMSAY *Remin* Ser II 61 It's a' very true, but a kiss and a tinniefu' o' cauld water maks a gey wersh breakfast. 1921 *Glasgow Herald* 2 May 8 To be sure, unfermented wine is wersh stuff

3. Of weather or wind. Unrefreshing, raw.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T* VII VI, The breeze, as it comes from the surrounding lofty woods, is wersh 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xl 336 The yellow mist. had a wersh (raw) unkindly feel about it.

†Wershed, *a. Obs*—[1] [Cf prec.] Tasteless

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVI xcv (Tollemache MS) With oute salte nyȝe all mete is werschid [1535 werishe] and unsauery [*insipidus et insalsus*].

We·rshly, *adv. Sc.* [f. WERSH *a.*] Insipidly; without animation or cordiality.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 102 The Scribes spake warshly, as men doing some other businesse; or as Boyes in the Schoole, rehearsing other mens inventions. 1676 Row *Suppl Blair's Autobiog* XI (1848) 364 The Moderator thanked him as slenderly and wershlie as before.

Wersikill, obs. Sc. f. VERSICLE.

Wersil, werssle, obs. ff. WARSLE

Wersslete, error for BERCELET *Obs.*, hunting dog.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI. 1610 *note*

Werst, obs. 2 sing pa. ind and subj. of BE *v*

Werst, obs f. FIRST, WORST. **Werst(e,** obs. ff. VERST. **Werstil, -tle,** obs. ff WARSLE.

Wert, 2 sing. pa. ind. and subj. of BE *v.*

Wert(e, obs. ff. WART, WORT. **Werteous,** obs f. VIRTUOUS. **Werterean, -ian, -ism** · see WERTHERIAN, -ISM. **Wertew,** obs. f VIRTUE

Werth(e : see WORTH *sb., a., v.*

Wertherian (vəɪtĭə·rĭăn), *a.* Also **Werterian, -ean.** [f. G. *Werther*, the hero of Goethe's romance 'Die Leiden des jungen Werther' (1774) + -IAN] Morbidly sentimental.

1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* II. v, Their mad Petrarchan and Werterean ware. 1850 *Fraser's Mag* Sept 249 Some who are accustomed to consider that poem [*Locksley Hall*] as Werterian and unhealthy. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli, The Byronic despair, the Wertherian despondency 1857 TROLLOPE *Barch. T* xxxiv, An ancient love-lorn swain full of imaginary sorrows and Wertherian grief.

Wertherism (vɔ·ɪtərɪz'm). Also **Werterism.** [f as prec. + -ISM.] Morbid sentimentality.

1831 CARLYLE *Charact. Ess.* 1872 IV. 26 Werterism, Byronism, even Brummelism, each has its day. 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III. 471 My German stopped At germane Wertherism. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. ii. 345

Goethe cured himself very soon, and the author of 'Werther' had no indulgence for Wertherism

Wertow, wertu, obs ff VIRTUE **Wertual(l, Wertuo(u)sse,** obs. ff VIRTUAL, VIRTUOUS

We·rturn. [var. of *wartern*, dial. f. QUARTERN *sb.*2 3 c (quot. 1883).] A particular weight of wool (see quots.)

1853 IBBERSON *Woollen Manuf Guide* 13 Threads of slubbing, varying from 4 to 12 skeins per werturn *Ibid* 89, 1,520 yards are a standard skein Six pounds, or 1,536 drams, are a standard werturn

Wertu(u)s, wertuwisse, wertuz, obs. ff. VIRTUOUS **Wertwale,** var. WARTWALE. **Werty,** obs f. WORTHY

† **Werve.** *Obs.* [OE. *weorf* (rare) a beast of burden.] A 'beast' for riding on.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 [He] bond his wunden & brohte him huppen his werue *Ibid* 85 Uppen his werue, þet is unorne mare. [= Lk. x. 34 *in jumentum suum.*]

Wervel, variant of VARVEL

1780 EDMONDSON *Her* II Gloss

Wery, obs f VERY, var. WARY *v.*; obs f. WEARY, WORRY *v.* **Weryauns,** obs. f. VARIANCE.

† **Weryer.** *Obs rare*—1. [f. ME *werien* WERE *v.*] A defender, guardian

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 926 After ðis spac god to abram 'ðin ber3 and tin werzer [OE *wergend*, L *protector*] ic ham.

Weryfy, Weryly, obs ff VERIFY *v.*, VERILY. **Weryouns,** obs f. VARIANCE. **Weryson,** var. WARISON *Obs.* **Weryte,** obs. Sc. f. VERITY.

Wes, obs. f. *was*, pa. t of BE *v* **Wesage,** obs. Sc f VISAGE. **Wesand(e,-a(u)nt,** etc , obs. ff. WEASAND **Wesar,** obs Sc f VISOR

Wesch, obs. f. WASH. **Weschael(le, -ail, -ale, -all,** obs. Sc. ff. VESSEL. **Weschcraft,** obs. f. WITCHCRAFT. **Wesche,** obs f. WASH, WISH. **Weschel, -ele, -ell,** etc., obs. Sc ff. VESSEL.

Wese, obs pres. imper. of BE *v.*; obs. f VIZY *v.*

We'se = *we shall* see SHALL *v.* A. 5.

† **Wesel** *Obs. rare.* (Meaning obscure)

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 52 For wesels Fyrst grynde porke, temper in fere With egges [etc.].

Wesel(e, obs ff. WEASEL. **Wesell,** obs. f. WEASEL, var. WEEZLE *Obs.* **Weser,** rare obs. Sc. f. WIZARD.

Wesh, dial f WASH *sb* and *v.*

We-ship. *nonce-wd.* [f. WE *pron.* (2 b) + -SHIP (3 b).] *His we-ship*, a mock title applied to a writer who has used the impersonal 'we'.

1673 MARVELL *Rehearsal Transp* II 105 'Tis most graciously done that his We-ship will allow them it.

Wesil, obs. f. WEASEL. **Wesill,** obs. f. WEASEL; var. WEEZLE *Obs.* **Wesing,** rare obs. f WEASAND **Wesit,** obs. Sc. f. VISIT *v.* **Wesle,** obs. f. WEASEL.

Wesleyan (we·sliăn, we zliăn, wezlī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Weslean, Wesleian.** [f. the name of John *Wesley*, 1703-1791, originator of Methodism + -AN. The accepted pronunciation among Methodists is (we·sliăn)]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to Wesley or his teaching; belonging to the Wesleyans as a religious organization.

1771 J. W FLETCHER *Checks to Antinom* Wks. 1795 II 277 Upon the scheme of what you call the 'Weslean orthodoxy', Christ is really the Saviour of all men 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* III 77 A circumstance, in the Wesleian œconomy, as remarkable as any, is the admission of lay-preachers. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk* VIII, A trim Wesleyan chapel, without any broken windows 1872 MARCH. DUFFERIN *Canad Jrnl.* (1892) 39 D and I drove to see a fine Wesleyan church. 1878 *N Amer. Rev* CXXVII 56 A Wesleyan meeting

b *Wesleyan Methodist*, a member of the society of Methodists as constituted by John Wesley; also *attrib.* passing into *adj*, of or pertaining to the Wesleyan Methodists as an organization. *Wesleyan Methodism*, the religious principles, practice, and organization of the Wesleyan Methodists.

1796 MORSE *Amer Univ Geog* I 480 In 1788, the number of Wesleian Methodists in the United States, stood thus. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XV 142/2 Since his decease, the prevalence of Wesleyan Methodism in North America has been very great *Ibid*, The Wesleyan Methodist church in Upper Canada 1858 [see METHODIST 4 a] 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 786/1 Herein was the actual and vital beginning of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, that is, of Wesleyan Methodism.

B *sb.* A follower of John Wesley; a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, a Wesleyan Methodist.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI 1 20/1 The Wesleyans found fault with the curate for the topics of his discourses 1832 in Flor M Hawtrey *Hawtrey Family* (1903) II 25 That John should leave the Westlians [*sic*] puzzles me 1877 F G LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms, Wesleyan*, a person who belongs to the sect of Arminian Methodists founded by John Wesley.

Wesleyanism (we·sliăniz'm). Also 8 **Wesleianism.** [f WESLEYAN + -ISM.] The system of Arminian theology introduced and taught by John Wesley, the doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyans; Wesleyan Methodism.

1774 J FLETCHER *Hist Ess* Wks 1795 IV. 20 They have departed from what we call Christianity, and what you are at full liberty to call Wesleianism 1842 PUSEY *Present Crisis* 163 Wesleyanism then was said to be 'degenerating into a developed heresy,' in that it substitutes for the Catholic teaching, a doctrine of justification, for which there is 'no warrant in the Word of God'. 1861 R. S HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 345 No sooner did he find that Wesleyans formed the majority of —— Parish, than he began to preach and to talk Wesleyanism 1904 *Q Rev* July 243 Wesleyanism was traditional in the family

We sleyanized, *pa. pple* [f. as prec. + -IZE + -ED.] Affected by Wesleyanism.

1849 KEBLE in J. T. Coleridge *Mem.* xv (1869) 353 [Isle of Man] The clergy a nice set, but rather Wesleyanized *c* 1905 J HUNTER in L S. Hunter *Life* (1921) 220 The English Congregational Union Its churches and ministry are getting to be religiously more and more 'Wesleyanised'

Wesleyism (we·sli,iz'm). *rare.* = WESLEYANISM.

1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng* xx. 394 Wesleyism also flourishes 1904 *Daily Chron* 22 Apr. 3/3 Wesleyism and Quakerism had no hold on him.

We sleyite. *nonce-wd* = WESLEYAN *sb.*

1807 J. HALL *Trav Scot.* II 594 Among the Wesleyites, and some other denominations of Dissenters

Weslyng, var. WISSELING *Obs. Sc.*

Wesp, obs form of WISP

Wess, obs. f. WASH *v.* **Wessande,** obs. f WEASAND **Wessayle,** obs. f. WASSAIL **Wessch,** obs. f. WASH *v* **Wesschael(le,** obs. Sc ff. VESSEL. **Wesse,** obs. f WASH *v.*; obs. pa. t of BE *v.*

Wessel, *adv. Sc* Also westle, wastle, wassel, etc [f WEST *adv* : cf. EASSEL] Westward

Awestill 'to the west of' occurs in 16th c. Sc

1815, 1829 [see EASSEL] 1897 LD E HAMILTON *Outlaws of Marches* XIV 157 We was jickering along wessil, as I say, wi' our heads bent to the weather

Wessel(e,-ell(e, obs ff VESSEL. **Wesseyl(e,** obs ff WASSAIL. **Wessh(e,** obs. ff. WASH. **Wessie,** obs. f. VIZY *v Sc.*

West (west), *adv*, *sb*1, and *a* Forms. 1–west (1 weest), 3 *Orm.* weesst, 3–7 weste (5 *Sc* veste), *Sc.* 5, 7–9 wast, 6–7 weast(e, (6 *Sc* weist, weyst, 7 *Sc.* vaist). [Com. Teutonic OE *west* adv. = OFris. *west* (WFris *west*, NFris. *wêst*, *wäst*), OS *-west* (in *north-*, *südhwest*, MLG. and LG., MDu. and Du. *west*), OHG. *west-* (G. *west*), ON and Icel. (with *r-* suffix; cf *austr* EAST, etc) *vestr* (MSw. *väster*, Sw *vester*); MSw *vast* (rare), Norw, Sw, Da. *vest* (prob after LG), not recorded in Gothic. The primitive Germanic stem **wes-t-* appears to be an extension of the **wes-* found in Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα, L. *vesper*, *vespera* evening, west. In HG. dialects *abend* is similarly used for 'west'.

In OE *west* occurs only as an adv, the use as noun and adj. being a later development. In the cognate languages it is usually (in some exclusively) a noun in the earlier periods, the adverbial use coming later, and the adjectival being represented only by the first element in compounds (OE *west-* in *west-dæl*, etc).

The fact that the Romanic forms for 'east' (F *est*, etc) have been adopted from English indicates that this, rather than any other Germanic language, is also the source of F *ouest* (OF. *west*), Sp and Pg *oeste*]

A. *adv* Towards or in the direction of that part of the horizon where the sun sets.

I. a. With reference to movement, extension, or direction.

In Sc. (and Anglo-Irish) use freq added to verbs of going or coming to indicate the general direction, see quots under (*b*).

(*a*) *O E. Chron* an. 886 Her for se here eft west þe ær east gelende 944 *Charter of Eadmund* in Birch *Cartul Sax.* II 541 þonne west andlang weges on ðone lytlan beorg *c* 995 *Battle of Maldon* 97 Wodon þa wælwulfas,.. west ofer Pantan. 1033 in Kemble *Cod Dipl* IV. 45 Of ðam herpaðe west on ðone stan; of ðon stane west on Fiducforda *c* 1205 LAY 1278 Heo ferden forð & eeuer heo drowen west & norð *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc* 1068 (Kaluza) Whan sche was take wiþ gile, He fli3 for greet perile West into Wirhale. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXVII 333 *Sattan* . I schall walke este and weste, And garre þame werke wele werre 1489 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* I 116 A man to pass to Edinburgh to haist the gunnis west 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 35 b, Where it weneth to go east, it gothe west. 1581 BOROUGH *Discourse Var Cumpas* (1585) G j, The course set downe from Sillie to Cape Raso is due West. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* III 1 145 There lies your way, due West. 1724 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I III 1, I intended once to have gone due West this Journey. 1760 R ROGERS *Jrnls* (1769) 197 We kept the following courses: west-by-north one mile, west two miles 1848 B. WEBB *Cont Ecclesiol* 480 If the basilica orientated west. *Ibid* 484 The remaining three have their altars facing due west. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXV, Splendid pastures, which stretch west farther than any man has been yet 1892 KIPLING *Barrack room Ballads* etc , L'Envoi, It's North you may run to the rime-ringed sun Or West to the Golden Gate.

(*b*) *a* 1724 *Ewbughts, Marion* 32 in Ramsay *Tea-t Musc*, And soon as my chin has nae hair on, I shall come west, and see ye. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett N. Scot* VIII (1754) I. 182 He told us we must go West a Piece (though there was no Appearance of the Sun) and then incline to the North 1887 ANNIE S. SWAN *Gates of Eden* I 14 Weel a weel, tell them I'll come west when I'm ready.

b. In special applications: (*a*) *To go west*, of the sun, also *fig.*, to die, perish, disappear. (*b*) To America, or to the Western States.

Also (*c*) in Highland Sc and Anglo-Irish use fig rendering Gael *siar*, *iar* (= west, back) in the sense of 'back', 'away', 'up', or 'down'

The immediate source of the modern use in (*a*), which became common during the Great War, has not been established.

(*a*) *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13365 For hit was nyght, the sonne goth west. *c* 1500 *Chaucer's L G W.* 61 (Trin Camb) Assone As the son gynneth go west. 15 *Poems Gray MS.* VI 42 (S T S) 55 Women and mony wilsome wy as wynd or wattir ar gane west. 1915 E. CORBI *Thirty Yrs Boxing Referee* 2, I shall once again be in the company of dear old friends now 'gone West'. 1919 J. B MORTON *Barber of Putney* IX, 'All the Lewis guns gone west,' someone said 1919 *Blackw Mag* Sept 368/2 Their parcels went persistently 'west'. 1925 COLE *Death of Millionaire* VI. 57 Wilson sighed. 'There's valuable evidence gone west', he said. 'It may be hard to pick up the trail now'

(*b*) 1839 MRS KIRKLAND *New Home* XVIII. 122, I could not help thinking that one must come 'west' in order to learn a little of everything. 1851 J L B SOULE in *Terre Haute Express* (Hoyt) Go West, young man! Go West. 1878 W NASH *Oregon* 6 After some debate we settled to go West by the Pennsylvania railroad, going South to Philadelphia, and thence West by way of Pittsburg 1879 W SAUNDERS *Through Light Cont* 35 'Go West, young man,' was Horace Greeley's advice, and West I went accordingly.

(*c*) 1893 W. R. LE FANU *70 Yrs Ir Life* VII (ed 2) 90 'Why didn't you wash the back of your neck?' 'Twas too far west, my lady'. 'Tis not a cold I have at all 'tis a fly that's gone west in my stomach'

2 With reference to place or location.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX § 13 Se æfensteorra, þonne he bið west gesewen, þonne tacnað he æfen. *a* 900 *O E Chron.* an 894 Þa he þa wið þone here þær wæst abiszod wæs 971 *Blickl Hom.* 129 Zetimsalem is west þonon from þære stowe on anre mile *c* 1200 ORMIN 12125 þa fowwre daless alle þatt Æst, & Wesst, & Sup, & Norrþ þiss middellærd bilukenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & N* 923 East & west, soup & norþ, I do wel fayre my mester *c* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XVIII 59 Whether y be south other west *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc* 2128 Est, west, norþ and soupe, Be maistris of har moupe Many man coup þey schende. 14 . *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc 1889) 18 Londay and the old hede of Hindilforde lye west and by north 1559 CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glass* 172 Fiue Ilandes Of which that whiche is most west, is called properlye Ebuda. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 459 Where it [Suffolk] lieth West and toward Cambridgeshire. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atlantis* 14 The Phœnicians.. had great Fleetes. So had the Carthaginians their Colony, which is yet further West. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 379 One of the Islands which lay West. *a* 1788 BURNS *Ploughman* 9, I hae been east, I hae been west 1890 *Hasdeuncke's Sci Gossip* XXVI 256 Another imaginary line so many degrees east or west of the meridian of Greenwich 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* II. v § 1 We shall have a nice little flat somewhere, not too far west.

b. Followed by *of.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. I 49 b/1 in *Holinshed*, The Kenet ryseth aboue Querton, v or vj myles west of Marleborow. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, IV I. 19 West of this Forrest, scarcely off a mile, In goodly forme, comes on the Enemie. 1728 [see WESTERLING] 1784 FILSON *Kentucky* 22 Lees town is west of Lexington 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* II 219 The Lakes lay south-west, and west of Keswick 1873 RUSKIN *Morn. Florence* I 5 A few hundred yards west of you..is the Baptistery of Florence.

c. *U.S* In the West, out West (Cf. C. 3 b.)

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* XI. 126 One of 'em married West, and her husband left her.

3. With modifying addition (in senses 1 and 2), as *west by south*, etc. Also WEST-NORTH-WEST, -SOUTH-WEST.

1577 HARRISON *England* II i 48 b/1 in *Holinshed*, The Winrush meeteth wyth the Isis west by south of Northmore. 1760 R ROGERS *Jrnls* (1769) 197 We then steered west-by-south two miles, west by-north four miles

4. *Sc* Elipt. as *prep* **a.** At, in, or to the west of. **b** Towards the west along (a road, etc.).

1587 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 480/2 Insuper creavit dictum Burgum de Anstruther super occidentali torrentis (west the burne) 1589 *Ibid* 573/1 Strekand west the hie streit to the dyk 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 48 But step ye west the Kill A Bow-shot, and ye'll find my Hame. *Mod* I saw him rinnin' wast the road. He bides wast the toun

B 1 Quasi-*sb.* = C.

c 1200 ORMIN 11258 All þiss middellærd iss ec O fowwre daless dæledd, Onn Æst, o Wesst, o Sup, o Norrþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22139 Fra est to west, fra north to soth, He sal do mak his sarmun cuth. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1177 (Camb MS) Ihc habbe go mani Mile, Wel feor bi ȝonde weste. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 15 A longe croys in 4 quarters from est to West, fro sowth to north *c* 1400 26 *Pol Poems* XXIV 208 Lord, whenne þou comest to deme so Al þe world be fyre, bobe est and west 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIV 23 I hocht he this warld had eist and west, All wer pouertie but gladness 1575 A FLEMING *Virg Bucol* II 67 Th' increasing shadowes doubleth the sunne going downe at West 1577 D SETTLE *Frobisher's Voy* B iij, Wee followed our course between West and Northwest, vntill the 4 of Iulie 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* V v 471 The Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft Lessen'd her selfe 1648 T. SHEPARD *Clear Sun-shine of Gosp.* 30 A brighter day wherein East & West shall sing the song of the Lambe. 1674 SIR J. MOORE *Math. Compend.* 93 From West to East the account is by degrees and parts, or by hours. 1789 S SHAW *Tour W Eng* 444 The principal street extending from east to west is remarkably paved 1819 KEATS *Song Four Faeries* 45 So you sometimes follow me To my home, far, far, in west 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II 64 Our statues!—not of those that men desire,. Nor stunted squaws of West or East 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* etc 75 Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet 1904 H BELLOC *Old Road* 31 Sea-going vessels. would have calm water..so long as the wind was south of west.

2. *By west*: †a. In the west; on the west side, also westward *of*. *Obs.*

13 . *K Horn* 5 (Harl) Kyng he wes by weste. *c* 1300 — 1366 (Laud) He woneþ alby weste *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 18 in *E. E. P* (1862) 48 Temese into þe est see, & seuerne bi weste *c* 1325 Shoreham VII 64 By weste hy grendeþ, alle þyse, And comeþ azen þer hy aryse. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS* (1901) 696 As I wandrede her bi weste ffaste vnder a forest syde *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 419 Quhare wourschip walkis be west. *a* 1550 Leland *Itin.* (1764) III. 7 A Castel a Mile by West from Markeasn 1577 Harrison *England* II i. 50/1 in *Holinshed*, The Weie or the Waye rising by west, cometh from Olsted *Ibid.* 53/2 By west of Auterton point also lyeth another hauen. 1596 Spenser *F. Q* v. vi. 22 Not farre away, but little wide by West, His dwelling was.

†b. As a compound prep On the west side of, to the west of (see By *prep.* 9 c). Also *fig.* (quot 1612). *Obs.*

c 1275 Lay 2136 Camber hafde al him seolf bi weste Senarne. 14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc 1889) 16 And by west belille and Ortingere southwest 1482 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 203/1 In Southe Wales, by west the blak Montayne. 1525 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot 1527*, 96/1 Nixt befor Sanct Michaelis altar be West the said altar 1612 Davies *Why Ireland* etc (1787) 177 Whereupon grew that bye word used by the Irish, viz. that they dwelt *by west the law*, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow 1661 Lamont *Diary* (Maitl Club) 139 The Earle of Weyms beganne to bueld a new harbory for shipping, a little be west Saltgreine 1714 R. Smith *Poems of Controv.* (1853) 2 Let all be-west the Spittel come.

c. *Naut.* Indicating certain points of the compass (see By *prep.* 9 b).

14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc 1889) 14 Huschaunt and the pople hope lien north and by west south. *Ibid* 20 For cause of that Rok ye must go north and by west 1598 W Phillip tr. *Linschoten* I. xciii. 165 We held our course ..from thence south West and by West, vnto the cape *de Bona Speranza* 1762 Falconer *Shipwr* II. 242 South and by west the threatening demon blew.

C. *sb.* (Usually with *the*.)

1. That one of the four cardinal points which lies opposite the east and at right angles to the north and the south; that part of the horizon or of the sky which is near the place of the sun's setting.

In the west, of the wind, = blowing from the west.

c 1180 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 118 Inde versus le West per viridem viam. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 94 Ase is þe sunne gleam, þet smit from east into þe west. *c* 1290 *Brendan* 48 in *S. Eng Leg* 221 We comen to a watur. þat euere fram-ward þe est, toward þe west it drov3 . *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 13 in *E E P.* (1862) 48 Engelond is .two hondred [miles] brod iwis Fram þe est in to þe west. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* x 19 The Lord made blow the moost hidows wynde fro the west 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I 45 þe lengþe of þe erþe þat men woneþ ynne from þe est to þe west, þat is from Ynde to Hercules is pilers *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 46 Toward the West, is the Contree of Coston. *a* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 294/28 þan is hys hed leyde into þe west and hys fette into þe est 1526 Tindale *Luke* xii. 54 When ye se a cloude ryse out off the west, strayght waye ye saye: we shall have a shewer 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 42 Leauing open a space for twoo doores, a fore doore and a backe doore, but so, as neyther of them open to the West. 1614 E. Wright *Dialing* C 2, Your face being turned towards the North, your right hand sheweth the East, your left hand the West 1667 Dryden *Ind. Emp.* v. ii, I in the Eastern Parts, and rising Sky, You in Heav'ns Downfal, and the West must lie. 1712 J. Morton *Nat. Hist Northampt* 422 Pikes .never bite more freely, than when the Wind is in the West *a* 1723 Bingham *Antiq Chr Ch* XI vii. § 6 In renouncing the Devil they had their Faces to the West. *a* 1748 Watts *Summer Evening* 5 Now the fair traveller's come to the west, .He paints the sky gay, as he sinks to his rest 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* III. xxiv, Her blue eyes sought the west afar 1848 B. Webb *Cont. Ecclesiol* 156 A rood, between which and the communion-table was a small prayer-desk facing the west, i. e the people 1876 Bridges *Growth of Love* xxix, I travel to thee with the sun's first rays, That lift the dark west and unwrap the night. 1925 J. Metcalfe *Smoking Log*, etc. 116 When the wind was in the west.

transf. and *fig.* 1613 Donne *Epithal.* 181 May never age, or error overthwart With any West, these radiant eyes, with any North, this heart 1649 C Wase *Sophocles, Electra* 47 O joyfull day! Thou hast restord our light, Wrapt up in constant night, In one continu'd West 1655 Fanshawe *Canoens' Lusiad* I xxxii 7 But now he fears that Glorie's neer it's West, In the black Water of Oblivion.

b. That quarter which with regard to the speaker or some particular place lies in a westerly direction.

1537 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitl Club) I 412 His tenment lyand in Auld Abirdene aforneṫ þe cors of þe samynge one þe weist. 1671 Milton *P. R* IV 448 A Sunny hill , Back'd on the North and West by a thick wood. 1773 Noorthouck *Hist. Lond.* 597 Cordwainers-ward is bounded.. on the west by Bread-street-ward *a* 1857 Kemble *Horæ Ferales* (1863) 25 The Lithuanians of Prussia on the west.

c. Followed by *of*.

1613 Zouche *Dove* B 6 b, Aboue Iudæa, bord'ring on the West Of great Armenia, lesser Asia lyes. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I 152 The armie marched to Bellaghnegrege on the weaste of Aleage. 1725 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 318 According as the Meridian of the one lies to the East or to the West of the Meridian of the other. 1789 S. Shaw *Tour W. Eng* 563 To the west of this .lies Overton. 1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* IV ii, Harrow-on-the-Hill .lying to the west of the green on which they walked.

2. *spec.* a. The western part of the world. Now commonly, Europe as distinguished from Asia.

c 1205 Lay. 1231 Bi-3ende France i þet west þu scalt finden a wunsum lond. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 2 Engelond his . Iset in þe on ende of þe worlde as al in þe west. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 11 Manye shulen come fro the est and west, *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 703 Waynour gared wisely wite in þe west, To al þe religious to rede and to singe. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen VI*, I i 154 All the wealthy Kingdomes of the West 1613 Zouche *Dove* B 4, First Bacchus set vp trophees in the conquer'd East Oh would he had gone on as he begunne, And neuer turned to subdue the West! 1761 Gray *Descr. Odin* 63 In the caverns of the west 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 811 Eastern Java there Kneels with the native of the farthest west 1802 Wordsw. *Extinction of Venetian Rep* 2 Once did She hold the gorgeous east in fee, And was the safeguard of the west. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F* 348 He never yet had set his daughter forth Here in the woman-markets of the west, Where our Caucasians let themselves be sold 1892 Kipling *Barrack-room Ballads* etc 188 The Lords of Their Hands assembled; from the East and the West they drew. 1902 A. S Hurd *Naval Efficiency* 109 In the West there seems to be an impression that the fleet of Japan is a mere matter of show.

b. The western portion of the Roman world after its division into two empires in A.D. 395

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist, Socrates Schol.* VI. i 360 When yᵉ Emperour Theodosius had departed this life, his sonnes tooke in hand the gouernment of the Romaine empire Arcadius ruled the East and Honorius the West. 1610 R Field *Fifth Bk. Ch* XXXV 194 The Bishop of Rome called a Synode of al the Bishops of the West 1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* XXXIII (1787) III 327 Honorius, emperor of the West. 1790 Priestley *Gen. Hist. Chr Ch.* II. 332 Having seen what was doing in the East, let us now turn our eyes towards the West, where Valentinian governed 1840 Milman *Hist Chr.* II VIII II. 207 Of the persecution under Severus there are few, if any, traces in the West. 1865 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp.* III. (1866) 27 Odoacer resolved to extinguish the title and office of Emperor of the West

c. The western parts of Europe.

1916 J. Buchan *Nelson's Hist War* XIII 121 A strong offensive in the West might induce the Allies to make a premature counter-attack.

3. The western part of a country, region, or area; *spec.* a. of England, Great Britain, Scotland, or Ireland.

14 . *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 67 The Boor' is farr in to the west, That shold vs helpe wᵗ shild and sper'. 15 *Ladye Bessie* (Percy Soc) 53 When thou rydest into the weste, I pray the take noe companye But such as shall be of the beste. 1631 Heywood (*title*) The Fair Maid of the West 1651 J Nicoll *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 54 Thir ministeris held thair awin secreit meetingis in the west 1666 Earl Orrery *St Lett.* (1742) 158 From Kingsale I intend to go to Bandon to settle that town, and all the West 1693–4 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III 248 Letters from the west say, our Streights fleet are clear of the Lands End. 1731 *Flying Post* 10 Aug. 2/1 Edinburgh.. The Earl of Aberdeen is set out for the West to visit his daughter. *a* 1734 Wodrow *Collect. Lives Reformers* (1834) I. 109 Mr. Willock was appointed Superintendant of the West. 1793 Coleridge *Sonn. River Otter* 1 Wild streamlet of the West! 1836 Southey *Lett* (1856) IV. 465 My purpose is to .take Cuthbert with me into the West by way of Bristol. 1841 Lever *O'Malley* XII, He was peaceably taking his departure from the West on Saturday. 1869 A Macdonald *Love, Law & Theol* xii. 189 The aunt .resided in the vicinity of the capital of the west [i e. Glasgow]

b. The western States of North America.

Formerly the country west of the original thirteen states, now usually taken to mean the country west (or north-west) of the Mississippi River. Sometimes limited, as *The Far, Middle West.*

1829 Everett *Orat & Sp.* (1850) I 203, I have made a journey of between three and four thousand miles in the west. 1837 Peck *Gaz. Illinois* Introd p VI, No state in the 'Great West' has attracted so much attention as that of Illinois. 1855 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* Apr. 380/2, I am disgusted with the West If ever you catch me at large, anywhere west of the Alleghanies, again, you may shoot me. 1872 Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 165 The States west of the Mississippi continue to be called the West 1878 H. H Vivian *Notes Tour Amer* 101 Omaha is the last city of the West. After you pass it you are in the 'Far West'—in the State of Nebraska 1886 F. M Crawford *Tale Lonely Parish* V, In the mining districts of the West, in up-country stations in India.

c. The western part *of* a specified country, etc.

1613 Zouche *Dove* B 5, The west of Asia, once Earths Paradice. 1789 S. Shaw (*title*) A Tour to the West of England 1838 Dowling *Introd Eccl. Hist.* 37 The political and social condition of the west of Europe 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* XXXVII, Pretty nigh all over the West of England. *elliptl* 1894 C. Vickerman *Woollen Spinning* 232 Our super west cloths are all tender. when finished [*Ibid.* 271 A plain super west of England cloth.]

d. The West End of London.

1823 W T Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* III. iii, Let the West boast of their highflyers as they will, you'll find there are still some choice creatures of society left here. 1871 A. Austin *Golden Age* 34 In one brief hour behold him curled and drest, And borne on wings of fashion to the West!

4. *Ch. Hist.* The Catholic Church in the Western Roman Empire and countries adjacent to it; the Roman or Latin Church.

1586 [? J. Case] *Praise Mus* ix. 94 Look vpon the East and the West, the Greeke and Latine Churches, and you shall finde this to be true. 1652 E. Sparke *Scint Altaris* 4 Do not all the golden Fountains of the Fathers (both of the East and West, the Greek and Latine Church) flow with the same streams? 1790 Priestley *Gen. Hist Chr. Ch.* II. 314 Though the bishops of the West had been deceived at Arminum, they had all abjured the blasphemies of that council. 1850 Neale *Hist Eastern Ch* I. Introd 9, I shall constantly reckon among the Saints those whom the Eastern Church, whether with or without the consent of the West, so accounts. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div Worship* 233 According to the universal custom of the West, this water should be cold.

5 The west wind

1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v 133 They have reckoned two other windes, the East of summer, and the East of winter, and by consequence, two Weasts 1725 Pope *Odyss* XII 478 Now out flies The gloomy West, and whistles in the skies. 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* VI XXI, Dark rolling like the ocean tide, When the rough west hath chafed his pride 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ballads* Ser I 128 As roses, when the warm West blows, Break to full flower

b. A westerly direction of the wind

1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* XVI, Some nautical authority had told me a day or two previous, 'anything with west in it, will do'.

D. *adj.*

1 Lying towards the west; situated at or in the west, western, westerly. †Of a planet: Seen in the western part of the sky (tr. L. *occidentalis*).

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* II. (*Paul*) 70 Syne Nero In þe weste partis has lattyn hym go. 1377 Langl *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 113 þere I sawe sothely. Out of þe west coste a wenche, as me thoughte, Cam walkynge in þe way. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXIV. (1495) 361 A weste sterre that hyghte Vesperus. *c* 1400 Maundev (1839) v 44 At Marrok, upon the West See, duelte the Calyffee of Barbaryenes *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 176, j rodde of Arable londe vppon Otehulle at forthsheter, þat is to say, the more weste Rodde 1482 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 204/1 Grete part of the Westbordures of Scotlande *a* 1550 Leland *Itin* (1764) III 9 The very Westeste Pointe of Cornewaulle *Ibid.* 46 The Est and the West Gates be now the fairest 1577 D Settle *Frobisher's Voy.* title, A true reporte of the laste voyage into the West and Northwest regions *Ibid* B VIJ, On this West shoare we found a dead fishe floating. 1689 *Acts Parl. Scot* (1875) XII 54/2 That two fliggetts be gott to cruse on the west coasts. 1789 N. Portlock *Voy* 314 There is anchorage to the Northward of the West point of Moroton. 1801 M. Downie *Observ. Atmosphere* 89 Those parts of the West coasts of Africa which lie between the Tropics. 1895 'P Hemingway' *Out of Egypt* II. 185 The west sky grew pale and gold.

b. Of western Europe, as opposed to the east; *esp.* belonging to the Roman or Latin church; = Western 4. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 141 b, The Occidentall or weast Churches thorow out all Europe 1565 Harding *Answ Jewel's Challenge* 86 b, Yet had they of that nation their Seruice then in Latine, as all the West churche had 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl Hist, Socrates Schol.* V XXIV 358 In the West empire there was one Eugenius, [etc.] 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* IV XI § 12 The West Church vsing vnleauened bread, as the Iewes in their passouer did 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig* XII 116 The most eminent Diuines of both East and West Churches

c. *spec.* †west isles, the western isles of Scotland; †west world, the new world, America.

1587 Harrison *Descr. Eng.* I. x. 39/1 in *Holinshed*, The Iles that lie about the north coast of. Scotland. are either occidentals, the west Iles, [etc.] 1613 S Daniel *1st Pt. Hist Eng* 5 As now, we see all the West world (lately discouered) to bee.

d. Of or pertaining to the west.

1572 Twyne *Dionysius' Surv World* B vj b, Two winds, . the Hesperian or Sicilian wynde, whiche is West, and the Southeaste, whiche bloweth from the sea Aegæum. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* III 549 All the West Allies of stormy Boreas blow. 1900 H S Holland *Old & New* 97 Whether East or West, we all with one consent excuse ourselves from our responsibilities.

2. With proper names: a. Denoting the western part of a country, district, etc., or the more westerly of two places having the same name.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* v. II. 162 The lord of westwalis promysed to brynge XXX M men 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c 17 § 10 In West Depyng or Est Depyng yn the countie of Lyncoln. 1645 Boate *Irel Nat Hist* (1652) 6 East-Meath and Catherlogh or Carlo. West-Meath, Kildare, Kilkenny, [etc.] 1646 R. Baillie *Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) II 388 The French are like this year to have very bad successe, both in Italie, Spaine, and West Flanders. 1714 in *Jrnl Friends Hist Soc* (1918) 27, I..set forward through west and East Jarsey. 1794 Morse *Amer. Geog.* 566 The principal town in West Florida is Pensacola. 1811 Willan (*title*) A List of Ancient Words at present used in the mountainous district of the West Riding of Yorkshire 1886 Kington Oliphant *New Engl* I 44 The term *wench* is used in the honourable sense of the West Midland.

b. Denoting the western division of a race, nation, or people. Cf. West-Saxon

1562 Daus *Bullinger on Apoc* lxi. 430 The Westegothes possessed all Spayne. 18 . T. C. Luby *Life & Times O'Connell* 342/1 Thomas Spring Rice was probably the first Irishman who nicknamed himself 'a West Briton'. 1909 Jane Barlow *Irish Ways* 3 Not to believe in, at least, fairies, argues you a west-Briton, if nothing worse

c. With sbs. and adjs. derived from the names of countries, districts, or peoples.

1614 Selden *Titles Honor* 80 Kings of West-gothique bloud. 1831 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl Met.* (1845) II 765/1 A manuscript of the Westgothic compilation, called the *Breviarium Aniani* 1848 Gould *Birds Australia* I. Pl. 18 West-Australian Gos-Hawk 1852 Henfrey *Veget. Eur* 269 Thus we get four sections of Germanic plants, viz.. . c. the west-Germanic. 1877 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 363 The West African River Shrew.

3. *Eccl* Situated in or at that part of a church (normally the actual west) which is farthest from the altar or high altar.

1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (1834) 9 The lenght of the body of the Kirke .with the thicknes of the west walle. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* Aug. (end) 1641, There hang near the West window [of the church] two modells of shipps 1773 Noorthouck *Hist. Lond* 629 The west front [of St Paul's] is graced with a most magnificent portico 1818 Rickman *Engl. Archit.* 72 The west doors of York are of the richest execution. *Ibid.* 92 The west window of St. George's, Windsor, has fifteen lights in three divisions. 1896 Hardy *Under Greenw. Tree* Pref., The Mellstock choir and its old established west-gallery musicians.

4. Facing to the west.

1593 T. FALE *Horolog* 7 b, The making of the East and West Erect Dials 1638 S FOSTER *Art of Dialling* 13 Those plaines are called East and West incliners, whose horizontall line lyeth full North and South, and their inclination is directly towards either East or West 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* III. VII 167 In a West-window in summer time towards night, the Sun grows low 1832 *Planting* (Libr Usef. Knowl) 26 The soil of the nursery must be .under a south, east, or west exposure.

E. In combination. a. with vbl sbs. and ppl. adjs as †*west-coming*; *west-facing*, *-going*, †*-walling* adjs.

1592 in *Maitl Club Misc.* I 53 That thai report testimoniall herintill agane thair first west cuming in this cuntrey. 1595 MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R Grenvile* XXXIV, The great west-walling boisterous sea 1866 *Good Words* 1 June 390/1 During the first two days we passed upwards of a hundred west-going waggons 1898 *Contemp. Rev* Aug. 181 A long .west facing gallery

b with advbs., as *west-about*, *-away*.

1579 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1581 73/1 Thairfra passand west about as the new stank brae lyis. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *West-about* adv, around toward the west; in a westerly direction. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVII, Will onybody grumble at the treaty that opened us a road west-awa' yonder? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* XXX, If you sailed right west away far enough, you'd surely come to the edge, and fall over cleve 1875 *Auderida* II XI 195 Thee ships ran down the coast westaway.

c With adjs., as **west-central** *a.*, belonging to the western half of the central postal division of London

1860 *All Year Round* No. 66 372 A small street off one of the west-central squares. 1865 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On Guard* II 265 The show-room of the west-central Mantalini for whom she worked

West (west), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A sty or inflammatory swelling on the eyelid.

1569 ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. I. 4 To heale a West that riseth vpon the eye liddes 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No 4185/4 A down Look, having a West in one of his Eyes 1847 HALLIWELL 1899 C. K PAUL *Memories* 250, 'I have a west coming in my eye'.

West (west), *v.* Also 4 **weste.** [f. WEST *adv.*] *intr.* To move towards the west. Chiefly of the sun: To draw near to the west, to sink in the west.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 266 On a bed of gold sche lay to reste Iyl that the hote sunne gan to weste. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 62 Whanne the sunne be gynnys for to weste. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V. Introd VIII, Foure times his place he shifted hath in sight, And twice has risen, where he now doth West, And wested twice, where he ought rise aright. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glasse* 162 Phœbus beginneth low to west. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* X. 213 From Mohawk's mouth, far westing with the sun, Thro all the midlands recent channels run. 1888 DOUGHTY *Arabia Deserta* I 443 The sun at length westing to the valley brow 1889 in F. W. H. Myers *Human Personality* (1903) II 340 A ship going round the world making east all the way would gain a day, and by westing would lose one.

West, obs. Sc. f. VEST *v.*; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of WIT *v.*[1]

Westar, obs. Sc. form of WASTER *sb.*[1]

We·st-bound, *a.* [WEST *adv.*] Travelling to the west or in a westerly direction, connected with travel in this direction.

Orig. *U.S.* of railway trains. In more general use from *c* 1900, freq. of Transatlantic steamers.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar, The west-bound express was laid up all night at Kearney 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz* 3 Sept. 2/3 He will at once give you a west-bound ticket to Chicago. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 67, I watched my chance and got on a west-bound freight train 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 22 Oct 1/3 The West-bound traveller would choose his 'bus along the Embankment.

†**We·stbury apple.** *Obs* (See quot. 1676.)

1676 WORLIDGE *Vinetum Brit* 160 The Westberry-Apple, taking its name from Westberry in Hampshire, .its one of the most solid Apples that grows, of a tough rind, [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 537 The Westberry Apple [1721 The Westbury Apple] 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XXI 164 Pippins,..Westbury Apples, Russetting.

West-by(e (we st¡bəi), *adv. Sc.* [i. WEST *adv.* + BY *adv.* I.] In a westerly direction, westwards.

1790 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* 72 We met wi' Bessy..Wha taul's ye gaed west by a wee before 1864 LATTO *Tammas Bodkin* XXVII. 283 Tibbie's letters bein' aye left westbye at Janet Wabster's to be forwarded

West country. [WEST *a.*] The western part of any country; the district or region towards the west; *spec.* of England or of Scotland

Usually the remoter counties west (or south-west) of the speaker, or of London (in Scotland west of Edinburgh); sometimes *spec* the south-western counties (Somerset, Devon, etc).

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XI III (Bodl. MS) In þe est londes and contreyes is muche more plente of fruytes and floures þanne in þe north and in þe weste contreys. *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXXVIII 301 In þe same 3ere, aboute þe Southcuntreys and also in þe west cuntres, þere fell so much reyne þat [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 171 Our wast contre thar statute is so strang, Into the north my purpose is to gang. 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 10 The Erle of Warwyke londede in the west countre 1534 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 395 Ye do deteyne certeyne londes in the weste cuntrey contrary to all right. 1576-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1596) 474 At Dartmouth in the West countrie 1639 G PLATTES *Discov. Subterr. Treas.* XI. 51 Every one may see in the west Country, where such a multitude of Firre trees doe lie covered so deepe in the earth, that [etc.] 1827 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I v 136, I had very little acquaintance with the gentry of the west country 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* xliii. I. 359 The Whiggamore Raid, all the force of the West Country, 6,000 strong, is already there. 1906 J. E VINCENT *Highways Berks* IX 241 It is a little strained, perhaps, to include Berkshire in the West country.

b. *attrib* (Frequently hyphened.)

a 1653 BINNING *Usef Case Conse.* (1693) 40 They think these Malignants better than the West Countrey forces. 1678 T. JORDAN *Tri Lond* 14 Some honest plain West-Country-men. 1690 *Lond. Gaz* No 2579/2 Edinburgh. Several Thousands of the West-Country Men have offered to Serve Their Majesties against the Highlanders 1720 *Ibid.* No 5895/4 Speaks in a broad West-Country Dialect 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. 435 Sheep of the Devonshire, or west-country breed. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd Ep., A west-country whig frae Kilmarnock. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* v, Why should he know our West country ways? 1879 *St. George's Hosp Rep.* IX 586 One branch of her family, living in a west-country town

fig 1853 W D COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2) 85 *West-country Parson*, the Hake; so called from the black streak on the back, and from its abundance along the West Coast.

†**Westdeal.** *Obs.* In 1 **westdǽl**, 3 **westdel**, *Orm* **wesstdale.** [See WEST *adv.* and DEAL *sb.*[1]] The western part or district, the west.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxxiv 7 Ne from eastdæle ne from westdæle. 971 *Blickl Hom* 93 Þy fiftan dæge .se heofon tobyrst from þæm eastdæle oþ þone westdæl. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16406 Wesstdale off all þiss werelld iss Dysiss bi name nemmnedd. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[1] 12 Hou mikle estdel stand westdel fra, Fer made he fra vs oure wickenes swa.

†**Weste,** *sb.* [Reduced form of OE. *wéstен* (see WESTERN *sb.*[2]), or f. next.] A desert, wilderness.

c 1200 ORMIN 11747 Þær i þe wesste þær he wass Himm ane *Ibid.* 17408 Alls he comm wiþþ all þe follc Inntill a wilde wesste *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 127 On his 3uweðe he fleh fro folke to weste. *Ibid.*, Weste was his wunienge.

†**Weste,** *a Obs.* Also 3 west. [OE. *wéste*, earlier *wéste* = OFris. *wôste* (WFris. *woast*), MDu. and Du. *woest*, OS. *wôsti* (MLG *wôst*, *wüst*, LG. *wost*), OHG. *wôsti*, *wuosti* (MHG. *wüeste*, G. *wüst*), f. the stem **wôst-*, related to L. *vástus*: see WASTE *a.*]

1. Of places: Uninhabited and uncultivated or untended, desert, desolate, waste.

Beowulf 2456 [He] ʒesyhð sorhceariʒ..winsele westne. *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxviii 26 Sie eardung heara weostu. *Ibid* lxxiv, 7 From woestum muntum. *c* 900 tr *Beda's Hist* I. xv 52 Is sæd of þære tide þæt hit [*sc.* þæt land] weste wunige. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt XIV. 15 Deos stowe ys weste. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1417 All forrþi wass heofiness ærd Swa summ itt wesste wære *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 127 He þerfore ferde into weste wilderne *c* 1205 LAY 10591 Al þat lond heo makeden west. *Ibid* 27330 Ich wulle maken him weste paðes & wildermes monie. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1528 Wowes weste [*v. r.* west] and leie huse. *a* 1300 *Maximian* 211 (MS Digby 86) Þis world me þinkeþ west.

2 *West(e) land*, waste land, desert.

c 1030 *Sherburn Surv.* in *Eng. Hist Rev* (1912) Jan 18 Ond þys synd weste land Ane is Sal-leȝe; oðer is Grante-leȝe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9239 Sannt Johan i wessteland Wass wurrþenn cuþ þatt time. *Ibid* 11429 All swa summ wessteland iss all Forrworrpenn & forrlætenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 16268 He funde west lond [*c* 1275 in west lond], leoden of-slæȝene.

†**Weste,** *v. Obs* [OE. *wéstan* ('— *wôstjan*: see WESTE *a.*) = OS. (*i*)*wôstian*, OHG. *wuostan* (MHG. *wuesten* G. *wusten*).] *trans.* To lay waste.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I x § 1 Hie .wæron fiftene ȝear þæt lond herigende & westende *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) lxxviii 7 Hi his wic-stede westan *Ibid* lxxix 13 Hine wilde deor westað and frettað. *c* 1205 LAY. 1754 Þus heo westen þat lond. *Ibid* 20941 Heo læiden þat heo wolden westen Arðures lond *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3915 Dis folc. his lond tok. And westen al to flum iordan.

Weste, obs. pa. t. and pple. of WISH *v.*, WIT *v.*[1]

Westecoateer, var. WAISTCOATEER.

Westelur, var. WISSELER *Obs.*

†**We·sten,** *a. Sc. Obs.*—[1] [f. WEST *adv.* Cf. EASTEN *a.*] Western.

1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 61 The feyrd cardinal vynd is callit fauonius or occidental, quhilk vulgaris callis vestin vynd

†**Westen,** *adv. Obs* [OE. *westan* (f. *west* adv) = OFris. *westa*, OS. *westan* (*wand*), ON. and Icel. (Norw., Sw) *vestan* (Da. *vesten*); cf. WESTENE *adv* and BEWEST] From the west. Also with *fro*

a 900 *Genesis* 806 Ȝif her wind cymð westan oððe eastan. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 274 Se þridda heafod-wind blæwð westan *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3096 On wind cam fro westen, and ðo [h]opperes nam.

West end. [OE *west-ende* (see WEST *adv*) = Du. *westeinde*, WFris. *westenn*, MLG., G. *westende.* In later use f. WEST *a.*]

1. The western end or extremity of anything.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I 1 § 3 Hire on westende is Scotland. *c* 1050 *O.E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1036 Syððan hine man byrigde . æt þam west ende, þam styple ful ȝehende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Toward þe west ende of þe worlde *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1733 A selly nounbre Of wrichis & wirlingis out of the west endis 1408–27 in *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) Introd. p XCVI, A Tent withowt the west ende of the church yerd made of Clothe *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin.* (1764) II 7 The West Ende of Ewelm Paroche Church *Ibid.* IV. 124 There be 2 Wooden Bridges at the West Ende of the Towne. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* V. iii. 9 Goe thou with her to the West end of the wood. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Mar. 1644, Having two spires and middle lanterne at the West end. 1711 *Lond Gaz* No. 4906/3 We met an English Runner off the West-end of this Island [Jamaica]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. IV, He privately took a lodging at the west end of the town. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* VI, The west end of the defile formed by the Luckenbooths was secured in the same manner 1847 [see RISTOND *sb* 2] 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VII, A fashionable neighbourhood at the west end of the town. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par Churches* 59 The upper row of stalls..at the west end of the chancel.

2. *spec The West End*, that part of London lying westward of Charing Cross and Regent St. and including the fashionable shopping district, Mayfair, and the Parks, also, those living within this area.

1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* I. 38 The devices at the west end, are usually crowns, stars, crescents. 1815 *Zeluca* III 143 As you're staying with a relation at the west end there's no harm in making a genteel acquaintance—eh? 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Dancing Academy*, It was not in the West-end at all—it rather approximated to the eastern portion of London. 1863 O W HOLMES *Old Vol Life* (1892) 97 We know what the West End of London wishes may be result of this controversy. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VII, She was setting up a dressmaker's shop; she had hopes of support, even from the West End, where she had friends.

3. *transf* The fashionable or aristocratic quarter of a town or other place.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. XIV, The great world. Meaneth the west or worst end of a city. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc Ess., Richter* (1872) III 35 Richter, for his part, was quite excluded from the West-end of Hof for Hof too has its West-end.. So poor Richter could only be admitted to the West-end of the Universe 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 159 There was, however, a sort of West-end to the room, where the fashionables and the Vons seemed instinctively to congregate. 1851 tr. *Heitner's Athens & Pelop* 28 This is the fashionable part, or 'west end' of *New Athens.* 1863 SPEKE *Source Nile* XII 339 A number of huts..were at once assigned to me, on the face of a hill. It was considered the 'West End'.

4. *attrib.* (from senses 2 and 3.)

1835 *Court Mag* VI 4/1 A refuge for the West-end destitute of all denominations. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 1, Doctor Parker Pep's West End practice 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XXXIII, A colour that West End tailors had vainly striven to emulate. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 28/1 Spacious west-end quarters in cities 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess* (1891) 67 With that West-End view of the realities of life which Englishmen of a certain class feel it proper to take.

Hence **We st-e·nder,** one who lives at the west end of a town, *esp.* of London; **We·st-e·ndian** = prec.; **We st-e·ndish** *a.*, of or characteristic of the West End; **We st-e ndism,** West-end quality or character

1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* XXXVII, A pleasant fiction invented by jealous *West-enders. 1874 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Characters* 299 Already there is a sort of *esprit de locale* amongst the inhabitants of the new quarters that the old West Ender never dreamed of. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Gazetes & Gray* II 322 *West-endians and Bond street loungers 1909 *Daily Chron.* 9 June 5/4 An advanced *West-endish sort of woman. 1875 BLACKIE *Introd to C Blackie's Etymol Geog.* 33 Such-like apish mimicry of metropolitan *West Endism

†**Westene,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *westane* = OS. *westane*, OHG. *westana*: cf. WESTEN *adv.*] From the west

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I. i § 24 Ða beorȝas .onginnað westane fram þæm Wendelsæ *c* 1205 LAY 25591 Þa com þer westene winden mid þan weolcnen a berninge drake.

Wester (we·stəɹ), *a.* Chiefly *Sc* Also 1 **westra**, *Sc.* 4 **westyr**, 4–6 **westir**, (5 **vestir**, 6 **vester**, **weister**), 7 **waster.** [OE. *westra* (f *west* WEST *adv*) = ON. and Icel. *vestri*, *vestarr* (Norw., Sw., Da. *vestre*). The comparative ending is different from that which appears in OHG. *westar-*, MHG, LG., Du., Fris. *wester-*, western.] Lying (more) towards the west, western.

963 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III 363 Se westra crochyrst. 967 *Ibid.* 486 Se westra east healh.

1365 *Antiq Aberd & Banff* (Spald Club) IV 158 Omnes terras de Westir Drummelochi. 1389 *Ibid* III. 261 Terras de Westyr Badfothellis. 1438 *Exch. Rolls Scotl* V. 56 De medietate terre de Westercloveth in Strathdone 1474 *Acta Auditorum* (1839) 33/1 Þe landis of þe west part of Strathenry. 1490 *Acta Dom. Concil* (1839) 131/1 Þe landis of ester Copmalindy and Wester Copmanlindy 1540 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 82 Of the whiche two chambres the oone is called the wester chambre. 1584 R. NORMAN tr. *Safegard of Sailers* 7 Keep off from the wester shore, for the easter shore is deeper 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl Soc.) 43 He was gone to the Wester side of the Iland. 1633 T JAMES *Voy.* 35 We had coasted the Wester side 1680 A HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* XI (1881) 309 The apple trees which is within the uppermost waster quarter 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4430/5 The Magistrates and Town-Council of *Anstruther-Wester.* 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I x 448 From the Easter to the Wester Scheldt. 1892 *Hartland* (Devon) *Gloss., Easter*, eastern. Similarly we have Wester, Nother, and Suther. Fields are frequently distinguished as Easter and Wester. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* VI, Away in the wilds of wester Dumfries.

†b. *Naut.* (Cf. EASTER *a.* and BOARD *sb* 15.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 81 But the Winds hanging in the westerbord, and blowing hard, oft put us by our Topsails, so that we could not fetch it.

Wester (we·stəɹ), *v.* [f. WEST *adv* + -ER 5.]

1. *intr.* Of the sun, moon, or a star To travel westward in its course, to draw near the west. (Freq. after 1850)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 906 Þe sonne Gan westren faste 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. 136 And Esperus gan to wester down, To haste hir cours ageyn þe morwe graye *Ibid.* I 2674 Vp-on þe point whan Phebus with his liȝt I-westrid is.

1790 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 195 And now the lamp of day, Westering apace, had left them still in tears. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III I ii, The Sun shines; serenely westering, in smokeless mackerel-sky. 1850 DOBELL *Roman* II Poet.

Wks 1875 I 36 The little star westers to its setting 1889 CLARKE RUSSELL *Marooned* vi, The moon was westering and looking over our foretopsail yard-arm 1922 A E HOUSMAN *Last Poems* XXVI, The half moon westers low

fig 1845 R W HAMILTON *Pop Educ* x 330 Instead of turning to the sun of a once mighty prosperity as now fast westering and going down

2. Of the wind To shift to the west.

1580 H. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 468 The wind did Wester, so that we lay South southwest with a flawne sheete 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr* (Camden) 93 The wind northered vpon vs Att night it westered againe 1699 T. ALLISON *Voy Archangel* 11 We began to consider, as to our safety in that place, should the Wind Wester 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 373 The wind having unfortunately westered 1913 M ROBERTS *Salt of Sea* x 233 The wind westered so fast that I nearly jibed the mainboom.

3 To be moved farther west *nonce-us.*

1803 W TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 361 Let Germany awake, and give herself a better constitution .and the frontiers of France will wester again

Wester, var WASTER *sb* 3

Westeria, var. WISTARIA.

We·stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. WESTER *v.*] Westward movement, declension westwards.

c 1410 LYDG *Life Our Lady* lxxi (MS Ashm 39 lf 89) This sterre .To shewe hys light in euery shrowed & shade With oute westrynge or drawynge to declyne

Westering (we·stərɪŋ), *ppl a.* [f. WESTER *v*]

1. That declines from the meridian towards the west. (Said chiefly of the sun when it is nearing the western horizon.)

In very common use from *c* 1840

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 31 Oft till the Star that rose, at Ev'ning, bright Toward Heav'ns descent had slop'd his westering wheel. 1790 COWPER *Odyss* XI 19 Earthward he slopes again his westering wheels 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett Spain* (1799) 34 Hills beyond hills, part involved in shadow, and the more distant illumined by the westering sun 1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* xx, And bloody set the westering sun. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 132 Warned by the daylight's westering beam 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* liii, The low westering sun shone right on the shoulders of the old Binton Hills. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* vii 56 By the light of the westering moon.

fig 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 1. 403 Learn The strong man's impulse and discern By his clear westering eye, the time of day. 1885–94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* March XIV, Eros was Cupid named anew In westering aftertime of latin lore

2. That moves in a westward direction. Of the wind: That shifts to the west.

1747 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* 84 Mona, . Where thousand Elfin Shapes abide, And Wight who checks the west'ring Tide. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef Sunrise, Eve of Rev.* 66 Asia, that sawest their westering waters sweep With all the ships and spoils of time to carry 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Three Sealers* 142 There comes no good o' the westering wind that backs against the sun.

We·sterliness. [-NESS.] Westerly situation.

1730 BAILEY (Folio) s v., also s. v *Occidentalness*

†**We·sterling.** *Obs.* [f. WESTER *a.* + -LING.] An inhabitant of a western country or district.

1630 CAPT. J SMITH *True Trav, Adv., & Observ.* XXIII. (Arb) 891 The Country being then reputed by your westerlings, a most rockie, barren, desolate desart 1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 85 The Westerlings, the Easterlings, the Europeans, and the Asians. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 150 The Magrebins, or Westerlings, comprehending those of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, who meet at Caire 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II i 215 The common appellation of Westerling, they [Turks] give to all such as inhabit West of Egypt. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory of Suicides* I lxxx, Some hoary teacher Whose wisdom's lustre doth..transcend The glimmering lights your westerlings revere.

Westerly (we stəɪlɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. WEST *adv.* Cf. *easterly*, etc., and next]

A. *adj.*

1 Coming from the west.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 20 What time so euer it be doone, you must looke that the winde be Westerly 1608 SHAKS *Per.* IV. I 51 Is this wind Westerlie that blowes? 1690 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1906) 221 A fine gentle westerlie sea winde blowing 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii 140 The westerly winds are almost perpetual in that part. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* x. II 641 She had been detained in Holland by strong westerly winds. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXXII, They got on a lee shore in Cardigan Bay, before a heavy westerly gale. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XIII, She tore through the seas at a great rate, pitching and straining, and pursued by the westerly swell

Comb 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 116 Even the weather has to be consulted,—a westerly wind day is the best.

2. Situated in or towards the west

1577 HARRISON *England* II i 49 b/1 in *Holinshed*, Two waters whereof the westerly called Basingwater, commeth from Basingstoke 1584 R. NORMAN tr *Safegard of Sailers* 10 The most westerly houses of Wieringhen. *a* 1609 SIR F. VERE *Comm* (1657) 51 Flores and Corvo, the westerliest Islands of the Azores 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 677 But the more Westerly part is not so fruitfull 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii 147 This Table sheweth how much a Ship is more Easterly or Westerly, by sailing upon any Point of the Compass 1765 R ROGERS *Concise 'Acc. N. Amer.* title-p , The Interior, or Westerly Parts of the Country, upon the Rivers St Laurence, the Mississippi, [etc.]. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III 381 All the water on the westerly side of the town, was of a clear wine colour 1870 *Daily News* 1 Feb., The eight twelve-pounders moved forward from one of the more westerly batteries.

b. Of a person . Dwelling in the west.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. xiv. 241 Nor are more westerly historians always exempt from similar weaknesses.

3. Situated near the western horizon.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. v, Nor stay'd he till over the westerly heaven The shadows of evening had spread 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XXX, The distant landscape, partly illumined, with ominous lustre, by the now westerly sun

4. Extending towards the west; facing the west. Of motion, progress, etc.: Directed towards the west or the western horizon.

1637 R NORWOOD *Sea mans Pract* ix (1655) 115 Then shall you have the Latitudes and Longitudes of all Places as you saile, which may more easily and exactly be exprest upon this Chart, then the Easterly or Westerly distances. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* IV iii. 153 The Westerly [distance] is 16⅔ Leagues. 1802 C FINDLATER *Agric. Peebles* 18 The hills of a southerly or westerly exposure, are generally more verdant 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 336 Where the vapours from the ocean, touching in their westerly progress, maintain a rich verdure throughout the year. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* I II 58 The westerly motion of the latter [planet] 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 362 This leads from Ntamo to the Atlantic in a nearly due westerly direction

B. *sb pl.* The prevailing westerly winds found in certain latitudes.

1876 SPRY *Cruise of 'Challenger'* 109 The strong westerlies caused the weather to be of such a boisterous character. 1897 F T BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 86 The dirty weather and variable squalls, which nearly always precede the 'westerlies'. 1898 *Jrnl Sch Geog.* (U S) Oct 303 The beginning of the régime of the prevailing westerlies came at about latitude 40° S

Westerly (we·stəlɪ), *adv.* [f. as prec. Cf. ON. *vestaz liga.*]

1. In a westward direction; towards the west.

1625 HYNMERS tr *Blaeu's Sea-Mirr* III 3 You must goe first southwest or somwhat westerly to the Helder. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. III 154 S. W. b W ½ Westerly 190 Leagues. 1680 J COLLINS *Plea Irish Cattell* etc. 7 Our Ships Westerly or Southerly bound, Victual here. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* VIII, We began to steer away westerly. 1771 *Cook's 1st Voy* 26 A small white cloud from which a train of fire issued, extending itself westerly 1795 VANCOUVER *Agric Essex* 87 Crossing the great road, and proceeding thence westerly through Shenfield 1835 W IRVING *Tour Prairies* 70 Our plan was to keep westerly, until we should pass through the Cross Timber. 1863 *Daily Tel* 6 Apr., The principal channel running in a straight line with the opening between the heads, westerly, out to sea 1891 CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* II, We're going to get a breeze .: nothing to harm if it don't draw westerly.

2 (Blowing) from the west

1708 *Lond. Gaz* No 4443/3 The Wind blowing fresh Westerly, oblig'd 'em to anchor 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. VII 214 We found the wind to hang westerly. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped R. Zaire* II (1818) 51 The winds now came more westerly.

†**Westermore,** *adv. Sc.* In 5 **westermar,** 6 **westirmair.** [Cf next and -MORE] Farther west.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 307 Wallace ansuerd, said; 'Westermar [1570 Westir mair] we will.'

We·stermost, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. WESTER *a.* + -MOST] Lying or situated farthest west; = WESTERNMOST.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 381 The Westermost poynte of the Trepoyntes 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 337 The riuer Ob is the most Westermost part thereof 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I. III (1635) 65 The Meridian about the Westermost of the Azores. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 421 Three of the Islands were pretty large; the Westermost is the biggest. 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind* II 24 Sagor the westermost Chanel of the Ganges. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App 37 At the east end of the westermost key is another channel 8 feet deep 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis Judgement* I. 20 From far Glaramara, Bleacrag, and Maidenmawr, to Grizedal and westermost Withop

Western (we·stəm), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 1, 6–7 **westerne,** (1, 6 **weasterne**); 4–6 **westeren,** 6– **western**; 1 **wæstrene,** 2 **westrene,** 4–7 **westren.** [OE *westerne* (f. *west* WEST *adv* + -ERN) cf OS. and OHG. *westrôni,* ON. *vestrœnn* (Norw. dial. *vestren*).]

A. *adj.*

1. Coming from the west. Of the wind, a gale, etc : Blowing from the west Of a current of water · Flowing from the west.

c 1050 *Bæda's Hist* V. XIX (MS B) Sona ðæs þe he on scip eode, ða astah westerne wind & bleow. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* in Napier *O E Glosses* XXIII. 17 *Zepheri,* westernes windes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XII XV. (Bodl MS) Whanne þe westeren winde blowiþ 1530 PALSGR 288/1 Westerne wynde, *le vent daual.* 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II 23 When as the western winde doth meete a field of graine, In haruest time. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] tr *Acosta's Hist Indies* III. IV. 128 They saile with a westerne winde vntill they come to the burning Zone 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* I. IV 79 A westerne milde, and pretty whispering gale. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Rome 386 The commixture of the warm Southerly and Western air, with the cold Northerly and Eastern 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. X. 103 The western winds which blew almost constantly there *a* 1771 GRAY *Song* 9 Western gales and skies serene Speak not always winter past 1796 NELSON *Let* in Nicolas *Disp* (1846) VII. Add. p lix, I am endeavouring to get to the Eastward, but we have an amazing strong western current. 1802 LEYDEN *Mermaid* VIII, Softly blow, thou western Breeze! 1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 332 Removed Trees appearing unaffected by the western, and southwestern blasts. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* IV. 94 The piping of the following western breeze.

2. Dwelling in the west (of a country, esp. of England or Scotland); *spec.* living or originating in the 'West country' or south-western counties.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS D.) an. 1013, & com Æþelmær ealdorman þyder & þa wæstrena ðegenas mid him. 15.. *Ladye Bessie* (Percy Soc) 61 Hee drewe an eigle vpon the entrye, That the westeren men myghte yt see 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1576) 316 Muche are the Westerne men bound to Polydore, who remouing the infamous reuenge from Dorsetshyre, laieth it vpon our men of Kent 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I I 4 A Western man [would speak it] thus, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it* 1693 T PITTS *New Martyrol.* (ed 4) 527 The Christian Courage of the Western Sufferers 1822 SCOTT *Halidon Hill* I II. 497 O, were my western horsemen but come up, I would take part with you! 1841 LEVER *O Malley* XIII, Few Western gentlemen were without constant intercourse with the Athlone attorney 1869 A MACDONALD *Love, Law & Theol* XXV 576 There was a respectable muster of western folks got up for the occasion

b. Of things: Of or belonging to the south-western counties.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho* d vj b, A dossen karsay, iij A westerne dossen, ii. 1653 W. J *True Gentlew Delight* 85 To scald Milk after the Western Fashion 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 129 ₱ 3 Being a Lawyer of the Middle-Temple, a Cornishman by Birth, I generally ride the Western Circuit 1782 R. LOCKE (*title*) The Western Rebellion 1886 KINGTON OLIPHANT *New English* I 564 The Western dialect appears, as *ch'am, ich cham, vilthy*

3. Having a position relatively west; lying towards or in the west. *Western hemisphere.* see HEMISPHERE 3

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII ix (Tollemache MS) Amonge þese triplicitеis of houses, þo þat beþ in þe Este ben strenger in here worchynge þan þe Westren. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 96 With a great armie out of Mercia and other westerne countries 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 694 *Pennigent,* which among the Westerne hils mounteth aloft aboue the rest. 1649 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand Wonders West* 14 The farthest Western Parish of Cornwall. 1671 MILTON *P R.* IV 25 He brought our Saviour to the western side Of that high mountain. 1691 SIR G MACKENZIE *Vind Govt Scot* 12 As to the bringing in the Highlanders on the Western shires it is answered, that [etc]. 1748 *Anson's Voy,* II. IX 224 Tempestuous weather from the western quarter. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 484 Where England, stretch'd towards the setting sun, o'erlooks the western wave. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I VIII, The Hunter marked that mountain high, The lone lake's western boundary. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont Ecclesiol* 117 The plan is quite basilican, containing a western bay between two western towers 1870 W H KNIGHT *W Australia* I The colony of Western Australia was founded on the 1st June, 1829 1870 GODMAN (*title*) Natural History of the Azores, or Western Islands 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIV, We were to pass through the western end of the country of Balquhidder

b. of the sky or the horizon, esp. as the place of the sun's setting; also of the sun, or the evening star (cf. WEST *a.* 1).

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* V i 1 The Sun begins to guild the westerne skie. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V. IX. 35 As the bright sunne, what time his fierie teme Towards the westerne brim begins to draw. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VI. LXXVII, But see, the stealing night, with softly pace, To flie the Westerne Sunne, creeps up the East 1667 MILTON *P L* X 92 Now was the Sun in Western cadence low From Noon 1728 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 370 The Sun declin'd had shot his Western Ray 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* II, The bright-hair'd Sun sits in yon western Tent 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* III. XXIV, Her blue eyes sought the west afar, For lovers love the western star 1853 A SMITH *Life-Drama* IV Poems (1854) 60 From yonder trees I've seen the western sky All washed with fire 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXI. 146 The sun was near the western horizon

c Of or belonging to the west; found or produced in the west

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* II. 1 166 Yet markt I where the bolt of Cupid fell. It fell vpon a little westerne flower. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 328 My genius spreads her wing, And flies where Britain courts the western spring. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXI. (1856) 161 He himself would take the western search.

†**d** *Western barge* (*boat,* or *wherry*), a barge, etc, used on the Thames westward of London Hence *Western bargee, pug, man,* a navigator of a Western barge or boat

1505–6 *Will of J. Rede* (Somerset Ho), My body in the nyghte season to be layde in .a bote or A westurne barge 1591 LYLY *Endym* IV II, In a Westerne barge, when with a good winde and lustie pugges one may goe ten miles in two daies 1592–1611 Western pug [see PUG *sb*[2] 3]. 1603–4 *Act 1 Jas I* c. 16 § 1 Westerne Barges Milboates and all other Vessells ordinarilie serving for other uses then the carryinge of Passengers 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *West-w Hoe* II. II, The Lob has his Lasse, the Westerne man his Pug, [etc]. 1666 Western bargee [see BARGEE]. *a* 1704 T BROWN *Walk Lond & Westm.* Wks. 1719 III. 324 A Western Boat, stow'd with a Mixture of both Sexes. *Ibid* 328 Others crowded into Boxes, like Passengers into a Western Wherry. *Ibid* 329 He was a Western Bargeman

e. in the specific names of animals or plants.

1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool* (1792) II 289 Western Duck *Anas Stelleri,* Pallas. 1824 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool* XII. II 206 Western Pochard. (*Fuligula disp ar.*) 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* I Pl 12 *Ieracidea occidentalis,* Gould. Western Brown Hawk 1876 F G. WATERHOUSE in Harcus *S. Austral.* 288 Western gerygone *Ibid.* 292 Western ground parrakeet.

4. Of or pertaining to the Western or European countries or races as distinguished from the Eastern or Oriental.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV XVI, These westren rebels, with your power withstand, Plucke vp these weedes, before they ouergroe The gentle garden of the Hebrewes land 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 121 For such an other piece of ground..is not to be found againe in all our western world. 1704 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. 339 Those Conspiracies and Rebellions, with which they have disturb'd the Quiet of this Western World 1771 C BURNEY *Pres. St. Mus France & Italy* (1773) 272 *note,* As yet there is no

regular catalogue of the western MSS in the Vatican library 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 307/1 The little intercourse that subsisted between the inhabitants of India and the Western nations 1847 Mrs A Kerr tr *Ranke's Hist. Servia* 449 They who are desirous of ascertaining the reaction of Eastern on Western affairs, may examine the Egyptian question 1883 T Watts in *19th Cent* Mar 413 The mystic type of all Eastern, and yet the mother of all Western, beauty

Comb 1880 L Wallace *Ben-Hur* 6 After years of residence with the Bedawin, the Western-born will stop and wait the passing of the stately brute

b. *Western Church*, the Latin as distinguished from the Greek or Eastern Church; also, one or other of the early Churches of Western Europe.

1628 Bp Hall *Old Relig* viii 72 The Westerne, or Romane Church 1659 H. Thorndike *Wks* (1846) II 557 Those controversies about which a settled division is once formed, as now in the western Church 1838 W Palmer *Ch Christ* I 276 The Western churches were in communion with the great apostolical church of Rome 1850 Neale *Hist Eastern Ch* I. Introd 9 The tendency of the Western Church .has been to embroil herself with the kings and kingdoms of this world.

c. Of or belonging to, connected with, characteristic of, the Western Church.

1699 Burnet *39 Articles* xxi. (1700) 201 All the First General Councils were made up for most part of Eastern Bishops; there being a very inconsiderable Number of the Western among any of them 1755 Amory *Mem* (1769) I 83 *note*, The eastern christians, called in contempt Arians by the western tritheists 1790 Priestley *Gen. Hist. Chr Ch.* II 311 The Western bishops in general and Liberius himself at their head, were the avowed advocates of the Nicene faith 1850 Neale *Hist Eastern Ch.*, I. 317 The whole body of Eastern and Western Liturgies may be divided into four branches 1853 C. Hardwick *Chr. Ch., Mid Age* 265 Gregory VII, who seems to have expected that Crusades, while strengthening his throne, would tend to reunite the Eastern and the Western Christians 1880 A P Stanley in *Fraser's Mag* May 600 The Roman Church remains the great trunk from which the other communions have been divided in Western Christendom

d. *Western Empire*, the more westerly of the two parts into which the Roman Empire was divided in 395 A D So *Western emperor*, etc.

1781 Gibbon *Decl & F.* xxvii (1787) III 38 Maximus would have obtained, without a struggle, the sole possession of the western empire. 1790 Priestley *Gen Hist Chr Ch* II. 332 After the death of Constantine, the Western emperors were of the Nicene faith 1840 Milman *Hist Chr* III 1 II. 343 In the Western provinces, Gaul, Spain, and Britain . the constitution of society was very different 1865 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp* 69 Odoacer..did not abolish the Western Empire as a separate power

5. With *States*: Constituting the more westerly of the United States of America. cf West *sb.* 3 b

1829 Everett *Orat & Sp* (1850) I 206 Allow me to propose the following sentiment —The Eastern and Western States 1879 W Saunders *Through Light Cont* 131 The conditions under which first-class stall-fed beef may be produced in the Western States.

b. Of or belonging to the Western States

Freq in the names of animals and plants resembling those of the Atlantic coast but whose habitat is west of the Mississippi

1834 R. C. Sands *Writings* II. 179 One of the favourite and most expressive words of Western invention. 1835 C F. Hoffman *Wanter in West* I 284 Adding, in western phraseology, 'The way in which folks'll stare, squire, will be a caution'. 1845 P. B St John *Trapper's Bride* 69 The Eutaws reined in as the two hunters faced them with the deadly western rifle levelled in their direction 1871 *Leisure Hour* 336/1 A quality of tobacco, the 'stemmed' variety commonly called in the trade 'Western Strips'. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* June 747 The changing conditions in agriculture caused by Western competition

6. Directed towards the west, facing westward.

1589 Hakluyt *Voy.* To Rdr ¶ 7 Touching the westerne Navigations, and trauailes of ours, they succeede naturallie in the thirde and last roome 1706 London & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 21 Of the Western Aspect The Western Exposition begins at half an Hour after Eleven, and continues till the Sun sets 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 107 ¶ 8 A ship at sea has no certain method, in either her eastern or western voyages, to know her Longitude 1766 *Midnight Spy* vi. 52 The passengers on the western road must furnish him with his demands 1784 Filson *Kentucky* (1793) 13 Salt river runs a western course near ninety miles 1795 Cowper *Moralizer Corrected* 18 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still sunny side 1819 Keats *Eve of St Mark* 6 And on the western window panes, The chilly sunset faintly told Of unmatur'd green valties cold 1886 *Lond Society* Aug. 128 Hunstanton is the only watering-place on the east coast of England with a western aspect.

7. *fig* Of a person's life or days Declining.

1615 Tomkis *Albumazar* v vi, Fye, that a gentleman . Crown'd with such reputation in your youth, Should in your Westerne dayes, loose th' good opinion Of all your friends. 1879 Longf. in *Life* (1891) III. 209 We, who are on the western side of life, must forget ourselves a little, and see with their eyes, who are looking out at the eastern windows.

8. Hinder, posterior. Cf West *adv.* 1 b (*c*).

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xxiv, What have you done to the western side of your gown? 1840 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. III ix, I'd a-kicked them till I kicked their western eends up to their shoulders.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of a Western race, a native or inhabitant of the West, as distinguished from an Oriental or Asiatic.

1708 Ockley *Hist. Saracens* (1848) 337 The folly of the Westerns in despising the wisdom of the Eastern nations. 1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* II 295/2 (*Medicine*) He [Hippocrates] extols the discernment of Orientals above Westerns, and of Asiatics above Europeans, in medical diagnosis. 1882 J Nett *Palestine* 44 The former figure 'wings of the morning' to a Western is not a little obscure. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Jan 54/3 It may not be altogether superfluous to remind Westerns that Russia is now celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of her first printer, Ivan Fedorof 1917 T R. Glover *From Pericles to Philip* vii 218 The employment of the camel in war strikes the Western oddly.

2 A member of the Western or Latin Church.

1860 W Bright *Hist Ch.* 313-451, 50 Among the bishops who had received the sympathy of the Westerns was Paul of Constantinople 1865 Pusey *Truth Engl Ch* 60 S Basil . blamed the Westerns for their 'pride, haughtiness, precipitancy' 1902 J K Mann *Hist Popes* I I. 30 Despite the express declaration of Justinian..some of the Westerns persisted in maintaining [etc]

3. *U.S* An inhabitant or native of the Western States.

1846 G Warburton *Hochelaga* II. 22 There were Southerners and Northerners, Downeasters, and Westerns 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw* III. lxv II. 480 He was a raw rude Western, a man of the people

†Western, *sb* 2 *Obs.* [Old Northumbrian *wēstern*, var of OE. *wēsten*, *wēstен*, f the stem **wōst-*: cf. Weste *a.* The ending *-ern* for *-en(n* also appears in *ēfern* Even *sb*, *fæstern* Fasten *sb.* and **lenctern* Lenten *sb*] A desert, wilderness.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt III 1 In woestern iudeæ [*in deserto iudaeae*] *Ibid* Mark VIII. 4 On woestern [*in solitudine*] *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 129 Ich am his steuene þe remeð in þis westerne. *Ibid*, For þi is þis westren forgrouwen mid brimbles and mid þornes. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 1298 Sarne he lukyt one ilke syd of þat westerne, brad & wyd

†Western, *sb* 3 *Obs.* Also 6 westorne. [Of obscure origin.] The sand-martin, *Cotile riparia.*

1556 Withals *Dict.* (1562) 5/2 A westorne or marten, whiche breedeth in water bankes, *riparia* 1589 Rider *Bibl Schol* I. 1702 Buds, A Marten, or westerne *Ibid* 1705 A westorne, vide marten 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 90 *Hirundo Riparia* the Sand, or Bank Marten, or Western.

We stern, *v.* [f. Western *a.*] *intr.* Of the sun To decline in the west. (Cf. Wester *v* I.) Hence **We·sterning** *ppl. a.*

1851 Pugin *Chaucel Screens* 83 The warm tints of a westerning sun 1904 *Daily Chron* 28 Oct. 5/4 The sun was rapidly westerning

†Westernals, *adv. Obs*—1 [App. an alteration of OF. *bestorness*.] Wrongfully, perversely.

13 *E. E. Allit P* A. 307 Ze setten hys wordez ful westernays þat louez no þynk [= thing] bot ze hit syze

Westerner (we·stəɹnəɹ). [f. Western *a.* + -er]

1. An inhabitant or native of the Western States of America.

1837 Ht Martineau *Soc Amer* III 21 'We are apt to think,' said a westerner to me, 'that we are just as great and good' 1872 Howells *Wedd Journ* (1892) 196 Those expressions of surprise at the existence of civilisation in a westerner which westerners find it so hard to receive graciously 1888 *Century Mag* Feb 502/2 Cowboys, like most Westerners, occasionally show remarkable versatility in their tastes and pursuits

2. One belonging to a western race, as distinguished from an Oriental.

1910 *Times* 5 Mar 6/1 The crowd crushing at the window at Peking clamouring for tickets..is a spectacle which affords constant amusement to the Westerner 1919 Rihbany *Syrian Christ* 146 Some Westerners have an exaggerated idea of Oriental generosity.

3. One who lives in, or is a native of, the west part of a country.

1905 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2 The Westerners [Gloucester and Bristol ringers] hope to eclipse this performance with a peal containing 12,345 changes

We·sternism. [f. Western *a.* + -ism.]

1. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Western States of America.

1884 *Home Missionary* (N Y) Jan, A Westernism originating in Nebraska, I believe. 1885 *American* IX 378 It will become better known if he keeps his strength, as an alleged Westernism has it 1886 *Harper's Mag* Oct 773 'It hasn't—ah—panned out.' He involuntarily made a droll face as he uttered this Westernism.

2. Western characteristics, practices, etc, as distinguished from Eastern or Oriental.

1892 W. W. Peyton *Memor. Jesus* 298 Our theology is too Eastern: we want our Westernism in it. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 3/4 A great moral conflict between the teachings of two schools, the Slavophils and Westernism.

Westernize (we·stəɹnəiz), *v* [f Western *a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To make western in character, esp. to make (an Eastern country or race) more Western in regard to its institutions, ideas, etc.

1842 *Tait's Mag* IX 617 She herself pleads to having become so Westernized, as no longer to be a competent painter of Western peculiarities. 1848 *Eerie Laird* 247 A remnant of it [*sc* the palace], rather clumsily Westernized, is now the official habitation of the British resident at Delhi 1888 *Sat Rev* 22 Sept 340/1 Bulgaria is being more and more Westernized.

Hence **We·sternized** *ppl. a.*; **We·sternizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **We·sterniza·tion.**

1893 *Sketch* 1 Feb 38/2 The westernising of India is . shown in the most curious ways 1900 *Speaker* 9 June 284/2 The Young Turkish or Westernizing party 1903 Fairbairn in *Camb Mod. Hist* II. xix. 701 He regarded Aristotle as a westernised Mohammadan rather than as a Greek 1904 *Daily Chron* 19 Feb 3/3 The process that is generally called the Westernisation of Japan.

Westernly (we·stəɹnli), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Western *a.* + -ly 1. Cf. Westerly *a.*]

1. Situated in or towards the west.

1622 Blundevil *Exerc, Descr Univ Maps* (ed 6) 790 The Westernly [1597 Westerly] 18 Meridians 1657 J Watts *Scribe* etc. *Dipper Sprinkled* 50 Our Westernly Northen Climate is colder much then those Easternly Southern

2. Directed towards the west, extending westwards.

c 1595 Capt Wyatt *Dudley's Voy* (Hakl. Soc.) 52 Wee after altered that course and bear for the coste of Florida, a more westernlie course. 1643 G. Wilde *Serm bef. Ho. Comm* 3 Mar. 27 To look East upon the Rising Laity, and to reflect a Westernly Glance upon the declining Clergy 1848 B Webb *Cont Ecclesiol* 482 Thus nineteen [churches] have an easternly orientation—and exactly nineteen also have a westernly direction 1897 *Daily News* 21 May 5/5 The road .next turns in a westernly direction

†We·sternly, *adv. Obs.* [f Western *a.* + -ly 2] Towards the west.

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) B 3 b, France beeing westernly seated neere great Brittaine 1691 Ray *Creation* 136 Why the same Eclipse should be seen to them that live one degree more Westernly.

We sternmost, *a.* [f. Western *a.* + -most. Cf. Westermost] Farthest towards the west; most westerly.

1703 *Lond. Gaz* No 3937/3 The Westernmost Rocks of the Minques. 1778 Forster *Observ Voy. World* 197 There is a small species of scorpion in the tropical isles of the South-Sea, but more common to the Westernmost than the Society Isles 1846 G. Warburton *Hochelaga* II 191 Not more than four thousand square miles of all this westernmost country is capable of cultivation 1884 Helen Jackson *Ramona* II, The two westernmost rooms had been added on. 1892 J. L. Allen *Blue Grass Region* etc. (1900) 259 Pine Mountain, the westernmost ridge of the Alleghany system

Westfalite (we·stfălsit). Also -falit, -phalite. [ad. G. *Westfalit*, f. *Westfalisch-* (Westphalian), in the name of the original manufacturing company.] An explosive compound, used in three varieties, of which the principal ingredient was ammonium nitrate.

1896 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Feb. 7/7 The high explosives, ammonite securite, and westfalit 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 7/4 The manufacture of the high explosive known as Westphalite 1906 Sanford *Nitro Explosives* (ed 2) 294 West Falite No 1. West Falite No 2 1909 Guttmann *Manuf. Explosives* 52 Saxonite Bobbinite. Westfalite.

†West-half. *Obs* [OE. *westhealf* · see West *adv.* and Half *sb.*] The western side, the west.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros.* I. 1 § 8 On westhealfe [is] se sæ þe mon hætt Propondius *a* 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1016 [Hie] drogon heora scipa on west healfe þære brycge *c* 1205 Lay. 29287 An æst halue, an west halue, wa wes Brutten þere *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20993 On þe west half o þat cite Baiid o cristen men was he 13 *K Alis* 6334 (Laud MS) A Folk þer woneþ in þe west half þat eteþ noiper Cow ne chalf. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi 550 Quhill thai, besyde Enuerkethyne, On vest half, toward Dunfermlyne, Tuk land.

Westinary, error for Westmony (q. v.).

West India. Now only *attrib.* Also 7 *pl.* India's. [West *a.* Cf. East India]

†1. = West Indies. Also *pl.* *Obs*

1555 Eden (*title*) The Decades of the newe worlde or west India 1578 T Nicholas (*title*) The Pleasant Historie of the Conquest of the Weast India, now called new Spayne 1598 *Cures of Diseased* C, A great Fruit that growes in the West India, called *Pina* 1648 Gage (*title*) The English-American his Travail by Sea and Land or, A new Survey of the West India's

2. *attrib.* (sometimes hyphened.) Of or pertaining to, connected with, the West Indies. *West India Islands*, the islands lying between North and South America.

1656 Whitelocke *Mem.* (1853) IV 281 An account of the engagement with the West India Spanish fleet. 1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4522/3 Three other of the West-India Ships were also taken. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* (1735) 177 The West-India dry Gripes are perhaps occasion'd by the too great Quantities of Acids 1757 [Burke] *Europ. Settlem Amer* VII xxviii II. 273 All sorts of lumber for the West-India trade 1774 E Long *Jamaica* III 806 West India Tea —*Caprraria, erecta ramosa* &c 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) I 644/1 In Jamaica and others of the West India islands 1818 *Mathews's Bristol Directory* 28 West India Brokers. *Ibid.* 41 West India Merchants 1847 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxvii, The thin partitions of the West India house.

West-Indiaman. [f. prec. 2] A vessel engaged in the West India trade.

1689 *Treas P* III 196 (P R O) The French Fleet has taken 5 dutch West Indiamen that came from Curesoe 1769 *Ann Reg* 161 The steward of a West-Indiaman 1794 *Plan London Dock* 11 Whether the London-Dock cannot be of extensive usefulness to West Indiamen. ? 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, A voluminous silk handkerchief, like the main-sail of one of his own West-Indiamen 1861 Brougham *Brit. Const.* xx 393 Compare the numbers of men in a West Indiaman and in a Baltic or Hamburgh trader.

West Indian, *sb* and *a.* Also 9 *vulgar* -injine. [f. West India]

1. *sb* **†a.** *pl.* The original inhabitants of the West Indies. *Obs.*

1584 R Scot *Discov Witchcr* III. xv. 50 The West Indians doo the like 1597 J King *Jonas* (1618) 177 Those [cruelties] that were practiced by the Spanish nation vpon the west Indians 1628 W Lawson *New Orch. & Gard* XII. (1623) 41 Also I read in the History of the West-Indians, out of Peter-Martyr, That [etc] 1658 Phillips, *Wervance*, a name given to any great Lord, among the West-Indians

b. An inhabitant or native of the West Indies, of European origin or descent.

1661 E Hickeringill *Jamaica* 100 The Major part of the Inhabitants being old West-Indians 1757 [Burke]

Europ Settlem. Amer. VI x. II. 112 In the foregoing manner the West-Indian would state some part of what he conceives to be his grievances. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. (1781) II This is one of Lofty's companions, a West-Indian of an over-grown fortune. 1771 CUMBERLAND (*title*) The West Indian. 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Sanditon* (1925) 78 And I have heard that's very much the case with your West-Indines 1873 B HARTE *Fiddletown*, etc 97 Yet here sat that young West Indian. Alexander Hamilton 1876 GEO ELIOT *Deronda* I. III, She had no notion how her maternal grandfather got the fortune inherited by his two daughters, but he had been a West Indian—which seemed to exclude further question.

2. *adj* Of or pertaining to, situated in, connected with, the West Indies.

1611 COTGR , s.v *Ararroye*, A round ornament of feathers, worne by the West-Indian Sauages at their backes. 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cobler* 4 The Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island 1667 EARL ORRERY *St Lett.* (1742) 239 The West-Indian fleet consists of an hundred and thirty five sail 1681 GREW *Museum* I § IV iv. 80 A Great Nest of an other West Indian Bird. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew, Rum*, a West-Indian Drink stronger than Brandy. 1754 H WALPOLE *Let to Bentley* 3 Nov , The West Indian war has thrown me into a new study 1821 T DWIGHT *Travels* II 458 Horses they sell at New Haven and Hartford for the West Indian market. 1835 MOODIE *Ten Yrs S Afr.* I 20 Some cold rum-punch , made in the West Indian fashion. 1885 TENNYSON *Wreck* III. 6 A rich West-Indian isle.

b. in specific names.

1781 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* I. I 287 West Indian Green Parrot 1804 SHAW *Gen Zool* V. 108 West Indian Pike 1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol* 200 *Voluta Musica*, West Indian Music Shell. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 788 West-Indian-bark, *Exostemma caribæum*.

West Indie, obs. var. WEST INDY.

West Indies. [WEST *a.* See INDIES and cf. EAST INDIES] † **a.** The parts of America first discovered by Columbus and other early navigators. *Obs.*

b. The West India Islands.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 208 Suche thynges as I haue seene in yowre Empyre of the West Indies. 1577 EDEN & WILLES (*title*) The History of Trauayle in the West and East Indies 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc , Descr Univ Maps* (1597) 368 b, America, which we now call the West Indies 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissitudes Things* F I The great Burnings by Lightnings, which are often in the West Indies 1647 COWLEY *Mistr , Leaving Me* 15 Mine too her rich West-Indies were below, Where Mines of Gold and endless treasures grow. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacræ* III iv. § 4 All those strange species of animals seen in the West-Indies 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s v *Melo*, Those Melons which are produc'd in the West-Indies are generally very large 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* XX, He was heir to a fortune left him by an uncle in the West Indies. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXVII, Providing the infant negroes in the West Indies with flannel waistcoats

Comb 1616 CAPT J SMITH *Descr New Eng* Wks. (Arb) 225 The next was a West Indies man, of 160 tuns. [Cf. next and WEST INDIAMAN.]

West Indy, -ie, obs. or vulgar var. WEST INDIA.

West Indy man = WEST INDIAMAN.

1616 CAPT. J SMITH *Descr New Eng* Wks (Arb.) 225 Within two dayes after, we were haled by two West Indy men. *Ibid.* 226 Vnder the colour to take Pirats and West Indie men. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 45 Her West Indy Fleet is subject to casualties of Sea. 1650 E WILLIAMS *Virgo Triumphans* 42 The West Indie Potatoe

1817 JANE AUSTEN *Sanditon* (1925) 77 A West Indy Family and a school That sounds well

Westing (we·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WEST *adv.* or *v*]

1. *Naut.* The net distance made by a vessel towards the west. (Cf. EASTING *sb.* 1.)

1628 DIGBY *Voy Mediterr.* (Camden) 91 But for easting and westing, great diligence is required not to fall into error 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* IV. XVII 202 In the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh Columns, set down the Northing, Southing, Easting, and Westing, 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 641 The Lesser Easting or Westing, subtracted from the Greater, shall give you the Departure. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 384 The Westing we should gain in going to California would make amends for what we should lose 1777 G FORSTER *Voy. round World* II 579 After leaving Ascension we made a good deal of westing. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg* II 369 A decrease of the variation of the compass, tends to give them more westing than they calculate upon 1839 MARRYAT *Phantom Ship* IX, Their easting and westing could only be computed by dead reckoning 1858 *Merc Marine Mag.* V. 257 Furthest westing N. of Equator 26½° W.

2. Direction or course towards the west.

1825 SCOTT 29 June in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II 280 How sets the vane ? Due north I hope, with a westing towards Abbotsford. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* XVIII. 330 The westing we were making brought us among people who are frequently visited by the Mambari, as slave-dealers. 1872 — *Let to N. Y. Herald* (Feb) in *Daily News* 29 July 5/6, I at last found that the mighty river left its westing and flowed right away to the north

b. *Astron.* Attainment of the western limit of the apparent course.

1883 PROCTOR *Gt Pyramid* III 139 The easting, southing, westing, and northing of heavenly bodies

3. Of winds· The fact of blowing from, or shifting to, the west.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) iv. 79 Hitherto winds with westing in them have been most prevalent *Ibid* v 127 The forces of diurnal rotation assist to give these winds their westing 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 144/1 The westing of these great aerial currents is due to..the rotation of the earth round its axis

We·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.] Tending towards the west.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV ii. 147 In the like manner you must do if your Course were North or Westing 1836 *Scott Monthly Mag* July 207 The westing sun's beam Cast gold on the grass. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* XXVI, A shade against the westing sun.

We·stland. Chiefly *Sc.* Also *Sc.* 6 **vestland,** 6, 9 **wastland,** 8 **westlan'.** (Cf. WESTLIN *a*) [f. WEST *a.* (or OE. *west-*) + LAND *sb*]

1. The western part of a country ; *esp.* the West of Scotland.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* I 107 To pass with letteres of the Kingis for the Lordis of the Westlande *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 291 He passit to the toune of Air and to the partis of the wastland. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid* XXXV, He uses maist partly the westland of Scotland. 1894 K. HEWAT *Little Scot. World* V 58 It was understood Montrose would make a descent on the Westland

2. *attrib.* **a.** Of persons: Living in, coming from, the West of Scotland.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 776 A hundyr fyrst till him selff he has tayne, Off westland men. *Ibid* X 308. 1542 Q MARGARET in *MS. Cott Calig.* B. VI. fol. 270 b, On the on syde, the vestland lordys and my lord of Angus vas forth *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 205 All the rest of the norland men and westland men mett the King at Stirling 1651 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld. Wariston) Diary (S H S.) II. 74 The vyle band which seven Westland gentlemen had subscryved. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XXIV, When he raised his militia against the wrang-headed wastland whigs 1827 — *Two Drovers* 1, The strong west-landman laughed aloud 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist Scot* (1864) II 239 On the rear division were the westland and Stirlingshire men.

b. Of places . Situated in the west.

1523 Q MARGARET in *MS Cott Calig* B VI fol. 440 The erl of Huntlay hath all the ruil of the north partys, the erl of Lenoss all the vestland part. 1650 J NICOLL *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 30 Ane Associatioun concludit and drawn up among the Westland schyres *c* 1670 in *Jrnl Friends Hist. Soc* XXI. 69 Throwghout the Westland presbiteries belonging to that synod [*sc* Glasgow] 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 608/1 Had she not given reason to believe she thought them the greatest people on Westland ground 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* VIII. 148 All the Westland earth beneath their yoke shall lie

c. Proceeding from the west ; blowing from the west, westerly.

1650 SIR A JOHNSTON (Ld Wariston) *Diary* (S H. S.) II. 30 They censured the Westland Remonstrance mor nor Northland Band 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* 136 Smoking in a squalid room Where yet the westland breezes come

Hence **We·stlander ; -landways** *adv.*

a 1676 H. GUTHRIE *Mem* (1702) 238 The West-Landers advanced towards Edinburgh. *Ibid* 240 The Westlanders . were all poor ignorant Creatures, taken from their Husbandry 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXXVI, A few shots were exchanged betwixt them and the Westlanders. 1820 — *Monast.* XXXV, Instead of that comes news that he has gone westlandways about some tuilzie in Ayrshire.

We·stlin, *a. Sc.* Also 8 **-len.** [var of *westlan'* WESTLAND 2] Western ; westerly.

17 *Patie & Peggy* Chorus in Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* , Sun, gallop down the westlin skies 1721 RAMSAY *Kettha* 27 Ye westlin Winds that gently us'd to play On her white Breast. 1728 — *To Starr at* 6 Welcome, as Westlen Winds, or Berries ripe. 1785 BURNS *Ep to Davie* 6 To spin a verse or twa o' rhyme, In hamely, westlin' jingle. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* 11, When the fringe was red on the westlin hill 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. II, The goodwill of the westlin winds. 1898 J. LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* (1899) 168 A doun the Westlin welkin

We·stlins, *adv. Sc. rare*—1. [f. WEST + *-lins* -LING 2.] Westwards.

1728 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. i, Frae East Nook of Fife the Daw'n Speel'd Westlines up the Lift.

† **West-looker.** *Obs.*—1 [f. WEST *adv*] A name for the hare.

a 1300 *MS Digby 86* fol. 168 b, Þe westlokere.. þe sidlokere and eke þe roulekere [*read* -lokere]

† **We·stly,** *adv. Obs.*—0 [f. WEST *adv.* Cf. MLG. *westelik*, G. *westlich*, Da. and Sw *vestlig*] Towards the west.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 523/1 Westward, or westly, *occidentaliter*

Westm, var. WASTUM *Obs.*

Westment, obs. form of VESTMENT.

We·stminster. The name of the abbey on the north bank of the Thames at London, used *attrib.*, esp. with reference to Westminster Hall as a court of justice, to the assembly of divines held in 1643, or to St. Peter's School

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 28 Thus thys bargayne became a westminster matter; the lawyers gote twyse the valure of the horse *a* 1614 TIMME *Silver Watchbell* VII. (1634) 140 If his neighbor do damnifie him but the value of two pence, he will prouide a conserue of Westminster-hal wormewood for him out of hand. 1671 (*title*) Westminster Drollery. Or a choice Collection of the Newest Songs & Poems 1691 *Hist Rel Late Presbyt. Gen. Assembly* 12 The Minister of Abbots-Hall was accused for neglecting the Catechism of the Westminster Divines. 1693 *Acc Establ. Presbyt. Govt Scot* 43 Such a vast number of Propositions as are contained in the Westminster Confession. 1698 *Concubinage Disprov'd* 5 It does not appear by anything our Author says, that his Marriage with Mary Tomkins was any other than *Congressus Furtivus*, a Westminster Wedding. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew, Westminster-Wedding*, a Whore and a Rogue Married together. 1719 *Collect. Conf Faith Ch Scot.* I Pref. p xi, Every body knows in what unhappy distracted Times, the Westminster Assembly met and compos'd that Confession of Faith. 1720 *Pref to Addit. Westminster Confession* 182 Other catechisms, which..are for no other valuable quality any ways comparable to the Westminster Catechisms 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX 79 A Westminster-Fool. Take a Penny-loaf, cut it into thin Slices, wet them with Sack..: take a Quart of Cream, beat up six Eggs [etc] 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, The waiters, from their costume, might be mistaken for Westminster boys 1843 HETHERINGTON (*title*) History of the Westminster Assembly of Divines 1856 SARA T L ROBINSON *Kansas* (ed. 3) 38 The old Westminster catechism allows works of necessity and mercy to be done on the Sabbath day. 1880 GOLDW SMITH *Cowper* I. 13 The Nonsense Club, consisting of seven Westminster men who dined together every Thursday

b *ellipt.* A present or former pupil at Westminster School.

1690-1 SMALRIDGE in *Epist Corr Atterbury* (1783) I. 17, I suppose you expect to do little good but upon the Westminsters 1880 GOLDW SMITH *Cowper* I 13 The set was strictly confined to Westminsters Gray and Mason, being Etonians, were objects of its literary hostility 1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov 729 The Busby Trust, managed by thirteen trustees, who must be old Westminsters

Hence **We·stminsterism,** the principles characteristic of the Westminster Assembly of 1643.

1884 CALDERWOOD in *U. P. Mag* July 366 Several things had occasioned opposition to the admission of the Cumberland Church, such as these —its deliberate alteration of the Westminster Confession, its avowed antagonism to what was often named 'Westminsterism'.

Westmonaste·rian. *rare*—1. [f. *Westmonaster-ium*, Latinized f. WESTMINSTER.] One educated at Westminster School.

a 1695 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S) I. 274 Richard Rhodes, a confident Westminsterian.

† **We·stmony.** *Obs.* [ad. Icel. *Vestmannaeyjar* (Da. *Vestmanøer*.] A group of islands off the south coast of Iceland. In quot *attrib.*

Erroneously printed *Westmary* in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 260

1663 *Act* 15 *Chas. II*, c 7 § 13 For the Encouragement of the Herring & North-Sea, Island [= Iceland], & Westmony Fisheries.

We·stmost, *a.* Forms· 1 **westmæst,** 1, 6 *Sc* , **westmest** (1 **weste-**), 6 *Sc.* **-mast,** 6-7 *Sc.* **-maist,** 3, 6- **westmost** (9 *Sc.* **wastmost**). [f. WEST *adv.* + **-MOST.**] Most westerly ; westernmost.

825 in Birch *Cartul Sax* I. 542 Ærest of þam west mæstan æwylle upp to þam ealdan heiepaðe *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. 1, Romana [on weald] is mæst & westmest *Ibid* , On þæm westemestan [on wealde], þæt is Roma. *c* 972 in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* III. 262 Þæs landes gemæra þe gebyriað into þære westmestan hide 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4495 Fram þe weste syde of þe world to þe est moste ende, þo adde king arþure ywonne fiam þe west moste se 1456 *Erch Rolls Scot.* VI 224 Onerat se de IX li de Mydmeststede de Warmwod Et de IX li de Westmeststede ejusdem Et de IX li de Estmeststede de Langhop 1510 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 70 The haile forland of the said tenement with the westmost þharde 1595 *Reg. Mag Sig Scot* 90/2 To the westmest dyk of the eistmest cornefauld 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 23 Gayetta, the West most confine of the Neapolitan Kingdome 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VIII 684 They are the westmost portion of the horde. 1805 *State, Leshe of Powis* etc. 56 (Jam) That the westmost sight was above the Flucky-shot 1871 *Daily News* 27 Jan., A vague ..attempt on the part of the French batteries at St Ouen to enfilade our westmost one at Ormeson.

West-north-west, *adv.*, etc. [See WEST *adv.* and NORTH-WEST. Cf. MLG *westnortwest*, Du. *-noord-*, G. *-nord-*.] In or from the direction situated midway between west and north-west. Also as *sb.* and *adj.*

14 . *Sailing Directions* (Hakl Soc , 1889) 11 The Ilonde and Berwik haven lien west north west and Est South est. *Ibid.* 18 The streemys of Briggewatir sit west norwest *c* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 287 Anglice west-north-west versus Seynt Davyes *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin* (1764) III 30 The secund [creke] lyith West North West. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 70 Proceading at the lengthe towarde the weste northe weste. 1625 HYNMERS tr *W Blaeu's Sea Mirr.* II. 112 When that Lagernesse is westnorthwest from you, then goe on southeast 1685 T PHELPS *Acc Captivity* 22 Our course by the North-Star was West-North-West. 1715 *Lond Gaz* No 5360/5 With little Wind at West North West. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 111 The land lying away from the west-north-west to the south-east by-south. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXXI, A strong west-north-west breeze. 1883 R H. SCOTT *Elem Meteorol* 359 The wind flies round to West, or West-north-west

Hence **West-north-westerly** *a*

1895 *Westm Gaz.* 7 Oct 5/2 She met with a tremendous west-north-westerly gale

Weston(e, obs. forms of WHETSTONE.

Westour, obs. Sc form of WASTER *sb.*1

Westphalia (westfē·liă). Also 7 **Westfalia.** [med.L., f. OHG. *Westfalo* (G. *-fale*, *-phale*) an inhabitant of the district now called *Westfalen* in German.] The name of a province of western Germany lying between Hanover and Rhenish Prussia, used *attrib.* with *bacon, gammon*, or *ham.*

c 1650 TOWNSHEND *Poems* (1912) 8 Give us a salt Westphalia Gammon, Not meat to eat, but meat to drink 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* , Westphalia Bacon 1664 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav* II 178 A Westfalia Ham of Bacon. *Ibid* 180 A Westphalia Ham 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* I 178 His face recalls the good Westphalia-Ham 1710 P LAMB *Royal Cookery* 66 To make a Westphalia-Ham 1715 LADY G. BAILLIE *Household Bk* (S H. S) 102 For 17½ lb. westfalia hamb at 12d., 0 15 7

Westpha·lian, *a.* and *sb.* [f prec.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to, connected with, Westphalia.

b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Westphalia

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* IV iii, The sallo-westfalian-gamon-faced zaza. 1668 J. WILSON *Erasm Praise of Folly* (1913) 25 As plump and round as a Westphalian Hogg. 1708 ADDISON *Present St. War* 34 The

Westphalian Treaty. 1764 FALCONER *Poems, Demagogue* 128 Her vital blood, that pour'd from every vein, So late, to fill th' accurs'd Westphalian drain 1778 WARTON *Hist Eng Poetry* II. 311 Wernerius Rolewinck, a Westphalian 1820 *Mem. Crt Westphalia* 220 The Westphalian troops performed miracles at Moskwa *Ibid*, The Westphalians lost, in this battle, many valuable officers 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV lxv, They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xviii, I have seen many a Westphalian hog quite as tall.

† **Westphalie, -phaly,** obs. var. WESTPHALIA

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 148 The Gamonds of Fraunce, which I suppose were none other but the flyches of Westphaly, so greatly esteemed at this day 1661 RABISHA *Cookery* 20 A good piece of Westphalie Bacon. *Ibid.* 136 A Westphalie Gammon of Bacon 1725 MANDEVILLE *Fable Bees* (ed 4) I 263 For the Small Beer they sent abroad, they receiv'd large Returns of Westphaly-Hams [etc.]

West-Pointer. *U.S.* [f. *West Point*, the name of a village on the west bank of the Hudson River in the state of New York.] An officer trained at the United States military academy at West Point.

1863 *Congr Globe* 16 Jan 327/3 There have been wounded since this war opened, from thirty to forty general officers. Many of them were West Pointers 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVI 85 A West-Pointer enjoying the *soubriquet* of 'Shanks'. 1895 J. L ALLEN *Kentucky Cardinal* xiii, The West-Pointer had been writing for some months in regard to the wild behaviour of his cousin

Westralian (westrē'liăn), *a* and *sb.* [f *Westralia*, a telegraphic abbrev. of *West Australia*]

a. *adj* Of or pertaining to West Australia. **b** *sb.* A native or inhabitant of West Australia, *pl.* West Australian mining shares

a. 1896 *Economist* 14 Mar 325/1 The position of the Westralian Government in the matter is a serious one *Ibid.* 25 Apr 532/2 Westralian shares have been somewhat more freely dealt in. 1896 *19th Cent* Nov 711 (*title*) The Westralian Mining 'Boom'. 1900 *Speaker* 12 May 153/1 The Westralian Outlander complains that all the taxation falls on the gold-mines 1904 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 398 Westralian finance copied the bad features of the Kaffir Circus.

b 1896 *Economist* 20 June 809/2 Westralians have been weak on balance 1896 *19th Cent* Nov 711 When every department of the Stock Exchange was inactive, Westralians came to the rescue 1900 *Westm Gaz* 17 Aug 7/1 The boom in Westralians which does not come off.

Hence **Westra'lianism.**

1905 *Westm Gaz* 1 May 9/1 Statements on the subject of Westralianism. 1905 *Daily Report* 9 Sept. 6/1 Scandals, such as during recent years have made the term 'Westralianism' one of evil significance

Westre, obs. form of VESTRY.

Westring, var. of WESTERING.

West Saxon, *sb.* and *a. Hist.* Also **West-Saxon.** [f. WEST *a.* + SAXON *sb* and *a.*, after OE. *West-seaxan* pl.]

A. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* The division of the Saxons in England occupying the area south of the Thames and westward from Surrey and Sussex; also *sing.* an individual belonging to this group or area.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. 403 Plegmundus ordeyned.. fyve [bishops] to be lond of Giweysys, þat beeþ West Saxons 1432–50 tr. *Higden* VII 99 Edmunde Irensyde .subduede to hym the Westsaxons anoon. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 155 The thyrde [realm] was West Saxons, famous and myghty 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 232 Aidan winnis the feild vpon the Pechtis and Westsaxonis. *a* 1643 BAKER *Chron* (1653) 7 The third Kingdome of the Heptarchie, was of the West Saxons 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 569 P 1, I was the other Day with honest Will Funnell the West Saxon. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v. *Money*, Ina King of the West Saxons 1781 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XXXVIII (1787) III 618 *note*, Cerdic, the West Saxon 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV 1, Thou art but a West-Saxon *we* are Danes!

2. The dialect of Old English used by the West Saxons.

1844 GARNETT in *Proc. Phil. Soc* II. 17 The plural totally unknown in West-Saxon, *Ibid.* 18 The discrepancies from the ordinary West-Saxon are specified. 1876 SWEET *Ags Reader* p xii, The West Saxon of the eleventh century differs in many respects from that of Alfred's reign. 1893 A. C. CHAMPNEYS *Hist English* 85 Northumbrian retains some very ancient forms not found in West Saxon

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, characteristic of, the West Saxons or their speech.

1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1576) 20 Kent was vnited by King Egbert vnto the Westsaxon Kingdome, and .. gouerned after the Westsaxon law 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit* III. 121 Before the West-Saxon Kingdome. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII 231/2 During the West Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, and Anglo-Danish dynasties. 1848 LATHAM *Eng Lang* (ed. 2) 92 The Psalter also exhibits this West-Saxon form. 1876 SWEET *Ags Reader* p. xii, The old Northumbrian poems were also copied in the West Saxon dialect. 1893 A C. CHAMPNEYS *Hist English* 86 The Southern or West Saxon plural, *-aþ.*

Hence † **West-Saxonry,** the kingdom of the West Saxons.

1650 EIDERFIELD *Civil Right of Tythes* x. 70 Kenulph King of West-Saxon-rie.

† **West-sexene,** ME. form of OE *West-se(a)xena*, gen pl. of *West-se(a)xan* (see prec.).

? *a* 1300 *Shires Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 146 On is west-sexene lawe

West side. Also **west-side.** [WEST *a.* Cf. WFris., MLG. *weststede*, Du. *-zijde*, G. *-seite*] The side situated in or lying towards the west.

c 1290 *Kenelm* 62 in *S. Eng. Leg* 347 Þe bischopriche of Roucestre þat in þe west-side is next. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5127 Als þe levenyng out gas in short tyde Fra þe est, and shewes it in þe west syde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1 Ther is at the West syde of Ytaille. A lusty playne.

c 1391 — *Astrol* 1 § 6 The west side is cleped the left side. 14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl Soc 1889) 17 On the west side of Milforde 1503 *Surtees Misc* (1890) 30 The utter west syde of his swynstye 1597 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot* 211/2 At the west syde of the Blak tour 1669 EARL WINCHILSEA *True Relat Mt Etna* 16 The two Torrents of Fire forward had on the West-side branched it self into several Streams 1681 *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 6 The west syde of the high way 1789 S SHAW *Tour W Eng* 378 A pleasant little town on the west-side of a hill. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* IV, On the west side of this road Umlugulu's impi was stationed

b *transf.* (Cf. WESTERN *a* 8.)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* XXV, Rubbing herself on her *'west'* side, as the Philadelphia ladies call it.

† **West-south,** *sb. Obs. rare* [See WEST *adv* and SOUTH *adv.* OE. had *westsúdwind.*] The south-west.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 476 To þe on ende of engelond, as *in þe west soub* A *lute bi norþe cornewaile*

West-south-west, *adv.* etc. [See WEST *adv.* and SOUTH-WEST. Cf MLG *westsûdtwest*, Du. *-zuid-*, G *-süd-*.] In or from the direction situated midway between west and south-west. Also as *sb.* and *adj.*

a. *adv* 14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl Soc 1889) 11 It flowith west southwest. *Ibid* 13 Yif. the wynde be west south west *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* III 470 And west southwest [L. *in fauonium*] hem for to order best is 1513 SIR E HOWARD in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II, I 214 On mondey the wynd cam west southwest 1584 R NORMAN tr *Safegard of Sailers* 21 b, The floud sets east northeast, and the ebbe west southwest. 1698 HENNLPIN *New Discov Amer.* I. 78 Steering our Course West-South-West, with a favourable Wind 1760 R. ROGERS *Irnls* (1769) 197 We kept the following courses, west-south west two miles, west-north-west three miles 1833–4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VI 544/1 Less certain and continuous fissures passing nearly East North East and West South-West

b *adv* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. III (1495) 386 The weste Southweste wynde hyghte Zephirus 14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc 1889) 14 All the havens be full at a west south west moone. *a* 1550 LELAND *Itin* (1764) III 12 An Hospital of S John yet stonding at the West South West End of the Town 1611 COTGR., *Vent d' aval*, a West South-west wind 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 123 The West South west end of this once Regall Towne.

c *sb* 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 77 The shores bended sumetyme towarde the Weste and westesouthwest *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* (1598) E 1, Now the wind doth serue, And sweetly blowes a gale at West, Southwest 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I III 61 One of these branches rises in the west south-west 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol Cornwall*, etc. 1 8 On the west-south-west of the same district.

Hence **West-south-we'sterly** *a.*

1881 W POWELL in *Proc R Geog Soc* (N S) III 92 A long straight piece of coast, running in a west-south-westerly direction.

Westum, var. WASTUM *Obs.*

† **Westvale.** *Obs.* Also 4 -fale, 4–5 -vall (-uall), 5 westevale. [a MLG. *Westvale, -val* Westphalian] A variety of cloth of Westphalian origin.

1385 in S. Bentley *Excerpta Hist.* (1831) 139 Item lego ducentas vlnas de Westfale ad faciendum lintheamina. 1391 *Exped Earl Derby* (Camden) 35 Pro IX vlnis Westuall. emptis pro trussura dictorum pannorum. *Ibid.* 168 Pro coopertorio tele Westvall pro dresseur. 1396 *Will of Hervey of Kedwelly* (Comm Ct London), Lego Waltero Burtone vnum lectum de Westuale 1397–8 *Exped. Earl Derby* 356 Westuall de worsted 1403 *Will of R de Chestrefeld* in *Lincoln Chapter Acts* (MS), Cum vno Doser de Westvale steyned cum ymaginibus. 1423 *For Acc* 1 *Hen VI*, I. (P. R. O) Computat in westevale, pellibus lanutis [etc.].

Westward (we'stwəd), *adv.*, *sb*, and *a.*[1] Also 5 **weste-**, 5–6 **westwarde**, 7 **westheard**. [OE. *westweard*, f. WEST *adv.* + -WARD. Cf. MLG *westwart, -wert, -wort*]

A. *adv.* **1.** Towards the west; in a westerly direction **a.** Of motion or direction.

For *Westward ho!* see Ho *int* 1 2 b

a 900 *O. E Chron* an. 893, Her..for se micle here .of þæm eastrice westweard to Bunnan. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 270 Þa seofon steorran gangende eastan westweard. *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1052 Hi gewendon heom þa westweard oð þet hi comon to Portlande. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1039 So þat he drou him westward, þe se he wende nei & bihuld west 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVIII. 128 Her suster.. cam Euene out of þe est, and westward she loked. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 17 Espie diligently whan this same firste sterre passeth westward. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXVIII. 127 It lastez westward to þe ryuer of Phison. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 658 Whan that he hath hys cours [y-]goon, .Ageyn westwarde he doth repaire. 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 9 Thei fledde westwarde to the see syde, and toke there hese schippys 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles* XIV. 7 As farre as reacheth westwarde and eastwarde 1593 T. FALE *Horolog* 9 b, If the declination of your plat be Westward, or from C toward B. 1613 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 170 Goodfriday, 1613. Riding Westward *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 32 Hence forward the Sun of the Kings cause declined, verging more and more Westward, till at last it set in Cornwal. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 1316 But westward to the Sea the Sun declin'd 1752 BERKELEY *Verses Planting Arts & Learn Amer.* 21 Westward the course of empire takes its way. 1783 J KING *Thoughts Difficulties* III 29 We were told by a priest that all the virtues were flying westward. 1816 KEATS *Ep Geo. Keats* 141 Why westward turn? 'Twas but to say adieu! 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* V, The citizen .rode on westward along the Strand. 1848 B WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 160 Projecting westward from the nave-arch is a stone rood-loft. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* III 40 Look, as you recross its bridge, westward, along the broad-flowing stream.

b. Of relative position.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1036 Estward ther stood a gate of Marbul whit, Westward right swich another in the opposit. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 103 And thanne upon that other syde westward The brother Aufrique nam 1472–75 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 157/2 Almaner Woll except Wolle to be shipped westward in Galees or Carrykkes, to be shipped and caried oute of this Reame, shal be conveyed to the Staple of Caleys 1530 TINDALE *Exod* XXVII 12 And in the bredth of the courte westwarde, there shalbe hangynges of fyftye cubettes long. 1598 W PHILLIP tr *Linschoten* I. XCIII. 171 We compassed about ye other corner that lay westward from vs 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI XXX I 147 He telleth that Westward there are people whose king hath but one eie 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 642 A certaine holy Crosse, found farre Westward, and brought hither by miracle. 1773 NOORTHOUCK *Hist Loud* 742 From Bedford house on the same line westward, is Great Russel street Bloomsbury. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* I XXVI, Due westward, fronting to the green, A rural portico was seen *a* 1861 CLOUGH *'Say not, the struggle nought availeth'* 16 In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly, But westward, look, the land is bright!

c Followed by *of.*

1691 *Hist Rel. Late Presbyt Gen Assembly* 6 For twenty Miles Westward of Perth, there were but two or three Ministers 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III 238 Westward of these lies The long-lost isle of Ithacus the wise 1821 *Acc Peculations in Coal Trade* 4 Their papers should not be sent from the ship until she has arrived westward of Blackwall 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXXVI, It is situated about twelve leagues westward of Madrid.

d *Comb.*, as *westward-blowing, -flowing*, etc

1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn* 584 Those far-rolling, westward smiling seas. 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 105/1 The problem of the destination of the westward-flowing rivers. 1891 *Nation* (N Y) 19 Nov 393/1 The westward-looking portion of this volume 1895 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 6/1 That fierce westward-blowing gale of fire

† **2.** *spec.* In allusive use: To Tyburn. *Obs*

1600 *Looke about You* A 2 b, If they doe so, faith, westward then with Skinke 1605 CHAPMAN etc *Eastw. Hoe* II 1 B 3 b, *Touch.* Sir, Eastward hoe, will make you go Westward hoe. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw Hoe* IV. II. G 1 b, You look as if you were going westward indeede. 1626 H. PARROT *Cures for the Itch* A 2 b, If any thing happen, it must accrew from the next Sessions, prouided there be some to trauel westward 1647 A B [? Brewer] *Countrie Girle* I 3 b, *Greg* Is't not time he should now goe downward? *Hu.* And time, that you should goe Westward

3. quasi-*sb* = next.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 909 Like the Storm that flies From Westward, when the Show'ry Kids arise. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV VII, My followers guard each pass's mouth, To east, to westward, and to south.

B. *sb.* That direction or part which lies to the west of a place, etc.

1652 H PHILLIPPES *Geometr. Sea-man* 79 Which differs in longitude from the former place 90 degrees to the Westward. 1673 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 316 To make cleare and pave the street on the cock of the Castell to the westheard 1695 *Lond Gaz* No 3099/3 The same day passed by the *Hastings*, with about 12 sail to the Westward 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 308 They saw two rockets rise up from the westward 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* III 571 The prow, swift wheeling, to the westward flies 1838 STERLING in Carlyle *Life* II VII (1872) 145 The highest part which commands a view of the vale of the Arno to the westward 1874 J FORREST *Explor Australia* (1875) 224 Sure enough there were the tracks of horses coming from the westward.

b. Const *of.*

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav* XII. I 213 The river Var falls into the Mediterranean about four miles to the westward of Nice 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 60/1 *Q* Where is that place? *A.* To the westward of Sasserum. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* I 138 Directing his course to the westward of Cape Farewell. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* XV, About three miles to the westward of the mountain

C. *adj.* Having a westerly situation or direction; lying, facing, moving, etc., towards the west.

1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng Lakes* (1879) 333 On completing the worst part of the climb, and obtaining a westward prospect. 1886 C E PASCOE *London To day* XXVI (ed 3) 241 Let us retrace our steps to the westward end of Cheapside. 1896 HOWELLS *Impress & Exp* 282 One of the westward avenues. 1900 *Jrnl Sch Geog* (U S) Apr 134 A further link in the westward series .was finished in 1837.

† **Westward,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *westweard* cf. prec.] Westerly (= the west, or western part, of).

847 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E Texts* 434 Donon on ða lytlan burg westewearde *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I. 1 § 3 Se westsuþende Europe. is inIspania westeweardum *c* 1205 LAY. 25657 He seide þat þer wes icumen a scaðe liðe of westward Spaine *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523/1 Westward, *occidentalis.*

We'stwardly, *a* [f. WESTWARD *adv*]

1. a. Of wind: Blowing from the westward

1653 *Nissena* 107 [They] hoist up their Sails, the wind being Westwardly, and good for their intended Navigation. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 10 The wind being westwardly, a general embarkation, is making at Harwich for Holland. 1805 *Phil Trans.* XCVI 249 *note*, He expected a continuance of fine, clear weather, with westwardly winds 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp* 259 The pack was driven in by a westwardly wind.

b. Moving or flowing westward.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* IV. 108 *note*, The relatively cold and westwardly equatorial currents.

2 Situated to the westward.

1704 *Phil. Trans* XXV. 1634 The Section [seemed] to be a small matter more Westwardly. 1703 *Act 33 Geo III* c 131 title, The road leading from Uttoxeter to the westwardly part of Hardwick heath.

We'stwardly, *adv.* [f as prec.] In or to the westward; in a westerly direction

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc) 27 And next from

them westwardly, Here by hymselfe, alone doth ly Ireland *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Love-Lect. Shadow* 19 If love once faint, and westwardly declyne. 1756 TOLDERY *Hist 2 Orphans* IV 76 After steering their course westwardly a few days, they met with a shabby company of strollers. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric Cambridge* 69 Thence extending westwardly. 1837 W IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. v 96 The travellers took final leave of the Sweet Water, keeping westwardly. 1892 A E LEE *Hist Columbus* (Ohio) I 327 Westwardly .traveled an interminable caravan of emigrants.

We stwardmost, *a.* [f. as prec. + -MOST.] Most westerly, farthest west.

1685 W. HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I 175 We came to an anchor. on ye Westwardmost Brace. 1788 J. WHITE *Jrnl Voy N S. Wales* (1790) 109 The westward-most point of a very large bay 1894 *Daily News* 7 May 6/3 They propose to commence at once on the westwardmost bay of the chapel.

We stwards, *adv.* and *sb.* Also 6 **-wardes.** [f. WESTWARD *adv.* + -S. Cf. Du. *westwaarts*, G. *westwarts*, and OE. *westweardes* (once).]

A. *adv.* = WESTWARD *adv* 1 a.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII* c. 17 The way from the barres in Holborne westwardes to the farre ende of high holborn 1581 BOROUGH *Discourse Var. Cumpas* (1585) F iv, From hence Westwardes to Meta Incognita 1614 E WRIGHT *Dialling* E 1 An occidental Dial looketh directly Westwards 1652 HEYLYN *Cosmogr* IV 96 He informs us that he sailed not Westwards, but more towards the South. 1915 J BUCHAN *Nelson's Hist War* V 126 The bulk of the Russian army went westwards to reinforce the van.

b. = WESTWARD *adv* 1 b

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II VII 37 b, A mountaine Westwards, and fiue miles from the Citie. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Haven-finding Art* 11 Helmshude (which place is Westwards from the North Cape of Finmark) 1854 tr *Hettner's Athens & Pelop* 162 Westwards yonder, towards the sea, lies Lerna.

B. *sb.* = WESTWARD *sb.* (Also with *of*.) Now *rare*.

1574 W BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 47 To the Westwardes of your towne 1581 BOROUGH *Discourse Var Cumpas* (1585) G ij, Wheras y^e Narue should be from S Nicholas . to the Westwardes 1584 R NORMAN tr. *Safegard of Sailers* 37 Then he shall see the towne to the westwards before him. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 28 b, Vpon the North coast, and to the Westwards of Foy, few or none are taken 1669 EARL WINCHILSEA *True Relat Mt. Etna* 22 The other Torrent . in probability could not easily overflow to the Westwards. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Wind*, The Easterly Trade-Winds blowing to the Westwards thereof

West wind, west-wind. [OE *westwind*, = OS., MLG, MDu., G. *westwind*, WFris. *westewyn*, NFris *wästwiny*. OE had also *westanwind* = ON. *vestanvindr* (Norw *vestan-*, Da. *vestenvind*), MHG *westenwint*.] The (or a) wind blowing from the west. Also with *a* and *pl*

c 900 *Beda's Hist* v XIX. (1890) 458 Sona þæs he he on scyp eode bleow westwind *a* 1400 *Nominale* (Skeat) 567 *Vent galerne*. west-wynde. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523/1 West wynde, *zephirus* 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P. R* XI. III 386 Fauonius, the Weste wynde arysyth in the Weste. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* X 19 The Lorde turned a maruelous stronge west wynde 1577 D SETTLE *Frobsher's Voy.* B VIJ, Within foure dayes the Northwest and West windes dispersed the yce into the Sea 1634 MILTON *Comus* 989 And West winds, with musky wing About the cedar'n alleys fling Nard 1645 BOATE *Irel Nat. Hist* (1652) 176 As the West-winds are much more common in Ireland, than the East 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV 319 The Cloud condensing as the West-Wind blows 1819 WORDSW *Sonn 'Lone Flower'* 11 Bright jonquils, their odours lavishing On the soft west-wind and his frolic peers 1892 KIPLING *Barrack room Ballads* etc 178 The West Wind called.

attrib 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X lx. I 301 Some are of opinion that the wind will engender them for which cause also they are called Zephyria [i. West wind-egs]

Hence **West-winded, West-windy** adjs

1851 G W CURTIS *Nile Notes* xliv 221 That west-winded, rose-odoured street. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks* (1883) 379 It being a bright, westwindy, bracing day.

† Westy, *a*.[1] *Obs* Also 4 **wysty.** [OE. *wéstig, wéstiz*, f. *wéste, wéste* WESTE *a.* Cf. WASTY *a.*[1]] Desolate, waste

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark 1 35 [He] eode on woestiȝum stowum [*c* 975 *Rushw* in westige stowe] *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 449 Of Angle se a syððan stod westiȝ betwix Iutum & Seaxum *c* 1205 LAY 1120 Leode nere þar nane, ne wapmen ne wifmen, bute westige þædes [*c* 1275 weste paþes]. *c* 1330 *Halt Meid* 42 (Bodley MS) Þet tu schalt gremin godles in-wið westi [*Titus* wasti] wahes 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2189 Now I wysse, quoþ Wowayn, wysty is here, þis oritore is vgly

We sty, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial* [Of obscure origin.] Confused, giddy

1599 BP HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 158 While hee lies wallowing with a westie hed And palish carkasse, on his brothel-bed. 1674-91 RAY *N C Words, Westy*, dizzy, giddy 1867 *Cornh. Mag* XV 741 He's a bit westy by times in Ashford 1881 EVANS *Leicest. Gloss.* s.v, My head's very westy and bad

Wesy, obs f. VIZY *v. Sc.* **Wesyng,** rare obs. f. WEASAND. **Wesz,** obs. f. *was*, pa. t. of BE *v.*

Wet (wet), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 **wǽt,** 3 **wet** (*dat.* **wete**), *Orm.* **wæt** (*dat.* **wæte**), 3–6 **wete,** (5 **whete**), 4–6 **weete,** 4–5, 6– *Sc.* **weet,** 6 **weat**(e, 5–6 *north.* and *Sc.* **weytt,** 5–7 *Sc.* **weit.** *β* 4 *north.* **wat**(e. *γ.* 6– **wet,** 6 **wette,** 7 **wett.** *δ* 9 *Sc.* **wat.** [OE. *wǽt* neut. (substantival use of *wǽt* adj., = WFris. *wret*), giving normally ME. *wēt, wete, weete* and later *weat*(*e*. The other ME. and mod. forms are due to the influence of the adj. OE. had also *wēta* wk masc., represented in ME. by WETE; in later use the two become undistinguishable, and some of the examples given here (in sense 1) may really be survivals of *wēta*]

1. Moisture; liquid or moist substance.

In occasional use applied to water, blood, sweat, sap, etc

a. c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIII § 5 Swa þæt heora nan oðres mearce ne ofereode, & se cile ȝeþiowode wið ða hæto, & þæt wæt wið þam dryȝum. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 73 Hise feðres fallen for ðe hete, And he dun mide to ðe wete Falleð in ðat welle grund *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom* I 187 Hwa is þenne unwaschen þe haueþ þis halwende wet inwið his heorte. *c* 1290 *St Michael* 668 in *S Eng. Leg* 318 Man hath of eorþe al is bodi, and of watere he hauez wete *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 634, I se wel how ye swete, Haue heer a clooth, and wipe awey the wete. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1022 [He] smote þe Damesell vndir þe ere, þe weet gon vpward spyn 1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV 3375 Whan he [Phoebus] drieþ vp þe moysture & þe weete Of herbe & floure with his feruent hete 1483 *Cath Angl* 415/1 Weytt, *maditas* *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydrache* (? 1510) M ij b, After a man hath in hym most Of wete of dryeth hete or colde Shall his complexcyon be tolde. 1523-34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 124 The quyckeset wyll take no rote, excepte it haue greate weate

γ 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl* 40 Like vsery applying wet to wet 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Providence* XXIX, When th' earth was dry, thou mad'st a sea of wet. 1709 J WARD *Yng Math. Guide* (1734) 437 Divide the Sum of all those Dips or Wet Inches by the Number of Places you dipp'd in, and the Quotient will be the Mean Wet of all those Dips 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 32 If you cut the Cheese when young, you will find, that there is a Moisture, or Wet, in every Place where the Eye is, which Wet or Moisture is called Tears 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liv, The foam was on his lips; the wet stood on his forehead 1894 K GRAHAME *Pagan P* 129 The drippings made worms of wet in the thick dust of the road 1897 MAX PEMBERTON *Queen of Jesters* III 105 The floor of the staircase was covered with wet and slime

2. Rainy or damp weather.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 123 Man þoleð hwile druie and hwile wete, hwile chele, wile hete 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A VI. 21, I haue walked ful wyde In weete and in druye *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) VI 23 Þer falles oft sithes grete derth of corne by cause of ouer mykill wete *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII 4 Now in hurt, now in heyll, now in weytt, now in blast *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Garm Gude Ladeis* 24 Hir manfull of humilitie, To tholl bayth wind & weit 1650 J NICOLL *Diary* (Bann Club) 27 That nicht being full of wind and weit *Ibid* 32 Tempestis of weit and wind 1790 BURNS *Young Jockie* III, Thro' wind and weet, thro' frost and snaw

β. a 1300 *Cursor M* 6365 Ne for na drught, ne for na wat, Changed neuer þai þare state 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 7611 In wate and drye, in hate and cald

γ. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 92 By sowing in wet, is little to get. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 28 There is nothyng more hurtfull to Winter Corne, then the wette of Winter. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I III 157 This distempered messenger of wet, The manie colour'd Iris. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II (1724) I 801 Great numbers came to see him But, after they had stood long in the wet, he disappointed them. 1801 WORDSW *Sparrow's Nest* 8 The Sparrow's dwelling, which in wet or dry My sister Emmeline and I Together visited 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XVIII, Make haste in out of the wet, Tom 1860 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* XXXIII VI 419 The sermon intended to be preached at the stake was adjourned, in consequence of the wet, to St Mary's. 1905 *Sat Rev.* 15 July 82/1 It is the alternation of wet and fine which brings every crop in its season

b. Atmospheric moisture precipitated as rain, mist, or dew.

a. c 1290 *St. Michael* 604 in *S Eng Leg* 317 Swane þe sonne hath þudere idrawe þene mist for hete, It ne may no feor for þe colde, ake bicometh al to wete, And gaderez þare to one watur cloude. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I VII (S.T.S.) I. 41 Ane horribill tempest made this nobil prince . Invisibill with thik schoure of wete and myst 1794 BURNS *My Nannie's Awa'* 6 And violets bathe in the weet o' the morn.

γ. 1613 T. CAMPION *Relat Royal Entert* A 4 b, Because some wet had fallen that day in the forenoone all her footway was spred with broad cloth 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II 68 The Pace of the Moyrye, by reason of much wet lately fallen, . was hard to passe 1671 MILTON *P R* IV 433 And now the Sun . Had dry'd the wet From drooping plant, or dropping tree 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat Phil* II VI (1851) 159 When no rain or visible wet is falling 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXIV, The silent thin wet that seemed to hang in the atmosphere like a vapour 1901 A M FAIRBAIRN in Selbie *Life* (1913) 385 Nothing but wet and water fills the whole scene.

c. Rain, water, or damp regarded as deleterious or detrimental. Also, standing water which collects in pools, or which makes the ground muddy.

a. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2006 Þre dayes þroly þai duret vnder hacche. For wete of þe waghes þat wastis ouer hed. *Ibid* 9653 [They] Turnit to þere tenttes Thurgh the rug, & the rayn, þat raiked aboue, All wery for wete, & for wan strokes *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & Birds* 212 The woddis grene wer wallowit with the weit. 1523-34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 54 Pelte-rotte .commeth of greatte wete, specyally in woode countreyes. 1545 *Acc Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* VIII 341, xxiij pyonaris. quhilkis drew the cannonis and artalȝe within the munitioun hous to saife the stokis thairof from weit. 1595 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 68 Salt and vther girnell guid subject to the perrell of weytt and rayn *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Bann Club) I 207 Monro caused bigg up betuixt the croces ane court de guard, for saiffeing his souldiers frae weitt and cauld on the night

γ 1684 J. S *Profit & Pleasure united* 74 The Infirmitie of this Creature [the Ass] is mostly in the Feet, occasioned by standing or travelling in the wett 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redv* Feb (1744) 16 The reason why unharrowed Beans set in Clay are apt to dye, is because the Wet fills the Holes and rots them. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr Dean* 109 Familiar grown to dirt and wet, Though daggled round, I scorn to fret. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lix, The wet had penetrated my dress. 1858 J. MCD STUART *Jrnls Explor Australia* (1864) 18 All our rations being perfectly saturated with wet 1862 H MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I 74 On high, safe out of wet's way. 1863 WHITMAN *Amer Feuillage* Poems (1868) 95 Parties of snowy herons wading in the wet to seek worms 1883 HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1888) I 5 The gable-end of the cottage was stained with wet

Comb. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 June 3/7 Wet-proof wire coverings.

d. (With *pl*) A burst, storm, downpour, shower, or spell of rain

a. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 217 On þe day at he was berid on, þer fell suche a wete and a rayn, þat ij dayes after þai mott nott berie hym. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V XII 53 A huge weit gan doun pour and tumbill 1545 TAVERNER *Erasm Prov* 53 A mysselyng rayn gendreth a great weat *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) II. 312 Terribill windes with raine and weittis quhilk continewit xlviij houris togidder. 1606 in *Sel Rec Kirk Sess Aberd* (Spalding Club) 53 The gryt invndatioun of weittis likkie to rott the cornis 1650 J NICOLL *Diary* (Bann Club) 8 Much unseasonable weather, the lyke quhairof wes not usuall for weittis, cold, frostes and tempestis. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 65 Earthquakes always succeed great wets.

γ. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XXI (1632) 1011 The weather extreame in wets and frosts. 1726 J LAURENCE *Agric* 287 Gardens which are apt to be overflowed or soak'd with Water in the Winter, (for Summer Wets never hurt them) 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 47 The Wets that generally fall then 1891 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XII II 391 The weather often turning into sudden wets

3. Liquor, drink. In mod. use only *slang*, esp. in *heavy wet*, malt liquor.

a. c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Bened Rule* XLIII 69 Ac he ana ȝeie-orde. and be dæle æt and wæt ȝewanod sy *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 66 He ne mæg ætes oððe wætes brucan — *Saints' Lives* XVI 270 He to micel nimð on æte oððe on wæte [*c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 103 on ete oðer on wete]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7852 Himm birrþ lokenn himm full wel Fra luffsumm æte & wæte

γ. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* III 226 The soldiers and their *trulls* were seen tossing off the *heavy wet* and spirits. 1821 [? EGAN] *Real Life Lond* I XVIII 392 note, *Heavy wet* —A well-known appellation for beer, porter, or ale 1839 J GRANT *Trav Town* I. 167 Pots of foaming heavy wet 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II 197 After a lot of talk and a certain amount of 'wet' he and I made three matches.

† 4. Phr. *Without wet*, without being wetted. *To take wet*, to be injured by damp. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28547 Apon þe see wit-vten wete Gangand als apon a strete 1513 [see TAKE *v* 44 b] 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* 378 After they had beene weakened with this daungerous wet that they tooke 1631 PELLIHAM *Gods Power* 24 Wee found that all our Frittars of the Whale were almost spoyled with the wet that they had taken 1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 7 He that considers how Mischievous and Mortal a thing, taking Wet in the Feet is to those, who have been bred nicely 1712 [see TAKE *v* 44 b]

† 5. *In wet* = in fresco (see FRESCO *sb* 2). *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent.* (1634) XII 141 He wrought in distemper (as we call it) or wet with size, sixe histories of patient Iob *Ibid* 149 Making in his Cloyster many Histories in wet, after Masaccio's manner

Wet, *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f WET *v*] A drink or draught of some alcoholic beverage, a glass of liquor.

In the 18th c app sometimes confused with WHET *sb* 2 b

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V 125 At Noon he gets up for a wet and to Dine *c* 1752 *Narr. Journ. Ir Gentl Eng* (1869) 47 Valerius protested he could not walk back to dinner until he had taken a wet, as he called it and he went into a tavern. and produced some cold roast beef, Cheshire cheese, and a cool tankard. 1789 *Trifler* No. XXXVIII 487 John Whip enquired of his knot of brethren on the roof whether they would take a wet 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* XXIV, Do you, Elijah, hand a wet round 1881 A C GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* III (1882) 22 No bargain could be completed without a 'wet' over it 1890 *Beeton's Christmas Ann* 17 You look dry, let's have a wet 1910 LOUISE GERARD *Golden Centipede* x, Chrys won't dare to hide the wets when there are visitors in the house

Wet (wet), *a* Forms. *α* 1–2 **wǽt** (**wát**), 1 *Anglian* **wét** (**wét**), 3–4 **wet,** 3–6 **wete,** 4–5, 9 *Sc.* **weet,** 4–6 **weete,** 5 **weiete,** *north* **weytt,** 5–7 *Sc.* **weit,** 6 **weat**(e. *β.* 4 *north.* **wat,** 4–5 *north.* and *Sc.* **wate,** *midl.* **wote,** 5–6 *Sc* **wait.** *γ.* 4– **wet,** 4–7 **wette,** 4–8 **wett,** (6 **whet**) *δ. Sc.* 6 **watt,** 6– **wat** [Three distinct types are represented here (1) the *α*-forms, originating in OE *wǽt* adj = OFris. *wēt* (WFris *wret*, dial. *weet*; NFris. *wiat, wīt*), ON. *vátr* (Icel. *votur*, Norw *vaat*, Sw. *våt*, Da. *vaad*), a word not found outside of the Anglo-Frisian and Scandinavian groups, (2) the *β*-forms resulting from the adoption of the OScand. **wāt*- (ON. *vátr*), giving the common northern ME. *wate, wat*, and the rare midland *wote*, (3) the *γ*-forms, properly the pa pple. of the verb, which finally supplant the others except in dialect. The Sc. *wat* may either be a variant of this or of the earlier *wate*.]

1 Consisting of moisture, liquid Chiefly as a pleonastic rhetorical epithet of water or tears.

In OE used with ref to mediæval physiology = MOIST 1 d, HUMID b.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII. § 5 Sie eorðe is dryge & ceald, & þæt wæter wæt & ceald *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXX 441 Forȝif, drihten, þæt þyses fyres hæto sy ȝecyrred on wætne deaw. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 752 Al ðat eure smelleð swete, be it drie, be it wete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23679 Waters renand alwais wat. 13 *K. Horn* 970 (Harl MS) Horn.. spec wiþ wete tearen *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 9952 Þre dayes hit was þey nought ete, Ne nought drank þat was wete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 89 This cely Venus

nygh dreynt in teies wete. — *Troylus* v. 1109 Phebus with his hete Gan To warmen of þe Est See þe wawes wete 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII v 82 Careit throu feill large haw stremys wait 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. VII. 71 Be your teares wet? Yes faith: I pray weepe not. 1862 Mrs Browning *Last Poems, My Heart & I* III, Our voice which thrilled you so, will let You sleep; our tears are only wet 1894 *Pall Mall Gaz* 20 Dec 3/1 At Suez, Padishah gave way to tears—actual wet teais—when Potter became the owner of the birds. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas* 85 But, oh, the little cargo-boats, that sail the wet seas roun'.

Comb. 1597 Middleton *Wisd Solomon* XIX 18 The drie-land foule, did make the sea their nest, The wet sea fish did make the land their rest.

2. Of weather, a period of time, a locality: Rainy.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* III iii 102 Of untidlican ȝewiderau, þæt is, of wætum sumerum, & of drygum wintrum *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* I 96 As wete somers nurishen siche tares *c* 1461 *Bale's Chron* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 145 Upon Thursday which was a wete day. 1577 Googe *Heresbuch's Husb* I 21 b, You must not plowe in wette weather. 1634 Milton *Comus* 930 Wet Octobers torient flood 1685 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 382 The wettest and windiest day that I have seene *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 6 Oct 1679, A very wet and sickly season 1785 Burns *Halloween* xv, The simmer had been cauld an' wat. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xii, They had passed a long wet day together without ennui. 1861 J H. Bennet *Shores Medit* I vi (1875) 162 [In] the Riviera it is seldom or never, at the same time, cold and wet 1863 [see Soaking *ppl. a.* 6] 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 46 The wettest spot in England being near Seathwaite in Cumberland.

b. Of the air, wind, etc.: Holding or carrying moisture in the form of vapour.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 12474 Wintur vp wacknet with his wete aire 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq* (1886) 42 In the tunnel a cold, wet draught blew.

c. Of a star Bringing rain.

c 1425 *MS Digby* 233 If 225/1 At holy rode day by-gynneth þe myȝt & þe strenghe of þe wete sterre arture.

d. *transf* and *fig.* (Cf. Rainy 2 b.)

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies*, Gen xi. (1662) 38 Ergo, saith the Miser, part with nothing, but keep all against a Wet day. 1691 Norris *Pract Disc.* 34 The children of this World . will [not] let slip any other advantage of providing against a Wet Day 1865 J Hatton *Bitter Sweets* v, You'd most likely come down topsy-turvy, and have a werry wet welcome at the end of it. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxix, Scotland was evidently bent on giving us a wet welcome.

e *Comb.* (adj + sb. used as an attrib. phr.).

1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. vi, It was an innocent enough wet day amusement! 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 96 The torrential downpour of the wet-season rain. 1901 C Holland *Mousmé* 323 Their huge wet-weather hats.

f *absol* = wet season.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* 371 When the Ogowé and its neighbouring rivers come down in the 'long wet'. *Ibid.* 375 In February comes the short dry, then the short wet till May.

3. Of land or soil. Holding water, saturated with water, heavy.

a 900 *Leiden Riddle* 1 Mec se ueta uong, uundrum freoriȝ, ob his innaðae aerest caendæ *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I. 90 Deos wyrt..biŏ cenned ȝehwær on smeþum landum & on wætum *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* (1883) 249 *Loca humentia*, þæt beoð wæte stowa *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1318 Gyson, fison, tigre, eufrate, þis four mas al þis erth wate. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX 692 For I haf gert spy ws a gat, Suppos that it be sum-deill wat, A page of ouris we sall nocht tyne 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. XIV. 41 þe wylde worme vnder weet erthe *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* I xi. 968 þe watyr of Nyle our fletis it all Withe mowynge spryngis wiþ outtyn spate, Qwhen Egipte nedis to be wate [*MS W* wait]. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 35 Sa wundir wait wes the way 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 14 [Oats] wylle grow on weter grounde than any corne els 1557 Tusser *100 Points Husb* § 38 When pasture is gone, and the fildes miei and weate 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S.T.S.) II 285 Thay contendet to cum out of that narow and watt place ful of dubis and myres. 1625 G. Markham *Inrichment Weald Kent* 9 A cold, stiffe and wet clay. 1784 *Young's Annals Agric* II. 43 In many of their fields they are troubled with springs, they call the wet spots *squalls* 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II 383 This is not, however, a turnip soil, being much too wet and heavy. 1847 [see Soaking *ppl a* 6]. 1911 G Macdonald *Roman Wall Scot* 132 The field at the bottom is still wet and marshy.

absol. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* VIII, Miss Clara cares little for rough roads ,Zounds! she can spank it over wet and dry.

fig. 1824 W. Irving *Tales Trav* II. *Club Queer Fellows*, A good joke grows in a wet soil,..but withers on your d—d high dry grounds.

Comb 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 70 A wet land Farm

b. Of a crop: Grown in a moist or watery soil.

1885 W. W Hunter *Imp Gaz India* (ed. 2) II. 63 The most valuable of the 'wet' crops is sugar-cane.

4. Made damp or moist by exposure to the elements or by falling in water; sprinkled, covered, or permeated with rain, dew, etc. Const. *with*, † *of*. **a.** of things, esp clothing.

c 900 *Beda's Hist* V XII. (1890) 436 Næfre he ða his wætan hræl & þa cealdan forlætan wolde, oðþæt hiȝ eft of his seolfes lichoman ȝewermedon & adruȝedon *c* 1290 *St. Bridget* 39 in *S Eng Leg* 193 So gret rein ore louerd to eorþe sende þat hiue clopes al wete weren *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* 775 Aurora with the stremys of hir hete Hadde dreyed vp the dew of erbis wete *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523/1 Weet, wythe reyne, *compluius* 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 281 As for hercules all that he had vpon hym was weet and nothing drye 1596 Raleigh *Discov Guiana* 9 The weete clothes of so many men thrust together 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, V i. 95 O you shall see him laugh, till his Face be like a wet Cloake, ill laid vp 1725 Mandeville *Fab Bees* (ed. 4) I. 271 In comes the nimble Messenger smoaking hot, with his Cloaths as wet as Dung with the Rain. 1800 Wordsw. *Two Thieves* 9 The traveller would hang his wet clothes on a chair. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* li, The sky was dark and gloomy, the streets wet and sloppy 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* XVIII, She slipped off her shoes. and walked deliberately through the wettest of the wet grass 1866 Swinburne *Poems & B., An Interlude* 2 In the greenest growth of the Maytime, I rode where the woods were wet, Between the dawn and the daytime. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 13 Eustace..was not long in divesting himself of his wet garments.

b. of persons (together with their clothes) or a part of the body. Also of animals.

c 1205 Lay. 28080 Þa wes ich al wet, & weri of sorȝen and seoc 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 380 Thouch thai wate war and wery *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 187 Wery and weet as beest is in the reyn Comth sely Iohn 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 279 Wherof hercules and exione were all wette of the wassbing and springyng of the wawes. 1583 Bernes *Frosts* I. cccxxiv. 205 b, Suche as were wete & colde made fyers to warme them. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, III i 27 Canst thou (O partiall Sleepe) giue thy Repose To the wet Sea-Boy, in an houre so rude 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* I xiv, He .shooke his wings with roarie May-dewes wet. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Oct. 1641, We were forced to walke on foote very wett and discompos'd 1728 Ramsay *Anacr. Love* 8 A poor young wean a' wat! 1789 W. Blake *Songs of Innoc., Little Boy Lost* 6 The child was wet with dew. 1825 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) I. 399 The farm house. from the warmth and good fare of which we do not mean to stir, until we can do it without the chance of a wet skin. 1849 James *Woodman* xlvi, Set me a seat by the fire, and then call in the slave He is wetter than we are 1861 E D. Cook *P Foster's Dau* 1, Besides, I hate to get wet 1918 *Chamb Jrnl.* 1 Oct 678/2 Mad as a wet hen because I refuse to take his word for it that the titles are O K.

c. with prefixed intensive pple., as *wringing* (see Wringing *ppl. a*), *dripping*, † *dropping wet. Wet through, to the skin*: having one's clothes completely saturated (cf Wet *v.* 4 c)

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 406 Wheiewith they made hem stately fyres grete To dry their clothes that were wringing wete 1526 *A C Merry Tales* No 82 (facs.) 22 b, There fel a good showre of rayn that the skoler was well wasshyd and wete to yᵉ skyn 1591, 1770 [see Dropping *ppl a* 1 c]. 1611, 1764 [see Skin *sb* 5 c] 1798 Southey *Lett* (1856) I 61 But all this does not make it the more agreeable to get wet through. 1835 W Irving *Tour Prairies* XIII, Some dripping wet, having fallen into the river 1840 Longf in *Life* (1891) I 359 The last eighteen miles it rained like fury, and I reached Hartford wet through. 1859 F E Paget *Curate Cumberworth* 343 The rain set in so heavily, that in half an hour I was wet to the skin.

d. absol. *The wet* = one's wet clothes.

17 *The Ploughman* III. in Herd *Songs* (1776) II 145 Cast aff the wet, put on the dry, And gae to bed, my deary 1816 Scott *Antiq.* XXVI, And then the man casts aff the wat and puts on the dry, and sits down ahint the ingle

5. a Suffused with tears; moist with weeping or with being wept upon. Const. *with*, † *of*.

c 1205 Lay 30268 Wete weoren his wongen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 278 Bihold mid wet eien þine scheomeful sunnen *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2356 Euerilc he kiste, on ilc he gret, Ilc here was of is teres wet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25999 Þat þou mai sai al wit þe prophet, Mi weping mas mi bed al wet *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 422 The pure fettres on his shynes grete Weren of his bitre salte teeres wete. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 98 Hire yhen smale and depe set, Hire chekes ben with teres wet. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 226 His eyen wexed weete agen for pite. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii 133 Repentence ay with cheikis wait, No pane nor pennence did eschew. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. v. 35 These her Women . who with wet cheekes Were present when she finish'd. 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M. Mar-all* IV i, Lord! her innocency makes me laugh my Cheeks all wet. 1785 Cowper *Task* IV. 17 Epistles wet With tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks. 1871 Bryant *Odyss* V. 105 Gazing with wet eyes upon the barren deep 1885–94 Bridges *Eros & Psyche* May XXVI, And when at night her lover kisst her, lo! Her tender face was wet with tears of grief

b Suffused or covered with blood; dripping or oozing with blood. (Only of wounds, or with explicit mention of blood.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25628 Þat was blod þan of him ran, þa place was þar-wit wett *Ibid.* 24082 His bodi al blodi wat 13 *Sir Orfeo* 80 Sche froted hir honden and hir fet, And cracched hir visage, it bled wete *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1433 þe woundes grene and weet, Wȝuche þat weoren on honden and feet. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1329 Wyde woundes & wete. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXVIII 283 Þat swete, þat for my loue tholed woundes wete 1804 W L Bowles *Spir. Discov* IV 24 The evil of his march through cities stormed, And regions wet with blood!

c. Moist or damp with perspiration.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8436 Of his forhede barst the swote, That al his face ther-of was wote. 1803 *Med Jrnl* X 84 After violent perspiration, a linen or cotton shirt becomes wet.

6 Made moist or damp by dipping in, or sprinkling or smearing with, water or other liquid.

Freq. of new-printed matter (newspapers or books), esp. in the phr. *wet from the press*.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II 264 Tho lay ther certein wode cleft, Of which the pieces nou and eft Sche made hem in the pettes wete, And put hem in the fyri hete 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* VII LXIV. (1495) 280 The water slydeth of as it were of a wete hyde. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Wete þin dyssche in þe hony, & with þe wete dyssche ley þe malmenye & þe cofyns 1432–50 tr. *Higden* I 267 Then the white neckes schalle be humectate or made weiete with golde *c* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 191 Byd hym goo ynto þe church, and se how al þe pament ȝet ys wete of þe holy watyr. 1644 Milton *Areop* (Arb.) 53 Do we not see weekly that continu'd Court-libell Printed, as the wet sheets can witnes, and dispers't among us for all that licencing can doe? 1721 E. Ward *Wand. Sfy* I. (1729) 3 Then a wet Finger does its Duty, And robs the Bar-board of its Beauty. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 29 P 1, I snatch up the favourite sheets wet from the press and devour every syllable. 1798 Coleridge *Recantation* XX, With the morning's wet newspaper. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII 494 It should be afterwards cleaned with a wet sponge 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV 337 Just published, and wet from the press, 'The Stranger's Guide through Little Pedlington' 1838 Dickens *Mem Gramaldi* I VII 186 No sooner did they arrive wet from the press, than men on horseback were immediately despatched with them to Canterbury 1839 De Quincey *Wordsw & Southey* Wks 1889 II 316 Wordsworth's habits of using books were not vulgar; not the habits of those who turn over the page by means of a wet finger 1850 F K Hunt *Fourth Estate* II 220 Just as the wet Newspaper, fresh from the News-boy, is being opened at the eight o'clock breakfast table 1859 FitzGerald *Omar* XXXVI, I watch'd the Potter thumping his wet Clay.

† **b.** *With a wet finger*: easily, with little effort Also (*b*) readily, without hesitation; (*c*) slightly, lightly. *Obs.*

Perh. from the practice of wetting the first or second finger on one's tongue in order to facilitate turning over the leaves of a book or to rub out writing on a slate. Cf. quots. 1721 and 1839 in 6

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* To Rdr *1v, A large and plain table .whereby to any good matter in the booke conteined, readie waye and recourse maye with a weat fynger easily bee found out 1562 J Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 78 With a wet fynger ye can fet, As muche as maie easyly all this matter ease 1589 *Rare Trt. Love & Fortune* III C 4, And I can finde One with a wet finger that is starke blinde. 1593 G Harvey *Pierces Super* 2, I hate brawles with my hart: and can turne ouer A volume of wronges with a wett finger 1600 *Wisd. Dr Dodypoll* III E 3 b, *Flo.* Canst thou bring me thither? *Pea*[*sant*] With a wet finger sir 1644 Featly *Roma Ruens* 5, I could with a wet finger produce divers decrees of Popes..flat repugnant one to the other. 1690 C. Nesse *O & N Test* I 293 How easily .even with a wet finger, (as we say) could God. have overturned Jacob 1728 [De Foe] *Street-Robberies* 47 When our Tryal came on, we got clear with a wet Finger, as the Folks say. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) V. 152 If thou likest her, I get her for thee with a wet finger, as the saying is! 1754 Foote *Knts* I 15 If Dame Winifred was here, she'd make 'em all out with a wet Finger, but they are above me. 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* XII, If we could but find ony ane to say she had gien the least hint o' her condition, she wad be brought aff wi' a wat finger.

(*b*) 1583 Stubbes *Anat Abus* II. 39 The broker will giue mony for them, with a wet finger 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* I A 4, If ever I stand in neede of a wenche that will come with a wet finger

(*c*) 1586 [? J Case] *Praise Mus* VII 79 To let passe all generalities which I touched before with a wet finger 1624 Gataker *Transubst* 45 The slightnesse and slendernesse of his Answeres, with a wet finger (as we say) passing by the manifold allegations produced

c. in other proverbial expressions.

To cover oneself with a wet sack see Sack *sb*[1] 3.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Serm. Idol* 1. A 11 b, Thinking that he is escaped when he is couered, as the common saying is, vnder a wette sack 1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 61 For so many pleasures vanished, as an Ele through a wette hande 1579, *a* 1651 [see Sack *sb*[1] 3] 1616 Drake *Bibl Scholast* 218 He holdeth a wet eele by the taile. 1679 *Lett Gent. Romish Rel to Brother* 32 There being no more hold of them than of a wet Eel by the tail.

d. *To come with a wet sail*: to make swift progress to victory, like a ship with sails wetted in order to keep close to the wind.

1876 *Coursing Calendar* 326 Westeria, coming with a wet sail, rushed by and ultimately killed. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar 8/1 Bury, who were expected to come with a wet sail, went down before their local rivals at Bolton

7 Of timber: Full of sap, unseasoned.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 1480 And as it queynte, it made a whistlynge, As doon thise wete brondes in hir brennynge. 1468–9 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 103 Let not hit be wete tymbyr in hond. 1900 Hurtfer in *Academy* 18 Aug 127/2 The wet-wood smoke drives us winking blind 1906 H. Van Dyke *Ideals* XII. 266 Wet wood will not burn.

8. Of paint, varnish, ink. Not yet dry, sticky, liable to smudge.

1519 [see Blotting paper] 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 139 For drying of stayning paynting and other wett pasted and mowlded woorkes. 1611 Shaks *Wint. T* V III. 82 The ruddinesse vpon her Lippe is wet. You'le marre it, if you kisse it 1850 Miss Mulock *Olive* XX (1890) 157 Ha! don't come near my picture The paint's wet. Get away. 1883 M E James *How to Decorate* 19 Remember that tempera is many shades lighter when it is dry than when it is wet. 1914 'Bartimeus' *Nav Occas* VII. (1916) 50 The younger girl wiped a foot of wet paint off the coaming of a hatch, and said sweetly it didn't matter in the least.

9. *Fort.* Of a ditch: Containing water.

For the sense cf. Wet dock.

1590 Sir R. Williams *Discourse War* 50 No drie ditch can bee compared for strength vnto a wet ditch. 1813 *Ann. Reg., Apx. to Chron* 130 The whole of the fortification is surrounded by a wet ditch 1869 Tozer *Highl Turkey* II. 193 The citadel is separated from the mainland by a wet ditch of artificial construction.

10. Of fish: **a.** Cured with salt or brine. **b.** Fresh, not dried.

a. *c* 1580 in *Eng Hist Rev* (1914) July 523 Wett newland fishe, ye c, 1 li Drye fishe, the hondert, 0 li. 10 sh 1580 R. Hitchcock *Polit Plat* a iv, Twentie thousande of the beste and middle sort of wette fishe (at the leaste) called blanckfishe, and tenne thousande drie fishe 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4421/7 The Cargo of the Prize-Ship Margaret of Nantz, consisting of about 11000 Wett, or Mud-fish 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 64 The preparation of white herrings . consists of packing the fish in salt, which soon turns to brine, and this method of preparation is termed the 'wet cure'.

b. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I 62/2 All fresh fish is 'wet'; all cured or salted fish, 'dry'. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/1 The inexpensive kinds of fish are cod, hake, skate, sprats, and 'wet' haddock.

11. Of confections: Preserved in syrup; of a

syrupy nature. Of surgical or natural-history specimens: Bottled in spirits

1612 *Sc. Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 312 Wett confectionis—Preserved barbareis., Marmalad [etc.]. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 259 Sweat-meats Dry and Wet, upon small Porcelaine Plates 1836 [Mrs. Traill] *Backw Canada* 46 The American Crab, these beautiful little scarlet apples so often met with as a wet preserve among our sweetmeats at home. 1867 Latham *Black & White* 87 The 'wet specimens,' those bottled in spirits. 1891 *Century Dict., Wet preparation*, a specimen of natural history immersed in alcohol.

12. Of measure: Used for liquid articles. ? *Obs.*

1597 Skene *De Verb Signif* s v. *Gangiatores*, Al measures, & weichts, baith dry & weete. 1622 Malynes *Lex Mercat* 39 The Romanes in times past, called the wet Measure by Ounces, as wee doe the weight 1638 L Roberts *Merch. Map Comm* II. 238 Wet Measures are also derived from this pound Troy

13. *Med* a. Designating certain diseases which are characterized by moist secretions.

1565 Blundevil *Curuig Horses Dis* lxix (1580) 29, I call it the wet cough, bicause the horse in his coughing, will voide moiste matter at his mouth *Ibid.* cxxvii 58 Of the wet Spauen, or through Spauen. 1898 P Manson *Trop. Diseases* xiv. 232 The paralytic-atrophic cases are designated 'dry beriberi' or beriberi atrophica, the dropsical cases, 'wet beriberi' or beriberi hydrops. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Wet brain, Wet scald, Wet tetter*

b. *Wet cup, cupping* · see Cupping *vbl. sb* 1

1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 175 Wet-cupping the loins to the extent of several ounces may be of service 1913 Dorland *Med Dict.*, *Wet cup*, a cupping-glass to be used after scarification.

c. Designating various modes of hydropathic treatment, as in *wet bandage, compress, pack, packing, sheet.*

1843 Sir C. Scudamore *Med Visit Gräfenberg* 16 Wet Bandages. 1848, 1870 [see Compress *sb* 1]. 1859, 1899 [see Pack *sb*.¹ 11] 1874 [see Packing *vbl sb*.¹ 1 c] 1874 Bucknill & Tuke *Psychol. Med.* (ed 3) 754 The Wet Sheet or Wet Pack acts as an energetic sudorific

fig c 1864 J. B Paton in *Life* (1914) 85 We cannot submit to have these men..wrapped in the eternal wet-sheet of a monastic college.

14. *colloq.* a. Primed with liquor; more or less intoxicated. (Cf. Wet *v.* 7 b.)

1704 Prior *Celia to Damon* 66 When my lost Lover the tall Ship ascends, With Musick gay, and wet with Iovial Friends. 1834 Coleridge *Table T.* 20 Jan, Some men are like musical glasses,—to produce their finest tones, you must keep them wet.

b Addicted to drink.

a 1700 B. E *Dict Cant Crew, Wet-Quaker*, a Drunkard of that Sect. *c* 1713 in Aitken *Steele* (1889) I 395 It's a very wet town, and the voters are wet too. 1825 Brockett *N C. Words, Wet-hand*, a drunken person. 1900 'R Guthrie' *Kitty Fagan* 207 It might keep some o' the wet hands oot o' the pub.

c. *transf.*

1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* Wks (Grosart) II 57 Those that keep a wet corner for a friend, and will not thinke scorne to drinke with a good fellowe and a Souldior. 1805 [see Bargain *sb.*¹ 7]. 1824 W. Irving *Tales Trav* II. *Club Queer Fellows*, His jokes, it must be confessed, were rather wet, but they suited the circle over which he presided 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xi, As he knew he should have a *wet night*, it was agreed that he might gallop back again in time for church on Sunday morning 1905 Vachell *The Hill* III. 49 Some of us had a wet night of it, last night

15. *colloq* Of a Quaker · Not very strict in the observances of his sect. (See also 14 b)

1700 T Brown *Amusem Ser & Com.* Wks. 1720 III 29 Would you buy any naked Truth, or Light in a dark Lanthorn? Look in the Wet-Quakers Walk. *a* 1708 T. Ward *England's Reform* II (1710) 44 Quakers, and Wet-Quakers, or Merry-ones 1785 Geo. A. Bellamy *Apol Life* (ed 3) I xiii 78, I had not indeed dressed myself with the studied formality of a rigid Quaker, but only so plain and neat as to entitle me to the denomination of a wet Quaker; a distinction that arises chiefly from the latter's wearing ribbands, gauze, and laces 1838 *Bentley's Miscell* IV 297 Who has not heard of a wet Quaker? who *thees* and *yays*, wears no collar to his coat. , but is in other respects. living that sort of life which, in England, is called that of a jolly dog. 1839 Marryat *Diary Amer* Ser 1 I. 255 Mr Buffum was dressed as what is termed a wet Quaker. 1866 Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett* II 53 An enthusiastic young 'Wet-Quaker'

transf 1831 W Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) II 46 Mine host, the Rev. C R Reaston Rodes, is a kind of *wet* parson, if I may borrow that phrase from the Quakers. 1855 Newman *Callista* vi. (1856) 48 Agellius is but a wet Christian; . not obstinate, like his brother there 1876 March Dufferin *Canad Jrnl.* (1891) 295, I believe our one friend here is a 'wet' Mormon, and at his house, where we spent the evening, we only met one-wifed men,

16 a. Consisting of alcoholic liquor.

1779 *Remembrancer* VIII 277 Saturday last arrived here from Cadiz, a polacre, with a large and general assortment of dry and wet goods 1837 J. Cottle *Early Recoll* I 320, I think he carries on a snug business in the smuggling line, and is on the look out for some wet cargo. 1882 *Daily News* 31 Jan 2/1 The central office for 'wet goods', i e wines and spirits. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl* 26 Jan. 58/2 Casks of vinous liquors, technically known as 'wet goods'.

b. Concerned with the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor

1892 [see Dry *a.* 11 a] 1899 H. Wyndham *Queen's Service* 97 Canteens..are known as either 'wet' or 'dry'. In the former, beer, porter, and stout, but no spirits, are sold. *Ibid* 98 The hours during which 'wet' Canteens are open 1913 R H. Gretton *Mod Hist. Engl People* I 90 Whereas at ports the customs arrangement allowed 'bonding' on a large scale, there was no such possibility in inland towns, except in some 'wet' trades.

c. *U. S.* Permitting the sale of alcoholic liquor: accepting or adhering to this as a principle; opposed to the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Freq in recent use

1888 Bryce *Amer Commw* liv. II 350 *note*, Some States, e g Georgia, have adopted a local option system, under which each county decides whether it will be 'wet' or 'dry' (i e permit or forbid the sale of intoxicants) 1908 *Westm Gaz* 20 May 12/1 A map of the United States, with prohibition States white, licence States black, and States partly 'dry' and partly 'wet' under local option indicated by shading 1919 H L. Wilson *Ma Pettengill* 36 Like a cowhand with three month's pay hitting a wet town.

d. *absol* or quasi-*sb* (from prec. sense).

1906 *Mission Field* Aug 144 The 'wets' would carry such cities as Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Shawnee 1919 *Blackw. Mag* Nov. 657/1 The party calling themselves 'The Wets' still believed that the President would intervene to avert such legislation. 1920 [A. G Gardiner] *Windfalls* 17 The wasp shares man's weakness for beer. In the language of America, he is a 'wet'

17. Designating various technical processes or operations.

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I 398 Analysis by the wet way 1807 Aikin *Dict. Chem* II 427 Tin is soluble in acid of tartar, and this solution is of importance in manufacture, as it is the method by which wet tinning is performed on copper and brass. 1854 C Tomlinson *Oby Art-Manuf*, *Paper* 24 The paper is subjected to a second pressure, called wet pressing, by which a further portion of the water is got rid of. 1859 Reeve *Brittany* 6 The wet collodion process 1878 Abney *Treat. Photogr* vii 50 The following are collodions for the wet process 1882a *Imperial Dict*, *Wet-puddling*, in metallurgy, pig-boiling 1887 *Encycl Brit.* XXII. 70/2 A convenient wet-way method for small quantities is to boil the recently precipitated chloride with caustic soda-ley 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 989 The dangers consequent upon the manufacture of arsenic have been much diminished by what is technically known as the 'wet method'.

18 *Naut.* Of a vessel: Liable to ship water over the bows or gunwale.

1832 Marryat] *N Forster* x, She was what sailors term rather *a wet one*, and the sea broke continually over her bows 1884 Clark Russell *Jack's Courtship* xvii, The *Stratmore* had the reputation of being a very fast sailer, though what is termed a wet ship. 1891 M Roberts *Landfall & Sea-faring* 9 The *Seringapatam* was a very 'wet ship', that is, she was very much inclined to ship heavy seas.

19. In combination with pa. pples.: a. predicative, as *wet-crushed, -picked, salted, situated, spun, wooded.*

1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines* 419 The cost of drying the *wet-crushed ore 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII 225/2 It [esparto] is again '*wet picked' after boiling. 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 274/1 Hides brought to the tannery in this condition are known as '*wet salted'. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 471 When clay land is *wet situated 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Apr 11/1 The demand for *wet spun yarns. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl* xlix. 76 What may be the cause why so much cloth so soon changeth colour? It is because it was never *wet wadded, which giveth the fixation to a colour.

b. parasynthetic, as *wet-bottomed, -eyed, -feeted, -footed, -lipped.*

1812 Sir J. Sinclair *Syst. Husb Scot.* I 222 *Wet-bottomed land 1886 C Scott *Sheep-Farming* 89 Much wet-bottomed land is ill suited for rearing lambs. 18.. Leigh Hunt *Robin Hood & Outlaws* xvii, Never woman [came] for redress, And went away *wet-eyed 1891 Hardy *Tess* xl, He knelt down at the bedside wet-eyed 1864 Dickens *Mrs Lirriper's Legacy* 1, It was in vain for me to tell him he'd be *wet-feeted to death by the slop and mess 1833 Hood *Public Dinner* 174 *Wet-footed, spoilt-beaver'd, .You haste home to supper. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I vi, She has come home wet-footed and cold 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III. iv. 232 The *wet-lipped west wind.

20. Special collocations (see also 13 above): **wet bargain** (see Bargain *sb*.¹ 7); **wet bob** [Bob *sb*.¹], a boy at Eton who devotes himself to boating; also *gen.*; **wet-bulb**, designation of that one of the two thermometers of a psychrometer the bulb of which is covered with muslin, which is wetted at the time of observation so as to indicate the 'temperature of evaporation'; † **wet cloth**, cloth that has been wetted in the process of fulling, **wet cooper** (see Cooper *sb*.¹ 1); **wet fly** *Angling* (see quot. 1875), also *attrib.*, **wet frost**, a frost accompanied by damp air; † **wet glover** (see Glover b); † **wet larder**, one where moist or liquid provisions were stored; **wet meter**, a gas-meter in which the gas passes through a body of water; **wet plate** *Photogr.*, a sensitized collodion plate exposed in the camera while the collodion is moist; also *attrib.*; **wet rot**, decay in timber caused by excessive moisture; † **wet-salter** (in contrast to Dry-salter); **wet steam** (see quot.).

1865, 1886 *wet bob [see Bob *sb*.¹] 1872a *Daily News* 7 Aug, The 'wetbobs' of the Solent are not so absolutely the creatures of the weather office as the 'drybobs' of Canterbury. 1901 D. Sladen *My Son Richard* i, Only on the river they have this much mutual respect for each other—each recognises that the other is a good wetbob. 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 228 The *wet-bulb Thermometer was generally 20° lower than the dry one till the beginning of June 1916 *Lancet* 15 Jan 142/2 A man can do far more work with less fatigue at a low wet-bulb temperature than at a high one 1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 172 No walker Shall Rakke no Clothe on the Teyntur that schall be solde ffor *wette-clothe. 1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V 30/2 Mesurynge for the dosenne of wete Clothe xii yerdes and xii ynches, and of secce Clothe nought wete, xiiii yerdes and xiii ynches. 1875 F. Francis in *Encycl Brit.* II 38/2 In the majority of instances it is the custom to let the tackle soak, and when fishing to allow the fly to sink a little under the surface—to fish with a '*wet fly', as it is called 1904 Gallichan *Fishing Spain* 207 The ordinary winged patterns used for wet fly fishing 1832 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) II 382 Wall-fruit is, when destroyed in the spring, never destroyed by dry-cold, but ninety-nine times out of a hundred, by *wet-frosts. 1688, 1724 *wet glover [see Glover b] 1726 *Dict Rust* (ed 3) s v., The Wet-glover is for Sheep, Goats, Lambs, and Castlings Skins , for the dressing whereof, he only uses Lime and Bran. 1544 *Inv* in *Surrey Archæol Collect* VII 238 The dry larder. The Kechyn The *Whet larder. Itm in the Wett larder A musterd quern, iiij d. 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 247 In the wett larder ii kymlinges, one trowghe. 1605 in *Archæologia* XIII 330 The Clarcke of the Kittchine .is to see into the wette and drie laiders, what provisions there bee. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Wylde's Circ Sci.* I 127/1 There are two objections to the *wet meter, which are insurmountable. 1869–71 *Cassell's Househ. Guide* II 171/2 The gas meters now in general use are known as 'wet' and 'dry' meters 1879 Reeve *Brittany* 123 Our camera, already charged with a *wet plate 1878 Abney *Treat. Photogr* xi 77 Wet-plate photography 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* I. viii, Sparrows were there, cats were there, dry-rot and *wet rot were there. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 161 Wet rot is the destructive agent at work more or less on all telegraph poles 1726 De Foe *Eng Tradesman* I. viii 98 The Orange-merchants and *wet salters about Billingsgate. 1858 R Murray *Marine Engines* (ed 3) 237 **Wet steam* is steam which holds watery particles in mechanical suspension

Wet (wet), *v* Forms *a. Inf.* 1 wǽtan, *Anglian* wétan, 3–6 wete, (5 *Sc* wet, vete), 4–7 weete, (6 *pa. t.* weeted), 5–6 *Sc* weit, 6 weate, 7 weat, 6– (chiefly *Sc.*) weet. *Pa. t.* 1 wǽtte, 3 watte, 4 wat, (5 *pl.* watten), 6– *Sc* wat; 4–5 wete, (5 *Sc.* vet), 4–6 wette, 4–7 wett, 5– wet. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 y-wet, y-wette, 4–6 i-wet, wette, (5 *Sc.* wete, vete), 5–7 wett, 4– wet. *β. Inf.* 5–6 wette, 6–7 wett, 6– wet. *Pa t.* and *pple* 6– wetted [OE *wétan* (Angl *wétan*), f *wǽt* (*wét*) Wet *a.*, = ON. *vǽta* (Icel., Norw. *væta*, Sw. *vata*, Da *væde*). The normal shortening of the vowel in the pa t. and pa. pple in ME. was finally extended to the infin. and present]

I. *trans.*

1. To make (an object) humid or moist by the application of water or other liquid; to suffuse, sprinkle, moisten, drench, bathe *with* (water, etc); to dip, steep, soak *in*, † *on*

a 950 *Guthlac* xxii. (Prose) Heo..genam þa þæs gehalgodan sealtes and wætte and drypte in þa eagan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xii[i]. 10 Hwilum mec dol druncmennen wæteð in wætre *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 134 Wæt þæt lỹb mid ecede. *Ibid* 350 Wæt þæt gewrit on þam drence *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 103 in *O E Misc* 40 þat bred þat ich on wyne wete *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17682 And wit a deu mi face he wette *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 1115 Therwith his pows and pawmes of his hondes They gan to frote, and wete his temples tweyne. 1390 Gower *Conf* III. 36 Send Lazar doun And do that he his finger wete In water. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2332 There barbours waie bownne, with basyns one lofte, With warme watire i-wys they wette theme fulle sone. *c* 1400 Maundev xviii [xiv] (1919) 205 Ȝif a man wete hem with may dew ofte sithes *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 52 Take fayre Paynemayn y-wette in Wyne. ? 1550 W. P. ti *Curio's Pasquin in Trance* 24 They wet the graue with vnholy water, and they perfumed it with Frankincense. 1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 39 b, A stoppell of cotten wet in oyle of gineper 1677 J White *Rich Cabinet* 143 You must let the Paper dry of it self after you have once wetted it. 1684 J. S *Profit & Pleasure united* 23 Cleansing their mouths with a spung or Linnen cloath wett in Beer. 1707 *Ir Act 4 Geo I*, c ii. § 13 If any of the persons aforesaid shall wet their hay, or use any other fraud or deceit to make any carr-load of hay to be of the weight prescribed. *c* 1770 T Fairfax *Compl Sportsm* 31 Then having wetted your hand in water, rub his body all over. 1823 Southey *Nelson* I. 235 All the shrouds and sails of his ship, which were not absolutely necessary for its immediate management, were thoroughly wetted 1859 *Handbk Turning* 83 A small camel's-hair brush used for wetting postage stamps. 1869 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 190 Her head, throat, and chest, were frequently wetted with cold water 1907 J. A Hodges *Elem Photogr.* (ed. 6) 103 As soon as the paper is wetted with the solution

Proverb 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II v. (1867) 58 He loueth well sheeps flesh, that wets his bred in the wul

2. To suffuse with tears, bedew with weeping Also said of the tears.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vi 7 Mid tearum strene mine ic wetu *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* vi. 6 With mi teres in mi bede Sal i wete mi liggynge-stede *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv 47 Un-wunne haveth myn wonges wet *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 950 Quhen I had lange tyme gret, & al myn face with teris wete. 14 . *Sir Beues* p. 35 (MS E.) So moche rewe þe he hadde þere þat þe teres watten hys lere 1596 Spenser *F Q* I iii. 44 And all the way she wetts with flowing teares. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn* ix. 1 Is it for feare to wet a widdowes eye, That thou consum'st thy selfe in single life? 1614 J. Cooke *Greene's Tu Quoque* B 3 b, Giue not your friends cause to wet their handkerchers 1616 B Jonson *Epigr* xxxiii, Who wets my graue, can be no friend of mine. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 289 Then they kissed his feet, and wetted them with tears 1742a Fielding *Y. Andrews* iii xii, A river of tears ran down her lovely cheeks, and wet the handkerchief which covered her bosom. 1836 Landor *Pericles & Asp.* lx, Her tears wetted my cheek 1868 Louisa M. Alcott *Little Women* xii, Laying her head on her arm, Jo wet her little romance with a few happy tears.

† **3.** Of wine: To moisten, fill with moist 'humours'. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 246 Ne þæt win is to þicgenne

þætte hæteþ & wæteþ þone Innoþ. 1560 GOOGE tr *Paingenius' Zodiac* III (1561) F iij, Apace we feede and scaice canne ryse, so wetes the wyne our brayne

4. To make moist or damp by exposure to rain, by a fall into water, or the like. *To wet through, to the skin*: to drench the clothes of (a person).

a. Said of water, rain, etc

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 6578 Þat water, wax euere unste, & watte is soon & is vet *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23685 Waters þat wete þan cristes flexs 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 25 Þe water wolde wete [MS. γ weete] al her clopes *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 4 Perly dropis of þe balmy schowris Þir wodis grene hed with þe watter wet 1530 PALSGR. 780/2 In the begynnyng of the yere the dewe weteth the grounde swetely 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* in *Lyly's Wks.* (Bond) III. 394 We care not for a Scottish mist, though it wet vs to the skin. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 218 Men, of as bad a nature and base a moulde as euer water wette, or winde dried 1698 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 57 Wee had not above 4 shots of powder and that the worst that euer water wet *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1646, These waters in some places breaking in the field wett us as if we had pass'd through a mist 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 554 The Place was not deep, but it wetted me all over 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 60 The clouds wetted me as they passed along 1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* v (1818) 179 During the night we had two smart showers of rain, which wetted us through. 1839 DICKENS *Nicholby* xiv, 'It doesn't take much to wet you and me through, Mr. Crowl,' said Newman, laying his hand upon the lappel of his threadbare coat. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 73 If a capillary tube be plunged in a liquid which wets it 1874 MARCH DUFFERIN *Canad. Frnl.* (1892) 171 A thunder-shower which wetted us to the skin. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 229/2 The water..soaked under the wall and wetted the mud below it

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 17 *Apparuerunt fontes aquarum*, þat is þe sothfastnes of prechours is seen, þat wetis men wiþ halesome lare 1627 E. F. *Edw. II* (1680 fol.) 93 What can he do to England, which hath a wooden wall will wet his courage?

b. *absol.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 10340 Wyþ ryvyng wawes, . Fer aboute hym wil he [the lake] wete *Ibid.* 10343 Þe wawes þat so wetes. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 44 All is not gold that glettis. Nor water all that wettis 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 27 The propertie of raine is to wet, and fire to burne. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 373 All they ever have is a dew, which is so slender it never wets at all 1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 187 Though every wetting Liquor be fluid, yet every fluid Body does not wet 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 82 The purest water wets soonest and most

c. *passive.* Often *to be wet through*, (also † *thorough* or *through wet*), *wet to the skin* (cf. a.)

The form *wet* of the pa. pple. is sometimes difficult to distinguish from WET *a.* 4 c

c 1400 tr. *Higden* VII. 151 In processe of tyme þat body y-wette wiþ dewy droppes knewe þe comoun corrupcioun of dedly men *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12942 So faste doun the water 3et, That thei were alle thorow wet 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 129 The Newe making of a last of gonnepoudre wett in saltwater. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iv. 15 With the dew of heauen shall he be wet. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 99 b, But if he had been wetted from toppe to toe, no man standyng by to see it, then had he been miserable in veraye deede. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 189 As the drie ground that thirstes after a showr Seemes to reioyce when it is well iwet 1594 [see THROUGH *adv.* 4] 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Part Summers Trav.* 44 So that the miserable Stipend..will hardly buy wood to make a fire for him when hee comes home to dry him, when hee is through wet. 1659 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 141 Hee ..was wett to the skin before he came half way. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 71 ¶9 He heard with great delight a shower, by which he was not wet, rattling among the branches *a* 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* (1796) IV. 53 The bottom of that vile ditch into which he had fallen was full of water, and he had been wet quite through 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav. N. Amer.* 36, I had been wet to the skin in the afternoon 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 78 Having slept on the floor one night, because his bed had been wetted in a storm. 1842 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* II. 78 Some of the compressed trenails had been wetted by accident, and could not be afterwards driven into the holes in the chairs. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 14 We were caught in two or three showers..but got back.. without being very much wetted 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* VII. The street was paved with large, rounded stones, which ..were splashed and wetted by dirty water thrown from above 1904 A. N. COOPER *Quaint Talks* 10 Few things have struck people as more wonderful than how I have survived being wet through so often.

5. Of a person or animal. To get (oneself, one's body or clothes, also another person or object) moist or damp by contact with, or immersion in, water or other liquid.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 204 Sir kyng rise vp & skip, for þou has wette þi hater *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 129 She leet no morsel from hir lippes falle Ne wette hir fyngres in hir sauce depe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 Þat wymmen schuld mow wade ouer and noȝt wete þaire kneesse. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 542 When they can flye no further [they]fall into the water, and hauing wette their wings take a newe flight againe. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Part Summers Trav.* 40 You know you need not wet your foot to seek them, they are your own already. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* v. vii. II. 142 If you can be contented..to return at night,.. having in four or five hours tired a pair of coach-horses, wetted two servants to the skin [etc.] 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 398 Every morning they [certain aquatic birds] repaired to the sea, wetted their wings, and sprinkled the sacred edifice 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii, Twa finer dentier wild-ducks never wat a feather. 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* xliv, In traversing the ford of the Stour, they have wetted the bag of powder 1873 MARCH DUFFERIN *Canad. Frnl.* (1892) 82 The gentlemen in getting into the canoe..were upset, and wet all their clothes.

b. *Proverb.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1785 For ye be lyke the sweynte catte, That wolde haue fissh but He wold no thinge wete his clowes 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 39 As a cat wolde ete fisshes Withoute wetinge of his cles. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 405 Þou woldest not weten þy fote, & woldest fich kacchen. 1545 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 59 b, The cat wold fyshe eate, but she woll not her fete weate 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 28. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm.* 234 The Cat loves fish well, but is loath to wet her foot

c. To void urine in (one's bed, clothes)

1767 *Ordinary's Acc. Eliz. Brownrigg* 10 The deceased child had wetted the bed 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 259 The man who wets his bed, rather than take the trouble to get out and make water, is insanely idle.

6. Of a river, sea, etc: **a.** To water, irrigate (land).

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xiii. 3 The trubli flood that weetith [Vulg. *irrigat*] Egipt *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1318 (Trin.) Fison, gison, tigre & eufrate, Alerpe pese weten erly & late. 1773 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* iv, I dwall amang the caller springs That weet the Land o' Cakes

b. To lave, border with water (a coast, country). *rare.*

1572 T. TWYNE tr. *Dionysius' Surv. World* A v, The Sea which wetting the countrie Issica is called Issicum. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Auld Reekie* 319 As lang as Forth weets Lothian's shore

7. a. *To wet* (one's) *whistle, weasand, mouth*, etc: to take a drink. See also CLAY *sb.* 4 b.

c 1386 [see WHISTLE *sb.* 2] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 103 Had She oones Wett Hyr Whystyll She couth Syng full clere Hyr pater noster 1530, 1653 [see WHISTLE *sb.* 2] 1621 COTGR., *Crocquer la pie*, to wet the whistle, or weason, throughly; to drinke hard 1682 N. O. *Bouleau's Lutrin* II. 151 Wetting their Whistles with the good Ale-pot 1722 CROXALL *Fables Æsop* XCVIII. 169 I'll give you a Dram to wet your Whistle. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Auld Reekie* 4 Whare couthy chielsat e'ening meet 'I heir bizzing craigs and mous to weet 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xiv, Monie daily weet their weason Wi' liquors nice 1850 DICKENS *Copperfield* vii, The wine shall be kept to wet you whistle. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i, I ne'er can sing till my throat's wetted, Tammas. 1910 W. H. HUDSON *Sheph. Life* xi. 135 The starlings..singing and talking and swallowing elderberries between whiles to wet their whistles.

† **b.** *passive.* To be primed with liquor. (Cf. WET *a.* 14 a.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 5198 And so they dronke þat boþe they bene Welle I-wette [*Rawl. MS.* Well wet]. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* III. i. (1557) 130 At bankettes and festes, whan they be well wette with drynke

† **c** *refl.* To imbibe liquor, take drink. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 94 Itt were appreue to my persone þat preuely ȝe paste me, Or ye wente fro this wones Or with wynne ȝe had wette yowe 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Lucentia* 27 And if the fiery trial should return, Most of you wet your selves too much to burn

d. *To wet the other* (or *t'other*) *eye*: to drink one glass after another.

1745 *Life Bampfylde-Moore Carew* 89 The Officers filled him out a Bumper of Cherry Brandy, which when he had drank they forced another upon him, persuading him to wet the other Eye 1840 J. T. J. HEWLETT *P. Priggins* xiii, Take one more jug of beer—wet t'other eye, we call it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxii, Moisten your clay, wet the other eye, drink, man! *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hunts Hist. Play* 47 There's not a drop left him to 'wet t'other eye'

e. *absol.* To drink alcoholic liquor; to 'liquor up'.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xi. 147 But come, let's liquour, I want to wet up. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxi, I'm dry after my row and want a wet As I wet I will talk.

f. To accompany (solid or dry food) with liquor.

1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, Maul down the victuals from corner-cupboard and I'll draw a drop o' sommat to wet it with.

8. To celebrate by drinking; to have a drink over

The earliest use is *to wet a commission* (in the Army or Navy)

a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Mistr. Couple* Wks. 1715 I. 128 He was as Drunk as a Chaplain of the Army upon wetting his Commission. 1698 J. H. *Farquhar's Love & Bottle* Prol., Come on then; foot to foot be boldly set, And our young Author's new Commission wet. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* II. 27 *Crib* Ay, the two Ships would serve us nicely *Easey.* Then we should have Commissions to wet. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 88 ¶ 4 Three Quarts to my new Lord for wetting his Title. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, They declared I should give them a dinner to wet my commission. *a* 1854 L. BEECHER *Lect. Intemperance* 23 Until in some places a man can scarcely wear an article of dress, or receive one of equipage or furniture, which has not been 'wetted'. 1876 HINDLEY *Cheap Jack* 268, I shall be back again shortly, when we will wet the deal. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 16 Drinks is to be redooced to day from a shillin' to sixpence, so we'll wet the occasion

9. † **a.** *Naut.* To cast or drop (an anchor). *Obs.*

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 168 We wat ane anchor evin betuixt they tua 1638 MAYNE *Lucan* (1664) 95 One Anchor more, perhappes, I have never yet cast, or wet, which is to pretend old age, sicknesse, [etc.]

b. *To wet one's line*: to start fishing, to fish.

1653 WALTON *Angler* III. 80, I have not yet wet my line since I came from home. 1898 G. A. B. DEWAR *In Pursuit of Trout* 165 On days when nothing was doing, he might not rarely be heard remarking that he had not wetted his line.

10. a. To steep or soak (grain) in water in order to convert it into malt.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3076/4 A large Mault House that wets 700 Quarters per Annum. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 In a great Brew-house, they wetted or used a considerable Quantity of Malt in one Week. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxv, The farmer would get a good price for his barley, the poor man would be able to 'wet' and convert into malt enough for his family.

b. To infuse (tea) by pouring boiling water on the leaves. *dial.*

1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* III. ii. § 3 Ann stooped with the kettle-holder to wet the tea. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 499/1 'Aye, aye, sir,' replies the duty servant 'Tea just being wetted' (We never 'make' tea, we always 'wet' it!)

11. *To wet down*, to damp (sails, paper, embers) with water.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* IV., We continued wetting down the sails by buckets of water whipped up to the mast-head. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Wetting down*, the process of damping paper for printing purposes. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/5 Holland said that when he came on his watch there was no supply of coal in the bunkers, and that Jensen would not wet down his ashes.

12. *Dyeing. To wet out*, to soak in water.

1882 CROOKES *Dyeing* 106 The yarns or pieces are first wetted out uniformly with water 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers* XVI. 8 Before dyeing, the bodies [of hats] are well wetted-out in boiling water

13. *Glass-making. To wet off, up.* (See quots. and cf. WETTER 1 b, WETTING *vbl. sb.* 3 d.)

1849 A. PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 85 The pontil secures the whole preparatory to its being whetted [*sic*] off the bowl by the touch of the cold pucellas. 1908 ROSENHAIN *Glass Manuf.* 57 The virgin clay and chamotte having been intimately mixed, the whole mass is 'wet up' by the addition of a proper proportion of water and prolonged.. kneading. *Ibid.* 99 The blower detaches the bottle from the pipe by locally chilling the glass—a process known by the descriptive term of 'wetting off'.

II. *intr.*

14. To become wet. Also *to wet through.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 36 The water that it [*sc.* a stone] wetes yn, Y-wis hit wortheth al to wyn. 1757 in *Phil. Trans.* L. 361 The millers do not deny that *some* whiting is carried to all the great mills The excuse alleged for it is, that it makes the flour *wet*, and consequently *bake*, the better. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xviii, I thought any leather would wet through in the snow!

15. To rain, drizzle *dial.*

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 88 Dont you think that yonder Cloud may give us a small Shower? and it did a little begin to wet. 1825 JAMIESON, *To weet, weet*, to rain 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Wit*, to rain gently. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Weet* or *wet*, to rain slightly.

16. *Naut.* Of a vessel: To ship water.

1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* VI. 214 A reef should be taken in directly the boat begins to wet.

Wet, *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. WET *a.* in WET NURSE.] As a wet nurse

1697 VANBURGH *Relapse* v. v, I who had suckled it, and swadled it, and nurst it both wet and dry.

Wet, obs. form of WHAT, WIT *v.*

Wetale, obs. Sc. form of VICTUAL.

Wet blanket.

1. A blanket that has been drenched in water; esp. one used for quenching a conflagration. Chiefly in allusive use.

1662 ATWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* 95 Of quenching an house on fire The Instruments are forks, wet-blankets, ladders, pails, &c. *Ibid.* 97 Cover the out-side with wet blankets, hair-cloths, &c. that neither the flame get out nor air get in. 1702 BAYNARD *Cold Bathing* II. (1709) 264 At Whitny in Oxfordshire, those who work at the Blanket Mills, carry wet Blankets in their Arms next their Breast, Winter and Summer, and never catch Cold 1772 CUMBERLAND *Fashionable Lover* I. i. 4 His humours damp all mirth and merriment, as a wet blanket does a fire 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxxvi, Lambio's reception at his people's banquet Was such as fire accords to a wet blanket. 1838 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) II. xxi. 54 It seems like a wet blanket cast upon all the fire we have been fanning.

2. *fig.* **a.** Something that acts as a damper to activity, enthusiasm, or cheerfulness.

1810 SIR G. JACKSON *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 143 It would have been a cruel stroke of fate if, a wet blanket [had] been thrown over them [*sc.* gaieties]. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 426 All was in readiness, when a wet blanket was thrown upon all their hopes. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* II, It was an unlucky toast or sentiment. It was a wet blanket to the evening. 1894 JESSOPP *Rand. Roaming* vi. 195 That chilling maxim—the wet-blanket of enthusiasm.

b. A person who has a depressing or dispiriting effect on those around him.

1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table T.* I. 185 Such people may be termed the wet blankets of society 1875 S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* II. 18 As he is of course the wet blanket of the party, they are none of them sorry when he leaves again. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. iv, She would spoil the whole thing; she is such a wet blanket. 1897 MRS. OLIPHANT *W. Blackwood* I. iii. 128 Sometimes he called her a wet blanket, when she thus damped his ardour.

Hence **Wet-bla·nket** *v. trans.*, to throw a damper on, discourage, depress. Also (*nonce-wds.*) **Wet-bla·nketing** *ppl. a.*; **Wet-bla·nketiveness**; **Wet-bla·nketty** *a.*

1866 J. D. COLERIDGE *Let.* in *Life Ld. Coleridge* (1904) II. 140, I think any one would have felt *wet-blanketed by the utter commonplaceness of the whole affair. 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* xxi, I know Meg would wet-blanket such a proposal, but I thought you had more spirit. 1893 W. A. SHEE *My Contemp.* III. 47 Such people should .not be allowed to wet-blanket the world with their stolid state. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 9/5 Power traction had been effectively wetblanketed for fully two generations. 1843 J. F. MURRAY *World of London* I. 132 The impossible-mongering, cold-water-throwing, *wet-blanketting fellows, howled in this way about the Thames tunnel. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 412 Throwing off the '*wet-blanketiveness' which usually extinguishes your social qualities. 1848 *Zoologist*

VI. 2048 Adapting my phraseology to the author's, I would say such parts of the book are very '*wet-blanketty'.

Wetche, obs. form of WATCH.

Wetched, -et, obs. forms of WATCHET.

Wet dock. (In contrast to DRY DOCK)

†1. = DOCK *sb*[3] 1 (where see quot. 1627). *Obs.*

2. (See DOCK *sb*[3] 4.)

1661-2 [see DOCK *sb*[3] 4] 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2512/4 A Pink about 30 Tun, lying in the Wet-Dock at Deptford 1724 *Ibid* No. 6321/3 The great wet Dock in Rotherhith. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I VII LXXVI 400 The harbour or wet dock .will contain eighty men of war. 1824 SCOTT *Wav* XVIII, The little inlet of water. where, as in a wet dock, the skiff was still lying moored 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl* II 26/1 It is proposed to construct a ship canal from Newhaven Harbour to Lewes, with a wet dock and basin at Lewes 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI. 466

†**Wete.** *Obs* [OE. *wǽta* wk masc. In later ME merged in WET *sb*[1] 1.] Moisture, a liquid, liquor, drink.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XI. 73 Se wæta ðara innoða [*humor viscerum*] 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Swiþe wynsum ond hluttor wæta utflowende. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke VIII 6 Hit forscranc forþam þe hit wætan nafde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 298 Ne dranc he wines drenc, ne nan ðæra wætena þe druncennysse styriað *c* 1205 LAY. 19769 Vt heo drozen sone amppullen scone isulled mid attere, weten alre bitterest. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 164 Hwo þet bere a deorewurðe licur, oðer a deorewurðe wete, as is bame, in a feble uetles

Wete, obs f WEET *v*[1], WET, WHEAT, WIT. **Weter,** obs. f. WATER *sb.* **Weteri, -y,** obs ff. WATER *v.* **Weterly,** var. WITTERLY. **Wetewold,** obs. f. WITTOL.

†**Weth,** var. WAITH *sb*[2]

1602 *Reg. Mag. Sig Scot.* 476/1 Cum parvis custumis, . wrak, wair, weth et proficuis quibuscumque. 1631 *Ibid* 633 Cum lie gressingis, scheillingis, multuris wraik, wair, weth.

†**Wethe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. an alteration of *weve* (cf. BIWEVE *v*[1] 2), or related to south-western dial. *weath* pliant, supple.] *trans.* To twist or twine

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII CXLIV (Bodl MS), Som wepies beþ so pliaunte þat þei brekeþ nought but beþ made stronge wiþ weþing [*ed* 1495 weuynge] and windinge as þrede is wt twynyng *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV 676 Too bowes .they take And bynde, and wethe [L. *torques*] hem so that germynynge Commixt vp go.

Wethe, obs form of WITHY.

†**We·thead.** *Obs. rare* In 4–5 wetehed(e. [f. WET *a.* + -HEAD] Wetness.

1379 *Glouc Cath. MS* 19 No 1 I. IV. 11 b, And wirketh as frost doth in the wetehede *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 238 Moysture, wetehed, softhed & neschhed

Wethen, var. WHETHEN *Obs*, whence.

Wether (we·ðəɹ). Forms: *α.* 1, 3 weðer, 3–4 weþer, 4–5 wethur, -ir, 5 wethyr, -ire, 6 wethar, 6–9 weather, 4– wether; 4–5 whethir, -ur, 4–6 whether, 5 whetther *β.* 4, 6 weder, wedir, 5 wedyr, wedor; 5–9 wedder (5 -ur, -yr); *Sc.* 5–6 vedder, weddir, 6 wadder, wodder, weadder. [Common Teutonic: OE. *weðer* = OFris. **wether* (NFris. *wether*, WFris. *weer*), OLFrank. *wither* (MDu *weder*, Du *weer*), OS. *wiðar, -er* (MLG. *weder, wêr*, LG. *weer*), OHG *widar, -er, -ir* (MHG *wider*, G. *widder*), ON. and Icel. *veðr* (Norw. *veder, ver*, MSw *vaþer, wadhur*, etc., Sw *vadur*, Da *væder*), Goth. *wiþrus* (= lamb), prob. related to L. *vitulus* calf]

1. A male sheep, a ram; esp a castrated ram See also BELL-WETHER.

α. *c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 34 He breac on þam hælftre for brideles & weþera fella for sadole *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 576 His bigleofa wæs ælce dæg hundteontig weðera. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3998 On ilc alter her alderneðer, And ðor-on an calf and a weðer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1210 Vourti þousend of ruþeren he let quelle þer to, & of fatte weþeren an hondred þousend al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21649 Wolf and weþer, leon and ox, Sal comen samen, and lamb and fox 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX 35 And he seuerde that day the she geyt, and the sheep, and the hyeȝ geyt, and the wetheres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* VIII X (1495) 310 As a whetther in lyenge vpon oo syde tornyth and chaungyth by egall tymes *c* 1450 *Mirroure Saluacioun* (Roxb) 81 Ysaac .was delyvred fro dede And a wethire cleving in breres sacrified in his stede. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 2 John Horley oon whether, ii yewes. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren, Precedents* (1591) Y y j b, Tres oues castratas (anglicè vocatas Weathers). *a* 1589 MASCALL *Cattle, Sheep* (1596) 236 In some places they doe point the wethers, the yeawes, and the lambes ech by themselues. 1599 SHAKS etc *Pass Pilgr* 272 My weathers bell rings dolefull knell. 1616 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II. IV. 95 The Weathers bell that leads our flocke around 1671 MILTON *Samson* 538 Who shore me Like a tame Weather, all my precious fleece. 1696 *Lond. Gaz* No 3122/4 Lost or stolen 45 Sheep, called Western Weathers 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 409 Some mingling stir the melted tar; Others the unwilling wether drag along 1747 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 71 All senior members of the horned race —The weather, goat, ram, elk and ox were there 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* II 343 Two pigs, a cow, and wethers half a score, Increased his stock 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., For wethers the average prices obtained were 38s. to 56s 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XII 541 As when a shepherd carries home with ease A wether's fleece.

β *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXIV. 14 Cled ere wedurs of sheep. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 115 And ane of thame apon his hals A mekill bundyn weddir bare *Ibid.* 152 Thai slew the yeddir at thai bar. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 127 Daniel 8813 þe fifte sist and visioun of þe weder þat hadde hornes nouȝt al i-liche. *c* 1425 *Non Cycle Mystery Plays* (1909) 33 Turn þe & take þat wedyr there, & sacrifye hym on þat awtere. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 290 At ans he wolde ete a quarter of a weddur, or ij hennys, or a guse. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53 And also the same Edmund haue cccc weders in my flokke of Rysngmer 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 53 It is than best tyme to seuer theym in dyuers sortes, the lambes by theym selfe, wedders and the rammes by them-self. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5443 Quhat holynes is thare within Ane wolf cled in ane Wodderis skin? *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 205 Fore store of lambes and lang-taild wedders *c* 1610 SIR J MELVILLE *Mem* (Bannatyne Club) 382 Bot some yearly nomber of wethers wilbe easely granted, be them that possess presently the saidis stoir rowmes. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 85 Two three beggars, Who stealing public geese and wedders, Were freed, by rendering skin and feathers 1796 W MARSHALL *West Eng* I 263 The wedders, of the best sort, fat perfectly well, at two years old 1830 *Comb Farm. Rep* 55 in *Libr Usef. Knowl, Husb* III, Sheep generally fed off by turnips are the best description of Cheviot wedders. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Wedders commonly clip 7½lb. of wool. 1888 J INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 96 What might be the price of wedders now in Australy?

b transf. of a man, *spec.* a eunuch.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 187 b, So the great wether which is of late fallen so craftely, so scabedly, ye & so vntruly iuggled wyth the kynge, that [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV. I 114, I am a tainted Weather of the flocke, Meetest for death 1724 GAY *Captives* Epil 19 But the soft voice of an Italian weather, Makes them all languish three whole hours together.

†2. Occasional uses. *a.* A battering ram. *b.* The zodiacal sign of the Ram.

14 *MS. Digby 233* If 182/1 As þe instrument þat hatte he wether smyteþ þe walles of a cyte þat is byseged 1565 GOOGE tr *Palingenius' Zodiac* XI. PP VIJ, The other by the Balance runnes, and by the Wethers face.

3. *Grey wethers*: boulders of hard sandstone found lying on the surface of the Downs in Wiltshire and Devonshire.

1662 CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 49 Upon the Downs between Marleborough and Aubury are to be found abundance of great stones, commonly called by the Country thereabout, the Gray Weathers. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. 291 A course sort of Jasper Stones, knockt off from those in Wilts-shire near Marleborough, called The Grey-Weathers 1743 STUKELEY *Abury* 48 An infinite quantity of immense stones, or sarsens, or gray weathers 1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 331 Those vast stones called 'The Grey Withers [*sic*]', are scattered irregularly about the country 1835–95 [see GREY *a.* 8].

4. *Comm.* The fleece obtained from the second or any subsequent shearing of a sheep.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV. 260/1 (Wool) To good, healthy, sound fleeces more than one year old the term 'wethers' is given 1895 *Agric Gaz* 17 June 538/3 Super-super wethers, 9½d., ..selected Yorkshire wethers, 7½d; deep wethers, 9*d*

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wether fleece, -flock, haggis, -mutton, -skin*; **wedderbouk** *Sc.*, the carcass of a wether; **wether-gammon,** a leg of mutton; †**wether gang** *Sc.*, a pasture or right of pasturage for wethers (see GANG *sb*[1] 4 c); **wether-getter,** a ram kept for breeding wethers, †**wether goat,** a castrated goat; **wether head,** a sheep's head; *fig.* a stupid person, **wether hog,** a male sheep (castrated or not) before its first shearing; also *wether hog sheep* (cf. HOG *sb*[1] 4); chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*; **wether lamb,** a male lamb; †**wether-silver** *Sc*, money in lieu of a wether paid as a customary rent or tax; **wether teg** = *wether hog.* Also WETHER SHEEP.

15 . *Aberd Reg* (Jam.), ijs Scottis for half ane *wedderbouk 1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret.* (1898) 163 Pelleus Sende .Iason. into the Ile of Calcos to wyn the *wethyr fleis of golde *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 321 In favour rather of keeping a *weather-flock than an ewe flock on the hill country 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 31 Wedder flocks are generally kept on the highest hirsel of the farm. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XI, The wether flock which had been lost *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Drink Eclogue* 84 Wi' skelps like this fock sit but seenil down To *wether-gammon. 1561 in *Dunfermline Reg* (Bannatyne Club) 427 Item the bouplaces and *wedder gangis within the parrochin of Dunfermling, IXXXXVJ li 1609 in *Reg Mag Sig. Scot. 1620*, 154/1 Cum pastura super Pidmidle et lie Weddergang earundem 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co* I 422 The characteristic difference between what is called a 'ramgetter', and a '*weddergetter' or a 'good grazier's sheep'. 1671 T. HUNT *Abeced. Scholast* 52 *Caper*, a *Weather-Goat. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* I 35 To drub this Signior Barbi-castron, this false-bearded wether-goat. 1789 BURNS 'Ken ye ought' 8 Is he slain by Highlan' bodies? And eaten like a *wether haggis? *a* 1796 — *Grace bef. Dinner*, And send us from thy bounteous store A tup or *weather head! 1869 LE FANU *Wyvern Myst* II 102 Why didn't ye tell me, ye d——d wetherhead? 1537 *N C. Wills* (Surtees 1908) 103, I geve unto John half a hundreth of share *wedder hogges. 1541 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 118 Item, lix wether hogg sheepe at XIIIJ*d* the pece. 1614, 1794 [see HOG *sb*[1] 4 b]. 1776 *Compl. Grazier* (ed. 4) 149 So of the male sheep, we may reckon them wedder or wedder hogs, after they are .of a year's growth. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 38 [In Scotland] a female is called a *ewe-hogg*, a male a *tup hogg*, and a castrated male a *wether-hogg*. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 758/12 *Hic agnus*, a *wedyrlombe 1595 *Nottingham Rec* IV 62 Unus agnicu-lus (Anglice 'a wether lambe') 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Aug. 360 Wedder lambs are selling from 10s to 12s and 13s. per head 1815 *Sporting Mag* XLV. 227 She .gave me a detail of their management in buying their wether lambs and fattening their wethers. 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 115 The best ewe lambs are retained, and all the wether and the second ewe lambs are sent to the market. 1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Whs.* (1709) 171 She never dress'd *Weather-Mutton, when she could get Ewe or Goat 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1825) 281 Does Mr Giblet, the butcher, reserve his weather-mutton for better customers? 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 100 Wether mutton is the meat in perfection 1557 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 1508, 223/1 Custum-mert-sylver, custum- wadder-silver *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* II 128 Bettir we bath wer byand hyddis And *weddir skynnis at hame 1917 *Blackw Mag.* Nov 676/2 [*temp* 1750–90] Wood and wedder-skins and grain packed for export to the South. 1550 in Phillipps *Wills* (*c* 1830) 180 Forty *Wether Teggs 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 39 In England sheep bear the name of lamb until 8 months old, after which they are called ewe and wether teggs until once clipped

Wether, obs. f. WEATHER, WHETHER, WHITHER.

Wethering(e, obs. forms of WEATHERING.

Wether sheep. = WETHER 1.

13 *St Peter & Paul* 244 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 79 Pan Nero gart his heuede of strike, For he wedir schepe was him like. 1504 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* II 449 For tedderis to tua weddei scheip xxjd 1563 HYLL *Ast Garden.* (1593) 31 If that you take the maw of a weather sheepe new killed 1583 in Phillipps *Wills* (*c* 1830) 273, I bequeath unto my Sonne six wether shepe 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 638 Of the Weather-sheepe Al Nations do distinguish him from the ram, because of one property or defect in him, for that hee is not fit for generation 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties* 5 Such Weather-sheep as are.. for the Ships use 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 284 Fatting of Oxen, or Wether Sheep 1834 *Brit Husb.* I 506 The next year it carried upwards of forty wether sheep.

Wetherun, wetherwine, var. ff. WITHERWIN *Obs.* **Wethewinde,** obs. f. WITHWIND.

Wethir, obs. f. WEATHER, WETHER, WHETHER. **Wethurwyne,** var. WITHERWIN *Obs* **Wethring,** obs f. WEATHERING. **Wethy,** obs. f. WITHY. **Wethyr,** obs f WEATHER, WETHER.

Weting(e, obs ff. WEETING, WETTING

Wetish, var. WETTISH.

We·tly, *adv* Also 6 weatly. [f. WET *a.*] In a wet manner or state.

α 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* Dd IV b, Walke thou weatly, walke thou dryly In thy walke, walke not hyly

β. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I 1 254 *Ideu.* How fares he? *Gab* Wetly and wearily, but out of peril 1866 R BUCHANAN *Poems* (1884) 163 For the world rolls on with air and ocean Wetly and windily round and round 1890 MRS BROUGHTON *Alas!* II. VII, February has come wetly in, with rain wildly weeping against the casements. 1893 J A BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 3 The immense beast, black, shining wetly

We·tness. Also 1 wǽtnis, 5–6 wetenes, 6 -ness(e, 7 weatness; 4–6 wette-, wetnes(se [f WET *a* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being wet; also *concr.*, moisture, wet

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke VIII 6 Oðer feall ofer stan and fordruzade forðon ne hæbde wetnise. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 546 The king of that wetenes [*sc.* tears] was affraied That by his arme and his shuldres ran 1530 PALSGR 288/1 Wetenesse, *moilleure, moisteure* 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 285 The weteness of the grounde and grete inundations of waters. 1573 *Kent & Surrey Sewers Comm* (1909) 163 These men were extreamly hindred thorowe the extreamenes of the wetenesse of the wether 1664 J CARSTAIRES *Lett* (1846) 149 See that it be kept verie dry, the least weatness will much prejudice me.

β. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* 10352 Schal he neuere take scathe, Ne haue wetynge [*Petyt MS* haf wettenes] ne waþe *c* 1400 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 149 A lanterne þat myȝt nouȝt be quenched nouþer wiþ wynde ne wiþ none moysture ne wetnes. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 99 What worser for barlie than wetnes and cold? 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 141 b, The wettenesse hereof doth not onely hurt .their feete, but also spoyleth their coates 1645–50 BOATE *Ireland's Nat Hist.* XXI § 3 (1652) 165 Which inconstancy and wetness of the weather is. troublesome to men 1699 MEAGER *New Art Garden* 42 If the Vine stands against damp Walls, the wetness perishes the Clusters that touch it 1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 136 The wetness of land from its situation may be prevented. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric Cambridge* 57 This meadow land in that state of wetness. 1846 *J Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 229 The suffocating wetness and cold of the furrows. 1871 B STEWART *Heat* § 152 The sensation of dryness or wetness does not depend upon the absolute amount of aqueous vapour present in one cubic foot of air.

b. A wet spot or patch of ground.

1805 R W DICKSON *Pract Agric* I Pl. XLVI, The plan of draining wetnesses on the tops of hills and banks

Wet nurse, wet-nurse, *sb* A woman who is hired to suckle and nurse another woman's child. Cf. DRY-NURSE.

1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. II, I call the Wet Nurse hither *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 45 Shee was both wet-Nurse, and dry-Nurse herselfe. And yet this his handmaid was his Mother. 1689 *Full Answ Depos Birth Pr. Wales* 7 Query, Whether she did not use to provide a Wet-Nurse, at her other Deliveries 1776 *Pennsylvania Even Post* 8 Feb 70/2 Wants a place, as Wet Nurse, a young woman with a good breast of milk. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. III, A wet-nurse being wanted at the great house *transf* and *fig* 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm* XXI, How Romulus was bred in savage wood, By wet-nurse wolf, devoid of wolfish rage 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXXII 375 China has acted the wet-nurse to Mongolia, and discharged her duty well

Wet-nurse, *v. trans.* To serve as wet nurse to, suckle (another woman's infant). Also *transf.*

1784 *Morn Chron.* 13 Apr. 4/4 Advt., Wanted, a Child to Wet Nurse, by a Young Woman, with a good breast of milk. 1786 MRS. A. M BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 62 At the house of the woman who had wet-nursed him 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Professor* I. 25 A *mythus* Such as Livy told about the wolf that wet nursed Romulus and Remus.

b. *fig.* To treat tenderly or take under special care, as if helpless.

1873 *Stlhad* 109 A curious youth Who, ere his whiskers had completely grown, Possessed a comic paper of his own, But though wet-nursed by someone in Debrett, It died quite young 1891 *Telegr Jrnl* 13 Feb 205/2 The system of wet-nursing adopted by the Post Office authorities in the case of the telegraph service has not been one of uniform success 1893 *Westm. Gaz* 7 Feb 6/1 A member of independent spirit —not wet-nursed for party purposes by political gold. 1917 *Blackw Mag* Nov 584/1, I was wet nursed by an elderly old buffer of a General.

Wet-saffe, obs. form of VOUCHSAFE.

Wet-shod (†**-shoed**), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 wete-schood, -shoed, -shode; 5 wet-schoede, -schode, -shood (whetshood), 6 -shoode, 7 -shooed; 5 watschoed, -schood. *β.* 4–6 wete-shodde, 5 wate-shodd, 5– wet-shod (5 -schod, 7 -shodde; 5 wadsshod, 7? wet-shot). (Also in many dialect forms: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [f. *wete, wate* WET *a* + SHOED, SHOD, *ppl adjs.*] Having the feet wet.

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XVIII 1 Wolleward and wete-shoed went I forth after 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVII. 14 And 3ut is wynter for hem wors, for wet shood þei gangen. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 469 Þere men were wetschoede All of brayn & of blode *a* 1470 GREGORY *Chron* in *Hist. Collect Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 207 They fulle ungoodely smote owte the heddys of the pypys and hoggs hedys of wyne, that men wente wete-schode in wyne. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. § 2 Moses foretold that he should be wetshooed in oile

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIV 161 And 3it is wynter for hem worse, for wete-shodde thei gange. 1393 *Ibid.* C XXI 1 Wo-weiie and wetschod wente ich forth after. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 172 A preste þat hight Stephan on a tyme was wate-shodd *a* 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) B vj, I am wete shodde, *Pedes humectant.* 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXX (1870) 293 Beware of takyng colde in the legge, or ryding, or goynge wet-shod. 1592 LYLY *Gallathea* I IV. 10 Ile warrant by this time he is wetshod 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* CXCII, Scarse a man but wet-shod went in goare. 1657 T. M *Life Sat. Puppy Nun* 10 They which followed the Coffin to burriall, went wetshod in those affectionate Teares. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II (1900) 235 So he went over [the river] at last, not much above wet-shod. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 320 Your Billy has not yet been accustom'd to be wet-shod. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* 41, I passed the stream several times without being wet-shod. 1825– in many dialect glossaries (cf. *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

b. *fig.* (or in figurative context).

1575 FENTON *Golden Epist.* (1582) 249 You seeme to wade continually wetshoode in the lanke of this miserable worlde. 1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* B j b, He will make their wits wetshod, if the ale haue his swift current. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Martyr* III. iii, All my hopes are seam-rent, and go wet-shod *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV 1, Virtue goes often wetshod, and is forc'd to be cobled up with base means, to hold out water and cold necessity 16 *Times* I in *Cleveland's Wks.* (1687) 239 To speak in wet-shod Eyes, and drowned Looks

Wetshode, obs form of WATCHET.

We·ttable, *a.* [f. WET *v.*] Admitting of being wetted.

1885 H. O FORBES *Nat Wand E Archip* 484 His only wettable garment being his loin cloth

Wette, var WIT *sb* and *v*

We·tted, *ppl a* [f WET *v*] Made wet, moistened, damped.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII 561 Clense each boord & Throne With wetted Sponges 1719 *Phil. Trans* XXX. 1084, I touch'd the end A with a wetted Finger. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* II 249 They sound the well, and. Along the line four wetted feet appear 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* VI. 402 The eggs are covered with a tough white skin, like wetted parchment. 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* XXXIII, He saw her sitting up in bed,. her head bound round with wetted cloths. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 170/1 Spreading over it a strip of wetted paper.

We·tter. [f. WET *v*]

1. One who wets; *spec.* one who damps paper to be used in printing

1737 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* (ed. 33) II. 93 Wetters of paper for [rolling-press]. 1760 *Court & City Reg.* 130, 7 Layers of Paper, and 2 Wetters of ditto 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Wetter*, the workman whose duty it is to 'wet down' paper preparatory to printing.

b. *Wetter-off*, in glass-making, a workman who detaches glass by wetting it. (Cf. WET *v.* 13)

1883 H. J POWELL *Glass making* 86 If the bottle be large it is handed, whilst still attached to the blowing-iron, to the 'wetter off', who detaches it by applying a moistened tool to the neck. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb 6/7 The glass is never attached to any part of the machine, and so the 'wetter off' is dispensed with.

2. *colloq.* A wetting, soaking.

1885 SIADEN *Poetry of Exiles* (ed 2) I 28 Unheedful of the dew. Until a shiver told him that he'd 'had a thorough wetter'.

Wetter, dial. form of WATER; var. WITTER *sb.*2

Wetterly, var WITTERLY *adv. Obs*

We·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. WET *v*]

1. The action of making wet, or the fact of becoming wet, also (with *a* and pl.), an instance of this: **a.** Of persons, esp. by rain or falling into water.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* 268 Þo Marie hadde i-blessed þat watur with hire honde, With-oute wetingue þare-ouer heo 3eode. *c* 1330 [see WETNESS *b*]. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1579 Pight vp with pilers .[for] Weghis into walke for wetyng of rayn. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* IV. i 211 That's more to me then my wetting. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discont.* 249 It must be our wisedome. some whiles to abide a wetting; that, if need be, wee may endure a drenching also. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May 1645, So that one can hardly step without wetting to the skin. 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 490 At the cost of a thorough wetting under a succession of heavy showers 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XXVI, Many a wetting we got amongst the mountains 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur* XII (ed 4) 250 The sea was like a sheet of glass, so that he had little fear of getting a wetting during his few hours' stay.

b. In general use. Also in fig. context.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I 3 He sall be as a tre that ; has ay wetynge of the watirs of grace. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 27 Þat men þoru hem moun take weetynge of hevenly deew to her drie hertis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 39 As a cat wolde ete fisshes withoute wetinge of his cles *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523/2 Wetynge, *madefaccio*, *madidacio* 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 119 b, Your stable must be buylt in a dry place, for wetting the Horses hoofe. 1623 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind* (1908) II 285 The wettinge and late cominge downe of thier goods 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl Gard.* II. 59 The second thing that is to be done, after having remov'd the Fig-Trees out of the Conservatory, is (to use the Phrase of Gard'ners) to give them a good Wetting in every Case; which is, one good substantial Watering. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s v. *Narcissus of Japan*, They must have a sound wetting, steeping the Pots in Water until you find it swims upon the Surface. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth Watering Meadows* (1790) 23 It can be of no service to the lowest parts of the meadow, unless as a wetting in Spring or Summer. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 255 The wetting of the slate was merely superficial. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ* 197 The only sensible effect is the wetting of the wires. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb 268/1 It is functionally protective against undue wetting by rain.

2. The action of moistening the throat with liquid; a small quantity of water or liquor used for this purpose.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1033 Drink may him helpe, A litil wetinge of watur his wo wol amende. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Border* I. 118 It is seldom a thimbleful that fa's to my share, mony a time, no a weetin'. 1884 *Punch* 11 Oct. 180/1 'Twas like the free run of a Bar, And Politics wants lots o' wetting. 1906 *Times* 6 Mar 9/6 Drinks and 'wetting', ruinous to health and morals, are part of the business plant

3. The action of making wet or moist as part of a special process. **a.** Of cloth. (Also in fig. contexts.)

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt* V 501/2 That every Cloth of Kersey . be parfitly wette, and after that wetyng redy to the sale, conneigne inlengh XVIII yerdes. 1540, 1592 [see SHRINK *v.* 2b]. 1593 GREENE *Mamillia* II. E 4, The cloath is not knowne till it come to the weeting 1616 DRAKE *Bibl Scholast* 189 He will not abide the touchstone. He shrinketh in the wetting 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* B 5, Like No[r]therne Cloth shrunke in the wetting. 1631 R BOLTON *Comf Affl. Consc.* IV. (1635) 16 A professour of the truest and heavenliest dye that holds out in the wetting and shrinkes not in the Day of adversitie 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2415/2 The stretch is taken out of it by repeated wettings and stretchings.

b. The steeping of barley in the process of malting; the quantity steeped at one time.

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 That the occupier shall haue his wetyng of his barley in the fate of the seid Denyse during maltyng tyme, the seid Denyse on wetyng and the seid occupier an other wetyng 1702 *Lond. Gaz* No 3790/4 Every Cistern or other Vessel, made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5864/2 The intire wetting..shall be charged with the Duty of 6d per Bushel

c. *fig.* (Cf. WET *v* 11.)

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 53 He must have his double Jug, before he weighs, because wetting of his Sails, will make him run the faster

d. *Glass-making.* (See quot. and WET *v.* 13)

1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb 6/5 The bottle is .cut off from the blow pipe by means of a steel chisel and cold water. This is called 'wetting' or 'wetting off'.

4. *concr.* A liquid mixture employed to wet something else. (See also *E.D.D.*, *Wetting* sb. 3.)

1728 E. S[MITH] *Compleat Housew* (ed. 2) 134 Make a Hole in the midst of the Flour, and pour all the wetting in.

5. *attrib*, as *wetting-board, -machine, -place, -trough.*

1790 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 7, § 18 The Cistern, Uting-fat, or other Wetting-place or Utensil. 1800 *Act* 41 *Geo III* c 6 § 3 Damaged Barley in the Cistern, or other wetting Place 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab*, *Wetting boards*, the boards placed between the different reams in the press in the wetting department. *Ibid*, Wetting machines. *Ibid*, Wetting trough.

We·tting, *ppl. a.* [f. WET *v*] That makes wet or moist.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 187 The distinction betwixt a fluid Body and a wetting Liquor. *a* 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* (1698) I 134 Here you have the Grotto of Cupid with the wetting-stools, upon which sitting down, a great spout of water comes full in your face. *Ibid.* 159 The great variety of water-works, grots, and wetting sports. 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* I 403 The wetting winds had thaw'd the Alpine snows 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 397 The plant is regularly drenched with heavy wetting dews. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* VI (1858) 120 There came on a thick, wetting drizzle 1902 MABEL BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 296 The chilly evenings and the heavy wetting mists in the morning.

We·ttish, *a.* [f. WET *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat wet.

1648 R JOSSELIN *Diary* (Camden 1908) 53 A wett night, and wettish day. 1651 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 99, I have been with Doctor D about Lucern, who tells me that it groweth best in wettish grounds 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 47 This loose Earth, should be ploughed and sowed in a wettish time. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 59 Wettish or sandy ground. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr* (1861) II 98 It continues wettish and windy 1812 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXXIV 16 Flowers are odoriferous in wettish air. 1828 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 424 She looked eastward with wettish eyes 1871 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* III 192 Weather mild though dim and wettish. 1882 *Garden* 6 May 305/1 Particularly in deep, wettish soils

Hence **We·ttishness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Moistness*, wettishness, dampness.

Wettrien, obs. f WATER *v.* **Wetty**, obs f. WITTY *a.* **Weturly**, var. WITTERLY *adv. Obs.* **Wetye**, var. WITIE *v. Obs.* **Wetyng(ly**, obs. ff. WEETING(LY. **Weuch**, Sc. var WOUGH *sb Obs.*

†**Weve**, *sb. Obs*–1 [f next] A short or quick movement. *In little weve*, in a moment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22927 All þe flexs þat was o þe man . sal be delt in littel weue [*Edinb.* wefe]; þat was o best [= beast] al sal bileue [= remain]

†**Weve**, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 weve, 4–5 wefe; *pa. t.* 3 wefde, weft; *pa. pple.* 4 y-, 1-weved, veved. [Perh. a dial. var. of WAIVE *v.*2 (a. ON. *veifa*); possibly repr. an unrecorded OE. **wéfan* = ON *veifa* Cf. BIWEVE *v.*2] Although disappearing from literary use in ME., the verb appears to have survived in speech, and to be represented in mod. Eng. by WEAVE *v.*2]

1. *intr.* Of persons: To go from one place to another, to travel, wander, pass.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 85 Þenne þe iuele gost fareð ut of þe manne and weueð wide. sechende reste. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2053 in *S. Eng Leg.* 165 Into þe cloistre of Canterburi with grete noyse heo comen weue 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1475 3ef he com mid is ost in to þis lond weue 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A 318 Þou wylnez ouer þys water to weue.

b. Of things: To go, pass, make way.

c 1275 LAY 28049 And ich ig[rap] my gode sweord. and smot of Modred his hefd, þat hit wefde [*c* 1205 wond] a [the] felde. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 545 He hitt hym a-bown appon þe heuede, þat to þe scholdire þe swerde wefede. *Ibid.* 564 Otuell says 'my suerde kan schere', & in to þe erthe it weuede.

c. To move to and fro; to toss about.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24839 þe weder..son bigan to rug and reth, þat ilk wau til oþer weft, And bremli to þo barges beft. *c* 1300 *Metr Hom.* 40 But thurt him noht haf tint his heued, Yef he als red [= reed] wald haf weuid. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4368 To cold coles sche schal be brent 3it or come eue, & þe aschis of hire body with þe wind weue.

2. *trans.* To move or remove from one place to another; to convey or bring; to strike *down.*

13 *K Alis.* 3807 With his sweord he wolde his heved Fro the body have y-weved [*Bodl MS.* yreued]. 13.. *Sir Beues* 954 A leide on wiþ þe bor is heued, Til þat hin were adoun i-weued. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 40 Gif me in a disce weued Sain Jon the Baptist heued. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 976, I an-endez þe on þis syde Schal sve [= follow], tyl þou to a hil be veued.

b To wave or brandish (a weapon). Also *absol.*, to beckon, make signals.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* (1862) 122 His ald fader bird hir lefe, And on hir lemman clep and wefe *Ibid* 123 *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* (MS Ashmole 42) fol. 100 Borne he was bothe doumbe & defe and peres on him gon call & wefe *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* 544 His brond aboute he weved, All þat he hitte he cleved *c* 1440 [cf. WEVING *vbl. sb* below].

c ? To toss about, trouble

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 922 Aunt hose is þin euel, ful wonderliche it þe weues; wel i wot þe sope.

3 a. *To weve up* to open (a window, a gate): = WAIVE *v* 2 2. b. *To weve off*: to throw off (a garment). Cf. WAIVE *v.*2 4 a

a. *c* 1205 LAY 19003 Þa cnihtes weoren swide [*stc*] whæte, and wefden up þa castles 3ætte, & letten hine binnen fare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2978 [She] weued vp a window þat was toward þe place.

b. *c* 1290 *Beket* 951 in *S. Eng. Leg* 133 Þo seint thomas hadde is masse i songue. his chesible he gan of weue.

4. To give (to a person).

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1976 Þe lorde Gawayn con þonk, Such worchip he wolde hym weue *Ibid.* 2359 Hit is my wede þat þou werez, Myn owen wyf hit þe weued, I wot wel for sope.

Hence †**Weving** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 523/2 Wevynge, or mevynge wythe tokne, *annutus.*

†**Weve**, *v.*2 *Obs*–1 [OE. *wéfan* to wrap. Cf. BIWEVE *v* 1] *trans* To wrap up, cover.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II VIII (1495) b v b/2 The name of Seraphyn menyth thynge that is not weyled [= veiled] neyther weuyd.

Weve, obs. form of WEAVE *v.*

We've, contracted f. *we have* (HAVE *v.* A 2 d).

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 313 When, too late, we see what we've miss'd. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXVI, Do you mean to say that we've got to have dinner?

†**We·ved.** *Obs.* Forms: *α* 1 WIO-, weobud, weofud, -od, weofed-, 3 weofed (*dat.* weofde), weoued *β.* 1 wefod, 3–4 wefed (*dat.* wefde), 3–5 weued'(4 -yd), 4 wyeued (*dat.* wyefde). [OE. *wéofud, -od*, earlier *wéo-, wéobud*, f. *wéoh-, wioh-, wih-* (*wig-*) holy, sacred + *béod* (masc.) table. In OE., however, the second element very commonly appears as *-bed* (in the forms *wio-, wéo-, wig-, wibed*) and was evidently identified with the noun *bed*, being sometimes inflected *-beddes*, etc.; in agreement with this the usual gender of *wéofod* is neuter. As an independent word the first element in OE. is a noun meaning 'idol', corresponding to

OS. *wih*, ON. *vé* holy place, sanctuary, and OHG. *wih* (MHG. *wich*, G. *weih-*), Goth. *weihs* adj. holy.] An altar.

α *c*897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* 217 Ȝif se weobud ufan hol nære. *Ibid*, Hwæt elles ȝetacnað ðæt weobud buton ryhtwisra monna saula? *c*960 ÆTHELWOLD *Bened Rule* lxii 113 Healde he simle þone styde butan þære þenunge anre þæs halgan weofodes *c*1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxiii 35 Zacharias..þone ȝe ofslogon betweox þam temple and þam weofode. *c*1205 LAY 31951 He Peteres weofed þere wunliche isohte. *a*1225 *Ancr. R* 346 Uallið biuoren ower weoued a creoix to þer eorðe *a*1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E Hom* I 209 Ich..bi-seche þe þurh þine eadi flesche and þine iblescede blode i-sacred oðe weouede

β *c*1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt v. 23 Ȝif þu bringst þine lac to wefode ..læt þær þine lac beforan þam altare *c*1130 *O E Chron* an 1125, He sang ðone hehmesse on Eastren dæi æt Cristes wefod. *c*1205 LAY. 28747 Meleon fieh to are chirche and forð riht anan wende forn to ane wefde. *c*1290 *Beket* 1082 in *S. Eng Leg* 137 He let maken is bed . Op in þe heie chirche bi-twene twei weuedes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4593 At glastinbury at uore þe heye weued amydde þe quer 1340 *Ayenb* 14 þe sacrement of þe wi efde. *Ibid* 236 Godes table is þe wyeued. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I 161 þe auters and weuedes of þat peple. *c*1425 *Eng. Cong Ireland* xviii. 42 Yn the modyr chyrche, & to for the weued

Wevede, obs pa. t. and pa pple of WEAVE *v*

Wevel(l, Wever(e, obs ff. WEEVIL, WEAVER.

† **Wevesterte.** *Obs* In quot. wewestrete. [f. WEVE *v* + START *sb.*[1] Cf. WAGSTART.] The wagtail

14 in Wr-Wulcker 617/44 *Trugа, quedam avis*, a wewestrete

We·vet. *south-west. dial* [f WEAVE *v.* Cf. WEFT *sb* 1] A cobweb. † Also *collect.*

1499–1500 *Churchw. Acc S Edmund, Sarum* (1896) 51 To Will Belrynger for Strykyng downe of the Weuet in the Churche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 56 b, Ye skyppe ouer the open Oracles of truth, and are entangled in the wevett of errour. [Cf *spider-wevet s* v SPIDER 10.] 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W Eng.* 134 Tha church war durty—Wevets here Hang'd danglin vrom tha ruf. 1886 W BARNES *Dorset Gloss*, *Wevvet, wivvet*, a cobweb.

Wevil(l, -yl(l, obs. forms of WEEVIL.

Wew, obs Sc. f VIEW; var. WHEW *int* **Wewe**, obs. f VIEW *sb.*, WEAVE *v.* **Wewell**, obs. form of WEEVIL **Wex(e**, obs. ff. VEX *v.*, WAX *sb.* and *v* **Wexin**, obs. f. WAXEN.

Wey[1] (wē). Forms: 1 wǽȝ (wǽȝ), wǽge, 4–8 weye, 5– wey (5 wegh), 5–7 way (6 waye, waie), 7 waigh(e, 7–weigh. [Identical in origin with WEIGH *sb.*[1] Cf. WAY *sb.*[2] and WAW *sb.*[2]]

1 A standard of dry-goods weight, varying greatly with different commodities. (See quots.)

a. Of cheese.

805–10 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I 459 Ȝif hit ðonne festen dæg sie, selle mon uuæge cæsa & fisces *c*833 *Ibid* 577 An weȝ spices & ceses 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. v 93, I wolde be gladder Than bouȝe I had þis woke ywonne a weye of essex chese. 1542 RECORDE *Gr Arts* K vb, The very weights of it [*sc* cheese] are cloues and weies, so that a cloue shoulde contayne 7 pounde· and a wey 32 cloues, that is 224 poundes. 1590 PAYNE *Brief Descr. Irel.* (1841) 8 You may haue yeerely fortie great wayes of cheese, of the milke gathered betwixt May and Michaelmas. 1596 *Record's Gr Arts* 162 And so much [256 pound] weyeth the weigh of Suffolke cheese.. The Wey of Essex Cheese containeth 16 score, and 16 pound 1638 L ROBERTS *Merch. Map Comm* II. 239 The true weight of cheese and butter, called the Waighe. *Ibid.*, The Waighe of Suffolk cheese being 256 li and the waighe of Essex cheese 336 li averdupois. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s v *Clove*, In Suffolk they allow forty two of these Cloves or three hundred thirty six pounds to the Wey. 1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract Agric* (ed. 4) II 429 A wey in Suffolk 32 cloves, or 256 lbs. A wey in Essex 42 cloves, or 336 lbs.

b. Of wool.

*a*975 *Laws Edgar* III § 8 Ga seo wæge [*v r* wæx] wulle to cvv p[enninga]. [*c*1300 *Fleta* II xii. (1647) 73 Et duæ wayæ lanæ faciunt unum saccum] *a*1500 *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 100 Of the sac wulle goyng out of London of iij. weys, the Sheref owt to haue xl d' 1638 L ROBERTS *Merch Map Comm* II. 239 The sacke of wooll formerly so famoused by the staplers, did weigh 364 li averdupois, two waighes of wooll make a sacke, and 12 sacks make a laste 1665 W SHEPPARD *Office Clerk of Market* 65 The Sarplar is the Case wherein the Wooll is, and the Waigh respecteth the quantity of the Wooll it self 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 261/1 A Wey [of Wool] contains six Tods and a half 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 888 Wool is weighed out in double stones of 48 lb, each being called a weigh.

c. Of salt

1443 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 83 In 2 Wegh et di grossi salis empt, 50s 1451 *Paston Lett* I 228 I hat ye sold a wey salt but for xx s. that she might hafe had xls for every wey 1459 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 34 No. 1, vi weyes de baysalt, pi ec. le wey xxvi s viii *d* 1533–4 *Durham Househ Bk.* (Surtees) 255, 2½ qu [salis] vocata ½ wey 1545 *Rates Custome ho* c v b, Salte called baysalt the waye xiii.s. iiii d *a*1585 in *Eng. Hist. Rev* (1914) XXIX 527 You must lade for every thousand fishe a weye of salte or rather more. 1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I 179 Ev'ry Way of Salt, conteyning by measure x barrells. 1615 E S. *Britain's Buss* in Arber *Garner* III. 635 Likewise, the Buss cannot conveniently stow, at once, above ten Weys of salt 1638 L ROBERTS *March. Map Comm* II 248 A tunne of Salt at Plimouth is greater than a weigh of London by 32 gallons. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 70 Salt is reckoned by the Hundred and Wey In 1 Hundred of Salt 10½ Weyes, in 1 Wey 40 Bushels. 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No 4060/5 About 50 Weigh of Salt, out of the La Seine 1748 W. BROWNRIGG *Art making Salt* 214 The law now allows three bushels duty free, for every wey (or forty bushels) of British salt carried coastwise

d. Of coal, corn, etc, or in general use.

?*c*1300 in *Rep Comm. Weights & Meas* (1758) 19, xiv petræ faciunt unum pondus, quod Anglice dicitur wey e. *a*1400 *Rel Ant* I 70 Sevene waxpund makiet onleve ponde one waye, twelf weyen on fothir 1471 *Churchw Acc Yatton* (Somerset Rec Soc) 107 For ij wey cole, xs. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 9. § 5 The said common meater to haue for the measuring of euery way of corne ii.d 1560 *MS. Acc. Bk Butchers' Co, Lond*, The price of a Waie of tallowe was this yere Rated ,at 30/. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Weigh*, in some parts of this land it signifies a quantity of Corn (most commonly of Barley or Malt) containing six quarters 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 385 Out of the Mounts of Libani in Cuba, there was one [piece of gold] taken weighing 3310 weighs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Wey*, the greatest Measure for dry things, containing five Chaldron *Weys* or *Weighs*, are also 165 Pounds, 180 Pounds, or 200 Pounds and a half for a Charge. 1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v. *Wey*, A Weigh of Barley or Malt, is six Quarters or forty eight Bushels. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 54 During which time five or six weys of culm were raised. 1823 J. GUY *Tutor's Assist.* 51 How many weys and bushels, in 72 lasts? *Ans* 144 weys, 5760 bus 1891 L CLARK *Dict. Metric Measures* 97 *Wey*, or *Load* (dry measure) = 40 bushels = 5 quarters

attrib 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 137 Neither ys the Cranoke or Wey measures vsed in selling thereof [corn].

† **2.** ? A pound. (Vulg. *libras centum*)

*a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Nicodemus brouhte uorte smurien mid ure Louerd an hundred weien of mirre & of aloes.

† **Wey.**[2] *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; the variation in the stem-vowel would normally indicate an OE. *wæg, wǽg-*] ? A bill or halberd.

*c*1205 LAY 30982 Breken brædе weiȝes [*c* 1275 weyes], brustleden scaftes *Ibid* 21505 Cheorles .mid clubben swiðen giæste, mid spæren and mid græte waȝen. *Ibid* 21596 Moni cniht mid heoie wahȝen [*c*1275 wawes] ualden heom to grunden

Wey, obs. f WAY *sb*, WEIGH *v*, var WY *Obs*, man **Weyard**, obs. var. WEIRD *a* **Wey-bit**, var. WAY-BIT *Obs.* **Weybred**, obs. var. WAY-BREAD. **Weyche**, obs. Sc f. WITCH *sb* **Weycht**, obs. Sc. f. WEIGHT, WIGHT. **Weydde**, obs. f WEED *v.*[1] **Weyde**, obs. f. WIDE *adv.* **Weydraught**, obs. f WITHDRAUGHT.

† **Weye**, *v Obs. rare.* Also **waye**. [OE. *wégan* to delude, deceive.]

1. *trans.* To deceive, lead astray.

*c*1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I 370 þat he ne may nauȝt yweid be Wiþ blanding ne wiþ boste *Ibid.* VII 648 The deuel . dorste nauȝt adam asaylly, Al for to waye.

2. *intr.* To go astray.

*c*1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I 301 Bote hi alisȝt icristned be, Fram heuene euere hi weyeþ.

Weye, obs. f. WAY *sb*[1], WEIGH *v*, WHEY, var WY (man) *Obs.* **Weyfe**, obs. f. WAIF *sb*[1], WAIVE *v.*[1] **Weyffe**, obs. f. WIFE. **Weyghe, Weyghte**, obs. ff. WEIGH(T. **Wey-hey**, var. WEHEE *v.* **Weyhte**, obs. f. WEIGHT. **Weyit**, obs. Sc. f. WET *v.* **Weyk(e**, obs. ff. WEAK *a.*, WICK. **Weylawey**, obs. f. WELLAWAY. **Weyld**, obs. f. WIELD *v.* **Weyle**, obs. f. WAIL *v.*, WALE *v.*[1], WEEL [2] **Weyle a woo**, var. WELLAWO *Obs.* **Weylecott**, var. WYLIECOAT *Sc.*

† **Weyleyship.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. *wey* WEIGH *v.* Cf. METLEYSHIP] The office of weigher

1587 LD. BURGHLEY in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 12 [Concerning the office of the] weyleyship and metleyship [in Penrith]

Weylico(1)tt, obs. ff WYLIECOAT *Sc.* **Weylsum**, var. WEALSOME *a. Obs.* **Weyme**, obs f WAME. **Weymen**, obs pl. WOMAN. **Weyment(e**, var. ff. WAYMENT.

Weymouth (*wē*ˑ məþ). [The title of the first Lord *Weymouth*, by whom the tree was extensively planted after its introduction into England in 1705.] *Weymouth Pine*, the American white pine, *Pinus Strobus.*

[1731 P MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Pinus, Pinus Americana*, Lord Weymouth's Pine] 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v. *Aphernousti*, The white Canada-pine, which is better known in England by the name of Weymouth-pine 1781 *Westminster Mag.* IX 133 The Weymouth-pine has been long naturalized here; the patriarch plant still existing at Longleat 1791 W GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I 82 The Weymouth pine has very little picturesque beauty to recommend it 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* IV. xxi. (ed 2) 496 The Weymouth pine, the stone pine, and the larch, are all occasionally seen 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 251/2 Weymouth Pine, Scotch Spruce, and Silver Fir timber sold at a low figure

Weyn, obs f. VAIN *a.*; north. f WEEN *sb., v.* **Weynd(e**, obs. ff. WEND *v* **Weyne**, obs. f. VEIN, WAIN *sb*[1], WINE; north f WEEN *sb., v.* **Weyng(e**, obs. ff. WING. **Weynscot, -scotte, skot**, obs. ff. WAINSCOT

Weynt, ? var *queynt*, pa. pple. of QUENCH *v*

*a*1450 MYRC *Par. Pr* 1102 Hast þou for slowþe I-be so feynt þat al þy wylle has be weynt

Weype, obs form of WIPE *v.*

† **Weyr.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin] Some piece of timber in the structure or fittings of a vessel

1296 *Acc Exch. K R* 5/20 m 2 b, In xiiij ligniis de longitudine 1 pedum emptis ad Weyres *Ibid* m 3 b, In duobus Weyris ad Bargiam emptis de Henrico de Wermue *Ibid* m 4 b, In Weyris Spurchis et aliis emendacionibus factis in Galea et Bargia

Weyr, Sc. var. VER spring. *Obs.* **Weyre**, Sc. var. WERE *sb* doubt, etc **Weyrly**, var. WARLY. **Weysand(e**, obs. ff. WEASAND **Weysse**, obs. f. WISE *a.* **Weyst**, obs. Sc. f. WEST. **Weyte**, obs. f. WHITE. **Weyth**, obs. f. WITHE.

† **Weythernoy**, error for **vethervoy*, southwestern var. *fetherfoy* · see FEATHERFEW.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl, Weythernoy is Feuerfew [1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed. 2) 465 Weyther-ney, see Feaverfew]

Weythwynde, obs. f. WITHWIND. **Weyve**, obs. f. WAIVE *v.*[1]; var WAIVE *v* [2] *Obs.*; obs. f. WEAVE *v.* **Weyward**, = *weyard* obs var WEIRD *a.* **Wezand, wezen, wezzand**, obs. ff. WEASAND. **Wezeer**, obs. f. VIZIER. **Wezill**, var. WIZZLE *Obs.* **Wez(z)on**, obs. ff. WEASAND.

Wh.

WH, a consonantal digraph, normally represents initial *hw* in words of OE origin, as in *hwæt* what, *hwisprian* to whisper In words of other origin, its occurrence may be due to analogy resting on the supposed phonetic appropriateness of the 'aspirate' sound, as in *whip*, *whisk*, it sometimes varies with *h* or simple *w*, e g. *whortleberry* and *hurtleberry*, *whoop* and *hoop*, *whelked* and *welked*. Historically OE. initial *hw* represents OTeut. *χw* (under which Indo-Eur. *q*[10] and *kw* were levelled), which appears as *hw* in the early forms of the Germanic languages, but is variously modified in their modern forms, appearing in High and Low German as *w*, in the Scandinavian languages, according to dialect, as *hv*, *kv*, and *v*, in English as *wh*. For typical forms see WHAT

The normal OE spelling *hw* was generally preserved in early ME till late in the 13th century, e. g. in the Nero MS of Ancren Riwle (with occas variants in *w*, as *wase* whoso), and the pieces contained in An Old English Miscellany (E. E.T.S), it persists in the Ayenbite of Inwyt in the form *hu*, as *huch* The modern spelling *wh* is found first in regular use in the Ormulum, e. g. *whulle* which; it is the commoner spelling in the earlier text of Layamon's Brut (with frequent variants in *w*), the Harl. MS. of King Horn, and the earliest MS of Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, and continues thence without interruption to the present day; sporadic anticipations occur in the 11th century in the interlinear Rule of St Benedict, as in *æiwhepera* (ed. E. E. T. S., p. 81), *whæmne* (ib 103), and in the 12th century in the Peterborough Chronicle (e g. *whilc*, an. 675), and the Lambeth and Cotton Homilies A few instances of the omission of *h* occur in some early texts (e.g *sumurbul* 'teres' in Epinal Gloss., *wllum* 'nunc' in 9th century Bede Glosses), and there are some in the 11th century Rule of St. Benedict (e g *wylce* which, *wanon* whence); it becomes more frequent in the 12th century, chiefly in words of the interrogative class, e.g. *wilc*, *gewilcum*, *wat*, *wænne*, and (*sum*)*wile*, for *hwilc*, *gewhilcum*, *hwæt*, *hwænne*, and *hwile* (Cato Glosses, Canterbury Psalter, Peterborough Chronicle, Homilies, etc.). Many examples of simple *w* are to be found in the two versions of Layamon and other 13th century texts, and this variant spelling continues in widespread use till 1500.

Strong enunciation of the back (guttural) element in the pronunciation of (hw) is shown by the spellings *chua*, *chuat*, *chwæm*, *chuelc* = *hwá*, etc of the Lindisfarne Gosp., and began to be denoted in ME. of the 13th century by the use of *qu* (*quu*, *qw*), first in East Anglian texts (once in the Bestiary, *qual* whale; regularly but not exclusively in Genesis and Exodus). It remained a feature of East Anglian spelling till *c* 1450 (as in the Paston Letters and the works of John Metham), but after 1300 it became more especially a characteristic feature of northern English, surviving in Scottish, esp in the form *quh*, till the 18th century. (For the converse use of *wh* for *qu* (kw), see the letter Q)

Early in the 15th century appear spellings with *wh* of words with initial *h* followed by an *o*-sound. It occurs first before *ō* (·— *ā*), e.g. *whom* for *hōm* (OE *hám*) in Brut *c* 1420 (E E T. S.), pp. 346, 370, *wholle* for *hōle* (OE. *hál*) in Chron Vilod *c* 1420, 3368, and Camb. MS. of Guy of Warwick 3422, *whote* for *hōt* (OE *hát*) in Partonope, *whore* for *hōre* hoar (OE *hár*) in Revel Monk of Evesham (1482), *wholy* for *hōly* is used by Tindale, 1526. Later, other words normally spelt with initial *ho-* (of whatever origin) became subject to the same variation of spelling; e. g *whore* for *hōre* (OE. *hóre*), *whole* for *hōle* (OE *hol*), *whood* for *hood* (OE. *hód*), *whoord* for *hōrd* 'hoard' (OE *hord*). Some of these spellings were especially frequent in the 16th century; thus *whood* 'hood' is used by Hall the chronicler, Nashe, Harvey, John Davies of Hereford, and Sylvester. The *wh*-spelling has become standardized in two of these words, viz. *whole* and *whore*, and their derivatives, in which it became common *c* 1600. The corresponding labialized pronunciation is current dialectally only in *whole*, but it survives in several other words where the standard form has preserved the original *ho-*, as in *hoard*, *hold*, *hole*, *home*, *hot*, in *home*, pronunciations such as (wom), (wuəm), (wɒm) cover a wide area For details of the evidence see the various words in this Dict and Eng Dial. Dict.

Spellings of How *adv* with initial *hw*, *wh*, and (consequently) *quh* are on a different footing, as they are due in the first place to association of the word with the interrogative *why*, *where*, etc

From the fourteenth century onwards there are sporadic instances of initial *whir* for *wr*, as *whrighles* (R Brunne's Chron Wace 8711), *whrassid* 'wrested' (St. Cuthbert, 6041), *whretcheldy* (Bale, 1560) For the relationship of *hurlpool*, *hurlwind*, *hurtleberry* to *whirlpool*, *whirlwind*, *whortleberry*, etc, and of *thwack*, *thwang* to *whack*, *whang*, etc, see these words.

Pronunciation. In OE. the pronunciation symbolized by *hw* was probably in the earliest periods a voiced bilabial consonant preceded by a breath. This was developed in two different directions (1) it was reduced to a simple voiced consonant (w), (2) by the influence of the accompanying breath, the voiced (w) became unvoiced. The first of these pronunciations (w) probably became current first in southern ME. under the influence of French speakers, whence it spread northwards (but ME. orthography gives no reliable evidence on this point). It is now universal in English dialect speech except in the four northernmost counties and north Yorkshire, and is the prevailing pronunciation among educated speakers. The second pronunciation, denoted in this Dictionary by the conventional symbol (hw), and otherwise variously denoted by phoneticians, (wh), (ʍ), (w̥), (ʌ), is general in Scotland, Ireland, and America, and is used by a large proportion of educated speakers in England, either from social or educational tradition, or from a preference for what is considered a careful or correct pronunciation

The 15th or 16th century Welsh transcript of the English Hymn to the Virgin (E.D S. Misc 3, p. 27) shows the voiceless pronunciation, rendering *where* by *hwier*, and the evidence of the 16th century and later orthoepists goes to show that this was the prevailing pronunciation among cultured speakers, but there are indications that it was not of universal currency Towards the end of the 18th century the voiceless was ousted by the voiced sound, and the lexicographer John Walker (1791) notes that in London speech 'the aspirate *h* is often sunk', and includes the voiced pronunciation of *wh* among the four faults of the speech of the metropolis The restoration of the voiceless pronunciation which took place in the 19th century was due in part to Scottish and Irish influence, and in part to conscious reference to the spelling Some early orthoepists admitted a pronunciation of *whole*, *wholesome* with (hw) This must have been familiar to Samuel Johnson, for in the Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary he remarks that 'in *whore* only, and sometimes in *wholesome*, *wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.' The dialectal pron. (wōl, wul) are widespread

In Sc dialects north of the Tay the voiceless bilabial (hw) has become the voiceless labio-dental (f) in interrog prons. and advs, as *fa* who, *fat* what, *fan* when; in Aberdeen and Banff in other words also, as *fête* white, *folp* whelp, *fup* whip (Cf FALL *sb.*[8]).

Wha(a, dial. forms of WHO; var. WHAU *int*

Whaaped, var WHAPED *pa. pple. Obs*, WHAUP.

Whack (hwæk), *sb. colloq* Also 8–9 *Sc.* **whawk, whauk,** 9 **wack.** [? Echoic: perh an alteration of THWACK]

1. A vigorous stroke with a stick or the like; a heavy resounding blow; also the sound of this.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 13 As saur greets the bairn that's paid at e'en, as he that gets his whawks in the morning. 1823 E MOOR *Suffolk Words* 477 *Whack*, a blow, a thump. 1832 BARRINGTON *Pers Sk* III xviii 242, I never saw any dangerous contusion from what they called 'whacks' of the shillelah 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr* lxxii, Bill gave the boy two or three more hearty whacks, and then kicked him into the hosier's shop 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* v, Bessy's 'Ah!' or little cry was followed by a *whack*, which I heard as clear as anything I ever heard in my life.

b. *To have* or *take a whack at*: to make an attempt or attack upon. *U S.*

1891 *Boston* (Mass) *Frnl* 22 June 2/2 There are thousands who are anxious to have a whack, at the polls, at the party that deceived them. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 20 Dec 418/1 Mother's got over her long weak spell, and is able to take a whack at doings.

2 A portion, share, allowance; *esp.* a full share, a large portion or amount.

Chiefly in phr. *to get, have, take one's whack.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T*, *Whack*, a share of a booty obtained by fraud 1790 ALEX WILSON in *Poems & Lit Prose* (1876) II 51 Whauks o' guid ait-farll cowins Synet down wi' whey 1805 C. PAGET in *P Papers* (1896) II 162 My whack of prize money will be about fifty thousand Pounds 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxiv, 'I'll punish the port to-morrow'. 'I'll take my whack to-day' 1874 *Slang Dict* 338 To go whacks, to divide equally, to enter into partnership 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs Life* II 119 He could not trust himself to take a fair whack of liquor without taking too much 1918 *Blackw Mag* July 43/2 I've had a run for my money this whack of leave.

b A dividing *up* of accounts.

1885 HORNADAY *Two Yrs in Jungle* xxiv 284 When the Colombo rice merchants, shopmen, and hotel-keepers have their quarterly 'whack-up' with the government.

3 As *int* or *adv*. With a whack (in sense 1).

1812 H & J. SMITH *Rej Addr*, *Arckt Atoms*, Jill, bobbs plump against him, whack! 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* v, Whack came the cane on Johnny's shoulders 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I ii, Whack, whack, whack, come his blows

Whack (hwæk), *v colloq* Also 8–9 *Sc* whauk. [See prec]

1 *trans.* To beat or strike vigorously, as with a stick, to thrash.

1721 *Ramsay's Poems* I Gloss 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 334 Many and many a good time have I whacked the Rascal's Jacket 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr Tadpole* Introd. (1879) 3 The sheriffs whacked each other soundly with their wands 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 225 When the husband loses his temper, he whacks his wife.

absol or *intr* 1852 C. W DAY *Five Yrs' Resid W Indies* I 304 Whacking away, I finally severed his head from his body 1898 M MURIEL DOWIE *Crook of Bough* xxiii, Her tough tweeds whacked on the ivory lintel.

b *fig.* To beat in a contest.

1877 *Holderness Gloss* s v., Ah can whack him onny day at sums.

2 *transf.* and *fig* Substituted for 'put', 'bring', 'get', etc, with implication of vigorous or violent action; cf *knock up.*

1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ to Hamilton* viii, Why should we thole sae aft the Spleen to whauk us Out of our Reason? 1861 J. BARR *Poems* 154 (E D D) A rotten stump my brain had rackit Till Doctor Manning oot did whack it 1872 C KING *Mountain Sierra Nev* x 219 If I design to paint a head, or a foot, or an arm, I get my little old Sarah Jane to peel the particular charm, and just whack her in on the canvas 1897 KIPLING *Capt Cour* v. 115 When they whacked up a match 'twix' his sister Hitty an' Lorin' Jerauld 1903 — *Their Lawful Occas.* 1 in *Traffics & Discov* 117 Can we whack her [*sc.* a torpedo-boat] up to fifteen, d'you think?

3. [See prec 2] To share, divide Also with *up.*

1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Wack*, to share or divide any thing equally 1821 *Life D Haggart* (ed. 2) 94 We got twenty-two screaves by this adventure, which we whacked 1888 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, We hadn't much trouble dividing the gold, and what cash there was we could whack easy enough.

Whack, dial. form of QUACK *v.*[2]

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard*, *Pediar* xxiv, The ducks they whackit, the dogs they yowled.

Whacker (hwæ kəɹ). *colloq.* [f. WHACK *v* + -ER[1]]

1. a A heavy blow. *dial.*

1823 E MOOR *Suffolk Words* 477 *Whacker*, a blow, a thump.

b. A driver of animals, a drover *U S*

1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX 679 The whacker's long whip cracking, as he lashes his unwieldy beasts [*sc* oxen] into position 1889 H O'REILLY *Fifty Yrs. on Trail* xvi 172 To search round for bull-whackers to drive them over

2 Anything abnormally large of its kind; *esp.* a 'thumping' lie; a 'whopper'

1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, *Whacker*, a lie. 1828 *Sporting Mag* (N S) XXII 416 Though the fences are whackers, the brooks they are small. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II iv, Oh, there's a whacker! we haven't been within a hundred yards of his barn 1872 J R GREEN *Let to E A Freeman* 18 Sept, The Dome which ought to be a whacker is a poor wee thing

Whacking (hwæ kiŋ), *vbl sb colloq* [f WHACK *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb WHACK.

1. Beating.

1862 MRS. H WOOD *Channings* I, Then take your whacking! 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz* 14 Nov 2/2 There is a sound of the whacking of staves and sticks

attrib 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz* 19 June 5/1 We turned away followed by the beaters, one of whom tucked his long whacking-stick under his chin.

2 Dividing up or sharing.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II 154 At last Long J—— and I got to quarrel about the 'whacking', there was cheatin' a-goin' on.

Whacking (hwæ kiŋ), *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. WHACK(ER + -ING[2]] That is a 'whacker', abnormally large, 'thumping', 'whopping'.

Often quasi-advb. in *whacking big, great.*

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd P 7 A certain whacking

priest in our neighbourhood 1829 — *Jrnl* 16 Apr (1890) II 268 This whacking reason 1853 G J Cailey *Las Alforjas* II. 193 We saw a whacking great building 1873 C M Davies *Unorth Land*, *Walworth Jumpers* 91 A good whacking kiss that echoed all over the archway

Whad, Whaddie see What, Waddy.

Whaey, Whafer, Whaff, Whaffle: see Wheyey, Wafer *sb*, Waff *v* 1, Waffle *v*.

Whahoo, variant of Wahoo

Whaies see Why

Whaiet, obs. dial f. Quiet

1581 N Woodes *Conf Conscience* III iv, Ay wawd he wer brunt that ay mawght be whaiet

Whaile, obs. var Quail *v* 2, to curdle

c 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Housek Ord* (1790) 453 At the first boyling take hom off the fyre that they whaile noght.

Whaint, Whair(e, Whaish, Whais(h)le, whaizle, Whaite, Whake see Quaint, Where, Whelish, Wheeze, Wheezle, Wait *v* 1, Quake.

Whaker, north. dial form of Quaker

1700 in Sir C Sharp *Chron. Mirab* (1841) 51 Att ye Whakers metting house 1802 R Anderson *Ball Cumbld* (1805) 22 The neist was a Whaker, caw'd Jacob, He turn'd up the wheyte o' his een

Whale (hwēl), *sb.* Forms. 1 hwæl, 3–4 whal, wal, 4–5 wall, 4–7 whall, 5 wale, 5–6 whalle, 7 whaill, wheal, 4– whale, chiefly *Sc.* and *north* 3 qual, 4 quale, 5 qwal, qwall(e, qwaylle, 5–6 quhall(l, 6 quhale, quhell [OE *hwæl*, corresp. to OHG., MHG. *wal* (G *walfisch* Whalefish, q v.), ON *hvalr* (Sw, Da *hval*), related to OHG. *wâhira*, *welira*, MHG. *wâlre*, and MHG, G *wels* (:— **χwalis*) sheath-fish, cf. Pruss. *kalis* sheath-fish.

The present form *whale* represents oblique forms (OE *hwalas*, etc); the OE nom *hwæl* gave 14th–17th cent. *whall* (cf *small, awl,* † *all,* from *smæl, æl*).]

1 Any of the larger fish-like marine mammals of the order *Cetacea*, which have fore-limbs like fins and a tail with horizontal flukes, and are hunted for their oil and whalebone; in wider (scientific) use, any cetacean of the groups *Mystacoceti* or whalebone-whales, and *Odontoceti* or toothed whales (which are distinguished by the names dolphin, grampus, porpoise, etc)

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* I. i. § 16 Se hwæl bið micle læssa þonne oðre hwalas. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* 1 21 God geceop þa þa micelan hwalas and eall libbende fisc-cinn *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 310 Þa myclan hwælas, & þa lytlan sprottas *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 735 He is blac so bro of qual *c* 1300 *Havelok* 753 He tok þe sturgiun, and þe qual *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 136 Riht als the quale fars wit the elringe, And riht als stunioun etes merling *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 1495 He hadde a bodi as a whal *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn T* 222 Me thynketh they been lyk Iovinian Fat as a whale and walkynge as a swan 14 . *Metr Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/11 Wale, *cete* 14 . *Nom* ibid 702/15 *Hic cetus*, a whalle *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 523 Whale, or qwal, grete fysche 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII Prol 23 Fludis monstreis, sic as meirswyne or quhailis. 1606 Shaks *Tr & Cr* v. v 23 And there they fye or dye, like scaled sculs, Before the belching Whale. 1707 *Curios Husb & Gard.* 140 Steep your Corn, or any other Seed, in Oil of Whale 1769 Pennant *Brit Zool* III 35 Whales are still seen one hundred and sixty feet long 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 272/2 The Toothed Whales are subdivided into those which have teeth in both jaws and those which have teeth in the lower jaw 1860 Gosse *Rom Nat Hist* x 259 The pursuit of the whale, whether that species which our hardy mariners seek amidst the ice-floes of the Polar Seas, or the still huger kind which wallows in the boundless Pacific

collective sing 1637 I Jones & Davenant *Brit Tyr* 15 And then on Rock he [*sc* the giant] stood to bob for Whale 1845 Coulter *Adv Pacific* VII. 78 While cruising for whale, the look-outs are on the cross trees

b. With defining words for various species: e g. Bottle-nose(d *w*, Ca'ing whale, Fin-, Finback(ed, Finner, Greenland, Grey (*a* 8 b), Humpback, Ice-, Pike-, Piked, Pike headed, Pilot, Rostrated, *round lipped* (Round *a* 16 b), Scrag (*sb* 1 5), Spermaceti *w*, Sperm whale, Whalebone- *w* Also **Beaked, Black, Bowhead, Sowerby's, White Whale** see quots

1753 tr *Pontoppidan's Nat Hist Norway* II 123, I shall call it Balæna rostrata, or Nebbe-hval, the *Beaked Whale 1920 *Brit. Mus Return* 89 Cuvier's Beaked Whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) 1834 Dewhurst *Cetacea* 16 *note*, *La Baleine Franche*, Common *Black Whale 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, The sparmacitty don't take the harpoon quite so quietly as the black whale does 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 296/1 The Whalebone Whale or Black Whale of the South Seas 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed 4) 201 Slabs of whalebone of *Bowhead Whale 1920 *Brit Mus Return* 101 Tooth of a *Sowerby's Whale (*Mesoplodon bidens*). 1834 Dewhurst *Cetacea* 190 *Delphinapterus Beluga*, or the *White Whale

(*b*) **Right Whale,** a whalebone-whale, esp. of the genus *Balæna*. Hence *right-whaling, right-whaler,* etc.

1725 P. Dudley in *Phil Trans* XXXIII 256 The Right or Whalebone Whale is a large Fish, measuring sixty or seventy Feet in Length 1824 J F Cooper *Pilot* xvii, 'Tis a right whale, I saw his spout. 1874 Darwin *Descr. Man* II xvii. (ed 2) 516 The males of the right whales do not fight together. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 527/2 A right whale fishery of great importance. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz* 16 Dec 2/1 Just before I took to 'right' whaling

2. Applied to the 'great fish' which swallowed Jonah (*Jonah* 1. 17).

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. xii. 40 Suæ forðon wæs Ionas in innað *vel* in wom huales ðrim dagum & ðrim næhtum [1382 Wyclif As Jonas was in the womb of a whall three days and three nigtis] 13 *E E Allit. P* C 247 Now is Ionas þe Iwe iugged to drowne, A wylde walterande whal bi þat bot flotte *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 572 Grete god þat saued þe prophete with in þe whall 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Acts* II 22–28 Euen as did y^e^ whale reuomit the prophet Ionas *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* xxxi 35 Ionas, in þe quhellis bellie, þow safit thre dayis 1687 A Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav.* I 41 Jona's Whale is also to go to Paradise

† **3** *Whale of the river, river-whale*: = Sheath-fish 1, a large freshwater fish, *Silurus glanis*. *Obs.*

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 69/2 *Silurus*, a fish much like a Sturgeon· a sheathfishe, a whale of the riuer. 1611 Cotgr, *Silure*, the rauening sheat fish, or Whall of the riuer.

4. *transf* (from 1). An object resembling a whale; *Astron.* (with cap) the constellation *Cetus*.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl* (1556) 267 The greate Whale, contayning 22 starres. 1664 *Phil Trans.* I. 5 In the evening of that day it [*sc.* a comet] was to come into the jaw of the Whale 1760 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 66/1 The comet passed toward the whale's jaw 1866 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 2) 356 1905 F M Crawford *Glean Venet Hist.* I. 5 When the first fugitives, blind with terror, stumbled ashore upon the back of one of the sand whales in the lagoon.

5. Allusive, proverbial, transf, and fig. uses of sense 1. **a.** Prov. phr. (*To throw out*) *a tub to the whale*: see Tub *sb.* 9 b. *Very like a whale* (after Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii 398) see quot 1859

[1591 *1st Pt Troub Raigne K John* (1611) C 3 b, The mariner, Spying the hugie Whale, whose monstrous bulke Doth beare the waues like mountaines fore the wind, That throwes out emptie vessels, so to stay His fury]

1859 *Slang Dict* 115 *Very like a whale*, said of anything that is very improbable.

b. *allusively*

1601 Shaks *All's Well* IV. iii 249 A lasciuious boy, who is a whale to Virginity, and deuours vp all the fry it finds. 1606 Dekker *Seuen Deadly Sinnes* Wks. (Grosart) II 27 Be wise therefore, play with these Whales of the Sea, till you escape them that are deuourers of your Merchants 1914 Marriott in *Edin. Rev* July 1 Amid a shoal of minnows they promptly pose as authoritative whales

c. fig. phr. *A whale on* . ., having a great capacity or appetite for . . ., very good at or keen on . . *A whale of* (U.S) 'no end of'. *colloq.*

1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* xxiii, He was not, as he put it himself graphically, a whale on geography 1899 A Marshall *Peter Binney* xvi. 326, I should be a whale on parental authority myself if I were in your place 1913 *19th Cent* Sept. 621 [They had what the Americans call 'a whale of a good time'

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *whale-blubber* [Blubber *sb.*1 4], *-butt, -calf* [Calf 1 3], *-catching, -cub, -cutter, -drove* [Drive *sb.* 1 c], *-duty, -guts, -hunter* (cf OE. *hwælhunta*), *-hunting* (cf OE. *hwælhuntaþ*), *-killer, -killing, -kind, -meat, -spoilt, -steak, -striker, -striking, -trade, -vessel*, also in names of weapons, etc used in hunting whales, as *whale-gun, -lance, -line, -net, -rope, -spade*; also *whale-like, -mouthed, -tailed* adjs. **b.** Spec. Combs: **whale-acorn-shell** (see quot); **whale-barnacle** = Coronule 2; **whale-brit** [Brit *sb.*1] = *whale-food*; **whale-deep** = *whale-hole*, **whale-feed** = *whale-food*; **whale('s) food** [tr. G. *walfischaas*, 1747], a general name for the small animals upon which whales feed, *spec.* a mollusc, *Clio borealis*, **whale-foots** [Foot *sb.* 22], the refuse in refining whale-oil, used by soap-makers and tanners; **whale-gull,** the ivory gull (Gull *sb.*1), **whale-head,** the shoebill or whale-headed stork, *Balæniceps rex*; also called **whale-headed** *stork*; †**whale-horn,** whalebone; **whale-laid** *a.* of a rope (see quot.); **whale-louse,** a small crustacean of the genus *Cyamus*, parasitic on whales; **whale-mouse** = *whale's guide*, **whale-pool** *humorous*, the Atlantic ocean (cf *herring-pond*); **whale's belly, -tail,** etc, stars in the constellation *Cetus* (see 4); †**whale's guide,** the animal called by Pliny *musculus pisces* (cf. note s v. Mystiolete 1); **whale-shark,** (*a*) a very large shark, *Rhinodon typicus*; (*b*) the basking-shark (Basking *ppl. a* 2), **whale-ship** = Whale-boat; †**whale-shot** [Shot *sb* 1 19], spermaceti. Also Whaleback, -bird, -boat, -bone, -fin, etc

1815 Burrow *Elem Conchol.* 194 *Balanoides*, Small, striated Acorn S[hell] *Diadema*, *Whale Do. 1854 A Adams, etc *Man Nat Hist* 305 *Whale-Barnacles (*Coronulidæ*) 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* II 646 *Whale-blubber forms a good compost for turnips 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* x 214 A piece of putrid whales-blubber 1835 Batman in K. Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I 369 The 'Belinda', of Sydney, with a cargo of *whale butts 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Whale calf*, the young whale 1685 R Turner in W. Penn *Fourth Acc Pennsylv* 13 Three Companies for *Whale catching 1885 J G. Wood in *Longm Mag* Mar 552 The *whale cub, when first formed, has no baleen. 1631 Pellham *Gods Power* A 4 b, Thomas Ayers, *Whale-cutter. 1668 Prynne *Aurum Reg* 127 This *Whale Duty hath been totally suspended from the death of King Henry the 8, till the first year of King James, for want of a Queen Consort 1853 *Househ. Words* VI 402/1 The little red creatures (*whale feed', sailors call them) are retained by the fringe [of the baleen] 1767 tr *Crantz' Hist Greenland* I 109 This *whale's-food is found in the greatest quantity between Spitzberg and Greenland 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* 166 The immense aggregations of close-packed swimming invertebrata so well known to mariners in Arctic regions under the appellation of 'whale food' 1852 Macgillivray *Brit Birds* V 508 *Cetosparactes eburneus* The Ivory *Whale-gull 1858 *Merc Marine Mag* V 149 The crew murdered the Captain and third officer by shooting them with a *whale-gun 1780 Coxe *Russ Discov* 256 Cloaks, made of thin *whale guts 1884 Coues *Key N Amer Birds* (ed 2) 654 *Balæniceps rex*, the Shoe-bill or *Whale-head, of Africa 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 759/1 The gigantic *Whale headed Stork, *Balæniceps rex* 1562 in *Inv Mary Q. Scots* (Bannatyne Club) Pref p. xxviii *note*, xij bowtis of *quhaill horne 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* I 4 He was come as far towards the North, as commonly the *whale hunters vse to trauell 1851 H Melville *Whale* xvi, Some of these same Quakers are the most sanguinary of all sailors and whale hunters 1615 *Trade's Incr* 52 The Greenland company, out of the pretence of their first *Whale-hunting 1868 Gorrie *Summ & Winter in Orkneys* viii 323 The whale-hunting fleet. 1613 *Voy Spitzbergen* in *Archæol Amer* (1860) IV 305 When he enters into the sounds, our *whal-killers doe presently sallie forth to meet him 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes* III iii 461 The first setled, ordinary, and orderly Voyages for the *Whale killing. 1703 Dampier *Voy* III ii 57 About Christmas these are mostly imployed in Whale killing 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Manati*, a Fish of the *Whale-kind that breeds about the Island of Hispaniola 1812 Manby *Ess Preserv Shipwr Persons* 17 It may likewise be coiled in the manner used in the whale fishery *Whale laid 1823 Scoresby *Voy N Whale fishery* 112 Armed only with a *whale-lance, he set out on his adventurous exploit 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv *Schisme* 1016 This mighty Fish, of *Whale-like hugenesse 1855 Leifchild *Cornwall* 166 The large whale-like back of a prostrate pillar 1785 *Act 25 Geo III* c 56 § 2 Short Chucking, Half Clean, *Whale line, or other Toppings 1897 F T. Bullen *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 12 The whale-line, manilla rope like yellow silk, 1½ inch round, was brought on deck. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1824) III 21 A small animal, of the shell fish kind, called the *Whale louse, that sticks to its body 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* s v *Whalebone*, Time has passed since the people of England leveled in *whale meat 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 504 A little fishe called in Greeke Mystocetos, the *Whale-mouse 1656 Osborn *Adv Son* (ed 4) To Rdr, As I did then, in imitation of Sea-men by designe, so I may perhaps now cast out some empty stuffe, to find play for the *Whale-mouth'd gapers after Levity 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xlvi (1856) 426 Stalwart fellows, practiced in the kayack, and the sledge, and the *whale-net *a* 1876 M Collins *Pen Sketches* (1879) II 145 This is one of the good turns for which I am grateful to our friends across the *whale-pool 1857 in Trevelyan *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 342 A coil of *whale rope 1573 W. Bourne *Regim Sea* (1580) 59 b, The names of the Starres *Whales backe Whales belly Whales tayle 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 125 *Cetorum Dux* the *Whales Guide 1706 Phillips (ed 6), *Mystacetus*, a Fish, call'd the Whale's Guide 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist* (1888) III 78 The Rhinodontidæ embraces only two species of large sharks, one of which well deserves the name *whale shark, which is applied to it 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg.* II 199 The crew of a *whale-ship usually consists of 40 to 50 men 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 332 *Whale shote the barrell, xx li 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 104 The harpoon, the axe, the lance, and the *whale-spade 1836 *Uncle Philip's Conversations. Whale Fishery* 349 They heard *whale-spouts near them 1613 *Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Archæol Amer* (1860) IV 289 Then the Basks, our *whale strikers, went presently back againe to the Foreland wth their shallops 1821 Scott *Pirate* xx, No *whale-striking, bird nesting favourite for me 1781 Pennant *Hist Quadrup.* II 537 *Whale-tailed Manati 1840 R. H Dana *Bef Mast* v, He had been forty years in the *whale-trade 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxviii, A garland of faded ribbons, such as are used to decorate *whale-vessels

Whale (hwēl), *v* 1 [f prec.] *intr* To engage in whale-fishing; see also Whaling *vbl sb* 1

c 1700 in *Cheever's Whalem Adv* 1 (1850) 5 [To] whale out in the deep for sperm whales. 1812 *Sydney Gaz* in *O'Hara's Hist N S Wales* (1817) 386 The brig Active. was at Frederick Henry Bay whaling

Whale, *v* 2 Now *U S colloq* [Of obscure origin Commonly regarded as a spelling of Wale *v* 1, but there are difficulties of form, chronology, and meaning. Perhaps orig. = to thrash with a whalebone whip (see Whalebone 3 b).]

1. *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash.

1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss* (ed 2), *Whale*, to beat with a horsewhip or pliant stick 1801 Col. G Hanger *Life* II 162 Whaleing a gentleman is but a vulgar revenge 1884 'Mark Twain' *Huck Finn* 11, He used to always whale me when he was sober and could get his hands on me

2. *transf. intr.* To do something implied by the context continuously or vehemently.

1897 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang, To whale away*, (Amer), to preach, talk, or lecture away continuously or vehemently 1908 H Day *King Spruce* xxiv, You don't think I've whaled up here. to talk about women, do you? 1915 *Morning Post* 1 June 4/4 They snatched these rifles up, and whaled away at our chaps

Whale, var Wale

Whaleback (hwēl-lbæk). [f. Whale *sb* + Back *sb*]

1 An arched structure over the deck of a steamer; = Turtle-back 1.

1886 *Times* 20 Apr. 10/2 He was standing under the whale-back.

2 A kind of steam vessel having a spoon bow and the main decks covered in and rounded over, suggesting the back of a whale

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz* 10 June 2/2 The Americans claim that, in Captain Macdougall's steel 'whalebacks', they possess the universal ship of the future.

3. *Geol.* A large mound of the shape of the back of a whale.

1893 Howorth *Glacial Nightmare* II. 774 Glaciers cannot explain the mounds called eskers, kames, or whalebacks

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Furnished with a whaleback (sense 1); of the shape of the back of a whale.

1891 *Daily Graphic* 24 July 14/1 The first 'whaleback' boat which has crossed the Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on Monday 1894 *Engineer* 13 July 33/3 A new craft is expected to take part in the yacht races at Galveston She was built in Fort Worth, and may be classed as a whaleback yacht 1908 *Daily Chron* 29 July 4/4 Beneath a hot sun Belgrade lies bleaching on her whaleback promontory

Hence **Wha·lebacked** *a*, shaped like a whale's back; **Wha·lebacker**, a whaleback steamer.

1879 *Daily News* 8 Nov 5/7 Whale-backed station of the London and South Eastern Railway Company 1891 *Daily Graphic* 24 July 14/1 These 'Whalebackers' as they are termed offer very little resistance to the sea 1903 Kipling *Five Nations, Sussex* 19 Our blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed Downs

Wha·le-bird. Name of various birds which inhabit the places where whales are found, or which feed on their oil or offal. (*a*) a petrel of the genus *Prion* or *Procellaria*; (*b*) the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*; (*c*) the red or grey phalarope; (*d*) the ivory gull.

1768 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 117 Another bird, not much unlike a quail, which they call here the whale-bird, from its feeding on the offal of those fish 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Whale-bird*, a beautiful little bird seen hovering in flocks over the Southern Ocean 1875 Mellıss *St Helena* 200 The Whale Bird (*Procellaria glacialoides*) 1879 *Bulletin U S. Nat. Mus.* No 15 85 *Phalaropus fulicarius*, 'Shatgak', Cumberland Eskimo 'Whale-bird', or 'Bow-head Bird', of whalemen

Wha·le-boat. A long carvel-built boat, sharp at both ends, and steered with a rudder or an oar, used in whale-fishing. b A boat of this kind carried as a life-boat by large passenger-steamers and warships.

1756 R. Rogers *Journals.* (1769) 13 Our rendezvous was appointed at Albany, from thence to proceed in four whale-boats to lake George 1824 W Irving *T Trav* IV. 1v (1849) 415 A picked crew of daring fellows set off for her in a whale-boat 1871 *Good Words* 713 Having come to her moorings, she is immediately surrounded by a multitude of whale-boats.

Whalebone (hwēi·lbōun), *sb.* Forms: see Whale *sb* and Bone *sb*; also 4 huelbon, 7 whel-, whal-, whealbone, quhallbon; (in sense 1) whales bone, etc.

† **1.** Ivory from the walrus or some similar animal confused with the whale chiefly in phr *white as whale's bone. Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 2363 Þe walles of stone, þe duren of whales bone [*c* 1275 wales bone] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi 38 A wayle whyt as whalles bon *a* 1340 . *E. E. Allit P* A 212 Her bly more blaxt þen whallez bon *a* 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 537 Lady, as whyte as whales bone ? 1467 *Paston Lett.* II 298 But yef ye purposid to falle hastely in my Lady Anne P lappe, as white as whales bon, &c. *c* 1520 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 472 An hundred steppis mountyng to the halle, One of iasper, another of whalis bone 1567 Turberv *Epit*, etc 138 Hir Mouth so small, hir Teeth so white as any Whale his bone 1588 Shaks *L L L.* v ii 332 This is the flower that smiles on euerie one, To shew his teeth as white as Whales bone 1590 Greene *Never too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII 213 Legges as white as whales bone 1610 Tofte *Hon. Acad* iv 162 Her hands were white, as Whale his bone. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag* III. i, Purer than white whales' bone

β. 13 *Coer de L.* 62 All it was whyt of huel bon *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3055 Alse qwyte & qwem as any qwalle bon. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxi 46 Toungis now are maid of quhyte quhaill bone, And hairtis ar maid of hard flynt stone.

2. The elastic horny substance which grows in a series of thin parallel plates in the upper jaw of certain whales in place of teeth; baleen used esp. for stiffening parts of the dress, etc.

Formerly supposed to be obtained from the whale's fins

1604 *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1887) I 107 For whelbone to ye bodes 1x^{li}. 1613 *Voy. Spitsbergen* in *Archæol Amer.* (1860) IV 311 They cut of his head, containing his toung and his finnes, commonlie called whalbone. 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 127 ¶ 4 A Female who is thus invested in Whalebone is sufficiently secured against the Approaches of an ill bred Fellow 1712 Budgell *ibid* 277 ¶ 8 The *Petticoat* has no Whale-bone. 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* I. 457 Fifteen feet is the greatest length of the whalebone 1878 J. W. Hayes *Draper & Haberd* (ed 4) 87 Stay Whalebone is prepared and cut into suitable lengths for corsets. *Ibid*, Dress Whalebone is sold in lengths varying between 27 in and 54 in 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II xi 390 At a Christmas party, [she] acted any part—that depended on whalebone [*i. e.* stays]—admirably

3. A strip of whalebone, esp used as stiffening in women's stays, dresses, etc

1601 [? Marston] *Jack Drums Entert.* iv F 4, Oh I could crack my Whalebones, breake my Buske, to think what laughter may arise from this. *a* 1635 Corbet *Iter Bor.* 391 She was barr'd up in Whale bones that did leese None of the Whales length, for they reach'd her knees 1674 tr *Scheffer's Lapland* 107 If they fish with a Cane or Whalebone 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 40 Fans clap, silks rustle, and tough whalebones crack. 1871 *Figure Training* 106 In order to insure a good fit, and to keep it perfectly in place, the busk in front, and the whalebones behind, are made somewhat longer than the present fashion

b. A riding-whip of whalebone.

1842 Lover *Handy Andy* III, Smarting under a sense of injury and whalebone 1867 A L. Gordon *Poems* (1912) 96 Ah! there goes Fred's whalebone a flanker

4 The jaw-bone of a whale (Cf G. *walfischbein*)

1846 R. E E. Warburton *Hunting Songs* VIII 25 Where 'twixt the whalebones the widow [*sc* Maria Hollingsworth, a German by birth] sat down

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *whalebone-cutter, -kind, -man*; **whalebone-hair,** the hairy fringe of whalebone, **whalebone-tree,** an Australian urticaceous tree, *Pseudomorus brunoniana*, **whalebone-whale,** a whale of the family *Balænidæ*, having plates of whalebone developed from the palate instead of teeth; a right whale.

1761 *Brit Mag* II 672 Philip Benton, of Gainsborough, . *whalebone cutter and merchant 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* II. 451 Large shreds of old thin canvas, *whalebone hair, and a quantity of ashes 1708 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II I III (1743) 331 Great whales of the Baleen, or *whale bone kind *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods* lx Wks (1641) 208 The *whale-bone man That quilts those bodies, I have leave to span 1889 Maiden *Useful Pl Australia* 591 *Pseudomorus Brunoniana*, called *Whalebone Tree in Southern New South Wales 1725 *Whalebone whale [see Whale *sb* 1 b (*b*)] 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 272/2 The Toothless or Whalebone Whales.

b as *adj* Stiffened with strips of whalebone; made of or containing whalebone, also *fig*, 'stiff', affected.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II i (1905) 28 Your whale-bone-bodies 1603 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App I. 31 Ane par of quhallbon bodis 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 193 And to that end shut up their Wastes in a Whale-bone prison 1721 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 10 Nov., Have you got the whalebone petticoats among you yet? a woman here may hide a moderate gallant under them 27 . in *Lyra Elegant* (1867) I 3 Last Sunday at St James's prayers I, dress'd in all my whale-bone airs 1802 Maria Edgeworth *Moral T, Good Fr Gov*, A few words in defence of sacks, long waists, and whalebone stays. 1807 W Irving *Salmag* No 6 (1811) I. 119 A plentiful stock of whims, and oddities, and whalebone habits 1866 Le Fanu *All in Dark* lxviii, To make his bow before the world in the picturesque long robe and whalebone wig which everyone of taste admires. 1908 [Eliz Fowler] *Betrw. Trent & Auchalme* 382 A light umbrella was one not made with whalebone ribs.

Hence **Whaleboned** (hwēi lbōund) *pa. ppple.* and *ppl a*, stiffened with whalebone.

1641 J. Dav *Pearl Bees* (1881) 29 Such whale-bon'd-bodied rascals. 1835 *Court Mag* VI. p viii/2 A mantelet whale-boned in such a manner as to prevent it from crushing the dress 1908 Edith Wharton *Hermit*, etc iv 150 A laced, whaleboned, frizzle-headed, high-heeled daughter of iniquity.

Whale-eyde, obs. f. Wall-eyed.

Wha·le-fin. ? *Obs.* Also 7 whales-finne. Whalebone, formerly supposed to be the fin of the whale

1612 *Sc. Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 332 Whale fin the fin, xls. 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. (ed 2) 433 The Inhabitantes holde trade with other Samoeds for Beauers, Downe, Whales Finnes 1741 *Daily Post* 11 Apr. 1/3 On Tuesday was imported from Holland 9 C Whale fins 1809 Kendall *Trav* II iii 207 By whale-fin has always been meant the barb, from which the whale-bone is really obtained 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg* II 415 Whale-bone, or whale-fins, as the substance is sometimes, though incorrectly named.

†**Whalefish.** *Obs.* Also 6 wall-, whal(le)-, 6–7 wale-. [repr. unrecorded OE. **hwælfisc*, or a MLG., MDu., Du. *walvasch* = OHG *walvasc* (MHG. *-visch*, G. *walfisch*), ON. *hvalfiskr*: see Whale *sb.* and Fish *sb*[1]] A whale.

c 1511 *1st Eng Bk. Amer.* (Arb) Introd 28/1 There by be many walefysshes & flyinge fysshes 1535 Coverdall *Ps.* cxlviii 7 Prayse the Lorde vpon earth, ye whalfishes and all depes. 1546 *Gassar's Prognost* A v b, The Son in the same euening shall go doune or set with the tayle of the Whale fish 1582 N Lichfield tr. *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* I ii 6 b, These people doe maintaine themselues with rootes of hearbes, with Sea Woulfes, and Whale fish 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 91, 2 pec. wale fyshe. 1635 R. Johnson *Hist Tom a Lincolne* (1828) 105 The whale fishes lay wallowing in the waves 1712 *Phil Trans.* XXVII 440 About two Years ago there came a Stranger to me, who had two Pennis's of the Whale Fish

Wha·le-fi sher. [f. Whale-fishing. see -er[1].] = Whaler I. So **Wha·lefisherman,** = Whaler I and 2; **Wha·le-fishery,** (*a*) the occupation or industry of whale-fishing; (*b*) a locality where whale-fishing is carried on or where whales abound.

1773 Berridge *Chr World Unmasked* (1805) 43 In Greenland among the *whale-fishers 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* I 271 The salt in the sea destroys the tenacity of the bay-ice, and, in the language of the whale-fisher, completely rots it. 1874 A H. Markham *Whaling Cruise* 1 1 Hither [*sc* to the Arctic Regions] our brave whale-fishers have annually ventured for many years 1724 *Phil Trans.* XXXIII. 193 Our *Whale Fishermen of Nantucket 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg* II. 74 Foreign Protestants also, who had served three years on board of any British whale-fishermen 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1733 When our Ships return'd from the *Whale-Fishery. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim* 555 About Greenland, and in other places where there are whale-fisheries. 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg.* II 76 The British whale-fishery of 1758 was very unsuccessful. 1874 A. H. Markham *Whaling Cruise* 1. 8 The ships engaged in the whale fishery are all most substantially built

Wha·le-fi shing. [f. Whale *sb* + Fishing *vbl sb*] The occupation of taking whales, whaling.

1580 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 460 To the end we may turne our new found land fishing or Island fishing or our whale-fishing that way 1699 T Allison *Voy Archangel* 109 A Flemish Fly-boat bound to Greenland, for Whale-fishing 1722 Elking *View Greenland Trade* (1859) 95 We can carry on the whale-fishing trade much cheaper than the Hollanders. 1820 Scoresby *Acc Arctic Reg* I 257 Ice becomes exceedingly fragile towards the close of the whale-fishing season 1889 C Edwardes *Sardinia* xviii 345 The industry [of tunny-fishing] is as speculative as whale fishing or silver mining.

Whal eie, obs f. Wall eye.

Whaleman (hwēi lmăn). [Man *sb.*[1] 4 p, 14.]

1. = Whaler 1.

1716 B. Church *Hist Philip's War* (1867) II 133 And Whale men then will be very serviceable in this Expedition, which having a promise made to them, that they shall be released in good season to go home a Whaling in the Fall 1850 H Melville *White Jacket* I iv 21 He launched out into tremendous laudations of whalemen; declaring that whalemen alone deserved the name of sailors 1898 F. T Bullen *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* xvi 198 A smarter whaleman than Mistah Jones did not live.

2. = Whaler 2.

1767 M Cutler in *Life*, etc (1888) I 19 Whalemen fitted out for the Straits of Belle Isle, and Davis Straits 1840 R H Dana *Bef Mast* vii, The ship was the Cortes, whaleman, of New Bedford 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII. 254 There were two or three whalemen in port

Wha·le-oil. Oil obtained from whale-blubber.

1435–6 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 418, 11 shippes of waloill, conteynyng xlviii ^{c} iii v oyll *c* 1580 in *Engl Hist Rev* (1914) July 520 Whale oyles that come from newfound Land. 1672 *Act 25 Chas II* c 7 § 4 Noe English built Shipp importing Whale oyle or Blubber or other Fish, Oyle 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 157 We have Oil of Camomile and Linseed when Train or Whale Oil is dear 1896 Brannt *Anim & Veg Fats* (ed. 2) II 57 The pure whale oils, pale, brownish yellow or brown

attrib 1853 *Zoologist* XI 4044 Syringing the young tree well with whale-oil-soap 1885 *Harper's Mag* Feb. 368/2 Flavilla lit the...whale-oil lamp.

Whaler (hwēi·lər). [f. Whale *sb* or *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. A person engaged in whaling, a whale-catcher.

1684 *Roxb Ball* (1885) V 457 Without you do now imploy the Wheelers to do't, Ye ne'r will be able to bring all about. 1775 Romans *Florida* App 79 The North, or Grand Bahama bank, is little frequented but by whalers and turtlers 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 752/1 The whalers kill the calves in order to capture the mother 1895 Gore-Booth *Sea Fishing* (Badm Libr) xvi 476 Two bollard heads (pronounced 'bullet heads' by the Scotch whalers).

2. a. A vessel used in whale-fishing. **b.** = Whale-boat b.

1806 *Sydney Gaz.* in *O'Hara's Hist N S Wales* (1817) 270 Arrived same day, the Aurora south whaler 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxi, Stopp'd by the elements, like a whaler 1893 *Times* 3 July 6/2 Some loose oars with which I supported myself until picked up by the Dreadnought's whaler. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* v 62 The First Lieutenant, had the whaler's crew sleeping all handy by. 1909 *Athenæum* 13 Mar 320/1 The original plan was to descend the Mackenzie to the Beaufort Sea, leaving the stores to come round by whaler

3. Anything unusually large of its kind; a 'whacker', 'whopper' *U S slang*

a 1860 *Georgia Scenes* 184 (Bartlett) 'He's a whaler!' said Rory, 'but his face is mighty little for his body and legs' 1873 Leland *Egypt Sketch Bk* 25, I shared a cabin with a captain who had been a whaler for forty years, and he *was* a whaler! and great at 'whalers'.

Whalery (hwēi ləri) [f. Whale *sb.* + -ery] **1.** The industry of whale-fishing, or the establishment for carrying it on.

1683 W Penn *Let to Free Soc Traders* 9 The Whalery [is conveniently posted] for a sound and fruitful Bank. 1685 — *Fourth Acc Pennsylv* 8 We justly hope a considerable profit by a Whalery 1878 Susan Phillips *On Seaboard* 15 Since I sailed away to the whalery, When I was a bit of a lad 1899 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/4 South Sea whaleries

2. A tank to keep a whale in.

a 1880 F T Buckland *Notes & Jottings* (1882) 345 When the whale had been in his whaley about three hours, he had quite recovered himself both in mind and body.

Whales bone: see Whalebone.

Whaling (hwēi·lin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Whale *sb.* or *v*[1] + -ing[1].] The action, practice, or business of catching whales.

1716 B Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II 133 Whalemen, having a promise made to them, that they shall be released in good season to go home a Whaling in the Fall 1851 H Melville *Whale* xvi, 'But what takes thee a-whaling?' 'Well, sir I want to see what whaling is' 1895 Gore-Booth *Sea Fishing* (Badm Libr) xvi 497 The Arctics seem to have an extraordinary and incomprehensible attraction for some people, and when it is coupled with whaling, to the author it becomes almost irresistible.

b *attrib* or as *ppl a.*

1821 Scott *Pirate* v, Ill-faur'd tools they had in their hands, whaaling knives they ca'ed them 1823 Scoresby *Voy N Whale-fishery* 34 The practice of such kinds of harmless frolic, as the circumstances of a whaling voyage will admit. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Conv Whale Fishery* 6 There was a whaling ship fitting out for her voyage 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 752/1 The number of whales has greatly decreased on the whaling-ground 1860 Wraxall *Life in Sea* II. 33 He listened to the brilliant promises of a whaling captain 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* xvi, Stores had to be purchased by the whaling-masters. 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xvi, The barque was empty and the whaling gear in trim

Wha·ling, *vbl sb* [2] *dial* and *U.S.* [f. Whale *v* [2] + -ing[1]] Beating, thrashing.

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, How did yer whaling agree with yer, Tom? 1885 'C E Craddock'

Proph Gt Smoky Mts. II 44 From fear of a whaling by his active parent.

Whalish (hwēɪ·lɪʃ), *a. rare* [f. WHALE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of or resembling a whale.

a 1892 G. H KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav* (1900) 424 A big, wide flippered whalish-looking creature

Whalke, Whall(e: see WALK *sb* 1, WALL. **Whallabee,** var. WALLABY. **Whallup,** obs f. WALLOP *v.*

Whally (hwō·lɪ), *a. rare.* Also 9 -ey. [? f. *whall,* WALL *sb* 3, 'whally eyes' being equivalent to 'eyes of wall', i. e wall-eyes] Of the eyes: ? Showing much white, glaring

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I IV 24 A bearded Goat, whose . whally eyes (the signe of gelosy) 1828 *J* WILSON in *Blackw. Mag* XXIV 669 His low vile forehead, whalley eyes, pendulous cheeks

Whalm, Whalp: see WALM, WHELM, WHELP.

Whaly (hwēɪ·lɪ), *a. rare.* [f WHALE *sb* + -Y 1.] Of whales.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metam* XXXIX, The ocean's monarch The great controller of the whaly ranckes

† **Wham.** *Obs. nonce wd.* [A factitious word made by altering the vowel of WHIM.] A whimsical or fantastic person.

1692 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 253 The Author of it was a whim and a wham, a Fellow that invented ridiculous Principles

Wham, Sc and north dial form of WHOM

Whamble, var WHEMMEL *Sc*, overturn.

Whame. *Obs* or *dial.* A gadfly.

1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 937 This Fly [*Curvicauda*] the English in their proper tongue call a Whame and a Burrell-fly. 1775 ROMANS *Flor Ida* App 51 *note, Tabona* [*sic*] is Spanish for a whame or horsefly. 1829 *Glover's Hist Derby* I 177 *Oestrus Bovis,* Whame or Burrel Fly 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* 11, He mistook a large stone-fly for a genuine oestrus, a bot-fly, whame, or tabanus

Whamera, var. WOOMERA. **Whamire,** dial. var. QUAMIRE *Obs.* **Whammel,** var WHEMMEL *Sc*, overturn. **Whampee,** var. WAMPEE **Whan,** obs. f. WHEN, WHOM, obs pa. t. of WIN. **Whand,** Sc. var. WAND *sb.* **Whane, Whanene** · see WHEN, WHENNE.

Whang (hwæŋ), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 *Sc* quhayng, quhaing, 7 whange, 9 *Sc* quhang; 7 whanck, 7– whank. [Variant of *thwang,* THONG.]

1. = THONG *sb.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) II 32 Quhen Hengist had gottin the grant of sa mekill land as he micht circle about with ane bull hide, he schure it in maist crafty and subtell quhaingis *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S.) I. 117 Ane gret scheiff of arrowis knet together in ane quhange of leathir. *a* 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot Prov* (1785) 647 Monty ane tines the haff-merk whinger for the halfpenny whang 1670 RAY *Prov* 289 Of other mens lether, men takes large whanges 1691 — *Coll Words* (ed 2) 151 Shoe-whang. 1717 DE FOE *Mem Ch Scot.* III. 268, I had not the worth of a Spur Whang of any Man's, but was mounted of Horse and Arms of my own 1737–8 *MS Par Bk., Pannal, Yks*, Church gate mending a beast face and Whangs, 1s od 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIII, Never weigh a MacGregor's blud against a broken whang o' leather. 1837 Sir F PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I 16 Their sacks tightly bound by many a whang and thong

2 A large or thick slice, esp of cheese, bread, etc.

1684 MERITON *Yorksh Dial* 57 What a whanck's there *a* 1700 *Gabelunzie Man* VIII in Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I. 86 The twa, with kindly sport and glee, Cut frae a new cheese a whang 1818 HOGG *Tales & Sk., Adv. Allan Gordon* (1836) I 264 A good whang of solid fish 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N Counties* 3 The whang must be taken from the edge of the cheese, and divided into portions 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 33 With a glass, a whang of bread, and an iron fork, the table is completely laid

Whang, *sb*.2 Chiefly *dial* [Echoic. Cf. WHANG *v* 2] A resounding blow or stroke, or the sound of such a blow; a bang.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Whang* a blow, or rather a lash with a whip 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV v 279 The 'whang' of the round shot. 1889 'Q' *Splendid Spur* ix 130 Soon the whang-whang ! of the hammer below rous'd me 1891 *Century Mag* Dec. 246 Our gear came down with a whang as the ship forged ahead.

Whang, *v*.1 *Sc* and *dial.* [Variant of THONG *v*; cf. WHANG *sb* 1]

1 *trans.* To beat as with a thong; to lash (also *fig*); *gen.* to beat, strike, hit or knock violently

1684 MERITON *Yorksh. Dial* 54 If she hear she'l whang me varra sayer 1786 BURNS *Ordination* III, Heresy is in her pow'r, And gloriously she'll whang her 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 21 A savage would consider it the height of sport to go and whang a pig on the head

b. To throw, drive, pull, etc. with force or with violent impact.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 2) 60 I'd just streak'd down, and with a swish Whang'd off my hat soak'd like a fish. 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* XIX, Whang the steel bolt through his ribs. *Ibid.* XXXIV, Bring back every true lad that can whang bow, or gar sword-iron whistle.

2. To cut in 'whangs' or large slices. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1743 *Argyll is my name* in Whitelaw *Bk Scot Song* (1866) 224 I'll aff to the Highlands as hard's I can reel And whang at the bannocks o' barley meal 1801 W BEATTIE *Tales* (1813) 8 At last, came cheese..My uncle set it to his breast, And whang'd it down.

Whang, *v* 2 [Cf WHANG *sb* 2] *intr.* To make a loud resounding noise, as of a heavy blow or explosion, of shot flying through the air, etc

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. VI. 426 Another of the mighty 18 pounder shot flew whanging over the heads of our soldiery 1912 MASEFIELD *Widow in Bye Street* II liv, The organ whangs, the giddy horses reel

b The vb -stem used adverbially · cf. BANG *v* 8

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XXI 335, I went falling, and falling through air till my crown came whang against the ground 1855 BROWNING *Up at a Villa* IX, Bang, whang, whang goes the drum

Whang, dial. f. WANG 1

Whangee (hwæŋgī·) Also w(h)anghee. [Chinese *huang* bamboo sprouts too old for eating, a hard white-skinned bamboo (Giles)] A cane made of the stem of one or other species of *Phyllostachys,* Chinese and Japanese plants allied to and resembling bamboos. Also *whangee-cane.*

1813 W MILBURN *Oriental Comm* II. 545 Wanghees, sometimes called Japan canes, should be chosen pliable, tough, round and taper 1836 *Act 3 & 4 Will IV,* c 56 Duties of Customs Inwards Canes, *viz* Whangees, Jumboo and other Walking Canes or Sticks, the 1,000 . 0 5 0 1891 A DOBSON *Hogarth* II 31 A short-trowsered tar of the Tom Bowling era is deliberately executing a nautical *pas seul* with the aid of a whangee 1906 OXENHAM *Profit & Loss* VI, A tough flexible whangee cane.

Whanger (hwæ·ŋəɹ). [f. WHANG *v* 1 + -ER 1] (See quot)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk, Whangers,* or Cod-whangers. Fish curers of Newfoundland. An old term for a large sword

Whanhope, obs. form of WANHOPE

Whanne, obs. f. WHEN; var. *wan,* obs pa. t. of WIN *v.* **Whannen,** var WHENNE *Obs.,* whence. **Whannes,** obs f. WHENCE.

† **Whannow,** *int Obs.* Also wannowe. [? f. WHAT + NOW. Cf. WHAU, which is similarly used] What! I say! Come, come!

c 1450 *Northern Passion* (MS. Addit) 147/59* 'Wannowe', sayde kayme, 'her es Envy, My smoke gose down and thyne gose hye' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII 184 *Thomas* Whannow, peter ſ art thou mad?

Whanse, var. WANZE *v. Obs.* **Whante, Whantite,** obs. ff QUANT, WANT, QUANTITY. **Whap,** var. WAP *v* 3 *Obs.,* to bark, WHAUP *Sc.,* curlew, WHOP

† **Whaped,** *pa. pple. Obs* Also 4 whaaped, 5 waped. [Cf. AWHAPE] Bewildered, dismayed.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 225 Turnid is in quakynge all my daunce My suretee in a whaaped [*v rr* waped, wayped, whaped] countenaunce. *c* 1403 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 401 That þei wiþ derknes were waped & amate. 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr.* 1297, I was so whapyd & amaat.

Whapper, etc · see WHOPPER, etc.

Whappet (hwǫ·pet). *dial* Also 9 wappet. [f **whap,* WAP *sb* 2 + -ET.] A small dog addicted to 'wapping' or yelping.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. VII (1878) 48 The whappet or prick-eard curre. 1822 S WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 62 As the sturdie Steede dashes out the little Whappets braines, so easily doth Death with the least kicke the stoutest Constitution. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Wappet,* a yelping cur

Whapple, var. WARPLE **Whapto,** var WAPPATO(O. **Whar,** obs. f. *were,* pl. pa. t. indic. of BE *v.*, obs. f. WARE *a*; Sc. and n dial. f. WHERE; obs contr. f WHETHER.

† **Whar,** *v. Obs* Imitative of a rumbling sound.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2203 What ! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne

‖ **Whare** (hwā·ɹe, hwǫ·ɹɪ, wǫ ɹɪ). Also ware, warree, warré, wharre, wharry [Maori *whare, wahe* house.] A Maori hut or native dwelling.

1833 H WILLIAMS in H Carleton *H. W.* (1874) 151 The Europeans, who were near us in a raupo whare (rush house). 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 179 A capital breakfast was served in a handsome glass windowed and carpeted warree. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz* 28 Sept 9/2 Lounging among the wharres of a pah. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 31 He pulled up beside a wharry. 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 63 A smart man he, and transacted his business in a very handsome whare.

Whare, obs shortened form of WHARROW.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 272/1 A Ropers Whare or Wharve, or Wheele Spindle.

Whare, obs. form of WHERE

Wharel, obs. f. QUARREL *sb* 2, quarry.

c 1356 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 557 Wharel-wegges

Wharf (hwōɹf), *sb.*1 Pl **wharfs** (hwōɹfs), **wharves** (hwōɹvz) Forms: 1 hwearf, wearf, hwerf, 1, 4 warf, 4 wherf(e, warffe, wharghffe, quarf, 5 qwerf, 5–7 warff, wharff(e, 5–8 wharfe, 6 quarfe, (wharthe), 7 hwarf, 7– wharf. [Late OE *hwearf* (cf. earlier poetical comp *merehwearf* sea-shore), corresp to MLG. *warf, werf* mole, dam, wharf, raised site protected from flooding (LG. *warf*), whence EFris. *warf, werf,* Du *werf* shipyard, G *werf* wharf, pier, *werft* dockyard. Ultimately related to WHARF *sb.*2, WHARVE *sb.* and *v.*

'Mr Pickering notices this form of the plural of *wharf,* as peculiar to Americans. The English say *wharfs.* In the Colony and Province Laws of Massachusetts, Mr. Pickering says he has observed the plural *wharfs* (or *wharfes*) as late as the year 1735, but after that period the form *wharves* is used' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer*, 1848)]

1 A substantial structure of timber, stone, etc, built along the water's edge, so that ships may lie alongside for loading and unloading.

Often with prefixed sb, as *fish-wharf, gun-wharf*

1040 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod Dipl* IV 221 Ic wille ðat sainte Petre and ða ȝebroðeɾa in Westminstre habben ðat land and ðone wearf ðe Ulf and his wif ȝafon. 1067 in *Chart Roll 9 Edw III*, m 18 De uno hwearfo quod est ad applicationem navium ad capud pontis illius civitatis [*sc* London]. 1080–5 in H W. C Davis *Regesta Regum Anglo-Norm* (1913) 126 Unum warf quod est ad caput pontis Londonie *c* 1320 *Domesday of St. Paul's* (Camden) 158* An qwarvæ sive kayæ, muri sive wallæ debite reparentur 1320 *Rolls of Parlt* I 370/2 In shopis suis super Waɾfam predictam 1397 *Ibid* III. 371/1 De la novell Keye autrement appelle le Wheɾf [1432 *Act 10 Hen. VI*, c. 5 § 2 Qweɾf] a le cost du dit Port de Caleys 1442 *Ibid* V 54/2 Diverse Whaɾves and Keyes beyng by the water sides 1485 *Cal Pat. Rolls* 6 [Keeping the] hawes and whaɾfes of Walton and Waybrigge 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen VII*, c. 37 § 5 Too Cotages or Meses wyth Howses & Wharfes in Stepeney 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag, Pen & Forf* 8 If any Custom-house Officer, keep any Wharfe, or hold any Hostelry, or Tavern *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Aug 1654, A wharfe of hewn stone, which makes the river appeare very neate 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 241 Its [*sc* Blackfriars bridge] length, from wharf to wharf, is about nine hundred and ninety five feet 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Steam Excurs.*, The bell at London-bridge Wharf rang; and a Margate boat was just starting 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I 1 H M ships 'Alert' and 'Discovery' cast off from the dockyard wharf, Portsmouth 1882 J RHYS *Celtic Brit* II 46 The wharfs for the tin-barges were erected

† **2.** a. An embankment, mole, or dam. *Obs.*

1038 *Charter of Harold* in Thorpe *Charters* 341 Þa ȝyrnde he þæt he moste macian foran gen Mildryþe æker ænne hweɾf wiþ þon wodan to weɾanne 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* XV 196 b, Untill that hee the bowwing wharf besyde the hauen tooke [orig *Tendit ad incurvo immotos aggere portus*] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XL li. 1091 Lepidus raised the great causey or wharfe at Tarracina 1601 — *Pliny* VI XXVIII I 140 The Apamians, set open the sluces, and breake up the wharfes and bankes that keepe these two rivers asunder

† b. A terrace or raised platform *Obs*

1533 in W. H St. John Hope *Windsor Castle* (1913) I. 249 The makyng off a new wharff upon the north syde of the said Castell. 1535 *Ibid* 262 The buttresses made on the bakesyde of the new Wharffe

c. † The bank of a river (*obs*); also, a gravel or sandbank.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I V 33 The fat weede That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* II II 218 From the Baiæ A strange inuisible perfume, hits the sense Of the adiacent Wharfes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Wharf,* in hydrography, is a scar, a rocky or gravelly concretion, or frequently a sandbank, where the tides throw up dangerous ripples and overfalls

† d A large raft *Obs. rare*

1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 119 They were brought upon warffs or raffts of many pines and firs

e. A place raised or otherwise marked out on which stuff is deposited for subsequent removal to another place.

1725 in *Dig Proc Crt.-leet Savoy* (1789) 22 For making a dung wharfe or lay stall at the lower end of Fountain Court

3 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *wharf-end, -frontage, -head, -holder, -house, -land, -man, -master, -measure, -property, -side, -stead, -wall*; **wharf-boat,** (*a*) *U.S.* a boat supporting a platform and moored at a bank, used as a wharf; (*b*) a boat employed about a wharf; † **wharf-gelt,** ? an impost levied on shipping for the use of a wharf, **wharf-rat,** (*a*) the common brown rat, *Mus decumanus,* which infests wharfs; (*b*) a man or boy who loafs about wharfs, often with the intention of stealing (*slang*).

1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S* II 227 In the *wharf-boat. I expected to find a bed for the first night 1860 BARTLETT *Dict Amer* s v, On the Western rivers the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf would be useless In its place is used a rectangular float It is generally aground on the shore side, and is entered by a plank or movable platform. This is a *wharf-boat* 1878 *N Amer Rev.* CXXVII 225 She was used as a 'wharf boat' or store-ship. 1897 KIPLING *Capt Cour* IV 95 Her rigging flew knotted and tangled like weed at a *wharf-end. *Ibid* X 216 Statistics of boats, gear, *wharf frontage, capital invested, and profits 1505 *Cal. Pat Rolls Hen VII*, 404 [Without paying any] sandegelt, *wharfgelt 1800 *Asiat Ann Reg, Chron.* 35/1 All goods whatsoever, that are not disembarked at the *Wharf Head 1883 *Law Rep* 11 Q B Div 486 Whether the persons for whom the weighing was done were *wharfholders or not. 1698 in *Hertford Sess Rolls* (1905) I 428 [Encroaching upon the river Lea] by building a *wharfe house thereon 1895 *Daily Tel* 5 Aug 5/3 Converting a piece of *wharfland on the Isle of Dogs into a public pleasure-ground. 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I II § 6 Bargemen, sailors, *wharfmen *a* 1618 RALEIGH in *Rem* (1661) 179 From any Port Town the Bridge-master or the *Wharfmaster will deliver a true Note of the number of Lasts of Herrings brought to their Wharfes 1821 *Acc. Peculat Coal Trade* 13 All coals sent out, *wharf measure 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 140 The whole *wharf property was liable to be taxed 1869 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, **Wharf-Rats* 1 Rats that inhabit wharves. 2. Thieves that infest the wharves of seaport towns 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Boston* I 269 Lolling on long-boats, as sailors and old wharf rats are accustomed to do 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XI, A crowd of high-pressure steamboats, clustered together by a *wharf-side. 1891 MEREDITH

One of our Conq. xxv, A hanged heavy look., suggestive of a wharfside crane. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, **Wharf-steead*, a ford in a river In Ray, it is *warystead*, q d waterstead 1831-3 in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VIII 604/1 A *wharf wall . at the East end of His Majesty's dock-yard, Woolwich

†**Wharf**, *sb*.2 *Obs.* [OE *hwearf* (poet., alliterating on *w*), corresp to OS. *hwarf* crowd, MLG. *warf*, *werf* circle, assembly sitting in a circle, court of justice, OHG *warb* (MHG. *warp*, *warf*): cf. prec.] A crowd, assembly

In the first quot from Lazamon's *Brut* perh = change (OE *hwearf* cf OFris *hwarf*, *werf*, OHG *warba*, MHG *warbe* (with numerals) time(s, (M)LG *werf*, *warf*, (-*ve*) turn, time, cf WHARVL *v*).

a 1000 *Guthlac* 234 Beorg ymbstodan hwearfum wræc-macgas. *c* 1205 LAY 2070 Þus is þis eitlond igon from honde to hond, þet alle þa burhges þe Brutus iwrohte beoð swiðe afelled þurh warf of þon folke *Ibid* 17485 Þider com Aurilie & al his folc mid him Whiten-sunendæie he þer warf makede [Wace *Altre gent assés assambla Feste tenf*]

Wharf (hwōf), *v* Also 7 warfe. [f WHARF *sb*.1]

†**1.** *trans.* To strengthen or make firm (e. g. the bank of a river) with a wall of timber or stone. *Obs*

1569 *Surrey & Kent Sewers Comm.* (1909) 6 To cope and wharfe xviij^te roddes of the walle 1615 *Crt-roll of Gt Waltham Manor, Essex* (MS.), Preceptum est .. sufficientes cumulare (Anglicè, to wharfe) fossatum suum. 1618 in F. Devon *Issues Exch* (1836) 335 For three bridges to go over the sewers, and for wharfing the sides with strong timber 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy New-Eng* 162 The houses are for the most part raised on the Sea-banks and wharfed out with great industry and cost. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Mar 1667, I proposed to my Lo Chancellor Monsieur Kiviet's undertaking to warfe the whole river of Thames, or Key, from the Temple to the Tower with brick. 1724 [see WHARFING 2]. 1793 R MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 37 The Road ought to be raised and wharfed

transf 1628 WITHER *Brit Rememb* I 192 Is this that Iland, which our love Did wharfe about (within her watry Dike) With mighty Rocks, and Cliffes?

2. To bring to shore or discharge at a wharf.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* VIII. 87 A Master of an English Barke, who had wharft ouer a hundred French 1694 *Lond Gaz* No 3021/4 Goods will be Wharfed here at easier Rates than heretofore 1798 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls* (1799) II 351 Every species of property (whether landed, funded, wharfed, warehoused, or shipped) 1803 W. TATHAM *Rep Imped Thames* 73 Nor would it be a very difficult matter to dock or wharf the whole of their commerce.

3 To accommodate (vessels) at a wharf

1902 *Times* 1 Nov 5/6 A large stone basin, capable of wharfing a dozen battleships of the first class.

4. *intr* To come to wharf.

1891 *Voice* (N Y) 1 Jan, When the Mayflower wharfed at Plymouth Rock. 1901 *Daily Chron* 4 June 3/4 The Royal Squadron wharfed at half past seven

Wharfage (hwō ɪfedʒ) Also [3 wheruagium, 4 querfage, werphagium], 5, 8 wharffage, 6 warfeage, 8 warf(f)age. [f. WHARF *sb*.1 + -AGE]

1. The provision of or accommodation at a wharf; the stowage of goods on, or loading or unloading at, a wharf.

[1295 *Memoranda K R* 23 & 24 Edw. I (P.R.O.), In cariagio dicte lane vsque London . cum wharuagio et poragio eiusdem. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt* II 351/1 Ore sont ils constreintz de paier pur Messuage de chescune Sarp' ob Et un autre ob pur Querfage 1395 *Compotus Will Chert custodis collegii Cantuar Oxon* (1881) 28 Item pro werphagio eiusdem (meremii capelle) nijs nijd] 1469-71 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 106 Paid for C and vj li of Iren, iij s v d, for the wharfage, j d, for bringyng of the seid stuffe to Derteford, vj d *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin* (1768) II 29 There is great Warfeage of Timbre and fier Wood on the West Ende of the Bridge *c* 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 341 Renting out the Toll or profit of the wharfage 1687-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 545 Expences for sawing, carriage, and wharfage of Cedar 1795 J PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Nav* Addenda 109 For wharfage exceeding six months, to make a reasonable recompence. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. v. § 3 The rents of wharfage, dock and harbour room 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 189/2 Duties for defraying the expenses of pilotage, wharfage, light-houses, and lights and buoys.

2. The charge or dues exacted for the use of a wharf.

1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c 26 § 23 Lordes Marches. shall have within their said Lordeshipps wieke de mere, wharfage and customes of Strangers 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 135 All marchants may come into our kingdome .without paying wharfage, pontage, or pannage *c* 1683 *Citizens Loss* in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I 180 Wharfage, with Power to distrain for the same 1715 *Lond Gaz.* No 5387/3 The Wharfage, Duties, and Profits arising by and out of Billingsgate-Dock 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist Inland Nav* Addenda 105 Wharfage for more than twenty-four hours, to be a reasonable allowance. 1894 *Times* 25 Aug 5/4 The company is gradually issuing through rates, inclusive of Ship Canal toll and wharfage

3. Wharfs collectively; wharf accommodation.

1807 *Ann Reg*, *Chron.* 406 The company assembled on the insular wharfage 1836 JESSE *Angler's Rambles* 295 The little secluded harbour, with its small planked wharfage 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* I i § 4 The wharfage or harbour-room. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept 9/1 At the terminus of the railway the Dominion Government is erecting complete wharfages to make the harbour suitable for oil vessels

4. *attrib*

1714 LADY G BAILLIE *Househ. Bk* (S H S) 30 For warfage porters carts to the Lodging etc., 1 9, 1 . For warfage bale and carring to the Lodgine, o 2 6. 1862 G T LLOYD *33 Yrs. Tasmania* xvi 415 Wharfage accommodation 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Wharfage dues*, the dues for landing or shipping goods at a wharf; customs charges in particular. .. Wharfage charges are demanded even from a ship of war!

Wharfe (hwōɪf). Short for **Wharfedale** (*machine*) · see quots

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Wharfedale machine*, a cylindrical machine manufactured in Yorkshire and called after the place of that name *Wharfe*, short term for the Wharfedale printing machine 1890 W J GORDON *Foundry* 210 The Wharfedales, Bremners, and other machines on which is printed most illustrated work 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec 9/7 Printer's Minder, 31, seeks Situation, Wharfes, platens, gas engine

Wharfing (hwō ɪfiŋ) [f WHARF *sb*.1 + -ING1]

†**1** = WHARFAGE 1, 2 *Obs. rare*

1466-7 *Mann. & Househ Exp* (Roxb) 392 Item, fore wharffenge at the keye, ob

2. A structure in the form of a wharf, materials of which a wharf is constructed, the facing of sea-walls, etc. by planks secured by ties.

1691 T H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* p lxxviii, To go into the Thames .will cost a Man 300 l. with the slighter sort of Wharfing *a* 1700 EVELYN *Sylva* I ii (1776) 49 A strong stone wall, which was a kind of wharfing against a river running by it. 1724 DE FOE *Tour Gt Brit* I iii 87 The Mill Tayl, or Floor for the Water below the Wheels is Wharft up on either Side with Stone, at the End of this Wharfing is a Grating of Wood 1791 R MYLNE *2nd Rep Thames* 7 An old Wharfing, bent over into the Stream, which formerly supported a Parish Road along the Shore 1809 *Naval Chron* XXIII. 81 The destruction of the wharfing of the basin 1897 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* Dec 612 Wharfing along the sides with short posts and rough boards

Wharfinger (hwō ɪfinʤəɪ) Also 8 wharfenger. [app. for earlier **wharfager* (f. WHARFAGE + -ER1), like *harbinger*, *passenger*, *messenger* for earlier *harbeger*, *passager*, *messager*] An owner or keeper of a wharf

1552-3 *Act 7 Edw VI*, c 7 § 3 No person shall buy any suche Wood Coles or Fuell but onelye suche as will consume the same, without fraude or covine, or Wharfingers or Bargemen. 1642 *Two Orders of Lds & Comm.* 3 Dec 2 No Carrier, Waggoner, Watchman, Wharfinger 1704 *Lond Gaz* No 4024/4 Francis Heslewood, of London, Cornfactor, and Wharfenger 1761 *Ann Reg*, *Chron.* 119 Whether the wharfingers are accountable for the thefts committed on board their lighters 1858 REDFIELD *Law Railways* XVI § 7. 250 *note*, A delivery to the wharfinger without notice, if warranted by the usage of the place, was sufficient. 1911 SIR H. CRAIK *Life Clarendon* I. ii. 42 Their goods were thus delayed at the caprice of the wharfinger.

Wharfless (hwō ɪfles), *a.* [f WHARF *sb*.1 + -LESS] Having no wharf

1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XCVII 35 Wharfless shores. 1906 *Daily Chron* 10 Mar. 1/7 Exercises in embarkation and disembarkation on a wharfless beach.

Wharl (hwārl), *v.* Also 5 warl-. [Imitative] *intr.* To pronounce the letter *r* with a burr or guttural sound; = BURR *v*.3 1. Hence **Wharl** *sb.* = BURR *sb*.6, **Wha'rler**, **Wha'rling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 37/2 Blasfoorde or warlare, *traulus* (P. *Traulus peccat in R*, *peccat in S sidunus*) *Ibid.* 523/2 Wha[r]llare, in speche 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 517 As for Carleton, as one would say, the husbandmens towne, wherein, all in maner that are borne, .have an illfavoured, untunable, and harsh maner of speech, fetching their words with very much adoe deeps from out of the throat, with a certaine kind of wharling 1634 W WOOD *New Eng. Prosp* II xviii 92 The Tarrenteens, whose Tongues runne so much upon *R*, that they wharle much in pronunciation 1656 DUCH NEWC *Natures Pict* etc. 376 Not stuttering, nor wharling in the throat, or speaking through the Nose. 1661 CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 109, I have heard from some that were this Country [Leicestershire] men, that it is Breson that is the Town of the Warlers, and not Carleton 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit.* (ed 7) III. 251 The Northumberland R, or Wharle. 1825 JAMIESON.

Wharl(e : see QUARREL *sb.* 1, 2, WHORL.

Wharp, erron form of WARP *sb.* (sense 6).

Wharre, wharry, Wharrel, var. WHARE, QUARREL *sb*.2, quarry.

Wharrow (hwæ'rou). Also 6 whar(r)owe, wherrow(e, 9 worra. [By-form of WHARVE *sb.*] = WHARVE *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (= grooved pulley in spinning-wheel) Also attrib. *wharrow-spindle* (a heraldic bearing).

[*c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 794/18 *Hoc vertebrum*, a aworowylle] 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 149 b, I wotte nat where is my spyndel with the wharowe *a* 1529 SKELTON *E Rummyng* 298 Theyr wharrowe, Theyr rybskyn and theyr spyndell. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxix 695 The fruite whiche is large, and almost fashioned lyke to a wherrowe or buckler 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii 204 The round Ball at the lower end serueth to the fast twisting of the thread, and is called a Wharrow and thereof this is called a Wharrow Spindle 1716 S KENT *Gram Her* s.v. *Typefuses of Cornwall*, A Chevron between three Wharrow Spindles Sable. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 84 The spill and worra are attached to the common spinning-wheel *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her* I. Gloss, *Wharrow Spindle* is represented in heraldry with a hook at the end, to spin with a distaff

Wharry, dial. f. QUARRY *sb*.2

Whart(e, Wharter, Whartfull · see QUART, THWART, WART, QUARTER, QUARTFUL *a.*

Wharth, obs var. WARTH.

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5717 How anes at eland at full se, On þe wharth sodanly, Away wex dry *Ibid* 5797-9

Whartonian (hwōɪtōʊnɪăn), *a. Anat.* Applied to certain structures discovered or described by Thomas Wharton, English anatomist (1610-73), as *Whartonian* (also *Wharton's*) *duct*, *gelatine* (*jelly*): see quots.

1840 W J E WILSON *Anat Vade M* 474 The excretory duct (Wharton's) of the submaxillary gland commences upon the papilla, by the side of the frænum linguæ 1857 BULLOCK tr *Caseaux' Midwifery* 209 These vessels are surrounded by a gelatinous substance called Wharton's gelatine 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, Whartonian Duct 1874 C H JONES & SIEV *Path. Anat* (ed 2) 137 The Whartonian jelly of the umbilical cord.

Wharve (hwōɪv), *sb.* Forms: 1 hweorfa, 5-7 wherve, (5, 7, 9 warve, 9 warf), 9 wharve. [OE *hweorfa* = OHG *werbo*, *werfo* wk. masc., *werbā* wk fem. rotating object, whirl, vortex — **xwerbon*, f. *xwerb-*, as in OE. *hweorfan*, Goth *hwairban* (see next)] The whorl of a spindle.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 310 Wið ceoc adle, nim þone hweorfan þe wif mid spinnað 14 *Lat.-Eng Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 618/46 *Vertebrum*, a wherve, or a reele 14 *Metr Voc* ibid 627 Colus cum fuso uertebrum [*glossed* warve, *misprinted* warbe] filum, alabrumque. 1538 ELYOT, *Spondilus*, a wherue, whyche is a rounde thynge of stone, or wodde, or leadde, put on a spyndell to make it runne rounde 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. 95 Three wheru's [orig *radios*] fyeld glystring with Soutwynds ruffled huffling 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* V XXIV (1596) 339 He did lay and bind vnto Ganglium, a thick round peece of lead like vnto a wherue 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI XXIV I 323 Sofine a thread she [*sc* the spider] spinnes, hanging thereunto her selfe, and using the weight of her owne bodie in stead of a wherve. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III XXI (Roxb) 266/2 The Warve or small Pullas. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III XXVIII 237 Wouldst thou blunt the Spindles, joynt the Wherves, slander the Spinning Quills, of the weer'd Sister Parques? 1805 in *Abridgm Specif Patents Spinning* (1866) 125 The making the haft or warf at times to shift or remove from off the spindle. 1831 *Ibid* 236 The warve is driven by a band passing round it and round the spindle drum. 1884 W S B MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed 2) 171 The wharve, B, together with sliding tube, C, runs loosely on the spindle and carries the bobbin.

†**Wharve**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 hwearfian, hweorfan, hwierfan, hwerfan, hwyrfan, 2 hwærfan, 3 whærfen, whæruen, weruen, hwarefen, warfen, (*Orm*) wharrfenn. [Three (for the most part) synonymous vbs existed in OE. (1) *hweorfan* = OFris. *hwerva* to turn, OS. *hwerban* to turn, change (MLG. *werven* to be active or busy, gain, obtain), OHG. *hwerban*, *hwerfan* (MHG. *werben*, *werfen*) to be active, turn, return, set or be in motion, ON *hverfa* to turn, return, disappear, Goth. *hwairban* to go, (2) *hwearfian* = OS. *hwarbōn*, OHG. *warbōn*, *warpōn* to wander, proceed, ON *hvarfa* to turn round, wander, Goth. *hwarbōn*, (3) *hwierfan*, *hwirfan*, etc. = OS. *gihwerbian* to turn, change, OHG. *hwarban*, *hwerban* (MHG. *werben*) to turn, roll, return, *gewerben* to turn, divert, ON. *hverfa* to cause to turn . all f *xwerb-* *xwarb-* to turn (cf. prec. and WHARF *sbs* 1 and 2)]

1. *trans* To change, turn. Cf BLINDWHARVED

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXVI 256 He hwierfde his stemne nalles his mod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13289 & forrþi wass he wurrþ þatt Crist Hiss name himm sholde wharrfenn. *Ibid* 14137 Forr þatt he wollde . þurrh þe þife off Halij Gast Uss wharrfenn all fra sinne *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 173 Gief hie wuniende hwarefeð, hie turneð fram uele to werse. *c* 1205 LAY. 6319 Alfred wherfde hire nome on his dæge and cleopede heo Mærcene læge *Ibid* 30738 Wið him warfte Brien al his iweden. [3 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2220 He rusched on þat rurde, & wyth quettyng a-wharf, er he wolde lyȝt]

2. *intr.* To turn, revolve.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 3 Þære eaxe þe eall þes rodor on hweirfð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3641 All þiss middellærdess þing Aȝȝ turrneþþ her & wharrefþþ..swa summ þe wheol.

3. To roam, wander.

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* IV lix (1900) 347 Swa oft swa he wæs hwearfiende mid þam ilcan scipe *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 87 He wandrede wide werriende longe sechende him *c* 1205 LAY 31680 Eiðer freten oðer, swa hund deð his broðer, and leten heore whelpes whæruen heom bi-sides elc oðer quelle.

4 To proceed, turn out, happen.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* IV, Ȝif seo wyrd swa hweorfan mot on yfelra manna ȝewill. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8420 Swa shall itt tanne wharrfenn Bitwenenn Cristess hallȝhe þeod & deofless labe genge

Hence †**Wharfed** (*wherrfedd*, *warrfedd*) *ppl. a.*, perverse, whence †**Wha'rfedlaik**, perversity, error

c 1200 ORMIN 9721 Forrþi þatt whenfedd follc hemm hallt Forr gode & forr rihhtwise *Ibid* 9825 & tatt wass mikell wherrfeddlesȝc þatt dide hemm swa to wenenn.

Wharve(s see WHARF *sb*.1

Whas, obs. f *was*, pa t. of BE, WASH *v.*

Whasche, etc. · see WASH *v*

Whas(e : see WHOSE, WHOSO.

Whasp(e, obs. ff. WASP *sb.*

What (hwɒt), *pron.*, *a.*1, *adv.*, *conj*, *int.* (*sb.*) Forms 1 hwæt, huæt, huæd, 1-4 hwet, 2-4 hwat, wet, 2-5 wat, 3 (*Orm*) watt, whæt, wæt, (waht, wæht, whæht, weht, ȝwat), 3-4 whet, (4 huet, wad), 3 (*Orm.*), 5 whatt, 3-6 whate, (5 whad, wath), 5-6 whatte, (9 *dial.* or *vulgar* wot), 3- what, 3-5 *north.* quat, (3 quuat, 4-5 quatt, qwat, 5 qhat), 4-8 *Sc.* quhat. [OE. *hwæt* = OFris. *hwet*, *wet*, *haet*, *hat*, etc (Fris. *wat*, *wat*, *wut*, *haet*, etc), OS. *huat*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *wat*, OHG. *hwaz*, *waz* (MHG. *waz*, G.

was), ON. *hvat* (Sw. *vad*, Da. *hvad*), Goth. *hwa* — OTeut. **χwat* — Indo-eur. **q^wod* (cf. L *quod*), neut. sing. of the interrog. pron. **q^wos* WHO, q.v.]

Of the various possible arrangements of the uses of this word the following has been adopted as likely to be most convenient to the reader The main classification is according to meaning Branch A. comprises the uses of *what* as an Interrogative, B. as an Exclamatory word, C. as a Relative, D as an Indefinite (non-relative), and E as a Substantive. Within these divisions meanings and uses are arranged according to the part of speech; the following is a key to this arrangement '—Pronominal and substantival uses, A. 1–12, B. 6, C. 1–7, D. 1, E 1–3; Adjectival, A. 13–18, B 5, C 8–10; Adverbial or Conjunctional, A. 19–21, B 4, C. 11–12, D 2, Interjectional, B. 1–3.

A. Interrogative and allied uses.

I *pron.* * In direct questions.

1. As the ordinary interrogative pronoun of neuter gender, orig. sing, in later use also pl., used of a thing or things · corresponding to the demonstrative *that* (THAT *dem. pron.* B. 1 a)

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xvi §1 Hwæt mæg ic þy mare secgan be þæm weorðscipe þisse worulde? 972 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 Hwæt wilt þu þæt ic þe do? *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat.* XIX. (1848) 184 Hwæt hatte Noes wif? *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 233 Unwraste man, wat lacede ȝeu an alle mire rice? *c* 1200 ORMIN 10970 Whatt wass þatt te Faderr sellf þær off hiss Sune seȝȝde? *c* 1205 LAY 3004 Waet seist tu? *Ibid* 29623–4 Whæt þenchest þu, Austin, what þenchest þu, leof min? 12 . *Moral Ode* 46 (Egerton MS) Wet sulle hi segge oþer don at þe muchele dome? 1340 *Ayenb* 265 Sleȝþe zayþ, 'God, wet ssolle we do?' *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 287 What signefyes, gode sone, þese sawus þat þou seis? *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 50 þe furste question was þis, What was þe grettest mervaylle & fayrest þing þat evur God made in leste rowme? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiv. 205 What is your broders name? *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III. 1249 Qwat sey ȝe? 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Ezra v. 4 What are the names of the men? — Zech XIII. 6 What are these woundes in thine hands? 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 65 One demaunded, 'What do you meane by Catholike Religion?' 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X 949 What will they say of their deserting Chief? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. XII, 'Nubbing Cheat', cries Partridge, 'pray, Sir, what is that?' *Ibid.* XV. XII, 'What is the Name of the Street?' cries Jones. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* VII II, Odd people? and in what are we so very odd? 1853 Miss YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* XXV, What has come to you? 1863 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Autour de mon Chapeau*, What are the technical words. ? 1884 W S GILBERT *Princ Ida* II, *Flo* But what are these? *Hil* Why, Academic robes, Worn by the lady undergraduates, When they matriculate 1905 R BAGOT *Passport* XX, I do not find the female society of Montefiano very—what shall I say?—sharpening to the intellect.

2. Of a person (or persons), in predicative use (cf. THAT *dem. pron.* B. 1 b): formerly generally, in reference to name or identity, and thus equivalent to *who*; in later use only in reference to nature, character, function, or the like. Also in phr. †*what for a...* = what kind of: see FOR *prep.* 19 c

For the OE. construction with a partitive gen see 13

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th.) XXIII[I] 10 Hwæt is se ȝeswuldroda kyning? [L. *Quis est iste rex gloriæ?*] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXVII. 32 þa cwæð Isaac · Hwæt eart þu? He andwirde and cwæð, Ic eom Esau *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 167 Hwat is þis þe astihȝð alse dai rieme? *c* 1205 LAY, 25869 Whæt ært þu, fære wiht [*MS* whit]? ært þu angel, ært [þu] cniht[t]? *Ibid.* 27372 What beoð þeos ut-lajen? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3685 'And quat art þou?' þe fader said, 'Sir, i esau, þi met es graithid' *Ibid* 13592 'Quat haldes þou þat man?' said þai 'A prophet,' said he 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A II. 15 'What is þis wommon', quod I, 'þus wonderliche A-tyred?' *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1623 What be ȝe, That make here this ruly moone? *c* 1430, *c* 1440, 1470–85 [see HIGHT *v*[1] B 5 β b, d] *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV 120 What ben ye, lordes, that are soo countrefayt, are ȝe paynemes, or of what countrey ben ye? 1526 TINDALE *Rev* VII. 13 What are these which are arayed in longe whyte garmentes? *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I. 1 47 What ait thou that talkest of reuendge? 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* IV II. 62 *Tra.* What is he Biondello? *Bion* Master, a Marcantant, or a pedant, I know not what 1604 — *Oth.* I. 1. 94 *Bra.* What are you? *Rod.* My name is Rodorigo. 1692 in J. Russell *Hags* (1882) 325 For it is not now as it was of old, *What is he?* but, *What has he?* 1753 FOOTE *Englishm in Paris* I. 1, *Buck.* And what are you, hey? *Barb.* Je suis Peruquier, Monsieur 1781 COWPER *Hope* 497 What were they? what some fools are made by art, They were by nature, atheists. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav* V, 'You noticed that young man, sir, in at Darby's?' 'Yes What is he?' 'Deserter, sir.' 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn* 755 About his feet A voice clung sobbing till he question'd it, 'What art thou?'

3 In rhetorical questions, implying an emphatic contrary assertion.

What am I but ? is equivalent to 'I am nothing but ', *What did he (do) but..?* to 'He actually did ', *What can he not do?* to 'He can do anything'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 346 Hwæt sind þas buton ðrymsetl heora Scyppendes, on ðam ðe he wunizende mannum demð? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Hwet halt þe wredðe? 1340 *Ayenb* 137 Huet am ich bote esssse and spearken? *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 546 What did this Eolus but he Toke out hys blake trumpe of bras *c* 1440 LYDG *Hors, Shepe & G.* 420 What but thi wolle was cause of al the striff? *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl 159 What dude he but purveyde him of so muche mony? 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* XVI 5 Plages are sent vnto you, & what is he that wyl dryue them awaye? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 414 What could he see but mightily he noted? What did he note, but strongly he desired? 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 48 What did me he, but chopt aloft. 1611 *Bible* Judges XIV 18 What is sweeter then honie? and what is stronger then a Lion? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I 303 What cannot Praise effect in Mighty Minds? 1780 *Mirror* No. 96 P 6 Give a young woman admiration, and what more can she wish for? 1798 WORDSW *We are Seven* 4 A simple Child, That lightly draws its breath, What should it know of death? 1866 GEO ELIOT *Ess* (1884) 329 What else is the meaning of our Trades-Unions?

b. In predicative quasi-adj. use Of what account, consequence, value, or force?

c 825 *Vesp Ps* CXLIII[I] 3 *Quid est homo quia innotuisti ei?* hwet is monn ðæt ðu cuðades him? 1388 WYCLIF *2 Sam* VII 18 Who am I, my Lord God, and what is myn hows, that thou broustist me hidur to? 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 77 What is a woorkman, without his tooles? 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV 237 What's Fame? a fancy'd life in others' breath 1781 COWPER *Truth* 107 Your sentence and mine differ What's a name? 1841 BROWNING *Pippa passes* III ad fin (*Song*), What's death? You'll love me yet! 1851 *Househ. Words* 6 Sept 553/1 What are my strength and weight compared with that one pillar? 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* IX, I am an Englishman of unblemished character. What would your assertion be against mine?

4. **a.** With ellipsis, esp. of the remainder of the question; hence (*colloq*) short for 'What did you say?' or 'What is it?'

13 . *Sewyn Sag.* (W) 2193 'On the falle .swich a maner vileynie, As hadde the burgeis for his pie' 'O, maister, he saide, what? what? I the praie, tel me that' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* IV. 183 *Isaac* A, good sir, abide; ffader! *Abraham* What son? *Isaac.* to do youre will I am redy. 1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* III Wks 1224/1 Why wife quod her housebande what wouldе you doe? What? by God goe forwarde with the beste 1667 MILTON *P L.* II 765 What when we fled amain, and besought The Deep to shelter us? 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Steam Excurs*, 'Oh! oh!—I'm so frightened!' 'What at, dear?—what at?' said the mother. 1837 — *Pickw* XIX, 'What's your name?' 'Cold punch', murmured Mr. Pickwick, as he sunk to sleep again 'What?' demanded Captain Boldwig. No reply 1898 M. M DOWIE *Crook of Bough* I, 'That's a queer start o' young Sam's', said one voice 'Wot is?' said another

b. Substituted for a word or phrase of which explanation is asked.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. II *Sir Sam.* Gad I'll do't instantly, in the twinkling of a Bed-staff. *Bruce* In the twinkling of what? *a* 1814 *Manœuvring* I 1 in *New Brit Theatre* II. 78 Sure enough, my lady's the greatest policizer under the sun *Kit* Polly what? 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II *Passion & Prune* XI III 218 'Here, Sir, take away the Tiffin' 'The what, Sir Frederick?' said the principal waiter. 'The Tiffin, Sir', repeated his Excellency, in a voice of thunder 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XLII, 'Your chummage ticket will be on twenty-seven, in the third' 'Oh', said Mr Pickwick 'My what, did you say?' 1880 MRS PARR *Adam & Eve* II 47 'Because—' 'Because what?' 'Because you've—' but before the sentence could be finished, Eve had flown upstairs

c. As an interrogative expletive (sometimes with *eh*) usually at the end of a sentence, esp. in recent trivial or affected colloq use

1785 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Dec, He [*sc* George III] said, 'What? what?'—meaning, what say you? 'it is not possible. Do you think it is?—what?' 1850 *Household Words* 16 Nov. 177/2 What is all that about the—eh—what—law of ex—what?—pansion—eh? *c* 1891 'J S. WINTER' *Luneley* XV, But then, she's so beastly *chic*, dontcherknow—eh, what! 1906 MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* XVI, Good bye, MISS Thornton, awfully jolly evening—what? 1914 A N LYONS *Simple Simon* I 1. 16 Can't say I've read it It's a bit too literary for me. What? But they say it's jolly clever. You had it at school, I dare say. What?

5. Phrases. **a.** In elliptical phr. with adv., conj., or prep., the precise sense of which varies with and may usually be inferred from the context or circumstances: cf. defs. below.

†*What else?* what else should be the case?; used as an emphatic affirmative reply: = certainly! †*What for thy?* what of that? (see FOR-THY *conj.* b), also parenthetically as advb. phr = in spite of that, nevertheless. *What if* (†*what and, what an(d if* arch) ? what is or would be the case if ? what will or would happen if ? what does it matter if ? etc ; often expressing a hypothesis or proposal ='suppose ', 'supposing '. *What of* ? what is to be said of ? what do you think of ? what comes of or follows from..? etc. *What then?* what happens or would happen in that case? what of that? (see THEN *adv* 4); so *What next?* *What though* ? (somewhat *arch*) what happens or would happen in view of the fact that, or on the supposition that ? (nearly = *what if* ?, but implying some opposition between the circumstance mentioned and the possible one implied · cf THOUGH 4); †also absol. *what though?* what if it is (or were) so? what does it matter? what then? See also WHAT-NOT.

c 1200 ORMIN 8105 Acc whatt forþi nass þatt nohht don. *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg* 18/591 'ȝwat non?' quath þis bolde master 'ȝwy ne habbe ȝe hum i-brouȝt?' *c* 1420 *Wyclif's Bible, Pref Jer St Jerome* II 63 What if thilk beest ȝe hadden herd tellinge his owne wordis' *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 74 Saynt Basll sayd; 'what & I dȝe nott or tomoin?' 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. (1555) K I, What thoughe quod he, draw you not abacke 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV Prol 200 Quhat of bewte, quhar honestie lyis deid? 1564 [see THEN *adv* 4] 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* IV IV 9 What and if His sorrowes haue so ouerwhelm'd his wits? 1590 — *Mids N.* I 1 228, I am thought as faire as she But what of that? Demetrius thinkes not so 1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. III, *Pet* Wel, tis hard to haue ones browes imbroidered with bugle. *Lucio* But canst thou blowe it? *Hunts.* What els? *Min* But not away. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* III III. 51 Heere wee haue no Temple but the wood But what though? Courage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 174 What if all Her stores were op'n'd, and this Firmament Of Hell should spout her Cataracts of Fire. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV 255 What tho' we let some better sort of fool Thrid ev'ry science, run thro' ev'ry school? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* XX, My ship sails to-morrow, what if you go in her as a passenger? 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. 1, To me! What of me, ha? 1827 HEBER *Hymn*, '*From Greenland's Icy Mountains*' II, What though the spicy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle.. In vain with lavish kindness The gifts of God are strown 1847 C BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XIX, But if they dropped off and left me one by one, what then? 1876 BROWNING *Fears & Scruples* X, What, and if your friend at home play tricks? 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* II, 'Did anybody tell you about the Manor Lodge?' 'No, not a word; what about it?' 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt on Ll heels* XIII § 5 Game and rubber! Now, what about bed?

b. In various other phr. (See also 8, 10, 11.)

†*What is thee?* [THEE *pron.* 1 b], what is the matter with thee? †*What lack you?* or *what do you lack?* [LACK *v*[1] 3], a salesman's cry, hence as an appellation for an itinerant vendor or pedlar *What say you* (mod *what do you say*) *to* ? *what think you* (mod *what do you think*) *of* ? are you inclined for ? how would you like ? *What's my thought?* a guessing game (the same as *Yes and No*. see YES 1 b) See also WHAT D'YE-CALL, WHAT'S-HIS-NAME

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2720 Þo sede on to an oþer, merlin, wat is þe? Þou faderlese ssrewe, wy misdostou me? *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1951 Bernard, hwat is þe? Hwo haues þe þus ille maked?

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Wks (Grosart) VI 14 A secular wit that hath liued all daies of his life by what doo you lacke 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmous* Wks (Grosart) II 16/2 The sonne of What lacke you, was become the onely right worshipfull 1614 J COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* B 1, What lacke you sir? faine stuffes or veluets? 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* I 1, His Father was a Pedler, a what do you lack, Sir

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* IV. III. 17 What say you to a Neats foote? 1649 DR NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II 1 23 Betweene us too, what thinke you of a wench? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X IV, 'What think you of some Eggs and Bacon, Madam?', said the Landlady 1793 COWPER *Beau's Reply* 27 What think you, Sir, of killing Time With verse address'd to me?

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 188 We like as many gals . play'd Charades And *what's my thought* and *when and where and how.*

¶ *But what?* (a Gallicism = *mais quoi?*) but, after all

1586 T B *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 59 Ye shall haue verie few, but saie, that they are enimies to evill But what? As they never knew what goodnes ment, so they know as litle of the contrarie 1605 ERONDELLE *Ir Gard.* N 7 b, O Marguerite! thou hast beene heeretofore greatly esteemed in France, but what? all other thinges doe wither, as well as flowers

** In dependent clauses (In early use occas followed by *that* (THAT *conj.* 6).)

Here the interrogative force varies according to the nature of the principal clause, after verbs or phrases of asking, wondering, or the like, the dependent clause is more or less explicitly an indirect question (e. g 'I asked him what he meant'='I asked him "What do you mean?"'), after verbs or phrases of knowing, saying, or the like, it is only implicitly so, but the sense is essentially the same, and is to be distinguished from the compound relative (='that which' see C I * below), which however is sometimes closely approaches, the construction being often identical, cf. 'I did not know what he meant' (which implies the mental question 'What did he mean?') with 'I did not hear what he said' (where *what* simply = 'that which')

The dependent clause may by inversion of construction become a subject-clause e g 'What he meant was unknown to me'='I did not know what he meant' (Cf quot. 1766 s v. How *adv.* 8 a)

6. In indirect questions, and clauses of similar meaning (see remarks above). corresponding to the direct use in 1 Of a thing: either (*a*) in finite clause, or (*b*) as obj. of a following infinitive (cf. To *prep* B. 16).

735 BÆDA *Death song* 4 To ymbhycggannae. huaet his gastae .doemid uueorthae *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* III 405 He him ȝetæhte hwæt hi on ðæm don sceolden, hwæt ne scolden. 1154 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1137 Nu we willen sæȝen sumdel wat belamp on Stephnes kinges time *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 79 He wat wet þenkeð and hwet doð alle quike wihte *c* 1200 ORMIN 2904 Josæp mikell ummbeþohhte, Off whatt himm wære bettst to don. *Ibid.* 2992, 3 þatt burþ uss lokenn whatt itt iss & whatt itt wile seggenn *c* 1205 LAY 25334 Ær heom mihte iwurðen waht heo don wolde *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1441 Hit naste neauer hwat hit was *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 11/350 He Axede heom of þe croyz ȝwat were þe tokenningue. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9249 To loke wat were best to do 1340 *Ayenb* 264 Me him acseþ huo he ys, huannes he comþ, huet he heþ ysoȝe. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 3 What schal befalle hierafterward God wot. 1450 *Paston Lett* Suppl. (1901) 31 Qhat the cawse is I wote nott. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I lxii, He demandit my answer, quhat I said? 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 7 It is needfull first to ane seik man to knaw quhat is his seiknes 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 89 Demaunding of them what the matter was 1588 SHAKS *L L L* III 1 160 O thou knowest not what it is 1601 — *Twel N* III III. 9 Iealousie, what might befall your trauell 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1346, I am sorry what this stoutness will produce 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV VII, No to be sure, it signifies nothing what becomes of them. 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* II 1, I believe they are in actual consultation upon what's for supper 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X II, Something strange must have happened, but what, she had no means to know.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 540 What such a force could effect, was proved, a few years later, at Killiecrankie 1850 *Househ. Words* 15 June 285/1 It will be time enough then to think what next. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* VI 186 Has it never been upon your mind what you are doing? 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be

(*b*) *c* 1400 *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) 9237 (MS B.) His nuste wat to do 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 1171 Haue alwaies what to doe in your hands. 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 We tooke more Cod then we knew what to

doe with 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV. 423 Jove will inspire him, when, and what to say 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* I (1725) 47 I know not what to think of it 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* II, Cousin Mark was not burdened with more money than he knew what to do with

7. Of a person, in predicative use (with distinctions of sense as in 2).

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXI 158 Đonne eow mis liciað þa medtrymnessa þe ge on oðrum monnum gesioð, ðonne geðence ge hwæt ge sien & hwelce ge sien *c* 1290 *St Brandan* 627 in *S. Eng Leg* 237 Ich eschte him ȝwat he were. He seide, 'ich am þin Abbot.' 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 919 þe king eschte wat hii were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4931 þe folk asked quat þai suld be, 'Theues,' coth ioseph *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol & T* 63 Is he a clerk or noon? telle what he is. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXVI. 99 The kynge, that gretli desired to knowe of his estate, asked of hym what he was, of what lande and of what lynage. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* Table X iij, Athlete [= æ], what they be that are so called 1596 [see 2] 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* IV i 74 And knowing what I am, I know what she shallbe 1605 in DIXON *Tower* (1870) II. XI 104 To ansoure to formall interrogatours .as quhat he is, for I can neuer yett heare of any man that knowis him 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 301 To write a Letter to the Governor, to inform him what we were, and on what account we came 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VI. 1194 He, ask'd his airy Guide, What, and of whence was he 1832 DISRAELI *Cont. Fleming* VII, I was to be something great, and glorious, and dazzling; but what, we could not determine. 1854 R S SURTEES *Handley Cr.* II, Who or what he was, no one ever cared to inquire

8. Phrases. **a.** *To know what's what* [KNOW *v.* 15]. to understand the qualities or values of things; to have a good judgement or apprehension; to have clear or full knowledge of the matter in hand, or of the state of the case; to know what is fitting or profitable. So with other verbs, as *perceive, show*, etc. *colloq*

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 432 Ful sarily than thare i sat, For wa i wist noght what was what 1442-3 HOCCLEVE *Dial.* 778 in *Min Poems* 138 They me oghten haue in greet cheertee, And elles woot I neuere what is what. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1296 Neither knew I kirke ne saint Ne what was what ne who was who *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I ii (A1b) 17 Enamoured quod you? haue ye spied out that? Ah sir, mary nowe I see you know what is what 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* Epigr XXV 31 Tut, tell me not whats what; I know the law 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I i. 149 He knew what's what, and that's as high As Metaphysick Wit can fly 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 215, I dare venture to say, that not a common Farrier in the Universe knows what's what 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* v, I had so much claret on board, I did not much know what was what 1911 *Times* 26 Oct 8/4 My distinguished friend .who appeared as a witness had told me what was what

b Phrases used as sbs *I know* or *wot not* (mod. *I don't know*) *what, Lord* or *God knows what* (LORD *sb.* 6 b, GOD 10 b), *who knows what?* †*know-not-what* (see KNOW-), *watna what* (see WATNA), etc.: something unknown or only vaguely apprehended or suggested; cf. L *nescio quid*, F. *je ne sais quoi*. So ... *and I don't know what all* (colloq.) = '... and various other things unknown or unspecified', '... and all sorts of things besides'. *You know what*, †(*you*) *wot what*: something that need not be specified (see YOU 11).

a 1000 *Riddles* liv [lv], Hyse hrand under gyrdels hyre stondendre stiþes nathwæt. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) xxx 39 Thay luve no man effeminat, And haldis thame, bot I wat not quhat, That can nocht be wtout thame 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 765 Sent, no man wist whether, to be done wyth, God wot what 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* xv. 115 Ze worke maist lyke ze wat not quhat With your Politick heidis 1587 in W M Williams *Ann. Founders'* Co (1867) 70 Which when they did see they putt theyre hands they could not tell to whatt 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 154 When he was about to speake (I wot not what) as touching painting craft. 1662 *Rump Songs* I 52 Next come those idle Twittle-twats, Which calls me many God-knows-whats 1701 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O H S) I. 330 Under penalty of . (who knows what?) 1702 S PARKER tr *Cicero's De Finibus* Transl Pref, The Grandeur, Eloquence, Neatness, and I know not what all, of an Author's Expression. 1823 [see GOD 10 b] 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Aug, Shouting out, 'Aha!' and '*Sapprrristie!*' and I don't know what. 1856 THOREAU *Let to Mr B* 21 May, So we shall save some of our money and lose—I do not know what. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted House* VII. 33/1 There's examins, and catechizes, and I dunno what all for him to be put through

c. *To know what it is* to apprehend what it implies or may involve; hence, to have had experience of it. Usually with *inf.*

1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 615 Thou know'st not what it is, With iauelings point a churlish swine to goare 1608 KELLISON *Reply to Sotcliffe's Answ* Ep Ded a v, Till miserie had taught the prodigal Sonne wit, he neuer knew what it was to liue at home in his Fatheis howse 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 26 P 7 Though I am always serious, I do not know what it is to be melancholy 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers, On Two Children in Black*, As for the first night at a strange school, we most of us remember what *that* is 1901 W R H TROWBRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Eliz.* XIII 58 To know what dust is, you must come to Switzerland in August; the road was like driving through sand

d. *ellipt.* for 'what it is', 'what is the truth of the matter', 'what is the thing to do', or the like, in *I('ll) tell you what* (and similar phrases now *obs.* or *dial.*), used to emphasize or call special attention to what is said (='let me tell you'), or (*mod colloq*) in making a proposal.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 694 Ye be lyke the swynt catte That wolde haue fisshe, but wostow whatte He wold no thinge wete his clowes 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb) 78 Disdaine him not for shal I tel you what? Such clime to heauen, before the shauen crownes 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* I v 86 This tricke may chance to scath you, I know what, You must contrary me. 1594—*Rich III*, III ii 92 Wot you what, my Lord, To day the Lords you talke of, are beheaded 1596 — *Merch. V* I i. 86, I tell thee what Anthonio, I loue thee. 1657 in *Brand's Pop. Antiq* (Bohn) I 121 I'le tell thee what, To-morrow thou shalt see Me weare the willow 1773 G. A. STEVENS *Trip Portsm* i. 10 *Sir Flimsey* I'll tell you *what*, madam—*Miss Flirt* And I'll tell you *when*, Sir Flimsey When you take a lady out with you, don't domineer so 1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* June 442/1 I'll tell you what, we'll row down 1899 H WYNDHAM *Soldiers of Queen* VIII 176 Tell you what, Bill, you can start your stock with one of my old shirts for the price of a quart

*** Various special uses and collocations (in direct questions or in dependent clauses). See also 17

For *what becomes* (*is become*, etc.) *of* see BECOME *v* 4

9. With intensive additions, as *what the deuce* (*devil, dickens*, etc.), *what in the name of* ., *what in the world, what on earth*, etc.: see also the sbs. (Cf HOW *adv.* I b.)

c 1385- [see DEVIL *sb.* 20] 1596- [see PLAGUE *sb* 3 d] 1600- [see DICKENS a] 1614 JACKSON *Creed* II 233 What a Gods name, hinders him from doing it? 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 110 P 4 What a-Pox hast thou to do with Ladies and Lovers? 1757- [see DEUCE² b¹], 1818 SHELLEY *Ess & Lett* (1852) II. 116 What on earth does he mean by some of his inferences? 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XII, Thinking what in the universe it could be made of 1836 [see HELL *sb* 9]. 1897 S CRANE *Third Violet* XV. 101 What the mischief have I done? *Ibid.* XVI 105, I wonder what in blue thunder you mean.

10 Of quantity, amount, or price How much, how many. So of the time of day, in *what's o'clock, what's the time* (see CLOCK *sb*¹ 3, 4, TIME *sb* 13).

The orig use was with partitive gen.; later, partitive *of* occurs

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) CXVIII[I] 84 Hwæt synt þinum esne ealra dagena? *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* XXXIII, Quat is thi rawnsun opon ryste? *c* 1425 *Crafte Nombrynge* (E E T S) 26 Yf þou wold wete qwat is 4 hundryth times 4 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 274, I knaw quhat thou of rethorike hes spent *c* 1525 *Vox Populi* 374 in Hazl. *E P P* III 281, I knowe not whates a clocke, But by the countre cocke 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C VIJ b, That there be geven Warrants what shall be paid to any such Pencioner wekly 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* III ii 319, I pray you, what is't a clocke? 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I ii 34 As 16 to 7 So is 8 to what? 1814 *J H Moore's Pract Navig* (ed 19) 130 What is Greenwich Time when it is Noon 75°, or Five Hours, West of Greenwich? 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* IX, But I'll see what o' them can be gotten back 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parlour Orator*, He can tell what's o'clock by an eight-day, without looking at the minute hand, he can. 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc* XI 305 What of that essential harmony, can there possibly be between a hundred people? 1904 SIR H HAWKINS *Remin* II 2 Lloyd must have made £20,000 a year, what I made is of no consequence

11. *What for* (introducing a clause; sometimes written as one word, Sc. and north. dial; earlier north. ME †*for what*, replacing OE. *for hwan*), now, in polite colloq use, only *What . . for* (in independent or dependent clause), or *What for?*. for what purpose, with what object? for what reason, why, wherefore? Also †*through what*. how? So †*what to* (*till*) to what end, wherefore.

c 1200 ORMIN 199 Þurrh whatt mass icc nu witenn þiss? *Ibid* 4814, 5 Forr whatt iss Drihhtin me þuss wrahþ? *Ibid* 14113 Forr all mannkinn to shæwenn swa Forr whatt he comm onn erþe *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1657 Iacob tolde him for quat he swanc So fer 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 28 (Camb. MS) God . wat quhat-to [*Edin MS* quhat-till] all thing efferis *c* 1760 D HUME in *Ramsay's Remin.* v. (ed 18) 116 What for should I burn a' my bukies? 1799 BURNS '*What ails ye now*', IX, 'Geld you' quo' he, 'and whatfor no?' 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* IX, The children wondered whatfor an honest man should be brought to punishment 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II 1, The boot he had just pulled off flew straight at the head of the bully 'Confound you, Brown, what's that for?' 1879 F W ROBINSON *Coward Consc* I VIII, What are you staring at a fellow like that for?

b. When subordinated *what*. *for* comes to mean 'the reason why'.

1714 R FIDDES *Pract Disc.* II. 236 But what I cited all these passages for is to show [etc]

c As sb. phr. in the slang phr. *to give* (one) *what for* = to inflict severe pain or chastisement.

1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl. Mag.* Feb 137/1 It'll give you what for if it touches your lips. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 31 Taffy was a match for any *maître d'armes* in the whole French army, and Svengali got 'what for'.

12 As indefinite final alternative in a disjunctive question Chiefly *colloq*

1766 J ADAMS *Diary* 29 July, Wks. 1850 II. 198 In what is this man conspicuous?—in reasoning, in imagination, in painting, in the pathetic, or what? 1769 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 28 Feb, Is it owing to the vast, massy buildings of that place, to the many waters round it, or to what else? 1842 E FITZGERALD *Let to Barton* 16 Sept, Have you supposed me dead or what? 1884 tr *Lotze's Logic* 341 We shall further discover whether the true path is a circle, an ellipse, an oval, or what.

II *adj.*

13 As the ordinary interrogative adjective, sing. or pl., used of a thing or things, a person or persons, in direct questions: often with ellipsis, as *what cheer?* (CHEER *sb.* 3 b), *what news?* etc.

The meaning was expressed in OE. by *hwæt* with a partitive gen.

[*Beowulf* 237 Hwæt syndon ge searohæbbendra byrnum werede? *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXI 164 Hwæt is ðinga þe biterre sie on ðæs lareowes mode ðonne se anda ðe for ryhtwisnesse bið upahafen?] *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 4 Hwet godd heiestu ant hersumest? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 29034 Quat bote is fra mete to min And dedeli for to lig in sin? 1382 WYCLIF *1 John* III. 12 And for what thing slew he him? *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 525 'And what sovne is it lyke?' quod hee. *Ibid* III 1058 And euery che cried, what thing is that? And somme sayde, I not neuer what *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 683 Quat sterne is it at ȝe stody on? *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13154 (Trin) What manei þing *c* 1440- [see CHEER *sb* 3 b] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII 3 Quhat tydingis gossep, peax or weir? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I II (1912) 14 What cause then made you venter to leave this sweete life? *a* 1596 *Sir T More* I III 71 Sirra, what newes? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II 1 88 What impossible matter wil he make easy next? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. IX, What saucy Fellow told you any Thing of my Lady? 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XI, 'What Mr Bertram?' 'not Mr. Bertram of Ellangowan, I hope?' 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* XXXVII, A story! What story? 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr* XXII, But what good would it do?

(*b*) *What way* (Sc and north) how? why?

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 197/3 Whatway, *qua, quomodo?* 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 6 [He] disna care for A how, a what way, or a wherefore 1799 MITCHELL *Scotticisms* 95 What way did it happen? 1902 J J BELL *Wee Macgregor* v, Macgreegor, ..whit wey did ye strike puir Wullie Thomson?

b. In rhetorical questions, implying a contrary assertion: cf 3.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXVIII, Quat wundur were hit, thaȝhe him were wo? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol 105 Quhat clarkis clerk suld hym haue consalit bettir, Althocht he nevir was catholik wight? 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 565 What waxe so frozen but dissolues with tempring? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 770 With what becoming Thanks can I reply! 1790 BURNS *Ball Dumfries Election* XX, What Whig but wails the good Sir James Dear to his country by the names, Friend, Patron, Benefactor! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 387 What hope of refuge, or retreat, or aid? 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XIII, What wonder if the children take them at their word and act accordingly?

14. In indirect questions, and dependent clauses of similar meaning, with varying interrogative force, sometimes approaching the compound relative use (C 8) cf. I ** above

c 1200 ORMIN 722 Godess enngell seȝȝde himm þær, Whatt name he shollde settenn Uppo þatt illke child *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 34 Bot be the fruit may sciliis se, O quat veitu is ilka tre *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2746 Þey ȝede spiande her & þer In what bataille þe kynges wer. *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 33 Tell þes men whad þou hast yseyne, and whad joy þes men han lost. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X XXIX 460 Thenne sire Tristram lete deuyse the bataille in what manere that it shold be. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Collect 1st Sund after Epiph*, Graunt that they maye both perceyue and knowe what thynges they ought to do 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V XLVIII. § 2 To examine what dependencie it hath on God 1667 MILTON *P L* II 741 Till first I know of thee, What thing thou art. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 25 They called frequent councils of war what course to take 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Mr Watkins Tottle* II, How, or at what hour, Mr. Watkins Tottle returned .. is unknown 1918 *Cornh Mag* June 637 He made no attempt . to suggest upon what lines that future might be shaped.

b. *I know not what, Heaven knows what*, etc. used as adj phr. = some unknown or undefined ..., some ... or other cf 8 b.

a 1635 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* (1906) III 43 There was present on horse-backe, I knowe not what poetical preacher, named Pourcase. 1670 G H *Hist Cardinals* II III 205 There has been already some disgusts , about I know not what reducement of the Light-horse. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* VIII, And I know not what other menaces of formidable import

15. In reference to quality or character: = What kind of (= L *qualis*) Also followed by *a* (*dial.*).

†*What done, what dones*, see DONE *ppl a* 2.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 225 He wolde iwite ȝwat man þe child ssolde be. *Ibid* 315 Brut sende vp þere þre hondred men to loke ȝwat lond þat were *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 1305 *Dido*, Allas what weman wele ȝe of me make? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 314 Tel nou me trewly, vnder what tre? 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII 269 Þou askist what life this man hath had 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* 17 b, It is to be learned in planting, what ground is best for Vines, what for other trees 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Man's Pass* etc H 2, I dare not call thee Asse, but aske thy selfe, What eares thou hast *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. II 318 It was a common piece of raillery in the Court, upon the death of any Prince, to ask what a person his widow was 1853 MAURICE *Proph & Kings* VI 98 He wants a God as the support of his authority; what God he cares very little 1879 F. W ROBINSON *Coward Consc* I. VI, 'What wine is this, Fisher?' 'Johannisberg, sir'

16 In reference to quantity or amount: How much, how many.

Cf. the OE use with partitive gen. (10 above)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 293 'Quhat folk ar thai?' 'Schir, mony men' 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III. IV 126 *Macb* What is the night? *La.* Almost at oddes with morning, which is which. 1654 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in Jas. Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 408 To stent and sie what bolls of victuall everie heritor was. 1820 DIBDIN *Ivanhoe* II i, Pray thee what money hast thou brought? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* 728 What water have you? The question to the man sounding, as to the depth of water which the lead-line gives. *Mod colloq.* What pudding is there left?

17 In predicative use, corresponding to a predicative adj. in direct statement: usually referring to quality (cf. 15) = of what kind, character, or disposition

Syntactically indistinguishable from the pron, but essen

tially adjectival in meaning, and sometimes implying ellipsis of sb. e.g. in quot *a* 1450 *what more*='what more wits'.

1340 *Ayenb* 264 'And huet is helle?' 'Helle is wyd wyþ-oute metinge, dyep wyþ-oute botme' *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth* viii, What is þi good rede? *a* 1450 Myrc 1333 Here ben þe wyttus fyue, How þey ben spende, telle me blyue, And whad þou hast in herte more 1526 Tindale *James* i 24 He goeth his waye, and hath immediatly forgotten what his fassion was 1602 Shaks. *Twel N* I. v. 269, I see you what you are, you are too proud 1605 — *Lear* II ii 121 What was th' offence you gaue him? 1697 Dryden *Æneis* vii 178 To seaich the Land, and where the Cities lye, And what the Men [Virg *quive habitant homines*] *Ibid* xi 516 Noble his Mother was, But what his Father's Parentage, unknown 1828 Duppa *Trav Italy*, etc 3 What the Transfiguration may have been, as to execution and colouring, I cannot tell. 1905 R Bagot *Passport* xvi, You know what he is about anything disagreeable—how he simply ignores its existence

18 In parasynthetic compounds, as *what-fashioned*, *-natured* adjs (= of what fashion, nature) So *what countryman* (= a man of what country): see Countryman 1

1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* P 1 b, Some of you knowe what natured men they be. 1607 R. C[arew] tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 237 [One] may well doubt whether lockesmithes vsed files or rather what fashioned files they had 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 302 He began to aske of me what Country-man I was? I told him that I was of Sevill. 1796 Southey *Lett fr Spain* (1799) 196 Turning round to Manuel, he asked him what countryman he was 1807 [see Countryman 1].

III *adv.*

†**19.** For what cause or reason? for what end or purpose? why? *Obs.*

What need(s : see Need *v* 2 1 b, 2 b, 5 b.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xiv § 2 Hwæt murcnast þu þonn[e] æfter þam þe þu forlure? 971 *Blickl. Hom* 137 Hwæt secestu minne naman, forþon he is my cel & wundorlic? *c* 1205 Lay. 13632 Whæht [*c* 1275 wi] is þæt þu murnest *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 2218 *Ariadne*, What shulde I more telle hire compleynynge? *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5097 Withoute more (what shulde I glose?) *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II v 162 What ben ȝe greuose to this womman? 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 148 But what stand we trifling about this testimonie? 1611 *Bible* Transl Pref. ¶ 4 But what mention wee three or foure vses of the Scripture? 1667 Milton *P. L* II 329 What sit we then projecting Peace and Warr? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* I 7 What should I mention beauty? that fading toy?

20. In what way? in what respect? how? *Obs* or *arch* (See also All *v.* 4, quots. *c* 1450–*c* 1817.)

c 1200 Ormin 14018 Ure Laferrd Jesu Crist þuss seȝȝde till hiss moderr; Whatt falleþþ þiss till me wiþþ þe, Wifmann, þiss þatt tu mælesst? 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xx 9 What han we synned in thee? *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2523 Quat knawis þou þat? 1457 Harding *Chron* in *Engl Hist Rev* (1912) Oct 744 What hath Englonde so felly the offende, This noble prynce. To Rauysshe so fiue vs? *c* 1460 in *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 250 A, ihesu! quat hast þou gylt? 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* iv 17 But alas, what can I helpe you? 1816 Scott *Antiq* xv, It just cam open o' free will in my hand—what could I help it? 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arth* 250 For what are men better than sheep or goats If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer?

b. To what extent or degree? how much?

Chiefly with such verbs as *avail*, *care*, *matter*, *signify*, or with *the* and comparative, as *the better*, cf Nothing B. 1, 2 c, None C 1 b Also †*quhat fels* (Sc obs) = how many?

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxvii 26 What shal it profit vs if we sleen oure brother? *c* 1420 ? Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 1664 What were they bothe amendyd that day? *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 627 Quhat fele armes on loft, The said persewant bure *a* 1535 Fisher *Spir Consol.* Wks (1876) 357 And what am I now the better for all this? 1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad* 207 What were thy lips the worse for one poore kis? *Ibid* 285 What cares he now, for curbe, or pricking spurre? 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 784 Now what avails his well deserving Toil! 1757 [see Signify 7] 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 1. § 32 What do we, as a nation, care about books?

21. As mere sign of interrogation, introducing a question *Obs.* exc *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial Dict.*)

Often taken as interjection (cf B. 1), and printed with following comma or mark of exclamation

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps* Cant vi, Hwæt la [Vulg *Numquid*] nis he fæder þin? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5182 Quat ha yee broght him wit yow hider? 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 309 'What, is þis Arþures hous,' quod þe haþel penne. 1592 Marlowe *Mass Paris* 938 Come on sirs, what, are you resolutely bent? 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I v 57 What dares the slaue Come hither To fleere and scorne at our Solemnitie? 1602 — *Ham* I. i. 29 Say, what is Horatio there? 1677 Ravenscroft *Wrangling Lovers* II. i 13 What's he a Spy too? 1741 tr *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxii 243 What have they been extinguish'd by Sorcerers, as they had been form'd by supernatural Prodigies?

B. Exclamatory and allied uses.

I. *int.* †**1.** Used to introduce or call attention to a statement. Lo, now; well. *Obs*

Beowulf 1 Hwæt! we Gar-Dena in ȝeardaȝum, þeodcyninga þrym ȝefrunon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* II 130 Hwæt ða ȝelyfdon for wel menige, and on Godes naman ȝefullode wurdon *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 856 He seyde syn I shal bigynne the game What welcome be the cut a goddes name.

2. As an exclamation of surprise or astonishment (sometimes mixed with indignation): usually followed by a question.

c 1200 Ormin 19429 Whatt Abraham, whatt Moysses, Whatt tiss & tatt profete, Ne sæȝhenn þeȝȝ nohht Drihhtin Godd Inn hiss goddcunnde kinde? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1298 Hwat, heo seyde, vle, artu wod? 13 *Cursor M.* 10456 (Gött.) Quat? wenis þu i be a fole? 1377 Langl *P Pl.* B. xiii. 184 'What?' quod cleȝye to conscience 'ar ȝe coueitouse nouthe After ȝeresȝyues?' 1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* I. 2900 What, hath sche nat fro deth and fro distresse Preserued þe, and ȝit þou takest noon hede? 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 5 What, what, latine in the mouth of a plaine fellow? 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* iv iii, What, crying, old Mistresse! 1639 J. Clarke *Paræm.* 303 What againe? quoth Paul when his wife made him cuckold the second time 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv vii, 'O, Mr Jones, I have lost my Lady for ever'—'How! what! for Heaven's Sake tell me' 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii 74 None put the question,—'Peter, dost thou give The boy his food?—What, man! the lad must live' 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II 33 What! are the ladies of your land so tall? 1886 Baring Gould *Crt Royal* xii, 'What!—not Sunday clothes?' 'Sunday is nothing to us.' 'What! no go-to-meeting clothes?'

b With intensive additions, as in A 9 (of which use this may be partly an elliptical variant).

c 1420 ? Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 425 'Ys hit thus!' quod Attropos, 'what in the deuyllys date!' *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf* 795 What the deuyll I can ȝeagre no better? 1754 Richardson in J Duncombe *Lett* (1773) III 23 What a duce, must a man be always writing! 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I iii, If there is a word that I abominate, it is energy. What the deuce! Am I to rush out into the street [etc.]

3. Used to hail, summon, or call the attention of a person; also formerly for incitement, or as an expression of excitement or exultation. *arch.* and *dial.* **a.** in phr. *what ho!*

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 251 What how, what do ye maister Nicholay? 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* July 5 What ho, thou iollye shepheards swayne, Come vp the hyll to me *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* III iv (1616), What ho, Officers, Gentlemen, Hye to the presence to attend the Emperour. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* I. ii 313 What hoa slaue Caliban 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II xxxv, 'Malise, what ho!'—his henchman came. 1864 Ballantyne *Lifeboat* x, 'What ho! Coleman,' cried Bax, .. 'have you actually acquired the art of sleeping on a donkey?' 1899 H. Wyndham *Soldiers of Queen* vi. 137 'What ho! Did you get your bloomin' ticket this time?' demands a brother 'Lancer'.

b. simply. Now *dial.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D* i iii (Arb) 22 What Tibet, what Annot, what Margerie Ye sleepe, but we doe not 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II 29 What? courage sirs my felowes al. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* I iii 3, 4 *Nurse* I bad her come, what Lamb what Ladi-bird, God forbid, Where's this Girle? what Iuliet? 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw Hoe* v i, Chamberlain, call in the music. What! we'll make a night of it. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* iv i. 33 What Ariell; my industrious seruant Ariell *Ar* What would my potent master? here I am 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* I iii, Here they are both! What Sirs, disputin. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* III viii, What, Diggory? You are having a lonely walk

II. 4. *adv.* To what an extent! in what a way! = How *adv.* 7. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

Beowulf 530 Hwæt þu woin fela beore druncen ymb Brecan spræce! *a* 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 167 Juliana! hwæt þu ȝlæm hafast 971 *Blickl Hom* 33 Eala hwæt Drihten deofles costunga ȝebyldelice abær ? *c* 1250 in *E. E Lyrics* (1907) 1 Ei, ei, what this nicht is long! *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23175 Quat he war wijs þat moght Stedfast hald þis dai in thoght! 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 2203 What hit wharled, & whette, as water at a mulne 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 A god huet we hedde guod wyn yesteneuen and guode metes. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 215 A! quhat that dempt thaim felonly! *c* 1440 *York Myst* xiv 71 A! lorde, what the wedir is colde! 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 60 What rebellyous they were. *Mod Sc* What bonny!

III 5. *adj.* Used (as *sing* or *pl*) to express the surprising or striking nature of the thing(s) or person(s) denoted by the sb., in *sing.* usually, now always, followed by the indef. art., exc with a sb. in collective or abstract sense. Often with ellipsis (cf. A. 4, 13).

Formerly usually, and still in archaic style, with inverted construction as in a direct question, being distinguished from this by intonation, and in the (non-collective) sing. by the presence of the indef art: cf 'What a place is this!' (mod 'What a place this is!') with 'What place is this?'

c 1315 Shoreham II. 119 O swete leuedy, wat þe was wo, þo ihesus deyde on rode! *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 530 O, worthy god, what wele is me! 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II 119 O wyth what reuerence, wyth what inwarde deuocyon, oughte we to haue vs in euery place *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1157 What a fawteit was, The seruaunte, alas, His master to forsake! 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II 105 O what a Cyte, and what a se royall Hath had first name of pore men and rurall. 1590 Shaks. *Com Err.* III. i 48 What a coile is there Dromio? who are those at the gate? 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. iii 161 O father Abram, what these Christians are 1601 — *Jul. C.* I iii 42 Cassius, what Night is this? 1602 — *Ham* II. ii 315 What a piece of worke is a man! 1611 — *Cymb* iv i 26 What Mortalitie is? 1615 W Lawson *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 32 What rottennesse? what hollownesse? 1633 A Stafford *Fem Glory* 133 O what proficients in Faith did these rusticall Swaines prove in a moment! 1705 Addison *Italy* 307 What a strain'd unnatural Similitude must this seem to a Modern Reader? 1776 Earl Carlisle in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) III 160 What a house! What people! what manners! 1798 G Hay in *Ushaw Mag.* (1913) Dec. 288 What shocking times we live in! 1822 Scott *Talism* i, What was the surprise of the Saracen, when, dismounting to examine the condition of his prostrate enemy, he found [etc] 1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* II, What a consternation of soul was mine that dreary afternoon! Yet in what darkness, what dense ignorance, was the mental battle fought! 1855 Browning *A Lovers' Quarrel* i, Oh, what a dawn of day! How the March sun feels like May! 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* xii, What rubbish you talk.

b. In dependent clauses, after verbs of thinking or perceiving.

Here the exclamatory force varies as the interrogative force does in the corresponding interrogative use (A 24), with which this often nearly coincides. cf remarks under A I.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1610 Quat was his reut [= ruth] þan all mai see 1554 in *Engl. Hist Rev* (1913) July 528 When I consydere ever what servants of God they were and so dyed.

1594 Shaks *Rich III*, I iv 21 Me thought what paine it was to drowne 1610 — *Temp* I ii 251 Do'st thou forget From what a torment I did free thee? 1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I 216 You cannot imagine what a parcel of cheating brutes the work people here are. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No 119 ¶ 1 We may see after what a different manner Strada proceeds 1808 Scott *Marm* II. vi, See what a woful look was given. 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* lxix, You may judge with what devotion he clung to this girl. 1916 Sanday *In View of End* 93 Let the ordinary church-goer call to mind what a large proportion of the best of our hymn-tunes are German.

IV. †**6** *pron* Used in exclamation to denote something surprising or striking, sometimes with inverted construction, as in 5. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Num* xxiii 23 In his tymes it shal be seide to Jacob and to Yrael, What the Lord hath wrouȝt! [Vulg *quod operatus sit Deus*, 1611 What hath God wrought!] 1390 Gower *Conf* I 54 Lo now, my Sone, what it is A man to caste his yhe amis *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 1121 in *Macro Plays* 72 Haue mynde, Soule, wat Gode hath do!

C. Relative and allied uses (In early use often followed by *that* (That *conj.* 6), rarely *as*)

I. *pron.* * as compound relative (combining antecedent and relative).

1. That which, the thing which. (Sometimes with pleonastic correlative *that*) Also *occas* (*b*) more generally, A thing which, something that

Not used of persons, exc. in the idiomatic phr *but what*: see 5 below.

The line of division between the dependent interrog use (see A. I**) and the pure relative use is in certain conditions, esp. in the early periods, difficult or impossible to draw.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 191 *Quod pungit ueneno afficit.* Hie attreð hwat heo piikeð *c* 1205 Lay. 31618 ȝe habbeoð alle iherd whæt Penda king hafueð iseid *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2578 Mekli þan to meliors he munged what he þouȝt *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) Prol. 12 This booke treatith of what thalbe in euery sesoun moste duiable *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. vi. 172 That thou wolt folewe Holi Writt, and take for the lawe and seruice of God what that Holi Writ allowith. 1521 *Perth Hammermen Book* (1889) 26 Item giffin to Andro Scot of quhat wes awand him, iij s 1592 Shaks *Ven. & Ad.* 88 So offers he to giue what she did craue 1596 Danett tr *Comines* (1614) 219 Notwithstanding what I haue heard, that I will report. 1599 *George a Greene* G j b, What as Bradford holdes of me in chiefe, I giue it frankely vnto thee for euer. 1649 Milton *Eikon* iv 36 He justifi'd and abetted them in what they did 1724 Ramsay *Vision* xii, I ken sum mair than ye Of quhat sall afterward befall 1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Introd p. lxxxi, So incurable is the Love of Detraction, perhaps beyond what the charitable Reader will easily believe. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxiv, And what I am beheld again What is 1851 *Househ Words* 6 Sept. 560/1, I was going to ask you to dine with me on what I have left 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 1. § 20 Milton means what he says. 1884 W. S. Gilbert *Princ Ida* II, What we have Of hair, is all our own 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc Div 72 It appears to me that they acted very reasonably in what they did 1889 Mrs E Kennard *Landing a Prize* 1 (1891) 2 His duties were performed with the precision of an automaton. What he did one day, that he did the next.

(*b*) 1697 J. Lewis *Mem Dk Glocester* (1789) 56 Dr Radcliffe finding him feverish, prescribed what restored him to health in five days 1784 Cowper *Task* I 55 If cushion might be call'd, what harder seem'd Than the firm oak of which the frame was form'd.

b. In reference to a prec. sb., esp after *but*, *except*, *only*, *than*, *like*, etc., with quasi-adj. force: The one which; chiefly as *pl.* those which; †also (*rare*) of persons, those who.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iv. 4 Wee will draw no Swords, but what are sanctify'd. 1611 *Bible* 2 Cor. 1 13 We write none other things vnto you, then what you reade or acknowledge 1664 Pepys *Diary* 2 Jan, To the King's house, and saw *The Usurper*, which is no good play, though better than what I saw yesterday 1676 Dryden *Aurengz* II 1, An easier yoke than what you put on me. 1677 *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 118 Ye Parties which lost it now was greater than wt carried it when ye perpetuating clause was lately ordered 1681 M Fox in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc* (1912) July 139 Having noe body to bee with at home but what is noe Friends 1758 S Hayward *Serm* xvi 475 He was under no obligations to take human nature, only what arose from his free promise 1762 Kames *Elem Crit.* (1774) I. i. 24 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind, like what is felt in an ascending series 1824 L. Murray *Engl Gram* (ed 5) I 233 All fevers, except what are called nervous 1868 M Arnold *Sch. & Univ Cont* 21 The Revolution made a clean sweep of all old endowments; what exist date from a time since the Revolution

2 With special implications. **a.** Expressing quantity or amount (cf. A. 10): So much (or many) as, as much as.

1646 in M Sellers *Eastland Co.* (Camden) Introd 66 They desire, that what as hath allready bene equallie disburst, be brought to accompt, and what as remayned in Cash be returned up. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 18 Mar, Their service was six biscuits a-piece, and what they pleased of burnt claret. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 62 44 The Romans learnt, what they knew of this Mysterious Doctrine, from the Etrurians 1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 9 Apr 3/2 What of the votes in Newhampshire for President, we have seen, are nearly equally divided

b. Expressing quality or character (cf. A 2, 15, 17): Such as; the kind of thing (or person) that.

a 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Ramp* 114 He delighted to be acknowledged for what he was 1697 Dryden *Æneis* x 901 And what Æneas was, such seem'd the Shade 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) IV. 468 The court is still very splendid, though much altered from what it was in the year

1716 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II I 185 The country was not what it had been twenty-two years before 1861 Thackeray *Round. Papers, On being Found Out*, Would you have your wife and children know you exactly for what you are? 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author

c Expressing parallel relation or correspondence (with *to* in principal clause and in relative clause).

1673-4 Grew *Anat Pl* III. (1682) 127 And what the Mouth is, to an Animal, that the Root is to a Plant 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* IV. § 21 Intellect is to the mind what sight is to the body. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Venice* III. IV. § 11 What the elm and oak are to England, the olive is to Italy 1914 *Month* Dec 608 Jingoism is to true patriotism what bigotry is to true religion.

3 a In a parenthetic phrase (chiefly with *call*) qualifying a following word or phrase, equivalent to an adjective phrase, or to a following phrase with *as*: e. g *what is called* . . . = 'the so-called . . .', or '. . ., as it is called'.

1697 J Lewis *Mem. Dk. Glocester* (1789) 15 A fortification, mounted with small guns, and what were stiled his great ones, which were four little brass cannon 1794 in *Trul. Friends' Hist Soc* (1918) 8 Other demonstrations of what they call Loyalty. 1801 Coleridge *Lett* (1895) 346 Calvert is what is well called a handy man 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 211 A very small pea, . . a kind of what is called squashes 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I 9, I, writing thus, am still what men call young 1908 R Bagot *A Cuthbert* v. 40 She is what she calls 'taking your measure'.

b. Introducing a prefatory (usually parenthetic) qualifying clause, equivalent to a following clause with *which* (or to an adv., e. g. *what is more* = furthermore, still more)

1697 Dampier *Voy* I. 5 Where we saw (what we always feared) a Ship [etc]. 1713 Pope in Earl Orrery *Rem Swift* (1752) 36 If it be true, what I have heard often affirmed by innocent people, That [etc]. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S. Seas* 40 And, what was reckon'd very odd, the Cabbin-Bell came ashore 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* v, She wore, what was then somewhat unusual, a coat, vest, and hat, resembling those of a man. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* Feb., I got from him a silver-laced waistcoat, and, what's more, I had no less than three golden guineas in the pocket of it.

4. In generalized or indefinite sense: Anything that' = Whatever 2 a Now only in such phrases as *what you please, come what may*, or esp. (*b*) *for what I know, care, can tell.* †Formerly also in a qualifying dependent clause' = Whatever 3 a.

c 1325 Shoreham IV 259 Ac tyde þe what by-tyde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Oþer be uenym, oþer ine oþre manere, huet þet hit by. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 68 What it be þat ȝe bidde, ȝour bonus i grauntе. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13148 (Trin.) He bad hir aske what [*Cott.* quatsum, *Fairf.* quateuer] she wolde 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 50 To make their of qwat that he can. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* I. 24 Catell, wormes and what as hath life vpon earth 1601 Shaks. (*title of play*) Twelfe Night, Or what you will 1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint., Mt. Olives* 1, Such ill plac'd wit, Conceit, or call it what you please, Is the braines fit, And meere disease 1670 in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 299 Its therefore my request to you to . . be assisting to him with your Certificates, or in what else you can serve him. 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* XII 208 With your Flat Chissel or Gouge, (or what is nearest at hand) knock softly. 1749 Hartley *Observ Man* I. I. § I. 20 Be the Cause what it will. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* IX, One thing she was determined on, not to give up her lover, come what would 1908 S. E. White *Riverman* XIX, To sacrifice his pride, his ambition, his what-you-will

(*b*) 1697 J. Lewis *Mem Dk Glocester* (1789) 55 You may have half a dozen [legs] for what I know, as it is difficult to discover any under the petticoats you wear! 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng Philos* I 22 She may die for what you know 1828 Scott-*Hst Midl* XXII, It may have been murdered, for what I can tell. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav* lx 332 You may think, for what I care, what you please in such matters.

† b. Of a person or persons Whoever. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Treat* 43 Ilke man, what þat he be, þat in-calles þe name of Godd, þat es to say askes saluacione by Ihesu and by his passione *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 445 And whad he be, let hym be sowght. 1448–9 Metham *Amoryus & Cl* 916 He redy schuld be For hys lady sake to iuste, ayens yche knyght in general, . and qwat he were myght yeue hym a falle 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. III. 45 Be what thou wilt, thou art my prisoner 1623 — *Hen VIII*, v. III 47 That . my Accusers, Be what they will, may stand forth face to face.

c. with the indefinite sense indicated by *ever, so*, etc. following (now only immediately following: see Whatever, Whatso, etc.): cf. 9 b below.

c 1200 Ormin 2504, & all wass mænelike þing Whatt littless se þeȝȝ haffdenn. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 20 What as eny man accuse *Ibid.* 103 What as evere that ye seie 1464 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 68 What that euer he wer to by straw, he must pay in honde ? 1481 Caxton *Chesse* III. IV (ed 2) g v, To alle trewe marchauntis and other what that someuer [*ed* 1474 other what som euyr] they be

d. *What else*: orig. ellipt. = whatever else there may be; hence, with loss of the relative force, anything else, anything and everything.

1579 *Expos. Termes Lawes* v *Reservation*, Theyr reseruations were as wel in victailis, whether flesh, fishe, corne, bread, drinke, or what els, as in money 1585–6 Earl Leycester *Corr* (Camden) 85 Impostes, customes, and what ells that yeld them money 1593 Shaks *3 Hen. VI*, III 1 51 Warwicke in conclusion winnes the King from her, With promise of his Sister, and what else, To strengthen and support King Edwards place. 1659 in *Engl Hist. Rev.* (1919) July 287 That . you will afford the best of your assistance and what else needfull. 1873 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* App. XI. 202 The right to keep everything and every place about you in as good order as you can—Prussia, Poland, or what else

5 *But what* (after a negative expressed or implied): except what (or who); which (or who) . . not (= But C. 12 b) see also But C. 30.

1596 Shaks *Tam. Shr.* v II 14 Padua affords nothing but what is kinde 1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* Table, Never any of the Antients excelled in these Arts, but what were Gentle men 1688 South *Serm., Matt. xxii. 12* (1697) II 333 Few are Confident, but what are first Careless 1747 *Gentl. Mag* 247/2 Of the sails that were left, I believe there is not a cloth but what has a shot through it. 1780 Bentham *Introd. Mor & Legisl* XIV. (1789) p clxxxv *note*, There are few madmen but what are observed to be afraid of the strait waistcoat. 1796 Charlotte Smith *Marchmont* IV 133 Not one of these insinuations but what gathered something from malevolence

b *loosely* as conjunctional phr.: But that, that . . not (= But C. 12)· see also But C. 30. *colloq.*

† In quot 1807 exceptionally without preceding negative. = But C. 11 a.

1662 [see But C. 30]. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No 43 There hardly arose an Incident, but what our Fellow-Traveller would repeat twenty or thirty Verses in a Breath. 1807 W Irving *Salmag.* No 9 (1824) 144 In vain did the wind whistle and the storm beat—my aunt would waddle through mud and mire, over the whole town, but what she would visit them 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* VI. (1895) 284 Not but what many changes had been wrought 1908 R. Bagot *A Cuthbert* XXI. 257 You should have kept quiet in the house to-day Not but what you are certainly looking better than you did early this morning.

6. Used redundantly after *than* introducing a clause. *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1818 Scott *Hrt, Midl.* XXX, I think I laughed heartier then than what I do now

** 7. As simple relative (*sing* or *pl*): Which (or who); that. a. referring to a pron. (demonstr. or indef.), occas. to a noun; orig. introducing a dependent question in apposition with it (A. 6); esp., in later use only, in *all what* (now *dial.* or *vulgar*).

Apparent instances in OE. are due to imitation of Latin: [*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke VI 3 Ne rædde ge þæt hwæt dauid dyde? (Vulg *nec hoc legistis quod fecit D.?*). 11 . *Ælfred's Boethius* XI § 7 (Bodl. MS) Eall hwæt [*Cott. MS* þ] he willnaþ hi bigitaþ] *c* 1200 Ormin 1115 Nu ice wile shæwenn ȝuw all þatt whatt itt bitacneþþ 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 4862 Þe king wende toward bangor þo To destruye þe brutons, wat he founde mo. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 86 He told þaim all what at he saw *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. IX. 191 Aftir al this what is tretid upon the firste . gouernaunci4. 1532 Tindale *Expos Matt v–vii* (*c* 1550) 20 b, Here seist thou yᵉ vttermoost what a christen man must looke for. 1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 244 They do al thinges what they lyst, and nothing what they ought 1596 Spenser *F. Q* IV. VII 14 To tell that what ye see needs not 1597 G Harvey *Trimming of Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 53 The benst Ephemeron, which . hath manie legs, foure wings, and all what Nature can affoord, to giue her expedition 1645 Fuller *Good Th in Bad* 7 (1841) 36 For matter of language there is nothing what grace doth do, but wit can act. 1657 S. Titus *Killing no Murder* 9 They thought it not adultery what was committed with her 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* III § 78 He continued Unmoveable in all what he Believed to be his Duty. 1740 Richardson *Pamela* XXIII I 57 Do you think that so dutiful a Son as our Neighbour . does not pride himself, for all what he said at Table, in such a pretty Maiden? 1919 J. B. Morton *Barber of Putney* XV, If I sat down to write a book, I'd want to shove in all what I saw.

†b. in dependence on a prep ; spec. in phr. *for what* (replacing OE. *for hwon*) = for which purpose or reason, wherefore. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 81 þis moune me mei sermonen mid godes worde, for hwat he scal his sunne uor-saken and bileuen *c* 1200 Ormin 2831 Ure preost nohht ne mihhte trowwenn þatt word tatt himm þurrh Gabriæl Wass seȝȝd o Godess hallfe, Forr whatt himm wass hiss spæche þurrh Drihhtin all biræfedd *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 39 Gif ðu na þing ne luuest ðurh hwat ðu miht forliesen godes luue *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 66 Kumeð þe coue & fret al þet of hwat heo schulde uorð biingen hir cwike briddes. *Ibid* 382 He bid me ofte techen him sum þing mid hwat he muhte his licome deruen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2533 Hengist him grantede is doȝter abbe to wif, Vor ȝwat þe king ȝeue him þe contreie of kent *a* 1300 *R Gloucester's Chron* 3451 (MS. B) Hii vnder ȝete a welle Of wat [*MS. A.* wan] þe king ofte dronk. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 11 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Þi fair schrute mid whate þou art ischrid aboute.

c *gen* (Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*)

a 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 121 In folowyng so preciselie, either the matter what other men wrote, or els the maner how other men wrote. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 34 To add that to the weight what the washers had taken away 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 122 That incisure or resemblance of cutting what is common to most of them [*sc* insects] *c* 1842 in T W Reid *Life Forster* (1888) I v 144 Be like Long Forster, what walked to Colne and back before breakfast. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* III II, Them's her lights, Miss Abbey, wot you see a-blinking yonder.

II *adj* (*sing.* or *pl.*, of things or persons; always as compound relative exc. in 10 b.)

8. That (or those) . . which (or who); such . as, often expressing quantity, So much (or many) . . as cf C. 1, 2 a.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1114 Fondes to do þe duk what duresse ȝe may *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 608 Tak what þing þe profred is Whon þou marȝt redi haue. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 150 By what things I was conioyned vnto you, those things . I haue giuen vnto you 1605 Shaks *Lear* III. VI 2, I will peece out the comfort with what addition I can. 1677 in *Jath Rep. Hist, MSS. Comm.* App V 36 Lord Purbecke makes what hast he can to consume his ladie's fortune by gameing. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 169 P 1 Do we destroy the use of what organs we have? 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VI. 388 What few to guard the town Unwilling had remained, haste forth to meet The triumph. 1874 Ruskin *Fors Clav* XLII 129, I will take what indulgence the . . reader will give me

9. In generalized sense: Any . . which (or who), any . . that . = Whatever 2 b. Now only in certain collocations: cf. C 4 Also = Whatever 3 b.

c 1380 Wyclif *Whs.* (1880) 311 What man seiþ heyl to siche antecristis shal haue part of heere werkis for assent þat he ȝiueþ 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C III 34 What man þat me louyeþ and my wille folweþ, Shal haue grace 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 50, I bequeth to what thenge þat is most necessary in þe same Chirch, v marc 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X XXXVIII 475 What Knyghte maye ouercome that Knyght shal haue me and alle my landes. 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 101 Into what cleare Fountaine or Riuer he swimmeth, he infecteth it. 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul.* II VI 3 Come what sorrow can 1665 Hooke *Microgr* 149 Provide a good large Box and of what depth you shall judge convenient. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* I. 70 Spirits Assume what sexes and what shapes they please. 1852 Thoreau *Summer* 23 June, The red color of cattle also is agreeable in a landscape, or let them be what color they may. 1892 Morris *Poems by Way* 126 Unmoved I stand what wind may blow.

b with the generalized sense indicated by *ever, so, soever*, or *somever* following (now only, exc. with *soever*, immediately following: see Whatever, Whatso, Whatsoever, Whatsomever).

c 1200 Ormin 10111 Whatt mann se itt iss þatt hafeþþ tweȝȝenn kirrtless, ȝife he þatt an þatt illke mann þatt iss wiþþutenn kirtell 13 *Cursor M* 1149 (Gött) To quat contre so þu wend, Sal þu na man find to freind. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* I. 1 (Harl MS) That knyȝt shall dye by my crafte, yn what cuntre of the wordle so euer þat he be ynne *c* 1450 *Merlin* 1 5 In what nede that euer ye haue. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X XII 482 What knyght someuer he were that smote doune sir Palomydes shold haue his damoysel to hym self 1472 in P. H. Hore *Hist Wexford* (1900) I. 230 A strange marchaunt what that ever condicion he be of 1558 Q. Kennedy in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 98 Quhat sect or opinioun that ever thou be of. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* V. I. 82 By that same God, what God so ere it be. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* IV. 66 Let what harmony soever be between Lovers at first, in a short time it turns to scurvy jangling 1716 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 567 What Pow'r soe'er provokes our lifted Hand. 1822 K. H. Digby *Broadstone Hon.* Pref. p v, The Gentlemen of England, of what rank or estate soever they may be 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. II. 460 All people ceased What talk they held soever

c Usually with *soever*, in indef. (non-relative) sense (cf. 4 d). Any . . at all, any whatever: = Whatever 4 a, Whatsoever 3 a.

In first quot. 1856 = some. or other.

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 18 Let all right believers . . be of good comforth vnder what cross or distress soever. 1608 Chapman *Byron's Conspir.* V. 1 Plays 1873 II 243 Rise then for euer Quit of what guilt soeuer. 1621 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. II 44, I loue thee not a Iarre o' th' Clock, behind What Lady she her Lord. 1664 Power *Exp Philos* II 91 At which Angle of Inclination the perpendicular will be equal to 29 inches, let the Tube be of what length soever. 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 197 Not to come any nearer, upon what occasion soever 1736 *Gentl. Mag* Dec 721/2 Goods, Chattels, and Things of what Nature or Value soever 1825 Scott *Talism.* XX, She wore not upon her person any female ornament of what kind soever. 1856 Emerson *Eng Traits, First Visit Eng*, Mr Landor has a wonderful brain, by what chance converted to letters *Ibid*, Whatever is didactic—what theories of society, and so on,—might perish quickly 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* I II (1899) 52 We took in hand to cut this peril off By what close mean soe'er and what foul hands Unwashed of treason.

10. *What time* (later also † *at what time*), as conj phr.: At the time, or at any time, at which; when; whenever So *what day*. Now only *poet.*

1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T) 65 Teche tham thair childir . What tyme so thai er of eld to lere tham. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat Wyclif* (1851) 124 Seyst Jon . . seide what tyme he lyved þat penne weren many antecristis *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4225 What tyme that eny kyng weddid shuld be, The kyng and she shuld neuer togeder mete 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* VIII 14 Like as I deuysed to punysh you, what tyme as youre fathers prouoked me vnto wrath. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 28 What time the Gray-fly winds her sultry horn 1648 Evelyn *Let to R. Browne* 18 Dec, Abstaining from using uncivil terms at what time they differed in judgment. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 190 What time the monster of the Deep pursued The Hero 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Sept 11, Was the trial waged What day the Sirens with the Muses strove

† b. (with *what* as simple rel.). At which time; when; and then *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 65 The kinges Ambassadors repulsed of the French king returned, at what tyme he sent another Ambassade vpon the lyke cause. 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 128, I read that it was builded. in the time of Edward the third of England, at what time our Kings had as yet nothing to doe in this Citie. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath* III. IX §3 He gave up the Ghost about the third hour of the night, at what time a black Cat ran to his bed

III. *conj.*

† 11. a. During the time that; while *Obs rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 11 Muchel is us þenne neod ., wet we on þisse middelerd liuien, sod scrift.

† b. Up to the time that, till, until. (See also Allwhat) *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom* 235 Si laȝe adilȝede. wat hit com to þa time þe god sende þe halie witiȝe. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E. Misc* 30 þu hest i-hualde þet beste wyn wat nu.

c 1315 SHOREHAM v 245 Fram crystes resurreccioun, Wat comeþ hys ascensioun. 13 *Guy Warw* (A.) 4902 In þat cite þai bi-leued þere What Tirry was hole & fere *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5022 No fined þai neuer swiche a sleiȝt, What þai to Galheriet com riȝt 1340 *Ayenb* 87 Wyþoute comynge ayen of huyche þinges, non ne is ury in þise wordle, huet hi is y-do.

12. To the extent that; as much as, so far as. (Cf C. 2 a, 8.) *Obs* exc. *dial*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 35 Ector Caste on a day wiþ Grekes for to fighte As he was woned to greue hem what he myghte *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1794 He welcomyt hym worthely as a wegh noble, And fraynit hym with frendship qwat the fre wold. 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* III (1577) Q VIIJ b, As thoughe shee woulde, allure what she can the eyes and affection of whoso beholdeth hyr. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 52, I speak these things to excuse, what I may, my Countrymen in the hearts of all. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 6 They changed what they could, the kingdom of Christ..into a worldly kingdom.

†**13.** (? after F. *que..ou*) Whether (with correl. *or*).

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* I. 797 Befoir my Maiestie.. Or my deputis quhat thay be greit or small

D. Indefinite (non-relative) uses.

I *pron.* (*sb.*). †**1.** Something; anything: only OE. exc. as surviving in phrases in which *what* is qualified by a quantitative or identifying word, (sometimes a genitive), e g. ANYWHAT, ELSEWHAT (OE. *elles hwæt*), LITTLE-WHAT (OE. *lytles hwæt*, ME. *litles what, what litles*, LITTLE B. 3 c), MANY-WHAT, MOST*what*, MUCHWHAT (also *mickle what*, MICKLE A. 3), NOWHAT, OTHERWHAT, SOMEWHAT, q.v., whence was evolved a subst use of *what* = thing. *All what*. all sorts of things. *Obs*

c 1200 ORMIN 9035, & ȝet forr all an oþerr whatt Seȝȝde þe laffdiȝ Marȝe, þatt Josæp Cristess faderr wass. *Ibid.* 18553 Þatt all þatt strenedd iss off Godd, Off Godess aghenn kinde, All iss itt all þatt illke whatt þatt Godd iss inn himm sellfenn. *c* 1290 *St Edmund* 408 in *S Eng Leg* 442 Ȝwat lutles it was þat he et, was al of grete þingue 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5963 Ȝif þou receyuedyst any what Of one þat hys þyng forgat. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. VI. 104 (Camb. MS.) She a lytel what smylynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Florent. syh this vecke wher sche sat, Which was the lothlieste what That evere man caste on his yhe *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3046 So fell fliȝt was of fianys Of arȝows & of all quat. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 112 Doo, say, or syng, in any what, Thou art a minion marmsat 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* July 31 Come downe, and learne the little what, that Thomalin can sayne. 1596 — *F. Q* VI. IX. 7 They..gaue him for to feed Such homely what, as serues the simple clowne.

II. *adv.* or *conj*

(Often, esp. in early examples, capable of being construed as a pronoun = 'some'.)

2. Introducing (*a*) each, or (*b*) only the first, of two or more alternative or co-ordinate words or phrases (*a*) *what* . . *what*, (*b*) *what* . . *and* (†*as*, †*so*) = Some . . others; both . . and; including . . and; as well . . as; partly . . partly. Now *rare* exc. with special implication (see b).

(*a*) *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 237 Of þe folce we sigged þat hit cumþ fastlice wat frend, wat fa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1152 Hor folc hii lore Wat in bataile, wat in þe se, and hore hors nei echon *Ibid* 5548 Wat þoru is stalwardhede, wat þoru godes grace, Mony was þe gode body, þat he slou. *Ibid.* 8289 Wat adreint, wat aslawe, tuelf princes þer were ded. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2993 Quat for luue and quat for doute *Ibid.* 3907 Quat of his wiues tuin in spus, And wat of hand wimmen in hus, Tuelue suns had he o þaa. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8873 What wiþ wristling, wat wiþ togging, What wiþ smiteing & wiþ skirminge, On boþe half so þai wrouȝten, Her kinges on hors þai brouȝten. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 968 The thinges that I herde there What a lovde, and what in ere *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) XXV. 118 Fyfty comacy of men, what of hors men, what of fote men. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. VIII 189 He schal, what in the firste partie, and what in the ije. partie, fynde herto proof ynouȝ. 1531 TINDALE *Prol Jonas* Wks (1573) 28/2 All the noble bloud was slayne vp, and halfe the commons thereto, what in Fraunce, and what with their owne sword, in fightyng among them selues for the crowne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen IV* 13 b, These Lordes had much people folowing them what for feare and what for entreatie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 634 The Severn sea..what beeing driven backe with a Southwest winde, and what with a verie strong pirrie from the sea troubling it, swelled [etc.]. 1654 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 122 Most of the Kings ships which, what great, what little, were about forty. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II VIII 350 A hundred and fifty Horse (what Gentlemen, and what of his own Guards) *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III i. 19 Seven Children at the least (what Male what Female) were brought forth. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVI, I conceive they may be—what of yeomen—what of commons, at least five hundred men

(*b*) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1919) XXVIII 170 What on horse & on fote, mo þan CC Mt. persones 1442 *Beckington's Frnl.* (1828) 101 There is in pypes, what in the towne so in the castel, moo than CC legge herneys. *c* 1450 *Brut* II 483 What of rayne, thondere and lightnyng and hayll. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 240 Many riche rayments, were made what for the spouse as for the ladyes & damoyselles. *Ibid.* 266 About XVIII C what balesters as Archers 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* III iii, The very perfect bryghtnes, What of the tower, and of the cleare sunne. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXIV 219 b/1 They rode so long what night and day 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 441 They had been mann'd out with above four hundred and fifty, what Mariners, and Souldiers.

b. Introducing advb. phrases formed with prepositions (in the earliest periods chiefly *for*, later usually, now almost always, *with*), implying (in early use only contextually) 'in consequence of, on account of, as a result of'; in view of, considering (one thing and another)'.

In quot. 1591 without alternative · *what for* simply = 'for, because of'

(*a*) *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe hwat for ure eldere werkes, hwat for ure aȝene gultes *c* 1290 *Beket* 301 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 117 Ȝwat for eiȝe, Ȝwat for loue, no man him ne with seide 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7100 What for sorow, and what thurgh smoke And what thurgh cald, and what thurgh hete þai salle ay grete. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1743 What for hungyr, what for thriste, þe shipmen of na lykyng lyste. 1476 *Paston Lett* III 161, I ame somewhatt crased, what with the see and what wythe thys dyet heer. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II (1895) 116 The II. corners, what wythe fordys and shelues, and what with rockes, be very ieoperdous. 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed 2) 209/2 What for the pillage of the Danes, and what by inward theues and bribers. this land was brought into great affliction. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* I. II 83 What with the war; what with the sweat, what with the gallowes, and what with powerty, I am Custom-shrunke *a* 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig* I. III (1675) 36 What through their vicious affections, what through their inadvertency or neglect they are not to be convinced 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II 181 The Penalty of the Bonds should have differ'd, what in case he run the Subject only into Errour, and what in case of Sin 1678 J WILLIAMS *Hist. Gunp.-Treas* 18 What for avoiding the Report of too much Credulity, what from the care of doing any thing that might redound to the blemish of the Earl of Northumberland, it was resolved [etc.] 1756 *Monitor* No 35 I. 325 What by diminution of trade what by the immense weight of taxes, some were actually ruined. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XLIV, Athelstane's spirit of revenge, what between the natural indolent kindness of his own disposition, what through the prayers of his mother Edith had terminated [etc.] 1842 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks 1890 VII. 331 What through banks, and what through policemen, the concern has dwindled to nothing. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II, The track, what with pack-horses' feet, and what with the wear and tear of five hundred years' rainfall, was a rut three feet deep and two feet broad.

(*b*) *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr 's T.* 46 The foweles What for the seson and the yonge grene Ful loude songen hire affeccions 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XVIII 85 What þorw werre and wrake and wycked hyfdes. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 781 Quat of stamping of steðis & stering of bernes, All dymed þe dale *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3173 What by-cause of þe hele of þis gode wyff, & also of þe meracle þe whiche þer was do *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 13 What for calde & for holdyng in þe watir, I was nere-hand slayn. 1579 TWYNE *Phis agst Fort.* I. XXX 41 What by the wonderfulnesse and number of the woorkes, there was nothyng in all the whole world to be wondred at, but Rome. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* 154 She wrong out sighes so sore That what for grief her tongue could speak no more 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 166 What by Themistocles on shore, and Leonidas at Sea, at Salamis and Thermopylæ, his huge Army melted away. 1702 DE FOE *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* 29 Alas the Church of England! What with Popery on one Hand, and Schismaticks on the other; Now has she been Crucify'd between two Thieves. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ., Fragment* I. 106 What for poisons, conspiracies and assassinations, there was no going there by day—'twas worse by night. 1822 COBBETT *Cott. Econ.* (1823) § 108 What of Excise Laws and Custom Laws and Combination Laws and Libel Laws, a human being scarcely knows what he dares do or say. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N Amer.* XXIII (1875) 346 What with hunting, fishing, canoe-making, and bad weather, the progress of the august travellers was so slow. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventf. Life* XXXVI, Aunt Mandeville,. what between the White Lady and the warm verses, was quite upset.

*** For other indefinite (non-relative) uses see C. 4 d, 9 c.

E. Substantival nonce-uses (from A., B, C.).

1. The question 'What?', 'What is it?', or the like, or the answer to such question; the essence or substance of the thing in question.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Extasie* VI, An unexhausted Ocean of delight Swallows my senses quite, And drowns all What, or How, or Where. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V VI, 'What, ma'am?—how?—what?—' 'Nay, nay, don't be frightened Come down to dinner, and we'll talk over the hows? and the whats? afterwards' 1832 MOTLEY in *Corr* (1889) I 18, I was summoned before the Senate of the University, and then wrote my name and my whences and whats, etc, etc, in a great book. 1844 L HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* II 171 Poems 114 My lady will know all the what and the why 1861 J BROWN *Horæ Subsec* Ser II 101 Desiring to divine the essences rather than the appearances of things—in search of the *what* chiefly in order to question it, make it give up at whatever cost the secret of its *why*. 1884 tr *Lotze's Metaph* 431 It must seem utterly inconceivable that we should ask for the 'what' of a thing, and yet look for the answer in anything except that which this thing is and does

2 A something.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 149 We have seen the Pittifull who's, and in short the slender whats are against modest Learning in Religious Division. 1903 A. MACLAREN *Last Sheaves* 54 We are not seeking a What, we are seeking a Whom

3 An instance of the exclamation 'What!'

1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 254 His partner gave a 'What!' of such sharp, shrill astonishment, that you could not but have laughed at it. 1785 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., The *What!* was then repeated

†**What,** *a.*[2] *Obs* Forms: 1 hwæt, 3 hwat, whæt, wat. [OE. *hwæt* = OS. *hwat* keen, bold, OHG. *hwaz*, *waz* sharp, rough, severe, ON. *hvatr* bold, vigorous: related to WHET *v.*, q.v.] Quick, active; stout, brave.

Beowulf 1601 Næs ofgeafon hwate Scyldingas *a* 1000 *Bi Monna Cræftum* 81 Sum biþ to horse hwæt *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 183 To gode þu ware slau and let; and to euele spac and hwat *c* 1205 LAY. 7537 Þer weoren eorles swiðe whæte [*c* 1275 wate] and leiden þene king bi ane ȝate.

What, Sc. f. WHET *v.*

Whatabout(s (hwɒ·tăbaut(s). *rare.* [f. WHAT *pron.*, after *whereabout(s*] What one is about; doings, occupations.

1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV 170 Then you might know of all my whatabouts and whereabouts from Henry Taylor. 1841 N. HAWTHORNE in *N. H & Wife* (1885) I 227, I bethink me that you may have no objections to hear something of my whereabout and whatabout 1868 ELIZ PRENTISS *Life & Lett* (1882) 244, I was right glad to learn of your whereabouts and whatabouts.

†**What-call-ye-him,** also simply **what-call.** *Obs* = next.

1473 SIR J PASTON in *P. Lett* III. 104 Ber the cuppe evyn, as What-calle-ye-hym seyde to Aslake. 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* Wks (Grosart) II. 130 His Page shal say he is so busie with my L How-call-ye him, and my L. What-call ye him. 1598 *Seruingman's Comf* (1868) 166 M what-call you-hims man 1609 *Ravenscroft's Deuteronelia* 21 This other day I start a hare On what-call Hill

What-d'ye-call-'em (-um), **-her, -him, -it** (hwɒ·tdyə-, wɒ·tʃəkɑ̃ləm, etc) *colloq* Less commonly **what-do-you-call-'em,** etc., also variously abbreviated (see quots.); also simply 7–8 **what-d'ye-call.** See also *β* below. [WHAT *pron.* A. I.] An appellation for a thing or person whose name the speaker forgets, does not know or wish to mention, or thinks not worth mentioning Also *occas.* substituted for any word (e. g. an adjective) which the speaker fails to recall.

1639 [J TAYLOR (Water-P.)] *Divers Crabtree Lect.* 217, I gave her a sound spurnne upon the Buttocks O my what doe you call't, said shee 1641 COWLEY *Guardian* V v, *Dog.* How the what-d'ye-call-'um runs? What do ye call it? *Pun* Time, Sir *c* 1646 MILTON *Sonn., On new forcers Consc.* 12 By shallow Edwards and Scotch what d'ye call 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* III. 1, His Father was Squire what d'you call him, of what d'you call 'em Shire 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* Pref. 17 Spoken by Mr Whatdicall'um. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II, She was a kind of a what d' ye call 'em a sort of a Queen or Wife, or something or other to somebody, that liv'd a damn'd while ago 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. XIX, There being so many tendons and what d'ye call-'ems all about it 1773 H WALPOLE *Let. to W. Cole* 8 Jan., Mr What d' ye call-him's pamphlet. 1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 June, Miss What-d' ye call-her 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 257 We went to that public house or what-d'ye-call, in Piccadilly. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* III, There is good accommodation at the what d' ye call-'em arms 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXV, To break up old associations and what-do-you-callems of that kind 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 74 As legitimate a subject of human study as the glacial period or the silurian what-d'ye-call-ems. 1875 F E TROLLOPE *Charm Fellow* I, College is out of the question, unless he entered himself as a what do-you call-it? A sizar.

†*β.* In contracted forms **whatd'ecalt, what d'ee cal't, what-d'ye-caw't, whatchicalt, whatsha-callum,** etc (cf WASHICAL): sometimes analysed as = *what shall I call . .?* *Obs*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 57 Hollinsheads engrosing; some-bodies abridging, and whatchicaltes translating 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. II (1601) B 4, Didst thou not see a fellow here in a whatsha-callum doublet? 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* V V, Your great acquaintance, and alliance in the Whatshicall Court *Non obstante* 1641 — *Jov Crew* II. (1661) F 1, Rogue enough though, to offer us his whatd'ecalts? his Doxies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha'come Water and Diascord? 1658 A. FOX tr *Würtz' Surg* II XXVIII 188 It is called also the not-named, or (a whats you call) an unknown Sore, no body knows what it is 1673 *S'too him Boyes* 55, I came onely to be a witness for the orthodoxness of what d'ee cal't. 1691 MRS D'ANVERS *Academia* 10 'Tis, let me see, now, whach'ee call, Syncategoremattical. *a* 1807 J. SKINNER *Songs & Poems* (1859) 43 That camsteary—what-d'ye-caw't? (I think it's genius, wale fa't). 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXVI, My Lady What-shall-call 'um's powder

γ. So **what-ye** (*or* **-you**) **-call(-it,** etc.), later usually **what-you-may-call-it** [WHAT *pron* C. 4]

1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg. Alexandria* Plays 1873 I 28 *Eli.* Why hees a what you calt *Mar* A what you call it can you not name it 1600 SHAKS *A Y. L* III III. 74 Good euen good M[r] what ye cal't 16 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III II, *Lys* Heeres your first weapon ducks meat *Sim* How, a dutch what you call em, Stead of a German falchion. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVII, There is no What's-his-name but Thingummy, and What-you-may-call-it is his prophet! 1870 MARY BRIDGMAN *Robt. Lynne* XXIV, Fine place, Bob, built by the what-you-may-call-its 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* IX, Say good-bye to the what-you-call-um girl.

†**Whate,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *pl.* hwata, 3 hwat, 3–4 quate, 3–5 wat(e, what(e, 5 qwate. [OE. pl. *hwata*, **hwatan* (gen. *hwatena*), related to *hwata* augur, *hwatung* divination]

1 Divination, augury; ? foreboding.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* XIX. 26 Ne eton ȝe blod, ne ne ȝimon hwata ne swefna! *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 11 Warienge, and handselne, and time, and hwate, and fele swilche deueles crafles. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1054 Ȝet sat loth at ðe burȝes gate, After sum geste stod him quake [*read* quate] *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 19567 (Fairf.) Of wate he [*sc.* Simon Magus] was ful wonder wise.

2. Fortune, destiny, fate, luck.

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 109 Þe unbileffulle. Werpeð þat gilt uppen hwate, and seið, nahte ich no betere wate 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 802 Alas alas þou luþer wate [*MS* δ fortune], þat vilest me þus one. *Ibid* 8519 Vor gode wate

afterward he nadde in none dede. 13. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 294 þis is a child of goode whate. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13681 þen fortune his fall felli aspies, Vnqwemys his qwate, & þe qwele turnys 14 . *MS Cantab Ff v. 48*, lf 94 (Halliw.) To bilde he hade gode quate.

b. ? Good fortune, luck.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 14 And be hit erli and be hit late To thi wille thou schalt haue whate.

† **Whate**, *adv. Obs.* [f. WHAT *a.*²] Quickly. The identity of the word in the phr. *Alse (li)wat se* (= as soon as) is uncertain.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 Al se hwat se he forgulte wes þet him er luuede ho him for wundeden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 71 Alse wat swo þe man his sinne sore bimurneð, ure drihten leðeð þe sinne bendes. 13 *K. Alis* 2639 (Laud MS.) To Tebes ward hij wendeþ whate, Hij sheteþ ayeins hym þe gate. *a* 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1741 Lambard ladde hym forth well whate.

Whate, obs. north. f. WOT.

Whatever (hwɒtɹe vəɹ), *pron.* and *a.* Also *poet.* **whate'er** (hwɒtɹēə ɹ); 6–7 **whatere.** [Orig. two words, WHAT A, B and EVER *adv.* 8 e.]

1. *interrog.* An emphatic extension of *what*, used in a question (direct or indirect), implying perplexity or surprise. Now *colloq.*

(More properly written as two words: see EVER *adv.* 8 d.)

a. *pron.*

13 . *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 3514 Son, what may al this noys be, ..Whateuer sal it sygnyfy? 14 in *Anglia* XXVII. 285 Scho, thoght, what euer menes þis message to me. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXIII 85 *Petrus* Brethir, what euere 3one brightnes be? 1823 *Spirit Publ Jrnls* 409 Whatever possessed her, I know no more than the child unborn. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* XIV. 143 'Gracious heart alive, whatever in all the world was that?' asks one 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not* etc XXIII, Whatever can you want to emigrate for?

b. *adj.*

Mod. Whatever [*or* What ever] contrivance is that? I wonder whatever [*or* what ever] queer thing he'll do next.

2. As compound relative, in a generalized or indefinite sense: see EVER *adv.* 8 c. (Occas. with correl. demonstrative following.) **a.** *pron.* Anything at all which, anything that; sometimes contextually (esp. *poet.*), all that, everything that.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 321 (Fairf.) Quat euer þe haly gaste wille, þe fader and sone wil tyte fulfil. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 31 Holdynge ferme & stable what euyr he wolde do ther-with. 1486 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 228 Quhatever sik men dois, it is competit to the dede of a beste. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 39 Quhat euer I haif, all that is thyne 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 623 Being mou'd he [*sc.* the boar] strikes, whatere is in his way 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I 149 Whose constant perseverance overcame Whate're his cruel malice could invent 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV v, It is a Maxim among these Men, That whatever has been done before may legally be done again 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VII. 88 In a few months we shall have stores of whatever we want. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I, We'll lay in whatever you want to-morrow

b. *adj.* (*sing.* or *pl.*, of things or persons): Any . . at all which (or who), any . . that; sometimes (*poet.*), all or every . . that.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 343 Whatever reasoun men maken of Crist, of Petir, or oþer good ground, it goiþ oþinli azen sich a pope. 1382 — *Ezek.* XXXIII 12 The rightwisnesse of a iust man shal not delyuere hym, in whateuer day he shal synne. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV. VIII 463 What euer gouernaunce God in his Holi Scripture of the Newe Testament blameth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 29 Quhateuir thing the handis of men had twechet, ..fiome al sik thay abstenied mony dayes thairefter. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* VI. 22 What ever successive Duration, shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of Infinity 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 113–117 Whatever fruits in different climes were found, ..Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear... Whatever sweets salute the northern sky. ; These, here [*sc.* in Italy] disporting, own the kindred soil. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 374 They will hear homilies of whatever length Or form they please. 1887 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 3 The Governor-General has been stripped of whatever little authority he retained.

3. Introducing a qualifying dependent clause equivalent to a conditional or disjunctive clause, often with verb in subjunctive (*whatever happen* = 'if any (sort of) thing happen', 'whether one thing or another happen'). **a.** *pron.* = 'No matter what'; frequently implying opposition (equivalent to a conditional clause with *though*): = 'Notwithstanding anything that'.

As predicate sometimes (esp. of persons) expressing quality or character, and thus approaching a pred. adj. (cf WHAT A. 17). Often with ellipsis (*whatever its merits* = 'whatever its merits may be')

13 . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlix. 344 Whon þe þef passeþ quyt a-way, þe trewe mon haþ schome, what-euer men sai. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 11143 (Trin.) But what euer he had in þouȝt Mis-likyng chere had he nouȝt. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* 1, Whatever it were this one poynt sure I know. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* III. 1 100 Take no repulse, what euer she doth say. *c* 1600 — *Sonn* XCIII 11 Whatere thy thoughts, or thy hearts workings be, Thy lookes should nothing thence, but sweetnesse tell 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. VII. 109 What ere you are That in this desert . Loose, and neglect the creeping houres of time. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* IV v. 77 *Æne* If not Achilles sir, what is your name? *Achil* If not Achilles, nothing. *Æne.* Therefore Achilles· but what ere, know this. 1623 HEMINGE & CONDELL *1st Folio Shaks.* A 3, But, what euer you do, Buy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 162 Whatever doing, what can we suffer more .. ? 1668 DRYDEN *Secret Love* I. III, *Phil.* And yet, there is a thing, which time may give me The confidence to name. *Lys.* 'Tis yours whatever. 1697 — *Æneis* VI. 526 Mortal, what e're, who this forbidden Path In Arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee stand 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 3 Whether it were from Vanity, or whatever it was, he carried it so far, that [etc.]. 1780 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV. 342, I am glad to hear you speak of a little horse, whatever his colour be 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* IXXIII, So Richard asked her, whatever she said, it wasn't No. 1842 — *Amer Notes* III, Whatever the defects of American universities may be, they disseminate no prejudices. 1856 NEWMAN *Univ. Sk.* (1902) 191 Men of one idea and nothing more, whatever their merit, must be to a certain extent narrow-minded. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 326, I have had nothing to suffer from heat, whatever else.

b. *adj* = 'No matter what . .'; often implying opposition: = 'Notwithstanding any . that'.

Also (after a prep.) with ellipsis, passing into sense 4 a (*a*).

1561 WINJET *Bk Questions* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 77 We addict our selfis to the doctrine of na man, of quhateuir learning and auctoritie he be. 1595 SHAKS *John* IV. 1 84. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* V. 17 What-ever Considerations of this nature you propose to this Atheist, he hath this one subterfuge from them all 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 10 Money, in whatever hands, will confer power. 1794 PALEY *Evid* (1825) II 74 Whatever fables they have mixed with the narrative, they preserve the material parts. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept, Rocks of whatever origin, crushed and ground to pieces,. reconstruct themselves into new forms. 1906 H. BELLOC *Hills & Sea* 176 In whatever place a man may be the spring will come to him.

4. As indefinite adj. or pron., with loss of the relative force. cf. WHAT D.

a. *adj.* (*sing.* or *pl*, of things or persons); Any . . at all. † (*a*) preceding the sb.: cf. WHAT C. 9 c. *Obs.* or merged in the elliptical use under 3 b.

c 1383 in *Engl. Hist Rev.* (1911) Oct 742 Prelatis curatis & preestis or what euere clerkis· shulen not do symonie. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I XVII 99 Lete hem not come into what euer examynacioun of argumentis whiche mowe be mad ther upon 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone Heng* (1725) 11 Accounting it their chiefest Glory to be wholly ignorant in whatever Arts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II 442 If thence he scape into what ever world, Or unknown Region 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac* II II. I. III. 93 The Bull alone makes head against the Lion, or whatever other invading Beast of Prey.

(*b*) following the sb.: usually, now only, after *any*, *no*, *all* (*anything*, *nothing*), etc., which it qualifies like an adv. = 'at all'. cf. EVER 8

1623 N. ROGERS *Serv Vineyard* 78 We see that the Barke of the Vine seemeth more withered and dry than the. Barke of any other Tree whateuer 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* IV § 13 (1689) 42 The most holding Bait of all other whatever. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Ded (1905) p. XX, He was so strict an Observer of his Word, that no Consideration whatever, could make him break it 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II I, I shall not look on myself as accountable to any Court of Critical Jurisdiction whatever. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XVII, Fortifying her strong castle against all assailants whatever 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* IV, I know nothing whatever of Mr Jellyby 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* I II. 195 All bodies whatever are liable to the state of sonorous vibration. 1884 *Marshall's Tennus Cuts* 94 That a player using a racket had no chance whatever against an opponent catching and throwing the ball,

b. *pron.* Anything at all. cf. WHAT D. 1. *rare.*

1637 EARL MONM. tr *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 211, I surely should not put this behinde what ever else 1892 M. DODS *Gosp. John* II XIV. 218 The torrent bursts in on me and pours over my wasted bulwarks, resolves, high aims, and whatever else.

What ho: see WHAT B. 3.

† **Whatkin**, *sb. Obs.*¹ *rare*—¹. [f. WHAT D. 1 + -KIN.] A little 'something'; a minute particle.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 112 It self [*sc.* a leasting or atom] being an unthroughfaresom whatkin.

† **Whatkin, -kins**, *a. Sc.* and *n. dial. Obs.* (Sometimes as two words.) Forms: see WHAT *pron.* and KIN *sb.*¹; also 5 **what skynnes.** [f. WHAT *a*¹ + KIN *sb.*¹ 6 b. In later use Sc.; cf. WHAT'N.]

1. Interrogative or exclamatory: Of what kind; what kind or sort of, what.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 963 Tell me Howgat and wit quatkin-thing, I sal couer þi saghteling 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 772 Quat-kyn þyng may be þat lambe, þat þe wolde wedde vnto hys vyf? 13.. *Gosp. Nicodemus* (G.) 28 We wate wele Ioseph was a wright, and marí vs menes his moder hight, we, whatkin goddes er þise? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvi. 76 If ȝe will wit whatkyn letters þai vse, here ȝe may here þam. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II Prol. 1 Now haf ȝhe herd on qwhatkyn wyse I haf contenyt þis tretyis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 592 Quhat kin a fallow was that ane? 1561 WINJET *Bk. Questions* Wks (S.T.S.) I 60 Quha declaris expresile quhatkin a faith thai haif in God

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 3687 (Gött.) 'Sir, þi mete es graid.' 'And quatkines mete?' 'sir, venisun' *Ibid* 10442 Ne wate þu noght, Quatkines a fest it es to day? *a* 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr* 1526 Take gode hede on hys de gre, Of what skynnes lyuynge þat he be. 1457 HARDING *Chron.* in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1912) Oct. 751 To spye whatkyns passage wer for an hoste to ryde.

2. Relative: That kind of . . which, such . . as; usually in generalized sense (sometimes with *so* or *soever*). Whatever.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lv. 10 [lvi 9] In what-kin dai I cal the nou, Loke, I knew that mi God art þou. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 515 Men cleþid men of holi Chirche may, do what kynne sinne, what kynne tresoun, likeþ hem. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. VII 14 Slike one & so grete he is, whatkyns or so mykill none odyr is, no neuer may be. *a* 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr.* 210 On what skynnes maner so hyt be wroȝt, Dedly synne hyt ys forthe broght

† **Whatliche**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 hwætlice, 3 hwatliche, *Orm.* whattlike, *comp.* 3 watloker, 4 whatloker(e, -likere; *sup.* 4 whatlokest. [OE. *hwætlice*, f. *hwæt* WHAT *a.*² + *-lice* -LY².] Quickly.

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) CXXXVII[I] 4 [3] Fehyr me hwætlice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12166 Þatt deofell let te Laferrd seon Whattlike inn an hanndwhile Off all þiss wide middellærd þe kinedomess alle *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1708 Þeos hule spac wel baldeliche, For þah heo nadde swo hwatliche lfare after hire here, Heo walde neoþeles ȝefe answere.

b. *comp.* Sooner, more readily, rather; *sup.* soonest.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 87 Bute ðu iswik, ðe hwatliker hit te scall æure ma rewen 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8846 Wolri he wolde watloker mid worde þan mid aime *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1249 And whatlokere [*v. r.* wel raþur] scholde such an heȝ man ne come he noȝt so sone, And nother ich ne he habbeth with oure bischops to done *a* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 315 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Wheber of buse tuei schires whatlokest miȝte awake Al sauf scholde wende forþ 13.. *Leg. Rood* 30/142 Þe raþer [*v. r.* whatlikere] it him was ucrȝeue

What-like, *interrog. a.* (*sb.*) *arch.* and *dial.* (Also as two words.) [orig. Sc: f. WHAT *pron.* + LIKE *a.* (q.v. I b ¶), as in '*What* is he *like*?', after SUCH-LIKE.] Of what appearance or aspect. (Usually predicative.)

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XI, I should be glad to know myself what like the fellow was. 1857 JAS. HAMILTON *Less. Gt. Biog.* 309 It would be interesting to know what like man was in the primeval paradise. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect.* IX, What like is Miss Havisham? 1896 MORRIS *Æneids* I. 751 Meanwhile unhappy Dido. asked With what-like arms Aurora's son had come unto the King.

b. as *sb.* Aspect, appearance. *nonce-use.*

1853 C. C. LEITCH in *Mem.* (1856) 125 The questions of the whereabouts and the what like of a new bungalow.

Whatman (hwɒ·tmăn) [From the name of the maker.] In full *Whatman paper*. A kind of paper, made in various qualities, used for drawings, engravings, etc

1880 *Macmt Mag.* No 245 380 For rapid sketching, thin rough Whatman, properly stretched upon a board, is as good as any other paper. 1886 H. R. ROBERTSON *Art of Pen-and-Ink Drawing* 37 Some old Whatman paper.

What'n, whatten (hwɒ t'n), *a. Sc.* and *n. dial.* Forms 6 **quhaten, quhattane,** -**in(e, whattin, 9 whaten, -an, whatten.** Also *β* (with indef. art.) **what'n a, whatna.** [Reduced form of WHATKIN *a.*; cf. THAT'N, THISSEN.] Properly, What kind of, hence, what.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I 245 Quhat will ȝe saye me now for quhaten plycht? *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) XXVIII 16 Quhattane ane glaikit fule am I 1561 WINJET *Bk. Questions* Wks. (S.T.S.) I 57 Quhattin a Papist I am in this samin ruid Buik of Questionis..I tak on hand to preue..the maist haly Martyris, to hef bene the samin Papistis 1600 [? LYLY] *Maydes Metasn.* III. ii, Phapus quoth a? Whattin a God might that bee? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* XXXIX, I wish I had whaten books ye wanted 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, Whatten o'clock is't? 1891 MORRIS *Poems by the Way* 157 And whatten a bed for me?

β. a 1796 BURNS '*There was a lad*', But what'n a day o' what'n a style I doubt it's hardly worth the while To be sae nice wi' Robin 1826 SCOTT *Antiq* XXXIX, But whatna wife's this, wi' her creel on her back? 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* IX, Think, oot o' whatna pit the laddie has been digged.

Whatness (hwɒ·tnĕs). [f. WHAT *pron* + -NESS; transl. L *quiddĭtās* QUIDDITY.] That which makes a thing what it is, essential nature, essence: = QUIDDITY 1.

1611 FLORIO, *Quidità*, the whatnesse of any thing. 1627 W. SCLATER *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 39 The kinde or quality, or if you'l so terme it, whatnesse of it. 1656 [? J. SERGEANT] tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 198 The Understandablenesse of a thing, or the quiddity, the Whatnesse. 1870 MORLEY *Stud. Lit.* (1891) 266 Pressing for definition, you never get much further than that each given quiddity means a certain Whatness. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 212 We must. have the conception of the kind of thing the object is—'what' it is, or the idea of its 'whatness'

† **b.** Used by N. Fairfax for Statement of what a thing is, definition *Obs. nonce-use.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 80 The definition or whatness of a thing ought to be of a thing as a thing

What-not, whatnot (hwɒ·tnɒt). [Properly an ellipt. interrog. phr. (see first quot. below, and cf. WHAT A. 5).]

1. Usually and preferably as two words (hwɒ·t nɒ·t). Anything whatever; everything; 'anything and everything', 'all sorts of things': mostly, now only, as final item of an enumeration· = anything else, various things besides. (Also occas. of persons.)

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* v. ii Y iij b, Excesse of fleshely pleasures hath taken awaye all thynges my goodes or substance, my name .i. my good name and fame, my frendes, my glory .i. my renoume or estimation, what not? i. what thyng is it that she hath not taken from me? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 185 His minde was so altered, his conditions so changed, and what not in him so alienated. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* V. II. 110 Marrie peace it boads, and loue, and quiet life, An awfull rule, and right supremicie. And to be short, what not, that's sweete and happie 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* V. IV, I have..Borne out the shock of war, and done, what not, That valour durst 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Dec., The strange variety of people..bakers, brewers, butchers, draymen, and what not. 1728 POPE *Lett* (1735) I. 263 Our evening Walks in the Park, our amusing Voyages

on the Water, our Philosophical Suppers, our Lectures, our Dissertations, our Gravities, our Reveries, our Fooleries, our what not? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xix 46 A Gentleman who is my Master, and thinks himself intitled to call me Bold-face and what not. 1849 in B Gregory *Side Lights* (1898) 462 Well off with the profits of his books and whatnot. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II iii, The blessed king's rosaries, the medals which he wore, the locks of his hair, or what not. 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* xxix 391 We had our chops and what not in the parlour of the inn. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xiii, Fencing, dam-making, cattle-droving, what not. 1911 *Athenæum* 24 June 711/1 They were too apt to go to law and fight over their lands and fishing rights and what not.

b. A thing or person that may be variously named or described, a nondescript. *rare.*

1602 *How Chuse Good Wife* v. i. I 2, Why you Iacke sawce, you Cuckold, you what not 1903 ALICE M EARLE *Two Cent. Costume Amer* II 481 Besides the furbelows and *pretintailles*, or 'whatnots', were hurly-burlies and *fanfreluches*

¶ Confusedly used in *pl* for 'various things'.

a 1861 T WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* (1863) 53 Passengers who are constantly to make portages will not encumber themselves with what nots 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* iv, I profess to be an impartial chronicler of poor Phil's fortunes, misfortunes, friendships, and what nots.

2. An article of furniture consisting of an open stand with shelves one above another, for keeping or displaying various objects, as ornaments, curiosities, books, papers, etc.

1808 SARAH, LADY LYTTELTON *Corr* (1902) 54 The old chairs, tables, what nots, and sofas. 1831–4 R. S. SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* (1838) 330 There was a 'what not' on the right of the fire-place 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II No 5674, Canterbury what not. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, About Warwick* I 140 Such delicate trifles as we put upon a drawing room table..or a whatnot.

What-now. *nonce-wd.* = QUIDNUNC

1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips* 236 The wits of the pot-house and the what-nows of society were mightily amused.

What reck, whatreck, *interrog. phr.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* Also 6 **quhat ra(c)k, quhattrak, quattrack,** 9 **foutrack.** [f. WHAT *a.*[1] (13 b) + RECK *sb.*[1] 2.] What matter? what does it matter? Also parenthetically as *adv.*: For all that, nevertheless.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 30 Thocht a man haif a brokin bak, Haif he a gude crafty tel3our, quhattrak, That can it cuver with craftis slie 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3292 The Mers sould find me beif and kaill Quhat rak of bread! *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (S.T.S.) 280 'And thow steill a cow, cairle, thair they will hang the' 'Quattrack, Lord, of that! For anis mon I die.' 1787 BURNS *When Guilford good our Pilot stood* ii, But yet, whatreck, he, at Quebec, Montgomery-like did fa', man. 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 114 Yet they whatreck in population spread. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v. Foutrack*, One, who hears any unexpected news, exclaims, Foutrack! i.e., Indeed! Is it really as you say? 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 165 But yet, what reck?

So **Whatrecks** (6 **quhatt rax,** 9 *Sc.* **fatrecks**) [WHAT *adv.* (20) + RECK *v.* 8 b] in same sense.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1540 (Bann. MS.) Now quhill the king is sound sleipand, Quhatt rax to steill his box? 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 108 Her mill into some hole had fawn Whatrecks, quoth she, let it be gawn 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 12 'Fatrecks!' quo' Will, 'it needs nae badder.'

Whatsaile, -saill, obs. ff. WASSAIL.

What-sha-callum, what-sha'-come, etc. · see WHAT-D'YE-CALL-'EM

What's-his-name (hwǫ tsʰizn̄ēm). *colloq.* Substituted for the name of a man or boy (loosely, of a thing) which the speaker forgets, does not know, or is unwilling to mention. So **What's-her-name** (of a woman or girl), **What's-its-name** (of a thing), **What's-your-name** (of a person addressed).

Whatsenaame (quot. 1866) represents an ambiguous form which is not uncommon. *What's-their-names* (quot. 1773) is very rare.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III 62 Two Figures on the sides emboss'd appear; Conon, and what's his Name who made the Sphere. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I, Look ye here, Mr What's-your-name? 1773 G A STEVENS *Trip Po tsm.* ii 28 The what's-their-names at uproars squall. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Concl., 'And what became of old Mrs What's her name, the housekeeper?' 'Mrs Wilson, madam', answered I. 1829 MARRYAT *Frank Mildmay* xxiii, Mr Thingamy, you will take the what's-his-name. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, Those great folks in what's-its-name Place. 1846 — *Cricket on Hearth* i, There was soon the very What's his name to pay. 1848 — *Dombey* xxi, 'But seclusion and contemplation are my what's his-name—' 'If you mean Paradise, Mamma, you had better say so, to render yourself intelligible' 1866 READE *Griffith Gaunt* xv, He almost persuaded Whatsename, another heathen gentleman, to be a Christian 1872 EARL PEMBR & G. H KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* i. 29 The back-sliding individual is looked upon by the more decent of the community as little better than one of the what's his-names. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* i, It makes one feel like What's-her-name in the 'Trovatore'.

Whatso (hwǫ·tsǝu), *pron.* and *a. arch.*, chiefly *poet.* [ME *w(h)at so, quatso, hwat se,* (Orm.) *whattse,* reduced form of OE. *swā hwæt swā,* early ME *swa hwet swa,* generalized form of *hwæt* WHAT *pron.*: see So *adv.* 17 d.]

1. a. *pron.* = WHATEVER 2 a.

c 1200 ORMIN 426 Forr swa we don unnhaȝherrlih Whattse we don to gode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1324 Oc abraham it wulde wel Quat-so god bad. *c* 1275 LAY. 25703 We leteþ him one don wat so [*c* 1205 Faren heu swa] he wolle. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 255, & quat so þy wylle is, we schal wyt after 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 359 What so we worchen in þis worlde,. For his sake þat it sente soþli we worchin. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 36 Mekely to suffre what so him sente were. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 512 And thow mat me ony maur, cum efter quhat sa may, Thow and I sall dyntis deill 1594 R C[AREW] *Tasso* (1881) 7 When Sire eternall Lookes downe, and in one vew, Comprizeth all what so the world can shew. 1622 WITHER *Faire-Virtue* N 2 b, And, my Care, it addes not to What-so, others say, or doe 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I 70 And whatso He commands, that I must speak. 1876 MORRIS *Æneids* XII. 182 Whatsoever God Is in the air, or whatso rules the blue sea with its rod. 1900 BEECHING *Confes., Bks & Men* Ded., Despatches, sermons,—whatso goes into their brain comes out as prose

b. *adj.* = WHATEVER 2 b.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 682 And whatso other hearb The toyous Spring brings forth He planted there. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* I. Prol. 17 His fleet held whatso keel could swim From Jutland to Land's End. 1892 C E NORTON *Dante's Hell* vii 31 Whatso power he have.

2. a *pron.* = WHATEVER 3 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9036 Ne [er] þe gode þe wers to prais, Quat-so men o þe wick sais. 13 *Gaw & Gr Kni* 382 Gawan I hatte, þat bede þe þis buffet, quat so bi-fallez after. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. x. 128 Al worth as þow wolte, what so we dispute. 1457 HARDING *Chron.* in *Engl. Hist Rev.* (1912) Oct. 747 What so men gat couetyse noght hym fylde. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poems, Syuce loue wyll nedes* iii, Whatso befall, till that I sterve By proof full well it shall be known. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. lxxviii, Loue calles it follie, what so wisdome saith. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I 1. 445 And fearless will I enter here And meet my fate, whatso it be. 1870 *Ibid.* L'Envoi (1890) 444/1, I love thee, whatso time or men may say.

†b. Of a person: Whoever. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 6555 What se [*c* 1275 wose] hæfde richedom, he hine makede wræcche mon *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 66 Ancre, hwat se heo beo, alse muchel ase heo euer con & mei, holde hire stille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 522 But it were any persone obstinat, What so he were, of heigh or lough estat Hym wolde he snybben. 1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 The forsaid lord or his ayris qwhat sa thai be for the tyme. 1565 J. HALL *Crt of Virtue* 103 b, The poore man,..As well as he, What so he be, That ryches doth endue.

c *adj.* = WHATEVER 3 b.

1867 MORRIS *Jason* vi. 456 Whatso thing the next day bring, Right merrily shall pass these coming hours.

3. *adj.* = WHATEVER 4 a

1902 A. AUSTIN *Crowning of Kingship* ii, And, like the sea, let whatso tempests shrill, One, world wide, and free.

Whatsoever (hwǫtsǝue·vǝr), *poet.* whatsoe'er (hwǫtsǝuē·r), *pron* and *a* Also 5 **quat-sever,** 6 **whats'ever.** (In early use often as two words or three.) [f WHATSO + EVER *adv* 8 e; cf. SOEVER]

1. a. *pron.* = WHATEVER 2 a

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 270 Wisdom ðe made ilc ðing of noȝt, Quuat-so-euere on heuone or her is wroȝt. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 420 Riht ne spareþ for to jugge What-so-euere Soþ wol sugge. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlvii, Quat-seuer ȝe wille with the kingus men do. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks (1876) 301 What so euer thou wylt aske of god thy fader I knowe wel he wyll graunte it vnto the 1526 TINDALE *John* xiv. 13 Whatsoever ye axe in my name, that will I do 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i 252 Whats'ever now the Heav'ns wide arms embrace 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v xlvii § 2 Whosoeuer hath the name of a mortal man, there is in him whatsoeuer the name of vanitie doth comprehend. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II iii 297 He knew whats'ever's to be known 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iv. xii, Whatsoe'er my wakened thoughts create 1874 POSEY *Lenten Serm* 103 More grievous will be that fire, than whatsoever man can suffer in this life.

b *adj.* = WHATEVER 2 b.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi ii, None, for what so euer myght that he haue ought not to despreyse the other. 1526 TINDALE *Phil* iv 8 Whatsoever thyngs are true, whatsoever thyngs are honest, those same have ye in youre mynde. 1564 BULLEIN *Dial agst. Pest* (1888) 139 Whatsoeuer thinges are seen with bodily iyen 1667 MILTON *P. L* iv. 587 In whatsoever shape he lurk, of whom Thou telst. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I 1 71 Whatsoever things We asked for,..those were ours

2. a *pron* = WHATEVER 3 a.

13 *Cursor M.* 10508 (Gött) þu ma gode chere Quat so euer þu se or here. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii 37, I will knowe the soth, what-so euer it coste. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xlii 143, I will not be dyspleased what so euer thou sayest. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 16 Meaning by the state (whatsoever they otherwise pretende) the welfare of some few vpholden by this new religion 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* iv. 61 And, whatsoe'r my Letter did pretend, I made this meeting for no other end 1681 — *Abs & Achit* 797 Whatsoe'r their Sufferings were before, That Change they Covet makes them suffer more 1794 R J. SULIVAN *View Nat* I 113 Any force by which bodies tend towards each other, whatsoever be the cause 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* III 187 They froze me, or affronted me whatsoever I did.

†b. Whoever · = prec. 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L Poems* (1903) 46, I Counsell, what so euer thow be 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 122 Pay iustly thy tithes whatsoeuer thou bee 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* 69 Quhatsaeuer ȝe be yat ar baptized in Christ ȝe haue put on Christ. 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I iii. 124 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I] xi. 29 Could'st thou that readest this, whatsoeuer thou art ?

c. *adj.* = WHATEVER 3 b.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* cxlix. 568 Ye ought to praise our lord god, what so euer losse ye haue had 1546 in Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) II 68 Quhatsoevir estait or ordour he be of 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 1 Afore the eyne baith of our Nobilitie, and of the lai people, in quhatsaeuir state or degrie 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 125 ¶ 8 Those whom they ought to look upon as their Common Enemies, whatsoever Side they may belong to. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* i. (1885) 7 The art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man, for whatsoever uses, that [etc.] 1874 L MORRIS *Songs of Two Worlds* Ser II. *Reply* 11, Whatsoever chance befall, Of myself I'd die possest.

3. a. *adj.* †(*a*) = WHATEVER 4 a (*a*) *Obs.*

1589 in *Cath. Rec Soc. Publ.* V. 177, I wil put it in practice, nothwithstanding whatsoeuer inclination to the contrary. 1605 A WOTTON *Answ Popish Pamph* 76 [We] who submitt whatsoeuer our expositions to be compared with the Scriptures 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref ¶ 3 He would not suffer it to be broken off for whatsoeuer speaches or practises 1612 W SCLATER *Key* (1629) 125 Fornication is any whatsoeuer breach of Chastitie 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 232 One True God, from whom is all Whatsoever Nature *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* Pref, The Art of speaking, which is able to bring about whatsoever Interest.

(*b*) = WHATEVER 4 a (*b*).

1472–3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 34/1 In this Parlement, or any other Parlement afore this tyme holden whatsoever notwithstondyng 1549 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) II. 9 This realme of Englande and other the Kinges dominions whatsoeauer. 1582 in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 80, I build not my faith upon any one man whatsoever 1596 SHAKS. *I am. Shr* I. ii 216, I promist we would be Contributors, And beare his charge of wooing whatsoere 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks 1716 II 535 You may easily know to get an Antidote against Death, and Losses, and Crosses, whatsoever 1792 ALMON *Anecd W Pitt* II xxix. 127 In every circumstance of government and legislation whatsoever. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, He felt in himself no title whatsoever to that epithet

†b. *pron.* = WHATEVER 4 b. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 1023/1 Other will become horne madde and be at defiance with whatsoeuer. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue C.* III. 134 It was also well furnished with whatsoeuer els necessary for a Trenche. 1641 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Civil Wars* III 152 The pompe and solemnity exceeded whatsoever of former times

†**Whatsome,** *pron. Obs.* In 4 **quat-sum, -sim.** [f. WHAT *pron* + SUM *pron. adv*] Whatever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 792 Quat sum first þar was gain saw, Al for noght þai ette it bath *c* 1375 *Ibid* 9036 (Fairf.) Quat-sim men of þe wikked saise

Whatsomever (hwǫtsǝme·vǝr), *pron.* and *a. Obs* exc *dial.* (In early use often as two words or three.) [f. prec. + EVER *adv* 8 e.]

1. a. *pron.* = WHATEVER 2 a.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi 123 þai will graunt þam what sum euer þai asch *c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II. I. 312 Yff your Grace wold witsaffe to wryght iij wordes to the sayd Archibishope shewyng hyme, whatt so mever hathe ben wrytyn. 1582 *Satir Poems Reform* xliv 274 The vther number of the congregation, Redaris, exhortaris, or quhatsumeuir thay be. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I ii 249 And what someuer els shall hap to night, Giue it an vnderstanding but no tongue. 1648 EARL WESTMLD *Otia Sacra* 67 Whatsome'r both Earth and Air afford

b. *adj.* = WHATEVER 2 b.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 5041 But what som euer woo they fele, They wole not pleyne 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 168 Whatsomeuer thynge is gyuen vnto them for the loue of hym, he taketh it as it were done to hym-selfe 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* 58 Quhatsumeuer things ar treue, quhatsumeuer things ar honest *c* 1610 SIR J MELVIL *Mem* (1683) b 2 b, Favourites who take pleasure of whatsomever Recreation they find the Prince inclined to 1634 in J Russell *Hargs* (1881) 207 Whatsomever bonds are in Moneys in my behoof

2. a. *pron.* = WHATEVER 3 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10508 'Anna,' he said, 'þou ma god chere Quat sum euer þou se or here' *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 2804 Wel am I wroken on the, What som euer fal on me *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III 1235 Whatt-so mewer yow be-tyde 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit Ps* ii Wks (1876) 35 Alwaye content what someuer god sent vnto them 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii 106 b/2 Our subiectes, comons, colleges, vniuersities, or syngular personnes, what someuer they be. 1603 *Philotus* lxxvii, Quhat sumeuer me befall.

†b. Whoever. = WHATSO 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1450 in *Three 15th Cent Chron* (Camden) 98 That the justice may do upon them trew jugement, what some evar they be. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 398 Quhat sumeuer that he be, Bring him haistely to me. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I. 641 Nor na other, quhatsumeuir that thai be, Haldis of 30w or 3our auctoritie 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III v. 54 What somere he is He's brauely taken heere

c *adj.* = WHATEVER 3 b.

1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 No man schal be i saued, but he be verey repentaunt, what sommeuer penaunce he doo. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I ccxii. 107 b/1 Subiectes, (whatsomeuer estate or condicion they be of). 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I Prol (S.T.S.) I. 7 In quhatsumeuir way It sall happin. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* II vi 102 All mens faces are true, whatsomere their hands are,

3. a. *adj* = WHATEVER 4 a.

1429 in *15th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App. VIII 10 Any other accyons qwatesumewer be twyx thaim 1482 in *Charters Edin* (1871) 155 Ony vther place quhatsumeuer neidful, or amangis quhatsumeuir merchandis 1588 in *J. Melvill's Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 266 All and whatsumever persones, avowit or suspected to be Papists 1678 G MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot* II xi § 5. (1699) 202 In all the Courts of Bishops, Abbots, and the Lords whatsomever 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 132 Him his heirs and successors whatsomever. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser II *Dead Drummer*, I can't see no Drummer-boy here whatsumdever 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii, Silver Sand had no cloak or plaid whatsomever.

†b. *pron* = WHATEVER 4 b. *Obs*

1648 EARL WESTMLD. *Otia Sacra* 54 Our Lust, our Pride, Ambition, Or whatsome'r beside.

Whatstane, obs. form of WHETSTONE.

Whatte, obs form of WOT.

Whatten, -in: see WHAT'N.

Whatway: see WHAT A. 13 (*b*).

What-wise, *adv. phr rare* [Properly two words, WHAT *a.* (13) + WISE *sb*] In what manner; how. Also *in whatwise*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20398 Of vs es nan þat wat for quam, Ne wat quat-wis we heder cam *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 904 Seie me in what wise þat þat hache þe haldes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxix. 36, I shall you tell what-wyse and how. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV Prol 188 With Venus henvisis quhat wyse may I flite? 1905 J B BURY *Life St Patrick* VII. 139 Tell us how we may know him, in whatwise he will appear.

What-you-(may-)call-it, etc.: see WHAT-D'YE-CALL-'EM.

Whau, *int. north dial* [A natural exclamation; perh. also contained in WHANNOW.] Also **wha, whaugh.** Well! Why! Also = WAUGH a

1589 'MARPRELATE' *Hay any Work* 30 Whau, whau, but where haue I bin al this while 1684 MERITON *Yo'rksh. Dial.* Gloss., *Whaugh*, a word of Admination, as God bless us, etc. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Wha*, well 1832 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* IV. IX, Depend on it, they are two of a trade—augh!—bother! —whaugh! 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whau*, why; yes. *North*

Whaule eyed, obs. form of WALL-EYED.

Whaup(hwōp, hwāp), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6 quha(i)p, 7 whoup, 7–9 whap, 8-9 whaap, 8– whaup, (8 whape, wap, 9 whawp, quhaup). [Perhaps for **whalp* and allied to OE. *hwilpe* (Seafarer 21), = early WS. **hwrelpe*:— **xwalpjon-*, f. *xwalp-* : *xwelp-* a stem imitative of the bird's cry, and represented also in LG. *regenwulp, -wölp* sandpiper, WFris. (*greate*) *wylp* curlew (*reen-, wetter-wylp, lytse wylp* Numenius phæopus), Du. *wulp, wilp* curlew. (WFris. *wettergulp*, LG. *regengulp* show a variant with *g*) The dial name *curlew-help* may be for **curlew-whelp*, and so attest the former existence of a variant **whelp*; but cf. the form *hilpe* (1530 in *Ancestor* XI. 179).] The larger curlew, *Numenius arquata*

Also † *great whaup, stock whaup* (see STOCK *sb.*[1] 64).

1538 *Burgh Rec. Edin* (1871) II. 92 A quhap that is greitt xij d. 1553 *Ibid.* 185 The best quhaip viij d. 1549 *Compl Scot* VI. 39 Quhilk gart the quhapis for fleyitnes fle far fra hame 1683 ALEX. GARDEN in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S H S) II. 133 The Whap also uses to be eaten. 1733 T. GIFFORD *Zeeland Isl* (1786) 26 Wild fowl .such as pluvers, whapes. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot* V 188 The wild land fowls are plovers, pigeons, curlews, (commonly called whaap). 1839 STODDART *Songs & P* 18 An' his dulges lang and dreary Pipes the grey whaup to the morn. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XXXIX, Not so much as a whaup came near me on that great, wide, dappled hill.

Whaur, Sc. f WHERE.

Wha(u)ve (hwōv), *v. dial.* Also 7 whoave, 9 wauve [ad ON. *hvalfa, holfa*: see WHELVE]

1. *trans* To turn upside down; to turn (pottery) when drying.

1611 COTGR. s v. *Dent, Mettre vn pot &c. à dents*, to turne it vpside down, to whauve it with the mouth downewards 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 123 When the Potter has wrought the clay either into hollow or flat ware, they are set abroad to dry .turning them as they see occasion, which they call whaving

2. a. *trans.* To cover over. b. *intr.* To hang over.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Whoave*, *Chesh* to cover or whelm over We will not kill but whoave *Prov. Chesh.* ab A.S. *Hvolf, Hvalf*, a covering or canopy; Verb *Hwalfian*, camerare, fornicare. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Whauve*, to whelm. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whave*, to cover, or hang over.

Hence **Whauve** *sb.*, (*a*) *techn* the amount of the dish (DISH *sb* 5) of a wheel; (*b*) *dial* the arched covering of turf over a grave (*Shropsh. Word-bk.*);

Wha'ver (in quoits: see quot. 1818).

1674 Whaver [see RINER] 1818 WILBRAHAM *Gloss Cheshire* 25 in *Archæologia* XIX, A Riner is when the Quoit touches the peg or mark. A whaver is when it rests upon the peg, and hangs over. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/3 Add to this twice the wauve (dish) of the wheels, = *e* 5 in.

Whaw, obs. form of VAU.

1758 WISE *Some Enq. Eur.* 137 *note*, The Hebrew ו Vau or Whaw

Whawl, Whax, Whay, Whayle, Whaynt, Whayte, Whazle, Whe, Wheadle: see WAUL, WAX, WAY, WHEY, WHOLE, QUAIL, QUAINT, WAIT, WHEEZLE, WE, WHO, WHEEDLE

Wheak, *v. dial.* Also 6 qu(h)aik, 6, 9 wheek, 9 weak, week. [Imitative] *intr.* To squeak, whine. So **Wheak** *sb.*, a squeak or whine

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII IX 79 With mony pant, and felloun hauchis and quhaiks 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witcher.* XIII. VIII. (1886) 245 The wheeking of a little pig. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, Wheek

† **Wheal** (hwīl), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 whele, (5 whelle, wheel, 6 wheell, wele), 6–7 wheale, 7–8 wheal. [OE. **hwele* (Somner), related to WHEAL *v.*[1]: cf. WHELK[2]] A pimple, pustule.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 523/2 Whele, or whelke, soore (*K.* whelle, *S.* qwelke, *P.* wheel), *pustula*. 1530 PALSGR. 288/1 Whele in the hande, *boubette, bubette*; *neesse* 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 120 Sumetymes happeneth to ye chyldren wheles and blysters on theyr tounges and mouth *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* U vj, Applye it to the scruphules and weles, it kylleth and brekyth them. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K 3, I durst not let out a wheale for feare through it I should bleede to death. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII vi. II 437 It killeth the itch, and healeth angrie wheals 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur* II. III. 46 Small wheales like the small Poxe. 1706 *Phil Trans* XXV 2317 When she scratched the little Pimples or Wheals that arose on its surface.

fig 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 71 The assemblees of ye people swarmyng about the same oratours, he called the pymples or little wheales of glorie.

b. *attrib* **wheal-worm,** an insect producing wheals, as the itch-mite or harvest-bug.

1648 WILKINS *Math Magick* I XVI 115 What strang discoveries of extream minute bodies (as lice wheal worms, mites, and the like). 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1095 The most vertuous Lady of Penruddock was for ten yeals troubled with these wheal-worms 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 56 Syrones in cute, Wheal-worms [1829 GOOD *Study Med* (ed. 3) V. 663 From the glossy wheals which its [*sc.* the harvest bug's] bite produces, it has sometimes been called Wheal-Worm]

Hence † **Whealy** *a* , pimply.

1611 COTGR , *Bothoral*, whealie, poukie, pushie

Wheal (hwīl), *sb.*[2] [Misspelt form of WEAL *sb.*[2] Cf. WHEAL *v.*[2]] a. The ridge raised on the flesh by a blow: = WALE *sb.*[1] 2, WEAL *sb* 2

1811 L. M HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr* I. 26 Cover her neck over that I may not see the wheals on it. 1825 *Gentl Mag.* May 396/2 Each blow raised a wheal upon the place where it fell. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* V, Without supper—covered with wheals. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* IX, Across his face was a blue wheal where the whip had fallen

b. In modern medical use, a flat, usually circular, hard elevation of the skin, esp. that characteristic of urticaria.

So called because resembling the 'wheal' raised on the skin by a blow

1808 WILLAN *Cutan. Dis* I. p. XI, Wheal; a rounded, or longitudinal elevation .with a white summit,. not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration 1818–20 E THOMPSON tr *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 326 It [*sc* Urticaria] is distinguished by those elevations of the cuticle, which are usually denominated wheals 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med* 290 A wheal may be regarded as a form of tubercle.

Comb 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract Med.* 542 The internal coat of translucent wheal-like thickenings.

c. *gen.* A ridge.

1855 NEWMAN *Callista* XV, They [*sc* locusts] moved right on like soldiers in their ranks , they carried a broad furrow or wheal all across the country 1898 H G WELLS *War of Worlds* XII, The water in its track rose in a boiling wheal crested with steam.

Wheal, *sb* 3 *local* [Cornish *huel*] A mine.

1830 *Eng & For. Mining Gloss.*

† **Wheal,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hwelian, 5 whelyn, 6 whele, 6–7 wheale, 6– wheal. [Late OE. *hwelhan*; pa. pple. *gehweled*, f. **hwele* WHEAL *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To suppurate, gather; to develop or become affected with wheals.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 282 Gif þæt lic heard si, utan lege on þane læcedom þe þæt heard forðt hwelige. *a* 1050 *Leber Scintill* XV. (1889) 77 *Multi .. de bonorum profectibus inuidie liuore tabescunt*, Mænige. begoddra fremum andan mid wunde hwelia ð. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 523/2 Whelyn, as soorys , *pustulo* 1530 PALSGR 780/2 Outher you have many wormes, or els you be nat well in your lyver, for your handes wheale a pace. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* V 1, Now gin the leprous cores of ulcered sins Wheale to a heade 1829 BROCKETT *N. C Gloss.* (ed. 2).

2 *trans.* To suppurate or bring to a head; to affect with wheals. Only in *pa. pple.* suppurated, pustuled, pimpled.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 275 Forðamðe hie [*sc.* speech]. ðæt gehwelede on ðæm oðrum geopenað & utforlæt. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 208 Siþþan þæt geswel biþ gehweled & toburst. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1182 Domingos nose that was wheled 1556 WITHALS *Dict* 76 b/2 Matter, as in a wounde when it is whealed, *pus* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 651 If they be whealed and filled with matter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg* I. XIII. 63, I washt the Parts whealed and swelled with *spir vini*.

Hence † **Whealing** *vbl. sb.*, suppuration.

c 1440 [see VENTOSING *vbl sb.*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 523/2 Whelynge, of sorys, *pustulacio*.

Wheal (hwīl), *v.*[2] [Misspelt form of WEAL *v.*] 1. *trans.* To mark with wales or weals.

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 135 Batts and Wasps following their Aggressors till they have Whealed them into Contrition for their unadvised Provocation. 1701 STANHOPE *Pious Breathings* VII XII 339 His Body rent and whealed with Scourges 1813 *Sporting Mag* XLI. 24 The horse .would have been whipped and whealed 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* I ii, His eyes were bloodshot, his cheeks whealed and puffed. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V 135, I now am whealed, one wide wound all of me

2 *intr.* To be marked with weals or ridges.

1570 GOOGE *Pop Kingd* III 34 b, The bloud sprang out a pace, and eke their backe did swell and wheale With multitude of stripes.

Wheale, Whealke, Wheam, Whean, Wheang, Whear: see WEAL, WHEEL, WHELK, QUEME, QUEAN, WHEEN, WHANG, WHERE

† **Whease,** *v. Obs* [?] *trans.* To signal.

1602 R CAREW *Cornwall* I, 32 b, By crying with a lowd voice, whistling through his fingers, and wheazing certing diuersified signes, with a bush, which hee holdeth in his hand 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower Fidel.* 151 The Master upon the Poop with his silver Sword to whease them to Lee-ward.

Whease, Wheasle: see WHEEZE, WHEEZLE.

Wheat (hwīt), *sb.* Forms 1 hwæte, 2–3 hwete, 3–6 wete, 4–5 wheet(e, whet, 4–6 whete, 6–7 wheate, (1 huæte, 3 whæte, hweate, 4 huete, whyte, wit, 5 wheytt, white, 5–6 whett(e, whyt, 6 wheitt, whaytt, whiett, wett(e, weate), 6– wheat; *Sc* and *north dial* 4–5 quhet, qwet, 5–6 quhete, qwheit, 5–7 quheit (4 quete, 5 qw(h)ete, qwheet, qhete, qwete, qwyte, qwyet, quhe(y)t, 6 quheitt, quhait, quheite, qwheytte, queat, quhyt(t, vhyt) [OE. *hwæte* sti m. = OFris *(h)wēte* (NFris *wēlte*), OS *hwēti* (MDu. *weete*, Du. *weit*), MLG *weiten, wêten* (LG. *weiten*), OHG *weizzi*, (MHG *weize, weitze*, G. *weizen*), ON *hveiti* (Sw. *vete*, Da. *hvede*), Goth. *hwaiteis* :—OTeut **xwaitjaz*, derivative of **xwīt-* WHITE.]

1. The grain of a cereal (see sense 2), furnishing a meal or flour which constitutes the chief bread-stuff in temperate countries

c 825 *Vesp Ps* LXIV 14 [LXV 13] *Convalles abundabunt frumento*, dene ȝenyhtsumiað hwæte. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt III 12 He ȝegaderað hys hwæte on his bern *c* 1200 ORMIN 10527, I þa þatt swelltenn wiinndwebþ Crist & clennsebþ here hiss wheete *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 292 in *O. E. Misc.* 10 Đe mire suneð ðe barlic, Đanne ȝe finð te wete. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 270 Ane wummon, þet windwede hweate. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 18 Vor engelonde is vol inoȝ, of frut, & eke of tren, Of wit [*y rr* whyte, whyt] & of wolle god 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10091 Þe vble ys made of whete, þe louelyest corne þat men ete. 13 *Cursor M* 22327 (Gott) Þe mett of qwet, als it es tald, For a peni it sal be sald *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXVI (*Nycholas*) 214 In þe hawine schipis gret Ware arywit, chargit with quhet *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice* 361 Full benelie stuffit Of beinis, and nuttis, peiss, ry, and quhite. 1485 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App. V 291 The busshell of whette be boghte for xii *d.* *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VIII 187 The rasour of whete was solde for fourty shelynges and twenty pence 1550–3 *Decaye Eng* in S. Fish *Supplic.*, etc (1871) 99 Allowe to euery person 1j quarters of weate 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 4 Thys yere a bushelle of wett was at five shillings 1569 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 218, I stroke queat unbarrowed 1603 DEKKER *Batchelars Banquet* Wks. (Grosart) I 176, I can tell you their mouthes will not be stopt with a bushell of wheat that speake it. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos Eaters* 167 An ill used race of men Storing yearly little dues of wheat, and wine and oil

b. in allusive and proverbial use . often opposed to *chaff, tares*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 79 Hwen drihtin o domes dei windweð his hweate 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 59 It were a schort beyete To winne chaf and lese whete. 1561 WINȜET *Bk Questions* Wks. (S T S) I 120 Quid and euill, expressit in the Euangell, be the similitude of quheit and fitcheis. 1611 COTGR. s v *Pain, Quiers tu meilleur pain que de fourment?* Wouldst thou haue better bread then's made of wheat? 1639 J. CLARKE *Parœm.* 46 Malt is above the wheat with him. *Cyllcum Venniges.* 1874 *Sankey's Sacred Songs* (1878) 11 Let us keep the wheat and roses, Casting out the thorns and chaff. 1874 C E NORTON *Lett.* (1913) II 38 He had now got a good handful of pure wheat to offer in the place of his common sackful of the most unnutritious chaff.

2 The cereal plant (closely related to barley and rye) which yields this grain, esp. common wheat, *Triticum vulgare* (*sativum*), cultivated in temperate climates

With qualification denoting a particular kind, as DUCK-BILL *wheat, goat's-wheat* (GOAT 4 c), GUINEA *wheat, Indian wheat* (INDIAN *a.* 4 b), *Lammas wheat* (LAMMAS *sb.* 4), POLAND *wheat, Pollard wheat* (POLLARD *sb*[2] B 1), RED WHEAT, *Rivet-wheat* (RIVET *sb*[2] b), *Spelt-wheat* (SPELT *sb*[1] 2), *Summer wheat* (SUMMER *sb*[1] 4 c), TURKEY WHEAT, WHITE *wheat*, WINTER *wheat*; also applied to some plants of other genera, as BUCKWHEAT, COW-WHEAT, *French wheat* (FRENCH *a.* 5)

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. XIII 25 Mið ðy uutedlice ȝeslepdon .ða menn cuom fiond his & ofer-ȝesæwu .siſðe In middum hwæte 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 692 Hue tilede in hur time on þe touh erþe, & whete sopliche sew. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII. CLXVIII. (W de W) V ij/2 Of whete is dowble kynde One manere kynde is red wythout . and is moost whyte wythin, & heuy The other manere whete is yelowe wythout and clere and whyte wythin and is lyghte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXX. 134 In þis cuntree es lytill qwheet or barly 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII XI 80 Sithis, and all hukis that scheris quheit 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 49 Graie wheat is the grosest, yet good for the clay . Much like vnto rie be his properties found 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* I. I 185 When wheate is greene, when hauthorne buds appeare 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 60 A third kinde of wheate .which is called holie wheate or sommer wheate. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX. 415, I found the Wheat here growing higher then my head. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 846/1 The three principal kinds of bad wheat are, the blighted, the smutty, and the worm eaten 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* V (1870) 103 Wheat will not thrive in hot climates 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I. II 587 The tall wheat, coloured by the August fire Grew heavy-headed.

3. *pl.* Wheat-plants; crops of wheat; kinds of wheat.

1795 *Scots Mag* I.VII. 544/1 In Lancashire .their wheats are not yet on the bloom. 1797 *Sporting Mag* X 297 The new Wheats already thrashed out. 1805 R W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. 429 They are frequently also sown on the young wheats and clovers in the spring. 1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Syst Husb Scot* I 339 The bread of Perth in particular, where those wheats are alone used, equals any in the united kingdom. 1888 *Daily News* 13 Oct 2/6 Foreign white wheats, have hardened to a small advance on the week. 1894 *Times* 22 Jan 4/1 The young wheats looking little or none the worse for their week beneath the snow

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wheat-area, -awn, -barn, -blade, -blossom, -blossoming, -braird, -bran, -bread, -chaff, -close* (CLOSE *sb.*[1] 2), *-colour, -crop, -crust, -drill, -eddish, -fallow, -field, -firlot, -flour, -garner, -glean* (GLEAN *sb.*[1] 1), *-grain, -ground, -grower, -harvest, -haulm, -house, -loaf, -loft, -malt, -mill,*

-mow, *-pit* (PIT *sb.*[1] 11), *-plant*, *-producer*, *-production*, *-reed* (REED *sb.*[1] 2 c), *-rick*, *-ridge*, *-riping*, *-screenings* (cf. SCREEN *sb.*[1] 5), *-scrip* (SCRIP *sb.*[4]), *-seed*, *-seeding*, *-sheaf*, *-sowing*, *-stack*, *-stalk*, *-starch*, *-straw*, *-stubble*, *-threave*; *wheat-coloured*, *-fed*, *-growing*, *-hid* adjs; applied to insects, fungi, etc. destructive to wheat, as *wheat-bug*, *-caterpillar*, *-gall-fly*, *-gnat*, *-insect*, *-joint-worm*, *-louse*, *-maggot*, *-midge*, *-mildew*, *-mite*, *-moth*, *-plant-louse*, *-weevil*, *-worm*; applied to implements used in obtaining or preparing the wheat-grain, as *wheat-brush*, *-dryer*, *-flail*, *-heater*, *-ridder*, *-riddle*, *-separator*, *-sieve*. b. Special Combs: **wheat-barley** = *naked barley* (NAKED *a.* 12 c); **wheat-berry**, the grain of wheat; **wheat-bird**, a bird that feeds on wheat, esp. the chaffinch; **wheat-duck**, the American widgeon, *Mareca americana*, found in flocks in wheat-fields, **wheat-fish**, the squeteague; **wheat-fly**, name for various insects whose larvæ infest the wheat plant, as the Hessian fly, the wheat-midge, etc.; **wheat-grass**, name for various species of the genus *Triticum*, esp. couch-grass, *T. repens*; **wheat-lay** *dial.*, the sowing of land with wheat; **wheat-rent**, in the Channel Islands, wheat paid as rent (cf. QUARTER *sb.* 4 b). See also WHEAT-CORN, etc

1884 *Spectator* No. 2932 1165 Whether the *wheat-area of the world will be maintained 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* lxxiv, I caught a limb, and tore it (like a *wheat-awn) from the socket. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. viii. 460 *Hordeum Nudum*. Naked or bare Barley, *Wheate Barley 1377 in *Cal. Close Rolls* 509 [The grange called the] *whiteberne. 1474–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 156 Pro tectura super le Whitebarn Manerii de Eluet 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 42 In the whitt barne, whaytt and rye. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept 8/1 The *wheatberry, to become blood, bone, and flesh, must be broken up 1746–7 M. CATESBY in *Phil Trans* XLIV 444 They [*sc.* exotic Birds] arrive [in Virginia] annually at the time that Wheat is at a certain Degree of Maturity They have attain'd the Name of *Wheat-Birds. 1867 EMERSON *Poems*, *May-day* 201 The dead log touched bursts into leaf, The *wheat-blade whispers of the sheaf 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xiii 154 The nipping Winds which might destroy the tender *Wheat Blossoms. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 299 The cows milk abates about *wheat-blossoming time. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk* I. 150 The *wheat-braird was strong. 14 . *Sir Beues* (C) 1622+21 3yt was he wonte before eche day, Of *whyte brawne to haue a messe *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 75 Tak whete braune alsmyche as sufficeþ. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 257 If a little Wheat-bran is boiled in our ordinary Beer. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B VII. 120 Þough *whete bred me faille 1552 *2nd Prayer bk. Edw VI, Communion*, rubric, The best and purest wheate bread, that conueniently maye be gotten. 1703 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* 18 As for Wheat-bread it is rare. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl. 945/1 **Wheat Brush*, a device for scouring grain. 1860 CURTIS *Farm Insects* Index, *Wheat-bugs. *Miris tritici* and *M. erraticus*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxi III 277 This door is to serve the moth for its exit, like that formed by the *wheat-caterpillar 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 46 *Wheat chaffe lay vp drie. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 149/1 Supposing that the stomach be distended by light materials, as wheat-chaff, chopped straw. 1599 *George a Greene* C) b, Madge pointed to meate me in your *wheate close. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xxiv, He's in Gaffer Gabblewood's wheat-close. 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) III. 150 The hair on the upper [lip] being thin and short of a *wheat Colour. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Mar 3/2 The *wheat-coloured straw 1581 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II 42 All the *wheat crope, that is sowen upon my farmhold. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 338 That my wheat-crops would be hurt by the north-easterly winds. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org* (1862) xiii § 1. 834 Land which might have been supposed to have been exhausted of its phosphates by a previous wheat-crop. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng Housew* II ii. 65 Your course *wheat-crust would bee kneaded with hot-water. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii 318 In the Side of a Mortise of a *Wheat-Drill 1884 *Health Exhib Catal* 113/1 Model of the Patent *Wheat Dryer 1764 *Museum Rust* II xxiv 76 Immediately after harvest I turn them on the *wheat eddishes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 20 They .will not allow a load of . dung at harvest to come through their *wheat-fallow. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb 8/3 The *wheat-fed pork of the North West 1425 in *Rep MSS Ld Middleton* (1911) 108 That no man take away his bestes fro the comyn herd to go in the *qwete feld to lese the qwete. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 209 By laying corne grounds and wheat-fields to his owne demaines. 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III, 1, Over the wheat-fields, where the shadows sail. 1771 *Encycl Brit.* II. 706/2 That the *wheat firlot shall contain 19 pints and two joucattes 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 111 The Squeteague Some old authorities use the name '*Wheat-fish'. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 31 When .þer is added þerto white of eiren and oyle, wiþ wax and *whete floure. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxxx[i] 16 He shulde fede them with the fynest wheate floure. 1639 O. WOOD *Alph Bk Secrets* 102 Fry them together till they be thick with a little wheatflower 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII 456 A mucilaginous vegetable paste as wheat-flower and water. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 175/1 Gruel made of fine wheat-flour. 1798 NEMNICH *Polygl-Lex*, *Virginian* **Wheat fly*, a mischievous insect in the American state It eats the grain, and is a moth in a perfect state. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 951 The wheat-fly, *Cecidomyia tritici*. 1453–4 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 634 Operanti super emendacionem de le *Whetgarner. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 96 The *whete glene crowned above the greyne 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliv IV. 221 The Ichneumon of the *wheat-gnat. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5590 An hundred mavis [? mowis] of *whete greyne. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv iii, It has now sifted out the true wheat-grains of National Deputies 1918 *Chamb. Jrnl* Aug. 520/1 For years millers have laboured to provide us with a perfectly white loaf, throwing away some of the most valuable parts of the wheat-grain in so doing 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 73 *Wheat grass . either the greater used for the making of frails or the lesser 1766 *Museum Rust* VI 442 Common Wheat grass, or Couch-grass 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II 173 Sea Wheat-grass. Rush Wheat *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 17 He sows on his *wheat-ground. about February. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 348 That is a profit more than the rent of the ground, and half as much again above the profit of the *wheat-grower 1868 *Rep. U. S Comm. Agric.* (1869) 18 The pioneer upon the prairie is a wheat-grower 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 23 Pennsylvania, then one of the best *wheat-growing States 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 14 And Ruben goon out in tyme of *wheet heruest into the feeld 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xiii. 154 If their Wheat Harvest in Sicily be about the 20th of May, *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 130 Ʒenim gate tord & *hwæte healm gebærn to duste. 1748 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed 2) 255 Wheat Straw under a Hair-Cloth is reckoned the best Fuel by most, Rye-Straw next, and Wheat-Haulm worse *1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal* 50 And lonely chirp the *wheat-hid quails 1559 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 143 For covering y^e *whete house ut patet per billam. 1710 HICKMAN *Tusser Redv* June (1744) 72 Lay it in the best Place you have, for which the Wheat-Houses now in request are I think the best 1819 D. B. WARDEN *Acc. United States* II 53 The Hessian fly, or *wheat insect (*Tipula tritici*) *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 324 It may be proper to fold till Christmas, and then go on the *wheat-lay. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 208 The Baillye . Weyed ageyn his bredde wiche was to leight in the 1st *Whete loffe iiij ounces. 1587 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 26 [A] *wheate loft 1452 *Cal. Anc Rec. Dublin* (1889) 275 Drege malte, pese, benes, *whetemalte. 1743 *Lond & Country Brewer* II (ed. 2) 93 Wheat-Malt also differs much from Barley-Malt 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 304 The *wheat-midge (*Cecidomyia tritici*). 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 185/1 *Chondrocopium farreum*, a *wheate mill or (as some say) an otemeale mill 1860 CURTIS *Farm Insects* Index, *Wheat-mite An acarus infesting stored corn 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur Veget* (ed. 3) Index, *Wheat moths *c* 1700 *Bagford Ballads* (1876) I 66 Both his *Wheat Mows & his Hay, By Flames of Fire are consum'd away. 1808 COBBETT in *Friendsh Mary R. Mitford* (1882) I. 43 The hares will be heard squeaking like rats on the breaking up of a wheat-mow 1884 DEPEW in *Harper's Mag.* (1886) XII. 217 In the *Wheat Pit at Chicago in a single year was buried more of the future prosperity of this republic than the sum of all the traffic which flows through that great city in a decade. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xi. 112 If the How-Plow goes so near to the Rows as it ought, it would be apt to tear out the *Wheat-Plants along with the Stubble. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm Agric.* (1869) 17 A disposition to increase the breadth of *wheat-planting. 1860 CURTIS *Farm Insects* Index, *Wheat plant-louse, *Aphis granaria*. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 6/3 Canada aims at being the great *wheat-producer of the world 1884 *Spectator* No. 2932 1165/2 To increase *wheat-production in India 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric Wilts* Gloss., **Wheat-reed*, straw preserved unthrashed for thatching 1682 WARBURTON *Guernsey* (1822) 94 A man, that has either house or land which he wishes to dispose of, sells it to another to hold to him and his heirs for ever, paying yearly so many quarters of *wheat rent. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* III 95 Together with several Parcels of Lands and Meadows, Wheat-Rents, Escheats. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 182 In that fashion, without thatching, they make *wheat-reeks in the Isle of Wight 1823 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 255 A farm-house, with a wheat-rick standing in the yard *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 32 Take a seve or a *wheterydoun. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 200 Our Wheat-ridder Sieves 1479–80 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. cccxlvii, ij *whetridils, iij haveridils, et ij cribris. 1729 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 45 Windowed my wheat the chaff out of it, but, for want of a wheat riddle, we could dress it no further. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 281 A wheat riddle of wood. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb* xi 110, I find by measuring my *Wheat Ridges in the Spring, that none of them are quite a Foot High 1860 R. S. HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 323 No one ever remembers the aspect of the wheat-ridges so mournfully unpromising 1382 WYCLIF *Judges* xv 1 Whanne the dais of *whete ripynge stooden yn. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III. 343 *Wheat-screenings, cracked corn, or buckwheat, may be added to their diet 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 309 The .*Wheat-seed Plough. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 225 He had worked with other horses all the wheat-seed time. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 724 Certaine waxe candles, which euer and onely they vsed to light in *wheat-seeding 1729 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 44 When he ended his wheat seeding 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 946/1 **Wheat Separator*. The separation of mustard, cockle, and grass seed from the wheat is effected by passing the mixed grains over inclined plates perforated with holes *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 329 Item a greate Bason withe a *Wheyte Sheffe in the bottom. 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 127 God knowes who shal pay goodman Yeomans, for his wheat sheafe. 1782 HIGHMORE *Ramble Coast Sussex* (1873) 15 Nature shewed us her Wheatsheaf—and her Autumn Horn 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed. 4) II. 403 A wheat sheaf should never contain more than two or three handsful. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV. 375 The cones [of the kidney] which are often compressed in their centres to the well-known wheat-sheaf shape 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 390 It should be pounded till it will run through a *wheat-sieve 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* xxv, October for *wheate sowing, calleth as fast. 1825 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) II 178 Wheat sowing is yet going on, on the Wold. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric*, *Digest* 126 To-day .nine men,—three boys,—three teams,—and four carriages, have made a very handsome *Wheat-Stack of eighteen harvest loads. 1527 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* I. 28 The stalke or steale thereof [*sc.* of rye] is smaller then the *Wheate stalke. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. 158 The lower parts of the Wheat stalks must receive the greater share of Heat 1880 MEREDITH *Phoebus with Admetus* iv, Stately stood the wheatstalk, with head bent high. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 109/2 *Amylon*,. *wheatestarch 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 154 Tapioca-meal, East Indian arrow-root .. wheat starch. 14. *Stockholm Med. MS* II 755 in *Anglia* XVIII. 325 His stalke is gret as *whete-stro. 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 27 The wheate strawe, that they pourpose to make thacke of 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 43 The hay is almost as long, coarse, and dry, as wheat-straw. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 90, 100 sheaves of wheat-straw reed 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 303 It is said that Wheat-straw may be melted into a colourless glass with the blow-pipe. 1760 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II 48 They plough in the *wheat stubble in December 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 337 The wheat stubbles are ploughed as soon as the wheat sowing is over 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst Husb. Scot.* I 330 The *wheat-threave consists of twenty-eight sheaves 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (ed 3) 83 The true grain-weevil or *wheat-weevil of Europe. *Ibid.* 453 They have been called *wheat-worms, gray worms, and brown weevils. The name of grain-worms has likewise sometimes been applied to them.

Hence **Whea tless** *a.*, having no wheat.

1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXXXVII. iii, I opened many a book, .. But all the leaves were wheatless straws 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 336 The laity look on while theologians thrash their wheatless straw 1917 *Times* 30 May 7/4 What will be the attitude of those portions of Greece if they remain wheatless

Wheat, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans* To crop with wheat.

1847 *Jrnl. R Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1 61 The land must not be wheated oftener than the soil will admit.

Wheat, obs form of WHITE.

Whea t-corn. Now *rare* [OE. *hwǽtecorn* = MHG. *weiz(en)korn* (G. *weizenkorn*), ON. *hveitikorn* (MSw. *hvetekorn*, etc.): see CORN *sb.*[1]]

1. A grain of wheat.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 34 Ʒenim hnutcyrnla & hwæte corn *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 241 Þis bread was imaced of ane hwete corne 13.. *Propr Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI 102/4 But 3if þat a whete corn ffalle into þe eorþe lowe *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 165 He vsid to putt whete cornys in his ere, & he lernyd a white dowffe to stand opon his shulder & take þaim oute. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii. 24 Except the wheate corne fall into the grounde and deye, it bydeth alone 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII xiii. II 291 Little berries of the bignesse of wheat corns. 1854 SPENCER in *Brit. Q Rev* July 140 Our own systems [of weights], both troy and avoirdupois, are derived primarily from wheat corns.

†2. = WHEAT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1425 in *Rep MSS Ld Middleton* (1911) 108 Nother comyn herd ne sched heid com in the qwyte corn feld to the korn be lad awey. 1764 *Museum Rust* III 1 1 The wheat-corn was remarkably backward, though it, in general, promised to be a good crop

Wheatear[1] (hwī·tˌiəɹ). [EAR *sb.*[2]] An ear of wheat.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) VII. 27 Þe seuen barayne 3eres þat ware betakned by þe seuen deed qwhete eres [1688 HOLME *Armoury* I 103/3 Our old English terms were these . Whet-herys, Wheat Ears] 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 52 Shot up from broad rank blades that droop below, The nodding wheat ear forms a graceful bow. *c* 1840 ELIZA COOK *Song of Sun* IV, Who else can purple the grape on the vine, Or flush the wheat-ear with gold? 1878 MEREDITH *Love in Valley* 158 Slain are the poppies that shot their random scarlet Quick amid the wheatears.

attrib 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 195/2 *Wheatear Stitch*. This stitch is a combination of Point Natté and Chain Stitch

Hence **Whea t-eared** *a.*, full of wheat-ears.

1792 *Ess. towards new Ed. Tibullus* 22 Be thine, blond Ceres, from my wheat-ear'd field, A pendant crown thy temple's doors to grace.

Wheatear[2] (hwī·tˌiəɹ). Also 6 **whekere** (?), **7 wheat ears, wheatgear** (?). [Early evidence wanting prob. on account of local origin; but the orig form is app. still represented in the 17th cent. by *wheatears* (*a* 1661) for **whiteeres*, f. *whit-*, WHITE *a.* (cf. for the phonology the place-name *Whittern*, OE. *hwitærn*) + *eeres*, *ers*, ARSE, the name being given in allusion to the bird's white rump; cf. Cornish dial. form *whiteass*, the similar dial. names *white rump*, *wittol* = *white-tail* (in Cotgr. *whittaile*, glossing F. *culblanc* 'white-rump'), and Du *witstaart*, G. *weiss-schwanz*. From *wheatears*, taken as pl., a supposed sing. *wheatear* was inferred, and association with WHEAT *sb.* (see quot. 1653, etc.) established the spelling of the first syllable.] A small passerine bird, *Saxicola œnanthe*, widely distributed over the Old World, having a bluish-grey back, white belly, rump, and upper tail-coverts, and blackish wings; esteemed as a delicacy

1591 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 70 A courleve xvj[d]; thrie whekeres [*so printed*], xvj[d], larkes and yowlorninges, iij[d] 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. Uncert. Journ.* 17 There were rare Birds I never saw before . Th'are called *Wheat ears*, less then Lark or Sparrow. The name of *Wheat ears*, on them is ycleap'd, Because they come when wheat is yearly reap'd *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III 98 Wheat-eais is a bird peculiar to this County [*i. e* Sussex], hardly found out of it It is so called, because fattest when Wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds. That Palatean shall pass in silence, who being seriously demanded his judgment concerning the abilities of a great Lord, concluded him a man of very weak parts, because once he saw him at a great Feast feed on Chickens when there were Wheat-Ears on the Table *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Wheatgear*, a Bird smaller than a Dottrel. 1724 DE FOE *Tour*

Gt Brit I. II 57 The Bird call'd a Wheatear, or as we may call them, the English Ortolans 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* III. II, A hot-brain'd headlong spark, that would run into our Heap, like a wheat ear under a turf 1883 *Century Mag* XXVII XII The wheat ear uncovered its white rump as it flitted from rock to rock 1894 R B SHARPE *Hand bk Birds Gt Brit* I 291 The winter home of the Wheatear extends from the North-western Himalayas to Persia, and also to North-eastern and Eastern Africa, as well as to Senegambia.

Wheaten (hwī·t'n), *a.* Now *rare* Forms: 1 hwæten, huæten, 3 ȝweten, 4 hueten, 5, 6 whetyn, 6 whettyn, whe(a)ton, 7 wheten, 6– wheaten. [OE. *hwǽten* = MDu *weiten*, MHG. *weizîn*: see WHEAT *sb.* and -EN 4.]

1. Composed of the grain or flour of wheat.

Sometimes applied *spec* to bread made of the whole grain ('wholemeal') as distinct from white bread.

805–31 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444, cxx huæstenra hlafa & xxx clenra *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 322 Mid hwætenan meluwe *c* 1290 *St Cuthbert* 52 in *S. Eng. Leg* 360 Clene ȝwetene flour. 1340 *Ayenb* 82 Þe wyfman grat myd childe, þet more hi uynt smak in ane zoute epple þanne ine ane huetene lhoue. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 33 Bynd hym vppe with flour of Rys, oper with whetyn floure 1530 PALSGR 288/1 Whetynbreed, *pain bourgois*. *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E E T S) 120, I clynge as doth a wheton cake. 1577 HARRISON *England* III 1 95 b/1 in *Holinshed*, Wheaton bread, so named because the colour resembleth the graie wheat 1608 in J Nicholl *Comp. Ironm* (1866) 140 Wheate . to be ground into meal and baked into white and wheten bread, and the wheaten to contayne xj oz the penny wheten loffe, and the three-halfpenny white loves after the same rate. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach* H 2, The Law doth appoint three sorts of Bread only to be made, *viz.* white, wheaten, and houshold. 1709 *Act* 8 *Anne* c. 19 Table, The White Loaves are One Half, and the Wheaten Three Quarters of the Weight of Household Loaves 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I 1 (1840) 4 Our penny wheaten brown bread loaves. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colon Corn* 69 The bread made of this mixed flour is found to be better than that made with plain wheaten meal. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 367 Rye bread is denser than wheaten-bread 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org.* (1862) XIII § 2 839 Bread made from wheaten flour. 1919 *Q Rev* July 182 The food and fuel regulations respecting wheaten bread, sugar, and 'lightless nights' had been withdrawn

2. Of or belonging to wheat as a plant; made of the stalks or straw of wheat.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* John XII 24 Þæt hwætene corn wunað ana, buton hyt fealle on eorþan & sy dead 1552 HULOET, Wheaten branne. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* II (1587) 17 There waited summer naked starke all saue a wheaten hat. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I I 1 Apparent shew of wheaten leaues. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V. II. 41 As Peace should still her wheaten Garland weare. 1681 GREW *Museum* IV III. 376 The Stalk as thick as a Wheaten straw 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1 Crown'd with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf 1847 CLARE *Sheph Cal.* 49 Oft making 'love knots' in the shade, Of blue-green oat or wheaten blade 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., In Mem Landor* 9 In many a tender wheaten plot Flowers that were dead Live

†**3.** *Wheaten plum* = WHEAT-PLUM. *Obs.*

1542 [see WHEAT-PLUM, quot 1538]. 1552 HULOET, Wheaten plummes, whiche be whyte or yelowe plummes, *cærea prvna*. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph* II xlii, Bullas and wheaton Plumbs

Wheat-land. Land on which wheat is grown or suitable for growing wheat on

977 *Charter of Oswald* in Kemble *Cod Dipl* III. 159 Buton .lx. æcran ðæt hæft se arcebisceop genumen into Cymesige to his hame him to hwæte-lande 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 128 Thry fallow once ended, go strike by and by, Both wheat land and barlie. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 59 *marg*, Wheate lande howe dressed 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb* II. 12 He gave five plowings to a piece of wheat-land. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I. 173 The same Power . That browns the wheat-lands in their summer-stain 1916 *Times* 27 Nov. 10/4 Many thousand acres of our richest wheatland is to day totally uncultivated

Wheatmeal (hwī·tmīl) [OE. *hwǽtemelu* = MHG. *weiz(en)mel* (G. *weizenmehl*), ON. *hveitimiol* (MSw. *hvetemiol*, etc.) · see MEAL *sb.*1.] Meal or flour of wheat. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 354 Ȝebriw wel swiþne briw þær on mid hwæte melwe 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XXIX 2 Of puyr whete meele thow shalt make alle thingis 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. CLVII (W. de W) T VIIJ b/1 The flowur of whete meele hyghte Simula · and is the cheyf meele of whete *a* 1425 tr. *Ardarne's Treat Fistula*, etc 72 Tak cow mylk, and put þerto a subtile whete meel 1579 in J. Nicholl *Comp. Ironm.* (1866) 103 Wheat meale the best 11s the bushell 1681 GREW *Museum* II II II 222 It must be mixed nothing near so stiff as our Wheat-Meal 1767 *Ann. Reg., Hist Eur* 61 The bill to continue the free importation of wheat and wheat- meal 1870 *Daily News* 6 Dec, The mixed diet of linseed cake, barley, bean-meal, wheatmeal, peameal. 1915 *Ibid.* 5 Jan. 4 It is specially necessary that the sick and wounded should not go short of wheatmeal bread

†**Wheat-plum.** *Obs.* (or *dial.*) [orig. a misinterpretation of L. *cērea prūna* waxen or wax-coloured plums (Virgil, *Ecl.* II. 53), *cērea* being misapprehended as **cérea* wheaten (f *Ceres* wheat, corn); subsequent association with *white* is probable (cf. WHEATBEAR 2 and Du *witte pruim*).] Name of a supposed variety of plum.

1538 ELYOT Addit, *Cerea pruna*, wheate [*ed* 1542 wheaten] plummes. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 76 Januaries abstract Of trees or fruites to be set or remooued Wheat plums. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II 96 Wheate Plomes, and horse Plomes, wherewith they vse to fatte Hogges. 1611 COTGR, *Prune blanche*, the wheat, or white Plumme. 1657 C. BECK *Univ Char.* M 3, A wheat plumtree 1676 *Phil Trans* XI 629 There groweth wild in some places of the Woods a Plum somewhat like our Wheat-Plum. 1793 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II 294, I am uncertain what he intends by the Wheat-plum. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wheat-plum*, a large fleshy plum, sometimes called a bastard Orleans plum. *Linc*

Wheatstone (hwī·tstən). [Called after Sir Charles *Wheatstone*, who in 1843 brought into notice the 'differential arrangement' apparatus, which had been invented by S Hunter Christie in 1833.] Short for *Wheatstone('s) bridge* an apparatus for measuring electrical resistances.

1872 *Jrnl Soc. Telegr Eng* 8 May 196 A Differential Resistance Measure1,—or, as it is commonly called, a 'Wheatstone's Bridge'. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math Th. Electr* I 221 The principle of the instrument known as Wheatstone's Bridge 1898 *Daily News* 21 May 7/4 The clicking of the needles, the tapping of the Wheatstones.

†**Wheaty,** *a. Obs* [f. WHEAT *sb.* + -Y1] Containing grains of wheat

1598 YONG *Diana* 259 Ripening fruit, and wheatie eares. 1611 COTGR., *Fournentier*, wheat yeelding, wheatie. *a* 1623 H AINSWORTH *Annot Deut* XXXII 14. Ee 2 b/2 With fat of wheaty kidneyes fine [see KIDNEY 4]

Wheay, Wheaze, Wheeh(e, Wheeker, Whed(d)er, Whed(d)le, Whee: see WHO, WHEASE, WHEEZE, WHICH, WHITCH, WITCH, WHICKER, WEATHER, WHETHER, WHITHER, WHEEDLE, QUEY

Wheedle (hwī d'l), *sb.* Now *rare.* Forms . see the vb. [f next.]

1. An act or instance of wheedling; a piece of insinuating flattery or cajolery; also *gen.* wheedling speech.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* I i, Dost thou think to pass these gross Wheadles on me too? 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non Conf* VII Wks 1716 II 61 It looks like a Wheedle, or a Trepan, to dupe a Man into a Court by Process in a feigned Suit 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV 1, You have several times talked to me of a sister of mine, lost from our house in Devonshire; but I always look'd upon it as a meer wheedle. *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* II. (1710) 87 In Cant and Wheedle most Expert They were 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II 284 She , by a soft insinuating wheedle, took possession of the divine's good opinion *a* 1814 *Word of Honor* III. I. in *New Brit Theatre* I 368, I cannot stand this wheedle 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Ogres*, So were the Sirens ogres—pretty blue-eyed things singing their melodious wheedles.

†**2** A wheedler *Obs*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent. Dancing-Master* IV. i, *Hyde* You saw I cou'd dissemble with my Father, Why shou'd you think I cou'd not with you? *Ger* So young a Wheadle? 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* III 1, Dainty Wheadle, here's a Fellow for ye. *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Parasite*, a Trencher Friend, a meer Wheedle. *Ibid., Wheadle*, a Sharper

Wheedle (hwī·d'l), *v.* Also 7 whed(d)le, 7–9 wheadle [Origin obscure. Possibly a survival in a specialized application of OE *wǽdlian* to beg, orig. to be poor, f. *wǽdl* poverty]

1. *trans.* To entice or persuade by soft flattering words; to gain over or take in by coaxing or cajolery.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed 2), *Whead* or *Wheadle*, is a late word of fancy, and signifies to draw one in, by fair words or subtile insinuation, to act any thing of disadvantage or reproof. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV 52 Come Sir, don't think to Wheadle me at this rate! 1675 TULLY *Let to Baxter* 23 To be wheadl'd with bare Talke 1716 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I i (1840) 12 He wheedled Eve, deluded Adam 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II 254 Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls. 1850 DICKENS *Dav Copp* XXXII, He was crossing you and wheedling you 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* XXXIX II 78 The citizens are too numerous to be all wheedled or threatened.

b. with various preps. and advs., or with inf · To bring into a specified condition by such action.

1667 *Leathermore*: *Advice conc. Gaming* (1668) 7 If the Winner be bubbleable, they will . wheadle him into play and win all his Money. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 247 By laying the Net in such haunts, and wheedling them [*sc* pigeons, etc] in by a Stale. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 129 To wheedle one almost to make himself away. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Prol, Religion wheedled you to Civil War 1687 in *Magd Coll* (O H S) 167 They were wheedled off of it by some few sugar words 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* I (1840) 12 The major was wheedled away by a couple of young rogues 1726 — *Hist Devil* I 1 (1840) 12 How he wheedled the people into the absurd undertaking of building a Babel. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav* I, I should have no idea how to wheedle a man into ordering something he doesn't want. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* XL. (1870) 467 He has a tongue that could wheedle a bird out of a tree. 1876 C. M DAVIES *Unorth Lond* (ed 2) 284 Whom he wheedled over not to betray him 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* XII 232, I have seen you wheedle an angry Mahdieh woman into giving you dates.

2. To do (a person) *out of* a thing, or to get (a thing) *out of* a person, by such action.

1670 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II 196 The M[asters] are whedled out of one [Act] 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III XVIII, I have already a deed of Settlement of the best part of her Estate; which I wheadl'd out of her 1759 FRANKLIN *Hist Penn.* Wks 1840 III. 529 These proprietaries would have either bullied or wheedled the inhabitants out of the privileges they were born to 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* III, I wheedled an old woman out of these [ballads]. 1831 — *Cast Dang* XI, I suffered the abbess to wheedle the secret out of me. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIV, Wheedling my money from me while I lay half conscious.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To use soft flattering words; (of an animal) to fawn, †*to wheedle in with*, to curry favour with; †*to wheedle with* = sense 1.

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II III 335 His bus'ness was to pump and wheedle 1712 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S.) III 290 Lancaster goes down to the Dean of X^t Church, and began to wheedle with him. 1716 SWIFT *Phyllis* 87 Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd, Till Phyllis all her trinkets pawn'd 1726 DE FOE *Hist Devil* II I (1840) 183 Secretly wheedling in with the dignified clergy. 1811 *Orig & Juliet* I 204 She wheedled with the housekeeper, till she insured a glass of cordial from her. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 152 Wheedling and siding with them I 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Satia te Sanguine* XIV, As a tame beast writhes and wheedles

b. *Cant.* = WHIDDLE *v*

1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 197 Sing in the Proverb, is the same that our Newgate-Birds call Wheedle, which is, when one of the Gang Tattles, Confesses, and Accuses the Rest

Hence **Whee·dled** *ppl a*, **Whee·dling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a* (chiefly of conduct, manner, etc); whence **Whee·dlingly** *adv.*, also **Whee dler; Whee dlery,** wheedling, **Whee·dlesome, Whee·dly** *adjs*, of a wheedling character

1675 R. HEAD *Proteus Rediv.* 226 His gulled or *Wheedled Patient. 1773 *Ainsworth's Lat Dict* II, *Delinitor*, a cajoler, or *wheedler. *a* 1861 T WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* (1863) 41 Smith, wheedler of trout. 1868 L M. ALCOTT *Little Women* XIV, You get everything you want out of people . you are a born wheedler 1909 'G G' *Wankies* 58 The fond daughter continued her *wheedleries. 1863 L. M. ALCOTT *Hosp. Sk.*, etc. 94 Anything more irresistibly *wheedlesome I never saw 1674 R. HEAD *Jackson's Recant* B 3 b, Incomparable at the Art of *wheedling, which some call Complaisance 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 163 By mutt'ring, wheedling, stratagem, and force, I still prevail'd. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* V, Notwithstanding all kinds of coaxing and wheedling, there were Mr Winkle and the horse going round and round each other for ten minutes 1859 MEREDITH *R Feverel* XXXI, Wheedling availed as little as argument. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* IV 60 Pox on't what a *wheadling Rogue art thou now? 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* II 42 His sly and wheedling insinuations 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* I 1, A laughing, toying, wheadling, whimpering she 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III, 'I wonder Master didn't take you with him, Rob,' said the old woman in a wheedling voice. 1856 MEREDITH *Shaw. Shagpat* I 18 *Wheedlingly she looked at him 1904 W S GILBERT *Fairy's Dilemma* I, *Al* (*wheedlingly*). What am I to get for this, eh? 1838 SARAH, LADY LYTTELTON *Corr.* (1912) 282 The maids of honour. are very coaxy and *wheedly with me.

Wheef(f)le, Sc forms of WHIFFLE

Wheel (hwīl), *sb.* Forms 1 hweogol, -ul, -el, hweowol, -ul, hweowl, hweohl, 1–3 hweol, hwel, 3–4 weole, wel, 3–6 whel, 3–7 whele, 4–5 wele, (whiel), *north.* quele, 4–6 *Sc.* quhele, 4–7 wheele, *Sc* quheil, (1 hwiol, 3 wheol, weol, ȝweol, ȝwele, 4 wheole, woele, hueȝel, whewel, *north.* quel, quile, quil, *Sc* quhel, 5 wheyle, whelle, whyll, wyle, *north.* quheyll, qweyll, qwell, 5–6 wheylle, *north.* qwhele, qwele, quheil(e, quhell, 6 wheill, whefyll, wheale, whueale, weil, whyl(l)e, qwyl, *Sc.* vheill, vhel(e, while, 7 *Sc* quheele), 4– wheel. [OE. *hweogol, hweowol, hwéol* = OFris. **hwêl* (EFris. *weel, wêl*, NFris *weil*), (M)LG *wêl*, (M)Du *wiel* (whence G. *weel* in technical senses), ON. *hjól* (Sw., Da. *hjul*), *hvél* '— OTeut. **χwe-(ʒ)ula-*, **χweχula-* '— Indo-Eur. **q^{w}eq^{w}lo-* repr. by Skr *cakrá-* circle, wheel, Zend *caxrəm*, Gr. κύκλος; reduplicated f **q^{w}elo-* · **q^{w}olo-*, repr by ON *hvel, hvela* (Norw. *kvel*), OPruss. *kelan* wheel, Gr πόλος axis, pole, ploughed-up land, L. *colus* distaff, OSl. *kolo* wheel; the root meaning of **q^{w}el-* is 'to turn' (cf. Skr. *cárati* to move, Zend *čaraiti* 'versatur', Gr. πέλεσθαι to be in motion, L *colere* to till, *in-quil-inus* sojourner).]

I. 1. A circular frame of wood, metal, or other hard substance (sometimes in the form of a solid disk, but usually of a ring (*rim* or *felloe*) with spokes radiating from the central part or *nave*) attached or capable of being attached at its centre to an axle around which it revolves, used, in many different forms and sizes, for communicating, facilitating, or equalizing motion, and for other purposes.

a. In a vehicle, plough, locomotive engine, etc., each of two or more such appliances which support it and, by rolling upon the ground or other surface, enable it to move along with the least possible friction.

At or *in the wheel*, of horses, next to the carriage, in the place of the wheelers (see WHEELER 3) as opposed to the leaders *On the wheel, on wheels*, riding in wheeled vehicles. (See also 12 b.)

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIX § 7 Swa swa on wænes eaxe hwearfiað þa hweol *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 26 Dec. 8 An plegende cild arn under wænes hweowol ond wearð sona dead *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 270 Se firmamentum went on ðam twam steorran swa swa hweogel [*v. rr* hweogul, hweowul] tyrnð on eaxe. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 356 Elles hweoles þet weren furene. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8437 An quointe tour hii lete make.. Vpe four woeles .it was idriue *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21267, I sal tell .Quat mai be yock, and quat quele [*Fairf.* quile, *Trin.* wheel] mai be, Bridel quat es, and quat axeltre *c* 1315 SHOREHAM IV 223 Me makeþ prynses þe host to gouerni, And ase whewelen þe linses To-gadere heldeþ hy. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 118 He rydez in

a chariot with foure whelez. 1523-34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 2 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, somme goo with wheles, as they doo in many other places 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 130 Hoy out (sir carter) the hog fro thy wheele. 1599 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc) III. 9 Two turfe waynes furnished wth whiles and axeltrees. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xlviii. 785 The bouand dolphin, tumbland lik a whele 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 490 They have moving houses built on wheeles 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 41 Smack went the whip, round went the wheels 1820 A SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* III. 216 It widna be Christian-like to stay cosie at hame, an' a' the country-side on the Wheel. 1883 E PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh* 223 Noble lords were now and again to be seen following the chase on wheels 1884 J. E. T ROGERS *Work & Wages* 23 Plain wheels—that is, wheels formed from the trunk of a tree, with holes bored through them for the axles to run on 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xiii, Three leaders and a pair of great upstanding half-bred horses at the wheel 1893 DUNMORE *Pamirs* II 298, I took my tarantass with five horses attached, three in the wheel and two leaders

b. Generally, in machinery or mechanical apparatus of any kind.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 502 (Napier 15/1) *Rota hauri torta*, hlædtrendle, hweowla, hweowl. 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 600 *Pannus, virgula illa circa quam trama involvitur Idem et canellus dicitur*, a Quele. 14 *Nom* ibid. 696/10 *Hoc vertubrum*, a whelle. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 260 A carte qweel, drye & vngrecyd, cryeth lowdest of opere qweles. 1479-81 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 101 Nayle to amende the whele of the Sanctus bell 1483 *Cath Angl.* 415/2 A Wheylle of A drawe wele, *anclea*. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 189 Wheles for to wynde up the Mayne Sayle 1516 *Stratton Churchw Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVI 204 A new whefyll for the gret bell. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 21 A while to the secounde tenor. 1590 SIR J SMYTHE *Disc Weapons* 47 Whereby they should faile to strike iust vpon the wheeles being fire-lockes 1616 T SCOT *Philonythie* H 6, Some wheels were taken off.. And some stood vselesse, so the Clock was spoild. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* I I. III 59 A curious engine compounded of wheels screws and pulleys whereby a lady with a single hair of her head might raise a stone of two hundred weight. 1803 MRS P. L. POWYS *Pass fr Diaries* (1899) 354 Before you enter the [silk-]manufactory you pass an immense wheel, by that one 99,947 other wheels are all turn'd. 1845 G DODD *Brit Manuf* IV. 185 Other wheel and pinion work..modifies this motion.

c. *Wheel and axle* (or †*axis*), as one of the mechanical powers: see POWER *sb.*1 12.

1773 W. EMERSON *Princ Mech.* (ed. 3) 284 *Wheel and axle*, a machine to raise weights. One of the mechanic powers. 1799 JAS WOOD *Princ Mech* IV (ed 2) 63 The wheel and axle consists of two parts, a cylinder *AB* moveable about it's axis *CD*, and a circle *EF* so attached to the cylinder that the axis *CD* passes through it's center, and is perpendicular to it's plane. 1821 *R. Turner's Arts & Sci* 85 In using the wheel and axis as the weight is raised, the rope coils round the axis and enlarges the diameter, hence the advantage of the power is diminished 1862 SPENCER *First Princ* II. XIV § 114 (1875) 325 The advance from the lever to the wheel and-axle is an advance from a simple agent to an agent made up of several simple ones.

d. With prefixed defining words indicating kind, structure, use, etc.

There are numerous compounds, as CART-WHEEL, COG-WHEEL, DRIVING-WHEEL, FLY-WHEEL, etc., etc *Fifth wheel, idle wheel*: see FIFTH A. 1 c, C, IDLE *a.* 5 b.

II. A wheel or wheel-like structure, or an instrument or appliance having a wheel as its essential part, used for some specific purpose.

2. A large wheel, or contrivance resembling one, used in various ways as an instrument of torture or punishment. *To break on the wheel*: see BREAK *v.* 7 b.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXV § 7 Þæt unstille hweol ðe Ixion wæs to ȝebunden. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XIV 86 Het se arleasa casere ȝebindan georium on anum bradum hweowle. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1965 Ha schal beon to-hwiðeret, wið þe hweoles swa, in an hondhwile *c* 1290 *St George* 58 in *S Eng Leg.* 295 So sone ase huy þis guode man a-boue þusse ȝweole brouȝte, þat ȝweol to-brac. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXIII (*George*) 545 Þare brocht wes a quhele made Awfule & hye, & in it hade Sharpe swerdis scherand in al syde *c* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 134 A whele set full of howkes yn þat on syde of þe whele, and swerde poyntys in þat obyt syde ageyne þat. 1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv* 111 By the same iudgement was Pomfre broken vpon a wheele 1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* Wks (Grosart) IV. 11 As if hee were a Male factor, and hadde beene tortured on the Germaine Wheele 1709-10 ADDISON *Tatler* No 133 ¶ 3 To rescue him from the Ignominy of the Wheel. 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 435 The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xli, He was swoln like a corpse three days exposed on the wheel.

b. *Wheel of Ixion* (Astron.): see quot.

1590 T HOOD *Use of Celestial Globe* 39 b, *Corona Australina*, the South garland. Others call it the wheele of Ixion.

3. Various mechanical contrivances **a.** The revolving part of a turning-lathe, or of a potter's lathe (*potter's wheel*: see POTTER *sb.*1 3); also allusively, as in phr. *on the wheel* = in process of being fashioned, in the making. **b.** = MILL-WHEEL. **c** = SPINNING-WHEEL. **d.** = TREAD-WHEEL; also, a treadmill †**e.** *Musical wheel*, the revolving barrel of a barrel-organ or musical box. **f.** An instrument for measuring distances: = PERAMBULATOR 2. **g.** = *Grinding-wheel*: see GRINDING *vbl. sb* 2. **h.** *Naut.*, etc. = *Steering-wheel*: see STEERING *vbl. sb.* 3 b. **i.** = PADDLE-WHEEL.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xviii. 3 And Y cam doun in to the hous of the crockere, and lo! he made a werc vp on a whel 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III v R1b, As well proportioned as if it had ben made of a tourner's hande, at his wheele as if it had ben made of a tourners hande, at his wheele 1677 GILFIN *Dæmonol* I XVIII 153 While they are upon the Wheel (as a Posters Vessel in the Prophet) they are often marred. 1695 J SAGE *Fund. Charter Presbytery* (1697) 9 Our Reformation was on the Wheel 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *Pottery*, The Wheel and Lathe are the Chief, almost the only Instruments, used in Pottery 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 47 Potters have their wheel at hand, that they may work a little when they please.

b. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) I XXV. (1859) 30 The whele of a mylle lyghtly torneth alwey to ther that he bygan 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V x, For the swyftnesse of the water he must nedes passe vnder the whele of the mylle. 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj* I 115 b, Of ane milne and ane man slane with the quheill thereof 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 102, I loved the dark round of the dripping wheel

c. 1467 *Maldon, Essex, Ct Rolls*, Bundle 43, no. 14 (MS.) vii cusshones, i whyll, i par cardarum, i hemper *c* 1525 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 10 Item j qwele, j par of kayrds, j iakyncrok, xij*d* 1617 in W. F. Shaw *Mem Eastry* (1870) 229 One payer of wollen cards two wollen whiles 1651 J NICOLL *Diary* (Bann Club) 61 Sum pure pepill quha wer spyning that day loist thair quheillis and wer brokin. 1729 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 57 A Jersey wheel to wind spoyles on 1834 D CROCKETT *Life* IV 32 My wife had a good wheel, and knowed exactly how to use it. 1890 HARTLAND *Sci Fairy Tales* I (1891) 7 The women at their wheels, and while they spin they sing love ditties

d. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *New Discov.* A 6, In a Wheele I saw a comely Asse draw as it were from the infernall pit So coole a water 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj* II. (1703) 114 Envy is a vice they say which keeps no holydays, but is always in the wheel, and working upon its own despair 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III 331 To climb daily Life's worn wheel, Which draws up nothing new 1827 SCOTT *Fml* 22 Mar, It makes one feel like a dog in a wheel, always moving and never advancing 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Last Cab driver*, He positively refused to work on the wheel; so after many trials, I was compelled to order him into solitary confinement

e. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* I ij b, Let there be a Musical Wheel so when the said water Wheel shall turn it shall cause the Musical Wheel to turn

f. 1696 *Phil Trans* XIX 319 One by the Wheel was Sixteen Perches round, another in walking Seventy six Paces. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Mart Surv.* III 7 Some Surveyors measure their Distances by a Wheel

g. 1707 J STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 433 Running at the Grinder, [he] made him quit his Wheel 1831 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I 289 The blades, after being hardened, are directly carried to the grinding-mill, or wheel, as the establishment is called

h. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 8 There broke a Sea in the Ship, which carried me over the Wheel 1840 R. H DANA *Bef Mast* XXXIII, It took two men at the wheel to steer her. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XXXIII, Most of the people were below, and the few on deck were clustered near the wheel 1906 C N & A M WILLIAMSON *Car of Destiny* XXXIII, Taking the wheel himself, he backed the big, reddish-brown car off the barricade

i. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* I, The two great wheels turn fiercely round for the first time; and the noble ship, breaks proudly through the..water

†**4.** A turnstile or similar contrivance at the entrance of a convent. Also *turning-wheel* (TURNING *ppl a.* 7). *Obs.*

14 . in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 257 The kepers of the wheyles, grates, gates, or entres into the clausures *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* III. 1, He never sung to the wheele in Saint Brides Nunnery yonder 1669 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II XXXI 192, I wished him to go, and put up a Wheele, and a Grate, in the House appointed for the Nuns dwelling

5. In full *wheel of fortune* (see 11 a): = *Lottery-wheel*: see LOTTERY 5. Also *allusively*

1698 *Post Boy* 3 Jan. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1422 We have divers wheels agoing 1750 *New Jersey Archives* Ser I (1895) XII 640 The [Lottery] Ticketts will be putting into the wheels on Wednesday 1763 *Brit Mag.* IV. 548 Beware the Wheel of Fortune—'tis a gin, You'll lose a dozen times for once you win 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II, I believe Toby will hardly thank me for going into the wheel 1801 T MOORE *To the Large & Beaut. Miss* —— 4 But how comes it that you, such a capital prize, Should so long have remained in the wheel? 1834 L RITCHIE *Wand Seine* 167 Stalls, provided with wheels-of-fortune, at which the Norman lass boldly ventures her solid sous for empty hopes 1880 *A. McKay's Hist Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 121 Wheel-of-fortune men, offering to make all rich in a jiffie.

6. a A rotatory firework in the form of a wheel. (See also CATHERINE WHEEL 3, PIN-WHEEL 2.) **b** *Wheel of colour* = CHROMATROPE. **c.** *Wheel of life* = ZOETROPE

1629 in Hodgkin *Rariora* (1904) III *Fireworks* 16 Girondelles or Fierie Wheeles 1653 *Van Etten's Math. Recreat* 272 How to make Wheels of Fire 1826 HOOD *Vauxhall* 13 Wheels whiz—smash crackers—serpents twist 1872 Wheel of life [see ZOOTROPE] 1877 WOOD *Nature's Teach, Optics* II 306 The Chromatrope, or Wheel of Colour

7. orig. and esp. *U. S.* A bicycle or tricycle; also *absty.* (with def. art.) the practice of riding on one, cycling, (with indef. art.) a cycle-ride

1884 *Harper's Mag* Jan 305/1 The wheel was a new thing in New York ways. 1888 P FURNIVALL *Phys Training* 3, I am more accustomed to the wheel than the pen 1893 *Outing* (U S) XXII. 140/2 It would have been a most lovely wheel had we chosen to explore it on bicycles 1896 H G WELLS *Wheels of Chance* VII, Hoopdriver felt a pleasing sense of having duly asserted the wide sympathy that binds all cyclists together, of having behaved himself as becomes one of the brotherhood of the wheel

III. Something resembling a wheel in form or movement.

8. An object having the form or figure of a wheel; a circle, or something circular; a disk.

spec. (*a*) in *Needlework*, an open pattern or decoration with radiating threads, (*b*) in *Arch* an ornament with radiating tracery (cf *wheel window* in 18), (*c*) in *Zool* a wheel-like structure, as the *wheel organ* or trochal disk of a rotifer, or a *wheel-spicule* in an echinoderm or sponge

a 900 *O E Martyrol* 5 May 74 He sæde þæt þa drihtnes fotlastas wæron beworht mid ærne hweole *c* 1000 *Hymns* (Surtees) 22/25 Þære sunnan hweogul [orig *solis rotami*], *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II. 286 Yf that thow Thorwe on water now a stoon Wel wost thou hyt wol make anoon A litel roundell And thow shalt see wel That whele sercle wol cause another whele. *a* 1500 *Assemb Ladies* 55 With stayres going doun Inmidde the place, with turning wheel, certayn 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) F vj, The pecocke puttes in a whylle his geltede fethers. 1611 COTGR., *Roue de mer*, the sea-wheele, a huge, round, and monstrous sea-fish *a* 1652 SIR J SKEFFINGTON *Heroe of Lorenzo* (1652) 72 Let the Peacock please himself with the glorious wheel of his traine 1835 R WILLIS *Archit Mid Ages* VI 64 Wheels occur mixed with the tracery and pannelling of the Italian Gothic 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim Life* 550 The calcareous deposits are.. represented by wheels (= rotulae), e g in *Chirodota* 1903 *Daily Chron* 3 Oct. 8/3 Trimmed with smart wheels and tassels of brown silk.

9. The celestial sphere or firmament, or one of the spheres of the planets, etc in the ancient astronomy, regarded as revolving like a wheel. *Obs* or merged in figurative senses (see 12, 13)

c 1200 ORMIN 17531 Þurrh whatt wass heffness whel forr-gairt To dreshenn helle pine? *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I met V (1868) 21 O þou maker of þe whele þat beriþ þe sterres 1387-8 T USK *Test Love* II 1 (Skeat) I 124 The shyning sonne of vertue in bright whele of this Margaryte beholde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. XI (1869) 24 The wheel in whiche the moone gooth alwei aboute *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II XVI. 242 The fix sterris with her orbe or whele 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* I 62 Her eyes fast fix'd on the eternal wheels [*i e* the heavens]

10. One of the wards of a lock, which are rotated by the key *techn.*

1784 BRAMAH in *Repert Arts & Manuf* (1796) V 218 The inserting between the key-hole and the bolt, a greater or less number of wheels or wards 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl II 212/1 These prominent rings are the *wards*, or in technical language, *wheels*, which impede the introduction of a false key

IV. Figurative, allusive, and abstract uses.

11. a. The wheel which Fortune is fabled to turn, an emblem of mutability. (See also 5.) So *wheel of Providence* (rare).

Phr *To set* or *sit high on the wheel* (of Fortune) to make or be highly fortunate

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* VII. § 2 Wenst þu þæt ðu þæt hwerfende hweol þonne hit on ryne wyrð mæge oncerran? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23719 Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele 1340 *Ayenb* 24 Huanne þe lheuedi of hap heþ hire hueȝel y-went. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 637 Fortoune . This mychty kyng of Yngland Scho had set on her quheill on hicht *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 67 Thanked be ffortune and hire false wheel *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4660 Þe qwele of qwistounes ȝoure qualite encreses 1448-9 METHAM *Amorynus & Cl.* 389 O fortune, Qwy chongyddyst thow thi qwele causeles? 1596 T WILSON *Diana* (1921) 34 Ffortunes turning whyle 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 448 Fortune turned her wheele and downe went this Colony 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 228 So fatall a thing it is, for the greatest and straitest Amities of Kings, at one time or other to haue a little of the Wheele *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* IV XXIX. (1890) 608 Till the great Wheel of Providence turn up another spoke 1760-2 GOLDSM *Cit W* VII, The wheel of fortune turns incessantly round 1859 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1916 L TRACY *Day of Wrath* V, The turn of fortune's wheel was distinctly favourable.

b. With allusion to the wheels of the chariot of the Sun *poet.*

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII. (1558) S ij b, The golden morning bright with roset wheles dyd mounting ryse. 1727 BROOME *Iliad* XI. Poems 177 While with his morning Wheels, the God of Day Climb'd up the Steep of Heav'n

12. In direct fig. use from 1, esp 1 a, chiefly in reference to the course or sequence of events, procedure, the passage of time. **a.** from 1 a.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XIX 8 Þai ere draghen aboute with þe whels of couatys. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 18 Whos carte goth upon the whieles Of coveitise and worldes Pride. ?1613 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* (1630) II 174/2 The wheele of Time would turne. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Cælica* VIII, Furrowes not worne by time, but wheeles of anguish. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., All they can hope for to do out of the King's revenue being but to keep our wheels a going on present services 1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* XVI. (1732) 219 To oyl the Wheels of Mens utmost Endeavours. 1679 EVERARD *Disc* 20 All these States may be in a condition to nail the Wheel, and to produce an Universal Peace in Christendom. 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 86 On these Wheels moves the Traffick of the East, and has succeeded better than any Corporation preceding *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm, Luke* XII. 15 Wks 1727 IV 438 Covetousness has been the principal Spring of Motion; and hypocritical Prayers and Fastings, the sure Wheels, by which the great Work has still gone forward. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* II II I 346 The great wheel of circulation [*sc* money] is altogether different from the goods which are circulated by means of it 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser I *South sea House*, Night's wheels are rattling fast over me. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, This present writer is anxious to help the wheel over, and throw his stone on to the pile. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 73 A little recognition of merit, a kindly reference to loving service done helps the wheel of life to run round more smoothly 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 6/6 The wheels of progress might be unduly impeded.

b. *On wheels*: (*a*) With rapid and continuous movement or action; chiefly in phr. *to go* or *run on wheels*, to proceed swiftly or uninterruptedly;

to go smoothly, make good progress; to go on actively or incessantly; (humorously, of a clock) to go too fast or irregularly. (*b*) In working order, in normal condition for action (*dial*).

1547 GARDINER in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 734/2 The euell willers of the realme will take corage and make accompt that all goeth on wheles 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* III 1 317 Then may I set the world on wheeles, when she can spin for her liuing 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Passe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 8/2 From the blames and kibes vpon my heeles, And from a madding wit that runnes on wheeles, The blessed Lord of heau'n deliuer me 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVIII 31 While his tongue Thus runs on wheels. 1732-8 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* 108 *Col.* Pray, my Lord, what's a Clock by your Oracle? *Ld Sparkish* Faith, I can't tell, I think my Watch runs upon Wheels. 1820 J CLARE *Poems* 89 If fate's so kind to let's be doing, That's—just keep cart on wheels a going. 1831 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III xv 307, I can let my jointure run up to liquidate debts, and then, when it is clear, we shall be on our four wheels again.

†c. *A word on its* (or *upon the*) *wheels*: an echo of the marginal 'Heb. spoken vpon his wheeles' in the A.V. of Proverbs XXV. 11, where the text has 'fitly spoken'. *Obs.*

Heb. אפנין (dual or pl.) of this passage is now regarded as ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, and עַל־אפנין interpreted as 'in its turns', 'in (right) circumstances', formerly referred to אופן a wheel

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* I. (1669) 36/1 A word in season is a word on its wheels. *c* 1657 P HENRY in *Life* (1699) 23 There never was Truth more seasonable to any than this was to me It was a word upon the Wheels

13. With allusion to sense 1 b, denoting a constituent part or element of something figured as a machine.

1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb) 405 So that if these three wheeles goe, Wealth will flow as in a Spring tide *a* 1628 PRESTON *Saints Daily Exerc* (1629) 116 It sets all *the wheeles of the soul the right way*. 1692 W. LLOYD *Pret Ir Invas* 15 The French King (the main Wheel in this designed Restauration) 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 363 Nor does He find the wickedness of men improper wheels for carrying on His most important designs among them. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl* 31 Mar. (1827) III. 415 In the Methodist discipline, the wheels regularly stand thus: the Assistant, the Preachers, the Stewards, the Leaders, the people. 1916 *19th Cent.* Apr. 822 The protagonist sets the wheels of fate in motion

b. *Wheels within wheels*, less usually *a wheel within a wheel* (after Ezek. I. 16): a complexity of forces or influences; a complication of motives, designs, or plots; also *gen.* any complexity.

1679 PRANCE *Add Narr* 32 Yet the Wheel within the wheel moved upon other grounds, God making use of his Soveraignty over his Creatures, in raising and stirring up One Nation or Person to punish the Evils of Another 1709 SHAFTESB *Charac.* (1711) I. 114 Thus we have Wheels within Wheels. And in some National Constitutions we have one Empire within another *a* 1754 E ERSKINE *Serm Wrath of Man* Wks (1791) 711/2 There is a wheel within a wheel, which will turn matters about so, as the wrath of man shall praise God, and advance his interest, instead of ruining it. 1844 L MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 457 They are wheels within wheels; sentences in the midst of sentences 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss.* s v, There's a wheel within a wheel, or you wouldn't have got that 1861 GUROWSKI *Diary* (1862) 75 McClellan ought to have direct action, and not refer to Scott What is this wheel within a wheel? 1900 'H S MERRIMAN' *Isle of Unrest* VI, There are wheels within wheels in the social world of Paris.

14. *fig.* A reiterated or recurring course of actions, events, or time; an endless round or cycle

a 1225 *Ancr R* 322 Uorte leren us þet we of þe worldes torpelnesse, & of sunne hweol, ofte gon to schrifte *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XI. 9 Erthly godes þat tornes wiþ þe whele of seuen dayes. 1382 WYCLIF *James* III 6 The tunge set afiire of helle, enflaumeth the wheel of oure birthe. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* Pref p XIII, All Buddhists call their religion the doctrine of 'The Wheel of the Law'.

†b. *Alch.* A series of operations by which one element was supposed to be converted into another.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) 133 The Wheele of Elements thou canst turne about *Ibid* 187 Then to wyn to thy desyre thou needst not be in dowte, For the Whele of our Phylosophy thou hast turnyd aboute 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II, III, I'haue another worke, That three dayes since, past the Philosophers wheele, In the lent heat of Athanor, and 's become Sulphur o' nature.

†c = TURN *sb.* 28. *Obs. rare.*

1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr* 214 Me sholde ordeyne that euery gouernoure had tene Vicaries in his hoste, and euery vicarie ten lederis in his whele

15. [Partly f. WHEEL *v.*] A movement like that of a wheel a. A movement in a circular or curved course; a circling motion (usually, through a single complete circle); a revolution.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VI XXVIII. 493 In these daunces they made twoo circles or wheeles [orig *dos ruedas de gente*] 1667 MILTON *P L* III 741 Satan Throws his steep flight in many an Aerie wheele 1805 CARY *Dante, Inf* XVI 21 They Whirl'd round together in one restless wheel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II XXXI, Amid his senses' giddy wheel 1815 — *Guy M* XXII, A rough terrier dog scampered at large in a thousand wheels round the heath. 1847 LONGF *Ev* I. IV. 34 Merrily whirled the wheels of the dizzying dances

b. A movement about an axis or centre; a rotation; a turn (usually, not completely around); *spec.* (*Mil.*) such a movement of a rank or body of troops about a pivot (PIVOT *sb.* 2); occas. = CART-WHEEL 3.

a 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc) I 69 The captain mountinge on a white horse, did leade the musketires, without any wheeles, but went the high beaten way 1672 T VENN *Milit Discipl* 19 There may be a Counter march for the gaining of Ground, but I conceive them wholly useless but where you have not ground to make your Wheels 1788 D. DUNDAS *Princ Mil Movem* App 5 All wheels or filings made from the halt into column or line, are made at a quick step 1797 J BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric Northumbld* 123 At the first appearance of any person they set off in full gallop, and at the distance of two or three hundred yards, make a wheel round, and come boldly up again 1832 *Prop. Reg. Instr. Cavalry* II 10 Right Wheel 1854 R S SURTEES *Handley Cr* xl, Tea and coffee were enlivened by a collision between the footboys Stiffneck with the tea-tray made a sudden wheel upon No. 2 with the coffee-tray. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XXVIII, The reckless speed and practised wheel of the trained stock horses 1904 JOHNSTON *H P Liddon* XI 301 The 'gamins', who used to wheedle pennies from him by making 'wheels' for his amusement.

16. *Prosody* A set of short lines forming the concluding part of a stanza, usually five in number, varying in form and length, but generally having the first line riming with the last, and often the intervening three riming with each other; the first line in some types is very short, and is then called the *bob*

1838 GUEST *Engl Rhythms* II 290 Besides the staves which originated in mixed and continuous rhime, there are others, which have sprung from the use of the Wheel and Burthen. By the latter of these terms I would understand the return of the same words at the close of each stave, and by the former the return of some marked and peculiar rhythm *Ibid* 332 1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist Engl Prosody* I 105 The bob being of two syllables, and the wheel an irregular but unmistakable ballad-quatrain.

V. Combinations.

17 General: a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or connected with a wheel or wheels, as *wheel bearing, -belt, -box, -boy* (cf. WHEELMAN 1), *-cage, -case, -circle, -coulter, -flange, -grease, -lathe, -mark, -nave, -rim, -ring, -road, -rod, -rut, -spoke, -sweep* (SWEEP *sb.* 16 c), *-timber, -tire, -tooth, -top, -track, -train* (TRAIN *sb*1 15), *-tread* (TREAD *sb* 10 b), etc.; furnished with or moving on a wheel or wheels (of vehicles = 'wheeled'), as *wheel-arquebus, -bier, -bridge, -clock, -crane, -harrow, -machine, mail, -sled, -vehicle*

1855 tr *Labarte's Arts Mid Ages* x 369 These arms were denominated *wheel-arquebuses [F. *arquebuses à rouet*]. 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II 390 The castors at the front feet work upon *wheel bearings. 1884 W S B MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 158 There can be no slipping of the twine *wheel-belt 1898 F. D. HOW *Bp Walsham How* 371 A simple *wheel bier decorated with flowers received the coffin. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* III, [A carriage] with silver *wheel-boxes. 1892 BLACK *Wolfenberg* XI, The solitary figure slowly pacing up and down by the wheel-box [of a ship] 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 423 Little or no attendance is required from *wheel-boys or followers *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Aug 1641, The *wheel-bridg, which engine his Excellency had made to run over the moate when they storm'd the castle. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reas* 268 A squirrel or white mouse which turns in its *wheel cage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wheel case*, a stout paper case, filled with composition, ..tied to the rim of a wheel or rotating piece of fire-works *c* 1384 *Whele sercle [see 8] 1671 HUNT *Abeced. Schol* 110 By the Press we make men immortal, by *Wheel-clocks we are made companions of time. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 77 Automata, are certainly not older than wheel-clocks 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wheel-colter*, a sharp-edged wheel running in advance of the breast of the plow, to cut the sod or weeds in the line of the furrow *1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) II, *Crane*, a *wheel-crane, built on a wharf. *a* 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* II VI (1664) 99 Ever since yellow starch and *wheel Fardingales were cry'd down 1859 *Newton's Lond Jrnl Arts* 1 Feb 115 The pressure of the *wheel-flange will tend to crush any obstructing substance upon the chairs 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 269/1 *Axungia*, .*wheele grease 1901 *Academy* 8 June 495/2 Derby, with its locomotives and everlasting Midland wheel-grease 1404 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 399, 1 *qwhele harow 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wheel-lathe*, a lathe for turning railway-wheels and other large work 1770 FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 288 A Wooden Bridge by which Horses and *Wheel-machines do easily Cross the Water 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XXVII, It was problematical whether the contractor was running a *wheel mail or not. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr* XXXIX, Following the old *wheel-marks on the gravel 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 332 The Witch-Elm is good for *Wheel-naves. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol 162 The payntit povne Kest vp his taill, a provd plesand *quheil rym 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII 133/2 My rear wheel rim. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Fence*, This timber is of excellent service for ploughs, axle-trees, *wheel-rings, harrows, &c. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* I, To my own contemporaries, who have known *wheel-road, bridle-way, and footpath for thirty years. 1882 MORRIS in Mackail *W. M* (1899) II 67 The wheel-roads across the downs are doubtful 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 95 The breadth betweene the *wheele-ruts of one of their cartes 1829 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II. 59 Little is laid open to us but two wheel-ruts and two hedges 1570 *Rec Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I 195 That na *quheill sleddis cum vpon the brig. 1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1562) 19/1 A *whele spoke, *radius vel modiolus*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 326 Oak for Shingles, Wainscott, Wheel Spoakes. 1891 HARDY *Tess* XXXIII, It had stout wheel-spokes, and heavy felloes. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1244 The Pulborough stone paving of the *wheel sweep. 1376 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 584 Rob'o Yoill, carpentario, culpanti *qweltimber. 1573 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1893) 139 Item bords cowper tymber wheles and whele tymber. 1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyour* 132 Plow-timber, cart-timber, wheel-timber 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 41 In 1787 were exported Sets of wheel timbers 1,056 1831 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I. 145 According as the metal is intended to be reduced to the strength of *wheel-tyre, hoop-iron, or different sized bars. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech.* 509 The points of the *wheel-teeth must not be rounded off. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XXVII. (Percy Soc) 118 Beholdynge Mars how wonderly he stode, On a *whele top with a lady of pryde 1552 HULOET, *Whele tracte or rutte, *orbita*. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Naples* 115 The wheel track worn for centuries 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It Note-bks* (1871) II 285 A vineyard, with a wheel-track through the midst of it. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, **Wheel train*, a number of wheels so arranged that the revolution of one causes the revolution of all. 1735-6 *Wheel tread [see TREAD *sb* 10 b] 1734 J. ROWE (*title*) All sorts of wheel carriage improved, . Waggons, Carts, Coaches, and all other *Wheel-Vehicles 1836 CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1904) I 48 The wheel-vehicles making no noise.

b Objective, as *wheel-bearer* (= ROTIFER), *-cutter, -maker, -tapper, -turner, wheel-bearing, -cutting, -greasing, -resembling, -turning* sbs. and adjs.; instrumental, as *wheel-engraving; wheel-going, -made, -marked, -smashed, -spun, -turned, -worn* adjs.; similative, parasynthetic, etc., as *wheel-broad, -footed, -like* adjs.

1861 H. J SLACK *Marv Pond-life* 23 Following the Protozoa, come the Rotifera, or *Wheel-bearers 1877 WOOD *Nature's Teach, Optics* II 306 Soon after the powers of the microscope became known, these Wheel-bearers were discovered. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 6 The order itself, Rotifera, or *wheel bearing. 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* I Prol., *Wheel-broad hats 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 308/2 *Wheel cutting comprehends the modes of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 88 The circular brass plate in a wheel-cutting engine 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl 946/1 **Wheel Engraving* As distinguished from sand-blast engraving or acid etching. See *Glass Engraving* 1788 COWPER *Gratitude* 9 This *wheel-footed studying chair 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* I, At Semlin .. I had come, as it were, to the end of this *wheel going Europe. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 607/1 The cilia constitute the . *wheel-like organs of the Rotiferous Infusoria 1888 *Jrnl Derbysh Archæol Soc* X 50 *Wheel made pottery in the barrows of the district. 14 *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 688/15 *Hic rotarius*, *wheelmaker. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 1154 The principle which directs the modern wheel-maker 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV 398/1 Along a wide and *wheel marked trail 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 68 Great Gouernour of (*wheele-resembling) Heauen *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, **Wheelspun*, very stout worsted yarn, spun on the common large wheel 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) Index 178 *Wheel tapper 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II 293 O thou clear lustre of the *wheel turn'd lamp. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wheel-turning Lathe*, one with two very solid head-stocks with large face-plates, and two slide rests operated by a ratchet-feed from an overhead rock-shaft. 1727 BROOME *Jason & Medea* Poems 242 Along the *Wheel-worn Road they hold their way 1782 COWPER *Expost* 21 The chariots bounding in her wheel-worn streets

18. Special Combinations: **wheel-animal, -animalcule** = ROTIFER, **wheel-assembler**, one who fits together the parts of the wheels of bicycles, etc.; so **wheel-assembly**, the operation of doing this; **wheel-back**, a back resembling a wheel, characteristic of chairs made by Heppelwhite about 1775; **wheel-barometer**, a mercurial barometer having a float attached to a string passing over a pulley-wheel on which the index turns; **wheel-base**, the distance between the points of contact of the front and back wheels of a vehicle, as a bicycle or railway-carriage, with the ground or rail; †**wheel-bed**, a trundle-bed; **wheel-bird**, a local name for the night-jar or goat-sucker, from its cry suggesting the noise of a spinning-wheel; **wheel-boat**, a boat with wheels, *esp.* (*Sc.*) a steamboat with paddle-wheels; **wheel-bug**, a large reduviid insect (*Prionidus cristatus*) of the southern United States and W. Indies, with a semicircular serrated crest suggesting a cog-wheel; **wheel-chain** (see quot.); **wheel-chair**, a chair with wheels, *esp.* a Bath chair; **wheel-cross**, a variety of ring-cross with arms radiating from a small circle in the centre of the ring; **wheel-draught**, a current of smoke and hot air in a steam-engine, circulating continuously in one direction; †**wheel-fire** [mod. L. *ignis rotæ*], in *Old Chem.*, a fire completely encompassing a crucible; **wheel-guard**, (*a*) a circular guard on a sword or dagger; (*b*) a guard to protect a wheel from dirt or injury, or to prevent it from chafing some other part of the vehicle or machine; **wheel-head**, (*a*) the nave or central part of a wheel; (*b*) 'the headstock of a spinning-mule' (*Eng Dial. Dict.*); (*c*) 'the lathe-head of a seal-engraver's engine' (*Cent. Dict*); **wheel-horse**, a horse harnessed between the shafts of a vehicle, next to the wheels, as distinguished from a *leader*; *fig.* a person who bears the chief burden of a business; **wheel-insect** = *wheel-animal*; **wheel-iron** (see quot. 1837); **wheel-ladder** (see quot. 1888); **wheel-map** (see quot. 1899); **wheel-money**, name for certain prehistoric metallic objects, supposed by some to be money, made in the form of a wheel, i. e. of a cross surrounded by a ring; **wheel-organ**, *Zool.*, see 8 (*c*); **wheel-pair**,

a pair of wheel-horses; **wheel pen**, a pen with a small toothed wheel instead of nibs, for tracing dotted lines (Webster 1920); **wheel-piece**, (*a*) a lateral part of a car-truck, supporting the pedestals or axle-boxes; (*b*) a post fixed beneath a door-sill on each side, to take the strain of the wheels of a vehicle when passing over it; **wheel-pit**, (*a*) a space enclosed by masonry for a large wheel, as a fly-wheel or turbine, to turn in; (*b*) *dial.* a whirlpool; **wheel-plate**, (*a*) the part of a solid wheel between the rim and the hub, (*b*) see quot. 1892; **wheel-plough**, a plough having wheels running on the ground to reduce the friction or regulate the depth of the furrow, **wheel-press**, (*a*) a form of rotary printing-press; (*b*) a hydraulic press for moulding a solid wheel, or for fixing it on the axle; **wheel-race**, the part of a mill-race in which the mill-wheel is fixed; **wheel-rood** = *wheel-cross*; **wheel-rope**, *Naut.*, † (*a*) cf. quot. 1495 in 1 b; (*b*) a rope passing round the barrel of the steering-wheel to the tiller; **wheel-seat**, the part of an axle encircled by the wheel (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1884); **wheel-shaped** *a.*, having the shape of a wheel, *spec.* in *Bot.* = ROTATE *a.*; † **wheel-sick** *a.*, giddy; **wheel-skate**, a roller-skate; so *wheel-skater*, *-skating*; **wheel-spicule**, *Zool.* one of certain disk-shaped calcareous concretions, with an appearance of radiating spokes, in the skin of some holothurians; also, a wheel-shaped spicule in sponges; **wheel-spur** (ME -spore), the ridge on the inner side of a wheel-rut (cf. SPOOR *sb.*[1], and *cart-spur* s.v. CART *sb.* 6), **wheel-stitch** (see quot.); **wheel-stock** (*local*), (*a*) the nave of a wheel, or timber to be used for this, (*b*) wood materials for wheel-making; **wheel-stone**, a fossil consisting of a detached joint of the stem of an encrinite, and having the form of a circular disk with a central perforation; an entrochite; **wheel-swarf** [SWARF *sb.*[2]], the pasty substance produced by the friction of a grindstone and the cutlery ground upon it, consisting of a mixture of particles of stone and steel, and used as an air-tight coating in steel-manufacture; **wheel-tax**, a tax on wheeled carriages; **wheel-tracery**, tracery radiating from a centre, as in a *wheel-window*; **wheel-tree**, (*a*) a S. American tree (*Aspidosperma excelsum*), also called *paddle-wood* (cf. quot. 1866 s.v. PADDLE *sb.* 11); (*b*) an Australian tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) with flowers in circular clusters; (*c*) *Mining* (see quot. 1886); **wheel vat**, in *Tanning* = PIN-WHEEL *sb.* 3; **wheel-way**, a way, road, or track along which wheeled vehicles run; also *fig* (cf. RUT *sb.*[2] 1 c); † **wheel-whirl** (see quot.); **wheel-window**, a circular window with mullions radiating from the centre like the spokes of a wheel (= CATHERINE WHEEL 2); **wheel-wise** *adv*, in the manner or form of a wheel; (of swimming) with the arms moving like the spokes of a wheel. See also WHEEL-BAND, WHEELBARROW, etc.

1788 *Encycl Brit* II 28/1 The *Wheel-Animal, or Vorticella .. is found in rain water that has stood some days. 1834 *Lancet* 24 May 290/2 We see in this *wheel animalcule, the *hydatina senta*, many of those muscular bands passing down longitudinally from the head, nearly as we saw in the large holothuria. 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX 277/2 All through the arts of the *wheel-assemblers. *Ibid.* 279/2 They are then sent to the *wheel-assembly department, to receive the bearings, spokes and rims. 1909 G O WHEELER *Old Engl Furnit* (ed 2) 489 Heppelwhite's *wheel-back chair .. may be found with cabriole legs, and later with typical straight tapered ones 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I 155 My *Wheel-barometer I could never fill so exactly with Mercury, as to exclude all Air 1840 *Hutton's Recr. Math.* 652 Several expedients have been adopted for lengthening the scale of the barometer The most popular expedient is that adopted in what is called the wheel barometer 1886 *Jrnl Franklin Inst.* Mar. 201 The distance between the supporting wheels is four feet, which thus forms the rigid *wheel-base of the truck 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 92 On pare of bed stocks, one pare for a *qwele bedd 1589 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1860) 206 One standinge bedd and a wheelebed in ye parlor 1619 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 238 For a wheele bedd vj^s^. 1827 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen Zool* X. I. 147 This species [European Goat-sucker] makes a noise, which has been compared to that of a large spinning wheel, .. and has on that account been called the *wheel bird 1862 [see WHEELER 6] 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* viii, 'How did you come from Glasgow?' 'By the *wheel-boat, or steam-boat, as they ca'd it, to Lunnon' 1864 WEBSTER, *Wheel-boat*, a boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways. 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV. (1818) I 110 The *wheel-bug can communicate an electric shock to the person whose flesh it touches. 1868 *Rep U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 316 The *Reduvius*, or wheel-bug, is found in gardens, feeding voraciously upon caterpillars 1891 H PATTERSON *Naut. Dict* 194 *Wheel Chains, chains used in place of the rope for connecting the steering wheel and the tiller. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* II Jan. 1662, My Lord Aubigne .. shew'd us .his *wheele-chaire for ease and motion. 1904 LEE *Recoll Gen. R. E Lee* 196 When put in her wheel-chair, she could propel herself on a level floor 1882 WORSAAE *Industr. Arts Denmark* 66 The ring-cross was sometimes employed indiscriminately with the *wheel cross to indicate the wheels of the sun carriage. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 529 A *wheel-draught; that is to say, the current of flame and smoke, after passing along the bottom of the boiler, rises up at the end 1662 R MATHEW *Unl Alch* 165 Make a good fire of Charcole about it, wch is called a *Wheel-fire of cementation. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* II 258 The guard took a variety of forms, as the cross-guard, that composed of two knobs, and the *wheel-guard 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wheel guard Plate*, (*Ordnance*), an iron plate on each side of the stock of a gun-carriage to prevent its being chafed by the wheels when turning 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. vi, On naked beams above were suspended *wheelheads, &c 1900 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 7/1 The wheel-head crosses of Ireland 1708 *Lond Gaz* No 4424/1 Which enjoins Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the *Wheel Horses. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. 10 He falls into it as certainly as a new wheel-horse in a mail. 1911 H. S HARRISON *Queed* XXVII, The only speech was made by the Solon who had the bill called up, a familiar organization wheelhorse 1800 J ANDERSON *Recreat* II. 257 There has been discovered among the *animalcula infusoria*, one which has been called by the English, the *wheel insect 1829 *Sporting Mag.* (N S) XXIII 388 What we call a *wheel-iron, placed, as usual on the nose of an axle tree. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Carriages* 87 Splinter Bar Stays, to resist the action of the draught Formerly these were affixed to the ends of the axles, and called 'wheel irons'. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 36 *Wheele ladder for haruest 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Sept (1744) 117 Cart Ladders and Wheel Ladders are Frames on the Sides and Tail, to support light Loads as Hay, &c. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word bk*, *Wheel-ladder*, a lade for the back part of a wagon, having a small roller or windlass attached, by which the ropes for binding the load can be strained tight 1899 *Geog Jrnl* Mar 226 The mediæval *wheel-maps, in which Jerusalem was accepted as the centre of the world, whence the main geographical lines radiated like the spokes of a wheel. 1907 T. C MIDDLETON *Geogr Knowl Discov Amer* 18 The 'wheel-maps' of the globe, devised by St. Isidore. 1861 *Archæol Cambrensis* Ser. III VII 215 These specimens of *wheel and ring money, which were fabricated in the latter place [*sc* Caltu] 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat.* 138 This *wheel-organ—so-called from the movement of its cilia—varies greatly in character 1794 in *Chamb. Jrnl.* (1858) 9 Oct 234/1 The postilion so managed the *wheel-pair, that the princesses. were enabled to leap from the carriage without injury. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 889 The sill of the door sunk level with the threshing floor, and supported by two stout posts or *wheel-pieces. 1888 *Craven Gloss.*, **Wheel-pit*, a whirlpool. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wheel-pit*, a walled hole for the heavy fly-wheel of a train of rolls, etc. 1859 *Carriage Builder's Art Jrnl* I. 7/2 In Broughams, . when a *wheel plate twenty-two inches in diameter is used, a shortening of nine inches is gained between the fore and hind wheels 1881 J W. BURGESS *Coach-Building* 92 The central circle is the wheel-plate, or, as the Americans term it, the fifth wheel. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin*, *Quadrant Plate, or Wheel Plate* — The plate which carries the stud wheels in the change wheel series for screw cutting in the lathe. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 38 The Hertfordshire *Wheel Plough 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Sept. (1744) 119 A Wheel-Plough for Stony, and a Swing Plough for Clay 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I. 646 It must be admitted, even by the advocates of the wheel-plough, that they cannot by any means be brought so handily to follow the undulations of the surface. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Wheel press*, a hydrostatic press for forcing car-wheels on to their axles and removing them. 1890 W J. GORDON *Foundry* 285 The wheel-press of Benjamin Dearborn. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech* 104 The *wheel-race should always be built in a substantial manner with masonry 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II 259 Here, above the chancel arch, hung a *wheel-rood of exceeding beauty. 1485 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 37 *Whele Roopes feble]. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Reg.* II 483 The pressure of the helm strained a new wheel rope. 1823 — *Jrnl.* 358 We lay to under a close-reefed main top sail, until new wheel-ropes were arranged. 1775 J JENKINSON tr *Linnæus' Brit Plants* 231 *Wheel-shaped 1895 R DAVEY *Sultan & Subj* (1897) I 15 An enormous wheel-shaped box, divided into compartments. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 141 As boyes when they have made themselves *wheel sick with turning round will lay hold on the next post to keep them from falling 1870 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* Suppl 8/1 A pair of *wheel skates 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* VI, The *wheelskaters, and poker-players of our time. 1875 *Field* 2 Jan 1/3 The *wheel-skating at Brighton and at Prince's 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII 639/2 *Wheel spicule of *Chirodota uniensis* *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 524/1 *Whele spore (*K*, *H* welspore), *orbita*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia* s v, If, to avoid the deep rut, a carriage drawn by a single horse was ventured upon the quarter, the horse was obliged to make the wheel spur his path, often a very unsafe one, particularly in stiff soils 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 195/2 **Wheel Stitch*, a stitch resembling a spider's web, and worked into the material, and not over an open space, like English wheel and other lace Wheels. 1835 DAV WEBSTER *Rhymes* II (E D D) My mither .. bang'd her bobbin down on the *wheel stock. 1884 C. S SARGENT *Rep Forests N Amer* 515 Manufacturers of cooperage and wheel stock. 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk*, *Wheel-stock* the nave of a wheel. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool* 46 The detached vertebræ are well described by the common English name of '*wheel-stones' 1832 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I 229 In Sheffield, a mass of the stiff ferruginous mud, called *wheelswarf, is generally used. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/4 There had been enough of this sort of *wheel-tax policy tried in other places. 1913 M BARRETT *Scott Monast of Old* II v 178 The west window contained a splendid specimen of *wheel tracery. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict Pop Names Plants* 438 *Wheel Tree, or Paddle-wood (*Aspidosperma excelsum*) when cut transversely the section has the appearance of the rays of a wheel. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 72 *Wheel-tree*, a prop to which the pulley on a short self-acting incline is fastened. 1885 *Wheel vat [see WHEEL *v.* 17] *a* 785 *Charter of Offa* in Birch *Cartul Sax* I. 342 And on *hweogel weg to þan rahhege. 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus.* VI. (1867) 114 To lie supine in the ruinous wheel-way of chance 1889 *Century Mag* Aug. 570/2 Nearer the wheelway and upon the outer edges of the public road 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 213 The tayle [of the Newt] standeth out betwixt the hinder-legges in the midle, like the figure of a *wheele-whirle [tr Gesner *rhombi figuræ quadam similitudine*] 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid Ages* VI 63 *Wheel windows are exceedingly prevalent in Italy, unfortunately the tracery is often removed 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* Wks (Grosart) V 105 Embossed christall eies affixed, wherein *wheelewise were circularly ingrafted sharpe pointed diamonds 1859 W H GREGORY *Egypt* I. 276 Swimming as schoolboys call it wheel-wise.

Wheel, *v.* Forms: see prec. [f. WHEEL *sb.*]

I. To move like a wheel (and connected senses).

* **1.** *intr.* To turn or revolve about an axis or centre, like a wheel on its axle; to rotate, to whirl.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 356 Heo beoð her hweolinde ase hweoles þet oueturneð sone, and ne lesteð none hwule. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CVII x, Now shipp with men do touch the skies For now the whirlwinde makes them wheele Now stop'd in midst of broken round As drunckards use, they staggring reele *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I V XL (1890) 262 His Glory sound thou first Mobile, which mak'st all wheel In circle round 1796 H HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) I 426 If the Earth wheels around it's axis 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* III. XXI, When the whirlwind's gusts are wheeling. 1819 SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* LXXVIII, Let the horsemen's scimitars Wheel and flash, like sphereless stars 1886 F HARRISON *Choice of Bks* 1. 23 The gates which lead to the Elysian fields may slowly wheel back on their adamantine hinges.

b *fig.* of time, the seasons.

1660 STANLEY *Hist Philos* XIII. (1687) 859/2 When they beheld the course of the Heavens, and the various Seasons of the year, to wheel about, and return in certain order. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 35 When Years have wheeled. 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. III, I wait, and Time around me wheels

c To reel, as from giddiness; to be affected with giddiness. Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Wks (Grosart) IV 183 Why doe not all thinges wheele and swarue topsie turuy? 1620 [G. BRYDGES] *Horæ Subs* 116 If these giddy goers bee forced to giue a reason for their wheeling vp and downe the streets 1638 'R JUNIUS' *Drunkard's Char* 154 No man ever saw mee so much as wheele in the streets; I am therefore no drunkard 1832 MARRYAT *Newton Forster* XXVI, [His] head wheeled with the sudden change in his prospects.

2. *trans.* To turn (something) on or as on a wheel; to cause to revolve about an axis; to rotate; to cause to move in a circle or cycle.

Used with variety of context, lit and fig.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 139 Fortune on loft And vnder eft gan hem to whielen bothe *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Husb* XXVII, This fair is of fortoun: As ane cummis vp, scho quheillis ane vther doun. 1593 Q ELIZ *Boeth* III. met IX 3 Thou who time from first Bidst go, and stable stedy all elz dost while. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. XVII. 284 In the execution of their rites, shaking and wheeling their heads like madde men 1635 R. N tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* IV 532 Affaires in Court were not long wheeled about upon one Axell-tree. 1654 SIR A JOHNSTON *Diary* (S.H S) II 197 The Lord semes to be wheeling al things about to the re-establishing of that Covenant agayne 1667 MILTON *P L.* VII 501 Now Heav'n rowld Her motions, as the great first-Movers hand First wheeld thir course 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* IV. II 161 Others will have the Arm to be wheeled about by the *Infraspinatus*. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 64 While though the thronged streets your bridal car Wheels round its dazzling spokes. 1855 E FORBES *Lit Papers* IX 250 The Lamas, whose temples, modes of worship, compendious methods of wheeling their prayers, [etc.]. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol*, *Herakles* 1397, I shall play Ixion's part quite out, the chained and wheeled.

b. *spec.* To twirl or flourish (a stick) in menace or challenge. Also *absol* (in Irish use).

1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 243 If at any time we went slowly, hee wheeled his cudgell about his head, and crying *Wohowe Rooe* [etc.]. 1875 *Daily News* 26 Feb., 'Wheeling,' said he, 'is one of those challenges which is given by this energetic population to express their own anxiety for a free fight.' 1893 LE FANU *Yrs Irish Life* III 32 One man 'wheeled,' as they called it, for his party, that is, he marched up and down, flourishing his blackthorn, and shouting the battle-cry of his faction.

3. *Mil. intr.* Of a rank or body of troops. To turn, with a movement like that of the spokes of a wheel, about a pivot (PIVOT *sb.* 2), so as to change front.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot* III The Ruyters vse to Wheele about with their whole Troupe. 1671 MILTON *P R.* III 323 He saw them in thir forms of battell rang'd, How quick they wheel'd 1672 VENN *Milit Discipl* 62 Right half ranks, wheel about to the right until they be even a breast with the front half files. 1744 M BISHOP *Life* 212 The Colonel.. said, wheel to the left of the Battalion 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XLVII, Leading file, to the right wheel—trot. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man* (1862) 9 Left wheel into line. Quick march.

b *trans.* To cause (a rank or body of troops) to turn in this way

1634 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* XX. 245 *marg*, Wheele the Body to the right hand. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 104, I wheeled off my troop 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXXIX, He wheeled his little body of cavalry round the base of the castle 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 34 The ranks are then wheeled up

4. *intr.* To turn so as to face in a different direction, to turn round or aside, esp. quickly or suddenly. Often with *round*, *about*, † *off*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XI. 127 The French and English wheeling about, charged the Turks most furiously. 1644 SIMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 148 The rebells wheeled off

behind their owne cannon and musqueteers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 105 How to the Head they press, Justling in close Array, then more diffuse Obliquely wheel 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 518 His steed Declin'd the death, and wheeling swiftly round Baffled his rider 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, A party of five Highland soldiers wheeled suddenly into sight 1867 J T HEADLEY *Farragut & Nav. Comm.* 575 [The captain] wheeled out of line and ran with a full head of steam on straight into the nonclad monster 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr* VII, He wheeled round from the window as if he was about to confront Halliday and offer to fight him on the spot.

b. *fig.* To change or reverse one's opinion, attitude, or course of action; to turn aside, deviate, decline *from* some course or attitude.

1632 G HERBERT *Church Militant* 54 Plato and Aristotle were at a losse, And wheel'd about again to spell Christ-Crosse 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 27 Who had wheeled from his Loyalty during the War *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm., 2 Thess* II 11 II. Wks. 1727 IV. 413 From Independents they improved into Anabaptists From Anabaptists into Quakers From whence being able to advance no farther, they are in a fair Way to wheel about to the other Extreme of Popery. 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk Martyrs* 807/2 Jeffreys summed up the evidence against the parson, but wheeled at last into this.

c. *trans.* To turn (a person, animal, or thing) round or aside.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* II. viii, So had he seen, in fair Castile, The youth in glittering squadrons start, Sudden the flying jennet wheel, And hurl the unexpected dart. 1829 G. HEAD *Forest Scenes N. Amer.* 121 Wheeled round every now and then by the wind, we were enveloped in clouds 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xix, Wheeling his horse suddenly round, he charged along the advancing front of the people.

** **5.** *intr.* To move like a point in the circumference of a wheel; to move in a circle, spiral, or similar curve; to circle, revolve; to go round about.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xiv, He commaunded two elect cohorts of footmen to wheele about the right flanke of the enemies 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* I. VI. 19, I was forc'd to wheele Three or four miles about 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 185, I might see him send two horsemen after me, who wheeling about the mountaines,..suddenly rushed vpon me 1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 72 These two Planets have Moons wheeling about them. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 441 The son of May wheeling down the steep of heav'n he flies, And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 145 The cormorant on high Wheels from the deep 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCVIII, When all is gay With sport and song, And wheels the circled dance 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* XXIV, The gulls that wheel and dip around me 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads, L'Envoi* IX, The old lost stars wheel back, dear lass, That blaze in the velvet blue

fig. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 128 But I wheel too far about. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 132 Those occurrences which wheeled in their Sphere 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* IV 11, Love, Jealousy, implacable Despair In Tempests wheel

b. *trans.* To cause (something) to move in this way; to perform (a movement), trace (a course), spend (a time) in this way.

1725 POPE *Odyss* IV 704 'Till the twelfth moon had wheel'd her pale career. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 11, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI XX, Wheeling their march, and circling still, Around the base of Flodden hill 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Happy Husband* III, Transient joys, that into tenderness soon dying, Wheel out their giddy moment. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* (1863) 21 Hawks of every sort and size wheel their steady rounds above the nice fields. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 24 The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun; The dark Earth follows, wheel'd in her ellipse.

6. *transf.* **a.** *intr.* To extend in a circle or curve. ? *Obs. rare.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 114 In a narrow passage where the way went wheeling 1789 J WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 112 Coal and coal metals wave and wheel 1791 W. GILPIN *Rem. Forest Scenery* II. 120 A forest-lawn, .. which wheeled around us in the form of a crescent

†**b.** *trans.* To encircle, surround, encompass. *Obs. rare.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 He spyed his person with Troian companye wheeled 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 783 Half these draw off, and coast the South With strictest watch, these other wheel the North.

*** **7.** *intr.* To roll along like a wheel. *? rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie And wheel on th' Earth, devouring where it rouls. 1875 F T. BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 355 The waves at the outer end wheeled at a swift gallop.

II. To move on, or by means of, wheels.

* **8.** *trans.* To convey in a wheeled vehicle, or on a chair, sofa, etc. moving on wheels.

1601 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 139 For whellinge forth XXV quarters of colles, vj^{d}. 1740 MRS. E MONTAGU *Corr* (1906) I. 41 Lord Berkshire was wheeled into the rooms on Thursday night, where he saluted me with much snuff and civility. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* I. 22 You shall clap Her into a Post-Chaise, wheel Her down to Scotland. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXIX, Let the gardener press the leaves into full barrows, and wheel them off, still they lie ankle-deep 1888 'J S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr* VI, She was able to totter to the sofa and be wheeled into the adjoining room.

b. *fig.* To pass or convey easily or smoothly, as if on wheels. *rare*

1658 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 23 Through the paucity of her Citizens, her greater Magistracies are continually wheeled through a few hands 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony Monger* VI Wks. 1716 II 444 We'll have as many Organs if we have nothing else to do with our Money; or cannot tell how to wheel off an hour or two in Devotions. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II 309 As some smooth river which has overflowed Will slow and silent down its current wheel A loosened forest

9. *intr.* To travel in or drive a wheeled vehicle; to go along on wheels, as a vehicle, *mod. colloq.* to ride a bicycle or tricycle, to 'cycle'

1721 RAMSAY *Content* 351 He found he could not walk, and wheel'd away 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., The Address,* By the time he [*sc.* a coachman] had wheel'd round the court, and brought me up to the door. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb* XX, The chaise and four wheeled off with some grandeur 1884 *Century Mag.* Sept 643/2 A youth on a bicycle, who wheeled attentively by her side 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* V 48 Both trains were wheeling down under the bridge at a forty mile gait

10. *trans.* To push or draw (something) on wheels.

1784 COWPER *Task* IV 37 Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round 1832 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I V, The sofa was wheeled into the hall where they dined 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLIX, He wheeled the table close against Florence on the sofa. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 47/1 A porter.. put all the luggage on a trolley, and wheeled the trolley on to the platform 1896 H G WELLS *Wheels of Chance* IX, The other man in brown had a bad puncture and was wheeling his machine.

** †**11.** ? To wind *up* the mechanism of: in quot *fig. Obs. rare.*

1632 *Mason's Turke* (ed. 2) Argt., There are other passages of Triuiall Inferior persons, Interwouen into this peice, which serue as a foyle to the Brauery and hight of the Tragedy, yet are Instruments aptly set going to wheele vp the worke.

III Miscellaneous uses.

†**12** *intr.* Of a peacock: To spread the tail in a circular form like a wheel. Also *trans.* with the tail as *obj. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1805 Prowde as a Pecocke whelynge full bryght. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I XIX 115 You neede no other signe then his [*sc.* the peacock's] viewing of himselfe, and couering of his whole bodie with the feathers of his taile, and then we say hee wheeleth 1656 W. DU GARD tr *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 137 The most fair is the Peacock, ever and anon wheeling his glorious tail. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII XI

13. *trans.* To make like a wheel; to give a circular or curved form to. *rare.*

1656 W DU GARD tr *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 203 The hair covereth the chiefest part of the head, being wheeled on the crown [*capitis rotati in vertice*]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. VI, At every turn, with dinning clang, The armourer's anvil clash'd and rang, Or toil'd the swarthy smith, to wheel The bar that arms the charger's heel.

14. To furnish with a wheel or wheels.

1661, 1898 [see WHELLING *vbl. sb.* f] 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I 46 She begged leave to paint, glaze, new carpet, and new wheel the old coach.

†**15** To torture or 'break' on a wheel. *Obs. rare.*

1611 [implied in WHEELING *vbl. sb.* h].

16. To form or shape on a wheel, as pottery.

17. *Tanning.* = PIN-WHEEL *v.*

1885 C. T DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 530 The skins next go into the England wheel vat and are 'wheeled' in sumach liquor

Wheel: see WEEL, WHEAL.

Wheelage (hwī·ledʒ). [f. WHEEL *sb.* + -AGE]

1. A toll paid for the passage of wheeled vehicles; cost of carriage in a wheeled vehicle, cartage. *Hist.*

1611 COTGR., *Droict de Rouage*, wheelage. 1672 (*title*) Deed between William Osbolston .. and the Mayor and Corporation of London, relates to the Collection of Tolls, or Wheelage over Old London Bridge (MS.) 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 25 Apr. 398 The Committee.. lett..the toll of carts and wheelage over London Bridge 1808 *Hist. Worcester* 93 A ton of coal, threepence for wheelage. 1894 C WELCH *Tower Bridge* 48 The Sheriffs never had anything to do with the wheelage, which was collected by a City-officer.

†**2.** Wheel-making. *Obs. rare*—^{0}.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1312 Wheelage, or wheel-work, *rotarum fabricatio.*

Wheel-band. [f WHEEL *sb.* + BAND *sb.*^{2}]

†**1** The tire of a wheel. *Obs.*

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 202 Item pro j whelebande, j scho pro curru, et emendacione currus, v gr 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 93 In the hay housse iij^{li}. qwele bannes. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII R 3 b, [XI 466] The chariote tree was dround in bloode, and th' arches by the seat Disperpled from the horses houes, and from the wheelbandes beate

2. A band or strap that goes round a wheel, as the driving band of a spinning-wheel. *dial.*

a 1656 *Roxb. Ball* (1881) IV 101 It is a well twined Wheelband 1693 C MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 159 One Susanna Sheldon had her hands Unaccountably ty'd together with a Wheel band 1705 *Phil. Trans* XXV 2166 To prevent the Recipients being drawn from its place by the motion and tug of the Wheel-band.

Wheelbarrow (hwī lˌbæ rəu), *sb.* Forms see WHEEL *sb.* and BARROW *sb*^{3}; also 4 wil-, 6 whil-; 4 -bargh, 5 -berghe, -berwe, 6 -barugh, -berow, 7 -barrough. A barrow or shallow open box mounted between two shafts that receive the axle of a wheel at the front ends, the rear ends being shaped into handles and having legs on which it rests; also applied to similar contrivances with more than one wheel.

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 218 Sikeman lith in hors-bere . And the crepul in the wilbarewe 1394 in *Archaeologia* XXIV. 308 Et in j welbargh empt' pro stauro Maner' xij d. 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/1 *Cenovectorium rotatum*, a whelberwe 1533 *MS Rawl. D.* 776 lf 149 Whele barrowes ffor labourers to serve bryklayers with *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* (1912) B IV b, I shall make thee not able to goo nor ryde But in a dungcart or a whilberow lying on on syde 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. II 131 Hand-barrowes, and wheele barrowes to carrie earth. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* III. 1, I can act the rumbling of a Wheelbarrow 1700 I. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem.* 20 Another Fellow driving a Wheel-Barrow of Nuts 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 8 Two doors, wide enough to admit a wheel-barrow, or a small cart.

†**b.** *transf.* applied to a light carriage. *Obs.*

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr* V. (1881) 114 To be jaunted up and down London Streets in a lethern wheelbarrow. 1625 B JONSON *Staple of News* II III, You thinke I can runne like light-foot Ralph, Or keep a wheele barrow, with a sayle in towne here To whisle me to you. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v *Yarmouth*, People are carried here all over the town for 6*d* in what they call a coach, but it is only a wheel barrow, drawn by one horse 1794 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Pindariana, Hymn to Adversity*, Morality may. Throw by his wheel barrow, and keep a carriage. 1819 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV. 290 You know of old how I detest that mania of driving wheel-barrows up and down, when a man has a handsome horse and can ride him

c. In allusive and proverbial phr.: see quots.

1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 9/1 It is not a little treason in youth, to catch age in a wheele-barrow 1618 T. ADAMS *God's Bountie* 1 Wks 864 This oppressor must needs goe to heauen, But it will bee, as the by-word is, in a Wheele barrow; the fiends, and not the Angels will take hold on him 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B* 128 When drunk as Drum, or Wheelbarrow 1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* II II 36 Behold the Reason of the Wheelbarrow! That goes to rumble *Ibid* X. 159 The Believing Collier whirles right to Heaven in a Wheel-barrow. 1709 [see DRUNK *ppl. a.* 1 b].

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wheelbarrow-load, -man, race, tub, wheelbarrow fashion* advb. phr; **wheel-barrow-machine** (see quot.)

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* XVIII, Laying hold of the navigator *wheelbarrow fashion. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Outside Glimpses Engl. Pov.*, The wealthier inhabitants purchased their coal by the *wheelbarrow load. 1856 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IV 402 Mr Applegarth has also invented a beautiful little machine for printing the borders on silk handkerchiefs, called the *wheelbarrow machine, from its being worked by the hand round the cloth, which remains stationary 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 109 The *Wheelbarrow Men make five or six Stages, according to the Length of the Way. 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 26 Nov 2/1 It is said the perpetrators were of that class called wheelbarrow men, but this is rather improbable, as their object did not appear to be plunder. 1837 D. WALKER *Sports & Games* 341 *Wheelbarrow Race Along this course, over the bridge, and up to the goal, the candidates must drive their barrows blindfolded—if they can 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 731 More economical to convey the milk thither in *wheelbarrow tubs.

Hence **Wheelbarrow** *v. trans.*, to convey in a wheelbarrow (whence **Whee·lbarrower, Whee·l-barrowing** *vbl. sb.*); **Whee·lbarrowful,** as much as a wheelbarrow holds.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No. 44 (1726) 244 The greatest part of his heavy compliments are *wheel-barrow'd from the lime-kiln. 1887 BARING GOULD *Gaverocks* XIV, Onions .. wheelbarrowed into the town. 1893 W WALLACE *Scot. Yest.* 73 He became the regular *wheelbarrower at the Castle 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* VIII, The theatre servants wheeled away a *wheelbarrow-full 1851 *Bl'hams & Midl Gard. Mag.* Apr. 31 At the rate of one wheelbarrow full to every twelve of soil. 1893 W WALLACE *Scot. Yest.* 74 Often I saw him pausing in his *wheelbarrowing.

Whee·l-carriage.

1. Carriage (CARRIAGE 1) or conveyance by wheeled vehicles.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 30 Ashes or Soot.. are seldom used, because they generally lie too distant for Wheel Carriage from London. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 247 Where the country proves clay, marl, or rich or spungy soil, ..and yet much wheel-carriage necessary, and no turnpike.

2. A carriage (CARRIAGE 23) moving on wheels, a wheeled vehicle, also as a part of a machine (CARRIAGE 29).

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 319 Its fore part lying on the Stock of the Wheel Carriage as the Fallow plough does. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ 1889 I 369 The only gap of the Alleghany at present made passable for wheel-carriages. 1845 G. DODD *Brit Manuf.* IV. 123 The wheel carriage on which the roller rests is then wheeled onward. 1883 S C HALL *Retrospect* II. 304 The roads that led from town to town were barely passable to wheel-carriages

Wheeldom (hwī ldəm) *nonce-wd.* [f. WHEEL *sb.* + -DOM.] The domain or 'world' of wheeled vehicles, esp. bicycles or users of them.

1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz* Mar. 123 A prominent interest in matters pertaining to wheeldom.

Wheeled (hwīld, *poet.* hwī·lĕd), *a.* Also 7 wheeld, whilde. [f. WHEEL *sb* + -ED^{2}. (In OE. in parasynthetic comb. *fyrhweohlod* four-wheeled, *héhhwiolad* high-wheeled.)]

1. Furnished with a wheel or wheels, or with any revolving disk; *esp.* of a vehicle, mounted or moving on wheels Also in parasynthetic comb., as *two-wheeled*, etc.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* IV xiv. 75 The wheel'd seate Of Fortunate Cæsar. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III viii. (1821) 322 Pickaxes and Whildebarrowes 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 219 The wheeled plough 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 378 An inland country, destitut

of navigable rivers, and not suited to wheeled carriages 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist Man.* (ed 3) I 258 Ever shifting their wheeled houses. 1855 HEWITT *Anc Armour* I. p xxii, The knights appear to have rejected with particular obstinacy the innovation of the wheeled spur. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 134 Roads for wheeled vehicles are now unknown in any part of Palestine. 1875 REINARDSON *Down the Road* 107 A tinker with one of those wheeled grinding-stones.

b *transf.* Effected on wheels or by wheeled vehicles

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 348 Wheeled carriage is unknown .no wheeled conveyances could be used 1882 T G BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 110 The almost entire absence of wheeled traffic. 1906 *Blackw. Mag* May 640/2 The country through which we passed in our wheeled pilgrimage to Land's End

2 Of the form of a wheel. *poet rare.*

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* IV 233, *I see a chariot. Its wheels are solid clouds, .. A guiding power directs the chariot's prow Over its wheeled clouds.*

Wheeler (hwī·ləɹ). Also 4 whelere, 5–6 wheler. [f. WHEEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. Senses derived from the sb.

†1 *Wheeler dog*, ? orig a turnspit dog; *transf.* a roasting-jack or similar instrument. *Obs rare.*

1379 *Will of Carter* (Comm. Crt. London), Vnum instrumentum vocatum a whelere dogge

2. A wheelwright or wheel-maker.

1497 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 109 Whelers and Smythes toles 1549 *MSS. Dk Rutland* (Hist. MSS Comm) IV. 570 A wheler to make wheles 1666 *Bedloe's Narr. Popish Plot* 6 A Paper with a Ball of Wild-fire,.. was found in the Nave of a Wheel, in a Wheelers yard. 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 19 The Stones that ever will be the Cause of a greater Charge of Smith's and Wheeler's Bills 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV 84 The wheeler's shop, always picturesque, with its tools, and its work. 1876 VOILE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict* 468/1 *Wheelers*, . the mechanics of a battery engaged in setting up the wheels of the gun-carriages 1901 *Daily Chron* 8 May 11/2 Wheelwrights —Wanted a good wheelers

3. A wheel-horse (see WHEEL *sb.* 18) or other draught-animal in the same position; often opp. to *leader* (LEADER[1] 6 b)

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 82 My leader took fright .but luckily I kept my wheeler in. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, Now, the coach was lying on the tails of the two wheelers, and now it was rearing up in the air. 1885 *New Bk Sports* 171 Few things are more distressing than to see one wheeler hanging away from the pole, and the other hugging it

4. One who attends to the wheel in a spinning-machine.

1876 SMILES *Sc Natur.* III. 47 Each spinner had three boys under him—the wheeler, the pointer, and the stripper.

5 *Needlework.* One who makes 'wheels': see WHEEL *sb.* 8 (*a*).

6. = *wheel-bird* · see WHEEL *sb.* 18.

1882 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 625 Wheel bird, or Wheeler, the Nightjar

7. Something, as a vehicle, a boat, etc. furnished with a wheel or wheels. chiefly in compounds, as FOUR-WHEELER, STERNWHEELER, etc.

1886 A. WATT *Electro-Depos* 324 The whole bicycle fraternity, who had been accustomed to plain steel or painted wheelers.

8. ? A nail used in fixing the parts of a wheel.

1873 *Iron* 1 Feb 75/1 Nails Wrought . Best Derby Countersunk Dub deep Wheelers, 3 [lbs.], 2/9.

II. Senses derived from the verb

9. One who wheels a vehicle, or conveys something in a wheeled vehicle (esp a wheelbarrow).

1683 J. REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 55 With wheel barrows; three barrows for two wheelers and one filler sometimes doth well. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 261/1 *Wheeler*, is him that carryeth the Clay from the Pit, to the Moulding Board foot 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III iii 24 The younger boys worked as wheelers or pickers on the bank-tops 1884 C T DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles* etc. (1889) 131 The wheeler gathers the stones and hard lumps of clay that have been thrown out and wheels them to some out of the way place.

†**10.** One of a series of projecting stones in a battlement · see quot. *Obs.* ? *rare.*

1588 HOLME *Armoury* III. 470/2 A Tower with a plain Battlement, that is, the Battlement is not made with Wheelers and Kneelers, but is streight, and even in the Walk of the Wall *Ibid* 472/1 (Terms of the Fractable on a Gable end) A Wheeler, are wrought stones that ly levell and streight, yet make outward Angles when other stones are ioyned to them.

11. *Mil.* The man at the outermost end of the rank in wheeling.

1798 SIR W. YOUNG *Instr. Armed Yeom.* 13 The man on the other Flank, or Wheeler, will move round square, to Dress by the Pivot Man.

12. One who turns so as to face another way; *fig.* one who changes his opinion or attitude, a turncoat, a 'weathercock'.

1836 *Tait's Mag* III. 40 He. is one of the most notorious wheelers in Parliament.

13. One who rides a bicycle or tricycle, a cyclist. *colloq.* 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang.*

Wheelerite (hwī·ləɹəit). *Min* [Named from Lieut. G. M. *Wheeler*, of the U. S. Army: see -ITE[1].] A yellowish fossil resin occurring in lignite in the cretaceous strata of New Mexico.

1874 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. VII. 572.

Wheelery (hwī·ləɹi). *rare* [f. WHEEL *v.* + -ERY] Wheeling, circumgyration.

1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser III. *Truants*, With curlings and twistings, and twirls and wheeleries.

Whee·l-house.

1. A structure enclosing a large wheel, *e g.* a water-wheel; *spec* a house or superstructure containing the steering-wheel, a pilot-house, also, the paddle-box of a steam-boat.

1850 B TAYLOR *Eldorado* I (1862) 3 On the morning of July 5th, I took a station on the wheel-house. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-Mining* 285 1892 J S FLETCHER *When Chas. I was King* (1896) 26 The mill at Wentbridge, where the stream was pouring through the wheel-house like a cataract.

2. A building in which cart-wheels are stored.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 472 The wheel-house under the barn, 25 feet square.

Wheeling (hwī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WHEEL *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the verb WHEEL, in various senses.

a. Turning or revolution about an axis or centre; rotation Also *fig* b *Mil* (See WHEEL *v.* 3) Also *Attrib.* c. A turning aside or in a different direction, deviation, also *fig.* d Motion (or *transf* extension) in a circle or curve; circling, circuitous movement; also *fig* e Conveyance of something in a wheelbarrow or the like, travelling in a wheeled vehicle, or (*colloq*) on a bicycle or tricycle. Also *attrib.* f. Furnishing or fitting with a wheel or wheels g. *Needlework* The making or working of 'wheels': see WHEEL *sb.* 8 (*a*), *attrib* as in *wheeling stitch, yarn*, etc. †h. Torturing or 'breaking' on a wheel. *Obs* i The process of shaping or forming something by means of a wheel, in quots *attrib*

a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Ball.* 6 in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1877) 150 This world being Of such wheleyng Me contrarieng 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIII. 223 The wheelings about of the Skye 1594 NASHE *Terrors Ni* Wks. (Grosart) III. 269 As the firmament is still mouing and working, so vncessant is the wheeling and rolling on of our braines. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I 318 All Rotations and Wheelings cause a kind of Giddiness in the Brain. 1773 MRS GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount* (1807) I xiii 205 The 'boiling' and 'wheeling' of the waters below

b 1623 'JACK DAWE' *Vox Graculi* 38 What wheelings, what windings, what summoning to parlees. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid* 22 Wheeling (as by conversion or turning to either hand) 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1823) 15 In division Wheelings, the whole keep closed lightly towards the hand they wheel to, and must avoid pressing the pivot man off his ground 1832 *Prop Regul Instr Cavalry* II 10 Wheeling should at first be practised in single rank. 1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* I 20 The Wheeling Step, or March, is 120 steps of 30 inches each, or 300 feet in a minute. 1894 *Outing* (U. S) XXIV 236/1 The wheelings and dress are fully equal to the best regular regiments

c *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc) I 182 His unconstant whilinges to Ormond. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet Wks. 1721 III 431, I sooner cou'd of shifting Wind, The Rise, Recess, and Wheelings find, Than of my heart detect the Wiles.

d 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 24 After all this wheeling about, we are not a step further than we were 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min Kingd* I. 15 A different dip or declivity of the strata, which is occasioned by the waving and wheeling of the strata 1839 MRS KIRKLAND *New Home* XVI 102 We had been watching the wheelings and flittings of a flock of prairie hens 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXX, The hovering and wheeling of Grandcourt's caprice

e 1805 R W. DICKSON *Pract Agric.* I. 113 When stones can be got within a wheeling distance, or about sixty or seventy yards. 1882 *Prospectus Cycle Touring Club*, The encouragement of all that is admirable in the art of wheeling 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 727/2 Travelling in the saddle was .a necessity, wheeling is now everywhere easy

f 1661 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc Sarum* (1896) 334 Stocking and wheeling of the same [*sc* bells]. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 120 Far more suitable for amateurs than building or 'wheeling' as it is termed. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Feb 6/5 The gearing and wheeling of the cars

g. 1808 JAMIESON, *Wheelin*, coarse worsted 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib, Brit.* II. No. 4032, Fingering, lambs-wool, and wheeling hosiery. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 29 Wheeling yarn

h. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 388 The fifth and last punishment is wheeling, which is onely for murderers

i 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept 5/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising iron wheeling plates 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb 2/4 Tin and Iron plate workers, &c Wireing, Swaging and Wheeling Machines.

Wheeling (hwī·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WHEEL *v.* + -ING[2]] That wheels, in various senses.

a. Turning like a wheel, revolving about an axis; rotating, rolling, whirling, swirling. Also *fig* of a recurring or 'revolving' period of time b. *Mil.* (See WHEEL *v* 3) *Wheeling flank*, the outward flank in wheeling, which describes the largest curve. c. Turning round or aside; changing direction d Moving, or executed as a movement, in a circle or similar curve; circling. †In first quot., wandering about, roving. e Moving on wheels.

a. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc* 34 Where the deep transported mind may soare Above the wheeling poles. 1635 L. FOXE *N.-W. Fox* 187 Wheeling streames like edie tides 1636 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* V ii, Hemm'd in on every side With Beauties, which his wheeling eye runs o're All in a Minute. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, With Patience then I'll wait each wheeling Year 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IX. 1274 What arm Almighty put these wheeling globes In motion? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIII, The deep and wheeling stream of the river

b 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 41 An officer or under officer from the wheeling flank of each squadron. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 23 The outward wheeling man.. lengthens his step.

c 1716 POPE *Iliad* V 53 As he to Flight his wheeling Car addrest. *a* 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III, 388 The pilots.. Still with the wheeling stern their force repel 1882 'OUIDA' *Bimbi* VI 186 He endeavoured to soothe his fretting and wheeling beast.

d 1604 SHAKS *Oth* I i 137 Tying her Dutie, Beautie, Wit, and Fortunes In an extrauagant, and wheeling Stranger 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 263 We are faine to use a wheeling-stride, and go as it were in obe 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 803 Dark as a Cloud they make a wheeling Flight 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 487 Happy he who tops the wheeling chase 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf* III 93 Around whose eyes glared wheeling flames 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y, 20th Sunday after Trin*, The wheeling kite's wild solitary cry. 1905 FREVES *Other Side of Lantern* II. XXII. 142 Pigeons sweep round this square in wheeling flocks

e 1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Orchestra* CXV, A wheeling Cart. 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 21 Goe harnesse straight my wheeling chaire 1773 LADY MARY COKE *Jrnl.* 22 Aug (1896) IV 225 He was placed in a wheeling chair, as he has not the use of his legs. 1902 *Brit Med Jrnl* 12 Apr 907/2 A new stretcher, which could be used either as a light portable or as a wheeling stretcher

Hence **Whee lingly** *adv.* on wheels ? *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *A ruota*, wheelingly

Wheelless (hwī·l,les), *a.* [f. WHEEL *sb.* + -LESS] Without a wheel or wheels, having no wheels; not adapted to wheeled vehicles.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* XXVII, The carpet was strewed with headless dolls, tailless horses, wheelless carts 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXVII, Withers stood upright behind her wheel-less chair at dinner-time 1897 *Q Rev.* Oct 470 In many a rollicking expedition in wheelless Liddesdale

Whee·l-lock. [f. WHEEL *sb* + LOCK *sb*[2]]

1. A form of gun-lock in which the powder was fired by the friction of a small wheel (wound up with a spring) against a piece of iron pyrites Also *attrib*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I IV 181 The wheel-lock of a Pistol, ready wound up 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 71 These have been much used for Carabines and Pistols, whil'st Wheel-locks were in fashion 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem* (ed 2) I 279 Guns, some with old match-locks, and others with wheel-locks 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* III 589 Their [*sc* German Reiters' or pistoliers'] characteristic arm, the wheel-lock pistol 1904 TYLOR *Anthropol* I 17 The match lock led up to the wheel-lock, and that again to the flint-lock musket.

2. A form of letter-lock (see LETTER *sb.*[1] 8) with a series of wheels or disks upon the edges of which the letters were inscribed.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*

3. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Wheel-lock*, a wagon-lock, to retard the revolution of the wheels in descending a hill.

Wheelman (hwī·lmæn). Pl. **-men.** Also wheelsman. [f. WHEEL *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1]]

1 A man who attends to a wheel in some piece of mechanism; *U. S* a helmsman.

1885 *Harper's Mag* Mar 643/1 The. wheelsman tries to entice her up to his pilot-box, which towers above the vessel. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 72.

2. A man who rides a bicycle or tricycle; a male cyclist *colloq*

1881 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., An enthusiastic wheelman of Boston had not up to January 1, missed but one day riding on his 'steely steed' since the winter season commenced 1887 *Morning Post* 8 Apr., A reconnaissance can be carried out more quickly by wheelmen than by horsemen.

So **Whee·lwo man**, a female cyclist.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 5 Sept. 11/2 Wheelmen and wheel women.

Wheelwork (hwī·lwɜ·k). [f. WHEEL *sb* + WORK *sb.*] A set of connected wheels forming part of a machine or mechanical contrivance.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* XXIII (ed 2) 115 The Cornel-tree is exceedingly commended for its durablenesse, and use in Wheel-work, Pinns, and Wedges. 1772 C HUTTON *Bridges* 99 Pile Driver, is an engine for driving down the piles It is worked either with or without wheel work 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 347 These spindles are connected with wheel-work. 1845 G DODD *Brit Manuf* IV. 29 This axle, by the aid of intervening wheel-work, is set into rotation

b. Applied to the trochal apparatus of a rotifer or *wheel-animalcule.*

1778 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) I. 448/2 The most remarkable part of this animalcule is its wheel-work.

Wheelwright (hwī·lɹəit). Forms · see WHEEL *sb* and WRIGHT.

1. A man who makes wheels and wheeled vehicles.

1281 *Pat.* 9 *Edw I* m. 22 d. in *50th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* 22 Richard le Whelwryht. 1482 *Howard Housek Bks* (Roxb) 198 To the whele wryte of Boxford for exyng of a carte v d. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 415/2 A Whele wryght, *rotarius.* 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 If there be asshes in it, [I advise thee] to sell the gret asshes to whele-wryghtes. 1534 *Nottingham Rec* III 373 Thomas Hobe the qwylwryght 1662 in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archæol* (1883) VI 90 To Jno Blomfield Whealewright as by his bill, *or* 05 00 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX. 486 They carry with them only their best wood for spars and wheelwright's work 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd, The wheelwright putting the last touch to a blue cart with red wheels.

†**2.** One who works at or turns a wheel · applied to Fortune (cf. WHEEL *sb* 11 a). *Obs,*

a 1300 *Poem on Fortune* V in *Rel Ant* II. 8 A wifman of so much myȝth, So wonder a whelwryȝth, Sey I nevere with syȝth. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* XXI. (Thornton MS) False fortune in fyghte, That wondirfulle whele wryghte.

Hence **Whee lwri ghting**, the business of a wheelwright; the making of wheels and wheeled vehicles.

1894 *Review of Rev* Apr. 441/2 Wheel-wrighting also grows of necessity out of the making and care of the wagons and other vehicles of the farm.

Wheely (hwī·li), *a. rare.* [f. WHEEL *sb.* + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to a wheel.

c 1626 BOSWORTH *Arcadius & Sepha* I 957 Fortune (whose continual wheely force Keeps constant course) 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 80 To exercise the pointed Steel On the hard Rock, and give a wheely Form, To the expected Grindei.

Wheem(e, dial forms of QUEME *a.*

Wheen (hwīn), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 quheine, qwheyn(e, 4–6 quheyn(e, -en(e, (5 qwhayne, 7 whein, wheene, 9 whean), 7–9 whin, 7– wheen. [Represents OE. *hwéne* (*hwǽne*, *hwīene*) in some degree, somewhat, instrumental case of *hwón* WHON = (a) few, the meanings of which it took over in ME.]

1. Few, not many.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 244 Thocht thai war qwheyn, thai war worthy *Ibid* XI 605 Quhenar be full fer war thai Than thair fayis. *c* 1400 *Sc Troyan War* (Horstm.) II 2283 Þe quheyne folk þat ware Laffand 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I III. 43 On the huge deip quhen salaris did appear 1557 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 303 Within thir quheyne last immediat yeiris 1894 *Northumbld Gloss. s.v.*, Aa hevn't seen him these wheen days.

absol c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 921 Þe best part of þaim ves slane, & quheine eschapit. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. VII 740 Qwhayne had toyme þar aynde to draw 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIV. 14 So quhene the Psalme and Testament to reid Within this land was nevir hard nor sene

2. *A wheen* (*of*), a few: in recent use = a 'good few', a fair number.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 368 The king .With a quheyn [*Edin. MS* quhone] lik poueralȝe, Vencust him vith a gret menȝe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. VI 45 Of mony wordis, schortlie, a quhene sall I Declair 1680 in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot.* XLV. 237 A wheen of canny wise professors. *Ibid* 241 A whin knaves. 1682 PEDEN *Lord's Trumpet* 20 O sirs! Christ had a whein noble worthies in Scotland 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, What use has my father for a whin bits o' scarted paper? 1816 — *Antiq* XXIV, There will be a wheen idle gowks coming to glower at the hole as lang as it is daylight. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* III 23, I wouldnae like the Balfours to be humbled before a wheen Hieland Campbells. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *Ho w. Gr. Shutters* 72 'Have the carriers a big load?' 'Andy has just a wheen parcels, but Elshie's as fu' as he can haud.'

3. *A wheen* as advb. phr.: A little, somewhat.

1869 C. GIBBON *Robin Gray* x, The auld wife's a wheen better.

Wheen(e, obs. or dial. ff QUEEN *sb*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* v. 4463 Þe qwene [*MS Bowes 136* wheene] of Amazons

Wheen, Wheenard, Wheenge: see WHINE, WINNARD, WHINGE

Whee-oh, -oo. Imitative of the cry of some birds, of a bullet whistling through the air

1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sk* 19 The shrill 'whee oh' of the widgeon. 1915 *Chamb. Jrnl* 5 June 426/1 Whee-oo! whistled a bullet.. uncomfortably close to my head.

Wheep, *sb.* [Echoic.] A long-drawn sound of a steel weapon drawn from its sheath.

1891 KIPLING *Life's Hand., Head Distr.* V, The soft wheep, wheep of unscabbarded knives 1905 CROCKETT *Cherry Ribband* XIV, With the long clean wheep of steel leaving steel, he unsheathed his sword.

Wheep (hwīp), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Imitative.] = WHEEPLE *v.*

1808 JAMIESON, *To Wheep*, I. To give a sharp whistle at intervals. 2. To squeak 1894 A REID *Sangs o' Heatherld.* 39 The plover wheepit owre the lea.

Wheep, Sc. form of WHIP.

Wheeple (hwī·p'l), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To utter a somewhat protracted shrill cry, like the curlew or plover; also, to whistle feebly (*intr.* and *trans.*). So **Wheeple** *sb.*

1793 *Statist. Acc Scot* VII 601 *note*, I wad na' gie the wheeple of a whaup for a the nightingales that ever sang. 1818 HOGG *Browne of Bodsbeck, Hunt of Eildon* V, Like Redwings wheepling through the mist *a* 1837 R NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 284 We've a' been heathens—now we pray, And sing and wheeple. 1901 G DOUGLAS *Ho. w Gr Shutters* 80 He sometimes wheepled a tune.

Wheer, Wheese, Wheesh, Wheesht, Wheest, Wheeson: see WHERE, WHEESE, WHEEZE, WHISH, WHISHT, WHIST *int.*1, WHITSUN.

Wheetle (hwī·t'l), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [Imitative: cf. *wheeple*.] *intr.* To whistle shrilly. Also reduplicated.

1825 JAMIESON, *Wheetle*, sharp peeping sound made by young birds. 1849 CUPPIES *Green Hand* XVI, A loud clear wheetle-wheetling note from some curious fowl 1865 H KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* I, Parrots who, crowded in long rows, kissed one another, and wheetled idiotically.

Wheetle, Sc. var. WHEEDLE.

Wheeze (hwīz), *sb* [f next.]

1. An act of wheezing; a whistling sound caused by difficult breathing.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I 477 *note*, A loud sibilant or dry sonorous rhoncus, corresponding with the loud sighing wheeze, audible by the naked ear. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XX, A wheeze very like the cough of a horse. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* 90 A ladylike sneeze, Or a portly papa's more elaborate wheeze

b. *transf.* A sound resembling this.

1835 LONGF. *Outre Mer, Vill. Auteuil* (1886) 55 The last wheeze of the clarionet died upon my ear. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* 220 A somewhat hoarse and reedy wheeze from the scrannel-pipe of a lesser player than Pan.

c *Phonetics.* A whisper (see WHISPER *sb.*) intensified by further contraction of the glottis.

1890 SWEET *Primer of Phonetics* (1902) 12 Wheeze If we strongly exaggerate an ordinary whisper, we get that hoarse, wheezy sound known as the 'wheezing' or 'stage whisper'.

2 orig. *Theatr. slang*, A joke or comic gag introduced into the performance of a piece by a clown or comedian, esp. a comic phrase or saying introduced repeatedly; hence, (*gen. slang* or *colloq.*) a catch phrase constantly repeated; more widely, a trick or dodge frequently used; also, a piece of special information, a 'tip'.

1864 P. PATERSON *Glimpses Real Life* 131 The art of getting up 'wheezes', as the clown's jokes are called. 1884 G MOORE *Mummer's Wife* XIV, Up to the present, only one 'wheeze' had been found 1885 *Longm Mag* Nov 18 He [*sc* the comedian] would, for a quarter of an hour together, improvise 'wheezes' to keep the house in a roar. 1890 *Spectator* 17 May 698/2 The now hackneyed wheeze, 'A sudden thought strikes me, let us swear eternal friendship,' is taken from 'The Rovers'. 1903 *Blackw Mag* Oct 534/1 He is now wisely convinced that this wheeze is played out 1906 *Daily Chron* 30 Aug 2/6 Someone gave the defendant the wheeze 1910 *Dundee Adv* 2 July 6 The old wheeze about one touch of nature making the whole world kin.

Wheeze (hwīz), *v* Forms: 5 whese, 6 whiese, wease, 6–8 whease, wheese, 6–9 wheaze, 8 wheez, 7– wheeze [prob. a. ON. *hvæsa* to hiss (MSw., Sw. *hväsa*, Da. *hvæse*). (There is no connexion with OE. *hwósan*, 3rd pers pres. ind. *hwést*, pa.t. *hwéos* to cough, dial HOOSE)]

1. *intr* To breathe hard with a whistling sound from dryness or obstruction in the throat, as in asthma.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XVI 472, I lagh that I whese. 1538, etc [see WHEEZING *vbl sb* and *ppl a*] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 222 Not stretcht upon his bed, Nor wheasing with a stopt-up spirit. 1648 WINYARD *Mids-Moon* 6 Hee'l shortly be a Baptist without a voice, and wheases already, as if he fed on nothing but Locusts and Grashoppers 1679 DRYDEN *Troil & Cress* I 1, Tickling his spleen, and laughing till he wheeze. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointmt* II. i, I must laugh at him; not sooth him in his vanity, nor tickle him, till he wheeze 1697 R PRICE *Bath Mem* II II. 278 She wheesed, as they vulgarly term it here, when the Windpipe makes a Noise in Breathing. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* VII IX, Wheezing as he went with corpulency and terror. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc II (1878) 282 'I'm not a bit afraid to die', said the old woman, wheezing 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* XIV, He chatted, he chuckled, he coughed and wheezed, and told his stories

b. *transf* To make a similar sound.

1854 G. W. CURTIS *Potiphar Papers* IV (1866) 127 That elegant youth has pumped life dry, and now the pump only wheezes 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* V, Like a firework .. It wheezed and banged with a mighty power.

2. *trans* To utter with a sound of wheezing.

1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XIV, 'If you'll look in that glass yonder, which is opposite the mirror, you'll soon see I' wheezed out the old man, maliciously 1880 P. LUDLOW *Nick Hardy at Coll* VI, A hand organ grinder began to wheeze forth the entrancing strains of 'Old Dog Tray' 1905 A T SHEPPARD *Red Cravat* III X. 362 A barrack clock, wheezing out the hour. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands Pleas* II VII, Listening to the strain of *Dies Irae* wheezed out on an old harmonium.

3. *Comb.*, as *wheeze-belly* used attrib.

1728 VANBR & CIBBER *Prov Husb.* I 1, We were in hopes to ha' come Yesterday, an' it had no' been that th' owld Wheaze-belly Horse tyr'd.

Wheeze, obs. form of WEESE, to ooze.

Wheezer (hwī·zəɹ) [f. WHEEZE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who wheezes, *esp.* a broken-winded horse.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* X 196 The Wheezer utters a sound not unlike that of an asthmatic person when a little hurried. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 227

transf. 1915 *Blackw Mag.* Aug 259/1 Beastly cold on top of this old wheezer [*sc.* omnibus]

Wheezing (hwī·zĭŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WHEEZE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb WHEEZE

1538 ELYOT *Addit., Asthma* a sycknesse, where one maye not fetche his wynde but with moche difficultie, with weasynge [1565 COOPER wheesing] of the breast. 1576 [T. TWYNE] *Schoolem* I. XXVIII. D iij b, Cresses clense the Lunges, and take away the wheesing 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 178 Coughs, Wheesings, Shortness of Breath. 1758 *Phil Trans* L 572 She had a frequent and severe cough, with great shortness of breath and a wheezing. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVI, The Major .fell into a fit of wheezing. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 283 In the treatment of the attacks of wheezing, so often met with in emphysema

transf 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 9 The working of a Newcomen engine is accompanied by an extraordinary amount of wheezing, sighing, creaking, and bumping.

Wheezing (hwī·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WHEEZE *v.* + -ING 2.] That wheezes; characterized by wheezing.

1560 GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* III (1562) F iv, Heare soundes with wheasyng noyse, The boxen shalme 16 . MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* II II, A cough o' the lungs, or say a wheezing matter 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 745 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyr. Dean* 278 Wheezing asthma, loth to stir 1874 LISLE CARR *Judith Gwynne* I, The dismal droning of the wheezing old organ 1905 TREVES *Other Side Lant.* II. XII. 90, I entered the hallowed town in a wheezing carriage.

Hence **Whee·zingly** *adv.*

1886 *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) Nov. 412 Wheezingly saying to himself in secret, 'Soul, be of good cheer'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. IX. 233 He laughed wheezingly,

Wheezle (hwī·z'l), *v.* Chiefly *Sc* and *north dial* Also 8–9 wheazle, whaizle, 9 wha(i)sle, wheasle, wheezel, whazle, whozzle, etc. [f. WHEEZE *v* + -LE] *intr.* To wheeze. Hence **Whee zling** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1779 *Mirror* No. 40 P 3 One of your damnation apoplectics kill'd him in the chucking of a bumper, you could scarce have heard him wheazle! 1786 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut. Mare* X, But sax Scotch miles thou try't their mettle, An' gar't them whaizle 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II XXII, Tho' whozzling sair and cruppen down Auld Saunders seem'd. 1839 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser I 83 Gin the win' were out o' your whaisling hauze, I'd mair ya gain and be yoggie, O 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss* s v *Wasslin'*, Do you hear the chile wasslin' in his chest?

So **Whee zle** *sb.*, a wheeze.

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II 346 My voice went away to a perfect wheezle 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Whazle*, an indication of asthma

Wheezy (hwī·zi), *a.* [f WHEEZE + -Y 1.] Characterized by wheezing; resembling a wheeze.

1818 KEATS *To a Cat* 10 The wheezy asthma. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 466 Many persons have a thick or wheezy respiration. 1843 THACKERAY *Fitz Boodle's Conf*, *Ottilia* II, The Chancellor is, too fat and wheezy to preside at the Privy Council 1892 'F. ANSTEY' *Voces Pop* Ser II 13 A couple of Matrons converse in wheezy whispers.

b. *transf.* Making a wheezing sound.

1847 THACKERAY *Love Songs, Cane-bottomed Chair*, The rickety, ramshackle, wheezy spinet. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XII, A lean, wheezy old clock. 1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* IX, The strains of 'He's got 'em on', jerked out of a wheezy accordion.

Hence **Whee·zily** *adv.*, **Whee·ziness**

1884 *Punch* 27 Dec 306/2 Breath that comes not wheezily 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med*, V 288 More or less wheeziness and constriction of the chest.

Wheft, variant of WAFT *sb* 1

Whefyll, obs. form of WHEEL.

Whegh, var WIE, WY, man

Wheill, obs form of WHEEL.

Whein, Wheint, obs. dial. ff. QUEAN, QUAINT *a.*

Wheire, obs. form of CHOIR, QUIRE.

1528 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V 248 In the hie wheire of oure Blesside Ladie in the paroche church of Ellughton

Wheisht, Wheit, Wheither: see WHISHT, WEIGHT *sb.*2, WHET, WHETHER.

Whel, whele, obs. forms of WEEL, WHEAL, WHEEL, WHILE.

Whelk 1 (hwelk). Forms: α. 1 wioloc, wiloc, wyloc, (2 wilque), 4–5 wylke, 4–8 wilke, 5–9 wilk. β. 7–9 whilk γ. 1 weoloc, -uc, (2 weloche), 2–7 welke, 4–7 welk, 6 wealk. δ 5–6 whelke, 7– whelk. ε. 5 wolke, 5–6 walke. [OE. *wioloc*, *weoloc* = WFlem. *willok*, *wullok* (whence OF. *willo*): of obscure origin. The unetymological spelling with *wh* begins in the 15th cent.] A marine gastropod mollusc of the genus *Buccinum*, having a turbinate shell, esp. *B. undatum*, common on the European and North American coasts, much used for food.

Also applied, esp with qualifying word, to molluscs of allied genera, as the hairy or ribbon whelks of the genera *Fulgur* and *Sycotypus*, the red whelk (*Chrysodomus antiquus*), the rough whelk (*Urosalpinx cinerea*), the DOG WHELK of the genus *Nassa*; see also quots.

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 865 *Coccum*, wioloc. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss* 267 *Coc*[*h*]*leas*, unylocas. 1312–13 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 10 In lempetis, Wylkes *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 642/6 *Hec tortuga*, wylke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 24 At your hie Cloce, thair is bot crudis and milk; And at 3our 'I'rone bot cokill and wilk 1565 GOOGE tr *Palingenius' Zodiac* VII A a j, Scallops of the baye, And Wilks, & Irchin eke. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* V. 180 One.. hid himselfe in the Woods, and liued onely on Wilkes and land Crabs 1782 P. H BRUCE *Mem* XII. 424 Their shell-fish are conques, perriwinkles, coneys, sogers, wilkes, etc. 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Greenwich Fair*, Divers specimens of a species of snail (*wilks*, we think they are called) 1841 J T HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III 232 Searching for. wilks, periwinkles, and other shellfish.

β. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 182 *Cochleæ*, Sea-Snails, Whilks, or Porwinkles, & Periwinkles. 1713 TYLDESLEY *Diary* (1873) 79 Cos Tom Carus and his lady supt with us on whilkes in the shell. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 30 Sept., Muscles and whilks in their natural state 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words*, Whilk or Whelk

γ *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* I 1 (1890) 26 Her beoð swyþe genihtsume weolocas, of þam bið geweorht se weolocreada tælgh *c* 1050 in Wr.-Wulcker 293/25 *Coclea*, weoluc *c* 1170 MARIE DE FRANCE *Fables* XII. 3 Une welke [*v.rr.* welche, wilque] truva entiere 1290 in *Archaeologia* XV 352 Pro ij lampred' 11*s* pro welkes vi*d* 13 . *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 244 Oysters, welkes, muskeles ou soel. 1339 *Little Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 23/1 De anguillis, ostriis, conchiris, welkes, floundris et aliis quibuscunque minutis piscibus venalibus. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 Take welkes and wasshe fayre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 237 The shelles of certeyne great welkes. 1606 N B[AXTER] *Sydney's Ourania* D 1 b, There growen the Scallop, Cockle, Welke, and Oyster 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. V. § 7. 129.

δ. 14 . *Metr. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 625 Whelke, *concha*. 1583 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 361 For mendinge of iiij whelkes shelles and Couloringe them. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 164 Periwinckles or Whelks, are nothing but sea-snails, feeding upon the finest mud of the shore and the best weeds. *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VIII. 77 Limington Bottle Whelk. 1815 S BROOKES *Conchol* 202 *Strombus Lucifer*, Spiked Whelk. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 503 The whelks, clams, .and occasionally the crabs, are used by the fishermen as bait for their white fish lines. 1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* II 19 By way of supper I was initiated into the mysteries of 'whelks'.

c *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 23 Take Walkys an sethe in Ale. 1444 *Maldon, Essex Crt.-rolls* Bundle 26 No 1 b (MS.) Vendidit in mercato pisces fetentes, viz walkis. 1589 Rider *Bibl School.* I. 1724 A walke, or wrinkle, *turbo*

† b The shell of this mollusc, or a representation of it *Obs.*

1575 Laneham *Let* (1907) 52 Tunneyz, Conchs, & wealks all engrauen by exquisit deuize and skill. 1605 Jonson *Masques, Of Blacknesse* Wks. (1616) 894 Torch bearers all hauing their lights burning out of whelks, or murex shells.

† c. A structure resembling a whelk-shell; a testudo. *Obs.*

1408-9 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit.* IV. xiv (Roy MS 18 A. xii) If 105 The gynne that is clepede the snayle or the welke.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *whelk-boat, -man, -pot* (Pot *sb*[1] 5 b), *-shell, -snail, -stall, -tribe; whelk-lake, -shaped* adjs.; whelk-tingle, the Dog-whelk.

1429 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 343 Item, quantum dabit *welkbot de v tandles. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 7/1 Two fishermen went off in a whelk boat. 1861 P. P Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Inst* 1860, 180 A *whelk-like dentition. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 163/2 The *whelkmen, who are the biggest rogues in Billingsgate 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 10 Set of *Whelk Pots with Gear. 1861 P P. Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Inst* 1860, 185 One group in which the shell is thin and *whelk-shaped *c* 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 530 *Conquilium*, *wiloc scel *c* 1440 *Astron Cat* (MS. Ashm 391), Capricorne þat is þe signe of a goot in a welke shelle 1681 Grew *Museum* I. VI. I 132 'Tis usual to give Drink to Children that have the Chin-Cough, out of a Wilk-shell 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 71 The hermit crab .which always lives in empty whelk shells 1681 Grew *Museum* I. VI. I. 131 The *Wilk-Snail winding, from the Mouth towards the right Hand. 1842 *Punch* III. 74/2 The adjacent *whelk-stall. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The dog-whelk or '*whelk tingle'. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 279 The Buccinidan or *Whelk tribe

Whelk[2] (hwelk). Forms: 1 hwylca, 4–7 whelke, 5 qwælke, 5–6 welke, 6 whealke, 8–9 welk, 9 *dial.* w(h)ilk, 5– whelk. [Late OE. (WS) *hwylca*, prob. for **hwelca* (cf. late *hwylp* for *hwelp*), f. *hwelan* Wheal *v.*[1] For the formation cf. *swelca* swelling, f. *swellan* to swell.]

1. A pustule, pimple; = Wheal *sb.*[1]

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 161/17 *Uarix*, cwydele, *uel* hwylca. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 632 Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte, That hym myghte helpen of the whelkes white 1388 Wyclif *Lev* xiv 56 This is the lawe of al lepre and of litle whelkis [1382 bleynes; Vulg *papularum*] brekynge out. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII lxiv (1495) 81 b/2 In the face ben redde pymples & whelkes, out of whom ofte renne blood & matere *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 241 *Obtolnia* is clepid a whit' welke or a reed poynt'. 1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* 116 Whelkes or bladders on the body. 1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, III. vi. 108 His face is all bubukles and whelkes, and knobs, and flames a fire 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 198 If the patient sick of the Collick have certaine small whelks or pushes arising upon his belly. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 398 Purple colour spots, or else little whelks arise 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom Ph. Eng* Ser II. 240 Those little gatherings which occur on the eye-lids of children, locally called 'wilks'.

Comb 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 72/2 *Mordella*, . a whelke flie, or blister flie.

2 Used by confusion for Weal *sb* 2, Wale *sb.*[1]

a 1761 Cawthorn *Poems, Wit & Learn.* (1772) 153 I'll lay thee, miscreant I on my knee, And print such welks thy naked seat on. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XXIII 894 And on their flanks and shoulders, red The whelks arose. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia, Welk, welt.* to give a sound beating, which is likely to raise weals, welks, or welts. 1870 Bryant *Homer* I. II. 47 A bloody whelk Rose where the golden sceptre fell.

Whelked, welked (hwelkt, welkt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 welkt, welk't, wealked. [f. Whelk[1] + -ed[2].]

1. Formed like a whelk; twisted, convoluted, or ridged like the shell of a whelk.

a 1560 Phaer *Æneid* X (1562) Gg 1 b, Him Triton combrous bare that galeon blew wt whelkid shell [orig *concha*]. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met* V 61 b, With crooked welked [orig. *recurvus*] hornes that inward still doe terue 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV vi 71 Hornes wealk'd [*Qos* welkt, welk't], and waued like the enraged [*Qos* enridged] Sea 1627 [R Niccols] *Beggers Ape* A 4, He with shaggy beard And welked hornes so Satir-like appeard. 1876 A. S Palmer *Leaves Word-Hunter's Note-Bk.* IV. 73 Look up at its [*sc.* the tree's] towering expanse of branches, observe its whelked and furrowed bole.

2 Marked with ridges on the flesh, waled, wealed. cf. Whelk[2] 2. (Sometimes as pa. pple. of an assumed verb **welk* · see also below.)

1727 Gay *Fables* I xliv, The smacking lash he smartly plies; His ribs all welk'd, with howling tone The puppy thus exprest his moan 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 235 Stripes from the fiend attain her heart, And the whelk'd bosom scar 1828 Scott *F M Perth* xxii, The labour of their welked hands. 1829 — *Anne of G* xxx, My hand has been too much welk'd and hardened by practice of the bow

¶ In the following Scott uses *welk* as an intr. verb (? = rise in ridges) in the collocation *welk and wave* based on a misunderstanding of Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 71, which he echoes directly in quot. 1827.

1821 Scott *Pirate* II, The . boatmen saw the horns of the monstrous leviathan welking and waving amidst wreaths of mist. 1827 — *Napoleon* I. viii. 331 Looking out upon the tumultuary sea of pikes, agitated by the fifty thousand hands, as they rose and sunk, welked and waved.

† **Whe·lky,** *a*[1] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Whelk[1] + -y[1].] Formed in a shell

1591 Spenser *Virg Gnat* 105 Ne ought the whelky pearles [orig *conchea bacca*] esteemeth hee, Which are from Indian seas brought far away.

Whelky (hwe·lki), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Whelk[2] + -y[1].] Pimply.

1845 S Judd *Margaret* I. xvii, His shining bald pate and whelky red face streaming with moisture

Whel(e see Quell *v*[1], Wheel, While.

Whelm (hwelm), *sb* Also 6 whealme, 6–7 whelme. [f. Whelm *v*.]

1. A wooden drain-pipe orig a tree-trunk halved vertically, hollowed, and 'whelmed down' or turned with the concavity downwards to form an arched watercourse. Now *dial.*

c 1576 in *Catal Archives All Souls' Coll* (1877) 37 Quidam truncus vocatus a whelme 1584 *Crt.-roll Wormingford, Essex* (MS.), Cursus aquae vocat The whealme est in decasu 1613 *Ibid*, [To place] sufficientem truncam (Anglicè a whelme) in regia via. 1797 A Young *Agric Suffolk* 157, I strongly recommend these carrier ditches to be open, though at the expence of a whelm at the bottom of a field where a cart-way is necessary 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words* 478.

2. The overwhelming surge of waters. *poet.*

1842 *Blackw Mag* LII 287 Dark yawn'd a cleft in the midst of the whelm. 1888 Swinburne *Armada* VI III. Poems 1904 III 203 They sink in the whelm of the waters

Whelm (hwelm), *v.* Forms: 3–5 quelm, 4 welme, 4–7 whelme, 5–6 *Sc.* quhelm, 8–9 'whelm, 5– whelm; 9 *dial.* whalm, whawm, welm. Also Whemmel. [? representing OE. **hwelman*, parallel to **hwelfan* Welve]

† 1. *intr.* To overturn, capsize. *Obs.*

In second quot. perh pass. of sense 4

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24862 Þaa sori loked ai sua for-suonken, Quen þe scip suld quelm and drunken *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1811) 599 By the mysgydynge of the sterysman, he was set vpon the pylys of the brydge, and the barge whelmyd

2. *trans.* To turn (a hollow vessel) upside down, or *over* or *upon* something so as to cover it; to turn with the concave side downwards. Now *dial.*

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 360 *Apres beyuer hanap endente*, welme the cuppe. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 524/1 Whelmyn a vessel, *suppino* 14 *Med Receipts* in *MS. Lincoln A* 1. 17, lf. 285 (Halliw.) Tak a bryghte bacyne, and anoynte it with mylke reme, and whelme it over a prene 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V xii 18 And, with that word, his helm Befor thair feit all void down did he quhelm. 1530 Palsgr. 780/2 Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from flyes 1590 Lucar *Lucarsolace* IV 1 147 Whelme a new elme bole in the bottome of the said hole. 1604 N F. *Fruit Secr* 18 Whelme downe the maunds, emptying them gently, into small baskets 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 201 The barbarous whelmed their shields over their heads. 1643 Lightfoot *Glean. Ex* (1648) 47 On the top. lay a golden dish whelmed downe. 1657 S Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins* 178 A tub . which as soon as you have emptied, suddenly whelm it upside down 1687 Settle *Refl Dryden* 2 That the Earth is like a Trencher, and the Heavens a Dish whelmed over it 1712 *Phil Trans* XXVIII. 254 It was found with the Mouth whelm'd downward. 1796 Troutbeck *Scally Isl.* 171 Their ovens are large iron pots which they whelm over things to be baked, upon heated iron plates. 1842 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) III. 24 Pansies that were planted out in the autumn, should be protected by whelming a small pot over each plant. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., Whelm that dish over them currants.

† b. *gen.* To turn downwards: in quots. with reference to Fortune's wheel. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1225 'Quhan on-fortone quhelmys the quheil 1532 *Chaucer's Wks*, *Troylus* I 139 And thus Fortune a lofte And vnder efte gan hem to whelmen [*MSS.* whielen, weyle[n] bothe

† c To cover (a thing) by turning a vessel, etc. upside down over it. *Obs*

a 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 703 in *Babees Bk*, A qwyte cuppe of tre þer by shalle be, Þer-with þo water assay schalle he; Quelmes hit agayn by-fore alle men 1532 Tindale *Expos Matt* V (*c* 1550) 24 b, As men lyghte no candle to whelme it vnder a bushell *a* 1652 Gataker *Parker* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* 524 Those that are wont to wrap up their talent in a towell, and whelm their light under a bushell

d. To throw (something) over violently or in a heap upon something else, esp. so as to cover or to crush or smother it

1624 Donne *Serm* XIX (1640) 185 Hill upon hill whelmed upon it 1637 Pocklington *Altare Christianum* 96 This Milstone of a consequence the Author has whelmed upon himselfe. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh* 166 Fig 3 is to be whelmed upon Fig. 2 so that A. in Fig. 3 touch A in Fig 2. 1752 Young *Brothers* I 1, Not seals of adamant, not mountains whelm'd On guilty secrets, can exclude the day 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v *Whawm*, Whawm that cloth over that pancheon. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* VI, With . a broad hat whelmed down upon his hairless white face.

† e. To turn *over* (soil, etc.) so as to expose the under parts. Also *absol Obs.*

1652 Blithe *Eng. Improver Impr* XXVIII 193 The phin made broad, descending or whelming to the right hand 1759 Mills tr *Duhamel's Husb* I IX 49 In this plough, the place of the breast-board must be supplied by an iron plate, which is carried back, and gradually brought to whelm, as if it would fall upon the furrow. 1795 Vancouver *Agric. Essex* 180 To bury every weed by whelming the slice or furrow completely over.

† 3. *intr.* (*poet.*) To come or pass over something so as to cover it. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 683 Garcy hyt Otes on the helme, That upon hys hedd hyt can whelme 1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* I 1, The Waves whelm'd over him. 1697 — *Æneis* IX. 725 The Tow'r that follow'd on the fallen Crew, Whelm'd o'le their Heads, and bury'd whom it slew. 1700 Blackmore *Job* 98 Dismal floods of grief whelm o'er thy head

4. *trans.* a. To cover completely with water or other fluid so as to ruin or destroy; to submerge, drown; occas to sink (a boat).

1555 Phaer *Æneid* I. (1558) A 13, Let out thy windes & all their ships do drown wt waters wylde, Disperse them all to sondrie shores or whelme them downe wt deepe 1598 Shaks *Merry W* II II. 143 Giue fire she is my prize, or Ocean whelme them all 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VI. 455 He saw his Friends, who whelm'd beneath the Waves, Their Fun'ral Honours claim'd 1725 Pope *Odyss* IV 658 Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep. 1818 Scott *Battle of Sempach* XXXVI, He 'whelmed the boat, and as they strove, He stunn'd them with his oar 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol* I 295 Marsh land has at last been overflowed, and thousands of the inhabitants whelmed in the waves. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* II 105 Flocks, and herds, and corn and hay being whelmed in the deluge

b 'To bury under a load of earth, snow, or the like.

1555 Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 35 So whelmed in sande and grauell, that there is nothing but mere barrennesse 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* X IV, Whelmd be the World with fire and brimstone, that [etc.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* XXXII. VI II 437 To coole oisters forsooth, they must needs whelme and cover them all over with snow 1611 Speed *Hist Gt. Brit* IX XIII § 60 601 A couragious Esquier of Yorkeshire, whom the sodaine ruine of a Tower whelmed and slew outright 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* I XIII. 32 The Pancreas doth lie out of the reach of Medicaments, being deeply whelmed among the Bowels 1793–Aikin & Mrs Barbauld *Even at Home* (1805) IV 3 He.. dug over the whole bed, and whelmed all the relics of his flowers deep under the soil 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan 52 A size of furrow-slice is raised sufficient to overlap or whelm up all the weeds 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* II VIII, A day that wrecks ships by fleets; that whelms trains in snowdrifts

5. *transf.* To engulf or bear down like a flood, storm, avalanche, etc.; hence, to involve in destruction or ruin. a. in material sense.

1667 Milton *P. L* VI 141 Who, with solitarie hand at one blow Unaided could have finisht thee, and whelmd Thy Legions under darkness. 1740 Dyer *Ruins Rome* 529 The Goth and Vandal Rush, as the Breach of waters, whelming all Their Domes. 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* VI VI, The files compact Whelmed me. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol 45 Some were whelm'd with missiles of the wall. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 668 Where either haven open'd on the deeps, Roll'd a sea-haze and whelm'd the world in gray. 1883 *Fortn Rev.* Feb. 162 The wind that would whelm the wilderness

b in immaterial sense.

1553 *Primer Edw. VI, Prayer for ryche menne*, Lustes, whyche whelme men into perdicion and destruction 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* XLIII 2 The light of lyfe driueth away the mist vnder which we ee were whelmed in heauinesse 1598 R. Bernard tr *Terence, Andria* V IV, My minde is so whelmed with feare, hope, ioy 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* II 263, I lay buryed and whelmed-over head and eares in a well of miseries 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II 204 Sorrow whelm'd his soul 1832 Campbell *Ode to Germans* II, And the tyrants now that whelm Half the world shall quail and flee 1860 J. P Kennedy *Life W Wirt* I. xx 302 Many other ladies were also whelmed in this awful catastrophe 1891 A P Peabody *King's Chapel Serm., Acts xiv 11* 138 Christ whelmed with his forgiving love the penitent who wept at his feet

Hence **Whelmed** *ppl. a.*, **Whe lming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 Keats *Otho* I. 1, In my grave, Or side by side with *whelmed mariners. 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 145 A common saucer and whelmed pot 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr Hist.* 73 These tortures to distract her [*sc.* France] underneath Her whelmed Aurora's shade *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 524/1 *Whelmynge, *suppinacio.* 1670 Ray *Prov.* 282 (Scott. Prov) If I can get his cart at a whelming [1678, p. 379 at a wolter], I shall lend it a put. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 157 Under the *whelming tide 1652 Blithe *Eng Impr ov. Impr.* XXVIII. 194 The Coumb or Wing so fixed to the Share, with its true whelming, hollow, cross winding, compass, just answring the cast or turn of the Furrow 1658 W. Burton *Itin Antonin.* 92 The all-whelming deluge of Time. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* I 210 Doom'd to welter in the whelming main. 1792 Wordsw. *Descrip Sketches* 207 By Him who saves Alike in whelming snows and roaring winds 1799 Cowper *Castaway* 13 Not long beneath the whelming brine, Expert to swim, he lay. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* CXVIII, If he may live for joys or sink in 'whelming pain. 1861 Bersse. Hope *Eng Cathedr 19th C* 166 At a crisis of growing darkness and whelming confusion 1891 Atkinson *Last of Grant-Killers* 145 Hidden by a whelming mass shot down from the hill above

Whelm, variant of Walm *v. Obs.*

† **Whelmer.** *Archit. Obs.* [? f. Whelm *v.* + -er[1].] ? A stone placed horizontally (But cf. Wheeler 10.)

1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 207 Doresteds with .. whitestone heads with whelmers and kneelers over the same of free stone 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 472/2 A Wall whose Door head, Cap, or Cover is called a Square, or a Cover of Whelmers and Kneelers.

Whelp (hwelp), *sb.* Forms. 1 hwelp, (hwoelp, huoelp, hwealp, hwylp), 1, 4 welp, 3 hweolp, 3 welp, (*Orm.*) whellp, wheollp, 3–7 whelpe, 4–5 welpe, 6 whelppe, 4– whelp, *Sc.* and *north* 4 quelp(e, quilp(e, 4–7 quhelp(e, 5 qwelp(e, quhalp, quholp(e, 8–9 whalp [OE *hwelp* = OS *hwelp*, (M)LG., (M)Du *welp*, OHG. (*h*)*welf* (MHG., G *welf*), ON. *hvelpr* (Sw. *valp*, Da. *hvalp*): further relations uncertain]

1. The young of the dog. Now little used, superseded by *puppy*.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt xv. 27 Soð hiu cweð gee drihten for ðon & hucelpas brucas of screadungum ða ðe falles of bead hlaferda hiora. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 368 Ʒyf þu on foreweardon sumera þiɼest hwylcne hwelpan þonne ɣyt unɣeseondne *Ibid.* II 172 Ʒif þu wille þæt wif cild hæbbe oþþe tife hwelp. *c* 1000 *Ags Voc.* in Wright *Voc.* 78 *Catulus*, hwylp *c* 1205 LAY 31679 Let þu þa hundes . eiðer freten oðer swa hund deð his broðer, and leten heore whelpes whæt uen heom bi sides *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxiii (*Geo*ɼ*ge*) 278 He folouyt hyre as it had bene þe mekeste quhelpe wes euir sene *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 61 Seuenne whelpes she sawe sowkynge þe damme 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (A i b) 19 So must I dispraysse his methode in writing, which following the course of amarous Poets, dwelleth longest in those pointes, that profite least, and like a wanton whelpe, leaueth the game, to runne riot 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 139 That Whelpes. of one and the same Bitch, be neuer suffered to couple *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* v (1684) 119, I kept an Eagle two years, which fed upon Kats, Kittlings, Whelps and Ratts 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 2 Trips, a Whelp just set in. 1765 GOLDSM. *Elegy on Mad Dog* 19, Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound 1816 SCOTT *Let to Terry* 18 Apr in *Lockhart*, His whole pack rushed out upon the man of execution, and Dandie followed them exclaiming, 'the tae hauf o' them is but whalps, man.' 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* I. v, I want to call at the Hall Farm on my way, to look at the whelps Poyser is keeping for me 1894 KIPLING *The 'Mary Gloster'* Verse 1919 I 175 Mean as a collier's whelp Nosing for scraps in the galley

b. † (*Great*) *with whelp*, now *in whelp*. (of a bitch) pregnant, in pup.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXV. (Bodl. MS.) If 260 b/2 þe bitche goþ wiþ whelpe in here wombe iiij[ex] daies. 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 203 Thy bytch great with whelpe 1634 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 37 A bitch in whelp 1887 *Field* 19 Feb 227/2 All the bitches that missed last year have this season got in whelp, and mostly to the same dogs

2. The young of various wild animals, *esp* and now only (chiefly as a literary archaism) of such as the lion, tiger, bear, and wolf, to the young of which the name *cub* is now usually applied.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XVI[I] 12 Swe swe hwelp leon eardiende in deȝulnissum. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill* XXIV. (1889) 95 *Raptis foetibus*, ȝegripenum hwealpum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5838 Forr leness whellp þeer þær itt iss Whellpedd, tær liþ itt stille þre daȝhess. *c* 1290 *St Edmund* 72 in *S Eng Leg* 299 And riȝt as he [*sc* a wolf] wolde is owene ȝwelp with wilde bestes it wuste *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7103 A lion quilpe þat ran ouer-thuert, Rampand to sampson he stert. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 491 As by the whelpe chasted is the leon 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XIII XXVI (Bodl. MS) lf. 137 b/1 [The whale] loueþ his whelpes with a wonder loue *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 307 per was wulfe-whelpis þerin. *Ibid.* 478 Þe propurtie of þe ape is to hafe ij whelpis *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lix 243 (Harl. MS) We haue longe tyme fedde þere with þe serpente & hir whelpes. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 302 Ane kow of Sauchie that calfit xxv grew quhelpis 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* I. (ed. 2) 134 When the she Bear perceiveth her self with whelp, she withdraws her self into some Cave 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III 233 To let the lioness suckle her own whelps 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* III. 265 The whelp of a bitch catamount 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec.* XIII 439 Stripes can be plainly distinguished in the whelp of the lion 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XVII 161 Firm as stands A lion o'er his whelps.

b. *transf.* A young child; a boy or girl. Now only *jocular*.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* V XXII (1554) 137 b/1 Father (quod she) and ye take hede, A whelpe I had. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 265/1 Thou arte moder of a right noble whelp. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 185 Not rod in mad braines hand is that can helpe, But gentle skill doth make the proper whelpe. 1591 MORYSON *Let.* in *Itin.* (1617) I 14 Imbrace in my name our common friend G B and of my loving hosts family let not a whelpe goe unsaluted. *c* 1591 *Rob Steue's Dream* (Maitl Club) 5 Bot ȝe sowld cheifly mene his caice, To quhalpis ar of his nobill raice. 1852 KINGSLEY *Let* in *Life* x. (1879) I. 273 My little whelp Maurice

c. *fig.* (from 1 or 2) with literal language retained, often with implication as in 3.

Lion's whelp is used allusively, partly after Shaks. *1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 167, *Hen. V.* I, ii. 109, for 'a valorous youth sprung from a valorous race'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þe Unicorne of Wreððe .haueð six hweolpes. Þe uormest is Cheaste, oðer Strif 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1733 'A-ȝilt þe,' a seide, 'þow fox welp' *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* v (Shaks Soc) 51 And save thi servaunt from helle qwelp 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* II III 281 Two of thy whelpes, fell Curs of bloody kind Haue heere bereft my brother of his life 1596–7 *Min. Archd Colchester* (MS) If 147 Calling them [*sc* neighbours] doggs, slye whelpes, and that they might have barked before they had bitt 1631 A. WILSON *Swisser* II 1, And ther's a whelp [*points at Alcidonus*] wo'd haue a Marybone 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St* IV. VI, This bouncing Bear of a Colonel will break the Back of my little Whelp of a Captain 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* XXVII, You were but a whelp, where you are now a lion! 1922 *Times Lit Suppl.* 23 Feb. 123/1 A time when young Englishmen were just as formidable lion's whelps as they are to-day.

3. a. Applied depreciatingly to the offspring of a noxious creature or being (Cf *son of a bitch*)

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 281 Cambinhoy beres him coy, þat fendes whelp. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvi 5 Warldis lufers þat ere the whelpis of deuels 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks (1564) I 497 Those whelpes of Rome 1580 H GIFFORD *Gillaflowers* (1875) 6, I would liken all such whelpes of Zoilus, to that canckerly naturde curre. 1590 GREENE *Mourn Garm.* (1616) C 2, Use not dice, for they be fortunes whelpes 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 283 The Son, that she did littour heere, A frekelld whelpe, hag-borne. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ* 105 Their vngracious Bishops, these whelpes of Antichrist.

b. An ill-conditioned or low fellow; later, in milder use, and esp of a boy or young man: A saucy or impertinent young fellow, an 'unlicked cub', a 'puppy' Also *attrib*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4516 Hum to helpe, To fiȝt oȝain þe Sarrazin welpe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII 426 Thou art an yll qwelp ffor angre. 1611 B JONSON *Catiline* I. i, Let me but finde you againe with such a face: You Whelpe. 1710 *Brit Apollo* III. No. 20 3/2 He's a Silly Whelp. 1711 SWIFT *Lett* (1767) III 161 Sir Thomas Mansel and Tom Harley met me in the Park, and made me walk with them till nine, like unreasonable whelps 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 11 When she was beginning to complain of the whelp lord's impertinence 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n. Man* II 1, Stupid whelp! But I don't wonder the boy takes entirely after his mother. 1809 SCOTT *Let* 7 Aug in *Lockhart*, It is funny enough to see a whelp of a young Lord Byron abusing me. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf* 192 *Whelp*, a boy with dog's tricks 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* III, Bad company, you whelp! 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* I, The shabby whelp gambling for marbles in the gutter 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 458/1 These whelps have been before the magistrates charged on their own confession with murder.

4. *Naut.* One of the longitudinal projections on the barrel of a capstan or the drum of a windlass.

The object designated in the first quot is uncertain.

1356 in *Pipe Roll 32 Edw. III* m. 34/1 Idem computat expendisse . in factura iij Whelpes j. grossi Wynche c lb. *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl MS 2301), The Whelps are like Brackettes, sett to the bodie of the Capstaine close vnder the Barrs, downe to the Decke, and are theire which giue the Sweepe to the Capstaine Theis are made soe in parres that the Cabell maie not be so apt to surge, as it would if it did run vpon a whole round bodie. 1627 CAPT J SMITH *Sea Gram.* ii. 8 The Whelps are short peeces of wood made fast to it, to keepe the Cable from coming too high in the turning about 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s v *Capstern.* 1847 KEY *Recov. H M.S. Gorgon* 19 The space between which had been filled up with wood, like the whelps of a capstan.

b. One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1875).

†5. *Naut.* One of a fleet of auxiliary war vessels established in Charles I's reign, app. orig so called because designed to attend upon H.M S. Lion. *Obs.*

1628–9 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom* (1859) 455 [When she [*sc.* a small man-of-war] heard] our Whelps bark so loud and saucy, and saw them put up the King's colours, [she endeavoured to escape]. 1631 SIR J PENNINGTON *Jrnl* in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App IV 276 Our whole fleete being 4 sayle in all, viz[t] the Convertive, Admirall, the Assurance, Vize Admirall, the Tenth Whelpe, and the Second Whelpe 1634 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 158 Here we saw the 9th Whelp lying at anchor, to guard the fleet which now is ready to go hence to Bristoll fair 1641 PRYNNE *Disc. Prel. Tyrr.* II. 135 Being imbarqued in one of the Kinges Whelpes, he landed at Dover 1660 BURNEY *Κράδιστον Δῶρον* 53 When he visits the Navy, and even boards the Whelps and Frigots. 1894 C. N ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 227 A class of smaller craft, each of 185 tons, was decided on. They were called 'whelps', and were vessels built for sweeps as well as sails.

6 *Comb.*, as *whelp-robbed* adj.

1627 MAY *Lucan* V H 8 b, Swifter then whelpe-robb'd Tyger

Hence **Whelphood**, the condition of being a whelp; **Whelpish** *a.*, of, resembling, or characteristic of a whelp; **Whelpless** *a*, having no whelps, deprived of whelps; † **Whelplich** [-LY[2]] *adv.*, like a whelp; **Whelpling**, a young whelp, also *contemptuously* of a person.

1886 SWINBURNE *Misc* 211 A vapid and effeminate rhymester in the sickly stage of *whelphood 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 49 Though *whelpishe daies, his nature did disguise Yet time at length vnto my euell lucke Bewray'de his harte. 1687 MÉGE *Gt. Fr. Dict*, Whelpish, *mechant, mauvais* 1721 G CARY *Phys Phylactic* 334 You mightily hugged this whelpish Thought. 1883 J. CHRISTIE in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. VI. 263 Thou gar'd the rocks and hallows ring Wi' whalpish glee. 1598 YONG *Diana* 9 Angry more then *whelplesse Beare. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II XXV, Her eye shot forth with all the living fire That haunts the tigress in her whelpless ire 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 83 The old lion, glaring with his whelpless eye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 481 He scrapid the dorr *welplich. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Profit of Imprisonment* Wks. (1621) 625 As, when the Lion fierce Runnes midst a million swords, his *whelplings to defend 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* XII. CLXXI [I. LXXXIII] 160 On thy lov'd lips, the whelpling lambent hung 1889 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I v 222 That whelpling [L *canicula*] Diogenes sought to find a man.

Whelp (hwelp), *v.* [f. prec]

1. *trans.* To bring forth (a whelp or whelps).

c 1200 ORMIN 6029 Þatt deor Þatt wass i leoness like, Þatt riseþþ o þe þridde dazȝ Affterr þatt itt iss wheollpedd. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 200 Monie mo hweolpes þen ich habbe inempned haueð þe Liun of Prude ihweolped. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. 1. (Bodl MS) lf. 241 b/2 Þe female wolfe whelpiþ manye whelpes as þe bitche doþe. 1493 *Festwall* (W de W 1515) 145 Whan a lyon hath yonge whelpes they shall lye as deed thre dayes after yᵗ they ben whelped 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 155 b, As soone as they be Whelped, cast away such as you mislike. 1677 N Cox *Gentl. Recr.* I (ed 2) 135 [Bears] are whelped most commonly in March, sometimes two, and not above five in number. 1731 *Gentl Mag* Aug. 352/2 A Litter of young Lions was whelped at the Tower, from a Lioness and Lion whelp'd there 6 years before 1775 *Phil. Trans* LXVI 103 They all come on shore in December, to whelp their young. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III, Jack's the dog as can draw a brock agin any Lonnun dog as ever was whelped.

1892 *Brit Fancier* 19 Feb 71/2 His bitch Dainty..has just whelped a fine litter to Mrs Dainty's Dictator

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To bring forth, often with contemptuous implication.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 82 b, Two detestable lyes whelped at one lytter (so pregnant is this worme). 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II IV, Vnlesse shee had whelpt it her selfe, shee could not haue lou'd a thing better *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* (1642) 422 Antignus, Boethus, Sadoc, and such mungrels were scarce whelped in Epiphanius his dayes 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* VIII 472 Sing now of the Horse of Wood Which in Troy-Town destruction to it whelpt 1781 COWPER *Table-T* 536 Having whelped a prologue with great pains 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XIX, Out, you diminutive pint-pot, whelped of an overgrown reckoning! 1902 WISTER *Virginian* XV, None of 'em was whelped savage enough to sing himself bloodthirsty.

2 *intr.* To bring forth whelps.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVIII LXXIV. (Bodl. MS), þat wesels conceyue atte mouþe and whelpiþ atte ere. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 470 The tygre aftyr thys batayle, Whelpede sone for hyr trauayle. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II 1, Your lyons whelping, in the Tower 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys-Mech* Digress. 368 A Bitch that was said to be almost ready to whelp 1798 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 208 On Paris' tomb The flocks insulting frisk, And whelps the lioness in Priam's hall. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV II. 98 No she wolf whelps upon the wold Whose brood is like thy mother's.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 874 The foliage in which Fame, the eagle, built Her aerie, while Dominion whelped below.

Hence **Whelped** *ppl. a.*, **Whelping** *vbl. sb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XVIII XXVI (Bodl. MS), In bicches melk is founde many daies bifore þe whelpinge 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* II XIII 105 She was then lately dead in whelping. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* (1843) I 491 Licking the whelped bears into courtliness at one's leisure. 1907 R. LEIGHTON *New Bk. Dog* 578 Breeding and Whelping

Whels, obs. form of WHILES.

Whelve (hwelv), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hwylfan**, 3 **hwelfen**, 5– **whelve**, (9 **whilve**). [Late OE. *hwylfan* = **hwielfan*, Anglian **hwelfan* (also in compounds *d-*, *be-*, *of hwylfan*) = OS. *bi-hwelbian* to cover over, (M)Du., (M)LG *welven*, OHG, MHG. *welben*, *welwen* (G. *wölben*) to vault, arch, ON *hvelfa* to arch, turn upside down :– OTeut **χwalbyan*, causative vb. f. **χwalb-* (**χwelb-*, **χulb-*), whence OE *hwealf* sb., arch, vault, adj. vaulted, OHG. *walbe* (MHG. *walbe*), curved object, gutter-tile, roof-gutter, *walbî* 'volubilitas', *walben* to roll, ON. *hvalf* vault, concavity, *hvalfa*, *holfa* to capsize (see WHAUVE); further related to Goth. *hwilftri* coffin, Gr. *κόλπος* bosom: the radical notion being 'rounded, arched'.]

1. *trans.* To turn (a vessel, etc.) upside down so as to cover something; *gen.* to turn or roll over, overturn; to upheave. *To whelve over*, to overwhelm: = OVERWHELVE.

c 1000 in *Techmer's Zeitschr* (1885) II. 125 Ðonne þu hlid habban wylle, þonne hafa þu þine wynstran hand samlocene and eac swa þa swyþran and hwylf hy syþþan ofer þa wynstran eal swylce þu cuppan hlide [*c* 1000 *Regnus-Psalter* etc (Roeder) 276 Cneoris min alæd & ofhwylfed [Vulg. *convoluta*] is fram me.] *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 513 in *O. E. Misc* 51 He hwelfde at þare sepulchre-dure enne grete ston [*c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II met. III. (1868) 39 Þe horrible wynde aquilon moeueþ boylyng tempestes and ouer whelweþ þe see.] *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* I. 161 For harm & stryf of that vpon thy selue May rise, yhe & perchaunce ouer thee whelue [*v r* the overwhelve]. 1854 *Trans Philol Soc.* 84 (Surrey) I'll whelve a pot over 'em, to keep off the sun 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser X. 479 (Cornwall) *Whelve* or *Whalve*, to turn upside down any hollow vessel

†2 To cover over with anything; to hide, bury.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* IV. 393 Ek whelue a seriol therout that haue Grauel vp to the myddes. 1566 W. P tr. *Curio's Pasquine in Traunce* To Rdr, The candell whelued vnder the Busshell wil burne a hole throughe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Whelm* or *Whelve*, to cover.

Whelve, var. QUEME *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Whelven, obs. f. *women*, pl. of WOMAN.

Whemmel (hwe'm'l), *sb. Sc* and *dial.* Forms: see next. [f. next.] An overturn, upset, overthrow; a state of confusion.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXII, Nae doubt, nay doubt—ay, ay—it's an awfu' whummle—and for ane that held his head sae high too. 1822 GALT *Sir A Wylie* CIV, The chaise made a clean whamle, and the Laird was lowermost. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* III. V, Many a joint-dislocking jolt, and almost headlong whamle. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Quhemle* a rock, toss; a rocking, tossing. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XLVIII, His horse also fell from rock to rock, and among a great whammel of stones, reached the bottom of the defile

Whemmel (hwe'm'l), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Forms 6, 9 **quhemle**, **quhomle**, 7–9 **whemmel**, 8–9 **whomel**, **whemble**, 9 **w(h)emmle**, **whammle**, **wham(b)le**, **whommle**, **whum(m)el**, etc. (see *Eng. Dial Dict.*) [Metathetic form of WHELM *v.*]

1 *trans.* To turn upside down; to overturn, capsize; to drink off (liquor) to the bottom; also *transf.* and *fig.* to upset, throw into confusion.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Proheme II. (1541) F IV, And schyll Triton with his wyndy horne Ouir quhemlit all the flowand occean. 1684 [MERITON] *Yorksh Dial* 47, I whemmeld Dubler ower'th Meat, To keep it seaf and warm for you to Eat. 1725 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* II XIX, On whomelt tubs lay twa lang dails. 1721 — *Prospect of Plenty* 196

Healthfou hearts shall own their honest flame, With reaming quaff, and whomelt to her name 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* xl, I think I see the coble whombled keel up. *Ibid.* xli, He took the curbstane, and he's whomled her as I wad whomle a toom bicker. *c* 1850 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II 32 Put into a wheelbarrow and whemmeled over upon the muck-midden. 1883 *Trans. Amer Philol. Soc* 55 *Whommle*, 'to turn a trough, or any vessel, bottom upwards, so that it will drain well'; used in West Virginia

b. To cover (something) by turning a vessel, etc. upside down over it.

1790 GROSE *Prov Gloss* (ed 2), *Whemble*, to cover with a bowl. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl* s. v. *Whommled*, To be whommled beneath a bushel 1855 [J D BURN] *Autobiog Beggar Boy* (1859) 57, I was, like the turkey, whomalled under a tub.

2 To submerge in or as in a flood; to drown.

1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* IV. 51 Quhomlit in sorow and plungeit in cair 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s v. *Whommled*, 'To be whommled by a wave,' to be whelmed in the deep.

3. *intr.* To tumble over, capsize; also, to move unsteadily, stumble about.

1893 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* XXIII, The deil whummelt on his hearthstane! 1897 — *Lads' Love* III, When . your hoggs [are] whammelin' in the black hags by the score.

When (hwen), *adv.* (*conj*, *sb.*) Forms. *α.* 1–3 hwonne, (1 huonne), 3 wonne, 3–4 whonne, 6 *Sc.* quhone. *β.* 1–3 hwanne, 3 wæne, quanne, (quuanne, ȝwanne, ȝwane), 3–4 wane, 3–5 whanne, wanne, quane, 4 huanne, 6 whane, *Sc.* quhane. *γ.* 1 hwænne, hwænne, (hoenne), 2–3 wenne, 3 hwenne, weonne, 3–5 whenne, 4 quenne, qwenne, quene, *Sc.* qwene, qwhene, 4–6 *Sc.* quhene, 5 whene. *δ.* 3–4 hwon, won, (4 wȝon), 4–5 whon, 5 qwon. *ε.* 3–4 hwan, (3 quuan, quæn), 3–5 wan, quan, 3–6 whan, (4 van, 5 whann), 5–6 *Sc.* quhan. *ζ.* 3 hwen, 3–5 wen, 4–5 quen, (4 qwheyn, 5 qwen, qwhen), 4–8 *Sc.* quhen, 4–when. [OE. *hwanne*, *hwǫnne*, *hwenne*, (Nth. *hwænne*), late WS. *hwænne*, corresp. to OFris *wanne*, (*h*)*wenne* until, if (Fris. *wan* when, if), OS. *hwan* when, *hwanna* at some time, when, (MLG *wan*, *wen*, *wanne*, *wenne*, MDu. *wan*, *wen*, surviving in Du. *wanneer* when = OS. *hwan ēr* as soon as), OHG. *wanne*, *wenni*, *-e* (MHG. *wanne*, *wenne*, G. *wann* when, *wenn* if), Goth. *hwan* when, how: a derivative of the interrog. stem *χwa-* WHO, WHAT, as *then* is of the demonstrative *þa-*; cf. Avestic *kəm* how, L. *quom*, *cum* when, OPruss. *kan* if, OIr. *can*, W. *pan*.

The formations present points of difficulty: the following related forms have a dental suffix OFris. *hwande*, *hwanse*, *wande*, *want*, *hwende*, *hwent*(*e* (Fris. *want*) for, because, as; OS. *hwanda*, *lwand* when, for, because (MLG. *wande*), OHG. (*h*)*wanta* why, L. *quando* when (cf. Skr *kadā* when, Lith. *kadà* where, etc.)]

I. Interrogative uses.

1. In a direct question: At what time? on what occasion? Sometimes passing into the sense: In what case or circumstances? (cf. 8). Also with ellipsis of the remainder of the question (see also b).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt XXV. 37 Hwænne ȝesawe we ðe hingrigende, & we ðe feddon? *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th.) xl[i] 5 Hwonne ær he beo dead, oþþe hwænne his nama aspringe? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Wenne scal þos bode us god don? 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* xli[i]. 3 Whan I shal comen, and apere befor the face of God? *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 864 Whan schol ye þre to vs be reconsiled? 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* IV. v. V b, Thou shalt haue gold tolde out to the *La* Whan, at the Grekish calendes? 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* II ii 73 When spake I such a word? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I. 387 When should People strive their Bonds to break, If not when Kings are Negligent or Weak? 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* III. 537 When shall I die?—when shall I live for ever? 1841 *Punch* 24 July 21/2 When is a horse like a herring?—When he's hard rode. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiv, When shall I come to see you, Mr Boffin? 1867 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 255 Who shall blazon it? when and how?

† **b** *ellipt.* as an exclamation of impatience. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp Trag* III 1 47 No more, I say to the tortures, when! 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* IV. i. 147 Off with my boots, you rogues you villaines, when? 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. (1657) 66 Why when? begin Sir I must stay your leisure.

2. In a dependent question or clause of similar meaning: At what time; on what occasion; in what case or circumstances. Also *ellipt*

Say when, colloq formula used by a person pouring out drink for another, to ask him to say when he shall stop.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. II 7 Herodes..befran hi ȝeorne, hwænne se steorra hym æteowde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5446 Nou rek i neuer quen i dei. *c* 1375 in HORSTMANN *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 124/1 Alle ȝe haue herd told & rad How & whanne god þis world mad. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XIV. 57 That it maye be knowne, whan eny thinge is vncleane or cleane. 1676 N. FRENCH *Unkinde Deserter* I. 22 To know when to speake, and when to be silent 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 7 Oct, I wonder when this letter will be finished. 1854 R. S SURTEES *Handley Cr.* I. (1901) I 11 He knew when to lay hold of his hounds, and when to let them alone 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* IV. III, Say when you've put it safe back, Mr Venus

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Deað þet we beoð siker of & unsiker hwonne. *c* 1400 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 263 Deȝe we ssulin sikerliche, bot god wot wanne & were 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 Whych matter was onse excellentlye disputed vpon, in the Scooles, you knowe when. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* III i 39 Ile tell you when, and you'll tell me wherefore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X 499, I am to bruise his heel, His Seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head 1779 H. WALPOLE *Let to Selwyn* 5 July, Can you tell me if the Duchess of Leinster still goes to Aubigny; and, if she does, when? 1828 HAZLITT *Self Love & Benev* Sk & Ess (1872) 104 What might be the consequence to myself the Lord knows when? 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* XI, Well, now, if you want to know, I'll tell you when. The last moment I can manage, and that's when 1888 'J S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr* II, I haven't seen such food I don't know when 1889 *Mod. Society* 6 June (Farmer's *Slang*) 'Say when,' said Bonko, taking up a flagon of whiskey and commencing to pour out the spirit into my glass

3. After a prep. (esp *since*, *till*), in a direct or a dependent question: = What time?

Cf. F. *depuis quand*, G. *seit wann*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5670 Sin quen was þou vr dempster? 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* N iv, If any circumstance of where, or when, or whome, may make a probable Argument. 1828 SCOTT *F. M Perth* XIV, Since when is it, good Father, that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1861 H KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XIX, 'Since when have you missed her?' 'Since yesterday afternoon.'

II. Relative and conjunctive uses.

Formerly (now *arch*) also followed by *that* (THAT *conj.* 6).

4. As compound relative (cf. WHAT C.*), or as correlative to *then* (implied and sometimes expressed): At the (or a) time at which; on the (or an) occasion on which.

Also *ellipt* with only the predicate expressed, e g. *when a boy* = when he (I, etc) was a boy; *when cold* = when it is cold.

a. In reference to a definite actual occurrence or fact, chiefly with verb in past tense: At the time that, on the occasion that; sometimes with verb in present tense = now that (sometimes with mixture of sense 9 a).

a 1000 *Guthlac* 209 Hwonne hy mid menȝu maran cwome, þa þe for his life lyt sorȝedon *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 576 Sexe hundred ȝer noe was hold Quan he dede him in ðe archewold *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8958 Quen þat sco to þe cite com Sco com in at þat ilk ȝatte, þar þis tre lai in hir gatt *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2484 Wan þei þider come, þei founde al awei fare *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1689 Qwhen this Citie was set, Then meuyt to his mynde [etc] *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XXIX, Qwen he was gone on this kin wise, Thenne tche mon sayd thayre deuise 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X lxx 536 Whanne he sawe her make suche chere he ferd lyke a lyon that there myghte no man withstande hym 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V XXIV (S T S) II 230 We suld nocht leif oure ciete now quhen It hes sa mony ruynouss housis 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* 239 When that he was certified . that the Ethnicks offred sacrifice in that place he sharply rebuked Eusebius. 1581 *Satir Poems Reform* XLIII 154 Sone efter that the Counsell cround ȝoursell, Quhan godly Murray as a regent rang 1605 SHAKS *Macb* II ii 27 Listning their feare, I could not say Amen, When they did say God blesse vs. 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Mus* V. 67 Music had then its greatest Power, when the Melody was most confined in its Compass. 1775 HARRIS *Philos Arrangem* Wks (1841) 339 It was by being attacked when asleep that the gigantic Polypheme fell a sacrifice to Ulysses 1779 *Mirror* No. 23 ¶ 3 He lost his father when an infant. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* III, It was ten o'clock when he wokeup 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav* XXVI, When I was a child . I used to think that I should like to play at Chinese Enchanter. 1894 BARING GOULD *Bk. Fairy T* 70 It is not the time for violets, when the snow lies deep?

b. In reference to a future time (whether in the present or the past).

971 *Blickl. Hom* 97 He sceal winnan & sorȝian, hwonne se dæȝ cume . *c* 1275 LAY 643 He þrettede þan castle, and þat folk wið ine, wanne he hit mihte awinne. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 21 Vr lord bi-het me þere Wiþ Oyle of Milce smere me whonne hit tyme were *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* XXIV, Quen thou art armut in thi gere, Take thi schild and thi spere 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 1 Sam III 12 When I begin, I wil also make an end 1588 SHAKS *L. L L* IV III 145 What will Berowne say when that he shall heare Faith infringed? 1646 in Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) p XXXI, I desyrit our people to convein quhen the bellis suld be rung. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1805) 109 When your head is boiled, rub it over with the yolk of an egg. *a* 1814 [see THAT *conj.* 6]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XXXI, Pray St. Etheldreda to be with us when the day shall come 1889 TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* 16, I hope to see my Pilot face to face When I have crost the bar. 1915 'IAN HAY' *First Hundred Thou.* II XX. 303 The Oxford Dictionary of the English Language will have to be revised and enlarged when this war is over.

c. Indefinitely or generally. At any time, or at the several times, at which; on any occasion that: most commonly with vb. in pres. tense.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 147 Wanne hie seȝen men wanred þolien oðer on sinne bifallen þer-of hie hadden reuðe. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 16 in *O. E Misc* 1 Wanne he is ikindled Stille lið ðe leun. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 324 Ich singe an eue a riȝte time & soþþe won hit is bedtime. 1340 *Ayenb* 27 Huanne he yziȝþ oþer yherþ þe guod of oþren . þanne him comþ a zorȝe to þe herte 1461 PASTON *Lett* I. 541 To see that the contre be allweys redy to come bothe fote men and hors men, qwen they be sent for 1553 *Respublica* 894 Solace we muste nedes have whan that we are werie 1591–5 SPENSER *Astrophel* 29 There was no pleasure nor delightfull play, When Astrophel so euer was away. 1639 J CLARKE *Parœm.* 87 When God will, all winds bring raine 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 26 ¶ 7 When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Elegy Mrs Mary Blaize* 16 She never slumbered in her pew,—But when she shut her eyes. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* V, The answers which he received from him, when conversing on religious topics. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* II, I am overpowered when I think of you and your hospitable home.

5. Introducing a clause as the object of a verb, or (later) governed by a preposition: = The or a time at which; † a case in which (cf. 8).

This use arises from the dependent interrog use (sense 2), and the OE. examples are only particular cases of this

971 *Blickl Hom.* 227 Hine ðæs heardost langode hwanne he of ðisse worulde moste *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 1433 Hæleð langode hwonne hie of nearwe stæppan mosten. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 5939 (Fairf) Sette us terme & quenne [*Cott* term wen] we salle pray for þe & þi men. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 113 Passe ouer whanne þis stormy nyght was gon, And day gan at my wyndowe in to prye. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 166 They loke euery owre when the comens of the town schall ryse 1568 [see LOOK *v* 3 c] 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* II II 121, I haue seene When after execution, Iudgement hath Repented ore his doome 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To the Lark*, And know thy when to say, Amen 1689 MILWARD *Selden's Table-t.* Ded, In your Fancy carry along with you, the *When* and the *Why* many of these things were spoken. 1838 S SHARPE *Hist. Egypt under Ptol.* 186 As to the when, the why, or by whom the pyramids were built 1857 MORRIS *Jason* XVII 100 Since when I am dead, By none but him the people shall be led 1868 — *Earthly Par.* Prol 202 Expecting when our turn shall come to die 1884 *Dailys of Sodden Fen* X, I was a grown young man of twenty by when it happened.

6 As simple relative (cf. WHAT C.**): At which time, on which occasion; and then. Sometimes implying suddenness = and just then, and at that moment.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1265 Siððan hundtwelftiȝ ȝeteled rime wintra on worulde wræce bisȝedon fæȝe þeoda, hwonne frea wolde on wærloȝan wite settan 1461 PASTON *Lett* I 541 Wrytyn the xxiij day of Janware in haste, wan I was not well at hesse 1562 WINȝET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S T.S) I 2 Haistelie maid one Pasche twisday,..1562, quhen thair appeirit ane daingerous seditioun in Edinburgh 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad.* 320 His testie maister goeth about to take him, When lo the vnbackt breeder full of feare, . swiftly doth forsake him 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* II E 2 b, There haue beene Irish-Hubbubs, when I haue made one too 1711 BUDGELL *Spect* No 77 ¶ 1 We took a turn or two more, when, to my great Surprize, I saw him squirr away his Watch a considerable way into the Thames 1780 *Mirror* No 78 ¶ 3, I had not been above three years at college, when the death of an uncle put me in possession of a very considerable estate 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 26 There they reposed, When from the slope side of a suburb hill, came a thrill Of trumpets 1893 *Law Times* XCV 62/2 An inspector tested the drain, when he found that the joints of the pipes were not properly cemented. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Bk Fairy T.* 58 Scarcely had she touched the spindle when she pierced her hand with it

b. As *quasi*-pronoun after a preposition (esp. *since* or *till*) = which time.

13.. *Cursor M* 20180 (B. M Add. MS.) Haueþ he me sette any day Aȝens when I me greithe may? 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 12 But then a suter will I be, til when I wish (my child) You from the battayle do absteine. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI* II. II 89 *Ed* I was adopted Heire by his consent. *Cla* Since when, his Oath is broke. 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI VII 32 On a day when Cupid kept his court. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 79 A time will come, when my maturer Muse, In Cæsar's Wars, a Nobler Theme shall chuse 1788 COWPER *Let. to S. Rose* 29 Mar, At all times, when it shall suit you to give us your company. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 9 The ages of faith, the ages when the Church bore sway over every action of life 1865 NEWMAN *Hist. Relig Opin.* IV. 201 Charges..which. I fully believed at the time when I made them 1876 SWINBURNE *Note Engl Repub* 16 Time was when England herself might have claimed this noblest of human rights. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch Career* IV, There are times when an example is needed

8. With the notion of time modified by or merged in that of mere connexion: In the, or any, case or circumstances in which; sometimes nearly = if. Often *ellipt.* with only the predicate expressed.

The clause with *when* is often equivalent to a phrase with preposition and gerund (*when he sees* or *saw* = 'on seeing', *when he says* or *said* = 'in saying').

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 153 Mildheortnesse me kuð him soluen, h[w]enne he him biþenȝð þet he isuneȝed haueð and þet sare bimurneð *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 502 in *O. E Misc* 16 ȝef ðu it soȝe wan it flet. 1357 *Lay Folk's Catech* (T) 518 That is when we will noght do to god almighten, That us augh for to do 1370–80 *Visions St. Paul* 198 in *O. E Misc.* 228 He opened þe Mouþ of þat put, Hit stonk foule wȝon hit was vn-schut. *c* 1400 tr *Secr. Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 63 ȝers and reals dedys shal bettir come to a kynges mynde whon enhyed *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* IV. (1885) 117 Whan a kynge rulith his reaume only to his owne profite, he is a tyrant 1588 A KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 181 The quhilk thing the scriptur meanes quhen it sayis [etc] 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* V. IV 44 Oh tis the curse in Loue.. When women cannot loue, where they're belou'd 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen.* XXXV. 1 God .takes his opportunity, (for we are best, when at worst). 1724 DE FOE *Tour Gt.*

Brit 15 When I have said this, I think I have done Malden Justice. 1781 COWPER *Table-T* 148 Most confident, when palpably most wrong. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. § 42 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all 1890 J CHAMBERLAIN *Sp* 7 May in W. S Lilly *1st Prime Pol* 161 *note*, When great national interests are at stake, the party system breaks down.

b. As simple relative (cf. 6): †(*a*) with *case* as antecedent · = in which: (*b*) in which case; whereupon; and then.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 2 Except in case whan you vnderstande not yᵗ ye rede therin. 1803 *Med. Jrnl* X. 564 It may be opened with a lancet or a needle, when the fluid will run out 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI 695/1 The ribbon is sometimes couped or cut short, when it becomes a *bâton*.

9. With the notion of time passing into that of cause or contrast **a.** It being the case that, seeing that, considering that, inasmuch as, since. (Often, and now only, with implication of opposition or contrast, thus approaching b)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Hwen þus is of þe riche, hwat wenes tu of the poure? 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2215 Wanne ȝe abbeþ fourme of men, beþ men an alle wise *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1272 Otuwel, whan it is so, Tak þe bataille a godes name. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* xxviii, Quat wundur were hit, thaȝhe him were wo, Quen alle his godus were spendutte him fro 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 112 What madnesse rules in braine-sicke men, When for so slight a cause, Such factious emulations shall arise? *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Timber* Wks. (1641) 118 And indeed when the attaining of them [*sc* all knowledges] is possible, it were a sluggish and base thing to despaire 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 64 But where to find that happiest spot below, Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. III, What's the good of my pretending to stand out, when I can't help myself? 1886 [E. H DERING] *In Light of 20th Cent.* IV. 85 'If you would only look at the question without prejudice—' 'Prejudice! I like that, when you are full of prejudices about it.'

b In adversative sense: While on the other hand, while on the contrary, whereas.

†In quot *c* 1489 = although.

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7770 Hii wolde euere abbe ynou, wanne þe pouere adde wo *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VI 153 And whan the kyng gaaff you not his suster but a simple damoysell, yet oughte you to beleve hym *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II (Arb) 145 To follow rather the Gothes in Ryming, than the Greekes in trew versifiyng, were euen to eate ackornes with swyne, when we may freely eate wheate bread emonges men 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II. i. 139 You rub the sore, When you should bring the plaister. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T* (1689) 26 Little things do great works, when great things will not. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. ii, An estate like yours yields braw content, When we but pike it scantly on the bent 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lvii, I received fifty shillings, when I ought to have received, at least, ten pounds. 1888 F. HARRISON *Cromwell* VI 118 He was solemnly debating a treaty, when he never intended to keep any treaty at all.

III. Indefinite and substantival uses

†10. *adv.* At some time (only OE. with *nū, seld(um)*), *when and when*, at one time and another, now and then. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* II. i (1890) 94 He nu hwonne on þam ilcan biȝ on wuldre arisende mid oþrum hyrdum þære halgan cyricean *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXI. iv, And Scottes also that false wer when and when

b. As the second element of a compound see ANYWHEN, AYWHEN, ELSEWHEN, EVERYWHEN, NOWHEN, SELD-*when*, SOMEWHEN.

11. as *sb.* The time at which something happens (or did or will happen): = *time when* (see 7); also *vaguely*, Time, duration.

Often conjoined with *where* or *how* similarly used

1616 B JONSON *Epigr* XXXIII Wks. 777 Thou art but gone before, Whither the world must follow And I, now, Breathe to expect my *when*, and make my *how* 1765 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VII. XXI, The gardener troubled his head very little with the *hows* and *whens* of life 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to Heaven* 6 Deep, immeasurable vast, Which art now, and which wert then Of the Present and the Past, Of the eternal Where and When 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* VI 362, I have very little reason to doubt about the issue of things, but the when and the how are known to Him. 1867 CARLYLE *E Irving* in *Reminr* (1881) 101 The *when* of my first call there I do not now remember 1885 TENNYSON *Anc Sage* 104 Thin minds, who creep from thought to thought, Break into 'Thens' and 'Whens' the Eternal Now.

When, var WHENNE *Obs.*, whence.

Whenabouts (hwe năbauts). *nonce-wd.* [f. WHEN, after *whereabouts*.] The time at which a thing happened.

1898 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Talks with Gladstone* i. 19 The whereabouts and the whenabouts of my interviews with him.

Whenas, when as (hwen|æ·z, hwe·n ăz), *adv., conj. arch.* [f. WHEN + AS *adv.* 27.]

1 At the, or a, time at which, in a case in which: = WHEN 4, 8.

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* II, Quhen as I lay In bed allone waking, Fell me to mynd of many diuerse thing. 1550 LEVER *Serm. 4th Sund Lent* A VII b, Ye shall heare, when as much people commynge vnto Iesus, what Iesus did 1574 T HILL *Art Garden*, *Bees* 66 This is a great token of raine to follow, when as the Sunne in the day time, and the Moone in the night, do appeare pale, or blackish of colour. 1602 KYD *Sp Trag.* III. H 2 b, At the mid of noone, When as the Sun-God rides in all his glorie 1638 QUARLES *Hiero-glyph.* VII. IV, Subjects must vail, whenas their Sov'reigne's by. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I LXV, Whenas we found he would not here be pent, To him the better sort this friendly message sent 1808 SCOTT *Marm* I XXVIII, Whenas the Palmer came in hall, Nor lord, nor knight, was there more tall 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* II. VI, Whenas he hesitated . she came forward in a pretty, shy way.

†**b.** At which time; and then; whereupon: = WHEN 6 *Obs.*

1553 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 159 Vntill the XXVIIIJᵗʰ daye of the same monethe wen as the same sur-seased. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 254 Hugh had scarce continued one yeare of probation, when as the fore-said Abbot Wido departed the world. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 205 Where's that Other Duration or Succession before Time, whenas 'tis confessed there was none.

2. a. Seeing that, inasmuch as = WHEN 9 a.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I B ij b, When as the greater Galanga is without any euell sauoure I wold rather take great Galanga for Acorus, then the comon calamus 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb) 57 How can he be a Doctor in his book, whenas all he teaches is but under the correction of his patriarchal licencer? 1728 in *Sewall's Letter-bk* (1886) II. 240, I may well condole the bereavement, whenas so much personal friendship is therewithall vanished. 1899 C. W. DOYLE *Taming of Jungle* 1, Whenas my back smarted from the blows of the chuprassi's shoe, I took the oil from my chirag and anointed my back therewith.

b In adversative sense Whereas · = WHEN 9 b

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 95 They doe verie childishly erre, which do consider originall sinne onely in the inordinate motion of appetites when as it fulfilleth the seate of reason and the whole hart. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, V. VII 34 So Iudas kist his master, And cried all haile, when as he meant all harme. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 272 He brings in this Date of Solon's Death, out of Phanias · as if it was a point uncontroverted, and allow'd by Plutarch himself. Whenas Plutarch barely mentions it 1711 SEWALL *Diary* 14 May (1879) II 311 Through the Goodness of God I had little or no hurt, when as my Horse's Nose bled for it.

Whence (hwens), *adv., conj* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–5 whannes, whennes, (4 huannes, wannes, whennus, -ys), 4–6 whens, 5 qwens, 6 whense, *Sc.* quhens, quhence, 6– whence. [13th c. ME. *whannes*, *whennes*, f. *whanne*, WHENNE + -S *suffix*. In all senses often preceded by redundant *from*, †*fro* (FROM 15 a), occas *of* (obs. or arch).]

I. Interrogative uses (Now replaced in ordinary colloquial speech by *where . . . from*)

1. From what place? **a.** in a direct question.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 161 (Camb. MS) Whannes beo ȝe, faire gumes, þat her to londe beoþ icume. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XVI 8 Whens comyst thow, and whithir gost thow? *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 431 What do ye here, madam? Fro whens come ye? [*ed Copland* (*c* 1550) Of whens be you ?] 1526 TINDALE *John* VI. 5 Whence shall we bye breed that these might eate? 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. v. N ij, From whense haste thou brought hym hyther? 1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl.* XXVII (1870) 192 Of whens be you? I am of England 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* II I. 103 Of whence, I pray? *Tra.* Of Pisa, sir 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X. 945 Whence am I forc'd, and whether am I born? 1720 DELANY *News fr. Parnass* 19 From whence is this Fool? 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* V, My wife, as I'm a Christian From whence can she come? 1855 TENNYSON *The Brook* 22 O babbling brook, . Whence come you?

b. in an indirect question.

c 1300 *St Brandan* 288 We nuteth noȝt bote thurf God whannes hit is i-brouȝt 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B V 532 Þis folke frayned him firste fro whennes he come *c* 1450 *Merlin* 44 They axed hym of whens he was 1526 TINDALE *John* IX. 29 Thys felowe, we knowe not from whence he ys 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* May 261 The Kidd Asked who, and whence that he were. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VI 1193 He ask'd his auȝ Guide, What, and of whence was he. *Ibid* VIII. 150 Resolve me, Strangers, whence, and what you are 1710 DE FOE *Ess Public Credit* 6 We hardly know whence it [*sc.* the wind] comes, or whither it goes 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* V, He inquired whence the water came. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXV, There was no question put of whence I came or whither I was going.

2 *gen.* and *transf.* From what source, origin, or cause? **a** in a direct question.

c 1305 *Pop Treat. Sci* (1841) 139 Loke hou crokede thu were ther, Whannes [*earlier text* Fra ȝwam] cometh hit siththe to bere the so heȝe? 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXI 25 Of whennes was the baptem of Ioon; of heuene, or of men? 1526 TINDALE *Luke* I 43 Whens hapeneth this to me, that the mother off my lorde shulde come to me? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X 9 From whence these Murmurs, and this change of Mind? 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II XVII, But whence ..have you concluded..that the writer is of our church? 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XIX, From whence have we derived that spiritual profit?

b in an indirect question.

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 53, I am wel admeruaylled fro whens that cometh to the suche presumpcion to speke so hastyly 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* VIII 28 There are some that can tell .from whence you borrow your much bragd. of Concent 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V 856 Strange point and new! Doctrin which we would know whence learnt. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I 459 Ask Reason now, whence Light and Shade were giv'n. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 237 An apt similitude shall show Whence springs the conduct that offends you so. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* VII, The laughter and mirth of her uncle, and Hannah, and Mary, she could not tell whence originating. 1859 TENNYSON *Pelleas* 520 For so the words were flash'd into his heart He knew not whence or wherefore 1867 F HARRISON in *Questions Ref. Parlt.* 255 No man can say from whence the greater danger to order arises.

II. Relative or conjunctive uses.

3. From which place; from or out of which.

Also with ellipsis of *there* or *thither* in the main clause.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps* CXX[I] 1, I rered vp myn eȝen in to the mounteynes; whennys [1388 fro whannus] shal come helpe to me 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* XI 10 The londe of Egipte, whence ye came out. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Isa. li. 1 Loke vnto the rocke, whence ye are hewen. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 June 1644, A dreadfull cliff, from whence the country and river yeald a most incomparable prospect. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 910 Mossy rocks, Whence on each hand the gushing waters play 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXIV, The little room, looked into a garden, whence a wicket-gate opened into a small paddock 1887 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 141 The quarter from whence the following lucubration is addressed

1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* III. i. 37 Let him walke from whence he came. 1591 — *Two Gent* II IV 122 Now tell me how do al from whence you came? 1611 *Bible* Job x 21 Let me alone that I may take comfort a litle, Before I goe whence [COVERDALE thyther, from whence] I shall not returne

†**b.** as *compound relative*: From the place in which, from where. *poet Obs rare.*

1602 SHAKS *All's Well* III II 124 Come thou home Rossillion, Whence honor but of danger winnes a scarre, As oft it looses all 1607 — *Timon* I I 22 Our Poesie is as a Gowne [*printed* Gowne] which vses [*i. e.* oozes] From whence 'tis nourisht

4. *gen* and *transf* From which source or origin (as a product); from which cause (as a result); from which fact or circumstance (as an inference)

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb) 61 This opinion is not French, but plaine Turckishe from whens, som French fetche moe faultes, than this 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III III 1 Vertue Whence spring all noble deeds and neuer dying fame 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 32 To lay down such Principles, as from whence it would follow, that any Real Entity in Nature did come from Nothing and go to Nothing 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol Conversat.* Introd 29 From whence I did then conclude that Wine doth not inspire Politeness 1781 COWPER *Expost* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* VI 81 St. Ive became a successful advocate, whence he is now venerated by Breton lawyers as their patron. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot.* 400 During its revolution a tip bows or nods successively to all points of the compass; whence the name nutation.

III. 5. as *sb.* (*nonce-use.*) That from which something comes or arises, place of origin, source

1832 MOTLEY in *Corr* (1889) I 18, I was summoned before the Senate of the University, and then wrote my name and my whences and whats, etc, etc, in a great book 1869 MRS WHITNEY *Hitherto* XVIII. 242 We start from some whence, and are expressed through to somewhere 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* I IV (1878) 30 Uncertain as to the Whence and Whither of humanity.

Whenceforth, *adv. rare.* [Properly two words, WHENCE and FORTH *adv* 3.] †**a.** Forth from which. **b.** From which time onward. cf. *henceforth*. (With redundant *from*.)

1590 SPENSER *Mutopot* 316 The God of Seas..strikes the rockes with his three-forked mace; Whencefoorth issues a warlike steed in sight 1658 HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop Govt* 34 From whencefoorth God proposeth unto the People no otherwise then by Moses

Whencefo·rward, *adv. rare.* [Properly two words, WHENCE and FORWARD *adv.*; cf. HENCE-FORWARD, THENCEFORWARD.] **a.** = prec. **b.** **b** From which place onward.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropshire* (1662) III 16 Whence forward and not before, his Forces deserved the name of an Army 1899 *Daily News* 1 July 4/6 From hence it is no great way to Woodford, whenceforward the return journey is but a repetition of the outward.

†**Whence-from,** *adv. Obs* [An inversion of *from whence*: cf. HENCE-FROM, THENCE-FROM.]

1. *interj* = WHENCE I.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 29/2 Whence-from did our Lord Iesus Christe and his Apostles drawe their doctrine, but out of Moses? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Arch* 306 Whence (shall I say) then, whence-from comes it. That [etc] 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* Pref, I have divers times weighed with my selfe, whencefrom it should proceed [etc.]

2. *rel.* = WHENCE II.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 236 Whereunto all the blood . doth naturally tend; and whence from it will in no wise depart.

Whencesoever (hwens|sǫue·vəɹ), *adv, conj.* Also *poet* -SOE'ER (-sǫuē·ɹ). (In early use as two words.) [f. WHENCE + SOEVER.] From whatever place or source; wherever . . . from. (Also with redundant *from*)

1511 *Guylforde's Pylgr.* (Camden) 22 This Cytie of Jherusalem stondeth vpon suche a grounde that from whens soever a man commyth theder he must nede ascende 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II III 22 It is my Sonne, young Harry Percie, Sent from my Brother Worcester; Whence soeuer. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 208 (1) Whencesoever the name came, it is antient. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV II, From whence-soe're their Hate our Houses drew, I blush to tell you, I have none for you. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVIII, Whoever or whencesoever you are. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* I (1848) I. 2 Whatsoever or whencesoever be the origin of Sin 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* I. 10 O Goddess, . from whencesoever ye may, Gather the tale. 1912 G B. GRAY *Crit. Introd. O T.* 200 He re-moulds his material, whencesoever derived

Whencever (hwens|e·vəɹ), *adv, conj.* Also *poet.* **whence'er** (hwens|ē·ɹ). Earlier as two words, **whence ever.** [See EVER *adv.* 8 e.] = prec.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II 793 Whence ever I thy cruel Essence bring, I own thy Influence 1888 CLOUGH *Poems, Fragm. Myst Fall* XII, A thing, whence'er it came, To be forgotten and considered not. 1899 BELLOC *Danton* IV. 119 The enthusiasms which, from whencever they blow, are the fresh winds of the soul

†**Whenceward,** *adv. Obs rare*⁻¹. [f. WHENCE + -WARD · cf. THENCEWARD.] *From* whence

1701 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 3) 366 In those Ponds from whenceward they steered their course.

Whench, variant of QUENCH *v.*

Whene, obs. f. QUEEN, WAIN, WHEN.

Whenever (hwen|e vəɹ), *adv, conj.* (In

early use as two words.) Also *poet* whene'er (hwen,ē·ɐ·ɪ). [f. WHEN + EVER (see below).]

I. As relative adverb or conjunction cf. WHEN 4.

1. [EVER *adv.* 8 e.] At any time when; every time that, as often as. In a qualifying (conditional) clause, the meaning becomes: At whatever time, no matter when. Also with the idea of time weakened or lost (cf WHEN 8). In any or every case in which.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 354 As þe popis clerkis feynen þat þei done miraclis whanne evere þei syngen, moo and more woundirful þan ever dide Crist or his apostlis *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1245 Ser, on to hir loggyng, When euer it please yow, I shall be your gyde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol 2 Whanne euer he takith vpon him for to. correpte his Cristen neiȝbour 1509 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 293/2 Landis that sall happin to cum in the Kingis hands . throu the said Henrys deceis quhenevir it sall happin. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* IV II 15 When euer you haue need, You may be armed and appointed well 1667 MILTON *P. L* X. 771 His doom is fair, That dust I am, and shall to dust returne. O welcom hour whenever! 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* p xiv, So might you welcom your death with pleasant smiles when ere it comes. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* xxx, You may, at a minute's warning, send them over England whenever your honour thinks fit 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* ix, Whenever an Englishman would cry 'All right!' an American cries 'Go ahead!' 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* § 25 Roguery and lying are instantly to be flogged out of the way whenever discovered. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xiv, She still had access to the Emperor whenever she desired. 1921 *Oxford Mag.* 28 Jan 163/1 When the official story is published, whenever that may be, minor details . will require correction.

2. [EVER 8 c] At the very time or moment when; as soon as. (Now only in *Sc.* and *Irish* use)

1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist Francion* VIII 7 He gave me a good supper last night when ever I came within his doors 1800 *Monthly Mag* IX. 323/2 We will go to our dinner whenever the clock strikes two. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 589 One-third of the mixture is introduced at first, whenever this is melted, the second third is thrown in 1875 A. WILSON *Abode of Snow* XXXVIII 360 And whenever my tent was set up I went to sleep in spite of the wind

II. 3. As interrogative adverb, an emphatic extension of *when*. (Properly two words, and usually so written · see EVER 8 d.) Now *colloq.*

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I 1, When-e're did Juba, or did Portius, show A Virtue that has cast me at a Distance? *Mod* When ever did I say that? I waited and waited, and wondered when ever he would come

†Whenne, when, *adv*, *conj*. *Obs* Forms: α 1 hwanone, 3 hwanene, whanene, wanene, hweonene, wheonene, wenene, whonene, whonnene, wonene, (whænnenen). β 2 hwonne, 3 hweonne, whone, wanne, 3–5 whenne, 4 *Sc.* quhene. γ. 1 hwanon, -an, -un, hwonan, -on, 3 hwannen, whannen, -in, wannen, wanen. δ. 1 huona, hwona. ε. 4 wen, wan, *north.* quen, *Sc.* quhen, 4–5 when. See also WHYNE. [OE *hwanone, hwanon, hwonan* = OS *hwanon, -en*, whence (*nēthwanen* from somewhere or other), OHG. (*h*)*wanana, wanân, wannen* (MHG. *swannen* = **sô wannen sô* whencesoever): a derivative of the interrog. stem *χwa-* WHO, WHAT, as HEN, HENNE (=hence) is of *χi-* HE, and THENNE, THEN (= thence) of *þa-*.]

1. *interrog.* = WHENCE 1, 2.

Beowulf 333 Hwanon ferigeað ge fætte sceldas? *Ibid.* 2403 Hæfde þa ȝefrunen, hwanan sio fæhð aras. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Wast þu hwonan ælc wuht cume? *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke I. 43 *Unde hoc mihi ut veniat mater domini mei ad me*, huona [*Rushw* hwona; *Ags.* hwanun; *Hatton* hwanen] ðis me þætte cyme moder drihtnes mines to me? *a* 1000 *Gosp Nicod* IV. (Thwaites) 2 Hwanone sceoldest þu specan on Hebreisc? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 Ic ðe warni ðat tu . understande and lierne fastliche ða ȝekyndes of sinnes, hwannen and hwanne hie cumen *c* 1205 LAY. 1430 Whonene [*c* 1275 Wanene] beo ȝe cnihtes? *Ibid* 6193 He hæhte heom suggen wannen heo weoren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2407 He esste hom wanen [*v r.* of wanne] hi were & wo him þider broȝte. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1724 Giȝ . seyd, 'wen comestow, pilgrim?' *c* 1386 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. XII. 75 He asked him after, Of when þat he were. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2547 'Thesu lord', quaþ Olyuere; 'fro wan comeþ al þis gold?' 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 Of Envie noman knoweth Fro whenne he cam bot out of helle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13929 (Trin) Whentie he shal com shal noon knowe 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 416/1 Whenne, *vnde.*

2. *rel.* or *conj.* = WHENCE 3, 4

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XVIII 25 Þa he næfde hwanon he hyt aguldе *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Parais, from hwonne þe engles a-dun follon. *c* 1205 LAY. 2034 He hire sette name on to munien his ikunde whone he icomen weore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4298 Toward þe wode wanene [*v r* fram wanne] hii come þe brutons gonne to fle 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 212 To go To Rome, whenne that sche cam.

b. Qualified by *ever*: = WHENCESOEVER.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 156 He which was a Bacheler, Mi fader, is now mad a Pier; So whenne as evere that I cam, An Erles dowhter now I am *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 497 Where [*v r* when] he euer come or what he is.

Whenne, Whennes, -us, obs. ff. WHEN, WHENCE.

Whe·nness. *nonce-wd.* [f. WHEN + -NESS.] Condition in respect of time.

1710 DE FOE *Ess. Public Credit* 6 It has no Whereness, or Whenness, Scite, or Habit.

Whens, whense, obs. ff. WHENCE.

Whenso (hwe·nsǫu), *adv.*, *conj.* Forms: see WHEN and So. [ME. *hwense*, representing OE. **swâ hwanne swâ* · see WHEN and So *adv.* 17 d]

†1 = WHEN 4. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 85 In þe deie of liureisun hwense god almihtin wule windwin þet er wes þorschen *c* 1205 LAY 15054 Weonne so ich beo uorð faren, Hengest eow wul makien kare. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 412 Ȝe ȝet moten chaungen ham hwonse ȝe euer willeð 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* CXVIII, Quhen so my teris dropen on the ground, the lytill birdis smale Styntith thaire song 1567 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I. 522 Quhen swa this cruell murthour wes committit, . nevir ceissit he of his wickit pretense.

2. = WHENEVER 1. *arch*

c 1200 ORMIN 1466 Whannse þu forȝifesst tuss þin wrabbe & ec þin wræche, A33 þanne lakesst tu þin Godd Gasthlike i þine þæwess. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 861 When so we ȝern ony thing þat may fall vnto flesch likyng, Thinke we god waites vs weterly! *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 2542 in *Macro Plays* 153 It is good, whon so þe wynde blowe, A man to haue sum-what of his owe 1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 178 He sal haue the fredome of hoslary quhenswa at it be sufficiand 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 829 Whenso loue of letters did inspire Their gentle wits 1866 NEALE *Sequences, Hymns*, etc. 216 Whenso that battle seems going against us, remember the legend 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* III 40 Phrontis, . who excelled the tribes of men in piloting a ship, whenso the storm winds were hurrying by.

Whensoever (hwensǫue·vəɪ), *adv*, *conj*. Also *poet.* **whensoe'er** (-ē·ɪ). [f. prec. + EVER *adv.*; cf. SOEVER] = WHENEVER 1.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* (Hallіw) 177 Thet whensoever the appul he ȝete, Thorwhe deth that lyfe he shulde forlete. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 532 To whom-so-euer or which-so-euer and whan-so-euer he wolde yeve bequeth. hit 1486 *Bk. St Albans* d ij b, Whensoeuer and whersoeuer thay se any tame Dookes 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XIV 7 Ye shall have povre with you all wayes and when soever ye will, ye may e do them goode. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* v i. 158 What he with..all probation will make vp full cleare Whensoeuer he's connented *a* 1726 SOUTH *Serm*, *James* III. 16 Wks 1727 V 397 Whensoever the Romans conquered an Enemy, it was indeed the General himself only, who was said to triumph 1815 W. H IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 Whensoever Mr Southey issues from the press, we find him arrayed in a different costume 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell 3rd* v. x. 3 Whensoever he should please, He could speak of rocks and trees In poetic metre. 1853 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III. II. 51 The bishop first blessed the attire with which those ministers were to be arrayed whensoever they had to go about their holy office.

b *elipt.* with loss of relative force At any time.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 210 (Qo. 2) If his fitnes speakes, mine is ready. now or whensoeuer, prouided I be so able as now. 1652 tr *Life Father Paul Sarpi* 10 Esther rising from the board, or from his bed at midnight, or whensoever applying himself wholly to the subject

Whensomever (hwensŏmˌe·vəɪ), *adv.*, *conj.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar* [See SOMEVER 2] = prec

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 61 When-someuer þe pacient feleþ tyklyng or ychyng or prykkyng in þe lure. 1507 *Cov Leet Bk* 608 When-sume-euer and as often as the case shall require 1558 Q KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc* (1844) 99 Quhensumevir questioun or debait rysis. 1611 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App I. 547 The next degree I expecte is some violent fryars and Jesuites inciting the Catholick Princes against hereticks, Which whensomever it bee I confidently beleeve you shall see ye tragedie begin in France. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III 112 You have my consent, sir, to marry the girl when sumdever it's convenient.

Whent, Wheoder, Wheol(e: see QUAINT *a*, WHETHER, WHEEL.

Wher, obs. f. *were*, pa.t indic. pl. of BE *v*; obs. f. WHERE, obs. or dial. contr. f. WHETHER.

Wherble, obs. form of WARBLE

Where (hwēəɪ), *adv.* and *conj.* Forms. · α. 1–2 hwær, (1 huoer, hwoer, wær, uer), 1–3 hwer, 1–4 huer, (3 whær(e, wær), 3–5 wer, 3–6 wher, 4 hwere, 4–6 were, 6 whear, *Sc.* vher, 6–7 wheare, 7 (9 *dial.*) wheer, 4– where; *Sc* and *north. dial.* 3–5 quer, 4–5 quere, 5 qwer(e, qwher, 6 quheir, 7 quher(e. β. 1–3 hwar, (1 hwara), 2–4 war, (3 wahr, ȝwar, ȝware), 3–5 ware, (8 *Sc.*) whare, (8–9 *Sc.*) whar, 4 hwara, 5 whaire, 6–7 whair, (9 *Sc.*) whair, 9 *Sc.* whaur; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 3–4 quar, 4–5 quare, 4–6 quhar, quhare, 5 qwar, qware, qwhar, qwhare; 5–6 quair, 5–8 quhair, 6–7 quhaire. γ. 3 wor, quor, quuor, 4 hwore, quore, 4–5 whore, 5 whor. δ *n e. Sc* 6 for, 9 faur (*Irish* far). [OE. *hwǽr, hwâr*, corresp. to OFris *hwêr*, OS. *hwâr* (MLG *wâr*, LG *waar, woor*, MDu, Du. *waar*), OHG (*h*)*wâr, wâ*, MHG *wâ*, G. *wo* (*wâr* surviving in G *warum*). A disyllabic OE. form *hwâra* (ME. *whǭre*) also existed; cf. *þâra* there Forms with short vowel appear in OE. *hwar, hwara*, (ME. *whar, whare*), OS. *hwar*, OHG. *wara*, MHG. *ware, war* whither, ON. *hvar* (Sw. *var*, Da. *hvor*), Goth. *hwar* where.

Derived from the interrog. stem *χwa-*, as HERE is from *χi-* HE, and THERE from *þa-*; cf. Lith. *kuř* where, L. *cūr* (.—**quōr*) why, Skr. *kâr-hi* when]

I. Interrogative uses.

In dependent clauses formerly sometimes followed by *that* · see THAT *conj.* 6. For the distinction between the dependent interrogative and the relative use, cf. WHAT A I **

1. In or at what place (region, country, etc)?

a. in direct questions.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* XLI 4 [XLII. 3] Hwer is god ðin? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* III 9 God cwæð, Adam, hwar eart þu? *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 241 þis is hare bread, hwer scule we win finden? *c* 1200 ORMIN 12734 Lef maȝstre, whære biggesst tu? *c* 1205 LAY. 4454 Whær beo ȝe mine cnihtes, whar beo ȝe mine kempen? *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 356 Ðu, nu, quor art, adam, adam? *Ibid* 1311 Quar sal ben taken Ðe offiende ðat ðu wilt maken? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1123 Caym ware es þi broiþer abell? 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* III 9 The Lord God clepide Adam, and seide to hym, Where art thow? *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 683 Quat steine is it at ȝe stody on, quare stekis it in heuyn? 1456 SIR G HAVE *Law Arms* (S T S.) 6 The secounde questioun that is to say quhare was bataill first fundyn *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII 402 *Prunus pastor* Bot I will go before, let vs mete *ynus pastor* whore? *ynus pastor.* At the crokyd thorne. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* LVI. 13 Vhair go they then? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 50 Where were ye Nymphs when the remorseless deep Clos'd o're the head of your lov'd Lycidas? 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 285, I have been preaching this morning, and am going to dine,—where?—in the afternoon. 1838 P. EGAN *Pilgr. Thames* 259 Where the deuce am I? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXVI, My dearest Edith, where on earth have you been? 1896 BARRIE *Sentim. Tommy* III 34 Whaur heard you that name?

b. in dependent clauses.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x § 3 Ȝesecgað me nu Romane, cwæð Orosius, hwonne þæt ȝewurde obþe hwara [etc]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 þine stefne ic ȝehiere, ac ic ne wat hwær þu eart *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 143 Ȝe hereð, ware heo com to ure helende *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 106 in *O. E Hom.* I. 197 Ful wel þu me iseie. Hwar ich was and hwat i dude *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg* 10/325 He wuste ȝware þe rode lai. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 157 Hit sal be reddynn þanne How he was born and quen and ware [*v r* quare, whare] *Ibid.* 17288 +223 þai haf taken my lord, .. and doyne him ine wote whore 13 *E. E Allit P.* A 65, I ne wyste in þis worlde quere þat hit wace 1461 *Paston Lett* II 17, I have knowelege quere the shippyng shall be 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X lvii. 511 Yet wold not sire Launcelot telle me certeynte of you where I shold fynde yow. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 117 Where hops will growe, here learne to knowe 1645 in *Spalding Club Misc* I. 56 Ye will certanly knaw whair to find ws with the Regiementis. 1648 CROMWELL *Let. to T Saunders* 17 June in *Carlyle*, You may send to Colonel Herbert, .who will certainly acquaint you where he is. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* VII, I Speird, quhair he had been sae lang? 1784 COWPER *Ep. to Hill* 47 An emp'ror, a wise man—No matter where, in China or Japan. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* III, You did not tell him where I lived, you knave? 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav.* II, Little does it signify to us, when the soul has departed, where this poor body lies 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XV, You come from no one knows where; you live no one knows how.

(*b*) In dependence on an int. or vb. of looking: *Lo, see, look, behold where* (he comes) = Here or there (he comes)! *arch*

c 1205 LAY. 5029 Leo wær here þa wombe þe þu læie inne swa longe. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3117 Lowe where is a lomb! a fayre whyte lomb! lo! lo! 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* v. i. 7 See where she comes. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI*, I. i 50 My Lords, looke where the stuidie Rebell sits 1605 — *Mach.* v viii 55 Behold where stands Th' Vsurpers cursed head. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* II 1125 See where the Princely Barque in loosest Pride, With all her Guardian Fleet, Adorns the Tide! 1742 GRAY *Spring* 1, Lo! where the rosy bosom'd Hours, Fair Venus' train, appear. 1839 HOOD *Quakers' Conversat* II 29 Lo! where the Soldier walks, alas! With Scars received on foreign Grounds.

c. *colloq* with *from* or *to* at the end of the sentence or clause *where . . . from?* = whence? *where . . . to?* = whither?

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 103, I must go suddenly, but where to? 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* III, Where on earth the husband came from 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt. on Wheels* XIII, Where do these brats hail from?

2. In general and fig. senses In what position, situation, or circumstances? at what point or stage (of action, speech, or thought)? in what passage or part (of a writing)? in what particular? in what respect? in what? also (contextually, with *get*, etc.) from what source?

a 1225 *Ancr R* 8 Askeð him, Hwat beo ordre, & hwar he ifinde in holi write religiun openluker descriued þen in sein Iames canonisl epistle? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 892 & þan sunfulle ic helpe al so Vor ic him teche hwar is wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2800 Godd þat made þat sinful folk sa madd, þat þai ne wist war þai war stad. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 Hys angyll . tellyng hym redely wher and how oft he haþe don amys 1532 ELYOT *Gov* I XIII (1883) I 131 In defendynge of oratours and poetes I had all moste forgoten where I was 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III. v 15 Where haue they this mettell? Is not their Clymate foggy, raw, and dull? 1600 — *A Y L.* v ii 32 O, I know where you are 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* I VII 28 If there were no opposition where were the triall of an unfained goodnesse and magnanimity? 1728 LAW *Serious C.* IX, You must not deceive yourself with saying, Where can be the harm of clothes? 1847 C BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XXXII, 'But where is the use of going on,' I asked 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXII, 'I see . You were attracted by the ancient inscriptions?' 'Naturally without inscriptions, where are you?' 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* v. 47 That is all very well, but where do I come in?

3. To what place? Now, in ordinary use, taking the place of WHITHER; cf. HERE *adv.* 7, THERE 8 (Formerly freq. with BECOME, q v. I b.)

c 1000 *Wanderer* 92 Hwær cwom mearg? hwær cwom maȝo? *c* 1205 LAY 21913 Wær scullen we bicumen? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13748 Quar ar þai cummen, þin wiþerwins þat þe had nummen? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 7492 þat þrostel sagh he no more; Hyt become, he ne wyst whore. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B Prol. 166 Were þere a belle on here beiȝ ..Men myȝte wite where þei went and awei reune!

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI iv 846 Where are al my noble knyghtes becomen? 1587 HARRISON *England* I. XI 47/1 In *Holinshed*, Whose eies are so blinded with the thicknesse of that element, that they cannot see where to become 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 166 Where shall we go? 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV iv 304 *Aut* Get you hence, for I must goe Where it fits not you to know. *Dor* Whether? *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng Ref* I (1710) 86 His Soul departed, God knows where 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 289 We shall now mention where every one of those Entries lead. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III III. P 8 Unconscionable dogs! Where do they expect to go when they die? 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav* III, Who departed this life I don't know when, and whose coaches are all gone I don't know where.

4 In rhetorical questions having the effect of emphatic negations (cf. WHAT A. 3): e.g. *where is* —? implying or suggesting '— has vanished' or 'there is no — anywhere', *where not* = everywhere (cf. WHAT NOT).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XIX, Hwær synt nu þæs Welondes ban, oððe hwa wat nu hwær hi wæron? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke VIII 25 Ða cwæþ se hælend, hwar is eower geleafa? *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1083 Hwere mithe i finden ani so hey So hauelok is, oi so sley? *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 86 Where is bicome cesar, þat lorde was of al? *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2055 Where is nowe my Welth and my noble estate? 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* IV 174 Quhair sall men find steidfast Stabilnes? 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 34 All went to wracke in England, Scotland, Flanders, Germanie, Polony, and where not. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 282 And where is Emma's Joy, if Henry flies? 1842 MRS TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* I III 49 As to pictures, where could I find foolscap enough to catalogue the multitude I have seen? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I v, Where would be the good of Mrs Boffin and me quarrelling over it? 1906 BIGG *Wayside Sk.* VI 154 Where shall we find him [*sc.* the perfect reformer] except in the Son of Man?

II. Relative and conjunctive uses.

Formerly often followed by *that* (THAT *conj* 6).

* In senses referring to physical position.

5. as compound relative, or as correlative to *there* (implied and sometimes expressed; cf. WHAT C.*, WHEN 4): In or at the (or a) place in or at which; at the part at which.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. VI 21 *Ubi enim est thesaurus tuus ibi est et cor tuum*, ðer *vel* huer forðon is strion ðin, ðer is & hearta ðin] 13.. *Northern Passion* I 138 Þei souhte anoþer where þei myhte. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) I. 22 Þer where he was schotte *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr., Gov Lordsh.* 89 A hors shal neuer henny whore he dwellys. 1483 *Acta Audit.* in *Acta Dom Conc.* II. Introd 102 The Lordis..ordanis that letters be writin to the schireffis quhar the said landis lis. 1548-9 [see THYNNE 1 c]. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* E j, Wher God buildes a church, the deuill builds a chappell. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 33 Where the sea is most deepe, there it is most calme 1639 J CLARKE *Parœm* 48 He is where he would be. 1779 COWPER *A Tale*, '*Where Humber*', Where Humber pours his rich commercial stream, There dwelt a wretch, who breath'd but to blaspheme 1810 CRABBE *Borough* II 45 Where the common eye Can but the bare and rocky bed descry, There Science loves to trace her tribes minute 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* I § 2 Inverness, placed where it might ennoble one of the sweetest landscapes 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* IV, I shall stay where I am.

b To the (or a) place in or at which (= *thither where*).

[*c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John XI 32 *Cum uenisset ubi erat Iesus*, Miððy cuome ðer *vel* huoer uæs se hælend] *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 100 To þe prince sa spak he þane, þat quhare petire wes, he wane *a* 1500 *Hist K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) N j, They fare as a lefe on the tre That turnes whare the wynd wylbe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXXIV III, Ma seemes I see them going Where mulberies are growing. 1671 MILTON *P R* III. 244, I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit Those rudiments. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 44 He took his Way, Where, new in Death, lamented Pallas lay. *Mod.* I'll take you where we shall get a better view.

6 Introducing a clause as obj of a verb or prep., or as predicate. = a or the place in (or to) which.

Originating in, and not always distinguishable from, the use in indirect questions (1 b)

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt VIII. 20 *Filius hominis non habet ubi caput reclinet*, Sunu monnes ne hæfis huer [*Rushw* wær] heafud ȝehlutes; 1382 WYCLIF but mannes sone hath nat wher he reste his heued] *c* 1200 ORMIN 12985 Þeȝȝ tokenn þær to fraȝȝnenn Crist Off whærre he wass att hame. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Fam. Love* Brief Descr, Not hauyng where they durst at any tyme rest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III iii 27 From where the day out of the sea doth spring, Vntill the closure of the Euening. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. XVII. 170 The Iewes will not quite empty any place of water, that on the Sabbath these fierie soules may finde where to coole them 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* V, Within about twenty paces of where we were sitting 1766 — *Hermit* 3 And guide my lonely way To where yon taper cheers the vale With hospitable ray 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* V. 1, I can see it From where we stand. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* IV. (1898) 42 He showed her where the liquor stood to ferment.

7. as simple relative. **a.** With antecedent *place*, or some sb. denoting a place or receptacle; introducing a defining or restrictive clause completing the sense: In or at which.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O E Misc* 27 Al-wat hi kam over þo huse war ure louerd was 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 324 He bad his man to gon and spire A place wher sche myhte abyde *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1666 And honest place for to be in, Whor þai may sit with-outyn dyn. 1457 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II. 207 Att Saynt Nicholas auter before the stall quer I sitt at mese 1539 in *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 159, I sell leid the to the place for the frer swewyt the. 1567 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 23/2 The Superintendent, and Ministeris of that Prouince quhair the benefice lyis. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* XLVIII 2 In hauthornes vher thou hyds thy self and hants 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 752 Th' unhappy Climes, where Spring was never known 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 27 At yon burnie Whar the shinan peebles lie. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* XIV, I hastened to the black hole where Tom was confined. 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* III, Looking for all the world like some great dog that has entered a house where dogs are forbidden.

b Introducing an additional statement, the sense being complete without the relative clause. In or at which place; and there.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 950 Vnto þe wreched werld to gang, Quare þou sal thinc þou liues to lang 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 354 To Sanct Androws he come Quhar the byschop Receavyt him *c* 1420 *Anturs Arth* XXXVII, By þat on plumtone land a palais was pigte, Were neuer freke opone folde had fougtene biforne. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 5 b, Theyr probacyon in deserte, where god proued theyr fayth and hope *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVIII 222 Then to the Douns, vhair that we raid a space 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 72 Russet Lawns, and Fallows Gray, Where the nibling flocks do stray. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* XIV, We were shewn into a little back room, where there was only a venerable old man. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I 380 A pillar'd porch Where hung a silver lamp. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXVIII, I have been in America, where, if anywhere, the people have it their own way.

8. as compound or simple relative. (In, or to, the place) to which; whither.

13 *Cursor M* 11254 (Gött) Wid all þu sal biholden vile, Quar þu wendis in exile 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot* I. 250/2 Quhether the saidis P and J. pass in the realme of France or uther partis quhare ples thaim 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I II 206 He is in heauen, where thou shalt neuer come 1655 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 209 A letter which hee vndertooke to transmitt where it was directed. 1774 CHESTERF *Lett* I i 2 Holland, where you are going, is, by far, the finest of the Seven United Provinces 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXVI, Tom looked up for help where he had always been used to look. 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* i, Him I am going to meet in this Paris where I go without aim

9 In generalized or indef. sense: In, or to, any (or every) place in, or to, which; wherever.

The indef sense is more explicitly expressed by the addition of *ever, so*, † *soun* see WHEREVER, WHERESO, WHERESOME, WHERESOMEVER

c 1200 ORMIN 5904 Whærre o lande summ itt iss þatt mann off Goddspell spelleþþ. *c* 1205 LAY 3320 Lete we sum þis mochele folc fare wher [*later text* woder] ha wulleð. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 6617 Eueire ware he com gode lawes he broȝte. 13 *Cursor M* 6136 (Gött) Mas sacrifis ȝour lauerd vntill, Quar and hou so þat ȝe will *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) IX. 20 None letes him þe way to wende whore he will. 1395 *E. E. Wills* 8 Ware that euer I deye 14 . in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 99 Lett thi name wher we rydy or gon .Be owre defence ageyn owre mortal fon. 1552 HULOET, Where you will, *ubilibet*. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV v. 20 Where he arriues, he moues All hearts against vs. 1781 COWPER *Table T* 298 Sing where you please 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* III. VIII, I won't stand in your way Go where you like.

** In general and figurative senses.

10. as compound relative. **a** In the passage or part (of a writing) in which; at, or to, the point or stage (of action, speech, etc.) at which.

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 206 In his godspel, whaire he says þus, 'Nolo mortem peccatoris'. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* Prol, In þe first capitle Ad Romanos, where he saide þat he was dettour on-to wise men and onwise. 1580 R. PARSONS *Brief Disc.* 40 Throughe out the scripture, where Idoles are forbidden, they translate it Images. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi 97 But we returne where we left. 1661 in *Extr. St Papers rel Friends* Ser. II (1911) 126, I marked the booke where there is a passage full of treason. 1907 *Blackw Mag.* Jan. 136/2 Where Powell parted company most fiercely from the Radicals was in his steadfast patriotism.

b. In a or the case in which (often nearly = WHEN 8); in the circumstances, position, or condition in which; in that respect or particular in which. (Sometimes with implication of contrast or opposition: cf. 12 b.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 227 Were þe socour of the watir faillede þere men schulde defende hem in þe lond by help of þe wal *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1634 He wold deele where he had no charge 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV Prol. 199 Quhar schame is lost quyte schent is womanheid. 1592 SHAKS *Two Gent.* V. IV. 44 When women cannot loue, where they're belou'd 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I XII, Ther's nothing wholsome, where the whole's infected 1766 FORDYCE *Serm Yng. Women* (1767) I. V. 192 We cannot be easy, where we are not safe. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXII, 'By my soul, Clara, I will make you repent this!' said Mowbray, with more violence than he usually exhibited where his sister was concerned 1850 NEWMAN *Diff. Anglicans* IX. 221 They are rude where they should be reverent. 1918 *Act 8 Geo. V* c 5 § 1 (1) Where it is proposed to make any such Order a draft of the Order shall be presented to each House of Parliament

(*b*) Contextually indicating a person or persons as the object of love or marriage.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K* III i, O she is far from any stubbornness, and no doubt will like Where you would have her. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* I IV, Thee know'st we canna love just where other folks 'ud have us 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* I IV, I saw that it would be better she should marry where she wished

c. with construction as in 6 = † a case in which; † a person to whom; the point or particular in which (Cf. WHEN 5)

a 1300 *K Horn* 691 (Camb. MS), Ihc herde whar he sede, & his sword forþ leide, To bringe þe of lyue 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 39, I herd neuir quhar so lang varnyng Wes gevin. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* I. ii. 59, I haue heard, Where many of the best respect in Rome..Haue wish'd that Noble Brutus had his eyes. 1611 — *Cymb* II iv 111 The Vowes of Women, Of no more bondage be, to where they are made, Then they are to their Vertues. *Mod* That was where he failed. (*colloq.*) That's just where it is!

11. as simple relative. **a.** Introducing a defining or restrictive clause (cf. 7 a): In or at which; † *rarely* with person as antecedent, In whom.

c 1500 *Melusine* 238 She consyderyng the daunger where bothe she & her peple had be. 1585 JAS. VI *Ess.* *Poesie* (Arb.) 53 Ignorants obdurde, quhair wilful errour lyis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. II. 5 *York.* Where did I leaue? *Duch.* At that sad stoppe, my Lord, Where rude misgouern'd hands..Threw dust on King Richards head. 1692 DRYDEN *St Euremont's Ess* 98 There is no life so regular, where particular Actions don't sometimes exceed the general habit and conduct. 1792 *Jrnl. Ho Comm.* XLVII. 641/1 In a Case where the Officers had broken into a Bedchamber. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiogr.* I xxi. 284 It is difficult to put one's finger on the precise spot where confidence merges into conceit.

b. Introducing an additional statement (cf 7 b): In or at which; and there, hence, † whereupon, and then.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. V. 283 Who so leueth nouȝte þis be soth loke in þe sauter glose, In *miserere mei deus*, where I mene treuthe. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* lxi, With that anon ryght sche toke vp a sang, Quhare come anon mo birdis and alight. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* I. I, 29 To be in loue; where scorne is bought with grones. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 67 The Agent for the English Merchants inuited vs to a Banquet, where he shewed a heartie Entertainment. 1694 tr *Martin's Voy Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev Late Voy.* II. 128 The Seamen let them alone until the Whale be killed, where they take him without any trouble 1781 COWPER *Truth* 372 The controversial field, Where deists, always foil'd, yet scorn to yield 1832 SCOTT *Kenilw* Introd, The Yorkshire Tragedy, a play erroneously ascribed to Shakspeare, where a Rake, throws his wife down stairs.

12 † **a.** It being the case that; in view of the fact that; forasmuch as, inasmuch as = WHEREAS 2; cf. WHEN 9 a. (Chiefly in legal or other formal documents.) *Obs.*

1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 First, where the forsaid Lord the Roos .compleyneth hym by a Bille, surmettyng on the same Robert [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 25 Women of relygyone, in redynge bokys of latyn, byn excusyd of grete vndurstondyng, where it is not her modyr tonge, 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref, And where heretofore, there hath been great diuersitie, within this realme, Now from henceforth, [etc.]. 1562-3 *N C. Wills* (Surtees) II 36 Where that..Hadoile the smythe hathe gyven to me his eldest sonne Christopher as my owne, I will he be put unto the schoale 1599 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. V. 336 Where it is considered by the Maior, Sheriffs, and cittizens of this citie how greatly the citys impoverished 1637 *Bk. Com. Pr. Scot* Table & Kal., And where [1662 whereas] the Cxix. psalme is divided into XXII. portions,..it is so ordered [etc.].

† **b.** In adversative sense: While on the contrary = WHEN 9 b, WHEREAS 3. *Obs.* (or merged in 10 b).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 It fordoiþ Cristis privylege, þat where Cristene men shulden be free, now þei ben nedid to hire a preest. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1134 Now a dayis I lese all that I wanne, Where here before I was a threfty man. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 62 Purple in those dayes was for the wearyng of none but kynges & princes, wher now it is communely taken vp with euery sowter. 1596 *Edw. III* IV. III, And, where toforne I loued thee as Villeits, Heereafter Ile embrace thee as my selfe. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm., Action sur Case* 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s 4d 1681 in Pepys *Diary & Corr* II Apr, All Baptist's bases are singable, where many of Pedro's are not so.

III. Indefinite and substantival uses.

13. With preceding qualifying words (*one, other*, etc.), forming adverbial phrases: In or at (one, another, etc.) place.

Chiefly as second element in compounds see ALLWHERE, ANYWHERE, AYWHERE, EACHWHERE, ELSEWHERE, EVERYWHERE, MANYWHERE, NOWHERE, ONEWHERE, OTHERWHERE, SOMEWHERE, WIDE-WHERE.

1508 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S.) II. 321 Suth it is, and sene in all our quhare, No erdly thing bot for a tyme may lest. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XIII. 33 For it cannott be that a prophet perisshe eny other where save att Jerusalem. 1528 — *Obed Chr Man* 74 We must stere vp some warre one where or a nother. *c* 1550 *Syr Tryam.* in Utterson *E. P P.* (1817) I. 58 They hunted and rode many a where. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVII XII, How many where doth he convert Well watred grounds to thirsty sand? 1650 AMBROSE *Ultima* (1659) 186 His Apostles are scattered in the garden, his garments at the Crosse, his blood how many wheres! *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* VII. 108 Though they be very active, yet they can be but one where at once. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* I (1809) 10 He got victuals enough one where or other 1815 J FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 453, I still preach, one where or other.

14. as *sb.* Place, locality; in mod. use *esp.* the place at which the thing spoken of is or happens.

1443-9 PECOCK *Donet* XVI (1921) 92 More of þis mater, may be seen..in þe book of dyuyne office in manye a wher. *c* 1449 — *Repr.* I. V. 27 In othere wheris of my writingis. 1560 PHAER *Æneid.* IX 58 He troub[l]ous vewes their wals, & ryding sekes ech entring where. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag* lxvi, In euery where or sworde or fyer they taste. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III iv. 19 Finding the Nymph a sleepe in secret wheare. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 36 Resolved to leave no where thereabouts unsearched for her 1720 DE FOE *Ser Regt. Crusoe, Vis. Angelic World* IV (1802) 223 For if we are to be, we must have a where. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I xiv, The why—the where—what boots it now to tell? 1863 LONGF. tr. *Dante, Parad.* XXVII. 109 In this heaven there is no other Where Than in the Mind Divine. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's*

Darling 1. i, While he roams abroad,. Spying the where and whither of his foes.

IV. 15. In senses of branches I and II, in comb with advs. and preps.

For history of this use see HERE *adv* 16; cf THERE 17

a. With advs, as †*whereforth*; whereaway, whither, in what direction **b.** With preps · = what or which (†*occas.* whom), as *whereagainst, wherealong, whereamong(st*, †*wherenigh, whereover, whereround*, †*wherewithout*. See also main words, WHEREABOUT to WHEREWITHAL

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxi. 15, I will geve you a mouth and wysdom *were agaynste all youre adversarys shall not be able to speake. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* IV. v 113 That body, where against My grained Ash an hundred times hath broke 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 251, I was . driven to seeke out some Wall, where against to leane. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* I. I. VII 201 The organs or other channels *wherealong they pass 1582 MUNDAY *Engl. Rom Lyfe* V 55 Reliques, *where among he named the Nayles, that nailed Christe on the Crosse. 1620 tr *Boccaccio's Decam.* 160 Isabella fell into abundance of teares, whereamong she mingled many sighes and groanes 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV XXVIII. 485 Growing almost as high as the wheat or corne *whereamongst it groweth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 637 And *quhair awa, quhither to hevin or hell 1842 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. III. 84 He daunert on, ne'er thinkin' whar awa. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Where away*? in what bearing? a question to the man at the mast-head to designate in what direction a strange sail lies 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 212/2 Much pondering whereaway The Northeast Passage lay. *c* 1290 *St Cuthbert* 77 in *S Eng Leg.* 361 He ne mizte nouȝt finde is fore, *ȝwareforth he wende a-wei in snowe ne in þe flore 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. XVII. 339 Ac þorw werkes þou myght wite wher forþ he walkeþ 1642 *Iack Puffe* 16 in Hazl *E. P P.* IV. 315 He shockt mount, whereforth a Mouse did clime 1658 BURTON *Comm. Iun Antoninus* 90 Our learned Antiquary therefore hath shewed very good judgement in descrying the ground, *where nigh it stood of yore. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 72 It was never seen that any countre did encrece welle *wherover many nedeles officers was reignyng. over theym. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 74 Wherouer the holie Ghost hath made them ouerseers 1853 T PARKER *Disc. Death* (*Webster* Wks. 1865 XII 18 A great gulf , whereover neither Dives nor Abraham, nor yet Moses himself, can pass 1883 SWINBURNE *Cent. Roundels* 68 Love lies bleeding in the bed whereover Roses lean 1910 *Spectator* 4 June 927/2 The storm-grey Manse, *Whereround tall rhododendrons dance. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol* v. xiii. 572 The conductes of Water, *wherewithout mene cannot commodiously liue. 1578 *Bk. Chr. Prayers* B ij, Thou light, wherewithout all things are deepe darcknesse.

Where, obs. f. CHOIR, WERE, WHETHER.

Whereabout (hwēəˑräbau·tˑ · stress var.), *interrog* and *rel. adv*, *sb*. [f. WHERE 15 + ABOUT]

1. a. *interrog.* About where? in or near what place, part, situation, or position? Now *rare*: replaced by WHEREABOUTS 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15429 Quar abute abide yee nu? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV xiii, My broder and my frend where aboute is thy sore? *c* 1566 J ALDAY tr *Boaystuau's Theat World* (1581) K iij, My shooe is new, .wel made, but you know not where about it doeth hurt & grieue me. 1665 *Phil Trans* I 39 His Ephemerides directing whereabout it is to be 1720 S. SEWAL *Diary* 4 Nov. (1882) III. 274, I ask'd her Whereabout we left off last time 1736 BUTLER *Anal* I. IV, One irregularity after another embarrasses things to such a degree that they know not whereabout they are. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts* (Rtldg) 175, I desired the owner of the ass to enquire whereabout the house .. was 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XVIII, She used to look over to where the ship lay beneath the sea, and wonder whereabout it was. 1908 KIPLING *Lett. Trav.* (1920) 188 'And whereabout do they go?' I asked 'Oh, all about anywheres'

(*b*) Contextually, with *love*· cf. WHERE 10 b (*b*).

15 . in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S) 308 Fane wald I luve, bot quhair abowt? Thair is so mony luvaris thairowt, That thair is left no place to me.

†**b** *rel* About or near which place; in the neighbourhood of which. *Obs. rare.*

1722 WHISTON *The Earth* II 218 At .Pekin whereabout probably Noah liv'd immediately before the Deluge.

2. †**a.** *interrog.* About or concerning what? on what business or occupation? *Obs.*

13 . *Northern Passion* (1913) I. 85/2 We wist noght whare obout þou went *c* 1425 *Cast Persev.* 2367 in *Macro Plays* 148 Where-a-bowte stonde ȝe al day? 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 1 Sam. xxi. 2 Let no man knowe whereabout I send thee 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II. iii. 107, I must not haue you henceforth, question me, Whether I go: nor reason whereabout. 1598 R BERNARD tr *Terence, Andria* IV. iii, Whereabout goest thou?

b. *rel.* About, concerning, or in regard to which. ? *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Operatio*, the wark, or that wherabȝute a man labourith 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxvii. § 12 Those things whereabout they differ *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm*, *Rom viii. 2* Wks. (1735) 200 That whereabout the Thoughts and Discourses of Men now run.

3. *rel.* About or around which. ? *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 267/2 *Axis*,. the axeltree or the axetree where about the wheeles turne.

4. as *sb.* (hwēəˑräbau·t). [from 1] With possessive or *of*: The place in or near which a person or thing is; (approximate) position or situation. Now replaced by WHEREABOUTS 3.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* II i 58 For feare Thy very stones prate of my where-about. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Bagot* 17 Nov., Wks. 1836 II. 263 That I shall derive consideable advantage..from the alteration made in my *where-about*. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* XII. 27 A voice That made me seem like needle to the star, In turning to its whereabout 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III ix, By degrees, the eye grows accustomed to its new Whereabout. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads & Battle-F* 170 Both armies were then within a few days of each other's whereabout

Whe·reabou·ts (stress var.), *adv., sb.* [f. prec. + advb. *-s*. cf. HEREABOUTS, THEREABOUTS]

1 a. *interrog.* = prec 1 a. Also *fig.*

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 167 Sonne, whereaboutes art þow? 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* II v. N j b, Whereaboutes is our hostes house? 1621 I C in *T Bedford's Sin unto Death* P vj, Except they know. whereabouts the daunger is. 1648 DUPPA *Soules Solil* 2 Many go away informed where abouts the Spleen lies, or where the Liver 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I 357, I ask him whereabouts he is with the claims of the German Princes 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* liii, Whereabouts were your apartments, Mr Pickwick? 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S E Africa* 97 The natives pointed out to me whereabouts they passed in the valley below

†**b.** *rel.* About the amount at which. (Cf. THEREABOUTS 2 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1766 J. INGERSOLL *Lett rel. Stamp-Act* 6 *note*, The Parliament have settled the above Duties just whereabouts they are stated in the above Letter.

†**2.** *interrog.* and *rel.* = prec. 2 a, b. *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* I. i Dj, What studyeth he i. whereaboutes gothe he? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 224 Neyther had I any thing at all, where about to occupie my penne 1630 BEDELL in *Ussher's Life*, etc (1686) 452 Only he labours about Kildromfarten. Whereabouts I purposed to have spoken with your Grace.

3. as *sb.* (hwēəˑräbauts). [from 1.] = prec. 4. Also *fig.*

1795 T TWINING *Let to Parr* 15 Feb in *P.'s Wks* (1828) VIII. 273 By way of giving you the whereabouts of my present political opinions. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Scot-Yard*, Not all his knowledge of the history of the past may help him to the whereabouts of Scotland-yard. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* I. 12 Bunyan wrote the Pilgrim's Progress without giving a hint of his ecclesiastical whereabouts 1903 *Times* 3 May 3/6 The prisoner .succeeded in concealing his whereabouts.

Whereafter (hwēəˑräˑftəɹ), *rel. adv* Now *formal* or *arch* [WHERE 15] After which.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXII (*Laurentius*) 113 He tane had halely þe tresoure, Quhare eftyre socht þe emperoure. *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) Prol 7 He hath ynogh at done to loke wheiafter he hunteth. 1577 T KENDALL *Flowers Epigr* 78 So loste he that he had, and that whereafter he did snatche 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 819 The Parish and Lordship of Clipesby gave name to a familie of ancient note whereof there hath beene diuers Knights; where after it had passed in the names of Algar, Elfied, and Odberd, all sirnamed de Clipesby. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* VIII (1642) 489 The image and similitude of God, whereafter God made man at first. 1847 HARE *Vict Faith* 68 Whereafter in another generation Consciousness was asserted to be the ground of all existence 1888 SWINBURNE *Misc* (1886) 163 The judicious Dr. Nott has written in the margin 'This is much too unqualified'. whereon—or at least, as I presume, whereafter—a pen was struck through the last fourteen words

So †**Whereafterward** *rel. adv. Obs rare*—[1].

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 354 b/1 Whereafterward it was shewed that by cause that place was ouer lytil they shold do make another chirche

Whereagainst, -along, etc · see WHERE 15.

Whereanent (hwēəˑräne nt), *rel adv.* Orig and chiefly *Sc* [f. WHERE 15 + ANENT *prep.* II.] Anent or concerning which.

1579 *Sc Acts Jas VI* lxii. (1814) III 182/2 The auld fundationis notwᵗstanding qᵗanent his matie dispenssis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* I. 7 b, The debaitable matter, quhairanent the summons is made 1681 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 15 That the said letters passe the great seale per saltum whereanent these presents shall be a sufficient warrant 1899 tr *Dante's Paradise* XXXI. 379 To question my Lady concerning things whereanent my mind was in suspense

Whereas (hwēəˑræ z), *rel. adv*, *conj* (*sb*). In early use as two words.

I. As relative adv. or advb. phr.: cf. *where that* s.v. WHERE II.

†**1.** = WHERE 5, 7–11. *Obs* or *rare arch.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1782 Þei tok forþ here wey to sum wildernesse where as þei bredde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 74 Nat fer fro Pedmark ther his dwellyng was Where as he lyueth. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1966 The helthe of loue[rs] mut be founde Where as they token firste hir wounde *c* 1450 *Merlin* 242 The grete distruxion where-as the kynge Aguysanx hadde I-be 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Collect 4th Sund aft Easter, That oure heartes may surely there be fixed, where as true ioyes are to be founde. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 23 Whereas vtilitie is, there is pietie 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XX 172 Auicularia groweth in fields amongst wheate, or where as wheate hath growen. 1578 *Bible* (Geneva) To Rdr., Whereas the Ebrewe speache seemed hardly to agree with ours, we haue noted it in the margent 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. LXXXV. I 39 All that levell whereas the river Mæander now runneth by goodly medowes. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 12 Ornaments on that upright, whereas the Southerly windes raise much dust. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I II 655 And quickly too he gat Unto the place whereas the lady sat.

II. As illative or adversative conjunction

2. In view or consideration of the fact that; seeing that, considering that, forasmuch as, inasmuch as. (Chiefly, now only, introducing a preamble or recital in a legal or other formal document.)

1424 *Information against Walter Aslak* in *Paston Lett* I 16 Where as the seyd William Paston, by assignement and commaundement of the seyd Duk of Norffolk was the Styward of the seyd Duc of Norffolk 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen VII* c. 2 Where as it was of old tyme .., that ther was for the weale of the Kyng . Fynours and parters of Gold and Silver [etc] *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CIV 345 Where as thou sayest I am a traytoure I shall shewe the how thou lyest 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Kings VIII. 18 Where as it was thyne hert to buylde an house vnto my name, thou dyddest well, that thou wast so mynded 1635 R N tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* I 31 Whereas the Emperour and the Catholicke Princes by many Letters made intercession, that the displaced Bishops might be mercifully dealt withall shee answered [etc] 1713 *Act 13 Anne* c 28 § 1 Whereas Part of the Highway is become so very ruinous that [etc] 1918 *Act 8 Geo V* c 6 Preamble, And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen on the following days.

3 Introducing a statement of fact in contrast or opposition to that expressed by the principal clause · While on the contrary, the fact on the other hand being that. (The principal clause usually precedes, but sometimes follows as in 2.)

† In quot. 1542, Notwithstanding that, though (*obs*).

1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* VII 5 There are layed vp for vs dwellynges of health & fredome, where as we haue lyued euell. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 7 This knaue, wheras he is the greattest glutton that maye bee, yet is he the moste idle lubber 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, II. v. 76, I deriued am From Lionel Duke of Clarence , whereas hee, From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his Pedigree 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* 520 Hee might haue worne the Diadem many yeares, whereas he bare the title of King no longer than two moneths. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X iii, Whereas he had received a very handsome fortune with his wife, he had now spent every penny of it 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XXVI, 'Yet, they are great whiskered fellows, six feet high each' 'Whereas , Harry, you will never be anything more than a little pale lameter' 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXIV, I brought him up in ignorance of his father, whom he had always imagined to be a gentleman, whereas he was only a sergeant in a Line regiment. 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 519 Whereas a pinhole has no focus, every lens has a focus.

III. 4. as *sb* (from 2). A statement introduced by 'whereas', the preamble of a formal document.

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov* 23 While the contrary remains unproved, such a Whereas must be a most inadequate ground for the present Bill 1796 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T* (ed 3) s.v, To follow a whereas, to become a bankrupt the notice given in the Gazette that a commission of bankruptcy is issued out against any trader, always beginning with the word whereas. 1804 F L HOLT *Land we live in* II 1 (1805) 30, I am as long-winded as the *Whereas* of a proclamation. 1863 GUROWSKI *Diary* 18 Oct. (1864) 347 A new *whereas* calling for three hundred thousand volunteers

Whereat (hwēəræ t), *adv* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + AT *prep.*]

1. *interrog* At what? *rare.*

In first quot. app = for what cause or reason, wherefore. cf. AT 34, 37

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3237 Qvað god, 'quor at calles ðu me?' *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 563 Now Iuge ȝe all quhairat Schir Lowrence leuch 15 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* CXLVII, 'I hold hym neuer no good archar That shuteth at buttes so wyde' 'Wherat?' then sayd our kyng 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* I III Gj, Thou wottest fulle lyttell wherat thou reioysest. 1755 JOHNSON s v, Whereat are you offended?

2. *rel.* At which **a.** in local and allied senses.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XXVI 121 A wyndowe, whare at þe light commez in 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. VIII 33 A litle ȝett Quhairat was wont alane Andromacha To entir 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* H IV, Giff ȝow wald knaw ye dominicall lettre of ony hundereth ȝere, quhairat ye ordre of ye first table according to ye awld kallendar is interrupted. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V XI 425 At this Cart hang many .Ropes, whereat all the people hale and pull. 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 1 Take notice of the generall Scope whereat the Holy Ghost aimeth in this Chapter. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 84/2 The Pit or Hole, from the Body, or stock there is whereat the branches sprout out. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II. 1 78 Albeit I think Ye have caught the mark whereat my heart is bent. 1891 C JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 27, I returned to the spot whereat the Squire kept dreary watch

b in reference to occasion or cause.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb) 11 Wherat many were offended 1599 T. STORER *Life & D Wolsey* F 4, What had the wiser sort whereat to smile? 1667 MILTON *P. L* II. 389 With full assent They vote · whereat his speech he thus renews. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 205 Wherat his horse did snort, as he Had heard a lion roar 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XLVI, Nell could not help weeping ; whereat the simple schoolmaster shed a few tears himself 1897 J. L. ALLEN *Choir Invts.* II, The inventor said that he would demonstrate by his own model that some day navigation would be by steam . whereat they all laughed kindly at him for a dreamer

Whereaway: see WHERE 15.

Wherebole, obs. form of CUIR-BOUILLI.

a 1400 *Warres of Jewes* (MS. Cott. Calig A. II) in Warton *Hist. Eng Poetry* Sect. x. (1840) II 106 Whippes of wherebole [*Laud MS.* quyrbole] bywent his white sides.

Whereby (hwēəɹbəiˑ), *adv.* [f. WHERE 15 + BY *prep*]

I. 1. *interrog* **a.** By, beside, or near what? in what direction? **b.** By what means? how? (BY 29, 30) †**c.** For what reason? why? (BY 36).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7801 Þat þai bath er slain, quar-bi Wat þou it es sua? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2256 Wharbi seistow so so þe god help? 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B x 436 Wherby wote men whiche is whyte if alle þinge blake were? *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr.* 4 In-to þe dyche þey fallen boo, For þey ne sen whare by to go 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII XVI 297 Be ye a knyght of Cornewaile? where by aske ye hit? said sir Tristram 1526 TINDALE *Luke* I 18 Wherby shall I knowe this? 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III i 9 *Clo.* Thereby hangs

a tale *Mus* Whereby hangs a tale, sir? 1755 JOHNSON s. v., Wherebe wilt thou accomplish thy design?

II. *rel.* **2.** By means of or by the agency of which; from which (as a source of information); according to which, in the matter of which, etc.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 81 We wolden sen sum fortocne of þe, Warbi we mihten cnowen 3if it soð were þat þu seist. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 573 *Mete quorbi ðer mi3ten liuen* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIV. 40 Lyflode Wher-of or wherfore or where-by to lybbe 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 294 A staf, wherby, he seide, he wolde That Adam him scholde holde *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 195 Summe spyritual visyon wherby þat he myzt haue ben confortyd yn sowle 1450–1520 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11. 234 A starre of Iacob wherby ys vnderstonde oure lorde ıesu cryste. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Jer. XXXIII. 8, I will cleanse them from all their iniquitie, whereby they haue sinned against me. 1584 J. MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 192 The absolut power, wharbe . the haill privileges of the thrie Esteates of the Realme is weakned. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II III § 3 The rationall evidence of that divine authority whereby Moses acted. 1667 MILTON *P L.* V 411 Every lower faculte Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. 1697 in *Col Rec Pennsylv* I. 516 His Return of rep[re]sentatives for Council was produced, qrby it appeared [etc] 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 61 Stated Lengths, whereby we measure Objects 1794 R. J SULIVAN *View Nat* II. 92 An universal plastic power, whereby every body in nature receives its specific form 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Ajax* 1025 This..sword-point—this whereby Ebbed out thy life 1918 *Times Lit Suppl.* 14 Mar. 122/2 There is no convention in war whereby the loser can convert disaster into stalemate

3. In consequence of, as a result of, or owing to which; from which (as a cause or reason); wherefore; sometimes practically equivalent to 'so that', 'in order that'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 310 Þise men lousen crist þat maken hise membris heere special patrouns, & leuen to haue crist oonliche heere patroun, werbi þei louen lasse crist. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. c. 49 b/1 The table rounde, wherby sprange the fame of so many noble knightes through out all the worlde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 1 b, It was put in to my mynde to drawe it in the englysshe tonge, wherby it myght be the more accepte to many 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, V 1. 67 We were inforc'd for safety sake, to. raise this present Head, Whereby we stand opposed by such meanes As you your selfe haue forg'd against your selfe. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* V 232 Wee buried the slayne people in deep graues, whereby Iackals should not open vp their graues 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit World* V II. § 81. 472/2 He was suddenly seised with a Cancer in the Reins of his back, whereby he rotted above ground 1844 HOOD *Univ Feud* 105 Whereby it so may happen as that neither of them Scholars May be the proper Chairman for the Glorious Apollers! 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XV, I ought to be . going peacefully to bed, whereby I should wake up with a clear head

b. Upon which, whereupon *dial.* ? *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, II 1. 104 Goodwife Keech . telling vs she had a good dish of Prawnes, whereby yu didst desire to eat some: whereby I told thee they were ill for a greene wound 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* XXIV, Whereby he told the captain that .. he would heave him overboard. *Ibid*, We heard firing, whereby we made for the place

4 Beside or near which; along, through, or over which. Now *rare.*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 21 Wateres . 3ware bi þe ssipes mowe come fram þe se 14 *Master of Game* XIX. (MS. Digby 182), A kenell shulde haue a gutter or two, wherby alle þe pisse of þe houndes may renne oute 1586 LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 154 b, Hee hideth him selfe vnder some .. rocke, or any other place, whereby hee semeth to bee 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* V I. 293 He occupies and standes in a way quhairby the men of weir fled. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har* IV XXXIII, The brawling brook, where by glide the sauntering hours With a calm languor. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 359 Fear .. wing'd Her transit to the throne, whereby she fell Delivering seal'd dispatches. 1885–94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb 10 At Aphrodite's golden gate—whereby They came as night was close on twilight dim

Where-ever · see WHEREVER.

Wherefore (hwēə·rfō(ɹ)), **wherefor** (hweərfō(ɹ)), *adv* (*sb.*) Forms: α. 2–3 **hwarfore**, 3 **waruore**, **quor-fore**, 4 **quar-fore**, **quer-fore**, **huervore**, **werfore**, 4–5 **warfore**, 4–7 **wherfore**, 5 **wharfore**, **wher-ffore**, **qw(h)erf(f)ore**, *Sc.* **qwharfore**, 5–6 *Sc.* **quharfore**, 6 *Sc.* **quhairfore**. β. 3 **werefore**, **ware uore**, 4 **warefore**, **where-fore**, 5 **wharefore**, **qwereffore**, *Sc* **quharefore**, 6 *Sc.* **quherefore**, 5– **wherefore**. γ. 4 **wharfor**, **quarfor**, **querfor**, 4–5 **warfor**, 4–6 *Sc.* **quharfor**, 5 **werfor**, **qwer for**, 5–6 **wherf(f)or**, 6 *Sc.* **qwarfor**, **quhairfor**, 6–8 *Sc.* **quhairfor**, 7 *Sc* **quherfoer**. δ. 4 **quere-for**, 6, 9 **wherefor**. [f. WHERE 15 + FOR *prep.* Cf. Du *waarvoor*, ON. *hvar fyrir*, MSw. *hvarfore*, Sw. *varför*, Da. *hvorfor*, G. *wofür*. For the spellings cf. THEREFORE.]

I. Interrogative uses.

For the dependent or indirect interrogative use, and its distinction from the relative, cf. WHAT A. I.**

1. For what? *esp.* for what purpose or end? (Often scarcely distinguishable from 2.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Þu finst feawe ðe wile 3iuen ðe ani þing, bute hie witen hwarfore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1296 Seth þen sette him spell o-nend And tald him warfor þat he was send. 13 *Ibid* 1734 (Gött), He teld þat resun to mani a man, Quarfor he suilk a schip bigan. 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 12 (MS) I vnderstonde there schalle be a gret Counsell, whereffore I wat nere 1555 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 199 As herunder the partyes names and somes of monye due and wherfore perticlerly ensue.

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* III. 1 40 *E Ant* Open the dore *S Dro.* Right sir, Ile tell you when, and you'll tell me wherefore. *Ant* Wherefore? for my dinner 1593 — *Rich II*, II III 122 Wherefore was I borne? 1667 MILTON *P L* IV. 657 But wherfore all night long shine these. ? 1846 MRS A. MARSH *Fr Darcy* XXIX, Here I am—wherefore come, I have to learn.

2. For what cause or reason? on what account? why? (Freq. with ellipsis, often coupled with *why* for emphasis.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 15 Þe feondes flan fleoð awei a3ain on him seluen, and loke hwarfore. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1632 Iacob calde ðat stede betel; Quor-fore he it dede, he wiste wel. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* 31 His felau thoht herof ferly, And asked him quarfor and qui 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* II, As I lay In bed allone waking, Fell me to mynd of many diuerse thing, Off this and that; can I noght say quharfore 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* XII 23 Now that it is dead, wherfore shulde I fast? 1585 JAS I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 54 Ze may marueill paraventure, quhairfore I sould haue writtin in that mater 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I 1. 8 Whose honesty they all durst swear for, Though not a man of them knew wherefore 1782 COWPER *Truth* 12 Hard lot of man—to toil for the reward Of virtue, and yet lose it! Wherefore hard? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X ix. (Rtldg) 362 You ran away..without leaving me word why or wherefore 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XX, If he be ever asked how, why, when, or wherefore, he shuts up one eye and shakes his head 1873 LONGF. *Michael Ang* I IV, But wherefore should I jest?

II. Relative uses.

3. For which. Now distinguished by stress and spelling (*wherefor*).

† *Without anything wherefore*, without a return or equivalent; † *to do wherefore*, to make a return, give an equivalent.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7526 Willam hit sende hire vaire inou wiþoute eny þing ware uore 1377 [see WHEREBY 2] *a* 1400 in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 353 No wollemongere ne may habbe no stal in þe hey e-stret of Wynchestre bote he do war-fore *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 27/22 Þa þat serue sal ta yeme til þam þat etes, þat tay haue na defaute of þat tay sal haue, wharfore þai make na noise 1530 TINDALE *Answ More* III 1. Wks. (1573) 304/1 That we be bounde to beleue the church in thinges, wherefore they haue no scripture. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 62, I gaue you that wherefore ye sought. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, V II 1 Peace to this meeting, wherefore we are met 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III 194 He gat him down unto the town, Where for the high-tide folk were dight. 1913 *Act* 3 & 4 *Geo. V* c 20 § 118 (1) (d) All sums. the liability wherefor accrued before the said date

4. On account of or because of which; in consequence or as a result of which. Chiefly with sb. (esp *reason* or *cause*) as antecedent. *arch.*

c 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O E Misc* 28 Gode werkes þet bieth þo offrinnges, wherefore se christenman .of-seruet þo blisce of heuene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10784 Þar es resuns . Quar-for godd wald sco spused were 1340 *Ayenb* 45 Greate blasfemies of god and of his halzen hueruore god him wreþeþ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXXII. 145 Þou schall fynd na thing with vs whar fore þou schuld werray apon vs 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. III. (1883) 13 The causes wherfore this playe was founden ben thre 1495 *Liber Festivalis* V 113/2, I denounse all tho that purchasen lettres of ony lordes courte wherfore letynge is made in cristen courte 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V lxiii § 1 The true reason wherfore Christ doth loue beleeuers is because their belief is the gift of God 1829 SOUTHEY *Str T. More* II 187 The reason is *sufficiently manifest* wherefore a preference for republican institutions should hitherto have been shown.

5. Introducing a clause expressing a consequence or inference from what has just been stated. On which account; for which reason; which being the case; and therefore. (Now always *whe refore*)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16806 Þen com word to sir pilat. Of all thinger þat by fell, Wharfor he wex radd. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1194 Whar-for worldes worshepe may be cald Noght elles 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 232 This barne is all innocent , quharefore he aw nocht to be grevit *c* 1500 *Melusine* 361 And ryght forth said geffray, 'I chalenge the, wherfor deffende the.' 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII. 15 Sowtaris, with schone weill maid and meit, 3e mend the faltis of ill maid feit, Quhairfour to Hevin 3our saulis will fle. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 10 Quherfoer in this case I wald commend to our men the imitation of the greek and latin. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic Wakef.* XXII, I could not continue a silent spectator of her distress wherefore, assuming a degree of severity in my voice and manner [etc] 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 248 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice Rise like a fountain for me night and day. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXIX, A person, you see, is an individual, or an indivisible thing. Wherefore, let us not despise our neighbour.

† **b.** Followed by *soever*: For whatever reason; on whatever account. *Obs. rare*

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 61 Sone so þu telles te betere þen an oðer—beo it hwerfore se hit euuer beo, þu marres ti meidenhad. *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth Lyt Bryt* LXXV. (1814) 331 He is in a great study, wherfore so euer it be. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVII. (1592) 514 But come they once in Question, wherefore soeuer it bee, let them not escape.

III. **6** as *sb.* A question beginning with *wherefore*, or (more usually) the answer to such question, cause, reason Often following *why* similarly used.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. II. 45 *Ant.* Shall I tell you why? *S. Dro* I sir, and wherefore, for they say, euery why hath a wherefore 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III 1, Such as are understanding in their draughts, And dispute learnedly the whyes and wherefores. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ* XIII. 144 But let him first answer our *Therefores*, and wee will quickly answer his *Wherefores*. 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 6 [He] disna care for A how, a what way, or a wherefore. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXI, They *will* have the why and the wherefore, and will take nothing for

granted 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dor Kirke* XIV, I am carried back to the days when I rebelled and demanded the wherefore of all God's dealings with me

† **Wherefro'**, *adv* Chiefly *Sc* (quhairfra) *Obs.* [f. WHERE 15 + FRO *prep.*]

1. *rel* = next.

In quot 1585 *elliptical* = to the place whence.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV. VIII. 467 The occasioun wherbi and wherfro the goostli harme and synne comen. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 57 Amang the grene rispis and the reidis, Airivit sche, quhar fro anonn thare landis Ane hundreth ladyes. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* B j b, The thyng wherfro nothyng can be taken, nor put to it 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 48 He tolde me then, how she flew bak againe, Where fra she came 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* H IV, It behoueth ȝe cowrse of ȝe dominicall lettre to be Interrupted, euerie hundereth ȝere quhairfra is subduced ane day. 1643 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser II VIII. 66 Thomas Irwing being verie seik in Quondale, quherfra he was fitting

2. *indirect interrog.* = WHENCE I b.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. VII 106 To se quhayrfra the grundyn dart dyd glyde 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 25 This guse ȝeillie in the spring tyme returnes to ws . quhairfra can na man tell.

Wherefrom (hweəɹfrǫ'm), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + FROM *prep.*] From which, whence.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XII 45 There is the Region of thise, wherfrom we haue wythdrawen all this people 1621 SANDERSON *Serm. 1 Cor VII. 24* (1674) I 205 Some Calling; wherefrom he may be altogether averse, and whereto altogether unfit. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 40 We have none others wherefrom to describe anything conceivable to our imagination 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I. IV IV, Lofty galleries, wherefrom dames of honour, may sit and look. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XVI, Wherefrom Hereward opined that Gilbert had need of him 1893 J. CAIRD *Fundam. Ideas Chr.* VII, Akin to the infinite source wherefrom they proceed

† **Wherehen, -hence**, *adv. Obs* Forms: α. 4 **whar hanne**. β 6 **wherhens, wherhence**, 6–7 **where-hence, wherehence.** [f. WHERE 15 + HENNE, HENCE. Cf. HEREHENCE, THEREHENCE.]

1 *interrog.* = WHENCE 1, 2.

c 1400 *R. Glouc Chron.* (Rolls) 7726 Wonder it was whar hanne [*v rr.* wanene, whannen, whens] it com. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3383 Off norteles Anon gan hym to enquere; Wherehens he cam. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* III. II. 336 Where hence haue Schismes, and Heresies spronge vp, or wherehence doo they springe, onlesse [etc] 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 78 And wherhence (I pray you) ensueth al this?

2. *rel.* = WHENCE 3, 4.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5489 Where-hens thay shull noght depart veryly Fro thys vnto the day of Iugement. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* II. 24 b, Not after the fleshe onely (wherehens in dede the begynnyng of this saluacion hath proceded) 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 27 But wherehence soeuer the name is deriued, this is moste assured, that of all other birds of pray, the Falcon is most excellent 1603 J DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I. 31/2 Dust of the earth Wherehence we came, and whereunto we must. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 448 This part of the country, was . inhabited by a kinde of people called Triboces, wherehence it was called *Tribocum regio*. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* VII. 5 God will lay them in the slimy valleyes, wherehence also they shall be brought forth to the day of wrath.

Wherein (hwēəɪ n), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + IN *prep.* Cf. Du *waarin*, G. *worin*, MSw. *hvarinne*, Sw. *varι*, Da. *hvori.*]

I. Interrogative. **1.** In what (thing, matter, respect, etc)?

In quot. 1600 = in what dress? (IN *prep* 6)

For the distinction between the use in dependent clauses and the relative use, cf WHAT A I** note.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Hare confort & hare delit, hwerin is hit? *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks.* (1916) 46 Clerkys wryte, off gret and smal, Her namys and naturys, and qwere-in thei noy be kend natural 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 To shewe wherin this prynces may wel be lykened vnto the blessyd woman Martha 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXII. 27 His rayment is his onely couerynge of his skynne wherin he slepeth. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* III. II 234 How look'd he? Wherein went he? 1611 *Bible* Isa II 22 Wherein is hee to be accounted of? 1671 MILTON *Samson* 564 To what can I be useful, wherein serve My Nation? 1728 LAW *Serious C* X, Wherein does the sinfulness of this behaviour consist? 1850 M^CCOSH *Div Govt.* I III. (1874) 60 It is not needful to show wherein the weakness of this theory lies. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* XXII, Oh, Britannicus! wherein have we offended?

II. Relative. **2.** In which (place, material thing, writing, etc.); where.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) VII 26 A felde whare in bawme growes apon smale bi usches. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* IV, A grete purse wherin were a thousand Crownes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I LXXV 39 b/2 The cytie was destroyed, and the churches of godde wherin that god was honoured *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 14 Anie latin word, quhairein now we sound *c* as *s* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy Ebon chair, Wherin thou rid'st with Hecat' 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 158 P 5 Your Paper, wherein you fall upon us whom you envy. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) 1027 A species of building wherein the faces of the stones are . picked with the point of a hammer. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* II, Peering keenly into the shadow wherein she stood.

(*b*) with ellipsis of antecedent: cf. WHERFWITH 2 b.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 99 The world is made as much for stirring in its kind, as any share of it, if it had but a wherein to stir.

b. In, at, during, or in the course of which (time).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXXXIX. [XC] 15 The yeares wherin we haue suffried aduersite. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* Ded., We liue in those daies wherein enuie raigneth. 1629 MILTON

Natwity 1, This is the Month, and this the happy morn Wherin the Son of Heav'ns eternal King Our great redemption from above did bring. 1733 BERKELEY *Th Vision Vind.* § 70 In an Age wherein we hear so much of Thinking and Reasoning 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. i. 32 Length of days Wherein to act the deeds which are the stewards Of their revenue

3. In which (matter, fact, action, condition, etc.); in respect of which.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 88 He haþ god þis þat he moost lufiþ, and wer in he tristiþ, as in God *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* ch 105 Þies er sophyms & subtelties, whare-in I wastis all my dayes 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xi. 22 He taketh from him his harnes wherin he trusted 1611 *Bible* Luke i 4 That thou mightest know the certaintie of those things wherein thou hast bene instructed 1711 STEELE *Spect. No* 33 P1 Poor Daphne was seldom submitted to in a Debate wherein she was concerned. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Hist Greece* I 265 A very sharp action ensued, wherein the Athenians got the better. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* v ii 205 Whate'er this be wherein you were aggrieved 1889 'J. S WINTER' *Mrs Bob* xiv, There began a round of pleasure for Julia wherein she was the central figure

(*b*) *ellipt* or as *comp. rel* = in that respect in which, that (one, something) in which.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III ii 179 Wherein it doth impaire the seeing sense, It paies the hearing double recompence 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* v. xlvi § 2 There is wherein to exercise patience. 1628 in *Engl Hist Rev* (1918) Jan 30 Your Wisdome will supply it, wherein it is defectiue 1728 H HOME *Decis. Crt. Sess 1716–28* To Rdr., No Decision is taken Notice of, but wherein some new Point is established 1894 *Forum* (N Y) Oct 248 This is wherein a bracing climate, accounts for much with the New Englanders.

4. Into which: = WHEREINTO 1.

c 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 81 A coufre wherin that men shal put pryue thynges. 1526 TINDALE *John* vi 22 There was none other shyppe there save that won wher in his disciples were entred. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II x 44 We came to an anker very nigh the castle, wherin when our patrone would followe vs [etc]

†Where|inne, *adv. Obs.* [f. WHERE 15 + INE, INNE. In later instances perh. only a variant spelling of *wherein*]

1. *interrog.* = prec 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* v 13 3if the salt shal vanyshe awey, wherynne shal it be salted? *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 7208 (Trin) Til she þe soþe made him say Wher ynne al his strenghe lay

2. *rel.* = prec. 2, 3, 4.

c 1275 LAY. 26336 Ear hi come ride anon to þe tealdes dore war ine was þe caisere 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5026 An chirche of sein Martin War inne me ssolde godes seruise do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þis zenne is þe dyeules panne of helle, huerinne he makeþ his fninges *Ibid* 109 þe þridde bene huerinne we byrdeþ oure uader of heuene þet his wyl by ydo. *Ibid.* 178 Uor þe zennes uenials huerinne me ualþ ofte 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 475 Þou hast not wereynne to doo suche a ȝifte, for þyn soule is ful of covetise. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 38 Þis es þe rihte gate whareinne þu salle ihe.

Where|inso|e'ver, *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHEREIN + SOEVER.] In whatever matter, respect, etc.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi 21 Wherin soever eny man dare be bolde I dare be bolde also 1552 *Bk. Com Prayer, Communion* Exhortation, To examine your lyues .. and wherinsoeuer ye shall perceyue your selues to haue offended, . there bewaile your owne synful lyues. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 456 That their own person, whereinsoever it consists, shall be made accountable for the actions performed by it in this life. 1845 KEBLE in *Newman's Lett* (1891) II. 472 The impression .of its being my own fault, not theirs, whereinsoever I am found wanting 1870 MYERS *Poems* 56 Whereinsoever breath may rise and die Their generations follow on.

†Where|inti·ll, *adv. Sc. Obs.* In 6–7 quha(1)r-. [f. WHERE 15 + INTILL.] Wherein.

1516 in *Acts Parlt Scot* (1875) XII 36/2 For ye surty of oure Soveranis person quharintill we confess we above all utheris bundin & oblist 1567 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1896) III 99 The land of Craiginfeoch quhairintill the saidis Lyoune was infeft 1652 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 24/2 Bands quhairintill hir name is insert.

Whereinto (hwēər|ɪntū˙, hweər|ɪntū˙), *adv. arch* [f. WHERE 15 + INTO.]

1 Into which.

1539 *Bible* (Great) John vi 22 None other shyp saue that one wher into his disciples were entred 1569 GOLDING tr *Heminge's Postill* Ded. a vij b, The death whereintoo all mankynde was falne. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T* III. 211 Proverbs, and Apophthegmes, whereinto a great deale of wisedome is abridged. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig Man.* (1677) 9 They find .some things which they call by these Names, to be that whereinto Bodies are dissolved. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 519 Voluntary agents, can change the course whereinto bodies had been thrown by impulse 1865 CHR. ROSSETTI *Memory* II. i, I have a room whereinto no one enters Save I myself alone.

†2. In which (cf. INTO 22). *Sc. Obs.*

1560 *Durrn Occurr* (Bannatyne Cl) 63 Ane buik, quhairinto was content, that thair sould be in this realme tueif superattendentis.

†Wheremid, -mide, *adv Obs.* [f. WHERE 15 + MID *prep* 1, MIDE. Cf. Du. *waarme(d)e*, MSw. *hvarmædh*, Sw. *varmed*, Da *hvorned*] With which, by means of which, wherewith.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xvii 25 þa he næfde hwær-mid he hyt azulde *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E. Hom.* I 211 Nah ich waremide leden mi lif i þisse worlde *c* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* in *Rel Ant* II 274 Nothing he ne founde. Wermide his honger aquenche mizte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 266 þe toknen of þe passion he heþ ine his bodye, huermyde he ous boȝte

Whereness (hwēə˙rnės). [f. WHERE + -NESS: cf. HERENESS, THERENESS.] The condition, quality, or fact of being where it is; position, situation, location, *ubi* (as an attribute of something, or *vaguely* of things generally).

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 43 It would crack my brain to find so many whernesses there, to stow each of them in. 1701 GREW *Cosmol* I III 11 A Point hath no Dimensions, but only a Whereness 1733 WATTS *Philos Ess.* VI v. (1734) 165 The *Ubi* or Whereness of a Spirit *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXCII. (1848) 509, I can never be lost till I get out of Whereness itself into Nowhere. 1887 *Mind* Jan 18 Any special whereness or thereness 1895 G. MACDONALD *Lilith* III, You know nothing about whereness

Wherenigh: see WHERE 15.

Whereof (hwēərɒ˙v), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch* [f. WHERE 15 + OF *prep.* Cf. (M)Sw. *hvaraf*, Da *hvoraf*; Du *waarvan*]

I. *Interrogative.* Of what.

I. †a. in various obsolete senses of OF · *esp.* From what source, whence; to what purpose, what . . for; for what reason, wherefore

c 1200 ORMIN 2931 He sahh þatt ȝho wiþþ childe wass, & nisste he nohht whæroffe *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3530 Hu he sulen maken Þe tabernacle, and wor-of taken Þe gold, and siluer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9687 Quar-of serues ani a-sise Of sothfastnes, or of iustise, Bot for to yeme þe pes in land. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 283 in *26 Pol Poems* 130 Wherof than shulde I presume To be hygh-herted or lyghtly wroth? 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* IV Wks. 273/2 Wherof shal reason serue if man had no power of himself towarde the direccion of his own workes? 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 19 *marg.*, Manipulares whereof so called.

b in various current senses of OF.

c 1400 *26 Pol Poems* 64 Where-of is mad al mankynde? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXXIII. 150 Whare off þe wall es made, can na man tell *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) v. 1 (1859) 71, I not what to asken, ne wherof for to speke. 15. in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) II 310 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* I i 4 What stuffe 'tis made of, whereof it is borne, I am to learne. 1605 — *Lear* I IV 312 Now Gods that we adore, Whereof comes this? 1667 MILTON *P L.* VII 64 To know how this World . first began, When, and whereof created 1755 JOHNSON s v., Whereof was the house built?

II. *Relative.* Of which.

2 From or out of which (as source or origin, in the way of result or consequence, liberation or privation, etc.), whence (OF I–III)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 12 Auh hwarse wummon hueð oðer mon bi him one..of þincges wiðuten hwarof scandle ne kume, nis nout muche strencðe. *c* 1275 LAY 26090 Telle of þine cunne war of þou hart isgronge 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C IV 60 A cours of kynde wher-of we comen alle 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CCIX 305 The holy sepulcre where he laye deed in, and out wherof he aroos fro deth to lyf 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 96 b, [Polygala] hath sede besyde euery lefe, wherof it is called the male 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* IV. 5 The ruite quhair of I did spring 1611 *Bible* Deut XXVIII 27 The itch, whereof thou canst not bee healed 1613 W COWPER *Holy Alph.* 236 Wherof we learn, that if when we haue fallen, we rise & repent, it is euer to be imputed to God that teacheth vs 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 259/2 By Avoir-du-pois Weight is weighed all things whereof comes waste.

b. Of which material substance (OF VII).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 368 þe mater of þe four elements Quar of was serenes siþen scapen 1594 T B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 49 That matter whereof Kernels are made. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 10 These and al other diphthonges I wald counsel the teacheres not to name be the vouales quherof they are maed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 518 Mineral and Stone, Whereof to found thir Engins. 1794 R. J. SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. 107 The pre-existent..matter whereof bodies are formed.

3. For, by reason of, because of, or on account of which; wherefore (OF 13, 14). Chiefly in constructional dependence on certain classes of words.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520* lf. 80 b, Send iiij i chosene knyȝtes .to seon were he be sik ware of he soined him of sik bedde 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III 650/2, I knowe wele that I haue failled .yow, wherof I beseke yow of grace and mercy. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* XI, [He] oughte to doo good . wherof other may preyse hym. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* III 106 He knewe well that they were of his faders folke. Werof he was full sory for it *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* LXII 215 Huon gaue her a ryche gyft, wherof humbly she thanked hym. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. CXXVI. 3 The Lorde hath done greate thynges for vs all ready, wherof we reioyse 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* I iii. 139 The Feauer, whereof all our power is sicke 1618 *Southampton Crt Leet Rec* (1907) III 544 The wall .is much impared & verye daungerous whereof wee desier the same to be amendyd verye speedelye.

4. By means of which, with which, whereby, wherewith (OF VI) *Obs* or *rare arch.* exc. with *full*, etc. (= of which)

Also with ellipsis of antecedent as obj. of a vb = that by which, that with which. cf. WHEREWITH 2 b, WHEREWITHAL 2 b

1340 *Ayenb* 119 Þise byeþ þe graces huer-of he wes al uol. 1377 [see WHEREBY 2]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) Pref 2 For þe whilk land ilke a gude Cristen man þat may, and has wharoff, suld enforce him for to conquere oure right heritage. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 Ȝe hadden ynogh wherof to haue fed me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV. XXXI 154 [They] kept their wyues .vnder lock and key, for feare least they should gette of theyr neyghbours, whereof sometymes theyr iealous husbandes could not furnish them *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III iv, Borgia's wine, Whereof his sire was poyson'd. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii 194 Dry vp thy Marrowes, Vines, and Plough-torne Leas, Whereof ingratefull man greases his pure minde.

5. About or concerning which; in regard to or in respect of which (OF VIII, IX, XI).

In quot *c* 1400 *elipt* or as *comp. rel* = in that in respect of which.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1624 Als it in noe flod be-fell, Quare of i sal yow siþen tell *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2311 Where of that thou be vertuous, Ne be not straunge ne daungerous 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XVII 19 Thys newe doctrine wher off thou speakest 1560 T WILSON *Rhet* Prol. to Rdr., That I was in farther perill, then wherof I was aware 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. XVII. 19 b, He had vnderstanding, that the Frigate was of Malta, whereof he thought very straunge 1611 *Bible* 1 John IV. 3 This is that spirit of Antichrist, whereof you haue heard, that it should come. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II 408 We shall now shortly come to a good issue Whereof therefore you may please to advertise your worthy Society. 1742 H WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 25 Sept, Our Duke goes they say, to marry a Princess of Prussia, whereof great preparations have been making. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I 1. 382 More precious gifts. Whereof not e'en in dreams they could have thought.

6. Of which, in *objective* senses (OF X).

1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 50 In wittenesse qwherof I haue set to myn seele 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I To Rdr, Whereof I geue to the godly reders a new profe in this setting fourth of this boke 1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad.* 880 Like one that spies an adder, iust in his way, The feare whereof doth make him shake, & shudder 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* I. § 18 In dispensing whereof, he was guided more by the rules of Appetite, than of Judgement. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Reputation (to the vanity of any affeotation whereof I desire to be wholly mortified). 1827 HOOD *Plea Mids Fairies* XXXV, We be the handmaids of the Spring, In sign whereof, May . Hath wrought her samplers on our gauzy wing

7 Of which or whom, in *partitive* sense (OF XIII).

Also with ellipsis of antecedent as obj. of a vb. . = some or something of which (Or 45)

c 1390 in *Rel. Ant* II 54 To han wherof to spenden on these myracles. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I 473, xiij spones, wherof oon is gilt, weiyng xvij unces. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* III 12 Hast thou not eaten of the tre, wherof I commaunded the, yt thou shuldest not eate? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, I. iii. 12 Edwards seuen sonnes (whereof thy selfe art one) 1610 — *Temp* v. i 38 The greene sowre Ringlets ..Whereof the Ewe not bites 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 584 Lethe the River of Oblivion. , whereof who drinks, Forthwith his former state and being forgets. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VII, Civil Wars, the last whereof was happily put an end to by this Prince's Grandfather 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* IXIX, I presume that you have many titles, whereof some are more grateful to your ears than others 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* I IV, The two bottles, whereof one held Scotch ale and the other rum.

8. Of which, in *possessive* and related senses (OF XIV).

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4380 þe faire floryscht filds of floures & of herbys, Quare-of þe breth as of bawme blawis in oure noose 1554 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III App. XVII 43 By reason whereof we affirm Purgatory to be the Doctrin of Antichrist 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* XXVIII 72 You shal seke the hart in heaths and broomie places, whereof they then delight to crop the flowers and toppes 1661 J CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 23 Bodmin. hath one street, on the South side whereof it hath a great high hill. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 219 In the eyes of those tenants whereof he had assumed to be protector 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XVIII, Dangerous sickness, the issue whereof is in the will of Heaven 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXXIII, All that work for your grandfather whereof you now sweetly reap the benefit.

†9. To which, whereto (OF 58) *Obs. rare*—1.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks* 25 Let there be a water wheel to the Axletree, whereof let there be fastned a Wheel of thirty six Teeth or more

Hence **†Where-o'ffen** *adv* , in quot. in sense 5.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 11 Where-offen they spoken ful pleyn.

Whereon (hweə˙rɒ˙n), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + ON *prep.* Cf. Du. *waaraan*, G. *woran.*]

I. 1. *Interrogative* On what?

c 1205 LAY 15516 Ne mihten heo nauere finden whær on hit weore ilong *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1310 Þo wurð he child witter and war Þat ðor sal offrende ben don, Oc ne wiste he quuat, ne quor-on. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 268 Quare on muse ȝe sa mekill, maister? 1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* I iii 59 Tell me whereon the likelihood depends? 1602 — *Ham* III IV 124 Whereon do you looke? 1611 *Bible* 2 Chron. XXXII 10 Whereon doe ye trust, that yee abide in the siege in Ierusalem? 1755 JOHNSON s v, Whereon did he sit?

II. *Relative.* On which. **2.** Of local position (ON *prep.* I–4).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+216 Til our lord in erth so mikel was not leued, Whar on þat he mist rest on is wery heued *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XI 48 A stane wharon oure Lord satt and preched *a* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marrit Wemen* 5 Ane gudlie grene garth,. Hegeit..with hawthorne treis; Quhairon ane bird birst out hir notis. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Exod III 5 Ye place whereon thou stondest is holy grounde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* I II 164 A horse whereon the Gouernor doth ride. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 526 He [*sc* the Serpent] lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I XLIX, On yon long level plain, at distance crown'd With crags, whereon those Moorish turrets rest. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* XIV, The ground was bought whereon should be built a church.

3. Of time, esp. with antecedent *day* (ON *prep* 6).

1588 A. KING tr *Camsius' Catech.* h vj, The astrologians estiming ye haill varieteis of ye change to tak end in 19 yeres and returne yairefter to ye same dayes quhairon yai fell before. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 156 On that day at noone, whereon he sayes, I shall yeeld vp my Crowne 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III 138 Vpon eight seuerall daies of the yeere besides, whereon the Moores feastes are solemnized. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. XXXVII, The eve of that great day Whereon the many nations..Decreed to hold a sacred

Festival. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Electra* 278 That fatal day whereon Our father by her treachery she slew.

4. Of immediately subsequent or consequent action (ON *prep.* 7). Now more usually WHEREUPON (sense 4)

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, v ii 81 Your Highnesse strooke me . Whereon (as an Offender to your Father) I. did commit you. 1685 FOUNTAINHALL *Hist. Obs* (Bannatyne Club) 146 He had very near shot Douglas himselfe dead, had not the Whig's carabine misgiven, wheron Douglas pistoled him presently 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii, Whereon she curled up her lip 1885-94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxi, Whereon she quickly led him down on earth, And show'd him Psyche

5. Of motion or direction to or towards (ON *prep.* 14–16): Onto which.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1896 Noe Lete vte a doue þat tok hir flight And fand na sted quare-on to light. *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I. 310 Ane skaffald quhairon they pat this innocent man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 897 He will therein set His triple-colour'd Bow, whereon to look And call to mind his Cov'nant. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Glass*, The Table, whereon the Glass is to be run, is of Pot Metal. 1800 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 259 The oaken shelf whereon 'tis laid

6. In reference to the object of an action, feeling, etc., and in various constructional uses (ON *prep.* 20–22, 28).

1340 *Ayenb* 176 Verst be þe heauede, hueran me zet ofte grat cost. 1526 TINDALE *John* iv 38, I sent you to repe that wheron ye bestowed no laboure. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, II iii. 47 To thinke, that you haue ought but Talbots shadow, Whereon to practise your seuentie 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I. iii. § 3 If the string whereon he striketh chaunce to be vncapable of harmonie. 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* i i 2 If you shall chance..to visit Bohemia, on the like occasion whereon my services are now on-foot. 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 676 Fly-blown flesh whereon the maggot feeds 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 193 A corpse whereon A vulture has just feasted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* xxi, I take the grasses of the grave, And make them pipes whereon to blow

†**7** Of which, whereof (ON *prep.* 27) *Obs*

c 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 48 To declare her greefe of the gret offence To theym done by Eolus, wheron they compleynyd. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II ccxxxiv. [ccxxx] 303 b/2 The duke fell sycke, wheron he dyed. 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C.* III. 112 No milke to be solde, whereon butter might be made 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* Medit. 17 The parts, whereon the World consists

Whereout (hwɛərau t), *adv arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + OUT *adv.* Cf Du. *waarut*, G *woraus*.] Out of which, out from which (in various senses: see OUT *adv* and OUT OF).

1340 *Ayenb* 242 Lottes wyf lokede behinde hire þe cite þet bernde, huerout hi wes iguo 1375 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* (1878) 132/1 þe tre of mercy Where out renep oyle of lyf. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix 428 He hath betrapped me wythin his gynnes whereoute I can not scape. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* ii 3, I deuysed a plage, whereout ye shal not plucke youre neckes. 1578 in Feuil. lerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 300 In the whole — lxvij^{li} ij^{d}. whereout abate vj^{li} viij^{d} 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* iv v 245 The very breach, where-out Hectors great spirit flaw 1641 EARL MONM tr *Brondi's Civil Wars* vii 75, I have not whereout to frame a History. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 615 The general good becomes the root whereout all our schemes and contrivances. are to branch 1885 TENNYSON *Anc Sage* 13 The heavens Whereby the cloud was moulded, and whereout The cloud descended.

†**b.** From which, whence (as an inference). *Obs.*

1569 J ROGERS *Glasse Godly Love* (New Shaks. Soc.) 179 The wife must bee obediente vnto her husband, as vnto Christ himselfe; whereout it foloweth, that the saide obedience extendeth not vnto any wickednesse or euill *a* 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th Ch. Rom* (1650) 92 The end was, that he might be Father of Believers in both people whereout amounts the conclusion intended

†**c.** Also *whereout of* (cf. WHEREINTO). *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc* 21 Yet did hee sauour of the earth, wherout of his bodie was taken, and wherin hee was placed to liue. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* xxiv 142 Being humbled in our selues by beholding the miseries wherout of we be waded *c* 1632 in G Barry *Orkney* (1805) 474 The Baillie of the paroch whereout of he has fled, shall cause him be jogged at the church.

Whereover, Whereround: see WHERE 15.

Whereso (hwēᵊ·ɪsou), *adv*, *conj. arch.* [ME. *whær swa, se*, representing OE. *swā hwēr swā*: see WHERE and So *adv* 17 d; Ormin's form **whæss** is influenced by ON. *hvars* = *hvar* where + *es* rel. particle]

1. = WHEREVER 2, 5.

1154 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1137 War sæ me tiiede þe erthe ne bar nan corn. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1574, & whæss itt iss *Ibid.* 4874, & whærse icc amm bitwennenn menn Icc hutedd amm & þutedd *c* 1205 LAY 9202 Ah whære swa he fonde enne gume þe of Rome weore hider icumen, be lette smiten him of þet hæfde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1349 þou maght til he aren quike, Hwore so he o worde aren *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v 1797 And red wher so þou be or elles songe, That þow be vnderstonde god beseche 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C vii 99 þenne was ich a-redy to lacke myn neghebores, Here werkes, here wordes wher so ich sete. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 337 Syr Almyghty god mott be yowr gyde And glad yow where soo ye rest *a* 1542 WYATT *How to use the court* 53 Stay him by the arme where so he walke or goo. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II. i. 18 That short reuenge the man may ouertake, Where so he be. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 118 Since I find not one. Whereso I be or whitherso I turn 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 163 Few indeed were there Who did not pray that well he still might fare Whereso he was. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems, Carrier Song* iv, Whereso you keep your state Heaven is pitched over you'

2. = WHEREVER 3.

c 1290 *Beket* 1363 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 145 To spene to him and alle his ȝware-so heo euere come *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11154 Quar sa þou wendes in exile *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T* 118 Wher so yow lyst Beren youre body in to euery place. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI. vi. 29 Ne would the Prince him euer foot forsake, Where so he went 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX xii, I follow thee, where so thee list to goe 1851 NEALE *Med Hymns* 154 On must the faithful warrior go Whereso the Chief precedeth

3 = WHEREVER 4

a 1225 Hwaise [see WHERFOR 2] *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat* 2 Whare so I be, whare so I sytt, what so I doo *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3201 Wher so as her sort was set, The knot never was vnknet *a* 1547 SURREY *Poems, 'Set me wheras the sonne'* 11 Thrawle, or at large, aliue whersoo I dwell, Sike, or in healthe 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 722 Hee oft Frequented thir Assemblies, whereso met. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Prol. 89 To seek your own land, whereso that may be

†**4.** = WHERE 1 b. *Obs. rare*

13 *Cursor M* 8456 (Gött) þe kind of thinges lered he, Bath of tres and grisses fele, Quilk war þair vertus lele Quei-so þai grew in wode or playn

Wheresoever (hwēᵊ·ɪsoue·vəɪ), *adv*, *conj* Now *formal* or *arch.* Also *poet* **wheresoe'er** (-ēᵊ·ɪ); 7 **-ere, -e're**, also 4–5 *contr.* wher(e)sere. [f. WHERESO + EVER; cf. SOMEVER.]

1 = WHEREVER 2, 5.

13 *Cursor M* 8931 (Gött) Bot quar sua-euer [*Cott* quar-sum euer] þis tre lay, God schued þar on his mihtes ay. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 644 Quere so-euer þys mon in melly was stad, His þro þost was in þat, burȝ alle oþer þynges *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 105 in *Babees Bk* 302 Where sere þou sitt at mete in borde, Avoide þe cat 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xxvi 13 Wheresoever this gospell shalbe preached , there shall also thys thatt she hath done, be told for a memoriall of her 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 35 We worschipe Christ him Selffe and his Sancts, quhairsoewir thay ar repræsentit vnto vs be thair images 1672 MILTON *P R* III 79 Conquerours, who leave behind Nothing but ruin wheresoe're they rove 1733 WATTS *Philos Ess.* I x. (1734) 35 Wheresoever Body is, there Space is not 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* § 23 Wheresoever the search after truth begins, there life begins. 1890 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. xxv, But wheresoe'er he take his way, He killeth our delight.

b. *ellipt.* = WHERESOEVER 2 b

1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) Hj b, Meeting in the market place or wheresoeuer anye friende. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* v. lv. § 7 The person of Christ is whole, perfect God and perfect man wheresoeuer. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 58 In all the Treasors, neyther in all the Cabinets, or other wheresoeuer, was not to bee found any thing so rich.

2 = WHEREVER 3

c 1320 *Cast Love* (ed Hall) 431 Ne helpyth him nothyng wheresere he wynde. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 2215 And whor so euer þai gang o-boute, þe ȝonger sal þe elder loute 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xiv 14 Where so euer he goeth in, there saye ye to the good man of the house [etc]. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* I. iii. 77 And wheresoere we went, like Iunos Swans, Still we went coupled and inseperable. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 1124 This way and that his winding Course he bends, And wheresoe're she turns, her Steps attends. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 134 P 6 [She] still goes on laying waste wheresoever she comes 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 30 Wander wheresoe'er he may 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 20 He Hoped to make the name Of his vessel great in story, Wheresoe'er he came.

3. = WHEREVER 4.

a 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr* etc. 64 Hit is to tyȝe [= tyþe]. Off hey, where sere hit growes *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 759 The nixt vacant That hapnis in France, quhair sa euer it fall, I gif the heir heritabilly 1573 D P *Cert Rules Geog.* A iv, Where so euer you are, imagine a poynt or pricke directly ouer your head, which is called Zenith 1645 VANE *Lost Sheepe* 267 Wheresoere they are, or whatsoeuer doing, they soe behaue themselues, as if with Saint Hierome, they heard the sound of the Archangells trump 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx, Wulf, too, had gone to his own place, wheresoever that may be.

†**Wheresome,** *adv., conj. Obs.* [f WHERE + -SOME^{3}, SUM *rel. adv* 2] = WHEREVER.

c 1200 ORMIN 6411 Sone summ ȝe findenn himm, Whær summ he beoþ onn eorþe, Wiþþ ȝure maddmess lakeþþ himm *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18957 þat ilk tung quar-sum þai war, Til ilk lede þai gaf ansuar *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 30 On ilka syde wharesum þai yede

Wheresomever (hwēᵊ·ɪsᵊmeᵊ·vəɪ), *adv., conj. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. WHERE + SOMEVER.]

1. = WHEREVER 2, 2 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8931 Bot quar-sum euer þis tre lai, Godd sceud þar on his mightes ai 1452 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 131/1 All and sindri my landis within the realme of Scotland quharesumever 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi 62 Hys grete wynges that bare hym hyghe and lowe, where someuere he wolde be. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 275 And take there your lodgys tofore them wheresomeuer it playse you 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II i (1893) 179 Wheresomeuer we be in this worlde, we be as pylgryms and strangers. 1619 J WILLIAMS *Serm Apparell* (1620) 30 The soules house is there, wheresomeuer it worketh.

2. = WHEREVER 3.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII vi. 221 Where someuer ye goo I wylle folowe you 1501 in *Lett Rich III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I 136 Wheresomever it shuld please the king to sende theym *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I ii, Arragon, Who Doth play the duell where some ere he comes

3 = WHEREVER 4.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 Whersomeuer one dye the weye to the other worlde is alle like. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv 533 Mawgys habandouned never reynawd whersomever he went. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II. iii. 7 Would I were with him, wheresomere hee is.

†**Whethorough,** *adv. Obs.* [f. WHERE 15 + THOROUGH *prep.*] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 210 þeo þet dronc eni drunch, oðer ei þing dude hwarðuruh no childe ne schulde beon of hire istreoned 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 1393 Echman paide a peni, War þoru he wuste hou moni men in al þe worlde were *Ibid* 2463 Tounes grete & heye Ware þoru him & is men in vair warison he broȝte *Ibid* 7493 He nadde no wounde war þoru he ssedde an drope blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6446 (Cott) Ietro gaue him consail Vnder baillis for to sett, Quar thoru in right þai suld be gett *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 984 (Fairf) Quen he con breke þe comandement Quar þorow his ospringe was shent *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lii 234 (Harl. MS) And thenne yaf him medesyne, wherthoiowe he was hole. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 45 Hit happed on a day her chapelein was sike that he might not synge, wherthorugh she must go home withoute masse 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X xxxviii 475 A posterne where thorou he shold flee 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen VII* c 34 § 10 Offices and inquisicions dailly be founde , wherethorough suche Maners, be seased into the Kinges handes 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* I (1879) 80 The Authors of these new toyes, wherthorow they offended, shalbe giltie of their deathes. 1627 SPEED *England* x. § 2 The ayre is cleansed, by the Billowes that ever worke from off her environing Seas, where-thorow it becommeth pure and subtill

Wherethrough (hweəɪþrū), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + THROUGH *prep.* Cf. Du *waardoor*, G. *wodurch*] Through which (in various senses of THROUGH *prep.*).

1. In reference to movement or direction in space, etc, or to duration in time (THROUGH *prep.* 1–4)

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 170 Veire weies . ȝwar þorȝ me mai wende Fram þe on ende of engelond vorþ to þe oþer ende *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) viii 30 Him behoues passe by þe Reed See .. whare thurgh þe childer of Israel went drye fote 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') Wisd xix 8 The drye earth appeared ; Wherethrough all the people went that were defended with thy hande *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiv, Mine eyes haue drawne thy shape, and thine for me Are windowes to my brest, where-through the Sun Delights to peepe, to gaze therein on thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI 281 The top is couered, and hath three holes, where-through they let the dead Christians fall downe 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 19 All experience is an arch wherethro' Gleams that untravell'd world, whose margin fades For ever and for ever when I move 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II iii 349 The many years Wherethrough thou waitedst. 1896 A MORRISON *Child Jago* v, A hole where-through a very small boy might squeeze

2. In reference to agency or instrumentality (THROUGH *prep.* 7). By means of which, whereby, wherewith. Now *rare* or *Obs*

13 *Northern Passion* I 25/222 It es my fless þat I ȝow gif, Whar thurgh ȝe may þe better lif 13.. *Gosp. Nicodemus* (G.) 284 We say a spirit enclosed he has, whai thurth all thinges he wate. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 128 Force of Powere, wher throgh he may his reme kepe, mayntene, and defende 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII xviii 638 Whanne shalle the holy vessel come by me where thurgh I shalle be blessid 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 1868/2 A great tempest wherethrough sixe houses in that towne were borne downe 1678 R BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* XIII § 2. 446 That Spiritual Body of Christ; whereby, and wherethrough, he communicateth Life to Men.

3. In reference to reason or cause. By reason of which, on account of which, wherefore; in consequence of which, from which, whereby, whence (as result or inference); *rarely* referring to a person = by whom. cf. THROUGH *prep.* 8. *arch.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 779 in *O E Misc.* 25 Amonges men a swete smel He let her of his holi spel, Wor-ðurȝ we muȝen folȝen him In-to his godcundnesse fin *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 236 Ne nis na þing hwerþuih monnes muchele madschipe wreðeð him wið mare. *c* 1300 *Beket* 839 Whar thurf me thingth that of nothing thu ne schalt ansuere noȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 170 Schir Ihon the Balleoll Assentyt till him, in all his will, Quhar-throuch fell eftir mekill ill. *Ibid* VII 89 Quhar-throu. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVII 103 For lawchtir neir I brist; Quhairthrow I walknit of my trance. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I. 27 This was done without the chancellaris counsall quhair throw he was hichlie offendit 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach* I 3, There could be none found for money, where-through many poore people were constrained to eat Barks of Trees. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* 11, Your Spaniard is a person altogether unparalleled in his own conceit, wherethrough he maketh not fit account of such foreign cavaliers of valour as are pleased to take service with him. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II iii 7 Folk cried the name Of him wherethrough the weary struggle came

Wheretill (hweəɪtiˑl), *adv.* In later use *Sc.* [f. WHERE 15 + TILL *prep.* Cf. (M)Sw *hvartill*, Da. *hvortil*]

1. *interrog.* †**a.** = next, 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7201 'Lauerdinges,' he said, 'sais me quartill Haf yee me fott?' *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 113 þis ys þe ffygure of wys ypocras; whare tyll haue ȝe askyd me þerof?

b. To what place, whither.

1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 31 She tauld the friskie fairy thing Whairtill to flee on rapid wing

2. *rel.* = next, 3

1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* clxx, Though thy begynnyng hath bene retrograde, Be froward opposyt quhare till aspert, Now sall thai turn, and luken on the dert 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I. 562 How Carentius schew his Desyre to thir Tua Kingis, quhairtill thai grantit baith richt gladlie,

Whereto (hweəɪtūˑ), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + TO *prep.* Cf. Du. *waartoe*.]

I. Interrogative.

1. To what? (in various senses of TO *prep*); in what direction, whither?

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24488 Quen i sagh son warto þai tight, Al mi licam can þai light, And mi mode a mend *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 203 Whar-to so þai turn þair mode. *Ibid.* (prose) 38 Þan sal man rede hir þe reule, þat sho may wite witerli whar-to sho salle halde hir. *c* 1400 in *26 Pol. Poems* 149 Wherto ys a man more lyke, Then to a floure that sprynge th in may? 1484 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 152 Wherto thys schall growe I can nott saye 1570 Levins *Manip.* 154/40 Wherto, *quorsum.* 1590 Shaks. *Mids N.* III ii. 256 Lysander, whereto tends all this? 1855 Emerson *Misc.* viii 56 What is matter? Whence is it? and Whereto?

†2. [To *prep* 8.] To what end? for what purpose? for what reason? wherefore? what.. for? *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher* 16 Hwerto schuld i tellen þe of ure cunde? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 464 Wan min erende is ido, Sholde ich bileue? nai, war to? 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xxvi 50 Jhesus seide to hym, Frend, wherto art thou comen? 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 287 How sche that scharpe swerdes blad Receive scholde and do wthal So as sche wot wherto it schal *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxxii 145 Qwhare to þan gaders þou þe ricches of þis werld? *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex* 46, I ame sent vn-to þe fra Lyng Alexander to wiete where to þou tarnes to come till hym to gyffe hym batelle. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 311 Quhar to suld I her off lang process mak? 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* iv, What is that whiche thou berest on thy fyste and wher to is it [*sc.* a spere-hawk] good. 1561 Norton & Sackv *Gorboduc* iv. ii, We marueyle muche wherto thus lingeryng staie Falles out so longe *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 653 Quhairto suld he come heir? 1602 Shaks *Ham.* iii iii 46 Whereto serues mercy, But to confront the visage of Offence? 1790 Shirrefs *Poems Sc. Dial.* 144 But whaie-to did ye't, oman, lat me hear?

II. Relative.

3. To which (in various senses of To *prep*).

1340 *Ayenb* 169 Peruore is þe zeuende stape of þise uirtue þe ilke þet oure mayster Iesu crist deþ þerto huerto þe filozofes ne muste come. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxxiii 352 The sone of a maide hath not wherto he maylay his hede 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 21 b, The fruytes of the heuenly countre, wherto they go 1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* I. ii 21 This night I hold an old accustom'd Feast, Whereto I haue inuited many a Guest 1602 — *Ham* v i 234 That Lome (whereto he was conuerted) 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii 398 Whereto th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd 1768 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 356 The perfection whereto their natures are destined. 1810 Vince *Astron* xxi 230 A matter whereto I gave not all the attention requisite 1887 Morris *Odyss.* xii 162 The mast-step, whereto shall the cords be tied.

†b. In addition to or besides which (To *prep.* 15).

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 27 Quhairto, till deif 3ow wt tome clatter, Ar nane sic in the flott as scho

†4. For which (purpose): cf To *prep* 8. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* lv. 11 The worde also that commeth out of my mouth .. shal. prospere in the thinge, wherto I sende it.

Hence **Wheretoe·ver, Wheretosoe·ver** *advbs*, to whatever place, whithersoever. *rare*

1609 *Bible* (Douay) *1 Sam* xviii 5 David also went forth to al thinges wheretosoever Saul sent him. 1635 Person *Varieties* I. 5 Because the Heavens, of all the parts of the World are most conspicuous, as that wheretoever we bend our eyes, being the most glorious Creature.

Whereunder (hwēərʊ·ndəɹ), *adv. arch.* [f. Where 15 + Under *prep.* Cf. Du. *waaronder*, Da. *hvorunder*, G. *worunter.*] Under which.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1348 Him thoght it raght fra erth til hell, Quare vnder he sagh his broper abell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 221 Þe mayde marie made of spoushod hire mentel hueronder wolde by godes zone y conceyued and y bore. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. D j b, Thus haue we heere what is done already, and what is it to come vnder this sixt trompet blowyng (where vnder we are now) which al belongeth to the second wo. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv lxii, Her amber tresses . Where vnder loue himselfe in ambush placed 1615 *Southampton Crt Leet Rec.* (1907) iii 493 He ought to shutt downe the Scluce where vnder the water Runeth 1627 W Sclater *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 162 The miserable bondage vnder sinne and Satan, whereunder who groanes not? 1836 Landor *Pericles & Aspasia* I xxiv 49 The flowery bank of youth, whereunder runs the stream that passes irreversibly! 1888 'H S. Merriman' *Yng. Mistley* x, Snowy froth whereunder lay the wise trout.

Whereuntil (hwēərʊntɪ·l), *adv. dial.* [f. Where 15 + Until.] = next.

1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v. ii. 493 Wee know where-vntill it doth amount 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xxxix, This victim, who is rescued from the horns of the altar, whereuntil she was fast bound by the chains of human law.

Whereunto (hwēərʊntū·, -ʊ ntʊ), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. Where 15 + Unto.]

1 *interrog.* Unto what? †to what end? for what purpose? wherefore? = Whereto 1, 2.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxviii, Than said I thus, 'quhare-unto lyve I langer?' 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* liv 149 Alle they that ben here, knowe well whereonto the thynge is come. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xi. 16 But whearevnto shall y lyken this generacion? — *Acts* v 24 When the hye prestes herde these thynges, they doubted off them, where vnto this wolde growe 1552 Latimer *Serm., St. Andrew's Day* (1562) 119 When Andrew hearde wherunto Christ was come, he forsoke his maister Iohn, and came to Christe 1865 Pusey *Eirenicon* 174 Which, whereunto it may lead, one had rather not think

2. *rel.* Unto which: = Whereto 3.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xcix. iii The operacyons and wodnesses of helle wherunto she hath subdued and submytted herself 1526 Tindale *Acts* xiii 2 Seperat me Barnabas and Saul for the worke where vnto I have called them *Ibid.* xxvii. 8 A place called Goode porte Neye where vnto was a citte called Lasea. 1530 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II 50 Decrees whervnto the seid Abbott was neuer partye. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Deut. iv. 26 The land, whereunto ye go ouer Iorden to possesse it 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 24 The Water of fforth is ane arme of the Sea, and a place quhairwnto the sey flowis and ebbis. 1611 Shaks *Cymb* III. vii 13 With those Legions Which I haue spoke of whereunto your leuie Must be suppliant 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud Ep* I ii 6 The omnisciency of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Anth* iv. (1690) 76 It is also material to examin, how many of them do get more than they spend, and how many less. In order whereunto it is to be considered, that [etc.]. 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 128 Your family vault, whereunto even my Harry must finally adjourn 1832 G R Porter *Porcelain & Gl* xiv 302 The too sudden variations of temperature whereunto the glass would be subjected 1846 Irench *Mirac* xxxiii. (1862) 464 Unlike as was his outward appearance to that whereunto their eyes were accustomed. 1871 T. R Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed 4) 552 The lower valve of the shell being fixed immediately to the rock whereunto the animal is attached.

Whereup (hweərʊ p), *adv.* (*conj.*) *rare.* [f. Where 15 + Up *prep*.]

†1. = Whereupon 2, 3 b. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 251 Hy comþ doun of þe heze roche hueroppe hi ys yzet. 1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Wher up I prey yow hertily to sette al these matieres in continuaunce.

2. Up which; upwards along which.

1880 *Athenæum* 17 Apr. 502/3 The spiral track Whereup flash perfect Souls 1916 H. E G. Rope *Relig. Ancilla* 29 The never-ending ranks of vine .. Whereup the purple haze of even climbs.

Whereupon (hwēərʊpɒ·n), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *formal* exc in sense 4. [f. Where 15 + Upon.]

I. 1. *Interrogative.* Upon what? = Whereon 1; †in early use = at what? about or concerning what? upon what ground, wherefore?

13 *Cursor M* 18774 (Gott) God men of galile, Quar-apon sua wonder 3e? 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxviii. 6 Where wast thou, when I layed ye foundacions of the earth? Where vpon stonde the pilers of it? 1581 A Hall *Iliad* x. 183 So that I to him brought From out your campe some certain newes, & wherupon you thought, Whether you meant to take the sea, or to your tackle stand 1596 Shaks *1 Hen. IV*, iv iii. 42 The King hath sent to know The nature of your Griefes, and whereupon You conjure from the Brest of Ciuill Peace, Such bold Hostilitie. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, ii. iv. 99 Neighbour Quickly (sayes hee) receiue those that are Ciuill; for (sayth hee) you are in an ill Name: now hee said so, I can tell whereupon 1666 Marvell *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II. 192 The sense of the nation's extreme necessity makes us exceeding tender whereupon to fasten our resolutions

II. *Relative* Upon which.

2 Of local position: = Whereon 2. (In first quot. *fig.*)

1390 Gower *Conf* I 42, I thenke .speke of thing [*sc* love] . wherupon the worlde mot stonde, And hath don sithen it began *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxviv. 154 In þe myddes . es a lytill hill, whare apon es a lytil palace. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 259 Godys son hase not where apon his hede to rest. 1535 Coverdale *Judges* xvi. 26 The pilers wher vpon the house stondeth. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 51/1 *Onum vrinum*, an addle egge, whereupon the hen sitteth not. *c* 1660 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 262 A small hill whereupon is built a strong castle 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist E. Bord.* I. 20 The site whereupon stood the Bastle.

†b. Over which, as superior. *Obs rare*—1.

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 97 Thys monastery of Syon, where vpon our lady is chyef lady & quyene.

3. Upon which as a basis of action, argument, etc., and in various constructional uses.

1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* 1 Wks (1876) 313, iij great grounde wher vpon Martyn dothe stable in maner all his articles. 1566 in *Maitl Club Misc* I 46 For payment of the sowmis quhairvpoun the samin [landis] lyis in wadset. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 55 In his death he fand the mercy of his God, whareupoun he ever exhorted all men to depend 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 114 Our king hes, of 3eirlie rentis, quhairvpon he royallie may susteine his court. 1610 Healey *St Aug. Citie of God* xvii. iv. 625 The text wherevpon all this prophetesses words haue dependance 1643 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I 15, I haue at this place found a very concerning occasion wheyrvpon to renew my desyre. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 152 We declare that the not delivery herof .. shall be no ground whereupon to reduce quarrell.

†b. (with clause as antecedent.) On which account, for which reason, wherefore; (of derivation or inference) from which, whence. *Obs.*

1456 Sir G. Haye *Law Armis* (S. T S.) 80 Force is ane of the principale foundementis of bataill, quhareapon men suld wit that syndry folk has the body rycht lytill, and 3it thai have the hert and the curage grete. 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 17 Panteron is a stone of all colours .wherevpon it is so named. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 763 One that will eyther push-on, or pluck-back, thy Businesse there whereupon I command thee to open thy Affaire. 1617 Morvson *Itin* III 137 *It seemes a worke hanging in the Ayre*, whereupon it is called Stoneheng vulgarly, and is reputed among Miracles. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus* (ed 7) I xi 46 In the which [*sc.* Airy Musicks] that liveliness of Singing is in that place to be omitted, and not any Passion to be used which savoureth of Languishment Whereupon we see how necessary a certain judgment is for a Musician.

4 Upon (the occurrence or occasion of) which; immediately after and in consequence of which, and when that happened, or was done or said.

The chief current sense; resembling 3 b in having a clause or statement as antecedent, but expressing a different shade of meaning.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II 17 The said the Kyng hade wreton to dyvers persones here quych hade promysed men, querupon I promysed a man. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem) Matt. xiv. 7 The daughter of Herodias daunced before them: and pleased Herod. Wherevpon [Tindale, Wherefor] he promised with an othe, to giue her whatsoeuer she would aske of him. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 121 Sultan Tokomac assailed him, whereupon ensued a most bloudy and furious battaile 1727 De Foe *Engl Tradesm* II (ed 2) 18 Last month I receiv'd my fortune, ; whereupon I have taken a house in one of the principal streets of the town of ——. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 269 The lord of the manor sold the lands to John Podger in fee, who died two years after, whereupon the estate descended to his son Marmaduke. 1885 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 331 She assented on condition that the divorce could be lawfully effected without impeachment of her son's legitimacy; whereupon Lethington undertook that she should be rid of her husband without any prejudice to the child

5. Upon the subject of which; about, as to, or concerning which. Now *rare*

a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* III 4 Then they. shewyd hym there conclusyon where a pon they were agreyd 1611 *Bible* Acts xxvi. 12, I persecuted them euen vnto strange cities Whereupon [Tyndale, About the which thynges, R V 1881 *margin*, On which errand], as I went to Damascus [etc.] 1613 Shaks *Hen VIII*, II iv. 201, I did steere Toward this remedy, whereupon we are Now present heere together.

6 Of motion or direction towards something, etc = Whereon 5, 6

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Amos iv 7 One piece was rained vpon, and the piece whereupon it rained not, withered *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn.* xx. 6 An eye Gilding the obiect where-vpon it gazeth. 1611 *Bible* Ezek xxiv 25 The desire of their eyes, and that whereupon they set their minds. 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom of Rom.* II 22 This young Prince .. took infinite delight in the object of this picture, whereupon his eies were incessantly fixed.

Wherever (hwɛərɛ·vəɹ); contr. (*poet*) **wher-e'er** (hweərēə·ɹ), *adv., conj.* Originally as two words (and so still in sense 1); subsequently often with hyphen, *where-ever* (*where-e'er*), etc; now always in contracted spelling *wherever* (*where'er*), the final *e* of *where* coalescing with the initial *e* of *ever* [f Where + Ever *adv.* 8 d, e.]

1. *interrog.* An emphatic extension of *where*? implying perplexity or surprise. Now *colloq*

More properly written as two words see Ever *adv* 8 d. [971 *Blickl. Hom* 167 Hwær ageylte he æfre on his gezerelan, se þe mid þon anum hræzle wæs gezyrwed þe of ofsenda hærum awunden wæs?] *c* 1275 Lay 26127 Þo hii þat heued iseȝen, sellich heom þohten ware euere onder heauene soch heued were ikenned. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portyngale* 625 'Seynt Marre', seyd the chyld so fre, 'Wher euyr my jentyll squyer myght be, That I with me to wod browght?' 1864 T. A. Trollope *Beppo* III vi, Where ever am I to find a girl that can pull me up out of my chair in the way you do? 1875 Parish *Sussex Dial* s v. *Mash*, Why I you're one mask! Wherever have you been? 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col Reformer* xvii, Wherever did the cayenne come from?

2. *rel* At (or to) any place at which.

Occas. introducing a subject-clause = any place at which, also with correlative *there*, *thither*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4672 Ioseph .. Did gader sariantz and squier Quar-euer þat [*Göt.* Quare þat euer] þai funden were 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvii 37 Where euere the body schal be, also the eglis schulen be gederid to gidere thidur. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 67 Quhair evir we meit thairto my hand I hecht, To red thy rebald ryming with a rowt 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, v iii. 141 Good Vnckle helpe to order seuerall powres To Oxford, or where ere these Traitors are. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 423 P 2 Where ever you are Damon appears also. 1796 Burney *Mem Metastasio* I 227 Wherever a great personage happens to be, will become the principal place 1887 Pusey *Real Pres Doctr. Engl Ch.* III 325 Wherever our Lord and Saviour is, there He is to be adored. 1888 Besant *All Sorts* xxviii, Wherever there are Englishmen, working, fighting, or sporting, there are some of those families among them.

b. *elipt.* (with loss of relative force): At any place whatever, at some place or other. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1667 Milton *P L.* xii. 449 Not onely to the Sons of Abrahams Loines, but to the Sons Of Abrahams Faith wherever through the world. 1672 — *P. R.* iv. 404 Our Saviour Hungry and cold betook him to his rest, Wherever, under some concourse of shades Whose branching arms . might shield his shelter'd head.

3. To (or at) any place to which; whithersoever.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egidiane*) 742 Send me quhare-ewyr þu wil. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 1154 (Fairf) Wiþ al þou sal be halden vile Quare-euer [*Cott.* Quarsa] þou comys in exile. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 302 Myn arme is roted awey þat was wont to peynte an ymage of þe whereuer I went. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T S) I 25 Quhair evir he raid he was convoyit with ane thowsand horsmen 1692 Prior *Ode Imit. Hor* x, Where-e'er old Rhine his fruitful Water turns. 1740 Gray *Let to his Mother* 2 Apr, I desire you to give my duty to my father, and wherever else it is due. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* I. I. 247 Wherever he came, the gentry flocked round him 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* iii, 'Don't you want to go there?' 'Where, sir?' 'Where? Why, wherever you are going,' said the gentleman.

4 Introducing a qualifying (equivalent to conditional or disjunctive) dependent clause, often with verb in subjunctive: In (or to) whatever place; whether at one place or another; no matter where.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 1461 In worlde where ever he be bestedd, And he wyste of thys case, Hyddur he wolde take hys pase. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal* June 99 Flye to my loue, where euer that she bee. 1667 Milton *P L* viii. 170 Of other Creatures, as him pleases best, Wherever plac't, let him dispose. 1703 Earl Orrery *As you find it* II ii 28 Wherever they come from, they have perform'd very well. 1771 Mrs Griffith *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 45, I should not chuse to be farther removed from that blessed spot, where ere it be. 1854 J. S. C Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I xxii. 352 England claimed the right of visiting and searching merchant ships, to whatever nation belonging, whatever the cargoes, wherever the destination. 1854 Mrs Jameson *Comm. pl Bk.* 69

Unhappy that nation, wherever it may be, where the question is yet pending between servitude and civil war!

5. *gen.* or *fig.* In any case, condition, or circumstances in which (cf. WHERE 10 b)

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* III v 87 *Phe* Why I am sorry for thee gentle Siluius *Sil* Where euer sorrow is, reliefe would be 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI 246 Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaick Account of that Earth, he hath receded from Nature, and Matter of Fact 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xx, For wherever there is genius there is pride 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I 422 Whereever the state of the patient's strength is sufficient to undergo the process, it ought frequently to be practised 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Congregationalist* Apr 288 Wherever the laws of mechanics rule, necessity rules; wherever necessity rules, freedom is absent

Wherewith (hwɛəɹwɪˈðˑ), *adv.* (*sb.*) Now *formal* or *arch.* [f. WHERE 15 + WITH *prep.*]

I 1. *Interrogative.* With what?

c 1200 ORMIN 17218 & tiss me birrþ nu shæwenn 3uw Whatt itt 3uw ma33 bitacnenn, & whæi wiþþ itt ma33 fesstnenn 3uw Inn 3ure rihhte læfe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* Prol 131 Wher with sholde he make his paiement If he ne vsed his sely Instrument? 1539 *Bible* (Great) Judges VI 15 Oh Lord, wher with shall I saue Israel? 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) Matt V 13 But if the salte haue lost his sauour wher with shal one salt? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. I. 264 Which with, O with, but with this I passion to say wherewith.

II. *Relative* With which

2. In instrumental and allied senses: By means of which; whereby.

Sometimes followed by *to* and inf (see To *prep.* B. 16, and cf. b c below)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 585 Min handax 3ware wiþ ich abbe geans & maniman aslawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5399 Now haue we noght ware-wit we mai Lenght our liue wit fra þis dai 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3835 Þe pape þe kays bers, Whar-with he bathe opens and spers. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 214 Sche. hath ynow wherwith to plese Of worldes good whom that hire liste 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. VII, He brake the cord wherwith he was bounden 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* II 4 The greate love wherwith he loved vs 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I. VI 17 Those honors Wherewith your Maiestie loades our House *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* x, He gat water in a pan, Quherwith he slokend out the fyre. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shakes* 29 That royal robe of heroic verse wherewith he had clothed the ungrown limbs of limping tragedy 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durh. Univ.* 5 Without even a shirt of his own wherewith to cover his body.

b With ellipsis of antecedent, or as compound relative involving antecedent (cf. WHAT C I*): That, or something, with which; the means by which. (*a*) with following clause, usu. with *to* and inf.; (*b*) with ellipsis of following clause.

(*a*) *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 As gentille wimmen mest alle nu o worlde þat nabbeð hwerwið buggen ham brudgume *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 419/46 Me þinchez þe feste feble were Bote Men hadden 3ware with þe wombe loye a-rere *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 302 And busily gan for the soules preye Of hem þat yaf hym wher with to scoleye *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6710, I wole, Telle how a man may begge at nede That hath not wherwith hym to fede *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv 181 He had not wherwith to arme him. 1611 *Bible Ps.* CXIX 42 So shall I haue wherewith to answere him that reprocheth me 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. lvii 460 They will have wherewith to purchase the produce of other countries. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Cham.* II IV, Here is wherewith to build the school. *a* 1891 R. W. BARBOUR *Thoughts* (1900) 80 Where is one to get wherewith to help another if not from the healed scars in himself?

(*b*) 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C VII 317 Roberd þe ryfeler on *reddite* lokede, And for þer was nat wher-with he wepte ful sore 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I CCV 99 They taryed to refresshe theym for they founde in that abbey well wherwith. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 21 Holde the candle to them that haue wherewyth, and wyll sette lustily to it

c. = WHEREWITHAL 2 c, which is more usual

(*a*) 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven 1876 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 15. I 19 Heavily taxed in providing the wherewith to meet excessive loss by radiation

(*b*) 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.*, *Wherewi'*, property estate, money

3. With which as cause or occasion; in consequence of which, on account of or by reason of which, whereat; by the agency or effect of which, whereby.

c 1440 *Generydes* 3577 Where with the Sowdon was full wele apayde 1561 WINGET *Bk. Questions* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 67 In ony controuersie affirmit be zou, quharewith thai be offendit. 1651 in Fuller *Abel Redv.*, *Melancthon* 239 He fell into an Ague, wherewith in few dayes he dyed. 1663 PATRICK *Parad. Pilgr.* (1687) 346 The World will need such a good example, to reform the evil wherewith it abounds. 1814 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) III x 313 Every body that I see talks highly of your steady interest with the public, wherewith I am pleased but not surprised 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxiii, I have far too much wherewith to reproach myself.

4. Along with or together with which; against which; in addition to or besides which.

a 1400 *Ephyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 123 Saf among we knele among the racke Wherewith the son was somtyme thi plesaunce 1611 *Bible* 2 Chron. XXXV. 21, I come not against thee this day, but against the house, wherewith I haue warre 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 81 To boot wherewith, he had secret instructions given him

b. With which occurrence, act, etc. whereat, whereupon, 'and with that'. *arch.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvii. 193 As sone as the lady saw Gerames she knew him, wherwith she began to chaunge coloure. 1575 *Bp. T. Cooper's Reg.* (Linc. Episc. Rec. 1912) 123 He gott her neck under his arme & with his leyshe wouide have bound her wherwith she cried out 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV 61 Yet after this he wils his hast, wherewith such speed she makes 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 187 We saw the monster stir and move, wherewith we made hast from him 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Last Confess.* 133 Then all the blessed maidens laughed up at once. Wherewith I woke

Wherewithal (hwɛəɹwɪˈðɒˑl), *adv.* (*sb.*) [f. WHERE 15 + WITHAL.]

I. 1 *Interrogative* = prec. 1. *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXVIII[I] 9 Where withall shall a yonge man clense his waye? 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II III M 13 b, Where withal I beseche the shall men bye or make prouysion for our cates? 1611 *Bible* Matt. VI 31 Wherewithall shall wee be clothed? 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III 96 He never was so hard run for money Knew not wherewithal to pay his duties

II. *Relative*

2 = prec. 2. *arch.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III XXVII 353 The iuyce of Aloë openeth the belly, in purging humours, especially suche wherewithal the stomacke is burdened 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. I 55 Northumberland, thou Ladder wherewithall The mounting Bullingbrooke ascends my Throne. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt* IV E 5, The rest Wherewithall thy minde is blest *a* 1673 HORTON *Expos. Ps. Lxxii.* 7 (1675) 590 He is not like the Egyptian Task masters, which require brick, and give no straw wherewithal to make it. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VIII. III 88 The marks of his good-will and gratitude wherewithal they had been honoured. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXI, Mrs. Miff has heard that the lady hasn't got a sixpence wherewithal to bless herself 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II III 344 The love I had therefor was not so much above That wherewithal I loved the silver ring

b. With ellipsis of antecedent, or as compound relative = prec. 2 b. (*a*) followed by inf. with *to*, (*b*) with ellipsis of inf. (See also c) *arch.*

(*a*) 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 93 If he haue not wherewithall to maintaine his estate 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 32 No people to pay him tithes, but his own children and servants, who had not wherewithall to pay him, but of his own. 1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* III 66 Teckely being in the Neighbourhood, without having wherewithal to attempt any thing by force 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV 1, When your ladyship's livery was stript off, he had not wherewithal to buy a coat 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXXI, They gave him what they had, and hulled him with every shot. He had not wherewithal to return the compliment

(*b*) 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I II, The charge is small charge, syr; I thanke God my father left me wherewithal. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. III. 59 That Churchman Beares a bounteous minde indeed His dewes fall euery where *L. San.* He may, my Lord, H'as wherewithall 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I II, My husband and I cannot live by Love, as they say; we must have wherewithal, as they say 1730 RAMSAY *Fables* VI 21 Them that wanted wherewitha', He dang them back 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XIX, 'Here is wherewithal', said Martin

c Preceded by the definite (rarely the indefinite) article, which qualifies the omitted or implied antecedent: (*a*) followed by inf. with *to* = means by which, resource with which (*to do* something); (*b*) with ellipsis of inf. (chiefly *colloq.*), thus becoming a *sb.* = means, *esp.* pecuniary means; resource or supply (esp. money) needed for the purpose in view.

(*a*) 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I VIII. P 2 There is a wherewithal to satisfy your craving 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* XII 127 A hope that this day's post would have brought the wherewithal to build up new expectations. 1917 *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 490 To supply him with the wherewithal to pay for the defence of the border.

(*b*) 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII XII P 13 How the devil does she mean that I should get the wherewithal? 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads & Battle-F.* 14 The design comprised a harbour for vessels carrying forty guns; but the wherewithal failed 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* III, Our English girls, when they have got the wherewithal, do in the second generation easily assume the aristocratic manner and appearance

†3. = prec. 3. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 695 He forgot Diana, where withall she was very angry 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 23 The accents of the voice made him conclude that they proceeded from a person very much afflicted wherewithall he was so moved to pity, [etc.]

4. = prec. 4. *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

1618 WITHER *Motto*, *Nec Curo* 193 A knowledge wherewithal He is prepar'd for whatsoe're may fall 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. *P's Corr.*, With precisely the same complacency of conscience, wherewithal he contemplates the volume of discourses above-mentioned

†b = prec. 4 b. *Obs.*

a 1542 WYATT *Poems*, *'The longe love, that in my thought* 9 Where with all, vntoo the herte forrest hee fleith. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 39 Wherewithall considering the obligation wherein he was bound to her affection, he resolved to let her see how sensible he was of a benefit.

Wherewithout: see WHERE 15.

Wheritte, Wherk: see WHERRET, WORK.

Wherk, dial. var. QUIRK.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Y 2 b, *Wherk* [is] a small and unlooked for turning in the Stone, Side, or Ore

Wherken, dial. var. QUERKEN, to suffocate

Wherl, etc. · see WHIRL, etc.

¶ Whern(e, error for *wheru(e*, WHARVE *sb.*

1552 HULOET, *Wherne* Loke in whorle 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 98 [They] draw their threads, whether it be with a reele, or with a spindle, and a wherne 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Alph. Dict., Wherl, Whern.

Wherne, obs. form of QUERN[1].

Wherpole, -pool, obs. ff. WHIRLPOOL.

Wherret (hwɛˑret), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms· 6 wheritte, whyrit, -rret, 6–8 whirrit, 6–9 whirret, 7 wheret, -it, 7–9 wherrit, 7– wherret. [? Echoic.] A sharp blow; esp. a box on the ear or slap on the face.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 17 b, Thou fearst a pat on pate, or els a whirrit on the eare 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 208 And with this up with his fiste, and gave Phylotus a sure wheritte on the eare. 1589 [? NASHE] *Martins Months Minde* Ep. Ded. A 2, I haue giuen them both now one Cuffe more, which albeit in truth bee but a whirret. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Luv. Libr.* V. II 324 He gaue one of them such a whirret with his sword-hilts, that [etc.] 1664 [J. SCUDAMORE] *Homer à la Mode* 25 She striking him two or three wherets O'th ears, tooke hold of's bunch of carrets 1727 'S. BRUNT' *Voy. to Cachi.* 67, I returned the Compliment with a Wherret of my Fist, which knock'd him over 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* s. v., I'll ghee thee a wherret in the chops

fig. 1715 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 116 Let her Conduct be never so void of Offence, she cannot shun the Whirrits of their Malice

b *Comb.*: †**wherret-stopper,** a contrivance on a boat to prevent injury from collision, etc.

1708 *Constit. Watermen's Co.* liii, Owners shall Mark and Number Boats, with plain Figures on the Lanings on each side, just abaft the Wherrit Stoppers of every Boat

Wherret (hwɛˑret), *v.* Now *rare.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To give a blow or slap to, †occas. *transf.* with the blow as object. Also *fig.*

1599 MINSHEU, *Cachetaddo*, whirreted on the cheeke 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* II s. v. *Pugnus*, To box or wherret one. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III VI 59 Then most considerable Knocks had been jerked and whirrited within the Curtines of his Sweet-heart 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Sept., The Whigs are in a rage about the peace, but we'll wherret them, I warrant 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I 49 The Deacon seeing him in this way, wherreted him smartly with his cane.

Wherrit, *v. dial.* [Possibly local form of *thwert*, THWART *v.* Cf. dial. *whart* and *whartle* (beside *thwartle*, *thirtle*). See WERRIT.] *trans.* To tease, pester, annoy.

1762 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* I IX. (1763) 17 Find some other road, can't you? and dont keep wherreting me with your nonsense. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I 35 What the dickens! Must I be wherretted with your Advice too? 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Wherrited*, teazed 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* XXI, With the missus a nigh wherritted to death wi' trouble

Wherrow, var. WHARROW.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V XXIII 579 The roote is rounde lyke a wherrow or wherle, or rather like a litle round appel.

Wherry (hwɛˑrɪ), *sb.*[1] Also 5–6 whery(e, 6 wherrye, -ey, where, whirie, whyr(1)e, whyrry(e, -ie, wheary, 6–7 wherie, whirr(e)y, -ie, 7 wheery, 9 whurry. [Etymology obscure; perh. f. WHIRR with suggestion of rapid movement.]

1. A light rowing-boat used chiefly on rivers to carry passengers and goods.

1443 *Rec. Acc. 21 Hen. VI* G *dorso* (P. R. O.), Vnius Batelle vocate Whery *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 6 There came suche a winde fro wynchester That blewe these women ouer the ryuer, In wherye 1534 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 24 For murderinge of two straungers in a wherie in the Thames 1536 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV 277 Payd to Robert Day, for 1 day with his where with my Lady, VIII *d* 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 16 Preamble, The Whiries & Boates nowe occupied & used and of late tyme made for Rowing upon the said Ryver [Thames] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 635 He toke a Whirry, and so escaped to London *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1594) 83 They tremble for feare, like women that shrike at euery stir in the whirry 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Sept., My pictures and fine things, that I will bring home in wherrys 1689 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III 302 John Temple flung himself over a wherry when it was shooting London bridge 1723 SWIFT *Judge Boat* 24 Our Boat is now sail'd to the Stygian Ferry, There to supply old Charon's leaky Wherry 1759 *Universal Chron.* 14–21 July 231/1 Two young fellows going up the Isis in a wherry with a sail, were overset by a sudden gust of wind 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Yawl*, a wherry or small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II ix, Nothing moving on the stream but watermen's wherries and coal lighters 1861 *Chamb. Encycl.* II. 177/2 The Thames wherry is stoutly built and is constructed to carry about eight passengers It is usually managed by one sculler or two oarsmen 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXVII, Smaller craft—wherries, steam-launches, tenders, and what not.

2 A large boat of the barge kind · see quots. *local*

a 1589 R. LANE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* 740, I tooke a resolution with my selfe to enter presently so farre into that Riuer with two double whirries, and fourtie persons one or other 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2672/3 Four large Wheries, which we brought from Dublin, in which were put 150 Granadiers *a* 1788 in *Orig. Forty-Five* (S. H. S. 1916) 260 They were alarmed by five wherries, the same, as they supposed, that landed the Campbells the night before. The wherries sailed by to the southward without ever stopping 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Wherry*, *wherry*, a large boat—a sort of barge or lighter. 1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict.* s. v., A wherry on the East Norfolk and East-Suffolk rivers it is a large sailing boat, carrying from 15 to 35 tons of merchandise. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Wherry*, a decked vessel used in fishing in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/8 A coal wherry belonging to Atkinson, Shields

3. A large four-wheeled dray or cart without sides. *local.*

1881 [see *wherry driver* in 4] 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 1 Apr., One new light Spring Wherry, carry one ton.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *wherry-boat*,

-rower, *-slave*, *-wharf*, (sense 2) *wherry yacht*, (sense 3) *wherry-driver*. Also WHERRYMAN.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 134 Passynge the ryuers of Thames or Medwaye by barge or *wherbote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. x, The Captaine..escaped to the key, where he tooke a small barge or wherrie bote. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) Index 178 *Wherry driver. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Bargemen, *whery rowers, and dysers. 1569 JEWEL *Def Apol.* (1571) 202 You maie remember, that Iulius the 2 .from a *whearyslaue, not longe sithence became a Pope 1884 'H COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* XXIV, We reached the *wherry-wharf at Kingston. 1896 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 At Lowestoft. Dr Jameson boarded a *wherry yacht

Hence **Wherry** *v. trans.*, to carry in or as in a wherry; **Wherrying** *vbl. sb.*, the plying of a wherry.

1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* I. 244 Buoyant shells, On stormless voyages..Wherried their tiny mariners. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Nov 41, I chucked up th' wherry en' and went deek drawen'. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 30 Dec 3/1 [They] are men who have always picked up their living by wild fowling, poaching, wherrying

Wherry, *sb.*[2] *dial.* = WHEBBET *sb.*

1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* I. (1728) 14 Somewhat fetcht me such a wherry a-cross the Shins, that dawn came I flop o' my Feace.

Wherry, obs. var. WHIRRY *v.*

Wherryman (hwe·rimăn). Pl. **-men.** Forms: see WHERRY *sb.*[1]; also 6 whirriman, 6–7 wherriman. [f. WHERRY *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1] 4 p.] A man employed on a wherry (sense 1 or 2)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXVII. 28 All whirry men, and all maryners vpon the see. 1542 in *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (Selden Soc) I. 116 John Peers .of the parishe of Sainte Olyff in the Burge of Sowthwerke wherryman. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 176 There is neuer a whirriman at Westminster brydge, but he can answere to thys. 1593 BACON *Let to Earl of Essex* 10 Nov, As he that is an excellent wherryman, who you know looketh towards the bridge when he pulleth towards Westminster. 1662 in *Extr. St. Papers rel Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 130 Thomas Tracey of Great Yarmouth wherryman. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 145 The society of watermen and wherrymen 1905 A. I SHAND *Days of Past* II 19 They had run the old wherryman and scullers off the Thames.

1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) Index 178. 1893 P H. EMERSON (*title*) On English Lagoons, being an account of the Voyage of Two Amateur Wherrymen on the Norfolk and Suffolk Rivers and Broads 1897 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5/3 Wherrymen and anglers report the destruction of large numbers of coarse fish in the lower reaches of the Norfolk tidal rivers.

Whersere, obs. contr. f WHERESOEVER.

Whersh, variant of WERSH *a.*

Whert, var. QUART, QUERT *a.* and *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Wherve, variant of WHARVE

Wherwille, Whery, Whes, Whesen, Whesille, Whess, Whest, Whestion, Whestone: see WHIRL, VERY, WHOSE, WHITSUN, WEASEL, WASH *v.*, QUEST *sb.*[1], QUESTION, WHETSTONE.

Whet (hwet), *sb.* [f. WHET *v.*]

1. An act of sharpening; *transf.* the interval between two sharpenings of a scythe, etc; also *fig.* an occasion, turn, 'go'. Now *dial.*

a 1628 J. PRESTON *Saints Daily Exerc* (1629) 32 The whetting of the sithe, though there be a stop in the work for a time, yet, as our common saying is, a whet is no let. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 32 A good mower will goe the breadth of those broade landes with a whette 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXX, If the afflatus comes, give way, Robert, never heed me; I'll bear it this whet (time). 1892 HOLE *Mem* XVI. (1893) 194 'Well, Booth,' a visitor said to his sick neighbour, 'thee'd like to get better, wouldn't thee, Booth? But thee mun dee, this whet.'

2. *fig.* Something that incites or stimulates desire; an incitement or inducement to action.

1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P.* 112 *marg.*, The sloth of the Moors a whet to the Banyans 1710 S. PALMER *Proverbs* 6 Diversion shou'd never be any more than a Whet in order to the better, Pursuit of our Work. 1770 *Ann Reg., Hist. Eur.* 32/2 The carnage at Patras gave a new whet, which was not at all wanted, to the revenge of the Greeks 1846 LOWER *Hand bk. Lewes* 24 Should any facts I may state serve as a whet for the visitor's curiosity 1880 J CAIRD *Univ. Addr* (1898) 134 For some minds..the whet of society is indispensable in order to the attainment of the right temper and use of their powers 1882 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* in (1892) 123 Solitude: an excellent thing in itself, and a good whet for company.

b. Something that whets the appetite; chiefly, light refreshment taken as an appetizer or to stave off hunger till the next meal; *esp.* an appetizer in the form of a small draught of liquor; a dram, a drink (cf. *wet*).

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr Alsatia* II. 23 Let's whett; bring some Wine. Come on; I love a Whett 1692 RAY *Disc* II v (1693) 191 The President of the Council engaged me to take a Glass of Wormwood Wine as a whet before dinner 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. 209 An Ivory Table is a certain whet, You would not think how heartily he'll eat. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 279 Fruit, Wine, Tobacco, and Salt Bits for a Whet, being placed before them, they continue Drinking till Midnight 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* I. 6, I have brought the Colonel to take a Morning's Whet with you 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) III 360 They whipt out two Bottles of Champaigne instantly, for a Whet, as they called it. 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 139 To make a nice Whet before Dinner. Cut some slices of bread.., fry them in butter, [etc.] 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl., To Sir W Phillips* 8 Aug, I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of *hors d'œuvres*, or whets. 1803 *Med Jrnl* X. 477 As he walks out in the morning he takes what is called a small glass (half a gill) of bitters at the first grog shop he passes, and commonly takes a second whet (another half gill) before he gets to work 1833 in F D. Palmer *Diary of C. & P.* (1892) 212 The Corporation gave a 'whet' at the Town Hall 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiogr.* I. XXIII 189 He .swallowed his two dozen of green oysters as a whet, and proceeded to dine 1879 STEVENSON *Trav Cevennes* 90 Father Michael gave me a glass of liqueur to stay me until dinner The whet administered, I was left alone

Whet (hwet), *v.* Forms 1 hwettan, 4 quette, 4–7 whette, 5–7 whett, (5 wete, qwete, *Sc.* quhete, 6 wette, wheit), 7–8 wet, 6– whet, *pa. t* 1 hwette, 3 hwætte, 3wette, 4 wette, 4–6 whette, 6–7 whet, 8 *Sc.* whatt; *pa. pple.* 3 1whæt, 4–5 ywhet(t, whette, 4–8 whet, *pa. t* and *pa. pple.* 4–5 whettid, 5– whetted. [OE *hwettan* = (M)Du., (M)LG. *wetten*, OHG. *wezzan* (MHG *wezzen*, G. *wetzen*), ON. *hvetja* (Sw. *vassa*, Da *hvæsse*) :– OTeut **χwatjan*, f. *χwat-* (whence OE. *hwæt*, etc.: see WHAT *a.*[2])]

1. *trans.* To sharpen, put a sharp edge or point upon.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXVI. 186 Swæ se læce grapað, & stracað, & hyt his seax & hwett [*v r* hwæt] 971 *Blickl Gloss.* 259 Hy hwetton, *exacuerunt*. *c* 1205 LAY. 14215 He whætte his særes alse he schæren wolde *c* 1290 *St. George* 84 in *S Eng. Leg* 296 Heore wepne huy drowen forth and ȝwetten hem. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1760 Ofte tyme I fynde þat þey mette with blody strokes Assayinge how here speres were whette 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I 4306 A swerde, scharp[e] grounde & whet 1530 PALSGR 780/2, I love better whettynge of knyves afore a good dyner than whettynge of swordes and bylles. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I iii 244 Foole, foole, thou whet'st a Knife to kill thy selfe. 1596 in *Archæologia* LXIV 379 For a fylle to whett the blakstone saw iiii d. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I viii 42 b, Like an ill Mower, that mowes on still, and neuer whets his Syth. 1698 *Phil Trans* XX 418 It became very hot towards the Point, the Edge being whet away to a Wire. *Ibid* 419, I whet it again strongly in the same manner, and it changed again 1721 E WARD *Merry Trav* I (1729) 12 The Butchers Some wetting Knives upon a Steel 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* II. 121 As in smooth oil the razor best is whet. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* III, Thou whett'st our very banquet-knives To tools of death and war 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* IV i. 115 You do not think It is my wrath or will that whets this axe Against his neck?

b. Of a boar or other animal sharpening its tusks or teeth in preparation for an attack.

c 1000 *Eccl Inst* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II 396/6 Of þæm undeadlicum wyrmum þa hwettað hyra blodigan teð to þon þet hiȝ urne lichoman wundian 13 *K Alis* 6607 (Laud MS) In her mouþ ben teeþ trebble sshet, None bores better ywhett. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 178 Þai whettid þer tethe agayns þaim 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 16 He fyleth and whetteth his horne on a stone 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 387 Boars whet their Tusks, to battel Tygers move 1747 W. DUNKIN in Francis tr. *Hor., Ep* II ii. 42 A very Wolf .Now whetting keen his wide devouring Jaw 1799 SOUTHEY *God's Judgem Wicked Bp* 77 They have whetted their teeth against the stones, And now they pick the Bishop's bones 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlii, The eagle whets his beak.

c In allusive and fig. phrases (in which the literal language is freq. retained, e g *to whet the teeth, the sword*, etc) usually expressing preparation for attack; often in echoes of Ps. lxiv. 3, cxl. 3.

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Spelman) CXXXIX [CXL] 3 Hi hwetton tungan heora swa swa nædran *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 212 Þe sweord of sorowe whett with fals plesaunce 14 *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 95 For to skape the cruell vyolence Of nedis swyrd whettyng with violence 1563 *Homilies* II. *Worthy receauing Sacr* I, Therfore (saith Ciprian) when we do these thynges, we nede not to whet our teeth. 1573 G HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 A hie point forsooth for them to whet there tungs about. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv* (1586) 7 They had not yet whetted their tongues to slaunder their neighbours, gaue not their mindes to cruelties. 1633 COWLEY *Poet Blossoms, Constantia & Philetus* 74 Yet hee by chance had hit his heart aright, And on Constantia's eye his Arrow whet. 1674 W. SHERLOCK *Disc Knowl Christ* 56 That now we may look Justice in the face, and whet our Knife at the Counter door, all our Debts being discharged by Christ. 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) III. 266 'Combined Nations,' says she, 'and formidable cities whet the sword against me' 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* II 26 The writer who is seen to be thus whetting afresh his words 1866 LIDDON *Divin. Our Lord* VII (1875) 357 The edge and point of every weapon that might be forged or whetted by the ingenuity of passionate animosity

d. *absol.*, also *fig* to get ready for an attack (like a boar whetting his tusks).

1398 [see WHETSTONE 1] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xvi. 318, I mon whett lyke a bore 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 19 Those who cease whetting at Gods secrets (as not belonging to them) have a marke upon them of such as shall be saved. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. ., I have been whetting all this while. 1682 — *Medall* 240 They . grin and whet like a Croatian band

†**2.** *fig.* To incite, instigate, egg or urge *on to* or *to do* something. *Obs.*

Beowulf 204 Đone siðfæt him snotere ceorlas lythwon logon, hwetton hiȝerofne. *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat* 493 Oðer [gast] hine tyhteð & on tæso læreð & ðurh cræt his mod hweteð *c* 1000 *Malchus* in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 41 Þa gehyrde hio fram me þæt ic hiȝ hwette to fleanne *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2828 On was þer þat ful euele spak To whette Brenne to reyse contak. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* IV 1354 Liche a lyoun whetted wiþ woodnes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 461 b, Certen biting libelles wherin were some thinges to whet the people 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam Love* 26 b, By Dauid George his Masters whettyng him forward he became the sonne of perdition, 1595 SHAKS *John* III iv 181 Now that their soules are topfull of offence, I will whet on the King. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Clerum* II (1689) 37 If he would whet them up to the battle. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* Medit. 3 A gloomie night Whets on the morning, to returne more bright 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XXVII 214 They are but whetted and inrag'd by what they suffer'd, against those whom they look upon as them that caus'd thir suffrings. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *Y Kettlewell* I. § 8 He would be often discoursing about Points of Religion, that he might thereby whet those who sat at Table with him 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 491 When she to murther whets the tim'rous Thane

3. To sharpen, render (more) acute, keen, or eager (a person's wits, appetite, interest, curiosity, etc.)

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2420, I attelȝ d neuer athens with armes to entre, Bot you questions to enquire to wete [*dishn* qwete] with my wittes. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6197 How high that euere his heed he shere With resoun whetted neuer so kene. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let Cupid* 243 They that to wommen ben ywhett so kene 1561 T. NORTON tr *Calvin's Inst* III 262 b, The very weight of ye thing it self shal whet our endeuor 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 187 Diuers coulours offende the eyes, yet hauing greene among them, whette the sight. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III i 116 Madam, I come to whet your gentle thoughts On his be halfe 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks 1873 III. 282 [He] seekes new wayes to whet dull appetite 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 9 Aduersities doe often whet our wits 1648 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 309 This I confess whets my prayers for your Lordship's health 1752 HUME *Pol Disc* III. 48 Their industry only whetted by so much new gain 1759 — *Hist Eng., Tudors* II *Eliz* III 547 Theological controversy daily whetted the animosity of the sects 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXXII, Efforts to stimulate the popular taste and whet the popular curiosity 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz* II. III 210 The desire of revenge whetted their exertions

also 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 831 The Cause, why Onions, and Salt, and Pepper, in Baked Meats, moue Appetite, it is by Vellication of those Neiues; For Motion whetteth

†**4.** In renderings of Deut vi. 7 and echoes of it, translating Heb. *shānan* lit. to sharpen, fig. to inculcate. (Const *on, upon.*) *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed Chr Man* To Rdr. 13 Moyses saith Deutro vj Heare Israel let these wordes which I commaunde the this daye steke fast in thine herte, and whette them on thi childerne. 1548 BECON *Sol. Soul* Wks 1564 II. 115 b, And euei bee whetȝnge of that in thy mynde 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* XXII (1627) 255 Use all diligence to apply every piece unto them, to whet it upon them *a* 1665 J GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 229 Was it thoroughly known, and frequently whetted upon the thoughts and minds of men [etc.].

†**5** Of a bird To preen (the feathers) *refl.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Garden* 54 There like a Bird it sits, and sings, Then whets, and combs its silver Wings.

6. †**a.** *intr.* To take an appetizer. **b.** *trans.* in phr *to whet one's whistle* (in which *whet* has been substituted for the earlier *wet*). to clear the throat or voice by taking a drink.

1674 FLATMAN *Belly God* 46 First whet thy whistle with some good Metheglin 1688 [see WHET *sb* 2 b]. 1742 FIELDING *Y Andrews* II xi, Give the gentleman a glass to whet his whistle before he begins 1809 in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett* (1873) I. 20 Punch served very agreeably to wet, or whet, my whistle. 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III III vi, See that they have plenty of Madeira to whet their whistles with

7 *Comb.*. **whetsaw**, a bird allied to the cuckoo, so called from its making a noise like the whetting of a saw; **whet-slate**, a hard slate used for hones, novaculite.

1778 J CARVER *Trav N Amer* XVIII 475 The Whetsaw is of the cuckow kind, being like that a solitary bird, and scarcely ever seen, it makes a noise like the filing of a saw. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1141 *Whet-slate*, or *Turkey hone*, is a slaty rock, containing a great proportion of quartz 1856 PAGE *Adv Text-bk Geol* VIII (1876) 161 Among the minor products may be mentioned whet-slate and ragstone.

Whet, obs. f. WAIT *sb*, WHAT, WHEAT.

Whetblowe, obs. f. WHITLOW.

Whete, obs. f. WET, WHEAT.

†**Whe then**, *adv Obs.* Forms: 3 weðen, queðen, 4 whepin, -yn, whethene, quepen, quiþen, queiþin, queyþen, wepen, wethen, wythenne, 4–5 whepen(e, whethen, quethen, 5 whepon, whethyn, whythene, -yne, quethin, qu-, qwethun. [a ON. *hvaðan* (MSw *hwadhan*, MDa. *hvæden*; f. root of WHO + *-ðan* as in *heðan, þeðan*), with vowel-assimilation to HETHEN, THETHEN.] = WHENCE, and, like that word, often preceded by redundant *fro* (occas. *of*).

1 *interrog* = WHENCE 1, 2.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 127 Weðen is me cumen þat mi louerdes moder cumeð to me? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1401 Al he tolde hem fro queðen he cam 13 *Cursor M.* 2619 (Gött) 'Agar,' he said, 'queþen comes þou, Or queþerward wil þu ga nou?' 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 461 Neuermore þen þay wyste fram queþen he was wonnen *c* 1400 *Antuss Arth.* XXVIII, Whepene [*v r.* whythene] is þe comli knigte? *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 535 Þe kynge askede anone what was his name And what mon And whethen þat he wasse

2 *rel.* = WHENCE 3.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXX. 1, I liftid myn eghyn in hillis whepen help cum till me. 1340 — *Pr Consc* 5205 Ierusalem .fra whethen þe crosse for yhow I bare *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4118 That he was lord of that kyndome Fro whethen alle that riches is come

b. In generalized or indefinite sense. From whatever place, whencesoever.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 871 Whepen in worlde he were, Hit semed as he myȝt Be prynce with-outen pere

Hence † **Whe thenward** *adv. Obs.*, in phr. *fra whethenward* [cf. -WARD 4, 7], from whence, whence.

c 1200 ORMIN 16668 Þu ne mahht nohht witenn , Fra whepennwarrd gast cumepþ forþ.

Whether (hwe·ðəɹ), *pron*, *adj*, *conj* (*sb*) Forms see below [OE *hwæþer* and *hweþer*, corresp to OFris. *hwed(d)er*, *h(w)oder*, *ho(e)r* (NFris *wader*), OS. *hweðar* one of two, whether, OHG. *hwedar*, *wedar* which of two, neut whether, either, (MHG *weder*, surviving in G *weder* neither), ON. *hvaðarr*, nom. pl. *hvárer* (whence sing. *hvárr*), which of two, each, neut. whether (Sw *hvar* each, mod. Icel *hvorr*), Goth. *hwaþar* which of two — OTeut. **xwaþaraz*, **xwe-*, f. *xwa-*, *xwe-* WHO + comp suffix (Indo-eur *-tero-*) as in OTHER (cf Skr. *katará-*, Gr. πότερος, Lith. *katrós*) *Esther* (OE. *æghwæþer*) is a compound of *whether*. With forms of the γ-type cf. OHG. *diu hwiduru*, *thohwidaro* THOUGH-WHETHER, early mod.G. *weder* neither; with forms of the δ-type OFris *hwoder*; and with forms of the ε-type OFris. *hoer*, *hor* (but in ME. north. texts *hwor* may represent ON. *hvárr*)] **A.** Illustration of Forms.

α. 1 hwæðer, -þer, -der, 1–3 hwaþer, 3 whæðer, whaðer, -der, (wahðer), 3–4 waþer, 4 quaþer

8 in *O E Texts* 444 Sug hwaeder suae *Ibid* 452 Hwaðer. 900–30 *O. E Chron.* an 894 (Parker MS) Bi swa hwaþerre efes swa hit þonne fierdleas wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John iv. 33 Hwæðer ænig man him mete brohte? *c* 1205 LAY 20877 Whæðer [*c* 1275 waþer] swa ich wulle don oðer slæen oðer ahon. *Ibid.* 23593–5 Whaðer unkere wahðer]vinkere 13 *Cursor M* 13596 (Gött) To mistroun Quaþer forwid blind al had he bene. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 486 Waþer þe wil or no

β 1 hueðer, 1–3 hweðer, -þer, 3 weðer, -þer, queðer, (ȝweðer, -ur), *Orm.* whepþr, 4 wheiþer, queþer, quedr, -ur, *Sc.* quhethyr(e, 4–5 wheper, -ire, -ur(e, whethere, -ir(e, -yr, wethir, quether, -þir, whedir, -ur, queder, 4–6 wheder, *Sc.* quhethir, quhedir, 4–7 wheither, 5 whethur, wheithir, whedere, -yr(e, wedir, quethire, -ur, qweþer, -ther, -þire, *Sc.* quheþer, -ir, quheythir, qwhepir, -dyr, -yar, 5–6 wheddur, 6, 9 *dial.* -er, *Sc.* quhether, 4– whether.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps* CXXXVIII[I] 24 *Et vide si via iniquitatis in me est*, & geseh hweðer weȝ unrehtwisnisse in me is. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XXVII 17 *Quem uultis dimittam uobis*, hueðerne wallas ȝie ic forleto iowh? *a* 1122 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1101 Loc hweðer þæra ȝebroðra oðerne oferbide *c* 1200 ORMIN 526 Illc an hird wel wisste inoh, Whepþr itt to serrfenn shollde [etc.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 On is weðer þe eorðe beo bicumeliche to þe sede, þat oðer weðer hit beo riht time þer to *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1471 Queðer here sulde birðen bi foren. *c* 1290 *St. Austin* 60 in *S Eng Leg.* 25 Are ich habbe more vnderȝite. ȝwepur þis Message beo trewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 44 Quedur [*v. rr.* queþer, wheþer] þai be worthi or bale or bote. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2098 Betere is i go miself, and se Hweþer he sitten nou, and wesseylen 13 . *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1109 Sware with trawþe, Queþer, leude, so lymp lere oþer better 13 *Northern Passion* 1006 (Camb. Gg 5 31) Wheder he will hym safe or spyll *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw.* 272 Wheiþer þeih wolen, or þeih nelle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1829 He es uncertayne Whether he sal wend til ioy or payne *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 421 Quhedir he A lele man or a lear be *c* 1420 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 276 Þo iewys kestyn at þe dys Qweþer xuld han hys cloth 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 5 The ferde questioun is quheythir bataill be lefull to be done *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1186 Qwheyar if yone bee Our presoner, my consell Is we see 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccxiv. 195 b/1 The kynge lende or gaue him I can nat tell wheder, a .lx thousande frankes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi 31 Whedder of these 13 fulfylled there fathers wyll? 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 80 Quhedir he be pape or patriarch. 1585 JAS I *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 60 Quhether the lyne be lang or short.

γ (1 hwiðer), 4 whydyr, 5 whyder, qwydyr, 5–6 *Sc.* quhither, 5–7 *Sc.* quhidder, 6 *Sc.* whidder, quhiddir, qwhider, 6–7 whither, 7 *Sc.* quither

9 . ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xliv. 330 (Cott. MS.) Hwonne bið ðæt, ðæt ðu nyte hwiðer ðu maran wilnige? 13 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L) 1258 Noman wot whydyr he may be worþy to haue hate or loue of god. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 92 Here may we chese, Whyder we our-self wyll saue or lese. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* I xviii. 48 Whither comest thow to chyrche to slepe or to wake? *c* 1460 METHAM *Whs.* (1916) 146 Qwydyr y[t] schuld preue fayr or foule. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Sheep & Dog* 1199 (Harl. MS) Quhidder the scheip suld answer in iugement Before the wolf 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II. 144 Quhither it wes, thairof haif I no feill 1546 *Suppl Poore Commons* (E E T S) 4 Whither this lawe be indifferent or not. 1583 *Leg Bp St. Androis* 285 Whidder hir malisone tuike effect, Or gif it was the gude wyne sect 1614 SIR W MURE *Misc Poems* iii. (*title*), Ane reply to I cair not quither I get hir or no *a* 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVIII. CIX, Yet whither you will bow down your Consent To our meek Doctrines

δ. 4 woþer, wother.

13 . *Northern Passion* 1984 (Camb Gg 1 1) Ihesus. bad scho suld to Petir gane Wother a ben in boure or halle *a* 1400 *R. Glouc Chron.* (1724) 388 Woþer of hem tueye lenger alyue were.

ε. *contr.* 3 wher, wer(e, ware, 3–5 whar, 4 hwere, hwor, war, quer(e, 4–7 wher, (9 *dial.*) where, 5 wherr', quar, quare, 7 wher'.

Editors of Shakspere have printed *whêr*, *whe'er*, and *whe'r*, with no authority from the folios or quartos

c 1205 LAY 13839 Of eou ich wulle iwiten whar ȝe wullen beon treowe, *Ibid* 18545 Ah inæt whær [*c* 1275 ware] heo hine luuede 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2747 He esste at is clerkes, were it to leue were *Ibid* 6923 þe king hire es-te sturneliche wer heo wolde þe dom do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13452, I dar noght sai Quere þis was þat ilk or nai *Ibid* 23803 We haf us forwit waies tua, þe tan to wel, þat toþer wa, Quer we will frelı mai we ta *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1119 Godrich seyde, 'hwor þou wilt be Quen and leuedi ouer me?' *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 84 Ony synful wreccche, þat wot neuere where he schal be dampnyd or sauyd *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1381 þat mayde askede war he hed On his body any wounde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1539 Ne reccheth neuere wher I synke or fleete ? 1462 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 55 Where ye wil come in to Devenshire to abide other no 1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep* XV (? 1580) M iv, I doubtfull stoode where powre or vertue were the best of twaine 1595 SHAKS. *John* I i 75 But where I be as true begot or no 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Habeo* 196, I care not wher' they thinke I loue or no 1660 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I 334 The captain asked him where he was willing to shed blood 1825 JENNINGS *Obs Dial W Eng* 180 I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em

B. Signification.

I. *pron.* and *adj.* Which of the two. *Obs*, *arch.*, or *dial.*

Occas used loosely of more than two . cf. EITHER A 2 c, 4 c. The pron is occas found with the gen inflexion *-es*, *s.*

1. In direct questions. **a.** *pron.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 31 Hwæðer þara twegra dyde þæs fæder willan? *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 284 Hweðeres leie wult tu beon? *Ibid.* 364 Of two men, hweðer is wisure? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14045 Queþer o þir tua aght luue him mare? *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3477 And whether schulde Mayster be, Thei of Grece or Troye Cite? 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I Wks 163/2 Whether of them would ye beleue best? 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* II. (1882) 73 There is both a reading and a preaching ministerie whether doe you prefer before the other? 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV v. 23 Whether doest thou professe thy selfe, a knaue, or a foole? 1662 H MORE *Antid Ath.* II. xi § 13 (1712) 78 Whether of them, think you, is the plainer pledge of a knowing and a designing Providence? 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) II v 71 Perturbations delightful, or undelightful, Harriet, whether? 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 333 Whether would ye? gold or field?

b. *adj.* (*rare.*)

1629 GAULE *Pract Theories Christ* 115 We know which Sex Fell first; whether can boast of more honour in the Recouerie? 1671 H. M tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 524 Whether thing is heavier water or wine?

2. In indirect questions, or dependent clauses of similar meaning. (Cf. note s.v. WHAT A. I**.)

a. *pron.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 256 Ȝif man openað deaddra manna byrgynu, nast ðu hwæðer beoð þæs rican mannes ban, hwæðer þæs ðearfan. *c* 1055 *Byrhtfer th's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Cweð hwæðer þe selre þince *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 240 (Trin Coll MS) Niten hweðer hem doð weis. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2564 Me nuste to weþer hii bicome þe children þat hii bere 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* (L) 970 Ilke man þat haþ resun wot whepер ys better to chese 1424 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 35 þe processe is retournable at þe oeptes or þe quinzisme, I not qwether 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII xvii. 238 There was none that beheld them myghte knowe whether was lyke to wynne the batail. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb) 82 Now new, now olde, now both, now neither, To serue the worldes course, they care not with whether 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I II x § 3 They did not rightly apprehend the manner of the worlds destruction by them, nor whethers course was first passed 1624 MASSINGER *Parlt. Love* I. v, I am troubled With the toothach, or with love, I know not whether 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, We came in full View of a great Island or Continent, (for we knew not whether) *a* 1794 SIR W JONES in *Parr's Wks* (1828) VII 210 It is indifferent to me, as a friend to the people, whether of the two sit in Parliament 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser III XII (1857) 172 The question . whether of the two sections held the abstract right.

b *adj*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* III. i § 6 Þæt is mid Crecum þeaw þæt mid ðæm worde bið zecyþed hwæðer healf hæfð þonne size 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 773 He nuste to ȝweþer doȝter betere truste þo. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 217 Whan the fader sih to whether side it drowh. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 405 The manifestacion of a notable signe wheder parte awe to be folowede 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1. i. *Eden* 655 What children there [*sc.* in Eden] they earned, and how many, Of whether sex. 1613 DAY *Dyall* IX (1614) 218 A con troversie there is which they are that are in whither Table. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic* ii 43 Whether the separation be criminous, whether party made the first separation,..whether side gave the cause, is not so easy to be discerned. 1690 T. BURNET *Rev Th Earth* 46 You know in whether Scale the Natural Reasons are to be laid 1702 H. DODWELL *Apol* in S Parker *Cicero's De Finibus* a 8, The Dispute. whether Life is the more to be preferred, the Active, or the Contemplative.

c. Phr. *whether is whether*, which is which (of the two). *Obs.* or *dial.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3447 Þan wete men neuer, wheþer ys wheþer. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 9290 (Fairf.) Wele salle he knaw queþer is quilk. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV IX. 10 She vneath discerned, whether whether weare. 1828 *Craven Gloss* s. v *Whether*, I cannot tell whether is whether.

3. In generalized or indef. sense. Whichever of the two: (*a*) as *comp. relative*, the implied antecedent belonging to the principal clause; (*b*) introducing a qualifying clause: No matter which of the two. **a.** *pron.*

(*a*) *c* 1205 LAY 23593 Whaðer unkere swa beoð þere sone he bið þe laðere 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 7967 Hii acordede ..þat weþer of hom tueye lengore aliue were þat he ssolde be oþeres eir 13 *Cursor M* 7463 (Gott) And queþer may oþer ouercome in feild, þe toþer folk all to him helde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T* 371 Now chese your seluen whether that yow liketh *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Serue it forth for a potage, or for a gode Balcyn mete, wheder þat þou wolt 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* I (1895) 86 To kepe still the one of this 11. kingdomes, whether he would 1611 *Bible* Eccius. xv 17 Before man is life and death, and whether him liketh shalbe giuen him 1663 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I 333 You are to present noe p'son both for lands and goods, but for whether you estimate to be of the better value. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* v 29 Let them take whether they will. 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Engl. Housew* (ed 9) 123 Put it into your sillabub glasses or pots, whether you have.

(*b*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 249 Weþer þat it be, He þat comes ones in þine hande schal he neuer þe 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* I It was in doubt, whether he wanne more fauour for his wit, or feare for his tyches but sure whether it were, he had gayned the hearties of all the people. 1632 BROME *Novella* II ii, There is some hidden vertue in this fellow, Or dangerous ill. but whether let it be

b *adj*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* II. 404 Wheþer pope men nennen, þei bileven not þat he is Cristis viker. *c* 1430 *Hymnis Virgin* 32 Bothe ȝonge & oolde, wheþir ȝe be, in cristis name good cheer ȝe make 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 144 Nowe arte thou at thy lyberty, to chose whether waye thou wylt 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V i 179 It seemed, whether part were vanquished, should come to finall destruction 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 15 But cal the day by which, or whether term of them you please 1671 J WEBSTER *Metallogr* I. 3 Whether way soever it be taken, it is apparent [etc]

† **c.** With the indef sense expressed by adding an intensive adv : see WHETHERE'ER, WHETHERSO, WHETHERSOEVER, WHETHERSUM. *Obs*

II. *conj.*

1. As an interrogative particle introducing a disjunctive direct question, expressing a doubt between alternatives Usually with correlative *or*; occas. repeated before the second alternative (cf. 3). *Obs* or *rare* in *ech*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XXI 25 Hwæðer wæs iohannes fulluht, þe of heofonum, þe of mannum? *Ibid* Luke V 23 Hwæðer is eðre to cwepenne, þe synd þine synna forȝyfene; hwæþer þe cwepan, aris & ga? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12292 Leif sun, me sai, Queþer þou put barn or nai? 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XXVII 17 Whom wole ȝee, I leeue, or delyuere, to ȝou? wher Barabas, or Jhesu *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) I. XXX. (1859) 34 Whether shal the lord refuse this seruaunt either els he shal receyue hym? 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2255 Sir, quhidder is ȝour pardon black, or blew? 1595 SHAKS *John* I i 134 Whether hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge, Or the reputed sonne of Cordelion? 1596 — *Merch. V* III. ii 127 Moue these eies? Or whether riding on the bals of mine Seeme they in motion? 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Crite of God* X XXVI. (1620) 375 Whether would he haue us subiect to those Angels that declare the wil of the Father vpon earth, or vnto him whose will they declare? 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil* I (1725) 5 Whether does Doubting consist in embracing the Affirmative or Negative Side of a Question? *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ion* Pr Wks 1888 II 115 Whether do you demonstrate these things better in Homer or Hesiod?

† **b.** Introducing an alternative statement, or standing at the end of a disjunctive question or phrase with *or* (cf. EITHER B. 5). *Obs. rare.*

13. *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 203 Wheþer hade he no helme ne hawbergh nauþer, Ne no schafte, ne no schelde, Bot in his on honde he hade a holyn bobbe. 1599 SHAKS , etc. *Pass Pilgr* VII *17* Was this a louer, or a Letcher whether? 1608 *Bp* HALL *Pharis. & Chr* (1609) B 3, The Sect (or order whether) of the Pharisens ceassed with the Temple.

† **2** Introducing a simple direct question, thus becoming a mere sign of interrogation (but often with verb in subjunctive, and almost always without inversion of subject and verb, as if depending on a principal clause understood cf. 4). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XX 15 Hwæþer þe þin eage manful ys, forþam þe ic god eom? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5178 Lauedi! quer i sal him euer se? *c* 1300 *Havelok* 292 Godrich seyde, 'Hweþer she sholde be Quen and leuedi ouer me?' 13 . *Bonaventura's Medit* 102 Eche loked on ouþer And seyd, 'lorde wheþer hyt be y?' 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XIII. 55 Wher is nat this the sone of a smyth, or carpenter? Wher his modir be nat seid Marie? *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 1213 Wher þe holy gost wolnot as gladlyche wone Vnder a mantyl y-furned wt beuer As vnder a mantyl y-furned wt a row gotus felle? 1483 *Cath Angl.* 415/2 Whedirnot, *scilicet*, *nunquid*, *nonne* 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 38 Whither wyl he alowe a subiect to much? . Whether haue any man here in England to much? 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech* 67 Quhat is Baptisme? and quhidder it be necessare to all mankynd?

3. Introducing a disjunctive dependent question or its equivalent expressing doubt, choice, etc between alternatives usually with correlative *or* († *other*, † *þe*, etc). Sometimes repeated after (or without) *or* before the second or later alternative. Often with verb in subjunctive (and so in following senses); also with *to* and inf.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 120 Eft ða Gregorius befran, hwæðer þæs landes folc cristen wære ðe hæðen. *c* 1205 LAY 905 þer wes moni riche mon þe cuðe lutel reden weðer [*c* 1275 waþer] heom weore wnsumre to faren þe to women. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2312 Loke nu hweðer þe beo leouere don þat ich þe leare oðer þis ilke der..deien. *c* 1250 *Gen & Exod* 3272 Egipcienes woren in twired wen queðer he sulden folȝen or flen. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 4507 In woch half turne he nuste þo weþer est þe west. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4918 Now wel is sene Queþer þat yee be fule or clene. *Ibid.* 13451 [see A e] 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XII 268 And where he be sauf or nouȝt sauf þe sothe wote no elergye.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol. 499 [487] 'Wostow' quod he 'wher this be wif or maide?' 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* III 4866 She lokkid hym vnder swiche a keye, þat he wot nat wher to lyue or deye 1548 MORE *Dyalogue* II Wks. 177/2 There was principally in question whither worshyppyng of ymages..were lawfull or not 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II. 172 'I he Scottis than weill wist nocht in that caice, Quhidder to byde or follow on the chace 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks 1902 II 176 If I shoulde aske you whether in the making of a good swords, yron were more to bee required, or steele 1610 SHAKS *Temp* v. 1 123 Whether this be, Or be not, I'le not sweare 1658 W. BURTON *Anton. Itin.* 102 There remain yet two doubts First, whether this Prætenture, or Wall, was made of Stone, or of Turfs 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I 63 He does not remember whether every Grain came up or not 1819 SHELLEY *Lett* Prose Wks 1888 II 292, I am exceedingly interested in the question of whether this attempt of mine will succeed or no 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 464 His neighbours might well doubt whether it were more dangerous to be at war or at peace with him. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 1 3 More than two generations had almost ceased to care whether there be any moral order or not

4. By suppression of the second alternative, *whether* comes to introduce a simple dependent question, and becomes the ordinary sign of indirect interrogation = IF 9

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. xxvi. 25 Cwyst þu, lareow, hwæðer ic hyt sí? *Ibid.* xxvii. 49 Utun ʒeseon hwæþer helias cume & wylle hyne alysan *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* xli (1883) 233 Ðonne se ðe oðerne tælan wille, þonne. beþence [he] hine sylfne hwæðer hine ne mæge ænig man ʒetælan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 121 Lokiað hweðer enies monnes sar beo iliche mine sare. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6471 Me ne dar noȝt esse, weþer he were kene þo & prout. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13097 Yee ask him if he be þat gom þat for man sauuete suld com,. Or his word he send vs þan Queþer we sal bide a-noþer man? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T* 571 Wher me was wo, that is no question I kan nat make of it discripsion. *c* 1395 *Plowman's T.* 834 Ech man loke whether that I ly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XX. 244 He mette with a poure man & asked hym whether he mette not with a knyghte. 1521 FISHER *Serm agst Luther* IV. Wks (1876) 317 Se now here wheder chryst was not the mouthe of Peter whan he promoted his cause. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. lxxvii § 9 Some are doubtfull whether any man may seeke for it [*sc* the ministry] without offence. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr* xcvi, Who shall doubt, Donne, where I a Poet bee, When I dare send my Epigrammes to thee? 1676 RAY *Corr* (1848) 122 Tell me whether 'any such bird be known to you 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 383 P 1 A loud chearful Voice enquiring whether the Philosopher was at Home. 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* xxxi, Uncertainty whether her letter had been ever forwarded. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III I. 390 Thither the Londoners flocked to hear whether there was any news.

5. Introducing a disjunctive clause (usually with correlative *or*) having a qualifying or conditional force, and standing in adverbial relation to the main sentence (cf. WHATEVER 3, WHEREVER 4): *whether .. or* = whichever of the alternative possibilities or suppositions be the case; in either of the cases mentioned, if on the one hand .. and likewise if on the other hand.

Sometimes repeated with each alternative (occas. with omission of *or*, or substitution of *and*); but most frequently with ellipsis in the second alternative, the *or* connecting two predicates, objects, etc, or the second alternative being reduced to a simple negative or the like (*or not, or otherwise*, etc; see also No *adv*[1] 2, and 6 b below)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1360, 1362 (Cotton MS) Wummon mai plese under clope We þer [*Jesus MS.* hweþer] heo wile wel þe wrope & heo mai do bi mine songe Hwaþer [*Jesus MS.* hweþer] heo wule wel þe wronge *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6618 O þis watur he gert ilkan Drinc, quer he wald or nan 13 *Ibid.* 10205 (Gött) If þai ani child miht haue, Queþer þat it ware scho or he *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I. 321 Þat þis world is beterid bi everyþing þat falliþ þerinne, where þat it be good or yvel 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II v. 81 Ye shal abyde whether ye will or nyll. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* III 1. 156 Thou shalt remaine here, whether thou wilt or no 1611 *Bible* Rom XIV 8 Whether [TINDALE yf] we liue, we liue vnto the Lord, and whether [TINDALE yf] wee die, we die vnto the Lord; whether [so in TINDALE] wee liue therefore or die, we are the Lords. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III II. 174 For Loyalty is still the same, Whether it win or lose the Game 1732 POPE *Ess Man* II 12 Alike in ignorance, his reason such, Whether he thinks too little, or too much 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II 389 Now I am forced to finish my letter, whether I will or no 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* I 335 That Reason which remains always one and the same, whether it speaks through this or that person. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis* I. VII 347 Whether it is fair, or whether it is wet, he pursues his labours with equal success.

b. with ellipsis in both alternatives: often virtually equivalent to *either*

c 1205 [see WHETHER A. 2] 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* XXXIII VI, But what to me? where false or true, Where liue or die, for aye Adue 1606 BP. HALL *Medit & Vows* I x, So great distrust is there in man, whether from his impotencie or faithlesnes 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 523 The Starrs were then let down, whether to dare The Fiend by easie ascent, or aggravate His sad exclusion from the dores of Bliss. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr* VII § 11 This, I say, whether right or wrong. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar IV* iii, I knew he would act a good part whether vanquished or victorious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* IV. I 463 All other governments, whether republican or monarchical, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.Conq* I App. D 627 William, whether by accident or by design, was not admitted. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 19 Feb. 8/1 The increase in the number of officials., which should give pause to every man, whether Liberal or Tory.

6. *Whether or no* (No *adv*[1] 2), less freq. *not.*

a. as *conj. phr.* introducing a dependent interrog. clause, as in 3.

1650 SANDERSON *Cases* (1678) 93 The next enquiry must be, Whether or no the words of the Engagement will reasonably bear such a construction *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Ho Rowallane* Wks (S. T. S) II. 240 Not verie certaine whey[r] or not brethren y[r]of at one & the same time, do beare the armes of the paternall coat. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 92 P 5 Whether or no they are real Husbands or personated ones I cannot tell 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I IV, What matters whether or no I make my way in life 1871 MORLEY *Crit Misc* Ser. I. 174 As Protestants always ask of so much of Catholicism as they have dropped, whether or no it is true.

b. introducing a qualifying clause, as in 5.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl* II. IV 27 They help to make the man good, whether or no they make his style be thought so 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 88 The shape or style of workmanship each artist is bound to look to, whether or no he may trouble himself about the moral bearings of his work

c. *ellipt.* as *adv phr.* In any case, at all events.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I, 182 Whether or no, this coat shall be my favourite coat 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* lxviii, Was it natural that at that instant, without any previous impulse or design, Kit should kiss Barbara? He did it, whether or no 1873 MORLEY *Struggle Nat. Educ.* 79 You may say that this is to degrade the state. Possibly But whether or no, this is the principle already acted upon. 1904 WEYMAN *Abb Vlaye* XIII, 'God help us whether or no!' the Vicomte answered in senile anger.

7. *Whether for a penny*: undecided, uncertain. *dial.*

1672 W WALKER *Parœm* 28, I am unresolved, I am whether for a penny.

8 as *sb.*, with pl. *whethers* a. In phr *At whethers* see quot. *dial*

1828 *Craven Gloss* s v. *Whethers*, 'To be at whethers', to be in a state of doubt or uncertainty 'I stend at whethers'.

b. *nonce-use* (from 4).

1827 HOOD *Kangaroos* 68 In weighing every why and whether 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Sentiment*, Whether she was engaged, whether she was pretty, and many other *whethers* of equal importance.

† **Whether,** *adv. Obs.* Forms. 1 hwæþ(e)re, 2 hweðer(e, 4–5 queþer, qwhethir, 5 qwhedyr, queder. [OE. *hwæþ(e)re*, advb. formation from *hwæþer* WHETHER *pron*] Nevertheless, however, and yet, for all that.

Beowulf 555 Hwæþre me ʒyfeþe wealdʒ, þæt ic aglæcan orde ʒeræhte, hildebille *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 256 Ne sceal mon hwæþere þisne drincan sellan on foreweardne þone ece *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 225 He cweð þat him of-þuhte þat he efre mancinn ʒesceop þa wes hweðere an man richwis et-foran gode. 13 . *Cursor M* 4622 (Gött) 'Do queþer,' he said, 'þar of na stryf' 13 . *S. Eȝenwolde* 153 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 269 Queþer mony porer in þis place is putte into graue *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 581 Queþer ȝit, for any quat a quyle latt him kepe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXVIII 4791 He said: 'Na hast'; qwhedyr perfay His folk walde fayne haf beyn away.

b. in comb. THOUGH-WHETHER (*the-whether*), q.v.

12 *Moral Ode* 131 (Egerton MS) Þeh [*v. r* þeih] hweðer we it iluuet wel *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12009 Þair modres þoqueþer bath mild, Yoede at ans wit þair child. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 332 The quheþir he glaid was and ioly. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XXXIX. 6949 Þe qwheþir oft ryot walde þai ma To preik and poynde

¶ *Never þe queder*. app. a confusion of *nevertheless* and *the-whether*

a 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 715 in *Babees Bk* 323 The ouer bassyn þay halde neuer þe queder, Quylle þo keruer powre water in-to þe nedur

c. app. as *adversative conj.* Although.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2090 Quethire days thre þurȝe-out thraly we foȝten, And ȝit þe lawest at þe last vs limpid to bee.

Whether, obs. f. WEATHER, WETHER, WHITHER

Whe·thered, *ppl. a. dial.* So **Whethering** *vbl. sb.* (See quots.)

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb., Bull* etc XXXVI. 60 Of a Cow that is whethered This disease is when a Cow after her calving cannot cast her cleaning 1847–54 WEBSTER, *Whethering*, the retention of the after-birth in cows *Gardner.*

† **Whethere·ver,** *pron. Obs.* [WHETHER *pron.* + EVER *adv* 8 e] Whichever of the two.

1621 BP HALL *Heav upon Earth* § 23 Whether euer ouercommeth, is troubled both with resistance and victorie 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* 13 But whether ever beginneth, he may be sure the other will follow.

† **Whe·therso,** *pron* and *conj Obs* (Mostly as two words) [WHETHER + So *adv.* 17 d. In OE. *swá hwæþer swá*, reduced to *swæþer* (*swá*).]

1. *pron.* = prec.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 113 He hadde auȝene kere to donne hwaðer swo he wolde 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (L) 482 Ylke man answere for his owne dedys and be dampnyd or sauyd whe þer-so [*v. r.* whethir-sum] þey haue seruyd 1389 *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 74 To come to þe exsequies of hym or of hir þat is deede, whethir so it be *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 28788 (Cott Galba) Whether so askes more rightwisly, Sall be herd of god almighty.

2. *conj* = WHETHER B. 5 (the addition of *so* emphasizing the idea of indefiniteness)

c 1200 *Bestiary* 357 in *O E. Misc.* 12 Alle ðe oðre folezen, weðer so he swimmeð er he wadeð *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 491 Queðer so it ðohte hem iuel or good. *c* 1325 *Song Deo Gratias* 59 in *E E P.* (1862) 126 Whe þer so þou beo in bale or blis *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T.* 50 Ye shul it leme wher so ye wole or noon 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 2560 Wherso be he yong or old *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 381 Quhidder sa it gang to grief or to gawin.

Whe·thersoe·ver, *pron.* and *conj* Now *rare* or *Obs* [See SOEVER.]

1 *pron* = prec 1.

1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* v. 1–3 (1538) 70b, So that whether so euer I fele fyrst, the same certifyeth me of the other. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 307 Whether soeuer or who else besides winne it by conquest 1613 DAY *Dyall* IX. (1614) 238 Whether soever of you had beene slaine in that quarrell 1630 BP. HALL *Occas Medit* 219 What matters it whether I go for a flower, or a weed, heie, whethersoever, I must wither 1679 CHEYNEY *Vind Oaths* 19 Whethersoever be named, both are included

2 *conj* = prec. 2

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A 606 Queþer-so-euer he dele nesch oþer harde *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 1763 Wheder so euer þai sit or stand. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R 2, Whethersoever the Lids be Stone, Mixt-beds, &c.

† **Whe thersum,** *pron.* and *conj. Obs* [See SUM *rel adv* and *conj*] = prec

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10205 Queþer-sum it war sco or he *Ibid* 10503 Quersum 1 haf, maiden or knaue 1357 [see WHETHERSO 1]

Whetile, Whetned, Whetsaw. see WITWALL, WHETTEN, WHET *v* 7.

Whetstone (hwe tstōun) Forms see WHET *v.* and STONE *sb*; also 4 whestoun, 4–5 wheston, weston(e, 4–6 whestone, 5 whestoon, watstone, quetstone, 5–6 whitstane; β. 6 *Sc.* quhitstane, 7 whitston, 8 whitstone. [OE. *hwetstán* (*huete-, huetstán*) = (M)Du. *wetsteen*, MLG. *wettestên* (LG *wettstein*), OHG. *wez(z)stein* (MHG. *wetz(e)stein*, G. *wetzstein*) f. WHET *v.* + STONE *sb.*]

1. A shaped stone used for giving a smooth edge to cutting tools when they have been ground.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 746 *Cos.*, huetestan *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV XIII § 5 Hit bið eac ʒeornlic þæt mon heardlice ʒnide þone hnescestan mealmstan æfter þæm þæt he þence þone soelestan hwetstan on ʒeræceanne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 631 A wheston [*v r* weston] is no keruyng Instrument, And yet it maketh sharpe keruyng tolys 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVI XXIII (Tollem MS), Ben diuerse maner of whetstones, and some neden water and some neden oyle for-to whette 1472 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 247, 1 whatstane 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 61 Get grindstone and whetstone, for toole that is dull. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCII 150 And, as it is saide a good Cooke can make you good meate of a whetstone 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 916/1, I am .. taken suddenlie with a thing about my stomach, that lieth there along as cold as a whetstone 1606 DEKKER *Newes from Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II 99 Some pittifull fellowes (that haue wittes colde as Whetstones, and more blunt). 1692 SOUTH *Serm, John* VII 17 (1697) I. 270 Diligence is to the Understanding, as the Whetstone to the Razor 1794 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed. 2) I 239 Some argillites and sandstones, these last form the coarser whet-stones 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org* XI § 2. (1862) 775 The .skins are carefully smoothed with a whetstone upon a beam. 1896 J DAVIDSON *Fleet St Ecl* Ser II 14 Still and anon The whetstone shrieked against the curving blade

β 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII XI 62 Sum..on quhitstanis than axis schaipis at hame 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I XV (S T S.) I 84 Þow suld cut þat quhitstane in þi hand with ane rasoure

b. Any hard fine-grained rock, as novaculite, of which whetstones are made, hone-stone.

1578 T PROCTOR *Gorg Gallery* H iij b, Like as what stone, . hardiest is with toole to bee graue, Doth sooner breake in peeces, then it bendeth 1662 J CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 111 This shire is well stored with Millstones, Crystal, Alabaster and Whetstone 1788, 1806 [see HONE *sb*[1] 3, 4] 1894 *Northumbld Gloss, Whetstone*, or *Whetstone-still*, strata of argillaceous and siliceous hazle-stone in the carboniferous limestone formation

c *transf.* (See quots)

1580 T NEWTON *Approved Med.* 93 b, A Mole in a womans body, otherwise called a whetston, or a moone Calfe [*i. e.* a false conception]. 1583 THORESBY *Diary* (ed Hunter) I 155 This place [Grantham] is chiefly noted of travellers, for a peculiar sort of thin cake, called Grantham Whetstones. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss, Whetstun*, .. any hard swelling. 1887 *S Cheshire Gloss., Whetstone*, a lump in the udder of a cow, consequent upon the ducts having been overcharged

2. Allusive and fig uses. a *gen* with reference to the use of a whetstone.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 341 He whette þe rude soules to goode wiþ þe whestoun of vertues 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 111 Except the sinful heart of man be often scoured with the whetstone of aduersity 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprel* Wks (Grosart) I. 157 Shooting out their venemous shafts, with mischeeuous heads, sharpened vpon Martins most malicious whetstone 1603 DEKKER *Wond Year* Wks. (Grosart) I. 147 The very name of Londoners being worse then ten whetstones to sharpen the sword of Iustice against them 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 165 Rhetoricall Topicks are such Whetstones, that even the Sword of the Spirit (that two edged Sword) hath often used 1763 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* IV 59 He serves for nothing but a mere Whetstone of your Ill-humour. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV XXXVIII, Boileau, whose rash envy could allow No strain which shamed his country's creaking lyre, That whetstone of the teeth—monotony in wire! 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XV, The face of the Sovereign was a whetstone to the soldier's sword

b in allusion to the former custom of hanging a whetstone round the neck of a liar; esp. in phr. *to lie for the whetstone*, to be a great liar.

[1364 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) IV. 601 Juggement de Pilloire par iii heures, ove un ague pier entour soun col, pur mensonges controeves] 1428 *Cal. Let.-Bks Lond, Let.-Bk I* (1909) 197 He, as a fals lyere shal stonde upon þe pillorye wiþ a Westone aboute his necke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXI. 80 A, good sir, lett hym oone, he lyes for the quetstone, I gyf hym the pryce 1472 *Cov. Leet Bk* 372 Nor that they frohensfurth enbrase eny jure, vppon the peyn to lese at þe first defalt, Cs, and at þe iij de defalt to haue the wheston

aboute their nekkes 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed 2) 1961/1 Peraduenture he that was the inuentor fyrst of thys tale of the stone, was disposed to lie for the whetstone· Wherfore in my mynde he is worthy to haue it 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg* 437 You haue sayd enough, M Allen, to winne the whetstone, if it were as bigge as any mountaine in the worlde. 1579 — *Confut. Sanders* 596 Of all the lowde lyes that euer I heard, this may goe for the whetstone. 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks (Grosart) II. 267 Ware stumbling of whetstones in the darke there, my maisters 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II 211 He might for his labour challenge to be preferred to the Clarkship of the whetstone. *Ibid.* 215 Our worshipfull Clarkes of the whetstone, Doctour Clare [etc] .diuers late Historiologers, and this new Tale-founder himselfe. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks (Grosart) VI 98 O intolerable lying villayne, that was never begotten without the consent of a whetstone! 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 639 They will presently giue both these Authors and me the Whetstone for rare vntruths 1638 [H EDMUNDSON] *Fellow-traz* 285 A great Person had in a frolick set on some wanton wits to lye for the Whetstone 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. iv, If you be not as errant a Cuckold, as e're drove Bargain upon the Exchange, I am the Son of a Whetstone. 1792 BUDWORTH *Ramble to Lakes* vi. 1881 *Leic Gloss.*

β 1778 *Exmoor Courtship* (E D S) 79 What a gurt Lee es thate! thek Man shou'd a' had the Whitstone.

c. Something that sharpens the wits, desires, etc., or incites to action.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Ep, A iij, I professe it to be but a spurre, or a whetstone, to sharpe the pens of some other. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* Ep to King, By the readyng of wyttie artes (which be as the whette stones of witte) 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* 8 b, The court Mamillia, is ye whetston of lust, the baite of vanity, the call of Cupid 1588 — *Pandosto* B 1 b, Preferment to a meane man, is a whetstone to courage. 1618 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Penyles Pilgr* B 3, Wits whetstone, want 1637 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 37 For a whetstone, to pull on a cup of wine, we have dryed Neats tongues 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* I 358 The Wits .made him their Whetstone 1752 HUME *Pol Disc.* II 31 Anger, which is said to be the whetstone of courage 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych., Passages* etc. 100 Let them read Shakespeare's sonnets, taking thence A whetstone for their dull intelligence *a* 1857 R A. VAUGHAN *Ess & Rem* (1858) I. 7 Their wit could content itself with no less royal a whetstone than himself and his son Pius

β 1617 R COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 240, I am of opinion that Goresano, our late *surebasso*, is a whitston to egg hym on against us

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *whetstone-mountain; whetstone-shaped* adj, †**whetstone-leasing** (LEASING *sb.*): cf 2 b above.

1598 BP HALL *Sat* IV vi, Whet-stone leasings of olde Maundeuile. 1851 B THORPE *Northern Mythol* I 71 The club was dashed in pieces, of which one portion fell on the earth, whence come all the *whetstone mountains 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI. 680/1 *Whetstone-shaped crystals 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 114 The mucus contains whetstone-shaped bodies

†**Whetstones-park.** *Obs* (See quot. *a* 1700) Hence †**Whetstone whore**

1682 *News fr France* 4 You may as soon make those of Whetstones park among you blush, as put them out of countenance 1684 DRYDEN *Ovid's Amours* II XIX 31 Let him who loves an easie Whetstone Whore, Pluck leaves from Trees, and drink the Common Shore *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Whet-stones park*, a Lane betwixt Holborn and Lincolns-Inn-fields, fam'd for a Nest of Wenches, now de-park'd

Whett, obs. form of WHEAT

Whetted (hwe ted), *ppl. a.* [f WHET *v.* + -ED[1]] Sharpened.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lxx, The whetted tuske, and furrowed forhead hye 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x 365 One, who at sight of Supper open'd wide His Jaws before, and whetted Grinders try'd. 1794 COLERIDGE *Fall of Robespierre* I. 185 Who from a bad man's bosom wards the blow Reserves the whetted dagger for his own 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III. 391 Then light the torch, and draw the whetted sword! 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II IV, Every one else beginning to eat with the whetted appetite that going to church always seems to engender.

Whet-tell, dial. form of WITWALL.

†**Whetten,** *v. Obs.* [f. WHET *v.* + -EN[5]] *trans.* To whet

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 79 My mynd was greedelye whetned Too parle with the Regent 1597 J. FAYNE *Royal Exch.* 22 Sathan now whettens his hornes . to goore the more dyrefully 1624 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III. II ii[1] IV (ed 2) 386 To make him more zealous, to whetten his loue

Whetter (hwe tə). [f. WHET *v.* + -ER[1]]

1 A sharpener of an instrument

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 202*a*/2 A whetter, *acutor, qui instrumenta acuit* 1611 COTGR., *Affileur*, a whetter, or sharpener of edg'd tooles 1781 J MOORE *View Soc. It.* lxxi. II 363 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech., Whetter*, a sharpener; as a whetstone, hone. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 45 Blade Whetter

†**2.** *fig* One who urges *on Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XVIII 1096 The blacke bands serued as good examples and whetters on of the residue of his armye

3. *fig.* One who or that which sharpens, stimulates, or incites the intellect, desires, appetite, etc

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* IV i, You whetters of my follies 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath.* II. xii Wks (1712) 82 Sympathy and Antipathy. are notable whetters and quickeners of the Spirit of Life in all Animals 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I i, The Air upon Banstead Downs is nothing to it for a Whetter. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III ii, Love, like other sweet things, is no whetter of the stomach. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 11 July (1890) II. 348 No whetter of genius is necessity, though said to be the mother of invention.

b. *spec* A habitual drinker of 'whets' (WHET *sb.* 2 b); a dram-drinker. ? *Obs.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 138 ¶ 4 A sort of Persons commonly known by the Name of Whetters, who drink themselves into an intermediate State of being neither drunk or sober before the Hours of 'Change 1725 *View Lond & Westm.* 38 Here is likewise a religious Ambulatory for the Whetters and Wenchers

c = WHET *sb* 2 b ? *Obs*

1755 *Connoisseur* No 87 ¶ 1 They frequently have recourse to whetters and provocatives, to anticipate the call of hunger 1824 *in Spirit Publ Jrnls.* (1825) 205 Fifty verses we've sung—and we scarce can do better, Than to finish our ditty by taking a whetter.

Whetting (hwe tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WHET *v* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb WHET

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVI. XXIII (Bodl MS.), þe whestone haþ þre properetees þt it serueþ anoþre þinge in whettinge and wasteþ hym silfe some and some *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 524/1 Whettynge, or scharpynge, *acucio.* 1574 W BOURNE *Regim Sea* VI. (1577) 28 b, I would not wish them to meddle with. whettyng of the side of the needle 1616 DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast* 176 Whetting (viz of kniues and sithes) is no letting. [Cf. quot *a* 1628 s v. WHET *sb* 1] 1633 BP HALL *Occas Medit* (ed 2) § 131 Recreation is intended to the minde, as whetting is to the sithe 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* XIV 344 That we should sacrifice the one [*sc* the Churches peace] to the whetting and inflaming of the other [*sc* curiosity] 1774 G.WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 2 Sept, The titmouse early in February begins to make two quaint notes, like the whetting of a saw 1852 M ARNOLD *Empedocles* II 164 With one arm over his head, Watching how the whetting sped

attrib 1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc, Join* V P 26 They wedge the blade of the Saw hard into the *Whetting Block 1845 HONE *Every-day Bk* I 1081 It..furnishes shoemakers with *whetting-boards to smooth the edges of their knives upon 1706 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* I i, I have brought you a *Whetting-Glass, the best Old Hock in Europe; I know 'tis your drink in a Morning 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 417 A *qwettenge-ston.

Whettle, dial. form of WHITTLE

Whew (hwiū, hiū, wiū), *sb* Forms 5 *Sc* qwe, whewe, 6 *Sc.* quhew, 7, 9 *dial* whue, 9 wheugh, 7– whew [Echoic.]

†**1.** A musical instrument, a pipe. *Obs*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6051 For to wacche and to wake for wothis of harme, With qwistlis & qwes, & other qwaint gere. *c* 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 415/2 (Addit MS.), A Whewe, *fistula.*

2. A sound as of whistling or of something rushing through the air; *spec* the cry of the plover.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII xi 46 Than from the hevin dovne quhyrland wyth a quhew Come queyne Juno *c* 1610 *Robin Hood & Curtall Fryer* XXXI (Ritson), The fryer set his fist to his mouth, And whuted whues three 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss Douglas's Æneas, Quhew*, the sound which a bird's wings make in the air Scot Bor *a Fewe*, vox ex sono conficta *a* 1784 *Rookhope Ryde* x in Scott *Minstrelsy*, Then oer the moss, where as they came, With many a brank and whew 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I v vi, The whew of lead still singing in their ears 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* XIII 289 The yelping of the guid guid, and the sudden whew-whew of the cheucau 1851 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* (ed. 2) II. 22 The shrill whew of the plover

3. An utterance of the interjection *whew!*

1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pickle* XXII [XIX], He uttered a long and loud whew! which was succeeded by an exclamation of 'Damn my old shoes! a bite by G—!' 1847 HELPS *Friends in C* I III, A sound from the old oak, like an 'ah' or a 'whew' 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XIX, At sight of which Yeo gave a long wheugh

4. (Also *whew-duck*) = WHEWER

1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II 352 Wigeon Whewer, Whim, or Pandled Whew 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 83 *Mareca Penelope.* The European Wigeon. Common Wigeon Whew Duck. Pandle-Whew.

Whew (hwiū, hiū, wiū), *v*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* quhew [Echoic.] *intr.* To whistle, to make a whistling or rustling noise; to utter the interjection *whew!* Hence **Whew ing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1475 *Cath. Angl* 415/2 (Addit MS.), To Whewe, *fistulare.* 1590 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Sc Poems* (1709) II 31 EVRUS .With quhewing, renewing, His bitter blasts againe. 1609 DEKKER *Guil's Horn-bk* VI 32 Mewe at passionate speeches, blare at merrie, .whew at the childrens Action, whistle at the songs 1765 [see WHEW *int*]. 1801 ROBT WALKER (Tim Bobbin 2nd) *Plebeian Pol* 23, I met two pa's'ns weh giete geawns on, whewink i' th' wind. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* III, I heard them [*sc.* the plovers] aye whewing e'en an' morn 1848 AIRD *Mother's Blessing* I 1, Down all at once a wind Came whewing from the hollow of the hill 1896 *Idler* Mar 324 Friend 'Whew—w!' Man in Love (irritably) 'Don't go "whewing" all over the place like that.'

Whew (hwiū, wiū), *v.*[2] Also **wheugh,** whue, whiew. [perh. the same as prec.] **a** *intr.* To move quickly; to hurry away, depart abruptly (*dial.*); to bustle about (*U.S.*)

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* III 1, Methought indeed the Coach whew'd it away a little faster than ordinary. *a* 1743 RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 17 See how the owr the field the whuilin sunshine whiews 1828 *Craven Gloss* s v, 'To whew off,' to turn off abruptly, to depart without ceremony 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* XXXIII (1876) 427 Bel Bree had not been brought up in a New England farm-house, and seen her capable stepmother 'whew round', to be hard put to it now over half a dozen cups and tumblers more or less

Whew (hwiū, hiū), *int.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* quhewe, 7 whew heu, 7–8 whieu, 8 whieu, whu, 8–9 whuh, 9 wheugh, 6– whew An exclamation of the nature of a whistle uttered by a person as a sign of astonishment, disgust, dismay, etc.

The identity of the word in the first quot is uncertain.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII xxix. 4949 (MS. Auchinl) Þhit þai wipin set wp a schout And cryit lowde and said 'Quhewe! [*v.r.* Quhow] Now haif we heire the Montagew'. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 30 A plague vpon't, when Theeues cannot be true one to another *They Whistle* Whew a plague light vpon you all. 1601 W. PERCY *Cuckqueanes* etc III iv. (Roxb) 38 *Don* Come on thy ways *Yor.* I come. *Pig.* Wheu heu, wheu heu, now goe thy wayes. 1728 RAMSAY *The Lure* 110 Whieu,—Whieu,—he whistled 1765 STERNE *T. Shandy* VII XXII, Whu—v—w—whew—w—w—whuved Margarita 1766 *Ibid* IX XXIII, Wheu—u—u— cried my father; beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* II VIII, Whuh! What's the hurry the man's in? 1800 E D CLARKE in *Life* (1824) V 433 And now let the scene change—Whew!—away with inscriptions! 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXXIX, 'But how did your joint production look the next morning?' 'Wheugh! capital—not three words required to be altered' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XLIV, Whew! said the housebreaker, wiping the perspiration from his face 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XXXII, 'Whew!' ejaculated Roden, when the danger seemed to be past, and they could breathe again

Whew, obs form of HUE *sb.*[1]

Whewellite (hiū·ĕləit). *Min.* [f. the name of Professor William *Whewell* (1794–1866) + -ITE[1].] Calcium oxalate, occurring in colourless or white monoclinic crystals.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Elem. Introd. Min* 623

Whewer (hwiū əɹ). *dial.* [app f. WHEW *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] The female wigeon, *Mareca penelope.*

1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) p XXIII, Peckards 3—broadbills 5—whewers 2 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 100 *Boscas*, alias *Anas Fistularis* the Whewer, or Whistling Widgeon 1674 in *Corr. J. Ray* (1848) 16, I have put up in a box a Widgeon and a Whewer 1734 ALBIN *Nat Hist. Birds* II. 88. 1804 [see WHEW *sb* 4]

Whewl (hwiūl, wiūl), *v.* Now *dial* Forms 6 whewl, 7, 9 whule, 9 wewl. [Echoic] *intr.* To cry plaintively, moan, whine, howl. Hence **Whew ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

a 1560 PHAER *Æneid* X (1562) Dd 4 b, Whiles whewling sad he sat 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VII 497 Lamenting for his sonnes mischaunce with whewling in the Aire 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* Ded (1816), I weire-pipe that famous Southren Taberer. who for whuling hath beene famous through the Globe of the world 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XII. 135 For here, the whuling Scylla, shrowds her face. 1616 S S. *Honest Lawyer* II. D 4 b, A Virgin Could not with whuling nay's be so peruerse *Ibid* IV H 4 b, You know the layle Ha you neuer bin hir'd to yawle for the whole prison? and whule to the passengers? 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whule*, to whine; to howl *Suffolk* 1895 *E Anglian Gloss*, *Wewling*, a plaintive note in crying, commonly with a view to excite charity

Whey (hwē), *sb.* Forms 1 hwæg, hweg, hwæiz, 3 weȝe, wei, hwey, 4 qwhey, 4–5 wheye, 5–6 way, 5–7 (9 *dial.*) whay, 6 qway, quay, *Sc* quhay(e, 6–7 whaye, wey, 9 *dial.* whew, 5– whey. [OE. *hwæg, hweg* = OFris **wei*, (WFris. *waei*, NFris *wâi*, EFris *wâi*), MDu. *wey* (Du *wei*, LG *wei, waje*) :– OTeut. **χwajo-*, of which an ablaut-variant is found in MLG. *huy, hoie* (LG. *hui, hoi*, Du. *hui*) :– **χujo-*.]

1. The serum or watery part of milk which remains after the separation of the curd by coagulation, esp. in the manufacture of cheese.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) S 272 *Serum*, hwæg. *a* 1050 *Rect Sing Pers* § 14 (Liebermann) 451 Sceaphyrdes riht is, þæt he hæbbe blede fulle hweges oððe syrnge ealne sumor. 12 . *Sidonius Glosses* (Anecd. Oxon) I v. 34/3 *Hoc serum*, i weȝe *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1009 (Cotton MS.) Hi drinkeþ milc & wei [*Jesus MS* hwey] þar to. 13 . in *Rel Ant* I. 9/2 *Cerum*, i. *quidam liquor*, qwhey. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 A purgacioun with gotis whey *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 56 Take croddys of þe deye, & wryng owt þe whey 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai maid grit cheir of, curdis and quhaye. 1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 56 See..that your cheese be well and close gathered, in pressing foorth cleane all the whay. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. XIV 90 The whaie may serue for the feeding of the hogs and dogs. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc I. 252 Of all Drinks, Whey is the most relaxing 1792 SCOTT *Let in Lockhart* (1837) I. VI 183 My uncle drinks the whey here, as I do ever since I understood it was brought to his bedside every morning at six, by a very pretty dairy-maid. 1893 J. P. SHELDON *Brit Dairying* XV. 163 On dairy farms where cheese and butter are made, pigs are useful to consume whey and skim-milk

b. with qualification: *whey of butter*, buttermilk; *alum whey*, whey formed in the coagulation of milk by powdered alum; *celery whey, mustard whey* (MUSTARD *sb.* 3 c), *sack whey* (SACK *sb* 3 2), *wine whey*, names of beverages or medicinal drinks, *white whey* (see quot. 1837).

1530 PALSGR 288/1 Whay of butter, *babeure* 1733 CHEYNE *Engl Malady* III 1 (1734) 268 To drink plentifully of small Sack Whey, or Water-Gruel 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physick* (1762) 80 Drink half a Pint of Cellery Whey 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 313 To make Wine Whey. Put a pint of skimmed milk, and half a pint of white wine into a bason. 1784 J. POTTER *Vert. Villagers* II 88 Wine and mustard wheys. 1837 *Brit. Husb.* II. 424 (Libr Usef Knowl.), That which is pressed by hand from the curd, is termed 'white whey', and contains a considerable portion of oily matter 1856 EMERSON *Engl. Traits* XIV. 246 The making a better sick-chair and a better wine-whey for an invalid 1883 MRS G L BANKS *Fos bidden to Marry* VIII, To prepare a whey of alum and-milk.

†**2.** The serum of the blood. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V 82 The whay of bloud ought by the reynes to be strayned out 1615 CROOKE *Body of*

Man 95 The whey is deriued by the vreters into the bladder. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I v. § 4 The aforementionʼd Food mixes it-self with another Humour, Water, or Whey, which the Anatomists call the *Lympha*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *whey-bath, -colour, -curd, -house, -lead* (LEAD *sb.*[1] 5), *-pot, -tub; whey-drinker, whey-colour(ed), -like* adjs.; in reference to the pale colour of whey, as *whey beard, countenance, face; whey-bearded, -pale* adjs.; **whey-bacon**, bacon from a *whey-pig*; **whey-beard**, (*a*) a person having a 'whey beard'; (*b*) the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*; **whey-bird**, the woodlark, *Alauda arborea*, also = *whey-beard* (*b*); † **whey-blooded** *a.*, cowardly; † **whey-brained** *a*, weak-brained; **whey-brose**, brose made with whey instead of water; **whey-butter**, butter made from whey or from *whey-cream*; **whey-cream**, the cream which remains in the whey after the curd has been removed; **whey-drop**, **-eye**, **-spring**, a hole in an imperfectly pressed cheese in which the whey collects; **whey-face**, a person having a pale face; so **whey-faced** *a.*; **whey-pig**, a pig fed with whey; **whey-porridge**, porridge made with whey instead of water; **whey-whig**, a beverage made of whey flavoured with herbs; **whey-worm**, see quot. 1828; *fig.* a whim; hence **whey-wormed** *a.*, marked with whey-worms.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 431 The latter end of November or December, when all the *whey-bacon is gone 1888 RAE *Austrian Health Res.* VIII. 169 The spoiled daughters of luxury..indulge in *whey baths. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV. F 3 b, Father *whay-beard 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* XV. 84 He is leane, crooked, or beetle-browed, a thin whay Beard 1831 RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict*, *Whey beard*, a name for the White Throat. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1556) 46 b, As soone as he waxed *wheybeerded 1825 JAMIESON, **Whey-bird*, the wood-lark, Lanarks. 1862 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 625 Whey-bird, the Whitethroat. 1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I i, The *Whey-Blooded Rogue looks as if his heart were melted into his Breeches. 1660 TATHAM *Rump* I 1, A *Whey-brain'd fellow. 1894 LATTO *Tam Bodkin* viii, The *whey-brose was perfection. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 406 They skimmed the cream off to make *whey-butter. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I 211 The quantity of whey-butter per cow is about half a pound per week 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper. Angler* IX. 89 When the river..looketh of a *whay colour. 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas. United* 171 If the weather be dark or Whey-colour 1845 JAMES *Arrah Neil* II, That indistinct hue which may be called whey-colour. 1602 *Shaks. Merry Wives* B III, I take it hee is somewhat a weakly man: And he has as it were a *whay coloured beard *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Diss Dumpling* Misc. Wks 1751 I. 67 A goodly Whey-colour'd Beard. 1836 COMBE *Digestion* I v, A semi-transparent whey-coloured fluid. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* E 1 b, A *whay countenance, short stoopes, and earthen dampish-voyce. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. I. 170 When Butter is wholly made with *Whey-cream, it is then justly named Whey-butter. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Requeson*, *whey cruds. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 20 Such a Tormenter never rages 'mong *Whey-Drinkers in poor cottages. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrs* 452 (Jam.) Putrifying holes, which, in the dairy language of Ayrshire, are termed *whey-drops. *Ibid.* 455 Whey-springs, or *eyes, are seldom met with in the cheeses of Ayrshire. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. III 17 *Mach* What Soldiers, Patch? .. What Soldiers *Whay-face? *Ser.* The English Force, so please you. 1753 JANE COLLIER *Art Torment* I. II 46 If her complexion is fair, call her Whey-face. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I *Mrs. Mosse*, A little..man, with a Jerry-Sneak expression in his pale whey-face 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* IV iv 20 Marke, sir, that *whey fac'd fellow in the red. 1697 PRIOR *Ep. to Sir F. Sheppard* 49 That sneaking Whey-fac'd God Apollo 1753 FOOTE *Englishm. in Paris* I. i, One whey fac'd Son of a Bitch call'd me *Bite*. 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XVII, Your tutor, whey-faced Mr. Vining, 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 10 June, To the Royal Theatre... Thence to the *whay-house, and drank a great deal of whay. 1872-4 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 164 Against one wall are the *whey-leads. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 174 A *whey-like juice. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II 289 Whey-like urine 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 521/1 *Porcus serarius*, a *whey pig. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in WR.-Wulcker 624/4 Whey i. olla *whey potte. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 13 Faults ..in Cheese such as *Whey Springs. 1811 [see *whey-eye*]. 1813 RUDGE *Agric. Glouc.* 209 Butter-milk..is sometimes saved in the *whey-tub. 1812 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 163 **Whey-Whig*, whey impregnated with mint, balm, and walnut leaves. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 222 The Essex men hauynge wylde *whaye wormes in their heddes. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Whey-worms*, pimples, from which exudes a wheylike moisture. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 553 A sory face *Wheyworned about.

b. as *adj.* Whey-coloured (cf *whey beard*)

1663 BUTLER *Hud* I I. 245 His tawny Beard .. The upper part thereof was Whey, The nether Orange mixt with Grey.

† **Whey,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To separate the whey from (milk), hence in *vbl sb. attrib.*, as *wheying cloth*; also, to make (the blood) wheyish or thin.

1660 in *Sir R. Sadler's St. Papers* (1809) III. 358 Two fleeting dishes, six turning cloathes, and five wheying cloathes. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed 8) II XI 201 It is most true that in matters unjust, Christian Religion wheyes the bloud and makes a Coward of man 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 73 The Idolatry of Covetousness..had so whey'd or coagulated all it's Mass of Blood. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew* (ed. 2) 85 Take the Curd of a gallon of Milk, and whey it well. *Ibid.* 105 Take a gallon of new Milk, set it as for a Cheese, and gently whey it

Whey, north. f. QUEY, heifer, WAY *int.*

Wheyey (hwēⁱ·i), *a.* Forms: 6 **wheye**, 6–7 **whayey**, 7 **whayie**, **wheyie**, **whaey**, 7–**wheyey**. [f. WHEY *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of the nature of whey, consisting of, containing, or resembling whey.

1547 RECORDE *Iudic. Vryne* 13 b, Urine is the superfluitie or wheye substaunce of the bloude in the hollow vayne. 1572 J. JONES *Buckstones Bathes Benefyte* 18 The whayey, thinne, and subtyle humoures 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 95 The serous or wheyie part of the bloud. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 23. 2/1 The more Wheyey Parts of the Chyle. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 54 Discolored by a wheyey tinge 1822 GOOD *Study Med* IV. 81 The surface of which [*sc* the bladder] pours forth a cheesy or wheyey fluid. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 29/1 A separation of the buttery and wheyey parts

Hence **Whey iness**, wheyey quality

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 220 They prefer Asses milk before the rest, by reason of its thin substance, and very much wheyinesse.

Wheyish (hwēⁱ·iʃ), *a.* Also 6 **whaish**, 6–7 **whayish**(e. [f. WHEY *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Having the nature or quality of whey; like or resembling whey in consistence, colour, or other quality, watery, thin; palish

1565 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 46 b, The vayne whiche bryngeth the whayishe humour into the left kydney. 1572 TWYNE *Dionysius' Surv. World* E VIIJ, A wheyish Topase 1585 BANISTER *Tumors* XXXIV. Wks. (1633) 214 A watrish or whayish and unprofitable substance. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* II, 2nd Intermeane, If it be fresh and sweet butter, but say it be sower and wheyish? 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 150 Some River-Water will look of a wheyish whiteish Colour. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 295 A cow..lately had the yellows, and the first coming of them to be known was by her milk being wheyish 1801 BEDDOES *Hygeia* VI. (1802) 43 These break and discharge the ill-conditioned, wheyish, and curdy matter. 1807 JAS. HALL *Trav. Scot* II. 327 The liquid oozing from the roof in a few minutes seems to be formed into a wheyish substance.

Hence **Whey ishness**, wheyish quality, also *fig*

1637 MARKHAM *Engl. Housew* II (ed. 5) 107 To prevent the wheyishnesse of the Custard 1803 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 453. I have read Cowper's 'Odyssey' to cure my poetry of its wheyishness

Wheyl(l)e, obs. forms of WHEEL. **Wheyn,** var. WHYNE *Obs.* whence. **Wheynte,** obs. f. QUAINT *a.* **Wheyte,** north. f. QUIT *v.* **Whhi-hhee** : see WEHEE. **Whi:** see WEHEE, WHY, WIE.

Whib(b)le, etc., obs. variants of QUIBBLE, etc.

1604 BABINGTON *Comf Notes Exod* II 25 Whiblers and pratling pick-thanks, tatlers, and tale-tellers 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* (ed 3) 82, I doe not heare, that any of those snarling whibbling Curres can barke. If they dare open their snapping mouthes, let them doe it whilest men liue that may refute them *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* V. i (1661) 63, *2 Cheat.* The Whirligig, the Whibble, the Carwidgen. *Sym* Hey day, what names are these! *2 Cheat* New names of late.

Whibibbe, obs. form of CUBEB.

1355–6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 555 Et in una libra de Whibibbes prec. iiij s.

† **Whiblin.** *Obs.* Of doubtful origin and meaning; perh. a slang term denoting 'thingumbob', 'what-d'ye-call-it'; but cf. WHIBBLE and QUIBLIN. With quot. 1604 cf. WHIFLING, WHIMLING.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* I I. ii, Hees a very mandrake, or else.. one a these whiblins, and thats worse, and then all the children that he gets lawfully of your body sister, are bastards by a statute 1613 MARSTON *Insat Cʼtess* II. Dj b, A rare whiblin, To be reueng'd, and yet gaine pleasure in't. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. (1630) II. 234/1 Proiects of planting the Ile of Dogs with Whiblins, Corwhichets, Mushromes and Tobacco. *a* 1652 BROME *Lovesick Court* V I, Come, Sir, let go your whiblin. (*Dis.* snatcheth his sword away)

Whiche: see WHITCH, WITCH.

Which (hwitʃ), *a.* and *pron.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hwelc, hwilc, hwylc* corresp. to OFris. *hwelik, hwel(e)k, hwek, hulk, huk, hok* (Fris *wolk, wæk, huk*, etc.), OS. *hwilīc*, MLG. *welik, welk*, MDu. *welc*, (LG., Du. *welk*), OHG. **hwalīh, wualīh, hwelīh, welīh, -ich, -eh* (MHG. *welh, welch*, G *welch*), Goth. *hwileiks* :– OTeut. **χwalīk-*, **χwilīk-* 'of what form', f. χwa-, χwi- (Indo-eur. *qʷo-, qʷi-* WHO, etc.) + **līko-* body, form (cf. LIKE *a.*). OE. *hwelc* (OWS. and Anglian), *hwælc* (Northumb.) and *hwilc* (chiefly WS.), represent primitive **hwalīk-* and **hwilīk-* respectively; later OE. has a rounded form *hwylc* of *hwilc*. The three OE. types *hwelc, hwilc, hwylc* gave three ME. types **hwelch, hwilch, hwulch*, which became, by loss of *l* (cf. SUCH), *hwech, hwrch, hwich*; the second of these types alone has survived in mod. English, the other two not remaining current after the 15th century. The forms with non-palatalization of the final consonant *whilk* (*quhilk*), occas. *quhik*, are northern (in ME. also East Anglian) cf. SWILK, SIC. Forms showing the absorption of *w* as in *hulch, huch* (cf. *such* for *swich*, and OFris. *huk*) are rare.

Certain continental forms are compounded with other derivatives of the same pronominal stem; Goth *hwēleiks* with the instrumental *hwē* (cf. *hwēlauþs* how great); ON. *hvílíkr* (MSw. *hwilken, hwilkin, hu(l)kin*, Sw., Da. *hvilken*) with the locative *hwí*; OHG. *hweolīh, wiolīh* (MHG. *wielich*) with the adv. *hweo, weo* (G *wie*) how

For the compounds *gehwilc, æghwilc*, see EACH.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. 1 hwelc, huelc, hwælc, huælc, huoelc, 3 hwælch, 4–5 wheche, weche, 5 whech, qwech(e, queche, (qheche), 3 qwel, 4 quelk.

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* Q 74 *Quo cumque modo*, ȝehwelcı weȝa] *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* XVIII 13 [XIX 12] *Delicta quis intellegit*, scylde hwelc ongeteð? *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark IX 34 *Disputauerant quis esset illorum maior*, ȝefhioton hua *vel* huelc woere hiora mara. *Ibid.* XII 19 *Si cuius frater mortuus fuerit*, ȝef huælc *vel* æniȝ broðer dead sie *vel* bið. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 An hwælche wise ic mihte betst sahtlin wiþ mine halend Criste *c* 1250 qwel [see B 8] *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 27236 (Fairf.) Þe prest agh spire Of men þat ar in religioun Quelk reccheles prelatis is 1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 2 The cheste..weche they haue of myn 1418 *Ibid* 44 Þe money þe qweche Oliuer hath in his hand 14 *Cast Love* 578 (MS. Bodl. Add. B 107), Herkeneth wheche loue, wych bucsomnesse, Whiche grace & whiche swetnesse, That good from hevyn to alyght ches! 1449 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* I 82 Abok of sofystre the qheche my seyd brother behestid my moder *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* XXXII, Þat þei schuld not denye o tyme whech þei graunted anoþer tyme 1461 *Paston Lett* II. 10, I am enformyd, ye schall recuver of hard and but a part, the qwech schuld be dere of the sute

2. *a.* 1–3 hwilc, wilc, 3 hwilch, w(h)ilch, whilc, *Orm* whillc (*gen.* whillkess, *pl* whillke), 3–4 wilk, 4 wylke, 4–5 whylke, 4–6 whilke, 4–6, 7–9 *dial.* whilk, 5 wilke, 5–7 *dial.* whylk, (6 *Sc.* vhilk, *pl.* vhilks, 6–8 *Sc. pl.* whilks); 3–4 quilc, quilke, 4 qwilk, quylk, quhylk, (quil), 4–5 quilk, 4–8 *Sc.* quhilk (*pl.* 5–7 quhilkis, 6 quhilks)

a 950 *Ælfred's Boeth* XXXIV § 10 Hwilc ure mæȝ areccan medemlice ures scyppendes willan? *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp.* Matt. XXI. 24 Ic ek eow sæcge in wilce mæh[t]e ic þas do. *c* 1200 ORMIN 471 whillc [see B 4] *Ibid.* 5283 O whillkess kinness wise *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 77 Whilch lean aust ðu te hauen of godd? *Ibid* 125 3if þu wilt witen wilke enȝene ðe hierte muȝe habben *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 179 Hlisteð nu for hwat and o wilche wise. 13 quhylk [see B 7 a] 13 *Northern Passion* 256 (MS. Camb Gg 5. 32), Þai lukyd Whylke [*v. r.* wylke] of þayme it myght be fall 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul my wyf haf my best ambeler, and my sone. wylk him likeþ best 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 14 The vapouris..Whilks syne in cloudds are keiped closs and well *c* 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV i, Lere me whylk way he wended. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 132 To be granted to the said deceast Robert lord Nairn and the airs male of his body whilks failzieing to the said Margaret now lady Nairn his daughter. 1819 SCOTT *Leg Montrose* III, Their damnable skirlin' pipes, whilk they themselves pretend to understand.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2350 Seið him quilke min blisses ben. *Ibid.* 3632 Quilc frud, quat offrende, quilc [*MS* quil] laȝe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4788 Lok quilk of us sal tak on hand For vs alle do þis trauail. *Ibid* 8454 Þe kind o thinges lerd he, .. Quil war þair mightes soth and lele 1387 in *Edin Charters* (1871) 35 In fourme the quylk eftir folowys. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* I The rubryis be the quhilkis men may better knaw [etc.] *a* 1592 whilke [see B 2 b]. 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 123 The bukes of the Assemblie, all quhilkis I had preserved hole 1784 RAMSAY *Vision* XVII, Starrie gleims, Quhilk prinkled

β. 2 hwic, wic, 2–3 hwich, (ȝwich), 3–6 wyche, wich, 4 hwych, *pl* huiche, 4–5 wiche, 4–6 whiche, whyche, wych, 5 whych, (wycche, 6 wycch, *Sc.* vich, vhich), 4–which; 4–5 quiche, quyche, 5 quich, quych, qwiche, qwych(e, 5–6 *Sc* quhich; 5 *Sc* quhik.

a 1175 *Cott Hom.* 238 Wic ȝeie, wic drednesse wurð þer *Ibid* 243 Hwic scule beon ure sceld, sanctus paulus hus seið. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 136 Lutel he hit scaweð hwice hete is þer þa saule wuneð. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 141 Lusteð wiche wise he hine bisohte and hwich andswere he hire giaf. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 326 Vor to wite in ȝwiche stede is wonu[n]ȝge were *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 974 In whiche manere. 1340 *Ayenb* 129 Yzit wrechche ine huiche zorȝes and ine huiche perils þou art. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 21136 (Fairf.) Þat folk ilkane walde oþer steyuen Quiche muȝt come titist to heyuen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 511 A costrel hwych ys ful of þat bame cler. 1390 which [see B. 7 b] 1415 in *43rd Rep Dep Kpr Publ Rec* 584 On ye morou ye Fryday ye quich was yis day fourteneghte. 1471 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 138 Wycche mony I pray zow that [ye] bestowe yt as I wryth to zow. *a* 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* 215 A mane, quhik al his fantasy Has geffyne to vice. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 63 Ye. Wych wythout me had come to nought 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. VII 6 The master of my skiffe, whiche presently..was made fast by the leg. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* LVI. 6 My teirs vhich so abound.

3. *α* 1 hwylc, 2 hwulch, hulch, 2–3 wulc, 3 whulc(h, wulch, 5 whulche.

871–889 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452/52 Swa hwylc mon swa hio wonie & breoce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 15 Hwulc mon is þet nauet to broken elche dei þas godes laȝe þe ic eou nu cweð. *Ibid* 27 hulche [see B. 6]. *Ibid.* 49 Nu ȝe habbeð iherd wulc hit is for to iheren godes weordes and heom ethalden *c* 1205 LAY. 2303 Þu nast of whulche londe heo com heder liðen. *Ibid* 20735 For whulches cunnes þinge ligge we þus here. *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 207, I wolde fayn, & I wuste whulche.

β. 3 hwuc, hwu(c)ch, wucch, 3–5 wuch(e, woch(e, 4 whuche, (wȝuch), 4–5 whuch, whoche, 5 whoch, huch.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 189 And to ȝenes hwuch fo man agh furðien seið þe holi apostle. *Ibid.* 219 For woche þinge he nemnede [etc.] *a* 1225 hwuc [see B. 1]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1378 Bo wuch ho bo. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 110 Allas wȝuch serue and deol þer wes! *c* 1400 *Beryn* 176 Huch þe Pardoner, & he, pryuely in hir pouchis þey put hem afterward. 1401 *26 Pol. Poems* III. 36 Whoche party may strengere

be 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 143 Wylde bestis, amonge woche euery olt hym abow hym to whome he is prere [? pere]

B. Signification.

I. Interrogative and allied uses.

For the distinction between the dependent interrogative and the relative, cf note s. v. WHAT A I **.

†**1.** *adj.* Most usually *predicative*: Of what kind, quality, or character; also *attrib.* what kind of: = L. *qualis*. (The interrogative corresponding to the demonstrative SUCH.) *Obs*

In attrib use (in *sing*) sometimes followed by *a*.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lxv 467 Dær ic hæbbe ġeteaht hwelc hiera biġon sceal. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke VII 39 He wiste hwæt & hwylc þis wif wære , þæt heo synful is. *c* 1205 LAY. 10120 Men. talden him tiðende of alle þere fore þe Petrus dude in Rome, and whulcne [*c* 1275 wochne] martirdom Petrus hauede vnder-fon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Hwon Godes prophete makede swuche mone of eien, hwuc mone wenestu is to moni mon icumen of hore eien? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3212 Þor he stunden for to sen Quilc pharaon wið hem sal ben 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1189 So hii mi3te lerni wiche bi utons were. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 53 To w3uche a Castel he alihte, þo he wolde here for vs fihte. 1388 WYCLIF *James* i. 24 Anoon he forȝat which he was. *c* 1400 tr *Secr. Secr*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 104 Whiche ys þy fayth, and by lawe? *a* 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 301 in *Babees Bk*, To aske his nome, and qweche he be.

2. As general interrogative. (Mostly *Obs.*) †**a.** *adj.* = WHAT A. 13, 14. *Obs.* (or merged in 3 a) *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV xx[1]v. (1890) 348 Hwylc þearf is ðe husles? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XXIV 3 Segе us , hwilc tacn si þines to-cymys *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 33 þe engel sewеð a whilche wise and þuregh hwam þis blisse cumen sholde *c* 1290 *Beket* 2323 in *S. Eng. Leg* 173 In ȝwat manere he was a-slawe and ȝwuch tyme he was ded *c* 1305 *Jud. Isc.* 101 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Siþþe ic fond mie louerd aslawe y not in whiche wise *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 515 He leryd him in whilk degre, and how he sould luf him. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* IV i. 105 *Clo.* From my Lord to my Lady *Qu* From which Lord, to which Lady? 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1745) II. 65 Nor ought any one to wonder, which way such vast Quantities of earthen Ware came there. 1752 CHESTERF *Lett.* CCXCVI (1792) IV. 6 In some congratulatory poem prefixed to some work, I have forgot which.

b *pron.* = WHAT A. 1, 6. Also (OE. and occas. later) = Who. *Obs.* exc. as a humorous substitute for *what*.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 169 Hwylc æteowde eow to fleonne fram ðon toweardan Godes ierre? *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 569 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 235 Man mai i-seo ȝwuch it is to ȝyuen oþur mannes þing with wou3 *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 240/738 Afftur þis schaltou witen þen W3uche ben þe comaundemens ten. *c* 1400 *Brut* 22 (*heading*), How iiij kynges curteisely helde al Britaigne; and whiche beth here names. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech*, Tell me how many [commandments] there bee Tenne Whiche be they? *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, I 657 Sike is the werld, but whilke is he I sawe? 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II i 107, I haue manie ill qualities? *Bene.* Which is one? *Mar* I say my prayers alowd. 1648 *G. Sandys's Par Ps* CXIV. 9 Recoyling Seas, which [*ed.* 1638 what] caus'd your dread?

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXVIII, 'I want a so-and so' he says—some hard name or other. 'A which?' says the Captain. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* IX, Who's interfering with which?

3. In limited sense, expressing a request for selection from a definite number: What one (or ones) of a (stated or implied) set of persons, things, or alternatives. (The current use.) **a.** *adj.*

Sometimes, as in *which way*, indistinguishable from 2 a

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt VII 9 Hwylc man is of eow ȝyf his sunu hyne bit hlafes sylst þu him stan? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 158 Whilk way is he geen? *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12659 Þen þai fraynet qwiche freke, þat schuld first enter 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* III 8 Which waye wil we go vp? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* I iv, I know on which syde my bread is buttred. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* II. ix 11 Neuer to vnfold to any one Which casket 'twas I chose 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV. 73 Which way shall I flie? 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II, A wise man should well weigh which party to take for. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXI, Bound for some American port—I forget which. 1916 T. R. GLOVER *The Jesus of Hist* IV 70 When the question is asked, 'Was Jesus the Messiah?' the obvious reply is, 'Which Messiah?'

b. *pron* (†occas., in dependent clause, with *the.*)

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt VI 27 *Quis autem uestrum* huæelc uutetlice iurre? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John XIX 24 Ne slite we hy, ac uton hleotan hwylces ures heo sy 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 928 Among hom strif me mi3te ise Woch mest maisters were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15275 Ful wel i wat þe quilk o yow þe tresun has puruaid. 13 *St Alexius* 207 (MS. Laud 108) Lauedi, I wille ful fayn, and I wiste wilk 1402 *Jack Upland* 28 Fiere, how many orders be in erthe, and which is the perfitest order? *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 919 Quhilk that happynnit the lak, Couth na leid say! 1526 TINDALE *John* VIII. 46 Which of you can rebuke me off synne? 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 77 In making or mending as needeth thy ditch, get set to quick set it, learne cunningly whitch 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V iv 72 Which is Beatrice? *Beat* I answer to that name. 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* 2 Of these two I doe not know which to prefer 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iii. 94, I cannot tell, for which of his Vertues it was. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* XIII. 21 Two young Gentlemen were comparing their revenues together, vying which of them were the best. 1791 COWPER *Let to W Bagot* 18 Mar, Indisposed with gout or rheumatism, (for it seems uncertain which). 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Addenda 191 *note*, The contest between them is not which shall get everything for himself. 1889 STEVENSON *Ballantrae* III, But which is it to be? Fight or make friends?

4. *adj.* and *pron.* Repeated (in sense 3): **a.** in each of two (or more) separate clauses, usually connected by a conj.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* lix. 451 He us ġetacnode for hwelcum ðingum we sceolden ure godan weorc helan, & for hwelcum we hi sceolden cyðan *c* 1200 ORMIN 471–2 Prestess & dæcness, Shifftedenn hemm bitwenenn Whillc here shollde serrfenn firrst, Whillc sibbenn i þe temmple 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2562 Me nuste Woch was on ne woch was oþer. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) Prol 17 To here whilk were foles, & whilk were wyse 1575 TURBERV *Faulconrie* 159 To note the naturall disposition of his Hawkes: as, whiche will flee beeing high , and whiche best, when she is kepte lowe, whiche will flee best when she is set most sharpe and eager, and whyche contrary, and whiche in a meane betweene both 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III. I 407 Which ballot boxes were to be green and which red, which balls were to be of gold and which of silver and a hundred more such trifles, were gravely considered. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* XXVII, Trying to make out which was noble and which was groom

b. in the same clause, in abbreviated expressions, esp. *which is which* = which is the one and which is the other; so *which goes with which*, etc., also with another interrog., as *who is to have which*.

A jocular variant is contained in the phr. *to tell tother from which*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9290 Wel sal he cun knau quilk es quilk, Fra the wick þe god to scil 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XII. III (Bodl. MS), Þe furste manere hawkes takeþ oneliche here praie fleinge briddes and þe secunde manere haukes reeseþ on briddes þ[t] setteþ one þe grounde And þe briddes knowiþ whiche is whiche. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 445 Som tyme, after men myghten lordes knowe By there array, from oþer folke; but now A man schal musen a long throwe Whiche is whiche 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* K 4, It was not to bee iudged by the greatnes or smalnes, but which was whose. 1564 HARDING *Answ Jewel* 73 It is hard to fynde which keye serueth which locke 1582 *N T* (Rhem) Mark XV. 24 Casting lottes vpon them, who should take which 1605 SHAKS *Macb* III. iv 127 What is the night? Almost at oddes with morning, which is which 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 41 ¶ 4 There does not need any great Discernment to judge which are which. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* XXIII, Caroline, looking round, met a new Robert, —the real Robert 'Well,' said he, 'which is which?' 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* XII, To see which went best with which

II. Exclamatory use

†**5.** *adj.* (in non-collective sing followed by *a*). = WHAT B 5, 5 b. *Obs*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVI §2 Ȝif ge nu ġesawan hwelce mus þæt wære hlaford ofer oðre mys, . . mid hwelce hleahtre ge woldon bion astered. *a* 1175 [see A. 2 β] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 19 Nimað ȝeme . hwilche ȝife he us ȝefeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Þenc hwuch pinen he polede. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7237 Hii seye þe soþnesse In wuch lecherie & oþer sunne þe prestes songe hor messe *c* 1305 *11,000 Virgins* 62 in *E E P.* (1862) 67 Louerd, which a cumpaignye of clene maidenes was here 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B x. 27 Whiche lordes beth þis shrewes! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T.* 714 Lo which a wyf was Alcestem. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1807 He tellis quyche a tunne of tresoure he hauys *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III v. (1869) 139 Harrow, which gret woodschipe is þis *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 102 Lo, whiche a worschip sche hadde, & whiche a ioye.

III. Relative uses * as simple relative.

6. *adj.* The ordinary relative adj

Formerly in Sc. with pl. inflexion *-s*, *-is*: see A. 2 α. For the construction with a prep, cf 7 a

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þesne mon ic habbe itaken to mine ażene bihoſþe. Ma monna ic scolde biȝeten swa, bi hulche monna seið drihten in his spelle þa he þus cweþ [etc] *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O E Misc* 30 Lecherie, spusbreche, Roberie, and alle oþre euele deden, þurch wyche þinkes man ofsereueth þet fer of helle 13. *Northern Passion* 1309 (MS. Camb Gg. I 2) Þe tre of lif On woche [*v r.* whilke] tre þat appil grewe. *c* 1400 *Brut* 229 His flesshe was restorede ażein, for whiche miracle þe good man & his frendes loueden God and Seint Thomas 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 101 The thrydde realme was of Estesex The kynges of whiche place were obediente to other kynges 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 166 He fond him ontretable, for whech cause the bischop cursid him 1526 TINDALE *Col* iii 6 Fornicacion, vnclennes, and covetousnes . for which thynges sakes the wrath of god falleth on the childrеn off vnbeleve 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb) 55 They are figures of Rhetorique and Dialectique, quhilkis airtis I professe nocht. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. II. 277 She did confine thee Into a clouen Pyne, within which rift Imprison'd, thou didst painefully remaine A dozen yeeres. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 71 It rain'd all Night and all Day, during which time the Ship broke in pieces. 1800 WORDSW *Hart-Leap Well*, The monuments spoken of in the second Part of the following Poem, which monuments do now exist as I have there described them 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I. I, Concerning which last, indeed 1892 *Photogr. Ann* II 883 A 5 × 4 camera . (which size is now the most popular)

7 *pron.* The ordinary relative pronoun introducing an additional statement about the antecedent, the sense of the principal clause being complete without the relative clause; thus sometimes equivalent to 'and that (it, they, etc.)'. (Cf. THAT *rel. pron.* 2)

In this and following senses formerly sometimes followed by *that* (THAT *conj.* 6), occas by *as* (cf. As *adv.* B. 27)

a As obj of a prep., which usually precedes *which*, but occas. stands at the end of the clause.

If the prep depends on some other word (e.g a sb or numeral), that word (with any that qualify or govern it) usually stands immediately before the prep

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 11 Drihten him bi-tahte twa stanene tables breode on hwulche godalmihti heofde iwriten þa ten laȝe. 13 *Cursor M.* 9540 (Gött) Ilk-an gaf he substance an, Widuten quhylk on nan manere Miht he in þes his kingriche ȝeme 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* III, A boke Off quhich the name Is clepit . . Boece 1451 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 35 A letter qwych I send yow a copy of 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. XI. 29 A springing well, From which fast trickled forth a siluer flood 1603 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 32 One payer of little orgaynes w[th] a board w[h] they stand on 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 17 Our Ship stuck a ground, with the noise of which, our Captain awoke. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 113 Their Beards & Mustachoes which they take a particular Pride in the Length or Largeness of 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* II VII. I 131 The Pope . being held at a distance the result of which was what we see 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* II, A Scotsman, who carried the economy of his race even to the extent of flesh, of which he was sparse.

b. As subject or object of a verb.

Formerly sometimes used where *as* is now idiomatic, as in quot 1688 cf 10.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* IX 16 In þis snare whilke þai hid swa 1300 GOWER *Conf.* III. 132 His herbe propre is Rosmarine, Which schapen is for his covine *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 25391 (Cott Galba) Þe blis of heuyn, Whilk seuyn vertuse vntill vs wins, And als fordose seuyn dedly sins 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* 193 Eche took an hors . . which ranne at al aduenture. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 11 Complexiounis Quhilkis ar thir four: Phlegmatike Sanguineane Colerike. Melancolie, Quhilkis of nature ar wonder different. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4373 This is ane marvellous Monarche, Quhilk hes power Imperiall Both of the body and the Saull. *a* 1613 BREREWOOD *Lang & Relig* (1622) 201 The Italian, French, and Spanish. all which in a barbarous word haue beene called Romanse. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I xiii 41 The Hebrews measuring their land by a bow-shot, . which admits of variation 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 331/2 The Pitchfork (or Pikel, which we vulgarly call it). 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 48, I spy'd a small Piece of a Rope, which I wonder'd I did not see at first 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Princ* X III. 209 'And so good night' saying which, he urbanely shook hands. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* I 3 Ideas whose forms were old . . , but which were full of seemingly inexhaustible novelty 1875 JEVONS *Money* XIX 246 The United States government tried a similar experiment, which was soon discontinued

c. Referring to a fact, circumstance, or statement.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 12 To make pes betwen the kynges . Which is the propre duete Belongende unto the presthode 1516 in E. Lodge *Illustr* (1838) I 17 He would advise me to get me to some little house, with a few persons with me, which I have done. 1521 in *Essex Rev.* XIII. 221 If she [*sc.* the ship] come not well home, which God forfende. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, V II 34 You must now speake Sir Iohn Falstaffe faire, Which swimmes against your streame of Quality 1669 BOYLE *Contn New Exper.* I. XXXIV 118, I order'd the Air to be let in very leisurely, upon which we could plainly see [etc] 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* XII 320 The last part of the Sentence not answering to the first; which is the proper definition of a Solecism 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III XXIV, I dragged her after me, by means of which she fell backwards soss against the bridge 1787 J FEA *Fish Sc. Isl.* 31 We have no Methodists settled amongst us, which is very fortunate. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Sentiment*, Looking as amiable as they possibly could—which, by the by, is not saying much for them. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1076 Yellow rosin contains some water, which black rosin does not 1886 [E. H DERING] *In Light of 20th Cent* IV 65 Observation only shows what is visible, which life is not 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt on Wheels* XIII. § 3 They conformed to the rules, observing the spirit rather than the letter of the law. Which was just as well.

d. With a conjunction in the relative clause, usually following *which*, rarely preceding. *arch.*

In early use more frequently with pleonastic personal pronoun (see 14). For sylleptic uses see 15.

[1510 see 13 b] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron, Edw IV* 214 b, To conuey hym selfe into some other place, without delay, which if he did they assured hym, y[t] he should haue neither hurte nor damage *c* 1643 LD HERBERT *Autobiog* (1824) 193 Oliver Herbert was forced to fly France, which, that he might do the better, I paid the said fencer 200 crowns. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III VIII, The tears began to overflow—which, when he perceived, he stopt. 1796 MRS INCHBALD *Nature & Art* XI (1820) 29 Explanations followed all these questions; but which require no recital here. 1835 CHATTO *Rambles Northumbld.* 106 A girl, returning home from milking saw many fairies gamboling in the fields, but which were invisible to her companions. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* III 14 It was not [then] esteemed of absolute necessity to put agreements between Christians in writing! Which if it were not now, you know we might save a great deal of money 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* II IV 76 Which when he saw, thither full fast ran he.

e. Introducing a parenthetic qualifying clause inserted in the principal clause. (Cf. sense 11, quots. 1599, 1719)

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 50 He purpoist, quhilk was wors, My awin Lady to defors. 1611 BEAUM & FL *Maid's Trag* III ii, Are not you, Which is above all joyes, my constant friend? 1640 E. REYNOLDS *Passions* XVI. 174 Strange Sinnes too (which is the curiositie and corruption of Nature) are marvellous attractive 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* II 40 Primarily, which is very notable and curious, I observe that men of business rarely know the meaning of the word 'rich'. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VII, When, which happened every day, they forgot their disguises for a while, they talked quite freely

8 Introducing a clause defining or restricting the antecedent and thus completing the sense. Regularly so used after the antecedent *that* (THAT *dem. pron.* 6), or after a prep. (see b); in other cases the more regular relative is *that* (THAT *rel. pron.* 1).

In modern printing usually distinguished from 7 by the absence of a comma before the relative (as in speech by the absence of a pause).

†*All which continued in literary use till c* 1850.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 170 So made god Al erue, and wrim, and wilde der, Qwel man mai sen on werlde her *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1434 Þe woundes W3uche þat weoren on honden and feet. *c* 1400 *Apol Lol.* 42 Man was maad to lord in alle creaturis, and forfetid not þat wyche synniþ not. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* II. iii. (1601 Qo), That land or nation best doth thriue, Which to smooth fronted peace is most proclive. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 204 It is you, that

haue chalk'd forth the way Which brought vs hither 1611 *Bible* Gen. i. 7 God. diuided the waters, which were vnder the firmament, from the waters, which were aboue the firmament. 1619 in *Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 125 This is all which is done this week 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) II 335 Repairing the destruction, which they must often suffer, by their quick reproduction 1824 L Murray *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 74 After all which can be done, to render the definitions .comprehensive and accurate 1834 Newman *Par. Serm.* I xix. 293 This is the path which leads to death. 1848 Pusey *Paroch Serm* I. iv (1873) 71 All which we are, except sin, He became 1875 Jevons *Money* xx 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks. 1918 *Act* 8 *Geo V* c. 5 § 4 (2), If any person .makes .any statement which is false

b. As obj of a prep, which usually precedes the relative as in 7 a.

c 1350 *Kent Serm* in *O. E. Misc* 31 Alle þo sennen þurch wiche me liest þo luue of gode almichti *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 74 þat friday was our leuedy day On wilk our lord slayn was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T.* 17, 18 And of the secte of which þat he was born He kepte his lay to which þat he was sworn *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 32, I moste go in to that contre ffro whiche these be come to fecche me 1663 *Extr St Papers rel Friends* Ser II (1911) 173 Many more thinges which the controuersy of the Lord is against 1700 Congreve *Way of World* II iii, The Guilt with which you wou'd asperse me 1830 Macaulay *Ess., Moore's Life Byron* (1843) I 336 They wrote concerning things the thought of which set their hearts on fire. 1839 De la Beche *Rep Geol Cornw*, etc xiv. 459 A bar upon which the sea breaks occurs at the entrance of the Kingsbridge estuary

¶ c. In anacoluthic construction, as in That *rel. pron.* 8. *rare.*

1789 Law *Serious C* ix, Direct your common actions to that end which they did.

9 Used of persons. Now only *dial* except in speaking of people in a body, the ordinary word being *who* (objective *whom*) or (in sense b) *that*

a Introducing an additional statement, as in 7: thus sometimes = 'and he (they, etc)'.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* cxlv[1] 3 Traiste never in men sones, in whilk hele es nane. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl T.* 94 Hire freendes whiche þat knewe hir heuy thoght Conforten hire. — *Shipman's T* 153 Yow which I haue loued specially. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys, Caecilia* 201 Lord Jhesu Cryst, wych al thyng knowyst. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 65 The holy man whiche had pitee of his neuew, sorufull he yede into his chapell. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 547 Charlemagn toke a messager whiche he sente to reynawde. 1526 Tindale *1 Cor.* xv. 57 Thankes be vnto God, whych hath geven vs victory. 1548–9 *Bk Com. Prayer, Matins* and Collect, O God, which art author of peace, and louer of concorde. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* I. ii. 342, I am all the Subiects that you haue, Which first was min owne King 1692 O. Walker *Grk & Rom. Hist.* II. 310 He had nine Wives, all which he cast off successively. 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* 254 The Master-Bricklayer, or else his Foreman (which ought to be an ingenious Workman). *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Rom* (1775) I. 200 A couple of women.. one of which..leaned on the other's shoulder 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxiv, Had been told it herself by Mrs Mudberry which kept a mangle, and Mrs. Bunkin which clear-starched 1899 *Scribner's Mag* XXV. 114/1 His mother had ten children, of which he was the oldest.

b. Introducing a defining clause, as in 8.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 224 Whan þei were inowe, on whilk þei mot afie *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* P 981 If ther be a confessour to which he may shriuen hym. 1483 *Acta Audit.* in *Acta Dom Conc* II Introd 106 Because he marüit without his consent 'quhilk is his ourlord. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v 10 Blessed are they which suffre persecucion for rightewesnes sake. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen IV* 28 b, Entendyng to be reuenged on them whiche he sought for. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* VI. xxii 803 The reader which is carefull of his health, may learne to make choise of such wine. 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV vi. 215 Euery one heares that, which can distinguish sound. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Luke iv 24 That Minister which prostitutes his Authority, frustrates the end of his Ministry 1774 J Bryant *Mythol.* I p xiv, Those people which, I term Amonians 1836 Jas Grant *Random Recoll. Ho Lords* x. 224 Dugald Stewart, one of the greatest men which Scotland has produced 1841 Alison *Hist. Eur* IX lxix 202 The wounded, which were carried past , never failed to salute the Emperor 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 9 July 2/2 He is on the high road to get all the men for which he has asked

c Still regularly used of a person in reference to character, function, or the like, in which case the sense is really 7 or 8.

1643 Howell *Twelve Treat* (1661) 233 The subject of this Discours were more proper to One of the long-Robe, which I am not. 1797 Bp Watson *Apol Christ* VI (ed 6) 180 He put two maid servants, which were called ministers, to the torture. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* (1843) II x. 208 He was by no means the profound philologist which the notary had represented him to be 1855 Newman *Callista* xii 108 He was not quite the craven. which she thought him

10. Rarely used after an antecedent to which the ordinary correlative is *as* a. after *same*: = That *rel. pron.* 4. b. after *so* or *such*· often equivalent to 'that it (he, etc.)'.

1340, etc. (see Same A. 1 a]. *c* 1386 [see Such B 12] 1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* Ep. Ded (1846) 19 Who is so dul, whiche would not be moued too thankefulnes? 1596 'L. Piot' *Silvayn's Orator* 401 No man ought to bind himselfe vnto such couenants which hee cannot accomplish. 1605 Camden *Rem., Names* 45 *Barvch, Hebr.* the same which Bennet, blessed 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 326 A kind of wilde horsse which hath hornes like a Hart, and therefore I take it to bee the same which is called Hypellaphus 1709, 1888 [see Such B. 12] 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 321 There is not any argument so absurd, which is not daily received

** as compound relative (or with ellipsis of antecedent).

†11. *pron.* That which, one which, something that. = What C 1, 3 a; also of a person, One who; *pl.* Those which or who. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 2167 Al Albanakes folc folden i-scohten Buten whilc þat þer at-wond þurh wode burge *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 8837 He dremed of you which him affrayed. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI 321 Na men he tuk bot quhilk he hydder brocht 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par John* vii 31 Should he do greater thynges then whiche this man doeth? 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl* 105 They interprete literally, which the doctors did write figuratiuely 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* IV. ii 83, I am a wise fellow, and which is more, an officer, and which is more, a housholder 1643 Diggers *Unlawf Taking up Arms* 8, I shall desire one thing especially may be remembred, as which hath great influence upon all cases 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* 16 An ambiguous word is which indistinctly signifieth things that in nature are diuers. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 75, I had the loose Earth to carry out, and which was of more Importance, I had the Cieling to prop up.

12. In generalized sense (*adj* or *pron.*), with or without qualifying adv. (*ever, so,* etc). Any (person or thing) that, whatever; usually, now always, with limitation of reference, as in 3: = Whichever 1, also (with *ever* or *soever*) = Whichever 2.

OE *swá hwelc* (*swá*), ME *hwilch so, se* (see Which-so), north. *quilk sum*, were ultimately superseded by *which ever, soever* (see Whichever, Whichsoever)

a 890 *Charter* in *O E. Texts* 451 Swa hwylc minra fædrenmeza swa ðæt sio. 900–30 *O. E Chron.* an 755 (Parker MS), Þæs cyninges þegnas þider urnon swa hwelc swa þonne ȝearo wearþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) cxxxvii[i]. 4 [3] Swahwylce daga ic þe deorne cize. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 5 in *O E Misc* 1 Bi wilc weie so he wile. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 8 O hwuche wise se heo euer wule. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 497 Brut bad corineus for to chese of ech contrei ȝwich him likede best. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16373 Ask quilk sum yee will haue. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) liii 35 Þabbesse oubir a-nobir nunne, wilke sam sho cumandis 1464–5 in *Acts Parl. Scot* (1874) XII 31/1 Thai personis .sall outhir entire þe kingis ward. or thane dewoide þe realmes quhilk þat salbe seine maist expedient. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I cccxli 217/2 Whiche of them yt euer should breake this peace. shoulde rynne in the sentence of the pope 1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* 134 Whiche of these wayes so euer it cume it shall be very good to bathe the chylde. 1602 Shaks *Ham.* IV vii. 13 My Vertue or my Plague, be it either which. 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Home* IX, Nothing but drought and dearth, Which way so-e're I look, I see 1667 Milton *P L* IV 75 Which way I flie is Hell; my self am Hell 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1698) 10 Which way ever we take our measures, to me it seems evident [etc]. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No 69 P 10 Which way soever he turned his thoughts, impossibility and absurdity arose in opposition. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* XVI, [He] lets a'things about the manse gang whilk gate they will 1844 S R. Maitland *Dark Ages* xv. 243 The table was so large that, place it which way they would, it could not be prevented from shewing above water 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II ii 141 But wherefore is the wind, Which way soever the vane-arrow swing, Not ever fair for England?

*** 13 The which. *arch* a. as *adj* = 6.

13. *Cursor M* 9434 (Gött) Þe first law was cald 'of kinde,' Þe toþer has 'possitiue to name; Þe whilk lawe was forbed Adam. Forto ete þat fruit 1447–8 J. Shillingford *Lett* (Camden 87) 26 The whiche copies all y pray yow awysely to over rede 1526 Tindale *Heb.* x. 10 By the which will we are sanctified 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 466 There was a lionesse which had whelpes in her den, the which den was obserued by a Beare, the which Beare on a day finding the den vnfortified, entred and slew the Lions whelpes 1820 Byron *Mar Fal* note, Wks (1842) 193/1 Finished copying August 1820] the which copying makes ten times the toil of composing *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 98 Of the which thing I bethought me to speak unto her.

b as *pron.* (*a*) = 7.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 1127 Wo & wikkede paine, þe whiche þe heie godus haten. 1461 *Paston Lett* II 42 Desieryng to herre of ȝour welfar and good prosperite, the gwyche[sic] I pray God encresse 1510 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II. 69 If the whiche shuld contynewe your seid Towne shall wexe empty. 1526 Tindale *Gal* v 21 The dedes of the flesshe off the which I tell you before, as I have tolde you in tyme past 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. i 36 Sweet slombring deaw, the which to sleepe them biddes 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* III. (1905) 209 He told too, the which I had almost forgot, how Diabolus had put the Town of Mansoul into Arms 1812 Cary *Dante, Parad* xxii 146 [This world] o'er the which we stride So fiercely. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* Prol, He holp the King to break down our castles, for the which I hate him.

(*b*) = 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 146 How god bigan þe law hym gyfe þe quilk the Iuus in suld life. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx vii 809, I told hym the peryls the which ben now fallen 1526 Tindale *Acts* xxvi. 16 To make the a witnes both off the thynges which thou hast sene and off tho thynges in the which I will apere vnto the 1611 *Bible* James ii. 7 Doe not they blaspheme that worthy Name, by the which ye are called?

†c. as compound relative. = 11. Also qualified by *soever*· = 12. *Obs.*

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xx 11/2, I knowe yt the most worthy.. knight of my realme shall acheue for me, the whyche I coulde neuer attayne vnto 1551 Robinson tr *More's Utopia* I (1895) 89 For there is no waye so proffytable . as the whiche hath a shewe and coloure of iustice 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 67 We follow not your fayth, as the which we have tasted to bee most detestable. 1660 Heylin *Hist. Quinquart* II 7 To put his hunting spear amongst them, and the which of them soever should lay hold upon it, should be drawn out of the water

†d. Of persons: = 9.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 52 Emme þe quene of þe whilk was born Alfred & Edward, *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl T.* 452 This Briton clerk hym asked of relawes The whiche þat he had knowe in olde dawes. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xviii 64 Kynge Ryence of North walys the whiche was a myghty man of men *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 184 The metire and the cuning Quhilk I submyt to the correccioune Of yaim the quhich that is discret & wys 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 172 Geue Christ, the quhilk hes me redrest, Be on my syde 1596 Shaks *1 Hen IV*, II i 78 There are other Troians that y^u dream'st not of, the which (for sport sake) are content to doe the Profession some grace 1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxiii. 85 He the which was Lord of infinit riches to date, was scarce maister of any to morrow

**** Peculiar constructions (See also 7 d, 8 c)

14 (as *pron.* or *adj*) With pleonastic personal pronoun or equivalent in the latter part of the relative clause, referring to the antecedent, *which* thus serving merely to link the clauses together. (*a*) with the pers. pron. (or the antecedent noun repeated) as subj or obj. to a verb (principal or subordinate) in the relative clause, which is usually complex; (*b*) with genitive of pers pron. (or equivalent, as *thereof*), *which* together with this being equivalent to the genitive of the relative (*whose, of which*)· cf. That *rel pron* 9

(*a*) *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 654 þis is he, which þat myn vncle swereth he mot be ded 1449 *Paston Lett* I 84 Yowr wurschupfull ustate, the whyche All myghte God mayntayne hyt. 1481 *Cov Leet Bk.* 493 Which yf it so be, we haue gret cause of displeasure 1526 Tindale *John* xxi 25 There are also many other thynges which Jesus did, the which yff they shulde be written every won, I suppose [etc]. 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* III iv. (Arb.) 159 Ye finde these words, *penetrate, penetrable, indignite*, which I cannot see how we may spare them. 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist* IX vi § 27 175 A Schedule containing his heresies, (which what they were may be collected by that which ensueth). 1690 Locke *Govt* II v. § 42 (1694) 196 Provisions which how much they exceed the other in value, he will then see 1726 Shelvocke *Voy round World* Pref p vii, Scandalous and unjust Aspersions which, how far I deserve them, I shall leave to the candid opinion of every unprejudiced Reader. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ* II *Fragment*, The history of myself, which, I could not die in peace unless I left it as a legacy to the world

(*b*) *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 318 þe kynges dere sone, . which alwey for to do wel is his wone 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVII xi 705 Ther is in this Castel a gentylwoman whiche we and this castel is hers. *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth Lyt Bryt* (1814) 270 To do many thynges, the whyche the hurte therof lyghteth on theyr owne neckes 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II 164 Take away . mens credits, and estates , which lies not afterwards in their power to make restitution thereof. 1721 Bradley *Philos. Acc Wks Nat* 90 Bulbous-rooted Plants, which when the Leaves of them decay, a new framed Root. supplies their Loss.

¶ b. Hence, in vulgar use, without any antecedent, as a mere connective or introductory particle.

1723 Swift *Mary the Cook-Maid's Let* 13 Which, and I am sure I have been his servant four years since October, And he never call'd me worse than sweetheart, drunk or sober 1862 Thackeray *Philip* xvi, 'That noble young fellow', says my general Which noble his conduct I own it has been 1870 Bret Harte *Truthful James, Answ to Let* viii, Which I have a small favor to ask you, As concerns a bull-pup, which the same,—If the duty would not overtask you,—You would please to procure for me, game 1905 *Daily Chron* 21 Oct 4/7 If anything 'appens to you—which God be between you and 'arm—I'll look after the kids.

¶ 15. In sylleptic construction, e.g. as obj. of two different verbs, or of a prep. and a verb, or as obj. of one verb and subj of another; giving the effect of ellipsis of a personal pronoun (*it, them*)

1687 Wood *Life* (O.H.S) III. 238 Dr Dolbein did read much of his sermon before the king . which the king telling him of, he never after did *a* 1697 Horneck *Gt Law Consid.* v (1702) 302 To see me roll Sisyphus his Stone, which when I have brought to such a pitch, rolls down again. 1741 *Johnson's Debates* (1787) I 390 A quality which, if we could obtain, would add nothing to our honour 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II 271 They still retained an authority over his mind, at which, though his pride revolted, his understanding could not conquer 1818 H F Clinton *Lit Rem.* (1854) 24 These were works which, though I often inspected, I did not accurately study.

16 Preceded by *and.* a. in regular construction, *and* connecting two relative clauses, or an adjectival phrase and a relative clause, qualifying the same sb.

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Cæsar* (1595) 771 An army vnuincible, & which they could not possibly withstand 1668 Dryden *Dram Poesy* Ess 1900 I 78 We have many plays of ours as regular as any of theirs, and which, besides, have more variety of plot and characters 1779 Johnson *L. P., Addison* (1868) 225 Two books yet celebrated .for purity and elegance, and which, if they are now less read, are neglected only because [etc.]. 1804–6 Syd. Smith *Mor Philos.* (1850) 284 The habit of contradicting, into which young men are apt to fall, and which is a habit extremely injurious to the powers of the understanding 1810 Southey *Ess* (1832) I 40 The subject was one of great difficulty and which required very serious consideration 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clav* lxx VI 315 If the dog have the good fortune to find a master, he has a possession better than bones· and which, indeed, he will leave, not his meat only, but his life for

¶ b. In erroneous or illogical use, either *and* or *which* being superfluous.

1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* etc L l 3, Galeaze who had conquered a great part of Italy, and which inheritance discended to his Nephews. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 288 His forefeet being like hands, are forked and twisted very strong, & with which it fighteth and taketh his prey 1748 G. White in *Jrnl Sacred Lit.* (1863) July 299 For the proper return to virtue and Good-works is Honour, & Love, this is their Due, and which ought to be rendered to

them by all people 1796 Mrs Inchbald *Nature & Art* xvi (1820) 42 The dean had just published a pamphlet in his own name, and in which that of his friend the bishop was only mentioned with thanks for hints 1848 W. Templeton *Locomot Eng* (ed 2) 71 A recent occurrence seems to have established the fact of steam being highly charged with electricity, and which may be the means of increasing our knowledge [etc.]. 1861 Dasent *Burnt Njal* I p lviii, Every temple must contain a ring of at least two ounces in weight, and which the priest was to bear on his arm.

Which(ch)e, var. Whitch *Obs.*, chest.

Whichever (hwitʃe·vəɹ), *a* and *pron.* [Orig. two words, Which and Ever *adv.* 8 e.]

1. As compound relative: Any or either (of a definite set of persons or things, expressed or implied) that . . .; that one (or those) who or which (with implication that it is unknown or undetermined which). †Formerly also without restriction to a definite set: = Whatever 2.

Often following, and in apposition with, a pair or set of alternatives connected by *or*, the construction is then app. identical with that in 2, but is really different, and distinguished by intonation.

1388 Wyclif *Ps* i 3 Alle thingis which euere [*first vers.* what euere] he schal do schulen haue prosperite. 1418 in *Eng Gilds* 445 þat the bretheren and susteren . 3erely chese on Alderman and Maistres, qwicheuer [hem] thinketh most best. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xix 112 He. allowith which euer of thilk weies and meenis be take 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 48 Upon their attaining their respective ages of eighteen years compleat or their being lawfully married whichever of these events should first happen 1802 Maria Edgeworth *Moral T., Forester* xi, At a walk, trot, or gallop, whichever you please 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr Ledbury* xliii, They were . permitted to go whichever way they chose 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* x. 145 To dinner—or supper, whichever it ought to be called. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo V* c. 46 § 16 (1) Copyright shall subsist during the life of the author who first dies and for a term of fifty years after his death, or during the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer

2 Introducing a qualifying dependent clause: Whether one or another (of a definite set); no matter which.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xvii § 3 Which-ever [*ed.* 1714 Whichsoever] of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds [etc.] 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks* Misc. (1711) 226 Both Sides hang out their Trophies too, which ever comes by the worst. 1769 *Junius Lett* xxiii (1788) 135 Whichever way he flies, the Hue and Cry of the country pursues him 1847 De Quincey *Joan of Arc* Wks. 1890 V. 390 On whichever side of the border chance had thrown Joanna, the same love to France would have been nurtured. 1856 Merivale *Rom Emp* xlii. V. 29 To whichever of the two camps he should repair, his own jealous nature feared to awaken the jealousy of the other. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxviii, In politics you are used as the counters of a game... You get nothing, whichever side is in.

†**Whi·ch-like,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Which + Like *a.*, after *such-like*] Of which kind.

1641 Sanderson *Sermons* (1681) II. 4 By long accustoming themselves to which-like outward observances, they had almost lost the vigor and soul of true religion.

Whi·ch-so, *pron. arch.* [= Which and So *adv.* 17 d.] †**a** Whoever, whatever. **b.** Whichever.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 26 Hwuch-se wule beon of þe lut of his leoueste freond. *Ibid* 45 Beo he cangun oðer crupel, beo he hwuch se he euer beo 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 772 He is knistes echone, Vor coust binome him, bote an vif men one, Wuche so hii were to serui him. *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520* lf. 31 Wuche so a uinden þer of gult, a sullen punissen hoem. 1890 W Morris in *Engl Illustr Mag* June 695 Let the Hoary One carry me to life or death, which-so he will

Whichso|e·ver, *pron. arch.* [f. Which: see Soever.]

1. = Whichever 1.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 532 To the said Alisaundre and molde his wyf and to ther heires or ther assignes or whom-so euer or which-so-euer and whan-so-euer he wolde yeve bequeth selle or assigne hit 1793 Washington *Let* Writ. 1892 XIII. 65 To go to whichsoever [side] their interest, convenience, or inclination, might prompt them *a* 1843 Southey *Cid* II xiv, Saying that to whichsoever God should give the victory, to him also would he give up the kingdom. 1862 Johns *Brit Birds* 235 Hunting . for whichsoever article of their diet happens to be in season.

2. = Whichever 2.

a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* xxi 64 Whiche so euer way ye take, it shall not be without me. 1692 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 79, [The] Proposal of an obvious . Remedy to the said Evil, to whichsoever of the supposed Causes the same should be found imputable 1714 [see quot 1690 s v. Which-ever 2]. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V* x. III. 248 Whichsoever of these authors an intelligent person takes for his guide..., he must discover [etc.] 1828 Scott *Tales of Grandfather* Ser. I (ed 6) II 274 To whichsoever he might attach himself, he was sure to become an object of hatred and suspicion to the other. 1853 Dickens *Repr. Pieces, Noble Savage*, Yielding to whichsoever of these agreeable eccentricities, he is a savage. 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* x, With whichsoever of the many tongues of Rumour this frothy report originated, it.. never reached . the ears of young Snagsby.

†**Whick,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Imitative] *intr.* To squeak, as a pig.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The .. whicking of Pigs, gushing of Hogs

Whick(e, etc.: see Quick, etc.

Whicker (hwi·kəɹ), *v. dial.* and *U. S.* Also 9 **wicker, whecker, whihher.** [Imitative. Cf. *nicker, snicker,* and MHG. *wiheren* (G. *wiehern*)]

1. *intr.* To utter a half-suppressed laugh; to snigger, titter.

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 284 Having never seen the like done before, he fell a whickering *c* 1730 Haynes *Dorset Voc* in *N & Q* 6th Ser (1883) VIII 45/2 To *whicker*, to laugh 1808 Jamieson, *Whikher*, to titter. 1891 Hardy *Tess* I, The green-spangled fairies that 'whicker-ed' at you as you passed

2 Of a horse: To whinny; also of a sheep or goat, to bleat, of a dog, to whine, etc.

1808 Jamieson, *Whikher* to *wicker*, to neigh or whinny 1825 Jennings *Obs Dial. W. Eng*, To *Whecker*, . to neigh. 1888 Elworthy *W Somerset Word-bk* s. v *Wickery*. 1893 Kipling *Many Invent.* 215 The mare whickered. 1912 Masefield *Widow in Bye St.* VI. xxxii, The wall-top grasses whickered in the breeze.

So **Whi·cker** *sb*, a snigger; a whinny.

1882 *Harper's Mag* June 53 The whicker of old Molly at the foot of the lane, and the answer of the colt in the lot 1909 'O. Henry' *Roads of Destiny* ix, Through the intense silence, he heard the whicker of a horse

Whid (hwid), *sb.*[1] Forms . 6 **whydd,** 7– **whid,** 9 *Sc.* **whud.** [Origin uncertain. That it is a dial. variant of OE. *cwide* speech (otherwise not represented in the language) is possible, but the absence of parallels is a serious objection. The sense-development is remarkably similar to that of Yed.]

1. A word. (Usually in *pl*) *Thieves' cant.*

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 To cutte bene whydds, to speake or geue good wordes, to cutte quyre whyddes, to geue euell wordes or euell language *Ibid.* 86 Stowe your bene, cofe, and cut benat whydds. 1673 R Head *Canting Acad* 49 Be wary. Stow your whids 1728 [De Foe] *Street Robberies Consider'd* 34 Plant the Whids, take Care what you say 1821 Scott *Kenilw* x, The swaggering vein will not pass here, you must cut boon whids 1861 Reade *Cloister & H* lv, I pray Heaven thou mayest prove to paint better than thou cuttest whids.

2. A lie, fib, falsehood, an exaggerated story. *Sc.*

1791 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* i, Ev'n Ministers, they hae been kenn'd, . . A rousing whid, at times, to vend, And nail't wi' Scripture 1863 M. Dods *Early Lett.* (1910) 330 Your *πρῶτον ψεῦδος*, *i. e* Your fundamental whid. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xlvi, Kennedy thinks no more o' tellin' a whud (lie) than o' slappin' a cleg that nips him on the hench bane.

3 A dispute, quarrel. *dial.*

1847 Halliwell, *Whid*, a dispute; a quarrel *East.*

Whid (hwid), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Forms . 6 **quhyd,** 8–9 **whid, whud** [? a. ON. *hviða* squall = OE. *hwiþa.*]

†**1.** A squall, blast of wind. *Obs*

1590 Burel in Watson *Coll Sc. Poems* II (1709) 24 The wind, with mony quhyd, Maist bitterly thair blew.

2 A quick noiseless movement, esp. of a hare.

In or *wi' a whid*, in a trice.

1719 Ramsay *2nd Answ to Hamilton* i, Wi' a Whid, . She'll rin red-wood 1785 Burns *To W. S******n xii, Jinkin hares, in amorous whids. 1788 R. Galloway *Glasgow Fair* II vi, He lent a blow at Jonny's eye, That rais'd it, in a whid.

Whid (hwid), *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also **whud.** [f. Whid *sb*[1]] *intr* To talk cant; to lie, fib. Chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1823 Egan *Grose's Dict Vulgar T.*, *Whidding*, talking cant. *Scotch cant* 1881 Walford *Dick Netherby* v, A fair-farrend, whuddin' youngster. 1891 'H. Haliburton' *Ochil Idylls* 90 Whiddin's an airt.

Whid (hwid), *v*[2] *Sc.* Also 9 whud. [f Whid *sb*[2]] *intr.* To move nimbly without noise.

c 1730 Ramsay *1st Answ to Somerville* 94 You range After the fox or whidding hare. 1790 Burns *Elegy on Capt M—— H——* vi, Ye maukins whiddin thro' the glade 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* III, Ye see yon other light that's gaun whiddin' back and forrit.

Whidah, whydah (hwi·dä) [Name of a town in Dahomey, West Africa. *Whidah bird* is an alteration of Widow-bird, q v., due to association with this as one of the habitats of these birds.]

1. In full *whidah-bird*, etc.: = Widow-bird.

1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. I. 178 Whidah B[unting]. . Rather less than a Hedge Sparrow. *Ibid., note*, Whidah Bird 1872 Livingstone *Last Jrnls* 19 June (1874) II. vii 199 The young whydah birds crouch closely together at night for heat. *Ibid*, Whydahs, though full fledged, still gladly take a feed from their dam. 1896 G. E. Shelley *For. Finches* 273 The Whydahs . form a natural group of Finches, nearly allied to the Weavers.

2. Whidaw goat, a West-African species of goat, *Capra reversa.* **W. thrush,** *Pholidauges leucogaster.*

1781 Pennant *Hist Quadrup* I. 57 Goat Whidaw. Capra reversa. From Juda or Whidaw, in Africa A small kind: the horns short, smooth, and turn a little forwards. 1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* II 1 58 Whidah Thr[ush]. Size of a Lark, or rather less . . the plumage in general is violet, excepting the belly, which is white .. Inhabits the kingdom of Whidah, in Africa.

Whiddelynge, obs. f. Whitling.

Whidder: see Whether, Whither *sb.* and *v*

Whiddle (hwi·d'l), *v. slang.* Also 8 **whidle, whidel, widdle.** [? f. Whid *sb.*[1]] *intr.* **a.** To divulge a secret, turn informer, 'peach'. **b.** See quot. 1725. Hence **Whi·ddler.**

c 1661 *Marq. Argyle's Last Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 28/1, I understand . . he hath made so large a Progress in Discovering, that he can pay it now to himself—The Devil was in me to suffer such a pitiful Fellow to whiddle before me. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Whiddler*, a Peacher (or rather Impeacher) of his Gang 1725 *New Cant Dict., To Whiddle*, to enter into a Parley, to compound with, or take off by a Bribe. 1756 J. Cox *Narr Thieftakers* 66 The Prisoner then swore he wished he had cut off his Head, for then he would not have whidelled again. 1781 G Parker *View Soc.* II 133 About Darkey [*i. e.* twilight], or when Oliver don't widdle [*footn.* The Moon not up] 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s v., Don't you whiddle about so and so, that is, don't mention it.

Whider, Whie, Whieale, whiel, Whiet, Whieu, whiew, Whife: see Whither, Query, Why, Wheel, Quiet, White, Whew, Wife.

Whiff (hwif), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **whiffe,** 8–9 **whif** [? Partly an alteration of ME. Weffe (= offensive odour or taste, vapour, hoisted signal), partly a new onomatopœic formation The senses are in part identical with those of Waff *sb.* and Waft *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. A slight puff or gust of wind, a breath.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I iv 334 The Winde. Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout 1602 Shaks *Ham* II. ii 495 With the whiffe and winde of his fell Sword, Th' vnnerued Father fals. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I. 195 Their ensignes Waue to and fro with whiffes of wind. 1786 in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* 6 Oct., A whiff [of wind] from the King's stairs, enough to blow you half a mile off! 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, Give her a whiff of fresh air with the bellows, Charley

b *transf.* and *fig* A 'breath', 'blast', 'burst'.

1644 Milton *Areop* 24 That the whiffe of every new pamphlet should stagger them out of thir catechism. 1649 — *Eikon.* xxvii. 222 Deny'd and repuls'd by the single whiffe of a negative 1766 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IX. ii, A whiff of military pride had puffed out his shirt at the wrist. 1817 Byron *Beppo* liii, They had their little differences, too; Those jealous whiffs, which never any change meant. 1851 Brimley *Ess., Wordsw* (1858) 174 The Quarterly Review issued a mild whiff of qualified approval 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* v. ix, There seemed to be not a whiff of life left in either of the bodies. 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl* xx, This little whiff of temper seemed to cool Silver down. 1912 *Times Lit Suppl* 13 June 241/1 Factories brought with them the first whiff of cotton spinning democracy.

c. A slight attack, 'touch'; = Waff *sb.* 3 b.

1837 Carlyle *New Lett.* (1904) I 58, I have twice had flying whiffs of cold.

2. An inhalation of tobacco-smoke; smoke so inhaled; in early use also, †the 'taking' of tobacco, smoking (*to take the whiff*, to smoke).

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum* Dram pers, His chiefe exercises are taking the Whiffe, squiring a Cocatrice, and making priuy searches for Imparters *Ibid.* III i, *Sog.* . Doe you professe these sleights in Tabacco? . *Punt.* But you cannot bring him to the Whiffe so soone? 1600 Marston, etc. *Jack Drums Entert* I. (1601) B 3, Iust like a whiffe of Tabacco, no sooner in at the mouth, but out at the nose. 1603–37 Breton *Poste with Packet Lett* Wks. (Grosart) II 35/2 Tobacco is like to grow a great commoditie, for there is not an Ostler nor a Tapster, but will be at his whiffe or two. 1607 Walkington *Optic Glass* IX. 54 Tobacco must needs be very pernicious in regard of the immoderate & too ordinary whiffe. 1690 J. Stevens *Jrnl* (1912) 139 Seven or eight will gather to the smoking of a pipe and each taking two or three whiffs gives it to his neighbour. *a* 1718 Prior *Epigr.*, *Frank carves very ill*, Four Pipes after Dinner he constantly smokes; And seasons his Whifs with impertinent Jokes 1748 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. xvi, Gaffer Andrews complained bitterly that he wanted his pipe, not having had a whiff that morning 1812 Heyne *Tracts on India* (1814) 392 The Malays roll a little tobacco in a small piece of plantain leaf, and after it is lighted, take only a few whifs, and throw the rest away 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I, He had taken his pipe from his lips, after a very long whiff to keep it alight. 1886 G R. Sims *Ring o' Bells* Prol. I He took a couple of whiffs at his long churchwarden.

†**b.** A sip or draught of liquor *Obs.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III 1. E j b, I had but a whiffe or two; for I was passing dry 1624 Br. Hall *True Peacemaker* Wks (1625) 539 In beds of lust, chests of Mammon, whiffes and draughts of intoxication 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I vi. 31, I will yet go drink one whiffe more [orig. *encores quelque veguade*]

3. A wave or waft of (usually unsavoury) odour.

1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev* (1708) 137 The Poysonous Whiffs she sends from her Toes and Arm-Pits 1731 Swift *Strephon & Chloe* 12 No noisom Whiffs or sweaty Streams . . Could from her taintless body flow. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer Tax* Wks. 1842 I 172 To whom a single whiff of incense withheld gave much greater pain, than he received delight in the clouds of it 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 469 A whiff Of stale debauch. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* v, That whiff of russia leather, too, and all those rows on rows of volumes, neatly ranged within 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* xiii 182 A whiff of honeysuckle was borne to us as we passed 1884 Mrs C Praed *Zero* I, Is not the very name Monte Carlo like a whiff of some intoxicating draught?

b. *fig.* Flavour, savour.

1872 Morley *Voltaire* VII 321 Apologising for some whiffs of orthodoxy which Voltaire scented 1895 Rashdall *Univ Eur* II 514 *note*, There is a whiff of the Renaissance about the very words of the Statute.

4. A puff of smoke or vapour, esp. of tobacco-smoke.

1714 Addison *Spect* No 568 P 1, I lighted it at a little wax candle and, after having thrown in two or three whiffs among them, sat down 1752 *Lady's Curiosity* 10 He . knocks you down with a whiff, or a f—, if you ask for an argument 1839 Longf *Wreck of Hesperus* 19 The skipper he blew a whiff from his pipe. 1875 Howells *Foregone Conclus* VII, The.. heaven, in whose vast blue depths hung light whiffs of pinkish cloud.

b. *transf.* A cigarette or small cigar.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 60 Cheroot Maker. . Whiff Maker 1896 *Daily News* 9 Mar 5/4 The popular form of these daintily-got-up cigarettes is a 'whiff' of about two inches in length.

5. A puffing or whistling sound, as of a puff or gust of wind through a small opening; a short or gentle whistle; hence freq. = Whew (also as *int.*).

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. i, Nic. . pull'd out a Boatswain's Whistle; upon the first Whiff, the Tradesmen came jumping into the Room. 1848 Lytton *Pelham* xxxii[1], Sir Willoughby . . made . . no other reply than a long whiff, and

a 'Well, Russelton, dash my wig..but you're a queer fellow' 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Concl 58 But yonder, whiff! there comes a sudden heat 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr.* ix, Now we read the 'Hercules' on the engine, and anon it pulls up with a whiff, a puff, and a whistle. 1869 Lowell *Cathedral* 74 Sunshine, whose quick charm .wiled the bluebird to his whiff of song. 1876 Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med* (1878) 387 A like whiff or blowing sound follows each sonorous expiratory shock of cough.

b. A discharge of shot or explosive.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III vii. vii, Six years ago, this Whiff of Grapeshot was promised. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* Feb 90 He might clear the gangway for the boarders with a 'whiff' of this terrible projectile [*i e* grapeshot] 1915 'Ian Hay' *First Hundred Thou.* II. xviii 251 A whiff o' shrapnel.

6. *In a whiff.* in a short time, in a jiffy. *dial.*

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* s. v, In a whiff, in a short time. 1888 *Lippincott's Mag.* Apr. 454 All this passed through his mind in a whiff.

II. 7. A flag hoisted as a signal.

Cf Waff *sb*.1 1 b, Waft *sb*.1 6, Waif *sb*.2 2, Weffe, Whiffler 2 3, Whift *sb.* 2.

1693 Lyde *Retaking Ship* 20, I took a Sash from one of them, . and put it out for a Whiff 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xlviii, The stranger.. hoisted a whiff, half mast down.

III. 8. A light kind of outrigged boat for one sculler, used on the Thames.

1859 *Guardian* 13 Apr. 331/1 The accidental upsetting of a pleasure-boat, called a 'whiff', on the river Cherwell 1875 H. R. Robertson *Life Upper Thames* 209 A funny is an open, out-rigged sculling-boat, having stem and stern alike, the keel falling away in a sloping curve from either end. A whiff resembles a funny in every point, except that the stern is upright, and not sloped away as the bows are. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/1 Every Etonian who has passed an examination in swimming may boat in skiffs or whiffs, gigs and outriggers. 1910 *Encycl. Brit* IV. 100/1 Whiff. Length. 20′ to 23′. Beam. 1′ 4″ to 1′ 6″..Whiff Gigs. 19′ to 20′. 2′ 8″ to 2′ 10″.

Whiff, *sb*.2 [? Same word as prec.] A name for various flat-fishes or flounders, as the sail-fluke or mary-sole, *Rhombus megastoma*, the smear-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*

1723 Jago in *Ray's Synopsis Piscium* 163 Passer Cornubiensis asper, magno oris hiatu A Whiff 1836 Yarrell *Brit Fishes* II. 251 The Whiff, The Carter, *Cornwall* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Whiff*, the *Rhombus cædua*, a passable fish of the pleuronect genus 1873 T. Gill *Catal. Fishes E Coast N. Amer.* 17 Citharichthys microstomus. .Whiff.

Whiff, *v*.1 [f. Whiff *sb*.1]

1. *intr.* To blow with a whiff or slight blast; to move with or make the sound of this. Chiefly in *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I ii 545 When through their green boughs whiffing winds do whirl With wanton puffs their waving locks to curl. 1608 *Ibid.* II. iv *Schism* 620 A sudden whirl-winde, with a whiffing Fire. *Ibid*, *Decay* 652 The whiffing flashes of this Sword so quick 1645 Z. Boyd *Holy Songs* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 12/2 Their head on neck could not abide, off chop't with whiffing steele. 1851 Walshe *Dis. Lungs* 93 The character of the murmurs is hollow, whiffing, and moderately metallic. 1866 J. MacGregor *Rob Roy on Baltic* x, The whiffing of the strong wings of the wild goose. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/1 A raw and biting breeze whiffing about his grey hairs.

b. *trans.* To utter with a whiff or puff of air.

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxvi, Then whiffing out a sentimental heigh ho! 1889 'Mark Twain' *Yankee Crt K. Arth.* xxvi, They crossed themselves, and whiffed out a protective prayer or two.

2. *trans.* To drive or carry by or as by a whiff; to puff or blow *away*, etc.

1601 W. Percy *Cuckqueanes & Cuck. Err.* I. ii. (Roxb.) 11, I take him by the sleeue,..bid him looke to himself, Then round as a Jugler's boxe, whiffe his vpper vestment, and away. *Ibid* I. iii. 16 Neither keene knife, nor yet Thumbe, May whiff him by slit or by numbe. 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* II. 395 How oft, as Straw before the winde, are They, And as the Chaff with Tempest whift away? 1620 B Jonson *News from New World* Wks (1641) 42 The smoake took him and whift him up into the Moone 1657 Farindon *Serm.* v 108 That joy which is raised as a Meteor out of dung and is whiffed up and down by every wind and breath 1812 W Tennant *Anster F* I. xii, John Frost . Whiff'd off the clouds that the pure blue conceal'd. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v ii, And then his 'sincere attachment', how was it scornfully whiffed aside! *Ibid* vi, A rabble to be whiffed with grapeshot. 1916 *Blackw Mag.* Jan. 59/1 Troops would not always remain in the open to be whiffed out of existence by shrapnel.

b. *intr.* To move with or as with a puff of air.

1686 Goad *Celest Bodies* I. xvi. 105 The Index hath whiffed round all the points of the Compass 1889 Stevenson *Master of Ballantrae* II, I have sought to stay myself.. against what looked to be a solid trunk, and the whole thing has whiffed away at my touch like a sheet of paper.

3. *trans.* To puff out tobacco-smoke from a pipe, etc.; hence, to smoke. (With the smoke or the pipe, etc. as object.) Also *fig.*

1626 R. C *Times' Whistle* v 2218 Every skip-iacke now will have his pipe of smoke, And whiff it bravely till hee's like to choke. 1617 Brathwait *Sol Joy Disput* etc 171 These smokers of our Age; they whiffe me [Time] out in fume. 1628 *Mad Pranks Robin Goodf* (Percy Soc.) 34 She whift her pipe, she drunke her can. 1646 Quarles *Judgem. & Mercy* Medit 16 What pleasure tak'st thou in that breath, which draws and whiffs perpetuall fears? 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Cl.) 166 He put his pipe in the cheek next him, and whifed it in his face 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xxii, Richard .found him furtively whiffing tobacco. 1867 *Good Cheer* 7 These formal toasts..having been all drunk, the men whiffed their pipes.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1602 Dekker *Satiromi* C 4 b, Morrow, Captaine Tucca, will you whiffe this morning? 1639 Junius *Sin Stigmatized* 269 They are bound to be powring in at their mouths, or whiffing out at their noses 1713 Tyldesley *Diary* (1873) 88, I found honest Tho Barton very harty and ffree, but the 2 Wadsworths only whiffed. 1714 tr *Joutel's Jrnl Voy. Mexico* (1719) 148 Then they made us all smoke round, and every one of them whiff'd in his Turn 1862 H. A Kennedy *Waifs & Strays* 205 Luxuriously whiffing away at my after-breakfast cheroot.

†**4.** *trans.* To imbibe, drink (liquor). Also *fig.*

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horn-bk* iv 18 Hee that would strive to fashion his legges to his silke stockins, and his proud gate to his broad garters, let him whiffe downe these observations 1650 Trapp *Comm Num.* vi. 20 The most generous wine in Lovain and Paris, is known by the name of *vinum theologicum* the divines (those Sorbonists) do so whiffe it off, *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xvii. 141 She whiffed off a.. good Draught.

5. To inhale, sniff; also *intr.* to smell, sniff.

1635 Quarles *Embl* iv. vii (1718) 213 Let us both retire, And whiff the dainties of the fragrant field 1646—*Sheph. Oracles* x Wks (Grosart) III. 231/1 Which like a Sun in this our Orbe, Whiffes up the Belgick fumes 1854 R S Surtees *Handley Cr.* lviii, The pack .now whiffing with curious nose round the hollies, and now trying up the rides. *Mod.* (*slang*) What a horrid smell! Can't you whiff it?

b *intr* To emit an unpleasant odour. *slang.*

1899 Kipling *Stalky* III 79 Then she'll whiff. Golly, how she'll whiff!

Hence **Whi·ffing** *vbl. sb*.1 (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*; also **Whi·ffer,** one who whiffs.

1591–1866 [see sense 1]. *c* 1614 Tobacco-whiffer [see Tobacco 3] 1632 Lithgow *Trav* x. 435 The Alehouse is their Church , their singing of Psalmes the whiffing of Tobacco. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 191 Opening his tobacco-box, soon commenced his whiffing operation.

Whiff, *v*.2 *Angling.* [Perhaps same as prec.] *intr.* To angle for mackerel, etc. from a swiftly moving boat with a hand-line towing the bait near the surface. Hence **Whi·ffing** *vbl. sb.*2 (also *attrib*).

1836 Yarrell *Brit Fishes* II 172 Hand-line fishing for Pollacks is called whiffing. 1863 Johns *Home Walks* 164 We generally threw out our whiffing lines as we cruised about. 1886 *Globe* 22 July 3/1 When you 'whiff' at Scilly, you whiff for pollack.

Whiffet (hwi·fet). *U.S.* Also whiffit, wiffet. [? f. Whiff *sb*.1 + -et]

1 (Also *whiffet dog*) A small dog

1801 *Ohio* (Philad.) 41 (Thornton) Who heeds the Whiffit's bark, when tempests howl? 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & Wild Honey* 30 The king-bird will worry the hawk as a whiffet dog will worry a bear.

2. *transf.* An insignificant person; a whipper-snapper. *colloq* (Cf. Whifling.)

1839 *Congress Globe* Jan., App 105/3 There was not a Whig whiffet in the country but could ask [etc.]. 1876 Whitman *Specimen Days* I Sept., Writ 1902 IV. 157 This gusty-temper'd little whiffet, man 1883 L A. Lambert *Notes on Ingersoll* xxii 200 We hold ourselves responsible to him, and to all the glib little whiffets of his shallow school. ☞ The sense 'a little whiff or puff' given in Webster 1864 is not authenticated

Whiffle (hwi·f'l), *sb.* [f Whiff *sb*.1 + -le.]

†**1** Something light or insignificant; a trifle

1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 253 Such a childish trifle or sleight whiffle,

2. An act of whiffling; a slight blast of air; a veering *round.*

1842 in Gosse *Birds Jamaica* (1847) 366 At first two or three whiffles make darkened tracks on the glassy waters. 1870 Miss Alcott *Good Wives* xxi, Amy keeps me pointing due west most of the time, with only an occasional whiffle round to the south 1909 Begbie *Cage* x, The whiffle in the air grew more distinct.

Whiffle (hwi·f'l), *v*.1 Also 6 wyffle, 7 whifle. [f Whiff *v*.1 + -le. Cf. Flem. *weyffelen* 'vacillare' (Kilian)]

1. *intr.* To blow in puffs or slight gusts; hence, to veer or shift *about* (of the wind; hence, of a ship). Often *fig.* or in fig context. To vacillate, to be variable or evasive Now chiefly *dial.*

1568 [see Whiffling *ppl. a.*1 1]. 1671 R Bohun *Wind* 56 Near mountainous Islands, or shoales, they [*sc.* winds] whiffle up and down, and shift from one point of the Compasse to another. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I 413 The Wind had been whiffling about from one part of the Compass to another. 1699 *Ibid.* II iii 61 If the Winds also whiffle about to the South. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* III. xxxv. 236 *note*, A Man who is continually turning and whiffling about to all the Points of the Compass. 1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 155 Were we to give a full latitude to sympathy, we should whiffle about with every wind. 1801 *Spirit Publ Jrnls* IX 370 She yaws and whiffles about like a weathercock. 1812 Tennant *Anster F.* iv. liv, The whizzing wind whiffling through the wooden tubes so small. 1840 [Lady Bury] *Hist Flirt* xii, They whiffle about like a weathercock 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss* s. v., The wind whiffles about so. 1881 *Nation* (N Y.) XXXII. 400 Who like a manly man, will not whiffle, or quibble, or evade. 1903 F. Harrison in *Westm Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 If he finally whiffle round to tax foreign food

2. *trans.* To blow or drive with or as with a puff of air. Often *fig.*

1641 Trapp *Theol. Theol.* viii 335 Whiffled and tossed too and fro with every wind of doctrine 1655 tr *Sorel's Com. Hist, Francion* iv 3, I so whiffled him on the face with my Torch [orig *je lui passe le flambeau par devant le nez*] that I burned off allmost all his beard. 1660 S Fisher *Rusticus ad Acad* Wks. (1679) 152 Like men in a Ship that are whiffled up and down in a troubled Sea 1664 H More *Expos. 7 Epist.* ix. 163 Such as would whiffle away all these Truths by resolving them into a mere moral Allegorie. 1684 Howe *Redeemer's Tears* Pref., Swollen with the conceit, that they have whiffled Christianity away, quite off the stage, with their profane breath 1817 Maria Edgeworth *Ormond* xxvi, No easy dupe, to be whiffled off and on, the sport of a coquette 1843 Miall in *Nonconf.* III. 225 The world is not destined to be whiffled out of its own independent reason by a handful of priests and statesmen

b *fig* To dismiss by evasion; to say or state evasively.

1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl 227 This he whiffles off slightly, that 'tis a Parabol 1676 Marvell *Mr Smirke* 43 He whiffles, those were the Jewish Ceremonies

3. *intr.* To move lightly as if blown by a puff of air; to flicker or flutter as if stirred by the wind. Often *fig.*

1662 Hibbert *Body Div* II 26 Any anabaptistical humorist, who hath a company of phanatique toyes whiffling about his understanding. *a* 1680 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II (1726) 152 A mind that useth to whiffle up and down in the levities of fancy. *a* 1774 Harte *Poems, Eulogius* 546 Just as int'rest whiffled on his mind, He Anatolians left, or Thracians join'd 1817 J Gilchrist *Intell Patrim* 148 Better chirp with the cricket, or chatter with the sparrow, than whiffle round this eternal monotony of futility. 1818 Hazlitt *Engl. Comic Writers* viii (1907) 216 He whiffles about the stage with considerable volubility. 1866 Mrs H. Wood *St Martin's Eve* xvi, Suddenly the flame inside began to whiffle 1870 Julie P. Smith *Widow Goldsmith's Dau.* xxxvii, She would whiffle and whirl up and down like a withered leaf

4. *intr.* To talk idly; to trifle. *dial.* (See also Whiffling *ppl a*.1 3)

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *To Whiffle*, to trick one out of a thing, to stand trifling. 1847 Halliwell, *Whiffle*, to talk idly *North*

5. *intr* To make a light whistling sound; *trans.* to utter with such a sound.

1832 *Fraser's Mag* VI 262 The two strangers whiffled and hissed together, in an unknown very rapid tongue. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char* xvii. 448 Master Silence whiffling his scraps of ballads. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Feb 6/1 Where a keen cold blast whiffles and blusters about the black and sullen monsters. 1909 *Ibid.* 14 Sept 3 When a bear comes 'whiffling' about your snow hut. 1915 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Aug. 8 Shells flew whiffling over our heads.

†**6 a** *trans* To smoke (tobacco). b. *absol.* To drink. *Obs.* (Cf. Whiff *v*.1 3, 4)

1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 165 The constant and common whiffling it [*sc* tobacco] *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol 15 Those, importunate sots who constrain an easy, good-natured fellow to whiffle, quaff, carouse [orig. *tringuer, voire caros et allus*].

Hence **Whi·ffling** *vbl. sb*.1

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* v Wks. 1687 I. 65 Such as are . versatile whifflings and dodgings. 1681 J Scott *Chr. Life* iv. 367 Too much whifling up and down in the little levities of Fancy. 1692 L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq* VII ix Wks (1702) 203 In her Course, upon the whifling of the Air, a snagged Bough of a Tree took hold of his Hair 1866 Mrs H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xvi, The whiffling of the flame was remedied now. 1882 'F Anstey' *Vice Versa* iv, This infernal whiffling and sniffing, sir, I will not put up with.

Whi·ffle, *v*.2 *nonce-wd.* [Back-formation f. Whiffler 1] *intr.* To act as a whiffler.

1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* App viii, Nobody can use his fists without being taught the use of them, no more than any one can 'whiffle' without being taught by a master of the art The last of the whifflers hanged himself about a fortnight ago there being no demand for whiffling since the discontinuation of Guildhall banquets; . let any one take up the old chap's sword and try to whiffle.

Whi·ffling, *a colloq.* Trifling, 'whiffling'. Also **Whi·ffmagig** = Whiffler 2 2.

1830 H. Lee *Mem. Manager* I. i 10 Not one of your puny punsters, or . whiffle-gig word-snappers 1871 Meredith *H. Richmond* liv, Plenty of foreign whiffmagigs are to be found, but you won't come upon a fellow like that

Whiffler 1 (hwi·flə). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 viffleur, wyffler, wyff-, wiffeler, wyfler, weffler, 6–7 wiffler, whiffeler, 6–8 wifler, 7 whyfler, 7–8 whifler, 6– whiffler. [f. Wifle javelin, axe + -er 1; the spelling with *wh* is prob. due to association with Whiff and Whiffle *v*.1] One of a body of attendants armed with a javelin, battle-axe, sword, or staff, and wearing a chain, employed to keep the way clear for a procession or at some public spectacle.

Whifflers formed a regular part of the Corporation procession at Norwich till 1835, they were employed also on 11 Sept 1848, when the then Duke of Cambridge attended the triennial musical festival

1539 in *Archæologia* XXXII 33 The chamberlayn & councellors of the cytye, & the aldermens deputyes whiche were assigned to be wyffelers on horsebacke, were all yn cotes of whyte damaske wt great chaynes abowte theyre necks, & propre javilyns or battle axes yn theyre handes.. The wyffelers on fote were iiij C propre lyght persones apparellyd yn whyte sylke or buffe jerkyns,. every man havyng a slaugh sworde or a javelyn to kepe the people yn araye, wt chaynes abowte theyre necks. 1544 in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV 53 [At the King's departure from Calais] Furst, the Drommes and Viffleurs, then the Trompets, then [etc.] 1544 in *Lett. & Papers Hen VIII*, XIX II 305 The captain of the Spaniards, asketh allowance for the wages of himself, his petty captain, his standard bearer, drum, fife, wifler, surgeon and priest. 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F.* LII v, Drums, fiffes, flags, and wiflers 1560–1 in *Old City Acc Bk.* (Archæol. Jrnl. XLIII), Payde for iij staves for wefflers. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V* v. Chorus 12 The deep-mouth'd Sea, Which like a mightie Whiffler 'fore the King, Seemes to prepare his way 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II. xiii. 50 They..were..scornefull toward particulars, which

their manner was to vse as Sargeants and Wifflers.. to make way for their opinions 1618 Bp Hall *Righteous Maninon* Wks (1625) 701 Some vaine whiffler, that is proud of a borrowed chaine 1641 Milton *Animadv* iv 30 His former transition was in the faire about the Jugglers, now he is at the Pageants among the Whifflers. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems*, etc (1677) 112 First as a Whifler before the show enter Stamford, one that trod the Stage with the first, travers'd his ground, made a Leg and Exit 1707 E Ward *Hud. Redv* vi. II 23 The Colours that their Whifflers wear, And diff'rent Ensigns that they bear. 1712 Addison *Spect* No 536 ₱ 5 Our fine young Ladies retain in their Service as great a Number as they can of supernumerary .. Fellows, which they use like Whifflers 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Whifflers*, men who make way for the corporation of Norwich, by flourishing their swords.

b. *transf.* A swaggerer, braggadocio

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 113 Yet another place of S Paule out of the whiche this wylde wiffler may rushe upon us with his leaden dagger. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw Hoe* II. i, You right whiffler, hangs himselfe in Saint Martins, and not in Cheape-side 1644 Featley *Levites Scourge* To Rdr, They fight.. rather like whifflers with vizards on their faces. 1881 Shorthouse *John Inglesant* ix, A motley company of mummers, masquers, fantastic phantoms, whifflers, thieves, rufflers. 1889 'Q' *Splendid Spur* xiii, The crew of gipsies, whifflers, mountebanks, fortune tellers

¶ The sense 'piper, fifer' found in Dicts from Kersey's ed of Phillips (1706) onwards is baseless.

Whiffler[2] (hwi flər). [f. Whiffle *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

†**1.** A smoker of tobacco. *Obs.* (Cf Whiffer.)

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* iv. 1, How likest thou this, whiffler? 1836 Hor Smith *Tin Trump.* 117 So may we allow Vesuvius and Etna to smoke, without conceding that privilege to every puny whiffler

2. A trifler, an insignificant or contemptible fellow (cf. Whiffling *ppl. a.*[1] 3), also, a shifty or evasive person.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. iv, Such Whifflers are below my scorn, and beneath my spite 1675 Covel in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 279 Here are every year abundance of Whifflers in those scraps of learning 1678 H. More in Glanvill *Sadducismus* Postscript (1681) 45 O the impudent profaneness of perverse shufflers and whifflers *a* 1745 Swift *Public Absurd Eng.* Wks. 1841 II 311/1 It is a common topic of satire, which you will hear.. from the mouths . of every whiffler in office. 1809–12 Maria Edgeworth *Absentee* iv, He was not a whiffler to stand upon ceremony about disturbing a gentleman in his last moments 1866 J Martineau *Ess* I. 187 These metaphysical whifflers draw no blood. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June 935/2 [Giving the Gospel message] requires single-mindedness, no whiffler can succeed

†**3.** A flag. *Obs* ? *rare.* (Cf Whiff *sb*[1] 7.)

1759 Durand *Mem Capt. Thurot* (Percy Soc) 28 The commodore and second vessel carried white whifflers or pendants forward

4. The whistlewing or golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion. local U. S.*

1888 G Trumbull *Names of Birds* 79.

Whifflery (hwi·fləri) *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.: see -ery] Action characteristic of a whiffler; trifling

1835 Carlyle in Froude *T. C.* (1884) I 60 Life is no frivolity, or hypothetical coquetry or whifflery

Whiffletree, U S variant of Whippletree

1855 Bristed in *Cambr. Ess* 65 Whiffle-tree, the invariable American for splinter-bar 1868 *Rep. U S Comm Agric.* (1869) 256 A boy can lead a horse, with a suitable chain attached to the whiffletree 1896 *Century Mag* Nov. 23 With trace-chains rattling and whiffletrees snapping over the stumps of trees

Whi·ffling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Whiffl(er[1] + -ing[1]] The action of a whiffler in clearing the way; also *attrib* or as *ppl a.*, used by, or acting as, a whiffler.

1618 in J. Nicholl *Comp Ironm.* (1866) 183 For 14 doz of whiffling staves and 1 doz of truncheons 2 *li* 5*s* 0*d* 1675 V. Alsop *Anti Sozzo* iii § 2. 156 These whiffling Slanders do but make way for the Show 1683 [J Norris] *Murnival of Knaves* 16 The Rabbles Darling, small Birch-rod Of Loyalty, a Whifling Blade

Whiffling (hwi·flin), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Whiffle *v* 1 + -ing[2].]

1. That whiffles; blowing, or blown, in light puffs; moving lightly as if driven by gusts of wind.

1568 T Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 68 Vphoyst by wyffling windes. 1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II (1682) 205 The whiffling dust which flies in the faces of Travellers 1685 Woon *Life* (O H S) III 135 No rame fell from the 26 Jan , only a little whiffling snow 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* iv 1, Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather, The Sport of every whiffling Blast that blows 1765 Sterne *Tr Shandy* VII xvi, Those whiffling vexations which come puffing across a man's canvas. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 32 The whiffling breeze among the bents. 1845 S Judd *Margaret* xvii, Where the whiffling winds had left the earth nearly bare [of snow]

b. Making or characterized by a light whistling sound.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Some whiffling husky cachinnation 1911 Galsworthy *Patrician* xix, Rain, which the wind drove horizontally with a cold whiffling murmur.

2. Inconstant, shifting; evasive.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II 109 This puts him upon perpetual Apologies, in a Kind of whiffling Strain 1741 Watts *Improv Mind* ix. (1801) 79 A person of a whiffling and unsteady turn of mind, who cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually 1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg*, *Proc E. Ind Ho.* 139/1 That it should be got rid of by the whiffling way of an adjournment 1818 Hazlitt *Pol. Ess* (1819) 343 A whiffling turncoat. 1835 W Irving *Tour Prairies* iv, Hee had . a whiffling double voice, shifting abruptly from a treble to a thorough-bass 1856 Emerson *Engl. Traits* viii, 143 The national temper, in the civil history, is not flashy or whiffling. 1914 *Contemp Rev* Sept 323 The whiffling and unsteady frame of mind of the Imperial workman

3 Trifling, pettifogging, fiddling, fussy; (passing into) paltry, insignificant, 'piffling'.

1613 Hoby *Countes-snarle* 3 Some vile blurr, and maleuolous aspersion, from one or other her suborned Pandars and whiffling agents 1671 Crowne *Juliana* I. 8 A pittiful whiffling small-beer Duke 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst* I. v 847 A meer Whiffling, Evanid, and Phantastick thing 1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 7 3/1 Whiffling, Noisy Whelp apace Barks. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) IV 107 The whiffling Gallants of the Inns of Court, Do hinder their Studies certainly. 1817 Hazlitt *Times Newsp.* Wks 1902 III 171 The low, whiffling, contemptible gratification of their literary jealousy 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss.*, *Whifling*, slight, slender, insignificant 'A little whiffling fellow' 1903 R Bridges *To a Socialist in Lond* III The least petty whiffling ephemeral insect.

Hence **Whi ffingly** *adv.*, in a trifling manner.

1668 H More *Div Dial* II. 432 All the Articles of our Faith. might be most frivolously and whifflingly allegorized into a mere Fable.

Whiffling, *ppl. a.*[2]: see Whiffling *vbl. sb.*

Whiffmagig: see Whiffligig

Whiffy (hwi fi), *a. slang.* [f. Whiff *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Having an unpleasant smell.

1903 R Marsh *Spoiler of Men* xvii 149 It [*sc.* his tobacco] is a bit whiffy, ain't it?

†**Whifling.** *Obs.* [f Whiff *sb.*[1] + -ling.] An insignificant creature. (Cf. Whiffler[2] 2)

1635 Glapthorne *Hollander* I. i, Hang him young whifling, he know a Lady, pity of his life first.

Whift (hwift), *sb Obs* exc. *dial.* [var. of Whiff *sb*[1] with excrescent *-t*]

1. A whiff or slight blast of wind; a snatch (of song)

1614 Gorges *Lucan* v 202 So hauing said, the surging whifts The ship ten times together lifts. 1885 Browning *Fra Lippo Lippi* 52 A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whifts of song

2. A small signal flag. (Cf. Whiff *sb.*[1] 7.)

1839 Beale *Nat. Hist Sperm Whale* xii 155 Two or three small flags, called 'whifts', which are inserted in the dead whale, in case the boats should leave it in chase of others 1846 Young *Naut Dict* 359 *Waft*, *Weft*, or *Whift*, a signal (most frequently for a boat) made by hoisting a flag rolled up lengthways and bound together with a few stops.

†**Whift,** *a. Obs.* ? *rare.* [f. Whiff *v* 1 (cf. sense 4) + *-t* = -ed[2].] Drunk, intoxicated.

1611 Cotgr, *Entrebeu*, halfe drunke, almost whift.

Whig (hwig), *sb.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *dial* Forms: 6 **whyg**(ge, 6–7 **whigge**, 6–7, 8–9 *Sc.* **wig**, 7, 9 *Sc.* **whigg**, 7, 8–9 *Sc.* **wigg**, 9 *Sc.* **quhig**, 6– **whig.** [Of unascertained origin, but presumably related to Whey. (The variation of *whig* and *wig* in Sc. is remarkable)] Variously applied to (*a*) sour milk or cream, (*b*) whey, (*c*) buttermilk, (*d*) a beverage consisting of whey fermented and flavoured with herbs.

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb) 100 Lyvynge on mylke, whyg, and whey 1561 B Googe tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* iv H v, My lusty gotes with kid they swel, ne want I whigge, nor whay 1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w Hatchet* Wks 1902 III 406 Martins conscience hath a periwig, therefore to good men he is more sower than wig. 1615 Markham *Country Contentm* II iv 114 As for the Whey you may keepe it also in a sweet stone vessell for it is that which is called Whigge, and is an excellent coole drinke and a wholsome 1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* II xvii. 209 Sowre whey is in very great request in the Northerne parts of this Iland, where it is called of some whigge, and of others wigge 1684 [Meriton] *Yorksh Ale* Gloss 114 *Whig* is Clarified Whey, put up with Herbs to drink 1688 Holme *Armoury* II 173/1 Thick Milk, Butter-milk made thick through the heat of Summer, the bottom part falling to a Whigg 1799 *Statist. Acc Scot.* XXI. 142 Cream, too long kept, and purified by drawing off the thin part, or wig, for drink, was converted into butter. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I 736/1 *Whig* is the provincial name in the south-west of Scotland for that blue-and-yellowish, thin sub acid liquid which gathers on the surface of whey or butter milk.

fig 1661 Nedham *Hist. Engl. Reb.* xlii, There lies the Cream of all the Cause, Religion is but Whig.

Whig (hwig), *sb.*[2] and *a.* Forms: 7 **whige, whigh, whigue**, *Sc.* **uhig, uig**, 7–8 **wig(g, 8 quig**, 7–9 **whigg**, 7– **whig.** [Origin unascertained; prob. shortening of *whiggamer*, Whiggamore; the occurrence of sense 1 (if it belongs to this word) some years before the date of the 'whiggamore raid' points to the existence of *whig* in a general sense before that event.

The supposition that this word is identical with Whig *sb.*[1] (cf. the following quots) has no historical foundation.

1717 De Foe *Mem Ch Scot.* III (1844) 68/2 The word is said to be taken from a mixt Drink the poor Men drank in their Wanderings compos'd of Water and sour Milk. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot* II. ii. I 263 The poor honest People, who were in Railery called Whiggs, from a Kind of Milk they were forced to drink in their Wandrings and Straits *a* 1734 North *Exam.* II. v. § 10 (1740) 321 This [*sc* the name Birmingham Protestants] held a considerable Time; but the word was not fluent enough for hasty Repartee; and, after diverse Changes, the Lot fell upon Whig, which was very significative, as well as ready, being vernacular in Scotland, (from whence it was borrowed) for corrupt and sour Whey. Immediately the Train took, and, upon the first Touch of the Experiment, it run like wild Fire, and became general. And so the Account of Tory was ballanced, and soon began to run up a sharp Score on the other Side]

†**1.** A yokel, country bumpkin. *Obs. rare.*

c 1645 T. Tully *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 3 And needs he [*sc.* Leslie] would retreat to Newcastle, till great Barwise set himself first into the water, and the rest, following him, so frighted ye fresh water countrie whiggs, yt all of them answered the Motto, *venz, vidz, fugz c* 1655 J Gwynne *Mil Mem Gt. Civil War* II (1822) 90 Most of them were no souldiers, but countrey bumkins, there called Whigs.

2 An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century; applied orig to the Covenanters in the West of Scotland who in 1648 wrested the government from the Royalist party and marched as rebels to Edinburgh; in later years, to the extreme section of the Covenanting party who were regarded as rebels. *Hist*

'By rigid Episcopalians, it is still given to Presbyterians in general, and, in the West of S[cotland], even by the latter, to those who, in a state of separation from the established church, profess to adhere more strictly to Presbyterian principles' (Jamieson, 1808).

1687 in Jas Campbell *Balmerino* (1867) 213 Having fallen in among the Whigs of Kilmany 1666 Nicoll *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 452 The Generall [Dalyell] having marched towards the West, he took and killed sindrie persones, callit The Whigs 1666 *Cal State Papers, Dom 1666–7* (1864) 302 Now not one [*sc* of the rebels] dares call himself a Whig 1667 *Lond Gaz.* No. 121/1 We were informed that the Whigs had privately in the night stollen down the heads of 4 of the Rebels that were set up in Glasgow 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden 1885) III 163 The Whiggs horse and foot fell in pell, mell, upon the Dragoons 1683 Claverhouse in *Clavers, the Despot's Champion* (1889) xii 142, I am as sorry to see a man day, even a whigue, as any of themselfs 1684 *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm 1903) II 196 The bearer wil tell you the kindness the Whighs has for your lordship, which is no ill argument of your lordship's zeal in the King's service *a* 1699 Kirkton *Hist Ch. Scot.* (1817) 46 This was done at the Whiggs' Road, as was called 1708 in Brand *Hist Newc* (1789) I. 424 *note*, [In St. Andrew's Register, November 1708, this burying-ground for dissenters is called] the Quigs burying-place *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I (1724) I 43 Those in the west [of Scotland] come in the summer to buy at Lieth the stores that come from the north And from a word Whiggam, used in driving their horses all that drove were called the Whiggamors, and shorter the Whiggs 1875 tr. *Ranke's Hist Eng* xvi ix. IV. 121 Doubtless, in Scotland also, the republican tendencies appeared, for instance, in October 1680, the King and the Duke were excommunicated with due form; .. These were, however, rather Anabaptist than Presbyterian views; their adherents were indeed called Whigs, but 'wild Whigs' 1888 M. Morris *Claverhouse* ix 159 The men of the hill-sides and moorlands of the West, the wild Western Whigs, who feared. the name of Claverhouse.

3. Applied to the Exclusioners (*c* 1679) who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic *Hist.* (Opposed to Tory A. 2.)

1679 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 431 After the breaking out of the popish plot severall of our scholars were tried and at length were discovered to be whiggs, viz. Georg Reynell of C. C. C., looked upon as allwayes a round-head 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 124 The latter party have been called by the former, whigs, fanaticks, covenanteers, bromigham protestants, &c; and the former are called by the latter, tories, tantivies, Yorkists, high flown church men. 1682 *Tories Confess.* vi, What pimping Whig shall dare controule, or check the lawfull Heir. 1683 [J Norris] *Murnival of Knaves* 2 Whig and Tory The one of Caledonian Race, T'other has an Hibernian Face. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon* II. 652 In 1678. he closed with the Whiggs, supposing that party would carry all before them *a* 1734 [see etymology above] 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* xii. (1876) II. 439 1905 C S Terry *Pentland Rising* 84 The . controversies which cleft the Whigs in 1679, to the paralysis of serious military achievement, were absent in 1666

b. *fig.* A rebel

1682 Dryden *Another Epil. Dk. Guise* 22 When Sighs and Prayers their ladies cannot move, They rail, write Treason, and turn Whigs to love.

4. Hence, from 1689, an adherent of one of the two great parliamentary and political parties in England, and (at length) in Great Britain. (Opposed to Tory A. 3.)

Since the middle of the 19th century mostly superseded (exc as a historical term) by *Liberal* (see Liberal A 5, B 1 b), but used occas since then to express adherence to moderate or antiquated Liberal principles

1702 *Clarendon's Hist Reb* I Pref p viii, We have lived . to see the two great Parties, of late known by the Names of *Whig* and *Tory*, directly change their ground. 1704 C. Leslie *The Wolf Stript* 82 A Whigg is a State-Enthusiast, as a Dissenter is an Ecclesiastical 1713 *Guardian* No 1. ₱ 4, I am, with relation to the government of the Church, a Tory, with regard to the State, a Whig *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 43 All that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called Whiggs 1741 Hume *Ess*, *Parties Gt. Brit.* 131 A Whig may be defin'd to be a Lover of Liberty, tho' without renouncing Monarchy; and a Friend to the Settlement in the Protestant Line 1778 Johnson 28 Apr. in *Boswell*, 'And I have always said, the first Whig was the Devil.' *Boswell*, 'He certainly was, Sir The Devil was impatient of subordination' 1791 Burke (*title*) An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs, in consequence of some late discussions in Parliament, relative to the Reflections on the French Revolution. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* vi. iii, 'I look upon an Orangeman,' said Coningsby, 'as a pure Whig.' 1852 Ld J Russell in S Walpole *Life* (1889) II. 156 *note*, The term Whig . has the convenience of expressing in one syllable what Conservative Liberal expresses in seven, and Whiggism, in two syllables, means what Conservative Progress means in other six. 1883 *Sat Rev* 21 July 67/2 The Gladstonian Moderate, the 'Whig' as he is locally called, has ceased to have a reason for existence in Irish politics 1911 B Holland *Spencer Compton* II 129 Until this moment [1886]

the word 'Whig' was still in common use to denote a connection loosely bound together, the moderate Liberals, led by the chiefs of certain families of long standing. Since 1886, the word has been used in a purely historical sense, while 'Tory' has still a living meaning.

5. *Amer. Hist.* a. An American colonist who supported the American Revolution.

1768 *New York Gaz.* 14 Mar., (*title of article*) The American Whig 1768 *Boston Gaz.* 11 Apr 3/1 On reading, in the American Mercury, an advertisement of a weekly paper to be published, under the title of *A Whip for the American Whig*: I could not help falling into a train of serious reflections, on the persecuting genius that inspires the high flying Tory party, in the episcopal church 1775 THACHER *Mil. Jrnl Amer. Rev.* (1823) 22 The majority are united in resolution to oppose the wicked attempts of the English Cabinet. This class of people have assumed the appellation of Whigs 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 Mar, When the Whigs of America are thus multiplied, let the Princes of the earth tremble in their palaces. 1818 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 6 June 240/1 A great battle is said to have been fought about the 1st May, between the 'whigs' of Caracos and 'tories' of Coro, the latter being aided by some 'regulars' from Porto Rico 1884 A. JOHNSTON *Hist Amer. Pol.* (ed 2) 6 As soon as independence was announced, in 1776, to be the final object of the contest, the names Whig and Tory lost, in America, whatever of British significance they had ever possessed.

b. A member of a party formed in 1834 from a fusion of the National Republicans and other elements opposed to the Democrats; it favoured a protective tariff and a strong national or central government, and was succeeded in 1856 by the Republican party. (See quot 1905.)

1834 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 12 Apr 101/2 In New York and Connecticut the term 'whigs' is now used by the opponents of the administration when speaking of themselves, and they call the 'Jackson men' by the offensive name of 'tories'. 1839 *Congress Globe* Jan, App 105/1 In 1796, Whig was synonymous with Democrat, or, in the Federal language of the times, was fit for the common people; but now for political effect, the same party have taken the term Whig to themselves. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. liii II 340 The majesty and beneficent activity of the National government..was generally in fact represented by the Federalists of the first period, the Whigs of the second, the Republicans of the third. 1905 *A. Johnston's Amer Pol Hist* II. 239 His [*sc.* James Watson Webb's] newspaper, the *Courier and Enquirer*, had originally supported Jackson, and had been driven into the opposition by the President's course. In February, 1834, he baptized the new party with the name of 'Whig', with the idea that the name implied resistance to executive usurpation, to that of the Crown in England and in the American Revolution, and to that of the President in the United States of 1834.

B. *adj* That is a Whig; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Whig or Whigs; holding the opinions or principles of a Whig.

1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 32 (1713) I. 205 Oh there's a thick Disguise they say upon Affairs, and unless you have a pair of Whig-spectacles, there's no seeing through it 1683 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk Guise* 22 As for Knave, and Sycophant, and Rascal, and Impudent, and Devil, and old Serpent, I take them to be only names of Parties: And cou'd return Murtherer and Cheat, and Whig-napper. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 279 Commenting on several proceedings of those called the whig party 1719 T. GORDON *Char. Indep. Whig* (ed 2) 19 Let them not give up Whig Boroughs into Jacobite Hands. 1732 P WALKER *Cargill* in *Biogr. Presbyt* (1827) II 100 They said 'Take up the old damn'd Whig-Bitch' 1768 *Boston Gaz.* 21 Mar. 3/1 May the best of Heaven's Blessings ever attend the Whig Cause. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* x, Free and safe as a whig bailie on the causeway of his own borough, or a canting presbyterian minister in his own pulpit. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lee Arched Singleton* Wks. 1859 II 276/2 Lord John Russell, the Whig leader. 1839 WHITTIER *Pr Wks.* (1889) II 323 The late Whig defeat in New York. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. liii II. 333 The other section, which called itself at first the National Republican, ultimately the Whig party. 1912 G O. TREVELYAN *Geo III & Fox* I 292 A rallying point for the hardy Whig militiamen of the Carolinas

C *Comb.*, as *Whig-Radical* sb. and adj., *Whig-defeating, -hunting* adjs.; †**Whigland** (*obs slang*), the land of Whigs, esp. Scotland; hence †**Whig-lander**, a native or inhabitant of 'Whigland'.

1682 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 65 (1713) II. 152 A Cause-confounding, *Whig-defeating, Dispensation. 1905 C. S. TERRY *Pentland Rising* 2 The familiar *Whig-hunting duty of Claverhouse. 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 45 (1713) II 39 The Territories of *Whiggland 1683 [J NORRIS] *Murmoval of Knaves* 16 Patron of all Dissenters, and The Demogorgon of Whigland. *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Whig land*, Scotland 1682 *Ballad, Happy Ret Old Dutch Miller*, I am so Zealous for *Whiglanders Crew, I'll cure their Distempers with one Turn or Two 1820 J RICKMAN *Extr Life & Lett.* 10 Feb. 215 The address of the Yorkshire *Whig Radicals.

Hence (mostly *humorous* or *contemptuous nonce-wds.*) **Whi'ggarchy** (-aiki) [Gr. ἀρχή rule], government by Whigs, **Whi'ggess**, a female Whig; **Whi'ggify** *v.*, *trans.* to make Whig or whiggish (so **Whi'ggifica'tion**); **Whiggissimi** [jocular f. with L. superl. ending], extreme or absolute Whigs, **Whi'ggize** *v.*, *intr.* to act like a Whig, play the Whig; **Whiggolo'gical** *a.*, relating to Whig principles, **Whi'glet, Whi'gling**, a small or petty Whig (also *attrib.*); **Whigo'cracy** [-CRACY], government by Whigs; *concr* a body of Whig rulers; **Whi'gship**, the personality or quality of a Whig, †**Whi'gster** [-STER], a contemptuous appellation for a Whig.

1712–13 SWIFT *App to Cond. Allies* Wks. 1841 I 437/1 That they will not recognize any other government in Great Britain but *Whiggarchy only 1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 2 Jan 3/2 A reasonable *Whiggess scorns all implicit faith in the state as well as the church. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* V, Whigesses always make their 'début' later than other girls. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* Sept 387 We were all along against the *whiggification of the Tory System. 1682 'PHILANAX MISOPAPPAS' *Tory Plot* II 3 If he preach up nothing but Hell and Heaven, and a good Life, D - - - me, says he, this Fellow's *Whiggefi'd 1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI 364 They may aid, in whiggifying some of the propositions of the government 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII 484 A whiggified Radical is a jobber 1725 SWIFT *Let to Sheridan* 25 Sept, Because they are above suspicions, as *Whiggissimi and Unsuspectissimi 1832 J RICKMAN *Extr. Life & Lett.* 18 Apr. 294 Whigs, Whiggamores, Whiggissimi 1832 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXXII 708, I don't like a Whig but I have even less affection for a *Whiggizing Tory 1817 *Q Rev.* Oct. 135 Mr. Bentham will no doubt be thankful for so striking an illustration of his *whiggological theories 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 36 (1713) I 232 Some tolerable Reasons why the little *Whiglets engag'd themselves in such an Affair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X 221 You have made some of the Radicals and Whiglets, both of Edinburgh and Glasgow, feel. *Ibid* 3 Tears of joy and gratitude at beholding the *whiglings placed so near his Majesty's seat of honour. 1834 *Oxf. Univ Mag* I 41 The carping jibes of Whigling envy. 1883 J WILSON *Ess. Hist & Biogr.* XVI 289 The whole breed of Radicals, and Whiglings, and Cockneys. 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII. 568 Any of the *Whigocracy. *a* 1796 BURNS *Stanzas on Naething* 37 Her *whigship was wonderful pleased 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv, Johnson & John Horne (Tooke)* Wks I. 166/1 People of your cast in politics are fond of vilifying our country Is this your whigship? 1683 *Romulus & Hersilia* Prol, Now I dare swear, some of you *Whigsters say, Come on, now for a swinging Tory Play.

Whig, *v.*[1] *Sc.* [Cf. *jig* (vb 3), *frig, jig.*]

1. *trans.* To urge forward, drive briskly.

1666–7 G BLACKHAL *Brief Narr.* (1844) § 8 163, I did see the contrie people whigging their meres, to be tymously at the kirk

2. *intr.* To jog along

c 1690 *Kilhecrankie* in C Mackay *Jacobite Songs* (1861) 38 The solemn league and covenant, Cam whigging up the hills, man 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng* I 222 Scots from the northern frozen banks of Tay, With packs and plods came whigging all away 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXIV, Just when I was whigging cannily awa hame.

Whig, *v.*[2] [f. WHIG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To behave like a Whig towards; *intr* to play the Whig.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 39 (1713) I 258 They will Whig us bravely indeed, if by the Pretences of the Fear of Popery and Arbitrary Government, Flanders and Germany should fall into the Scale of France. 1695 in C. Mackay *Jacobite Songs* (1861) 43 Say, was it foul, or was it fair, To come a hunder mile and mair, For to ding out my daddy's heir, And dash him wi' the whiggin o't 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, I think he will hardly neglect the parade of the feudal retainers, or go a-whigging a second time 1832 LYTTON in *Life*, etc. (1883) II. VIII i. 280 They Whigged everything they touched They gauged and docketed all the objects of Poetry

Whig, *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. WHIG *sb.*[1]] *trans.* and *intr.* To turn sour; to curdle.

1756 F. HOME *Exper. Bleaching* 196 The milk is whigged, and still pretty sour 1825 JAMIESON *s v*, Stale churned milk, when it throws off a sediment, is said to whig 1835 DE QUINCEY *Tory's Acc. Toryism*, etc, Wks 1863 XV. 224 If you pour milk upon rum, and do it so slowly or so unskilfully as to coagulate the mixture, you are said 'to whig it.'

Whig(g, variants of WIG *sb.*[1], kind of bun.

Whiggamore (hwi gămōe). *Hist.* Forms: 7 **whigamyre, whiggamaire, -mer, whigmuir, wickhamer, wiggomer,** 7– **whiggamore,** 8 **whiggamor, whigamoor,** 9 **whigamore.** [The form *whig(g)amore*, used by Bp. Burnet in the often cited passage given *s.v.* WHIG *sb.*[2] 2, and later popularized by Scott, is app. an erratic form (like *whigmuir, whigamyre*) of *wiggomer, whiggamaire*, which is prob. f. WHIG *v.*[1] + *mere*, MARE *sb.*[1]

The word *whiggam* adduced by Burnet as a term used in driving horses is unsupported by evidence.]

Originally, One of a body of insurgents of the West of Scotland who in 1648 marched on Edinburgh, their expedition being called the 'whiggamore raid, road, or inroad'; later (*contemptuous*), = WHIG *sb.*[2] 2. Also *attrib.*

1649 SIR JAS BALFOUR *Hist Wks.* (1825) III 388 Anent the Scotts last going into England, and the Englishe, with Cromwell and Lambert, their heir-coming at the Whiggamaire roade. *Ibid* 420 Since July last, 1649, and the Whigamoie road. 1654 in *R. Baillie's Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bann Club) III 568 Some hes maid a report..that wee wer raysing a Whigimyre road vnder Argyle 1662 in Wodrow *Hist Suff Ch Scot* I iii (1721) I 151 There was another Statue in a Whigmuir's Habit, having the Remonstrance in his Hand 1666 *Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1666–7* (1864) 302, 68 of the Wickhamers. 1666 in *Dom. State Papers Chas. II* CLXXIX. If 136 (MS.), The Wiggomers, for so they call the mutineers, being a middle sort betwixt Anabaptist and Presbyterian, are quite quelld onely that they shifft their quarters as they heare they are pursued 1670 SIR JAS. TURNER *Mem* (1829) 68 So soone as the news of our defeate [*sc* of the Scots at Preston] came to Scotland, Argile and the Kirks partie rose in armes everie mothers sonne, and this was calld the Whiggamer rode. *a* 1715 [see WHIG *sb.*[2] 2]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VIII, There's a thousand merks on the murdering whigamore's head. 1818 — *Rob Roy* XXV, It isna good for my health to come in the gate o' the whigamore bailie bodies 1821 — *Pirate* IV, 'Hear to him,' said an old whigamore carline 1830 J. RICKMAN *Extr. Life & Lett.* 17 Sept. 267, I hear the Whiggamores begin to be frightened 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* IX. 77 *note*, Whig or Whigamore was the cant name for those who were loyal to King George [an 1751] 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Civil War* lxvi. III 491 The Whiggamore leaders constituted themselves into a Committee of Estates 1898 W S DOUGLAS *Cromwell's Sc. Camp.* 9 It is certain that after the events of 1648 they must have considered the 'Whiggamores' more closely bound to their interest than that body proved to be.

Whiggery (hwi gəri) [f. WHIG *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] Whig principles or practice; Whiggism. (Mostly *hostile* or *contemptuous.*)

1682 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 66 (1713) II. 161 What other Whiggery have you? 1714 G LOCKHART *Mem. Scot* (ed 3) 128 The first of these was after the Revolution, raised to the Bench upon Account of his Whiggery and Disloyalty. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* XXX, That's a' your Whiggery, and your presbytery, ye cut-lugged, graning carles! 1843 E. QUINCY *Life of W L Garrison* III 92 Great opposition was made to David Lee Child on account of his bias towards Whiggery 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II I 275 Noisy zealots, whose only claim to promotion was that they were always drinking confusion to Whiggery, and lighting bonfires to burn the Exclusion Bill 1876 *N Amer Rev* CXXIII 213 Whiggery meant sound views on the tariff 1885 COURTHOPE *Lib Movem Engl Lit.* II 50 Whiggery, in Burke's days, meant simply adherence to the principles of the Revolution of 1688. 1908 *Sat Rev.* 9 May 586/2 We must congratulate Mr Asquith on disregarding the shrill cries of antiquated whiggery

b. *fig.* Rebellion. (Cf WHIG *sb.*[2] 3 b.)

1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* I 3 When the day happened to be wet, the poultry were accustomed to murmur their sullen and envious whiggery against the same weather [etc].

Whi'ggish, *a.*[1] *rare.* In 6 **whighish.** [f. WHIG *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Pale as whey.

1590 GREENE *Frutes, Hecuba's Mishaps* Cc 4, Whose whighish skin the muddy mire with filthy spots had hild.

Whiggish (hwi·gi[ʃ]), *a.*[2] Also 7–8 **whigish,** 8 **wiggish** [f. WHIG *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] = WHIG *a.*; also, Having or indicating something of the character of a Whig, inclined to Whiggism. (Usually *hostile* or *contemptuous.*)

1680 *Roxb Ball* (1883) IV 637 Great York in favour does remain, In spight of all the Whigish train. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 23 (1713) I 150, I scorn the Trade of Lying, if it were for nothing else, but that it makes a Man look so Whiggish 1684 in T Hutchinson *Hist. Mass* (1795) I 308 *note*, I suspect you, of the Massachusetts, are more whiggish, and your neighbours more toryish, to express it in the language of late in use 1709 E. WARD *Hud Redivv.* II 20 Mix'd with some High Church Vindications Against false Whiggish Defamations. 1779 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II. 270 Your liberal, wise, and truly whiggish principles. 1790 BURNS *Epit Capt M— H—* VIII, If ony whiggish whingin sot, To blame poor Matthew dare, man 1813 MISS MITFORD 11 Apr in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. VII 229 If not a Reformer I am nothing; for I have as pretty a contempt for the ministers as my whiggish papa 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* V, The whiggish and perverse opposition to established rank and privilege.

†b. *fig.* Rebellious, factious. *Obs. slang.*

a 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Whiggish*, Factious, Seditious, Restless, Uneasy

c *transf.* Liberal, 'broad'. cf. LIBERAL *a.* 4 b

1715 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I Pref. 17 In the same fourth Century there were some Whiggish Pamphlets publish'd by some Moderate Heathens 1907 P. T. FORSYTH *Positive Preaching* IV 120 They gave the gnostics a huge advantage over the whiggish apologists and their liberal Christianity.

Hence **Whi'ggishly** *adv*, **Whi'ggishness.**

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 32 (1713) I. 209 That was as *Whiggishly objected as ever I heard in my Life. 1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 295 There have been commissioners appointed, who have turn'd out those persons in hospitalls and other publick places who are whiggishly inclined. 1728 SWIFT *Let to Sheridan* 18 Sept, I fancy you may do some good with the Primate, if you wheedle him and talk a little Whiggishly. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* XII, Whiggishly inclined. 1889 *Academy* 16 Nov 311/1 Mr Walpole has himself that trait of *Whiggishness which peculiarly fits him to paint the portrait of the chief of the Whigs. 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar 402/2 Johnson would have tolerated his coxcombry as little as he would have borne with his inveterate Whiggishness

Whiggism (hwi gi·z'm). Also 7–8 **Whigism.** [f as prec. + -ISM] The principles, tenets, or methods of the Whigs; moderate or antiquated Liberalism. (Opposed to TORYISM)

? 1666 *Cal State Papers, Dom 1666–7* (1864) 415 Extract of a Scotch letter, by M L'Estrange, whiggism and treason 1683 WOOD *Life* (O. H S) III 6 Sept, To expell Mr Parkinson from the University for whiggisme 1702 DE FOE *Shortest Way with Dissenters* 15 We can never enjoy a settled uninterrupted Union and Tranquility in this Nation, till the Spirit of Whiggisme, Faction, and Schism is melted down like the Old-Money 1776 J ADAMS *Let to Sergeant* 22 July, Wks 1854 IX 425 But when persons come to see there is greater danger to their persons and property from toryism than whiggism, the same avarice and pusillanimity will make them whigs 1813 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXII 275 An account of the Kit-cat club, throws light on the history of Whiggism 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI iii, I look upon an Orangeman, as the only professor and practiser of unadulterated Whiggism. 1844 *Punch* VI 46/1 The velocity with which Lord Brougham turns round from Whiggism to Toryism 1880 GREEN *Hist Eng. People* IV IX. 1. 220 The King [*sc* Geo III] still called himself a Whig, yet he was reviving a system of absolutism which Whiggism. had long made impossible

b. (with *pl*) A Whiggish principle or tenet.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I 222 The whiggisms that are abroad upon this question of representation.

Whighen, obs. form of QUICKEN *sb.*[1]

Whighhie, var. f. WEHEE.

Whight, whuȝt: obs forms of WEIGHT *sb* 2, WHITE, WIGHT.

Whigmaleery (hwɪ gmălīərɪ). *Sc.* Also -me-, -ie. [Origin obscure.] Anything fanciful or whimsical, a fantastic notion, whim, crotchet, a fanciful ornament, contrivance, etc. Also *attrib.*

1730 RAMSAY *Man with Twa Wives* 18 But Bess the whig Took figmaleries, and wald jump 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 96 Gin ye be a Brig as auld as me, There'll be, if that day come, I'll wad a boddle, Some fewer whigmeleeries in your noddle. 1793 — *Lett. to Mrs Dunlop* 5 Jan, I had two worthy fellows dining with me the other day, when I produced my whigmaleerie cup. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XIX, It's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and cumlie-wurlies and open-steek hems about it 1878 MRS. OLIPHANT *Prs Introse Path* VII, A' the whigmaleeries of the auld steeple

Whigwham, variant of WIGWAM.

Whiht, obs. form of WIGHT.

Whik(k, -en, obs. dial. ff. QUICK, QUICKEN.

Whil, Whilberow, Whilo, whilch, Whilde, obs. ff. WHILE, WHEELBARROW, WHICH, WILD.

While (hwəil), *sb.* Forms: 1, 4 hwil, (1 huil), 2–5 wil, 3 hwile, (ȝwile, ȝwyle, ȝuile), 3–5, 7 whil, 4 huile, (wyel), 4–5 whyl, whylle, 4–6 whyll, wyle, 4–7 whyle, (chiefly *Sc.*) whill, 4–5 wile, 5 wyl, wyll, (weil, whylghe), 5, 7 whille, 6 wylle, will, (whyell, vyl, *Sc.* vhyle, vhill), 3– while; 3–4 quil, 3–5 quile, 4 quyl, quyle, quille, 4–6 *Sc.* quhile, qwhil, 4–7 *Sc.* quhil, (9 *arch.*) quhill, 4–8 *Sc.* quhyle, 5 qwile, qwyle, qwil, qwill, *Sc.* qwhile, (qwhiel), qwhill(e, quhille, 5, 6 *Sc* qwyl, 5–6 *Sc.* quhyl, qwhyl, 6 *Sc* quhyll. β. 3 hwule, whule, wule. [OE. *hwil* str. fem. = OFris. *hwīle, wīle* (Fris. *wīl*), OS *hwīl, hwīla* time (MDu *wile* hour, moment, Du *wijl*), OHG. *hwīl, (h)wīla* point or period of time (MHG. *wīle*, G. *weile*), ON. *hvíla* bed (Sw. *hvila*, Da. *hvile* repose, refreshment), Goth. *hweila* time '— OTeut. **xwīlō*, the first syllable of which derives from Indo-eur. q^{wi}-, represented by L. *quiēs* rest, *tranquillus* (=**-quilnos*) quiet, OSl. *počiti* to rest, cf. the sense of ON. *hvíla* and *hvílđ* rest, repose, and of the continental forms of the verb.]

I. 1. A portion of time, considered with respect to its duration; = TIME *sb* 1, 2, rarely 4 or 6. Now almost exclusively in certain connexions (see below), the ordinary word being *time*. Formerly with gen. *while's*. Rarely *pl.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 125 Hwilce hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde lætan *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1591 And swulpe longe hire is þe hwile, An ek steape hire þunþ a mile. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22161 Als symon magus in his quile Right sua sal he þe folk bigile 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12562 Holy cherche, despyse and fyle, þat wyl y bleþly, alle my whyle 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 221 He despeired for the while. 1473 *Paston Lett* III. 89 They shall dwell ther I wot no whylghe 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 82 After a whyle of tyme. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poys. Bk.* Wks. 1053/2 Though ye see euery man dye here for the whyle, yet I shall .reyse them all vp, at the last day. 1547–8 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 32 During the whiles thies maskes were a makyng *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 277 Have but that while's patience, you may passe it drie-foot. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XV § 7. 135 The fire, in all this whole of continuall application to the body it thus anatomiseth [etc.]. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *On Morwent* Wks (1686) 75 Thy prudent Conduct had so learnt to measure The different whiles of Toil and Leisure 1828 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w C. Bowles* (1881) 133, I am now stealing whiles of time for the *Colloquies*, which are approaching to their close 1829 CARLYLE *Ess., Novalis* (1840) II. 228 After short whiles, all is again swimming vaguely before them 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* liv, Filling up the while with nonsensical garrulity. 1894 in Milne *Rom. Pro-consul* (1911) 26 We had a capital while together.

b. with adj. expressing quantity, as *good* (GOOD *a.* 19), *great, little, long, short*; also *any, no, some*: forming esp. advb. phr. = for a (long, etc.) time.

Beowulf 146 Wæs seo hwil micel *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 486 Lytle hwile sceolde he his lifes niotan *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 He wes þto sume while anstandende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2392 Þho bilæf wiþþ hire frend ȝet affterr þatt summ while *c* 1290 *St Dunstan* 51 in *S Eng Leg.* 20 A guode ȝwyle it was a-gon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3124 He began to luf him sua þat he moght na quil him for-ga. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 632 Whether he lyf lang or short while. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 574 in *Macro Plays* 22 Ewynsonge hath be in þe saynge, I trow, a fayer wyll, I am yrke of yt. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. XXVIII (1541) 45 To liue lesse while than other men. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 175 b, Philippus had slept a great long while together 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus.* 81 The shorter while you staie vpon the discord, the lesse offence you giue 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 506 Having enjoied these honors a small while. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 33 P 1, I do not know any thing that has pleased me so much a great while. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 201, I have not written to you a long while 1836 NEWMAN *Lett* (1891) II. 197, I am not more lonely than I have been a long while 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* II. 15 A little while since, I was paying a visit in Ireland 1897 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* i, The two sat for a little while at the other end of the carriage.

c. *A while* (also rarely *one while*): (*a*) as sb. phr., a time, *esp.* a short or moderate time (chiefly with certain preps., viz. *after, for, in,* † *within*); contextually = a considerable time, some time, as in *quite a while* (colloq.). (*b*) as advb. phr. = for a (short or moderate) time (see also AWHILE)

Once in a while see ONCE 8 c

(*a*) [*c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke IV. 5 *In momento temporis*, in huil tides.] *a* 1300 *Havelok* 722 Ne were neuere but ane hwile þat it ne gan a wind to rise 13 *E. E Allit P* B 1620 þe burne byfore baltazar was broȝt in a whyle *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4573 Wyþinne a wyle þei wer y dyȝt, Mo þan ten þousant of Sarȝyns wyȝt 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII x 226 Within a whyle they sawe a toure as whyte as eny snowe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV IV 29 Quhen Apollo list leif the flude Exanthus, for a quhile, To vesy Delos. 1526 TINDALE *John* XVI 16 After a whyle ye shall nott se me. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lxi 213 They were within a whyell far fro yᵉ londes of yᵉ II admyralles sarasyns. 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* IV (1577) V viij b, After a whiles silence. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 218 Pleasantly they passed a while together. 1718 HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* XV. (1720) 232 After a while's Practice 1847 HALLIWELL s v, A while's work, work requiring a certain time 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XLIV, It is to be forgotten now; to be forgotten for a while. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* (ed. 2) I App VV 700 So Eadwig escapes, at least for one while 1900 *Longman's Mag* Mar 450 She rather enjoyed getting wet through once in a while 1905 ELINOR GLYN *Vicissitudes of Evang* 149 It was quite a while before he elicited the facts from me

(*b*) 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2352 He sede he moste wende a wule out of þis lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1309 Quen seth a quil had loked in, He sagh mikel welth and win. *Ibid.* 3622 A wyel sco hir vmbithogt 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* II, I tok a boke to rede apon a quhile. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 97 The sayde league continued but a while. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 918 The warie fiend Stood on the brink of Hell and look'd a while, Pondering his Voyage 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. in Eng* II. XIV, My landlord and the coachman won't overtake them one while, I warrant 1781 JOHNSON *L P., Fenton*, He was a while secretary to Charles earl of Orrery. 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* II. II, I will sit down a while. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol* VII. (1877) 148 The Smallpox epidemic, which a while since so unaccountably spread.

d. with demonstr. adj *that* or *this* (now only with *all* preceding), forming advb. phr.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 59 Makyne, I haif bene heir this quhyle; at hame god gif I wair 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. II 16 Her other sisters ., Who all this while were at their wanton rest 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III IV 177, I haue this while with leaden thoughts been prest 1629 GAULE *Pract. Theories Christ* 355 The Iewes rested that Sabbath now; Christ rested that while in his Graue 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 P 8 He would see he has been mistaken all this while 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II (1876) 34 All this while, too, the training of the character is in progress.

e. with qualifying sb.: The duration of, or time needed for (what is denoted by the sb.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

Breathing-while, life-while, minute while, paternoster while, etc see the sbs.

13 [see TWELVEMONTH 3] 1377, 1592 [see MINUTE *sb* 1 3]. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 286 To speke with hym but a speche whyle *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 274 Al the bellys schal be ronge one *Miserere* whyle at leste, and than the chaptyr belle schal be ronge oo *Patir noster* while. 1593, 1873 [see BREATHING *vbl sb* 10]. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III 1, Stay but a making Water while, (as one may say) and I'll be with you again.

2. a. *The while* (OE. *þā hwīle* accus.). (*a*) as advb. phr.: During the time, in the meantime, meanwhile; (*b*) followed by conj. † *the* or *that*, and later with ellipsis. *arch.* = WHILE *conj.* 1. **b.** *All the while* (with constructions as above): During the whole time (that). † **c.** *To while* (with constructions as above). For a time; for the time, meanwhile, for the time that, while. So *per hwile*, etc.: see THEREWHILE. *Obs.* † **d.** *In the while*: in the mean time, meanwhile. *Obs.* (For *in the mean while* see MEAN WHILE.) † **e.** *Most while* (cf. MOST C.): on most occasions, for the most part. † **f.** *By while*: on occasion, from time to time. *Over while*: at times. Cf. UMQUHILE.

a. (*a*) *c* 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) IX. 33 Man þreo ræddinga ræde and þry ræpsas, and ealle þa ȝebroþra þa hwile sittan, 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1273 Þe king þe wule londone bisegede uaste 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A VII. 8 What schul we wimmen worche þe while? *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3889 (Trin.) Þe while [*Cott.* to quils] holde lya in bedde Penne shal þou rachel wedde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II* II. I 211 Ile not be by the while 1610 — *Temp.* III. I 24 If you'l sit downe Ile beare your Logges the while. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I XI, 'I will go,' said she, sobbing, 'and pray for him the while' 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XX, Mr Chuckster telling him he was wanted inside, bade him go in and he would mind the chaise the while 1891 'J. S WINTER' *Lumley* IV, Wouldn't you like some lollipops to eat the while?

(*b*) *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boethius* X, Eall hie [*sc.* earfoðnesse] us þyncað þy leohtran ða hwile þe þa oncras fæste bioð 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Swa we sceolan þa hwile þe we litzaþ her on worlde, *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 þis witezede dauid þe þe salm scop in þe saltere muchel erdþon þa wile he liuede. *c* 1290 *St Cuthbert* 3 in *S. Eng Leg* 359 þe ȝwyle þat he was a ȝong child. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1962 Þo was traen al a louerd þe wule it wolde ylaste. *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* 16 The whill the host was thus in Ossory 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I 1 A4, The while thine eyes attract their sought for ioyes 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* III. II 32 Vnsafe the while, that wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* XXXVIII, I for both have wept When all my tears were bloud, the while you slept 1650 CARSTAIRES *Lett* (1846) 68 Not the whyle I was at home with you nor since. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II 68 Beseeching him, the while his hand she wrung, To change his purpose. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III 380 The while his right [hand] did shade His eyes from the bright sun.

b. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXIX. v. 49 For al þe while he was so seek, He feled neuere lisse ne lith, þerfore hym þouȝte beter legles 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 109 Hyt was not comen to Bregys all the whyle he wus there. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Sam. XXII. 4 They dwelt wᵗ him all the whyle that Dauid kepte him selfe in hold. 1600 J MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 485 He remeanit in the town all the whyll 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 685 All the while I was speaking, I was much concein'd in Statira's looks 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 539 All the while Sonorous mettal blowing Martial sounds 1700 HICKES in *Pepys's Diary*, etc (1879) VI 206 She was shut up all the while we were there 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. VI, The rogue had an eye all the while to quarter-day. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (1872) 152 But all the while he was gone there was the mark of a bloody footstep impressed upon the stone doorstep of the Hall.

c *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Lukevii. 13 *Qui ad tempus credunt*, ðaðe to tid *vel* to huil ȝelefað. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 348 Þonne meaht þu hine betan to hwile *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1104 We sulen it fien, Ðor quile ðu wilt ðor-inne ben. 13. *Cursor M* 22060 (Edinb.) An angel To þe dragune suiþ he wanne, And in þat pitte him speriid faste, To quile a thusande ȝier to laste *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4141 To whyle þe kyng & his cosyns In loue loken ar þer lynes, Richesse þey hadde ynow to wylle 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 71 To while þat he was fresch þei fond him fulle austere

d. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 77 Yet in yᵉ while, thei would neuer the more folde the steppes of thesame good menne, 1605 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. II, In the while, Take from their strength some one or twaine, or more Of the maine Fautors *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect* (1634) 11 In the while, wee must labour to keepe a watch ouer our soules 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 111 Mary, in the while, being frighted almost to death

e. *c* 1383 in *Eng Hist Rev.* Oct (1911) 742 Neiþir preestis neiþir dekenis shulden ben occupied in ony seculer office in lordis courtis most whi seculer men ben sufficient to do suche seculer office.

f. 13 *Orfeo* 8 Sum [layes ben] of happes þat fallen by whyle. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 97 He cessiþ to harme hem, or fendiþ hem ouer wyl

3. *spec.* The time spent (connoting the trouble taken or labour performed) in doing something. † **a.** in phrases such as *to quit* or *yield* (one) *his while*, to repay (him) for his trouble, also ironically, to 'pay (him) out', *to lose* or *spill* one's *while*, to waste one's time or effort. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Mon sullde his elmesse ðenne he heo ȝeseð sulche monne þe him deð, wiken and cherres and ðencheð mid his elmesse forȝelden him ðeo hwile *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1020 He miȝte bet sitte stille Vor al his wile he sholde spille 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2476 Send after help & icholle hor wule ȝelde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 113 A clerk hadde litherly biset his whyle But if he koude a Carpenter bigyle 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 151 The proverbe is, who that is trewe, Him schal his while nevere rewe *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4392 If Ielousie doth thee payne, Quyte hym his while thus agayne. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau* 111 in *Babees Bk.*, And he þat weel dooþ, þou qwite him weel his whyle

b. Now only in phr. *worth the while* (now rare or arch.), *worth* one's *while*, *worth while*: often merely = worth doing, profitable, advantageous (the notion of time being weakened or lost). *To make it worth* (a person's) *while*, to give (him) sufficient recompense.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 355 The queene beet Iudas ful ofte, but al for nouȝt, for it was not worþ þe while 1639 LD DIGBY *Lett. Conc. Relig* (1651) 123, I would not think my pains lost, or study of the Fathers not worth the while 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacræ* III I. § 18 It had not been worth while for the soul to have been in the body. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I. 166 Nor is it worth ones while to teach him out of other Authors. 1755 MRS F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No 4. 24 In one word, madam, make it worth my while. 1842 LEVER *Jack Hinton* XXVII, It is worth while being a soldier in Ireland. 1861 MRS H. WOOD *East Lynne* III xix, 'Keep dark upon it, Bethel,' he said; 'I will make it worth your while' 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 93 It may be worth while to explain the kind of information which they give.

† **4.** (without article.) Sufficient or available time, leisure for doing something: = TIME *sb.* 8.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 32 ȝif ȝe habbeð hwule, sigged þesne psalm, 'Levavi oculos meos'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 87 Whanne he myȝte have while he wroot fables *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 125 On Settyrday þay myȝt not haue whyll. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI X, If they might have had while and time as well to follow it. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. XIX. (1640) 233 He can have while to ruminate upon the evil things which Satan and the fleshe doe sturre up.

† **5. a.** Term or period of office; *transf.* office, function, 'place'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XII. (*Mathias*) 352 Schaw quhilk of þir twa sal ve ches To supple þe quhyle of Iudas. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. XVI 386 Thou3 þis man which now lyueth performe not the deede for his while.

¶ **b.** Used in the Wycliffite Bible to render L. *vicissitudo* in senses of *turn*: (*a*) a service rendered (= TURN *sb.* 23); (*b*) *by whiles*, by turns (TURN *sb.* 28). *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* XXIV 20 The Lord ȝeelde to thee this while [Vulg *vicissitudinem hanc*], for that, that to day thou hast wrouȝt in me. 1388 — *1 Kings* V. 14 So that in twei monethis bi whilis thei weren in her howsis

II. 6. Time at which something happens or is done; occasion; † proper or suitable time; † season: = TIME *sb.* 13–15. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* (or as in e below).

Mostly with qualifying word, either with prep preceding, or with ellipsis of prep. forming advb phr. (cf. 1 b–d, 2), e.g *that while* = at that time, on that occasion, then; *another while* = 'another time', on another occasion; *every while* (also as one word, after *everywhere*), † at every time,

always (*obs.*); every time, on every occasion (*dial*). See also below, and OTHERWHILE, SOMEWHILE.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi 55 *In illa hora* , in ðæm tid *vel* in ðære huile. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 51 Þat israelisshe folc was walkende toward ierusalem, and þo wile was hersum godes hese. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 13130 (Fairf) Seynt Iohn þis quile in prisoun lay. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2140 Þus wyle was he on halle sittyng with is puple atte mete, þan com þer an hebene kyng rydynge atte 3ete. *c* 1400 *Māūd. Serm.* (Tollem MS), We been not *sufficiaunt to knowe þe tymes or þe whilis þat þe fadir of þe* Trynyte hab put in his owne power. 1418–20 J PAGE *Stege Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond* (Camden) 33 The Fraynysche men in the same whyle, Forthe they went with Umfrevyle *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* VIII. 3 Whete hertiest now in tempur lond is while Forto conclude. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII v 218 Hope ye so that I maye ony whyle stand a proued knyght. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* VI, Thow did promyt, in Mayis lusty quhyle, For to discryve the Ross. 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 129 At dyuers other tymes betwene those whiles. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 842 The [dragon's] taile on a time fell 'out with the head, and complained, saying, it would another while go before, & would not alwaies come behind. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps, Hymn Epiph* 30 But every where, and every while, Is one consistent solid smile 1671 H M. tr. *Erasm Colloq* 149 *Eu* Were those women who encouraged thee with thee that while? *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I (1874) 100 What while a lady greets me with her eyes. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Every while stitch*, every now and then; at times. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXII, There are whiles..when ye are altogether too canny and Whiggish to be company for a gentleman like me.

† b. *One while* (adv. phr.): at one time, on one occasion, in one case (usually opp to *another while*, sometimes to *then, again, anon*) Also rarely = on some future occasion, 'some time'. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI xvii. 688 Soo wente they douneward in the see one whyle bakward another whyle forward. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II III 21 One whyle his tonge it ran and paltered of a cat; Another whyle he stammered styll vppon a rat 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i III *Furies* 450 One while the Boulime, then the Anorexie, Then the Dog-hunger. 1664 SOUTH *Serm., John xv.* 15 (1697) II 86 Those, who are one while courteous and obliging,.. but within a small time after, are so supercilious, sharp, [etc.]. 1744 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect* V. (1748) I. 262 One while we are transmogrified into milk-maids—then into a kind of Amazonians 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III (1818) I 73 One while a silky fluid should be secreted, at another none.

† c. With qualifying sb. (cf TIME *sb* 13 b), as *dinner while, mass while, service while, supper while*, etc.: see also the sbs. (Sometimes including the idea of duration, as in 1 e.) *Obs.* (or *rare arch.*).

13 . [see MASS *sb*[1] 7]. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. x, With desire in meet qwhiel to 3erne. 1557 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 148 My lord of London begane the durge, with ys myter [on] alle the durge wylle. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 119 The gouernour of Mascon, a Magitian, whom the diuell snatched vp in dinnerwhile. *a* 1667 C. HOOLE *Accidence* (1672) 110 *Inter cænandum*, at supper while. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 321 Be it but a straw 'twixt work and whistling-while.

d. In exclamations of grief: cf. similar use of *day, time* Chiefly *poet. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1402 LYDG *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 244 This is the cold that wolde the fyr abate Of trewe meninge; alas! the harde whyle! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* vi. 51 That we shulde haue alle welthis in walde, wa worthe þe whyle! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. VIII 77 Alace the quhile! *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXI 25 O! waryit be the vhyle That euer we wer acquent! 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 146 God helpe the while, a bad world I say. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II XV, Woe the while That brought such wanderer to our isle! 1825 — *Talism.* x, He conceives himself, God help the while, ungratefully treated.

e. Phr. with pl.: *At whiles*, at times, sometimes, at intervals *Between* (*betwixt* obs. or arch.) *whiles*: see BETWEEN-WHILES.

[*c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. xx. 273 Good and profitable to be had at certein whilis] 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* V i. X iv b, Me semeth now and than, or at whiles that [etc.] 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* II. 15 Meanwhile, or, Betwixt whiles. 1717 BERKELEY in *Mem* (1784) 61 A sort of dashing (as it were) of waves, and between whiles, a noise like that of thunder 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blond* Wks. 1826 II 62 To drive away the gloom, that yet, at whiles, hung upon his brow. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II 1 66 To think what grievous fear I have 'twixt whiles Of mine own self and of base men.

While (hwəil), *adv.* (*adj*), *conj.* (*prep.*) Forms: 1–3 hwile, from *c* 1300 onwards as in WHILE *sb.*; also 4 quel, 5 whele, *Sc.* quhel, 6 whel, 8 wile, 9 *dial.* whell; 6 vhol, 9 *dial.* wol(l. [As adv., OE *hwile*, accus. of *hwil* WHILE *sb.*; as conj., abbreviation of OE. phr. *þā hwile þe*, ME *þe while þat* = 'during the time that' (see WHILE *sb* 2 a), = OHG. *dia wila* (*unz*) so long as (MHG. *die wīle* while, G *dieweil* while, because), Du *dewijl*; similar abbreviation has given G. *weil* because, Du. *wijl*, NFris *wil*.

In senses A. 1 and 2, ME *while* may be in some texts a reduced form of *whilen*, WHILOM]

A. *adv.* (*adj.*)

† 1. At a time or times, sometimes; *esp* introducing each of two or more parallel phrases or clauses: At one time... at another time; now... then: = WHILOM 1. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hymns* iii. 44, 5 (Gr) Hwile mid weorce, hwile mid worde, hwile mid gebohte þearle sceldi *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 133 Ure helend sawed his halie word hwile þurh his agene muðe and hwile þurh ðere apostlene muðe *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 207 Egen biheiden þat he ne sholden, wile idel, wile unnut, wile ifel *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7433 Quil wit gleu, and quil wit sang, Þus he serued saul lang. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 338 For knawlage off mony statis May quhile awaitze full mony gatis *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* (Royal MS) I Prol. 32 For Romans to rede is delytabyle, Suppose that thai be quhyle bot fable *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 611 Quhill wald he think to luff hyr our the laiff, And othir quhill he thocht on his dissaiff *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) XXXI 24 Lufe sall him bald Within the dungeoun of dispair; Quhyle hett, quhyle cald. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. 91 While vp he lifts his head, while lets it fall 1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 184 The intellect (fixing it selfe, while on one, and while on another wonder of matter and workemanship).

† 2 At one time, formerly, once · = WHILOM 2.

c 1000 *Deor's Consol.* 36 (Gr) Ic bi me sylfum seczan wille, þæt ic hwile wæs Heodeninga scop. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Ne do þu þin uuel on-gein uuel swa me dude hwile *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1016 Þeȝ ent god man to hom come, So wile dude sum from rome *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 29 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 Þe gywes wile nome And slowe him as he worþie was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2580 Þat god of miȝt Hwich of marie þat mayde briȝt while tok flechs & blode. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I Prol 15 Thai þat set haly þare delite Gestis or storyis for to write,..As Gwydo de Calumpna quhile.

† b. as *adj.* That formerly existed, occurred, etc.; former, 'late': = UMQUHILE B, WHILOM 2 b

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 363 Þey were y-dubbid of a duke ffor her while domes *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* II. VIII. 756 For honoure of his modyr qwhile.

† 3. For a or the time, temporarily; at the same time, meanwhile. (See also THEREWHILE) *Obs. rare.*

a 1500 *Colbelbie Sow* 828 (Bann MS), Thocht he wald preve the thrid penny quhyle hid, Quhilk for the tyme no fruct nor proffeit did. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 428 Thow beggit with a pardoun in all kirkis, And ondir nycht quhyle stall thou staggis et stirkis *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. x. (1690) 110 Yours while J Howell.

B. *conj.* (or in *conj. phr*) and *prep.*

1. *While* (*that*): during the time that. (Now expressed by *while* alone: cf. THAT *conj.* 7.)

Often with ellipsis before a pple. or other predicative word or phrase, e g. *while walking, while at rest, while an infant*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1137 Þet lastede þa .XIX. wintre wile Stephne was king *c* 1200 ORMIN 2393 Whil batt þho wass Wiþþ hire kinn att hame *c* 1275 LAY. 14873 Þat we solle hatie wile þat we libbeþ [*c* 1205 þa while þa we luuien] 13 . *Cursor M.* 6088 (Gött) Ne hones noght quile ȝe er etand *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2537 While men hunted after hem þai han a wai schaped. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) II. lvii (1859) 55 While that thou and I were coupled to geders, thou madest me to lede a ful vnthryfty lyf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I V 71 Quhill that of Troy and Ilion stude the ring 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I. II. 178 While that the Armed hand doth fight abroad, Th' aduised head defends it selfe at home. 1621 SIR W. MURE *Misc Poems* II 67 Quhil in this weak estait, all meanes I soght To be aweng'd on him 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 977 While thus he spake, th' Angelic Squadron bright Turnd fierie red. 1779 *Mirror* No. 32 P 6 While we were sitting together, talking of old stories, John entered. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V. I. 662 Cornish was arrested while transacting business on the Exchange. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XV, While he was laughing the door opened

b. With special reference (*a*) to the extent of the time: During the whole, or until the end, of the time that; as long as (see also 2 a); (*b*) to the limits of the time. Within, or before the end of, the time that.

(*a*) *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 6 He wule carie for hire hwil ha riht luueð him. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 301 Daþeit hwo it hire yeue Euere more hwil i liue! *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2255 Yf it worth sall to wy whil þe world standes. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 161 Whyle an hooke is a yonge Spyre, hit may be wonde into a wyth *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 23 Wasshem . whele þey ben slepyr. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 74/2 Chylde, whyle hyt can not speke, *proles*. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I xv 20/1, I shall loue her yᵉ worse whyle I liue. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* III. II 120 While thou liu'st keepe a good tongue in thy head 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* XIX, Nought done the Hero deem'd, while ought undone remain'd. 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* II IV, She told her 'while there was life there was hope' 1848 DICKENS *Donbey* XXXII, The confidence of this house is not to be abused while I have eyes and ears

(*b*) *c* 1300 *Havelok* 363 Him for to hoslen, and forto shriue, Hwil his bodi were on liue 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. XI 287 Whil þow art 3ong and 3ep, and þy wepne kene, Awreke þe þerwith *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 5 Wherfor, syrs,. whyll 3e byn here, makyth amendes for your mys dedys *c* 1460 *Mankind* 77 in *Macro Plays* 4 Lett ws be mery wyll we be here! *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 303 Amend 3our lyfe now, quhill 3our day Induris 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 263 Set him betimes to School..While yet his youth is flexible and green 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Prune.* xi. III. 253, I wish that to morrow you would step down to the Tower;..while you are there, you might just go to the London Docks 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* III. 203 All the greatness she [*sc* England] ever had,. she won while her fields were green and her faces ruddy.

† c Without necessarily implying duration: At the time that; when. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm Pop Sci* (Wright) 62 As me mai the mone i-seo while heo is nue riȝt. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* (ed Hall.) 403 For in tyme whill he fre was, He hede with him bothe Merci and Pes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 15461 (Trin.) Whil ȝe se me kisse him Leye hondes on him allone 1477 *Rental Bk. Cupar Angus* (1879) I 209 We half grantyt to the forsad Paton and Jonat the tak of Rechy Jak quhel it ma vake

d. During which time; and meanwhile.

c 1400 *Warres of the Jewes* in Warton *Hist Eng. Poetry* (1774) I. X 321 In Tyberyus tyme the trewe emperour Syr Sesar hym sulf saysed in Rome Whyle Pylot was provost under that prynce ryche. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 809 Thus have I sung of Fields, and Flocks, and Trees, . While mighty Cæsar, thund'ring from afar, Seeks on Euphrates Banks the Spoils of War 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W* VI, Moses sate reading, while I taught the little ones 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I 242 He pass'd, , while her eyes Follow'd his steps 1905 ELINOR GLYN *Viciss Evang* 79 Mr. Montgomerie said rather gallant things to me, . while the guls looked shocked

2. *transf.* with various connotations. a As long as, so long as (implying 'provided that', 'if only').

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 60 Thar mycht succed na female, Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 14 Þe kirk may not iustli prine þe comynng of cristun men, nor taking of þe sacraments . wyle he is iust 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V XIVII § 4 Neither boldnes can make vs presume as long as we are kept vnder with the sense of our owne wretchednes; nor, while we trust in the mercie of God through Christ Iesus, feare be able to tyrannize ouer vs 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I. I. 47 The encroachments of the ecclesiastical power produced much more happiness than misery, while the ecclesiastical power was in the hands of the only class that had studied history

b. At the same time that (implying opposition or contrast), *adversatively*, when on the contrary or on the other hand, whereas; *concessively*, it being granted that; sometimes nearly = although.

1588 SHAKS *L L L.* I 1 74 Painefully to poare vpon a Booke, To seeke the light of truth, while truth the while Doth falsely blinde the eye-sight of his looke 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* XXI 23 Whill others aime at greatnes boght with blood, Not to bee great thou stryves, bot to bee good 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig Sacræ* III, I § 7 While they deny a Deity, they assert other things on far less reason. 1729 WATTS *Ps* XXIII, There would I find a settled Rest, (While others go and come) 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I 1 § 2, 75 White is vulgarly thought to be the most uncompounded of all Colours, while yet it really arises from a certain Proportion of the Seven primary Colours 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I. X 608 While the object of the people was to free themselves from the yoke, the object of the nobles was merely to find new sources of excitement 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* V. (1875) 52 In rude and unsettled states of society men respect forms and obey facts, while careless of rules and principles 1908 R BAGOT *A Cuthbert* VI 52 While regretting the sorrow which had fallen upon him, Miss Cuthbert was nevertheless glad that her brother was free

c. In modern colourless use: At the same time that, besides that, in addition to the fact that, often = and at the same time, and besides.

[1750 SHENSTONE *Ode Rural Eleg* 161 There, while the seeds of future blossoms dwell, 'Tis colour'd for the sight, perfum'd to please the smell] 1860 LOWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 165 A very good move, for while it brings the Queen into a more attacking position, it at the same time defends White's Queen's Pawn 1904 *Times* 25 May 3/6 The walls. are decorated with white enamelled panelling, while the frieze and ceiling are in modelled plaster.

3. († Also with *that, at.*) Up to the time that; till, until. Now *dial* (chiefly *north*)

Occas with reference to place, etc † *while it come to* = as far as, up to.

13 .. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1644 Dwelle thou, wil ich arisen be. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 763 Man is in-to dreding of thingis to cum, quhill he Haue of the end the certante 1419 *Munim de Melros* (Bann Club) 502 Þe qwhilkis Indentours þe forsaid Nychole has delyuerit till þe said abbot and Conuent . qwhile at þai he fullely assythit of þe said fowrty pund. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe þy mustuls quyl shel of lepe In water. *c* 1460 *Battle of Otterburn* liv (Child *Ball* VI 298), They swapped together whyll that they swette. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Bludy Serk* 40 To fecht with him Quhill ane wer dungin doun 1524 Q MARG in *St Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 129, I thowt best to put them both in the castel of Edynbrou, vhol that thay fynd a vay how the Bodarz may be vel reulyd. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S.) I. 7 Thair was nevir perfytt stabillitie quhill that the Douglas was perisch deid and gane. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* IV. IV, Faste and welcome sir, while hunger make you eat 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprel.* Wks (Grosart) I 117 Let him swell while he burst 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1724) 77 Run sweet Babe, while thou art weary, and then I will take thee up and carry thee 1759 R BROWN *Compl Farmer* 9 Take horse-aloes..give him the purge.., and ride him out again while he purges 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 81 They drank of the byshopis wyne Quhill they culde drynk ne mair. 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss* S. V, Stay while I come back 1872 *J Hartley's Yorksh Ditties* Ser. II 17 We blushed wol us faces wor all in a blaze.

b as *prep.* Up to (a time), up to the time of; till, until Now *dial.* (chiefly *north.*).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1276 Þat þou fast noȝt whil to morne. 1464–5 in *Acts Parlt Scot.* (1874) XII 30/2 þt þe lew be proclamit to xiij s iij d fra fastern sewyn furth next tocum and quhill thane to haue course as thai haue now. 1559 in *Wodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 268 Thay.. wald not beleif me quhill now. 1587 GREENE *Euphues* Wks (Grosart) VI. 251 Their commaunds were dated but while death. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III 1 44 While then, God be with you. 1662 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* III XXIII. § 4 The Apothecary gathers his simples in Summer, which haply he may not use while Winter 1720 *Lett Lond Jrnl* (1721) 14 Tho' he sweat and scrub while Doomsday 1722 in *Rutland Gloss* (1897) 39, I was 2 dayes; And my Son was 2 days. And the third day wile three a Clock 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v., It wants a quarter while nine o'clock.

4. *While as* (also occas. as one word, cf. WHENAS, WHEREAS). a. = 1. *Obs* or *rare arch.*

1563 GOOGE *Eglogs* etc (Arb) 69 Whyle as the rauenyng Wolues he prayed his gylteles lyfe to saue 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, I 1 225 Pirates may make cheape penyworths of their pillage,.. While as the silly Owner of the goods Weepes ouer them. *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 Hee spares while as the faults of men are young. *c* 1690 N. BURN in *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 608 Burn cannot his grief

asswage, whileas his dayes endureth. 1786 *Hav'st Rig* (1801) xci, But now, whileas the show'r does last, 'Tis no thought proper they shud fast. 1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XXV 79 Whileas I spake

† b. = 2 b. *Obs rare*

1625 HART *Anat Ur* I II. 13 The chiefe part of Physicke diagnosticke is neglected, while as the ordinarie sort of Physitians do onely labour to know the nature of the disease by the indication of the vrine 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 98 To Christ they give but one natuie, while as all Divines since his Incarnation give him two.

C. Combinations (*rare*) † **while-being** *a.* temporary, or temporal; **while-ever** (**whilever**) *conj.* [see EVER *adv.* 8 e, for the abbreviated spelling cf. *wherever*], as long as.

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 40 This time-lasting World, and every while being thing in it 1776 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Eur* 73/1 He solemnly declared, that while ever he sate in that house, he would not endure such language. 1878 Jas. THOMSON *Plenipotent. Key* 19 She had had her husbands five, And would have more whilever she was alive.

While, *v.* [f. WHILE *sb.*

A new formation, having no continuity with early ME. I HWULFN to have leisure, or connexion with the continental forms OHG *wilôn* (MHG, *wilen*, G *weilen* to stay, linger), ON *hvila* (Sw. *hvila*, Da. *hvile*) to rest, Goth. *hweilan* to pause, cease (cf WHILE *sb* etym).]

† 1. *trans.* To occupy or engage (a person) for a time, or for the time; to fill up the time of. *Obs.*

1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 88 Hee findes not-any worthy employment to while himselfe withall. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII XI 592 The still Lakes, thicke Woods, and varieties of the Continent-observations, haue thus long whiled vs *a* 1659 OSBORN *Misc* Pref. B 8, The First Cause of their projection, being rather, for the intent to While my Selfe, then Busie others

† 2. with *it*: To keep it up, 'stick it out'. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Lect* (1634) 137 They are poore, not brought up to it, not able to while it, wife and children might begge, [etc.]

3. To cause (time) to pass without wearisomeness; to pass or get through (a vacant time), esp. by some idle or trivial occupation. Also, to divert the attention from, 'beguile' (sorrow, pain). Usually, now almost always, with *away*.

Possibly developed from sense 1 by transference of the object from the person to the time Association with such phr. as *beguile the day, the time* (Shaks), L *diem decipere*, F *tromper le temps*, has led to the substitution of WILE *v.* by some modern writers

1635 QUARLES *Embl* III xiii 34 Nor do I beg this slender inch, to while The time away, or falsly to beguile My thoughts with joy *a* 1644 — *Sol Recant.* solil. II 36 And like a pain afflicted stripling, play With some new Toy, to while thy grief away 1706 BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* (ed 3) I i 17 Those who frequent our Religious Assemblies to while away the Time that lies useless upon their Hands 1726 POPE *Let to Bethel* 9 Aug., Let us while away this life; and (if we can) meet in another. 1769 WESLEY *Whs.* (1872) XII. 374 There will be a danger likewise of whiling away time. 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* X iii, Such dangerous expedients to while away chagrin *a* 1800 PEGGE *Anecd. Engl. Lang* (1814) 229 To while away so much time in perusing this Disquisition. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag* No 13 (1811) II. 75 These moments of mental gloom, whiled away by the cheerful exercise of our pen. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII. VIII (Rtldg) 434 A delightful residence, where he whiled away three weeks 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I XIV, Then shall my handmaids while the time along. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* IX, When she left her own little room to while away the tedious hours. 1882 *Mrs Raven's Temptation* I. 5 There was nothing for the young traveller to while the time with.

b. *intr.* Of time: To pass tediously. Now *dial.*

1712 [see WHILING *ppl. a.*] 1898 HARDY *Wessex Poems* 106 All that year and the next year whiled, And I still went thitherward

† 4. *While off* to put (a person) off for the time.

1646 LOCKYER *Serm* 32 If you cast them off too, when they have cast off all for you, or if you shall while them off, when they tell you, Sir, this is our last meale in the barrell [etc.].

While, obs. f. WHEEL, WILE.

Whileas . see WHILE *conj.* 4

† **Whilemeal,** *adv.* In 4 **whilmele.** [f. WHILE *sb.* + -MEAL.] Used to render L. *vicissim* by turns.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* V 14 Ten thousand bi eche moneth whilmele [1388 bi whilis].

Whilen, obs. form of WHILOM.

† **Whilend,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *hwilende*, rare var. of *hwilwende* (cf. WHILWENDLIC), f. *hwil* WHILE *sb.* + *wend-* to turn, WEND *v.*] Temporary.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill* IX (1889) 49 Hi na to bære hwilendre mihtan dædbote becuman *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þeos world is whilende and ontful and swiðe lewe *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Vorte beon martirs efning, þuruh a wilninde [*v r.* hwilinde] wo *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 35 For þat hwilende [*v r.* hwilinde] lust *a* 1272 *O. E. Misc.* 94 Þis world fareþ hwilynde hwenne on cumeþ an oþer goþ.

† **Whileness.** *Obs rare* [Abnormally f. WHILE *sb* + -NESS] Used to render L. *vicissitudo* in senses (*a*) = TURN *sb.* 23 (cf. WHILE *sb.* 3 a, 5 b); (*b*) change, variation.

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* III 4, Y shal ȝeelde the whilnesse to ȝou on ȝour hed. — *James* i. 17 The fadir of lȝtis, anentis whom is not ouerchaungynge, nether schadewing of whileness, or tyme.

Whilere (hwəɪlˌēəˑɪ), *adv. arch.* [Orig. two words, WHILE *adv.* 2 and ERE ; for the abbreviated spelling cf. *wherever.*] A while before; some time ago: = EREWHILE.

a 1000 *Judith* 214 Þa þe hwile ær elðeodiȝra edwit þoledon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom. Prol. & T.* 775 Helpeth me now as a dide yow whil eer. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 1317 Whyl er, my sone, tolde I naght to þe What habundance in youth I hadde of good *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 377 Son, take þy knyfe as y taught þe whilere, Kut bravne in þe dische riȝt as hit liethe there. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. IX 28 That cursed wight, from whom I scapt whyleare 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III. II. 127 Will you troule the Catch You taught me but whileare? 1630 MILTON *Circumcision* 10 He who with all Heavn's heraldry whileare Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *a* 1652 BROME *Weeding of Cov Garden* I. 1, Mark how he stands, as if he had learn't a posture at Knightsbridge spittle as we came along while-eare *1767* MICKLE *Concub* I II, Melodious Mulla I when, full oft whyleare, Thy gliding Murmurs soothd the gentle Brest Of hapless Spenser, 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* V Introd. 139 My harp . Whose Anglo-Norman tones whilere Could win the royal Henry's ear 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales from Arabic* I 225 How joyous and how solaceful was life in them whilere!

Whiles (hwəɪlz), *sb* (advb. gen.), *conj.* (*prep.*), *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms . 3 hwhiles, 3–4 wiles, 4–5 whilis, whylys, whilles, whils, 4–6 whyls, 4–8 whyles, 5 whilez, whilys, whylis, whyllys, wilis, wylys, whills, (whels), 5–6 whilse, 6 whylse, 4–whiles; 3–4 quiles, 4 quyles, quilis, quylis, qwylys, quils, qwhylles, *Sc* quhillez, 4–6 *Sc.* quhilis, 6 *Sc.* quhillis, quhylis, quhyles, quhyls, 7–8 *Sc.* quhiles. [orig. in advb. and conj. phr., as *sumehwiles* formerly, *oðerhwiles* at times, *þerhwiles* while, meanwhile, formed with advb. -S on *sumhwile, oðerhwile, þerhwile* (see SOMEWHILE(S, OTHERWHILE(S, THEREWHILE(S) ; on this type were modelled the expressions *þis* or *þat quiles, to quiles, long whiles, a* (*good*) *whiles*, etc. and the simple conj *whiles.*]

I. † 1. Preceded by a demonstrative adj., indefinite article, or other qualifying word, forming advb phrases e. g *that whiles*, at or during that time; *long whiles*, for a long while, etc. *Obs.*

13 *Cursor M* 5495 (Gott) Þat quiles þas þar a neu king *Ibid.* 5713 Þis quilis [*Fairf* alle þis quyle] was in Israel þe folk ledd in mekil vnwele *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10198 In þat louh ar sexti ýles—In þo þe dwelte longe whyles *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 42 Lat it seþe esyli, a good whylys *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 9833 Thanne schal neuere kyng Arthewr his lond in pes thanne non whyles holde. *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg Engl. Hist* (Camden 1846) 254 In the meane whiles 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Loys le Roy* 85 b, It endured but a whiles. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 233 Ye haue beene as sheepe going a great whiles astray. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio m.* I 52 All which, if our Actors .would but a whiles consider [etc.] 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answ Mag. Worc.* 91 Where God one whiles insinuates himself into the conscience in the language of a familiar Friend, another while reclaims it with the indignation of an incensed Judge. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV 289 Nor have the Wardens ventur'd all this whiles, To lay, except my selfe, one in those Iles.

2. *The whiles*, advb. and conj phr = *the while*, WHILE *sb.* 2 a, b † Also (rarely) *in whiles* as conj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 Bot ai þe quils he ne fan To behald þat leue maidan. 13.. *Ibid.* 1729 (Gott.) Bot euer þe quilis þat he [*sc.* Noah] wroght, þe folk to preche forgat he noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 435 The king, the quhilis Red to thaim Romanys off worthi Ferambrace. 14 . *Northern Passion* 430 (Camb Ii. 4. 9) Here ȝe schuln me A byde þe qwylys [*v. rr.* to whyls, whils] I go here be syde. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. V. R j b, We wyll walke vp and downe the whyles. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV 4 b, All suche pointes, as thei could iustly finde them selues agreeued, and in whiles he gouerned, deminished. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. VII 62 The whiles my hands I washt in puritie, The whiles my soule was soyld with foule iniquitie. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XIX. XII 141 Paulus all the whiles was the prompter, of these cruell enterludes. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 144 Perceiving, draught-beasts to draw other things, and feeding the whiles. 1759 COLMAN *Ode* in *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) II. 277 His heel Sparkles refulgent with elastic steel. The whiles he wins his swifting way. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* I. XIII, They feasted The whiles a Northern harper rude Chanted a rhime of deadly feud.

† 3. *To whiles*, advb. and conj. phr. = 2. Also as conj , to the time that, until. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1729 Ai to-quils þat [noe] sa wroght þe folk to preche for-gate he noght. *Ibid* 3889 To quils haa lya in þi bedd, For-soth þan sal þou rachel wedd. *Ibid.* 4923 Þan war þaa breþer ,prisund til þe thrid morn, .To-quils sent ioseph þe yepe Men þair harnais for to kepe. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 220 Sulk ribaudie þei led, To-whils Sir Edward had seisid alle Euesham. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T) 139 To whiles that his bodi lai in the graue, The saule with the godhede went untill hell. *a* 1400 *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2643 Þe while [*Petyt MS* Towhils] þer fader was on lyue For þe royalme gon þey to stryue *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1079, I dar yow hight, To have him her or the thrid nyght; Towhils efter yowr kownsayl send.

II. 4. *conj.* = WHILE *conj.* 1; also with *that*, † *as.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 256 in *O E. Misc.* 8 Þus ȝe tlieð ðar, wiles ȝe time haueð. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 144 We schulde. vs ibidde nyht and day hwihles þat we libbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1833 For quils þat godd þam raght his grace, Littel roght þam of his manance. *Ibid.* 1948 To lof leute quils þou mai lif ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3651 Thies ware the cheefe armes Of Arthure.. qwhylles he in erthe lengede. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4037 Whels he sleppe this cursyd creature Full trayturly with hir is goo. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* XXXVII, Fyghte ye, my myrry men, whyllys ye may. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* V 25 Agre with thine adversary at once, whiles thou arte in the waye with hym. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Prol. A ij b, He that whilse other men feight, standeth in the top of a tre. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXXIII. 108 Thir vertewis all scho had, quhyls scho stude aw Of God Eterne. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen VI*, III. i. 39 The Tyger will be milde, whiles she doth mourne 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* I. Ep Ded., The pressing importunity.. drew me whiles I was yet a novice. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1669) 156 No longer then whiles you can say the Miserere Psalm very leisurely 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitland Club) 189 Whiles Mr Calderwood went through the colledge with the fathers, Daniel attended me 1858 MORRIS *Welland River* 230, I pray you, nursetend me, my knight, Whiles that I have my breath

† b *transf.* = WHILE *conj* 2 *Obs*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I Prol. A ij b, For now (say they) euery man with out any study will become a Phisician. Whilse by occasyon of thys boke, euery man, nay euery old wyfe will presume not without the mordre of many, to practyse Phisick 1580 FULKE *Retentive, Discov. Dang. Rock* XII 248 Whiles the one will vrge a prerogatiue of Peter, the other will forge a Byshoplike office in the Apostles 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 71 Whiles Gallienus, gave himselfe over to riotousnesse, the State of Rome lay dismembred as it were. 1665 EVELYN *Let to Sir W. Coventry* 2 Oct., Sir William D'Oyly and myself have near ten thousand upon our care, whiles there seems to be no care of us

† 5. *conj* and *prep* Till, until · = WHILE *conj.* 3.

1398 *Mumm. de Melros* (Bannatyne Cl.) 489 To be.. haldene qwhillez þt satisfactioun and payement .. be . made. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 177 Whiles þe Morwen to Middai and mare. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7492 Þare he bade whils he ware deede. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 259 Whyles the neate matyns. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I 37 b, I coulde..reken vp suche a rable of shoters that be named in poetes, as woolde holde vs talkyng whyles tomorowe 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* IV III 29 He shall conceale it Whiles you are willing it shall come to note.

6. *adv* † a. Formerly . = WHILE *adv.* 2. *Sc Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXVII (*Vincencius*) 3 Þis name vincensius to say Is man þat ourcumys ay, As sancte vincent quhilis dide Thru his pacience. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XII 94 That Bogill thair that ȝe haid blaw, With quhome quhyles ȝe wer small content

b. Sometimes. = WHILE *adv.* 1. Chiefly *Sc.*

In mod use apprehended as sb. pl cf WHILE *sb* 6 e

c 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice* 7 Quhyle vnder busk, quhyle vnder brier, Quhylis in the corne *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 356 Lufe, alteris ay to euerie kinde and staitt: Quhylis to, quhylis fra *a* 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 103 Italian writhes, and Spanish you do hear, and know full well 1661 R BAILLIE in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden 1884) I. 96 My hert whiles trimbles for you. *a* 1722 FOUNTAINHALL in M P Brown *Suppl Dict Decis.* (1826) II 460 She took whiles fits of distraction 1829 BROCKETT *N C Gloss* (ed 2) s v., It rains whiles 1830 NEWMAN *Verses Var Occas.* (1868) 42 Keen regret and tearful yearning, Whiles unfelt, and whiles returning 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXVI, So we lay.., whiles whispering, whiles lying still.

Whilest, obs. form of WHILST.

Whiling (hwəɪ·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WHILE *v.* + -ING 2.] Of time: Passing tediously, tedious: see WHILE *v.* 3 b

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 448 P 1 The whiling Time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before Dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any Part in the four and twenty hours. *Ibid* 522 P 1 To pass away the whiling Moments and Intervals of Life.

Whilk (hwilk). [?] Local name for the scoter, a species of wild duck.

a 1705 RAY *Syn Avium* (1713) 138 *Anser maximus niger*, The Whilk dictus, ineunte Bruma primum advenient. [Hence in later books]

Whilk, var. WHELK ; dial f. WHICH.

Whill, obs. form of WHILE.

Whillaloo (hwɪ·lălūˑ). *dial.* Also 8 **whilly lou,** 9 **whillaluh, whillilu, whillilew, whillalew.** [Ir. *uilleliugh.* Cf. ULULU.] A cry or song of lamentation, an outcry, uproar, hubbub.

1790 JAS FISHER *Poems* 65 She's sleeping now! Yet wakens wi' a greeting eye, An' whilly lou. 1800 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* Tales 1832 I. 5 Then such a fine Whillaluh! you might have heard it to the farthest end of the county. [*Ibid* 100 The declining taste for the Ullaloo in Ireland] 1820 HOGG *Winter Even. Tales* I. 162 What whillilu is that, Thou keep'st a trilling at? 1841 LEVER *O'Malley* LXXX, And sure I set up a whillilew myself.

Whille, -ll(e)s, -llest, -llom(e, -llon, obs. ff. WHILE, WHILES, WHILST, WHILOM.

Whilly (hwɪ·li), *v Sc.* [? Short for WHILLYWHA *v.*] *trans.* = WHILLYWHA *v.*

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. to Town-Council Edin* 10 They .. The honest Lieges whilly'd. 1737 — *Sc. Prov* (1797) 92 Wise men may be whilly'd wi' wiles. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XVI, These baptized idols. whilled the old women out of their corn and their candle ends.

Whillywha (hwɪ lihwā, -ō), *sb. Sc.* Also **-whaw, -whaa, -wa, whilli(e)wha, whullywha.** [Of obscure origin]

1. A wheedling or insinuating person; a flattering deceiver. Also *attrib.*

c 1680 [F. SEMPILL] *Banishm. Poverty* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 12 We fear'd no Reavers for our Money, Nor Whilly-whaes to grip our Gear. 1724 RAMSAY *Elegy on Cowper* V, He gather'd Gear. and left it a' ! May be to some sad Whillywhaw O' fremit Blood 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch XII, He's a whilly-whaw body and has a plausible tongue of his own 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* XIX, Ony whillywha o' an Englisher.

2. Wheedling speech, flattery, cajolery.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* V, I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug wi' a' your whilly-wha's. 1843 BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* X. 225 'Gae wa' wi' your whillywhaws,' said Nanny.

Whillywha, *v. Sc.* [See prec.] *trans.* To take in or persuade by flattery; to wheedle, coax, cajole.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XI, He canna whilliwha me as he has dune mony a ane. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XV, The fower lads..tried to whillywha him to be quiet,

Whilmele, -nesse: see WHILEMEAL, -NESS.

Whilom (hwəi·ləm), *adv.* (*adj*), *conj.* Forms: 1 hwilum, -on, -an, -un, wilum, 3 (*Orm.*) whilumm, hwilem, (h)wylem, hwylen, ȝwilene, wilen, 3–4 whilen, 4 whylon, (whilhom), 4–5 whilum, 4–6 whylome, 4–7 whylom, 5 whylum, whilene, 6 whillon, (*Sc* vhylome), 7 *Sc.* whillome, 8 whillom, 4– whilome, whilom; 3–4 quilum, 4 *Sc.* qwhilom, 4–5 *Sc.* quhilom, 4–6 *Sc.* quhilum, quhylum, 5 *Sc* qwhilum, qwhylum, qwylum, 6 quilome. [OE. *hwilum*, later *-on*, *-an*, = OS. *hwilon* at times (MDu., MLG *wilen* formerly, Du. *wijlen* late = deceased), OHG. *hwilôn*, *-on* (MHG. *wilen*, *wilent*, G. *weilend* formerly) dat. pl. of WHILE *sb*]

A. *adv.* (*adj*)

†1. At times: = WHILE *adv.* 1, WHILES 6 b. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 7 July, Ymb twegen dagas, hwilum ymb þry, hwilum æfter ealre wucan *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr* XXIV 53 Hwilum cerreð eft on uprodor ælbeorhta leg, leoht lyfte; liged him behindan hefig hrusan dæl, þeah hit hwilan ær eorðe sio cealde ominnan hire heold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25166 Þar es resun qui vr bon Es noght granted us quilum sun. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1788 Whilum þei went on alle four & whan þei were þei went vp-riȝttes ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1145 Thai tiltune to-gederz; Whilome Arthure ouer, and other-while vndyre ?*a* 1550 *Freirs Berwik* 353 in *Maitland Folio MS.* (S. T. S.) 143 And quhylum he sat still in ane studeying, And quhylum on his buik he was reyding. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlii. 24 Flie vhylome love, and it will folou thee.

2. At some past time; some time before or ago; once upon a time = WHILE *adv.* 2, WHILES 6a. *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 4868 Ure Laferrd Crist himm sellf Uss ȝaff heroffe bisne, þær þær he segȝde himm sellf whilumm þurrh hiss prophetess tunge *c* 1205 LAY. 28633 Þa wes hit iwurðen þat Merlin seide whilen *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Hi offrede Stor, þet me offrede wylem be þo ialde laghe to here godes sacrefise *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6786 To cumlinges do yee right na suike, For quilum war yee seluen slike *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T.* 1 Whilom as olde stories tellen vs Ther was a duc þat highte Theseus. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II Prol 22 As Orosius qwhilum wrate 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II 2021 Auncient poetes . Whilom flouryng in eloquence facundious. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 66 Oyntments . T'aswage the paine . the which whilom the cunning Chyron taughte To Esculape. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 This Polydor whillon . Too king Treicius was sent. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass.* II lxi (1674) 213 The whilome powerful Kingdom of Hungary. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 35 The Lute I whilom strung. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii, The 'squire . began to roar forth the name of Sophia as loudly. as whilom did Hercules that of Hylas 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* IV. xi, Where oft whilom were captives pent 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co.* I 10 The wistful eyes which whilom glanced down . upon the sweet clover fields

b. as *adj.* That existed, or was such, at a former time; former; †of a person, 'late', deceased (*obs.*): = WHILE *adv.* 2 b *arch.*

1452 in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) II. 387 All them that had arte or parte of the slaughter. of whylum William, Earle of Douglas, my brother. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 70 Thy whilome sire. neuer quaild in mortal ioyne. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist.* Wks. (S. T. S.) II 249 Designeing her the wife to whillome Sr Adame Mure. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III. v. iii, General Doppet, a whilom Medical man 1868 G. DUFF *Pol Surv.* 151 Mexico . that whilom dependency of the Spanish Crown. 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* LXVII. III. 17 When superstition and the habit of submission have vanished from the whilome subjects.

†3. At a future time, some time; in future.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17732 Quilum sal þis ilk barn Be to sum men in uprising, Til oþer sum in dun falling. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 81 Therfore I purpose. All suche ydlenes whylom to refuse

B. *conj.* = WHILE *conj.* 1, 3. *dial.*

1616 R. C *Times' Whistle*, etc. 121 A man With whom his father held much conversation Whilome he liv'de. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 51 Subjects their King, the King his Subjects greets, Whilome the Scepter and the Plough-staffe meets 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss*, *Whilom*, whilst, during which time. 'Stay whilom I come.'

¶ Aberrant uses. *Of whilom*: for some time past. So *this whilom.*

1619 FLETCHER *Mons Thomas* IV. ii, This mony I do give ye, because of whilom You have been thought my son *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72, I wot not, what in mee is come to pass, In mee this whilome who most gladely was.

Hence [with *-s*, after WHILES] **†Whiloms** *adv. St. Obs* (5 quhillumys, 6 quhyllum(m)is, quhylomis; cf. WFris. *wilens*), at times, sometimes.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* 219 Gef quhillumys pleseis ioculatoris, . Fenze þe þar fantasy to here *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 508 In þe bark of ane bowrtree, quhyllums they bed it. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 1. 69 Whiloms they tented, an' sometimes they plaid

Whilse, obs. form of WHILES.

Whilst (hwəilst), *adv.*, *conj.* (*prep.*) Forms: 4 quilest, -ist, quylest, -ist, 5 qwhilste, whylst, 5–6 whylest, 6 whillest, whylyst, wylst, *Sc.* quhylest, 6–7 whilest, 7 whil'st, 6– whilst. [f. WHILES + *-t* as in *amongst*, *amidst.*]

1. a. In advb. phr. *the whilst* (obs. or rare arch.), also (rare) †*to whilst*, *in the whilst*, or as simple adv. *whilst* (obs. exc. dial.): During that time, meanwhile. Also †*a whilst*: for a time.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 6417 (Fairf.) Þe quilest moises helde vp his hende Hit was wele in þe batel kende, For ay to quilest witerly Had goddis folk þe ouer maistri. 1595 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 116, I served a whilest with the late Erle of Leycester 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N* IV. II 4 Doe it quickly. Ile call sir Toby the whilst. 1613 BEAUM & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* II. v, Go run, And tell the Duke; And whilst I'll close her eyes. 1646 H LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 113 If God would doe all, and men might sleepe the whilest. 1671 H. M tr *Erasm. Colleq.* 228 Alway, except that in the whilest at the first, I lived four yeais at Padua *c* 1672 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 500 Though present you be, all the whilst that they dine. 1683 in *10th Vol. Walpole Soc.* (1922) 67 Pray .forget not the proposal of Sr: Yours Really whilst F Place. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* x, But a small sum; something in hand the whilst 1895 JAS PRIOR *Reme* XXI, Why don't you send for the p'liceman whilst?

b *The whilst*, conj. phr (also with *that*): During the time that, while; †when. *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 2966 (Fairf.) Þe folk ware ful of pride þe quylest he dwelled ham bi-side. *Ibid.* 15461 Þe quilist þat ȝe me se him kis Lay hande on him. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Thee whilst fayre Phœbus thee yeers course roundlye reuolued. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. II 194, I saw a Smith stand with his hammer (thus) The whilst his Iron did on the Anuile coole. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I. i, Make your mirth, the whilst I bear my misery. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* No 25 (1799) II. 237 Each his head..Shakes, the whilst his tale is told.

2 *conj.* (†also with *that*) = WHILE *conj.* 1, b, d, WHILES 4.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2085 (Fairf) He liued lelly quylist he mo3t *Ibid* 5491 Quylest atte Ioseph regned þare His breþer in egipte regnande ware 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. ix 91 Slike frenschyp is fenyd, for it may not last bot qwhilste lust & profett bydis *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 308 A clothe, up on the which the professours must lygh prostrat whylst the letany is in syngyng aftyr masse 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser I II 4 The parliament held quhylest scho wes in Lochlevin. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* I P ij b, Whilest that the childe is young, let him be instructed in vertue and lyterature 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. i 186 Ile nere be drunk whilst I liue againe, but in honest, ciuill, godly company *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm.*, *Ps xxxii 6* (1640) 597 Woe unto us, if we seeke him not whilest he affords us these helpes. 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. viii. 73 During the time of his humiliation here on earth, or whilest hee became hostage for our Redemption 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* 222 The Trees and Fields are now naked, unless cloathed in white, whilest the Countrey-man sits at home, and enjoyes the Fruit of his past labours. 1703 DE FOE *More Reform.* 12 With lame pretences they revive Those Lines when Dead, he blush'd at whilst alive. 1782 ELIZ BLOWER *Geo Bateman* III 7 All in less time than whilst one could cry—'A good riddance'. 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XXI, Fetch us up a bottle of the Burgundy, And I say, Craigie, you may fetch up half a-dozen whilst you are about it 1848 THACKERAY *Van Faar* XXV, Be quiet whilst the tempest lasts 1918 *Act 8 & 9 Geo. V* c 17 Sched I. II, Such revocation shall not be made whilst the Bill is pending in either House.

†b *prep.* During *Obs. rare*—1.

1592 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 186 Whilest the time that the Emperour Charles the fift was at Nece .. I was requested..to make him a fygure.

3 *transf.* = WHILE *conj.* 2 a, b, c.

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par Matt* VI 26 Whilest they catche after a vayne reward here, they be disapointed of that, whiche onelye aught to be desyred. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad.* I. 15 Whilest they [*sc.* the Stoics] granted to mans power such an excellent and divine disposition, they lift him up in a vain presumption 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* II 1. 88 His company must do his minions grace, Whil'st I at home starue for a merrie looke. *c* 1600 — *Sonn* XXXVII. 10, I am not lame, poore, nor dispis'd, Whilst that this shadow doth such substance giue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 1 There is a place .where .thousands of the Heads of Oxen were digged up, whereat the Ignorant wondred, whilest the Learned well understood them to be the proper Sacrifices to Diana. 1699 GARTH *Dispens* II. 20 Portia Laments her barren Curse, and begs a Son Whilst Iris, his cosmetick Wash, must try, To make her Bloom revive, and Lovers dye. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. III. 152 The Knights considered him as the pride and ornament of their order, whilst he, to ingratiate himself the more with them, affected always to boast of that extraction. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Faar* XXIX, Whilst her appearance was an utter failure Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's *début* was, on the contrary, very brilliant 1890 L C. D'OYLE *Notches* 4 One day the right leg would be disabled, whilst the next day it would be the left leg that suffered. 1907 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 129/2 It is not to be found in the Boston, .or the Congress Libraries, whilst the copy at Harvard is imperfect

4. *conj.* Till, until: = WHILE *conj.* 3, WHILES 5. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 324, I pray you, Larges, here to remayne, Whylest I knowe what this letter dothe contayne *Ibid.* 685 Tary whylyst that I come agayne. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl. Lond* 451 My wife might blow whilst she burst. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* I. 308 There to remaine, . whilst she heard some newes of Narcissus.

Whilt(e, obs. north. ff. QUILT *sb.*[1]

Whilum, obs. form of WHILOM.

†Whilwendlic, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hwilwendlic*, f. *hwil* WHILE *sb.* + stem of *wendan* to turn, WEND + *-lic* -LY[1].] Lasting for a time, temporary.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 21 Hyt næfþ þone wyrtrum on him ac is hwilwendlic *c* 1200 ORMIN 18825 þatt arrke iss whilwendlike þing & eldeþþ & forrwurrþeþþ.

Whilwh, Whily, obs. ff. WILLOW, WILY.

Whim (hwim), *sb.*[1] Also 8 whym. [See WHIM-WHAM. The transference of meaning from branch I to branch II is similar to that in ENGINE and GIN *sb.*[1]]

I. †1. A pun or play on words; a double meaning. *Obs*

1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. (1652) B 1 b, There was the whim, or double meaning on't *Ibid*, One told a Gentleman His son should be a man-killer, and hang'd for't, Who, after prov'd a great and rich Physician, And with great Fame 'ith' Universitie Hang'd up in Picture for a grave example There was the whim of that Quite contrary! *Ibid* B 2 b, Shall Squire Oldrent's Daughters Weare old rents in their Garments? (there's a whim too).

2. †a. A fanciful or fantastic creation; a whimsical object. *Obs.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud* III. I 108 When he. Had rifled all his Pokes and Fobs Of Gimcracks, Whims and Jiggumbobs 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 16 Jan, I came home at seven, and began a little whim, which just came into my head; and will make a threepenny pamphlet 1731 CHENY *List Horse-Matches* 89 This Prize is call'd a Whim or whimsical Plate, because the Conditions of running for the same, are different from those of all other Prizes 1752 HUME *Ess & Trent.* (1777) I. 275 Were the testimony of history less positive such a Government [as that of Sparta] would appear a mere philosophical whim or fiction 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 111 Some may praise the grass-plat whims, Which the gard'ner weekly trims.

†b. A whimsical fellow. *Obs.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 371 P 2 That sort of Men who are called Whims and Humourists

c In ombre, the deciding on the trump suit by turning up the top card of the stock

1874 H H. GIBBS *Ombre* 41 *note*, Voltereta, though known in England (under the name of the Whim), was not appreciated there

3 A capricious notion or fancy; a fantastic or freakish idea; an odd fancy.

1697 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II II, Walking pretty late in the Park. A Whim took me to sing Chevy-Chace 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 80 Many such like Whims [as perpetual motion] are pretended to by Designing Men. 1713 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H. S.) IV. 254 The New-Printing House just erected, wch is (it seems, out of a Whim) to be called Typographeum Clarendonianum 1781 COWPER *Truth* 89 See the sage hermit, Wearing out life in his religious whim, Till his religious whimsy wears out him. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar* VIII, The scheme was no whim of the moment 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLII, Mrs. Dombey may be in earnest, or she may be pursuing a whim, or she may be opposing me 1899 CONAN DOYLE *Duet, Confessions*, There are all degrees of love, some just the whim of a moment, and others the passion of a lifetime.

b. In generalized sense: Capricious humour or disposition of mind.

a 1721 PRIOR *Enigma*, '*Form'd half beneath*, etc' 7 They [*sc.* skates] serve the poor for use, the rich for whim. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III 153 Sneering Goode, half malice and half whim. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII i. (Rtldg) 423, I came up to pay my devotions, but whim, or perhaps revenge . determined her to put on the stranger. 1884 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* XVI. (1887) 275 Mr Besant so genial,.. with so persuasive and humorous a vein of whim.

c. *Comb.*

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 25 These whimm' Crown'd shees, these fashion-fansying wits 1786 BURNS *Bard's Epit.* I, Is there a whim-inspir'd fool, Owre fast for thought, owre hot for rule,..Let him draw near.

II 4. A machine, used esp. for raising ore or water from a mine, consisting of a vertical shaft carrying a large drum with one or more radiating arms or beams to which a horse or horses, etc. may be yoked and by which it may be turned, the rope being wound on the drum by the horse's motion. Also *horse-whim.*

1738 *MSS. Dk Portland* (Hist MSS. Comm.) VI. 177 This Lord has destroyed the old ridiculous water works and whims that were then when made much in vogue. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist* I *Cornwall* 11 A Wheel and Axle, (which they call a Whim) 1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 143 A proper working Shaft, upon which a Whym may be erected. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XXXVI, They above.. were rigging a rope to an old horse-whim. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XLIV, The whole plant, the whim, the tools, . —every mortal thing down to a worn-out hide bucket—was sold

b. *attrib. and Comb*, as *whim-driver, -engine, -gin, -horse, -house, -kibble, -rope, -round, -shaft.*

1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans* L. 504 The whim-house shook so terribly, that a man there at work ran out of it, concluding it to be falling. 1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub.* 144 A whym Shaft to draw the Deads and Ore from the Sump of the Mine. *Ibid* 150 Two horses. go round upon a platform named the Whym-round *Ibid.* 165 In deep Mines, some whym ropes cost fifty or sixty pounds *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v. *Kibbal*, A Whym-Kibbal is a larger [bucket], which . serves to draw water with, or bring up the Ore to grass. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newc.* II 684 In a whim gin the ropes run upon two] wheel pullies over the shaft. 1834 *2nd Rep. Cornwall Polytechn Soc* 41 The Steam Whim Engine. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 139 Shafts. intended for the extraction of ores (called whim-shafts where horse-whims are employed for extracting the produce) 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 84 Whim Driver 1896 J. HOCKING *Fields of Fair Renown* I, The boy who drove the 'whim horse' cracked his whip.

¶ In sense 4 a variant *whin* is found.

1838 SIMMS *Publ Wks. Gt Brit.* II 3 Cutting the whin ropes nearly through. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl., *Whin* (Mining), a machine for raising ores and refuse. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 9 June 5/3 Rolling a large oak tree with a timber whim.

Hence **Whimmed** *a.*, ? possessed with a whim or odd fancy; **Whimmery**, a piece of whimsicality; **Whimship**, mock title for a whimsical person.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. VIII. 29 Our Don (or if Sancho

had the braines, for the Squires were *whim'd in the whiske) might very well from that encounter have stil'd himself a Knight of Millan 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV 333 Had not Mr Pugin's attention been too exclusively engrossed by that architectural *whimmery. 1906 T Sinton *Poetry of Lochaber* 182 We can imagine the swing of his bow with many a pause and twirl carrying through the whimeries of the rhyme 1793 *Ann Reg.*, *Projects* 337 You're sure to find his *Whimship there

Whim, *sb.*[2] [Of unknown origin.] The European wigeon.

a 1705 Ray *Syn Avium* (1713) 146 *Penelope* Aldrov An *Anas fistularis*? The Wigeon, or Whewer, or Whim. [Hence in later works.]

Whim (hwim), *v.* [f Whim *sb.*[1]]

1. †*a intr.* with *it*: To play the whimsical fellow. †*b trans.* To put *off* by a whim or fancy. **c.** To desire capriciously, to have an odd fancy for. Hence **Whi·mming** *ppl. a.*, whimsical, capricious.

1704 T. Baker *Act at Oxf* III ii 32 *Blo* [*Aside*] The Rogue whims it rarely. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 216 He knew not, how he came to be whimm'd off from it (as his expression was) 1787 Howie *Plain Reas Diss* 215 [The motion] was rejected on the whimming pretence there was no present danger 1842 Mrs Trollope *Vis. Italy* I. x. 153 What he whimmed to will, that he had power to do 1860 S. Martin *Westm Chapel Pulpit* II. 15 He expects us to do not what we whim.

2. *intr.* Of the head: To be giddy, to 'swim'. Now *dial*

1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV 61 My head begins to whim it about—Why don't thou not speak? thou art both as drunk and as mute as a Fish 1716–20 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I 88 The first Night he retired to his Chamber, his Head whimm'd immediately.

Whim, var Queme *a*, Whin, Wim *v.*

Whimberry (hwi·mbĕri). *local.* Forms: 1 winberige, 5 wynneberie, 7 win(ne)berry, 8 wind-berry, 9 whinberry, w(h)imberry. [Assimilated f. *whinberry*, alteration of *winberry* (representing, with normal vowel-shortening, OE *winberige*; cf. Wineberry) by association with Whin[1].] The bilberry or whortleberry.

a 1100 in Napier *OE. Glosses* 132/5194 *Baccinarum*, winberigena. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 78 Aftur mete peeres, nottys, strawberies, wynneberies, and hardchese 1610 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 189 Given to a wenche which brought winberies from Burneley woode, iiij[d] 1611 Cotgr., *Morets*, winne-berries, hurtle-berries. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I 131 Wimberries made me subject to fainting also, and are churlish things for the stomach 1776 Withering *Bot Arrangem.* 228 Blackworts Biberries [*sic*]. Wind-berry 1847 Halliwell, *Whinberries*, bilberries 1857 Pratt *Flower Pl.* III. 351 Bilberry, or Whortleberry This elegant shrub is sometimes called also Whinberry 1860 W White *Wrekin* viii 74 Bilberries,—wimberries, as the rustics call them 1862 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 1, The heath was full of bilberries and whimberries. 1882 Lees & Clutterbuck *Three in Norway* xxi 177 Four wimberry tarts and a venison pie. 1906 *Westm. Gaz* 24 Aug 10/1 Bilberry is merely the Midland name for the bleaberry of the North, the whortleberry of the West, and the whinberry of the Welsh Border

Whimble. see Wimble, Wimple

Whimbrel (hwi·mbrĕl). Forms: 6 whympernell (?), 7, 9 wimbrel, 9 whimbrell, 7– whimbrel. [? f. Whimp or Whimper *v*, from the bird's cry. Cf. for the ending *dotterel*, *titterel*.] Applied to various small species of curlew, esp. the European *Numenius phæopus*.

1530–1 *Durham Househ. Bk* (Surtees) 46, 3 curleus et 1 whympernell 13*d* 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 294 The Whimbrel Arquata minor, Mr Johnson of Brignal, in his Papers communicated to us, describes this Bird by the name of a Whimbrel thus It is less by half than the Curlew, hath a crooked Bill, but shorter by an inch and more 1688 *Phil. Trans* XVII 997 Curlews something less than our English, tho' bigger than a Wimbrel 1768 Pennant *Brit Zool.* II 514 The Whimbrel entirely leaves England in the Spring 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* vi. 100 Whimbrel and golden plover pipe and wail in all directions 1897 *Spectator* 14 Aug. 210/1 On the fringe of a muddy creek were some thirty whimbrel with three or four curlews.

†**Whimling.** *Obs.* Also 7 -len. [Cf Whifling and *whinnelling* s.v. Whindle.] A miserable or insignificant creature.

1612 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* IV i, Go whimling, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the Kitching 1616 B Jonson *Masques, Love Restored*, Before I could procure my properties, alarum came, that some o' the whimlen's had too much.

Whimmy (hwi·mi), *a.* Also 9 whimy. [f. Whim *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Of the nature of a whim; full of whims; whimsical, capricious.

1785 *Strother's Jrnl.* (1912) 66 A whimmy thought struck him that Aram was following him for the bone 1827 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 314 The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy*, or makes him so. 1880 Adel. Sartoris *Past Hours* I 162 She is very uncertain and whimmy, and has an immense *amour propre* about it 1889 Mary E Carter *Mrs Severn* II iv, 'Perhaps it is only a whim,' said Anna. 'She's not a whimsy body'.

Whimp (hwimp), *v. local.* In 6 whympe, 9 wimp. [Echoic.] *intr.* To whimper.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 77 Sainte Paule sayed There shall be intractabiles, that wil whympe and whine 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Wimp*, to whine, of a dog.

Whimper (hwi·mpəɹ), *sb.* [f next.] A feeble, broken cry, as of a child about to burst into tears, a fretful cry expressive of complaint or grief.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Whimper*, a low, or small Cry *a* 1734 North *Exam* III vii § 63 (1740) 550 After a few Whimpers and a Wipe, he said That he knew he was in the Wrong 1839 Carlyle *Ess., Sinking of Vengeur* (1857) IV 218 Some vague faint murmur or whimper of admission 1874 Burnand *My time* xxvii. 256 A whimper in her voice expressive of utter helplessness

b. A similar cry of dogs, etc.

1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxiv, The loved caresses of the maid The dogs with crouch and whimper paid 1852 R S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 383 The scent improved a little, and a hound or two indulged in a whimper 1859 Burton *Centr. Africa* in *Jrnl Geog Soc* XXIX 83 The hyena's whimper, and the fox's whining bark 1906 Treves *Highways Dorset*, xiii. 197 The voice of the preacher is apt to be interrupted by the whimper of circling seagulls

c. *transf.* Of inanimate things.

1895 W Watson *Hymn to Sea* 6 Braying of arrogant brass, whimper of querulous reeds 1897 O. Rhoscomyl *White Rose Arno* xxii, The clank of capstan and the whimper of sheaves

Whimper (hwi·mpəɹ), *v.* Also 6 whympper, wimper, *Sc.* quhymper. [Echoic. Cf. Whimp.]

1. *intr* To utter a feeble, whining, broken cry, as a child about to burst into tears; to make a low complaining sound.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II xii. 14 The ying childring, and frayit matrounis eik, Stude all on raw, with mony peteous screik quhymperand woundir sair. 1530 Palsgr 782/1 The poore boye whympereth a lytell, but he dare nat wepe for his lyfe 1589 Nashe *Martin Marprelate* Wks (Grosart) I 284 He whimpered and put finger in the eye 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Oracles* vii (1646) 84 We, compose Strange rufull faces; whimper in the nose 1727 Gay *Begg. Op.* I. xiii, The Boy, thus, when his Sparrow's flown Whines, whimpers, sobs and cries. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iii, Get you away now you have said your lesson You needn't whimper 1912 Mrs. Allen Harker *Mr. Wycherly's Wards* xiv 202 Baby began to whimper

b *fig.* To complain pulingly, to 'whine'. esp. *for*, *after*, †*to* something.

1549 Latimer *3rd Serm bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 76 Was there euer yet preachers, but ther were gaynsaiars yat whympered agaynste him? 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Oracles* vii. (1646) 76 Time was, Adelphus, that my wants would whine And whimper in poore rags as well as thine. *a* 1653 G Daniel *Idyll.* III. 43, I . whimper to the Teat, though Strong enough To digest meat 1815 W H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 190 The great Grecian youth, Who whimper'd for more worlds to conquer. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, Proudfute began to cry for assistance and almost in the same breath to whimper for mercy 1842 Peel in *Croker Papers* 27 July (1884) II 383 Farmers were whimpering over advertisements offering fresh meat [etc.] 1848 Thackeray *Van Eatr* lxvii, She is still whimpering after that gaby of a husband—dead these fifteen years. 1894 Jessopp *Rand. Roam.* vi. 196 For ever whimpering for the days that are gone

c. *trans* To utter or express in a whimper.

1784 Cowper *Task* IV 429 But poverty, with most who whimper forth Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxviii, 'You deal with me better than your word, noble knight,' whimpered forth poor Wamba 1820 Hogg *Tales, Allan Gordon* (1837) I 314 The generous animal whined and whimpered her joy. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* lxv, He still kept whimpering, 'Only to think that such an artist as I am must perish!'

2. *intr.* Of an animal, esp. a dog: To utter a feeble querulous cry.

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* xxxix 108 He [*sc* a hound] will streyneand lappyse, or whymper, or sometime call on plainely 1641 W Cartwright *Siege* I. iv, Whimpering at The Chamber door, like to the little Spaniel. 1825 J. Neal *Brother Jonathan* I 335 The dog stopped, whimpered, looked him in the face. 1898 M. Hewlett *Forest Lovers* xxx, The dogs whimpered and tugged at the leash; they doubtless knew that there was blood in her.

3 Of running water or the wind: To make a continuous plaintive murmur. Also *trans.*

1795 H. Macneill *Will & Jean* I. xx, In a howm, wha's bonnie burnie Whimperin row'd its crystal flood. 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* II. 358 The little brook that whimpered by his school house. 1821 Clare *Vill Minstrel* II 106 The brook mourns drippling o'er its pebbly bed, And whimpers soothingly a calm serene 1891 Kipling *Engl Flag* 1 Verse 1919 I. 290 Winds of the World, give answer! They are whimpering to and fro—And what should they know of England who only England know?

Hence **Whi·mpered** *ppl. a* (sense 1 c).

1892 G. Meredith *Teaching of Nude* I. Poet Wks. (1912) 410 A Satyr fetching whimpered tunes For words

Whimperer (hwi·mpərəɹ). [f. prec. + -er[1].] One who whimpers

1737 Ozell *Rabelais* II vii 66 *note*, *Marmiteux*, a Whimperer. *a* 1739 Jarvis *Don Quix.* I. i. (1742) I. 3 No finical gentleman, nor such a whimperer as his brother 1841 Emerson *Ess* Ser. I. ii. 75 We are become timorous, desponding whimperers 1863 Holme Lee *A Warleigh* III 241 When her wee whimperer would allow any voice but his own to be heard

Whimpering (hwi·mpərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Whimper.

1522 More *De quat. Noviss* Wks. 89 Yf we, liue in pulling & whimpering & heunes of hert. 1621 T. Granger *Eccles* xii 4 320 The noise of little birds, the whimpering of mice, every small stirrage waketh them 1621 Markham *Hungers Prevention* 274 A kinde of whimpering and whining in his [*sc* the dog's] voice. 1660 H More *Myst Godl.* x vii 509 He will not be put off with solemn whimperings, Hypocritical Confessions, ruful faces. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I 225 The Hound. Bounds o'er the Lawn to seize his panting Prey And in imperfect Whimp'rings speaks his Joy. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II 102 His wife received him with whimperings and repinings. 1851 D Jerrold *St. Giles* viii 78 There was no sham whimpering but the boy's heart seemed touched 1902 L. Stephen *Stud Biogr.* IV v 188 Many men of business enjoy in strict privacy a little whimpering over a novel

Whimpering (hwi·mpərin), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ing[2].] That whimpers, in various senses.

1598 E Guilpin *Skiad* (1878) 29 Their whimpring Sonnets, puling Elegies Slaunder the Muses 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg Mart* II i, Our whimpring Lady and Mistresse sent mee 1648 Herrick *Hesp., To Primroses fill'd with Morning Dew* ii, Speak, whimp'ring Younglings, and make known The reason, why Ye droop, and weep. 1735 R Savage *Progr. Divine* Wks 1777 II 121 Be yours the blubb'ring lip, and whimp'ring eye! 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxiv, With heads erect, and whimpering cry, The hounds behind their passage ply 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk-bk*, *Mme Sand*, Any one can see why Rousseau should be such a whimpering reformer. 1879 Browning *Ivan Ivanovitch* 205 The whimperingest cub that ever squeezed the teat!

Hence **Whi·mperingly** *adv.*

1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 157 He would suddenly break away and begin whimperingly to commiserate the poor.

Whimple, Whimsey: see Wimple, Whimsy

†**Whimseycado.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Whimsical + *-ado* Sp. suffix = -ade[1].] (?) A whim.

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* IV v 201 If *Amadis du Gaul* and *Palmerin* Be hies, what whimsey cados are we in?

†**Whimsic,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. as next + -ic] *Whimsic chair* = Whimsy *sb.* 5

1684 *Ballads illustr. Gt Frost* (Percy Soc.) 29 Dutch whirling, whimsic chair, Turning more swift than unrestrained air

Whimsical (hwi·mzikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 whym-. [f. Whims(y + -ical.]

1 Of persons, their actions, thoughts, etc. Full of, subject to, or characterized by a whim or whims, actuated by or depending upon whim or caprice.

1653 W Ramesey *Astrol Rest.* To Rdr 10 So they fell to words and at last (to end this Whimsical controversie) they resolved to kill one another *Ibid* 12 Were not they better be grave, sober, serious, then whymsical, fickle and fantastical? 1690 C Nesse *O. & N. Test* I. 251 So do the whimsical Enthusiasts make long relations of strange dreams 1703 Earl Orrery *As you find it* III i 35 A Man with a fantastical, whimsical Stomach may starve in the midst of Plenty, not for want of Food, but such as he likes. 1721 Addison *Spect* No 101 ¶ 7 One Sir Roger de Coverley, a whimsical Country Knight. 1756 Burke *Subl. & Beaut* III xi (1759) 208 It has given rise to an infinite deal of whimsical theory. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vii ¶ 2 One of those old codgers who have been a little whimsical or so in their youth 1839 Hallam *Lit. Eur* II. vii § 20 It would be rather whimsical to deny this to be a principal merit in a comparison 1875 J E T. Rogers *Protests of Lords* I Pref p. lvi, Two whimsical dissents from Lords Radnor and Abingdon.

2. Characterized by deviation from the ordinary as if determined by mere caprice; fantastic, fanciful; freakish, odd, comical.

1675 E. Wilson *Spadacr Dunelm.* Pref. B 5 b, Panacæa's, Universal Medicines, Secrets, and such like whimsical Remedies. 1687 T Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 The most whimsical scene of the farce is still behind *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Nov. 1644, A whimsical chayre, which folded into so many varieties as to turn into a bed, a bolster, a table, or a couch 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III 57 Is it not whimsical that the dean has never once written to me? 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 165 Matters here are in a situation whimsical enough 1773 Wesley *Jrnl.* 29 Nov., Wks 1830 IV 5, I went to Sheerness, over that whimsical ferry, where footmen and horses pay nothing 1826 F Reynolds *Life & Times* I 193 The Germans are whimsical animals in their appearance. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed 4) 17 Alembics, stills, retorts, receivers, and a variety of whimsical and complex vessels 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* ix 66 Our senator looked after his little wife with a whimsical mixture of amusement and vexation 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI 85 All these whimsical prescriptions gradually fell out of the Pharmacopœias

absol 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I 112 Who delighted more in the whimsical than the natural. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* xxiv, Hesitating between the respect he ought to assume, and his love of the whimsical

†**b** Subject to uncertainty or the 'caprice of fortune'. *Obs*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 151 Must the bread of Life be ground only by the winde of every Doctrine? and whimsicall Wind-Mills? 1700 Congreve *Way of World* II vii, A Fellow that lives in a Windmill has not a more whimsical Dwelling than the Heart of a Man that is lodg'd in a Woman. There is no Point of the Compass to which they cannot turn 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 18 ¶ 3, I shall only take notice of the whimsical circumstances a people must lie under, who can be thus made poor or rich by an edict. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III. 191 Poor man! he stands a whimsical chance between us.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) A cant name for a section of the Tories in the reign of Queen Anne: see quots.

1714 Swift *Pres St Aff* Wks 1841 I. 492/2 That race of politicians, who in the cant phrase are called the whimsicals 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xxvii, Many of the High Church party, affected to separate their principles from those of the Jacobites, and, on that account, obtained the denomination of Whimsicals

Whimsica·lity. [f. prec. adj. + -ity.] The quality or state of being whimsical; whimsicalness; oddity, fantasticalness. Also with *a* and *pl.*

1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III xxxiii, The whimsicality of my father's brain was far from having the whole honour of this 1800 Maria Edgeworth *Belinda* II, Lady Delacour laughed affectedly at her own whimsicalities 1844 Hood (*title*) Whimsicalities, a periodical gathering 1850 L Hunt

Autobiogr vi. (1860) 117 Lewis was a comedian of the rarest order, for he combined whimsicality with elegance, and levity with heart. 1898 R. HICHENS *Londoners* II, The expression of curious whimsicality that stole into her face

Whi·msically, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In a whimsical manner, capriciously; oddly, fantastically.

1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 100 P4, I thought it was whimsically said of a Gentleman, That if Varilas had Wit, it would be the best Wit in the World 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I xviii, Her passions were not so whimsically capricious that one man only could lay them 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iv, Was ever truant daughter so whimsically circumstanced as I am? 1821 CROKER in *C. Papers* 1 Aug (1884) I 199 Our supper whimsically served; the first dish being green peas alone *a* 1861 T. WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* (1863) 103 The mist, white and delicate where we stood, but thick and black above, opened whimsically and deliusively 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II v 65 How whimsically Wilberforce was capable of blending the pathetic and the playful.

Whi·msicalness. [f. prec adj + -NESS] The quality of being whimsical; whimsicality.

1714 tr *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV xiv 250 Lest Meditation should decline into Melancholy and Whimsicalness 1747 HOADLY *Suspicions Husb* V II, I cannot sufficiently admire at the Whimsicalness of my good Fortune, in being so instrumental to this general Happiness. 1865 MRS WHITNEY *Gayworthys* XXXII, 'Did you think I would?' cried Joanna, lifting up her head suddenly, with something of the old spirit of whimsicalness.

†Whi·msied, *pa. pple.* or *a. Obs. rare* [f. WHIMSY + -ED.] Filled with whims; made whimsical.

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II i, To have a mans brains whimsied with his wealth 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II ii, You are but a little staring—there's difference betweene staring and starke mad You are but whymsed, yet crotchetted, conundrou'd, or so. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. XXIII. 162 A whimsied madman.

Whimsily, Whimsiness · see after WHIMSY.

Whimstone, variant of WHINSTONE.

1822 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Outl Geol. Eng.* I. 204 Concretions are frequent . and are called whim-stones or pothids

Whimsy, whimsey (hwi·mzi), *sb.* (*a*) Forms 7 whim-, whymzie, whimsee, 7–8 whimzy, 8 whymsey, 7–9 whimsie, whims(e)y. [See WHIM-WHAM]

I. †**1.** Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo. *Obs.*

16 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III ii, I ha' got the scotomy in my head already, The whimsey: you all turn round. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Scotomatical*, that is troubled with such a whimsey in the head

†**2.** A wench. *Obs. rare*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II iv, And shall we ha' smockes Vrsla, and good whimsies, ha? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, You 'l pick a bottle open, or a whimsey, As soon as the best of us.

3. = WHIM *sb*.1 3.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. i, I can feele A whimsey i' my bloud: (I know not how) Successe hath made me wanton. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 365 Such as have their pates full of outlandish whimsies. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 32 That whimsey of Pythagoras of the transmigration of Soules. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* I. I 7 *note*, Our Inability to live in too rare and light an Air may discourage those vain Attempts of Flying, and Whimsies of passing to the Moon. 1803 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) III 508 Plato, who only used the name of Socrates to cover the whimsies of his own brain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II 164 Both had what seemed extravagant whimsies about dress, diversions, and postures. 1891 BESANT *St Katherine's* I vi, Why, I was young once, and had my own whimsies like the rest

b. = WHIM *sb*.1 3 b. *arch.*

a 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1681) 50 All this is Whimsey and Fiction. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1711) II. 337 In One there are the Marks of Wisdom and Determination; in the other, of Whimsy and Conceit. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour N. Eur* 121 It may just as well be called an European structure, where whimsy and caprice form the predominant character. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* XLVIII, They winnow my gatherings on every wind of whimsy

4. = WHIM *sb*.1 2 a.

1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath* III. ix § 2. Schol. 169 Engrav'd with Characters, and other Magical whimsies of this sort. 1785 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (ed 4) 62 The Italian whimsies and tweedle-dums, that people played upon in these days. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 118 Thy root A quarry of stout spurs, and knotted fangs, crook'd into a thousand whimsies. 1860–1 D. COLERIDGE in *Phil. Soc Trans.* 164 The proposed Dictionary must include many a mere whimsey and many a gross corruption. 1906 E. V. LUCAS *Wand. in Lond.* I. 14 The lodge in the garden of the Record Office. This little architectural whimsy might be the abode of an urban fairy or gnome.

II. †**5** A merry-go-round, roundabout. *Obs.*

1684 *Ballads illustr Gt. Frost* (Percy Soc) 4 There were Dutch whimsies turned swiftly round Faster then horses run on level ground

6. = WHIM *sb*.1 4. *local.*

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min Kangd* I 430 This may be done with a small horse-gin or whimsy, instead of a windlass, for drawing the water and work in sinking. 1836 *Hull & Selby Railw Act* 44 To make use of any gins, whimsies, tackling, ropes, machines 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts* III. 319 In Cornwall, a kibble, in which the ore is raised in the shafts, by machines called whims or whimseys.

b (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Whimsey*, a small crane for hoisting goods to the upper stories of warehouses.

7. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

1856 H. CHANCE in *Jrnl Soc. Arts* IV. 224/2 Still whirling, the table [of crown glass], as it is now called, is carried off, laid flat upon a support called a whimsey, detached by shears from the ponty, [etc.].

B. *adj.* Whimsical.

1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* II. ii, Ieere on, my whimsy Lady 1867 LANIER *Strange Jokes* 7 Poems (1892) 217 Once in a whimsey mood he sat 1913 MRS STRATTON-PORTER *Laddie* XIV, Laddie studied the sky, a whimsy smile on his lips.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *whimsy-pate*, *-shaft*, *whimsy-headed* adj., †**whimsy-board,** ? a board or table used in some game of chance, or on which different objects were carried about for sale

a 1704 I. BROWN *Lett Living to Dead* Wks 1720 II 19, I am sometimes a small Retainer to a Billiard-Table, and sometimes, when the Master on't is sick, earn a Penny by't. *Whimsy-Board 1708 W. KING *Art of Cookery* (1709) 99 Then Pippins did in Wheel-barrows abound, And Oranges in Whimsey-boards went round. 1710 *Lond Gaz* No 4659/3 He frequents the Cock Pits and Gaming Houses, Whimsy Boards. 1698 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* III (1706) 63 The first *Whimsie-headed Wretch of this Lunatick Family 1682 WINYARD *Mercurius Menip* 6 His *Whimsie-Meagrim must be an Ecstasie. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III IV 88 What a company . doth this phantasticall *whimzy-pate gather 1821 W. FORSTER *Section of Strata* (ed 2) 331 *Whimsey Shafts may be sunk to the depth of ten . fathoms

Hence **Whi·msily** *adv.*, **Whi·msiness.**

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii 188, I love Toboso, and I know not why, Only I say, I love her (whimsyly) 1909 *Daily Chron* 14 Sept. 5/3 To indulge his political whimsiness.

Whimsy-whamsy. [f. WHIMSY after next] = next, 2.

1871 CADDELL *Never Forgotten* II, Maude always was obstinate when she had one of her religious whimsey whamseys in her head. 1900 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Quisanté* V, The real reason..why the Dean hasn't risen higher is because he always has some whimsy-whamsy in his head.

Whim-wham (hwi·m|hwæm). Also 6–7 **whym wham,** 7 **whimwhom,** 8–9 **whimwam,** 9 **wimwam, whim-, wim-wom.** [A reduplication with vowel-variation, like *flim-flam*, *jim-jam*, *trim-tram*, all of which are similarly applied to trivial or frivolous things.

The history of the group of words of which WHIM *sb*.1, WHIMSY, and this word are the chief members, is not clear. The existence in ON of *hvima* to wander with the eyes as with the fugitive look of a frightened or silly person, and *hvumsa* to be taken aback or discomfited, suggests the possibility of an ultimate Scand. origin; but, seeing that *whim-wham* is the earliest recorded of the group (contemporaneously with the similar reduplicated forms mentioned above), an indigenous symbolic origin is more likely; in which case *whimsy* may be related to *whim-wham* as *flimsy* to *flim flam*]

1. A fanciful or fantastic object; *fig* a trifle; in early use chiefly, a trifling ornament of dress, a trinket; later in various local uses (see quots.).

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 75 After the Sarasyns gyse, With a whym wham, Knyt with a trym tram, Vpon her brayne pan. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromast.* F 2, Dost loue that mother Mumble-crust, dost thou? dost long for that whimwham? 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbiæ Flagellum* C 7 b, Whimwhams & whirligigges to please Baboones 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I 1, They'll pull ye all to pieces, for your whim-whams; Your garters and your gloves 1641 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Reply as true as Steel* (1877) 6 He caus'd some formes of flowers 'twixt the Beast legges be painted To hide his whim wham 1659 TORRIANO, *Tencone*, a mans whim-wham 1692 MRS D'ANVERS *Academia* 17 The Yat's [=gate's] all hung about with whimwhoms, As Fishes Bones, and other thingums. 1721 RAMSAY *Scriblers Lash'd* 197 Dealers in small Ware, Clinks, Whim Whams. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* (1809) II. 283, I have spent 700 pounds . . for her to learn music and whim-whams 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* XI, Florentine and flams—bacon, wi' reverence, and a' the sweet confections and whim-whams *a* 1842 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I ix. 163 So much for the commencement of this long whim-wham. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss*, *Whim-wom*, a bird boy's clackers for frightening birds from fruit or corn. 1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Whim wham*, an alliterative term, synonymous with fiddle-faddle, riff-raff, etc., denoting nonsense, rubbish, etc.

2. A fantastic notion, odd fancy; = WHIM *sb*.1 3.

1580 FULKE *Stapleton Confut.* II. viii. 117 Voluntarie pouerte in Augustine not found in the first planters of this newe trim tram. A matter worthie to be aunswered with a whim wham. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 40 Such blind vnreasonable whimwhams. 1622 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* III 1, Your studied Whim-whams; and your fine set faces. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. VII, Who not only hit upon this dainty amendment, but coaxed many of the old-licensed matrons to open their faculties afresh, in order to have this whim-wham of his inserted. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 123 He declared he would humour the weather no longer in its whim-whams 1832 ROWL. HILL in *Life* (1834) 382 The pure and simple gospel of Christ, but not intermixed with the whim-whams of the present day. 1882 C. D. WARNER *W. Irving* IV 50 The follies and 'whim-whams' of the metropolis

Whimy · see WHIMMY

Whin1 (hwin). Forms · 5 quyn, qwynne, wyne, 5–7 whyn(ne, 6 whyne, *Sc.* quyin, 6–7 whinne, whine, *Sc.* quhinn(e, 7 win, whimme, (9 *dial*) whim, *Sc.* (9 *dial*) quhin, 8 (9 *dial*) whinn, 8–9 *Sc.* and *dial.* whun, 6– whin. [app. orig. northern, and prob. of Scand. origin (cf. Sw. *hven*, early Da. *hvine*, *hvinegræs*, *-strå*, Norw. *hvinne*, *hvén*, *kvenn*, applied to certain grasses); the evidence goes to show that gorse was formerly of economic importance in the areas of special Scand. influence

This origin is more probable than that which has been proposed from OWelsh *chwynn* weeds (mod. *chwyn*), cognate with Breton *chouenna* to hoe, weed]

1. The common furze or gorse, *Ulex europæus.*

Often *collect. pl* and *sing.* for a clump or mass of the shrub, or a quantity of it used for fuel, fencing, etc

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 159 A strete, Ful thik and hard, With thornes, breres, and monі a quyn. *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 643/32 *Hec salzunca*, wyne *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 524/2 Whynne, *salzunca* 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Paliurus, uarias habet subspecies, quarum una est frutex ille quem all*[*ioqui*] a whyn *ally* a furre *nominant* 1549 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist. MSS Comm) IV. 352 For fellyng and ledyng of xj lodes of whynnes iijs. viijd 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 119 With whinnes or with furzes thy houell renew. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI lx 669 The common Whyn, or great Furze. 1606 in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld Archæol Soc* (1903) III. 152 That none shall cutt any whinne to burne upon paine of vid 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II. XXIV 258 Rough hay, full of whims [*ed.* 1636 whimmes, 1675 whins], thistels, or other pricking stuffe. 1698 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees 1869) 178 When all their fother was done, they took green whinz, stampt them..to bruise all their pricles, and then gave them to their beasts 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—* 11, Driving their Baws frae Whins or Tee, There's no ae Gowfer to be seen. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 597 Whins or common furze make a valuable fence 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* V, Down beyond down, a vast sheet of purple heath and golden whin 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 254 Between the whin and the workhouse they pulled the old fox down 1882 *Garden* 13 May 324/3 The double flowering Whin (Furze).

2. Applied to other prickly or thorny shrubs, as rest-harrow and buckthorn; also to heather.

1530 PALSGR 288/1 Whynne, *bruere.* Whynnes or hethe, *bruere* 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 13 Anonis called also Ononis is called in Cambryge Shyre a whyne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133/14 A Whin, *rhamnus.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Whin* or Petty Whin, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Knee-holm. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss*, *Whin*, the rest harrow.

3. With distinctive additions, in local names of various prickly shrubs:

Cammock, Lady-, Land-whin = petty whin (*a*), **Cat('s) whin** = petty whin, also dwarf furze, dog-rose, burnet rose, **Heather-, Moor-, Moss-, Needle-whin** = petty whin (*b*), **Petty whin,** (*a*) Turner's name for the Rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, (*b*) the Needle-furze, *Genista anglica.*

14.., *MS. Laud* 553, If 18 Reta bouis is an herbe þt me clepuþ cammok whynne or calketrap 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I D1, Petye Whyne, or grounde Whyne, or lytle Whyne is called in latyn, & Greke ononis, and anonis In cambryge shyre thys herbe is called a whyne, but I putt petty to it, to make dyfference betwene thys herbe, and a fur whyche in manye places of Englande is also called a Whyne 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* 527 Restharrow, Cammok, or Petywhin. 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol. Brit* 45 Genistella . Needle Furze or Petty Whin 1684 MERITON *Praise Ale* 108 (E.D.S.) Our Land is tewgh, and full of. Cat-whins. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I lxxxv 377 Such barren sandy heaths where petty-whin, heather, and short furze, plentifully grow 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh* II Gloss (E.D.S.) Cat-whin, sb. *rosa spinosissima*, burnet rose. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Land-whin*, s. the rest-harrow. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord* 52 *G[enista] anglica* Moor-Whin: Heather-Whin Moss-Whin 1878 *Cumbld Gloss*, *Cat-whin*, the dwarf whin. *Ulex nanus.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n*, Lady-whin, *Ononis arvensis*, Encyclopædia of Agriculture.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *whin-bloom*, *-covert*, *-cow* (COW *sb*.2), *-fence*, *-flower*, *-hack* (HACK *sb*.1), *-pod*, *-prick*, *-prickle*, *-root*, *-seed*; **whin-kid,** a bundle of whin, hence *whin-kid* vb., to fence or thatch with whin; **whin-linnet** (see quots.); **whin-thrush,** a local name for the redwing, = WINNARD; **whin-wrack,** a species of grass (see quot.).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl.*, **Whin blooms,* the yellow blooms of the whin. 1865 ALLINGHAM *50 Mod Poems*, *Among the Heather* II, Your mountain air is sweet.. When the whinbloom smells like honey 1843 *Zoologist* I 80 Walking through a straggling *whin-covert. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Feb. in *Lockhart*, If you would have a horse kick, make a crupper out of a *whin-cow. 1797 J. BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric. Cumberld.* 185 Large tracts . inclosed by *whin fences. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* XVII, Making the gold coins round her neck shine like dewy *whin-flowers struck by the sunrise. 1585–6 *Wills & Inv. Durham* (Surtees) II, 131, 113 *whine hackes. 1651 *N. Riding Rec* V 90 Six *whyn kidds. 1841 *Instit Civil Eng Min Proc* I. 141 The author has lately been warping silt, with whin or gorse kids, laid horizontally. 1876 *Mid-Yorks Gloss* s.v., The parcels of land [are] . whin-kydded about. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* I 371 *Linaria cannabina* The Brown Linnet *Whin Linnet Greater Redpoll 1862 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 625 Whin Linnet, the Common Linnet 1874 STEVENSON *Ess Trav., On Unpleas. Places* 246 The crackling of the *whin-pods in the afternoon sun. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 13 The little white Field-Spider imboss'd all over with black Knobs, out of . which grow bristles or prickles like *whin-pricks. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* XXXVI, As if they had been sitting on *whin prickles 1586 *Depos Durham* (Surtees) 320 My good man's horse fest at a *whinne roote 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* 28 Harrows wi' teeth o' whunroots. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed 2) 122 Every time that the land is turned into grass, the *whin-seeds near the surface will vegetate 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The redwing is in Gloucestershire] a '*whin thrush'. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot E. Bord* 212 *Holcus mollis.* *Whin-wrack,—so called because it is found to occupy places whence Whins have been removed.

Whin2 (hwin) *Sc* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 quin, 6 *Sc.* quhin, quhyn(e, 6, 9 whun, 8 whyn(n, 8– whin, (9 whinn, *Sc.* whunn, fin). [Origin obscure.] = WHINSTONE.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7531 He tok fiue stans rond o quin, And put þam in his scrip wit-in 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vii 8 Of ane cald hard quhyn, The clekkit that horrible mont, Caucasus hait 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 56 Greit cragis of quhin 1599 ALEX HUME *Hymnes* III 133 The blew paymented whun [*rime* sun] 1708 J C *Compl Collier* (1845) 12 If a Whin (which is the hardest sort of Stone) lye in the way 1799 KENDAL *Geol Ess* 310 Carbonated wood is frequently found under trap, whin, or basalt 1864 A MILLER *Coatbridge* II 8 Where the Ironstone comes into conjunction with whin it is much impregnated with pyrites.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *whin boulder, -dike* (DIKE *sb.* 9 b), *-float* (FLOAT *sb* 20 a), *gravel*, whin-rock, whinstone, whin-still, a still or layer of whinstone; also as a name for whinstone.

1873 GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* xi 152 Gravel and stones with large '*whin' boulders. 1789 J WILLIAMS *Mtn. Kingd* I 29 Dykes of basaltes, or other hard stone, which are commonly called *whin dykes 1825 E. MACKENZIE *View Northumbld* (ed 2) I 81 The Whin dikes are filled with basalt, which has apparently issued hot from the interior parts of the earth 1845 J PHILLIPS *Geol.* in *Encycl Metrop* VI 619/1 A few faults in the magnesian limestone range of Durham and Yorkshire, as along the line of the great whindyke 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-m.*, **Whin-float*, a kind of greenstone, basalt, or trap, occurring in coal measures. 1799 *Trans Soc. Arts* XVII. 246 Clayey loams, limestone gravel, *whin gravel 1683 G SINCLAIR *Nat Philos* 277 An impregnable *Whin-Rock, or Flinty Stone 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr Hornbook* xviii, I might as weel hae try'd a quarry O' hard whin rock. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 58 All the hills are whin-rock. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 748 In Cumberland the metalliferous limestone includes a bed of trap, designated under the name of *whinsill 1845 J PHILLIPS *Geol* in *Encycl Metrop.* VI. 756/1 The origin of the whin sill 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* iv 128 The toadstone in Derbyshire, or the whinsill in Teesdale

Whin: see WHEEN, WHIM *sb*[1] ¶.

Whinberry: see WHIMBERRY.

Whin-bush. Forms: see WHIN[1] and BUSH *sb*[1], also 6 wyn-, 7 wine-. A furze-bush.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 426/1 A Whyn buske *salvinca, saltuncula, paluurus*. 1563 FOXE *A & M* 1728/1 He tost a faggot at his face and set a wynbushe of thornes vnder his feete. 1644 W CAVENDISH (Dk. Newc) *Let* Life (1886) 352 Through some fields of furze and whin bushes. 1721 RAMSAY *To the Whin-Bush Club* 19 To come beneath your Whin-Bush Shade 1881 J GRANT *Cameronians* IV, Masses of whin-bush (or gorse as it is called in England) 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* x, The gentle murmur of the breeze amongst the whin-bushes

Whinch, obs. form of WINCH.

Whinchat (hwɪn̩tʃæt). [f. WHIN[1] + CHAT *sb.*[2]] A small European bird, *Pratincola rubetra*, closely allied to the stonechat.

Also called locally *furze chat, gorse-chat*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 234 The Whin chat, In bigness it scarce exceeds a Wagtail The *Anthus* or *Florus* of Aristotle.. differs from our Whin-chat in the colour of its Bill, and in the place where it lives; sith our Chat abides especially in heaths, and among Furze-bushes *c* 1775 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* xli. (1789) 107 How the wheat-ear and whin-chat support themselves in winter cannot be so easily ascertained, since they spend their time on wild heaths and warrens 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 324/1 The flight of the Whinchat is undulating 1894 R B SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I 300 As in Great Britain, the Whinchat is a summer visitor to most parts of Europe.

Whinder, obs. var. WINDER *sb.*, wigeon; var. WINDER *v. Obs.* to wither, etc.

Whindle (hwɪnd'l), *v. Obs.* exc *dial* Also 7 whinnil, 7–9 whinnel. [app. f. WHINE *v.* + -LE.] *intr.* To whine, whimper Hence **Whi·ndling** *vbl. sb.*; **Whi·ndling** *ppl a*, weak, pining, puny; *fig.* trifling, petty. So **Whi·ndle** *sb.*, (*a*) a whining creature; (*b*) a low cry, a whine.

1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Death Earl of Huntington* I iii. B 2 b, He keepes a paltry whinling girle, And will not bed, forsooth, before he bride. 1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom.* IV v (1620) L 2, The other a whimling dastard. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* v 16 *Rejoice evermore*] A duty .. little practised by many of Gods whinnels, who are ever puling and putting finger in the eye 1648 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 397 [He had intended to go with her to coast, but his wife's] 'whinnelling'. [stopped him] *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* II. 1, *Val.* Wee'll end the difference. *Broo.* By the Sword; no otherwise; No whinnelling satisfaction *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Whindle*, a low or feigned Crying 1709 *Mem Signor Rozelli* 61 All the Women . fell a howling and whinneling 1728 [DE FOE] *Street Robb. Consid.* 10, I [*sc* an abandoned baby] began to Whindle, and Tune my Pipes. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss*, *Whindle*, to whine as a child

Whindle, variant of WINDLE, the redwing.

Whine (hwəin), *sb.* [f. next.] An act of whining; a low somewhat shrill protracted cry, usually expressive of pain or distress; a suppressed nasal tone, as of feeble, mean, or undignified complaint, a complaint uttered in this tone. Also *transf.* a sound resembling this

1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* I. xxii, The whistling windes joyn'd with the seas to plain, And o're his boat in whines lamenting creep 1691 SOUTH *Serm., 1 John iii 21* (1697) II 470 By a few demure Looks, and affected Whines, set off with some odd, devotional Postures and Grimaces. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 133 ¶ 2 The whine of condolance, or the growl of anger 1808 SCOTT *Marm* IV Introd. 70 With dejected look and whine, To leave the hearth his dogs repine. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser. II. i (1869) 17 A peevish whine in his voice like a beaten schoolboy 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix (1856) 244 The low whine which the ice gives out when we cut it at right angles with a sharp knife. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 623 The child utters a short cry or whine.

Whine (hwəin), *v.* Forms: 1 hwīnan, 4–7 whyne, 5–6 wyne, 6 *Sc.* quhyn, (7 wheen), 8 wine, 4– whine. [OE *hwīnan* (only in *Widsiđ* 128, of the whizzing of an arrow) = ON. *hvína* (Sw. *hvina*, Da. *hvine*) to whiz, whistle in the air; the weak grade of the stem is represented in ON. *hvinr* whiz, late OE. *hwinsian* (of dogs) to whine (see WHINGE).]

1. *intr.* To utter a low somewhat shrill protracted sound or cry, usually expressive of pain or distress, to cry in a subdued plaintive tone also occasionally merely referring to the tone. **a.** of persons.

c 1275 *Sumers Beware* 310 in *O E Misc* 82 For chele hy gunne hwyne For hunger hi hedde pyne. 13 in *Rel. Ant* II 245 Ich rede tha come nou to me, anaunter last ha whyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 158 Not chauntyng nor brekyng your notes, nor whynynge in y[e] nose as many women done. 1534 MORE *Conf agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1182/2 Yet canne thys peuyshe gyrl neuer ceace whining and pulyng for fear. *c* 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T S) II 54 Scho quhyns, Scho schrinks, Scho vreyis, Scho vips for vo. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* III. xiii 101 Whip him.. I'ill like a Boy you see him crindge his face, And whine aloud for mercy. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table T* (Arb) 92 If a Man should make love in an ordinary Tone, his Mistress would not regard him, and therefore he must whine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Canting Crew*, To *Whine*, to cry [squeekingly, as at Conventicles. 1727 GAY *Begg Op* I xiii, The Boy thus, when his Sparrow's flown, Whines, whimpers, sobs and cries. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, The crowd of beggars..whining for alms 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* viii, You can't go, Amy; so don't be a baby and whine about it.

b. of animals, esp. dogs; also formerly, to whinny as a horse, or to cry as an otter.

13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 1336 Þe helmes þai seyen bright schine, Þe stedes nyen, and togider whine *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyfe's Prol.* 386 As an hors I koude byte and whyne [*v.r.* whine] *c* 1400 *Beryn* 481 He scrapid the dorr welpiich, & wynyd with his mowith, Aftir a doggis lyden 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXIV. (Arb) 97, I saide I was also hongry, thenne wente we. and fond nothyng, tho whyned he and cryed 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 An Otter whineth 1577 WHETSTONE *Gascoigne* xxix, The horse will neither winch nor whine 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 2 Thrice the brinded Cat hath mew'd Thrice, and once the Hedge Pigge whin'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 218 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, 'till howling he return And whining creep amid the trembling Crowd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I Song 'Good Night' IX, Perchance my dog will whine in vain, Till fed by stranger hands. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 272 Occasionally a scoundrel wolf would scour off..and sit down and howl and whine.

c. *transf.* of inanimate objects.

1874 J. G. HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xviii 52 Till the old chimney howled and whined. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* 341 The canker'd boughs Whined in the wood. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXIV. 555/1 The bullets .. whined through the air.

2. To utter complaints in a low querulous tone; to complain in a feeble, mean, or undignified way.

1530 TINDALE *Num.* xi 18 Ye haue whyned in the eares of the Lorde sayinge who shall geue vs flesh to eate? 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iv, See and the knaue be not for his dinner whining. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 29 Since Life is but as a Game at Tables, if the fore-game be not to thy wish; neither whine nor Curse, but rowse thy care to an after-Game. 1736 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, I know not why any one but a school boy in his declamation should whine over the Common wealth of Rome. 1769 *Ibid*, A man knows it [*sc* death] must be so, and submits It will do him no good to whine. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III xxiv 238 He had whined and begged for liberty. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* x, I won't whine when my punishment comes.

3. *trans.* **a.** To cause to pass *away* by whining; to waste in whining.

1607 SHAKS *Cor* v. vi 98 At his Nurses teares He whin'd and roar'd away your Victory. 1656 OSBORN *Adv. Son* III (ed. 4) 100 That Taylor, reported to have whin'd away himselfe for the love of Queen Elizabeth

b. To utter in a whining tone.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 282 At the Reading the Epistle and Gospel, they change their Cope, Mantle, and Hood, and Whine them forth. *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. ccxxiv, To sigh, and weep, and whine Out long complaints. 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 577 Canting and whining out all day the word. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, 'If one is to go on living through continual scenes like this,' she whined 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* III, To-morrow morning he will be whining his recantation.

Whine = *why not*: see WHY.

Whineard, obs. form of WHINYARD.

Whiner (hwəɪ·nəɹ). [f. WHINE *v.* + -ER[1].] A person or animal that whines.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 39 An armie of Physitians and whiners [F *pleureurs*] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 504 The Epithets of myce whiner, biter. 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas United* 156 In the Composing your Kenell, some whiners and treble crys will not do amiss, to make the opening of the Pack the more Musicall *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr North* (1742) 216 From a Whiner for Favour to Criminals, he proved the veriest Butcher of a Judge. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* III. 47 Don't have anything to say to the whiners at the gate. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II 244 A cheery man fares better than a whiner.

Whiney: see WHINY.

Whing (hwɪŋ), *int.* and *sb.* [Imitative.] A word expressing a high-pitched ringing sound.

1912 FLORA A STEEL *King-Errant* I ix, The toneless treble of the old voice whining away like the fine whing of a mosquito 1919 J J BENNETT *Dover Patrol* xi 130 'Whing,' 'whung,' sings the shrapnel.

Whing (hwɪŋ), *v.* [Onomatopœic; initial *wh-* (expressing forcible movement, as in *whack, whirl*) combined with the *-ing* of *fling, swing*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To move with great force or impetus.

[1673 *Sackfull of Newes* in *Shaks Jest-Bks.* (1864) II 176 Lob, I pray thee what was that the priest went so whinging whanging withal? Why Hob (qd the other), It is frankincense.] 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluch.* 185 He whings the heavy mallet back over his head at arms' length. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, McAndrews' Hymn* 43 Her time, her own appointed time, the rocking link-head bides, Till—hear that note?—the rod's return whings glimmerin' through the guides.

Whing, obs. form of WING.

Whinge (hwɪndʒ), *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. next.] A whine.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 10 He [*sc* a fox] schuk his taill, with quhinge and ȝelp 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg Irel* I 48 The whinge, and the yelp, and the screech, and the yowl 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I 170 With cur-like whinge to such soft cutting whip.

Whinge (hwɪndʒ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial* Forms: 6 quhinge, quhynge, 9 winge, wheenge, 8 whindge, 7– whinge [North. form of OE. *hwinsian*, corresp. to OHG. *winʒ(s)ôn* (MHG. *winsen*; cf. MHG., G. *winseln*) :—OTeut. **xwinisōjan*, f root of *hwīnan* to WHINE. For the suffix cf. OE. *clænsan* to CLEANSE, *bletsian* to BLESS, *ricsian* to rule, ON. *hreinsa* to cleanse; for the phonology of the form *whinge* cf. CLENGE, *rynge*, north forms of CLEANSE, RINSE] *intr.* To whine. Hence **Whi·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1150 *MS. C. C. C. Camb.* 303 125/7 Mid hwinsunge & mid dreorizum mode hio [*sc* the dogs] cerdon ealle ongean to þan hunten *Ibid.* 126/14 Þa hundes ne ȝeswicon to hwinsianne mid cenniendre stæmne.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII iii. 28 The remanent of that questing sort, about the master hunteir With quhyngeand mouthis quaikand standis for fear *Ibid* 32 Thai haild thar mowthis still, Thar quhingeing and thar questing at his will Refremis 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks (S T S) I 8 Dum doggis, quha dar nother quhryne nor quhynge. 1720 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 152 The second Time she said, whingeing [etc] 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. 1, Daft Gowk! leave off that silly whindging Way. 1727 P WALKER *Life Semple* etc. (1827) 316 You will die honourably before many Witnesses, . and I will die whinging upon a Pickle Straw 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp Miser* xviii, The mair they whing'd, it gart me hug My swelling Purses 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. v 159 A little beggar boy, whinging and shivering with cold. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt M— H—* Epit. viii, Ony whiggish whingin' sot. *a* 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 17, I needna greet, What gude on earth wad whingeing do? 1867 P FITZGERALD *Seventy five Brooke St.* I. xxi, This mean, whinging fellow.

Whinger (hwɪ·ŋ(g)əɹ, hwɪ·ndʒəɹ), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* quhingar, -ger, -gre, quhinȝear, -yeir, whingear, 6, 8 whingar, 9 *dial.* whinjer, 6– whinger. [Presumably related to the earlier synonymous WHINYARD. The pronunciation with (ŋ) or (ŋg) is vouched for by several instances in rime; that with (dʒ) is indicated by the spelling *whinjer* (quot. 1823) and implied by the form of Gael. *cuinnsear* dagger, sword, which is a loan-word from Sc.] = WHINYARD.

1540 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald Cl. 1903) I. 49 The quhingar quhairwith the said bluid was drawin. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 313 Incontinent his quhingear furth he drew. 1566 *Dunn Occurr* (Ibid) 101 My lord gaif him twa straikis with ane quhingar at the paip. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* I (1710) 7 Some had Cross-Bows, some were Slingers, Some had only Knives and Whingers *Ibid.* 52 And other some get bloudy Fingers, By grasping naked Knives and Whingers. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I*, c. 54 § 1 Poynard, Whingar, or Durk. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Highland Lassie* v, I can wield my trusty sword, Or frae my side whisk out a whinger [*rime* finger] 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii, If there were a man left .who could draw a whinger. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Whinjer*, a weapon, especially a large sword.

Hence **Whinger** *v. trans.*, to stab with a whinger.

1892 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 687 He and his brother were 'whingered' upon the spot.

Whinger (hwɪ·ndʒəɹ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* or *dial.* [f WHINGE *v.* + -ER[1]] A whiner.

1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 312 I'll nae act the whinger's part, Like barmies discontentit.

Whinniard, obs. form of WHINYARD.

Whinid. see FINEWED.

Whinil, obs. f. WHINDLE *v.*, to whine.

Whining (hwəɪ·nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WHINE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb WHINE, the uttering of a low somewhat shrill cry or sound, or of a complaint in a low querulous tone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 524/2 Whynynge, *ululatus*. 1508 DUNBAR *Test A. Kennedy* 65 My fenȝeing, and my fals wynyng, *Relinquo falsis fratribus*. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 14 A bodye..maketh a great whynyng, if he haue had any losse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II ii 25 One whom I will beate into clamor[ou]s whining. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 138 The louder and shriller voice of a Dogge, is called barking, the lower and stiller, is called whining, or fawning. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. iii, Here will be trim piping anon and whining, Like so many Pigs in a storm.

1626 Donne *Serm*, *John xi. 21* (1640) 820 For the rattling of a Coach, for the whining of a doore *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xiii 107 The .wheening of Whelps 1765 Goldsm *Ess*, *Eng. Clergy*, I am not for whining at the depravity of the times 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xiii (1856) 386 A whining as of young puppies 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 86 The unmanly whining of disappointed vanity or morbid sentiment 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 908 The voice is enfeebled to whimings and fretful pulings

b *attrib. Whining cross* = Weeping *cross*.

1602 Breton *Wonders worth Hearing* Wks (Grosart) II 12/1 These yong men will leaue vs to make our prayers at whining crosse

Whi·ning, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That whines; characterized by whining. (*lit* and *fig.*)

In some technical uses (quots 1625, 1679) = Weeping *ppl a.*

15 Cosowarth in Farr *S P Eliz* (1845) II. 406 This did my whyninge life endure awhile *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. x. (1912) 60 The houndes . with a whining Accent craving libertie 1600 Shaks *A Y L* II vii 145 The whining Schoole-boy with his Satchell 1625 Markham *Inrichm. Weald of Kent* 9 Winter-springs, or teares of water (for, which some call such, A whining or weeping ground) 1660 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV 254 A whining puritanicall tubb preacher. 1698 Otway *Friendship in F* II. i, To have *us two such whining crop-sick Lovers* 1679 Evelyn *Sylva* xx. (ed 3) 87 Whyning, or shrivell'd-Gelster 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 142 P2 A Man of Honour, not a Romantick Hero or a Whining Coxcomb. 1773 Goldsm *Stoops to Conq.* v, The whining end of a modern novel 1841 Borrow *Zincali* I. II. iv. 278 The whining, canting tones peculiar to the Gypsies. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct 9/1 The English masses cannot be got to take much interest in a whining poltroon. 1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour* v, The whining wheel.

Hence **Whi·ningly** *adv.*

1660 Ingelo *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 21 [They] talk whiningly 1689 T. Plunket *Char Cit Comm* Prol., Making those swearers (whimingly) to yield 1814 Byron *Let to Moore* 3 Aug, I have seriously and not whiningly neither hopes, nor prospects. 1888 Gunter *Mr Potter* xx, The dog becomes so fearfully restless and whiningly uneasy.

† **Whinion**, obscure obs var. Whinyard

1654 Gayton *Pleas Notes* I III 12 Be not afraid To gird thy whinion to thy trusty Thigh.

Whinling, Whinnel: see Whindle.

Whinner (hwi·nəɹ), *v local.* [Frequentative of Whine *v* : see -er 5.] *intr* To whine (feebly). Hence **Whi·nnering** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Whi·nner** *sb.*, a feeble whine.

c 1700 Kennett *MS. Lansd 1033* 1840 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) I. 124 Lying on the floor insensible, or occasionally sitting up .. executing a sort of whinner. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xii. (1886) 227, I formerly saw the racoon in the woods, .and heard their whinnering at night 1866 Carlyle *Reminn* (1881) II. 212 Poor whinnering old moneyed women. 1888 *Lippincott's Mag* Apr 453 A fitful, whinnering gust

Whinnock [1] (hwi·nək). *dial* Also 6 qwenock, whinock. [Celtic (Gael. *cuin(n)eag*, Ir. *cuinneog*, W *cunnog*).] A pail, *esp.* a milk-pail

1555 *Inv. R. Robinson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho), A Qwenock & a skyll. 1594 *Inv. Cowper, Kendal* (ibid), 2 flesh whinfocks 1691 Ray *Coll Words* (ed 2) 138 A *Whinnock* or Kit, a Pail to carry Milk in. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss*

Whi·nnock [2]. *dial.* Also 9 whinock, winnick. [? f. the root of Whine *v.* + -ock.] The smallest pig in a litter.

1691 Ray *S. & E. Words* (ed. 2) 92 A *Cadma*, the least of the Pigs which a Sow hath at one fare, it is also called the Whinnock. 1864 Webster, *Whinock* the small pig of a litter (*local U S*) 1905 *Eng. Dial. Dict*, *Winnock*. . *a.* The smallest pig of a farrow. Wil.

Whinny (hwi·ni), *sb.*[1] [f. Whinny *v.*] An act of whinnying; a (low or gentle) neigh, or similar sound.

1823 E Moor *Suffolk Words, Whanny*, the half neigh, half nigger, of a horse, mare, or colt. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 442 The gray mare Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills From tile to scullery. 1870 Meredith *Let. to J Morley* 27 Jan., Out flaps the big girl with a whinny, Fire! Fire! 1871 Whyte Melville *Sarchedon* II, A troop of wild asses standing at gaze for a moment, to disappear with snort and whinny. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xli, I set my hands to my mouth, . and made the whinny of the heatherbleat [= snipe] palpitate across the moor.

Whi·nny, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. Whin [1], ? after *spinney*.] A thicket of whins or furze-bushes.

1896 *Westm Gaz.* 4 Nov. 4/1 Portions of the common . retain the thick covering of gorse whinnies.

Whinny (hwi·ni), *a.*[1] [f. Whin [1] + -y [1].] Covered or abounding with whins or furze-bushes

1482-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 648 Circa manuram de le Whynnyclose. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* VII xxx. 49 Hay *which growing in whinnie grounds* is ful of sharp prickes and stumpes. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, The Oxmoor .. was a fine, large, whinny, undrained, unimproved common 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xliv, The whinny braes of his native land 1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* xxxv 320 I've had a notion .that there's a mine o' copper ore aneath the whinny-knowes.

Whinny (hwi·ni), *a* [2] [f Whin [2] + -y [1].] Of the nature of or containing whin or whinstone.

1789 J Williams *Mm. Kingd* II. 6 The whinny and the argillaceous regularly stratified mountain rock

Whinny (hwi·ni), *v.* Forms 6 whyn(n)ye, whinny, wynny, -ie, 7-9 whinney, 9 winny, 6- whinny. [Imitative; cf. the earlier *whine* (14th cent.), *whrinny* (15th cent.), and L. *hinnire*.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse To neigh, esp. in a low or gentle way; also occasionally of other animals, as calves or certain birds, or of inanimate objects making a similar noise.

1530 Palsgr 781/1 My horse whynyeth cherfully this mornyng *Ibid* 782/2, I wynny, as a horse dothe 1592 [? Greene] *Def Conny Catch* (1859) 19 After an amorous weke or two, as old Jades wynnie when they cannot wagge the tayle 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xii (1686) 173 The Horses when upon the Brink they were, Boggl'd and whinny'd, and refus'd to pass 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* II. ix (1686) 93 Does the horse neigh, or whinney as they call it in some Countrys? 1815 Scott *Guy M* xxiii, Dumple walked to his own stable-door, and there pawed and whimmied for admission. 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* vii, The colts in the horse park..whimmied as they played together 1858 O. W Holmes *Aut Breakf-t* xii, French horns whimmied. 1885 Mrs. C Praed *Head Station* xlvi, The calves whinnied in their pen as she approached 1893 Kipling *Many Inventions*, *Finest Story* 124 The gas-jet puffed and whinnied 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xxxvii, Again the bird [*sc* snipe] whimmied in the air.

2 *trans.* To utter with a whinnying sound, to express by whinnying.

1815 Scott *Guy M*, li, 'He who shot young Hazlewood—ha, ha, ho!' burst forth the Dominie, with a laugh that sounded like neighing . 'Accidental! ho, ho, ha!' again whimmied Sampson 1859 Meredith *R Feverel* xxiv, 'I can't move' Benson made a resolute halt. 'I must be fetched', he whinnied. 1888 Gunter *Mr Potter* iv. 45 The donkeys .whinny their pleasure as they drink.

Hence **Whi·nnying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* († also quasi-*adv.*).

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 358/2 *Hinnitus*, the neying or whinying of an horse or mare. 1595 North *Plutarch, Sylla* 514 A sharpe voyce like the neying of a horse, or whynnying of a goate. 1607 Markham *Cavel* I xvi. 63 Where they may neither heare the noyse of their dams, nor their dams heare their whinneing. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque upon B* 40, I .run whynnying mad, For every woman that I see. 1819 Scott *Leg Montrose* viii, His low whinnying neigh, his pricked ears [etc.]. 1837 W Irving *Bonneville* xli, The elk kept up a continual whinnying or squealing. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* lxx, Several small, whinnying laughs. 1881 Mrs C. Praed *Policy & P* xvi, There was a whinnying call from one horse to another 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxv, The whinnying of swords as they whistled through the air

† **Whinny-whanny.** *Obs* [Cf. Whim-wham, Whimsy-whamsy.] ? A trivial thing, trifle.

1673 *S'too hum Bayes* 54 You may make an Egregious Play with the rest of your Whinny-whanneys· but where's the Plot?

Whinse, obs. form of Wince.

Whinstone (hwi·nstoun). Also Whimstone. [f. Whin [2] + Stone *sb.*] A name for various very hard dark-coloured rocks or stones, as greenstone, basalt, chert, or quartzose sandstone.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII Prol. 39 On raggit rolkis of hard harsk quhyne stane 1763 W. Lewis *Phil Comm. Techn* 441 The stone called whynn stone, with which some of the streets of London have been lately paved 1791 Beddoes in *Phil Trans.* LXXXI. 65 Whether the basaltes proceeds southward .till it join the Elvin or whinstone, and granite of Devonshire and Cornwall. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The* 66 The strata are intersected by veins of whinstone, porphyry and granite 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 289 In Scotland, whole towns are built of whin-stone. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* xxi, Granite red and grey, blue whinstone, yellow ironstone, were all mingled

b. A boulder or slab of this rock. Often used *fig.* or *allusively*.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 744 Except I wer to force the with quhin staneis. 1803 *Gazetteer Scot* s v *Garvan*, The coast is generally flat and sandy, interspersed with large whinstones, with which most of the houses are built. 1826 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* xi, The despair he felt. was such as would have melted the heart of a whinstane 1827 — *Jrnl* 15 Aug in *Lockhart*, You might have been as well employed in buttering a whin stone. 1865 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* xiv, He's a blue whunstane that's hard to dress 1899 Crockett *Kit Kennedy* xlvi, An old man, that you told me was breaking whin stones on the roadside.

c. *attrib.* Pertaining to or consisting of whinstone; also *fig.* hard, tough.

1834 H Miller *Scenes & Leg* xi (1857) 167 The castle—a grey whinstone building. 1874 Green *Short Hist* § 3 25 The scant herbage scarce veils the whinstone rock 1910 Buchan *Prester John* v, I haven't your whinstone nerve

Whinta(i)ne, obs. forms of Quintain [1].

Whiny (hwəi·ni), *a.* Also whiney. [f. Whine *sb.* or *v.* + -y -.] Characterized by whining; disposed to whine, fretful. Also *whin(e)y pin(e)y*.

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss*, *Whiny piny*, fretful, complaining. 1885 T Mozley *Remin Towns*, etc I 377 The sweet but rather whiny sing song of Northamptonshire 1897 Sarah Grand *Beth Bk* iv (1898) 29 Beth, you really are a whiny child, you always have a grievance.

Whinyard (hwi·nyăɹd). Now *Hist.* Forms: 5 whyneherd, whyneard, 6 whynarde, whinyeard, winniard, 7 whineyard, -yeard, whineard, whyniard, whinniard, 7-8 whinniard, 6- whinyard. [Of obscure origin; cf. Whinger *sb.*[1]] A short-sword, a hanger.

1478 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 296 *Cum quodam armicudio vulgariter nuncupato Anglice* 'a whyneherd' 1499 *Will of Love* (Somerset Ho.), A whyneard with a chape of siluer. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Court* 363 And by his syde his whynarde and his pouche. 1653 Gataker *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 136 We 'shall not need to borrow great Alexanders whinniard to cut this Gordian knot. 1663 Butler *Hud* I iii. 480 His Pistol next he cockt anew, And out his nut-brown Whiniard drew. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 320 Who wav'd his Whinyard o'er her Loyn, as if he'd gone to Knight him. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. viii, The hunter . For the death-wound..Muster'd his breath, his whinyard drew. 1856-9 R. Buchanan *Trag. Dramas*, *Wallace* I viii, I'd liefer Plunge this Scots whinyard in thy felon breast, Than in the heart of Turk or Saracen

† b ? A subtle 'blade'. *Obs nonce-use.*

1611 Chapman *May Day* I. 1, *Lor.* It is not Hector but Paris, not the full armefull, but the sweet handfull that Ladies delight in. *Ang* O notable old whyniard

Whip (hwip), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 wippe, quippe, 4-7 whippe, 5-6 wyppe, whyppe, whyp, *Sc.* quhippe, (4 quyppe, 5 whhipp, *Sc.* qwype, quhipe, 6 *Sc.* quhyp, quhipp, whupe), 5-7 *Sc.* quhip, 6-7 whipp, (9 *Sc.* whup), 5- whip [Partly f Whip *v*, q.v.; partly a. (M)LG. *wippe*, *wip* quick movement, leap, moment of time, lift for raising a well-bucket or hoisting cargo, lever, = Du. *wip* see-saw, strappado, swipe, skip (*in een wip* in an instant, *met een wip* at one sweep), OHG. *wipph* (MHG. *wipf*, *wif*) quick movement. Fris. *wip*, *wipp*, in some of these senses, also = mousetrap, Sw *vipp* pump-gear, early Da. *vip*, *vippe*, also *hvip* leap, skip, short distance, moment, swipe, flap, lappet, Da. *vippe* swipe, G. *wippe* see-saw, crane, swipe, windlass, pliable pole, etc. are from LG. (Early Flem *wippe* whip, in Kilian, is dubious.)]

I. The instrument of flagellation, and connected senses.

1. An instrument for flogging or beating, consisting either of a rigid rod or stick with a lash of cord, leather, etc attached, or of a flexible switch with or without a lash, used for driving horses, chastising human beings, and other purposes.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 154 Ses chivaus deyt le charetter De sa fowette [*gloss* a quippe] ou de sa ryote gyer [*gloss* haling-wippe] *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 886 *Charreter ad sa reorte*, Carter hathe his wippe *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec Nun's T* 406 For which Almachius dide hym so bete With whippe of leed, til he the lif gan lete *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc.) 315 Bynde hym to a pelere, Than skorge hym with qwyppys 1535 Coverdale *Prov* xxvi 3 Vnto the horse belongeth a whyppe, to the Asse a brydle, and a rodde to the fooles backe. 1567 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser VII 142/2 P[d] to Sponer for his attendans at y[e] chuiche w[th] y[e] whyppe x[d] 1597 in *Y Melvill's Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 432 Into thy youthe, rejose to tholl the whupe 1652 *Maldon, Essex, Bugh Deeds* Bundle 82 No 2 (MS), xiid paid Samuell Sturgeon for punishing of three persons by the whipp. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II 112 The clust'ring Pack hear with respect thy Whip Loud-clanging 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett* II 48 The coachman smacked his whip 1868 F E. Paget *Lucretia* 173 Flick, flick, flick, went the whip.

b. In fig. or allusive use. cf Scourge *sb.* 2, 3.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 427 She may be youre purgatorie She may be goddes meene and goddes whippe. 1406 Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 118 Seeknesse, y meene, notoures whippe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 234 This act established chiefly sixe articles, wherof of some it was named the whip with sixe strynges. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L* III. i. 176 And I forsooth in loue, I that haue beene loues whip! 1625 Dekker *Rod for Run awayes* Wks (Grosart) IV 278 Iehouah, when he is angry, holds three Whips the Sword, Pestilence, and famine 1647 (*title*) A Fresh Whip for all scandalous Lyers 1700 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* III iii, Revenge shall with her Iron whips Lash forth this lazy Ague from my Blood 1817 D'Israeli *Cur Lit* III. 312 *Fanatics*, who had smarted under the satirical whips of the Dramatists 1881 Sheldon *Dairy Farming* 177/3 Artificial manures act as 'whips' or stimulants.

c *transf.* The occupation or art of driving horses; coachmanship.

1792 Holcroft *Road to Ruin* II 25 You may challenge the whole fraternity of the whip to match you 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xxii, The coachman of the Marquis, observing the rival charioteer was mending his pace, resolved, like a true brother of the whip, to vindicate his right of precedence 1851 Apperley *The Road* 58 The taste for the whip has undoubtedly declined.

d. Phrases. † *To drink* or *lick* (*up*) *on the whip*· to have a 'taste' of the whip, to get a flogging. † *A whip and a bell*: something that detracts from one's comfort or pleasure (in allusion to the ancient Roman custom of attaching a whip and a bell to the chariot of a triumphing general, to drive away evil). *Whip and spur* (advb., usually with *ride*): using both the whip and the spur to urge the horse on; at one's utmost speed, at a furious pace: cf. Spur *sb.*[1] 2 a. *Whip behind!*, a cry to the driver of a horse vehicle calling his attention to the presence of some one riding on the back of the vehicle without his knowledge

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* 111. 378 For youre long taryyng Ye shal lik on the whyp 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* 688 He shal be sure, to drinke upon the whippe 1644 Cleveland *Char Lond. Deurn.* 4 In all this Triumph there is a *whip* and a Bell. 1681 T Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 19 (1713) I. 127 Care and the compleat Character-Man are riding Whip and Spur who shall have the next Vacancy in Bedlam. 1684 Otway *Atheist* I 1, To get rid of that Whip and a Bell, call'd thy Wife 1742 Pope *Dunc* IV 197 Each fierce Logician .Came whip and spur, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. 1814 Scott *Wav* lxvi, I rode whip and spur to fetch the Chevalier 1835 Carrick etc. *Laird of Logan* (1841) 307 Some wandeidy weans cried 'whip behind! whip behind!'

2. An object resembling a whip. a slender flexible branch of a plant; a twig, sprig, switch; a collection or growth of such branches.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 146/1 *Flagellum*, ..the whip or smal toptwig of the vine. 1881 E Ingersoll

Oyster-Industry 250 *Whips*, slender branches used to mark the bounds of oyster-beds (Connecticut.) 1908 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* xv, What, in the early year, had been merely a whip of brush, now had become a screen.

3. A blow or stroke with, or as with, a whip; a lash, stripe, *pl.* a flogging. Now only *Sc*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III 11 294 Wipe a cheik bane of ane as, He let about hym qwype for qwype. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 145 He wyll gyue hym a whip 1567 *Satyr Poems Reform* v 38 It war weill wairit he gat his quhippis 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* III. i. 70 For who would beare the Whips and Scornes of time? 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xxi, He's a coorse cratur, an' maun hae's whups.

b. *fig* An attack, access (of illness or calamity). *Sc* (Cf. WHIFF *sb.*1 1 c)

1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 89 Ye chose me—at a whip o' dearth—To represent ye. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Brier Bush, Lachlan Campbell* iii, If a body has a bit whup o' illness

c. *pl.* Abundance, 'lots'. *dial.* (Cf. LASHING *vbl sb.*1 b)

1904 *Blackw. Mag* Apr. 558/2, I must have lost 'whips' of blood.

4. One who wields a driving-whip; a driver of horses, a coachman. (Usually with descriptive adj. or phr. expressing skill or style.)

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I i, None of the London whips of any degree of *ton* wear wigs now. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xiii, You're a very good whip, and can do what you like with your horses 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* v, The old boy is nothing of a whip. 1884 EARL MALMESBURY *Mem.* I. 16 He drove four in-hand better than any whip between Windsor and London.

5. *Hunting.* = WHIPPER-IN 1.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, The two whips possessing marvellous dexterity in casting the points of their long heavy whips at the thinnest part of any dog's skin who dares to straggle 1860 LD. W. LENNOX *Pict. Sporting Life* I 197 Gentlemen, I have been with you thirty-two years—one year as second whip, five as first whip, and twenty-six as huntsman

6. A member of a particular party in Parliament whose duty it is to secure the attendance of members of that party on the occasion of an important division. Originally called *whipper-in* (WHIPPER-IN 2).

There are now four government whips, who receive salaries paid out of public money; the chief of them is Parliamentary Secretary (or Patronage Secretary) to the Treasury, the other three are Junior Lords of the Treasury.

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, The Whip for his party hands it about to keep men together who want to be off 1855 LD. LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III 323 There never was a division where the calculators and whips were more out of their reckoning 1884 D. ANDERSON *'Scenes' in Commons* 214 Mr Sheil, a Parnellite Whip 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 198 There is neither Government nor Opposition; neither leaders nor whips.

7. a. The action of 'whipping *up*' the members of a party for a Parliamentary division, or any body of persons for some united action.

1828 ELLENBOROUGH *Diary* (1881) I 42, I hear Planta did not send out the notes for the division to-night till yesterday evening, so that there was a general idea it was not to be made a Government question ..On the other side there is a perfect whip 1832 LD. LYTTELTON in *Corr Sarah Lady L* (1912) 271 The latter was *shut out*, consequently there would have been 152. There must have been a great *Whip*. 1862 STANHOPE *Pitt* IV. 157 An anxious *whip* was made by *both* parties 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Oct 2/2 As a demonstration of Parnellism it was mainly drawn from Dublin The whip-up from the country was even less successful than formerly.

b. A call or appeal to a number of persons for contributions to a sum or fund; now esp. *whip-round* (for some object of charity).

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* IV, If they would stand a whip of ten shillings a man, they might have a new boat. 1865 *Slang Dict., Whip*, after the usual allowance of wine is drunk at mess, those who wish for more put a shilling each into a glass handed round to procure a further supply. 1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of the Field* (1892) 26 Wine 'whips' are formed, and the sherry circulates freely. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 3/7 A 'whip round' for the Robin Dinner Fund for poor children in London.

c. The written appeal or circular letter issued by a Parliament 'whip' to summon the members of his party.

1879 T. H. S. ESCOTT *England* II 149 Having issued the whip, the great thing for the whip himself is to see that members do not slip through his fingers 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb 5/6 The following five lined whip, headed 'Most important,' has been issued to members of the Opposition

8. A preparation of whipped cream, eggs, or the like

1756 *World* No 201. P 3 If he will not be satisfied with whips and creams, he may carry his voraciousness to more liberal tables 1813 *Sk. Chas* (ed 2) I 86 There's cold meat for the men, soups for the married ladies, and puffs and whips for the girls 1883 *Amer. Dishes* 157 Chocolate Whips.

9. (associated or identified with sense 3.) A movement as of a whip or switch; a lashing motion; *spec.* a slight bending movement produced by sudden strain, as in a piece of mechanism, or in the barrel of a gun when fired

1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* xv (1891) 113 Harry gave one backward whip of the [fishing-] rod 1898 *Jrnl. R. U. S. Instit* Oct 1140 The whip of the barrel when fired. 1907 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Dec 4/2 The frame [of a motor-car] is deepened in the centre to prevent whip.

II. A movement, and connected senses.

†10. A sudden, brisk, or hasty movement; a start; *occas.* a sudden gust. *Obs.* (Cf. WHIP *int.*)

† *With a whip Sir John* 'before you can say Jack Robinson'.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I. iii. (Arb) 20 No haste but good, Madge Mumblecrust, for whip and whurre The olde prouerbe doth say, neuer made good furre. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 94 The hare at pinche turnth from him at a whip *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 259 This man wanischit away as he had bene. ane quhipe of the whirle wind 1583 H. HOWARD *Defensative* E 4 b, The sodaine whippes of the wheele of fortune. 1632 MABBE *Celestina* III 39 With a whip-Sir Iohn, e'r you could scarce say this, shee was heere againe

b. *Fencing* A thrust in which the blade slides along the adversary's blade.

1771 LONNERGAN *Fencer's Guide* 86.

11. The brief time taken by a sudden movement; a moment, instant. *Obs.* exc *Sc*

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4577 Thre wawes þe whilk in to rede blode þan War turned with'in a whhipp 1808 JAMIESON s.v., *In a whap*, in a moment. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau* 65 Syne in a whip she let him in.

III Something moved briskly.

†12. A 'spring trap' for catching vermin, etc.

1590 M[ASCALL] *Bk Fishing*, etc 63 The whippe or spring trappe. This Engine, is called the whip or spring. *Ibid.* 85 A whippe spring, made to take Buzardes and Kites.

†13. *Naut.* A handle attached to the tiller, formerly used in small ships = WHIPSTAFF 2 *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Barre*, *La barre du timon*, the whip of the Rudder (of a ship) *Ibid.*, *Molinet*, ..the roll wherein the whip of a Rudders tiller goes. *a* 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl MS. 2301), The Whippe is that staff which the Steeres-man dooth houlde in his hand, whereby he gouernes the helme. . *In greate shipps they are not vsed*

14 Each of the arms or radii carrying the sails in a windmill.

1759 SMEATON in *Phil Trans* LI 149 *note*, The extreme bar is 2-3d of the radius (or whip, as it is called by the workmen), and is divided by the whip in the proportion of 3 to 5 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 599/1 In all the older windmills a shaft carried four to six arms or whips on which long rectangular narrow sails were spread

15. A simple kind of tackle or pulley, consisting of a single block with a rope rove through it (*single whip*); used on board ship, and in mining, etc. for hoisting, esp. light objects.

A *double whip*, *whip on whip*, or *whip and runner* consists of a standing block and a running block, the 'fall' or rope of the former being attached to the latter *Whip and derry* = WHIPSY-DERRY.

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine*, *Whip*, a sort of small tackle, generally used to hoist up light bodies, as empty casks, &c. out of a ship's hold, which is accordingly called whipping them up 1778 PRYCE *Min Cornub* 179 In this winding by the whip, a strict attention should be paid to the filling the kibbals to the brim. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xxviii, He .made a whip, and lowered me on deck. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 367 *Whip-upon-whip*, or a double Whip, is one whip applied to the fall of another 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Whip and Derry*, an arrangement for raising the kibble, by means of a rope merely passing over a pulley and attached to a horse. 1904 FITCHETT *Commander of 'Hirondelle'* xvii. 191 A whip was being rigged from the mainyard to hoist in the wounded

b (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Wheeps*, the name given to the instrument used for raising, what are called the bridgeheads of a mill

IV. 16 *Needlework.* A stitch of the kind described s.v. WHIP *v.* 18; an overcast stitch, the projecting portion of the stuff between such stitches.

1592 GREENE *Greene's Vision* Wks (Grosart) XII 226 A Stomacher of Tuft Mockado, and a Partlet cast ouer with a prittie whippe 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Whip*,..a round sort of a Stitch in Sowing 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 519 Take up every Whip, or portion of the roll, between the stitches.

17 *Weaving.* (See quots.)

1823 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 415 In the weaving of ribands and other ornamental works, many extraneous substances, totally unconnected with the warp or weft, are thrown in. These substances are merely held in the fabric by the intersection of the warp and the weft, and are by the weavers denominated whips 1863 J. WATSON *Weaving* vi. 206 Whip is the name given to that kind of yarn which is used for making the figures in lappet weaving, and it is made by twisting together so many ends of common yarn

V. †18. A bandage. *Sc Obs.*

1504 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* II. 465 For claith to be wippes to Johne Balfouris sair leg 1507 *Ibid.* IV 15 For iij elne Holland cloth quhilk wes wippes to the Kingis arm that wes hurt.

†19 A wreath, garland. *Sc. Obs*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII iii 19 Thar hedis dycht In wyppis of the haly herb vervane

Whip, *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **whipped** (hwipt), **whipt.** Forms: 3 wippen, hwippen, 4 wippe, wype, 4–6 wyppe, whippe, 5 whype, 5–6 whyppe, 6 quip, wyp, *Sc.* quhip(pe, quhyppe, 8–9 *Sc.* whup, wheep, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* wip, 6– whip. [The early history of this verb and its related sb. is uncertain The senses of both no doubt represent several independent adoptions or formations. With the earliest uses of the vb. cf. (M)LG., Du. *wippen* to move up and down or to and fro, swing, oscillate, leap, dance, = MHG. *wipfen* to dance; from LG. are app. derived early Da. *vrppe* to raise with a swipe, clip coin, also † *hvippe* to move quickly, leap, beat with a whip (?), Da. *vrppe* to toss, see-saw, Sw. *vippa*, G. *wippen* to rock, tilt, see-saw, strappado, WFris. *wippe*, *wippe* to move quickly. The base *wip-* is also represented by forms cited s.v. WHIP *adv.*, and by several compounds, as (M)LG. *wipgalge*, Du. *wipgalg*, early Da. *vippegalge* strappado, Du *wipbrug*, early Da. *vippebrygge* drawbridge, Du. *wipplank* see-saw, *wipstaart* wagtail, *wipvisite* flying visit, (M)LG. (G.) *wipper* money-clipper, LG. *wipwap* see-saw; and prob. G. *wipfel* tree-top, summit; Goth. *wipja* 'crown' represents a sense-development ('wind or bind round', branch III below) which is more extensively exemplified by the form derived from the variants *weip-*, *waip-* (Goth. *waips* wreath, crown, *weipan* to crown, ON. *veipr* head-dress, OHG. *weif* bandage; cf. WIPE). Cf. the parallel *sw*-formations s.v. SWEEP *sb.*1, SWIP *v.*, SWOPE. The spelling with *wh* was presumably adopted as being symbolic.]

I. To move briskly, etc.

1. *intr.* **†a.** To flap violently with the wings.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1066 (Cotton MS.) þi song mai bo so longe genge þat þu shalt wippen [*v. r.* hwippen] on a sprenge. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8197 When þey hadde longe to gyder smyten, Wyppyng wyþ wenges, Cracchyng wiþ clawes

b. *gen.* († occas. *refl.*) To make a sudden brisk movement; to move hastily or nimbly; to slip or shift quickly; almost always with adverbial extension (*about*, *in*, *off*, *out*, etc.).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 363 Sho..saw þe dure was oppyn, & whippid in & lokkid þe dure faste. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 69 b, When he by chaunce sawe a mous rennyng and whippyng about from place to place 1548 — etc. *Erasm Par Mark* II 23–17 The sicke of the palsey, when he whipt out of his bed, and went home vnto his house 1592 GREENE *Disput.* B 4, Why then quoth shee, steppe into this Closet, hee whipt in hastely 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I iii 63, I whipt [*Qo* whipt me] behind the Arras *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel* (1633) 189 The Bishop seeing the imminent danger, whipt out at a backe doore 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 261, I can land these Ladies in France, whip over before they can get a passage back, [etc.] 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v ii, If your own horses be ready, you may whip off with cousin. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* vii, Oh rare! to see our elbucks wheep, And a' like lamb-tails flyin 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix, We'll whip in at the back door. 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 19 The hare then whipped downhill 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* xiii, He whipped out of sight in a moment 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xvii 186 The moment he [*sc* a rhinoceros] got wind of me, he whipped round in his tracks like a cat and came for me

†c. with *it*, in same sense (see also WHIPPET *v.*); also *fig.* in phr. *to whip it in with*, ? to ingratiate oneself with *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II iv M iv b, Whipping it aboute for ioye 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lv 216 Let's whip it away *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Amusem* III (1709) 40, I found my Neighbour K— was made a Commission Officer by the Name of Captain Whip 'em, I judg'd he had been Whipping it in with the Gentlewomen before mention'd

2. *trans.* To move (something) in some way suddenly or briskly; to take, put, pull, push, strike, cut, flourish, etc with a sudden vigorous movement or action; *fig.* to 'come *out* with', utter suddenly. Almost always with adverbial extension (*away*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc.).

13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2249 When þou wypped of my hede at a wap one *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 1617 Wyþ þat strok A wypede of his heued *c* 1450 *Mankind* 788 in *Macro Plays* 29, I wyppe yt in þi cote, a-non yt wer don 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 128 With hys brycht brand his rycht hand he of quhyppyt. *c* 1540 *Bk. Fayre Gentylwoman* B j, She [*sc* Fortune] whyppeth her wheele about. 1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed 2) 2173/2, I stirred out of my bed & whipt on my hose 1600 *1st Pt Sir J. Oldcastle* I. iii 202 He .leapes behind me, whippes my purse away. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* IV. i. 10 Hearing something stirre, He whips his Rapier out *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Char. Jacobite Clergy* Wks 1711 IV. 262 If they can but get to be a Lord's Chaplain, they immediately whip on a long Scarf 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 165, I popt down, and whipt my fingers under the upper Tile 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II ad fin, I'll engage to whip her off to France. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* (ed 2) 98, I wheep't out my chive. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii, 'Ah! Grant, Grant!' said Lord Vincent, eagerly, who saw another opportunity of whipping in a pun. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 6 When the Protestants found themselves in danger of being oppressed, they whipt another king upon the throne, and kept him there. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III v, Whipping a dozen into prison or into the pillory. 1889 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* II (1891) 6 These considerations .made me whip out, 'Miss Grant, it is settled We sail together.'

b. *slang.* To drink quickly, 'toss off'. Usually with *off* or *up*. Hence *fig.* (see quot. 1687).

a 1600 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* Wks. (1912) 164 When they had whipt off two or three quarts of wine. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v. 24 Whip me off this glasse neatly [Fr. *Fourette moy ce verre qualentement*] 1687 MERGE *Gt Fr. Dict.* II, To whip off a Thing, to make short work with it, *expedier* (*depescher promptement*) *quelque Chose* 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* 12 The Fellow Whips up the Drink, and gives Xanthus the Pott again Empty 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV. 188 Two honest quarts .down gullet whips he.

c. To make *up* quickly or hastily.

1611 COTGR., *Fesse-brevaire*, a Priest that quickly whips ouer, or mumbles vp, his Breuiarie. 1697 VANBRUGH *and Pf.*

Æsop 6 Fix upon the place of Treaty,..and whip up the Peace Like an Oyster 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) III 133 The Dedication to the Master was whipp'd up. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 48 [The clever nurse] will not bring in the bad article, but not to disappoint the patient, she will whip up something else in a few minutes.

†3. To pierce with a sword-thrust; to run *through*. *Obs. slang*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew, Whipt through the Lungs*, run through the Body with a Sword 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 256 P 1 To make the sun shine through the criminal, or, .to whip him through the lungs 1842 C WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* xx, Why, you're not going there? This fellow . would make nothing of whipping you through the body

4. *Fencing. intr.* To make a thrust in which the blade slides along the opponent's blade. Also *trans.* with the blade as obj.

1771 LONNERGAN *Fencer's Guide* 90 By disengaging after you whip, you have Quarte-over-the arm 1861 G. CHAPMAN *Foil Practice* 13 Some fencers .. perform the Parries of Quarte and Tierce by whipping the blade, with a forward action, along that of the adversary's. 1889 W H POLLOCK *Fencing* iv. (Badm. Libr) 82 The point must be raised towards the left shoulder, the hand drawn back a little towards the fencer's left breast, *so that he may whip* his blade neatly over the adversary's point.

5. *Naut.*, etc. *trans.* To hoist or lower with a whip (WHIP *sb.* 15).

1769 [see WHIP *sb.* 15]. 1835 [see WHIPPING *vbl. sb.* 3 c] 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 336 The chair was 'whipped' up again instantly.

II. To use a whip, strike with a whip.

6. *trans.* To strike or beat with or as with a whip. a. To punish or chastise with a whip or rod; to scourge, flog. Also *loosely*, to beat (esp. a child) with the hand or otherwise, to spank.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 716 Eek Daniel seith · that .. they shul nat been whipped with men. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 416/1 To Whype, *flagellare*. 1583 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser VII. 367/1 Pd for a cart tht gromes maide was whipte at vid. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III ii. 410 Come thou childe, Ile whip thee with a rod. 1605 — *Lear* I iv. 199 And you lie sirrah, wee'l haue you whipt. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 85 The pictures of Christ whipped, of Christ carrying his crosse, and of Christ praying in the garden. 1624 BURTON *Anat Mel* III. ii. I. i (ed. 2) 356 She whipped him [*sc* Cupid] on the bare buttocks with her pantophle 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 214 If the 'Whelps meddle with Sheepe, they must be tied to any Dead sheepe, and whipped soundly'. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 P 1, I must whip my children for going into bad company. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 32 Two or three of them seized her, and pulling up her clothes, whipped her heartily · . she ran home ., telling what had befallen her, and showing her buttocks on which were the prints of several small hands 1732 CHESTERF. *Let. to Dayrolles* 28 Oct., If a poor child is to be whipped equally for telling a lie, or for a snotty nose, he must of course think them equally criminal. 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III (1909) 17 Master Bobby, mewed like a cat, when he was whipt 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* Lxii, She deserves to be whipped, and sent to bed 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1243 Ah, being young and pretty, 't were a shame To have her whipped in public.

b. To drive *away, out*, etc. with a whip. Also *fig.*

1567 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 169/2 For whipping dogges from ye churche. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V* I i 29 Consideration like an Angell came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw Prot. & Papist* (1735) 100 Tho' he whipt some out of the Temple, yet he never whipt any into his Church 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 157 P 1 We have so many Hundred unaccountable Creatures every Age whipped up into great Scholars. 1712 — *Ibid.* No. 509 P 2 The boys .were whipped away by a beadle. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II 58 If all turncoats were whipped out of palaces, poor Archy would be disgraced in good company. 1878 ROBT. DICK in Smiles *R. D.* VIII 82 The storm fairly whipped six vessels out of Scrabster Roads

c. To drive or urge on (a horse, etc.) with strokes of a whip. Also (occas.) *absol.*

1587 MASCALL *Cattle, Horses* (1596) 118 Let him neuer vse to beat them [*sc.* horses] with the stock of the whip, but to whip them with the lash. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV [VIII] 70 Saturnia whipt her horse, And heauen gates guarded by the Howres, opte by their proper force *c* 1611 *Iliad.* XV 319 All whipt their chariots on. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* VI, The man whipped his mules till they went as fast as possible 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XIX, The coach, and the coachman, and the horses, rattled and jangled and whipped 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I, XIII, Your lordship will upset the carriage if you whip so hotly. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XIII, So, whipping up his horse, he drove there. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* XIII 164 The driver..sees a chance to dodge through an opening in the crowded street, and suddenly whips up for the effort.

d. Hunting. *Whip in*: to drive (hounds) with the whip back into the pack so as to prevent them from straying; *absol.* to act as whipper-in. *Whip off*: to drive (the hounds) with the whip away from the chase; *absol* to give over the chase.

1739 [implied in WHIPPER-IN 1] 1859 *Sporting Mag.* Feb. 80 The hounds were whipped off, as the evening was closing on us. 1862 *Ibid* Dec 438 James Stacey..formerly whipped-in to the late Lord Fitzhardinge's hounds. 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 231/1 Morris Hills, who whipped in to the Queen's Staghounds under Davis and King.

e. To spin (a top) by striking it with a whip.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant · goe whip thy Gigge. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. i 27 Since I ,plaide Trewant, and whipt Top 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 528 As young Striplings whip the Top for sport. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXXVII. (1896) II. 273 A nice little girl whipping a top on the pavement.

7. *Confectionery*, etc. To beat up into a froth (cream, eggs, etc.) with a fork, spoon, or other instrument; to prepare (a fancy dish) in this way, also *fig* See also quot. 1845.

1673, 1691 [see WHIPPED *ppl. a* 3] 1764 ELIZA MOXON *Engl. Housew* (ed. 9) 123 Whip it with a whisk, take off the froth as it rises 1845 G E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim Chem* I 177 If the blood be whipt with due care, the fibrin is obtained as a thick..mass, surrounding the twigs of the rod 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXXVI, When did I whip up syllabub sonnets? 1895 MONTRÉSOR *One who looked on* 7, I went to the kitchen to whip a strawberry cream.

8. *Angling* To cast the line upon the water with a movement like the stroke of a whip; to draw a fly or other bait along the surface by such a movement; *intr.*, or *trans.* with the bait or (usually) the water as obj.

1653 [see WHIPPING *vbl sb* 1 d] 1838 LYTTON *Eugene Aram* I IX, Now he whipped it [*sc* the fly] lightly on the wave; now he slid it coquettishly along the surface 1838 JAMES *Robber* II, He prepared to ascend the stream, whipping it as he went with the light fly 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXIX, He worked away, whipping industriously and mechanically 1904 BINDLOSS *League of Leopard* II, [He] whipped several pools unsuccessfully

9. *trans.* To strike like a whip, lash; to move or drive in this way.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III 69 The Wind blew so violently that the Boughs of the Trees whipt them. before they got thither 1796 [see WHIPPING *vbl sb* 1 b] 1799 W NICOL *Pract. Planter* IV. § 9. 219 Suffer no plant to overtop or whip another, keep the extremities of all side branches just touching one another. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXII, One gusty, raw day, the rain whipping the pavement 1869 LD LYTTON *Orval* 67 On the wind That whips one through this wither'd waste 1888 *Garden* 14 Jan. 25/3 The foliage whipped by the branches of other trees 1884 MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* 90 The primitive method of whipping the cotton with willow wands '

b. *intr.* To lash, swish; also, to bend or spring like a whip or switch.

1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* 44/1 Lest the twigs should whip back into my face 1893 H M DOUGHTY *Our Wherry* 76 We could see the mast whip with the weight 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* III, The chill wind whipping about my shanks.

10 *trans.* To bring, get, render, make, or produce by whipping (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old, Old Man* D 3, Those Royall Opinions were whip'd out of him *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. 154 Those .. whose religion lies no deeper than their skin, may whip themselves holy 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ Youth* (ed. 3) 26 Having had *Lily* whipp'd into them at School. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk.* I 1190 A clown going round and whipping a ring · that is, making a circular space amongst the spectators with a whip 1884 HAWEIS *My Musical Life* I. 42 He taught me how to whip instead of scraping the sound out [of the violin] 1889 *Cornhill Mag* Apr. 356 The cold has whipped red roses on her cheeks

11. *fig.* To vex, afflict, torment, to punish, chastise; to administer severe satire or reproof to, 'lash', 'castigate'.

1530 PALSGR. 781/1, I whyppe with a shrode tourne, *je baille belle. a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 178 b, With what great tormentes & afflictions God hath whypped & scorged this miserable Isle 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* IV III 151 Now step I forth to whip hypocrisie. 1651 H MORE *Enthus Tri.* (1656) 71 So unmercifully to whip poor Aristotle. 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug.* XXX, More likely that some little unforeseen accident should prove our best calculations false, and whip us with our own policy! 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* XIV, He pressed the girl more closely to himself because the pain whipped him

† b. esp *imper.* as a mild execration: = 'confound', 'hang'. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* I. I. 49 Whip me such honest knaues. 1608 — *Per* IV. II 91 Marie whip the Gosseling. 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed 6) 221 And yet, whip it, there is a satisfaction in reflecting [etc.]. 1872 SELLING *Giles's Trip* IX. (1920) 109 Tarnin' round I'll be whipped if the same mischievous brute han't managed to get it throw them wires

12. To overcome, vanquish, defeat; to surpass, outdo = BEAT *v.*[1] 10. Now *U.S colloq.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel* II. I. (1633) 64 Reymond .whipped the Rebells, quieted Leinster 1571 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXVI. 100 Ze neid na ma bot Gedionis thre hunder To quhip your fais. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol II) 17 You will whip the Spaniards in point of generousness. 1834 *Sk David Crockett* XIII. 164 I'm that same David Crockett, fresh from the backwoods, I can whip my weight in wild cats. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser. I. XXVI, The British can whip the whole airth, and we can whip the British. 1861 LEVER *One of them* XI, We can whip all creation 1901 R. S. WARREN BELL *Tales of Greyhouse* 18 If Eccles uses his weight cleverly, Wardour will be whipped to a cert.

13. To urge, incite, rouse; to restore to energy or vitality, revive.

1573 HATTON *Let.* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* XIV. (1857) II 265 Shame whippeth me forward. 1815 H M WILLIAMS *Narr. Events France* XI 234 Their dormant patriotism was now awakened, bribed or whipped up 1835 C F GREVILLE *Mem.* 18 July (1875) III XXVIII. 280 On this occasion I whipped up the old friendship 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* 29 He cuffed and whipped his brains to no purpose.

14. (orig. *fig.* from 6 d.) To summon to attend, as the members of a party for a division in Parliament, or any body of persons for some united action. Const. *in, up*, also simply or *absol.* Cf. WHIP *sb.* 6.

1769 (May 8) BURKE in Sir H Cavendish *Debates IIo Comm* (1841) I 426/1 [Here Mr Burke mentioned the ministry's sending for their friends to the north and to Paris,] whipping them in; [than which, he said, there could not be a better phrase] 1805 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) II 191 On the question of the Georgia claims he undertook to whip in his party 1833 MACAULAY *Let* 28 Oct in Trevelyan *Life & Lett* (1876) I. v. 336 Lord Essex was there,..whipping up for a dinner-party 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 62 With no room for trickery or cajolery, or whipping-up uninformed voters 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz* 4 Sept 9/1 The Liberals will probably support it and whip for it. 1898 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *Gaiety Chron* I 23 A literary friend . whipped up a small syndicate of companions to support me

†15. *pa. pple.* Streaked, striped. (After F. *fouetté.*) *Obs*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl Gard.* I. 137 Another sort [of fig] is pretty black, having only its Skin a little whipt with gray 1699 L MEAGER *Art of Gardening* 139 It hath white Leafs edged and whiped about, and feathered in the middle with a deep brown purple 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II 241 ['tulip] of a sad Red-colour about the Edges, whipped with Crimson.

16. Phrases. a. *To whip the cat*: used (chiefly *dial.* or *techn. colloq.*) in various senses, some of which are not satisfactorily explained.

† (*a*) To get drunk; ? = 'to shoot the cat'. (*b*) ? To lay the blame of one's offences on some one else. (*c*) To work as an itinerant tailor, carpenter, etc at private houses by the day. (*d*) To play a practical joke, for description of which see CAT *sb*[1] 14. (*e*) To practise extreme parsimony (*f*) To shirk work on Monday (*g*) *Cards* (See quot. 1854) Cf. *whip-cat* (under WHIP- 2).

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Arrant Thefe* (1625) C 2 b, To be a Drunkard, and the cat to whip, Is call'd the king of all good Fellowship 1793 *Philadelphia Ledger* 19 June in *Daily Chron* (1902) 5 July 5/1 'Whipping the Cat!'— 'Mirabeau's ashes were dispersed as belonging to a traitor, by the patriot Brissot, who is styled a villain by the patriot Egalité,' [etc.] *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, To whip the cat*, to practise the most pinching parsimony, grudging even shreds and scraps to the cat. In Suffolk the phrase..is applied to a practice, of the village tailor going from house to house to work 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* III, Made shoes, a trade he prosecuted in an itinerating manner from house to house—'whipping the cat,' as it was termed. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss.*, s.v, When one of the players at the game of whist wins all the tricks in one deal, he is said to whip the cat 1859 *Slang Dict*, *Whipping the cat*, when an operative works at a private house by the day,—term amongst tailors and carpenters 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, To *whip the cat* is modern working-men's slang for shirking work and enjoying oneself on Monday.

b. *To whip the devil round the post* (U.S *around the stump*): see DEVIL *sb.* 22 n.

1786 *Belknap Papers* I. (1877) 427 What the Virginians call 'whipping the devil round a stump'. 1841 *Congr. Globe* 7 July 132/3 Many men in the State Legislatures. have run their constituents so deeply in debt, that now they want to whip the devil around the stump, and get somebody else to tax them 1887 *Japan Mail* in J. M DIXON *Dict Idiom. Phr* s v *Devil*, It is asserted..that the devil might be whipped round the Tientsin Convention.

III. To bind round or over (This group of senses is prob. represented earlier in the compound WHIPCORD, which appears 1318–19)

17 *trans.* To overlay (a rope, string, or other object) with cord, thread, or the like wound closely and regularly round and round; to bind round or 'serve' (SERVE *v*[1] 54 a) with cord, etc. Also, to bind (cord, etc.) in this way round something.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 524/2 Whyppyn, as sylke womene (*K.*, *P* whyppyn or closyn threde in sylke), *obvolvo* 1561 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 102 For whipping the seconde belle rope 1d. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl* I. 44 They must haue their [bow-]strynges whipped & waxed ouer with glew. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* IV. xvi. 512 Then with a silke thred, of the colour of your line, whip and warpe the hooke round about. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 15 Lay .the poynt of the feather towards the shank of the hook, then whip it three or four time[s] about the hook with the. silk. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. v 39 Take a strong small silk, and then whip it twice or thrice about the bare hook 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* I § 2 (1689) 2 Whale-bone made round & taper, & whip'd with Shoomaker's Wax, and Silk. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, To Whip*, .to tie a piece of pack-thread, spun-yarn, &c about the end of a rope, to prevent it from being untwisted. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 330 He begin[s] at the opposite. corner of the Plattin, and lashes and whips that. 1836 RONALDS *Fly-Fisher's Entom* 28 Holding a fine thread well waxed .in one hand, whip a part of it three or four times round the end of the shank of the hook. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* IV, It was whipped round at intervals with copper wire

b. To fasten or 'seize' (SEIZE *v.* 10 b) by binding in this way.

1760 SIR J. HAWKINS *Walton's Angler* 254 *note*, For whipping on a Hook take the following directions. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 10 Cut about six inches off the top of the rod, and in its place whip on a smooth, round and taper piece of whalebone 1884 *St James's Gaz* 21 June 6/2 The old method of whipping on the wings. is objectionable for wet-fly fishing. 1885 LENO *Boot & Shoemaking* ix. 67 The side linings [of a Wellington] are whipped or hemmed on with either awl or needle.

18. *Needlework.* † a. ? To trim or ornament with embroidery (*obs.*). b. To sew over and over, to overcast. c. To draw into gathers, as a frill, by a combination of overcast and running stitch.

a 1548 [see WHIPPED *ppl. a.* 1] 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks (Grosart) XI 221 Veluet-breeches, . drawn ouer with the best Spanish Satine, and curiously ouer whipt with gold twist. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* K 2, A Lawyer In a gowne whipt with veluet 17 DRURY *Royal Mulliners* I ii, All the Day We're forc'd to whip and stitch the Time away. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser. II. *Aunt Fanny* 61 Whipping the Frill. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XLVI. (1856) 425 They have been busy..whipping and stitching the seal skins with reindeer tendon thread.

†**19.** *trans.* To bind about, wreathe, entwine. *Sc Obs.*

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ* 8 Haill, in my Hert with Lufe wippit Intern l 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* vii, Thair brycht hairis In tressis cleir, wyppit [*Bann. MS* wypit] wyth goldyn thredis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii 114 To the, Bacchus, scho raisit Gret lang speris, . Wyth wyne tre branchis wyppit [1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Gloss , *Quhip, Wippe, Wype*, to bind about.]

†**Whip,** *int* and *adv. Obs* [The vb. stem used as int. and adv , cf. Du *wip* (e. g. in *en wip was hy weg!*), and LG. *wip(p)s.*] Suddenly, forthwith, instantly, in a trice, quick! presto! Also in comb., as *whip-dash, -slap.*

c 1460 *Wisdom* 518 in *Macro Plays* 52 'Farewell', quod I, 'be deuyll ys wppe!' *Ibid* 554 Wyppe wyrre & care a-wey! [Cf quot. *a* 1553 *s v.* WHIP *sb* II.] 1525 W. SMITH *Wyddow Edyth* (1573) F j, Whip quod Thomas and got him down ward And commeth agayne with the cup full. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 309 Whip to our Tents 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. 19 You should see how I wou'd shew my parts, Whip slap dash *Ibid.* 26 With a belter-skelter, whip dash. 1699 A. ROBERTS *Voy. Levant* 5 If any one happen to say anything amiss, whip 'tis at the Captains ears. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII 341 When I came, whip, was the key turned upon their girls. 1806 *Simple Narr* I. 167 But whip, before I could say Jack Robinson, he sprung into the chaise.

Whip- in combination.

1. Combinations of the sb. **a.** General attrib, as *whip-crack, -leather, -mark, -thong* **b.** Instrumental, objective, similative, etc., as *whip-cracking, -maker, -making, -smacking; whip-corrected, -like, -shaped, -wielding* adjs. **c.** Special combs.. **whip-beam,** the white-beam (cf *whip-crop* below); **whip-bird,** an Australian bird (*Psodophes crepitans*) with a note resembling the crack of a whip; also called *coach-whip bird*; †**whip-broth** (*obs. humorous nonce-wd*), a 'taste of the whip', a flogging; †**whip-cart** (see quot.; cf. LG. *? wipkarre*); **whip-club,** a driving-club (also *attrib.*), hence **whip-clubbist,** a member of a whip-club; **whip-craft,** the art of, or skill in, driving; **whip-crane,** a crane with a 'whip' (WHIP *sb.* 15) for hoisting; **whip-crop,** a local name for several shrubs or trees whose stems are used for whip-stocks, as the white-beam (*Pyrus Aria*) and the wayfaring tree (*Viburnum Lantana*); **whip-fish,** a chætodont fish, *Henrochus macrolepidotus*, having a dorsal spine elongated into a filament like a whip-lash; **whip gin** = WHIP *sb.* 15; **whip-grass,** a species of *Scleria* (see quot. 1858), **whip-handle,** the handle of a whip, a whipstock; also *fig.* (see quot. 1653; with quot. 1861 cf. WHIP-HAND 2); **whip-hanger** = *whip-rack*; **whip-hem,** *Needlework*, a hem formed by 'whipping' or overcasting (see WHIP *sb.* 16, *v.* 18 b); **whip-hold,** control (cf. WHIP-HAND 2); **whip-horse,** a horse employed in hoisting by means of a 'whip' (WHIP *sb.* 15); †**whip-lade** [? LADE *sb.*3] = *whip-cart*; **whip-land** (*local*) see quot.; **whip line,** (*a*) = WHIPCORD 1; (*b*) the line or rope of a 'whip' (WHIP *sb.* 15); **whip-net,** technical name of a simple kind of network; **whip-rack,** a rack with notches for hanging whips upon; **whip-ray,** a fish of the family *Trygonidæ*, having a long slender flexible tail resembling the lash of a whip, and armed with a serrated spine; a sting-ray; **whip-roll,** *Weaving* (see quot. 1875); **whip-scorpion,** an arachnid of the genus *Thelyphonus* or some allied genus, related to the scorpions, and having a long slender abdomen like a whip-lash; **whip-shaft** = WHIPSTOCK 1; †**whip-sloven,** ? a sloven who deserves whipping; **whip-socket,** a socket fixed to the dash-board of a vehicle to hold the butt-end of the whip; **whip-stick,** (*a*) a whipstock, or a pliant stick used as a whip; (*b*) applied in Australia to a dwarf species of *Eucalyptus*, whip tail, a (dog's or horse's) tail resembling a whip (see also WHIPTAIL); **whip-thread,** †**whip-wood** (see quots); **whip-worm,** a parasitic nematoid worm of the genus *Trichocephalus*, consisting of a stout posterior and slender anterior part, like a whipstock with a lash.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 180 A Sallow Hedge has the Advantage of most others, because it may be thickned at Pleasure..; Beech and Hornbean [*sic*] will grow after this manner; Ash worse, Maple and *Whip-bean [*sic*] not at all. 1845 R. HOWITT *Australia* 177 The *whip-bird, which surprised I hear 1893 MRS C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* xxx, The bell-bird rang its silvery peal, and the whip-bird gave its coachman's click 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Rev.* Wks. 1630 II. 143 Where I was ill thought of..and..in a greater puzzell then the blinde Beare in the midst of all her *whip broth 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 257 A sort of Cart they call a Whip-lade, or *Whip-cart, whose hinder part is made up with boards after the manner of a Dung cart, having also a head of boards..; which head being made so as to be taken out or left in, the Cart may be indifferently used to carry..dung, when the head is in, and Corn, etc. when taken out. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 94 The '*Whip-club-blade' with four in hand 'handles the ribbons gay' 1908 *Blackw. Mag* Oct. 433 They belonged to a Spanish whip-club. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* III. 39 If the nobility of France had not degenerated into *whip-clubbists, and opera-house committee-men 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xxi, As an unruly charger *whip-corrected 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 130 With a cascade of *whip-cracks, the two light-footed Arab horses are at once *en route*. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr* (1894) 62 An Englishman at Tours who took a lesson of *whip-cracking every day from a postillion 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst World* II. The whip-crackings, and shouts of the whips as they encouraged the hounds. 1865 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 171/3 Divers turnings and *whipcraft feats. 1883 *19th Cent* July 151 Half a dozen *whip-cranes would pull up these boxes with great rapidity *a* 1850 BROMFIELD *Flora Vectensis* (1856) 167 *P[yrus] Aria*, . White Beam tree Vect. *Whipcrop, . The long, straight and very tough shoots are cut for whip handles by waggoners *Ibid* 235 The slender stems [of *Viburnum Lantana*] are used for whip handles, as might be inferred from the vernacular name of Whip-crop 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl , **Whip Gin*, a simple tackle block, over which a hoisting-rope runs. 1818 T. NUTTALL *Genera N. Amer. Plants* II. 205 *Scleria*, Gærtner (*Whip grass). [Cf. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd*, 808 The long, straight leaves of *S[cleria] flagellum* are armed with fine sharp-cutting teeth, and are made into whips for flogging negro slaves in the West Indies.] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvii 176 These little ends of men and dandiprats, whom in Scotland they call *whiphandles [orig. *manches d'estrilles*] 1861 in *Century Mag* (1889) Oct 932/2 They know that we shall keep the whip-handle. 1911 BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* xxxv, Joe Fagan had taught him to make whip-handles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Whip hanger*, an annular rim or bracket provided with notches, into which the ends of the suspended whips fit 1866 MRS WHITNEY *Leslie Goldthwaite* i, The bits of ruffling , with their edges in almost invisible *whip-hems 1895 ANNA M. STODDART *S. S Blackie* I. 211 He had recourse to .fines sternly imposed, and so kept moderate *whip hold of the team 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* VIII, We . bought a '*whip horse' which staunch and well-trained animal drew up the precious gravel. 1677 *Whip-lade [see *whip-cart*] 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 259 **Whip Land*, land measured out (when ploughed) by the whip's length 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 138 They could not pay for their *whip-leather. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 8/2 A *whip like moveable proboscis. 1883 SAVILLE-KENT in *Fisheries Bahamas* 40 The whiplike appendages or flagella of the cells. 1582 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 353 For *whip lyne 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 91/3 The whip line of the apparatus [*sc.* breeches buoy] ..got round the neck of the seaman. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2579/4 Mr. Richard Weller, *Whip-maker 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxix, The most accomplished whipmaker 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 947/2 The main items of expense in *whip making material are rattan and whalebone. 1898 H. G. WELLS *War of Worlds* I. xvi, With the cabman's *whip-marks red across his face and hands 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1235 The mail-net is a combination of common gauze and the *whip-net in the same fabric. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Whip rack 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 73 The *Whipray differs from the other two sorts, having a.. longer Tail and ending with a Knob, shaped like a Harpoon 1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes E. Coast N. Amer.* 34 *Trygon centrura*. Sting ray, whip-ray, stingaree 1863 J. WATSON *Weaving* VI. 219 Below the yarn beam, on each side of the loom, the brackets are fixed for the gudgeons of the *whip rolls to run in 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Whip roll* (Weaving), a roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* XIV, The masts trembled, and the spars aloft bent like *whip-shafts. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Whip-shaped*, flagelliform *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* II. 38 Thes twayne *whyp-slouens, ! 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 259 He set up an infernal *whip-smacking 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Whip socket. 1900 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Isle Unrest* XVII, He twisted the reins round the whip socket 1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 26 July, Wks. 1851 III. 297 One of the grooms ran up to us with three *whip-sticks. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* XXX. II. 278, I resolved to have some fishing;..and sallied forth with one of the waggon whip-sticks for a rod, and some string for a line 1874 M. C. *Explorers* 123 (Morris) A patch of whip stick scrub. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4523/4 When taken away he had a *whip Tail. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1258/2 Black and tan toy terrier dog whip tail. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 252/2 If your *whip thong gets caught in the harness. 1883 C. P. BROWN *Cotton Manuf.* 168 **Whip thread*, the crossing thread in gauze 1838 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. xxxvi, An ass, With stout *whip wielding [*ed.* 1812 whip-cracking] rider on his back. 1696 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Opera 1769 II. 395 Xylomastix arbor Americana *Whip-wood 1875 T. S. COBBOLD *Tapeworms* (ed. 3) 70 My treatment not only expelled an ordinary tapeworm but also a solitary *whipworm.

2. Combinations of the vb **a.** with second element in objective relation. †**whip-arse,** a schoolmaster (1611 *s.v.* ARSE 1 b); **whip-belly** (-vengeance), *slang*, weak thin beer or other liquor; †**whip-can** [see WHIP *v.* 2 b], a toper, tippler, 'toss-pot'; **whip-cat,** †*adj.* drunken [see WHIP *v.* 16 a (*a*)]; *sb.* (also *whip-the-cat*), a tailor or other workman who 'whips the cat' [see WHIP *v.* 16 a (*c*)], †**whip-king,** one who drives or controls kings (as one does horses with a whip), a 'king-maker'. **b.** in attributive relation to second element: (*a*) = *whipping-*: **whip-boy** (*rare*—1) = WHIPPING-BOY; **whip-gig** = *whip-top*; **whip-post** = WHIPPING-*post*; **whip-top** = WHIPPING-*top* (also *fig*); (*b*) = *whipped*: **whip-rod,** a fishing-rod 'whipped' or wound round with twine [WHIP *v.* 17]; **whip-syllabub,** whipped syllabub [WHIPPED *ppl. a.* 3]; also *fig.*

1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 166 Faith, it is mere *Whip-Belly-Vengeance. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whip-belly*, thin weak liquor. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* III, He had been '*whip-boy' to the young heir. 1611 COTGR., *Bourrachon*, a tipler, quaffer, tossepot, *whip-canne. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii 40 He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular whip-can [orig *fesse-pinthe*]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. Prognost. v. 236 Topers, Quaffers, Whipcans, Tospots 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 87 With *whip cat bowling they kept a myrry carousing 1611 FLORIO, *Parlare briantesco*, to speake tipple, drunken or whip-cat language 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 366 A tailor who 'whipped the cat', the 'whip cat's' meals 1912 R. M. FERGUSSON *Ochil Poetry T.* 34 He plied his trade as a 'whup-the-cat' for fivepence a day and 'his meat' 1781 COWPER *Hope* 190 The puny tyrant burns to subjugate The free republic of the *whip gig state. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 570 Richard Nevil, that *whipking (as some tearmed him) 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 6 Or rather Frenchify our English solidity into froth and *whip-syllabub 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 2 His snowy beard foaming on his bosom like whip syllabub 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. § 6 288 We have hitherto been speaking of the *whip top [under the name of 'top']; for the peg-top must be ranked among the modern inventions. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadvent. J. Nicholson* IV, A man who was a mere whiptop for calamity

Whipcord (hwi·pkɔ̄d), *sb.* [? f. WHIP *v.* III, with later association of WHIP *sb.* I + CORD *sb.*1]

1. A thin tough kind of hempen cord, of which whip-lashes or the ends of them are made; in allusive use, the material of whip-lashes.

Perh. orig. Fine cord or twine for 'whipping' or binding closely round something.

1318–19 in G. Oliver *Lives Bps. Exeter* etc. (1861) 381 Wyppe cord, 3d 1362–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 565 In xij pecus de Qwypcord empt pro carectar. iiij d 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 215 Ther bownde his armes be hynde hym with whippe cord like a theffe. 1487–8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 131 For lyne and whippcoide to serve the same clothe, ij d 1541 in *Essex Rev.* XXI. 145 Payd for whipcorde for the pascall, i d. *c* 1616 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* v. i, Beg, beg, and keep Constables waking, wear out stocks and whipcord 1675 *Three Inhumane Murthers* 6 The Judge Caus'd his Thumbs to be ty'd fast together with whipcord. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xix, He will neither spare whipcord nor spur-rowel 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXXII, He looks as hard as iron, and tough as whipcord.

b. A piece of this material, as a whip-lash or its extremity.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) XVI. 430 Takes him here bounden fast, While a whipcord here will last 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 17 As far as the whipcord would stretch *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* II. Apr. 1645, Dashing the knotted and ravelled whipcord over their shoulders 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 63 One may break a whip-cord, with one's hand by bringing one part of the rope to cut the other. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I. vi. 58 Our eight inch hawser parted like a whip cord

c. *attrib.* Tough as whipcord.

1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 27 One whipcord nerve in the muscly mass from neck to shoulder-blade.

2. *transf* **a.** A kind of catgut.

1880 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* II. 609 To produce a cord—known as 'whipcord'—from these intestines.

b. A close-woven ribbed worsted material used for dresses, riding breeches, etc. Also *attrib.*

1897 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/3 Whipcord coatings, bengalines in silk and wool. 1900 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 7/3, 60,000 pairs of whip-cord riding trousers 1915 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen & Worsted* 305 Warp Twills . Fancy Twills.—Included in the former are the standard makes of fabric known as whip cords.

3. Applied (simply or attrib.) to **a.** species of willow with very flexible shoots, as *Salix purpurea* or *S. vitellina*; **b.** species of seaweed with long slender fronds, as *Chorda Filum* or *Chordaria flagelliformis*

1812 J. WALKER *Hebrides* II. 273 Salix vitellina .. is called..the whip-cord willow because its shoots are so tough and flexible, that they can be wrapt round the finger like a whip cord. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* ii. 125 The Whipcord Fucus (*Chordaria flagelliformis*).

Hence **Whipcord** *v.*, (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.* to furnish with whipcord; **Whipcordy** *a.*, resembling whipcord, sinewy.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 33 *Whipcorded the boys' plough whips 1856 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. 336 The Bishop (Exeter) wonderfully hale and *whipcordy.

Whip-grafting. *Hort.* Also †**-graffing** [f. WHIP *v.* 2] (See quot. 1878.) Hence **Whip-graft** *v.*, *trans.* to graft in this way.

1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit-Trees* (ed. 2) 47 *marg.*, Second Way of Grafting, called whip-Grafting. 1660 SHARPOCK *Vegetables* 63 The one of these wayes is called shoulder-grafting ..The other Whip-grafting, because the operator only makes his streight down right cut and tarryes not to indent it at all. 1675 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (ed. 2) 115 Taking a Graft or Sprig of the Tree you designe to propagate, and a small piece of the Root of another Tree of the same kinde,. Whip-graft them together. 1719 [see *tongue-grafting* s. v. TONGUE *sb* 16] 1815, 1842 [see *splice grafting* s. v. SPLICE *sb* 3]. 1878 BALTET *Grafting* etc. 112 The old-fashioned system of 'whip-grafting', employed in England in the case of some kinds of trees in preference to budding, on account of the inclemency of the climate The stock is headed down and cut on one side only to receive the scion, which is cut with a long splice-cut and partially cleft or notched.

Whip-hand (hwi·phǣnd). [f. WHIP *sb.* 1.]

1. The hand in which the whip is held in driving or riding; the driver's or rider's right hand.

1809 CHRISTIAN *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 74 The law of the road, viz. that horses and carriages should..keep the left side of the road, and consequently, pass each other on the whip-hand. 1838 *Bentley's Misc.* IV. 601 A thick gold ring on

the little finger of his whip-hand 1887 R H Roberts *In the Shires* II 27 Raising his whip-hand, which brings the cavalcade to a halt.

2. fig phr. *To have the whip-hand of* · to have the advantage or upper hand of, control Hence in similar phr.

1680 Aesop *Mischief Impos* ii 8 When once they are got into the Saddle, and have the whip hand of the poor Laity 1690 Child *Disc Trade* Pref C8, Before the Dutch get too much the whip hand of us 1694 Echard *Plautus* 204 A silent Woman has always the whip Hand of a Talker. 1849 De Quincey *Engl Mail Coach* Wks. 1890 XIII. 307 In the art of conversation, he admitted that I had the whip hand of him. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char* VIII 200 He has a secret of her own, and this gives him the whip hand of her. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xiv, For the sake of my own safety, I dare not abandon the whip hand I have of you.

Whip-her-ginny, -jenny: see Whipper-ginnie

†**Whip-jack** (hwi·pdʒæk). *Obs.* [app. f. Whip *v.* 6 + Jack *sb*.[1]] A vagabond or beggar who pretends to be a distressed sailor. Also *gen.*

a 1556 Poner in *Maitland's Ess. Ref.* (1849) 74 One Boner (a bare whippe Iacke) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father. 1561 Awdelay *Frat Vacab.* (1869) 4 A Whypiacke is one that by coulor of a counterfaite Lisence doth use to beg lyke a Maryner 1608 Dekker *Belman of London* Wks (Grosart) III. 102 Another sort of., knaues are called Whipiacks who talke of nothing but fights at Sea, piracies, drownings and shipwracks 1753 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxv. 142 Sir Charles Grandison is none of your gew-gaw whip-jacks. [1834 Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, 'And a rum'un he be',. returned the whip-jack, or sham sailor.]

b. Humorously applied to a book in blue binding. *nonce-use.*

1624 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I 33 He also sent me a little whipiack in a blew jackett, caled A Gagg for the newe Gospell.

Whi·p-lash. [f. Whip *sb.* 1 + Lash *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. The lash of a whip. Also *allusively* and *fig.*

1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 36 Whiplash wel knotted, and cartrope ynough 1774 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 9 Feb Suppl 2/3 Silk whip-lashes. 1838 Dickens *Nich Nick.* xxxii, He let out his whip-lash and touched up a little boy on the calves of his legs 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* iv, 'He wants the whip lash' 'Lay it on with science, then' 1894 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 195/2 Nothing escapes the whip-lash of the 'college wit' 1915 M Baillie Saunders *Captain the Cure* v, Listening to the sharp whip-lash of furious voices in the room below

2. *transf.* An object resembling the lash of a whip, as the *vibraculum* of certain polyzoans, *spec.* a species of seaweed with long narrow fronds.

1850 Miss Pratt *Comm. Things of Sea side* ii 124 The two species of Sea Whiplash, .One kind of this whiplash (*Chorda filum*) grows attached to rocks and stones 1857 Gosse *Omphalos* 146 The long and tough whip lash in which the point of each leaf terminates. 1865 — *Land & Sea* 225 In the Scuparia there are some special organs of defence One of these is called the vibraculum, or the whiplash.

†**Whipling,** *vbl sb. Obs rare*—[1]. [Cf. Wheeple *v.*] ? A 'piping' noise.

1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 347 There is a whyspring and a whipling, He shulde be hyder brought.

Whipman (hwi·pmæn) Pl. **-men.** Now *rare.* [f Whip *sb.* 1.] A man who wields a whip; a driver of horses; *dial.* a carter. Hence **Whi·p-manship,** the character or skill of a 'whipman', the art of driving.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 50 The school of whipmanship, for the young nobility and gentry *Ibid.* X 288 No sooner were the whipmen passed than the void part was filled *a* 1825 Duff *Poems, Old Horse* 84 (Jam.) Routhless whipmen, scant o' grace 1834 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* I. No. 2 45 The whip-men (carters) bought it.

Whi·pma·ster. [f. Whip *sb.* 1.] A master who uses the whip; a flogger.

1725 Bailey *Erasm. Collog.* (1878) I 103 Wo to our Back-Sides, he's a greater Whip-Master [L. *flagellator*] than Busby himself 1893 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* 96 These whipmasters of ours.

Whippable (hwi·păb'l), *a* [f. Whip *v.* 6 + -able.] Liable to be whipped.

1863 *Blackw Mag* Dec 643 Two sorrowful, whippable *alumni* stood each beside a 'tree of knowledge' 1881 Phil Robinson *Under the Punkah* 216 The distinctive feature of this period of life [*sc* boyhood], is popularly supposed to be that it is a whippable age.

Whi·ppant, *a. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. as prec., after heraldic terms in -ant] That is frequently whipped. 1652 [see Stockant]

Whipped, whipt (hwipt), *ppl a.* [f. Whip *v.* + -ed.]

1. *Needlework.* (See Whip *v.* 18)

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, Frettes of whipped gold of damaske very riche. 1716 Gay *Trivia* II 339 'n half-whipt Muslin Needles useless lye.

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs. nonce-use.*

1562 V Leigh *Survey.* (1588) O iij, I call it .the whipped line, because I haue formed it like a little whipcorde 1619 H Lyte *Art of Tens* 20 In the table on the left hand of the whipped line.

b. Bound with cord closely wound round. see Whip *v.* 17.

1886 J. H Kerne *Fishing Tackle* 159 Twisting a hackle ..round the shank of a whipped hook.

3 *Confectionery,* etc. Beaten into a froth: see Whip *v.* 7. Hence in figurative expressions denoting something 'frothy', flimsy, or unsubstantial.

1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* IV iii, The dull French Poetry, so thin, that it is the very Leaf-gold of Wit, the very Wafers and whip'd Cream of sense 1691 Shadwell *Scourers* II 1, To make clouted cream, and whipt Sillabubs 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Sugar,* The White of a whipt Egg 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* lxxxv VII 117 To distinguish the froth and whipt-syllabub in them [*sc.* letters] from the cream 1781 Cowper *Table-T.* 551 Summoning the Muse to such a theme, The fruit of all her labour is whipped cream. 1828 Scott *Frnl* 23 Apr in *Lockhart,* Who cares for the whipp'd cream of London society? 1846 Soyer *Cookery* 209 Add a gill of whipped cream

4 Beaten with or as with a whip; scourged, flogged, lashed.

1723 *Guardian* No. 8 P 4 Saying, That it became not the Condition of a whipt Rascal to travel on Horseback 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xiv 138 The two nationals, who sneaked away like whipped hounds. 1842 *Congr Globe* 29 Jan. 183/2 A whipped cur was ever the most fawning dog.

b *Farriery* Of a horse · see quot

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) Pref p xi, You shall hear many a Horse praised for being a thorow-winded one, and a brave whipt-horse. *Ibid* II 122 He is a good whip'd Horse, that is, he will answer the Whip well

5. *Fencing.* (See Whip *v.* 4.)

1771 Lonnergan *Fencer's Guide* 90 If I whip along your Tierce-side, parry round with a whipped Quarte.

6. With *up* · Made up artificially, factitious.

1900 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 3/4 The recent agitation was a whipped-up thing 1902 J H Rose *Napoleon I,* I xii 274 His keen instinct for reality, which led him to scorn such whipped-up creeds as Robespierre's Supreme Being

¶ **7.** Used for Whip-.

1680 *Lond. Gaz* No. 1562/4 Two Mares, one of them whipt Tail'd, and Grizled. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III iii 94/2 Little round holes whipt-stitched about.

Whippence: see Whippin

Whipper (hwi·pəɹ) [f Whip *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which whips, in various senses.

1. One who beats or chastises with (or as with) a whip; a scourger, flogger; *spec.* an official who inflicts whipping as a legal punishment. Also *fig.*

1552 Huloet, Whypper who whyppeth beggers and vacaboundes, or others, *plagiarius* 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* v. iii, Ambitiously, affecting the title of the vntrussers, or whippers of the age. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [1] I 147 It is the basest Office Man can fall into, to mak his tongue the Whipper of the Worthy man 1697 J Partridge (*title*) Flagitiosus Mercurius flagellatus, or the Whipper whipp'd 1813 E S Barrett *Heroine* xvi (1909) 88 At last, marrying some honest gentleman,. .she degenerates into a dangler of keys and whipper of children 1841 Orderson *Creoleana* ix 96 The brutal hand of the mercenary whipper. 1886 *8th Rep. Prison Comm. Scot.* 6 The case against the boy was accordingly delayed,. because a whipper could not be found

b. = Flagellant A. 1

a 1656 Br Hall *Serm. 1 Cor xi 10* Wks. 1808 V. 487 A brood of mad heretics, whom they called Flagellantes, 'the whippers'; which went about lashing themselves to blood. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt Chr.* II. ix. 213 The whippers, ran about in promiscuous multitudes.

c = Whipper-in 1, 2 ? *Obs.*

1826 *Sporting Mag* (N. S) XVII 366 John Roberts the huntsman, and Will Veale the whipper 1884 Gladstone in *Western Daily Press* 12 July 8/1 The authority, for every loyal Liberal, of the whipper.

d. A kind of fishing-rod: see quot., and cf Whip *v.* 8.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. iii 103/1 A Whipper, or Whipping Rod is a slender top Rod, that is weak in the middle and top heavy, but all slender and fine

2. A person or thing that surpasses others. (Cf. Whip *v.* 12.) ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.* applied to a big active person.

c 1520 *Boke of Mayd Emlyn* 356 in Hazlitt *Early Pop Poetry* IV 94 Bycause he coude clepe her, She called hym a whypper 1540 J Heywood *Four PP* C 1 b, This relyke, her is a whipper here is a slypper Of one of the seuen slepers.

3. A workman who hoists coal with a 'whip'. = Coal-whipper (Cf Whip *v.* 5.)

1835–6 Barlow in *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) VIII 87/1 The four whippers now run up a sort of step-ladder. 1836–9, etc [see Coal-whipper] 1887 R Newman in *Charity Org Rev.* July 275 Coal-whipping has now all but ceased, but a similar class of men are probably as numerous as were the whippers of twenty years ago

4. One who runs the coloured thread along the edge of a blanket. (Cf Whip *v.* 18.)

1882 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 66 Blanket Manufacture; . Tucker. Whipper. Binder.

Whipperee (hwipəɹī·). *U. S.* Corrupt form of *whip-ray* (see Whip- 1 c): cf Stingaree.

†**Whipperginnie.** *Obs slang* Also 6 **whipper-ienny,** 7 **whip her Ginny, whip-her-ginny,** 8 **whip-her-jenny.** [Of obscure origin.]

1. A term of reprobation or abuse applied to a woman.

1593 *Tell-trothe's N Y Gift* (1876) 13 Shee fals so hot to scoulding with the whippergiinne her ostice. *Ibid* 21 That fornicators (after they had obtained their desires,) should seeking other wenches, meet with whipper ginnies 1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingt* (Percy Soc) 103 What needst thou to care, whipper-ienny, tripe-cheeks?

2. *The land of whipperginnie,* app. a nickname for purgatory.

1594 Nashe *Unfort Trav.* C 3 b, What newes from heauen, hell, and the land of whipperginnie.

3. Name of an old game at cards.

1622 J Taylor (Water P) *O'Toole* Wks (1630) II. 19/2 Thou hold'st it Valours ignominy, To spend thy dayes in peacefull whip her Ginny. 1629 — *Wit & Mirth* xix ibid 181/2 An vnhappy boy. would fall to Cards at the Cambrian game of whip-her-ginny, or English one and thirty 1737 *Poor Robin* Dec B 7 b, Maw, Whip-her jenny, Poor and Rich, With other fruitless Pastimes.

Whi·pper-i·n. [f. the phr. *to whip in*: see Whip *v.* 6 d.]

1. A huntsman's assistant who keeps the hounds from straying by driving them back with the whip into the main body of the pack. Also called shortly a *whip* (Whip *sb.* 5), or formerly occas. a *whipper* (Whipper 1 c).

1739 *Ess Better Regul Free-Thinking* 7 Should. the Postilion turn Cook, and the Whipper in resolve to be nothing less than Steward or Butler 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* I ii, He was soon transplanted from the Fields into the Dog-kennel, where he was placed under the Huntsman, and made what Sportsmen term a Whipper in. 1875 W S Hayward *Love agst World* I, The brothers ordered their whipper-in to unkennel the hounds.

fig 1785 Wolcot (P Pindar) *Lyric Odes* IV Wks 1812 I 87 My Muse is whipper-in 1836 E Howard *R Reefer* xxxv, One of the two brigs that was to accompany us as whippers-in to the convoy

b. In the game of hare and hounds, a runner whose business it is to keep the hounds in order.

1855 'G Forrest' *Every Boy's Bk* 11 The Hare should not be the best runner, but should be daring, and prudent A Huntsman and Whipper-in are then chosen. The Hare then starts, and has about seven minutes' grace, at the expiration of which time the Huntsman blows a horn and sets off, the Hounds keeping nearly in Indian file, the Whipper in bringing up the rear. 1901 R. S. Warren Bell *Tales of Greyhouse* 47 The too impetuous hounds had to be curbed by the whippers-in

c *Racing slang.* The horse last in a race or at any given moment of a race.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/5 The field began to break up, and the whippers in became Cuio and El Diablo

2. In parliamentary use, = Whip *sb.* 6. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1771 *Ann Reg., Misc. Ess.* 196/1 He was first a whipper-in to the Premier, and then became Premier himself. 1792 *J. Pearson's Pol. Dict., Whipper-in,* a fellow that sends for Members to carry a question when the Minister is hard run 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Parl Sk.,* He. will tell you how Sir Somebody Something, when he was whipper-in for the Government, brought four men out of their beds to vote in the majority. 1903 *Westm Gaz* 9 Oct 12/1 At the beginning of the Canadian 'Parliamentary Companion' a whole page is headed in large capitals, 'Whippers in.' Then follow the names of the various party 'Whips,' as we would call them

Whi·pper-sna·pper. [? A jingling extension of **whip-snapper*, a cracker of whips (see Whip *sb.* 1, Snap *v.* 12), on the model of the earlier *snipper-snapper*] A diminutive or insignificant person, *esp* a sprightly or impertinent young fellow. Also rarely applied to a thing.

† In quot 1674 app. A violent or dangerous person, a 'rough' cf quot 1589 s.v Whipster 1 a.

1674 Head *Jackson's Recant* C 2 b, Have a care of Marlbrough Downs, there are a parcel of whipper Snappers have been very busie there of late *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant Crew, Whipper-snapper,* a very small but sprightly Boy 1700 T. Brown *Amusem* xi. 136 A Grave Old Gentleman . thus repremanded our Saucy Whipper Snapper 1827 Scott *Surg. Dan* II, A whipper-snapper of an attorney's apprentice, I'll teach him to speak with more reverence of the learned professions. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. bk* (1869) 15 Not that he feared such fellows as these—little whipper snappers —our men would eat them. 1866 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau* xxii, A little whipper-snapper of a French watch. 1876 Black *Madcap Violet* xxxviii, It is only the whipper-snapper in criticism who is always crying out for a grand and tremendous motive.

attrib 1742 Fielding *J Andrews* IV vi, A Parcel of Whipper-snapper Sparks 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I xxix, A whipper snapper school-boy.

Whippet (hwi·pet), *sb.* Also 6 **wepit, whippett,** 9 **whippit, wippet.** [? partly f. Whip *sb.* or *v.* + -et, partly f. Whippet *v.*]

†**1.** ? Some light wine. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 50 (MS Rawl C 86 lf 107 b) Good drynke he louyd better than he did wepit. *Ibid.* 337. 112 Malmasyes, Tires, and Rumneys,.. Whippett and Pyngmedo

2 A lively young woman; a light wench; now *dial* a nimble, diminutive, or puny person.

1550 Crowley *Epigr* 1331 All modeste matrons I truste wyll take my part, As for nice whippets, wordes Shall not come nye my hert 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 158 Those worthlesse Whippets and Iack Strawes hee could get, he would seeme to enable and compare with the highest 1597 Breton *Wit's Trenchmous* Wks. (Grosart) II. 15/1 Why, quoth this Whippet, if I should tell you I loue you [etc]

†**3.** A sudden brisk movement. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1603 T Cartwright *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 431 As soone as ever [the dog] seeth [the rost] taken from the fire, he giveth a whippet from his wheele.

4. A small breed of dog, now *spec.* a cross between a greyhound and a terrier or spaniel, used for coursing and racing, esp. in the north of England. With the earliest examples cf. Whappet.

a 1620 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 75 If a little dog or whippet of his dye, & hee makes him a tombe *c* 1625 W Goddard *Mastiff Whelp* G 3, Too loude thou barkest Whelpe, I must haue whippets now, that doe but yelpe.

1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Dogge of Warre* Wks II 232 The little Curre, Whippet, or House-dogge 1645 Milton *Colast.* 26 If a man cannot peaceably walk into the world, but must bee infested with bauling whippets, and shun-barkers 1665 in *Sporting Mag* XLII 10 To seize all such greyhounds, beagles, or whippets [*sic*]. 1841 Hartshorne *Salopia Antiqua* 614 *Whippet*, a dog bred betwixt a greyhound and a spaniel 1884 *St James's Gaz* 18 Oct 6/2 I found a man training a wiry racing-dog The 'whippet' strode along with great earnestness.

attrib and *Comb.* 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar 1260/3 Fawn whippet bitch for sale 1894 F Lloyd *Whippet & Race-Dog* VIII 45 The National Whippet-racing Club. *Ibid* XI. 73 A most important personage on the Whippet-track is the clerk of the scales

b *transf. Mil.* The Medium Mark A 'tank', a light kind of 'tank' used in the war of 1914–18. Also called *chaser*

1918 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/6 The capture of Morlancourt, where light Tanks or whippets were used.

†5 A little whip. *Obs. rare*—1.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farm* I xxviii 132 He shall not vse anie thing else to ride him [*sc* horse] with, saue onely his whippet and trench

†6. 'A short light petticoat' (Foiby) *dial. Obs.*

Hence **Whippetee·r, Whi·ppeter,** a person who keeps a whippet (sense 4); **Whi·ppeting,** *sb.* the breeding, training, etc. of whippets; *a.* engaged in this.

1894 Sir J. Astley *Fifty Yrs. Life* II 337 The principal whippeteers are colliers in Lancashire. 1894 F Lloyd *Whippet & Race-Dog* VII. 44 Everything connected with Whippeting *Ibid.* IX 58 Some Whippeting people *Ibid* XXIV 174 Common names have been given by Whippeters to the dogs.

†**Whi·ppet,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -yt. [app the phr *whip it* written as one word: see Whip *v.* 1 c.] *intr* To move briskly, bestir oneself, frisk.

1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* III i N iv, Lest he a camell shulde not skyp or whippyt about *c*1550 *Pryde & Abuse Wom* 57 in Hazl *E P P.* IV 234 Wyth whippet a whyle, lyttle pretyone Prancke it, and hagge it well *a*1553 Udall *Royster D.* I iii (Arb) 22 Nowe whippet apace for the maystrie 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 270 Whippet, turne to a new lesson, and strike wee vp Iohn for the King

Whippin (hwi·pin). *dial.* Also 7 **wippin,** 8 **whipping,** 9 **w(h)ippon, whippence.** [Origin obscure.] = Whippletree 2. Also *whippintree.*

1697 in *Sussex Archæol Collect* VI. 195 One wagon Ready to Runn Six yoakes Five wippins *a*1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 72 The plough-beam, sprinter, whippings, and traces must often break when they come against a great stone. 1778 [W Marshall] *Minutes Agric* 29 July 1775, I..intend that he shall attend to the spread-bats and whippins. *Ibid* 26 Dec. 1775, 7 Iron trace whippins, 2 Setts of hempen trace ditto 1811 T Davis *Agric Wilts* 263 Whippence, viz the weigh-beam and bodkins, the fore carriage of a plough, as also of the harrow and drag 1855 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* XVI i. 113 They [*sc* horses drawing a plough] should be worked abreast (the attachment being by means of 'wippons') 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., 10 sets of drag and small harrows, whippons and traces. 1919 R. P. Chope *Some Old Farm Implements* 13 The modern harrows are made entirely of iron, and the parts are not hinged together, but to a wooden cross-beam which is connected to the whippintree.

†**Whippincrust.** *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of wine; ? a perversion of Hippocras.

1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* Wks. (1910) 197 *Rob.* [the ostler]. If thou't go but to the Tauerne with me, I'le giue thee . Sacke, Muskadine, Malmesey and Whippincrust.

Whipping (hwi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also (sense 2) *Sc.* wippen [f. Whip *v.* + -ing 1.]

1 The action of striking with or as with a whip.

a The, or an, infliction of corporal punishment by strokes of a whip or rod, scourging, flogging, flagellation; *loosely*, beating with the hand or otherwise, slapping, spanking. Also *fig.* chastisement, disciplinary correction; defeat, 'beating' (*U S. colloq.*)

1566 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser VII. 142/1 Pd for whyppynge of a man xiid 1602 Shaks *Ham* II. ii 556 Vse euerie man after his desart, and who should scape whipping 1630 Donne *Serm., Matt iv 18-20* (1640) 733, I am not bound, to teare my flesh by inhumane whippings, and flagellations. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* II. xvi 110 To such a lad a frown may be a whipping 1720 Swift *Mod. Educ* Wks 1755 II ii 34 Whipping breaks the spirits of lads well born. 1752 Chesterf *Let to Dayrolles* 18 Oct, Pray let my godson never know what a blow or a whipping is, unless for those things for which, were he a man, he would deserve them 1866 Mrs H Wood *Elster's Folly* xxxiii, She put him across her knee, pulled off an old slipper she was wearing, and gave him a sound whipping with its fat sole. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* xii, If a letter had been withheld by her father it was a part of her whipping 1916 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 623 The savage whippings of criminals

b. *gen.* or in other connexions, e. g. the driving of a horse, or spinning of a top, with a whip.

1577 Googe tr *Heresbach's Husb* 119 b, It must be sene to, that they [*sc.* horses drawing together] be euen matched, least the stronger spoyle the weaker, while he dreadeth the rating, and whipping. *a*1628 F Grevil *Let Hon. Lady* iv, Our flesh being like a Toppe which only goes vpright with whipping. 1796 Marshall *Planting* I 150 The plants..will..become liable to lash each other's tops, with every blast of wind. This evil is called whipping of tops. 1917 'John Oxenham' *Loosing Lion's Whelps* 21 Faces.. bleached and sodden with the whipping of the wind.

c *Confectionery*, etc. (See Whip *v.* 7.)

1845 G E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 156 The blood contains a certain amount of fibrin, which on whipping is separated in stringy masses 1854 R S Surtees *Handley Cr* IV, The whipping of creams, the stiffening of jellies, [etc.]

d *Angling.* (See Whip *v.* 8.)

1653 Walton *Angler* xi 205 There is no better sport then whipping for Bleaks in a boat in a Summers evening 1787 Best *Angling* (ed 2) 60 To imitate a young angler, by his whipping for them in a hot summer's evening. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & Widows* v, What state is the river in? Will it do for whipping?

e. (See Whip *v.* 6 d, 14.)

1834 in Dk Buckingham *Crts Will. IV. & Vict.* (1861) II. 115, I rather think the Government, as they knew they would be weak, considered it best to take no pains in whipping. 1880 Trevelyan *C J Fox* v. 196 It was an allusion which Burke made in the course of the evening to the industry of the Treasury officials that first rendered the term 'whipping in' classical. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz* 20 June 6/2 The Government is entitled to whatever credit is due to a good piece of whipping. 1901 R. S Warren Bell *Tales of Greyhouse* 48 Wardour, a trifle weary of the arduous task of whipping-in, had forged ahead 1903 *Times* 30 Mar. 7/6 Extra zeal in the whipping-in of audiences

2. The action of overlaying or binding with cord or the like wound closely round and round; *concr.* the cord, etc. so wound around something (or each turn of it).

1540 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 4 Payd for whyppynge of roopes viiid 1673 *Wadderburn's Vocab* 38 (Jam) *Bacult caulis*, the club shaft *Baculi manubrium*, the handle where the wippen is. *Bacult filum*, the wippen. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* xxii. P 5 [He] whips the Cord again about the Page, taking care that the several whippings lye parallel 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xvii (Roxb) 217/1 The whipping of the string, is that part where the arrow is set on. 1770 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 330 The lashings will yield no longer to his whipping and pulling *c*1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 28 For splicing an eye put on a good whipping 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 112 To whip the end of a rope The turns of the whipping are always passed up towards the end of the rope 1887 J H Keene *Fishing Tackle* 90 The whipping of hooks on gimp.

b. *Needlework* (See Whip *v.* 18)

1814 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I 274 Tell Mrs Haw to prepare for plenty of hemming and whipping. 1866 Mrs Whitney *Leslie Goldthwaite* IX, All kinds of stitches—embroidery, and plain over-and over, and whippings, and darns 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework* 519 *Whipping*, a term, denoting a method of drawing up a piece of frilling into gathers, by .. sewing loosely over a delicately rolled edge of the same

3. †a = Whip-grafting. *Obs.*

1629 Parkinson *Parad.* III. vi 547 For whipping, the time is somewhat later then grafting in the stocke

b. Hoisting with a 'whip' (Whip *sb* 15).

1835–6 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII 87/1 There is no occasion in this case, in unloading a vessel of coals, to be confined to what is called whipping. 1861, 1887 [see Coal-whipping]

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. in sense 1, as *whipping-audit* (Audit *sb.* 3), *-bout*, *-day*, etc.; **whipping-bench,** a bench on which offenders are laid to be whipped; †**whipping-cheer** (*humorous*), flogging, flagellation; **whipping-girl** (cf. **Whipping-boy**), **whipping-hand** = Whip-hand; **whipping-place,** a place at which offenders are or were publicly whipped; **whipping-pole** = next; **whipping-post,** a post set up, usually in a public place, to which offenders are or were tied to be whipped; **whipping-stock,** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) a person who is frequently whipped (cf. *laughing-stock*); **whipping-top,** a top spun by whipping; also *fig.*; **whipping-trade** (*sarcastic*), the occupation of a schoolmaster.

*a*1658 Cleveland *Char Country-Comm.-man* Wks. (1687) 77 His Fate is a *whipping Audit, when he is wrung in the Withers by a Committee of Examinations 1906 Crockett *White Plumes* XIV, The *whipping-bench and a good dozen spare rods are what they want. 1772 Nugent *Hist Fr Gerund* I. 160 Her husband had still the marks of a *whipping-bout 1578 Whetstone *1st Pt. Promos & Cass* IV. i. 2 She feard of late, of *whipping cheere to smell 1647 Herrick *Noble Numbers, Hell*, Hell is the place where whipping-cheer abounds 1683–4 *Thamasis's Advice to Painter* 40 For his Cheat, the Man will pay full dear, Condemned by my Lord to Whipping Chear 1712–13 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Jan, To-morrow . is his [*sc.* the Lord Treasurer's] day when all the ministers dine with him He calls it *whipping-day we do indeed usually rally him about his faults on that day. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec 5/1 There will always be a devotee ready to stand as *whipping girl between him and the strokes of fate. 1906 Mrs Croker *Youngest Miss Mowbray* VIII, Ella did not speak; she did not even cry out, while she acted as the whipping-girl of her enemy 1681 Hickeringill *Black Non-Conf* Postscr. Y, You have got the *whipping hand of him 1631 *Ataeburgh Rec* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser VIII 427/2 The *whippinge place in the Markett 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Crim Crts*, Often have we strayed here, in sessions time, to catch a glimpse of the whipping place. 1862 H Marryat *Year in Sweden* I 360 *note*, In after times the Kaken or *whipping-pole, stood on the Stortorg 1600 *Newe Metamorphosis* (Nares) Be brought to th' *whipping post And as a rogue stande ready to be whipt 1741 Tailfer etc. *Narr Georgia* 37 Irons, Whipping-Posts, Gibbets, &c. were provided 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* II, He never was flogged, but it was a wonder how he escaped the whipping post 1854 — *Newcomes* II, No whipping post could have been leaner than Mrs. Newcome 1703 De Foe *Hymn to Pillory* 250 In vain he struggl'd, he harangu'd in vain, To bring in *Whipping Sentences again. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 174 Send them to th' *whipping-stocke. 1678 Penn in *Life*, Wks. 1782 I. p. lxii, We have been as the wool-sacks, and common whipping-stock of the kingdom. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII i (Rtldg.) 225, I am born to be the mere *whipping top of fortune 1885 Mozley *Remin Towns* etc II 249 A boy's whipping-top *a*1704 T' *Brown's Wks.* (1711) IV. 185 By Nature meant, by Want a Pedant made, Bl——re at first profess'd the *Whipping-trade.

b in sense 2, as *whipping cotton, silk, twine*

1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* French terms, *Fisolle*, or *Ficelle*, whipping-twine 1887 J H Keene *Fishing Tackle* 102 A piece of gold tinsel is secured by one turn of the loose whipping silk 1893 Rosevear *Text-bk Needlework* 208 Whipping cotton must be very..strong, and yet fine.

c. in sense 3 c, as *whipping-hoist, -jigger.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech*, *Whipping-hoist*, a steam hoisting-device for use in buildings 1895 *Daily News* 13 July 5/4 A crane lifting eight tons, fitted with 'whipping jigger'

Whi·pping, *ppl a* [f. Whip *v.* + -ing 2.] That whips, in various senses.

1. Moving briskly or nimbly; acting vigorously or violently; characterized by such movement or action. (See senses of Whip *v.* I.)

[1530- see Whippingly below] 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 17 A whipping Mistresse H (whose toung goeth like the clacke of a Mill). 1656 (*title*) Divine Fireworks hinting what the Almighty Emanuel is doing in these whipping times 1700 R. Cromwell in *Engl Hist. Rev* (1898) XIII. 120 A whippinge sneezing cold 1741 Richardson *Pamela* xxxiii. III. 323, I have a whipping Stomach, and were there fifty Dishes, I always taste of every one. 1895 Meredith *Amazing Marr.* xviii, At a whipping pace.

2. Beating with or as with a whip, flogging, lashing; also *fig.*

1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Andria* I The master of the rogues, a whipping Bedle 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [1] xxvi. 84 The whipping Satyrist 1904 R Cullum *Hound from North* II, The whipping snow lashed their faces. 1919 *19th Cent.* Nov 968 To become the drilling and whipping masters of the despised soldiery.

b. *Whipping Tom* a man who whips others or flagellates himself (see quots for various uses).

1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 2 A furious chastizing Pædagogue, another Whipping-Tom, that took pleasure to lash and slash. 1715 M. Davies *Athen Brit.* I Pref 21 A Detachment of the same Crotsade, or Holy War, call'd *Flagellantes* or Whipping-Toms. *a*1728 W. Kennett in *Aubrey's Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 59 A Whipping Tom in Kent who disciplined the wandring Maids and Women till they were afraid to walk abroad. 1791 Throsby *Leicester* 356 These whip men, called Whipping-Toms, are preceded by a bell-man [etc.]. 1846 *Local Act* (Leicester) *9 Vict c.* 29 § 41. 1923 S H. Skillington *Let to Editor*, Early on Shrove Tuesday a crowd assembled in the Newarke, Leicester. At the sound of the 'Pancake Bell' a number of men and youths began a game of hockey or shinney. About 1 o'clock the 'Whipping Toms', three men in blue smocks with very long wagon whips, began to try to drive the shinney players out with their whips. The game was suppressed by Parliament in 1846.

Hence **Whippingly** *adv.*

1530 Palsgr 844/1 Whyppyngly, hastely, *hastiuement* Whyppingly, gorg, asly, *gorgiasement.*

Whi·pping-boy. A boy educated together with a young prince or royal personage, and flogged in his stead when he committed a fault that was considered to deserve flogging. Hence *allusively.*

1647 Trapp *Comm I Tim.* V 20 Rebuke before all yet not as if they were whipping boyes. *a*1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 59 William Murray of the bed-chamber, that had been whipping boy to King Charles the first. 1822 Scott *Nigel* VI, Sir Mungo had been attached to Court in the capacity of whipping-boy to King James the Sixth. 1842 Helps *Ess*, *On Choice of Agents*, The choice of agents is a difficult matter,..for you have to choose persons for whose faults you are to be punished, to whom you are to be the whipping-boy. 1914 Petrie in *Anc. Egypt* 32 With some writers Manetho is the whipping-boy, who must always be flogged whenever anything is not understood.

Whi·pping-sna·pping, *a. nonce-wd.* [Fanciful f. Whipper-snapper.] Diminutive, insignificant

1851 Thackeray *Round Papers, Ogres*, Though they had seven-leagued boots, all sorts of little whipping-snapping Tomb [*sic*] Thumbs used to elude and out-run them.

†**Whi·ppletree** 1. *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning.

Usually glossed 'cornel-tree' and compared with MLG. *wipelbom*, which, with *wnepen-* and *weinkenbom*, glosses L *cornus.* (In the absence of a French gloss in quot 1530, the identity of the word intended is doubtful)

*c*1386 Chaucer *Kn't's T.* 2065 Mapul, thorn, bech, hasel, Ew, whippeltre [*v rr* Whippul-, il-, whipil-, wypul-] 1530 Palsgr. 288/1 Whypple tree.

Whippletree 2 (hwi·p'l,trī). [The first element is app. f. Whip; cf Whippin.] = Swingletree 2.

1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 329 Two Whipple-trees of two Foot sixteen Inches each, that the Horses draw by. 1790 *Trans Soc Arts* VIII. 244 A Spring and Index fixed to a Whipple-tree for ascertaining the force exerted in the Draught of Carriages 1834 *Brit Husb* I. 165 These carts are capable of being drawn either by two horses abreast, or by the same number at length; for which purpose there are suitable staples fixed for hanging the whipple-tree upon. 1891 Malden *Tillage* 110 Iron Whippletrees for Two Horses Abreast.

Whi·p-poor-wi·ll. Also 8 **whipper-,** 9 **wipper-, -will, whippo-.** [Echoic, from the bird's note.] Popular name in U S. and Canada for a species of Goatsucker, *Antrostomus* (*Caprimulgus*) *vociferus.*

1747 G Edwards *Nat Hist Birds* II 63 The Whip Poor-Will, or lesser Goat Sucker It is called in Virginia, Whip-Poor-Will, from its Cry 1778 J. Carver *Trav N. Amer* XVIII. 468 The Whipperwill, or as it is termed by the Indians, the Muckawiss, acquires its name by the noise it makes. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VI iv. (1862) 198 The melancholy plaint of the Whip-poor will, who, perched on some lone tree, wearied the ear of night with his incessant moanings. 1822

J. Woods *Two Yrs Resid Illinois* 197 Wipperwill, or whip poor-will, or wippervill,—a brown bird is generally heard of an evening in spring and summer 1884 'Mark Twain' *Huck Finn* I, I heard a Whippowill and a dog crying about somebody that was going to die

Whippy (hwi·pi), *a* [f. Whip *sb.* + -y[1]] Resembling a whip; *esp.* bending like a whip, flexible, springy.

1867 F Francis *Bk Angling* ix 277 The Irish spliced rods are rather too whippy or flexible. 1898 *Cycling* 25 An unduly whippy machine should be let alone.

Whip-saw (hwi·pisǫ), *sb.* [f. Whip *sb.* or *v.* + Saw *sb.*] A frame-saw with a narrow blade, used esp. for curved work.

1538 Elyot, *Runcina*, a whypsawe, wherwith tymber is sawen 1552 in P H Hore *Wexford* (1901) 243 In the Storehouse at the Mynes a whypp sawe. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 100 In Maid's chamber..11 old wood chests and a whype sawe. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 107 Three whip-sawes, going all at once in a Frame or Pit. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* VI 99 The Whip-Saw is used.. to Saw such greater peeces of Stuff that the Hand-Saw will not easily reach through, two men takes each an handle of the Saw 1846 Holtzapffel *Turning* II. 701 The long saw, pit saw, or whip saw. *Ibid* 703 The blade [of the pit frame saw] is usually five or six feet long, and thinner than that of the whip saw. 1903 Nancy H Banks *Round Anvil Rock* ii, The rich dark wood of its walls and floor—all rudely smoothed with the broadaxe and the whip saw.

Hence **Whip-saw** *v.*, *intr* to work a whip-saw; *trans.* to cut with a whip-saw; *fig.* (*U. S. slang*) to have or get the advantage of thoroughly, to overcome completely, 'cut up'; **Whip-sawyer**, a man who works a whip-saw.

1881 *Lumber World* (U S) Mar, Some of the first saw mills built in England, were destroyed on the ground that it would ruin the occupation of the whip sawyers. 1884 *Hartford* (Conn) *Post* Sept, Had Braddock been half as prudent as he was brave, he could have whipsawed the French and Indians in that campaign. 1904 Eliz. Robins *Magnetic North* II 26 He would..show us how to whip saw. 1918 R. Dollar *Mem* VI 63 These [trees] are hewn in the woods either on two or four sides, and are then whip-sawn by the natives at the place of consumption

Whipsey-, -sider(r)y: see Whipsy-derry.

Whipship (hwi·pʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. Whip *sb.* + -ship.] **a.** (with poss. pron.) Humorous title for a coachman. **b.** The post of a parliamentary 'whip'.

1817 Keats *Let. to Fanny Keats* 10 Sept., I disembark'd from his Whipship's Coach. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 1 June 671/2 Lord Ribblesdale has flung up the whipship of his party.

Whip-snake. Name for various serpents of long slender form like a whip-lash, as *Masticophis flagelliformis* of N. America, *Philodryas viridissimus* of Brazil, *Hoplocephalus flagellum* of Australia.

1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 203 In the tropical climates, the rattle-snake, the whip-snake, and the cobra di capello, are the most formidable. 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem*, I 199 The Concan abounds with serpents .: one of the most dangerous is a long snake of a beautiful green; in form resembling the lash of a coach-whip, from whence it is called the whip-snake 1825 Waterton *Wand. S Amer.* I, (1903) 9 The whipsnake, of a beautiful changing green, may be handled with safety. 1887 R. M. Praed *Longleat Koorallyn* xx, A whip-snake. made a dart at Barrington's arm. 1898 E. D. Cope *Crocodil.*, etc. *N Amer.* (1900) 789 The species of this genus [*sc* Zamenis] are elongate in form and active in movement, so that the popular names of 'whip snake' and 'racer' are appropriate.

Whipstaff (hwi·pistaf). [Staff *sb.*]

1. = Whipstock 1.

1599 Middleton *Micro-cynicon* B 4 b, With nailed shooes, and whipstaffe in his hand.

†2. *Naut.* = Whip *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

1627 Capt J Smith *Sea Gram.* ii 12 The Whip staffe is that peece of wood like a strong staffe the Helmesman hath alwaies in his hand. made fast to the Tiller with a Ring 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 305 My land Gentlemen were now forced to learn to steer, and take their turns at the Whipstaff. 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* French terms, *Manuelle*, the whip-staff of a helm,..now entirely disused

Whipstalk(hwi·pistǫk) *dial.* = Whipstock 1.

1592 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. (1602) G, Bought you a whistle and a whipstalke too 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 329 Horrid belaboring of the poor horses' backs, with the butt-end of a hickory whip-stalk.

†Whipstart *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?f Whip *v.* Cf. Upstart] app. = next, 1 c.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 437 b, Whiles this whipstart [*sc.* a priest] alone have played all the partes of the Pageaunt.

Whipster (hwi·pstəɹ). [app. f. Whip *v.* + -ster. Cf prec. and Whipping *ppl. a.* 1.]

1 A vague term of reproach, contempt, or the like, with various shades of meaning. **a.** A lively, smart, reckless, violent, or mischievous person. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc* 3 They had neede be large long Spoons if I come to feed with such whipsters 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II. 63 You that intende to be fine companionable gentlemen, smirkinge wittes, and whipsters in the world 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 18 Cupid feigned as a boy, .because he is an underwitted whipster [*orig.* nugator], that neither acts nor thinks any thing with discretion. *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Whipster*, a sharp, or subtil Fellow. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 223 The whipsters roam in truant bands about the neighbourhood. 1906 Sinton *Poetry of Badenoch* 432 Like a whipster from school.

b. A wanton, lascivious, or licentious person, a debauchee. *Obs* or *dial.*

1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 81, I should quite fray away many of M. Anthonies companions from bestowing their affections on so liberall whipsters 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M Mar-all* IV 1, There were Whipsters abroad, i' faith, Padders of Maiden-heads. 1697 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* V. III, To deliver up her fair Body, to be tumbled and mumbled, by that young Liquorish Whipster [1898 R. Blakeborough *Wit*, etc *N Riding Yorkshire* Gloss., *Whipster*, a doubtful character]

c. A slight, insignificant, or contemptible person. (The current literary sense, often with the epithet *puny*, after Shaks.)

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V II 244, I am not valiant neither: But every Puny whipster gets my Sword. 1682 D'Urfey *Inj Princ* IV IV, A plaguy little Whipster this. 1708 Rowe *Royal Convert* Prol, Each puny Whipster here, is Wit enough. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick* XXXIV, When I first saw this whipster. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk.-bk* (1869) 42 Every little whipster of a French poet. 1882 Stevenson *Across the Plains* III (1892) 241 No tearful whipster.

2 One who wields a whip: **a.** a driver of horses; **b.** one addicted to whipping or flogging, a scourger, lasher (also *fig.*). ? *Obs.*

1652 Clveland *News from Newc.* 29 He'd leave the trotting Whipster, and prefer Our profound Vulcan 'bove that Wagoner. 1670 *Comenius Janua Ling.* § 504 132 A school master should take care of being curst (a whipster). 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) R 2, The Whipsters .laid aside their Disciplines 1825 Lamb *Ass* Wks. 1903 I. 304 To see one of those refiners in discipline himself at the cart's tail, with just such a convenient spot laid bare to the tender mercies of the whipster

Whip-stitch (hwi·pistiʧ), *sb.* (*adv.*) [f. Whip *sb.* 16, *v.* 18 + Stitch *sb.*]

1. *Needlework.* A stitch of the kind described s.v. Whip *v.* 18; an overcast stitch: = Whip *sb.* 16.

1640 J Taylor (Water P) *Praise Needle* A 2, The smarting Whip-stitch, Back-stitch, & the Crosse-stitch. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 Whip-stitch This should be formed of a very neat tight roll, the raw edge being completely rolled in. 1885 Leno *Boot & Shoemaking* x 88 When basted, the upper is braced round with a single thread with a whip-stitch 1893 Rosevear *Text-bk. Needlework* 204 The stitch makes the roll on the material look like a whip cord, and..this is probably the origin of the name of whip-stitch.

2. Phr. (*At*) *every whep-stitch*, at short or frequent intervals. *dial.* and *U. S.*

1890 J. D. Robertson *Gloss Glouc.* s v, 'He was in and out every whip stitch,' meaning 'every now and then'. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 757/2 Feast days occur at every whipstitch.

†3. as *adv.* or *int.* expressing sudden movement or action. *Obs. slang* or *collog.*

1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* IV. 74 I'll slide down from the window .. and, Whip Such, your Nose in my Breech, Sir Nicholas. I'll leave my Cloaths behind me. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 80 He shall cast ye a Knot, whip stich, in a Twinkling, as intricate as the Gordion one

Whip-stitch, *v. Needlework* [Cf prec.] *trans.* To sew with a whip-stitch: = Whip *v* 18.

1592 Greene *Upstart Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 240 Silcke lace, cloth of golde, of siluer, and such costly stuffe, to welte, garde, whippstitch, edge, face, and draw out 1887 *Harper's Mag.* July 179/2 If 'inserts' or 'plates' of single sheets are to form part of the book, these are usually pasted or 'whip-stitched' by hand upon or within the folded sheet.

Whipstock (hwi·pistǫk). [Stock *sb.*[1]]

1. The stick or staff to which the lash of a whip is attached; the handle of a whip.

1530 Palsgr. 288/1 Whypstocke, *manche dung fouet* 1608 Shaks. *Per* II. ii. 51 He appeares To haue practis'd more the Whipstocke, then the Launce 1655 [G Hall] *Tri Rome* VI 75 The Baalites spared their flesh lesse then her cruellest whip stocks. 1850 'Sylvanus' *Bye-lanes & Downs* IV. 52 Beating out the brains of one ruffian with a whip-stock he always carried. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I II, Sitting down and leaning his chin upon his whipstock. 1895 J. G. Millais *Breath from Veldt* 52 Having fishing material with us .I soon had the two whipstocks rigged up.

b. *transf.* A man who drives horses. *contemptuous.*

1615 Tomkis *Albumazar* IV. IV, Out Carter. Hence durtie whipstocke

†2. A whipping-post (= *whipping-stock* (*a*), Whipping *vbl. sb.* 4 a). *Obs.*

1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat* B 4 b, The beggers whip-stock, or the Gallowes hire 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl* III (1818) 113 Suspected for a picklock Th' beedle led me to the whip-stock.

†3. A person who is frequently whipped (= *whipping-stock* (*b*), Whipping *vbl. sb.* 4 a); in quot. = Flagellant *sb Obs.*

1640 Bp Hall *Chr. Moder.* I III. 24 Such were the famous whip stocks in the time of Gregory the tenth

†4. *Naut.* = Whipstaff 2, Whip *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

1682 Wheler *Journ. to Greece* III 286 In this Storm we broke the Whip-stock, and split the Stern

5. *attrib.*: **whipstock wise** *adv. phr*, in the manner of a whipstock: in quot. applied to Whip-grafting.

1608 Plat *Garden of Eden* (1653) 117 Grafting whipstock wise, and letting in the cions into the stock by a slit, is good for young trees.

Whipstress (hwi·pstres). *rare*—[1]. [f Whipster 2 b: see -stress.] A female flogger

1707 tr. *Wks C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 366 The Whipstresses [orig. *fouetteuses*] had so tir'd themselves, that they could no longer stir their Arms

Whipsy-derry. Also **whipsider(r)y, whip-sey-derry.** [app. connected with Whip *sb.* 15 and Derrick *sb.*] A contrivance for hoisting (esp. ore in shallow mines), consisting of a derrick with a 'whip' or simple pulley attached, and worked by a horse or horses. Also simply *whipsy* and *whip and derry* (Whip *sb.* 15)

1865 Tregellas *Tales* 146 (E D. D.) 'What is a whipsi-derry, sir?' said I. 'A whipsideiry,' said he, 'es a thing for rising traade, 'tes a sort of whem.' 1866 Thornbury *Greatheart* XXXIV, Two waggons, laden with .whipsidery pulleys, disjointed fragments of steam-engines, and miners' gads and crowbars 1866 R. P. Whitworth *Bailiere's S Austral Gazetteer* 116 There are 2 double whipseys, and several single whipseys 1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 76 With the 'derrick' or 'whipsey-derry' the cost will be a little more than with the horse-whim.

Whiptail (hwi p,tē[1]l). [f. Whip *sb.* 1 + Tail *sb.*[1]] Name used (simply or attrib.) for any one of various animals having a long slender tail like a whip-lash: see quots.

1771 J R. Forster *Flora Amer. Septentr* To Rdr. p, vii, Whiptail forked Fistularia tabaccaria [tobacco-pipe fish]. 1887 Lyrwhitt *New Chum Queensland Bush* 145 (Morris) Kangaroos of different kinds, the smaller kind, known as pretty faces or whip tails. 1887 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* V. 748/1 The genus *Thelyphonus* (Whip-tail, Nigger Killer, Mule Killer) [= whip scorpion]. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng*, *Tasmanian Whiptail*, *Coryphænoides tasmaniæ*,.. an altogether different fish from *Myliobatis aquila*, the Eagle or Whiptail Ray [= whip-ray]

Whip-tom-kelly. [Imitative, from the bird's note: cf. Whip-poor-will.] Popular name for the Red-eyed Greenlet or 'Flycatcher' (*Vireo olivaceus* or *Vireosylvia olivacea*) of eastern N. America, and the Black-whiskered Greenlet (*Vireo barbatulus* or *Vireosylvia calidris*) of the W. Indies, Bahamas, and Florida.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 476 Whip-tom kelly. I believe this to be a bird of passage. 1864-5 Wood *Homes without H.* XII. 247 The Red Eyed Flycatcher (Muscicapa olivacea) popularly known as 'Whip-Tom-Kelly,' from its peculiar articulate cry 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 120 *Vireo altiloquus* var. *barbatulus*. Black-whiskered Vireo. Whip-tom-kelly

Whir, *sb.* and *v* : see Whirr.

Whirche, obs. var. Work *v.*

Whirken, obs. f. Querken *v.*, to suffocate.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 101 Þai war bothe whirkenid þerwith & deyid.

Whirl (hwɔ̄il), *sb.* Forms: 5 qwherel, qwerle, wherwille, *Sc.* quhirl(l, 6 whirruel(l, whorle, whyrle, whirroll, 6–7 whurle, 6–8 whirle, 7 wervell, whurl, 6– whirl. [Partly a. MLG., MDu. *wervel* or ON. *hvirfill* (see Whirl *v.*), partly f the verb itself. Cf. Whorl.]

I. Denoting a material object.

1. The fly-wheel or pulley of a spindle: = Whorl *sb.* 1.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II 86, x qwerles. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III 270, vj. sokettes, with branches to remeve. iij. wherwilles to the same 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 298/2 A Qwherel of A spyndylle (*A* A Qworle of A roke), *giraculum*, *neopellum*, *vertibrum*. 1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W) C j b, *Verticillum*, a wherle [1525, a whorle]. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* I III (Arb) 20 Nourse medle you with your spyndle and your whirle. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1562) 35/1 A whiruell, *verticulum*, *verticulus*, *spondulus*. 1585 W Whitaker *Answ to Rainolds* 160 Among the other praises of a woorthy woman that is one, that she putteth hir hande to the wherle. 1598 Florio, *Aspo*,.. a whirroll 1659 Torriano, *Cocca*, the wervell or button of a spindle. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper Mech.* 389 The revolution of the wheel,..conveyed by a band to the whirl, or pulley on the spindle

†b. *transf.* A skein of thread sufficient to fill a spindle. *Obs.*

1560 W. Baldwin *Funeralles Edw. VI*, *Death playnt* III, Atropos did knap in two the string, Before her sisters sixtene whurles had spun.

c. *Rope-making.* A cylindrical piece of wood furnished with a hook on which the ends of the fibre are hung in spinning.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 58 Whirls are of beech or ash, cylindrically formed, and fixed on iron spindles in the heads of wheels, with a hook at one end for the spinner to hang his hemp on They are likewise used to hang the yarn on for hardening and laying ropes. 1797 [see *whirl-hook* under Whirl-] 1886 *Encycl Brit.* XX. 844/1 The point of the prolonged axis of the whirl is bent into a hook.

†2. = Whirl-worm 1 *Obs.*

1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins.* 1042 A Whirl or little hairy Worm with many feet *Ibid.*, I collect that there is a house Whurl like to *Sisphius*.

3. *Bot* and *Zool.* = Whorl *sb.* 2.

1713 Petiver in *Phil. Trans* XXVIII 194 The upper Whirls are guarded with round pointed Leaves. 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II. 189 Whirls of leaves often so thickly set as partly to tile the stems. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 The numberless animals of the colony are grouped in whirls.

4. *Conch.* = Whorl *sb.* 3.

1681 Grew *Museum* I VI. i 125 A Shell, with a Knobed Turban or Whirle 1851 Woodward *Mollusca* 45 The whirls of spiral shells are sometimes separated by the interference of foreign substances. 1861 P. P. Carpenter in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 1860, 186 In *Triforis*, the whirls turn the wrong way.

b. = Top *sb.*[2] 2.

1708 *Phil. Trans* XXVI. 79 Trochites, The Whirle, or Top-shell.

5. A convolution, curl, spiral. = Whorl *sb.* 4.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 399 The noses, the tails, the feet of the characteristic monster of the sculptured stones, all end in a whirl 1884 *Jrnl Frankl. Inst* June 418 The reduction of friction and of whirls in the wheel.

6. *Angling.* A spinning bait

1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 71 Using two lines with spoon-baits or 'whirl'.

7. *Electr.* (See quots.)

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Whirl, Electrical* (See *Flyer*) 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib., Brit.* II No. 5598, Series of apparatus including Leyden jars swan, spider, whirl or fly. 1893 SLOANE *Electr Dict* 577 A conductor carrying an electric current is surrounded by circular lines of force, which are sometimes termed an electric whirl.

II. Denoting a movement (and derived senses).

8. The action, or an act, of whirling; (swift) rotatory or circling movement, rotation, circumvolution, gyration; a (rapid) turn, as of a wheel, around an axis or centre.

spec. in *Fencing* cf quot. 1771 s v WHIRL *v.* 3 In *Kinematics*, a uniform rotation of a fluid about a fixed axis. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 370 Wardly men sum tyme ar castin hie Apon the quhele, in grete prosperitee, And wyth a quhirl, vnwaily, or thai witte, Ar thravin doun to pure & law estate 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III x H 3, The whirle on toe, The turne aboue ground 1609 *Bible* (Douay) 1 Sam XXV 29 In violence, and whurle of a sling. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III vi, What flaws, and whirles of weather. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IV 562 The good man bids earth roll, nor feels her idle whirl 1771 LONNERGAN *Fencer's Guide* 87 This [wrenching] differs from whirling, because you limit it not as you do the whirl, to get a good Repost 1829 C ROSE *Four Yrs. S Africa* 146 A wild kind of dance, the principal motion of which was a whirl 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I XVI 186 The howling of the wind and the whirl of the snow-drift 1878 W K. CLIFFORD *Kinematic* 214 Whirls Suppose next that the lines of flow are circles having their centres on a fixed axis, and their planes perpendicular to it, and that there is no spin except at the axis, and no expansion anywhere 1894 *Phil. Trans* CLXXXV I 282 In an unloaded shaft, the period of whirl coincides with the natural period of lateral vibration. 1908 S E. WHITE *Riverman* XXVI, A whirl of the wheel to the right, a turn to the left.

b. Something, as a body of water or air, in (rapid) circling motion, or the part at which this takes place; an eddy, a vortex.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 531 As wrastling windes out of dispersed whirl [orig. *rupto turbine*] Befight themselues. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* II. 118/1 These whirls and eddies in a River have the nature and force of a Screw 1753 FRANKLIN *Lett* Wks 1840 VI 155 Still the tube or whirl of air may remain entire. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* VII. x, Upon the whirl, where sank the ship, The boat spun round and round. 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp.* 146 Trout are found close below banks, among side-runs and small whirls 1902 *Words of Rye-witness* 101 A whirl of rifle bullets beat upon the wet ground

9. In extended use: Swift or violent movement, as of something hurled or flung, or of a wheeled vehicle, etc.; rapid course; rush, hurry. Also *fig.*

1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Rich II* CIX, The Noble Vere springs at a double whirle, Marquesse and Duke. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X 52 Snatch'd in the whirl, the hurried navy flew 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VI, The lively whirl of carriages is exchanged for the deep rumble of carts and waggons 1882 T. G BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 97 Such a wretched device for filling their holidays as a whirl from one place to another, and a whirl back.

10. *fig.* Confused and hurried activity of any kind, disturbance, commotion; tumult, bustle.

1552 HULOET, Whyrle or rage of a battayle 1620 I C *Two Merry Milk-maids* I iii C 4 b, What whirle's this? 1780 MRS. COWLEY *Belle's Stratagem* II i, The feelings of Wife, and Mother, are lost in the whirl of dissipation 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Whit-Sunday* x, A giddy whirl of sin Fills ear and brain 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXXIX, To-morrow was to be a half holiday devoted to a whirl of entertainments. 1889 'J. S WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* VI, Those who live in the whirl of London Society

b. A confused, disturbed, distracted, or dizzy state of mind or feeling.

1707 ADDISON *Rosamond* III. iii, My soul is in the whirle of passion lost. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IV, In a whirl of wonder at the theatre. 1854 R S SURTEES *Handley Cr.* lxv, His head was in a complete whirl 1905 H G. WELLS *Kipps* III. III § 6 He departed in a whirl, to secure a copy of every morning paper.

Whirl (hwɜːl), *v.* Forms: 3 ȝwirle, 4 wyrle, 4–6 whyrle, 4–7 whirle, 5 quurle, 6 whyrl, *Sc.* quherle, quhurl(l)e, vhurle, 6–7 whorle, whurl(e, 6– whirl. [prob. a. ON *hvirfla* to turn about, whirl (Sw. *virfla*, obs. Da. *hvirle*, Da. *hvirvle*), related to ON. *hvirfill* circle, ring, esp. crown of the head, top, summit, pole of the heavens (MSw. *hvirvil* crown of the head, Sw. *virvel*, obs. Da. *hvirrel*, Da. *hvirvel* eddy, etc) = (M)Du., (M)LG. *wervel* †whirlpool, †spindle, vertebra, swivel, bolt, OHG. *wirbil*, *warvil* whirlwind (MHG., G. *wirbel* whirlwind, whirlpool, giddiness, vertebra, swivel, sheave, tumult; cf. *wirbeln* to whirl, trill, *wirblig* rotatory, giddy):— OTeut. **xwerƀil-*, f. *xwerƀ-* to rotate: see WHARVE *v.*, -EL[1], -LE I, 3.

OE. *hwearfian*, *hwearfiłan* 'errare' (Northumb. *hwerfiung* 'error', 'vicissitudo') and **hwierfiłan*, *hwyrfiłan* to rotate, do not appear to have survived; they are app. based on the variant *xwarƀ-*, which is otherwise widely represented (cf. late Northumb *huarf* error', OE **hwierfel*, *wirfel* in place names, OHG *werbil* 'sistrum, plectrum', *warbôn* 'rotari, versari', *warblich* 'versatilis', and forms s v WHARVE *v.*).

Contamination with *hurl* is seen in sense 6, as also in the variants HURLPOOL, HURLWIND of WHIRLPOOL, WHIRLWIND Cf. similarly THIRLPOOL (association with THIRL, THRILL).]

1 *intr* To move in a circle or similar curve, to circle, circulate, more vaguely, to move about in various directions, esp with rapidity or force, to go (wander, fly, etc) *about*; to be in commotion.

c 1290 *S Eng Leg.* 211/387 Þe knizt ȝwirlede op in þis blast, ase speldene doth, wel wide. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. 1873 As þe blase whirleth of a fire, So to and fro þei fleen *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 525/1 Whyrlyn a bowte, yn ydylnesse *vagor* *a* 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 259 This world is not certeine ne stable, But whirlyng a bowte and mutable 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs, Cupido* 648 That vyle deformed Churle Whose foggy Mates do thycke aboute him whurle. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* V. v, Then wil I daunce and whirle about the ayre. 1676 MACE *Musick's Mon* 53 Let the Strings have scope enough to whirle about with clearness of Sound. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 331 His Spirits whirl'd about faster than the Vessels could convey them. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* V (1856) 36 Rocks, about which the sea swallow and kittiwake were whirling in endless rounds 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXVII. 210 Dense clouds of snow rose, whirling in the air.

b. *fig.*

1582 BENTLEY *Mon Matrones* II. 3 His spirit whurling in my hart, greater than I can declare 1834 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* I 426 What thoughts of horror and madness whirl Through the burning brain of that fallen girl! 1859 W COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* I, A child of the new generation, with all the modern ideas whirling together in her pretty head 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* XII IX. (1872) IV. 195 Breslau..is whirling with business.

2. To turn, esp. swiftly, around an axis, like a wheel; to revolve or rotate (rapidly); to spin.

In quot. 1588 *fig.* with allusion to the wheel of Fortune In *Mech* used *spec* of a shaft revolving at excessive speed so as to become bent by the centrifugal force: see quot. 1894 s v WHIRLING *vbl sb* 1.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 916 This hous was shapen lyke a cage I the telle That but I binge the thenne Ne shalt thou neuer kunne gynne To come in to hyt So faste hit whirleth [*v. rr.* whyrleth, whirlyth] lo aboute. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XIII XVII. (1495) C vij b, For his depnesse he [*sc.* the whirlpool] meuyth rounde aboute, whyrlynge & reboundyng. Therfore swymmers ben oft perisshyd. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5294 Twenti tamed Olifants turned it a boute, Quirland all on queles 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII VII 88 As sum tyme sclentis the round top of tre, Hit with the tewyntt quhyp, dois quherle. 1563 *Mirr Mag* II. *Collingbourne* IV, We knowe the course of Fortunes wheele, Howe constantly it whyrleth styll about. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* IV III 384 Iustice alwaies whirles in equall measure. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVIII. 148 Ȝon is Charybdis that whirlis ay about. 1633 T JAMES *Voy.* 14 The eddies whirle into twenty manners 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I. 29 A fire wheel which is to whirl horizontally in the water 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 25 While Saturn whirls, his stedfast shade Sleeps on his luminous ring 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XLI, Round whirled the wheels, and off they rattled. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* VII, She sat down and could not speak—the room whirled round and round.

b. To turn round or aside quickly: = WHEEL *v.* 4.

a 1861 T. WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* XII. (1863) 91 Instantly at the lucky hackle something darted, seized it, and whirled to fly up the [river]. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* XXVII, The king whirls on me and rips out. 'None o' your business!' 1916 S E WHITE *Bobby Orde* XII, 'What's this?' asked Mr. Kincaid's quiet voice. The man whirled about.

3. *trans.* To cause to rotate or revolve, esp. swiftly or forcibly, to move (something) around an axis, or in a circle or the like: with various shades of meaning: to turn (a wheel, etc.), †twirl (a light object held in the hand), †roll (the eyes), flourish or swing round (a weapon, sling, etc.); *spec.* in *Fencing* (see quot. 1771).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3261 A-bowte cho whirlide a whele with hir whitte hondez *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 525/1 Whyrlyn, as spynners wythe the whele 1579 RICE *Invect. Vices* CIV, Seruantes lacke worke, and stande whirlyng their knife aboute their fingers. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* IX. 404 We cross the Axle of the world, And with the sphere about are whorled. *a* 1633 G HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* (1640) 717 *To whirle the eyes too much shewes a Kites braine* 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 905 They whirl their Slings around. 1771 LONNERGAN *Fencer's Guide* Index, *Whirling*, is to whirl your adversary's blade about to the same parade again, that is, when you parry with a Half-circle, to whirl his blade round to a Tierce, and into a Half-circle again; or, you may whirl from one parade to another, as from a Quinte to a Quarte, &c 1774 tr *Helvetius' Child Nat* IIX. II. 308 Richard blushed through stupidity, and, whirling his hat, said he would please me. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* II 489 One with whom oft he whirled the bounding flail. 1823 J. WILSON *Marg. Lyndsay* XIX 148 Widow Alison was whirling down a yard of twine from the roller, to tie a two-pound parcel of brown sugar. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 149 A stone whirled round in a sling. 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Greenwich Fair*, The gentlemen go down the middle and up again, and whirl their partners round.

†**b.** To twist or twine around something. *Obs.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* II. VII 64 The dubbing of a Bears dun whirl'd upon yellow silk.

4. *intr.* To move along swiftly on or as if on wheels; to travel fast in a wheeled vehicle; *gen.* to go swiftly or impetuously, rush or sweep along.

13.. *E. E Allit. P* B. 475 Ho [*sc* the dove] wyrle[d] out on þe weder on wyngez ful scharpe. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 2222 Whyrlande out of a wro, wyth a felle weppen *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13457 To Menelaus Troylus whirled *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* IV. 563 Whither whirles he? 1553 *Douglas's Æneis* XII. XIII 158 The schaft thrawin, that quhirlis [*v r* quhirris] throw the skye 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* X 277 The Lyons downe whirling from the rocke, for to assault the sheepe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* V. II. 49 He come and be thy Waggoner, And whirle along with thee about the Globes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 956 A knotted Lance, Which roar'd like Thunder as it whirl'd along *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI 216 But the Report of it shall whirl and rattle over a whole Nation 1722 E WARD *Wand. Spy* II 47 A Hackney Chaise came whirling by. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XX, Wha suld come whirling there in a post-chaise, but Monkbarns 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* II v 230 Travellers within an hour's run of the greatest metropolis in the world, whirling through miles of desert 1877 BLACK *Green Past* III, The beautiful landscapes through which the train whirled. 1879 E O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* XXIV. (1882) I 415 Turcoman cavalry whirling down in their usual loose order.

†**b.** *trans.* To go swiftly about or around (a place). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen V*, CCXC, While he lay Full at the Seige, the Dolphin whirles the Coast.

5. *trans.* To drive (a wheeled vehicle), or convey in a wheeled vehicle, swiftly; *gen.* to drive, impel, carry, or urge along impetuously, as a strong wind or stream (often and now only with implication of circular movement, as in 7).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squire's T.* 663 Appollo whirleth vp his Chaar so hye *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4362 She [*sc* Fortune] canne .whirle adown, and ouer turne Who sittith hieghst 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 30 So fast Phaeton with the quhip him quhirlys 1616 S S *Honest Lawyer* II D 4 b, A Coach, And prauncing Coursers, that shall whirle thee through The popular streetes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* IV. i, Frae his Pouch he whirled forth a Book. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 393 He steps into the welcome chaise behind four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disincumber'd Atlas of the state. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. III, In popular commotions, each man is whirled along with the herd 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XX, The speed at which the train was whirled along 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XV. 3 The winds begin to rise. ; The last red leaf is whirl'd away 1854 G W. CURTIS *Potiphar Papers* IV. (1866) 126 He whirled her off into the dance 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II, The gallant little horses that whirled them into the open country. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXIII 398 He had been as a leaf whirled upon a winter torrent. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* X. III The river.. becoming a raging torrent, tearing up trees by the roots and whirling them along like straws.

b *fig.*

1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass* II IV ii, Such dunghyll churles, Such newes, as is in market tounes, about the country whorles. 1656 EARL MONM. tr *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I LXXXVI (1674) 114 The fetches, by which unhappy mankind is with such publick calamity whirld about. 1837 HALLAM *Lit Eur* II. VI § 46 Juliet is a child, whose intoxication in loving and being loved whirls away the little reason she may have possessed

6. To throw or cast with violence, fling, hurl (esp. with rotatory movement, as from a sling). Also *absol.*

Formerly app. sometimes used by confusion for *hurl* (cf. *per contra* HURLPIT, -POOL, -WIND).

c 1440 *Wyclif's Bible* I Sam. XVII. 49 (MS Bodl. 277) Dauid took o stoon, and he casteth [*v.r* whulide] with the slynge. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 79 b, He taught them to whurle with a slyng, and to cast a darte *Ibid* 138 b, A. boye was whurleyng litle stones emong the thickest of ye people. 1563 P WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon* 78 Molested of the weapons whorlde from farre of 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Crassus* (1595) 611 Who gallowping vp and down the plaine, whirled vp the sand hils from the bottome with their horse feete. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. VI. 795 The boistrous Winde, that proudest Turrets to the ground hath whurld. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 104 Twelve slings, to whirle stones withal. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 585 Sarpedon whirl'd his weighty Lance. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 72 Whirl the wretch from high.

†**b** *Gaming.* To cast (the dice). Also *absol.*

1579 RICE *Invect Vices* E ij, Ye plaie naughtelye, whorle, take vp, the tricke is mine, shamfully caste 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. (1778) 26 When you want to throw off six and four, you must whirl the dice to the end of the table. *Ibid* 27, I shall be able to tap, stamp, dribble, and whirl, with any man in the club

7. *intr.* To be affected with giddiness, to reel: usually (now only) of the head or brain.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 5 b, Many are whom the heade whyrleth so sore y^t he thinketh the earth turneth vpsyde-doune *Ibid.* 42 A.. feuer wherewith men do whyrle and be dismade 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* V, The dim brain whirls dizzy with delight. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* VI, You make my head whirl

b. *trans.* To affect with giddiness; to put in a whirl or tumult. ? *Obs.*

1593 Q ELIZ. *Boeth* IV met. v. 90 Hydden causes whyrls ye mynd 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* III. II. 29, I am giddy; expectation whirles me round. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho Medicis* 456 If he had not been whirl'd with a crotchet to buy a house. *a* 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr* III 627 Nor let this total ruin whirl my brain! 1829 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed 3) IV 540 Precipices, the sight of which has whirled all his brains while awake.

Whirl-, the sb. or vb.-stem in Combination: **whirl-brain**, a giddy-brained person (cf. G. *wirbelgeist* scatter-brain); †**whirl-crowned** *a*, giddy-brained; †**whirl-fire**, a poetic or rhetorical name for lightning (? as associated with violent storms or whirlwinds), †**whirl-gate**, a turnstile; **whirl-hook**, in *Rope-making*, each of the hooks of a 'whirl' (see WHIRL *sb.* 1 c); †**whirl-jack** = WHIRLIGIG 1 (*c*); †**whirl-mint**, ? = whorled water-mint; **whirl-pillar**, **-spout**, a rotating

column of water or dust, a waterspout or dust-whirl; **whirl-shaped** *a.*, whorled; †**whirl-snail**, †**whirl-stone** (see quots); †**whirl-whale**, some kind of whale (cf. WHIRL-ABOUT 1, WHIRLPOOL 1); **whirl-wheel** (tr. Fr. *rouet volant*), a kind of water-wheel (see quot.)

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* I x. 179 He is a *whirl-brain that talks whatever comes uppermost 1648 N WARD *Petit. Eastern Assoc.* 20 Many *whirl-crown'd, and bragg-braind Opinionists. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii. *Law* 1011 The smoaking storms, the *whirl fire's crackling clash. *c*1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 104 The whirle fire shall flash 1550 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 44 The *whirle yate anont the college dore 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/2 This second spinner attaches his own hemp to the *whirl hook 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I xi 57 That he [*sc* Gargantua] might play after the manner of the other little children, they made him a faire weather *whirljack [1694 whirle-gig], of the wings of the windmill *c*1710 PETIVER *Cat Ray's Eng. Herbal* Tab. XXXI, Water *Whirl-mint Cross Whirl-mint. *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 83 In some parts of the ocean the water spout or *whirl pillar is occasionally met with. 1761 *Phil Trans.* LII 359 Each series is of equal length, and placed in a wheel or *whirl-shaped form like the equisetum or horse-tail plant. 1681 GREW *Musæum* I. VI. I. 132 The *Whirle-Snail *Turbocochlea.* 1737 [S BERINGTON] *G di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 93 We saw ten Thousand little *Whirl-spouts of Sand 1681 GREW *Musæum* III. I. 1 262 The Short *Whirle-Stone *Trochites.* 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iii *Law* 732 Another, swallowed in a *Whirl-Whale's womb, Is laid a-live within a living Toomb. 1853 GLYNN *Treat. Power Water* 37 An elaborate series of experiments and an excellent report on the useful effect of the ordinary horizontal water-wheel at present used in France Those on which the experiments were made are at Toulouse These wheels are of two kinds those situate on the rivers are called bucket-wheels (*à cuve*)..; those which are placed on the canal are called *whirl-wheels (*rouets volants*),..and are turned by the percussion of the water upon curved floats.

Whirl(e, obs. var. HARL *sb* 1, HERL.

1676 COTTON *Angler* II. VII 64 A flie call'd the Peacock-flie; the body made of a whirl of a Peacocks feather

Whi·rl-about.

†1. A name for some kind of whale: cf. *whirl-whale* (WHIRL- in Comb.), WHIRLPOOL 1 *rare*—1.

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v. 98 The monstrous Whirl-about [F. *l'énorme Senedette*], Which in the Sea another Sea doth spout

2 The action of whirling about, something that whirls about, or is in a whirl; *attrib.* or *adj.* characterized by whirling about.

1786 C. MORRIS *Songs* (1788) 8 While thro' this whirl-about journey [*sc* life] we reel 1857 PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II. 30 There is such a whirlabout amongst the parties in these transactions, always changing sides 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab* VII, His little whirl-about of a head

Whirlary: see WHIRLERY.

†**Whi·rlbat, whorlbat.** *Obs.* Forms: *α* 6–7 **whorle-**, 7 **whoorl-**, 7–8 **whorlbat**. *β.* 7–8 **whirl(e)bat** [Alteration of HURLBAT by substitution of WHIRL for the first syllable.]

1. Used in the 16th and 17th c. to render L. *cæstus*, which was defined as 'a weapon with plummettes of leade, vsed in games for exercise' (Cooper's *Thesaurus*) and 'a certain game.. among the ancients, wherein they whirled leaden plummets at one another' (Phillips, 1658); also in renderings of Gr πύξ

α. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cæstus*, *Bellare cæstu*, to play as it were at the whorle bat 1574 *Withals' Dict.* 51/2 *Cæstus*, an whorle batte, an instrument of leather couered with leade, to buffet one another 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. XXXVII. I. 331 All the sort of Rams he armed with crooked hornes, as if they were gantlets or whorlebats [*cæstus*], given them by Nature to thumpe and jurre withall. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII 538 Your shoulders must not vndergo the churlish whoorlbats fall [οὐ γάρ πύξ γε μαχήσεαι]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II XIII § 6 He compelled all strangers to fight with him, at whorlebattes 1656 COWLEY *Pendar. Odes, Praise of Pindar* Note 3, The Cestus, or Whorle-bats 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 30 The Whorlbat, and the rapid Race, shall be Reserv'd for Cæsar

β 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 285 At wrestling, buffets, whirlbat, speed of race [ἢ πυξ ξὲ παλῃ ἠ και ποσίν] *Ibid.* XI. 406 Pollux, that exceld, in whirlbat fight [πυξὶ ἀγαθὸν Πολυδεύκεα]. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 371 A Plummet, or whirle-bat, that vaulters, leapers, and dauncers vse. 1650 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang Unl., Foundation* C § 3 Slain by thee with the whirlbat [*a te cestu cæsum*] 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I XXII. (1711) I. 130 Fencers, inur'd to beating, when bang'd almost to Pulp with Clubs and Whirl bats [tr Cicero *pugiles cæstibus contusi*] 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *D 2, He rejected them as Dares did the Whirl-bats of Eryx.

2. A club.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* VII 167 Where him his iron whirlbat [κορύνη] nought avail'd.

Whi·rl-blast. [f. WHIRL- + BLAST *sb.*; app. a word of the Cumberland dialect, for which Wordsworth is the earliest literary authority.] A whirlwind, hurricane Also *fig.*

1798 WORDSW. *Poems of Fancy* III, A whirl-blast from behind the hill Rushed o'er the wood 1807 STAGG *Misc. Poems, Return* XVI, Hark, the whurlblast loudly blusters 1813 COLERIDGE *Nt.-Scene* 77 The whirl-blast comes, the desert-sands rise up 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* XLVIII, Which rain could never bend, or whirl-blast shake. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XI, Vast towers of sand, borne up by the whirlblast, rise vertically.– 1904 DOWDEN *Browning* 246 There is a fixity of grief which is more appalling than this whirlblast.

Whirl-bone (hwə̄·rlbōun). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–8 **whirlebone**, 5 **whirle-**, **wherle-**, **whyrlebon**, **wherl-**, **werel-**, **qwhirl-**, **qworle-**, **qvyrlebone**, 5–6 **whyrl-**, **whorlebone**, 5–7 **whyrlebone**, 6 **whurle bone**, (7 **whall-bone**), 8 **hurle bone**, *dial.* **whurly booan**, 9 *Sc.* **whorle-bane**, 6– **whirlbone**. (Also with hyphen, or as two words.) [Replacing OE *hweorf-*, *hwyrfbán*, *hwe(o)rbán* knee-cap, by substitution of WHIRL for the first element; cf MLG *wervel(bên)*, G. *wirbelbein* vertebra.]

1. The round head of a bone turning in the socket of another bone; *spec* that of the thigh-bone at the hip-joint (in later use esp. in the horse).

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V. XXVII (Bodl MS), Þei [*sc* bones of the arms] beþ yknetiered with ioyntes whirlebones and grustel bones [Mistranslation; *ed* 1582 They are covered in ioynts and whirlbones with gristles; L. *in iunc turis et vertebris cartillagine vestiuntur.*] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 421/1 Qvyrlylebone, yn a ioynt, *ancha Ibid* 524/2 Whyrlebone, or hole of a ioynt (*S* whylbone), *anca*, *vertebrum*, *vertibulum*, *condilus.* 1548–77 VICARY *Anat* IX. (1888) 75 Ech of these two bones hath a great rounde hole, into the whiche is receyued the bone called *Vertebra*, or The whorle bone. *Ibid.* X 84 *Vertebrum*, or Whurle bone,. and is receyued into the boxe or hole of the hanche bone. 1685 *Lond Gaz.* No 2046/4 A Black brown Gelding, a Strain in his Whirlebone 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Hurle Bone*, in an Horse, is a Bone near the Middle of the Buttock; very apt to go out of its Sockets with a Slip or Strain. 1753 J BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* XXIX (1754) 240 A lameness in the whirle bone and hip, is discovered by the horse's dragging his leg after him 1814 J WHITE *Vet. Med* (ed. 2) III. 192 Injury of the Hip Joint, commonly called Whirl, or Hurdle Bone, or Round Bone. 1825 JAMIESON, *Whorl-bane*, the hip-bone or joint, Fife.

2. The round bone of the knee; the knee-pan, patella.

14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 590/19 *Internodium*, the knepanne, or wherlebon 1530 PALSGR 288/1 Whyrlbone of ones kne, *pallette de genoual.* 1587 HARRISON *England* I. V. XI in *Holinshed*, When the bodie of Aiax was found, the whirlebone of his knee was adiudged so broad as a prette dish. 1611 COTGR., *La charniere des genoux*, the whall-bone, or whirle-bone, of the knees. 1634 T JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg* XV XXII (1678) 340 The Patella, or Whirl-bone of the Knee is oft-times contused. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial.* Wks (1862) 52 He geete fro his Whirly booans, and sed, while his Heart beeots an his Blood sarclates there's Hopes. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Whirl-baan*, the cap of the knee

†3. A vertebra of the spine. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 3 Cap vj. of woundis of þe rigboon & of whirlebones [*v.r* whirle bonys] of þe iigge *Ibid.* 104 Make smale cauteries bitwene ech whirlebon of þe necke. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat* Man. IV. XIV. 349 Five Vertebræ or Whirle-bones of the Spina.

Whirled (hwə̄rld), *a.*

†1. [Cf. WHIRL *v.* 7.] Fuddled.

1530 PALSGR. 844/1 Well whyrled, nere dronken, *besyn*, or *hebeté.*

2. [f. WHIRL *sb.* + -ED 2. Cf. OE. *hwyrfled* round] = WHORLED.

1715 *Phil Trans.* XXIX 307 Shells, whirled and single. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) 823 Leaves somewhat whirled 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 163 Imperforate, globosely conoid, close-whirled

3. [f. WHIRL *v* + -ED 1] Rotated rapidly, etc.: see the vb.

1875 FARRAR *Silence & Voices* IV 76 The sun glaring luridly through the whirled sands of the desert. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* XLV, The fumes of the whirled silver censer-balls.

Whirler (hwə̄·rlər). [f. WHIRL *v.* + -ER 1.]

I. A person who whirls.

1. One who turns or spins rapidly round; †one who wanders about (*obs.*); a 'whirling' dervish

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 524/2 Whyrlare a-bowte, or goare a-bowte in ydylnesse., *gyrovagus.* 1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* 229 *plate*, Dervish of the Order of Whirlers. 1832 LD. JEFFREY *Let to Mrs Rutherfurd* 1 Apr., The only chance is for one pair to cling close, like waltzers, and whirl lovingly among the whirlers *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl Bk* Ser. III (1850) 391/1 Sect of dancers and whirlers 1873 LELAND *Egypt Sketch-Bk.* 201 He promenaded around the performers, and taking his place in the ring began to spin—for there were during the entire performance one or two whirlers at work.

2. One who whirls something; †one who hurls or flings something, a hurler (*obs.*); one who turns a wheel or other revolving piece of mechanism.

1563 P WHITEHORNE *Onosander's Platon.* 74 The whorlers of darts 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 466 For washbowls, dishes, or plates, the workman, called the whirler, uses a vertical spindle 1889 LIPSCOMB in *Land Agent's Rec.* 6 Apr. 316 When flails were whirling for six months in the tithe barns, while the whirlers and their families ate barley bread

II. A thing that whirls.

†3. ? A whirlwind. *Obs rare*—1.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV *Magnificence* 396 What boystrous lungs the roaring whirlers blown. What burning wings the Lightning rides upon.

4. A revolving piece of mechanism.

spec a. A potter's whirling-table. b. An apparatus invented by Troughton to serve as an artificial horizon at sea, consisting of a rapidly rotating top with a mirror attached: also called *Troughton's top.* c. A device by which the strands are twisted together in spinning; in *Rope-making*, each of the rotating hooks by which the hemp or other fibre is twisted into yarn.

1860 W WHITE *Wrekin* XXXI 377 A revolving pedestal of 'whirler', on which the article to be ornamented is placed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, Whirler, or Troughton's Top. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 4/3 The females busy with a bunch of camel's hair and a 'whirler', making the coarse thread with which much of their rough sewing is done 1898 BINNS *Story of Potter* 198 The wheel at which he [*sc* potter] stands is called, when revolved by some other power than himself a 'jigger'; that which he turns with his own hand, is a 'whirler'. 1918 *Pall Mall Gaz* 29 June 8/5 Lithographic plate whirler

†**Whi·rlery.** *Obs. rare* Also 6 **-ary.** [f. WHIRL *v.* + -ERY] Whirling, circling flight (or ? roaring noise: cf. WHURL *v*). In first quot. as part of a jingling refrain

c 1560 *Doctour Doubble Ale* 436 in Hazl *E P P* III. 321 Faire well and a dewe; With a whirlary whewe, And a tirlary typpe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 77 With gagling whirleirye flapping They r wings

Whirley, var. HURLY 2, influenced by WHIRL

1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 72 *Whirley*, a hutch, hurley, or tub 1886 HODDER *Life 7th Earl Shaftesb* I. x 413 A little child,. whose duty it was, on hearing the approach of a whirley, or coal carriage, to pull open the door

Whirley: see WHIRLY.

Whi·rlicote. *Obs* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **whirlecole**, **whirlecote**, **wherlecote**, 6 **wherli-**, **whirlicote**, 8–9 **whirlicot.** [Form doubtful; app orig. *whirlecole*, f. WHIRL *v.* + an unidentified element; recorded by Stow in the form *whirlicote*, whence in later use] A coach, carriage.

c 1381 *Anonimalle Cron* (MS Stowe 1047) lf. 68 b, Le roy mesmes vient al mile ende et ouecque luy sa meir en vn whirlecole *c*1450 *Brut* II. 386 þe Lorde Powys meyne brouȝt hym out of Walis to London yn a whirlecole [*sc MSS. Camb and Reg*, *MS. B Mus Add.* whirlecote, *ed Caxton* (1480) wherlecote]

1598 STOW *Surv.* 65 Of old time coatches were not knowne in this Island, but chariots, or Whirlicotes I reade that Rychard the second being threatened by the rebelles of Kent, rode from the Tower of London to the Myles end, and with him his mother in a Wherlicote *a* 1800 PEGGE *Curialia Misc.* (1818) 270 1860 *Our Engl. Home* 75 The wheels of my lady's whirlicot or the franklin's plough were repaired in the kitchen 1888 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett* (1895) II x 385, I can't do much walking, but I go about in a whirlicot. Is not that the oldest name for a coach or landau?

Whirligig (hwə̄·rligig), *sb.* Forms: 5 **whyrlegyge**, (**whirlegogge**), 5–7 **whirlegigg**, 6 **whirlygigge**, **whyrlegygge**, **worlegyg(g**, 6–7 **whirligigg**, 6–8 **whirlegig**, 7 **whirlegigg(e**, **whirligig(g)e**, **whirle-gig**, 7–8 **whirly(-)gig**, (8 **whirlagig**, 9 **whirlgig**), 6– **whirligig** [orig. (and still to some extent dial.) two words, f. WHIRL- and WHIRLY- + GIG *sb* 1]

1. Name of various toys that are whirled, twirled, or spun round; *spec.* †(*a*) a top or teetotum (cf. GIG *sb.*1 1), (*b*) a toy consisting of a small spindle turned by means of a string; (*c*) a toy with four arms like miniature windmill-sails, which whirl round when it is moved through the air.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 525/1 Whyrlegyge, chyldys game, *giraculum.* 1530 PALSGR 288/2 Whirlygigge to play with, *pyrouette* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I III. 191 As a turning Whirl-gig goes round [Fr. *Comme la pirouette animee se tourne*] 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron* V. 148 The Gnomon must appear on both sides like the stick in a Whirligig, which children use 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr* II 148 Pulling the Line you may make the Looking-Glass play in and out as Children do a Whirlegig.. Keep it turning that the twinkling of the Glass against the Sun may provoke the Larks to come to view it 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* III 43 The Pummel [of the sword] is neither Round nor Oval, but is flat above and below like a Whirligigg 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 57 As .whirligigs, twirl'd round by skilful swain, Suck the thread in, then yield it out again 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* IV IV § 6 288 The peg top probably originated from the te-totums and whirligigs 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII 220 They hold each other tight by the middle, and so go round like whirligigs. 1908 [ELIZ FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 77 A .figure of The Christ-Child playing with a 'Whirligig'

b. *fig.* 'Plaything', 'sport'.

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III II. I. I (ed. 2) 356 Thou art Cupids whirlegigge *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1683) II. 12 Turning him into a whirligig of fate or chance

2. Applied to various mechanical contrivances having a whirling or rotatory movement; *spec.* †(*a*) an instrument of punishment formerly used, consisting of a large cage suspended so as to turn on a pivot, (*b*) a roundabout or merry-go-round

In quot. 1601 ? = GIG *sb.*1 2, in quot. 1623 ? allusively applied to a carriage, in quot 1822 to a clock.

1477–8 in Swayne *Churchw Acc Sarum* (1896) 22 Pro vna pecia maeremi de nouo empto pro le Whirlegigg' *Ibid* 23 For a pece of Tymber to the Whirlegogge. 1554 in Sir W. Parker *Hist. Long Melford* (1873) 365 Payde to Newman for mending of Hall Myll Bridge, and makyng of a worlegyg, 22d 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 230 The silie poore birdes sit prying at, and playing with the whirligig [Cf quot 1686 in 1] 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Three Weekes Observ.* E 2, It is hanged on a turning Gybbet, like a Crane. It is bigge enough to hold two men, and.. if any one or more doe rob gardens he or they are put into this same whirligigge, or kickumbob, and the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this Cage some 12 or 14 foot from the water, and with a tricke the bottome of the cage drops out, and the thiefe fals sodenly into the water. 1623 — *World runs on Wheels* Wks (1630) II 238/2 The last Proclamations concerning the retiring of the Gentry out of the City into their

Countries .. how it cleered the Streetes of these way-stopping Whirligigges! 1788 Grose *Mclit Antiq.* II 204 One [punishment] formerly very common, for trifling offences, was the whirligig, a kind of circular wooden cage, which turn'd on a pivot, and whirled round with such an amazing velocity, that the delinquent became extremely sick 1822 Scott *Nigel* v, Yonder hall clock at Theobald's, and that other whirligig that you made for the Duke of Buckingham 1839–41 Lanp *Arab Nts* I 71 In the outskirts of the cemeteries, swings and whirligigs are erected 1853 Lytton *My Novel* II viii, One of those rotatory entertainments commonly seen in fairs, and known by the name of 'whirligigs' or 'roundabouts'.

3. *gen* and *fig*, in various applications: (*a*) Something that is continually whirling, or in constant movement or activity of any kind; † (*b*) a fantastic notion, a crotchet (*obs*); (*c*) circling course, revolution (of time or events); (*d*) a lively or irregular proceeding, an antic, (*e*) a circling movement, or condition figured as such, a whirl.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret* B iv b, Euery one that had a whirlegig in his braine, wold haue his own conceit to goe currant 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 237 *Quot capita tot sententiæ*, so many heades, so many whirlegigs. 1601 Shaks *Twel N* v 1 385 And thus the whirlegigge of time brings in his reuenges. 1631 Weever *Anc Funerall Mon* II The heathen gods and goddesses, with all their whirligiggs 1635 Shirley *Coronation* III (1640) E 2, *Phi.* 'Tis a strange turne *Lysa.* The whirligigs of women 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii 73 His braines . being as vertiginous as a whirle-poole, presented ten thousand whirlygigs, Windmils, and Turne-pikes to his enfantick soule 1660 Hexham, *De Key Lotert hem*, he hath a Whirlegigg in his head. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I (1693) 181 The Whirly-Gig of the Dispensation, which run round from Pope to Pope, and never could be said to settle. 1704 Prior *Ladle* 6 Since They [*sc.* the gods] gave Things their Beginning, And set this Whirligig a Spinning 1781 Johnson in *Boswell* 1 Apr, She is the first woman in the world, could she but restrain that wicked tongue of hers, . could she but command that little whirligig 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* VII xiii, You'll put my poor head quite into a whirligig 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII xvi. P 2 This ridiculous baboon got back again to his old tricks and whirligigs 1862 Huxley in *Life* (1900) I xv 198, I was . glad to get your letter at that whirligig of an association meeting 1874 Symonds *Sk Italy & Greece* (1898) I ix 186 The whirligig of events restored Francesco Sforza to his duchy. 1897 Mrs Rayner *Type-writer Girl* xviii, Water-beetles who dart and dance in interlacing whirligigs 1911 Marett *Anthropol* vii. 186 When the whirligig of social change brings the uneducated temporarily to the fore

b A fickle, inconstant, giddy, or flighty person (cf. Gig *sb.*[1] 4); also, one who turns round or moves about actively, as in a dance.

1602 Dekker *Satiromt.* L 3, No whirligig, one of his faithfull fighters. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* I. 1 281 To maintaine a wanton whirly-gig, Worth nothing more then she brings on her back *a* 1704 T. Brown ti *Æneas Sylvius Lett* lxxxii Wks 1709 III. II 81 Woman is the Whirly-Gig of Nature; she changes so often and swiftly 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No 67 P 9 An impudent young Dog ran to his Partner [in a dance], and whisked her round ; just as my Girl was going to be made a Whirligig, I ran in, seized on the Child, and carried her home 1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* II iii, Knowing you to be such a merry little whirligig 1822 T Mitchell *Com. Aristoph* II 327 Give way, and make room for their play,.. We'll sit here and mark how these whirligigs whisk it!

4 A water-beetle of the family *Gyrinidæ*, esp. the common species *Gyrinus natator*, found in large numbers circling rapidly over the surface of the water in ponds and ditches. Also *w. beetle*

1713 Petiver *Aquat. Anim Amboinæ* Tab iv, *Trochus Pyramidalis Indicus* Indian Whirligig 1855 *Poultry Chron* III. 378 The Gyrinidæ, or whirligig beetles. 1874 Wood *Insects Abr.* 69 The Gyrinidæ, or Whirligig Beetles, of foreign countries . being scarcely larger than our familiar British species. 1877 F P Pascoe *Zool Classif.* 110 Gyrinus (Whirligig)

5. *adv.b.* Like a whirligig, with rapid circling movement.

1598 E Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 51 His head Wherein ten thousand thoughts runne whirligigge 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 16 June, To dress my sails to every wind; .. and spin round, whirligig.

6 *attrib.* Resembling a whirligig; characterized by a whirling movement (*lit.* and *fig*) See also 4.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV (Arb) 120 With whirlygig eyesight Vp to the sky staring 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III xiii (ed 2) 307 Continuing their whirlegigg-deuotions with continuall turnings (filly agreeing to so giddie and brainsicke a Religion) 1688 Holme *Armoury* IV xiii (Roxb) 521/2 The memory of the heathen gods and Godesses, with all their whirligigg fancies 1807 W. Irving *Salmag* No. 13 (1811) II. 74 That intoxicating, inflammatory, and whirligig dance, the waltz 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xiii, The changes of this trumpery whirligig world 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* xxx, She finished off with a whirligig bout 1879 *Punch* 31 May 256 The whirligig whims of the moment

Hence **Whi rligig** *v*, *intr.* (also with *it*), to turn like a whirligig, to whirl or spin round (whence **Whirligigging** *ppl. a.*)

1598 E. Guilpin *Skial.* (1878) 35 This mad-cap world, this whirlygigging age. 1687 A. Lovell *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 57 These have been constrained to whirlegig it 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 188 Half a score of bouncing girls, ballad singing, and whirligigging 1872 'Aliph Cheem' (Veldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 6 The dancers .. postured, bobbed, whirligigged, wriggled.

Whirligoround: see Whirly-.

Whirling (hwē·rlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Whirl *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Whirl.

1. A turning (swiftly) round, (rapid) rotation, revolution, or circling movement: *spec.* of air or water, as in a whirlwind or eddy, also of persons in a dance, etc.

spec in *Mech* (quot 1894) · see Whirl *v* 2

c 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 11 So mochel hath yit thy whirlynge vp and down I-tawht me. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxv, Sum were slungin, Be quhirlyng of the quhele, vnto the ground 1496 *Bk St Albans, Fishing* h v, Yf that there be a manere whyrlynge of water. 1582 Benti ey *Mon. Matrones* II 3 This the same vnknowne gift of whirling in my hart, doth bring mee a new desire 1616 Holyday *Persius, Sat* v 138 A base horse-keeper whom if's Master turne about, I' th' moment of the Whirling he goes out 1633 T. James *Voy.* 9 We came amongst the most strangest whirlings of the sea 1636 in *Ann Dubrensia* (1877) 7 The countrie Wakes, and whirlings have appeer'd like forraine pastimes. 1699 Dampier *Voy* II I. 170 The Sholes probably caused some whirling about of the Tide 1825 T Hook *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Princ* VII. III 89 The rapid, and as he thought perilous, whirling of the vehicle 1835 Hood *United Family* IX, We none of us that whirling [*sc* the waltz] love, Which both our parents disapprove 1838 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks* (1868) I 187 Where the whirlings of the stream had left the marks of its eddies in the solid marble 1894 *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXV. I 279 The Whirling and Vibration of Shafts.

2. Giddiness, vertigo.

1561 Holybush *Hom. Apoth.* 42 The same driueth away .. the whirling in the head 1892 Meredith *Poems Empty Purse* 107 A whirling seized thy head.

3 Hurling, flinging.

1579 Rice *Invect Feces* B iij, The whorlyng of the Pottes about the house, the Cardes into the fire

¶ Misused for Hurling *vbl. sb.* 2 a.

a 1721 Prior *Ess Opin* Wks 1907 II 201 Bodmin or Truro shal breakmore Bones at a Whihing in Cornwa' than the ablest Surgeon in London shal be able to set

Whi·rling, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing 2] That whirls, in various senses of the verb; turning (rapidly) round, rotating, revolving, circling (swiftly); eddying; moving impetuously, etc

1382 Wyclif *2 Peter* ii 17 Cloudis driuun with whirlinge wijndis 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 51 Woodnesse of ,whirlynge water castep vp grete hepes of grauel. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 138 What by pondyi and by layte, by whyilyng wynde, by mystes 1545 [see Plat *sb.*[2] 7]. 1572 Bo·sewell *Armorie* II. 90 b, The blinde goddesse Fortune, with her doble visage, and whirlynge whele. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xix (1888) 80 Children when they had their whirling gigges vnder the deuotion of their scourges. 1622 J Taylor (Water P) *Farew Tower-Bottes* A 2 b, The whirling wheele of fickle Fate 1630 Bp Hall *Occas. Medit* § 13 That whirling Globe of earth. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* x 1264 A whirling Dart he sent 1762 Cowper *To Miss Macadzney* 34 Some Alpine mountain . Thus braves the whirling blast. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 1296 The whirling public so blindly follows fashionable caprice in the choice of a carriage 1872 Yeats *Techn Hist Comm* 273 The whirling and complicated machinery 1885 T P Hughes *Dict. Islam* 118/1 [The Maulawiyah] are called by Europeans the 'dancing', or 'whirling' darweshes

b. *fig.*

1602 Shaks *Ham* I v. 133 (Qo 1) These are but wild and whirling [1623 hurling] words, my Lord 1633 Bp Hall *Occas Medit.* § 140 Those hurrying and whirling judgements of God. 1684 Creech *Odes Hor.* III. xxv, Nor whirling Time, nor flight of Years 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxxvi, I cannot say what was in my whirling thoughts. 1855 Mitman in *Mem.* (1900) 189 Quiet, though in the midst of the whirling city

c Special collocations: **whirling blue, whirling dun,** names of artificial flies used in angling; **whirling-board** = *whirling-table* (*a*), **whirling chair,** a chair contrived to rotate rapidly, used in the treatment of insane patients; **whirling-machine** = *whirling-table* (*a*); **whirling plant,** the 'telegraph-plant', *Desmodium gyrans* (see Telegraph *sb* 8); **whirling-table,** (*a*) a machine consisting essentially of a table contrived to revolve rapidly, used for experiments or demonstrations in dynamics or other branches of science; (*b*) a horizontally rotating disk in a potter's lathe, carrying a mould which shapes the inside of a plate, cup, or other circular piece of ware, while the outside is shaped by a templet above it.

1747 Bowlker *Art Angling* 73 The little *Whirling Blue .. This Fly is only to be Fish'd with in warm Weather 1764 J Ferguson *Lect* II 19 Which weight will draw the ball from the edge of the *whirling-board to its center. 1799 Underwood *Dis Childhood* (ed 4) II. 50 Exciting vertigo by placing the patient in a *whirling chair. 1676 Cotton *Angler* II vii 61 About the twelfth of this Month [Apr] comes in the Flie call'd the *whirling Dun 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 326/1 **Whirling machine* is an apparatus for the purpose of determining the resistance of the air. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1232/1 *Whirling Plant, *Desmodium gyrans* 1764 J Ferguson *Lect* II. 18 The *whirling-table is a machine contrived for shewing experiments of this nature. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* 110 An apparatus called a whirling table for the purpose of exhibiting illustrations of the laws of centrifugal force 1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 473/1 The workman stands at a bench provided with a whirling-table , which has its motion given by a horizontal pulley or jigger 1879 Prescott *Sp Telephone* 262 An attachment to the whirling-table for projecting sound curves upon a screen

Hence **Whi·rlingly** *adv.*, with whirling movement (also *fig*).

1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* II. lix, As they trip it whirlingly 1902 S E. White *Blazed Trail* VIII, The forces of nature .. so whirlingly contemptuous of puny human effort

† **Whirling-bone.** *Obs.* = Whirl-bone.

14.. *Voc Lat.-Angl. in MS Harl 1002* (Varnhagen) 3/172 *Vertebra*, þe whyrlyngbone of the kne.

† **Whi rlpit.** *Obs.* [f. Whirl- + Pit *sb.*[1]] = Whirlpool [2] 1.

1570 Foxe *A & M* (ed 2) I 94/2 [He] ranne into a whurlepyt, where he was drowned 1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum.* II. iii (1600) G, The deepest whirlepit of the rau'nous Seas *a* 1632 T Taylor *God's Judgent.* I 1 ix (1642) 22 To escape the hands of his enemies, he ran into a whurlepit and his body was never found 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit* I 92 As if the Water had at once ingulph'd itself in a Chasm of the Earth, or sunk in a Whirlpit.

fig. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* IV Wks. 1564 I 420 b, To throwe vs headlong into the whourlepytte of euerlasting dampnation. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 143 England recovered out of the whirlepit of calamities

† **Whi rlpool**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 **wherpole, w(h)orpoul,** etc. [app an alteration, by popular etymology, of Thirlepoll, q v.] ? The large blowing whale.

c 1450 *Brut* II 603 Ther wer sene in þe Temys at Londen, many whyrlepolys, & anoþer tyme a whale 1508 Stanbridge *Vulgaria* (W de W) B j, *Balena*, a whyrlepole. 1541 in *Lincoln Chapter Acts* II 49 (Linc Rec. Soc XII), Sturgion, scale, porpoise, wherpole, and such like. 1558 Gesner *Hist Anim* IV 853 1602 Holland *Pliny* IX iii I 235 The Whales and Whirlepooles called Balænæ. 1678 *Yng Man's Call* 301 At Quinborough three great dolphin were taken, and a while after three other fishes, called whirlpools were taken at Gravesend 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxxiii 131 A huge monstrous Physetere, a sort of a Whale (which some call a Whirl pool)

Whirlpool[2] (hwē·rlpūl). Also 6 **whirpole, whoorlpool,** etc. [f. Whirl- + Pool *sb.*[1] Cf. late OE. *hwyrfepól* and *wirfelmere.*]

1. A place in, or part of, a river or the sea, where the water is in constant (and usually rapid) circular movement, due to the configuration of the channel or bottom, to some obstruction, or to the meeting of adverse currents or wind and tide; a (large and violent) eddy or vortex.

1530 Palsgr. 288/1 Whirpole a depe place in a ryver, where the water tourneth rounde. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 75 Many whorlepooles and shelfes. 1613 J Saris *Voy Japan* (Hakl Soc) 66 Drowned in a wherlpoole 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St* II xi 94 A guilty conscience is like a whirlpool, drawing in all to it self which otherwise would passe by 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 359 Eddies and whirlpools rising with furious boilings 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 150 The river of Caubul . forms numerous rapids and whirlpools. 1880 Geikie *Phys Geog* III 154 Where the tide is thrown from side to side against sunken rocks, or where two opposing currents meet , the water forms whirlpools

transf. 1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 30 The whirl-pool of the spirits in the blood 1799 W Tooke *View Russ. Emp* I 65 Which buries both men and cattle in whirlpools of snow and sand 1903 Agnes M Clerke *Probl. Astrophysics* 446 Those cosmic 'whirlpools', every trait of which testifies to the counterplay of multiple activities

b. *fig* in various applications *esp* a destructive or absorbing agency by which something is figured as engulfed or swallowed up, a scene of confused and turbulent activity.

1529 S Fish *Supplic Beggers* 10 Howe all the substaunce of your Realme renneth hedlong ynto the insaciabill whyrlepole of these gredi goulafres. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 63 Drowned in the whirlepoole of oblivion. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lxix 4 In yᵉ deepest whoorlpools of aduersities, faith may hold vs vp 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* x Wks. 1851 III. 307 The non resident , Prelats, the gulphs and whirle pooles of benefices, but the dry pits of all sound doctrine 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 419 In the middest of the Whirl-pooles of Change. *a* 1704 T Brown *Walk round Lond , Coffee Houses* (1709) 36 The Whirl-pool of Poetry suck'd me in, and I fell a Rhiming. 1831 James *Philip Aug* xiii, What a whirlpool of contending feelings! 1863 Dickens *Uncomm Trav* xxii, You may revolve in a whirlpool of red shirts, shaggy beards [etc.]. 1888 Bryce *Amer Commonw.* xcvii. III. 362 Europeans .. have assumed . that public life will draw . enough of the highest ability into its whirlpool.

2 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV ii, They have sunke the tossed galleasse in depth Of whirlepoole scorne 1647 H More *Song of Soul* IV *Oracle* 34 Bitter wave of troubled flesh, And whirl-pool-turnings of the lower spright 1664 Power *Exp Philos.* III. 159 To recoyl by a double whirl-pool-motion 1902 *Westm Gaz* 6 Mar 6/2 The whirlpool rapids [of the Niagara].

Hence **Whi·rlpooling** *ppl. a.*, circling or eddying like a whirlpool.

a 1861 T. Winthrop *Life in Open Air* (1863) 48 A birch [canoe] lies, light as a leaf, on whirlpooling surfaces

Whi·rl-puff. *Obs* exc. *dial* (also whirlpuff). [f. Whirl- + Puff *sb* after Whirlwind] A puff or gust of wind such as raises dust in a whirl or eddy; also † a whirlwind. Also *fig*

1382 Wyclif *Wisd* v 24 As a whirle puff of wind 1601 Holland *Pliny* II xlviii. I 24 A whirlepuffe or ghust called Typhon. 1609 — *Amm Marcell* 41 Whiles some . pestiferous whirle-puffe raiseth up still these miseries of common mischiefes in the State. 1637 Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 116 A shuffling whirle puffe roar'd amongst the trees 1640 G. Abbot *Job Paraphr* 183 As the whirlepuffe [*sic*] lifts up the dust 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss.*, *Whirl-puff*, a sudden gust of wind driving the dust into an eddy 1899 Dickinson & Prevost *Cumbld Gloss*, *Whirl-puff*, a small whirl-wind such as will form dust spirals on a dusty road in summer.

†Whirlwater. *Obs.* [f. WHIRL- + WATER *sb.*] A waterspout.

1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 114, I hear of a whirlwater upon the Thames. *Ibid*, The breaking..of the whirlwater, or, as some call it, the water pillar.

Whirlwig (hwɔ̄ ɹlwig). = WHIRLIGIG 4.

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xvi. (1818) II 4 The little beetles called whirlwigs (*Gyrinus*, L.), seem to .form their assemblies to enjoy together the mazy dance. 1826 *Ibid* xxix III. 80 The whirlwig-beetle (*Gyrinus natator*). 1877 WOOD *Nature's Teach., Nautical* ii 22 The common Whirlwig-beetle may be found in nearly every puddle.

Whirlwind (hwɔ̄·ɹlwind), *sb.* [f. WHIRL- + WIND *sb*, prob. after ON. *hvirfilvindr* (obs. Da. *hvirrelwind*, Da. *hvirvelvind*, Sw. *virvelvind*), whence Du *wervelwind*, G. *wirbelwind*]

1. A whirling or rotating wind; an atmospheric eddy or vortex; a body of air moving rapidly in a circular or upward spiral course around a vertical or slightly inclined axis which has also a progressive motion over the surface of land or water.

In its larger forms it constitutes a violent and destructive storm, as a cyclone or tornado; over a body of water it sometimes causes a waterspout, over a sandy or dusty region a sand-pillar or dust-whirl.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 521 Cumand as whirlwynd to skatire me. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 Sodenly a whirlewynd comynge caste doun the dores *a* 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant* I. 6/2 *Turbo*, the qwyrlewynde. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 321 þe fend flow away in liknes of a whorle-wynd 1585 FORMAN *Argt.* (MS. Ashm 208, lf. 239 b) Elyas was taken up Within a whorrell-winde 1596 *Edw III*, III. 1, As when a wherle winde takes the Summer dust And scatters it. 1611 *Bible* Job xxxviii. 1 Then the Lord answered Iob out of the whirlewind. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Gaddinesse* iv, As if a whirlwinde blew And crusht the building 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* vii, Swift as the Whirlwind drives Arabia's scatter'd Sands 1764 GOLDSM *Trav* 207 The loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar. 1858 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* II. § 94 All boys are familiar with miniature whirlwinds *on* shore, sweeping along the roads ., raising columns of dust, leaves, etc; which gyrate about the axis of the storm. 1882 'OUIDA' *In Maremma* viii, Herds of buffaloes . rushed, like a whirlwind themselves,..towards the shelter of the thickets.

2 *transf.* and *fig.* Something rushing impetuously like a whirlwind; a violent or destructive agency; a confused and tumultuous process or condition

To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind (Hos. viii 7): to indulge in reckless wickedness or folly, and suffer the disastrous consequences

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* viii. 7 Thei shuln sowe wynd, and repe whirlwynd. 1590 *Tarlton's Newes Purgatorie* 3 Either a mans soule must in post haste goe presently to God, or else with a whirlewind and a vengeance goe to the diuell. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XV. iv 35 A tempestuous whirlewind of new calamities 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 77 O'rewhelm'd With Floods and Whirlwinds of tempestuous fire. 1714 [BLANCH] *Beaux Merchant* II. 18 What my Landlady put into her Soup, I can't tell; but I had a Whirlwind in my Belly. 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* xviii, It is sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, Mr. Pickwick concluded amidst a whirlwind of applause 1840 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* lxii. VIII. 353 The foot soldiers in the rear were instantly enveloped by a whirlwind of horse. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 3 Free from the cares of town business, and the whirlwind of town pleasure. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I. xii. 699 To see whether they who had raised the storm could ride the whirlwind 1918 *Times Lit Suppl.* 21 Mar 139/1 The verbal whirlwind of his [*sc.* Swinburne's] later utterance

3 *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a whirlwind; resembling a whirlwind, violent, impetuous.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* v 199 Rockes ouerturn'd with whirle wind shocks 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 60 Upstairs in a whirlwind rattle. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 120 With a whirlwind impetuosity he rushes forth 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* ix (1875) 157 A whirlwind visitation—to ravage, ruin, and vanish.

4 *Comb*, as *whirlwind-footed, -peopled, -rifted* adjs; *whirlwind-like* adj and adv

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* III. iii. 77 *Whirlwind footed coursers. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 433 A whirlwind-footed bridegroom. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Handycrafts* 448 The flying ayre he catches, Born *whirlwinde like. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* v 1, Who . Whirlwind-like, around him drove the Air 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* I. I. ii, Democracy announcing, that she is born, and whirlwind-like, will envelope the whole world. 1840 *Chamb Jrnl.* 18 Apr. 104/2 He had heard a whirlwind-like noise 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* I. 204 'Mid *whirlwind-peopled mountains. 1818 — *Rosal & Helen* 1158 *Whirlwind-rifted clouds

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Whi·rlwind** *v*, *intr* to rush impetuously like a whirlwind; **Whi·rlwindish, Whi·rlwindy** *adjs.*, resembling a whirlwind.

1892 BLACK *Wolfenberg* xxii, Thus bereft of her usual whirlwindish activity. 1895 HOLMAN-HUNT in *Daily News* 14 Aug 6/2 Paris, where young professors go whirlwinding in what they call study for a time. 1903 *Blackw Mag* Apr. 473/1 Its whirlwindy approach.

Whirl-worm (hwɔ̄·ɹlwɔ̄m). Also 7 **whurl(e-**. [f. WHIRL- + WORM *sb.*]

†1. An insect larva destructive to plants. *Obs.*

In quot. 1643 tr L *convolvulus* a caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf; in quot 1658 tr. mod. L *verticillus*, Gr σφονδύλη.

1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl* (1650) xix. § 217 Earth-worms gnaw upon muck hils , moths on garments, whirl-worms [*margin*, The divels gold-ring] on vines 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1042 The Northern English call it Andever; the Southern, Whurlworm, that is, a Whirl or little hairy Worm with many feet:..I..collect.. that there are two kindes of Whurlworms; one about houses, another in the fields

2. A turbellarian worm. *rare*—°. (? An error.)

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Whirly (hwɔ̄·ɹli), *a. rare.* Also **-ey.** [f. WHIRL *sb* or *v.* + -Y¹] Characterized by whirling or rotatory movement.

1806 *Spirit Publ Jrnls* X. 170 Thames, in whirly dimples flowing 1887 MEREDITH *Poems, Last Contention* vii, A whirly tune These winds will pipe. 1895 — *Amazing Marr.* xxxvii, A skimming sense of a drop upon a funny, whirly world

Whirly-, obs or dial var. of *whirl-* in comb, as **†whirly-bat, †whirly-pool, whirly-wind** = WHIRLBAT, -POOL, -WIND (cf. *whirligig* and *whirligig*); also **whirly-go-round** (*whirligoround*), a merry-go-round; **†whirly-hole** (see quot); **†whirly-rock**, a spiral or turbinate fossil shell.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq* (1733) 42 The fighting with *Whirly-bats. 1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xliii, He was a faithful servant, till one day he got up on a regular *whirly go-round, and ever since . . . such a little boy! 1871 — *Harry Richmond* xlvi, Like one who has been gazing on the whirligoround, he saw the whole of women running or waiting to run the giddy ring to perdition 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 172 At Kinfare Towne, . there goes another hole into the rock,, call'd *whirleyhole, from the Eddy of water the River makes at the mouth of it 1727 BAILEY (Vol II), *Whirly-pool 1892 MEREDITH *Ode, To Comic Spirit* 87 These Would keep our life the whirly pool Of turbid stuff 1904 RICKERT *Reaper* xix, There's often whirly-pools in the sea. 1681 GREW *Museum* III i 1. 265 A piece of *Whirly-Rock. *Turbinites Saxum* 14 . *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xi. iv. (Bodl MS), *Whirly winde and a raynye cloude.

Whirne, obs. form of QUERN *sb* 1

1588 *Wills & Inv. Durham* (Surtees) II 328, 3 paire off pepper whirnes

Whirr, whir (hwɔ̄ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* qwirre, 6 *Sc.* quhir, 6–7 whurre, 7 whirre, 7–8 whur, 8–9 whurr, 9 whirr, whir. [See next.]

†1 Violent or rapid movement, rush, hurry; the force or impetus of such movement. *Obs.*

Sometimes approaching sense 2; but in early use the stress is on the movement rather than the sound

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 560 All flames þe flode as it fire were, And þan ouer qwelmys in a qwirre. *Ibid* 1854 In a qwirre [*v.r.* whirre] as þe quele turnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v 114 The sovir schaft flaw quhisland wyth a quhir. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb) 20 No haste but good, for whip and whurre The olde prouerbe doth say, neuer made good furre.

†b. *fig* Commotion of mind or feeling; a mental or nervous shock. *Obs.*

1628 FEITHAM *Resolves* II [I] xl. 121 Knowing himselfe chollericke, and in that whirre of the mind, apt to rush vpon foule transgression 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v 1, I'm mightily muddled with a Whur—round about in my head 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov Husb* II. i, They slupt the Door full in my Feace, and gave me such a whurr here—I thought they had beaten my brains out!

2. A continuous vibratory sound, such as that made by the rapid fluttering of a bird's or insect's wings, by a wheel turning swiftly, or by a body rushing through the air.

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recr* II. 168 Whur is the rising and fluttering of Partridge or Pheasant 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1824) II 346 The Goat-sucker makes a loud singular noise, like the whirr of a spinning-wheel 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* II x, A whirr of unseen wings he heard 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* II II. iii, The wide simultaneous whirr of shouldered muskets 1847 LONGF *Ev* I. i 23 Shuttles .Mingled their sound with the whir of the wheels 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. v, Between the whirrs of the wind he heard the tinkle of the signal bell. 1893 TOUT *Edw I*, xi. (1896) 196 The king's horse took fright at the whirr of the sails of a windmill.

fig 1874 MEREDITH *Let. to Capt Maxse* 5 Aug, I do not see my way out of the encircling whirr of work.

Whirr, whir, *v.* (*adv., int*) Forms: 5 *Sc.* quirr(e, quir, quhir, 5–7 whirre, 6 *Sc.* quhirr(e, quhyrr(e, 7 whurre, 7, 9 whurr, 8 whur, 7– whirr, whir [The early occurrence of this vb. and the related sb. in northern texts makes a Scandinavian origin probable; cf. Da. *hvirre* '— **hvirve*, Norw. *kvirra*, Sw dial. *hvirra*, app. assimilated forms of a verb **hvirfa* (cf. ON. *hverfa* WHARVE *v.*), related to *hvirfill*, *hvirfla* WHIRL. In later use the Eng verb has been reinforced by onomatopœia.]

1. *trans.* **†a.** To throw or cast with violence and noise; to fling, hurl. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2226 Othire athils of armes Albastis bendis, Quirys [*v.r.* whirres] out quarrels 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Captains* 516 The formost Ranks it [*sc.* hailshot] whirr'd Upon the next, the second on the third.

b. To carry or hurry along, to move or stir, with a rushing or vibratory sound. (In mod. use *causal* from 2)

1608 SHAKS *Per.* IV. i 21 A lasting storme, whirring me from my friends 1909 *Nation* 27 Nov 363/1 They whirred their wings. 1921 A. F ROBERTSON *Story of Pam* ix, As he was 'whirred' through the night.

2. *intr.* To move swiftly in some way (rush, fly, dart, flutter, turn, etc) with a continuous vibratory sound, as various birds, rapidly revolving wheels, bodies flying quickly through the air, etc

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1556 All þe cite. felowis him eftir, Quirris [*v.r.* whirrez] furth all in quite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII xiv. 96 Furth flaw the schaft And quhirrand smait him throw the thee 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III III. *Law* 779 As the poor Partridge, cover'd with the net, In vain doth strive, For, the close meshes Suffer the same no more to whurre aloft. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* III ii. 14 The great wheeles, Turning but softly, make the lesse to whirre About their businesse. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 692 With stealthy wing, Amid a neighbouring bush they silent drop, And whirring thence, deceive The unfeeling school-boy 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* xii, The distant wheel of a carriage whirred on the ear 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxviii, Through the grassy flat, where the quail whirred before them 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Poems* 356 Hark! arrows are whirring, swords clash in the fray. 1899 WERNER *Captain of Locusts* 25 The locusts whirred up round his horse's hoofs

3. Without implication of onward movement: To make or emit a vibratory sound.

1804 A WILSON in *Poems & Lit Prose* (1876) II 359 The squirrel chipped, the tree frog whirred 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii, Grasshoppers whirring in the grass 1899 J L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story* etc. 154 The telephone bell whirred 1905 A C. BENSON *Upton Lett.* 83 The casements whirr, the organ speaks

b. *dial.* To snarl or growl; to purr.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Whur*, to snarl, as a Dog does 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* 209 At your feet..Whurrs your wee catty. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whurr*, to growl, as a dog

4. The verb-stem as *int.* or *adv.*, expressing a sudden or rapid movement with vibratory sound.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. D 4 b, Whirre, I haue strooke him vnder the shorte ribs. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* v 1, You demand if I am guilty, whir says my cloak by a trick of Legerdemain, now I am not guilty 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI 1, Whirr! the exploded cork whizzed through the air. 1836 T HOOK *G. Gurney* v (1850) I 87 Whurr went the pheasants—bang went the barrels. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* i, Whirr! whirr! all by wheels!—whiz! whiz! all by steam! 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxix, Whirr came the wheels—the carriage stopped at the very door.

Whirra, -oo, Whirret: see WIRRA, WHERRET.

Whirrick, variant of WHERRET

1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I iii. 17 Harry . gave master such a whirrick, that his cries instantly sounded the *ne plus ultra* to such kind of diversions

Whirring (hwɔ̄·ɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WHIRR *v.* + -ING¹] The action of the verb WHIRR; a continuous vibratory sound, or movement with such a sound.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 30 This speech .doth greatly ioy the Greekes, They such a noyse and whirring made 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Furnaces* 115 The first mov'd heav'n (in't self it self stil stirring) Rapts with his course (quicker then windes swift whirring) All th' other Sphears. 1811 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* IX Pr Wks. 1888 I. 190 Save by the whirrings of the bats, the stillness was uninterrupted. 1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* (1869) 305 What a pious whirring of bible leaves one hears all over the church 1863 BATES *Nat Amazons* I. 9 The whirring of cicadas. 1918 H BINDLOSS *Agatha's Fortune* II, An electric fan made an unpleasant whirring

Whirring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That whirrs; moving with or making a vibratory sound; also said of the sound

c 1480 HENRYSON *Trial of Fox* 116 The quhuirrand [*v.r.* quhrynand] quhitret with the quhasill went. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 399 The whirring chariot. 1611 COTGR, *Ronce*, hurled, or making a whurling noise, as a stone, &c., cast with violence. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forest* 111 From the brake the whirring pheasant springs 1783 BURNS *'Now westlin winds'* i, The moorcock springs, on whirring wings, Amang the blooming heather 1830 TENNYSON *Owl* i, The whirring sail goes round 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* iii, The whirring scream of the night hawk.

Whirrit, Whirroll, obs ff WHERRET, WHIRL *sb.*

Whirry, *sb.* ? *Obs.* In 7 wherry, whurrie. [Cf. next.] **a.** A rapid or sudden movement. **b.** Activity

1611 COTGR, *Bacule*, a square, and heauie dore let fal (as a Portcullis) in a trice, with a whurrie 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I 229 A company of beetle-heads, dull-spirited fellowes, that had no wherry in them. 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 214 At last, with a merry wherry of their musick, they turn round (as the Dervises) a long time.

Whirry (hwɪ·ɹɪ), *v.* Now *Sc.* Forms: 6 whirrye, -ie, 7 whurry, wherry, 7, 9 *Sc.* whirry [? f. WHIRR + -Y, after *hurry*.]

1. *trans.* To carry or drive swiftly, to hurry along. Also *fig*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Hoyse me hence . too sum oother countrye me whirrye 1621 T BEDFORD *Sin unto Death* 29 The sea that is whirryed and tossed with a tempestuous winde 1660 BONDE *Scut Reg* 51 As the unruly quadrupedes whirried about the Chariot, untill they had set the whole world on fire *a* 1756 HALKET in W Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 205 Ill boding comets blaze o'erhead, O whirry whigs awa', man 1820 SCOTT *Monast*, Introd Ep., 'Some of the quality, that were o' his ain unhappy persuasion, had the corpse whirried away up the water.'

fig 1619 SCLATER *Expos 1 Thess* v 21 548 Giddie and inconstant people, wherried about with euery blast of vaine Doctrine. 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr. *Gaulart's Wise Vestillard* 58 Whurried about with intemperate lusts and desires. 1675 T BROOKS *Gold Key* 4 A Christian is sometimes wherried and whirled away by sin before he is aware

2. *intr.* To move or go rapidly, hurry

c 1630 *Robin Goodfellow* in *Roxb Ball* (1874) II 82 Through pooles and ponds, I whirry, laughing, ho, ho, ho! 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess* 103 When once the spoke of the Wheel is uppermost, it soon whurries to the bottom. 1818

Scott *Hrt Midl.* xviii, Her and the gudeman will be whirrying through the blue lift on a broom shank.

Whirry, obs. form of Quarry *sb.*[1]

Whirtle, variant of Wortle.

Whiruel(l, obs. forms of Whirl *sb.*

Whish (hwiʃ), *sb.* [Imitative.] A soft sibilant sound, as that of something moving rapidly through the air or over the surface of water. Cf. Swish *sb*[1] 1.

1808 Jamieson, *Whush, whush*, a rushing or whizzing sound. 1850 Mayne Reid *Rifle Rangers* I viii 103 The 'whish' of a rocket attracted our attention. 1863 Power *Arab Days & Nts* 25 The noises on deck, and the whish of the water through which we were rapidly cutting our way. 1890 Hallett *Thous Miles* 453 The howls of these poor creatures, together with the whish of the cane, is heard through the city.

Whish, *a*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Whisht and Whush.] Hushed, silent = Whisht *a*[1], Whist *a*[1]

a 1612 Harington *Epigr* I xxvii (1618) B7, You tooke my answer well, and all was whish.

Whish, *a*[2] (*dial*.): see Wisht.

Whish (hwiʃ), *v*.[1] Also 6 **whysshe.** [Imitative.] Hence **Whishing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1. *intr.* To utter the syllable 'whish' or a sound resembling it; *trans.* to drive or chase by crying 'whish!'

1518 *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II 133 [He] whysshyd them booth owte of the churche. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* B iij b, With whysperynges and whysshynges. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 243/1 He [*sc.* an ostler] had relieved the process of whish—whishing at the horses, in imparting [etc.]. 1897 J. Hocking *Birthright* ii, We heard them 'whishing' up the sheep.

2. To make a soft sibilant sound of this kind, as a body rushing through air or water, or the wind among trees, etc.

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Aa iv b, What a whishynge of the wynde is yonder. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Bruma spirans* whishyng with winde. 1856 S. Rogers *Table-Talk* 11, You could hear the whishing sound of the ladies' trains. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t* vi, The lightning-express-train whishes by a station.

Whish, *v*.[2] Now *dial.* Also 6 **whysh.** [f. Whish *int*.[1]; cf. Whisht *v.*, Whist *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To silence, put to silence, hush.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 287 b, Pompeius cooled & whyshed hym in this wyse. 1684 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1885) IV 111 *Sir Jo. Kay* silenced and whisht him.

2. *intr.* To be silent or quiet.

1607 Tomkis *Lingua* iv viii, Why do you whish thus? here's none to heare you. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* xlix, Whish!—can't 'ee whish, with my name so pat?

Whish, *int.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* **wheesh.** [Cf. Hush *int.*, Whisht *int.*] An exclamation to command silence: Hush!

1535 Quarles *Embl.* ii viii. 9 Whish, lullaby, .. What ayles my Babe to cry? 1675 Covel in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 194 All the waiters cry'd, Whish, whish, etc. in token of silence. 1858 Trollope *Dr Thorne* xix, 'A good dinner now and then is a very good thing.' 'Yes, but I don't like eating it with hogs.' 'Whish, softly, softly, Mr. Gresham, or you'll disturb Mr. Apjohn's digestion.' 1876 [see prec. 2].

Whish, *int.*[2] Also 6 *Sc* **quhisch.** Imitation of a soft sibilant or rushing sound, as of something moving rapidly through the air, etc.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1920 Gif that 3our mawkine cryis quhisch. 1692 D. Lawson in G. L. Burr *Narr. Witchcraft Cases* (1914) 153 Makeing as if she would fly, stretching up her arms as high as she could, and crying 'Whish, Whish, Whish!' 1839 Hood *Sonn. to Vauxhall* 9 Whish—ish!—On high The rocket rushes. 1849 Cupples *Green Hand* vii, Whish! rush! came the rain in sheets and bucketfuls. 1894 Fenn *Real Gold* xxiii, Whish, whirr, came a peculiar sound.

Whishin, obs. form of Cushion.

Whisht (hwiʃt), *sb.* Also 9 *Sc.* **wheesht, wheisht.** [f. Whisht *int.*]

1. An utterance of 'whisht!' to enjoin silence: cf. Whist *sb.*[2] 1.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 106 A Whisht is when we bid them holde their peace that haue least cause to speake. 1908 Wyman *Wild Geese* viii, What do you mean with your 'whishts' and your nods?

2. Silence; in phr. *to hold one's whisht*, to keep silence. *Sc.*

1785 Burns *Vision* I. 43, I held my whisht; The infant aith, half form'd, was crusht. 1824 Maclaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Wheesht*, Haud your wheesht, be silent. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxxv, You ken naught about it. You had better hold your wheesht.

3. A whisper; with negative = 'not a whisper', not the least utterance. *Sc.*

a 1774 Fergusson *Ecl.* Poet. Wks. (1800) 89 Be you as calm's a mouse, Nor let your whisht be heard. 1881 Walford *Dick Netherby* v, There is na a wheesht against him.

Whisht (hwiʃt), *a.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 6 **whysht(e,** 9 *Sc* **wheesht.** [A variant of Whist *a.*[1]; cf. Whisht *int.*] Silent, quiet, still, hushed.

1570 T. Wilson *Demosth. Orat., Life* 117 He desired .. to tell them a merie tale. Where vpon when euery man was whisht and still, he sayde thus. 1625 Brightman *Rev.* 143 Reprehensions are whisht, wickednes raigneth. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumbld Ball* (1805) 5 As whisht as a mouse. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xv, Nights.. when he was here on sentry, the place a' wheesht.

Hence **Whi shtly** *adv*, silently, quietly.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi 23–28, I shall than speake vnto you whishtlye and without woordes.

Whisht, *a.*[2] (*dial*.): see Wisht.

Whisht, *v.* Now *dial.* Also 9 *Sc.* **wheesht.** [f. Whisht *int.* Cf. Whish *v.*[2], Whist *v.*[1]]

1 *intr.* To be silent, keep silence.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlviii, Wasp—Wasp, whisht, hinny.. and let's hear what they're doing.—Deil's in ye, will ye whisht? 1894 'J. S. Winter' *Red Coats* 50 'Whisht, woman, whisht,' interposed Trueman. 'No, I just won't whisht, William Trueman.'

2 *trans.* To put to silence, silence, hush.

1804 R. Couper *Poetry* II. 11 (Eng. Dial. Dict.) A weel-claw'd luif whishts the harangue. 1897 C. M. Campbell *Dellie Jock* iv, Wheesht your gab.

Whisht (hwiʃt), *int.* Now *dial.* Also 5 **whuscht,** 7–9 **wheesht.** [A natural utterance, nearly identical with the 16th c. *huissht* (see Husht *int.*[1]), and with Whist *int.*[1]] An exclamation enjoining silence: Hush!

14 Whisht, whischt [see quot. 1382 s.v. Whist *int.*[1]]. 1684 [Meriton] *Yorksh. Dial.* 53 Wheesht, wheesht, my Mother's coming up. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* iii. i. Prol., But whisht! it is the Knight in Masquerade, That comes. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlv, But whisht, I hear the keeper coming. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxx, 'Wheesht!' said he, 'this is my affairs'.

Whisk (hwisk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 *Sc.* **wysk,** 5–6 *Sc.* **quhisk,** 5–9 **wisk,** 6 **whysk,** 6–7 **whiske,** 7 **wiske,** 6– **whisk.** [orig. *wisk, wysk*, and first in Sc. texts, partly f. Whisk *v.*, partly ad. Scandinavian sb. represented by ON. *visk* wisp, Sw. *viska* besom, wisp, swab, Norw *visk* wisp, cluster, pull, tug = OHG. *wisc* (MHG., G *wisch*) wisp of hay, dish-clout, (M)Du *wisch* wisp, LG. *wisk* quick movement, moment of time: see Whisk *v.*]

I. 1 A brief rapid sweeping movement; a sudden light stroke, rush, dart, etc; a light stroke of a brush or other sweeping implement. Also *to ansf* and *fig.*

In later use regarded as noun of action from the verb (*quasi* an act of whisking); but evidenced in quots. earlier than the verb.

With a whisk becomes phrasal = in an instant, in a flash: similarly *in a whisk.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 641 The king .Vatit the sper. And with a wysk the hed of-strak. *c* 1480 Henryson *Paddock & Mouse* 122 With ane wisk He claucht his cluik betuix thame. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* I. 199 Fresche Bewtie with ane wysk come vp belyve. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* 18/1 in *Holinshed*, Sodaynly it [*sc.* a salmon] fetcheth such a round Whiske, that at a trice it skippeth to the top of the rocke. *a* 1586 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* iii 28 Quhen with a quhisk sho [*sc.* Fortune] quhirlis about hir quheill. 1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* To Rdr., To giue them a whiske with their owne wand. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. 1, This first sad whisk [of the sword] Takes off thy Dukedom. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 94 [He] brings in Cæsar in the whiske of one of his Epigrams. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii 141 Three Whisks of a Broom Besom. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxi, Come and gae like a glance of the sun, or the whisk of a whirlwind. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* iv. xi, The pad [mare] giving a petulant whisk of her tail. 1863 Lowell *Two Scenes from Life of Blondel* ii. v, If a whisk of Fate's broom snap your cobweb asunder. 1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 538 His [*sc.* tiger's] tail looks as if it had a wisk in it still. 1869 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Folks* xxxiv. (1870) 407 These wild, sudden whisks of gaiety. 1896 Conan Doyle *Rodney Stone* xiii, He walked up and down the room, turning with a whisk upon his heel every now and then. 1900 Zangwill *Mantle of Elijah* ii. xv, You see it all in a whisk.

II. 2. A neckerchief worn by women in the latter half of the 17th century. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1654 in Jeaffreson *Middx. County Rec.* (1888) III. 225 Six Corle Whiskes worth seventeen shillings, six Corle Gorgetts worth fourteen shillings, [etc.] *a* 1658 Cleveland *Zealous Disc.* Wks. (1687) 382 Pray rectifie my Gorget, smooth my Whisk. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 22 Nov., My wife.. bought her a white whisk and put it on. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. ii. 17/1 A Womans Neck Whisk. is used both Plain and Laced, and is called of most a Gorgett or a falling Whisk. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* (Nares) With whisks of lawn, by grannums wore!

3. An instrument, now freq. a bundle of wires, for beating up eggs, cream, or the like.

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 111 By beating the White of an Egge well with a Whisk, you may reduce it from a somewhat Tenacious into a Fluid Body. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xv. 140 First bent the Whites of the Eggs up well with a Whisk. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 38 Egg whisk for confectioners.

4. A bundle or tuft of twigs, hair, feathers, etc. fixed on a handle, used for brushing or dusting; also, a water-sprinkler.

1729 Swift *Direct. Serv.* viii. (1745) 75 If you happen to break any China with the Top of the Whisk. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin Killer* 18 With a whisk, sprinkle the corn .. with it. 1834 Marryat *Peter Simple* xiii, Father M'Grath seized hold of the pot of holy water, and dipping in the little whisk, began to sprinkle the room. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* vi. 176 The reeler then takes a whisk of fine twigs bound together.

b. A slender hair-like or bristle-like part or appendage, as those on the tails of certain insects. (In first quot. app. used for 'sting'.)

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 290 The piercing Poyson of a Dragon's Whisk, Or deadly Ey shot of a Basilisk. 1676 Cotton *Angler* II. viii. 72 This.. Stone-Flie .. has two or three whisks at the tag of his tail. 1747 Bowlker *Art Angling* 64 The May Fly .. with a long forked Tail made with the Hair or Whisks of a Fitchow's Tail. 1859 Kingsley *Glaucus* (ed. 4) 198 The Ephemeræ throwing off the whole of their skins (even to the skin of the eyes and wings, and the delicate 'whisks' at their tail). 1886 F. M. Halford *Floating Flies* 38 If the fly to be imitated has setæ or whisks. 1887 J. H. Keene *Fishing Tackle* 181 Two whisks from a long fibre hackle, or two rabbit's whiskers.

c. The panicle or other part of certain plants used for making into brushes or brooms; *esp.* the panicle of the common millet or 'broom-corn' (*Sorghum vulgare*); hence, the plant itself.

1757 [see *whisk seed* in 7]. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 258 Whisk, the article of which carpet brushes are formed. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl., *Whisk*, a trade name for the flower-spikes of *Sorghum vulgare*. 1893 *Let to Editor from Director of Kew Gardens*, The fibrous root received for identification is that of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, Trin. known as the Venetian or French Whisk. 1902 Hannan *Textile Fibres* 157 Whisk, Mexican (*Epicampes macrourc*). *Ibid.* 160 Whisk, Italian (*Sorghum*).

d. A small bunch, tuft, wisp.

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* II. xi, The ceiling was divided by whisks of flowers. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 318 Holding over their work large whisks of straw to protect the bricks and cement.

e. A swarm of insects whisking or moving briskly about. *rare*[−1].

1867 F. Francis *Bk. Angling* vi. 202 The Fœtid Brown, or mushroom fly may be seen in small whisks or swarms, skipping up and down over the water.

5. A name for various mechanical appliances having a whisking movement. a. A kind of winnowing-machine. b. A machine for winding yarn. c. A cooper's plane for levelling the chimes of casks.

1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 127 Few winnowing-machines, saving a common whisk or fly, are used in this county. 1825 Jamieson, *Whisks*, a machine for winding yarn on a quill or clue. 1863 J. Watson *Weaving* ii. 57 In winding warp from the hank, swifts or whisks are used. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Whisk*, a cooper's plane.

III. †6. A whipper-snapper. *Obs. slang.*

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. i, No quarrels, good'ee Whiske. *a* 1652 Brome *Novella* iv ii. L 7 b, *Nic.* This is the Gentleman. *Pt.* 'Tis the proud Braches whiske! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Whisk*, a little inconsiderable, impertinent Fellow.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Some of these may be regarded as attrib. uses of the stem of Whisk *v.*) **Whisk broom** = sense 4; **†whisk-comb** (see quot.); **†whisk rod,** a rod consisting of twigs or the like (cf. Whisk *v.* 4); **whisk seed,** millet-seed (see 4 c); **whisk tail,** a tail that is or may be whisked; hence **whisk-tailed** *a.*, having a whisk tail.

1857 *Local Act 20 & 21 Vict.* c. cxlii. Sched. (B) *Whisk Brooms, loose, per 1,000 0 0 9. 1897 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc., Lid* No. 4 Dept. Special List 193 Whisk Broom, Leather bound with handle. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb.) 13/1 The *Wiske combe, haue teeth on one side, and are wide and slender. *Ibid.* vii. 312/1 The *Whisk Rod is used to correct Rebellious Youths. 1757 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 494, I enclose you some *whisk seed; it is a kind of corn, good for creatures. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 976/4 One Bay Mare, with a *whisk Tayl. 1697 *Flying Post* 19–21 Oct. 2/2 A small Spaniel Lap Dog, .. a short whisk Tail. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 A well spread Mare, with a short whisk Tail. 1675 *Ibid.* No. 952/4 Two Geldings, both *whisk Tail'd. 1859 Christina Rossetti *Goblin Market* 107 The whisk-tailed merchant bade her taste.

Whisk, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [? f. Whisk *v.*] The earlier name of the card-game now called whist (Whist *sb.*[3]). Also *attrib.* Hence **†Whi sker** (**wisker**) *nonce-wd.*, a whist-player.

1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Motto* D 4, He flings his money free. At One and thirty, or at Poore and rich, Ruffe, slam, Trump, nody, whisk. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* v. (1680) 61 The elder begins and younger follows in suit as at Whisk. [*Elsewhere in the book* Whist.] 1704 T. Baker *Act at Oxf.* III. ii. 33 We'll sit down to Ombre, Picquet, Wisk, and Swabbers; or One and Thirty Bone-ace. 1723 Lady Bristol in *Lett.-bks. J. Herwey, 1st Earl of Bristol* (1894) II. 278 The wiskers have promised me some diversion. *Ibid.* 287, I reign Queen of the whisk party. *Ibid.* 291 He will be missd as a whisk player. 1728 [see Swabber 2]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 75 Playing at whisk in an obscure village, in the Christmas holidays. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Whisk*, a vulgar pronunciation of whist. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Whisk*, whist, a game at cards. 1880 [see Swab *sb.* 2].

Whisk, *v* (*adv., int.*) Forms: see Whisk *sb.*[1] [In early use Sc.; prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. *viska* to whisk (off), sponge, Da. *viske* to wipe, whisk, rub, sponge (a gun), Norw. *viska* to put straw, etc. together in a bundle = OHG. *wisken* (MHG., G. *wischen*) to wipe, †intr. to move lightly or briskly, LG. *wisken* to move quickly, wipe off, etc.: cf. Whisk *sb.*[1] The spelling with *wh* was adopted as being symbolic (cf. *whizz*).]

1. *intr.* To move with a light rapid sweeping motion; to make a single sudden movement of this kind, to rush or dart nimbly; to move about or travel swiftly or briskly (occas. with *it*).

c 1480 Henryson *Swallow* xliii, Like to the mow before the face of wind Quhisks away. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 68 Suddanlie away thai [*sc.* harpies] wisk ilk ane, Furth of our sicht, heich vp in the sky. *Ibid.* XII. xii. 172 Lyke as befor the hund wyskis the hair. 1549 Coverdale, etc.

Erasm Par. James iv. 7–17 You .whiske about by sea and by lande, to get pelfe. 1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 12 b, Their vestures whisking vp and flying abroad 1623 Jobson *Golden Trade* 35 Beasts will wiske with their tayles, .to auoyde or be rid of them [*sc* flies]. *a* 1699 J Beaumont *Psyche* xx cxlvii, Sweets which each silly Wind that whisketh by, Snatcheth, and scattereth. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 144 P 2 We watch an Opportunity to whisk cross a Passage, very thankful that we are not run over. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I 172 Prickets from Thickets, Come whisk it and frisk it 1800 Mrs Hervey *Mourtray Fam* III. 272 In whisking round a sharp angle, they overset the carriage. 1837 W Irving *Capt Bonneville* II 133 The .beavers chasing each other about the pond, dodging and whisking about on the surface. 1868 Louisa M Alcott *Little Women* iii, As Meg appeared, Scrabble [the pet rat] whisked into his hole. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xviii 254 We whisked through Maghull village

b. The vb -stem used as *adv.* or *int.* . With a whisk, or sudden light movement

1750 Gray *Long Story* 79 Out of the window, whisk, they flew 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlvii, He carried in his pocket a fire-box of mysterious construction; and as sure as ever Kit's mother closed her eyes, so surely—whisk, rattle, fizz—there was the single gentleman consulting his watch by a flame of fire.

2. *trans.* To move (something) *about, away, back,* etc. with a light sweeping motion

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii Prol. 163 Quhen I walkynnit, all that welth was wiskyt away 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* II C 2 b, He .whiskt his sword about. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* xi 576 A sudden winde .whiskt away the Twigs. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 67 P 9 [He] ran to his Partner, . and whisked her round cleverly above ground 1768 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) I 83 Burning a small stick at the end and whisking it round to make gold lace, as we called it. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 317 The squirrel .there whisks his brush, And perks his ears. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* iv, The horses whisked their tails about 1884 *Manch Exam.* 24 Nov. 6/3 One cannot always guard against a whirlpool catching the rudder..and whisking the boat round. 1916 A B. Reeve *Pots Pan* iii, I forgot about it as I was whisked up in the elevator.

b in reference to rapid travel: cf. *whirl.*

1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict* 436 They whisk her to Bath, to Bristol 1801 G Colman *Poor Gentl* iv. 1 59 There are four spanking greys .that shall whisk you to town in a minute. 1817 W. T. Moncrieff *Giovanni in Lond* 1 ii, Ply your oar, and wisk me over to the other side 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* ii, A solitary omnibus, which daily whisks a few country people down to Uxbridge.

3. To brush or sweep lightly and rapidly from a surface, esp. with a light instrument, as a feather or small brush.

1621 G Sandys *Ovid's Met.* x (1626) 214 Their tufted tailes Whiske vp the dust. *c* 1790 *Imison's Sch. Arts* II. 26 Having drawn the outline. faintly with charcoal, whisking out the faulty part with a feather 1822 W Irving *Braceb. Hall* II. 259 His horse stood, stamping and whisking off the flies. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xxiii, The beadle..finished a piece of toast; whisked the crumbs off his knees [etc.] 1881 Walford *Duck Netherby* v, 'An' shame on you for thinkin' sae.' Mrs M'Clintock whisked her apron from her eyes

4. To beat or whip with a rod of twigs or the like. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense: in later use, To stir or beat up (eggs, cream, etc.) with a light rapid movement (= Whip *v.* 7), esp. by means of a whisk (see Whisk *sb*1 3).

1530 R Wrytford *Werke for Housholders* Ei, Yf any chylde be stubburne, .let it .be whysked with a good rodde. 1703 [implied in Whisking *vbl sb*]. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharmacopœia* 325 Whites of Eggs beat up and whisk'd 'till it stand all in froth. 1836 Mollard *Art of Cookery* 265 A tea spoonful of Gum Dragon whisked to a solid froth 1846 Soyer *Cookery* 49 Using three whole and three yolks of eggs, but omitting the whisked whites 1904 *Cassell's New Dict. Cookery* s v *Cream, Whipped,* Double cream may be simply whipped by whisking it with a wire whisk until it thickens.

† **5.** *fig.* app. To hoax. (Cf Frisk *v.* 4 b.)

1674 J. Howard *Engl Monsieur* v. iv, Hark ye Mr Frenchlove, I believe you and I are whisk't with a couple of Wives, for Mr. Welbred, and Mr Comely pretended to be in love with them, and the Devil a bit there's any such thing.

Whisker (hwi·skəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–7 wisker, 6 whysker, (7 whisquer, 9 whiscar), 7–whisker. [f. Whisk *v.* + -er1. Cf. Sw. *viskare* sponge, swab, LG. *wisker* a rubber, duster, G. *wischer* rubber, clout, (fig.) reprimand.]

1. Something that whisks or is used for whisking: applied to various objects, as a fan; a rod or switch; a bunch of feathers used as a brush (cf. Whisk *sb*1 4), etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. iii. in *Anglia* VIII 155 She sawe oure lady as wip a wisker waftynge wynde vpon hir. 1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 89 A whyp is a whysker, that wyll wrest out blood 1611 Cotgr, *Houssine,* a Switch, or Whisker. 1825 Jamieson, *Whisker, whiscar,* a bunch of feathers for sweeping anything.

† **2.** A person who whisks or moves briskly about, a lively young gallant: cf. Whisking *ppl a.* 1 c.

1595 Gosson *Pleas Quippes* vii, When yoong wiskers. in no good sort will spend the day, But be prophane, more then a Turke.

3. *slang* or *colloq.* Something great or excessive, a 'whopper' (cf. Whisking *ppl a.* 2); esp a great lie, a 'bang'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char* 32 Relations belonging to Quantity..Greatness, Magnitude, ample, large, vast, huge, .whisker, .magnifie, aggravate, exaggerate 1672 Eachard *Hobbs's State Nat., Let.* 35 It may be convenient for you to call this..a flam, a whisker, a caprice. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 9 Suppose I tell her some damn'd Wisker. [1858 Wright *Dict Obs & Prov Engl* s.v, 'The dam of that was a whisker', a phrase used when a great falsehood was uttered.]

† b A 'whisking' or blustering wind: see Whisking *ppl a* 1 b *Obs.*

1670 Ray *Prov* 288 March whisquer was never a good fisher.

4 The hair that grows on an adult man's face; formerly commonly applied to that on the upper lip, now called *moustache,* and sometimes to (or including) that on the chin (*beard*); now restricted to that on the cheeks or sides of the face. **a.** *pl.*: usually collective, sometimes distributive, as *a pair of whiskers,* denoting the hair on the two sides.

c 1600 *Timon* II ii. (1842) 27 My wiskers hanging o're the overlipp 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 259 Some spruce yonker, with a starcht beard, and his whiskers turn'd vp 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet* Pref., The rank Mustachos into whiskers grown 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P* 390 His [*sc* Persian's] Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers encouraged from one Ear to the other, in fashion of an Half-Moon on the upper Lip, with only a decent Peak on the under. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 152 What grew on my upper Lip I had trimm'd into a large Pair of Mahometan Whiskers. 1808 W Wilson *Hist Diss. Ch* I 141 The men members wore whiskers upon their upper lips. 1823 E. Moor *Suffolk Words, Whiskers,* the hair on the upper lip, as until lately, I believe, all over England Now, the hair under the ears, sometimes under the eyes also, bear[s] this term; and the labial comæ, are called moustaches. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xli, A tall fellow, with . very thick bushy whiskers meeting under his chin. 1854 R. S Surtees *Handley Cr* iii, He grew whiskers under his chin. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* ii, His whiskers were cut to the old-fashioned regulation 'mutton chop'. They advanced into the middle of the cheek, and were then squared off in a line which met the large stiff collar below at an angle of forty-five.

b. *sing.* in earlier use, a moustache; now, the hair on one side of the face, also collectively.

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Whisker,* a tuft of Hair on the Upper Lip of a Man. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. i, La Fosseuse traced the outline of a small whisker.. upon one side of her upper lip 1836 H Greville *Diary* 24 June (1883) 91 The ball lodged in the lining of the carriage, and some of the wadding in his whisker 1848 Dickens *Dombey* ii, He was a shaggy fellow, . with a good deal of hair and whisker. 1851 in Kinglake *Crimea* (1863) I. xiv. 267 A mere lad without whisker or moustache. 1875 H James *Rod. Hudson* v. 173 A tall gentleman, with a carefully brushed whisker.

† c. Applied to a lady's curl hanging over the cheek. (Cf. *whiskerette* below.) *Obs.*

1786 *Pogonologia* 55 About a century ago [in France] the ladies..curls hung down their cheeks as far as their bosom. These curls went by the name of whiskers.

5. Each of a set of projecting hairs or bristles growing on the upper lip or about the mouth of certain animals; also applied to a similar set of feathers in certain birds, and to mystacial markings.

1678 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1342/4 A light gray Gelding, . with an iron mark of a G. on the near Buttock, and two whiskers on the upper lip. 1712 E Cooke *Voy. S Sea* 329 The Raccoon has Whiskers and Nose like a Pig 1747 Gray *Cat* iv, A whisker first and then a claw. 1752 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 352 The lesser Butcher-bird. . there are about the angles of the beak certain rigid bristles or hairs, which serve as whiskers 1830 M Donovan *Dom Econ* II 85 The seaotter is a large animal; the eyes are small; the whiskers are white, strong, and numerous. 1879 Huxley *Sensation* Sci & Cult. (1881) 266 The 'whiskers' of cats owe their functional importance to the abundant supply of nerves to the follicles in which their bases are lodged

6. *Naut.* Each of two wooden or iron spars extending laterally on each side of the bowsprit, for spreading the guys of the jib-boom.

1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 15 Our fore-topmast was carried away, as well as the larboard whisker. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 382 It was found that the whiskers of the jibboom had carried away. 1913 M Roberts *Salt of the Sea* viii. 208 Between the whiskers and the foremast.

b. A lever for exploding a torpedo.

1880 Sleeman *Torpedoes* 135 In addition to the nose piece, horizontal and vertical levers, or whiskers, may also be used.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 4).

1785 Grose *Dict Vulgar T, Wisker splitter,* a man of intrigue 1786 *Pogonologia* 80 It was then [*sc* in Lewis XIV's reign] no uncommon thing for a lover to have his whiskers combed, and pomatumed by his mistress; and a man of fashion took care to be provided with whisker-wax 1813 Moore *Post-Bag* viii 14 When the rich rouge-pot Tips'even thy whisker-tops with red 1853 'C Bede' *Verdant Green* I xi, He told Verdant, that his claret had been repeatedly tapped, his whisker-bed [? *e*, face] napped heavily

Hence **Whi·sker** *v.* (*nonce-wd*), *trans.* to furnish with whiskers, **Whi·skerage,** whiskers collectively, a growth of whiskers; **Whi·skerer** (*nonce-wd.*), a man who wears whiskers; **Whi·skere·tte,** a small whisker; a curl at the side of a girl's face (cf. sense 4 c above); **Whi·skerless** *a.*, destitute of whiskers; **Whi·skery** *a.*, having large whiskers.

1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct 632/2 Deliberating how still further to Germanize and to *whisker out British soldiers. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt* I i (1872) I. 6 Fellows, with such a breadth of sabre, extent of *whiskerage [etc.]. 1859 Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxvi, The trim of their whiskerage. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 1 4 We are no *Whiskerers of the Order of St. Jacobs. 1880 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 440 Her hair is trimly curled in '*whiskerettes'. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 Sept, A man wearing whiskers..his chin shaven and allowing two distinct whiskerettes to be plainly discerned 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxi, Mr Towlinson is *whiskerless 1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* xxxiv, The old lady is as tall and *whiskery as a grenadier.

Whisker, *sb*2, whist-player: see Whisk *sb.*2

Whiskerandos (hwiskəræ·ndɒs). *humorous.* [f. Whisker, with ending in imitation of Spanish words] Name of a character (*Don Ferolo Whiskerandos*) in Sheridan's play 'The Critic' (1779): hence *allusively* (more commonly in the form **Whiskerando,** the *-s* being taken as sign of pl.), a (heavily) whiskered man. Hence **Whiskerandoed** (-dɒud) *a.*, whiskered.

1807 *Sporting Mag* XXIX 179 The mustachio salute is not only sanctioned now by the dowagers of the whiskerando tribe, but even voted by the young smooth lipped belles, to be 'funny enough'. 1831 Jekyll *Corr* (1894) 287 To the great dismay of a whiskerandos, second brother of my lord 1838 Southey *Doctor* clvi V. 227 To .what extravagances would the whiskerandoed macaronies of Bond Street proceed, if the beard were to 'make the man!' 1894 Stevenson *St. Ives* ii, Some of these old whiskerandos, originally peasants, trained since boyhood in victorious armies, could ill brook their change of circumstance

Whiskered (hwi·skəɹd), *a.* [f Whisker *sb.*1 + -ed 2]

1. Having whiskers. **a** Of men: see Whisker *sb*1 4.

1784 Cowper *Task* iii. 768 Our forefathers—a grave whisker'd race. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb* v. vii, To have seen him in martial array—booted to the middle—sashed to the chin—collared to the ears—whiskered to the teeth. 1840 Thackeray *Shabby Genteel Story* vii, A tall whiskered man, who looked like a field-marshal.

b. Of animals see Whisker *sb.*1 5; *spec* as a descriptive appellation of particular species, as *whiskered auk, fly-catcher, shrike, tern.*

1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* II 62 The whisker'd vermin race 1783 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. i. 364 Whiskered Fly[catcher]. 1788 Cowper *Death of Mrs Throckmorton's Bullfinch* 35 A beast Long-back'd, long-tail'd, with whisker'd snout 1809 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VII. 298 Whiskered Shrike. 1826 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* xlvi. IV. 309 Whiskered (*Mystacinum*), when the upper lip is furnished with whiskers (*Mystax*), or bearded 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 342 Whiskered Auk .two series .of filamentous white feathers on each side of head. 1897 R. B Sharpe *Handbk. Birds Gt Brit* IV 8 The Whiskered Tern is an accidental visitor to the British Islands

2. Formed into or constituting whiskers. *rare*−1.

1737 M Green *Spleen* 761 Preferring sense, from chin that's bare, To nonsense thron'd in whisker'd hair.

Whisket, var. Wisket *dial*, a basket.

Whiskey: see Whisky.

Whiskful (hwi·skful). [f. Whisk *sb.*1 + -ful 2.] As much as a whisk will carry: see Whisk *sb*1 4.

1840 *Diary of a Nun* I xiv. 200 As the animals are brought up to be blessed, the priest mutters a few Latin words, and dashes a whiskful of water in their faces

Whiskied (hwi·skid), *a. rare.* Also **-keyed.** [f. Whisky *sb.*1 + -ed 2.] Saturated or tainted with whisky.

1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi, In his whiskeyed blood there was not a black drop, nor in his muddled brains a bitter feeling 1919 *Blackw Mag* Dec 767/2 He breathed whiskied breath at me

Whiskified (hwi·skifəid), *a.* Also **-k(e)y-,** *Sc.* whus-. [f. Whisky *sb.*1 + *-fied,* pa. ppl. ending corresp to -fy.] Affected by excessive drinking of whisky.

1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* III. 128 Paddy was only a little whiskified. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* v, Fact and fiction reeled together in his muzzy, whiskified brain 1864 Latto *Tam. Bodkin* xiii 126 'I shay—hic—open the door, will ye?' quoth the whuskified voice 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* viii, That poor, whiskeyfied, Irish tatterdemalion.

Whiskjack, -john, var. Whisky jack, etc.

† **Whi·skin**1. *north dial Obs.* [Of unascertained origin] A shallow kind of drinking-vessel.

1635 Heywood *Philocoth* 45 Noggins, Whiskins, Piggins 1640 Brathwait *Two Lanc Lovers* 19 Wee will han a whiskin at every rushbearing. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Whiskins,* shallow, brown Bowls to Drink out of 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxii, A whole whiskin, or black pot of sufficient double ale

† **Whi·skin**2. *slang Obs.* [Cf. *pimp-whisk(in.*] A pander.

1632 Brome *Northern Lasse* I iv, Farewell old Whiskin. 1635 Shirley *Lady Pleas* iv. (1637) G 3 b, I am promis'd a convenient whiskin, That has read all Sir Pandarus workes. 1640 H Mill *Nights Search* 145 To make him whiskin.

Whisking (hwi·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Whisk *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Whisk, in various senses.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D* II iv. (Arb) 37 Is all your delite and ioy In whiskyng and ramping abroade like a Tom boy? 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* II C 3, The crye of beasts, the rattling of the windes, Or whisking of these leaues *a* 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. i, With the whisking of my sword about 1668 Dryden *Even Love* I 1, The whisking of a Silk-Gown, and the rash of a Tabby-Pettycoat 1703 Thoresby *Let to Ray* (E D S), *Whisking,* is also switching, 'there will be whisking for't' 1797 Mrs Inchbald *Wives as they were* II 30 The whisking of a woman's gown made me give a sudden start! 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xlix, A rattling of tin mugs, a whisking of brooms. 1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* I 1, A herd of deer..trooping from one glade to another, with a tossing of great horns and whisking of tiny tails.

Whi·sking, *ppl. a.* [f as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That whisks, in various senses: see the verb.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1161, I suppose that he is Of Ieremy the whyskynge rod, The flayle, the scourge of almighty God 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II. 637 With whisking broom they brush and sweep 1690 C NESSE *O & N Test.* I. 268 This whisking tail of the dragon may cast down some doctors of the church

† b. Of the wind: Blowing briskly, forcibly, or freshly. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 156 A litle winde in a moystie day, stoppeth a shafte more than a good whiskynge wynde in a clere daye 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I i 817 As swiftly whirling as the whisking winde 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* v § 2 (1643) 171 If the exhalation be little, tenuous or thin, then we have onely a pleasant whisking wind, by which the aire is gently moved 1697 in *Nat Hist. Irel* (1726) 113 The air was somewhat troubled with little whisking winds, seeming to meet contrary ways.

c Of a person: Moving actively, brisk, lively, smart *slang* or *colloq.* ? *Obs.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I 1, What are your whisking gallants to our husbands. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 40 (1713) II 2 If you talk of Rubbers and Whiskers, he's a whisking Rubber for you; . he can rub one Man into two 1824 CARLYLE *Let to Miss Welsh* 23 June, Captain Smith was .. brisk, .. whisking, smart of speech

2 Great, excessive, 'bouncing', 'whopping'. *slang* or *colloq.* (now only *dial.*).

1673 R HEAD *Canting Acad* 166 They have whisking water-works for evacuation 1681 HICKERINGILL *News fr. Colchester* Wks. 1716 I. 394 With what astonishment the People .. were struck, when they read this Whisking Lye 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Rousing Lie*, a whisking great one. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* II, A whiskin' beard about her mou'

† **Whi·skish**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. WHISK *sb.*1 or *v.* + -ISH 1] Lively, frisky.

1599 *Sir Clyom* XV in *Peele's Wks.* (1888) II. 172 The whores be so whiskish

Whisky, whiskey (hwi ski), *sb* 1 Also 8 -kie, -kee [Short for WHISKYBAE, etc (Gael *uisgebeatha* lit 'water of life'), though this is not actually evidenced so early (but Ramsay has *usque* for USQUEBAUGH, q.v, in 1728). In modern trade usage, Scotch *whisky* and Irish *whiskey* are thus distinguished in spelling] A spirituous liquor distilled originally in Ireland and Scotland, and in the British Islands still chiefly, from malted barley (with or without unmalted barley or other cereals), in U S. chiefly from maize or rye. With *a* and *pl.*, a drink of whisky.

Also in *whisky-and-milk*, *-soda*, *-water* (often so hyphened), denoting mixed or diluted drinks

1715 in Maidment *Bk Scot Pasquils* (1868) 404 Whiskie shall put our brains in rage 1746 M. HUGHES *Irnl. Late Reb.* 46 A double Portion of Oatmeal and Whisky *note*, Whisky is a hot Malt Spirit. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 48 Whiskee—Po l—Give me a Glass of that Rhenish 1753 *Gentl Mag* Aug. 391/2 In one dram shop only in this town [*sc* Dublin], there are 120 gallons of that accursed spirit, whiskey, sold 1827 *Whitehall* II. 111, The Major then mixed himself a glass of whiskey and water in equal portions 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parl Sk*, He. went home for his whiskey and-water. 1884 G MOORE *Mummer's Wife* XVI, 'I think I'll have a whisky.' 'Scotch or Irish?' asked the barman. 1894 K GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 76 Those of us who were left being assembled to drink a parting whisky-and-milk 1903 *Times* 31 July 13/6 In less than an hour he sold 22 whiskies

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *whisky-brose* (cf. BROSE b), *-can*, *-cocktail*, *-drinker*, *-drinking* sb and adj, *-gill*, *-peg* (PEG *sb* 16), *-punch*, *-shop*, *-still*, *-toddy*; *whisky-sodden* adj.; **whisky insurrection** or **rebellion** *U. S. Hist.*, an outbreak in Pennsylvania in 1794 against an excise duty on spirits imposed by Congress in 1791; **whisky-poker** (see quot.); **whisky ring** *U.S. Hist.*, a combination of distillers and revenue officers formed in 1872 to defraud the government of part of the tax on spirits; **whisky-straight** *U. S. slang*, whisky without water.

1822 A CUNNINGHAM *Trad Tales, Allan-a-Maut* (1887) 136 *Whisky-brose shall be my breakfast, and my supper shall be the untaken-down spirit 1845 ELIZA COOK *Poems, Fisher Boat* 12 Jolly mates, a *whiskey-can, and trusty nets for me! 1862 JERRY THOMAS *How to mix Drinks* Contents, *Whiskey Cobbler, Cocktail 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 June (1827) III 424 The house was filled with *whisky drinkers 1905 ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 178 Hobnailed, Gin, or Whiskey-drinker's liver. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 34 The row was the outcome of *whiskey drinking 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* XIX, Be't *whisky gill, or penny wheep, Or ony stronger potion 1824 *Mass. Spy* 28 July (Thornton *Amer. Gloss*), Tinctured with the duelling or *whiskey-insurrection mania 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Sign of Four* XII, There he sat drinking *whisky-pegs and smoking cheroots 1878 J. S. CAMPION *On Frontier* (ed 2) 25 *Whisky-poker, a harmless non-gambling game, in which the winner gets a drink and the losers a smell at the cork of the bottle 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* XVII, A glass o' *Whisky-punch 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XLII[I], His utterance began to fail him, over his sixth tumbler of whisky-punch 1863 in Thornton *Amer. Gloss* s.v., The *whisky rebellion of Pennsylvania 1884 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 25 Sept., The candidate of the *whisky ring. 1868 A K. H. BOYD *Less Middle Age* 29 The sight of a *whisky shop or a gin palace is to such an overwhelming temptation. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H* 102 You *whisky-sodden old miscreant 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* XX, Thae curst horse-leeches o' th' Excise, Wha mak the *Whisky Stells their prize! 1822 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr* XV 106 We will take a *whisky-straight. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I 59, I sat down with some *whisky toddy

Hence **Whisky** *v*, *trans.* to supply with whisky, to give a drink of whisky to.

1862 B TAYLOR *Home & Abr* Ser II. 120 The horses were changed, and the passengers whisked 1882 [LEES & CLUTTERBUCK] *Three in Norway* IX. (1888) 65 We 'whisky' every one who turns up at camp

Whisky, whiskey, *sb* 2 [app f WHISK *v.* + -Y 1, from its swift movement.] A kind of light two-wheeled one-horse carriage, used in England and America in the late 18th and early 19th c. Also called TIMWHISKY.

1769 *Lloyd's Even Post* 3–5 July 15 As a Gentleman was returning to Battersea, in his whisky, his horse took fright, and ran away 1784 ELIZ CARTER *Let to Mrs. Vesey* 30 July, Travelling over hill and dale in a whisky. 1794 W FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I 58 The gig from the whiskey also differs materially, the whiskey being constructed on the most simple plan, with the body united to the carriage 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* XIV, It was a two-wheeled vehicle, which aspired only to the humble name of that almost forgotten accommodation, a whiskey. 1837 W B ADAMS *Carriages* 245 The old One-horse Chaise, or Whiskey, was as heavy as the modern Cabriolet, without its grace of form. 1844 T WEBSTER *Encycl Dom. Econ.* § 6672 A whiskey or chair is a small chair, not hung by braces, but placed on the shafts, having springs of some kind interposed between them and the axles... It is made low, and very light 1879 LOUISA POTTER *Lanc. Mem* 139 [She] but rarely went out of her own grounds except to church, in a machine which ninety years ago was called a 'whiskey'.

Whi·sky, *a. rare* [f. WHISK *v* + -Y 1: cf. prec] Light and lively, flighty

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX III, Talking in such a whisky frisky manner that nobody can understand him

b. *Comb.* **whisky-bobby**, angler's name for some kind of artificial bait.

1904 F WHISHAW *Lovers at Fault* VI, Flies, minnows or whisky-bobbies might be used.

Whiskybae, whisquy-beath, var. USQUEBAUGH. (Cf. 16th cent. *iskiebae.*)

1792 GALLOWAY *Poems* 72, I told him I ne'er drank no Whiskybae. 1792 *Statist. Acc Scot* III 525 A refreshment consisting generally of whisquy-beath, or some foreign liquor, butter and cheese.

Whisky jack (hwi ski,dʒæk). Also 8 **whiskijack**, 9 **whiskey jack**, also with hyphen. [Altered form of next by substitution of *jack* for *john* (cf. JACK *sb.*1)] A popular name for the common grey jay of Canada, *Perisoreus canadensis*

1772 Whiskyjack [see next]. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 11 Dec 273/3 Two whisky jacks are driven into camp, and now sit on the palisades over the fire 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B C 1887* XXVIII (1892) 320 Those delightful birds known as the Camp Robbers or Whisky Jacks

Whisky john (hwi·ski,dʒɒn). In 8 whiski-. [Corruption of the American Indian name (Cree *wiskatjan*, Montagnais *wishkutshan*).] = prec.

1772 *Phil Trans.* LXII. 386 *Lanius Excubitor.* Great Butcher-bird. Cinereous Shrike . White Whiskijohn at Hudson's Bay. *Corvus Canadensis* Cinereous Crow . These birds are called Whiskijohn and Whiskijack at the Hudson's Bay. 1856 BALLANTYNE *Fur Traders* XI, Whisky-johns are the most impudent, puffy, conceited, little birds that exist

Whisle, -ler, -ling, obs. ff. WHISTLE, etc.

Whisp, *sb. rare* [Echoic: cf. WHISPER.] A slight blast or puff (of wind) or sprinkle (of rain). So **Whisp** *v.*, implied in **Whisping** *vbl sb.*, used of a slight blast or a low rustling sound see quots.

1379 *Gloue. Cath MS. 19 No I.* I. iii. If 5 b, The ers hole by egestion.1 schityng Crackynge & Whispynge by nethe is purgynge propirly of the guttys. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb 241 A whisp or two of cold wind 1901 *Daily News* 2 Feb 5/7 Nothing broke the stillness but the whisping of the waters. 1923 *Times* 27 Apr 12/1 A whisp of rain, too light to be called a shower, touched the crowd here and there

Whisp, variant of WISP.

Whisper (hwi·spəɹ), *sb.* [f. WHISPER *v*]

1. An act, or the action, of whispering, or speaking 'under one's breath'; the low non-resonant quality of voice which characterizes this (esp. in phr. *in a whisper*).

In *Phonetics* (equivalently), Speech or vocal sound without the musical or resonant tone produced by vibration of the vocal cords; a 'breath' sound, as distinguished from 'voice' (see BREATH 10, VOICE *sb.* 1 g); in strict use implying also contraction of the glottis · see also 4

1608 SHAKS *Per.* III i 9 The sea-mans Whistle Is as a whisper in the eares of death, Vnheard 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 174 The Inward Voice or Whisper can neuer giue a Tone. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 10 P 9 Secrets which he always communicates in a whisper. 1778 Miss BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) I. XXIII. 124, I heard him say in an audible whisper,—which is a mode of speech very distressing and disagreeable to by standers [etc]. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Crim Cvts*, Conversing in low whispers. 1837 — *Pickw* XIV, Mr. Weller delivered this with great vehemence of whisper 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* II. IV § 35 (1864) 319 In a whisper there is no musical sound. 1877 SWEET *Handbk Phonetics* 5 Whisper in popular language simply means speech without voice Phonetically whisper implies not merely absence of voice, but a definite contraction of the glottis. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXII, 'Mind, it's a secret.' He lowered his voice to a whisper

b. A whispered word, phrase, remark, or speech.

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, IV Chor 7 From Camp to Camp, . The Humme of eyther Army stilly sounds; That the fixt Centinels almost receiue The secret Whispers of each others Watch 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* V. 1, She has put The Iudges to their whisper. 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 203 Full well the busy whisper, circling round, Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd 1821 BYRON *Sardanap* III. 1 424 What, at whispers With my stern brother? 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XI, The sage Persian comforted him by a long whisper, of which the last part only was heard. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* XI, Some relaxation of discipline allowed them to exchange a whisper from time to time

c. *Pig's whisper*: see PIG *sb.*1 13 c *Stage whisper* see STAGE *sb* 13

2. A secret or slight utterance, mention, or report; a suggestion, insinuation, hint, light rumour (communicated in a whispering voice, or *fig.* by a soft rustling sound (cf. 3) or mentally); with negative, the slightest mention, the 'least word'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* II 178 Not a word, nor quhisper in thair contrare 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I i 80 At least the whisper goes so. *Ibid.* IV v. 82 The people vnwholsome in their thoughts, and whispers For good Polonius death 1664 in *Extr. St. Papers rel Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 191 Some whispers that the Judges would not proceede against any of the Quakers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Pres St New Eng* 43 The bullet passing through his own hair, by that whisper telling him that death was very near. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 64 P 1 He [*sc.* a Courtier] deals much in Whispers, and you may see he dresses according to the best Intelligence. 1780 BENTHAM *Introd Mor. & Legisl.* XVII § 11 (1789) 313 If the thunders of the law prove impotent, the whispers of simple morality can have but little influence 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* VI, A whisper from those recesses of the heart in which lies much that the owner does not know of. 1827 J W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 17 Apr. (1884) I. 374, No one raises even a whisper of reproach against Peel 1846 MRS A MARSH *Fr Darcy* XXVIII, He rejected the pleadings of pity—the whispers of conscience. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI LXXII. 292 There were whispers that he was to be put to death without trial

3. *fig.* A soft rustling sound resembling or suggesting that of a whispering voice.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 136 The milde whispers Of shades and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. XIII, With far heard whisper, o'er the sea, Off shot the spectre-bark. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard Daw.* 248 Whispers, like the whispers of the leaves That tremble round a nightingale 1898 'H. S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* V, A silence, broken only by the whisper of the wind through the rigging

4. *attrib.* Uttered in a whisper; in *Phonetics*, uttered without the vocal murmur, 'breath' (see BREATH 10); **whisper-shot** *nonce-wd.* [after *ear-shot*], the distance within which a whisper can be heard.

1626 BRETON *Fantasticks* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 The leaues of the trees are in whisper talkes. 1838 E GUEST *Engl Rhythms* I 9 It is, doubtful if there ever was a language which had its whisper letters perfect *Ibid* 10 The whisper sounds of the two liquids *l*, *r*, constitute two distinct letters in Welsh 1846 *Proc Philol Soc* III. 4 The sound of *th*, whether whisper or vocal 1876 LANIER in *Atlantic Monthly* (1899) LXXXIII 799/1, I inserted a whisper chorus to prepare by its straining pianissimo for the outburst of jubilation 1890 W S GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* etc. 132 Informing everybody within whisper shot.. that this was my first brief.

Hence **Whisperhood** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being a whisper (in sense 2); **Whi·sperless** *a.*, not uttering a whisper, or in which no whisper is heard; absolutely silent; **Whi·sperous** (whence **Whi·sperously** *adv*), **Whi·spery** *adjs*, full of or characterized by whispers; resembling a whisper.

1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 15 P 5, I know a Lie that now disturbs half the Kingdom with its Noise, which.. I can remember in its *Whisper-hood 1863 P S WORSLEY *Poems & Transl* 19 Crouching *whisperless. 1911 R. BROOKE *Coll. Poems* (1918) 74 The secret deeps are whisperless. 1884 LD. LYTTON in *19th Cent.* Dec 898 The *whisperous, awe-struck tone of the voice 1892 — *King Poppy* VIII 8 Waves that, hid in whisperous shadows, heaved. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* V VIII, The Duchess sinks her voice, and gabbles on—*whisperously. 1834 MRS. HEMANS *Zegri Maid* II. Wks. 1843 VII 25 In the *whispery olive shade. 1844 LOWELL *Columbus* 5 The reeling sea falling Crumbled to whispery foam. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 254 The whispery, hissing sound of smoothly sliding waters.

Whi·sper, *v.* Forms: 1 **hwisprian**, 5 **qu-, qwysper**, 5–6 **whysper**, 6 *Sc* **quhisper**, 7 **wisper**, 6– **whisper** [OE *hwisprian* (only Northumb) = Early Flem. *wisperen* (Kilian), G *wispern*; cf. MLG, MDu *wispelen*, OHG (*h*)*wispalôn* (MHG *wispeln*). ON has *hviskra*, Da. *hviske*, Sw. *viska* to whisper]

1. *intr.* To speak softly 'under one's breath', i. e. without the resonant tone produced by vibration of the vocal cords; to talk or converse in this way, esp. in the ear of another, for the sake of secrecy. (See also 4 a.)

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* John p 4 *Murmuruantes*, hwisprendo. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke XIX, 7 And miððy ʒesæʒon alle hwispredon [Vulg. *murmurabant*]. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 421/1 Quysperon . , *mussito Ibid* 525/1 Whysperyn. *c* 1530 H RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 373 in *Babees-bk.* 81 Whysper not thou with thy fellowes oft 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. III. 329 He whisper with the Generall, and knowe his pleasure 1610 — *Temp* IV. 1 125 Iuno and Ceres whisper seriously 1676 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 136 Ld Wharton, and Ld Mohun sat wisping together. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 38 P 8 He immediately runs into Secrets, and falls a whispering 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XLVIII, Many ladies round about whispered and talked, and many gentlemen nodded and whispered.

b. *trans.* with *adv.* To bring by whispering.
1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 318 Her Soul was whisper'd out, with God's still Voice. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* xxiv, Cary returned, and whispered Amyas away

2. *trans.* To say, tell, communicate, utter, or express by whispering. (With simple obj. or obj. clause; often with the actual words uttered as obj.) See also 4 b.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii 436 What did you whisper in your Ladies eare? 1601 — *Jul. C* II ii 100 If Cæsar hide himselfe, shall they not whisper Loe Cæsar is affraid? *a*1678 MARVELL *Last Instr. Painter* 937 His Fathers Ghost too whisper'd him one Note, That who does cut his Purse will cut his Throat. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII 324 Rising Fears are whisper'd thro' the Crowd 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplex'd Lovers* I i, She. whispers out her words, least I shou'd hear her. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* VIII, I took the opportunity to approach Lady Roseville and whisper my adieus. 1891 'J S WINTER' *Lunsley* III, 'What is it?' he asked, in a loud whisper 'Gooseberry', she whispered back —'come and sit here by me.'

b. *intr.* for *passive. rare.*
1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iii, O Sorrow, What whispers from thy lying lip?

3. With the person, etc. as obj. To address in a whisper; (with following clause or inf.) to tell, inform, bid, or ask in a whisper.
1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I. i. D iij b, He hath whyspered the in the eare, or taught the thy lesson in a corner *a*1591 H SMITH *Serm., Satan's Compass.* (1592) 988 He will whisper the poore howe they shall come by riches. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III i. 4 Whisper her eare, and tell her I and Vrsula, Walke in the Orchard. 1611 — *Wint T* IV iv. 827 Ile whisper him in your behalfes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 946 He did first whisper the Man in the Eare, that such a Man should thinke such a Card 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 117 P 5 He whispered me in the Ear to take notice of a Tabby Cat 1758 GOLDSM *Mem Prot* (1895) I. 34, I whispered my Companion softly, that as the Night was very dark, we might give him the Slip 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* IV. iii, Re-enter Servant and whispers Joseph Surface. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II. 35 By whispering the rein-deer in the ear, they know the place of their destination. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* viii, Miss Jane . whispered her sister to observe how jealous Mr Cheggs was. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxi, The Lord Mayor whispered the Judge again

4. With special connotations. a *intr.* To speak or converse quietly or secretly about something (usually implying hostility, malice, conspiracy, etc.); also (with negative) to speak ever so slightly, to say 'the least thing' about something.
1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B iv/1 That when other talke and speake what they will, Thou dare not whisper. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. xli. 7 All myne enemyes whisper together agaynst me. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 108 His companyons whyspered and muttered agaynste hym. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, And ne'er a prince in France dare whisper against it. 1824 MRS. HOPLAND *Patience* VII. XII Mrs. Masterman..whispers every where about your wife's covetousness.

b *trans.* To say, report, communicate, or utter quietly, secretly, or confidentially; also (with negative) to utter ever so slightly, to say the least word of. (With simple obj. or obj. clause; often in passive.)
1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 209 It is quhisperit and murmurrit that sum suld forgett thair devoyr 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II iv. 22 Leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1628 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1909) III. 202 This'newes was first wispered here the 19th November. *a*1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* II (1710) 38 This Matter whisper'd up and down, Was quickly spread thro' all the Town. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* III, It is whispered about ,that there is such a plan. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* III, Some vague rumour..which had been whispered abroad. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* IV. XII, Whisper nothings that sound like something. 1887 R H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* xiv 246 It was whispered that a man answering to his description was keeping a very lucrative gambling-house in San Francisco

c. *trans.* with *adv.* or *advb. phr.* To bring *into* or *out of* something, or to take *away*, by secret (esp. malicious or slanderous) speech.
1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 24 He is to be admonished not to whisper away the fame and credit of Deputies and governors 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's East India Bill* 99 They cannot be whispered out of their duty, their public conduct cannot be censured without a public discussion. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* LVIII, Are characters to be whispered away like this? 1872 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* xiii. 257 The great majority..are led, drawn, beckoned, whispered into their calling.

5. *intr.* (*fig.* from 1.) To make a soft rustling sound resembling or suggesting a whisper.
1653 WALTON *Angler* IX 285 There will the River wispering run 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV 759 The Winds no longer whisper through the Woods. 1766 GRAY *Kingsgate* 10 No tree is heard to whisper, bird to sing 1846 MRS A. MARSH *Fr Darcy* XXXIV, The autumn wind whispered low among the branches.

6 *trans.* (*fig.* from 2.) To suggest secretly to the mind; also, to express or communicate by a soft rustling sound (cf. 5).
1640 S. HARDING *Sicily & Naples* III i. 33 This day (There's something whispers to me) will prove fatall. 1667 MILTON *P L.* IV. 158 Gentle gales dispense Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole Those balmie spoiles 1751 GRAY *Spring* 8 Whisp'ring pleasure as they fly, Cool zephyrs Their gather'd fragrance fling. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Old Margate hoy*, The waves to him whispered more pleasant stories. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, A strange sympathy which whispers convictions that no evidence can authorise. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 150 Truth is truth in each degree, Thunderpealed by God to Nature, whispered by my soul to me

b. with the person, etc. as obj (*fig.* from 3).
1605 SHAKS *Mach.* IV III 210 Giue sorrow words, the griefe that do's not speake, Whispers the o're fraught heart, and bids it breake. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II i, Something whispers me All is not right. 1761 A. MURPHY *All in Wrong* I. 1 What devil whispered thee to marry such a woman? 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* II 394 Adulation had whispered the king with such an opinion of his own ability. 1832 DISRAELI *Cont Fleming* v, Nature seemed to whisper me the folly of learning words instead of ideas. 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Noon* IV, Western wind . Whisper deliciously the trembling flowers

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Whisperable** *a.*, that can be whispered; **Whispera·tion**, whispering.
1830 *Blackw Mag* XXVIII 893 All speak—talk—whisper—or smile, of all the speakable, talkable, *whisperable, and smileable affairs 1710 C SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* III 37 *Coxen.* Ah—when the Captain and Purser whispers, our Guts ought to grumble *6 Sailor.* Ay, Coxen, those *Whisperations are many an Ounce of Butter and Cheese out of our Way

Whispered (hwɪ spəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1]
1. Uttered, said, or told in a whisper.
1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 201 The quhisperit sinnis, callit eir Confessioun 1746 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1772) 59 The whisper'd tale 1821 T. W. HILL *Sel. Papers* (1860) 26 Making the whispered *s* serve for an unwhispered *s* 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* XVI, A whispered earnest consultation took place 1890 SWEET *Primer Spoken Engl* I In whispered sounds [the vocal chords] are brought closer together, but without vibration.

2. Said or reported quietly or secretly; (with negative) uttered ever so slightly.
1605 SHAKS *Lear* II. i. 8 You haue heard of the newes abroad, I meane the whisper'd ones 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V 35 Like a whispered scandal, it passed through several canals 1897 *Daily News* 4 June 5/6 There is not even a whispered suggestion of repealing it.

Whisperer (hwɪ·spərəɪ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who whispers.
1 One who speaks in a whisper.
1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 79 b, The Crane by proper name should be called whisperer, or flackeier. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 P 4 Next to these Bawlers, is a troublesome Creature who comes with the Air of your Intimate, and that is your Whisperer. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) II 375 As we walk'd up the Church we had abundance of Gazers and Whisperers 1832 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* IX. 225 Where the whisperer is in the focus of one reflecting surface, and the hearer in the focus of another. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* v, 'Hush', exclaims one of the whisperers to his neighbour.

b. An appellation for certain celebrated horse-breakers, said to have obtained obedience by whispering to the horses
1810 H TOWNSEND *Stat Surv. Co. Cork* 439 He was an awkward, ignorant rustic , his name James Sullivan, but better known by the appellation of the whisperer, from a vulgar notion of his being able to communicate to the animal what he wished, by means of a whisper. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XV, One who is an expert whisperer and horse sorcerer.

2. One who communicates something quietly or secretly; *esp.* a secret slanderer or tale-bearer.
1547-50 BALDWIN *Mor Philos* II. L iij, Caste whysperers and tale bearers, out of thy company 1611 *Bible* PROV. XVI 28 A whisperer separateth chiefe friends. 1675 TEMPLE *Let to King* Wks. 1731 II 328 The Whisperers of this Story. 1707 NASH in Goldsm. *Life* (1762) 33 Whisperers of lies and scandal. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 P 10 The most officious of the whisperers of greatness 1819 KEATS *Otho* IV. i, Whisperers..Hungry for evidence to ruin me 1876 BESANT & RICE *Golden Butterfly* XVIII, To be a Great Man's whisperer is a position coveted by many.

Whisperhood: see after WHISPER *sb.*

Whispering (hwɪ·spərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb WHISPER
1. The action of speaking in a whisper; speech without vibration of the vocal cords; whispered talk or conversation.
*c*975 *Rushw Gosp* John vii. 12 Hwisprunge micle [Vulg. *murmur multum*] wæs . in ðreote 1412-20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I 2785 Whan sche heryth wispring eny where. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 b, Noyse of whisperyng with the lyppes. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint T.* I ii. 284 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) II. 375, I was much less concerned. at the Gazings and Whisperings of the Ladies and Gentlemen 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXVIII, After a little whispering with the other young ladies. 1863 A M BELL *Princ Speech* 164 This whispering of the Voice Articulations is a remarkable characteristic of Gaelic, Welsh, and Irish speakers.

2. The action of saying or reporting something quietly or secretly; suggestion or insinuation (by whispered speech); faint mention or rumour; *esp.* (*obs.* or *arch.*) malicious insinuation, secret slander or detraction, backbiting.
*c*1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III. 868 That place..filde ful of tydynges Other lovde or of wisprynges. *c*1450 *Mirk's Festial* 279 Now hit ys made an hous of whisperyng and rownyng 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor* XII 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you whisperynges, swellynges and debate 1546 W. THOMAS *Peregryne* Wks. 1774 I. 115 He had herd a whysperyng amonge the souldieres how the sayde Earle . had gotten promes of ayde. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 53 Sekynge after his compaygnie and yet not once herynge any noyse or whysperynge of theim *a*1586 [see WHISPERINGNESS]. 1605 SHAKS *Mach* V. i. 79 Foule whisp'rings are abroad 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist* IV 207 By false reports, whispering and calumny. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot* (1864) IV 33 Rumours of war, and whisperings of the intrigues and conspiracies.

3. *fig.* a. Soft rustling sound resembling or suggesting whispered speech
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 564 The river making a ..gentle whispering 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXVII, The garden was silent, but for the whispering of the leaves, and the plashing of the fountains 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, Night* VIII, The hushed whispering of the vines 1904 FITCHETT *Commander of 'Hirondelle'* XX 230 Her voice fell into the key of the mystical whispering of the sea

b. Mental suggestion or intimation figured as whispered speech.
1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let Friend* § 2 Some secret sense or intimation thereof by dreams, thoughtful whisperings, [etc.] 1811 SHELLEY *Poems fr. St Irvyne* I III, Conscience in low, noiseless whispering spoke 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* XV, The whisperings of her womanly nature..caused her to shrink from any unmaidenly action.

4 *attrib* whispering-closet, satirically for a private consulting-room, whispering-gallery, a gallery or dome, usually of circular or elliptical plan, in which a whisper or other faint sound at some point can be heard by reflexion at a distant point where the direct sound is inaudible; whispering-hole, a hole through which one whispers; whispering-office, nickname for a confessional, †whispering-place, = *whispering-gallery*, †whispering-room, a room for private interviews or consultations; †whispering-trumpet (*obs.*), whispering-tube = SPEAKING-TUBE I.
1808 BENTHAM *Sc Reform* 80 The Judge's *whispering-closet· from which all who have any interest in the discovery of the truth are carefully excluded *a*1700 EVELYN *Diary* 31 July 1654, The Minster is indeede a noble fabric. The *whispering gallery is rare, being thro' a passage of 25 yards, in a many-angled cloister. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Dec. 827/2 The whispering gallery in St. Paul's 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I I 518 Speaks As through a Trunk, or *whisp'ring hole. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 P 3 Peter Hush has a whispering Hole in most of the great Coffee houses about Town 1704 SWIFT *T Tub* IV, The erecting of a *Whispering-Office 1635 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc) I 180 This *whispering place is a vault or gallery. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* III § 13 (1716) 97 The voice of Prophecies is like that of Whispering-places They who are near or at a little distance hear nothing, those at the farthest extremity will understand all 1746 *Phil Trans* XLIV. 219 As for *whispering Places, the best I ever saw was that at Gloucester But in Italy I saw, in an Inn, a Room with a square Vault, where whispering, you could easily hear it at the opposite Corner 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* I ii, A Vizor and a Masque are *whispering roomes That were neu'r built for goodnesse *Ibid* III ii, His breast was fill'd with all perfection, And yet it seem'd a priuate whispring roome It made so little noyse of 't 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III XVI. (Roxb) 75/2 In the Base of this square, runing into the next, is a *Whispering Trumpett, a long streight hollow pipe 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett High Lat* VI (ed 3) 65 The voices , became thin and low, as though they reached me through a *whispering tube.

Whi spering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING 2.]
1. That whispers; speaking in a whisper.
1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I iii 125 With bated breath, and whispring humblenesse 1716 LADY M W MONTAGU *Toilet* 46 Her Face may boast the Peach's Bloom; But does her nearer whisp'ring Breath perfume? 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 14 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whispering lovers made! 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XV, A dozen smiling and whispering girls.

b. Uttered in, or of the nature of, a whisper.
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v 25, I could tell A whispering tale in a faire Ladies eare 1649 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. Wonders West* 19, I spake to him..in a low whispering voice. 1760-72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 89 He held with them a long and whispering kind of conversation 1846 MRS A MARSH *Fr Darcy* XXXIV, In a low, whispering voice, rendered faltering by their emotions

2. Reporting something secretly or confidentially; *esp.* secretly slanderous, talebearing, backbiting.
1581 MUNDAY (*title*) An Aduertisement and defence for Trueth against her Backbiters, and specially against the whispring Fauourers of Campians 1603 B JONSON *Sejanus* II ii Wks (1616) 378 Whispring fame Knowledge, and proofe doth to the iealous giue 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* 409 Whispering tongues can poison truth.

3 Making a soft rustling sound like a whisper. Also said of the sound.
*a*1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 963 Eche whispring wind hath power now to fray my doutfull mind 1575 A F. *Virg. Bucol* VII 20 Vnder the whispering hollye 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 250 There Illissus rouls His whispering stream. 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 121 The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind 1784 COWPER *Poplar-Field* 2 The whispering sound of the cool colonnade. 1795-1814 WORDSW *Excurs.* IV 1170 The whispering air Sends inspiration from the shadowy heights 1847 LONGF *Ev* I IV 137 She heard the whispering rain fall 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* C, Low morass and whispering reed 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XXIII, The sighing, whispering, sad-voiced water oaks

Hence **Whi·speringly** *adv.*, with a whispering voice or sound, in a whisper, †**Whi·speringness**, whispering quality or character (in quot in sense 2)
1580 in *Liturgies Reign Q Eliz* (Parker Soc 1847) 572 Their speaking is not softly and whisperingly. *a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. VII. (1912) 385 Bold onely in busie whisperings, and even in that whisperingnes rather indeed confident in his cunning, that it should not be bewraied *a*1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut Rhem N T* (1618) 247 A man is bound to discharge all his sinnes whisperingly or secretly into the eare of a Priest. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa*

(1748) I 308 Thus she ran on, but whisperingly, that my aunt might not hear her. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xii, The pool where the trees leaned whisperingly 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud Gwynne* I vi 174 As the last words fell whisperingly from her lips 1915 KIPLING *New Army* ii, Squad after squad gathered up their target cards, and whisperingly compared them

Whisperless to **Whispery** · see after WHISPER *sb* **Whispy**, variant of WISPY.

Whisquy-beath. see WHISKYBAE.

†**Whiss**, *v Obs.* Also 5 quysse, 6 whisse, whyss(e, wiss(e, *Sc.* quheiss [Echoic. Cf Icel. *hvæssa* to whizz.]

1. *intr* To make a sibilant sound of some kind; to whistle, hiss, whizz, or wheeze; *trans.* to whistle to Hence †**Whi ssing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1400 *Pas lit 3 Ages* 234 He [*sc* falconer] quysses thaym [*sc* hawks] and quotes thaym, quyppeys full lowde 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 385 The whyssinge of a burninge fo1ge. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Auster, Sibilus Austri*, the whissynge of the winde 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* T iij b, Like the sea which sodenlye with whissing noyse dooth moue, when with a little blast of winde it is but toucht. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr.* v i 24 (Qo, 1) Whissing lungs. 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch, Hen V*, cclix, Their fled Troops, met whissing in the Bound, Gave their owne Terror, in a Treble Sound. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* II. iv 49 Such a Nose is worth a double tost in a pot of Ale, and will make it whisse as well as a hot steele. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whiss*, to whistle.

2. *trans.* ? To strike with something pliant, to flog. cf. quot. *c* 1590 in sb below.

c 1540 J HEYWOOD *Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc.) 2 Some whysse hym, some whype hym.

Hence †**Whiss** *sb*, a blow with something pliant, a lash.

c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S T. S) II. 235 Tak thair ane quheiss 3it with my skoullon clout

Whiss, whisshe, obs. ff. WISH.

Whissall, -el(l, -il(l, obs ff. WHISTLE.

Whisse, obs. pa. t. of WASH *v.*

Whissle: see WHISTLE, WISSEL.

Whisson, dial. f. WHITSUN.

†**Whist,** *sb*[1] *Obs rare*—[1]. [Imitative.] A whistling sound, a whistle.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 268/2 If a sheepeheard . giue a whist with his mouthe to gather his sheepe together.

Whist (hwist), *sb*[2] [f. WHIST *int*[1] or *v*[1]]

†**1.** An utterance of the interjection 'whist!' as a command for silence. *Obs*

1601 W. PERCY *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* I. iii. (Roxb) 15 With a whist and with a Hush Hast wee both Two to the Bush

2. Silence in phr. *to hold one's whist*, to keep silence. *Irish.* (Cf. WHISHT *sb.* 2.)

1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s v, 'Hold your whist,' *i. e.*, hold your tongue, is an Irishism which has passed into English slang 1898 MACDONAGH *Irish Life* 237 'I is yer brother that's spakin' to yez, and askin' yez to hould yer whist!

Whist, *sb.*[3] [Altered f. WHISK *sb.*[2] explained as in quot. 1680.] A game of cards played (ordinarily) by four persons, of whom each two sitting opposite each other are partners, with a pack of 52 cards, which are dealt face downwards to the players in rotation, so that each has a *hand* of 13 cards; one of the suits (usually determined by the last card dealt, which is then turned face upwards) is *trumps* (see TRUMP *sb.*[2] 1); the players play in rotation, each four successive cards so played constituting a *trick* (TRICK *sb* 11), in which each player after the leader must follow suit if he holds a card of the suit led, otherwise may either discard or trump; the winner of a trick becomes the leader of the next trick, points are scored according to the number of tricks won, and in some forms of the game also by the *honours* or highest trumps (HONOUR *sb* 8 a) held by each pair of partners.

Dummy whist: see DUMMY *sb.* 2. *Duplicate whist*, a form of the game in which the hands played are preserved and played again by the opposing partners *Long whist*, a form of the game in which the score is ten points with honours counting *Short whist*, the form now usual in England, in which the score is five points with honours counting.

1663 (spurious ed) BUTLER *Hud* II i 105 But what was this? A Game at Whist, Unto our Plowden-Canonist 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 83 Whist is a Game not much differing from [Ruff and Honours], only they put out the Deuces and take in no stock; and is called Whist from the silence that is to be observed in the play; they deal as before, playing four, two of a side, (some play at two handed, or three handed Whist) 1742 WALPOLE *Corr* (1820) I 225 Whist has spread an universal optum over the whole nation. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 P 22 We sat late at whist. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* III, Elderly ladies, who liked long whist. 1842 LEVER *Y. Hinton* IX, My little gains at short-whist 1861 E DUTTON COOK *Paul Foster's Dau* VIII, I should like a good rubber of long whist. 1885 R. A. PROCTOR *Whist* Introd. 1 Whist, properly played, is the finest of all card games 1891 J. T. MITCHELL (*title*) Duplicate-Whist

b. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *whist club, -like* adj, *memory, party, -play, -player, -playing* sb. and adj., *-table*, **whist-drive**, a party of progressive whist (see PROGRESSIVE *a.* 2 b) played for prizes.

1799 E. D CLARKE in *Life* (1824) 349, I shall ask him, if he will belong to our *whist club 1903 'JAY', *Progr Whist* 6 A *Whist Drive is a modification of Progressive Whist.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXV, Two other ladies of an ancient and *whist-like appearance 1886 CAVENDISH *Whist* 136 With practice, you will acquire what may be termed '*whist memory' 1888 SIR R PEEL *Priv Lett* (1920) 109 A *whist party consisting of the Duke of Wellington, Mrs Arbuthnot, Lord Westmorland, Lady A Beckett. 1861 LEVER *One of them* XXVII, His notion is, that life, like a whist party, requires an accomplice 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 544/2 All rules of *whist-play depend upon general principles 1770 in *Alex. Carlyle's Autobiog.* (1910) 560 He makes a very good livelihood by betting on the *whist players. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I *Country Cricket-Match*, Feeling what a whist-player feels when he takes up four honors, seven trumps! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* VI, The whist-players were Mr Pickwick and the old lady, Mr. Miller and the fat gentleman 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV I. 7 A few *whist-playing brother officers, that met for an evening rubber at Fortune's tavern 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* II, There was less whist-playing than might have been expected 1753 *Scots Mag* XV. 36/1 Her absence rendered one *whist-table useless. 1877 MRS FORRESTER *Mignon* I, There were whist tables in the library if any one cared to play

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Whist** *v.* (*a*) *trans.* to play *out* (a card) at whist; (*b*) *intr* to play whist; **Whi'ster,** a whist-player; **Whi sthood,** age or state of ability to play whist; **Whi sty** *a*, addicted to whist.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 6 She generally whisted out kings before aces, and revoked every deal 1827 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 433 Talking, singing, whisting 1854 *Chamb Jrnl.* 2 Dec. 353/2 Young ladies, neatly arrived at whisthood 1860 *All Year Round* No 47 482/2 Your erring mortal, your whister, rash with his aces, and a niggard of some beggarly small trump 1884 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Pots Arrows* IX, The whisty old colonel. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XXII, Bankers in great force, musical bankers, and bankers that danced, bankers that billiarded and whisted.

Whist (hwist), *a*[1] *arch* and *dial.* Also 6 whyst(e, whiste [f. WHIST *int.*[1] Cf. HUST, WHISHT, WHUSHT *adjs.*] Silent, quiet, still, hushed; making no sound; free from noise or disturbance. (Usually *predicative.*)

Also *advb* = silently, quietly, without noise.

14 . *Chaucer's Boeth.* II met. v (MS B Mus.) Þo weren þe cruel clariouns ful whist [*MS Camb.* hust] and ful stille 1513 *Lydgate's Chron Troy* I. VIII. E j b, Than Pelleus whan al was whyste [*MSS.* huscht, hust, husshte] and styll, Began ryght thus 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 65 Kepe thou silence and be whyst For a lytell season. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* C 1 b, The Noblemen seeing the King in choler, were all whist 1590 — *Never Too Late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII 228 The blythe and wanton windes are whist & still 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I. II 379 Curtsied when you haue, and kist the wilde waues whist 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 307 In nights whist calme 1629 MILTON *Hymn Natiu.* V, The Windes, with wonder whist, Smoothly the waters kist. 1682 FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 70 (1713) II. 179 Some few Relations stand whist and silent, expecting the minute when she should depart 1700 J. BROME *Trav Eng., Scot.* II (1707) 83 All was very whist and still. 1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* II, The winds are whist, and the owl is still 1890 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV, XXVIII v, The huge unclouded sun, Surprising the world whist, Is all uprisen thereon. 1907 *Daily Chron* 8 Apr 4/6 The word 'whist' has still its significa tion of silence in Kent, though it is pronounced 'wist.' This writer, not long ago, was threatening to come in late to a country cottage lodging. 'You'll come in wist?' said the lady of the house.

b. Keeping silence in relation to something; saying nothing about the matter

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* 6/1 in *Holinshed*, If he heard them, thinke you that he would haue beene whist, in hearing God so far blasphemed? 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* Wks (Grosart) I 8/1 The heau'ns are whist, whiles hell reuiles their Lord. *c* 1650 in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App. IX 140 Yet they can silent be, though, when they list, On Charles his Martyrdome they are all whist. 1880 MRS WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* VII 59 The Heybrooks were whist folks about their concerns

c. *transf.* Attentive. *nonce-use*

[1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 283 All were whist to heare my iudgement] 1890 BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. II. iv, My jealous ears grew whist.

Whist, *a.*[2] (*dial.*): see WISHT.

Whist, *v.*[1] Also 6 whyst Pa. t. and pple. **whisted, whist.** [f. WHIST *int.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To become or be silent, cease or refrain from speaking, hold one's peace, keep silence. *arch.* and *dial*

In the imperative coinciding with WHIST *int*[1], q. v.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II. 1 They whisted all with fixed face attent 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks. (Grosart) II. 79 Whist sory pen, and be adiuised how thou presume aboue the highest pitch of thy possibility 1856 P. KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* xli. (1867) 336 Can't you whist? *a* 1859 L HUNT *Shewe faire Seeming* x, They whist, and still'd their joyous crowd.

†b. *trans.* To be silent about, pass over in silence, keep secret. *Obs.*

1570 T WILSON *Demosthenes* 35 All these matters are now whist and kept in 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 150 What ere he doth none ought dare say, but whist 1594 O. B. *Quest Profit Concern.* 31 b, It seemed better vnto him to let fall his revenge, and to whist the matter.

†**2** *trans.* To put to silence, to hush Hence **Whisted** *ppl. a.*, hushed, silent. *Obs.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poems, Compl upon Love to Reason* 145 Dere Lady now we waite thyne onely sentence She smiling, at the whisted audience: It liketh me (quod she) [etc] 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VII VII. 59 So was the Titaness put downe and whist 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* I B 2 b, The breath of darknesse, fatall when 'tis whist In greatnes stomacke; this same smoake, call'd pride.

†**Whist,** *v*[2] *Obs rare.* [Imitative. (Perh. error for WHISTER)] *intr* To whisper, murmur.

a 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Cert Godly Lett* (1564) 478 No man may be admitted once to whist agaynste them.

Whist (hwist), *int.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 6 whyst, whuist, quist, 9 *Sc* wheest. [A natural utterance enjoining silence: cf. HIST, HUST, ISH, ST, also HUSHT, WHISHT.] An exclamation to command silence · Hush! (Coinciding with the imperative of WHIST *v.*[1] 1)

1382 WYCLIF *Judges* xviii. 19 Thei answerden, Whist [*v rr* Whisht, Whischt, 1388 Be thou stille], and put fynger vpon thi mouth 1575 A. F. *Virg Bucol* v 14 Leaue of, whyst, say no more 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II 89 If your tongue [be] soe laxatiue,. whuist a while. 1598 R BERNARD tr *Terence, Adelphos* III ii, Quist, quist, what man, art thou well in thy wits? 1611 J DAVIES *Worthy Persons* Wks. (Grosart) II 58/2 Whist, and me attend 1611 COTGR., *Housche*, husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* V i, Whist!—cried one—st, st,—said a second—hush, quoth a third—poo, poo, replied a fourth—gramercy! cried, the Lady Carnavallette. 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* XIII, Whist—hold your tongue—you've not heard the end of it 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXIX, When I came to the door Donovan took me by the arm, and saying 'whist', led me into the sitting-room 1891 ALEX. GORDON *Folks o' Cargilen* 54 'Whist, whist,' cried Francie. 1894 LYTTLE *Betsy Gray* III, Wheest, man, or ye'll wauken up the waen!

Whist, *int.*[2] Imitation of the sound of a whistle.

1861 LD HADDO in *Mem.* XV (1873) 212 It was puff, puff,—whist, whist;—and we were under weigh *a* 1896 in *Life & Lett Millais* (1899) II 408, I said to a beautiful young person in the bar, 'I want a bedroom with a fire in it' Off she went to a pipe, and said, 'Whist! No 238 and a fire'

Whiste, obs f. *wist*, pa t. of WIT *v.*, to know.

Whistel, obs. form of WHISTLE.

Whi ster, *v. Obs.* exc *dial* Also 5–6 whyster [app identical with OE. *hwæstran* 'susurrare', 'murmurare', with root-vowel raised (from **hwester*), partly by assimilation to *whisper*.] = WHISPER *v* Hence **Whi stering** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*, **Whi sterer** = WHISPERER.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XII 19 Grucchendeli whistrende. *Ibid* XXVIII 15 The whistiende grucchere 14 . *Chaucer's Troylus* II. 1753 (Harl MS. 3943) Was Troilus not in a kankerdorte, þat lay & myght the whistryng [*v. r.* whysprynge] of hem here. *c* 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I 1087 Reason wyll whyster hym in the ere. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 162, I hate whisterars 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 97 Vnto them this lesson he whisters. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr Faith* 93 Peter Martyr whistered to him in the eare that he should plainly denie that any laying on of handes was required 1586 W WEBBE *Engl. Poetrie* (A1 b) 75 Oft fine whistring noise, shall bring sweete sleepe to thy sences 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II. 147 She whistereth a certen odde prairer with a Pater Noster into his eare 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E D S) 624 Chell tell tha something—Zart! whistery! 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. 556 Whistling—a surprising sound in the Arabic countries! where it would be taken for one's whistering to the jan.

Whi ster-clister. *dial.* or *slang.* A smart blow or cuff on the ear or the side of the head. So (in same sense) **Whi sterpoop, Whi stersniff,** †**Whi stersnivet, Whi ster-twister.**

1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, **Whisterclister*, a stroke or blow under the ear. 1866 THORNBURY *Greatheart* II, I thought he was going to give me a 'whister cluster' (Devonshire for a blow on the ear) 1605 *London Prodigal* II. 1 68 Chee would a giuen thee zutch a *whisterpoope vnder the eare 1778 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., *A Whisterpoop*, a Sort of whistling, or rather whispering Pop,—a Blow on the Ear. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt Mid Lothian* XXXII, Keep hand off her, or I'se lend thee a whister-poop 1883 *Hampsh Gloss.*, **Whistersniff*, a heavy blow. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV v. V ij b, You shall beare me oone *whystersniuet, or gerte on the bare buttoke. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 99 b, A good whistersnefet truely paied on his eare. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs Dial W Eng.*, **Whister twister*, a smart blow on the side of the head.

Whistle (hwi·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **hwistle, wistle,** 4–7 **whistel(l,** etc (see the vb.), 4– **whistle,** also 4 *Sc.* **quyschile,** 5 **whystyl,** *Sc.* **qwistle, quhissle,** 6 **whisstill,** *Sc* **qwystelle, qwissel, vhissell,** 7 *Sc.* **whissille, whissall, whisle,** (8 *Sc dial.* **fusle**), 9 *Sc.* and *north.* **whustle, whussel.** [OE. **hwistle** (also *wiuduhwistle*), with a variant *wistle*, related to *hwistlian, wistlian* (see next). Sense 3 is prob. a new formation on the vb.]

1. A tubular wind instrument of wood, metal, or other hard substance, having a more or less shrill tone, which is produced by impact of air upon a sharp edge; a shrill-toned pipe. Formerly also = pipe or flute.

Used in various forms and sizes for many different purposes esp. (blown by the mouth) by boatswains, policemen, etc, for calling dogs or horses, or the like, or (blown by steam) on railway engines, steam-ships, etc., for giving a signal or alarm, also as a musical toy, usually of tin and pierced with six holes (commonly called *penny whistle, tin whistle*) †*Almain* or *German whistle*, a fife.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke VII. 32 We gesungun iuh mid hwistlum. *c* 1000 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 311/22, 27 *Musa*, pipe, oððe hwistle . *Fistula*, hwistle 1x *Ibid* 539/24 *Musa*, pipe, *uel* hwistle. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl 4 Orgyns þat is made as a toure of sere whistils. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 60 A madyne com . hafand a quyschile in-to hand. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. III. (Skeat) I. 55 The bird is begyled with the mery voice of the foulers whistel.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6051 With qwistlis,& qwes, & other qwaint gere 1427 *For. Acc* 62 (P.R O.), vj par' corn' voc' whisteles. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My whistel of silvir. 1513 in *Lett. & Papers War France* (1913) 148 The boy sawe hym [*sc* the Admiral] take his whistill from aboute his neck, .. and hurlid [*sic*] it in to the see. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII* c. 13 § 1 It shalbe lefull for. masters of the Shipps .and maryners to weare whistells of Silver. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* Epil 19 The yonger sorte, come pyping In whistles made of fine enticing wood 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 56 O Mercure,. efter Pan had found the quhissill, syne Thou did perfyte, that quhilk he bot espyit. *a* 1610 Heywood & Rowley *Fortune by Land & Sea* iv 1. (1655) 36 Boatswain with your whistle command the Saylors to the upper deck. 1661 Boyle *Style Script* 190 A Child, with a Whistle; a Trifle that onely pleases with a transient and empty sound 1670–1 Jas Turner *Pallas Armata* III, xi (1683) 219 The Bag-pipe. is not so good as the Almain Whistle *c* 1770 Beattie *To Alex. Ross* ix, Where . shepherd lads on sunny knows Blaw the blythe fusle. 1819 Scott *Leg Montrose* iii, They havena sae mickle as a German whistle, or a drum, to beat a march, an alarm, or any other point of war 1836 Mayne *Siller Gun* I. xxxix, Dangling like a baby's whustle, The Siller Gun Gleam'd in the sun! 1840 R H. Dana *Bef Mast* xxvii, Everything man-of-war fashion, except that there was no boatswain's whistle. 1898 Flor. Montgomery *Tony* i, The whistle sounded, and the train began slowly to glide out of the station.

b. Phrases, etc. †(*a*) *Box* or (Sc.) *kist of whistles*, a contemptuous appellation for a church organ. (Cf. *a* 1340 above.) (*b*) In comparisons, e.g. *as clean, clear, dry as a whistle* (often with play on other senses of the adjs · see quots.). (*c*) *To pay* (*too dear*) *for one's whistle* (and similar phrases), to pay much more for something than it is worth · in allusion to a story of Benjamin Franklin (*Wks* 1840 II. 182)

(*a*) 1678 Alsop *Melius Inq.* I. ii. 99 Pope Vitalian. first.. taught Mankind the Art of Worshipping God with a Box of Whistles 1866 [see Kist *sb*1 1]

(*b*) 1786 Burns *Author's Earnest Cry* vii, Her mutchkin stowp as toom's a whissle 1828 *Craven Gloss* s. v, 'As clean as a whistle', a proverbial simile, signifying completely, entirely 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* I 84 By the time we reach the manse we are as dry as a whistle. 1849 W. S Mayo *Kaloolah* v (1850) 41 A first rate shot,..head taken off as clean as a whistle. 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* I. xv, You're as clean as a whistle. 1880 A. Gray *Lett.* (1893) II. 710 My throat was as clear as a whistle.

(*c*) 1851 Ticknor *Life, Lett. & Jrnls* (1876) II. xiii 271 Too much, he thought, for the price of such a whistle. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr* vii, I should not like to pay too dear for my whistle. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan Der.* xxxv, If a man likes to do it he must pay for his whistle.

†c. *fig.* A person who speaks on behalf of another, an 'instrument', 'mouth-piece'; one who gives a secret signal (cf. Whistle *v.* 10). *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II 2 Crist criede in desert, bi Baptist þat was his whistle. *Ibid* 240 Poul whom God haþ made his whistil. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* III. vi. (1655) 51 Your neighbour, Your whistle, agent, parasite. Should be within Call, when you hem.

2. *colloq.* A jocular name for the mouth or throat as used in speaking or singing; chiefly in phr. *to wet* (erron. *whet*) *one's whistle*, to take a drink.

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 295 So was hir ioly whistle wel y-wet. 1530 Palsgr. 780, I wete my whystell, as good drinkers do, *je crocque la pie* 1612 Beaum & Fl *Coxcomb* II. ii, Let's have no pitty, for if you do, here's that shall cut your whistle. 1653 Walton *Angler* iii 75 Lets. drink the other cup to wet our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. 1674 [see Whet *v.* 6]. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 216 He, that laugh'd, until he choak'd his Whistle 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Men Things* I. i. i. xi. 28 They did not only moisten their Pates, but their Whistles too. 1787 Worcor (P Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks 1812 I 447 Nor damn thy precious soul to wet thy whistle. 1836 [Hooton] *Bilberry Thwaland* II. 8 Let's have another drop to keep my whistle wet. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xiii, Whet your whistle, Jim

3. An act of whistling; a clear shrill sound produced by forcing the breath through the narrow opening made by contracting the lips; esp. as a call or signal to a person or animal; also as an expression of surprise or astonishment; *rarely*, the action of whistling a tune. Also, the act of sounding, or the sound made by, a whistle or pipe.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 151 Whan Marcuryis whystyl hym dede streyne To hys deed slepe 1586 [?] Case] *Praise Mus.* III 43 The ploughman & carter, are compelled to frame their breath into a whistle 1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* 608 He requireth of a skilfull shepheard a voyce or whisell intelligable to the sheepe, whereby to call them together. 1634 Milton *Comus* 346 The. sound of pastoral reed.., Or whistle from the Lodge. 1671 Trenchfield *Cap Gray Harrs* (1688) 53 When Dogs or Horses shew their ready motion at our Whistle or Chirrup 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI ii, She took an Opportunity. to interrupt one of his Whistles in the following Manner 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xviii, Lucky that Klepper knows my whistle, and follows me as truly as a hound 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, There was nothing but a whistle emphatic enough for the conclusion of the sentence. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 13 The engine gave its warning yell, as Amy called the whistle. 1896 Conan Doyle *Exploits Brig. Gerard* vi, The dry rattle of the drums and the shrill whistle of the fifes.

b. *fig.* or in figurative phrases: Call, summons Formerly often in phr. *not worth a whistle*: hence as a type of something worthless. Rarely with other implications · † A moment, instant (in phr. *in a whistle*): a 'whisper', slight mention (cf. Whistle *v* 10)

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 238 They..woteth neuer what thei rede, Paternoster, Ave, nor Crede; Construe not worth a whystle Nether Gospell nor Pystle. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* I iv (Arb) 26 Kocks nownes what meanest thou man, tut a whistle. *c* 1580 *Bugbears* III ii, He red me a pistle and told a long round about not worth a whistle. 1583 Stocker *Civ Warres Lowe C* II 67 That hee shoulde be brought to the whistle, or daunce, after their pipe 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV ii 29, I haue beene worth the whistle. 1639 J. Clarke *Paræm.* 232 Ready to run at every mans whistle. 1641 Milton *Animadv* 57 Those drossy spirits that need the lure and whistle of earthly preferment 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen* vi. 3 It bloweth where it listeth, and will not be at your whistle 1784 Bage *Barham Downs* II 273 He could do it in a whistle. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii III. 337 All his followers were ready at his whistle to array themselves round him. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* i, Can you forget . old friends at the mere whistle of a name?

c. The clear shrill voice or note of a bird, or of certain other animals.

1784 Cowper *Death of Mrs. Throckmorton's Bulfinch* 10 With a whistle blest, Well-taught, he all the sounds express'd Of flagelet or flute. 1816 Scott *Antiq* xxxvii, A miserable linnet began to greet them with his whistle. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 517/1 They [*sc.* Marmots] .when angry or before a storm pierce the ear with their shrill whistle 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xv. 103 To its [*sc* a chamois'] whistle our guide whistled in reply 1881 Jefferies *Toilers of Field* (1892) 297 The blackbird's whistle is very human, like a human being playing the flute.

d. Any similar sound, as of wind blowing through trees or rigging, of a missile flying through the air, etc

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Occas Poems, Ode whether Love shd continue for ever*, Soft whistles of the wind, And warbling murmurs of a brook. 1826 J. F Cooper *Last of Mohicans* xx, We. are already nearly out of whistle of a bullet 1867 Morris *Jason* xv 435 Therewithal must I writhe beneath the whistle of the whip. 1888 Bottone *Electr. Instr Making* (ed. 2) 30 To a practised ear the peculiar whistle tells when the glass is being cut, and when only scratched.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *whistle-call*; **whistle-belly-vengeance** (*slang*), bad liquor, such as causes rumbling in the bowels (cf. *whip-belly-vengeance* under Whip- 2 a); **whistle-fish** [see quot. 1836], a name for different species of rockling or sea-loach; **whistle-grinder**, a contemptuous appellation for a church organist (cf. 1 b (*a*)), **whistle-insect** (see quot.); **whistle-kist**, *Sc.* = see 1 b (*a*); **whistle-line, -pull**, a line or cord by pulling which the whistle of a steamer is sounded; †**whistle-pipe**, a whistle for decoying birds; **whistle-ring**, a ring constructed to be sounded as a whistle; †**whistle-stalk**, a stalk made into a whistle or pipe, a 'reed'; **whistle-tankard**, a drinking-vessel fitted with a whistle, which sounds when it is emptied; **whistle-wing**, a name for the golden-eyed duck (Golden-eye 1 a), from the shrill sound made by its wings in flying; **whistle-wood**, a name for various trees whose bark is easily peeled off, used by boys to make whistles, as the alder, bass-wood, mountain-ash, and various species of maple.

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, I thought you wouldn't appreciate the widow's tap Regular *whistle-belly vengeance, and no mistake 1830 Scott *Demonol* x 393 Mariners conceive they hear the *whistle call *a* 1672 Willughby *Hist Pisc.* (1686) 121 Mustela vulgaris Rondeletii A Sea Loche Cestriæ, *Whistle-fish in Cornubia 1769 Pennant *Brit Zool* III 128 The Irish have their song at the taking of the razor shell; and the Cornish theirs, at the taking of the whistle fish 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 188, I believe that. the term has been changed, and that for Whistle-fish we ought to read Weasel-fish Both the Three and Five Bearded Rocklings were called *mustela* from the days of Pliny to the present time. 1843 Ballantine *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* 237 Doors were shut against the '*whistle-grinder' 1760 G. Edwards *Glean Nat. Hist* II. 161 The head is made like that of a locust the thorax is surrounded with many sharp points; I have called it the *Whistle-Insect, because it very nearly agrees with another insect found in Africa, of which the natives make whistles to call their cattle together. these whistles consist of the whole outer cover of the insect 1843 Ballantine *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* 139 Grinding muckle *whistle-kists, Sic abomination 1898 'H S Merriman' *Roden's Corner* v 46 The second mate, with his hand on the *whistle-line, blared out his warning note every half minute. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* VIII 1423 Ane *quhissil pype 1587 A. Day *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 14 Vpon what occasion to vse the Whistle-Pipe, and how at another time to call with their voice alone 1892 'H S Merriman' *Slave of Lamp* xxvi, Her captain swearing on the bridge, with the *whistle-pull in his hand 1877 W Jones *Finger-ring* 534 *Whistle-rings, puzzle-rings, squirt rings, &c. *a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* iv 74 A *whistle-Stalke 1909 *Daily Chron* 12 July 4/7 In the possession of the Corporation of Hull is a *whistle tankard which belonged to Anthony Lambert, Mayor of Hull in 1669 1872 Coues *Key N Amer Birds* 361 *Whistle-wing = Golden-eye. 1825 Brockett *N C. Gloss*, **Whussel-wood*, the alder and plane-tree, used by boys in making whistles.

Whistle (hwi·s'l), *v.* Forms· 1 **hwistlian, hwys(t)lian, huislian, wistlian**, 4 **wystel, whysle**, 4–5 *Sc.* **quhistle**, 4–6 **whistil(l, whissil(l**, 4–7 **whistel(l**, 5 **whistyll(e**, 5–6 **whystel(l, whystle**, *Sc.* **quhissil(l, quhisle**, 5–7 **wistle**, 6 **wyssel**, 6–7 **whissel(l**, *Sc.* **quhissel(l**, 8 *Sc.* **whissle**, 9 *Sc.* **whussle**, 4– **whistle**. [OE. *hwis(t)lian*, also *wistlian*, f. an echoic root + -le 3. Cf ON. *hvisla* to whisper, MSw. *hvisla*, Sw. *vissla* to whistle, Da *hvisle* to hiss]

I. Literal senses.

1 *intr* To utter a clear, more or less shrill sound or note by forcing the breath through the narrow opening formed by contracting the lips (the tone being produced merely by the resonance of the mouth-cavity, without vibration of the vocal cords): esp as a call or signal to a person or animal, also as an expression of derision, contempt, etc., later more usually of surprise or astonishment; also, to utter a melody or tune consisting of a succession of such notes, esp by way of idle diversion.

The common superstitious practice among sailors to whistle for a wind during a calm, and to refrain from whistling during a gale, is referred to in quots. *c* 1515, etc.

c 1000 *Gloss Prudentius* in *Germania* (N S) XI 398/176 Hwyslaþ, *exsibilat* *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 258 Wistlaþ of þam dæle þe þæt sar biþ. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 26 He shall whistle [1388 hisse] to hym fro the coestes of the erthe, and lo! hastid he shal come swiftli *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1436 Clement nere the stede stapte, He whyslede and hys hondys clapte. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3418 Geffrey was evir wistlyng att euery pase comyng 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* cxxxv, The foulere quhistlith in his throte Diuersely *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (Percy Soc) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde Some whysteled after the wynde ?1549 Cranmer *Serm.* Wks. (Parker Soc 1846) 198 If we take it for a Canterbury tale, why do we not laugh it out of place, and whistle at it? 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* xvi 83 I hay say he can baith quhissill and cloik, And his mouth full of meill. 1581 A Hall *Iliad* x 186 He whistled to him in his fiste. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul.* v iii 7 Whistle then to me, As signall that thou hearest some thing approach. 1623 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I III 140 That ye showlde quhissell and sing one to another like Jakke and Tom for faulte of bettir musike 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 64 The Plowman Whistles ore the Furrow'd Land 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph* 85 He trudg'd along .And whistled as he went, for want of Thought 1742 Blair *Grave* 59 The Schoolboy .Whistling aloud to bear his Courage up 1801 Scott *Eve St. John* vii, He whistled thrice for his little foot-page. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk* II. 255 Our sailors whistle for a wind 1844 Hood *Captain's Cow* vii, The more we whistled for the wind The more it did not blow 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxiii, Another discovery at sight of which he whistled and then shook his head. 1905 F Young *Sands of Pleasure* I. iii, Richard, whistling to the dog, led the way.

2 To utter a clear shrill sound, note, or song, as various birds and certain other animals, to pipe, †also formerly, to hiss, as a serpent.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* I. 4703 (Napier 121/2) *Sibilans*, hwistliende 13 *K. Alis* 5348 (Laud MS) Dragouns þat grisely whistleden & blasten, And of her moupe fyre out casten 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* v xxxvii (Bodl. MS), An adder þat whisteleþ and blowith and corrumpith þe aier 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I x, [The serpent] whystled about the hows 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi 39 The chekyns began to peu quhen the gled quhissilit 1599 Alex Hume *Poems* (S T S) *Hymnes* III 190 The Maveis and the Philomeen, The Stirling whissilles lowd. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I I. 54 Latine was no more difficile, Than to a Black-bird 'tis to whistle 1766 J Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* (1862) 344 They [*sc.* magpies] can whistle also! 1810 E D Clarke *Trav Russia* xii 249 The Suroke, which is seen in all parts of the steppes, sitting erect, near its burrow, on the slightest alarm whistling very loud 1820 Keats *Autumn* iii, The redbreast whistles from a garden croft 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xxxix (1856) 359 The white whale whistled while submerged 1900 *Blackw Mag* July 60/1 It [*sc.* a buck] turned and crashed away into the forest, 'whistling' as it went

b Of a broken-winded horse cf. Whistler 2 d, Whistling *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1898 *Encycl Sport* Mar. 283/1 Whether his most promising two-year old . did or did not whistle—or worse—as she passed him.

3. To produce a shrill sound of this kind in any way, esp by rapid movement, as the wind, a missile, the lash of a whip, etc.

c 1480 Henryson *Test Cress* 20 The blastis bitterly Fra Pole Artick come quhisling loud and schill 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV viii. 73 The souchand bir quisland amang the granis 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II 25 Making such noise as doth the sea, when It makes the shoare whistle along, with beating on eche crag 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XII 404 The winged Weapon, whistling in the Wind *a* 1718 Prior *Henry & Emma* 392 When the Winds whistle, and the Tempests roar. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi 192 The first shot passed extremely near , whistling just over the heads of the crew. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* viii, The place became dilapidated, the wind whistled through the cracked walls 1896 Conan Doyle *Rodney Stone* xxii, A whip whistled in the darkness 1901 W Pett Ridge *Lond. only* I. 26 Mrs. Bell turned up the gas until it whistled madly

b. To rustle shrilly, as silk or other stiff fabric. *Obs* or *dial.*

1633 G Herbert *Temple, Quip* iv, Then came brave Glorie puffing by In silks that whistled. 1669 Flavel *Husb Spir* etc. 240 Under poor garments more true worth may be, Than under silks that whistle 1858 A. Mayhew *Paved with Gold* II. vii, Making his nether garments 'whistle', as the noise produced by the friction of corduroy is musically styled by the vulgar

4. To blow or sound a whistle; to sound, as a whistle

1530 Palsgr 781/1, I whystell in a whystell, or in my hande, *je cuffle*. 1549 *Compl Scot* vi. 40 The maister quhislit, and bald the marynalis lay the cabil to the cabil-stok 1608 Shaks *Per* IV. i 64 The Boatswaine whistles,.. the Maister calles 1668 [see 7 a] 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* iv, She whistled on a small silver call which .was some-

times used to summon domestics 1849 THACKERAY *Contrib Punch, Paris Revisited* P 5 The engine whistled—the train set forth 1896 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 614/2 The engine driver began to whistle about ten seconds before the train passed over the crossing

5. *trans.* To produce or utter by whistling (in sense 1, 2, or 4), as a tune or melody, to express by whistling.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test Papyngo* 88 To play platfute, and quhissill fute before 1575 A F *Virg Bucol* x 3r If that your pipe would whistle vp my loue, which boyles in brest [L *Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores*] 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, III. ii 342 (Qo) Those tunes that he heard the Car-men whistle 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mosaich Syst* 89 They [*sc* God's creatures] have all their several ways of Pleasure and Diversion, some by dancing around in the open Air, others by singing, or whistling out their cheerful Notes 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) V 345 The linnet and bull finch may be taught to whistle a long and regular tune 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* II, The officer whistled a lively air. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xi, Miss Benson had some masculine tricks, and one was whistling a long, low whistle when surprised or displeased.

6. To shoot or drive with a whistling sound.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 116 The Spaniards began to whistle now and then a shot among them. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* xiii, Sturdy young giants as ever climbed cliff, or carried bolt to whistle at a chamois. 1853 FERRIS *Mormons at Home* xv. (1856) 278 The wind whistled the dust around us in clouds.

b. With *down, off*: To put on, or take off (the brakes of a railway engine)

1869 BRET HARTE *What Engines said* III Wks (1872) 491 Said the Engine from the East S'pose you whistle down your brakes 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 172 The engineer whistled the brakes off.

c. To make (one's way) with whistling.

1853 MRS GORE *Dean's Daughter* xxxvi, The steamer thumped and whistled its way athwart Cowes Roads 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xvi, He whistled his way to the main front-door.

II. Extended, allusive, and figurative senses.

7. *trans.* **a.** To call, summon, bring, or get by or as by whistling; †*fig.* to entice, allure.

1486 *Bk St Albans* b iv b, Stonde styll and cherke hir, and whistyll hir 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Wks 1902 II 197 If Argus with his hundred eyes went prying to vndermine Iupiter, yet met he with Mercurie, who whiselled all his eyes out. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 22 When I lead a horse to the water, if he will not drinke, what can I doo, but whistle him 1623 SANDERSON *Serm, Job xxix. 14-17* (1674) I. 98 Whether it be through his own cowardise or inconstancy, that he keepeth off; or that a fair word whistleth him off. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp Gipsy* IV (1653) H 3, If you can whistle her To come to Fist, make tryall, play the young Falconer 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van Dogm.* 4 Whistling their dependants into apparent precipices 1668 H MORE *Div Dial.* II xxvi 338 *Hyl.* If you fall a-drinking, I may well fall a-whistling on my Flagellet *Cuph.* What, do you mean to make us all Horses, to whistle us while we are a-drinking? *Ibid* xxix 349 No Hags of Thessaly could ever whistle the celestial Dog out of the Sky 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 22 P 2 He chanced to miss his dog. ,We stood still till he had whistled him up 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* I xvi, Had he been whistled up to London, upon a Tom Fool's errand 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal* 108 He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack, For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* III 3 A young man came .and whistled her out through the palisadings of the area. 1876 *Field* 12 Feb 156/2 The driver's whistle, as he tried to whistle the opposing signal down, would soon show to the man in the signal-box what was amiss. 1889 MRS ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* IV, The polite man whistled up a hansom for the two gentlemen

b. (With *away, off*, etc.) To send or dismiss by whistling (esp. as a term of falconry); also *fig* to dismiss, cast off, or abandon lightly: so *to whistle down the wind* (the hawk being usually cast off against the wind in pursuit of prey, but with the wind when turned loose).

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 121 The which John Bacon was whistled and clapped out of Rome. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III iii. 262 If I do proue her Haggard, Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings, I'ld whistle her off, and let her downe the winde To prey at Fortune. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* IV. iii, This is he that basely Whistled his honour off to th' wind 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II ii iii 377 As a long-winged Hawke when he is first whistled off the fist, mounts aloft. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Jul C.* I ii, Those lofty Thoughts .. now are whistled off With every Pageant Pomp, and gawdy Show. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 269 He first acknowledges that right, and then whistles it away. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr* 83 The Dean of Gloucester has proposed that we should release our claims, declare them masters of themselves, and whistle them down the wind 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* I. 14 Poverty is a trifle; we can whistle it off. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvi, To the winds have I whistled her long ago! 1860 TROLLOPE *Cas Richmond* xiv, Having accepted my love, you cannot whistle me down the wind as though I were of no account 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* liii, You're going, are you? . Then I whistle you off my fingers!

8. *intr.* To issue a call or summons, to call, *whistle for*, to summon. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. as implied in sense 1 or 4).

1560 PILKINGTON *Aggeus* (1562) 158 Drought, hunger, plage, sworde, do tarye. for God's callinge, and as soone as he whystles, they come straighte. *a* 1626 BACON *Adv. King Sutton's Est.* Wks, 1826 V 381 The greatness of the reward doth whistle for the ablest men..to supply the chair.

b. *Whistle off*: to go off, go away (suddenly or lightly). *colloq.* ? *Obs.*

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F* II 22 *Wild* So, Madam, you have my Heart *Gerl* 'Tis a light one, and always ready to whistle off at any Game 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* VII VIII, [He] whistled off to his appointed chamber

9. *To go whistle*: to go and do what one will, to occupy oneself idly or to no purpose (esp. in phrases expressing unceremonious or contemptuous dismissal or refusal, as *to bid one go whistle*; also without *go*). *To whistle for*. to seek, await, or expect in vain, to fail to get, to go without (cf note under sense 1). *colloq.*

1513 MORE in Hall *Chron*, *Edw. V* (1548) 9 b, There they spende and byd their creditours goo whystle. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* II iv 173 The Deuen shyre man shall whistle for a wife 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* IV iv 715 This being done, let the Law goe whistle. 1642 PRYNNE *Pleas. Purge* 157 There is no Altar, Table in the Text. You may goe whistle then 1677 *Govt Venice* 271 Men are apt to promise any thing in danger, and to perform nothing when out of it, according to the Proverb of their Countrey When the danger's past, the Saint may go whistle. 1741 SHENSTONE *Poet & Dun* 24 Your fame is secure—bid the critics go whistle. 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II II xiv, 'Do not you desire to be free?' 'aye! that I do! but I may whistle for that wind long enough, before it will blow' 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grins, &c*, *Low Ambit* II, You may as well go whistle as go think Of mending the confusion 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xviii, And sae we'll leave Mr Sharpitlaw to whistle on his thumb 1882 LADY G BLOOMFIELD *Remin* I i 14 She..rode off, telling him he might whistle for his money

10. *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell, or utter secretly, to 'whisper'; to give secret information, turn informer. ? *Obs.*

1599 SIR J. HAYWARD *Hen IV*, I 27 Some of the secrete counsailers, or corrupters rather, and abusers of the King, whistled him in the eare, that his going to Westminster was neither seemly nor safe 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T* IV iv 248 Is there not milking time? When you are going to bed? Or kill-hole? To whistle of these secrets? 1627 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Armado* B 5, They dare speake fellony, whistle treason. 1681 FLAVEL *Right Man's Ref.* 195 The bird of the air that carries tidings, and whistles deeds of darkness. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xxxiii, I kept ay between him and her, for fear she had whistled. *Ibid.* I, I wadna like to gang about whistling and raising the rent on my neighbours.

Whistle, change, exchange: see WISSEL.

Whistle-ation: see -ATION.

Whistled (hwi·s'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. WHISTLE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Uttered by whistling.

1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Staunton Grange* 195 In obedience to his whistled signal. 1918 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 June 5/3 A shrill whistled chorus of 'Jack's the Boy'.

2. Summoned by whistling.

1912 *World* 7 May 692/2 As they waited for the whistled cab to come

¶ *Whistled drunk*: see quot.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII ii, He was indeed, according to the vulgar Phrase, whistled drunk

Whistler (hwi·s'lər). Forms: see WHISTLE *v.*; also 6 *Sc.* quhuslar, 7 whisler. [OE. *hwistlere*, f. *hwistlian*, WHISTLE *v.*: see -ER 1.] A person, animal, or thing that whistles

1. a. One who sounds, or plays upon, a whistle or pipe; a flute-player, piper, or fifer. Now *rare*.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. IX 23 Þa se hælend com into þæs ealdres healle, & geseah hwistleras 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XV 475 With wederes and with wondres, he warneth vs with a whistlere 1538 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI 399 In primis to iij trumpetouris, iiij tabernouris, and iij quhislaris. 1538 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* I. 292* Debursat upoun þe Trumpetouris Tabernaris Quhuslaris and vtheris 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 30 The whistler with his iron Pipe encouraging the Marrineis. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Pain in Pleas.* 5, I desired the art Of the Greek whistler, who..Could lure those insect swarms from orange trees.

b. One who whistles with the lips.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 525/1 Whystelare, *ossinus, ossinator.* 1542 [see BENCH-WHISTLER]. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* XIII. lxxxii, But, hark, 'tis late; the Whislers knock from Plough. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 145 P 4 Whistlers, Singers and common Orators. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* XXXVIII, He was a great whistler, even when his thoughts were busiest. 1879 *All Year Round* 4 Jan. 184/1 He was a good whistler, and knew it.

c *slang.* A keeper of a 'whistling-shop'; an unlicensed spirit-seller.

1821 W T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* III. v, The whistler, otherwise the spirit merchant. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xlv, 'Are these rooms never searched .?' said Mr Pickwick. 'Cert'nly they are, sir,' replied Sam; 'but the turnkey knows beforehand, and gives the word to the whistlers, and you may whistle for it wen you go to look.'

2 a A bird that whistles

Applied locally to various species, as the golden eye or whistle wing (see WHISTLE *sb* 4, also *whistler-duck*), the widgeon, the ring-ouzel, the lapwing Also *spec.* used of some nocturnal bird having a whistling note believed to be of ill omen: when flying in a flock, called *the seven whistlers.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II xii. 36 The Whistler shrill, that who so heares, doth dy 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* IV ii, Hearke, now euery thing is still, The Schritch-Owle, and the whistler shrill, Call vpon our Dame, aloud, And bid her quickly don her shrowd. 1782 PENNANT *Gen Syn. Birds* I II 443 Whistler O[riole] Inhabits St Domingo, where it is called *Sifflaur.* 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 19 The note of a whistler-duck. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* XXIX. 281 Local names· butter-box, butter-ball, and little whistler. 1883 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 733/1 Immense flocks of birds were flying about uttering a doleful shrill whistling they were what were called the 'Seven Whistlers', and .considered a sign of some great calamity. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed 2) 704 *Clangula glaucium.* Golden-eye Whistler. Garrot.

b. (tr. Canadian Fr. *siffleur*) A large species of marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*) found in mountainous parts of N America.

1820 HARMON *Jrnl* 427 A small animal, found only on the Rocky Mountain, denominated, by the Natives, Quis-qui-su, or whistlers, from the noise which they frequently make, and always when surprised. 1829 J. RICHARDSON etc. *Fauna Boreali-Amer* I 150 The Whistler inhabits the Rocky Mountains from latitude 45° to 62°.

c. = *whistle-fish*. see WHISTLE *sb* 4

1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III 105 Three-bearded Rockling Whistler. Whistle fish. *Motella vulgaris.*

d. A broken-winded horse that breathes hard with a shrill sound.

1824 PERCIVALL *Vet Art* XXXIV. II 243 We hear of pipers, wheezers, whistlers, high-blowers, and grunters a cant in common use among our horse dealers and horse-men, of the vulgar meaning of which no professional man should show ignorance 1829 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S) XXIII 214 It is very common to hear a person say 'my horse is a bit of a whistler', when he means to imply he is not an absolute roarer 1845 W C SPOONER *Vet Art* (1851) 46 We have the names, whistlers, wheezers, and high-blowers, given by horse-dealers to horses that roar.

3. Something that makes a whistling sound

1812 J H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Browns* and *Whistlers*, bad halfpence and farthings; (a term used by coiners). 1822 R G WALLACE *Fifteen Yrs. India* 118 The quarter-master will transport with the corps forty thousand rounds of spare ammunition, after completing each pouch with sixty whistlers 1896 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/5 A breezy norther from the frozen steppes—a real Arctic whistler which makes one's face tingle

Whistling (hwi·s'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see WHISTLE *v.*; also 5 *Sc.* quhestlyng, 6 *Sc.* quhisling, 7 whistling. [OE (*h*)*wistlung*, f. (*h*)*wistlian*, WHISTLE *v* · see -ING 1.] The action of the verb WHISTLE, in various senses.

1. a. The action of producing a shrill note or notes by forcing the breath through the lips; the utterance of a tune, etc. in this way, †hissing: see WHISTLE *v.* 1, 5.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* XXIII 173 Sua sua mid liðre wisðlunga mon hors gestilleð, sua eac mid ðære illcan wistlunga mon mæg hund astyrigean. *c* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 162/44 *Sibilatio*, hwistlung. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XV 456 Foules þat .. folwed his whistellynge 1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron* XXIX. 8 He toke hem in to distoun blynge, and into deth, and in to whistlyng [Vulg *sibilum*] 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVIII. XIV (Bodl MS) If 255 b/2 An oxe heerde plesep ham [*sc.* the oxen] wiþ whistelinge and wiþ songe 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* K iij b, Vnmanned Haukes fo sake the lure, all whistlyng brings them not to fiste. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Agric* Wks. (1674) 106 Some swell up their sleight Sails with pop'lar fame, Charm'd with the foolish whistlings of a Name. 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss, Superst* etc. 66 Whistling at sea is supposed to cause an increase of wind, if not a storm 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I 45 The same absence of thought which is shewn in England by whistling is displayed in Spain by singing 1892 KIPLING *Left Trav* (1920) 65 He continued an interrupted whistling of 'I owe ten dollars to O'Grady'

b. The action of sounding a whistle or pipe; piping.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XV. 25 Wæs ða sunu his ældra on lond & miððy gecuome & geneolecde to huse geherde huislung [L *symphoniam*] & þæt song. 1576 CURTEYS *Two Serm* B iv b, The Shepheards needeth a Whistle, and a Dog and an hooke, that suche Sheep as wil not come in with whistling may be either baited in with a Dogge, or drawen in with a Hook. 1679 OATES *Myst Iniq* 14 The Master of a Galley with once whistling makes all the Galley Slaves fall to their Oars. 1884 *Manch Exam* 6 Oct 5/6 The occasional whistling of an engine.

c. In phrases alluding to the act of whistling by way of a call or summons, as *for the whistling* (= quite easily, without any trouble), *worth the whistling.*

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* I. xi (1867) 35 It is, a poore dogge, that is not woorth the whystlyng. 1602 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess* II lii. (1631) 334 Magnanimitie, state, absolutenes are qualities worth the whistling. 1610 J. ROBINSON *Justif Sep.* 152 In England a man may haue a Priest for the whisteling 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 287 He may be had for whistlinge

2. The utterance of a clear shrill note or notes, as the natural call of a bird or other animal; †also formerly, the hissing of serpents.

In quots 1375 app an error for *questing* = baying (of dogs).

c 950 *Guthlac* (Prose) VIII (1909) 139 Mislice fugela hwistlunge. 13 *K. Alis* 5247 (Laud MS) There addren comen flynge And scorpions wiþ vile whistlynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 87 He herd A hundis quhistlyng [*ed Hart* whissilling, *MS. Edinb* questionyng] apon fer. *Ibid.* 94 A hundis quheslyng 1426 LYDG *De Gual. Pelgr.* 14140 Whan I here ther .whystlynges, For verray loy I hoppe and daunce. 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 156 Each Cygnet sweet, Whose tuneful whistling makes the waters pass. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl* xiii. 461 The leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling 1855 C E NORTON *Let. to Lowell* 6 Apr., There is scarcely a sound but the whistling of the frogs

b. A form of broken wind in horses: cf. WHISTLER 2 d.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. III. ii § 1. 403 Roaring, whistling, and all defects of the wind, are easily discovered on the first smart gallop.

3. The production of any shrill sound of this kind, as by the wind, a missile, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I ii. 6 Quhair Eolus .the wyndis lowde quhisling..by his power refrenis. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen.*

IV, v i 5 The Southerne winde .by his hollow whistling in the Leaues, Fortels a Tempest. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iv *Schisme* 932 Sea's angry noise, loud bellowing of the Winde, the tackles whisteling. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) x Kings xix. 12 And after the fire a wistling of a gentle winde 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr Life* (1747) III. 9 We regard what he saith no more than we do the Whistling of the Wind. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* II i 58 The arrows made a loud whistling in their flight. 1841 J F Cooper *Deerslayer* iii, At the report of the rifle and the whistling of the bullet 1844 Dufton *Deafness* 77 If there is mucus, then various kinds of gurgling and whistling will be evident 1899 J G Millais *Breath fr Veldt* 337 Swishing their white tails .with such violence that the whistling caused by this movement can be heard nearly a quarter of a mile away.

4. *attrib.*, as *whistling match, pipe*; **whistling-post**, a post beside a railway-line, on passing which the engine-whistle is sounded; **whistling-shop** *slang*, a room in a prison in which spirits were secretly sold without a licence (a signal being given by whistling to escape detection).

1837 D. Walker *Sports & Games* 344 *Whistling Match A match of this kind is recorded in a paper of Addison's. 1886 [? J. Cash] *Praise Mus.* 1 18 The *whistling pipes which were made for the most part, of reedes. 1898 Hamblen *Gen Manager's Story* x 140, I managed to see most of the *whistling-posts, and..I blew the crossing signal anyway. 1796 Grose *Dict Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), **Whistling shop*, rooms in the King's Bench prison where drams are privately sold 1821 W. T Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* III. v, Scene V—Interior of Whistling Shop. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlv, A whistling shop, sir, is where they sell spirits

Whi·stling, *ppl. a.* Forms. see Whistle *v.*; also 6 **whislyng.** [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That whistles, in various senses.

1. Of inanimate things: see Whistle *v.* 3.

Whistling arrow, a toy arrow formerly in use, with a hollow head so constructed as to make a whistling sound in flying. *Whistling buoy*, a buoy fitted with a whistle which is automatically sounded by the movement of the waves.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 170 Men myghte his brydel heere Gynglen in a whistlynge wynd *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneis* iv. 586 The whistlyng ayre among the braunches rores. 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* II i 86 To dance our ringlets to the whistling Winde *a* 1593 Marlowe *Lucan* I 240 Shrill cornets, whistling fifes 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1673) 72 To a guilty Conscience, the whistling leaves are Drums and Trumpets *a* 1718 Prior *Henry & Emma* 333 Winged Deaths in whistling Arrows fly. 1784 Cowper *Task* III 802 The whistling ball Sent through the trav'ller's temples! *Ibid.* VI 941 The haughty world .. sweeps him with her whistling silks 1842 Tennyson *Sir Galahad* 59 Blessed forms in whistling storms Fly o'er waste fens 1880 *Cassell's Fam. Mag* 124/2 The Courtenay automatic whistling buoy. 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xviii, The whistling strokes of the scourge 1897 Kipling *Capt Cour.* viii, The *We're Here* crawled in on half-flood, and the whistling-buoy moaned and mourned behind her

b. *transf.* of a time or place: Characterized by or full of whistling.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 475/2 A Whistling March, that makes the Plough Man blithe 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 167 Our..journey through whistling dales; in .which we were. weather-beaten with a raging storme 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scot.* III 227 The English Chapel [in Glasgow] .the common people, .on account of its organ, stigmatize it with the contemptuous epithet of the whistling kirk.

2. Of a sound: Of the nature of a whistle; such as is produced by a whistle or shrill pipe.

1662 Boyle *Exam. Hobbes* iii 16 The external Air rushing in with a whistling noise at the Orifice 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 363 The u Gallicum, or whistling u, .cannot be denied to be a distinct simple vowel 1750 G Hughes *Barbados* iv. 119 The Wind, blowing into the Cavities of these Husks, makes a very sonorous whistling Noise 1832 Scott *Ct. Rob.* ii, They beheld the barbarian brandish high his formidable weapon, the whistling sound of which made the old arch ring. 1851 W. H. Walshe *Dis Lungs* 97 Sibilant rhonchus..two varieties, the short and the prolonged, or the clicking and the whistling.

3. Of a person: see Whistle *v.* 1, 4.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I i, I must ha' .whistling boyes to bring my harnest home 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov* 33 A crooning Cow, a crowing Hen, and a whistling Maid boded never luck to a House 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xii 250 Jackey was the most thoughtless, whistling, sauntering fellow. 1802 Wordsw *Poems, To Toussaint L'Ouverture* 2 Whether the whistling Rustic tend his plough Within thy hearing 1850 *In & Q* 1st Ser II 164/2 A whistling woman and a crowing hen Is neither fit for God nor men

b. That keeps a 'whistling-shop' (see prec. 4).

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlv, 'Any more?' said the whistling gentleman.

4. Of a bird or other animal: see Whistle *v.* 2.

Chiefly as a descriptive epithet of particular species, as in **whistling duck**, a name for various species of thrush, esp. of the Australian genus *Colluricincla*; **whistling duck**, various species of duck, as the golden eye and the widgeon (*cf.* Whistler 2a); **whistling eagle** or **hawk**, a small eagle or large hawk (*Haliastur sphenurus*) of Australia and New Caledonia; **whistling field bird** or **w. f. plover**, the grey plover (*Squatarola helvetica*); **whistling fish**, = *whistle-fish* (see Whistle *sb* 4); **whistling marmot** = Whistler 2 b; **whistling moth** (see quot); **whistling plover, swan** (see Plover 2, Swan *sb* 1); **whistling thrush**, a local name for the song thrush

1848 Gould *Birds Australia* II pl 77 *Colluricincla Selbii*, .*Whistling Dick, of the Colonists of Van Diemen's Land 1699 Dampier *Voy* II. ii 69 *Whistling Ducks are somewhat less than our Common Duck .In flying, their Wings make a pretty sort of loud whistling Noise 1863 Bates *Nat Amazons* vii. (1864) 165 Flocks of whistling ducks (*Anas Autumnalis*), parrots, and .macaws flew over. 1819 Stephens in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XI. ii 467 [The Alwargrim Plover] is called in America the Large *Whistling Field Bird, from its note, which is very shrill. 1872 Coues *Key N Amer. Birds* 243 Whistling Field Plover Bull-head Ox-eye 1763 in Pennant *Brit. Zool* (1776) I 143 The seals .are seen searching for their prey near shore, where the *whistling fish, wraws, and polacks resort. 1907 *Nature* 19 Sept 516/1 The '*whistling (stridulating) moths' of the genus Hecatesia emit sounds like the call of a Cicada 1668 Charleton *Onomast.* 109 *Plumalis Flavo-virescens*, the green Plover, & *whistling Plover 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 145 We found a great many of the whistling plover, the same with ours. 1785 Pennant *Arctic Zool.* II. 542 The *Whistling Swan carries its neck quite erect. 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) II. 319 The hooper, or whistling swan, is an inhabitant of the northern regions 1896 R. B. Sharpe *Handbk Birds Gt Brit.* II 246 The Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*) and the Whistling Swan (*C americanus*) 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 100 *Boscas*, alias *Anas Fistularis*, the Whewer, or *Whistling Widgeon

Hence **Whi·stlingly** *adv*, with a whistle or whistling.

1851 H. Melville *Whale* II. xlii. 285 Stubb whistlingly gathers up the coil of the warp 1891 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram News* Christmas No, 36/2 A wind got up, suddenly, whistlingly.

Whistly (hwi·s'li), *a rare.* [f. Whistle *sb.* or *v.* + -y 1.] Resembling a whistle.

1907 'Q' *Merry Garden, etc.* 146 Makes a whistly noise in his speech—do he—like a slit bellows?

Whistly (hwi st,li), *adv. arch.* [f. Whist *a* 1 + -ly 2.] Silently, quietly, softly, without noise.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1851 Off þe whele of forton & þe whene þat whistely chaungez. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* III. iii. 9, I vppon a little rysing hill Stoode whistely watching for the herds approch 1854 S Dobell *Balder* xxviii 192 'Whistly, whistly,' said she:. 'He must not wake'

†**Whistness.** *Obs.* [f. Whist *a.*1 + -ness.] Silence, stillness.

1609 W M *Man in Moone* (1849) 2 Whistnesse had taken possession of the woods. 1624 Heywood *Hist. Women* 116 This universall whistnesse; where none come But Taciturnitie and Silence dombe.

Whit (hwit), *sb.*1 Now *arch.* or *literary.* Also 5–6 whyt, 6 whytt(e, wyt, *Sc* quhit, quheet, quheit, vheet, 6–7 whitte, 6–8 whitt, 7–8 wit. [Early mod.E. *whyt, wyt, whit(t*, app an alteration of *wight, wite*, in *any wight, no wight, little wight* (see Wight *sb.*)]

1. A very small, or the least, portion or amount, a particle, jot, 'bit'. **a.** without negative: esp in *every whit* = the whole.

c 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1271 What he sayth and she sayth to lay good ere, And tell to his sufferayne euery whyt. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Sam. iii 18 Samuel tolde him euery whitt, & hidd nothing from him. *c* 1590 J Stewart *Poems* (S T S) II 198 His maist prencelie Spreit, .vill appaise thy hoip in euerie quheit 1665 Bunyan *Holy Citie* (1669) 182 Thou must enter in by every whit of Christ, or thou shalt enter in by never a whit of him

b. with negative expressed or implied: esp. in *never a whit, not a whit*, No Whit = none at all.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* (1798) 10 The devyll have the whyt that he was soreye therfore 1528 Rov *Rede me* (Arb) 65, I trowe thou arte a syngynge man? .The devil of the whit that I can. 1530, etc [see No whit] 1533 J Heywood *Johan, Tyb, & Syr Johan* Aj, Thynke ye that she wyll amende yet? Nay by our lady the deuyll spede whyt 1538 Starkey *England* I iii (1878) 92 Some haue to much, some to lytyl, and some neuer a wyt 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 713 It can shew scarce any whit of the ancient state it had. 1631 [Mabbe] *Celestina* xviii 183 The divell awhit shall I be able to tell them. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz* iii. 284 Having sacked the Towne, they found not a whit of gold. 1678 R Barclay *Apol. Quakers* iv § 2. 97 We do not ascribe any whit of Adam's Guilt to Men 1830 Tennyson *Owl* ii ii, Not a whit of thy tuwhoo, Thee to woo to thy tuwhit. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I App B. 545 It was not their policy to destroy or to change one whit more than was absolutely necessary 1874 C. E. Norton *Let to Ruskin* 10 Jan., No whit of faith in the good as good . has vanished from my soul.

2. Most commonly in phrases used adverbially: **a.** without negative: *a whit* = to a very small extent, a very little; *any whit, one whit* = to the least amount, in the least degree, at all; *every* († *each*) *whit* = to the full amount, completely, altogether, thoroughly, quite (in later use almost always with *as* in comparisons of equality).

1526 Tindale *John* vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me because I made a man every whit whoale on the saboth daye? *Ibid.* xiii 10 He that is wesshed nedeth not but to wesshe his fete, but is clene every whit. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 411 Elynour made the pryce For good ale eche whyt 1555 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) III App. l. 161 Every Child .that can any whit speak 1568 *Hist Jacob & Esau* II iv, He eate it vp euery whit 1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ* II 104 Master Zuinglius (who woulde haue beene lothe one whit to strengthen the Papistes) 1618 in Foster *Engl Factories Ind.* (1906) 49 Yf they be suffred but a whit longer, they will make claime to the whole Indies. 1672 Villiers (Dk Buckhm) *Rehearsal* II ii, I have written a whole cart-load of things, every whit as good as this. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I 384 Every whit as wild and extravagant. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xxiii, Were my situation one whit less perilous 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq.* III. xii 23 The narrative of this campaign is every whit as puzzling. 1903 Zangwill *Grey Wig*, etc. vi 110 Mrs Drabdump felt a whit uneasy

b. with negative expressed or implied: *never, not* (etc.) *a whit* († *awhit, a-whit*), *any whit, one whit*; also *no whit* = not in the least, not at all.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. cccxliv 219 b/2 He loued hym nat one whyt the better. 1558 Warde tr *Alexis' Secr* (1568) 7 Leaue the water vpon the fou nesse, without mouing it any whit 1564 *Brief Exam* ****iij, You helpe your selues neuer awhyt 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 203 Be na quhit of thame agast 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I. ii § 6 Nor is the freedom of the wil of God any whit abated by meanes of this 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen IV*, II iv. 408 *Falst.* Art not thou horrible afraid? *Prin.* Not a whit. 1607 *Puritan* I 1 33 Shee cryed nere a whitte at all 1634 Milton *Comus* 774 Natures full blessings would be well dispenc't , And she no whit encomber'd with her store 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 871 It never troubles you awhit! 1773 *Cook's Voy* II ix. in Hawkesworth III, Not a whit behind them in cheerfulness and vivacity 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* IV iii, You don't seem one whit the happier at this 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 175 He is not a whit the better Christian for being a bad patriot. 1873 Symonds *Grk Poets* v. 135 Grief will profit us no whit. 1893 Max Pemberton *Iron Pirate* ii, The novelty did not surprise me one whit

†**3.** As a term of contempt or abuse *Obs.* ? *rare*–1.

1610 B Jonson *Alch* IV vii, Then you are an Otter, and a Shad, a Whit, A very Tim

Whit, *int* (*adv.*), *sb.*2, *v.* [Imitative. Cf. Tu-whit.] A word expressing a shrill abrupt sound, as of a bird's chirp, a bullet striking something hard, etc.; also as *vb.* (Also repeated.)

1833 M Scott *Tom Cringle* viii, The musket balls were plumping into the timber whit-whit. 1854 R. S Surtees *Handley Cr* v, 'Whit' cries the coachman to his horses, off they go 1859 Tennyson *Grandmother* x, And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me chirrupt the nightingale 1888 Kipling *Ball Boh Da Thone* 134 Where the *whit* of the bullet, the wounded man's scream Are mixed. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Jan 230 The whit-whit of the scraping knives 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 97 A storm of bullets .whit viciously upon the woodwork.

Whit in *Whit Monday*, etc. see Whit Sunday.

Whit, obs. f. Quite, White, Wight, With.

†**Whitage.** *Obs.* (?)

1543 *Will of R. Elyot* (Somerset Ho), The whitage of their kyne that was dewe unto me at Ester. 1618 Dalton *Countrey Justice* 282 The Master, or Mariners, transporting corne, Beere, Herring, Whitage, or Wood without license

Whitawer, whitawyer: see Whittawer.

Whitblow(e, obs. forms of Whitlow.

Whitbre(a)d· see White bread.

†**Whitch.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 hwicce, 4 whichche, 4–5 whicche, whuccche, 4–6 whiche, wyche, 5 whyche, wheche, whoche, wuoche, 6 whytch(e, whitche, (9 *dial.* wytch) [OE. *hwicce* (also in *cornhwycce*), cognate with the synonymous *hwæcce.*] A chest, coffer, ark; = Hutch *sb.* I, I b; a coffin.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* xviii[b] 11 (Napier 186/1) *Clustella*, hwicce 13. *Metr Hom* (Vernon MS) in *Archiv Stud neu. Spr* LVII. 254/1 Whon þis corn to þis kniht was solde He dude hit in a whuccche to holde. 13 *E E Allit. P* B 362 Alle woned in þe whichche [*sc* Noah's ark] þe wylde & þe tame 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I 29 Pannes mouled in a whicche [*v r* wyche] 1415 *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 401 And nether wheche, ne leede to be layde in, bote a grete clothe to hely my foule caryin *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 11 A table .Vnder þat auter In a whuccche is done. 1541 *Will of John Hoper of Keynsham* 29 Jan (MS), ij coffers & ij whytchys. 1596 *Union Inv* (1841) 2, j olde whitche, and one musterd mill. [1856 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II 727 *Wytch*, (Herefords), same as *hutch* [= body of a waggon]]

Whitch, variant of Witch, flat fish.

Whitche, Whitchen, obs ff. Witch, Witchen.

White (hwəit), *sb.* Forms see White *a* [Various absolute uses of White *a* Cf. L. *album*, F. *blanc* Blank *sb.*]

1. The translucent viscous fluid surrounding the yolk of an egg, which becomes white when coagulated; = Albumen 1. Usually in full, *the white of an egg* (or, as a substance, *white* or *the white of egg*), pl. *whites of eggs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 342 Ðedo æges hwit to *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I. 40 On anum æge þæt hwite ne bið gemenged to ðam geolcan. *a* 1300 *Fragm Pop Sci* (Wright) 240 As the white goth aboute the yolke 14 *Stockholm Med MS* I 432 in *Anglia* XVIII 306 With eyes qwytys do cleryn es clene *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 24 Take whyte of eyren harde sobun. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 30 Putte þerto als miche of whites of eiren, wele y bette and scomed 1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim* (1540) 20 b, The yolke is tempeiately hotte; The whyte is colde and clammye 1535 Coverdale *Job* vi. 6 What taist hath ye whyte within the yoke an egg? 1605 Shaks *Lear* III. vii. 106 (Qo) Ile fetch some flaxe and whites of egges to apply to his bleeding face 1629 Z Boyd *Last Battell* 201 Like a squissed egge, whose yolke is mingled with its white 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1862) II i vi 462 A mucus like the white of an egg 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr Chem* (ed 9) 31 The white of egg, which is a very pure form of Albumen

2. The white part (sclerotic coat) of the eyeball, surrounding the coloured iris. Usually in full, *the white of the eye*, pl *the whites of the eyes.*

Often in *to turn up the whites of one's eyes* and similar phrases (usually, in affected devotion, but also in death, in astonishment, horror, etc)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 19 A watir þat comeþ bitwene þe white of þe iʒen & þe appil *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 634/5 *Hec albugo*, wyte of the hee. 1448–9 Metham *Amoryus & Cl.* 1739 Amoryus vpward had turnyd the qwyght Off hys eyn ..qwan sche sey hym ded Her chekys sche gan tere. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox, Wolf, & Cadger* 103 (Harl. MS.) The

quhite he turnit vp of his ene tway 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 55 If he [*sc* a sheep] haue reed stryndes in the white of *the* eye, *than* he *is* sounde 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt* Wks (Grosart) III 280 Enthronizing graue zeale and religion on the eleuated whites of their eyes *a* 1600 *Grim the Collier of Croydon* III, He, poor Heart, no sooner heard my newes, But turns me up his Whites, and falls flat down 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. XXXVII I 334 The ball or apple in the middest [of the eye] is ordinarily of another colour than the white about it 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind* 349 Lifting up both his hands, and whites to heaven 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict* s v *Signs of Sickness*, When a Sick Horse turns up the Whites of his Eyes above, you may conclude that he is in Pain 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl* 10 June, Mrs. Tabitha threw up the whites of her eyes, as if in the act of ejaculation. 1796 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Sat.* Wks 1812 III. 409 Flimsy logic to surprise And raise the whites of Country Members' eyes 1858 O W HOLMES *Aut Breakf. t* XI 108 The Professor showed the whites of his eyes devoutly. 1889 KIPLING *Ball. East & West* 28 And when he could spy the white of her [*sc.* the mare's] eye, he made the pistol crack

Phr [Cf. BLACK *a.* 12] 1796 *Grose's Dict Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s v *Black Eye*, He cannot say black is the white of my eye; he cannot point out a blot in my character 18—. G. SMEATON *Doings in London* 85 As Mother Cole said, 'no one could say black was the white of her Eye'.

3. The white or light-coloured part of some substance or structure, as flesh, wood, etc.

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 14 Take þe Whyte of the lekys *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/11 *Hoc mulsum*, the wyte of botyr 1552 HULOET s v *Oister*, The white vnder the fysh cleuynge to the shell 1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 118 White like the white of a Custard *a* 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 159 Mince the white of a chicken 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I 95 The wood next the bark of a tree, called the white, or alburnum 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss*, *White*, a name given by butchers to that piece of beef which joins the round i.e. the flank.

†**4** A white spot or mark. *Obs.*

1551 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 59 One oxe strike with a whitte in his forehede 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 38/1 *Exortius*, the white growing in the naile 1623 COCKERAM III, *Selenite*, a stone wherein is a white, that decreaseth and encreaseth as the Moone groweth 1687 *Lond. Gaz* No 2280 A bay Nag a white in one of his Eyes

5. *Archery* a. The white target usually placed on the butt. *arch.* or *Hist*

[1486, *a* 1533 · see 6] 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 467 They behaued themselues no more nor no lesse with the Germanes, then an archer with a white at a Butt 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* 16 b, When the string is broken, it is hard to hit the white 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III viii (1636) 195 A Boy gets no morsell at his Mothers hands, but that of which she makes a white, and which himselfe must hit. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 39 An Archer, . when he hath hit the white or cloven the peg. 1714 E WARD *Field Spy* 13, I turn'd my Head to see the doughty Knight Stand ready drawn to hit the distant White. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* VIII, A good archer, who, seldom missed a handsbreadth of the white 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I i, No marksman had hit the white.

b. In modern practice, a circular band of white on the target, or each of two such bands (*inner* and *outer white*); hence, a shot that hits this white.

1687 in *Gent. Mag.* (1832) CII I 600/2 The third circumference, being usually knowne.. by the name of the inner white The fifth circle, being white, and usually called . the outer-white. 1865 *Archer's Reg* 25 Ladies' Prizes. . Miss Betham (less 123 for blacks and whites), 558

6 *fig.* (or in fig context) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Gov. Princes* Wks (S T S.) II. 149 He that tuichis nerest the quhite and best gais nere the merche. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) D ii, The life of the prince is but a whyte, for al other to shote at 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 407 If the eye of man be the airow, and beautie the white. 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* v ii. 186 'Twas I wonne the wager, though you hit the white 1597 BRETON *Auspicante Iehoua* Wks. (Grosart) II 11/1 Bee Thou the note of my comfort, the white of my loue, and the light of my lyfe 1636 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, and Olympique* x, Let Agrigentum be the But, And Theron be the White. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV 166 So the subject of the following Discourse may be the more distinct, and we may have a clearer White for our marks. 1862 B TAYLOR *At Home & Abr.* Ser II. 411 His [*sc.* Browning's] faculty of hitting the target of expression full in the white, by a single arrowy word. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 294 Byron hit the white, which he often shot very wide of , when he called Rome 'my country'.

7. a. *Printing.* The blank space in certain letters or types; a space left blank between words or lines (= WHITE LINE 2).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III 42 If the whites of certaine letters bee made of one equall bignesse with the o 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* XXII P 4 In Marginal Notes the White between Words is often .greater than between Line and Line. 1808 STOWE *Printers' Gram* 163 To a solid page, two leads make the usual white after the head 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* IV. 213/1 (Electro-typing) It will be found that the 'whites' have been almost sufficiently raised

b. *Drawing*, etc. *pl* White or blank parts.

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 421 If a plate is over-exposed the image will come up quickly, the whites will be muddy, and the blacks lacking in richness. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 6/5 The Horses of Rhesus..an ambitious picture of large size painted by Mr. Harington Bird, A.R C A., the scheme of whites appears to be well managed

8 White cloth or textile fabric · applied *spec*, with or without defining word, to various particular kinds; often in *pl.*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 11923 Cope & oþer clopes, hii lete make of wit. 1466 *Paston Lett* II. 266 For xxiiii yerdes of brod wythtys for gowns. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp Eliz York* (1830) 104 For v yerdes of Streyt white. 1594 NORDEN *Spec Brit*, *Essex* (Camden) 9 Cogshull, wher are made the best whites in Englande 1621 *Reg Mag. Sig Scot.* 45/1 Excepitis mantellus lie plaidis et lie Galloway quhyte 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 134 Cloth in Imitation of Gloucester Whites 1754 POCOCKE *Trav* (Camden) II 135 They make cloths called Salisbury whites for the Turkey trade.

9. White clothing, apparel, or array: usually in phr. *in white.*

[*c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 198 Hwite oððe heorhte hine ǽescrydan wynsumnysse ǽetacnað] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18772 Bi-side þam stode tua men in quite 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 321 Whan Pilatus sente Iesus i-cloþed in white to Herodes. *c* 1425 *Cast Perseu.* in *Macro Plays* 76 þe iiij dowteris schul be clad in mentelys, Merci in wyth, Rythwysnesse in red [etc] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII* 228 On the Assencion day folowyng, the kyng ware whyte for mournyng 1680 C NESSE *Ch Hist* 272 Having decked her self with the White of Simplicity 1768 GOLDSM *Goodn. Man* IV, It's the worst luck in the world [to be married] in anything but white. 1825 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron* 49/2 The pall was supported by six young females attired in white. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1152 She herself in white.

b. *pl.* White garments or vestments: chiefly in specific uses, *esp.* (*a*) surplices worn by clergymen, choristers, etc. (now chiefly *Hist.*); (*b*) white trousers or breeches.

1622 S WARD *Life of Faith in Death* 124 If we throughly beleeued this to bee the state of our . dead friends, could we mourne for them in blacks, whiles they are in whites? 1633 CHAS. I in *Bibliotheca Regia* (1659) 122 That the Dean of our Chapel come .thither to Prayers upon Sundaies .in his Whites. 1780 A YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I 283 The girls in their striped linens and whites. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 184 His tight whites and tight silk stockings showed his colossal legs . to great advantage 1828 JOLLY *Sunday Services* (1848) 220 [The newly baptized] appeared at church in their whites 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Sept, I felt myself suddenly jerked by the waistband of my whites 1840 J T J HEWLETT *P. Piggins* xvi, Having his immaculate whites spotted and splashed by the spurts of Stephen, who pulled stroke. 1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* vi, They say the [choir-]boys in their whites is very attractive

†**c.** A white badge. *Obs.*

1647 in *Clarendon's State Papers* (1773) II App p. xlii, Perceiving Lilburne's regiment to appear with Whites in their hats 1651 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 307 The enemies word was 'Iesu', and their signal a White about their Arme.

10. †Silver money, 'silver' collectively, as distinguished from *red* or *yellow* = gold (*obs.*); also (with *pl*) a silver coin (*slang*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1384 They shul for go þe white and eke þe rede. 1390 [see RED *sb* 3 a]. *c* 1676 *Roxb Ball.* (1889) VI 15 A sawcy fellow! Come to me without his white and yellow. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 194 *Whites*, in the language of smashers, 'small whites' are shillings, 'large whites' half-crowns.

b. = BLANK *sb.* I. *Hist.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III. 79 'Twas made Felony ..to pay or receive a certain base Coyn, call'd Blank or Whites 1877 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts*, *Lodging for Nt*, Two of the small coins that went by the name of whites.

11. = WHITE WINE.

c 1386 [see RED *sb.* 3 b]. 1610 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 95 A quarte of white, to make my skurvye-grasse drincke. *c* 1640 *Capt. Underwit* IV 1. in Bullen *O Pl.* II 375 The Stillyards Reanish wine and Divells white. 1720 E WARD *Delights of Bottle* 37 Where ev'ry one that's low in Spirits, May be reliev'd by Whites or Clarets. 1842 [see RED *sb.* 3 b]

12. An animal of a species, breed, or variety distinguished by white colour; a white horse (*obs.*), butterfly, pigeon, pig, dog, cat, etc. (Chiefly as a fanciers' abbreviation.)

1530 PALSGR 288/2 White, a horse of white colour, *cheual blanc*, *hart* 1834 *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* I. No. 2 51 This fish I consider to be the *S albus* of Fleming, the Herling . of the Scotch side of the Solway Frith, .the *White* or *Phinnock* of Pennant. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* xi. 307 We never find the egg of the Peacock Butterfly adhering to the leaf of a cabbage, nor that of the Garden White to the leaf of a nettle 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 96 Whites are.. usually bred together. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Dec 8/5 Pigs .., middle whites and large whites. 1907 *R. Leighton's New Bk Dog* 429 The litter will consist of some whole-coloured blacks, and some whole-coloured whites

13. A white man; a person of a race distinguished by light complexion · see WHITE *a* 4.

Poor whites = 'poor white folks' (see WHITE *a.* 4)

1671 CHARANTE *Let conc Customs Tafilatia* 10 After him raigned his Brother Muley Elwaly, who was a White, his Mother a Spanish Moor. 1726 *Adv Capt R Boyle* (1744) 155 There may be about 20000 Whites (or I should say Portuguese, for they are none of the whitest,) and about treble that Number of Slaves. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* xiv, Red-skins and whites 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 163 A large number of very inferior whites, known as 'mean whites', 'white trash', and so on 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 7 Having been longer in Samoa than any live white in the place.

14 †(*a*) A white square on a chessboard. (*b*) with *the* Either of the white balls in billiards.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXI, Þe quene, that goth fro blak to blak, or fro white to white 1562 ROWBOTHUM *Cheasts* A v b, Because of his [*sc.* the knight's] marching forth, whiche is made from three into three places, to witte, from whyte into blacke, and from black into whyte 1614 SAUL *Chesse-play* To Rdr, The Bishop blacke in blacke must march.. For in the white he may not come. 1750 'PHILIDOR' *Chess Anal.* (1773) 7 *note*, When your Bishop runs upon White, you must strive to put your Pawn always upon Black. 1856 'CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 29, I attempted a difficult cannon off the white 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 213 The white will travel slowly on to the spot-white.

15. a Applied variously to any white body or substance. see quots.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II III L III b, That thou mayste haue a place worthy for the in our whyte (Lyke as the pretours of Rome dyd set those mens names in a table hyghest, whose causes shulde first be pleaded, .whiche table was called *Album prætoris* i. the whyte or table of the pretour) 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III LXXI 413 Hauing at their extremities certayne whites fashioned like gripes, or clawes 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 237 Like as the windes driue whites from top of thistle Cardus 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas*, *Rhyme Three Sealers*, They groped through the whirling white [i *e* mist]

†**(*b*)** *To spit white*: to eject frothy-white sputum from a dry mouth. (Cf *to spit sixpences* s.v. SIXPENCE 2 d) *Obs.*

[1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* III, ii, *R*1 We dyd but a little parboile our liuers, they haue sod theyrs in sacke these forte yeeres. *Hal.* That makes them spit white broth as they doo]

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, I. II. 237 If it bee a hot day, if I brandish any thing but my Bottle, would I might neuer spit white againe. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg Mart.* III III, Had I bin a Pagan still, I could not haue spit white for want of drinke

b. As a specific name (chiefly in *pl*) for various manufactured articles and products of a white colour, e g. pins, sugar, flour, etc.

? 1690 *Pinmakers' Case in oppos to Killigrew's Bill* (Broadside, Brit. Mus.), Double long whites *alias* Calkins. 1826 *Haberdasher's Guide* 19 Short Whites, a smaller pin. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 14 The same rule of stoning a quantity is followed in regard to them as with the whites [*sc.* turnips] 1883 N D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundh in Barbados* 34 Not only were muscovadoes made, but the manufacture of 'whites' was accomplished 1896 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 11/5 At a meeting of the London Flour Millers' Association, . the following prices were fixed.—Town households, 28s; whites, 31s.

16. *pl.* A popular name for leucorrhœa or 'white flux' (WHITE *a* II e)

1572 J JONES *Bathes Buckstones* 4 b, Such as haue their whites too abundant. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 147 Barren women, and such as are troubled with the whites 1683 DIGBY *Chym. Secr* II 264 It cures the Whites in Women. 1758 J. S tr. *Le Dran's Observ Surg.* (1771) Dict Cc 2, *Leucorhœ*, the Fluor Albus, or Whites in Women 1822–9 GOOD *Study Med* V. 68 Among novices there is some difficulty in distinguishing the discharge of whites from that of blenorrhœa.

17. White colour or hue; white coloration or appearance; whiteness. Sometimes semi-concr.

c 1000 in *Anglia* I. 285 Hwit asolaȝ, *nitor squalescit*. *a* 1225 [see BLACK *sb.* 1]. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 544 Swyþe fayr þyng hys þat wyte, And þer by-syde blak; þe wyte hyt þe nayrer makeþ 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 46 In kertles and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed, alle liche, Departed evene of whyt and blew. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10970 All þaire colouris..were of cleane white. *a* 1461 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 241 Wyghte is wyghte, ȝyf yt [ys] leyd to blake. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen VI* 138 So depe a Snowe, that all the ground was covered with white. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 398 Teaching the sheets a whiter hew then white. 1592 G HARVEY *Four Lett* Sonn. xi. Wks. (Grosart) I. 244 That whitest white on Earth. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721) 133 Before I told him what the Colours were.. I asked him, Which of the two Whites were the best? 1734 *Poor Robin* Feb. A 6, It fills the Ditch with either black or white [= rain or snow]. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* IV. I. 301 Their skin is covered with a fine hairy down of a chalky white. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing*, etc. III 175 We must take black and white into our list, as colours with the painter though not with the optician 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 61/1 A broad line of white along the back. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 141 The curl'd white of the coming wave. 1868 W B. MARRIOTT *Vest. Christ.* Introd. p. xvii, In the ancient world .. white was regarded as the colour..appropriate to things divine.

b. Whiteness or fairness of complexion.

In first quot. perh. confused with WLITE

a 1225 *Ancr R* 56 Nu cumeð forð a feble mon,. & wule iseon ȝunge ancren, & loken. hu hire hwite like him, þet naueð nout hire leor uorbernd iðe sunne. *Ibid.* 98 'Pistefne is me swete, & ti hwite schene.'. 'vox tua dulcis, & facies tua decora.' 14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 White of þe face, *albucies*. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courthe Controv.* 225 The princesse blushing with roseall shame whyche beautified hir naturall white. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII. 102 Varying her Cheeks by Turns, with white and red. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* x, The smoothest white That e'er did softest kiss invite.

c. *fig.* (or in fig context) as a symbol of purity, goodness, truth, joy, etc.

[*c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 694 Whyt. bytokneþ clennes in soule] 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Ld Craighall* 10 Aug., Some few years will bring us all out in our black's and white's before our Judge 1649 T FORD *Lusus Fort.* 46 Our life is chequerd with the whites of pleasure and delight, and the blacks of sorrow and pain. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch Hist.* 110 God Chequered his Providences with the Black of Misery, and with the White of Mercy. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 402, I loved her to the very white of truth.

d. Proverbial phr. *To call white black, to turn white into black* (and vice versa). Cf. WHITE *a.* 1 d.

1534 MORE *Conef. agst Trib* I. x. (1553) B VIII b, More coumfort may he hane in his heart, that where whyte is called blacke, abydeth by the trueth. 1672 W. WALKER *Paræm.* 33 They turn black into white, and white into black. *Nigra in candida vertunt*, Juv. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* IX XXIX, To prove.. That right is wrong, and wrong is right, And white is black, and black is white.

18. A white pigment; often with defining word denoting a particular kind, as *Chinese*, *flake*, *Paris*, *pearl*, *Spanish*, *Venice white*, etc.: see these words.

1546 [see SPANISH *a* 7]. 1650 NORGATE *Miniatura* (1919) 92 Whyte lead ground with Nutt oyle maketh a perfect

Whyte. 1731 *Art of Drawing & Paint* 20 These Colours to shade the Whites. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 139 The first white that was discovered .was extracted from the calx of lead 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 293 The terrene whites, from their alkaline nature, are injurious to many colours in water.

b *Her.* Used by some modern writers for a white tincture reckoned among the furs, as distinct from *argent*.

1777 PORNY *Her* (ed 3) 25 White, the natural colour of a little beast called Ermine, is only to be termed so, when it is used for the doubling of Mantles

19. A designation for a member of any one of certain political parties (from the colour of the badge worn, cf. WHITE *a.* 6 b); *esp.* an Italian Ghibelline, or a Spanish Legitimist.

1680 C. NESSE *Ch Hist.* 428 The Guelphs . and the Gibellines, the Black and the White (as those Two Factions were called). 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inf.* 64 *note*, Florence was divided by two factions, the *Neri* and *Bianchi*, or Blacks and Whites 1889 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 5/1 A true white—which is of an infinitely more intense shade of Conservatism than the truest blue 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 8 Sept 177/1 The party of the Whites of Spain had been thrown into disorder. 1918 *Times* 9 Apr , Germany promised to supply the Whites [of Finland] with arms and food

20. Short for *white squadron*: see WHITE *a.* 11 e [16 in Macgeorge *Flags* (1881) 69 The Lord Harvey was Rear Admirall bearing a white flag in the maine topp, and was Admirall of ye squadron of white colours]

1704 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed 21) 572 Admirals of the Fleet . White, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Admiral. James Wishart, Esq Vice-Admiral. 1751 *Crt & City Reg* 168 A List of the Admirals of the Royal Navy of Great-Britain. Admirals of the White. *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* III, He is rear admiral of the white

21. The player who holds the white pieces at chess or any similar game.

1750 'PHILIDOR' *Chess Analysed* (1773) 59, I have no need to go further in this Game, since it is evident that the White must win 1808 *Hoyle's Game of Chess* 32 White has the best of the game 1867 *Bohn's Hand-bk Games* 460 (*Draughts*) White to move and win

22. Phrases. *In black and white*: see BLACK *a.* 15 b, c. *In the white*: said of cloth in an undyed state, hence of manufactured articles generally in an unfinished state (Cf. quot. 1846 in WHITE *a.* 2.) † *White and black*, name of some game.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil & Mary* c 9 Bowlyng Tenyse Dysyng White & Blacke Making & Marryng, & other unlaufull Games 1810 *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. XXV, The articles ..are merely manufactured here, and sent in the white to London, where they are dyed 1876 F S WILLIAMS *Midl Railw* 636 Furniture, made in London, but unfinished,—'in the white' it is called

23. *Comb.* **white-exceeding** *a.* (*poet.*), exceeding or surpassing white, 'whiter than white'.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ode to Astræa* Wks (Grosart) II. 50/2 The white-exceeding skin Of thy neck and dimpled chin

White (hwəit), *a.* Forms: 1–3 hwit, (1 huit, 3 ȝwit, ȝwiȝt), 3–4 wit, wyt, 3–6 (7–9 *dial.*) whit, (4 whiȝt, whiȝt(e, huyt, with, wythe, wyht, quht, quitte), 4–5 wyte, quyt(e, quite, (wyth), 4–6 qwyt(e, *Sc.* quhit, 4, 5–7 *Sc* quhite, 4–6, 7 *Sc.* whyt, whyte, 4–8 *Sc.* quhyt, (5 hwyte, whiyt, whyȝte, why(g)th(e, wyghte, wyght, wytte, qwhyt(e), qwhite, qwhyet, qwyght, *Sc.* qwhit), 5–6 whitt(e, (whight, whyght(e, *Sc.* quhytt), 5–7 *Sc.* quhyte, 6 whytt(e, (whith, whyth, whiet, wyet, wyȝht, wight, whait, weit, weyte, *Sc.* vhyt, quhet), 6–7 wheat, 3– white. Comp. whiter (hwəɪtəɹ), sup. whitest (hwəɪtɛst); also, with shortened vowel, 3 hwittere, -ore, -ure, 4–5 quitter, 4–6 whitter, (4 queper, 5 qwhittar), 5 whyttest [OE. *hwīt* = OFris., OS. *hwīt*, OHG. (*h*)*wīz* (MHG *wīz*, G. *weiss*), ON. *hvítr* (Sw *vit*, Da. *hvid*), Goth. *hweits* — OTeut. **xwītaz*.

The shortened form *whit* (now dial) was presumably generalized from the comp. *whitter* or from compounds like *whitbred*, *whitborn*, where shortening is normal.

The grade *xwīt-* is represented by OFris. *hwītt*, (M)Du., (M)LG *wit* (*-tt-*) — **xwittaz*, prob. —Indo-eur. **kwidnos*, **kwitnos*, the root of which is found also in Skr **cvid* (perf. *cicvinde*) to be white, Lith *szvidùs* bright, Lett *swists* to dawn, and Skr **cvit* to be bright or white, *cvitrá-* whitish, white, Zend *spaeta* white, Lith. *szvintù* to be bright, OSl. *světŭ* light, *svitati* to dawn]

1. Of the colour of snow or milk; having that colour produced by reflection, transmission, or emission of all kinds of light in the proportion in which they exist in the complete visible spectrum, without sensible absorption, being thus fully luminous and devoid of any distinctive hue.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xx. 12 Tuoeze engles in huitum ȝezerelum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt v 36 Þu ne miht ænne locc ȝedon hwitne oððe blacne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Sume bereð clene cloð to watere to blechen him, þat hit beo wit *Ibid.* 163 Hire chemise is smal and hwit. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2810 In hise bosum he dede his hond, Quit and al unfer he it fond 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2786 Tueye grete dragons. Þe on was red þe oþer wyt *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+216 Two aungels..Cled in white clothez *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1144 An hold with couel. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 220 Bornyste quyte was hyr uesture. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 719 A swan swiþe whit *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 357 Þe oost sacrid, whiȝt & round 1483 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlvi, Hir goldin haire and rich atyre..couchit were with perllis quhite. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 701 Myn eyen [are] dimmed with ouermoche lokyng on the whit paper. 1514 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 20 Oon hole sute of vestymenttes, Whight or Blake 1541 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 135 A gowne .the one side blake and the other side whitt 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx 5 With wheat tuskes fo[r]mde like a bore *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXV 1 The tender snow, of grains soft & quhyt [*rime* delytel. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II iii. 26 She, was yclad All in a silken Camus lylly whight *a* 1650 NORGATE *Minuatura* (1919) 32 Insteed of abortive parchment, by some called Gilding Vellum, make use of your pure white velim. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* II 924 It proving a Maiden Assizes, the Sheriffs, according to Custom, presented the Judges with white Gloves. 1806 SCOTT *Palmer* 1, The glen is white with the drifted snow 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 130 The lanes were white with may 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II 1 227 White light .is made up of an infinite number of coloured rays. 1912 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Guests of Hercules* XVII, A round white moon that flooded the night with silver

b. Of the colour of the hair or beard in old age, also *transf.* of the person, white-haired, hoary

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* 265/145 Hire her was hor and swiþe ȝwiȝt, as þei it were wolle 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 111 Heie berdes weren hore and whyte *c* 1440 *Partonope* 155 A knyghte, þe wyche hyte Nestor, Wyche for age was whyte and hore. 1448–9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cl.* 1027 The qwyght herys Off sapyens 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II iv 514 That hee is olde his white hayres doe witnesse it 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II Introd , Old Honest, .With his white hairs treading the Pilgrim's ground. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* v, His quhyt heid. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* III, His white hair and beard bristled about his dark face

c In comparisons usually hyperbolical.

esp *as white as* (or *whiter than*) *snow, milk* (cf. SNOW-WHITE, MILK-WHITE); *as white as lily flower, glass, a swan* (cf SWAN-WHITE), *whales bone, flour, a neap, wool, curds*, and (in sense 5) *a cloth, sheet, ghost*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XVII 2 Hys reaf wæron swa hwite swa snaw. *c* 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 83 Þanne wurð ic iclansed of alle mine sennes, and hwittere ðane ani snaw. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* 85/80 A coluere .so ȝwiȝt so milk. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10380 Ten lambes, quitte als milk *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 15 (Camb.), He was whit so þe flur [*Harl* So whit so eny lylye flour] *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 15 The kynge had A doughter as whight as whales bone *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2081 Scheo hadde a mayden childe Sabren hit highte, as whit as glas. 13. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 78 Faire of chere and white as swan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII 232 Hawbrekis, that war quhit as flour. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Husb* 165 Quhyte as ane Neip, and round als as ane scheil 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 51 A saill, als quhite as blossum vpon spray 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 63 Giff thay be teid as purpur neuertheles yai sal be quhit as wow 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 4 Vpon a lowly Asse more white then snow, Yet she much whiter *a* 1732 GAY *Songs, New Song of New Similes* XIII, As smooth as glass, as white as curds. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* IV, I am as white as driven snow compared to some blackguards.

d In allusive or proverbial phr., chiefly in collocation with *black*: cf. WHITE *sb.* 17 d.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B x 436 And wherby wote men whiche is whyte if alle þinge blake were *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1250 White is whitter, if it be set bi blak. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 56 Were not you as good than to say, the crow is whight. 1581, 1604 [see BLACKAMOOR 1] 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. v. § 5, I think they have striven if not to make an Ethiopian white, yet an Ægyptian to speak truth concerning his own Country.

2. In looser or wider senses **a.** Of a light or pale colour: applied to things of various indefinite hues approaching white, esp. dull or pale shades of yellow. (See also following senses, and WHITE BREAD, WINE, etc.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv 35 *Uidete regiones quia albæ sunt ad messem*, ȝeseað ða lond forðon hwito sint ȝee to hrippe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1729 Win hwit and red, ful god plente *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 701 in *Babees Bk.*, A qwyte cuppe of tre *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 29 Hwyte Hony or Sugre. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Sprot-barley hath a flat eare .and the cornes be very great and white 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 874 Water of the Sea .looketh Blacker when it is moued, and Whiter when it resteth. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XIX 42 Such [osiers] as are for White-work (as they call it). *a* 1700 — *Diary* 22 Oct. 1685, The canal and fish ponds, the one fed with a white, the other with a black running water 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780), *Cordage blanc*, white, or untarred cordage 1846 DODD *Brit. Manuf* VI 196 When a rope is to be used in the open air, but under cover, it is left in the 'white' state, that is, it is not coated with tar or any other substance.

(*b*) *spec.* applied to crops of corn or grain, formerly called *white corn* (cf. CORN *sb*.[1] 3), which turn 'white' or light-coloured in ripening, as distinguished from *black* and *green* crops: see CROP *sb.* 9. Hence *transf.* of land or soil adapted for such crops.

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 27 The sherers of all maner of whyte corne 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 240 If it be of that poorest sort they call white-land, nothing is so proper as ray-grass mixt with Non-such, or Melilot Trefoil. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel* I 197 Pease esteemed a refreshment, and enables them to have one or two crops of white corn. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 451 By the alternate changes of white and green crops. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* II. 66 The soils under tillage are commonly arranged into two kinds;. light and clayey The former is called turnip or green soil; and the latter, white soil, because it is best adapted for growing oats, wheat, and other white grains. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep* 4 in *Labr. Useful. Knowl., Husb* III, No white or corn crop should be repeated in too rapid succession.

b. Of metal, or objects made of metal, of a light grey colour and lustrous appearance. † Frequent in early use as an epithet of silver; hence = made or consisting of silver; also (of iron or steel armour) burnished and shining, without colouring or stain. See also *white metal*, *money* (in 11 c), *rent* (in 11 e), WHITE IRON.

Also technically applied to silver ware chased or roughened with the tool, as distinguished from burnished silver

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* VII 21 Twahund entsena hwites seolfres *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 152 Read gold & hwit seoluer *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 129 Quadrentis coruen all of quyte siluyre. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 145 Et in D de quytnayles empt eod. temp. 1506 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 44 A whytepece with a coveryng 1530 PALSGR. 288/2 White harnesse, *blanche armure* 1542 *Inv. Royal Wardr* (1815) 72 Quhyt Werk. Item ane greit bassing for feit weschine *a* 1627 MIDDLETON, etc *Widow* IV ii, A white thimble that I found i' moon light 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWC *Str. M. Mar-all* V, Hang your white pelf 1761 *Ann Reg., Chron* 232 One of his majesty's best suits of white armour 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XI, Four white shillings and saxpence 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Inorg.* XV. § 674 Tin is a white metal with a tinge of yellow.

c. Colourless, uncoloured, as glass or other transparent substance.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXII. § 3 Æȝðer ȝe hwite ȝimmas ȝe reade 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. CII (1495) M IV b/2 Those [*sc.* Zineth stones] that ben whyttest .ben not so precyous *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 54 Poudre of white glasse 1662 MERRETT tr *Neri's Art of Glass* 147 The pots wherein Enamels are made must be glassed with white glass and bear the fire 1738 DILLENIUS *Catal. Stirp* 128 Thousands of little white Bubbles filled with Water. 1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit* X 303 White glass is introduced here and there [in a stained glass window] to heighten the effect.

d Blank, not written or printed upon; † (of a document) unendorsed (cf. *white-backed* in 12 c).

1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 87 Ye seye þat ye have paid þe money þer for y sende yowe the writte white *a* 1550 *Faine wald I* 33 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) 321 Gif lytil rewarde be in wryting, Bettir war leif my paper quhyte. *a* 1600 *Flodden Field* lviii, Sweet sonne Edward, white bookes thou make, And euer haue pittye on the pore cominaltye 1680, 1772, 1859 [see *white paper* (*b*) in 11 e] 1683, 1770 [see WHITE LINE 2]

3 Of or in reference to the skin or complexion: Light in colour, fair. (Often as a poetic term of commendation.) Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 73 Whitescyne hwit & hiwbeoht hæleða nathwylc *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 126 Hine sulf biholden hire owune honden hwite. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 566 In þe worlde hei pere nas, So ȝwit ne of such color. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28010 Yee leuedis, wit your quite hals *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1062 Þow Mynerua þe white, Yef þow me wit my lettre to deuyse 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr.* 225 Pyteous and merciabill man tokenyth whitte coloure and cleene. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Thre Deid Pollis* 25 O ladeis quhyt, in claithis corruscant 15 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 46 Fair be their wives, right lovesom, white and small 1598 MARSTON *Pigmal., Reactio* 35 Ye Granta's white Nymphs come. 1689 N. LEE *Princess of Cleve* II ii, He has a Skin so white—and soft as Sattin with the Grain

4. Applied to those races of men (chiefly European or of European extraction) characterized by light complexion, as distinguished from *black* or negro, *red*, *yellow*, etc. Also *transf.* See also *white fellow*, *white slave*, etc in 11 e, and WHITE MAN.

Poor white folks or *trash*: a contemptuous name given in America by negroes to white people of no substance (1836, etc. in Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*).

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II. XI 106 Under the same line lies a part of Peru, and of the new kingdome of Grenado, which, are very temperate Countries, and the inhabitants are white 1680 C. NESSE *Ch Hist* 27 The White Line, (the Posterity of Seth,) the black Line the Cursed brood of Cain 1777 *Summary Acc. Tobago* 29 The white inhabitants.. do not exceed seven hundred The negroes, amounting to about twelve thousand, are kept in awe by an active militia. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXIII, He had white blood in his veins. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 84, I have been told that the poor white people, meaning those, I suppose, who bring nothing to market to exchange for money but their labor, are worse off in almost all respects than the slaves. 1865 WHITTIER *Lesson & our Duty* Prose Wks. 1889 III 152 The negro is to be left powerless in the hands of the 'White trash', who hate him with a bitter hatred. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* XVI, Exclusive sugar cultivation had put a premium on unskilled slave labour, to the disadvantage of skilled white-labour 1896 BADEN POWELL *Matabele Campaign* XVIII, The white power of South Africa. 1921 *Round Table* Mar. 314 The White Australia policy—the determination to keep Australia white, a home for European races

b. *slang* or *colloq.* (by extension from WHITE MAN 3; orig. *U.S.*) Honourable; square-dealing. Also as *adv.*

1877 BESANT & RICE *Golden Butterfly* XVIII, A good fellow is Rayner; as white a man as I ever knew 1890 *Century Mag* Feb 523/2 There ain't a whiter man than Laramie Jack from the Wind River Mountains down to Santa Fe. 1913 EDITH WHARTON *Cust. Country* IX, Well—this is white of you *Ibid.* XVIII, I meant to act white by you

5. † **a.** In early use app. applied to illness marked by pallor. *Obs.* **b.** Pale, pallid, esp. from fear or other emotion. (Often in hyperbolical phr. *as white as a sheet.*) Also in allusive phrases expressing cowardice (cf. WHITE-LIVER, -LIVERED), and *transf* (as in *white rage, terror*)

Phr. *To bleed white*· (*a*) *intr* (hyperbolically) to shed colourless blood (*rare*), (*b*) *trans* to drain completely of resources.

c 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night* 41, I am so shaken with the fevers whyte, Of al this May yet slepte I but a lyte,

1412-20 Lydg *Chron Troy* IV 2369 While he laie þus in his prowes white *a* 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 426 Than lay I furtgh my bright buke on breid on my knee And drawis my clok forthwart our my face quhit 1592 Shaks. *Ven & Ad* 643 Didst thou not marke my face, was it not white? Sawest thou not signes of feare lurke in mine eye? 1596 — *Merch V* III ii. 86 How manie cowards . weare The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars, Who inward searcht, haue liuers white as milke 1605 — *Macb* II ii. 65, I shame To weare a Heart so white. 1626 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* XIII. *David & Gol*, Now wee see those, which haue giuen good proofes of magnanimitie, at other times, haue bewrayed white liuers 1753 Jane Collier *Art Torment* I. ii. 46 She looks as white as a cloth 1799 Southey *Bp Hatto* 35 He had a countenance white with alarm 1842 S Warren *Ten Thou* I x, He hurried down , white with rage 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I ii, His skin was so unwholesomely deficient in the natural tinge, that he looked as though, if he were cut, he would bleed white. 1860 Shirley Brooks *Gordian Knot* II, The most gentlemanly millionaire of them all has since been transported, and another is in white terror of a similar destiny. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q Neighb.* XXXII, She is as white as a sheet. 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* VI, He was in a white rage 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* III XII, The man turned white as a ghost.

6. a. Clothed or arrayed in white; *spec.* belonging to an ecclesiastical order distinguished by wearing a white habit (see also *White Canons* s.v. Canon[2] 1, and White friar, White monk)

White bait, a ball at which all the ladies are dressed in white.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1576 Ha seh sitten þis meiden mid monie hwite wurðliche men *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 22 The white [L. *candidatus*] oost of martires *c* 1400 *Brut* 314 Pere aros anoþer cumpanye of diuers nacions þat was called 'þe white companye,' þe whiche, in þe parties & cuntre of Lumbardye, dede myche sorwe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXXVIII, Quod the quite knyȝte 'Quat mon is this?' *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 178 The Se Mawis war monkis, the blak and the quhyte 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XIII IX 623 He came to a whyte Abbay. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* V. v 41 Fairies blacke, gray, greene, and white 1659 in Motte *Troubles Cath Foref* (1872) I vi 326 Seventy-two . were Nuns of the Choir, the rest White Sisters and Lay-sisters. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag* Sept 140 A month after Mamie's arrival Lidian gave a 'white ball' in her honour 1903 Chandlery *Pilgr. Walks Rome* (1908) 128 The Olivetans or white Benedictines.

b. From the 17th century white has been specially associated with royalist and legitimist causes (e. g. the white flag of the Bourbons), and hence in recent times *white* has been applied to certain constitutional or anti-revolutionary parties and the policy for which they stand. (See White *sb.* 19, and cf. Red *a* 9 b)

1749 J Ray *Compl. Hist Reb* 331 She got together all her Clan, and marched at their Head (with a white Cockade, &c) and presented them to the Mock Prince *Ibid* 341 The Rebel Army were assembled with their White Flags displayed. *a* 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* an. 1763 *note*, Boswell, in the year 1745, wore a white cockade, and prayed for King James 1848 Redhead *Fr Rev.* II. 302 Suppressing the tricolour, and substituting in its stead the white flag 1849 W C Taylor *House of Orleans* III 222 He had been one of the first to raise the White Flag in 1814, he had levied a regiment of Royalists during the hundred days. *a* 1879 J. Macdonell. *France since 1st Empire* 117 The French ministers could show clemency at Paris, but they were not so well able to keep down the fury of the Royalists in the provinces. Thus was the Red Terror succeeded by the White 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 June 3/2 His position is that known in Italy as 'White', *or constitutional, as* compared with the clerical 'Blacks' and the republican 'Reds'. 1918 *Times* 9 Apr. 6/4 (Finland) Germany has secured a strong hold of the gratitude of 'White' public opinion *Ibid.*, The White Army. is overwhelmingly pro-German.

7. *fig.* Morally or spiritually pure or stainless; spotless, unstained, innocent.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 147 Hwylc is of us Drihten þæt hæbbe swa hwite saule swa þeos halige Marie? *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 324 Vor euere so heo [*sc.* the soul] is hwitture, so þe fuliše is schenre. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Aug.* XV, Whech seruauntis our Lord God had bi3out fro þe grete blaknesse of synne on-to þe fair white vertuous lyuyng. 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* III ii. 198 Back wounding calumnie The whitest vertue strikes. 1608 Bp Hall *Char.* I 21 Hee hath white hands, and a cleane soule. 1626 B Jonson *Epigr.* XCIII, I doe not know a whiter soule. 1645 G. Daniel *Scattered Fancies* XXXIII, But Danger onlie gvilt attends; I bring White Thoughts. 1737 Pope *Hor Epist.* II i 216 In our own [days] . No whiter page than Addison remains 1859 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* XXII, There can be no harm to my white Hilda in one parting kiss. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* XXXVI, It is I whose duty it is to see that your name be made white again.

b. Free from malignity or evil intent, beneficent, innocent, harmless, esp. as opposed to something characterized as *black* (cf. Black *a.* 8, 9). chiefly in phr *white lie* (see Lie *sb.*[1] 1 b), *white magic* (Magic *sb.* 1 b, cf. Black art); see also *white paternoster* s.v. Paternoster 2, and White witch.

1652 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* III. 36 He did not know whether his admonisher were black or white an evill or a good spirit 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* II. v § 12 He made his Harp . make musick of it self, which no White Art could perform. 1718 Bp Hutchinson *Witchcraft* II 26 A Teacher of the White Magic, that pretends to deal only with Good Angels. 1749-50 Richardson in Mrs. Barbauld *Corr.* (1804) IV. 316 Don't you think that I have reason to exclaim against white fibs? 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser III. *Admiral on Shore*, Julia..asserted her female privilege of white-lying, and declared [etc.] 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* iv, They be mortal feared of witches, . and mortal hard on 'em, even on a pure body like me, that doth a bit in the white way 1914 Sir E Shackleton in *Scotsman* 29 Oct 3/8, I send you my last cable as we start for the Antarctic We are leaving now to carry on our white warfare

8. (Chiefly of times and seasons) Propitious, favourable; auspicious, fortunate, happy. Now *rare*

1629 Shirley *Grateful Serv* II i, Till this white houre, these walles were neuer prouid, T'inclose a guest. 1638-56 Cowley *Davideis* II 830 Thy Fate's all white 1660 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 290 And now times whiter Series is begun. 1728 Ramsay *Bonny Christy* IV, He wisely this white Minute took, And flang his Arms about her. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII xi, What is called by Schoolboys Black Monday, was to me the whitest in the whole Year 1830 Lytton *P Clifford* XXIX, I will not even press you to appoint that day, which to me will be the whitest of my life 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* XVII IV 2 That was one of the few white days of a life, beneficent indeed, but far from happy

†**9.** Highly prized, precious; dear, beloved, favourite, 'pet', 'darling'. Often as a vague term of endearment. (See also *white son* in II e, and White boy.) *Obs.*

c 1425 *Non Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 33 Take vp Isaac, þi son so whyte. *c* 1537 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser III. III 126 Master Pole. entred secretly in to a Monasterye called Seynt Justyns, wheras he is ther wyte God and they his blacke angells 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass.* II vi, I shall bee his little rogue, and his white villaine for a whole weeke after. 1634 Heywood *Lanc. Witches* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 184 A merry song now mother, and thou shalt be my white girle 1646 *Extr Kirk-Session Rec Dunfermline* (1865) 17 Jonet Wely . had slandered grissell walwood spouse to Jo[n] alisone, wright, calling hir white bird 1647 Trapp *Comm Matt* XIV 3 If Iohn touch Herods white sin Iohn must to prison

†**10.** Fair-seeming, specious, plausible. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 902, I fesse hym with a fewe wordes white. *Ibid.* 1567 For alle youre wordes whyte 1412-20 Lydg *Chron Troy* III. 4272 Hir wordis white, softe, & blaundyshynge, Wer meynt with feynyng & with flaterie. *c* 1480 Henryson *Cock & Fox* 205 Flatterarris with plesand wordis quhyte 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. XI 34 The schyning vissage of the god Cupyte, And his dissemelit slekit wordis quhyte. 1612 Sir J Davies *Why Ireland* etc. 93 The faire and white promises of Lewes the XI. 1613 Chapman *Rev Bussy d'Ambois* V. i, This bloud I shed, is to saue the bloud Of many thousands. *Guise* That's your white pretext 1732 Kelly *Sc. Prov* 158 The Scots call Flatteries Whitings, and Flatteers white People. 1825 Jamieson, *White-Wind*, flattery, wheedling; a cant term.

11. Special collocations **a.** In names of species or varieties of animals distinguished by their white colour or colouring: as *white ant, bear, fox, heron, herring, pelican, perch, shark, stork, trout, wagtail, whale*, for which see the sbs.; also white-bird, (*a*) a name for the spotted flycatcher; (*b*) see quot. 1875; white game [Game *sb.* 11], grouse = *white partridge*; white grub, the larva of the cockchafer or other scarabæid; white mouse (see e below), white partridge? *Obs*, the ptarmigan; white slipper (*limpet*), snail (see quots.); white worm = *white grub*; see also Whitebait, Whitefish, etc. **b.** In names of plants distinguished by white flowers or other parts, light-coloured bark, wood, root, fruit, seed, etc; also applied to such flowers, wood, etc.: as *white beech, beet, bind, bine, birch, broom, cedar, clover, currant, dead-nettle, elm, grape, hellebore, honeysuckle, horehound, jasmine, lilac, mustard, oak, oats, peas, pepper, pine, poplar, raspberry, rot, rye, sanders, willow* (see the sbs.); also white ash, (*a*) a species or variety of ash with light-coloured wood; hence (*colloq.*) an oar; also *attrib.* (jocular) *white-ash breeze*, the impetus of the oar; (*b*) a S. African ornamental tree with white flowers, *Platylophus trifoliatus*, the white alder (Alder *sb.*[1] 3); †white-bush = Whitethorn; white corn (see 2 a *b*); white grass, (*a*) *Holcus lanatus*; (*b*) American species of *Leersia*, esp. *L. virginica*; †white plum, (*a*) = Wheat-plum; (*b*) a plum of Barbados having whitish bark; white-tree, a name for different trees having light-coloured wood; esp *Melaleuca Leucodendron* of Australia and the Malay archipelago; white vine, (*a*) the common bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; (*b*) traveller's-joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; white wheat, wheat with white or light-coloured grain; white wood, (*a*) the alburnum, or lighter-coloured outer wood of a tree; (*b*) any non-resinous wood. **c.** In names of minerals, and of chemical or other products, of a white colour: as *white amber, antimony, arsenic, copper, dammar, enamel, feldspar, (iron) pyrites, precipitate, salt, schorl, soap, tellurium, tin, tombac, vitriol, wax*, for which see the sbs.; also white ash, refined soda-ash as distinct from the crude *black ash* (Ash *sb.*[2] 2); white brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, containing a large proportion of the latter; white brick, app. Bath brick; white bronze, any light-coloured bronze; white damp [Damp *sb.*[1] 1 b], carbonic oxide as occurring in coal-mines; white leather (see Leather *sb.* 1 and Whitleather); white lights *Obs.* exc *dial.*, candles; white metal, a name for various alloys of a light grey colour (also *attrib*), white money, silver money, silver coins; white nickel, a name for Chloanthite or other native nickel arsenide; † white powder, a supposed kind of gunpowder exploding without noise; white rock, a name applied to intrusive basaltic rocks, altered to a light colour, occurring in coal-measures; white-row (see quot.); white rubber, (*a*) caoutchouc whitened by admixture of a pigment, (*b*) the light-coloured caoutchouc obtained from the *white-rubber vine* (*Landolphia owarensis*), †white straits (see quots. and Strait *sb.* 9); white trap = *white rock*, †white wire, iron wire coated with tin. **d.** In names of bodily parts or structures, and of diseases or abnormal bodily conditions, characterized by white colour: as white blood, blood with an excess of white corpuscles, as in leucheæmia; †white bone, app. the costal cartilages; white corpuscle, a colourless blood-corpuscle, a leucocyte; white flood, leucorrhœa; white flux (see e below); white gangrene, a form of gangrene in which the affected parts become whitish; white haw, an affection of the eye (see Haw *sb.*[3]); white jaundice (see Jaundice *sb.* 1 b); white matter, the fibrous matter of the brain and spinal cord, as distinct from the *grey matter*; white softening, a variety of softening of the brain (see quot. 1873), white swelling (see Swelling *vbl. sb.* 2); white (fibrous) tissue, white connective tissue, as distinct from *yellow tissue* (Yellow *a.* C. 1 e).

1699 Dampier *Voy* 127 Abundance of Ants of several sorts, and Woodlice, called by the English in the East Indies *White Ants 1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 86 The never-to-be-sufficiently execrated white ants, who, if they had their will, would reduce all created things to impalpable dust 1801 Shaw *Gen Zool* II 315 The Leucoryx or *White Antelope. 1820 T. Green *Univ Herbal* II. 856/2 *Fraxinus Americana*, American Ash-tree.—There are several varieties of this, *White Ash, Red Ash, Black Ash, &c 1851 H Melville *Whale* LXXXI, This clumsy lubber was striving to free his white ash. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *White-ash* (Penn) See *Coal.* 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept 273/1 The white Ash of the United States may be taken as the type of most of the American kinds. 1906 Kipling *Puck of Pook's Hill* 101 We must wake the white ash breeze, A long pull for Stavanger! 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **White Ash Faunshers*, men in the chemical industry . engaged upon the manufacture of soda ash from salts derived from black ash. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII III 620 There were *white Beares, and stagges farre greater then ours 1852 Seidel *Organ* 169 The levers by which the tongues are kept upon the beaks are generally made of *white beech. 1805 R W Dickson *Pract Agric* II 744 There is only one species of this plant [*sc.* hop] in cultivation, but which has several varieties, as the red-bind, the green-bind, the *white-bind, etc 1875 Melliss *St. Helena* 98 *Gygis candida*, Wagl.—*White-bird One of the most abundant seabirds in the Island. 1843 R J Graves *Syst. Clin Med.* VII 85 Abstracting [by blister] a considerable portion of *white blood from the system. 1863 Aitken *Sci & Pract. Med.* (ed 2) II 270 White-cell blood, or White blood—*Leucocythæmia*. 1511 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) I 314 Quendam N Wallez felonice percussit cum uno *le dager* in pectore super *le *swythone*. 1538 *Busy Wills* (Camden) 136 One lytle pot of *whyte brasse 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Leucantha*, *white bryer. *a* 1756 Eliza Haywood *New Present* (1771) 252 Rubbing with scouring paper, rotten stone, or *white-brick. 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec* Ser III 28/1 This new kind of '*white bronze' is not to be confounded with the alloy used in America under the same name which consists principally of zinc 1882 *Gas Inst* 3 June 384/1 The *white Broom and a sulphur-coloured Cytisus. 1676 M. Cook *Forest-Trees* XXXII. 97 If you would make a Fence of one particular sort of Wood, the very best is your *White bush, or White-thorn 1781-2 T. Jefferson *Notes Virginia* (1787) 62 *White cedar, *Cupressus Thyoides*. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl.* III 60 The white cedar (*Melia Azedarach*). 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 122 *White-clay, so called it seems though of a blewish colour, and used for making yellow colour'd ware. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **White Copper*, an alloy forming an imitation of silver. 1866, 1898 *White corpuscles [see Leucocytosis, Leucocyte] 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxxi 107 The fifth may be called . *white Crowfoote, & water Crowfoote *Ibid.* II. XXVIII. 180 [see Water-lily] 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *White dammer 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **White-damp*, a poisonous gas sometimes (more rarely than fire-damp or choke-damp, etc.), encountered in coal mines 1770 J R. Forster tr. *Kalm's Trav N Amer* I 67 *Ulmus Americana*, the *white elm 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* II 67 To make *white enamel, a hundred parts of lead and thirty of tin are generally calcined and mixed with a hundred parts of sand and twenty of potash: the result is a milky white opake glass, called White Enamel 1839 De la Beche *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. vi. 180 Plates of black mica and crystals of *white felspar. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lix. 86 Wilde Tansie, preuayleth agaynst the *white floud, or issue of flowes. 1774 Goldsm *Nat Hist* (1776) III 333 The fur of the *white fox is held in no great estimation 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 176 The *white Game, erroneously called the white Partridge, *Lagopus avis*. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sc* III 300/2 *'White' Gangrene seems to be simply a moist gangrene, in which there is a serous exudate. 1798 Nemnich *Polygl-Lex* II. 936 *White gold The platina. 1780 Young *Tour Irel* I. 382 Rye grass (*loium perenne*) and *white grass (*holcus lanatus*) do well 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v *Leersia*, Three species occur in the United States, and are known as white-grass, especially *L Virginica*. 1797 Bewick *British Birds* I 303 *White Grouse. *a* 1817 T Dwight *Trav. New Eng*, etc.

(1821) I. 77 The *white-grub has extensively injured meadows and pastures. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. I v, The leues also broken in oyle are good for the *whyte hawe, or the perle in the eye. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) I § 3. 61 Blue indigo, under the combined action of protoxide of iron and alkalies, becomes converted into *white indigo. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.*, **White iron ore*, an early name for siderite *Ibid.*, **White iron pyrites*, a popular name for marcasite. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 162 One torch, one pricket, two sises, one pound of *white lights, ten talshides, eight faggotts 1610 *Ibid.* 335 Halfe a pounde of white lightes per diem 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* 5 A b, The *White Lilac, or Pipe-Tree 1882 *Garden* 6 May 317/2 A large bunch of white Lilac *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/2 *Whyte marbulle, *carnium* 1849 Burke *Landed Gentry* III. 27/2 The splendid mausoleum was magnificently sculptured in white marble 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 695 A convolution [of the brain] consists of a fold of grey matter, enclosing a process of *white or fibrous matter 1869 Huxley *Elem. Physiol* (ed 3) VI. 299 In the medulla oblongata, [as] in the spinal cord the white matter is external, and the grey internal But, in the cerebellum and cerebral hemispheres, the grey matter is external and the white internal. 1613 in *Papers rel. Scots in Poland* (1915) 71 A *white metal cup. 1710 N. Blundell *Diary* (1895) 86 We went to see ym make White-Mettle Muggs. 1879 H. Phillips *Addit. Notes upon Coins* 8 A number of medals in white metal and copper. 1884 Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III 40/2 The term 'white metal' is applied to all alloys in which zinc, tin, or lead is in sufficient proportion to impart a white colour. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 116 The goldys and *whyte mony, as they were corrant 1593 Greene *3rd Pt. Art Cony Catching* C3, There was seuen pound in Golde, beside thirty shillings and odde white money 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Blanc, Monnoye blanche*, white money; coyne of brasse, or copper, siluered ouer. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3162/4 Where all Persons may be Accommodated with any of their sorts for white Money, either Half Crowns, Shillings, or Sixpences. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 9 Mar. 1664, The fine new mill'd coin both of white money and guineas. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 405 Rutland pays to the King one hundred and fifty pounds white money. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 158 My hand has nae been crossed with white money but ance these seven blessed days. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 70 Chloanthite; *White Nickel. 1896 Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 287 *White nickel.* A syn. of both rammelsbergite and chloanthite. 1770 J. R. Forster tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* I. 65 *Quercus alba*, the *white oak 1721 Bailey, **White oakham*, a sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 138 No bird abounds there more then the *white Partridge 1678 [see *white game*]. 1747 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 72 1844 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XLVII. 58 *Labrax mucronatus*, Cuv., *White Perch. 1530 Palsgr. 288/2 *White plome, *prune blanche*. 1696 Plukenet *Almagestum* Opera 1769 II. 306 Prunus Sylvestris cortice albicante,.. White Plumme Barbadensibus dicta. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Honest Man's Fort.* II. i, That you were kil'd with a Pistoll charg'd with *white Powder. 1689 N. Lee *Princess of Cleve* II. ii, A Secret Lover's like a Gun charg'd with White Powder, does Execution but makes no noise 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 743/2 Mercurammonic Chloride, NH_2HgCl. This salt, commonly known as *white precipitate, is officinal in the U.S. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 213 To make *White Raspberry Jam. 1885 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. viii. § 2 560 Microscopical examination shows that this '*white-rock' or 'white trap' is merely an altered form of some diabasic or basaltic rock 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 342 A blewish Bat, in which the following Iron-Stone lyes, called the *White-Row. *Ibid.*, A hard blackish Iron Oar, lying in small Nodules, having between them a White Substance; and from thence by the Miners called the White-Row-Grains 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **White-rubber*, caoutchouc mixed with any white pigment [so] as to give a dead white color to it 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 90 The white-rubber vine grows in profusion in this part of the country. 1859 P. P. Carpenter in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* (1860) 203 The *White Slipper [limpet] is known by its shaggy light-green skin 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 *White snailes be yll for shepe in pastures. 1881 E. Ingersoll *Oyster-Industry* 250 *White-snails*, small species of mollusks noxious to the oyster-beds, particularly Urosalpinx and Natica. 1854 *White softening [see Softening *vbl. sb.* 1 b] 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* 41 White Softening .is [mostly] a chronic condition, dependent upon disease of the capillaries and small arteries, which interferes with the circulation . There is no hyperæmia, and the colour either resembles that of healthy brain-tissue, or is an opaque dirty white. 1792 Pennant *Arctic Zool.* II. 157 *White Stork primaries black: the rest of the plumage white. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII* c. 2 Where Clothes called *White Straytes be made within the seid Countie [of Devon]. 1672 Manley *Cowel's Interpr.*, *White Straits*, a kind of course Cloth made in Devonshire, about a yard and half a quarter broad, raw. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take *whyte sugre an caste þer to. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 106 Take the water & put white sugar vnto it 1772 D. Macbride *Meth. Introd. Physic* 194 Watery tumour of a joint, usually termed *White-swelling. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 185 *White tinne, that is molten into mettall. 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXVIII. 361 The vitality of the *white tissues is low. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazons* II. (1864) 38 Other grand forest-trees. were the Moira-tinga (the *White or King tree)—probably the same as, or allied to, the Mora Excelsa in British Guiana [etc.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, White-tree, *Melaleuca Leucadendron* *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Salmon, *wheat trout or suen 1542 Elyot *Dict.*, *Amomum*, the leaues be lyke to the leaues of Withwynde or *whyte vyne 1598 [see Bryony 1] 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 188 Burne them with twigs of white vines. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1217/1 Vine, White, *Clematis Vitalba* 1545 *White wax (see Wax *sb.*1 2 c]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 176 With bullis of leid, quhyte wax and reid, And vther quhylis with grene. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* x (1818) I. 329 The wax (called *Pe-la*, white wax, because so by nature) begins to appear about the middle of June 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 34 *Whyte wheate is lyke polerde wheate but it hath ears, and, wyll make white breed, and in Essex they call flaxen wheate whyte wheate. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 540 Among the numerous varieties of wheat, the white and the red are the most esteemed in general. 1463–4 *Rolls Parit.* V. 507/1 Cardes for Wolle, or *Whitewyre 1587 Mascall *Cattle, Hogges* (1596) 274 Some doe ring them [*sc.* hogs] with red wyar Others doe put rings of yron, some with horse nailes or strong white wyar, in the groine of their snoutes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1302/1 It is Enacted .That no Iron Threed (commonly called White Wyer) nor Cards for Wooll, nor Card-Wyer, nor Iron-Wyer for making of Wooll-Cards, shall be Imported 1765 *Newton* (Lincs.) *Enclosure Act* 13 Ash or other *white wood rails 1812 P. Graham *Agric. Surv. Stirling* 40 The oaks are almost entire, the white wood, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree, only are decayed 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 348 The workman breaks these pieces of pots on his anvil, and mixes the pieces with charcoal of white wood. 1883 J. G. Wood in *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 169 The terrible larva of the cockchafer, called, *par excellence, the* Grub, and sometimes known as the *White Worm.

e. Miscellaneous: **white ale**, a Devonshire drink made of ale with flour, milk, and other ingredients (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); **white baker**, † (*a*) a baker of white bread (also as one word); (*b*) a name for the spotted flycatcher; **white bath**, (*a*) an emulsion of oil and alkaline carbonates used in dyeing; (*b*) a name for white-flowered species of *Trillium*; **white bonnet** [Bonnet *sb.* 8], a fictitious bidder at an auction; **white book** [tr. med.L. *liber albus*; cf. Album], a book of official records or reports bound in white; † **white broth**, some kind of broth of a white or light colour (see also Broth *sb.* 3); **white coal** (see quot. 1913); † **white colours** = *white flag* (*a*); **white cooper** (see Cooper *sb.*1 1), **white death** [after *black death*], a name for tuberculosis (? as specially a disease of white men); **white ensign** (see Ensign *sb.* 5), **whitefellow**, applied by Australian natives to a white man, in contradistinction to *blackfellow*; **white flag**, (*a*) a flag of a white colour displayed in token of peaceful or friendly intention, desire for parley (= *flag of truce*, Flag *sb.*4 1 b), or surrender, (*b*) the national flag of France before the Revolution (see 6 b); **white flux**, (*a*) leucorrhœa; (*b*) see Flux *sb.* 11, quot. 1826; † **white-folding**, some kind of cloth; **whitehass, hawse**, *Sc.* = *white pudding* (*a*); **white hen**, *fig.* in proverbial phr. *a white hen's chick*, etc. applied to a fortunate person or thing (cf. sense 8); **White House**, popular name for the official residence of the President of the United States at Washington; **white joint** (see quot.); † **white joke**, name of some dance; **white leach** (see Leach *sb.*1 2); **white letter**, *Printing* [Letter *sb.*1 2 b], an occasional name for the (now) ordinary or 'roman' style of type, as distinct from Black-letter; **white lie**, (*a*) see 7 b and Lie *sb.*1 1 b, (*b*) see quot., **white-loose** (see quot.); † **white mark** = White *sb.* 6; **white mass** (see quot.); † **White Moors**, a nickname for the Genoese, **white mouse**, (*a*) an albino variety or fancy breed of the common house mouse; (*b*) a name for the collared lemming, *Cuniculus torquatus*, also called *snow-mouse*; (*c*) *fig.* applied to a person of mean or despicable character; **white night** (tr. F. *nuit blanche*), a sleepless night; **white note**, *Mus.* a note with an open head, as a semibreve or minim (opp. to *black note*), **white paper**, (*a*) paper of a white colour (also *fig.*); (*b*) *techn.* blank paper, not written or printed upon; (*c*) an official document printed on white paper; **white post** (*Paper-making*), see Post *sb.*6 1; **white pudding**, (*a*) a kind of sausage made of oatmeal and suet (cf. Black pudding and Pudding *sb.* 1), (*b*) 'a pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter' (*Cent. Dict.*); **white rent** (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*), rent payable in silver money (see sense 2 b, and cf. Black mail 3); *spec.* in Devon and Cornwall, a rent or duty of eight pence a year payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall; **white rod** = White staff; **white rose**, the emblem, and hence (with capitals) a designation, of the House of York in the Wars of the Roses (see Rose *sb.* 6); also adopted by the Jacobites in the 18th c.; **White Russian**, (*a*) a member of that branch of the Russian stock inhabiting the western part of Russia; (*b*) the dialect of Russian used by these; **white scourge**, tuberculosis (cf. *white death* above); **white-sewing** = *white-seam* (Seam *sb.*1 9); **white sheet** (see Sheet *sb.*1 1 b); **white slave**, a white person (sense 4) who is, or is treated like, a slave (cf. Slave *sb.* 3); so **white slaver**, **white slavery** (*spec.* in reference to prostitution); † **white son**, a beloved or favourite son, a boy or man who is specially favoured or petted (see 9); **white squadron**, one of the three squadrons into which the Royal Navy was formerly divided; **white squall** (see Squall *sb.*3 1 c); **white steep**, a process, or liquor, used in bleaching (see Steep *sb.*1 1, 4, and cf. *grey steep* s.v. Grey *a.* 8), **white stone**, in prov. phr. *to mark with a white stone*, to reckon as specially fortunate or happy (in allusion to the use of a white stone among the ancients as a memorial of a fortunate event); **White Sunday**, an etymologizing modification of Whit Sunday; **white ware**, white goods or stuff, *esp.* white earthenware, **white window**, a stained-glass window in grisaille (see Grisaille), **white wings** *fig.*, sails; † **white woman**, name for a 'female' ingredient in alchemy.

1743 *London & Country Brewer* III. 195 Devonshire *White-Ale. About 60 years ago this Drink was invented at or near Plymouth It is brewed from pale Malt. 1806 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 Your birth-place Dodbrook deign'd to bless Famed for white ale 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 390 The brewing of a liquor called white ale, is almost exclusively confined to the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge. 1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 193/2 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 325 No baker, be he *white baker or browne baker. 1633 *Stow's Surv.* 624 The Company of White-Bakers were a Company of this City in the first yeere of Edward the second 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6379/5 Samuel Flyer,.. Whitebaker. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 625 White Baker, the Spotted Flycatcher. 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) xi § 2 775 In this condition it [*sc.* the skin] is ready for the operation of tawing, or passing through the *white bath 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Trillium*, The white species [are known] as *wake-robin*, *white bath*, *birthroot*. 1735 in R. Bell *Treat. Conveyance Land* (1815) 168 This too common practice of employing *white-bonnets at roups was a manifest cheat. 1825 *Ibid.*, What is commonly called a white bonnet, that is, a person employed by the seller to raise the price, without any intention of buying for himself. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 205 Hazlitt was at the Fonthill Abbey sale 'hired to attend as a white bonnet there', said he with a laugh. 1437 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 294 The *Whit Boke. 1891 *Times* 4 Feb. 5/3 Another Whitebook on East African affairs has been presented to the Reichstag 1895 *Law Times* C. 3/1 The judge and Master Macdonell hunted through the White Book, and unearthed a rule sufficiently elastic. 1911 B. Nightingale *Ejected of 1662* II. 1027 The White Book of Preston gives the following 1606 Dekker *Seven Deadly Sins* D, Heere and there (like a Prune in *White-broth) is stucke a spruce, but a meere prating vnpractised Lawyers Clarke all in blacke. 1691 Mrs. D'Anvers *Academia* 8 So she In White broath, and Canary steeps him. 1913 Weston & Crew *Pitman's Dict. Econ. & Banking Terms* 149 **White Coal*, a fanciful name given to a glacier in so far as it is a reservoir of force. 1916 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 397 Envying the Italians the clear atmosphere their towns enjoy through the use of 'white coal' in place of black. 1676 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 84 Sebastian commanded one of his Souldiers to hold up the *white colours at his Spears end, in token of his surrendring. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. vii. 317/2 The *White Cooper and Barrel Cooper are two distinct Trades 1837 Whitlock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 162 (*Cooper*) The White-cooper makes all the wooden vessels required in household concerns, dairies, or private breweries. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 643/2 The ''white death', as this most fatal disease is called, does not seem to horrify us as it should 1879 *Queen's Reg. H.M. Naval Service* 19 All Her Majesty's Ships of War in Commission shall bear a *White Ensign. 1870 J. O. Tucker *Mute* 52 The natives, believing him to be the Spirit of their deceased King, welcomed him with every demonstration of joy; hence the well known expression 'Go down blackfellow, come up *whitefellow'. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. 765 There met him a ship of the Carthaginians, garnished with.. *white flags of peace. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3101/2 The Enemy hung out a White Flag, and desired a Parley 1815 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 129 A white flag was hung out as a signal that the troops had surrendered 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 83 If a woman be troubled with the *white fluxe 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xiii. (1842) 301 White flux is made by deflagrating a mixture of equal parts of nitre and cream of tartar *c* 1423 in Raine *Ch. Yk. & Abps.* (Rolls) III. 307 Pro xij virgis de panno vocato *whytefalddyng. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xii, There is black pudding and *white-hass—try whilk ye like best. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *White Hawse*, a favourite pudding 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. iii. L ij b, May not I. be estemed the sonne of a *whyte henne .i. maye not men . thinke, that I was borne in a good howre. 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* I. iii, All are not sonnes o' the white Hen 1716 *Poor Robin* Feb. A 6, Money is a Chick of the white Hen, he that hath it, hath Fortune by the forelock. 1833 T. Hamilton *Men & Manners Amer.* (1843) 300 The President .having politely intimated that he received company every evening, I ventured to present myself.. at the '*White House' 1882 W. J. Christy *Joints* 32 *White Joint—One formed with ordinary mortar as distinguished from blue mortar Or it is made by pointing with white putty 1744 Fielding *Tumble-Down Dick* Wks. 1766 IV. 250 Tho' all the earth was one continued smoke, 'Twould not prevent my dancing the *White Joke. *c* 1450 *Brut* 447 A leyche called ''*whyte leyche' 1573, 1750 [see Leach *sb.*1 2] *c* 1700 Pepys in Rollins *Pepysian Garl.* (1922) Pref. p. vii, The Form. of the Black Letter with Pictures, seems (for cheapness sake) wholly laid aside, for that of the *White Letter without Pictures 1727 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) VI. 95 It is printing in the white Letter, contrary to Mr. Urry's mind, who was resolved upon the black Letter and would not hear of the white. 1879 Chappell *Roxb. Ball* II. 450 Two of the copies were issued by Whitwood , one by Norris in white letter. 1899 J. Hutchinson in *Archives Surg.* X. 146 The nail.. exhibits white spots in consequence [of injury]—''*white lies'. 1857 J. Scoffern etc. *Useful. Metals* 344 Parts which were unsound, occasioned, apparently, by a white powder embedded in the steel to distinguish this from the effects of imperfect welding, it was called *white loose *Ibid.*, The files were without white loose 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 9 Thou blessed Ile, *white Marke for Envie's aime. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 333 His *white mass,—

the first mass of a young priest 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav* (Arb) 41 As it is proverbially said, there are in Genoa, Mountaines without wood, Sea without fish, Women without shame, and Men without conscience, which makes them to be termed the *white Moores 1850 H MELVILLE *White Jacket* II. xxvi. 167 A set of sly, knavish foxes among the crew...In man of-war parlance, they [are called] fancy-men and *white-mice. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Mar 6/5 The miserable, anaemic, shifty, human white-mice 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxxiii, O the knotty point—*white night's work to revolve. 1908 MISS BROUGHTON *Mamma* vii, The almost entirely white night she had just passed. 1569 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser. VII. 184/2, 13 quares of *whyte paper. 1680 *Debates in Parl* (1681) 166 These Bills will make your Banishing Bill, and Association-Bill too, as ineffectual as White Paper. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* 394 Although the first Form be Printed off, yet Press-men. call that Heap White Paper, till the Reteration be Printed 1687 *Lond. Gaz* No 2125/4 Linen Rags, and other Materials for making of White Paper. 1772 *Gentl Mag.* Apr. 192/1 She 's fair White Paper, an unsully'd sheet 1859 *Stationers' Handbk* 27 Printing papers, sometimes spoken of in a trade sense, as 'White papers'. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Mar 5/1 An interesting White Paper has been published .giving reports from our Ambassadors and Consular officers abroad on the telephone services in the countries to which they are attached. 17 *'Get up and bar the door'* VII in Herd *Scot Songs* (1776) II 159 And first they ate the *white puddings, And then they ate the black 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24, xiiis of *white rente. 1630 DODRIDGE *Dvichy of Cornewall* 99 White rent is a dutie payable yeerely by euery Tynner in the County of Deuon, ..that is, of euery Tynner 8 d 1664 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, *Quietus redditus*..Vulgo Quit rente, qui & alias White rente nuncupatur, quod in denarijs & argento penditur *1717 *Northumbrian Docts* (Surtees) 61 A white-rent of 13s 6d. from two or three freeholds in Woodburne. 17 *Song* in Farquhar *Beaux-Stratt* III. iii, *White rods are no trifles, I'm sure, Whatever their bearers may be 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* I. x 347 A chancery court and a court-leet, sergeants and white rods. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems*, etc (1825) II 99 Adewe, my sonne Edward ! sprong of the royall race Of the *wight rose and the red 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 4 The People, who had beene fully made capable of the cleanesse of the Title of the White-Rose or House of Yorke 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S) V. 237 Divers were destroyed by the Georgian Party, only for having white Roses, a way by which .the Cavaliers distinguished themselves. 1887 F M. CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* I, Men flocked to the standards of the White Rose of York 1912 D. M WALLACE *Russia* xxxix. 726 [The first Duma] was composed of many nationalities clustering round the dominant race. The chief ethnographical groups were the Great-Russians (265), the Little-Russians (62), the *White-Russians (12), the Poles (51), the Lithuanians (10), . and the Bashkirs (4). 1909 OSLER in Klebs *Tuberculosis* 7 Throughout the world the most intense interest has been stimulated in the fight against the *white scourge 1922 CHRISTINE ORR *Kate Curlew* 11, She learned *white-sewing from an aunt. 1594 *Zepheria* xxxvi F 2 b, Thy face being vayld, this pennance I award, Clad in *white sheet thou stand in Paules Churchyard 1902 RHYS *Celtic Folklore* I v 351 Old people still living remember men and women clad in white sheets doing penance publicly in the churches of Man *c* 1833 M. T. SADLER in *Mem* (1842) 405 Their tender hearts were sighing As negro wrongs were told, While the *white slave lay dying Who gained their father's gold ! 1840 T GORDON tr. *W. Menzel's Ger Lit.* IV 87 Seume..like many thousands of 'white slaves', that is, German subjects, who were then sold by their princes to the Dutch or English, had been shipped for the colonies 1889 [see SLAVE *sb* 3] 1922 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Apr 278/2 The villain of the piece .is a *white slaver [= procurer] 18-. G SMEATON *Doings in London* 83 Here is, indeed, the British white slavery [*viz.* of dressmakers], only, with this difference, that their more fortunate sufferers [*sic*] in the West Indies have regular food and appointed hours of work 1835 *Edin Rev* July 463 These representations of the ruinous effects of what has been called white slavery..were embodied in Mr Sadler's famous Factory Report 1857 W. ACTON *Prostitution* 94 The natural question, 'Why does not this woman escape from this white slavery?' is best answered by other queries —Whither can she fly? What can she do? 1541 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* (1547) I 13 b, Maruaill not .though (whan I se you folowe your vnholy mother) I call you her owne *whyte sonne *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i, Be his nowne white sonne. 1602 YARINGTON *Two Lament Trag* IV VI G 4 b, Young Allenso your white bonnie sonne. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* etc. (1630) P 8 b, The Deuill cals him his white sonne. 1666 *Lond. Gaz* No 85/4 To steer after the Enemy, with the *White Squadron in the Van, and the Blew in the Rear. 1840 [see BLUE *a* 5 b]. 1891 [see RED *a.* 16 d] 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* 546 *The *White Steep* This part of the process is precisely the same with the last [*sc* grey steep], except that the sheep's dung is omitted in the composition of the steep *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I I. XIII (1890) 38 You are one whose Name I have mark'd with the *whitest Stone 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Random* III, 'God be praised ! a white stone !' he alluded to the *Dies fasti* of the Romans, *albo lapide notati* 1885 HORNADAY *Two Yrs in Jungle* XXVII. 318, I have marked that day with a white stone as being the one on which I ate my first durian 1655 VAUGHAN *Stiex Scint.* II (*title*) *White Sunday 1577 in ELLIS *Orig Lett* Ser. III IV. 26 Theire canvas and *whiteware 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II 31 A mean and unecclesiastical composition Font, containing a white-ware hand basin. 1913 EDEN *Anc. Glass* 45 A small *white window, made up of quarries (panes) decorated in brown enamel let in a white and coloured border. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I III, How gloriously her gallant course she [*sc.* the ship] goes ! Her *white wings flying. 1880 BLACK (*title*) White Wings a Yachting Romance 1620 B JONSON *Alch* II III, Your red man, and your *white woman, With all your broths, your menstrues, and materialls

12 Combinations.

a. with other adjs. (or sbs.) of colour (= whitish, light), as *white-blue, -brown, -green, -grey,* †*-hoar, -lyard* (q.v.), *-red, -russet.* Also with other adjs., as WHITE-HOT, q v.; **white-sick** (see quot).

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. *Schisme* 935 The Eastern winde drives on the roaring train Of *white-blew billows 1643 BAKER *Chron*, *James* (1653) 615 Course paper, commonly called *white brown paper 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Passion & Princ.* v, A small packet of white-brown paper 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V XII 561 The white garden Succorie hath *whitegreene leaues *c* 1533 in ELLIS *Orig Lett* Ser. I II. 32 Some faire white, or *white gray palfreies 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 28 The gray freeres chaungyd their habbetts from London vossette unto whytt gray 1812 J SMYTH *Pract Customs* (1821) 218 The hair of the wild Cat is very long, and of a fine white grey. 14 *Guy Warw* (Camb) 4775, Hys fadur ys olde and *whytehore 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 116 The best colours [for a horse] the rone, the *white lyard, the bay, the sorell 1607 [see LYARD] *a* 1628 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* xlv, Red-white hils, and *white-red plaines. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXII x. II 446 A peece of cloth of a white russet colour 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XIII 538/2 The female [oyster] *white-sick (as they term it), having a milky substance in the fin

b. with vbs and pples., usually in instrumental sense = 'with white', 'in white (clothing or covering)', or with complemental force = 'so as to be, become, or appear white': as *white-paint* vb ; *white-bordered, -churned, -clad, -clothed, -flecked, -marked, -painted, -salted* (see HERRING 1 b), *-set* (SET *ppl. a.* 6 a), *-spotted, -tinned, white-flowing, -glittering, -looking, -waving* adjs

1830 *Withering's Brit. Pl* (ed. 7) IV 303 *White-bordered Cupping Peziza 1823 *Coll Poems* (ed Joanna Baillie) 259 The *white churn'd waters. 1886 *Cornh Mag* Sept 249 *White clad Arabs 1896 A. HOPE *Phroso* II, Groups of *white clothed women. 1900 MARY E WILKINS *Parson Lord, One Good Time* 196 Her black gown was. *white-flecked with winged seeds of passed flowers 1827 G DARLEY *Sylvia* 5 Beautiful Glen of the *white flowing torrent ! 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I 75 *White glittering ice, chang'd like the topaz, gleams, Reflecting saffron lustre from his beams 1870 P M. DUNCAN *Blanchard's Transf Insects* 121 A flabby, *white-looking grub 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI 581 The *white-marked tussock-moth 1897 *Mag of Art* Sept. 268 He whitewashed and *white-painted what was coloured 1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N S Wales* (ed 3) II 157 Four *white-painted tarpaulings 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* XXVIII, The pile of bodies with their twisted limbs and *white set faces 1776 WITHERING *Bot Arrangem* 606 *White spotted Willow Lady cow 1903 CONRAD & HUEFFER *Romance* I IV, A red, white-spotted handkerchief 152x-2 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1904) 313 A brase of iron for the sacryng bell that was *whight tynned 1822 CAMPBELL *Song of Greeks* 47 Our maidens shall dance with their *white-waving arms.

c. Parasynthetic Combinations, chiefly adjectives in *-ED*[2], unlimited in number (many occurring in specific designations of animals or plants), as *white-armed, -barred, -beaked, -bearded, -bellied, -billed, -bosomed, -breasted, -cheeked, -coated, -crested, -faced, -flannelled, -flowered, -frilled, -frocked, -fronted, -gloved, -handed, -hatted, -hoofed* (*-hooved*), *-horned, -leaved, -legged, -lipped, -listed* (LIST *sb*[8] 5), *-maned, -mantled, -plumed, -railed, -ribbed, -ribboned, -rinded, -robed, -roofed, -rumped, -shafted* (SHAFT *sb*[2] 4 b (*a*)), *-sheeted, -shouldered, -sided, -skinned, -sleeved, -stoled, -strawed, -tailed, -throated, -tipped, -tongued* (cf. 10), *-toothed, -topped, -tufted, -tusked, -veiled, -veined, -waistcoated, -walled, -wanded, -whiskered, -wristed,* etc., etc., **white-backed,** having a white back; †in early use (of a document), blank on the back, unendorsed; **white-blooded,** having light-coloured or colourless blood, without red corpuscles, as most invertebrate animals; **white-crossed,** bearing the figure of a white cross, **white-eyed,** having white eyes; having the iris of the eye white, or having white plumage around the eyes; **white-favoured,** wearing white favours (FAVOUR *sb* 7 b); **white-hearted,** (*a*) faint-hearted, timid, cowardly (cf. sense 5 and WHITE-LIVERED); (*b*) pure-hearted, saintly (cf. sense 7); **white-horsed,** (*a*) bearing the figure of a white horse; (*b*) having or driving a white horse or horses; **white-looked,** having a white or pale look or aspect; **white-mouthed,** (*a*) having the mouth white with foam, foaming; (*b*) having a white mouth or lip, as a shell; †**white-rigged** (*whyt reged*), white-backed (see RIGGED *a.*[1]), see also WHITE-HARED, etc., also **white-flesher,** a name for the ruffed grouse, from its light-coloured flesh or meat.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XV 98 The *white aim'd Goddess. 1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 87 Ye must gete lenger day of his parte, and per for y sende yow pe writte *white backed. 1783 LATHAM *Gen Syn. Birds* II 1 82 White-backed Thrush. 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 16 The *White-barred Clearwing (*Sesia Sphegiformis*) 1811 SHAW *Gen Zool* VIII 13 *White beaked Hornbill. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II IV 509 Falstaffe, that old *white-bearded Sathan 1611 COTGR, *Carpion*, a kind of .. *white-bellied Trout. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 271 The *hirundo melba*, or great white-bellied Swift of Gibraltar 1872 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* 82 White-bellied Nuthatch. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I II 553 *White billed Woodpecker. 1802 *White-blooded [see *red-blooded*, RED *a* 14 a] 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 765/1 The natural position of the white-blooded worms is by the side of those with red blood. 1793 COLERIDGE *Compl. Ninathoma* 8 They blessed the *white-bosom'd Maid 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 470 The *white breasted Guinea-Hen *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II. XVIII, *White-cheekt Penelope knewe Vlisses signe. 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* 331 White cheeked Weesel 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XV, A *white-coated, red eyed dog 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* XII 168 The white coated sentinels 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 112 *White crested Parrot 1848 C C CLIFFORD tr *Frogs of Aristophanes* 34 Whitecrested morions 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* IVIII, The windshaken foliage and the white-crested waves 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VII 329 *White cross'd 1783 LATHAM *Gen Syn Birds* II II 475 *White eyed Warbler 1831 AUDUBON *Ornith Biogr* I 328 The White-eyed Flycatcher, *Vireo Noveboracensis* 1833 TENNYSON *Palace Art* lx, White-eyed phantasms weeping tears of blood 1595 SHAKS *John* II 1 23 That *white fac'd shore 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* 82 White faced Antelope 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* VI. 255 The white-faced hill . is the 'Blanche Garde' of the Crusading chroniclers 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* I, The children, white-faced and melancholy 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 90 The time draws on, And those *white favour'd horses wait 1884 *Harper's Mag* July 230/1 *White flannelled cricketers. 1831 SIR J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer* II 342 *Tetrao umbellus* Ruffed Grouse *White Flesher. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Merc Bot* 40 *White flowred Rush grasse 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 63 The white flower'd elder thicket 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I IV. IV, Gilt-edged *white-frilled individuals 1891 HARDY *Tess* II, The *white frocked maids 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool* II 450 *White Fronted Wild Goose 1712-14 POPE *Rape Loch* V 13 Why round our coaches croud the *white glov'd Beaux ? 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 318 The big, white-gloved policeman at the door 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* V II 230 *White handed Mistris, one sweet word with thee 1634 MILTON *Comus* 213 O welcom pure ey'd Faith, white-handed Hope 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I. 60 White-handed Lemur — Inhabits Madagascar 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Last Cabriver*, A brown-whiskered, *white-hatted, no coated cabman *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* 1 (1643) 8 Such *white-hearted Christians, who are ashamed of their Master 1865 BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 407 If the painter were a devout, white hearted man 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 50 A jet black goat *white horn'd, *white-hooved 1832 J. BREE *St Herbert's Isle* 5 War her *white-horsed banner furls. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves, Morning* 1, The hour when white-horsed Day Chases Night her mares away 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 465 Chinese *White leaved Nettle 1716 GAY *Ep to Earl Burlington* 16 Brentford, For dirty streets and *white-legg'd chickens known. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXVII, As he rode away upon his white-legged horse 1841 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) II 78 *Oncidium leucochalum*, (*white-lipped). 1920 W J LOCKE *House of Baltazar* XXII, She replied, white-lipped 'I'll never forgive you till I'm dead !' 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V* 788 The tree that shone *white-listed thro' the gloom 1690 *Lond. Gaz* No. 2596/4 He is a short thin-faced *white look'd Man 1642 in J. Wilson *Ann Hawick* (1850) 53 Ane foir meir, *quhyt mainet and quhyt taillet 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* IV, The *white-mantled Welshmen. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & P* III Wks (Grosart) III. 283/1 Whereat the angry Knight forsooke His *white-mouth'd Steed 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* XIII 64 The white-mouth'd Billowes of ye vnsounded Deepe. 1815 BURROW *Elem Conchol.* 200 *Volvta Æthiopica*, white mouth'd Melon 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II IV, As when the angry winds with seas conspire, The *white-plum'd hilles marching in set array Invade the earth. 1915 S LEE *Life Shakesp.* XII 225 A white plumed helmet 1909 H. BEGBIE *Cage* IV, *White railed cattle pens *c* 1721 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VIII 80 Small *white rib'd Barbadoes Limpet. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov XI, Taking his fair *white-ribbon'd herald's wand. 1568 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) 293 One *whyt reged cowe. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* I 214 Under a *white rinded birch. 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 54 That crown'd Matron sage *white robed Truth 1826 WORDSW *Ode, 'Imagination—ne'er before content'* 76 The white-robed choir. 1893 W SHARP in *Men* (1910) 214 A white-robed Bedouin herding goats. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I, The fruitful orchards and *white-roofed cottages. 1782 LATHAM *Gen Syn Birds* I. II. 544 *White Rumped Black Cuckow. 1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & M.* 230 The *White Shafted Plume [Moth] (*Pterophorus*] *tetradactylus*) 1881 E F POYNTER *Among the Halls* II 317 The still, *white sheeted meadows. 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 209 We found the street, blocked up with white-sheeted figures. These were Arab ladies escorting an intending bride. to the bath 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I I. 190 *White-Shouldered Shrike. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. 32 Juno the white-shouldered smiled. 1588 *Wills & Inv Durh.* (Surtees) II. 33 One *white sided why 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* XIII. 234 That [nest] which is made by the White-sided Hill Star. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 68 A white horse, so that he be not al *white-skynned aboute the mouthe 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Agesilaus* (1595) 656 They scorned their bodies, because they saw them white skinned, soft, and delicate 1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Amer Indians* 164 Their white-skinned, auburn haired, and blue-eyed progeny 1802 WORDSW *Valley near Dover* 4 Boys . In *white sleeved shirts 1790 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* etc. 30 To clasp with kisses sweet his *white-stol'd Maid 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 539 The *white-strawed wheat takes its name from the colour of its ear 1642 *Quhyt taillet [see *white-maned* above] 1887 I R *Lady's Ranche Life* 45 This is the first wild animal I've seen, except antelope and white tailed deer. 1776 PENNANT *Brit Zool* II. pl XCVIII, *White throated duck. 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* XVIII, A white-throated stoat had run across the path. 1872 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* 184 The outer feathers *white-tipped. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Parishioners* 13 July, A heavie doom is for the liar and *white tongued flatterer. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn bk.* Proem. 5 The *whitest-toothd Blackamoore in all Asia. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I XI 345 As when a hunter cheers His white-toothed dogs against some lioness. 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract Agric.* II 639 The .*white topped, and the Dutch turnip. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 624 The white topped billows 1650 W HOW *Phytol Brit.* I *White Tuffted Wormwood 1872 COUES *Key N Amer Birds* 302 White tufted Cormorant. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* XCVI, The wild *White-tusked boars 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* I. 81 The *white-veiled, rose-crowned maidens *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* VII 61 Common *white-veined

Butterfly 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III *Lost & Found*, A rich trail of the white-veined ivy, which crept over the ground 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* II, The *white-waistcoated gentleman. 1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* 339, I saw the *white-wall'd distant town. 1812 L Hunt in *Examiner* 25 May 321/2 Any *white-wanded Lord at a levee. 1819 Stephens in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XI 56 *White-whiskered Pigeon. 1916 Cullum *Men who wrought* x, The white-whiskered face of his host *c*1621 Chapman *Iliad* XX 220 *White-wristed Iuno.

d. with sbs., forming adjs (or phrases used attrib) in senses (*a*) 'of, pertaining to, or consisting of (a) white ——', as *white-brick, -flower, -linen*, (*b*) 'resembling (a) white ——', as *white-dough, -loaf, -rag, -sand, -satin*; (*c*) 'having or characterized by (a) white ——' (equivalent to parasynthetic adjs. in *-ed*: see c), as *white-berry, -eyelid, -nose, -underwing* (see Underwing 2); white-bead *bandstring*, name for a species of coral resembling a string of white beads, white-blood *disease* (cf. *white blood* in 11 d) = Leuchæmia; white hart *silver* (see quot. 1658); white-leaf, applied to a species of frog with white spots See also White-ear, -line, -skin *adjs.*

1696 Plukenet *Almagestum Bot* Wks. 1769 II. 118 *Corallina fistulosa Jamaicensis*, . *Nostratibus* *White Bead Bandstring *dicta*. 1824 Lewis & Clark *Trav. Missouri* xxvi (1815) III. 124 *Whiteberry honeysuckle. 1866 Aitken *Pract Med.* II 69 That the '*white-blood' disease proceeded from a primary affection of the spleen and lymphatic glands. 1909 H. Begbie *Cage* v, A little *white-brick cottage 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med. Sci* III. 275/2 *Agaricus castus*, *White dough mushroom. 1781 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup* I 189 *White-Eyelid Monkey The upper eyelids of a pure white. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 669 Honey cells, Made delicate from all *white-flower bells 1594 Camden *Britannia* (ed. 4) 150 Ipsa prædia quæ illi tenuerunt ad hanc usque diem quotannis mulctæ nomine pecuniam in fiscum regium persoluunt, quæ *'*White hart Syluer* .. appellatur. 1658 Phillips, *Blacklow Forrest*, Called The Forrest of Whitehart from a very beautifull White-hart, which King Henry the third taking great care to spare, was killed by T de la Linde, which so incensed the King, that he set a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called Whitehart silver. 1802 Shaw *Gen Zool* III. 127 *White-leaf Frog. Its colour is rufous above, variegated . with milk-white spots 1756 F. Home *Exper Bleaching* 26 Lye which has been used to white linen, called *white linen lye 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 161 The land sown with the tankard and early *white loaf turnip 1781 Pennant *Hist Quadrup* I 190 *White Nose Monkey. 1882 *White rag Worm [see Lurg] 1822–7 Good *Study Med.* (1829) I 326 Earthy or *White sand calculi 1749 B Wilkes *Eng. Moths* etc. 21 The *white-satin moth [*Ibid.* 23 The spotted red and *white underwing moth.] 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 9 Dec. 4/2 The common 'white underwing' moths

e. sbs. in which the second element denotes a distinctive part or attribute of that which is denoted by the whole word: white-back, local name for (*a*) the canvas-back duck; (*b*) the white poplar (from the colour of the under side of the leaves); (*c*) collectors' name for a species of moth (see quot. 1832); white-bark, local name for various trees with white bark (see quots.); white-breech, tr. L *pygargus*, Pygarg 1; †white-cloak, ? = White monk, white-comb, a form of favus attacking the combs of fowls; white-eye, name for various birds, either having a white iris, as the white-eyed pochard (*Nyroca ferruginea*) and the white-eyed fly-catcher (*Vireo noveboracensis*), or having white plumage around the eyes, as the species of the genus *Zosterops*, also called *silver-eye*; white-face, a name for Hereford cattle; white-front, the white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*; white-hat, one who wears a white hat (in quot., as *quasi*-proper name); white-hood, a regent member of the senate of the University of Cambridge (*obs.* exc. *Hist.*); white-leg, the disease *phlegmasia dolens* (see Phlegmasia); white-nose = *white-nose monkey* · see 12 d (*c*); white point, collectors' name for a moth (*Leucania albipuncta*) having a white dot on each of the fore wings; white-root, the herb Solomon's seal, from its white creeping rootstock, white-rump, (*a*) the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*; (*b*) the Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*; white-sides, white-spot, collectors' names for species of moths (see quots), white-spur, title of a class of esquires who wore silvered spurs; white-stocking, one who wears white stockings; in quot. applied to a horse with white legs; white-straw, name for a variety of wheat; white-tip, an artificial fly; white-top, (*a*) a N. American species of bent-grass, *Agrostis alba* (cf. Red-top 2); (*b*) an Australian tree, the Flintwood (*Eucalyptus pilularis*); white-wig, one who wears a white wig. See also Whitebeard, -feather, etc.

1814 Alex. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* (1832) III 128 Canvass-back duck .on the Potowmac [they are called] *white-backs *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *White-back*, the white poplar, *Populus alba*. So called from the whiteness of the under side of the leaves 1832 Rennie *Butterfl & M* 199 The White back (*Ptyonomeuta*] *prunella*). 1700 Plukenet *Manissa* Opera 1769 III 113 Lappula Althæoides Americana .*White-Barke, Barbadensibus vulgo 1889 Maiden *Useful Pl Australia* 411 *Cupania semiglauca*, .White Bark. *Ibid.* 421 *Elæocarpus cyaneus*, . White Bark *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 216 Trypherus Carves th' Hare, Boar, the *White-Breech too, The Scythian Phesant, And the Getulian Goat. 1621 Lodge *Summary of Du Bartas* II 22 The *white Cloakes, the Carmes, The Augustines, the Bernardines, the Iacobins, the Cordeliers 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 40 A list of diseases Apoplexy, *white comb, cramp, [etc.]. 1848 Gould *Birds Australia* IV. 81 *Zosterops Dorsalis*, .. Grey backed Zosterops; *White eye. 1862 Johns *Brit. Birds* 625 White eye, the Nyroca Pochard 1850 W. White *Wrekm* xi 93, I journeyed down into the fertile champaign of the *whitefaces. 1912 E. T. Seton *Arctic Prairies* 277 Honkers, *White-fronts and Ducks 1693 C. Mather in G. L. Burr *Narr. Witchcraft Cases* (1914) 284 That spirit by them [*sc* the Newfoundlanders] called *White-Hat, who ordinarily appears on the Shore, in a White-hat. a little before some dangerous Tempest. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 58 [Cambridge] There appeared among the black-hoods placet, 103 Among the *white hoods the proctors accounts differed. 1860 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Phlegmatia Dolens* .. the disease *white leg. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. ix. 157 The seventh [monkey] is the Moustoc, or *White Nose. 1869 Newman *Brit. Moths* 475 The *White-point (*Leucania Albipuncta*). 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxix 202 *White roote or Salomons seale is of two sortes. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 229 The *White-rump Wheatear. 1817 Shaw *Gen. Zool* X. 568 The White-rump has a very pretty song 1888 G. Trumbull *Names of Birds* 209 *Limosa hæmastica* [called] at West Barnstable, White-rump 1832 Rennie *Butterfl & M.* 177 The *White Sides (*Peronea*] *albicostana*) *Ibid* 56 The *White Spot (*Grapholitha*] *albimaculana*) *Ibid.* 144 The White Spot (*Melacosoma*] *unipunctata*) *Ibid.* 148 Ennychia .. The White Spot (*E octomaculata*) 1600 Camden *Britannia* (ed 5) 140 Rex armigeros creat collum torque S S vel stamatico argenteo, & candidis, & argentatis calcaribus exornans, vnde hodie in occidentalibus regni partibus vocantur *'*Whitespurres* ad discrimen Equitum auratorum qui auratis calcaribus vti solent. 1706 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4219/4 A Plate to be run for, by Galloways, not exceeding 13 hands and half high, (the Guilford *White-Stockings excepted). 1697 *Rector's Bk Clayworth* (1910) 121 *White-straw & Joysting 1805 R W Dickson *Pract. Agric.* I. 539 The white-strawed wheat. in other counties bears the appellation of the Kentish white-straw. 1867 F. Francis *Bk. Angling* xii 379 The *White Tip is a standard Tweed pattern 1819 Warden *United States* II 8 The grasses are: White clover, *white top and red top 1889 Maiden *Useful Pl Australia* 502 *Eucalyptus pilularis*, a Mountain Ash of Illawarra ,Willow, or White Top (New South Wales) 1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* Prol, *White-Wig and Vizard make no longer Jar.

f with sbs., forming vbs. (chiefly *nonce-wds*): white-ball, to clean with a ball of whiting; white-mail, to seize or appropriate like *blackmail*, but for a good purpose; white-tooth, to show one's white teeth at See also White-line *v*

1780 *Mirror* No 93 ₱ 12 The servants had their liveries new *white-ball'd 1861 Reade *Cloister & H* III, He spent much of his gains in ,choice drugs, and would have so invested them all, but Margaret *white-mailed a part 1876 A. J. Evans *Through Bosnia* III. 69 A dusky Ethiopian maiden *white-toothing us in the most coquettish fashion.

g. white-like *a*, whitish, somewhat pale.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 379 The Petroleum which is found in Italy is a white-like Spirit of Turpentine. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxii, She looked white like as she beheld the bursting of the sprays.

White, *v.*[1] (Also 4–6 whitt-, whytt-.) [OE *hwītian*, f. *hwīt* White *a.* Cf. OHG., MHG. *wīzen*, (G. *weissen*), Goth. *hweitjan.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To become white. = Whiten *v* 2. *Obs*

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxxiv. 113 Hwæs blod readab on rosan gelicnysse, and hwæs lichama hwitaþ on lilian fægernysse *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 150 Þe bouh, hwon he adeadeð, he hwiteð wiðuten. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 276 Ful pale y-woxen was þe moone And whiten gan the Orisonte shene Al Estward. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii xl. (Bodl. MS.) In wynter alle þinge whiteþ bi colde and bi froste 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* VI viii. In Ashmole (1652) 163 Drynes procedyth as Whytyth the matter

†**2** *trans.* To make white: = Whiten *v.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Rhyming Poem* 11. 62 (Grein III. 1. 162) Flan man hwiteð *c* 1325 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 336 Be the hond i-whited, it shal go god inouh 1340 *Ayenb* 178 Ase þet line cloþ þet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* xix xxii (Bodl MS.), Colde blakkeþ dry substaunce & whiteþ moiste substaunce. 1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 118 b, Euerie person that vsith the occupacyon of making of tyles, shall make them good and able and throughly whyted. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 230 They haue washed and whited their garmentes in the bloud of the Lambe 1568 Hacket tr *Thevet's New found World* VII. 10 b, Milke is but bloud whitted in yᵉ dug 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, Your Passion hath sufficiently whited your Face. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc.) 234 Who can white a Blackmore? 1721 E. Ward *Merry Tinker* I. (1729) 16 No yellow Fowl, or stale one, green, Can ever in his Shop be seen, Because he puts in use a strange Device, to white 'em when they change.

b. *spec.* To cover or coat with white; to whitewash; also *fig.*: = Whiten *v.* 1 b, d. Now *rare.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 Mannes þruh, þe is wiðuten ihwited, and wiðinne stinkende 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 61, I shal keure 30wre kirke. Wowes do whitten *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 As the snow embelisheth and whiteth a dong hep with oute 1534–5 *MS Rawl D* 777 lf 72 b, Pargyttyng and whyttyng the Stayers. 1572 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 149 For lyme, to make an end of whittinge the churche. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 23 A farthing worth of flower to white him ouer and wamble him in *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Brother* IV. i, I hou Whit'st over all his vices. 1632 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* 25 As it were Lead whited with silver 1777 Brand *Pop Antiq.* 270 *note*, At Oxford, at this Time, the little Crosses cut in the Stones of Buildings, to denote the Division of the Parishes, are whited with Chalk 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxviii, When he had thus cleared his conscience, or rather whited it over like a sepulchre 1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit* § 235 The ceilings , as well as the pediment in front of the house, to be lath laid, set, and whited.

Proverb. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II 373 That at anes, as vses to be said, tha wil quhite tua walis 1629 H Burton *Babel no Bethel* Pref. Ep. 19, I doe in this Booke .as the Proverbe is, white two walls with one brush.

†**c.** To bleach; to blanch: = Whiten *v* 1 c.

1530 Palsgr. 457/1, I bleche, I whyte clothe. 1541 *Act 33 Hen VIII* c 15 § 1 The said lynnen yarne must lye w'oute for one half yere to be whyted. 1611 *Bible* Mark IX 3 His raiment became exceeding white as snow so as no Fuller on earth can white them 1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard* (1675) 208 The manner of whiting it [*sc* lettuce] under earthen pots 1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 128 Wax, bleached or whited in Foreign Parts, and imported.

d. *pa. pple* Of a horse. see quot. 1737.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr* (1757) II 5 He is. called well Whited if his Hinder Feet be both White 1760 Heber *Horse Matches* IX. 147 He is a compleat strong horse, well whited 1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Mr. Robson's His Majesty, in addition to being badly 'whited', had unpleasing action

e. *Printing.* To space *out* (matter) with 'white'.

1892 A. Oldfield *Man Typogr* 1 15 Reglets for whiting out bills and placards are made of wood

White, *v*[2] *Sc.* and *n. dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* quhite, 7 whyt, 9 *dial* whit. [north. variant of Thwite. Cf. Whang.] *trans.* To cut slices off (a stick, etc.) with a knife or other sharp instrument; to pare; to whittle.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S.) 72 Stock and stane .. Quhilk men may carfe or quhite. 1662 in W Hunter *Beggar & Ho Flemmg* (1862) 4 Elf boyis, wha whyttis and dyghtis thame [*sc* arrow-heads] with a sharp thing lyke a paking neidle 1799 J Robertson *Agric Perth* 267 Boys, who white a stick, until it be so worn down that it become useless. 1890 Service *Notandums* IX. 62 Ye can be whitin' a stick

White. see Quit, Weight, Wight, Wit, Wite.

White acre. Also whit(t)aker, witacre

†**1.** *Law.* An arbitrary name for a particular parcel of ground, distinguished from another called Black acre, q v *Obs*

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof Bk* viii. § 561 If a man seised in fee of white acre and black acre devisable, and deviseth white acre unto I S [etc.] 1698 [see Black acre]

2 A local name for white quartz.

1796 Marshall *Rural Econ W. Eng* I 16 A species of crystal, or quartz—provincially 'whittaker', which, in colour, is mostly white, sometimes tinged with red. 1839 De la Beche *Rep Geol Cornw*, etc xv 473 *note*, Quartz is commonly known. as whiteacre in eastern Cornwall and part of Devon

Whitebait (hwəi·tbeit). Formerly white bait, white-bait [f. White *a.* + Bait *sb*; so called from its former use as bait.] A small silvery-white fish, caught in large numbers in the estuary of the Thames and elsewhere, and esteemed as a delicacy.

Formerly reckoned by some as a distinct species, but now proved to consist of the fry of various fishes, chiefly the herring and sprat.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 A young Herring is by some termed a Yaulin, or a White Bait 1763 in *Priv Lett Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 93 We got back to Greenwich to dine. We had the smallest fish I ever saw, called whitebait; they are only to be eat at Greenwich, and are held in high estimation by the epicures. 1831 Peacock *Crotchet Castle* VII, As delicate as whitebait in July. 1836 Mollard *Cookery* 38 To dress White Bait. This is a fish peculiar to Greenwich and Blackwall 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* xxxiv, There are people who dislike salmon, and whitebait, and spring ducklings, and all manner of old established delicacies.

b. *attrib.*

Whitebait dinner: a dinner at which whitebait was eaten, held annually at Greenwich and attended by cabinet ministers from early in the 19th century till 1894 For the origin of the dinner see *Encycl Brit* (ed 11) XII 554.

1836 Disraeli *Let to Ld Glenelg* 12 Mar., His Majesty's Ministers may then hold Cabinet Councils to arrange a white-bait dinner at Blackwall 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* VIII, Whitebait parties at the Ship [1859 Lever *Dav Dunn* XXXVI, The Irishman that has soared to the realm of white-bait with a Minister] 1902 C J Cornish *Natur. in Thames* 201 White-bait shoals swarmed in the Lower Thames and the Medway.

c. Applied to other small fishes in different parts of the world resembling this and used as food.

e g The Chinese and Japanese fishes of the family *Salangidæ*, various N. American species of silversides, and various fishes of Australia and New Zealand (see quots.).

1882 Tenison-Woods *Fish N. S W.* 85 Count Castelnau states that it [*sc. Engraulis antarcticus*] is very common in the Melbourne market and goes by the name of 'White-bait' 1883 *Royal Comm on Fisheries of Tasmania* p iv, Retropinna Richardsonii, whitebait or smelt. Captured in great abundance in the river Tamar, in the prawn nets 1886 Sherrin *Handbk. Fishes N. Z.* 141 Together with the young of *Retropinna Richardsoni*, they [*sc. Galaxias attenuatus*] are called whitebait

Whitebeam (hwəi tbīm). Also white beam, white-beam [Of uncertain origin. Perhaps an alteration of Whitten on the analogy of *quicken* and *quickbeam.*] A small tree, *Pyrus Aria*, having large leaves with white silky hairs on the under side. Also *whitebeam-tree* (incorrectly *white beam-tree*. see Beam-tree).

1705 S Dale *Pharmacol.* Suppl , Index, The White-Beam-Tree, Aria. 1770 *Phil Trans* LXI 388 Of all soils this is the most favourable to beech, white-beam, [etc]. 1800 [see Beam-tree] 1902 C J Cornish *Natur. in Thames* 152 The hawfinch is seen picking up white beam kernels.

Whitebeard (hwəɪ tbɪəɹd).

1. An old man with a white beard.

† Also as *quasi*-proper name. in quot 1450 probably in allusion to the representation of God the Father as an aged man.

1450 Sir J. Fastolf in *Paston Lett* I 131 They shall be quyt by Blackberd or Whyteberd, that ys to sey, by God or the Devyll 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, III ii 112 Whitebeards [*misprr.* White Beares] haue arm'd their thin and hairelesse Scalps Against thy Maiestie. 1829 Scott *Anne of G* xii, 'If she were worth twenty crowns,'.. said the old whitebeard

2 Name in Australia for the plant *Styphelia ericoides*, from the white hairs on the corolla.

1898 Morris *Austral Engl.*

Whiteblowe, obs var. Whitlow.

White-bottle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See Bottle *sb.*4] † a. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.* b. The bladder campion, *Silene inflata* (Treas. Bot.).

a 1400 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 45 *Consolida media*, habet . florem album latum et durum, similem camomille sed maiorem a°e. whit-bothel uel seynt Mary maythe 1652 French *Distill.* ii. 56 Take . White-bottles, Scabius, Dandelyon, of each one handfull.

White boy, whi·teboy. Also 7 white-boy.

† 1. A favourite, pet, or darling boy : a term of endearment for a boy or (usually) man *Obs.*

Cf. White *a.* 9, and *white son* in 11 e.

1599 Porter *Angry Wom Abingt* (Percy Soc.) 69 Whose white boy is that same? *c* 1600 *Timon* I. iii (1842) 10 *Gelas.* What speake the virgines of me? *Paul* They terme you delight of men, white boye, Noble without comparison 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I xiii. 20 The Pope was loth to adventure his darlings into danger; those white-boyes were to stay at home with his Holinesse their tender father. 1690 C. Nesse *O & N. Test* I 377 Joseph was not only his earthly fathers white-boy, but his heavenly's also 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xvi, Were war at the gates, I should be one of her [*sc* Q. Elizabeth's] white boys

† 2. A surpliced choir-boy. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1691 Mrs D'Anvers *Academia* 32 The Organs set up with a ding, The White-men roar, and White-Boys sing.

3. (usually with capital.) A name adopted by or applied to the members of various illegal, rebellious, or riotous associations. a. *Eng. Hist.*

1644 (*title*) The Devills White Boyes: or, A mixture of malicious Malignants. 1684 Dryden tr. *Maimbourg's Hist. League* Postsci 47 When a Body of white Boys was already appearing in the West. [*Footnote by Sir W. Scott*, White was the dress affected by those who crowded to see Monmouth in his western tour]

b. *Irish Hist.* A member of a secret agrarian association formed in 1761: for the reason of the name see quot. 1762. Also *attrib.*

1762 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 84 Rioters..called Levellers , likewise called White Boys, from their wearing shirts over their other cloaths, the better to distinguish each other by night 1808- [see Right boys] 1842 Madden *United Irishmen* I 25 The Whiteboy disturbances ,had no more connection with religious controversy than with the disputes between the Scotists and Thomists. Whiteboyism was an association against high rents and tithes. 1842 S. C Hall *Ireland* II. 79 Ambrose Power Esq., was murdered on his own hearth by a party of Whiteboys. 1881 Dillon in *Standard* 25 Jan , It was .a relic of the Whiteboy days

c *transf.*

1768 H. Walpole *Let. to Strafford* 25 June, Those black dogs, the whiteboys or coal heavers, are dispersed or taken 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III 290 Who knows but you are one o' the tories yourself, or one o' the whiteboys—or cow boys—or skinners

Hence **Whiteboyism,** the principles or practices of the Irish Whiteboys (see 3 b).

1778 *Phil. Surv. S Irel.* 313 Till some step is taken in favour of tillage and the poor Whiteboyism will probably remain 1842 [see 3 b] 1893 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/6 Five men who had been sentenced at the Kerry Assizes in 1888,—for moonlighting and whiteboyism.

White bread. [Cf MHG. *wîzbrôt*, G. *weissbrot*, LG. *witbrôd*, Du. *witbrood.*] Bread of a light colour, made from fine wheaten flour, as distinguished from Brown bread.

13.. in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 354 Euerych bakere of þe town.. shalde make whitbred, *c* 1450 *Customs of Malton* in *Engl. Misc* (Surtees) 62 No bakar yᵗ bakys qwhytte brede schall bake brown brede nor he yᵗ bakys brown brede schall bake no qwhyte brede. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 34 Polerde wheate is greatter corne, and wyll make whyte breed. 1598 *Epulario* D j b, Putting vnto it crums of Whitebread. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iii *Law* 836 Thou, that from Heav'n thy daily White-bread hast 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II xxv. 248 The white bread, fruit, and Spanish wines. I received as a present

Whitecap, white-cap (hwəɪ·tkæp). [Cap *sb.*1]

1. Name for several birds having a white or light-coloured patch on the head (see quots.).

1668 Charleton *Onomast* 78 *Passeres Montanus* the White-Cap 1874 T. Belt *Nat. Nicaragua* 238 The white-cap (*Machærhera parvirostris*, Lawr.), the smallest of thirteen different kinds of humming-birds that I noticed around Santo Domingo 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 13 Redstart. The male is called 'whitecap' in Shropshire, from its white forehead. *Ibid.* 22 Whitethroat (from its grey head).. Whitecap

2. *pl.* Local name for species of mushroom.

1818 *Withering's Brit. Pl* (ed 6) IV 282 *Ag*[*aricus*] *Georgii.* Gathered in abundance for the London markets, where they are sold as Mushrooms, but by the more discriminating country people called White caps 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *White-caps*,..*Agaricus arvensis.* Horse Mushroom.

3. A white-capped or crested wave ; a breaker

1773 *Phil. Trans* LXIV. 458 None, or very few white-caps (or waves whose tops turn over in foam) appeared. 1838 Asa Gray *Lett* (1893) I. 71 We had a strong head wind .. the surface of the lake was covered with white-caps. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Aug 375/1 Numerous reefs . marked by white-caps where the ebb tide rushed over them

4. A person wearing a white cap ; *spec* one of a self-constituted body in the United States who commit outrages upon persons under the pretence of regulating public morals

1891 *Tablet* 13 June 941 The Lynchers in such cases are usually called white-caps, regulators, &c 1894 *Westm Gaz* 23 May 2/3 A White Cap disguises himself and performs his errands at night.

So **Whi·te-capped** (-kæpt) *a.*, wearing a white cap or caps; capped with foam, covered with white-crested waves.

1880 'Ouida' *Moths* III, White-capped old women looked on 1895 *Outing* (U S.) XXVI. 447/2 A white-capped sea. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV 75 The whitecapped cavalry were caught unawares by French's brigade.

Whitechapel (hwəɪ·tˌtʃæ p'l). [Name of a district of London, inhabited chiefly by persons of low character]

1. a In various slang uses, mostly *attrib.* (see quots.).

a 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew*, *White-chappel portion*, two torn Smocks, and what Nature gave. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T*, *Whitechapel breed*, fat, ragged, and saucy *Whitechapel bean*, who dresses with a needle and thread, and undresses with a knife 1860 *Slang Dict*, *Whitechapel*, or Westminster Brougham, a costermonger's donkey-barrow 1863 Dickens *Uncomm Trav.* xxv[ii], What is termed in Albion a 'Whitechapel shave' (and which is, in fact, whitening, judiciously applied to the jaws with the palm of the hand). 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Whitechapel fortune*, a clean gown and a pair of pattens

b. *attrib.* or *absol.* Applied to certain irregular or unskilful methods of play in whist and billiards : see quots *collog.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 P 5 They know no more of the game [*sc.* whist] than what is called White-Chapel play 1847 Halliwell, *Whitechapel play* [= *Bungay-play*, a simple straightforward way of playing the game of whist, by leading all the winning cards in succession, without endeavouring to make the best of the hand.] 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX 372/2 The Saying at Whist, when you play ace and king of a suit—' That is Whitechapel play'. *Ibid.* 440 All billiard players know, that when an adversary 'pockets' your ball, it is called 'Whitechapel play', the act of doing so being considered anything but etiquette 1899 A. Mainwaring *Cut Cavendish* 12 Avoid the hateful 'Whitechapel', *i. e.* the lead from a single card

2. *Whitechapel needle*: some particular make of needle ; in quot. 1828 allusively. *U. S.*

1774 *Pennsylv Gaz* 10 Aug Suppl. 2/2 Whitechapel and Glovers needles 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 188 He had pricked his fingers with 'Gammer Gurton's needle', in buying a Whitechapel one *Note*, A cant phrase for a counterfeited copy of this old play.

3. In full *Whitechapel cart*, a kind of light two-wheeled spring cart.

1842 J Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 129 For a minister with a family, a whitechapel is, upon the whole, the best of the open conveyances It carries six 1859 *Carriage Builders' Art Jrnl.* I. 26/2 A light Whitechapel Cart, suitable to the use of a country gentleman. 1875 *Hints to Yng Tandem Drivers* 6 Whitechapels (from the fact that the passengers sit *inside* them instead of *outside*) are dangerous to get out of in any emergency. 1900 Gunton *Patent Specif* No. 1332 Improved seat-shifting fittings for Dogcarts, Whitechapels or any other vehicles.

4 as *adj.* Low, vulgar.

1901 *Scotsman* 22 Mar 7/5 The humiliation of the party by the Whitechapel scene of Tuesday.

Whitecoat (hwəɪ tkoʊt). Also **white-coat,** † **white coat.**

1. A soldier wearing a white or light-coloured coat: cf. Buff-coat 2. (Also *attrib.*) *Obs.* exc. *Hist* b. In modern times, an Austrian soldier.

1555 in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 60 A certain Band of White Coats ,sent unto them from London. 1562 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 221 Yt apeareth a greate differens betwene the excercised souldior and the rawe white coat. 1571 R Bannatyne *Mem.* (Bann Club) 91 Thare began flyting, 'Away blewcoate!' 'I defy the whytcoite!' 1605 Heywood *If you know not me* C 2, Enter three white-cote souldiers. 1632 — *Engl. Elis.* 113 For her guard two hundred Northern White Coates were appointed .. to watch about her lodging. 1644 in Rushw. *Hist Coll.* III. II 634 The Marquess of Newcastle's Regiment of White Coats were almost wholly cut off for they scorned to fly 1662 A. Cooper *Stratologia* VI 115 In the main battail do our white Coats stand 1840 Hor. Smith *Oliver Cromwell* II. 159 Newcastle with all his whitecoats.

b. 1861 Meredith *Let. to Mrs J Ross* 19 Nov., Verona . is now less a City than a fortress. You see nothing but white coats—who form the majority of the inhabitants.

2. A young seal, having a coat of white fur; also the fur itself.

† 1792 G. Cartwright *Jrnl Labrador* III p x, *Whitecoat*, a young seal, before it has cast its first coat, which is white and furry. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 6/2 The skin of the small pup seal is of small value, being known as 'Whitecoat'.

Whited (hwəɪ·ted), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *arch.*

I. [f. White *v.*1 + -ed 1.]

1. Covered or coated with white; *spec.* (*a*) plastered over with white, whitewashed, as a wall, building, etc.; now chiefly in the biblical phr. *whited sepulchre* (Matt. xxiii. 27) used allusively; † (*b*) of metal, tinned or silvered , also occas *gen*, e. g. of land covered with snow.

1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Huo þet is yhol of bodie and uoul ine herte is ase þe beneles yhuited. 1388 Wyclif *Acts* xxiii. 3 Thanne Poul seide to hym, Thou whitid wal, God smyte thee 1552 Huloet, Whyghted or paynted with white leade, *cerussatus.* 1645 Milton *Hor. Ed. i. xvi* 40 in *Tetrach* 39 But his owne house, and the whole neighbourhood Sees his foule inside through his whited skin 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag*, *Penalties & Forfeit* 2 Iron Wyre, or whited Wyre, are forfeited if any such be Imported 1733 Pope *Donne's Sat* iv. 151 He tells..What Lady's face is not a whited wall 1764 Dodsley *Leasowes* in *Shenstone's Wks* (1777) II 305 A whited village among trees 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* iv, This old whited sepulchre, society 1867 Emerson *May-day* 104 The whited desert knew me not, Snow-ridges masked each darling spot.

2. Whitened by deprivation of colour ; *spec.* bleached, as cloth ; also, peeled so as to expose the white interior.

1529 *Dunmow Churchw MS* lf. 10 b, xxv. ells of whytyd normvndy at vi d the ell 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2814/4 A considerable quantity of Whited Linen. 1794 *Trans. Soc Arts* XII. 139 About a load and a half whited osiers. 1897 P. Warung *Tales Old Regime* 205 John Donnell, brown complexion, whited raised spot on lower part of right eye.

† 3. *Whited brown* (of paper); whitish brown, whity-brown *Obs.*

1720 *Lett Lond. Jrnl* (1721) 12 Having put up my Books [etc.] in a Sheet of whited-brown Paper. 1846 Dodd *Brit. Manuf.* Ser vi 18.

II [f. White *sb.* 1 + -ed 2]

4. Of an egg: Having white or albumen (of a specified kind). *rare*—1

1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 66 Whited alike, and yellow yolked all

White-ear, *sb.* and *a.* [Ear *sb.*1] a. *sb* A gastropod resembling, or having some part resembling, a white ear ; e. g. one of the family *Vanicoridæ*, having a white-ribbed shell with a wide opening. b. *adj.* White-eared.

1815 Burrow *Elem Conchol* 204 *Helix Haliotdea*, White-ear Snail ; Venus's Ear. 1826 Stephens in Shaw's *Gen Zool* XIII ii. 57 White-Ear Owl 1854 A Adams etc. *Man Nat Hist* 133 White-Ears (*Vanicoridæ*)

So **Whi·te-eared** (-ɪəɹd) *a.*, having white ears , (of a bird) having white feathers around the ears.

1783 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* II i. 84 White Eared Thr[ush]

White feather, in phr. *to show the white feather*, etc. : see Feather *sb.* 1 b. Hence **White-feather,** one who 'shows the white feather', a coward ; **White-feathered** *a., lit.* having white feathers; *fig.* 'showing the white feather', cowardly; **White-featherism** (*nonce-wd*), cowardice.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T* , **White feather*, he has a white feather, he is a coward, an allusion to a game cock, where having a white feather, is a proof he is not of the true game breed 1805 *Sporting Mag* XXVI 56 According to the boxing phrase, shewed the white feather. 1816 Scott *Bl Dwarf* ix, 'He has a white feather in his wing', said Simon, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. 1825– [see Feather *sb.* 1 b] 1837 Borrow *Rom Rye* xliii, Jack is a gentleman, whilst t'other, though bred a lord, is a screw, and a *whitefeather 1876 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 4 He was one of the *white-feathered sort. 1894 *Poultry Chron* I 49 All white-feathered poultry are tender, save Aylesbury ducks 1843 [James] *Commissioner* iv. 39 That he might show as little *white featherism as possible

Whitefieldian, Whitfieldian (hwəɪ t-, hwɪ·tffldiăn), *sb* and *a* [f. proper name *Whitefield* or *Whitfield* + -ian.] a. *sb.* A follower of George Whitefield ; a Calvinistic Methodist. b. *adj.* Of or belonging to George Whitefield or the Whitefieldians. So **Whit(e)fie·ldianism, Whi·t(e)fieldism,** the system or doctrines of the Whitefieldians ; **Whi·t(e)fieldite,** a Whitefieldian.

1744 in G T S. Farquhar *Three Bps. Dunkeld* (1915) I xi. 94 He is looked upon by Lyon at Perth..as a Whitefieldian. 1748 *St. James' Even. Post* Oct., Hamburg. A new set of Methodists (much like our Whitefieldites) 1786 Told *Life* 87, I treated him with ridicule and contempt, he being a Whitfieldite 1879 Gladstone *Glean.* VII 224 Whitfieldism on the one hand, and the clericalism of the eighteenth century on the other 1885 *Scribner's Mag* XXX. 390/1 Puritanism, quakerism, and what may be comprehensively called Whitefieldism 1915 G T. S Farquhar *Three Bps. Dunkeld* I xi 94 A discourse upon the Christian doctrine of Justification (evidently intended to test his Whitefieldianism).

Whitefish (hwəɪ·tfiʃ). Also white-fish, white fish. [Cf Du. *witvisch* bleak, LG. *witfisk*, med. L. *albus piscis.*]

1 A general name for fishes of a white or light colour (esp. those having silvery scales without spots or ornamental colours), as cod, haddock, whiting, etc.

1461–2 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. v 301 Samon, heringe, hake, whitfishe 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot* (1821) I p xxxvii, This firth is richt plentuus of coclis, osteris [etc.] .with gret plente of quhit fische. 1612a

Drayton *Poly-olb.* ix. 131 Those White-fish that in her [*sc.* Lin] doe wondrously abound, Are neuer seene in him [*sc.* Dee]; nor are his Salmons found At any time in her. 1701 [W. Paterson] *Counc Trade* (1751) 28 The vast numbers of herring and white-fish in all our channels, inletts and lakes 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 233 Carshalton-river, abounding with trouts and other white fishes. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxxi, The great pike sending the whitefish flying in shoals

2 The Great Sturgeon (= Beluga 1); the White Whale (= Beluga 2).

1662 J. Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 165 A Fisherman..took a *Beluga* or white fish, which was above eight foot long, and above four broad 1698 A Brand *Emb fr. Muscovy* 31 The Oby .abounds in Sturgeon, Whitefish or Belluja's, and others. 1743 *Phil Trans* XLII 611 The White-fish are likewise in these Seas, like a Whale, but without Fins on the Back 1792 G Cartwright *Jrnl. Labrador* III. p. x, *Whitefish*, a fish of the Porpoise kind

3 A common name for the fishes of the genus *Coregonus*, of the family *Salmonidæ*, found in the lakes of North America, and valued as food.

1748 [see Tittymeg] 1778 T. Hutchins *Top. Descr. Virginia* 47 Lake Erie has a great variety of fine fish, such as Sturgeon, Eel, White Fish. 1873 T Gill *Catal. Fishes E. Coast N. Amer* 29 *Pomatomus saltatrix*...Blue-fish ; white fish and snap-mackerel (young). *Ibid.* 33 *Brevoortia menhaden* white-fish (Saybrook to Milford, Connecticut). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal* (ed 4) 160 A The famous *Coregonus albus*, or White Fish, of Canadian lakes

Hence **White fisher,** one who catches white fish (sense 1); **White fishery, fishing,** the occupation of catching white fish

1528 *Extr. Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 121 All the *quhit fischaris consentit to gif to thair chaplane .xiid in the yeir. 1601 *Ibid.* (1848) II. 217 Willeame Brabner, Patrik Huchoun, and James Symsoun, quhytfischeris in Futtie. 1772 *Newspaper Cutting* (Douce Prints S 9. 109) Died at Montrose, Thomas Milne, white-fisher, aged 100 years 1892 *Daily News* 26 Mar 3/3 The Committee have devised a *modus vivendi* by which the rights of the salmon fishers have been protected, and at the same time the rights of the white fishers have been established. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng & Scot.* 168 Small vessels [employed] in the *White Fisheries. 1840 Blaine *Encycl. Rur Sports* VIII II. 955 The British fisheries, which, besides the herring, embrace the cod, the ling, haddock, skate, halibut, turbot, &c. are collectively termed the white fishery. 1600 *Reg. Mag Sig Scot* 341/1 Cum *lie stelyair*, halecum et salmonum piscationibus et *lie* **quhite-fischingis* 1703 J Brand *Descr Orkney*, etc 79 Excelling any other place of the King of Brittan's Dominions for Herring, White and Grey Fishing 1892 *Rep Solway White Fish Comm*, The white fishing industry on the Scottish shores of the Solway Firth

Whiteflaw, obs. var. Whitlow.

Whitefoot (hwəi·tfut), *sb.* (*a.*) [Cf. OE. *hwīt-fōt* adj.]

1. *Farriery.* A white marking on a horse's foot (see quot.); also, a horse with such a mark.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp*, *White-Foot* .called in French *Balzane*, is a white mark that happens in the feet of a great many horses, both before and behind, from the fetlock to the coffin.

2. Collectors' name for a species of moth.

1832 Rennie *Butterfl & M.* 161 The Whitefoot (*Stilpilonota*] *fœnella*,). Wings dusky brown, with a large medial hook shaped white band

3 *Hist.* A member of a secret society in Ireland who committed murders and outrages about 1832. Pl **whitefeet** (also irreg used *attrib*).

1832 in G. C. Lewis *Local Disturb. Irel.* (1836) 107, I find that the Whiteboy system has for the last sixty years continued under different names, as, Peep o'-day-boys,..Ribbon men, the Lady Clares, the Terry Alts Now we have the Whitefeet and Blackfeet. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 2 An armed party of Whitefeet paid the third visit to the house of the long-threatened Jeremiah Farrell. 1833 *Ibid.* 12 Mar 3/6 James Jackman, a Whitefoot, for attacking the house of one Roche, and killing him, is to be hanged on Monday 1886 *Irish Eccles Gaz* 4 Sept., The massacre of whitefeet men in the last days of that unfortunate secret society in the Queen's County.

B. *adj.* White-footed *poet.*

1867 Morris *Jason* II. 359 White-foot Ino smiling, sat alone.

So **Whi·te-foo·ted** *a*, having white feet; **Whi·te-footism,** the practices of Irish whitefeet.

1483 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 602/32 *Petulus*, whyt foted *et dicitur de equo.* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp* s v. *Chausse trop-haut*, A white-footed horse 1757 in *Eliz Carter's Lett.* 29 July (1809) II. 251 One of the prettiest little white-footed black cats..you ever saw 1781 Pennant *Hist Quadrup.* 91 The white-footed Antelope or Nil-ghau 1821 Scott *Kenilw* x, His white footed nag 1832 in G. C Lewis *Local Disturb Irel*, (1836) 77 If they continue suffering under hardships, Whitefootism will revive again.

White friar. [White *a.* 6 a.]

1. A Carmelite friar (whose habit is distinguished by a white cloak and scapular). Also, loosely, a Premonstratensian or White Canon.

1412 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 24 Willyam Cokar, than beande prouincial of the Quite Freris of Scotlande 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. II (1883) 88, I haue my self ben conuersant in a religious hous of white freris at gaunt which haue all thynge in comyn *a* 1550 *Lynn Chron* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 198 In this yere one william chysborow and a whyght ffryere was hanged drawen and quartered. 1603 Stow *Surv.* 312 The white Fryers church in Fleet-street. 1762 Br. Forbes *Jrnl* (1886) 170 An Abbacy of *Premonstratenses*, or White Friars 1766 [see Carmelite].

2. *pl.* The Carmelite convent in Fleet Street, London; hence, the district or neighbourhood in which it was.

"Having been formerly a sanctuary, it long retained the privilege of protecting persons liable to arrest, and thus became the resort of debtors .. and profligates' (Nares). Hence *attrib*

1562 Awdelay *Fraat Vacab* (1869) 51 There came a Counterfet Cranke vnder my lodgynge at the whyte Fryares 1609 B Jonson *Silent Wom* Prol, Cates..fit for Ladies;. Some for your waiting wench, and city-wives; Some for your men, and daughters of White-Fryars. 1620 Melton *Astrologaster* 36 Some of his White-Fryer Mistresses

3 *colloq.* or *dial* A flake or particle of white scum or froth floating on liquid

1729 Swift *Direct Serv.* i (1745) 22 If the Cork be musty, or White Fryers in your Liquor. 1856 P Kennedy *Banks Boro* xxv. 191 The white-friars came at last on the potatoes in the big pot, they then proceeded to boil

White-gum[1]. [after Red gum[1], q.v.] An eruption of whitish spots with a red border (*Strophulus albidus*) incident to young children.

1799 Underwood *Dis Childhood* (ed 4) I 81 Another species [of Red-gum] often of a pearl colour and opake, which has generally been accounted a kind of red gum, but it has of late been suggested might be termed the white-gum.

White-gum[2]. [Gum *sb*[2] 5.] Any species of *Eucalyptus* with white or light-coloured bark. Also **White gum-tree.**

1827 P Cunningham *Two Years in N. S Wales* I. xii 200 The red and white gums [so named] from their wood 1827 *Trans. Linnæan Soc* XV. 278 [The ground-parrot] chiefly breeds in a stump of a small White Gum-tree 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 13 May, On the lower slopes [of the ranges] the bluegum trees become first commingled with trees locally designated whitegum and black butt

White-haired, *a.* [Cf. ON. *hvíthærr*, *-hæra* dr.] Having white or hoary hair, esp. from age. Also, covered with white hairs or down, as a plant.

c 1400 [see Haired]. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 519 Now I am olde & white-haried. 1530 Palsgr 329/1 Whyte heared, *chenu* 1726 *Papers rel Scots in Poland* (S H.S 1915) 210 To two white haired people f 24 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) III 825 *Bryum canescens* leaves white haired at the ends 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lxii, The white-haired gentleman's affection for the girl. 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* vii, A sweet gravity about her, as charming in her white-haired age as in her fair youth!

Whitehead[1] (hwəi·thed), *a* and *sb* (In earlier use as a personal name, e. g. *Jon Hwytheaved* (1332 in *Lit. Cantuar.*, Rolls, I 458).)

A. *adj.* = White-headed. *rare*

1577 Wolton *Cast. Christians* E viij, Graue and whyte-headde Fathers 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III iv. 162 White-head waves.

B. *sb.* †**1.** app. A white head-dress. *Obs.*

1587 *Acc Mary Q Scots* (Camden) 31 Parys heades. Whiteheades for gentlewoemen attendaunte uppon the mourners

2 A name for various species of birds having the head (wholly or partly) white: see quots.

1686 Blome *Gentl. Recreat.* II 37/1 Partridges; the first, when newly hatched, are called White-heads. 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XVIII. 52/2 Two other small birds from New Zealand, where they are known as the 'Whitehead' and 'Yellow-head', were referred to the genus, under the names of *O*[*? thonyx*] *albic*[*ap*]*illa* and *O. ochrocephala*

3. A West Indian feverfew, *Parthenium Hysterophorus.*

1864 Grisebach *Flora W Ind. Isl.* 388.

Whitehead[2]. A kind of torpedo, invented by Robert Whitehead.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Nov 5/2 A blow with even an ordinary Whitehead, let alone the improved Whitehead of the German navy, would practically rip the bottom out of the strongest ship afloat. 1898 Kipling *Fleet in Being* v 54 Fancy a Whitehead smitten on the nose by one little shell You'd go up.

White-headed (hwəi·the·ded), *a.*

1 Of an animal: Having the head (wholly or partly) white; having white hair, plumage, etc on the head.

(Freq. in specific designations of various birds)

1525 in *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 11 On white whiteheded 1547 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 53 One whitheaded calff 1785 Pennant *Arctic Zool* II. 196 1872 Coues *Key N Amer Birds* 192 White-headed Woodpecker

2 Of a person: White-haired, esp. from age, also, having very light or fair hair, flaxen-haired

1815 Scott *Guy M* i, A great white-headed, bare-legged, lubberly boy of twelve years old 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xxv, A small white-headed boy with a sunburnt face 1886 Tennyson *Locksley Hall 60 Yrs. after* 38 This old white-headed dreamer

b. In Irish colloq. use, with *boy* Favourite, darling: cf. White *a* 9 and White boy 1

1820 Maturin *Melmoth* 1, He was always her 'white-headed boy', she said,—*imprimis*, his hair was as black as jet) 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* II. xi, He was always my white-headed boy, and I stuck to him with life

3. Of a wave: White-capped, white-crested; also of a sea covered with such waves.

1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour.* VIII, An angry, white-headed sea 1909 E Phillpotts in *R P. A. Ann* (1910) 10 The riotous march of mad, white-headed waves.

White-heart, *sb* and *a*

1. *sb.* In full *white-heart cherry* (for *white heart-cherry*; cf. *black-heart* s v. Black *a.* 19). A light-coloured variety of cultivated cherry.

1733 W Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 143 The May-duke, White-hart, Black Orleance and the Morella 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxvi, The blackbirds eating our white-heart cherries.

2. *adj.* Having a white or light-coloured 'heart'.

1900 *Daily Express* 25 Apr 6/4 Fine white-heart lettuces.

White heat. [Heat *sb.* 1 c] That degree of heat or temperature (higher than *red heat*) at which metals and some other bodies radiate white light, the state of being white-hot.

1710 J Harris *Lex Techn* II, *White* or *Flame Heat*, is a Degree of Heat given by Smiths to their Iron This is a less Heat than a Welding Heat 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 357 If a bar of iron or steel, at a white heat, be rubbed with a roll of sulphur, the two bodies combine, forming sulphuret of iron *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ Sci* I 89/2, 2000° (or an incipient white-heat)

b. *fig.* A state of intense or extreme emotion

1839 Syd. Smith *Ballot* 8 There are politicians always at a white heat. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind* 148 Carlyle is one of the natures, rare in these latter centuries, capable of rising to a white heat. 1883 W. H Bishop *Ho Merch Pr* xix (1885) 292 There was a vixenish quality in her anger when at white heat.

White horse.

1. The figure of a white horse: see Horse *sb* 23. Also as the sign, and hence the name, of an inn.

1647 in Nightingale *Ejected of 1662* (1911) II 909 Send one of Yor servants to the White horse wthout Creeple gate.

2. A crested wave see Horse *sb* 23 b.

1849 Kingsley *Let* in *Life* VII. (1879) I 168 The bay is now curling and writhing in white horses under a smoking south-wester. 1888 Rider Haggard *Mr Meeson's Will* v, Looking at the 'white horses' chasing each other across the watery plain

3. Local name for a species of ray (fish).

1710 Sibbald *Hist Fife* 51 *Raia aspera*, the White Horse.

4. The West Indian shrub *Portlandia grandiflora* (N. O. *Rubiaceæ*), with large white flowers, cultivated in hot-houses.

1866 *Treas Bot* 1232/1

5 A tough sinewy substance lying between the upper jaw and junk of a sperm-whale.

1874 C M. Scammon *Marine Mammals* 312.

6 *Mining* (*local*) See quot. and Horse *sb.* 11.

1886 J. Barrowman *Sc Mining Terms* 72 *White horse*, intruded white trap in a coal seam.

White-hot, *a.* Also white hot (now *rare*) Heated to such a degree as to radiate white light; at white heat.

1820 Shelley *Œd Tyr* II. i. 172 Innocent Queens o'er white-hot ploughshares tread Unsinged. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip* xiii. (1842) 299 Even bright red hot fuel will cool a white hot crucible 1871 Tyndall *Fragm Sci.* (1879) I ii 30 To display all these colours at the same time the wire must be white-hot.

b. *transf* (rhetorically) · Very bright and hot.

1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It. Note bks.* (1871) II 38 Cool and dim, after the white hot sunshine

c *fig*: cf. White heat b and Red-hot 2.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 552/1 You occasionally turn white-hot 1890 Le Gallienne *G Meredith* 73 Not Carlyle himself had a more white-hot hatred of 'simulacra'

White iron. [= med L. *album ferrum*, F *fer-blanc* tin-plate] **a.** Tinned iron, tin-plate.

b Cast iron of a silvery colour containing a large proportion of carbon in combination

1532 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* VI 155, vj mesouris of quhite irne for the hagbutis charge. 1632, 1745, 1881 [see Iron *sb*[1] 2] 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1252 The only alloy of iron interesting to the arts, is that with tin, in the formation of tin plate, or white iron

c *attrib.* †**white-iron man, smith,** a tin-smith.

1731 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot* (1885) V 528 Spurriers, gunsmyths, whiteiron smyths 1765 Watt in Muirhead *Invent. Watt* (1854) I. 13 My old white-iron man [*footn*, *Anglicé*, tin-man] is dead 1785 Boswell *Hebrides* 19 Aug, James Hood, White Iron Smith 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiii, Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith

White lead, *sb.* [Lead *sb.*[1] Cf. L. *plumbum album* (in class. L. = tin), OF. *blanc plomb*] A compound of lead carbonate and hydrated oxide of lead, much used as a white pigment, also called Ceruse.

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 525/2 Whyte led, or blanke plumbe *c* 1450–1844 [see Lead *sb*[1] 2] 1634 Peacham *Compl Gent.* xiii. (1906) 131 Your flesh colour is commonly compounded of white lead, lake, and vermilion 1823 P Nicholson *Pract. Builder* 410 White Lead, is the principal ingredient used in house painting 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip* xviii (1842) 487 White lead ground up with oil, when spread upon slips of cloth, is very useful for making joints tight.

b. *attrib.*: **white lead ore,** native carbonate of lead, cerussite.

1706 *Lond Gaz* No. 4216/4 The White Lead-House at Rotherhith. 1796 Kirwan *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 203 White Lead ore. 1849 Noad *Electricity* (ed 3) 179 The box, is put together with white-lead joints, as these are perfectly water tight

Hence **White-lead** *v.*, *trans.* to cover or impregnate with white lead.

1863 W. C Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* i 12 White-leaded and varnished the boat. 1881 Neison & Kemp *Pract Boat Bldg* 1. 55 A piece of Stockholm tarred or white-leaded paper

†**Whitelewe,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f White *a.* + -lewe.] = Whitely *a*

1495, etc [see quot 1398[2] s v Whitely *a.*]

White lime, white-lime, *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Lime *sb*[1]] Lime mixed with water as a coating for walls, etc., whitewash. Also *attrib.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* c j b, A playster made of Auripigmentum, Brymstoone, whyte lyme, and Sope, myngled to gether. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Plat. Love* iv, Wks (1687) 212 Pictures might count each other and exchange Their white-lime Looks 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I 173 The old cottages Substantially built of the native stone daubed with no white-lime

So **Whi·te-lime** *v. Obs* or *dial.*, *trans* to coat or cover with white lime, to whitewash; hence **White-limed** (-loimd) *ppl. a.*, **White-liming** *vbl sb.*; also **White-limer,** one who white-limes, a whitewasher.

13 *Life of Jesus* (Horstm) 422 Þe roues þat beoth without *Iȝwitlimede and ıplanede faire, And withInne fulle of caroyne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. xv 111 Ypocrysie is lykned..to a val þat were whitlymed and were foule wythinne 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* xvi xxiv (Bodl MS), Suche medleynge is nedeful to pargette and whitelyme walles 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 54 Alle churches new whytte-lymed, with the commandmenttes wryttyne on the walles 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* xxvii 2 The Iewes are commanded, To gather great stones, & to whitelime them ouer 1602 *Balliol Coll. Oxf. Acc* (MS) Item for lyme, and the laborers wook, to whytlym the Hall, xvi*d*. 1634 BREERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 13 The great church most daintily .white-limed 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* IV. ii 98 Ye shallow harted Boyes, Ye *white-limb'd [*sic*] walls 1624 DONNE *Serm, Matt* iii 17 (1640) 426 If we be not onely *Dealbati Christiani*, (as S Augustine speaks) White-lim'd Christians, Christians on the out-side. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist.* I. i § 13 As white limed houses exceed those which are only rough-cast. 1611 COTGR., *Pincean*, .a *Whitelimers Brush. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S Sea* (1847) 121 Hayre, such as the whitelymers use *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 525/2 *Whytlymynge, *calcificacio*. 1547–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 275 To Lytchefeelde for whitelymynge of the same. 1611 COTGR., *Blanche*, whiting or whitelimming.

White line, white-line, *sb.*

1. *Anat.* a. (tr. L. *linea alba.*) A longitudinal band of tendinous tissue extending from the sternum to the pubis. b A whitish band in the pelvic fascia extending from the symphysis pubis to the spine of the ischium.

1598 FLORIO, *Linéa abba* [*sic*], the line or hollow tying from the nauell, the white line, the vmbelicall veine *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I ii (1722) 6 The white Line is a tendinous Substance, form'd by the Endings of such of those Muscles as meet..in it 1874 HEATH *Anat.* (ed 3) 286 'White line' of pelvic fascia.

2 *Printing.* A line left blank between two lines of type.

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc., Printing* xxiv ¶ 7 That no Letters or Spaces lye in the White lines of the Form. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist Printing* 250 Open matter, with leads and white lines between.

3. a. = BOBBIN *sb.*[1] 2. b. An untarred 'line' or rope (cf. WHITE *a.* 2 a, quots. 1769, 1846).

1824 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xxvi III 35 'Bobbin, or whiteline, they are the same thing,' added the young trader. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s v *Line, White-line*, that which has not been tarred.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (with hyphen) = *white-lined* (see below).

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 330 The White-line Dart (*Agrotis Tritici*) There is generally a sinuous line or interrupted series of linear spots parallel with the hind margin

So **White-line** *v.*, *trans.* to mark with white lines; so **White-lined** *a.*

1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & M* Index 285/1 White-lined Black 1916 *Blackw. Mag* Oct. 478/1 Rolled and white-lined for the game [of tennis]

Whi·te-li·ver. ? *Obs* [WHITE *a.* 5.] A 'white-livered' person, coward, dastard; 'a flatterer' (Jam 1825)

1615 BP HALL *Contempl* IX. *Gideon's Prep* 103 Oh thou white liuer! doth but a foule word, or a frowne scarre thee from Christ? 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Fr Greyb.* 207 Milk-sops, dastards and white livers.

White-livered (-əid), *a.* Having (according to an old notion, still surviving locally) a light-coloured liver, supposed to be due to a deficiency of bile or 'choler', and hence of vigour, spirit, or courage, feeble-spirited, cowardly, dastardly

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1569) F j b, What white lyuered Cities hath not only not withstande them, but also with shame fauoured them. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, III. ii 34 For Bardolph, hee is white-liuer'd, and red-fac'd, by the means whereof a' faces it out, but fights not 1640 HARSNET *Gods Summons* 154 Assurance of victory puts courage .into the most white livered, and fearful souldier. 1710 HEARNE *Collect* (O H. S.) III. 21 A white liver'd, sneaking, mean-spirited Fellow. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* li, A double-faced, white-livered, sneaking spy 1888 MRS H. WARD *Robt. Elsmere* xviii, No need to be white-livered, but every need to take no hasty needless offence

Whitelow, obs. form of WHITLOW.

Whitely (hwəi·tli), *a.* Now only *Sc* Forms: 4 whitliche, 4, 7 whitly, 6 whitlie, whytley, whytely, 5–whitely; *Sc.* 5 quhitlie, 6 quhitly, quhytly, quhittlie. [f WHITE *a.* + -LY[1]] Whitish; pale; light-complexioned, 'fair'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV ix. (Tollem MS.), [A phlegmatic man is] whitly in face, ferful of herte *Ibid* XI vi, Rauene briddes while þey ben whitliche [*ed* 1495 whitlew, 1535 whitelewe, 1582 whitlewe] in feþeris, or þey ben blake *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) iii, A Bucke is a diuerse beste; he hath nought his heer as an hert, for he is more whitely *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress.* 214 Four sokkit steidis full different of hew, The secund steid . Quhitlie and paill. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* x (1652) 82 If the colour of the garland [of the urine] be white, or whitely, it is a token full of good hope. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 17 He was fair and quhitlie 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* III i 198 A whitly wanton, with a veluet brow, With two pitch balls for eyes *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II xxii (1890) 414 Those whitely Stars Which make the Milky-Way 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II 141 You have his whitely Look 1737 RAMSAY *Sc Prov* (1750) 112 Whitely things are ay tender. 1833 *New Monthly Mag* May 65, I know him by his whitely eyes

Comb 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* (1541) e iij, A flematike person is whytly coloured, the colerike is browne and tawny 1588 *Cert. Advert. out of Irel* B 3, The Prince of Ascule was a slender made man whitely faced. 1656 *Mercurius Politicus* No. 330 Flaxen haired, whitely faced

Whitely (hwəi·tli), *adv.* [f WHITE *a.* + -LY[2].] So as to be or appear white, with a white colour or aspect.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* VIII xxvi (Tollem, MS), Amonge all sterres Venus schineþ most comfortably and whitly. 1611 COTGR, *Candidement*, whitely, fairely, in white 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 626 See her hovering feet, More bluely vein'd, more whitely sweet Than those of sea-born Venus 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* i, These faint smokes curling whitely 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* i, A whitely shining oval of still water

Whitely, var. QUITELY *adv*

White man. Also †white-man, whiteman †1. A man clothed in white: cf. WHITE *a.* 6. In quot. 1691, a surpliced chorister *Obs. rare*

1691 [see WHITE BOY 2] 1693 *D'Emilianne's Hist Monast Orders* XIX 216 Of the Order of the White Men In the year 1399, a certain Priest, came down from the Alpes into Italy, Cloathed all in White, great crouds both of Men and Women followed him, and took White Cloaths likewise on their Backs

2 A man belonging to a race having naturally light-coloured skin or complexion: chiefly applied to those of European extraction: see WHITE *a* 4.

1695 MOTTEUX tr *St-Olon's Morocco* 12 [The Moors of Tetuan] are White-men, pretty well Civiliz'd 1791 W BARTRAM *Carolina* 96 The centinels perceiving that I was a whiteman, ventured to hail me 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* I. 164 We white men have been spoiled by education; we have been taught to think many things necessary that you red men can do well without. 1904 HAZLEDINE (*title*) The White Man in Nigeria.

b. orig. *U.S. slang.* A man of honourable character such as one associates with a European (as distinguished from a negro) see WHITE *a* 4 b

1883 *Century Mag* XXVI. 913/1 You've behaved to me like a white man from the start 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz* 22 June 5 Tricoupis the President is a white man—an extremely white man.

White meat, whitemeat. *Obs* exc *dial.* (Also with hyphen) [WHITE *a.* 2, MEAT *sb* 2 Cf. MSw. *hwitmater* pl. (Sw *vitmat*)] a *collect. sing* or *pl.* Foods prepared from milk; dairy produce (occas including eggs).

c 1425 *Voc* in Wr. Wülcker 661/11 *Hoc lactucinium*, wyttemet. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 84 Ȝe most fast from all maner flesch mete and whyt-mete 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 129/1 Without etyng fysshe ne mylke egges or whyte mete. 1538 FITZWARREN in *Lett Suppr Monast* (Camden) 216 Concernyng forbyddyng of whytmeates in Lente. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. 148 The olde wryters doo teache the making of a kinde of white meate, not much vnlike to Welcurdes 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCIII. 150 A thirde kinde of meats, which is neither fishe nor fleshe, commonly called white meates, as egges, milke, butter, cheese. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 148 The Cowes with large vdders, yeelding plenty of whitmeates 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc Trent* I 4 Giuing power to eate egges and whitmeats on fasting dayes. 1796 BP G HAY in *Ushaw Mag* Dec (1913) 286 In those countries where people have nothing else to eat with their bread but whitemeats; these are more or less permitted in Lent itself, and in some places Eggs also. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss*

b. *pl* Certain white or light-coloured flesh foods (see quot 1877).

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett* (1774) II 233 Pray leave off your pastry, fat creams, and dumplings; and then you need not confine yourself to white meats, which I do not take to be one jot wholesomer than beef, mutton, and partridge 1877 *N W. Lncs. Gloss, White meats*, the flesh of lamb, veal, and rabbits, chickens, pheasants, and partridges.

c. *attrib.*

1721 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 175 April 25th. It being a White-Meat day I dined at a Table by myself at the Swan

d. as *adj.* (*fig.*) Mean, pusillanimous

? *a* 1621 BEAUM & FL. *Four Plays* (1647) 33/1 Sirha, sirha, this whitmeat-spirit's not yours.

White monk. [WHITE *a* 6 a cf. WHITE FRIAR.] A Cistercian monk. so called from the colour of the habit of undyed wool.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 31 He made Baldewyn þe whiȝte monk archbisshop of Caunterbury *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6695 These chanouns regulers Or white monkes or these blake 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 7 Seynt Elyn lith in a ffayer place of religion of whith monks *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 136 (1810) 152 Duke Alfred erected a fair abbey for white monks of the order of Cistercians. 1799 J ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 566

Whiten (hwəi·t'n), *v.* Also 5 qwhittyn, 5, 9 *dial.* whitten, 6 whyten, whyghten. [f. WHITE *a.* + -EN[5]. Cf ON. *hvítna* to become white.]

1. *trans.* To make or render white; to impart a white colour or appearance to. a *gen.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l 9 [li. 7] Þou salt wasche me, . And ouer snawe sal I whitened be. 1552 HULOET, Whyghten, *albo,. candefacio* 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III xv, Whiten'd with foam a thousand streams Leap from the mountain's crown. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, Take care, while you are young, that you can think in those days, 'I never whitened a hair of her dear head.' 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I, The sea whitened by the rushing of the wind

b. To cover, coat, or overspread with something white; *spec* to whitewash; to coat (metal) with tin, to tin.

Also said (chiefly *poet.* or *rhet*) of a white substance or a number of white objects covering or spread over a surface.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II IX 95 Of qwhome sum þei fowlnes to hyde or þer bewte þa study to increse with paynt-ynge of begillynge avotre þer faces þa color & qwhittyn. 1664 in W O Blunt *Ch Chester-le-Street* (1884) 96 For whitning the church foure pound ten shillings 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 88 In this Countrey of Persia, they whiten, or if you will, tinn, brass and copper otherwise than with us. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* I. i 16 To put it [*sc* a pin-head] on, is a peculiar business, to whiten the pins is another 1874 J BIRCH *Country Archit* 44 Lath, plaster, float, set and twice whiten all ceilings throughout. 1891 HARDY *Tess* li, I shall get the house swept out and whitened to-morrow morning

1703 POPE *Thebais* 391 Where human bones yet whiten all the ground. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I i, Sails unnumber'd whiten all the stream 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXV, Meadows whitened with the numerous tents of the Duke of Burgundy's army 1854 J S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxi. 335 The mountains, whitened with snow, were swept by the bleak winds of winter.

c. To make white by depriving of the natural colour; to blanch; to bleach; to make pale

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint Compl Gard* II 148 To tie up the tops of the Leaves of Long Lettuce to make them Cabbage, or at least to whiten them 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 15 A good air to whiten cloth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VIII 90 Fear whiten'd every cheek. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I i i iii 51 Oxygen is capable of whitening the colouring matter 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 767 (*Leather*) The effects of the paste are to whiten the skins, to soften them, and to protect them from the hardening influence of the atmosphere 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI xii, I've got cloth as has never been whittened

d. *fig.* To free or clear from evil, guilt, or the like; also, to cause to seem right, good, pure, etc; to give a specious appearance to.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 123 He went & shrafe hym of all his synys.. And onone as he come in, þis man said; 'A' welcom, frend! com ner, for þou hase wele whittend þe' [1667 *Observ Burning Lond.* 10 And which are never true but by a supposition that if they doe not happen in our Countrey, they may happen in another, which is called to Whiten Black] 1679 BURNET *Hist Ref* I Pref (c) 2 b, Such remarkable blemishes, that no man can go about the whitening them. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 44 The bristl'd Baptist Boar, impure as He, (But whitn'd with the foam of sanctity) 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* IX. (1877) 220 By selecting the evidence any society may be relatively blackened, and any other society relatively whitened.

2. *intr.* To become or turn white, to assume a white colour or aspect, *vaguely*, to appear white.

a 1633 G HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* 943 Thornes whiten yet doe nothing 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 451 They [*sc* Cardons Spanish] whiten in about three Weeks and are fit to eat 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXI 382 A Foam whitens on the purple Waves. 1725 — *Odyss* IX 160 The sea whitens with the rising gale. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 152 When heated, it hardens and whitens. 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* XVI, Let his corpse remain unburied, and his bones whiten in the wind! 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* I ii, Willows whiten, aspens quiver, By the island in the river 1853 LONGF. tr *Dante, Purgat* XVI 143 Behold the dawn, . Already whitening 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt. on Wheels* XIV, His hair was whitening.

b. To turn pale, esp from fear or other emotion. (Cf. REDDEN *v.* 2 b.)

1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* V 192 All the human species, in general, whitens in the snow, and is tanned in the sun 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 66 The cheek that whitens. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Thts* III IV, 'I am very glad to hear it,' he says almost inaudibly, and whitening

c. *fig*: cf. I d.

1758 H WALPOLE *Catal Roy. Authors* (1759) I 172 What character that he has censured, has whitened by examination. 1801 S & HT LEE *Cant* I V 90 It .bids us whiten by a comparison with the imperfections of others.

Hence **Whitened** (hwəi·t'nd), *ppl. a.*

a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 4 Patin and Chalice were of whiten'd Clay 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* XXIV. V 37 The sunlight stared in white and stainless upon the whitened aisles; the churches were new whitelimed. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co.* II. (1889) 18 That peculiar whitened appearance left when water has passed over vegetation 1881 — *Wood Magic* II. IV 99 In his rage and fear, with whitened face.

Whiten, obs. or dial f. WHITING *sb.* and *vbl. sb.*

Whitener (hwəi·t'nəɹ). [f. WHITEN *v.* + -ER[1]]

1. One who whitens, in any sense; *spec.* a person employed in bleaching or other whitening process.

1611 COTGR, *Blanchisseur*, a whitener of clothes 1637 *Crompton's Jurisd.* 179 No tawer or whitener of skins shall remain in the forests *c* 1700 KENNETT *MS Lansd* 1033 *Bleacher*, a whitener or whitester of linnen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. lxxxiv. 291 A partial whitener of his own cause, or blackener of another's. 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1883) 45 Pin Maker .Whitener 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 7/1 Walter Wells, a silver-plater, in the employment of Messrs. Elkington, Frank Naylor, whitener and repairer, employed by Messrs. Elkington.

2. A thing that whitens, *spec* a substance or agent used for whitening, bleaching, etc.

1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. ii. 6 Wind is a Dryer,. Frost a Cooler, Dryer, a Whitener.

Whiteness (hwəi tnes). Also (with shortened root-vowel) 5 whitt-, whytnesse, 5–6 whitnesse.

[OE. *hwítnes*: see WHITE *a.* and -NESS] The quality or condition of being white; white colour or appearance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo readnes þære rosan lixeþ on þe, & seo hwitnes þære lilian scineþ on þe. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. iv. 60 The fayre blosme .whos whytenes passyd the snowe. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 47 þe wondes haþ hardnes wiþ whitenes and redenes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 416/2 Whitnesse, *albedo* 1577 GOOGE tr *Heresbach's Husb.* 39 The webbe is layde out in the hotte Sunne, .. whereby it is brought to a passing whitenesse. 1592 GREENE *Greene's Vis.* Wks. (Grosart) XII 209 The whitenesse of their haires bewrayed the number of their dayes 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. iii. 623 The brightnesse of the Starres and whitenesse of the snow, not suffering them to be quite forlorne in darkenesse. *a* 1650 NORGATE *Minuatura* (1919) 98 Temper them with white lead to what whytnes you please. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 52 Salts of different degrees of purity and whiteness 1821 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. (1842) 548 Heat a little chloride of silver..to whiteness. 1887 F. M CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* III, His very dark eyes and complexion made more noticeable by the dazzling whiteness of his hair.

b. Of the human skin or face. †(*a*) Lightness or fairness of complexion, (*b*) Paleness, pallor.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv lxvi (Bodl. MS), Gallia. haþ þat name..of whitenes of men for Gallia is grewe and is to menynge mylke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV viii. 119 Their beautie, whitenesse, ..and shamefast grace. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 68 The whitenesse in thy Cheeke Is apter then thy Tongue, to tell thy Errand 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 389 The white men .lose their whiteness and become brown or red. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, His cheeks were colourless, even to whiteness 1857 G A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* VII, It was no blush now, but a dead waxen whiteness, that came over the beautiful face.

c. quasi-*concr.* A white substance or part of something.

1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Tobit II 10 A whitenes came in mine eies, & I went to the phisicians who helped me not. 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 1170 A purple flowre..checkred with white, Resembling well his pale cheekes, and the blood, Which..vpon their whitenesse stood 1650 JER TAYLOR *Holy Living* IV § 10. 360 Those Creatures that live amongst the snowes..turne white with their .conversation with such perpetual whitenesses 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* I 34 These Rinds must be fresh, and (the inward whiteness being separated) be bruised, 1885 'F ANSTEY' *Vice Versa* V, [To a barber] Do you not swathe them in the garb of humiliation, and daub their countenances with whiteness? 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* IX. 79 The water-lilies lifted their pure whiteness to the..sunbeams.

d. *fig.* Purity, stainless character or quality.

1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 285 Sope, though it be blacke, soileth not the clothe,.. so doth the blacke crosse helpe vs to more whitenes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV 181 To vindicat the whitenes and the innocence of this divine Law, from the calumny it findes 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Horace* III i. 3 To Virgin Minds, which yet their Native whiteness hold, .these truths I tell. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvii, He had kept The whiteness of his soul. 1884 HARROP *Bolingbroke* I 44 Such . was the whiteness of his record in this respect

Whitening (hwəɪ·t'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WHITEN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action, or a process, of making white; bleaching, whitewashing, tinning, etc., also *fig.* Also, the fact or process of becoming white.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. xi II. 423 An artificiall devise to make spunges looke white, if the softest be bathed . in the fome of salt . after which they ought to be laid abroad in the moon-shine, .that thereby they may take their whitening 1705 ADDISON *Italy*, etc. 489 They have..great Commodities for Whitening [= bleaching] 1733 *Guardian* No. 109 ₱ 6 Our Faces debar us from all artificial Whitenings. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 956 Pin manufacture 9 Whitening or tinning. 1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess Hist. & Art* (1862) 34 Whitening of the seams—a disagreeable vestiarian phenomenon produced by the surface .of the cloth being rubbed off 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) XI § 2 773 After another scraping on the flesh side, or whitening, it [*sc.* the skin] is ready to be stored away. 1877 *Paper hanger* etc. 69 If the ceiling is a new one, prime with water, soft soap, and a little lime before whitening 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 402 That popular agitation, that first whitening of the waves for the storm of the Anti-Napoleonic Revolution. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec 870/2 It goes too far in its blackening of Macbeth and in its whitening of Lady Macbeth.

2. *concr.* = WHITING *vbl. sb.* 4.

1710 LADY G. BAILLIE *Housek. Bk* (S.H.S 1911) 84 For whittining to the wals 1s. 3d 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem* 29 Derbyshire stone, whitening and plaister of Paris. 1906 'G TRAVERS' *Growth* L 5 The smell of moisture and bathbrick and whitening.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1797 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mrs. Francis* 16 Nov., The silver of our plated [spoons] having feloniously made off under cover of the whitening brush. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 7 June 2/3 The warehouses, whitening-house,. whitening and painting mills. 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* XXXIV. 304 Jenny..was .whitewashing the lintels of the lower windows with an old hearth brush; her whitening-pot was a handless and cripple tureen. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Whitening-machine*, a machine for removing the red skin or cuticle from the grain of rice.

Whi·tening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]] That whitens, making or becoming white.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T* II. 143 The bleaching, whitening, .cleansing quality of Christs blood 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. lv, Made not by scorching but by whitening light 1704 POPE *Spring* 19 Two Swains Pour'd o'er the whitening vale their fleecy care. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* XXXVII, My whitening bones will swing in the gibbet-irons. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II. 274 Marks of..coming age in many a whitening hair 1902 BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold*, etc 88 My whitening face must have told them a tale

Whi·te-pot, whi·tepot. Also 6–7 whitpot. [POT *sb.*[1] 1 b] A dish made (chiefly in Devonshire) of milk or cream boiled with various ingredients, as eggs, flour, raisins, sugar, spices, etc.; a kind of custard or milk-pudding. Also *attrib.*

1577 BATMAN *Golden Bk Leaden Gods* 30 Hee is caried on the Backes of foure Deacons, after the maner of carying Whytepot Queenes, in Westerne Maygames 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV xiv 468 The meale of Bockewheate is vsed to make pappe, whitpottes and cakes of light digestion 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc.* (1590) A 1j b, Some auncient familiaritie betweene a western fellow, and a whitpot 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Gt Eater Kent* Wks I. 146 The Norfolk Dumplin, and the Deuonshire White pot 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* v. viii, Ha' you any Whitpots? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II iv 19 They served in this whitepot-meat to him in a huge great Bell 1708 W KING *Cookery* (1709) 75 Cornwal Squab-Pye, and Devon White-Pot brings, And Lei'ster Beans and Bacon 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* ix 79 A Rice White-Pot. 1880 HARDY *Trumpet Major* XVI, Seventy rings of black-pot, a dozen of white-pot, and twenty-five knots of tender chitterlings

Whiteret, var. WHITRET, weasel.

Whi·te-skin, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj* ? Having or resembling a white skin.

1634 QUARLES *Midreados* XV, The coorsegrain'd Lockrom, and the white-skin Lawne Are both subjected to the selfe-same Fate 1823 JAS KENNEDY *Poems* 85 (E D D) Wauking some wife's white skin blankets, Or some flannel for her douf.

B. *sb.* A white-skinned man, a white man. (Cf. *redskin*)

1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* XIV, 'Twould have been .an inhuman act for a white skin; but 'tis the natur' of an Indian. 1874 BLEEK in *Folklore* (1919) XXX 155 The red Bushman looks down upon the black-man quite as much as any orthodox white skin does.

Whitesmith[1] (hwəɪ·t|smɪþ). [Cf. WHITE *a.* 2 b, and BLACKSMITH.] **a.** A worker in 'white iron'; a tinsmith. **b.** One who polishes or finishes metal goods, as distinguished from one who forges them; also, more widely, a worker in metals.

1302 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 50 John son of John le Whytesmith 1682 *Lond Gaz* No 1735/4 Joseph Carles of Birmingham in the County of Warwick White-Smith, having received several Edge-Tools to be mended *a* 1708 T WARD *Eng Ref.* III (1710) 2 For not a White-Smith nor a Black, Could frame such things as he would lack. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Swandon, Staff* is one of those places which have blade-mills, where scythes, axes, reaping-hooks, &c after being prepared for it by the white-smiths, are ground to a fine edge. 1826 SCOTT *Prov Antiq.* 104 He was a white-smith, and published various lucubrations under the title of the Tinclarian Doctor. 1833 [see below]. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I XXIII. 603 The brass was sometimes served out to the whitesmith to be manufactured. 1886 FENN *Patience Wins* XII, I arn't a blacksmith, I'm a whitesmith, and work in steel.

Hence **Whi·tesmi·thery,** the occupation of a whitesmith.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* II 124 A modern whitesmithery establishment generally comprises the conveniences requisite for the production of every description of work, from what is called blacksmithing to machine-making or engineering A first-rate whitesmith is not only required to understand generally the qualities of common iron and steel, and the methods of .working them; he must likewise have a competent knowledge of the principles of mechanical science

Whi·tesmith[2]. [f. WHITE *a* + the surname of Sir William Sidney *Smith* (1764–1840).] A variety of gooseberry with white fruit.

1860 R HOGG *Fruit Man* 89 Whitesmith (Woodward's). .Skin white, and downy. 1900 *Daily Express* 24 July 5/6 The coster .at Covent Garden exchanging his sixpences for 28lb baskets of 'White-smiths' or common reds according to the prevailing taste of his 'walk'.

White staff. Pl. **-staves.** [STAFF *sb.*[1] 7.]

1. A white rod or wand carried as a symbol of office by certain officials, e. g. the steward of the king's household and the lord high treasurer; hence, the office held by these

1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tract* in *Cath Tract* (S T S) 90 Sa thair men be certane constitute vith thair quhyt staffas as sergeantis. 1640 [see STAFF *sb.*[1] 7] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 101 Sir Richard Weston had been advanced to the White-staff, into the office of Lord high Treasurer of England. 1698 *Jrnl Ho. Comm* IX 554/1 The Lords have appointed the Lords of the White Staves to attend his Majesty. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Nov 1666, Sir Hugh Pollard, Comptroller of the Household, died at White-hall, and his Majesty conferr'd the white staffe on my brother Commissioner for sick and wounded 1714 DE FOE (*title*) The Secret History of the White-Staff, being An Account of Affairs under the Conduct of some late Ministers, and of what might probably have happened if Her Majesty had not Died. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II (1724) I. 161 He [*sc* Earl of Southampton] said, he would not see the ruin of his countrey begun, and be silent · A white staff should not bribe him 1827 [see STAFF *sb.*[1] 7]

2 An official who carries a white staff (see 1).

1601 in *Househ Ord.* (1790) 282 These two [*sc* Clerkes Comptrollers] (under the white staves) bee comptrollers of all household affaires, *Ibid.* 293 That so the Lord Steward, the whitestaves, and officers, might have their diettes served orderly. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden 1890) 256 The Seals being signed the white staffe is to be changed. 1675 *Ibid* (1913) 25 Ye House of Lords .. order their black Rod to apprehend ye Sergeant of ye House of Commons, and addresse to his Ma[tie] by word of ye white-staves that another Sergeant might be appoynted,

3 *attrib.* white staff officer = 2

1671 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St Eng* I (ed 5) 162 The Lord Steward is a White-staff Officer, for he in the Kings Presence, carrieth a White-staff. This White staff is taken for a Commission, at the death of the King, over the Herse made for the Kings Body, he breaketh this Staff, and thereby dischargeth all the Officers. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Jan 1687, Much discourse that all the White Staff Officers, should be dismiss'd for adhering to their Religion 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No 4488/2 Garter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal Highness's Stile, *and the white Staff Officers* broke their Staves, and threw them into the Vault.

White stick. [STICK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** A piece of white wood used as a tally. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 233 Lordis many tymes taken pore mennus goodis & paien not þerfore but white stickis. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* IV xxxviii (1859) 64 The kyng hath nought wherof to paye for his mete, but of white stikkes that no thyng auailen

2. = WHITE STAFF 1, 2

1777 EARL MARCH in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 256 Lord Onslow [as Comptroller of the Household] has Sir W Meredith's White Stick. 1792 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Odes of Condol* I vi. Wks 1812 III 86 Then would they ponder on the white-stick row Of Uxbridge, Grey de Wilton, Leeds, and Co. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* XIII, New white-sticks, gold-sticks, broom-sticks, all new sticks! 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* III, Lords and ladies in waiting, white sticks or black rods

White-tail (hwəɪ·t|te̤l). Also 7 **whittaile.** [TAIL *sb.*[1]]

1. = WHEATEAR[2] (q.v. for foreign equivalents). *Obs.* or *dial*

1611 COTGR, *Cul blanc*, the bird called a Whittaile 1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 178 *Oenanthe*, the Wheat ear, or White tail .*in agro Warwicensi* Fallow Smiters *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Avium* (1713) 76 *Oenanthe*. Alibi ab Uropygii colore White Tail dicitur ut Italis *Culo bianco*.

2. The white-tailed deer (*Cariacus virginianus*), a common N. American species, having the under side of the tail white. Also *white-tail deer*

1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B C 1887* XXIX. (1892) 323 Mule deer and cariboo were numerous here, but the white-tail was conspicuous by its absence. 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVII. 43 The white tail deer is especially prized as food.

White-tawer: see WHITTAWER.

Whitethorn (hwəɪ·t|þɔ̄ɹn). Also with hyphen, or (now rarely) as two words. [WHITE *a.* and THORN *sb.*, after L. *alba spina* (whence F *aubépine*), so MHG. *wîzdorn* (G. *weissdorn*).] The common hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*: so called from the lighter colour of its bark as compared with that of the BLACKTHORN.

In U S applied to *C. coccinea*, a species or variety with scarlet fruit

c 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/25 *Bedagrage, i spina alba, i.* witþorn. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* VI 70 A whyt thorn, vpon whiche eche bridde sittith 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII clxvi (Bodl MS), Þese treen .. haue prickes as a white þorne 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 Gette thy quyckesettes in the woode-countreye, and let theym be of whyte-thorne and crabtree 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 48 When first the White thorn blows 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 150 To be more sure of a strong Fence, White-thorn may be made every second Plant. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III II. 168 While round about the white thorn shed Sweet fragrance 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* V, The Bauhinias, like tall and ancient white-thorns, which shade the road

attrib. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 73 Matthiolus holdeth yᵗ our haw tre or whyte thorne tre is Oxyacantha 1733 TULL. *Horse hoeing Husb* XVI 243 White-Thorns will not prosper set in the Gaps of a White-Thorn Hedge. 1813 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 74 He struck her so violently with a white-thorn stick, that she fell to the ground 1827 CLARE *Sheph Cal.* 45 Or short note of the changing thrush Above him in the white-thorn bush. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 105 The caterpillars of the white-thorn butterfly (*Papilio crataegi*) had..stripped all the hedges 1885 PATER *Marius* I XIV. 248 The torch of white-thorn-wood.

Whitethroat (hwəɪ·t|þɹōut), *sb.* (*a.*) (Also with hyphen, and formerly as two words) Name of several birds characterized by a white throat.

1. Any one of several species of warbler (*Sylvia*), esp. the common whitethroat, *S. cinerea*, and the lesser whitethroat, *S. curruca*

1676 GREW *Museum, Anat Stomach & Guts* VIII 38 The White-Throat hath no small Gut. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 247/1 The White Throat, hath the upper surface of the Body red 1774 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 2 Sept, The note of the whitethroat, which is continually repeated, and often attended with odd gesticulations on the wing, is harsh and displeasing In July and August they make great havoc among the summer fruits 1825 W. COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II 320 The sweet and soft voice of the white-throat 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II 345 *Sylvia hortensis* The Garden Warbler or Pettychaps . Billy Whitethroat *Ibid* 357 *Sylvia garrula*. The White-breasted Warbler Lesser White-throat 1845 BROWNING *Home-thoughts from Abr.* II, And after April, when May follows, And the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows!

2 The white-throated sparrow of N. America, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.

1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 146 White throated sparrows sing magnificently all winter long Here. concerted action makes the charm A single white-throat would prove a trifle monotonous 1902 S E WHITE *Blazed Trail* XVIII, The notes of the white-throat—the nightingale of the North

B *adj.* White-throated. *Whitethroat warbler* = sense 1 above.

1876 *Rep & Trans Devonsh Assoc* VIII. 265 The White-throat Warbler...Common everywhere. 1884 W. C. SMITH

Kildrostan 61 O white throat swallow flicking The loch with long wing-tips

Whitewash (hwəɪtˌwɒʃ), *sb.* [prob. f. the verb; cf. WASH *sb.* 4 d]

†1 A cosmetic wash formerly used for impairing a light colour to the skin. *Obs.*

1689 *Several Disc. Vanities Modish Women* 175 Her Bottles of White washes, or Cosmeticks. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 116 P 1, I have heard a whole Sermon against a White-wash 1764 GRAY *Jemmy Twitcher* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smugg'd up his face, With a lick of court whitewash, . A wooing he went

2. A liquid composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, for whitening walls, ceilings, etc.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, A little Glasing, Painting, Whitewash, and Playster, will make it [*sc* the house] last thy time 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P 4 The Plaisterer having , obliterated, by his White-wash, all the smoky Memorials which former Tenants had left upon the Cieling 1776 G SIMPLE *Building in Water* 81 A Peck of Roach-lime was slacked into White-wash. 1853 MRS GASKELL *Cranford* xv, A wholesome smell of plaster and whitewash pervaded the apartment. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It, Note-bks* (1872) I 48 Before the whitewash of Cromwell's time had overlaid their marble pillars.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 128/2 With whitewash brush in hand 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 26 Art-ignoring, whitewash-loving churchwardens.

3. *fig.* Something that conceals faults or gives a fair appearance: cf. next, 2

1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 21 Such liberal semblance is merely a surface whitewash. 1883 *Fortn. Rev* Feb. 284 Washed white with the whitewash of diplomacy. 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xi 116 You know your uncle's reputation—the past one, I mean, not the whitewash.

4. An act of 'whitewashing', as of a bankrupt, also (*U. S. colloq.*) a victory at baseball or other game in which the opponents fail to score.

1851 J HENDERSON *Excurs. N S Wales* I 64 When once in a twelvemonth your agent goes smash, And bolts to New Zealand, or gets a whitewash 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept, The Bostons Give the Lawrence Team a Whitewash Bath 1920 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/2 The Report is a fairly comprehensive whitewash of everybody concerned.

Whitewash, *v.* [f. WHITE *sb.* 18 + WASH *v* 9 b.]

1. *trans.* To plaster over (a wall, etc) with a white composition, to cover or coat with whitewash Also *absol*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict, Enxalvegar*, to white washe a house. 1707 J STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 329 She that White-washes her House, has a Mind to lett it 1780 COXE *Russ Discov* 216 The houses are plaistered and white-washed 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, There were workmen altering, repairing, scrubbing, painting, and white-washing 1834 L RITCHIE *Wand Scene* 104 To whitewash a church is, in our eyes, a profanity 1877 C GEIKIE *Christ* xxix. I. 485 The other [tomb] whitewashed, to warn passers by not to defile themselves by too near an approach to the dead

b To apply a cosmetic 'whitewash' to

1912 C N. & A M WILLIAMSON *Guests of Hercules* xvii, She whitewashed her face and had strange eyes

c. *intr.* To become coated with a white efflorescence: see WHITEWASHING *vbl. sb.* 1 b

1889 C T DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles*, etc (ed 2) 90 The bricks made from them [*sc* clays on the Hudson River] usually 'whitewash' or 'saltpetre' upon exposure to the weather.

2 *fig.* To give a fair appearance to, to free, or attempt to free, from blame or taint; to cover up, conceal, or gloss over the faults or blemishes of.

With various shades of meaning; now usually somewhat contemptuous, and implying a false appearance of good

1762 COLMAN *Prose Sev Occas* (1787) II 34 Such as are blackened in the *North Briton* are..white washed in the *Auditor* 1764 HOR. WALPOLE *Mem. Reign Geo III* (1845) II. 35 A poet and an author will go as far in whitewashing a munificent tyrant. 1809 SIR G JACKSON *Diaries & Lett.* (1873) I. 36 To be entirely exonerated from all blame, or—in the familiar language of the day—to be whitewashed. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* xxxi, A quadroon and white make the *mustee* or one-eighth black, and the mustee and white the mustafina, or one-sixteenth black. After that, they are whitewashed, and considered as Europeans *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser. III *House-Warm.* x, Snore Hill (which we have since whitewash'd to Snow) 1856 *N Brit. Rev* XXVI 87 Mr Froude makes no attempt to white-wash Henry· all that he does is, to remove as far as he can, the modern layers of 'black-wash'. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* I vii 51 She would have given a finger to white-wash Mr Crawley in the major's estimation. 1904 STUBBS *Lect. Eur. Hist* II. viii. 229 Charles .had..whitewashed the cruel persecutions of Philip himself.

b *spec.* To clear (a bankrupt or insolvent) by judicial process from liability for his debts. Also with the debts, etc. as obj, and *intr.* for *pass.* to go through the bankruptcy court.

1762 *Boston Evg. Post* 2 Aug. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss*). 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. (1776) 37 Pass'd a few necessary notes to get him number and value, white wash'd him, and sent him home. 1819 *Sporting Mag* (N S) IV 30 Two baronets' sons pleading to be white-washed, but remanded for fraud towards their creditors. 1832 *Egan's Bk. Sports* 99/2 The unthinking dashing sparks whitewash their long accounts for twist, tape, and buckram. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, If I'm dunned, I whitewash. 1881 E. J WORBOISE *Sissie* xxvii, I am by no means sure that your father would not prefer to be made a bankrupt I..he would be 'whitewashed', in vulgar parlance

3. In *Baseball* and other games: To beat (the opponents) so that they fail to score. *U. S. colloq.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 2 Oct 4 Buffalo Whitewashes Providence, and Philadelphia Detroit

Whitewashed (hwəɪtˌwɒʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Covered, coated, or marked with whitewash

1770 GOLDSM *Des. Vill* 227 The white-washed wall, the nicely sanded floor 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I[i], A flaring new whitewashed mansion 1882 HOWELLS in *Longman's Mag* I. 56 To chase the flying tennis-ball on the whitewashed lawn.

2. *fig.* Freed from blame or taint; glossed over with a fair appearance. see prec 2.

1797 D. SIMPSON *Plea Relig.* (1808) 155 The white washed officer will declare that he trusts he is moved by the Holy Ghost. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, A white-washed Jacobite; that is, one who having been long a nonjuror,.. had lately qualified himself to act as a justice, by taking the oaths to government. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II x 230 The whitewashed triumphs of despotism

Whitewasher (hwəɪtˌwɒʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which whitewashes.

1. One who lays on a coat of whitewash.

In quot. 1752 contemptuously for a clumsy artist.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* I, Thou Dauber, thou execrable Whitewasher. 1866 MRS GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xxv, The ladders of whitewashers and painters were sadly in the way of the ladies.

2 *fig.* One who (or something that) frees from blame, conceals faults, or imparts a fair appearance.

1862 M NAPIER *Viset Dundee* II 228 *note*, A devoted and skilful white-washer of Scotch fanatics. 1889 MONA CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* xxxi, Death is..the great whitewasher.

3 *slang* or *colloq.* A final glass of white wine taken after dinner.

1881 J GRANT *Cameronians* iii, The General .insisted . on one more glass of dry sherry, 'just as a white-washer'.

Whitewashing (hwəɪtˌwɒʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WHITEWASH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of coating with whitewash.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 80 White-washing and stopping, at three pence a yard. 1732 *Phil. Trans* XXXVII 234 They use Glue made very thin instead of Size, for White-washing 1834 DICKENS *Sk Bos, Boarding ho* 1, The area and the area steps, and the street-door and the street-door steps , were all as clean, as indefatigable white-washing, and hearth stoning, and scrubbing and rubbing, could make them.

b. The production of a white efflorescence (saltpetre rot: see SALTPETRE 2) on a brick wall.

1889 C T DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles*, etc. (ed 2) 97 In damp positions brick walls are often covered with a crystalline substance of a white fleecy appearance, suggestive of hoar-frost, .which absorbs the humidity of the atmosphere and carries off the paint in large patches, and the process is called by the English workmen 'saltpetring', and sometimes in this country it is termed 'whitewashing'

2 *fig* : see WHITEWASH *v.* 2, 2 b.

1801 *Marvellous Love Story* II. 320 To set at defiance the wholesome restrictions imposed upon society, by countenancing Mrs. Smeddy's white-washing [by marriage after an immoral connexion]. 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 101, I have been white-washed by the Insolvent Court , let all my sins go with that white-washing 1855 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I 7, I think the book an altogether foolish..book,.. having but one object, the whitewashing of James.

3. *attrib.* (in *lit.* or *fig.* sense).

1817 W T. MONCRIEFF *Giovanni in Lond.* I iv, With your tailor debts contract, In the Bench for three months pack'd. Get out by the white-washing act, And be as clean as ever 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech, White-washing-apparatus* .for whitening walls and ceilings 1890 *Daily News* 28 Feb 7/2 (Court of Bankruptcy) We allege that no assets have been recovered, and that this is a whitewashing case.

So **Whitewashing** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Harper's Mag* Nov 820/2 The reaction against whitewashing churchwardens and other Goths and Vandals.

White water, *sb.* (Also with hyphen.)

1. Shallow or shoal water; water with breakers or foam, as in shallows or rapids on the sea or a river. Also *attrib.*

1586 HARRISON *England* I. xi. 47 in *Holinshed*, The more that this riuer is put by of his right course, the more the water must of necessitie swell with the white waters which run downe from the land 1727 E LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 19 The advantages which the Meadows near Rivers might receive by being flooded with Freshes and White-water. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 440 The Bahama pilots make a distinction of *white water* and *ocean water*, applying the former term to the shallow banks contiguous to many of the islands 1861 HULME tr *Mouhn Tandon* II III. iii. 92 The water by its [*sc* the whale's] progress being somewhat disturbed, is known by the whalers under the name of 'White water'. 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* xi, Keep a cool head, for it seems to me that you've white water all round you, whichever way you shape a course. 1902 S E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xlvii, Men with a reputation as 'white-water birlers'—men afraid of nothing 1911 — *Rules of Game* I xiii, 'Why won't he make a good riverman?'..'A good whitewater man has to start younger'

2. Water mixed with oatmeal or bran, as a medicinal drink for horses.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1757) II. 202 Let him drink warm Water with Oat-meal, or what we term White-water.

3. A name for dropsy in sheep.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 372 The disorder..which in some places is called the blood or white water.

Hence **White-water** *v. intr.* (*Naut. colloq.*), of a whale, to splash with the flukes so as to make the water white with foam.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v., There she white-waters!

Whiteweed (hwəɪtˌwīd). Name in N. America for the Ox-eye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*).

1846–50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot* 343 *L[eucanthemum] Vulgare* White-weed. Ox eye Daisy 1869 B TAYLOR in *Life & Lett.* (1884) II. 512 Thick as the white weeds in my strawberry patch.

White wine. [WHITE *a.* 2 a. Cf. L. *vinum album*, F. *vin blanc*, G. *weisswein.*] Any light-coloured transparent wine: a general designation for wines of various colours from pale yellow to amber, in contradistinction to *red wine.*

[*a* 1300 see RED *a.* 16.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B Prol 228 White wyn of Oseye and red wyn of Gascoigne. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Draw vppe þorw a strayneure with a lytyl whyte Wyne & Sugre *c* 1435 *Torr Portugale* 292 Sche byrlyd whyt wyne and Rede 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Fiij, White wyne enflameth or heteth leest of all wynes 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 133 France..yeelds great plenty of red and white wines 1749 R JAMES *Diss Fevers* (ed 2) 31 She set forward for London, and upon the Road drank near a Bottle of White-Wine. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl.* xlvi, Even white wine and claret were got for nothing, since the Duke's rights of admiralty gave him a title to all the wine in cask which is drifted ashore. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) III. § 1. 160 Red grapes may be made to yield a 'white' wine.

b. *attrib.*, as *white wine cask*; **white wine vinegar,** vinegar made from white wine; **white wine whey,** a medicinal drink consisting of white wine and whey (cf. WHEY *sb.* 1 b).

1567–8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 113 A *whyte wyne caske. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi 97 *White wine Vinegar is generally to be preferred 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 27 Add to it a spoonful of white wine vinegar. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let to Shenstone* 8 Sept, Since blankets and *white-wine-whey have not cured you. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. *Old Bach*, Andrews, regular as 'the chimes at midnight', prepared his white-wine whey. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fludyer* 6 Blathers is, giving him some white wine whey cook has just sent up.

Whitewing (hwəɪtˌwiŋ). Local name for birds having white (or partly white) wings. a. The chaffinch. b *U. S.* The white-winged scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia fusca deglandi.* c. *Whitewing dove*, a dove of the genus *Melopelia.*

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss, White-wing*, the chaffinch. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 569 *Melopelia leucoptera* White-wing Dove. 1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 In Ireland, the chaffinch is commonly called the 'whitewing', owing .to the white patches..conspicuous on the wings of the male bird when in flight.

White-winged (hwəɪtˌwiŋd, also *poet.* -wiˌnɛd), *a.* Having white wings: often in specific names of birds which have the wings wholly or partly white; also *fig.*

1594 *Selimus* K 1, White-wing'd victorie sits on our swordes 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 645 Around the Head Of Traveller, the white wing'd Plover wheels Her sounding Flight. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I 157 White winged snow, and cloud, and pearly rain 1821 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* I. 8 Vulture .White-winged ; some of the larger wing coverts, white, with black ends 1821 CAMPBELL *Lover to Mistr* 1 If any white-winged power above My joys and griefs survey. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 294 Velvet Scoter White-winged Surf-duck.

White witch, *sb.* (Also with hyphen) [WHITE *a.* 7 b] A witch (or wizard) of a good disposition, one who uses witchcraft for beneficent purposes; one who practises 'white magic'.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II. i. 1. 289 Sorcerers are too common, Cunning men, Wisards, & white-witches, as they call them, in every village 1689 C. MATHER *Mem Provid* (1691) 95 Creatures that they call White Witches, which do only Good· I urns for their Neighbours 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* II. 1, The common people call him a wizard, a white-witch. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D S) 440 Tha Whit Witch. 1806 J CARR *Stranger in Irel.* 265 The white witch..at Exeter,. who has female agents to whom she has imparted a portion of her magic, in almost every village, who have the property of discovering pilferers and stopping blood. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* I, When he had warts or burns, he went to the white witch at Northam to charm them away.

Hence **White-witch** *v.* (*nonce-wd*), *trans.* to bewitch by 'white magic', or in a beneficent way.

1917 *Contemp Rev* Nov 585 The cows were white-witched. Milk came in such abundance as no memory records.

Whitewood (hwəɪtˌwud) (Also with hyphen; formerly sometimes as two words.) Name of various trees with white or light-coloured wood; also, the wood of any of these. (Also *attrib*)

Among these are the N. American tulip-tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) and bass-wood (*Tilia americana*), the W Indian wild cinnamon (*Canella alba*, which furnishes white cinnamon or **whitewood bark**), *Tecoma* or *Tabebuia Leucoxylon* (**whitewood cedar**) and *T. pentaphylla*, loblolly sweetwood (*Oreodaphne* or *Ocotea Leucoxylon*) and white sweetwood (*Nectandra leucantha* or *Antillana*); the Australian cheesewood (*Pittosporum bicolor*), *Lagunaria Patersoni*, and *Panax elegans* (**mowbulan whitewood**). Also locally applied in England to the lime tree (*Tilia europæa*) and the wayfaring-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*); in quot 1733, ? the white poplar (*Populus alba*). See also *white wood* s v WHITE *a* 11 b

1683 POYNTZ *Tobago* 29 The White-wood is a Tree of that singular vertue, the worm will seldom touch it. 1696 PLUKENET *Almagestum* Opera 1769 II. 215 Leucoxylon, Barbadensibus ostratibus White-wood, Tulip flower & aliquando Trumpet-flower nuncupatur. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 183 On the level Ground of this Farm, grows several of these White-wood Trees [*viz.*

poplars, etc]. *Ibid.* 184 The low Country-men sometimes call it Dutch Arbel, but the common Name among them is White-wood. 1750 G Hughes *Nat Hist Barbados* v 124 Where-ever a Manchaneel-tree grows, there is found a White wood, or a Fig-tree, near it. 1778 J. Carver *Trav N. Amer.* xix. 499 The Bass or White Wood is a tree of a middling size, and the whitest and softest wood that grows 1847 Halliwell, *White-wood*, the lime-tree 1858 O W. Holmes *Deacon's Masterpiece* v, The panels of white-wood, that cuts like cheese 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind* 789 White-wood, *Orcodaphne Leucoxylon*, *Nectandra leucantha*, *Tecoma Leucoxylon* and *pentaphylla* *Ibid*, White-wood-bark, *Canella alba* Whitewood-cedar, *Tecoma Leucoxylon* 1884 Miller *Plant-n*, *Lagunaria Patersoni*, White-wood, of Australia, Cow-itch tree, or White Oak, of Norfolk Island 1908 Kipling *Lett Trav.* (1920) 133 The lard, the apples, the butter, and the cheese, in beautiful whitewood barrels.

Whitewort. *rare.* ? *Obs* [f. White *a.* + Wort *sb*, after Du *witwortel* (G. *weisswurz*).] A name for several plants with white flowers or roots. a Feverfew, b. Solomon's seal, c a species of camomile.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xi 19 It [*sc.* Parthenium] is called in English, Feuerfew, & of some Whitewurte *Ibid.* I lxix. 103 Salomons seale is called. In English White roote, or white wurte 1866 *Treas. Bot*, Whitewort, *Matricaria Chamomilla*

Whitey · see Whity.

Whitfieldian, etc. · see Whitefieldian.

Whitflaw, -flow, obs. var Whitlow.

Whith, obs. form of White, With.

Whither (hwɪ ðəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: see the vb. [f. Whither *v.*] A violent or impetuous movement, a rush; an attack, onset; a smart blow or stroke; a blast or gust of wind; a quivering movement, a tremble; a rushing or whizzing sound; *fig.* an access or attack of illness.

c 1480 Henryson *Pract. Medecyne* 55 þat ȝe tak sevin sobbis of ane selche, the quhidder of ane quhaill. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. x. 62 Than ran thai sammyn in paris with a quhiddir. *Ibid* vi. v 85 Quham Saland from Troy. The deidlie storm ourquhelmit with a quhiddir. 1791 Learmont *Poems* 82 (E D D.) His dart Hits ane a whuther. 1808 Jamieson s. v. *Quhidder*, A quhither of the cauld, a slight cold 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss* s v. *Whidder*, A whither of cold, a shivering cold 'All in a whither';—all in a tremble. 1887 Jessie M. E Saxby *Lads of Lunda*, *Running Free* vii, 'Tak' pace till the whidders dill awa' (be patient till the gusts of wind quiet down).

Whither, *sb.*[2]: see Whither *adv.* 6.

Whi·ther, *v. Sc* and *dial* Forms· 5 quhedir-, -thir, qwedyr, 5–6 quhidder, 6 -ir; 6–7, 9 whidder, 8–9 whedder, whuther, 9 whudder, wuther, 8– whither. [a ON. **hviðra* (cf Norw. *kvidra* to go to and fro with short quick movements), related to *hviða* squall of wind (see Whid *sb.*[2]), fit (of coughing), OE. *hwnþa*, *hwnþu* (*hweoþu*) 'aura': see Why3t]

1. *intr.* To move with force or impetus, to rush; to make a rushing sound, to whizz, to bluster or rage, as the wind.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 684 The stane flaw out quhedirand [*MS. Edin.* quhethirand, *ed* 1616 whiddering]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. vi. 65 Diores, quhidderand at his bak fute hate *Ibid.* xii xiv. 86 Neuer sa swiftly quhidderand the stane flaw. 15 *Outlaw Murray* xvi. in Child *Ballads* (1894) ix. 191/2 He heard the arrows whidderand near him by *a* 1736 Whittell *Sawney Ogilby's Duel* iv. Poet Wks. (1815) 170 She whither'd about, and dang down all the gear 1825 Jamieson, To *Whither*, to whirl rapidly with a booming sound *Ibid.*, To *Whudder*, to make a whizzing or rushing sort of noise.

2. To tremble, shake, quiver.

c 1450 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 122 For joy I qwedyr and qwake. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss* (ed 2), *Whedder*, to tremble. *Ibid*, *Whither*, to quake or shake

3 *trans.* To strike or beat forcibly, to throw violently

1825 Jamieson, To *Whither*, to beat, to belabour, Roxb 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Whither*, to throw with violence

Hence **Whi·therer,** a vigorous person or thing (cf. *thumper*, *whopper*); **Whi·thering** *vbl. sb.*, a rushing, whizzing, blustering; **Whi·thering** *ppl. a*, rushing, whizzing, etc.; also, very large or vigorous (cf. *thumping*, *whopping*).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ix. 29 Ȝoung Hippocoon . A quhiddirand arrow leit spang fra the string 1585 Jas. I. *Ess Poesie* (Arb.) 15 They heare the whiddering Boreas bolde. 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Whithering*, a sudden great sound 1790 *Ibid.* (ed 2), *Whitherer*, a lusty, strong, or stout person, or thing 1828 *Craven Gloss* s v, He's a girt withering tike 1847 E Bronte *Wuthering Heights* i, Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr Heathcliff's dwelling 'Wuthering' being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed, in stormy weather

Whither (hwɪ ðəɹ), *adv.* (*sb.*) Forms· see below. [OE. *hwider*, earlier (Northumb.) *hudir*, later *hwyder*, f. Teut. *χwi-* (cf. Which); the synonymous Goth. *hwadrē* is f. Teut *χwa-* (see Who). Late and occasional OE *hwæder* (see A. γ) is prob. due to the analogy of *þæder* Thither.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1–3 hwider, (1 hw-, huid(d)ir, hwidder, huid(d)er, 3 *Orm.* whiderr), 3–4 wider, quider, 4–6 whider, whyder, (4 huider, huyder, whidur, whydre, wydur, wyddere, quidder, 4–5 whidere, whidir, wyder, 5 whidyr, whydyr, widir, wydyr, whiddir, whydder, -ur, whidre, widere), 5–6 *Sc* quhidder, (6 -ir), 4 whithir, quiþer, 5 whiþer, whythyr, 5–6 whyther, *Sc.* quhither, 6–7 wither, 6– whither.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxviii[i] 7 From onsiene ðinre hwider fleom ic? *a* 900 *Leiden Gloss* in *O.E. Texts* 115 *Cuyatis*, huidirryne 9 Ælfred *Boeth* xxii (MS Cott.) Ac þær ðu ongeate hwider ic ðe nu tiohige to lædenne *c* 1000 *Rituale Duvelin* (Surtees) 55 Svæ hwidder. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* xvi. 8 (MS Laud Misc. 509, lf 12) Hu færst þu oþþe hwider wylt þu? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 I'o loken quider it sulde ben went. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 64 Wydur [13 *Gött* quiþer, *c* 1375 *Fausf* quidder] to wende ne wat he noght *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (L) 118 Y ne recche whyder y go *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 586 He no wist whider to go *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* 22 Gostly blynd goþ, and not neuere whidre. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 211 Whydyr þat þay ledyn be wayne. *a* 1483 Whythyr [see Whithersomever] *a* 1500 *Cov. Corp. Christi Pl.* i. 230 Then forto goo wyst I nott whyddur 1523 Douglas *Æneis* vi iii 80 Behaldand quhat singnis thai schaw, Or quhiddir thai mark 1523 Whyder [see B 4] 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 128 No whider elles. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 254 They let their ship saile whither as fortune did cary them *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Jan 1645, The towne Aversa, wither came 3 or 4 coaches.

β. 1 hwyder, 3 hwuder, whuder(e, wuder.

971 *Blickl Hom* 99 Hwyder ȝewiton. þa idlan blissa? *c* 1205 Lay. 1202 Wise mi whuder ich mæi liðan. *Ibid* 12169 Liðen wuder swa þu wult

γ 1 hwæder, 4 whader (?)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* xxxii 17 (MS. Laud Misc 509, lf. 23) Ȝif he eow axie, hwæs ge sin[d] oððe hwæder [*v r* hwyder] ge willon *Ibid.* xxxvii 30 (ib. lf 25 b) Nys se cnapa her, hwæder ga ic? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt viii 19 Ic fyliȝe þe, swa hwæder [*v r* hwyder] swa þu færst. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1874 (Glasgow MS), I rought of deth ne of lyf Whader that loue wolde me dryf

δ. 3 weder, 4–5 wheder, -yr, queder, 5 whedir, -ire, -ur, -yre, whedder, qweder, quedre, -ur, *Sc.* qwhedyr; 4 whethir, quеþer, -ir, 4–5 whеþer, 5 whethyr, wheither, *Sc* quhether, qw(h)eþir, 5–6 wether, 5–8 whether, 6 *Sc.* quhethire, 7 wheather.

a 1300 *Harrow Hell* (O) 110, I ne recche weder I go. *a* 1300 Queder [see Whithersum] 13 *Northern Passion* (Harl) 750 He spird Wheder þai war went *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3499 Pas quedire as him plese *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxiii. 81, I wote not whether to go 1471 Marg Paston in *P. Lett.* III 24 We wut not qweder to fle *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox, Wolf, & Husb* 29 The Uolf said, 'quhether dryuis thow this, Pray?' 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd* Wks (Grosart) I. 70 Whether euery way leadeth. 1639 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 95, I am newly come out of Scottland, wheather I am instantly returning again. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* x 514 Whether wou'd you run? 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 202 In Heaven, whether, I hope we may come

ε. 3 ȝwodere, 3–5 woder, 4–5 whoder, -ir, -ur, 5 whodere, -yr, wheoder, hoder(e, 6 whother

c 1275 Woder [see B 4] *c* 1290 *St. Christopher* 38 in *S Eng Leg.* 272 ȝwodere þenxt þou gon? *c* 1300 *Beket* 1648 Ynot whoder thu wolt go *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 1560 Whether he come & hodere he went, knewe nomone *c* 1425 Whodyr [see Whitherso] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xii 38 Whens art þou, and whodir art þou boun? *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2764 Of your wif enquere, at no day To what place she torn ne hoder wyll go 1535 Whother [see B. 3 a]

B. Signification.

Now, in all senses, only archaic or literary; replaced in ordinary use by *where*, or colloq *where to*: see Where 3, 1 c. (Cf. Whence I)

I. Interrogative uses.

1. To what place? a in direct questions

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* i 28 Hwider fare we? *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 147 Ac wider ȝeden hie? 13 *Bonaventura's Medit.* 995 Whedyr shulde y wende, to frende, ouþer kyn? 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* viii v 219 Ther came a man fleynge whether wolt thou sayd Beaumayns 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* iv i 16 Whether trauell you? 1649 C Wase *Sophocles, Electra* 15 Whither away? 1697 Dryden *Æneis* x 945 Whence am I forc'd, and whether am I born? 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 143 Whither will you go? and what can you do? 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Gt Winglebury Duel*, 'Whither are we going?' inquired the lady tragically 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* lxiii, What was the use of cavalry in a time of profound peace?—and whither the deuce should the hussars ride? 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* xvii 202 If souls do not transmigrate, where do they come from at birth, whither do they go at death?

†*Humorous phr* (as *sb*) 1678 Ray *Prov* (ed 2) 346 How doth your whither goe you? (*your wife*) 1721 E. Ward *Northern Cuckold* 7 Not that our Northern Cuckold's *Whither D'ye go*, is such a Doxy neither 1725 *New Cant Dict*, *Whither-D'ye-go*, an insolent prescribing Wife

b in dependent questions and similar clauses

971 *Blickl Hom* 151 Hie nystan hwyder hie eodan *Ibid* 229 Hie sendon hlot him betweonum hwider hyra ȝehwylc faran scolde to læranne *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 þe inreste þesternesse is in ðare hierte ðe ne wile forsceawin hwider he scal ðanne he henen farð *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 159 Lusteð nu hwo hire ledde, and wu and hwider *c* 1290 *St Matthew* 140 in *S Eng Leg.* 81 Nou god it wot and seint Matheu ȝwodere is soule wende 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 2144 Hii nuste wuder drawe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 701 It is a selcouþe, me þinkes, whider þat lady is went. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth* xxv, The blonke him a-boute bore, Wiste he neuyr quedur! 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxxiv (Percy Soc) 170 She . did aske me whether That I so rode, and what I would have? 1589 Nashe *Anat Absurd* Wks (Grosart) I 70 Wee duely consider, whether euery way leadeth 1660 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV. 216 Intimating that Alison was now gonne hee knew not whither. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 65 If he knew whether to go 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xii, Wandering they knew not whither 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxiii, What he did, whither he went, where he died, might be left to conjecture

2. *gen.* or *fig.* with various shades of meaning To what result, condition, action, subject, cause, etc ? † to what extent, how far?

9 Ælfred *Boeth* xl (MS. Cott.), Hwæðer ðu nu ongite hwider þios spræce wille? *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1299 Hwider is ower wit & ower wisdom iwent? *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 236 Whedir schal þi soule in þm ende, to peyne or to ioye? *c* 1491 *Chast Goddes Chyld* 12 Wheder is all this become? 1538 Starkey *England* ii. iii (1878) 215 Wel, Master Lvpset, I perceyue wether you go ['what you are driving at'] 1611 B Jonson *Catiline* iv. ii 13, Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience? [*Quousque tandem*] 1625 Burgis *Pers Tithes* 31 Suspecting whether he may be drawne by yeelding that to be a Due 1652 Bp Hall *Invis World* i. § 4 If there fall out .any direful prodigies whither should they be imputed but to these mighty angels? *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv Leviath.* (1676) 153 If they had known whether to have addressed their complaints. 1746 Francis tr *Hor*, *Sat* ii vii 29 Thou tedious varlet, whither tends This putrid stuff? 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb* iii. iv 122 Whither has wandered now my partial tongue? 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* x, Oh, Lancelot, Lancelot, whither are you forcing me?

II. Relative uses.

3. a. as compound relative· To the place to (or in) which. Also with correlative *thither*. Also *fig.*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xxi 18 *Ambulabas ubi uolebas*, Ðu waldes ȝeonga huidir ðu woldes. 1382 Wyclif *John* viii 21 Whidur I go, ȝe mown not come 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* 683 To goo whyther the goddes wold consente that they shold dwelle. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 26 Prouyde suche money yt may brynge hym whether he entendeth 1535 Joyl *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 18 And whother the head went thither must the bodye folow 1561 Daus tr *Bullinger on Apoc* xxxvii 237 Away with them and their sophistrie, whither they are worthie 1682 N. O *Bonleau's Lutrin* ii 19 Then whether Honour calls thee, bravely follow 1836 J Gilbert *Chr Atonem.* (1852) 343, I must go whither truth conducts me

b. as simple relative: To which place, after a noun of place = to which, also with ellipsis = a place to which.

a 1400 *Morte Arth* 3231, I ne wiste no waye whedire þat I scholde. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 31 He assignid seuenty and two disciplis, and sent hem . in to ilk place and cite widir he was to com. 1549 *Bk Com Prayer, Coll Sun after Ascension*, Exalte us unto the same place whither our sauiour Christe is gone before. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Deut xix 3 He which is a fugitive, may have whither to escape 1617 Moryson *Itin* i 42 Wee landed . in Freesland, at the Village Anion, . whether wee hired a sledge and were drawne thither ouer the yce and snow 1664 Power *Exp Philos.* i 68 The sense and motion of that part whither that Nerve was propagated. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) i The Plague had been very violent at Amsterdam and Roterdam, whether they say, it was brought, some said from Italy, others from the Levant. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 862, I come Thence whither thou must go! 1825 Scott *Jrnl* 28 Nov, Dined at Melville Castle, whither I went through a snow-storm 1893 Max Pemberton *Iron Pirate* i, At Cowes, whither I had taken my yacht for the Regatta Week.

4 In generalized or indef. sense To (or in) any place to which, to whatever place, whithersoever.

Esp with addition of †*as*, †*that*, †*ever*, *so(ever)*· see also Whitherso, -soever

c 1275 Lay. 12169 Ich wolle wende woder þat þou wolt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10812 Forto help hir in hir nede, Quider þat [*Laud* Whethir so, *Gött* Queþer-sua, *Trin* Whoder so] sco rade or yede 13 . tr *Ælfred* in *Engl. Stud* VII. 324 Ȝif þu folwe þis blessed mayde whider-þat-euer sche goþ 1340 *Ayenb* 235 Uor to uolȝy þe lamb of mildenesse huyder hit geþ to huam hi byeþ y-spoused *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II 17 þe Holi Gost ledde Jesus whidir ever he wente, and what dedis evere he dide *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 53 Whider as euer he went, or what thyng som evur he did, he was evur sayand Ave Maria *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 101 Cary him whеþer euer þou wolt 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccclxvi 318 b/2, I haue hyred this shyppe to sayle whyder as me lyst 1596 Shaks *1 Hen IV*, v iii 22 Go with thy soule whether it goes. 1648 J Beaumont *Psyche* vii cxxi, Whether as he mounts, his News in every sphere He to th' inquisitive Spirits poureth forth. *a* 1672 Wilkins *Nat Relig* i xvii (1675) 241 We should follow whither ever he shall lead us 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 170 They were at Liberty to travel whither they pleased. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt-cap* iii. 192 A spark From Paris, answered by a snap at Caen Or whither reached the telegraphic wire

III Indefinite and substantival uses.

5 With preceding qualifying words, forming compounds: see Anywhither, Everywhither, Nowhither, Owhither, Somewhither.

6. as *sb.* (*nonce-use.*) Place or state to which a person or thing moves or tends (Cf Whence 5)

1875 [see Whence 5] 1896 A Austin *England's Darling* i 1, He roams abroad Spying the where and whither of his foes.

Whither, obs form of Whether.

†**Whither-out,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + Out *adv*, cf. Whereout.] a. *interrog.* (*irreg.*) Out of what, from what source, whence. b. *rel.* In the direction in which; nearly = whereabouts.

1377 Langl *P Pl.* B. xvi 12 If any wiȝte wyte whider-oute it groweth? 1393 *Ibid* C viii 178 Couthest þow wissen ous þe way whoder out treuthe wonyeþ? *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 1929 [They] seten redy markys there Wydyr-out the coffyns were

Whitherso, *adv. arch* [ME. *hwiderse*, repr. OE. *swá hwider swá*: see So *adv.* 17 d.] = next.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt viii 19 *Quocunque ieris*, sua huider ðu færes [*Rushw* hwidei swa] *c* 1205 LAY 18969 Faren þu scalt bi ræde wuder swa ich þe læde *c* 1330 *Halt Meid* 31 Ha grið enuer nest godd, hwideI se he tunneð. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 4163 Hit ne miȝte noȝt aȝen hi̯m do no weþer so hii wende. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 6359 (Fairf) Quidder-sa he welk here or þare þe wandis euer wiþ him he bare *c* 1425 *Engl Conq Irel* 40 Al the englyssshe-men shold ben frely let goo whodyrso they wold *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 381 That I haue hecht I sall hald, Quhidder sa it gang to greif or to gawin.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I (1874) 118 Whereso I be or whitherso I turn 1880 W WATSON *Prince's Quest* IX 31 Going whitherso the wild path went.

Whithersoever (hwɪ ðəɪsoʊe vəɪ), *adv* Forms: see WHITHER *adv.*, So, and EVER *adv* , also 4 *contr* **whidur-sever.** (In early use as two or as three words.) [f. prec + EVER *adv.* 8 e , cf. SOEVER.] To whatever place. **a** To (or in) any place to which = WHEREVER 3

c 1230 *Halt Meid* 25 Folhen godd almihti hwider se he euuer wendeð *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* (ed Hall) 1785 Ther shull be so lyȝht and swyft, That whidur-sever they thenk they may be lyft 1464 *Rolls of Parlt* V 567/2 Over the See, or whether soo ever it please theym 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam* VIII 6 Ye Lorde helped Dauid whither so euer he wente. 1622 R HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* ℔ 45. 111 The Marchant having bought the goods, hee might presently transport them whethersoever he would 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. 277, I will attend you whithersoever you please. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Leam. Spa*, He has a right to go whithersoever they lead him 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 With Victor Hugo inspiration is.. to be followed blindly whithersoever it may lead.

b. Whether to one place or another, no matter to what place . cf WHEREVER 4.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* F iv, I remit thy crime howsoeuer or whithersoeuer thou wentest 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII x, Whoever you are, or whithersoever you are going, .I have Obligations to you which I can never return. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I iv iv, So walks Father Gérard; solid in his thick shoes, whithersoever bound. 1913 *Athenæum* 23 Aug 183/3 Whatsoever you may be doing, or whithersoever you may turn.

So † **Whi thersum, † Whi.thersome·ver** *advbs.* [see SUM *rel. adv.* 2, SOMEVER], in same senses

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6359 Queder-sum he welk her or þare, þis wandes euer he wit him baie. *Ibid.* 6666 Til ilk sted Quider sum he þat folk ledd. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 19 Clerkes and yeomen to precede the King , whythyr somever the King go. 1485 CAXTON *St Wenefryde* 16 Euery man myght go peasybly whyder someuer he wold 1526 TINDALE *Matt* VIII 19 Why thersumever thou goest

Whitherto (hwɪðəɹtɪ̈, hwɪ ðəɹtɪ̈), *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. WHITHER *adv.* + To *prep.*, cf. HITHERTO.] To what place, state, result, etc.? to what? whither? whereto?

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Heb* XII 1–6 Whitherto came he? By despising of this lyfe, he attained immortalitie 1592 BRETON *C'tess Pembroke's Love* Wks (Grosart) I. 27/2 All the world may see, From whence we came, and whetherto we must 1624 BP HALL *Art Medit, Medit Death* Wks (1625) 129 Whitherto haue tended all thy serious meditations? 1658 W BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 125 Whitherto shall we refer that verb? 1751 R PALTOCK *P Wilkins* (1884) II 252 Fearing whitherto it might grow.

Whitherward (hwɪ·ðəɪwɒ̈ɹd), *adv.* (*sb.*) *arch.* [f. WHITHER *adv* + -WARD.]

1. *interrog.* Towards or to what place? in what direction? whither? † Also with reference to situation (nearly = whereabouts?). Also *fig.* or *gen.* Towards what?

c 1200 ORMIN 17295 þu ne mahht nohht sen Fra whepennwarrd he comm ne whidenwarrd he wendeþþ *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 161 Dan þe safarinde men seð þe sa sterre, hie wuten sone wuderward hie sullen weie holden. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 307 Heo wende fram al hire kun, . & nuste an erþe ȝwderward, bote as þe wind blew *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1246 'þou most now ga To paradis ' 'Yai, sir, wist i wyderward þat tat vncuth contre ware' 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5916 ȝeueþ gode tent, Whederward þat Pers ys went *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T* 782 He asked of hire whiderward she wente. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI xviii 2008 For til wit qweþirward þe thayne of Fiff þat tyme past. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII xiii. 232 Whether ward ar ye way ledyng this knyghte? 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* V v. Aa iv b, Whytherwarde take I my iourneye? or whyther warde am I goynge? 1614 W BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. 510 Forth of auenture his way is went, But whitherward he draw, he conceitlesse Was 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V xiii, Unknowing whitherward to bend his way. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I xi, Whitherward to turn for a good course of life, was by no means too apparent 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xiii, As one goes on pleasantly running down the path—whitherward?

2. *rel.* **a.** as compound relative. Towards the place that; usually in generalized or indefinite sense· Towards any place that, whithersoever.

c 1205 LAY. 9994 Whudereward þa ferde heore flæm makeden, þe eorles heom siȝen to. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 168 Uorte uoluwen þe hwuderward so þu euer wendest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21228 O sant mathu þe gospel-bok Quider-ward sumeuer he scok wit him he bar. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2830 Whiderward as þei went al wast þei it founde *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 23523 (Fairf) Quidder-wart [*Trin* Whiderward so] an wil loke þal loke al. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX CXXIX (1495) nn 1 b/1 A way by the whyche a man maye goo whytherwarde that he woll. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. 294 Shall he conduct the King whitherward his Majesty wishes?

b. as simple relative: Towards which.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XIII. III (Bodl. MS), þe wel springe and þe finalle ende whederward hit [*sc* the river] renneþ 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 7 Whitherwarde by longe and great travail he came, going about by Rome and by Remes 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* XIX (1612) 353 Bombadilla .was called home againe into Spaine whitherward as hee imbarked himselfe . there arose a horrible tempest 1895 *Sat Rev.* 21 Sept 374/1 Four guns are sent to advanced posts up the nullah, whitherward they make their way by forest routes

3. *sb* (*nonce-use*) Place towards which one goes.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 325 Athens hath no clew To track his whitherward

So **Whi therwards** *adv.*

13 . *K. Alis.* 955 (Laud MS), Who so wolde, he miȝth ryde Whiderwardes so he wolde *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2037 At þe knist he askede þo 'Whider-wardes is Mombraunt?' 1909–10 SIR W BUTLER *Autobiog* XII (1911) 186 Signs indicating the whitherwards of coming events.

Whiting (hwəɪ·tɪŋ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 whytynge, whitynge, (5 wytenge, -yng), 6 whyting, -yng, whitying, -inge, 7 whytting, *Sc.* quhiting, quhittine, 8 whitting, *Sc.* whyten, 8–9 *Sc.* whiten, 6– whiting. [ad (M)Du. *wijting*, also † *wittingh*, MLG. *witink* 'aculeja', 'amia', 'asellus', app f WHITE *a* + -ING 3 (The formal analogue ON. *hvitingr* = a kind of whale, etc.) Cf. WHITEFISH.]

1. A gadoid fish of the genus *Merlangus*, esp. *M vulgaris*, a small fish with pearly white flesh, abundant off the coast of Great Britain, and highly esteemed as food.

14 *Nom* in Wr.-Wulcker 705/23 *Hic glaucus*, a whytynge *c* 1425 *Voc.* ibid 642/8 *Hic clamitus*, wytyng. 1433 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 49 In xij podryd [= powdered] wytyng, viij d *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII.* 23 b, He robbed certein poore Fisshermen of Whitynges. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv 76 The Whiting, notwithstanding that it is vnsauourie, and nourisheth very little, is of some greatly commended 1664 in *Mastl. Club Misc* (1840) II. 505 For a dishe of quhitingis oor 16 oo *Ibid* 506 For a dishe of dryed quhittines 003 00 00. 1721 in W. Macfarlane *Geogr Collect* (S H S) I 39 The seas abound with Turbet, Scate, Mackrel, Haddocks, whittings. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc* (1733) I. 91 And there will be partans and buckies And whytens and speldings enew 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* III 155 Whitings appear in vast shoals on our seas in the spring. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 347/1 Whiting is easily distinguished from the cod, haddock, and bib by the absence of the barbule on the chin.

b Locally applied to fishes of other genera.

(*a*) Some fresh water fish found in Wales; also, a name on the Solway Firth and in the south of Scotland for a small fish of the salmon family, of uncertain identity, perhaps the young of the salmon-trout, *Salmo trutta* (cf WHITLING). (*b*) In U S , A fish of the genus *Menticirrus*; also applied to the silver hake, and to the menhaden. (*c*) In Australia, A fish of the genus *Sillago* see quot 1882

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worthines of Wales* N, A Poole there is, through which this Cloyd doth passe, Where is a Fish, that some a Whiting call. 1774 *Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Ess.* 163 [Bala] lake produces very fine trout, and a fish called whiting, peculiar to itself 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot* XIV 410 There is abundance of fish,.. in Esk, such as salmon, grilse, sea trout, and whitens 1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes E Coast N. Amer* 18 *Merluccius bilinearis* , American hake, silver hake (Maine); whiting (Mass.). *Ibid* 27 *Menticirrus alburnus* Carolina whiting. *Ibid*, *Menticirrus nebulosus* King fish; whiting 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S W.* 65 The 'whitings' are not like those of Europe There are four Australian species—the common sand whiting (*Sillago maculata*), .. the trumpeter whiting (*Sillago bassensis*), *Sillago punctata*, the whiting of Melbourne and *Sillago ciliata* 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 81 The Norfolk Hog-fish *Pomodasys fulvomaculatus* is the .'Pork-fish' and 'Whiting' at Key West

2. Allusive uses of sense 1. **a.** In proverbial phr.

With quot 1721 cf. WHITE *a.* 10

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 64 There lepte a whityng (quoth she) and lept in streite 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sc.* IV 1, But he that takes not such time while he maye, Shal leape at a whyting when time is a waye. 1670 RAY *Prov* 199 To let leap a whiting i e To let slip an opportunity. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 158 He gave me Whitings, but Bones. That is, he gave me fair Words. The Scots call Flatteries Whitings, and Flatterers white People. 1808 JAMIESON s v *Quhyte*, A proverbial phrase, still used to denote flattery: 'He kens how to butter a whiting'

† **b.** As a term of endearment: cf. *whiting-mop* (see 5) Also *whiting's eye*, an amorous look, a leer.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 223 He callyth me his whytyng 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gent Dancing-Master* IV 1, I saw her give him the languishing Eye,..the Whitings Eye, of old called the Sheeps Eye.

† **3** = *White pudding* see WHITE *a.* 11 e. *Obs.*

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 As the Darbyshire huswife [sorts out] her puddings when she makes whitings and blackings, and liverings and hackings.

4. (See quot.)

1792 G CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl Labrador* III. p x, *Whitings*, trees which have been barked, and left standing

5 *attrib.* and *Comb* (in sense 1), as *whiting-ground* [GROUND *sb* 12], *-monger*, *-season*; † **whiting-mop**, a young whiting; also as a term of endearment for a girl (see MOP *sb* 4). Also in names of fishes resembling the whiting, as **whiting perch**, POLLACK, POUT (*sb* 1), **salmon** (see quots)

1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/5 About two hundred fishing boats were lying at anchor off the edge of the *whiting grounds about three miles outside Plymouth breakwater 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* 29 Colchester oysternen, or *whiting-mungers and sprot-catchers 1803 SHAW *Gen Zool* IV 548 *Whiting Perch *Perca Alburnus* 1686 RAY *Willughby's Hist Pisc* IV II. 167 *Asellus Hutingo-Pollachius*· A *Whiting Pollack 1758 *Descr Thames* 222 The Whiting-Pollack has this Name given it here, from its Likeness to a Whiting 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* II. IX 211 Next in abundance are the whiting pollack and the gar fish or green bone *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist Pisc* (1686) Tab L membr I n. 4 *Asellus mollis latus*. *Whiting Poutes *Londinensibus* 1758 *Descr Thames* 222 The Whiting Pout is remarkably broad, in Proportion to its Length 1804 SHAW *Gen Zool.* V 54 *Whiting Salmon, *Salmo Phinoc* 1792 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II 190 In the *whiting-season fleets of twenty or thirty boats are often seen lying at anchor on the banks

Whiting (hwəɪ·tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 hwiting, 5 whytyng(e, wytyng, whittyng, 5–6 whityng, 6 whyghtynge, whighting, whitting(e, 6–7 whitinge, 7 whiteing, whyting, whytting, 8 whiten, 6– whiting. [f WHITE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] **I.** The action of the verb.

† **1.** The action or process of making white, whitening. *Obs.* **a.** by covering or coating with white: Whitewashing. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 413 For whytyng that lyme is conuenyent 1495–6 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1904) 220 Paid to Symon dawber for whittyng of the chyrch, v days iij s. 1540 *Dunmow Churchw. Acc* ff 31 (MS) For whyghtynge of the porche 1605 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 169 A plasterer, viij days and halfe whytting of the dyning chamber roffe iiij[s] iij[d] 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 82 Whiting and Stopping of fret seelings

fig 1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parlt* 186 In this case, the whiting, daubing, or palliating will not serve.

b. by depriving of colour: Bleaching.

1477 *Act 17 Edw IV* c 4 Whityng & anelyng de tewle appellez plentile 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* I. 58 For the speedier whiting of yarne 1620 in Foster *Engl Factories India* (1906) 192 The whitster detaynes them in whitinge and starchinge about three mounthes. 1683 *Lond Gaz.* No 1801/4 A convenient piece of Ground..for whiting of Linnen Cloth

2 *Printing.* The use of 'white' (cf. WHITE *sb.* 7 a and *a.* 2 d)

1884 *Athenæum* 24 May 658 The variety of type and the liberal whiting are quite luxurious.

II. *concr.* **3.** A preparation of finely powdered chalk, used for whitewashing, cleaning plate, and various other purposes.

In OE only in Comb. *hwitingmeolu* 'whiting meal'.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 525/2 Whytynge, or mater to make whyghte of ., *albitura, candidacium.* 1633–4 *Aithorp MS* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxiii, 12 balls of whiteing to scowre the plate 1690 SIR J FOULIS *Acc. Bk* (S. H S) 129 To meg for whyting for teeth, 2 18 0. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 143 Take some whiten, . lay your foils upon it, and polish your foils. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch Jrnl* VII 150/1 Anoint the segments with thin putty, made with fine whiting and some of the linseed oil 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* VIII, You cannot clean a deck with whiting, you must take holystone.

III. 4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1 a) *whiting brush, work*, (in sense 1 b) *whiting ground, time*; (in sense 3) *whiting-manufacturer.*

1611 COTGR , *Escouëtte*, .*whiting brush 1692 *Specif Patent* No 256 (Patent Office) Erected a bucking house, fitted and prepared a *whiteing ground 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar 183/2 M. Price, . *whiting-manufacturer. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* III iii 140 It is *whiting time, send him by your two men to Datchet-Meade *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I 407 Eek *whyting werk is thyng of gret delyte.

Whiting, obs form of WITHEN.

Whitish (hwəɪ·tɪʃ), *a.* [f. WHITE *a.* + -ISH [1]]

1 Somewhat white; of a colour inclining to or approaching white

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII cl. (1495) T vj b/1 The leuys [of the trees of Sechym] ben rough and whitysshe. 1530 PALSGR 329/1 Whytysshe, *blanchastre.* 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 122 Yf the wheles seme whytysshe. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 17 Of the lesse Vulture, whiche is the browne or whitish Vulture. 1586 W WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb) 74 When haires from my beard did ginne to be whitish 1684 BOYLE *Exper Poros Bod* II VI 105 A multitude of little cracks . which destroyed its former transparency, and made it [*sc.* a crystal] look whitish 1790 *Cook's 1st Voy*, I 17 A species of the Medusa which.. emitted a whitish light. 1797 T MORTON *Cure for Heartache* I 1 6 How whitish and deadly bad he do look. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* x, A small swamp, the clay of which was whitish. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 333 The mucous membrane will appear whitish from the presence of partially shed epithelium.

b. as *sb.* A colour approaching white.

1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool* IX. I 49 The shafts spotted with whitish, the feathers alternately banded with black and rufous.

2. a. Qualifying other adjs. (or sbs.) of colour, indicating a pale or light tint of the colour specified.

1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn* 166 A whitish-red colour. 1667 *Phil Trans* II 430 Turquois .of the New [Rock] are of an ill whitish Blew 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 436 P 1 A whitish brown Paper. 1869 MRS STOWE *Oldtown Folks* III, Her whitish-blue eyes. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XVI, His swarthy face had taken an ugly tint of whitish-green.

b. In parasynthetic combinations

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v. *Cassida*, The whitish-flowered cassida. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* I. 538 Whitish-tailed Shrew.

Hence **Whi·tishness**, the quality of being whitish; whitish colour or tint.

1544 PHAER *Bk Childr.* (1553) T vij b, Yelownes or whittishnes of the eyes 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* XXXVII. 307 They were wont by their whiteishness, to emulate in some measure the apparition of Light. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 155 The best sort of barley is of a pale lively yellow colour, with a bright whitishness in it 1806 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans.* XCVI 465 The north [polar regions of Saturn] retain some whitishness.

Whitleather (hwɪ·tlˌe ðəɹ) Forms: 4 witleȝter, 5 whittlether, 5–7 whit(-)lether, 7–9 whit-leather, 6– whitleather. [WHITE *a.* 2 (with normal shortening in comb.) and LEATHER *sb.* For illustration of white leather see 1 *β*.]

1. Leather of a white or light colour and soft pliant consistence, prepared by tawing, i.e. dressing with alum and salt, so as to retain the natural colour. Also *attrib.*

1366–7 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. lxxii, Cum ferrura, cingulis, capestris, witleȝtr', scutels [etc.]. 1487–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 417 Pro whitlether pro lez bawdrikez, vj d. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 36 Hole bridle and saddle, whit lether and nall. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. vi. 58 A large strong thong or strap of whit-leather. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 40, I have seen one part of a Skin of a well coloured sound nature, another Part that had somewhat the look of rough Parchment, or hard Whit-leather. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Whitleather*, sheep's-skins, prepared for thongs of flails, repairing harness, &c. Formerly used for baldricks of church-bells.

β. *c* 1440, 1519 [see LEATHER *sb.* 1] 1500 *Louth Church Acc.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) s.v., For j horskyn & di. skyn whiett ledder. 1556 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton* in *Archaeologia* (1853) XXXV. 423 For wyet lether, and makyng off bawryxes, xvijd. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Bos*, *Bubuli corticis*, thonges of white leather. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* 39 When tawed, or prepared with alum and salt, they [*sc.* sheepskins] form what is termed white leather.

attrib. and *Comb.* ?*a* 1600 *MS. Lansd.* 241 (Halliw.) Thy gerdill made of the whittlether whange. 1635 J. GOWER *Pyrgomachia* C 3, Then from thy flesh I'le draw thy hide, And have it throughly tann'd, and dry'd Whit-lether-like. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, Whit-leather thongs.

b. In comparisons, or as a type of toughness, elasticity, softness, etc.; hence *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1605 BRETON *I pray you be not angrie* B 4, I am thus handled with this wicked olde peece of Whit-leather. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. i, Hast thou so much moisture in the Whitleather hide yet, that thou canst cry? 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* IV. ii. I 2, The guts of my conscience beginne to be of whit-leather. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, *Nurse* I'll soon bring his Nose to the Grind-stone. *Cl[oupler] aside.* Well said, old White-leather! *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Hist. Life* (1714) 326 My Sides are not of Iron, neither Are my Lungs made of Whit-leather. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* v, Pray God to make all your bones as soft as whit leather. 1839 MRS KIRKLAND *New Home* XXXIV. 225 Her eyes grew preternaturally pale, and her lips wan as whit-leather.

2. The tough ligament in the neck of an ox or other grazing animal, also called *paxwax.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. iii. 362 That Ligament—Called the Whitleather, Packwax, Taxwax, and Fixfax.

Whitling hwɪ·tlɪŋ). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 whiddelynge, 9 whitlin. [f. WHITE *a.* + -LING. Cf. G. *weissling* whiting.

Late OE. *hwutlinge* 'glaucus' is perh. the whiting.]

A fish of the salmon family, not certainly identified; app. the young of the bull-trout, *Salmo eriox.* Also *whitling-trout.* Cf. WHITING *sb.* 1 b (*a*).

1597–8 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 211 For floukes and eght whiddelynges, xviij*d* 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumbld.* I. 389 The Whitling-Trout is taken in the Till and Tweed from ten to twenty inches. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 488 In some parts of the Ern, there are great numbers of sea trouts. The fishermen call them whitlings. 1830 in T. Doubleday *Coquet Dale Fishing Songs* (1852) 84 The Tweed, he may brag o' his sawmon, An' blaw of his whitlins the hill. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* IX. 297 There is a disputed point as regards the bull-trout, whether or no he is the veritable 'whitling'.

attrib. 1769 [see above] 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 52 They are taken with whitling flies. 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp.* 84 On rivers, like the Tweed or Tay, I recommend the use of a whitling hook.

Whitlow (hwɪ·tlou). Forms: *α.* 4–7 whit-flawe, 5 whytflowe, 5–6 whitflowe, 6 whyte flaw, white flaw, 6–7 whiteflaw(e, 7–8 whit(-) flaw, whit(-)flow, (8 *dial.* whick-, 8–9 quick-flaw) *β.* 5 whytlowe, whyte low, 6 whitlowe, 7 whitelow, (whitloaf), 7–9 whitloe, 6– whit-low. *γ.* 6 whytblow, whitblowe, (whet-blowe), whiteblowe, 6–7 whitblow. [app. orig. *whitflaw, -flow* = WHITE *a.* + FLAW *sb.*[1] (q.v. sense 4); but the similarity of the first syllable to early mod.Du. *vijt, fijt*, LG. *fît* 'whitlow' is remarkable and suggests the possibility of alien origin. The alterations to *whitblow, whitlow* are difficult to account for. The supposition that the original form was *whick-flaw*, dial. var. of *quick-flaw* (Skeat), is not supported by the evidence.]

A suppurative inflammatory sore or swelling in a finger or thumb, usually in the terminal joint; = PARONYCHIA 1 (cf. PANARICIUM).

α *a* 1400 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 138 *Panvritula vel paranicium, i. apostema inter digitos*, *a*[2] a whitflawe. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 42 Þe fistule bredyng in þe extremite of þe fynger deceyueþ sonner þe pacient þan in oþer places, ffor vnkunnyng seiþ þat it is þe whit-flowe, whiche þou shalt knowe þus. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 77 A whiteflaw, *redima.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 b, The asshes [of wild grapes] are good for medicines for the eyes, and wyth hony it healeth whit flawes, agnayles & goomes bledinge. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* 59 The nails faln off by Whit-flawes. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 340 A gold Ring does not cure a Whitflaw. 1746 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228 Much used in Cataplasms for the Fellon, or worst Kind of Whitflow. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose*, Whick flaw.

β *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytlowe (*P.* whytflowe sore), *panaricium.* 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (1635) B 8 b, Healing but a Whitloe on a Lords thumbe. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1049 A live Chislep laid to a whit-loaf, cures it. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 206 They are not certainly able to perform the cure of so much as a paronychia or whitlow. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, A novice of the convent had been troubled with a whitloe in her middle finger. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 337 Where the matter is lodged, as in some cases of whitloe, in the sheaths of the tendons. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* XXIX. 371 A suppurating tumor resembling a whitlow. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 575 Painless whitlow affects the fingers of patients suffering from peripheral nerve disease of the upper extremities.

γ. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lvi. 17 A white blowe, or a whyte flaw, the whiche doth grow about the rote of the nayle. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Ewinor*, a whetblowe. 1598 FLORIO, *Panaricio*, a fellon, a whitblowe, that comes on ones finger tops.

b *attrib.* **whitlow-grass**, book-name of two early-flowering plants with white blossoms, formerly reputed to cure whitlows (cf. NAILWORT) · *Saxifraga tridactylites*, Rue-leaved Whitlow-grass, and *Draba* (*Erophila*) *verna* (hence in mod. use extended to the whole genus *Draba*), **whitlow-wort**, a plant of the genus *Paronychia*, formerly reputed to cure whitlows.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxvi. 498 Of Whiteblowe, or Whitlowe grasse. *Ibid.* 499 Rewe leafed Whitlowe grasse. Jagged Whitlowe grasse. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Merc. Bot.* 57 Rue Whitlow-grasse. 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol. Brit.* 88 *Paronychia altera*, Rue Whitlow-grasse. *Paronychia major*, Whitlow-wort. *Paronychia vulgaris*, Chick-weed Whitlow grasse. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* II. (1794) 31 Those whose seed vessel is a silicle as whitlow-grass. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 143 D[raba] Verna. *Common Whitlow Grass* .. D. Aizoides. *Sen Green, or Alpine Whitlow Grass* .D. Pyrenaica. *Pyrenean Whitlow Grass.*

Whitmeate, obs. form of WHITE MEAT.

Whit Monday · see after WHIT SUNDAY.

Whitner, obs. form of WHITENER.

Whitnes, -nesse, obs. ff. WHITENESS, WITNESS.

Whitney, erron. spelling of WITNEY.

Whitneyite (hwɪ·tnɪəɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of J. D. *Whitney*, an American geologist: see -ITE[1].] A native arsenide of copper, of a reddish-white colour, found near Lake Superior and elsewhere in America.

1881 *Bristow Gloss. Min.*

Whitour, obs. form of QUITTER *sb.*[1]

Whitpot, obs. form of WHITE-POT.

Whitret (hwɪ·tret), **whitterick** (hwɪ·tərɪk). *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *α.* 5 whytrate, (-ratche), whitratt, whytrat, *Sc.* quhitrat, 5, 9 whitrat, 6 *Sc.* quhittrat, quhitred, fittret, quhittret, 7–8 whitred, 7, 9 whittret, 8–9 whiteret, 9 whitteret, whittrit, (whutthrot), 8– whitret *β.* 8–9 whitrick, 9 whitrack, (w(h)utterick, -ock, whuttorock), whittrick, whitterick. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [The earliest known forms suggest a compound of WHITE *a.* and RAT *sb.*; the types *whitret, whitred, whitrick* exemplify Sc. tendency to modify the sounds of final syllables.] A weasel, also, a stoat.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 525/2 Whytrate (*K.* whitratt, *P.* whytratche). *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Trial of Fox* 116 (Harl. MS.) The quhurrand quhitret with the quhasill went. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* fiij b, The Graye, the Fox, the Squyrell, the whitrat, the Sot, and the Pulcatte. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiii, Martrikis, bevers, quhitredis, and toddis. 1590 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. (1709) 21 The Fumart and the Fittret straue, The deip and howest hole to haue. *Ibid.* 22 Out come the Quhittret. 1639 SIR R. GORDON *Geneal. Hist. Earld. Sutherld.* (1813) 3 Brocks, skuyrrells, whittrets, weasels, otters. 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) p. xi, As harmless as a whitred without teeth. 1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustr.* II. II. 11 Mustela vulgaris ea est, quæ Whitred nostratibus dicitur. 1790 ALEX. WILSON *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96 Ony whitret's direfu' jaws. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, We maun off like whittrets before the whole clanjamfray be doun upon us. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 275 The whut throat or weazle, and the hoodie, have often bloody wars with other. 1880 *Fraser's Mag.* May 646 When a whitret or a fox came prowling past.

β *c* 1800 *R. Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 294 Her minnie had hain'd the warl, And the whitrack-skin had routh. 1802 G. V. SAMPSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 455 The weazle (provincially *whitrick*). 1861 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 145 He yokes him fairly wi' his teeth As Brush wad dune a whitterick.

Whitsour (hwɪ·tsʊəɹ). [? f. WHITE *a.* + SOUR *a.*] A variety of apple.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, The Whitsour. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gardener's Daily Assist.* p. xi, Apples valued principally for Cyder. White sour.

Whitster (hwɪ·tstəɹ) Now *local.* Forms: 5 whytstar, wytstare, whystare, qwytstare, qwyster, quister, 6 whitstarre, 6– whitster. [f. WHITE *v.* + -STER. Cf. Du. *witster* 'a Woman that whitens the walls' (Sewel).]

1. A bleacher.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 39/1 Bleystare, or wytstare (*K.* bleyster, *H.* bleyestare or qwytstare, *P.* bleykester or whytster), *candidarius.* 1530 PALSGR. 288/2 Whitstarre, *blanchisseur de toyles.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 58 The whitsters, and dutch laundresses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 11 Take this basket and carry it among the Whitsters in Dotchet Mead. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Aug., My wife and maids being gone over the water to the whitster's with their clothes. 1701 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Improv. Husb.* No. 493 p. 5 The Whitsters do use these Pot-Ashes, in the whitening of their Yarn and Cloth. 1882 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 72 Scourer, Bleacher. French Cleaner, Whitster.

2. A whitesmith.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Wds.*

Hence † **Whitstered** (-əɹd) *a.*, bleached.

1767 *Specif. Thos. Long's Patent* No. 869 A 'machine for printing whitstered linen'.

Whitstone, obs. variant of WHETSTONE.

† **Whitsull** *Cornish dial.* [f. WHITE *a.* + ? SOWL] = WHITE MEAT *a.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 66 Their meat, Whitsull, as they call it, namely, milke, sowre milke, cheese, curds, butter, and such like as came from the cow and ewe.

Whitsun (hwɪ·tsŭn). Forms: 3 witsonen, witesone, 4 witsone, 4–6 Wytson, 5 Wyte-, Wytt-, White-, Whyght-, (*Sc.* Vit-), 5–6 Whyt-, 5–7 Wit-, 5–8 Whitson, 6 Whitsone, Wyt-sone, -sen, Witteson, (*Sc.* Vytson), 7–8 Whit-sund, Whit-sun, 7– Whitsun. *β.* 5 *Sc.* quys-son, 5, 9 *dial.* Whisson, 7 Whesen. (See also following words.) [ME. *w(h)itsone(n*, the first two elements of WHIT SUNDAY, WHITSUNDAY, analysed as *Whitsun Day.* Cf. ON *hvítasunna* Whitsunday, *hvítasunnuvika* Whitsun week, *hvíta-sunnuaptann* Whitsun eve.]

1. Used *attrib.* to denote something belonging to, connected with, or occurring at the season of Whit Sunday or Whitsuntide: as *Whitsun air, contributon, fair, holiday, market, morn, morris-dance, pastoral*, **Whitsun ale** *Hist.* [ALE 3], a parish festival formerly held at Whitsuntide, marked by feasting, sports, and merry-making; † **Whitsun eve, even** [EVE *sb.*[1] 2, EVEN *sb.* 2], the day before Whit Sunday; † **Whitsun far-thing** = PENTECOSTAL *sb.*; **Whitsun gillyflower**, local name for a double-flowered variety of rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*); † **Whitsun lady, lord**, titles of the leading or presiding personages at a *Whitsun ale*, **Whitsun week**, the week begin-ning with Whit Sunday, Whit-week. Also occas. in names of the days of Whit-week, as **Whitsun Sunday** (*obs.* or *dial.*) = WHIT SUNDAY, **Whitsun Monday**, etc. = Whit Monday, etc. (see after WHIT SUNDAY). See also WHITSUNTIDE.

1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* x. xi, Thy dread Hours, Thou awful Trinity, Are but the *Whitsun airs, new set on high. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. C 6, This is a Tale Would befit our *Whitson-ale. 1619 *Pasquils Palin.* B 3, Happy the age,. When every village did a May pole raise, And Whitson ales, and May-games did abound. 1633 CHAS. I. *Decl. conc. Sports* 11 That after the end of Diuine Service, Our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from hauing of May-Games, Whitson Ales, and Morris-dances. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 301 When they flock about a Ballad Singer in a Fair, or the Morrice-Dancers at a Whitsund Ale. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Yeoman of Kent* 32 At Whitson-ales king of the May He tript it on each holyday. 1842 J. AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 95 Royal proclamations had failed to revive Whitsunales, and May games, and Morris dancers. People will not be merry by rule. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* IX. 597 The Pentecostals or *Whitsun-contributions. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11855 A *witsonen eue hii come per. ?1475 *Paston Lett.* (1904) V. 232 Wretyn at Mawteby, on Wyteson eve. 1553–4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 99 Ryngyng none on Whytson yeve, vj d. 1624 LAUD *Diary* 15 May, Saturday, Whitsun-eve. The Bill passed in Parliament. 1709 *First Publishers of Truth* (1907) 242 The day Called whitsoneve. *c* 1425 in *Reg. MSS. Ld. Middleton* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1911) 107 On *Qwysson even everilke man breke his severyll gresse, os hym lykes. 1535 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 165 On Witson evyne was a gret thonder at London. 1620 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 26/1 Die Sabbati ante festum Pente-costes lie Witson evin *et* 22 Nov. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 427 Loitering at the *Whitsun-fair. 1656 in Urwick *Nonconf. Worc.* (1897) 56 Oblations commonly called by the name of *Whitson Farthings payable to the Dean and Chapter of W[orcester]. 1730 BAILEY (folio) s.v. *Quadragesimals*, Pentecostals or Whitsund Farthings. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 852/1 Whitsun-Farthings, otherwise called Smoke-farthings, a composition for offer-ings anciently made in Whitsun week by every man in England, who occupied a house with a chimney, to the cathedral church of the diocese. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* xi. 33 May brings Roses, Pinks, *Whitsungilli flowers. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Gillyflower, Whitsun.* The double-flowered variety of *Hesperis matronalis, Sowt.* (Whitsun Gilawfers). 1533 *Songs, Carols, etc.* (E. E. T. S.) 164 Justis at Weste[m]ynster all þe *Wytson halydais. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* III. i, Were you ever so much as look'd upon by a Lord, .. but on the Easter, or Whitsonholydayes? 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5336/1 Their Majesties intend to go after the Whitsun-Holidays to Marienzell. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 47 A Kitchen-wench, now so tricked up with scarfs, rings, and cross-garters, that you never saw a *Whitsun-Lady better rigged. 1611 *Melismata* F 2 b, Ich haue beene twise our *Whitson Lord. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* Prol. 8 Old records Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitson-lords. 1495 HALY-BURTON *Ledger* (1867) 108 At the *Witson merkat. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154 From Lyncolns Inne, this *Whitsonemunday. 1622 in *Cri. & Times Jas. I.* (1848) II. 315 The new Venetian ambassador had his first audience on Whitsun-Monday. 1687 *MSS. Dk. Rutland* (Hist.

MSS. Comm.) II 113 Whesen Monday 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2), *Luuton*, .10 miles from Cambridge has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Whitsun-Monday, and August 4 1535 Starkey *Let* in *England* (1871) p xxii, Your letturys .were receyuyd apon *Wytson morn 1599 Shaks *Hen V*, II. iv 25 Busied with a *Whitson Morris-dance 1611 — *Wint T* iv iv 134, I play as I haue seene them do In *Whitson-Pastorals 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 36 On *Wytsonsonday, which was the xxxj of May, was the coronacion 1825 Brockett *N C Gloss*, *Whitsun-Sunday*, Whitsunday. 1612 Hopton *Concord Yeares* 173 *Whitsunthursday 1599 *Min. Archdeaconry of Colchester* lf 248 (MS.) In the afternoone on Whitson monday and *Whitson tuasedaye all daye 1662 *Bk Com Prayer* N 3, Whitsun Tuesday 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 403/1 1549 *Compl Scot* 168 *Vytson veddyinsday 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 10542 þe þorsdai þe *witesonewouke to londone lowis com. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xl (*Nynian*) 734 Of witsone owke þe twysday. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxxii 147 Apon a Seterday in Whisson woke 1478 *Paston Lett* III 224 Wretyn at London, the Wednysdaye in Whyghtsonweke. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw VI* c 3 Monday and Tewisdaye in Witteson weike 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, II i 95 On Wednesday in Whitson week 1634 *Bk Com Prayer* H 5, Munday in Whitsun weeke 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* v, The great annual town holiday of Whitsun-week

2 *sb* Short for Whitsuntide. *rare.*

1849 Disraeli in Monypenny & Buckle *Life* (1914) III viii 204 There will be a hot and perhaps eventful campaign between this and Whitsun 1856 *Ibid* (1916) IV. iii. 45 Between Easter and Whitsun.

Whit Sunday, Whitsunday (hwɪt sʊ ndɪ, hwɪtsʊ̆ndɛ̆ɪ). Forms (see also Day and Sunday): 1 (*obl.*) Hwitan Sunnandæg, 2 wɪt(te)-sunnedei, 3 White(n)sune(n)dæi, hwitesune-, Witeson(ne)-, wit-sune-, wit(e)sone-, 4 wit sonday, wijt sundai, Wittsunday, whytsonen-, wɪt(te)-sone-, 4–6 Witsonday(e, 5 Whytesonday, witsonen, -on-, witsun-, wyt-, wyth-so(u)nday, wythsson-, Qwytsonn-, qwyteson(e)-, 6 Whit sonday, Whit(t)son-, Whytson-, Witsounday, whitson, Wittson daye, *Sc* Witsounda, Vyt-, Vitso(u)nday, 6– Whitsunday, 7– Whit Sunday, (Whit-Sunday, 9 Whitsun-Day). *β.* 4 *Sc.* Qwhyssonday, 4–5 qvhissonday, 5 w(h)issonday, whysunday, 9 *dial.* Whussenday. [late OE *Hwita Sunnandæg* lit. 'white Sunday' (found once only and in oblique form *Hwitan S.*); whence app ON *hvítasunnudagr* in the same sense, also *hvítasunnudagsaptann*, *-nátt*, *-vika* (ON *hvítadagr* 'white day', *hvítadróttnsdagr* 'white Lord's-day', *hvítadagavrka* Whitsun week, cannot be taken as evidence of an independent Norse origin; they are prob. due to Icelandic attempts to obliterate heathen traces from the name of the festival). The epithet 'white' is generally taken to refer to the ancient custom of the wearing of white baptismal robes by the newly-baptized at the feast of Pentecost (cf. *Dominica in albis*, the name of the First Sunday after Easter, Low Sunday, given for the same reason)

The formal analogues of *Whitsunday* current on the Continent in Low German and neighbouring areas are mostly applied to the First Sunday after Easter (cf. above), or the First Sunday in Lent (prob from the white church-hangings then used, cf OFris. *hwita tornsdey*, Du. *Witte Donderdag* Maundy Thursday), e g MLG *witsondach*, MDu *wittensondagh*, and (from LG) MDa. *hwidesendag*, MSw *hwita sunnodaghur* (No confirmation has been found of Kilian's '*witten son dagh*, vetus Fland. Dominica Pentecostes,' and Cotgrave's '*Dimenche de blanches*, Palmes-Sunday' and Hexham's '*Witten Sondagh*, Palme-Sunday' are prob. blunders)

In earlier OE the name of Whitsunday was *pentecosten* (gen *-enes*), the Græco-Latin name (see Pentecost and cf Goth *paintekusten* acc), which was adopted in other Teut. languages, e g. OS (*te*) *pincostin*, MDu. *pinxteren*, Du *pinkster*, OHG (*zi*) **pfinkustin* (*finfchustin*), MHG. *pfingesten*, G *Pfingsten*, (M)LG *pinksten*, Sw. *Pingst*, Da. *Pinse(dag)* see Pinkster

As the name of a Scottish term-day, *Whitsunday* (stressed on the final syllable) has been long dissociated from the church festival

According to different apprehensions of the composition of the word (the origin of which was obscured by the shortening of the first syllable), it has been divided either as *Whitsun day* or as *Whit Sunday*, and the first elements of both of these have been used attributively in the same sense: see Whitsun and *Whit Monday*, etc below]

1. The seventh Sunday after Easter, observed as a festival of the Christian Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost = Pentecost 2.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1067 (MS. D) On þisan Eastron com se kyng to Wincestre, & þa wæron Eastra on x kal. April, & sona æfter þam com Mathild seo hlæfdie hider to lande, & Ealdred arcebiscop hiz gehalgode to cwene on Hwitan Sunnandæg. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 45 Munegeing of þam hali gast þe he sende in his apostles on þon dei þe is icleped wit sunne dei *c* 1205 Lay 17481 þat al his folc . come to Amberes-burı to White sunedæie *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 151 in *S. Eng Leg* 224 Per ze schulle þis ester beo & þis wit-sonedai also. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 445 In a Witsonday þe mayde was i-cristened. 1398 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann.) 488 At þe fest of qvhissonday *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2278 Haue hatte of floures as fresh as may Chapelett of Roses of wissonday *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 16 He made a feste, the soth to say, Opon the Witsononday, At Kerdyf, that es in Wales. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 95 On ascensyon day and wythssonday he put no lyght to hym, the whiche yn these festis specialy were wonte to brenne. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* clxxxi. 731 On a witsonday themperour and thempresse helde estate royall at there palayes for yᵉ solempnyte of that day. 1634 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 4 The next morning early, being Whit Sunday, was discovered land 1827 Keble *Chr Year* (heading of poem) Whitsunday. 1868 J H Blunt *Ref Ch Eng* I 188 The coronation took place at Westminster on Whitsun-Day.

† **b.** Used for the actual day of Pentecost on which the event took place: see Pentecost 1 *Obs.*

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E. Hom* I 209 Þe ȝeoue of þe holi goste þet þu on hwite sune dai sendest þine deorewurðe deciples *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 657 in *O E Misc* 56 At þon heye vndarne, a wit-suneday þe holy gest heom com vp-on in fury tunge. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* i (*Petrus*) 40 Petir broucht to cristis fay Thre thowsand men on witsonday 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 351 Bytwene þe ascencioun, þat is holy þorsday, and Witsonday, Mathias was i chose

2. (In form *Whitsunday* or *Whitsun Day.*) One of the Scottish quarter-days or term-days (see Term-day b), ordinarily May 15, but in certain cases May 26 (= May 15 Old Style) or May 28.

1450 *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 84/1 Full powar my mails..to raise & ressave, my Witsondais to set and to halde 1539 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 164 Mertimes and Vytsonday. 1541 *Ibid* 174 Thre merkis, to be payit be the said maisteris of wark at Vitsounday and Mertimes be equall portionis. 1693 *Sc Acts Will. & Mary* c. 40 (1822) IX. 304/2 Our Soveraigne Lord and Lady The King and Queens Majesties . Declare that the Fifteenth day of May was since the date of the forsaid Act, and shall be in all time comeing in place of the former Terme of Whitsunday, to all effects whatsoever. 1905 *Glasgow Herald* 10 June 10.

3. *attrib* in senses 1 and 2.

1451 *Churchw Acc*, *Patton* (Som. Rec Soc.) 93 The Wendisdaye of Wytsondaye tyme. 1483 *Acta Audit* in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II. Introd 108 The malis of the samyn landis of the Witsonday terme last bipast. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi 544 On wytsondaye evyn 1503 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* II 297 To the thre wemen that lokkit and kepit the baines, thair Witsonday fee, iij li 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas IV* (1814) II 243/2 Apon thurisday in witson day wolk *c* 1557 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees 1835) I 153 Debtes to my lorde of durh'm for whitson daye rent of thold p'ke xl*s*.

So **Whit Monday, Whit Tuesday**, the Monday and Tuesday following Whit Sunday, also † *Whit Wednesday, Thursday*, formerly called *Whitsun Monday*, etc.: see Whitsun 1. (*Whit Saturday* is in occas recent use for the day before Whit Sunday, formerly called *Whitsun eve.*) So **Whit-week**, the week beginning with Whit Sunday.

1557 Q Mary in *15th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App II 31 Untill the viiith daye of this present moneth whiche shall be Whitmondaye. 1665 *Wonders if not Miracles V Gertrux* 5, I went up thither on White-munday 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v *Eye*, The market is on Saturday, the fair on Whit-Monday *Ibid*, *Lunfield*, ..with 3 fairs, on May 6, on Whit-Tuesday, and on October 28 *Ibid*, *Llanbeder*, Cardiganshire has .fairs on Whit-Wednesday, July 10 [etc.] 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 403/1 Whit-Thursday. 1867 tr. *C'lest Hahn-Hahn's Fathers of Desert* 365 In the night between Whitsunday and Whitmonday 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* lxxiv, It was now Whit-Tuesday, and the lilacs all in blossom. 1899 *Daily News* 18 May 7/1 Whit-week would be a very good time to close the schools.

Whitsuntide (hwɪtsʊ̆ntəɪd). Forms (see also Tide *sb.*): 3 White-sune tide, wit sonentid, 3–4 witeson(e)-, 3–6 Wytson-, 4 whitson(e)-, Witsun-, 4–6 Witson-, Witte-, 5 Qhythson-, 5–6 Whytson-, (Witsenstyde), 5–8 Whitson-, 7– Whitsuntide *β.* 4 Wissen-, 5 whisson(e)-, Whysson(e-, Whyssen-, 6 Whyson-, 9 *dial.* Whissontide [f. Whitsun + Tide *sb.*] The season of Whit Sunday; Whit Sunday and the days immediately following.

c 1205 Lay 31524 Hit ilomp an ane time to þan White-sune tide [*later text* Witsontime] þat þe king hehte of londen. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 3111 Aȝen þe feste of witesontyd. *a* 1330 *Rouland & V.* (Abbotsf. Club) 16 At Estei, at Wissentide, And at seyn Iames day , And in Yole. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 76 On a tyme when þe grete Emperour Henrie . held his whisson-tyde. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 70 Harry Goneld hath browth to me xl*s*, and he seyth I xal have more or Qhythson tyd. 1484 Caxton *Chivalry* v, 52 To make and adoube a knyȝt it apperteyneth the day of some grete feste as Crystemas, Eester, Whitsontyd 1553 in Sir W Parker *Hist. Long Melford* (1873) 97 At Witsenstyde. 1600 Marston, etc *Jack Drum's Entert* I. (1601) A 3 b, Tis Whitson-tyde, and we must frolick it. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 178 ¶ 3 We wish all our Customers a merry Whitsuntide. 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 145 Arthur on the Whitsuntide before Held court at old Caerleon upon Usk. 1916 G. E. Buckle *Life of Disraeli* IV. 1 9 After Whitsuntide the general debate was resumed

† **b.** Used in early versions of N. T for Pentecost 1. *Obs.* (Cf. Whit Sunday 1 b.)

1382 Wyclif *1 Cor* xvi 8, I schal dwelle at Effecy, til to Witsuntide [Tindale, vntill witsontyde; 1551 wytsontyde]

c. *attrib.*

1609 B Jonson *Silent Wom.* III. 1, I would haue you get your Whitsontide velvet-cap 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 9 A Whitsuntide foole wearing a long coate, wherein there were many seuerall peeces of cloth of diuers colours 1687 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc.* (1915) Oct. 18 Shee is willinge to sett out after whitsuntide weeke soe called is ouer. *c* 1755 in B Ward *Hist St. Edmund's Coll* (1893) 303 On all working days in ye Xmas and Whitsuntide Vacations. 1916 G E. Buckle *Life of Disraeli* IV. 1 7 The Whitsuntide recess [of Parliament] was approaching.

Whitt, obs. dial. f. Quick *a.*; obs. .. White.

Whittawer (hwɪ tɔ̃ə). Now only *Hist* or *dial.* Forms. 4 whitetawier, white-tawyer, whit(t)awyer, 5 whytetawyer, 5–7 white tawyer, (7 whiteaw'), 5– whittawer, 6–8 white tawer, 7–8 white-tawer, 9 whitawer, *dial* w(h)ittor, whittaw, etc [f. White *a* + Tawer[1] (Cf. the synonymous MDu. *witgaerwer*, MHG *wiggerwer*, G. *weissgerber*)] One who taws skins into White leather: = Tawer[1]. In mod. dial, a saddler, harness-maker

1284 *12 Edw. I Stat. Wallie* c. 4 De Whitauwariis [*v. rr.* Whitawyarnis, Whytawyaris], scilicet qui coria bovina & equina furata scienter albificant ut sic non agnoscantur 13 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 432 Galfridus le Whitetawier. 1321 *Letter Bk D. Lond* lf. 127 Walterius le Whitawyer, Joh'es le Megucer 1346 *Ibid F* lf. 126 b, Les bones gentz appellez Whittawyers 1411 *Close Roll 12 Hen IV*, do 30, Wilhelmus Piatte, White tawyer. 1474 *Cov Leet Bk* 401 The sise of a whittawer is that he make nor tawe no maner of lether but Shepis lether, Gettes lethir, deris ledur, horse-lethir, or houndes-lether. 1615 *Manch. Ct Leet Rec* (1885) II. 303 Robart Hilton, whiteaw'. 1615 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxv 250 b, If any white Tawyer doe dwell in the forest, he shall be remoued, and make fine for they are the common dressers of skins of stolne Deere. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 88 Lime, which the Tanner and White-Tawer take out of their lime pits 1720 *Lond Gaz* No 5882/8 William Welden, Whitawer *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 43 Few harness-makers, that are white tawers, understand how to dress their hides 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss*, *Whitawer*, a collar-maker, or maker of husbandry harness 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* vi, Men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the 'whittaw', otherwise saddler

Hence † **Whittawing** *vbl. sb.*, the practice of whittawers

1581 Kitchin *Le Cvt. Leete* 13 Auxi si ascun per ascun voie corrupt les common ewes per whitawinge per lyme ou per line

Whitte, obs. form of Whit, White, Wit.

Whitten (hwɪ t'n). *dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* veyton, 7 whitting, whitting, 9 witten. [Usually *whitten-tree*, repr. OE *hwitingtréow*, f. *hwiting* (of identical formation with Whiting *sb.*) + *tréow* Tree] A name for the water elder or wild gueldern-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*), and the wayfaring-tree (*V. Lantana*). Also (by confusion with *whacken*, Quicken *sb.*[1]), the mountain-ash or rowan (*Pyrus aucuparia*), and some allied plants.

Whitten pear-tree, the service-tree (*Pyrus Sorbus*): see quot. 1833 s v Whitty.

c 1100 *Ælfric's Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 139/1 *Uariculus*, hwitingtreow. [Identified by Cockayne as *Pyrus Aria*, White-Beam-tree.] 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 67, I sau veyton, the decoctione of it is remeid for ane sair hede 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lxxx 761 Of Marris Elder, Ople, or Dwarffe Plane tree I take this to be a shrub that is called in Englishe, Whittentree, whereof are two kindes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* iii lxxii 1237 The water Elder is called in English Marish Elder, and Whitten tree, Ople tree, and Dwarffe Plane tree 1636 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* Table Eng Names, Whicken tree, i, wilde Ash Whitten tree, i. water Elder, or wilde Ash 1668 *Phil Trans.* III 857 The Whitting or Quicking tree, (Lat *Fraxinus Sylvestris*, and by some *Fraxinus Cambro-Britanica*). *a* 1697 Aubrey (Royal Soc MS lf 137) in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, About Cranbourn chace growes a tree with a white leafe . no bigger than a cherry tree; they call it Whiting or Whitewood. 1847 Halliwell, *Whitten*, the wayfaring tree. *Kent* 1868 *Archaeologia* XLII 125 The Rowan or Quick-bean, . popularly termed the Mountain Ash , and, in some counties, the Whiten-tree and the Witty.

Whitter (hwi təɪ), *sb*[1] *Sc.* Also 6–7 qu(h)-, -our. [Imitative.] **a** A talkative person, a chatterer. **b** Chatter, 'loquacity, prattle' (Jam.). So **Whitter-whatter** in same senses.

a 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 767 Rank ruittour, scurliquitour [*v rr* scurlie whittour, scurliquhittor], and Iuittour 1805 A. Scott *Poems* 47 What need we heed sic whitter-whatter? 1825 Jamieson s.v., A woman who is very garrulous is said to be 'a perfect whitter-whatter'. 1897 E. Hamilton *Outlaws Marches* III, I would counsel you..to haud your whitter the night

Whitter, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [Cf. Whittle *v.*[1]] A draught of liquor, a drink

1785 Burns *1st Ep J L*****k* xix, We'll sit down an' tak our whitter, To chear our heart.

Whitter, *v. Sc.* [Later form of Quitter *v* [2]] **1.** *intr.* To warble, twitter.

1513 [see Quitter *v* [2]] *c* 1800 *Elfer Hill* 24 in R Jamieson *Pop Ball* (1806) I 226 The sma' fowls in the shaw began To whitter in the dale

2. To move lightly and briskly; to quiver, flutter, scamper, etc.

1513 [see Quitter *v.*[2]] 1819 W Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 7 The dows and daws..Out-whirr'd and whitter't 1894 Flora A Steel *Potter's Thumb* xiii, A '*whittering* beast .'*Whitter! Whitter!*' under the bed; behind the boxes. That was the worst of a musk-rat; no one could possibly tell where it would '*whitter*' next

Whitter, var. Quitter *sb.*[1] (sense 2).

1833 Sir C. Bell *Hand* (1834) 296 Sandcracks, whitters, inflammations, and other diseases of the horse's foot.

Whitteret, -ick, var. Whitret.

Whitterish (hwɪ·tərɪʃ), *a. dial.* [? Variant of Quitterish] Pale, faded

1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 14 A pallid whitterish colour. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss.*, *Whitterish*, faded. Applied

to clothes which have lost their colour from the effect of the sun, or frequent washing.

Whittie-whattie (hwɪtɪˌhwɒtɪ), *sb Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 7 whytie whatie, 8 whity-whaty, 9 whittee-whattee. [Reduplicated ? on WHAT *int pron.*] Vague or undecided talk or statement, indecision, shilly-shallying; a frivolous excuse So **Whittie-whattie** *v. intr.*, to be undecided, to shilly-shally; also, to speak low or secretly, to mutter, whisper.

c 1680 R MACWARD *Contend.* (1723) 363 The sense and substance of all this whittie whattie . will be only, 'O be quiet' [etc.] 1692 'J CURATE' *Sc. Presbyt Eloq.* 110 Criticks with their frim frams and whytie whaties, may imagine a hundred reasons 1808 JAMIESON, *Whittie-whaties*, silly pretences, . frivolous excuses 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, 'What are ye whittie-whattieing about, ye gowk?' said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his murmurs.

Whitting, obs var. WHITING.

Whittle (hwɪtˈl), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 1–3 hwitel, 4 whitel, wytel, 5 wytele, 6 whittel, 7– whittle [OE *hwītel*, corresp. to ON *hvītill* white bed-cover (Norw. *kvitel* blanket); f *hwīt* WHITE *a* + -EL[1], -LE] †a A cloak, mantle. †b. A blanket. c. A baby's woollen napkin or flannel petticoat d. A shawl or wrap

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV. xxxi, Ða eode þes broðor sume dæge þæt he wolde his reon & his hwitlas [*saga*] in sæ wæscan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* IX. 23 Sem and Iafeth dydon anne hwitel [*pallium*] on hira sculdra. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 214 Boðe schulen beon of wurmes his kurtel [*v r* hwitel] & his kuuertur. *a* 1300 *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 4 Wo þat strechet forþerre þan his wytel wyle reche in þe straue his fet he mot streche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XVII 76 When he streyneþ hym to strecche, þe straw is hus whitel 1422 *Will of Olney* (Somerset Ho), j wytele & j chete 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crepundia*, . the first apparayle of children, as, swathes, whittels, wastecoates, and such like. 1668 in Alice M. Earle *Costume Colon Times* (1894) 257 A whittle that was fringed. 1697 in C. Worthy *Devon. Wills* (1896) 214 To sister, Rachel Tucker, my largest red whittle 1700 J BROME *Trav Eng* 234 The [Devonshire] Women have a peculiar sort of Garment, which they wear upon their Shoulders, called Whittles, they are like Mantles with fringes about the edges. 1755 *Connoisseur* No 80 P 7 As great a store of caps, clouts, biggens, belly-bands, whittles, and all kinds of childbed-linnen, as would set up a Lying-in Hospital 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairlegh* XIV, I sought out the . old lady, whose shawl I had so unceremoniously made use of [to extinguish fire]. . I believe she considered Miss Saville's safety dearly purchased at the expense of her favourite whittle. 1871 MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* XXIV, In a coarse red shawl—or, as it was called then, 'whittle',.. Emma Geash started

Whittle (hwɪtˈl), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 4 qwetyll, 5 whyttel, 6 whittell, *Sc* quhittil, 7 whittle, 6– whittle. [Variant of THWITTLE; cf *whack, whang*] A knife, esp. one of a large size, as a carving-knife, a butcher's knife, or one carried as a weapon; also, a clasp-knife.

1404 *Nottingham Rec* II. 22, j. whyttel, j d 14.. *Stockholm Med. MS* 1 446 in *Anglia* XVIII. 306 Schrape of þe ouerest bark with a qwetyll 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) B vj/1 The scullians Came some with whittels, some other with fleshhokes. 1570 [see quot. 1470 s.v THWITTLE *sb*]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1912) 434 He thought best . with a great whittle he had . to cut his throate, which he had used so with Calves, as he had no small dexteritie in it. 1592 GREENE *Greene's Vis.* Wks. (Grosart) XII 209 A whittell by his belt he beare 1608 WINGFIELD *Disc Virg.* in *Archæol Amer* IV. 99 No penny whitle was asked of me, but a knifle, whereof I had none to spare. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer* 136 We shall not need to borrow great Alexanders whiniard to cut this Gordian knot asunder, any sory whittle will serve the turn 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* IV. (1671) 70 Here's the sixpenny whittle you gave me, with the Mutton haft I can spare it, for knives are of little use in Spain 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) II 181 A rousty whittle to sheer the kail 1806 *Gazetteer Scot* (ed 2) 294 The knives [of Kilmaurs] were so much famed, that a Kilmaur's [*sic*] whittle became proverbial 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXVII, Beshrew me, but thou art sharper than a Sheffield whittle! [Cf quot. *c* 1386 s v THWITTLE *sb*] 1841 T. PARKER *Crit. & Misc Writ* V (1848) 117 He wears a beaver hat, and a coat of English cloth, and has a Birmingham whittle, and a watch in his pocket 1853 G J CAYLEY *Las Alforyas* I. 61 In the fingers of his right [hand] was a crooked whittle, with which . as the basketfuls arrived, he would nick the score upon notch-sticks

b. *Comb.*: **whittle-gait** (-gate), see quot. 1804; **whittle-knife**, a whittle.

1804 R ANDERSON *Cumbld Ball* (1805) 144 In some parts of Cumberland he not only receives quarter-pence, but is provided with victuals at the homes of his scholars, which he visits in succession. This *whittle-gait (as it is called) subjects him however to the toil of travelling 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss* s.v, 'An harden sark, a guse grassing, and a whittle gait', were all the salary of a clergyman, not many years ago, in Cumberland. 1735 *Phil Trans.* XXXIX. 76 The *Whittle-Knife, with the Box-Handle. *a* 1821 LEYDEN *Malay Annals* (1821) 54 In his hand was a whittle knife without the haft.

Whittle, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north dial.* Also 6–7 whittell, 9 *Sc* whuttle Reduced form of WHITLOW. Also †**whittle-flaw** = *whitflaw* (see WHITLOW), **whittle-grass**, melilot (cf *whitlow-grass*).

1596 J MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 366 We feill mair a whittell in our fingar nor the helthe of the haill body. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 66 Sea-water relieves whittle-flaws before they exulcerate. 1774 MACLAURIN *Argts. & Decis.* 94 A distemper incident to the thumb, vulgarly called the whittle. 1825 JAMIESON, *Whuttle-grass.*

†Whittle, *v*.[1] *Obs.* Also 6 whittel, whyttel(l, whityll, 6–7 whitle. [Usually taken to be a fig. use of next (cf. WHET *v* 6), but evidence is wanting.] *trans* To ply with drink, to make drunk, intoxicate; in *pa pple* excited by drink, drunk, intoxicated. Hence Whittled *ppl a*, Whittling *vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 500 Whan he is well whyttelled, he wyll crake goodly of his manhode, *quant il a bien beu* [etc] *Ibid* 844 Well whytled, nere dronken. 1543 BECON *Invective agst Swearing* 24 Whan they are once set vpon the ale benche, and well whytled in theyr brwynes thorow the many cuppes that haue bene fylled in *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in Wks 1843 I p lxiii, Skelton did fill all the cuppes and whitled the frere. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 44 What? gorge vpon gorge, egges vpon egges, & sack vpon sacke? Such egging and whitling may happen bring you acquainted with the triumphant chariot of rotten egges 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV XXII I 427 When they be throughly whitled, then the secrets of the heart are opened 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 126 Drinking healths, whitling themselves with Septembral juyce. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prognost v. 236 Whittled, Mellow, Cupshotten Swillers.

Whittle, *v*.[2] Also 6–7 whitle. [f. WHITTLE *sb*.[2]]

1. *trans.* To cut thin slices or shavings from the surface of (a stick, etc); to dress or pare with a knife, to reduce or sharpen by doing this.

1552 HULOET, Whitle a thinge small, or sharpe like a shafte, *inspico*. 1590 FENNE *Frutes Ded*, The Persians . use commonly to whittle small twigs of birch, to keepe themselves from idle cogitations. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. IV (ed. 2) 353 Cambyses whitling a sticke to passe away the time. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm* 262 He will whittle an oke to a butcher[s] pricke. 1658 OSBORN *Mem King James* To Rdr, A huge blame is due to such as mannage their pens no lesse impertinently then clowns do their knives and hatchets, with which . they deface and whittle the sacred graves of great persons 1662 A RWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* 13 You must have ten sticks about a foot long apiece, whitled and sharpned at the great end 1724 E WARD *Dancing Devils* 32 As Lawyers Clerks, Instead of minding Bonds or Leases, Sit whittling useful Pens to pieces. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, The captain seated himself astride of one of these barrels, and pulling a great clasp-knife out of his pocket, began to 'whittle' it by paring thin slices off the edges. 1913 JANE E HARRISON *Anc Art & Ritual* IV. 94 These wands are whittled at the top into spiral shavings

b. *transf.* To wear away or reduce by a process analogous to paring see quots.

1736 *Gentl. Mag* Aug 457/1, I am told they'll . whittle You down twenty or thirty Legs of Mutton into one sorry Dish. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer Schol* Wks. (Bohn) II. 182 Like those Savoyards who getting their livelihood by carving shepherds [etc.] went out one day to the mountain to find stock, and discovered that they had whittled up the last of their pine-trees. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss* s v, A saddle which pinches a horse's shoulder whittles the skin. 1860 GOUGER *Impris. in Burmah* XIX 213 The operator succeeded in whittling out [of a wen] a something which resembled two or three inches of a large dew-worm 1860 SALA *Badd Peer.* I XVIII 312 An American gentleman who, having tried to dissipate the *ennui* of the evening by a succession of juleps, had resorted to whittling the 'Liverpool Albion' up into fine shreds

c. *absol* or *intr.*

1614 [see *whittling* vbl sb, below]. 1825 J. NEAL *Brother Jonathan* I 141 A fellow who was whittling in the corner 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer* Ser 1. II 175 She was the first and only lady in America that I observed to whittle 1880 MARY FITZGIBBON *Trip to Manitoba* 211 133 He whittled away at a stick.

2. *fig.* To reduce or make smaller by successive abstractions, to diminish the amount, force, or importance of; to 'cut *down*'; to take *away* by degrees, so as to reduce to nothing

1746 WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* (1834) II. 169 We have whittled down our loss extremely 1780 M MADAN tr. *Thelyphthora* I. 126 Not whittling away the strong, noble, manly sense of scripture, into the ridiculous whimsand fancies of visionaries 1862 *Major Jack Downing* (1867) 74 You estemated the receipts from land sales, in July, at $3,000,000. You cut it down in December to $2,300,000, and now Congress, by passing the Homestead bill, will whittle it all off. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed) 17 Oct. 4/1 If Parliament is whittled down so that nothing remains of it but the House of Commons 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinque Ports* VII 171 The Ports were annually reminded of the extent to which their ancient supremacy had been whittled away

3. To make or shape by whittling; to carve. Also *fig.*

1848 LOWELL *Let. to S H Gay* 5 May, I have contrived to whittle out something for you in time for the mail 1865 *Lond Rev.* 30 Dec. 686/2 Robinson Crusoe whittled a diary upon a stick 1895 ELIZ S PHELPS *Chapters from Life* 1 14 She is whittling little wooden feet to stretch the children's stockings on

Hence **Whittled** (-ˈld) *ppl. a.*; **Whittling** *vbl. sb*, (*a*) the action of the verb (also *attrib.*); (*b*) *concr.* (in *pl.*) fragments cut off in whittling, shavings; also *fig.*; **Whittling** *ppl. a*, that whittles, addicted to whittling. Also **Whittler**, one who whittles, or is addicted to whittling as an idle trick.

1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl. Labrador* III p x, **Whittled-sticks*, sticks from which beavers have eaten the bark. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 244 The bow . was a bent and whittled branch of some shrub 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser 1 I. 236 In some courts they put sticks before noted *whittlers to save the furniture 1907 *Elem School Teacher* Mar. 393 No one thinks of denying him the pocket-knife because of the fear that its use will result in his becoming a mere whittler. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. v. (ed. 2) 364 He spent the time in *whitling with a knife. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer* Ser 1 II 4 Each knife having two pen-blades, one whittling blade. 1854 C. GREATREX (*title*) Whittlings from the West. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Conclus* III 62 Litter of shavings and whittlings strewed the floor 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* Pref. 10 The Whist Whittlings include Whist stories, maxims, notes 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XX, I am no lazy, *whittling, tobacco-chewing Texan!

Whittle, *v* 3 (*slang*), var. WHIDDLE, to 'peach'

1727 SWIFT *Clever Tom Clinch* 16 Tom said, I must speak to the People a little, But I'll see you all damn'd before I will whittle 1874 *Slang Dict*, *Whittle*, to nose or peach.

Whittret, -it, -ick, var. WHITRET.

Whit Tuesday: see after WHIT SUNDAY.

Whitty (hwɪ tɪ) *dial.* Also 9 witty. Usually *whitty-tree* = WHITTEN-*tree*.

a 1686 AUBREY *Nat Hist Wilts* (1847) 56 Whitty tree, or wayfaring tree, is rare in this country 1833 E LEES *Affin Plants* (1834) 63 The true service or sorb tree This tree is called the whitty or witten pear-tree, its fruit being exactly similar to very small pears 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whitty-tree*, the mountain ash *West Ibid*, *Witty* (L), the mountain ash *Salop* 1868 Witty [see WHITTEN]

Whitwall, var. WITWALL, woodpecker.

Whitworth (hwɪtwɜːɹþ). [f name of the inventor: see below] In full, *Whitworth gun* or *rifle* A form of rifle (either cannon or small arm) invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth of Manchester (1854), having a hexagonal bore with a rapid twist, and firing an elongated shot. Also *attrib*

Whitworth metal or *steel*, a specially strong make of steel cast under hydraulic pressure, used for ordnance and for other purposes

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 380 The Whitworth has also a greater range, but at a cost of 300 per cent more friction. The production of the Whitworth rifle will always be looked upon as an experiment of very great interest 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73 549 The Armstrong gun is a built gun, the Whitworth is a casting of what is called 'homogeneous iron' 1863 in *Harvard Mem Biogr* (1866) I 251 One family had a Whitworth shot through their house yesterday 1868 *Rep Brit Assoc. Adv. Sci* Not. & Abstr. 195 No. 1 projectile is Whitworth steel 1869 *Ibid* (1870) 439 A projectile of 'Whitworth' metal 1902 P MARSHALL *Metal Working Tools* 63 For very small threads up to about ¼ in diameter, the British Association thread is generally used, while beyond this size the Whitworth Standard is the best.

Whity (hwəɪˈtɪ), *sb.* [f. WHITE *a.* + -Y[6]]

1. A white man, in quot. as a *quasi*-proper name cf. BLACKY *sb.* 1.

1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N S Wales* (ed 3) II. 9 The instant *blacky* perceives *whity* beating a retreat, he vociferates after him—'Go along, you dam rascal'.

2. = WHITING *sb.* 1 b (*a*).

1912 A MCCORMICK *Words fr Wild-Wood* VI 82, I had thrashed the stream . in the hope of getting a 'whitey'.

Whity, whitey (hwəɪ tɪ), *a.* (*adv*) Also 6 whitty. [f. WHITE *a.* + -Y[1 2]] = WHITISH.

1593 Q ELIZ *Boeth* II met III 26 Whan Phebus the light to spred begins, The star dimed Pales her whitty lookes 1862 C P. SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II 139 Lofty rooms of a whity style of decoration 1897 J. HOCKING *Birthright* XIII, She fixed her whitey, shining eyes upon me

b *esp* (quasi-*adv.*) with other adjs (or *adj* with sbs.) of colour. See also WHITY-BROWN.

1856 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks 1862 I. 139 The insipid whity-grey bread of towns 1879 E O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* (1882) I 311 The Shah's yacht..is painted of a dirty whity-yellow colour. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 575 A great sedum, with a grand head of whity-pink flower

Whity-brown, *a.* (*sb.*) [WHITY *a* b]

1. Of a brown colour inclining to white; whitish brown, pale brown most commonly of paper As *sb.* (properly two words) a whitish brown, *ellipt.* = whity-brown paper.

1777 THICKNESSE *Journ. France* (1789) II 104 The frequent marriages of these men with white women, and the succession of black, brown, and whity brown people, produced by these very unnatural .. alliances 1786 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug, She seized a piece of whity-brown paper 1815 *Zeluca* II 83 Detestable Creature, with her whity-brown hair 1816 COLMAN *Broad Grins, Mr Champernowne* VII, A paper coarse in grain, For England's monarchs then were fain To handle whitey-brown 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XIX, Whitey-brown bread 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 17 A little green leather sheath, worn at the edges to whitey brown.

2. *fig.* Neither one thing nor another, neutral, undecided, half-and-half.

1892 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 391/1 Let us . have no whitey-brown men 1895 *Westm Gaz.* 28 Dec 8/2 The whitey-brown men, a political tribe of undecided colour, who side with any party.

Whiver (hwɪ vəɹ), obs. or dial. f QUIVER *v* 2

1582 J BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 37 It is not a whiveringe voyce of a vow that can quenche those flames of naturall corruption. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Buriall* (1833) 10 Stately standerts and punicall pinsels, displayed for whiveringe in the winde 1825 JENNINGS *Obs Dial W. Eng*, To *Whiver*, to hover

Whizgig (hwɪˈzgig). [f WHIZ(Z + GIG *sb* 1] An object that whizzes round, as a revolving humming toy: cf. WHIZZER a, FIZGIG 2 Also *attrib*. So **Whiz-jig** [cf JIG *sb.* 6], in quot. applied (? allusively) to a pumping apparatus.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* XXXV, A bed about the size of one of those whizgig temples in which the Genius appears in a pantomime. 1892 *Cent. Dict*, *Whizgig*, a mechanical

toy. 1891 *Century Mag* Dec 248 A labor-saving whiz-jig was now devised

Whizz, whiz (hwiz), *sb.* [f next.]

1. An act, or the action, of whizzing, a sibilant sound somewhat less shrill than a hiss, and having a trace of musical tone like a buzz, a swift movement producing such a sound

1620 T Granger *Div Logike* 201* Through skies by night shee flingeth, and Hei whizze earth's darknesse teares 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 74 Their shot would go by their ears with a Whizz 1713 *Guardian* No 92 ₱ 5 He never once Duck'd at the whizz of a Cannon Ball 1798 Coleridge *Anc Mar* III xviii, Like the whizz of my cross bow 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* xxvi, The whiz and scream of the arriving trains *c* 1850 'Dow jr' in Jerdan *Yankee Hum* (1853) 78 Shall we lumber along the road, and allow other nations to pass us with a whiz? 1897 Meredith *Amazing Marr* ix, Amid a whizz of scythe-blades

2 *U.S. slang* An agreement, 'bargain'.

The relation to sense 1 is not clear

1869 'Mark Twain' *Innoc Abr* xl, They said, each to his fellow, Let us sleep here .And each said, It is a whiz 1876 — *Tom Sawyer* xxxiv, 'If we don't find it, I'll agree to give you my drum and everything I've got' .'All right —it's a whiz' 1888 *New York Times* 30 Dec, 'You will have to play that you are a boy, that I am master . Is it a whizz?' he asked.

Whizz, whiz, *v* Also 6 **whize,** 7 **whizze,** 6, 9 *dial.* **whuz(z.** [Echoic. Cf. Hizz.]

1. *intr* To make a sound as of a body rushing through the air (see Whizz *sb.*); (of trees) to rustle, (of a burning or hot object) to hiss, sizzle. Now *dial*

a 1547 Surrey *Æneis* II. 535 As wrastling windes .Befight themselves, The woods do whiz. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb) 67 Thee flams surmounting tenements doo whize to the skyward 1589 [see Whizzing *ppl a*] 1627 May *Lucan* VI 199 The fire whizzes in burning eyes 1675 Dryden *Auren.* v (1676) 85 'Tis dry—'twill burn—Ha, ha! how my old Husband crackles there! I know him, he'll but whiz, and strait go out 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 10 Apr, It's Dilly gone to the Bath? His face will whizz in the water 1763 Colman *Terræ-Filius* No 1 ₱ 4 Some queer old Gentleman may be alarmed at the Crackers bouncing about his Ears, or a Squib whizzing in his Periwig 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Whiz*, to hiss like hot iron in water 1841 S Warren *Ten Thou.* I, The sound of his tea-kettle, hissing, whizzing, sputtering in the agonies of boiling over.

†b To wheeze. *Obs.*

1607 [see Whizzing *vbl sb*] 1611 Cotgr s v *Pigeonneau*, *Il a nunnegles pigeonneaus*, said of a man that whizzes, or speakes hoarse. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II 134/2 A Baboon Whizeth, hath a Shrill Whizing 1748 [see Whizzing *ppl a* b]

2. To move swiftly with or as with such a sound

1591 Harington *Orl Fur* IX lxix, The shot, gainst which no armour can suffice, Doth whiz, and sing. 1601 Shaks *Jul C* II 1 44 The exhalations, whizing in the ayre, Giue so much light, that I may reade by them *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxii 123 The Hauke comes whizring on 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI 1169 When the Jav'lin whizz'd along the Skies *a* 1721 Sheffield (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1723) II 8 Both of us sitting together on the quarter-deck, heard a bullet whizzing over our heads 1814 Wordsw *Excurs* VII 741 How the quoit Whizzed from the Stripling's arm! 1853 Hawthorne *Engl Note-bks* (1883) I 423 The small, black steamers, whizzing industriously along 1914 'Ian Hay' *Knit on Wheels* xiii § 2 Watching for the motors that whizzed .along the straight white road

b. *fig* To have a sensation of such a sound

1797, 1854 [see Whizzing *vbl. sb*] 1865 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III 34 Reading makes my head whiz 1898 [see Whizzing *vbl sb*].

3. *trans.* To cause to whizz, to hurl, shoot, or convey swiftly with a whizz; *spec* in technical use, to dry by centrifugal force in a rapidly revolving apparatus (cf. Whizzer b).

1836 W Irving *Astoria* xlv, He was on the point of whizzing a bullet into the target 1880 Merfdith *Tragic Com* vii, A Balearic slinger about to whizz the stone 1882 Crookes *Dyeing & Tissue-Printing* 228 Enter at 112° F., raise to a boil in three turns, wash well, whiz, and dry. 1884 W S B. McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 39 Most of the wool is 'whizzed' after drying

Whizz, whiz, *int* and *adv.* An exclamation imitating the sound described under Whizz *sb.* and *v*; as *adv.* = with a whizz.

1812 H & J Smith *Rey. Addr., Fire & Ale*, The water bubbled and simmer'd and started off, whizz! 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm* xx, Whiz went the bolt 1869 Browning *Ring & Bk.* xii 347 When whiz and thump went axe

b. *Comb.* **whi·zz-bang** *colloq.* the shell of a small-calibre high-velocity German gun, so called from the noise it made; also as *int.*

1915 'Ian Hay' *1st Hund Thous* xviii, A whizz-bang is a particularly offensive form of shell which bursts two or three times over, like a Chinese cracker 1920 Lipscomb *Staff Tales* 59 Whizz-bang! Something grazes parapet

Whizzer (hwi·zəɹ). [f Whizz *v.* + -er 1] Something that whizzes, *spec.* a a toy that makes a whizzing noise when whirled round; b. a machine for drying various articles by the centrifugal force of rapid revolution; a hydro-extractor

1881 Tylor in *Academy* 9 Apr 265 A toy mechanically curious and called in England a 'whizzer' or 'bull-roarer'. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz* 6 July 14/1 The whizzer dries clothes in 1,000 revolutions a minute 1888 *Sci. Amer.* (N S) LVIII. 178 (Cent. Dict) Ritchie's Steam Whizzer.—A machine for treating musty grain

Whizziness: see after Whizzy *a.*

Whizzing (hwi·zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f Whizz *v.* + -ing 1] The action or sound denoted by Whizz

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 11 Of the Cynocephale or Baboun Their voyce is a shrill whizing 1631 Anchoran *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 110 For feare the hinges should make some noyse (or whizzing). 1710 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI 623 His horse, being frighted by the whizzing of a cannon ball, threw him. 1797 J. Morton *Cure for Heart-ache* I II, Such a whizzing and spinning in my head 1832 Ht Martineau *Manch Strike* vi. 65 The incessant whizzing and whirling of the wheels 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt Gloss*, She complain'd of such a whuzzing in her ears 1884 W. S B McLaren *Spinning* (ed 2) 49 The whizzing in the hydro-extractor is sufficient 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 818 Whizzings in the head are complained of

b *attrib* **Whizzing-stick** = Whizzer a

1890 *Amer Anthrop* III 258 The 'whizzing-stick' or 'bull roarer' on the West Coast of Africa

Whizzing, *ppl a* [f as prec + -ing 2] That whizzes see the verb

1589 A F. *Verg. Bucol* VII 1 Daphnis. sat him downe vnder a whizzing holme 1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* (1890) 3 A stopping hinderance to their current and whuzing fall 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb* XX 231 When the whizzing Bels the silent ayre doe cleaue 1638 W Lisle *Heliodorus* IX 152 A whizzing cloud of arrowes dimd the Sun *a* 1769 Falconer *Shipwr* III 734 My stun'd ear tingles to the whizzing tide 1812 H & J Smith *Rej Addr, Tale Drury Lane* 165 Still o'er his head, while Fate he braved, His whizzing water-pipe he waived 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk-bk* XIX (1869) 284 A whizzing, screaming steam engine 1870 Thornbury *Tour rd Eng* I II 27 [We] sweep on with whizzing wheels past broad nursery gardens

b. Of a sound: Of the nature of a whizz.

1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 183 The heauens shall passe away, with a whizzing tempestuous noyse. 1664 S Taylor in *Evelyn's Pomona* 50 Which evaporates with a sparkling and whizzing noise. 1748 tr *Vegetius Renatus' Distempers Horses* 183 He makes a whizzing Noise in his Breast 1829 Good *Study Med* (ed 3) I 563 Whizzing voice The voice accompanied with a whizzing or hissing sound. 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 232/2 A peculiar whizzing sound, perceptible on applying a stethoscope to the tumour 1891 Smills *Mem J. Murray* xx II 3 A whizzing sound in his ears

Hence **Whi zzingly** *adv.* In recent Dicts

Whi·zzle, *v dial.* Also 6 **whizle, whyzle.** [f. Whizz *v* + -le.]

1 *intr.* To whizz or whistle.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I 93 Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolye whizling 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 5/4 The nagaikas whirzled, and the students were falling to the ground row after row.

2. *trans.* To obtain slily

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss*, *Whizzle*, to get any thing away slily. 1847 Halliwell, *Whizzle*, to obtain anything slily 1894 Bridges *Nero* II. I. II 319, 'Twould be guessed whence I whizzled it.

Whizzy (hwi·zi), *a rare.* [f Whizz *sb.* or *v* + -y 1] Characterized by whizzing, *fig* (*dial*) dizzy, giddy. Hence **Whi zziness,** quality or state of whizzing.

1839 Thackeray *Leg St Sophia of Knoff* xviii 42 The swift arrow's whizziness causing a dizziness 1866 Thornbury *Greatheart* lviii, I felt all whizzy and sleepy like

Who (hū, *unemph* hu), *pron* (*sb*) Forms: 1–3 hwa, (1 hua), 2–3 hwo, hwoa, 2–4 wa, (2 wua, 3 whæ, wæ, wea, wah, hwoo, ȝwo), 3–5 hoo, 3–6 wo, 3–5, 6–*Sc.* wha, (4 huo), 4–6 ho, whoo, 4, 9 *dial* whe, 5 woo, (*Sc.* vho, 5–9 *dial.* how, 6 hou, *Sc.* vha), 6–7 whoe, (9 *Sc.* whae), 3– who; 3–5 quo, (3 quuo), 4 qwo, qwa, 4–5, 6 *Sc* qua, 4–8 *Sc.* quha, 5–6 *Sc.* quhay, 5–7 *Sc.* quho, (6 *Sc.* qwha, quhe). [OE *hwā* = OFris *hwā*, OS *hwe, hwie* (MDu., Du *wie*), OHG *hwer, wer* (MIIG, G *wer*), ODa. *hvi* (Da *hvo*), Goth *hwas*, fem. *hwo* — OTeut **χwaz, *χwez* — Indo-eur. **q^wos, *q^wes.* For oblique forms see Whom, Whose. For the vocalism cf. Two.

Indo eur. *q^wo-, q^wei-, q^wā-* are represented outside Germanic by Skr. *ka*, fem. *kā*, neut. *kad* (What), Zend *kō, kā, kat*, Lith. *kàs*, OSl *kŭ-to* (Russ кто), Gr πότερος, Ionic κότερος, etc, L *quī, quæ, quod*, Umbrian *poi* who, Oscan *pod* what, OIr *cia, cé, cad, ca ch* any one, *ca it, co-te* what is, W. *pwy* who, *pa* what, *pawb* any one, Gael *co* who, the variant *q^wə-* is represented by Skr *kas* (interrog particle), *cid* (indef. particle), *kim* what, how, why, etc, Zend *čiš*, Gr τις, τί (.—*τῐδ), L. *quis, quid*, Umbrian *sve pis* if any one, Oscan *pis, pid*, OSl *ĭ-to* what (Russ что), Ir, Gael *ciod*. For the stem-types as represented in derivative formations in English see When, Where, Whether, Which, Whither, Whon, Why, and How *adv*]

I. Interrogative and allied uses

1 As the ordinary interrogative pronoun, in the nominative singular or plural, used of a person or persons: corresponding to *what* of things (What A. 1)

Formerly sometimes with partitive *of*, where *which* is ordinarily used (Which 3 b)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram* xviii (Z) 113 *Quis hoc fecit?* hwa dyde ðis? *c* 1200 Ormin 9755 Wha tahhte ȝuw To fleon & to forrbushenn þatt irre þatt to cumenn iss? *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 359 *Quo* seide ðe ðat ðu wer naked? *c* 1300 *Harrow Hell* (L) 63 Who ys þat ych here þore? *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3725 (Fairf) His fader asked him qua art þou, And he onsquaied þi sone esau *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* IX (*Bertholomeus*) 40 Quha is þat, we pray þe. 1382 Wyclif *Gen* xlviii. 8 Who ben thes? My sones thei ben *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 834* (Dubl MS) Whyne ert þou & who & what makys þou here? 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xii. 48 Who is my mother? or who are my brethren? 1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* III ii. 198 Nay, but who is it? 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedd* III v, *Carel* How can that be? *Joll.* It is the Scrivener at the Corner. 1667 Milton *P. L* I 33 Who first seduc'd them to that foul revolt? Th' infernal Serpent. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* IV 1. G 2 b, Who of my Servants wait there? *c* 1800 *Jock o' the Side* XVI in Whitelaw *Bk Sc Ballads* (1857) 380/1 Whae's this kens my name sae weil ? 1863 Miss Braddon *Aurora Floyd* xxx, 'Who can it be, dear?' .'at such a time too.' 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, 'And he is killed?' 'Who? Hereward?' 1904 Wlyman *Abb. Vlaye* IV, And who—who does she say dared to commit this outrage?

b. With intensive additions, as *who the devil, who on earth*, etc

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* V 743 Quha dewill thairn maid so galy for to ryd? 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II II. A iij, Some theirat dide murmure and, sayd Who the deuyll hath sent for theym? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV v, Why, who the Devil are you? *a* 1849 H Coleridge *Ess* (1851) I 255 Who upon earth could ever paint the bare sea?

c In pregnant or emphatic sense, referring to a person's origin, character, position, or the like, cf. What A 2.

In rhetorical questions often approaching or merging with 2

1382 Wyclif *Rom* XIV 4 Who art thou, that demest another [*v.r* anothris] seruaunt? 1526 Tindale *Acts* XIX 15 Jesus I knowe, and Paul I knowe but who are ye? 1548 Udall, etc *Erasm Par Matt* XV 16 Who saye ye that I am? 1611 *Bible* Exod v 2 Who is the Lord that I should obey him? — Isa lxiii 1 Who is this that commeth from Edom? 1840 Browning *Sordello* II 635 Who were The Mantuans, after all, that he should care About their recognition? 1898 *Belgravia* Aug 462 'Who is he?' 'Mr Legge—Eustace Legge' 'Yes But *who* is he?' 'I don't know.'

d Substituted for the name of a person in asking for explanation: cf. What A. 4 b.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI II, 'I am come by the Command of my Lord Fellamar.' 'My Lord who?' 1837 Dickens *Pickw* XX, 'I heerd 'em laughing, and saying how they'd done old Fireworks.' 'Old who?' said Mr. Pickwick 1841 S Warren *Ten Thou* I II, 'What's your names?' 'Mr Tittlebat Titmouse,' answered that gentleman 'Mr. *who?*' exclaimed the old woman

2. In a rhetorical question, suggesting or implying an emphatic contrary assertion.

e g. *Who would..?* = No one would..; *Who would not ..?* = Any one would..; *Who knows..?* = No one knows.., *Who but ..?* = No one but, no one else than; etc See also *who not* in 4 b. (Cf What A 3, Where 4)

a 1000 *Boeth Metr* XXVIII 5 Hwa is moncynnes þæt ne wundrie? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* XXI 7 Hwa wolde gelyfan, þæt Sarra sceolde leegan cild to hyre breoste, on ylde? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 454 Qua herd euer a warr auntur? 13 *E E Allit P.* A. 427 Þe croune fro hyr [*sc* Mary] quo most remwe, Bot ho hir passed in sum fauour? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 601 Who koude ryme in englyssh properly His martirdom? for sothe it am nat I 1526 Tindale *Rom* VIII 35 Who shall seperate vs from goddes loue? 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Quip* IV, Then came brave Glorie puffing by, In silks that whistled, who but he! 1735 Pope *Ep. Arbuthnot* 213–14 Who but must laugh, if such a man there be? Who would not weep if Atticus were he? 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 113 Away went Gilpin—who but he? 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* lxxiii, Of course he married, and who should be his wife but Barbara? 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I XII II, Where was Maud? in our wood, And I, who else, was with her 1914 Kipling *For all we have and are* 39 Who stands if freedom fall?

3 In a dependent question, or clause of similar meaning. †In early use also with *that* (That *conj* 6).

For the distinction between the dependent interrogative and the relative, cf note s v What A I.**

Beowulf 52 Men ne cunnon secgan hwa þæm hlæste onfeng! *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 231 To understeite wa an alle his cynerice him were frend oðer fend. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 159 Lusteð nu wich maiden þat is, and hware he was fet and hwo hine ledde and wu and hwider *a* 1240 *Lofsong in O E Hom* I. 211 Ich nabbe hwoa me froure *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1195 Ic wot hwo sal beo inhonge 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 985 Wan a child were ibore & me in doute were Wo were þe fader 13 . *Northern Passion* 803 (Camb Gg 5 31), Tell vs now who smate þe 1340 *Ayenb* 264 Me him aseþ huo he ys *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2733 þe werwolf went þer-to to wite ho were þere *a* 1400 *R Glouc Chron* (1724) 40 (MS B.) Among hem stryf me myȝte se, Wuche mest maistres were, & hoo schulde lord be 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q* lvii, Maist thou noght se Quho commyth ȝond? *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 47 That ladyes might se Who that beste were of dede 1469 *Paston Lett.* Suppl (1901) 129 If he happed to dye, how shuld come after hym ye wote never 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform St Andros* Wks (S T S) 13 The examinatouris sal declair to the rectour quha ar worthy of promotion 1595 Shaks *John* II 1 400 Shall we lay this Angiers euen with the ground, Then after fight who shall be king of it? 1611 — *Wint T* IV. IV 612 They throng who should buy first 1617 S. Collins *Epphata to F J.* 374 It might put him in minde of who had beene there sometime. 1677 Ravenscroft *Wrangling Lovers* V 1 67 Did he know who I was? *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant Crew, Highjinks*, a Play at Dice who Drinks 1800 Lathom *Dash of Day* V. 1, Tell the young gentleman a gentleman wishes to see him immediately, don't say who, but bring him hither directly 1803 G Rose *Diaries* (1860) II 56 Not having a guess of who he was 1882 Besant *All Sorts* XXIV (1898) 167 What her obligations were, and who this lady was, belongs in no way to this history

4. Phrases. a. *Who is who* (chiefly in dependent clause) who is one and who is the other; who each of a number of persons is, or what position each holds. (Cf. What A. 8 a, Which 4 b)

†*Who and who are* (or *who's*) *together*: who is allied

with or engaged to whom. *Who's Who*, the title of a reference manual of contemporary biography, issued first in 1849, and in a new and enlarged form in 1897; also *transf*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 380 She saugh hem bothe two But sikerly she nyste who was who. *a* 1500 [see WHAT A. 8 a] 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem* 70 Let's take a Trip into the Land of Marriage, and see Who and Who are together. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 35 ¶ 3 A general Knowledge of who and who's together. 1712–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Jan., I showed the Bishop at Court, who was who 1720 MRS BRADSHAW in *C'tess Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) I. 50 Pray let me hear a little how your court goes, who and who are together. 1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi attached Couple* II, Though she could not distinguish who was who, yet she had a right to say she had seen 'the marquess'. 1902 ELIZ L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 76 With the exception of those persons of art and letters who were celebrated in my own country as well as in England, I knew nothing of 'who was who' in London. 1918 *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* XXXIV. 64 Those whose names would be in history's 'Who's Who'.

b. Phrases used as sbs, etc.

I know not (mod. *I don't know*) *who, Lord knows who*, etc some person or persons unknown, or of unknown origin, status, etc. (cf. 1 c): so *and I don't know who all* (colloq. rare· cf WHAT A. 8 b), = 'and various other persons unspecified', *who do-you-think* († *who-dost-think*), substituted for the name of a person to be guessed. *Who not* (cf. 2 above and WHAT-NOT 1); any one whatever, any one and every one, all kinds of people (now rare or obs.) *Who-say* (now *dial*) a vague report, a rumour; in quot. 1583, a pretended excuse. Also *who's afraid* adj phr, defiant, swaggering

1583 *Leg. Bp St Androis* 789 Half way hameward vp the calsay, [He] Said to his servandis for a quha say, 'Alace! the porter is foryett'. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (1595) D 2, Innumerable examples, as Brutus, Alphonsus .., and Who not. 1625 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 131 Heere stood I musing. Till Iockie wha dost thinke speard vp to me. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 18 He was great with Erasmus, Grocyn, Latimer, Tonstall, and who not. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 99 To throw herself away upon the Lord knows who 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. v. 249 *note*, St Antonio on one side, and St. I know not who on the other. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng., Whosay*, or *Hoosay*, a wandering report; an observation of no weight. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, A vagabondish who's-afraid sort of bearing 1844 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* xlviii. (1858) 304 And then he'd go over a whole string—Mason, Mickle, Burns, and I don't know who all. 1905 ELIN. GLYN *Vicissitudes Evang.* 5 Mamma's father was a lord, and her mother I don't know who

¶ 5. Used ungrammatically for the objective WHOM, in senses corresponding to any of the above.

Common in colloquial use as obj. of a verb, or of a preposition following at the end of the clause; formerly also of a preposition preceding (now only when substituted for a noun or pronoun as in 1 d).

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 112, I rehersyd no name, but me thowt be hem that thei wost ho I ment. 1540 CRANMER *Remains* (Parker Soc.) 401 Who shall your grace trust hereafter, if you might not trust him? 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1874) 52 At sight of me he asked, who have we there? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 74 To whom came he? .. What saw he? .. Who ouercame he? 1591 — *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 62 Who ioyn'st thou with? 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 258 Who have we to thank but the Whigs? 1753 FOOTE *Englishm. in Paris* II, *Buck.* Why, have you observ'd nothing? *Mrs. Sub* About who? 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 68 This leads to a discussion. who the son married, whether the daughter died single [etc.]. 1874 HARDY *Far from Mad Crowd* xxx, Who are you speaking of? 1881 MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 154, I know .. who it comes from

II. Relative uses (formerly often with *that*, THAT *conj.* 6, rarely with *as*).

6. As compound relative in the nominative in general or indefinite sense: Any one that: = WHOEVER 1. *arch.* or *literary.* a. with pronominal correlative in following clause.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23/233 Hwa þat sehe þenne hu þe engles beoð iswemed .stani were his heorte 3if ha ne mealte i teares. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM i. 195 Who þat entreþ þer He his sauff euere more. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxiii, Who that is in such offys, Ne come he ner so pore, He fareth within a while As he had seiver in horde *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 990 Ho that nolde do bi heore red, Cristen men tak of heore hed. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 6781 (Fairf.) Wha dose .. þat wriched pliȝt He salle be done to dede *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xix, But ho his bidding brekes, bare þei bene of blys *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 71 in *Macro Plays* 38 To yowur loue wo dothe repeyer, All felycyte yn þat creatur ys 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vii. 43 Who that holdeth ageynst it we wille slee hym. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 453 Who that had be there than, he sholde have seen grete fayttes of armes. *c* 1540 LYNDESAY *Auld Man & Wife* 159 Wks. 1879 II. 337 Quha wald haif weir, God send thame littill rest 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 47 Who soweth in raine, he shall reape it with teares 1607 BP. HALL *Ps.* I. 1 Who hath not walkt astray, .. Oh, how that man Thrice blessed is! 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-room Ball., East & West* 24 Who rides at the tail of a Border thief, he sits not long at his meat.

b. without correlative.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2379 Ho wol winne his wareson, now wiȝtly him spede Forto saue my sone, or for sorwe i deye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i (*Petrus*) 211 þat, quha to hym ferme treuthi gafe, He suld euire luf oure þe lafe. 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* I. 145 Who that takeþ fro pore to eke with his, ffor that wrong is worthy wo *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 33 Quha likis till haif mar knawlage in that part, Go reid 1543 tr. *Act 6 Edw. I*, c. 5 Who that is attaynted of wast, shal lese the thing wasted. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 101 *marg.*, Let who as list be blinded with these patches *Ibid.* 186 To lie open to the spoile of who that first can catch it 1600 MARSTON etc. *Jack Drum's Entert.* I. (1601) B, Let who will climbe ambitious glibbery rowndes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 80 *Cask.* 'Tis Cæsar that you meane Is it not, Cassius? *Cassi.* Let it be who it is 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 156 Who steales my purse, steales trash.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man. bec. Guilty* 25 Visible to the Eyes of who shall consider them. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* xxx, When a young man, be he who he will, .promises marriage, he has no business to fly off from his word 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* v, Each shall slay his man, catch who catch can. 1856 — *Poems, Farew.* 9 Be good, sweet maid, and let who can be clever 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 22, I passionately cried to who would hear 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* II. iv, Who holds the sea, perforce doth hold the land, And who lose that must lose the other too.

†c. In a dependent qualifying clause with loose construction (without correlative) and with conditional force: If any one: = WHOEVER 2. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2235 Inolde noȝt abbe uorsake þat lond, wo me adde ibroȝt þerto *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 þis fruit bitakens alle oure dedis, Both gode and ille qua rightly redis. *Ibid.* 1969 Qua þat slas or man or wijf, þar gas na ransun bot liue for liif 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 391 Quha in battaill mycht him se, All othir contenance had he *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 298 Hit is tolde wo þat trawe lyst, he highyt vnto helle yates 1420–2 LYDG. *Thebes* 2117 And in despit, who that was lef or loth A sterne pas thorgh the halle he goth *c* 1500 *Melusine* 285, I weie not so joyous who that had gyuen me a C thousand besans of gold, as I am to haue fond the. *a* 1536 WYATT *Poems, To cause accord or to aggree* 16 Twixt lyff and deth say what who sayth There lyveth no lyff that draweth breth 1556 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 69 Christe sched, also quha vnderstude, Als gret abundance of his blude For the pure sely nakit thyng As he sched for the Potent kyng.

†d. Introducing a clause expressing comparison, with idiomatic superlative. *Obs*

c 1500 *Melusine* 170 Thenne was the oost gretly mevyd, & came to the port who best coude 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 347, I euer detesting [heresy] as much as who can detest it most. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. verse 14 vii. § 4 Elijah, who did as great wonders by prayer, as who greatest? *Ibid.* 15 xviii. § 2 There was a time .. that Paul loved the world as well as who most

7. As who (freq. followed by *would* or *should*) as or like one who; hence (with loss of relative force), as if one. *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 401 Al þis shal be bouȝt, as who bieþ an oxe or a cow *Ibid.* III. 123 þei sellen Gods worde, as who schulde selle an oxe *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4649 We erd noȝt in elementis as euirmare to dueli, Bot as qua pas a pilgrymage fra Paryse to rome 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 294 b/2 He pressyd her .. bytwene foure grete stones as who shold presse olyues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 60 Sic wys as quha throw cluddy skyis saw 1606 (see As B. 12 a). 1659 FULLER *Appeal Inj. Innoc.* I. ii. 2 The Tanner was the Worst of all Masters to his Cattle, as who would not onely load them soundly whilest living, but Tan their Hides when dead. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 305 Every man gladly would be neighbour to a quiet person, as who doth afford all the pleasure of conversation, without any trouble 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. vi. 210 Such speech was probably a mere freak of the tongue, as who should go to a masked ball in guise of Mephistopheles 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XI. 608 With his bow, in his hand and the arrow laid on the string, And peering round about him as who would loose at a thing

b. Most commonly with the vb. *say*: (*a*) †*as who saith* or *say*, as they say, as is commonly said, as the saying is; also = next; (*b*) *as who should say* (arch.), † (*c*) *as who would* (occas. *might*) *say*, as if saying, as if one should say, as one may say, as much as to say

(*a*) 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 24 Severne & temese, homber is þet þridde, & þanne is, as 3wo seiþ, þat þur lond amidde 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7046 Alle þat spake of syre Troȝle Was skraped awey, as who sey oyle. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 6 Loide helde þi heuens and descend Aswhasay, we ere in feghtynge [etc.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 127 Pilat answeride, þat Y have writun, I have writun; as who seiþ, þis writing shal stonde. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii, Sodaynly, as quho sais at a thoght, It opnyt 1438 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 438 His tarying here dothe grete hurte, what for the wages of hym and his retenue, as who say lost. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Sir Thomas of Woodstock* xiv, To bridle the prince of a realme, Is euen (as who sayeth) to strue with the streame 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 14 Papists hence inferre [that the Scriptures are] not to be permitted to lay people, in their Mother-tongue abusing to this purpose the saying of Christ, *Mat.* 7. 6. as who say all Gods people were Dogges

(*b*) *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8611 (Fairf.) Ho turned his ouer As qua sulde sai, I knaw na harme. 1527 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* (1548) 36 If I preache (sayeth he) I haue nought to reioyse in, for necessyte is put vnto me, as who shulde say, god hathe made me so. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 50 He doth nothing but frowne (as who should say, and you will not haue me, choose) 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 127 This is but another Alarm, as who should say, Look to your selves my Masters 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* I. ii, They command Regard, as who should say, We are your Defenders. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xliv, Mr. Dennis coughed and shook his head, as who should say, 'A mystery indeed!' 1905 WELLS *Kipps* II. ix. § 1 Sid beamed at Kipps, as who should say, 'You don't meet a character like *this* every dinner-time'.

(*c*) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 It was (as who myght saye) the hynder parte of god that they sawe. 1532 TINDALE *Expos. Matt.* v (*c* 1550) 32 b, They sayed to the Apostles, ye wolde bryng thys mans bloud vpon vs, as who wolde saye, we slue him not. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commensus* I. i, They all lookt wistly one on t'other, As who would say, 'twas true enough, but yet [etc.]. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 19 He shall come in Divine Majesty, as who would say, that when he Judges. He will show himself like God.

8. As compound relative in the nominative, of persons (less freq. a person). The persons (or person) that. *arch.* (Chiefly a latinism, esp. in 'There are who . . .' = L. *Sunt qui . .*)

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII (S.T.S.) II. 90 *marg.*, Quha pape was in thir days, allowit al at the kings requeist 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 109 *Macb.* The Thane of Cawdor liues; why doe you dresse me In borrowed Robes? *Ang.* Who was the Thane, liues yet. 1627 J. DOUGHTY *Disc. Div. Myst.* (1628) 20 There are who hold no art or science to be extant, which [etc.] 1644 MILTON *Judgem. Bucer* To Parlt. B 4 b, If thir own works be not thought sufficient to defend them, there livs yet who will be ready to debate, this matter 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advis fr. Parnass.* II. xxiv. 262 Through the ingratitude of who commands [It *di chi domanda*] 1713 TICKELL *Poems, To Addison, on Cato* 36 Who think like Romans, could like Romans fight. 1803 WORDSW. *Ode to Duty* II, There are who ask not if thine eye Be on them. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenstiel-Schwangau* 1007 He should know, sitting on the throne, how tastes Life to who sweeps the doorway 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Camb. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 569 There were who held that the Queen was Supreme Head *sure divino*

†b. In the phrase *but who* = 'except (one, those) who', 'who .. not': now replaced by *but what* (WHAT C. 5)

1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 158 Should none arrive at Heaven but who had first arrived to a State of Perfection .; Heaven would be empty 1757 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* (1809) 249, I don't meet with one but who singly says yes. 1774 KAMES *Sketches* I. i. 31 There is scarce a peasant but who has a chess-board and men.

9. As simple relative (of a person or persons), introducing a clause defining or restricting the antecedent and thus completing the sense: = THAT *rel. pron.* I.

In modern printing usually distinguished from 10 by the absence of a comma before the relative: cf. WHICH B. 8.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1977 He nadde bote an doȝter wo miȝte is eir be. 13 *Northern Passion* I. 154/382* Als men may here wha takes entent 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 445 Lordingis quha likis for till her, The romanys now begynnys her. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 68 A man who hath anie honestie in him. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* 1, A verse may finde him, who a sermon flies 1707 *Sel. Charters Trad. Comp.* (Selden Soc.) 257 All and every other person and persons who shall be a subscriber or subscribers to the fund. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 363 As those move easiest who have learn'd to dance. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV, I must disclaim his friendship who ceases to be a friend to himself. 1819 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 11 The first who exported this metal were certain Phenician adventurers from Cadiz. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* 329 The men who had driven me from Oxford were distinctly the Liberals. 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* I, One who. can command and be obeyed in ten cities.

†b. Used as correlative to *such*, where *as* is now idiomatic: cf. WHICH B. 10 b *Obs*

1584 J. MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 174 To . mak his eares patent to sic wha could alienat his mynd from the guid cause. 1662 [see SUCH B 12] 1713 *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 And instruct such who are not as wise as himself.

10. As simple relative introducing an additional statement about the antecedent, the sense of the principal clause being complete without the relative clause; thus sometimes equivalent to 'and he (she, they)': cf. WHICH B. 7, 9 a.

Formerly often placed at a distance from the antecedent (one or more sbs. intervening), with consequent obscurity or ambiguity: see quots. 1534, 1655

1466–7 in *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172 Be the grase of God, ho amend 3ower despo-ysyon. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poys. Bk.* Wks. 1037/2 As for Tyndal, who before he fel to these fransies, men had went had hadde some wyt. 1534 — *Treat. Passion* ibid. 1292/1 And he sayd vnto theym, what will ye gyue me and I shall delyuer hym to you, whoe whan they heard hym, were well apaid. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 115 That kyng, that sitts all kyngis abone, Quha heiris, and seis all that is wrocht 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 129, I should do Brutus wrong, and Cassius wrong, Who (you all know) are Honourable men 1611 *Bible* Ps. lxv. 5 O God of our saluation · who art the confidence of all the ends of the earth — Matt. x. 4 Iudas Iscariot, who also betrayed him 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 40. 180 As for her Son the King of Scots, from whom they expected a settlement of Popery in that land, their hopes were lately turned into despairs, who had his education on contrary principles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 4 Honest Will Wimble, who I should have thought had been altogether uninfected with Ceremony. 1750 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 99 ¶ 3 How different is thy condition, who art doomed to the perpetual torments of unsatisfied desire 1793 BURNS *Bruce's Addr.* I, Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxviii, A chap like my cousin Dick, who's a clever fellow and a devil for fireworks.

11. a. With antecedent denoting or connoting a number of persons collectively: usually with plural concord.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 7 Put we our quarrell to the will of heauen, Who when they see the houres ripe on earth, Will raigne hot vengeance on offenders heads 1602 — *Ham.* IV. iii. 5 Hee's loued of the distracted multitude, Who like not in their iudgement, but their eyes 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Alex. II*, 14 Except in Galloway, quha hes their awne speciall and proper Lawes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 4 This authority of the knight .. has a very good effect upon the parish, who are not polite enough to see any thing ridiculous in his behaviour. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 238 The Hanse towns, who were then at war with both France and England 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Jan. 12/2 The Midland, who first introduced American railway notions in their Pullman cars

b. Used in reference to an animal or animals: usually with implication of personality, but sometimes merely a substitute for *which*.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 16, I sawe the Hurchone and the Haire, Quha fed amang the flowers faire. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 21 Against the Capitoll I met

a Lyon Who glaz'd vpon me, and went surly by. 1607 — *Cor* IV VII 34 As is the Aspray to the Fish, who takes it By Soueraignty of Nature. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* II xl, Like wily fox who roosted cock doth spy. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist Greece* II. 163 He lost his horse, who was killed with the thrust of a sword 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav* x, Two honest dogs who performed in Punch's shows. 1884 PHILLIPS BROOKS *New Starts in Life* XVIII 306 Even the lowest creature who floats on the pool's surface feels .some ..half-conscious pleasure in the mere act of living.

c Used instead of *which* in reference to an inanimate thing or things, chiefly with personification (also with suggestion of personality, *e.g.* of a life-like statue), sometimes, as of a ship, approaching sense a.

1588 [see 12] 1600 G. ABBOT *Expos Jonah* XIX 402 The snow and raine, who come downe from aboue 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I II 7 A braue vessell (Who had no doubt some noble creature in her) Dash'd all to peeces 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Provid* XXIII, The windes, who think they rule the mariner, Are rul'd by him 1659 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV 95, 3 Spanish men of warre who came vp with vs and fired at vs. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 263 The sun, who is the great fountain of both [light and heat]. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III 8 Some wandering Ship who hath lost her way 1917 Miss M T JACKSON *Museum* II 33 The Venus de Milo, who has stood for so many years .in the Louvre

¶ **12.** In irregular constructions: **a.** with pleonastic personal pronoun in the latter part of the relative clause, *who* thus becoming a mere link between the clauses (cf WHICH 14); **b.** preceded by redundant *and* (cf. WHICH 16 b)

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I lxxvi 43 b/1 Now let vs returne to sir Loyes of Spayne, who whan he was at the porte of Guerand , he and his company sayled forth 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A* III i 37, I tell my sorrowes to the stones, Who though they cannot answere my distresse, Yet in some sort they are better then the Tribunes. 1619 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 105 He is well knowen to divers others, who if they should see him about the Court, it would make him uncapable to do the service. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang.* XIX, The very same place in which Sir Aymer de Valence held an interview with the old sexton, and who now, drawing into a separate corner some of the straggling parties whom he had collected, .kept on the alert

¶ **13.** Used ungrammatically for the objective WHOM, in senses corresponding to those above

Still common colloquially in the indefinite sense (= *whomsoever*), otherwise now *rare* or *obs.* as a relative cf. 5

13 *Cursor M.* 4007 (Gött) Qua þat godd helpis wid all, Traistli may he wend ouer all *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5943 Mony [he] dange to the dede with dynt of his hond: Who happit hym to hitte harmyt nomo 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccx. 103 b/1 The kynge of Englande had great prouision for his oost, by the meanes of John Alenson, who he founde at Flanigny. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI I 44 The sad Briana. Who comming forth yet full of late affray, Sir Calidore vpcheard 1641 EARL MONM. tr *Biondi's Civil Wars* IV. 42 A great Prince who I forbeare to name. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* II 17 Our Surgeons, who we all call Doctors at Sea. *a* 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 442 Persons who in his best judgment he sees reason to confide in. 1849 FROUDE *Nem Faith* 134 He has a right .to choose who he will have for a teacher 1858 R S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXXI, Not being able to ask exactly who he liked.

III. Substantival nonce uses

14. † **a.** *Old who*: the right man. *Obs*

1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* F 2, He must haue exquisite courtship in him or else he is not old who.

b. A person, indefinitely or abstractly; a 'some one'.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 149 We have seen the Pittifull who's, and the slender whats are against modest Learning 1904 *Strand Mag.* May 516/1 'What ever made you think of it?' 'It wasn't a what, it was a who'

c. with *the* The question 'who?'

1771 GOLDSM *Haunch of Venison* 26, I was puzzled again, With the how, and the who, and the where, and the when

Who (wōu), *int* (*sb*) Forms: 5 whoo, 5–7, 9 *dial.* who, 7 whoe, 8 whoh, 9 whoo [Variant of Ho *int.*[2] = stop!] Stop! esp as a call to a horse: = WHOA 2 (cf. Wo). † Also as *sb*

c 1450 [see WHOOP *int* b]. 1467 in S. Bentley *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 211 Then the Kyng perceyvyng the cruell assaile, cast his staff, and with high voice, cried, Whoo! 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 152 Thou art one of them, to whom god bad who, God tooke the for a carte horse, when god bad so. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I 107 Who loe you bird, how much you are deceiued *c* 1603 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* II 1, Come Ile go teach ye hayte and ree, gee and whoe, and which is to which hand 1606 *Chorus, Chance*, etc. (1881) 15 The ploughman with haye Ree, & Who to his horse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I II III XIV 165 He is madd, madd, no whoe with him. 1797 T. MORTON *Cure for Heart-ache* I, Scene 1 A Farm Yard The Bells of a Team jingling *Frank* (*without*) Woyh! Whoh! Smiler! 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV. 146 Come hither, who o 1841 *Punch* 17 July 5/2 *Coachman.*—Whoo up!—d—n you! 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* XII, There was a great deal of strong language, mingled with soothing 'who ho's' while the leg was examined.

Who, obs f Ho *int.*[1], How *adv*, WOE.

Whoa (wōu), *int.* [Variant of WHO *int.*]

† **1.** *Whoa ho ho*, used to call attention from a distance *Obs.*

1623 *Shaks Merry W* V. v 187 Whoa hoe, hoe, Father Page. 1623 — *Wint. T* III. iii. 79 He hallow'd but euen now. Whoa-ho hoa.

2. A word of command to a horse or other draught-animal to stop or stand still; also used otherwise in conjunction with other words, as *come hither whoa, gee-whoa, haut-whoa, whoa back.* Hence used jocularly to a person as a command to stop or desist. (Cf. WOA.)

1849 W. S MAYO *Kaloolah* III (1850) 32 'Soh! whow!' to his restive horses 'Whow! I tell you. .Whoa! I tell you' 1862 THOREAU *Ess, Walking* (1895) 22 Who but the Evil One has cried 'Whoa!' to mankind? 1865 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) II 256 Life will run away, notwithstanding our sweetest whoa. 1887 W S S TYRWHITT *New Chum* IX 195 Men shouting 'Whoa back! Whoa back!' 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen Manager's Story* IX 123 We were four minutes late, and as I shouted 'whoa' to Jack [the engine-driver], I could see that he was mad [*i.e.* angry].

Hence **Whoa** *v., intr.* to shout 'whoa!'

1841 S C HALL *Ireland* I 1 73 The Englishman after 'who-aing' to his horse, looks over the hedge

Whoar, Whoat, obs. ff. WHORE, HOT, VOTE *v.*

Whoave, var. WHAUVE *v. dial.*

Whobble, var. WOBBLE. **Whobub**, obs. f. HUBBUB. **Whoch, whoche**, obs. ff WHICH **Whoche**, var. WHITCH, chest, coffer. **Whoche-safe**, obs f. VOUCHSAFE. **Whod(de**, obs ff. HOOD. **Whode**, obs f. HOOD, WOOD **Whoder, -ir, -ur, -yre**, obs. ff WHITHER **Whoe**: see HOW, WHO. **Whoes**, obs. f. WHOSE.

Whoever (hu,e·vəɪ), *pron.*; contr. (*poet*) **whoe'er** (hu,ēə·ɪ). [Orig two words, WHO *pron.* and EVER *adv.* 8 e.]

I 1. As compound relative, or with correlative in principal clause, which usually follows but occasionally precedes; in generalized or indefinite sense. Whatever person or persons; any one who, or any who

† Formerly also followed by *that* (THAT *conj* 6)

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 47 Hwa efre þenne ilokie wel þene sunne deð, þeo heo dal neominde of heofene riches blisse *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 45 Who euere of fieris wilen goon among sarasyns , axe þei leue þerof of here mynystris prouyncyal 1382 — *Matt* XII 32 Who euere shal seie a word aȝeins mannys sone, it shal be forȝouen to hym 1561 T. HOBY tr *Castighone's Courtyer* IV (1577) S IV b, In case a graue Philosopher should come beefore anye of our Princes, or who euer beside, that woulde shewe them plainlye [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* III II. 235 Heere she stands, touch her who euer dare *c* 1600 — *Sonn* CXXXIII. 11 Who ere keepes me, let my heart be his garde. 1655 *Theophania* 173 Whoever have opposed their proceedings, instead of punishment have been rewarded. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 16 Whoever acts with design, acts for some end. 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* II XXVI, Whoever finds him, shoot him dead! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat* I 1 Mental disorders which demand, in whoever would relieve them, the very purest intentions. 1906 E V LUCAS *Wand in Lond* I 14 Whoever lives there believes nobly in heat, for the chimney is immense

2. Introducing a qualifying clause with conditional or disjunctive force: If any one at all; whether one person or another, no matter who. (Sometimes with verb in subjunctive)

Often implying opposition = 'notwithstanding any one who', or 'notwithstanding that any one' cf WHATEVER 3

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIX 24 Fra it [*sc* my purse] as fra the Feynd thay [*sc* coins] fle, Quha euir tyne, quha euir win. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I III 7 Who ere he be, you may not be let in. 1595 — *John* V. v. 19 Who euer spoke it, it is true. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. I 47 Open Lockes, who euer knockes 1667 MILTON *P. L* X. 14 Not to taste that Fruit, Whoever tempted. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 92 P 7, I must here take occasion to thank A. B. whoever it is that conceals himself, under those two Letters. 1781 COWPER *Expost*, 701 If he guard thee , Whoe'er assails thee, thy success is sure. 1794 PALEY *Evid* II. VI. (1817) 126 The books, whoever were the authors of them, were composed [etc.]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXIII, Whoever you may be, sir, I am deeply grateful to you. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XXX, Whoever it is, I won't see them to-night

¶ **3.** Used ungrammatically for the objective: Any one whom; whomsoever.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* V. III. 173 Who ere you find attach. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, II I 47 Who euer the King fauours, The Cardinall instantly will finde employment. 1780 *Mirror* No. 95 P 3 Whoever you marry .. will have no reason to complain of your temper.

II. 4. *interrog* [EVER *adv.* 8 d.] An emphatic extension of *who*, implying perplexity or surprise *colloq.*

Properly written as two words

[1875 DASENT *Vikings* lvi, Who ever would have thought it, a short hour ago?] 1881 R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* XVI 385 *Ever* is frequently heard in composition thus 'Whoever is it?' 'Whatever can it be?' This usage is mostly confined to ladies, and is not regarded as good English

Whoff, Whoffle, var WAFF, WAFFLE.

1873 RHODA BROUGHTON *Nancy* XIII, A little shrewish shrill bark, speedily changed into an apologetic. whiffling and whoffling 1922 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Aug. 492 Whoff! Whoff!

Whofull, obs. form of WOEFUL.

Whois, obs. form of WHOSE.

Whole (hōul), *a., sb, adv*, (*int*). Forms: *a.* 1 hal, 3– hale, etc., see HALE *a.* *β.* 3–5 hol, (3 hoal,[1] 4 ol, hoel), 4–6 holl, hool(e, 4–8 hole, 5–6 holle, hooll(e, hoyll(e, wholle, (5 oull), 6 (w)hoale, (houll, woll(e), *Sc.* hoill, 6–7 whol, wholl, (7 *Sc.* quholl), 6– whole. [OE. *hál* (also *gehál* YHOLE) = (O)Fris., OS. *hêl* (MDu. *heel*, usually *gheheel*, Du. *heel, geheel*, MLG., LG. *heel*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *heil* (MHG. *geheil*), ON. *heill* HAIL *a.* (Sw. *hel*, Da. *heel*) :— OTeut. **(ga)χailaz* — Indo-Eur. **goilos*. From the same stem are also OSl. *cělŭ, cělostĭ* complete, whole, OPruss. *kailūstīska-n* acc. health (f. **kailūstas*), Gr. κοῖλυ· τὸ καλόν (Hesychius), OS. *hêl* omen, OHG. (MHG, G.) *heil* health, (good or bad) fortune, ON. *heill* neut. omen, fem. good luck, happiness, Goth. *hails* health (also *gahails*) The gradation-variant **qailo-* is represented by OIr. *cēl* omen.

On the spelling *whole* (the *wh* first appears in the 15th cent) see the article WH Pronunciations with initial (w) exist in modern dialects over an area extending from Somerset to north-east Yorkshire. For the northern form corresp. to midland and southern *hōl, whole*, see HALE *a.* For derivatives with mutated vowel see HAIL *sb.*[2], HEAL *sb.*, HEAL *v.*[1]

The Germanic adj. has the meanings (not all represented in every dialect) of 'uninjured, sound, healthy, entire, complete', the sense 'healthy' gave rise to its use in several languages in salutations, e. g Goth. *hails* = χαῖρε, OS *hêl wes*, OE *hál wes þu*, ON. *ver heill, sit heill*: see WASSAIL and HAIL *int.*]

A. *adj.* **I.** In good condition, sound. In senses 1–4 often in collocation with *sound* (OE. *hál ond gesund*, ME. *hol and sound*, also *hol and fer, hail and hol*).

1. Of a man or an animal, the body, limbs, skin: Uninjured, unwounded, unhurt; (contextually) recovered from injury or a wound, †(of a wound) healed. † *To lick whole*: see LICK *v.* I e. *arch.*

Beowulf 1974 Þæt ðær on worðiȝ wigendra hleo . cwom heaðolaces hal to hofe gongan 971 *Blickl Hom* 177 Hie þa hine on rode ahengan..& he .hine halne & gesundne ðy ðriddan dæge æteowde. *a* 1000 *Daniel* 271 Hyssas hale hwurfon in þam hatan ofne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde on his licome þet ne mei beon longe hwile hal *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2812 In hise bosum he dede his hond, Quit and al unfer he it fond; And sone he dede it eft agen, Al hol and fer he wiste it sen. *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 33/131 His heued ȝut and is finguer al-so bope huy beoth hole and sounde *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXVII 102 Nou thou art sekest, ant nou holest 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (L) 449 Betyn with scorgys, þat no skyn held hool. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T* 72 In this world nys dogge .That kan an hurt deer from an hool knowe 1388 WYCLIF *Job* V 18 He smytith, and hise hondis schulen make hool *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* XXIX. v. 67 Whon he a-wok, he groped his leg, He feled hit hol and sount 1452 *Paston Lett* I 239 Wheche wownde was never hol to the daye of her deth 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I CCII. 98/2 Sir Eustace Dambreticourt .. was as thanne hole of his hurtes 1530 PALSGR 836/2 Hole and safe, *sayne et sauf* *c* 1550–1712 [see LICK *v* 1e]. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 131 When the wounde is whoale, what needs any playster or further surgery? 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl* III. (1876) 91 Wee shoulde lycke our selues hoale againe in short space. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III v 43 As his wound did gather, and grow hole. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, IV. VII 11 He was thrust in the mouth with a Speare, and 'tis not whole yet 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 104 A man is not so soon whole as hurt. 1844 GLEIG *Lt. Dragoon* XVI, One whole man. is enough to take care of a wounded one 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI 194 She.. Felt it [*sc* the babe] sound and whole from head to foot. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 86 The evil thing out-breaking all at once Left the man whole and sound of body indeed.

b. Phr. *As whole as a fish* (*a trout*).

[Cf. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4082 Bot ay as fresche & as fere as fisch quen he plays.]

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 21884 (Trin.) A noble baþ we shul þe make; Bi þat þou com þerof oute þou shal be hool as any troute [*Cott.* hale sum ani trute]. *c* 1450 *Mus's Festial* 265 Anon þe lepur fel from hym and he was hole as a fysche 1518 [see TROUT *sb.*[1] 1] 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II. v. 20 They are both as whole as a fish. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freeny's Amusem.* 190 In four and twenty Hours he made 'em as whole as Fishes.

c In allusive phrases *whole skin* (*whole limbs*), esp. *in a whole skin* = uninjured.

1547 BOORDE *Introd Knowl.* XVIII. (1870) 169 The people . loue no warre, but louyth to rest in a hole skin. 1555, etc. [see SKIN *sb.* 5 c] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. I 79 Let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English *Ibid.* III Your hearts are mighty, your skinnes are whole. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* XXVII 41 A third with Lazarus wants bread, and a whole skin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 260 Honest Hickman may now sleep in a whole skin. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* XIII, If he wants to keep his place and his whole skin. 1877 SPURGEON *Metrop Tab. Pulpit* XXIII. 563 Others think the Gospel is true: Erasmus feels sure that it is, but Erasmus wants to die in a whole skin.

2. Of inanimate objects: Free from damage or defect; uninjured, unimpaired, unbroken, untainted, intact. (Cf 6, 8.)

[*c* 1000: see YHOLE.] *c* 1250 *Compassio Mariæ* 37 So gleam glidis þurt þe glas, Of þi bodi born he was, And þurt þe hoale þurch he gload. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2776 Þo sai moyses, at munt synay, .. Fier brennen on ðe grene leaf, And ðoȝ grene and hol bi leaf. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 364 Ber wiþ þe forti pund And þine cupe hol and sund. 13 . *K Alis.* 7389 (Laud MS), Her armes riche of mounde Weren ȝitt hole & sounde. *c* 1305 *St Swithin* 66 in *E. E. P* (1862) 45 Seint swythin blessede þe eiren to-broke and hi bicome hole anon And sound as hi euere were 1340 *Ayenb* 205 A roted eppel amang þe holen makeþ rotie þe yzounde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIV 2, I Haue but one hool hatere. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 3368 When he was take vp of þe vrthe, he was as wholle And as freysshe as he was ony tyme þat day byfore *c* 1450 *Merlin* 117 Yet hadde he his spere hoill.

1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 4, I haue ressayved your wollys as ffayer and as hole as any mannys 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III II 37 Pistoll .hath a killing Tongue, and a quiet Sword, by the meanes whereof, a breakes Words, and keepes whole Weapons 1611 tr *Serlio's Archit* III 27 b, Traians Columne is the wholest. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* II. xix. 121 His corslet wholler then his clothes. 1674 R GODFREY *Inj & Ab. Physic* 205 This is worse than what Tinkers do, to make a Hole in a whole Vessel. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept 1646, Clad in blew cloth, very whole and warme 1718 RAE *Hist. Reb.* 287 Bringing the whole Boats they found in their Way 1829 *Chapters Phys Sci.* 185 When the pipe is quite whole and sound 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. XIII 405 Whole ground, as the tin-streamers term the stanniferous gravel and superincumbent beds which have not been previously disturbed by the old men 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note-bks.* (1871) II 9 She is just as whole as when she left the hands of the sculptor.

†b. Of immaterial things Intact, unimpaired.

c 1450 *Brut* II. 327 It was ordeyned in þe parlement þat all Cathedrall cherches shold ioy and haue her eleccions hool; & þat þe King shulde not write ayens hem þat were ychosen. *a* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 35 That the citezens .haue alle her fraunchyses and free custumes holl and vnblemyshed as they before this tyme hadden hem. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* Prol. (1535) A j, There is nothynge so entier, but it diminisheth, nor nothyng so hole, but that is wery.

3. In good health; free from disease, healthy, 'well'; (contextually) restored to health, recovered from disease, 'well again' *arch.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x, Ðu eart nu git swiðe gesæliz, nu ðu git hofost & eart hal. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 114 in *O. E. Hom* I. 167 Wa se seið þet he bo hal, him solf wat best his smirte. *c* 1290 *St Barnabas* 61 in *S. Eng. Leg* 28 He bi-cam anon hol and sound. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 142 in *E E. P.* (1862) 115 Anon þo he þe ymage ises he was ol anon ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1097 A stoon. so .vertuous, That hole a man it koude make Of palasie, and tothe ake. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 52 To axe. yef this seke shall euer be hoill of this sekenesse 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v 34 Thy fayth hath saved the [1611 made thee whole], goo in peace, and be whole off thy plage 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 3 Yf any person . beyng hole & myghtie in body & able to laboure. be taken in beggyng *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* XXIX. (1535) 49, I repute it a very perillous thinge for a hole man to reste and be idell 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* XVI. ix. (1886) 485 Endued with a cleane, whole, subtill and sweet bloud. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk Lore* III. (1903) 103 Quha being quholl then dett within thrie dayes be your witchcraft. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 162 We are all whole and sound People here, and we would not have you bring the Plague among us 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* IV. 49 Him who made Tobias whole.

absol. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. ix 12 Nys halum læces nan þearf ac seocum. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg* (B M MS) 69 Seke and hole sche dide gode *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 20119 (Trin) To hoole & seke dud she bote. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, As well to the sicke as to the whole 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos & Relig.* VII 1 We had all things, both for our Whole and Sick, that belonged to Charity and Mercy.

†b. OE. and early ME. *hāl* in salutations

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 252 Sy ðu hal, leof, Iudeiscre leode cyning *c* 1205 LAY. 14936 Hal wrð þu lauerd king [1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C* IV. 12 b, They cried with a lustie courage, All whole noble mates all whole.]

c. *fig.* in biblical translation or reminiscence of biblical uses.

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th) lxi[i] 8 Doð eowre heortan hale and clæne. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXVIII. 2 His lif shal ben hoel and lyuynge 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 149 Hole in body, *holer in soule, and rycher in goodes* 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* i 9 My life is yet whole within me. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* VI. ii, O Lord, save my Soul, And for thy Mercy sake make whole. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* ii, A soul .So healthy, sound, and clear and whole. 1866 WHITTIER *Our Master* xiv, We touch Him in life's throng and press, And we are whole again.

†4 In reference to the mental faculties: Sound, sane. *Obs.*

In the language of wills *whole* = L *sanus*, as in *sanus mente, sanæ mentis*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark v 15 Hales modes *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 38 þous eche man myȝtte lyue hool & sond in bodi & wittis 1428 *E E. Wills* (1882) 30, I, John Chelmys wyk squier of Shropshire, hole of mynde & in my gode memorie beyng. 1483–4 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c 1 § 1 Eny persone beyng of. hoole mynde at large and not in duresse. 1506 *Linc. Wills* (1914) I. 32 Of a holle mynde and hoill memory. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* I. (1586) 4 If I flatter not my selfe, I haue a whole minde within my crasie bodie.

†5. As a rendering (direct or indirect) of L. *sānus* in the sense · Sound, wholesome *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 370 Ne nomen heo neuer ȝeme hwat was hol, hwat was unhol te eten ne to drincken 1340 *Ayenb.* 251 Ase moche ase þe welle yuelþ lesse of þe erþe, zuo moche hi is þo holer and þe betere of to drinke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 228 ȝif ony man..accordiþ not to þe hoole wordis [1 *Tim* vi 3 sanis sermonibus] of oure lord ihū crist. *Ibid.* 408 He lediþ his sheep wel in hool pasture þat wole not rote. ? *a* 1400 *Little Red Bk Bristol* (1900) I. 1 ȝhe schal ȝhif trewe and hole counsell .to the Mair *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* 1 23 First biholde aboute, and se thyn ater, If hit be cleer and hool, stond out of fere. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV IV Piv b, After the moost hole opynyon [orig *selon la plus sayne opinion*]

II. Complete, total (and allied senses)

6. Having all its parts or elements; having no part or element wanting; having its complete or entire extent or magnitude; full, perfect.

Chiefly of abstract things: when used of material objects, this sense is coincident with 2.

[*c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial.* II x. (1890) 124/14 Þære kicenan ȝetimbrung stod ȝehal & ȝesund. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* Pref, Se tæzl sceolde beon ȝehal on ðam nytene æt ðære offrunge *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I 720 þer he hys, he hys al yhol] 13 . *Bonaventura's Medit* 182 A derwurþ ȝyfte he wulde with þe lete, Hym self al hole vn to þy mete *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec Nun's T* 111 The cleernesse hool of sapience. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 6 With hol trust and with hol believe *c* 1400 MAUNDEV XXVI [XXII.] (1919) I 158 The nombre schall eueremore ben hool. 1457 HARDING *Chron.* in *Engl Hist Rev* (1912) Oct 748 His vertuse dygne so hole were and plenere 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 227 b, He permitteth the whole supper of the Lorde [i e. in both kinds]. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 143 b, Seeing these women will not be the whole mothers of their children, they ought at least to be carefull to chuse good Nurses 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV XIII 126 b, A fair Turkie horse decked with the whole skinne of a great Lion 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 46 Either place required a whole man. 1701 STANHOPE *Pious Breathings* IV. VIII. (1704) 257 Thou art the Bread of Life, every day eaten, yet still whole and never consumed. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 103 At whole Allowance. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 9 Nov. 716/1 The pit was but moderately filled at whole price 1818 *Art Bk-binding* 4 Quarto whole-sheets, consist of eight printed pages 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XLIX, He from half thief became whole robber 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXI 8 That so my pleasure may be whole. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Nov 5/2 There were four occasions on which the wind reached force 10, or what is known among sailors as a 'whole' gale

†b. Of will, intention, affection: Full, complete, perfect *Obs*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk Duchesse* 1224 With hool herte I gan hir beseche *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2339 He that .Yaff hoole his herte in will and thought *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2195 With hardynes of hond, & with hole might. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 103 V bileeue in hool mynde, þe holi goost schalle knytte azen þe soule to þe fleische. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* XV 15 They soughte him with a whole wyll — *Ps* CXVIII[I] 34, I shal kepe thy lawe, yee I shal kepe it with my whole herte

c. Containing all its proper or essential constituents; of milk, unskimmed. See also *whole meal* in D 1.

1794 WEDGE *Agric Chester* 37 The common practice of churning the whole milk,' instead of setting up the milk for the cream to rise, and churning it alone. 1894 *Field* 9 June 846/2 It is less trouble to churn whole milk than to churn cream

d. *Whole or part*: attrib use of *in whole or in part* (see B 3 c). *rare.*

1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* 292 The evidence for Shakespeare's whole or part authorship

7. The full or total amount of; all, all of (as distinguished from *part of* or *some of*). The prevailing current sense; only in attributive use, and now always preceding the sb

Formerly pleonastically with *all, entire*, etc.: also following its sb.

(*a*) *a, the, his*, etc. *whole* with sing. sb

[*a* 900 *O E. Martyrol* 10 Jan. 16 Ond þa sona brohte him se hræfn ȝehalne hlaf *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 473 in Ritson *Metr. Rom* II 287 Al Englond yhol. 1340 *Ayenb* 126 Yef we yzeþ þet we mizte more ine one daye profiti þanne hi ne moze ine one yere y-hol.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A II 6 Seo wher he stondeþ I..and al his hole Meyne! *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk Duchesse* 554 To make yow hool I wol do alle my power hool. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 121 Ye knowen al min hole herte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6852 Menelay the mighty, & the mayn Telamon, So sturnly withstod with þaire strenkyth holl. *Ibid.* 13492 To hit into havyn with his hoole flete *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XVI. (1919) I. 86 *Þei fasten an hool moneth.* *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* Prol 2 The clergie of Goddis hool churche in erthe. *c* 1449 The hool al werk [see ALL A 10]. 1491–2 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1904) 181 The clarkes wages for an oull yere iiiȳs iiiȳd. 1523 WOLSEY in *St Papers Hen VIII*, VI. 205 Either for the hoole wynter or at the lest for a season. *a* 1532 *Rem Love* XLIII Chaucer's Wks. 368 Eche letter an hole worde dothe represent. 1553 (*title*) The true and lyuely historyke pvrtreatvres of the woll bible. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 8 Al hole Germany .euery where cruelly vexed. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V liv 114 To be the peace of the whole world 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II i 315 The roare Of a whole heard of Lyons. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, I. i. 12 All the whole time I was my Chambers Prisoner. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* V. (1871) 66 The lease For a whole hundred yeares is good in lawe 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 186 That Parliament from which the hole Kingdome expected a Reformation 1667 MILTON *P L* II 353 An Oath, That shook Heav'ns whol circumference. 1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc* IV 73 Should workmen hold the Blade of the Paring Chissel in their whole hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 78 ¶ 8 Hippocrates, who visited me throughout my whole Illness. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist Two Orphans* I 169 In all the whole enlightened system 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 225 The stout tall captain,, upon whom they fix Their whole attention. 1845 M PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 2 The whole manner of looking at things alters with every age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VII (1858) II. 462 The whole Anglican priesthood, the whole Cavalier gentry, were against him. *c* 1850 *Arab, Nts* (Rtldg.) 632 He related his whole adventure from beginning to end

(*b*) with numeral, as *the whole three* († *the three whole*), *two whole* († *whole two*)

a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 340 ȝif vchon haue a godhede I graunte, bi him-selue, I seie þat on is also good as þe þreo hole. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4631 Charlys þe Citee þo gan asayle, Two dawes hole. 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* 80 Lying whole six dayes vnburied. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* X (1612) 41 A pestilence, which lasted whole tenne yeares. 1611 *Bible* Acts XXVIII 30 Paul dwelt two whole yeeres in his owne hired house. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I 32 The fourth Persecution wherein the Church had no breathing for whole twenty yeares together. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II. 311 He staid whole ten days. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Voy. Centr Amer* 228, I brought the whole three to the ground at one shot.

(*c*) with pl. sb. (*the, my*, etc. *whole* . .) now chiefly *Sc* (replaced ordinarily by *the whole of the* . . . or *all the* . . .); formerly also without article (now only as in c).

1516 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Star Chamb* (Selden Soc.) II. 115 Theseid decrees .shalbe..obserued. by the hole Burgesses and inhabitauntes of the same Towne. 1521 LD T. DACRE in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II. I 279 Not doubting but ye shalbe recompensed of your hool dueties with th'aire-iagies. 1596 *Edw. III*, I 1, All the whole dominions of the realm 1650 EARL MONM tr *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 89 There be whole intire Nations which approve of Incest. 1680 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq Scot* (1911) XLV 233 All the whole ministers are content to be ordered by the enemies of Christ. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist Eng in Lett.* (1772) II 203 The French having reduced almost the whole Netherlands to their obedience 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Dec 436 My whole friends are against me; all my friends 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 112 We shall get our whole sea-ports put into that state of defence 1831 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* I 2 His whole other tissues are included 1895 *Times* (weekly ed) 26 Apr 324/1 A third of the whole inhabitants of India.

†(*d*) with sing sb., without article. All, the whole of. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* VIII. 7 He taught whole Israel all righteousnes & iudgment 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1552) 165 b, As though whole religion stoude in these pointes onely 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 242 The figure of whole Britannie, by Liuy. , is likened to a long dish or two edged axe. 1657 W RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* Ep Ded, Not only whole Europe, but Asia also had their Eyes fixed upon this Province. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl Angl.* X. 455 *note*, All creatures stand astonished, whole Nature is amazed

†b. In phr. *whole and some* (cf. 'all and some', ALL A. 12 a), rarely *full and whole*, following a plural or collective noun or a plural pronoun The whole number or amount, 'the whole lot', all; in all, altogether. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 26 For which the people blisfull hole and somme crydon [etc] ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 424 And all þeire power hooll & soom. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 49 Alle to gidere, boþe hool & some, To teer him fiom þe top to þe toon 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 243 b, He made all the people full and whole to gase on hym. *Ibid* 281 b *a* 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) F j b, Though I be not learned, yet cha mother witte enough whole & some.

c. With rhetorical emphasis, where there is implication of an unusually large quantity or number.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Herald* (A1b) 71 He tels you of whole fields of gold and siluer, Or and Argent 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II III. 147 Sitting Whole days and nights 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XII III. 163 Whole towns .were left in ruins 1911 G E SMITH *Anc Egyptians* 1 2 Whole shelves of libraries are filled with the records of this quest.

8. Not divided into parts or particles; not ground, broken up, or cut in pieces; undivided, entire. (Of various things, material and immaterial) Cf. 2.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 12 Hwæþer þu þonne ongite þæt ælc þara wuhta þe him beon þencð, þæt hit þencð ætgædere bion, ȝehal, untodæled? forðæm ȝif hit todæled bið, þonne ne bið hit no hal [*c* 1000 [see WHOLE]. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 251 Iteilede draken grisliche ase deoflen þe forswolheð ham ihal] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI 78 He saw the brayis hye standand, The vattir holl throu slike rynand 1382 WYCLIF *Prov* I 12 Swolewe wee hym . hol as the descendende in to the lake. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 9 Take þe pertryche, an stuffe hym wyth hole pepir 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. IX, Pulle the skynne fro the body. & kepe it hoole 1513 *Bk. Kervynge* in *Babees Bk.* 279 The goos & swanne may be cut as ye do other fowles yt haue hole fete 1530 PALSGR 833 By retayle, as men sell wares that they sell nat hole [? *e* wholesale cf B 3 b] or by great. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk M. Aurel* let III (1535) 105 b, We ete dyuers thynges by morsels which if we shulde eate hole, wolde choke vs 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* V lvi 126 A deede must either not be imputed or they which haue it by imputation must haue it such as it is whole 1627 MORYSON *Itin* I 14 The walles being all of whole trees as they come out of the wood 1648 BP. HALL *Rem Wks.* (1660) 198 For the paschal Lamb it must be set on all whole 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* II. 32 Which will neither way be so strong as the Worm cut out of the whole Iron 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind Mos Syst* 32 Moses makes Fish and Fowl Congenial.. From their manner of feeding, being both Swollowers hole *a* 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 197 One pint of whole oatmeal 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 215 To a pint of strong gravy, put two small onions sliced, a little whole pepper 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 687 In the manner of gooseberries and apples baked whole in a dish 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 318 Here had fall'n a great part of a tower Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff.

†b. Undivided in allegiance or devotion; loyal, faithful, steadfast. (Cf. *whole-hearted, -souled*, in D. 2 d.) *Obs*

13 *E. E Allit P* B. 594 Þere he syndez al fayre a freke wyth-inne þat hert honest & hol *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 2001, I .shal Ben to yow trewe and hol with al myn herte 1451 *Paston Lett* I. 208 The Sheriff is noght so hole as he was, for now he wille shewe but a part of his frendeshippe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXXVII[I] 37 Their herte was not whole [1611 right] with him, nether continued they in his couenaunt. 1553 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Godly Lett* (1564) 344 Gods deare children, whose hartes are whole wyth the Lorde.

†c. Not divided in opinion; united, unanimous. 1451 *Paston Lett* I 183 The Kyng, by the hole advyse of all the greet Councell of Ingland,..send hider his said

Commission. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov* III 3 b, By the hole consent of the Senate and people *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 185 To whome they, with a whole voyce, aunswered nay, nay

d. *Math.* Of a number: Denoting a complete and undivided thing, or a set of such things (not a part of a thing); integral, not fractional.

† In first quot., Composed of three prime factors = SOLID *a.* 2 b (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* ix (1922) 46 Of nombres one is lyneal, anoþer superficialle, anoþer quadrat, anoþer cubike or hoole 1557 RECORDE *Whetst* A ij, Some are whole nombers . Other are broken nombers, and are commonly called fractions. 1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme* A 3 b, A Whole number is either a vnitie, or a compounded multitude of vnities. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 229 A product..is generated by the multiplication of two or more numbers All whole numbers cannot result from such a multiplication

e. *Coal-mining.* Applied to a portion of a coal seam which has not yet been worked, or is in the earlier stage of working: see quots.

1860 *Engl & For Mining Gloss.* (ed 2) 67 *Whole*, where the coal has not been previously worked 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-m., Whole* or *Whole Mine* (N[orth of England]), that portion of a coal seam being worked by driving *headings* into it only, or the state of the mine before *bringing back* the *pillars*, or what is called *working the broken*, commences *Whole Stalls* (S[outh] W[ales]), two or more stalls having their faces in line or on a thread with one another

9. Constituting the total amount, without admixture of anything different; full, unmixed, pure In various connexions: often opposed to *half.*

a *Whole blood*: see BLOOD *sb.* 9. So *whole brother* or *sister*, a brother or sister of the whole blood, i. e. a son or daughter of both the same parents (as distinguished from a HALF-BROTHER or HALF-SISTER).

1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XVIII 375 Ac alle þat beth myne hole bretheren in blode & in baptesme *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 711 Twey sones he had Edwyge and Edgar, his hole brother. 1444 *Rolls of Parl* V 104/2 No maner Walssh man of hole blode, ne half blode on the fader side 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 1 Hys next cosyn collateiall of the hole blode 1697, 1810 [see BLOOD *sb* 9] 1826 J. F COOPER *Last of Mohicans* VIII, As for me, who am of the whole blood of the whites.

† b. Said of a person who has the whole of some possession, charge, or function, not sharing it with any one else: = SOLE *a.* 5 b. *Obs*

c 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 3281 Knoude was made hole kyng of alle Englonde. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 312/2 Hole heire in the taylle to the said Thomas 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat.* 1 XV, One hye hole ordener of al thyngs. 1540 BARNES in Foxe *A & M.* (1583) 1199/2 His grace is made a whole kyng, and obeyed in his Realme as a kyng 1628 in *Engl. Hist Rev* (1918) Jan 35 My Nephew Thomas whom I make my whole and onelie Executor.

c. *Bookbinding.* Forming the whole of the cover: opp to HALF- II. j

1839 *J. R. Smith's Catal. Second-hand Bks* Dec. 8/1 Whole calf. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 87 The whole-binding means that the whole of the cover of the book is covered with the same leather.

d. *Whole holiday* a day the whole of which is observed as a holiday (opp. to HALF-HOLIDAY 2 c).

1839 LD HOUGHTON *Barren Hill* in Poet. Wks 1876 II. 109 Whole-holidays of joy. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 8 With us it was a whole holiday, the occasion a birthday

e. Of a team of horses. All of the same colour, 'whole-coloured'.

1892 *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 Sir John, who used always to have a whole team, has now got one brown horse as wheeler.

B. *sb.* 1. The full, complete, or total amount; the assemblage of all the parts, elements, or individuals (*of*). With def. art. (rarely with possessive); *the whole of* = all.

† In early use occas (as in A 7) qualified by *all.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVII 1 (Bodl MS.), A tree . hab no meuynge of hit silfe, noþer al þe hole noþer parties þereof. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 201 3yf þou 3yue counseyl to takyn wrongfully oþeres good,..& be þi counseyl þat wrong is don in-dede, þou art bounde to restore þe hole 1582 *N T* (Rhem) Matt XIII 33 Leauen, which a woman tooke and hid in three measures of meale, vntil the whole was leauened. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXV. 9 Quhy sould the hoill, for thair desert, That faine wald haue that fact withstand, beir the blame? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1159 They that loose halfe with greater patience beare it, Then they whose whole is swallowed in confusion *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CXXXIV 14 He paies the whole, and yet am I not free. 1625 E. S. *Brit Buss* in Arber *Engl. Garner* III 636 The very First Year's herrings only, may bring in to the Adventurer or Owner; all his whole both of Stock and Charges of £934 5s. 8d. aforesaid 1709–29 V. MANDEV *Syst Math., Arith* 6 A number that measures the *whole*, and that which is taken away, will also measure the remainder. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVIII[1], The good of the whole, says Rasselas, is the same with the good of all its parts 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I 273 In the whole of my ride, I have not seen much finer fields of wheat 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Mar , The whole of the gentlemen of the hunt 1853 SOYER *Pantroph* 185 Thicken with flour, and pour the whole on the deer when roasted 1889 H. W. PICTON *Story of Chem* 296 We now define a salt as an acid having the whole or part of its hydrogen replaced by a metal.

b. U S *The Whole* = the Whole House (see COMMITTEE 3).

1840 *Congressional Globe* 5 May 364/2 The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

c In a charade, *my whole* denotes the complete word of which the syllables, called *my first* and *my second*, are the parts.

c 1789 *Encycl. Brit* (1797) IV 341/1 My *first* is equally friendly to the thief and the lover My *second* is light's opposite . My *whole* is tempting to the touch, grateful to the sight, fatal to the taste *Night-shade* 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 489/1 My first makes use of my second to eat my whole [French *chuendent*]. 1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert* (1845) II 262 If in the process, the actual Dissyllable itself, in that species of amusement technically called *my whole*, should evaporate into thin air

2. *Something made up of parts in combination or mutual connexion*; an assemblage of things united so as to constitute one greater thing; a complex unity or system. Usually with indef. art., also in pl.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. XIV. 43 A Whole is that which consists in the Union of any things, or Parts. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. VI § 7 All Parts have a Reference to some Whole 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 267 All are but parts of one stupendous whole 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II 62 All together the view is picturesque It is what the painter properly calls a whole There is a fore-ground, a middle-ground and distance—all harmoniously united 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 776 This Whole Of suns, and worlds, and men, and beasts, and flowers, .Is but a vision 1833 TENNYSON *Pal of Art* 58 Full of great rooms and small , All various, each a perfect whole. 1860 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs* Ser II (1861) 229 A child begins by seeing bits of everything; it makes up its wholes out of its own littles 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 1 The complex whole which we call Civilization.

3. Phrases in senses 1 and 2. a. As a whole (sense 2): as a complete thing (not in separate parts); as a unity; in its entirety, all together. So, in reference to a pl. sb, *as wholes.*

1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1857) I. 192 The beauty of the Poem as a Whole. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XIX, I must sustain his administration as a whole, even if there are, now and then, things that are exceptional 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) II. VI. 210 How readily nations, considered as wholes, always yield to the spirit of the time 1912 *Engl. Hist. Rev* Oct 697 A close division in the committee might be reversed on appeal to the cabinet as a whole

† b. By the whole . = WHOLESALE I *Obs*

1592 GREENE *Upstart Courtier* E iv b, If the Currier bought not Lether by the whole of the Tanner, the shoemaker might haue it at a more reasonable price.

c. In (the) whole. (*a*) To the full amount, in full, entirely, completely, wholly. (Usually, now always, without *the*: opp. to *in part*)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 202 þou art bounde to restore þat thefte in þe hole. 1553 BRADFORD *Serm Repentance* (1574) C v, They..which will prate, our merites or workes to satisfy for our syns in part or in whole 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 118 They may have been spurious in the whole, or incorrect in every part 1826 SOUTHEY *Let. to H Taylor* 31 Aug. in *Life* (1850) V 266 Collecting my stray letters, and selecting such, in whole or in part, as may not unfitly be published 1855 NEIL *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd. 8 This Work ought to be printed in whole 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo V*, c. 20 § 123 Any creditors whose claim he has rejected in whole or in part.

(*b*) In total amount, all together, all told, in all. (Almost always with *the.*) Now *rare.*

1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Accompte* (Abbotsf Club 1836) 24 White plate, of course broken siluer , ccc oz. amountinge in thole. 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 108 Mowldes for the feltmakers to mowlde hattes vpon at xvj^d the pece in the hole ij^li viij^s. 1600 *Southampton Crt. Leet Rec.* (1906) II. 336 The expence of powder .. wch charge in the wholle cannott amount vnto lese then fyfty pownds yerely *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 255 They were twice our number in the whole. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 48 Making up in whole the sum of nine thousand merks 1815 COLERIDGE *Let to Lady Beaumont* 3 Apr , Three poems, containing 500 lines in the whole. 1918 *Act 8 & 9 Geo. V*, c. 27 § 1 Any sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of one million pounds.

d On or upon the whole: on the basis of the affair as a whole; considering the whole of the facts or circumstances; all things considered; 'taking it all together'. Hence † (*b*) as the upshot, or summing up, of the whole matter; as a final result, ultimately, in conclusion, in fine, in sum; (*c*) in respect of the whole, notwithstanding exceptions in detail; in general, for the most part.

The construction with *of* (quot. 1771) is *rare* and *obs.*

1698 COLLIER *Immor Stage* 126 Shakespear's Sr John has some Advantage in his Character But the Relapser's business, is to sink the Notion, and Murther the Character, and make the Function, despicable So that upon the whole, Shakespear is by much the gentler Enemy. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist Eng.* III 392 Upon the whole of this treaty, it was considered as inglorious to the English 1780 COWPER *Adjudged Case* 21 On the whole it appears That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lx, Still, upon the whole, he is as well in his native mountains 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II v. 179 [I] determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below

(*b*) 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 4 P 1 Upon the whole I resolved to go on in my ordinary Way. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 328 We came up with them, and in a word, took them all in, being, sixty four Men, Women, and Children... Upon the whole, we found it was a French Merchant Ship. 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n. Man* Pref, Upon the whole, the author returns his thanks to the public for the favourable reception which 'The Good-Natured Man' has met with. *a* 1774 — *Hist Greece* II 246 Upon the whole he was unanimously sentenced to die

(*c*) 1797–1811 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* XLII, She liked him . upon the whole, much better than she had expected 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I. 327 The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a plebeian class. 1878 HUTTON *Scott* III. 34 She made on the whole a very good wife. 1920 *Times Lit Suppl.* 29 Apr 266/2 We only have [in *King John*] the text of the first folio of 1623, but that upon the whole is admitted to be good.

4 *Coal-mining.* A seam or portion of coal not yet worked, or in the earliest stage of working: see A. 8 e.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* G 3, If the Wholes be too Soft, that we think it will let the Forks settle when they come to be weighted, we put a Sill under them 1883 [see A. 8 e].

C *adv.* Wholly, entirely, fully, perfectly. *Obs.* exc. in nonce-use in explicit or implied opposition to *half* (and, like that word, sometimes hyphened to the word it qualifies)

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 279 Now is Scotland hole at our kynges wille. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 310, I myght als weele kepe Auerÿll from Rayne As holde yow trewe and make yowe hoole stedfaste 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 136 Al the world in Orient Was hol at his comandement *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2068 That ye hiue me suspised so And hole myn herte taken me fro *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 5 With her mantle whole couert. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel.* XIII (1535) G ij b, I am hole ignorant of this yonge mans lyuynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* XLII 15 Yf ye be whole purposed to go in to Egipte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I. VIII 8 b, Mayden slaues being commonly whole naked *a* 1586 *Satir Poems Reform* XXXV 26 Mortounis race To covatice wes hoill Inclynde 1656 COWLEY *Mistr., Innoc. III* in, The ills thou dost are whole thine own 1784 COWPER *Task* I 608 War and the chase engross the savage whole. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XLIV, Laying a half-dirty cloth upon a whole-dirty deal table 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* XXVII, The half-dressed groom would whole-dress the horse. 1905 F. T. BARTON *Sporting Dogs* 204 A black and-tan sire and dam produce a whole-red puppy

† b. Pleonastically emphasized by *all*, occas. = In all, altogether. *Obs.*

This may often be construed as adj: cf A. 7.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 157 Vtaile al hol thei overcome. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 2363, I comaunde thee That in oo place thou sette all hoole Thyn herte withoute halfen doole *c* 1450 *Merlin* 317, I putte me all hooll in youre oidenaunce 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* X. 33 Alle the peple hool fledde to foie hym *Ibid.* lvi 97 This batayille endured wel an houre al hoole. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* VIII (Percy Soc.) 31 As after this shall appere more openly, All hole expriest by dame Phylosophy.

† c. Qualifying a following adv., forming advb. phr. (in which *whole* may sometimes be construed as adj.), as *whole out*, throughout; *whole together*, all together (occas., altogether, entirely).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 13303 (Trin) Twelue were þei to telle in dole Whenne þei were to gider hole. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 15 Alle the masonus . Wol stonde togedur hol y fere 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdr as* VI 28 Also, that they shal buylde the house of the Lorde whole vp 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I Kj, Some call it wylde succory but it is hole together smaller. 1562 *Ibid* II 50 b, The bark, pill, or shell of the Citron, is dry and hote in the thyrde degre hole out. 1677–8 MARVELL *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II. 595 The *Commons* were yesterday taken up. in hearing the cause which not having ..heard whole out, they orderd for to-morrow.

D. Special Collocations and Combinations.

1. The adj. qualifying a sb., forming phrases used in special senses † **whole cannon**, † **whole culverin**, a cannon or culverin of the full size, as distinguished from a DEMI-CANNON or DEMI-CULVERIN (also *fig.* and *attrib.*); **whole hog**, in the slang phr. *to go the whole hog* (see HOG *sb.*[1] 11 b); hence nonce-derivatives, as *whole-hogger*, *-hoggery*, *-hoggism*, *-hoggite*; **whole meal**, meal or flour made from the whole grain of wheat, etc (sometimes including the bran), also *attrib.*, **whole-moulding** *Ship-building*, name for an old method of forming the principal parts of a vessel, now used only for boats; cf. quot. *c* 1850 s.v. *whole-moulded* in 2 d; **whole note** *Mus*, † (*a*) a whole tone or major second, as distinguished from a 'half note' or semitone; (*b*) a semibreve, as the longest note in ordinary use (now *U.S.*); **whole plate** *Photogr*, see PLATE *sb.* 5 c, also *attrib.*; **whole shift**, in violin-playing (see SHIFT *sb* 15), **whole silk** [tr med L. (*h*)*olosericum*, ad. Gr. ὁλοσηρικός, f ὅλος whole + σηρικός of silk], stuff consisting entirely of silk; **whole-stitch** *Lace-making*, a stitch in which the threads are woven together as in cloth. See also WHOLE CLOTH, WHOLESALE

1666 *Lond Gaz* No. 65/2 Designing the building of twelve new Ships, intending they shall carry a hundred Brass Guns a piece, and the lower Tyre *whole Cannon 1723 E. STONE tr. *Bion's Math. Instrum* V IV. (1758) 147 Ordnance an Eight Pounder, a Demi-Culverin, a Twelve-Pounder, a Whole Culverin, a Twenty four-Pounder, a Demi-Cannon, Bastard-Cannon, and a Whole-Cannon 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I IV D 3, With *whole culuering raging othes to teare The vault of heauen 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 85 Ye talke one to another with whole Culvering and Canon. 1723 [see *whole cannon*] 1830–1876 *Whole hog [see HOG *sb.*[1] 11 b]. 1903 *Daily Chron* 14 Oct. 4/4 The Chamberlainite party of '*whole hoggers' 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch XVI, The *Whole-hoggery in the House of Commons. 1906 *Westm Gaz* 23 Jan 7/2 A Balfourite with leanings towards '*whole-hoggism' 1840 *Whole-hoggites [see HOG *sb.*[1] 11 b]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* I. 18 Bread is also wont to bee made of the *whole meale, from which the bran is not separated 1828 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol* II 182 A nice half griddle of whole meal bread. 1903 LD W. B. N[EVILL] *Penal Serv*

xv 211 Neat little brown wholemeal loaves. 1904–5 *Civil Service Supply Price list* 60 Whole Meal per 7 lb. bag, 1/4. *Ibid* 128 Biscuits, Cabin, Navy, and Whole Meal 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 405/1 Of the Method of *Whole-moulding .used by the ancients, and which still continues in use among those unacquainted with the more proper methods. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 159 By whole moulding, no more is narrowed at the floor than at the main breadth. 1597 T. Morley *Introd Mus* Annot. ¶ b, A *whole note is that which the Latines call *integer tonus*, and is that distance which is betwixt any two notes, except *mi & fa*. 1698 *Phil Trans.* XX. 250 The Difference of [a Fourth and Fifth] they agreed to call a Tone; which we now call a Whole note. 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI. 18/2 Printing from *whole plate negatives. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr* 9 The first emperor who wore *whole silk for clothing 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, **Whole Stitch*, a name sometimes applied to the Cloth Stitch of Pillow Lace.

2. a. Combinations formed of phrases like those in 1 used *attrib* or as adjs, in sense 'Consisting of, made with, relating to, comprising, or occupying the or a whole . .', as *whole-arm*, *-cane*, *-day*, *-fruit*, *-grain*, *-width*, *-world*, (in sense 9) *whole-leather*, *-worsted*. (See also whole-colour, etc. in d.)

1410 *Rolls of Parlt.* III 637/2 Lesquelles sount appellez an Hol-worsted bed 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser 1 *Christ's Hospital*, The haunting memory of those whole day leaves. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xvi 246 A grand, whole-arm movement. 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 9 Oct 6/3 A whole leather boot could not be honestly purchased under 7s. 11d. 1904–5 *Civil Service Supply Price-list* Index p cii, Whole Fruit Jam 1910 *Encycl. Brit* II. 28/1 (*Angling*), A light whole-cane rod of stiff build [Cf *split cane*, quot 1890, s.v Split *ppl. a* 2.] 1920 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 A whole-day tramp across country.

b. Parasynthetic comb., in various senses of the adj, as *whole-backed*, *-bodied*, *-headed*, *-maned*, *-skinned*, *-skirted* adjs. (See also whole-chested, etc. in d.)

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 288 The Istrian Horsses are of good able feete, very straight, *whole backt, and hollow. 1577 Harrison *England* III. xli 211/1 in *Holinshed*, Flies whether they be cut wasted, or *whole bodyed . are voyde of poyson. 1844 H Stephens *Bk Farm* II 660 If the carts are whole-bodied, the steward proceeds after the back-board is removed, to hawk out the dung; but if they are tilt or *coup*-carts [etc.], 1611 Cotgr, *Ail massle*, the *Whole-headed Garlicke 1776 Withering *Bot Arrangem.* 503 *Whole-leaved Water hemp Agrimony 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2069/4 A bright bay Gelding *whole maned unless cut since. 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 56 If thou bye kye or oxen to feede, . loke well that he be *hoole-mouthed, and want no tethe 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 209 (Jod) The first genus, which he calls 'wholemouthed' is my genus of 'turbo' among the..snails 1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* I i, He is *whole skin'd, has no hurt yet. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A new *whole skirted Black Saddle having the Seat of Velvet and the Skirts of Hogs skin.

c. Advb. comb., as **whole-bred**(see d); see also C.

d. Special Combs.: **whole-bred** *a.* [cf. A. 9 a], of pure breed (opp. to Half-bred 1); †**whole-chase boot** (see quot.); †**whole-chested** *a.*, having a sound chest or breast; *fig.* loyal-hearted, **whole-colour, -coloured** *adjs* [A. 9], of the same colour throughout, concolor; **whole-eared** (-ɪəd) *a.*, (*a*) having the ears whole, i.e. not cut; (*b*) listening 'with all one's ears', i.e. intently; so **whole-eyed** (-aɪd) *a.*, gazing intently; **whole-feather** [A. 9], a variety of pigeon having all the feathers of one colour; so **whole-feathered** (-ɛd) *a.*; **whole-hearted** *a.*, (of a person) having one's whole heart in something, completely devoted (orig. and chiefly *U. S.*); (of an action, etc.) done with one's whole heart, thoroughly earnest or sincere; hence *whole-heartedly* adv., *whole-heartedness*; whole-hoofed (-hūft) *a.* [A. 8], having undivided hoofs, solidungulate; **whole-length** *a.*, (*a*) of a portrait, etc representing the whole human figure, usually standing; also *elliptt* as *sb.* a whole-length portrait or statue; (*b*) *gen.* extending through the whole length; exhibited at full length; **whole-minded** *a.*, giving one's whole mind to something, completely interested; hence *whole-mindedness*; **whole-moulded** *a. Ship-building*, see quot. *c*1850, and cf. *whole moulding* in 1; **whole-pull** *Change-ringing*, see quots. (opp. to *half-pull*, Half- II. n); **whole-sail** *a.*, said of a wind in which a ship (esp. a yacht) can carry full sail; **whole-seas** *humorous nonce-wd.*, quite drunk (after *half-seas*, short for Half-seas-over 2); **whole-souled** (-sōʊld) *a.* orig *U.S.* = *whole-hearted*; †**whole-steal** *nonce-wd.*, 'wholesale' theft; †**whole-stone** *a.*, (of lime) unslaked, **whole-time** *a.*, occupying the whole of some particular time, esp. of the working time; (of a person) employed during the whole time; **whole-timer**, = Full-timer; **whole-working** *Coal-mining*, see quot., and cf. A. 8 e, B. 4.

1846 J. *Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed 4) II p. xxi, A *whole-bred Southdown fat wether 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Whole-chase Boots*, are whole hunting, or large riding Boots. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* 37 We are *whole-chested, and our Breastes doe hold A single Hart, that is as good, as great 1633 Massinger *Guardian* IV. i, A well timbred youth ,he's whole chested too 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Dec. 1/2 The collection includes a series of *whole-colour porcelain and soft paste blue and white. 1857 T Moore *Handbk Brit. Ferns* (ed 3) 42 Scales *whole coloured or indistinctly two-coloured 1907 *R. Leighton's New Bk. Dog* 429 The litter will consist of some whole-coloured blacks, and some whole coloured whites. 1681 *Lond Gaz* No 1633/4 A large light Brindle Mastiff Dog, *whole-Ear'd. 1918 W. J Locke *Rough Road* xv, The village turned out to listen to them in *whole-eyed and whole-eared wonder. 1879 L Wright *Pigeon Keeper* 118 A Splash may often be mated to advantage with a *Whole-feather. 1683 *Lond Gaz.* No 1799/4 A large black Mayled, *whole Feathered, and thorough mewed Falcon 1840 Channing *Let to Miss Aikin* 18 July, What a *whole-hearted man! as we Yankees say. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Notes 366 The most perfect and whole-hearted repentance 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar 6/4 The whole-hearted support of British policy by the Canadians. 1893 in Barrows *World's Parl Relig.* I 534 Socially, we unite *whole-heartedly and without reservation with our non-Jewish fellow citizens. 1854 Faber *Growth in Holiness* iv 60 The great lesson of the Crucifix is *whole-heartedness with God. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* IV. xxii II 43 A wavering disposition, .a want of whole-heartedness, a dualism of life and aim 1601 Holland *Pliny* VIII. xxi I 206 In India, there be found bœufes *whole hoofed, with single hornes *Ibid.* XI xlvi 351 In some parts of Sclavonia, the Swine are not cloven-footed, but whole houfed 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 187 The Quadrupeda, whereof some are *μονώνυχα*, whole-hoofs, such as Asses, Mules, Horses 1835 [see Soliped *a*]. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III. 259 Your drawings..are all taken down; as is also your own *whole-length picture. 1752 Chesterf *Let to Son* 28 Nov, Undoubted originals (whether heads, half-lengths, or whole-lengths, no matter) of Cardinals Richelieu, Mazarin, and Retz 1817 T F Dibdin *Bibliogr Decam.* II 434 *note*, A small whole length of Joseph with an angel above 1818 Hazlitt *Engl Poets* iv 139 The faultless whole-length mirror that reflected his own person 1856 Faris El-Shidiac *Pract Gram. Arabic* 18 Swelling the grammar unnecessarily with a great number of whole-length conjugations 1865 C. R. Leslie & T. Taylor *Sir Joshua Reynolds* I. 104 The portrait which tended most to establish his reputation was a whole-length of Captain Keppel on a sandy beach 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov 504/2 Whilst admitting the great spirit and immense intellectuality of the woman, he cannot but feel a lack of sincerity, of *whole-mindedness. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVII. 406/1 Fixing a point for the aftermost timber that is *whole moulded. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 159 *Whole-moulded*, a term applied to the bodies of those ships which are so constructed that one mould made to the midship bend, with the addition of a floor hollow, will mould all the timbers, below the main breadth, in the square body 1668 [Stedman] *Tintinnalogia* (1671) 54 *Whole-pulls, is to Ring two Rounds in one change, that is, Fore-stroke and Back stroke, so that every time you pull down the bells at Sally, you make a new change differing from that at the Back stroke next before; this Whole pulls was altogether practised in former time. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch* in *Ch Bells Devon* III. 228 A 'whole pull' includes swinging the bell round twice, off from the balance, and round up to the balance again. . In whole-pull ringing each bell makes a whole pull to every change. 1885 *Sat. Rev* 3 Jan 11/1 The heeling occurs only in strong *whole-sail winds 1821 *Joseph the Book-man* 85 Some, half-seas, like fools do swagger, While other some, *whole-seas, do stagger 1834 *Kentuckian in New York* I. 190 (Thornton) [The New-Yorkers] are a *whole-souled people. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home*, *Haunts of Burns* II. 72 A bust of Burns .. looking not so warm and whole-souled as his pictures usually do. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 209 A most vigorous and whole souled resentment. 1649 Lightfoot *Battle with Wasp's Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 423 Whom you have so unworthily used, as to steal his arguments by *whole-steal 1703 *Churchw. Acc Bucknall, Lincs.* (MS.), 3 Chalden of *wholestone Lime 1906 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 421/3 The Inspector of Colleges .will be a *whole-time officer of the University 1918 *Act 8 Geo. V*, c. 5 Sched 1. § 4 Engaged in whole-time work .. of national importance. 1869 *Daily News* 18 Dec., To see that all the children of a district attend some school either as *whole timers or half-timers. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, **Whole-working*, Newc, working where the ground is still whole, i. e, has not been penetrated as yet with breasts Opposed to *pillar-work*, or the extraction of pillars left to support previous work

†**Whole**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 hoole, 5–6 hole. [f. Whole *a*]

I. 1. *trans.* To make whole, heal, cure.

14 *Stockholm Med MS* 1. 233 in *Anglia* XVIII 301 Þe cold festre xal be holyd with hete. *c*1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v 1952 With whiche oyle of soores alle grievauns Whiche men suffre, it wil be hooled anoon *c*1450 — *Life St. Gilbert* xxxiv 110 Summe wer holed fro certeyn seknesse þe merites of þis Seynt.

2. *intr.* To become whole; to recover from sickness; to heal, as a wound.

14 *Stockholm Med. MS* 1 241 in *Anglia* XVIII 301 Of cler hony and rye-flour late bake a kake, And ley't to þe hole of þe festeryd sor, And so it schal holyn. 1460–70 *Bk Quinte Essence* 15 Þe oolde feble man schal vse þis deuyn drynk .and wiþinne a fewe dayes he schal so hool þat he schal fele him silf of þe statt and þe strenkþe of xl 3eer. 1690 W Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 The wounds whole not

II 3. *trans.* To make into a whole; to assemble or unite.

1443–9 Pecock *Donet* xvii. (1921) 186 þese specþis hoolid and maad of þe 11 seid maners *a*1577 Sir T Smith *Commw. Eng* (1609) 18 The Captaine wholed a multitude of people gathered..of diuers Nations .and beginneth a Commonwealth after this maner.

†**Whole** = *who will* (cf. Ile).

1606 Marston *Parasit.* v. H 4, Whole kisse thee now? whole cou't thee now? whole ha thee now?

Whole, obs. form of Hole *sb.*

Whole cloth. A piece of cloth of the full size as manufactured, as distinguished from a piece that may be cut off or out of it for a garment, etc

1433 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 451/2 Hole Clothes, called brode Clothes 1525 *Wydow Edyth* in Hazl. *Shaks Jest-bks* (1864) 58 Might I be so bolde as of your hole cloth To desire you for to deliuer vnto me As much as wyll suffyse To make a large Gowne and a Kyrtell 1724 *Act 11 Geo I* c. 24 § 1 Every Woollen Broad Cloth,..whether called an End or Half Cloth, or a Long or Whole Cloth

b. *fig* or in fig. context, esp in phr. *cut* (etc) *out of* (*the*) *whole cloth*, used in various senses; now esp. (*U. S. colloq.* or *slang*) of a statement wholly fabricated or false.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk* (Camden) 77, I shalbe contente to lende you the choyce of as many gentle wordes and looveIye termes as we. use to deliver ower thankes in. Choose whether you will have them given or yeeldid, kutt owte of the whole cloathe, or otherwise powrid owte 1594 Nashe *Christ's T* 46 Two or three thousand pound. When hee hath it all in his handes, for a month or two he reuels it, and cuts it out in the whole cloth 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gent.* 333 They cut it out of the whole cloth, and divide their acres peece-meale into shreds 1634 Peacham *Compl Gentl.* 1. (1906) 5 The valiant Souldier measureth out of the whole cloath his Honour with his sword. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV vi 177 This rent (not in the seam but whole cloth) betwixt these Churches. 1677 Hubbard *Pres. St New-Eng* II 1 The List or Border here being known to be more worth then the whole Cloth; That whole Tract of Land, being of little worth, unless it were for the Borders thereof upon the Sea-coast. 1843 C Mathews *Writ* 68 (Thornton) Isn't this entire story made out of whole cloth? 1897 *Fortn Rev.* July 140 Absolutely untruthful telegrams were manufactured out of 'whole cloth'. 1905 Vachell *Hill* xii, That Eton captain is cut out of whole cloth; no shoddy there.

Whole-footed (-futed), *a.*

†**1.** Having 'whole' or undivided feet, i. e. with the toes united; web-footed, as a bird; *rarely*, solid-hoofed, as a quadruped. *Obs*

13 *E. E. Allit. P* B. 538 Þe hole-foted fowle to þe flod hyȝez. 1513 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* (1868) 279 All maner hole foted fowles that haue theyr lyuyng vpon the water. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 32 The Asses of India differ from all other whole-footed beasts 1696 Jn. Edwards *Demonstr Exist God* I 193 [Water-fowl] are generally whole footed 1704 Ray *Creation* (ed. 4) 147 Such Creatures as are whole-footed or fin toed.

2. Treading with the whole foot on the ground, not lightly or on tip-toe.

*a*1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Whole-footed* 1. Treading flat and heavy, as if there were no joints in the feet. 1896 Wherry *Alpine Notes* 119 It has often been noticed in mountaineering that a guide can go face forward and whole-footed up a slope.

3. *fig.* Unreserved, frank, free and easy *colloq.* or *slang.*

*a*1734 North *Life Dr J. North* (1744) 278 His chief Remissions were when some of his nearest Relations were with him, and then, as they say, he was wholefooted *a*1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Whole-footed*. 2 Very intimate, closely confederate.

†**Who'leful,** *a Obs. rare.* In 5–6 hol(e)full. [f. Whole *a.* + -ful.] Health-giving, wholesome. Hence †**Wholefully** *adv.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P R* VII lxviii (W de W.) sivb/2 Iuys of Caprifoli Oynions Rewe [etc] with vyneygre and hony ben holfully [*Bodl MS* heelefilliche] layed to suche bytynges *a*1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. (1811) 306 Drawe ye holefull water of lore of my wellys.

†**Wholehead.** *Obs rare*—1. In 5 holehede. [f. Whole *a.* + -head] Completeness.

*c*1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Þe iij. spanne lengthe muste be holehede, þat þi sorwe be hole for alle þi synnes to-gedere

Wholely, obs. form of Wholly.

Wholeness (hōʊ·lnes). [f. Whole *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being whole.

1. Soundness, freedom from injury, unimpaired state, integrity. Now *rare* and associated with other senses.

*c*1000 in *Archiv für das Stud d neu. Spr.* CXXI 46 Willende & nellende, on ȝesundfulnysse & on þan halnesse, [1340 see Yholnesse] *c*1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr iv. 127 (Camb MS.) Þou weenyst þat it be diuerse fro the hoolnesse of science, þat any man sholde deme a thing to ben oother weys thanne it is it self 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. xii. 103 Holnes of mynde, redynes of wyll, in holy saules, suffyrs þame not dedly to synne. 1443–9 Pecock *Donet* x (1921) 154 Þilk hool [3id] comaundement in his ful hoolnes is ȝeuokid, ȝhe, and foi boden. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 229 Neyther the godhed was mynysshed in the sonne ne the holenesse of the maydenhod in the mother. *c*1460 *Oseney Reg* 30 To be holde and to be had, .with all the integrite or hoolenysse in the which William of Saynte John all þe foresaide thynges had and holde 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir W.* (1884) 336 Holiness, that is *wholeness* 1885 *American* IX. 229 Rossa has too much regard for the wholeness of his skin to run that kind of a risk.

2. The character of having nothing wanting, or of having all its parts in due connexion; completeness, perfection; unbroken or undivided state; the quality of constituting a complex unity.

(ME. *all hoolenesse* is f *all hool* + *nesse.*)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* XIX. CXVI (1495) mm j b/1 All hoolenesse [orig *totalitas*] and perfightnesse longyth to one & vnite 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V 279 The thynges seide .be seyde by anticipacion, that the hollenesse of the story may be conservede. 1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* D iij, He dydde both gene vnto vs an wholsom refection of his

body, and of his bloud, and also did briefle assoil that hard question of his wholnes. 1581 Marbeck *Bk Notes* 95 The wholenesse and substaunce of Baptime doth consist in two things, the Word and the Element 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 108 Those bedightings or affections that belong to it, as having parts; of which the wholeness .was one 1744 Harris *Three Treat.* II ii. (1765) 64 *note*, As far as Perplexity and Confusion may be avoided, and the Wholeness of the Piece may be preserved clear and intelligible 1830 W Taylor *Hist Surv Germ Poetry* I 265 A book of tales,..without drift or wholeness of design all is episode. 1849 Rock *Ch Fathers* I. iii 246 The unbroken wholeness of this stone was a symbol of the unbrokenness of the Church 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I ii 114 Peace-lover is our Harold for the sake Of England's wholeness 1886 — *Locksley Hall 60 Yrs. After* 101 Sweet St. Francis of Assisi He that in his Catholic wholeness used to call the very flowers Sisters, brothers.

b. The totality or total amount *of* something (*obs.*); something complete or unified (*rare*) = Whole *sb.* 1, 2

a 1340 Hampole *Ps* cxxxvi. 8 Of þe & in þe..is þe hoolnes of my ioy 1678 Cudworth *Intell Syst.* Pref. A 4, These Three taken all together, make up the Wholeness and Entireness of The True Intellectual System of the Universe 1856 Hawthorne *Engl. Note bks.* (1870) II 191 What shapeless and ragged utterances Englishmen are content to put forth, without attempting anything like a wholeness

Wholer (hōu·lər) *local.* [f Whole *a.* or *sb* + -er 1.] (See quot.)

1633 *Terrier of Swinton* in *N. & Q* 6th Ser (1885) XI 366/1 The inhabitants of Swinton as likewise the Lands are partly Wholers and partly Halfers to the Churches or Parsonages of Wath and Mexborough Wholers are they that paye their Tythes wholy, bothe prædial and personal, to one of the foresaide Churches onely, vizt. to Wath onely or Mexborough onely.

Wholesale (hōu·lsēl), *sb*, *a*, *adv.*

I. 1 Orig two words, Whole *a.* and Sale *sb.*2, in phr. *by whole sale* (also † *by the* or † *in whole sale*), now usually ellipt. as adv, qualifying *sell, buy*, or words of similar meaning In large quantities, in gross (as opposed to *by retail*).

a 1417 *York Memorandum Bk.* (Surtees) I. 283 To sell any girdeles by retaile or holesale. 1579 Wilkinson *Confut. Fam Love* 41 Those men which sell by whole sale haue a quicker dispatch. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 53 If seates of iustice were to be solde for money, wee haue them amongst vs that would buy them vp by the whole sale 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III 95 Great Merchants disdaine to sell, otherwise then by whole sale. 1731–2 *Norwich Merc* 19–26 Feb 3/2 William Steele . selleth the following Goods either by Wholesale or Retail. 1824 Southey *Sir T More* (1829) I. 135 Purchasing articles for the community in wholesale 1866 *Chamb. Encycl* VIII. 691/1 These pegged goods [*sc* shoes] are disposed of wholesale in boxes 1883 *Lanc Times Rep.* 9 Feb 727/1 Inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail.

2. *fig.* (with construction as in 1). In a large way, in large numbers or amount, in abundance, profusely, extensively, indiscriminately.

1601 W. Cornwallis *Ess* II. xxix. Q 7, We whose narrow roomes are not able to traffick with vertue by the whole-sale but by retayle. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI vi. 489 Africanus, from whose Store-house Eusebius tooke his Chronicle, ..almost by wholesale. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks. 1716 I. 330 St. Cyprian who was liberal by wholesale, bestowing all at once, a fair estate on God and the poor. 1741 Watts *Improv Mind* I. v. (1786) 108 They despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale 1837 *Blackw Mag* XLII. 112 The wild Bashkirs slaughtered them by wholesale. 1869 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* III. 104 Homer never allows distinguished Greeks to fall wholesale by the Trojan sword 1871 Freeman *Norm Conq* IV xx 503 The Norman version makes him overthrow Welsh Kings by wholesale

† **3.** Sale in gross; *fig.* dealing in a large way or in big quantities; indiscriminate or unlimited disposal (opp. to *retail*). *Obs*

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 166 Take them out of their tracke, put them from their whole-sale, and turne them to retayle . I will not giue a button for the best of them. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* I § 6 To which his ταυτα παντα σοι δωσω all this will I give (could he make such a whole-sale) can bear no proportion. 1788 Picken *Poems* 57 Merchants shops, For halesale or retailin'.

II. *attrib.* or *adj.* **4. a.** Selling a commodity by wholesale.

c 1645 in *Archaeologia* LII 135 A hosyer & whole saleman for narrow wares 1711 Addison *Spect* No 64 ¶ 3 A wholesale Dealer in Silks and Ribbons 1724 De Foe *Tour Gt. Brit* I 124 It being frequent for the London Wholesale Men to carry back Orders from their Dealers 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 5 Mr. John Neville, a Wholesale ironmonger. 1812 Sir J Sinclair *Syst Husb Scot.* II 22 The farmer at a distance from markets may be compared to a wholesale merchant 1876 F S Williams *Midl. Railw.* 637 Drugs from the wholesale houses for country druggists.

b. Pertaining to sale in gross; used for a commodity sold by wholesale.

1724 De Foe *Tour Gt Brit* I 130 When the great Hurry of Wholesale Business begins to be over. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* IV, Pickles in great wholesale jars 1867 J. Laing *Theory of Business* II. 15 The retail price of '13', we take to mean that shopkeepers received this amount of money for their stocks; and the wholesale price of '11', shows that they pay to warehousemen '2' less than they received. 1896 L. L Price *Money* VI 174 Greater friction prevails in the retail than in the wholesale market 1902 *Builder* 5 Apr p xix, Clerk and Traveller required for a Wholesale Country Business.

5. *fig.* Having an extensive application; unlimited or indiscriminate in range; doing something, or done, largely, profusely, or in great quantities

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* II xvii 116 But how long shall I be retailing out rules to this Merchant? Take our Saviours whole-sale rule, Whatsoever ye would have men do unto you, do you unto them. 1654 Butler *Hud* II iii 809 Those whole sale Criticks, that cry down all Philosophy. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I v, The Moors had treated this unhappy people with a wholesale and relentless barbarity 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xlvii, Slaughtering lions in a wholesale way like rabbits 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* III, I am by no means a wholesale admirer of our legal solemnities 1843 Scudamore *Grafenberg* 27 It is a sort of wholesale theory, and equally serves for all persons, and for every known disorder 1863 H. Cox *Institt* I vii 73 A wholesale creation of peers for the purpose of obtaining a majority 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rebel of Family* xxii, 'Would you go to the colonies with the man you loved?' 'I would go into the desert!' she answered in her passionate wholesale way.

Hence **Who lesale** *v. trans.*, to sell wholesale (in quot. *intr.* for *pass.*); **Who lesalely** *adv.*, in a wholesale way, extensively, profusely; **Who lesaler**, one who sells goods wholesale (to retailers), a wholesale dealer, **Who·lesaleness**, wholesale quality, profuseness, indiscriminateness.

1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan 289/1 English ladies' shoes, *wholesaling at $ 1 50 per pair. 1887 J D Hooker in *Life* (1918) II 295 The supposed facts are *wholesalely unreliable 1892 *Graphic* 24 Dec 758/2 The very *wholesaleness of the present charges of corruption 1857 Tooke & Newmarch *Hist Prices* V 375 Nor is it necessary .that the whole quantity should be in the retailers, either of the *wholesalers or the retailers 1888 E Bellamy *Looking Backward* 146 The manufacturer sold to the wholesaler. 1907 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/6 In the bakery trade between the wholesaler and retailer the expression 'bushel' .was a measure of weight.

† **Wholeship.** *Obs.* In 3 hal-, holse(h)ipe [f. Whole *a* + -ship 1] = Wholeness 1.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 7 Ilch him in halschipe, vnwemmet as he is *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom* I. 189 O muchele menske to beon moder of swuche sone mid holscipe [*Cott. MS* (p 203) iholschipe: see Yholschipe] of maiden.

Wholesome (hōu lsŏm), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see Whole; also 4–6 (with normal shortening) **holsum, -som, 6–8 wholsom(e.** (For north. dial. and Sc. forms see Halesome) [OE. **hālsum*, corresp. to OS. **hēlsam* (implied in adv. *hēlsamo*), MLG. *heilsam*, Du. *heilzaam* salutary (dial = healthy), OHG. (MHG., G.) *heilsam*, ON. *heilsamr*: see Whole *a.* and -some *suffix* 1. The northern form (reinforced from ON.) is represented by Halesome]

1. Conducive to well-being in general, esp. of mind or character; mentally or morally healthful; tending or calculated to do good; beneficial, salutary.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 111 3if ðu luuest ðine ajene wille alre mast, þanne is ðe swiðe holsum ðat ðu þis ofri ðine louerde god *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 103 Penne riseð ure helend on his heorte, and techeð him holsum lore 1382 Wyclif *1 Tim* vi 3 The holsum wordis of oure Lord Jhesu Crist. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IV xxiii. (MS Bodl 263) 252/2 It is nat holsum with goddis to pleie 1535 Starkey *Lett. in England* (1878) p xvii, Holsome ceremonys of the church 1566 Stapleton *Ret Untr Jewel* I 22 It is manifeste that we. do celebrate the memoriall of that One and holsome Sacrifice 1600 Marston, etc *Jack Drum's Entert* I. (1601) A 4 b, So great a masse of coyne might mount from wholsome thrift 1607 Shaks. *Cor* II. iii 66 You'l marre all Pray you speake to em .In wholsome manner. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 695 A good example of wholsome severity. 1632 Brome *North Lasse* I iv, They are wholsomer company. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 10 ¶ 5, I will daily instil into them such sound and wholsome Sentiments, as shall have a good Effect on their Conversation. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. vi, Wholesome Admonition and Reproof 1824 Southey *Let to G. C Bedford* 24 May, To enjoy better air, keep better hours, and employ herself in quieter and wholesomer pleasures. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xlvii VI. 127 Thebes was destroyed that the example of its fate might strike the rest of Greece with a wholesome awe 1879 Froude *Cæsar* II. 12 The sober and wholesome manners of life among the early Romans had given them vigorous minds in vigorous bodies. 1892 Kipling *Lett Trav* (1920) 62 It is wholesome and tonic to realise the powerlessness of man in the face of these little accidents.

2. Promoting or conducive to health; favourable to or good for health, health-giving or health-preserving, salubrious.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 940 Pilke ground þat bereth þe wedys wykke, Bereth eke þese holsome herbes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* IX. xi. (Bodl. MS), Marche water is not full holsom to drinke *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2877 It is holsom to breke our fast be tyme. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 No holsome, ne lusty fruyte, but bytter and vnsauoury *c* 1430 Lydg *Compl Bl Knt* 14 To take the holsome lusty eyre. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 96 O fair Phebus, quhare is thy holsum heit? 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 48 b, Abrecockes .are lesse then the other peches and are holsummer for the stomack. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* V xvii 457 The Ayre is not very holesome, by reason of the situation vnder the Line, and the multitude of Lakes and Riuers. 1667 Milton *P. L* X 847 The still Night, not now Wholsom and cool, and mild. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I. 103/1 Flat ceilings are wholesomer. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 230 Wholsome weeds, that their rich fields abound with. 1819 Keats *Eve of St Mark* 5 The city streets were clean and fair From wholesome drench of April rains 1849 Claridge *Cold Water Cure* 203 By this means the stable was rendered wholesome, and the horses continued healthy 1891 *Leeds Merc* 2 May 6/5 Old spirits are more wholesome than the new, which are far more irritating to the stomach

† **b.** Having the property of restoring health; remedial, curative, medicinal *Obs.* (or merged in prec. sense).

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* III 27 Resseyuynge holsum medicyns of her heuenly lechis 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V iv, That fayr skynne which is so holsome, ye shalle make hit to be bound vpon your bely, and. bit shalle rendre you in as good helthe as euer ye were 1557 Turner (*title*) A Booke of the Bath of Baeth..with diverse other bathes moste holsom and effectual. 1590 Shaks *Com Err.* V i. 104 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* III xxxii. 195 Wholsome pills for the sick.

3 Sound in (physical or moral) condition or constitution; free from disease or taint; healthy. Now *rare*, or associated with other senses

a 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* x (1535) F j b, He hated delicate and gay nurses, and they that were laborious homely and holsome he loued 1602 Shaks *Ham.* I v 70 It doth curd. The thin and wholesome blood. *Ibid* III. ii. 271. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. v, *Vrs* I, I, Gamesters, mocke a plaine plumpe soft wench because she's lusty and wholesome. 1653 Jer Taylor *Serm.* III. (L) It is not to be expected that a diseased father should beget wholesome children. 1820 Shelley *Ed. Tyr.* I. 83 He has not half an inch of wholesome fat Upon his carious ribs. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* II, A plump rosy-cheeked wholesome apple faced young woman 1851 Hawthorne *Ho Seven Gables* IX, The purifying influence scattered . by the presence of one youthful, fresh, and thoroughly wholesome heart 1896 Housman *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv, Ere the wholesome flesh decay

Comb 1905 Sladen *Playing the Game* I. xi, An unusually wholesome natured woman.

b. *transf.* of a quality, condition, place, etc. (often approaching sense 1).

1604 Shaks *Oth* III. i. 49 In wholsome Wisedome He might not but refuse you. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii 105 O Nation miserable! When shalt thou see thy wholsome dayes againe? 1641 in Rogers *Protests of Lords* (1875) I. 5 Such as shall disturb wholesome order. 1871 R. H Hutton *Ess.* II 63 A wholesome busy city like Manchester.

c. *Naut.* Of a ship (see quots.); *transf.* of the sea.

1627 Capt. J Smith *Sea Gram* xi 52 A Ship that will try, hull, and ride well at Anchor, we call a wholsome Ship. *Ibid.*, This makes her wholsome in the Sea without rowling. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I 17 The Top-mast being aloft the Ship is the holsomest, and maketh better way through the Sea. 1762 *Elsdale's Narr* (MS.), The long continuance of the Gale had rais'd a most mountainous sea, but it was remarkably long and wholsome

B. as *sb.* in *pl.* Wholesome things.

In first quot in a canting use (? suggested by *fulsome*).

1731–8 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 158 Bring me a Dram after my Goose; 'tis very good for the Wholsoms. 1858 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVI 358 To provide tables of the wholesomes and unwholesomes 1863 'Holme Lee' *A. Warleigh* III iii, Steer clear of novels before Miss Austen and Scott; if you would like me to make you out a list of amusing wholesomes, I will do it.

Wholesomely (hōu lsŏmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a wholesome manner.

1. In a way conducive to well-being in general; with good tendency or effect; beneficially, salutarily.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Þe giue of eche lif he giueð mid þe holi husel, þanne man it undeistondeð rihtliche and holsumliche. 1549 Coverdall, etc. *Erasm Par. Rom.* VI 1–7 This bodye of synne is then in vs effectually and holsomely slaine. 1622 A Court *Constancie* II 109 Afflictions happen to vs wholsomely. 1650 S Clarke *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 47 What was wholsomly advised that he willingly assented to. 1797 *Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed 6) I. 250 *note*, He was a good man, and wholesomely governed the church committed to him 1879 M. Arnold *Mixed Ess, Democr.* 24 That which operates noxiously in the one, may operate wholesomely in the other

2. So as to promote health; in a way favourable to health; † remedially, medicinally (*obs*); healthily (*rare*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* XVIII. xxviii. (Bodl. MS), Auctours comaundeþ to take such whelpes holsomliche ajens venemous bitinge of houndes. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 9 The meate good and holsome and holsomly drest 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* G ij, That their Linnen be wholsomly and cleanly washed. 1611 Speed *Theat Gt Brit.* I. 47 b, This Citty standeth holsomly and sweetly, as it were vpon a hill. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* IX x (1678) 222 Those things which do wholsomly and moderately nourish. 1859 *All Year Round* No 32. 127 Paraguay tea . adulterates the real souchong wholesomely. 1870 *Echo* 15 Nov., A sufficiency of wholesome, and .. wholesomely cooked food.

Wholesomeness (hōu·lsŏmnes). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being wholesome, in any sense.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 On þat wise lið ure helende on his heorte, alse on sepulcre, and swiðeð of holsumnesse lore togenes him, forte þat on þen þridde dai, þat is heorte be liht. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 239 3if þei loueden treuþe of god . as moche as þei louen helþe of here body & holsumnesse of here bodily mete 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R.* VI. xxi (Bodl MS), Water þat renneth, vpon cleere stones oþer grauel haþ þe secunde holsumnes. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos* (Palfr.) 94 b, In meats the wholsomenesse is as much to be required as the pleasantnesse 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* 76 b, The holsomnesse of the ayer in other countries. 1616 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. vii (ed 3) 588 This yeelds not to any Indian Region, in goodlinesse and wholesomenesse. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog* I. 375 Malt liquor is not so frequently used, as its wholesomeness deserves. 1807 Southey

Let. to G. C. Bedford 4 Oct, The bitterness of the cup will have passed away, and you will then perceive its wholesomeness 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 333 Not only to the repair of the roads themselves, but to..the safety, wholesomeness, and comfort of the passage along them. 1906 *Lit World* 15 Nov 517/2 The general wholesomeness of Dr. Gladden's position is..beyond cavil.

Wholewise (hōu'lwəiz), *adv nonce-wd.* [f. Whole *a.* or *sb.* + -wise.] As a whole, completely, all at once

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 107 If you ask,. Whether it touches *secundum se totum* or not? Whether wholewise or piecewise? 1880 Lanier *Hymns of Marshes* 1 147 The.. sea rim sinks wholewise.

Wholey, wholie, obs. forms of Wholly.

Wholl, wholle, obs forms of Whole.

Whollop, var. Wallop *sb.* and *v.*

Wholly (hōu llɪ, hōu lɪ), *adv.* Forms *α.* see Halely. *β.* 4–5 hollich(e, 4–6 hoolly, holy, holly, 5–6 hooly, 6–8 wholy, (4 hoollıche, holıche, holykе, holilich, holi, hooli, 5 hoolich, holych, holli, holely, hoyly, 6 hol(l)ye, hoolye, holıe, whol(l)ye, whol(l)ıe, 7 wholelye, whollily), 7–8 wholey, 7–9 wholely, 6– wholly. [ME. *hol(l)iche, iholliche*, repr. OE. type **(ge)hālīce*: see Whole *a.* and -ly 2. For the northern form see Halely.

The normal development of OE. (**ge)hālīce* was *(y)hǣllıche* (14th–15th c.), giving ultimately *holly* (hǫ lɪ), which survives dialectally But, by the influence of the adj *hǫl* Whole, a type with a long root-vowel was differentiated, *hālliche*, this type, with *ll* retained or with simplification to *l* (which appears to have taken place as early as the 14th cent), is represented by the modern pronunciations (hōu llɪ) and (hōu lɪ). ✻The current spelling *wholly* descends from the ME. *holliche*, and has ultimately prevailed over the once common *wholely* and *wholy*, which would more normally denote the resultant standard pronunciations (For the simplification of *ll* to *l* cf early forms of Foully, *fuli, fouly, fowlye*, and Solely, *sooly, soly.*)]

In all senses formerly sometimes pleonastically joined with *all, full,* or *fully* : cf. Whole A. 7.

1. As a whole, in its entirety, in full, throughout, all of it; † formerly also (in ref. to a pl or collect. sb.), all of them, all together, in a body. Now *rare.*

a 1300 [see Halely]. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 1737 Al holyke [*v. r.* All holy] com þer flote In Dertemuthe. *Ibid.* 14357 Þre 3er holy was he kyng 1338 — *Chron.* (1810) 34 Alle þe regne holy was þat tyme in his hand 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 25 Abraham..seigh holy [*v. r* hoolly] þe Trinite, Thre persones in parcelles departable fro other. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 8 To parfourne *holelich* and trewlich this .testament. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3368 They heldede to hir heste alle holly at ones. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 103 To restore all þinges, not only holy, but also abundantly & ouerhepid 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII* c. 18 § 1 As yf all the. purporte of the same Commission ware in this present acte holly and particularly rehersed. 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v. lv. § 7 That infinite word..could not in part but must needes be wholie incarnate. 1611 *Bible* Lev vi. 23 Euery meat offering for the Priest shal be wholly burnt: it shall not be eaten 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxxi 536 *Non omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; there is a life I live, which death cannot touch 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 158 ₱ 4, I would have a Spectator wholly writ upon Good-breeding. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, He..took off the brandy wholely at twa draughts. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vii § 3 A man who can see truth at all, sees it wholly, and neither desires nor dares to mutilate it.

2. Completely, entirely, to the full extent (so that there is no deficiency); altogether, totally, thoroughly, quite.

[*a* 1300, etc : see Halely. *c* 1315, 1340 : see Yholliche] *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520* If 56 Ant 3if ani his ipult out of suuche entre, sal he recouereu his seisine of him pleinliche ant holliche ase he þe obere les? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* B 104 Þat my hous may holly by halkes by fylled. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 495 Nis he holly at my hest in hard & in nesche. 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 4 Sche .dede al holi what he wolde. *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr., Gov Lordsh.* 105 Y desire welfare, helth, strynght and goodnesse, all holely to come to vche man. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* viii 22 Þai shall be .for-done hoyly, hyde and hewe 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 551 Do thy selfe wholly addres To walke in thy vocation. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 270 The Archers of England shot so wholy together, that the Frenche men were faine to geue place. 1600 W Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 355 *Amor & dilectio* (both loue in English) were the words most, & all wholy in request. 1612 Shaks *Cymb.* II. ii. 10 Sleepe hath ceiz'd me wholly. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin* 104 Mr. Bradford makes wholy for our present Tenet. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol* (1712) I 8 As he [*sc* God] is not divided..in Himself, so neither let him be in your Affections; but love Him wholly, and wholly Him. 1833 Ht Martineau *Tale of Tyne* I 5 We were wholly at a loss what to do 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III I 358 The great majority of the houses, have. been wholly, or in great part, rebuilt 1928 *Cornhill Mag.* June 636 His words.. were wholly admirable and true.

b. Entirely, so as to exclude everything else; hence practically equivalent to 'exclusively, solely, only, without exception'.

c 1425 *Cast Persev* 598 in *Macro Plays* 95 Goddys seruyse þou must forsake, & holy to þe werld þee take 1552 Udall *Erasm. Par Luke* xxii 24–30 Neither shall he take the laude and praise vnto himselfe, but referre the same entierly and wholye vnto God. 1603 G Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 47 Inhabited wholelye by Welshmen. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 180 The Instruction of the people, dependeth wholly, on the right teaching of Youth. *a* 1708 [see 2]. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 67 They shall give up themselves wholy hereto without entangling themselves with the World. 1847 C Bronte *Jane Eyre* xvii, My ear was wholly intent on analyzing the mingled sounds 1859 Tennyson *Marr. Geraint* 441 A creature wholly given to brawls and wine.

Wholve, *sb. dial.* Also 5 wolve, whulve, (7 hulve, hull), 8 whoulve. [Variant of Wha(u)ve] A short arched or covered drain under a path.

1395 (4 June) *View of Frankpledge Gt Waltham* (MS.), Johannes Hereward de jure reparat quemdam Wholue juxta Stonfeld 1466 *Birchanger Court Roll*, Vnum wholve non scuratum apud Grouchemede. 1469 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B* fol. 18 (MS) Le whulve atte crosse 1637 *Maldon, Essex, Docts.* Bundle 161. No 3 (MS) We present Abell Hawkes . for .. not laying of a hull against his gate for the passing of the watter. 1712 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds*, Bundle 114, No 17 (MS) We present Mr Kemp for not laying a whoulve at y^e^ great avingmilk-well mead. 1903 (Essex dial.) I've been opening a wolve

†**Wholve,** *v Obs. rare.* [Variant of Wha(u)ve] = Whelve *v.* 1.

14 . *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 614/42 *Supinus*, wholuyd [*printed* wholnyd].

Wholy, obs. form of Hoolee.

1622 in Foster *Engl Factories Ind* (1908) II 76 Eighteen rupp[ees] at once given in pane to certayne banyans at the feast of Wholy.

Whom, obs form of Holy, Wholly.

Whom (hūm), *pron* Forms : *α.* 1 hwæm, 1–3 hwam, 3–5 wam, 3–5, 8–9 *Sc.* wham, 4–5 whame, whaym(e, wom, 4–7 whome, (3 ȝwam, whæm, *Orm.* whamm, 4 huam, whaam, whaime, 5 wome, hom(e, whem, waim, 6 hoom, *Sc.* vhom), 3– whom ; *north.* and *Sc.* 3–4 quam, 4–6 quham, 4–6, 8 quhome, 4–7 quhom, (3 quuam, 4 quaym, quem, quhowm, 5 qwhom(e, qwom(e, qhom) *β.* 1 hwone, hwæne, hwæne, 2 hwen, 2–3 hwan, 3 whæn, wan, ȝwan, wanne, 3–4 whan. [*Whom* represents formally OE. *hwām*, later variant of *hwæm* (:— **xwaimē*), dat. of *hwā* Who, *hwæt* What, corresp. (with variation of inflexion) to OFris. *hwām* (WFris. *wam, waam*, NFris. *hām*), OS. *hwem(u)*, OHG. (*h*)*wemu, -o* (MHG., G. *wem*), ON. *hveim* (MSw. *hwem* used as dat. and acc, early Da. also *hwam*), Goth. *hwamma*. In its usage *whom* combines the functions of OE. *hwæm* and OE. *hwone, hwane, hwæne*, acc. masc. of *hwā*, corresp. to OFris. *hwane, hwene*, OS. *hwena* (MDu, Du *wien*), OHG. (*h*)*wenan, wen*(*en* (MHG , G. *wen*), ON. (eastern) *hvan*, Goth. *hwana*. The history of OE. *hwone*, ME. (*h*)*wan* is therefore illustrated under this heading in order to exhibit the merging of the original acc. and dat. under the forms of the latter. (The form-history is complicated in the 12th and 13th centuries by the fact that in weak positions (*h*)*wam* often became (*h*)*wan*, and the latter when neuter is indistinguishable from Whon I.)

The earliest instance here recorded of the use of the dat. form as an acc. or direct object is in the indef. relative *swa hwam swa swa* = whomsoever (Laud Chron. an. 1123) · see sense 6. By 1200 this shift had extended to the relative and dependent interrogative uses, but examples of the independent interrogative use are hardly earlier than 1300 : see sense 1 b.] The objective case of Who : no longer current in natural colloquial speech.

1. In an independent question. **a.** as indirect object (dative) or as object of a preposition (or after *than*).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 68 Drihten to hwam ga we? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8353 O mi kingrike quat redes þou? Quam sal i giue it for to ledd? *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 463 To quam has þou þe tane till, tell me þe sothe. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* xxxi 2 Whom art thou like in thy greatnesse? — *Isa* xl 18 To whom then will ye licken God? 1539 *Bible* (Great) Isa. xxviii. 9 Whom then shal such one teach knowlege? 1592 Shaks *Two Gent.* II. i. 153 *Speed* To be a Spokes-man from Madam Siluia *Val* To whom? 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* iv. i (Shaks Soc) 52 Seek'st thou a better nurse? A better nurse than whom? 1780 Warner in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 369 For whom in the world do you think that I was kept so long kicking my heels? 1842 Ruskin *Lett to a College Friend* (1894) 129 To whom should I write if not to the only one of my friends whom I cannot see? 1866 Le Fanu *All in Dark* viii, I played to-day..two rubbers of fives; with whom do you think?

b. as direct object (accusative).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Hwane manaþ God maran gafoles þonne þone biscop? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John xvii. 4 Hwæne sece ge?

a 1300 *E E. Psalter* xxvi[1]. 1 Wham sal I drede? *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 206 Whom mai he to helpe crauen? 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvi 15 Whom seien ȝe me to be? *Ibid* xxvii. 21 Whom of the two wolen ȝee to be left? *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 69 Quhom sall I blame? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 38 Bot, O thou virgine, quham sall I call the? 1535 Coverdale *Isa* vi 8 Whom shall I sende, and who wilbe oure messaunger? 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. lxxiii. 25 Whom haue I in heauen but the? 1704 Taverner *Faithf Bride* III. 27 Whom wou'dst thou injure with a Villains Name? 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I vi ii, Whom but Maud should I meet? 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III 489 Whom think you she has seen?

2. In a dependent question, or clause of similar meaning. **a.** as indirect object or as object of a preposition.

The prep regularly precedes, but often followed in obs. Sc use (cf 10), in mod use it occas appears at the end of the clause, but in such cases in colloq. speech *who* is commonly substituted (see Who 5)

α. Beowulf 1696 Swa wæs..ȝemearcod..hwam þæt sweord geworht ærest wære *c* 825 *Vesp Ps* xxxviii[1] 7 [6] *Thesaurizat et ignorat cui congregat ea*, goldhordað & nat hwæm ȝesomnað ða *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 145 Þe holi gost þe him dide to understonden þat ure drihten wolde man bicumen and ware and wanne and of wam boren *c* 1200 Ormin 12612, I sahh cumenn Godess Gast Inn aness cullfress like, & I sahh uppo whamm he comm. *c* 1205 Lay. 11404 þe king . bæd heom ræden him ræd whæm [*c* 1275 wan] he mihte bi-tæche al his kine-riche. 13 *Cursor M* 10718 (Gott) Thoru þis prophete sal ȝe se Til quham þe may sal spousid be. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 93 Ne he ne wist to wham þat he mot mak his mone. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I 43 Tel me to whom þat Tresour appendeþ? *Ibid.* 47 He asked whom þe ymage was lyk. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 111, I wat nocht for quhat enchesoun, Na quham with he maid the cowyne. 1448 Marg Paston in *P Lett* I. 69, I fell hym so disposyd that he wold..asett to morgage all that he hath, he had nowth rowth to qhom *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 259 Quha is lord of yone land,. Or quham of is he haldand, Fayne wald I wit. 1504 C'tess Richmond tr *De Imitatione* IV v (1893) 267 Se from whom this mysterye is gyuen vnto the. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xiii 133 Thar sall thou knaw onone, Quhamto this wyndy gloir, voust, or avantis, The honor, or, with pane, the loving grantis. *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S T.S) xxiii 42 Tak heid Quhomefor thow suffer pane. 1600 Fairfax tr *Tasso* viii. liii, To spie at whom to aske we gazed round. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1088, I am come to see of whom such noise Hath walk'd about. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VIII 189 They let me go . They little thought with whom 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, Not that he cared to whom his daughter turned, or from whom turned away. 1859 *Sporting Mag* Feb. 77 When he found Gemmy knocked down to him (he knew not whom for) 1905 Elin. Glyn *Vicuss Ewang* 203 Getting a note, she did not tell me whom it was from, or what it was about

β. c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* xliv. 331 Ac ðu findst wið hwone ðu meaht flitan *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 326 in *O. E. Hom* I. 179 We scolden. us bi-þenche hwet we beð, and to wan we sculle and of wan we come *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1509 ȝef he biþencþ bi hwan [*v r* hwam] he lai, Al mai þe luue gan a-wai 1393 Langl *P. Pl* C. xiv. 158 Ich hadde wonder at wham [*v r* whan] and wher þat þe pye Lernede legge stynkes þat leyen in here neste.

b. as direct object

α. c 1205 Lay 27487 Þeo at þan laste nuste nan kempe Whæm [*MS* whæ] he sculde slæn on [*c* 1275 wam he solde smite] and wham [*MS.* whā, *c* 1275 wan] he sculde sparien. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6417 Þo bed he þe court..riȝt vnderstonde Wat vorewarde þer were ymad . Bituene hem & king edmund . & wan [*v rr* wam, wham] edmond made is eir. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) xi. 4 Haue minde of þi man, þou whote wham I mene *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* I. 348 Crist axide his disciplis whom þei seiden him to be 1526 Tindale *Luke* xii 5, I will shewe you whom ye shall feare. — *John* xiii. 18, I knowe whom I have chosen 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* xxiv 15 Chose you this daye whom ye wyll serue 1582 N Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq E. Ind* I. ix 22 b, He coulde not tell whom he might trust. 1610 Shaks *Temp* I i 20 Remember whom thou hast aboord 1693 Congreve *Old Bach* v. xv, I suppose you know whom I have got—now 1737 Pope *Hor., Epist.* I vi 102 Hire a Slave To Tell at your Levee To whom to nod, whom take into your Coach *Mod.* I don't know whom to ask.

β c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 127 Þe deofel geð abutan..sechinde hwen he maȝe fordon. *c* 1275 [see *c* 1205 in *α*].

¶ **3.** Used ungrammatically for the nominative Who, esp. as predicate in a dependent clause (being erroneously taken as object of the verb in the principal clause; sometimes app. from confusion with the Latin acc. and inf.).

[*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt xvi. 13 Hwæne secgeað menn þæt sy mannes sunu?] 1526 Tindale *Matt* xvi 13 Whom do men saye that I the sonne of man am? *Ibid* 15 But whom saye ye that I am? [So 1611; *R. V* 1881 who] *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth. Lyt. Brit* x. (1814) 20, I cannot thinke whome it should be 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul.* I i. 205 (Qo 1) Tel me in sadnes whome she is you loue 1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 574 The Horse seem'd to know whom 'twas he carri'd 1827 Belge *Sexagenarian* II 227 Whom is it you mean? 1861 Mrs H. Wood *East Lynne* III 1, Not having the least idea of whom Afy might be.

II. Indefinite (non-relative) use.

†**4.** The indefinite use of OE *hwā* (*hwæm*, etc) 'some one' did not survive, but, on the analogy of Otherwhat, Somewhat, ME. has *sum oþer wham* = some one else (Cf. Somewho.)

1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 6694 þan preyde þe iyche man Abraham, þat he wlde sende Lazare, or sum oþer wham, To hys breþryn.

III. Relative uses.

Also formerly with *that* following (see That *conj* 6).

5. As compound relative, or with ellipsis of antecedent (= he, him, those, etc. whom), of a person or persons: as direct object, or object of a preposition. *arch.* (Cf. Who 8.) Often approaching the indefinite sense 6.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke x 22 *Filius et cui uoluerit filius reuelare*, se sunu & huæm wælle se sunu ædeaua.] *c* 1200 Ormin 12888 Ne þarrf þuw nobht nu follȝhenn me, Her iss whamm ȝuw birrþ follȝhenn. 13 *Eufrosyne* 424 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 179/1 Whom he loueþ, he wol chastise. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 70 Wam þat ȝe þus bynd, schal be bound, and wam þat ȝe bring out of synne, þe peyn schal be forȝeuen hem. 1507 *Registr. Aberdon* (Maitl. Cl.) I. 352 And shuld present nain therto bot quhom that pleiss the

said Mr Alexander. 1526 TINDALE *John* xvii. 3 That they myght knowe the that only very God, and whom thou hast sent Iesus Christ. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 347 There were there, to whom Christe suuouied better in their heart, then Manna in their mouth *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* VI. iii. § 1 We are by repentance to appease whom we offend by sinne. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. v, I've offer'd to gain you whom you love at any price. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iii, A common bounty may relieve distress, But whom the vulgar succour, they oppress. 1820 BYRON *Juan* IV. xii, 'Whom the gods love die young' was said of yore. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* II, How sweet are looks that ladies bend On whom their favours fall! 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1315 Shall the sea give death whom the land gave birth?

b. with correlative in following clause. Cf. WHO 6 a. *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1768 Þat is min red, Wið quam ðu is findes, ðat he be dead *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 103 in *O E Misc* 40 Hwam ich biteche þat bied He me schal bitaye. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi 44 Vpon whom it shal falle, it shal togidre poune hym ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 770 Whayme that he towchede he was tynt for euer! *c* 1400 [see 5 above] 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 47 To whom lesse is forgiuen, the same doeth lesse loue 1539 *Bible* (Great) Rom. viii 30 Whom he appoynted before, them also he called [1611 Whom he did predestinate, them he also called]. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Oed. Col.* 1332 Unto whom . Thou shalt be friend, the victory is his.

6. In general or indefinite sense: Any one whom, whomsoever. Cf. WHO 6. *arch.* or *literary.*

† Also with the indefinite sense indicated by *ever* following: see also WHOMEVER

a 1154 *O. E. Chron* an 1123 Þæt hi mosten cesen of clerchades man swa hwam swaswa hi wolden to ercebiscop *c* 1275 LAY. 9081 Þe holi gost hine dealeþ to wam him beoþ lofue 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4935 He ne sparde old ne 3onge. Þat he ne slou wanne [*v. r.* wham] he vond *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 60 For God myghty is . al tempoiale thinge to gyf & tak to quham he wil 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 343/1 No persone shal conceyve indignation..azeins any other of the seide Counseill, for saiyng his advys to any request that shal be spoken in the seide Counseill, whome that ever it touche. 1449 *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 70/2 Payand thereof yerely to me or quhom that I assign fourti markis 1515 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 77 Your most honourable Counsaill or whome it shall please your highnes to . appointe. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v 19 Whom he wolde, he set vp, & whom he list, he put downe. 1664 in *Extr. St Papers rel. Friends* Ser III. (1912) 215 To leaue order with Mr Williamson, or whom else you please, to minde my Lord Chancellour tomorrow of this letter 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 354 Atheism, be it of Hobbes, Spinosa, Collins, or whom you will. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I § 6 We cannot know whom we would 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *Leslie Goldthwaite* vii, By-and by she would be making up her own excursions, and asking whom she would

7. As simple relative introducing a defining or restrictive clause, completing the sense: cf. WHO 9.

† Also formerly as correlative to *such*: cf WHO 9 b.

a As object of a preposition (usually preceding, occas. following at end of clause) See also 10

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Al þat we habbeð of þese feder we habbeð, of wam we alle ur[?] sielþe habbeð *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He ðurh hwam kinges rixit. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6995 Jesu Crist wass..þatt illke, off whamm profetess Haffdenn forrlannge cwiddedd ær, þatt [etc.]. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P* A 131 Þe wyȝ, to wham her wylle ho waynez *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T.* 258, I wol been his to whom þat I am knyt *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 27 If þou will be of lange lyfe, it es reson þat þou honoure thaym of whaym þou hase þe lyfe. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 17 Yef it fallis yu ani time, On waim þe for getilnes es on long [etc] 1428 *Munim de Melros* (Bann) 519 Till all & syndry to quham þe knawlage of þir present lettris sall to cum. 1452–3 *Paston Lett* Suppl. (1901) 47 The persones quom thei laboryd fore 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiii, 4 Those xviii apon whom the toure in siloe fell. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Sam ix. 17 This is the man, whom I spake to the of 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii 8 The toymish Clown, at whom so oft, Your Grace was wont to laugh. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 60 By sic with quhome they ar opprest 1829 [see SUCH B 12] 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xix, The boy with whom I had fought. 1888 BESANT *All Sorts* xix, Here was a woman the like of whom he had never imagined.

b. As direct or indirect object.

c 1200 ORMIN 6521 He maȝȝ wel bitacnenn himm whamm he stod inn to follȝhenn *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 68 Þe disciplis lowsid him liuing, wam dead þe maister had reisid *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex* 46 He sall be my helpere, wham in dremez I sawe appere vn-to me. 1507 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 227/2 Ȝe and ilk ane of ȝow quham it efferis 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Cong. E Ind.* I IX 22 b, Those whom he gaue license to enter aboorde his ship. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Soun* lvii. 2 Vha wald behold him vhom a god so grievis? 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 124 To win her Grace, whom all commend. 1680 in *Proc Soc. Antiq Scot* (1911) XLV. 233 These men quhom blesed King Jesus delighteth to honour 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 178 ₱ 9 Knowledge is praised and desired by multitudes whom her charms could never rouse from the couch of sloth. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 65 He was one of the most extraordinary men whom this century has produced. 1892 'MARK TWAIN' *Lett* (1900) 112, I think I shall call it 'Reminiscences of Some Pleasant Characters Whom I Have Met,' (or should the 'whom' be left out?).

8. Introducing an additional statement; thus sometimes = 'and him (her, them)'. cf. WHO 10.

† Formerly occas. preceded by *the* (cf. *the which*, WHICH B. 13). **a.** As direct or indirect object.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10 Kyng arthour Quam non in hys tim was like 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxii. 2 Tak thin oonli gotun sone, whom thow louest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frrar's T.* 203 Witnesse on Iob whom that we diden wo *c* 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 854 Grace was the guyde of all thys gret meyny. Whom folowyd Konnyng with hys genalogy. ? 1472 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 125, I trust to alle myty Jhesu to know more to my hertes ese than I do now, hom I beseche to preserve [you] 1526 TINDALE *1 John* iv 20 Howe can he that loveth nott his brother whom he hath sene, love god whom he hath not sene? 1556 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 95 The kyng had The rewle of hunders and thousandis, Quhome that he sufferit To tyne and perysche 1566 W. P. tr. *Curio's Pasquine in Traunce* 108 Peter Luis .whom all men say to be a moste filthy Sodomite 1645 Row *Hist Kirk* (1842) p xxx, Otheris had gon out befor, quhom we thocht now to be slain 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 438 Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd Astarte 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* 580 The Rascal Rabble .Whom Kings no Titles gave, and God no Grace. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 742 Grant me still a friend in my retreat, Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet. 1793 BURNS *Scots! wha hae* 2 Scots! wham Bruce has aften led. *a* 1849 H COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851) II 84 Walburton (whom I presume to have been the annotator).

b. As object of a preposition (usually preceding, occas. following after the verb); also after *than* (see THAN 2 b). See also 10.

As to details of construction see note s.v WHICH B 7 a.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 For eues gulte to wan ure drihten sede In dolore paries filios *Ibid* 181 For adames gulte, to hwam me drihten seide On þine nebbes swote þu shalt þin bred noten *c* 1200 ORMIN 1976 Allmahhtig Godd, þurrh whamm ȝho wass wiþþ childe 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 220 Ascayn bi3et sulvi, of ȝwan þe brut com. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 736 A messager he send, Wit quam best to spede he wend *Ibid.* 5342 Eue, o quam we al began. *Ibid* 9530 Doghtres four To quam ilkan he gaf sum-thing. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 17 This Symond, of quaym I spak are. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 99 Þe Holy Gost, to wham is apropriyed love. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 19 To god, of whaim þat al þe gude cumis *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr, Gov Lordsh* 88 Oon god, ffro whem ilke merueylouse werk descendys *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks* (1916) 96 Yt sygnyfyith that that persone schuld haue a fiend vpon home he schuld trost, the qwyche schuld dysseyve hym qwan he hath most nede 1537 LATIMER *Let to Cromwell* in *Facs Nat MSS* (1866) II. xxxi, The byrth of our prynce, hoom we hungurde for so longe 1548–1876 [see THAN 2 b] 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* IV iv 539 Your Mistris; from the whom, I see There's no disiunction to be made. 1667 MILTON *P. L* v 468 His wary speech Thus to th' Empyreal Minister he [*sc.* Adam] fiam'd. Inhabitant with God [etc]. To whom the winged Hierarch repli'd. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) I. 433 His neighbours, the number of whom is restricted to four or five, according to the extent and form of his domain 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 878 Haughtily she replied. 'I fly no more .' To whom Sir Gareth answer'd courteously, 'Say thou thy say, and I will do my deed'

9. a Used in reference to a thing or things: orig. dative of WHAT (sense C. 7), later as a general objective case of WHICH (sense B. 7 or 8). *Obs.* exc. with personification: cf. WHO 11 c.

With the examples in β cf. WHOM[1].

α. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Dis is sunfulla monna leddre þurh hwam ure drihtan teh to him al moncun. *Ibid* 153 þis beoð þe fif 3eten þuh hwam kimð in deðes wurhte. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 696 Ydolatrie ðus was boren, For quuam mani man is for-loren. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1086 Algate he haþ mis don, Þorw whom he is in my prison. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 3 It is the cuppe whom he serueth, Which alle cares from him kerveth *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr, Gov Lordsh.* 106 My lawe & my fayth, yn whom y am norshyd. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27, I haue studiede that hit schal be called *Policronicon* of the pluralite of tymes whom it dothe conteyne. 1448–9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* 1263 A ston..The name off home seipentyne ys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 89 The round top of tre, Quham childer drivis byssy at thair play 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 334 He left the way in quhome he first began 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I K v, We haue no herbe in Englande that I knowe to whome all thes hole descriptions do agre. 1562 *Ibid.* II 81 Peplis whome som call wild porcellayn. 1608 DEKKER *Dead Tearme* C 3, What a rare inuention . was pen and Incke, out of whom (as streames from a Fountaine) flow all these wonders. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit* II/1 Redrith and Frensham..betwixt whom are extended thirty foure miles. 1648 tr *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 163 Those trees, whom the thunder hath beaten down. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 466 The vowels are seventeen in number, five of whom are pronounced long.

β. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Tach me godnesse ðurh wan ich god muȝe bien. *c* 1275 LAY. 7220 He makede þane kalender bi wan geoþ al þe ȝer. *Ibid.* 7633 þat ilke swerd þorh wan his bane he hadde. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 580 in *S. Eng. Leg* 233 Fewe goddedes ich haue i don of ȝwan ich nouþe may telle. *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 24/72 An vaire welle Of wan alle þe wateres þat beþ anerþe comeþ.

b. Used in reference to a number of persons collectively: cf. WHO 11 a.

c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 10 Al is nawt þet ti folc—of hwam i spec þruppe—biheten þe to ifinden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7315 Þe kunde blod of þis lond of wam we boþe come. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. i, The world, With whome there nothing can preuaile but wrong. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist Iustine* XXX. 102 The very same Army whom he had there standing in battell arraye. 1608 SHAKS. *Per* I. iv 22 A Cittie on whom plentie held full hand. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1100 The unforeskinn'd race, of whom thou bear'st The highest name for valiant Acts

c Used in reference to animals: cf. WHO 11 b.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 793 Tri-cerberus þe tenful of wham i tolde haue 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 85 His gude hors, in quham he traistis sa mekle 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 184 A prowling Wolfe, Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 93 A hare whom hounds and horns pursue. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II 478, I have had cats whom I liked better than this. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II 833/2 In the Horse, in whom the supra-renal corpuscles are yet richer in nerves

†**10.** With a preposition immediately following, the two being often written as one word, forming compounds like those with *where-* (WHERE 15 b), but used in reference to persons (occas. to things). *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 300 Þe abbot of þat abbay, Quham-of before ȝe herd me say 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 477/1 William Lord Bonvile, and Sir Thomas Kiryell, whom to he made feith and assurans to kepe and defend theym. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 85 May, of myrthfull monethis quene, Quham of the foulis gladdith al bedene. 1526 in M. A. E. Green *Lett Royal Ladies* (1846) II 7 His grace's lieges whom at the said earl has displeasure. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 253 For them, whomewyth they be in wayges, they fyghte hardelye. 1583 *Rot Scacc Reg. Scot* XXI. 560 Samekle thairof to ather of thame quhomunto it appertenis 1660 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV 252 The saide Sir Rob Walsh, whome concerning I haue giuen sufficient precautions.

¶ **11.** Used ungrammatically for the nominative WHO, as subj. or pred. in the relative clause, esp. (in later use only) when erron. taken as obj. of a verb of which the whole clause is really the obj.: cf. 3.

1467 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 96, I schall se, yow with Godes Grase, whome evyr preserve yow and yowrs for his mersy *c* 1540 tr *Pol Verg. Engl Hist* (Camden 1846) 272 Certayne of them (whome mie minde geeveth mee are to bee folowed) 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Dvail Pr* IV. xix. (1568) 169 b, I counsel. all wise. men, that they doo not accompany wyth those whom they know are not secret. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* IV II (Shaks. Soc.) 65 Let him be whom he will. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 30 Comparing the .humble epistles of S Peter, S. James and S John, whom we know were Fishers, with the glorious language. of S. Paul, who we know was not. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Female Quix* VII II, Are they yonder Knights whom you suppose will attack us? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXIX, A strange unearthly figure, whom Gabriel felt at once, was no being of this world. 1906 R H BENSON *Richard Raynal* 81 He saw the man whom he knew must be the King.

¶ **12.** In irregular constructions **a.** With pleonastic personal pronoun in the latter part of the relative clause; often also with anacoluthon, *whom* serving as apparent obj. to a verb whose real obj. is a dependent clause of which the pron. is subj. (cf. 11). **b.** Preceded by redundant *and*: cf. WHO 12 b

1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 46 The erle of Angwyche ..whome the kynge had kepte hym with his brother and dyvers other here in Ynglond. 1567 PAINTER *Pal Pleas.* II 92 [He] asked what hee shoulde doe to a woman, whome hee suspected that she hadde falsified hir fayth. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Lives Emp* in *Hist Iustine* K k 2, Otho the third was crowned Emperour by Gregory the fifth, his kinsman, and whom he had preferred to the papacy. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 23 Cælius Rhod termeth the great deuill Ophioneus, whom both holy Scripture, and auncient Heathen say, that hee fell out of Heauen

¶ **13** with genitive inflexion. *Whomes* = WHOSE. [Cf (M)Du *wiens*, WFris *hwiens*] *Obs. rare.*

c 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 83, I purpasse to peisew the law against him in ther names, whomes cattell he heretofore helped to stele.

Whom, obs. form of HUM *sb.*[1]

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 191 Wyth whom and ha, and with a croked loke

Whomble, whomel, var. WHEMMEL.

Whomever (hŭmi·evəɹ), *pron.*; also *poet.* whome'er (-ē·ɹ). *literary.* [Orig. two words, WHOM and EVER *adv* 8 e.] The objective case of WHOEVER; as direct obj., or obj. of prep (Less frequent than WHOMSOEVER.) **a.** As compound relative, or with correlative in principal clause (with constructions as in WHOEVER 1): Any (one) whom.

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 4811 Wom euer þat he hitt, þe beued to þe chinne he slitt. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I. (*Petrus*) 17 To bind and louss quhowm-euer þou will. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 825 Quhom euir he hyt to ground brymly thaim bar 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I. 181 He maist cruellie mvrtherit quhomeuir he knew weil fauoured 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng* II. 775 Fear of death made him accuse whomever they pleased of treason. 1830 PUSEY *Hist Enq.* II. 270 Whomever these men once brand with this mark of shame, is regarded by the people as a denier of God 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II v 80 Will ye not to that man some pity give Whomever dark temptations do assail? 1920 MAX BEERBOHM *And Even Now* 189 To impose his will on whomever he sees comfortably settled.

¶ Misused for *whoever* as subject of relative clause preceded by a preposition.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 347 Cursing for sacrilegie in whomever þat reveþ þis rente. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II xi. 215 Y dare putte this into iugement of whom euer hath seen the pilgrimage doon.

b. Introducing a qualifying clause (cf. WHOEVER 2): No matter whom.

1762 in Tytler *Mem H. Home* (1807) II. 7 They freely pursue the truth, whomever she may oppose, whomever she may countenance. 1845 *Newman's Lives Eng Saints, Stephen Langton* V 69 John would have been glad to have been aided by the strong arm, to whomever it might belong.

Whomso (hŭ·mso), *pron. arch.*, chiefly *poet.* (In early use as two words.) [Early ME. *swa hwam swa swa* (quot. *a* 1154 s.v. WHOM 6): see WHOM and SO *adv.* 17 d.] = next.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 85 Hwam swo ðin wille was te senden ðis loc to ofrien, he was 3eherd of his niede. *c* 1205 LAY. 18384 He mai wham swa he wule wurðcipe bitachen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 184 Ne bet he nenne mon bute hwamso he luueð. 13.. *Cursor M.* 8379 (Gott.) Giue it to quham-so 3e

will. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 4007 (Fairf) Quam so god helpis. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 36 Her cursed tongue. Appear'd like Aspis sting, that closely kils, Or cruelly does wound whom so she wils 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV. 169 His Daughters . are giuen in marriage to any Bassa, whom so they affect. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III v v, They say to whom-so they meet, Do, and he must do it *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 61 Whomso thon meetest, say thou this to each

Whomsoever (hŭmsoe·vəɹ), *pron.*; also *poet* **whomsoe'er** (-ē·ɹ). *literary* The objective case of WHOSOEVER. (More freq. than WHOMEVER.)

1. = WHOMEVER a (with or without correlative) cf. WHOSOEVER 1.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 606 þe seyde Roger & hys wyfe & hys heyrys sholde hnue power to .gyfe þe seyde londe to whom-so euyr þey wolden 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxv 206/1 Whome so euer he hytte full, wente to the erthe 1539 *Bible* (Great) Gen. xxxi. 32 With whome soeuer thou fyndest thy goddes, let hym dye. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I I, Whom-soe'er along the path you meet Bears in his cap the badge of crimson hue. 1856 R. A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi iii 170 Whomsoever the electors choose they will have acknowledged rightful emperor. 1867 tr *C'tess Hahn-Hahn's Fathers of Desert* 62 Whomsoever men serve, by him will they be guided.

2. = WHOMEVER b; cf WHOSOEVER 2.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm* lxxxviii (1649) II 64 Whomsoever he washed first of his Apostles, he washed them all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 1068 O Eve, in evil hour thou didst give eare To that false Worm, of whomsoever taught To counterfet Mans voice. 1790 COWPER *Let. to S. Rose* 30 Nov., The zeal and firmness of your friendship to whomsoever professed. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol Terms* x. 117 A national government is when the sovereign power, by whomsoever exercised, extends over the whole country.

3. With loss of relative force: Any one at all (now *rare* or *obs.*); also qualifying the preceding word (now usually replaced by *whatever*): cf. WHOSOEVER 3 a, b.

1584 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ.* V 87 To take parte with the Catholike Church against whomesoever. 1609 SIR E HOBY *Let to T. H* 6 To answere you, or any Fugitiue Romified Renegado whomsoeuer. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. 33 He counts it lawfull in the bookes of whomsoever to reject that which hee finds otherwise then true. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Engl Note bks.* (1870) II 114 Overjoyed at seeing anybody whomsoever. 1881 SPEDDING *Evan. with Rev* I. 130 A true soldier, prepared to defend his position against whomsoever, friend or enemy.

¶ Used ungrammatically for WHOSOEVER, chiefly by attraction to the case of the unexpressed antecedent (*him*, etc.).

1560 WHITEHORNE tr *Machiavelli's Art of War* 84 Thei . punished with death, whom so euer obserued not the same order 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 98 In him, whomsoeuer he be, that shall abet, maintaine, or broach them. 1631 HEVLIN *St George* 170 A man that saw as cleerely, as any whomsoever 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 437 The literal sense ought not to be countenanced,..in whomsoever is susceptible of the other 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxxiv VII 37 They shall not be impeded by whomsoever it may be.

† **Who·msome**, *pron. Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. In 4 quam-sum. [See -SOME] The objective case of WHOSOME. = prec So † **Whomsome·ver**

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8379 Giue it to quam-sum þou will. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* M iv, The childe of whom sumeuer or husumeuer, wherof they knowen not who is fader nor moder.

† **Whon**[1], *interrog.* and *rel. pron. Obs.* Forms: 1–3 hwon, hwan, 3 whan, wan. [OE. *hwon*, used as instrumental case of *hwæt* WHAT.] In dependence on a prep. = What, which; *esp* in *for whon* = because of what or which, why, wherefore.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. vi. 31 *Quo operiemur*, of huon we bidon wrigen *c* 1000 *Guthlac* 244 Bi hwon scealt ðu lifgan? *a* 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1104 He wið þone cyng geworhte, for hwan hine se cyng ealles benæmde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 191 Þe ne hauen mid hwan hie hem werien. *c* 1205 LAY 2679 Maidene castel he wes icleoped, nat ich for wan it was swa idon *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 716 Wostu to hwan man wes ibore? To þare blisse of heue[n]ryche *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 49 in *O. E. Misc* 38 Mychel volk hym vulede, wyte ye for hwon.

† **Whon**[2], *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hwon, huon, 3 whon, wan, 4 qu(h)on(e, 4–6 quhoyn(e. [OE. *hwón*, the instrumental case of which, *hwéne*, is represented by WHEEN. After *c* 1200 the word is exclusively northern] Few, *a* few.

Construed in OE (1) as a sb or an adv. with dependent genitive, (2) as an adj (indeclinable), in ME as an adj. and absol., (3) as an adv. = a little, a little while (see b, c)

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark p 3/18 *De septem panibus et paucis pusciculis*, of seofa hlafum & hwon lytle fiscas. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 32 Genim pipor .& hwon sealt. *Ibid.*, Do hunizes hwon to *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17285 Þaa quon þat heild wit þe þair-witt. *Ibid* 19495 O quoner þan o thre, Mai na biscop sacrid be. 13.. *Ibid.* 19782 (Gött) He bad þa men be all vte-done, þat in þat hus left bot a quone [*Cott.* a fon]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxiv, (*Alexis*) 265 Certis, now are fundine quhon þat in þat manere wald haf done. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 49 We ar quhoyne agayne sa fele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. I. 38 A few wordis on this wys Jupiter said Bot nocht in quhoyn wordis him answer maid The fresch goldyn Venus

b. *Na whon* (= OE. *náteshwón*, *nâ tó þæs hwón*), not at all.

c 1205 LAY. 13203 Nusten þa Bruttes na whon whæt Vortiger hæfde idon.

c. *A litel wan* (= OE. *lýthwón*): a little while.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þole me louerd alitelwan þat ich bimurne mi sor, er ich wite to þe þestere wunienge.

Whon, obs. form of WHEN, var. WONE.

Whon, whone, obs. forms of ONE

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 103 He sent whon of hys clarkys 1530 TINDALE *Lev* xv 18 Yf a woman lye with soche a whone

Whonde, var WOND *v. Obs*, to hesitate.

Whone, whon(n)ene, var. WHENNE *Obs*, whence.

Whonne, obs. pa t. and pple of WIN *v*

Whoo (hwū), *v.* [Cf. next]

† **1** *trans* and *intr.* To hoot *Obs*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingt.* H 4, He is gone vp and downe, whoing like an Owle for thee 1614 BRETON *I would & I would not* xx, All the Beggers in the streets would whoo me

2. *intr.* To utter the sound denoted by *whoo.*

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* IX 232 A booing or whooing noise 1891 HARDY *Tess* IV, Pouting up that pretty red mouth to whistling shape, and whooing and whooing, and never being able to produce a note.

Whoo (hwū), *int.* Also **whooh.** [Variant of Hoo *int.*] An exclamation of surprise, grief, or other emotion; *occas.* an imitation of an owl's hoot (cf TU-WHOO). Also repeated and in WHOO-WHOOP.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III ii. E 2, *Wyfe* Will you but heare a word from mee? *Curtiz.* Whooh 1683 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v 1 (ed. 4) 49 *Smi* I had rather be bound to Fight your Battel, I assure you, Sir. *Bayes* Whoo! there's it now. fight a Battel? there's the common error. 1770 J COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks* (1862) 365 On hearing the news of his landlord's death, [Abraham] only cried out, *Whoo-who, whoo-who, whoo—.* 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Whoo, whoo*, an interjection, marking great surprize 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III v, 'Pray, can he really read?' 'Whoo!' says I, 'why he does nothing else' 1908 WEYMAN *Wild Geese* xviii 282 He heard the 'Whoo! hoo! hoo!' of owls beginning to mouse beside the lake. 1915 MRS STRATTON-PORTER *M O'Halloran* xv, Whoohoo it's so good, Mickey!

So **Whoo** *sb*, an utterance of this exclamation, or a similar sound, a hoot

1845 C WILKES *Narr U S. Expl. Exped.* II 199 At the end of each dance they finished with a loud whoo, or scr eech. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I vii. 217 Down came the gale with a whoo

Whoo, obs dial f. *hoo*, HEO, she.

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr Alsatia* III i, Whoo kisses dauntily; *And whoo* has a Breath like a Caw

Whoo· see WHO *pron*, WHO *int* and *sb*, WHOA, WOE. **Whoobub, Whood(e, Whoof,** obs ff HUBBUB, HOOD, WOOF

Whoof (hwūf, hwuf), *int* (*sb*, *v.*). Also 8 whuph. Imitation of a gruff abrupt cry or noise; as *vb.* to utter such a cry. So **Whoogh** (also as exclamation of exultation, etc).

a 1766 MRS F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 75 Whuph! it is past two o'clock in the morning 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 543 Its [*sc.* a swan's] sound is, *whoogh, whoogh*, very loud and shrill, but not disagreeable 1815 *G* BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 58 At ilka thud and sough, They cried 'weel done!—hey! hilloa! whoogh!' 1863 SPEKE *Discov Nile* 60, I planted a ball in the larger one [*sc* rhinoceros], and brought him round with a roar and whoof-whoof *Ibid* 229 A large female [rhinoceros] came straight down whoof-whoofing upon me. 1921 A S M HUTCHINSON *If Winter Comes* III ii. § 3 Whoof! He blew a cyclonic blast down the speaking tube

Whook't, obs. north. pa t. of QUAKE *v.*[1]

Whool, dial. var. WEEVIL; obs. f. WOOL.

Whoop (hūp), *sb.* Also 6 whoope, whoup. [f. WHOOP *int.*; cf. HOOP *sb* 2]

1 An act of whooping; a cry of 'whoop!', or a shout or call resembling this; *spec.* as used in hunting, esp. at the death of the game, or by N. American Indians, etc. as a signal or war-cry (see also WAR-WHOOP); *occas* the hoot of an owl.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 3 All with one voyce, ..with whoopes, whowes and hoobubs, would thrust them out. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* § 6 When all thy laughter shall be turn'd to Doole; Thy whoops of Ioy, to howles of sad lamenting 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* v. i, I'll use My wonted whoops, and hollows, as I were A hunting for 'em. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v 1, Ere a Full-pot of good Ale you can swallow, He's here with a whoop, and gone with a holla 1675 in I. Mather *K Philip's War* (1862) 246 They signified their sense of his approach by their whoops or watchwords *a* 1700 in W. King *Useful Trans Philos.* (1709) 44, I must acknowledge my Happiness, who in a Manuscript found the following Verses, Boys, Boys, come out to play, The Moon doth shine as bright as day; Come with a Whoop, come with a Call, Come with a good will or not at all. 1775 ADAIR *Amer Ind.* 276, I put up the shrill whoop of friendship *Ibid.* 277 Instead of sounding the usual whoop of defiance, I went on slowly 1808 SKURRAY *Bidcombe Hill* 9 O'er hedge and ditch we fly, 'Till the loud whoop proclaims the ended chase. 1815 SCOTT *Let* 19 Jan in *Lockhart*, We are much nearer neighbours, and within a whoop and a holla. 1831 — *Cast. Dang* xi, Something resembling the whoop of the night-owl. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxv, With a joyous whoop the whole cluster took to their heels.

b. The characteristic sonorous inspiration following a fit of coughing in whooping-cough.

Also applied to similar sounds (see quot. 1899)

1873 A FLINT *Princ Med.* (ed 4) 240 A long and labored inspiration then takes place, giving rise to a crowing sound evidently due to spasm of the glottis; this is the whoop which enters into the name of the affection. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II 239 When the whoop appears his power of communicating the disease begins to decline 1899 *Ibid.* VII 452 Occasionally the impediment is aggravated by the occurrence of associated sounds with the stutter, the patient emitting unpleasant little whoops, grunts, or whimpering sounds during his efforts to speak

2 A form of the game of hide-and-seek. Also *whoop-hide* (In first quot. *allusively.*)

1798 in *Wyndham Papers* (1913) II 77 He will not now be dodging with the world and playing at whoop with all his friends. 1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr* II, I thought they were to have a great game at whoop-hide. 1869 *Latest News* 26 Sept 16 He was playing at whoop., and to avoid being discovered by a companion he got upon some new coping, which gave way.

Whoop (hūp), *v.* Forms: 4–7 whope, 5 whowpe, 5–6 whoupe, 6 whoup, whouppe, whup, 6–7 whoope, 6– whoop. [Parallel with WHOOP *int.*; cf. HOOP *v* 2]

1. *intr.* To utter a cry of 'whoop!' or a loud vocal sound resembling this; to shout, hollo (as in incitement, summons, exultation, defiance, intimidation, or mere excitement).

a 1400 *Pearl* 3 *Ages* 233 (Text B) And [the falconer] whopis hem [*sc.* the hawks] to whirry He whairis & whotes hem & whopes ful lowde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xi. 168 Whan he com nygh the loges he shette a-nother bolte; and whowped to the kynge Arthur. 1530 PALSGR 781/2, I whoupe, I call, *je huppe*. *Ibid*, Whouppe a lowde, and thou shalte here hym blowe his horne 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* G ij b, With lure I play the Faukner kinde, I hallowe, and I whoupe, I shake my fiste, I whistle shrill, but nought will make hir stoupe 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* R iij b, I so sadlie syt whuppinge all the day vnder a hill 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 91 They go no iound,. but one sentinel whopeth vnto another. ? 1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr & Past* Eglog IV E 3, With that the shepheard whoop'd for ioy 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rewerius* III 1 96 Others cannot hear except the speakers whoop and hallow in their Ears 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 160 To whoop for the warriors to come and join him 1802 WORDSW *'The Cock is crowing'* 15 The Ploughboy is whooping 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* IX, The hunters whooping and blowing a *mort*, or death-note 1854 R S SURTEES *Handley Cr* vii (1901) I 57 Then if they killed !— How they holloaed! How they whooped! 1883 *Good Words* Aug 544/1 They are careful to whoop out before 'letting go' with their slop pails or dust baskets.

b *trans.* with obj. of cognate meaning (either a sb. or the actual words), or indef. *it*: To utter with a whoop, to express by whooping.

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 127 When the harte is kylled, then all the huntesmen shall blowe a note and whoupe also a deade note 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 2 b, I thought to haue cald in a Cooper and bid him hoope it about, but then I remembred mee the boyes had whoopt it sufficiently about the streetes. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III viii. 62 The attornies and their clerks whooping [*ed* 1712 hooping] and hollowing, Long live John Bull. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 144 Whooping their revengeful noise. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Conspir.* II, Six lawyers' clerks might whoop a tipsy song but beyond this all was silence 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* IV (1875) 44 An Indian chief.. ran to meet them, whooping and clamoring welcome

c. *trans.* with adv. or advb. phr.: To bring, summon, or urge by or with whooping.

a 1400 [see 1]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 63 Iuno . furth from the nauye the Greek foas Dooth whoup 1610 A COOKE *Pope Joan* 10 A boy who should haue whoopt him out of his bed. 1854 R S SURTEES *Handley Cr* 1, There he stood..with his fox grinning in grim death in one hand whooping and halloaing the pack up to him. 1893 CONAN DOYLE *Refugees* XXVIII, The English colonists were whooping on the demons who attacked them

d. *trans* To shout at, hoot (a person).

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II i, I shou'd be hiss'd And whoop'd in Hell for that Ingratitude 1902 *Essex Weekly News* 24 Jan. 2/6 When we charged down on the Boers we shouted and whooped them like redskins

e. *Whoop it up* (U.S slang). to create a disturbance; to keep up an excitement or revel; to act or work in a stirring or rousing way.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX 472 He whoops it up with the plain people. 1887 T STEVENS *Around World on Bicycle* I 11 They simply, in the language of the gold fields, 'turned themselves loose', 'made things hum', and 'whooped 'em up' around the bar room of their village for .three days.

2. *intr.* To hoot, as an owl. Also *trans.* as in 1 b, c, d.

1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secr* 134 Owls whooping after Sunset, and in the night, foreshews a fair day to ensue 1677 TATE *Poems* 98 Madge has whoopt me twice from her Ivy-bound Oak. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII v, The owlet whoops to the wolf below 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* II 33 The owl whoop'd a 'good night'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 110 Bats wheel'd, and owls whoop'd. 1861 FANE & LYTTON *Tannhäuser* 52 Let the owl Whoop the high glories of the noon.

3. *intr.* To utter the 'whoop' in whooping-cough: see prec. sb. 1 b. Also *trans.* as in 1 c.

1887 R. N CAREY *Uncle Max* XVIII. 144 Whooping-cough, —why, he nearly whooped himself to death 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 242 Young infants whoop seldom.

Whoop (hūp), *int* Also 5 whoppe, 5–6 whope, 6 whoup, whup, 6–7 whop, 7 whoope. [A natural exclamation consisting of a voiceless *w* followed by an *o* or *u* sound, concluded by closure of the lips The phonetic significance of some early forms is uncertain] An exclamation, or representation of a shout or cry, expressing excitement, surprise, derision, exultation, incitement, etc.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I 1 A iij b, Whoup Nowe a mischief on all mopyng fooles for mee 1589 *Martrel Epit.* (1843) 53 Whope papist, say the puritans, is that become scripture with you? 1596 HARINGTON *Apol.* Bb 8 b,

Sir Raph Horsey, nine. Sir Hugh Portman, ten. Whop, why howe nowe Master K. Shrimffes man? Here is but ten. 1599 Cutwode *Caltha Poet* clxxx E 7, The scantlin won, the winners must cry whup, The goale is got, and now the game is vp 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissel* iv ii 2128 Whoope whether is my brother basket-maker gone? 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg Mart* ii 1, *Dor* Whisper but to mine eare, and you shall furnish them *Hir* Whisper, nay, Lady, for my part Ile cry whoope 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl* iii. (1876) F j, Whup (Faustulus) all draw ny thee That doe love thee 1677 W Hughes *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 94 Joceline tells, that St Patrick did..fast a whole Lent together Whoop! but St Aidan, (as Capgrave tells us,) fasted full fifty days 1691 Mrs D'Anvers *Academia* 22 Whop Sir, thought I, and what ado's here? 1810 Scott *Lady of L* vi. v, Yet whoop, Jack! kiss Gillian the quicker 1820 Keats *Cap & Bells* lxxv, She clapped her hands three times and cried out 'Whoop'. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lv, 'Halloa! whoop! Halloa! Hi!' Away, at a gallop 1896 H G. Wells *Wheels of Chance* iv, Whoop for Freedom and Adventure!

b. Coupled with another interjection or with a vocative in an allusive phrase.

c 1450 *Mankind* 600 in *Macro Plays* 22 Whope! who! Mercy hath brokyn hys neke-kycher a-vows. *Ibid.* 713 26 Hay, doug! hay, whoppe! whoo! go yowur wey lyghtly! 1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* F 2 b, And cry kulleloo, kulleloo, with whup hoo, there goes the Ape of Tully 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 178 The whoop hooe of good boyes in London streetes 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* X 2 b, So would hee haue writte Harueys whoope diddle, or the nonsuting, or vncasing of the animaduertiser 1598 R Bernard tr *Terence, Andria* iii 1, Whup, hoida what, in all hast? 1605 Shaks *Lear* i iv 245 Whoop Iugge I loue thee 1621 B Jonson *Masque Gypsies* Wks. (1640) 68 The ballet of Whoope Barmbie. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Lanc Witches* iv i, G 2, Whoope, whurre, heres a sturre. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* v 1, Whoop Holiday! our trusty and well-beloved Giles, most welcome! 1688 Holme *Armoury* ii. 176/1 *Whoep, Whopoo*, is the Shepherds call or cry, to call the Sheep together.

Whoop(e: see Hoop *sb.*1, *sb.*3 Also in comb.

†**Whoopcat, Whoophooper** [cf. *hoopoop* s.v. Hoopoe] = Hoop *sb.*3 1.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. ix 41 O' my word this is a filthy Whoophooper. Tush, speak softly, said Ædituus,.. he has a pair of Ears, What then, return'd Panurge, so hath a Whoopcat.

Whooper (hū·pəɹ). Also 7 whopper. [f. Whoop *v.* + -er 1] A person or animal that whoops. a. *gen.* (See also Hooper 2 1)

1626 Southey *Let. to N. White* 11 Feb., Two of my whoopers still favour us with a little kennel-music. 1908 *Academy* 27 June 926/2 The whoopers and the screamers and the female stump orators

b *spec* The wild or whistling swan, *Cygnus musicus* (*ferus*): also *whooper swan*. (See also Hooper 2 2)

1660 May *Accomplt Cook* (1665) 217 Turkey, Swan, Goose, Bustard, Crane, Whopper, wilde Geese, Brand-Geese, and many more. 1880 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* i, Occasionally the whooper swan sounds his loud trumpet 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 828 The whooper is the largest of our wild swans 1902 H. W. Tompkins *Highways Hertfordsh* v. 104 A pair of whooper swans frequented Water End near Great Gaddesden

Whooping (hū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Whoop *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Whoop. (Cf. Hooping *vbl. sb.*2)

?1605 Drayton *Poems Lyr & Past., Man in Moone* I 1, With guilty conscience That oft they start at whooping of an owle 1657 G. Thornley *Daphnis & Chloe* 139 The clattering of the Oars, the whooping of the Sea-men 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl* 32 The whoopings of the owl. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* ii. 1, The whooping of boys, the barking of dogs.

Whoo·ping, *ppl a.* [f as prec. + -ing 2] a That whoops; esp in **whooping crane**, the large white crane of N America, *Grus americana*; **whooping swan** = Whooper b. b. Of a sound or cry: Of the nature of a whoop. (Cf Hooping *ppl a* 2)

1757 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 78 An hideous whooping noise, like that of a child in a chin cough. 1775 Adair *Amer Ind.* 293 Suspicion, that he was sent to shoot me as soon as he heard the whooping death-signal 1791 W Bartram *Carolina* 433 The great and beautiful whooping crane. 1839 Longf *Wreck of Hesperus* xvii, A whooping billow swept the crew Like icicles from her deck. 1852 Macgillivray *Brit Birds* IV. 659 *Cygnus musicus*. The Whooping Swan 1895 Jas Prior *Kenia* xix, A band of whistling, whooping lads playing at stalky

Whooping-cough(hū piŋ,kȯf), the now prevalent spelling of Hooping-cough.

1739 Mrs E Montagu *Corr* (1906) I 37 One little boy had whooping cough 1755 Johnson, *Hooping cough*, (or whooping cough, from *hoop*, to shout) 1873 Spencer *Study Sociol* iii 55 Will it be carried off by scarlet fever or whooping cough?

Whoopubb, obs form of Hubbub.

Whoor(e, Whoorish: see Whore, Whorb, Whorish **Whoorlbat**, var. Whirlbat *Obs*

Whoos, obs. f. Whose.

Whoosh (hwūʃ, hwuʃ), *v.* [Imitative; the vowel expressing a duller sound than that of Whish] *intr.* To utter or emit a dull soft sibilant sound, like that of something rushing through the air. So **Whoosh** *sb.*, a sound of this nature (also reduplicated).

1856 Dickens *Let to Wilkie Collins* 13 July, The boys, whooshing and crying (after tigerish cat No 2) 'French!' 'Here she comes!' 1906 'Q' *Mayor of Troy* vii, With a whoo-sh a rocket leapt into the air 1915 — *Nicky-Nan* ix, Whenever her brush intomitted its harsh whoosh-whoosh 1917 *Blackw. Mag* July 47/2 Huge projectiles whooshed noisily through the air

Whoosher, obs var. *husher* see after Hush *v*1

Whoosht, obs. var. Husht : see Whosht.

†**Whoot** Also 5 whwte, 6 whought. Obs. variant of Hoot *sb.* and *v.*

c 1425 *Cast. Pers sev.* 1939 in *Macro Plays* 135, I here an hydowse whwtynge on hyt [*cf* howte *ibid* 1927]. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 97 He hearde all the whole citee whoughtyng and shoughtyng with ioye and solace *a* 1620–1750 [see Hoot *sb* and *v*]

Whoot(e, obs. forms of Hot *a.*

Whoo-whoop, who-whoop (hwȭhū p), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7 whoo-whup, 8–9 whooup, 9 who-oop, who(o)-hoop. The shout of huntsmen at the death of the game, hence allusively in phr. *to be whoo-whoop with*, to be 'all up with'. Hence **Whoo-whoop** *v.* (in quot. *trans.* to kill with a shout of 'whoo-whoop!').

1611 Cotgr, *Forhu*, a whoo-whup; or, the call or whooping of huntsmen at the death of their chace 1677 N. Cox *Gentl Recr.* i (ed 2) 81 If a Buck a double, if a Stag a treble Mort blown by one, and then a whole Recheat in Consort by all that have Horns, and that finished, immediately a general Whoo whoop *c* 1746 J Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial.* Wks. (1862) p xxxv, Yoan be hong'd or some Mischief on then aw'll be whooup with o' efeath! 1798 *Sporting Mag* XI 3 At the very moment of 'Who! Whoop!' a view halloo was given by a third 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX 56 They who-ooped him [*sc.* a fox] without a hound missing 1825 *Ibid* (N. S) XV 257 It will soonei or later be whoo-hoop with us all 1886 *Fores's Sporting Notes* III 155 A loud, clear 'Who whoop!' from Jack, who has, as it were, dropped from the skies just in time to take the cub from the hounds

Whop (hwȭp), *sb colloq.* or *vulgar* Also 5 whapp, 9 whap. [f. next. Cf Wap *sb* 1] An act of whopping; a heavy blow or impact; a bump

c 1440 *Yor Myst.* xxxiii 199 For a whapp so he whyned and whesid And 3itt no lasshe to be lurdan was lente *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia, Whop, Whap*, a heavy blow 1905 H. G. Wells *Kipps* i iv § 1 'I was coming downhill,' explained the bicyclist..'I came rather a whop.'

Whop (hwȭp), *v.* (*adv.*) Forms 5 whappe, 6, 9 whap, 8– whop, (9 wap, wop). [Variant of Wap *v.*1, see Wh]

1. *trans.* To cast, pull out, etc. violently; to take or put suddenly *dial*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 4743 The grekes With alblasteris also amyt full streght, Whappet in wharles, whellit the pepull. 14. *Sir Beues* (N) 1899 [Beues is sword anon] out whappid 1721 Ramsay *Ode to the Ph*— 55 Frae her fair Finger whop a Ring. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* iii 11, He . whops out a Book. 1829 Brockett *N C. Gloss* (ed 2), *Whopt, Whupt*, put, placed—embracing the idea of whipped. 'He whopt his foot on't' 1904 *Westm. Gaz* 19 Nov 5/2 He just whopped up the papers out of my han' an' away wi' him.

†b *intr.* To beat, throb; = Quap *v. Obs.*

c 1440 *Partonope* 6446 (Univ. Coll. MS) His hert so sore ganne whappe tho.

2. *trans.* To strike with heavy blows; to beat soundly, flog, thrash, belabour (a person or animal; *rarely*, an inanimate object). *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1575 *Depos. Durham* (Surtees) 292 The said James contynewed in his raidge, bragging and sweryngе, and said that he wold 'whapp his coott' *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia, Whop, Whap*, to beat severely 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxv, 'Ain't nobody to be whopped for takin' this here liberty, sir?' said Mr Weller. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xviii, Half a dozen strapping fellows carrying tea-trays which they whopped after the manner of a Chinese gong 1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* xxvii, 'If you'll come across,.. and take your coat off, I'le give you such a wapping as you've never had since the last time I did it' 'Wap one of your own weight,' Mr Snapper said 1869 W S. Gilbert *'Bab' Ball, Prince Agib* xv, I was fastened to the floor, While a mercenary wopped me with a will! 1890 Henty *With Lee in Virg* xviii, Mother would whop me if I came back without the basket.

b *fig.* To overcome, vanquish, defeat utterly (with literal blows, or in a contest of any kind); hence, to surpass or excel greatly: = Beat *v.*1 10. *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1836 [Hooton] *Bilberry Thurland* I. 342 He comed to be a reg'lar cock o' th' walk, for he whopped all th' cocks they could bring to him. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* ix, Fourteen men, as'll play the whole vale to cricket, and whap them 1865 J. Hatton *Bitter Sweets* iii, Nelson, as was a British General and wopped the French.

3. The vb-stem used as *adv.* · With a 'whop'; with a sudden movement or impact; 'bump', 'flop'. Also as *int*

1812 W Tennant *Anster F* iv. xxix, Whap! there sinks another! 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* xviii, In less time than you can think, wop comes a big black thing down as big as the stone of a cheese-press. 1905 H. G Wells *Kipps* i vi § 6 He sat on the edge of the bed in profound meditation, and his boots fell 'whop' and 'whop' upon the floor, with a long interval between each 'whop'

Whop(e, obs ff Hoop *sb* 1 and *v* 1, Whoop

Whopper (hwȭ·pəɹ). *colloq* or *vulgar* Also w(h)apper, wopper. [f Whop *v.* + -er 1]

1. Something uncommonly large of its kind; a very big thing, animal, or person. (Cf. Thumper 3, Whacker 2)

1785 Grose *Dict Vulgar T., Whapper*, a large man or woman. 1787 — *Prov Gloss*, *Whapper*, any thing large, a thumper 1834 Marryat *Peter Simple* xxxv, We had to pass some whoppers, but nothing would suit Nelson but this four decked ship 1854 R. S Surtees *Handley Cr.* xv, We killed the fox—my eyes, such a wopper!

b. *spec.* A great lie, a monstrous falsehood

1791 Nairne *Poems* 93 Some do affirm—sure 'tis a Whapper! Thou'rt silver plated upon copper 1870 'A R Hope' *My Schoolboy Fr* xiv, He thinks it's better to get a licking than to tell a whopper

2. One who whops. (In mod. Dicts.)

Whopper-jawed, erron. spelling of *wapper-jawed* adj. (see Wapper *a.*).

1860 T. Parker in *Life & Corr* (1863) II 428 This sheet is ruled as whopper-jawed as some women cut their bread

Whopping (hwȭ·piŋ), *vbl. sb. colloq.* or *vulgar.* [f. Whop *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Whop; a severe beating or flogging; hence, an overwhelming defeat Also *attrib.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 139 An athletic Nottinghamshire man, who gave very unfavourable specimens of wapping talent. 1818 *Ibid* (N S) II 189 He wanted a good wapping and he had got it. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xiii, I should like to have the whopping of 'em 1885 Mrs C Praed *Head Stat.* xvii, Blue-eyed fair haired little girls who never fell into tantrums or wanted whopping

Who·pping, *ppl. a. colloq* or *vulgar* [f as prec + -ing 2] That whops, almost always *fig.* that is a 'whopper'; abnormally large or great; 'whacking', 'thumping'.

Rarely *spec* (*a*) monstrously false; (*b*) of surpassing excellence, uncommonly good, first-rate Also quasi-*adv* = hugely, immensely

a 1625 R. G. in *Stanley Papers* i (Chetham Soc) 50 Our Chroniclers .. stowed their volumes with wapping Tales of my Lord Maiors Horse 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 98 See him in bad Weather, in his Fur-Cap and whapping large Watch-Coat 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiii, A wapping weaver he was, and wrought my first pair o' hose 1836 Haliburton *Clockm* Ser i xvii (1839) 61 What a wappin large place that would make 1851 *Amer Mag.* Nov. 113 A couple of 'whopping' pumpkin stories. 1869 *Punch* 31 July 34/1 That's a wopping majority against us 1881 Freeman in Stephens *Life & Lett* (1895) II 224 The Turk comes down with a whopping bit of oppression now and then, but leaves you alone between whiles.

Whopstraw (hwȭ·pistrō). *dial.* [f. Whop *v.* (*dial.* 'to make up straw into bundles' E.D D) + Straw *sb*] A country bumpkin.

1821 Clare *Vill Minstrel* lxvii, The bumptious serjeant struts before his men, And 'clear the road, young whopstraws!' will he say 1850 'H Hieover' *Pract Horsem.* iii 42 'Here comes a flyer', cries some whapstraw.

Whor, obs form of Where.

Whorage (hō·ɹėdʒ). *dial.* [f. Whore *sb.* + -age.] A company of whores or low women.

1891 Hardy *Tess* x, If I had known you was of that sort, I wouldn't have so let myself down as to come with such a whorage as this is!

Whorcop: see Whorecop.

Whord, obs form of Hoard.

Whore (hōəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–6 hore, 2–3 heore, 4–6 hoore, houre, 5–6 hour, 6 howr(e, howir, hoare, 6–7 whoor(e, whoar, 6– whore; *Sc.* 4–6 huir, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) hure, (6 hwr, huire); in comb. 2–7 hor-, 5 hoer-, 6 hoor-, whure-, wor-, 6–7 whor-; *Sc.* 5–7 hur-, 6 huyr-, hwyr-. [Late OE. *hóre*, corresp. to (M)LG. *hóre*, MDu. *hoere* (Du *hoer*), OHG. *huora* (MHG. *huere*, G. *hure*), ON *hóra* — OTeut. **χōrōn-*, f. root represented also by ON. *hórr*, Goth *hōrs* adulterer, OFris. *hôr* (also *overhôr, urhôr*), OHG. *huor*, ON. *hór* adultery, MLG. *horre*, MDu. *huerre*, OHG. *huorra* adulterer (— **χōrjon-*), and OFris. (*over*)-*hôra* to fornicate, MDu. *hoeren*, OHG. *huorôn* (G. *huren*), ON. *hóra*, Goth. *hōrinōn*; Indo-Eur *qār-* appears in L. *cārus* dear, OIr *cara* friend, *caraim* I love, Lettish *kārs* lascivious

From the late occurrence of OE. *hóre*, it may be inferred that it was a. ON *hóra*, together with *hór* adultery, *hórcwene* (ON. *hórkona*) adulteress, *hórdóm* Whoredom, *hóring* whoremonger being in that case an English formation from it with -ing 3.

The pronunciation (hūəɹ), now dialectal, is the normal phonetic representative of OE. *hóre*; it was widespread in the 17th and 18th centuries, and continued into the 19th century; Smart states that it 'is by no means universal or even common, yet it is sanctioned by good authority, and may be adopted, as Walker says, when we wish to soften the coarse effect of a coarse word'. The variation of (hūəɹ) and (hōəɹ) is due to the presence of *r*; cf. *moor* (mūəɹ, mōəɹ) and the modern tendency to substitute (ōə) for (ūə) in *pure, sure*, and the like.

For the spelling with *wh*, which became current in the 16th century, see Wh.

Whore is now confined to coarse and abusive speech, except in occas. echoes of historical expressions, as *the whore of Babylon*. The compounds are for the most part obs. or arch.]

1. A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a prostitute, harlot.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* i 2940 (Napier 79/2) *Prostituta pellax*, i. *meretrix quæ prostat*, i. *mendax*, leas fyrnhicge,

hore. *Ibid* 3329 89/1 *Meretricum*, horena. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 He . . maceð of cristes leoman heoranna leoman. [*Cf.* 1 Cor vi 15 *I ollens Christi membra, facium membra meretricis?*] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 ȝef þu . best rum-handed to glewmen and to hores. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26855 Hore or okerer, or Iogolour, Bot þai þair mister wille forsak, For fals penaunces men sal þam tak. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 310 Whanne tweyne horis stryvede whos was þe child þat lyvede. 1382 — *Luke* xv. 30 This thi sone, which deuouride his substaunce with hooris. 1483 *Cath Angl* 192/2 An Hure, *vbi* a common woman 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* II. vii. (1867) 71 Hop hoore, pipe theefe. 1595 in *Maitl. Club Misc* I 73 Ane ressavear of huiris and harlottis in her hous 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, III ii 338 (Qo) The whores cald him mandrake. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II. 68 Let men take heed of Lais, Corinths whoore. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 67 The whore is proud her beauties are the dread Of peevish virtue, and the marriage-bed 1894 KIPLING *Seven Seas, The 'Mary Gloster'* 76 Your rooms at college was beastly—more like a whore's than a man's

b. More generally: An unchaste or lewd woman; a fornicatress or adulteress. *To play the whore* (of a woman), to commit fornication or adultery.

In early use often as a coarse term of abuse. Occas (esp. with possessive) applied opprobriously to a concubine or kept mistress; also with distinguishing epithet to a catamite.

c 1205 LAY 7028 Nes nan swa god wif i þon londe þe he walde . þet he ne makede hore. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4082 He sluȝ Zabri . Hise hore bi-neðe and him abuuen 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5661 A fol womman in spousbruche he huld vnder is wif Sein dunston him sede wel þat it was a luþer lif... Wroþ was þe king & is hore þat he hor folie wiþsede. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* i. 2, I knowe well þat my wif is an hore. 1535 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 58 The pope . gave hym licens to kepe an hore. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 28 Thou hast played the whore also with the Assirians 1547 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) I 48 Marioun Ray amerciat for trubling of Agnes Hendersoun, calland hir hur and theiff. 1561 *Child-Marriages* 78 Beynge demaundid why she did, contrary to the Lawe of wedlocke, play the hoore 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 137 Leaue thy drinke and thy whore. 1606 — *Tr & Cr.* v. i. 20 *Ther...* Thou art thought to be Achilles male Varlot. *Patro...* What's that? *Ther.* Why his masculine Whore 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v *Pantagr Prognost.* 237 Ingles, Fricatrices, He-whores. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op* I iv, Gamesters and Highwaymen are generally very good to their Whores, but they are very Devils to their Wives 1749 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 7 Feb, Achilles had so little regard for his country, that he would not act in defence of it, because he had quarrelled with Agamemnon about a w——e 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 4) II 1160 Calling a married woman or a single one a whore is not actionable, because fornication and adultery are subjects of spiritual not temporal censures [Referring to a case, an 1703, in Raymond's *Rep* (1743) 1004]

transf 1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. iii, Gyb, our cat, in the milke-pan she spied, 'Ah, hore! out, thefe!' she cryed aloud 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 745 Their Epithites, attributed vnto them [*sc.* wolves] among seueral Authors are . . demonstrations of their disposition, as sowre, wilde, fierce, bold, greedy, whoare, flesh-eater.

2. *fig.*; *spec.* in biblical use, applied to a corrupt or idolatrous community (cf. WHOREDOM 2), and hence in controversial use, esp. in phr. *the whore of Babylon*, to the Church of Rome (in allusion to Rev xvii. 1, 5, etc.)

1382 WYCLIF *Nahum* iii. 4 The hoore fair and able [1611 wel-fauoured harlot], . whiche solde folkis in her fornycacioun. — *Rev.* xvii 1 The dampnacioun of the greet hoore [1611 Whore; R. V. 1881 harlot], . with whiche kynges of erthe diden fornycacioun 1530 TINDALE *Pract Prelates* F v b, The greate baude the hore of babylon [*sc* the Pope] *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 342 in *Thynne's Animadv* (1875) 86 Of antichristes fall I will sum-thing tell, & of this hoor, this leyder to hell. ? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl* xiii (1874) 30 That abhomynable whore of Babylon (Rome I meane) 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV 139, I may say of Constantinople . ; A painted Whoore. *c* 1640 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 132 So you to Christian Kings shall break the ground, To loath the scarlet whoor *c* 1646 MILTON *Sonn Forcers Conse* 3 Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, . To seise the widdow'd whore Pluralitie. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointm.* II i, But if her thoughts run foul, her mind's a Whore 1704 C. LESLIE *Wolf Stript* (ed 4) 31 They call her Episcopacy a Ragg of the Whore. 1743 H WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 3 Oct, He would have piqued himself on calling the Pope the w——e of Babylon. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, Image worship, and surplices, and sic like rags o' the muckle hure that sitteth on seven hills

3. † *Whore's son, son of a whore* = WHORESON *Whore's bird* (also as one word, and dial. *wosbird*) · properly, the child [see BIRD 1 c] of a whore, a bastard; but usually as a mere vulgar term of abuse or reprobation. So *whore's kitling*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 300 He cryed with a hye voys, 'hourys sone & fals geaunt, comme apeke with me!' 1673 J. WADE] *Vinegar & Mustard* (1873) 17 Thou was a base whore's bird. 1675 *Char. of Town Gallant* 5 He admires the Eloquence of, Son of a Whore, . . and therefor applyes it to every thing, So that if his Pipe be faulty, . 'Tis a Son of a Whore Pipe 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 9 They'd set some sturdy Whores bird to beat out ha't a dozen o' my Teeth. *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Whores-kitling*, a Bastard 1700 T BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem* 21 Another Son of a Whore yells louder than Homer's Stentor 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i, I will first let you see how I am serv'd by this whoresbird 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* IV ix, D—mn you all together, for a pack of whores-birds as you are! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I ii, 'Imp'dent old wosbird!' says he, 'I'll break the bald head on un' 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxi, Jack Dollop, a 'hor's-bird of a fellow

4. *Comb*, as *whore-call, -haunter; whore-like* adj.; whore-hunt *v., intr.* to go after whores, practise fornication: so *whore-hunter, -hunting* (also *fig.*; in quot. 1714, spying after whores to extort hush-money); † **whore-keeper**, one who keeps company with whores, a fornicator; † **whore-man**, a fornicator; † **whore-play** [PLAY *sb* 6 c], intercourse with whores, fornication; **whore-sty** (*nonce-wd*), a brothel; † whore-toll, a payment made by way of compounding for fornication or concubinage.

a 1692 SHADWELL *Volunteers* v. i, These Fiddles are Pop-Calls, and *Whore-Calls 1580 *Orders for Orphanes* A iv, If any manchilde be a Thiefe, or a Fellon, or a common *whore haunter 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* II xx (1612) 358 He went apart into Avignion, and there staied of purpose to doe nothing but *whore-hunt 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 164 He Whore hunting amang groves o' myrtles 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 666/1 *Scortatores*, which signifieth in englishe *whoore hunters 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 81 A notorious drunkard, whorehunter, cousiner, vsurer, &c. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1533) A v b, Yf . the watcheman be a slepe, . or gone a *whorehuntinge 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* II. ii 124 That is spirituall adulterie & whore-hunting, when men doe partly loue and worship God, and yet giue reuerence to straunge Gods. 1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 44 Her husband had vsed to goe on whore-hunting in the night 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on J. Cowper* III, Of Whore-hunting he gat his Fill, And made be 't mony a Pint and Gill. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* B iij b, If any synne agenst yᵉ doctrine of Christ so yᵗ he be a dronckarde & an *horekeper. 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 68 There shall not be a whore among the daughters of Israell, nor a whore-keeper among the sonnes of Israel 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr* 1288 Our wiues do passe their whoris in *whorelyke deckynge *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 4072 Þo seide god to moysen, Þe meistres of ðise *hore-men, . . Þe bidde ic hangen ðat he ben. *Ibid.* 530 Caymes sunes wrozten vn-laȝe, Wiþ breðere wifes *hore plaȝe 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 196 [Churches] turne[d] to barnes, stables, hogsties, and that which is worse, *whore sties 1545 COVERDALE *Def. Chr. Man* E ij b, Romishe prestes. take harlottes. whan they will, and aske no question for conscience sake, so that they paye the bishope the *whore toll

Whore, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *intr.* To have to do with a whore or whores; to commit whoredom, fornicate; (of a woman) to play the whore. Also *fig.* (See also WHORING.)

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 178 Wee drinke, wee eate, wee surfet, wee sweare, wee play, wee daunce, wee whore 1625 GODDARD *Neastie of Waspes* G iv b, Sheel fight, whore, drinke, vntill shee cannot see 1642 BRIDGE *Serm Norwich Volunteers* 5 They thinke him a foole or a child that will not drink and be drunke, and whore 1682 SHADWELL *Sat to Muse* 238 Against the Court, and David's-self he Roard, How ill he Govern'd, and how worse he W——d. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II § 13 To cheat, whore, betray, get drunk, do all these things decently, this is true wisdom, and elegance of taste. 1766 *Midnight Spy* v 43 The gay courtezan with her pockets lined with gold, may whore with impunity 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Song Engl.* III, Hold ye the Faith ; Whoring not with visions.

b. *trans.* To spend in whoring; (with adv) to get or bring by whoring.

1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic* (1710) 53 Their Officers Had dic'd and drunk, and whor'd their Pay 1682 MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* I i, A man might whore his heart out.

2. *trans.* To make a whore of; to corrupt by illicit intercourse, to debauch (a woman). Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS *Ham* v ii 64 He that hath kil'd my King, and whor'd my Mother 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 258 The Pander of the Peoples hearts, Whose blandishments a Loyal Land have whor'd, And broke the Bonds she plighted to her Lord. *a* 1692 SHADWELL *Volunteers* III i (1693) 32 Did you mean to whore my Daughter? 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) II. 224 She ask'd her, . if I was whor'd yet! There's a Word for a Lady's Mouth!

Whore, obs form of HOAR, WHERE

Whor(e)oop, late forms of HORDOP, bastard.

a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc.) 51 What, where be these whorecops? 1599 *Sir Clyom.* F 2 b, Whorcop.

Whoredom (hōᵉ·ɹdəm). *arch.* Forms: see WHORE *sb.*; also 4 -dame, 4–5 -dam, 4–7 -dome, 6 -doome, *Sc.* -dum. [prob a. ON *hórdómr* = OFris. *hôrdôm*, MLG. *hôrdom*. see WHORE *sb.* and -DOM]

1. The practice of playing the whore, or of intercourse with whores; illicit sexual indulgence in general, fornication, harlotry.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Ne beo þu nawiht monslaht, ne in hordom dei ne naht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9857 He leuede muche in hordom, & huld vnder þe quene rosemounde. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 654 Nis noȝt ȝore þat i ne com And fond hire wiþ hordom, Me to schame In hire bedde on mi Tur. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 417 þis privey horedame makes myche harme. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 334 þat he be getyn In hordome 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXVIII. 24 By whordome is she gotten with childe 1562 WINJET *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I 128 The renunceing of the warld and plesouris of the body, nocht only fra vnlesum huirdum, bot fra mariage sumtyme to thame lesum 1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Brief Exam* 102 They set up bordell houses for maintenance of whoredom & baudry 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 833 Now flush'd with drunk'ness, now with whoredom pale

b *pl.* Acts of sexual immorality.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 33 ȝe nulleð forleten hordomes and lifernesse and druncnesse 1539 *Bible* (Great) 2 Kings IX. 22 Ye whordomes of thy mother Iezabel. 1575–85 SANDYS *Serm* XIV 249 Otherwise they are not marriages, but whoredomes. 1611 *Bible* Hosea I. 2 A wife of whoredomes, and children of whoredomes 1716 HEARNE *Collect* (O. H. S) V 234 Notwithstanding his Whoredoms. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii 114 He will never be converted from his whoredoms and ruinous follies

2. *fig.*; *esp.* in biblical and religious use, applied to idolatry or other form of unfaithfulness to the true God.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* I. 58 Kynrede of hordom sekiþ siche signes 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* III 2 Thorow thy whordome and shamefull blasphemies, is the londe defyled. — *Hosea* I 2 The londe hath committed greate whordome agaynst the Lorde 1593 J NAPIER *Rev* To Rdr. A 6, Their seuen hilled citie Rome, painted out by Saint Iohn, as the mother of all spirituall whoredome 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VIII 549 Think you there's but one whoredom? whoredom, all, But when our reason licenses delight 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 13 Whoredom is to have many other objects of sinful love

Hence † **Who redomer** (**hurdomare**) *Sc. Obs.*, one who practises whoredom, a fornicator.

1456 SIR G HAYE *Bk. Knthd* Wks (S. T. S) II. 40 Na common leare, na commone vicioune hurdomare

† **Whore-house.** *Obs.* [Cf OS. *hôrhûs* (MLG. *hoerhuus*, Du *hoerhuis*), OHG, MHG *huor hûs* (G. *hurenhaus*)] A house of whores, a brothel.

13 tr *Ælred* in *Engl. Stud* VII 308 A blessed mayden þat turnde an hoore-hows in to an oratorie. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc* in WR.-Wülcker 804/10 *Hoc lupanar, Hec fornix, Hoc prostibulum*, a horehowse *a* 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Epigr* XXXIX, Sometimes he comes not to the play, But falls into a whore house by the way. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth & Candle Lt* G 4 b, The plague that a Whore-house layes vpon a Citty. 1688 BUNYAN *Last Serm* Wks 1862 II 757 A whore-house, it may be, is more sweet to him.

Whorelle, obs. form of WHORL.

Whoremaster (hōᵉ·ɹmāstəɹ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. WHORE *sb.* + MASTER *sb.* (The sense of 'procurer' alleged for this word and *whoremonger* in some Dicts. is not authenticated)] = next.

a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 168 My husband wes a hur maister He has bene waistit apon wemen And in adultre 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II iv. 516 That hee is (sauing your reuerence) a Whore-master, that I vtterly deny. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 188 The stage-plaiers act Iove for the veriest whore maister in the world 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 P 7 Our ordinary Poets cannot frame to themselves the Idea of a fine Man who is not a Whore-master 1747 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 27 Mar, A Man of Pleasure, in the vulgar acceptation of that phrase, means only, a beastly drunkard, an abandoned whore-master, and a profligate swearer 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. XVIII 253 A justice may bind over all night-walkers; eaves-droppers, common drunkards, whoremasters; the putative fathers of bastards, and other persons, whose misbehaviour may reasonably bring them within the general words of the statute, as persons not of good fame

attrib *c* 1570 *Depos Durham* (Surtees) 264 Cauling this examinate hooremaster preiste 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I ii 137 An admirable evasion of Whore master-man, to lay his Goatish disposition to the charge of a Starre 1614 B JONSON *Barth Fair* v iv, You whore-master knaue 1878 *Prodigal Son* VI in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* II. 119 Shall I . . be merry because my whoremaster brother is come back?

Hence **Who'rema sterly** *a.*, having the character of a whoremaster, lecherous; **Who'rema stery,** the practice of a whoremaster, fornication.

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* v. iv 7 That Greekish *whoremasterly villaine. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (ed 2) 96 The vile and wicked whore-masterly Husband. 1618 N FIELD *Amends for Ladies* v 1, A great hurt to the art of *whoremastry.

Whoremonger (hōᵉ·ɪmʌŋgəɹ). *arch.* [f. WHORE *sb.* + MONGER 2. Now familiar mainly from its occurrence in the English Bible.] One who has dealings with whores; one who practises whoredom; a fornicator, lecher.

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 5 No whormonger, other vnclene person, . hath any inheritaunce in the kyngdom of Christ 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 53 Lycknest thou to whoarmongers A colage of clarckes and scolears? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* III. ii. 37 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX 408 What was Clement the 5. but an open Whore munger? 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 250 If, by their self-indulgence, the glutton, the drunkard, the loafer, . the whoremonger forfeit a future benefit [etc].

So **Whoremongring** (hōᵉ·ɪmʌŋgiŋ), the practice of a whoremonger, fornication.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par 2 Pet.* II 13–16 Nether haue they mynde of any thing elles, than vpon whoremonging, and other kyndes of wikednes 1563 *St. Andrews Kirk-sess. Reg.* (1889) 189 The delacionis gevyn in upon tham . . for huyrmongyn inveterat 1893 *Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Aug., We would dissociate liquor selling from low, corrupt politics, from gambling, from whoremonging and from all other forms of immoral pursuit!

† **Whorer** (hōᵉ·ɹəɹ). *Obs.* [f. WHORE *v.* + -ER 1. Cf. OS. *hôrâri*, OHG *huorari* (MHG. *huorer*, G. *hurer*), etc.] = WHOREMONGER.

c 1640 H BELL *Luther's Colloq Mens* (1652) 318 It shall bee free for Priests to marrie, or to forbear: Howsoever many Priests are, and will remain whorers. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic* (1710) 97 All of them proved Drinkers, Whoiers, By Preachers, Forgers, and Perjurers. 1727 P. WALKER *Cameron* in *Biogr Presbyt* (1827) I. 289 A great Swearer, a great Whorer, Blasphemer, Drunkard.

Whoreship (hōᵉ ɹʃip) [f. WHORE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a whore: used with poss. pron. as a humorous title.

1607 R TURNER *Nosce Te* E 1 b, Bifronted Peter's head, Yet a loues her whoreshippe as he loues his life. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* III, I have a penance for your pure whoreship 1711 E WARD *Quix* I 67 To shew his Worship The curteous Temper of her Whoreship

Whoreson (hōᵉ·ɹsən). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: see WHORE *sb*; also 5 **hoursen, horosonne,** 6 **horisson.** [f. WHORE *sb.* + SON *sb.*, after AF. *fiz a putain* (see FITZ).] prop. The son of a whore, a bastard son; but commonly used as a coarse term of reprobation, abuse, dislike, or contempt;

sometimes even of jocular familiarity. (Cf. BUGGER 2 b) Also rarely applied to a thing.

13 *K Alis.* 880 (Laud MS.) Fy vyle ateynt hores sone! To mysdon was ay þi wone 13 . *Sir Beues* (A.) 410 An houre sone for soþ ich wes *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2016 Þow gadelyng horesone, lecher, & stronge þef *c* 1400 *Brut* I 207 He despisede þe grettest lordes , and callede Sir Robert Clare Erl of Gloucestre, 'Horessone' *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 11879 (Trin) 'Hore sones [*Cott* Fir aputains]' he seide 'what are ȝe'? 'Leches' þei seide 'to leche þe' 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXI (Arb) 53, I trusted. so moche the fals horeson the foxe *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household Ord* (1790) 68 Of what estate soever he be, usyng to swere customably by Goddes body . unreverently that they charge the Butler to geve him no wyne at the meles There was a lyke motion to be made for the customable word of hoursen 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I CCXXXVII 139 b/1 Kyng Dampeter was greatly chafed and moche desyred to mete with the bastarde his brother, and sayd, where is yᵗ horeson, that calleth hym selfe kynge of Castell 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 79 b, The mother merelye beynge disposed, wyll saye to her swete Sonne Ah you little horeson, wyll you serue me so? 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 135 Do they not graunt them selues to be whore sonnes all the packe of them? [orig. *nonne meretricum sese filios esse fatentur?*] 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* IV. iv 19 Masse, and well said, a merrie horson, ha! 1613 — *Hen VIII*, I. III. 39 The slye whorsons Haue got a speeding tricke to lay downe Ladies. 1659 GAYTON *Art Longevity* 83 Nuts are dry whorsons 1679 *Roxb Ball.* (1883) IV. 614 Beware of those that tamper with thy foolish whoreson, And by false arguments ensnare The youth to think he is thy heir 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I v, Nic. Frog was a cunning sly Whoreson. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XXXVIII, They bestowed ..some round dozen of curses on them, as lazy knaves and blind whoresons. 1826 SOUTHEY *Devil's Walk* III, Whoever shall say that to Porson These best of all verses belong, He is an untruth-telling whoreson

b. *attrib.* commonly as a coarsely abusive epithet, applied to a person or thing: Vile, abominable, execrable, detestable, 'wretched', 'scurvy', 'bloody'; also sometimes expressing humorous familiarity or commendation.

c 1440 *York Myst* XXX 60 Why, go bette, horosonne boy, when I bidde þe. 1533 GAU *Recht Vay* 15 Scheyme happine the lowne hursone theiff 1534 in *Suss Star Chamber Proc* (1913) 40 Thow horisson prist yff thow ons move thow shalt dye 1577–82 BRETON *Toys of an Idle Head* Wks (Grosart) I. 30/1 Faith, she will say, you whorson Page, He purchase you an heritage 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, II IV. 225 Ah, you whorson little valiant Villaine, you! *Ibid.* III. II 193 *Fal.* What disease hast thou? *Bul.* A whorson cold sir, a cough sir 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* I 1, Oh! this same whorson Conscience, how it jades us! 1646 TRAPP *Comm John* x. 8 Ah whoreson thieves, rob God of his glory! said D Taylor 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* 37 Thou Whoreson Rascal. 1760 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III xx, Ambition, and pride, and envy, and lechery, and other whoreson passions. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* IV Wks 1777 II 16 The Impromptu, for which I was utterly disqualified by a whoreson slowness of apprehension 1816 KEATS *Lett* Wks 1889 III 47 It was so whoreson a Night that I stopped there all the next day. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XVII, Some of his whoreson poetry (I crave your Grace's pardon for such a phrase) has rung in mine ears

Whorey, variant of WHOREY.

Whoring (hōˑrɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WHORE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of WHORE *v.*; fornication; also *fig* : *spec.* in biblical use, applied to idolatry, as an act of unfaithfulness to the true God (cf. WHOREDOM 2) · chiefly in phr. *to go a whoring.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXXIV. 15 Whan they goa whoringe after their goddes. — *Ps* CV[I]. 38 Thus were they stayned with their owne workes, and wente a whoringe with their owne invencions. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V 1. 116 This is the fruits of whoring 1619 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1906) 153 Their private whorings, drunkennesse and such like ryotts *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 582 All the Visions contemporating with Babylon's times must be expounded of such things only as belong to the times of Babylon's whoring 1668 SOUTH *Serm., Luke xxi. 15* Wks 1727 V 416 When with Whoring, and Gaming, and Revelling, they have disabled themselves from paying their Butchers. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 60 P 2 The common Diversions of Men of Fashion, that is to say, in Whoring, Drinking, and Gaming. 1855 [J D BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* (1859) 73 The whole of this man's conduct tended to fighting, whoring, and roguery!

So **Whoring** *ppl a*

1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* II x 185 That either we must have a Married or a Whoring Clergy

Whorish (hōˑrɪʃ), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. WHORE *sb* + -ISH 1.]

1. Having the character of a whore, addicted to whoredom, lewd, unchaste (of a woman, rarely of a man).

1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Prov. VI. 26 Because of the whoorish woman a man is broght to a morsel of bread — Ezek XVI. 30 Yᵉ worke of a presumpteous whorish woman 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses g 2 b, He knew and felt the whores, yet was not whorish 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* I. i, What plague can transcend A whorish wife, and a perfidious friend! 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 382 Whoorish boyes 1675 SOUTH *Serm., Judges VIII 34, 35* (1697) I. 509 Joseph . a poor Stranger, languishing in Durance upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent whorish Woman!

b. Belonging to or characteristic of a whore, meretricious; lewd, unchaste (of action, etc.).

1552 HULOET, Hooryshe , or perteynynge to a hoore, *meretricius* 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 203 Men geuen to their paunche and hoorishe lustes 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* IV 1 63 You like a letcher, out of whorish loynes, Are pleas'd to breede out your inheritors 1761 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald Club 1903) I. 198 Barbara Reid for whorish practices expelled the burgh

2. *fig*, esp in religious and controversial use (often = idolatrous) cf. WHORE *sb.* 2

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* VI 9 That whorish and vnfaithfull herte of theirs, wherwith they runne awaye fro me. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* C II b, Regarde not the pope, nor yet hys whorysh kyngedom. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXIII. VII, They all shall be undone, Who leaving thee to whoorish idolls run. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Citt & Bumpkin* (ed. 3) 16 The Church of England..is not altogether the Whore of Babylon, though a good deal Whorish 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Opened* 47 The Bride has a Husband..sufficient to maintain her against all Whorish, Beastly or Satannical Usurpations 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 82 P 3 Jack has a whorish unresisting Good-nature, which makes him incapable of having a Property in any thing.

Hence **Whoˑrishly** *adv.*; **Whoˑrishness.**

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Meretrice*, *hoorishely. 1589 NASHE *Martin Marprelate* Wks (Grosart) I. 108 Howe whorishlie Scriptures are alleaged by them, I will discouer..in another new worke 16 MIDDLETON, etc *Old Law* IV II, Are you so whorishly provided? 1755 JOHNSON, *Meretriciously*, whorishly, after the manner of whores 1546 BALE *Engl Votaries* I 18 Marke how abhominable *whoryshnesse is auaunced of that whorysh Rome churche, to the great blemyshynge of Godly marryage. 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon.* II 706 The said Anne was for her whorishness lawfully divorced. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Meretriciousness*, whorishness.

† **Whorism.** *Obs. rare* [f. WHORE *sb.* or *v.* + -ISM] Whoredom, fornication.

1598 FLORIO, *Puttaneggio*, whorisme, whoredome 1611 COTGR, *s'Appaillarder*, to giue himselfe wholly to whoorisme, to turne leacher.

Whorl (hwɒ̄l, hwʊ̄rl), *sb.* Forms . *α.* 5 wharwyl, 5–9 wharle, 8–9 wharl. *β* 5 whorwhil, (whorlwyl), qworle, 5–9 whorle, 6 whorlle, whorelle, *Sc.* quhorle, 8– whorl. [late ME. *wharwyl, whorwhil*, app variants of WHIRL (early forms disyllabic, e g. *wherwille, qwherel*) influenced by WHARVE *sb.*; but with the *β*-forms cf. early mod.Du. *worvel*, var. of *wervel* (Kilian).]

1. A small fly-wheel fixed on the spindle of a spinning-wheel to maintain or regulate the speed; a small pulley by which the spindle is driven in a spinning-machine. Also locally applied to small wheels or pulleys for other purposes

α c 1460 *Promp Parv* 526/2 (Winch. MS) Wharwyl of a spyndyl, *vertebrum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 417/1 A Wharle, *giraculum, neopellum, veribulum.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 628/2 Take out thy spindle & bryng me hither the wharle. 1566 in Peacock *Engl. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 170 One crwet defaced whearof was made wharles for spindels 1589 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 55 Spindles and wharles 11ᵈ. 1828 *Craven Gloss* , Wharle. 1884 W. S B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 239 [They] drive this spindle by the friction of a very heavy collar on it against a large leather washer, which rests on the wharl.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 526/1 Whorlwyl, of a spyndyl (*K* whorwhil, *P.* whorle), *vertebrum* 1483 *Cath Angl* 298 A Qworle of A roke 1610 R VAUGHAN *Water-Wks* O 4 b, The Stanke-royall (running on a whorle, his sluce being taken vp) is receiued by a Bastard sluce. 1773 EMERSON *Princ. Mech* (ed 3) 189 Let EG be a spinning wheel, whilst the rim makes 1 revolution, the twill makes 9, and the whorle and feathers 6 1808 JAMIESON, *Whorle*, a very small wheel, as that in a child's cart. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* V 133 Spindle whorls of rude earthenware were abundant in some of the Lake-villages even of the Stone age. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 73 *Whorls*, pithead pulleys.

2. *Bot.* A set of members, as leaves, flowers, or parts of the flower, springing from the stem or axis at the same level and encircling it; a verticil. Also in *Zool* a set of parts or structures, as scales or tentacles, similarly arranged.

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* I G VJ, The stalke is foure square, where about doth grow in equal order, certayne knoppes. lyke whorlles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxv 232 The floures [of Pennyroyal] growe about the stemmes like whorles or garlandes.] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 98/2 Rosemary, hath Wharles or small slender leaves set at distances about the stalk *Ibid* 106/1 Flowers set together in a Whorle or Coronett. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil Trans* XXVIII. 43 Its Spikes of Flowers are thick set in striated hairy whorls. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII 215/1 An orange consists of one whorl of carpels, which are consolidated into a round fruit 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf* IV. 64 A flattened head, a forked tongue, a body of scaly whorls. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 358 A flower is said to be complete, when the four whorls,—calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil are present. 1872 H A. NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 75 The stem terminates in a single polypite, the mouth of which is surrounded by a single whorl of slender processes or 'tentacles'.

3 *Conch.* and *Anat.* Each of the turns, coils, or convolutions of a spiral shell, or of any spiral structure.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* II 52 Shell conoid, with the whorls rounded or convex 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. II 6 See what a lovely shell, Small and pure as a pearl, . With delicate spire and whorl. 1890 BILLINGS *Med Dict*, *Whorl of heart*, vortex of heart [*Ibid., Vortex of heart*, the close spiral arrangement of fibres which occurs at the apex.]

4. *gen.* A convolution, coil, curl, 'wreath' (esp. of something whirling, or suggesting a whirling movement)

1592 R D *Hypnerotomachia* 51 The head of Storke, with her beake against the open mouth of a Monster, and certaine Whorelles or Beades rysing vp betwixt his mouth and her beake 1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* (ed 9) 99 Intervals between successive whorls of the starry stream. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* XII. 210 Vast clouds of steam roll in heavy whorls before the wind

5. *Comb.*, as *whorl-flowered, -leaved, -shaped* adjs.; **whorl-flower**, a plant of the genus *Morina* (N O. *Dipsacaceæ*), having the flowers in dense whorls; **whorl-grass**, a grass of the genus *Catabrosa*

1822 *Hortus Angl.* II 204 M[alva] Verticillata, Whorl-flowered Mallow. *Ibid.* 423 C[oreopsis] Verticillata, Whorl-leaved Coreopsis 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The* XII. (ed 2) 423 The parts of the pistils are disposed in a whorl-shaped manner around an axis 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1900) IV. 69 Whorl-grass (*Catabrosa*). Water Whorl Grass (*C. aquatica*) Panicle with half whorls of spreading branches 1884 MILLER *Plant-n* 220 *Morina longifolia*, Long-leaved Whorl-flower — *persica*, Persian Whorl-flower.

Hence **Whorl** *v. trans.* (*a*) to draw up by means of a 'whorl' or pulley (*local*); (*b*) to arrange in whorls or convolutions.

1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 73 The cage is said to be whorled when it is drawn up to or over the pulleys. 1904 *Daily Chron* 6 Aug 4/5 The stars, braided and whorled in patterns too intricate for our eyes

Whorl(e · see WHIRL *v.*, WHURL.

Whorlbat, -bone, etc. : see WHIRLBAT, etc.

Whorle borle, whorlle-bourlle, obs. ff HURLY-BURLY.

c 1440 J. SHIRLEY in *Scot Hist. Rev* (1904) Oct 98 During the whorlle bourlle in Scotland the olde King Robert died.

Whorled (hwɒ̄ld, hwʊ̄ld), *a* [f WHORL *sb* + -ED 2] Having, or arranged in, a whorl or whorls, (of leaves, flowers, etc) verticillate, (of a shell, etc.) convoluted, turbinate.

1776 J LEE *Introd Bot* Explan. Terms 392 *Verticill[at]us*, whorled, many Flowers growing round the Stalk in a Circle. 1828 J. E SMITH *Engl Flora* II 59 *S[ium] verticillatum*, Whorled Water-parsnep Leaflets in numerous, linear, whorled segments 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 572 The Galiaceæ are distinguished by their whorled exstipulate leaves 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* VIII (ed 4) 164 The large Whorled Shell has proved to be a true Lower-Silurian Maclurea 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem* 17 Crystals which arrange themselves in whorled groups.

So † **Whoˑrling, † Whoˑrlish** *adjs*, *rare*, forming or constituting a whorl.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 55 Comen rede fish mynt . with whorlish circles goyng about the stalck 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxi 256 The floures growing in whorling knoppes rounde aboute the stalkes

Whorlwyl, obs form of WHORL.

† **Whorr,** *v. Obs.* Also whoor(r)e. [Echoic.] *intr.* To coo, as a dove.

1598 FLORIO, *Gemere* .. To whoor as doues do. *Gemire* To whoore or cry as turtle doues

Whorrowe, var. WHARROW; cf. s.w. dial *worra*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxviii 267 The floures be of a light blewe, compassing the stalke by certaine spaces like to garlandes or whorrowes

Whorry, obs form of HURRY *v.*

1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse Race* B 1 b, A Race after the Roman fashion in their thundring velocity, lightning-like violence, and earth-quaking whorrying. *Ibid.* 24 From his Caues out he whorries

† **Whorster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. WHORE *sb.* + -STER] = WHORER.

1654 VILVAIN *Enchir. Epigr.* VI. lxxvi, No Murdrer be Whoister. Theef fals Testee

Whurt (hwʊ̄t). *dial* Also 6–7 whorte, 7 whurt, 9 wort [South-western dial. form of HURT *sb* 2 (cf *whoam* for *home*, *whole* for earlier *hole*, and WHORTLEBERRY).] = WHORTLEBERRY. Also *attrib.* Hence **Whorting** *vbl sb.*, gathering whortleberries

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI xi. 670 There be two sortes of Whortes, and Whortel berries, whereof the common sort are blacke, and the other are red. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxix 1231. 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* CXVI, Black Whorts, or Bill-Berries 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 12 For Fruits, they [in Cornwall] have a sort called Whurts. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 9 And why dest thee, than, tell me 'Isterday o' losing my Rewden Hat in the Rex-bush, out a whorting? 1773 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v *Vaccinium*, The *myrtillus* [misprr. *-ris*], or black whortleberries or bilberries... the *cantabricum*, or Irish whorts; the *vitis idea*, or red whorts. 1802 COLERIDGE *The Picture* 4, I .now climb, and now descend O'er rocks, or bare or mossy, with wild foot Crushing the purple whorts. 1896 G ROBERTS *Soc. Hist Eng* 561 During the Whort-season children used to assemble to partake of Whort pies made with a brown crust, and eaten with clouted cream, a west country delicacy. 1917 *Contemp Rev* Nov 582, I do mind the autumn when Mrs Ann Pugsley did witch John Craw. 'Twur at the whort gathering.

Whorthy, obs. form of WORTHY.

Whortle (hwɔ̄ˑɪtˈl). Also 7 **wortle**. see also HURTLE *sb* 2 [Short for WHORTLEBERRY.] = WHORTLEBERRY.

1597 [see HURTLE *sb* 2]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VII 131 The people vse to eat the Wortles in creame and milke. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 219 Fen-berries . are of like temper and faculty with our whortles, but somewhat more astringent 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II. 371 Great Bilberry Bush or Whortle. 1821 SHELLEY *St Irvyne* VI. 1, I see her swift foot dash the dew from the whortle 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The bog whortle. , whose white flowers, pink-tipped, stuff the ptarmigan's crop.

Comb. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 108 *S[alix] myrsinites* (Green Whortle-leaved Willow).

Whortleberry (hwɔ̄ˑɪtˈlberi) Also (8 whirtle-), 8–9 wortleberry. [South-western dial. form of HURTLEBERRY : cf. WHORT. Used by Lyte,

a Somerset man, in his translation of Dodoens' Herbal, whence app. by later writers on plants, so as to have become at length the usual 'book-name'.] The blue-black fruit of the dwarf shrub *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or the plant itself, otherwise called BILBERRY or BLAEBERRY. Also extended to the genus *Vaccinium* as a whole (excepting the species called CRANBERRY, *V. Oxycoccos* and *V. macrocarpon*)

Bear's Whortleberry, a name for the Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*. **Bog Whortleberry**, *Vaccinium uliginosum*. **Red Whortleberry**, *V Vitis-Idæa*. **Victorian Whortleberry**, *Wittsteinia vaccinacea*, a shrub allied to *Vaccinium* found in Victoria.

1578 [see WHORT] 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* III xxii 438. 1702 C. MATHER *Magnalia* VI II 11 Sometimes we liv'd on Wortle berries, sometimes on a kind of Wild Cherry. 1764 *Ann. Reg., Char* 9 The hair is dyed with the juice of the red wortleberry 1778 J CARVER *Trav N Amer.* xix. 504 The Whirtle Berry. 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* xiii, A territory, which, since the days of Adam, had borne nothing but ling and whortle-berries. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* v, [They] laid him softly on a bank of whortle berries

attrib. 1770 J R FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav N. Amer* I. 66 A species of whortleberry shrub 1825 J NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II 340 A whortle-berry pudding. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 178 Hot mutton flavored with whortleberry jam 1884 MILLER *Plant n.*, Whortle-berry-bush, Victorian, *Wittsteinia vaccinacea*.

Whorwhil, obs. form of WHORL.

Whory (hōə·ri), *a. rare* Also -ey. [f WHORE *sb.* + -Y 1.] = WHORISH. (In 2nd quot. with play upon *hoary*.)

1682 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* 11 The Papists, and the whory, roary, swory, scory, Tories. 1682 'T RATIONALIS' *News from Bedlam* 88 And should it light upon Your whorey Head, The Whigs would say, You're sweetly brought to Bed

Whos, obs. form of WHOSE, WHOSO.

Whose (hūz), *pron* Forms: 1 hwæs, 2–3 hwas, 3 hwos, (wuas), 3was, hwes, 3–4 whes, 3–5 whas, was, wos, 4 huas, wais, hoes, woise, 4–5 whoos, hos, 4–6 whos, whois, 5 whayse, whoys, hoys, (hosse), wose, 5–9 *Sc.* and *north.* whase, 6 whoes, woos, wois, hose, *Sc.* vhais, vhois, 7–8 who's, 5– whose, 3–5 quase, 4 quos, quose, 4–5 quas, *Sc.* 4–8 quhais, (5 qwhos, qwose), 5–7 quhois, 6 quhas, (qwhois), 6–7 quhose, 6–8 quhase, 7 quhaes, quhoise [ME. *hwās*, later *hwǭs*, *whǭs*, altered form of *hwas*, *hwes*, OE. *hwæs* (.–**xwasa*) genitive of *hwá* and *hwæt*, through the influence of *hwā*, *hwǭ* WHO, *hwām*, *hwǭm* WHOM. (Later ME. *whas* prob. represents an unstressed variant.) Cf. OS. *hwes*, MLG., MDu., OHG, G. *wes*, ON. *hues(s*, MSw. *hwes*, *hwas* (Da *hvis*), Goth. *hwis* :— **xwesa*, Indo-Eur. **qʷeso*, represented also by Gr. (Homeric) *τέο* for **τέσο*, OSl. *česo*]

The genitive case of WHO (and in OE. of the neuter WHAT: cf. 3 below). Used, in all senses, either before a sb. as a possessive adj. (like *his*, *her*, *my*, etc.), or absolutely (like *his*, *hers*, *mine*, etc.): in the latter case chiefly in the interrogative sense as predicate.

I. Interrogative uses (direct and dependent).

1. Of whom; belonging to whom; what person's.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xlvii. 357 Dæt he ge-ðencen hwæs folgeras hie sindon. *a* 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 92 Hunta ic eom. hwæs? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xxii. 42 Hwæt þincð eow be criste, hwæs sunu ys he? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 99 Ȝif hie [*sc* ðohtes] cumeð fram mannen, hie [*sc.* ȝepnesse] cann hwatliche underfinden, an hwos half he is icumen *c* 1205 LAY. 17111 Næss nan witie þat auere wuste here whes sune he weore. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 189 Maiden moder, maiden and hwas moder? his hwas dohter þu art *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 447 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hi casten heore lot hwes he scolde beo 13 *Cursor M* 12224 (Gott.) Quat wamb him bar.., And wid was pappis was he fedd? 1340 *Ayenb* 38 Þo bet ofhyealdeþ þe þinges þet hi vindeþ and wyteþ wel huas þet hi byeþ. 13 *Guy Warw* (A.) 6826 Telle þou me, þis feir castel wos it be *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1726 Was men buth ȝe? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 920 Whos is that faire child that stondeth yonder? *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 265 He fand a dead mans head, and he had grete mervayll whose it was. 1566 LAUDER *Tractate* Contents, And, last of all, vnto quhose actionis .suld Kyngis geue rathest actendence 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 1077 Whose tongue is musick now? 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I II A 4 b, Arrest me? at whose suite? 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I iv. 43 Whose fault is this? 1791 COWPER *Judgm. Poets* 4 A warm dispute Whose temper was the best. 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* vii, 'I'm sure of the voice .' 'Whose is it?' 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* xxvii, I cheer a dead man's sweetheart, Never ask me whose 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* vi 58 Your offensive abuse of his poor father, and forgetfulness of Whose minister he was.

II. Relative uses. *as simple relative.

2. In reference to a person or persons (or to an animal or animals): Of whom. **a.** Introducing a defining or restrictive clause completing the sense: cf. WHO 9.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Þe deuel on ech of hise deden is iefned to þe deore wuas geres he forðteoð *a* 1240 [see 1]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2155 Of him o quas sede Was he born þat beit our nede. *a* 1325 *MS Rawl B. 520* lf 53 b, After þe wille of him hos þe werkes beþ [= beð] *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh.* 81 It ys meruail of a man how he may be syke or dye, whos mete ys breed of good whete. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* 1 27 A virgin spoused to a man, whose name was Ioseph 1539 *Bible* (Great) Pr. xxxii 1 Blessed is he, whose vnrygh teousnesse is forgeuen. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj* 37 Of heires of qvhais age their is ane doubt 1611 *Bible* Gen. xxxvii 25 The man whose these are. *Ibid* xliv 17 The man in whose hand the cup is found 1690 tr *Y. Le Clerc's Five Lett. Inspir* 56 The Apostles did not pass in their own time for Persons, whose every word was an Oracle. 1723 RAMSAY *Farr Assembly* viii, A wife Whase charms can silence dumps 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 70 Persons who sanctified their ambition by advancing the dignity of the people whose peace they troubled. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xli, To feast upon the horses whose blood they had so vainglouriously drunk 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 11, Men whose laugh was a horrid growl

b. Introducing an additional statement: thus sometimes equivalent to 'and his (their, etc.)': cf. WHO 10

In early use occas preceded by *the*: cf. WHICH B 13, WHOM 8.

Formerly also separated from the antecedent, sometimes with resulting ambiguity (cf WHO 10), occas preceded by superfluous *and* (cf. WHO 12 b).

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 151 Þe lauerd N[athaniel] hwas dei hit is to det. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 764 Þis der, Wos kinde we hauen told ȝu her. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4195 Eleyne þat noble mayde was norice ich was *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1490 Noe, In quas time þe flod gan be. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* IV. (*Jacobus*) 210 In-to þe name of criste Ihesu, Foie quhais cause I am led now 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 103 Morpheus, the whos nature Is forto take the figure Of what persone that him liketh *a* 1400 *Pauline Ep* (1916) 42 Cryste in woise deþ we ar baptysyd 1467 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 95 To performe my Nonkilles wyll, hoys sowle God pardon *c* 1469 *Ibid* 104 ȝowr modyr, hosse sowle Gode haue mersy. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. viii, A wulf deuoured a sheep of whos bones he had one in his throte. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* IX 5 My brethren the israhelites, whose also are the fathers — *1 Pet* II. 24 Christ also suffered for oure sakes.. By whose stryppes ye were healed. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III. II. I. 1 533 The young man, at last married her, to whose wedding amongst other guests came Apollonius. 1750 T. COOKE *Plautus* I. p xxv, This Comedy is called *Bacchides* from two Sisters, Courtesans, who are the chief Characters in the Play; both whose Names are *Bacchus* *a* 1774 GOLDSM tr. *Scarron's Com Rom* (1775) II 170 A hamlet, inhabited by fishermen, who's humanity he had occasion to remember 1792 BURKE *App Whigs* 88 It does not arise out of the inherent rights of the people, as the national assembly does in France, and whose name designates its original 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 279 The Gods, whose dreadful images Here represent their shadowy presences 1864 J HUNT tr *Vogt's Lect Man* II. 26 Vegetable feeders, such as ruminants, whose lower jaw acts like a millstone.

3. In reference to a thing or things (inanimate or abstract). Originally the genitive of the neuter WHAT (sense 7); in later use serving as the genitive of WHICH (senses 7 and 8), and usually replaced by *of which*, except where the latter would produce an intolerably clumsy form.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* VIII. 9 The loond of oyle and of hony; whos stones ben yren, and of the hillis of it ben doluen metallys of brasse 1442 BECKINGTON *Corr* (Rolls) II 213 He hath taken the townes and castles and forteresses whoos names be specified 1482 *Monk of Evesham* lv. (Arb) 107 A ful glorious walle of crystal hoys heythe no man might see. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 Loke yer thou lepe, whose literall sence is, doo nothinge sodenly or without avisemente. 1577 HARRISON *England* II II [v.] (1877) I 46 Bath, whose see was sometime at Welles. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. v. 15, I could a Tale vnfold, whose lightest word Would harrow vp thy soule 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 73 Mountains on whose barren brest The labouring clouds do often rest. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria, Lett.* 65 A Disposition whose affability may sweeten life 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I 74 A maxim of whose impropriety not St Anthony himself could persuade him. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) II 10 The clock, whose huge bell..may be heard five leagues over the plain 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I 100 The nerve man had prescribed, a medicine whose effect on the nerves was nil 1896 POLLOCK *1st Bk of Jurispr* VII. 179 Processes extending over two or three centuries, and whose fundamental analogies are..disguised in almost every possible way

4. As objective genitive, in reference to a person (or animal) or a thing. Now *rare* commonly replaced by *of whom* or *of which*. (Cf note S.V. HIS *poss. pron.* 2.)

1382 WYCLIF *Lev* xxii. 5 He, that shal touche eny vnclene, whos touchynge is hoory [1388 foul] *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V II. 493 Deedis whos forberingis schulden make hem the more sureli kepen hem fro breking of Goddis lawe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI VII. 4 Our the fludis bank ful swiftlie sprent, Quhais passage is vnreturnable went. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Paun* Ded., The pore of thys realme, whoes oppression doeth alredy crye vnto the Lorde for vengeance 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* III lxxxvii 391 The Hart or Stag, in whose chase great Lords take much pleasure 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* III I 105, I will put that Businesse in your Bosomes, Whose execution takes your Enemie off 1730 *Chamberlayne's Relig Philos* (ed 3) II. xvii § 1 Things, whose particular Discussion would exceed the Design of this Book. 1754 CAMBRIDGE in *World* No 102 P 2 Any thing whose loss they can so easily supply 1821 SOUTHEY *Let. to John May* 7 Apr, This deplorable old man, whose sight.. excited in me a mingled feeling of horror and disgust.

**** 5.** As compound relative, or with ellipsis of antecedent = he (him, etc.) whose. Often in generalized sense = whosesoever. Now *rare* or *arch.*: cf WHO 6, 8, WHOM 5, 6.

Sometimes with the generalized sense indicated by *so(ever)* or *so ever* following the sb. (Cf WHOSESOEVER.)

13 *E E Allit P* B 1648 & quos deth so he dezyre he dreped als faste. *a* 1400 in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 352 Ȝif oþere chalouns beþ y-founde þat ne habbeþ þelke a-sy se, in was hond hij beþ y-founde, be forfeted *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1299 Blere whos ey ye woll with your myst. 1432–50 [see WHRINNY] 1460 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 384/1 In whos handes so evere they bee 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 7 Quhais Sinnis ȝe forgeue, ar forgeuin vnto thame 1592 *Arden of Feversham* 1092 Speede to my wish, whose wil so ere sayes no. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* 196 Whose house is of glasse, must not throw stones at another 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII. 647 Heavenly Guest, Sent from whose sovran goodness I adore.

† **Whose**, for *who's* = who is: see WHO.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, I. IV. 50 (Qo.) Whose within there!

Whose, obs form of WHOSO.

† **Whoself**, *pron. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. SELF A 2] Who himself

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 174 The said Burgartus canne testifie of her proportion, countenaunce and beautie, Whoself hath seen her

Whose'n (hūz'n), *pron. dial.* [f WHOSE. cf HISN] = WHOSE.

a 1701 SEDLEY *Virg Past* V Wks. 1722 I. 289 Tell Dametas! whose'n Sheep these are?

Whosere, obs contr f WHOSOEVER.

Whosesoever (hūzsoʉ·vəɹ), *pron arch* The genitive of WHOSOEVER Whatever person's, of whomsoever

1611 *Bible* John xx 23 Whose soeuer sinnes yee remit, they are remitted vnto them, and whose soeuer sinnes yee retaine, they are retained 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxxii, Whosesoever be the speech, it is the thought of ninety-nine out of an hundred 1903 *Sat Rev* 27 June 798/1 Whosesoever the fault there has been no effective cooperation

Whosever (hūzɛvəɹ), *pron. rare* [f WHOSE + EVER *adv.* 8 e, for the spelling cf. WHEREVER.] The genitive of WHOEVER: = prec.

1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 133 Whos'ever Knife upon the Table lies. 1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 19 Whosever the footprint may be, the story is gospel among Mahometans

Whosh, obs. var HUSH *v* 1

Whosht (whoosht), obs. var. HUSHT *int.* 1, *a.*, *v.*

1598 FLORIO, *Quetare*, to quiet, to whosht *Ibid*, *Zita*, an aduerbe to commaund. silence, as we say isse, whosht or st. 1611 *Ibid*, *Quattare*. to whosht and he close, to lurke *Ibid*, *Quatto quatto*, very squat, very whoosht

Whosshe, obs form of WASH *v.*

Whoso (hū·soʉ), *pron. arch.* Forms: see WHO and SO. also 2–3 hwa se, hwase, (2 wa se), 3 hw(a)o se, *Orm* whas(e, 3–5 wo se, 4 *Sc* quha se, (woys), 4–5 whos, 4–6 whose, hose, 5 *Sc.* quhais, (9 *dial.* who's). [ME. *wha swa*, *hwa se*, reduced form of OE *swá hwá swá*, generalized form of *hwá* WHO see SO *adv.* 17 d]

1. = WHOEVER 1: Any (one) who.

1154 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1135 Wua sua bare his byrthen gold & sylure, durste nan man set to him naht bute god. *c* 1200 ORMIN 677 Whas itt iss patt wæpnedd iss wiþþ fulle trowwþe o Criste. *c* 1205 LAY. 3657 Wha swa wulle hhba, alde þas sibba [*c* 1275 Wo so wole libbe holde þus sibbe] *Ibid* 22307 Wha swa [*c* 1275 wose] come gladliche he sculden wurðe riche ?12 in Kemble *Cod Dipl* V 236 Ho so hit beo ðæt ðis my dede in oðere wise hit buturne oðer ȝewanye *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 46 Et uhtsonge schal siggen hwo se con Domine labia mea 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6253 Ofte wo so couetteþ al, al leseþ 13 *Cursor M* 5829 (Gött.) Qua sua wil noght trou þe first, To trow þe toder him es best *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 894 And hose nil not cristned be Hong hem heighe uppon a tre *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) III 10 Wha so weddes ofter þan anes, þan e childer er bastardes *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5551 Wo so staris on þis stoiy, or stodis þerin, Take hede on þe harmys & the hard lu es! 1498 in J Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 57 And quhais doys in the contrar. salbe punist 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss* Wks 73/2 Now whoso seeth not, that his laughter is more madde than the laughter of the mad man, I hold him madder than they both 1539 *Bible* (Great) John VI 54 Whoso eateth my flesshe & drynketh my bloude, hath eternall lyfe 1607 SHAKS *Timon* V 1 212 Who so please To stop Affliction, let him take his haste 1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 724 This Tree, That whoso eats thereof, forthwith attains Wisdom. 1727 POPE, etc *Art of Sinking* 118 Whoso loseth his place ..hath forfeited his share in publick praise *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia* s v, Whos' wull may do that. 1859 WHITTIER *On a Prayer-Book* 12 Let whoso can before such praying-books Kneel on his velvet cushion 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Antigone* 35 Whoso does this deed, A public death by stoning is his doom 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* XXXVII, The last stern welcome to whoso should join with them.

2. = WHOEVER 2 No matter who; † in early use often with mere unemphatic conditional force. If any one, if one.

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc) 35 Woldestou,..ho so it wolde bede the, Tholie deth for thi Louerdes love? 13 *E. E. Allit P* C 5 For quo-so suffer cowþe ayt, sele wolde folȝe *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 675 With Dosouris to the duris dicht, quha sa wald deme 1876 MORRIS *Æneids* VIII 122 'Come forth', he said, 'whoso ye be'

Whosoever (hūsoʉ·vəɹ), *pron* Forms: see prec.; also *poet.* **whosoe'er** (-ē·ɹ) (5 hosere, who-sere, 7 whosoere). In early use often as three words, occas. as two. [f. WHOSO + EVER *adv.* 8 e: cf. SOEVER.]

Formerly occas. with gen. *whosoever's* = WHOSESOEVER.

1. = WHOEVER 1

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Hwo so euer on him sulf nimeð oðer of þeos two, he robbeð God. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom* I. 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wiþ þe of þine pine on eorþe *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* V (*Johannes*) 593 Þat quha-se-euire vald almus crafe For luf of sancte Iohne suld hafe *c* 1400 MAUNDEV XIX.

[xv] (1919) 113 Hem semeth þat whosoetiere be meke & pacyent he is holy & profitable *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 4685 For pore and ryche & also for hosere wolde come þedur *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festal* 111 Whosoeuer ys of God, heryth Godys worde 1526 TINDALE *John* xx 23 Whosoevers synnes ye remyt, they are remitted vnto them. — *Rev* xxii. 17 Let whosoever wyll, take of the water of lyfe fre 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, IV vii 74 And whosoe're gainsayes King Edwards right, By this I challenge him to single fight. 16*21 *Bible* Rev. xxii 17 Whosoeuer will, let him take the water of life freely. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 72 Whosoere shall happen to come there, Will not reprove what I've deliver'd here. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* III, Christie regarded me as a predestinated child of perdition, who was sure to drag downwards whosoever might attempt to afford me support 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* II, We shall present our Case to Parliament, or the Queen, or the House of Lords, or the Court of Chancery, or whosoever is the right person

2. = WHOEVER 2, also formerly = 'if any one' (cf. prec. 2).

13 *Cursor M* 4275 (Gott.) For qua-sua euer es glad or blith, Priue loue at end wil kith ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* XIV. 71 This ilke Boyst might haue bene sould For three hundreth penyes tould, And dealt to poor men, who-sere would, And who-sere had bene wyse. *c* 1520 NISBET *N T* Prol (S T S) I 5 Quha saeuir thow be, 3if thow be diligent in the estait that God has callid the vnto, than art thow surelie blist 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXIII 16 Ye saye; whosoever sweare by the temple, yt ys nothinge: but whosoever sweare by the golde of the temple, he is detter 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI*, v. III 52 Margaret my name, and daughter to a King, who so ere thou art 1640 BP H KING *Serm* 31 Whosoevers Midnight is interrupted by the newes, Ours can complaine of no disturbance 1751 F. COVENTRY *Pompey the Little* I. v. 39 Let me admonish thee, my gentle Friend, whosoever thou art, .. not to be too forward in making Applications.

3. With loss of relative force by ellipsis: Any one at all. Cf. WHATEVER 4 b. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1583 BABINGTON *Expos. Commandm* (1590) 336 Liueries of Prince or subiectes, Noblemen, Gentlemen, or whosoeuer *c* 1643 LD HERBERT *Autobiog* (1824) 88 Having as clear a Reputation for my Courage as whosoever of my time

b. qualifying a preceding sb. or *any*: now usually replaced by WHATEVER 4 a (*b*).

1586 *Marlowe's Tamburl.* To Rdr., Gentlemen, and curteous Readers whosoeuer. 16*21 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 203 By the vniuersall consent of all Writers whosoever, except .perchance two. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., Being capable, as much as any whosoever, of defending your Country

¶ Used for the objective WHOMSOEVER.

Also qualifying the prec. word, in which case the construction may be regarded as elliptical = 'whosoever he (they, etc.) be': see 3 b, quot 16*21.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I cccliii 230/2 Whosoeuer they hyt he dyed of the stroke. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XIV. 44 Whosoever I do kisse, he it is

†Whosome, *pron. Obs.* [WHO and SUM *rel. adv.*] = WHOEVER 1, 2, WHOSO 1, 2.

c 1200 ORMIN 5564 An rihht god reowwsunnge þatt Godess þeoww, whasumm itt iss, Her bereþþ inn hiss heorrte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1953 Qua-sum o fleas wil grait þair fode, Lok þai cast a way þe blod. *Ibid* 16265 Tru it qua-sum wil it tru. 13.. *Evang Nicod.* 665 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII 403, I come, wha som takes hede, Als witnes and warand *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 10 Wha sam heris yu, þan heris me.

Whosomever (*hūsŏmˌe·vəɹ*), *pron. Obs.* or ? *dial.* (In early use often as three words, occas. as two.) [f. prec. + EVER *adv.* 8 e.] = WHOEVER, WHOSOEVER.

c 1400 *Cato's Morals* in *Cursor M.* App. IV 91 Qua sim-euer ,þou be þat wille þi self safe se. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3362 Qua-sum-euire in þat ilk his ymage behaldis, þe face is to þe fold-ward, þe fete to þe firment. 1429 in *15th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App VIII. 10 Tyll the for said lorde of Drumlanryge, or tyll hys assygneis or speciale deputis qwa sumewer *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks* (1916) 119 Ho ssum-euer yt be that owyth this fygure, he be hys dysposycion ys a leccherus man 1502 Husumeuer [see WHOMSOMEVER] 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XIII 12 Whosumever hath to him shall hit be geven. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* 133 Nere to vnfold the secrets of my heart To any man or woman, who some ere Dwels vnderneath the circle of the skie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* II. i. 70 Who some euer you take him to be, he is Aiax.

Whosshe, obs f. WASH *v.* **Whost,** var. WHUST *v. Obs.* **Whot(e, whott(e,** obs. ff. HOT. **Whot(e:** see WIT *v.*

Whou, whough(e, whouh, whow(e, variants of HOW, HOWE *int.*

[*c* 1425 Quhow. see WHEW *int.*] 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* 314 Whough, saieth he, half my brothers bodye is more then the whole 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* III. iii, How much money need you? speake. But thirtie poundes Thirtie! Whow. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 129 Whou Billie whou, what faire has thou bin at? 1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* II IV 33 He answered me nothing but whough, pugh. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XIV, 'Eh whow! Eh whow!' ejaculated the honest farmer, as he looked round upon his friend's miserable apartment.

So **†Whowb(e** (in quots. as *sb.*; cf. *howbub*, HUBBUB)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* VII. X (1602) 217 They hissed him out with whoubs & hoo-bubs. *Ibid.* IX. VIII 327 [see HOW, HOWE *int.*].

Whou(3, whough, whow(e, obs ff. HOW *adv.*

Whoule, whowl(e, obs. ff. HOWL.

Whourliburly, obs. f. HURLY-BURLY.

Who-whoop: see WHOO-WHOOP.

†Howball. *Obs.* [f. *Who(w)*, variant of Ho *int.*[2] + BALL *sb.*[2] 2, a typical proper name of a horse (see *Plowman's T.* 402 my hors Ball, and quot. *a* 1697 below), of a sheep (*Promp. Parv* 22/1), of a dog (*Privy Purse Exp Henry VIII* 43), and of a cow (see quot. 1785).

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Fleetwood* (1898) I 253 [Highwaymen] brought him under the gallowes, fastned the rope about his neck and on the tree, and then left him to the mercy of his horse, which he called *Ball*. So he cryed 'Ho, Ball! Ho, Ball!' and it pleased God that his horse stood still.]

(See quots.) *John Whoball*: app. a typical name for a yokel

1598 R. BERNARD tr *Terence, Andria* 17 *Se deludi facile haud patitur* You cannot easily make him a foole He is none of Iohn whoballs children *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Whow ball*, a Milk maid 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T., Whow-ball*, a milkmaid, from their frequent use of the word whow, to make the cow stand still in milking; Ball is the supposed name of the cow

†Whowse, *v. Obs.* [Echoic. Cf. WHUSH *v.*] *intr.* To make a rushing noise.

1620 T GRANGER *Div. Logike* 66 The sea roareth, the winds whowse

Whoys, obs form of WHOSE.

Whr-: see words in WR-.

†Whrine, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 quhryn(e, whryne. [a. OScand. **hwrīna* (ON. *hrina*, Norw. *rina*, ENorw. and Swed. dial. *vrina*, with normal disappearance of *w* in West and *h* in East Scand.).] *intr.* To whine; to squeak.

1508 DUNBAR *Testament* 87 War I a dog and he a swyne, .. I suld ger that luidane quhryne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. Prol. 32 Thairon aucht na man irk, complene, nor quhryne 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 39 The suyne began to quhryne 16. *Montgomerie's Flyting* 440 (Harl. MS.) As they could they maid it whryne.

Hence **†Whrine** *sb.*, whining, querulous cry.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII I. 36 The birsit baris and beris in thair styis Roiing all wod with quhrynis and wyld cryis

†Whrinny, *v. Obs. rare.* [Imitative. But cf. prec.] *intr.* = WHINNY *v.*

1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III. 179 Whose horse made noyce fiiste, or did whrynny, he scholde be electe in to theire kynge.

Whucche, var. WHITCH, chest, coffer.

Whuch(e, obs. ff WHICH.

Whudder, var. WHITHER *sb.*[1] and *v dial.*

Whuff (hwʊf), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *whuff*, dial. var. WHIFF (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).] *intr.* To make a sound as of a forcible blast of breath or wind; *trans.* to utter with such a sound. Also as *int.* imitating such a sound. Hence **Whuffing** *vbl. sb.* So **Whuffle** (hwʊ·f'l) *v., intr.* in same sense; *trans.* to drive by blowing forcibly.

1896 H G WELLS *Wheels of Chance* XIX, He whuffed a contemptuous laugh 1906 'JOHN OXENHAM' *Giant Circumstance* II, One of the horses woke up enough to whuffle the flies out of its nose. 1907 — *Cavalette* XXXIII, The water began whuffling against the rock walls 1919 J J BENNETT *Dover Patrol* 172 'Whing! Whuff!' and another muffled burst comes a minute or so later.

Whuist, obs. f. WHIST *int.*[1] **Whulo, whulch,** obs. ff. WHICH. **Whule,** obs. f. WEEVIL, WHEWL, WHILE. **Whum(m)el, whummle,** var. WHEMMEL. **Whun,-stane.** see WHIN[1,2], WHINSTONE.

Whunt, obs. dial. f. QUAINT *a.*

c 1425 *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 23 She is both whunt and slee.

Whup, Whuph, Whur: see WHIP, WHOOP, WHOOF, WHIRR.

†Whurl, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 whorle, 6 whyrle, 7 wherl [Imitative.] *intr.* To make a roaring or rumbling noise, to purr, as a cat; to snarl or growl, as a dog. (Cf. WHARL *v.*, WHIRR *v.* 3, 3 b.) Hence **†Whurling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **†Whurl** *sb* = WHARL *sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R.* XI II (W de W.) In ye eeres wynde makith whystlyng and whorlinge [*Bodl MS.* trongelinge] and ryngynge 1530 PALSGR 787/2 This wynde whorleth so I can nat here 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* V 81 b, Ye vse of the eares could not serue for one to receiue counsel .at an other, the wynd whyrlid so amonges the leaues. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 112 The sea raged and rored .with a horrible whurlinge 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag* IV ii. G 3, He whurles and rotles in the throate 1608 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 105 How [the cat] whurleth with her voyce. 16*11 COTGR., *Gronder*, to whurle, whurre, yarre, like a dog that is angrie 1625 in Foster *Engl Factories Ind* (1909) III. 51 The flying shoot. macking such a wherling noyse in the ayere 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XIII. 112/1 The commonalty are .distinguished by a kind of shibboleth or whurle, being a particular way of pronouncing the letter R, as if they hawked it up from the wind-pipe, like the cawing of rooks.

Whurl(e, Whurr, Whurra, Whurry: see WHIRL, WHIRR, HUBBAH, WHIRRY.

Whurt, obs form of WHORT.

Whush, *v.* Now *dial.* [Imitative: cf. WHISH *v.*[1]] *intr.* To make a soft rushing sound, as wind, flowing water, waves, etc.; to move with such a sound. (Cf. HUSH *v.*[3]) Chiefly in *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 A. HALL *Iliad* II, 23 When as the westerne winde doth meete a field of graine, .. & cause the eares to whush. *Ibid.* IV 72 As the waues within the sea .yeelds whushing noise 1856 DICKENS *An Ordeal* VI. in *Housek. Wds.* 12 Apr. 299/2 A 'whushing' music, as of distant waves. 1861 'HOLME LEE' *Adv Tuflongbo* I 3 The whushing and whispering amongst the trees

Whush, Sc. var. HUSH *sb* 3

Whush, obs. or n. dial. var. HUSH *a* and *v*[1]

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. John* XXI. 12–15 The disciples sate downe, but all whusht and spake no wordes.

Whusht, obs. var. HUSHT *int.*[1] and *a.* (cf. WHISHT); pa. t. and pple. of *whush*, obs. var. HUSH *v.*[1] (see under WHUSH).

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 202 The audience ceased , and euery thing was whusht. 1581 A HALL *Iliad* V 101 All for dread are whusht 1598 FLORIO, *Cutto*, a word to bid children holde their peace, as we say whusht, husht.

Whussle, whustle, Sc. and dial. ff. WHISTLE.

†Whust, *sb., a., v* (Also 7 whost.) Variant of WHIST *sb*[2], *a*[1], *v*[1]

1555 PHAER *Æneid* II (1558) C 11 b, They whusted all, and fyxt with eyes ententiue did behold 1556 *Ibid.* IV (1558) L 1, Than was it night Whan whust is euery felde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI (1584) R 1, When whust was once proclaimed, & men were bid not silence breake. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 29 Thee murther he whusted *Ibid* II 51 Thee Greeks al softly be whusted 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* E 111 b, It were good for me to bee whust in these matters. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist Irel* in *Holinshed* II 81 All should be related, and nothing whusted 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marp* 26 Seeing Martins matters begin to be whust. 16*11 FLORIO, *Quetare*, to quiet, to whost. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* V. 193 The whusted guards.

†Whute, *v. Obs rare* [Imitative.] To whistle. Hence **†Whuting** *ppl. a* So **†Whute** *sb.*

c 1600 in *W Fowler's Wks* (S T S) I 340 The Robin, Wraine, & whutinge quaill *a* 1663 *Robin Hood & Curtal Friar* XXIX. in Child *Ballads* (1888) V 125 Give me leave to set my fist to my mouth And to whute whutes three *Ibid* XXX, XXXI.

Whuther, var. WHITHER *sb.*[1] and *v. dial*

Whutter (hwʊ·təɹ), *sb* [Imitative, cf *flutter*] The sound of the flapping of the wings of a large bird or a flight of birds. So **Whu tter** *v.*, whence **Whu·ttering** *ppl a.*

1831 J WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 4 A sound like the whutter of wild-fowl on the feed along a mud bank 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Aug 10 The starting of the wary cock, whose whuttering pinions will summon out of reach pack after pack of birds

Whutterick, whutthroat, whuttorock, var. WHITRET. **Whuz,** obs. or dial. var. WHIZZ *v.*

†Whuzsh. *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? = WHUSH *sb*[2] 2.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* I vi. (1602) 15 [The Jesuits] lull babies a sleepe with a blacke Sanctus in a whuzsh of whispering foolish noyse

Whwte, variant of WHOOT.

Why (hwəi), *adv.* (*sb., int.*) Forms: 1–3 hwy, (1 hwiȝ, hwiæ), 1–4 hwi, (3 hwui, wee, ȝwi), 3–4 wi, 3–6 whi, wy, (4 *Kent.* hue, 4–6 whye, 5 whyghe, 6–7 whie), 4– why; 3–5 qui, 4–5 quy, qwy, quhi, 5 qwi, *Sc.* qwhy, 5–6 (8 *arch*) *Sc.* quhy. [OE. *hwī, hwȳ* instr. case of *hwæt* WHAT, governed by *to* or *for* (see FORWHY) or used simply as adv., corresp. to OS. *hwī* used with preps. (*ōn hwī, te hwī*) and simply = why, wherefore, ON. *hvī* used as dat. of *hvat*, and as adv. = why (MSw., Da. *hvi*) — OTeut. **χwī*:— Indo-Eur. **q*[w]*ei*, locative f. **q*[w]*o-* WHO; cf. Gr. (Doric) πεῖ where.]

I. 1. In a direct question: For what reason? from what cause or motive? for what purpose? wherefore?

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt XVII. 19 Hwi ne mihte we hyne ut-adrifan? *c* 1000 *Apollonius* (1834) 2 Hwig eart þu..swa gedrefedes modes? *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 Hwi wolde god . him forwerne? *c* 1200 ORMIN 2407 Whi 3aff 3ho swillc anndswere onn3æn, þa Godess enngell se3de þatt 3ho wiþþ childe sholde ben? *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O E. Misc* 33 Wee bie ye idel? 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2757 Sire king wi lete 3e mi moder & me þuore þe lede? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1128 Sir cayn, Wy has þou þi brosþer slain? *Ibid.* 16295 Qui smites þou me? 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 And hue is hit uoul dede zeþþe hit is kendelich? 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. XI 66 Whi wolde God suffre such a woman þe wommon to bigyle? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 361 Quhy, Scot, dar thow nocht preiff? 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXI 25 He wyll saye vnto vs why dyd ye not then beleve hym? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 71 Patroclus is a foole positiue *Patr.* Why am I a foole? 1683 PRIOR *Pastoral to Dr. Turner* 3 Why dost thou sigh, why strike thy panting breast? 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 60/2 When you came from Patna, why did you bring this paper with you? 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. iii. 37 Why was Saul thus marked for vengeance from the beginning? 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* IX, Why don't you learn Italian?

b. Implying or suggesting a negative assertion (= 'there is no reason why . .'); hence often expressing a protest or objection (esp. with *should*).

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXXVI, 250 Gif he ðæm ȝehiersuman mannum næfde ȝetiohhad his eðel to sellanne, hwy [*v. r.* hwie] wolde he hie mid sænȝum unȝetæsan læran? *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 282 Hwy sceal ic æfter his hyldo ðeowian? ic mæȝ wesan god swa he! *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 Ic..sæide Hwi me scolde cumen swilche unȝelimpes? *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 103 Wi list þu turnd on þe eorðe? aris þat is to seien hwi luuest þu þine fule sunnes? forlet hem. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1390 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon ifulhet? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1234 Þat eni man beo falle in odwite, Wi schal he me his sor atwite? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 461 Qui suld I him seruis yeild? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 284 Whi spille ȝe Innocens blode? *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* XXXIII, Qwi schuld I layne? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 108 Eternale God, quhy suld I thus wayis de? 1562 WINȜET

Cert Tractates iii Wks (S T S) I. 28 Quhi abolissis he not the Sonday, as he dois 3ule? 1608 *Yorksh. Trag* iii 5 Whie should our faults at home be spred abroad? 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* iii, The poor live pleasantly without our help, why then should not we learn to live without theirs? 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Feb, I said nothing about it, as why should I? *Ibid.* Aug, Why, why was I born to undergo such unmerited misfortunes?

c. With ellipsis of the remainder of the sentence, or of all except the principal word or words (esp. when emphatic); also with simple inf. (='why should one . . ?'). See also 4 b.

a 1380 *St. Aug.* 7 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 61/1 Seint Austin was nempned þatname For þreo causus of gret fame. .Whi? furst for excellence of dignite. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvi. 406 (Add MS.) The kyng askid hym whethere he was shreuyn or not? he saide, 'nay' 'why so?' saide the kyng. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb) 113 *Wat* Surely we shulde be proclaymed For outragious heretykis *Ief* Why more we then the Cardinall? 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* II Wks. 182/2, I haue euer herde it sayd, that we should not pray to any dead man but with this condicion, if thou be a saint, than pray for me Whi so quod I? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* I. ii. 231 *Cam* [He] Stayes here longer. *Leo.* I, but why? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV i, But why a Peel crow here? 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* v i, Why so Cold, and why so Coy? 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epist.* I. ii 65 Blest with a competence, why wish for more? 1841 BROWNING *Pippa passes* Introd. 196 Say not 'a small event!' Why 'small'? 1843 WORDSW *Grace Darling* 73 But why prolong the tale? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi, 'Berry's very fond of you, ain't she?' Paul once asked Mrs. Pipchin 'Yes,' said Mrs. Pipchin 'Why?' asked Paul. 1905 *Times Lit Suppl.* 15 Sept. 293/1 Why books, why chapters, why titles, why any arrangement at all, they queried

¶ *And why?* is used in some early biblical versions, and hence in the Prayer-book Psalter, to render Heb. לָמָּה *lāmmāh* because, since, for: app in imitation of *forwhy* after this was apprehended as interrogative (cf. FORWHY B. 2, A. 1 b).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xx[i] 7 For thou shalt make him glad wt the ioye of yi countenaunce. And why? because [*so* 1539 (Great); 1560 (Geneva), 1568 (Bishops')] Because; 1611 For] the kinge putteth his trust in the Lorde *Ibid.* xxxiv [xxxv.] 20 O let them not triumphe ouer me...And why? [*so* 1539; 1560 *and later vv.* For] their comonynge is not for peace

2. In an indirect question or a dependent clause of similar meaning, with sense and const. as in 1.

Formerly sometimes followed by *that* (THAT *conj* 6).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi § 2 Ic nat hwi ge fultruwiað ðæm hreosendan welan. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 308 Uton..witan hwæt he [*sc.* the moon] sy oððe hwy he sy swa gehaten. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded 111 3iff mann wile witenn whi Icc hafe don þiss dede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 474 Þv ayssest me..Hwi ich a wynter singe & giede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9265 Yn hys redyng, none wyst why, he logh a grete laghter an hy. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XI 245 Ac whi þe worlde was a drent holy writ telleþ. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 14241 Durste no man aske whi he were wroth. *a* 1445 *Cursor M* 1303 (TRIN.) Seth bigon to þenke whye þat þis tre bicoom so drye *a* 1474 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 136 Wherof to me-werd he makith gret straungenesse: y merveile why. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii (1878) 74, I can not se wy we schold lay any grete faute in the lake of popul 1581 *Cal Scott. Pap* VIII. 19, I dare give him no counsell, and I will tell you why 1611 *Bible* Esther iv 5 To know what it was, and why it was. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xvi, Say how, and quhair ye met, and quhy. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, Buoyed up with some vague hope of reprieve, he knew not why 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi II. 7 It is easy to explain why the Roman Catholic was treated with less indulgence.

3. With intensive additions (in direct or dependent questions): see DEVIL *sb.* 20, DICKENS a, EARTH *sb.*[1] 9 c, NAME *sb.* 11 b, etc.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 95 Quhy Deuill makis thow na dule for this euill day? 1762 J COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Let.* 4 Nov, Wks (1862) 326 There's scarce a boy, that commits a fault, but can find one excuse or another. Then why the dickens must Tim be without one? 1860 W. W READE *Liberty Hall* II 20 Why in the name of all patience should you work so hard as this? 1887 DARWIN *Life & Lett* I 488 Give [the English names] by all means, but why on earth not make them subordinate to the Latin 1895 KIPLING *Lett. Trav.* (1920) 115 Why, in the name of Reason,. should we vex ourselves?

4. With a negative particle immediately following. †a *Why ne* (usually as one word *whine, whyne*, also contr. *whyn*): why not: used in expressions of desire or longing (e.g. *hwæ nam ich*... ='why am I not. ?'='O that I were..!'), in OE. of emphatic protest (cf. 1 b). *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom* 67 Hwy nelt þu geman þæt min sweostor me læt ane þegnian? *a* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) xi[i] 4 Hwi ne synt we muðfreo? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 87 Hwi ne mai ich none wunesenge habben mid ðe? *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom* I. 185 Hwi ne bi-hold ich hu þu strahtest þe for me on rode? *Ibid*, A ihesu hwi nam ich in þin earmes? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1207 'O þou world', he says, 'unclene, Whyn mught þou swa unclen be, þat suld never mare neghe me' (L. *utinam esses ita immundus, ut me non tangeres*] ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 703 Whyne myghte I, dere lufe, dye in 3our armes! *Ibid.* 4157 Qwythene [app = why then ne] hade Dryghttyne destaynede at his dere wille, þat he hade demyd me to-daye to dy for 3ow alle

b. *Why not* is used elliptically as in 1 c. (Hence as *sb.*: see WHY-NOT.)

a 1380 *St. Aug.* 920 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 77 And eny tyme 3if hit schal beo, Whi not nou? *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prince.* 4883 Why naght, my gode lorde? what shuld yow eyle? But men do naght so; where of I merueyle. 1552 HULOET, Why e not? *quid ni* 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epist.* I. i. 44 Yet why not cure the gout's decrepit pain?

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvi, Yet wherefore, if guilty, should she have perilled herself by coming hither? Why not rather have fled to her father's or elsewhere? 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxx, You can't marry me? Why not? When I offer you a fortune? *Ibid* xxxvii, They say, 'Here is the Fourth Commandment All the rest you continue to observe. Why not this?' *Mod* I can't tell you why not

II 5 As relative: On account of which, because of which, for which. Usually, now almost always, after *reason* (formerly also *cause*, etc) Also *ellipt* (See also CAUSE *sb.* 3 c.)

Formerly also with *that* (THAT *conj* 6)

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 312 Monie oðre reisuns beoð hwui mon mei beon bitterliche sori uor his sunnen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17288+161 þis aungel neuend peter by name, a skill I tel yow qwy *a* 1380 *St Aug.* 137 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 64/1 Heo asked hire þe cause whi þat heo was so sori 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 148 Sche sih hire fader sorwe and sike, And wiste noght the cause why 1483 *Acta Audit* in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II Introd 133 Quhilk the said William schew uther lauchfull cause quhy scho suld nocht have the said thrid 1521 *Acts Parlt Scot* (1875) XII 39/1 We se nane appearance quhy 3oure grace suld beleff [etc.] 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par. Luke* xxiii 13–25 What hath this man committed or offended why he should dye? 1581 PARSONS (*title*) Reasons why Catholiques refuse to go to Church 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, v. ii 34 If I demand..what Impediment there is, Why that the naked, poore, and mangled Peace Should not . put vp her louely Visage? 1606 — *Ant & Cl.* iv xiv 89 *Eros.* My sword is drawne *Ant* Then let it do at once The thing why thou hast drawne it. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Female Phaeton* vi, I'll have my Earl, as well as She, Or know the Reason why. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 26 We can perceive the reason why a small proportion of carbonic oxide is always formed during the decomposition of nitre by charcoal. 1908 R BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii. 372 It would be useless to deny that your life is in grave danger. .But that is no reason why you should surrender it without a struggle.

†b. For which reason, wherefore. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 22 Also we haue grauntyd for vs and for our eyers to our citezens yt they be quyt for euer of pauage pontage and murage .Why we wyll and stedfastly byd for vs and for our eyers, yt ye same citezens . haue all her fraunches and fre custumes aforesayd.

†c. *To do* (one) *why* to recompense (= *to do wherefore* see WHEREFORE 3). *Obs rare*—[1].

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr* xxxviii (1908) 195 So that they wolde mede hym and done hym why.

d. Introducing a subject or predicate clause ='the reason why'.

Closely allied to the indirect interrogative use (sense 2); e. g. 'Why this should be so is not clear' = 'It is not clear why this should be so' (Cf WHERE 6.)

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV vi. 33 Why I do trifle thus with his dispaire, Is done to cure it 1820 KEATS *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* xii, And this is why I sojourn here 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xv, At first I thought it must be a joke That was why I went away *Mod* Why I mentioned that was because (etc)

III. 6. as *sb.* (pl. *whys*). a. Reason, cause.

(Formerly as a general synonym for these words; now only in reference to something mentioned, and with conscious allusion to the interrogative use.)

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3758 3yf þou art wunt . For to curse for lytyl why 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XII. 217 So I sey by þe þat sekest after þe whyes [*MS. C* whaies; *MS B.* wyes] And aresonedest resoun 1393 *Ibid* C. XIX. 147 [He] wepte water with his eyen, the whi witen fewe 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* lxxxvii, Vnkyndenes without a quhy. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 123 Well he knowith of al my vo the quhy 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 35 As may perchance be done for sum gude quhy. *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant* ch VII. 10. 33 Where heav'n declares a Will, no wise mans eye Should search a Cause, or lips enquire a why. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* Pref. p. iii, But the Why? the final Causes, the moral Consequences, and the particular Detail, is only here conjectured about 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 521 Never to act upon mere impulse, but to have a why for all their proceedings. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II 415 The reader who may not be acquainted with the when, and the how, and the why of the surrender 1907 ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* xii. 250 The region not of life's how, but of life's why.

b. A question beginning with (or consisting of) the word 'why?'; a question as to the reason of something; hence, a problem, an enigma.

1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 427/1 But I aske of Tyndall no such farre fet whyes, but a why of hys owne dede. I aske hym thys why Why dydde he translate the same by thys englyshe woorde elder? *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* 1, Make you a why of that? 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 6 The testy Father with a furrow'd brow Comes to Bellama with demanding why? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 31 Each Day brings forth its why. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* II 1, Why should you think he has my affections? *Valence.* Again at your why's! 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* II. i. (1781) 48 Till this Why is well answered, all is Darkness. 1866 A STEINMETZ *Weathercasts* 20 She could supply the ready 'because' to many of the old philosopher's 'whys'

c. Conjoined with *wherefore* similarly used.

1590, 1624 [see WHEREFORE 6] 1634 SANDERSON *Serm* (1674) I. iv. 65 Requiring a why for every wherefore 1799 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1805) III. 329 By this they shall form assignations, with the *when* and the *where*—they shall break them off, with the *why* and the *wherefore*, and express a disappointment without a tear or a sigh 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Signs of Times* (1857) II. 113 For every Why we must have a Wherefore. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* VIII 103 If I were to tell you all the whys and wherefores on that question. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol* VIII 227 The savage is no authority on the why and wherefore of his customs

IV. 7. Used interjectionally, before a sentence or clause. a. As an expression of surprise (sometimes only momentary or slight; sometimes involving protest), either in reply to a remark or question, or on perceiving something unexpected

1519 *Interl. Four Elem* B vij, Than I perceyue ye wyll make gode chere *Hu* Why, what shulde I els do? 1581 *Confer. with Campion* (1583) C iij, Why, is not Saint Iames Epistle called the Catholike Epistle of Saint Iames How do you then deme it to be Canonicall? 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV ii 44 Why this is flat periurie, to call a Princes brother villaine. *Ibid* v. iv 73 *Bene* Doo not you loue me? *Beat* Why no, no more then reason 1611 *Bible* Matt xxvii 23 They all sayde vnto him, Let him be crucified. And the Gouernour said, Why, what euil hath he done? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 533 ¶ 1 What do I think? why, I think she cannot be above six foot two inches high 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV 274 What was I to do in this more than Egyptian darkness? Why, go to bed Very true 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxxix, 'Goodness gracious!' said Mary, 'Why, it's that very house' 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Soc* Wks 1890 VII 217 Were there no such people as the Essenes? Why, no, not as Josephus described them. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* III, And, as he spoke, he turned quite pale, and then quite white 'Why, you're ill!' said Tom 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* i, Mary looked up suddenly and said, 'Why, I believe I've been asleep!'

b Emphasizing or calling more or less abrupt attention to the statement following (as in the apodosis of a sentence), in opposition to a possible or vaguely apprehended doubt or objection.

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 90 When she feleth greate ache in the inner parte of the eyes , yᵉ ieste of the body taken as it were with a werynesse without any outwarde apparent cause: why these thynges portende..aborcement to be at hande. 1590 LODGE *Rosalynd* (1592) N 2 b, And to conceale it, why it doubled her griefe. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I i 33 If hap'ly won, perhaps a haplesse gaine, If lost, why then a grieuous labour won 1594 *1st Pt Contention* II i, Why let me see, I thinke thou canst not see yet. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I i 122 Take an honest woman from her husband! why, it is intollerable 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii 121 *Ham.* I shall in all my best Obey you Madam *King* Why 'tis a louing, and a faire Reply *Ibid* III ii. 282 Why let the strucken Deere go weepe, The Hart vngalled play 1647 COWLEY *Mistr, Request* III, If her chill heart I cannot move, Why, I'le enjoy the very Love. 1724 SWIFT *Quiet Life* 27 Why, Dick, thy wife has devilish whims. 1769 GOLDSM *Rom Hist* (1786) I. 439 If you will have Caesar for your master, why have him. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* i, 'A long way, wasn't it, Kit?'. 'Why then, it was a goodish stretch, master,' returned Kit 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab* III, If she chooses to come, why she may, and if not, why I go without her. 1869 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Songs & Verses* 93 So he made for the gate,. And the chain being round it, why—over he flew! 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxiii, 'Not a doubt', added the Professor 'Why, it stands to reason'

†c As an emphasized call or summons, expressing some degree of impatience. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* IV v 2, 3 Mistris, what Mistris? Iuliet? Why Lambe, why Lady, fie you sluggabed, Why Loue I say? why Bride? 1596 — *Merch. V.* II v 6 What Iessica? .Why Iessica I say 1597 — *2 Hen IV*, v i 8 What Dauy, I say. Why Dame

†d. *Why, so!* an expression of content, acquiescence, or relief. *Obs* or *arch*

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II ii. 87 *Ser.* My Lord, your sonne was gone before I came *Yor* He was' why so' go all which way it will 1596 — *Tam. Shr* IV. iii 198 *Pet* It shall be what a clock I say it is. *Hor* Why so this gallant will command the sunne 1605 — *Mach* III. iv. 107 Hence, horrible shadow [*Ghost vanishes*] Why, so, being gone, I am a man againe 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* III, If you will have the things rendered even now—why so; and if not, hold me blameless

V. 8. For why: a. *interrog.* For what reason, why (=1, 2). b. *rel.* For which reason, wherefore; for which (= 5, 5 b). c *conj.* For the reason that, because, for *Obs., arch*, or *dial.* (See FORWHY and cf. WHY-FOR.)

In later use commonly apprehended as the adverb *why* with a redundant *for* prefixed (cf. *from whence*).

c 1000–1250 [see FORWHY] 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* III ii. 169 [She] Trembled and shooke; for why, he stamp'd and swore. 1604 — *Oth.* I iii. 259 The Rites for why I loue him, are bereft me. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 212 Away Went Gilpin's hat and wig! He lost them sooner than at first—For why? —they were too big! 1819 *Metropolis* II 207 We do not like him, I do not precisely know for why. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xi, 'Why, Dame,' said the hostler, 'as for what he was like I cannot tell, for why I never saw un' 1896 E F BENSON *The Babe B A* i, For why? I am dining with the Babe to-night.

Why(e, northern ff. QUEY, heifer

Whybeler, ? obs form of QUIBBLER.

Whych(e, Whyck, Whydah, Whyder, -yr, Whydyrewyn, Whyell, Whyer: see WHICH, WHITCH, QUICK, WHIDAH, WHETHER, WITHERWIN, WHILE, CHOIR.

Whyever (hwəɪ|e·vəɹ), *adv.* [f. WHY + EVER *adv* 8 d, e.] a. *rel.* For whatever reason. b *interrog.* An emphatic extension of *why*, implying perplexity or surprise (*colloq.*; more properly as two words).

1891 *Voice* (N Y) 20 Aug., Whatever it is and whyever it is. *Mod* Whyever [*or* Why ever] did you do that?

Why-for, why for, *adv.* and *conj. phr.*

†1. *rel. adv.*: = FORWHY A. 3, WHEREFORE 4, WHY 5. *Obs.*

In quot with peculiar construction, thus = 'of which'

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 67 An aungelle shewed hym

the payne..that she was made to suffie , the cause why for he sawe perfitly, how a deuelle helde her bi. the here of her hede

† 2. *conj.* = FOR B 2, FORWHY B. 2. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks Soc) 254 Many of 3ow be dome; why? for 3e wole not redresse, Be mowthe 3our dedys mortal *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI 545 Ye have lerned a fowle crafte, that ys, that ye can speke shrewdly wythoute a cause lawfull. Why for I have herde that ye have called me & my brodei the sones of a traytour

3. as *dependent interrog adv.* = FORWHY A. 2, WHEREFORE 2, WHY 2 *dial.*

1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Why-vore*, or *For why-vore*, wherefore 1801 *Marvellous Love-Story* II 232 Some folks calls't Crazy Castle, but I never could larn whyfore

Whyg, Whyghe, Whyght(e, whygth(e, whyht, Whyghtson, obs. ff. WHIG *sb.*[1], WHY, WHITE, WIGHT, WHITSUN.

† Why3t. *Obs. rare.* [for **whiþ*, OE *hwiþa* = ON. *hviða*] A wind, breeze.

c 1300 *K. Horn* 784 (Laud), Þe why3t [*MS. L.* wynd] him gan stonde And drof tyl hirelonde

Whyk, Whykyn, obs dial. ff QUICK *a*, *v*[1]

Whyl, whylghe, obs. ff. WHILE.

Whyle, Whyles, -is, Whylest, obs. ff. WHEEL, WHILE, WILE, WHILES, WHILST.

Whylk(e, Whyll(e, Whyllys, obs. ff. WHICH, WEEL[2], WHEEL, WHILE, WHILES.

Whylom(e, -on, -um, Whyls(e, Whylst, whylyst, obs. ff. WHILOM, WHILES, WHILST.

Whylte, obs. f. *wilt* see WILL *v.*

Whyly, obs. f. WILY.

Whym, Whympel, Whympernell, obs. ff. WHIM, WIMPLE, WHIMBREL

Whyn, Whynde, obs. ff WHIN, WIN, WIND.

Whyn(e = why not: see WHY 4 a.

† Whyne, *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial Obs.* Forms: 4 quein, quheyne, qwyne, quhene, 4–5 wheyn, 4–6 quhyne, 5 whyne, 6 quhyn. [Contraction of WHETHEN; cf. SYNE.] = WHENCE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7796 Quein cums þou? 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 3271 The erl said, 'Wheym [*read* Wheyn] es this faire lady?' The knight said, 'Sir, Sho es cumen from myne awyn cuntre'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII 240 Scho askit hym .quhat he wes, And quhyne he com, and quhar he gais. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3503 'Fro qwyne come þou', quod þe kynge thane, 'That knawes kynge Arthure, and his knyghttes also?' *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 196 He askid hym whyne he was, & who was his fadur & his moder *c* 1520 NISBET *John* VII 27 Quhen Crist sal cum, na man wate of quhyn he is

Whyne, obs. form of WHIN, WHINE, WINE.

Whyng(e, obs forms of WING

Why-not (hwəɪ'nɒt). [The phrase *why not?* (WHY 4 b) used as a sb] a. An argument of the form 'Why not?', which attempts to leave the opponent without a reply b. In *Backgammon*. see quot. 1680; hence allusively, esp. in phr *to take* (*have*, etc.) *at a why-not*, i.e. at an advantage or in a dilemma.

1611 W SCLATER *Key* 123 That is answere sufficient to all such plausible why-nots. *a* 1612 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) II 144 This game .by certaine bootie play betweene a Protector and a Bishop, (I suppose it was at Tick-take), was like to have been lost with a *why not*? 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. II 530 O'er-reach'd your Rabbins of the Synod And snap'd their Cannons with a Why-not 1680 COTTON *Compl Gamester* 113 This is the plain Game of Tick-Tack, which is called so from *Touch*, and *take*, for if you touch a man you must play him though to your loss; and if you hit your Adversary and neglect the advantage, you are taken with a Why-not, which is the loss of one. *c* 1680 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II 335 You catch me with a why-not still. Indeed my memory growes bad ., and things go out as fast as they come into my head now 1720 MRS MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 285 He took me at a why not I naked, without Cloaths and Weapons 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) VI. 142 Now, Dame Selby, I have you at a why-not.

Whyou, variant of WHEW *int.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* XIV, He knew the old gentleman's character well; and a more unscrupulous old—whyou—he did not conclude the sentence

Whyp, whype, whyppe: see WHIP, WIPE

† Whyr, *int. Obs. rare*[−1]. A call used in driving sheep. *c* 1460 [see TYR]

Whyre, whyr(r)ie, etc., obs ff WHERRY *sb* 1

Whyrl(e, obs. f. WHIRL, var WHURL *v Obs.*

Whysh, Whyshly, Whysht(e, Whys(s)ontyd(e, Whysshe, Whysshyne, -ssyne, obs. ff. WHISH *v.*[2], WISTLY, WHISHT *a.*[1], WHITSUNTIDE, WHISH *v*[1], WISH, CUSHION.

Whyst(e, Whystare, Whystel(l, -tle, -tyl(le, Whystelare, -er see WHIST, WHITSTER, WHISTLE, WISSEL, WHISTLER, WISSELER

Whyt, obs f. QUICK *a.*, WHIT, WHITE, WIGHT, WITH. **Whytch(e,** var WHITCH. **Whyte,** obs. f QUIT, WHITE, WIT **Whyten,** obs f WHITEN *v*, WHITING *sb.* **Whyth(e, Whythene, Whythy:** see WHITE, WITH, WHETHEN, WITHY. **Whytowre, Whytrat, -ratche, -rate, Whyt rent, Whytsafe,** obs. ff. QUITTER, WHITRET, QUITRENT, VOUCHSAFE. **Whytt(e, Whytting,** obs. ff. QUIT *v.*, WHITE, WIT, WHITING.

Whyver, whywer, obs. ff. QUIVER *sb.*[1]

† Wi, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 wiz, 3 wiȝ, wyȝ, wɪ [OE *wíg* str. n = OFris. *wîch*, OS. *wîg* (MLG. *wich*), OHG., MHG. *wîc*, ON. *víg* .— OTeut. **wīgom*, f. pre-Teut. *weig-* (: *waig-* . *vṛg-*) to fight '—Indo-Eur. *wīk-* to be strong.

The form *weig-* is represented by OE *wigan* to fight, OS, OFris *wigand*, OHG *wigant* pr pple used as sb warrior, ON *vígr* brave in war, neut. *vígt* WIGHT *a.*, *waig-* by OE. *wegan*, OHG *weigen* (**waigjan*) to afflict, ON. *veig* strength, strong drink, drinking glass (cf OS *wēgi*, OE *wége* cup), *wig-* by OE *wiga* warrior, Wy, Goth *wigana* dat sing, *waihjō* battle. The Indo-Eur *wīk-* is represented by L. *vincere*, perf. t. *vīcī* to conquer, OIr. *fichim* to fight.]

Battle, conflict; *transf.* a military force or troop. Also *attrib.* as in *wi-ax*, a battle-axe

Beowulf 1080 Wiȝ ealle fornam Finnes þegnas nemne feaum anum *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* 3 Hu him ða speow æȝðer ȝe mid wiȝe ȝe mid wisdome *c* 1205 LAY. 1567 Þe bearn igrap ana wiæx swiðe stronge *Ibid* 25365 Þer com mid muchle wiȝe [*c* 1275 wyȝe] Irtac king of Turckie *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1854 Emor his fader,..And his burȝe-folc fellen in wi.

† Wi, *int. Obs.* [Cf. WE *int.*] An exclamation used to introduce an anxious question or a statement of something regrettable.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 He þurþ-sicheþ uches monnes þonc: wi hwat scal us to rede? *Ibid.* 106 Wi hwi weren ho biȝeten to hwon weren ho iborene þet sculen bon to deþe idemet? *c* 1200 *Ibid* 104 (Trin. Coll MS), Wi swo fele beð icleped, swo fewe beð icorene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3752 'Consail me, fader, how to liue.' 'Wi, quatkin consail mai i þe giue?' *Ibid.* 5013 'Him sal deliuer your yongeist child' 'Wi how sal beniamin come þare?' *Ibid.* 23845 Wi qui þan mak we us sa kene?

Wi, obs. form of WHY.

Wi' (wɪ), Sc. and dial. abbrev. f. WITH *prep.*

Wiage, Wiar, obs. ff. VOYAGE, WIRE.

Wibble-wobble (wɪ·b'lwɒ b'l), *colloq.*, reduplication of WOBBLE (with vowel-variation symbolizing alternation of movement. cf. *zigzag*), hence **Wibble** as a simple word (conjoined with *wobble*). So **Wi·bbly-wobbly** (also simply **Wibbly**), **Wibblety-wobblety** *adjs*, characterized by 'wibbling and wobbling', unsteady.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Wibble wobble*, unsteadily 1871 L. W M. LOCKHART *Fair to see* II, The ample round red face, which wibbled and wobbled in its billowy fatness. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Wibblety wobblety*, shaky; tottering, insecure. *Wibble-wobble*, to vibrate; to quiver, to oscillate. 1901 *B'ham Daily Post* 16 Dec (Æ D D) His wibblely-wobblely speeches 1905 *Motor-Car Jrnl.* 23 Sept. 630/1 The gait [of a motor-car] was ungainly by reason of the wibbly-wobbly nature of a rear wheel 1914 *Daily News* 5 June 6, I . hauled myself up again, and with wibbly knees crossed to the bushes south of the track.

Wibel, -ill, obs. forms of WEEVIL.

Wic, obs f. WICK *sb* 2 and *a.*

Wicar, -age, obs. Sc. ff VICAR, -AGE.

Wiccamical: see WYKEHAMICAL.

Wicche, obs. form of WITCH.

Wicclifize: see WYCLIFIZE.

Wice, obs. Sc. f. VICE *sb.*[1] and [4], obs. f. WISE *sb.*

Wich, wych (witʃ, *locally* wəɪtʃ). *local* Also 7 wietch. [app a differentiated variant of WICK *sb.*[2]; cf. *ditch* and *dike* (OE. *dīc*), *lich* and *lyke* (OE. *līc*). The orig meaning may have been the group of buildings connected with a salt-pit. The chief names of salt-making towns in which the word occurs are *Droitwich* (formerly *Wich*) in Worcestershire, *Middlewich*, *Nantwich*, and *Northwich* in Cheshire] A salt-works, salt-pit, or brine-spring, in the salt-manufacturing district of Cheshire and neighbouring parts; *pl.* the salt-making towns of these parts.

716–17 in Birch *Cartul Sax* I. 203 Aliquam agelli partem in qua sal confici solet ad meridianam plagam fluminis quod dicunt Saluuerpe, in loco qui dicitur Lootwic et Coolbeorg 1086 *Domesday Bk*, *Cheshire* 268 In eodem Mildestvic Hvndredo erat tercium Wich quod uocatur Norvvich, . Ipsæ leges & consuetudines erant ibi quæ erant in aliis Wiches ..Cætera omnia in his Wichis sunt similia xx (spurious charter) in Birch *Cartul Sax* I 203 Wich. Unam portionem mansionis in Wico emptorio salis quem nos Saltwich vocamus *c* 1250 MATTH PARIS *Chron. Majora* an. 1245 (Rolls) IV 486 Rex insuper puteos fecerat salinarum de Witz obturari et everti.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. VII II 415 In Chaonia there be certaine springs of saltish water, which the people of that country doe boile, and when it is cooled againe, it turneth into salt. *margin*, This is the order of salt with us in our Wiches here in England 1610 — *Camden's Brit* I. 607 These are verie famous Salt wiches [Camden *salinæ*], where brine or salt water is drawne out of pittes *Ibid* 608 The Britans call it *Hellath wen*, that is, The white Wich or Salt pitte. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* III 265 But that which vext her most, was, that .th' Wyches for their Salts such state on them should take. 1613 A. STANDISH *New Direct* 15 In Cheshire neere vnto the Wietches (where Salt is made..). 1682 J COLLINS *Salt & Fish* 2 At Namptwich they have one Pit within the Town, and two without, .the Bryne being of a weaker kind than those of the other Wyches 1810 LYSONS *Magna Brit.* II 699 1860 W. WHITE *All round Wrekin* 88 There lies the region of saltmines, and of the wyches or brine springs which began to flow long before Henry III stopped the works at Nantwich.

b. *Comb.*: **wich-(wych-)house,** a building in which brine is evaporated for making salt; **wich-man,** a man employed in salt-making; **wich-waller,** a salt-boiler; **† wich-work** = *wich-house.*

1534 (12 May) *Ancient Deeds* C. 7583 (P. R O.) Rauff Maynwaryng of Mydlewiche sendeth greting , that where Richard Leftwiche the younger and Margret his wyff have giffen all their meses *wiche houses landes to Richard Maynwaryng [etc.]. 1559 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc 1861) 125 My hole estate of halffe a wyche house in the Northewyche w*i*n the countye of Chester 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 608 Troughes by which it [*sc* brine] is carried into the wich houses 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* II 35 The houses in which the salt works are carried on are called also wich-houses. 1818 J. W. PLATT *Hist Nantwich* 78 Earl Edwin had a wych house upon his estate at Aughton. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 161/2 A Salter, or Salt-Man, or *Wich-Man. 1670 RAY *Prov* 208 To scold like a *wych waller 1298 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I xix 456 [The saltern in which the brine was evaporated is called a] *wychwerke.

Wich, wiche, obs. ff. WHICH, WITCH.

Wichauf, wich(e)safe, -saif, -sauf, obs. ff. VOUCHSAFE.

Wicht, obs. Sc. form of WIGHT.

Wick (wɪk), *sb*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 weoce, 3 wueke, 4–6 weke, weyke, wyke, 5–7 wike, weeke, (–9 *dial.*) week, 6 weyk, (weack), 6–7 weik, wieke, (6, 8 weak), 7 wiek, wieck. *β.* 4–7 wicke, 5 wyk, 6 wycke, 7– wick. [OE *wéoce* wk. fem, also *wéoc* str. fem. (in *candelwéoc*), corresp. to MDu. *wiecke* (Du. *wiek*), MLG. *wêke*, *weeke* (LG. *weke*) lint (whence Sw. *veke*, Da. *væge*, Norw. dial *veik*), OHG. *wioh* str. m. or n. 'lucubrum' (MHG., G. *wieche* wick-yarn), MG. *wieke*, *wike*, *wicke* (G. *wieke* lint, dial. *wicke*). For the phonology cf. SICK *a.*

No certain cognates are known It has been suggested that the base is an Indo-Eur. *weg-*, represented by OIr. *figim* to weave, spin, L *vēlum* VEIL, Skr. *vāgurā*. There is no evidence for the alleged OE. *wice*]

The bundle of fibre, now usually loosely twisted or woven cotton (formerly rushes, tow, flax, etc.) in a lamp, candle, or taper (formerly also in a torch), immersed or inclosed except at one end in the oil or grease, which it absorbs and draws up on being kindled at the free end, so as to maintain the flame.

α c 1000 in *Techmer's Internat. Zeitschrift* (1885) II. 126 Wæt mid þinum scytefingre on midden, swylce þu weocan settan wylle *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 47 On me helendes lichame wiðuten sene, þe holie saule wiðinne unsene, and te michele wisdom on eiðer: Alse wex on þe candele sene, þe wueke wiðinnen unsene, and þe fur on boðe 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XVII. 204 As wex and a weke were twyned togideres. 1393 *Ibid* C XX 178 Of a toiche þe blase beo blowen out ȝut brenneþ þe weke *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 520/2 Weyke, of a candel, *luchinus* *c* 1450 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* LXXXII. (1484) M 1 b, The waxe bytokeneth his manhede, The weke [*MS Ashm.* 39 wyke] his sowle, the fyre his godhede *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 490 In youe tapir theibe thing 11[li], wax, week and light 1513 *State Papers Hen VIII* No 4101 (P R O) Item in torche weke and taper weke iiij[cx] vli 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 206/45 Ye Weak of a candle, *luchnus* 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. x 30 When the oyle is spent, The light goes out, and weeke is throwne away. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] tr *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* II vii. 99 In candles of tallow or waxe, if the wike be great, it melts the tallow or the waxe 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 370 Triall was made of seuerall Wiekes, As of Ordinary Cotton, Sowing I hied. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 247 The Smoak that issues out of the Weik of a Candle newly blown out. 1707 N BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 54 Mr. Plumb tryed his Lamp with two Weaks. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Fossils* (1729) I. I. 76 A small Piece of [English talc] serves very well for a Wiek to a Lamp. 1875 *Lanc Gloss*, *Week* the wick of a candle or lamp.

β. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C XX 205 As þe wicke and þe warme fuyr wol make a fayr flamme *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 99 *Licinium*,..mecche uel wyk 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 230 The wycke or twyste of hempe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II. (1882) 50 As for the wickes within them [*sc.* the candles], they are of hurds, rope ends, and such other good stuffe. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 164 The little wick of life's poor shallow lamp. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 326 The candle or lamp used with the blowpipe should have a thick wick, which should be snuffed clean 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* III, The candles were burning dim, with great long wicks 1903 THURSTON *Circle* I XV, She raised the wick of the lamp

b. Collectively, without article, as the name of a substance · = WICKING

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 67 Clerico speciarie pro wyke per ipsum empto .pro torches faciendis . XXXJ s. 1404 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 395, vj libri de weke pro torgis 1529 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1871) 6 That thai mak thair candill of gud and sufficient stuff baith weyk and tallone. 1571 *S'hampton Cri. Lect Rec* (1905) 76 The Channdelrs doo mak their candels with grat torch weack and yll tallowe. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* IV. VII. 116 (Qo 2) There liues within the very flame of loue A kind of weeke or snufe that will abate it. 1883 *Century Mag.* Feb 585/2 He carried too much wick for his candle.

c. Used as a tent or dressing in surgery. (Cf. G. *wieke*, etc.)

1658 A. FOX *Wirtz' Surg.* I III 9 Some .take grosse strong weeks, and thrust them to the bottom of the wounds *Ibid* VII. 27 Of the abuses which are committed with wicks, tents, lints, mullipuffs, &c. 1906 *Brit Med Jrnl.* 13 Jan 72 A glass drainage tube was placed in the pelvis, another in the right loin and gauze wicks were placed in the tubes.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wick-holder*, *-scrow*, *-spout*, *-trimmer*, *-yarn.*

1498 in *Compotus Rolls Obedientiaries St Swithun's Winch.* (1892) 388 In xij lb Wekeyorne, iij *s.* 1756 *W. Owen's Bk Fairs* (1788) 54 Bridgenorth horned cattle, horses, sheep, hops, cheese, wick yarn. 1840 *Civil Eng. &*

Arch. Jrnl III. 175/2 A sudden blaze as if the wick-screw had been raised a turn. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sci.* I. 304/1 A cap fits over the wick-holder 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Wick-trimmer*, a shears for trimming wicks. 1911 J. Ward *Roman Era in Brit.* xii. 210 The typical Roman lamp..has a covered wick-spout or nozzle (*naris, rostrum*)

Wick (wik), *sb.*[2] Now only *local.* Forms: 1–3 wic, 3–4, 7 wike, 4 wik, 4–5 wyk, 4–5, 8–9 wyke, 6–7 wicke, 7 week, 7– wick. [OE. *wīc* m., f. = OFris *wīk* f, OS. *wīc* m. dwelling-place, house, MLG. *wīk* f., n. town, place, MDu. *wijc* m. district, (Du *wijk* f quarter, district, ward, WFris. *wyk*), OHG. *wīch* str m. dwelling-place, town, MHG. *wīch* in *wīkbilethe* civic-rights, *wīchbilde* (G *weichbild*) precinct and jurisdiction of a town, *wīchgrave* recorder; app ad. L. *vīcus* row of houses, quarter of a city, street, village (cognate with Gr. *οἶκος* house, etc., Goth. *weihs* village)]

†**1.** An abode, dwelling, dwelling-place (in general). *Obs.*

Beowulf 1125 Ȝewiton him ða wigendwica neosian *c*900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV iii, Þa ȝelomp sume dæȝe, þæt he wæs in þæm foresprecenan wicum mid ane breðer wuniende, þæs noma wæs Owine. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2812 Ðær ræsbora þrage siððan wicum wunode & wilna breac *c* 1200 Ormin 8512 Josæp..bærenn ure Laferrd Crist . Fra land to land, fra tun to tun, Fra wic to wic i tune. *c* 1205 Lay. 7786 In to France he wende & sette his wike. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 604 Ich can loki monne wike & mine wike beoþ wel gode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2090 Asie to sem, to cham affnik, To Iaphet europ, þat wil-ful wike. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 177 Louerd god, ȝef vs leue,..To faren of þis loþe wyke To þe blisse of heueneryke.

2. A town, village, or hamlet. *Obs.* or *dial.* (Survives as an element of place-names in both forms, *-wich* and *-wick*, the local distribution of which presents difficulties.)

971 *Blickl. Hom* 77 He cwæþ: 'Gaþ on þa wic þe beforan inc stondeð.' *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark VIII 23 & þa æthran he þæs blindan hand & lædde hine butan þa wic *c* 1205 Lay. 31960 His biweddede wif weore on þere ilke wike *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7917 Þar was wonand wit-in a wike, Tua men a pouer and a rike. *c* 1350 in *Rel. Ant* II. 93 The toun Off Cauntyrbery, that noble wyke.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiv. xxii 866 The rest abandoned the warre, and slipt . into their owne wickes and villages. [1885 E Law *Hampton Crt Pal* 12 *note*, As a popular equivalent for the word village, the expressions 'going to the Wick' [*i. e.* Hampton Wick], and 'living at the Wick', being constantly heard among the older inhabitants]

3. A farm; *spec.* a dairy farm. Now *local.*

1086 *Domesday Bk*, *Berks.* 58 b, Wica de .x. pensis caseorum ualentes .xxxii. sol & iii. den. 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 585/1 A dayery, otherwise called a Wyk, called Dangebrigge. 1594 [see Dairy *sb.* 3]. 1598 Stow *Surv* 171 In diuers countries, Dayrie houses or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are vsually called Wickes. 1607 Camden *Brit* 318 Caseos oullos conficere in casearijs illis tuguriolis quæ ibi [i. e. in Essex] *Wiches* [sic] vocant, vidimus. 1628 Coke *On Litt* 5 A fearme in the North parts is called a Tacke, in Lancashire a Fermeholt, in Essex a Wike. 1641 *Surv. Plesheybury Manor, Essex* fol. a[v] (MS.) Berwick *quasi* Berrywick, for it is supposed that auntiently it was a dairy wick or farme to High Ester Bury. 1701 Kennett *Cowel's Interpr.*, *Wica*, a Country House or Farm, of which many a one is now call'd the Wike, and the Wick. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Wick* A few instances may be produced in which it means a farm. There is one at a short distance from the town of Watton, commonly called Watton wick, but by the inhabitants, simply the *Wick*. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co* 126 Wick Farm—almost every village has its outlying wick—stands *alone in the fields.*

†**4** An enclosed piece of ground, a close. *local.*

1301 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 259/2 Apud Lex[eden] in Wyka que vocatur Arnodynes Wyk. ?*a* 1461 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 55 Ȝe have yn Bysschopyston the iij part of a close callyd Boudmannys Wyke, and yn on othere callyd Hanketes Wyke 1631 *Terrier of Masworth Rectory* (MS.) A close of pasture ground called y[e] Parsonidge Wick. 1635 *Survey of Masworth Parish* (MS) The close called Three Wicks 1680 *Terrier of Masworth Vicarage* (MS) One other close or wick .called Blockwicks a wick called Pound Wick. 1811 *Masworth Parish Enclosure Award* (MS.) An old enclosure called Meadow Wick

†**5.** *Comb.*: **wick-master**, ? a mayor or burgomaster; **wic-reeve**, modernization of OE. *wīc-gerefa*, a town-reeve.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1337/2 Behind them went the bodie of the citie, that is to wit, the *wickemasters, the wardens, the ancient magistrate, the masters of the wardes, the boroughmasters [etc.]. 1853 J Stevenson *Ch. Hist Eng* I. 233 Beornulf, *wic-reeve of Winchester.

Wick, wike, *sb.*[3] Now only *dial.* Forms: 4–5, 7 wyke, 6, 8–9 wike, 7 weeke, 8– week, 9 wick, *Sc.* weik. [a. ON. *vík*, as in *munnvík* (Da. *mundvig*) corner of the mouth, f. *vīk-* to bend (cf Week *sb.*, Wick *sb.*[4], Woke)]

1. A corner of the mouth or eye.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1572 Þe frobe femed at his mouth vnfayre bi þe wykez 13 . *E. E. Allit P* B. 1690 Faxe fyltered, & felt flosed hym vmbe, þat schad fro his schulderes to his schyre wykes. 1483 *Cath Angl* 417/2 A Wyke of y[e] eghe ., *hirquis.* 1570 Levins *Manip* 122/24 Y[e] Wike of the eye, *hirqueus.* 1607 Markham *Cavel* I 82 To make some expert Horse farrier, to slit vp the weekes of your Horses mouth, equallie on both sides with a sharpe raysor. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 14 A greate parte of theire meat, whiles that they are chewinge of it, workes forth of the wykes of their mouthe 1709 M. Bruce *Soul-Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) We will let them ken that we will hing by the wicks of the mouth for the least point of truth 1721 W. Gibson *Dueing Horses* VIII. (1726) 128 If the Bit be too long or too short, it will injure the Horse's Mouth, and cut his Weeks. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Fables* XVIII. 14 To weed out ilka sable hair . Frae crown of head to weyks of mouth 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Wikes* or *Wikers* (of the mouth), corners of the mouth. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales, Hunt of Eildon* (1837) III. 14 [He] now and then cast a sly look out at the wick of his eye.

2. In full *wick-tooth* · see quot. 1726.

1726 A. Monro *Anat Bones* 171 The Two inferior [*Canini*] are named angular or Wike-teeth, because they support the Angles of the Mouth. 1759 H. Walpole *Let. to Earl of Strafford* 13 Sept, This noble summer is not yet over with us—it seems to have cut a colt's week [cf Colt *sb* 8 b]

Hence **Wicking** (wyking), corner of the mouth.

1604 *Mem* in *N & Q.* 3rd Ser III 445/2 Her eyes stod in the wykinges of her mouth. 1886 *S.-W. Leuc. Gloss*, *Weekin*, s, the corner of the mouth

Wick, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* and *dial* Forms: 7 weeke, 8 wike, 9 wick, wik, wyck, wyke. [a. ON *vík* fem. (occurring in place-names, but not usually distinguishable in form from Wick *sb* 2), whence app. also MLG. *wīk* (LG. *wiek*, *wicke*), MDu. *wijck*, Fris. *wzk* bay; f. OTeut. *wīk-* to bend, as if = a bend.] A creek, inlet, or small bay.

[1610 Camden *Brit.* I. 326 From hence the Tamis goeth to Green-wich, that is, the Green Creeke, for the creeke of a river in the old English tongue was called *Wic*, a place in times past famous for the Danish Fleet that lay there often at Rode] 1664–5 *Patent Roll* 16 *Chas II*, Pt. 8 (MS) (Charter of the Royal Fishing Company) The greate Plentie of Fish wherewith the Seas Estuaries or Inletts Creekes Armes of the Sea Publick Rivers Weekes and Lakes of Our Dommions .doe abound. 1753 *Scots Mag* Aug 417/1 We have as many [herrings] come into our wike as would fill 300 barrels. 1821 Scott *Pirate* XIX, By beach and by cave,— . By air and by wick. 1846 Brockett *N C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Wik*, *Wyck*, or *Wyke*, a nook or corner, as in a river or the sea shore. 1878 R Dick *Geol & Bot* VIII. 85 Between this and Rough Head is a wick or bay

Wick, *sb.*[5] *Sc. Curling* and *Bowls.* [f. Wick *v.*[2]]

1 An act of wicking see Wick *v.*[2], and cf. In-wick *sb.*

1823 Jas. Kennedy *Poems* 29 (E D.D) 1842 *Chambers's Inform. People* No 84. 539 A player stepping aside to take a brittle (or wick), or other shot, shall forfeit his stone for that end.

2. = Port *sb.*[3] 3 b.

1824 [see Inwick *v*].

Wick, *sb* 6 ?*dial.* [Related to Wicker.] Wicker; a wicker basket or creel.

1802 C. James *Milit Dict.* s v *Calote*, Calotes are usually made of iron, wick, or dressed leather 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstrel* II 102 A captive fish still fills the anxious eyes, And willow-wicks lie ready for the prize.

Wick, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial* Forms: [2 wicci], 3–5 wicke, wikke, wik, 4 wic, wyc, 4–5 wycke, wykke, wyk, 5 wyke, (wekke), 4–5, 8–9 *dial* wick. [orig *wicke*, *wikke*, app adj. use of OE. *wicca* wizard (of which the fem. is *wicce* Witch); but perhaps an alteration of early ME. *wicci* (?:— **wiccig*, f *wicca*), of which the following is the only known instance —

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1140 Þe king him sithen nam in Hamtun þurhc wicci rad]

1 = Wicked *a.*[1] 1 a, b.

c 1200 Ormin 6185 Ȝiff þatt iss þatt Ȝho iss all wittlæs, & wac, & wicke *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 593 He speken godcunhede, and wikke is here dede *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 203/119 Þe feondes lubere and wicke *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 28 Thair wike dedes *Ibid.* 51 Sin and wik dedis 13. *Cursor M.* 2777 (Göttt.) Þe foule feluns wid wic entent. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* P 355 (Egerton 2726), The fende seith I woll chace and pursue man by wyk suggestion *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXI. 262 Was ther neuer man so wyk bot he myght amende. *a* 1500 *Hest K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) *Ij*, A sowle synful and wycke Is also blacke as eny pycke. 1901 Sutcliffe *Mistr. Barbara Cunliffe* 1, She's just her master ower again—same wick' look o' th' devil about her.

2. a, = Wicked *a.*[1] 2 a, b, c.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 104 (MS T) Of swati hattre oðer of wikke air *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27877 O glotori and o drunkenhede Fele wick branches se we sprede. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 537 Tricerberus þe helle-hound Boþe wakrong & wikke *a* 1350 *S Stephen* 421 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 33 Þai raysed þe wynd with wedels wik *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 946 For þilke ground þat bereth þe wedys wykke Bereth eke þese holsome herbes. *c* 1374 — *Boeth* III met 1 (1868) 64 Hony is þe more swete yif mouþes han firste tastid sauoures þat ben wikke *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4721 In helle habbe he pynes wycke. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1242 *Dido* (Gg 4. 27) The wikke fame a-ros How Enias hath with the queen I-gon. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposicioun Of Saturne. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15306 That he be sclayn That he no wyse passe quyk, For that were then to vs ful wik *Ibid* 15733 The fyght was sterne and wyk *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 973 Al the lond that thou hast goon aboute Fro cloudis wicke is saaf *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3365 Arthur of batayle neuyr blanne To dele woundys wykke and wyde 1756 in *N & Q* 12th Ser. XI. 390/2 For the warding off of all things whatsoever from the dead—be they imps, wraithspells, wick things & the like ket

†**b** = Wicked *a.*[1] 2 d, in quot. 1297, feeble, lacking in force. Also as the equivalent of a negative prefix = *un-*, *dis-* (e. g. *wiklose* = dispraise). *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 16515 Jesu Crist wel unnderrstod all þezzre wicke trowwþe. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 358 Nis he a kang [*MS. T* wicke] knit þet seched reste iðe uihte? *c* 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll Hom.* App 259 Wicke is here ure fare & ure wunninge. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 4228 Þe scolle [was so] hard & þikke, Þeruore, þei it ne come noȝt þoru, þe dunt nas noȝt wikke *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2457 With poure mete, and feble drink, And with swiþe wikke clopes. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxvii 33 And swa it bifalles þat þai out close þaim fra þaire wiklose þat ere proued in syluere [L. *ut excludant eos, qui probati sunt argento*] *c* 1398 Chaucer *Fortune* 55 Wikke appetyt comth ay before sykenesse *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 153 My wonynge is wel wykke. *a* 1500 *Hest. K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) Q ij b, As foly among wysmen is wyke Wysdome among folys is lyke.

†**c.** = Wicked *a.*[1] 2 f. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 775 Morgan is wick to slow 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 938 Þanne wol he [*sc.* man] wexe wilde of his wil & wikke to staunche

†**3.** *absol.* or as *sb.* **a.** = Wicked *a.*[1] 4 a, b.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 4650 So þat here nas noȝt bileued bote heþene & wikke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2752 It semes not to be þi will For þe wik þe dughti spill *Ibid.* 8631 'Þou wik,' sco said, 'ai be waa, Qui has þou me bi-suiken sua?' *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* II (*Paulus*) 177 Ger do þis wik away, And hed hym but mare delay 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 325 O werste of alle wicke..lo, what thou hast do!

†**b.** In abstract sense Evil, ill; wickedness

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2432 Fro wycke vntil wors y nam. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1074 Now is wykke I-turned vn-to worse 1393 Langl *P Pl.* C XII 272 No wyght Wot ho is worthi for wele oþer for wicke. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 85 Lyk smal infauntys wych kun no wykke.

†**4.** as *adv* = Wicked *a.*[1] 5. *Obs.*

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10004 For ageyns þer lord do so wyk *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 882 Þan laid he on þe Sarsyns wykke. 1393 Langl *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 177 At my lykynge chese, To do wel oþer wikke

Hence †**Wickdom, †Wickhede, †Wickness,** wickedness, iniquity; †**Wickly** *adv*, wickedly.

c 1440 *R Glouc Chron.* (Rolls) 2390 Princes oueral Speke him vuel & hated him vor is stnkedom [*MS δ* *wyckedome] *Ibid* 4822, 7278 *c* 1305 *11,000 Virg* 34 in *E E P* (1862) 66 To cheose þe ten maidenes wiþoute enie *wikhede 1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1725) 124 Tresore *wikly wonnen *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* v 7 [6] Þou hated al þat wirkes *wiknesse 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* v. 22 His wickenesses taken the vnpitouse.

†**Wick, wike,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 wician, wikian, 3 wikie(n, 3–4 wick, 4 wike, wyk. [OE. *wician*, f. *wīc* Wick *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To take up one's abode; to encamp; to lodge, dwell.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C* xli 304 Ðu cans eal ðis westen, & wasð hwær we wician [L. *castra ponere*] mazon. *a* 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 99 Eallum us leofre ys wikian [L. *hospitari*] mid þe yrþincge þonne mid þe. *c* 1205 Lay 18102 Wikien ȝe scullen here *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25232 Þat in þis wreche werld we wike.

b. *trans.* To pitch (a tent).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12512 His paulons, his penceles, þykke Nought fer fro þenne had þey don wyk.

Hence †**Wicking** *vbl sb* [1], lodging, dwelling.

c 1205 Lay 30453 He underfeng Cadwadlan, and ȝaf him wickinge [*c* 1275 wikeninge] ȝeond Irlonde. *Ibid* 31861 He . nom þe wickinge mid Alaine þan kinge

Wick, *v.*[2] *Curling.* [Origin unknown] **a.** *intr.* = Inwick *v* **b.** *trans* in phr. *to wick a bore*, 'to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards' (Jam.) Cf. Wick *sb.*[5] Hence **Wicking** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1786 [see Guard *v* 9]. 1811 *Acc. Game Curling* 9 It then becomes necessary to strike another stone lying at the side, in an oblique direction This is called wicking *Ibid* 10 Whether they have to draw, strike, wick, or enter a port, they will seldom deviate an inch from their aim. 1831 [see Inringing] 1898 [see Inwick *v*].

Wick, Sc and north. f. Quick *a.*, *sb.*[2], *v* [3]; obs. and dial f. Week.

-wick, *suffix*, shortened form of Wike (OE *wīce*) office, function of an official, as in Bailiff-wick, Bailiwick, Sheriffwick. A secondary sense of 'jurisdiction of the official', passing into 'district over which the official's jurisdiction extends', is found with some words containing this suffix, the development of the latter sense being no doubt furthered by the sense 'district' of Wick *sb.*[2] An example of a compound in occasional or local use is † *warden-wick* :—

1499 *Pilton Churchw Acc* (Somerset Rec Soc.) 67 Yn hys yer of ye wardeyn wyke.

In Herdwick (first in *Domesday Book*), *-wick* appears to be Wick *sb.*[2]

Wickaby, var. Wicopy.

Wickar, obs. Sc form of Vicar.

Wicked (wi ked), *a.*[1] (*sb.*, *adv*) Forms 3–wicked; also 4–6 wyck-, wikk-, wykk-, (chiefly *Sc.* vick-, vikk-); 3–5 -ed(e, (4 -ud), 4–5 -id(e, -yd(e, 4–6 *Sc.* -it, -yt; (4 wikcud, wekked, wikket, 5 weckid, 5–6, 9 *Sc.* wicket, 6 *Sc.* weckit); 4 wikid(e, (-ud, vikede, *Sc.* vikit, -yt), 4–5 wiked, *Sc.* wikyt, wykit, 4–6 *Sc.* wikit, 5 wyked, -yd; 4 *Sc* wekit, (vekyt), 4–5 wekyd, 4–6 weked, 5 -ede, -id, 6 *Sc.* weikit [ME. (13th cent) *wicked*, *wikked*, app. f Wick *a*, as *wretched* from *wrecche* Wretch. The later *wiked* appears to be merely a graphic variant; forms with the lowered stem-vowel are of both types, *wekked*, *weked.*]

I. 1. Bad in moral character, disposition, or conduct; inclined or addicted to wilful wrong-doing; practising or disposed to practise evil; morally depraved. (A term of wide application, but always of strong reprobation, implying a high degree of evil quality.) **a.** of a person (or a community of persons).

The Wicked One, the Devil, Satan

c 1275 LAY. 14983 Hercne ou ȝeo tock an, þes wickede [*earlier text* swicfulle] wifman *c* 1340 *Ayenb* 1 Ich bidde þe hit by my sseld auoreye þe wycked uend *c* 13 *Cursor M* 170 (Gott) Iesu wan he longe hade fast Was temped wid þe wicked [*v. r* wikket] gast *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* x. (*Mathon*) 73 Mare reuerens Is gewine To vekyt men foie dred . þane to gudmen for luf *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 76 Of siche vikede men seiþ god bi his prophete [etc] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2187 In al hebenis ys no Sarsyn wikkeder þan is he *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2425 ȝe at wickid ere within ay wickidly ȝe thinke. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 222 All wekyd spyrytys schall for feid fle away from þe. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S) 32 Wikkit tyrane Emperouris 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 214 My weckit kyn, that me away cast. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S T S) 60 Thow vikkit seruand I forgaiff ye al thy det 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* XIII. 13 Yᵉ men of Sodome were wicked, and synned exceadingly agaynst the Lorde 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractates* Wks. (S T S) I. 5 Wes not the sacramentis prophanit be ignorantis and wikit persones? 1567 *Satyr Poems Reform.* IV 109 O wickit wemen, vennomus of nature! 1582 *N. T* (Rhem) Matt XIII 19 Thete cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sowen in his hart. — 1 John II 13 You haue ouercome the wicked one. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V I. 130 You (most wicked Sir) whom to call brother Would euen infect my mouth 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* III. Wks. 1851 V. 130 Looking on the poor Christian with Contempt; but fawning on the wickedest rich men 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* III. IV 207 This Deluge was a signal Instance of the Divine Vengeance on a Wicked World 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I. II 58 'Tis very strange Men should be so fond of being thought wickeder than they are. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V § 7 Vice increases, and men grow daily more and more wicked. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xv, 'Then you are the wicked cause of my sister's ruin?' said Jeanie, with a natural touch of indignation. 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1838) III. 399 Bunyan was never, in our received sense of the word, wicked. He was chaste, sober, honest; but he was a bitter blackguard and was fond of a row. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-Bk* 155 However wicked a man may be, he is sure to find a wickeder.

b. of action, speech, thought, or other personal attribute; also *transf.* of a thing connected in some way with such action, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1227 þai him warryd wit wickud dedis. *Ibid.* 12991 Na langer Mai I nu þi wicked wordes ber 13 *Northern Passion* (A) 506 [Satan] wyl the dryfe in wekyd þoughte 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. V. 217 Penne was he a-schomed, And gon . gret deol to make For his wikkede lyf þat he I-liued hedde. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I (*Petrus*) 474 Throw his wekit sorcery *Ibid* VIII (*Philebus*) 66 Wikit heresy *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 37 Wickid lawis & wrong execucions of hem *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7424 They to Wicked Tonge comen That at his gate was syttyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* VIII 9 What wicked abhominacions that they do. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 2 Chron. VII. 14 Yf they do humble them selues and turne from their wycked wayes 1567 *Satyr Poems Reform* III 176 Doggis could hir wickit bainis gnaw 1602 SHAKS *Ham* III III 59 Offences gilded hand may shoue by Iustice, And oft 'tis seene, the wicked prize it selfe Buyes out the Law. 1667 MILTON *P L.* V 890 Yet not for thy advise or threats I fly These wicked Tents devoted 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I II 48 All the wicked things, which have .. given a black Character to the very Name of a Magician; for under the shelter of Religion, the worst and most Diabolical things were practis'd. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* VIII, 'Yes, hang it' (said Sir Pitt, only, he used, dear, a much wickeder word) 1878 H. STEVENS *Bibles Caxton Exhib* 114 In 1855 Mr Henry Stevens exhibited a copy of this long-lost Bible [of 1631], and nick named it 'The Wicked Bible,' from the fact that the negative had been left out of the Seventh Commandment by a typographical error 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* III 23 The mysterious old professor .. who wrote wicked books.

2. Bad, in various senses (not always clearly distinguishable). Frequent in ME. use; later chiefly *dial*, or in colloq use as a conscious metaphor (now often jocular) from sense 1, and implying 'very or excessively bad', 'horrid', 'beastly'.

a. In reference to character or action: Cruel, severe, fierce. Of animals: Savage, vicious.

13 . *Cursor M* 5571 (Gött.) Quat he was wicked and wode Again þat folk sua mild of mode! 1375 *Creation* 980 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1878) 136 Who so were venympd wiþ eny wikked beste ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3232 Woluez, and whilde swynne, and wykkyde bestez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I x 23 Quhat wise thi brothir Eneas .Is blawin and warpit euery coist abowt, Of wickit Juno throw the cruell invy [L *odiis Iunonis acerbæ*] 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 308 As they [*sc* horses] are wilde and fierce, so are they wicked and harmefull 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I. II, If canker'd Madge, our aunt, Come up the burn, she'll gie 's a wicked rant 1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 7 Sae wud and wicket was their wraith [= wrath] Gainst Papish trash and idol-graith 1829 HOGG *Sheph Cal* I. 8 It's hard to gar a wicked cout leave off flinging. 1895 MILLAIS *Breath from Veldt* (1899) 228 The Cape buffalo has ample power to carry out his evil intentions when he means to be wicked.

b. Actually or potentially harmful, destructive, disastrous, or pernicious; baleful; when applied to air, odour, taste, etc. passing into: Offensive, foul.

1340 *Ayenb* 124 Aye þe wykkede hetes aye þe wyckede cheles. aye þe wyckede raynes 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 12 To vyn the heling of thar hevede, That vikkit vyntir had thame revede. 1379 *Glouc Cath MS 19* No. I. I III. lf. 6 b, Wicked ayr or grevaunce, or cold takyng *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 626 Thurgh his body wicked wormes crepte. *c* 1391 — *Astrol* II. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan þat no wykkid planete, as saturne or Mars, is in þe hows of the assendent 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. XI (1495) f v b/2 Flyes shunne & voyde the wycked & horryble sauour therof *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xv. [XI]. (1919) 83 The perilous watres & wykkede mareys. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 857 The wekid wedur lastid full long *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6511 If that wikkid deth hym haue I wole go with hym to his graue. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 5638 A wicked strok he him hit. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 59 When þe wykkid fyre was in howsis nere-hand hur *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 267 in *Non-Cycle Myst Plays* 65 Alle wykkyd metys yt wylle degest. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 412 Fell is thy Fortoun, wickit is thy weird. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxxix 270 Fenell is good agaynst the bitings of .wicked & venimous beastes 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III. XI. 24 Faire Amoret must dwell in wicked chaines. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Foole's Cappe* Wks (Grosart) I 26/1 Who loues to feede vpon a Sallet dish, Among his Herbes some wicked weede may haue 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I. II 321 As wicked dewe, as ere my mother brush'd With Rauens feather from vnwholesome Fen, Drop on you both *a* 1627 MIDDLETON, etc *Widow* IV 1, What's good, Sir, for a wicked tooth? 1639 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Part Summers Trau.* 41 It is too well known what a wicked number of followers he hath had. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 103 Lest wicked Weeds the Corn shou'd over-run 1725 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* (ed 4) I. 268 There comes a wicked Cold through that Door, pray shut it 1894 G A. SMITH *Hist Geog Holy Land* 69 Tents may be carried away by wicked gusts 1894 *Times* 27 Oct. 7/2 The 'Milo' was not a particularly 'wicked' engine with regard to giving off sparks. 1895 MILLAIS *Breath from Veldt* (1899) 133 It was a wicked country for fever 1903 *Brit Med Jrnl* 25 Apr 967 A proprietary... form of chloride of ethyl and inferior to it on account of its wicked smell.

†**c.** Of wounds, disease. Severe; malignant.

c 1400 *Lanfr anc's Cirurg.* 221 Þo he was in dispeir of hir liif, I was sent after & foond hir in wickide staat. *Ibid* 338 To make a wickid enpostym maturatif. 14 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 245 A wycked wound hath me walled. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 102 b, A water agaynst long continuing ulcers, yea how perylious or wycked so euer they bee.

d. Of bad quality; poor, vile, 'sorry'; *occas.* perverted, abnormal; †in early use sometimes merely negative = *un-, dis-*.

13 *Spec S Edm* in *Hampole's Wks* (1895) I 225 Þare-of commes tresones,..wykked reste [L. *iniquietudo*], Malice and hardnes of herte 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 75 Ane of thame sall be vorth thre Of thame that vikkit chiftane has. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III 530 Ye shal haue wikkyd loos and wors name [Cf. quot. *a* 1340 s v. WICK *a.* 2 b] *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 68 A Rial þing expert, þat amendeþ þe errour als wele of þe first digestion as of þe seconde, and doþ away wicked colour & vnnatural. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 Of good sede he repyth wycked corn. 1663 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 145 It will be hard to billet me for this wicked inke, for this place affords no better for fine paper. [*Cf ante* p 136 If you write not upon better paper and with better pens, wee will have yow billetted again] *a* 1704 T BROWN *Dial Dead, Reas Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 76 Retailer of wicked Bottle Ale and Brandy. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 16 July, They talk wicked French

†**e.** Difficult or dangerous; *esp.* of roads, passing into: In bad condition, out of repair (cf. d).

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 3507 Ouer mines & muntaynes & oþer wicked weiȝes. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. VII 27 þey shulde amende *mesondeux* þere-myde and myseyse folke helpe, And wikked wayes wiȝtlich hem amende. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. XCI (1869) 50 Bi ful wikkede pases þou shalt go, and wikkede herberwes þou shalt fynde 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. IV. 86 Ontill a wickit place his schip did steir *Ibid* XII. XI 160 Lyke till a wykkit hill of huge wecht [L *mons improbus*] 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV XVIII. (S T S) II 115 þe battell was fochtin in ane wikkit place [L. *loco iniquo*]. *Ibid.* V. XXII 222 Quhare ony strait or wikkit passage was. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 375 It is most wicked way, because they are inaccessible mountaines.

†**f.** Difficult *to* do something with. *Obs.*

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) XI. 8 þat woning was wikked for to win. *c* 1400 *Brut* I 55 þat lande was strong and wikkede to wynne *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* II 155 This lond is ful wikked to be wrought, To hard in hete and ouer softe in wete

3. In weakened or lighter sense (from 1), usually more or less jocular: Malicious; mischievous, sly.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* IV I. 216 That same wicked Bastard of Venus, that blinde rascally boy. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 44 A wicked Imp they call a Poet. 1781 JOHNSON *x* Apr in *Boswell*, She [*sc.* Mrs. Thrale] is the first woman in the world, could she but restrain that wicked tongue of hers 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X X. (Rtldg) 369 Rubicund in the jowl, efflorescent on the nose, with a wicked eye at a bumper or a girl 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV V, You are the wickedest witty person I know. 1857 B TAYLOR *Northern Trav* XXX. (1858) 312 He had .wicked black eyes, and a mouth which laughed even when his face was at rest. 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* V, 'You are not afraid of anything, you know,' returned the boy, looking wicked.

II. *absol.* or as *sb.*

4. In sense 1 a: chiefly in biblical and religious use; often opp. to RIGHTEOUS 1 b. **a.** *absol.* in *pl.* sense: Wicked persons. (Usually, now always, with *the*)

13 . *Cursor M* 22999 (Edinb.) þe wikid þat dred noht his aw, Her doun þai sal be demed law 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. XXI 430 Ther þat dom to þe deoþ dampneþ alle wyckede. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 271 in *26 Pol. Poems* 129 Wycked and worse, good and bette, I wote well thow considerest alle *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 18279 (Trin) Mony wickede & mis dedy Hastou lost. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* III 17 There must the wicked ceasse from their tyranny. — *2 Macc.* I 17 God be praysed, which hath delyuered the wicked in to oure hondes 1539 *Bible* (Great) Gen XVIII. 23 Wylt thou also destroy the rightwes wyth the wicked? 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, II IV 517 If Sacke and Sugar be a fault, Heauen helpe the Wicked. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 280 Prisons expect the wicked, and were built To bind the lawless.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* in *sing.* sense: A wicked person. *Obs.* or *rare arch.*: also in *nonce-use* with *pl.* in *-s*.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III XII, Ne none wycked may hurte another wycked. 1526 TINDALE *Eph* VI. 16 The shelde off Fayth, wherwith ye maye quenche all the fyrie dartes of the wicked [so 1611. *R. V.* of the evil one] — *2 Thess.* II 8 That wicked .whom the lorde shall consume with the sprete off hys mouth 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Isa IV 7 Let the wicked forsake his waies, and the vnrighteous his owne imaginations 1853 in *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) II 115 Falling upon the tender mercies of two such wickeds as papa and she

†**c.** genitive in *-s* (sing. or pl.) *Obs.*

1587 T HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* V. I. (1900) 57 The wickeds death is safety to the iust. 1597 BRETON *Arbor Amorous Deuices* Wks. (Grosart) I. 10/2 What is the world but wickeds way to hel? 1607 DP HALL *Ps.* VII, Let mee the wicked's malice see Brought to an end.

III. 5. as *adv.* Wickedly; fiercely, savagely, furiously; 'cruelly', 'terribly'.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15840 (Trin.) Whil þei þus him handeled wicked as þei moust 1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* IV 1, Yesterday was a wicked hot day. 1829 HOGG *Sheph Cal.* I 8 A hungry louse bites wicked sair 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* V. (1850) 45 He came towards me with his hatchet in his hand. I saw that he was determined to act wicked. 1902 'VIOLET JACOB' *Sheep-Stealers* IX, They was fightin' very wicked an' nasty.

IV. 6. *Comb.*, as *wicked-like* [LIKE *adv.* 7, -LIKE *suffix* 2 a], *-looking*, *-tongued* adjs.; †**wicked-doer**, **-doing** = EVIL-DOER, -DOING; †**wicked-walking**, that 'walks wickedly' (cf. *Ps.* XXVI. 1); **wicked-worded** *nonce-wd.* as *pa. pple.*, euphem. for 'damned'.

a 1380 *St. Aug* 945 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 77 Wikked-tonged men Wolde speke vuel of hem. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I Forto deme all wikytdoers ynto þe pyt of hell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXVII. 23 With their Idols and all their wicked-doinges. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* II 207 So wickit like, and als so venemois. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. *Decay* 236 The traytor Manahem's wicked-walking Son. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. XXI, She seem'd a wicked-looking craft. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* XXXII, He .wished he might be wicked-worded if he didn't. *a* 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parad.* (1872) 100 It made a book look wicked-like to have a feigned place of printing.

Hence †**Wickedfully** *adv.*, wickedly; **Wicked-ish** *a.* [-ISH[1] 3], somewhat wicked; †**Wickedlek** [-LAIK], †**Wickedrede** [-RED], wickedness.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* III. (*Andreas*) 104 Wikit women, þou .. has consawit giltfully, And consalite þe fend *wikitfully. 1853 READE *Chr Johnstone* I, His master replied with .a quiet, but *wickedish look. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 478 3if we haue wille to *wikkedlek [*c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1227 (Fairf.) þai wraþet him wiþ *wikked rede

Wicked (wi·kĕd), *a.*[2] [f. WICK *sb.*[1] + -ED[1].] Furnished with or having a wick or wicks; usually in comb., as *broad-wicked*, *two-wicked*.

1507 *Extr Aberd Reg.* (1844) I 437 That sale candil makaris has candile reddy to sele , small weikit and dry 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) IX 518/1 The broad-wicked lamp seems to have the advantage 1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc Life Scot. 18th C.* IV. I. 143 Their fathers had .. sold dried herring or 'wicked candles'.

†**Wickedhed(e.** *Obs.* [f WICKED *a.*[1] + -HEAD.] Wickedness, iniquity; *pl.* wicked acts or doings

a 1300 *Cursor M* 841 Strang wickedhed Broght adam to sulk a ded. *Ibid*, 23142 Sa duked in þair wicked hedis 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 He þet heþ ine his herte hate, wreþe, oþer wyckedhede. 1370–80 *Vis St. Paul* 46 in *O. E Misc.* 224 Sore hit is to drede þe places of helle for wikked-hede.

Wickedly (wi·kĕdli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a wicked manner, in various senses of the adj.

1. In the way of wilful wrong-doing; iniquitously, immorally.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4376 Leuer es me be pour and lele þan wikudli at win catell. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1203 Wykkedlyche al þat gode he dyspendyþ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXXIII (*George*) 414 Þu dois nocht anerly Wrang til ws, bot als wykitly Callis oure godis al dewilis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1918 *Ariadne*, But wikkedely he quitte hire kyndenesse. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 667 He wikkedly . Hath mordred bothe his children *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2425 ȝe at wickid ere within ay wickidly ȝe thinke 1535 COVERDALE *Gen* XIX 7 O brethren, do not so wickedly. — *Prov.* X. 2 Treasures that are wickedly gotten, profit nothinge 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 338 b, Scipio Africane the seconde . . was wekedly slaine in his bedde. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* § 66 Wks (S. T S) I. 116 An hæretik denyand wickitlie the Father, the Sone, and the Haly Gaist. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 365 Into the chamber wickedlie he stalkes 1611 B JONSON *Catiline* IV K 2, No man Could be so wickedly, or fondly stupide. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV 231 Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave, Is but the more a fool, the more a knave 1808 MRS M T. KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 31 Somebody has deceived you, wickedly deceived you.

2 Harmfully, injuriously, fiercely, savagely, severely, cruelly; terribly, disastrously; in later use (chiefly jocular), very badly, abominably, execrably, vilely, 'horridly'.

13 *Cursor M* 15840 (Gött) Quilis þai him war þus handland wikidli als þat moght. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1218 þey wiþ fyn force for-barred his strokes, & woundede him wikkedly. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 13149 Him and euery another prince That haue died here thus wickedly. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 86 þis pulvis bigileþ neuer þe paciente ne þe cirurgene, for it doþ not wickedly. *c* 1440 *Engl Cong Irel* 53 Some thay vndide and bettyn vickydly. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 245 A great number. did run to see him go so wickedly to his death. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc* (1860) 32 A Iewes letter scrible scrable ouer the Copurtenaunce of a mans countenaunce will dash a body wickedly. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius'*

Voy Ambass. 54 Ladies, most wickedly be-painted. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xv, Do you know whether my fiddle 's in tune or no? 'Tis wickedly strung 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks* (1871) I 4 The night was now setting in, wickedly black and dreary.

3. Mischievously, maliciously, roguishly.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxiii, A glowering visage, with its thin lips parted wickedly. 1853 — *Bleak Ho* v, His cat looked so wickedly at me, as if I were a blood-relation of the birds upstairs. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* iii, 'I thought you would be tremendously obliged to me', whispered Netta wickedly

Wickedness (wɪ kednes) [f as prec. + -ness]

1. The quality of being wicked; wicked character or disposition; depravity, iniquity, immorality.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xcix. 13 Luf kelis and wickidnes brennys. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) ix. 33 Pai er full of all maner of wickedness and malice 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III. ii. 113 *Clau.* Disloyall? *Bast* The word is too good to paint out her wickednesse. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb) 501 The Wickednesse of Falshood, and Breach of Faith 1703 De Foe *More Reform.* 12 What tho' the Baudy runs thro' all he Writ, The more the Wickedness, the more the Wit. *a* 1768 Secker *Serm* (1770) I ix 211 As all this arose from Infirmity, not Wickedness, they met with an easy Pardon. 1834 Dickens *Sk Boz, Steam Excurs*, The unfortunate little victim receiving sundry thumps for having the wickedness to tell a story 1873 'Ouida' *Pascarèl* II i, So I reasoned in the wickedness of my heart.

2. Wicked action or conduct, iniquity as committed or perpetrated; *occas.* wicked speech or statement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1090 Mistrauing þan had he son, þat he sum wikcednes hade don *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* iii (*Andreas*) 179 þat I sic vikitnes Wald with hyr do and foulnes *c* 1393 Chaucer *Mariage* 7, I dar not writen of hyt noo wikkednesse. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III 344 Causer of wer, wyrkar of wykitnes. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 Contemyng bothe the Heresies already condemned, and also newe errours, and great wickednes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 72 That we suld leif our wickitnes, And fle vaine warldlie appetyte 1605 Shaks *Lear* III vii 98 (Qo 1) He neuer care what wickednes I doe, If this man come to good. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* I vi 27 For Calamity arriving [*sic*] from great wickedness, the best men have the least Pitty. 1827 Southey *Hist. Penins War* II. 65 The scene of an action infamous to the French for the enormous wickedness with which they abused their victory 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xiii III 367 Persons who think that there is no excess of wickedness for which courage and ability do not atone. 1901 Besant *London in 18th Cent.* 237 The greatest wickedness that any man could commit, in his eyes, was not to pay his debts.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A piece of wickedness; a wicked act or proceeding.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 32 Y shal visite in chastening her wickednesses. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min Poems, De Prof* 99 Her wikkednessis yif thow do Observe, Tabyde thy doom yt were to hard a schour. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* i. 13 For thre and foure wickednesses of Edom I wil not spare him 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang T.* I. 26 He fed his eyes by being a spectator of those wickednesses, which Nero only commanded to be done 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III. 47 So premeditated and elaborate a wickedness 1817 Southey *Let. to Editor of Courier* 17 Mar, That it might be published surreptitiously at any future time, was a wickedness of which I never dreamt. 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* xli, I'd sooner do a wickedness as I could suffer for by myself, than ha' brought her to do wickedness.

†**3.** Poorness of spirit: cf Wicked *a*[1] 2 d. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xii 280 Gif 3he let cowardis And vikkidnes 3our hertis suppris

†**4.** In physical sense Malignancy, corruption: cf. Wicked *a.*[1] 2 c. *Obs.* [*rare*]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 18 Whanne þe bodi is purgid fro wickide humouris, þe wickidnes of þe mater renneþ fro þe wounde.

Wicken, variant of Quicken *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2]

Wicker (wɪ kəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **wyker,** 4–6 **wekir,** 6–7 **wycker,** (5 **wikre, wikir, wykyr, qwykyr, wekker,** 6 **wycre, wykir, -ur, wiker, wikker, wykkyr, wickar, -ir,** 7 **wykker**), 5– **wicker.** [East Scandinavian (MSw. and Sw dial. *vikker*, early Da. *viger*, Da. dial *vigger* willow, osier, branch of willow); f. root of Sw *vika* to bend (cf. OE *wīcan* to give way, collapse, and Weak *a.*, Woke)]

1. A pliant twig or small rod, usually of willow, esp. as used for making baskets and various other objects; an osier; a withe Chiefly in *pl.* (= 2).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii (1495), Suche vessels were fyrste made of tree and of wykers as panyers, baskettes 1426 Lydg *De Gnl Pilgr.* 23385 Whan the smale wikres brak, The hopes wenten al to wrak. 14 . *Nom* in Wr.-Wulcker 727/25 *Hoc vimen, -nis*, qwykyr. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vi 45 My hert that neuer wes sickir, Thought I wald bynd it with a wickir. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I (1895) 31 The sayles were made of greate russhes, or of wyckers, and in some places of lether 1586 Holinshed *Chron* III 861/2 Great images of wickers made like great men of diuerse strange nations 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 58 In our Country, the Hives principally in use, are either made of wickers, or of straw 1807 Crabbe *Sir Eustace Grey* 247 And stones erect their shadows shed On humble graves, with wickers bound 1811 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) I 33 The wickers of the [lobster] pots. 1899 Kropotkin *Mem Rev* iv ix. II. 70 To ply the wickers and to shape them into an elegant basket.

b. Such a twig or small branch, as part of the living plant. ? *Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Lament for Makaris* 14 As with the wynd wavis the wickir. 1591 Percivall *Sp Dict., Esparto*, wicker, a kinde of tree whereof they make frailes. 1796 Burns *Poem on Life* iii, Flickering, feeble, and unsicker, Aye wavering like the willow-wicker

c A twig or small branch used as a mark. *local.*

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Wike, Wicker*, a mark used in setting out tithes, generally a small branch of a tree

2. (without *pl.*) Wickers collectively, or as plaited together; wickerwork

1336 *Cal Docum Scot* (1887) III 356 Et stramen, 'wekir' et 'tempil' pro coopertura domorum. *Ibid*, In empcione de 'wekir' et 'tempil' per vices xij d 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W 1495) II. 227/1 His vessell wherin he weted his wekker & roddes for to make withall panyers maundes & baskettes. 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 112, iij[or] hampers of wicker to put in thapparrell. 1660 *Act 12 Chas II* c. 4 Sched s.v *Bottles*, Bottles of Glass covered w[th] Wicker 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xviii 709 Youths and maidens blithe In frails of wicker bore the luscious fruit 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxxi IV 203 Shields of wood or wicker, whitened over, were substituted by some for metal armour.

3. A basket, cradle, chair, etc. of wicker

1646 Codrington *Earl of Essex* 2 To omit the presages of the promising Madams who rocked his Cradle, I will not say, that in that moving wicker (like another Hercules) hee strangled in each hand the two invading Dragons of transcending Prerogative and Superstition 1699 Meager *New Art Garden* 40 The Orange-trees are so tender, that they must be planted in Pots, Wickers, or Wooden Troughs. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II 329 By that illustrious Wicker, where they sate In comely Pride 1818 Keats *Endym* I 137 Each having a white wicker over brimm'd With April's tender younglings 1861 S Thomson *Wild Fl* III. (ed. 4) 137 Huge wickers of eggs.

4 a. *attrib* Made or consisting of wicker, as a basket, chair, etc.; also, covered with or encased in wicker, as a bottle. See also Wickerwork.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp Eliz. York* (1830) 84 Two wycre bottelles. 1523–4 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 322, ij yerdys of wykur matt. 1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist.* 358 The vallaunt warriour, was once wrapped in swathling clowtes, and lay crying in a wicker cradle 1587 A Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1315/2 Pendents made of wicker rods. 1596 Spenser *Prothal.* 11, A Flocke of Nymphes, And each one had a little wicker basket, Made of fine twigs 1603 *Reg. Mag Sig Scot* 315/2 Ilk hundreth wykker spruis 2 penneis 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* K 2, A wicker cage tames a nightingale. 1619 *Depos. Bk Archdeac. Essex & Colch* If 98 (MS) We found the said Testatrix sitting in a wicker chayer by the fyer side. 1676 Sammes *Brit Antiq Illustr* I. 105 In sacrificing of Men to their Idols, in a Wicker Image. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 203 Wicker-hives made of Privet, Willow, or Harl. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 74 Twigs that would bend to make Wicker Ware. 1822 Good *Study Med.* (1829) V. 338 A wicker basket of palm twigs 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxix, Gabriel Grub drew forth his wicker bottle 1892 Hardy *Tess* lii, The wicker-cradle they had all been rocked in.

b *Wicker wings*, attributed to various sinister creatures.

The source of the allusion is unascertained; connexion with the passage translated in quot. 1837 in c below is improbable.

1637 B Jonson *Sad Shepherd* I v, Harke, harke, harke the foule Bird [*viz* the screech owl] how shee flutters with her wicker wings! 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VII 478 The Fury ..on her wicker Wings, sublime through Night, She to the Latian Palace took her Flight. *a* 1729 Congreve *Impost. Thang* 84 The Goblin plys his wicker wings

c. *Comb.*, as *wicker-bottomed, -cased, -covered, -weaving, -winged, -woven* adjs; *wicker-wise* adv.

1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* xiv, In the large *wicker-bottomed arm chair sat old Martin Poyser. 1870 Dickens *Edwin Drood* xii, A goodly *wicker cased bottle 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxx, A *wicker-covered flask 1920 *Chamb Jrnl.* 28 Feb 205/1 A *wicker-weaving loom. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristoph., Birds* I. 248 *Wicker-wing'd Diitrephes [Διιτρεφὴς γε πυτινωῖα μονον ἔχων πτερα]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xii xiv I 367 A quilt or mat made of Date-tree twigs, plaited and wound one within another *wicker-wise 1859 Boyd *Recreat Country Parson* v. 168 The *wicker-woven box.

Wi·cker, *v.* [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To furnish, fit, cover, or inclose with wicker. (Chiefly in pa. pple.: see also Wickered.)

1599 B Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum.* I ii, A mustie bottle, new wickerd 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng* II. 49 Thir Ships of light timber wickerd with Oysier betweene, and coverd over with Leather 1838 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl.* I 275/2 Upon this [*sc* a surface of dry moss], hurdles wickered with heath, were laid 1882 F M Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* xii, High frames made by planting four bamboos in a square and wickering the top.

Wicker, variant of Whicker *v.*, to whinny.

Wickered (wɪ·kəɹd), *a.* [f Wicker *sb.* or *v.* + -ed]

1. Encased in wicker; inclosed or surrounded by wickerwork.

1725 De Foe *Voy round World* 6 French Wine in Wicker'd Bottles. 1755 *Connoisseur* No 73 P 4 A painted board, stuck up at the end of his wicker'd turf. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 53 60 Near which you always find some sherbet-seller, resting his wickered bottles

2. Made of wicker: = Wicker *sb* 4 a.

1751 Drebing *Nottingham* 73 An old wickered Chair 1838 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl* I. 275/2 The hurdles, or wickered foundation. 1919 *Chamb Jrnl.* 25 Oct. 743/1 Wickered furniture predominated

Wickerwork (wɪ kəɹwɘ̄ɹk) [f. Wicker *sb.* + Work *sb*] Work consisting of wickers; a structure of flexible twigs, osiers, or the like plaited together; basket-work.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 252 We fell to work to make more Wicker Work 1780 Cowper *A Fable* 3 A raven on her wicker-work high mounted Her chickens prematurely counted. 1836 Thirlwall *Greece* xiv. II 214 The houses of Sardis were chiefly of wicker-work 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* II, Every plank and timber creaked, as if the ship were made of wicker-work 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xvi III 622 Those rude coracles of wickerwork covered with the skins of horses, in which the Celtic peasantry fished for trout and salmon.

attrib. 1846 Sharpe *Hist Egypt* xi 376 Ceylon, had often been reached from Africa in wickerwork boats made of papyrus. 1871 L Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) xiii. 305 A house with open wickerwork sides

Hence **Wi·ckerworked** (-wɘ̄ɹkt) *a*, made of or inclosed in wickerwork; **Wi·ckerworker,** one who makes wickerwork.

1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 80 Basket maker .. Wicker Worker 1900 'H Lawson' *Over Shipyards* 66 A big old wicker-worked demijohn

Wicket (wɪ·ket). Forms: [3 **wicat**], 3–5 **wykett(e,** 3–6 **wyket, wiket,** 4–5 **wikett, weket,** 4–6 **wykket(t, wycket, wickett,** 5 **wickette, wekyt,** (**wigate**), 5–6 **weket,** 6 **weiket,** 5– **wicket.** [a AF. = ONF. *wiket* (Norman *viquet*, Walloon *wichet*) = OF. (mod. F.) *guichet*, usually referred to the Teut. root appearing in ON. *víkja* to move, turn (Sw. *vika*, Da *vige*), but the forms OF. *guischet, wisket*, Pr. *guisquet* indicate the possibility of another source.]

1 A small door or gate made in, or placed beside, a large one, for ingress and egress when the large one is closed; also, any small gate for foot-passengers, as at the entrance of a field or other enclosure.

[12 . in E M. Thompson *Cust. St Aug. Cant* (1904) II. 256 Servientes sacristiæ tenentur esse intro ad 'Covrefou'; .. tunc deferentur claves ad sacristam, tam 'wicat' quam magnæ portæ cimiterii] *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1074 (Camb MS) Horn gan to þe 3ate turne & þat wiket vnspurne. *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 528, I fonde a wiket small, So shett that I ne myght In gon. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5545 In at a wicket he went *a* 1483 *Engl Gilds* (1870) 320, iij keyys for þe wekett. 1485 in *Comp. Rolls Obed St. Swithuns, Winch* (1892) 384 Super magnam portam et *le Wigate* ejusdem portæ *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi 462 Mawgys cam nere to the wycket of the gate *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* cxlvi 546 He came to the abbey gate & callyd ye porter, he openyd the weket & beheld Huon, & sayd 'pylgryme, enter when you please'. Then Huon entered in at the weket 1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 295 He tooke his leaue of hir, and went out at a little wicket into a narrowe by lane 1667 Milton *P L* III 484 Now Saint Peter at Heav'ns Wicket seems To wait them with his Keys. 1766 Goldsm *Hermit* xi, The wicket, opening with a latch, Received the harmless pair 1818 Hazlitt *Engl. Poets* II. 70 You see a little .old man by a wood-side opening a wicket. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* x, He who would thrive at Court must know the private wickets and concealed staircases. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xv, A. boy came out of a sort of office, and looked at us over a spiked wicket. 1899 Gosse *Donne* I 92 The gates of the house were shut upon the dignified envoys, but, after some stay, they were let in by the wicket.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 12 Thou art wiket of þe hiz king, & þe greet 3ate of liȝt þat schyneþ briȝt. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* xxii 4 Þou wan in at þe wyket of synne 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 117 b, Stryue to entre by the strayte wycket. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 169 With hir that will cliket make daunger to cope, Least quickly hir wicket [*i e* mouth] seeme easie to ope 1663 G Mackenzie *Relig Stoici* xii (1665) 96 Seeing nothing is loomed in our judgement and apprehension, but what first entred by the wicket of sense 1693 Congreve *Old Bach.* III. ii. 22 Thou art the Wicket to thy Mistresses Gate, to be opened for all Comers. *a* 1870 Rossetti *Poems, Love's Nocturn* v, At death's wicket

†**2.** A small opening, esp. one through which to look out or communicate with the outside; a loop-hole, grill, or the like. *Obs.*

1296 *Acc Exch K R.* 5/20 m 4 *dorso* (P R.O) In .xxv. anulis ad Hecch', tribus paribus gemell ad Wykett' Bargie, xij Keuillis ferri ad Castrum vij d *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 4362 Ayenst the toure A postern ther is,..There is right A privey wiket, Draw we thidre .That our frendes may se vs within *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 527/2 Wykett, or lytylle wyndowe, *fenestra* ? 1449 *Paston Lett.* I 83 They have made wykets on every quarter of the hwse to schote owte atte 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* II xxii. 136 Eche of them shal haue a litel wiket open for to shote a gonne 1616 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 341 With ane littil wicket to luik in to the paissis 1676 Coles *Dict., Wicket*, a casement. 1677 *Lond. Gaz* No 1181/4 Having seized the Wicket or Sally-port, they got on the Ramparts 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Wicket*, a casement, also, a little door. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 853/2 *Wicket*, a small door in the gate of a fortified place, &c or a hole in a door through which to view what passes without.

3. *Cricket.* A set of three sticks called *stumps*, fixed upright in the ground, and surmounted by two small pieces of wood called *bails* (Bail *sb* 4 2), forming the structure (27 × 8 in.) at which the bowler aims the ball, and at which (in front and a little to one side of it) the batsman stands to defend it with the bat. (The wicket formerly consisted of two stumps and one long bail, forming a structure one foot high by two feet wide.)

Single wicket, a form of the game in which there is only one wicket, and therefore only one batsman 'in' at a time (Also *attrib*) *Double wicket*, the ordinary form, in which there are two wickets placed 22 yards apart, between which the two batsmen run. *To keep wicket*, to act as Wicket-keeper

1733 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 6 The wickets are to be pitched by twelve o'clock *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick Man.* (1850) 30 [Cricket] is performed by a person who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket raised of two slender sticks, with one across 1803 *Laws of Cricket* 6 The Bowler shall bowl four balls before he changes wickets 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VII, Played a match once—single wicket. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* in 'Bat' *Crick Man* (1850) 60 The bowler is subject to the same laws as at double wicket. 1850 'BAT' *Crick Man.* 98 A single wicket player. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13 306 Sergeant-Major McJug, one of our best bats, went to the wicket first with Winterburn 1884 *Lillywhite's Crick Ann* 10 Tylecote kept wicket well. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 May 11/1 When the wickets were drawn Gloucestershire had made 361

b In various expressions referring to a batsman's tenure of the wicket, or that part of an innings during which some particular batsman is (or might be) 'in', i.e. at the wicket:

e g. *to take four wickets* (said of a bowler), to put four batsmen 'out'; *three wickets* (or *third wicket*) *down*, three men having been put out; *the sixth wicket fell for 75* = the sixth batsman was put out after 75 runs had been made in the innings, *to win by eight wickets*, i e by exceeding the opponents' full score of runs, with eight wickets yet to 'fall' (= with two men 'not out' and seven not having been 'in' in the innings).

1738 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 21 Battle . left Eastbourne 43 to get, which they did with ease, leaving four wickets to be put up when Battle was beat 1749 *Ibid.* 42 They had two wickets to go down. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* lv, [They] had beaten the dalesmen by ten wickets, 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/1 Another wicket now fell, —six for 76 1883 *Daily Tel* 15 May 2/7 Full score, six wickets for 72 runs. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 16 Dec 8/1 The first-wicket partnership of MacLaren and Hayward 1902 *Ibid* 4 June 6/7 Jackson took four wickets with five consecutive balls

c *transf.* The ground between and about the wickets, esp. in respect of its condition; the pitch.

1862 *Sporting Life* 14 June, Nottinghamshire sent C Daft and Brampton to two as fine wickets as the Surrey 'or any other ground' in England could furnish 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 The condition of the wicket, on which the fast bowling bumped and the slows popped about. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July a The wicket did not seem to play particularly well. 1884 *Lillywhite's Crick Ann.* 3 The English eleven commenced batting on a perfect wicket. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Apr 6/1 The wickets were all matting, there being not a single turf wicket in the [Cape] colony

4. *U S. Croquet.* A hoop.

1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* xii, Jo was through the last wicket, and had missed the stroke Fred gave a stroke, his ball hit the wicket, and stopped an inch on the wrong side. 1890 *Century Dict* s v *Croquet*, Each person in turn strikes his own ball once; if his ball passes through a wicket he is allowed another stroke

5. In various technical senses.

a A small gate or valve for emptying the chamber of a canal-lock, or in the chute of a water wheel for regulating the passage of water. **b** *Coal-mining* A very wide heading or stall, usually with two road-ways, in a variety of pillar and-stall work (called *wicket-work*) in use in North Wales. **c** One of a set of gratings in the form of which the lead is made up in the manufacture of white lead.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wicket*, a gate formed like a butterfly-valve, in the chute of a water-wheel, to graduate the amount of water passing to the wheel 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1893 *Times* 16 Dec 9/5 The dangers to health begin with the second process, the conversion of the 'wickets' by the corrosion of an acid into white lead.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *wicket-door* (= sense 1), *-grate*, *-window*. See also WICKET-GATE, -KEEPER.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III xix, An arch'd portal door, In whose broad folding leaves Was framed a wicket window-grate, The gallant Knight took earnest view The grated wicket-window through. 1814 — *Wav* ix, A little oaken wicket-door. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxix, A dusky passage, at the end of which was a wicket door.

Wicket, obs. form of WICKED.

Wi·cket-gate. [GATE *sb.*1] = WICKET 1.

1362 LANGL *P Pl A* vi 92 To wynne vp þe wiket-3at þat þe wey schutte. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 10 That side of the Slough, that was next to the Wicket-gate 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 316 A wicket gate, separating the yard from the passage 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiv, A garden, whence a wicket-gate opened into a small paddock. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl Fleet* I 1, She opened the little wicket-gate which led to the vicarage garden, and passed in. *fig* 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* xxii, So Nero deliberately chose the evil and refused the good, and the narrow wicket-gate of repentance was closed behind him.

Wicket-keep, colloq. abbrev. of next.

1904 *Westm Gaz.* 7 July 3/1 One of these days [he] will be as good a batsman as he is a wicket-keep 1912 *Sat. Rev* 15 June 739/1 Reid was a first-rate wicket-keep

Wi·cket-kee per. *Cricket.* A player stationed behind the wicket to stop the ball if it passes it, and if possible to put the batsman 'out' by 'stumping' or 'catching' (see STUMP *v*.1 8, CATCH *v.* 24 c).

27 *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 15 The Wicket Keeper shall stand at a reasonable distance behind ye Wicket, and shall not move till ye Ball is out of ye Bowler's Hands. 1895 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* III I i. § 4 671 The office of Wicket-keeper is second only to that of the bowler 1910 *Times* 5 Feb. 6/3 David Hunter is retiring after having been 21 years wicketkeeper for Yorkshire

So **Wi·cket-kee ping,** the occupation of a wicket-keeper (also *attrib*)

1836 JESSE *Angler's Rambles* 297 One or two prided themselves on their wicket-keeping. 1851 LILLYWHITE *Guide Cricketers* 62 Box has improved very much upon the wicket-keeping glove. 1861 DICKENS *Gt Expect* xxvii, It demanded, a constant attention, and a quickness of eye and hand, very like that exacted by wicket-keeping.

Wickeyberry, Wickey-up: see WICKY, WICKYUP

†Wickhals *Obs.* [app. f WICK *a.* + HALSE *sb*.1, neck] app. A gallows-bird, rogue.

1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 267 To while þise cardinals trauaild for þe pes, Here of a wikhals how he bigan a res. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 10086 Let him neuere dye of no wyk-hals!

Wickham (wi·kăm). *Angling.* Colloq shortening of *Wickham's Fancy*, an artificial trout-fly

1876 F FRANCIS *Bk Angling* VI. (ed 4) 241 The Wickham's Fancy enjoys a wide reputation 1911 *Corner of Harley Street* I. 9 Snatching his joy as one of your own parr will take a Wickham on a clear pool

Wickhamick · see WYKEHAMIC.

Wickid, obs. form of WICKED.

Wicking (wi·kiŋ), *sb.* [f. WICK *sb.*1 + -ING 1 1 g] Material for making wicks; cord or tape of cotton or other fibre, to be cut into lengths for wicks

1873 J. RICHARDS *Operator's Handbk* 95 The wicks should be of wire wound round with textile material, ordinary wicking for instance. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xi, Torches, which were often merely catsup jugs with wicking in the necks.

Wicking, *vbl. sb.*1,2 see WICK *v* 1,2.

Wicking, var. VIKING; see also s.v. WICK *sb* 3

Wickir, obs. form of WICKER.

Wickit, obs. Sc. form of WICKED.

Wicklif- (**-lef-, -lev-, -liv-**) : see WYCLIF-.

Wickner. *Obs.* exc *local.* Forms 1–2 **wicnere,** 3 **wikenere, -are,** 5–6 **wig(e)ner,** 6– **wickner.** [OE. *wicnere*, f. *wicnian*, f. *wic* WIKE *sb.*] An official; in spec. use (see quots. 1574).

c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* (1853) IX. 453 *Dispensator*, .wicnere. 1155 *Charter* in *Anglia* (1884) VII. 220 Swa ful & swa ford swa mine agene Wicneres hit sechan scolden *c* 1205 LAY 6704 He sende word bi his beste wikeneren *Ibid* 18175 Imong þat he king wæs & his wikenares chæs 1391–2 *Duchy of Lancaster Munsters' Acc.* 288/4734 (P R O) In alloc[acione] j p[re]pos[iti] j messor[is] j collector[is] et iij Wik[enariorum] videl[icet] de Gymynham Southreppes Trunch et Monesle. 1485 in C M Hoare *Hist. E. Angl. Soke* (1918) 180 Wegenarius. 15 *Ibid.* 132 Ye wigners of Gymi[n]gham, Trunche, Southrepps, Monisley, & Trymi[n]gham 1574 in *Orig. Papers Norf & Norwich Archæol Soc.* (1923) XXI. III. 386 Agnes Swan widdow payeth to ye Wicknr of Sydestrond 2s 9d for & in consideracon of rent of Assize, common helpe, moueable rents & other Customes and services. *Ibid.* 387 There is a wicknr Chosen eu'ry yeare in eu'ry towne through ye Soken & during his yeare his duty is to warne ye Courte & Leete for ye towne where he is chosen wicknr & to warne ye Tennants upon warneing given to him by ye Hayward to doe their workes *Ibid.* 388 And further the said wicknrs office is to distreyne within the towne where he is wicknr. [*Ibid*, The duties of the modern wickners of the several parishes within the Soke of Gimingham are limited to the periodical collection and payment of certain small rents and fines due to the lord of the manor] 1624 in C M. Hoare *E. Angl. Soke* 132 To goe Wykner for this yere to come 1633 *Ibid.* 343, I doe also put the sayd Tho Playford in authoryty to serve as wickner for my howse Southwood in Northrepes. 1719 *Ibid.* 132 We chuse Mary Calk widdow to serve ye office of wickner for ye yeare ensuing

Wickopick, -opy, -up, var. WICOPY.

Wickud, -yd, obs forms of WICKED.

Wicky (wi·ki). *local.* [? dial alteration of QUICKEN] **a.** The mountain-ash or rowan-tree = QUICKEN *sb*.1 1 a. Also **wickeyberry** tree **b.** *U S.* The sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*, and an allied species, *K. hirsuta.*

1681 T. LANGFORD *Instr. Fruit-trees* 118 Graff the Service on the Wickeyberry-tree, or the White-thorn. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wicky*, same as *Wicken tree.*

Wickyup (wi·kiˌʌp). *U.S.* Also **wickeyup, wickie-up, wi(o)kiup, wakiup, wackie-up.** [American Indian (Menominee *wikiop*, Saki *wekeah*, cf. Cree *mekewap*, Montagnais *mitshiuap*); perh. a variant of *wikiwam*, WIGWAM.] A rude hut consisting of a frame covered with brushwood or the like, used by nomadic tribes in the west and south-west. Hence extended to any small hut or shanty.

1857 *Frnl. Discourses* (1858) V 80 After feeding to our guide some bread and water we asked which was the way to Jacob's 'Wickyup'. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiii. 273 An Indian ranchero where several willow wickyups were built upon the bank of a cold brook. 1874 T B ALDRICH *Prud, Palfrey* vii, A city of tents, pine huts, and rude brush wakiups 1905 *Pearson's Mag.* XIX. 359 The American Indian uses his 'wackie-up' as a mere stopping place for a night or two while trekking across country.

Wiclif- (**-lef-, -lev-, -liv-**) : see WYCLIF-.

Wicopy (wi·kŏpi). Also 8 **wickopick,** 9 **wickopy, wickaby, wickup, wikop, wicup.** [American Indian (Cree *wikupay*, etc.)] **a.** The leatherwood or moosewood of N. America, *Dirca palustris*; also, the basswood or American linden, *Tilia americana.* **b.** An American name for species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*): distinctively *Indian* or *herb w.*

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N Amer* xix 499 The Wickopick or Suckwick appears to be a species of the white wood, distinguished by a peculiar quality in the bark, which when pounded and moistened becomes of the consistence of size. 1837 P. H GOSSE in *Lefe* (1890) 106 The tall wickup plants with which the ground was covered. [*note*, Or 'wickaby', the leather plant (*Dirca palustris*), a shrub common in the Canadian woods] 1888 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 373 He will be attracted by the whahoo and the wicopy.

Wictaill, -ale, -ayle, -ayll, obs. ff. VICTUAL.

Wicth, Wictor(e, -orag, -ori(e, -ory, -our(e: see WIGHT *a*, VICTOR *sb.*1 and 2, VICTORAGE, VICTORY.

Wid· see WADE *v.*, WED *v.*, WIDE, WIGHT, WITH, WOOD *sb* and *a.*

Widbin, dial. var. WOODBINE.

Widda(h, vulgar pronunciation of WIDOW.

†Wi·ddendream, wi·ddrim. *Sc. Obs.* Also **wudden dream, widdrum, -dreme, windrem, woo-, wuddrum.** [OE. *wódendréam* 'furor animi' and *wóddréam* 'demonium' (also phr. *on wódum dréame* in delirium, lit in mad joy see WOOD *a.*, DREAM *sb* 1). For its survival in Sc. cf. WEDENONFA'. For the phonology of the first syllable cf Sc. *widcok* woodcock, *widbin* woodbine, and for the survival of the medial syllable, southern Sc. *Munonday* (OE. *mónandæg*) Monday.] A state of mental disturbance or confusion, a wild fit. Chiefly in phr. *in a widdendream* or *widdrim*, usu = in a 'furious' hurry, all of a sudden.

[*c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* III VI 108 On swelcum wodan dreame, þæt hie woldon ælcne mon, mid atre acwellan, & hit on mete oþþe on drynce to geþingenne gesellan *a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr Wülcker 245/10 *Furor enim animi cito finitur, nisi grauius est quam ira*, þæs, wodendream *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 110 Seo dohtor, þe on wodum dreame læg dwelgende]

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp* etc 31 At last we, like fierdy follows, flew to't flaught-bred, thinkin to raise it in a widden-dream. 1805 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* xix, The trout, the par, now here, now thare, As in a widdrim bang. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 45 Sae fiercelins had his wid dreme stirr'd him 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxix, [He] should, in a sort of reckless 'wudden dream', determine that [etc].

Widder, obs. f. WETHER, WITHER, dial. or vulgar f WIDOW. **Widdershins, -shins, -sins,** etc, Sc. var. WITHERSHINS.

Widdiful (wi·difŭl), *sb.* (*a*) *Sc.* Forms. 6 **widdi-, -e-, -iefow, widdy fow, viddeful**(l, 8 **widdy-fou', 8–9 widdiefu', 9 wuddiefu', (widi-, woodiefu), widdiful** (**-fu'**). [f. WIDDY + -FUL 2. = one who would fill a 'widdy' or halter] One who deserves hanging, a gallows-bird; a scamp, rascal. (Cf. HEMPY.) Also *attrib.* or *adj.* Fit for a halter, deserving to be hanged, scampish, rascally.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 102 Wan wisaged widdefow, out of thy wit gane wyld. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3676 My Lords, for Gods saik let not hang me, Howbeit that widdiefows wald wrang me *Ibid* 3986 The widdifow wairdanis tuke my geir 1549 *Compl Scot* VI. 41 Viddefullis al, viddefuls al grit and smal 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov* (1750) 123 Ye're a widdy-fou' against hanging time. 1793 BURNS *Meg o' the Mill* II, The Laird was a widdiefu', bleerit knurl. 1818 *Jamieson's Sc Dict*, *Widdifow*, a cantankerous, spiteful person, of small stature. 1916 G. ABEL *Wylius fae my Wallet* 15 The bailie loon, that widdiefu' Files sets me at the kye

Widdle (wi·d'l), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **widdil, wuddle.** [app. f. next.] Commotion, bustle; disturbance, trouble; strife, contention.

1786 BURNS *Ep to Mayor Logan* III, To cheer you through the weary widdle O' this wild warl' 1825 JAMIESON s.v., They had a widdil thegither. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 326 This wearifu' world's a wuddle o' care.

†Widdle, *v.*1 *Sc Obs* Forms: 6 **wid(d)ill, widle,** 7 **widdle.** [Origin obscure.]

1. *trans* To invoke or inflict a curse upon · = CURSE *v.* 2, 5.

1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 63 Quha brekis the second command? thai that. warnis, bannis and widdillis thair saule for ony vaine mater. *Ibid.*, Thai that will nocht chasteis thair barnis fra lesingis, sweiring, banning and widling. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 385/29 The hennis of Hadingtoun sensyne wald nocht lay, For this wyld wilroun wich thame widlit sa and wareit. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 250 Like Dido, Cupido I widill and warye.

2. To beguile, to lead astray.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 80 It's Antichrist his Pipes and Fidles, And other Tools, wherewith he Widdles Poor Caitiffs into dark delusions

Widdle, *v.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 wuddle. [Parallel to WADDLE.] *intr.* To move slowly and irregularly; to waddle, to wriggle; *fig.* to work slowly and laboriously; to get *through* something in spite of difficulties or hindrances. Also **Widdle-waddle** *v.*, and † *adv.*, with a waddling or unsteady movement.

1660 in W. W Wilkins *Pol Ball* (1860) I 160 But Noll, a rank rider, gets first in the saddle, .She quickly perceiv'd that he rode widdle-waddle 1808 in JAMIESON 1844 *Whitelaw's Bk Sc Song* 268/2 We hope to wuddle through Life's linked and ravelled clew 1864 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* XIII, Her mind was engrossed wi' thochts o' her bit laddie, an' hoo he wad widdle through the warl' 1886 CUNLIFFE *Gloss. Rochdale*, *Wuddle waddle*, to walk from side to side, as a duck. 1890 SERVICE *Notandums* xix. 124, I aye like to be waunerin' aboot and widdlin' amang the beasts.

Widdle, variant of WHIDDLE, to peach.

Widdow, -ed, -er: see WIDOW, WIDOWED, WIDOWHEAD, WIDOWER.

Widdrawte, var WITHDRAUGHT *Obs.*

Widdrim. see WIDDENDREAM.

Widdy (wi·di). Chiefly *Sc* Forms: 5 widde, wedde, *pl.* wedeis, -ys, wyddis, 6 wedy, viddy, -ie, woddie, *pl.* widdeis, weddeis, veddeis, 6–9 widdie, 7 wyddie, 8–9 woodie, woody, 9 widdey, wuddy -ie, 5– widdy. [Sc. and north dial. variant of WITHY.]

1. A band or rope, properly one made of intertwined osiers or the like.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 215 Thai band thaim fast with wedeis [*ed.* 1570 widdeis] sad and sar. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* I xii, Out throw the wod come rydand catiues twane, Ane on ane asse, a widdie about his mone. 1513 *Rec. Burgh Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 45 For cuttyn of the vyddyis of þe dur *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) II 90 Witht widdeis [*v r* windassis] and towis. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N Scot.* (1754) I. 87 Instead of Ropes for Halters and Harness, they generally make use of Sticks of Birch twisted and knotted together; these are called *Woodies*. 1789 BURNS *To Dr Blacklock* vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies, They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies, . But I'll sned besoms—thraw saugh woodies Before they want 1824 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Widdy*, twigs of willows or hazles dried partially in the fire, and then twisted into wreaths for many agricultural purposes.

2. A rope for hanging, a halter; used (like *halter* and *gallows*) in various allusive expressions referring to hanging.

In later use sometimes app. understood as = gallows (in forms *wuddy*, *woodie* perh. by association with *wood*).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 823 Callit him thryss thevisnek, to thrawe in a widdy. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 48 He had purgatioun to mak a theif To dee withowt a widdy. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 367 Thou has a wedy teuch .. about thy crag to rax *c* 1536 LYNDESAY *Compl Bagsche* 131 This Prouerb, it is of verite, Hiest in Court, nixt the weddie. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 299/40 All tymes in thair legasie, Fyre, sword, watter and woddie, Or ane of thir infirmeteis 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 221 In short, I think what the wooddie leaves the water gets. 1762 BP FORBES *Jrnl* (1886) 213 God sin the Liars girn i' the Widdy 1785 BURNS *Twa Herds* xvi, Then Orthodoxy yet may prance, And Learning in a woody dance 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, There is as much between the craig and the woodie as there is between the cup and the lip 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* III, There's the shadow of the wuddy that lies braid across your path.

†**3.** A certain quantity of iron: perh. orig. a bundle bound with a 'widdy'. *Obs.*

1482 in *Charters*, etc *Edin.* (1871) 168 The hundreth widde of Oismond irne .cumand to Leith 1483 *Acta Audit.* in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II. Introd 124, 113[xx] xv wedeis of irne, price of the wedde ijs 1484 *Exch Rolls Scot.* IX 239, xx wethyis ferri .xx wyddis ferri 1527 in Sir W. Fraser *Sutherland Bk* (1892) III 79 Fowrtein xx of veddeis of irne. 1603 *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot.* 516/1 Ilk hundreth wyddie of Oismond iryn of unfremen cumand to Leith.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb* (in sense 2): †**widdy-neck**, one deserving or destined to be hanged. (See also WIDDIFUL.)

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fox & Wolf* 653 In dreid and schame our dayis we indure; Syne widdienek and crakraip callit als, And till oure hire hangit vp be the hals *a* 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 765 Spew bleck, widdie neck!

Widdy, dial. or vulgar var. WIDOW.

Wide (wəid), *sb.* [absol. use of WIDE *a.* (OE. *wide* did not survive) Cf ON. *vídd* width, widening, *víðir* the wide sea, the main, f. *víðr* WIDE *a*]

†**1.** Width, breadth. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1646 Couetys, hordan, envie, and pride Has spred þis werld on lenth and wide *Ibid.* 1676 A schippe..Seuen score ellen lang and ten, Thrys aght on wyde, on heght fiueten

†**b** *On wide* abroad, all around *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1423 He waytez onwyde, his wenches he byholdes.

2. †**a.** The open sea. **b.** A wide, extensive, or open space. Now only *poet*

[*Cf c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th.) xcii[i]. 4 Fram wæterstefnum widra manigra, Vulg. *a vocibus aquarum multarum*]

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1013 Þai seylden in to þe wide 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* xl, The waste wide Of that abyss.

3. *Cricket.* [Short for *wide ball*, WIDE *a* 10 a.] A ball bowled wide of the wicket, counting one against the bowler's side.

1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 46 Rule the [scoring] sheet .with three additional [lines] for wides, byes, and no-balls.

Wide (wəid), *a.* Forms: 1–4 wid, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) wyd, 4–6 wyde (4 *Sc.* vyde, 5 wyyd, wijd, 7 weede), 3– wide. Comp. **wider** (wəi·dəɹ), also, with shortened vowel, 1 widdra, 4 wydder, 4–6 widder (5 -ir, -ur); sup. **widest** (wəi·dest). [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE *wíd* = OFris., OS. *wíd* (MLG. *wíd*, MDu. *wijt*, Du. *wijd*, etc.), OHG., MHG. *wít* (G *weit*), ON. *víðr* (Sw., Da. *vid*).— OTeut. **widaz*; further relations obscure.]

I. 1. Having great extent (esp. horizontally); vast, spacious, ample, extensive, roomy. *Obs.* exc. as generalized use of sense 5.

Beowulf 1859 Þenden ic wealde widan rices. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 9 Wæs his rice brad, wid & weorðlic. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 28 The chambres and the stables weren wyde *Ibid.* 491 Wyd was his parisshe and houses fer a sonder 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 15 Cristendom was [nyh wydder þan þe empere of Rome *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9481 He woundit þat worthy in his wide þrote 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxi. 9 It is better to dwell in a corner vnder y[e] house toppe, then with a braulinge woman in a wyde house. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 137 This wide and vniuersall Theater Presents more wofull Pageants then the Sceane Wherein we play in 1600 *1st Pt Sir J. Oldcastle* V viii, The wide horrison 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 263 The wide open Places under the Chief Cupuloes of their Buzzars. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xvii, A wyde and splendit hall 1847 YEOWELL *Anc Brit. Ch* viii 84 At Iona, or Icolm-kill, in the midst of wide waters 1871 G MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag., Longing* III, O all wide places, far from feverous towns! . Room! give me room!

b. as a conventional epithet of words denoting an extensive area, esp. the earth and the sea (*poet* and *rhet.*); as an epithet of *world*, in later use sometimes implying contrast to the privacy or security of one's own home or country.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 104 Ac þes wida grund stod deop & dim *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 542 Sume hi wæron on widdre sæ besencte *c* 1200 ORMIN 12117 Off all þiss wide middellærd þe kinedomess alle. *c* 1205 LAY. 112 Eneas þe duc mid his driht folcke Widen iwalken ȝend þ[t] wide water. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 60 Þat was ðe firme morȝen tid, Þat euere sprong in werld[e] wid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13702 Þair lagh wald man suld hir stan, In to midward þis temple wide, 13 *K Horn* 643 (Harl) Þe kyng rod on hontynge to þe wode wyde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* II. 934 Alle þe world so wyde and brade, Our Lord speciali for man made. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 179 Al the wide worldes fame Spak worschipe of hire goode name. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 2 Within thay fellis wyde 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* ciii[i]. 25 Yee the earth is full of thy riches So is this greate and wyde see also. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 735 As we bee sonnes of the world so wide 1598 R. BERNARD tr *Terence, Hecyra* IV iv, Shall we rather leaue him to the wide world? 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* IV 35 Turne them out into the wide world with a little money in their purses 1652 NEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 27 The wide Ocean 1658 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 69 The world being wyde she would not venture her conscience upon a disputable point 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I. i. § 3 These were so fully known to him .that he needed not to go to School to the wide world 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 141, I shall be turn'd a drift to the wide World 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VI, The coarse and bloated faces have counterparts .all the wide world over. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XV, A shout that tore the wide air into tatters 1847 BUCKSTONE *Flowers of Forest* III. vii, No, no—not for the wide wide world. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* III, Tom thought nothing about what the river was like. All his fancy was, to get down to the wide wide sea

c. Of a garment or piece of dress: Capacious; large and loose. *Obs.* as a specific sense, exc. *dial* in *wide coat*, a great-coat, overcoat.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 56 Nu cumeð forð a feble mon, & halt him þauh heihliche, ȝif he haueð enne widne hod & one silokene cope *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol* 62 Why werestow so wyd a Cope? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX 271 Thenne hadde ich wonder of hus wordes and of hus wide clobes *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 196 His clobes were lompurt, and scho wold haue amende hom, but scho myght not, for þay wern so wyde 1521 *Acc. Ld. High. Treas. Scot.* IV. 197 To be the King ane wyd doublete fra Maistir Johne of Murray. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II 1 256 And there the snake throwes her enammel'd skinne, Weed wide enough to rap a Fairy in. 1609 J DAVIES *Humour's Heaven* I. iv, Polyphagus a sute of Satten ware, Made wide and side 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Wide coat*, an upper or great coat.

2. *transf* Extending over or affecting a large space or region; far-reaching, extensive. Chiefly *poet*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 189 Þæs ðe ic ȝeþohte adrifan drihten of selde,. sceal [ic] nu wreclastas settan sorhȝceariȝ siðas wide *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24991 He es tald alsua o sight sa wide, þat fra his sight mai naman hide. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV ix 23 They [*sc.* the winds] . tosse the deepes, and teare the firmament, And all the world confound with wide vprore 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 660 He [*sc.* a snake] rages in the Fields, and wide Destruction threats 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 307 O woodland Queen, Where dost thou listen to the wide hallooa Of thy disparted nymphs? 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* I, A turn where they could obtain a wider view. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* XXXIII, After wide wanderings through the valley [etc.].

b. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883, and cf. WIDE *adv.* 1 c.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining, Wide Work* A South Yorkshire system (now nearly obsolete) of working coal Sets of short *stalls* or *banks*, 7 or 8 yards in width, forming a line of *faces* about 60 yards, were carried to the *rise*, about 3 or 4 feet of coal being left between each *bank*, the main road pillars being subsequently extracted 1904 *Times* 23 May 7/6 Men engaged on 'wide' work were paid yardage to which they were not entitled

†**3.** Great (in various non-physical senses). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2200 Þis nembrot wit his mikel pride Wend to wyrk wondres wide *Ibid.* 20030 For ai þe mar i soght to sai, Þe widder suld i find þe wai *Ibid* 23104 Wreches stad in wa ful wide 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C XXI 403 Now by-gynneþ .my grace to growe ay wydder and wydder *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1970 For wella wide ware þe wele, . Bathe þi glorie & þi grace, þi gladnes in erthe, Miȝt þou þe marches of Messedoyne mayntene þi-selfe *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XXXVI. 62 Lowse thow my lippis, that tyme and tyd I may gif to the lovingis wyd

4. *fig.* Having a large range; comprising, affecting, applying or relating to a great number or variety of persons, cases, subjects, points, etc.; extensive, largely inclusive; (of a word or term) having a large extent of meaning · = BROAD *a.* 10. Common since 1800.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. D 4, Therfore ryseth the large and wyde prayse by rhetoriciens of Marathon [orig *Hinc rhetorum campus de Marathone*] *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XLIII 35 So wyd thy word does waxe That the immortall maks. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II 77 These perpetual exploits abroad won him wide fame 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. IV, I fear the misfortunes of Mr Belfield have spread a ruin wider than his own 1797 MALONE *Sir J. Reynolds' Wks* I [p] XXXV, In the historical department [of pictures], he took a wider range. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 106 There is yet a wide field for useful experiment. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I I. I II, I want a definition of art wide enough to include all its varieties of aim. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* XXXVI, The boy—to whose destination we had no clue but the wide word, America 1858 MRS PAUL *Uncle Ralph* XXII, 'Never is a wide word, Miliam,' said Ailie. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* I. 13 *note*, His wide knowledge of ethnography 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess Browning* I 54 How to use each his own and his mistresses' attributes for the widest good 1868 M PATTISON *Academ Org.* 2 The ideas of the wider public 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 15/1 [His] wide experience as a teacher ..and an inspector of schools.

b. Of views or opinions, or *transf.* of the person holding them: = BROAD *a.* 11.

1824 MACAULAY *Athen Orators* P 22 States have always been best governed by men who have taken a wide view of public affairs 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* XLII, When, wide in soul and bold of tongue, Among the tents I paused and sung. 1884 *Spectator* 19 Apr 513/2 Both the High Churchman and the Wide Churchman *Ibid*, The Wide Church or High-Church circles.

†**c.** Vague. *Obs. rare.*

1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 288 Though his Verses are most Elegant, . yet the description is very wide.

II. 5 Having great extent from side to side; large across, or in transverse measurement. (Opp. to *narrow*)

Now distinguished from *broad* in so far as it tends to be restricted to applications in which actual mensuration from point to point is possible or contemplated, and in which there is no implication of superficial extent; hence in certain technical uses (see quots).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt VII 13 Þæt ȝeat is swyþe wid, & se weȝ is swiþe rum, þe to forspilledness ȝelæt. 11. in Birch *Cartul* (1887) II 207 Ðonon to widan ȝeate, ðonon to eadulfes mære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1682 Þu sal Mak a dor wit mesur wide *Ibid* 8081 Þair muthes wide, þair eien brade, Vn-freli was þair face made. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 23 Till sum gaiff thai woundis wid *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* IV (*Jacobus*) 302 On a bryge, as þai can ryd Our a wattyr, depe and wyd. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 289 Euery sercle causynge othir Wydder than hym self was *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 526/1 Wyyd, large yn brede 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S.) 22 Christis woundis wyde. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 76 Shallow Brooks, and Rivers wide 1642 TASMAN *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev Late Voy.* I (1694) 135 Those Men when they walked made very wide paces 1667 MILTON *P L* VIII 467 Wide was the wound, But suddenly with flesh fill'd up & heal'd 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 173 A purple carpet spread the pavement wide 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX 256/2 One of the great recommendations of a wide gauge. 1868 *Rep U S Comm Agric.* (1869) 416 Making experiments in the cultivation of wheat in wide drilling and thin seeding. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* Suppl, *Wide Spade* (Whaling), used to cut the blubber in the rough, before mincing. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc*, *Wide measures*, long and wide measures of type, distinct from narrow or short ones.

b. *transf.* of the lateral boundaries · Having a wide space between, far apart. (Cf. 7 and 8)

1840 DICKENS *Old Cur Shop* I, It runs between green banks which grow wider and wider until at last it joins the broad vast sea.

6. Having a specified or particular transverse measurement indicated by a numerical quantity or by a comparison; (so much) across.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 127 Hwene widdre þonne bydenfæt. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 1307 Fær gewyrc fiftiȝes wid, þrittiȝes heah, þreohund lang elnȝemeta *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 565 Þat arche was, .l tif elne wid, and .xxx ti heȝ *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7503 Graunte me. Namore lond, wyd ne syd, Þan y may sprede a boles hyd *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXXVI 84 A traylyng gowne of twelue yerdes wyde *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1324 Þurȝe þaim he rynnes, And makis a wai wyde enoȝe waynes to mete *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III XI 347 That these schoon be notabli widdir than the meetenes of hem wolde aske *Ibid.*, These schoon to be no wiȝdir than euen meete to hise sones feet. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Sept 210 Had his wesand bene a little widder, He would haue deuoured both hidder and shidder 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III i. 100 'Tis not so deepe as a well, nor so wide as a Church doore. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 12 A Bed chamber Thirty foot wide. *Ibid* 19 Windowes .. must be higher then wide. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 637 Take half-inch and two-inch wide rods or laths 1918 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 Mar 152/1 The island is small .and at its widest part about a mile and a half in width.

7. Opened widely, expanded; of the arms, stretched widely apart. Now superseded in general use by *wide open* (see WIDE *adv.* 3).

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marrit Wemen* 335 Ȝit tuk I neuir the wosp clene out of my wyde throte 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 449 b, That a wyder entrie be not set open to ye Turkes to inuade us 1607 *Puritan* I. IV. 96 Speake lowe, George, Prison Rattes haue wider eares then those in Malt-lofts 1611 *Bible* Isa lvii 4 Against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 762 All access was throng'd, the Gates And Porches wide 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 431 The Mares with wide Nostrils snuff the Western Air. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* I 2 She from his wide, deceiv'd, desiring Arms Flew tastless 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* IV, Many a door was wide 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXVI, With wide and wild arms, like a witch in a whirlwind 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XV. 839 The three .gazed at him with wide eyes wondering.

(*b*) *sup.* as quasi-*sb* in phr *at widest.*

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* I. i 63 Though euery drop of water sweare against it, And gape at widst to glut him

b. *Phonetics.* Of a vowel-sound. Pronounced with the tongue relaxed, or with a wider opening

between it and some other part of the mouth than the corresponding *narrow* vowel.

1867 A M Bell *Visible Speech* 72 The vowels—whether 'Primary', 'Wide', or 'Rounded'—are divided into three classes of palato-lingual formations. 1890 [see Narrow *a.* 1 d]

III. 8. Extending far between limits; existing between two things which are far apart, literally or figuratively, as a distance or interval, a distinction or difference.

To give a wide berth to see Berth *sb.* 1

1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* II. ix (Arb.) 96 Bycause your concordes containe the chief part of Musicke in your meetre, their distaunces may not be too wide or farre a sunder. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v v. 194 The wide difference 'Twixt Amorous, and Villanous 1746 Francis tr. *Hor., Epist* II II. 293 The wide Distinction . Between an open, hospitable Man, And Prodigal, the Frugalist secure, And Miser, pinch'd with Penury 1857 Miller *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) I § 2 49 The wider is the interval between the respective places in the series. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* II § 75 There is a wide difference between elementary knowledge and superficial knowledge 1912 *Daily Tel.* 19 Dec 2/3 Among foreign railways, after some wide fluctuations San Paulo finished at a substantial improvement.

† **9.** Situated a great way off, distant, far; in quot. 1590, held at a distance, not close. Also, situated at a specified distance (const. *of* = from). *Obs.*

Only predicative, or following the sb.; thus nearly approaching Wide *adv* 4.

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 552 [He] strenghthed hym on eche syde Wyth Men of contreys ferre & wyde 1535 Coverdale *Ps* ci[i]. 12 Look how wyde the east is from the west, so farre hath he set oure synnes from vs. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II viii 36 His poinant speare he thrust At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wyde 1597 J Dee *Diary* (Camden) 59 Calcot in Chesshyre, abowt six myles wide of Chester 1682 O. Heywood *Diaries* (1885) IV 76 A place 4 miles wide of St Albans 1729 Swift *Hist. 2nd Solomon* Wks. 1841 II 320 He was to set out to another part of the kingdom, thirty miles wide of the place appointed 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr.* xxxvi, Shortstubble put him on a line as wide of his own wheat as he could.

b. *fig* Far, far apart (in nature, character, views, statements, etc.), not in accordance, disagreeing, different; foreign, alien; far *from* (doing something). Const. *from, of.* (Often approaching or coinciding with 10 b.) Now *rare.*

§ 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* Pref. **v b, Valerius Maximus and Plinius, in the reportyng of a certain alter[c]acion yᵗ was betwene Cn. Domitius & Lucius Crassus ., how wyde been thei the one from the other ? 1545 Brinklow *Complt* 11 What a cruell lawe is this I how farre wyde from the Gospel, yea from the lawe of nature also 1561 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) G iij b, It seemeth a matter very wide from reason. 1566 W P. tr. *Curio's Pasquine in Traunce* 9 b, The which things..were al farre wide .from that true & most pure virgin the Lords mother 1600 Marston, etc. *Jack Drum's Entert* I (1601) C 3 b, Those that are farre more yong and wittie, Are wide from singing such a Dittie. 1630 Hakewill *Apol* (ed. 2) Advts. Zz 2 b, How farre wide the foure most noted doctours of the Westerne Church .were in the exposition of many passages of holy Scripture. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Nov. 1691, The relation he gave was very wide from what we fancied. 1754 Hume *Hist Eng.* I *Chas I* iii. 199 That rustic contempt of the fair sex, which James affected was very wide of the disposition of this monarch. 1807 Bentham *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 423 My own notions .. were too wide of the notions prevalent among lawyers. 1812 Cary *Dante, Parad.* viii. 136 Hence befals That Esau is so wide of Jacob 1871 Earle *Philol. Engl. Tongue* 244 Languages whose development has been wide of ours, as the Hebrew.

c. Situated far apart in a series: *spec.* in *Cards* (see quot.).

1897 R F. Foster *Complete Hoyle* 414 Cards which are likely to form parts of sequences are called close cards, and those which are too widely separated to do so are called wide cards.

10. Deviating from the aim, or from the direct or proper course; missing the mark or the way; going astray. Also const. *of* († *from*). (Most commonly predicative, approaching or coinciding with Wide *adv.* 5.) **a.** *lit.*; *spec.* in *Cricket*, of a ball bowled too far aside from the wicket for the batsman to strike it (now usually *elliptical*: see Wide *sb.* 3)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L* IV i 135 Wide a' th bow hand, yfaith your hand is out 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v xii. 70 If the Shot be both wide and too low *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant Crew, Wide*, when the Brass of the Bowl holds not enough 1851 Lillywhite *Guide Crick.* 13 The Umpire must take especial care to call 'Wide Ball' as soon as it shall pass the Striker 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* I. xi, The first ball was 'wide'. 1854 Lever *Sir Jasper Carew* xl, His guards were all wide, and his eyes unsteady.

b. *fig.* (*a*) without prep. (now *rare*): in early use often = Astray in opinion or belief, mistaken (now expressed by the full phr. *wide of the mark*). In quot. 1605, perh. Wandering in mind, delirious

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. (1577) E v b, Whoso heareth him, may, thinke yᵗ he also with very little a do, might attaine to yᵗ perfection, but when he commeth to yᵗ proofe, shall finde himselfe farre wide 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm Tim.* 140/2 Let vs see if this be well practised, alas, the matter is farre wide [orig *Helas si s'en faut beaucoup*] 1592 Kyd *Sp Trag* III xi, Tis neither as you thinke, nor as you thinke, Nor as you thinke; you'r wide all 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV vii. 50 *Lear* You are a spirit I know, when did you dye? *Cor* Still, still, farre wide. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 107 To them that are wide, and strangers to the true light. 1632 Massinger *Maid Hon.* II ii, You are wide, the whole field wide I in my understanding Pitty your ignorance *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* v i, *Py* I know your purpose; you come after the Marriage to forbid the banes. *Lzn.* Good Mrs. Sneakup, you are wide I come to wish joy to the match. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 83 He was a little wide there.

(*b*) Const. *from* (now rare or obs.), *of*: esp in phr. *wide of the mark.*

Sometimes scarcely distinguishable from 9 b.

1566 W. P tr *Curio's Pasquine in Traunce* 34 b, They are so farre wyde from the institution of Christ, & from the truth 1587 *Mirr Mag, Stater* 1, Of wit and of reason recklesse and wide, That tooke so vppon vs to rule all the land 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 115 Though I should talke of halfe as manie more, I should not be farre wide of the truth 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* I. vii. 28 How wide he is from truth. 1672 W Walker *Parœm.* 29 You are quite out of the way; wide of the mark; clearly mistaken; *Tota erras via.* 1681 W Robertson *Phraseol Gen* (1693) 1321 He is wide of the cushion; *errat longè.* 1711 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 112 A lasting happiness, of which they are wide, thro' want of religion. 1735 Berkeley *Def Free-thinking* § 46 Your Comment must be wide of the Author's meaning. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt* II. 25 Sentiments, you think so wide from the duty I should pay 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* II iv *Comm.* p xv, In his solar images he is not quite so wide from the fact. 1836 G S Faber *Prim Doctr Election* II vi (1842) 339 Most wide, then, from the mark is the modern Calvinist 1846 Dickens *Cricket on Hearth* iii, You had best not interrupt me till you understand me, and you're wide of doing so. 1848 — *Dombey* xl, These questions are all wide of the purpose. 1892 *Sat. Rev* 15 Oct 442/2 This belief of the French critic is not so very wide of the mark.

† **c.** Amiss. *Obs. rare.*

1624 Bp. Hall *Contempt., Aaron & Miriam*, It were wide for vs, if our suites should be euer heard. *Ibid., Rahab*, It would bee wide with the best of vs, if the eye of God should looke backward to our former estate.

11. a. Going beyond bounds of restraint, propriety, or virtue; † unrestrained, violent (*obs*); lax, loose, immoral (now *colloq.* or *slang*). (Cf. Broad *a.* 6, 8)

1574 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xlii. 395 The Courteour, with wordis wyde, Said 'I hear nathing bot prouyde, And get now that, and get now this.' 1656 G Collier *Answ 15 Quest* Pref, Any man that hath not a weak head and a wide conscience. 1902 Wister *Virginian* xiii, Wide females in pink. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Nov. 3/4 Madrid was full of 'wide' characters.

b. Going beyond bounds of moderation; excessive, immoderate. (Cf. slang *tall, steep.*)

1858 Greener *Gunnery* Advts. 2 Producing guns equal, if not superior, to anything yet produced by any maker whatever. This may be considered a wide assertion, but to prove he does not make it rashly he is prepared to test the fact by a competition with any maker 1895 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 7/5 Prices asked are very wide, and are beyond the values that merchants are disposed to give.

c *slang.* Wide-awake, cute.

1887 Horsley *Jottings from Jail* 9, I got in company with some of the widest (cleverest) people in London 1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 2/1 Well, she was tipsy; but she was very 'wide'.

IV. 12. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, forming adjs. in -ED 2 (unlimited in number), as *wide-arched, -armed, -banked, -branched, -brimmed, -chapped* († *-chopt*), *-handed, -hearted, -jointed, -lipped, -minded, -necked, -realmed, -skirted, -sleeved, -spaced, -spanned, -streeted, -throated, -wayed,* etc. **b.** Rarely with simple sbs., forming adjs. in sense 'having, involving, pertaining or relating to a (or the) wide ——', as *wide-head, -row, -world.* **c.** Special Combs.: wide-angle *a.*, applied to a lens of short focus, the field of which extends through a wide angle, used for photographing at short range; **wide-eared** *a.*, having wide ears; also in sense 7, having the ears wide open, listening intently; **wide-eyed** *a.*, having wide eyes; usually in sense 7, having the eyes wide open, gazing intently; also *fig.*; **wide-gab**, local Sc. name for the fishing-frog or frog-fish; **wide-leafed, -leaved** *a.*, having a wide leaf or leaves; *transf.* of a hat, broad-brimmed; † **wide-side** *a* [Side *a.*[1]], wide and long, capacious; **wide-winged** *a.*, having wide wings; flying through a wide space or region (chiefly *poet.*) See also Wide-mouthed, -watered

1878 Abney *Photogr* (1881) 204 The next lens .is what is known as a '*wide angle' doublet, in which the separation between the lenses is very small, and their foci considerably shorter Some of these combinations are made so as to cover a circle whose diameter subtends an angle of 90° from the optical centre 1820 Keats *Lamia* II 121 The glowing banquet-room shone with *wide arched grace. 1898 G. Meredith *Odes Fr Hist.* 27 With view of *wide-rimed heaven. 1903 Kipling *5 Nations* 73 Beside *wide-banked Ouse. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* I, Short stemmed, *wide branched oaks. 1918 J. W. Gerard *Face to face with Kaiserism* xv 180 An actress who wore a *wide-brimmed hat. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* I i. 60 This *wide-chopt-rascall 1684 *Lond Gaz* No 1976/4 A black Coach Mare , a little *wide Eared 1865 Kingsley *Herew* iv, The boys listened, wide eyed and wide-eared. 1788 Cowper *Gratitude* II This wheel-footed studying chair, *Wide-elbow'd, and wadded with hair 1853 Tennyson in Ld T. *Mem* (1897) I 369 The *wide-eyed wonder of a babe has a grandeur in it. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Argon* I. 80 The boy listened wide-eyed 1894 *Forum* (N Y) Feb. 717 Madison's wide-eyed prudence in counsel. 1808 Neill in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1811) I 548 *L[ophius] piscatorius* . Frog-fish... In the North Isles of Scotland, it is termed the *Wide-gab, the mouth being hideously large 1836 Yarrell *Brit Fishes* I. 269 The Fishing Frog Angler Sea Devil Wide Gab. Scotland. 1600 Breton *Pasquil's Foole's cappe* Wks (Grosart) I. 20/2 In the ame of Wisdomes eye, *Wide handed Wits will euer shoote awry. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III iv. 371 The *wide head oaks 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* viii, The old Anglo-Norman teachableness and *wide heartedness 1917 *Blackw Mag* Nov. 677/1 Ladies . narrow in their interests, . but wide hearted 1874 J H. Parker *Introd Gothic Archit* I 1 (ed 4) 11 *Wide-jointed masonry is a usual characteristic of the eleventh century in England and Normandy 1680 *Lond Gaz* No 1527/4 Open *wide-kneed Breeches 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep* vi vii (1866) 894 He wore a *wide-leaved hat of dark felt. 1894 Weyman *Man in Black* ix, A dark, sallow man, with a wide-leafed hat. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxxviii, Those *wide-lipped crystal vessels in which chemists . measure out their liquid drugs 1883 *A Barratt's Phys. Metemp* Pref. p xx, In politics his sympathies were liberal and *wide minded 1914 Tollinton *Clement of Alex.* II. xx 273 Wide-minded teachers, who have the power to discern affinities and to greet the ally in disguise 1880 J. Dunbar *Pract Papermaker* 69 A *wide-necked glass-stoppered bottle. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xiii 506 At his side a wretched scrip was hung, *Wide-patch'd, and knotted to a twisted thong 1838 Mrs Browning *Island* ix, *Wide-petalled plants. 1821 Cobbett *Rur Rides* 9 Nov (1885) I 28 The advantages of the *wide row culture 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv II. *Magnificence* 266 Glory .. Her *wide side Robes All Story wrought with bloudy Victories. 1605 Shaks *Lear* I. i 66 Champains rich'd With plenteous Riuers, and *wide-skirted Meades. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxvii, The coat was wide skirted. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* xi 129 A *wide sleeued gowne. 1665 Brathwait *Comm. Two Tales* (1901) 62 She was gap-tooth'd, or *wide-spaced 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz* 30 Aug 3/2 Wide-spaced houses, beautiful gardens. *a* 1878 Sir G. Scott *Lect Archit.* (1879) I 65 *Wide-spanned arches. 1868 M. Collins *Sweet Anne Page* III 187 *Wide-streeted Troy. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict, Papado*, *wide throated *a* 1627 Middleton *Mayor of Quinb* I. i, Will that wide-throated Beast, the multitude, Never leave bellowing? 1791 Cowper *Iliad* x 8 Wide-throated war calamitous. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 23 The *wide-wayed city of the Trojans. 1818 Shelley *Hom Moon* 3 Muses Sing the *wide-winged Moon! 1848 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 3) 250 The wide-winged wind. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn* 423 The wide-wing'd sunset of the misty marsh. 1884 J. G. Wood in *Sunday Mag.* May 307/2 Wide winged as they are, the Locusts are very feeble in the air. 1851 Ruskin *Stones of Venice* I. App. xv. 385 He [*sc* Rubens] *has neither cloister breeding nor boudoir breeding,..but he* has an open sky and *wide world breeding in him.

Wide, *adv.* Forms: 1- wide, (3 weide), 3-4 wid, 4-6 wyde, (4 *Sc.* vyde), 5 (6 *Sc.*) wyd [OE. *wide* = OS. *wido* (MLG., MDu. *wide*, Du. *wijd*), OHG. *wito* (MHG. *wite, wît*, G. *weit*), ON. *víðr* (Sw., Norw. *vida*): advb. f. OE. *wíd*, etc. Wide *a*] = Widely, in various senses.

In modern texts freq. illogically hyphened to a pple.

1. Over or through a large space or region; so as to reach or affect many or various places or persons; far abroad. Chiefly *poet* (superseded in prose by *far and wide*: see b).

Beowulf 1403 Lastas wæron æfter waldswaþum wide gesyne *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xxiv. 7 Mann-cwealmas beoð & hungras wide geond land *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 87 He wandrede wide, weruende longe, sechende him oðer stede. *c* 1205 Lay. 25662 Þet lond he weste wide. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 921 We beþ men wide idriue aboute Fram contreie to contreie 13.. *K Alis.* 7118 (Laud MS), His Marshal Tholomeu þat many Prince wyde kneu 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 98, I wiste neuere Man þat with hym spake, as wyde as I haue passed! 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 399 He spiad þe endes of his kyngdom wydder þan dede his fader. *c* 1400 *Pærce Michi* 283 in *26 Pol. Poems* 148 In salt see I sayled well wyde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S.T S) I. 45/16 Quhair ance it fixis the rute it spredis the selfe sa braid and wyde, that [etc.] 1670 Milton *Hist Eng* VI. 247 Thence horsing thir Foot, diffus'd far wider thir outragious incursions 1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 801 There, Wide roams the Russian exile. 1740 Akenside *Ode, On Winter-Solstice* v, Each hov'ring tempest. Which now wide-threat'ning loads the sky. 1832 Wordsw. *Yarrow Revisited* 9 Grave thoughts ruled wide on that sweet day. 1889 Swinburne *Poems & Ball* Ser. III. *Jacobite's Exile* xiv, On Kelder-side the wind blaws wide.

b. in phr. *far and wide* (rarely *wide and far*); † *wide and side* (see Side *adv* 1 i).

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol* 10 June 94 He ferde, feorr ond wide geond middangeard *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III x, Wæron þas wundor feorr & wide gemæred. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1637 Þa gesamnodon weras wide & side. *c* 1200– [see Side *adv.*[1] 1] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 710 (Jesus MS) Þu axest me [If ich con eny oþer dede Bute syngen in sume tyde & bringe blisse veor & wyde *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1256 Fro ðe riche flod eufrate, Wid and fer to ðe rede se *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 161 (Cotton MS) Hys Fader send bothe fer and vyde Messengers on euery syde. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 196 b, They distroye the countrie with fyre farre & wyde. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul* II. iv. 91 That word, broad, added to the Goose, proues thee farre and wide, a broad Goose. 1667 Milton *P L* II. 133 Thir Legions . Scout farr and wide into the Realm of night. 1761 Gray *Fatal Sisters* 60 Far and wide the notes prolong. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* v x, Their vassals wander wide and far [· war] 1828 Southey *Ess* (1832) II. 434 Multitudes..assemble, coming from far and wide. 1862 H Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xix, Though they scoured the country far and wide.

c. *Coal-mining.* (See Wide *a.* 2 b.)

1904 *Times* 23 May, 7/6 Payment was by tonnage raised when working 'wide'—*i e*, on the face of the seam.

2. With a large space or spaces between; at a wide interval or intervals; far apart or asunder; in quot. 1481, with 'wide' or long steps. (Cf. 4.)

a 1000 *Wife's Compl* 13 Þæt hy todælden unc Þæt wit gewidost in woruldrice lifdon. *a* 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud) an 1012 Þa to ferde se here wide swa he ær gegaderod wæs *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom.* I 201 Hwi ne worpe ich me bi-tweonen Þeo ilke ermes so swiðe wide to-spredde and i-opened? 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXIX (Arb) 105 The wulf stode wyder than reynard dyde and ofte ouertoke hym. 1684 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* II 68 Where the Towns lie wider, they have much more Ground. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc E Ind.* I. XII. 136 The Churches being built wide from one another. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 178 A sacred tripod..Whose slender feet wide swerv'd upon the soft . carpets. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I, But when Elias whispered 'Sit wider!' says she, 'Ay! the table will soon be too big for the children.' 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 Their fields of activity are so wide apart

b. Of a horse. With the legs apart: opp. to NEAR *adv* 2 11.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1557/4 A Bright Bay Gelding . Walks and Gallops wide behind 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 40 A Horse that goes wide before, and near behind *Ibid.* 63 He should stand pretty wide behind, and near before

c. Loosely asunder; so as not to remain close or in contact.

1784 COWPER *Task* I 567 The sportive wind blows wide Their flutt'ring rags, and shows a tawny skin 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 66 Shaking wide thy yellow hair 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. v, Out flew the web and floated wide.

3. With a wide or broad opening; esp. with *open* vb. or adj = fully; to the full extent; with *fling, fly, set*, etc. (in ref. to a door, gate, or the like) = *wide open* (coinciding with the predicative use of WIDE *a.* 7).

With *wide open* cf Du. *wijd open*, G. *weit offen*, ON. *viðopinn* name of the hall of Hel

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) CXVIII[I] 131 Muð ic ontynde minne wide. *a* 1220 *Bestiary* 506 Þanne him hungreð he gapeð wide. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2142 Werpis þam vp & wyde open settis *c* 1400 *Siege Jerus.* (E. E T. S.) 22/389 A dragoun .Wydegapande, gomes to swelwe. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 18125 (Laud MS.) Opyn your yates ye prynces wyde 1535 COVERDALE' *Ps* lxxx[i] 10 Open thy mouth wyde, & I shal fyll it. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II 1 214 This is a strange repose, to be asleepe With eyes wide open. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV 813 The Scene wide-opening to the Blaze of Light. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1145 Wide-rent, the clouds Pour a whole flood 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* I II, The Bridegroom's doors are opened wide 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI CXVII, The door flew wide. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 18 The windows, all wide open thrown 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* XVI, The doors were flung wide 1909 STACPOOLE *Pools of Silence* XIX, [Elephants] with trunks swung up, ears spread wide.

†**b.** *Wide open* (of a person): Stretched at full length, esp. on the back. *Obs.*

13 *Northern Passion* (1913) I. 187/1604 A token ihesu.. And leiden him wid opene on þe rod. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 335 He laf slawe. Forty score. Wyd opene one here bake. 14 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 607/43 *Resupinus*, wyde ope 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W, 1532) 254 He thus lyenge wyde open, & they goynge ouer hym & bestrydynge hym 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* D vj b, Whan a mans body is in any wyse placed, as to lie a syde, to stande vpright, to sitte, to leane, to lye grouelyng, to lye wyde open.

4. At (to, from) a (great, or specified) distance; far, far away, far off; (so far) away or off. Now only *dial.*

Beowulf 1588 Hra wide sprong. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 288 Ich wende from heom wide. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 5 White rokkes aboute þe clyues of þe see þat were i-seie wide [L. *a longe apparentibus*]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXI 176 Wandering wyde fra this countrie Amang all vther Nationis. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. I. 34 A little wyde There was an holy Chappell edifyde 1623 J TAYLOR (Water P) *New Discov.* B 1, A Towne call'd Goreing, stood neare two miles wide. 1690 TEMPLE *Misc.* II. II 57 The Chineses a People, whose way of thinking, seems to lie as wide of ours in Europe as their Country does 1693 PLOT in *Miscell Curr. Subj* (1714) 44 His Ships lying above a Mile and half wide off the Town of Sandwich 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett* Writ 1889 I. 391 Fort Cumberland lying wide of all other forts. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Engl Note-bks* (1870) II. 197 Not only in this district, but wide away. 1859 MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* IV, I was a lad not wide from here

5. At a distance to one side; aside from the aim, or from the direct or proper course; so as to miss the mark or the way, astray. Also const. *of* (†*from*). Cf. WIDE *a.* 10. **a.** in physical sense. *spec.* in *Cricket*, out of reach of the batsman

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb) 101 To shoote wyde and far of the marke. *Ibid* 102 Than .those be wiser men, which couete to shoote wyde than those whiche couete to hit the prycke 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. XI. 5 Then bad the knight his Lady .to an hill her selfe with draw aside, .She him obayd, and turnd a little wyde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II II. 494 Pyrrhus at Priam driues, in Rage strikes wide. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I XVII. 27 In bowling they must needs throw wide, which know not the green or alley whereon they play. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 97 A little wide of the way to the Right Hand, I saw the Church. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam Biog* II 3 The doctor had escaped by going a little wide of the ass 1833 NYREN *Yng Crick Tutor* 24 A. ball .pitched a little wide of the off stump 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II VIII, Johnson the young bowler is getting wild; and bowls a ball almost wide to the off 1859 LEVER *Dav Dunn* XLIX, He shot with the pistol, he fenced, he whipped the trout stream .He only hit the bull's-eye once in three shots—he fenced wide—a pike carried off his tackle 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 27 Well Park,..raced past Skedaddle for first turn, and went wide. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* XVIII, [He] fired at him, but the ball went wide.

b. *fig.* (or in fig. context), †in early use often = so as to err, mistakenly (cf. WIDE *a.* 10 b).

1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib.* I 1151/2 Nay Cosyn,..there walke you somewhat wide, for ther you defende your owne righte for your temporal auayle 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Prol, Many wryters seldome made mencyon of yᵉ scripture of the Byble & though they some tyme aleged it, yet was it done..so wyde from yᵉ purpose, that a man maye well perceaue, how that they neuer sawe the orygynall. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 269 Cæsar auouched hym to had dooen ferre wyde *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVII II, Thou their guide Go'st never wide From truth and righteousnes 1586 DAY *Engl Secretorie* I (1625) 80 You reckon too wide, you are too much deceiued 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV I. 63 Is my Lord well, that he doth speake so wide? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 486 If I should fetch it from *Gron* a Saxon word that signifieth a fenny place, I might perhaps goe wide *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Captain* II. II, You hurt not me, Your anger flies so wide. 1677 OTWAY *Titus & Berenice* I II, Thou answerst wide of my desire. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 242 This carries me wide from my Subject 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 234 ¶ 4 To compare our Practice with their Precepts, and find where it was that we came short, or went wide 1784 COWPER *Task* II 810 Vice parries wide Th' undreaded volley [of rusted arrows] with a sword of straw.

6. *Comb.* with pres. or pa. ppples., less commonly with adjs., forming adjs. (unlimited in number), as *wide-branching, -circling, -climbing, -consuming, -echoing, -expanding, -extending, -gaping, -ranging, -reaching, -resounding, -rolling, -straddling, -stretching, -wasting, -winding, -yawning; wide-expanded, -extended, -flung, -opened, -stretched; wide-distant, -imperial, -open.* See also WIDE-AWAKE, -SPREAD, -SPREADING *adjs.*; WIDE-WHERE *adv.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 481 Her *wide branching Arms. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaintance* II (1883) 45 An audacious, wide-branching moustache. *a* 1700 CONGREVE *Poems, To the King* III. Wks 1730 III. 213 Thro' Seas, Earth, Air, and the *wide circling Sky. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl* 164 There's room in God's wide-circling arm For all that swear by all the creeds 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W Afr* 301 A *wide-climbing shrub 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* III. 223 Smoke betrays the *wide-consuming fire. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 124 Fame's *wide-echoing trumpet 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 321 A *wide-expanding knowledge of the enlargement of mankind 1695 CONGREVE *Mourn Muse* 178 Lord of these Woods, and *wide extended Plains 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 588 His wide-extended Wings 1763 *Museum Rust* IV. 375 With numerous, wide-extended branches 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* XXXVIII, Gazing over the wide extended view 1889 F COWPER *Captain of Wight* 34 The *wide-extending view, over broad pasture and swelling down. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *K. Olaf* V II, The *wide-flung door. *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) I 72 The *wide-gaping gulph. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 56 Such themes as these the rural Maro sung To *wide-imperial Rome 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man.* IX 258 The common notion has strong and *wide-lying evidence in its favour. 1852 TENNYSON in Ld T. *Mem* (1897) I. 357 Looking at me with such apparently earnest, *wide open eyes 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* I 9 They. drew up in front of the wide open door. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhland's Songs*, etc 269 From Heav'n's *wide-opened portals. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* XII, She could only look at him with wide opened eyes 1876 *Edin. Rev.* Sept 182 This *wide-ranging Intellect was illuminated by the brightest Fancy 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. XCIV. XII. 346 The powerful, and *wide-reaching impression 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 996 The *wide-resounding plain 1805 MONTGOMERY *Ocean* 1, Thou *wide-rolling Ocean, all hail! 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. IV *Captaines* 945 As the Grass .Fals at the Foot of the *wide-straddling Mower. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II IV. 82 All *wide-stretched Honors, that pertaine .Vnto the Crowne of France 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VII. 747 The wide stretcht realm of intellectual woe. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 951 *Wide stretching from these shores.. A huge neglected empire. 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* LXIX, Wide-stretching purposes 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed 2) XI 487 *Wide wasting Pestilence. 1814 WORDSW. *Ode, 'When the soft hand of sleep'* 145 Wide wasting Time. 1816 SHELLEY *There is no work* 28 The *wide-winding caves *a* 1876 M COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 231 O'er earth's wide winding ways. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I V 241 His yet *wide-yawning lips. 1598 *Ibid* II. II. IV. 591 Wide-yawning Gulfs.

†**Wide,** *v. Obs.* [f. WIDE *a.*; cf. ON. *víða*; OE *wídan* app. did not survive.] *trans.* To make wide or wider: = WIDEN *v.* 2; in 2nd quot. to set widely apart.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8232 Þan dide þe king tilward þat side Þat orchiard al for to wide *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* III 923 And wide hem so that, though the winde him shake, No drope of oon vntil another take *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 526/2 Wydyn, or make wyde, *dilato.*

Wide, Sc f. WADE *v.*; var. WEDE *v. Obs.*, obs. f. WEED.

Wide awake, *adj. phr.*, **wide-awake,** *a.* and *sb* [WIDE *adv* + AWAKE *pred. a.*; predicatively, (usually) as two words; attributively, as one, with hyphen, or occas. without, esp. in senses A. 3, B. 1, 2]

A. *adj.* (or *adj phr.*) **1.** Awake with the eyes wide open; fully awake. (Usually *pred.*)

1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 392, I Will lie and watch ye from my winding-sheet—Thus wide awake tho' dead [etc.]. 1820 [see AWAKE *pred. a.* 1] 1840 DICKENS *Old Curr. Shop* XXXIX, The baby, who was dreadfully wide awake. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd Men* I III 355 He always knew what the Sermon had been about,—better than many who boasted that they had kept wide awake

2. *fig.* Thoroughly vigilant or on the alert; fully aware of what is going on, or of what it is best to do; intellectually keen, sharp-witted, knowing. *colloq.* (orig *slang*).

Rarely const. *to* (cf. AWAKE *pred. a.* 2 b).

1833 *Q Rev* July 413 In the language of the turf, his grace was 'wide awake' 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Mr. Wathins Tottle* II, Our governor's wide awake, he is. He knows what's o'clock 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T* XXXVIII, Mr Slope was wide awake to what he hoped was his coming opportunity. 1906 *Spectator* 18 Aug 222/2 Foreign capitalists will not advance it still less would the very wideawake Chinese merchant.

3. Applied jocularly to a soft felt hat with broad brim and low crown said to have been punningly so named as not having a 'nap'. Now usually *absol* as *sb.* (B 1).

1841 [W. J NEALE] *Paul Periwinkle* I. VIII, Jonathan replied, that his hat was like himself—wide awake. 1861 *Illustr Lond News* 23 Feb 168/2 Mr. Hubbard .. wears a 'wide awake' hat, which is a novelty in the House. 1891 F. W MAUDE *Merciful Divorce* III. 25 Half a dozen young men in long covert coats, loose breeches and gaiters, and wideawake hats.

B *sb.* **1.** A 'wide-awake' hat: see A. 3.

1837 HOWITT *Rur Life* II. III. (1862) 117 Such is the farm-servant, whether you see him in his straw hat, or his wide-awake. 1849 J. FORBES *Phys Hol* I (1850) 9 No covering for the head can compete with the thin small-crowned broad-brimmed beavers now known by the name of *wide-awakes.* 1894 CONAN DOYLE *Mem Sherlock Holmes* 35 He carried a brown wide-awake in his hand

2. A sailors' name for the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa* and allied species), from its cry. Also *attrib.* in *wide-awake fair*, a name for the assemblage of these birds on the island of Ascension at the breeding season.

1881 *Standard* 12 Aug. 5/2 It [*sc.* Ascension] nurtures nothing save turtle and wideawakes. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1039 These crowd at certain seasons in innumerable multitude to certain suitable islands, where they breed, and the wonderful assemblage at present known as 'Wide-awake fair' on the island of Ascension has been, described from very ancient times.

3. A 'wide-awake' person (see A. 2). *nonce-use.*

1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips, Agitator* 122 A circle of wide-awakes meeting at irregular intervals under the name of 'The Friends'.

Hence **Wide-awakeness,** the state, or character, of being wide awake (usually in sense A. 2). Also (bad formations, due to association with other words) **Wide-awakeativeness, -awakedness, -awakefulness,** in same sense.

1859 S. BROOKS *Gordian Knot* XVII, Work that requires great *wideawakeativeness, and great industry. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VIII, He felt inclined .to slap himself on the back for *wide-awakedness of the rarest kind 1851 *Fraser's Mag* XLIV 140 An expression of unutterable self-conceit and conscious *wide-awakefulness 1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* V, They sharpen each other's wits, and worry each other into a proper state of wideawakefulness 1865 LOWELL *Ess, Scotch the Snake* Wks 1890 V. 245 *Wide-awakeness of temperament 1886 STUBBS *Lect Med & Mod Hist.* VI 123 There was something besides the literary wideawakeness of Henry that made England a centre of literary activity.

Widely (wəi dli), *adv* [f WIDE *a.* + -LY 2] Commonly hyphened to a following ppl. or other adj. when preceding its sb.: cf. DEEPLY *adv* 7, HIGHLY *adv.* 6.

1. Over or through a wide space or region; in or to various places, extensively.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* I 559 Her. dishevel'd Hair,..widely spread Ambrosial Scents around. 1697 — *Virg Georgics* IV 768 Where he leap'd, the Waves in Circles widely spread 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* I XXXI, All the widely silent places round 1802 R WARNER *Tour Northern Counties* II 289 Ornamenting the widely-extended carpet of green with occasional spots of the most brilliant white 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci, Inorg Nat* 83 The coal measures are widely distributed in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in Belgium, France, and Spain, in many parts of Western Germany [etc.]. 1883 KEANE in *Nature* 1 Mar. 410/1 This widely-ramifying family.

2. Over a wide range; among a large number or variety of persons, in relation to many or various things, subjects, cases, etc.; extensively.

1695 LD PRESTON *Boeth* II. 85 For though his Fame doth widely fly, At last the mighty thing must die *a* 1718 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* II, When bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's State, Widely distributing Her high Commands 1834 LYTE *Hymn, 'Praise, my soul, the King of heaven'* III, Praise Him, praise Him, Widely as His mercy flows 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, First of May*, The widely-spread taste for register-stoves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 93 Viscount Mordaunt, widely renowned, many years later, as Earl of Peterborough *Ibid* 122 One tract was widely circulated in manuscript 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 12 The drunken laird and the widely tolerant wife 1915 W C. ALLEN *Gosp St Mark* 67 The Semitic word. is used very widely of seas, lakes, and even rivers

3. With (at, by) a wide interval or intervals (of space or time); far, far apart, to a great or considerable width.

1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* XXIII. (1687) 240 Two Hills.. which were. very widely distant the one from the other 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 927 We widely shun the Lilybæan Strand, Unsafe, for secret Rocks, and moving Sand. 1779 *Mirror* No. 13 ¶ 7 The poetical productions of widely distant periods of society 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XLVIII, Those widely staring eyes appeared in the midst of the darkness. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* I 24 Widely-extended jaws. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* IX. 157 Widely-sundered castes and classes [1879 SWEET in *Trans Philol Soc* 465 In loud declamation..the mouth is naturally opened widelier. 1890

'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xviii, Through the widely-opened gateways.

4. *fig.* To a large extent, greatly, very much, extremely, 'far'; *esp.* †(*a*) so as to be 'wide of the mark', with large deviation from accuracy, as in *widely mistaken*; (*b*) so as to be far apart in nature, character, amount, etc, as in *widely different, to differ widely*

1688 Bunyan *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 154 Alas, thou art widely mistaken! 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk* Wks. 1871 IV. 459 Malbranch..differs widely from me 1802 Maria Edgeworth *Moral T., Forester* viii, Negligence and inhumanity are widely different 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* viii, She must indeed be widely changed from what she once was 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 242 The proportion of mineral matter differs widely in different springs

†**5.** With 'latitude' of conduct, beyond the bounds of propriety, uncivilly: cf. Wide *a.* 11 a. *Obs. rare*—1.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 6 Aug., My Lord..did treat her..very widely and ungenteely

Wide-mouth (wəi·dˌmauþ), *a. rare.* = next.

1596 Sir J. Davies *Epigr.* xl, The wide-mouth slave Will eate as fast as he will utter lies 1822 *Auction Catal. Fonthill Abbey* 74 A fine wide-mouth Jar.

Wide-mouthed (wəi·dˌmauðd, -mauþt), *a.*

1. a. Of a person or animal: Having a wide mouth.

1611 Cotgr., *Diable de mer*, the ouglie wide mouthed fish, called, the sea Frog *Ibid.*, s. v. *Fendu, Bien fendu de gueule*, wide-mouthed, sparrow-mouthed 1843 Tennyson *Godiva* 56 The little wide-mouth'd heads upon the spout. 1854 A. Adams etc. *Man. Nat. Hist* 86 Wide-mouthed Fishes (Plagiostomi).

b. Of a vessel or receptacle: Having a wide mouth or opening

1611 Cotgr., *Mortier*, the short, and wide-mouthed peece of Ordnance called a Morter *a*1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 Two wide-mouth'd Quivers fill'd with Store, Of deadly Darts. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 363 Put your gooseberries into wide-mouthed bottles 1847 Longf. *Ev.* I. ii. 52 The wide-mouthed fireplace 1886 Winchell *Geol. Talks* 61 Another of these sea-bottom fishes hangs like an open wide mouthed meal-bag.

2. Having the mouth wide open, or opening the mouth wide **a.** for utterance, etc; also *transf.* of the utterance; also *fig.* speaking, or spoken, loudly or without restraint.

1593 Chute in *G. Harvey's Pierces Super* Gg 2 b, Thy wydemouth'd phrase Aptly hath knowne thine Armory to blase In termes peculiar vnto none but thee 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* L 4 b, Murder is wide-mouthd, and will not let God rest till he grant reuenge 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xiii. xcv, His wide-mouth'd Blasphemies 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 384 His Sonnets charm'd th' attentive Crowd, By wide-mouth'd Mortal troul'd aloud 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 603 Those wide mouthed Languages, which do remarkably expose to the Eye the Motions of the Tongue, Lips, Throat, &c. 1745 Cibber in Ayre *Mem. Pope* II. 85 This is a Scent, that those wide mouth'd Hounds the Daily Paper Criticks could never hit off! 1903 *M. A. P.* XI. 137/1 His face wide-eyed and wide-mouthed in a voiceless panic.

b. for swallowing: Voracious, devouring, destructive.

1596 R. L[inche] *Diella* etc. F 1 b, That wide mouth'd time..shall shut his iawes, & ne're deuoure thy name. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* iv. lv, Here wide-mouth'd Luxury Might gormandize her fill 1887 Meredith *Phaethon* in *Ballads & P.* 156 The rage of the havoc wide-mouthed.

Widen (wəi d'n), *v.* [f. Wide *a.* + -en 5.]

†**1.** *trans.* To open wide, set wide open. (Cf. Wide *a.* 7.) *Obs. rare.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iv. 44 So, now the gates are ope: 'Tis for the followers Fortune widens them, Not for the fliyers 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* cxi, The gates thus widen'd. Their ample entrance to the English gaue

2. To make wide or wider: = Broaden 2. **a.** *lit.* To increase the width or spatial extent of.

1669 Stavnred *Fortif.* 8 You may widen the Necks of the Gorges 1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitzbergen* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 127 A piece of Board, whereon the Dyers widen or stretch their Stockins. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Nav.* 45, I would cleanse, widen, and deepen the river Stort. 1818 [S. Weston] *La Scava* 3 Under the pavement we found foundations of a house that had been probably thrown down to widen the road 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* II. xiv. 148 These split-off lines of ice were evidently in motion widening their fissures. 1919 *Engl. Rev.* July 26 An outsweep of the left flanking hedge, widening the path for a few feet

b. *fig.* To increase the magnitude or range of; to extend.

1671 Stillingfl. *Serm. Matt. xxi 43* Wks. 1710 I. 119, I speak not these things to widen our differences, or increase our animosities 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden 1913) 22 Parliament is like to sitt longer for ye differences between ye houses are so widened. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III. 45 Ought I to widen my error by obstinacy and resentment? 1812 Landor *Ct. Julian* I. i, To Widen the solitude of lonely sighs. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns. 1870 Rock *Text Fabr.* iv (1876) 33 The word diaper became widened in its meaning 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/5 The society is widening its scheme of operations.

3. *intr.* To become wide or wider: = Broaden *v.* 1 **a.** *lit.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 118 P 10 An Extinguisher, with a little Knob at the upper End, and widening downward 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 404 Of a very uniform breadth except that at each end it widens considerably.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xii (1856) 89 The aperture, at first a mere crack, widened to a couple of feet. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* xi. 174 The current widens, and its speed is slackened 1920 *Sat. Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 9/1 The streamlet widens into a pond.

b. *fig.*

1650 E. Williams *Virgo Triumphans* B 2 b, A reall quarrell widening 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xi. § 11 That difference [between brutes and men] which at last widens to so vast a distance 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xcii, His wishes now rise one step above his station; his prospects widen as he ascends 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xliii, Florence observed the estrangement between her father and Edith, and saw it widen more and more 1856 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 169 These questions deepen and widen under our hand

Hence **Widened** (-d'nd) *ppl. a.*, **Widening** *vbl. sb.* (also *concr.*) and *ppl. a.*; also **Widener**, one who or that which widens; an apparatus for widening something, *spec.* a drill constructed to bore a hole of greater diameter than its own.

1759 R. Smith *Harmonics* (ed. 2) 181 If any slider be drawn back again, which the *widened holes will permit. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 7/3 Good dividends and a widened market for the shares. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 5/1 When we have our widened line system completed, it will be possible..to run express electric trains to and from Brighton 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* iv. xiv (1686) 172 The *Wideners or Dilaters of the Chest [*sc.* muscles]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 7/5 Then it [*sc.* the glove] is ready for the dresser, who puts it into shape by means of sticks and wideners 1569 in *Surrey & Kent Sewers Comm.* (1909) 22 To the *wydnynge of the Mouth of the brydge there one foote and a halfe. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 281 If your body politic be mishapen at the making, the widening or straightening of it will not help it. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 149 The widening of their capacities 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 22 Respiration being chiefly performed by the widening of the chest. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Sept. 5/3 The deepening, widening, and straightening of the rivers Mersey and Irwell. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 562 We pass by a widening in the path 1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* Wks. 1846 III. 93 *Widening prospects of happiness 1859 Jephson *Brittany* x. 169 Making a series of widening rings on the surface [of the water]. 1884 Church *Bacon* ix. 212 New ideas and widening thoughts. 1913 W. M. Ramsay *Teaching of Paul* xxiii. 233 The widening gap that intervenes.

†**Widen,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3 **widene**, 4 **wydene** [OE. *wīdan*, f. *wīd* Wide *a.* Cf. OHG. *wītenō*, MHG *wīten(e*, also *wītenan*] In OE., from far; in ME., widely, far and wide.

932, *c*1205 [see Siden] *c*1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1845) III. 315 He his witan widan gesomnod hæfde. *c*1205 Lay. 112 Enens þe duc mid his driht folcke widen iwalken ȝend þᵗ wide water. *Ibid.* 161 þ word þ was widene cuð 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A Prol. 4 In Habite of an Hermite Wende I wydene in þis world wondres to here

Wideness (wəi dnes). Forms: see Wide *a.*; also (with normal shortening of the stem-vowel) 6–7 **widnesse**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **widness**. [OE. *wīdnes*, f. Wide *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being wide, in various senses and derived uses. Now generally replaced by Width.

1. Large extension, vastness, spaciousness.

In late use only as transf. from 3

*a*1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Þe widnesse of þe world. *c*1320 *Cast. Love* (ed. Halliw.) 1764 Of hevyn he may i-se þe wydnes, The feyreshepe & þe heynes 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. lv. (1495) F iij, By cause of wydnesse therof it [*sc.* a cave] is an able place to abyde in. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* 93 Though otherwise the widenes of the mountaine pasturage doe recompence the badnes of the soyle 1740 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 243 The immoderate wideness of their house 1862 [see 5] 1883 *American* VII. 55 He will probably muse on the wideness of this world.

†**2.** Extent from side to side, transverse measurement (of any amount), diameter, breadth; *occas.* extent of opening, distance apart. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (replaced by Width 1).

*c*1000 in *Anglia* XI. 9/27 Þæs temples længc wæs syxtiȝ fæðma, & seo widnes wæs twentiȝ fæðma, & his heahnys wæs þrityȝ fæðma. *c*1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 578 Þæt tempel wæs on widnysse twentiȝ fæðma 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7576 Þat clerkes calles cristallyne, Þat next oboven þe sterned heven es, And es mare þan þat of wydenes *c*1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 62 Þei maken þer abitis myche boþe in widnesse and sidnesse 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 The seid dore to be maad as large of wydnesse as may be 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xl. 11 He measured the wydenesse of the dore which was x cubites, & the heyth of the dore xiij cubites. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* I. v, Open your compasse to the wydenes of those 13. new prickes. 1618 M. Baret *Hippon.* 20 His legges must carry such an equi distance in widenesse that they may describe two parallel lines in their motions. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 604 To every Vowel belongs a peculiar dimension of Wideness in the Mouth 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 89 The difference is the just wideness of the Chamber. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. vii. 309/1 They are of severall widnesses 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. i, A small creek about three times the wideness of my canoe 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 379 By the great wideness of his ports he could traverse almost all his guns upon the enemy 1756 Mrs. Calderwood in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 132 A long-bodied narrow cart, that just holds two to sit in the wideness 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 195 The furrow that the plough makes, will be, below, equal in wideness to B C, and, above, to N D

†**b.** Size or amount generally (of spatial measurement, or of time). *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 134 The Romans ordained that their Congius (or Gallon) should be in widnesse half a Cubick foot. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 211 It still leaves his Age undetermined, within the wideness of xxxx years.

3 Great extent from side to side, large transverse measurement: opp. to *narrowness.*

*a*1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 48 b, Theiforse was erected an Arche of widnes at the tourneiles beyde the strete 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 46 Quhais Wydnes of his banes and gretnes teiches that he was xiiii fute lang 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 82 Wideness and shallowness of the Streams. *a*1700 Evelyn *Diary* 10 July 1656, The stair-case of extraordinary widnesse 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxv. 436 The wideness or narrowness of the pump. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Widness*, width 1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 195/1 The wideness of their mouths gives them a firm seat in the gallery.

4 In *quasi*-concrete uses. **a.** (from 1.) A wide space or region; (large) extent, (vast) expanse: = Width 3.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* viii. 8 He shal fyl also the wydenesse of thy londe with his brode wynges 1585 Fetherstone tr. *Calvin on Acts* xvi. 6 In that confused widenesse God beckened vnto him how far he would haue him goe, or whither. *c*1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xcvi. vi, Sea and all thy widenesse yieldeth 1681 *Whole Duty of Nations* 14 A Nation is a part of Mankind canton'd from the whole world, and the wideness of that 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xvii, To stand thus alone in the wideness of Asia. 1849 Lytton *K. Arthur* xi. cxxxii, Lost in the wideness of the weltering Sea 1918 A. Menzies *Study of Calvin* 88 To get a view far out over the 'wideness of the sea'.

†**b** (from 2 or 3) Opening, aperture. *Obs.*

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 213/2 *Hypothyrum*, the wide opening or open widenes of the doore. *Ibid.* 443/1 *Vulneris os*, the mouth, opening, or widenesse of a wound 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 To close the wideness of a wound

5. *fig.* Largeness of range, extensiveness; relation to a great number of persons, things, cases, etc.; wide reach or applicability. In quot. 1551, Extent of meaning, 'extension'.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* E iij b, The diuision ought to be made with twoo contrary differences, fully containyng in them self the whole cumpasse or widenes of the generall worde. 1649 E. Reynolds *Hosea* II. 87 The puritie, spiritualnesse, and widenesse of that Law which they have sworne unto *c*1801 J. Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 225 A wideness of compass without solidity and exactness. 1862 Faber *Hymn*, '*Souls of men! why will ye scatter*' iv, There's a wideness in God's mercy, Like the wideness of the sea. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xii, The merest varnish of Roman culture had given..a wideness of range to their thoughts.

Wider, comp. of Wide *a.* and *adv*; obs. f. Whither, Wither.

Wide-spread (wəi·dˌspre·d: stress var.), *a.* (Also as one word, without hyphen.) [f. Wide *adv.* + *spread*, pa. pple. of Spread *v.*] Spread widely (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1. Extended over or occupying a wide space; broad in spatial extent.

1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 250 Strait Hams, and wide spread Thighs 1816 Wordsw. *Ode*, '*Who rises on the banks of Seine*' 4 How sweet to rest her wide spread wings beneath! 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 124 On the western parts of the Weald, there are some very wide-spread heaths 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* I. iii, A wide-spread woman whose stays creaked like shoes whenever she stooped or turned

2. Distributed over a wide region; occurring in many places or among many persons; extensively or generally diffused.

1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 434 The vast, wide-spread, universal cause of our mistakes. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. 11, The cardinal symptom of the whole wide-spread malady 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The Danish and Saxon tongues, both dialects of one widespread language, were blended together. 1880 Wallace *Isl. Life* 29 The relics of once widespread types. 1913 R. Lucas *Ld. North* II. 112 The demand for economical reform was..widespread.

So (irreg.) **Wide-spreaded** *a. rare.*

1821 Keats *Lamia* I. 354 The wide-spreaded night above her towers.

Wide-spreading (wəi·dˌspre·dɪŋ: stress var.), *a.* [f. Wide *adv.* + Spreading *ppl. a.*] Spreading widely (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1 Extending over or occupying a wide space; nearly = prec. 1.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 222 Wide spreading Plains, open and spacious Fields 1743 Francis tr. *Hor., Odes* I. xvii. 5 The vales, wide spreading round The sloping hills. 1809–11 Combe *Syntax* xvii. 284 Beneath an oak's wide spreading shade 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 57/2 A number of cattle came to drink at the pit. Some of these carried enormous wide-spreading horns 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 131 (1875) 367 Wide spreading marine currents. 1909 E. H. Burton *Bp. Challoner* II. 278 One old wide spreading cedar.

2 Extending to, reaching, or affecting many places or persons; extensive in effect; far-reaching; nearly = prec. 2.

1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Thistle* 7 K 4/1 To prevent the wide spreading mischiefs occasioned by the seeding of this pernicious weed 1833 Newman *Arians* III. 1 (1876) 241 That wide spreading Association, of which the faith of the Gospel was the uniting and animating principle 1842 in *Westm. Gaz.* (1903) 1 July 2/3 The wide-spreading distress of the working-classes 1902 *Words of Eyewitness* 336 Kindliness, not little but vast, wide-spreading.

Wide-watered (wəi·dˌwɔ̄ təɹd: stress var.), *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *wide water* (Wide *a.* + Water *sb.*) + -ed 2, or f. Wide *adv.* + Watered *ppl. a.*]

Having a wide expanse of water; watered over a wide extent; bordered or traversed by wide waters.

1632 Milton *Penseroso* 75, I hear the far off Curfeu sound, Over som wide-water'd shoar 1718 Pope *Iliad* xv. 761 Amidst the Plain of some wide-water'd Fen 1749 G West tr *Pindar, Pythian Odes* I xvii, On fair Himera's wide-water'd shores, Thy sons, Dinomenes, my lyre demand 1904 Rickett *Reaper* iv, Low-lying, wide-watered Balta.

Widewe, Widewer, obs. ff. Widow, Widower

† Wide-where, *adv.* (also as two words) *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Also 4 wyden where. [f. Wide (Widen) *adv.* + Where *adv.* Cf. ON. *víðast hvar* in most places, mostly] In or to various places, over a wide region, widely, far and wide; in or to a distant place, far away.

1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS), Þærræfter comen feale tacne widehwear on Englaland *c* 1200 Ormin 8943 Witt hafenn sohht te widewhar icc & ti faderr babe, 13 *Northern Passion* (1913) I 124 *b* As pilate stod be him thore His pouht was ful wide whore 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. ix 53 Þus I wente wyden where [*v rr* wyde where, wide whare] Dowel to seche *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* viii (*Philepus*) 5 Quhene he had goddis worde precht wyd-quhare *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 38 In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye Of chapmen . That wyde where senten hir spiceryе. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 98 The feith of oure lord crist spredde wydewhere day be day 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv ii 340 My name is sir kay the seneschal that wyde where is knowen. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii iii 5 The fame thairof walkis full couth Our all the citeis of Italy wydequhair. 16 *Sir Lambewell* 6 in *Percy Folio MS.* (1867) I. 144 With him he had many an hene As he had else many a whide where, Of his round table they were Knights all. 1906 C M. Doughty in *Academy* 5 May 425/2 Fair champaign Which flower of broom gilds widewhere.

† Widge. *dial. Obs.* Also 3 irreg. wig. [OE. *wicg* = OS *wigg*, ON *vigg* :— OTeut. **wegjoni*, f. *weg-* to carry (see Way *sb.*, Weigh, etc.).] In OE. (poetical) a steed; later, a beast of burden; in quot. 1553, a mare

For the specialization of meaning, cf. F. *jument* mare, from L. *jumentum* beast of burden

Beowulf 234 Ðewat him þa to waroðe wicge ridan þegn Hroðgares *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 89 [He] bed hem bringen a wig one to riden, noðer stede, ne palefrei, ne fair mule he sende after þe alre unwurþeste wig one to riden, and þat is asse 1553 *Respublica* iv. iii. 1023 That tyme chad a widge, and hir vole

Widgeon, wigeon (wi dʒən), *sb.* Forms: 6 wegyon, -ion, wygeon, wigion, 6–7 wigen, widgen, -in, 7 -ine, widg(e)ing, widgion, 6– wigeon, 7– widgeon. [Of difficult etymology.

The form suggests a French origin (cf. *pigeon*), but no appropriate Fr forms are evidenced as early as the English word or with the required meaning; cf. *vigeon* a West Indian duck (1667 Du Tertre, *Hist. Gén. des Antilles* II 277), of which there is a nasalized form *vingeon* (1) widgeon in Eastern dial, (2) a duck of Madagascar (1771 *Duct de Trévoux*); beside which there are *gingeon* 'sorte de canard qu'on trouve dans les grandes Antilles' (1832 Raymond *Dict. Gén.*), and Angevin dial *digeon* widgeon.

F *vigeon* and It *oiòòio* wild duck have been referred to L *vīpio* kind of crane, but this derivation is very dubious. The various extant forms suggest the possibility of a series of formations with suffix *-o(nem)* on parallel onomatopoeic bases, *piw-, biw-, wiw-, diw-, giw-* (cf. Whew, Whewer)]

1. A wild duck of the genus *Mareca*, esp. *M. penelope* of Europe and northern Asia; other species are *M. americana* of N. America and *M sibilatrix* of southern S. America. (Collective pl. in later use usually *widgeon*: cf. *teal.*)

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* 279 In the second course ..chekyns, pygyons, teeles, wegyons, mallardes. 1544 Turner *Avium Præcp* C 5, Quum multæ sint aues aquaticæ anati similes, sed minores, ut sunt, telæ uocatæ ab Anglis Vuigene & pochardæ. 1591 Harington *Orl Fur.* Pref., At my Lord Maiors dinner they say he would put vp a widgen for his supper. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii xvi. 170 Great numbers of wilde duckes and wigens. 1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* xii. 107 Teals and Widgins..commonly. are very fat and sweet of taste. 1703 Dampier *Voy* III. 75 Wigeon and Teal also are said to be in great plenty here 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist.* (1776) VI. 139 The Lincolnshire decoys principally contribute to supply the markets of London with wild-fowl. The number of ducks, wigeon, and teal, that are sent thither is amazing 1788 *Encycl. Brit* I 662/1 The American wigeon..is rather bigger than our wigeon. 1877 Black *Green Past* xl, In this bountiful and beneficent land, flowing over with broiled bluefish, Carolina widgeon, [etc.]. 1886 Payne-Gallwey *Bk. Duck Decoys* 17 A Decoy . by means of which wildfowl, such as Wigeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive 1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 On Lough Neagh, the wigeon is known as the 'grass-wigeon' or the 'grass-duck'. This may be due to its habit of feeding on the grassy sward along the shores

b. Locally applied to various wild ducks of other genera: see quots.

1668 Charleton *Onomast* 99 *Anas Fusca* .the Red-headed Widgeon. 1676 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* iii 288 The Pochard or great red-headed Wigeon 1885 Swainson *Prov Names Birds* 155 In Shropshire every species of wild duck, with the exception of *Anas boscas*, is called wigeon 1898 Morris *Austral Engl*, *Widgeon*, the common English name for a Duck of the genus *Mareca*, extended generally by sportsmen to any wild duck. 1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 The pochard is distinguished by the name of the 'red headed wigeon' or 'stone wigeon'

† 2. Applied to a person, in allusion to the supposed stupidity of the bird: A fool, simpleton, ninny. (Cf. *goose, gull,* etc) *Obs.*

1612 Chapman *Widow's T.* ii. i. E 3 b, Come y'are a widgine. 1639 [J. Taylor (Water-P.)] *Divers Crabtree Lect* 122, I [said the Poulterer's wife] call him Goose, and Widging, and Dotrell, and Woodcock 1647 Lilly *Chr Astrol* cxxviii 584 The Native will prove a very Asse or Widgion 1693 *Humours Town* 93 'Till the Widgeon is Caught, and his Pocket empty. 1741 Laval *Hist Ref.* IV viii 985 Those poor silly Widgeons, which they could convert.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *widgeon-lord* (see 2); widgeon-grass, -weed, local names for the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*

1621 Brathwait *Time's Curtain drawn* G 3 b, Here lies a Widgin-lord, a foot cloth Asse 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Widgeon-grass *Zostera marina*, L 1912 'Guy Thorne' *Gt. Acceptance* x, The 'mud' was covered with the marsh zostera, or widgeon-weed.

Hence † **Widgeon** *v. trans.* to make a 'widgeon' of, befool, cheat.

a 1596 *Sir T More* I. ii (Malone Soc) 256 Let them gull me, widgen me, rooke me, foppe me.

Widiful. see Widdiful.

Widir, obs. f. Whither.

Widish (wəi·dɪʃ), *a.* [f. Wide *a.* + -ish[1].] Somewhat wide (*lit.* and *fig*).

In first two quots used *advb.*

c 1780 Duch Devonshire in *Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/5 His hair flattish at top—frizzed out widish on each side 1828 *Trial of W. & Y. Dyon* 20 The man walked widish and turned his toes out 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* II 931 A widish interpretation of the laws of non-intervention 1849 R Curzon, Jr *Vis Monast.* 298 The rock is separated from the end of a projecting line of mountains by a widish chasm. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xvi x. (1872) VI. 254 Kind of Manuscript Newspaper which seems to have had a widish circulation.

Widle: see Widdle *v.*[1]

Widness, obs. or dial. f. Wideness; Sc. var. Woodness *Obs.*

Widou, -ed: see Widow, Widowhead.

Widow (wi dou), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 widuwe, 1–5 widewe, wydewe, 1, 4 widwe, 3 (*Orm.*) widdwe, 3–6 widue, 4 widu (*pl.* widuen, -uus, -us), wydw, *pl.* widos, 4–5 wydue, wydwe, 4–6 wydow(e, *Sc.* widou, 4–7 widowe, 5 wydew, wyddo, widw, 5–6 wydo, 5 (6 *Sc.*) vidue, 6 wyddow(e, (vidoy), *Sc.* vidow, -ou(e, 6–7 widdowe, 7–8 widdow, 9 *dial.* or *vulgar* widda, widder, widdy, 4– widow. *β.* 1 weodewe, 4 *Sc* wedoue, vedo, 4–5 wedewe, wedu, 4–6 wedew, wedow, wedou, 5 wedw(e, wedue, *Sc.* wedeu, wedaw, 5 (6 *Sc*) wedo, 5–6 wedowe, weddow(e, (6 wedoo, *Sc.* vedou, weido, *gen.* wedvis) *γ.* 1 wudewe, -uwe, 4 wodow, 4–5 wodewe (4 *pl.* -en, -on). [OE. *widewe, widuwe, widuwe* wk. fem. = OFris *widwe* (Fris *weduwe, wedewia, wudu*), OS. *widowa* (MLG., LG. *wedewe, -uwe*, MDu. *weduwe, -ewe*, Du *weduw(e, weeuw*), OHG. *wituwa, -awa*, (MHG. *witewe*, G. *wittwe*), Goth. *widuwō*: orig. an Indo-European adj. formation **widhewo-, -wā* on the base *widh-* to be empty, be separated (Skr. *vidh* to be destitute, lack, cf. L. *dī-videre* to divide); cf. Skr. *vidhavā* widow, Pers. *bēva*, Gr. *ἴθεος* unmarried man, L. *viduus* bereft, void, widowed (fem. *vidua* widow, whence F. *veuve*, It. *vedova*, Sp *viuda*, Pg. *viuva*), OPruss *widdewu*, OSl. *vĭdova* (Russ. *vdova*), W. *gweddw*, OIr. *fedb*, Cornish *gueden.*]

1. A woman whose husband is dead (and who has not married again); a wife bereaved of her husband.

Hempen widow: see Hempen *a.* 1 b.

α *c* 825 *Vesp Ps.* cviii[i]. 9 Sien bearn his asteapte & wif his widwe. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS D) an. 975 [Hi] wydewan bestryþtan oft & gelome. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 115 He scal biwerian widewan and steopbern. *c* 1200 Ormin 7998 An weppmann & an widdwe *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 10 To helpen widewen & federlease children *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* 320/222 Ane holie wydewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6787 Widues [*Gött.* Wydw, *Fairf.* widow; *Trin* widewe] ne barns faderles Do yee na wrang *Ibid* 6793 Widus sall i mak your wifes. 1323 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1904) I, I, Rose Wrytell, wydue, sumtyme the wyf of William ffayrstede, Clerk. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5521 Many a wydewe þar was mad, And many child faderles. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 313 Al be she mayde or wydwe or elles wyf *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli 67, I haue beyn a wyddo this threscore yere. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 32 A wydow þat het Drusyan, lay ded on bere 1519–29 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 81, I Jane scheffelde of Croxby vidoy. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xxiii 14 Ye devoure widdowes houses —*Mark* xii 43 This povre widowe hath cast moare in, then all they which have caste into the treasury. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S T S.) 68 Chriist rasit wp ane vidous sone 1540 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 127 If she kepe her widue or if she forton to marie. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) I 222 Nathir soulde a Vidue be compelled a thousand pace ouer her awne dores to answer to the Lawes *Ibid* II 240 Marie .vidow to the duik of Longouaile 1602 Shaks *Ham* iii ii. 233 Both heere, and hence, pursue me lasting strife, If once a Widdow, euer I be Wife. 1607 — *Cor* ii i 196 The Widowes And Mothers that lacke Sonnes 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* ii. 168 The Cake that the Widdow gave to the Prophet. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. II 79 Constantia remained the widow of the vanquished Licinius. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xx, Take example by your father, my boy, and be wery careful o' widders. 1877 Gilbert *Sorcerer* ii, No saucy minx and giddy But a clean and tidy widdy. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W Africa* 466 In Calabar all the widows of a dead man are subjected to ordeal.

β. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) cxlv[i] 8 [9] þa eldeodigan ealle Drihten lustum healdeð, and lif geofeð weodewum wencelum, he hiom wel onfehð *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 226 þat vedo can hym mene *Ibid.* xxi (*Clement*) 112 þis wedou. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 433 Wedewis & nedy men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3481 Wyues made wedowys, & wayling for euer *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* lxx, Maydenes and wedues. 1476 *Exch Rolls Scot.* VIII 344 *note*, Till oure pure wedeu and beidwoman Manoun of Corry. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxv 34 Jonet the weido. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lx 210 He dystroyeth wedous & orphelyns. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* § 57 Wks (S T S) I 112 Ȝoung wedowis quha had wowit continence. 1583 *Leg. Bp St. Androis* 282 The sillie wedew.

γ *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke ii 37 Heo wæs wudewe oð feower & hundeahtatiġ geara *Ibid* iv 25 Manega wudewan wæron on helias dagum. 1340 *Ayenb* 48 Þe þridde [kind of adultery] is of man sengle mid wodewe oþer aye-ward. *Ibid* 225 Wodewehod is a stat þet zaynte paul prayzeþ moche þet zayþ to wodewon [etc] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xliv. 172 (Harl MS), iij wodewis wer I left bihinde.

b. Law. *King's widow* see quot. 1607

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII* c. 46 § 25 The said maister shalhave auctoritie by this acte to survey all the Kinges widowes. that have maried them selfis without the Kinges licence for their reasonable fynes to be made to the Kinges use. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s v, The widow of the King, or the Kings widow is that widow, which after her husbands death being the Kings tenent *in capite*, is driuen to recouer her Dower by a writ *De dote assignanda* It appeareth that other common Lords haue the same power ouer their widowes, touching their consent, in their marriage, that the King hath.

c. Prefixed as a title to the name. Now chiefly *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1576 Foxe *A. & M* (ed. 3) 1981/1 Widowe Swayne. 1610 Shaks. *Temp* ii. i 76 Not since widdow Dido's time 1636 in *Parish Bks St. Julian's, Shrewsbury* I. 20 (MS) Received for a Restall of Widdow Crosse 6/8 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* viii, The Laird was ashamed to tax too highly the miserable means of support which remained to the widow Butler 1835 J Poole *Sk & Recoll.* I 82 The cold and hot baths kept by Widow Sniggeiston, No. 14, Market Square. 1882 Mrs Riddell *Pr. Wales's Gard -Party* ii, Once, when overtaken by a thunder-storm, she sought refuge in widow Harting's cottage

d. In extended sense: A wife separated from or deserted by her husband; esp in colloq. or dial. phr. *a widow bewitched.* Also in other allusive uses: see quot 1908, *college widow* s.v. College *sb.* 9 b, Grass widow.

1461 *Paston Lett.* Suppl (1901) 74, I pray you socour my wif, for she is wedow yet for me. 1725 Bailey *Erasm Colloq* (1878) I 259 Divorc'd from your Husband, a Widow, nay, to live, a Widow bewitcht, worse than a Widow. 1863 Mrs Gaskell *Sylvia's Lovers* xxxix, Who'd ha' thought of yo'r husband, him as was so slow and sure, making a moonlight fitting, and leaving yo' to be a widow bewitched! 1901 'Zack' *Dunstable Weer* 283 Martha Barnaby was a widdy by will, her man bein' friendly to furren parts 1908 *Westm Gaz* 29 June 2/2 Has Mr Balfour never heard of the Golf Widow? The husband who goes away for a week-end to play golf may improve his health, but conceivably the wife..may feel it rather dull and lonely.

e. *Eccl.* One of a class or order of devout or consecrated widows in the Early Church (see *Acts* ix. 39, 41).

Cf. *Nonna*, arwurþe wydwe (*MS Bodl* 730 lf 146 b, *c* 1200).

1572 T. Cartwright *Repl. Whitgift* 153 Although there is not so great vse of these widowes with vs, as there was in those places where the churches were first founded, yet I conclude that (if such may be gotten) we ought also to kepe that order of widowes in the church still 1587 see Widower[1] 2], 1708 Bingham *Orig Eccles.* II xxii 315 The Council of Laodicea in the Eastern Church had forbidden them [*sc* deaconesses] under the Name of ancient Widows or Governesses. 1709 J Johnson *Clergy-Man's Vade M* II. 241 A Widow or Deaconess, must, according to St. Paul, be Sixty. 1862 Bp Wordsworth *Hymn*, '*Hark the sound of holy voices*' II, Saintly Maiden, godly Matron, Widows who have watch'd to prayer. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 611/2 The Church recognised .several classes of pious women, such as widows, deaconesses, hospitallers, Canonesses

f. *transf.* A female animal, esp. a hen bird, that has lost its mate.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 706 If hire make were ded, and ȝe widue wore. 1821–2 [see *widow bird* in 4 a] 1898 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 3/1 'Widows', alias old hens, are to be bought at a shilling each.

g. *fig.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II. 187 Þe Chirche, þat is wydowe for þis tyme *c* 1480 Henryson *Orpheus & Eurydice* 455 For than gois bakwart to the syn agayn Oure appetite, And makis reson wedow for to be 1594 Sylvester *Elegies, Monodia* Wks (Grosart) II 330/1 Soon as ever the bright season-stinter Hath left her widow of his wonted raies 1867 Lewes *Hist Philos* (ed 3) II iii 98 Bruno wittily called Oxford the widow of sound learning—'la vedova di buone lettere'.

2. a. A bird of the subfamily *Viduinæ*: = Widow-bird. *Mourning widow*, a bird of the genus *Colaspasser* belonging to this subfamily. b. Collectors' name for a geometrid moth, *Cidaria luctuata*: also *mourning widow*. c. *Mournful* or *mourning widow*, popular names of certain plants with dusky flowers: see Mournful 5, Mourning *ppl a* 3.

1747 Edwards *Nat. Hist Birds* II. 86 The Red-Breasted Long-Tailed Finch from Angola in Africa.. A Gentleman, who lately arrived from Lisbon, tells me the Portuguese call this Bird the Widow, from its Colour, and long Train 1796 H Hunter tr *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) I 287 In the feathery race, the widow, the cardinal, &c ..exhibit much more brilliant colouring, when the Sun approaches the Line. 1869–73 T. R Jones *Cassell's Bk Birds* I. 179 The Mourning Widows (*Coliuspasser*).

3. Miscellaneous colloq. or slang uses. a. (See quot. 1710, and cf *widow's fire* in 5.) b. An extra hand dealt to the table in certain card-games. c. *The widow*: champagne. [From 'Veuve Cliquot', the name of a firm of wine merchants]

1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 91. 3/1 Fire expiring's call'd a Widow 1891 *Hoffmann's Cycl Card Games* 204 Whiskey Poker... Five cards are dealt to each player, with an extra hand, known as 'the widow' The elder hand may either play his own hand, pass, or take the widow 1899 GUY BOOTHBY *Red Rat's Dau* XVII, A good luncheon and a pint of the Widow to wash it down

4. Combinations. a appositive (= that is a widow), as *widow child, duchess, lady, mother, queen, woman* (the last now usually arch. or dial.); (in sense 1 f) *widow bird, turtle*. b. attrib. Of or pertaining to a widow or widowhood, as *widow bed, comfort, dolour, life, night, state*, consisting of widows, as *widow-club*. c objective, instrumental, etc., as *widow-burning* (= SUTTEE 2), *-hunter, -hunting, -maker, -making; widow-cursed* adj., *widow-like* adj. and adv. d. Special Combs: **widow church**, a church without a bishop or pastor; **widow-duck**, a species of tree-duck, *Dendrocygna viduata*; **widow-finch** = WIDOW-BIRD; **widow flower** = Mourning widow (*b*) (MOURNING *ppl. a.* 3): cf. 2 c; **widow moth** = 2 b; **widow right**, that part of a deceased husband's estate to which a widow has a right. See also WIDOW-BIRD, -WAIL.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev Naples* I 119 He commanded the House of a *widow-Baker to be burnt 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III. IV, O thou cold *widdowe bed, sometime thrice blest, By the warme pressure of my sleeping lord. 1821–2 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, V 4 A *widow bird sat mourning Upon a wintry bough. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1868) II 34 The custom of *widow-burning. 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* I x, To claim the hand of Scotland's Queen, The *widow-child of France. *a* 1759 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I 179 He .. recommends himself and his *widow church of Antioch to their prayers 1714 ADDISON *Spect* No 561 P1 A certain Female Cabal who call themselves the *Widow-Club. 1595 SHAKS *John* III. IV. 105 My faire sonne, .My *widow-comfort, and my sorrowes cure. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 767 Hundred Laurels never *widow-curst 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, II. II. 65 Our fatherlesse distresse was left vnmoan'd, Your *widdow-dolour, likewise be vnwept. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 8 Nov, The *widow Duchess will not stand to the will. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV 542 The vida-finches, often called *widow-finches 1888 *Garden* 11 Mar 155/3 The purple Scabious is known in some places by the name of the *Widow Flower. 1714 ADDISON *Spect* No 561 P1 These unhappy gentlemen, who are commonly distinguished by the name of *widow-hunters. 1853 R S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* 1 (1893) 8 With this popular sport he combined the diversion of *widow-hunting 1595 SHAKS *John* II 1 548 How may we content This *widdow Lady? 1863 D G. MITCHELL *Sev Stor*, *My Farm of Edgewood* 17 Another letter, from a widow lady. 1625 in Halliw *Lett Kings Eng.* (1846) II 236, I had rather live banished .with you, than live a sorrowful *widow life without you. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I. XII 22 She had layd her mournefull stole aside, And *widow-like sad wimple throwne away. 1706 GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Gardens* I 351 Or Widowlike beneath a sable Veil, Her purest Lawn may artfully conceal. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 120 She wrote such a widow-like refusal. 1839–52 BAILEY *Festus* 439 This bosom .is burning for thee, though thy love be dead, Widow-like, on her lord's death-bier 1595 SHAKS. *John* V, II 17 It grieues my soule, That I must draw this mettle from my side To be a *widdow-maker 1906 KIPLING *Puck of Pook's Hill* 67 What is a woman that you forsake her, To go with the old grey Widow maker [*i e* the sea]? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 267 Mezereon is as much as vidualical, or *widow making Plant 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol Compend* 363 *Widow moth *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks 1721 I 99 The Son for whom his *Widow-Mother groan'd. 1821 R. POLLOK in D Pollok *Life* IV. (1843) 87 A small house, inhabited by a widow mother and an only daughter *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. V (1912) 379 O *widow-nights, beare witnes with me of the difference. 1690 LOCKE *Govt* § 123 Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow queen is with child? 1569 *N Country Wills* (Surtees 1912) II 55 After the *widowright of my wief 1617–18 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II. 49 One third of my goodes, which is her widdow right 1755 JOHNSON, *To Widow, v. a.* .2 To endow with a widow right 1591–5 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Astrophel* II 27 All the fields do waile their *widow state. 1615 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 318 So, on the wither'd Spray The *Widow-Turtle sighes her mournfull Lay. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* etc. 99 Peason, Chickens, sawces high, Pig and the *Widdow-Venson-pye. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* XIV 5 A womman widowe I am [1611 a widow woman; Vulg *mulier vidua*] — *1 Kings* VII 14 Yram, the sone of the *widowe womman [1611 a widowes sonne, Vulg. *mulieris viduae*] *Ibid* XVII 9 A womman widowe [*Douay* 1609 a wydow woman] 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 101 P 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1891 HARDY *Tess* XXIX, 'Not he, sir. Never meant to,' replied the dairyman. 'As I say, 'tis a widow-woman, and she had money, it seems—fifty poun' a year or so' 1889 'J S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* III. (1891) 41 Gay little widow woman that she was.

5. Special collocations with the genitive: **widow's bench** = FREE BENCH; **widow's chamber**, the furniture of the bed-chamber, to which the widow of a freeman of the city of London was formerly entitled; **widow's cross**, a name for a purple-flowered N American species of stonecrop, *Sedum pulchellum*; **widow's fire** (see quot, and cf. 3 a); **widow's look**, a lock or tuft of hair growing apart from the rest, supposed to presage early widowhood; **widow's man**, (*a*) a man such as to attract widows; (*b*) *Naut* one of a number of fictitious seamen whose names were formerly entered in the books of a ship's company, their pay being set apart for pensions, **widow's mite**, a small money contribution (in allusion to Mark XII. 43; see MITE 2 1 c); **widow's peak** (see PEAK *sb.*2 1 f, and cf. *widow's lock*); **widow's terce** (see TERCE 2); **widow's weeds**, the mourning apparel of a widow (see WEED *sb.*2 6 b).

1694 N. H *Ladies Dict.* 468 **Widows-bench* [mispr. *-benob*] Ss [= Sussex] a share of their Husbands Estate, which they enjoy beside their joynture. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. XXXII. 518 Deducting the widow's apparel and furniture of her bed-chamber, which in London is called the *widow's chamber. 1919 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1049 '*Widow's fire'—a fire on one side of the grate only *a* 1540 J. LONDON in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser III III 132 Suche as hadde any slotticke *wydowes lockes, viz. here growen to gether in a tufte 1896 NORTHALL *Warw Word-bk*, *Widow's-lock*, a small lock or fringe growing apart from the hair above the forehead. Credulous persons believe that a girl so distinguished will become a widow soon after marriage 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. VI, As to Square, who was .. what is called a jolly Fellow, or a *Widow's Man, he easily reconciled his Choice to the eternal Fitness of Things. 1790 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl* 2 Oct., Fictitious Seamen called Widow's Men. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk*, *Widows' men*, imaginary sailors, formerly borne on the books as A. B 's for wages in every ship in commission; they ceased with the consolidated pay at the close of the war 1595 GOODWINE *Blanchardine* Ded, Craving your acceptance of this poie *widowes mite. 1849 *Widow's peak [see PEAK *sb.*2 1 f] 1838 BELL *Dict Law Scot.* 985 Where a husband has disponed property in which he stands infeft, but dies before the disponee has taken infeftment, the *widow's terce will form a burden on the property so disponed 1725, 1836 *Widow's weeds [see WEED *sb.*2 6 b]

Hence † **Wi dowess** (*Obs rare*—1), a widow (sense 1); **Wi·dowish** *a* = *widowly* adj.; † **Wi·dowist** [-IST used irreg.] = sense 1 e; † **Wi dowity** *Obs.* [hybrid alteration of VIDUITY], widowhood, **Wi dowly** *a.* [-LY1], pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a widow (in quot. 1884, widowed, or having the character of a widow); **Wi·dowly** *adv.* [-LY 2], in a way befitting a widow, like a widow; **Wi·dow-wise** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), in the manner of a widow, like a widow, **Wi·dowy** († -IE) *a.* = *widowly* adj.

1596 CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II 126 [She] had bene 84 yeares *Widowesse. 1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep.* 60 b, My *widowish couch. 1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 280 Turning and tossing..in hir widowishe bed. 1593 BANCROFT *Surv.* 221 There is a second sorte of Disciplinary *Widdowistes, that are very farre growen past Cartwright's *Ifs*. [Cf. sense 1 e, quot. 1572] 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* I 39 Suppose his mother in her *widowetie committed huredome. 1664 in Jervise *Mem Angus* (1885) II. 15 Earl George left her 'the use of all his moveables in all his houses duering her widowity'. 1750–1 MACFARLANE *Geneal. Coll.* (S H S. 1900) II. 465 She calls her Self when in her widowity Relicta Normani de Lessly. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 53 The poor disconsolate lady, who now weeps over her own widowity. 1532 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks. 494/1 Virginitie, & *widoly chastitie 1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The Princesse..had now converted her widdowly meane into fresh teares of conjugall affection. 1884 *Century Mag* XXVIII. 541 This charming young person, .the daughter of a widowly exile of France 1909 RICKERT *Beggar Heart* 285 She conducted herself most *widowly. 1904 MARSON *Folk Songs fr. Som.* Introd. p XVI, Song is not won *widow-wise, 'by brisk assault and putting on', .but rather must be wooed by slow approaches, like a maid. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. III. (1674) 4 The very Muses .did assist at the Obsequies in *widowie apparel

Widow, *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc *dial.* [OE. *widewa*, masc. corresp to *widewe* WIDOW *sb.*1] = WIDOWER1 1. † Also of common gender.

c 1000 *Instit. Polity* XXII in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 332 Þæt he þanan-forð wydewa þurhwunige 1340 *Ayenb* 193 And alneway me sselh ham bleþeliche yeue, and nameliche to þe poure ssamueste, and to þe uaderlease, and to wyfmen wodewen, and to oþre nieduolle. *Ibid.* 225 Þe stat of wodewehod .þet zaynte paul prayzeþ moche, þet zayþ to wodewon, 'hou þet guod is, he him hyealde ine þet stat' *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 297 A wofull wedow [*v.r* wedaw] hamewart is he went. 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb) B 4, Seynge that bothe partyes were wydowes, it were moost conuenyent that he came theder for to wedde her 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 257/2 He abstened from marriage whether hee neuer had a wife, or was a widowe, and kepte himself without one. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) II. XV. 341 Our Bridegroom cannot want a wife can he live a widow? 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV 93 He still lived a widow, on his estate in Jamaica 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* XXII, I had been a widow three years when I began to gang aboot Parton Hoose to see her

attrib c 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) iv. 35 Wedow men þat wantis to steill a pair of swyvis. *c* 1700 *Directions for Distrib. Estate T Rawlins of Barrow-on-Soar* (MS), Those poor Widdow men and Widdow women that have a charge of children to keep. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I 30 Her father came here soon after she was born, a widow man with only her.

Wi·dow, *v* [f WIDOW *sb* 1 or 2]

1. *trans.* To make a widow (or, *rarely*, widower) of; to reduce to widowhood; to bereave of one's husband (or wife) Most commonly in *pa. pple.*: see also WIDOWED *ppl a*

13 . *Cursor M.* 24197 (Edinb) Ik am nu widuit of mi spus. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* V VI 153 In this City hee Hath widdowed and vnchilded many a one 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 84 The Royal butchers, who widow ten thousand at a brush, and make twice as many fatherless. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 290 One hour hath orphaned me and widowed me 1884 ANNIE S SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* x, Be careful of yourself—for Dorothea's sake I would not like to see her early widowed 1887 HATTON *Gay World* XV, When he widowed her, as he must do, being so much her senior

b. *fig* To deprive *of* a valuable or highly prized possession (person, thing, or quality); to bereave. Usually in *pa. pple.* Deprived, bereft

1595 MARKHAM *Trag Sir R Grinvile* CXV, Beeing widow'd of her comly shape. 1649 C WASE *Sophocles, Electra* 53 The House Widow'd of Friends, and seiz'd upon by Fiends! 1677 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II 18 The second equation is widowed of its geometrical construction. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* VIII 1264 Wit, widow'd of good sense, is worse than nought. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 763 He. Lay'd Troy in dust, and widow'd all her streets 1847 LE FANU *T O'Brien* 303 Odd niches and nooks—widowed of the clocks and presses 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* I Pref. 8 France, widowed of Henry and waiting for Richelieu

† 2. To survive as a widow, become the widow of. *Obs. rare*—1.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* I II 26 Let mee be married to three Kings in a forenoone, and Widdow them all

† 3. To endow with a widow's right *Obs. rare*—1

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* V I 429 For his Possessions, We doe en-state, and widow you with all, To buy you a better husband.

Hence **Wi dowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in first quot. app. vaguely used for 'funereal').

?1605 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr & Pastoral* Eglog VI. 105 Nor mournefull Cipresse nor sad widowing yew 1906 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 614/3 The widowing of the hero is a valueless shadow upon a vigorously improbable story. 1921 *Public Opin* 28 Feb 157/2 She had earned her widowing by eight years' happiness.

Wi·dow-bird. [Representing L. generic name *Vidua*, F. *veuve* (Brisson *Ornithol.* 1760) widow. (Altered to WHIDAH-*bird*.)] A bird of the genus *Vidua* or subfamily *Viduinæ* of the family *Ploceidæ* (Weaver-birds), found in various parts of Africa: so called from the prevailingly black plumage of the males, which are also distinguished by an immensely elongated train of tail-feathers.

[1747: see WIDOW *sb*1 2 a] 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil Trans* LXII 282 *note*, These long feathers would be very inconvenient to the hen during incubation, and they are likewise confined to the cock widow bird 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. I. 179 Whidah B[unting] This is pretty common at Angola, and other parts of Africa; and is called la Veuve, or Widow Bird, from the colour. 1807 [MRS DORSET] *Peacock 'at Home'* (1838) 10 The Widow-Bird came, though she still wore her weeds. 1869–73 T R JONES *Cassell's Bk Birds* I 179 The Long-tailed Widow Bird (*Chera caffra*) the largest of all the South African species *Ibid* 180 The Cock-tailed Widow Birds (*Steganura*) are found throughout the whole of Central Africa *Ibid.*, The Paradise Widow Bird (*Vidua paradisea*) found principally in the thinly-wooded forests of Africa. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. VIII. 269 The male widow-bird, remarkable for his caudal plumes 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1030 The females of all the Widow birds differ greatly in appearance from the males, and are generally clothed in a plumage of mottled brown.

Widowed (wi·doud), *ppl. a.* [f. WIDOW *sb.*1 or 2 or *v.* + -ED]

1. Made or become a widow (or widower); bereaved of one's husband (or wife). Also of an animal, esp. a bird: Bereaved of its mate.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXXVI. 355 A pitious Stone of King Eugens widowed wife. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 193 A widow'd Daughter. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 974 Some widowed songster pours his plaint. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. 1, Constant and true as the widow'd dove. 1823 — *Quentin D.* Introd., He was a widowed husband and childless father. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XVII IV. 5 He was a child at his widowed mother's knee 1888 *Mistletoe Bough* 28/1 An acquaintance of mine—a twice widowed wife 1893 TOUT *Edw. I* XI (1896) 182 There was talk of a marriage between the widowed Edward and the French king's sister.

b. *transf.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCVII. 8 The teeming Autumne big with ritch increase Like widdowed wombes after their Lords decease. 1627 MAY *Lucan* V 928 Sleepelesse she spent in her now widow'd bed the night that followed 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh well lost* I 1, What is't to me? If being a Bride, you haue a widdowed fortune 1725 POPE *Odyss* I 455 Your widow'd hours,. with female toil And various labours of the loom, beguile 1768 C SHAW *Monody* XIV. (1769) 12 How shall I find repose on a sad widow'd bed? 1780 COWPER *Doves* 36 Denied th' endearments of thine eye, This widow'd heart would break. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Pass. & Princ* III, For. six and twenty years had the veteran lover solaced himself in widowed singleness 1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N S. Wales* (ed 3) II 279 She tripped out of doors to solace her widowed heart with the joys of a second husband. 1894 DYAN *Man's Keeping* XVIII, He could only hold the poor widowed hand tenderly in his while he told her the tiny details of those last few days.

2. *fig.* Deprived of a partner, friend, companion, or mate; bereaved; hence, deserted, desolate, solitary.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* II. IV, Straight from the ashes A new-born Phœnix flies, & widow'd place resumes. 1687 NORRIS *Coll Misc* 17 No Second Friendship can be found To match my mourning Widow'd Love *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* VIII. 33 From Twitnam's widow'd bow'r. 1763 CHURCHILL *Proph Famine* 498 What if we seiz'd, like a destroying flood, Their widow'd plains. 1820 SHELLEY *Naples* 108 Widowed Genoa wan By moonlight spells

ancestral epitaphs. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* lxxv 113 My heart, tho' widow'd, may not rest Quite *on* the love of what is gone. 1908 E V. LUCAS *Over Bemerton's* x, He sees far more with his widowed orb than the ordinary observer does with two

b. Of an elm: Not 'mated' with a vine; conversely of the vine; also of a branch. (After L. *ulmus* and *vitis vidua, ramus viduus.*)

1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor Odes* IV v 44 The hind Weds to the widow'd elm his vine. 1756 MASON *Ode to Indep* VII, When pining Care, sees thee, like the weak, and widow'd Vine, Winding thy blasted tendrills o'er the plain. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV 357 No shoots should be suffered to grow out of the firm wood, unless they are wanted in order to marry them to a widowed branch.

Widower[1] (wi dəuəɹ). Forms: 4 wid(e)wer, wydewer, 4–5 wedewer, 5 wyduare, 5–6 wydower, (wydward), 6 wedower, wydoer, 7 widdower, 9 *dial.* widver, 7– widower. [A new formation with -ER[1] on WIDOW *sb*[1], appearing in late ME. and substituted as an unequivocal form for WIDOW *sb*[2] Cf MHG. *witewære*, G. *wittwer*, MDu. *wedewâre*]

1. A man whose wife is dead (and who has not married again), a husband bereaved of his wife.

r 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. x. 194 Widewers and widewes [1377 B IX. 174 Widwes and widwers]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 282 Wydewers and wydewes weddeth ayther othere 1477 *Paston Lett.* III 178 Sir T Greye is a wydower now late. *c* 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 75 His wyfe dide afore him after hoys dethe he leuyd continent and chaste, in a wydwardys lyfe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 187 That pucelle reffused hym bycause he had be wedded tofore, & of late he was wydower 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v iii 70 Heere wee'l stay To see our widdowers second marriage day 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old, Old Man* B 3 b, She dead, he ten yeares did a Widdower stay 1694 *Act 6 & 7 Will. & Mary* c. 6. § 46 The several duties . upon Batchelors and Widdowers by this Act granted. 1778 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1904) II. 184 He was not content as a widower; for he married again. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* II xi. 119 The mourners came together to weep and howl, while the widower recited his sorrows and her praise. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 4/6 Mr Otto Goldschmidt, widower of the late Jenny Lind.

b. *Widower bewitched* a husband separated from or deserted by his wife. *colloq.* (Cf. WIDOW *sb.*[1] I d.)

1705 DUNTON *Life & Err* (1818) I. 405 If my marrying a fortune has made me a scoundrel, . it is but while I continue a Widower bewitched

†**2.** One of an ecclesiastical class or order of men corresponding to the order of 'widows'. *Obs.*

1587 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* 141 As they had their Leuiticall dispensors, or orderers of the holy Treasurie, So we haue as members of the Church, as set of God as helpers, the Deacons, Church-seruauntes, Widowers and widowes. 1610 BP HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 19 Let there be Widdowers (which you call reliefuers) appointed euery where to the Church seruice. Let certaine discreete and able men which are not Ministers be appointed to preach the Gospell

Hence **Wi'dowered** (-ɑid) *a. rare* [after WIDOWED], made or become a widower, bereaved of one's wife; **Wi dowerhood** [after WIDOWHOOD], the condition of a widower, or the time during which a man is a widower; so **Wi'dowershi p, Wi'dowery** (*rare*) in same sense; in quot. 1886 *transf.* the condition of being absent from one's wife.

1852 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* III I viii 31 The splendid signet of gold..which a weeping husband had drawn from off his *widowered finger. 1880 M BETHAM-EDWARDS *Forestalled* II xviii, Norland felt more than ever widowered, orphaned, and forlorn *a* 1796 BURNS *Let* (*Pearson's 76th Catal* (1894) 7) Bred a zealous Antiburger; but during his *widowerhood, he has found their strictness incompatible with certain compliomises he is often obliged to make. 1834 *Blackw Mag* XXXV 829 She makes an attempt on the widowerhood of the Centenarian. 1883 MRS LYNN LINTON *Ione* XV, Pledged to eternal widowerhood and constancy. 1889 — *Thro' Long Night* III xv, This first year of his widowerhood. 1641 EARL MONM tr *Brandt's Ctwil Wars* I 29 As if Fortune had conspired to make all the Princes of the bloud, accompany the King in his *widowership 1886 STEVENSON *Let* 13 Feb, My wife is at Bath with my father and mother" and the interval of *widowery explains my writing

Wi dower[2]. *rare.* [f WIDOW *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which widows, or bereaves (a woman) of her husband.

1818 MILMAN *Samor* xi. 360 Hengist begirt with that fam'd falchion call'd The 'Widower of Women'.

†**Wi dowhead.** *Obs.* Forms: see WIDOW *sb*[1]: 4–5 -hede, 4–6 -hed, 6 -heade, *Sc.* -heid(e, 6–7 -head; also 4 viduid, widoued, 5 weddewede, wydewede, wedowed, wedoet, 6 wydowed, widuede, 7 widdowed. [f. WIDOW *sb.*[1] or [2] + -HEAD.]

a. = next, 1 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11346 Anna, . þat liued had foursith tuenti yeser In viduid [*Gött* widowhede, *Trin* wodewehode]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* Prol. 295 Alle kepid they here maydynhed Or ellis wedlek or here wedewehed 1447 in *Reg. Mag. Sig Scot 1451* 106/1 Cristiane has set and to ferm latyn in her pur wedowhed to the said Alex . hir landis of Stratoune 1563 *Cal Anc Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 29 That mistres Margarete Handcoke shalbe free of all . taxis, during her widuede and living sole 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 240 During the time of that her widowhead. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 28 As true widdowed .is of rare dignitie and power, . so false widdowed, .. which liueth so more freelie to take her pleasure..is likewise more dishonorable 1662 HICKERINGILL *Apol Distressed Innoc.* Wks 1716 I 298 Tamar after she had plaid her wicked prank, resumed the garment of her Widowhead.

attrib. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. iii. (1912) 160 The comfort of her widowhead life.

b. *gen.* = next, 1 b.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxiv (*Alexis*) 41 Symeone, þat in wedoue-hed þat lang tyme þat his lyf can led *c* 1460 *Emare* 77 Attur, when hys wyf was dede, And ledde hys lyf yn weddewede 1530 TINDALE *Answ More* III xiii Wks (1573) 313/2 Virginitie, wedlocke and widowed are none better then other to be saued by 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Of the chastitie of mariage wydohed & virginitie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X xxxiv. I 290 They [*sc* doves] abandon not their owne nests, unlesse they be in state of single life or widdowhead by the death of then fellow. 1612 T TAYLOR *Comm Titus* I 6 Where the Apostle affirmeth it to be good to abide single, either in virginitie or widowhead shall no time afford lawfulnes for some sort of men to marie?

c. *fig.* = next, 1 c.

1624 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 10 Upon you, who are a member of the spouse of Christ the Church, there can fall no widowhead 1697 G KEITH *2nd Narr. Proc. Turner's Hall* 31 The words of G W and W Penn about the Souls of the Deceased Saints being in a state of Purgatory or Widowhead, if they look for the Resurrection of their bodies

Widowhood (wi dəuhud) Forms. see WIDOW *sb*[1] and -HOOD; also 5 **wydewood**; 3 (*Orm*) **widdwesshad.** [OE. *widewanhádd*, f. gen. of WIDOW *sb.*[1] or [2] + *-hádd* -HOOD]

1. The state or condition of a widow or widower, or (contextually) the time during which one is a widow or widower; the condition of a wife bereaved of her husband, or of a husband bereaved of his wife. **a.** of a woman.

c 1000 *Ags Hom* (Assmann) 114 Iudith þurhwunode on hire wudewanhade. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 85 Meiden þet hire meiden-hat wit and haldeþ and widewe of hire widewe-had *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 320 Anneys, þat was þe wyfe of henry sclatter of Eynysham, in her pur weduhod & lauful power beynge, gaf, grauntyd, & confirmyd [etc]. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* CXIX. 163 Them that worshipfully and perfitly kepe thaire wedwhode. 1523 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* I. 2139 The quene for her husbande. Remayned in wydohode and mournynge vesture. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* x 3 She.. put of the garmentes of hir wyddowhode. 1653 VAUX tr. *Godeau's St Paul* 184 He exhorts Widows to continue in their widow hood 1753 *Scots Mag* XV. 54/1 In the 96th year of her age, and 71st of her widowhood. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 283 An annuity during widowhood is good 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* IV, I little dreamed that my mother, in her widowhood, would willingly wed a stranger. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* II xviii, Lucretia was in the deep weeds of widowhood. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I, Mrs. Tregonell had never been to London since her widowhood.

b. of either sex, or of a man (= WIDOWERHOOD). Also *transf* of an animal, esp. a bird.

c 1000 *Ags. Hom* (Assmann) 20 Wudewanhad is, þæt man wunige on clænnysse for godes lufon æfter his ȝemacan . æȝðer ȝe weras ȝe wif *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 45 Þre hodes of bilefulle men, on is meidhod, þat oðer spushod, þe þridde widewehod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4624 Fort maȝȝdennhad & widdwesshad & weddlac birrþ ben clene. 1340 *Ayenb* 48 Of man oþer of wyfman þet ne habbeþ nenne bend ne of wodewehod ne of spoushod *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 842 Chastitee in mariage and chastitee of widwehode 1528 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V. 250 In my wedowhode, afore I maried this gentilwoman. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII* c 14 § 1 Vowes of Chastitye or Wydowhood, by Man or Woman made to God advisedly ought to be observed *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* I ii, What have I done at home, since my Wife died? No Turtle ever kept a widowhood, More strict then I have done. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* III 222 Signor Clemente, being in a state of widowhood 1866 MRS H WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* VII, During Mr. St John's widowhood.

c. *fig.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* XXXI 207, & ðæs bismeres ðinres wuduwanhades [Isa liv 4 *viduitatis*] ðu ne ȝemansð, forðæm ðæt is ðin Waldend ðe ðe ȝeworhte

1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* IV. xi, The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord; The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored, Neglected garment of her widowhood! 1821 — *Sardanap.* IV. i. 227 Which I have worn in widowhood of heart. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II II § 2 Mother and daughter, you behold them both in their widowhood,—Torcello, and Venice 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* I vi. 565 *note*, The canons of Durham are met to choose a Bishop after the three years' widowhood of the see

†**2** An estate settled on a widow, a widow's right. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* II i 125 And for that dowrie, Ile assure her of Her widdow-hood.

Widowie: see *widowy*, after WIDOW *sb.*[1]

Widowish to **Widowship:** see after WIDOW *sb.*[1]

Widow-wail. [See quot. 1597] **a.** A name for the shrub Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*) or other species of *Daphne*. **b.** A shrub of the genus *Cneorum* (N. O. *Samaroubaceæ*), esp *C. tricoccum*, a dwarf shrub with evergreen leaves and pink sweet-scented flowers, found in Spain and the south of France.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III lviii 1215 *Chamelæa Arabum Tricoccos* Widow Wayle . It is also named of diuers *Olneilla*, as *Mathæus Sylvaticus* saith it is called in English Widow Wayle *quia facit viduas Ibid* lx. 1217 *Thymelea.* Spurge Flaxe, or mountaine Widow Wayle 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV xv, II. 198 Chamelæa [*marg*] otherwise called Mezereon, Widow-waile 1697 *Phil Trans.* XIX 396 Tricoccos Shrubs called Widdow-Wayles 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App 331 Widow Wail, *Cneorum* 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virgil* Flora 380 Spurge flax or Mountain Widow-wail.

Widraught, Widre: see WITHDRAUGHT, WITHER.

Width (widþ). [A literary formation of the 17th century, taking the place of *wídness* WIDENESS (which is the usual word in modern dialects), the short vowel of *breadth* (6–7 *bredth*) providing an analogy. Johnson 1755 calls it 'a low word'.]

1. Extent across, or from side to side; transverse dimension = BREADTH I; *occas* extent of opening, distance apart (of the two parts of something, as a pair of compasses).

†In first quot quasi *concr* Opening = WIDENESS 4 b

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* cxlii, Whence from the wydth of many a gaping wound, There's many a soule into the Ayre must flye 1678 MOXON *Mech Exerc* v 82 For the width of the Mortess Gage this side, then for the Tennant, Gage on that end of the Quarter you intend the Tennant shall be made 1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 22 The Perspective Widths of the Squares, parallel to EF 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Astley's*, A child with very large round eyes, opened to their utmost width. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xliv, The river was here a rapid stream four hundred yards in width. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 264 The two remain'd Apart by all the chamber's width. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man Midwifery* (ed 2) 186 The power of the forceps increases with the length of its blades, . the compressing power .is dependent first upon the character of the lock and secondly upon the width or divergence of the blades 1902 S. E WHITT *Blazed Trail* xviii, Thin, flexible cedar strips of certain arbitrary lengths and widths

2. Large extent across, or in general = WIDENESS 1, 2. Also *fig.* (cf. BREADTH I, WIDENESS 5).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 388 Let thy Vines in Intervals be set,..Indulge their Width, and add a roomy Space, That their extreamest Lines may scarce embrace 1832 L. HUNT *Str R Esher* (1850) 349 The general width of his manner, if I may so call it 1841 — *Seer* (1864) 54 Milton was never weak in his creed, . he forced it into width enough to embrace all place and time.

3. quasi-*concr.* A wide region or expanse cf. BREADTH 2 b.

1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 29 'Mid funeral earth-mounds, skirting widths of plain.

4. *concr.* = BREADTH 2.

1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* III, In the back widths of her skirt 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Width*, a term employed in dressmaking, synonymously with that of Breadth, meaning the several lengths of material employed in making a skirt, which—according to the fashion of the day—is composed of a certain number, gored or otherwise The term Breadth is more generally in use 1892 E REEVES *Homeward Bound* 242 She mounted the steps, and I watched her go on her knees right up to the altar I am sure she would need a new width in the front of her dress

Hence **Wi'dthless** *a.*, having no (great) width, narrow, **Wi dthways, -wise** *adv.*, in the direction of the width, transversely.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I 98 The *widthless road 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 316 When applied to uses which require planing *widthways 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 If they are to be curved lengthways or widthways 1882 BLADES *Caxton* 105 The mould was capable of a sliding adjustment, *widthwise to the width of the various letters 1900 O ONIONS *Compl Bach.* xv, [She] looked me up, down, widthwise, and through, and found no speech

Widu(e, Widual, Widuede. see WIDOW, VIDUAL, WIDOWHEAD.

Wid-uten (-yn), var. WITHOUTEN *Obs.*

Widw(e, Widwer, obs. ff. WIDOW, WIDOWER.

Wie, obs f. WEIGH; var. WY *Obs.*, man.

Wiech, Wieck, wiek(e, Wied, Wief(f, obs. ff WITCH *sb* 2, WICK, WEED *sb*[1], WIFE.

†**Wiel.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 wiȝ(e)l-, wiȝul-, wil-, 3 wiȝel, wihel, wiel. [OE. *wiȝ(e)l* str. n. (also in *steorwiȝl* astrology), whence *wiȝlan* vb. (cf ME. *biwiȝelen*), *wiȝlere* agent-n., *wiȝlung* n of action, corresp to MLG, (M)Du. *wichelen*, †*wigelen*, MDu *wijcheldre, wich-*, MLG *wicheler*; of obscure origin] Sorcery, magic; a piece of magic; a deceit, delusion.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* vii 165 (Napier 159/2), *Divinationis*, wiȝles — in *Anglia* XIII 33/162 *Ceremonias*, wiȝlum. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 11 He [*sc* a devil] maked þe unbilefulle man to leuen swilche wiȝeles, swo ich ar embe spac. *c* 1205 LAY 19250 Ygærne wes mid childe al þurh Merlines wiȝel *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 92 Þurh þet sihðe ȝe schulen iseon alle þes deofles wieles. *Ibid* 300 His [*sc.* the devil's] wiȝeles & his wrenches *a* 1225 *St Marher* 13/9 Wið sume of mine wiheles ich wrenchte ham adun hwen ha lest wenden.

So †**Wielare,** a sorcerer, magician; a deceiver, †**Wiele** (wyle) [OE. type **wigela*], a sorcerer, wizard, †**Wiȝelful** *a.*, magical, deceitful, †**Wiȝeling,** sorcery, magic.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 330 Drymen .and..wiccan and oðre *wiȝeleras, beoð to helle bescofene 1x. *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram* (1838) 2 *Augur*, wielare *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þe wielare, of sum derne þing . maked a swote smel cumen. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* x 38 Nes y never wycche ne *wyle. *c* 1205 LAY 2880 Mid *wiȝeful his fluhte. *Ibid* 21140 His sweord .. wes iworht, mið wiȝele-fulle craften. *Ibid.* 31659 Heo weore wiȝel-fulle *a* 1000 *Kent Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 71/3 *Divinatio*, *wilung *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 102 Nu ȝe cepað dazas and monðas mid ydelum wiȝlungum. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom* 115 He scal wicche creft aleggan and wiȝelunge ne ȝeman *c* 1205 LAY. 15791 Monies godes monnes child heo bicharreð þurh wiȝeling

Wiel, var. WEEL[1], obs. f. WELL *adv.*

†**Wield,** *sb. Obs.* Forms *a.* 1–3 weald, 1 -wild, -wyld, *North.* weld, 3–4 weld, 4 weilde,

4–5 welde, weild, 5 weelde, wielde, wylde. β. 2–5 (6 *Sc*) wald, 3–5 walde, 5 *Sc.* wauld γ. 3–5 wold, 3–6 wolde [(1) OE *weald* (rare), usually *geweald*, Anglian *gewald* = OS *giwald*, OHG. *gawalt* (MHG., G *gewalt*); (2) OE. **(ge)-weald, -wild, -wyld, *-weld*: see Y- and WIELD *v*]

1. Command, control, possession, keeping, *occas.* hold, grasp chiefly in phr. *at, in, on* (one's) *w.*; *to have in w*, to have command or control of, to possess, have; *to w*, in or into one's possession (See also 4 a)

*a. c*893 ÆLFRED *Oros* II iv § 10 Hie þæt win drincende wæron oð hi heora selfra lytel ȝeweald hæfdon *Ibid* III ix § 10 Æfter þæm þe Alexander hæfde ealle Indie him to ȝewildon ȝedon *Ibid* IV xi § 4 Þa bæd he Scipian friþes, & him his sunu ham onsende, se wæs on his ȝewealde [*Cott. MS* wealde] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 462 Qui suld I him seruis yeild? Al sal be at myn auen weild *Ibid* 788 Sone quen sco þis frutte biheild, Sco desirred it to haue in weild *Ibid.* 25445 Þou þat has þis werld to weld 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 160 Vitaile inouh at weld. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 395 The tyme, that hath al in welde To elden folk, had maad hir elde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3716 Þat y mote þe seo, On crysten mannes welde *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2994 An ymage Of Sexeres þat sum-quyle þat cite had to welde *c* 1400 *Roland & Otuel* 828 Thaire saules went alle to lucyfere, Þat hade þam alle to welde. *c* 1440 *York Myst* I. 67 All welth in my weelde es *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) G ij b, Whan the colers haue al in welde A great keelth in man they yelde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T.S.) 166 All this warld to weild thow had.

β 971 *Blickl Hom.* 47 Hi habbaþ manega saula on heora ȝewaldum *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 147 Ne met na Mon me folȝen, bute he forlete al þet he iwald ach *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded 204 To lesenn mannkinn þurh his dæþ Ut off þe defless walde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9482 (Cott) Nu has him sathanas in wald. 13 . *Ibid.* 21917 (Edin) Alle sal we die bath ginge and alde Es [= as] nau havis of him selvin walde *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 10 Wedyr & wynd he has in wald *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 579 God, that has the warld in wauld

γ *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1958 ȝet wast bettre he ðus was sold, Ðan he ðor stoiue in here wold. *Ibid* 3116 ' Wold ', quod god, ' wile ðor-of clauen '. 13 . *K. Alis.* 6716 (Laud MS) Þou shalt habbe my londe al to wolde. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3215 Þou hast namo breþeie in wold; Þy fader y⁵ ded, þy moder ys old. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 273 We wille it noght welde with-in oure wolde. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3233 Goo thow, syr lucan de boteler, That wyse wordys haste in wolde *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii 32 God that has alle in wold. *Ibid* xxviii. 137 When I gaf myself to wold to you in fourme of bred *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) *I* 13 b, The payne that he had fyrst in wold Shal than be encresed thre fold.

b. In gen. case in advb. phr. *Willes and waldes*: intentionally and purposely.

c 980–1060 *Laws of Æthelred* vi. lii, Gif hit ȝeweorþeð þæt man unwilles oþþe unȝewealdes æniȝ þing misdeð, na bið þæt na ȝelic þam þe willes & ȝewealdes sylfwilles misdeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Heo .sunegeð deadliche iðe bruche, ȝif heo hit brekeð willes & woldes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Þat forschuppes te self willes & waldes into hare cunde

2. Power, might, force, strength.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2000 To don swilc dede adde he no wold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3564 Til vnwelth windes al his wald. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2689 Þoſſe my schouldire be schrede, and my schelde thyrllede, And the wielde of myne arme werkkes a littille. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II, 220 All thing ȝe haue wrocht With help of Wisdome, and his willis wald.

3. Meaning, significance (cf. 4 c).

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2122 If he can i echen ðis dremes wold.

4. In phr *agen (owen) awold*, also *agen* or *haven wold* (*wald, weld*), representing OE. *on* (*ge-*)*wealde habban*, and *geweald ágan* or *habban* with genitive (cf. A *prep.*[1], O *prep.*[1], OWE *v*, B. 1) : **a.** To have in control or possession, possess.

[*Beowulf* 1727 He ah ealra ȝeweald. *c* 1000 *Dream of the Rood* 107 On domdæȝe dryhten ah domes ȝeweald.] *c* 1000 in *Anglia* I. 31 Hine .þet alle þing haueð on wealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 79 Swo holie mihte is þoleburdnesse þat he þe hit kið, þer þurh haueð his soule weald *Ibid*, He ȝ þermide ouercumeð þe unfele and his soule lokeð, and haueð swo wald *Ibid.* 205 Bute he forsake alle þe worelð winne þat he weld ahȝ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3412 Al bi ðhusenz ðis folc was told, Ilc ðhusent adde a meister wold *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 181 in *O. E. Misc* 113 ȝif þu hauest welþe a wold *a* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 232 (Digby MS) Ich am moises Ich dude þe lawen þat þou astolde Wor to ben owin [*MS.* oþin] on wolde.

b To be the cause of, be responsible for · = WIELD *v* B. 3 a.

c 1200 ORMIN 11815, I me sellf all ah itt wald þatt deofell maȝȝ me scrennkenn *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2054 He heide hem murnen Harde dremes oȝen awold ðat

c. To mean, signify, denote, imply.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 324 Quat oȝet nu ðat for-bode o wold, Ðat a tre ȝu forboden is..? *Ibid* 1671 Luue wel michil it aȝte a wold, Swilc seruise and so longe told *Ibid.* 1944 Quat-so his dremes owen a-wold *a* 1300 *Havelok* 1932 Betere is i se Wat þis baret haueth on wold [*MS.* þat þis baret on hwat is wold]

† **Wield,** *a Obs.* Forms · 1 wielde, wylde, 2–3 welde, 3 wilde. [OE. *wielde*, also *gewielde*, f. root of WIELD *sb*] Strong, powerful, mighty.

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* IV. xxxvii. 320 Ac þæt is bedeohlod us hweþer þa wyldre wære in Stephane & þone sigor ahte. *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV i 156 Hit næs þeaw on þæm tidum þæt mon æniȝ wæl on þa healfe rimde þe þonne wieldre wæs *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xvi 336 Þæt se mann beo ȝeðyldiȝ,..and læte æfre his ȝewitt ȝewyldre þonne his yrre. [*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Weldre þene his wreððe] *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 94 in *O. E Misc* 96 He is freo of heorte, of wisdom wilde *c* 1275 LAY. 3197 Þo we[n]de þe welde king þat hit were for gyle

Wield (wīld), *v* Forms . see below. [Two OE. verbs are here represented : (1) a Com. Teut. reduplicating strong verb, OE. (WS) *wealdan*, (Anglian) *waldan*, pa. t. *wēold*, pa. pple. *ge-wealden* (see WALDIN) = OFris. *walda*, OS. *gi-waldan*, pa. t. *giwēld*, OHG *waltan*, pa. t. *wialt* (MHG. *walten*, pa. t. *wielt*, G. *walten* wk.), ON. *valda*, pres *væld*, pa. t. (wk.) *olla*, pa. pple. neut. *valdet* (Sw. *välla*, Da *volde* to cause, occasion), Goth. *waldan*; (2) a weak verb, OE. (WS.) **ge-wieldan, wildan, wyldan*, (Anglian) *wældan*, containing a mutated form of the same stem *wald-* (see also WIELD *sb.* and *a.*), = Balto-Slavic *wald-* (: *weld-*) in OSl. *vlado* to rule, *vlastĭ* power, Lith. *veldu* to rule, possess, iterative *valdaũ*, OPrussian *weldīsnan* acc , inheritance, *wāldnikans* acc. pl., kings; another grade is in Goth. *wulþus* glory.

The above formsare generally held to contain an extended form of the root of L *valēre* to be strong, *validus* strong, Celtic *valo-* in many proper names, and in **valatros* (whence MWelsh *gwaladr* chief), ON. pa. t *olla* (—**wul-þō*)

The current form *wield* descends from ME. *wēlde(n* (see A. 1 ε) as representing OE. (non-WS.) **weldan*, variant of WS. *wealdan*, the Anglian form of which gave ME. *wālde, wōlde* (A. 1 β, γ). The pa. t and pa. pple. in *-ed* are new formations dating from the 14th century. (The OE. and early ME. contracted forms of the 2nd and 3rd pres. indic. sing. of OE. *wealdan* and *wieldan* (A. 1 η) are identical.)]

A Illustration of Forms.

1. *Infin. and Present Stem.* **α.** 1 wealdan, 2–3 wealden.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix § 8 Sume. secgað þ sio wyrd wealde æȝþer ȝe ȝesælðа ȝe unȝesælða. *c* 1000 *Beowulf* 2038 Þenden hie ðam wæpnum wealdan moston *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 79 On ȝiwer þoleburdnesse ȝe shulen wealden ȝiwer saule. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 577 Wið him þu schalt wealden, heouenliche wunnen.

β. 1 waldan, wældan, 3–4 walde(n (3 wælden), 4 *Sc.* valde, 4–5 *Sc.* wauld(e, 4–5 (9 *Sc.*) wald.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps* lxxxviii[i] 10 [9] Ðu waldes maehte sæs. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark x. 42 Wutas ȝie forðon ðas ðaðe ȝesene sint þæt hia aldordom [*sic*] hædnum ȝe-wældes ðæm. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 35 Se ðe waldeð ealra oðra eorðan cyninga *c* 1205 LAY 1250, & scal þin mære kun wælden þus londes. *Ibid* 2966 Hu mochel wor leste þu me to walden kineriche? 12 . *Moral Ode* 2 (Egerton MS), Ic wælde more þanne ic dude *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9958 Þan was þar neuer suilk a hald, Ne nan welser in werld to wald. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1178 To wauld ȝoure lymmys at ȝour wil *c* 1425 waulde [see B. 5]. *a* 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam* I. 351 Quham god of mycht bade wald and virke 1825 JAMIESON, *Wald, walde*, to wield, to manage, to govern, to possess. 1915 wald [see B. 1 b].

γ. 3–5 wolde, 4 wold.

c 1160 *K. Horn* 308 (Camb. MS.) Me to spuse holde, & ich þe lord to wolde. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 22874 (Trin.) Mi3ty god þat al woldeþ. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 1 Peasse, I warne you, woldys in wytt!

δ. 1 wildan, wyldan, 4–5 wilde, wylde, 6–7 wild.

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (1885) 11 He sceal mid twyfealdre lare þa wyldan and tyn, þe him underþeodde synt. 13. *Cursor M* 6741 (Gott) And na keping did him in wilde, Ox for ox þan sal he ȝelde 1387 wilde [see B 3 a] *c* 1480 wilde [see B. 2] *c* 1485 wyldyng [see WIELDING *ppl a.*] 1563, 1603 wild [see B 5].

ε. 2–4 welden (5 -on), 3–4 weld(e, 4 *Sc.* velde; 4–8 weild, 5–6 weilde, 6 weyld, *Sc.* veild, 4–6 weelde, 5–7 weeld; 6–7 weald; 6 wielde, wyelde, 6– wield.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Þa awariede gastes þet weldeð þosternesse [*rectores tenebrarum*]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 (Lamb MS.) Ich welde mare þene ich dede. *c* 1205 LAY. 1140 þe wrse hit hafde to welden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22813 Al mai he do he þat al weldes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 Þes goodis þat þei welden now. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1881 For to wirke with my wille, & weld as myn owne.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 586 Adam was mad of mans eild, Als he moght welle him self weild *c* 1400 *Sc Trojan War* (Horstm) II. 1625 Gevin To king Teuteus, to kepe and weild 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 61 O I quha sall weild the wrang possessioun 1579 weyld [see B. 2 b]. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl* iii. (1876) 77 Hauinge much land in their hand, and not being able to weilde all 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To *weild*, to manage, to govern: Thus we say to weild a Scepter 1742 weild [see B 4]

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 22 þei ben endurid in her unskilful erour til eendelees deep weelde hem. *c* 1425 weeld [see B 5]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III 1 276 ȝe schulen not weelde eny thing in the lond of hem. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* 1 49 That sturdy Glebes, And massie Oakes could weeld 1633 weeld [see B 4]

1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 22 Why doe wee wish, to weald a world at will? 1629 weald [see B 5].

1559 *Mirr Mag, Dk Suffolk* ix, They were more then we might easely wyelde 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II i, What stature wields he, and what personage? 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II i 18 Vnder him a gray steede did he wield.

ζ. (with short vowel) 6–7 weld(e, (7 welld).

1530 welde [see B. 4]. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 100 Havinge muche landes in there handes, and not being able to welde all. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 14 A broken rod she held, Which towards heauen shee seemd on high to weld. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* XXV iii, You see the sore, whence springs my griefe, You weld the sterne of my reliefe. *a* 1628 F GREVIL *Mustapha* I. i, Strength knowes what strength can weld 1647 welld [see B 4 b].

η. *2nd and 3rd sing. pres. contr.* 1 weltst, wylst, wylt, wilt, 1–3 wealt, 1–4 welt, 3–5 walt.

c 888 weltst, welt [see B 1, 4]. *c* 897 wilt [see B 3 a] *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) II 9 Þu heora wylst *c* 1000 wealt [see B 3 a]. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 181 We one awlencð alle þe hundlimen, and welt þe sowle. *c* 1205 LAY. 32049 Ure dihten þe walt alle deden *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1798 He .wisseð & wealt—þe heouene & te eorðe. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 54 Hali froure welt oc ðat mi3t. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 83 in *O. E Misc* 61 He wit and wald [*v.rr* waldeð, walt, wealdeð] alle þing. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 3892 Lord þat wone þ an heye, þat al þing walt fer & neye. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. x. 83 Þe more he wynneth and welt welthes & ricchesse, þe lasse good he deleth. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23105 (Trin.) Þe lord of myst þat al walt.

2. *Pa. t.* **α.** 1 weold, wieold, 3 wield, 3–5 weld(e.

Beowulf 465 weold [see B. 1] *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* 1 391 Manigra folca ȝestreones hie wieoldon. *c* 1100 *O. E Chron.* (MS D) an. 1036, Þæt ne ȝebafodon þa þe micel weoldon on þisan lande *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 169 On alle þe winne þe he erur wield *c* 1205 LAY 183 He wes king & heo quen & kinelond heo welden 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 7 Riches þat þey welde [*Caxton* welded] while þey were alyue

β 1 wylde, 2 (ȝe)wellde, -welt, 3–4 welt(e, welde.

a 1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 225/1 *Domnat, i uicit, mitigauit*, wylde *c* 1175 *E. E (Vesp) Hom* 106 Ic ȝewellde & ȝewann feola þeodan *Ibid.* 107 Ne mid his scelde heo ne ȝewelt. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 532 Wimmen welten weres mester. *c* 1350 welt [see B. 2]

γ. 3 wald(e, wælde, 4–5 walt; 3–5 wolde, 4 wolt.

c 1205 LAY 8976 Androgeus walde [*later text* welde] al þat he wolde *Ibid.* 24134 Na lengere þat lond he ne walde [*later text* wolde] *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 389 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Þeyh o mon wolde al þe worlde. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 231 He stemmed & con studie, Quo walt þer most renoun *Ibid* 485 Wyth wele walt þay þat day *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3887 Was neuer man vpon mold þat swiche mi3t walt. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10181 (Trin) þe secounde party þat he walt Was among þe prestes dalt.

δ. 4–7 welded (4 -id), 5–6 *Sc.* weildit, 6 weelded, 7 weilded, 7– wielded.

1338 weldid [see B. 5]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 18 As noȝt thei weldeden thin holi puple. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 578 The wy that weildit the wane. 1601 welded [see B. 5 d] 1838 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. iii 89 Boileau too wielded his satirical pen

3. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝewealden, 3 iwealde, iwald, wold, 5 welde(n, weld; 1 wyld(d; 4 weldid, 7 (9 *dial*) welded, 7– wielded.

Beowulf 2732 [He] ȝeðeh him.. ȝewealdene worolde dæles. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Spelman) xviii 14 [xix. 13] Ȝif min hine beoþ wyldde, *c* 1200 [see B 3] *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 289 Al þe world is iwald þuh his wissunge *c* 1250 wold [see B. 1 c]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 7 Thurgh þe whilke þe heritage of heuen may be sene and weldid *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 13821 (Trin) Eiȝte & þritty ȝeer in bonde Haue I not welden foot ny honde *c* 1470 HARDING *Chr on.* ccix iii, The which the duke of Bargoyn wold haue weld. *Ibid* ccxxxii. iii, So was the lande wᵗ Frenchmen wonne & welde. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 321/2 The Hand Hammer. may be welded .with one hand. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 ᵖ 10 A Scymitar once wielded by a Soldier. 1892 welded [see B. 4].

B. Signification.

† **1.** *trans.* To rule or reign over, govern, rule, command. *Obs.* exc. as merged in 5.

Beowulf 465 Ic..weold folce Denizа. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Dryhten, þu ðe ealle ȝesceafta .ȝesceoþ &.. heora weltst. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 153 To fihten to ȝeines þa awariede gastes þet weldeð þosternesse [*rectores tenebrarum*] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 840 Þe kinges welten burȝes ðoa. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9891 God almy3ty, þat al þyng weldes. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 650, I make the kepare, sir knyghte, of kyngrykes manye,..to weilde al my landes. *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 37 So sall ȝe wele & peysably welde ȝour empire *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cxcix. (1811) 206 Weldynge yᵉ countre at his wyll. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks. 1910 II. 115 Though she finde the skil A kingdome for to weelde. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* Neh. v 14, I, and my familie have not taken that allowance which was appointed for the governour, so as, though I weilded the place, yet I forbore to take the maintenance allotted unto it.

b. *intr.* To rule, have the command; *fig.* to prevail. *Obs.* exc *Sc. dial.*

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* 2270 Vilfulnes and mysknawleg Ay wodly weildand ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc) vi. 112 As was from the beginninge, And never shall have endinge, From woilde to worlde aye weildinge, Amen! God of mighte moste. 1915 G SINCLAIR *Poems* 63 May..love an' friendship freely wald Around her ingle.

† **c.** *trans* To overcome, subdue. *Obs.*

a 1000 [see A. 2 β]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 421 Abel an hundred ȝer was hold, Ðan he was of is broðer wold. *Ibid* 526 Ðor is writen quat aȝte awold, Ðat ðis werld was [of?] water wold.

† **2.** To have at command or disposal, have as one's own or in one's keeping, hold, own, possess; to have the advantage of, enjoy, sometimes (contextually), to get possession of, gain, win, obtain.

Beowulf 2051 Hi weoldon wælstowe. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 239 Oft we ofersegon..þeoda þeawas, þræce modiȝra, þara þe in ȝelimpe life weoldon. 11 . in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* IV 200 And ic cyðe eow ðæt Ordric abbud and eal ðæt hired on Abbendunes mynstre be minre unne and ȝife friȝelice habban and wealdan Hornemeres hunred on hyre aȝenre andwealde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 176 If ðu hauest is broken, Al ðu forbrecðes, forwurðes and forgelues, Eche lif to wolden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 [Christ] wrot mid his owune

blode saluz to his leofmon, of luue gretunge forte welden hire lute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10328 Oft sith lates he be lett Man wit womman child to gett, Bituix and þair forþer eild, And þan þam sendes child to weld. *Ibid* 24188 Moght i þe ans weld in arm, Hale me think of all mi harm. 13 [see A. 2 γ]. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr Kn't* 835 Ze ar welcum to welde as yow lykez þat here is; al is yowre awen, to haue at yowre wylle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 76 þai seide þe child schuld weld al here godis. *Ibid* 144 He wex to a werwolf ac his witt welt he after as wel as to fore *Ibid.* 2946, I not where he schal 3ou to wiue welde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 20 Adam . welte all Paradys sauynge o tree 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. vii 172 Ye be worthy to welde all your honour and worship *c* 1480 *Childe of Brystowe* 542 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg* (1881) 321, Y haue no childe, Myn heritage for to wilde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi 127 Lat nevir his feris weild Ane fut braid of Italiane ground nor feyld 1586 [see A 1 *e*]. 1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 116 What cunning heads and hands can catch in hold, That covetous mindes, doth seek to weld alone 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 510 They would never be able with wisdom and moderation to weld any great prosperitie [τὰς εὐπραγίας. φέρειν].

† **b.** To have in oneself, experience, feel; to have as one's lot or fate, suffer, undergo, to suffer patiently, endure, tolerate. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2990 So gret wonder walt þe quen of *þe* worþ bestes *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* VIII. (1871) 143 Weopyng and wo I walt. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS* xi (1914) 88 Wele or wa, ane of þase twa, To welde withowtten ende 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 594/2 God . . maketh with the temptacion a way out also, that ye may well weild it 1579 LYLY *Euphues* N ij, At the first the Oxe weyldeth not the yoke, nor the Colt the snaffle, . . yet time causeth the one to bend his neck [etc].

† **3. a.** To decide, determine, ordain; to be the author or cause of; to bring about; to carry out, execute, perform. *Obs.*

In OE chiefly const gen. In later use prob transf from 4.

Beowulf 2574 Dær he þy fyrste forman dogore wealdan moste. *c* 897 ÆLFRED tr. *Gregory's Past C* 377 Ðif hwelc folc bið mid hungre ȝeswæȝe, & hwa his hwæȝe ȝehyt & oðhielt, hu ne wilt he hiera deaðes? *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 760 Þæs ðu wealdest. *c* 1000 *Instit Pol.* xxv in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II 340/14 Syndon . . cyrcan . wace ȝegriðode . . wa þam þe þæs wealt *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þurh mannes gemeleste . and naht bi his aȝene wille . deað him wes iwealde. *c* 1275 in *O. E Misc.* 101 Bidde we alle þen heye kyng þat welde schal þe laste dom. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 811 For synne he set hymself in vayn, That neuer hade non hymself to wolde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 419 He may no werk soche wilde 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol. 22 All is wele done, God wait, weild he his will

† **b.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To occupy oneself, be doing; to act, do, fare (well, etc.); to 'manage'.

This use does not seem to be continuous with the intr. sense of OE. *wealdan* 'to contrive or manage to do something expressed or implied'.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1803 Howe shuld o sely lombe, a-mong wolvis weld, And scapen vn-I-harmyd? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 339 Now lycht, now sadd; now blisful, now in baill, Nowe weildand weyle; now calde weddyr, now hett *a* 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam.* I. 351 Quham god of mycht bade wald and virke & leffe In wytnes of adame and of eue. 1565 *Satyr Poems Reform.* I. 407 Rather given whollie to weld wth the sworde, Then worke that wisdome have firmelie affied. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v. 93 Although he weelded wel in fight. 1613 P. FORBES *Comm. Rev.* Ep. Ded, The inexpert student, in search of letters weilding amidst infinite variety, is cast in such doubt of choise.

† **4.** *trans.* To direct the movement or action of, to control; to use, have the use of, as a bodily member or a faculty; to lead, guide, direct; *occas.* to hold in check; *gen.* to deal with, have to do with; to deal with successfully, manage. *Obs.*, or *dial.* exc. as in 5.

Here are included various shades of meaning, *lit* and *fig.* see also below. In quot 1530, to inflect grammatically. In OE const. gen

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix § 8 Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3093 His ne ssolleþ abbe þe leste ston þe wule ich may weld [*v r* wolde] min hond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somn. T.* 239 In our Chapitre praye we . To crist þat he thee sende heele and myght Thy body for to wealden *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 196 Then callyd þe norys to þe modyr, and bade hur helpe hur forto folde þe chyldys clopis; for scho was to woke, and myght not welde hom. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 450 Quhill I may my wit wald, I think my fredome to hald. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 77 Than suld I waill ane . . That suld my womanheid weild 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII xii 129 The wond tarreis Enes sum deyll . To weild hys kne maid sum impedyment. 1530 PALSGR. Ded. A ii b, How to welde hym [*sc.* a frenche worde], in his cases, gendre, nombres, modes, tenses, and persons. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II 529 So sayd she, and gan to welde Hym aged man, and in the sacred seat hym set and helde. 1582 T. HOWELL *Deuises* G iii b, Let wisedome welde your wit 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 130 Loue will not be drawne, but must be ledde, And Bregog did so well her fancie weld, That her good will he got her first to wedde. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 663/2 According to the quantitye of such land, as euerye man shalbe founde able to weelde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X iii. I. 272 The very Ægles, not able to weld the prey that they have seazed upon, are together with it drawne under the water. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* ii. 131 Her new-beginning banke her water scarcely weelds. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* VII. xli, Her daughters. Much pain'd themselves her stumbling feet to weeld. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. v 326 It is no shame for one to admit a partner in that weighty work, which he cannot weild by himself. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II 449 Whose mind was strong to weild all science 1891 *Sheffield Glass.*, Suppl., A farmer living at Ashover, in Derbyshire, said to me, 'There's no farm I could ha' liked better if I could only ha' welded it'.

† **b.** *refl.* in various senses (see above); *occas* to conduct oneself, behave. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Vertues* (1888) 51 He lai alswa ðat child ðe nan god ne cann, ne speken ne mai, ne ieien, ne him seluen wealden. 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 368 Whan þow ert of swich elde, þat þow miȝt þe self wilde, And ert of age. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 24358 (Fairf) Þorou mi hert I felde hit stange My-self I miȝt noȝt welde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8655 His sheld on his shulders shot was behynd, And his brest left bare, . . To weld hym more wisly þat worthy to lede 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 20587 Somme be lame, and feble . . And somme strong, and gon vp-ryht, And many welde hem sylff ryht wel *c* 1430 *How Good Wyfe taught Dau* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 46 So wysely thee welde That þy frendys haue Ioy of thee. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* II ii (1552) 60 b, Nether can it welde, or helpe it selfe to come forthe. 1647 HARVEY *Sch of Heart* VI iii, The limbs unable are themselves to welld [*rime* swell'd]

† **c.** To carry (something heavy or requiring effort) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 11311 Þa Troinisce men duden of þan wilden al heora iwilla, to þan scipen wælden [*later text* to þe sipes ladden so moche so iwolden] *Ibid* 21874 Heo heore wæx fæire welden to volde [*later text* hire her faire al hii toteie]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 272 She wolde kille Leons leopardes and Beres And in hir Armes weelde hem at hir wille. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 838 þan Alexander Wynnes him vp a wardrere he walt in his handis. 1592 KYD *Sp. Tyrag* I iv, I tooke him up, and wound him in mine armes; And welding him unto my priuate tent, There laid him downe.

† **d.** To express, utter. *Obs. rare.*

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v 77 To the Gods he wold not weeld his thought. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 121 The best are mute, And may not weld the greatnes of her praise. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I 1 56 Sir, I loue you more then word can weild ye matter *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1672) 95 Outwent the Townsmen all in Starch, . . into the Field, Where one a Speech could hardly wield.

5 To use or handle with skill and effect, to manage, actuate, ply (a weapon, tool, or instrument, now always one held or carried in the hand). (The current sense.)

In OE. const. gen, dat., or instrumental

Beowulf 2038 þenden hie ðam wæpnum wealdan moston. *a* 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 83 Þa hwile þe hi wæpna wealdan moston. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1436 Nou ich am up to þat helde Cumen, that ich may wepne welde 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 Sex ȝere was he kyng, with werre weldid þe scheld. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 97 He left nane mycht vapnys welde *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2000 *Ariadne*, He hath Rovme To welde an axe or swerde or staffe or knyffe *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 652 Wele & wiȝtly in were to welden a spere. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. VII. 1304 A childe þat wapynnys mycht noucht wichtly waulde. *c* 1425 *Non-Cycle Myst Plays* (1909) 22/82 Worklooms for to work and weeld. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. II 340 Is there ony of you here that wille take vpon hym to welde this shelde? 1563 P. WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon.* 74 Muche lesse the slingers can wild their slinges ; being hindered of the Souldiers. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I iii. 24 O base hungarian wight: wilt yu the spigot wield? 1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 275 Monstrouse cudgells as bigge as the partie is well able to wild. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri* 251 We can tell better how to weald our owne weapons. 1736 GRAY *Statius* I x Whoe'er the quoit can wield, And furthest send its weight 1784 COWPER *Task* III 636 Strength may wield the pond'rous spade 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* Prol xxx, A potent wand doth Sorrow wield. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xxii 159 Never wielding my hatchet until my balance was secured

b. *To wield a* or *the sceptre* (and similar phrases): to exercise supreme authority, to reign or rule (also *fig*). Cf SWAY *v.* 8

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV vi 73 His Head by nature fram'd to weare a Crowne, His Hand to wield a Scepter. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I xxix, Edward the third being dead, had left this child The crowne and Scepter of this Realme to wield. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old, Old Man* C 4, How he and 's son th' eighth Henry, here did wield The Scepter. 1809 SYD SMITH *Serm.* I 64 Providence . gives to many a man a soul far better than his birth, compelling him to dig with a spade, who had better have wielded a sceptre 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* VII, The late prime favourite of England, who wielded her general's staff and controlled her parliaments. 1858 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) III I 28 The intellectual sceptre of Germany was wielded by a new nobility

c. To exercise (power, authority, influence).

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* II. 9 He forbiddeth them not to exercise rule ouer their seruants, but only teacheth them after what manner to weld their authoritie. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* III xxii (R.) To wield power innocently, . . for the maintenance of right, for the suppression of injury, is a matter of no small skill. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem* IV. (1852) 97 Physical power wielded by an omnipotent Being . must overcome every possible obstacle 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz* II. VI 412 Over the inferior order of minds, they still wield great influence 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng.* I 100 Wielding an authority which he had no just right to wield 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I § 6 53 Dunstan wielded for sixteen years the secular and ecclesiastical powers of the realm.

d. To use after the fashion of a tool or weapon for the performance of something

1601 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II xlix. N n 3 b, I am the veriest bungler . . *that* euer welded tongue 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III I 354 Wielding the strength and representing the dignity of the city of London. 1857 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* IV VII § 13 343 Wielding the learning of the old times with incomparable facility. 1872 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 725 The dorsal ribs [of serpents] wielded by . . powerful muscles perform the office of internal legs. 1882 PEBODY *Engl. Journalism* xxiii. 183 A trained soldier wielding a graphic and powerful pen 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 588 [The] increasing importance of the middle classes, as they wielded more efficiently capital and machinery 1918 A. MENZIES *Calvin* 396 Who could wield such scathing invective?

Hence **Wie·lded** *ppl. a.*; also (*nonce-wds.*) **Wie·ldable** *a.*, capable of being wielded, † **Wie·ldance**, the action of wielding.

1800 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem W. Taylor* I. 325 As easy and as *wieldable as blank verse *c* 1625 BP HALL *St Paul's Combat* II. Wks 1634 II. 451 This spirituall edge shall either turne againe, or (through our weake *weildance) not enter the stubburne and thick hide of obdured hearts. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* lxvi, May never saw dismember thee, Nor *wielded axe disjoint.

Wielder (wī·ldəɹ). Forms. see WIELD *v.*; 4 -ere, 5 -are, -ire 5–6 -ar, 5– -er [f. WIELD *v.* + -ER [1].] One who wields, in various senses.

† **1.** A ruler, governor, master; sometimes applied to God; *locally*, a manager (?) *Obs.*

13 *E E Allit P C.* 129 þe welder of wyt, þat wot alle þynges. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* I. 3 The oxe knæ his weldere, and the asse the cracche of his lord *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1608 þe lege Emperoure, þe wildire [*v r* welder] of all þe werde. 1402 in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 78 As that we were welders and lordes of alle 1593 Q. ELIZ *Boeth.* I met. v. 44 O weldar, apeace the Roring floudes 1600 BRETON *Melancholike Humours* Wks (Grosart) I. 9/1 They, like the wielders of the world, command, and haue their will 1723 SWIFT *Argts. Power Bps.* Wks. 1841 II 219/1 Such tenants, generally speaking, have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the welder (as they call him), who sits at a rack-rent 1823–49 LINGARD *Hist. Eng* (1855) I II 52/1 The title of Bretwalda, the wielder or sovereign of Britain.

† **2.** The author or cause *of* something. *Obs rare.*

1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* XVII. 53 The veildars of yis greif

3. One who uses or actuates skilfully const. *of* (a weapon, instrument, etc.); also *fig.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 He is the free wielder of all the powers of a free .people. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Westw Ho!* (1858) 303 These are the high aims of fiction in the hands of its master wielders 1862 R. W. PROCTER *Our Turf, Stage & Ring* 81 The rough-hewn wielders of the spade. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow bound* 438 Brisk wielder of the birch and rule, The master of the district school. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* VIII. 166 The Zanzibari's Sword is dangerous to the wielder 1908 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 564/2 Some able wielder of autocratic power.

Wielding (wī·ldiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WIELD *v* + -ING [1]] The action of the verb WIELD, in various senses.

† **1.** Government, power, command; possession, keeping: see WIELD *v.* B. 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 19011 Þa hædden heo . Vðer þene king wið inne heore walding [*c* 1275 weldyng] *c* 1325 *Metr Hom* I Al es loken in thi welding. Thou ert Lauerd That al ophaldes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 644 Ye haue hem in youre myght and in youre weeldynge *c* 1440 *York Myst* I. 39 And haue al welth in 3oure weledyng. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 35 In þe dukedom of Oryon moche have I in weldyng *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 59 Thys castell is at my wylddyng

2 Control, (power of) using, management, etc.: see WIELD *v.* B. 4, 5.

a 1425 *Cursor M* 13781 (Trin.) His lymmes had he so forgone þat of hem weldyng had he none 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II iv (1895) 140 Their garmentes [are] no let to the mouynge and weldynge of the bodie 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* VII 125 Areithous that bare the great and massie club, And got such praise by force and weelding good. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *South-sea House*, He was equal to the wielding of any of the most intricate accounts. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 223 Behold your armoury!—sword and lightning shaft, . And in your wielding left! 1880 TENNYSON *Brunanburh* XI, The wielding of weapons.

Wie·lding, *ppl a* (*sb*) [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That wields; † ruling, governing; as *sb.* a ruler, governor (see WALDEND); in quot. 1622, ? faring, 'doing' (well). (See also ALL-WIELDING)

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1011 Mihtig god, waldende god. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 328 Se Waldenda Dihten *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5206 Of egypti Es he huand and maister weldand *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III 1832, I be-leve In þe father, þat is of all wyldyng. 1622 WITHER *Faire Virtue* B 2, A faire weilding-tree

† **Wie·ldless,** *a. Obs.* [f. WIELD *v.* + -LESS] That cannot be wielded; unmanageable, uncontrollable, unwieldy.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX 740 Down sinks the weldlesse weight. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Lucia* (1876) 36 The warlike Mars, can weildles weapons guide. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV iii 19 With the weight of his owne weeldlesse might, He falleth nigh to ground.

† **Wieldly,** *a Obs. rare* In 5 weldely. [f. WIELD *v.* + -LY [1]. Cf. *unweildly.*] = WIELDY 2 (quot. *c* 1440).

† **Wie·ldness.** *Obs.* In 4 weld-, weildnes [f. WIELD *a* + -NESS. Cf. OE *waldnus* 'dominatio'.] Command, control, possession

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13781 Sua herd him was his limes þan þat he o þaim had weldnes nan. *Ibid* 23641 [Þe gode] þis sal haf weldnes of all wale, [Þe wicked] þai sal vnweldid be wit bale.

† **Wie·ldsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. WIELD *v.* + -SOME] = WIELDY 3.

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* 99 b, The Galleyes wherof the facion was more straunge to the sauage Britons, and the mouing more redy and wieldsome [*et motus ad usum expeditior*]

Wieldy (wī·ldi), *a.* Forms: 4–6 weldy (6 -ie), 5 weeldy, 6 wyldy, 7 wieldie, weildy, 7– wieldy. [f. WIELD *v.* + -Y [1]. Cf. MLG. *weldich* etc., and UNWIELDY.]

1. Capable of easily 'wielding' one's body or limbs, or a weapon, etc ; vigorous, active, agile, nimble. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 636 So fressh so yong so weldy semed he 1422 YONGE *Secr Secr* XXIII 154 Where ben the Weldy Werriours? *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XII. 57 Eche man That weren weldy Armes to bere. 1528 MORE *Dyalogc* I Wks 153 The hole body is the moie wyldy and lusty by some kynde of exercise 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 75 Armd like youthfull Troyilus And fresh as he , As stirring, weldie, and as cheualrous As Chaucer makes him 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* (1867) 79 By reason of our burden we are less wieldy and more unapt to make any resistance

†**2** ? Requiring strength to wield, heavy or bulky ; wielded with force, powerful *Obs*

c 1440 *Partonope* 3876 (Univ. Coll MS) A-boute hys nekk heng a sheelde . And hit was full weeldy [*v r* weldely]. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld Chandos* 57 [He] did stand To his defence, when slaine was euerie mate With weldie axe.

3. Easily wielded, controlled, or handled, manageable ; handy. [In later use a back-formation from *unwieldy*]

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* H iv, When you breake a colte, you firste beate him for his wildnes, and afterward being weldy do cherish your hobby 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 183 The boat, wieldie and fit for speed 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* III v 28 In the Choice of a Sword, we take care that it be weildy 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 286 Their javelins lessen'd to a wieldy length. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopodr* v § 2. 192 One mighty league, in one body wieldy, tractable, governable 1903 *Times Lit. Suppl* 19 June 189/1 For its bulk it is admirably wieldy and light in hand.

¶ Erroneously used for *unwieldy.*

1687 WOOD *Life* (O H S) III. 227 [He] being fat and weildy, could not ride or walk as the others could

Wiele, Wier, Wierangel, -gle, Wierd, Wiery, Wiese, Wiesshe, Wiet, Wietch, Wieth, obs ff. WILE, WEIR, WIRE, WARIANGLE, WEIRD, WIRY, WISE, WISH *v.*, WIT *v.*, WICH, WITHE.

Wife (wəif), *sb.* Pl **wives** (wəivz). Forms: *Sing. a* 1–5 (6 *Sc*) wif, 3–5 wiif, 3–6 wyf, 4–6 wyff(e, wyfe, (chiefly *Sc.*) vif, vyf(e, 5–6 wiff(e, 6 *Sc.* vyff, (1, 4 wiif, 4 vijfe, whife, wieffe, wyefe, weyffe, 4–5 weife, wiue, wyue, 5 wyif, wyyfe, wy3ffe, whyf(f)e, 5–7 wiefe, 6 wieff, 6–7 wief), 4– wife. *Gen.* 1–7 wifes, 3–7 wiues, (4 wiuis, wyuys), 4–5 wijfes, wyues, 4–6 wyfes, 5–6 *Sc.* wyf(f)is, 7 wives, 8 wive's, 8– wife's ; *uninflected* 4 wijf, 4–5 wife. *Pl.* 1–3 wif, 2–7 wifes, 3–7 wiues, 4–5 *Sc.* wyffis, 4–6 wyfes, wyues, wifis, *Sc* wiffis, 5–6 *Sc.* wyfis, (4 wijf(e)s, vijfes, wiuis, wiuus, wiwes, vyues, *Sc.* vifis, 5 wifs, wifys, wyuys, 5–6 -is, 6 *Sc.* vyffis, vyfues, vyuis, 7 wiefs), 7– wives. *Gen.* 1 wi(1)fa, 3 wife, wiue, 3 wiuene; 4–7 wives, 8– wives'. [OE. *wif* str n. = OFris , OS. *wif*, (LG. *wief*, Du. *wijf*), OHG., MHG. *wip* (G. *weib*), ON *vif* (Sw. *vif*, Da. *vив*) ; not in Gothic (which uses *qinō* 'mulier' QUEAN and *qēns* 'uxor' QUEEN *sb*) ; of obscure origin.]

1. A woman formerly in general sense ; in later use restricted to a woman of humble rank or 'of low employment' (J.), esp. one engaged in the sale of some commodity. Now *dial* , exc. with prefixed descriptive word, esp. in compounds such as ALE-WIFE[1], APPLE-*wife*, FISHWIFE, OLD WIFE, OYSTER-*wife*, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* A 646 *Anus*, aldwif. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXIII, Seo ærest wiifa [L *feminarum*] *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John IV 7 Cuom uif of ðær byriȝ to ladanne uæter 971 *Blickl Hom.* 5 For þære synne þæs ærestan wifes *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 111 Wisdom birisað weran and clenesse birisað wifan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1507 Þa scipen todraȝen & þa wif drenchen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 158 Seint Johan baptiste, bi hwam ure Louerd seið, þet among wiuene sunes ne aros neuer betere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12904 Amang all wiue [13 . *Gött.* wiues] suns, A heier barn was neuer nan *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1713 Hw god helpen kan O mani wise wif and man *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XVIII. (*Egipciane*) 1067, I conjure þe, þat it, þat þu has hard of me, .þat þu tel nothyre to man na vyf *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 155 The wyues of the parisshe. — *Doctor's T.* 71 Whan she woxen is a wyf *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI XVIII. 2235 Þat man is noucht born of wiff Off powar to reff me my lif *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 94 Eduuard. gert sla Off man and wiif, vij thousand and fyfty. 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* I. 91 The wyfis of Dunbar. 1526 TINDALE *Rev* XVII 6, I sawe the wyfe dronke with the bloud of sayncte*s*. *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* C iij, Then came I by a wife that did costerds sell 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* XII 118 The wyfis that fostred 30w. 1625 BACON *Apophthegms* § 54 [19] Strawberrie wiues, that laid two or thiee great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest were little ones 1635 in *Daily Chron* (1908) 11 Mar. 6/7 Oyster wives, herb wives, tripe wives. 1818 KEATS *Dawlish Fair* 3 Where ginger-bread wives have a scanty sale. 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss* , *Wife*, a woman, whether married or not 'An apple wife',—'a fish wife',—' A tripe wife' 1859 TENNYSON *Gunev* 55 She .shuddered, as the village wife who cries 'I shudder, some one steps across my grave'

b. Qualified by *old*, esp in the phr. *old wives' fable, story, tale* . see OLD WIFE 1.

c 725 [see above] 1340, etc. [see OLD WIFE 2] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 220 An old wiues request 1656 MENNIS & J. SMITH *Mus Delic* (ed 2) 2 An old wifes-Tale.

2. A woman joined to a man by marriage; a married woman. Correlative of HUSBAND *sb.* 2. (The ordinary current sense.)

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* x, Hu ne liofað þin wif eac, þæs ilcan Simaches dohtor? *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp.* Matt I. 24 *Accepit coniugem suam*, feng wiue his *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt XVIII 25 Hyne het hys hlaford gesyllan, & hys wif & hys cild *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 225 Sem cham iafet and hare þreo wif *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 49 Riche men þe habbeð feire wifes and feire children *Ibid.* 129 He forseh his scuppend þurh his wifes red. *c* 1205 LAY 25 Noe & Sem Japhet & Cham & heore four wiues [*c* 1275 wifes] *Ibid.* 14142 Ich wulle.. senden after mine wiue *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1219 God him bad is wiues tale Listen *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* 30/26 To take is broþer wijf *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 918 Þou, man, has vndertaken þi wijf red [*Gött.* þi wiues rede]. 13 *E. E Allit P.* A. 785 þe lambes vyuez in blysse we bene *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 242 My menskful moder is his meke wiue 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr.* XXXVI. 192 The loue that a vif shold haue to hir spous. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon* III (1885) 114 Thair wyfes and childeren. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 417/1 A Wife modir, *socrus* 1549 *Compl. Scot* II. 24 Thou sal spouse ane vyfe, bot ane vthir sal tak hyr fra the 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 72 A good wife makth a good husbande, (they saie). 1580 in *Cath. Tractates* (S T. S) 58 Ane of Jacobs vyfues 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 16 Slaves unto their wives goods. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I 112 A man may not grant nor giue his tenements to his Wife during the couerture, for that his Wife and hee bee but one person in the Law 1628 in *Cath. Tractates* (S T. S) 273 Their wifes and bairnes. *c* 1635 SIR W POLE *Descr Devon* III (1791) 166 Sr Thomas Beamont . maried 2 wiefs 1637 *Sc Prayer Bk., Vis Sick*, Visit him, O Lord, as thou didst Peters wives mother. 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S) VII 382 His Wife's first Husband 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. VII, She passed for that Gentleman's Wife, .and yet . there were some Doubts concerning the Reality of their Marriage. 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Boarding-ho* I, He had never been married; but he was still on the look-out for a wife with money.

b. Phrases. (*a*) *To wife* (To *prep.* II b), for a wife, to be one's wife in such phrases as *to take to wife*, to marry (somewhat *arch*); †*to give* (*grant*) *to wife*, to bestow in marriage ; †*to have* (*hold*) *to wife*, to have as one's wife, be the husband of, †*to will to wife*, to desire to marry. †(*b*) *Wife's light*, a light (in a church) maintained by married women (cf *maiden's light*, MAIDEN *sb* 10). (*c*) *All the world and his wife* (humorous colloq.), all men and women, everybody : usually hyperbolically for a large and miscellaneous body or company of people of both sexes.

Also in various other phrases, as *bachelor's wife* (BACHELOR 4 b), *wife of one's bosom* (BOSOM *sb* 1 c), *wife of the left hand* (LEFT HAND 2), *man and wife* (MAN *sb*[1] 8).

(*a*) *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt XIV. 4 Nys þe alyfed hi to wife to hæbbenne *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2147 Iosep to wiue his dowter nam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8926 Þe emperour of alimayne willede to wiue [*v rr.* to his wyfe, to his wyff] Mold þe kinges doȝter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7482 I suld. giue mi doghter him to wijf. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. III. 106 3if he wilne þe to wyf, wolt þou him haue? *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1304 *Dido*, Haue ȝe nat sworn to wyue me to take? 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 217 This Steward A lusti ladi hath to wyve. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3575 He has wedded Waynore, and hyr to wyefe holdes 1415 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot.* 1430, 39/1 Huchon Fraser . God grantand, sal lede into wyf Jonet of Fentoun the systir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneas* VII VIII 61 Bot he the grant to wyf his child Lavine. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* XII. 23 In the resurrecion then whose wyfe shall she be of them? For seven had her to wyfe. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV 234 This Pandosto had to Wife a Ladie called Bellaria 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 80 ₱ 3 She..was taken to Wife by a Gentleman 1726 POPE *Odyss* XXI. 73 If I the prize, if me you seek to wife 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. I 231 James had . taken to wife the princess Mary of Modena. 1907 C. HILLTOUT *Brit N. Amer* , *Far West* X 182 Early marriages were the custom, the girls being often barely pubescent when taken to wife.

(*b*) 1547–8 in Swayne *Churchw Acc. Sarum* (1896) 275, x li. of wex for the wyfes Light

(*c*) 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* III 192 *Miss.* Pray, Madam, who were the Company? *Lady Smart.* Why, there was all the World, and his Wife. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Sir W. Scott*, 'All the world and his wife', as the proverb goes, were trying to trample upon me 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I. XVII, All the world and his wife and daughter leave cards 1912 *World* 7 May 701/1 So much has been heard of Hardelot lately that its name must be familiar to all the world and his wife.

c. *euphem.* A kept mistress, concubine.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. X 880 Bot scho wes blamyt in hir live, The bischop of Dunkeldynnis wif

†**d.** Applied as a term of affection to a female friend. *Obs.*

1592 *Wills & Inv. Durh* (Surtees 1860) 205 To Mrs. Clopton one old ryall, to hir daughter, my wiffe, Alice, one angell 1602 in *Blackw Mag* (1898) Nov 654/2, I came lately thence about a match for my wife, which is since dispatcht with younge Gifford.

e. *transf.* The female of a pair of the lower animals ; the mate of a male animal.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T* 63 As Chauntecleer among hise wyues alle Sat on his perche *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 669 Fesauntis first in Marche vppon they go Theyr wyuys 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII Prol. 159 Phebus red fowle Pykland his meyt Hys wifis, Toppa and Peitelok, hym by. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 125 The he goats . every one had his own wives. 1838 *Lett. fr Madras* (1843) 194 The monkeys were in a rage. The old father hunted his wife and children up the tree. 1870 P M DUNCAN *Blanchard's Transf. Insects* 436 Wives appear to be at a premium amongst these spiders. 1887 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag* Mar 677/1 The song-birds.. making the wood merry with their carolings to the wives and younglings in the nests.

f. *fig.* of a thing see quots. See also *Dutch wife* s v. DUTCH A. 4.

1813 in Brighton *Adm Wallis* (1892) 45 [His] wooden wife [as he sometimes called his ship]. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict Vulgar T* (ed 3), *Wife*, a fetter fixed to one leg. 1859 *Habits Gd. Society* VII (new ed) 254 The pipe is the bachelor's wife.

3. The mistress of a household ; the hostess or landlady of an inn. In quot. *c* 1430 = housewife, economist *Obs.* exc. as surviving in GOODWIFE 1, HOUSEWIFE 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom Prol. & T.* 462 A preest . Which was so plesaunt and so seruysable Vn-to the wyf where as he was at table That she wolde suffre hym no thyng for to paye. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 168 in Hazl. *E. P P* I. 191 Be thou wise wif of thin owen 1485 in *Yorks. Archæol. Soc* , *Record Ser.* XLI. 5 The wiff of this hous is your doughter and it is most metlye for you to tarye here. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* XVII. 17 The sonne of the wife of yᵉ house was sicke. 1560 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 238 The wyff of the Bell in Gracyous strett. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 48 b, The olde husbandes vsed , to iudge, that where they founde the garden out of order, the wyfe of the house was no good huswyfe 1620 *Freer Rush* 14 He called the wife of the house and said: Mistresse, I pray you fill a pottle of wine

4. Collectors' name for a moth, *Catocala nupta*, also called Willow Red Underwing.

1832 RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 99 The Wife .appears among willows the beginning of August.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* (*a*) of or pertaining to a wife or wives, as WIFEKIN, WIFTHING ; (*b*) appositive = 'that is a wife', as *wife slave, -whore* (†*-houre*). **b** *obj.* (*a*) with agent-n , as *wife-beater, -broker, -hunter, -seeker* ; (*b*) with n. of action, as *wife-beating* sb., *-murder, -purchase, -slaughter* ; (*c*) with pr. pple , as *wife-beating, -hunting* adjs. **c.** *instr.* = 'with or by a wife', as *wife-awed, -worn* adjs. **d** Special Combs.: **wife-bound** *a.*, bound or united to a wife, married; **wife-carl** *Sc.*, a man who occupies himself with a woman's or housewife's work, a 'cotquean'; **wife-old** *a., Sc.*, old enough to be a wife, of marriageable age; **wife-ridden** *a.*, tyrannized over by one's wife, 'hen-pecked'; **wife-widow** (*nonce-wd.*), a wife living apart from her husband.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 370 She brought her *wife-awd husband, Neleus. 1892 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 21 Nov. 4/1 If the whipping-post has a mission, it is for the punishment of *wife-beaters. 1882 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Khems* IV. 199, I asked whether there was much *wife-beating among the natives of Egypt. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. *Walks, Shaw*, An assurance of tenderness and protection such as no *wife-beating tyrant ever could inspire. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* IV. 343 A *wifebound man. 1700 T BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem.* VII (1709) 63 These Marriage-Huckesters, or *Wife-brokers. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 351, I maid that *wif carll to werk all womenis werkis. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XIV, An ye will be a wife-carle, and buy fish at your ain hands. 1826 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) II. 171 Young *wife-hunters, in search of rich and ugly old women. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 212 *Wife-hunting, as the rumour ran, was he 1907 E. V. LUCAS *Swan & Friends* 90 Having loved in vain a lady whom he met at Shaftesbury while on a wife-hunting expedition 1871 C KINGSLEY *At Last* X, *Wife-murder is but too common among these Hindoos. 1901 EDEN PHILLPOTTS *Striking Hours* 32, I was *wife-auld, an' a peart gal very interested in men-folk 1891 WESTERMARCK *Hist Hum Marr* (ed 2) 382 *Wife-purchase and husband-purchase still persist. , though in disguised forms. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* V. XIII, By Heav'n I'll not be *Wife-ridden 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 231 The profession of the *wife-seeker was greatly in his favor. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Num. V. *comm* , God ordained this law to avoid *wiveslaughter 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 6 Aug 1/3 He retires from work..and purchases *wife-slaves to maintain him in idleness 13 *Sir Benes* (A.) 310 Alle *wif houren þe deuel of helle ich hii be-take. 1875 TENNYSON *Q Mary* III 1, If this Philip Left Mary a *wife widow here alone 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 27 Our considerate, I dare not say *wife-worne Commons.

Hence **Wifekin, Wifelet, Wifeling, Wifelkin** (*dial.*), as terms of endearment = little wife; **Wifeship**, the position or relation of a wife; **Wifeward** *adv.*, towards or to one's wife. (All *nonce-wds.*)

1829 CARLYLE in *Love Lett T. C.* (1909) II. App. 355 *Wifekin waits and coffee simmers. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct 5/6 With *wifelet and chubby children. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* II IV. 226 If. some *wifeling or childling be granted you 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* V, Leave him to me, *wifelkin 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig Psalter* VII 315 The figures of sonship and *wifeship were no longer adequate to express Israel's relation to its Lord 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* etc (1888) 48 [He] travelled *wifeward.

†**Wife,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr* To take a wife, to marry : = WIVE *v.* 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 263 Þey kepeþ besiliche here children, and suffreth hem nouȝt to wyfe wiþ ynne foure and twenty ȝere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII. 97 It is sayde full ryfe, 'a man may not wyfe And also thryfe, And all in a yere.' 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq* (1878) I. 348 *Eu.* An't you weary of wifeing? *Po.* If this Eighth should die to Day I would marry the Ninth to-Morrow

2. *Wife it* . to play the wife, act as a wife.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* C 3, I should Wife it as fine as any woman could.

Wifedom (wəi fdəm). [f. WIFE *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The position or condition of a wife, married

state (of a woman); the character or qualities of a wife: = WIFEHOOD 1, 2.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 114 Joy and merriness are not for me, nor wedded wifedom. 1887 *Contemp Rev* Jan 114 This essential for good wifedom is also an essential for good womanhood. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug. 7/6 Unfettered by the cares of wifedom and motherhood

2. Wives collectively, married women as a class

1892 EBSWORTH *Roxb Ball.* VII. 489 The new race of Wifedom is sadly degenerating 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III ii, A circle of official wifedom

† **Wifehead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. WIFE *sb* + -HEAD.] = next.

14 . *Chaucer's L. G. W* Prol 253 (Selden MS), Pennolope and Marcia Catoun, Make of 3our wyfhede no comparison. *Ibid.* 545, 691, 1687.

Wifehood (wəi·fhud). Forms: see WIFE *sb.* and -HOOD; also 6 wiue-, 7 wivehood. [f. WIFE *sb.* + -HOOD. (OE. had *wífhād* womanhood)]

1. The position or condition of a wife; married state (of a woman).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 51 Fro ferst that sche wifhode tok. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 526/2 Wyyfhood, *uxoratus* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV 305 To restore her to her Virgin State by my confession, after her Wifehood had been reported to her Uncle 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II. 356, I ask for love . For wifehood. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 30 Apr. 4/5 Her daughter has now grown to womanhood, and to-day enters upon the sacred duties of wifehood.

2. The character of, or befitting, a wife; 'behaviour becoming to a wife' (J); wifeliness.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* Prol. 253 Penolope & Marcia catoun Mak of 3oure wyfhod no comparisoun 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 74 Wifhode is lore In me, which whilom was honeste. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 3 The vertue of chast loue, And wiuehood true. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi, Thou, onely art to heare, not speake a word, on your wiue-hood, wife. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV iv, She hath neither manners, honesty, behaviour, Wife-hood, nor womanhood. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 12 The stately flower Of perfect wifehood 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* IV. 107 Plutarch's Life of Cleomenes contains two historical pictures of heroic wifehood.

Wifekin. see after WIFE *sb.*

Wifeless (wəi·fləs), *a.* Forms: see WIFE *sb*; also 5–6 wyue-, 5–7 wiue-, wiveles, -less(e. [OE. *wíflēas*, f. *wíf* WIFE *sb* + *-lēas* -LESS] Having no wife; unmarried, celibate; *rarely*, deprived or bereaved of, or not accompanied by, one's wife **a.** of a man.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 190 Wunige he a syððan wifleas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26282 He þat slas his aun wijf, He agh be wifeles al his liif *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* I. 364 Þei ben dowid and wyflees ayens Goddis autorite *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch T* 4 Sixty yeer a wyflees man was hee *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1090 Agea was enterid, And ffawnus lyvid wyfles 1480 *Rob. Devyll* 25 in Hazl. *E P. P* I. 219 Wyueles longe .. haue I taryed, And lyued sole, without any mate 1574 T. NEWTON *Health Mag* V 113 b, Wiuelesse Bachelers and husbandlesse maydens 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. 410 They liue on almes, ..They are wiuelesse *a* 1623 H SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 169 He was then Wifeless. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* XVIII, Many of the married fellows do not appear to be a whit happier than your wifeless men. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 459 Wifeless, friendless, flaggonless, .Not quite bookless, though. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1362 A lonely man Wifeless and heirless.

b. of life, state, etc.

1546 BALE *Engl Votaries* Pref 4 Their vowed wyuelesse and husbandelesse chastyte 1548 CROWLEY *Confut Shaxton* H vj b, The gyft of wyueles lyfe. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimonie* Ttt 1j, They in theyr wiuelesse state run into open abhominations. 1840 HOOD *Our Lady's Chapel* 13 Whose mouldy, wifeless husbandry but yields Beans, peas, potatoes, mangel-wurzel, rye.

¶ Catachrestically used of a woman: That is not a wife; unmarried.

‖ 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxii, A wifeless mother

Hence **Wi·felessness**, wifeless condition.

1886 'M. GRAY' *Silence of Dean Maitland* III. ii, His six years' wifelessness had weighed sorely upon him.

Wifelet, Wifeling. see after WIFE *sb.*

Wifelike (wəi·fləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. WIFE *sb.* + -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling, or having the character of, a wife; characteristic of or befitting a wife.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 138 Thy rare qualities, . Thy meeknesse Saint-like, Wife-like Gouernment 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) II. 190 With a kind of bitter raillery he treated her wife like fears. 1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. V. 37 Her heart swelling with wifelike pride

B. *adv.* In the manner of a wife.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. [VIII] 138 Nor canst thou skale our turrets tops nor leade the wiues to Fleete Of valiant men; that wifelike fear'st my aduerse charge to meete. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii 8 She vndergoes More Goddesse-like, then Wife like; such Assaults As would take in some Vertue 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 808 When she laid, Wifelike, her hand in one of his

Wifely (wəi·fli), *a.* Forms: see WIFE *sb.*; also 6 wyue-, 6–7 wiue-, 7–8 wively. [OE. *wíflic*: see WIFE *sb.* and -LY 1. Cf. OHG *wíblich* (MHG. *wíplich*, G. *weiblich*), Du. *wijfelijk*.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to a woman or women; womanly, feminine. *Obs. rare* (exc OE.)

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I. II § 2 Ac hio mid wiflice mōde wæs feohtende on þæt underiende folc Æthiopiam *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xx. § 2 Þæt he ne furþum wiflice hade. arede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. VII. 7 All inflambit in ire and wyfly thochtis [L. *femineæ curæque iræque*] 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. XXII (S.T.S.) I. 123 The victorie of þis wyfelie contencioun [L. *muliebris certaminis*] was gevin to lucres

2 Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a wife.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX 505 *Matronalis*, wiflicre. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1737 *Lucrece*, Hire wifly chastite *Ibid* 1843 Hir hert was so wyfely and so trewe. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par 1 Cor* VII. 12–16 Howe knowest thou whether thou shalt. by wyuely loue, cause thy husbande to amende? 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur.* XXI XIII, Against all wiuely care she lets her raging loue to raunge. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 1313 Wively Patience 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Duchess May* LXV, Wifely prayer meets deathly need! 1863 MISS YONGE *Chr. Names* II iv. 142 A picture of wifely patience 1872 JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I ii. 21 The duty of wifely submissiveness to marital authority was impressively inculcated.

3. Having the character befitting a wife, such as a wife should be.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* X xl, Where she a maiden wife might liue, and wifely maid 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* XVII, A wifely wife, a motherly mother, and above all, a lady. 1871 H. B FORMAN *Living Poets* 231 Lest our wives and daughters should lose delicacy or refinement, become less wifely and daughterly.

Hence † **Wifelihead** (wive-), **Wifeliness**, wifely character or quality.

1557 *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 204 Whose perfect vertues So did adorne that humble *wiuelyhed 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 604 With a wife I look to find all *wifelinesse 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* XXII, Mossy beamed with gentle wifeliness. 'You needn't tell me how to appreciate my husband, Mr. Royds'

† **Wi·fely**, *adv. Obs. rare.* In 5 wyuly. [f. WIFE *sb.* + -LY 2. (OE. had *wíflice* 'muliebriter'.)] As a wife.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3359 Thou shalt haue..me .wyuly to weld; & I the wed shall

Wifeship, Wifeward · see after WIFE *sb.*

Wiff(e, obs forms of WIFE.

Wiffin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of WEAVE *v.*

Wifie (wəi fi). Also wifey, wify. [f WIFE *sb.* + -IE, -Y 6.] Little wife: used as a term of endearment for a wife.

1825 JAMIESON, *Wifie*, a diminutive from *wife*; generally expressive of smallness of size, but sometimes merely a fondling term, S *wifie*. [The accompanying quot for *wifie* is dubious] 1841 TUPPER *Twins* VI, Turn bachelor again, leave wifey at home. 1862 E. B RAMSAY *Remin* I. I. 13 Whaur's the auld wifie? 1888 MRS. H. WARD *Robt Elsmere* XIX, I know you have worries of your own, wifie

Wifish (wəi·fiʃ), *a.* Forms. 6 wyuysh, -ish, 7 wiuish, wivish, 8– wifish, (9 *erron.* wifeish). [f. WIFE *sb.* + -ISH 1. Earlier *wivish*; cf. *thievish* from *thief.*]

†**1.** Belonging to or characteristic of a woman; womanly; in depreciatory sense, womanish *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc* VII. 21 She exorted .them boldly and stedfastly, wakynge vp hir wyuysh thought with a manly stomacke. ? 1560 — *Treat. Death* III v. 264 To wayte stil till heauinesse forget itselfe, is a wyuish thinge: ..to brydle it by times, beseemeth the..sobernesse of a man.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of, or having the character of, a wife. (Usually in more or less depreciatory sense: see -ISH 1 2.) † In quot. 1616, Too devoted or submissive to one's wife.

1616 T. SCOTT *Christs Pol* 17 The Prophet would not haue any wise man to be so wiuish, and so wedded to the loue of his wife. 1664 N B *St Athanasius* 213 [She] by her wivish and womanish solicitations .hampered Valentinian. 1773 in *Early Diary Fr Burney* (1889) I. 192 We used to wonder at Hetty's being so wifish. 1797 in C K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) I. 245 With a true wifish submission to your judgment. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* XXVII, The mother's wifeish lines would, perhaps, have been tested in a furnace.

† **Wifkin.** *Obs.* [OE *wífcyn(n*: see WIFE *sb* and KIN *sb.*1] Womankind, women collectively

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* I. 1, Þæt hi. of þam wifcynne him cyming curan. 971 *Blickl Hom* 143 Þu eart gebletsod betuh ealle wifcyn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 656 Wið-uten wifkin and childre smale. *Ibid.* 1177 No3t wif-kinnes non biðe ne nam.

† **Wife.** *Obs.* Also 4 wefle, 4–5 wyfle, 5 wyfele. [OE. *wífel*, f. OTeut. stem *wīb-* (cf. ON. *vífr* sword) :— Indo-eur. *wīp-* to wave, swing, shake (cf. Skr. *vīp* switch, rod, shaft of an arrow): see WAIVE *v.*2

Parallels to the formation with the suffix *-il-* are found in MDu., MLG *weifelen* to sway, wobble, waver, early mod G. *weibeln*, OHG *weibil* (MHG *weibel*) apparitor, summoner, ON. *vífl* cudgel, bat.]

A dart, javelin, spear; a battle-axe.

c 1000 *Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 432 *Spiculo*, gare *vel* wifele. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4383 Wyþ wyfles strike, wyþ axes hewe. *c* 1365 in Hudson & Tingey *Rec. Norwich* (1906) I. 396 Roger servant of William de ... sword, coutel, wefle. *c* 1400 *Sowdone* 2650 With Wifles, Fauchons, Gauylokes and Dartes *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 526/2 Wyfle, wepene ., *bipennis* 1449 *Paston Lett.* Suppl (1901) 24 That she shuld make here men to leue here wyfeles and here jackes *c* 1460 *Inwent Sir J. Fastolfe* in *Archæologia* XXI. 272 Item, j Borespere Item, vj Wifles.

Wifman(n, **-mon**, obs. ff. WOMAN.

Wift, *sb.*, variant of WHIFT *sb.*

1644 *True Narr Seige Plymouth* 5 Having..given a signe . by hanging out a Wift, that he was in distresse. 1901 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Adv.* vii, There's the barque that fouled us last night, sir. She's got a wift at her mizzen-peak 1905 *Westm Gaz* 16 June 2/1 A wift of white foam.

Wift, *v. Obs.* or *dial* Also 6 wyfft. [Onomatopœic] *intr.* †**a.** To turn aside or go astray (*obs.*). **b.** To move lightly to and fro, or along; to waver; to drift.

1554–8 in *Songs & Ball Phil & Mary* (Roxb.) 4 To walke the wurthy wayes, and frame them not to wyfft. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* XVI. v 63 Dragons, wrought with woufe of purple thred, .leaving their winding tailes to wift in the wind. 1864 *Harland's Lanc Lyrics* (1866) 234 An' tell me, while thae 'rt wiftin' on, Heaw things are deawn i' Howden Dale

† **Wifthing.** *Obs.* [OE *wífþing*, f. WIFE *sb.* + THING *sb.*] An affair connected with a woman or wife **a** Sexual intercourse. **b.** A wedding, nuptial ceremony

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 340 Þæt þis sy to wif þingum on bysmær [*irritamentum ad coitum*] *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* II 180 Be þam men þe gelomlice wif-þing begæð [*de homine qui crebras nuptias conciliat*] *c* 1205 LAY 4444 Belin iherde of his broðer wifðinge. *Ibid* 31128 Þe wes wifðing riche.

Wig (wig), *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Forms: 4–6 wygge, 5–8 wigg, 6–7 wigge, (8 whigg, 8–9 whig), 7– wig. [a. MLG., MDu. *wigge* (Westphalian *wegge*, Du. *wig*) wedge, wedge-shaped cake, by-form of MLG. etc. *wegge* (see WEDGE *sb.*)] A kind of bun or small cake made of fine flour.

1376 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 424 Cum uno pane de obolo, vocato 'wygge' 1413 *Maldon, Essex, Court-rolls* Bundle 8 No. 1 (MS.) Ponderatores panis presentant quod . panis wastell pistoris de Writle in defectu xs; item, le wigg ejusdem in defectu, xs *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 526/2 Wygge, brede (*P.* or bunne brede) 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* II xi (1529) 63 b/2 Some wax dronk in lent of wygges & craknels. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* V. xx. 710 The workers in pastrie do vse the rising of beere to make their wigs withall. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Jack a Lent* C 3 b, His round halfe-penny loaues are transformd into sq[u]are wiggs, (which wigges like drunkards are drownd in their Ale). 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Apr, Home to the only Lenten supper I have had of wiggs and ale. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. VI 293/2 A.. Wigg is White Bread moulded long ways, and thick in the middle 1769 MRS RAFFALD *Engl Housekpr* (1778) 285 Toast a light wig 1810 A. BOSWELL *Edin* 163 Rich Whigs and Cookies smoke upon the board 1888 MRS. H WARD *Robt. Elsmere* II, An exasperating belief in the sufficiency of buttered 'whigs' and home-made marmalade for all requirements

Wig, *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 wigge, 9 wyg. [a. ON. *veggr* wall (cf. RIG *sb.*2 = ON *hrygg*). Cf. WIG-LOUSE.] Only in phr. *from wig to wall*, backwards and forwards, from pillar to post.

1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 239 Tossed from poste to piller, from wigge to wall, by a restles course of miseries 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 99 Mind what this lass has suffer'd now for you,..How she is catcht for you frae wigg to wa 1808 JAMIESON s v, A thing is said to gang frae wyg to waw, when it is moved backwards and forwards from the one wall of a house to the other.

Wig, *sb.*3 Also 8 wigg. [Shortened form of PERIWIG, as *winkle* of *periwinkle*.]

1. An artificial covering of hair for the head, worn to conceal baldness or to cover the inadequacy of the natural hair, as a part of professional, ceremonial, or formerly of fashionable, costume (as still by judges and barristers, formerly also by bishops and other clergymen), or as a disguise (as by actors on the stage): = PERIWIG 1, PERUKE 2. (See also BAG-WIG, *bob-wig* (BOB *sb.*1 4 b), FULL-BOTTOMED *wig*, TIE-WIG)

1675 *Char. Town-Gallant* 4 He. looks down with Contempt on every body, whose Wig is not right Flaxen. *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Bar-wig*, between a bob and a long one. 1710 SWIFT *City-Shower* 42 Triumphant Tories, and desponding Whigs, Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 55 Nor is thy Flaxen Wigg with Safety worn 1782 COWPER *John Gilpin* 98 Away went Gilpin, neck or nought, Away went hat and wig! 1835 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I 127 The disappearance of the bishops' wigs, which he said had done more harm to the church than anything else! 1845 J T. SMITH *Bk for Rainy Day* 93 He was a spare man, and wore a powdered club wig, similar to that worn by Tom Davies, the bookseller and biographer of Garrick 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* I, There is the registrar below the Judge, in wig and gown. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 44 Serjeant Postlethwayte—Dashing the wig oblique as he mopped his oily pate.

b. Phrases *Dash my wig(s* (colloq.), a mild imprecation (see DASH *v.*1 11). *My wig(s!* (colloq.) a meaningless expression of surprise, etc. *Wigs on the green*, a colloquial expression (orig. Irish) for coming to blows or sharp altercation (wigs being liable to fall or be pulled off in a fray).

1797 MRS M ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 75 Dash my wig, if Ainsforth is not as well-looking as your finical Welsh baronet. 1812 Dash my wigs [see DASH *v.*1 11] 1856 *Chamb Jrnl* 1 Mar 139/1 If a quarrel is foreseen as a probable contingency, it is predicted that 'there'll be wigs on the green'. 1871 HOPPE *Engl.-Deutsch. Suppl Lex., Wig*, s. my wigs! 1891 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 257, I am writing a short narrative poem. My wig! but it is garrulous. 1903 M. G. GERARD *Leaves fr. Diaries* i. 22 Whenever they saw them advancing, they felt there would be wigs on the green.

c. Jocularly applied to a (natural) head of hair, esp. of a child; hence *curly-wig*, a jocular appellation for a child with curly hair.

d. *transf.*

1823 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I 226 Those white, curled clouds, that we call Judges' Wigs. 1843 *Tait's Edin. Mag.* X. 444 Plunging his nose amidst such an enormous wig of yeast as o'ertopped his cannikin.

2 *transf.* A person who wears a wig (professionally); a dignitary *colloq.* (Cf. Bigwig.)

1828 *Sporting Mag* (N S) XXI. 323 The horrid systematic opposition to hunting, which has justly raised so great odium against the Wigs 1828 Scott *Jrnl* 18 Apr (1891) 576 Dined with the Dean of Chester There were the amiable Bishop of London, Bishop of Llandaff, the Dean of St. Paul's, and other dignitaries It was a very pleasant day—the wigs against the wits for a guinea in point of conversation 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IX. IV II 436 So the heirship fell to us, as the biggest wig in the most benighted Chancery would have to grant.

3. Technical name for the coarse hair on the shoulders of a full-grown male fur-seal, and hence for the seal itself when bearing this.

1830 N Dana *Mariner's Sk* 145 (Thornton) These old wigs are more than twice as large as the female seal 1832 C M Goodridge *Voy S Seas* 29 The dog seals are named by South Seamen Wigs. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Oct 449 At five years .what is called the 'wig'—a mass of coarse hair on the shoulders—appears,..so that it does not pay to kill an animal of this age. 1910 *Encycl Brit.* XI 352/2 The largest skins, known in the trade as 'wigs', which range up to 8 ft. in length, are uneven and weak in the fur.

4. [Cf. Wig *v.*[2] 2] A severe rebuke or scolding, ? orig. from a 'bigwig'; an act of Wigging. *slang* or *colloq.*

1804 Sir J Malcolm in *Life* (1856) I. 267 If you got a private wig about Gwalior, I shall get a dozen 1813 Moore *Twopenny Post Bag* II 52 Else, though the Pr——e be long in rigging, 'Twould take, at least, a fortnight's wigging—Two wigs to every paragraph—Before he well could get through half. 1852 Doveton *Burmese War* III. 76 At the risk of a wig in G. O, or even a court-martial 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 3/3 As often as not a 'wig' ended by the offer of a cheroot

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wig-box*, *-dresser*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-puffer*, *-tie*, *-wearer*, *-wearing*, *-weaver*, *-weaving*, *wig-like* adj; **wig-block**, a rounded block for placing a wig upon when being made or not in use; **wig-tail**, (*a*) a name for a tropic-bird, from its long tail-feathers; (*b*) the tail of a wig; **wig-sumach**, **-tree**, a name for the Venetian sumach (*Rhus Cotinus*), from its hairy inflorescence.

a 1745 Swift *Country Life* 123 Nim lost his *wig-block, Dan his jordan. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. *Country Barber*, He lived alone with no other companions than his wig-blocks and a tame starling 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 145 ₱ 4, I take the Liberty of enclosing it to you in my *Wig-Box. 1751 *Affecting Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 118 These odd Creatures [*sc.* armadillos] are cased with a covering in Shape somewhat resembling that of a travelling Wig Box. 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lii[1], Scarce anything told of the lawyer but the wig-box beside the Venus upon the middle shelf of the bookcase. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. *Country Barber*, Appointed his shaver, *wig-dresser, and wig-maker. 1853 Humphreys *Concoll Man* I xii 141 Rows of stiff *wiglike curls. 1755 Johnson, *Perukemaker*, a *wigmaker. 1828 [see *wig-dresser*]. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1785) IV 247 [He] should keep no Company, but that of Tailors, *Wig-puffers, and Milleners. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl* IX 203/2 Venetian S[umach].. known also as *Wig S[umach] or *Wig Tree 1888 *Amer. Natur.* Oct. 862 The *wig-tail, a white bird about the size of a pigeon, having two long, flexible, streamer-like tail feathers 1905 A T Sheppard *Red Cravat* III. ii 242 The powdered wig-tail poked out truculently above the red collar 1878 Browning *Poets of Crosic* CXXXVIII, Flounce Of *wig-ties and of coat-tails. 1852 S. R Maitland *Eight Ess* 236 The cap was only such an one as *wig-wearers were wont to use. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 543 Her head .indebted to some smart *wig-weaver's hand For more than half the tresses it sustains 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. *Country Barber*, His dexterity in *wig-weaving.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds*) **Wi·gdom**, judges or lawyers as a body; **Wi·gful**, as much as fills a wig; **Wi·ggish** *a.*, having the character of a wig (whence **Wi·ggishness**); **Wi·ggism**, the practice of wearing wigs; **Wi·gless** *a.*, destitute of a wig, not wearing a wig; **Wi·glet**, a little wig; **Wiglomeration** [after *conglomeration*], humorously for 'ceremonious fuss' (in legal proceedings).

1886 *Illustr Lond News* 27 Nov. 588/3 '*Wigdom', preparing for its most dignified exhibition on the Bench of the High Court of Justice 1836 E Howard *R Reefer* VII, I was told to get a *wigful of potatoes, the pedagogue coolly taking off his wig 1866 Trollope *Claverings* III, An effort to hide the *wiggishness of his wigs 1821 *New Monthly Mag* I. 573 The history of *wiggism in this country from its origin down to its decline and fall. 1825 *Ibid.* XIV. 256. 1799 E Du Bois *Piece Fans Bvog* I 224 Thrusting his *wigless head out of the window. 1813 Colman *Br Grins, Vagaries Vind* XIX, Wigless, with his cassock torn 1906 Calthrop *Engl. Costume* III. 133 In the days when to be wigless was to be undressed. 1831 *Examiner* 660/1 Disarray'd and bare Of cassock, shovel-hat, and *wiglet fair 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* VIII, He is a ward in Chancery The whole thing will be vastly ceremonious, wordy, unsatisfactory, and expensive, and I call it, in general, *Wiglomeration.

Wig (wig), *v.*[1] *dial.* Also 6 **wygge**. [See Wiggle *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To move lightly from side to side; to wag, waggle.

a 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 137 It wygges and it wagges, Lyke tawny saffron bagges. 1865 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 3), *Wig*, move off, go away. 1882 *Jamieson's Scott. Dict.*, *Wig*, *wigg*, *v.* 1. To move, shake, wag. Shetl.

Wig, *v.*[2]

1. [f. Wig *sb.*[3] 1, or back-formation on Wigged] *trans.* To supply with a wig; to put a wig upon; *spec.* to provide with wigs in preparation for a theatrical performance (with the actors or the performance as obj.).

1826 *Examiner* 119/2 Cooper performed the husband, and had to wig himself into age for the purpose 1872 E Yates *Castaway* I. I, It was Mr. Samuel's boast that he had 'wigged and painted' more 'stars' than any other man out of London 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 3 July 4/2, I have the pleasure of congratulating Mr Clarkson on having 'wigged' three operas in one evening.

2. [f Wig *sb.*[3] 4, or back-formation on Wigging] To rebuke or censure severely, scold, rate. Also rarely *intr.* with *at.* *slang* or *colloq.*

1829 *Examiner* 595/1 The *Chronicle* discovers too much disposition to what is vulgarly but expressively called, wigging us. 1831 Capt. B Hall *Voy. & Trav* I. III. 73, I had . from the first day I went afloat—a great horror at being reproached, or 'wigged', as we called it 1908 W de Morgan *Somehow Good* XXV, What are you wigging at her for? 1911 *Times* 13 Apr 9/4 A subordinate .who presumably has been severely 'wigged' by his chief

Wig, var. Whig *sb*[1]; obs. f. Whig *sb*[2]; var. Widge *dial*, beast of burden.

Wigan (wi·găn) A stout make of calico, originally manufactured at Wigan in Lancashire.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict Needlework*.

Wigen, wigeon: see Widgeon.

Wigg, obs. f. Whig, Wig.

Wigged (wigd), *a.* [f. Wig *sb.*[3] + -ed[2]] Furnished with or wearing a wig.

1777 Mme D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 192 Dr Wall was so differently wigged, that I really did not know him. 1822 Syd. Smith *Prisons* Wks 1859 I. 362/2 The judge, wigged and robed as he is, is often very inferior in acuteness to either of the persons who are pleading under him 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* XXVIII (1885) 235 Wigged heads went together in the well of the court, and papers were rustled to and fro on the table.

Wiggen, -in, dial. var. Quicken *sb* 1

Wigger, obs. dial. form of Wicker.

Wiggery (wi·gəri). [f. Wig *sb.*[3] + -ery.]

1. Wigs or false hair collectively; the practice of wearing a wig.

1775 Sturges in *Lett. Y. Granger* (1805) 168 Dr Loveday shewed me your waggery upon wiggery. 1800 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* IV. 59 When I contemplate the Female wiggery, whether it be Roman or Athenian. 1866 Trollope *Claverings* III, He had lost the hair from the crown of his head, and had preferred wiggery to baldness

2. Used by Carlyle for: Empty formality (in legal proceedings), 'red tape'.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II XVII, There is yet in venerable wigged Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of wiggeries and folly. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* VI. IX. II. 131 Long lawsuit,. lengthy law-pleadings, and much parchment and waggery.

Wigging (wi·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb. slang* or *colloq* [f. Wig *sb.*[3] 4 + -ing[1].] A severe rebuke, reproof, or reprimand; a scolding.

1813 [see Wig *sb.*[3] 4]. 1834 Marryat *Peter Simple* I iv, It was her idea, that I should have a confounded wigging and be sent on board. 1895 *Times Law Rep.* XI. 204 The clerk of the board gave these religious people a fine wigging, pointing out that in spite of their religious professions they were deliberate liars.

Wiggish, Wiggism: see after Wig *sb* 3

Wiggle (wi·g'l), *v.* Now *colloq.* or *dial.* Forms: 3–4 wigel(en, 4 wygle, -el, 7 wigle, 9 wiggle, (*Sc.* weegle). [Cognate with or a. (M)LG. *wiggelen*, MDu. *wighelen* (Du. *wiggelen*), frequentative f *wig-* (cf. LG. *wiggen*, Norw. dial. *vigge*, Wig *v.*[1]). Cf. the parallel Wag *v.*, Waggle *v.*

Some compare OE. *wicchende* (Haupt's *Zeitschrift* IX. 459/6) glossing *mutabundum*, but this is prob. an error for *cunicchende* (Napier *O. E Glosses* I. 2234)]

1. *intr.* To move to and fro or from side to side irregularly and lightly, to waggle; to walk with such a movement, to stagger, reel, also to waddle (now *dial.*); to go or move sinuously, to wriggle. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 214 Þe ȝiure glutun wigeleð [*Corpus MS.* wigleð] ase uordrunken mon. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII IX. (Add MS 27944) Centris is a serpente þat bendiþ noughte nouþer wigeleþ but holdeþ alway forþ right. 1611 [see *wiggling* ppl adj. below] 1839 in F. W. Maitland *Leslie Stephen* (1906) 25 He wished I would not read that kind of book that went wiggling from one subject to another. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* IV II, To pass the morning, to use his own quaint language, 'in making dodging calls, and wiggling round among the ladies!' 1864 Latto *Tam. Bodkin* XIV. 133, I warselled an' weegled, an' kickit, an' flang. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 340/1 He wiggled over the grass towards the concealed marksman. 1913 Mrs Stratton-Porter *Laddie* VII (1917) 122 Father..pulled his lower lip until his ears almost wiggled.

2. *trans.* To move (something) in this way; *refl.* = 1. Also *fig.*

1685 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm) I 343 A bare shift or pretence to wigle myself out of danger. *c* 1850 'Dow jr.' in Jerdan *Yankee Hum* (1853) 86 Wiggle yourselves among the three, and make headway the best way you can. 1897 Violet Hunt *Unkist, Unkind* I xii, He unhooked a Malay kris..and wiggled it about in the crack of the door.

Hence **Wi·ggling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*; also **Wi·ggle**, *sb.* an act of 'wiggling', a light wagging or wriggling movement (*to get a wiggle on*, U. S. slang, to hurry, bustle); *adj.* 'wiggling', wagging swiftly and lightly; **Wi·ggler**, something that 'wiggles'; **Wi·ggletail**, name for the larva of a gnat or mosquito.

1894 *Educator* (Philad) Feb 279 Every fleeting expression of their faces or *wiggle of their bodies 1903 A Adams *Log Cowboy* IV, Hasn't the boss got a wiggle on himself to-day' 1904 E Robins *Magnetic North* XVII 298 You can bunk early and get a four a.m wiggle on. 1888 Doughty *Trav Arabia Deserta* I 324 Butting under the mothers', teats, with their *wiggle tails 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVI. 375/2 We took a box of worms, for without one squirming *wiggler the Madame would not have secured her bass. 1884 J C Harris *Nts Uncle Remus* 172 Water too full of *wiggletails. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XVIII IX. (Bodl MS), Serpentes swymmeþ in water bi *wiglinge and foldinge of þe bodie [orig *per corporis inflexionem*]. 1894 *Educator* (Philad) Mar, The ceaseless motion—the wiggling of the child 1611 Cotgr, *Serpentant*.., wrigling, *wigling, crooking, winding 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Legacy* (repr) 51 One of those little wiggling dogs. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug 541/2 A small, wiggling fish

Wiggle-waggle (wi·g'l,wæg'l), *v. colloq.* Reduplicated form combining Wiggle *v* and Waggle *v.* (cf. LG *wigel-wageln* vb.), emphasizing the alternation of movement: used *intr.* or *trans.* So **Wiggle-waggle** *sb*, the act of 'wiggle-waggling'; also, a children's game in which the players waggle their thumbs at a word of command; **Wiggle-waggle** *a.*, that 'wiggle-waggles'; *fig* vacillating

1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss*, *Wiggle-waggle*, a tremulous undulating motion 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVI 492 Brisk holding up of fingers and turning down of thumbs, like the children's game of 'wiggle-waggle' 1778 Johnson in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* Sept., Poll is a stupid slut;..she was *wiggle-waggle, and I could never persuade her to be categorical 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Wiggle-waggle*, quivering, vibrating. 1887 *Good Words* 673 Wiggle-waggle dress-improvers. 18 . *Scotch Haggis* 95 (E.D D) *Wiggle-waggling his walking-stick over his left elbow 1847 Halliwell, *Wiggle-waggle*, to wriggle *East.* 1848 *Punch* XV. 14 The parachute .would have wiggle-waggled itself into annihilation 1897 *Outing* (U S) XXX. 224/1 It [*sc* a fish] is gently removed from the hook, and suffered to go wiggle-waggling back to its green retreats.

Wiggly (wi·gli), *a. colloq.* [f. Wiggle *v.* or *sb.* + -y[1]: cf. Waggly.] Characterized by or suggestive of 'wiggling'; (in reference to form) having small irregular undulations Also in reduplicated forms **Wiggly-waggly** (cf. prec.), **-woggly.**

1903 G H Lorimer *Lett Self-made Merch* VII. 84 A mule .. with. droopy, wiggly-woggly ears that swung in a circle as easy as if they ran on ball-bearings. 1907 *Westm. Gaz* 29 Oct 2/3 His [*sc.* a dog's] legs are wiggly. 1907 *Blackw Mag* Apr. 459/1 Black 'Arscot' tie with a white wiggly bacterial pattern. 1913 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 8 The wiggly-waggly movement of the seal's body. 1919 Christine Orr *Glorious Thing* IV, That wiggly seam down the front.

Wiggy (wi·gi), *a.* [f. Wig *sb.*[3] + -y[1].] Wearing, or distinguished by, a wig, bewigged; sometimes implying 'extremely grave, formal, or ceremonious'.

1817 Maria Edgeworth *Harrington* VI, And there's our old apothecary has taken such a fancy to her! But he's too old and wiggy 1822 *Blackw. Mag* XII 198 Those of the wisest and wig-iest members of the fraternity 1840 Mrs Gore in *New Monthly Mag.* LX 51 Powdered footmen and wiggy body-coachmen 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 473/3 Mr. Kendal, though his get-up is a little 'wiggy', remains excellent as Philippe Derblay.

Wigel, var. Wiel *Obs.*, sorcery, etc.

Wighee, wigh-hie, wighie, -y, var. Wehee.

Wigher, var. *wicker*, Whicker *v.*, to neigh

1660 *Faithf. Friends* III. II, I cut it [*sc* a tail] from a dead horse that can now neither wigher nor wag tail.

Wight (wəit), *sb. arch.* Forms: 1–5 wiht, 1, 3–5 wyht, (1 wuht), 3 (*Orm.*) wihht, (wipt, wid), 3–4 whit, wi3t(e, 4 wy3t, wyghte, wh13t, why3te, whyt, (wi3th, wi33t, wieth, wiht, with, weiht, weith), 4–6 wyght, wighte, wite, *Sc.* wycht, (8 *arch.*) wicht, 5 why3t, whiht, whyht, wyt, (whith, wyth(e, wythte), 5–6 wyte, (5–7 weight, 6 white, *Sc.* weycht), 4–wight. [OE. *wiht* m., f., n. = OS. *wiht* m. thing, pl. demons (MLG. *wicht* m., n. thing, being, creature, demon, LG. *wicht* n. girl, MDu., Du. *wicht* little child), OHG., MHG. *wiht* m., n. creature, being, thing, esp. of elves and dwarfs, (G. *wicht* m. creature, being, infant), ON. *vættr*, *véttr*, *vétr* f. living creature, thing (also in idiomatic uses and phr. *ekki vætta*, *vætiki*, *vættr* not a whit, naught, not, *vettugi* nothing, *hvatvetna* anything whatever), Goth. *waiht* n. (only in *ni*.. *waiht* nothing), *waihts* f. ἕλϭος, πρᾶγμα (*ni*... *waihtais* or *waihts* nothing); ulterior connexions uncertain. For compounds in English see Aught *sb*[2], Naught, Nought, Unwight.]

†1. A living being in general; a creature. *Obs.*

Beowulf 120 Wiht unhælo, grim and grædiᵹ *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* XVI. § 2 Nanre wuhte lichoma ne beoð þonne tederra þonne þæs monnes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 224 Swa lange swa ðu hy mid þe byrst, nan wiht yfeles þe ongean cymeð. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 273 þatt nan wihht, nan enngell, nan mann,..Ne mihhte þurrh himm sellfenn þa

Seffne godnessess shæwenn O mannkinn. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 78 (Trin. Coll. MS.) He wot hwat þencheð and hwat doð alle quike wihte. *c* 1205 LAY. 25869 Whæt ært þu fære whit? eært þu angel? eært cnih? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 87 Snailes mus & fule wiȝte [*v.r.* wihte] 13 *Northern Passion* (1913) I. 151 A neddir rampande, a lothely wyghte. 14 . *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 43/20 God saue þis place fro alle oþer wykked wytes Boþe he dayes & be nytes! *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2416 Bestes of þe se and othir wyght. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 142 Vnto man, beast & euerye liuinge wite 1586 B YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 177 Man is the onelie white whereat infinit . infortunes doe ayme at. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 15 We reduce . All men vnder the terme of Wight; all wights vnder the terme of liuing things

b. ong and chiefly with (good or bad) epithet, applied to supernatural, preternatural, or unearthly beings. *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

In the 17th c. *esp.* of the four beasts of the Apocalypse

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark VI. 49 *Phantasma*, yfel wiht 971 *Blickl. Hom* 31 Pæt manfulle wuht wolde þæt he hine weorþode. *c* 1000 *Prayer* IV. 57 (Gr.) Ðeluzon hy him æt þam ȝeleafan, forþon hy longe sculon Werȝe wihta wræce þrowian. *c* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 108/23 *Satiri, uel fauni, uel faunæ ficarii*, unfæle men, wudewasan, unfæle wihtu *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 285 (Trin. Coll. MS.) Þat beð ateliche fiend and Eiseliche wihten þo sulle þe wreche sowle isien þe sineȝeden þurh sihte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2750 Þer beþ in þe eyr an hey,. As a maner gostes, wiȝtes as it be *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 293, I crouche thee from Elues and fro wightes. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I iii. 4 The angel vpon my right syde and the fowle wyght vppon the other syde. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 13 The gods above And heauenly wights *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 92 The Wights, the Elders, and every creature in Heaven 1679 C NESSE *Antichrist* 196 Those 4 liuing wights and 24 elders. 1826 W. IRVING *Babylon* II VI. 124 Those four wights upon the white, red, black, and pale horses. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* V 147 That these were the good wights (fairies) dwelling in the court of Elfland 1894 MORRIS *Wood beyond World* XXX. 230 Our protection against uncouth wights.

c. A local name for the shrew-mouse.

1795 *Statist Acc Scot.* XIV. 317 A small species of mice, commonly called here [*sc.* Orkney] wights.

2. A human being, man or woman, person. Now *arch.* or *dial.* (often implying some contempt or commiseration).

c 1200 ORMIN 1761 Unnseȝȝenndlike mare inoh þann anu wihht maȝȝ þennkenn *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 633 Wel worþe þe wid, þad þe first taite *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 397 (Laud) Of þat fayre wihcte Al þe halle gan licte 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1792 'þat is a worde', quod þat wyȝt, 'þat worst is of alle'. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 39 Neuere werrede we wiþ wiȝth up-on erþe. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A IX. 4 3if any wiȝt wiste, where do-wel was at Inne *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 71 He neuere yet no vileynye ne sayde In al his lyf vn to no maner wight. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 978 in *Macro Plays* 106 In wo & in wrake, wyckyd wytis schal wepe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 395 Gret syn it war yon saikless wicht to sla. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXV 17, I nevir wowit weycht bot ȝow. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 614 Thou learned man, do not disdayne, To learne at me, a symple wyght. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit*, etc. 34 Away shee went a wofull wretched Wight. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Apr. 47 Of fayre Elisa be your siluer song, that blessed wight. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II i. 159 She was a wight, (if euer such wightes were) . To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* 361 The heauenly gift of God granted vnto blessed and happie weights. 1667 MILTON *P. L* II. 613 And of it self the water flies All taste of liuing wight, as once it fled The lip of Tantalus. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ii, Boreas branglit like a drunken wicht. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 165 The Wight who reads not, and but scans and spells 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* I i, No living wight, save the Ladye alone, Had dared to cross the threshold stone 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, She is a broken-down, poor, friendless wight 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 308 The unlucky wight. is doomed to speedy death.

b Applied to a thing personified. *rare. arch.*

c 1399 CHAUCER *Purse* 1 To yow, my purse, and to noon other wight Complayn I, for ye be my lady dere 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 77 Canst thou then be so vnwise to swallowe the bayte which will breede thy bane? To desire the wight that will worke thy death? 1802 WORDSW. *To the Daisy* I. II, Autumn, melancholy Wight! 1859 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (ed 4) 72 His [*sc* the worm's] place has been occupied by one Sipunculus Bernhardi, a wight of low degree.

†**3.** In advb. phrases, qualified by *no, any* (OE. *ænig wiht, nán wiht*), *a little*, or the like. (A certain) amount; for (any, a little, etc.) time or distance (See WHIT *sb*[1] I, 2.) *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXVII. § 3 Þær hi ænīȝe wuht aȝnes oððe ȝecyndelices godes an heora anwealde hæfdon 971 *Blickl. Hom* 235 Andreas, ne ȝefyrenodest þu nan wuht *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 657 [The elephant] Fiked and fonded al his miȝt, ne mai he it forden no wiȝt *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 72 Hwon ȝe nede moten speken a lutewiht. *a* 1300 *St Gregory* 703 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII 66 A litel wiȝt after þe none *Ibid.* 1152 Ich wene on lyue nys he no wiȝt *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 303 (Camb) He smot him a litel wiȝt & bed him beon a god knist *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 638 Þat monnes kuynde hedde al ariht, þat hi neore to lute ne to muche wiht 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 354 Þat we no wante no wite of worldliche fode 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 293 Yif thou me iovest ani wight, Let me of him han a sight! *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III pr. i (1868) 63 Whan they ben resseyuyd with-inne a whyht than ben they swete. *c* 1386 — *Reeve's T* 363 She was falle aslepe a lite wight. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 4701 Þo he leyde hurre doune þere to slepe a litulle whyȝt. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 472 Ector ne liked that no wight. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 154 Thai wyst no wyt quhar that thai suld him get.

†**b** *A little wight* (adj phr.) a small *Obs*

c 1205 LAY. 21991 Þer þis water wendeð, is an lutel wiht mære.

Wight (wəit), *a.* (*adv.*) *arch.* and *dial* Forms. 3–4 wiht, 3–5 wiȝt, (4 wicth, with, wiȝth, wit, *Sc.* vicht, vycht), 4–5 wyht(e, wiȝte, wyȝt(e, (vight), 4–6 wyght(e, wighte, *Sc.* wycht, 5 whught, whyght, wyt(e, whyt, white, (wygth, wyth, wythȝ, wyþtȝ, weight), 5–6 *Sc.* wichte, 4– wight, *Sc.* wicht. [a. ON *vigt* used in phrase = in self-defence, neut. of *vígr* of fighting age, skilled in arms; f. OTeut. *wīg-* (*waig-, wig-*), for other derivatives of which see WI *sb.* Other adoptions of ON. adjs. in the neuter form are *quert, scant, thwart, want.*]

1 Strong and courageous, esp in warfare; having or showing prowess; valiant, doughty, brave, bold, 'stout'. **a** of a person, esp a warrior.

c 1205 LAY 777 White wal-kempen on heora wiðer-win nan *Ibid.* 20575 Seoue þusen monnen, ohte men and wihte *Ibid.* 21359 Fif and twenti þusend whitere monnen 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 456 Mid six þousend wiȝtemen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6409 'Cheues þe', he said, 'wit man an freck And ga fight a-pon amalec' *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3293 He wist him wiȝt of dede *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 610 In Ingland þat tym ves a knycht, In ded of armys þat ves vycht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* III II 269 Thre thousande wicht men of Iuda *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 1057 Schyr Jhon the Grayme, with Wallace that was wycht *c* 1510 *Lytell Geste Robyn Hode* III 17 Say me now wyght yonge man What is now thy name? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 131 Of ane inuincible mynd, and a wichte weiriour 1601 MUNDAY & CHETTLE *Death Robt Earl of Huntington* I i, Where is Robin Hood, And yᵉ wight Scarlet? 1775 *Hobie Noble* XXIII in Child *Ballads* VII 3/1 Had he been as wight as Wallace was 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI XX, O for one hour of Wallace wight 1858 MORRIS *Def. Guenev* etc. 108 They ought to sing of him who was as wight As Launcelot or Wade.

b. of actions or personal attributes.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 10316 Knyght þat losed was of dedes wyght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* III (*Andreas*) 542 For warldis wa oþir is licht, And may be tholit with hart wycht. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1098 The worde of your werkes & your wight dedis passes o fer! 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* VIII. 12 That many ane fo in feild hes put to flycht, In weiris wicht. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 248 Quhen Eugenie had won sa wicht a victorie

2. Strong, vigorous, robust, stalwart, mighty; exercising strength, energetic (passing into 3).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9003 Sampson þat wightest was in liif. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 344 He was fayr man, and wicth 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. IX. 21 Sire worche wel-wyth þine-hande, a wiȝte man of strengthe *a* 1400 *Reliq Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 57 In þe fermory of this religyon are moo seke þan hole, mo febyll þan wighte *c* 1440 *York Myst* XVIII. 219 Are was I wayke, nowe am I wight 1486 *Bk St. Albans* C j b, It is goode to make her to mewe, bot speciallí it shall make her wight after hir soore sage. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) II 33 William wichttar wes of corss Nor Sym, and bettir knittin *a* 1600 *Floddan F.* VII (1664) 62 And of thy hands hardy and wight 1726 *Fleming's Fulfilling Script* (ed 5) Table Scots Phr., *Wight*, strong or clever.

†**b.** Powerful, forcible, violent; powerful in effect, strong. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1591 In þe wyȝt est of þe water, þe worre hade þat oþer. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 659 The Scottis all as swyne lyis droukyn thar, Off our wycht wyne. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 36 In wickit wedderis and wicht. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 786 Wachting the wyne, for it was wicht.

†**c.** Strong to resist force; strongly built or constructed; stout. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1029 Swiche meting was neuer non made Wiþ worþi wepen wiȝt *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* CIXXIII. 5404 The wardane has þat castell tane, And saw it wycht of lyme and stane. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3634, I must haue A shippe bothe good and wight, And that it be right swift vnder a saile. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 328 Though the braunches be stronge and wyght. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXII. 96 He toke fro me yᵉ toure and a wyght harnes 1583 *Leg Bp St. Androis* 930 Sayand, he wald ride fut-th a whyle, To seny a bow that was sumthing wicht. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XII 42 The freiklis on feildis That wight wapins weildis.

3. Moving briskly or rapidly; active, agile, nimble, quick; swift, fleet.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 120 Thar na horss is in this land Sa wycht, na ȝeit sa weill at hand *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 166, I is ful wight god waat as is a raa 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 298 Hem that ben delivere and wyhte. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 120 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 41 Manye handis & wight Make an heuy worke light *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 527/1 Wyte, or delyvyr, or swyfte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXII. 121 Sche was so wyght of fote, that no man myght Rynne with hire by a grete space. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 233 The wolf was wicht, and wan away. 1548 PATTEN *Exped Scot.* C vij, If Carres horse had not ben exceding good & wight his lordship had surely run him thrugh 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 107 Since fame is wighte of winge. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* Gloss (E. D S), *Wght*, swift. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. XXII, Mount thee on the wightest steed

B. *adv.* **1.** Actively, nimbly, energetically; quickly, rapidly, swiftly. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13. *Cursor M.* 3836 (Gött) Iacob lifted vp þat ston ful wight 13 . *E. E Allit. P.* C. 103 Cables þay fasten, Wiȝt at þe wyndas weȝen her ankres. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1762 Wiȝt wallande Ioye warmed his hert *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXII. 264 Sithen we fled away full wight *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 341 The rest of airchouris schott far and wight. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 65 Down the brae I gaed fu' wight.

†**2.** Quickly, without delay, directly, immediately. *Obs.*

13 . *E. E Allit. P* B 617, I schal wynne yow wyȝt of water a lyttel. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 49 Euerlastynge ȝatis, openeþ wight! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III 227 My lord, it xall be don ful wygth. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV *Magnificence* 726 Their winged words th' effect ensues as wight

C. *Comb.* †**wight-rider**, a stout and active horseman, a mounted raider, so †**wight-riding** *a.* (see also quot. 1894); **wight-wapping** *a.* [WAP *v.*[1]], moving rapidly, or characterized by such movement.

1569 in Strype *Ann Ref*, (1709) I. IV 556 'About the Queen', say good-fellows, *Wight-riders and Robbers in the Borders of the two Realms 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Long, Vn rodeur ou coureur*, a roder or wigh[t]rider. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 22 Too the number of a sixteen *wight riding men 1894 *Northumb. Gloss*, *Wight-riding*, of the upper class (Obs) 1830 SCOTT *Ayrshire Trag* I 1, The weaver shall find room At the *wight-wapping loom

Hence †**Wightlayke** *a.* [?-LIKE influenced by -LAIK], quick, immediate (cf. B. 2 above), †**Wightling** [-LING[1] 1], a valiant man, a brave warrior; †**Wightship**, valour, bravery

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (1888) 144 *Wightlayke delyvrenesse with out eny taridtee *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 8093 Galathin com swiþe flinge Wiþ þre þousand *wiȝtling *Ibid.* 7653 Of *wiȝtschippe & chiualrie

Wight, obs f. WEIGHT, WHITE, WITH, var. WITE *Obs.*, blame; pa. t. of WECCHE *Obs*

Wightly (wəi·tli), *adv. arch.* and *dial* Forms see WIGHT *a.* [f. WIGHT *a* + -LY[2]]

1. Bravely, boldly, valiantly, 'stoutly'; strongly, vigorously, forcibly, powerfully, energetically.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7642 Wit þat vnled son dauid mete, And wightli wan o þam his dete *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VI 10 Thai ga noght whidere thai thoght and shame thaim ful wightly. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1405 Þai within on þe wall wightly withstondyn *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2822 Wightly hys sword A-bowte he wavyd *a* 1450 *Rauf Coilȝear* etc 2 How wychtly þai sustenyt al tormentis done to thaim 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 64 To stand wichtly, and fecht in the forfront. *a* 1813 in W S Crockett *Minstrelsy* (1893) 102 Wightly can he wield a rung 1819 GALL *Poems* 49 You wightly wag the skelping whang.

2. Actively, briskly, nimbly, with agility or alacrity; swiftly, rapidly; quickly, without delay.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10131 Lyghtly to go, wightly to fle, þey lefte al, & fledde to þe se. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 688 He made non abode, Bot wyȝtly went hys way. *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 3226 in *Macro Plays* 173 Now go we hens wytly to þe Trinite *c* 1500 *Smith & Dame* (Copland) A iij b, Croked I was truely Now may I walke wyghtly 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Sept 5 Day, that was, is wightly past. 1583 tr. *Maison Neuve's Gerileon* I 8 The good king Floridamant . wightly forsaking the Saddle, set foote on ground *a* 1650 *Sir Cawline* x. in Child *Ballads* III. 58 But rise vp wightlye, man, for shame! Neuer lye here soe cowardlye 1757 W THOMPSON *Poems, Nativity* 1, Wightly his Senses all were rapt into a Dream 1884 D. GRANT *Lays* 75 Wichtly Dobbin reached the Kirkton.

Wightness. *Obs* or *arch.* [f. WIGHT *a.* + -NESS] The quality of being 'wight'; valour, courage, bravery; strength, might, force, vigour, energy; activity, agility, alacrity.

13 *K Alis* 5495 (Laud MS.), Wiþ suerd & shelde in bataile To proue his wiȝtnesse 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XIX 240 He wissed hem wynne it aȝeyne þoiw wightnesse of handes. 1393 *Ibid* C. XII. 284 That noþer wit ne wyghtnesse wan neuere þe maistrie With-oute þe grete gyfte of god. *c* 1440 *York Myst* X 58 Now .fra me is all wightnes wente. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 417/2 Wightnesse, *alacritas*, . *celeritas factorum, velocitas pedum est & corporum.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 105 Grethe thay take plesure in the wichtnes of thair bodie. *Ibid* 334 His strang defence of the Clergie of Scotland, and his wichtnes contrare the aduersar 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* (1755) 8 Gin my wightness doubted war, I wat my gentle bleed.. Right sickerly does plead.

Wighty (wəi·ti), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. WIGHT *a* + -Y[1] 2] = WIGHT *a.*

14 LANGL *P Pl* C XVI 172 (MS E) Al þe wytt of þis worlde ne wyȝty mennes strengþe Can noȝt performe a pes of þe pope *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4704 Gaffray tombled there. Anon releuing in wighty manere 16. *Adam O Gordon* 124 in Pinkerton *Scot Trag Ball* (1782) 48 Put on, put on, my wichty men, Sae fast as ye can drie. 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, *Wighty*, strong and active.

Hence †**Wightly** *adv.* = WIGHTLY.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* XXIII, Full wichtilie [*v.r.* wichtlie] thay throw wod and watteris went

Wighy, var. WEEHEE **Wigion, Wigle,** obs ff. WIDGEON, WIGGLE. **Wigless, Wiglet, Wiglomeration**: see after WIG *sb.*[3]

†**Wiglouse.** *Obs.* Pl. **wiglice** [a. ON. *veggjalús*, f. *veggr* WIG *sb.*[2] + *lús* LOUSE *sb*] The bed-bug: = *wall-louse* (*a*) (WALL *sb.*[2] 22 b)

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 1046 They are enemies to Wiglice, that are most stinking creatures. 1660 R. READ *Wecker's Secr Art & Nat* 129 For Wiglice, Make a smoke with Ox dung and it will drive away Wallice

Wigsby (wi·gzbi). *slang* or *colloq* ? *Obs.* [f. WIG *sb.*[3] see -BY 2] A jocular appellation for a person wearing a wig. So **Wigster** in same sense.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Mr Wigsby*, a man wearing a wig. 1797 MRS M ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 337 Tip old wigsby a twitch of the heart, in return for his golden padlock. 1821 *Sporting Mag* (N S) VII. 267 He was answered by the aforesaid wigsters, that it was '*Impossible separer les deux*'. 1830 H INGELO *Remin.* II. 119, I left

these two wigsbys, puffed up with pride and self-confidence. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, The forms were borrowed from the chapel the old wigsby, who had the care of them . doubted the propriety.

Wig-wag (wɪ gˌɪwæg), *v. colloq.* or *techn.* [Reduplicated formation combining WIG *v.*[1] and WAG *v.*, the vowel-change symbolizing the alternation of movement cf. *wiggle-waggle, zig-zag*] To move lightly to and fro, to wag, *esp.* to wave a flag or other object to and fro in signalling; to signal in this way (*intr.*, or *trans.* with the flag, etc or the signal as obj.) Also as *adv.* = with a to-and-fro movement. So **Wi g-wag** *sb.*, (*a*) an act of 'wig-wagging'; also *attrib.* (in quot. 1582 expressing a tortuous or writhing movement); (*b*) in *Watch-making*, a polishing instrument to which a reciprocating motion is imparted by a crank attached to a wheel of the lathe. Hence **Wi'g-wa gger**, one who 'wig-wags'; **Wi'g-wa ggy** *a.*, characterized by 'wig-wagging', or by a form suggestive of this; tortuous, winding.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 50 His midil embracing with wig wag circuled hooping 1846 *Congress Globe* 16 Jan. 208/2 Wig-wag went her tail. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Wigwag* (Watch-making), a rubbing-instrument . driven by the lathe 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 203 Where pinions are made in large quantities the polisher is actuated by a 'Wig Wag' 1886 *Sci Amer* 9 Jan. 16/2 In the army wig-wag system, a flag moved to right and left [etc]. 1892 *Lippincott's Mag* Dec. 764, I requested Lieutenant Marix to 'wigwag a signal' to Captain Whiting. 1893 C KING *Foes in Ambush* 10 It's ten minutes since I got the last wig-wag of the signal-flag 1899 R H DAVIS *Cuban & Porto Rican Campaigns* 3 Wig-waggers beat the air from the bridges 1903 A ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xx 313 Some one in the lead wig-wagged his lantern 1914 *Blackw. Mag* July 96/2 The path is beastly wig-waggy

Wigwam (wɪ'gwɒm, -wæm), *sb.* Also 7 wigg-wamme, 8 wigwang, wigg-wham, whigwham, wigwaum, 9 weekwam [a. Ojibwa *wigwaum, wigiwam*, var. of Algonkin *weekuwom, wikwam* (Delaware *wiquoam*) lit. their house (cf. *neek* my house, *keek* thy house, *week* his house).] A lodge, cabin, tent, or hut of the North American Indian tribes of the region of the Great Lakes and eastward, formed of bark, matting, or hides stretched over a frame of poles converging at the top. corresponding to the TEPEE of other tribes.

1628 C. LEVETT *Voy N Eng* i. in *Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc* Ser III. VIII. 166 We built us our wigwam, or house, in one hour's space. 1659 GORGES *America Painted to the Life* 38 This Sachem passing from one Wigwam to another, was shot through the arm with an arrow. 1722 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* (ed 2) 148 When they would erect a Wigwang, they stick Saplins into the Ground. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav* I 117 They called a house *weekwam*, pronounced by their successors *wagwam*. 1855 LONGF *Hiaw.* Introd. 5 The curling smoke of wigwams 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xii. 421 The huts or wigwams are of two kinds, one for summer, and the other for winter. 1893 CONAN DOYLE *Refugees* xxix, The great plains where the wooden wigwam gave place to the hide tee pee.

b. Extended to similar structures among native tribes in other parts of the world.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S. Seas* 37 They hawl'd their Canoes up, and built four Wigg-whams. 1793 W HODGES *Trav India* 66 The wigwams of the torpid, wretched, unsettled Pecherais on the frozen coast of Terra del Fuego 1814 SCOTT *Wav* viii, A miserable wigwam, compiled of earth, loose stones, and turf. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehistoric Times* viii 228 The wigwam of the recent Mandan consisted of an outer layer of earth supported on a wooden framework.

c. Humorously applied to a house or dwelling in general; in *U.S. slang* to a large building (formerly often a temporary structure) used for political gatherings.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiv, They bore me towards Mrs MacAlpine's. On arrival before her hospitable wigwam I found [etc]. 1884 HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS *Hand list Drawings Shaks* title p., Preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton That quaint wigwam on the Sussex Downs.

Hence **Wi'gwam** *v.* (*nonce-wd*), *intr.* to erect wigwams or huts.

1906 *Harper's Mag* Apr 770 Having seen that the fur traders were really wigwamming on the bay.

Wihe, Wihee, -ie, -y, Wihel, Wiht: see WYE, WEHEE, WIEL, WIGHT, WITH.

Wiif, Wiis, obs ff. WIFE, WISE.

Wijf, Wijnd, Wijs, Wijt, Wijte: see WIFE, WIND, VICE *sb* 8, WIS *v*, WISE, WIT, WITE.

Wik, obs. form of WICK.

† Wike. *Obs.* Also 4 wyke. [OE *wíce* WK. fem. .— OTeut. **wīkōn-*, f. *wīk- · waik-* to soften, to bend, turn, change, represented also in ON. *vík* WICK *sb.*[4], OE. *wícu* WEEK *sb.*, OE *wāc*, ON. *vǽkr* WOKE, WEAK; cf. L. *vicēs* change, turn, office, duty, Gr. *εἰκεν* to yield, f Indo-Eur. *weiq-*. (See also *-WICK suffix.*)] An office, duty, function.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 592 Hu dear ænig læwede man him to geteon þurh riccetere Cristes wican? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Oðer don scal wiken and cherres *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 91 Betfage bitocneð holie chirche þat men noten inne here muðes wike þanne hie seien here sinnes *c* 1205 LAY 29752 Austin , hueð his cantel-cape on of Gregoire þan pape, and mid wurðscipe mucle haldeð his wike *a* 1225 *Juliana* 24 He me walde warpen ut of mine wike ant demen me to deaðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 605 Mine wike boþ wel gode. *Ibid* 1179 Wat, quaþ ho, hartu þoded? For prestes wike ich wat þu dest *c* 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 316 in *O E Misc* 121 Wlanc on werȝe, and unwurþ on wike [*Jesus MS.* wlonk bi þe glede, and vuel at þare neode] 13 *K Alis* 4592 (Laud MS), Perfore ne shulde no gentil knizth beggers blood brynge in heize wyke. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM 1 660 Ase þe ryȝte bodyes lemes Habbeþ dyuerse wyke, So habbeþ ryȝt membrys eke Of þe body ine mystyke.

b. *Comb* **wike-tun,** ? a place for divine service.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 730 Clerekes Munekes & canunes, þar beoþ þos gode wike tunes, Arise þ vp to middelnyhte.

Wike, Wiked, obs. ff. WEEK, WICK, WICKED.

† Wiken. *Obs.* [Peculiar to Ormin. ? Back-formation f. WICKNER or OE. *wícnan.*] = WIKE.

c 1200 ORMIN 7217 Forrþi þatt tezzre wikenn wass To writenn laȝhebokess *Ibid* 10168.

Wikenare, obs. form of WICKNER.

Wiker, -ir, Wiket(t, Wikid, -it, Wiking, obs ff. WICKER, WICKET, WICKED, VIKING.

Wikke, Wikked, -et, -it, -yd, -yt, Wikker, obs. ff. WICK *a*, WICKED, WICKER.

Wikop, variant of WICOPY

Wikre, Wikut, -yt, obs. ff. WICKER, WICKED

† Wil. *Obs rare.* [? a ON *víl*] Misery, ill

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 28 þat nane be costiue, ne nane obir wil, þurȝ surfait o mete. *Ibid.*, þat we alle wils o bodi & saul mai fle

Wil-, attrib. use of WILL *sb.*[1] (as in OE *wil-cuma*, WELCOME); only in OE and early ME. compounds = (*a*) pleasant, welcome, (*b*) voluntary: **wil-daȝe,** a welcome day; **wil ȝeoue** [GIVE *sb.*[1]], a voluntary or free gift, **wil-gomen** [GAME *sb.*], pleasant sport, **wil-shrift,** voluntary confession; **wil-spell, wil-tidende** [TIDING], welcome news.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 459 Hy þæs lareowes on þam *wildæge word ne ȝehyrwdon hyra sincȝiefan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1798 þat heo heora wil daȝes wælden weoren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 368 'Me Sire,' þu onswerest me, 'sulleð God his grace? Nis grace *wil-ȝeoue?' *a* 1225 *St Marher* 16 Hwet so ich am þurh godes grace ich hit do ant am wilȝeoue unoferuet. *c* 1205 LAY. 20944 Castles biwinnen & *wilgomen wurchen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 340 Wel seiðe, 'is ifured' vorte bitochen *wilschrift. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 993 Wæs him frofra mæst ȝeworden in worlde æt ðam *wilspelle. *c* 1205 LAY. 1350 A steores-man ham talde wil-spel. *Ibid* 17090 Komen to þan kinge *wil-tidende

Wil, obs. f. VILE, WHILE, WILE, WILL.

Wilani(e, obs. ff. VILLAINY. **Wilayet,** variant of VILAYET. **Wilbe, -bie:** see WILL *v*[1] **Wilc, wilch,** obs. ff. WHICH. **Wilcat,** Sc. f. WILD CAT.

Wild (wəld), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 1–7 wilde, (3 wuilde), 3–6 wylde, 4–7 wyld, (4 wiylde, wijlde, whilde, wyled, 4–6 wield(e, 4–7 *Sc* vylde, 5 wulde, wyelde, wyyld(e, *Sc.* wulde, 6 wylld, *Sc.* vild, vyld, vyild, wyild, 7 weild), 3– wild. [Com. Teut. · OE. *wilde* = OFris. *wilde*, MDu. *wilde, wilt*, (LG., Du. *wild*), OHG. *wildi* (MHG. *wilde, wild*, G. *wild*), ON. *villr* bewildered, astray, whence WILL *a.* (Norw. *vill* wild, Sw. *vill* confused, giddy, Sw., Da. *vild* wild), Goth. *wilþeis* :— OTeut. **wilþijaz.* The sb., OE. **wild, *wildor* (cf. *wildorlic* adj.), pl. *wildru* (later *wildeor, wildeðor* WILD DEER), OHG. *wild*, pl. *wildir* wild beast, is app. a derivative (**wilþaz-, -iz-*) with *s*-stem from the same root (cf. *lamb*).

The problem of the ulterior relations of this word is complicated by uncertainty as to its primary meaning. The possible analogy of sense-development in L. *silvestris, silvāticus* (whence F. *sauvage* wild, etc), f. *silva* wood, has suggested connexion with OTeut. **walþus* forest (OE. *weald, wald* WOLD) But it is more probable that OTeut. **wilþijaz* represents a pre-Teut. **ghweltyos*, the root of which is found in OWelsh *gwyllt*, Ir. *gelt* wild, and may have a parallel form in *ghwēr-*, the base of L *ferus*, Gr. θήρ, Lith. *svėris*, OSl. *svěrĭ* wild beast (for a similar phonological development of *ghw-* cf. WARM *a*).]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Of an animal: Living in a state of nature; not tame, not domesticated: opp. to TAME *a.* 1.

Freq. in names of particular species or varieties, for which see the sbs. see also Special Collocations (16), and WILD CAT, FOWL, GOOSE in the main series

In later use often hyphened to the following sb, esp in names of particular species, or in verse to indicate rhythmic stress on the adj

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) I 427 *Indomitus*, wilde. *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* ciii[i]. 11 Drencað ða alle wilddeor wuda, bidað wilde assan in ðurs[t] heara *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. 1. § 17 Ða beoð swyðe dyre mid Finnum, for ðæm hy foð þa wildan hianas mid *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 180 On .xv. nihte monan hys god to fixianne & huntum heortas to secanne & wilde swin *c* 1050 [see WILD GOOSE 1] *c* 1205 LAY. 1781 Wind stod on willen, plozede þe wilde fisc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 267 To wode she went And many a wilde hertes blood she shedde With arwes brode ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3232 Woluez, and whilde swynne, and wykkyde beestez 1529 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1871) II 9 Ony maner of wyld foule or tayme 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III 378 He kyllyd 13. wyld duckes with a crosbow. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* II. II 183 Eight Wilde Boares rosted whole 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* viii. 33 The Wild-Duck and Teal also, I suppose all of this kind, and most other Birds, are without a Crop. 1778 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* II 447 The goose, in its wild state always retains the same marks 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* iv, The murmuring throng Of wild bees hum their drowsy song. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* II Introd, And mark the wild swans [*later edd* wild-swans] mount the gale. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* xvii I 321 Our wild turkeys, consist of two varieties, the dusky and the blue-feathered 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv 414 I he leader wildswan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii I 312 Wild animals of large size were then far more numerous than at present

fig *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I. v. xxvii, Twas a tough task believe it, thus to tame A wilde and wealthy language

absol. *c* 1205 LAY 1112 Heo wenden vt i wide see, þa wilde wurðen itemede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 1037 To þis day saw I nane,..Of vylde, na tame, na kind beste. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Lion & Mouse* 192 He. slew baith tayme and wyld.

2. Of a plant (or flower): Growing in a state of nature; not cultivated.

Freq. in names (unlimited in number) of particular species or varieties, for which see the sbs. *To sow one's wild oats* (fig), see OAT *sb.* 4

Often hyphened as in 1 (and regularly in phrases used attrib) or (chiefly in early use) combined with the following sb. as one word.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* A 396 *Agre[s]tis*, wilde *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 90 *Oleastrum* þæt is wilde elebeam 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi 24 The kyndely wylde [*later vers.* wielde] olyue tre 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 569/2 *Brionia*, wyldenepe *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 528/1 Wyylde malowe, or holyhokke *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xviii. 402 Suche wylde herbes as grewe in the woode 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 1. 20 Al the ground is ouergane vith gyrse and evld scroggis. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* II i 249, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I 63 The Husbandman uses onely to prune the Trees of his Garden, not those that grow wild in his Woods. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 420 Her hedge-row shrubs . With woodbine and wild roses mantled o'er. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. viii, Cold dews and wild flowers [*later edd.* wild flowers] on his head. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 444 Plants in a wild state 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. I. 3 Plucking the harmless wild-flower on the hill.

1797 SCOTT *To a Lady* ii, Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's hair 1810 — *Lady of L* IV II, The wild rose spray 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xxii, A young lady with a wild-rose complexion

3. Produced or yielded by wild animals or plants; produced naturally without cultivation, sometimes, having the characteristic (usually inferior) quality of such productions (cf. b).

With 'wild meat' cf. OS. *wildfleśc*, etc.; with 'wild leather' cf MSw *wilskin.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3213 Hiss drinnch wass waterr. Hiss mete wilde rotess. *c* 1200 [see HONEY *sb.* 1 b] 1519 *Registr. Aberdon.* (Maitland) II 177 The kiching with ij pair of raxis Item iij spyttis ane grit ane less and ane for wild met 1528 *Burgh Rec. Edin* (1871) 3 All maner of persouns that takis wylde meitt. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* (1541) R iv b, There be also prunes called wylde prunes, ye whiche growe in the woddes 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Isa. v 2 He loked yt it shulde bring forthe grapes but it brought forthe wilde grapes 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 75 These ships are sowed together with ropes made of Cairo, & pitched ouer with wild incense. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* IX. 340 Their flesh is hot and vnsauorie, and hath a wilde tast. 1612 *Sc. Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 338 Leather called wyld lether the daker, xxs. 1614 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App. I. 43 Lett not my leadie our mother trubil hirself in bying much vylde meitt to your sons bapttisme 1777 ANBURY *Trav* (1789) I. 214 A dinner entirely of wild-meats. 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I xviii. 418 It is very rare in the present day that honey is found wild. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec* Ser. II. 40/2 The wild or Tussah silk.

b. *Mining* Applied to impure or inferior minerals or ores. (Cf. G. *wilderz.*)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 93 A Black-jack or Mock-lead Lode. This Wild-lead is commonly found with Stones of Copper and Lead intermixed with it. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal m.*, Wild Ground, Wild Measures, Wild Stuff. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms, Wild coal*, a thin seam of inferior coal

4. Of a place or region: Uncultivated or uninhabited; hence, waste, desert, desolate. (Often with special reference to the character or aspect of such places.)

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i § 18 Licgað wilde moras emnlange þæra bynum lande *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1020 On þa wildan fennas *c* 1200 ORMIN 17408 A wilde wesste 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2751 Me may hem ofte an erþe in wilde studes yse *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 430 Quhare now þe corne is beste, þat tyme wes wilde foreste *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 2163 *Ariadne*, In an yle amyd the wilde se. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) K vj b, The erthe that is vntylled, and waxen wyld 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. III 4 These high wilde hilles, and rough vneeuen waies. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 36 Fenny and woody wild grounds. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 85 A wild Roade, is a Roade where there is little Land on any side, but lies all open to the sea. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* II 1, Some fair field That left unheeded, like a barren Moor, Lies fenceless, wild, uncultivate, and waste. 1817 BRADBURY *Trav. Amer* 297 They are well aware that, by undertaking to bring wild land into a state of cultivation, they must undergo some hardships 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* xxv, The scenery was wild without being grand 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* I (1852) 7 The Wild West. 1883 *Engl. Illustr Mag* Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it 1885 W. H. WHITE *M. Rutherford's Deliv.* III, The garden was large and half wild.

b. *transf* Belonging to or characteristic of a wild region, of or in a wilderness

1690 C. NESSE *O & N Test* I 298 Neither God nor good men take any pleasure in a. wild retiredness 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 132 The glories of Nature and her wild, fragrant airs, playing freshly over the current of youthful spirits.

5. Of persons (or their attributes): Uncivilized, savage; uncultured, rude; also, not accepting, or resisting, the constituted government, rebellious. (Sometimes with implication of sense 8.) See also *wild Irish* in 16.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24747 For þofmi [*MS* in] wiȝt war neuer sa wild ,þat gines me lust of hir to ȝede. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) i. 60 Þare was crakked many a crowne Of wild Scottes and alls of tame. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 616 The rouch Wodwyss wyld 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 59 She was euyl clothid and half wilde and sauage 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* l. 25 Was never vyld Robeine wnder bewch, So bauld a bairne as he. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 23 The prince had tamed the furious rage of the wild and sauage Welshemen. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II M iij b, A man at armes in fourm of a wield shepehearde. 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron. I Hist Scot* 358/2 After the example of one .Robert Hood a wild or vplandish man 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Cong. Granada* I. (1672) 7 When wild in woods the noble Savage ran. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* xxxvii, Nations yet wild by Precept to reclaim, And teach 'em Arms, and Arts 1709 MRS MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) 303 A Party of the Goths and wild Russes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, It's ill taking the breeks aff a wild Highlandman. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxvi 15 Those wild eyes that watch the wave In roarings round the coral reef. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Nov 6/1 These men..are up to all the 'slim' ways of the wild Boer.

II. 6 Not under, or not submitting to, control or restraint; taking, or disposed to take, one's own way; uncontrolled. Primarily of animals (cf. 1), and hence of persons (see also 7) and things, with various shades of meaning. a. Acting or moving freely without restraint; going at one's own will; unconfined, unrestricted

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1465 Ða wæs culufre eft of cofan sended..wilde seo wide fleah. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 202 Hors wilde yrnan. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv 48 Thar er wes wilde ase the ro, Nou y swyke. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i 72 A wilde and wanton heard of youthful and vnhandled colts. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xii. 8 Youth is wild, and Age is tame 1671 MILTON *Samson* 974 In his wild aerie flight. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* III, That the wild little Thing shou'd take Wing, and fly away the Lord knows whither! 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv, I have found our thoughts take wildest flight Even at the moment when they should array Themselves in pensive order. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* III iii 136 The dark linked ivy tangling wild 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Medst Monmouth-St*, The children wild in the streets, the mother a destitute widow. 1865 P'CESS ALICE *Mem* (1884) 101 Victoria is very wild, and speaks more German than English.

b. Resisting control or restraint, unruly, restive; flighty, thoughtless; reckless, careless; *fig.* not according to rule, irregular; erratic; unsteady. (Cf. 15.)

c 1350 *Libeaus Desc* (Kaluza) 188 A child þat is witles and wilde. 1450 *Paston Lett* I 159 But if the day of the oyer and termyner stonde, it wole be full harde, by cause the peple is so wylde. 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav.* I 3 b, Lake the trauaile wherein smithes put wilde horses when they shoo them 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 82 Your fift, sixt, and seuenth notes be wilde and vnformall. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II ii, You are too wild and aery to be constant to that affection 1748 H WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II. 256, I meant nothing in the world by wild, but the thoughtlessness of a boy of nineteen 1832 SCOTT *Ct Rob* xviii, Depriving Cupid's wing of some wild feathers 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II viii, Johnson the young bowler is getting wild, and bowls a ball almost wide to the off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Wild*, a ship's motion when she steers badly, or is badly steered 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 25 The new lashes sometimes take a wrong direction, and turn their points against the eyeball. They are then popularly called wild hairs.

c. Shy; *esp.* of game, afraid of or avoiding the pursuer (opp to TAME *a.* 3); *transf.* having a timid expression like a wild animal.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xlvii, Though coy at first she seeme and wielde 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III i 35 She is too disdainfull, I know her spirits are as coy and wilde, As Haggerds of the rocke 1813 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 76 The birds were so extremely wild that it was almost impossible to get near them 1877 MARCH DUFFERIN *Canad Frnl* (1891) 362 They did not bring back a great deal—the birds were so wild 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* xi, The woman had a sweet face, wild and shy.

d. Phr. *to run wild*. (*a*) of an animal or plant (combining senses 1 or 2 and 6), to live in, or revert to, a state of nature, not under domestication or cultivation; (*b*) of a person (or thing personified), with various shades of meaning (see above), sometimes passing into other senses (e. g. 7, 11, 12).

1549–62 [see RUN *v.* 2 b] 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) II. 347 Of all countries where the horse runs wild, Arabia produces the most beautiful breed. 1799 WORDSW. *Matthew* 3 That every hour thy heart runs wild, Yet never once doth go astray 1838 [see RUN *v.* 2 b]. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iv, He had a bold spirit, and he ran a little wild, and went for a soldier 1892 *Longman's Mag* XIX 614 The boy had run wild since his young mother's death

7. *spec.* Not submitting to moral control; taking one's own way in defiance of moral obligation or authority; unruly, insubordinate; wayward, self-willed.

Often scarcely distinguishable from 6 a or b, but implying blame or reproach.

c 1000 *Sal & Sat.* 377 He ȝeong færeð, hafað wilde mod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ne beo þu þereuore prud ne wilde ne sterc *c* 1200 ORMIN 6191 3iff þatt 3ho iss gæteleæs, & ȝȝeleæs & wilde. *c* 1205 LAY 785 þat nan ne beo so wilde nan swa unwitti, þat word talie..ær he ihere minne horn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9307 Quarfor er yee o will sa wild? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 431 Somme men ben beterid bi bynding to þise chargis, þat ellis wolden be wylde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 67 Mannys flesche ys so wyld and lusty to synne 1535 COVERDALE *2 Macc.* xi. 4 Not consideringe the power of God, but was wylde in his mynde 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 151 Man was sa wylde and nyce, And rageing in all vyce 1579 LYLY *Euphues* R iv b, The wildest child is as soone corrected with a word as with a weapon 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 66 Valour grown wild by Pride, and Pow'r by Rage. 1797–1812 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xliii, 'He is now gone into the army', she added, 'but I am afraid he has turned out very wild' 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xxvii, When a curate, he had had an only son, very wild, who would go to sea in spite of his remonstrances 1898 'H. S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xii. 128 It was about that time that I took seriously to my work. Before, I had been a little wild.

b. Giving way to sexual passion; also, more widely, licentious, dissolute, loose

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2013 His wif wurð wilde, and nam in ðoȝt Vn-riȝt-wis luue. 13 . *St. Paula* 87 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 5 Whon þe ȝonge in hote blood Bigonne to waxe wylde of mod 13 . *St Theodora* 221 ibid 38 His monk was waxen to wyld þat hedde igeten him such a child 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2367 Bot þat was for no wylyde werke, ne wowyng nauþer *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIX. 167 Ther was neuer man neghyd hyr nere, In word ne wark she was neuer wylde. 1522 *World & Child* A ij, Dalyaunce, It is a name that is ryght wylde. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1505 If thou se hir wanton and wilde. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* III ii 74 Hee kept companie with the wilde Prince, and Pointz. 1624 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceav* 328 Wild and wanton widowes 1778 (13 May) JOHNSON in *Boswell*, If a young man is wild, and must run after women and bad company 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* vi. II. 50 The wildest of libertines

8. Fierce, savage, ferocious; furious, violent, destructive, cruel. (In later use passing into other senses: cf. 5, 9, 11. See also *wild beast, wild horse*, in 16.)

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1322 Þe prinse..þat in time of worre as a lomb is bobe mek & milde & in time of pes as leon bobe cruel & wilde. 13 *K. Horn* 1045 (Harl MS), Y come from brudale wylde of maide remenylde *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13796 Was neuere .wilde wolf ne dragoun, þat was so wod, beste to byte, As Wawayn was Romayns to smyte *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 805 *Thisbe*, Allas there comyth a wilde lyones *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1463 A man witty & wise, wight, wildist in Armes, *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v. xiii 4384 Wolwis wulde þan weryit men. *c* 1435 *Chron London* (Kingsford 1905) 52 He wole be as wilde a Tyraunte to holy Cherche as euer was eny. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 38 b, Brynge to me yᵉ wyldest bull that is 1530 PALSGR. 329/2 Wylde or sharpe prickyng as a nettyll is, *griasche* 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV iii 48 This is the bloodiest shame, The wildest Sauagery.

9. Of the sea, a stream, the weather, etc.: Violently agitated, rough, stormy, tempestuous, 'raging'; hence *fig.* or *gen.* Full of disturbance or confusion, tumultuous, turbulent, disorderly.

c 1205 LAY. 6226 We habbeð ihaued..moni walc moni wind bi wilde þisse watere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 946 Wraþþe meynþ þe heorte blod þat hit floweþ so wilde flod. 1382 in *Knighton's Chron* (Rolls) II 139 Synne fareth as wilde flode *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xli, Thay were drounet on the see, With wild waturs slone. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err.* II i 21 Man Lord of the wide world, and wilde watry seas 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, I. i 9 The Times are wilde: Contention madly hath broke loose. 1605 — *Lear* II iv 311 'Tis a wild night .come out oth' storme. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 566 Wilde Brookes meeting together make a broad poole 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ* 1, It was the Winter wilde, While the Heav'n-born-childe, All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. 1673 [R LEIGH] *Transp Reh* 112 Your state of conscience leads to a wilder anarchy 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 386 The. Bear In Woods and Fields a wild destruction makes. — *Past.* IX. 59 Let the wild Surges vainly beat the Shore, 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii, His passions and his virtues .mixt together in so wild a tumult, That [etc]. 1769 GRAY *Installat. Ode* 89 Thro' the wild waves as they roar 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xiv, The wild horse swims the wilder stream! 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* II, On a bad winter's night in the wild Atlantic. 1864 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 110 He is still in wild water. 1888 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I, 'I think we shall have wild weather', said the Princess.

† b. In imprecations or intensive expressions.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) v 30 In þe wilde waniand was þaire hertes light *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 545 Now in þe wilde vengeaunce ye walke with þat wight. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Wether* 430 (Brandl) A myschyefe vpon them and a wylde thunder *c* 1580 *Bugbears* IV. iv, 11 Now a wild wannion on it.

c. Of vocal sounds. Loud and unrestrained.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 39 The herrons gaif ane vyild skrech. 1667 MILTON *P L* III. 710 Confusion heard his voice, and wilde uproar Stood rul'd 1742 GRAY *Adversity* 19 Wild Laughter, Noise, and thoughtless Joy 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* III, Filling the air with his long wild neighings 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XXXIX, Those who should be left dead. indifferent for ever to those wild shouts.

10 Of feelings or their expression: Highly excited or agitated; passionately vehement or impetuous.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich III*, IV. iv. 229 But that still vse of greefe, makes wilde greefe tame, My tongue should to thy eares not name my Boyes, Till that my Nayles were anchor'd in thine eyes. 1718 POPE *Iliad* III 512 Too deep my anguish, and too wild my woe 1730 — *Ode St Cecilia* Addit Stanza, Amphion thus bade wild dissension cease 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV x, The child Renew'd again his moaning wild 1828 CARLYLE *Ess., Burns* (1840) I 370 Wild Desires and wild Repentance alternately oppress him. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* X, She clung to him and burst into a fit of wild weeping 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* III. i, 'The sweep!' 'the thief!' 'the wastrel!' 'the gomerstang!' they called him, with wilder names beside.

11 Of persons: Violently excited. a. Extremely irritated or vexed, angry, 'furious'.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. *Goth Wars* 103 Artabanes was wild at this misfortune [*orig* Quam iem cum calamitatis loco Artabanes duceret, & ægerrime ferret] *a* 1839 PRAED *County Ball* xviii, He makes a College Fellow wild By asking for his wife and child. 1873 MARCH DUFFERIN *Canad Frnl.* (1891) 79 Dent, my precious maid, will about her boxes, and giving warning on the spot. 1889 JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xi, It made me awfully wild, especially as George burst out laughing.

b. Passionately or excitedly desirous *to do* something

1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxvi, Mrs Palmer was wild to buy all, could determine on none 1797–1812 — *Pride & Prej* xlvi, She was wild to be at home 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I 149 All wild to found an University For maidens 1894 FENN *Real Gold* II, He is wild to go.

c. Elated, enthusiastic, 'raving'.

1868 WHYTE-MELVILLE *White Rose* xxviii, He was wild about .the town, and the castle, and the Black Forest. 1889 'J S WINTER' *Mrs Bob* xi, She was quite wild about it, when I went to tell her the news. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 180 She had accepted me, and I was wild with joy.

12. Not having control of one's mental faculties; demented, out of one's wits; distracted; hence in weakened sense, Extremely foolish or unreasonable; holding absurd or fantastic views (cf. 13).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 252 (Camb.) Heo louede so horn child þat nes heo gan wexe wild *Ibid.* 296 Anon upon Apulf child Rymenhild gan wexe wild. 13 in Horstm. *Alt Leg* (1881) 14 Furth scho went als woman wilde, To se þe lordes, and left hir childe *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw* 1650 For wa he wex al wilde and wode. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 7, I am the Wilde-man, and I will be wilde is this an age to be in a mans right wits? 1769 BURKE *Late St Nat.* 25 Is this writer wild enough to imagine [etc.]? 1796 MRS M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 291, I am really almost wild with affliction! 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parish* v, Her misery had actually drove her wild 1841 HELPS *Ess., Man of Business* (1842) 82 Else he may be driven wild by any great pressure of business. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 6 When the fictions of Oates had driven the nation wild

advb. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, I iv 26 If I chance to talke a little wilde, forgiue me. I had it from my Father. *An. Bul.* Was he mad Sir?

b. Of the eyes or look: Having an expression of distraction.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i 28 Your lookes are pale and wild, and do import Some misaduenture. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Rumns of St. Pauls* 28 Now its Face appears like whither'd Care, Or wilder than the Looks of Fevers are 1843 R J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med* xiv. 158 His face being flushed, eyes wild, and head aching 1878 J. P HOPPS *Jesus* iv. 17 Poor mad people .recovered their senses when he looked into their wild eyes

† c. Bewildered, perplexed; = WILL *a.* 2 b, 3 b.

c 1440 *Bone Flor* 35 Whan the emperys was dedd, The emperowre was wylde of redd 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S.) 33 All the warld is in a wylde thocht, unstedefast.

13. Of undertakings, actions, notions, statements, etc.: Going beyond prudent or reasonable limits, rashly or inconsiderately venturesome, going to extremes of extravagance or absurdity; fantastically unreasonable.

1515 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 158 Gif it sall happin the toun to hald the commoun mylnis and proffeittis thairof and the wild aventouris into thair awin handis. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV iv. 7 This vnheedfull, desperate, wilde aduenture. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v 133 (Qo. 1) These are but wild and wherling words, my Lord 1604 — *Oth* II i 62 He hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description, and wilde Fame 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 509 A wild Reformation; to reforme Hierarchy by Anarchy, a Remedy worse then the Disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 112 MIMIC Fansie ..misjoyning shapes, Wilde work produces oft 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 427 The wild Question that the Examiner puts to me. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat Hist. Fossils* (1729) I 184 'Twas not a very wild Name, Ludus, to be given, to a Dye, or Talus lusorius; considering how humourous a Writer Paracelsus was 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV § 16 How came you to entertain so wild a Notion? 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XI, I should make wild work were I to attempt a description of such an animal. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* IV. I. 442 We cannot wonder that wild stories..were believed by the common people. *Ibid* VIII II 308 To cherish a wild hope. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizab. Lit* 247 Serious arguments are mixed up with the wildest buffoonery. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V II, Two long weeks he spent in this wild quest.

† b. Used as a nickname for the extreme Evangelical party in the Church of Scotland, as opp. to *moderate* see MODERATE B. b. *Obs.*

1778 D LOCH *Tour Scotl.* 49 The people here are very wild with regard to religious principles, there being no less than three large seceding meeting-houses, and but one small kirk of the established religion 1820 ALEX STEWART in *Mem* 352 [I] am settled minister of what is called the First Charge of Canongate Parish (where seldom has wild man been placed before) *a* 1830 H. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1856) 234 Except Sir Harry Moncrieff, the Wild (as the Evangelical party is called) have never had an established head.

14. Artless, free, unconventional, fanciful, or romantic in style; having a somewhat barbaric character (usually in good sense, as a pleasing quality)

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 134 If..sweetest Shakespear fancies childe, Warble his native Wood-notes wilde. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. 1644, We then saw a large and very rare grotto of shell-worke, in the shape of satyres and other wild fancys 1802 LEYDEN *Mermaid* XXV, Say, heard'st thou not these wild notes swell? 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II ii, While

dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVII 284 A wild ballad, still sung in Cornouaille, to an equally wild tune *a* 1864 BRYANT *Sella* 4 When man to man gave willing faith, and loved A tale the better that 'twas wild and strange 1891 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* Pref, The setting out of a wild tale of savage life.

b. Of strange aspect, fantastic in appearance

1605 SHAKS *Macb* I III 40 These, so wilde in their attyre, That looke not like th' Inhabitants o' th' Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* V 118 There, embossed and fretted wild, The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes Capricious. 1844 MRS BROWNING *Lay of Brown Rosary* I IV, To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist

15 (*fig.* from 6.) Aimed wide of the mark, or at random; random usually *advb.* at random, astray.

a 1810 SHELLEY *M Nicholson Fragm.* 14 Wild flew the meteors o'er the maddened main 1831 JAMES *Phil Aug* XXVII, The soldier who fronted him, struck wild, reeled, staggered 1890 W. CAMP in *St Nicholas* Aug 831/1 The catcher must begin by a resolution to consider no ball beyond his reach, no matter how wild 1895 *Edin Rev* July 149 The Chinese shells found in the abandoned forts 'went wild' when the Japanese gunners tried to fire them

III. 16. Special Collocations (sometimes hyphened as in 1 and 2, esp. in verse to indicate stress, and regularly in attrib. use): **wild beast**, orig. in sense 1, now always with mixture of sense 8 (see BEAST *sb.* 2 c); also *fig.* (cf. BEAST *sb* 1 c, 5); **wild berry**, the berry of a wild plant; app applied locally to particular kinds; **wild boar** (in early use also as one word) see BOAR *sb.* 1 c; **wild dog**, any wild species of dog, or of the dog tribe, as the HYENA-DOG of S. Africa (HUNTING-DOG 2 a), the Dhole of India (HUNTING-DOG 2 b), the Dingo of Australia, etc., **wild goat**, any wild species of goat, as the ibex, or (*loosely*) a goat-like antelope, as the chamois; **wild horse**, a horse not domesticated or broken in; esp. in phrases referring to a mode of punishment or torture (cf. quots. s.v. DRAW *v.* 5), and hence humorously with negative (see quots.); in quot. 1834 (with hyphen) rendering Du. *wildepaard* as a name for the zebra; **Wild Huntsman**, a phantom huntsman of Teutonic legend, fabled to ride at night through the fields and woods with shouts and baying of hounds; **wild Irish** (see IRISH B. 1 a); **wild Irishman** (see IRISHMAN b); also a name for a spiny rhamnaceous shrub of New Zealand and Australia, of the genus *Discaria*, **wild mare**: see MARE[1] 2 b; also *attrib* in *wild mare hunch* (*hunch*, *hitch*), a name for string-halt; **wild wind**, a violent wind, whirlwind, hurricane (*obs.* or *dial.*); †**wild worm**, a fantastic notion, whim. See also WILD CAT, WILD-FIRE, etc.

1297–1833 *Wild beast [see BEAST *sb.* 2 c]. *fig.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V. 256, I ., when first I heard War music, felt the blind,wildbeast of force Stir in me 1886 GILLMORE *Hunter's Arcadia* p VII, Some bastard descendants of Europeans .this weapon is better than argument with such wild beasts *attrib.* 1801 *Marvellous Love Story* II. 198 Ratee-shows, and wild beast exhibitions. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. III, When is our next wild-beast fight? 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 10 The genuine wild-beast breed 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 67 For fruits you have only furze and *wild berries. 1918 H BINDLOSS *Agatha's Fortune* XXI, She liked the acid wild berries he brought on a bark tray. *attrib* *a* 1890 MRS BROWNING *Confessions* IX, Then, at least, have the Human shared with thee their wild berry-wine? 1918 H BINDLOSS *Agatha's Fortune* XXVII, He . fell among a clump of wild-berry canes. *c* 1205–1863 *Wild boar [see BOAR *sb.* 1 c] 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I XVI, A wyldbore with his teeth rent a grete pyece of his body. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV XII, How the grim wild boar fought and fell. *attrib* 1776 MICKLE tr *Camoens' Lusiad* III 89 Dextrous in the wild boar chace. 1818 KEATS *Teignmouth* II, No wild-boar tushes and no Mermaid's toes 1842 *Dumfries Herald* Oct, That fine flavour in the wild-boar ham 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Wild boar's tree*, a San Domingo name for *Hedwigia balsamifera*. 1786 tr *Sparrman's Voy.* I 157 These *wild dogs are some of the most pernicious beasts of prey 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XVI, The scalps were in the wild dog's maw. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* V, A beggar devouring his crust, but religiously leaving a portion of it in some clean spot for the wild dogs. 1877 *Encycl Brit.* VII. 324/2 The wild dog of the Falkland Islands (*Canis antarcticus*) 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVIII XXII (1495) bb III, The *wylde gote hyghte Caprea 1530 PALSGR 289/1 Wylde goote, *cheuereul.* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 162/1 The Aspian wild Goat . some term a Shamois 1744 MASON *Musæus* 253 Nor did the wild goat brouze the shrubby rocks 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. XIV, Now, like the wild goat, must he dare An unsupported leap in air. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* XLI. 303 Swa swa *wildu hors, ðonne we hie æres ðefangnu habbað, we hie ðacciað & straciað *c* 995 in Kemble *Cod Dipl* VI. 133 Hio becwið Cynelufe hyre dæl ðera wildera horsa ðe mid Eadmere synt *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1062 Þu naddest non oþer dom ne laze, Bute mid wilde horse were todraje. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXIX (*Placidas*) 318 Wyld hors & tayme *a* 1400–50 [see HORSE *sb* 1 e] *c* 1400 *Melayne* 57 He sall be hangede or oþer morne And with wylde horse be drawen. 1424 in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 71, 113 Wildehorsez, ad tunc nuper tractos vel in stabulo. *c* 1546 in *Suss. Star Chamber Proc.* (1913) 36 Or ells they wolde draw hym fourth with wylde horses 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* 14 The buffalo bendeth to my yoke, The wild-horse to my rein. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XII, After that wild horses would not have drawn him to an exculpation of himself. 1890 [see HORSE *sb* 1 e] 1796 SCOTT (*title of poem*) The *Wild Huntsman. 1829 — *Anne of G* XXII, Sailed to the mountains of the Brockenberg, where witches hold their sabbath, or gone on a hunting-party with the Wild Huntsman 1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* Prol 10 Whyle he werrid be west on þe *wilde yrisshe. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* III (1870) 132 Irland. is deuyded in II. partes, one is the Englysh pale, & the other, the wyld Irysh 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 138 The Wild-Irish fled into the Woods and Bogges 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II Introd, Highlanders, and Wild-Irish can agree My Pilgrim should familiar with them be 1857 G A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv* IV, The low-browed rooms where the wild Irish sat howling and wrangling over their liquor 1401 *Close Roll 2 Hen IV*, II m 6 (P R O) Si Nicholaus Hogonona capellanus per suggestionem quod ipse fuit *Wildehirissheman Hibernicus et inimicus noster in prisona detentus existat. *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 357 Þese rebellis of Ireland bith callid 'wilde Irisch men' 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-light* III D, No wild-Irishman could out-runne him. 1862 J VON HAAST *Geol. Westland* 25 (MORRIS) *Discaria toumatoo*, the Wild Irishman of the settlers 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, II IV 268 Hee playes at Quoits well, and rides the *wilde Mare with the Boyes 1622 WITHER *Faire Virtue*, etc O 4 b, The Boyes are come to catch the Owles, The Wild-mare in is bringing. 1661 M. STEVENSON *Twelve Moneths* 4 And the ventrous youth show their agility in shooing the Wild Mare *attrib.* 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3966/4 Stolen or strayed , two Mares, one a white grey, has the *Wild Mare Hunch with the fur hind Leg. 1824 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Wild-mare-hunch* or *hitch*, string-halt *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) I. 319 In the year of our Lord 1639 in November here happened an Hrecano or *wild wind 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* (1823) I. 79 The frighted wild-wind trembles to a breeze. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich III* 42 The *wilde worme of vengaunce waueryng in his hed. *Ibid*, *Hen V* 44 Some priuate Scorpion in your heartes, or some wild worme in your heades.

17. Combinations. **a.** with pples., in adverbial relation (='wildly'), as *wild-bellowing*, *-booming*, *-flying*, *-fought*, *-made*, *-staring*, *-warring*, *-woven* adjs, or in complemental relation, as *wild-born*, *-bred*, *-grown*, *-looking* adjs. **b.** parasynthetic, as *wild-blooded*, *-brained*, *-eyed*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-spirited*, *-winged*, *-witted* adjs. **c** with sbs, forming descriptive appellations corresponding to the adjs. in b, as *wild-blood* (a wild-blooded person), *wild-brain*, *wild-head* (a wild-brained or wild-headed person, a harebrain).

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III. VII VIII, One red sea of Fire, *wild-billowing, enwraps the World 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIX, Even in the Castle of Avenel thou wert a *wild-blood enough 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III. V II, So whirls and spins this immeasurable *tornentum* of a Revolution; *wild-booming. 1816 BYRON *Ch Har.* III XV, A *wild born falcon with clipt wing. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Testu*, a headstrong fellow, a *wildebrayne 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. 1, I must turne wilde-braine, lay my wits vpo' th' Tenters. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K Sol Mines* VI, We knew what a wonderful instinct these *wild-bred men possess. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz* 20 Sept. 3/1 Wild-bred pheasants appear to have done fairly well 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* IV. XX, The *wild eyed women 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XX, The fierce and wild-eyed bullocks. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* I. II, His *wild flying courses. 1902 S. PHILLIPS *Ulysses* I. II, The wild-flying cloud. 1795 FAWCETT *Art of War* 18 Their *wild-fought field 1885 W K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* VI. 153 The pericbondrial . bone . takes on a very remarkable form; it becomes *wild-grown so to speak. 1896 HOWELLS *Impr & Exper.* 24 The *wildest-haired Comeouter 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* I. (1879) 147 All the *wilde-heds of the Parish, conuenting togither. *c* 1590 *Trag Rich. II* (1870) 13 A wild-head, yett a kingly gentleman. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 12 Sum þat ere *wild-hedid 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* IV I If they that neuer were taught Gods truth be wildeheaded 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259 A wild-headed Turke tooke my hat from my head 1702 CALAMY *Abridgm. Baxter's Life* VI. 108 Wild-headed Sectaries 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 16 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The hogs are queer *wild looking creatures. 15 *Sir Andrew Barton* XVII. in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 69 Before He leave off my serving God, My *wild maide oeth may brooken be. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. XXVII, His warm-hearted, *wild-spirited son. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. III. *Schism* 863 *Wilde staring Hag 1727 SOMERVILLE *Occas Poems*, *Offic. Messenger* 261 Wild-staring, thunder-struck, and dumb. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* I. XLI, *Wild warbling nature. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 64 With vollied thunders and *wild warring winds. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV 637 Floods that nourish *wild-wing'd fowles 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* D 1 b, *Wilde witted sister, I haue preuented you. 1839 DARLEY *Beaum & Fl Wks.* I. Introd p. XLIX, A wild-witted, mercurial comedy. 1800 CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* II, The *wild-woven flowers.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A wild animal, or wild animals collectively; *spec.* a beast, or beasts, of the chase; a hunted animal or animals; game. *Obs.*

OE **wild* (see etym above) is recorded only in gen sing. *wildres*, nom. pl *wildru*, gen *wildra*, dat. *wildrum*.

c 1205 LAY. 11249 Þa Troinisce men tuhten to þon deoren & duden of þan wilden al heora iwilla 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1150 At þe fyrst quethe of þe quest quaked þe wylde. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XLIX. [L] 11 All þe wilde of wodis. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 657 That nane werreye my wylde, botte Way nour hir seluene *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* VI, Then the wyld thorowe the woodes went, on euery syde shear *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Lion & Mouse* XXVIII, The houn slew baith tayme and wyld 1599 ALEX HUME *Poems* (S.T S.) *Hymn* II 181 All venneson, and vther wilde they serue him at his neid.

†**2.** Phr. *at wild, on wild* · ? bewildered, distracted *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 801 Some were wery and on wylde. 1477 *Paston Lett* III. 179 Trust hym never the more for the bylle that I sent yow by hym, but as a man at wylde, for every thyng that he told me is not trewe

3. A wild or waste place; a region or tract of uncultivated and uninhabited land, a waste, a wilderness. Now mostly *rhet.* or *poet.*

1637 HEYLIN *Anrw Burton* 191 As if wee lived in the wild of Africke. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 407 The wild Of Southmost Abarim. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 395 Nor Wild, nor Deep our common Way divide 1722 TICKELL *Kens. Garden* I A snow of blossoms, and a wilde of flowers 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 7 A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III 230 You young savage of the Northern wild! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III. I. 313 Turned from a wild into a garden. 1905 D. WALLACE *Labrador Wild* IV. 55 The plunge into the wild.

(*b*) *pl.* (Chiefly in *the wilds of* a specified region)

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II VII 41 The Hircanion deserts, and the vaste wildes Of wide Arabia. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* V 312 The sandie Wyldes of spicefull Barbarie 1634 MILTON *Comus* 424 Huge Forests . and sandy perilous wildes. 1726–31 WALDRON *Descr Isle of Man* (1744) 53 They call them the good People, and say they live in Wilds and Forests 1827 J F. COOPER *Prairie* I, The resolute forester who first penetrated the wilds 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* VIII, Among the wilds and forests of the west. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess Browning* II. 63 A northern principality ..which kept its rough simple traditions in its own wilds.

b *transf.* of air, water, etc.

1712 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 107 The crystal wilds of air. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Frogmore Fête* Wks 1812 III. 308 As soon might lift old Ocean from his bed And dash his wild of waters to the skies. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VIII. 57 A lighthouse o'er the wild of dreary waves.

c. *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V* III II. 184 Where euery something being blent together, Turnes to a wilde of nothing, saue of ioy Expresst, and not expresst 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* 66 To this wild of sorrowes and excruciament she was confined 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* F 73 [*To*] confine themselves to a mediocrity in opinioning, and not ramble over the whole wild of Fancy. *a* 1704 T BROWN *1st Sat Persius imit.* Wks. 1730 I 52 His tagg'd nonsense, t'other's wilds of wit *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Princ Legisl* XVIII § 27 *note* Striving to cut a new road through the wilds of jurisprudence 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVI. 1, To save My yet young life in the wilds of Time.

Wild (wəild), *v* *rare*. [f. WILD *a.* Cf. AWILDEN (OE. *āwildran*), MHG. *wilden.*]

1. *intr.* Of an animal or plant: To be or become wild; to run wild, grow wild.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Vet kelf & to wilde is þet fleschs þet awiliged [*MS. T* wildes] so sone hit euer uetted. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. III. (Skeat) I. 45 Heerdes gonne to wilde. 1880 EARLE *Engl Plant Names* 86 This is held by botanists to be an old garden-plant escaped and wilded.

2. *trans* To make wild, in various senses; †*esp* to affect with frenzy, to madden (*obs.*).

1421 HOCCLEVE *Compl.* 235 This grevous venyme that had enfectyd and wildyd my brayne. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I] XXII. 71 The Mad worme hath wilded all Humanitie. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Misery* 81 Thus wilded by a peevish heart I storm at thee.

Wild(e, obs ff WEALD, WIELD *v.*; obs. pa. t. of WILL *v.*

Wildbore. *local.* [?] A stout and closely woven unglazed tammy.

1784 *Salem Gaz* in Alice M. Earle *Costume Colonial Times* (1894) 257 Marone Ribb'd Wildbores 1788 *Massachusetts Spy* 23 Oct. 3/4 Wildbore Cambletts. 1798 *Times* 28 June 4/4 Durants, Callimancoes, Wildbores, &c. 1852 in A Holroyd *Collect Braid.* (1873) 279 About 1813, Messrs. James Akroyd and Son, of Halifax, produced the articles known by the names of wildbores and plainbacks, from which sprung the single-twilled merinos. 1857 J. JAMES *Worsted Manuf.* 374 A dobby piece was nothing more than a figured wildbore. *Ibid* 627 About the year 1783, their use [*sc.* Leeds cambletts] began to decline, and the stuff makers at Leeds commenced making wildbores. 1876 CUDWORTH *Round about Bradford* 330 The worsted business, the principal make being shalloons and wildbores.

†**Wild bred.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. ON. *villibráðr*, corresp to MLG. *viltbrêde*, *-brêt*, also *-brât* (LG. *wil(d)brat*, *-prât*), MHG. *wildbræte*, *-brât* (G. *wildbret*), etc.: see WILD *a.* and BREDE *sb.*[1]] Game, venison.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 13373 (Fairfax) Þat folk. was fed Wiþ soiben & roste & wilde bred [*Cott.* O bred and flexs bath soben and bredd]

Wild cat. (Also with hyphen, or, esp. in early use, as one word.) Forms: see WILD *a.* and CAT *sb*[1], also *β.* (*Sc.*) 6 wilkatt, 8 wilcat, wil'-cat, 9 wull-cat. [Cf. MLG. *wildkatte*, MHG. *wilde katze* (G. *wildkatze*), Sw. *vildkatt*, Da. *-kat*.]

1. The European wild species of cat, *Felis catus* (see CAT *sb.*[1] 1 c); also applied to other wild animals of the cat tribe, esp. in U. S. to species of lynx. †Also *pl.*, the skins of these used as fur.

1418 *E E Wills* (1882) 37 A gowne of gray russet furred wit Ionetis and wylde Catis 14.. *Voc* in WR.-WÜLCKER 591/26 *Lacro*, *-ronis*, *est quoddam animal pilosum ut conuculus secundum alios*, a wylde cat. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Wolf & Wether* VIII, Nouther wolf, wyld cat, nor 3it tod. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz* C 15 § 2 For the Heade of everie Fitchewe Polcatte or Wilde Catte, one peny 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. V. 48 He sleepes by day More then the wilde-cat. 1682 T A. *Carolinæ* 20 The Tyger, Wolf, and wild Cat. 1805 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) II II 51 We have a curious breed of wild-cats who have eaten all Charlotte's chickens. 1843 MACAULAY *Horatius* XLV, Then, like a wild cat mad with wounds, Sprang right at Astur's face. 1884 *Marcus Clarke Mem. Vol.* 127 How many nights have I listened to the skirr of the wild cats. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 31 Mar. 7/3 A terrible struggle between a man and a monstrous wildcat

β 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S T.S.) I. 7 To hunte the hair and the fox, . the Wolfe, or the Wilkatt. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fables* XIX. 44 The tyger, bair, and ev'ry

powerfu' fur, Down to the wilcat and the snarling cur 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* x, I never ask what brings the Laird of Dumbiedikes glowering here like a wull-cat day after day 1887 P McNeill *Blawearie* 153 Still haudin' on till its tail wi' the determination of a wull-cat.

2. *fig.* Applied to a savage, ill-tempered, or spiteful person, esp a woman · cf. Cat *sb.*[1] 2

† *To run wild-cat* (quot *a* 1652). to 'run mad', become demented cf. Wild *a* 12, and the *attrib.* use in 4 b below.

1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 168 Where window is open, cat maketh a fray, Yet wilde cat with two legs is worse by my fay. 1596 Shaks. *Tam Shr* I. ii 197 But will you woo this Wilde-cat? 1612 N. Field *If woman is a Weathercock* I ii, Like a Wilde-Cat of Pickt-hatch *a* 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* I i, The care of Children's such a startle-braine, That had I more then one, I should run Wild-cat 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl.* 17 Apr. (1815) 14 That wild cat my sister Tabby. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xiii, 'Come back to your post, ye wull cat,' I shouted

3 *fig.* **a.** One who forms a rash project, or engages in a risky or unsafe enterprise. **b.** An unsound business undertaking, as a 'wild-cat bank' (see 4 b); also, a note, or notes collectively, of a 'wild-cat bank'. (Orig and chiefly *U. S. colloq.*)

1812 *Columbian Centinel* 6 June 2/5 Some of the Wild-cats of Congress 1839 Mrs. Kirkland *New Home* xxxi. 204 The celebrated term 'Wild Cat,' justified fully by the course of these cunning and stealthy bloodsuckers 1883 F M Crawford *Dr Claudius* x, Complacent holders of preferred, and scatter-brained speculators in wild-cat 1896 *Nation* (N Y) 3 Dec 417/2 Whether this feature of our banking system can be amended without giving the field to wildcats. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 7 Aug 9/1 The market has been crowded with 'wild cats'

4. *attrib* (usually with hyphen). **a.** *lit* in sense 1 · Of a wild cat.

1624 Capt J. Smith *Virginia* I. 17 Some wilde Catte skinnes 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 421 Jackal and wild cat skins

b *fig.* Applied to banks in the western United States which, before the passing of the National Bank Act of 1863, fraudulently issued notes with little or no capital, or to their notes or transactions; hence extended to unsound or risky business enterprises generally; also to illicit businesses or their products (e.g. *wild-cat whisky*); and more widely to reckless, rash, or extravagant undertakings, statements, etc (cf. Wild *a* 13). *colloq*

This application is said to have arisen from the fact that the notes of a bank in Michigan bore the device of a panther, locally known by the name 'wild cat'

1838 *The Jeffersonian* (Albany) 14 Apr. 72/3 About 400 Irishmen working on the canal, took offence at being paid in 'Wild Cat' money, instead of Illinois 1839 Mrs Kirkland *New Home* xxxi 205 Once in the grasp of a 'wild cat bank,' his struggles were unavailing. *a* 1854 W North *Slave of Lamp* 38 (Bartlett) Much bogus coin and wild cat, red dog bills are in circulation 1881 Hughes *Rugby, Tennessee* II v, Wild-cat whisky—or 'moonshine' as the favourite illicit beverage of the mountains is called 1883 *Century Mag.* July 331/2 When he begins to put down a wild-cat well, he usually leases all the land in the vicinity. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov 6/2 In no way did I undertake to uphold Major Barttelot in any wild-cat expedition.

Hence **Wild-catter, Wild-catting,** one who engages, the action of engaging, in a 'wild-cat' business or enterprise. see 4 b above *U.S. colloq.*

1883 *Century Mag* July 327/2 The 'wild catters,' as the prospectors are called who take the risks of sinking wells in unknown territory. *Ibid* 331/1 'Wild-catting' is the name applied to the venturesome business of drilling [oil] wells on territory not known to contain oil. 1893 *Nation* (N Y.) 2 Feb. 76/3 The kind of wild-catting and red-dogging that was rife before the war

Wild deer. [In sense 1, OE. *wil(d)dēor, wildedēor,* alteration (after *wilde* adj. Wild and *dēor* Deer) of **wildor,* pl. *wildru*: see Wild *a.* etym. (Cf. ON. *villidýr,* OSw *vil(i)diur,* Da. *vildtdyr.*) In sense 2, f. Wild *a* + Deer.]

† **1** A wild animal. Chiefly *collect. Obs.*

c 825 [see Wild *a* 1]. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxix § 1 Swa swa wilde deor willnað oðer to acwellenne 971 *Blickl Hom* 95 Ac bið þonne rehra & þearlwisra þonne ænig wilde deor *c* 1175, *c* 1200 [see Deer 1 β]. *c* 1205 Lay. 1125 Ah swa monie þar waren wilde deor. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 169 Þe sexte dais liȝt, So made god Al erue, and wrim, and wilde der. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 110 Þe kyng no man suld deme in courte for wilde dere.

2. Deer in a wild state.

1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* II, xvii, The wild-deer bouncing thro' the glade 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x iv, The roaring Of fire, whose floods the wild deer circumvent In the scorched pastures of the South. 1896 Viscт. Ebrington in *Red Deer* 245 Wild deer in their extremity do get into as curious places as carted ones.

Wilde: see Wield, Wild, Will *v*

‖ **Wildebeest** (vɪ ldəbēst) [S. African Du., f. *wild* Wild *a.* + *beest* Beast *sb.*] The gnu.

1838 W C Harris *Narr Exped S Africa* 380 *Catoblepas Gnoo.* The Gnoo Wilde Beest of the Cape Colonists 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* IV. 84 Having inspected the wildebeest bull, which was a noble specimen 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* III, Here to the right might be a herd of wilderbeeste that could not number less than two thousand. 1895 Millais *Breath from Veldt* x. 218 The white-tailed gnu or black wildebeest.

Wilder (wɪ ldəɹ), *v. arch.* (now chiefly *poet.*) [Of uncertain origin · prob. (by an unusual process) extracted from Wilderness on the analogy of the form of *Wander*; but cf. MDu. *verwilderen,* frequent of *verwilden* (f *ver-* For- *prefix*[1] + *wilde, wilt* Wild *a.*), and G *wildern.* It has been frequently apprehended as an aphetic f. Bewilder (which is later in appearance), and occas spelt *'wilder*]

1 *trans.* To cause to lose one's way, as in a wild or unknown place, to lead or drive astray; *refl.* to lose one's way, go astray.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii ix 653 Unknowne Lands, where we have wildered our selves. *a* 1620 J Dyke *Sel Serm* (1640) 138 They had been in danger of being wilderd, of losing their way. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 682 This she desir'd her to accept and stay, For fear she might be wilder'd in her way 1727 Addison tr *Ovid's Met* III 236 Young Actæon, wilder'd in the wood 1796 Southey *Hymn to the Penates* 96 O ye whom Youth has wilder'd on your way. 1819 Shelley *New Nat. Anthem* IV, 'Wilder her enemies In their own dark disguise.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* to render at a loss how to act, or what to think, to perplex, bewilder.

1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 55 Having himselfe sent for him to his house, when he was wildred 1648–9 *Eikon Bas* xv. 131 Extravagances wherewith some men have now even wildred both Church and State 1654 E Johnson *Wonderwkg Provid* II 4 You shall be left wildred with strange Revelations. 1701 Collier *M. Aurel.* 259 His Understanding, being misty and misled, he was willdred in the Qualities of Things, and mistook the Nature of Good and Evil 1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* Pr. Wks 1888 I 218 Wolfstein, wildered by the suscitated energies of his soul almost to madness. 1816 — *Alastor* 139 To her cold home Wildered, and wan, and panting, she returned 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* IV. 69 Over the city she wanders, the sad Queen, wildered of thought.

2 *intr.* To lose one's way, go astray, stray, wander; to be bewildered, to move or extend in a confused way.

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm* II 39 A heavy curse, did we rightly judge of it, to wander and wilder in a maze of errour. *a* 1734 North *Life Dudley North* (1744) 200 He used the Room above to wilder in his Accounts 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I Introd iv, And scenes long past of joy and pain, Came wildering o'er his aged brain 1838 S. Bellamy *Beti ayal* v 166 A formix vast, that rangeless from the eye Ran wildering 1854 Lowell *Cambr. 30 Yrs Ago* Writ. 1890 I 96 The fierce snow-storm wildering without

b. *trans.* with adv. To spend or waste in 'wildering'.

1668 Owen *Expos 130th Ps.* 131 So he wilders away all his dayes in uncertainties

† **3** *trans* and *intr.* To render, or become, wild or uncivilized. *Obs. rare.*

1798 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 The yoke of the Egyptians had degraded the Hebrews into the rudest and worst of nations, wildered by three hundred years of neglect 1804 — in *Crit Rev.* I 20 Her dole lands will again be suffered to wilder into sheep walks. 1806 — in *Ann Rev.* IV. 111 European families transported to Canada must wilder in a generation or two.

Wildered (wɪ ldəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 wildred. [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

1. That has lost one's way; straying, 'lost'.

1636 in Clarendon *Hist Reb.* xv § 112 Like poor wilder'd Travellers, perceiving that We have lost our way 1742 Young *Nt Th* ix. 1703 Ye, who guide the wilder'd in the waves 1818 Keats *Endym* III 219 The wilder'd stranger. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III iv. 46 A sound as of a wildered wind, Half moan, half sigh.

b *fig* At a loss, perplexed, bewildered.

1642 D Rogers *Naaman* 149 See Naaman here, in what a wildred case he is! 1689 J O tr *Cowley's Plants* I. *Scurvy Grass* 31 Nor does it to your wilder'd Sense appear, Where their Pain is, 'cause it is every where 1789 W. Blake *Songs Innoc., Dream* 5 Troubl'd, wilder'd, and forlorn. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* iv. xxix, In secret, doubtless, to pursue The schemes his wilder'd fancy drew. 1881 Kipling *Departm. Duties, Simla Dancers* iv, And murmurs of past merriment pursue Your 'wildered clerks that they indite in vain.

2. Of a place or region: In which one may lose one's way; pathless, wild.

a 1810 Shelley *M Nicholson Fragm.* 26 Our ghosts, whilst raves the maddened storm, Will sweep at midnight o'er the wildered wave. 1821 Clare *Vill Minstrel* I. 203 Brushing through the wilder'd dell 1860 Patmore *Faithf. for Ever* I. i, A long, green slip of wilder'd land.

b. Confused, disordered; mingled confusedly.

1853 C Bronte *Villette* xlii, Certain feelings when reviewed must strike us as things wildered and whirling. 1909 Stopf Brooke in *Life & Lett* (1917) II 613 The sun set among the trees in a wildered glory of gold and crimson.

Wildering (wɪ ldərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That 'wilders', in various senses.

1. Leading or driving one astray; *esp.* of a place, In which one loses or may lose one's way.

1749 Shenstone *Irreg Ode* 83 And some had bent the wild'ring maze 1793 Coleridge *Lines Autumnal Even.* 77 Toss'd by storms along Life's wild'ring way. 1804 W L Bowles *Spir Discov.* IV 64 Safe in the wildering storm 1867 H Macmillan *Bible Teach* VI. (1870) 126 Their wildering mazes of exquisite flowers.

b. *fig.* Producing mental confusion or aberration; perplexing, bewildering.

1742 Collins *Ecl.* IV 8 Where wild'ring fear and desperate sorrow led 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 223 In waking thoughts she still retains The memory of these wildering pains *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 74 These wildering phantasies Then carried me to see my Lady dead. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III iv 370 The clash Of rain-beat boughs and wildering lightning-flash.

2. Going astray, straying, wandering.

1827 Keble *Chr Y, Sexagesima Sunday* II, Ruin below and wrath above Are all that now the wildering fancy meets.

Ibid, 5th Sunday in Lent IV, Ye too, who tend Christ's wildering flock 1871 B Taylor *Faust* (1875) II I. III, Lamps are gleaming, Through the festal's wildering train

Wilderment (wɪ ldəɹmĕnt). *poet rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] Bewilderment.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* I. 144 Music's gush, With all its moving wilderment 1844 Mrs Browning *Lost Bower* lvii, So, in wilderment of gazing, I looked up and I looked down.

† **Wildern,** *a* and *sb. Obs.* Forms 1 wildeoren, 3–5 wilderne, (3 wulderne), 4 wildern, 5 wylderne; 3–4 wildren, 4 wildrin, wyldren. [OE. *wildēoren,* f. *wildēor* Wild deer + -en[4].]

A. *adj.* Wild, savage, desert.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxv. (1889) 99 *Cum feralibus dentibus,* mid wilddeorenum toþum *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3081 [Ysmael] wond als a wildren man *Ibid* 4080 His breþer in þe wildrin land. *Ibid* 5734, 10293 13.. *E. E. Allit P.* C. 297 Ande euer walteres þis whal bi wyldren depe.

B. *sb.* = Wilderness.

The genitive of this word is indistinguishable in form from next.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Þo þe he faste fowerti dazes on ða wilderne *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 127 He makede his wunienge in þe wilderne *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 160 He . wende into onliche stude iðe wildernesse [*MS. C* wilderne]. 13 . *Cursor M* 5852 (Gott) To worschip god in wildrenes land *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 5734 (Fairf) His flok he fedde a-pon a tide Bi a wildernes side. *a* 1400 *Sir Orfeo* 212 (MS Ashm 61, lf 153) To wylderne I wyll gone . And lyve þer in holtys hore.

Wilderness (wɪ ldəmes). Forms: 3–6 wylder-nesse, 3–7 wildernesse, 4–6 wil-, wyl-, -der-, -dir-, -dre-, (-dur-), -dyr-, -nes, -ness(e, (-nys), (4 *Sc.* vildirnes, 5 wyyldernesse), 4– wilderness [OE. **wild(d)ēornes* (Sweet's A.-S. Dict.) = MLG, MDu. *wildernisse* (Du *wildernis,* G *wildernis*); f. *wilder, wil(d)dēor* (see Wild *a.,* Wild deer) or, perh. more probably, *wilddēoren* Wildern *a.* + *-nes* -ness (for the concrete sense cf. *hēahnes* summit, *smēþnes* 'planities').

The other types of derivatives of *wild* meaning 'wilderness' in the Teutonic languages are represented by (1) MHG, G *wilde* fem (cf Wild *sb.*), (2) MLG., MHG *wilt(e)nisse,* G *wildnis* (cf Wildness 2), (3) G (now dial) *wilden(e, wildin,* (4) ME Wildern]

1 a. (without article) Wild or uncultivated land.

Distinguished from *desert,* in that the latter denotes an uninhabitable and uncultivable region, and implies entire lack of vegetation

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 161 Weste is cleped þat londe, þat is longe tilðe atleten, and wildernesse, ȝef þare manie rotes onne wacseð *c* 1205 Lay 30335 He scal habben paþes weste and wildernesse inoȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2617 In wildernes al bi a well 13. *Sir Beues* (A) 3867 Þe geaunt In a castel hire hadde to ward, In wildernesse al be selue *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xviii 52 Als he trewyt na man was In abay, na in vildirnes, þat mocht do mare þane he had done. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxi 98 A grete party of þis cuntree es waste and wilderness and noȝt inhabitid *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* xiv 20 Holy heremites whech dwelled in wildyrnesse 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II vii 2 He traueild through wide wastfull ground, That nought but desert wildernesse shew'd all around. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* II. (S T S) I 164 Twyse he compelled him to take his refuge in wod and wildirnes 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* v v 404 The Countrey of Gouren, where we found but few villages, and almost all wildernesse. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 143 Passing through tracts of wilderness which they have never before traversed. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* I 110 By tilth and grange, and blowing bosks of wilderness

b. (with article or other defining word) A wild or uncultivated region or tract of land, uninhabited, or inhabited only by wild animals, 'a tract of solitude and savageness' (J.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He..feste þer as he was one iðe wildernesse [*v. r.* wilderne] *Ibid* 196 Iðe wildernesse [*v r.* wildene] heo aspieden us to slean. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11110 (Cott) He liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o þe wildernes. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 172 Hyt was onys a munke, and had a celle In a wyldernes for to dwelle. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 701 In þe wyldrenesse of Wyrale. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 798/7 *Hec solitudo,* a wyldernys 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxix. 6 Vnto whom I haue geuen the wyldernes to be their house, & the vntilled londe to be their dwellinge place 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV,* IV v 137 O my poore Kingdome thou wilt be a Wildernesse againe, Peopled with Wolues (thy old Inhabitants). 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 10 By forcing that upon us as the remedy of solitude, which wraps us in a misery worse then any wildernes. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 1 Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang* xv, Finding only boundless wildernesses, and varied combinations of tangled woodland scenery 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xix IV 368 Temple had made a retreat for himself at a place called Moor Park. . The country round his dwelling was almost a wilderness.

c. A piece of ground in a large garden or park, planted with trees, and laid out in an ornamental or fantastic style, often in the form of a maze or labyrinth.

a 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* ch. ii. 6, I cut me Aquiducts, whose current flees And waters all my wildernesse of trees. 1668 Dryden *Even Love* v, Disperse your selves, some into the Wilderness, some into the Allies, and some into the Parterre. 1770 H. Chamberlain *Hist. & Surv. London* 641/2 In one part of it [*sc.* the park] is a pretty wilderness laid out in walks, and planted with a variety of ever-green trees 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 351. 1839 E Jesse *Summer's Day Hampton Crt* 77 On the opposite side of the palace there is a large space of ground called the Wilderness, planted and laid out by William III 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I, Manifold as were the cares of the hothouses and ferneries and wildernesses

2 *transf.* or *gen* A waste or desolate region of any kind, e. g of open sea, of air.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* III. 1 94 I stand as one vpon a Rocke, Inuiron'd with a wildernesse of Sea. 1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B 2, The difference between a Wildernesse of water and a goodly green Meadow. 1665 WALLER *Instr Painter* 78 But who can always on the Billows ly? The wat'ry Wilderness yields no supply 1822 BYRON *Cain* II. 1, This blue wilderness of interminable Air 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* III (1875) 30 They saw the long, low line where the wilderness of waves met the wilderness of woods.

3. *fig.* Something figured as a region of a wild or desolate character, or in which one wanders or loses one's way; in religious use applied to the present world or life as contrasted with heaven or the future life (cf. 6 b).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 4 He forsakis vs noght in þis wildirenes. *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 17 Here is non home, here nys but wyldernesse. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Trial of Fox* 317 The Meir is Men of gude conditioun, As Pilgrymes walkand in this wildernes. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* I. iii, But sure his mind Is in a wildernesse For there he sayes Are Geese that have two heads a peece 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* I 52 Thus discursive Argumentation and Rational probabilities mislead men in the Wilderness of Enquiry. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 1 As I walk'd through the wilderness of this world *a* 1708 T. WARD *Eng Ref* II. (1710) 46 All they can do's to bid you pore On Bibles till your Eyes are sore, And in that Wilderness of Letter Hunt for your Faiths 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 939 The vacant bosom's wilderness. 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* IV, The cosy chairs, the globes, and best of all, the wilderness of books, *in which she could wander where she liked.*

b. Rhetorically applied to a place (e g. a building or town) which one finds 'desolate', or in which one is lonely or 'lost'.

1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* vi, Passing this wilderness of an hotel with stories about its base 1848 — *Dombey* xxiii, So Florence lived in her wilderness of a home. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* 118 Meantime Maisie was alone in London And the packed wilderness was very full of danger.

4. A mingled, confused, or vast assemblage or collection *of* persons or things. (Usually coloured by other senses; in reference to a growth of plants, nearly coinciding with 1 b; in reference to buildings, etc, often approaching 3 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* III 1 54 Dost thou not perceiue That Rome is but a wildernes of Tigers? 1596 — *Merch V* III. 1 128, I would not haue giuen it for a wilderness of *Monkies* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. XII 598 It was called Madera, of the wildernesses of Trees there growing *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* V 1, The Land thou hast left a wilderness of wretches 1667 MILTON *P L* V 294 Through Groves of Myrrhe, And flouring Odours, Cassia, Nard, and Balme; A Wilderness of sweets 1678 E. HOWARD *Man of Newmarket* I. i 1 This Metropolitan Wilderness of Houses, call'd London 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I II, A wilderness of faults and follies 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI III, This epic will contain A wilderness of the most rare conceits. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I IX, The wilderness of masts on the river, and the wilderness of steeples on the shore.

†**5.** Wildness, uncultivated condition. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. XIV. 370 The tenementis ,which the clergie holden is better kept fro falling into nouȝt and into wildirnes, than if tho same tenementis weren in the hondis of grete lordis 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 245 These paths and Bowers doubt not but our joynt hands Will keep from Wilderness with ease.

†**b.** *fig.* Wildness of character, licentiousness. *Obs nonce-use*

1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* III. i. 142 For such a warped slip of wildernesse Nere issu'd from his blood

6. *attrib.* **a.** *lit* (in quot. 1670 in sense 1 c)

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. XVII (1912) 112 Being one of that little wildernesse company 1670 MEAGER *English Gardener* Title-p, The ordering of the Garden of Pleasure, with variety of Knots, and Wilderness work 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Aug. 297, 14 acres of wilderness land converted into grass *c* 1875 E THRING in Skrine *Mem.* (1889) 218 The poor beggars had tightish work with all that wilderness life before them.

b. *fig*; *esp* in former religious use, Belonging to the present world or life (cf 3).

1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* II IX § 1 (ed 2) 290 If they had not felt their Wildernes-necessities, God should not have exercised his Wildernes providences and mercies. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V 473 A wilderness condition *is . . a condition of straits, wants, deep distresses, and most* deadly dangers 1679 C NESSE *Antichrist* 208 Tainted both with Egypts idolatry, and wilderness sins. 1719 J T PHILLIPS tr *Thirty four Consfer* 79 The Progress thro' this Wilderness-World, towards a better Life 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist* 16 Her soul On eddies of wild water cast, In wilderness division

Wild-fire, wildfire (wəɪldfəɪəɹ). [Cf. G. *wildfeuer* lightning, will o' the wisp, erysipelas, etc.]

†**1.** Furious or destructive fire, a conflagration (in early quots. app. one caused by lightning: cf. 2 d). *Obs.* (as a specific use).

a 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS.) an 1032 On þissum geare atywde þæt wildefyr, ðe nan mann æror nan swylc ne gemunde *c* 1366 *Chronicon Brevius* an 1047 in *Eulogium Hist* (Rolls) III 294 Mortalitas in Anglia et ignis aereus, quæ dicitur wildfire, blada combussit in pago Derebiæ *? a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 797 He hade weryede the worme by wyghtnesse of strenghte, Ne ware it fore the wylde fyre that he hyme wyth defendez *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1870 How wild fyre was sloken sall be sene 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. B iv, Wylde fyre and brymstone shall lyght vpon them all 1634 S. R *Noble Soldier* II. i. C 4 b, You to quench a wild fire, Cast oyle upon it

2. In various specific uses (*wild* often implying 'natural, not artificially produced', or 'out of doors, not domestic': cf. WILD *a.* 1–4). †**a.** The flames of spirituous liquor burning on some dishes, as plum-pudding, when served up *Obs. rare*—[1]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 371 Swiche manere bake metes and dissh metes brennynge of wilde fir.

†**b** A fire kindled out of doors for warmth. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 855 Than wist Percyvelle by thatt, It servede hym of somwhatt The wylde fyre that he gatt

c. Will-o'-the-wisp, *ignis fatuus*; also *fig.*

Also dialectally applied to other phosphorescent appearances see *Eng Dial Dict*

1663 G WHARTON *Cal Cast* A 3 b, [They] wonder by what Wild fires they were led To feed on Thistles 'stead of wholsome Bread. 1683 [see 2 e] 1727 P. WALKER *Life R. Cameron* in *Biogr Presbyt* (1827) I 243 Some Wilhes with the Wisps, or Spunkies of Wild-fire, seen mostly in boguish myrish Ground. 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* VI XXII, As springs the wild-fire from the moss 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* V 431 Tho' yourself Be dazzled by the wildfire Love to sloughs That swallow common sense 1873 C M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (1876) 405 He taught that intellectual culture without moral practice is a wildfire, and that conscience is the voice of God. 1885 J PAYN *Talk of Town* VII, Led by wildfire of this sort to the brink of disappointment.

d. Lightning; *esp.* sheet lightning without audible thunder, 'summer lightning'.

1795 BURNS *Verses Destr Woods Drumlanrig* V, Or was 't the wil'fire scorch'd their boughs? 1888 TAIT in *Encycl. Brit* XXIII. 330/1 What is called 'summer lightning' or 'wild-fire' is sometimes a rather puzzling phenomenon.

e. † Volcanic fire (*obs*), fire-damp in coal-mines.

1683 G. SINCLAIR *Nat. Philos, Misc Observ* 293 In some Coals, there is a certain Fire, and I judge, that from its resemblance to *Ignis fatuus*, which the Vulgar termeth Wild-fire, it hath the same name 1692 RAY *Disc.* I III. (1693) 12 If such Hills may be, and have been elevated by subterraneous Wild fire, Flatus or Earthquakes 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining*, *Wild-fire*, an old term used by colliers for *fire-damp*.

3. A composition of highly inflammable substances, readily ignited and very difficult to extinguish, used in warfare, etc.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8485 His asailede þe toun mid þis tour wel uaste, & wilde fur wiþ pich & grece. 13 *Coer de L* 5229 With trepeiettes they slungen alsoo, And blewe wylde-fyr in trumpes of gynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 373 Thou liknest wommenes loue to wilde fyr The moore it brenneth the moore it hath desir. 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 278 At Londone brige anodyr sawte thay made agayne, Wyth gunpowdir and wildefire and straw eke. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin* (Nasmith, 1778) 279 Destruxit per obcidionem civitatem per passeres cum wyldfyre ad eorum caudas ligata, volando ad civitatem. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V*, 56 Some set skalyng ladders to the wal, and other cast in wylde fyre 1629 MALTHUS *Fireworks* in Hodgkin *Rariora* (1902) III III 16 Hand granades, fiery Wheeles, a Shippe of wilde Fire, and a Petard *a* 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 344/2 Pikes of Wild-fire to stick burning into a Ship's side *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist Moscovia* i. Wks. 1851 VIII. 479 Then out of Mortai pieces they shoot Wild fire into the Air. 1742 WESLEY *Jrnl* 26 Jan, The exceeding thick smoke, which was occasion'd by the wild fire and things of that kind, continually thrown into the room. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* (new ed) I 61 Chymistry was know'n; and wildfire had been invented. 1871 *Fireworks & How to make them* 58 Port or Wildfires. Saltpetre 4 parts, mealpowder 6 parts, and sulphur 3 parts.

4. A name for erysipelas and various inflammatory eruptive diseases, esp. those in which the eruption spreads from one part to another.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr. Wülcker 114 *Erysipila*, wilde fyr *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 40 It quenchiþ wele herisiplam, þat is wilde fire or few sawage. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 33 Lentilles are good for .the wyldefire and for the kybes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. Proeme II. 146 Shingles, ringworms, and such like wild fires 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb, Sheep* IX 72 This disease which is called the wildfire is a very infectious sicknesse, and will indanger the whole flocke. 1818–20 E THOMPSON tr *Cullen's Nosol Method* (ed 3) 331 Herpes; Ringworm; Shingles; Wildefire. 1841 DICK *Man Vet. Sci.* (1862) 175 Erysipelas in sheep appears in various slight modifications,.. Wildfire generally shews itself at the beginning of winter. The skin inflames and rises into blisters 1907 'Q' *Merry-Garden* etc., *Black Joke* i, Wounds showing signs of inflammation and threatening to set up wildfire

5. *fig.* or in fig. allusions (usually from sense 3, sometimes 4), in reference to a destructive agency, or to excited, violent, or fervid feeling or utterance.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4314 Thoru þine ei þe sal be sent A flan, wit wild fire al brent, First to brin þin hert wit-in *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 2116 in *Macro Plays* 140 Belsabub Bad me brenne þee with wyld fere 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 271 b, What thunderboltes and wildefire he [*sc.* the Pope] threw out of his bloudy turrettes againste Luther's life. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr., Neuer more let him looke to quench wilde fire with milke. 1612 J DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks (Grosart) II. 18/1 The wilde-fire of my Passions burn'd me. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 34 Admit no wildfire in Poetick rage *a* 1653 G DANIEL *Idyll* IV. 106 Caesar.. Is but a Wild-fire to wast Senate Raggs, And silence Cato 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit* III 539 It was impossible to stop the impetuous wildfire of the army 1765 *Ann. Reg., Char.* I The wild-fire of applause or reproach is let off at the authors, in an undistinguishing blaze. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* III, That which will but warm your Flemish hearts, will put wildfire into Norman brains 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav Arabia Deserta* II. 148 There is a wild-fire in my heart which cannot be appeased till I be avenged.

†**b.** In imprecations (in sense 3 or 4). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1188 Ho so faileþ for feyntyce wild fur him for-brenne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 252 A wilde fyr vp on thair bodyes falle. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 3802 That she wolde, in her entent, In wilde fire that he were brent. 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* (1536) B j, That a wyld fyre bren the, Celestena. *c* 1622 ROWLEY, etc. *Birth of Merlin* III VI, Wilde-fire and Brimstone eat thee! *c* 1705 POPE *Jan & May* 641 So may some wildfire on your bodies fall

c. Phr. *Like wildfire*: with immense rapidity and effect; very swiftly and forcibly: usually with *run, spread*, etc.; hence occas. *gen.* forcibly, vigorously. (The commonest current use.)

[1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1523 Whose words like wild fire burnt the shining glorie Of rich-built Ilion.] 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II II. 58 We set fire to it [*sc.* sedgy grass], which runs like Wild-fire. 1762 GOLDSM *Cit W* XXX, Though I was at that time rich in fame—for my book ran like wild-fire—yet I was very short in money. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. XVI, The report spread like wild-fire through the town 1857 READE *Course of True Love, Clouds & Sun.* i, She would go and flirt like wild-fire for a fortnight. 1886 *19th Cent.* Dec. 883 With such thoughts running like wild-fire through her mind.

6. *attrib.*: in sense 3, as *wildfire arrow, ball, plot*; *fig.* (cf. 5), as *wildfire blood, zeal*; wildfire rash, a disease of infants, a form of strophulus with a wandering eruption (cf. 4).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Wild-Fire Arrows*, such as are trimmed with Wild-Fire 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI 222 Shoures of *wildefire balls 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch XVIII, The *wildfire blood of Redgauntlet. 1841 (*title*) A *Wild-fire Plot found out in Ireland, shewing how the Rebels would have consumed the City of Dublin with Wildfire 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V 566 Children liable to the *strophulus volaticus*, or *wild-fire rash. 1601 BP. W BARLOW *Defence* Ep Ded, A *wilde-fire zeale

Wild-fowl. (Also as one word, or as two) Forms: see WILD *a.* and FOWL; also 6 wyelfoyle. [Cf. MLG., G *wildvogel*, ON. *villifygli* (Sw. *vildfågel*, early Da *vildfugl*).] A wild bird, or (usually) wild birds collectively; chiefly applied to those caught for food, game birds (now esp. of the duck and goose kinds).

a 1000 *Bt Manna Wyrdum* 85 (Gr.) Sum sceal wildne fuzel wloncne ateman, heafoc on honda. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B x 363 Delyte in wyn and wylde foule *a* 1417 *York Memo Bk* (Surtees) I 223 Pultre wyldefoule and other vytayll. 1439 *Maldon, Essex, Court-roll* Bundle 25 No. 1, Johannes Yutte est communis forestallator volucrum vocat. Wyldefoule. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 19 Vennesoun, wyld fowill, wyne and spyce. 1532–3 *Durham Housek Bk.* (Surtees) 215 Et de magistro de Fayrne 6 dd wyelfoyle et 4 puffyngs 1602 SHAKS. *Twel N* IV II 55 What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning Wildefowle? 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 612 Whoso seeks an audit here Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish, Wild-fowl or ven'son 1817 SCOTT *Harold* V XVI, As the scared wild fowl scream and fly.

b. Humorously misapplied in the first quot to a wild beast, hence *allusively*; also *fig.* of persons.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III i. 33 There is not a more feare-full wilde foule then your Lyon liuing 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* V. III, What's your med'cine, To draw so many seuerall sorts of wild-fowle? 1905 *Times Lit. Suppl* 3 Feb 38/1 One has to drag in fundamental principles of art and other fearful wildfowl.

c. *attrib.*

1825 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* X, To tame the wild-fowl ways of Jenny Diver! 1870 N F HELE *Aldeburgh* II. 8 Very few wild-fowl shooters frequent this part of the river 1886 C E. PASCOE *Lond of To-day* XI. (ed 3) 360 Wild fowl guns

Hence **Wild-fow'ler**, a sportsman who shoots or catches wild-fowl; **Wild-fow'ling**, the pursuit or capture of wild-fowl.

1859 FOLKARD (*title*) The Wild-Fowler: a Treatise on Ancient and Modern Wild-Fowling. 1874 J W LONG *Amer Wild-fowl* XV 193 In no other branch of wild-fowling is a breech-loader of more advantage than in teal-shooting

Wild goose. (Also with hyphen.) Forms: see WILD *a.* and GOOSE; also 7 **wilgosse**. [Cf. (M)HG. *wildgans*, Sw. *vildgås*, Da *vildgaas.*]

1. Any wild bird of the goose kind; an undomesticated goose; in Britain usually the greylag (*Anser ferus* or *cinereus*), in N. America the Canada goose (*Bernicla canadensis*).

c 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 364/1 *Cente*, wilde gos *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 165 Jo voy la une owe rossée [*gloss* a wilde gos]. *c* 1440 LYDG *Hors, Shepe & G* 171 Whan wilde gees hithe in the ayer vp fleen 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2613 A great multytude somtyme of wylde gees, Comunely called Gauntes 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, V. I. 79 They flocke together in consent, like so many Wilde Geese. 1600 — *A Y L.* II. VII. 86 If he be free, Why then my taxing like a wild goose flies Vnclaim'd of any man 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim* 421 We have the wild goose flying over our heads, in the fens of Lincolnshire, in vast flocks 1845 WHITTIER *Lumbermen* II, O'er us, to the southland heading, Screams the gray wild-goose.

2 *fig.* **a.** Used of or in reference to a flighty or foolish person: cf. GOOSE *sb.* 1 f. **b.** *Eng. Hist.* (*pl.*) A nickname for the Irish Jacobites who went over to the Continent on the abdication of James II and later.

1592 [see WILD GOOSE CHASE 2] 1843 M. J. BARRY in *Spirit of the Nation* (Dublin 1845) 230 The wild geese—the wild geese,—'tis long since they flew, O'er the billowy ocean's bright bosom of blue. 1845 *Ibid.* 231 *note*, The recruits for the Irish Brigade were entered on the ship's books as 'wild geese'. 1845 M. O'CONOR *Milit. Hist Irish Nation* 367 *note*, Clare, it may be added, was a great recruiting county for the Brigade. On its stern coast the French used to land smuggled claret, brandy, &c, and take away wool, and, what was more precious, 'Wild Geese,' for such was the name usually given to the recruits for 'The bold Brigade' 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 36 Thou art but a wild-goose to question it. 1888 FROUDE *Eng in Irel*, II. III. I 405 In 1715.. Tens of thousands of young Irishmen were in the

French service, and thousands more were continually recruited under the name of Wild Geese 1902 in Emily Lawless *With the Wild Geese* Pref p viii, The 'Wild Geese' was the name given to the exiles who, like the wild birds . migrated to the Continent before and after the Battle of Aughrim, and the Surrender of Limerick in 1691

3. *attrib.* **a.** [after WILD GOOSE CHASE 2, as apprehended in later use.] Wild, fantastic, very foolish or risky

1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* II xi, To fit him out upon some wild-goose expedition to the coast of Africa. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 53 She tutor'd some in Dædalus's art, And promis'd they would act his wildgoose part. 1833 T HOOK *Parson's Daughter* III vi, 'All mad, wild-goose nonsense,' said MacGopus 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* iv, He'll have gone away upon some wild-goose errand, seeking his fortune

b. Wild-goose plum, rye, names for N. American varieties of those plants raised from seeds found in the crops of wild geese; wild-goose race = next.

1909 *Month* Dec. 599 A well-known American plum is called the '*wild goose' plum, because a plum-stone from which the whole race has been raised was found in the stomach of such a bird 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 83 As weary of this *wild-goose race That led askance, I know not where. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 145 As one running the wild goose race, he windeth backe to a passage in the former argument 1884 *Lasbon* (Dakota) *Star* 15 Aug, The introduction of *wild goose rye into Dakota

Wild goose chase.

†**1.** A kind of horse-race or sport in which the second or any succeeding horse had to follow accurately the course of the leader (at a definite interval), like a flight of wild geese. *Obs.*

[1592 see 2] 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* Wks (Grosart) I. 6/2 Esteeme a horse, according to his pace, But loose no wagers on a wilde goose chase 1604 H SPURWAY in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 60 The King hath beene lately at Royston, at a wilgosse chase. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II II iv 342 Horse-races, wilde-goose chases, which are the disports of greater men. 1685 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat., Hunting-horse* VII (1697) 65.

2. *fig.* An erratic course taken or *led* by one person (or thing) and followed (or that may be followed) by another (or taken by a person in following his own inclinations or impulses); in later use (the origin being forgotten) apprehended as 'a pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose' (J.); a foolish, fruitless, or hopeless quest.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* II. iv 75 Nay, if our wits run the Wild-Goose chase, I am done· For thou hast more of the Wild-Goose in one of thy wits, then I am sure I haue in my whole fiue. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Spⁿ Gipsy* I v, I have had a fine fegary, The rarest wildgoose chase! 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems, An Addresse* 48 We pursue A Wild-goose Chase, to what none ever knew. 1656 R FLETCHER tr. *Martial* 202 No hints of truth on foot? no sparks of grace? No late sprung light? to dance the wild goose chase? 1662 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1920) Apr 257 If you cannot reason him to what may bee for his good, let him goe the wild goosechase. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom* 37 If we should dance that wild-Goose-chase usually led, it would require longer time 1754 H WALPOLE *Let to Bentley* 20 Nov, Don't let me think, that if you return, you will set out upon every wild-goose chase, sticking to nothing. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* XII, His journey to London on such slender encouragement is a wild-goose chase! 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* VII, 'I see you have found nothing,' exclaimed Lady Gethin. .' It was a wild goose chase,' he replied with a weary look.

†**Wildgrave.** *Obs* [ad G. *wildgraf* (MHG. *wiltgrâve*) see WILD *a.* and GRAVE *sb*⁴] In Germany, formerly the chief magistrate of an uncultivated or forest region; *spec.* the title of a hereditary race of rulers in parts of the Rhineland (cf. RHINEGRAVE, WALDGRAVE). So **Wildgravess** (tr. G. *wildgrafin*).

1762 tr *Busching's Syst. Geog* V. 504 Juliana,..Wildgravess and Rhinegravess of Grumbach 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* 1, The Wildgrave winds his bugle horn 1798 tr *Bürger's Wild Huntsm.* 2 Shrill sounds the haughty Wildgrave's horn.

†**Wildhede.** *Obs rare.* [f. WILD *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD] Wildness of character or conduct.

1421-2 HOCCLEVE *Min Poems* XXI 52 That for myne honore showlde I by no weye Any thinge mynge or towche of my wildhede

Wilding (wəi ldiŋ), *sb.* and *a* Forms 6 wyldyng, -ynge, -ing(e, wildinge, 7 wilden, 6- wilding. [f. WILD *a* + -ING³.] **A.** *sb*

The meaning in the following quot. has not been ascertained —

1296 *Acc. Exch K. R.* 5/20 m. 1 (P R O) In ij. petris de Burre emptis et quatuor petris de Wyldyng emptis de vxore Andree Skaket.

1. A wild apple or apple-tree; a crab-apple or crab-tree.

1525 *Grete Herbal* cclxxxiii. (1529) Q ij, De macianis pomis Wood crabbes, or wyldynges. 1530 PALSGR 289/1 Wyldyng a sower apple, *pomme de boys* 1621 T GRANGER *Expos Eccles* xii. 13 342 The wilding maketh a fairer shew then many a good apple, but by the taste 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 16, I never saw any Apples or Pears thrive in an Hedge, unless Crab, or a Wilden, or some Sweeting of little worth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* III 107 Ten ruddy Wildings in the Wood I found 1776 BOLTON in A Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) II. 202 Do not press wildings till Candlemas. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* p xi, Apples valued principally for Cyder Royal wilding 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 535 Wildings or seedling apple stocks.

2. *gen.* A wild plant, flower, or fruit.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 73 b, The Filbert will onely be graffed in the Wilding 1586 WARNER *Alb Eng.* IV. xx. (1612) 95 Wildings, or the Seasons-fruit he did in scrip bestow 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III vii 17 Oft from the forrest wildings he did bring *a* 1700 SEDLEY *4th Bk Virg Georg* Wks. 1778 I 33 Among the wildings they [*sc.* bees] feed. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II 37 The wildings of the forest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II ix, Nor wilding green, nor woodland flower, Arose within its baleful bower 1826 CAMPBELL *Field Flowers* i, Ye field flowers! wildings of Nature, I doat upon you 1840 *Cottager's Man* 14 in *Libr. Usef Knowl., Husb* III, The principle is to form the hedge of a double row of wildings 1884 BROWNING *Fershtah, Mihrab Shah* 74 The wilding, .Ruffled outside at pleasure of the blast 1892 C. E NORTON *Dante's Paradise* XXVII 178 Well blossoms the will in men, but the continual rain converts the true plums into wildings.

3. A wild animal. *rare.*

1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Sept 409/3 Not a specimen of these wildings [*sc.* deer, turkey, and otter] can be seen now.

4. *fig* (applied to a person or thing)

1621 T GRANGER *Expos Eccles* vii. 7 165 These are Sathans wildings, whom he hath blinded, and so rideth them at his pleasure 1866 LAWRENCE *Sans Merci* XIV, He made professional acquaintance with two or three wildings of gentle birth 1881 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque* 6 The air of the fireside withers out all the fine wildings of the husband's heart 1906 *Athenæum* 29 Dec 822/1 He was swayed by the wildings of his imagination and his affections 1908 EDITH WHARTON *Hermit* I. III. 17 You are not a heathen wilding, but a child of Christ.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. Applied to a crab-apple or crab-tree. cf A. 1.

1538 ELYOT, *Arbutus*, a wyldyng tree 1552 HULOET, Wildinge apple, or crabbe, *arbutum* 1575 A. F *Virg Bucol.* III. 9, From a wylding tree, Ten Apples rype I sent 1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* II. 1, He lookes so like a wilding crab, good neither for drink nor sauce. 1650 [W HOWE] *Phytol Brit.* 73 Crab-tree, or Wilden-tree 1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed 2) 469

2. a. Of a plant (or its flower or fruit): Growing wild: = WILD *a.* 2. Chiefly *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 269 Wilding Blooms 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* IV 1, O wilding rose 1824 LOUDON *Green-house Comp.* I. 227 Grafted on the crab and wilding pear 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal* 84 Wilding fruit that shines upon the trees. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* V iv, Lo the wilding treasure Glows .in my sweetheart's gardens

b. Of an animal: = WILD *a.* 1. *poet rare*

1856 BRYANT *Gladness of Nature* II, The wilding bee hums merrily by.

3. *fig* Developed without culture or training, like a wild plant; natural, native.

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec* VII (1900) 199 It was too late now for critics .to resist that growth of wilding art.

Wildish (wəi ldiʃ), *a.* [f WILD *a* + -ISH¹] Somewhat wild; inclining to wildness.

1714 *Lond Gaz.* No 5218/3 A Young Man about 22 Years of Age, a wildish Look. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 1. 28 He was once thought to be wildish; but he is now the best of gentlemen, I think 1796 *Plain Sense* (ed. 2) III. 202 A wildish heath, which was skirted by a thick wood 1803 WORDSW *Stepping Westward* 2 'Twould be a *wildish* destiny If we, who thus together roam In a strange Land, and far from home, Were in this place the guests of Chance 1858 CARLYLE *Friedh Gt.* VIII. V (1872) III 39 Prince answers as wildish young fellows will, quizzing my grave self. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* VII, She could frighten a wildish cow.

Wildling (wəi ldliŋ). [f. WILD *a.* + -LING¹ 1. Cf Du. *wildeling*, G. *wildling*]

1. A wild plant or flower: = WILDING **A.** 2.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 345 The turmeric, *hena*, considered too valuable to remain a wildling. 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III (ed 4) 153 His dried garden of wildlings. 1907 *Daily Chron* 10 July 3/3 Notes as to the growing of woodland and hedgerow 'wildlings' in a garden.

2. A wild creature or animal. = WILDING **A.** 3.

1884 *St James's Gaz.* 4 Apr 6/1, I am one of her [*sc* nature's] 'wildlings'. [Cf WILDING A 2, quot 1826] 1907 J H. CRAWFORD *From Fox's Earth* I. 13 The wilding of the breezy heights is quite as interesting as the wilding of the cool water.

Wildly (wəi ldli), *adv.* [f. WILD *a.* + -LY 2.] In a wild manner, in various senses.

†**1.** Without order, irregularly; in disorder or confusion; at random, 'anyhow'; aimlessly, heedlessly. *Obs.* exc. as implied in other senses

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 875 Were she neuer so glad, Hyr lokynge was nat foly sprad Ne wildely, thogh that she pleyde 1450 *Paston Lett* I. 159 How the cuntie of N. and S [= Norfolk and Suffolk] stonde right wildely, withowt a mene may be that justice be hadde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 46 The kynge lyke a louynge broother woulde not sende hys syster wyldely withoute a dowar assured. 1595 SHAKS *John* IV. ii. 128 How wildely then walkes my Estate in France? 1611 — *Wint T.* IV iv 550 As th'vnthought-on accident is guiltie To what we wildely do, so we professe Our selues to be the slaues of chance. *a* 1633 G HERBERT *Country Parson* XXII (1652) 92 The Questions must be propounded loosely and wildely, and then the Answerer will discover what hee is 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 193 There is more copiousness in things wildely scattered, than in things well and orderly digested [1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 80 The wildly devious morning-walk. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI Introd. 19 Wildly-loose their red locks fly 1820 CAROLINE A. SOUTHEY *Ellen Fitzarthur* 80 Fancy's wildly roving eye 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VI, A hundred thousand shapes and substances of incompleteness, wildly mingled out of their places]

2. Without restraint (in various shades of meaning). **a.** Beyond limits of reason; extravagantly, fantastically; distractedly, as if out of one's wits.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I XXII 72 A greet licence han writers and spekers forto write and speke more wildeli than thei schulden be suffrid forto write and speke 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 1150 As the poore frighted Deare that stands at gaze, Wildly determining which way to flie. 1598 — *Merry W.* III iii 94 Sweating, and blowing, and looking wildely 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum Reason* 68 This opinion is so wildly uncharitable, that it strikes out ten thousand Millions out of the book of Life, for each single Name that it leaves in it 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VIII. 22 Damon wildly staring upwards, thus inveigh'd Against the conscious Gods 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VIII, Some of them, upon hearing me talk so wildly, thought I was mad 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* XII, Enthusiasm frequently injures those whom it wildly attempts to serve 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. VII, Yet must I think less wildly —I *have* thought Too long and darkly, till my brain became A whirling gulf of phantasy and flame 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* X II 663 How many times should we have rushed wildly from extreme to extreme! 1913 *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar 9/1 'The Great Adventure' is wildly extravagant and yet it is very simple and human.

b Without moral restraint; dissolutely, licentiously, in freedom from control, at one's own will.

1561 tr *Calvin's Four Serm* III I vij, They might haue liued in other places wildly & wantonly 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* V. I. 129 That I should speake of something wildly By vs perform'd before 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Cert Trav. Uncert Journey* 8 Some few do travell in the wayes Divine, Some wander wildly with the Muses nine. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* II, That M Valancourt had comported himself wildly at Paris, and had spent a great deal of money

c. With unrestrained or violent movement, feeling, or utterance; vehemently; excitedly; 'frantically', 'like mad'.

1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 874 Some [bushes] twin'd about her thigh to make her stay, She wildly breaketh from their strict imbrace 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 187 Those septentrionall inundations, have wildly deluviated over all the South 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Nemeæan Ode Pindar* VII, Some wildly fled About the room, some into corners crept. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 29 Their raptures now that wildly flow. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 517 The wretch, who once sang wildly, danc'd and laugh'd, Is sober, meek, benevolent 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXVII, A shout terminating in a cadence so wildly prolonged, that. the deer started from their glens 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XII III 173 The villagers danced wildly to the music 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXVII 212 The flakes sped wildly in their oblique course. 1909 STACPOOLE *Pools of Silence* XIX, The whole herd [of elephants] wheeled, trumpeted wildly.

3. a. Without cultivation, naturally, like a wild plant. *rare.*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV II. 180 Valour That wildely growes in them, but yeelds a crop As if it had beene sow'd 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. VII § 5 That which grows wildly of it self is worth nothing

b. Without the refinement or orderliness of culture or training; rudely, roughly, savagely. Also (now *esp.*) in good sense: In a free, natural, or unconventional style; with the romantic aspect of uncultivated country.

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* V. i. 88 When he demean'd himselfe, rough, rude, and wildly 1599 — *Hen. V*, V II. 43 Her Hedges, Like Prisoners wildly ouer-growne with hayre, Put forth disorder'd Twigs. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1225 The toil-strung youth, By the quick sense of music taught alone, Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne, Invitation* 3 The mountain ground, Wildly majestic. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric Perth* 483 The wildly wooded banks of the Ardoch. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* VII 44 Here the view became wildly interesting.

Wild man. (Also formerly with hyphen, or as one word.) [Cf. Du. *wilde mann* cannibal, G. *wildemann, wildmann, wilder mann*, ON. *villumaðr*.]

1. A man who is wild, in various senses of the adj. **a.** A man of savage, fierce, uncultured, or unruly nature or character (cf. WILD *a.* 6, 7).

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* 47/17 Wylde Men ne louede he nouȝt, þat rechelese weren of þouȝte. 13 *R. Glouc Chron* (Rolls) App H 736 A wuilde men [*read* man] fol bolde þe king sende in to þe court to þe heiȝe men of þe londe *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* x. (*Maithou*) 402 Pare-for be ȝe of stedfast wil, þocht wyld men wil ȝov do il. 1513 *St Papers Hen. VIII* No. 4101. If 5 (P R O) A Seler and a tester of Redsay and therein a wilde man Ryding on a horse 1630 [see WILD *a* 12]. *a* 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. XVI (1640) 161 A wild man lives as he lists himselfe.

b. (WILD *a* 5) A man of an uncivilized race or tribe; a savage, or one reverted to a savage state.

13.. *Cursor M.* 3081 (Gött.) [Ishmael] wonid þar as a wild man, In þat desert þat hight pharan. 1530 in *Ancestor* (1904) Oct. 181 Wolton beryth to his crest a woodwous a wylld man in his kynde vert. 1568 HACKET tr *Thevet's Newfound World* XXIV 31 b, We were well received of the Indians or wilde men of the Countrey 1575 in Brydges *Brit Bibliogr.* (1810) I 541 To make wiye in the streetes, there are certayne men apparelled lyke devells, and wylde men, with skybbs and certayne beadells. 1611 W. ADAMS *Let* in Rundall *Mem. Japon* (Hakl. Soc.) 37 Eight of our men . ranne from vs with the pinnesse, and (as we suppose) were eaten of the wild men 1767 *Ann Reg., Chron* 47/1 Peter the wild man, who was taken in the Hartz Forest in Hanover 1825 J NEAL *Bro Jonathan* II 2 The wild man of North America is exceedingly unlike the wild man of every other country.

c *pl.* The extremists of a political party, a profession, etc.

1923 *Weekly Dispatch* 13 May 2 The wild men pin their faith to the Capital Levy as a vote catcher 1923 *Daily Mail* 23 July 14 All the 'wild men' of European music,

such as Schonberg, Bartok, Prokoviev, Stravinsky, Alois Haba.., Milhaud, and Poulenc

2. (WILD *a* 1.) A name for the orang-outang: also *wild man of the woods* (see WOOD *sb.*)

[1769 E BANCROFT *Guiana* 131 These animals [*sc* Orang-Outang], in all the different languages of the natives, are called by names signifying a Wild Man] 1791 SMELLIE tr *Buffon's Nat. Hist* VIII 97 As there is a greater similarity between this animal and man than between those creatures which resemble him most, as the Barbary ape [etc], the Indians are to be excused for associating him with the human species, under the denomination of *orang-outang*, or *wild man* 1881 J. HATTON *New Ceylon* III 72 The Bornean 'wild man' is quite harmless

Wildness (wəɪ'ldnes). Forms see WILD *a.* [f. WILD *a* + -NESS Cf. MHG. *wiltnisse*, G. *wildnis*] The quality or condition of being wild, in various senses.

1. a. Undomesticated state (of an animal); the untamed disposition characteristic of such state; fierceness, savageness, ferocity; also, shyness

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 528 Wyldnesse, *indomitas, ferocitas* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI (Percy Soc) 40 Mylyzyus Dyd fyrst attame and breke the wyldenes Of the rialI stedes. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 980 And let milde women to him loose their mildnesse, Wilder to him then Tygers in their wildnesse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S T S.) I. 31 Lyke wylde hartes, throuch a certane wyldnes of nature, flie the syght of man 1611 [see BEAUTY 8]. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* V 125 His necessities, and the privation of light, make him lose all idea of liberty, and bring down his natural wildness. 1859 DARWIN *Orig Spec* VII 212 The greater wildness of all our large birds than of our small birds.

b. Uncultivated state (of a plant).

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, V II 55 Our Vineyards, Fallowes, Meades, and Hedges, Defective in their natures, grow to wildnesse 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 73 These [trees] . change their salvage Mind. Their Wildness lose 1892 KATH. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 The roses will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

2. Uncultivated state (of a place or region), the character or aspect of such a place or its scenery. Also *concr.* a wild place, a wilderness (now *rare* or *obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 34 Thyse tyrauntz put hem gladly nat in pres No places wyldnesse ne no busshes for to wynne. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* clxxxv (1516) 01v b/2 Nat ferre from warwyke in a wyldenesse [*later edd* wylder-nes(se] 1615 W LAWSON *Country Housew Garden* (1626) 3 The wildnesse of the earth and weeds is killed by frosts and drought 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Gardens* (Arb) 562 The Heath I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a Naturall wildnesse 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 420 The Wildness of the Wood. 1801 COXE *Tour in Monmouthshire* I 67 The scenery, is a pleasing intermixture of wildness and cultivation. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XVII, All the wildness of Salvator here, and there the fairy scenes of Claude. 1832 R & J. LANDER *Exped. Niger* I. XI. 78 The gloomy fastnesses and wildnesses of nature.

3. Uncivilized or uncultured state or character (of persons); savagery, barbarity; †rudeness, roughness of manners (*obs.*).

1639 N. N, tr *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* I. 62 The wildnesse of the one, prevailes more then the faire perswasion of the other. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I iv, I'd rather .grow wrinckled and deform'd As wildness and most rude neglect could make me. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II 174 The wildness of the tribes by which it was inhabited 1891 BURR *Ad Fidem* IV 63 There is a native wildness in every man.

4. Unrestrained condition or quality; want of, resistance to, or freedom from restraint or control (with various shades of meaning). **a.** Disposition to take one's own way, unruliness, insubordination; disorderly or riotous conduct; dissolute character, looseness of morals, licentiousness, wantonness; excessive liveliness or frolicsomeness.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4894 The tyme of yougth forto pace Withoute ony deth or distresse, It is so full of wyldenesse. *Ibid.* 4939 Folkes forto lede Into disporte and wyldenesse. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 528 Wyldnesse, or wantonhede, *insolencia, dissolucio* 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I CCCXCIII fff v/2 Somtyme ryot dothe good We haue well aduaunsed forthe our payment with a lytell wyldnesse. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. V* 33 Turnyng insolencie and wildnes into grauitie and sobernes. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul C* II 1 189 He is giuen To sports, to wildenesse, and much company. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. iii, Impute his wildnesse, syr, vnto his youth 1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess* 28 The Roman people had *something of wildness in them*; afterwards this Humour turned into Austerity, and became a rigid Vertue. 1710 R WARD *Life H More* 51 Ye are running into strange Wildnesses and Excesses 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III II 23 To be sure Mr Lovelace was a wild gentleman, but wildness was a distemper which would cure itself 1801 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Contrast* 1, She hoped his wildness was only the effect of good spirits, and that he would soon settle to some business 1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 23 July, Genius may co-exist with wildness, idleness, folly, even with crime 1879 D. J HILL *Life Irving* 152 Moore, full of troubles from want of means and the wildness of his son

b. Frenzy, distraction; distracted air or aspect; extreme folly or unreasonableness, irrational or fantastic character, extravagance, violence, vehemence, passionateness (of a feeling, etc.); excitedness, extreme eagerness.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9197 What wildnes, or worship, waknet my hert, For to hap her in hert? 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III 1 40, I do wish That your good Beauties be the happy cause Of Hamlets wildenesse 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* V v, Though he be rash, and suddain (which is all his wildness) Take heed ye wrong him not. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 A Delirium is but a short Wildness of the Imagination 1788 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II vi, I enquired for Lord Dorchester with an eager wildness. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI v, Joy unwonted, and surprise, Gave their strange wildness to his eyes 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* XIX, Alarmed by his aspect and the wildness of his words. 1884 PENNINGTON *Witch* VIII. 269 There is no fanaticism, no wildness in his statements.

5. In reference to style or aspect, with various implications of prec. senses and WILD *a.* 14, 14 b.

1762 WARTON *Observ Spenser's F Q* (ed 2) I v 197 His [*sc* Chaucer's] romantic arguments, his wildness of painting, his simplicity and antiquity of expression. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XIII, The simplicity of their appearance, approached to wildness, was tempered by an hospitable spirit 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXV. 184 There was a wildness in the sky like that of anger 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* IX, Your wildness was your charm .You were a beautiful, ignorant creature, knowing nothing of the world.

Wildred, Wildren, -in, Wildrenes(se: see WILDERED, WILDERN, WILDERNESS.

†Wildship *Obs rare* In 3 wildscipe (-sipe). [f. WILD *a.* + -SHIP 1] Wildness.

c 1205 LAY. 20845 [The fox] for wildscipe [*c* 1275 wildsipe] climbið, and cluden iseched.

Wildsome: see WILSOME *a* 1

Wilducke, Wildurnes, obs. ff. *wild duck* (see WILD *a.* 1), WILDERNESS.

†Wildware. *Obs.* [a MLG *wildware* (whence early Da. *vild(t)vare*), f. *wild* WILD *a.* + *ware* WARE *sb.*3] Fur of wild animals.

1393 *Close Roll 17 Rich II* m 3 (P R O) De uno vate de wyldeware videlicet de Cristygrey fyngrey pople Bys Ermyn et letuse *Ibid* 24 Sex kipp de wildwaie *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXXV 293 Ne non wyldware in Furreure of beȝonde see 1402 *Nottingham Rec* II 20 Appretiatores de wyldware, videlicet, v pellium de ermyn, 1js 1433 *Will of Fitz-John* (Somerset Ho.), Togam penulatam cum Wyeldeware

Wildwood (wəɪ'ldˌwud). [Orig. two words, WILD *a* 4 and WOOD *sb.*] A forest of natural growth, or allowed to grow naturally; an uncultivated or unfrequented wood. (In later use chiefly *poet.*)

a 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 963 Syððon com se biscop Aðelwold to þære mynstre þe wæs ȝehaten Medeshamstede ne fand þær nan þing buton ealde weallas & wilde wuda *c* 1205 LAY. 25905 þer þe eotend unc ifeng forð mid him seoluen fiftene mile into þisse wilde wude. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* X 18 The glorie of his wilde wode. — *Zech* XI 2 Ȝoule, ȝe ookis of Basan, for the stronge wylde wod is kitt doun. 1814 SCOTT *Mass of Glencoe* II, Those for whom I pour the lay, Not wild-wood deep, nor mountain grey Could screen from treach'rous cruelty. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer Note-bks.* (1879) II 102 Whether in garden or wild wood 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall Gaz.* 10 Dec. 11/2 Such a piece of mountain wildwood

attrib *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter Club) 291/73 Ane heklit hud maid of the wyld wode sege 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV. ii. 390 When With wild wood-leaues & weeds, I ha' strew'd his graue. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 40 The turf his bed, the wild-wood boughs his shade 1794 S. T. COLERIDGE in J D. Campbell *Life* II (1894) 34, I had been wandering among the wildwood scenery and terrible graces of the Welsh mountains. 1814 WORDSW. *Yarrow Visited* 66 How sweet, on this autumnal day, The wild-wood fruits to gather. 1856 WHITTIER *Mayflowers* II, The wild-wood flowers.

Wile (wəɪl), *sb.* Forms 2–5 wil, 4–8 wyle, (4 wylle, *Sc.* quhile, 5 whyle, wyhylle, wele, *Sc.* wyill), 5–6 wyll, (while, vyle, 6 wyell, 7 wiele), 4– wile. [Origin and early history obscure. The earliest examples are from regions subjected to strong Scandinavian influence. Early ME *wil* may therefore perhaps represent prehistoric Scand. **wihl-*, whence ON *vél* craft, artifice, contrivance, engine (cf the several compounds of this, and *véla* to defraud).

The current derivation of *wile* from an AF var. of OF. *guile* GUILE *sb* with initial *w* is open to the objection that no such variant is known Through similarity of sense *wile* prob became associated with WIRE, q v ; cf the parallelism of *bywyle* (which occurs beside *bygyle* in Shoreham's poems) and *bwizelsen* (Layamon), *bwihelin* (St. Juliana) The relation of *unle* to the synonymous *wilt* is obscure.]

1. A crafty, cunning, or deceitful trick; a sly, insidious, or underhand artifice; a stratagem, ruse. Formerly sometimes in somewhat wider sense A piece of deception, a deceit, a delusion. Chiefly *pl.* (in *sing.* now *arch.* or *poet*)

11154 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1128 He hit dide forði þæt he wolde þurh his micele wiles ðæi beon wær it tweolf monð oððe mare *c* 1200 ORMIN 6635 All þatt badd he þurrh swikedom & all þurrh ille wiless *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 385 A wilde der is ðat is ful of fele wiles, fox is hire to name *Ibid.* 541 Þis deuel is mikel wið wil and mæst. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 361 Manyon trowyn on here wylys, And many tymes þe pye hem gylys *c* 1330 — *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 539 Hereþ now of a quynte wyle, How eche of þo þoughte oþer gyle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1360 þe world ledes a man with wrenkes and wyles. *c* 1350 *Ipomadon* 6674 Imayne hathe an while fonde And thought hym to haue begyld 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 129 With suche wiles as thei caste. *Ibid.* 130 Thei schope among hem such a wyle, The king was ded withinne a whyle *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4293 She knewe eche wrenche and euery gise Of love and euery wile. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T S) 189 To conquest landis and heritagis fra Cristin folk, with wylis and falshede *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III. 377 With wrath or wyhylles we xal hyrre wynne 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II 13 Whilest I was workyng witty wiles in Fraunce, I was at home supplanted. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 50 Bot sum, perchance, that winks mair wylelie, Will say thay wait ane wyle that I na wist. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 10 Sure these are but imaginarie wiles, And lapland Sorcerers inhabite here. 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* I xiii 61 By force, *or wiles, to master* the persons of all men he can 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol.* 36 He by a wile drew me to Preach one Afternoon on the Week Lecture day there 1781 COWPER *Hope* 649 This . Rejects all treaty; penetrates all wiles 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XIX, That Richard would burst through the flimsy wiles you spread for him 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 216 By the fraud of a two-fold wile 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw* Ixx II. 549 The wiles by which its members are lured or driven to their goal.

b. Without implication of deceit. A subtle contrivance; a skilful device or scheme, an artifice, 'dodge'. *Obs* or merged in prec. sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4153 Bot sin he algat sal be ded Do it þan wit suilk a wile þat yee your handes ne þer wit file. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XXXIII 149 þai vse anoþer wyle for to get þis gold with. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1148 For wele wist þai þam nane to wyn to þe cite *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1176 Wattir fra thaim forsuth can nocht be set, Sum wthyr wyill ws worthis for to get 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 224, I coud eschew his presence be no wyle. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt* (1634) 21 We think God not able to doe it, except we help him with wyles and tricks. of our own 1830 A CUNNINGHAM *Brit Painters* (ed 2) I 235 He became acquainted with all the wiles and stratagems of position and light and shade.

c. In lighter sense. An amorous or playful trick, a piece of sportive cunning or artfulness.

c 1600 J. LANE in *Shaks Cent Praise* (1879) 32 Venus straight courted him with many a wile 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 27 Haste thee nymph, and bring with thee Quips and Cranks, and wanton Wiles, Nods, and Becks, and Wreathed Smiles. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Songs* XIII, Victoria shews me all her wiles, Which yet I dare not shun. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill.* 183 E'en children followed with endearing wile. *a* 1839 PRAED *Charades* IX, And telling of Love's wiles To ears that listen 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shakesp* Wks. (Bohn) I 362 He read the hearts of men and women, and their second thought, and wiles; the wiles of innocence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I II, Lady Tippins's winning wiles are contagious. 1880 MORRIS *Ode of Life* 17, I treasure up each baby wile.

d. *spec.* A cunning turn or other trick of the hare to escape the hunters.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 128 The wiles and ruses, which these timid Creatures make use of to save themselves 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 202 The puzling Pack unravel Wile by Wile, Maze within Maze. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 210 The wiles of the Hare have been all along the study of my leisure hours.

2. Deceit or deceitfulness; craft, cunning, subtlety, guile. Now *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 719 þow wost I do it for no wyle. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* Prol 8 Gret foly, quhile, & vantones. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2239 Falshode, wrong & while 1426 LYDG. *De Gnl. Pilgr* 2815 Sleythe, falshed, or any whyle 15. DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii 41 'I hat ȝe haue nether witt nor wyll To win ȝour self ane bettir name' 1634 MILTON *Comus* 906 Through the force, and through the wile Of unblest inchanter vile 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XX 114 Michael Scot, Practised in every slight of magic wile 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V III, 'I his Godwin is a man of treachery and wile 1904 *Sat Rev.* 7 May 576/1 The humour but not the wile of the publisher stopped at this point.

3. a. Applied to particular mechanical contrivances see quots. **b.** (*nonce-use.*) An ingenious or fanciful figure or device.

1674 N Cox *Genil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 18 Engines that we take Deer withal, are called Wiles. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* 446 Throok the wyle, the thawcrook, the twister. 1825 JAMIESON, *Wile, wyle*, an instrument for twisting straw ropes Dumfr. 1849 NEALE *Seaton. Poems, Edom* XXVI, Ivory, carved in thousand curious wiles.

Wile, *v.* [f. WILE *sb.*, or aphetic f. BEWILE.]

†1. *trans.* To deceive by a wile, to beguile, delude. *Obs. rare* (exc as implied in other senses)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXX (*Theodera*) 321 Quhat, wenys þu I wald þe wile, Gud douchtir?

2. To bring, draw, or get by a wile (a person or animal to or from a place, course of action, etc., or a thing from a person); to lead, induce, or obtain by craft or cunning

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 213 Wylyliche heo wyled hir wenches a-way. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2691 3it som ageyn hym wyled A grete part of his pepill. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* VIII. 233 Whence is yond warlow with his wand that thus wold wyle oure folk away? *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 709 Allace, that I was bidder wylit. *a* 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Pl.* II 840 From vs no man wyll hym wyle *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S.) XXXIV 26 The wysest woman þairout Wt wirdis may be wyllit To do þe deid. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXVIII 36 As the fals fowler Deuoris the pure volatill he wylis to the net 1590 GREENE *Orl Fur.* (1599) 54 When Iuno wil'd the trull 1599 T CUTWODE *Caltha Poet* (Roxb) XXII, Wyelling fond louers sometime from their wits *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XI 13 My wofull haire away with thee thou wyld, Fra me to be exyld 1789 BURNS *Blue-Eyed Lassie* 9 She talk'd, she smil'd, my heart she wil'd. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XXII, He could wile the very flounders out o' the Firth. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* XVIII, He's such winning ways he wiles one over to anything 1879 STEVENSON *Lay Morals*, etc. (1911) 297 She could neither be driven nor wiled into the parish kirk. *fig* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 48 To wile the length from languorous hours, and draw The sting from pain.

†b. *refl.* To get *away* by stealth, steal *away.*

†*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3908 Whills he myghte wile hyme awaye, and wyne to hir speche

3 (as a substitute for WHILE *v.* 3) To divert attention pleasantly from (something painful or

tedious); to charm *away*, *esp* to cause (time) to pass *away* pleasantly or insensibly: = BEGUILE *v.* 5.

Cf. L *decipere tempus*, F *tromper le temps*

1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* III x, He persuaded his sisters, therefore, to walk out with him, to wile away at once expectation and retrospection 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II x, Her smile Wiled the old harper's mood away 1827 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* XXIV II 379 Happy industry, that wiles the toils of labour with a song 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XLVI, I was reading a book to night, to wile the time away. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For Lands* II v 172 We used to wile away the day with all manner of fun 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* II III 59 Foreigners who came to study art or to wile away a lazy existence.

Hence **Wiling** *vbl sb*

1583 *Leg. Bp St Androis* 971 The vther Concludit schortlie for to slea him, For vyling of his sylver fra him

Wile, obs. f VILE *a*, WALE *sb*[2] and *v.*[1], WEEL[2], WHILE, WILL.

Wileare, pseudo-archaic f. WHILERE

1616 J LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* v. 585 Whence they whoe would Algarsife killd wileare.

Wilecoit, obs. form of WYLIECOAT *Sc.*

Wilele, obs form of WILILY

†Wilely, *a. Obs.* [f. WILE *sb.* + -LY[1]] = WILY (Also in comb.)

1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXIV 10 The faughter herin, so wilely witted, To saue his lyfe, apealth to be repride 1572 in D. Digges *Complete Ambass* (1655) 219 Your Mr Worseley, whom I found wilely and wilful 1675 H MORE in R Ward *Life* (1710) 276 'I will find a Million of Tergiversations and wilely Reasonings to excuse a Man from his Duty 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm 5 Nov* 21 The Crafty Insidiousness of such wilely Volpones. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 79 (1794) III. 248 Son of Henry Waldron, under the wilely alias of George Barrington.

Wilen, obs. form of WHILOM.

Wilesome, var. WILSOME *a.*[1]

Wiley, obs form of WILY.

Wilful (wi·lfil), *a*[1] (*adv.*, *sb.*) Compared **wilfuller, wilfullest** (both *rare*). Also 3–4 wil(le)uol, wyl(le)fol, 3–7 wilfull, 3–5, 7–8 (9 *U.S.*) willful, 4 wyluolle, (weleful), 4–5 willef(f)ul, 4–6 *Sc* vilful(l, also various forms with *y*, *ll*, *ff*, with or without final *e*. [f. WILL *sb.*[1] + -FUL: not recorded in OE (but see WILFULLY) cf. WILLESFUL.]

1 Asserting or disposed to assert one's own will against persuasion, instruction, or command; governed by will without regard to reason; determined to take one's own way; obstinately self-willed or perverse. (Of persons or personal attributes, or *transf* of actions: see also 5.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 75 *Pertinaces in malo eluminat ecclesia* holie chirche deleð fro cristendom, þo þe wilfulle ben here sinnes to luuen. *c* 1250 in *O. E. Misc* 184 Hwan þu sixst on leode King þat is wilful *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 935 For verray sloupe and opere wilful tacches. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 280 Men or wemen of wilful mode, þat order of religion takes 1529 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II, 34 The said Henry is sklanderus and a wylfull person and wyll not be ordered but after his owne wyll. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 256 Some blinde and wilfull worshipper. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 43 He that to day is not willyng, will to morrow bee more wilful. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. IV. 305 To wilfull men, The iniuries that they themselues procure, Must be their Schoole-Masters 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv Mind* (1774) II VI 24 The smallest disappointment .will put wilful young people out of temper. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XI, One in her wilful grief would break Her bow and winged reeds 1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 190 These opinions, and stranger than these, he put forth in the cloudiest style, the wilfullest humour, and the stormiest excitement.

Comb 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 34 What wilfull-hearted man can be so apt to believe, that our blessed Lady had such estimation of morter and stones?

†**b.** In good sense: Strong-willed, strongly persistent. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5663 A myghtful [*v. r.* wilfull] man was Maryus, Of fair speche merueillous. 1633 T JAMES *Voy.* 92 Being now become wilfull in our indeauours.

†**2.** Having the will *to do* something; purposing, intending; wishful, desirous. Also said of the purpose or desire: Eager, earnest. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 162 Nou yzi3 ane yongne boryeis and ane newene knizt Mochel habbeþ þos of uele þo3tes newe diuerses and wyluolle. Þe borgeys wylneþ to chapfari. þe knyzt..wilneþ corteysyes to done an largeliche yeue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 345 Arayit rycht awisely, Willful to do chewalry. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 361 Whan that he..hadde his wilful pourpos wonne Of al this Erthe under the Sonne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 725 [She] Wan þe thy worship & wilfull desire. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 2919 Wysmen ar wylfull to do grace, & mercyable in petwous cas. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 270 On fut I sprent into my bayr sark, Wilfull for till compleyt my langsum wark. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 77 Be wilfull to kill and vnskilfull to store, And looke for no foison

†**3.** Willing; consenting; ready to comply with a request, desire, or requirement. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI 266 The worthy kyng, quhen he has seyn His host wilfull to fulfill His liking, with gud hert and will 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 207 Gif thai lordis defendis maliciously the ref, and is nocht wilfull to mak reformacioun and redress. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* 39 With þe wilfull consent of þe Kyng and of the Aduocates of the same church *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1641 With A wilfull hert full gentilly resceyuyng thys souerayn, 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* v. I. 211 When Wals are so wilfull, to heare without warning 1598 — *Merry W.* III. II 44, I will diuulge Page for a secure and wilfull Acteon.

†**4.** Proceeding from the will, done, undertaken, assumed, or undergone of one's own free will or choice, not compulsory or enforced: = VOLUNTARY A. 1 b, 3 *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* III pr. XI. (1868) 98, I ne trete nat heere now of weleful moeuynges of the sowle *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 14 Men þat haue taken cristis mekenesse and gret poueit bi wilful profession *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 142 The secunde is, þat þe behouis liue in wilfull powerte *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 218 The gret debait in Wallace wit can waid, Betwix kyndnes and wyllfull wow he maid *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox & Wolf* XXVI (Bann.), Do wilfull pennance here, and þe sall wend; to ioy withouttin end 1531 TINDALE *Expos 1 John* (1538) 37 b, By wylfull kepynge of the commaundement we be sure that we loue God 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II IX. 131 He there died through his wilfull want of bread and water 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1042 No more be mention'd then of violence Against our selves, and wilful barrenness, That cuts us off from hope. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II 715 The silent stranger stood amazed to see Contempt of wealth, and wilful poverty.

†**b.** Involving unfettered exercise of will; arbitrary; *wilful empire*, absolute sovereignty, autocracy. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III XVIII (S T S) II 24 Thus sall It be clerely schewin quhidder wilfull empire or public liberte be erast establist be þir lawis

5 Done on purpose or wittingly; purposed, deliberate, intentional; not accidental or casual. Chiefly, now always, in bad sense, of an action either evil in itself or blameworthy in the particular case, often (with colour of sense 1) implying 'perverse, obstinate'. Also *transf.* of the agent, as *wilful murderer*, one who commits wilful murder.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 9633 It was his aun wilful sin þat did vs all fra him to tuin 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) Mortall synnes, & carnall consentes to the same, and wylfull delectacyons in synne. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 9 b, Wylfull murtheiers, whom God commaundeth to be taken from the aulter 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 13 Although it be wilfull and purposed murther 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, IV. I 142 How will their grudging stomackes be prouok'd To wilfull Disobedience, and Rebell? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* V II, Can there be wilfuller destruction? 1736 BAILEY (fol.) s v. *Waste*, Wilful Waste makes woful Want. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 20 Charge not Your wilful suicide on God's decree 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* IXVI VIII 387 Though his character has .been misrepresented through hostile prejudices and wilful calumny. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XXVIII, On a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury

B. as *adv.* †**1.** = WILFULLY 4, 5. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 16429 To þaa wilful wod he taght þe lauerd es al-weldand. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 429 Dishobeysaunt or wilful nechgent ? 1541 COVERDALE *Confut Standish* (1547) d vij, Forgetfull what ye sayd afore, or els wilfull blind. 1592 KYD *Sp Trag* I. III, Could she [Fortune] heare, yet is she wilfull mad 1595 SHAKS *John* V II 124 The Dolphin is too wilfull opposite And will not temporize with my intreaties 1596 [see BLAME *v* 6]. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* li. 13 Since from thee going, he went wilfull slow. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. II 255 If euer I were wilfull negligent.

†**2.** Voluntarily, of free will. = WILFULLY 2.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 87 So þat whanne þei schulden ben most wilful pore & preche þe gospel of cristis pouert & his apostlis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 161 The sete of dome where the wylfull powre shall sytte and deme wyth cryste

C as *sb* A wilful person; *rarely*, a wilful act.

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXI, Nay, then, if wilful will to water, wilful must drench. 1829 — *Anne of G* XVI, That is as much as to say, wilful will to it. 1875 TENNYSON *Q Mary* III. V, One of those wicked wilfuls that men make, Nor shame to call it nature 1885 *Academy* 14 Nov. 322/1 The unfortunates or the wilfuls who are under restraint

Hence †**Wilfulhead** (whence irreg. †**Wilfulheadness** in same sense), †**Wilfulship,** wilfulness; †**Wilfulling** *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *wilful* + -ING[1]], a wilful act.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* Prol 355 Lyk tyrauntis of lumbardye That vsyn *wilfulhed & tyrannye. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XII 63 Only that thyng euery wyght may which he may by ryght and nought of wilful-hede 1485 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 523 Yf any personne of obstinacie or *wilful-hednesse will withstand..the said Rules. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III. III. *Law* 610 No more bay with thy *wilfullings His wrath's dread Torrent. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 205 þat oðer is *wilfulshipe and lichamliche lustes. *c* 1280 *MS Douce* 139 If 157 þe idel mon. þat þurstes of wilfulscipe and drinket sorwenesse.

†**Wilful,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. *wil*, WILE *sb.* + -FUL.] Crafty, wily.

c 1425 *Cursor M* 11807 (Trin.) Heroude. þat wilful [*Cott.* wil] wolf þat ferde so fals Ageynes fremde & frendes als.

Wilfully (wi·lfúli), *adv.* Forms: see WILFUL *a.*[1] [Late OE. *wilfullice*, f. **wilfull* WILFUL *a.*[1] (cf OE. *carfull* careful, *carfullice* carefully): see -LY[2].]

†**1.** Willingly, readily, without reluctance, patiently, submissively (with *suffer*, etc); gladly, 'fain' (with *will* vb. expressing desire cf. 3). *Obs.*

a 1100 *Gloss. Ælfric's Colloq.* 146 (Napier 225/1) *Uolenter*, wilfull[lice]. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom* I 279 Alle þat cleuli for þi luue mesaise and pouerte wilfulliche þolien 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 1100 Men schuld wilfully fede pore hungry men and þirsty 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 172 He serwyt ay lelely, And the tothir full wilfully, Rewardyt him weile his seruice. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXI 17 Whanne we camen to Jerusalem, bretheren resceyueden vs wilfulli. *c* 1460 *Godstow Reg* 132 Mansel willid & acceptid wilfulli þe gifte þat Raph bloet made to þe church. 1493 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 9 He must suffre trybulacyon mekely, and do almes dedes wylfully 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII III 89 Wilfully I obey thair command.

†**b.** With good will, heartily, 'with a will'.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II 386 And with that word sa wilfully He dang on *Ibid* VIII. 462 That, prikit furth sa wilfully To vyn the ladis at that saw pass. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 First understond, and willfully procede.

†**2.** Of one's own free will, of one's own accord, voluntarily. Rarely in reference to an inanimate thing. Spontaneously, 'of itself'. *Obs.*

c 1000 in Haupt's *Zeitschr f deutsches Alt* IX 435/2 *Sponte*, wilfu[l]lice 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 1163 How moche more be þei cursyd of god; þat bynde hem-self wilfully. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XX 48 Syth he þat wrouȝte al þe worlde was wilfullich nedy *c* 1400 MAUNDEV XVI (1839) 176 Hem that sleen hem self wilfully, for love of here Ydole *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 87 If þe puluis putte in go willfully out with þe dede flesch þi nedez is wele sped. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* LXIV 277 (Add. MS.) Do of thi clothes wilfully, or thou shalt agayn thi wille *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exam W Thorpe* in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 155/1 The night before y[e] Christ Jesu wold suffer wilfullye passion for mankinde 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II I. 15 She wilfully her sorrow did augment. 1642 FULLER *Holy & P. of. St.* V XI. 403 Martyrs are to die willingly but not wilfully 1705 CLARKE *Disc Nat Relig* (1706) 103 A Man is obliged not to depart wilfully out of this Life, which is the general Station that God has appointed him.

†**b.** According to one's own will; at will, freely. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 604 But ȝe, folliche folk ȝour fals godus alle Wil fully worschipen wiþ wordliche godus *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1782 To me tendet þei nouȝt bot tok forþ here wey wilfulli to sum wildernesse. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 327 Ouer all thys hors so went wylfully here and there ouer all where at hys lust wold. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* LXXX 8 But since your worth (wide as the Ocean is) The humble as the proudest saile doth beare, My sawsie barke (inferior farre to his) On your broad maine doth wilfully appeare.

†**3** With desire, longingly *Obs.* ? *rare.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3300 þat quen & hire douȝter & meliors þe schene wayteden out at a windowe wilfulli in-fere *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII 497 And all did wilfully expect, the siluer-throned morne.

4. Purposely, on purpose, by design, intentionally, deliberately. Chiefly, now always, in bad sense (cf. WILFUL *a.*[1] 5), often with admixture of, or passing into, sense 5; occas. implying 'maliciously'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 284 Yf þat he wole take of it no cure, Whan þan it cometh, but wylfully it weyuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVII 285 How myȝte he axe mercy, or any mercy hym helpe, þat wykkedlich & willefullich wolde mercy anynte? *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) II. h (1859) 54 He that wylfully deceyued hym self, who may hym releue of myschyef? 1477 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 184/2 Money so molten, beten or wilfully broken 1526 R WHYTFORD *Martilloge* 67 b, The feest also of saynt Dace bysshop of mylen, y[t] in his iourney toward constantynople was wylfully lodged in a hous y[t] was occupyed w[t] wycked spirytes 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Three Weekes Observ* C 3, For those that set houses on fire wilfully, they are smoked to death 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 242 Deaf to all I could say, and so wilfully insensible of the impendant destruction. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XLIV, His administration was wilfully careless, now too indulgent, and now allied to despotism. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V. I 545 Instead of the money came excuses..which ought to have opened the eyes of all who were not wilfully blind 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII. 107 A mill containing 500 of his looms was wilfully burnt down. 1911 *Act 2 & 3 Geo V* c 6 § 1 If any person lawfully sworn as a witness .. wilfully makes a statement .. which he knows to be false.

5. In a self-willed manner, perversely, obstinately, stubbornly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. V (1912) 33 The mother. beyng determinately (least I shoulde say of a great Lady, wilfully) bent to marrie her to Demagoras. *Ibid* II XIII 232 Now so evill could she conceale her fire, and so wilfully persevered she in it, that [etc.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* III I. 142, I demand Why thou against the Church, our holy Mother, So wilfully dost spurne. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 654/1 Surely of such desperat persons as will wilfully followe the course of theyr owne follye, there is noe compassion to be had *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm., Luke XII 47, 48* Wks 1717 I 425 He that first acknowledgeth him for his Prince, and then affronts him, deserves to be prosecuted with the utmost severity, because he did it wilfully, and in meer contempt. 1726– [see 4].

Wilfulness (wi·lfúlnes). [f. WILFUL *a.*[1] + -NESS.]

1. The quality or character of being wilful, disposition to assert one's own will against reason, persuasion, etc; determination to take one's own way, self-will, perversity, obstinacy, stubbornness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 75 Willfulnesse letteð þe mannes shrift, þat þincheð uuel þat man him wile neden his sinnes to forleten and fro þe deuel to gode turnen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 176 On this wiss war thai nobill men Throu wilfulness all losit then *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2199 The contrarie of al this is wilfulnesse 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I 3661 Sith sche wrouȝt only of wilfulnes, With-oute conseil or avysenes 1547 *Act 1 Edw VI* c. 3 § 11 Yf theie refuse of willfulnes and stubbernes to worke. 1583 WHITGIFT in Strype *Life* (1718) App 67 Your Lordship further semith to burthen me with Wyllfulness There ys a Difference betwixt Willfullness and Constancie 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 238 A Child-like state, accompanied with, (1) Weakness (2) Instability And, (3) Wilfulness 1729 BUTLER *Serm* Wks. 1874 II. 76 That obstinacy and wilfulness, which renders men so insensible to the motives of religion. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II vi, She could contradict, with a pretty wilfulness, his most favourite dogmas 1870

Lowell *Study Wind., Carlyle* (1871) 98 To confound it [*sc.* Will] with its irritable and purposeless counterfeit Wilfulness.

b (with *pl*) An instance of this, a wilful act.

1833 Coleridge *Table-t* 23 Oct, Whole volumes of Wordsworth's poems were formerly neglected solely because of some few wilfulnesses, if I may so call them, of that great man 1883 Spurgeon *Illustr & Medit.* 221 The rebellions and wilfulnesses of mankind

2. † **a.** Purpose, determination, resolution. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib* P 416 Thou shalt considere if thy myght and thy power may consenten and suffise to thy wilfulnesse and to thy conseillours 1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist Iustine* XII 53 He had slaine himselfe, had he not beene preuented by his friendes He continued certaine dates after in this wilfulnesse to die 1633 T. James *Voy.* 18 In this wilfulnesse we continued till the 21

b Intentional character (of an act); the fact of being done on purpose.

1876 Mozley & Whiteley *Law Dict.* s v. *Murder*, The deliberateness and wilfulness, or, as we prefer to call it, the intention, which constitutes the crime of murder.

† **3** Readiness of will, willingness, inclination.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XVIII. XXXIX (1495) CC v b/1 The wylfulnesse [of a horse] is know yf he is bolde of herte 1408-9 tr. *Vegetius' De Re Milit* (MS. Digby 233) lf. 185/1 Newe knyȝtes ben chosen not onlich by strengþe & myȝt of body bote also by lusti wilfulnesse to werre

† **4.** Liberty to do what one will; free will or choice; voluntary action. *Obs.*

c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 628 Falshode is so full of cursydnesse, That highe worschip may never haue enterprise Where hit rayneth, and hath the wylfulnysse 1501 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App 1 68 [The lands should be redeemable] be dissent or wilfulnes of the said Ihonne or William his fader. 1530 Palsgr. 289/1 Wylfulnesse, *voluntairete*. 1553 Bradford *Serm. Repentance* (1574) C 1 b, Such workes as they neede not to do, but of their own voluntarines & wylfulnes (wylfulnes in deede)

Wilga (wi·lgă). [Native name in New South Wales.] An Australian tree of the genus *Geijera* (N O. *Rutaceæ*), esp. *G. parviflora*. Also *attrib.*

1889 Maiden *Usef Plants Australia* 130 *Geijera parviflora*, Wilga, Sheep-bush, Dogwood and Willow 1891 'R Boldrewood' *Sydney-side Sax.* VII, We rode through a wilga scrub.

Wilger (wi·lgəɹ). *local.* Also 6, 9 **willger**, 7 **welger**, 9 **-ar**, **wolgar**. [Obscurely f. *wilghe*, Willow *sb*]

1. = Willow *sb* 1.

1682-3 in *Hartland Gloss* (E D S) s.v., Pd. for welgers *1s 6d* 1867 Rock *Jun an' Nell* XXXIV, Nor welgars, no, nor withy-bans 'll vix ther herts ner bin' ther hans *attrib.* 1853 in *Rep & Trans Devonsh Assoc.* XXVII 60 Let Berry the wolgar plot, 1s a bundle next year 1882a *Ibid.* XIV. 150 Down by the wilger plot.

2 = Willow *sb.* 3, Willy *sb.*[1] 2.

1542 *Admr. Crt Warrant Bk* f, 19 Aug (MS), Septem duodenas excipularum anglice vij dosen of shrympe leapes vulgariter voc' willgers.

3 = Willow *sb.* 4, Willy *sb*[1] 3.

1871 *Daily News* 26 Aug (Leicester), A recommendation that more care should be exercised in the use of 'willgers' or 'devils'.

† **Wilgern,** *a. Obs rare* [f. Will *sb.*[1] + north. ME. *gern*, a. ON. *gjarn* Yern *a.*

This word or a corresp. **wilgern* survived in 17th c. north. dial. *willern* (Ray)]

Wilful, perverse

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 61 Godd .gert them lef thair wilgern werk.

Wilghe, obs. form of Willow.

Wilgosse, obs. form of Wild goose.

† **Wilhede** *Obs. rare.* In 4 wyl-. [f. Will *sb.*[1] + -head.] Will.

1340 *Ayenb* 164 Magnanimité is heynesse gratnesse and noblesse of wylhede [orig. *corage*].

Wili, wilie, obs. forms of Wily.

Wilily (wəi·lili), *adv.* Forms: see Wily; also 5 **wilele**, 6 **wylely**, **-ie**, **wilely.** [f. Wily *a.* + -ly 2.] In a wily manner; craftily, cunningly, by stratagem.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 213 Wylyliche heo wyled hir wenches away. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 575 (Douce MS.) Wilele þes wighte mene þaire wepenes þey welde *a* 1445 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 15 If peraventure þe pacient haue wilyly broȝt in with hym any leche for to aspye. 1532 Tindale *Expos 1 John* (1538) 44 Antichrist disgysed hymselfe .& preached Christ wylyly, bryngyng in now thys tradicion, and now that 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 268 Wittilie and wylelie tuecheng the king 1611 *Bible* Josh IX 4 They did worke wilily, and went and made as if they had beene embassadours. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 243 'Tis you Mr. Carnal Security that have wilily stripped Mansoul, and driven her glory from her. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I. 85 And wylily they shot the lock. 1847 Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 412 A flock of swimming Pelicans, wilily endeavouring to approach some unwary one 1885 W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolme* 1. 23 He wilily succeeded to his title and estates.

Wiliness (wəi·linės). Forms: see Wily. [f. as prec + -ness] The quality or character of being wily; craftiness, cunning, guile.

c 1450 tr *De Imitatione* I. VII. 8 Truste not in þin ovne konnyng, ner in þe wilynes of eny man livyng. *c* 1460 Metham *Whs.* (1916) 133 A mowght þe qwyche ys smal off qwantyte with thynne lyppys sygnyffyith onmyghtynes, ferffulnes, and wylynes. 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 162 b, So (with certain foxlike wylynesse) they clooke the bloody meanyng. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 2 Neither let any man suppose that from wilines without force, nor force without iudgement, can preceed any proiect of worthy consideration 1698 Fryer *Acc E India & P.* 181 To defend them from all Assaults and Wilness of the Devil 1818 Mrs Shelley *Frankenstein* XIX (1823) II. 126, I will watch with the wiliness of a snake, that I may sting with its venom. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* III 81 He had the wariness and wiliness of the cat.

Wiling, *vbl. sb.*: see Wile *v.*

Wilis, obs. form of Whiles.

Wilk, wilke, obs forms of Whelk, Which.

Wilkatt, obs. form of Wild cat.

† **Wilkin.** *Obs.* Also 5 **wylkyn**, **wilken**, 6 **wellkyn**, 7 **welkyn**, **wilking** [? orig. a proper name, perh. of Du. or LG. origin.] A ram, a pile-driving engine.

1495 *Naval Acc Hen. VII* (1896) 156 Rammes of Yron called Wylkyns.] 1497 *Ibid.* 91 Wilken Rammers of Iren ij. *Ibid* 94 Wilken ramme of iren .j 1580 in P. Thompson *Hist Boston* (1856) 310 Lord Clynton to borrow the wellkyn of brasse of this Corporation for his necessarie, according to his desire 1657 *Ibid.*, A great brasse welkyn belonging to the borough, being now no longer useful to this borough, to be sold 1694 *Ibid*, 10*l.* paid to John Sherlock to buy a wilking with at Nottingham. [1804 *Ibid note*, applied to a pile-driving apparatus]

Wilkume, obs. form of Welcome.

Will (wil), *sb.*[1] Forms 1-2 **wille**, (1 -o), 1-7 **wil**, 2-4 **wile**, 2-7 **wille**, 3-6 **wylle**, 4-6 **wyll**, **wyl** (2 **welle**, 4 **wele**, *Sc.* **vil**, 5 **wel**, **well**, **wulle**, **wyle**, 6 *Sc.* **vill**, 9 *Sc. dial.* **wull**), 1- **will.** [OE. *willa* wk. masc. = OFris. *willa* (EFris. *wel*, WFris *wille*), OS *willio*, MDu. *wille*, Du *wil*, OHG. *willo*, *willjo* (MHG., G *wille*, *willen*), ON. *vili*, *vilja-* (Sw. *vilja*, Da. *vilje*), Goth. *wilja* :— OTeut. **wiljon-* .— pre-Teut. **weljon-*; also OE. *wil(l* str. n. (chiefly in gen. · see sense 10), = ON. *vil*, and OE. *gewil*, *-wile* str. n. I-will; see Will *v* 1]

I. 1. Desire, wish, longing; liking, inclination, disposition (*to do* something). In mod. use coloured by or merged in sense 5.

Beowulf 635 Þæt ic anunga eowra leoda willan ȝeworhte. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 50 Ic beo ȝearo sona .. willan þines. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John 1, 13 Þa ne synt acennede of flæsces willan, ne of weres willan; ac hiȝ synt of gode acennede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Wilnen, & habe wille uorte beon iwilned. 12 . *Moral Ode* 172 (Egerton MS.) Þe brode strete is vre iwil ðe is us lod for to lete. Þe ðe al folewed his wil, fared bi þusse strete. *c* 1300 *Beket* 121 So gret wille him com to To wende eft to the holi lond, that he nuste what do. *c* 1315 Shoreham I 421 Ac nou þat wil þat is to gode His al iset bi-hinde 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Wyþoute greate wille an willinge uor to harmi oþren. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV 79, I trow that he Sall haf no gret will for to ficht. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Fastinge .refraimithe the flesshe of euelle willes 1485 Caxton *Paris & V* (1868) 69 He had grete wylle to goo to Ihерusalem. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I 91 As he and his Souldiours had no will to marrie the daughters of the Frenchmen. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. III. 63 My will is something sorted with his wish. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. III. 3, I haue no will to wander foorth of doores, Yet something leads me foorth 1837 Dickens *Pickw* XVII, Don't stop him, Maria, if he has the will to strike me, let him. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* VII, There was a will, and a longing, more imperious than mere curiosity. 1896 Housman *Shropsh. Lad* XXXIII, This long and sure-set liking, This boundless will to please.

b. An inclination *to do* something, as contrasted with power or opportunity.

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* III. III, Shee hath not onely power and will T'abuse the vulgar wanting skill. 1647 W. Browne *Polexander* III. IV 113 The Queene.. is perswaded I have serv'd her because I had a will to it. 1667 Earl Orrery *St Lett.* (1742) 308 They desired the power, and want not the will, to do us an ill turn 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VII. 279 Not forc'd to Goodness, but by Will inclin'd 1752 Johnson *Rambler* No 178 P 14 Great Numbers who quarrel with their Condition have wanted not the Power but the Will to obtain a better State 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* XXV, Your lordship!.. will experience that the faculty of the present proprietor to entertain his friends is greatly abridged, .the will, I need hardly say, remains the same. 1832 Lander *Exped. Niger* XXI. III. 263 Mr Lake had certainly a will or inclination to enter into arrangements with him. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* X. 111 No one questioned that it could be done if there was a will to do it.

† **2.** *spec.* Carnal desire or appetite. = Desire *sb.* 2.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 19 Þa flæsclican willan & þa ungereclican uncysta. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 358 Weres wylla to ȝefremmanne nime bares ȝeallan. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 37 All fleschly wyll for to for-sak. 1593 Shaks *Lucr.* 247 Thus..holds he disputation, Tweene frozen conscience and hot burning will. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II IV 164

3. *transf.* (chiefly as obj. of *have*): That which one desires, (one's) 'desire'. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 30 Ne soeco ic uillo min ah uillo his seðe mec asende. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1097 Se cyng ȝeseah þæt he nan þinge his willes þær ȝeforðian ne mihte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26880 Þe warlau sal noght in þis man Haue sa mikel of his will, Als if he desseli did ill, *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* X. 37 Have ȝe or wyl, ȝe waxeth unwraste. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 73 He With blinde tales so hire ladde, That all his wille of hire he hadde. *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1309 Bettyr were a chylde to be vnbore, Then let hyt haue the wyll & for euer be lore. *a* 1508 Dunbar *Twa Marit Wemen* 336 Quhill I oucht wantit of my will, or quhat I wald desir. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, I. IV. 144 Would'st haue me weepe? why now thou hast thy will 1593 — *Lucr.* 128 The sundrie dangers of his wils obtaining. 1611 W. Adams *Let.* in Rundall *Mem. Japon* (Hakl Soc.) 25 God .would not suffer them to haue their willes of vs. 1693 Locke *Educ.* § 35 He had the Will of his Maid before he could Speak or Go 1798 Coleridge *Anc Mar* I IV, The Wedding-Guest listens like a three-years' child. The Mariner hath his will 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 929 Have all thy will of words; talk out thine heart 1896 Housman *Shropsh Lad* XXV, A lad that lives and has his will Is worth a dozen dead.

b. A desire or wish as expressed in a request; hence (contextually) the expression of a wish, a request, petition (sometimes passing into the sense 'a command' see 7). *arch.* or *dial.*

What's your will? (now *arch* or *dial.*, esp *Sc*) What do you want? What do you wish me to do?

1340 *Ayenb.* 138 Þanne zayþ he þet he y-herþ þe benes and þe wylles of þe poure *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1918 When Castor hade clanly consayuit his wille, He onswared hym honestly with ornyng a litill *a* 1570 Douglas *K Hart* II 21 May thow nocht heir? Langar how I culd schout! What war your will? I will cum in but dout. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* IV. II 92 *Sil* What's your will? *Pro* That I may compasse yours. *Sil* You haue your wish. my will is euen this, That presently you hie you home to bed 1606 — *Ant & Cl* I. II 7 *Alex.* Soothsayer *Sooth.* Your will? *Char* Is this the Man? Is't you sir that know things? 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* V. III, Tell me now, Mr Acres, in case of an accident, is there any little will or commission I could execute for you? 1808 Jamieson s v, *What's your will?* a common Scotticism for, 'What did you say?' It is also given as a reply to one who calls. 1826 Galt *Last of Lairds* I 5 When .one of the lasses looks from behind it, and says, 'What's your will and pleasure?'

c *To take one's will* · to do as one pleases (in respect *of*). Chiefly *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s v, *To tak one's will o'*. 1. To treat or use as one pleases 2 To take as much of any thing as one pleases 1882a G Macdonald *Castle Warlock* VI, He jist loot the maister tak his wull o' 'im 1890 *Good Words* Aug. 565/2 Carr let his own horse take his will.

† **4** Pleasure, delight, joy *Obs.*

Beowulf 824 Denum callum wearð æfter þam wælræse willa ȝelumpen *a* 1000 *Andreas* 356 Forgife þe dryhten domweorðunga willan in worulde & in wuldre blæd. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 46 in *O E Hom* I 193 Mid englene wille *Ibid* 62 Inouh liues wil and eche plete [*a* 1250 · see 12 a.] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* IV. 23 This wilde wille went a-wai, with mone and mournyng muchel un-mete

b. *To have no will of* (Sc), † *in*. to take no pleasure in, have no liking for.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) Mal. I 10, I have no wil in you *c* 1626 in W K. Tweedie *Sel Brogr.* (Wodrow Soc) I 353, I have na will of strangers. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* XXII, Na, man; I hinna will o't.

II. 5. The action of willing or choosing to do something; the movement or attitude of the mind which is directed with conscious intention to (and, normally, issues immediately in) some action, physical or mental, volition.

971 *Blickl Hom* 35 We agyltaþ þurh ȝeower þing, þurh ȝeþoht, & þurh word, & þurh weorc, & þurh willan. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Titus MS) 123 Ga ut þrof wið wil of þin heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13759 He said noght allan, 'namar þou sin,' Bot 'lok þi will bi noght þar-in.' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s Prol* 5, I wol seye as I kan With hertly wyl *c* 1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 160 Yff he would geve hys dowttyr hys part of Snowys well I wold with the glader wyll dele with hym. *a* 1619 Fletcher, etc. *Q Cornith* III II, You know well Even actual sins committed without will, Are neither sins nor shame. 1742 Young *Nt Th.* IV. 615 But ance the naked will obtains thy smile, Beneath this monument of praise unpaid. 1831 James *Philip Aug* XXVII, He strove to speak, but no voice answered his will. 1861 Mill *Utilitar.* IV. 59 Will, the active phenomenon, is a different thing from desire, the state of passive sensibility

b. Intention, intent, purpose, determination ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23552 If it sett þam in to will To mak anoiþer erth or heuen. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXII. (*George*) 1 ȝete of sancte george is my wil, To translat þe haly story. 1390 Gower *Conf* VIII. 3037 With al the wil that I mai yive. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4222 Þai wetyn full wele þe wyllys of vs here, That we purpos a pouer to put in hor lond. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II 267 Hou we oughte to say that salutacion wyth wylle to leue synne and to do good dedes 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 547 By ohe wylle and volente 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Ductes* (1877) 1, I rested in that wyll & purpose. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 418/2 Of an [= one] Wille, *unanimus* 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I, XXXIX. 22/2 Whan the flemynges sawe the fierse wylles of them within. 1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* B 2, Your wills are good, and whilst I keepe your bills Instead of paiment I accept good wills. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* IV. III, My Will at present is to have Dinner

c. *Will to* with sb. or inf. (after G. *Wille zu*).

Cf *Der Wille zum Leben* in the title of Schopenhauer's *Welt als Wille und Vorstellung* IV, 1819

1823 J. C. Robertson *Percy Anecdotes* XI *Imagination* 87 (*heading*) The Will to be Well. 1896 Tille tr *Nietzsche's Thus Spake Zarathustra* 163 Wherever I found living matter I found will unto power. 1903 Chesterton *R. Browning* VI. 139 That really boisterous will to live which may be found in *Martin Chuzzlewit* 1907 Zimmern tr *Nietzsche's Beyond Good & Evil* 20 Life itself is Will to Power. 1908 R Bagot *A. Cuthbert* XXVIII. 370 The triumph of the will to live over the threatening assaults of death.

6 The power or capacity of willing; that faculty or function which is directed to conscious and intentional action; power of choice in regard to action. (See also Free will.)

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* XIV. § 2 Andgit & ȝemynd, & se ȝesceadwisnes willa þæt hine þara tweȝa lyste. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I. 288 Of ðam willan cumað ȝeðohtas, and word, and weorc. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Se fader and his wisdom hare beire wille þat is se hali gast *c* 1200 Ormin 11509 Wille iss hire þridde mahht þurrh whatt menn immess ȝeornenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 664 He þam gaf þer will alsre; Þe gode to do, to leue þe ill. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 322 Thi will is thi principal, And hath the lordschipe of thi witt.

c 1460 *Wisdom* 213 in *Macro Plays* 42 And I of þe soull am þe wyll. 1538 Starkey *Englande* (1878) 29 Euer the wyl chesyth the yl, and leuyth the gud 1590 Shaks. *Mids N.* II. ii. 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* I. vii. § 3 Appetite is the wills sollicitor, and the will is appetites controller, what we couet according to the one, by the other we often reiect. 1597 *Ibid* V. xlviii. § 9 Will, whether it be in God or man, belongeth to the essence and nature of both 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 72 The cause is in my Will, I will not come. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* 63 Whose Wils and Vnderstandings have a combat before they can bee brought to a consent. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 106 All is not lost, the unconquerable Will, And courage never to submit or yield. 1738 Pope *Universal Prayer* iii, Who binding Nature fast in Fate, Left free the Human Will 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Doctr. Incarnation* iv. (1852) 80 In our Lord, first of all descendants of Adam, was will exhibited in that complete freedom, which was its normal condition and perfect state. 1880 Goldw. Smith in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 203 The spring of all existence, and so of evil, is will, which Schopenhauer erects into a universal substance, apart from intelligence and consciousness.

b. With qualification, in reference to individual character, idiomatically in *a will of one's own*, implying a strong or self-assertive will, and hence used as a euphemism for 'wilfulness'.

c 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 100 Schir Kay wes haisty and hate, and of ane he will. 1752 Mrs. Lennox *Female Quix.* I. xi, Since I am not allowed any will of my own, it matters not whether I am pleased or displeased. 1760 Foote *Minor* I. i, Was Charlotte to set up a will of her own, she must expect to share the fate of her sister 1798 S. & H. Lee *Cant. T., Young Lady's T.* II. 342 If once she could be brought to assert a will of her own 1907 *Verney Mem.* I. 422 A girl of high spirit and strong will

7. Intention or determination that something shall be done by another or others, or shall happen or take place; (contextually) an expression or embodiment of such intention or determination, an order, command, injunction (cf. 3 b). Also *fig.*

Formerly freq. in the ejaculations (*By*) *God's will*, occas. *'ods my will* (Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 17). see God *sb.* 14 a.

Beowulf 1739 Him eal worold wendeð on willan 835 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* (1885) I. 575 Ic Abba ȝeroefa Cyde & writan hate hu min willa is þæt mon ymb min ærfe ȝedoe æfter minum dæȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 10 ȝewurþe ðin willa on eorðan, swa swa on heofonum *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 We sunejiet on-ȝein drihtenes welle ofter þene we scolde. *c* 1200 Ormin 2381 All ȝho leȝȝde þatt o Godd & onn hiss lefe wille *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 399 in *O. E. Misc* 126 Bute if we wurcheþ wyllen cristes *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12322 Sco ..duted noght, þat godds wil ne suld be wroght *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II. 55 Al þing þat shal come moot nedis come bi Goddis wille 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 48 Mi will is ferst that thou be schrive *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 874, I wait ȝour will, and quhat way ȝe wald that I wrocht. 1464–5 in *Acts Parlt. Scot* (1874) XII. 31/1 Thai sall .. entire þe kingis ward and there abide Enduring þe kingis will 1543–4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 1. § 1 It is the onlye pleasure and will of Almightie God howe longe his Highnes shall lyve. 1558 in J. M. Stone *Hist. Mary I* (1901) App. 518 My mynd and will ys, that the said Codicell shall be accepted 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iv. 56 In euery thing I waite vpon his will. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 7 Is it your will Claudio shall die to morrow? 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 1005 Such was the will of Heav'n. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 96. ¶ 2 It was the Will of Providence that Master Harry was taken very ill of a Fever. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 144 They are all .dependent on the will of the magistrate. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* lix, It comforts me in this one thought to dwell, That I subdued me to my father's will. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 1 The Books commonly called The Bible contain special Revelations of the Will of God. 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 43 My will is law. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* xcvii. III. 360 This method of consulting the popular will.

†**b.** Consent, acquiescence, permission, favour, good will. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 199 Wit crist will þan sal I telle How he siþen hared helle *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxviii. 154 In so moche þat he wanne ther by the wille & the love of Eueri man *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 362 With the wille and graunte of Raaf his sone and heire 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xliv. 19 Did we poure vnto her drinkofferinges, to do her seruyce, without oure huszbondes wylles?

c. Intent, purport (of a document; cf. 23); also, in *Sc. Law*, a clause in a summons expressing a royal command (see quot. 1684).

1439 in *Ancestor* (1904) July 18 After that the will of my testament be fulfilled and my dettes paid 1684 Sir G. Mackenzie *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. 1 (1694) 236 The King in his Summons says, Our will is, &c. that ye cite such and such Persons, &c. which is called the Will of the Summons, and which Will of the Summons does comprehend a Command to the Messengers to cite the Defenders. 1743 Kames *Decis. Crt. Sess. 1730–52* (1799) 67 It was necessary for the suspender to follow out the will of the letters.

8. Qualified by possessive, esp. in such phr. as †*if his will be, if it be his will* (= if it be his good pleasure) and as obj. of *do, work*, or the like: That which one wills should be done; (one's) 'pleasure'.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* xxxix. 9 [xl. 8] Dæt ic doe willan ðinne, god. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 To secenne hwæt þæs willa sie. *a* 1000 *Menologium* 202 Sancta symbel þara þe stð oððe ær worhtan in worulde willan drihtnes *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1085 Ȝebete hit God elmihtiȝa þonne his willa sy. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 ȝif hit his willa nere, ne mahte him nan deð ne nan pine derian *c* 1205 Lay. 2793 & euer ælc wilde mon hefde al his wil to don *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 41 Þo ure drihten ded was, And doluen, also his wille was *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 407 þe sex dais he wroght þat was his will *Ibid.* 1229 To wrik þare wik[ke] wil þai thoght. 13 . *K. Horn* 201 (Harl. MS.) Ah ȝef hit is þi wille Help vs þat we ne spille. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 10 Ye sal leue yure ahen propir will, and do oþir mens. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Bothe my dethe and my lyfe, Is inne the wille of thi wife *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 197 One þing wold I wite, if þi wil wate 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxvi[i]. 12 Delyuer me not in to the wylles of myne aduersaries. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 295 The stronger must bee obeyed & haue his wille. 1590 Lodge *Rosalynde* (1592) O 2 b, Shall I then haue no comfort, but bee posted off to the will of time? 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. iv. 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Auffidius lies Is he in Antium? 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 13 If then he wreak on me his wicked will. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xii, If it's your will, I'll just tak a step as far as Dunse. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii. § 90 Leaving misrule and violence to work their will among men

†**9** Undue assertion of one's own will, wilfulness, self-will. *Obs*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 ȝif hwa is swa sunful ..þet nulle.. for his sule heorte wil his scrift ihalden. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy. II. arw.* 169 Þat þurw here pride and here wil þeih fallen ofte in gret peril. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 77 Alle þe walles beþ of wit to holde wil þeroute. 1401 *26 Pol. Poems* iii. 38 By witles wille þey gedre pres *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 1562 With wyll and ȝouthed duellis hee 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 28 Wyll wyll haue wyll, though will wo wyn *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 48 Lyinge, pickinge, slouthe, will, stubburnnesse. 1615 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Urania* xli. B 8, When hare-braind Will, o're Wit doth rule & raigne.

†**b.** A piece of wilfulness, a whim. *Obs. rare.*

1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* lxii. 623 Shall Christians lose the Hopes of Heauen for a Will, for a Humour, for malicious Spight?

III. Special uses and phrases

* †**10.** gen. sing. willes, etc., as adv. (or in advb. phr.) or predicative adj. *Obs.* **a** simply (also in phr. *willes and woldes*: see Wield *sb.* 1 b), or with poss. pron. Of one's own will; voluntarily; intentionally, purposely. (Cf. Selfwilles.)

c 960 Æthelwold *St. Benet* 28 Ȝeneadod to anre mile gange, gang willes twa *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 180 Be þam men ðe willes man ofslihð. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 221 Wilt þu silf willes lete þe slen þy purpos ne preyse y noȝt *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 272 (Harl. MS.) Thing þat no man wol, his willes, holde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 174, I am a fende of helle and wold not knele on noþyr kne my wylles, but I am made to do so ayen my wylle.

b. with poss. pron.: According to one's choice or desire, as one will. used pred. with impers. vb. *to be*, in such phrases as *if your willes ys* = if you will, if you please, if you wish

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1406 Inogh now hued haue I, þou tak mi saul out of þe flexs And do it ware þi wils [*Gött.* willes] es *Ibid.* 20094 He moght do quat his wils [*Gött.* willis] was 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 628 Gif that ȝour willis wer, Ic ask ȝow respyt for to se This lettir. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 312 Ȝe sall heir in schort space Quhat worthy lordis thar was, Gif ȝour willis war. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 502, I wait not quhat his willis be

c. as predicative adj.: Voluntary

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Schrift schal beon..dredful, & hopeful, wis, soð & willes

** with qualifying adjs.

11. a. *Good will, ill will* (with various shades of meaning: cf. 1, 5–7): see Goodwill, Ill will. So, with the comparative, †*better will* = 'more goodwill'; †*evil will* = Ill will.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 237 To Leulyn forgaf he alle his euelle wille. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* (T.) 565 To gif yhou better will for to kun tham 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 48 Because of such tales, your tenaunts owe hym the bettir will *c* 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 131, I wrote not so unto yow for no spyte nedor for no hewell well that I have to yow 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, He dyd so, of no euill wyll or contempte 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 388 All such as haue an euil will to Sion.

b. *With the best will (in the world)*

1857 B. Taylor *Northern Trav.* xxxii. (1858) 333 With the best will we found it impossible to eat anything *Ibid.* xxxiii. 344 All that the old woman, with the best will in the world, was able to furnish, was milk, butter, [etc.]

c. See Free will.

*** with prepositions.

†**12. A will** [*A prep.*[1] or 2]. **a.** To (one's) pleasure or satisfaction. *Obs*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1722 Heo [*sc.* the wren] hadde gode þrote & schille & fale monne song a wille [*v. r.* awille]

†**b** At command or disposal *Obs.*

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 79 Bothe howndes & men haue hadde þe a wylle

†**13. After** (*one's*) **will** [After *prep.* 13, 15]: according to one's choice or intention, as one will; according to one's wish or liking, as one desires.

c 1205 Lay. 31650 And longe hit walden after heore willen. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 109 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 223 þe see drof here schip after wil. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15793 O þe forel a suerd he drogh, þe ere he smat of an; For had it ben efter his wil, he wald him fain ha slan.

14. Against (†again) *one's* **will** [Against 10, Again B 7]. in opposition to (one's own) inclination or liking, unwillingly (*rarely*, against one's purpose, unintentionally); in opposition to (another's) choice, intention, or desire.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xviii. 85 He schall noȝt be brynt with hir agayne his will *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 68 Thou hast byreued me Ageyne my wyll, no thyng with myn assent. *c* 1450 [see 10 a] 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 *Preamble*, The said John fortuned to be slayn ayenst the will and mynde of your seid Besecher. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxii, King and queene were forst against their willes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 116 This fellow ha's banish'd two on's Daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will. 1639 J. Clarke *Parœm.* 29 He is willing sore against his will. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 547 He that complies against his Will, Is of his own Opinion still. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 520 His steed Declined the death, and wheeling swiftly round, Baffled his rider, saved against his will 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. (1852) 38 The Grand Seignior cannot do a more absolute act than to order a man to be dragged away from his family, and, against his will, run his head against the mouth of a cannon.

15 At (*one's*) **will. a.** According to one's volition or choice, as (when, where) one will. †occas., Of one's own free will, voluntarily.

(*a*) with possessive. *at his, your, God's* (etc.) *will.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6136 Ma sacrifice your laued vntill, Quar yee wil at your aun will. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy. Warw.* 19 Al at his wille he wole þe lede 1389 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 30 Qwo-so schal ben escused for any ouer schyl, it schal ben at ye aldermannes wyl *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 257 At Goddis wylle muste hyt bene. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowel's Catech.* 67 b, God alone is able at his owne will to geue what soeuer he hath appointed 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe danger with. *a* 1721 Prior *Songs* xiii. 4 Enjoying sweetest liberty, And roving at my will. 1802, 1873 [see Sweet *a.* 8 d]

(*b*) simply. *at will.*

13 *Cursor M.* 19324 (Götting.) Na strinth did þai þaim till, For þai come wid þaim all at will *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* x. 4 For pride hem þenkeþ goddis pere, þat welde þis worldis wele at wylle. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 253 Al thai that ar wrocht vndir the hie hevin Micht nocht warne thame at wil to ische nor entre 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 144 They wander at wil, and stray at pleasure. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. vi. 39 Holding Coriolis in the name of Rome, Euen like a fawning Grey hound in the Leash, To let him slip at will 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 42 [He] geveth out that he is not the Companies seruant, but at will 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 295 Nature heir Wantond as in her prime, and plaid at will Her Virgin Fancies. 1671 — *P. R.* iv. 269 The famous Orators whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce Democratie. 1825 Wordsw. *To a Skylark* 5 Thy nest which thou canst drop into at will 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 47 The only test we have of the truth of scientific hypothesis is the degree of aid it gives us in representing to ourselves at will the facts of the universe 1888 F. H. Bradley in *Mind* Jan. 27 And if we think of various sensations in parts of our bodies we can produce them at will

b In readiness to be dealt with as one will; at one's command or disposal.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 836 Al is yowre awen, to haue at yowre wylle & welde. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. viii. (Skeat) I. 5 Sithen her restinge-place is now so nygh at my wil. *c* 1400 *Pearce Mich.* 165 in *26 Pol. Poems* 147 Whyle I had my streyngth at wyll, fful many a man I dyd vnreste *c* 1440 *Generydes* 33 Whenne he lyste she was all atte his wille 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 7 With wealth yenough and pastures wyde at wyll. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 150 She that was euer faire, and neuer proud, Had Tongue at will, and yet was neuer loud. 1612 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 13 Sir, my life is yours, I humbly set it at your will 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 377 These mid hours, till Eevning rise I have at will. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 202 What is his creation less Than a capacious reservoir of means Formed for his use, and ready at his will? 1913 M. Roberts *Salt of Sea* ix. 218 At sunset the wind failed and left me at the will of the tides.

†**c.** According to one's desire, as one wishes or likes; *esp.* (*pred.* or *compl.*) of wind or weather, Favourable. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2243 Quen þai at wil had festend grund þe wark þai raised in a stund 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1 Whan þis weith at his wil weduring hadde *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 492 All þat nedes þou vntill Sal ȝe haue at ȝour awne wyll. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. viii. 710 Þai tuk wp sayl and past in hy Withe wynde at wil to Brigancy *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E vj b, Thus haue ye had the goddes at wyl. 1579 T. Stevens in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 161 Our Pilot .thinking himselfe to haue wind at will. 1825 Jamieson s. v., *At a' will*, to the utmost extent of one's inclination or desire.

d In reference to an estate held during the owner's or lessor's pleasure, from which the tenant may be ousted at any time chiefly in phr. *estate, tenant*, etc. *at will*

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 217/2 Grauntes of .. annuitees, made by you of estate of enheritaunce, for terme of lif, or terme of yeris, or at wille 1589 in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Antiq. Soc* (N. S.) XX. 222 Which castell John glaisters balyfe there occupyethe at will and ought to pay yerely the said rents 1603 G. Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 191 They were not tenantes at will at the Comon lawe 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 1022 For we are their true Landlords still, And they our Tenants but at will. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ix. 145 An estate at will is where lands and tenements are let by one man to another, to have and to hold at the will of the lessor 1794 Vancouver *Agric. Cambr.* 52 The largest farm is held at will 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 178 The customary occupation was reduced to a tenancy at will.

†**16. By** *one's* **will**: with one's consent, or of one's own free will, willingly; according to one's desire, if one had one's wish. (Cf. Goodwill 3 b.)

c 1393 Chaucer *Marriage* 22, I dar seyn, were he oute of his peyne, As by his wille, he wolde be bounde nevere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5728 For by her wille withoute lees Eueriche man shulde be seke. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iii. 67 *Ver* You haue bin alwaies cal'd a merciful man partner. *Dog* Truely I would not hang a dog by my will 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iii. 1

17. In will. †**a** With the will or intention, intending, purposing (*to do* something); *to be* (also *have*) *in will*, to intend, purpose (Also *in a will.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4125 All he sagh þam in a wil þair broþer sacles for to spil. *Ibid.* 11525 Þai had in wil þat ilk night To torn be herods 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6985, Y was yn wyl for þe feste þat euery hadde a peny.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxxiv (*Pelagia*) 8 Of his mysdide hafand hert sare, In wil to mysdo nomare. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 173 Gamelyn was in wille to wende perto. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix xii. 27 His broderis slauchtyr to revenge in wyll

† b. *To put* oneself *in*, or *to come in* (a person's) *will*, also *to come in will to* (a person) to submit oneself to his will, surrender at discretion. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 1009 He wylle put hym yn 3owre wylle. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix 984 Quhill tha, for hungyr sor, Cum in his will 1560 *Rec. Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I 46 The said Thom Stuert is cumin in the townis wyll, and dome gyffin tharapon. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 218 Al the rest with Sinklar cam in wil to thame of Orknay. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) I 3 The honest men was forced to come in the earle's will, whilk was not for their weill. 1690 *Rec Burgh Lanark* (1893) 237 All quhich [offences] Nathaneell acknowledged and came in will. 1756 *Pennecuik's Coll Sc Poems* 108 Come in his will, Lay down the talents, or be debtor By band or bill.

18. Of (*one's*) **will.** a. Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily. Now only with poss. and *own*, e. g 'He did it of his own (free) will'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III pr IV. (1868) 74 Yif þat dignites wexen foule of hir wille by þe filþe of shrewes. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* III (*Andreas*) 685 And to þe tormentois of will He gafe þame *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7441 He knewe nat that she was constrayned, But wende she come of wyl al free *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 541 For that I hecht of my will, And na man threit me thair till, That I am haldin to fulfill. 1825 Jamieson s v., *O' will*, spontaneously.

† b. *Of will* · with the intention, on purpose (*to do* something) *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 479 Nocht of resone, bot of wil A wyfis 3arnyng til fulfil.

†**19.** On will: = *at will* (15 c). *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 Lay 1102 Heo wunden up seiles, wind ston [= stod] an willen *Ibid* 7845 Weder heom stod on wille

†**20.** To (*one's*) will. as one will, as one chooses; at one's disposal; to one's liking = *at will*, 15 a, b, c *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3647 It sal him sauur al to will *Ibid* 23432 O welthes mar mai na man tell, þan haf to will o welth þe well *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 301 And wild 3our self to will, nyll he so will he *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 7 May þai ler at serue him to will. *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 181 Thenne hadde I þis londe hollye to myne wylle

21. With (*one's*) **will.** †a Intentionally; willingly; voluntarily: = 16, 18. *Obs.*

c 1230 [see 5] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6673 Qua slas animan wit will. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 431 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 343 So the fend hem prokede uch man to mourdren other wid wille *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 1971 When we þam resaue with wil Crist resaue we vs vntil. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 6 They ansuerd to them ye shal now come to hym other wyth your wylle or by force 1513 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III. I. 156, I see veray few .that with their wills wold go agayne to the trade

b. *With a will* with determination, resolutely, vigorously, energetically.

1848 Dickens *Dombey* I, He turned to (as he himself said) with a will. 1866 Ruskin *Crown of Wild Olive* I 44 Work is only done well when it is done with a will. 1896 Housman *Shropsh Lad* VII, I picked a stone and aimed it And threw it with a will.

****** 22.** In allusive or proverbial phrases, e g in contrast with *deed*, esp. in *to take the will for the deed*; † *Will is no skill* (Skill *sb* 1 3); *Where there's a will there's a way* (Way *sb* 1 13).

13 . *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 251–2 Wil is wo Wil is Red. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 221 in *Macro Plays* 43 Wyll for dede oft ys take *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 148 But haue ye not herde say that Wyll is no Skyll? 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol* v. lx. § 6 Where we cannot doe what is inioyned vs [God] accepteth our will to doe instead of the deede itself. 1661 Morgan *Sph Gentry* To Rdr b 2, The reasonable will accept the will for the deed 1801 Lamb *Let to Godwin* 9 Sept, In this little scrawl you must take the will for the deed 1842 Car. Ward *Nat Prov.* 152 Where there's a will there's a way 1853 Lytton *My Novel* I III, Oh, sir, it is not the deed—it is the will *a* 1865 Mrs Gaskell *Wives & Dau* XIV. (1867) 147 We will take the will for the deed, as the common people express it 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* VI, 'Two wishes make a will,' you say

IV. 23. A person's formal declaration of his intention as to the disposal of his property or other matters to be performed after his death, most usually made in writing (but see Nuncupative 1, Parol *a.* 1, quot. 1706); commonly *transf* the document in which such intention is expressed.

Formerly properly used only in reference to the disposal of real property, thus distinguished from a *testament* relating to personal property; whence the phrase (now tautological, but still in formal use) *last will and testament*: see Testament *sb* 1

(*a*) qualified by *last* († *latter* obs rare)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 11 þanne Alisaundre loste his speche, and wroot his laste wille 1424, 1464, 1590, 1637 [see Testament *sb.* 1, 1 c] 1467 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 94 The last wulle of the seyd Thomas Sakevyle 1575–6 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser I. II 497 In his testament and latter will 1768 Sterne *Sent Journ*, *Fragment, Paris*, He disposed every thing to make the gentleman's last will and testament.

(*b*) simply.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 48 þis testament is rijtful wille of dede fraunseis 1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 128 If ther be eny clause or matier in his olde will 1463 [see Testament *sb.* 1]. 1549 *Bk. Com Prayer, Visit. Sick* rubric, If he haue not afore disposed his goods, let him then make his will. 1595 Shaks *John* I. 1. 109 Vpon his death bed he by will bequeath'd His lands to me 1758 Johnson *Idler* No 29, P 9 She threw her will into the fire. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II xxxii. 496 Every person hath full power and liberty to make a will, that is not under some special prohibition by law or custom. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 61 Where a will is written on several sheets of paper, it is the usual practice for the testator to sign each of them 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 11 A will of real estate, wherever it be made, or in whatever language it be written. 1858 Bright *Sp*, *Reform* 27 Oct (1868) II 10 If it [*sc* landed property] were left to him by will, it paid no legacy duty

fig 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (Globe) 180 A most monstrous He-goat, making his Will, as we say, and gasping for Life, and dying indeed of meer old Age

b. = Testament *sb.* 5 a. ? *nonce-use.*

[*c* 1570 *Lattimer's Protest* in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III. App xxxiv. 91 If God wolde have had a newe kynde of sacrificynge preste..then he, or some of his Apostles, wolde have made some mention therof in their master Christ's will] *a* 1893 J Paul in Foid *Harp Perthsh.* 364 A tawny tattered leaf atween the Auld Will an' the New

V. 24. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib, as *will-force*, *-power*, *-spirit*. b. Objective, instrumental, and locative, as *will-commanding* adj., (in sense 23) *-maker*, *-making*; *will-fraught*, *-strong* adjs. c Special Combs.: will-fire (see quot.); †will government, arbitrary or autocratic government; will-office, an office in which wills of deceased persons are kept; †will-wisdom, wisdom depending on one's will or fancy without divine influence; † will-work, a work performed by the human will, without divine grace (cf Will-worship).

a 1644 Quarles *Sol Recant* solil VI. 62 This *will-commanding Saint 1826 *Monthly Rev* 24 June 399/2 The fuel was ignited by *will-fire, that is, fire obtained by friction. 1886 W. Wallace in *Encycl Brit.* XXI. 451/2 The *will-force operating in all is the same 1649 Howel *Pre-em Parlt.* 5 Tyrannical Rule, and unbounded *Wil government 1880 Disraeli *Endym* VI, Events which alike consigned the will and the *will-maker to oblivion. 1828 Lytton *Pelham* XXVII, A thing of state and solemnity—long faces—early rising—and *will-making 1672 Wood *Life* (O H S) II. 243 This journey was taken to London by A W. purposely to peruse the 'Will-Office then in or neare Exeter-house 1874 Hoppe *Relig Moral* XIV. 44 The drunkard..whose *will-power and whose moral force have been conquered by degraded appetite. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 315 Insanity of doubt, due to loss of will-power. *a* 1762 Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr* (1809) 11 Whilst your *will-spirit is good the changes of creaturely fervour lessen not your union with God. 1654 Gataker *Disc Apol.* 73 His *Will-strong Objector. 1866 Whipple *Chas.* 322 No opinionated, will-strong, untamable passion. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Rev.* XIII. 18 Humane inventions and *will-wisdome. 1538 Bale *God's Promises* VII. E IV, In hys onlye deathe was mannys lyfe alwayes restynge, And not in *wyll workes. 1580 Vautroullier *Luther on Ep Gal* 85 They take from him ye power both to iustifie and saue, and geue ye same to their owne wilworks.

† **Will,** *sb.*2 *Obs rare* Forms · 3 wil, 4 wille. [f. Will *a*] Bewilderment, distraction.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1079 Wil siðen cam on euerilc on. [*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3836 And for wondsome and wille alle his wit failede. (See For *prep.* 10)]

Will, *sb* 3 Abbreviated pet-form of the Christian name *William* (cf. *Piers Plowman* B. xiv. 148, Shaks. *Sonn.* CXXXVI, etc.). b. *dual* = Will-o'-the-wisp.

a 1718 Parnell *Fairy Tale* 157 Will, who bears the wispy fire To trail the swains among the mire 1750 Collins *Ode Superstit. Highlands* 91 Let not dank Will mislead you to the heath. 1888 Fenn *Dick o' the Fens* VIII, You may go right into the bog and be smothered, and that's what the wills like.

Will, *sb* 4 [f Will *v* 1] a. An utterance of the auxiliary verb 'will'; a determination expressed by this. b. The auxiliary verb 'will' as used in contradistinction to 'shall'.

1677, 1837–1891 [see Shall *sb* 1, 2].

Will, *a.* (*adv.*) Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 3–5 wil, wille, (4 *Sc* vill), 4–5 wyl(le, 5–6 wyll, 4–6, 8–9 *Sc.* and *dial* will, (9 *Sc.* wull). [a. ON. *villr* bewildered, erring, astray · see Wild *a*]

1. Going or gone astray; that has lost his way, or has nowhere to go for rest or shelter; straying, wandering, 'lost'.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 975 Đo fle3 agar fro sarray, In ðe diserd, wil and wer1 13 . *Cursor M.* 23091 (Edin) Quen I was wil and out of rest, Godli tok ye me to rest *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2369 All wery I wex and wyll of my gate. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI xvi. 1614 He trawalit al day, qwhil þe nycht IIym partit fra his company þan was he wil of herbery *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXX. 450 When I was will and weriest ye harberd me full esely. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 35 In thay Montanis, I-wis, he wox all will. 1806 [see Waif *sb* 1 B. 2] 1825 G. Beattie *John O'Arnha'* (1826) 62 His will and weary ghost. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* XXVII, Gyaun awa' to Aiberdeen like a wull chucken

2. *fig.* † a. Going astray in thought, belief, or conduct; going wrong, erring; wayward, 'wild'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7310 Noght yow allan, bot your ox-spring; Sal ren ful sare your will 3erning 13 *E E. Allit. P* B. 76 More to wyte is her wrange, þen any wylle gentyl. *Ibid* C. 473 þen wakened þe wyze of his wyl dremes *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVIII. (*Margaret*) 360 3oure consal is wikit & wil.

b. Not knowing what to do or how to proceed; at a loss, at one's wit's end, uncertain, perplexed.

c 1300 *Havelok* 863 Hwan he kam þer, he was ful wil, Ne hauede he no frend to gangen til *Ibid* 1042 Of puttingge he was ful wil, For neuere yete ne saw he or Putten the stone, or þanne þor. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12208 Arthur was al wyl On whilk hil þe geaunt was. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XVIII. 208 Allas I Joseph for woo Was neuer wight in worde [= world] so will! 1456 Sir G Have *Laws Arms* (S T S) 53 [They] had sik drede that that war will quhat to do *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 138 3it was I mekle willar than 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov* 375 You are so will of your wooing, you wat not where to wed. *Note*, You have such Choice of Mistresses.

3. Phrases † a. *Will of wane* (*wone*) [Wane *sb.*2, Wone *sb* 2 · *lit* wandering without a dwelling-place, homeless] = 1; also *fig.* = 2 b. *Obs*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 980 Adam went out ful will o wan 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 471 And he wes als sa will off wane, That he trowit in nane sekyrly *Ibid* VII. 2 The kyng towaid the vod is gane, Wery for-swat and vill of vayn *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XIV 217 Was neuere so wofull a wyffe, Ne halffe so wille of wone! *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress* 543 Wrappit in wo, ane wretch full will of wane. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II 343 So will of wane [*printed* wand], and weipand for greit wo

† b. *Will of rede* [Rede *sb* 1 2: *lit* at a loss for a plan or scheme] = 2 b. Also *will of good rede.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III 494 He wes alsua will off red, That he durst rest in to na place. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 379 That weder made me so will of rede, I hopid sone to have my dede *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xvi. 1652 His lemman was wil of gud rede. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II XI 6 The top of litle Ascanius heid, Amang the dulefull armes, will of reid Of his parentis

c. *Will gate* (Sc.), † *gate will* [Gate *sb* 2]: going astray.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 90 þan sho went in & tolde hym þe cauce of hur gate will *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 527/2 Wylgate, or wronge gate, *deviacio* 1825 Jamieson, *Will-gate*, *will-gate sb* 1. An erroneous course, literally used S. 2. In a moral sense, any course that is improper.

4. *compl.* or as *adv.* (chiefly with *go*) · Astray, out of the way (*lit.* and *fig*); *to go will*, to go astray, lose one's way, wander, err.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 52 Silden he us wille, If we heren to his word Þat we ne gon nowor wille *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4100 Bot ar he till his breþer wan, Will he yode, and mett a man *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXIII (*vii Sleperis*) 255 Wenand þat he had gane wil, Ane vthyre 3et þane 3ed he til *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV xxi. 1987 Welth and riches wont was ay In wantones mare wil to draw þan hawynge fayr and mesoure haw *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 453 He gaff vnto ane honeste wommin in wyldrenes, goand wyll, iij c penys *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 73 Walkand will of his way. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi 74 It is so lang in cuming me till, I dreid that it be quyt gane will 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 92 Thocht I wauer, or ga wyll, Or am in danger for to die 1724 Ramsay *Vision* III, I deimt dame Nature was gane will To rare with rackless reil. 1855 *N. & Q* 1st Ser. XII 489/1 Each time she attempted to cross this place she was irresistibly, and against her will, prevented by some invisible power; or, as she said, was 'Will led'.

† **5.** Of a place: Out-of-the-way, unfrequented, desolate. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2084 Wela wylle was þe way, þer þay bi wod schulden *c* 1425 *Engl Conq. Ire* li 129 Hit was wille londe and woddy 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. VI. 61 To nane wncouth landis, Nother to frenmyt place, nor steddis will. *Ibid.* XI x 64 Him self ascendis the hie band of the hyll By wentis strait and passage scharp and wyll.

Hence † **Willness** (**whylenes**), wildness, madness.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9327 What whylenes or wanspede wryxles our mynd?

Will (wil), *v.*1 *Pa. t.* would (wud). Forms: see below. [OE. **willan*, pres. t. *wille*, *willaþ*, pa. t. *wolde*, Anglian *walde*, = OFris. *wilia*, *wille*, *wilde*, *wolde*, OS. *willian*, *williu*, *williad*, *wolda*, (M)LG. *willen*, (M)Du. *willen*, *wilde*, ON. *vilja*, *vil*, *vilda*, *viljat* (Sw. *vilja*, *ville*, Da. *ville*, *vilde*), Goth. *wiljan*, *wiljau*, *wilda* — OTeut. **wel(l)jan*, parallel with OTeut. **wal(l)jan*, whence OFris. *wella*, *welde*, OS. *wellian*, *welda*, MLG. *wellen*, OHG. *wellen*, *well*, *wellemes*, etc., *welta*, *wolta* (MHG. *wellen*, *wollen*, *wollen*, *welte*, *wolte*, *gewellt*, G. *wollen*, *will*, *wollen*, *wollte*, *gewollt*), ON. *velja*, *vel*, *valðr*, *valðr* (Sw. *välja*, Da. *vælge*) to choose, (see Welle *v.*), Goth *waljan* to choose; for other Teut derivatives see Will *sb* 1, Will *v* 2, Wale *sb.*2 choice, Well *adv* : f. Indo-Eur. *wel-* : *wol-* · *wl-*, represented by L. *velle*, *volo* (*velim*, *volui*), Lith. *vėlyju*, *vėlyti* to wish, *pa-velmi* to allow, *viltis* hope, OSl. *veléti* to command, *voliti* to will, choose, *volja* will, W. *gwell* better, Skr. *vdrati* chooses, wishes, prefers, *vára-* wish, choice, *váram* better, *vrnati* wishes, prefers.

The most remarkable feature of this vb., besides its many idiomatic and phrasal uses, is its employment as a regular auxiliary of the future tense, which goes back to the OE. period, and may be paralleled in other Germanic languages, e g. MHG

In some uses it is not always possible to distinguish this vb from Will *v* 2]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1 *Infinitive.* 1 wyllan, 3–5 willen, (3 *Orm.* wilenn), 5 wylen, 5–7 wille, (7 wil), 4– will.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* XXXII (Z) 200 *Uelle*, wyllan *c* 1200 Ormin 5297, & te birrþ wilenn swelltenn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2482 Thou shalt not willen to passen away *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 To wylen to mak God felow of þis violence. 14.. in *Babees Bk* (1868) 332 Strangers, . the whiche they knowen you to wille for to admitte and receyue 1621

Burton *Anat Mel* 1 1 1 xi 44 *Velle*, and *Nolle*, will and nill 1654 Vilvain *Theorem Theol* 11 50 Man, at Creation, had to wil or nil naturaly.

2. *Present Tense.* 1st and *3rd pers. sing.* α. 1–4 wile, wyle, 1–6 wille, wylle (1 *North* willo, uillo), 4–6 wyl, wyll, 1 *North.*, 4–7 wil, (1 uil, 6 *Sc.* vil), 1 *North.*, 4– will. β. 2–3 wulle, 3–5 wule, 5–6 wul, (7–9 *dial.*) wull, 9 *dial.* ull. γ. 3–5 wole, 3–6 wolle, 4–6 wol(l (3 uole, 5 vol); 5–7 wooll (5 -lle, whowl), *dial.* 8–9 wool, woul, 9 ool. δ 1 *Anglian*, 3 welle, 3–5 wele, well, 4 wel, 8–9 *dial* el.

α. *c* 888 (MS *c* 1100) Ælfred *Boeth* iii §4 Ic nu wille ȝeornlice to Gode cleopian *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt xvi 24 ȝif hua wil [*Rushw* wille, *Ags Gosp* wylle, *Hatton* wile] æfter meh ȝecyme. — Luke xiii 31 Herodes will [*Ags Gosp.* wyle] ðec ofslaa. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xx 15 Oþþe ne mot ic don þæt ic wylle? *c* 1030 *Rule St Benet* xlviii 81 Se ðe wyle him sylfan rædan *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656, Ic þe wile finden þær to gold & siluer, land & ahte. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 57 Gif man beð forwunded, he wile anon sechen after leches *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9018 To will als sott sco will him lede. 1340 *Ayenb* 57 Huo þet wyle conne and weȝe þe ȝennes of þe tonge. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) xi. 7 Of Gynes sul gladly now will I bigin. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (L.) 922 A lyte wyl of þe herte þat he wyl not ȝeve to hys god 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A) 535 ȝif ich it hir schewe, sche wil telle Hir fader. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* iii (*Andreas*) 1049, I wyll Ane vthyre questione send hym till *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 128, I wylle soone aske hym. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Yf man wyll put to his good wyll to bryngе hym safe to the ende of his said iourney. 1548 Hutten *Sum of Div* K viij, God wylle all men to be saued 1549 *Compl. Scot* Ep 3 Ther is na prudent man that vil iuge [etc]. 1611 *Bible* Zech. xiv 2, I wil gather all nations against Ierusalem to battell

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 123 Þu helle ic wulle beon þin bite. *c* 1205 Lay 3638 Wha swa wulle hibba [*c* 1275 wole hibbe] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Hwo se wule wel don *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* ii liii (1869) 96 Wule he other noon 1448–9 Metham *Amoryus & Cl.* 163 As myn autor dothe wryte, ryght so wul I 1616 B. Jonson *Forest, To World* 31 What bird, or beast, is knowne so dull, That fled his cage,.. wull Render his head in there againe? 1836 [Hooton] *Bilberry Thurland* I. xviii 307 To be sure, sartinly, that I wull 1869 A. Macdonald *Love, Law & Theol* xxiv 542 'Oh, never mind Mrs McCreesh.' 'Oh, but a wull mind'

γ. *a* 1225 *Prov Alfred* 668 in *O E Misc* 137 He uole brinhim on and tuenti to nout *c* 1290 *Beket* 121 in *S Eng Leg* 110 þat þing þat god helpe wole. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 669 Ich wolle telle þat cas. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 7 The werre wol no pes purchace *a* 1436 *Domesday Ipswich* v. in *Black Bk. Admir* (Rolls) II. 31 ȝif that he wooll done his lawe 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 29 Wole y or wole y not 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 261 And so wolle the kynge my lorde do. 1557 Lds. Wharton & Eure in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist* (1791) I. 267 We know yor Lordship's noble wysdome woll consyder thes 1652 *Hermetical Banquet* 82 Then drink't I wooll. 1718 J. Fox *Wanderer* 118 Write me down, what wool please you. 1788 Vallancey *Voc Bargie* in *Trans. R Irish Acad* II. 34 *Woul*, to wish *a* 1801 Bloomfield *Richard & Kate* vii in *Rural Tales* (1806) 3 Ay, Kate, I wool 1875 'S. Beauchamp' *N. Hamilton* II. 17 'A thinks a ool,' says she.

δ. [*c* 825 *Vesp. Ps* v. 5 [4] Forðon ne wellende god unrehtwisnisse ðu eard] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. x. 39 Seðe welle losiȝe sawel his. *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 140 in *O E Misc* 111 God may giuen wanne he wele goed after yuil. *Ibid.* 631. 136 þanne welle he sawin sone one his worde 13 *Cursor M.* 21524 (Gött) Ful wele he wele þaimqute þar mede. *Ibid* 18462 And ȝe sal be, sua well iesu, All dumb of speche. 1474 *Cov Leet Bk.* 397 If he well nott he war by iij warnynges. 1790 Mrs Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* ii. 50, Th reek el blaw ea yer feace.

3. *2nd pers sing.* **a.** α. 1– wilt; also 1, 4, 6 wylt, 3 *Orm.* willt, 5 wilte, 6 wylte. β. 2–6 wult, 3 wlt. γ. 3, 5, 7 wolt, 5–6 -e. δ. 7 woo't, w'oot, wot, wut, 7, (9 *dial.*) woot.

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xxvi 39 Nallas sua ic wille ah sua ðu wilt. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xv 21 Þa cwæð he hwæt wylt-tu? *c* 1200 Ormin 2039, & ȝiff þatt tu willt tælenn me. 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3730 ȝyf þou yn yre a man hate, And þat wrabþe wylt nat late *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii 34 Yeve us counsele how thow wilte we shall sey 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, If thou wylte eshewe bytter aduenture. 1563 Whitehorne *Onosandro Platon* 123 If thou wylt that speadelye some woorke be doone 1849 M. Arnold *Sick King in Bokhara* 131 Wilt thou they straightway bring him in?

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 25 Þu wult bi haten god almihtin . þet þu wult forleten þine misdede *c* 1205 Lay. 694 ȝif þu wlt [*c* 1275 wolt] þu muht wel *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. liii. (1869) 96 If thou wult, thou shalt make him chek and maat. 1557 Phaer *Æneid.* vi. (1558) S j, Wult see the Tarquin kings?

γ. *c* 1205 Lay. 1577 Goffar mid þire ferde, wi wolt þu fleam makian? 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 118 If thou wolt live in vertu, thou most vice eschuie *c* 1400 Love *Bonaventura's Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.), ȝyfe þow wolte seen ensaumple her of Jhū *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 17 Bringe, if þou wolt, þo soulis to blis. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. iii M ij, Wolte thou not take vs in to the nomber of thy clientes? 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I C 2, Wolt doe me a favour?

δ. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 297 Woo't weepe? Woo't fight? Woo't teare thy selfe? 1602 Middleton *Blurt* II. ii. C 4 b, Wut open doore? 1607 — *Fam Love* I ii, Wo't thou forsake me then? 1620 I C. *Two Merry Milk-maids* iv. I Lt b, Wut thou be iust to me? 1639 Shirley *Ball* iv. i, Thou wot stop a breach in a mudde wall.

b. 4 wille, wile, wel, 4–5 will, wolle, 4, 6 wil, woll, 5 wole, 6 wyll.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5632 Wil þou i ga To fot a womman o þat lede? *Ibid* 20657 It sal be al als tu it wille. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. ix. 153 Wolle þow, ne wolle þow, we wolleþ habbe oure wil. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 2 Yef þu will haue þat ioy. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iv. 15 Quhare, dismale, wil thow now? gan Gyas cry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 6 b, Wyll thou or nyll thou, thou mayst lese thy goodes 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Office* I. A 2, Thou shalt lerne as longe as thou woll

4. *Plural.* α. 1 willaþ, wyllaþ, 3–4 willeþ, 4 wylleþ, 5 -yth, 1 (*Subj.*) willen, -on, -an, 3 wilen, 4 willen, 4–5 wylen, -yn, wiln, 5 wyllen, willyn; 5 wyn; (1), 2–6 wille, 3–4 wile, 4–5 wil, 4–6 wyll, 5 wylle, *Sc.* vyll, 4– will. β. 2 wuleþ, 2–4 wulleþ, (3 -et, willeð, -et); 5 wull(e, 5–6 wul. γ 3–4 wolleþ, 5 woleth; 4–5 wol(l)en; 4–5 wol(l)e, 4–6 wol(l. δ 1 *North.* welle, 4 welen, -yn; 4 wel, 4–5 wele, well(e. ε. 1 *North.* wallað, -as, 5 wal.

α *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxxiv [xxxv] 27 ȝefiað & blissiað ða willað rehtwisnisse mine *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram* xxxii. (Z) 199 *Volumus*, we wyllað. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 13 Þenne wille ȝe hit bireusian *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc* 33 Yef we uilleth don his seruise *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 191 Leunes and beres him wile to-draȝen *Ibid* 2304 If ȝe wilen ȝu wið treweiðe leden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14951 Þai wil me neuer luue 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 16 Fyrst we wylyn [*v. r.* welyn] of hem be shreuyn 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Huanne hi wylleþ by aboue oþren. 13.. *Cursor M.* 4118 (Gott) Nou þai wil him noght spar *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 249 Ydel schaueldouris willen loke to be festid of siche curatis. 1382 — *Isa.* xiii. 17 That siluer sechen not, ne gold wiln. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 11 Yef ye wile cume to þe ioy of heuin. 1411 *E E Wills* (1882) 21 Os ȝe wylle answere a-fore god *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xx, Sethyn charitè is chefe to those that wyn be chast *c* 1425 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 42, I beseche ȝow þat ȝe willyn speke to John Martyn 14 . in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 331 They wyllen to do that ye wylle to do 1466 in *Bull Inst. Hist Research* I 72 *note*, Rather then we wyll suffre hytt ther shall xx personys dye in j day 1491 *Acta Dom. Conc* (1839) 177/2 Sic richtis as þai vyll vse in þe said mater. ? 1545 Brinklow *Compl* xxiv (1874) 70 It is euydent thei wil no wyues. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S T S.) I. 7 Quhat wyll ye geve me?

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 Nu we wulleð seggen mare wet þis godspel itacnet. *Ibid.* 41 ȝef ȝe lusten wuleð. *c* 1205 Lay. 3056 Men þe wliet luuien *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 168 We wulleð foluwen þe; we wulleð don al so *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11419 We will treate of a trew. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 66 They wulle haue be to me as enemyes 1490 wul [see B. 6] 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* i. 3 Although conceale they wul A crosse receiude of simple wight.

γ *c* 1205 Lay 479 þat heo moten wonien wer swa heo wolleð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3261 Hii wolleþ yswyke by daye 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 1026 Þanne we wollen of þe watur wilfully drinke. 1362 Langl *P. Pl.* A. vi. 44 ȝif ȝe wolleþ I-wite wher þat he dwelleþ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 129 What wol ye dyne? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 123 We wol wassche us. *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiii (Gibbs MS.) If. 30 ȝyfe we woleth hier take good entent. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4403 They wolle shende oure purpose euery dele. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. vi. 171 Perauenture summen wolen in other wise seie *a* 1450 Myrc 150 A-nother tyme gyf hem folghthe As the fader & þe moder wolþe. 1534 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 46 We wol not be so bolde. 1534 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Cri. Requests* (Selden Soc) 43 We . desire you that . ye woll groundely examyne the said witnesses.

δ. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 12 *Quaecunque uultis*, sua huæt ȝe welle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16327, I wat and seis þai wel noght fine. 13 welyn [see α. 1303]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 23 Þes coueitous symonyentis welen be þe firste to lette hem. 14 . *Gosp. Nicod.* (S) 100 We welle lay our lyfe to wedde *c* 1450 wele [see B. 48].

ε. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. xx 32 *Quid uultis*, huæt wallað ȝie? 1436 in *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm, Var. Coll* (1907) IV. 199 Prayngе yow . that ye wal tenderly consider the thynges afore rehersed. 1452 *Ibid.* 201 Suche men as wal have ther service accordyng to the statutes thereof made.

5. Reduced forms. **a.** 1st sing. pres. combined with pron. *ich*, I: 3 icholle, (ich chulle), ychulle, 3–4 ichulle, 5 y chull, 6 chil, chyll, 6–7 chill, 7 'chull, 8 chell.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Forȝif, & ichulle forȝiue þe. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E Hom.* I 213 Fo to þe one ich chulle trusten 13. *K Horn* 3 (Harl) A song ychulle ou singe. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 908 Sone, he sayde, y chulle ȝow telle. [For other evidence see Ch, 'ch, I *pron* β², β⁸]

b. Contracted 'll (since the 17th cent.), esp. after prons.: I'll (ɔil), 6–7 *Ile*, 7 *I'le*, 8 *I'il*; he'll (hīl), 8 *hee'l*; she'll (ʃīl), 6–7 *sheele*, 7 *shele*; it'll (i·t'l); we'll (wīl), 6–7 *weele*, (6 *wyll*), 7 *wee'l(e, wee'll*; you'll (yūl), 6–7 *youle*, 7 *you'le*; ye'll (yīl), 8 *yeel*; they'll (ðēil), 7 *theele*, 7–8 *they'l*; who'll (hūl), 7 *whole*.

? 15 . *King Estmere* xii. in Child *Ballads* II. 52, I doubt sheele do you the same 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass* ii. iii. ii, And for this faulte, wyll passe it ore in ieaste. *c* 1590 *Sir T. More* ii iv. 166 Yf youle stand our frend 1591 Lyly *Endym.* i iii, Next time weele haue some prettie Gentle-women with vs to walke. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 29 And Valentine Ile hold an Enemie. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* iv ii, They'l wriggle in and in. 1606 Shaks *Ant & Cl.* iii vii. 60 Wee'l to our Ship 1607 Dekker & Webster *Westw Hoe* v. i, Theile scrape themselues into your company. 1608 Shaks *Lear* v i 34 (Qo. 1) Sister you'l [*Qo 2* youle; *Folio* you'le] goe with vs? 1610 Heywood *Gold Age* I. i, I'le not kill my part. 1623 *Shaks Two Gent.* ii. ii. 6 Wee'll make exchange 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* To Rdr. (1686) A 3 b, How is it possible (you'll say) to please them all? *Ibid*, I'll name as many as shall come into my mind. *c* 1730 Ramsay *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* iii, Yeil ken what drinkers drie. 17 . *Johnie Armstrang* in *Ever-Green* (1761) II. 192 I'll gie thee all these Milk whyt Steids. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* v, Gin ye'll go there, yon runkl'd pair. 1833 Tennyson *May Queen* II. xii, She'll find my garden-tools upon the granary floor. 1842 Browning *Caval. Tunes, Give a Rouse* i, Who'll do him right now? 1859 H Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xiv, It'll be known all over the country 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* i. § 21 To see if they'll bear shaking 1904 Weyman *Abb Vlaye* ix, You'll laugh on the other side of your faces. *Mod* (*colloq*) There, that'll do! That dog'll bite you These chimneys'll fall down soon

c 2nd sing. pres. ind.. thou'lt, (ϯ thou't)

1588 Shaks. *1st A.* iv i. 117 Come, come, thou'lt do thy message, wilt thou not? 1607 — *Timon* i i 195 That's a deed thou't dye for *a* 1849 Beddoes *Wolfram's Dirge*, And there alone thou'lt meet her

6 a With prons. affixed: 1*st pers. sing* 1 *North.* willic, 3–4 willy, 4 wyly, wol(l)y, 5 whilli; *2nd pers. sing.* 1, 8 *Sc.* wiltu, 3 wultu, 3–5 woltou, 4 weltu, wilte, 4–5 wil(l)tou, -ow, 5 woltowe, wyltowe, whylte.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xv 32 *Misereor turbae*, willic milsa ðiseatas *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt. xiii 28 Wiltu we gæn & ȝesomnize hiæ? *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2064 Hwerto wultu wreastlin wið þe worldes wealdent? 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6375 Hou woltou it ȝelde me *a* 1300 *Harrow Hell* (O) 75 Wiþ reisoun willy tellen þe *c* 1300 *Havelok* 528 Wilte don mi wille al [etc] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4595 ȝit wyly make assay *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) ii 21 Whider wiltou fare? *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr* xii (Gibbs MS.) If 30 Sone wyltowe not gone home aȝayne wyt vs. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 65 Howe longe woltowe make vs in suspens? 14 *Northern Passion* II 174/401 For þe þanne whilli take þat dep. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i 28 Loi de god. whylte deffende me this daye from shamefull dethe. 1721 Ramsay *Elegy on Patie Birnie* 23 O wiltu, wiltu do't again! *a* 1776 in Herd *Scot Songs* II 98 O sleepy body, And drowsy body, O wiltuna waken and turn thee?

b. With negative *not* (*na*) affixed: α 5 wynnot, 6–9 wonnot, 7 woonnot, 7–8 wo'not, 7–9 wonot, (9 winnot, wunnet); 7– won't (7–8 wont); 8 we'n't, 9 willn't, willot. (*Won't* alone survives in gen. colloq. use; the rest are obs. or dial.) β. *Sc.* and *north dial.* 8– winna (9 wunna).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 ȝif þay ben haide and wynnot alye 1584 R Wilson *Three Ladies Lond.* D, Sirra Ile tell thee, I wonnot tell thee, and yet Ile tell thee, nowe I member me too 1631 Shirley *Sch Compl* iv i 56, I can worke, and woonnot 1633 Rowley *Match at Midn* iv i. H 3 b, You wonnot pull off your bootes too will you? 1666 *Char Province of Mary-Land* (1869) 44 In relieving at a distance the proud poverty of those that wont be seen they want. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 June, People that have been used to be deceived by us as to money, won't believe us. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq Granada* iv. ii. (1672) 49 But what I cannot grant, I will not hear. *Almanz* You wonnot hear! 1686 tr *Agiatis or Cav Wars Lacedemonians* 101 Wo' not you pardon me? 1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 213 Nanse has a good steady heart that wont soon break. 1721 Ramsay *Ruchy & Sandy* 5 Na, na, It winna do! 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 53 That we'n't bring thee a great Income 1802 R Anderson *Cumbld Ball* 32, I fear His word he wunnet keep! 1820 Scott *Abbot* xvii, To leave the place while the lad is in jeopardy, that I wonot 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss*, Willot, Winnot 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let x, He wunna budge. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xviii, That willn't wash, Miss. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 240 They don't, and I fancy won't.

c. Written continuously with the inf. *be.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 6516 And so to leve in rest and it wilbe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 A noble . cheveteyn, whiche wolbe a leder of a felowship in werre 1573 in *Cath Tractates* (S.T.S.) 18 It wilbie verray hard to me

7. *Imper.* 1 *pl.* willaþ, *North.* wællað, -as, wallað, 4 wile, 5 wylleth, wyl.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xvi 6 *Nolite expauescere*, ne wællas ȝefrohtiȝa. 1382, *c* 1400 [see B 12 b]

8. *Past Tense.* 1*st and 3rd sing.* (*and pl.*) α. 1–6 wolde, 4–7 wold (1, 3 wuolde, 3 weolde, (*Orm.*) wollde; 4 wolld, woled, 5 volde, wholde, 6 woold(e, wolt, 7 vold); 3–5 wulde, 5 wuld, wude, 7 wud, wu'd, (5 whowl(l)de, whowllyd,) 6–would (6 woulde, owld); 5 whowde, 6 wood, 7 woo'd, wo'd, *pl.* (*dial*) wouden, 7–8 wou'd; 5–9 (now *dial.*) wod.

c 888 (MS *c* 960) Ælfred *Boeth* xvi §2 Hu wunderlic wolde eow ðæt þincan; hwelce cehhettunge ȝe woldan þæs habban, & mid hwelce hleahtre ȝe woldon beon astered *c* 1200 Ormin 150 Forr þatt he wollde himm frofrenn. *c* 1205 Lay 4052 Þat heo wuolden al þis lond dælen heom bi-twenen *Ibid* 8453 An of þon he weolden him don. 13 . *Cursor M* 13701 (Gött.) Þair lau wold men suld hir stane 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 247 Be so that thei him helpe wolde 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* iv 87 Somme dede rith so, and wolld go no ffor þer. 1473 Warkw. *Chron* (Camden) 11 Alle tho that wolde holde with hym. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 34 The woll.. whos not so good as I wholde hyt had bene. ? 15 *Love Songs* in Ritson *Anc Songs* (1792) 115 Chryst wolt the ffuger of hur swete face Were pyctored wher euer I be. 1530 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 330, I woolde haue sene your grace long er this. 1551 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI.* (1914) 59 We wolde you sholde send vs convenient apparell 1557 *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 175 Whom if the perfect vertues wolden daine To be set forth with foile of worldly grace. 1693 *Col Rec. Pennsylv* I 390 And yt he wold promote it as much as he can.

c 1205 Lay. 7964 Þæt Cesar wulde þe ȝet wunnien þar. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1071 Oc he ne wulden his doȝtres noȝt *c* 1440 *Generydes* 374 Of his labour wuld he neuer sese 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk-maids* ii ii. F 2 b, Wud I were i' the Countrey againe 1650 Heath *Clarastella* 19 What mortal wu'd Believe?

c 1469 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 104, I woll hertely pray ȝow . that ȝe wod do make astate wnto me. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 55 (MS), I whowlde a wyse yow brynge

houer aulle yowr trottynge hors. 1481 *Ibid.* 76, I whowllyd fayn heyr some good tydyngys of yowr matter. 1487 *Ibid.* 158, I whowde awysse my syster & yow to com agayne into Essex *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 216 As it would seme. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk M. Aurel* (1559) Hh viij, What is that realme that sleeth them that wold their wealth, and are angry with them that woulde helpe their yll 1587 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. III. 23 Yf I had bid ought I owld have bid by yt *c* 1620 Gorle *Careless Shepherdess* III i, You had better have been hang'd at first, as I wo'd had you 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 86 Or like Admetus father law that would, Return to youthful years when he was old 1665 Flecknoe *Ermnna* III. iii 49, I wod not force what I might obtain by gentleness. *Er.* You wod not? you cannot Sir 1688 Shadwell *Sqr Alsatia* I i 4 Yeow wouden hr leen a Bed aw th' morn. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI. 189 Wou'd I your Justice or your Force express 1711 Shaftesb *Charac* II 227 Wou'd you then appeal ? Most certainly I shou'd appeal, said I 1787 Inchbald *Such things are* I. 1, Why, you wou'd not inform against me sure! 1790 Mrs Wheeler *Westmld. Dial* 3, I wod fain hev hed him tae hed a Docter. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Wod, Wold*, would.

β. Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* 1–6 **walde** (1, 3 wælde, ualde), 3–8 **wald**, (4 walld, 4, 6 vald, 5 wallde, wauld) , 8– wad (6 waude, wawd).

c 825 *Vesp Ps.* xxxiv 9 *Volui*, ic walde. *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* lviii 443 He walde sæt hi wæren gedrefde *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John vii 44 Sumo of ðæm ualdon gegrioppa hine *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 Walden heo naldden heo. *c* 1205 Lay 14116 Wheþer heo walden halden grið *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) iv. 56 þat king Edward in feld walld dwell. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v 126 To se quha frend or fa vald be. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xv. 70 What it was fayne witte walde I *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi 1400 Quhill thai till him had done all at thai wauld. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 69 The pope hollynes wallde a sente me home agayn. 1581 J. Hamilton in *Cath Tract.* (S T S) 76 All thame, quha vald not be reformit 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) I. 2 Gif quha walde knawe the name of Britannie monie referris it vnto Brutus *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 10 Heer I wald commend to our men quhae confoundes these the imitation of the south. 1674 G. Fox in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc* (1914) July 100 Be cas I wald not be a capting aganst the king 1724 Ramsay *Vision* ix, The hardy wald, with hairty wills, Upon dyre vengeance fall 1825 Jamieson, *Wald* v Would 2 Should, or ought to be

1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (E.E.T.S) 5 God.. sende you comfort of all thynges that you waude haue gud of. 1581 N Woodes *Conf Consc* III. iv in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb) 32 It wawd theam all deceue 1720 Ramsay *Edmb. Salut to Ld Carnarvon* 11, My auld grey-head I yet wad rear. 1816 Scott *Old Mort* xxxviii, I wad kill him a chicken in an instant. 1825 Brockett *N C. Words* s v. *Wad*, He wad, at wad he.

γ 4–5 **wyld**, 4–5, 7 **wild** (4 weld, wylld, 4, 6 wylde, wilde, 5 whelde), 6 **willed**.

Orig. northern, from ON *vilda*; late examples may belong to Will *v* 3

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8446 His fader biding wel he held, And did al þat his moder weld *Ibid* 21773 Sco delt it wiseli als sco wild. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6933 And he myȝt helpe, ȝyf he wylde *1476 Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 14 My cosyn askyde me whenne ye wyld cum hyddyr 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 74 Sche [*sc.* a bitch] whelde newyr hett mette and so sche ys Deyd 1546 Bale *Engl Votaries* I. 31 b, Least wanton youthe wolde brynge them togyther wylde they nylde they 1583 tr *Mason Newve's Gerileon* I 52 b, Willed or nilled his Maister 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 270 Constantine .they forced wild he, nild he, to usurpe the empire

9. *2nd pers. sing.* *a.* 1–5 **woldest**, (1 **waldes**, 1, 3 **ualdes**, 3 **wældest**, **waldest**, **wuldes**), 3–4 **wost**, 4 **wldest**, 4–5 **woldist** (4 -ez, 5 -es, -ust, -yst, 6 -ys), 6– **wouldest**, **wouldst** (6 **woldst**, 7 **wudst**, 9 **would't**).

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xl. 12 *Voluisti*, ðu waldes 971 *Blickl Hom.* 85 þu woldest symle þone besmitan þe þu nan wiht yfles on nystest. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi woldest þu swikian on þine agene þinge. *c* 1205 Lay. 7376 þu waldest beon min hærrn. *Ibid.* 18815 þat þu wældest. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 501 Þat tu wuldes seien ȝet ȝef [etc.]. *c* 1275 Lay. 16035 ȝef þou were so wis man þanne þou wost axi of þine mochele care. 1303 wldest [see Wn *v* 1 9 b] 13.. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2128 þat lelly me layne, I leue wel þou wost axi of þine *c* 1320 *Sir Trist* 2076 þat þou wost hir se Wiþ siȝt. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiii. 37 And thou woldist nat. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 11 And do as thou woldust me dud by the. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xx 123 Loke how thou woldist in this case answere to me 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 13 What woldest thou that I shold do 1518 *Sel. Pleas Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 134 Thow woldys nott delyuer one of my bullockes. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 308 Lest, when thou wouldst, it be to late. 1620 I. C. *Two Merry Milk maids* III. I. I 1, What wudst thou doe? 1810 Crabbe *Borough* II 53 And would'st thou, artist, with thy tints and brush, Form shades like these? 1839 Lane *Arab Nts* I 97 Thou wouldest nothing but my destruction.

β. (orig. *Subj*). 1, 5 **walde**, 3 **wld**, 4 **wild**, 4–6 **wald**, 5 **wold**, 7 **vold**, **would**.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* l. 18 *Si voluisses*, ȝif ðu walde *a* 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 681 in *O E Misc* 138 ȝif [*MS* þif] þu wld don after mi red *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6233 Qui wald þou ledd vs o þat land? *Ibid.* 9641 þat sua þou wald his sorus slak. 13 . *Ibid.* 901 (Gött) Þou þu wild euer haue hat stede, In cald sal euer be þi bede. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 690 þat I couet to ken, if þou me kythe wald. *c* 1400 *Antors Arth* liii, The wurschip of Wales to weld, and thou wold. 1562 A Scott *Poems* (S T.S) I. 37 Wald thow be servit, and thy cuntre sure. 1588 Shaks *Tit. A.* III 1 209 What would thou kneele with me? 1602 Colville *Parænese* 163 Vold thou then knou the incertenty of thy speculatyue knouleg 1670 J. Stubbs in *Jrnl Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1914) Oct. 254 If thou would Order me soe to doe.

10. Reduced forms . a. with pron. *ich* (cf. 5 a): 4–5 **yoholde**. b. Contracted **'ld** (formerly *-ld*), **'d** (*'ud*), as *I'd* († *I'ld*), *he'd* († *held, he'ld*), *we'd, you'd, they'd, who'd* c. *2nd pers.* 7 **thoud'st**, 8 **thou'dst**.

a 1327 [see I *pron* A. β 2] *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 1223 Wt as gode wylle y cholde hym seruy. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent.* IV iii 3 Ther's some great matter she'ld employ me in 1607 — *Timon* I i 208 *Aþe* I eate not Lords *Ian* And thou should'st, thoud'st anger Ladies. 1610 — *Temp* I. ii. 198 Sometime I'ld diuide And burne in many places 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* II 261 To Sea they'ld go. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 326 P 5 My Request to you is, that .. you'd speedily afford us your Assistance. *1737 Gentl Mag* VII 50 He swore fra thence he'd ne'er remove 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Mistaken Milliner*, They all agreed that it 'ud serve 'em quite right'. 1862 Calverley *Verses & Transl*, *Voices of the Night* v, Albert Whom almost any lady 'd Have given her eyes to get 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 457/2 Anybody 'd say you were a Bull of Bashan.

11. a With pron. affixed *1st pers. sing.* 5 **woldy**; *2nd pers sing.* 3 **wostou**, 3–5 **woldestou**, 4 **-ustow**, **-estow**, 9 *dial.* **wodto**.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1339 Wat wostou more of him bote þat he truage þe beie? *c* 1300 *Beket* 35 Woldestou Tholie deth for thi Louerdes love? 1362 Langl *P Pl* A. III 50 Woldustow Glase þe Gable and graue þerinne þi nome. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 17622 (Trin) Woldestou þe seme To com wiþ vs to speke & mele 14 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 253 Ne woldy ȝeue a pese iwis

b. With negative affixed : 9 **wouldn't** (*north.* **wad-n't**, **waddent**) ; *Sc.*, etc. 8 **wadna**, 9 **wudna**, **wunna**, **wanna**, **oodna**.

1785 Burns *Halloween* viii, Wha 'twas, she wadna tell. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss*, *Wad-n't*, would not 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Gt Winglebury Duel*, You wouldn't have me run away with an old one, I presume? 1863 *Tynesside Songs* 92 An he waddent let yen doon belaw tyest a bit 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Cribb* III, I wudna advise you to dee that 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word Bk.* s.v. *Sick*, I oodna let 'im

12. *Pres. pple.* : see Willing *ppl a.*

13. *Pa. pple.* 4–6 **wold**(e, 5 **i-wollyd**, 6–7 **would**.

In form *i-wollyd*, formed as a regular pa. pple. from the form *woll* of the pres.

c 1380–1633 [see B 49].

B Signification and uses.

I. The present tense will.

* Transitive uses, with simple obj. or obj. clause ; occas. intr.

†**1.** *trans.* with simple obj.: Desire, wish for, have a mind to, 'want' (something) ; sometimes implying also 'intend, purpose'. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp Ps* lxvii[i] 31 [30] Tostenc ðiode ða gefeht willað *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke v. 39 Ne drincð nan man eald win, & wylle sona þæt niwe *c* 1205 Lay. 3570 We ne þu wult more suluer, sæche hit at me suluen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 398 Wultu kastles and kinedomes? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20657 (see A 3 b). 1382 [see A 4 *a*] 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q.* cvi, This will my son Cupide, and so will I *a* 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 962 Þou dost syngen ylle, þy neghbores wyf for to wylle 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* III iii 102 Wylt thow ony thynge with hym? 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* viii a vij, Ye ar moche beholden to serue god, whan he wylle youre saluacion. 1545 Taverner *Erasm Prov* 48 Whan that thynge can not be done that thou woldest, woll that thou cannest. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Judges I 14 And Caleb said vnto her, What wilt thou? 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* I iij b, Who wil the curnell of the nut must breake the shell 1602 Shaks (*title*) Twelfe Night, Or what you will 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 44 Will what befalleth, and befall what will. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V 31 He that can do what ever he will is in great danger of willing what he ought not.

†**b.** *intr.* with *well* or *ill*, or *trans.* with sbs. of similar meaning (e.g. *good*, *health*), usually with dat. of person : Wish (or intend) *well* or *ill* (to some one), feel or cherish good-will or ill-will. *Obs* (cf Will *v*.2 1 b). See also Well-willing *a.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xvi. 254 Þæt is seo soðe lufu, þæt man his scyppend lufige and ða menn þe wel willað. *c* 1000, etc [see Well-willing *a.*]. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 46 Myn enemyes that wole me ille. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 88 Gregory, willyng helth and his blissyng to his welbeloued children 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* III. 373 In that he ys father, he muste nedes wylle all good to hys chyldren 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Direction 99, I will weill otheris can say mair curyusly. Bot I haue said eftir my fantasy. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, IV. ii, Frolic huntsmen of the game Will you well and giue you greeting.

†**c.** *trans.* with negative (*will no . . ., will none of*, etc.) = have no desire for, do not wish for, 'don't want' : often implying 'refuse, decline'.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* 148 Yef he wil noht of glotounye. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel & Arc.* 244, I wolle noon oþer medecyne ne lore. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. II. 8 þei willen no betere. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 207, I wil not þe dede of sinful man, Bot þat he turn hym & lif þan. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 128 The oxe eateth heigh, the lyon woll none of it 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II iv. 81 Ile no Swaggerers .shut the doore, there comes no Swaggerers heere. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 47 Hector, wher's Hector? I will none but Hector.

†**d.** *To will well that* · to be willing that (cf. 17 d)

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 166/1, I wyl wel that thou say, and yf thou say ony good, thou shalt be pesybly herde.

†**2.** *trans.* with obj clause (with vb. in pres. subj , or in periphrastic form with *should*), or acc. and inf. Desire, wish ; sometimes implying also 'intend, purpose' (that something be done or happen). *Obs.* or *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Deme ge nu swa swa ge willon þæt eow sy eft gedemed. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Uwilc mon scal beoden oðre alswa he wile þet me him beode. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 72 Ichulle þet ȝe speken selde *a* 1300 [see A 3 b] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 281 þat y am þat ilk weiȝh i wol wel þou wite *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* 71 Owre swete lord þat no man wil perisshe, but wil þat we commen all to the knowlecch of hym. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII xxi. 246, I wil syster that ye wete he is a ful noble knyȝt 1548 Huttn *Sum of Drunnitie* K viij, God wylle all men to be saued 1561 Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) E vij, Will you (quoth he) custome shoulde be more apprised in the vulgar tong, than in the Latin ? 1646 Sir T' Browne *Pseud Ep.* I. viii. 34 Thus have we made a briefe enumeration of these learned men, not willing any to decline their Workes, but to apply themselves with caution thereunto. *a* 1761 Law *Consf Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 54 This is not willing Christ to be thy Saviour. 1849 [see A. 3 a *a*].

†**3.** Denoting expression (usually authoritative) of a wish or intention Determine, decree, ordain, enjoin, give order (*that* something be done). *Obs.*

a 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520* lf 32 b, Ant te King wole þat in his oune demeine wodes te weres ben I largist *a* 1431 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 47, Y .wole and hertely prey you that ye seale the deedes. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 145, I will na vittale be sauld your senyeour vntill. 1548 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 320 His grace then wille that thellection of a new Dean shalbe emonges them of the colledge 1560 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 122 We woll and commaunde that Imediatly vppon the sight hereof ye delyuer .vnto Sir Thomas Benger [etc] 1682 [see 23]

b. *spec.* in a direction or instruction in one's will or testament, hence, to direct by will (*that* something be done). Cf. Will *v* 2 3 a.

871–89 *Chas ter* in *O.E Texts* 452 Ic ælfred willio & wille þæt hio sion soðfestlice forðweard ȝetrymed me & minum eifeweardum. 1430–31 [see 23] 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 99, I wyll that Rose Plandon shall haue x marc. 1557 in *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1884) 58 My bodye I wyll be buryed in the Paryssh Churche of Manchester 1820 *Gifford's Compl. Engl. Lawyer* 672, I do hereby will and direct that my executrix do excuse and release the said sum of 100*l* to him

†**c.** *fig* of an abstract thing (e.g. reason, law): Demands, requires. *Obs.* (See also 17 c.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11663 'Ioseph,' sco said, 'fain wald i rest' 'Gladli,' said he, 'þat wil resun' 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xix. 392 That is my conseille, . þat vche man forȝyue other, and þat wyl þe paternoster. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* N 4, The perputall feithe geuen amonge hus will [orig *veult*] that whan I shall be in my liberte that I followe thy. 1597 Shaks *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i 157 Our Battaile is more full of Names then yours Then Reason will, our hearts should be as good.

†**4.** *transf.* (from 2) Intends to express, means, affirms, maintains. (Cf. 10 c.) *Obs.*

1534 Tindale *James* Prol., When he sayth that a man is iustified by dedes & not of fayth onlye, he will no more then that fayth dothe not so iustifie euery where, that nothinge iustifieth saue fayth. 1602 Dolman *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III 662 Hee will that this authority should be for a principle of demonstration.

** With dependent infinitive (normally without *to*).

5. Desire to, wish to, have a mind to (do something) ; often also implying intention (cf. 7, 11, 13). *Obs.* or *arch.*, or merged in other senses.

Beowulf 2864 Se ðe wyle soð specan. 971 *Blickl Hom* 233 ȝif þu þonne wille mildheortnesse us don, sæge us þæt hrædlice. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 5 ȝif we halig bebodu healdan willað. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 37 ȝif þu wult habben bone to diihten, þu most beon on ward þine sunnen *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 398 Wultu welden al þene world? *a* 1377 Langl *P Pl* B v. 40 þe Englich of þis latyn is, who so wil it knowe, Who-so spareth þe sprynge, spilleth his children *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II 56 Wolt þou be hool? seide Crist to him. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4432 'Yet woll I wete,' quod he, 'From whense she came, and what she is'. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* IV. 471 Meanes thowe to strive with me? woll thowe wynne any thing at my handes? 1562 Winget *Cert Tractatis* III. Wks (S T S) I. 24 Sen now al men wilbe theologis. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 149, I will not write to you often, because I will always have a stock of News to tell you, which is pretty long in picking up *a* 1704 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 8 The great Encomiasts of the Chineses, do all to a man agree and will convince us that the Sect of the *Literati* .. are . Atheists 1862 Thackeray *Philip* III, He . examines the dinner-card . , points to the dishes which he will have served.

6. In relation to another's desire or requirement, or to an obligation of some kind : Am (is, are) disposed or willing to, consent to ; † in early use sometimes = deign or condescend to.

With the (rare and obs.) imper. use, as in quot 1490, cf b and the corresponding negative use in 12 b

832 *Charter* in *O E Texts* 447 Se man se ðis healdan wille & lestan ðet ic beboden hebbe se him sealde & gehealden sie hiabenlice bledsung *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 559 ȝif þu þeah minum wilt, wif, willende wordum hyran *c* 1200 Ormin 5297 & te birþ wilenn swelltenn Forr Cristess þeowwess *c* 1205 Lay 13063 ȝif þu wult me swærie aðes, ich wulle don of þe þas claðes. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 701 Ich þe wole marie wel .. To þe nobloste bacheler þat þin herte wile to stonde 1362 Langl *P. Pl* A. III 106 ȝif he wilne þe to wyf, wolt þou him haue? 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxxix 402 Fayre lordes said he wille ye preue ony aduenture in the forest of Morris ? Syr said sir kay I wille preue hit. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix 72 O goddes celestial, gyue socours to me, and wil permute rigoure to equyte 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 470 Thair is na schip that wil the now ressaue 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II iv. 207 If.. You will returne and soiourne with my Sister, . come then to me. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XIII 450, I will confess, That thou art more than mortal, if thou yield To ancient Priam all thy promis'd aid 1800 Wordsw *Hart Leap Well* 134 There's neither dog nor heifer, horse nor sheep, Will wet his lips within that cup of stone. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* ii.

1592 Will you never..fence them in their shuddering from the fierce wind? 1921 *Times Lit Suppl* 10 Feb 88/3 Literature thrives where people will read what they do not agree with, if it is good.

b. In 2nd person, interrog., or in a dependent clause after *beg* or the like, expressing a request (usually courteous; with emphasis, impatient).

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 186 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I 64 Thou hauest ben ofte min ifere, Woltou nou mi srift i-here? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þou, ladi, for loue, on vre lay lerne? 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I vi 42 Sir said Ector vnto Arthur woll ye be my good and gracious lord when ye are kyng? 1592 Greene *Philomela* To Rdr., I craue that you will beare with this fault 1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, II. i 47 Will you shogge off? 1605 [see Beg *v* 2 d] 1721 Ramsay *Yng Laird & Edin Katy* 9 O Katy, wiltu gang wi' me, And leave the dinsome Town a while? 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xxx, I desire you will found nothing on an expression hastily used 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* v iii, O O, O, O, will you have done!

7. Expressing voluntary action, or conscious intention directed to the doing of what is expressed by the principal verb (without temporal reference as in 11, and without emphasis as in 10). = choose to (Choose *v.* B. 3 a).

The proper word for this idea, which cannot be so precisely expressed by any other

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Nu eft sceolan [we] oþerne eþel secan, swa wite, swa wuldor, swe we nu ȝeearnian willaþ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5987 Gas þan, sin yee wil þider ga. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 8 Why so? quod I, why wiltow lette me Moore of my tale than another man? 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I 1. (1495) A iij b/2 [God] may do euery thyng that he woll doo, but he wyll not do euery thyng that he may doo *c* 1420 *Avow Arth.* xxxiii, Bothe my dethe and my lyfe, Is inne the wille of thi wife, Quethur ho wulle stynte me of my strife, Or putte me to payne! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 124, I bott rahers as my autour will say. 1528 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II. 19 Mulso..sayeth that your sayed besechar shall pay hym suche a Fyne as he woll demaund at hys pleasure. 1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass* iv vii, Dalia, arte thou gone? what wolt serue me soe? 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T* Matt. ix 25 When God will tell us we shall know. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Ep* I. i. 42 You cannot hope for Lynceus' piercing eyes But will you then a strengthening salve despise?

8. Expressing natural disposition to do something, and hence habitual action · Has the habit, or 'a way', of ——ing; is addicted or accustomed to ——ing; habitually does; sometimes connoting 'may be expected to' (cf. 15).

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* v. vii. 230 Elpendes hyd wiles drincan wætan ȝelice & spynge deþ. 13 . *Eufrosyne* 424 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg* (1878) 179 Whom he louep, he wol chastise *c* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1683 Brode Roses and open also Ben passed in a day or two, But knoppes will fresh be Two dayes atte leest or thre. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxii 100 þai er rowgh and will clymbe in to treesse als lightly as þai ware apes *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxiv 34 Women that wol goo to see iustinge and also wol go on pilgrimage more for sporte than for deuocion. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 174, I have bounde this horse thus by cause he wyll fyghte. *c* 1520 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 32 Humors superflue, that often wyll crepe Into the brayne. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ecclus xxi. 24 A foole will pepe in at the window into the house, but he that is wel nourtured, will stande without. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii 206 The man doth fear God, howsoeuer it seemes not in him, by some large ieasts hee will make 1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* III xv 142 Crabs move sideling, Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. 1780 *Mirror* No. 93 Of those trifles, the nature will commonly mark the man. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* II. § 91 Men, by their nature, are prone to fight; they will fight for any cause, or for none. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 13/3 Should they make a good haul on Monday, they will lounge away the rest of the week.

9. Expressing potentiality, capacity, or sufficiency: Can, may, is able to, is capable of ——ing; is (large) enough or sufficient to.

† *It will not be*: it cannot be done or brought to pass, it is all in vain So, † *Will it not be?*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr II. (1868) 153 In spiritz Iugement is more clere and wil nat be corumped. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 31 Ley þe quarterys v or vj in a dysshe, as it wole come a-bowte. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6516 That ye speke with hir that she may haue hir pece, And so to leve in rest and it wilbe. *c* 1537 De Benese *Measurynge Lande* Cont, To knowe howe many foote of borde or stone wyll borde or paue it. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Trochum*, a certayne stoole or chaire, whiche wyll be tourned aboute. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 607 But all in vaine, good Queene, it will not bee. 1592 — *Rom & Jul.* IV v. 22, I must needs wake her. Madam, Madam, Madam Will it not be? 1690 Locke *Hum Und.* III i. § 2 Parrots will be taught to make articulate Sounds. 1710 S. Palmer *Proverbs* 47 The Hazard of being Ridiculous won't Ballance the Inclination to be talk'd on. 1728 E [Smith] *Compleat Housew.* (ed 2) 98 When the Oven is ready, pour in your Stuff Half an hour will bake it. 1750–1848 [see Do *v* 20]. 1790 Cowper *Let.* 21 Mar, My periwig is arrived, my head will only go into the first half of it. 1833 N Arnott *Physics* (ed 5) I 597 The heart will beat after removal from the body. 1866 R. Simpson *Life Campion* ix. (1907) 279 [His] words, though they will bear, yet do not warrant, such a translation

10 As a strengthening of sense 7, expressing determination, persistence, and the like (without temporal reference as in 11). † a. Purposes to, is determined to. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xli 155 Men sayen comynly, that he whome god wyll haue kept, may not be peryshed. 1490 — *Eneydos* xv. 55 Iuno the goddesse, wyllynge accomplysshe the maryge of Eneas to dydo. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Isa. lxvi. 6, I heare yᵉ voyce of the Lorde, that wyll rewarde, & recompence his enemyes.

b. *emphatically*. Is fully determined to; insists on or persists in ——ing. sometimes with mixture of sense 8. (In 1st pers. with implication of futurity, as a strengthening of sense 11 a.) Also *fig.* = must inevitably, is sure to.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VI 498 Fate's such a shrewish thing, She will be mistris. 1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* v iii, *Vas* Dat come? *Gio* So I said, and tell him more, I *will* come 1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* I 1, 5, I know not that, but obey I will and must 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, If he will lock the door, and take away the key, how am I to get out? 1802 Wordsw *To the small Celandine* 51 Buttercups, that will be seen, Whether we will see or no. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abbey* xiii, There is a girl concealed in this tower, and find her I will 1845 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 9 An impulse which will vent itself in some form or other. 1892 E Reeves *Homeward Bound* viii. 239, I have spent 6,000 francs to come here, and I *will* see it!

c. In phr. of ironical or critical force referring to another's assertion or opinion. Now *arch.* except in *will have it* (see Have *v.* B. 13 b).

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii 58 This is a Riddling Merchant for the nonce, He will be here, and yet he is not here. 1605 Verstegan *Dec Intell.* ii 25 Some, not contented to haue them [*sc* the Saxons] a people of German race, wil needs bring them from elswhere 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 632 The Rosie-cross Philosophers, Whom you will have to be but Sorcerers 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v *Honey*, Some naturalists will have honey to be of a different quality, according to the difference of the flowers . the bees suck it from.

11. As auxiliary of the future tense with implication of intention or volition (thus distinguished from Shall *v* B. 8, where see note).

a. In 1st person: sometimes in slightly stronger sense = intend to, mean to.

971 *Blickl Hom.* 191 Hwyder wilt þu gangan? Min Drihten, ic wille gangan to Rome *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 1296 Ic wille mid fiode folc æcwellan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 13 Ic eou wille ȝeuan wela moȝe. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 485 Ichulle fordon þe wisdom of þeos wise worldmen *c* 1320 *Sir Trustr.* 140 Mi rede is taken þer tille, þat fare y wille wiþ þe. † 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 159, I wyll and shall at all seasons be redy. 1539 *Bible* (Great) John xii 28, I haue both glorified it, and will glorify it agayne. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L* v. iii. 2 To morrow will we be married 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 127 Ile run away Till I am bigger, but then Ile fight. 1777 Clara Reeve *Champion of Virtue* 55 Never fear it. I will speak to Joseph about it. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xxvi, Good bye! I'll soon be back. 1842 Tennyson *Morte d'Arthur* 43 Yet I thy hest will all perform at full.

b. In 2nd and 3rd pers., in questions or indirect statements.

971 [see a] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5671 Wil þou sla me als þou has slain þis endir dai þe egypcian? 1450–80 tr. *Secr. Secr.* xi. 11 That eche mane se .that he dredith god, and that he wolle governe him aftir goddis plesaunce. 1610 Shaks *Temp.* IV. 1 100 Her waspish headed sonne Swears he will shoote no more 1635 Shirley *Lady Pleas.* v. (1637) I 4 b, I know you wonot ruine What you have built to honour you. 1795 Burns *Heron Election Ball.* I. 1, Whom will ye send to London town, To Parliament and a' that? 1839 Lane *Arab. Nts* I ii 85, I will cure thee without giving thee to drink any potion. When King Yoonán heard his words, he..said , How wilt thou do this?

12. With negative, expressing the contrary of senses 6, 7, 10, 11: thus commonly = refuse or decline to; *emph.* insist on or persist in not ——ing. Also *fig* of a thing. (See also 9, 13.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2388 Ne wile Satran soð ȝelyfan wordum minum 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 3728 ȝyf þou for wraþþe wylt nat abyde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 347, I wol nat wirche as muche as a gnat *c* 1440 *Partonope* 900 Partanope wole no lenger byde. 1526 Tindale *John* v. 40 And yett will ye nott come to me that ye myght have lyfe. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii 234 Heere is a rurall Fellow, That will not be deny'de your Highnesse presence. 1670 Dryden *2nd Pt Conq. Granada* III i, I wonnot lift an arm in his defence. 1710 S Palmer *Proverbs* 351 Love and Tenderness won't permit a Good Man always to make a strict Computation 1742 Richardson *Pamela* II. 290, I cannot, I wo'not sit down at Table with her 1857 Ruskin *Pol Econ Art* ii. § 90 All copies are bad; because no painter who is worth a straw ever *will* copy 1885 Stevenson in *Contemp Rev.* Apr 557 Those blindest of the blind who will not see. 1891 *19th Cent* Dec. 859 The Court cannot and will not stand journalistic personalities about its members.

† b. Rendering L. *noli, nolite* as auxiliaries of the negative imper. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 266 Ne willað eow andrædan deade feðan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) cii[i] 2 Ne wylt þu ofergeottul æfre weorðan ealra goda. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* vii 1 Wile thou not don eueles. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* xxiv 37, Y shal saye to god Wyl noȝt dampne me fro blisse. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 151 Wylleth not geue place to the fende

13. In 1st pers, expressing immediate intention *I will* = 'I am now going to', 'I proceed at once to'. With negative, used idiomatically with *say* or the like. *I will not* = 'I do not venture so far as to'.

12 *Moral Ode* 155 in *O.E Hom.* I 169 Iwule nu comen eft to þe dome þat ich er ow of sede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 277 'Min fiȝt,' he seide, 'ic wile up taken.' *c* 1300 *Havelok* 3 Herknet to me Of a tale þat ich you wile telle *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 42 And at a knyght than wol I first bigynne. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II v. 167 That this conclusioun is trewe, y wole proue thus. 1582 Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 83 Sledd that Notorious varlet, and infamous Iudas (I will not say wicked homicid). 1591 Shaks *Two Gent.* III. i. 381 1655 Fuller *Ch Hist.* II. vi § 38 I'le onely adde this short Story and then proceed. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr* II. 134, I will not call them Cheaters. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 122 In the Morning I had three very good, I will not say handsome, Pipkins. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fair* xxix, 'I will go in and pay my respects to your wife', said he 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 78 My host (whom I will call Mr. Newman) observed [etc.] 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* III, Very well; I will wish you good-evening

b. In 1st pers. pl., expressing a proposal *we will* († *wile we*) = 'let us'.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 3 Here cumeð ure king; wule we fare toȝenes him *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3021 Soie þey wepton & sayden, 'wollen go henne, For we se welle þat hit is goddes owen wylle' 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* IV i 9 Peace we'll heare him 1610 — *Temp* I ii 308 Come on, Wee'll visit Caliban 1798 Coleridge *Nightingale* 4 Come, we will rest on this old mossy bridge! 1824 Scott *St Ronan's* xii, We will forget Mistress Dods for the present, if you please

† c. *fig.* (in 3rd pers.) of a thing: Is ready to, is on the point of ——ing. *Obs rare.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 254 A treou þet wule uallen, me underset hit mid on oðer treou.

14. In 2nd and 3rd pers, as auxiliary expressing mere futurity, forming (with pres. inf.) the future, and (with pf. inf.) the future pf. tense: corresponding to *shall* in the 1st pers. (see note s v. Shall *v.* B 8).

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) lxxiii 20 [lxxiv 21] He wyle naman þinne neode herian *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram* xli (Z) 247 *Loquuturus*, se ðe wyle oððe sceal sprecan *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12919 (Fairf) Bot or he wille him sffully shaw, Bot ȝet a quile he wille a bide. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx 80 No doute he wol be redy anon to the deth to kepe the countre and defende it fro his enemyes. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12436 (Trin), I drede men wol [*other texts* sal] þis childe forfare 1459 Marg Paston in *P Lett* I 438, I hope he wyl be well demenyd to plese yow heraftyrwaid. 1529 in *Lett Suppr. Monast* (Camden) 4, I have showed unto hym my full myende therin, the which I doubte not he will declare unto your grace 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. i 145 Mosbie will be there, whose very looks Will add unwonted courage to my thought 1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, I. ii 86 If we shall stand still, In feare our motion will be mock'd, or carp'd at 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* III 448 Time is lost, which never will renew. 1788 Cowper *Let to Y. Newton* 9 Dec, They will probably return this day fortnight. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 12 Rest, rest, on mother's breast, Father will come to thee soon. 1858 Lytton (*title*) What will he do with it? 1872 Morley *Voltaire* I 12 His pigmy hope that life will one day become somewhat better 1872 Hardy *Under Greenw Tree* II. iii, The sooner begun, the sooner over, for come it will

b. As auxiliary of future substituted for the imper. in mild injunctions or requests.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xii, You will permit me to say [etc]. 1831 — *Ct Rob* vii, In your intercourse with their chiefs, you will take care to give no offence to their natural presumption. 1876 Ruskin *St Mark's Rest* I. § 7 That they should use their own balances, weights, and measures, (not by any means false ones, you will please to observe).

15. As auxiliary of future expressing a contingent event, or a result to be expected, in a supposed case or under particular conditions (with the condition expressed by a conditional, temporal, or imper. clause, or otherwise implied).

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 3 Ȝif þu æfre cymst to þære stowe, .þonne wilt ðu cweþan [etc.] *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past C.* xi 71 Ȝif hiere ne bið sona ȝestiered, hio wile weahsan mid ungemete. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I 215 Vnwrih him þene wei þet is þi wilnunge, and he wule hit forðen. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 297 For, bow he fra þe batail,. þen will he wed anoþire wife, & wayfe me for euer. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* XII. 112 Yef hem this drynke, anoon they wole be sounde. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 50 b, If a darke cloud be at the sunne rising, in which the Sunne soone after is hidde,. rayne will followe 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 109 Let Iuie be killed, else tree will be spilled. 1602 Shaks *Ham* IV. v 3 *Qu.* I will not speake with her. *Hor.* She is importunate, indeed distract, her moode will needs be pittied. 1605 — *Lear* III. vi. 85, I do not like the fashion of your garments. You will say they are Persian; but let them bee chang'd 1664 *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II 98, I think it wilbee very vnseemely for you or them to endeavour the destruction of the others charter. 1681 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* To Rdr. b 2, The reasonable will accept the will for the deed 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct* I. i (1841) I 10 Won't God be angry with me if I should love him? 1738 Bolingbroke *Patriot King* Introd., He who abandons or betrays his country, will abandon or betray his friend 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* x. IV, If I am never happy till then, . sad, indeed, will be my life! 1842 Browning *Cristina* VIII, And then, come next life quickly! This world's use will have been ended. 1861 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 46 The lover of the Elizabethan drama will readily recal many such allusions. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxx, You'll be surprised when you find how easy it is, and yet how you can't do it.

b. With pers. subject (usually 1st pers. sing.), expressing a voluntary act or choice in a supposed case, or a conditional promise or undertaking. esp. in asseverations (e. g. *I will die sooner than . . ., I'll be hanged if . . .*, etc.).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xxi. 266 And ȝut ich, book, wol beo brent, bote he arise to lyue. 1596 Shaks *Merch V* I. ii 75 He hath neither Latine, French, nor Italian, and you will come into the Court & sweare that I haue a poore pennieworth in the English. 1599 — *Much Ado* I i. 235 [That] is the opinion that fire cannot melt out of me I will die in it at the stake. 1610 — *Temp* I i 49 Ile warrant him for drowning. 1769 Johnson 26 Oct in *Boswell* (1904) I 399 I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I vi, I will rather die than let you see this wardrobe 1898 'H S. Merriman' *Roden's Corner* xiii. 138 But I will be hanged if I see what it all means, now.

c. Expressing a determinate or necessary consequence (without the notion of futurity).

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 235 Þe comoun cubite.. conteyneþ but a foot and an half But a cubite of gemetrie conteyneþ sixe comoun cubites, þat wil be nyne foot long *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E E T S) 15 Doubull 2 þat wel be 4. þan doubul 5 þat wel be 10 þen draw downe 1 to 4 & þat woll be 5 1592 Hues *Treat. Globes* IV x, That Starre will set Heliacaly 1709 J Ward *Yng Math Guide* III II (1734) 293 Then ioyn the Points *A* and *f* with a Right-line, and it will form the Angle requir'd. 1838 De Morgan *Ess Probab* 140 That the mean risk of error will, in the long run, be ½ of that error which is as often exceeded as not 1887 Fowler *Deductive Logic* (ed 9) 47 From what has been said it will be seen that I do not agree with Mr. Mill *Mod* If, in a syllogism, the middle term be not distributed in either premiss, there will be no conclusion.

d. With the notion of futurity obscured or lost: = will prove or turn out to, will be found on inquiry to; may be supposed to, presumably does. Hence (chiefly *Sc.* and *north dial.*) in estimates of amount, or in uncertain or approximate statements, the future becoming equivalent to a present with qualification: e.g. *it will be . . .* = 'I think it is . . .' or 'it is about . .'; *what will that be?* = 'what do you think that is?'

c 1450 *Cov Myst., Assumption* 349, I am aferd there wylle be sumthyng amys 1584 *Hornby Priory* in *Craven Gloss.* (1828), Where on 40 Acres there will be xiij s iv d. per acre yerely for rent 1641 in Cochran-Patrick *Rec Coinage Scot* (1876) I. Introd. 31 The kings haill tale vpoun the bullioun *will not* be 3000 li by yeir *a* 1791 Grose *Obs* (1792) 106, I believe he will be an Irishman *Ibid.* 107 *C.* How far is it to Dumfries? *W* It will be twenty miles. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 156 The agriculture of this territory will be very similar to that of Kentucky 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xiii, I think ye will be the same lad that was for in to see her yestreen? 1852 M Arnold *Tristram & Iseult* 1. 5 What lights will those out to the northward be? 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* v. (new ed) 219 An untravelled man is always at some disadvantage in *good* English society, where almost every one but himself will have crossed the channel 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v *Baddels*, This word we have only once heard, and that will be twenty years ago.

¶ 16. Used where *shall* is now the normal auxiliary, chiefly in expressing mere futurity: since 17th c. almost exclusively in Scottish, Irish, provincial, or extra-British use (see Shall *v* B. 7, 8, 10).

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* x, Hwæt wille we cweðan be þinum twam sunum? 14 in *Anglia* XXVII. 287 Blyþ will I be For to worschip þat wight 1464 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 67 Nothyng attemptyng to the contrarie therof, as they woll answere at theyr parell 1561 Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Author's Ep Biv, If the booke shall generally please, I wyll count him good. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err* IV. 1 39 Perchance I will be there as soone as you. *a* 1600 in Ramsay *Ever-Green* (1761) II. 224 Allace! that Day I'll neir forzet. 1602 Shaks *Ham* v II. 184, I will win for him if I can: if not, Ile gaine nothing but my shame, and the odde hits.

1733 W Crawford *Infidelity* xiv (1748) 107 Then we will be pleased with the Exertments of his Authority. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv Exp Philos* (1776) II II. 27 If I draw a catgut or any other cord to a great length between my fingers, I will make it smaller than it was before 1793 Burns *Thou hast left me ever, Jamie* i, I maun see thee never, Jamie, I'll see thee never! 1822 Scott *Let* 12 May (in Davey's *Catal.* (1895) 30), I will be happy to contribute anything in my power 1825 — in Lockhart *Ballantyne-humbug* (1839) 99, I expect we will have some good singing 1875 E H. Dering *Sherborne* xxxix, 'Will I start, sir?' asked the Irish groom 1892 Gunter *Miss Dwndends* II, Perhaps you are right, However, I will know all about it myself in a few weeks. 1923 S Kaye-Smith *House of Alard* I. § 21 But I'll be all right, if I go away.

*** Elliptical and quasi-elliptical uses.

17. In absol. use, or with ellipsis of obj. clause as in 2: in meaning corresponding to senses 5–7.

If you will is sometimes used parenthetically to qualify a word or phrase: = 'if you wish it to be so called', 'if you choose or prefer to call it so'.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. xxvi. 39 Nallas sua ic wille, ah sua ðu wilt. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Al hit mei us rede and to lare 3if we wulleð. 1340 *Ayenb* 101 Ich wile þe zigge yef þou wylt. 1362 Langl *P. Pl* A. IX. 44 Euer is þi soule saaf Bote 3if þi-self wolle. *c* 1400 Maundev VII [X]. (1919) I 52 Whan god alle myghty wole, right als the londes weren lost, so schulle þei ben wonnen 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I III 38 Ye must purvey yow for the nourisshyng of your child As thou wolt said the kyng be it 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 6 It neuer leueth vs except we wyll. 1586 A Day *Engl Secretorie* I (1625) 47 Let us consider if you will in generall. 1595 Spenser *Epithal* 252 Poure not by cups, but by the belly full, Poure out to all that wull. 1696 Whiston *The Earth* IV 1 § 2 218 Gravity depends entirely on the constant and efficacious, and, if you will, the supernatural and miraculous Influence of Almighty God 1821 Scott *Kenilw* VII, The sober russet shall be donned to-morrow, if you will, 1876 Ruskin *St Mark's Rest* VII § 78 Very savage! monstrous! if you will.

b. In parenthetic phr. *if God will* († also *will God*, rarely *God will*), *God willing*: if it be the will of God, 'D. V'

In OE *Gode willigende* (Will *v* 2) = L. *Deo volente*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28462 And yee sal be, sua wil iesu, Als dumb o speche wit ilk man. 13.. *Ibid* 199 (Coll. of Arms MS) 3if god wole þenne shal I telle How he harrewede helle. 1438 in Fraser *Lennox* (1874) II. 67 Jhone Stewart, God wylland, sall haff to wyff Margaret off Mongomry *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 179 For thar, God will, is our purpos to be 1520 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 234 At my comynge thedyr God wyllynge I shale cawse the sayd Hanggyns to be made 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V 396 We sall tak voyage, wilGod, with all diligence. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S) I 5, I sall do bettir will god ane vthir day 1605 Erondelle *Fr Gard* H 5 b, I shall see (God willing) how you will profit 1716 Strype in *Thoresby's Lett* (1832) II 368 Next week, God willing, I take my journey to my Rectory in Sussex

† c *fig.* Demands, requires (*absol.* or *ellipt.* use of 3 c). *Obs.*

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 6979 Ich mot nede be milde, As kunde of moder wole & blod, a3en my childe 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. x 128 Folk þat ben I-weddet, And libbeþ as heore lawe wole. 1417 *York Memorandum Bk* (Surtees) I 184 To redresse it als ryght wyll for the profit of the kinges poeple *c* 1440 tr *Palladius on Husb.* I. 23 Plesaunce and fruyt the tilman forto bringe As seeson wol *a* 1450 Myrc *Par Pr* (1868) 714 Oþer þan þe lawe of þe lond woll. 1521 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 345/1 That na seculare personis have intromettting with thaim uther wais than law will

† d. Phr. *I will well*: I assent, 'I should think so indeed'. *Obs.* (Cf F. *je veux bien.*)

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I XVI 59, I truste in god myn eure is not suche but some of them may sore repente thys, I wol wel said Arthur, for I see your dedes full actual. *Ibid* IV XXI 146 Yonder is a knyht, lete vs put it bothe vpon hym, and as he demeth so shall it be. I wylle wel said the knyght.

18. With ellipsis of a vb of motion. *arch.*

Beowulf 318 Ic to sæ wille *c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th) c. 1 [ci 2] Hwænne þu me wylle to [*quando venies ad me*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 60 (MS. T) Hund wile in at open dure, þer man him ne wernes 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2132 Bot I wyl to þe chapel. 13 *Cursor M* 20356 (B M. Add MS) Furst my lord was brouȝt to dede, And now my ladi wil me fro! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T* 89 Wher rydestow, ? Seyde this yeman wiltow fer to day? *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 163 If a cancel þat brenneþ be putt al in oile þe fier þerof wole out *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 165 in Hazl *E P. P.* I 191 Borowed thinge wole home. 1532 Tindale *Expos Matt* v (*c* 1550) 16 Who so euer will to heauen *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas Health* X vj b, Geue ther of to the woundyd partye asmuche therof as wil into an egges shell. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* III III. 145 Ile in, Ile in. 1610 — *Temp* III. I. 94 Ile to my booke 1647 Trapp *Comm 2 Cor* XII 20 They will on in sinne to their vtter ruine. 1728 *Entertainer* No 25 167 Nothing will down with these Zealots but a preaching Ministry. 1822 Byron *Werner* I. I. (1823) 36 Sir, you will with me? 1825 Scott *Betrothed* XXX, 'Thither will I then,' said the Constable 1885–94 Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Aug. XVIII, I will to thee o'er the stream afloat.

19. With ellipsis of active inf. to be supplied from the context.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* V § 3 Cunna swa þu wille *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 77 [We] habbeð ou iseið twa uers and wule nuþe þet þridde. *c* 1205 Lay 3320 Lete we sum þis mochele folc fare wher ha wulleð *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4095 'Fader', he said, 'i will ful fayn, þi bod i aght noght to stand agayn' *c* 1400 Maundev XX [XXIV] (1919) I 145 Whoso þat wole, may leve me 3if he wille 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I XXIII. 70 Who is greued with my custome, lete hym amende hit that wol I wil amende it said Arthur 1548–9 *Bk Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou haue thys woman to thy wedded wyfe? I will. 1599 T Cutwode *Caltha Poet.* (Roxb.) xlii, That which will, will bee *a* 1633 Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* Wks. (1857) 306 Marry your son when you will; your daughter when you can 1692 Dryden *Cleomenes* III. III, *Crat*. Think not on us. *Cleom.* I wonnot. 1818 Keats *Isabella* V, I may not speak And yet I will, and tell my love all plain 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Steam Excurs*, 'Will you go on deck?' 'No, I will not' This was said with a most determined air. 1853 — *Bleak Ho* III, I can't believe it It's not that I don't or I won't. I can't! 1866 Ruskin *Let.* 20 May, I hope it may do you some good, as it won't me 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* (1890) 241/2 And so mid varied talk the day went by, As such days will, not quite unhappily 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *Valerie's Fate* VI, 'Do you know that all the people in the house will think it very shocking of me to walk with you?' 'The deuce they will!'

b. With generalized ellipsis, esp. in proverbial saying (now usually as in quot. 1562, with *will* for *would*).

14 . *Lat. & Eng Prov.* (MS Douce 52, lf. 31), Who so wylle not when he may he shall not when he wylle. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* VI. Wks. 1564 I. 495 Therfore ought suche as be godly learned to trauaile with heretikes & to conuince them, not with fire & fagot, with swerde & halter, or with lawe will I. 1562 J Heywood *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 130 He that will not when he may, When he would he shall haue nay 1639 J Clarke *Parœm.* 237 He that may and will not, when he would he shall not 1736 A. Hill *Zara* Epil, A Woman Will, or Won't—depend on't.

c. With *so* or *that* substituted for the omitted inf. phr.: now usually placed at the beginning of the sentence.

c 1430 *Chev Assigne* 260 'A, boy,' quod she, 'wylt þou so, þou shalt sone myskai ye' 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism, Question* Doest thou not thinke that thou art bound to beleue, and to doe as they haue promised for thee? *Answere.* Yes verely. And by Gods helpe so I will. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr* I ii. 215 *Hor.* I promist we would, beare his charge of wooing *Gremio.* And so we wil. 1607 [see So B. 2 b] 1900 [see That *dem. pron.* 2 b].

d. Idiomatically used in a qualifying phr. with relative, equivalent to a phr. with indef. relative in *-ever*; often with a thing as subj., becoming a mere synonym of *may*: e.g. *shout as loud as you will* = 'however loud you (choose to) shout'; *come what will* = 'whatever may come'; *be that as it will* = 'however that may be'.

1439 *Cases bef King's Council* (Selden) 105 Complaine as yo wole y defie thi manasing. 1592 Shaks *Rom. & Jul* I. v 38 'Tis since the Nuptiall of Lucentio, Come Pentycost as quickely as it will, Some fiue and twenty yeares. 1596 — *1 Hen IV*, I. II 162 Well, come what will, Ile tarry at home. 1602 — *Ham.* V. II. 10. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 186 Let his condition here civilly bee what it will, it will not content him. 1732 Pope *Mor. Ess* III. 153 The ruling Passion, be it what it will, The ruling Passion conquers Reason still 1827 Scott *Two Drovers* I, The drovers usually sleep along with their cattle, let the weather be what it will 1860 Ruskin *Unto this Last* IV § 61 Think what you will of it, the value of the thing itself is neither greater nor less

† 20. With ellipsis of pass inf. *Obs rare.*

a 1774 Goldsm *Surv. Exp Philos.* (1776) II 145 The air's force is compounded of its swiftness and density, and as these are encreased, so will the force of the wind.

21. In const. where the ellipsis may be either of an obj. clause (as in 17) or of an inf. (as in 19).

a. In a disjunctive qualifying clause or phr. (usually parenthetic), as *whether he will or no, will he or not*, † (with pron. omitted) *will or no*, (with *or* omitted) *will he will he not, will he nill he* (see VI. below and Willy-nilly), etc

In quot. 1592 *vaguely* = 'one way or another', 'in any case'.

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 101 He schal slepe alsone, wille he wil he not 1568 Hacket tr. *Thevet's New found World* XIV 21 b, They floote aboue water, will they or not, and by this meanes they are taken 1582 A Hall *Iliad* I 22 They Bryseis fetche away, whether she wil or no Out of my Tent 1592 Breton *Ctess Pembroke's Love* Wks. (Grosart) I 21/1 Fortune? shee skornde frendes? who durst be a foe? Seruants? a worlde would serue her will or no.

II The past tense would with temporal function.

* With simple obj. or obj. clause: corresponding to the pres. tense in I.*

† 22. (with simple obj.) Desired, wished for; sometimes implying or passing into the sense 'intended'; with negative, often implying 'refused'. cf. I, I b, I c. *Obs.*

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* III. VIII, [Heo] cwæð þæt heo þa hy fuȝne, hwæt heo sohten oððe hwæt heo þider wolden *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* XX. 13 Se ealdor-man ȝewat þa ða hit wolde god *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3620 Þis folc Offreden him siluer and golde, And oðer metal swilc he wolde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16 Wit sarazins wald þai na saght *c* 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treat Wyclif* (1851) p. cxxvi, Crist forsoke worldly glorie Crist wold not worldly lordschip. *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIII 192 Thei seide thei wolde the londe for her oncle. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. XV. 138 He asked yf she wold any thing vnto kynge Arthur. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss* I. VIII 3/2 He wolde nothyng to her but all loue and good faith 1629 Gaule *Pract. Theories Christ* 158 God and the Iewes, both would the Passion and Death of Christ 1643 [Angier] *Lanc Vall Achor* 18 When we would no Paidon they laboured to punish us 1692 Washington tr *Milton's Def. People* XII 238 To perform, not what he himself would, but what the People. requir'd of him.

23. (with obj. cl. or acc. and inf. cf 2, 3.) Desired, wished; often implying 'intended'; determined, ordained; *fig.* demanded, required (that something should be done). *Obs.* or *? arc arch.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* IV, Hwy þu la Drihten æfre woldest þæt seo wyrd swa hwyrfan sceolde? *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past C.* XVI. 101 Hu he wolde ðæt mon him miltsode. 1154 *O E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1132 þa uuolde he ðat his nefe sculde ben abbot. *c* 1200 Ormin 7708, & tatt te Laferrd Jesu Crist þa wollde þatt hiss moderr Swa shollide to þe kirrke gan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1590 Wald he noght it war sua fordon. *Ibid* 11212 Maria barn ber in chastite, Sin godd wald þat it sua suld be *Ibid* 13701 Þair lagh wald man suld hir stan *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 107 Crist axide him, what he wolde þat Crist did to him, 1430–32 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 370/2 He wolde and bequath be the said Testament, ȝat [etc.]. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* XII. 301 Ye shall see that Rowlande wold he had not gon there 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. VI. 26 He, wald also this regioun euery steid War callit Latium. 1535 Coverdale *1 Macc* IV. 27 Because Israel had not gotten soch mysfortune as he wolde they shulde. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 327 He would his richesse to bee a cloke of goodnesse. 1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* III II. 161 Heauen would that shee these gifts should haue. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 263 He would that Captain Credence should join himself with them. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 68 Because I would not one of thine own doves, Not ev'n a rose, were offer'd to thee.

† 24. *transf.* (cf. 4.) Maintained, 'wanted to make out'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.*, etc 25/82 He walde þat A watter, or a well, hayd wecht it away 1545 Wriothesley *Chron* (Camden) I 152 Fayninge and counterfeyting a miracle that he wolde had done whilest he was at masse 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* VII. 5, I vnderstuid thair sentence quhat thay wald.

** With dependent infinitive (as in I.**).

25. (Cf. 5.) Wished to; often with implication 'intended to'. *Obs.* or *arch* except in dependence on a principal vb. in past time.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* VII. § 3 Wast þu hu ic ȝewand ymb Croeses. þa þa hine Cirus ȝefangen hæfde, & hine forbærnan wolde? 900–30 *O E Chron* (Parker MS) an 755, Ymb XXXI. wintra þæs þe he rice hæfde, he wolde adræfan anne æþeling se was Cyneheard haten *Ibid.* 877 Swa fela swa he habban wolde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke x 29 Ða cwæþ he to þam hælende, & wolde hine sylfne ȝerihtwisian. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1132, He uuolde underþeden ðat mynstre to Clunie *a* 1300 *Havelok* 354 Deth him tok þan he best wolde Liuen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T* 80 (Petw) Feynyng a cause for he wold haue a bribe. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. II 77 He, sawe this aduenture, and wolde assaye it as other knyghtes dyd 1526 Tindale *John* XVI. 19 Jesus perceaved that they wolde axe hym 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 26 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 283 Scho of lufe wes sillie; Scho wald haif bot sweit Willie. 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. ¶ 2 Certaine, which would be counted pillars of the State. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 302 To assist us in getting as many dry Coco nuts as we

would have. 1705 De Foe *True Relation* in *Early Wks.* (1889) 443 Mrs Bargrave asked her whether she would drink some tea. 1808 Scott *Marm* IV i, Till one, who would seem wisest, cried, 'What else but evil could betide ?' 1810 Crabbe *Borough* XIV 108 He *now would* build—and lofty sent he built. 1871 G. Macdonald *Sonn. conc Jesus* xvi. 11 Thou of the truth not less than all wouldst make. 1876 Marchioness Dufferin *Canad. Irnl* (1891) 291 They asked us if we would have tea, and as we 'would', they took us into an adjoining room.

† b. In direct statement: Was about to. *rare*

a 950 *Guthlac* v. (Prose) 135/270 Đa hit þa on merȝen daȝian wolde [*immunente aurora*] *c* 1450 *Merlin* 463 As the queene hem saugh she wiste well she was be-traied, and wolde crye as she that was sore affraied, and then seide [etc].

26. (Cf. 6, 7.) Was (were) willing to, consented to; † deigned to; chose to; † also in weakened sense (nearly = did). Now only in dependence on a principal vb. in past time.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* III § 4 Sint þis nu þa god þe þu ȝebete þam monnum þe þe heorsumian woldan? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6233 Qui wald [*Gott.* wild, *Trin* woldes] þou ledd vs o þat land? 13 . *Bonaventura's Medit.* 25 Of a mayden he wulde be bore. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) Pref. 1 In þat land he wald lede his lyf and suffer hard passion. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 2 For to saue man he wolde come down in to erthe to be born of a woman. 1574 in *Manl. Club Misc.* I 99 Thair wes tyme and place grantit, to all that wald appone thame thairto. 1611 Bp. Hall *Improse of God* i. Wks. (1625) 444 In the Creation hee could haue made all at once, but hee would take dayes for it. *a* 1629 Hinde *Y Bruen* xlvii. (1641) 149 He shewed himselfe to be of that extraordinary strength, *that if he would* fold his hands together, no man could pull them asunder. 1680 Otway *Orphan* III. iv, Why would you delay so long to give it? 1753 Challoner *Cath. Chr Instr.* 183 St. Francis would have his Religious for Humility called Friars Minors. 1884 Walford *Baby's Grandm.* xii, I said you would be all right in a few days if you would only hold on.

b. (Cf. 6 b.) In a dependent clause after an expression of request, command, or the like, where the principal vb. is in past time. Now *rare.*

a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* lf 54 b, [They] habbez bi sozt us that we hit [*sc.* the maletolt] wolden relessen. 1526 Tindale *Acts* ix. 38 They sent vnto hym, desyrynge him that he wolde not be greued to come vnto them 1535 Coverdale *1 Esdras* ix. 40 They spake vnto Esdras yᵗ he wolde brynge yᵉ lawe of Moses. 1745 A. Butler *Lives Saints, St. Jane Frances de Chantal,* It was her prayer . that he would conduct her to a truly holy spiritual guide. 1813 Southey *Nelson* I ii. 84 He requested the admiralty that they would not leave him to rust in indolence 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 532 She..faltered out her commands that he would sit down

27. (Cf. 8.) Was (were) accustomed to; used to.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to urnan & stondan swilce hi tamu wæren. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xxvi. 114 He wolde æfter uhtsange oftost hine ȝebiddan *c* 1290 *Beket* 26 in *S Eng. Leg.* I. 107 Ofte-sipe heo wolde speke with him 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 33 Sche wolde selden come at cherche. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX xxxvii. 399 Euery day syr Palomydes wold repreue sir Tristram of old hate betwixe them 1573 L. Lloyd *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 40 The Athenians at any victory, would crown the Conqueror with a Garland made of Oken leaves. 1587 Underdowne tr. *Heliodorus* VII (1895) 284 So lay shee all that night .sometime would she rise up' sometime would shee cast her cloathes almoste all from her. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 210 They would also ruffle with Iurors. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 103 There at the foot of yonder nodding beech..His listless length at noontide would he stretch 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III xvii, He never counted him a man, Would strike below the knee. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fasr* xxi, The girls would ask her for a little music, and she would sing her three songs. 1915 Win Holt *Beacon for Blind* xxx 307 He would often return home exhausted from his work, and when Mrs. Fawcett read to him he would frequently fall fast asleep.

28. (Cf. 9.) Was capable of ——ing; could. Usually in a relative clause

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 631 Ther nas Ne oynement that wolde clense and byte That hym myghte helpen. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 491 Ther was no knyȝe that wolde hym byte, So harde of hyde was hee. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV xiv. 138 Thenne he loked for the scaubard, but it wold not be founde. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxv x. II. 542 As often, he had wiped out that which was done, and all to see if he could hit upon it· but it would not be, for yet it was not to his fansie 1663 Butler *Hud* I. i 351 With Basket-hilt, that wou'd hold broth, And serve for Fight, and Dinner both

29. (Cf. 10 b.) Was determined to; insisted on or persisted in ——ing.

1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* Ep Ded., Be it known that it was my Act and Deed, or rather Mr. Durfey's; for he *wou'd* play his Third Night against the First of mine. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst Udolpho* xxv, The signor was cruel enough, but he would be obeyed. 1838 Dickens *Sk Boz, Parish* ii, Then he took to breeding silkworms, which he *would* bring in .to show the old lady 1884 *Manch. Exam* 20 May 5/2 The fussiness of Thiers, who would have a finger in every pie that was being made.

30. (Cf 11, 13) In indirect reports, usually in 3rd pers., of past utterances, etc. in the 1st pers. (now) implying intention.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 183 Ic wæs heafde becorfen, & nu on þyssum þriddan dæge aras, swa ic ær beforan þe sæȝde & ȝeheht þæt ic don wolde, *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron* (MS D) an 1066 Hi sworon aðas, þat hi æfre woldon fryð & freondscype into þisan lande haldan 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 45 He sikurede hem alle, þat he wolde fare wiþ his folk in a faire wise. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 2060 He made a vowe to Mahounde of myght, He wolde that Cite wynne. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxxxviii. 278 He commaundyd them to assamble as myche people as they coude, by cause he sayde that he wolde goo to his vncle themperour of Almayne. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 69 Thay all answered me that they wold keepe the castell. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 497 He would go, he said. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* I, Was it some vain. man—he would not say haberdasher—who [etc] 1871 M. Collins *Marq & Merch.* xxxiii, Adrian .resolved that they would have a jolly rough honeymoon .with everything simple and rustical. 1908 R Bagot *A. Cuthbert* xxvi 339 Anthony suggested to her that she and his sister should slip away unobserved He himself would remain half-an-hour longer, and would then follow their example

31. (Cf. 12.) With negative, commonly denoting refusal.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 969 *And sarral wuldet* noȝt ðolen Þat agar wore ðus to-bolen. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6193, I thrested, and of drynk had nede, And yhe wald na drynk me bede *c* 1420 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 941 Vertu wold nat tarry, but hyghyd hym thydyr blyue 1526 Tindale *Luke* xviii 13 The publican stode afarre of, and wolde not lifte vp his eyes to heven. 1610 Shaks. *Temp* I ii. 267 This damn'd Witch Sycorax .was banish'd: for one thing she did They wold not take her life *c* 1720 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 He would not stir 1802 Wordsw. *Alice Fell* 52 She wept, nor would be pacified. 1880 Tennyson *Def Lucknow* vi 12 Cholera, scurvy, and fever, the wound that *would* not be heal'd. 1918 *Times Lit Suppl.* 21 Mar , Editors and publishers..would have none of it

32. (Cf. 14, 15.) Forming (with pres inf) the auxiliary of the 'anterior future' or 'future in the past', and (with pf. inf.) of the 'anterior future perfect', in the 2nd and 3rd pers.: cf. Shall *v.* B. 14 b, e. **a.** in dependent clause (or virtual reported speech or thought).

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* III ix. 128 Þa Darius ȝeseah þæt he oferwunnen beon wolde, þa wolde he hiene selfne on ðæm ȝefeohte forspillan. *c* 1200 Ormin 689 Þatt seȝȝde he .' forrþi þatt ta wass cumenn time Þatt Drihhtin wollde lesenn ut hiss folle off deofless walde 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7087 Þis child wax so wel & þeu as iseie fremde & sibbe Þat he wolde be a noble mon 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx vii. 809, I told my bretheren..afore hand what wold falle in the ende 1496 *Acta Dom Conc* II 10 Chargeing thame to do justice to baith the saidis partiis as thai wald ansuer to God 1582 Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 3 This he protested to be true, as he would answer before God. 1586 in *Engl. Hist. Rev* (1920) Jan 113 The lorde chauncellor aunswered that diverse of the lordes had byn and woulde be suitors unto her maiestie. 1663 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser II. (1911) 183 Saying that the time would come he should be found as good a subiect as myselfe 1794 Mrs Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, The planet . was not yet risen ; but she kept her eyes fixed on that part of the hemisphere where it would rise 1841 Macaulay *Ess , L. Hunt* (1853) III 38 He promised to furnish them with a play every year, if his health would permit. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* i. 2 It disclosed to them a gracious .being, who would one day redress all wrongs 1918 *Cornh. Mag* June 569 The Elizabethan's chief concern was that the present would soon merge in the past and be gone.

b. (Cf. 15 d.) without notion of futurity: Probably or presumably did.

1857 Mrs Gaskell *C. Bronte* I iv. 79 'Of the two younger ones..I have very slight recollections, save that one, was quite the pet nursling of the school' This last would be Emily. 1906 R H. Benson *Richard Raynal* v. 91 It would be about half an hour before the King's dinner-time .that Master Richard came again to the hall 1909 E. H Burton *Life Bp Challoner* I ii 12 The last of the Douay martyrs, had suffered but one year previously. Some of the priests living at Douay would have known this martyr personally.

¶ **33.** (Cf. 16.) Used where *should* is now the normal auxiliary.

1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 90 The captain fearing that I would die of grief. 1870 Dasent *Annals* xiv, Of course my Aunt did not expect that I would be plucked in any examination. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 380, I rejoiced in the fact that to get there I would have to travel to New York.

34. *** Elliptical and quasi-elliptical uses as in I ***, 17–21. Now *rare* or *Obs.* except with ellipsis of active inf. to be supplied from the context, or in disjunctive qualifying clauses (e. g. *whether he would or no*).

† In quot. *c* 1400 (*Beryn*) *wold nat* = was of no avail.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* III. 35 & ða he him from wolde, ða ȝefeng he hine 971 *Blickl Hom.* 79 [Hi] þæt land ȝesetton swa hie sylfe woldon. *c* 1205 Lay. 28815 Wi naldest þu me suggen þurh nanes cunnes þinge þat þu wældest to þan kinge? *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* I 273/79 Ȝwane any man wolde ouer þat watur. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. x. 127 Al was as þow wolde [*v r.* woldest] lorde, yworschiped be þow *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 952 *Dido,* He saylyth forth al his cumpaynye Toward ytayle as wolde his desten. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1082 Ffawnus saw it wold nat *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lx. (1859) 57, I was nought but abyl for to suffre, whether I wold or no 1431 *Munim de Melrose* (Bann) 522 Þe qwilk brefe of Inqueste as law wald I gert procede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 204 Thei. wente to the courte euen and morowe whan thei wolden 1530 Tindale *Pract. Prelates* H ij, After that the Emperoure wolde in to Spayne. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 28 Anselme might not. correct his clergie but as the king would 1593 Drayton *Ecl.* viii, Would she ought or would she nought, This lad would neuer from her thought. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 174 Would he, would he not, they made choice for him themselues. 16 in Percy *Reliq , Baffled Knight* xiv, He that wold not when he might, He shall not when he wold-a 1624 *Capt. J Smith's Virginia* III. vi (Arb.) II. 432 They cryed to vs to doe no more, all should be as we would. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 497 The Captain told me, he would go and help his Men, let what would come *Ibid.* 555 He told me he would do just as I would. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxv, Look where you would, some exquisite form glided gracefully through the throng 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 102 It was determined that the elector should have a chapel in the city whether he would or not. 1867 Morris *Jason* v. 47 When on the morn they would away. 1882 'Leslie Keith' *Alasnam's Lady* xxvii, I wanted Mr Meyers to come with us, but he wouldn't 1920 *Discovery* Nov 331/1 The bulbs were then sealed up again and set aside to ferment if they would

III. The past tense would with modal function

* With simple obj. (or equivalent), or obj clause.

† **35** *trans.* with simple obj. (also *intr.* with *well* or *ill* and dat of person), as a qualification, becoming a virtual equivalent, of the present tense *will* in I, 1 b: Could or might desire, 'should like', desire, wish for, 'want' (sometimes implying 'intend'). Cf. 40. *Obs* or *rare arch.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I xix 65 What wold ye with the best? *c* 1530 Ld Berners *Arth. Lyt Bryt* (1814) 356, I am in certayne yᵗ he would you more honour than ony persone lyuynge 1532 More *Confut Tindale* Wks. 408/1 Wherin euery mannes eares that wouldе hym well, glowe for very shame 1588 Shaks *L. L L.* v. ii 174 What would these *strangers?* 1596 — *Merch. V.* I iii 66 Is he yet possest How much ye would? *Shr.* I, I, three thousand ducats. 1599 A. Hume *Hymnes* II 70 What sa the fantasie wald. 1611 *Bible* Josh. xv. 18 Caleb said vnto her, What wouldest thou? 1820 Byron *Mar Fal* II. i, *Doge* Come hither, child, I would a word with you. 1822 — *Werner* I i. (1823) 35 But, in a word, what would you with me?

36. Similarly with const. as in 2. viz. with obj clause, with vb. in past subj. (*arch.* except in *would rather* or *sooner* = 'should prefer'), † rarely in pres subj., or with acc. and inf Hence (*arch*) with ellipsis of 1st pers. pron. as an expression of longing = 'I wish', 'O that'; also, by confusion with 37, in the form (*I*) *would to God* (or *heaven*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 64 Sum is so wel ilered, þet heo wolde þet he wuste hit. *c* 1325 in *E. E. P* (1862) 133 But in heore heites i wolde þei hade Hou sone þat god hem may degrade *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 8 Do til na man bot als tu walde man did to þe. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 472, I wold yonder worthy weddit me hadde 1440 [see Rather *adv.* 9] *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xiv. 73 Wherfore it myȝte seme that God wolde not him to be oure reule in deedis of oure seruice to God. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III 522 So wold to god ȝe wold my loue fele. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 481 And so I wolde it were, so God me spede *c* 1530 Redforde *Wyt & Scr* (1848) 6 My hed akth sore, I wold wee returne. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Exod. xvi 3 Wolde to God [1535 Coverdale, Wolde God] we had dyed by the hand of the Lorde in the lande of Egypt 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* v. i 255, I am wearie of this Moone; would he would change. 1595 — *John* III iv 48, I am not mad, I would to heauen I were. 1597 J Payne *Royal Exch* 33 Wch I would you ever to remember. 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* To Rdr A 4 b, I would thou hadst some Sugar Candyed, to sweeten thy Mouth. 1675 [see Rather *adv.* 9 e] 1777 Miss M. Townshend in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) III 260 This news I picked up at Bet's door Would to God that we had peace ! 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* II. i, At a sad hour the sailor hath return'd, Would he were yet at sea ! 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob.* xix, I would to God I had more 1865 Whittier *Kallundborg Church* 48 Would I might die now in thy stead ! 1882 Tennyson *Charge of the Heavy Brigade* Epil 10–11, I would that wars should cease, I would the globe from end to end Might sow and reap in peace

37. Used optatively in the phr. *would God* (also † *God would,* † *Christ would*) = 'O that God would', 'O that it were God's will', as an expression of earnest desire or longing *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

? *c* 1375 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 125/1 Wolde god ded y wore ! *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* 1726 *Lucretia,* God wolde the wal were falle adoun ! *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Aug* xxix, Wold God ȝe were swech as I fynde hem. ? 15 . *Love Songe* in Ritson *Ancient Songs* (1792) 115 Chryst wolt the fuger of hur swete face Were pyctored wher euer I be 1529 Rastell *Pastyme* A iv, Wold good it were so vsyd at this day. 1535 Wolde God [see 36, quot 1539] *c* 1600 *Hymn, 'Hierusalem my happie home'* xi, Ah my sweete home Hierusaleme Would god I were in thee

† **38.** *fig.* as a qualification or equivalent of 3 c.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 9 And sesse your cry till I haue told What that my worship wold *c* 1460 Sir R Ros *La Belle Dame* 272 Yet reson wolde it were in remembraunce.

† **39.** *transf.* as a qualification or equivalent of 4.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xi 34 The fantasticall opynion, that woulde every man should be saued by his own faithe.

** With dependent infinitive (as in I.** and II.**)

As with *should,* the notion of past time is usually expressed by the pf inf.. see note s. v. Shall *v* B II.***

40. The past subj. used with potential or conditional force as a softening of the pres. ind. in sense 5, and hence virtually equivalent to it: Could or should wish to; should like to; wish, desire, or 'want' to (sometimes implying 'intend'). *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in *would have* (with obj. and inf. or compl) = 'should like, wish (a person or thing) to be or to do something': see Have *v* 18 b.

The notion of desire (in later use often passing into that of consent or willingness) is often emphasized by *fain, gladly, willingly,* or the like The use then becomes scarcely distinguishable from the strictly conditional use in 41.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xx, Mid hu micelan feo woldest þu þa habban ȝeboht? *Ibid* xl. § 7 Ic wolde ælcan hwæðer we æniȝne freodom hæbben..hwæt we don. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 580 & þou wost now vorsake Mi dozter þat ssolde be þi wif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4227, I wald sinc in-til helle depe Wit mi sun þar for to wepe. *Ibid.* 24560 Þai wald ha bend him ful fain, Bot i him held wit al mi main. 13 *E E. Allit. P.* A. 772 Quat-kyn þyng may be þat lambe þat þe wolde wedde vnto hys vyf? 13 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (A.) 292 Be what skille walde þai haue hym dede? *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1852 Þe werwolf. went to him euene, Wiþ a rude roring, as he him rende wold. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 97

3et vald I, & I mycht, Na var eld & falt of sycht, Of þe twelf appostolis spek now. *Ibid* II. (*Paulus*) 164 Þe folk of rowme wald have brokyn his palace done *c* 1400 *Brut* lxxx. 82 Þe Britons wolde haue slayne þe messagers, but Arthure wolde nou3t soffre hit. *c* 1420 ? Lydg *Assembly of Gods* 1953 For feere I lookyd as blak as a coole, I wold haue cropyn in a mouse hoole. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps cvii 30 And so he bryngeth them vnto the hauen where they wolde be [1611 their desired hauen] 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 765 Thus haue I tolde the, as I woulde Be tolde, if I were in thy place. 1579–80 Harvey *Lett.* Wks (Grosart) I. 76, I would gladly be acquainted with M Drants Prosodye. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent.* III 1 80 What would your Grace haue me to do in this? 1599 — *Much Ado* II iii 6, I know that, but I would haue thee hence, and heere againe 1682 Dryden *Medal* Ep. Whigs, If you were the Patriots you would seem, you would not at this rate incense the Multitude to assume it 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 Be sure they are qualities, which your patron would be thought to have 1742 in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II 162 What is to be understood by this last sentence, I would willingly be informed 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii 77 *note*, I would not be thought to share Mr St John's extreme scepticism. 1895 *Bookman* Oct 17/2 The Duc d'Aumale's great work, 'L'Histoire des Princes de Condé', for which some of us would gladly give all the novels ever written 1896 Housman *Shropsh Lad* lvi, Far I hear the bugle blow To call me where I would not go 1905 *Athenæum* 1 Feb 172/3 Second-rate 'romantism', as Mr. Marion Crawford would have us call it.

P with omission of *have* in pf. inf.

1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 146 First of all, .. Come dame Beautee, rycht as scho wald me schent. 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 93 3e say he wald deforcit 3our Dame 1654 Gataker *Disc Apol* 38 Sir R. Owen would gladlie had me seated in Shropshire.

b. In lighter shades of meaning: Am (is, are) disposed or inclined to; often (in 1st pers. sing) in hesitating or deferential statement = 'wish to . . . if I may' (Cf. 13.) *Would say* = 'intend to say, mean'. *Would have* = 'is inclined to believe or assert (something *to be* so-and-so)'. cf. 10 c.

c 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T* 106 Of your grete goodnesse, by your leve, I wolde prey yow that ye nat yow greve. 1467 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 96, I wold pray yow that ye woll se my pore howse for yowr logyng *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneis* II 654 Percase you would ask what was Priam's fate? 1564 Harding *Answ. Jewel* 215 What you would saye M. Iuell, I wote not, what you saye, well I wote 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Love-unknown* 52 When I thought to sleep out all these faults I found that some had stuff'd the bed with thoughts, I would say thorns 1709 T. Robinson *Vind Mosaick Syst* 19 Dr H. M. would have Light to be the Platonick *Anima Mundi* 1779 *Mirror* No 3 P 7, I would, nevertheless, humbly propose to the ladies, to be good-humoured. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-Leap Well* I 96 But there is matter for a second rhyme, And I to this would add another tale. 1919 *Engl Hist Rev* July 440 Workingmen's colleges and institutes are, the author would hope, built on a surer basis

† **c.** *fig.* of a thing. Needs or requires to, ought to, should. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pastон Lett.* I 39 The goune nedyth for to be had; and of colour it wolde be a godely blew, or erlys a bryghte sangueyn. 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 122 There is a bee called a drone, .. and they wyll eate the honny, and gather nothynge . and therfore they wolde be kylde 1598 *Epulario* G j, All fish would be very wel sodden, and with leisure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xxxix. I. 488 To have good and profitable timber, the trees would bee cut downe that are of a middle age 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III iii 75 That would be scann'd 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 625 The Conseruation of Fruit would be also tried in Vessells, filled with fine Sand 1682 Evelyn *Let. to Pepys* 19 Sept., Besides all this, the nature of Prescription would be enquir'd into as well when it makes against us, as for us.

41. In the apodosis of a conditional sentence (expressed or implied), with pers. subject, forming the auxiliary of the periphrastic past subj. or so-called 'conditional mood' with implication of intention or volition · = 'should choose or be willing to': cf. 6, 7, 11.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 253 Ich walde 3ef hit mahte beon þollen a þusent deaðes to a rudden him ut þrof *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) v 5 War mi sorow slaked sune wald I sing 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VIII II 276 She wold haue slayne the with that poyson and she myghte haue hadde her wille 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiii 37 Howe often wolde I haue gadde1ed thy children to gedder, as the henne gaddreth her chickens vnder her wynges? but ye wolde not 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II i. 189 If hee should intend this voyage toward my wife, I would turne her loose to him. 1610 — *Temp* v i 230 If I did thinke, Sir, I were well awake, I'ld striue to tell you. 1662 in *Extr St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser II. (1911) 151 Let me by no meanes be continued sheriff I would rather endure a Fine than be kept on another yeare. 1738 Johnson *London* 9 Who would leave, unbrib'd, Hibernia's Land? 1832 Wordsw. in *Mem* (1851) II. 257 If , I should be asked how I would myself vote, if it had been my fortune to have a seat in the House of Lords. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlii, I wouldn't do such a thing here, sir, . upon my word and honour, I wouldn't, sir. 1920 *Times Lit Suppl.* 29 Apr 264/4 The main object of writers on Bolshevism, whether they would admit it or not, has been to justify or condemn Lenin's great experiment

b. *I would* (sc. 'if I were you') is often used colloq. as = 'I advise or recommend you to' (= *I should*, Shall *v.* B. 19 f). So *I wouldn't* = 'I advise you not to'.

1591 Shaks *Two Gent* III i. 110, I would resort to her by night 1835 Arnold *Let.* 18 May in Stanley *Life* (1898) I. vii 360 If possible, I would take a Strabo with me, and an Herodotus *Mod.* I wouldn't go skating to-day; the ice isn't safe.

c. Interrog. in 2nd pers.: † *wouldst thou* . . . ? = 'art thou willing to . .?'; hence as a softened form of request *would you* . . . ? = 'will you, please . . .?' cf 6 b

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xl, Quod the quite knyȝte, 'Wold thou luffe him aure alle thing?' 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw Hoe* I, *Bell.*. Was this her ring? *Green* Her ring Sir *May* A pretty idle toy, would you take mony for't? 1876 Mrs. Ewing *Six to Sixteen* II, Would you say the Lord's Prayer for me, old fellow?

42 In the apodosis of a conditional sentence (expressed or implied), in the 2nd or 3rd pers., forming the auxiliary of the simple 'conditional mood', expressing merely a possibility or contingency in the supposed case. cf. 14

For the distinction between *should* and *would* see note s.v Shall *v.* B 19 b.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi § 2 ðif we nu ȝesawan hwelce mus þæt wære hlafo1d ofer oðre mys, & sette him domas hu wunderlic wolde eow ðæt þincan *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 31 ȝef he þat hielde synne, he wolde þe dede wiðsien. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 5521 ȝif ichadde him bisuike, þe wors þou wost leue me. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 502 Þere was som Epistel hem by-twene, That wolde as seyth myn Auctor wel contene Neigh half þis bok. 1484 *Acta Audit.* (1839) *147/1 Pay to him samekle malis & vperis dewiteis as he may preif þe said landis walde have gevin him 1538 Starkey *England* III (1878) 73 Yf hyt were dylygently laburyd, hyt wold bryng forth frute. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 93 If thou haddest learned the first point of hauking, thou wouldst haue learned to haue held fast. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul.* II ii 44 (Qo 1) That which we call a Rose, By any other name would smell as sweet 1670 in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v. 22, I am suere you would bee with us if wishes could bring you. 1754 Huxham in *Phil Trans* XLVIII. 849 Perhaps some other salino-sulphureous medium would do as well 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 44 There is a butterfly in my study, which would be dead some time past, but that I watched it. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I 19 They would have refused their co operation if they dared 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* III § 96 Your stuffs need not be such as would catch the eye of a duchess 1902 Violet Jacob *Sheep Stealers* xiv, Had it been possible to teach him the rudiments of good manners, [he] would have been a really valuable member of the household 1920 *Act 10 & 11 Geo V* c. 50 § 22 (1) Any documents such as would be subject to production in a court of law

P with omission of *have* in pf. inf

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I. ccxi. 105/1 If his cosyn had nat counsayled hym to haue peace, he wolde nat agreed therynto. 1813 Picken *Poems* II 135 That wad been milkin' his cow in a sieve.

b. With the hypothetical notion obscured or weakened, the 'conditional mood' becoming a qualification of the pres. ind. expressing some degree of hesitation or uncertainty: in such phr. as *it would seem* (= 'it almost or somewhat seems'), *one would think* (= 'one is inclined to think'). So † *would be* = 'probably is'. Cf 15 d, and similar use of *should* s.v. Shall *v.* B. 19 d

c 1449 Pecock *Repr* III viii 322 The first premisse of this argument muste needis be grauntid, as it wolde seeme *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 247 Every bosse of brydel and peitrel was worth, as I would wene, A thousand pound. 1533 More *Apol.* 255 Men wolde haue went soneste to haue founde them. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Job xli. 32 He [*sc.* the Leviathan] maketh a path to shine after him; one wolde thinke the depth as an hore head. 1600 *Essex Reb. Exams* in *Shaks. Cent Praise* (1879) 35 The play wold be of harry the iiijth. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 81 An' when they meet wi' sair disasters, Ye maist wad think, a wee touch langer, An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger 1853 Miss Pratt *Wild Flowers* II. 75 This plant is not, as one would suppose from its name, a native of woods and meadows. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* iv, If it was only to see her own vats, you'd think she'd get off of her luxurious pillows for once 1918 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 June 4/3 The standard suits . are steadily rising in price, and it would seem that by the time they are on the market they will come under the proposed luxury tax.

¶ **c.** Used in the 1st pers. instead of the normal auxiliary *should*.

Still freq with such vbs as *like, wish* (cf. Shall *v.* B. 19 c), prob. by association with 40; otherwise now restricted in usage like the similar use of *will* · see 16 and 33

1448 [see 48]. *c* 1477 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 29 Y wolde be ago and 3e werre y-comme, fore we may nat go yn-tylle 3e comme. 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) E j, He that shoulde wryte, I wouldde thinke he committed an errour in not vsing them. 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* II iii 119, I would haue thought her spirit had beene inuincible against all assaults of affection 1603 — *Meas for M.* IV ii 28, I would bee glad to receiue some instruction. 1662 *Extr State Papers rel. Friends* Ser II (1911) 150 Wee would be glad that all our Subjects could be brought to agree in an uniforme Worship of God 1733 W Crawford *Infidelity* (1836) 289 The more we view them, the more would we be satisfied of their reality. 1780 Johnson *Let to Mrs Thrale* 24 Aug, I would be glad to know when we are to meet 1794 Hutton *Philos Light* 15 The more that we should reason upon such a mistaken principle, the more we would proceed in error 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit* (1847) II 223 He makes everything turn out exactly as we would wish it 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr* 43, I would be disposed to question the accuracy of this information. 1921 *Oxford Mag.* 4 Feb. 180/2 We feel that we would recognize them if we met them

43 In a question or indirect statement in the 2nd or 3rd pers., where *should* would be used in the corresponding direct statement in the 1st.

In categorical questions and reported utterances varying with *should*, as *will* with *shall* · cf note s v Shall *v* B 8. But in rhetorical questions implying emphatic assertion (e g 'Would you believe it?' 'Who would have thought it?') *should* is never substituted

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. v (Skeat) I 119 What woldest thou demen if a man wold yeve three quarters of nobles of golde? 1582 Bentley *Mon Matrones* III. 291 Who would not haue beene confounded, & haue gotten him awaie at these thy words? 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* II i. 10 You loue sacke, and so do I. would you desire better sympathie? 1654 Dorothy Osborne *Lett* (1888) 229 What think you, have I not done fair for once, would you wish a longer letter? 1775 Johnson *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 1 June, Tell me what you would be most willing to spare 1779 *Mirror* No. 12 P 8 Would you believe it, Sir, my daughter Elizabeth said it was fanatical to find fault with card-playing on Sunday. 1785 [see Shall *v.* B 19 c]. 1861 T. L Peacock *Gryll Grange* xxix, Do you think. you would find many examples of love that is one and once for all? 1863 [see Mind *v.* 8]. 1868 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) I 299 If you would like to see it I could send it you. 1886 Story *Fiammetta* vii, Would you like to see it?

44. In a conditional (or equivalent) clause with pers. subject, with implication of intention or volition · = 'chose to', 'were willing to'. cf. 41.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1107 Ȝeseoð him to bealwe þæt him betst bicwom, þær hy hit to gode onȝietan woldan *c* 1205 Lay 6230 ȝif hit weoren þin iwille and þu hit don woldest To 3ifuen us an ende 1 þine kinne londe, We wulleð þine men beon. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) v 4 Wald he salue vs sone, mi sorow suld slake *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 640 'Woldestou leeue vppon him,' he seis 'I wolde' [etc]. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3111, I he seke þe, if þou me say wald, Quatkyn fygour on fold or fourme at he beris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 70 With thy thow suld be payit of sic as thow fand, Forsuith thow suld be wel cum to pas hame with me. 1594 in *Cath Rec. Soc Publ* V 293 He converted 5 or 6 felons in the short tyme he was in Newgate, whereof 2 or 3 might have beene reprieved from the gallows, if they would have denied what they had professed there. 1649 Br Hall *Cases Consc.* To Rdr, In the handling of all which, would I have affected that course I could easily [etc] 1714 in *Jrnl Friends Hist Soc* (1918) 30 Several Expressing their love to me—telling me would I stay I need not fear a congregation. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* II. § 92 She knows, in her heart, if she would only look for its knowledge, that [etc] 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt cap* IV 587 Would Providence .. make me certain of the same, That I survive you. certainly I would accept Your bounty.

b. With inversion of subj., expressing desire or longing. (But cf. 37.)

1593 Shaks *3 Hen. VI*, II. i 75 Now my Soules Pallace is become a Prison: Ah, would she breake from hence. 1786 Burns *To a Louse* 43 O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us To see oursels as others see us!

† **c.** *fig.* of a thing: Could, might: cf. 9. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 214 And furthe he rideth .. With his knyghtes to mete and it wold be *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 21 Sacred Cipriane, 3if hit wold be gete, With Cosme and damiane wold I dyne.

†45 In a hypothetical clause merely expressing a condition or supposition · = 'should', 'were to'.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1147 To dethe mote I smete be with þonder If.. Wold I a lettre vn-to yow brynge or take, To harm of yow *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 500 in *26 Pol Poems* 137 That bed shall I neuer lese, Though I wolde for angor raue. *c* 1480 Henryson *Sheep & Dog* 163 Seis thow not, Lord, this wald ouerturnit is, As quha wald change gude gold in leid or tyn. 1527 Andrew *Brunswykes Distyll. Waters* b iij b, Than make fyre vnder it that it may droppe tretably as yf ye wolde tell ye clocke 1 it. yt than there fall a drop. *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt Venus* II. 5 Wald Venus court retreit, cast or conuert, Or in sum part thairin mak resistence

† **b.** After *as if* (or *as* in same sense) · = 'were about to' (= *should*, Shall *v.* B. 20 a, b). *Obs.*

a 1550 *Dunbar's Poems* (S T.S) 308/18 Sum drowpis down as he wold die. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 210 At this I made as if I would vomit at the thoughts of it.

46. In a noun-clause expressing the object of desire, advice, or request.

Usually with a person as subj, implying voluntary action as the desired end · thus distinguished from *should*, which may be used when the person's will is not in view. Also (almost always after *wish*) with a thing as subject, in which case *should* can never be substituted because it would suggest the idea of command or compulsion instead of mere desire. Cf. Shall *v* B. 22 a.

1555 Pole in *Engl Hist. Rev.* (1913) July 530, I wold my syster wold ataryed a littell longer. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N* I i 195 O that your frownes would teach my smiles such skil 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 6 Quake in the present winters state, and wish That warmer dayes would come. 1685 in *Engl. Hist. Rev* (1920) Jan 116 His Lordship desires you would present his most humble duty to my Lord Duke 1736 Sheridan *Let to Swift* 15 Sept., Indeed if you pleased, I would rather that you would, I mean should, charge only five per cent 1775 — *Rivals* IV. ii, I wish the lady would favour us with something more than a side-front 1833 Tennyson *May Queen, New Year's Eve* iv, I wish the snow would melt 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* iv. I. 465 The general wish of Europe was that James would govern in conformity with law and with public opinion. 1912 *Engl Hist Rev* Oct 754 It is much to be wished that some one would clear up the tangled web of these peace negotiations.

¶ **b.** Used irreg. for *should* (Shall *v.* B. 22). with restriction of usage as in 10. ? *Obs.*

1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 7, I should be sorry . that the wretch would die in his present state of reprobacy. 1766 Mrs. S Pennington *Lett.* II. 197, I choose rather you would carry it yourself. 1771 Goldsm *Hist. Eng.* III. 312 It was intended that this would encrease the severity of his punishment.

*** **47.** Elliptical and quasi-elliptical uses, as in I.***, 17–21.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 44 Hwa-se liȝ i leafen deope bisuncken, .. he ne schal nawt up acoueren hwen he walde. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 115 And Pandare wep as he

to waire wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 84 Thogh I wolde, I myhte noght Obeie unto my ladi heste. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. VIII. 285 Wist ich þe sobe, Ich wolde no forþer a fot for no freres prechinge. 14 . HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* XVI. 10 Tho men Fayn wolden þat they and I euene were. And so wolde I 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* clxvii, It stant noght with the as thou wald, perchance? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* II, Who so mounteth hyher than he shold he falleth lower than he wold. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par. John* X. 15–18 Yet could thei not kyll me vnlesse I would my selfe 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 120 *b*, Is it the propretie of a shepheearde, to renne madde upon his flocke, worse than a wolfe wolde? 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 22, I would to Valentine To Mantua, where I heare, he makes aboad 1605 — *Mach* I. VII 44 Letting I dare not, wait vpon I would. 1610 — *Temp* II i. 185 You would lift the Moone out of her spheare, if she would continue in it fiue weekes without changing *Seb* We would so, and then go a Batfowling *Ibid* III i. 61 *Fer* I am, in my condition A Prince (Miranda) I do thinke a King (I would not so) 1777 [see So B 2 *b*] 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlii, I wouldn't do such a thing here, Sir, .. upon my word and honour, I wouldn't, Sir, I wish I may die if I would, Sir. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 21 Never think Milton uses those three words to fill up his verse, as a loose writer would

IV 48 Followed by *to* with inf., esp after an intervening word or words (cf. To *prep.* B 19); now the regular const. only with pres. pple *willing*.

(Not always distinguishable from WILL *v*.[1])

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 303 Tristrem herd it say, On his playing he wold Tuentischilling to lay 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XIV. 5 And he willynge to slea hym, drede the peple 1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett. & Papers* (Camden) 55 Elles we wolde truely to have had tyme. *c* 1450 *Merlin* III 54 Thei haue assembled a grete power, and wele to conquere this londe be force 1450–60 *Bp Grossetest's Househ. Stat* in *Babees Bk.* 331 And they wyllen to do that ye wylle to do. 1453 MARG. PASTON in *P Lett.* I 251 It semyth that she wold never so fayn to have be delyveryd of her as she woll now. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 288, I wollnot for an hunddei pownd *to stond in fere* my lord to tene 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 213 Not willyng if he might, to displease any of bothe the parties. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 764 He could not get away, and to keepe himselfe close he would not. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 61, I .would no more endure This wodden slaueríe, then to suffer The flesh-flie blow my mouth 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III. 101 The which I willing to see. 1633 [see RATHER *adv* 9 *c*] 1648 KEM *Let. to Ld Denbigh* 19 Nov. (*MS*), Nor is it thoght he will to stay onely to get ye saylers aboard.

V. †49 Pa. pple. **would**, *wold(e* (mostly with ellipsis): chiefly in sense 7, = chosen. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* II. 293 He myst, 3if he hadde wolde, have take greet veniaunce of hem *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* 1209 *Dido*, The fomy brydil .Gouernyth he, ryght as hym self hath wold, *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 1075 Crist himself,..To loue and teche and prechen it hath wold. *c* 1450 *Oseney Reg* 164 Where I haue i-wollyd me to be i-beried. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII xiii 232 Many tymes he myghte haue had her and he had wold 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxiv. 1145 Not that hee was vnable to vse them, or withstande them, if hee had would. 1633 J. DONE *Hist Septuagint* 216 If hee had would, hee might easily..occupied the Monarchy.

VI. Conjoined with NILL *v.*, etc.

In later use also with 3rd pers. sing *willeth* or *wills*, pa t. *willed*, and thus blending with WILL *v*.[2]

50 *absol.* or *intr.* **a.** In disjunctive qualifying phr. such as *whether he* (etc) *will or nill*, also *who(ever will or nill* (in senses 2, 5–7): whether (one) will or not, willingly or unwillingly; voluntarily or compulsorily. *Obs*, or *rare arch.*; replaced by the inverted form in b.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIV. § 12 We sceolon beon nede gehafan, sam we willan sam we nyllan, þæt he sie se hehsta hrof ealra goda. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* v ix, Saxa him, swa he wille swa he nelle, he sceall to Columban mynstre cuman 1411 *26 Pol. Poems* x 8 Hym þat is loþ, good to lere, He shal, wheþer he wole or nylle *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV iii. 428 And 3it, who euere wole or nyle, Holi Scripture wole that preesthode and dekenhode be had and vsid 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xx. 641 Thow shalte knowe hym whether thow wilt or nylt. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 345 Now sall he sit Quha will, quha Nill, intill ane deip dungeoun. 1565 HARDING *Confut* 275 Truth is truth, and God is God, whether any Councell will or nill. 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* II. XXX. 239 They do what they list, let the Plebeian Presbyter wil or nill. 1873 T. COOPER *Parad Martyrs* (1877) 355 Each thing ., whether it will or nill, The eternal purpose Doth. fulfil.

pa. t. † *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXIII II, [He] theim compelled .To become his men, whether they wold or nolde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII XI 705 Els had there ben mortal werre vpon the morne not withstandyng she wold none other whether they wold or nold.

b. esp. with inversion of subj. (usually a pron), *as will I (or) nill I (he, they,* etc.), or † abbreviated, as *will (or) nill, willing (or) nilling* (see WILLING *ppl. a.*); occas. vaguely = 'one way or another, in any case, anyhow'. Now chiefly in the reduced form WILLY-NILLY, q.v.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XVI 121 Forðan þe we synd synfulle and sceolan beon eadmode, wille we, nelle we. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 41 Wullen ha nullen ha. *a* 1300 *XV Signa* 173 in *E E P.* (1862) 12 For wolny nulni hi sul fie. ? *a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat* (1848) 271 Mote hit al habben is wille, Woltou, nultou, hit wol spille 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Þet is al þet he may lyese, wylle him nolle him. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. VII 144 Wol þou so nulle þou. 1377 *Ibid.* B VI. 158 Wiltow or neltow. *Ibid.* XX 29 Wolhe, nolhe. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17560 Wil thow, nele thow—the pees schal be I 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. Matt.* V 14–16 Ye hyll that beareth it [*sc* the city], willeth it, nulleth it, maketh it sene of al men. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xvi. R v *b*, Will she nyll shee, needes must shee abyde his ..sentence. *a* 1555 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1324/2 If my Lorde wyll needes inuade my inwarde manne, wyll I nyll I 1565 HARDING *Confut* 117 Well, how so euer it be, will ye nill ye..ye be dryuen to confesse the same to be no newe thing *a* 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) G iv, Wyl I or nil I, it must be done 1567 JEWEL *Def Apol.* 715 God is able (wil the Councelles, nil the Councelles) to maintaine his owne Kingedome 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. III 43 And will or nill, Beares her away. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr* II I 273 Will you, nill you, I will marry you 1599 SYLVESTER *Soun. Miriac. Peace* XII, A sacred rage Will nill-I, raps mee boldly to rehearse Great Henrie's Tropheis 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III XXX, The Nobles were so neere driven and to such streights, that will they, nill they, yeeld they must thereto 1614 GORGES *Lucan* V 187 For will, or nill, powre them constraines. 1647 J BOOKER in Lilly *Chr Astrol*, Be you for or against, or will ye, nill ye; I'm for the Art, and th' Author William Lilly 1750 GRAY *Long Story* XXII, Will he, nill he, to the Great-house He went, as if the Devil drove him. 1818 KEATS *Let* Wks 1889 III 134 In hopes of cheering you . I was determined, will he nill he, to send you some lines 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI CXVIII, But go they must at once, and will I—nill I. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiogr.* I. XVI. 116, I was obliged, will i nill-i, to take a sailor's advice 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks, New Eng a Cent ago* 230 Land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye nill ye, instead. 1899 SIR G DOUGLAS *James Hogg* III 68 The galloping movement of the metre hurries us, will-we nill-we, on.

(*b*) in pa t (*would ... nould ...*, also *willed* . . *nilled* ...). *Obs.* or *rare arch.*, the pres form being ordinarily used even when the principal vb. is in pa. t. (see quots. 1600, 1750, 1852 above)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Th) II. 388 Se brym hine bær, wolde he, nolde he. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 Summe hit sungen þurh þene halie gast, walden heo naldden heo 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 10463 Wolde he so nolde *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron WAce* (Rolls) 10772 Wold he, nold he, forþ he mote. *Ibid.* 13755 Þe Romains, wold ho, ne wolde, Flede. *c* 1400 *Brut* I 79 He knelede to þe grounde, wolde he nolde he 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 28 For would they, nyl they, theyr kinge shold be of thos3nge 1596 DANETT in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III 127 So that, would I, nould I, to the presse the booke must go. 1889 WRATISLAW tr. *Sixty Folk-Tales* 65 The good prince—would he, nould he—was obliged to put some of the leaden dumplings into his pocket.

1548 PATTEN *Exped Scot.* L VIJ *b*, Which whither he did for the doubt he had that we would haue releaced him wild he nild he [etc.]. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* I. 233/1 Shee ruled them (willed they nilled they). 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 549 That will'd hee nill'd hee, at length he yeelded up unto him this Castle.

51. (Always inflected *willeth* (*wills*), *willed*; thus properly belonging to WILL *v*.[2]). **a.** *trans.* To desire, have a mind to (= 1), choose (as opp. to *nill* = 'refuse'); to exercise the will with intent to effect (something), to determine by the will (as opp. to *nill* = 'negative, prevent').

1585 FETHERSTONE tr *Calvin on Acts* iv 32. 101 All of them do both will and nill one thing. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. VII 16 But whether willed or nilled friend or foe, I me resolu'd the vtmost end to proue. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III 3. 613 A faculty of willing, or nilling that which is first understood and iudged of in the minde 1626 B. JONSON *Epigr.* XLII, To will, and nill The selfe-same things 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 143 The will may .of her self, will or nill, choose or refuse any kind of good. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 76 *note*, He is both cause and effect; He both willes and nilles, .loves and hates the same thing at the same time 1775 FLETCHER *Script Scales* II § 21. Wks 1795 V 335 The will cannot be forced to will or nill anything against its own dictates. 1860 [see NILL *v.* 2].

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 588 Will chooseth, for in it dooth lye bothe to will and to nill. *a* 1610 BABINGTON *Expos. Cath. Faith* Wks 1622 II. 192 Whatsoeuer is done, is done either God willing, God nilling, or God not regarding 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. v. C 1 *b*, To will, or nill, to thinke things good, or bad. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 12 From the different dispositions, and free-will of him that nilleth or willeth. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1682) 190 How had he the power of willing and nilling without a Being? Nothing cannot will or nill.

52. So Wilto shalto *dial.* [= *wilt thou, shalt thou*], whether voluntarily or by compulsion (cf. SHALL *v.* B 3, 6 *a*); willy-nilly.

1824 CARR *Craven Gloss.* 1857 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 203 There is at'll believe naught at o', iv it isn't fair druvven into um, wilto, shalto

VII. 53. *Comb.* (nonce-wds.): **will-be**, *sb.* a person or thing that will be but is not yet; one whose career or efficiency belongs to the future (cf. HAS-BEEN, *have-been* s v. HAVE *v.* 27); *adj.* that will be; that aims at being, or is ready to be (cf. WOULD-BE); † **will-do-all**, money (cf. Eccl. x. 19).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I 232, I have looked backward to the *have been's*, and forward to the **will be's*. 1801 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* V. 377 Our will-be Squires. 1900 T. R. WILLIAMS *Greenfield Pulpit* No. 72 (title of sermon) Jesus and will be disciples; Luke IX 57–62. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 23 It commeth to passe by reason of (*will doe all) otherwise called mony.

Will (wil), *v.*[2] Pres. t. 2 sing. **willest**, 3 sing. **willeth** (*arch.*), **wills**; pa. t. and pple. **willed** (wild). Forms: 1 willian, 3–4 willi, 3–6 wyll, 5–6 wille, 5–7 wil, 5– will. *Pa. t.* 1 willode, -ade, 3 will-, wyllede, 3–6 wylled, 4 willyd, 5 -ied, *Sc.* -it, 5–6 -id, 3– willed; 4 wijld, 4–6 wilde, 6 wild. *Pa. pple.* 5 willid, -yd, 5–6 wylled, 6 willet, 6– willed; 6 willd(e, 6–7 wild. [OE. *willian* wk. vb. = OHG. *willôn* (MHG, G. *willen*, pa. pple. *gewillt*) f. WILL *sb* 1]

1. *trans* To wish, desire; sometimes with implication of intention. = WILL *v.*[1] 1, 2, 5 *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XXXIII[I] 13 [12] Hwelc is mon se wile lif & willað gesian dægas gode? *c* 1100 *Ælfred's Boeth* XL. § 3 Ðy ne sceolde nan wis man willian [*Cott MS* wilnian] seftes lifes. *c* 1205 LAY 879 3if 3e hit willed [= willeð; *c* 1275 wolleþ], ich hine wlle spillen 1297 R GLOUC (1724) 12 Þat he wilnede [*v rr* wyllede, willed] mest of alle þing to him eliance. 1340 *Ayenb* 142 Herte þet þis heþ a-sayd naȝt ne willieþ mo te þanne uor to by uoryete to þe worlde. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII 221 [Pu þat] willest of briddes and of bestes and of hire bredyng to knowe. 14 .. *Lat. & Eng Prov.* (MS Douce 52) If 23 He þ[t] a lytul me 3euyth to me wyllyth [*optat*] longe lyffe. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 218 So had he well willyd that the monstre had deuoured perseus 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Matt.* V. 21–24 Who so euer hath gotten to hymselfe the charitie of the gospell, whyche wylleth wel to them that wylleth yll 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* V 87 By Mineruas helpe, who willes you all the ill she may *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm Luke XXII 42* Wks 1686 III 45 Two things he willeth, that we should be good, and that we should be happy 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. IV, A great party in the state Wills me to wed her

† **b.** ? To assert, affirm: = WILL *v*.[1] B. 4. *rare.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 134 None of this excludes Vnction before, but only wils him the first annointed by the Pope.

c. Conjoined with NILL: see WILL *v*.[1] B. VI.

2 a. To direct by one's will or testament (*that* something be done, or something *to be* done).

871–89 [see WILL *v*.[1] B. 3 *b*]. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 At Wynchestre he lies, so himself willed. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* (1811) 613 Robert Chycheley, .. the which wylled in his testament, that vpon his mynde day a good. dyner should be ordeyned for .XXIIII C poore men 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II x 32 So to his crowne she him restor'd againe, In which he dyde, made ripe for death by eld, And after wild, it should to her remaine. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl.* XV, (1906) 199 Willing his body to be buried in the Cathedrall Church of Rochester 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof Bk* VIII. § 547. 237 If a man willeth that his lands shall be sold for payment of his debts 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* VII, It was a simple walking funeral, as he had wished and willed it should be.

b. To dispose of by will; to bequeath or devise.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 7 Willyng and grauntyng my lorde Robert Doylly, all my londe. 1521 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 6 First I will my sault to God Almyghtie 1524 *Lincoln Wills* (Lincoln Rec. Soc) V. 132 The resydue of all my goodes not willet nor bequethed 1546 *Yks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II 462, 113[s] 111*d* willed and bestowed of one obit. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos Phil.* 74 The Will of every of them willeth its Property. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* II. XIII, Was it not enough that I should have been willed away, like a horse? 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct, The statute of Henry VIII did something to restore the power of willing land. 1908 MRS. H. WARD *Diana Mallory* III, The vast bulk of Henry Marsham's fortune, had been willed to Lady Lucy

3. To determine by the will; to attempt to cause, aim at effecting by exercise of will; to set the mind with conscious intention to the performance or occurrence of something; to choose or decide to do something, or that something shall be done or happen.

Const. with simple obj., acc and inf, simple inf (now always with *to*), or obj clause; also *absol* or *intr.* (with *as* or *so*).

Nearly coinciding in meaning with WILL *v*.[1] 7, but with more explicit reference to the mental process of volition

a 950 *Guthlac* XX. (Prose) 161 Æfter þon fiftyne gear þe he gode willigende lædde his life. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VII. 17 He willyd noght flee synn *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 263 Lady, þow hase willid me. to suffre suche a turmentrie, at þou sufferd þe instrument of þine offes for to be þus cut off. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A VIJ, When I have willed experiment it, I have founde it trewe and certaine 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* V. 95 Fate had not willd that Vlysses Saipadons death should be. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* I VII. § 2 To choose is to will one thing before another. 1615 R COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 9 He willed to take it all, for that he had need to use money heare. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 119 He had onely a power, not to fall into sinne vnlesse he willed it. 1667 MILTON *P L.* VIII 549 So absolute she seems .that what she wills to do or say, Seems wisest. 1710 J. CLARKE tr *Rohault's Nat Philos* (1729) I. 11 If I *will* to move my Arm, it is presently moved. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 11 He that willeth the end, doth will the necessary means conducive to that end. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I V. V, All shall be as God wills. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* VI, So great, . heroical, giant-like, that what he wills must be. 1892 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* IIV, Who .were ready, if God so willed, to die for their faith. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* XXX, Others, I am not the first, Have willed more mischief than they durst.

b. *intr.* To exercise the will; to perform the mental act of volition.

1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Phil II 13 It is God which worketh in you, both to will and to accomplish. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* I. VII § 2 To will, is to bend our soules to the hauing or doing of that which they see to be good. 1635 QUARLES *Embl* IV. VIII, See how my Sin bemangled body lies, Not having pow'r, to will; nor will, to rise! 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und.* II. XXI § 30 He, that shall turn his thoughts inwards upon what passes in his mind when he wills 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos* Wks. 1846 I 85 But what could induce such a being to will or to act? 1867 A P FORBES *Explan 39 Art.* I. 12 Is this infinitely powerful and intelligent Being free? wills He? loves He?

c. *trans.* To bring or get (*into, out of*, etc.) by exercise of will.

1850 L HUNT *Table-t.* (1882) 184 Victims of opium have been known to be unable to will themselves out of the chair in which they were sitting. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. § 2. 156 The great powers of nature .. were willed into being by the word of Jehovah.

d. To control (another person), or induce (another) *to do* something, by the mere exercise of one's will, as in hypnotism

1882 *Proc Soc Psych Research* I. 57 *note*, The one to be 'willed' would go to the other end of the house, if desired, whilst we agreed upon the thing to be done 1886 *19th Cent* Dec. 883 They are what is called 'willed' to do certain things desired by the ladies or gentlemen who have hold of them. 1897 A. LANG *Dreams & Ghosts* III. 59 A young lady, who believed that she could play the 'willing game' successfully without touching the person 'willed'

4. To express or communicate one's will or wish with regard to something. with various shades of meaning (Cf WILL *v.*[1] 3.)

a To enjoin, order; to decree, ordain *Obs.* or *arch*

(*a*) with personal obj., usually with inf. or clause

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11293 Þe lai of moyses wijld Womman hat had a knaue child, At hir formast birth suld sco It offer Þe hali temple to 1481 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 496 We desire and also will you that vnto oure seid seruaunt ye yeue your aid 1547 EDW. VI in Rymer *Foedera* (1719) XV. 192 We Wyll and Commaunde yowe to Procede in the seid Matters. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 Their sute was smally regarded, and shortly after they were willed to silence. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II. vii. 272 If a man do lie in awaite to rob me, and (drawing his sword upon me) he willeth me to deliuer my money. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 10 We doe no otherwise then wee are will'd 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* P 4, Vp he was had and willed to deliuer vp his weapon. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) I. 31 The King in the Gospel, that made a Feast, and willed his servants to go out to the high-ways side. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 397 Willing and requiring all Officers and men to obey you

(*b*) with thing as obj., either sb. (alone or with inf. pass.) or obj. clause; also *absol.* in clause with *as* (See also 2 a)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13262 At þat orribill I asket angardly myche, Of dethe, & of deire, as destyny willes. 1412 in *15th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. VIII. 10 We...wil for the mare sekernes this oure confirmacioune be selit with oure grete sele. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Where scripture wylleth the contrary 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Classicum*, By sounde of trumpet to will scilence 1585 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1914) Jan. 115 Th'act was ones red and was willed to be ingrosed to the third reading. 1612 BACON *Ess., Of Empire* (Arb.) 300 It is common with Princes (saith Tacitus) to will contradictories. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* I. 112 'Tis yours, O Queen! to will The Work, which Duty binds me to fulfil 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. 1, Get thou into thy cloister as the king Will'd it.

† **b.** To pray, request, entreat; = DESIRE *v.* 6

1454 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 54 As for the questyon that ye wylled me to aske my lord, I fond hym yet at no good leyser 1564 HAWARD tr. *Eutropius* III. 26 b, The Romaines sent ambassadoures to him, to wyll him to cease from battayle. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 19 His errand done, as he was willde, he toke his flight from thence. 1631 [MABBE] *Celestina* XIII. 150 Did I not will you I should not be wakened? 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I. 1, He has sent me to will and require you to make a swinging long Night for him.

† **c.** *fig.* of a thing: To require, demand (cf. WILL *v.*[1] B. 3 c); also, to induce, persuade (a person to do something). *Obs.*

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 267 Constaunce willeth also That thou doo nought with weyke corage. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs* Ded. (Arb.) 24 These mischiefes vtterly diswaded me from the folowynge of my frendes perswasions, and wylled me rather to condem them 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 88 Wisedome willeth me to pawse 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 125 What Custome wills in all things, should we doo't? The Dust on antique Time would lye vnswept. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 633 Mean while, as Nature wills, Night bids us rest.

Will, *v.*[3] Now only *Shetland dial.* Pa. t. and pple. **willed, wilt** (also 4 wylt, 5 welt). [a. ON. *villask*, refl. of *villa* to lead astray, *f. villr* WILL *a.*] *intr.* To go astray, lose one's way; to stray, *pa. pple* gone astray, 'lost' (= WILL *a.* 1).

13. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 277 So fer forþ þis foul him tilled þat atte last in wode he willed 13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1711 He Stelez out ful stilly. Went haf wylt of þe wode with wylez fro þe houndes. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3230 Me thoughte I was in a wode willed myne one. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVIII. 17 Qwat way is he willid In þis worlde wyde?

1887 JESSIE M. E. SAXBY *Lads of Lunda, Heiyers* v, 'To will', in Shetlandic parlance, means to lose your way. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shetl. Folk-Lore* 227 'They're wilt that wales' has reference to the difficulty often experienced in choosing among many things.

Will, obs. f. VILE, WELL *sb.*[1], *v.*[1], *adv.*

Willable (wi·läb'l), *a. rare.* [f. WILL *v.*[1] or [2] + -ABLE.] † **a.** That is to be willed or desired. *Obs*

14. *Cloude of Unknowing* MS. Univ. Coll. 14 a 3 b, Þe hyȝest wyllabyll þing [L. *vellibile*], þe whych is god.

b. Capable of being willed.

1880 CAIRD *Introd. Philos. Relig.* ix. 292 All truth is knowable as *my* knowledge, all good willable as *my* will

Willage, -aige, Willane, Willans, Willany, obs. Sc. ff. VILLAGE, VILLAIN, VILLAINS, VILLAINY.

Will-a-wisp: see WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

† **Wille, wil,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Partly developed from predicative use of ME. *wille*, WILL *sb.*[1] (cf. UNWILLE); partly aphetic f. IWIL *a.* (OE. **gewill* in *ungewill*); cf. WIL-.]

A. *adj.* Pleasing, pleasant, acceptable, agreeable.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Unnht heo doð ec toȝenes his emcristene, þenne he hine laðeð to drinken more, noht þe him beo wille oðer queme, ac þenne him ned were. *c* 1205 LAY. 20816 Ȝif hit þe weore wille an heoite þat we mosten ouer sæ. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 571 Ȝef ow is wilre for to wunien wið me. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 3647 (Fairf.) Hit salle him sauour wonder wil [*Cott.* It sal him sauur al to will, *Gött.*... to his wille, *Trin.*...al at wille].

B. *adv.* Voluntarily, willingly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22387 All þat will [*Fairf.* wille] him sal witstand Sal coround be to lif lastand *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 9645 (Laud) To eche man she yevyþ wille Right to haue good and ille.

Wille, obs. Sc. f. VILE; obs. f. WELL, WILL.

Willed (wild), *a.* [f. WILL *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Having a will of a specified kind: chiefly in comb., as EVIL-*willed*, ILL-WILLED, SELF-WILLED.

14.. in *Harrow. Hell* p. xxv, Witted [as] a wodkok; Wylled as a wedercoke

2. Having the will directed to some (specified) action; minded, disposed, inclined (*to do* something). Cf. WELL-WILLED (comp. † *better-willed*).

1398, etc. [see WELL-WILLED]. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 202 That shall cause hym to be the beter wyllyd. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 125 A Souldier stoute of Reasons bande, is wylled there to ryde. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 468, I, taking my leaue departed, being willed to visite the Ladie Flauia 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug.* XXXVII, The peers of France could hardly have refused to assist at the trial.. even had they been so willed.

Willed (wild), *ppl. a.* [f. WILL *v.*[2] + -ED[1].]

1. Disposed of by will or testament.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. IX, I am the willed-away girl

2. Determined or effected by the will, voluntary

1871 G. MACDONALD *Rest* III. 11 A mighty, conscious, willed repose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 524 The prolonged natural discharges of neurons underlying willed and natural movements 1905 RICKABY *God & His Creatures* I. lxxii. 56 Understood good, as such, must be willed good

b. Controlled by another's will, as in hypnotism.

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 14 The 'willed' performer after various indications of a tendency to move in [a] wrong direction at last hits on the right one

Willeful, obs. form of WILFUL.

Willeliche, variant of WILLY *adv.*

† **Willemin.** *Obs. rare* = GUILLEMIN.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 24 Wyllemyns and frere menours.

Willemite (wi·lēməit). *Min.* [ad. Du. *Willemiet* (A. Levy, 1829), f. *Willem* William I of the Netherlands.] Native silicate of zinc, abundant in New Jersey, found in masses or crystals of various colours from light greenish-yellow to flesh-red.

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 472. 1907 *Times* 25 Mar. 15/3 To detect them [*sc.* certain rays] he used the luminiscence produced by them as they fell on willemite, which was the most sensitive substance he [*sc.* Professor Thomson] had discovered for the purpose.

Willer (wi·lər). [f. WILL *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who wills, in various senses.

1 One who desires; a wisher. Chiefly, now only, in obj. or advb. comb., as EVIL-WILLER, GOOD-WILLER, ILL-WILLER, WELL-WILLER, q.v. So † *cursed willer*, after *evil-willer.*

c 1395 *Plowman's T.* 228 Such willers of worship must evil fele. *Ibid.* 780 Such willers wit is nat worth a neld *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. VIII, Not closly undermin'd by cursed willer, Nor overthrown by foe in open fight.

2. One who exercises his will; one who sets himself with conscious intention to do something; a voluntary agent.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. x. 96 Qwho-euer wyll to it myght cum, & ȝit it is not of ylk rynnar ne willar, bot of criste lufand, lyftand & takand [cf. *Rom.* IX. 16] 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 1 Willers and wurkars of the same. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* IV. 1-6 There is nothynge harde to the louing willer. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Luke xxii. 42* Wks. 1686 III. 45 Who the willer is to whom we must submit. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 289 Every Dependence of an irregular Act upon the Will, is not such as derives Guilt upon the Willer 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* XVI, Nature was spoken of as the willer and producer of all the marvels which he describes 1872 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 368 The Fathers..fixing their eyes upon the oneness of the thing willed and the oneness of the willer.

b *spec.* One who influences another by mere exercise of will, as in hypnotism.

1882 *19th Cent.* June 892 A much larger percentage of successful results..occurred when a near relative of the guesser was the 'willer'.

† **Willerdom.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4 (?erron.) **willardis dom.** [?f. prec. + -DOM.] Wilfulness, self-will.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 295 Worldly coveitouse prestis tradicions, maad of here owene willardis dom for here pride and coveitise. *a* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Than willerdome with old envy Can none other way but wronge

Willern: see WILGERN.

Willes, *adv.*: see WILL *sb.*[1] 10.

† **Willesful,** *a. Obs.* [f. *willes*, gen. of WILL *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Strong-willed; obstinate: = WILFUL *a.*[1] 1.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 257 Þe willesfule husewif halt hire al stille *c* 1290 *Beket* 1291 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143 Þe Erchebischop is willesful [*v.r.* wilful] and ȝwane he is alles i-brouȝt In ani wille þat is luytel wuyrth he nele bi-leue it nouȝt. *Ibid.* I. 319 Sone old and nouȝt willesfol. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7402 He ne let nouȝt clupie al is folc so willesfol he was 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Huych mayne to moche slac and wylles uol ssel by, bote yef þe ilke uaderes stefneche hise strayny and ordayny.

2 Desirous: = WILFUL *a.*[1] 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Ȝif eni is onwil [*MS. T.* ful willes ful] uorte iseon ou. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 435 Þis Maidenes þat beoþ willesfole folie forto do.

Hence † **Wilsfully** *adv.*, wilfully; eagerly.

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 268 Þay..controeued agayn kynde contrare werkez, & vsed hem,..wylsfully, vpon a wrange wyse 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 590 Þat worthlych too þis wight wilsfully saide. 'Fro what kith bee yee comme?'

Willet (wi·let). [So called from its cry, *pill-will-willet.*] A North American bird of the snipe family, *Symphemia semipalmata.*

1862 COUES & PRENTISS in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 1861, 416 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 94/1 Curlew, willet, plover and other beach birds swarm upon the flats in the spring, summer and fall months

Willeuol, obs. form of WILFUL *a.*[1]

Will-E-Wispt: see WILL-O'-THE-WISP *v.*

Willey · see WILLY *sb.*[1]

Will-gill, -jill (wi·l,dʒi·l). *dial.* [f. WILL *sb.*[3] + GILL *sb.*[4]] A hermaphrodite; an effeminate man. Also in comb.

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* II, *Androgynos*, an Hermophradite or Scrat, a Will jill 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. VI, One or two ragged will gill looking men.

Will-he, nill-he: see WILL *v.*[1] 50 b.

William (wi·lyăm). A common masculine personal name, used in the names of certain species of pinks and other flowers: now only in SWEET-WILLIAM. † *Wild Williams*, the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CLXXV. 481 The Crow flower is called wilde Williams, marsh Gilloflowers, and Cockowe Gilloflowers. 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol. Brit.* 10 *Armerius sylvestris* Crowflower and Wild Williams. *Armeria flore simplici*, William with single flower in a Wood beyond Redding. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* XIX. (1794) 276 Ragged-Robin, Meadow-Pinks, Wild Williams.

¶ *William pear:* see WILLIAMS.

Williamite (wi·lyăməit) [f. the name *William* + -ITE[1]. In sense 1 = mod.L. *Guil-, Wilhelmita*, F. *Guillemite*, etc.]

† **1.** A member of an order of Augustinian hermits · = GUILLEMIN. *Obs.*

[1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* N j b, Those Augustines, these Guilhelmites, those Iacobites] 1668 J. WILSON tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly* 109 These Williamites, and those Jacobines. 1693 tr. *d'Emiliane's Mon. Orders* VII. 49 Heremitical Congregations, which were spread under different names, and especially of the Williamites, and Zambonites.

2. A supporter of William of Orange (King William III) · opp. to JACOBITE *sb.*[4] Also *attrib.*

1689 [see JACOBITE *sb.*[4]]. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 193 Upon ye Revolution he grew a mighty Williamite 1854 J. C. O'CALLAGHAN *Hist. Irish Brigades* I. 209 To oppose the Williamite invasion under the Marshal Duke of Schonberg. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVI. III. 697 The infamous triumvirs who had been, in the short space of a year, violent Williamites and violent Jacobites, became Williamites again 1901 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 654/3 [FITZGERALD MOLLOY] is as much a Jacobite in his sympathies as Macaulay was a Williamite

Williams (wi·lyămz). In full, *Williams', Williams's* (erron. *William*) *Bon Chrétien*: A very juicy variety of the Bon Chrétien pear (see BON *a.*), ripening in September, so called from the name of its first distributor in England.

Called also *Bartlett* from the name of its importer into U. S. 1814 ATTON *Epit. Hortus Kewensis* 151 Bishop's-thumb Pear. Bonchrétien winter..Williams's. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* 690 Useful and profitable orchard Pears. Williams's Bon Chretien. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 220 Williams' Bon Chrêtien (Bartlett, De Lavault; Williams') 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 11/1 The juicy flavour of the famous William Bon Chrétien. 1895 C. W. DALMON *Song Favours* 34 Luscious Harvest plums and William pears.

Williamsite (wi·lyămzəit). [f. the surname *Williams* + -ITE[1].]

1. A follower of Roger Williams, an American colonist of the 17th century.

1833 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 269 I'm afraid you have become a Williamsite

2. *Min.* An impure variety of serpentine, named after L. W. Williams, an American mineralogist.

1848 SHEPARD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. VI. 249.

Williche: see WILLY *adv.*

Willick, variant of WILLOCK.

Willie: see WILLY *sb.*[2]

Willily, -ness: see after WILLY *a.*

Willing (wi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *willung*, f. *willian* WILL *v.*[2]; see -ING[1].]

1. Wishing, desire, inclination. *Obs.*, or *arch.* in conjunction with *nilling* (with mixture of sense 2). † *Good willing*, the action of wishing well to some one, favourable disposition, GOODWILL.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 278 Þætte nænig biscopa hine oðrum forbære þurh unrehte willunge [orig. *per ambitionem*]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. II. (1868) 152 In hem also is libertee of willyng and of nillynge. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 263 My willynge Is as ye wole ne ayeyns youre likynge. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5952 Whanne she assentith to my willyng. 1418–20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 23 He sayde, 'What ys youre wyllynge?' 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Nvj, All the wyseste desires their favour and goode willinge. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 105 By impotent willing meaning that natural Inclination we have to every Good. 1710 — *Chr. Prud.* v. 218 Our willing of Evil is always with a mixture of nilling. 1865 NEALE *Hymns on Paradise* 10 One in willing, one in nilling, Unity their spirits show.

2. The action or an act of exercising the will,

volition; voluntary choice or determination, intention.

1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Wyboute greate wille an willnge uor to harmi obren 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 319 Thou soffrest many a wrong doinge, And yit it is noght thi willinge. *c* 1425 *Lucidarie* (Schmitt 1909) 4 Aungels & men, her þewis, willynges, seiynges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* II 22 What haue we then to thinke of him, whose willings are powers, and whose thoughts are deedes? 1663–70 SOUTH *Serm., Col.* ii. 2 (1715) IV 296 One and the same Mind is both Being, Understanding, and Willing. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* I. iv 27 The very willing is the doing 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar Sacr.* II ii. (1868) 159 All the senses and sentiments, and willings, and wishes of their lives. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 6/6 The two first are of human willing, the last is purely necessary, inevitable.

b. The action of influencing another by mere exercise of will, as in hypnotism. Also *attrib*

1883 *Fortn. Rev* 1 Aug. 263 The well-known drawing-room game of 'Willing' (where one finds out a hidden object by means of more or less subtle muscular indications from another) 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl* 82 The first division corresponds to the 'willing-game' described by Dr. Carpenter.

†**3.** Command; injunction. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5879 My modir. Nis not all at my willyng Ne doth not all my desiryng. *c* 1450–60 *Bp Grosseteste's Househ. Stat* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 328 The wyllyng of god to be performed and fulfyllydde.

4. The action of bequeathing by will.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II xi III. 183 Throughout most rude states of society the power of willing is unknown.

Willing, *ppl. a.* Comp **willinger,** sup. **willingest** (now *rare*). [OE *willende* (WILL *v*[1], -ING[2]) appears in *selfwillende* SELF-WILLING, *unwillende* UNWILLING, *welwillende* WELL-WILLING *a.*, *yfel-willende* EVIL-WILLING, and *willendlice* WILLINGLY. But there is no evidence in the simplex or the compounds of continuity of use from OE]

†**1** Wishing, wishful, desirous; inclined, disposed. *Obs.*

1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II 69 Yt were not spedefull to hym to study in bokes of heuynes & of drede though he felte hymselfe wyllyng therto. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* III He was not receiued of his woman, when he was moste willyng to se her. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 435/2 I haue beene the willinger to set downe the same for that I would not suffer so worthie a man to be buried in oblivion 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr *Machavelli's Florentine Hist* (1595) 191 The Pope and the King became more willing one of the others friendship 1622 WOTTON *Lett* (1907) II. 230 The willinger to increase his haste. 1697 tr *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 168 They alledge that the Heat is so excessive, that they are willing to hinder the Sun from coming in, as much as they can. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk.* I 403 Some little 'peep o'-day boy', willing to take the 'top of the morning' before the rest of his compeers.

2 Having a ready will; disposed to consent or comply; ready to do (what is specified or implied) without reluctance, having no objection, 'not disposed to refuse' (J.); *spec.* disposed to do what is required, ready to be of use or service.

a. in attrib. use, preceding the sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18359 Lauerd þi willing merci [þou] beris wit-in, And sua þou slockens al vr sin. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* I. (Percy Soc.) 7 To a willyng harte is nought impossible. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* viii. 12 If there be fyrst a willynge mynde, it is accepted accordynge to thatt a man hath. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* IV. iii. 73 We haue willing Dames enough 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 73 Satan . ready now To stoop with wearied wings, and willing feet On the bare outside of this World. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 222 By winning words to conquer willing hearts. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VIII. 541 Eager of her Charms, He snatch'd the willing Goddess to his Arms. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Colin's Mistakes* III, The willing Steed receiv'd her soft Command 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ix 82 A willing temper makes every burthen light 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres* I i, Fifteen millions of workers, understood to be the cunningest and the willingest our Earth ever had. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III xiii. 133 Work is done rapidly by willing hands, in the midst of a willing people 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E Africa* xiv 270 Our men were a good-tempered, willing lot, and gave us no trouble. | *absol.* 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 365 For the willing there is ever a way. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II 195 Aid the willing.

b. in predicative use, or following the sb: const. *to* and inf., with clause, or absol., †also formerly *to* with sb.

In quot 1647 with *with* = agreeing with, consenting to

a 1540 BARNES *Supplic. Hen. VIII* c iv b, Bycause the king and his lordes shulde bee the wyllynger to take this battaile on them, he sent a commaundement to the byshops, to rayse ..a taxe, for to paye the souldyours with. 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* Pref 1 The Souldiors allured with the commodities of the Countries, were made the willinger to the thinge. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III iii 86 He may stale him, marrie not without the prince be willing 1601 — *Twel. N.* IV. iii 29 He shall conceale it Whiles [= until] you are willing it shall come to note. 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* 21, I am perswaded the Devill himselfe was never willing with their proceedings 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr N. T.* Matt. x. 11 Enquire who is a godly person, willingest to entertain the Gospel. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 257 The king was willinger to comply with anything than this. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 144 Mr. Trueman [fancied] that Mr. Sharply would be very willing to this Union between his Son and his Ward. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No 8 They .grew willing to be burnt or hanged out of a world which was no other to them than a scene of persecution and anguish. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* v, Barkis is willin'. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3 480 The nation was willing to take his obstinacy for firmness.

c *Willing horse* (in proverbial phrases), applied to one who is willing to work or to take trouble.

c 1580 J. COOKE *Narr* in *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* (Hakluyt Soc) App iv 207 There nedyd no spure to a willing horsse. 1616 DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast* 93 All lay load on a willing horse. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/2 It was probably on the well known principle of working a willing horse that he was left to labour as an ordinary Judge for fifteen years.

d *transf.* Given, rendered, offered, performed, assumed, borne, or undergone willingly.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 757 The people in a willyng and louyng obedience among themselues 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, III. v. 63 We send, To know what willing Ransome he will giue. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* VI 6 That vse is not forbidden vsery, Which happies those that pay the willing lone. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Ex* 52 Held with his melodious harmonie In willing chains and sweet captivitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* II. 965 Haste, my dear Father, And load my Shoulders with a willing Fraught 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct* I v (1841) I 104 Here, Madam, is the willingest sacrifice I ever made in my life 1814 BYRON *Lara* II iii, With eye, though calm, determined not to spare, Did Lara too his willing weapon bare 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* II. I. 230 The affection and willing obedience of his subjects

e. *fig* of things: Compliant, yielding; (of the wind) favourable.

1550–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv 22 Sum, thocht tham selffis stark, .Ar now maid waek lyk willing wandis 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exod. iii. 14* v, Why does He wake the correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 253 And leaving few behind, We spread our sails before the willing Wind. 1749 SHENSTONE *Elegy, Ode* 85 And some entwin'd the willing sprays, To shield th' illustrious dame's repose. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* I 54 Down the steep slopes He led with modest skill The willing pathway, and the truant rill 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* i 9 The willing fume [of the tchibouque] came up, and answered my slightest sigh.

f. *advb.* Willingly, consentingly, without reluctance. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*) *Willing* (*or*) *nilling* (arch), with or against one's will, willy-nilly.

1585 SIDNEY *Lett.* Misc Wks (1829) 323 Which I the willinger do becaws I think him a good honest gentleman 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III vi 32. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 382 *With thy permission then, and thus forewarnd,* The willinger I goe 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 294 Willing we sought your Shores

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 148 [These] conquered in such sorte the hearts of euery one vnto hym, as willing, nilling, it behoued enuy to hang the heade. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 488 Arcadius willing, nilling, was constrayned .to signe the petition. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* IV 197 And willing or nilling thou'lt come. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii 100 Every idiom, ancient or modern, has to be brought willing, nilling, under some 'family'

†**3** That is so, or is done or borne, of one's own will; voluntary, intentional, deliberate, wilful.

1550 CROWLEY *Epgr* 33 To the willinge wicked no prophete shall be sente. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxi (1912) 286 But so by Lelius willing-missing was the odds of the Iberian side 1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV iii 242 Willing misery Out-liues incertaine pompe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 49 The willing'st sinne I euer yet committed

4. Exercising or capable of exercising the will, volitional; conveying impulses of the will.

1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I i 8 We know nothing of the *post-mortem* existence of the thinking willing energy of man 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv, Ere the wholesome flesh decay, And the willing nerve be numb

5. *Comb.*, as *willing-hearted, -minded* adjs.

1539 *Bible* (Great) Exod xxxv 22 And they came, (euen as manye as were willynge harted) & brought bracelettes, & earynges, rynges & cheynes. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Willemoedigh*, willing-minded 1830 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *to T. H. Green* (1895) 751 Our Harriet, whose love and willing-mindedness to me-ward [etc]

Willinghood (wɪ·lɪŋhud). *rare.* [f. prec. + -HOOD.] Willingness, readiness of mind (esp. as a personal quality or disposition).

1880 W. M. TAYLOR *Gosp. Miracles* 225 Everything is made to depend on the willinghood of the individual to be blessed 1890 SPENCER *Plea for Liberty* Introd. 7 Suppose now that this industrial *régime* of willinghood is replaced by a *régime* of industrial obedience. 1892 *Independent* 29 Apr. 285/2 Surely the spread of Christ's kingdom is not to be hindered simply for want of willinghood on the part of those who profess His name.

Willingly (wɪ·lɪŋlɪ), *adv.* (Also 5 welyngly, 7 wollinglie.) [OE. *willendlice*. see WILLING *ppl. a.* and -LY[2].] In a willing manner (in various senses of the adj.).

†**1. a.** Intentionally, deliberately, wilfully. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 306 Heere I swere that neuere willyngly In werk ne thoght I nyl yow disobeye. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* lvi, Sauf willyngly the feende deceyued Eve. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 2 John* II. (1538) 17 b, God is lyghte, and therfore no man which willyngly walketh in the vnfrutefull workes of darknesse, hath ony fellowshyp wyth that lyght. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 521 Wittinglye and willinglye .ye haue .disobeied youre kinge 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 346 Still thou mistak'st, Or else committ'st thy knaueries willingly [*Qo's* wilfully]. 1622 in Foster *Engl. Factories Ind* (1908) II. 132 That nyght, wee carryinge the lighte, the Dutch (as wee suppose) lost us willinglye. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 78 Men that do not willingly deceive the people, or that at least have not a wicked design to deceive 1748 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 302, I will not willingly stand in any body's way.

†**b.** Of one's own will, voluntarily. *Obs.*

1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 43 Thai ar content to do it willingly without ony compulsioun. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, V. iii 61. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 205, I had no remedie but to pay those Crownes for him, if I had not rather chosen willingly to doe it 1695 LD. PRESTON *Beeth.* I 12 *note*, For this he was banished his Country, or rather willingly left it

2. With a ready will, consentingly, without reluctance: with various shades of meaning from 'with acquiescence, submissively' to 'with pleasure, cheerfully, gladly' or 'wishfully, eagerly'.

Often with *would* · *would willingly* = should like to; *would not willingly* = would rather not, should be loth to

a 1000 in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc* 222/20 *Diligenter*, willendlice.

1538 ELYOT, *Libenter*, wyllyngely, gladly 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* K j b, And so be contented to byde the ende willingly, which set on the beginning wilfully 1559 AYLMER *Harborowe* M 2, Thou maist the rather, the willinglier, and gladlier do it 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos Aggeus* (1562) 159 They would not willingly serue hym, whiche woulde not willingly serue and obey their God and kinge. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II xx (1912) 279 To bring us (as willingly-caught fishes) to bite at her baite 1592–3 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III IV 109, I may neither dispose of my owne as others usuallie doe, and I willingliest would 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* II iv 95, I like this place, and willingly could Waste my time in it 1603 — *Meas. for M.* V i 481, I craue death more willingly then mercy 1649 in *Spalding Club Misc* (1852) V. 380, I sall werey willinglie concwre withe them. 1653 WALTON *Angler* IV 115, I would willingly fish on the Lee-shore. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 254 ¶ 3, I would willingly give you a little good Advice. 1835 in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I 364 Their cheerful and willingly-offered services. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1056 'Friend, let her eat, the damsel is so faint' 'Yea, willingly,' replied the youth 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I vi, Often have I observed one of the sisters willingly go without her dinner in order that her portion might be reserved for Mr. Stallabras.

†**b.** *fig.* Readily, easily *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. lxv. 581 The vttermost pilling of common walnuts, whether it shale willingly or no 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* VII. x. 456 If the braine had been one entire massie substance, it would not so willingly and gladly as we say, haue risen and falne in the *Systole* and *Diastole*

Willingness (wɪ·lɪŋnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being willing, readiness of will, freedom from reluctance; disposition to consent or comply; *spec* disposition to do what is required, readiness to be of service.

1561 tr *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm* ii D vij b, [This] maye bring vs to that willingnes, that we shall not refuce to suffer death for Goddes name 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* III xi What dissembled willingnesse of departure hee vsed 1630 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* 93 God requires no more but a willingnesse to come 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol* 96 Though she discovered her willingnesse to my Succession, to make me King of England 1711 in T. W. Marsh *Early Friends* (1886) 9 To signifie..our willingnesse y^t a Preparitive Meeting should be setled. 1873 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* viii (1876) 168 The willingness of the Sacrifice 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV I ii. 23 The pope .professed a willingness and an anxiety to be of corresponding service to Henry.

Will i(n) the wisp: see WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

Will-i-nill-i: see WILL *v*[1] 50 b.

Williwa(e: see WELLAWAY.

Williwaw (wɪ·lɪwɔ̄). Also willy-, -ie-, wulli(e)-, wully-wa. [?] A sailor's (whaler's, etc.) name for a sudden violent squall, orig. in the Straits of Magellan.

1842 J. D. HOOKER in *Life* (1918) I. vi. 137 A squall or Williewaw, as they are called [round Cape Horn]. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk* 125 *note*, Those whirlwind squalls, formerly called by the sealers in Tierra del Fuego, 'williwaws' 1901 KIPLING *Kim* XIII, Where storm and wandering wullie-wa got up to dance

Will-jill: see WILL-GILL.

Will-less (wɪ·llɛs), *a.* Also 8 wil-less, 9 willess. [f. WILL *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Not having 'a will of one's own'; not exercising, or not involving exercise of, the will.

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I xv 99 Your blind duty and will-less resignation. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. 283, I walked in a willess manner. 1892 MRS H. WARD *David Greeve* III. x, The last year's leaves whirled helpless and will-less in the dust-storm of the road!

2. Having no will, destitute of the faculty of volition.

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 89 Reasonless, will-less instinct, limited but undeviating. 1871 MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 240 A mindless, will-less, impersonal solitude.

Hence **Wi·ll-lessly** *adv*, **Wi·ll-lessness.**

1871 MACMILLAN *True Vine* VI 245 He is to do consciously and willingly—what the plant does unconsciously and willlessly 1902 *Academy* 8 Nov. 509 Among the many signs of that hysteria, what is called *abulia* or 'willessness' is one of the most common.

Willo, obs. form of WILLOW.

Willock (wi·lɔk). *local.* Also -ick. [f. WILL *sb* 8 + -OCK. Cf. etym. of *guillem, guillemot.*] The GUILLEMOT; also, the puffin and the razor-bill.

1631 PELHAM *Gods Power* 31 We found abundance of Willocks egges; (which is a Fowle about the bignesse of a Ducke) 1635 *Voy Foxe & James to N. W* (Hakluyt Soc) I. 168 Going to kill willicks. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict* s.v. *Puffin*, At Dover, this, as well as the Razorbill, is indiscriminately called Willock 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 2 Your boys endanger your personal safety, by blazing away at innocent gulls and willocks. 1859 [see GUILLEMOT].

†**Willok.** *Obs.* [? an error] *pl.* ? Garments.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1295 Then toke he suche willoks as he fond ther.

Will-o'-the-wisp (wɪ·lə5əwɪ sp), *sb* Forms see below. Pl will-o'-the-wisps, also wills-o'-the-wisp. [orig. *Will with the wisp*. see WILL *sb.*[3] and WISP *sb.* Cf. JACK-O'-LANTERN, and, for the second element, G. *irrwisch*.]

1. = IGNIS FATUUS; *fig* a thing (rarely a person) that deludes or misleads by means of fugitive appearances

α. 7–9 Will with the or a wisp (whisp), 7 -with-wispe, with th' wisp, 9 wit or wi' t' wisp; also 7 Will the Wispe

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* v. H 2 b, I haue playd Will with the wispe with my brother, and haue led him vp and downe the maze of good fellowship 1623 'JACK DAWE' *Vox Graculi* 45 When you are mis-led with lust (that Will-with wispe). 16 in *Mad Pranks Robin Goodfellow* (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, Some call him Robin Goodfellow, . some againe doe tearme him oft by name of Will the Wispe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 159 *Ignes fatui*, Fooles fires, wills with a wisp 1749 *Phil Trans* XXXVI. 211 Thus far, what I could learn concerning the Will with a Whisp, as it hath been observed in the Plains 1832 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 291 *Ignis Fatuus* or Will-with-the-wisp 1839 LONGF *Hyperion* IV ii, His imagination is continually lantern-led by some will-with-a-whisp in the shape of a lady's stomacher

β. 7–9 will of the wisp, o' the wisp (8 o' th', 9 o-the-); also with hyphens and one or two capitals.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Ignis Fatuus*, foolish fire, or (as the Country people call it) Will of the Wisp. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 115 Knowledge by theory only is a vague uncertain light. a Will o' the Wisp 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxi, All the polemical writings in divinity are not as clear and demonstrative as those upon a Will o' the Wisp, or any other sound part of philosophy. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVII i, Those Wills-o the-wisp, the Reviewers. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* xi, Through what extraordinary labyrinths this Love, this Will of-the-Wisp, guides his votaries. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* l, I'll be a Will o' the Wisp, now here, now there. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk* (1869) 190 No light except that of the wicked wills o'-the-wisp, as they gambol among the marshes 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 208 Proof positive, that we have been on the wrong scent, and running after a 'Will o' the Wisp.' 1879 HUXLEY *Sensation* Sci & Cult (1881) 247 The metaphysical Will o'-the-wisps generated in the marshes of literature and theology. 1918 INGE *Philos Plotinus* I. 188 The utterly unscientific notion of an automatic 'law of progress', that strange Will-o'-the-wisp of nineteenth-century thought

γ. 7 will-a-wisp, 8 will o' whisp, 9 will-o-wisp (or o'); also with one or two capitals.

1679 OLDHAM *Sat Jesuits* III. 331 White Sheets for Ghosts, and Will-a wisps have past For Souls in Purgatory unreleast. 1738 MRS E. MONTAGU *Corr* (1906) I 29 Will o' Whisp never led the bewildered traveller over hedge and ditch as a moon does us country folk. 1829 A. CUNNINGHAM *Magic Bridle* 363 in *Anniversary* 149 Dank will-o'-wisp sank midst the mire 1863 MEREDITH *Letti* (1912) I. 114 Young Cupid was he called of old · That Will o' Wisp incorporate

δ. 7–8 Will in the Wisp (8 i'the whisp).

1689 *Irish Hudibras* To Rdr 1 b, [They] made him skip the Bogs like a Will in the Wisp. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* I. (1734) 16 What a Shame they should be allow'd to play Will in the Wisp with Men of Honour. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I i, A Will in the Wisp, to confound, perplex, and bewilder you 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* II. I 132 We should see them dance about like so many Will i'the whisps.

ε. 7–9 Willy-wisp (7 Wispe), 8 Willy wi' (Willie with) or and the wisp, Willy's wisp.

1628 *Mad Pranks Robin Goodfellow* (Percy Soc.) 21 Wenches, that doe smile and lispe Use to call me Willy Wispe 1679 JAS GORDON *Reformed Bp* 250, I do firmly believe, That He would have chosen rather to have sent down some English Doctors to have govern'd us . . than have permitted any of those Willy-wisps to jump into these empty Chairs. 1727 Willies with the Wisps [see SPUNKIE 1]. 1756 *Collect Sc Poems by Pennecuik* etc. 23 Travelling of late in fogs and thro' thick mist, Without a guide, save Willy wi' the wisp. *a* 1761 [S. HALIBURTON & HEPBURN] *Mem. Magopico* xiii. (ed 2) 39 Plumbino is Willie-with-the-wisp; Magopico a flash of wild-fire. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 38 Willy's wisp wi' whirlin' cant Their blazes ca', That's nought but vapours frae a stank 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Willy-wit-wisp*, called also a Willy-wisp; an ignis fatuus, or Jack with a lantern

b. *attrib.*

1860 W. W. READE *Liberty Hall* II. 44 A fluttering, shadowy, will-o-the-wisp style. 1873 *All Year Round* 5 July 226/1 Strange will-o'-the-wisp lights begin to flutter about the cordage 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxi, Kitty's will-o' the wisp flashes of petulance

2. An alga, *Nostoc commune*, so called from the inexplicable suddenness of its appearance.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence †**Will-o'-the-wisp** *v. trans.*, to lead astray like a will-o'-the-wisp; **Will-o'-the-wisp-ish, -wispy** *adjs.*, of the nature of a will-o'-the-wisp.

1660 R. WILD *Iter Boreale* IX, Dark-Lanthorn Language, and his peep-boe play, *Will E-Wispt Lambert's New-Lights out o' th' way 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 375 But to return to our Men of Learning, from whence we have been Will-ith-whisped. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin* (1881) II. 177 His Mrs Taylor too, a very *will-o'-wispish 'iridescence' of a creature *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* II ii, The boy became impish and Will-of-the Wisp-ish. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* xxxi, The *Will-of-the-wispy laughter of his eyes

Willow (wi·lou), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 weliz, 5 weleygh; 5 *Sc. pl.* willeis, 4–5 wilghe, wylghe, 6 wylly(e, -ie, 6, 9 *dial.* willie, willy, 8 willi- (9 -ey, wullie, -y); 7 wilfe, 8– *dial.* wilf. *β.* 4 welew, 5 welogh, 5–6 welowe; 4 wilewe, 4–5 wilw(e, wylw(e, wyl(o)ugh, (whulwh), wil(l)ou, wylo, wyllo, wilowe, 5–6 wylow(e, (whylowe), 6 willo, wyllow(e, -ough, 7 willough, 5– willow. [OE. *welig* f., corresp. to Fris. *wylch*, *wil(l)ig*, OLG. *wilgia* (LG. *wilge*), MDu. *wilge* (Du *wilg*), MHG. *wilge*; f. Teut. *walg-*, *welg-*, whence also OE. *wilge* WILLY *sb.*[1]

The form-history is obscure, partly from the fact that examples of the word are not forthcoming for the period between late OE and the 14th century, when the immediate precursor of the present form, viz. *wilwe*, is already established, instead of the normal representative of OE. *welig*, which would be **welly*. The change in the root-syllable may be due to WILLY *sb.*[1] (OE. *wilige*), or an OE. **wilig* may have existed; for the terminal syllable cf. *bellows* beside *belly* (OE. *belig*), *fellow* beside *felly* (OE. *felig*). The type *willy* survives dial.]

I. 1. Any plant of the genus *Salix*, which consists of trees and shrubs of various sizes, widely distributed in temperate and cold regions, growing for the most part by the side of watercourses, characterized by very pliant branches and long narrow drooping leaves, and valued economically as furnishing osiers, a light smooth and soft wood, or a medicinal astringent bark, or grown ornamentally by the side of water.

α *a* 750 *Blickl Glosses* in *O.E Texts* 123 *In salicibus*, on welgum *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 156 Weliges leaf wylle on wætere. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVI[1] 2 In þe wylghes in þe myddis of hit *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov. Lordsh* 81 þat he haue weleyghes and myrt. 14 *Liber pauperum* in *MS. Lincoln A.* 2. 17, If 295 (Hall) Tak the bark of wilghe that is bitwene the tre and the utter barke 1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 178 Plantation of willeis. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 418/1 A Wylght [sic], *salix*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev* XXIII 40 Wyllies of the broke — *Isa* XLIV 4 The Willies by the waters side. [1641 wilfe · see WILLOW-TREE]

β. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 Sauz [*glossed* wytie; *Camb. MS* wilwe, *All Souls MS* withe or wilghe]. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 659 *Sauce* Welew *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt 's T.* 2064 Wylugh [*v.rr.* Wylow, Wylw, Willow]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 At Glyndalkan wilewys bereþ apples as it were appel treen. 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 716/19 *Hec salix*, a welogh. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 15178 Som whilwh ful off levys grene. *c* 1450 *Cokwolds Daunce* x, in Hartshorne *Anc Metr. T.* (1829) 212 Garland of wylos sculd be fette, And sett vpon his hed. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 78 A christalline ryuer garnished with wyllouse 1634 MILTON *Comus* 891 By the rushy-fringed bank, Where grows the Willow and the Osier dank. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1275 Plaintive breeze, that play'd Among the bending willows. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 268 The willows dip Their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 43 While the willow trails Its delicate amber. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* ii, The old willows by the river.

b. The wood or osiers of any tree of this genus.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIV. 517 He. toke the balke as lightly as it had be som pece of welowe 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 491 Willowes Whereof there be Baskets made. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 15 The pressure of the external air will then force the mercury through the pores of the hazel or willow.

c. in allusive use with reference to pliability.

1832 MACAULAY *Ess., Burleigh* ¶ 4 Burleigh, like the old Marquess of Winchester, who preceded him in the custody of the White Staff, was of the willow, and not of the oak. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Musketaquid* 70, I am a willow of the wilderness, Loving the wind that bent me. 1910 J. D. MOFFAT *Paul & Paulinism* 24 Barnabas was of the willow rather than of the oak order

d. Taken as a symbol of grief for unrequited love or the loss of a mate; esp. in phr. *to wear (the) willow, the willow garland* (see 6 d), or *the green willow*: to grieve for the loss of a loved one.

1584 LYLY *Sappho* II iv, Peace miserable wretch, enioy thy care in couert, weare willow in thy hatte, and baies in thy hart 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* v i. 10 In such a night Stood Dido with a Willow in her hand Vpon the wilde sea bankes. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 20 Some dolefull Ballad, to the tune of all a greene willow. 1603 DEKKER & CHETTLE *Grissil* v ii, Bring me a crown of gold to crown my loue; A wreath of willow for dispised Grissill. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii 51 Sing all a greene Willough must be my Garland. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt Walker* I i, We see you'r willow and are sorry for't. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon* v. 1, You may cry willow, willow for your brother 1668 DRYDEN *Secret Love* v i, If you had not forsaken me, I had you. so the Willows may flourish for any branches I shall rob 'em of. 1678 D'URFEY *Fool turn'd Critick* II. ii, 19 *Lady A.*, so that for his sake I quitted all the rest. *Pen.* And left them Willowes 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thurs 134 Nor shall she crown'd with willow die a maid 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1080 'She is in her willows' implies the mourning of a female for her lost mate 1885 KATH S. MACQUOID *At Red Glove* VI. i, There's. Marie. wearing the willow because..Engemann is away courting Madam Carouge.

2. With qualification denoting a particular species or variety of the genus *Salix*: see quots. and *almond w.* (ALMOND 10), CRACK-WILLOW, *goat w.* (GOAT *sb.* 4 b), *ground w.* (GROUND *sb.* 18 c), *rose w.* (ROSE *sb.* 23 b), *sage w.* (SAGE *sb.*[1] 5 b), *sallow w.* (SALLOW *sb.* 4), †*stake w.* (STAKE *sb.*[1] 7), *swamp w.* (SWAMP *sb.* 3 c), *sweet w.* (SWEET C. 1 b), WEEPING WILLOW, *whipcord w.* (WHIPCORD *sb.* 3). Cf. OSIER and SALLOW *sb.*

1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm Agric.* (1869) 202 Weeping and drooping trees. *Babylonian willow (*Salix Babylonica*) 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds* etc. (1860) 328 S[alix] vimmalis. Osier. *Basket Willow. 1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Salix*, The *Bay-leav'd Sweet Willow 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 360/1 *Salix Russelliana*, Russell or *Bedford willow 1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect Bot.* App 161 *Salix discolor* (*bog willow). 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol Britt.* 107 *Salix angustifolia pumila*; *In uliginosis* *Dwarf-Willow 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 111 This species is sometimes called the *Golden Willow (*Salix chrysantha*), on account of the beautiful golden catkins which in May and June ornament its boughs. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 202 *Kilmarnock willow (*Salix caprea*, var. *pendula*) 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 360/2 *Salix purpurea*, *purple willow 1842 *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II No 10 7 The *tree willow (*Salix caprea*) 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. ii. 1203 *Salix aquatica*. The Osier, or *water Willow 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot.* 1430 *Salix arborea angustifolia alba vulgaris* Our ordinary *white Willow groweth quickely to be a great and tall tree 1882 *Garden*, 9 Sept 227/3 The wood of the white Willow, is always in request. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II 48 *Salix myrsinites*. *Whortle leaved Willow. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 360/2 *Salix vitellina*, the *yellow willow

b. Extended, with qualification, to plants of other genera having some resemblance to the willow: see quots.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 41 Halimus..may be called in englishe sea wyllowe or prickwylowe because it hath the leaues of a wylowe and prickes lyke a thorne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxviii. 1228 Gaule, sweete Willow, or Dutch Myrtle tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App 331 Willow, Spiked, of Theophrastus, *Spiræa*. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov Wds. Lincs*, *Roman Willow*, a garden plant, *Syringa cæruleo flore*. 1866 *Treas Bot*, Willow.. Golden A Madeira name for *Genista scoparia* —, Primrose A West Indian name for *Œnothera* 1875 *Ibid* Suppl., Willow, Australian. *Geyera parviflora* —, Water, of the United States. *Dianthera americana* 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Plants Australia* 306 *Acacia calamifolia*, Willow, or Broom Wattle

c. With qualification *bay*, *flowering*, *French*, *Persian*: the WILLOW-HERB, *Epilobium angustifolium*.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cxxix. 479 *Chamænerium* is called of Gesner, *Epilobion* · in English, Bay Willow 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 French Willow 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 280 *Epilobium angustifolium* (Rose Bay, or Flowering Willow). 1866 *Treas. Bot*, Willow .Persian, *Epilobium angustifolium*

II. †3. = WILLY *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1385–6 *City of London Rec*, *Pleas & Mem. Rolls* Roll 27 A m. 28 (MS.) Grant destruccion de pesson par engyns appeles Wilwes. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII i. (W. de W.) Y iij, For flesshe rostyd crabbes come in to wylowes [*Add. MS.* wyles] & pytches *a* 1555 PHILPOT tr. *Curio's Def. Christ's Ch.* Wks. (Parker Soc. 1842) 385 Many unclean and damnable persons is contained in this church, which we behold as it were fishes of all sorts in a fisher's trunk or willo.

4. = WILLY *sb.*[1] 3.

1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 164 Blowing and lapping machines .are universally employed for cleaning and opening cotton after it has passed through the willow 1877–80 *Gt Industr. Gt. Brit* I. 229 The conical self-acting willow, invented by Mr. Lillie, of Manchester. 1891 MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 85 The spikes on the cylinder and casing of the willow.

5. A cricket-bat (made of willow-wood). Similarly, the bat at baseball.

1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* xxxiv, He handles the willow pretty well. 1869 *Routledge's Lv. Boy's Ann.* 639, I had my turn at the 'willow' 1876 in Box *Engl. Game Cricket* (1877) 414 Willow the King is a monarch grand, Three in a row his courtiers stand.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *willow band*, *bark*, *bed*, *bottom*, *bush*, *dust*, *gall* (GALL *sb* 3), *garth*, *ground*, *grove*, *head*, *hedge*, *holt*, *hoop*, *island*, *rind*, *row*, *shadow*, *swamp*, *top*, *tribe*, *twig*, *walk*, *wand*, *withe*, *wood*; made of willow-wood, as *willow-cylinder*, *polisher*. b. Instrumental, parasynthetic, objective, and similative, as *willow-bordered*, *-coloured*, *-fringed*, *-grown*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-shaded*, *-tufted*, *-veiled* adjs.; *willow-peeler*. c. Special Combs.: willow bay, *Salix pentandra*; willow-branch, a branch of a willow-tree; also allusively as in 1 d; willow curtain (see quot.); willow-earth, compost made of rotten willow-branches; †willow-flower = WILLOW-HERB 2; willow-green, a variety of green resembling the colour of willow-leaves; willow-grouse, the common ptarmigan of North America, *Lagopus albus*; willow-lark, the sedge-warbler, willow-leaf, a leaf of the willow-tree, or a figure resembling this, *pl.* the luminous filaments of the sun's surface; willow myrtle, a myrtaceous willow-leaved tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) of Western Australia; willow-nightingale *local*, the reed-sparrow; willow oak, a North American oak, *Quercus Phellos*, having narrow entire leaves like those of the willow; willow partridge, = *willow-grouse*; willow pattern, a pattern of domestic crockery in blue, orig. designed by Thomas Turner in the late 18th century, having willow-trees as a prominent feature; hence willow-patterned *a.*; willow ptarmigan = *willow-grouse*; willow-

sparrow = *willow-warbler*; willow sheets, squares, pieces of plaited willow for hat-making; willow-thorn, sea-buckthorn, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*; willow-warbler, a small bird, *Sylvia trochilus*; willow ware, crockery-ware of a willow pattern; willow weapon, a cricket-bat; willow weed = WILLOW-HERB 2, 3; also, various species of *Polygonum*, knotweed; willow-wielder, a batsman at cricket; willow-wort, = WILLOW-HERB 1, 3; also pl., Lindley's name for the willow family, willow-wren, = *willow-warbler*. Also in several names of insects or their larvæ which infest willows, as willow-beauty (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*), -bee (*Megachile willughbeia*); -beetle (spec. *Phyllodecta vitellinæ*), -butterfly, -caterpillar, -cimbex, †-cricket, -fly (any insect of the family *Perlidæ*), -moth (*Caradrina quadripunctata*), -sawfly, -slug (larva of the sawfly), -worm.

1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 203 My young lambs coupled two by two With *willow bands. 1836 J M GULLY *Magendie's Formul* (ed. 2) 293 *Willow-bark having been frequently employed against intermittent fevers. 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol. Brit* 108 *Salix folio laureo,..*Willow bay 1832 RENNIE *Butterfl & Moths* 112 The *Willow Beauty.. appears the beginning of July, in woody places and gardens. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict*, *Bumbrera*, a *willow bed 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VII i, A winding, *willow-bordered river. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl* 51 Passed a *willow bottom on the south side, and a creek on the north. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II 1 *Song*, Maidens, *Willow branches bear; say I died true. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 37 The willow branches hoar and dank. 1880 TROLLOPE *Framley P* XXX, I have been overwhelmed with presents of willow branches 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* XVII, It was bordered by a line of *willow-bushes. 1773 B WILKES *Engl Moths* 58 The *Willow-Butterfly. *c* 1633 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 68 The *willow colored satten suite. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 300 *Willow-cricket, or small peacock fly 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.,*Willow Curtain*,..a device to curb the rapidity of streams and induce deposit of sediment 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict.* s v *Layers*, Mould, mix'd with a little rotten *Willow-dust. 1683 J REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 69 *Willow-earth or rotten willow-sticks at the bottom of the pot, helps to retain the moisture. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 143 A little willow-earth is very proper to mix with the above compost. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II CXXIX. 477 *Chamænerion alterum angustifolium*. Narrow leaued *Willow-floure. *1787* BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 119 The *Willow-Fly comes on about the beginning of September. 1749 WARTON *Trs. Isis* 6 O'er Isis' *willow-fringed banks I stray'd. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* XIII, Certain alder and willow-fringed reaches of the Thames 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 231 Trotting on to the small *willow garth near Clifford [Yorkshire] 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 93 Osier-holts or Willow-garths, as such grounds are called in Yorkshire. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physitian* 28 A more blewish green colour, much like the colour called a *Willow-green. 1703 *Lond Gaz* No. 3906/4 A Piece Ditto, striped with Willow-green and small Orange or Philamot 1832 T. BROWN *Bk Butterfl. & M* (1834) I. 172 Of a pale willow-green above 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* III ii, Heere in the walke neere to the *willow ground. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 321 The *willow grouse on the rock crows his challenge aloud. 1552 HULOET, *Willow grouse, *salcetum*. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 17 Meddowe, Wood Lande, and Wyllowe Groues 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil, Georgics* II. 575 The wild willow-grove. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 265 A sandy plain somewhat *willow-grown. 1798 *Act 38 Geo. III* c v. § 2 Any *Willow Heads, Loppings of Pollard or Doddard Trees 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric* I. Plate XXXI, A protection of *willow-hedge, raised by setting the stakes. 1832 *Boston, Linc.* etc. *Herald* 13 Nov. 4/3 Secreted in a *willow holt in Holland Fen. 1697 J. PUCKLE *New Dial.* 18 Nor do We in England (as you [the Dutch]) want *Willow Hoops from Hamburgh. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 204 Having passed a small *willow island. 1769 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 29 May, A new salicaria, which at first I suspected might have proved your *willow-lark. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 43 b, Of Lysmachia The leues .are thinne and in fasshon lyke *wylow leues. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl* Dec. VII. Tab 63 This has plain *Willow Leaves* 1829 SHELLEY *Summer* 9 The willow leaves that glanced in the light breeze 1860 NASMYTH in *Monthly Not. Royal Astron. Soc.* (1864) XXIV. 67 What I claim to be the first to discover . in reference to the structure of his entire luminous surface, as well as the precise form of the structural details, which, from their general similitude in respect to form, I at once compared with willow-leaves. *Ibid*, These luminous filaments or willow-leaf shaped objects. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s v *Adhatoda*, The *Willow-leav'd Malabar Nut 1864 LOCKYER in *Reader* 16 Jan. 79/2 Mr. Nasmyth's discovery of the willow-leaved things . covering like so many scales the whole surface of the sun. 1712 PETIVER in *Phil Trans.* XXVII. 422 Its Leaves below are long *Willow-like. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 186 A long-branched willow-like shrub. 1845 G E DAY tr *Simon's Anim Chem.* I 101 The caterpillar of the *willow moth. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl*, *Willow Myrtle*, , with willow-like leaves and pendent branches. 1773 *Phil Trans.* LXIII 281 *note*, In the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, the [reedsparrow] hath obtained the name of the *willow-nightingale. *1717 Petiveriana* III. 208 *Willow Oak. From the Likeness of its Leaf 1772 FORSTER in *Phil Trans.* LXII. 390 *Willow-partridges. 1829 S. SHAW *Staffordsh Potteries* IX. 214 The Pattern Mr. Turner used was the *willow, designed by him from two oriental Plates, still preserved 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* I. x. 68, I myself found half a willow-pattern saucer in the crater of Vesuvius. 1878 LONGF. *Kéramos* 326 The willow pattern, that we knew In childhood, with its bridge of blue Leading to unknown thoroughfares. 1857 MISS YONGE *Dynevor Terr* II, The homely black teapot and *willow-patterned plates. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Willow-peeler*, a device or a machine for stripping the bark from the willow wands. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 214 Plates for carriage and other small clocks .are polished with a *willow polisher. 1872 COUES *Key N Amer. Birds* 235 *Lagopus albus* *Willow Ptarmigan. *c* 1500 *World & Child* (1522) A iij, I can wystell you a fyte Syres in a *whylowe ryne. 1806 GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 5 He sits And warps the skep with willow rind 1586 W WEBBE *Engl Poetrie* (Arb.) 75 Greene *willow rowes which Hiblæ bees doo reioice in. 1845 *Florist Jrnl.* 193 Over the margin of the *willow-shaded pond 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal* 56 To wash pools, where the *willow shadows lean 1819 *P O Lond Direct* 364 Patentee of Beaver, Silk and Willow Hats, and *Willow-squares. 1834 *1st Rep Poor Law Comm* (1885) 199, I formerly carried on the business of a willow-square maker 1901 SEEBOHM *Birds of Siberia* XIV. 125 This never-ending, almost impenetrable *willow-swamp. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* V. 49 Sea Buckthorn, Sallow-thorn, or *Willow-thorn 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* XI. (1697) 285 No bitter *Willow-tops have been its Food. 1805 DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. 119 The farmer may have recourse to plants of the *willow tribe for the forming of his hedges. 1764 GOLDSM *Trav.* 294 The *willow-tufted bank. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 62 Oh it is a great logger-headed Chub Come, hang him upon that *Willow twig 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXI, It shore asunder, as it had been a willow twig, the tough and plaited handle of the mace. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* I iii, By the margin, *willow-veil'd. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVIII, When you want me for breakfast, I will be found in the *willow-walk by the river. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 82 With a *willie wand thy skin was well scourged. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood & Q. Kath* XXII in Child *Ballads* V. 201 I'le cleave the willow wand. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* II v, Clever houghs like willi-wands 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. XXIII, As lithe they grow as any willow wand 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* V. IX, The rushes and the willow wand Are bristling into axe and brand 1846 JENYNS *Nat Hist.* 133 We found to day the nest of a *willow-warbler. 1882 *Proc Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No 3 429 The willow-warbler (*Sylvia trochilus*). *c* 1885 R. COLLYER in J H Holmes *Life & Lett* (1917) I. II. 24 A great rack for the pewter dishes and *willow ware 1850 'BAT' *Crack Man.* 45 The way to use the *willow weapon 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II iii 379 *Willow Weed or French Willow 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 46 And many a fairy foreland set With willow-weed and mallow 1866 *Treas Bot.*, Willow-weed, *Lythrum Salicaria*; also *Polygonum lapathifolium* 1903 *Times* 13 July 11/6 Wily *willow-wielders. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III 292 The goodman, from a corner nigh Took up some *willow-withes 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I. 4 The charcoal of *willow-wood is preferred, by many, for the manufacture of gunpowder 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV 61 Wheels made of .willow-wood. 1896 LODEMAN *Spray Plants* 373 *Willow-worm; Antiopa Butterfly (*Vanessa Antiopa*) 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. III 753 As Betonie breakes friendship's ancient bands, So *Willo-wort makes wonted hate shake hands 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 307 In an Hollow made by the falling of the Water in the Rains, grows Willow-wort 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v *Salicaria*, Willow-wort or spiked Lose-strife. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 254 *Salicaceæ*. Willow-worts. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr* II xi, And changed the *willow-wreaths to stone 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* II 266 The *willow-wren frequents large moist woods 1882 *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* IX. No 3 556 Aug 16th, Willow-wrens had deserted the furze bushes and hedges.

d. In uses containing an allusion to the willow as a symbol of mourning or of being lovelorn.

1585 in Chappell *Old Engl Pop Mus.* (1893) 110, I wylbe the turtle most stedfast (still) to the: & paciently wete this grene wyllow garland. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen VI*, III iii 228 Tell him, in hope hee'l proue a widower shortly, I weare the Willow Garland for his sake 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III, 112 Still for to weare the Willow wreath 1638 FORD *Fancies* III iii, A knot of Willow Ribbands 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Willow-tree* 7 When once the Lovers Rose is dead, . Then Willow-garlands, 'bout the head, Bedew'd with teares, are worne. 1825 T HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Sutherl.* 36 This willow-wearing fair one. 1833 — *Parson's Dau.* I. XII, The willow-wearers at Ullsford

e. quasi-*adj* = WILLOWY *a.* 2. See also quot *a* 1700

1634 S R. *Noble Soldier* IV i F 1 b, I yeelded With willow-bendings to commanding breaths. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Willow*, Poor, and of no Reputation 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* II, Tall, slim, and willow-waisted.

Willow, *v.* [f WILLOW *sb.* 4] *trans.* To put (cotton, etc) through a willow.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 330 It must be willowed in an appropriate manner, by machines differing in structure and adjustment for different qualities of goods.

Willowed (wi·loud), *a.* [f. WILLOW *sb.* + -ED 2] Bordered or grown with willows.

1745 WARTON *Ode to Morning* 14 The willow'd marge of murmuring brook. 1747 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 56 Willow'd Meads. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV 1, No longer steel-clad warriors ride Along thy wild and willow'd shore 1892 E R PENNELL *Stream Pleas.* 44 All the elm-lined roads and willowed backwaters lead to pretty villages.

Willowed (wi loud), *ppl a.* [f WILLOW *v.* + -ED 1] Separated by means of a willow.

1880 J DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 26 Fine stuff, such as willowed rope.

Willower (wi·louəɹ) [f WILLOW *sb.* 4 or *v.* + -ER 1.] One who tends a willow.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 65 Woollen Cloth Manufacture .Willower, Willyer, or Woolleyer. *Ibid.* 82 Paper Making. Willower (Paper Mill).

Willow-herb. [So named from the resemblance of the leaves to the willow's. Cf. the earlier *herb willow* (HERB *sb.* 7 b).

All the plants so named were formerly included under the name *Lysimachia*.]

1. Yellow Loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. II 74 The first [Lysimachion] which we may call Golden or yellow Lysimachus, Willow herbe, and Louse strife. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXII. 386 *Lysimachia lutea*. Yellow Willow herbe. 1755 B. STILLINGFL *Cal, Flora* 2 Sept 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* IV. 236 (Great Yellow Loosestrife) is sometimes called Yellow Willow herb

2. Any plant of the extensive genus *Epilobium*, esp. *E. angustifolium* and *hirsutum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. II 73 *Lysimachium purpureum primum*. The first purple red, willow herbe 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXII 386 *Lysimachia siliquosa* Codded Willow herbe . *Chamænerion* Rose bay Willow herbe. 1697 LHWYD in *Phil Trans.* XXVII. 50 The Common French Willow-Herb. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot.* XIX (1794) 257 Our European Willow Herbs 1802 COLERIDGE *Picture* 89 Lychnis, and willow-herb, and fox-glove bells 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III (ed 4) 224 The willow-herb, or *Epilobium* genus. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* XXXVII, A little ten-yard square island all overgrown with red purple willow herb.

3 *Spiked* or *Purple-spiked Willow-herb*: Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I II. 75 Poynted willow Herbe with the purple floure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II CXXII. 386 *Lysimachia purpurea spicata* Spiked Willow herbe. 1755 B. STILLINGFL *Cal Flora* I July.

4. In full *Hooded Willow-herb*. *Scutellaria galericulata* or *S. minor*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXII 387 *Lysimachia galericulata*, or hoodded Willowe herbe. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* I. 320 *Scutellaria minor* Little red Scull cap, or Willow-herb 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* IV (1794) 46 Some plants only having little or no smell as . hooded willow herb. 1866 in *Treas Bot*

Willowing (wi louiŋ), *vbl. sb* [f WILLOW *sb.* 4 or *v.* + -ING 1.] = WILLYING (after WILLY *sb.*1).

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p IV**/2 A scutching machine, so arranged that the preliminary process of willowing is performed within it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Willowing-machine*, 2. (Cotton). Called also *twirly*, *shake-willy*, *willow*, *willy*, *willey*, *devil*, *opening-machine*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV 339/2 The willowing or willying process, which opens and disentangles the locks of wool. 1891 R MARSDEN *Cotton Spinning* (ed. 4) 82.

Willowish (wi·louiʃ), *a.* [f. WILLOW *sb.* + -ISH 1.]

1. Somewhat resembling that of a willow, esp. in reference to the colour of willow-leaves.

1653 WALTON *Angler* v. 105 First for a May-fly you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or willowish colour 1656 BEALE *Heref Orchards* (1657) 19 A fady willowish broad leaf. 1676 J SMITH *Art of Painting* ii 21 It's Willowish colour must be corrected with Yellows.

2 Like a willow; *fig.* of a pliant character. *rare*

1919 SAINTSBURY *Hist Fr Novel* II 12 *note*, It is intended to bring before the reader's mind the utterly *willowish* character of Oswald, Lord Nelvil.

Willow-tree. = WILLOW *sb.* 1; cf. also 1 d, 6 d.

c 1425 *Voc.* in WR-Wulcker 646/33 *Hec silex*, wyllotre 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P. R.* XVII CXLIII (W. de W) T iiij/2 A wylowe tree. hath noo fruyte but oonly sede or floure 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CXXXVI[1] 2 As for oure harpes, we hanged them vp vpon the trees [so DlXXXIJ Vpon the trees, *rede*, Vpon the wyllye trees]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D.S.) 70 *Particalis salix* is the greate Wylowe tree whyche hath longe roddes growynge in it. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs* vi (Arb) 51 This mournynge looke, this Vesture sad, this wrethe of Wyllow tree, 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II 1. 225 to R BARNSLEY in *Wit Restor'd* (1658) 35 That I may goe free From the sad branches of the willowe tree 1610 R JONES *Muses Gard* XII (1901) 18 For once thou wert where thou wouldst be Though now thou wear'st the willow tree 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 41 A wilfe tree that groweth in the hedge of the Bramble hill bottomes. 1860 PIESSE *Lab Chem. Wonders* 3 Willow-trees are allowed to grow here and there

Willowy (wi loui), *a.* [f. WILLOW *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Bordered, shaded, or clad with willows.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* 121 Where the languid old Cam rolls his willowy flood 1769 GRAY *Install. Ode* 29 Where willowy Camus lingers with delight. 1816 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 I 339 The willowy plain of the Rhone 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* IV iii, The willowy hills and fields among 1840 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Summer amgst. Bocages* II 97 We had been sitting on a willowy ait, such as our own beautiful Thames presents

2. Resembling a willow in its flexible or drooping gracefulness.

1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* IV ii. Wks 1816 II, 188 Unceasing bends the willowy neck to ground *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Shepherd-Poet of the Alps* 165 A fragile form, With a willowy droop. 1864 G A LAWRENCE *Maurice Dering* II 32 He, who always raved about willowy waists 1883 HOWELLS *Register* II, Slender, willowy party, with a lot of blonde hair.

3. Suggesting the sound of willows agitated by the wind.

1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr.* IX, The willowy swish of silken dresses.

4. *Comb.*

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XLIV, Certain delicate-featured willowy-figured Sydney demoiselles

Will-pit: see WEEL 1.

Wi·ll-wo rshiip. [f. WILL *sb.*1 + WORSHIP *sb.*, rendering Gr ἐθελοθρησκεία (Col. II. 23).] Worship according to one's own will or fancy, or imposed by human will, without divine authority.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 59 Seeing true worship taught, and wil-worship refused 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Martiall* To Rdr 6 b, A wilworship, a naughty seruice, hauing no ground of the worde of God 1611 *Bible* Col. II. 23 Which things haue in deed a shew of wisedome in will-worship [Vulg. *superstitione*; TINDALE chosen holynes, COVERDALE chosen spiritualtie, *Geneva* volontarie worshipping]. *a* 1629 HINDE *J. Bruen* XXX. (1641) 93 That such

service unto Saints, is but witt-worship, will-worship, and Idol-service. 1641 Sanderson *Serm., Matt. xv. 9* (1681) II. 4 Those Pharisees..intending by those superstitious Will-worships to honour God 1730 Berkeley *Serm* Wks. 1871 IV 641 Not lip-worship, nor will-worship, but inward and evangelical. 1827 G. S Faber *Sacr. Cal Prophecy* (1844) II. 106 A declension from evangelical soundness to unwarrantable superstition and will-worship 1846 Trench *Mirac* Introd (1862) 5 The will-worship of Jeroboam.

So **Will-worshipper**, one who practises will-worship; †**Will-worshipping**, will-worship.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* IX. 12. 28 The wil worshippinges which superstitious persones have forged too themselves of theyr owne heades 1660 Jer. Taylor *Doctor Dubit.* II III. rule 13 § 9 He that sayes God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way express'd his pleasure, is superstitious, or a will-worshipper.

Willy, willey (wi·li), *sb*.[1] Forms: 1 wiliże, wyliże, -ie, 7, 9 weely, 8–9 willey, 9 willy. [OE *wiliże*: see Willow *sb*. Cf *wyle, wile*, Weel².]

1. A basket: see quots *dial.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram* ix. (Z) 55 *Corbis*, wyliże oððe windel. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark vi. 43 Hi namon þara hlafa & fixa lafe twelf wilian fulle *a* 1100 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 336/7 *Corbis uel cofinus*, wyliże oððe meoxbearwe. [1256, etc.: see Weel².] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxvi. (Add. MS 27944), Of russhes beþ ymade panyers: Wiles, cupes and casis] 1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial W Eng., Willy*, a term applied to baskets of various sizes, but generally to those holding about a bushel sometimes called also *willy-basket*. 1886 *W. Som Word-bk., Willy*, a large basket—of a shape deep rather than flat. .. A willy has two small handles at the upper edge, one opposite the other.

2. A fish-trap *local.*

[1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xviii i (Add. MS. 27944), For fleissh yrosted crabbes comeþ in to wyles and pyches.] 1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 28 The Trowte are mostly taken with a hooke net, made like the Easterne Weelyes, which is placed in the stickellest part of the stream..and kept abroad with certaine hoopes 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 320 Below the lower flood-hatch, a trap (or *willey*, as in this neighbourhood it is called) is made for the catching of smaller fish. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Weelys*, wicker pots or traps for catching crabs.

3. A revolving machine of a conical or cylindrical shape armed internally with spikes for opening and cleaning wool, cotton, flax. Called also *twilly*.

[1780: see Willy *v.* quot. 1864]. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf.* 160 The wool-mill or willy (called willow, in the cotton manufacture) is the first machine to which clothing-wool is subjected. 1870 *Engl. Mech.* 31 Dec. 610/1 The machine.. is called a willow, or willey, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1894 C Vickerman *Woollen Spinning* 122 A 'Fearnought' or tenter-hook willey

Hence **Wi·ll(e)y** *v.*, to treat with the willy or willowing-machine; **Wi·ll(e)yer**, one who tends a willy; **Wi·ll(e)ying** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib*).

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 204 Wool sorters, pickers, willyers (winnowers). 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* iii 98 Some kinds of wool require willying more than once 1864 A. Jeffrey *Hist Roxb.* IV. 115 In 1780, when a small hand 'willy', for oiling and teazing the wool, was put up in the garret of John Roberts. It was a joint stock adventure, and willied for the whole town 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug., Cloth finishers, dressers, fettlers, and willeyers. *Ibid.*, The cotton willeying-room 1884 W. S. B McLaren *Spinning* (ed. 2) 185 The wool must be fleed from all dirt, etc, by willeying and thorough washing, it must then be oiled and again willeyed to spread the oil over all the fibres 1907 Clapham *Woollen & Worsted Ind* 188 The willeying machine must also have an efficient exhaust draft.

Willy, Willie (wi·li), *sb*.[2] [Pet-form of the name William.] Applied locally to various animals; e. g the guillemot, = Willock; also *attrib.*, as in **willy-goat**, a he-goat (= Billy-goat); **willy-wagtail**, (*a*) the water wagtail; (*b*) in Australia, = Wagtail *sb*. 2 b. (See also Will-o'-the-wisp 1 c.)

1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The common guillemot is a 'willy'. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 528/1 Some birds flying . over the vessel called willies.

1852 W. Wickenden *Hunchback's Chest* 82 You might have broken the leg of the *willy-goat. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovd. Encycl*, *Wullie-Wagtail. 1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Head Station* (new ed.) 156 A brisk little willy-wagtail hopping about on the gravel.

†**Wi·lly**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 willi, wylly, (5 wille, wyle, wyly, 6 wylle), 4– willy. [f. Will *sb*.[1] + -y[1], prob. after ON. *viljugr* (MSw. *viltogher*, Sw., Da. *villig*), corresp. to OS, (M)Du. *willig*, OHG. *willīg* (MHG *willec*, G. *willig*). But an OE. **willic* may have existed; cf. next.]

1. Willing, eager.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23073 Þai willi war to do, and gladd, þat men of hali kirc þam badd. *Ibid.* 26351 Propre, stedfast, Ernexst, willi, buxum, sothfast. 13 *Gosp Nicod* (G.) 161 Þe men þat wight and wily ware said, 'to þi steuin we stand'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1775 Wisest of wordes and wille þerto. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* v. iii. 496 Forto make hem the redier and the willier forto counceyle with leerned men. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I. vi A vij b, A prynce ought not be byleued that therin shold be ouer wylly & courageous.

2. Well-disposed, benevolent.

With first quot. cf. Chaucer's 'welwilli planet (*Troylus* III. 1208)

c 1403 Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 1348 Willi planet, O Esperus so brist, þat woful hertes can appese 1449 *Paston Lett* I. 88, I fonde her never so wylly to noon as sche is to hym. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 418/2 Willy, *benevolus*.

3. ? Of the will.

c 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov. Lordsh* 96 And þanne fallys to hym a reale wilty [orig. *voluntaria*] vertu.

b. in parasynthetic compounds, Evil-willy, Goodwilly, Ill-willy, Well-willy.

Hence †**wi·llily** *adv.*, voluntarily, willingly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26942 Willi lok þat þou be scriuen, Noght wit strength þar-to be driuen *c* 1400 *Abbey Holy Ghost* in *Hampole's Wks* (Horstman) I. 334 Make þame arely to ryse and go þe wyllylyere to þaire seruysse.

†**Willy**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 willice, 2–3 willeliche, 4 williche [Late OE. *willice* = OHG. *willīco* (MHG. *willīche*): see Will *sb*.[1], -ly².] With the quadrisyllabic forms cf. ON. *viljaliga*] Willingly, voluntarily.

c 1000 in *Anglia* XIII. 375/138 Oþre gehwylce ða wyllice we onfengon *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 41 Ȝef ȝe lusten wuleð, and ȝe willeliche hit understonden *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Schrift ouh to beon willes, þet is willeliche iureined and nout idrawen of þe *Ibid* 396 Auh ure Louerd willeliche totweamde his soule urom his bodie vorto ueien ure boðe togederes. *a* 1300 in Horstmann *Altengl Leg.* (1875) 8 Þo dronk Marie al hire fulle Swiþe williche of þat welle.

Willy, dial. f. Willow; obs. form of Wily.

Wi·llyart, *a Sc.* and *n. dial.* Also 6 willzart, 8 wylart, 9 willyard, willard, willward. [Obscurely f. Will *a*.[2]; associated later with Will *sb*.[1]]

1. Wild; shy.

1599 Burel in Watson *Coll Sc Poems* II (1709) 19 Quhiles wandring, quhiles dandring, Like royd and wilzait rais. 1786 Burns *On Dining with Lord Daer* iv, But O for Hogarth's magic pow'r To show Sir Bardy's willyart glowr! **2.** Self-willed, obstinate.

1791 Learmont *Poems* 26 Had ye Byng'd some wylart bairns, It wad hae gien the laive mair harns. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, Uh! uh! it's a hard-set willyard beast this o' mine. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Willward*, self-willed. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Willard*, obstinate; self-willed.

Willy-coat, var. Wyliecoat *Sc.*

Willy-nilly (wi·li ni·li), *adv.* and *a.* Also 7 wille nille, 8 willi nilhi. [= *will I, nill I (he, ye)* 'be I (he, ye) willing, be I (he, ye) unwilling': see Will *v*.[1] VI, Nill *v*.]

A. *adv.* Whether it be with or against the will of the person or persons concerned; whether one likes it or not; willingly or unwillingly, *nolens volens.*

1608 Middleton *Trick to catch Old One* I. ii, Thou shalt trust me spite of thy teeth, furnish me with some money wille nille. 1797 Mrs. Berkeley *Poems of G. M. Berkeley* Pref p. ccxxix, But her Ladyship would, *willi nilhi*, constantly join the one who drank the waters every morning, and converse with her 1807 W. Irving *Salmag* ix. (1824) 145 He was sure, willy nilly, to be drenched with a deluge of decoctions 1828 J Brown *Psyche* xxi From whence it follows, will y' nill y', The thought of your's is mighty silly. 1884 A. Griffiths *Chron. Newgate* II. vii. 306 He conceived an idea of carrying her off and marrying her willy nilly at Gretna Green 1898 L Stephen *Stud Biogr* II. vii 272 You are engaged in the game willy-nilly, and cannot be a mere looker-on.

B. *adj.* **1.** That is such, or that takes place, whether one will or no.

1877 Tennyson *Harold* v i, And someone saw thy willy-nilly nun Vying a tress against our golden fern. 1880 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 182 All willy-nilly spinsters went to the canine race to be consoled. 1882 Tennyson *Promise of May* II. 119 If man be only A willy nilly current of sensations.

¶ **2.** *erron.* Undecided, shilly-shally.

1883 Galton *Hum. Faculty* 57 The willy-nilly disposition of the female in matters of love is as apparent in the butterfly as in the man. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. vi, Let us have no more shilly shally, willy nilly talk.

Willy-willy (wi·liwi·li). Also willi-willi. [Native name.] In north-west Australia, a cyclonic storm or tornado. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Age* (Melbourne) 20 Jan 13/4 A.. report of a 'Willy Willy' in the north-west portion of West Australia. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/2 The pools formed by the willy-willy shower had evaporated.

†**Wilne,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next] Desire.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13768 All the pure Troiens .Were deliuert yche lede, & lause at hor willne.

†**Wilne,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 welne, 4–6 wylne, 5 willne, wol(l)ne. [OE. *wilnian*, f. *wil-*, stem of Will *sb*.[1], Will *v*.[1] + *-n-* formative + *-ian* -y².] Cf. ON. *vilna* to favour, refl. to hope (cf. *örvilnask* to despair).] To desire. **a.** *trans.* with simple obj. (in OE. gen. or acc.).

Beowulf 188 Drihten secean, and to fæder fæþmum freoðo wilnian. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Ðif ðu ænigne mon gesihst wilnian ðæs ðe he næfð. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 Ne wilne þu oðres monnes wif *c* 1205 Lay. 1073 Ȝef us þat we wilniað 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6301 Ichabbe quaþ knout ywilned þi kinedom ar þis, & nou wel more þan þi lond þi sulue ich wilni ywis *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* II. (1871) 20 Ich wilny muche my deþ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 443 Thy neighebore artow holden for to loue and wilne hym alle goodnesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3996 Of wemen werkes wilnet ho none. ? 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 171 To..wilne yow goode wylle and trewe hert.

(*b*) with clause or acc. and inf.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 141 Se bið..Godes gewinna se se ðe wilnað ðæt he hæbbe ða weorðunga .ðe God habban sceolde. *c* 1050 *O E Chron* (MS. C) an 977 He wilnode þæt his lic ræst sceolde beon æt Cridiantune, æt his bisceop stole. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 221, I not nat what ȝe wilne þat I seye. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III 4 Nat that I wilne, for maistrye, Here Art poetical be shewed. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. ix. 196 Wherbi is excludid and wilned of Crist to be removed, that eny man schulde worschipe God bi eny outward ymagis. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3178 Wilnyng you to come hastly thys instaunce. *c* 1540 *Pilgryms T.* 108 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) 80 What rekis them, the sayng of paull, Which wylnith 'to men we shall not call'?

(*c*) with inf. (with or without *to*).

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiv § 2 Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begitanne *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii 8 He wilnode hine geseon. *c* 1205 Lay 1892 Heora eiþer wilnada oðer [*c* 1275 aiþer wilnede oþer] to wælden. *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* II (1871) 20 Of is lif he was anuyd, he wilnede be of dawe 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. xviii. 4 Tyl I wex weiy of þe worlde, and wylned eft to slepe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 99 In good praiers þou muste wake, And neuere wilne to do a-mys. 1447 *Bekynton Corr.* (Rolls) II. 341, I. suppose that ye wold. wilne exhorte al tho to whom [etc]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 285 ȝif ȝe wollnoth to haue mercy of God.

b. *intr.*; simply or const. *after, for, to*; also with ellipsis of inf.

a 1000 *Andreas* 283 (Gr) Þu wilnast nu ofer widne mere *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 319 (Trin Coll MS.), We wilneð after wereldes wele *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 213 Hire beoð wo þat hie sal þer-inne wunien, and þere-fore wilneð ut. *c* 1205 Lay. 2626 Heo wilneden [*c* 1275 welnede] after worre. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (Titus) 125 Ne þarf þe bute wilnen, & lete godd wurchen *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3563 As redili araiged as any rink þort wilne 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C iv. 387 Þei wilnen and wolde as best were for hem-selue ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2224 I watte be thi wauerynge thow willnez aftyre sorowe. *Ibid.* 3479 Whedire wilnez thowe, wye, walkand thyne onne? *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. iv 295 That Crist schulde wilne and bidde in hijk maner to eny other man

†**Wilnesful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f gen of Wilne *sb* + -ful. Cf. *willesful*.] Phr. *for wilnesful* (see For *pref*.[1] 10): because of obstinacy or perversity.

13 . *E. E. Allit. P* B. 231 Ne neuer wolde, for wylnesful, his worþy god knawe

†**Wi·lning,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 4 willenyng. [OE. *wilnung*, f. *wilnian*: see above and -ing¹ 1.] Desire.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxiii. § 5 Twa þara gecynda habbað netenu swa same swa men; oðer þara is wilnung, oðer is irsung. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Prude is wilnunge of wurðschipe. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1546, I wolde yowre wylnyng worche at my myȝt *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3983 To willne swiche willenyng þat wol nouȝt a sente. 1387 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T) 306 A wrangwise wilnyng Or yernyng to hafe any kyns gode that us augh noght. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. ix. 533 With the lasse good kunnyng, the lasse gode wilnyngis, and purposis.

So †**Wilning** *ppl. a.*, voluntary; also quasi-advb, whence †**Wilningly** *adv.*, willingly.

The survival of the vb. *wilne* in *wilniugly*, if genuine, is remarkable.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Vorte beon martirs efning, þuruh a wilninde wo 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxv 15 To hem, the which not wilnynge [1388 wilful; Vulg. *nolens*] shedith blood. — *Ecclus*, xiv. 7 Vnwitendely, and not wilnende [1388 not wilfuli; Vulg. *ignoranter et non volens*] he doth 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 618 (MS. Rawl. D 398, lf. 211 b) We haue yelded to her conqueringe hande And wilninglie goe captiues in her bande.

Wilowe, rare obs. var. Wallow *v*.[2], to fade.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxii. 17 When þair flour welkes [*v.r* wilowes] & wytes awaye.

†**Wilrone.** *Sc. Obs.* Also wolroun, -ronn. [?f ON. *vílr* Will *a.* + *rúni* boar.] A wild boar. Used chiefly as a term of abuse.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Maryit Wemen* 90 A waistit wolroun. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w Dunbar* 432 Wnhonest wayis all, wolronn, that thou wirkis. *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S T S.) xxxiv 106 The bich the curtyk fannis; The wolf the wilrone vsis. *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 385 This wyld wilroun wich thame widlit sa and wareit.

Wilsfully: see after Willesful.

Wilsome (wi·lsŏm), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 wilsom, wylsom(e, -sum, 4–7 wilsome, -sum, 5 wyld-, wel(d)som(e, whylsum, 6 weilsum, wildsome, wolsome, volsum, (6–7 wilesome), 9 wullsome, wullsum. [a. ON. *villusamr* erroneous, false (Sw. *villsam* perplexing, embarrassing, in MSw. also, gone astray, Da. *vildsom* perplexed, intricate), f. *villr* wild, Will *a.* + *-samr* -some. Sometimes assimilated in spelling to *wild*.]

1. Chiefly of a way or path: Leading astray as through wild and desolate regions; hence, desert, lonely and wild; dreary. (A conventional epithet of ME. poetry.)

13. *Evang Nicod.* 1604 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII. 421 Þai wend no wilsom way. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 689 Mony wylsum way he rode. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5565 A wilsom wast & a wild. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxii. 247 Lynet the damoysel that had ryden with hym many wylsome wayes. *c* 1480 Henryson *Two Mice* 143 Till hir hart straike mony wilsome stound. *c* 1480 — *Orpheus* 128 To seke his wyf .our mony wilsum wane Wyth outyn gyde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI xi. 26 He socht onto the wilsum holtis hair. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractatis* i Wks (S T S.) I. 9 In the wyldsum way of this daingerous lyfe 1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 129 Nor wildsome wood or deserts. 1584–7 Greene *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 139 The wildsome woods were his wished walkes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* VI. 294 We imbraced our wilsome and fastidious Way. 1806 R. Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* I. 244 He blew, till a' the wullsome waste Rebellowin' echoed round.

2. Erring, wandering, straying; bewildered, perplexed; doubtful, uncertain (*of*).

Phr *wilsome of wane* = Will *a.* 3 a.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5394 Þus was þe kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen, He & his wilsum wif wel to liuen for euer. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 95 Hym self in þe mene tyme ful wilsom [orig. *naviter oberrans*] at þe Ile of Wight halowede Cristemasse. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 867 They namyd the chylde syr Degrabelle, That welsome was of wone [*read* wane]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 92 So wilsom wightis as

we, Was neuere in worlde walkand in wede *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 528/2 Wylsome, or dowtefulle, *dubius, fluctuans.* *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 43 Wa is me, wretche in this warld, wilsome of wane I *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii 204 Wilsom of hart, ye ar vnabyll, And outt of the right way 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix 29 To hungre meit, nor drynk to thristy graif, . Harbreit the wolsome, nor naikit cled att all 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii iii. 105 Wncertanlie we went Thre dais wilsum throu the mysty streme 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) III 44 Werie forwrocht, and richt weilsum of wane. *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt Venus* iii. 526 Wilsum of ane gude reid 1554 Knox *Let.* in *Ausw. Jesuit Tyrie* F iv b, God shall guyde the footesteppes of him that is wilsome *c* 1590 J. Stewart *Poems* (S T S) II. 35 Vandring as ane volsum vagabound. 1614 Lithgow *Trav.* L 2, If it had not been for a Christian Amaronite, who accidently encountred with vs, in our wilsum [1632, 190 wilesome] wandring, wee had beene miserably lost 1808 Jamieson, *Wilsum*, in a wandering state, implying the ideas of dreariness, and of ignorance of one's course, S pron *wilsum*.

Hence **Wi lsomely** *adv.*[1], erringly, perversely, wanderingly, at random; **Wi lsomeness**[1], error, perverseness; doubt, uncertainty.

13 *Evang Nicod* 1365 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII 417 Fro wayes of wilsomnes . he has þam taken. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxv, To somun alle tho, That wilsumly ar wente me fro. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 528/2 Wylsomenesse, or dowtefulnesse *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 17 As y wandered weldsomly in-to þe lawnd þat was so grene.

Wilsome, willsome, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc *dial.* [? orig a use of Wilsome *a.*[1], later associated with Will *sb.*[1] There appears to be no connexion with OE. *wilsum, wilsumlec* 'desiderabilis', 'voluntarius', 'devotus', *wilsumlice* 'sponte', 'voluntarie'] Wilful, obstinate, stubborn.

13 *Cursor M.* 9633 (Gött) It was his aun wilsum [*Cott.* wilful] sinne, þat did vs all fra him to tuynne *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 528/2 Wylsome, or folwynge only hys owne wylle, *effrenus* 1590 *Cobler Canterb* 3 He was wide and wildsome in the brest 1818 Todd, *Wilsome*, obstinate; stubborn A forgotten old word, but as proper as *humoursome*, and the like 1826 Hor Smith *Tor Hill* I 26 Within stone walls he is ever willsome and upon the fret. *a* 1835 Hogg *Poems, Spirit of the Glen* xxvii, Marjorie smiled a willsome smile.

Hence **Wi lsomely** *adv.*[2], wilfully; **Wi lsomeness**[2], wilfulness, frowardness.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* xxxi 40 The wilsumnesse [Vulg. *animositas*] of drunkenhed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 528/2 Wylsomenesse, or froward wylle, *effrenitas, vel propria voluntatis sequela.* *a* 1835 Hogg *Poems, Connel of Dee* xvi, His sins were like crimson—all bent and uneven, The path he hed wilesomely trod

† **Wilt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] = Wile *sb.* Hence † **Wi ltful** *a*, wily.

a 1230 *St. Kath.* 891 þe wrenchfule feont, þurh onden, wiþ his wiles [*MS. Royal* wiltes] weorp him ut. *a* 1250 *Ancr R.* MS C.C.C.C. 402, lf. 61 Hu ȝe schulen witen ow wiþ þes deofles wiltes *Ibid.* 73 b, Hit bringeð to noht al þes deofles wiheles nawt ane his strengðes & his stronge turnes ah deð his wiltfule [*so also MS. Caius 234, lf. 156 b*; *MS. Cott. Nero* wihtful, *Titus* wilfule] crokes & his wrenchfule wicchecreftes.

Wilt (wilt), *sb.*[2] [f. next.] The action or an act of wilting; *spec.* (also *wilt disease*) any fungous disease of plants which is characterized by wilting.

1855 Ainslie *Land of Burns* (1892) 315 To stiffen the wilt that this wilderness Has brought on this bosom and brain. 1916 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 357 Rusts, smuts, wilts, and insect-attacks were calamities to be patiently endured.

Wilt (wilt), *v.* [Of dial. origin (in early 19th c. largely U S.), having a widespread variant *welt* (Welt *v* [3]); perh. alteration of *wilk*, Welk *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of plants or their parts. To become limp or flaccid, through heat or drought.

1691 Ray *N. C. Words* (ed 2) 80 To *Wilt*, for wither, spoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general word 1779 *Projects* in *Ann Reg* 108/1 Let it remain exposed to the sun throughout the day, or until the leaves are entirely wilted, as it is termed in America. *Ibid.* 108/2 If the sun does not appear for several days,..they [*sc.* leaves of the tobacco plant] must remain to wilt 1790 Grose *Prov Gloss* (ed 2) s. v., These flowers are all wilted. 1807 W Irving *Salmag.* xvii (1824) 315 A Cabbage leaf wilting before a hot fire 1825 [see b] *a* 1864 Gesner *Coal, Petrol*, etc (1865) 36 [They] wilted down like leaves when the forest is on fire 1837 *Amer Naturalist* XXI 506 The tissues of the flower begin to soften and wilt very soon after separation from the plant. 1897 T H. Warren *By Severn Sea* 27 Magic bowers never wilting

b. *transf.* and *gen.* To become limp; to lose energy or vigour; to become dispirited or nerveless.

1787 Abigail Adams *Lett.* (1848) 333 Mrs Cranch is wilted just enough to last to perpetuity. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* xvii. II 109 Look o' the major!. pale as death, and wiltin' away, like a cabbage leaf, in the hot sun. 1857 in *Harper's Mag* Dec. (1883) 165 My. ruffles wilted to the consistency of an after-dinner napkin. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P* ii. iii. 200 Poems 1890 II. 291 They wilt right down ez debtors will thet stumble on a dun 1890 Henty *With Lee in Virg* xv, The man is as hard as a rock He wilted a little when you were telling your story, but [etc.]. 1920 *Times Lit Suppl* 22 Jan. 1/2 The old aristocracy seemed as if it was going to wilt before this new commonwealth of wits.

2 *trans.* To cause to become limp; to deprive of stiffness, energy, vigour, or spirit.

1809 T. Dwight *Theol* (1819) IV. 165 Despots have wilted the human race into sloth and imbecility. 1854 J S C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xix. 349 They had secured for his cause no monarchical friends, but had wilted the enthusiasm of the people. 1888 Deland *John Ward* 233 The full blaze of sunshine was wilting the dish of violets.

Hence **Wi lted** *ppl. a.*; **Wi lting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1809 W Irving *Knickerb.* III vii. (1812) I 185 Fanciful festoons of wilted peaches and dried apples 1830 *Examiner* 35/1 A wilted, sinew-shrunk old hunks 1867 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 378 Some flowers will not bear to be handled without wilting 1883 G Allen in *Knowledge* 3 Aug 65/1 It is a tall wilted-looking thing, this broomrape. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan 356/2 Wilting flowers are hardly appropriate to a steamship.

Wilt · see Will *v.* **Wilt,** obs. f Quilt *sb.*

Wilter (wi ltəɹ), *v. dial* [f Wilt *v.* + -er [5]] = Wilt *v.*

1790 Grose *Prov Gloss.* (ed 2), To *wilt*, or *wilter*, to wither. 1888 Lees & Clutterbuck *B C 1887* xxxiii, 'He just wiltered' . What is wiltering? How did he do it? 1916 Cullum *Men who Wrought* ix, The tide of the Prince's anger was too swift for the youthful Prussian's armour of official effrontery. He came near to wiltering before it.

Wiltful . see Wilt *sb.*[1]

Wilton (wi ltən) Name of a town in the south of Wiltshire, noted since the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the manufacture of carpets: applied to † (*a*) a kind of cloth, (*b*) a carpet of which the manufacture resembles that of Brussels carpet but differing in having the rib cut so as to produce a velvet pile

1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 21 Apr. 1/1 Fine broadcloths, cassimers, saggathies, and Wiltons. 1774 *Ibid* 10 Aug. Suppl 2/2 Wilton and Scotch carpets 1776 *Pennsylv Even Post* 21 May 256/2 A brick coloured Wilton coattee 1889 Conan Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii, As soft and velvety as a Wilton carpet 1904 Bradbury *Carpet Manuf* 1 43 The difference in shade was greatest in Wilton and Velvet pile structures. *Ibid.* iv. 127 The wire used for Wilton is usually deeper and therefore produces a loftier pile than Brussels.

Wiltshire (wi ltʃəɹ). Name of an English county, applied to (*a*) a breed of sheep, (*b*) a kind of 'smoked' bacon, (*c*) a kind of cheese (also *Wilts*).

1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* 22 The Wiltshire Horned Sheep *Ibid*, A flock of Wiltshire ewes *Ibid* 29 The old Wiltshire bacon. 1805 Luccock *Wool* 279 The sheep most commonly met with [in Buckinghamshire] are derived from the blood of the Dorset, the Wiltshire, and from a mongrel kind. 1823 J Badcock *Dom Amusem.* 17 A smoky taste ..such as that we find in Wiltshire bacon. 1837 Youatt *Sheep* 245 These Wiltshires have now passed quite away. 1881 Sheldon *Dairy Farming* 246 Different-sized cheeses, from flat Wilts to 'truckles' and Cheddars 1894 Oliver *Milk, Cheese*, etc. 255 The small cylindrical cheeses known as 'Wiltshire loaves'. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec 20/4 Bacon... Canadian was steadier, with Wiltshires 1s. dearer.

Wiluol, obs. form of Wilful

Wily (wəi li), *a.* (*sb*, *adv*) Forms: 4 wili, wyli, 4–5 wyle, 4–6 wyly, (4, 6 wely), 5 wilye, (whily, 5–6 wylly, 5; 7 willy), 5–7 (8 *Sc.*) wylie, 6 wylye, (whyly, *Sc.* vylie), 6–7 wilie, 8 wiley, 4– wily. [f. Wile *sb* + -y [1].]

1. Full of or characterized by wiles; crafty, cunning, sly, artful. **a.** Of a person or animal (or *fig.* of a thing personified).

Rarely in a good sense: Astute, clever

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11807 þis herods þat wili [*Fairf* wely] wolf *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9849 He was bope wyly & sley 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1728 So reniarde was wyle. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol* 52 No poure cloystrer ne no Novys Bot a gouernour wily and wys. — *Pars. T.* P 252 The serpent that was moost wily of alle othere beestes. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv xxvi. 155 And there he was in grete peryl, for the gyant was a wyly fyghter. 1489 Caxton *Fayties of A.* I vii B j b, Be he . wyly to deffende hym fro theym, & wysely to assaille them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 60 Lyke as yᵉ sparowe the wyly byrde escheweth all panters & snares 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II 23 To finde the wilie Vlysses straight downe she tooke hir walke 1639 J. Clarke *Paræm*, 285 As willy as a foxe. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl Alch* 177 The wily spirits of the Armoniack. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 95 Mark I wiley Fowlers meditate their Doom. 1807 Crabbe *Library* 243 Here wily Jesuits simple Quakers meet 1878 Bayne *Puritt Rev* II 49 The brilliant wily Welshman found himself sharply repelled 1905 Trevis *Other Side of Lantern* III viii (1906) 225 In the .night the wily tide will glide a shoal across the fairway

b. Of personal attributes, actions, etc.

c 1400 *Beryn* 444 Tapsteris, & oþer such, þat hath wyly wittis To pik mennys pursis. *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 2758 Hercules . by his whily sleyght Bar away the ryche fruyt. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas* xxix (Percy Soc) 139 She had him caught in suche a wyly snare. 1551 T Wilson *Logic* C iv b, The wily vsyng of wordes that in sence haue double meanyng 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* iv. iii. 298 Ventidius by a wily Stratageme, counterfeiting flight and feare 1641 Milton *Ch Govt.* II. E 4, The wily suttleties and refluxes of mans thoughts 1721 Ramsay *Prospect of Plenty* 33 Artfu' Nets, and Fishers' wylie Skill. 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* xxxvii, Judas's averted and wily face 1905 *Times Lit. Suppl* 11 Feb 45/3 An imaginary line . offered no real obstacle to a determined and wily advance.

† **2.** *ellipt.* as *sb.* A wily person or animal; in quot. *c* 1460 as proper name (cf. 4). *Obs.*

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1905 Pay fel on hym alle, & woried me þis wyly wyth a wroth noyse *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 607 in *Macro Plays* 55 Yt ys clepyde wysdom: 'wate þat!' quod Wyly

† **3.** as *adv.* Craftily, cunningly: = Willily. *Obs.*

13 . *E. E Allit P.* B 1452 Apel vessel, þat wyth so curious a crafte coruen was wyly. 1567 Harman *Caveat* A ij, All these rabblement of rakehelles, that do gayne great almes in all places where they wyly wander. 1574 *Satir Poems Reform* xlii 59 Thocht for thair tyme sum wylie winkit. 1623 Cockeram, *Wily*, craftily

4. Special Collocations and Combinations. † **a. Wily-man, wily-pie** [Pie *sb.*[1]], **wily-wat** [Wat[1]], appellations for a crafty or cunning fellow (the first as a proper name). *Obs.*

1393 Langl *P Pl* C v 27 Then waryn wysman and wyly-man his felawe Fayn were to folwen hem. *c* 1450 *Chance of Dice* 147 in *Engl Studien* LIX. 9 Lorde verrely ye ben a wyly pye. 1542–79 [see Pie *sb.*[1] 2] 1550 Bale *Apol.* 73 Ye are a wyly watte in the kyngdome of crafte and generacion of falshede. *c* 1550 — *K Johan* (Camden) 3 Ye are a wylly wat, & wander here full waiely 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 244 b, Osorius is a wylypye, and will not be destitute of a starting hoale [1587 Harrison *England* II. iii 149/1 Oh madam (saith he) the wiliest pie of all, these are no pies but soules in purgatorie that craue releefe.]

† **b. Wily beguile,** also freq in jingling form **wily beguily** (and similar expressions) orig. in phr. *to play wily beguile oneself* (also later in various corrupt forms), to act wilily in such a way as to be oneself beguiled, to be entrapped by one's own craftiness, hence *wily beguily* (rarely *wily beguile, gilie, guile*) as sb. phr. (*a*) a person who acts thus, or (simply) who acts wilily or craftily; (*b*) an act of this kind, or (simply) a wily act or action, a crafty trick, cunning trickery; rarely as adj., an emphatic extension of *wily.* *Obs.*

1555 Latimer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III App. xxxvi 103 Let men beware that they play not *wylye begile themselves*, as I feare me they do that go to masse. *Ibid*, Thus they play *wyly, beguylyng them selves.* 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epgr.* (1867) 103 To whiche smart mocke, and wyly beglyng, He saide [etc] 1570 Foxe *A & M.* (ed. 2) 1093/2 While they thinke to deceaue the simple, these wylye begely most of all deceaue them selues. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 303 b Sufficiently instructed in those your wyly beguilye and to well acquainted with your ambitious hawtynes 1589 [? Nashe] *Almond for Parrat* 17 b, The wicked . being so full of their wilie gilies 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iv *Magnificence* 684 Smiles, Wylie-Guiles, queint witty pretty Toyes 1618 Breton *Courtier & Countryman* C 4 b, What is the end of all wily beguily? seeking to deceiue other, deceiu'd himselfe most of all 1621 Br Mountagu *Diatribæ* 137 It shall go hard, but our wily-beguily Wits, will one way or other finde an euasion. 1625 J Robinson *Observ.* xv 102 Such wily-beguilies may for a time get the opinion of prudent, and politick persons 1639 J. Clarke *Paræm.* 102 Wilie beguilie deceives himself

c. *Comb.* (of the adj. or adv), as *wily-headed, wily-witty* adjs.

1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 619/1 They are soe cautelous and wylye-headed. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* App 108, I shall begin to recant my opinion of his wily witty worth.

Wim, *v. s.w. dial.* Forms: 5 (?)–6 wym, 7 wimme, 7, 9 wimb, 7– wim (9 whim). [Of obscure origin; cf. Wimble *v.*[2]] To winnow.

Form and meaning in first quot are doubtful

1455 *Churchw. Acc., Yatton* (Som. Rec. Soc) 98 For j man to helpe to wymmynge the malte to the mylle 1½ᵈ 1681 *Oates Well Thresht* 2 They are thresh't, and wimb'd 1691 Ray *S & E. C Words* (ed 2), To *Wimme, Suss* Dial 1. e Winnow. 1886 *W. Som. Word-bk.* s v, Our volks be all busy wimin o' barley

b. *Comb.*: † **wimsheet,** a winnowing-sheet. Also **Wi mming** *vbl. sb.* in Comb. *wimming-dust, -sheet.*

1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 111 One whit wymshete. 1535 *Ibid.* 116 To Pascowe Lethall, a wymeshit and bushell of rye. 1681 Worlidge *Syst Agric* 61 Some have strain'd a Wimsheet athwart a Barns Floor about the middle thereof, and with a Scoop or Shovel cast their Wheat against the upper part of the Sheet. 1825 Jennings *Observ. Dial IV. Eng*, *Wim-sheet, Winnmin sheet*, a sheet upon which corn is winnowed. *Wimmin-dust*, chaff.

Wim, var. Whim *sb.*[1] in sense 4.

1802 Mawe *Min. Derbysh* Gloss, *Wim*, an engine or machine to draw ore, worked by horses.

Wiman, obs. form of Woman.

Wimbeame, var. Wind-beam[1] *Obs*

Wimble (wi mb'l), *sb.* Now *dial.* or *techn.* Forms: 3–7 wymble, 4–5 wymbul, -il (5 -el, -ulle), 5–6 -yl(l, -lle, wymel(l (5 -ulle, 6 wyemblye), 5–7 womell (5 -yll), womble, (5 wommil, 6 -ill, womyl, -lle, wombill, wembel, whymble), 8 wimple, 8–9 whimble, 4– wimble (9 *Sc.* and *north.* wum(m)il, wummle, wimmel, etc.). [a. AF. **wimble* (var. of **guimble*, represented by rare 13th c *gymble*, and the dim. Gimlet), ad. MLG. *wremel*, (also Flem.) *wemel* (whence OSw. *wimla*, Da. *vimmel*), MDu. *wimpel.*]

1. A gimlet.

1295 *Acc. Exch K R.* 5/8 m 4 (P.R O) Et iij d. ob in Wymbles emptis. [1296 *Ibid* 5/20 m 5 In tribus Gymblis ferri emptis vj. d.] *c* 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 170 Terere [*gloss* wymble (nauger)] 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j parvum wymble, j d. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* xi 85 Vnto the pith a ffrensh wymbul inbore *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 528/2 Wymbyl, or persowre, *terebellum* 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 154 So eaten with woormes, as though they had byn bored through with wimbles. 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb* II 107 b, The haftes and handles of Wymbles and Augurs 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst* xxix 377 As the wimble bores a hole for the auger. 1662 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* III. xxvi § 1 222 The little Wimble once entred, the Workman can then drive a great Nail *c* 1781 G. White *Selborne, To Barrington* (1789) 275 The second [field-mouse] nibbles a hole with his teeth, so regular as if drilled with a wimble.

b. *transf* and *fig.*

a 1633 G. Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* 955 Gifts enter

every where without a wimble. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV 81 Joan 's a Piece for a Man to bore, With his Wimble 1781 Barbut *Gen Insect* 287 The Gad-fly From the hinder part of their body, issues a whimble of wonderful structure 1805 Prisc Wakefield *Dom. Recreat* iv 62 The whimble is of an admirable structure, and consists of three pieces... It is the most easily seen in the long whimbled fly

2 An auger, also, a brace.

?1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 565 Willo Couper ad reparacionem duorum Wymbles, quia fracta in opere Prioris, xij *d.* 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* II. xxxix L ij, Men with grete wymellis and awgours shal perce the ship undeneth 1502 Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 165 Perce ye tree thorugh wyth a percer crosse wyse or wyth a wymble 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 Cart ladder and wimble, with percer and pod 1583 Jewel *Serm. Paul's Crosse* D j b, I hat part of the Carpenters wimble, which turneth about, goeth rounde, and by litle and litle draweth in the iron, or steele bit 1621 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 248 P'd for layinge 3 wimbles, vj^d 1625 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. vi (1638) 32 A great Augure or wimble of Iron made to receive many bits one longer than another 1677 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* iii 53 The other end of the Shank must be fitted into the square Socket of the Wimble. 1789 *Trans. Soc Arts* I 38 Hinges, Wimble, and Jack for Ship-Builders. 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss.*, *Wimmle*, an auger, a wimble

3. An instrument for boring in soft ground, or for extracting rubbish from a bore-hole in mining.

1692 Ray *Disc.* (1693) 41 They bore this Earth or Soil with a long Wimble. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 12 [He] puts on screws on the Wimble, or Scoop which takes up the cut stuff. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newc.* II. 678 The chisel is screwed off [the boring rod], and the wimple or scoop put on 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Wimble*, a shell auger used for boring in soft ground

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *wimble-bit, -bore, -hole, -like* adj., *-stock*; †wimble-cock, a wimble-bit

1583 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 9 For towe broste *wyemblye bittes and a nale percell bitte, 1j^d 1628 *Tohe* (Kent) *Estate Acc* (MS) lf. 118 For 5 wimble bitts, [13 *Childh Jesus* 411 in *Archiv neu Spr.* LXXIV 332 With his fyngere he plukede hym owte Att a full littille *wymbilles bore.] 1808 Jamieson, *Wimblebore*, a hole in the throat, which prevents one from speaking distinctly, S in allusion to a hole bored by a wimble 1607 B Barnes *Divils Charter* III v F 3, If I lye, call me thy 'Wimble-cock 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 215/1 *Foramen rotundum*, a *wimble hole 1613 Markham *Eng Husbandman* I iv 14 Take a board which shalbe bored full of large wimble holes. 1683 J. Reid *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 88 Bore them [*sc* wooden cases] full of auger or wimble-holes 1845 S Judd *Margaret* II viii. (1871) 288 Margaret pressed herself into the porch; *wimble-like, she pierced the stacks of men and women that filled the hall 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xlii I. 493 [Wood] excellent good for awgre-handles and *wimble stocks 1648-9 in Swayne *Churchw Acc. Sarum* (1896) 219 A wymble stock and Nayles is 4d

Wimble (wɪ mb'l), *a. dial* (and *obs. arch.*) Also 6 wymble [app. a northern word taken up by Spenser; recorded in mod dial. use from Yorkshire and Lancashire. The immediate source is unknown. (Scand. words of appropriate form, e. g. Norw. *vemmel* giddy, confused, have not the required sense.)] Active, nimble.

1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Mar. 91 He was so wimble, and so wight [*gloss* Quicke and deliuer] 1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* (1872) B j, I spyde a pretie wymble lad 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel* III Wks 1856 I 40 Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits In wimble action 1614 J Davies (Heref.) *Sheph Pipe, Ecl.* G 5, Then nought can be atchieu'd with witty shewes, Sith griefe of Elde accloyen wimble wit. 1748-58 Mendez *Sgr. Dames* I. I. xxvii, Man throws the wimble bait, and greedy woman bites.

Hence †**Wi mbly** *adv*, nimbly.

1594 W. Percy *Coelia* (1877) 9 Upon my foot, her tender foot alighted, With that she pluckt it off full wimbely.

Wi'mble, *v*.^1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Wimble *sb*.]

1. *trans.* To pierce with or as with a wimble; to make (a hole) with a wimble.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 528/2 Wymbelyn, or wymmelyn, *terebro*. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St* IV. ix. 279 To use force first before people are fairly taught the truth, is to knock a nail into a board, without wimbling a hole for it. 1663 Sir T. Herbert *Mem Chas I* (1702) 142 A Foot-Soldier wimbled a hole into the Coffin that was largest. 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc Poems* 127 A Nutshell, wimbl'd by a Worm 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* xxiii. 232, I wimbled, next, The frame throughout.

b. *transf.* (Cf Wimble *sb.* 1 b, quot. 1719.)

1656 R Fletcher tr. *Martial* VII. lxxiv, Wouldst thou be wimbled *gratis* when thou art A wrinkled wretch deformed in every part? *c* 1670 *Roxb Ball.* (1891) VII 486 And well he could dissemble, when wenches he would wimble

2 *intr.* To bore *into*; chiefly *fig.* (*intr.* and *refl.*), to penetrate or insinuate oneself *into*.

1601 W. Leigh *Christians Watch* (1605) 17 How this spirit hath entred and wimbled into your soules I know not. *a* 1641 Spelman *Dial Coin* Reliq. S (1698) 210 In this latter age we have wimbl'd even into the bowels of Plutus's Treasury. 1671 Cosin in *Northumbrian Docts.* (Surtees) 240 Hee would fain wimble himselfe into some employment under mee. 1830 Galt *Laurie T* III. ii. 189 Charley felt something like a man's finger wimbling in under his neck. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI 61 Wimbling deeper and deeper still, till he has shattered the remains of your nerves to atoms.

Hence **Wi'mbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1623 Cockeram, *Terebration*, a wimbling 1637 Whiting *Albino & Bellama* 59 We men in our silent beds of earth will court The slender-wasted wormes, and with them sport, ..and vow their wimbling busse Is full as sweet as womens was to us. 1648 Herrick *Hesp.*, *Kisses Loathsome*, Those lips please me which are plac't Close, but not too strictly lac't: Yeilding I wo'd have them; yet Not a wimbling Tongue admit.

†**Wimble,** *v*.^2 *Obs. rare.* [f. Wim *v.* Cf. Wind *v*.^3, Windle *v*.^2] To winnow.

1556 Withals *Dict.* (1562) 20/2 A trey or shawlde to wynowe or wymble corne with.

Wi mbled, *ppl. a.* [f. Wimble *v*.^1 or *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Pierced, bored.

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II (Arb) 58 Warding long wymbeled entryes

2. Furnished with a 'wimble'.

1805 [see Wimble *sb* 1 b]

†**Wimblet.** *Obs.* Also 7 **wimlet** [f. Wimble *sb.* after Gimlet] A gimlet or auger.

1670 *Short Relat Snff Quakers* 62 They got a Wimlet, and bored a hole in the Mault-Floor *a* 1721 Ken *Anodynes* Poet Wks. 1721 III 440 Saw, Bodkin, Fish-hook, Wimblet, Dart, To stab, tear, jag, or gore each part

†**Wimbrekin.** [Alteration of OF. *vrbrequin, vril(e)-, virebrequin*, after Wimble *sb.*] A wimble.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I. xiv C iij, Sawis, axes, nayles, wymbrekyns [orig. *tarrieres*] and al other ferrementis.

Wim(m)ick, *v dial.* [Imitative.] (See quots.)

1850 Dickens *David Copp.* li, 'Wen Mrs Gummidge takes to wimicking',—our old county word for crying,—'she's liable to be considered to be.. peevish-like' 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* xxi, Three times had that child wimmicked at its aunt as she knelt there

Wimman, -en, -on, obs ff. Woman.

†**Wimount.** *Obs.* [perh. the personal name *Wimound*, OE. *Wigmund*] A name of the hare.

c 1280 *Names of Hare* in *Rel Ant.* I. 133 The wimount, the babbart

Wimple (wɪ mp'l), *sb.* Forms: 1, 3–6 wimpel, 3–5 wympel, 4–6 wymple (1, 3 winpel, 3 wempel, 4 whympel, 5 wim-, wym-, win-, wyn-, -pil, -pill, -pul, -pulle, -pyl, -pylle, *Sc.* wompyll, 6 wympyll, *Sc* womple, 7 wimpell, 9 whimple), 4– wimple [Late OE *wimpel* = (M)LG., (M)Du. *wimpel*, OHG *wimpal* veil, banner (MHG., G. *wimpel* streamer, pennon), ON. *vimpill* (Sw, Da. *vimpel* from LG.), whence OF. *guimple* (mod. F. *guimpe*), of which the variant *wimple* coincided with the native form. Ultimate origin uncertain.

It is doubtful whether the senses provisionally placed together here and under the vb. belong all to the same word. In branch II there may be an onomatopœic element; for formation and meaning cf. *dimple, rimple, rumple, wrimple.*]

I. 1. A garment of linen or silk formerly worn by women, so folded as to envelop the head, chin, sides of the face, and neck: now retained in the dress of nuns. Also *gen.* a veil.

Used loosely in early glossaries as a rendering of L. *anabola, cyclas, peplum, ricinum*

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1 4296 (Napier 112) *Cyclade, i. ueste*, wimple. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 107/37 *Ricinum*, wimpel *uel* orl. *Ibid* 125/8 *Anabola*, wimpel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire wimpel wit oðer maked þeleu mid saffran *c* 1240 *Ancr. R.* 420 (MS C), Sum seið þæt hit limpeð to ene wummon cundeliche forte were wimpel. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* xlvii, Ðoru þe mitte of ihū christ, wid her wempel ho hin bond. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 6941 Hire bodi wiþ a mantel, a wimpel [*v r.* whympel] aboute hire heued *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 110 Do a-woy 3oure wimpil & schew 3oure face bare. *c* 1386 — *Prol* 151 Ful semyly hir wympul pynched was 14.. *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 601/43 *Peplum*, a wynpul *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IX. xxv. 2992 Hyre bayre in wompyll arayande *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxix. 317 The emperesse hydde hire face with a wympill, for she wolde not ben y knowe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vii 115 To ask supple, with thaim ane womple bair thai, With handis betand ther breistis by the way. *c* 1530 *Crt Love* 1102 And eke the nonnes, with vaile and wimple plight 1560 *Bible* (Genev) Isa III. 22 The costelie apparel and the vailes, and the wimpels, and the crisping pinnes. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* v. xvii, White was her whimple, and her veil. 1819 — *Ivanhoe* xlii, Her flowing wimple of black cypress. 1879 Walford *Londoniana* II. 247 Three nuns with veils and whimples

transf. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 123 A certaine smooth and slippery veyle or wimple is substrated 1861 A. Austin in *Temple Bar* III. 472 Graves are the sheltering wimples Against Life's rain.

¶ **2** A flag, streamer [An alien sense]

1656 Blount *Glossogr*, *Wimple*, a Streamer or Flag.

II. 3. A fold or wrinkle; a turn, winding, or twist; a ripple or rippling in a stream.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. iv 30 Bot thai about him lowpit in wympillis [orig *spiris*] threw. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 74 b, Be not more curious of a wimple or spot in thy vesture, then thou art of spotting and thorow-stayning thy deere bought Spyrit.

1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* xii. I. 225 A shepherd hates the wimples, as he calls them, of a turnpike. *Ibid.* xiv. II. 22 He had as many links an' wimples in his tail as an eel. 1845 Eliza Cook *Waters* i, Waters, bright Waters, your wimple just lulleth the minnow to sleep! 1878 Stevenson *Will o' Mill*, *Parson's Mary*, The river ran between the stepping-stones with a pretty wimple.

4. A crafty turn or twist; a wile. *Sc.*

1638 Sir A Johnston *Diary* (S.H S.) 320 Notwithstanding al wyles, wimples, offers, motions, and uther letts. 1755 R. Forbes *Ajax's Sp* 24 The gouden helmet will sae glance, An blink wi' skyrin brinns, That a' his wimples they'll find out Fan i' the mark he sheens 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl.* xxiv, There is aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew.

Hence **Wimple-less** *a.*, not wearing a wimple.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 3if 3e muwen beon wimpel-leas, beoð bi warme keppen.

Wi mple, *v.* Forms see prec.; also *Sc.* 6 wumpil, 7 wo(o)mple. [f. Wimple *sb*; cf LG. *wimpelen*]

I. 1. *trans* To envelop in a wimple; loosely, to veil († occas. *pass.* to take the veil).

c 1240 *Ancr. R.* 420 (MS C) Wrihen, he seið, naut wimplin. *Ibid*, Al beo þu i wimplet. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* II pr 1 (1868) 31 She þat 3it couereþ hir and wympleþ [orig. *velat*] hir to oþer folk haþ shewed hir euerydel to þe *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 470 Ywympled wel, and on hir heed an hat. *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens* 2837 Wympled but in symple guyse. 1430–40 — *Bochas* II xxviii (1554) 64 Rhea Entered into religion, For to be wympled in that holy house, Sacred to Uesta. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 9938 Wympled she was both cheke and chin 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lxviii. 531 Al wayes she was wympeld that no man myȝt see her vysage 1592 Lyly *Midas* I. i, Iustice her selfe, that sitteth wimpled about the eyes 1615 W. Hull *Mirr Majestie* 82 They wimpled those eyes 1616 J. Lane *Contin. Sqr.'s T* VII 91 *note*, Ne Titan on woold putt his golden flize, But wimpled fast his melancholie eies. 1822 Scott *Nigel* Introd Ep, His figure was so closely veiled and wimpled, either with a mantle, morning-gown or some such loose garb 1870 Rock *Text Fabr.* I 30 A female, crowned and wimpled.

†**b.** *intr.* for *pass.* To be veiled. *Obs. rare.*

1592 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Reboçar*, to wimple, to go with the face hidden, *caput inuoluere.*

2. *fig* To veil, cover.

1387–8 T Usk *Test Love* II xiv (Skeat) I. 25 With fayre honyed wordes heretykes and mis meninge people skleren and wimplen their errours *Ibid.* III ix. I 76 In this boke be many privy thinges wimpled and folde. 1620 *Hist Reynard the Fox* xviii, He that cannot wimple falshood in truths kerchiffe, hath neither Art nor cunning. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 503/2 He will gaze tenderly into the white faces of his cauliflowers, as with pinned leaves he wimples them from the sun

†**3** *transf* and *fig* To enfold, enwrap, wrap *up*.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI iv 93 Wymplit and buskit [orig. *innexa*] in a bludy bend. *Ibid* VII xii 61 His body wymplit [orig *impexum*] in A felloun bustuus and gret lyoun skyn. *Ibid* X. xiii 134 The fatale sisteris tho in deyd Had wymplyt vp [orig *legunt*] this Lawsus lattyr threid. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S T S) I 61 Ane body of ane zoung chyld wumpillit wpoun sandell 1594 R. Carew *Tasso* (1881) 80 Her sparing looke a coy regard doth beare, And loues treasures, and hers vp wympelled. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* v 2 No wonder thoght I waill and weip, That womplit am in woes. 1607 B Barnes *Divils Charter* IV iii H 1, I perceiue a little riueling Aboue my for-head but I wimple it Either with iewels or a lock of haire. 1616 *Rollock's Lect Passion* Ep. Ded. ¶ 2 b, He will thirst to be woompled in the wounds of Iesus. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 208 Whilk charge so wrytten was wompled about ane arrow head, syne shott up over the castle walls, wher Ruthven might find the same

4. *pass* and *intr.* To fall in folds.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I i. 4 A vele, that wimpled was full low. 1751 R Lloyd *Progr Envy* VIII. Poems (1762) 210 Her mantle wimpled low. 1859–60 Jas. Hamilton *Moses* xviii (1871) 283 Curtains of delicate texture, all wimpling with the golden wings of cherubim

5. *pass.* To be stretched like a wimple or veil.

1868 E. R Sill *Poems, Evening* 1, The Sun is gone those glorious chariot-wheels Have left Thin rosy films wimpled across the West.

II. 6. *intr.* Of a stream: To meander, twist and turn, also, to ripple. Chiefly *Sc.*

1721 Ramsay *Poet's Wish* i, Tay and Tweed's smooth Streams .quietly..wimple to the Seas. 1785 Burns *Halloween* II, Amang the bonie, winding banks, Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear 1848 Eliza Cook *Bonnie green bough* IV, Streamlets, ye are pleasant things, Wimpling as ye glide 1849 Aytoun *Poems, Refusal of Charon* III, Or near some sparkling fountain, Where the waters wimple down! 1879 Stevenson *Trav Cevennes* 19 You may hear it wimpling over the stones, an amiable stripling of a river.

transf 1896 Crockett *Grey Man* I, A dark train of horsemen. Their line wimpled like a serpent.

7. To move shiftily or unsteadily.

1819 J. R Drake *Culprit Fay* xix, They struck her keel with jerk and blow,..She wimpled about, in the pale moonbeam, like a feather. 1886 Kipling *Departm Ditties* etc (1888) 73 When comes the licht That wimples on his face?

Wimple, occas. var Wimble.

Wimpled (wɪ mp'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 9 *Sc.* **whumplet.** [f. Wimple *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Enveloped in or wearing a wimple; hence, veiled, *occas.* blindfolded.

1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* (1872) G ij, Which all doth spring from wimpled B: and old deceitfull Bawde 1588 Shaks *L L. L* III. i. 181 This wimpled, whyning, purblinde waiward Boy 1839 Longf *Hyperion* III. iii, Neither wimpled nun nor cowled monk 1874 L Morris *Gilbert Beckett* xix, The wimpled maid, demurely shy.

2. Arranged or falling in folds like a wimple; hence, wrinkled, rippled.

1599 T. Storer *Life & D. Woltey* E 1, A wimpled scarfe bedew'd with hearers teares. 1812 Cary *Dante, Purg.* VIII. 74 Since she has changed the white and wimpled folds. 1909 'Q' *True Tilda* xv, She could read nothing of his faith in the wimpled surface [of the stream].

3. *fig.* Involved, intricate. *Sc.*

a 1722 Fountainhall in M P Brown *Suppl Dict Decis.* (1826) III. 329 This was thought an odd and wimpled interlocutor. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* III. ii, The wimpled Meaning of your unco Tale. 1768 Ross *Helenore* Introd, Sick wimpl'd wark would crack a pow like thine. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* lxvii, There was no difficulty in reading the whumplet meaning of this couthiness anent the reeking o' the chamber.

Wi'mpler 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Wimple *sb.* + -er 1.] A maker of wimples.

1260 *Husting Roll City of London* 2 (169) (MS.) Isabella uxor Thome le Wimpler. 1284 *Ibid* 15 (34) Alicia la Wymplere relicta quondam Henrici le Wympler 1342 *Ibid.* 67 (106–7) Avicia filia Henrici le Wimpler 1887 GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 295 The booths of the vintners, the fletchers, the plumiers, and wymplers.

So †**Wi·mplester**, a female wimpler.

1379 in Bardsley *Surnames*, Crystiana, Wympylster

Wi·mpler [2]. *rare* [f. WIMPLE *v.* + -ER [1].] 'A waving lock of hair' (Jam.).

1724 RAMSAY *Vision* v, Doun his braid back, fras his quhyt heid, The silver wympler's grew.

Wi·mpling, *vbl. sb.* In 3 **wimlunge**. [f. WIMPLE *v.* + -ING [1].]

†1. The wearing of a wimple. *Obs.*

c 1240 *Ancr R.* 420 (MS C) Ancren, sume sungið in hare wimlunge na lesse þene lefdi.

2. The winding or meandering of a stream; also, rippling.

1729 RAMSAY *and Answ. Somervile* 30 Its wimplings [*Wks* 1851 III 94 whimplings] led by Nature's hand. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchy* lxxix, Those pleasant dimples, like the wimpling of a well 1893 JOS THOMSON in *Biogr.* (1896) 288 The wimpling of the burns over stony beds.

Wi·mpling, *ppl. a.* [f. WIMPLE *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. Veiling, concealing.

1747 RIDLEY *Psyche* xi, That wimpling Slough shall fall like Filth away. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II ii, Where wimpling tissue from the gaze The form half hides

2. Winding, meandering (esp. of streams); also, rippling.

1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 28 Wimpling Waters which in Latium flow. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Guid auld Scotch Drink! Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink, Or, 'richly brown, ream owre the brink. 1817 W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Cicrate* 50 The old brook with its whimpling current. 1847 LONGF *Ev.* II. ii 18 Along the wimpling waves of their margin, flocks of pelicans waded 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. viii. i. 294 The solitude is only broken by the wimpling sound of the burns. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* i, The wimpling lane.

Win (win), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 **winn**, (3 *pl.* **wunnen**), 4–5 **winne, wynne, wyn**(e, 3– **win** [OE. *wynn*(*n*) labour, strife, conflict (cf MG. *wint*), more frequently *gewinn*: see I-WIN *sb.* The modern senses are from WIN *v.*[1]]

I. †1. Strife, contention, conflict; tumult, disturbance, agitation. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 259 He ongan him winn up ahebban wið þone hehstan heofnes wealdend *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hwile lat te deuel hem & weccheð among hem flite & win. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 670 He mot gon to al mid gynne Hwan þe horte beoþ on winne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 598 Þo ðe tende moneð cam in, So wurð draȝen ðe watres win. *c* 1275 LAY. 9044 Þat heold fiht and win [*earlier text* iwin].

†**2.** Gain, acquisition, profit; also, advantage, benefit. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6118 Þe birrþ þin rihhte swinnkess winn Upponn ȝuw alle nittenn *a* 1300 *Florız & Bl* 805 (Camb. MS.) Ac floriz nolde for no winne; Leuere him were wiþ his kinne. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 5 Ek newer, gretter wynne Is to the gresse. 1495 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 409/1 Þe said tend penny of all wynnis pertenyn to our souerane lord *a* 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* I. 180 Eſtyr þi wyne with worschipe, clethyng wer. *a* 1500 *Three Priests Peblis* 619 Quhan thay ar full of sic wrang win. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii 16 Thir merchantis takis vnlesum win. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3507 In pryde, invy, in ire, and lecherie, In covetice, or ony extreme win.

†**b.** Possessions, riches, wealth. *Obs.*

For the phr. *worldes win(ne* see WIN *sb.*[2] 2

c 1205 LAY. 3099 Ic hem ȝeue al þa winne þe ich æm waldinge ouer *Ibid.* 22668 Wif & mine weden and alle mine wunnen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7879 Bot oft þe weliest o win Riue-liest þai fal in sin. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* i. 285 To walk here in this worthely wone, In all this welthly wyn.

II. 3. A victory in a game or contest *colloq.*

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 May 492/3 The opposition.. gathered strength after this slovenly win. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov, Pineapple won the first race, it being his eighth win since he was sold. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 78, I was real pleased with the win, for lots of my pals had backed Actea.

4. A gain; *pl.* gains, winnings. *colloq.*

1891 NAT GOULD *Double Event* II, His gambling wins would have been enough for that. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug, Although the Shows might not be affected, their wins would be. 1897 T. R WILLIAMS *Serm on 'Just as I am'* 3 Every mental win on your part is a draw upon universal truth.

†**Win**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **wynn**, (1 **wunn, wenn**), 3 **wnne, wonne**, (also 7) **wun**, 3–4 **winne**, (also 7) **wunne**, 3–5, 7 **win**, 4–5 **wyn, wenne**, 4–6 **wynne**, 5 **wyne**. [OE *wyn*(*n*, corresp to OS. *wunnia*, OHG. *wunnja, wunna* str. f., *wunnî* f. and *wunno* wk. masc. (MHG. *wunne, wunne*, G. *wonne*); f. Teut *wun-*, found also in OE. *gewun, wunian* (see WONT), *wýscan* (:– **wunskjan*) to WISH, and related to *wen-* (see WEEN *sb.* and *v.*) and WINE *sb.*[2], friend. Cf. WINSOME.]

1. Joy, pleasure, delight, bliss; a source of joy, a delight.

Beowulf 2262 Hearpan wyn, gomen gleobeames *c* 1205 LAY. 9071 Jesu Crist alre worulde wunne. *Ibid.* 22732 Ne mihte nauere mon cunne nan swa muchel wunne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Alle þeo ilke uondunges þuncheð wouh, & nout wunne, auh heo wendeð efterward to weole and to eche blisse. *a* 1240 *Uresun* in *O. E. Hom* I 183 Ihesu mi weole, mi wunne. *c* 1275 LAY. 25569 Louerd drihtene crist.. middilerþes win *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xv 47 Away is al my wunne *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14908 Fair folk ys þere-inne! Per faces to se, hit ys gret wynne! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T.* 54 Wyn, wo, or chaungynge of complexion. *c* 1425 *Cast Persev.* 204 in *Macro Plays* 83 *Belyal* In woo is al my wenne *c* 1700 KENNETT *Lansd. MS* 1033 If 430 b, *Wunsome*, pleasant a *winnne* gaudium, whence a *wun to see*, a pleasure or satisfaction to see

b. In vague commendatory sense, and often in phr *with* (or *mid*) *win*, which; orig. intensive, freq. becomes a mere tag.

c 1205 LAY 11474 Þenne maȝe we libben & a to ure liue witen ure leoden mid winne & mid wurðscipe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 660 Slep sone, with michel winne *Ibid.* 2965. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 15 On mony bonkkes ful brode Bretayn he settez, wyth wynne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9617 Per com þey to þe toun wyþ wyn. *a* 1400 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 263 Wyth welth and wynne to were the crowne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13346 Penolope, þat had keppit hir full cloise as a cleane lady, With myche worship & wyn. 14 *Poem to Virgin* in *Rel. Ant* II 213 Swete lady, full of wynne, Full of grace and gode within. *c* 1440 *Syr Gowghter* 51 in Utterson *E. P. P.* I. 163 The worthi duk and ducheese They levid togeder with wenne *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv 133 For I may swere with mekill wyn I am the most shrew in all myn kyn. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 925 Wed ane worthie to wyfe, and weild her with win.

c. In benedictory phrases.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1113 Sho said smertly, Do lat me her, Cumes he sone, als have thou wyn *Ibid* 2219 So have i wyn, Mi lyoun and i sal noght twyn *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1373 So God almyghty gyf me wyne, Thou ne schalt to come hyre-ine *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2453 There was a wel, so haue I wynne, And Beuys stumbled ryght therin 1553 BRADFORD *Serm. Repentance* F viij b, Thoughe a great whyle he laye a slepe (as many do now a dayes, god geue them wynne waking) [*ed.* 1574 G ij *by a misunderstanding reads* good waking] 1640 M. PARKER *King & poore North. Man* lxxx, Man, with thy money God give thee win

2. *Worldes winne* (earlier *woreld wunne*, OE. *worolde wynn*), also *worldly winne*: worldly delight or plensure; later, by association with WIN *sb.*[1], worldly wealth or possessions.

Beowulf 1080 Þær heo ær mæste heold worolde wynne. *c* 1275 *Lamb Hom* 147 On twa wise Mon mei forlete world winne. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 195 Erest he strepte of him his shep, þe waren his woreld winne *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 196 Worldes weole, & wunne, & wurschipe *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS Titus) 90 For worldliche wunne þat tu wendes to bizeten *c* 1325 *Metr Hom.* 25 For rifli gers werldes win Thir fair wimmen fal in sin. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 56 Þat mychty ware & of gret kyne, & mykil had of warldis wyne. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 337/341 Alle worldes winne He sendeþ, whon he wile. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3535 Covetice of warldlie win.

Win, *sb.*[3] *slang.* Also 6–7 **wyn, 9 whinn, winn, wing.** [Origin obscure; quot. 1812 suggests that it may be short for *Winchester*.] A penny.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85 A flagge, a wyn, and a make. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* i. C 2 b, If we .. nip a boung that has but a win. 1618 [see MAKL *sb.*[2]] *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xli 341 They had not a Win in their Fab. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict*, *Win* or *Winchester*, a penny. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Scuddick*, . 'not a scuddick'—not any brads, not a whinn, empty clies. 1859 *Slang Dict*, *Winn*, a penny. 1900 FLYNT *Tramping* 241 Just go and get a shave now, Jim. I'll give you a wing (penny), if you will, for the doin' o' 't

†**Win**, *a Obs.* Forms: 3 **wn-**, 4 **wunne, wynne**, 5 **wyn.** [Only in ME. alliterative verse; adj. use of WIN *sb.*[2], derived from OE. poetical compounds such as *wynbēam* tree of joy, *wynland* pleasant land.] Delightful, pleasant; goodly, fine; good.

c 1205 LAY. 1385 Þer he mihte þurh-wunian mid his wnfolke [*later text* gode folke]. *a* 1310 *Lenten ys come* 35 This wunne weole y wole forgon, Ant wyht in wode be fleme. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 1032 Þere he draȝez hym on-dryȝe, & derely hym þonkkez, Of þe wynne worschip þat [*MS.* &] he hym wayued hade *Ibid.* 2430 Þat wyl I welde wyth good wylle, not for þe wynne golde. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 154 Euer me þo3t I schulde not wonde For wo, þer welez so wynne wore *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4265 A faire temple With wallis vp wroght, wyn to beholde.

Win, (win), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **won** (won). Forms: *Inf. a.* 1–2 **winnan**, (1 **wynnan**), 3 **winnen**, (*Orm.*) **-enn**, 3–6 **wynne**, (3–5 **-en**), 3–7 **winne**, 3–8 **winn**, (4 **whyn**, *Sc.* **vyn**(e), 4–6 **wine, wyne, wynn, wyn**, (5 **wenne**), 4– **win.** *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 5, 7–8 **wone**, 6–9 **won**, 7 **wonne**, 9 **wun.** *Pa. t. a* 1, 4 **wann**, 1–7 (8–9 *dial* and *arch.*) **wan**, (4–5 **whan**(ne), 4–6 **wane**, (*Sc.* **van**), 4–7 **wanne**, (6 *Sc.* **vane**). *β.* 1. *2nd pers. sing.* **wunne**; *pl.* 1 **wunnon**, 1, 5 **wunnun**, 3 (*Orm.*) **-enn**, 3–5 **wonne**(n, 4–5 **-yn**, 5 **wonen, -yn**; 4–6 **wunne**, 6–7 **wun.** *γ.* 1 **wonn**, 4–7 **wonne**, (5 **whonne**), 6–7 **woon**, 1– **won.** *δ.* 6 **winned**, 7 **wined.** *Pa. pple. a.* 3–4 **wunnen**, (3 *Orm.* **-enn**), 4–5 **wunne**, 4 (6 *Sc.*) **wun**, (5 *north.* **vun**, 6 *Sc.* **wvne**); 4 (5 *Sc.*) **woun**, 5 *Sc.* **wown**, (**woung**). *β*[1]. 4 **wonnun**, (*Sc.* **wonone, vonnyn, vonyng**), 4–5 **wonnin, -ene, -yn**(e, **wonen**(e, **-yn**(e, 4–6 **wonnen**, 5 **wonun**, (*Sc.* **wonnyng**). *β*[2]. 3–4 **iwonne**, 3–5 **ywonne**, 4 **ywon**, 5 **ywone, ywonnen, e-wonne.** *β*[3]. 4–7 **wonne**, (8 *Sc.*) **wone**, 5–7 **wonn**, 4– **won**; 6–7 **woon**(e, (6 **woonne**). *γ.* 4–7 **wan**, 6 **wanne.** *δ. Sc.* 5 **winn**, (**wyn**(**n**)**ynge**); 6 **winn, wyn, wyne**, 6–8 **win**, 7 **winne, wynn.** (Cf. WIN *ppl. a.*) *ε.* 7 **wind.** [Com Teut. str. vb. · OE *winnan*, (*wann, wunnen*), also *gewinnan* I-WIN *v.* = OFris *winna* to obtain, OS. *winnan* to suffer, win, *gewinnan* to obtain, (MLG, MDu. *winnen* to till the ground, obtain, acquire), OHG. *winnan* (MHG. *winnen*) to be excited, rage, contend, exert oneself, also *gawinnan* to gain as by labour or exertion (MHG., G. *gewinnen*), ON *vinna* to labour, bring about, gain (Sw. *vinna*, Da *vinde*), Goth. (*ga*)*winnan* to suffer: ulterior relations are uncertain; forms of cognate meaning are Goth *winno, winna, wunns* suffering, OHG. *winna* conflict, MHG. *winne* pain, ON. *vinna* labour; see also WITHERWIN (OE *wiþerwinna*, OHG *widarwinno*).

The senses run parallel to a considerable extent with those of GAIN *v.*[2] and GET *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To work, labour (OE.), to strive, contend, fight. *Obs.*

Beowulf 506 Eart þu se Beowulf, se þe wið Brecan wunne? *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxv § 4 Nis nan ȝesceaft þe tiohhie þæt hio scyle winnan wið hine scippendes willan. *c* 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist* IV iii (1890) 264 He þy ma mid his hondum wonn & worhte þa þing, þe nydþearfleco wæs on *a* 1000 in Wr.-Wulcker 202/41 *Pugnam*, ic wan *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an 685 Hi ongan Ceadwala winnan æfter rice *c* 1200 ORMIN 3488 Forr þatt menn shulldenn winnenn swa to cumenn upp till heofennrichess blisse. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 51 Ierusalem and babilonie beð two burȝes, and fliteð eure, and winneð bitwinen hem. *Ibid.* 187 Iob. wan wið þe purse. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 521 Til it cumeð ðe time Þat storm stireð al ðe se, Þanne sumer and winter winnen.

†**2.** *trans.* To conquer, subdue, overcome, defeat, vanquish, 'beat'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 136 Alle þes kinges were þo, ac bote on nov þer nis, Vor þe king of westsex alle þe oþere wan iwis *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14832 He has vs wonnen [*c* 1375 *Fairf MS* wonnin] wit maistri 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 889 Wel mani knistes Giȝ wan þat day 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 47 He thought that he suld weill lichtly Vyn hym, and haf hym at his will. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* VII. (*Jacobus Minor*) 752 Quhene þat tytus Ierusalem had wonone *c* 1400 *Ragman Roll* 168 in Hazl *E P P* I 76 Or that ye be conqueryd and e-wonne. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXII, Thus hase he wonun Kay on werre. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1198 Wourschipful Wavane had wonnin him on weir 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XXIII 250 He wanne me in playne bataille hande for hand. 1513 *Life Hen. V* (1911) 108 He deliberated by proces of time to wynn them by hunger and thirst. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) I 84 How that Reuthar. faucht with Cecelus. and wan him. 1577 T KENDALL *Flowers Epigr* 38 b, Here sensuall pleasure doeth assault to winne me by her might 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* v, i, Creet thou hast wonne My thirty thousand Souldiers, and my Sonne

fig. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 1 But whiles it [*sc* the adamant] is inuincible or can not be woonne that way [*sc.* by fire]: yet.. with the freshe bloud of the Goate, it breaketh. in sunder 1575 A. F. *Virg Bucol* VII. 22 Phillis loues the Hazils well, The Myrtle shall them neuer wynne, nor Phoebus Bay trees tall.

3. To be victorious in (a contest of any kind, as a battle, game, race, action at law, etc.). Also *to win the day, the field.* (Cf. *to win the victory*, 6 b)

Formerly used with a wider range of obj (e.g. *conquest, exploit*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7793 Dauid had gin him batail kene; Wit godds grace þe feild he wan. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 Tuo & ȝtuenty batailes he wanne þe first ȝere. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1747 The meyne [viz chessmen] were I-set vp; they gon to pleye fast. Beryn wan the first, þe second, & þe þird 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1883) 38 The tonges of aduocates must be had yf thou wylt wynne thy cause. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XI. *title*, The battale of Bannokburne, strykyne & vonyng be gud kyng Robert the Bruce *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 177 How kynge Iuoryn caused his doughter play at the chesse with Huon, and how Huon wan the game. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* 1029 Wks. (1910) 180 Howe they had wonne by prowesse such exploits. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. vi. 17 'Tis Ioane, not we, by whom the day is wonne. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Conquests he winned. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. ii 3 The Aborigines and Trojanes wan indeed the field, but lost their Captaine Latinus. *a* 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 263 'Prove that, and wonne the plea!' said Lethington. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I 22 He wanne this battell 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 233 His courage wan the day. 1781 [see RACE *sb.*[1] 10] 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VII, Won the toss—first innings—seven o'clock a.m. 1878 H GIBBS *Ombre* (ed. 2) 26 If either of the adversaries win the game. 1908 [ELIZ. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 380 About that time, Waterloo was won.

4. *absol* or *intr.* To overcome one's adversary, opponent, or competitor; to be victorious, gain the victory (now chiefly in sports or games of skill); *fig.* to prevail.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4688 Hii worrede norþward & wonne ver & ner. 13 *Cursor M.* 20004 (Edin) We rande on þe wrang þat wan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 373 In punȝeis is oft hapnyne Quhill for to vyne, and quhill to tyne *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XXIV. 288 Haue mercie on me, let mercie wyn! 14 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) Introd p ix, Oure faders in Frawns had won beforne. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* CXVII. 83 How ij men played at þe dyce, and when þe tane of þaim began to lose, he began to flite with God for þat he wan nott 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 He laughth that wynth 1551 EDW. VI *Jrnl* in *Lit Rem.* (Roxb) II 312, I lost at roundes, and wane at rovers 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i 132 The summe of all, Is, that the King hath wonne. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* VI iv. 15 Nor haue I seene anye horse winne, but I haue seene many Horses loose, which haue beene kept with such dyett. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 127 Obstinately bent to win or dye. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxl, He is gone, Ere ceased the

inhuman shout which hail'd the wretch who won 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, That [advice] which bystanders invariably give to the smallest boy in a street fight, namely, 'Go in and win' 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 35 The passions of her mind Made war upon each other for an hour, Till pity won 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* III 100 Yet, unaided by any, opposed by all, Christianity won 1880 W DAY *Racehorse in Training* XVIII 169 If an owner runs two horses in a race, he has a right to declare with which of the two he will win. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 21 May 4/7 The M C C winning by an innings and four runs

5. *trans.* To subdue and take possession of; to seize, capture, take (a place). *arch.* (now associated with 6).

ME. phr *to win to* or *into one's hand* or *will*.

a 1122 *O. E. Chron* an 1070 (Laud MS), Hi wendon þæt hi sceoldon winnon eall þæt land. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þe king . bilæi þe burh foite þat hit [= he it] wan. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10331 Engelond aþ ibe mid strengþe iwonne. *Ibid* 3859 King howel wiþ is poer wan sone peyto Al to king arthures wille. *Ibid.* 7878 Ar is fader wonne engelond. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* II 219 He ouercom is fon And al is land won *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9202 In his time was þe Iuen land Wonnen [*Fairf* wonnyn] into þe sarzins hand. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1305 Nov he þe kyng has conquest & þe kyth wunnen 13 *Coer de L.* 1348 The toun of Acres he has wunne 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 9 Whanne Alisaundre hadde i-wonne alle þe est londes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* XX 36 Sic assawtis þare he maid That neire þe tovne he wonyn [*v r* wonnynge] hade. *Ibid* CIXX. 4816 Quhen þe wardane . of þat land Had wonnyn gret part till his hand *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* 1VII. 136 He come ynto Irland, & whan the lond. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IX 2134 Whan the saide cite was first wonne *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 1VII 240 (Harl MS) þey entrid into þe citee, & whonne hit. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII 1007 Ramsay and Graym the turat 3et has wown *Ibid* X. 959 Schynnoun thai tuk, at Wallace fyrst had woun [*ed* 1570 winin] 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. VII. 44 Arthur wan alle the north scotland. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* 39 b, He that will Fraunce wynne must with Scotlande firste begyn 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 21 Thys yere the towne dech was new cast And the towne of Barwyke wanne. 1578 H WOTTON *Courthe Controv* 145 As men say, the Towne wonne, the Castell yeeldeth 1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 47 A greate parte thereof was woon from them by the Englishmen 1613 J SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl Soc) 34 There land, which they had wone with there swordes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X. 493 On either Hand, These fight to keep, and those to win the Land. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 495 Should the Greeks win imperial Troy, The glory shall be his 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXV. III 387 He advised that they should .endeavour first to win Messana 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* IV. xviii. 155 In the eyes of William it was a means by which Exeter might be won.

b. To seize, capture, take as spoil; to catch (fish, a bird), to capture, take captive (a person). *Obs.* exc. in euphemistic slang, to steal.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1144 (Harl.) Ȝef eny fyssh is þer inne Þer of þou shalt wynne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 88 Schir Thomas Randale than the kyngis baner wan. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4803 The souerain deuidet Tho godes to his gomes..þat hom wan with woundes before And put hom in perell. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* III (Arb) 6 That pudyng was myne for I hadde wonne it by nyghte in a mylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXLII 527 A ryche shyp, the whiche was wonne vpon the sowdans men 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 1 Thay war sa repleit of all riches Win into weiris be martiall besynes 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T S) 112 Lyke to ane bird taine in ane net,..Sa is our lyfe weill win away. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S) I. 42 Nocht sa mekle fishe thay with nettis, as with skepis, or long kreilis, win with wickeris in the forme of a hose sa round wouen. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I]LXXI. 205 The Spoyles he wanne from Cowards *a* 1700 B E *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Win*, to Steal 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T* 1919 *Athenæum* 8 Aug 727/2 Everyone will have heard of 'strafing' and also 'souvenir', the latter usually meaning anything stolen, or 'won'.

†**c.** *fig.* To reclaim (land) as for cultivation.

1531–2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII* c. 5 § 1 Marshe grounde .wonne and made profitable for the greate common welthe of this Realme. 1541 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 554/1 To win and rife out the saidis landis with the Eisly hillis of the samin. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 114 The fen and the quamire, so marrish be kind, And are to be drained, now wine [*later edd.* win] to thy mind

†**d.** Of the sea: To gain on (the land): cf. 10 a.

1639 G PLATTES *Discov. Subterr. Treas* xi 52 The sea . perpetually winning land in one place, and losing in another.

e. *Cards.* (*a*) (*fig.* from 2) To be of higher value than, to 'beat' (another card, hand, or suit); also *intr.* with *of* (cf. 10 a); (*b*) to gain possession of, take (a trick)

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* VII 71 He that can win five Tricks of the nine hath a sure Game *Ibid* X 83 A Ten wins a Nine if not Trumps. 1778 *Hoyle's Games Impr* 63 A wins two Tricks ..The first Hand wins of the second. 1892 'CAVENDISH' *Bésique* 4 The highest card of the suit led wins the trick. Trumps win other suits 1910 DALTON '*Saturday*' *Bridge* 41 This is an undoubted No Trump call for the dealer, although in itself it will not win many tricks.

6. To get, obtain, acquire; *esp.* to get as something profitable or desired; to gain, procure. **a.** with concrete (material) obj. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in specific uses: see 7.

c 1200 ORMIN 6211, & tuss þu mihht te weorelldþing Wiþþ Godess lefe winnenn *Ibid* 7890, & 3iff 3he wass summ wældle wif þatt lamb ne mihhte winnenn *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 411 Þe rauen is swiðe redi, Weneð þat ȝe roteð, And oðre fules hire fallen bi For to winnen fode. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1439 in *S. Eng. Leg* 147 His men he broȝte In seruise heore mete to wynne þere 13 '*Cursor M* 4376 (Gott.) And leuere me es be pouer and lele, þan falsli to winne catele. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A v. 237 Al þat I wikkedliche won seþþe I wit hade. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 283 (Corpus MS.) Thus wan Gamely þe Ram and þe Ryng. 1430 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 38/2 The tanehalf of the sayd to be wonnyn fra the sayd Andro be the law *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III XIX 409 If y be riche and haue wunne more good than is necessarie to me 1526 TINDALE *Luke* IX 25 For what shall itt avauntage a man, to wyn the whole worlde yff he loose hym silfe? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XX 172 The inglis men van neuyr na thing at 3our handis 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 247 b, Euery winning lefully wonnen in merchaundise. 1563 *Homilies* II *Matrimony* P 13 He tylleth it [*sc.* the ground], and so wynneth fruite thereof. 1616 T SCOT *Philomythie* I 3 b, Till th'one his topsaile fairely doth aduance To win the winde. 1670 W WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 549, I will win the horse, or lose the saddle 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I XII, Right English all, they rush'd to blows, With nought to win, and all to lose. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I II 556 A certain man Who from being poor great riches wan

b with abstract (immaterial) obj., or *gen.*

Still in regular current use in reference to something gained by merit or the like, as *confidence, esteem, fame, favour, honour, love, praise, respect*, etc; also with *consent, obedience*, etc, *to win the* (or *a*) *victory*, to be victorious (cf 3); *to win one's way*, to make or find one's way, 'get along', succeed in getting somewhere (also *fig*) In other connexions ordinarily replaced by *gain* or *obtain*

c 1000 *Passio S. Marg.* in Cockayne *Narratiunculæ* (1861) 49 Eadiz eart þu .for þon þe þu wunne reste a oþ ende mid halgum fæmnum *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 313 To winnenn Att Crist soþ sawle berrhless *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17497 If we ne soth said, quat suld we win? For-soth nanoþer thing bot sin *Ibid* 20056 Þair beniscun þan bes not wan 13 *Coer de L.* 1884 The galyes came unto the citie, And had nigh won entrie 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 2769 Na mede in heven to wyn *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* III (*Andreas*) 560 Þat þu mycht. of þi cristis lawis blyne, þat þu mycht oure frendschepe vyne ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 22 How they whanne .wyrchippis many *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2316 In armes also if thou konne, Pursue to thou a name hast wonne 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X IIX 513 Whanne they wend best to haue wonne worship they loste hit ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl* XII 91 But ever he wynnes the victory. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 203 b, To destroy the Realme, and wynne the hatred & malice of all the nacion. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S) 59 He spoilȝeit Sathan, hell and sin, And heuinlie gloir to vs hes win 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* ¶ IV b, To wyn due and common credit. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XXXI. v, O Lord, of thee, lett me still mercy wynne. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* II. 166 In defending this fort [they] woon great reputation by their valour *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 He snapped me on this hand and he on that, that the doctour had mikle a doe to win me room for a syllogisme 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 39 In gliding state she wins her easy way *a* 1796 BURNS '*As I stood by yon roofless tower*', Like fortune's favours, tint as win 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XIII, I am glad to have won your confidence. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* 1, Winning small triumphs in bargains and personal economies 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* IXXIII. II 596 They failed to win obedience 1910 A LANG in *Encycl. Brit* X. 135/1 Fairies naturally won their way into the poetry of the middle ages

†**c.** *absol.* or *intr.* . in early use *esp.* to get gain, make profit; *spec.* in Sc. legal use, in such phrases as *able to tine or win*, i. e. having means sufficient to aim at profit or risk loss. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19574 To win wit-all he wend it bij. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1457 Now we wyn, now we tyn. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A I 153 þau3 ȝe ben trewe of tonge and treweliche winne, And eke as chast as a child *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 133 A moral tale yet I yow telle kan Which I am wont to preche for to wynne 1414 *26 Pol. Poems* XIII. 155 Wiþ figt ȝe wynne, wiþ trete ȝe lese. 1421 *Ibid.* XVIII, 138 Byse no thyng to selle and wynne. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 159 To wyn or to lese 1476 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 47/1 To defend þe said causs of Errour .with ful powere to tyne and wynne 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 53 Be his procuratour constitute be him, in his place, to tine or to wone in the cause 1699 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 281 Ane person that can tin and win in all ther affairs.

7. In various specific uses. †**a.** To beget · = GET *v.* 26 *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P* B. 112 Hit weren not alle on wyues sunes, wonen with on fader. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 587 Þe twa þat I wan on myne oþire wyfe þat I wedd first.

†**b.** To get for immediate use, procure; hence, contextually, to fetch, bring (cf. 14 c). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2852 þe werwolf went wiȝtly & whan hem mete & drink. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 617, I schal wynne yow, wyȝt, of water a lyttel. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 865 The Scottis wan hors, becaus thair awne couth faill.

c. To obtain (a woman) as a wife or 'lady' by action or effort of some kind. usually with implication of gaining her affection and consent (cf. 9).

To win and wear see WEAR *v.*[1] 8 b.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1913 Wiþ þine harp þou wonne bir þat tide *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 100 Ful mychell besynesse had he or þat he myght his lady wynne 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII XXVI 312 Sythen I am ladyles I wil wyn thy lady. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 91 After al his strife hee [*sc* Menelaus] wan but a strumpet. 1639 J CLARKE *Paræm* 40 Faint heart never won faire lady 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard* IV. I. 49 Thete had been More hope of winning a Widow at her Husbands Funeral, then of any favour for her now 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* VIII, And let us mind, faint heart ne'er wan A lady fair. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 220 Take Lilia, then, for heroine . and be you The Prince to win her! 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* V, Valerie, will you let me try to win you?

d. To gain by effort or competition, as a prize or reward, or in gaming or betting, as a wager, etc Also *absol*

To win one's † *shoes, spurs*: see SHOE *sb.* 2 i, SPUR *sb.*[1] 3 a.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 340 Tristrem wan þat day Of him an hundred pounde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 449 Iasan..Whan þe Ram wyþ gilden flees. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 172 And wo this wethur shuld wyn bude wirke as I say *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 818 þis renke & his rounsy, þai reche vp a croune, As gome at has þe garland. Wonn. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* VII. 169 For to assaye our horses for to wynne the pryce that the kyng hath set vpon *a* 1533 [see WAGER *sb.*[2] 2] 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI 64 Iason van the goldin fleice. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* 1 1, He would haue a familiar To rifle with, at horses, and winne cups 1621 T. GRANGER *Expos. Eccles* VII 7 166 Our first Parents for an apple lost Paradise, and woon hell 1645 VANE *Lost Sheepe* 35 Haueing woone the prize in the Pythian games 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II XII 484 A man would be ridiculous that should go to prove by meire reason, that such a one won the plate at a horse race 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr Watkins Tottle* 1, Frank took dummy; and I won sixpence 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IXIV, The Rev. Mr. Muff, of whom she won large sums at *écarté* 1885 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 145/2 The defendant having won on those bets received the winnings from the persons with whom he had betted

e. To get by labour, to earn (now *dial.*); † to get as profit, to gain (*obs*). Also *absol.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10175 Þe33 [*sc* publicans]..wunnenn mikell to þe king, & mare till hemm sellfenn 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 450 Wiþ us schineþ euerig schalk in schippus for to saile, For to winne on þe watur wordliche fode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 715 He moste preche and wel affile his tonge To wynne siluer 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 360/2 Yai wil receive for paiement..nobles, ye which yai leede into oyer straunge Cuntrees, where hit is chaunged to yair encresce, and forged into oyer coygnes, so yat yai wynne in ye alay of ech noble xx d *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 520 The gudis þat he has with his trew labore wynynge 1530 in *Mastl. Club Misc* II 103 Honest and laborius personis abill to wyne thar liffing 1531 *Dial. on Laws of Eng.* II. XXXIX. 79 If a preest haue wonne moche by sayenge of masse. *c* 1620 Z BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 54 Win little and win oft . Makes merchands rich. 1623 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *New Discov.* A 5, I am a Fisherman Who many yeares my liuing thus haue wan. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t Misc.* (1733) I 87 Wi' cauk and keel I'll win your bread. 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringer* XXII, Of him I held the little mill which wins me living free 1823 — *Quentin D* XIV, Every one wins his bread in this country. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh Wolds* 188 Then Aw can win summat, cannot Aw?

f. To get, gather (crops or other produce); to gather in, harvest. Now *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 189 Syndri cornys that thai bair Woxe ripe to wyn to mannys fude. *Ibid* 193 Thai of the peill had vonnyn hay *Ibid.* 219 To vyn thair harvist. 1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 205/2 The cornes .. sall be led and wonnyne and stakkit 15 . *Battle of Otterburn* 1, Yt fell abowght the Lamasse tyde, Whan husbondes wynnes ther haye. 1549 D MONRO *Descr. W Isles* (1773) 46 The place quhar he winnes his peitts this zier, ther he sawis his corne the next zeire. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 402 The cornis..ar nocht sa weill win as neid wer *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S) I. 30 [I hey] micht nocht saw nor wine thair cornis. 1683 J. REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 137 Peas When ripe, you may easily win some for seed *a* 1791 GROSE *Obs* (1792) 110 *W.* He is gone to the field to his workmen. *C.* Hey *W.* Just so, to try to win his hay 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* VI (1848) 20 If they had fine weather for winning their hay or shearing their corn, they thanked God for it. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sk* 101 On a hillside the countryfolk were winning their hay

g. To get or extract (coal, stone, or other mineral) from the mine, pit, or quarry; also, to sink a shaft or make an excavation so as to reach (a seam of coal or vein of ore) and prepare it for working, as by drainage, etc. (cf. 11). See also WINNING *vbl. sb.* 5, 5 b.

1447 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 145.1 106/1 With lefe . for to wyn colis and stanis within the saide landis. 1456–70 in *Acts Parlt. Scot* (1875) XII. 27/2 Becaus of his colys and fuell .to be wonng in tyme of ȝeir. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 380 The man that ȝeid to vesy to se gif he could wyn sclait. 1509 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 284/1 Fredome to wyn and fyne lede ure within the ilis 1614 in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec. Mining Scot.* (1878) 263 The minerallis, to be wroght and wynn at the saidis mynes. 1630 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 374 To won alsmony lymstanes in the lyme craig at the Channown mos as he can. 1648 *Ibid* II. 132 Alsmanie stones to be..win as may serve the building of the midwall. *Ibid.* 251 To the end alse manie staines may be wind furthe therof as [etc] 1708 J. C *Compl. Collier* (1845) 10 You tell me you have hopes to win a Colliery in my grounds. 1725 *Rep. MSS Dk. Portland* VI. (Hist. MSS Comm 1901) 106 When they have sunk it [*sc* the pit] till they come at the bed of coals, they are then said to have won the colliery. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd* I. 168 Coals are so far wasted near water carriage in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, that they are become already very difficult and expensive to winn. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 968 Of fitting or winning a coal field. 1869 *Law Rep., Ch. Appl* V. 111, I conceive that coal is won when it is put in a state in which continuous working can go forward in the ordinary way 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 153/2 The trustees . had power to win the minerals lying under their land. 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 73 A seam is said to be won when a pit is sunk, or a mine driven to it, and the pit or mine is said to win all to the rise of the level.

†**h.** To gain (ground) *upon* (*of*); to gain (time).

c 1400 *Beryn* 2384 Beryn. gan to turn a-side, on-to þe see stronde, And the cripill aftir, & wan oppon hym londe. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 656 Thus erthe on hym he wane. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 230 We muste nedes wynne vpon Amphitrion on this way a nyght and a day. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 131/1 They dayly wanne grounde vpon the Brytons. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iv 9 Your way is shorter,..you'le win two dayes vpon me. 1611 — *Cymb* III. IV. 112 1717 POPE *Iliad* X 409 Yet let him pass, and win a little Space.

†**8.** To regain, recover (something lost); hence, to make up for (loss, waste); to rescue, deliver; in religious use, to redeem: often with *again. Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 768 Ful wel he taunede his luue to man Wan he ður3 hoh spel him wan 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v 25 He bad wastors go worche what þei best couþe, And wynne þat þei wasteden [1377 B v 25 wynnen his wastyng] 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 111 Throw hym I trow my land to wyn, Magre the Clyffurd and his kyn. *c* 1380 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 264 By God, that al this world wan. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1306 How a hird-man A febil schepe warest & wane *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 405 Now ar we wonne fra waa, and saued oute of þe see. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 11 253 Saye we endelesse thankes to god that hathe wonne vs ageyne *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F vij, The losse of the father by euyll children, is wonne by vertuouse sonnes in lawe 1562 *Child-Marriages* 14 To wyne all the tenement together againe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 18 Giue thow thy self thy saull culd win, In vaine I deit for thy sin. *Ibid.* 39 He was loste, and now is wun 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v lxi, Thus Orpheus wanne his lost Eurydice

9. To overcome the unwillingness or indifference of; with various shades of meaning: to attract, allure, entice; to prevail upon, persuade, induce; to gain the affection or allegiance of; to bring over to one's side, party, or cause, to convert. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (see also Winning *ppl. a.* 3).

Some of the applications are now more usual with the constructions illustrated in b.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii 2 þe deuel þat sekis how he myght wynn mennys saule. *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 28000 (Colt. Galba) If þou, wowid hir with wordes sleghe, And þarthurgh so has won hir will. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 51 They wynne wyth yeftes the hertes of the goddes and of men 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xi 30 A wyse man also wynneth mens soules 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 141 Meanyng hereby too woonne the myndes of the other kynges. 1567 Jewel *Def. Apol* 417 The Embassadoure of so Noble a Common Wealthe, was soone, and easily, and willingly woonne. 1576 T. Fortescue *Forest of Hist* (ed. 2) 141 He wun the harts of the Citisens. *a* 1589 in Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* III. xix (Arb.) 217 His wealth wan many friends. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 89 Win her with gifts, if she respect not words 1629 Sir W. Mure *True Crucif* 592 Hee With this soft speech..Doth wound, not wonne, the traytor's heart of stone. 1653 Austen *Fruit Trees* I (1657) 31 The worst temper of minds are wonne 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 269 How far a Graceful Mein, and Innocent Discourse, wins among more refined Christians. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 694 Slighted as it is, the country wins me still. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tourn.* 703 For courtesy wins woman all as well As valour may 1874 Longf. *Hanging of Crane* III, The ways that win, the arts that please 1914 Tollinton *Clem. Alex.* I. vii 236 The missionary goes to win and to save souls.

b. with adv. or prep. (*away*, *over*; *from*, *to*, etc.).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6606 3yf þou to drunkenes wldest hym wynne *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xv. (*Barnabas*) 128 Paule to þe treutht wonnyn was. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 132 Pat he by alyghte The mayden to his purpos wynne myghte. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 269 The presidente in as moche as in her is owethe to wynne al to God 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 I hei have thereby woonne to goodnes innumerable persons 1594 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* I. 67 That the said ladie may be winn to God 1603 Daniel *Def. Ryme* Pref. A 2, To hold him from being wonne from vs. 1632 Sanderson *Serm., Ad Pop.* IV 407 If our Inclinations cannot be wonne over to that course. 1637 Gillespie *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* III. VIII 187 He is already winne to repentance. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. III. 11 The Priests of Elder time winning their credulities unto the literall and downe-right adorement of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1662 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 151 All the Acts of a most gracious Prince can not winne them .from these..rebellious Courses. 1761 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Bidulph* II. 336 She has won me to her party. 1796–7 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* XI, She could not win him, however, to any conversation 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* XXIV, She can sing and play o' the lute, would win the fish out o' the stream 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 205 To win her over to an ultramontane policy.

c. with *to* and inf. *arch.*

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. ii. I iv b, How moch Philautus hath wonne me holely .to be his. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 67. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 323 Thay conspyre, and winnis him with money quyethe to putt doune the king 1640 T. Carew *Poems, Disdain returned* III, No teares, Celia, now shall win, My resolv'd heart, to returne. 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 210 So much fre kindnes as wold winn any creture to admier it. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 53 Unblest the man, whom music wins to stay Nigh the curst shore 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 17 Gleam'st thou, as if delighted with the strain, And won by it the pious bark to keep In joy for ever?

10. *intr.* with *upon*, *on*, †*of*. †a. To gain an advantage over, get the better of; to gain or encroach upon; *rarely*, to overcome, subdue. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 4 As Luna gynneth wexe & wynne Vppon the nyght. 1590 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll.* IV. 284 Where the sea datlie wynnethe of the land againste this Towne *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* LXIV 7 When I haue seene the hungry Ocean gaine Aduantage on the Kingdome of the shoare, And the firme soile win of the watry maine. 1607 — *Cor.* I. i 223 The rabble will in time Win vpon power. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 121 So in our trifles I still winne of you. 1613 J. Hayward *Lives 3 Normans* 21 Henry, did many other times inuade his Countrey; sometimes with purpose to winne vpon him, and sometimes to keepe him from winning vpon others 1685 Dryden *Thren. Aug.* IV, Thus, at half Ebb, a rowling Sea Returns, and wins upon the shoar. 1754 Shebbeare *Matrimony* (1766) II. 33 This young Gentleman used every Art to win on the Resentment which the Baronet had entertained against him 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 121 So much did passion win upon her judgement, by time and indulgence.

b. To gain influence over, to prevail with (often implying 'to gain increasing influence over, to prevail more and more with'); to gain the favour or engage the affections of (esp. gradually or increasingly). Also with *affection*, *esteem*, *regard*, or the like as obj.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* To Rdr. 87, I at last Thought, I would try, if shame could winne vpon 'hem *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fletcher *Cust. Country* II. 1, The courage they exprest And their contempt of death wan more upon me Than all they did *a* 1665 Digby *Prov. Mem.* (1827) 205 Her excessive beauty and gracefulness did so win upon his senses. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIV. VIII, By the Force of the true Catholic Faith, St. Anthony won upon the Fishes 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) I. 138 The pleasing countenance of Lydia won on this woman's opinion 1796 Coleridge *Let to T. Poole* 24 Sept., Charles Lloyd wins upon me hourly 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* XVIII, I never was so won upon, as by this class. 1884 Church *Bacon* VI. 124 He had won greatly on the confidence of the King.

†c. To prevail upon (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 183 As some of the uppermost seat of Philosophers have themselves thought, and wonne upon others to think so too 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 217, I was easily won upon to embark on the Scipio African 1802 H. Martin *Helen of Glenross* II. 217 Who shall I win upon to aid me in my future views?

11. *trans.* To reach, attain, arrive at. = Gain *v.* 2 7; *occas.* to get at, get hold of (an object); to overtake (a person); to be in time for, 'catch'. *arch.*

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 211 Yf he had not wonne a roche vpon whiche he gate vp with grete payne. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 137 Bot all for nocht, he wan his hoill that day. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 61 The wynde enforcyd So myche, that our governor Saw it was not possible for to wyne the porte. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. I. 23 But Calidore did follow him so fast, That euen in the Porch he him did win. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VIII. 56 Then scarce the bending Branches I cou'd win [orig. *Iam fragilis poteram ab terra contingere ramos*]. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 58 Yet wi' what pith she had, she takes the gate, An' wan the burn 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. 1, The stony path .By which the naked peak they wan. 1821 Hodgson in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 339 Having got your letter late in the day, I am compelled to be brief to win the post 1842 Macaulay *Lays, Horatius* XXVI, And if they once may win the bridge, What hope to save the town? 1848 Rossetti *Poems, Last Confess.* 253 As when a bird flies low Between the water and the willow-leaves, And the shade quivers till he wins the light. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* XXV, The Halakazi were worsted in the field, but many lived to win the great cave.

†b. To get across, to cross; to get through, accomplish. *Obs. rare.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 903 To chyldre that be yonge of age, And offter han thys ryver wonne Than folk that ben on age ronne. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 124 Thry fallowing won, Get compassing don. *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 645 Fra we get our voyage wun.

12. *intr.* To make or find one's way; also in weakened sense, to arrive at or come to some place, etc.; in early use often a mere synonym of 'come' or 'go': = Get *v.* 31. With various preps. and advs., sometimes in specialized senses: cf. corresponding uses of *get* s. v. Get *v.* VI, VII. Formerly chiefly *Sc.* and *n. dial.*

This use depends on that of ON *vinna*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 996 A firin wall þar es a bute, Mai nan win in þat es wit oute *Ibid.* 2499 þe fiue gaue bak to wine a-way. *Ibid.* 10592 Quils þai locked þam biside, Sco was won to þe heist stride. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8457 Vnebes to Gloucestre y wan 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1777 þay .Lyfte laddres & vpon lofte wonen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 461 Neuermore þen þay wyste fram queþen he was wonnen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV. 221 [That] slow all that that mycht to vyn. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3438 Sen I wan in to þe werld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 649 Bes wakond and warly; wyn to my chamber. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 And cover hit þat no hete oute wynne. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst., Purification* 43 To Jherusalem sfast now wynne. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 625 Say thow art not worthy to Wymond to win. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 433 Thou may not pas Mount Barnard for wild bestis, Nor wyn throw Mount Scarpre for the snawe. 1541 Wyatt *Declar.* Wks. 1816 II. 281 This, me-thought, was so gladsome unto me to win to the King that all my policy was clean forgotten with me. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 743 He at last wan to his said hous 1643 in Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 41/2 That none win to the Sessions loft till the Sessioners be placed. 1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 10 Full of channels and rivers, and very hard to be wonn into 1717 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 262, I hope to win off beginning of next week. 1724 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. (1791) 120 Christ is in heaven, how shall I win at him? 1813 Byron *Bride Abydos* II. XXV, Had Selim won To where the strand and billows met. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* XV, And how am I to win hame? 1816 — *Old Mort.* XI, Whiles the tear wan into my e'e *c* 1830 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 205, I canna won sae weel through the snaw. 1865 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* XII, Whan I was na bigger than you, Annie, I could win oot at a less hole than that. 1892 Kipling *Barrack room Ballads, East & West* 23 The Colonel's son to the Foit has won. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* XV, When we won in by the pier. 1923 Edith Thompson *Hist. Eng.* XLVI. 437 The Germans never won through to the Channel ports.

(*b*) *To win up*: to get up; to get up on one's feet, to rise; to get on horseback, mount. So *to win upon.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15760 Pai fell þaim don vn to þe grund, . all vp þai sipen wan 1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 435 His menþe all War wonnyn vp apon the wall. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1165 Iason and Ioly knightes moo, .Wonen vp wynly vppon wale horses *Ibid.* 13938 Whan he wackont of wo, he wan vpo fote *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXIII. 214 And wyn apon youre palfray sone. *c* 1802 *Jellen Grame* in Child *Ballads* II. 303/2 'Win up, my bonny boy,' he says, 'As quick as e'er you may.' 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. I. 42 And now we set ourselves in haste to win Up to that mountain's top. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* XXX, Just let me win upon my horse!

b. *absol.* without prep. or adv.: To get to the place implied (*Sc.* and *dial.*); to come, go.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 216 Bettyr hyt ys .Owt of yowre londe sche be flemyd And faste ye schalle hur comawnde to wynne *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bann Club) I. 99 The marquess wrote back his excuse, saying, he could not win. 1894 P. H. Hunter *James Inwick* V. 70 There was a by ordinar congregation that day, a'body that could win was there.

†c. In static sense To 'come', reach *Obs.*

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 258 Reid 3allow han quhilk wan doune to his schoulderis.

d. In reference to a desired end, a condition, experience, proceeding, etc.: with various preps. and advs., often in specialized senses: = Get *v.* 31 b and various uses in VI and VII (see also below). Formerly chiefly *Sc.* and *n. dial.*

Win by... (By *prep.* 16 b), to escape, avoid. †*Win of eld*, to 'come of age'. *Win out* or *through*, to come out successfully, succeed in attaining one's end *Win to*, to begin eating, 'set to', 'fall to' (= Get *v.* 69)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25363 Oft þe men þat er rightwis Thoru faanding win þai to þain pris. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 174 Til þat she mowe winan of helde 13 *Northern Passion* (1913) I. 153/330* He hopid forto win fra wogh. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9212 He his wit cast, For to wyn to his will. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3986 Quen he wan to wax, Thre cubettis fra þe croune doun his cors had a lenghte *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* V. 67 The growyng of hem into oon heed wole wynne *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 280 Ay houping, thou louping, To win to liberty *c* 1635 Rutherford *Lett., to Marion McKnaught* III. XXIV (1675) 190, I look not to win away to my home, without wounds and blood 1644 Baillie *Lett.* (1841) II. 211 There is so much matter yet before us, as we cannot winn through for a long time after our common pace 1709 M. Bruce *Soul Confirm.* 15 Soul-confirmation. is not easilie wone at, you that keeps only your old Job-troot, you will not wone at Soul-confirmation 1721 Ramsay *Horace to Virgil* 21 The Man wha cou'd sic Rubs win o'er 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* XIV, We got some water-broo and bannocks, and mony a weary grace they said, . or they wad let me win to *Ibid.* XXXV, The job is how we are to win by hanging *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circle* I. (1874) 94 The anguish. that we must bow Beneath, until we win out of this life 1919 Max Beerbohm *Seven Men* 103, I wish he could have won out, as I did, into a great and lasting felicity

e. with adj. as compl. = Get *v.* 33.

1886 R. F. Burton *Arab Nts* (abr. ed.) I. 82 *note*, He labours to win free from every form and observance. 1902 *London Mag.* June 452/2 Smiling to see him struggle when he thought he could win clear.

13. *intr.* with *to* and inf. To succeed in doing (what is denoted by the vb.); to contrive, manage *to do* something. Now only *Sc.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26816 For mai naman wit quem to winn To serue at ans lauerds tuin *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 1112 (Laud) Myȝte he nowt wynne For to come þer inne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3145 O nowise may we wyn þat woman to gete 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 121 b/2 That y^u mayst wynne to spare the tormentes that ben yet to come *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* XXVII. 32 Thee to imbrace once, God I if I micht win! *c* 1655 *Roxb. Ball* (1886) VI. 209 The Repulsive Maid, Who Once took a young-man, but now cannot win To open the door, and let him come in 1730 T. Boston in Morrison *Mem.* (1899) 137, I am habitually cast down, and cannot win to get my heart lifted up in the ways of the Lord. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* XV, As sune as I can win to stand on my twa feet we'll be aff this craig o' Sawtan.

14. *trans.* with prep. or adv. of place: a. To succeed in bringing, putting, etc.: = Get *v.* 27 a. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8219 Sua depe þair rote þai samen kest, þat moght þam naman þeþen win. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 94 Þere walked he a-boute þe walles to winne in si3t. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel & Arc.* 20 And do that I my shippe to haven wynne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XI. 4772 Pai. Robbit the Riches . And wonnyn it wightly the wallis withoute. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1803 Bot 3it his clathes on he wan 14 *Tundale's Vis.* 939 Whan the veirmyn wold have owt ciepon At the holys that thei made opon Thei myght not wyn owt hor taylys. 1604 E. G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. X. 152 They gave over the enterprize to win the red sea into Nile *a* 1636 Marmion *Antiquary* III. i, That I should owe my life to her! which way, I wonder? something depends on this, I must win out 1825 Scott *Betrothed* IX, Her kind attendant tried softly to win the spear from her lady's grasp 1904 *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 3/3 His sweet and level-headed wife wins him through his difficulties.

†b. To put, set, take (expressing merely the act, without implication, as in a, of overcoming difficulty or hindrance). *Win out*, to take or draw out, extract. *Win up*, (*a*) to open (a door or gate); (*b*) to take up, pick up, lift *Obs*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4364 In haste þe dore he gan vp winne. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 92 To wynne vp þe wiket 3at þat þe wey schutte *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 837 þan Alexander at þis knyȝt angirs vnfaire, Wynnes him vp a wardrere *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 463 Rowlande owte his swerde wanne 1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 24 To ane masone of the lard of Sefeildis quhilk wan the allorng to the said place of Inchegarvy, xxs.

†c. To bring, take, move (a person somewhere).

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 831 Alle hasped in his he3 wede to halle þay hym wonnen *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* XXXVIII, 3e wynnun him noȝte owte of his way

†d. *refl.* To betake oneself: = 12. (Cf. Get *v.* 27 b.) *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 402, I schal ware alle my wyt to wynne me þeder. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1138 [We] Wyn vs to the wallis, wacche þere vndur.

15. *Comb.* in sense 'one who or that which wins . . .', as *win-all, win-penny.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Gaigne-denier*, a porter, a winne-penny 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II xlvi. 107 One the winne-all, another the lose-all

† **Win,** *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north dial Obs.* Forms: 4 vyn, wine, 5–6 wynn(e, 6 wyn(e, winne, 6–9 win, 8 winn. [Variant of *won, wonn(e* : see WON *v.*] *intr.* To dwell, reside.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I (*Petrus*) 690 þat I ma ga To ihesu criste, With hym to wine in-to his blise *Ibid* xvi (*Magdalena*) 816 Fra þe place, Quhare þe magdelane vynnand vas. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* XXVII 789 Þe Yilschery, That wynnis in Irland to þis day *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice* 4 The eldest dwelt in ane Borrous toun, The vther wynnit Upon-land [*v rr.* vp on land, apon land] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII xii 138 Thai that in Flavynia feyldis duell, Or that wynnis besyd the lauk or well Of Cymynus 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 52 Into ane Realme thair wynnit ane vailȝeant knicht 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 81 Alake we winn o'er far frae King and Court ! *a* 1824 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* etc (1826) 88 An ancient town.. where, tradition says, A housekeeper winned in other days. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss* (ed 3).

Win, *v.*[3] *Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 6 wyn, 7 wind, 8 winn, (9 won). Pa. pple. 8 winned, *Sc.* win(n), 6, 9 won, 8 wun. [? WIN *v.*[1] with specialized development from sense 7 *f*, but associated also with WIND *v.*[2] 2] *trans.* To dry (hay, seed, turf, wood, etc) by exposure to the air, or to the heat of the sun or a fire. Also *intr* for *pass.*

1557 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 271/2 Tertiam partem 24 dietarum feni he won hay 1588 *Exch. Rolls Scot* XXI 412 For making of 36 dawarkis of hay and for wynning and putting of the samyn in tramp ruckis. 1641 *Peebles Burgh Charters* (1872) 107 To cast and wind peittes, turres, fewall [etc.]. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 154 So much of his Lmt as he intends for his best Seed, he builds up in a Stack like Corn, after it is thoroughly win 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. cvi 455 Scots seed, when well winned and kept 1794 *Statist. Acc Scot* XI. 268 Cutting, winning, and carrying home their peats, however, consumes a great deal of time. 1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Syst Husb Scot* I 396 The sun and air gradually win it [*sc.* hay]. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 259 Feathers may be hung up in bags against the wall behind the fire, and there they will soon win *Ibid* III. 909 [The skin for rennet] is then hung stretched over a stick near the fire to dry and won *Ibid.* 978 By the afternoon the hay is so dry and won as to be fit to be stacked 1884 *Whitby Gaz* 9 Aug. 1/2 A Stack of well won Hay.

† **Win,** *ppl a. Sc. Obs.* Also 5 wyn, wynnynge. [Sc. pa. pple. of WIN *v.*[1], q.v. (Forms, pa pple. *b.*)] = WON *ppl. a* ; *evil win,* ill-gotten. Of stone, etc. Worked, quarried

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xviii. 1712 Eftyr syndry wynnynge victoryis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 921 That is full euill wyn land To haue quhill thow ar leuand, Sine at thine end hell. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 372 Ane carling of the Quene of Pharois, That ewill win geir to elphyne careis 1609 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 307 That the tirrit quarrell and craig thairof and the win werk lyand in the same can nocht be wrocht.

Win, obs. f. WEEN *v* , WHIN [1], WINE.

Winable, obs form of WINNABLE.

† **Winage.** *Obs rare.* [ad. F. *vinage* (f. *vin* wine + *-age* ; cf. med.L. *vinagium*), assimilated to WINE *sb* 1] A seigniorial due derived from vineyards.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I xxix 18 He leuyed the rentes, wynages [orig *vinages*], and rightes, that pertayned to therle through out all Flanders

Winam, Winare, Winberi, Winberry: see VENOM, WINER, WINEBERRY, WHIMBERRY.

† **Winbrow.** *Obs.* Also 5 wyn-. [ad. MLG. *winbrā*, corresp. to OHG. *wintbrâwa* (MHG. *wintbrâwe, -brā*, G. *wimper* eyelash), f. *wint* WIND *sb*[1] + BROW *sb*] An eyebrow.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 542 Neptolonyus was grete, black heer and grete eyen, his wynbrowes Ioyned. 1485 — *Chas Gt* 26 He had the eyen like a lyon his wynbrowes grete. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* X. xl, His hairy win-browes meet [Cf quot 1471]

Wince (wins), *sb.*[1] [f. WINCE *v.*[1]] An act of wincing.

1. A kick. Now *dial.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. II i (1620) 66 [The Mule] within two or three winces, ouerthrew him to the ground 1638 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Bull, Beare & Horse* E 1 b, And as I fell, his hoofe bestow'd a wince, Upon my pate 1840 THACKERAY *Cox's Diary* Jan , Our respective patients gave a wince out.

2. An involuntary shrinking movement (see WINCE *v* [1] 2).

1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* III xii, She looked up with a wince 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* IX, The villein took the cruel blow without wince or cry.

Wince (wins), *sb.*[2] [Variant of WINCH *sb* [1] But cf. LG *win(n)s* small capstan, Du. *wins* winch.]

1. = WINCH *sb* [1] 1, 3.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 272/1 When the Spinner hath drawn out his Rope Yarn , then it is taken from the Wheele Spindle, and Wound upon the Wince. 1889 *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) IV 52 The human frame is, hence, a barrel-organ. and life is the music. So long as either the vital or the mechanical instrument is duly wound up by a regular supply of food or of the wince, so long the music will continue. 1837 KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 66 The wince of the reel.

2. *Dyeing.* A reel or roller placed over the division between two vats so that a fabric spread upon it may be let down into one or the other. Also *attrib.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 227 After 48 hours suspension [the calico] is to be washed in water at 170° containing some chalk, by the wince apparatus 1852 *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Bleaching*, etc (1859) 374 The fabric may be caused to pass several times round these winces before it leaves the cistern 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2777/1 The tanks are wince pots

Wince (wins), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 wynce, 4–5 wynse, (5 wynce, wyncy, 6 wins, 6–7 winze), 6–7 winse, 5– wince. [a. AF. **wencir* or **wencer*, = OF. *guencir* or *-ier*, dial. variants of *guenchir* or *-ier* WINCH *v.*[1]]

I. 1. *intr.* To kick restlessly from impatience or pain. Now *dial.*

[*c* 1290 see b] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 231 A horce unrubbed, þat haves a sore back, wynses when he is oght touched or rubbed on his rugge. 1382 — *2 Sam.* VI 6 Oza straȝte out the hoond to the arke of God, and heelde it, for the oxen wynseden, and boweden it. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 77 Wynsynge she was as is a joly colt 1493 [H PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* (W de W 1496) X v 376/2 Whan he begynneth to wexe proude & wynsynge & kykyng ayenst his mayster ? *a* 1550 *Schole house Wom.* 1014 in Hazl *E. P P* IV. 145 Rub a scald horse vpon the gall, And he wil bite, wins and went 1598 FLORIO, *Recalcitrare*, to kicke or strike or winze with ones heeles againe. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* IX 340 They bray out a loude, kicking and wincing with their heeles 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I II. 847 The angry Beast Begun to kick, and fling, and wince. 1727 PRIOR *Alma* I. 275 Before the child can crawl, He learns to kick, and wince, and sprawl. *c* 1750 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1793) I 236 *note*, A fly, Sir, may sting a stately horse and make him wince 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes* IV Wks. 1812 I 22 As for poor St. Leger and Prince, Had I their places I should wince, Thus to be gibbeted for weeks on high. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss*, *Wincing*, used of a horse kicking out behind

b. In fig and allusive phr., e. g. *to wince against the prick* (cf KICK *v.*[1] 1 c and PRICK *sb.* 13), hence *gen.* to be recalcitrant or impatient

c 1290 *St Paul* 23 in *S Eng. Leg* 190 To wynci aȝein þe pricke swiþe strong it is þe 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* Prol , Poul . , whom the Lord badde chosun, that long tyme wynside aȝen the pricke. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C v 22 It is þe wone of wil to wynse and to kyke 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14196 Off veiray surquedy and pryde, I smyte and wynse on euery syde. *Ibid* 14531 For to wynse and dysobeye, And to toune A-nother weye *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. xvii. 254 Thou3 ȝe wolde wyncy and repugne aȝens the clergie. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 508 Not to winse, kick & spurn against their sayinges. 1603 SHAKS *Ham* III II. 255 (Qo 1) Let the galld iade wince [*other edd* winch] 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* II IX 81, I should suspect his preaching had no salt in it, if no gald horse did winse *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks, 1716 III. 65 What boots it to winse and kick against fortune ? *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poet* 21 The fancies of our rambling wits, Who wince and kick at all oppression 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XVII. 124 Let them wince, who have their withers wrung.

† **c.** *transf.* To dart *from place to place.* (*rare.*)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6115 Fro stide to stide aboute he wynces, He slees kynges, dukes, & princes

2. To start or make an involuntary shrinking movement in consequence of or in order to avoid pain, or when alarmed or suddenly affected.

a 1748 WATTS *Improv Mind* II. v, Perhaps the gamester shrugs and winces, turns and twists the argument every way, but he cannot fairly answer it. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 325 Some fretful tempers wince at ev'ry touch. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* XIX, Why, man, you wince at the word 'marry!' 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 63 You should have seen him wince As from a venomous thing. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* VI, In your strong frame already beats the heart of a coward. When I told you this once before, you winced now you laugh.

Wince, *v.*[2] *Dyeing.* [f. WINCE *sb* 2] *trans.* To immerse in or pass through a vat by means of a wince. Also *absol.* Hence **Wincing** *vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* in *wincing-machine* = WINCE *sb.*[2] 2.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 224 They are winced for a few minutes in a weak solution of chloride of lime. *Ibid* 1300 *Wincing-machine*, is the English name of the dyer's reel, which he suspends horizontally, over the edge of his vat. 1875 *Ure's Dict Arts*, etc. (ed. 7) I 660 Wince again five times *Ibid*, 2 pieces of 30 yards of velvet are put in and winced backwards and forwards five times.

Wince, obs. form of QUINCE.

Wincer [1] (WI·NSƏ). Now *rare.* [f WINCE *v.*[1] + -ER [1]] A kicker. In quot. 1642 *fig*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 530/1 Wynsare, *calcitrator, calcitrix latrix.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Regimbeur*, a winser. 1611 COTGR , *Rueur*, a kicker, striker, winser. 1642 MILTON *Apol Smect* 19 Is it blasphemy for me to answer a slovenly wincer of a confutation, that [etc.]?

Wincer [2]. *Dyeing* [f WINCE *sb.*[2] + -ER [1]] One who tends a wince.

1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 69 Cotton, Calico, Printer, Hooker Wincer. Steamer.

Wincey (WI·NSI) Also winsey, -ie. Pl. -eys, occas. -ies. [orig. Sc.; app. alteration of *woolsey* in LINSEY-WOOLSEY, through the medium of the assimilated form **linsey-winsey.*] A very durable cloth having a linen warp and a woollen weft. (*occas.* A garment made of this.) Also *attrib.*

1808 JAMIESON, *Winsey*, adj. Of or belonging to wool. . *Cotton-winsey* denotes what is made of cotton and wool; *Linen-winsey*, of linen and wool, linsey-woolsey. 1810 JAS DUFF *Poems* (1816) 2 Her winsies war made by sweet Modesty's rule. 1858 E B. RAMSAY *Remin* v. (1859) 161 A striped wincey apron. 1862 *Cornh. Mag* Nov 695 Some wincey and a number of pieces of coburg 1862 *Catal. Internat Exhib , Brit.* II No 4032, Dress wincies 1893 MRS. C PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* XI, All varieties, from the honest brown and grey wincey to the Park turn out. 1907 MRS C KERNAHAN *Fraud* IV. 29 She..wore a brown winsey dress.

Winch (winʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 wince, 4–7 (9) wynch, (3–5 wenche, 4–6 wynche, 6 winche, 7 wintch, 9 winsh), 7– winch. [Late OE. *wince* .— OTeut. **winkjo-* :— **wenkjo-*, f Indo-Eur. root *weng-*, repr. also by WINK *v.*[1] (Cf. WINK *sb.*[2])]

1. A reel, roller, or pulley.

c 1050 *Voc* in Wr -Wülcker 416/6 *Gigrillus* [= *girgillus*], wince 1295 *Acc. Exch. K. R* 5/7 (P R O) In vno vela mine empto .vj li. iij d. In Wenches emptis ad idem. iij s vj d 1384 *For Acc* 20 C *dorso* (P R O), j wynche ferri pro vna petra vertibili. *Ibid* , j gross[a] wynche ferri pro factura cordatum. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen VIII*, c. 6 § 1 That the byer of Wollen clothes shall not cause to be drawen in lenght .. the same clothes . by teyntor or wynche or by eny other meane 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII (1565) 232 With slinges that went wyth wynches [orig *funibus librilibus*] & wyth pellets, they put the Galles in feare 1611 COTGR , *Tournoir*, the vice, or winch of a Presse.

b. *spec.* An angler's reel.

1662 R VENABLES *Exper. Angler* IV 44 You may buy your Towle ready made, onely let it have a winch to wind it up withall 1760 SIR J HAWKINS *Walton's Angler* 139 *note*, The winch must be screwed on to the butt of your rod. 1867 F FRANCIS *Bk Angling* I. 13 Your winch should hold forty or fifty yards of fine line.

c. *Naut.* A small machine used for making ropes and spun-yarn ; † the quantity of yarn so made.

1640 in Birch *Charters of London* (1887) 220 For a winch of cable yarn os. 4*d* 1772-84 etc [see SPUN-YARN 2] 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 90 *Winch*, to make or twist spun-yarn with is made of 8 spokes, 4 at each end, and 4 wooden pins 15 inches long driven through the end of them

† **2.** A well-wheel (turned by a crank), hence, a well. *Obs.* (Cf. dial. *winch-well* a deep well, and WINK *sb* 2, quot 1886)

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I. 426 In stede of welle or wenche [orig *fons aut puteus*] haue a sisterne *Ibid* III 894 The water cleer Of cisterne or of wynche *Ibid.* IX 120 The wynchis when we delue [orig *in fodiendis puteis*] 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 47 b/1 The wynch or wheele of the well. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong. La trieulle*,. the beame or rounde wood whereabout the cord of a well is winded, some do call it a winch 1632 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 195 An old well or deepe wintch..bold all the night long.

3. The cranked handle by means of which the axis of a revolving machine is turned.

1660 R. D'ACRES *Water-drawing* 22 Winches or Cranks of Wood or Iron are. fitted to mens hands, thereby to make a round motion. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc , Printing* XI. P 26 On the Square Pin is fitted a Winch somewhat in form like a Jack winch. 1774 *Phil. Trans* LXIV 390 After about ninety or an hundred turns of the winch 1787 IMISON *Treat Mech. Powers* 46 The wheel is turned by means of a winch fix'd on the axle of a trundle. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* III. v. 209 One of them turned the winch of an organ which he carried at his back. 1834 FEARNSIDE *Tomlinson's Thames* 31 By Pinkle Lock and Weir, , it is necessary for the aquatic tourist to be provided with a winch to open the gates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 436/1 Winch and axle is a machine constituting a small windlass. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* XX, I'll turn the winch of the grindstone.

4. A hoisting or hauling apparatus consisting essentially of a horizontal drum round which a rope passes and a crank by which it is turned.

1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* II b, The smaller sort [of husbandry necessaries] .Hammers, Chippe Axes, Winches, Pulleys, Wheeles [etc.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 4), *Winch*, a pulling or skrewing Engin 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb) 139/2 A Hand screw, or screw engine , or Ghynne or Wynch 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Winches*, a kind of Engine to draw Barges, &c. up a River against the Stream. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776), *Winch*, a cylindrical piece of timber, furnished with an axis, turned about by means of an handle resembling that of a draw-well 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 An apparatus called a 'winch', for heaving the lines into the boat after the fish is killed. 1838 *J. M. Wilson's Tales Borders* IV 253/2 By the assistance of the wynch, the jib again rose to its former place. 1905 *Times Lit. Suppl* 25 Aug. 268/1 The value of steam applied to winches and capstans.

b. In the navigation of the river Thames, a revolving apparatus at the river-side, round which a rope was wound to haul craft through difficult places; a toll levied for the use of this (abolished by the Thames Conservancy Act of 1866).

1623 *Act 21 Jas I*, c 32 § 5 For that the sayd passage from Bucot aforesayd, to the sayd Citie of Oxford, is against the streame, the Barges .must .bee haled vp by strength of men, horses, winches [etc] 1694 *Act 6 & 7 Will. & Mary* c 16 *Preamble*, For the convenience of the Navigation [of the Thames and Isis] there are diverse Lockes Weares, Buckes Winches, and other Engines. 1754 *Extr Navig. Rolls Thames* (1772) 19 The Owner of every Winch, belonging to every Lock below Reading. 1795 *Jrnls Ho. Comm.* L. 125/1 Tolls..payable at the Old Locks, Weirs, and Winches 1864 *Thames Navig., Tables of Tolls* July 1 Tables of Tolls (Including Old Lock Dues and Winches), which will be taken on and from July 1, 1864.

5. *Dyeing* = WINCE *sb.*[2] 2.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. 159 For the pieces of stuff, a winch or reel is used. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 385 Stir it well about, and put in your stuffs .. turn it on a winch, till you see the colour is to your mind 1822 *Imison's Sci & Art* II. 185 The stuffs..are drawn through them [*sc.* the baths] by a winch, or reel. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 688/1 Mounted on a strong frame-work over the trough [of the dye vat] is the winch.., which

by its revolutions .keeps the cloth moving down and up continuously into and out of the trough.

6. *attrib*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Winch bitts*, the supports near their ends. 1893 *Westm Gaz* 28 Feb 10/3 Kemp was standing against the winch-bit 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Winch-capstan*, a combination in which winch heads are arranged on top of the capstan. 1881 E. MATHESON *Aid Bk.* II 362 The lifting power in a crane is generally obtained by ordinary *winch-gear 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 229 So that the power must act in like manner as if it were applied at a *winch-handle. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr Instr.* 171 It is mounted upon an iron spindle at one end of which is a winch-handle. 1847 T. T STODDART *Angler's Comp.* 44 The triple gut casting-line .is intended to be appended immediately to the *winch-line, by the trout-fisher 1882 *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/7 A man should have watched the case and given orders to the gangwayman, who, in turn, ought to have given orders to the *winchman. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/3 The winchman and the bullrope man..in assisting to unload the vessel 1883 W C RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. 11. 30 The tiny clink of *winch-pawls. 1902 *How to make useful things* 10/2 A few inches from the lower end of the butt a recess is made sufficiently large to take the *winch plate. 1831–3 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII. 528/2 When one or more pieces of goods are to be dyed the *winch-reel is employed.

† Winch, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. WINCH *v.*[1]]

1. A 'turn' or 'twist' in argument.

1549 GARDINER in Foxe *A & M.* (1563) 804/1, I thinke there was neuer man had more playne euident matter to alledge, then I haue, without winches or arguments or deuises of wit.

2. = WINCE *sb*[1] 2.

c 1738 J. SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* XIX, Poor Petrie gae a weary winch

Winch (winʃ), *v*[1] *Obs* exc *dial.* Forms: 3 wenche, 4–6 wynche, 6 winche, (7 whinch, 9 *dial.* winsh), 6– winch. [a. AF. **wenchier*, **wenchir* = OF. *guenchier*, *-ir* intr. to turn aside, trans. to avoid, a. Teut. **wenkjan* (OHG, MHG. *wenken*, OS *wenkean*) :– **wankjan*, f. *wank-* (whence OHG *wank* side movement, return, OHG, G. *wanken*, ON. *vakka*, OE. *wancol* WANKLE *a.*) : *wenk-* (whence WINCH *sb*[1], WINK).]

1. *intr.* To start back or away, recoil, flinch; to wince.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Auh for alle onsweres, wended ou ant wenched frommard him ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2104 Qwarelles qwayntly swappez thorowe knyghtez With iryne so wekyrly, that wynche they neuer ?*a* 1500 *Pebis to the Play* xiii, He stert till ane broggit stauf, Wincheand as he war woode. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol B iv, Thou begynnest to wyncke or to startle on this facion 1553 *Respublica* I III 284 He that ones wincheth shall fele the waite of my fiste. 1595 SHAKS *John* IV i 81, I will not stirre, nor winch, nor speake a word 1628 *Robin Goodfellow* (1841) 41 Sluts and slovens I doe pinch, And make them in their beds to winch 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prosp* II. VIII, Beate them, whip them, pinch them, punch them, if they resolve not to whinch for it, they will not. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* III. 133 Yet seem'd she not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd 1718 CIBBER *Non-Juror* V, You must not winch nor stir too soon, at any Freedom you observe me take with him. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Wunsh*, wince

† **b.** *fig.* To recoil in fear or disgust (*at*). *Obs.*

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III 1, He must nere winch, that would or thriue, or saue, To be cald Nigard, cuckold, Cut-throat, Knaue. 1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Lincoln.* Pref A 6 b, A long studied discourse in maintenance of sitting at the holy Sacrament, which good Master Burton never winched at 1680 H MORE *Apocal Apoc.* 23 They shall severely rule them, so that they shall not be able to whinch but at their own peril. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 76 P 8 A general Representation of an Action, either ridiculous or enormous, may make those winch who find too much Similitude in the Character with themselves to plead Not Guilty

† **2** Of a horse: To kick restlessly or impatiently; = WINCE *v*[1] 1 *Obs*

1483 *Cath Angl.* 420/1 To Wynche, *calcitrare* 1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W de W) C v, *Recalcitro*, to wynche agayne, or kyke *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col Cloute* 182 Let se who that dare Sho the mockysshe mare, They make her wynche and keke. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes, Green Knt* 87 He winched still alwayes, and whisked with his taile. 1591 GREENE *Farew Folly* B 3 b, Sylenus asse neuer sawe a wine bottle but he would winch 1706 PHILIPS (ed Kersey), To *Wince* or *Winch*, properly to throw out the hinder Feet, as a Horse does

b. In allusive and proverbial phr, esp with reference to the 'wincing' of a 'galled' horse.

1493 *Festivall* (W de W 1515) 173 b, As a galled horse whiche is touched on the sore he wyncheth & wryeth. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2023 Remembre the tourne of Fortunes whele, That wantonly can wynke, and wynche with her hele 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par* Ep Ded. ¶ 2, Who so wyncheth and kicketh at the ghospell *a* 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B IV b, I know the galde horse will soonest winche 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* V. D 2 b, Synce you agaynst these churchly rites so longe and sore dyd wynche. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 109 Yet do not winch (good iade) when thou art gall'd 1626 W FENNER *Hsd. Manna* Ep Ded., The will of it self, the more reason it hath to be turned, the more it is wilful, it hinches and winches, and snuffes against it 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* V XIII, *Aram.* Bless me! What have you done to him? *Belin.* Only touch'd a gall'd beast till he winch'd. 1718 CIBBER *Non juror* II 1, Sir, you cannot conceive the wonderful use of Clamour, 'tis so teizing to a Ministry, it makes them winch and fret.

† **c** *trans* To kick (a person) *out of. rare.*

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* II. 1, A galled Jennet that will winch him out o' the Saddle.

Hence **Wi·nching** *vbl. sb*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

1525 *Stanbridge's Vocabula* (W de W) C v b, *Sternax*, a wynchynge horse 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist* 205 A certaine shamefull winching & repining 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II 246 Not such a powting wasp in Ramme-ally, or such a winching iade in Smithfield 1631 [MABBE] *Celestina* III. 40 [Women] are all of them ticklish, and skittish, the whole generation of them is given to winching and flinging 1664 H MORE *Myst Iniq.* 101 That they might, without any ones whinching, decree .what-ever would tend to the encrease of their own honour and wealth

Winch, *v.*[2] [f. WINCH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans* To hoist or draw *up*, etc. with or as with a winch.

1529 *Dunmow Churchw Acc* lf. 10 (MS.) To fett a gabull to wynche up the tymber 1530 PALSGR 408 b/2, I wynche or wynde vp with a wyndlasse or a crane You shall neuer get this stryng in to the nocke but you wynche it vp. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. I 128 He..was winched vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the maineyard of a galley. 1633 J FISHER *Funmes Troes* II. II, I'le winch vp thy estate. 1909 *E. Suffolk Gaz* 12 Jan. 3/7 All slack line must be winched in. 1913 CONRAD *Within the Tides*, etc (1915) 219 It was she who winched up that infernal machine, and it was she too who lowered it that night.

2. *Dyeing.* = WINCE *v.*[2]

1831–3 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII 514 The silk should be winched through a copper of water at the heat of 160°. 1855 *Abridgm Specif. Patents, Bleaching*, etc (1859) 565, I keep the liquor to the boiling point for about one hour and twenty minutes, during which time the cloth should be winched as before. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* II 40/1 For ungumming, the piece is simply winched backwards and forwards.

Hence **Wi·nching** *vbl sb.*[2] and *ppl a.*[2]

1875 H. R ROBERTSON *Lafe Upper Thames* 19 The tightening of the bolts before tying them is called winching .. two stout pieces of wood are used which are called the levers, and are connected by a strong cord passed round the bolt 1902 *Daily Record & Mail* 6 Aug. 3 The winching-away men and sweepers and screwers.

Winchester (wi·nʧestəɹ). [Proper name]

I. The name of a city in Hampshire, the capital of Wessex and later of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom: used *attrib.* in specific designations.

1. (*a*) *Winchester measure* dry and liquid measures the standards of which were orig deposited at Winchester. Also *fig* So (*b*) *Winchester bushel, gallon, quart*, for which (*c*) *Winchester* is used for short (in druggists' use = Winchester quart).

(*a*) *c* 1550 *Skelton's Ghost* 23 in *S's Wks* (1843) II 154 Full Winchester gage We had in that age 1670 *Act 22 Chas II*, c 8 § 1 The Standard marked in his Majestyes Exchequer commonly called the Winchester Measure containing Eight Gallons to the Bushell 1680 ALSOP *Misch Impos* XIII 94 The Advice to those in Communion with the Church, was short and sweet, but the Dissenters shall now have it by Winchester measure 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 114 The Guernsey bushel, great measure, contains about 6 gallons, Winchester measure 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 337/2 An Halfe Peck, of old it contained 5 Quarts, but by Winchester Measure to which by the Statute of the Land all others now conforme, is but 4 Quarts and a Pint. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 215 An acre has been known to yield 300 bushels (Winchester measure) of early potatoes for the first crop 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 479 A runlet (two gallons, Winchester measure)

(*b*) [1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* VII (1891) 55 Theire bushell beinge more then doble winchester] 1702 *Act 1 Anne* Stat. 2 c. 3 § 6 A Bushel according to the Standards remaining in the Custody of the Chamberlains of Her Majesties Exchequer commonly called . by the Name of the Winchester Bushel. 1737 *Act 10 Geo II*, c 30 § 2 All Oysters which shall .be imported from France , shall be rated at seven Pence per Bushel strike Measure, according to the Winchester Corn Bushel 1768 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 92 The lords of the manor of Tetbury were convicted for not using in the public market a brass Winchester bushel *c* 1790 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) V 102/2, 268 8 cubic inches to the Winchester gallon 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV*, c 63 § 6 Be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act the Measure called the Winchester Bushel, and the Lineal Measure called the Scotch Ell, shall be abolished 1880 J DUNBAR *Pract Papermaker* 65 Fill a 'Winchester quart' bottle with this test acid

(*c*) 1702 T BROWN *Lett fr Dead* II (1707) 68 Seal'd Winchesters of Three-penny Guzzle 1722 E WARD *Wand Spy* II 67 [They] Call'd for full Winchester's of Stout 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 87 Bay salt is sold to the husbandman from four-pence to six-pence a winchester *Ibid* 88 Each bushel three winchesters, or twenty-four gallons. 1880 J. DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 66 The 'Winchester' is duly labelled 1905 WASTELL & BAYLEY *Hand Camera* 145 *note*, A 'Winchester', or 'Winchester Quart', is a bottle holding eighty ounces

† **2.** *Winchester goose* · see GOOSE *sb* 3

II. 3. The name of Oliver F. *Winchester* (1810–1880), an American manufacturer, used as the designation of a breech-loading rifle having a tubular magazine under the barrel and a horizontal bolt operated by a lever on the underside of the stock

1871 *Standard* 1 Feb, The arms being the Remington and the Chassepot, with some few Winchesters. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 163 He rushed over to his house and brought out a 17-shot Winchester. 1897 HINDE *Congo Arabs* XI 185 About fifteen Winchester expresses, and the same number of ordinary Winchesters.

Hence † **Winche·strian** *a.* (see sense 2).

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Execr Vulcan* 142 And this a Sparkle of that fire let loose That was lock'd up in the Winchestrian Goose.

Wincing (wi·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb*[1] [f. WINCE *v*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of WINCE *v.*[1]; kicking; flinching or recoiling as from pain.

1426 LYDG *De Gnal Pilgr.* 12002 So that no mater off wynsyng Vs ffounde in hym in fflessh nor bon, Gruchchyng, nor rebellioun, Nor no contradicciouu *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XX. 129 Thei schulden be aschamed .of her wyncing in witt, and of her hopping bisidis witt 1530 PALSGR 75/2 Wynsyng of an horse, *regibement.* 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III. x, The Asse must be kindly whipped for winsing. 1841 LIVINGSTONE in Blaikie *Life* III (1881) 51 They are excellent patients too besides There is no wincing; everything prescribed is done *instanter.* 1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf t.* II (1859) 32 There is not a clerk who could raise the money to hire a saddle with an old hack under it that can sit down on his office-stool the next day without wincing 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* XXVIII 382 He bade goodbye to both of them without wincing

Wincing, *vbl. sb*[2] see WINCE *v.*[2]

Wi·ncing, *ppl a* [f WINCE *v*[1] + -ING[2].] That winces, †restive (*lit.* and *fig.*); recoiling, flinching.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 12 Winsing asse, Kicking colt, and such like nick-names 1659 TORRIANO, *Cavallinadonna*, a skittish, or winzing woman 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitland Club) 234 The Franciscans were a set of poor whinsing-like bodies 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XIV, The scruples of such wincing landlords 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct 3/5 Outsiders are sure to conclude that the wincing jade is galled 1918 *Blackw Mag.* Jan. 84/2 He dug his. spurred boot-heel against the wincing flank of the sweating mare.

Hence **Wi·ncingly** *adv*

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. X, Belinda .shrinks wincingly away 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. VIII 231 She remembered it wincingly, insufficiently.

Winck(e, obs. forms of WINK.

Wincopipe, obs. form of WINK-A-PEEP.

Wind (wind, *poet. also* wəind), *sb*[1] Forms: 1– wind, 3–6 wynd, (4 wint, wynt, whynde, wend, *Sc.* vend), 4–6 wynde, *Sc.* vynd, 4–7 winde, (5 wende, wynd, wijnd, wyynd; *Sc.* 6–7 wound, 6–8 win, 9 win', wun) [OE. *wind* = OFris, OS., (M)LG., (M)Du. *wind*, OHG., MHG. *wint*, *wind-* (G. *wind*), ON. *vindr* (Sw., Da. *vind*), Goth. *winds* :– OTeut. **windaz* :– pre-Teut. **wentos*, cognate with L. *ventus*, W. *gwynt*, Breton *guent*; orig. a pres ppl formation (**wento-*) f root *we-* of OE. *wdwan* (see WOWE), OHG *wâjan* (G. *wehen*), Goth. *waian* to blow, waft, Lith. *vėjas* wind, OSl. *větrŭ* wind, OIr. *feth* air, Gr. *ἄησι* (:– **ἄϝησι*) blows, *ἀήτης* wind, Skr. *vâta* blows, *vâta* wind

The normal pronunciation would be (wəind), as in *behind, bind, find, grind, hind, mind, rind*, etc., and this pronunciation remains dialectally and in ordinary poetical usage. The pronunciation (wind) became current in polite speech during the 18th c.; it has been used occas. by poets, but the paucity of appropriate rhyming words (such as *sinned, thinned, dinned*) and the 'thinness' of the sound are against its general use in verse. The short vowel of (wind) is presumably due to the influence of the derivatives *windmill, windy*, in which (i) is normal.

1747 JOHNSON *Plan of Engl Dict* 12 To fix the pronunciation of monosyllables, by placing with them words of correspondent sound .. so that the words *wound* and *wind*, as they are now frequently pronounced, will not rhyme to *sound*, and *mind*

The following quots contain examples of the pronunciation (wind) in modern poets —

1855 LYNCH *Rimilet* LXXXI (*Jerusalem*) III, She hath sinned, Like ashes now her scattered sons Fly on the wind. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems, A Litany* 17 As the tresses and wings of the wind Are scattered and shaken, I will scatter all them that have sinned. 1885 TENNYSON *Wreck* VII, When her orphan wail came borne in the shriek of a growing wind, And a voice rang out in the thunders of Ocean and Heaven 'I hou hast sinn'd'. 1913 BRIDGES *La Gloire de Voltaire* 94 When sickening France adulterously sinned With Virtue, and went mad conceiving wind]

I. The literal sense, in various applications.

1. Air in motion; a state of movement in the air; a current of air, of any degree of force perceptible to the senses, occurring naturally in the atmosphere, usually parallel to the surface of the ground.

a. In general or collective sense.

In the collective sense now always with the definite article.

(*a*) *sing Beowulf* 1132 Holm storme weol, won wið winde. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXIX. 285 Se ðe him ealneg wind ondræt, he sæwð to seldon. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 1272 Winde ġeliccost, ponne he hlud astiġeð 971 *Blickl Hom* 65 Ne biþ þær hungor, ne þurst, ne wind, ne ġewenn. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 47 Se ðe gaderes mihtes wiðuten eadmodnesse, he is ilich ðo manne ðe berð dust amideward ðe winde *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23667 Hat and cald and rain and wind. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 372 Þe wawes were so wode Wiþ winde. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 92 Whan þe wind on þe watur þe wawus arereþ *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I 72 A reede wawinge wiþ þe wynde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1919) I 10 The eyr so cleer þat men may fynde no wynd þere 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 381 On a night whan hit was paisible of wynd & of storme 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xvii[1] 42, I will beate them as small as the dust before the wynde — *Amos* IV 13 He maketh the mountaynes, he ordeneth the wynde. 1594 *Selimus* C 2, Let our winged coursers tread the winde 1609 DEKKER

Ravens Alm. G, He seemed so chary ouer her, that it grieued him the winde should blowe on her 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* ix 4 A storme of wind 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 231 As when the force Of subterranean wind transports a Hill Torn from Pelorus 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* I 438 Bare were her Knees, and knots her Garments bind; Loose was her Hair, and wanton'd in the Wind 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric Cambridge* 177 Water engines that go by wind. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VIII, Not a breath of wind crossed the heavens. 1887 *Field* 10 Dec 897 [He] kicked off against both wind and sun. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 104/2 A gust of wind blew the plaintiff's mackintosh coat against the fence.

(*b*) *pl* *c* 825 *Vesp Psalter* XVII[I] 11 [10] *Volavit super pinnas ventorum*, fleg ofer fiðra winda. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þas windas & þas regnas syndon ealle his *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22630 Windes on ilk side sal i rise. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 34 Right now the hyhe wyndes blowe. *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks* (1916) 157 [I]ff Crystemes day falle vp-on Moneday, yt schuld be a gret wyntyr, and fulle off wyndys *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II. xi, Hither the winds blow, here the spring-tide roar *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 261 The Lord of Armies, wha ryddes upon the winges of the woundes. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. Notes, Wks. 1710 I 357 The Matter of Winds is an Exhalation arising out of the Concavities of the Earth. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 43 Command the Winds, and tame th' unwilling Deep 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* 14 The dew-impearled winds of dawn. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II VIII. 263 The lighter débris is scattered by the winds far and wide over the glacier

b. In particularized use (see also 2).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 56 Bærn eal to somne on ða healfe ðe se wind sy. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3087 Þis wind hem broȝte de skipperes. 13 *Cursor M* 18919 (Gott) Þar come a sune vte of þe air Wid a wend at come wid-all And fild all þat hall *c* 1400 tr *Secr. Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 52 An hote wende. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* XIV 39 A small rayne abatyth a grete wynd 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 252 The Climate, vex't with various Winds 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* V v, And soon I heard a roaring wind 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXVIII, There was just such a wind and just such a fall of snow, a good many years back. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* I Hot winds and floods destroyed the crops 1895 STOPF. BROOKE in Jacks *Life & Lett* (1917) II 520 A low wind wandered about like a fairy.

c. A symbolical representation of the wind. (Cf F. *têtes de vents.*)

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXI, A cherub on a monument, with cheeks like a young Wind.

d. *fig.* (sometimes = 'rage'): cf. WHIRLWIND 2.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* I 45 Sle them all either for ffoo or ffrende 'thus he commaundid in his furious wynde. *1787* BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II 248 The wind is up in the archbishop's brain just at this moment, and by the least contradiction more would become a hurricane. 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* XI, Lady Petherwin crashed out of the room in a wind of indignation.

2. With specific reference to the direction from which it blows; usually qualified by the name of a point of the compass, or in *pl.* by a numeral, esp. *four* (hence sometimes *transf.* = points of the compass, directions).

c 725– [see SOUTH *a.* 3]. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* VI § 1 Se suðerna wind hwilum mid miclum storme ȝedrefeð þa sæ. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XII 14 Ȝif hine lytle ær stormas ȝestondað & se stearca wind, norðan & eastan *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 274 Ðas feower heafodwindas habbað betweox him on ymbhwyrfte oðre eahta windas. *c* 1340– [see NORTH *a.* 3]. 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. V 14 Þis soup-Westerne wynt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met III (1868) 9 Þe wynde þat hyȝt borias. 1377– [see SOUTH-WEST C. 1]. 1379 *Glouc. Cath. MS 19* No. I. lib. I. c 4 If 12 b, The four wyndes, & thayre 8 wyndes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXXVII. 9 Fro four wyndys cum, thou spirit. *c* 1425 *MS Digby 233* If 224 b/2 Est wynde , hath tweyne syde wyndes oþer quarter wyndes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI 61 The marynaris .hes discriuit threttty tua sortis of vyndis 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II II 397 When the Winde is Southerly. 1610 — *Temp.* I. II 254 To run vpon the sharpe winde of the North 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog Del* I vi. (1635) 151 One Rhumbe answers to two coasts or windes. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 2 The Winde in the South, then that blows the Flie in the Trouts mouth. 1659 TWYSDEN *S Foster's Miscell* XIV. v 27 Project these Azimuths or winds into the horizontal line 1667 MILTON *P. L* II. 516 Toward the four winds four speedy Cherubim Put to thir mouths the sounding Alchymie. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* I 1 O, wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being. 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XVII, The wind was a nor'-wester. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXVIII, The cousins disperse to the four winds of heaven.

3. In reference to navigation, as the means of propulsion of a sailing vessel.

Beowulf 217 Ȝewat þa ofer wæȝholm winde ȝefysed flota famiheals *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* V i, To þon ðætte , ȝesyndȝe windas usic æt lande ȝebrohte *c* 1205 LAY 236 He þonene iuatte forð aȝein mid þan winde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6827 Þe wind hom paide wel & to þe se hii come. 13 *Propr. Sanct.* in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 112/83 Þe wynt wox þo contrarious. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 44 Þan vent þai to þe se .. & gud vend[e] þai had *c* 1425 *Engl Cong Irel* XXXIII 80 As thay wer wynd abydynge. 1543-4 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* VIII. 249 The saidis boittis witht artalȝe, quhilkis war seperat be ane gret wound. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 40 Afoir the vynd. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 209 We sayled commonly with a fore wind, the winds being more constant in that sea. *a* 1625 MANWAYRNG *Seaman's Dict* (1644) s v *Ride*, To *Ride betwixt wind and tide*, is when the wind and tyde have equall power. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Provid.* XXIII, The windes, who think they rule the mariner, Are rul'd by him, and taught to serve his trade 1691 *Sir J. Ashby's Acc. Engagem.* 15 If the Wind had stood, we should have had more fighting 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. I, I set up my sail, the wind being fair. 1792 MRS P. L. POWYS *Passages fr. Diaries* (1899) 268 [We] set off in our vessel for Ryde, with wind and tide both against us. 1879 [see FAIR *a.* 13].

b. *Naut.* in various expressions referring to the direction or position of the wind in relation to the ship hence also allusively.

e g *To gain, get,* or *take the wind of*, to get to windward of (another ship) so as to intercept the wind, to get the weather gage of: so to *give, have the wind of To keep one's (the, a good) wind*, to keep close to the wind without falling away to leeward *To take the wind out of the sails of* (fig), to deprive of one's means of progress, put a check upon the action of, put at a disadvantage. *To turn (the) wind*, to turn so as to get on the other side of the wind. (For other phrases, as *to haul one's wind, to hold a good wind*, etc see the verbs)

14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 By turnyng wynde at an est south of the moone 1563 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 41 They did all they colde to tacke the wynde of us. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 198 All the three Biskainers made toward our ship, which was not carelesse to get the winde of them all 1600 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc) 97 We havinge the wynde of the Spanishe ships 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr* ii. 7 We .made all haste possible to gaine the winde of him 1666 *Lond. Gaz* No 74/2 The Zealand Admiral kept his wind, the Admiral of the Blew, with eight or ten more standing after him. *a* 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos* I iii, What makes her [*sc.* a ship] Leeward or keep a good Wind. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy Levant* XXVI 350 They are oblig'd to take the Wind of us. 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No. 4054/1 The Wind shifted to the Westward, which gave the Enemy the Wind of us 1805 NELSON 6 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 82 To keep the wind under three topsails and foresail for the night. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* IX, He would take the wind out of the sail of every gallant. *a* 1828 *Young Allan* VI in Child *Ballads* VIII 379 My master has a coal-carrier Will take the wind frae thee She will gae out under the leaf, Come in under the lee, And nine times in a winter night She'll turn the wind wi thee 1849 *Blackw. Mag* LXV. 333, I felt the ship bring her wind a-quarter 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 339/2 A young upstart of a rival, Llanelly which has taken a great deal of the wind out of the sails of its older neighbor.

4. As conveying scent, esp. the scent of a person or animal in hunting, etc.: in various phr., *lit.* and *fig*

To take, have, get, gain the wind of, to scent or detect by or as by the wind; hence occas to keep under observation Conversely, *to give* (an animal) *one's wind. To keep the wind*, to keep the game on the windward side so as to scent it, or so that it does not scent one †*On one's wind*, on one's trail or track † *To the wind*, to windward *Within wind of*, near enough to be detected by

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 7956 Þis seȝen þe sexten þousinde & comen swiþe on our winde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 469 The stynk scalyt off ded bodyis. , The Scottis abhord ner hand for to byd; Ȝeid to the wynd 1530 PALSGR 751/1, I take the wynde, as a dere dothe of a person. Let hym take good hede that they take nat the wynde of him 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* IV II 133 My sonne and I will haue the winde of you 1593 — *3 Hen. VI*, III. II 14 Hee knowes the Game, how true hee keepes the winde? 1601 — *All's Well* V. II. 10 *Clo.* Truely, Fortunes displeasure is but sluttish if it smell so strongly as thou speak'st of Plethee alow the winde. *Par* Nay you neede not to stop your nose sir: I spake but by a Metaphor 1602 — *Ham.* III. II 362 Why do you go about to recouer the winde of mee, as if you would driue me into a toyle? 1606 MARSTON *Parasit.* II. D 1, Peace the woolfes eare takes the winde of vs *Ibid* III. F 1 b, We 'can take the winde, And smell you out 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I 391 We could smell them out in the thick Woods if we had but the wind of them. 1850 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr* XVIII, I gave the large herd my wind, upon which they instantly tossed their trunks aloft. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVIII II V. 36 For here are the Prussians within wind of us! 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl.* X, We had run up the trades to get the wind of the island we were after. 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 251/3 A small troop of four rhebok, which had got our wind shortly before. 1890 S.W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* II. 92, I have myself been hunted out of the jungle by two rhinoceroses which thus gained our wind.

5. In alliterative conjunction with *weather*: most freq, now always, *wind and weather*; formerly also *weather and wind*, also with *the*, or with one or both sbs. in pl.

†(*a*) orig connoting stormy inclement weather (cf WEATHER *sb* 1 g, h); (*b*) later, in neutral sense, atmospheric conditions as favourable or unfavourable for travelling; (*c*) now chiefly with reference to exposure to weathering influences.

a 1225 *Juliana* 72 Buldeð ower boldes uppon treowe staðele þat ne dreded na wind ne na weder nowðer. 13 *E E. Allit. P* B. 444 Where þe wynde & þe weder warpen hit wolde, Hit saȝtled, *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVI (*Magdalen*) 220 Bo[t] tholyt al þat haly rowte In wynd & wedyre ly þare-owt Of þare tempil. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B VIII 41 Like to þe grete wawes, þat as wyndes and wederes walweth aboute. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1237 Good wynd and wedyr þay hadde at wylle. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 335/1 At the next Wynde and Wedder that wille serve theym. 1513 SIR E. HOWARD in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III I. 150 If wynde and wedour will serve. 1587 *Maitland Club Misc.* (1840) II. 356 That he sould keip his hour wind and weddar servand. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* I V. 255 Tis in grame sir, 'twill endure winde and weather *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 330 (1810) 341 Wind and weather were ever against him, a proverb applied to the unfortunate. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* IV. (1661) 56 With what art .the Papacy..was tacked into the Church contrary to wind and weather 1667 WELLSHURE in Earl Orrery *St Lett.* (1742) 293 If it should be my fortune to meet with prizes, I shall bring them here, if wind and weather will permit me. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 June, If it did not come in due time, can I help wind and weather? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* LIX, It is a great house still, proof against wind and weather.

6. As a thing devoid of sense or perception, or that is unaffected by what one does to it: in phrases usually expressing futile action or effort, as *to beat the wind* (see BEAT *v.*[1] I c), *to speak to the wind.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7072, XII hundred ogain fourti þousinde Ferd, so smoke ogain þe winde 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, In so doynge, it may not be sayd that we bete the wynde 1569 BLAGUE *Sch. Conceytes* 261 He spake to the winde 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* G iij, I see I swimme agaynst the streame, I kicke against a gode, I caste a stone against the winde 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* B iij b, He makes their weapons wound the sencelesse winds 1614 J COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* G 3, To strike Ayres, or buffet with the Winde, That playes vpon vs 1622 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculling* C 4, Like throwing feathers 'gainst the winde 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* V. 595 Entellus wasts his Forces on the Wind. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 10 Apr, This I tell her, but talk to the winds 1860 MISS YONGE *Hopes & Fears* I 202 'Have you spoken to her?' 'As well speak to the wind'

7. In comparisons, as a type of violence or fury (†phr. *wroth as* (*the*) *wind*), swiftness, freedom or unrestrainable character, mutability or fickleness, lightness or emptiness (cf. 14).

13 *E. E. Allit P.* C 410 He wex as wroth as þe wynde towarde oure lorde 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 350, 'I may no lenger lette', quod he, And went away as wynde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 770 Schir Gologrus for greif his gray ene brynt, Wod wraith as the wynd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 27 Purpois dois change as wynd or rane 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1532) 7 b, All dependeth of a thynge that is more lyght than is the wynde. *c* 1585 [R BROWNE] *Answ. Cas twright* 83 A man of the winde, and false fellowe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III II 94 About the wood, goe swifter then the winde. 1592 — *Rom & Jul* I. IV 100 Vaine phantasie more inconstant then the wind. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. III 253 Speake frankely as the winde 1610 — *Temp* I. II 499 Thou shalt be as free As mountaine windes 1785 C. WILKINS tr *Bhagvat Geeta* VI 66, I esteem it as difficult to restrain as the wind. 1855 LONGF *My lost Youth* i, A verse of a Lapland song .'A boy's will is the wind's will'.

II. Transferred senses. (See also I c, 2.)

†**8.** Air in general, as a substance or 'element'. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

To take wind: to become tainted or corrupted by exposure to or access of air; also *fig*

c 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll. Hom* App. 258 Þu sscope eld & wind & water, þe molde is þet feorþe. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. X 56 Witt and water, wynd and fuyr. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 101/19 In heuene, wiþ angels, aboue þe wynde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Do hit in a barel þenne ;. . Stop wele þo hede for wynde 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 It hath tane to much wynde in the poudrynge tubbe *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LV. 11, Then say I, O might I but cutt the wind Borne on the wings the fearfull dove doth beare 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. III. 82 Whither are they vanish'd? *Mach* Into the Ayre: and what seem'd corporall, Melted, as breath into the Winde. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1616) I 2, By powring it out of the Latin into the vulgar it cannot but (by my vnskilfulnesse) it hath taken some wind. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 998 The Sword it selfe must be Wrapped vp Close, as farre as the Ointment goeth, that it taketh no Wind. 1685 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea*, etc. 44 If it [*sc.* tea] takes wind, 'tis spoiled, and has no more strength then dead leven 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 180 Settle the Ground about the Plants, lest the Roots take Wind.

b *Wind and water.* (*a*) in phr *between* (or *betwixt*) *wind and water* (Naut.), referring to that part of a ship's side which is sometimes above water and sometimes submerged, in which part a shot is peculiarly dangerous; hence in fig. phr. expressing serious injury or attack. (*b*) attrib. and comb., as *wind and water line*, the part of a ship's side between wind and water; also *transf.* (see quot. 1876[1]); †*wind and water tight* adj, proof against wind and rain or flood.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Hous* 615 in Hazl. *E P. P.* IV 52 Landlordes that do no reparacyons, But leue .Theyr housyng vnkept wynd and water tyght. 1588 *Cert. Advert. Losses Sp. Navie Irel* B 2, One of the shot was betweene the winde and the water, whereof they thought she would haue sonke. 1614 T. HERODE in W. Foster *Lett E Ind. Co* (1897) II 94 His ship had been long out and very much eaten between wind and water *a* 1652 A WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* III IV, Now they haue crackt mee betwixt wind and water A'most past cure. Stay, let me feele my selfe 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. II, § 10 The good old man was shot between Wind and Water, and his consent was assaulted in a dangerous juncture of time to give any denial. 1691 *Satyr agst French* 27 These Female Frigats did more Mischiefs scatter, By their low tire of Guns 'twixt wind and water 1726 *Adv Capt R. Boyle* (1768) 260 They . had receiv'd a Shot between Wind and Water, and the Ship leak'd very much. 1876 PREECE *Telegraphy* 161 The ground line, or, as it is more frequently termed, the wind and water line 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S* V. IX 426 The 'Congress' was hulled twelve times, and hit seven times between wind and water.

9. Compressed or confined air; air that inflates or is contained within some body. Now *rare* (and superseded by *air*) exc. as in 10, 12 (*b*). (With quot. 1689 cf. WINDAGE I.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 A bleddre ibollen ful of winde. *Ibid*, A nelde prikiunge worþeð al ut þene wind 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* I. V. 17 As a blather full of wynde. 1562 B. GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* I (1561) A vij, A blather full implete wyth wynde. 1625 MARKHAM *Country Contentm* I. VIII. 109 A great ball of double leather fild with winde. 1689 BINNING *Light to Art of Gunnery* XIII 42 How to Extract the Wind from the Bore of a Peece Geometrically, and thereby to know a fit Ball for the same.

10. 'Air' or gas in the stomach or intestines (or, according to early notions, in other parts of the body); flatus. † Also *pl.*

To break wind, to discharge flatus from the stomach or bowels (see BREAK *v.* 47); †of a remedy, to cure or dispel flatulence.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 224 Gif sio wamb bib windes full, þonne cymð þæt of wlacre wætan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* v. xxxvii. (Bodl. MS.) Grete ventosite and winde þat stoppiþ þe weye of þe breeþ. *a* 1400–50 *Stockholm Med MS* 151 For wynd in þe hed *c* 1400 *Secr Secr., Gov Lordsh* 70 It steryes hete to þe body, and destroyes wyndes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxix. (1870) 292 Make no restryctyon of wynde and water, nor seege that nature wolde expelle. 1552– [see BREAK *v.* 47]. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* IX xxi § 76 An ouer-much quantity of a confection to breake winde from off his stomacke. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v 89 The vse of milke is very hurtfull vnto them that are subiect to winde. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 126 The hungry Sheep .swoln with wind 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Aug., His pain (which was wind got into the muscles of his right side) 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 65 When the Pain spreads itself all over the Belly, 'tis occasion'd for the most part by Winds. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 378 That the Liver produces a Wind in the Heart that is, the Rarifaction of Humours 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* L 206/1, I can dispel wind in two minutes 1855 LEECH *Pict Life & Char.* 1, *Domestic Bliss* [speaking of a baby] That is not taking notice; it's only the wind 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 911 Even respectable people take the ether.., pretending that it is useful for 'the wind in the stomach'.

b *To get the wind up* (slang): to get into a state of alarm or 'funk'. So *to put the wind up* (a person).

1916 P GIBBS *Battles of Somme* xxii 172 It was obvious that the blinking Boche had got the wind up. 1922 C. ALINGTON *Strained Relations* VIII 128, I tell you you've absolutely put the wind up Uncle Bob and Peter! They're scared to death of your finding them out

11. Air inhaled and exhaled by the lungs: = BREATH *sb.* 3. *Obs.* exc. as coloured by d below.

a 1000 *Riddles* xv. 14 Ic [*sc.* a horn] winde sceal sincfaz swelgan of sumes bosme 13. *K. Alis.* 6415 (Laud MS), A litel hole in her chyn Where her wynde goop out & in. 13 *Cursor M* 5371 (Gött.) þis wind [*Cott.* aand] þat men draus oft Bitakins wind þat blauis on loft *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii 99 þe preste castez a clath on his mouth and stoppez his wynde 1535 *Goodly Primer* O ij b, I begynne to waxe faynte, and scarcely able to drawe my wynde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV. xxii I 427 His wind he never tooke while the cup was at his mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 33 She does so blush, & fetches her winde so short, as if she were fraid with a sprite 1611 *Bible* Ecclus XXXI 19 And he fetcheth not his wind short vpon his bed [*marg.* Or, and lieth not puffing and blowing]. 1865 *Field* 4 Mar. 151/2 Which seemed to knock all the wind out of him. 1918 H. LAUDER *Minstrel in France* xv. 174, I had precious little wind left to breathe with.

b. Breath as used in speaking; hence *transf.* speech, talk (esp. in such phr. as *to waste one's wind*). *Obs* or *arch* (exc. as implied in LONG-WINDED 2).

a 1330 *Otuel* 216 þat wind þou hauest i-lore *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9788 All þaire wordis þai wast, & þaire wynd alse. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 97 Do way, mercy, þou spillist myche winde *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 795 Ye noye me sore, in wastyng all þis wynde *c* 1520 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 565, Let vs wast no wynde For ydle iangelers haue but lytill braine 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr* I. ii 53 Stop in your winde sir, tell me this I pray 1602 — *Ham* IV. vii. 67 For his death no winde of blame shall breath. 1616 WITHALS *Dict* 573 *Os opprime*, keepe your wind to coole your pottage 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 216 The Earl Buchan, tender but, and Young He did obtain for the wind of his Tongue.

c. Breathing as a vital process; hence *transf.* life = BREATH *sb.* 5. *Obs.* exc. in low slang.

c 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc.) 226 My wynde is stoppyd, gon is my brethe *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc (E E T S) 92 Now deth is vnkynd; For he seyth· 'Man! stop thy wynde'. 1638 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 8 The Scythians . swore by winde and sword, that is, by life and death. 1812 J. H VAUX *Flash Dict., Wind*, a man transported for his natural life, is said to be *lag'd for his wind*. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 247 *To slip one's wind*, coarse expression meaning to die.

d. Easy or regular breathing; power or capacity of breathing; condition with regard to respiration: = BREATH *sb.* 7. Now only in *sporting* phrases.

Second wind, a condition of regular breathing regained after breathlessness during long-continued exertion *Wind and limb, limb and wind* see LIMB *sb*.¹ 2 d

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 8456 What for sorwe & eke for paine, Sche les winde & ek alaine *Ibid* 9226 þer whiles Merlin .Dede his out wende, to take þe winde *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXV 204 þis baigayne will noght bee, For certis me wantis winde *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* II 1465 She was lyfted vp and comforted newe a gayn. And at the laste, whan she had caute wynde, 'Allas,' she seyde. ? 1529–30 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser II. II 27 My brethe and wynde by sything was so short that [etc.]. 1579 E K *Gloss* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr 50 He was almost out of wind [*other edd* winds] 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, II. ii. 14 If I trauell but foure foot by the squire further a foote, I shall breake my winde 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* II. i 27, I never was more sound of winde and limbe 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* III 8 By the many stops and stayes which are made therein, the horse recouers his winde. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I i 9 Blow till thou burst thy winde 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 39 Reformation of Religion has come, in such post haste, that it hath broke its owne winde 1686 JEVON *Devil of a Wife* I 6 Ay and he holds out the Note of one Verse till the Clark begins to sing the next, he has a pure Wind. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I 252 His round Cat Foot, strait Hams, and wide spread Thighs, And his low-dropping Chest, confess his Speed, His Strength, his Wind 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX. 18 After sparring for wind in which the Black was deficient. 1830 HOOD *Epping Hunt* Advt to 2nd ed., I am much gratified to learn from you, that the Epping Hunt has had *such a run*, that it is *quite exhausted*, and that you intend therefore to give the work what may be called '*second wind*', by a new impression. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XXII, You had better get your wind now, and change your clothes 1842 J WILSON *Chr North* I. 19 Schoolboys are generally in prime wind 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I v, Three-quarters of an hour are gone, first winds are failing, and weight and numbers are beginning to tell *Ibid* II v, Tom hits two heavy body blows, and gets away again before the Slogger can catch his wind 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 147 A bull .if allowed to get its 'second wind' will go on almost for ever

(*b*) in reference to diseased or disordered breathing in horses: see BROKEN WIND.

[1543– implied in BROKEN-WINDED]. 1625 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xlix. C 2, When hee's [i.e. the horse is] broken in his winde. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epist.* I i 24 Loose from the rapid Car your aged Horse, Lest in the Race. He drag his jaded Limbs, and burst his Wind 1777 THICKNESSE *Journ. France* (1789) I 18 A very handsome English coach-horse (a little touched in the wind). 1918 *Act 8 & 9 Geo V* c 13 § 3 On the ground only of the stallion being affected in its wind

e. *transf.* (*Pugilistic slang*). That part of the body in front of the stomach a blow upon which takes away the breath by checking the action of the diaphragm

1823 in H. D. Miles *Pugilistica* (1906) II 206 Ward made play—whack on the head at both sides, then at the wind 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXVI, Judy pokes him .. particularly in that part which the science of self-defence would call his wind. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Sharkey came back with his right, delivering several smashes on Corbett's wind.

12. Air as used for 'blowing' or sounding a musical instrument (*wind-instrument*) such as a horn, trumpet, flute, etc., or an organ-pipe: either (*a*) the blast or stream of air thus used, furnished by the breath of the player or by bellows; (*b*) the supply of air from which this is obtained, usually under compression (cf. 9), as in the *wind-chest* of an organ; or (*c*) the body of air within the instrument, whose vibration produces the sound.

spec in *Hunting*, A blast or series of blasts on a horn blown at one breath

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 443 þer is noon Instrument Delicious þorugh wynd or touche or corde [etc.] *c* 1500 in *Antig Repr* (1809) IV. 407 Immoderate wyndes in a Clarion causith it for to rage. 1596 GRYNDALL *Hawking* etc. G iij b, When you goe into the field, blow with one wind one short, one long, and a longer 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 708 As in an Organ from one blast of wind To many a row of Pipes the sound-board breaths. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 357 Their Instruments were various in their kind, Some for the Bow, and some for breathing Wind 1788 CROWE *Levesdon Hill* 27 Instruments of wind and string 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. III 21 The wind in the pipes of an organ. 1915 G. B SHAW *Androcles* Prol *stage dir.*, Heaving a long sigh, like wind in a trombone, he goes to sleep.

b *transf.* The wind-instruments of an orchestra (or their players) collectively, as distinguished from the 'strings' and 'percussion'.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms, Wood wind, or Wood wind-band*, the flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, and instruments of their nature, in an orchestra. 1880 ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict Mus* II 561/2 An Orchestra consisting of thirty Stringed Instruments, with a full complement of Wind 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb 8/5 The wind and percussion are prominent members of London orchestras

13. A blast of air artificially produced, *e g.* by bellows (see also 12); the rush of air caused by a rapidly moving body. Const. *of.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1562) 48 The wynde of the belowes. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II 1, He .whiskt his sword about, And with the wind thereof the King fell downe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii 495 With the whiffe and winde of his fell Sword, Th' vnnerued Father fals 1626 PEEKE *Three to One* B 2 b, The last Shotte flying so close by Captaine Portar, that with the winde of the Bullet his very Hands had almost lost the Sence of feeling 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII 247 He was knocked down by the wind of the shell 1888 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* III. v 75 The bullet went so close that the wind of it half turned him round

III. Figurative and allusive uses. (See also 1 d, 3 b, 4, 8, 8 b, 10 b, and phrases in IV.)

14. Applied to something empty, vain, trifling, or unsubstantial **a.** Empty talk, vain or ineffectual speech, mere 'breath' (cf. 11 b); † *occas.* empty fame (*obs.*)

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 289 Word nis azein hire bote wind. 1412–20 LYDG, *Chron. Troy* IV. 240 It [*sc.* what you say] is but wynde, no þinge for to leue. 1413 *26 Pol Poems* 52/50 For word of wynd lityl trespase, Non haim nys don, þou3 word be spoken. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Jewel* 159 (Makculloch MS.) Of þis mater to speik it wair bot wynd 1564 BECON *Whs.* I. Plef ✠ C iv, When such as are yet weake in knowledge of Christ see nothyng in the Preachers but wynde & words 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI 282 Nor think thou with wind Of airie threats to aw whom yet with deeds Thou canst not. 1798 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 194 A curse is wind 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XIX, Hard words, or kind ones, are but wind

b. Vain imagination or conceit (with which one is 'puffed up'· cf. 9), also *wind in the head* (with allusion to 10)

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 86 A knyght that .. byleueth in deuynaylles hath gretter fayth and hope in the wynde of his hede and the deuynours than in god. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 103 Pryde . bloweth & fylleth a man or woman full of wynde & vayne glory. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV XXXIX. 198 When Mutianus had filled with these windes of hope and desire his empty vainglorious minde. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 311 Many..puffe up their owne conceits with nothing els but winde. 1634 S R. *Noble Soldier* III, I. E 1, Fellowes which swell bigge with the wind of praise 1779 J. BROWN in R. Mackenzie *Life* (1918) 146, I hope the Lord has let some of the wind out of you, that I thought was in you when first I knew you. 1918 *Blackw Mag.* Dec 765/1 He has probably got wind in the head through living in that gorgeous Gothic pagoda.

c *gen.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* VII 7 Haue mynde, for wind is my lif [COVERDALE, my life is but a wynde]. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Isa. XXVI 18 Wee haue bene wt childe, as though we had brought forth winde 1560 — (Genev.) Hosea XII. 1 Ephraim is fed with the winde 1687 P AYRES *Lyric Poems* (1906) 306 Plough water, sow on rocks, and reap the wind 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV 575 Then all his Frauds will vanish into Wind. 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* XXI, But, in the mean time, we are disputing about wind. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamph.* V 25 Is Society become wholly a bag of wind, then, ballasted by guineas?

15 In various proverbial and other expressions, figuring or denoting a force, agency, or influence that drives or carries one (or something) along, or that strikes upon one (or something), or to which one (or something) is exposed.

esp in phrases (with variations see quots.) *What wind blows you here?*, † *All this wind shakes no corn* (obs.); *It's an ill wind that blows nobody good* (orig † *to good* cf 3) *To raise the wind*: see RAISE *v* 7. *To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind*, see WHIRLWIND 2.

(*a*) in neutral or favourable sense.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1104 What maner wyndes gydeth yow now here? 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 What wynde bloweth ye hyther? *Ibid.* 30 To take wynde and tyde with me, and spede thereby 1579–80 *North Plutarch* (1595) 996 (*Antonius*) To tell him what wind brought him thither. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, III. iii 30 1639 MAYNE *City Match* I iii, All this is possible, And in the starres and windes 1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr.* XXVII. (1687) 309 When we have the Wind and Tyde of these pleasures to help us forward 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* XXII, A good wind of laughter had relieved him of much of the blight of self-deception, and oddness, and extravagance. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks Prim* V 54 Shakspere is not yet caught up in the passionate wind of his own imagination.

(*b*) in unfavourable sense

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XLII 306 Ne læte ge eow ælcre lare wind aweggan [*Eph.* IV 14] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26995 Quat es mans lijf bot a rek þat..skailles wit a windes blast? 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C. XIX. 32 The worlde is a wykkede wynde to hem þat wolde treuthe *c* 1450 *Cast. Persev* 2542 It is good, whon-so þe wynde blowe, A man to haue sum-what of his owe *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 211 This wikkit wind of adulatioun. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* IV 14 Waverynge and caryed with every wynde of doctryne 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 30 All this winde shakis no corne *Ibid* 77 An yll wynde that bloweth no man to good, men say. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 29 It is an ill winde turnes none to good. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc* (1590) 1 All this wind shakes none of my Corne. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* (1st), Thus thinne and lean without a fence or friend, I was blown through with ev'ry storm and winde *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col Hutchinson* (1846) 19 They may let loose the winds of passion to bring in a flood of sorrow 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II 1, 'Tis an ill Wind that blows no body good. 1768 [see TEMPER *v* 2] 1776 HUME *Hist Eng., Life* (1778) I p XIII, This variety of winds and seasons to which my writings had been exposed. 1815 WORDSW *Sonn.*, *Weak is the will of Man*', Wreaths that endure affliction's heaviest shower, And do not shrink from sorrow's keenest wind. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 1152 Such a wind of pride Impelled thee of yore full sail upon these rocks.

b. In expressions referring to a tendency, turn, or condition of affairs:

e. g. *to know which way the wind blows*; *the wind has changed*, † *is the wind in that corner* or *door?* (see CORNER *sb*.¹ 8, DOOR 6 c); *to sail with every* (*shift of*) *wind*, to turn every change of circumstance to one's advantage; † *to have the wind at will*, to have circumstances or conditions favourable for one's purpose

c 1400 *Ganelyn* 703 To telle him tydynges how the wind was went 1470–1668 [see DOOR 6 c] 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75, I knew, which waie the winde blewe 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 334 b, The Byshoppes of Germany hauynge the wynde at wyll, restore the same 1562 BULLINGHAM in Foxe *A & M* (1563) 1541/1 Wel Palmer (sayd I) is the wind in that corner with you? I warrant you it wyl blow you to litle ease at thend 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* To Rdr. A 3, You may perceiue the winde is changed into another dore. 1672 W WALKER *Paræm* 9 To have the wind with one. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV XIII, The Wind's chang'd? 1710 R. G *Sacheverell's Def.* 7 We see the Dissenters can Sail with every Wind 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, 'Have I heard!!!' said Caleb (who now found how the wind set) 1859 FARRAR *Eric Home* IV, Miss Sprong . , seeing how the wind lay, had tried to drop little malicious hints against the favourite nephew.

16. a. *To get* or *take wind*· to be revealed or divulged, become known, transpire. Now *rare.*

1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWC *Str M Mar-all* IV 1, Keep this Wooing secret, if it takes the least wind, old Moody will be sure to hinder it 1682 *News fr. France* 15 So the thing got wind, and was lookt on as a great impiety. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Dec, Masham's being a lord begins to take wind nothing at Court can be kept a secret. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 23 Dec in *Lockhart*, Do you know the Review begins to get wind here? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II VI 401 Long before that time, the project had taken wind, and created a general sensation through the country.

b. *To get wind of*: to receive information or a hint of, to come to know (cf 4). Also with clause. Hence, in recent use, *wind* = a hint or slight intimation (*of*). (Cf. F. *avoir le vent de*, Cotgr.)

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. VII P 3 The corregidor . got wind of our correspondence 1866 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* (1884) 133 They retreated again, when they got wind that troops were assembling. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* IV. iv, Some wind of the disaster seemed to find its way even to the chamber where the ringers were leaping on their ropes

1917 T R. GLOVER *From Pericles to Philip* XII 378 It may be that the Spartan government had some wind of this

IV. Phrases with prepositions

Before the wind see BEFORE B. 1 b.

17. By the (†a) wind (*Naut*) as near as possible to the direction from which the wind is blowing (see BY *prep.* 9)

1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I. XVII 19 Hauing stroke our sayles, we did nothing but lie by the winde *a* 1612 J MELVILLE *Coleusma Naut.* (MS.), With chearfull schowt and mirrie plesant sounde Scho saild fast be ye winde. 1627 J SMITH *Sea Gram* IX 42 All your Sheats, Brases, and Tackes are trimmed by a Winde 1697 *Lond. Gaz* No 3315/1 The best Sailer I ever met with by a Wind. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 247*. 1806 MOORE *Steersman's Song* II, When by the wind close-hauled we go.

18. Down (the) wind. a. In the direction in which the wind is blowing; along the course of the wind. Also *down-wind* (attrib.), situated in this direction, 'lee'.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III iii. 262 I'ld whistle her off, and let her downe the winde, To prey at Fortune 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat* I. (1677) 93 The Hare will run upon a side or down the Wind 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 333 Down the wind she swims, and sails away. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I 235, I have had a hundred trimmers floating down the wind 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho* XXXII, The Spaniard fell off again, and went away dead down wind. 1885 LD. WALSINGHAM *Shooting* 141 (Badm Libr.) It is best to 'give the dogs the wind' at the beginning of the day—that is, to start down wind and gradually to work the ground in the direction from which it blows. 1895 C J CORNISH *Wild England* 184 We found that the birds had all run to the edge. Here we made the mistake of working the down-wind side first.

†**b.** *fig* Towards decay or ruin; into or (commonly) in a depressed or unfortunate condition, in evil plight; *to go down the wind*, to 'go down', decline *Obs*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. XXIII, When they saw him downe the wind and fortune to frowne upon him. 1671 tr *Machiavelli's Marr. Belphegor* 141 Though [he] was of one of the noblest Families, yet he was look'd upon as down the winde [orig *sovverissimo*] 1673 CAVE *Prim Chr* II VI 147 In the time of Constantine when Paganism began to go down the wind 1683 — *Ecclesiastica* Introd. p. lxvi, The Gentile-Temples, with all their Pomp and Retinue, went down the wind apace 1827 SCOTT *Frml* 25 Apr., The old Tory party is down the wind

†**19.** In wind (*fig.* from 11 d): ready or fit for action of some kind *Obs.*

1768 EARL CARLISLE in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) II 356 The shops are all as fine as if they expected you, and the people belonging to them all in wind to answer your questions. 1777 BURKE *Let to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I 217 In order to keep power in wind, it was necessary to exert it in those very points in which it was most likely to be resisted

20. In the wind. a. In (or into) the direction from which the wind is blowing; to windward. (*a*) in reference to something which can be scented or perceived by means of the wind blowing from where it is (cf. 4, and see also b below); (*b*) in nautical use; also *all in the wind* (see quot. 1769).

c 1410 [see 26] 1580 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 474 Wee had a ledge of rockes in the winde of vs. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* I lxiv 130 He cut and made his course into the Sea, to bring himselfe in the winde of those Sayles. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, Oh! how she holds her nose up, like a jennet In the wind of a grass-mare! 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., The tyrants were suspicious, as they had reason, that their subjects had 'em in the wind 1697 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3262/3 It blowing fresh, and they bringing their Ship in the Wind, carried away their Foretop-mast. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 3 Like a heated Stallion that had a Mare in the Wind 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *All in the Wind*, the state of a ship's sails when they are parallel to the direction of the wind, so as to shake and shiver. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XVI, We threw up in the wind, and raked them.

b. *fig* So as to be 'scented' or perceived (or so as to 'scent' or perceive something); *to have in the wind*, to 'scent', to detect or discover the presence of; sometimes, to be on the scent or trail of, be in search of

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II iii. L j, Where we can get any meate in the wynde, thyther wylle we resorte 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V 230 Of him and none but him who in valuation is woorth 18 huge Argosees, haue I took sent or come in the wind of 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. VI 122, I sent to her By this same Coxcombe that we haue i'th winde Tokens and Letters, which she did resend. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm. 1 Tim. iv. 4* (1674) I 248 The Courtiers and Officers lie in the wind for them. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* II 10 June Let 1, The first was noted for having a seaman's eye, when a bailiff was in the wind. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* XIII, The Mohicans hear an enemy!. They scent danger in the wind! 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuzz* XXV, Mrs Gamp scenting no more rum in the wind (for the bottle was locked up again) rose to take her departure.

c predicatively: Happening or ready to happen; astir, afoot, 'up'; (of a person or thing) as the subject of what is going on, 'in the business': usually with implication of being suspected or indistinctly apprehended (cf. b)

c 1535 SIR F. BYGOD *Treat Impropriations* D j, A thynge there is in the wynde which I trust in God wyl one day come to lyght *a* 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B iij b, There is sumwhat in the winde. His lookes bewrayes his inwarde troubled mynde. 1681 DRYDEN *Span Friar* III. i. 32 Where are you, Gentlewoman? there's something in the wind I'm sure 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. XLIV. 304 She thought something was in the wind, when my Brother came into my dining here so readily. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V XIV, There must be something in the wind, perhaps a war 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* IV, There's a woman in the wind I'll lay my life on it. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* VI, He'd have told us if there was a horse in the wind It's a girl.

d. *To hang in the wind*: to remain in suspense or indecision.

c 1536 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. XXXIX, You schal fynd me .to be no sterter, wauerar, nor hengar in the wynd. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell* 42 b, Such of those partes as honge in the wind, as neuters. 1640 J. D. *Knave in Grain* II 1 D 2 b, Hang not ith' winde, (delay does torture) 1881 [see HANG *v.* 17].

†**e.** *To cast in the wind*: to 'fling to the winds'.

1652 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq* III. 66 Otherwise, wee had cast in the winde, and scorned to. consider of that which now wee have plainly expressed in the Scriptures. *Ibid* XI. 178 It regarded them not, but casteth them in the winde.

f. *Horsemanship.* (See quot.)

1805 C. JAMES *Milit Dict* (ed 2) s. v., A horse that carries in the wind, is one that tosses his nose as high as his ears, and does not carry handsomely

g *Naut. slang* (predicatively). Intoxicated; the worse for liquor: usually with qualification, esp. *three sheets in the wind.* (Cf. *all in the wind* in a (*b*) above.)

1821–1883 [see SHEET *sb*.² 2] 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 197/2 The anger of those who were what is termed 'a little in the wind', was now roused 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XLVII, I'm not in the wind, at all events, for you see I'm perfectly sober.

21. Into the wind: into or towards the direction from which the wind is blowing; so as to face the wind.

1918 *Blackw Mag.* Mar 294/2 You [in an aeroplane] are tempted to turn into the wind and land.

22 Near the wind: nearly in the direction from which the wind is blowing; hence *fig.* nearly up to the possible or permissible limit; about as far as is safe, justifiable, or decent.

1560 W. HONNYNG in Wright *Q Eliz.* (1838) I 44, I went so near the winde with the keper, that I told hym your Lordshippe knewe I wolde in reason respecte the game as fully as he. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, He'll go as near the Wind as another*, live as thrifty and wary as any one 1837 WELLINGTON in *Davey's Catal* (1895) 35 It is impossible for me to attempt to go too near the Wind. 1883 [see SAIL *v.*¹ 1 c].

23 Off the (†a) wind (*Naut.*): away from the wind; the opposite of *on* or *near the wind.*

1813 *Examiner* 4 Jan. 6/1 The enemy keeping two points off the wind 1836 MARRYAT *Pirate* XIV, The Enterprise was again steered more off the wind 1846 RAIKES *Life of Brenton* 332 The Spartan was off the wind 1862 'VANDERDECKEN' *Yacht Sailor* 144 Running off the wind with a quarterly sea will test your powers to the utmost

24. On a (less commonly the) **wind** (*Naut*): towards or close to the direction from which the wind is blowing; (of the ship) sailing or heading in this direction.

[1697 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3315/1, I crouded Sail to Leeward to him, trimming my Sails on a Wind tho' I went before it, that he should not discover my square Yards 1748 *Anson's Voy* III. v. 342 The proas sailing most excellently on a wind 1798 in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, The Swiftsure and Alexander standing towards us with all sail on a wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* IV, Clippers are fastest on the wind. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 377 We, being 'on the wind, close hauled, were bound by the 'rule of the road at sea' to keep our course when meeting a ship running free.

25. To the wind. a. *Naut.* Towards the direction from which the wind is blowing; so as to be *on the wind* (see 24). *Close to the wind*, very nearly in this direction: also *fig.* (see SAIL *v.*¹ 1 c, and cf 22).

1795 NELSON 14 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 15 Signal for the Fleet to come to the wind on the larboard tack 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XVIII, Gascoigne went to the helm, [and] brought the boat up to the wind.

b. *To fling, give, throw*, etc. *to the winds* (fig.): to cast away, reject utterly. So *to go to the winds*: to be cast away or aside, to vanish utterly.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 989 And fear of Death deliver to the Winds. 1739 J. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Commit thou all thy Griefs' (tr. P. Gerhardt 'Befiehl' du deine Wege') IX, Give to the Winds thy Fears. 1801 *Marvellous Love-Story* II 319 The specious cant of subtilty and self-interest she always 'gave to the winds'. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* III, Science went to the winds. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* II, You must throw your fears to the winds

26. Under the wind on the side away from the wind; on one's lee, to leeward; *spec.* in a position of shelter from the wind; under the lee of something Chiefly *Naut.* and *dial.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* XXVI. (1904) 83 If þei may se hym and þei be in þe wynde þei ought to wiþdrawe hym in þe softest maner. .and þan go preuyli to þei be vndir þe wynde 1598 FLORIO, *Sottouento*, vnder the lee or winde. 1603 LODGE *Treat Plague* IV (Hunter Cl.) 23 The healthfull ought to keepe themselues vnder, not ouer the winde. 1698 FROGER *Voy* 42 They kept their word, so that the Portugueses conveyed the vessel under the wind into a creek. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 131 Always pitch your boat under the wind 1826 SAMOUELLE *Direct Collect Insects & Crust.* 46 The most successful places for mothing are the skirts of woods under the wind 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 92 As he had come up under the wind, the dogs had not scented him

27. Up (the) wind: in the direction contrary to that in which the wind is blowing; against the wind: the opposite of *down (the) wind*, 18 a

1612– [see UP *prep*.² 4] 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 51 2/2 Rabits when they go a grazing in the Night go up the Wind 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 269 The Fox has broke Covert, she runs up the Wind. 1838 [see UP-WIND *adv.*] 1859 *Sporting Mag* Jan. 5 Passing over the earths, he came away directly, with his head up wind 1874 *Kennel Club Stud Bk* 128 Rake and Romp went off merrily, but flushed some birds up wind.

28. Upon a wind (*Naut.*) = 24.

a 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos* I ii, The line unto which she stoops upon a Wind of either side 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4422/7 They clapp'd again upon a Wind and left us 1810 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) II VII 276, I would endeavour to go, as the sailors express it, *upon* a wind, and make use of it to carry me my own way 1846 RAIKES *Mem Brenton* 328 Every ship made all the sail she could carry upon a wind.

29 With the wind: in the direction in which the wind is blowing.

1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 41 b, In reapyng, you must regarde to goe with the wynde 1607 TOPSELL *Fours-f Beasts* 136 He betaketh himselfe to his heeles againe, running still with the wind 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II II 48 A gallant Stag Came running with the winde. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 298 We went spooning away large with the wind for one of the islands.

V. 30. Obvious combinations. **a.** attrib. Of, pertaining to, consisting of, produced or effected by (the) wind, as *wind-action, -blast, -current, -erosion, -gust, -movement, -power* (POWER *sb*.¹ 13), *-pressure, -puff, -storm, -supply* (sense 12), serving for the passage of wind, as *wind-passage*; for defence against the wind, as *wind-guard, -shield.*

1883 *Science* II 142/2 This in combination with the *wind-action .has added nearly one hundred square miles of lowland 1582 STANYHURST *Æneas* I. (Arb.) 19 A great hurly burlye the *wyndblasts. 1902 F. THOMPSON *Cecil Rhodes* 82 Like to a smouldering fire by wind-blasts swuled. 1866 A. STEINMETZ *Weathercasts* 53 Two constant principal *wind-currents—North-east and South-west. 1901 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 778/2 The study of *wind erosion of snow. 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib.* II x. 12 The following designs in terra cotta chimney tops have proved themselves the most efficient *wind guards introduced 1820 CLARE *Poems, Crazy Nell* x, A *wind gust blew high 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXV. (1856) 319 The apparent *wind-movements of our exhibitions [of aurora] in Lancaster Sound 1900 *Jrnl Sch Geog* (U. S.) Apr 155 The average monthly wind movement at Denver is two thousand miles less than at New York 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 303 In the *wind-passage of the fanners 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan. 5/2 *Wind-power, water-power, and solar-power are running to waste 1892 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 677/2 The British Association Committee on *Wind-pressure have reported cases of 80 and 90 lb to the square foot 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 121 Foorth with her heat fading, her liefe too *windpuf auoyded 1902 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 10) XXVII 327/1 A motor driven at a rate which the cyclist can follow with the protection of a *wind shield. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII CXVII (Bodl. MS.), Þe vine wiþstondeþ bi helpe þerof *winde stormes. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* XXXIV (1884) 263 In a country as open as the sea, wind-storms are frequent and heavy. 1879 *Organ Voicing* 6 If the holes in the upper-board. pinch the *wind supply

b. objective, as *wind-gatherer, -seller; wind-making, -spilling* (SPILL *v.* 13 b); *wind-obeying, -outspeeding, -raising* (RAISE *v.* 7) adjs.; indirect objective = to (the) wind, as *wind-exposed, -like* adj. and adv.; = from or against (the) wind, as *wind-proof* adj.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III 323 *Winde-exposed Ilion. 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles.* VI. 16 130 The *wind-gatherer feeleth the winde, but graspeth naught 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* IV i, I am not satisfied with *wind-like promises Which only touch the lips 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III ii. 45 Behold the Nereids under the green sea, Their wavering limbs borne on the wind-like stream. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* I. i 64 The alwaies *winde-obeying deepe. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* XCIV, Their *wind-outspeeding wings 1616 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VI 341 A shore, *wind-proofe, and full of shade 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I XXVII 355. I have some eight sledge-loads more to collect before our little home can be called wind-proof. 1850 THACKERAY, *Pendennis* V, The *wind-raising conspiracies in which he engages with her does as unfortunate as himself 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 28 Idle words, *wind-wasting arbitrators

c instrumental, locative, etc. By, in, or with (the) wind, as *wind-beaten, -built, -chapped, -clipped, -dispersed, -fanned, -fertilized*, †*-grown, -parted, -puffed, -rent, -scattered, -struck, -stuffed, -swept, -swung, -tossed, -waved, -whipped, -worn* adjs.; *wind-flowing, -wandering*, etc. adjs.; *wind-waving* sb. and adj., *wind-winnow* vb.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 A *windbeaten hard shrimp 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 188 The Casuall and Wind-beaten Discouerie. of a Spanish Pilot 1800 CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* 4 To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill. 1646 QUARLES *Sheph Oracles* V 52 *Wind blazing Tapours hurry to and fro 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 55 When I widen the rent in my *wind-built tent. 1629 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* III. 3 April's gentle show'rs are shidden downe To close the *wind-chapt earth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* XXVIII, The row of *wind clipt trees. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II. XIII, The water of the kennels, *wind-dispersed, flew about in drops like rain. 1612 *Two Noble K.* V. 1 146 Pure As *windefand Snow. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I 9 *Wind-fertilised flowers produce much more pollen than those which are fertilised by insects 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 222 The *wind-flowing

folds Of its white robe 1660 T Gentleman *Best Way* 11 In distresse of *wind-grown Sea. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* x, Like trees, *wind-parted, that embrace anon. 1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* 40 Those *wind puft bladders. 1592–6 Greene *Groatsw Wit* Wks (Grosart) XII 145 Wind-puft wrath. 1788 Coleridge *Sonn to Autumnal Moon* 7 The *wind-rent cloud. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* VIII, White surf *wind-scatter'd over sails and masts. 1880 Swinburne *Songs bef Sunrise, Christmas Antiphones* III 64 Though man's vain desire Hang faith's *wind-struck lyre Out in tuneless air 1627 May *Lucan* III. 1 Now had the *wind-stuffde sailes brought out the Fleet 1812 Tennant *Anster Fair* II lxix, From Cellardyke to *wind swept Pittenweem. 1877 Black *Green Past* XXXIV, The wind-swept waters 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I xiv, The groan of the *wind swung oak 1860 Miss Yonge *Hopes & Fears* I. 240 Lucilla before the glass, arranging her *wind tossed hair 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* VI. 335 Over the wind-tossed waters 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* 1 6 Some *wind-wandering Fragment of inky thunder-stroke 1809 R Kerr *Agric. Surv Berwick* 233 In years of peculiarly windy weather, the stem, where it enters the earth, is often blown about, in a whirling manner This is provincially called *wind-waved 1799 W Nicol *Pract Planter* I 13 *Wind-waving .. by loosening the old, and breaking the new fibres, contributes to stint the whole tree in growth *c* 1300 *Metr. Hom.* (Small) 36 To se a *wind waiuande rede. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 406 The wind-waving fig-tree. 1873 B Harte *Fiddletown* 28 There was a fierce unrest in the *wind-whipped streets. 1710 Hilman *Tusser Rediv* Sept (1744) 116 A Cart Nave I suppose is to stand up upon when they *Wind winnow. 1816 Byron *Ch Har* III. xxxii, The ruin'd wall Stands when its *wind-worn battlements are gone.

d. similative and parasynthetic, in epithets (chiefly poetic) expressing swiftness, as *wind-foot, -footed, -swift, -winged* adjs.

1598 Chapman *Iliad* VII [XI] 178 The *wind-foote swift Thaumantia obayde 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 272 *Wind footed, swift Iris *c* 1280 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant* I 133 Þe *wint swifft. 1592 Shaks *Rom & Jul* II v. 8 Therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings 1883 Bridges *Prometh.* 530 Meteors. ever on their windswift course *c* 1595 J. Dickenson *Sheph. Compl* (1878) 11 The *wind-wing'd Naiads 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* IX xxii, O Spring, of love, and youth, and gladness Wind-winged emblem

31 Special combinations †**wind-balk**, (*a*) = Wind-beam[1] (see Balk *sb.* 11); (*b*) = Windrow *sb.* (cf. Balk *sb* II); **wind-bar**, the back of the wind-chest of an organ; †**wind-barge**, a slab placed along the edge of a roof as a protection from the wind (cf. Water-barge); †**wind-bed**, an air-bed, **wind-belt**, a belt of trees planted for protection from the wind; **wind-bill** *Sc.* (cf. 14), an accommodation-bill; †**wind-bladder**, (*a*) an inflated bladder, (*b*) the air-bladder of a fish; **wind-blown** *a.*, blown up or inflated; blown along or about, blown upon by (the) wind; **wind-bore**, the suction-pipe of a pump, or the lower end of this; **wind-box** = *wind-chest*; **wind-brace**, a diagonal brace (Brace *sb* 2 17) connecting the rafters of a roof, **wind-bracing**, a similar structure in a cantilever, †**wind-breaker** (cf. 10), a drug that expels flatulence, a carminative; so †**wind-breaking** *a.*, carminative; †**wind-broach** [cf. Broach *sb.* 12], a name for a hurdy-gurdy; †**wind-cane** = Wind-gun; †**wind-catch**, a squall of wind; **wind-changing** *a.*, changing like the wind, inconstant; **wind-chest**, an air-tight chest or box in an organ or similar instrument, which is filled with wind from the bellows, and from which the wind is admitted to the pipes or reeds; **wind-cistern** = prec.; **wind-cock**, †(*a*) = *wind-mow*; (*b*) a weathercock; **wind-colic**, colic caused by flatulence; **wind-contusion**, an internal injury without any external mark of violence, formerly supposed to be caused by the 'wind' (see 13) of a cannon-ball, shell, or other projectile; **wind-dial**, a dial showing the direction of the wind by means of a pointer connected with a wind-vane, also *fig.* (cf. 15 b); †**wind-disousser** = *wind-breaker*; **wind-dog** [Dog *sb.* 10 a], name for a fragment of rainbow, supposed to presage wind; †**wind-dropsy** = Tympanites, Tympany 1; **wind-engine**, a machine driven by the wind, as a windmill, †**wind-fan**, a winnowing-fan; **wind-fanner** (-vanner) *local*, the kestrel; **wind-fast** *a.* = Wind-tight 1; †**wind-fill** *v., trans.* to fill up gaps or cavities in (a wall, etc.) so as to keep the wind out (cf. Filling *vbl. sb.* 2); †**wind-flaucht** *a.* or *adv. Sc.* [Flaught *adv.*], sprawling, as if overthrown by the wind; **wind-furnace**, a furnace in which the draught is obtained by means of a (high or narrow) chimney without the aid of bellows or other mechanical blower as in a *blast-furnace*; **wind-gap** (see Gap *sb.*[1] 5 b); †**wind-glass** (see quot); **wind-god**, a deity presiding over the winds; †**wind-gout**, gout supposed to be caused by 'wind' (see 10); **wind-grass**, a name for *Agrostis Spica-venti*; †**wind-hand**, the side towards the wind, **wind-harp**, an Æolian harp (also *allusively*); **wind-hole**, †(*a*) the opening at the top of the windpipe, the glottis; (*b*) an opening in brickwork for the passage of air; (*c*) the hole in the lower board of a pair of bellows; (*d*) a ventilating shaft in a mine; (*e*) each of the openings in the sound-board of an organ, through which wind is admitted to the pipes; **wind-jammer** *U. S slang*, (*a*) a loquacious person; (*b*) a sailing vessel, **wind-knot**, a knot tied on a rope, supposed magically to ensure a favourable wind; †**wind-lap**, the tongue or reed of a wind-instrument; **wind-lipper** *Naut.* [Lipper *sb*[1]], a rippling or ruffling of the surface of the water caused by the first rising of a breeze; **wind-list** [List *sb.*[3] 4], **-logged** *a.* [cf. Water-logged] (see quots.); †**wind-loft** *Naut.*, ? = *wind-taut* sb; **wind-machine**, a machine driven by the wind, or one for producing a 'wind' or blast of air; **wind-motor** [Motor 3], a machine deriving its motive power from the force of the wind; esp of the form of a windmill; **wind-mow** *dial.* [Mow *sb.*[1]], one of a number of small ricks in which hay or corn is temporarily stacked in showery weather to be dried by exposure to the wind; †**wind-music**, music played on wind-instruments, also such instruments themselves, or a company of players on them (cf. Music *sb* 5, 6), †**wind-musket** = Wind-gun; **wind-pinning** [cf. Pin *v.*[1] 3 c, Pinning 1 a, 2 a], the filling up of interstices in masonry to keep out the wind; **wind-pole** [Pole *sb.*[2]], each of two opposite points of the compass taken as the standard ones in relation to the direction of the wind; **wind-porch**, a chamber constructed on the inner side of a doorway to keep the wind out; **wind-pox**, chicken-pox (Billings *Med Dict.* 1890), **wind-pump**, †(*a*) an air-pump; (*b*) a pump driven by a wind-wheel (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1875); †**wind-reas** [Rese *sb*], a storm of wind; †**wind-rake**, ? the raking up of windfalls, or the right to do this, **wind-road**, (*a*) a track or course habitually taken by the wind (*nonce-use*); (*b*) a passage for ventilation in a mine (Gresley *Gloss.* 1883); **wind-rode**, also †**-road** (see Ride *v.* A 3 γ), *a., Naut*, swung by the wind, as a ship riding at anchor (opp to *tide-rode*: see Tide *sb.* 16 b); also as *sb*, the position of a ship so riding; **wind-screen**, a screen for protection from the wind, now esp. in front of the driver's seat on a motor-car, **wind-shaft**, the shaft that carries the sails in a windmill; **wind-stroke**, a stroke or injury caused or supposed to be caused by the wind (see quots.); **wind-swell**, a form of swell in an organ operated by a valve in the wind-trunk; **wind-taut** *a., Naut* [from phr. *to hold wind taut*]: see quots.; also as sb. = condition of being wind-taut; **wind-throstle, -thrush**, the redwing; **wind-tie** = *wind-brace*; **wind-trunk**, a large tube (usually of wood) in an organ or similar instrument, through which the wind passes from the bellows to the wind-chest; **wind-vane**, (*a*) the sail of a windmill (= Vane 3 a); (*b*) a weather-cock (= Vane 1); **wind-vanner**: see *wind-fanner* above, †**wind-vent** = Suspiral 2; **wind-way**, (*a*) a ventilating passage in a mine, an air-way, (*b*) the narrow slit in an organ-pipe through which the wind strikes upon the lip so as to make the pipe speak; (*c*) access of the wind to a sailing vessel so as to give her freedom of passage (cf. Way *sb.*[1] 6); **wind-wheel**, a wheel turned by the wind to drive some mechanism, as in a windmill or wind-pump, †**wind-work** (cf 11), the process or function of respiration.

1532–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 173 Pro sarracione 12[li] rod in *wyndbalks, stoys, pouynchys, 4*s.* 8*d.* 1611 Cotgr. s v. *Roué, Mettre le foin en roue*, viz. in wind-baulkes, or wind-rowes. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss., Wind-balk*, a wind-beam or collar-beam; a beam stretching across the upper part of two roof principals (Obs.) 1881 W E. Dickson *Organ Build* v 60 The back of the chest, called the '*wind-bar', should be of strong and sound stuff. 1603 G Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 79 Arches, Coinestones, waterberges, and *wynd berges or any other hewen worke 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 194 Some vse to carrie a *Windbed which is made of leather strongly sowed on all foure sides, and hauing a pype at one of the corners to blow it,..and when it is blowen full of wind, to stoppe it vp and lie vpon it on the grounde 1903 C. Bald *Indian Tea* x. (1917) 128 This characteristic [*sc* evergreen foliage] makes the several varieties of *Dalbergia* very suitable for planting as *windbelts 1813 Headrick *Agric Surv Forfarshire* 589 If they [*sc* bank notes] be not convertible into specie at the option of the holder, there is a strong temptation to issue them on what are called *wind bills, where there is no corresponding value of commodities in existence 1821 Scott *Pirate* IV, He would have got a bank-credit, manœuvred with wind-bills 1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* To Rdr, If they chance but on a moate or a *wind bladder, they neuer haue done with it, till they haue cleane tost it out of sight 1692 Ray *Creation* 1 (ed 2) 141 As for Fishes The Wind-bladder, wherewith most of them are furnished, serves to poise their Bodies. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 72 What is beauty more then a *wind-blowne bladder? 1600 Rowlands *Letting of Humours Blood* Sat. VII. 83 More light and toyish than the wind-blown chaffe. 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl* I. (1818) 17 A wind-blowne house 1876 M. Collins in F. Collins *Lett. & Friends* (1877) II 158 Wind-blown daffodils 1888 F. Cowper *Cædwalla* I. 6 A low island, covered with bushes and a few wind-blown trees. 1797 Curr *Coal Viewer* 58 The *Wind Bores May be cast 8 feet long with a plain or egg bottom 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* I. 189/1 1852 Seidel *Organ* 38 A square box, called the *wind-box 1889 *Cath Household* 30 Nov 4 Traceried *windbraces 1890 W J. Gordon *Foundry* 51 The *wind-bracing was fitted in its long diamonds of lattice 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 620/1 The sugared oily Carminative, or *Wind-breaker 1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy Soc) 17 Good holsome *windebreaking pippins. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II xxx 198 A player on that instrument which is called a *windbroach 1702 T. Brown *Lett fr Dead* Wks 1730 II 234 To fumble out a fine sonata upon a wind-broach 1723 E Stone tr *Bion's Math. Instrum* III II (1758) 95 The Construction of the *Wind-Cane 1610 Folkingham *Feudigraphia* 10 Sweeping or floating Waters, which flit and fleete to and fro with *wind-catches 1665 W. Dodson *Designe Draining Gt. Level Fens* 13 Those Banks I did not make for Sea Banks, ..but laid them near to avoid a Winde catch 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v 1. 57 *Wind-changing Warwicke now can change no more 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XIII. 487/2 (*Organ*) IKKK is the *wind chest, which is a square box fitted close to the under side of the lower board 1852 Seidel *Organ* 52 The length of the wind chest depends on the compass of the key-board 1880 E J Hopkins in Grove *Dict Mus* II. 605/1 The *wind-cisterns or wind chests. 1610 R Vaughan *Water-Workes* M 4 b, You mow one day, you ted an other, you spend one in gathering it into *windecockes. 1920 Masefield *Right Royal* 5 Spires of churches Gleaming with swinging wind-cocks on their perches 1593 Nashe *Christ's T* 45 b, Euery part of thee [shall] be wrunge as with the *wind cholick 1654 Gataker *Disc Apol* 57, I came home, arrested with a sharp fit of the Wind-Colick 1731 Fielding *Tom Thumb* I iii, I feel a sudden Pain within my Breast, Nor know I whether it arise from Love, Or only the Wind-Cholick 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) I. 239 The oppressive distention of wind-colic 1857 Dunglison *Med Lex., Wind of a ball*, a term applied to the compression of air, supposed to be produced by the passage of a ball near a part of the body, so as to occasion what has been called a **wind contusion* 1877 Longmore *Gunshot Injuries* 95 The true explanation of the phenomena observed in cases of so-called 'wind contusions' is to be found in the peculiar direction, the degree of obliquity, with which the missile has happened to impinge against the elastic skin 1706 in Ashton *Soc Life Reign Q. Anne* (1882) II 56 The *Wind Dial, lately set up at Grigsby's Coffee House, .being of Constant use to those that are in any wise Concerned in Navigation. 1761 Ld Hardwicke in *Life* (1847) III xiv. 257 A great change was made in the political wind dial before you left us 1676 J Cooke *Mellif Chirurg* Alph. Table, *Wind-discussers. 1860 Fitz-Roy in *Merc Marine Mag* VII 344 '*Wind dogs', and the rainbow, are more or less significant of increasing wind 1607 Topsell *Four f. Beasts* 386 The Timpany, which may be called in English the *wind dropsie 1822–7 Good *Study Med* (1829) V 451 Making an artificial opening into the cavity of the abdomen in the case of wind-dropsy, as well as in that of water-dropsy. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric* (1681) 21 *note*, *Wind-Engines for the raising of Water. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Luke III 17 His .*wind fone in honda his. 1761 *Descr. S Carolina* 7 Afterwards it is winnowed, which was formerly a very tedious Operation, but it is now performed by a very simple Machine, a Wind-Fan 1668 Charleton *Onomast* 64 *Acципiter Tinnunculus*, the *Wind vanner. *a* 1836 Johnes in Mrs. Bray *Tamar & Tavy* (1879) I. 301 The kestrel, called here the 'wind-fanner' and 'windhover', from its motion when hovering over the same spot in search of its quarry 1648 in J Davidson *Inverarie* (1878) 302 To keep the kirk *wind-fast and water-tight 1601 *Stanford Churchw Acc* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 213 To John Rayner for *windfillinge the Church wall iij*. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. VI 86 He Maid hym lycht *windflaucht [orig *revolutus*] on the ground vnclene. 1651 French *Distill* VI. 190 Put those cakes . into a *Winde Furnace. 1683 *K Digby's Chym Secr.* 132 Put them in a Wind-Furnace to Calcine. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I s.v. *Furnace*, A Wind Furnace, or Furnace for Fusions, which is so called, because the Wind comes forcibly to blow the Coals, in order to Melt or Fuse the Matter in the Crucible or Coppel 1763 W Lewis *Comm Philos. Techn.* II A Wind-Furnace, for the fusion of metals. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem* (1871) 240 The oldest method of manufacturing wrought iron was to reduce it at once from the ore by heating in a wind-furnace with charcoal or coal. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Wind-furnace*, a furnace in which a strong heat is obtained by means of a powerful draft, depending on a narrow flue or chimney of considerable elevation. 1884 *Ibid* Suppl. 948/2 *Wind Furnace* (*Metallurgy*), one depending upon the draft of a chimney, as distinguished from a blast furnace. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 262/1 *Cucurbitula*, a *wind glasse, cupping glasse, or boxing glasse. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* I 1, The *Wind god warring now with Fate. 1803 H K. White *Rem*, *To Herb Rosemary* III, The wind god, as he flies, Moans hollow in the Forest trees 1662 R Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 144 A man near fourteen years, afflicted .with the *Wind-Gout in his hands. 1847 Leichhardt *Jrnl* XI 339 The dry *wind-grass of the plains north of the Staaten 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Apera* (*Agrostis*) *Spica venti*, Corn-grass, Wind-grass 1670 Nye *Gunnery* II. 12 When you come to your Peece, set your Boudge barrel on the *wind hand thereof 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* (1814) 109 When .*wind-harp at thy window swells. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess*, *Nature* Wks (Bohn) I. 225 The musical steaming odorous south wind, which converts all trees to wind-harps 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1336 Þay .. graybely departed Þe wesaunt fro Þe *wynt-hole. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* XVIII P 2 Lay the ends of each Brick about three Inches off each other, to serve for Wind-holes. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. xiv. (Roxb) 71 The wind hole, a square hole in the middle of the under board [of a pair of bellows]. 1802 Mawe *Min Derbysh* Gloss., *Wind-holes*, shafts or sumps sunk to convey wind or air 1881 W E. Dickson *Organ-Build* IX. 122 Let us be sure that the flow of wind to that pipe is not interrupted, by a chip in the wind hole. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp* 7 Aug, The few workers present

are effectually playing the part of *windjammers and many rumors are afloat 1899 *Harmsworth's Mag.* Mar 102 A large three-masted wind-jammer was caught by the gale and disabled 1909 *Athenæum* 31 July 121/3 It deals with the homeward passage of a big steel 'windjammer' from Calcutta—a typical chapter from the life of merchant-service Jack. 1868–9 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 367 The witches of Lapland sold '*wind-knots' tied on a rope to their seafaring customers. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 27/29 Ye *Wyndlappe, *tingula*. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 210 We can do nothing with the guns when there is any swell, or *wind lipper. 1815 W SCORESBY in *Mem. Wernerian Soc.* II 324 *note*, The first effects of a breeze of wind on smooth water is by seamen called wind-lipper 1898 MISS YONGE *Y. Keble's Parishes* 173 **Windlist*, white streak of faint cloud across a blue sky, showing the direction of the wind *a* 1687 PETTY *Treat. Naval Philos* I ii, The next enquiry must be, what extent of Sail our Vessel must carry, and from thence the *Wind-loft 1829 R STUART *Anecd. Steam Eng.* I 149 Air remained in the cylinder, and prevented the fall of the piston : from this cause alone, (and which was afterwards known by the term of *wind logged) this engine must have soon ceased its motion 1745 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II 122 A self-regulating *Wind Machine 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Sept 4/2 These wind machines species of gigantic bellows. 1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I 341 The annual expence of repairs will not much exceed that of a wind machine 1881 SIR W THOMSON in *Nature* 8 Sept 434/2 It is most probable that windmills or 'wind-motors in some form will again be in the ascendant. 1813 T DAVIS *Agric. Wilts.* 265 **Wind Mows*, cocks of a waggon-load or more, into which hay is sometimes put previous to ricking in catching weather. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* (1653) 274 *Wind-Musique doth not deform the Visage 1661 [see MUSIC *sb.* 6]. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Dec. 1662, Instead of the..solemn wind musiq accompanying the organ, was introduced a concert of 24 violins 1700 J BROME *Trav.* 127 The Statues of two Men playing on Wind-Musick 1795 *Life John Metcalf* 109 There being at that time no music in the army except Colonel Howard's, (the Old Buffs) and which being wind music were unaccustomed to country dances. 1661 [T POWELL] *Hum. Industry* 34 *Windmuskets that some have devised to shoot bullets withal 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 234 To do all the *wind-pinnings (filling in the angle between the wall-plate and the roof). 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 173 Taking, with Dove, north east and south-west (*true*) as the *'wind-poles' 1899 *Committee's Appeal for Hexham Abbey* 6 The old internal *wind pouch, now used as a press in the vestry 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 6 The *Wind-Pump is so contriv'd, that to evacuate the Vessel there is requir'd the labor of two men *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 37 *Wind-ræs . michelo windes *c* 1205 LAY. 9244 Mid þan wind-ræsen al heo gunnen to-reosen 1622 *N. Riding Rec.* (N S) II 4 Every Towen or lorshipp that of reighte haith any *winderake for there goodes in the forrest. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* XII § 551 There are two '*wind-roads', crossing this sea 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 5/7 Being in the wind road we got a little air *c* 1635 CAPT N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 136 To Ride *Wind-rode, is when the Wind hath more power over her in her Riding than the Tide hath 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakl. Soc.) II 379 The Ship came not to wind-road 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 302 The ship becomes windroad 1841 R H DANA *Seaman's Man* 89 To get under Way wind-rode, with a Weather Tide; that is, a tide setting to windward 1903 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct. 574 Peering over the canvas *wind-screen of the bridge [of a yacht] 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 9/1 With its hood and wind-screen, [the car] is well fitted for the use of the general practitioner. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 150 Wind screens may be made of turf walls or tall, wattled hurdles, placed to windward of the lines. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 123 The other method of bringing the *wind-shaft and sails into a position proper for receiving the impression of the wind *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 40 Sup went to þe walle on þe *wynde syde, & alle abrod on þe burwe blewen þe powder 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XXVIII. I 547 Some content themselves to persume Vines onely with the smoke of this composition, so as it bee done on the wind-side, that it may carie the fume directly to them. 1727 *Bradley's Family Dict.* s.v. *Blight*, To provide large Heaps of Weeds, Chaff, and other combustible Matter on the Wind-side of their Orchards 1656 BEALE *Heref. Orchards* (1657) 47 The clay-land binds the tree faster from *wind-strokes, the sandy-land hasteneth the growth more. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict., Wind-stroke*, acute spinal paralysis in the horse 1913 D BRAY *Life-Hist. Brahui* v. 109 Men well stricken in years often suffer from wind-stroke, . a woman sometimes quits her bed after childbirth lamed by the wind in one leg. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The *Wind swell. Here the trunk is provided with a valve of velvet. *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* (1644) s v , Any thing that holds wind aloft, which may prejudice the ship saileing or riding, is said to be *wind-taught (as too much rigging high roapes, and the like,) Also when we ride in any great stresse, we bring our yards alongst ships, strike downe our top-masts and the like: because they hold wind taught, that is, they hold wind stiffely 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 31 Where the Masts, Yards, Sails, and Rigging are great, the Wind-taught of the Ship will correspond, and will require proportionable Cables 1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s v , Too much Rigging, or any thing catching or holding Wind aloft, is said to hold a Ship Wind-taught. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* (U S) XVII 199 The *wind-throstle or whindle travels out of the North with the fel-fare. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 83 *Turdus Illas* the *Wind-Thrush. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s v. *Thrush, Wind-Thrush*, a Bird so call'd because it comes in high Winds into England, in the beginning of Winter 1873 T. CARGILL *Stirlings Bridge Girders* 186 Roofs, if they be thoroughly well secured by *wind ties. 1858 J. BARON *Scudamore Organs* 61 The essential parts of an organ are a set of keys, . a bellows, a *windtrunk, a windchest with its soundboard, and the pipes 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wind-mill*, That it may, swivel-like, turn any way, as you turn your *wind Vanes 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 228 The imbecile Arran could play no part but that of the wind-vane marking the changes in the air-currents *c* 1450 in *Archæologia* (1902) LVIII. 302 The firste *wynde went closid in ston. 1562a [see SUSPIRAL 2] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wind-way (Mining)*, a passage for air. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv (1878) 24 Between the language and the lips [of an organ-pipe] is a narrow slit or wind-way for the current of air to pass from the foot to the body of the pipe 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/1 Leaving the water very choppy for the Thistle and stopping her wind-way. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* III 76 A horizontal *wind-wheel for raising water. 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III. III. III, A fire is lit Near to the Thonberg wind-wheel 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1888) 56 The exercise of the voice aideth and comforteth the lunges in his *windworke.

Wind (wəind), *sb.*[2] [Partly a. MDu., MLG. *winde* windlass, convolvulus, etc. = OHG *winta* (MHG., G. *winde*), ON. *vinda* hank of yarn (Sw. *vinda* bindweed, Da. *vinde* pulley, windlass, from LG.), cf. OE. *gewind* spiral, tendril, winding path, *-winde* in *gearnwinde* reel, *wæpnwinde* bindweed, ON. *vindr* winding : f. *windan* WIND *v.*[1] Partly a direct formation on the vb.]

1. An apparatus for winding (see WIND *v.*[1] 19), a winch or windlass. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1399 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 473/11 m. 2 *dorso* (P R.O.) Reddit compotum de vna Machina vocata Wynde [etc.] 1538–9 in *Archæologia* (1871) XLIII. 211, j olde wynde for stone 1568 in *Coventry Corpus Chr. Pl.* App. II 101 Payd for a cord for the wynde 13 s. vjd. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 9 Within two foot of the bottome of the Rod there was a hole made, for to put in a winde, to turne with a barrell, to gather up his Line, and loose at his pleasure 1790 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. al Econ. Midl. Co.* (1796) II Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Wind*, a winch, or wince 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. Northampt., Wynd*, a winch 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Wind.* 1. A hand-windlass or jack-roll 4 A steam-engine used purposely for lowering and raising men in an engine pit or pumping-shaft.

†**2.** A twining plant, e.g. convolvulus. *Obs.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Convolvulus, dioscoridæ clematis, altera, est aliquibus liliastrum, anglis autem*, The comon bynde, *aut* The lytell wynde. 1562a — *Herbal* II. 141 Of the smooth Smilax or great arbor wynde. *Ibid.*, I neuer sawe anye kinde of wynde, or wyth winde, or arbor winde, haue anye suche cod 1576 LOBEL *Plant. Hist.* 340.

3. An act or instance of winding; curved or twisted form; *techn.* bend or twist (cf. WIND *v.*[1] 5 b), esp. in phr. *out of wind*, not twisted.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 586 If the two edges and his eye be not in one plane, the upper parts are planed down until the piece is said to be out of wind 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 137 The vermeil-beaded bryony, In many a graceful wind. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Twist.* , the wind of the bed joint of each course of voussoirs in a skew arch 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.* s.v. *Wynd, On the wynd* = warped or twisted Applied to boards or planks 1896 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LIII. 52 There is never any trace of wind on them [*sc.* Danish knife blades], although occasionally they may not he quite flat.

Wind (wəind), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **wound** (waund). Forms: 1 **windan**, 3 **winden**, 3–7 **winde**, 4–7 **wynde**, 4–9 **wynd**, (4 **vynd(e**, 5 **wy(y)ndyn**, 6 *Sc.* **veynd(e)**, 4– **wind**; *3rd sing. contr.* 1–3 **wint**, (1 **wient**), 4 **wynt**. *Pa. t.* 1–5 **wond**, 1–6 (–9 *dial.*) **wand**, 4–6 **wonde**, **wounde**, (5 **woonde**, 7 **woon'd**), 6– **wound**; *pl.* 1 **wundon**, **-an**, 3 **wunden**; also *wk.* 6 *Sc.* **windit**, 6–9 **winded**, 8 *Sc.* **wint**. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 **wunden**, (3 *Orm.* **wundenn**), 4 **wondin**, **-yn**, **-ene**, (**wnden**), 4–5 **wonden**, **woundyn**, 4–6 **wounden**, (5 **wonddyn**, 6 **windin**); 4–6 **wounde**, 5–7 **wonde**, **woond**, (5 **won**, 7 **wown**), 6– **wound**; 2 **iwunde(n**, 4 **ywonde(n**, **ywounde(n**, **i-woundе**, also *wk.* 5 *Sc.* **woundit**, 6 **wynded**, *Sc.* **-it**, 6–9 **winded**. [OE *windan* str. vb. = OFris. *winda*, OS. *windan*, OHG. *wintan*, *wnndan*, (M)LG., (M)Du, (M)HG. *winden*, ON. *vinda*, (Sw. *vinda*, Da. *vinde*), Goth. **windan* in *bi-wnndan*, *dugawindan*, *us-windan* — OTeut **wendan*, related to *wand-* in WANDER *v.*, WEND *v.*, WONDE *v.*

In many senses coupled with *turn* vb.

In ME. often graphically confused with WEND *v.*, q.v. etym. y-forms.]

I. †**1.** *intr.* Used to express various kinds of rapid or forcible motion, as of water flowing, missiles flying through the air, sparks flying upwards, and the like; hence *gen.* to pass. Also with *about, adown, away*. *Obs.*

Beowulf 212 Streamas wundon, sund wið sunde *Ibid.* 1119 Wand to wolcnum wælfyra mæst. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXI 167 Sio æcs wient of ðæm hielfe. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 322 Oft he gar forlet wælspere windan on þa wicingas *a* 1000 *Judith* 110 Sloh ða eornoste ides ellenrof obre siðe þone hæðenan hund, þæt him þæt heafod wand forð on ða flore. *c* 1205 LAY. 27461 Stanes heo letten seoððen sturnliche winden. *Ibid.* 28049 [Ich] smæt of Modred is hafd þat hit wond a þene ueld. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Þe sparke þet wint up ne bringeð nout anonriht þet hus al o fure, auh lið & keccheð more fur 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3096 Bobe bifore & eke bihinde, þe blod gan out fast winde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6320 Þe launce ran þurch þe hors bihinde; King & hors adoun gan winde 13 . *Garv. & Gr. Knt.* 530, & þus 3irnez þe 3ere in 3isterdayez mony, & wynter wyndez a3ayn, as þe worlde askez *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 8968 (Fairf.) Prophecy ho talde . of domys-day How al þis werlde sal winde a-way.

†**2.** Of living things. To go on one's way, take oneself; to proceed, go. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XXIV. 10 Meahtes ofer rodorum gerelice feðerum lacan, feor up ofer wolcnu windan *c* 1205 LAY. 20818 Þat we mosten ouer sæ winden [*later text* wende] mid seile. *Ibid.* 25541 Ankeres heo up drojen . Wunden into widen sæ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 His bodi was biried wið angeles hond, Ðei non man siðen it ne fond, In to lef reste his sowle wond *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9152 Hors wel gode chepe þai founde & anon in þe sadel wounde *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3325 (Ashm. MS.) Vp to þe souerayne sege with Septour he wyndis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2056 For thee so sore I wole now bynde, That thou away ne shalt not wynde *a* 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Pl.* I 168 Now to Bedlem must I wynde. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* B ij b, With huffa galand synge tyrll on the bery, And let the wyde worlde wynde. 1555 BRADFORD in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1813/2 Such as walke in theyr wickednes and wind on with the world. 1579 HAKE *News out of Powles* (1872) A vij, And boughing Curs that barck and winde away. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 123 Phœbe being by this Time wounde into the highest Skies 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III iii 104 But winde away, bee gone I say 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 266 Least she [*sc.* the spider] should wind downe in vaine.

†**b.** *refl.* in same sense; also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15843 He So queyntely aboute hym wond, Þe kynges court at 3ork he fond *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3645 Into the tent he him wond *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2340 Wynde you from Wanhope and aquaynte you with me *c* 1580 *Bugbears* IV iv in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCIX. 39 Then best I stand not thus . . and tel a tale to the wynd, but wynd me streight about it.

†**c** *intr.* Of a way. To 'go' somewhere. *Obs.*

1555 BRADFORD in Foxe *A. & M.* (1570) 1816/2 The multitude goeth the wideway which windeth to woe

3. *trans.* a. To wield (a weapon, an implement). *Obs.* or *dial.*

993 *Battle of Maldon* 43 Byrhtnoð bord hafenode, wand wacne æsc *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swall & other Birds* XV, Sum the pleuch can wynd 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* XX. 138 The Handle on the which the Plough-man holding his hand by winding and wilding the same, turneth the Soole 1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* III. 1 38 How to winde it [*sc.* a rapier] about when I salute 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 46 Thou canst not hand before the enemy, nor wind a weapon for thy defence. 1845 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 250 Raising aloft the heavy iron spade, I wound it with all my strength.

†**b.** To haul, hoist, lift. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (1891) 281 Fresch water & wyn wounden þu faste & stof of alle maner store 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist., Socr.* I. XVI 241 By the deuine prouidence of God the pillour is wonded vp in the ayer, ouer the foundacion. 1633 C. FAREWELL *E.-Indea Colation* 45 [The Elephant] taking his meat with the end thereof, and winding it vp, (or vnder rather) to his mouth, so eates it 1681 GREW *Museum* Pref., The Proboscis of an Elephant, whereby he . . winds the Grass in great quantities . . into his Mouth.

4. *intr.* To turn this way and that; to writhe, wriggle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In OE app. only contextual use of 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 414 He wand þa swa swa wurm. *c* 1205 LAY. 5715 Doð [heom] up and [= on] warttreo, þer on heo scullen winden *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 246 Thou art so loothly and so oold also . That litel wonder is thogh I walwe and wynde. 1421 HOCCLEVE *Lerne to Dye* 309 In peynes sharpe y walwe & wynde 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* § 165 Thus did I wind and twine and shrink under the burthen. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., I had a terrible poor night surely, I did turn and wind so

†**5** *trans.* To put into a curved or twisted form or state; to bend; to twist; to wring. *Obs.*

For earlier quots. see WOUNDEN *ppl. a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. XVIII. (1495) d v b/1 A gristylbone set in ye eere [*i.e.* the cochlea], wounde [or ig *tortuosum*] & wrapped as a wyspe. *Ibid.* v. XXV. (Bodl. MS.), Beestes þt̃ foldeþ and windeþ ham silfe rounde as a tyng haue none necke distingued frame þe body. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* XXVII. 161 Whyle an hooke [= oak] is a yonge Spyre, hit may be wonde into a wyth 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Topiarium*, Lyke trees or thornes that be flexible, or wyll be wounden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 330 Growing vpon small stalkes that are winded or turned two or three tymes 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III (1586) 126 They would winde her neck behinde her, like a chucken [orig. *le torcerebbono il collo*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v 269 An ancient ornament of the head, [called] a Torce . : *Nempe quia torqueatur*, because it is wound [*ed.* 1632 woond] or twisted 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 111 The figure of a sturdie woman, washing and winding of linnen clothes.

b. *intr.* To take or have a bent form; now only *dial.* or *techn.* of a board, door, etc., to be twisted.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 257 The yerde is bet þat bowen wole and wynde þan þat þat brest. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Vimen*, roddes, which wyll wynde lyghtly, wherof baskettes are made. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 *Winding*, when the Plank or Timber's Side or Edge is not upon a direct Plan, but seemingly twists 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.) s.v. *Wind*, A board shrunk or swell'd, so as to be uneven, is said to wind, and when it is brought straight again, it is said to be out of winding 1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 82 A board is said to wind or wynd, when the two opposite corners are lower than the other two.

6. a. *refl.* = 7 a, b. *arch.*

a 1300, etc. [see TURN *v.* 64 a] *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3631 (Ashm. MS.) þai [*sc.* elephants] wend þai ware wees & wyndis þaim agayn. 1569 BLAGUE *Sch. Conceytes* 26 When the Ele [= eel] had led the Dolphin into shallow places she wound hir selfe into the mudde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x. II. 541 A little infant winding it selfe and making prettie means to creepe unto the mothers pap. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 206 It posted away with such speed, and turn'd and winded it self so quick, that I should presently lose sight of it 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I 42 The serpent is a slippery creature, soon winding himself in and out. 1700 J. BROME *Trav.* 104 Abington, to which the RIVER ISIS, after it hath winded it self a long way about in a crooked Channel, makes its near approaches. 1723 WALLERIUS *2nd Vind. Christ's Div.* Pref. 14 He endeavors to wind and turn Himself every way to evade its Force. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstrel* I. 110 Glad I wind me down the lane.

b. *trans* To turn, to cause to move in a curve. Also *absol. arch.*

13 *Somer Soneday* v in *Rel Ant* II. 8 With a wonderful whel that worthi wyth wond. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 529/1 Wyndyn', or turnyn' a-bowte, *giro, verto* 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* a viij b, The tortuse [and] the crane which wynde their hede here and there as a vane 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, IV i. 109 As if an Angell dropt downe from the Clouds, To turne and winde a fierie Pegasus. 1614 D DYKE *Myst Self-Deceiv* (1630) 187 Let the Serpent but wind in his head 1638 W LISLE *Helvodorus* x. 177 As Camell Doth eu'rie way his small head nimbly winde 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 Having so small a body upon such long leggs, it is quickly able so to wind, and turn it, as to see any thing distinct. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 462 Or where the Lune or Coker wind their streams. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III 92 The young nobles turning and winding their fiery horses

7 a *intr.* To move in a curve; to turn, esp. in a specified direction *Obs.* exc. as implied in b, c.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 818 *Thisbe*, Whan that this lyonesse hath dronke hire fille, A-boute the welle gan sche for *to* wynde 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* II v. (1495) b iij b/1 As a whele wyndeth abowte [orig. *in se volvitur et revolvitur*] and mouyth alwaye abowte in compaas, Soo angels moeue abowte ye thynge that longyth to god 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* IV. i 32 It is a Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf Beasts* 174 To gallop and amble, to run a race, to wind in compasse, and so foorth 1654 EARL MONM tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 326 Winding about [orig. *torcendo*] on the left hand towards the gates Cantimper and Selle, he came before them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 260 We went winding now from the south-east to the left, till our course looked east by north.

b. To move along in a sinuous course; to go or travel *along, up, down*, etc. a path or road which turns this way and that

a 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* x (1683) 165 How the Jordan passed or winded, .is a point too old for Geography to determine 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* VII 15 Here wanton Mincius windes along the Meads, And shades his happy Banks with bending Reeds. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Feres Impr.* 102 The External Air will go winding thro' the Cavities. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 1, The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 Sept, It made me . tired to wind up the flight of stairs 1859 GREEN *Oxford Studies* (O H S) 24 Long processions of pilgrims wound past the Jewry to the shrine of Saint Frideswide 1863 READE *Hard Cash* XXX, Making a sudden turn, [he] dived into a street, then into a passage, and so winded and doubled till he got to a small public house. 1905 SIR F TREVES *Other Side of Lantern* II. II (1906) 36 A train of donkeys winding along among the hansoms.

c. *transf.* Of a line, road, or the like. To have a curved (esp. a sinuous) course; to lie or extend in a curve or succession of curves. † Formerly also of an object. To have a curved or sinuous form.

1555 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Mary* (1914) 184 Garded with a gard of oken leaves gold and greene sylke wyndinge lyke a wrethe embrodred vpon redd silke. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 345/2 *Lituus*, , a writhen or crooked trumpet winding in and out. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I XI (ed. 2) 58 The passage to mount vp was very wide and great, winding about on the outside 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXVIII § 4 The crooked paths which winde to cursednesse and malediction 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 545 A Rock Of Alabaster, pil'd up to the Clouds, winding with one ascent Accessible from Earth. 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* I v, Where this valley winded out, below, The murmuring main was heard to flow 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XXVI, Still onward winds the dreary way 1896 BARING GOULD *Broom-Squire* XVII, The path winded in and out among the gravestones.

d with advb. acc., or *trans* with obj. (*one's* or *its*) *way*, etc.

1667 MILTON *P L.* III 563 He windes his oblique way Amongst innumerable Starrs 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, A rivulet that wound its silent way beneath the shades it reflected. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXXII, The mole .winds not his dark subterraneous path beneath our feet the less certainly 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* v. 201 The slow pace at which we wound our way through the colony 1887 L OLIPHANT *Episodes* 281 A funeral procession, winding its solemn way to the cemetery 1922 HOUSMAN *Last Poems* xli, Content to wind the measures [= dances]

e. *trans.* To traverse in a curved or sinuous course; also *transf* of a path, as in c. *arch.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind* 90 We had not winded the mountain upwards much above a mile. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX 533 He winds the Wood. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* I XXXIII. 22 Though fiercer she than waves that roar, Winding the rough Calabrian shore. 1822 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 202 Sweet it is to wind the rill, Sweet with thee to climb the hill 1906 *Daily Chron.* 20 Aug 4/4 Wherever a river winds a valley.

8. *Naut.* a. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn in some direction; *e.g.* to swing round when at anchor; to lie with her head towards a particular point of the compass (esp. in phr. *How wind you? How does the ship wind?*). b. *trans.* To turn (a vessel) about (ABOUT A. 6 b) or in some particular direction. See also 19 b (*b*), 22 g.

App a substitution for WEND, q v (1 d, 6 c)

1613 J SARIS *Voy. Japan* (Hakl. Soc) 44 She came to an anckor so neare ahead of vs as we could scarse wynd cleare one of the other. 1623 (Sept 10) *Admiralty Crt Exam.* 44 (MS) She was not quicke of steeridge nor easye to be turned or winded *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea mans Dict* (1644) 115 When they are under saile, they use to aske, how winds the ship, that is, vpon what point of the Compasse doth she lie with her head 1627 J. SMITH *Sea Grant.* VI 27 Winde the Boat is to bring her head the other way *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Song, Winter Storms* II Wks (1673) 292 Alee, or we sink! Does no man know to wind her! 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* I. II 18 How Wind you? N N E *thus were no more*; no near, keep her full 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776) *French Sea-Terms* s v *Cap, Où est le Cap?* how is the head? how does the ship wind? 1798 P REVERE in *Collect. Massachusetts Hist Soc* (1816) V 107 It was then young flood, the ship was winding, and the moon was rising 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXI, One of the cutters has winded; she's stretching out for the shore 1836 — *Midsh Easy* XIII, Mr Sawbridge winded the boats with their heads the same way. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 607 We backed out, winded round head up

9. *trans* and *intr* In the management of horses in the yoke. To turn to the left, or towards the driver: opp to HAP *v* 4, HUP *v Sc.*

a 1745, 1794 [see HAP *v.* 4]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXIII, A feckless loon had catched twa dragoon naigs and he could neither gar them hup nor wind 1851 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* XII I. 123 To plough three 12-yard ridges by winding, or turning to the left hand *Ibid*, By laying two ridges (24 yards) together at each of these, marking and winding out the intermediate spaces, there will only be one open furrow every 60 yards

† 10. To draw or pull *out* with a twisting movement. Also *intr. Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1810 But euere the heed was left bihynde For ought I couthe pulle or wynde. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* CCIX. (1542) 257 By cruell deathe, as windynge theyr guttes out of theyr bodyes 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI lxviii, He stroue in haste the weapon out to winde, And broke the reed, but left the head behinde

11. In immaterial sense. To turn or deflect in a certain direction; *esp.* to turn or lead (a person) according to one's will; also *to turn and wind* (see TURN *v.* 64 b). Now *rare* or *Obs*

† *To wind up and down*: to revolve in the mind † *To wind off* to turn aside. *To wind about*: to use circumlocution with (cf 12)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 601 Criseyde, euery word gan vp and down to wynde That he hadde seyd as it come here to mynde. *c* 1385 — *L G W* Prol 85 She is the clerenesse and the verray lyght That in this derke worlde me wynt and ledyth 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I (1625) 136 That by your timely looking to those matters, you may winde him from that 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I iii. § 7 To be speculatiue into another man, to the end to know how to worke him, or winde him, or gouerne him 1606, 1673 [see *turn and wind*, TURN *v* 64 b] 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 298 Socrates windes off his Audience from the curiose prying into the Nature 1708 MRS CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* II i, These flattering fops imagine they can wind, Turn and decoy to love all woman-kind. 1713 TICKELL *Prol Univ Oxford* 34 To wind the Passions, and command the Heart. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I XXXVI. 258 He winds one about, and about, yet seems not to have more curiosity than one would wish him to have. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 29 Sept, There was not time for many questions, and no opportunity of winding and winding them, as Mr Richardson has it, so as to get truth without questions. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* VII, He can wind the proud Earl to his will 1827 CARLYLE *Germ Rom* I. 235 Love, which had once for all taken root in her heart, now dexterously winded and turned the matter.

† b To draw, bring, or involve (a person) *in*, attract *into*, by alluring or enticing methods *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict* Addit, *Lacto* , to bringe into a snare, or to wynde one in to deceyue him. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXVI 4 Hee doth not simply fynd fault with the vngodly for winding in other folkes with their wyles and fetches 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 1847/1 A subtile practise (as was thought) intended to wynde him wythin daunger *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. XXVI (1912) 504 Which winded her againe into the former maze of perplexitie 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 48 A certaine man , being trecherously wound in and intrapped, by the craftie wilmes of a certaine woman 1635 QUARLES *Embl* II. Epigr IV. 79 If ev'r it winds thee Into a loosenesse once, take heed. 1653 H. MORE *Antid Ath.* I IV § 2 You will be wound into the most notorious absurdities. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst Drunkards* 7 It is admirable how they will winde men in, and draw men on by drinking first a health to such a man.

† c. To bring (a thing) *in* by insinuating methods. *Obs.*

1570 DRANT *Serm* C VIJ, This is the fine force of Sanders most fine witte, in finding out fetches, and winding in stuffe to strengthen and fortifye Antichristianisme *c* 1650 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant* (1856) 301 He with his former dealings had wound in what money he had in ye partnership into his owne hands. 1674 *Govt Tongue* IX 160 'Tis pleasant to see what little Arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things into discourse.

† d. With *out*: To draw out, extricate, disentangle. *Obs.*

c 1535 W. ROPER *Life Sir T More* VI (1729) 40 To wynde suche quarrells out of the Cardinall's head 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* 309 Iacob and Ioseph being wrapped in sundrie tribulations, were by their merciful God woond out and rid from all [orig. *explicantur*] 1577 *S. Aug. Manual* T v b, Wynde me out [orig. *evolve*], & unloade me, that the pit shut not his mouth upon me 1601 F GODWIN *Bps of Eng.* 121 By and by he ouertopped the Archbishop, and quickly wound him out of all authority. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag.* III. i. (1608) E 3, Weele haue some trick and wile, To winde our yonger brother out of prison.

† e. To circulate, put in circulation (money or merchandise) usually in phr. *turn and wind Obs*

1598, 1686 [see TURN *v.* 64 c] 1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* IV. 157 Tobacco passes there as current Siluer, and by the oft turning and winding it, some grow rich, but many poore. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I. XII, There is no state that winds the penny more nimbly and makes quicker returns 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. II 1450 Whence turning of Religion's made The means to turn and wind a Trade.

12. *intr.* (also † *refl*, and with *it*) To pursue a devious, circuitous, or intricate course in argument, statement, or conduct; († esp with *about* adv or prep) to use circumlocution or subtle terms of argument (*arch.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol. & T* 427 For in hise termes, so he wolde hym wynde And speke hise wordes in so sly a kynde Whanne he commune shal with any wight, That he wol make hym doten anon right. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* I Wks. 173/1 Truly quod he ye wynde it well about. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* I. i 154 You know me well, and herein spend but time To winde about my loue with circumstance 1607 BEAUM & FL *Woman Hater* II 1, You must not talk to him as you doe to an ordinary man, honest plain sence, but you must wind about him 1680 AUBREY in *Lett Eminent Persons* (1813) III 612 He turned, and winded, and compounded in philosophy, politiques etc. as if he had been at mathematicall work. 1686 JEVON *Devil of a Wife* I. 14 He has a mind to wind about, but this shan't serve his turn 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. XXXVI 258, I have winded and winded about him, as he has done about me, but all to no purpose 1800 MARIA EDGEWORTH *The Will* II, I winded and winded, till, at the last, out comes the truth. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV v, Why dost thou wind and turn, good Ximen? thou knowest well what my words drive at 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III VII 93 He did not adroitly wind through the dangerous forms of evil 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I Introd. p. XII, In winding through the long notes we have sometimes a difficulty in separating his own view from that of others whom he is confuting

† 13. *intr* and *refl* a. With *out*. To extricate or disentangle oneself from a state of confinement or embarrassment *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I 2207 Love in his lawes often schulde erre, And wynden out of honestees cheyne *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est* VI (1580) 34 As the birde taken in the nette, we lie fast fettered, our owne eyes not servyng us to espie any waie to winde out. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt Hen IV*, 83 To wind out of these intricate troubles 1608 P GOLDING *Sleidane's Epit Frossard* 168 Not able to winde out of the linnen which entangled him. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI. 659 Long strugling underneath, ere they could wind Out of such prison.

1530 PALSGR. 782/1, I am tangled in busynesse, and can nat tell howe I may wynde me out 1538 ELYOT *Dict* Addit., *Euoluere se turba*, to wynde hym selfe oute of trouble 1561 HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* Z 13 b, He struggled the more to winde himself out of their handes 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxviii § 8 They make it more easie for such kinde of persons to winde themselues out of the law 1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII VII § 2 Hee could not wound himselfe out of those bonds of servitude wherein his lusts had insnared him 1647 tr *Wishart's Hist. Kings Affairs Scotl under Montrose* III 25 Assoon as he had wound himself out of that present danger 1653 H MORE *Antid. Ath* I 1 *heading*, To wind themselves from under the Awe of Superstition [1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XIX II (1872) VIII. 121 Soltikof winded himself out of Posen one day, veiled by Cossacks (Cf G. *sich auswinden*)]

b. With *in*, *into*. To insinuate oneself

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par John* I 1 That being so knowen by the wonderfulnes of his moste fayre workemanship, he might wind himself into our inwarde motions. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* III III. 64 To winde Your selfe into a power tyrannicall. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Let to Lady Fingask* 27 Mar, If ye can wynd-in in his love what a second heaven's paradise is it, to be burned with fevers of love sickness for him 1646 SALTMARSHE *Some Drops* II 57 This is the old way to winde in under the wing of Authority 1690 C NESSE *O & N Test* I 15 The old serpent easily winded himself into his heart 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIX, Of your having basked at my brother's fireside, like a serpent, and wound yourself, through me, almost into his confidence 1886 C. BIGG *Chr. Platonists Alex* IV 130 Origen does not wind himself into the heart. He has not the blithe geniality of Clement.

14 *trans.* To turn or pass (something) around something else so as to encircle or enclose it and be in contact with it; to twine, twist, fold, or wrap (something) *about, round*, or *upon* something else.

Also occas. to put around something so as to encircle it without contact

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8035 Aboute þe body a rope þey wonde. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 359 He, which hadde of nothing doute, Hire wympel wond aboute his cheke *c* 1450 *Merk's Festual* 126 Hur lady, his modyr, wonde hyr kerchef about hym *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XXI 391 When it is well won knyt a knot fast. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, V. I 54 This Hand, fast wound about thy coale black hayre 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng* I XVII 151 They weare linnen rowles about their heads in Vlster carelesly wonde about. 1655 TI *Soel's Com Hist Francion* V 8 Instead of a Night Cap he had winded the Linings of his Breeches about his head 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX 215 Whether to wind The Woodbine round this Arbour, or direct The clasping Ivie where to climb. 1680 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* X 189 Upon the thin end of the Pole is wound a considerable Bundle of String. 1819 SHELLEY *Faust* II 320 When she winds them [sc her locks] round a young man's neck 1842 BROWNING *Count Gismond* X, Wind the penance-sheet About her! 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 25 As hunters round the wild beasts in their lair Marked for the javelin, wind a belt of fire 1870 ROCK *Text Fabr* Introd I. p XXII, [A] bandage to be winded and kept about the patient's arm. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* V, Suppose I wound my arm right round. 1916 J. J BELL *Little Grey Ships, Patrol* 18 [He] began to wind about his neck a dark blue muffler.

b. *fig.* esp. in phr. *to wind* (a person, etc) *round one's little finger* (cf. FINGER *sb.* 3, and sense 11 above)

1598 COLLIER *Immor Stage* 279 To play People out of their Senses, ,and wind their Passions about their Fingers as they list 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* XXI, I am told the mother can wind them both round her little finger. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Christ.* IV. VIII (1864) II 396 Irene wound her toils with consummate skill around her ill fated victim 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* III. I 96 My life being wound about you as it is

15 To put (thread, tape, or the like) in coils or convolutions around something, as a reel, or upon itself (either by passing the thread, etc round and round, or by turning the reel or other object round and round), so as to form it into a compact mass (hank, skein, ball, etc.). (Also in *fig* phrases cf. PIERS *sb*.2 1 b) Also with *from* or *off*, to undo the coils of (thread, etc.) by rotating the object on which they are wound; to unwind. (See also *wind up*, 22 c.)

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 157 E vostre filoe là wudez [*gloss* wynde thi yarn] 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. v. 525 He bare a burdoun ybounde with a brode liste, In a withewyndes wise ywounden aboute *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 359 þe iuge axkid ather of þaim whar-of þe bothom at þe clew was won on was. 1483 *Cath Angl* 419/1 To Wynde spules, *devoluere*. 1530 PALSGR. 782/1 This yerne is so tangled that I can nat wynde it. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* D iv b, If she wanted a bottome whereon to winde hyr silke 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III XVIII. (1639) 131 It seemeth wounden together like a string 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. III. 188 If it be so, you haue wound a goodly clewe. 1767 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in the City* I I. stage-dir., One seated and holding a skain of silk, while the other winds it off on a ball 1787 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* Mar., Miss Planta left the room while I was winding some silk 1827 CARLYLE *Germ Rom.* I 21 The long threads which . she winded daily from her spindle. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2) 247 I'll wind your cotton, i. e. I will give you some trouble. 1889 F. C BEACH in *Harper's Mag* Jan. 292/2 To operate the instrument it is only necessary to snap the shutter and wind off the paper

absol 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. v 555, I weue an I wynde and do what treuthe hoteth 1581 A HALL *Iliad* VI 119 Do passe the time to winde and reele, & with your maids to spinne 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xii, An' aye she win't, an' ay she swat. 1818 *Min. Evid. Committee Ribbon Weavers* 154 Just according to how many looms they wind for 1870 *Inquiry Yorksh Deaf & Dumb* 18 She . winds for journeymen weavers.

†b. To roll or fold up *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 52 Let the wol be well folden or wounden with a woll-wynder 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par Heb* I. 10–14 As a vesture shalt thou winde them aboute.

16 To encircle *with* or enclose in something passed round and in contact; †to wrap up; †to embrace, enfold in the arms; now, in ordinary prose use, only of binding a thing *round* with tape, wire, or the like.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 83 He wes iwunde mid wine and smirede mid oli *Ibid* 127 He wes imacad to monne iliicnesse and iwunden mid fiesce al swa mon *c* 1200 ORMIN 3320 & tær þho barr Allmahhtig Godd & wand himm sone i winndeclut *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2597 In an fetles, Dis child wunden þe wulde don *c* 1290 *Mary Magdalene* 383 in *S. Eng Leg* 473 Huy nomen þe Quiene and hire child and wounden in a mantel *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1672 First bind it wele wit balk and band, And wind it siþen well wit wand *c* 1300 *Havelok* 546 Hwan grim him hauede faste bounden, And siþen in an eld cloth wnden. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 215 þe stele of a stif staf þat was wounden wyth yrn *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1232 Gan eche of hem in armes oþer wynde 1471 *Paston Lett* Suppl 140 Sche byd that yt schuld be woond in a canvasse for brochyng of the caryars. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 229 b/2 A yong child that lay wounden in smale clowtes in hys moders lappe. *?c* 1500 *Clariodus* V 1917 Glaider war never Sir Troylus ,When he had Cressed in his arms windin. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXVIII 20 The couerinqe to small, that a man maye not wynde him self therin *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 8 b, Their scaberdes wounde about with satyne *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 197 This hielandman . tuik the samyn [crown] and wand it in his playd 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 51 And so to wynde hime in his cowle and habett. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II II 123 Sometime am I All wound with Adders, who with clouen tongues Doe hisse me into madnesse 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag* II, Let me wind thee in these arms, Till I have banisht sickness. 1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyour* 106 If they .winde their hurdles on two sides with broome *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 294 Drench the beast, and then wind him up warm in hay. 1851 MEREDITH *Love in Valley* XIV, Jasmine winds the porch with stars two and three 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XXI, Such is Judy And her twin-brother couldn't wind up a top for his life. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* XXI, There, are tops wound, and marbles gambled for. 1885 TENNYSON *Ancient Sage* 97 And wind the front of youth with flowers 1918 *Blackw Mag.* Apr. 491/1 The corner-posts were padded and wound with many layers of red and blue bunting

b *spec* To wrap (a corpse) in a shroud or *winding-sheet*; to shroud *Obs.* exc *dial*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2448 First IX. nigt [men] de liches beden, And smeren, and winden, and bi-queden 13 *Cursor M.* 17288+118 (Cott) þe clothez þat iesus was wonden in *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXII (*Laurentius*) 503 Ypolyt tuk þe cors away, & wand it in clathis fyne *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V XCV. 4003 (MS. W) To se þe quyk þe dede dispulze Quhen he is woundit in his schete 1526 TINDALE *John* XIX 39 Then toke they the body of Jesu and wonde it in lynnen clothes 1605 *London Prodigal* I i. 170 Yes, truly, syr, your father is dead, these hands of mine holpe to winde him 1660 RUTHERFORD *Let to Mrs Craig* 4 Aug, The mother ,possibly, cannot get leave to wind the son, nor to weep over his grave. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 335 Vowing he'll not conform, before The Old-Wives wind their dead in Woollen. 1860 W COLLINS *Wom. in White* II. Narr i. II 349 That she had winded a many of them in her time.

†(*b*) *nonce-use.* To carry *out* in a winding-sheet.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 1 b, Tenne wound out of one house, must for shame carry fiue payre of sheetes with them.

c. Chiefly in pa. pple. and *fig*: To involve, entangle; †occas. to wrap up (in fair words).

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I 913 Ne wynd þou naut þy senne me selke Ac telle out al þat rouze. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2811 My warke, þat I am in wonden. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 703 in *Macro Plays* 98 Worthy World, in welthys wonde *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* III. 23, I am wonddyn in welth from all woo 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh Bound* Poet Wks. (1904) 160/2 In the great net of Até, whence none cometh out, Ye are wound and undone! 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* I. 27 Then they wound him in their devil's web 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* II. II. 72 But, ere he reached, in death the babe was wound.

17. *intr.* To turn so as to encircle and lie in contact with something else; to twist or coil itself, or be or become twisted or coiled, *about*, *around*, or *upon* something. So *to wind off*, to become uncoiled from something, to unwind,

1575 GASCOIGNE *Kenelworth* Wks 1910 II. 126 What tree soever it [*sc* ivy] ryse by, it never leaveth to wynde about it 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I 38 It wyndeth about, and killes his neighbours as the Iuie dooth 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* II 35 If your spindle is to have three or four Worms winding about it. 1686 JEVON *Devil of a Wife* I, 2 Go home and Spin, or else my Strap will wind about thy Ribs. 1759 *Phil Trans* LI. 55 The single thread winded off the pod in the same manner as that of the common silk worm. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 113 The leather shuttle winds upon it as it descends, or unwinds from it as it ascends.

†**18.** *trans.* a. To form or construct by twining or plaiting; to plait, wreathe, weave. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl Hom.* 23 Hie wundan beag of þornum & him setton on heafod for cynehelme *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1670 Quen þi timber es festend wele þou wind þe sides ilk dele. *c* 1330 *Assumpt Virg* (B M MS) 795 A seynt Off silk and gold wounden in pal. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* XVII. clii (W de W) T vj b/2 Wrethes wouen & wounden of thornes & rodes 1526 TINDALE *John* XIX 2 The soudiers wonde a croune off thornes. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II XII 82 That same net so cunningly was wound, That neither guile nor force might it distraine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. XVII I. 129 The boates were made and wound of papyr reeds.

†(*b*) *spec* To make or repair (a wall) with 'windings' (see WINDING *vbl. sb.*1 10). *Obs.*

c900 ÆLFRED *Solil.* Pref, þæt he gefeðrige hys wænas mid fegrum gerdum, þat he maze windan manigne smiccrne wah. 1474–5 [see WINDING *vbl. sb* 1 10] 1550 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 70 Paid for 3 burthen of roodes to wynde the wals of the store howse. 1574 *Surrey & Kent Sewers Comm* (L C C 1909) 194 To wind with roddes & to fill vp the walle against his Mille banck. 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng* 147 Their houses wonde with rods and coueied with turfis 1649 *Order Bk. Hartlebury Gram. School* (1904) 72 To a man to studd and winde walls

†b. To twine or plait *together*, to intertwine; *fig.* to associate. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 345 þey wonede vnder bowes and twigges i-wounde to gidres. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C XX 169 As wexe and weke if þei were wounde to gederes 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 127 Wrappe and wynde theym together 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III IXXXVII 440 Stringes, interlaced, woven, and winded one in another 1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng* I XVII 144 And so intricately winde them, or lay them, that they shall be a strong barricado 1646 A. HENDERSON in *Charles I's Wks* (1662) 272, I wind together Diotrephes and the Mystery of Iniquity.

19. To haul or hoist by turning a winch, windlass, or the like, around which a rope or chain is passed. a. *gen*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 529/1 Wyndyn' þwythe a wyndlas. 1900 *Law Rep, App Cas* 407 The head-line of the net is then wound in by means of the windlass.

b. *Naut.* †(*a*) To hoist (sail); (*b*) to move or warp (the ship), by hauling, as on a capstan or windlass. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (Cf. 8.) See also 22 g

Cf. ON *vinda segl* to hoist sail.

c 1205 [see 22 a] 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100 In potu dato diversis auxiliantibus pro ii[s]dem exaltand et wyndand 3*d* *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 872 He Bad wynd the saill in all the haist thai may *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B* (Percy Soc) 12 Some wounde at yº capstayne 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 607 The Danis ..Wand saill to top 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI 40 The maister . bald the marynalis lay the cabil to the cabilstok, to veynde and veye. Than the marynalis began to veynd the cabil 1570–1 (Feb. 17) *Admiralty Crt Exam.* 18 (MS) Layde an ancre right astern, to winde her out of the dock. 1598 FLORIO *Dict* To Rdr, I was but one to turne and winde the sailes, to vse the oare [etc.]. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 490 We cut our cables, wound off our ships, and presently fought with them *Ibid*, Cutting our cables in the halse, and winding off by our sternefast. 1633 (July 18) *Admiralty Crt. Exam.* 50 (MS) The Delight was thwart the river and wynding down. 1729 CAPT. W WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 17 Oct., Unmoared the Ship, and got all things in a readiness for Winding her head down 1853 KANE *Arctic Expl* (1856) I. VII 71 We dropped our heaviest anchor with the desperate hope of winding the brig

c. *Mining.* To hoist (coal, etc.) to the surface by means of a *winding-engine.*

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining, Wind* 1887 P. MᶜNEILL *Blawearie* 186 To get their coals winded to the pithead.

20. *trans.* †a. To tighten the strings of a musical instrument by turning the pins or pegs around which they are passed. (With the pins or the strings as obj.) See also 22 e (*b*). *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 In gouernement sometymes he vsed to wynd the pynnes to highe, and sometymes to let them downe to lowe. *a* 1700 PRIOR *To C'tess of Exeter* 31 Your Lute may wind it's Strings but little higher, To tune their Notes to that immortal Quire.

b. To set (a watch, clock, or other mechanism) in order for going by turning an axis with a key or similar device so as to coil the spring tighter or draw up the weights.

Usually *wind up* (see 22 e); occas. *wind down*, to cause to stop

1601, etc. [see 22 e]. *a* 1648 *Ess. on Death* in *Bacon's Remaines* (1648) 10 Wooing the remorseless Sisters to wind down the watch of their life, and to break them off before the hour. 1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans* LII. 14 He was winding his watch at that time 1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III, When he wound his clock on Sunday nights the whirr of that monitor reminded the widow to wind hers

c. *fig.* To exalt or 'screw up' *to* a certain pitch Now with *up* (see 22 f).

a 1635 SIBBES *Confes Christ & Mary* (1656) 5 Like Jonah, when he rejoyces, his joy is wound to the highest pitch 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd, He at length wound himself to such a pitch of resolution, as to invite me to dine 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y, Morning* XIII, We need not strive to wind ourselves too high For sinful man beneath the sky

II In combination with advs (See also prec senses and the advs)

21. Wind off. a. See simple senses and OFF. †b. *intr.* and *trans.* To close, conclude, terminate: = *wind up*, 22 d (*b*), (*d*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II I. 60 O that all differences between brethren might winde off, in so welcome a conclusion. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett.* (1701) III 160 The Prince continues to say he talks to him no further than is necessary to wind off such Businesses as were left in his hands

22. Wind up a. *trans* To draw up or hoist with a winch or the like. cf 19.

c 1205 LAY. 30607 Heo wunden up seiles to coppe. 13 *Coer de L.* 3955 The Sarezynes Her brygges wounden up in haste. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14564 Crosses, belles, men haue founden, In welles, in watres, vp haue wounden. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* VIII (1906) 12 Folke come to feche and wynde up water at that well *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, He . went to the see and made to winde up the sayle 1530 PALSGR 782/2 Wynde up the crane faster 1580 H SMITH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 470 We brought a cable vnder her sterne, and with our capstaine did winde vp her sterne 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. II, Let me see thy hand, this was ne'er made to wash, or wind up water. 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr Estate of Culross* 55 The adoption of Steam Engines to wind up the Coals from the pits 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 124 A rope wrapped about it to wind up the sacks of corn.

absol. 1846 *Bentley's Misc* Dec. 555 Walk down stream with him and wind up as fast as you can He's a fine fish, and shows excellent sport

b. †To bind or wrap up (*obs.*); see also 16 (quot. 1853).

c 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr.* in *Palsgr* 948 To wynde up, *housser* 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Ezek XXX 21 Behold it is not wound up, that health might be restored to it. 1611 *Bible* Acts v. 6 1616 W BROWNE *Brit. Past* II. III. 67 The Sea-Nimphes Learning of Fisher-men to knit a net, Wherein to wynde vp their disheuel'd hayres 1627 J. SMITH *Sea Gram* XIII. 61 Winde vp the slaine, with each a..bullet at their heads and feet to make them sinke 1657 J WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 72 The spider doth winde up, and truss up the Fly, being come into its cobweb.

†(*b*) *fig.* To involve, implicate. Cf. 16 c. *Obs.*

In quot. 1651 app = 'to have included in one's nature'; so in quot 1674[2] *intr.* for *pass.* = 'to be included'

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, IV. I. 296 Winding vp Dayes with toyle, and Nights with sleepe. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Rupertismus* 73 Whatever man winds up, that Rupert hath 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 127 Well may one motion, of one sort, after sinking into its spring, or being wown up in it, be brought on again to a kind of quickness *Ibid.* 187 So little of boundedness to winde up in. 1784 *New Spectator* No 13 My happiness is wound up in thine 1819 KEATS *Otho* I ii, I am wound up in deep astonishment! 1829 W S ROSE *Lett. N. Italy* II. 96 [They] imagined that her life was wound up in his 1841 ALISON *Hist Eur* IXIX IX 138 His political existence was thenceforth wound up with the success of Russia in the German war

c. †(*a*) To coil, roll, or fold up; to furl: cf. 15 b. *Obs.* exc. as in (*b*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I XI 11 His huge long tayle wound vp in hundred foldes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V v. 7 After such bloody toile, we woon'd our tott'ring colours clearly vp 1659 RUSHW *Hist. Coll* (1721) IV. III 269 He wound up his Hair with his Hands, and put on a White Cap. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl Farmer* 35 See that the wool be well wound up

(*b*) To coil (thread, etc.) into a compact mass (cf. 15): chiefly in phr. †*to wind up a bottom* or *one's bottoms* (BOTTOM *sb.* 15), usually *fig.* to sum up, conclude (cf. d).

1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 99 Off a reele clewes or bottomes of threads are winded vp and web is made 1639 J CLARKE *Parœm.* 46 Wind up your bottome 1652 PEYTON *Catastr Ho Stuarts* (1732) 64, I have ravelled out the Pieces to wind up this Bottom 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* II. (1754) Pref p. XXXII, But, to wind up my Bottoms [etc] *a* 1766 MRS F SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 27 That would be tipping the spire and winding up her bottoms with a witness 1770 DIBDIN *Deserter* I. I, I'll give you while I wind up this bottom and another, and you sha'n't find it out

d. *fig* †(*a*) To gather up the points of (a discourse) in a compact statement by way of conclusion; to sum up. *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* X 11 b, To winde vp all in a short conclusion, [etc] 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn* 137 To winde vp all in briefe *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I VI. III 186 Be pleas'd to dispense with the prolixity of this Discours, for I could not wind it up closer, nor on a lesser bottom 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* Pref B 1 b, I shall now Wind up what I have to say. 1792 BURKE *Th. French Aff* Wks. 1842 I 580, I wind up all in a full conviction within my own breast, ..that [etc.].

(*b*) †To make up as the conclusion or final scene (*obs.*); to bring to a close or conclusion; to form the conclusion of, be the final event in.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 17, I shall be better directed in what manner to wind up the Catastrophe of the pretty Novel. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I xii, To wind up the last scene of thy tragedy, Cruelty and Cowardice .shall strike together at all thy infirmities and mistakes. 1821 SCOTT *Dryden's Wks* VIII 454 The moral, by which the whole Masque is winded up, was sadly true. 1833 T HOOK *Parson's Dau.* I. vii, Her ladyship was winding up the day with her accustomed bottle of soda-water. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, Sobs and tears wound up the sentence in a storm 1912 *World* 7 May 685/1 An evening party on Saturday wound up the season's entertaining.

(*c*) To put in order and settle (an affair) with the view of bringing it to an end; to bring to a final settlement, *spec.* to arrange and adjust the affairs of (a company or business concern) on its dissolution; also *absol.*

1780 *Mirror* No. 97 ₱ 7 Some company concerns to be wound up, or some bottomry-accompt to be adjusted. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 458, I have some affairs in London which I wish to wind up. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lviii, It was understood that the affairs of the House were to be wound up as they best could be 1875 *Economist* 30 Jan 131/2 The Master of the Rolls has made an order to wind-up, and has appointed Mr. John Smith.. official liquidator. 1893 SARAH O. JEWETT *Deephaven* 213 He was trading up to Parsonsfield, and business run down, so he wound up there, and thought he'd make a new start 1924 MACKAIL in *Proc. Class. Assoc* 13 The Association was never formally wound up and still technically existed.

(*d*) *absol.* or *intr.* To bring the proceeding to a close; to come to a close; to conclude *with* something.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II *Passion & Princ* x III. 185 And a dish of maccaroni to wind up with. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Astley's*, One of the little boys wound up by expressing his opinion, that 'George began to think himself quite a man now'. 1885 — *Lett* (1880) I. 396, I want to wind up with that popular farce. 1882 E O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I 329 An extreme amount of fever, winding up with delirium on the fifth day.

e. In reference to a watch, etc.: see 20 b.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel N* II v. 66, I frowne the while, and perchance winde vp my watch. 1639 *Crabtree Lect* 41 Gladly he would have interrupted her,. but the Jacke was woond up, and downe it must 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xix. (1707) 80 These Mathematical Engines cannot be so easily and speedily wound up, and so certainly levelled as the other may. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 125 A Watch or a Jack, by being only wown up [etc.] 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 277 ₱ 17 Another Puppet, which by the Help of several little Springs to be wound up within it, could move all its Limbs. 1762 CHURCHILL *Poems, Night* 83 Wound up at twelve at noon, his clock goes right, Mine better goes, wound up at twelve at night. 1883 RITCHIE *Bk Sibyls* II. 148 Climbing a ladder to wind up an old clock.

†(*b*) In reference to the strings of a musical instrument (see 20 a); *fig* to put in tune.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* IV. vii 16 Th'vntun'd and iarring senses, O winde vp, Of this childe-changed Father. 1645 WALLER *Chloris & Hylas* i. Poems 157 Winde up the slack'ned strings of thy Lute.

f. *fig.* To set in readiness for action; to raise (feeling) to a high degree; now usually, to put into a state of tension or intensity of feeling, etc.; to excite; to brace up; in *Racing slang*, to put (a race-horse) into fit condition for running.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV iii, Straine all your wits, winde up invention Vnto his highest bent. 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* I iii. 37 Peace, the Charme's wound vp. 1609 B JONSON *Sil Wom.* V i, His knights reformadoes are wound up as high and insolent as ever they were. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 269 Having wound him up with good chear 1665 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* II (ed. 2) 136 These blind Powers must be .perpetually woond up by an Hand of Power and Counsel. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. 20 My passions are so wound up, that I am obliged either to laugh or cry. 1759 GOLDSM *Voltaire* Wks. (1889) 489/2 Voltaire seemed wound up to no other pursuit than that of poetry *Ibid.* 500/1 Our poet was at last wound up to the height of expectation 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. VII 176 He had wound himself up to the last pitch of expectation 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med.* xxiii 294 Ladies of fashion use it constantly to wind themselves up, when reduced to a little below par. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol* IV (1904) 126/2 It is not at all easy (humanly speaking) to wind up an Englishman to a dogmatic level 1872 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 197 There's one that's what we call wound up· going to run next week in a big handicap. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 257 Mr Buckle's interjections come in very usefully to help Mr. Glennie along, and wind him up again, as it were, when he has run down.

†g *Naut. intr.* and *trans.* See quots., and cf. 8, 19 b (*b*). *Obs.*

a 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* (1644) 115 The ship winds-up, that is, when she comes to ride by her Anchor 1633 T JAMES *Voy* 10 This Anker had neuer bin able to winde vp the Ship. 1639 [see WINDING *vbl sb*[1] 1 b] 1691 T H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lv, Ships have Water enough to wind up with the Tide of flood. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict* (ed. 4).

Wind (wind, weind), *v*[2] Pa. t. and pple. **winded**. Forms: 5 wynde, 6–8 winde, 6– wind *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 6– winded; 8–9 wound (see sense 3). [f. WIND *sb.*[1] In ordinary prose use the pronunciation is (wind) except in sense 3, where it is (weind).]

I. From WIND *sb.*[1] I.

1. *trans.* To get the wind of (WIND *sb.*[1] 4); to perceive (an animal, a person, or thing) by the scent conveyed by the wind

†Occas. with obj. clause and absol. In quot 1607, to perceive (a sound) conveyed by the wind, to hear

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) VI, Þe wolfe is so malicious, when he seeth hir comme withoute fedynge, þat he goth wynde at hir musel. And if he wynde þere she hath brought any thynge, he biteth her *Ibid.*, Somme men seith þat she bateth..hir heede, because þat the wolfe shulde wynde nothyng of hir fedynge whan she cometh agayne. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 394 You might haue tourned the Hare you winded, and caught the game you coursed 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXIII 6. 807/1 As a swyne when he hath once winded his meat, runnes on to swash himself in it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XII XXII I 375 A man may wind the sent of it presently a great way off. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr. Parnass.* IV ii, Any sensible snout may winde M. Amoretto and his Pomander 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 584 The'greedy beast winding the voice of the Dogge. 1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* XXVII § 7. 248 He could att a great distance wind by his nose, where wholesome fruites or rootes did grow. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 385 His scent how true, To winde the vapour in the tainted dew. 1850 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* XXII. II. 126 Soon after fourteen buffaloes came; but they got an alarm They had winded two lions. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 32 A good terrier, one which will wind, and, if necessary, fight a fox 1892 *Field* 7 May 695/1 Deuce dropped to birds that got up as we entered, and Dulcimer ran into a pair that she just winded before they rose.

b. *intr.* Of an animal To sniff in order to scent or on scenting something.

c 1410 [see above] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 When a hart pricketh vp his eares he windeth sharpe. 1842 J W. CARLETON *Sporting Sk Bk* 29 Palatine suddenly raised his head, winded high in the air, sprung over the bushes, winded again, then leaped again.

c. *fig.* (*trans*) To perceive by some subtle indication; to get wind of, to smell or nose *out*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Q iij, Philotimus winding Aurelia to haue munched on this carrion trotted to her lodging once or twise, where she would not be sene 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V ii 25 Talus, that could like a limehound winde her. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* II i, No nose to smell, and winde out all your tricks. 1640 C HARVEY *Synagogue, Search* ii, My senses are too weake to wind him *a* 1641 FINETT *Observ* (1656) 13, I winding the cause to be some new buz, gotten into his Braine 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 51 A cat, hunted for his musk, is, according to Pope's account, but the emblem of a wit winded by booksellers. 1829 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Ser II. I. *Chaucer, Boccaccio, & Petrarca* 226, I never knew a priest at a fault, whatever he winded.

II. From WIND *sb.*[1] II

2. *trans.* To expose to the wind or air; to dry by such exposure, to air

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 529/1 Wyyndyd, *ventilatus, vel vento et aure expositus.* 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 385/2 *Offringitur ager*, the land is winded, fallowed, or twise laboured ouer 1872 SMYTH *Mining Stat* 64 As Mr Spear says, 'he leaves the air to wind the ground the other 16 hours'.

b. *intr.* To 'take wind', become tainted by exposure to air; *trans.* to taint by such exposure *dial*

1842 J AITON *Dom Econ.* (1857) 222 A handful of salt shaken on the top of it, which keeps it from turning mouldy or winding. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 905 If the least cell of air be left in its mass . it will wind the butter

3 *trans.* To sound by forcing the breath through, to blow (a wind-instrument, esp. a horn).

In this sense often with pa. t. and pple *wound*, by confusion with WIND *v.*[1], perh due to vague suggestion from the curved form of a horn or bugle.

1586 [? J CASE] *Praise Mus* 1 17 Minerua was delighted with her pipe, and vsed euen in the assemblie of the gods very much to winde it. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I iii, Boy, winde thy cornet. 1706 SWIFT *To Earl of Peterborough* 16 The Post-boy winds his Horn. 1746 COLLINS *Ode Evening* II Where the Beetle winds His small but sullen Horn 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl* 33 The boatswain called all hands out to work by winding his pipe 1790 PENNANT *London* 243 Hunters who wound their horns 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I XVII, But scarce again his horn he wound 1814 — *Ld of Isles* IV XVIII, That blast was winded by the King' 1859 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 371 Gawain raised a bugle hanging from his neck, And winded it 1859 — *Elaine* 169 Thither he made and wound the gateway horn.

b To blow (a blast, call, or note) on a horn, etc

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I i. 243 But that I will haue a rechate winded in my forehead 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 292 With Cheeks full-blown they wind Her solemn Dirge 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776), *Winding a Call*, the act of blowing or piping upon a boatswain's whistle 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* V VI, He raised a little tucket to his mouth and wound a rousing call

c *absol.* or *intr.* To blow a blast on a wind-instrument.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lxiv. 86 Quintius caused certaine cornetuers to wind and sound before the trench

d. *trans.* To supply (an organ-pipe) with wind at a particular pressure.

1879 *Organ Voicing* 28 They must be winded to match those below in strength

†4. *trans.* To blow (a fire, etc.). *Obs rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit* II VII, The fire the which he had spread abroad, and winded or bellowsed in vaine. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir Archæol Soc) I 69 The freshe lime shaken and winded, filled the place with its smoke.

5 To deprive of 'wind' or breath, put out of breath, 'blow', 'puff'.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 18 Parkes was very faint, and apparently quite winded 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, 'Two to one on Dick—he's closing' 'Done' Andy will wind him yet' 1857 G. A LAWRENCE *Guy Liv* II 9 A country .where there was no hill steep enough to wind a horse in good condition 1888 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XX, He can't hardly keep from barking till he's hoarse, and rushing through and over everything till he's winded and done up.

Wind, *v*[3] *dial.* Also 5–6 wynd, 8 *Sc.* winn. [Perh. a use of WIND *v*[2]; cf OHG. *windôn* (MHG., G. *winden*), Goth. *diswinþjan* to scatter like chaff (cf. *winþiskaurô* and OHG. *winta* winnowing-fan).

Late Northumb. *windung*, rare var of *winnung, wynnung*, appears to be unconnected, and *winden* in *Ancr. R.* (ed Morton) 270 is prob an error for *windwen*]

To winnow. Chiefly in *vbl sb* (*attrib.*).

a 1500 '*Promp Parv* 529/1 Wynewynge, wythe wyynd (*K*, *P* wyndynge), *ventilacro.* 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* XVI (Jam 1825), And see the same bair wyndit & dycht. 1548, etc [see WINDING-CLOTH 2] 1578 *Reg. Mag Sig Scot.* 783/1 The beir granell, malt barne and windinhous 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Winnowing, Winding or Haveing 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* No. 7. I 293 Their Mother coming home presently after from winding of Corn, affrighted at this tragical Scene, threw the winding Cloth which she had in her Hand into the Cradle where the youngest Child was asleep, and smother'd it unawares 1785 BURNS *Halloween* XVI, Meg fain wad to the barn gaen To winn three wechts o' naething 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wind* To winnow corn *Devon* 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss* 1891 *Hartland Gloss* s.v. *Wend*, Although winnin' or windin' by hand is nearly obsolete, some farms have still a Windin'-place, a spot of high ground where it was performed. 1929 CHOPE *Some Old Farm Impl.* 24 [Devonshire] the 'machine fan', or winding-van.

Wind, obs. var. WEND, obs. pa pple. of WIN *v.*[1]; var WIN *v*[2]; obs. Sc. f. WOUND *sb*; var. WYND

Wind-[1], the stem of WIND *v*[1] in combination, in a few obsolete compounds: †wind-clout (in Ormin *winndeclut*), a swaddling-band; †wind-hatch [HATCH *sb*[1] 5 b], an opening to a mine, at which a winding apparatus is fixed; †wind-lift, a windlass (in quot. *fig*), †wind-rope, a rope for winding or hoisting, used with a windlass

c 1200 ORMIN 3320 & tær 3ho barr Allmahhtig Godd. & wand himm sone i *winndeclut 1671 *Phil. Trans* VI 2104 A Winder with two Keebles (great buckets made like a barrel with iron hoops, placed just over the then termed *Wind Hatch) *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II. v. § 64 (1740) 354 The Author intends no Good in all this, but brings it in as a *Wind-lift to heave up a gross Scandal. 1359 in *Pipe Roll 38 Edw III* m. 47 (P R O) In diuersis Cabulis, *Wyndropes, Caggyngcables 1402 *Acc. Exch. K R* 43/6 m. 7 In ij hausers emptis pro j Wyndrope et j boltrope lxs vj d

Wind-[2], the stem of WIND *v.*[3] in combination = winnowing-, as in *wind-cloth, -screen, -sheet.*

1500 *Ortus Vocab.* (W. de W.) PP vj, *Ventilabrum*, a wynde clothe. 1565 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumb & West Arch Soc.* X 32 Husbandre gere VII steckes, one wyndcloythe 1763 MILLS *Pract Husb* III. 125 After passing twice through the wind screen, that objection was entirely removed. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Win-sheet*, a winnowing sheet.

Windabout (wəi'ndəˌbaut), *sb.* and *a. nonce-wd.* [f. WIND *v.*[1] + ABOUT *adv.*] †a. *sb* Suggested name for a circumflex accent. b. *adj.* That winds about, meandering.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* II VI (Arb) 92 We might very properly call him the (windabout) for so is the Greek word [περισπώμενον]. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 321 The erratic, windabout stream.

Windage (wi'ndedʒ). [f WIND *sb.*[1] + -AGE.]

1 An allowance of space (for expansion of gas in firing) between the inner wall of a fire-arm and the shot or shell with which it is charged. measured by the difference of the diameters of the bore and the shot.

1710 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* II 1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans* LXVIII. 84 It would also be an improvement to diminish the windage; for by so doing, one third or more of the quantity of powder might be saved. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th* § 117. 238 The windage of a loose ball in the barrel of the piece

2. Allowance made (esp. in shooting) for deflection from the direct course by the wind, such deflection itself.

1867 *Morning Star* 30 July 6 At half past nine the firing commenced..but with a breeze almost too strong for accurate aiming, and considerable 'windage' was required. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* iv, 'Seven yards windage, Hal,' said one. 1897 PEMBERTON *Complete Cyclist* 78 This will save a good deal of windage. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 4/1 [Yachts in which] an innovation is made . giving a maximum of head room with a minimum of windage

3. = WIND *sb.*[1] 13; also, the friction of the air upon a moving part of a machine.

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci.* VIII. 11/1 To support the idea of injuries from the 'windage' of balls 1903 *Nature* 29 Oct 635/1 The power wasted by the windage of fly-wheel and dynamo armatures.

Windar, var. WINDER *sb.*[4], widgeon.

†**Windas.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 wyndas (3–5 -ase, 4 -az, 4–6 -ace, 5 -asse, 5–6 -es, 6 -esse, -ys, -ais), 4–7 windas, (6 -is, -ose, -eous, *Sc.* -ois, 6–7 -es, 7 -us, -owes); 5 weyndas, 6 wendess. [a AF. *windas* = OF. *guindas* (latinized *wind-, guindasium, -agium*), a ON *vinddss* (whence MLG., MDu., Du. *windas*), f. *vinda* WIND *v*[1] + *áss* (= Goth. *ans*) pole]

1. = WINDLASS *sb.*[1] 1

[*c* 1180 in *Materials Hist Thos. Becket* (Rolls) I. 300

Ligno quod nautæ windasium vocant caput rudentis circumposuere] 1293 *Acc Exch K R* 5/2 m 2 (P R O), Maeremium pro Wyndase et Wyndase Stockez 1295 *Ibid* 5/8 m. 13, xix d in quodam Wyndas empto ad galeam. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12087 Somme aforced þe wyndas, Somme þe loof, somme þe bytas. 13 *E. E Allit P* C. 103 Wiȝt at þe wyndas weȝen her ankres. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T* 184 Ther may no man out of the place it dryue For noon engyn of wyndas ne polyue *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4604 Goo hye yow fast to the wyndase [*v.r* wyndace] And pull the Ankre vp in hast 1515 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* V 17 Making of crane and wyndais for fourtene pecis of artaljery 1578 *Harl MS 847*, If 53 b, Windoses for the defence of ordinaunce 1609 in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec Mining Scot* (1878) 149 Helping to mak and sett the windes over the somp and drawing the watter out of it 1609 *Churchw Acc Pittington*, etc (Surtees) 155 For bringinge the windowes and roopes from the Colledge. 1627 *Capt. J. Smith's Seaman's Gram* II 8 A windas is a square peece of timber, like a Role before the fore Castle in small ships, and forced about with handspikes for the same vse as is the Capstaine

b. A winch-like contrivance used for bending a cross-bow.

1443 *Bekynton's Corr* (Rolls) II 235 Ibi datus erat i arcus de Wyndas ? 1449 *Paston Lett* I. 82, I prey ȝw to gete som crosse bowis, and wyndacs to bynd them with. 1506 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot.* III 204 For grathing of the Kingis corsbow and windes 1511–12 *Ibid* IV 327, vij pair wyndasis cordis. [1888 Stevenson *Black Arrow* I. iv, Richard had unslung his cross bow, and held ready in one hand the windac, or grappling iron that he used to bend it]

2. *attrib*, as *windas cord* [= OF *corde a gaundas*], *man, rule*; **windas-stock**, a windlass-bitt

1504 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* II 466, iij pair *wyndes cordis for corsbowis 1608 in Cochran-Patrick *Early Rec. Mining Scot* (1878) 149 To cover the *windes men fra the injurie of the wedder. 1641 *Sc Acts Chas I.* (1817) V. 509 Wattermen and windusmen 15 *Debate Carp Tools* 163 in Hazl *E. P P* I. 85 What, ser, seyd the *wyndas rewle, Me thinke thou arte bot a fole 1293 *Wyndase Stockez [see 1]. 1404 *Customs Acc* 180/1 (P R O) 1 weyndas et weyndestok.

Wind-bag, windbag (wi·ndbæg). [f. Wind *sb.*1 + Bag *sb*].

1. A bag containing 'wind' or air. **a.** The bellows of an organ (*obs.*) or bag of a bagpipe.

1470–3 *Rec Andover* 15 For amendyng of the wyndbagge of the organys vjs. 1606 [implied in *wind-bagged* see below]. 1838 G F Graham *Mus Comp* App 50 Possibly the anatomical structure of the sonorous organs of these *Cicadæ* did not exactly resemble the wind-bag, and reed, and pipe of our biped bagpipers.

b The lungs (also *pl*); the chest or body considered as a receptacle of breath. Now only *jocular*.

1552 Huloet, Wynde bagge of a man out of the which the winde passeth, and commeth forthe 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* II s v *Anaxarchus*, He doubled these woordes worthy of remembraunce Beate on, beate on Anaxarchus wynde bag · for Anaxarchus thou beatest not accomptinge his body but a bagge full of wynde. 1860 W W. Reade *Liberty Hall* I 1 10 The dubious condition of his windbags occasioned him considerable distress

c. An inflated bag used as a charm to ensure a favourable wind.

1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III iv 202 From witch-wives have I bought ere now Wind-bags indeed, but yet did trow Nothing therein

2 *fig* (*contemptuous*). An empty pretender, or something pretentious but unsubstantial; *esp.* a voluble and senseless talker. (Cf. Wind *sb.*1 II b, 14)

1827 Carlyle *Misc*, *Richter* (1869) 10 Consigned .. to the Limbo appointed for all such windbags and deceptions 1894 Sala *London up to date* [II. xxii. 343 He is at best a noisy wind-bag and braggart

Hence **Wi·nd-bagged** *a.*, furnished with a wind-bag (sense 1 a); **Wi·ndbaggery**, inflated talk.

1606 J Reynolds *Dolarnys Primerose* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hollowe *wind bag'd droan's, with direfull roaring. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Cloch* (1861) 306 Irremediably pin-perforated *windbaggery 1920 *Sat. Westm. Gaz* 21 May 4/2 The stunt press, which greatly prides itself on its inexhaustible windbaggery on this subject

Wind-ball (wi·ndbɔ̄l). [f. Wind *sb* 1 + Ball *sb.*1] An inflated ball; a game played with such a ball by striking it with the fist.

1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 264 Diuers sortes of pastimes, as the Windball, the bare, fencing [Cf *Yver* (1599) 156 b, comme de Pallemaille, de barre, d'escrime]. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 296/1 *Follis*, a wind ball beaten with the fists to and fro in play 1601 W Percy *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* v iv (Roxb) 70 Els will wee make this thy Hed a wind Ball, to our fistes, straite

† Wind-band1. *Obs.* [f Wind *v.*1 + Band *sb* 1] A band which is 'wound' or put around something, as the nave-band or tire of a wheel.

1313–14 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 512 In Hurtures, Windbandes, et Doules empt, 11*s* 1350–1 *Ibid.* 551 Cum Wyndbandis factis de proprio ferro pro rotis molend de Wystone 1496 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* I 287 For iiij° nalis to the wyndbandis 1545 *Ibid.* VIII 391 Ane wynd band of irne to ane of the quheils 1616 *Churchw. Acc Pittington*, etc. (Surtees) 72 Thre gudgions and thre vrters and a windband. 1825 Jamieson, *Wund band*

Wi·nd-band2. [f. Wind *sb.*1 + Band *sb.*3] A band of wind-instruments, as a military band; the wind of an orchestra

1876 [see Wind *sb.*1 12 b]. 1894 Kappey *Milit. Mus* 87 The introduction of the clarinet into wind-bands *Ibid.* 88 The event which had the greatest influence upon the progress of wind-bands was the French Revolution,

† Wind-beam1. *Obs.* Forms: see Wind *sb.*1 and Beam *sb* 1; also 5 wynbeme, 7 wimbeame. [f Wind *sb* 1 + Beam *sb.*1 Cf. G. *windlatte, sturmlatte, sturmband*] A cross-beam tying the rafters of a roof: = Collar-beam 1

1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 238 Wyndbems suchlates Asthelers Corbels *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 529/1 Wyyndbeme, of a roof, *lacunar, vel laquear* 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 9 All the wynbemes shull conteyne in brede squar vj inches. 1579 *Ibid* I 320 Fyve windbeames to the principals eche windbeame xvij foote long ix vnche sqware. 1617 *Ibid.* 205 Principall sparrs, double purlinges and wimbeames. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xxii. 292 The wind beame, that along did ron The smoaky roofe. 1703 T N *City & C. Purchaser* 286.

† Wind-beam2. *Obs* [f Wind *v* 1 + Beam *sb* 1] A capstan, a windlass.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 300/1 *Ergata*, a capstand, or windbeame, or drawbeame 1611 Cotgr. s v. *Ergate*. 1659 Hoole tr *Comenius' Vis World* (1672) 135 A Wind-Beam is a post which is turned by going about it.

Wind-berry, obs. f. *winberry*, Whimberry.

Wind-bound, *a.* [f Wind *sb.*1 + Bound *ppl a* 2] Detained by contrary or stormy winds

1588 Hunsdon in *Archæologia* XXX 169 Having been, soe wind-bound, as he could by no meanes gett out of the haven. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* II lx. (1890) 475 Being now wind-bound for Africk *a* 1718 Prior *Mercury & Cupid* 46 No Matter tho' This Fleet be lost; Or That lie wind bound on the Coast 1854 H Miller *Sch & Schm* I 9 Next morning the wind-bound vessels were crowding the harbour of refuge as before. 1875 *Zoologist* Ser. II X. 4712 As to swallows or martins being wind-bound I cannot entertain the idea. 1899 Bridges *New P; Summer ho Mound* 35 Brigs and barques that windbound ride At their taut cables heading to the tide

† b. Stopped or rendered inaccessible by contrary winds. *Obs. rare*

1614 Gorges *Lucan* v 187 He findes the hauens mouth winde-bound [orig. *clausas ventis brumalibus undas*]

c. *fig.* or in fig context.

1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* ix 62 Though thou beest water-bound, be not wind bound also. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 30 They, being now in possession, may be admitted, *de bene esse*; else you are wind-bound You cannot do aught without them 1675 Cocker *Morals* 66 Wind-bound in the port of Sorrow 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 211 P 9 When I sit still without doing any thing, his Affairs forsooth are Wind-bound 1779 in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 408 That the papers he wants, lye wind bound at Sir James Harris's 1901 C M Masterman *Folua Dispersa* 17 My Soul, windbound, in her dull haven lies!

Wi·nd-break, *sb.* [f Wind *sb.*1 + Break *sb.*1]

1. Something, esp. a row of trees, used to break the force of the wind, or serving as a protection against it. Chiefly *U.S.*

1868 *Rep U.S Comm Agric* (1869) 196 Among evergreen plants the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*) is the most valuable where a high, strong wind-break is necessary 1883 W H Bishop in *Harper's Mag* Mar 502/1 A young orchard, sheltered by a wind-break of three rows of ash-trees 1894 *Chamb Jrnl.* 7 July 425 The margin of virgin hummock left standing to act as a wind break.

2. A rippling change of colour produced by the wind passing over foliage. *nonce-use.*

1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 205 The silver wind-breaks run among the olives

Wi·nd-break, *v rare.* [f. Wind *sb.*1 II d + Break *v.* 12 b.] *trans.* To break the wind of, render broken-winded.

1638 Ford *Fancies* II ii, 'Twould wind-breake a moyle, or a ling'd mare, to vie burthens with her.

So **Wi·nd-bro·ken**, *a.* = Broken-winded.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xvii. 373 A restie and wind-broken jade. 1667 *Phil Trans.* II. 545 A wind-broken Dog or Horse 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/4 Stoln, one large black Mare, .. Wind broken. 1805 C. James *Milit. Dict* (ed. 2). 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* xxiii, She [*sc* the mare] was badly wind-broken.

Wind-cutter (wi·ndkʊ·tər). [f. Wind *sb.*1 + Cutter *sb.*1] One who or that which cuts the wind, in various senses. **† a.** (See quot 1611.) **b.** *slang* A broad-brimmed hat. **c.** The lip of an organ-pipe, against which the wind strikes so as to make it sound (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1611 Cotgr, *Taille-vent*, a wind-cutter; an idle, or fond swaggerer. *c* 1823 Surtees in *Mem.* (Surtees Soc) 250 The ghost of a prebendary would be nothing without a wind-cutter and rose. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* I, I. 21 His face surmounted by the venerable 'wind-cutter', or cocked-hat.

Wind-door, † wind-dore. Pseudo-etymologizing of Window *sb.* Cf Windore.

1606 J. Davies (Heref.) *Bien Venu* 11, Ope those windores 1659 H L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off* 317 When so many wind-dores are open, the cold air is ready to enter. [1671 Skinner *Etymol. Ling Angl*, *Window*, Fenestra, melius efferunt Linc. agri incolæ *Windore*, q d Venti Janua, v Wind & Dore.] 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Winder*, a window. Our Craven corruption approaches much nearer the presumed etymology, *wind-door*. 1836 Smart *Dict*, *Window*, a *wind door* or aperture to admit air into the building

Wi·nd-drift. *rare.* [f. Wind *sb.*1 + Drift *sb.*] A drift or current of wind.

1887 Morris *Odyssey* XI 400 With the wind-drift stirred against thee, and the whirl-blast laden with woe 1902 *Discovery* Apr 89/2 The drifts of vessels in the ice show a wind-drift which can be paralleled in all the other oceans.

Wi·nd-dri·ven, *ppl. a.* Also 4 -dryve, -drive. [f. Wind *sb* 1 + Driven] Driven, carried, impelled, or propelled by the wind,

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI 137 Seyllynge in þe see he was wynd dryven into Affrica 1390 Gower *Conf* III 49 Wynddrive he was al soudeinly Upon the strondes of Cilly *c* 1595 Capt Wyatt *R Dudley's Voy. W. Ind* (Hakl Soc) 16 Huge mountaines of windedriven sandes *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron Irel* (1809) 174 Certaine tall ships of theirs were wind-driven thither. 1629 H Burton *Truth's Tri* 345 St Iames compares the faithlesse man to the windedriuen waue. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem., Reft Milford-Haven* (1759) I. 412 That Enemy, that would invade it, and were wind-driven on the British Coast 1787 Burns *Extempore in Crt. Sess* 11, Like wind driv'n hail, it did assail. 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xliv, The harbour was a sheet of wind-driven foam. 1900 H Sutcliffe *Shameless Wayne* i, To brush away a cobweb, wind driven against her cheek. 1906 Cornford *Defenceless Islands* 75 Ships, coal driven instead of wind-driven.

Winded (wi·nded), *a.* [f. Wind *sb* 1 + -ed 2.] Having wind, i.e (usually) breath, of a specified kind or in a specified condition: chiefly in parasynthetic combinations, as Broken-winded, Long-winded, Short-winded; also † calm-winded = in which the wind, i.e. the air, is calm.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I. 49 The longis hool and wynded with the best. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x lviii. 512 The clenest myxted man and the best wynded of his age that was on lyue *Ibid.* lxii 521 At the last sir Palomydes waxed bygge and better wynded. 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* N j b, Making as heauenly a noyse as doth an arbor of Nightingales in a calme winded night. 1736 Bracken *Farriery* (1757) II 15 A Sign of a good winded Horse.

Winded, *ppl. a.*1 [f. Wind *v.*2 + -ed 1.]

1. (wi·nded) Exposed to wind or air; *spec* spoilt or tainted by exposure to air.

1595 [see Windedness] 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss*, *Winded*, dry. 1840 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* III 68/2 The same changes are sometimes produced by other causes, when the coal is said to be winded 1847 Halliwell, *Winded*, said of meat hung up when it becomes puffed and rancid. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl.

2 (wəi·nded) Sounded with the breath, blown, as a wind-instrument.

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb* xxvi 320 His fellowes winded Horne not one of them but knew 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* iv. xii, Little care we for thy winded horn. 1820 — *Abbot* iii, A winded bugle

3. (wi·nded) Put out of breath, breathless, 'blown', 'puffed'.

1897 *Outing* (U S) XXIX. 596/1 My pursuers imparted a prodigious lashing to their winded mustangs 1919 *Chamb Jrnl.* Aug 520/2 A ten-foot leap, easy enough on the flat, but with a difficult 'take off' for a winded man.

Hence **Wi·ndedness**, tainted condition (see 1).

1595 Duncan *App Etym.* (E D S) 73/1 *Rancor*, vitium carnis, windednes

Winded (wəi·nded), *ppl.a.*2 *rare.* [wk. pa. pple. of Wind *v.*1] Wound *up.*

1642 H More *Song of Soul* I. II. lv, My fairly winded up conclusion.

Wind-egg (wi·ndɛg). [f. Wind *sb.*1 + Egg *sb.* Cf. G., LG, Du. *windei.*] An imperfect or unproductive egg, esp. one with a soft shell, such as may be laid by hens and other domestic birds.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xix lxxix (Add MS. 27944), Wynde eyren beþ litel and vnsauory. And suche eyren beþ yfounde in hennes & gees 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 169 The Hennes wyl treade one the others, but theyr Egges neuer come to good, but are wind Egges. 1611 Cotgr, *Harde*, an egge laied with a soft skin, or filme (about it) in stead of a shell, a soft-sheld egge, a wind egge 1741 J. Martyn *Virg Georg* III. 273 *note*, Varro affirms it as a certain truth, that about Lisbon some mares conceive by the wind, at a certain season, as hens conceive what is called a wind egg. 1844 H Stephens *Bk Farm* II 721 Hens will lay what are called wind eggs, that is, eggs without a hardened shell. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 198 Want of calcareous food may explain the soft-shelled or 'wind' eggs

b. *fig*

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* I. i, Other men with all their delicates, and healthfull diets, can get but winde egges 1645 Milton *Colast* 3 From such a wind-egg of definition as this, they who expect any of his other arguments to bee well hatcht [etc.] 1661 Stillingfl *Irenicum* II vi. § 2 237 The pretended division of Provinces so early among the Apostles, is only the wind-egge of a working fancy, that wants shell of reason to cover it. 1826 Beddoes *Let. to T F Kelsall* 5 Oct, Here is a Dr Raupach who lays a tragedy or two in the year—mostly windeggs

Windell, obs. form of Windle.

Winder (wəi·ndəɹ), *sb.*1 [f. Wind *v.*1 + -er 1. (14th c. AF. had *gyndour, gwynder* in senses 1 and 2. Later Fr had *guindre* 'a reele, or wheel to wind silke on', Cotgr)] A person or thing that winds, in various senses.

I. Senses denoting persons.

1. One who turns or manages a winch or windlass, esp. at a mine; a windlass-man.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict* K iij b, Upon the Stoblade which the Winder stands to draw at, there is a Hole bored through, just below the Spindle 1809 *Ann Reg* (1821) 867 The miners in the work, and the winders at the mouth of the pit. 1899 *Edin. Rev* Jan. 124 Coalowners cannot work their mines without hewers and winders

2 An operative employed in winding wool, etc

1552 Huloet, Wynder of thread or yarne. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkewormes* 69 What neede I count how many winders liue, How many twisters eke, and weauers thriue Vppon this trade? 1662 *Act 14 Chas II*, c 15 § 5 Whereas there is a necessity lying upon the Silke throwers to deliver to theire Winders or Doublers considerable quantities of silke 1751 Deering *Nottingham* 72 Almost every Seamer, Sizer, and Winder, will have her Tea. 1818 *Mrs Eyre*

Committee Ribbon Weavers 7 What can a common winder earn?—Three shillings. What a quill winder?—Four shillings. 1828 T. ALLEN *York* II 312 If they take away their work from carders and spinners, they return it them back ten-fold as winders, warpers, weavers 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII 128/2 The winders, who put the silk, cotton, or thread on the bobbins.

3 One who winds a clock or other mechanism.

1823 MRS SMYTH in J. A. Heraud *Voy & Mem Midshipman* VIII. (1837) 128 William aspired sometime ago to the honour of winding up the chronometers, when Mr Graves, the regular winder, happened to be absent. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 46 Jobber and Winder (Clock)

II. Senses denoting things.

†4. a. A tendril of a climbing plant. b. A twining plant *Obs.*

1577 GOOGE tr *Heresbach's Husb* 33 b, The one sort [of Pease]..runneth vp vppon stickes, to whiche with little wynders he bindeth hym selfe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 536 Winders, and Creepers; As Iuy, Briony, Hops, Woodbine. 1673-4 GREW *Anat Pl.* (1682) 136 The Wood of all Convolvula's [*sic*] or Winders

5. An apparatus (of various kinds) for winding something, or upon which something is wound or coiled; *e.g.* a winch or windlass, or the crank or handle of one, a reel or spool, or a stick or strip of something serving as a substitute.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 300/2 *Succula*,..a winder or rather the ouerthwart barrel turned with leauers. 1657 T BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 25 You must have your winder within two foot of the bottom to goe on your [salmon-]rod made in this manner, with a spring 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* III. 37 The Winch, or Winder, or Handle, the Iron part is the Winder, the Wood the Handle. 1773 W EMERSON *Princ. Mech.* (ed 3) 284 *Winder*, a winch or handle to wind about. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 309 The reel or winder being now withdrawn, the coil of paper is cut on both sides 1843 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 213/2 Attached to the heads of these posts are a number of winders for stretching the wires.

6. A key for winding a jack, clock, or other mechanism. Also *attrib.* in winder-hole, the hole through which the key is passed in winding.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* III ii. 25 Even as in that queint engine you have seene A little man in shreds stand at the winder 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 387 The coard I, that is wound round the wheel *K*, by a key or winder applyed to the Axis *l*. 1729 SWIFT *Direct Serv* II. (1745) 41 Always leave the Winder sticking on the Jack 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg* Ser I. *Look at the Clock*, The two little winder-holes turned into eyes. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 293 Clock keys are often spoken of as winders.

7. A winding step in a staircase: usually in *pl.*, opp to *flyers* (see FLYER 4 b).

1667 [see FLYER 4 b] 1808 P. NICHOLSON *Carpenter's New Guide* (ed. 2) Pl 53 A dogleg Stair Case with Winders 1823 — *Pract. Builder* 185 When the treads of the steps diminish in breadth toward the well-hole, the steps are called winders 1838 LOUDON *Suburban Gard.* 45 The best staircases are those without winders.

III. 8 *Winder-up* †(*a*) something that concludes an argument; (*b*) one who winds up a business.

1795 PAINE *Age of Reason* II 78 The lying imposition of Isaiah to Ahaz .has been perverted, and made to serve as a winder-up. 1821 W. DE MORGAN *Old Man's Youth* xviii, I heard the expression 'men of straw' used more than once by winders-up, or victims.

Wi'nder, *sb.*[2] [f. WIND *v.*[2] + -ER [1]]

1. (wəi·ndəɹ) One who blows a wind-instrument.

1611 FLORIO, *Cornettáro*, a Cornet-maker or winder. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 281 Winder of the horn, When snouted wild-boars routing tender corn Anger our huntsmen.

2. (wi·ndəɹ) Something that takes one's breath away; a blow that 'knocks the wind' out of one; a run, climb, or other exertion that puts one out of breath *colloq*

1825 C M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* (1907) I. 158, I did give her [*sc.* a mare] a winder, to be sure, only one day's hunting, though, a good hard run over Somerset range. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 212 Do you put it [*sc* your hand] across your breast in case of an unexpected winder from your apparently peaceable acquaintance? 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect* v, It was a run indeed now, and what Joe called, in the only two words he spoke all the time, 'a Winder'. 1866 C. BROOKE *Yrs. Sardwak* I 246 We had to ascend a hill of 500 feet high. .This was a winder.

Wi'nder, *sb.*[3] *rare.* [f. WIND *v* 8 + -ER [1].] A winnower.

1570 DRANT *Serm.* D vij b, Mowers, threshers, winders and grinders.

Winder (wi·ndəɹ), *sb.*[4] *dial.* Also 7 whinder, 9 windar. [a. early Flem. *winder*, *wender* 'anas mas' (Kilian)] A widgeon.

1542 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 223 Item, Winders, the doz 2s. 4d. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 100 *Boscas*. the whinder. 1672 *Brasenose Coll. Oxf Bills* 23 130 (MS.), Pulitz, 3 whinder 2s. 9d 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III 322 But George he cut the Dragon up, as 't had bin Duck or Winder. 1803-4 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 358 Windar (i. e. wigeon diver or dunbird) 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*

Winder (wi·ndəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial* Also 7 whinder [Origin unknown. Cf. WINDLE *v.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To wither; to pine or waste *away*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. XXIII 58 Until at length his bodie also began to winder away in a consumption 1601 — *Pliny* VII. II I. 155.

†2 *trans* To crush into fragments. *Obs*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II. 154 By the fall of a towre [he] was crushed and whindred to death [orig. *compressus & comminutus*].

Winder, Winderous: see WINDOW, WONDER, WONDROUS.

†**Wi'ndermost,** *a. Obs.* [f. WIND *sb.*[1], after *hindermost*, *innermost*, etc] Furthest to windward.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 202 For that the windermost shippe, by opening her sayle, may be upon the other before shee be looked for. 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No 3838/1 The Fire of the Cannon began at the Windermost Fort at Nevis 1707 *Treas. Papers* CIII. 212 b (P R O) This being the windermost, best, and Richest Island, tis most likely they will attack this first.

Windes, Windewe: see WINDAS, WINDOW

Windfall (wi·ndfǭl). Forms: see WIND *sb.*[1] and FALL *sb.*[1]; also 5 wynfall, 6 wyndefale, wind faulle. [perh. of foreign origin; cf. MHG. *wintval* (G. *windfall*): see WIND *sb.*[1], FALL *sb.*[1]]

1. Something blown down by the wind, or the fall of something so blown down: a. a tree or branch, or a number of trees or branches; *spec.* (chiefly *U.S.*) a heap or tract of fallen trees blown down by a tornado Also in fig. context.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 540/2 Trees Boghes and Woode called Wyndfalles. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) V. 91 How or when thes Trees cam doune other be Cutting or Wind Faulle no Manne ther can telle. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 53 Downe tears yt wyndfals, and thick woods sturdelye tumbleth. 1602 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 334 Les mortuos arbores, Anglicè the starveling trees and wyndfalls. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness Kingd* (Arb) 479 The Spartans when they did spread, and their Boughs were becommen too great, for their Stem, they became a Windfall vpon the suddaine 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XXXII. 209 That no unnecessary Imbezelment be made by pretences of Repair of Paling, Lodges, Browse for Deer, &c, Windfalls, Root-falls. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil Trans.* LXII 376 They do not burrow under ground, but live under windfalls and roots of trees. 1784 BELKNAP in *Belknap Papers* (1877) II. 277 We kept one man before, with an ax, to cut away windfalls 1830 GALT *Lawrie T* III v, Through the windfalls and the openings of the settlement, the rising sun was beginning to silver the leaves 1865 R D CRAIG *Trees & Woods* 123 If the windfall be of trees which are not timber in their nature 1872 *Builder* 7 Dec 964/2 The village constable charged her with picking up a few rotten windfalls from the trees

b. fruit from a tree or bush (*rarely* flowers)

a 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* (1599) 49 If Roses be not gathered in the bud, they either wither or proue windfalls. 1604 N. F *Frustrerers Seer* 12 They which fall before the time of gathering, as wind-falles 1661 M STEVENSON *Twelve Monethis* 42 The wind begins to bluster among the Apples, and the wind-falls are gathered to fill the Pies for the houshold. 1705 E. WARD *Hud Rediv* II 17 The grizly Boar is hunting round; To see what Windfals may be found 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* I 42 They will reject the fruit that has lain but a few hours on the ground, and continue on the watch .for a fresh wind-fall. 1802 W FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* VII. 99 When the men numbered the Pears, there was near a barrowful of wind-falls at the bottom of the old tree. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* X 197 Heaps of the windfalls collected there to wait for the cider-mill

2. *fig.* A casual or unexpected acquisition or advantage.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 321 b, After beeyng come to a good wyndefall of inheritaunce. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1237 This man . who otherwise before-time was but poore and needy, by these windfalles and unexpected cheats became very wealthy. 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* I XVI 50 Where ever neighbouring Princes of their own Nation watched for the windfals of Crowns 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Wind-fall*, .. some Estate or Profit unexpectedly come to one. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* XIX, Where he.. kept little windfalls, that came to him by the negligence of customers— . loose silver, odd gloves, &c 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t* Ser. II IV 70 These and many more wind-falls of character he gave us in thought, word, and action. 1897 MRS. OLIPHANT *Blackw. & Sons* XIX. II 256 Mr. Langford was a most unusual windfall to drop thus casually into the new concern.

3. *attrib.* (from 1): That is a windfall, blown down by the wind: = next. Also *fig.* (from 2) Casual, 'chance'.

1465 MARG PASTON in *P Lett.* II 176 Ther is wynfall wod at the maner that is of noo gret valewe. 1589 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 93 For barke of a windfolle tree at Smytheles vj[d]. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I, You shall haue leaues and windfall bowes enow 1762 in *Sixth Rep Dep Kpr* App. II 132 The Wood called Brownings, Windfall Wood, and Dead Wood 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* II. i, All wind-fall comers here seem to be without names 1860 *All Year Round* No 74 560 The windfall fruit in his uncle's garden 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XII, Early August apples, and windfall pears.

Wi'nd-fallen, *a* [f. as prec. + FALLEN *ppl a*] Blown down by the wind.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* XIII. 182 To gather wind-falne sticks. *a* 1678 in *Evelyn's Pomona* 406 That the Fruit be carefully gather'd, not windfall'n nor bruis'd 1792 BELKNAP *Hist New Hampsh.* III. 155 They take advantage of windfallen trees 1836 MRS C P TRAILL *Backw. Canada* 201 Some of the stumps of these wind-fallen trees

fig 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* Ded, Wks II. 10 Ane of our windfallin brethir, laitlie snappeit in the cummerance of Caluin 1660 TATHAM *Rump* II. I 18 *Lady Bertlam* 'Twill get her nothing, She beats against the Wind. *Prusilla* She's Wind fall'n.

Wi'nd-flower. [Turner's rendering of L. *anemōnē*, Gr ἀνεμώνη; see ANEMONE. Cf. MHG., G. *windblume.*] The wood-anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), or any plant or flower of the genus *Anemone.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I C v b, Anemone hath the name in Greke of wynde, because the floure neuer openeth it selfe, but when the wynde bloweth.. it may be called wynde floure. 1650 [W HOWE] *Phytol Brit* 8 The wood Anemone or Windflowre 1714 tr *Joutel's Jrnl Voy Mexico* (1719) 66 A Sort of purple wind Flowers 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit Pl.* I 17, The pied wind flowers and the tulip tall 1832 WHITTIER *April* 5 Where wind flower and violet On south-sloping brooksides should smile in the light 1898 A AUSTIN *Lamia's Winter Quarters* 69 The Apennine windflower.

b. A name for species of gentian. (Cf *lung-flower*, LUNG 7)

1866 in *Treas Bot.*

†**Windfucker.** *Obs.* [Cf. '*Fuckwind*, a species of hawk. *North.*' (Halliwell).]

1. A name for the kestrel: cf. WINDHOVER.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 49 The kistrilles or windfuckers that filling themselues with winde, fly against the winde euermore.

2. *fig* as a term of opprobrium.

1602 *Narcissus* MS. Rawl. Poet 212, If so, I tell you, my little windfuckers, had not a certaine melancholye ingendred with a nippinge dolour overshadowed the sunne shine of my mirthe, I had beene I pre, sequor, one of your consorte 1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom* I IV. (1620) C 3 b, Did you euer heare such a Wind-fucker, as this? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref A 4, There is a certaine enuious Windfucker, that houers vp and downe, laboriously ingrossing al the air with his luxurious ambition. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL *Wit without M* IV i, Husbands for Whores and Bawdes, away you wind-suckers [*sic ed.* 1639]

Windgall[1] (wi·ndgǭl). Forms: see WIND *sb.*[1] and GALL *sb.*[2], also 7 -gaul. A soft tumour on either side of a horse's leg just above the fetlock, caused by distension of the synovial bursa.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 99 Wyndgalles is a lyghte sorance, and commeth of great labour 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* III II 53 Full of Windegalls, sped with Spauins. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* VII 78 Windgalls are little blebs raisd vp by extreame trauel on each side the horses Fetlockes 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I 1, Feel his Legs, Master, neither Splint, Spavin, nor Wind gall 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No 5195/4 Windgalls on both Heels of her hinder Feet. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* XIV, A third perceived he had a windgall, and would bid no money. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract Agric* (ed. 4) I. 448 Wind-galls of the knee-joint.

Hence **Windgalled** (-gǭld) *a*, affected with a windgall or windgalls

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* 36 The Love of his dear Alyson .quickens his wind-gall'd feet 1674 *Lond Gaz* No. 926/4 Her off Leg before Wind gaulled 1705 *Ibid* 4159/4 A black Gelding, Wind gall'd in all his Legs 1805 C JAMES *Milit Dict* (ed 2) s v *Wind-gall*, Long-jointed horses are apt to be wind-galled.

Wi'nd-gall[2]. [Cf. G. *windgalle*, *-gelle*, and WATER-GALL, WEATHER-GALL] A fragment of a rainbow or of a prismatically-coloured halo, supposed to presage windy weather: = WEATHER-GALL

1840 F D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy* I 3 We noticed the phenomenon named by nautical men a 'wind-gall'. or 'sun-dog'. 1860 FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag* VII. 344

Wi'nd-gauge, -gage. [f. WIND *sb.*[1] + GAUGE] I. †1 = Weather-gage: see WEATHER *sb.* 8 and GAUGE *sb* 5 a. *Obs. rare.*

1652 *French Occurrences* 29 Nov–6 Dec 214 They were got up neer the Ness-point, ours keeping still the wind gage

II 2. = ANEMOMETER 1.

1774 *Phil. Trans* LXIV 426 To which may be added, the rain-gage, wind-gage, &c. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 38 The Anemometer, or Wind Gauge 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-m*, *Wind-gauge*, an anemometer for testing the velocity of the wind in mines

3. A graduated attachment to the sights of a gun, to enable allowance to be made for the effect of the wind on the projectile. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Catal Internat. Exhib* II. XI. 7 Small bore, 451 rifle with wind gauge sight and movable shade. 1909 STACPOOLE *Pools of Silence* IV, His telescopic sights and wind-gauges are second to none in the world.

4 = ANEMOMETER 2

1876 [see ANEMOMETER 2]. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* IX. 121

†**Wi'nd-gun.** *Obs.* [f. WIND *sb.*[1] + GUN *sb*] A gun for shooting a missile by the force of compressed air. = AIR-GUN.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XII § 6. 104 The experience of windgunnes assureth vs that ayre duly applyed is able to giue greater motion vnto heauy bodies then vnto light ones 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I 181 As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly. 1779 *Phil Trans* LXIX. 399 That air compressed to one tenth in a wind gun possesses a power not much short of gunpowder 1800 *Sporting Mag* XVI. 273 It will not be out of place here to add some remarks on wind guns. *fig.* 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St* Prol, They [*sc.* critics] shoot, alas, with Wind gunns, charg'd with Air. 1680 *Collect Poems* 190, I am one of those that have been shot at by Wind-Guns, which have prejudiced my Reputation 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 274 His whisper'd theme, dilated and at large, Proves after all a wind-gun's airy charge.

Windhover (wi·ndhǫ vəɹ, -hɒ vəɹ). Also 7 windover. [f. WIND *sb.*[1] + HOVER *v.*] A name for the kestrel, from its habit of hovering or hanging in the air with its head to the wind. Also *attrib.*

1674 RAY *Collect., Engl. Birds* 82 The Kestrell or Stannel, in some places the Windover 1738 ALBIN *Nat Hist. Birds* III 5 The Windhover Cock 1778 G WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 7 Aug, The kestrel, or windhover, has a peculiar mode of hanging in the air in one place, his wings all the while being briskly agitated 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 321 For about as long As the wind-hover hangs in

balance. 1884 *19th Cent.* Aug 331 The windhover hawk poising at mid-distance above his quarry

† **Windi,** *a. Obs* Also wundi. [perh. related to the stem of WEND *v* , cf OHG. *wendig* (MHG. *wendic, -ec*) devoid (of), exempt (from).] Devoid *of* , quit *of*

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 376 Ha beoð al witlese, & windi [*v r* wundi] of wisdom *a* 1225 *Juliana* 10 3ef þu wult leauen þe lahen þat tu list in ichulle wel neomen þe; 3ef þu nult no, þu art windi [*v r* windi] of me

Windic, var. WENDIC

Windill, obs. form of WINDLE *v.*[1]

Windily (wɪ'ndɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. WINDY *a.* + -LY [2].] In a windy manner ; as if driven or agitated by the wind , also *fig.*

1866 R BUCHANAN *Poems, In London* II, For the world rolls on with air and ocean Wetly and windily round and round 1880 W CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* IV, The stars were glittering windily even before this crimson melted out of the east 1890 — *Marriage at Sea* III, The Cape Gris Nez lantern windily flashing on high from its shoulder of land. 1901 *Athenæum* 22 Sept 379/3 The young lady who writes stories and windily reviles the world that will not accept them.

Windiness (wɪ'ndɪnes). [f WINDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being windy.

1 Windy condition of the atmosphere , prevalence of windy weather.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol Anat* (1691) 52 The windiness of the same Month was at Dublin 20 and at London but 17. *Mod* The windiness of March and the showeriness of April are proverbial.

† **2** Air as an 'element' · = WIND *sb.*[1] 8. *rare.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv 266 Neither is there any moysture, any wyndinesse [orig *flabile*], or any firy matter in them

3. Flatulence, *concr* = WIND *sb* [1] 10. Now *rare.*

c 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 1932 Wyn moost Reed Take out of mesure reyseth wyndynesse. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* II viii (1552) 100 b, To discusse & vanquyshe ventosyte and wyndynesse 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I i (1596) 2 Sometime it [*sc.* headache] commeth through windinesse ingendred in some part of the head, being weake. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s v. *Honey* P 3, Raw Honey, by Reason of its Acrimony, loosens the Body, and causes Windiness 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III. 506 A temporary windiness.

b. Quality of causing or tendency to cause 'wind': = FLATULENCE 2 b Now *rare.*

1576 [T. TWYNE] *Schoolemaster* III xii. Nij, Beanes are naturally more windy then barly, for that beanes are of a ..more .grosse substance then barly, which is light and houer, and is sooner discharged of the windines 1664 TAVI OR in Evelyn *Pomona* 50 People labour to correct that windiness which they fancy to be in it [*sc* cider] 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 594 Ginger renders it [*sc.* cider] brisk, and corrects its Windiness

4. Resemblance to, or admixture of, the sound of the wind

1879 *Organ Voicing* 17 *Windiness.* If the conveyances and wind chest holes are sound, blame attaches solely to the pipe.

5. *fig.* 'Airiness', emptiness, want of substance ; inflated or verbose style.

1614 BEREWOOD *Lang & Relig* Pref ¶ b, His modest, and humble charity (vertues which rarely cohabite with the swelling windenesse of much knowledge) 1649 E REYNOLDS *Hosea* v 35 Full of vanity, windinesse, vexation, disappointment 1866 *Sat Rev* 19 May 584/1 The feebleness and windiness of bad poets

Winding (wəi ndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. WIND *v.*[1] + -ING [1].

OE had *windung* only in concr. sense, 'plecta' = Du. *winding* coil, convolution, OHG , early MHG. *wunting, winding* 'fascia', 'fasciola', stocking, ON *vindingr* hose]

I. The action of WIND *v* [1], or the resulting condition. (See also 10.)

1. Motion in a curve , turning this way and that in one's course , sinuous progress or movement ; †formerly also, revolution, rotation ; undulating motion

In first quot of doubtful meaning ; ? = TROPIC *sb* 1 a

1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* I. III (Skeat) I 39 To travayle and see the wyndinge of the erthe in that tyme of winter 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* IX. III (Add MS. 27944), A gere is þe fulle cours and passinge and windinge aboute of þe sonne. 1530 PALSGR 289/1 Wyndyng, *volubilité.* 1552 LATIMER *Serm., Luke xxi.* (1562) 133 How he stretcheth out all his membres, what a winding is there, so that all his body commeth out of frame ! 1573 BARET *Alv* W 233 The windinges of serpentes 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 70 Birds, and Fowles, with their Motions, Chatterings, Croakings, Winding. 1623 J TAYLOR (Water P) *New Discov.* C 2 b, For there hath he .. vsed such a deale of intricate Setting, Grafting, Planting .turning, winding, and returning circular [etc] 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* IX. 151 These [stairs], because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that winding, take therefore the more room up in the Stair-Case 1709 T ROBINSON *Vind. Mos Syst.* 101 These [Plants]..in their Windings, always follow the Motion of the Sun. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 27 That graceful winding of person 1770 W. GILPIN *Wye* (1782) 32 The winding of the river. 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Serm* I. XVIII. 274 They wish to arrive at the heights of Mount Zion without winding round its base 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XII, With very little of devious winding, it [*sc* Jordan] carries the shining waters of Galilee..into the solitudes of the Dead Sea. 1869 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 931 Winding of the fore-foot is also very objectionable.

b. *Naut.* (see WIND *v.*[1] 8, 19 b, 22 g).

c 1635 CAPT. N. BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685), Winding of a Ship. 1639 (Oct 18) *Admir. Crt. Exam.* 55 (P.R O.) It being upon wyndeinge upp of the tide. [Cf. quot. 1691 s.v. WIND *v.*[1] 22 g]

2. *fig.* Turning this way and that in thought or conduct ; nearly always *pl* devious or intricate motions, tortuous or crooked ways or dealings.

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II III. III 404 Hearts ease, I cannot compasse with all my carefull windings, & running in & out *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* V (1642) 395 The boughts and windings of a deceitfull heart 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 19 All this winding to me, in plainness, seems an aiming at no House. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Eph v. 4* Wks. 1687 I 195 The numberless rovings of fancy and windings of language. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* XX, The subtle lawyer, accustomed to trace human nature through all her windings. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII V. 114 To trace all the windings of the negotiation would be tedious. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I, We are friends and can speak without windings.

† b. *Mus.* A melodic alternation or variation.

1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract Mus* 85 These little windings and bindings with Discords and Imperfect Concords after them, do very much delight the Ear. 1667 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I 41 Those long windings and turnings of the Voyce are ill used. 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus* IV 75 Which he performs with various turnings and windings of the Voice.

3. *Carpentry,* etc. Condition of being twisted ; chiefly in phr. *out of winding* = *out of wind* (WIND *sb* [2] 3); *in winding,* twisted.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 46 To make the side Lines and middle Lines of the Decks out of winding one with another. 1721 J. PERRY *Daggenham Breach* 60 Such Piles could be brought by a straight Line to meet in the middle of the Breach, and be out of winding,..in the same continued Line as first drove down 1842 GWILT *Archit* § 1911 A stone is taken out of winding principally with points. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 328 The tiles themselves must be of good quality—Dutch preferred—and of faultless 'winding'

4. The action of twining a flexible object round another or itself, *esp.* the coiling or twining of thread, silk, etc. ; wrapping in a shroud (now *dial*).

With quot. *c* 1386 cf. sense 8.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 343 The cost of barrynge, owndynge, wyndynge or bendynge *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 530 (Winch. MS) Wyn[d]yng, or twynynge of threde, *torsura, vel torsura* 1463–4 *Rolls of Parl* V 503/2 a Grete disceit, in wyndyng, foldyng, and makyng of Flecez of Wolle 1552 HULOET, Wyndynge of sylke, or thread 1579 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N. & Q* 12th Ser VII. 328/2 10 myles harrisons wiffe and Ales gillion for wyndinge of mother Hue vi[d] 1619 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1906) I. 116 Bengala silke , in cleare windinge *c* 1796 BURNS *The Carritin' o't* 6 The cardin o't, the spinnin' o't, The warpin' o't, the winnin' o't 1831–3 *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 716/2 The winding requires the unwearied attention of children to mend the threads that break. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excurs* , A vast deal of screwing, and tightening, and winding, and tuning, during which Mrs Briggs expatiated to those near her on the immense difficulty of playing a guitar. 1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf* I. 37 The process of 'winding' is that by which the weft is transferred from the bobbins to the shuttle 1910 S P. THOMPSON *Life Ld. Kelvin* II. 754 The zigzag winding for alternators.

b With advs. *on, out, up* ; also *attrib.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech* 421 Each spinner fixes the end of the piece that is spun to a winding-up reel. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 301 Till the stretch and winding-on were once more completed 1839 — *Dict. Arts,* etc. 1110 A winding-on bobbin. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 63 The 'winding-on room' where the cloth is wound uniformly round a thick beam or roller preparatory to the printing 1873 STON *Workshop Rec* Ser. I. 201/2 The spools for winding up and winding out should be of the same weight 1883 *Yorksh Textile Directt,* 58 Patent Crabbing or Winding on Machine 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXXIII 517 A system of managing guinea worm cases which bids fair to. obviate the serious risks of the old winding out system.

5. Hoisting or hauling by means of a winch, windlass, or the like. Also with *up.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 529 (Winch MS) Wyyndyng with wyndas, *obvolucio Ibid.* 530 Wyndynge vp of thyngis þat bene heuy, *evolucio. c* 1575 *Ship Lawis* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 620 Gif ane tun or pype be tint in the winding or heising, in fault of the cordis 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss , Winding,* hoisting with a rope and drum. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Winding,* the operation of raising by means of a steam-engine, with ropes and cages, the produce of the mine.

6 Usually with *up,* of a clock or other mechanism . see WIND *v.*[1] 20 b, 22 e. Also *fig.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *World runs on Wheels* Wks II. 234/1 The new found Instrument that goes by winding vp like a Iacke. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 282 Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup, That runs for ages without winding-up ? 1737 *Gentl Mag* Feb. 68/1 So that no Time is lost in winding. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf* V (ed. 3) 38 The half minute which we daily devote to the winding-up of our watches 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Mar. 6/1 The unfortunate thing about spirit drinking is , that the drinker requires more and more 'winding-up' as he goes on.

7. *Winding up* . conclusion, finish (see WIND *v.*[1] 22 d) ; now usually, the bringing to an end the activities of a business concern ; also *attrib.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 64 b, How vnfortunate.. hath bene the successe and wyndyng vp of commotioners [orig *seditiosorum exitus*] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1596) 482 Crafty counseiles..be hard in the handeling, and wofull in the winding vp [orig *eventu tristia*] 1576 FLEMING tr *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 1 In the wynding vp of your Letter written and directed to Doctour Turner. *Ibid.* 44 The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement, &c. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 879 If they would but expect the winding up of things, and stay till the last Close. 1705 R. CROMWELL *Let* in *Engl. Hist. Rev* (1898) XIII 123 The winding up of your bottom will be more pleasing 1782 in *Mme. D'Arblay's Diary* (1904) II. 97 My warm approbation of the whole work ['Cecilia'] together:. the winding up beyond all compare, more happy, [etc.] 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. VI P 15 She detailed the progress of the plot to the winding up of the catastrophe 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 271 The Hague season is nearly over, and a ball on Thursday is almost the winding up. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob Sk* IX Wks 1853 I 240 The year 1782 brought that war to its winding up 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade,* Winding up Act 1875 *Economist* 30 Jan. 131/2 The shareholders are asked to oppose the projected winding-up 1895 *Times* 19 Jan 15/6 A winding-up order having recently been made against this company.

II. That which winds or is wound.

8. An object that winds or is wound round ; a coil or coiled object, †a curved, circular, or twining pattern, ornament, piece of material, etc.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr -Wülcker 505/24 *Plecta,* windonge. [Cf. 471/1 *Plectas,* ȝewind] 1356 in *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw III,* m 33/2 (P R O.), ij. Exeronges, xxiij Wyndynges, ij. naues, ij lynces. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* VII. 29 Betwix the litil crownes and wyndyngis, liouns, and oxen 1486 *Nottingham Rec* III 244, iij wyndynges of iren aboute a ledder. 1555 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 183 Wroughte with white partye payned barwyse wyndinge which was taken owte of the borders of hangynges 1618 T TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 151 Those who are alreadie clasped in the windings of this sinne. *c* 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 47 To nurse the Saplings tall, and curl the grove With Ringlets quaint, and wanton windings wove. 1699 T. BAKER *Reft Learn.* ix. 102 A Man must see the folds and windings of a knot before he can unty it. 1764 J FERGUSON *Lect.* III 43 The winch.. must turn the cylinder once round before the weight or resistance can be moved from one spiral winding to another. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E Anglia* s v., In Suffolk the flannel, which is wound round a corpse, is called a winding.

9. A curved, sinuous, or meandering line, path, passage, or the like ; esp. *pl* meanderings, twists and turns.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 9 Þis matir, as laborintus, Dedalus hous, haþ many .wyndynges and wrynkelynges. 1398 — *Barth De P. R* XIII vi. (1495) C v b/1 Tygris . passith in to y[e] redde see after many turnynges & wyndynges. 1552 HULOET, Wyndynges and turnynges, *anfractus* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* V v. I 94 Berenice standeth upon the utmost winding and nouke of Syrtis. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IV 1084 The wards, or windings of the key. 1632 WIDDOWES *Nat Philos* 50 A little skin in the lowest winding, or turning of the eare. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June 1654, The Mount, to which we ascended by windings for neere halfe a mile. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 192 Fetching several compasses and windings. 1788 COWPER *Dog & Water-Lily* 28, I .follow'd long The windings of the stream 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V XXV, A loud shriek, That shook along the windings of the cave 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 134/2 That action by which the aliments are carried through the windings of the intestinal canal 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn* II 277 The number of windings of the wire between any two small circles.

10. A flexible rod or withy (*obs.* or *dial.*) , †*esp.* (*collect. sing.* or *pl.*) the rods or withies used in making or repairing walls ; hence, the process involving their use.

1405–6 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 222 Carriantibus stramen ad tecturam, 2*s.* It pro adquisicione de wyndyng, 15*d.* 1474–5 *Ibid* 289 In le dalbyng et le wyndyng interclose wallez, sydewallez, gawellez XXIII–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 126 With the wyndynge of the edderynges thou doost leuse thy stakes 1550 *Ludlow Churchw Acc.* (Camden) 44 Item, to John James for wyndynge and dawbynge ther. viij d. 1599 *Order Bk Hartlebury Gram School* (1904) 24 It'm for windinge and dawbinge of the church howse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII IV I. 387 To make windings to bind vines. *Ibid* XXXV XIV II 555 The manner of making walls, by dawbing windings and hurdles with mud and clay. 1649 *Order Bk Hartlebury Gram School* (1904) 72 For poules for studds ease poules and windings and carriadge of them 0 6 0 1674 RAY *S & E C. Words, Vruth,* Eihtherings or windings of hedges 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. XIV (Roxb.) 19/2 Thatchers Termes Windings, twigs that will bend. 1852 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XIII II 281 Farmers find posts and rails cheaper. than the old system of 'stake and rice' *Note,* Called 'cock-guard' in some parts ; in others 'winding' 1887 *S Chesh Gloss., Weendins,* the boughs which are interwoven with the stakes used to shore up the bank of a stream.

III. 11. *attrib.* and *Comb* , as (sense 4) *winding* † *blade* (BLADE *sb.* 10 c), *-loft, -machine, machinery, master, room,* † *stool* (STOOL *sb.* 6) ; (sense 5, esp. in nautical and mining use) *winding accident,* † *baly* (app. = BAIL *sb.*[5], bucket), *engine* (*-engineman*), *-gear,* † *hawser, hour,* † *iron, pit,* † *-pulley, -rope, shaft, tackle, time, wheel* ; (sense 6) *winding button, hole, pinion, square, wheel* , †winding band [BAND *sb.* 2 5], a bandage , WINDING STICKS, STRIPS, two equal pieces of wood with straight parallel edges used to determine whether a surface is true (cf 3).

1895 *Cath. News* 14 Sept. 3 Two terrible *winding accidents occurred in mines in Rhondda Valley. 1336 *Acc. Exch. K R.* 19/31 m 5 (P.R O) In ij *Wyndi[n]gbalies emptis ad eandem [galeam] . Et in ij petris corde de canabo emptis pro Wyndyngrop. 1582 *N T* (Rhem.) John XI. 44 Bound feete and handes with *winding bandes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 262/2 *Fascia,*. a swathing cloth or winding band to..tye vp wounds 1530 PALSGR. 184 *Vues tournettes,* a payre of *windynge blades to wynde yarne upon 1881 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 71 A contrate wheel squared on to the stem of the *winding button 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade,* **Winding-engine,* an engine for drawing up buckets, etc. from a well or shaft. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Winding engine,* .. a hoisting steam-engine. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining,* Winding Engine. 1904 *Daily Chron* 23 Apr 6/4 A terrible calamity was averted at the Navigation Colliery .. by the heroism of the *winding

engineman 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Winding gear*, an English term for the winding machine for mines 1417 in *For. Acc. 8 Hen V* D/2 (P.R.O.), j *Wyndyng hauncer 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Smalle Warps,..Hawsers,.. Wyndyng hausers. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III xx (Roxb.) 240/2 On[e] thick gut string, which is play ed upon with a long Bow or Base Viol stick at the head of it a little below the *winding hole. 1893 *Daily News* 4 May 2/1 In South Wales the *winding hours were 9½ to 10 hours on four days in the week. 1420 in *For. Acc 3 Hen. VI* F/2 *dorso* (P.R.O.), *Wyndyng [t]rone. 1846 G DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. II. 197 The tarred haul then passes into the '*winding-loft', where it is wound upon bobbins 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 422 The two *winding-machines may also be driven by the endless rope 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 248 Disarrangement of the *winding machinery. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 68 Cotton Mill ..Winding Room ..*Winding Master 1885 C G.W LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 337/1 Examine the *winding pinion depth, to see that it is neither too deep nor shallow. 1417 in *For. Acc 8 Hen V* D/1 *dorso* (P.R.O.), j Ketille j Fane et *Wyndyngpoley. 1890 W J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 The *winding room, where the women sit some twenty deep in rank after rank by the side of the benches. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug 4/4 [He] denied that he ever smoked in the 'winding' or operating rooms. 1336 *Wyndyngrop [see *winding baly*] 1424 *For. Acc* 59 m. 22 *dorso* (P.R.O.), j hausere pro wyndyngrope. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Winding Ropes*, the ropes by which a cage, chair, &c., are raised and lowered in a pit-shaft. *Ibid.*, **Winding Shaft or Pit*, the pit shaft used chiefly for winding purposes. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 35 During the going of the clock the shutter .stood in front of the *winding square. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 255 *Winding Sticks are always used in pairs. 1530 PALSGR. 289/1 *Wyndyng stole, *tournette*. *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* s.v., The *winding tackle is thus fitted: a great double block with three shivers in it, which is fast seized to the end of a small cable, which is brought about the head of the mast and so serves for a pendant [etc.]. *c* 1635 Capt. N BOTELER *Dial. Sea Services* (1685) 116 *Winding Tackle blocks* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Winding-tackle pendant*, a strong rope made fast to the lower mast-head, and forming the support of the winding-tackle. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Dec 5/7 Both *winding times are to be excluded from the calculation of eight hours. 1675 in Jeaffreson *Middx. County Rec.* (1892) IV. 61 Unam rotam Harpedon anglice vocatam a *winding wheele 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 240 The operation of throwing the winding wheels out of action.

Winding (wɪ'ndɪŋ, wəɪ'ndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. WIND *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of blowing or making a blast, chiefly *of* horns.

c 1500 in Grose *Antiq. Repf.* (1809) IV. 407 To myche wyndinge of the pipis is not the best. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* II vii 138 That renuing is to be attributed to the fire—the outward ventilation or winding comming between as the instrument .was ushered in by the winding of Hornes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 1 A confused Noise of the opening of Hounds, the winding of Horns [etc.]. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, The winding of horns and the galloping of horse.

Winding, *vbl. sb* 3: see WIND *v.*[3]

Winding (wəɪ'ndɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. WIND *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That winds, in various senses.

1. That follows a sinuous course, takes or has a curvilinear form, or is full of bends and turns.

a. Of a staircase: Spiral. Chiefly in *winding stairs* (sometimes hyphened).

1530 PALSGR. 158 *Vne vis*, a wyndingstayre. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Noyau*, A paire of winding staires. 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* XXXV 141 A round Tribunal, whereunto one ascended by fifteen winding stairs 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* ix. 153 These Winding steps are made about a solid Newel 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 22 You may go up to the top by a winding staircase that is within it *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 July 1654, A paire of artificial winding-stayres of stone. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 191 Having finished the first flight of steps, fix the top of the first bearer for the winding-tread. 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* liii, She left the chapel, and coming to a low door, which plainly led into the tower, opened it, and climbed the winding stair

b Of plants or their parts, lines or figures, etc.

1538 ELYOT, *Vimineus*, wyckers, wyndynge roddes, or osyars. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb.) 164 A payre of windynge prickes 1552-3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 137 Wynding plate abowte hedd peces 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 34 The stalke is sclender, wyndyng, with claspes about such plantes as are next hym. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 78 If his necke be winding and weake (as if it were broken). 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 193 It was ordained, that this Winding-Iuie of a Plantagenet, should kill the true Tree it selfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* IV 184 The winding Trail Of Bears foot. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I. 9 Of involved winding Lines it is not necessary to speak. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 16 Thus you may mark a winding figure with a thread on a rocket. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl Oryctol.* 163 The chambers separated by winding septa. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 230/2 Many of the sheep have upright winding horns.

c Of the course or outline of natural features, roads, passages, etc.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 303 b, Saylynge alonge by the coaste of a wyndynge and bendynge shore. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II. vii. 31 And so by many winding nookes he straies. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 618 Wy with a crooked and winding streame rolleth downe by Whitney 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 691 A winding Vally. — *Æneis* III 905 Megara's winding Bay. 1791 COWPER *Four Ages* 8 Taking my lonely winding walk, I mus'd. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXXI, The winding mountains at length shut Udolpho from her view 1878 J. BULLER *40 Yrs. N. Z.* I. II. 27 The river is winding in its course. 1890 'R. BOLDERWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiii, He could rattle five horses and a loaded coach in and out of the creeks and winding bush tracks.

d. Of animals or their movements.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I v. 20 He windes himselfe into this winding Beast, disposing the Serpents tongue to speake to the woman. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* IV 20 The suck-egge Weasell, and the Winding Swallow 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* II. 288 Twice round his waste their [*sc.* the serpents'] winding Volumes rowl'd 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) III. xii. 79 Thou. dost not know the joys of a chase, and in pursuing a winding game. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* 118 Swallows check their winding flight.

†e. Pliant, bending. *Obs rare*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* 192 Feathers and delicat winding beds [orig *pluma & flexiles lectuli*]

2. *fig.* †a. Tortuous, crooked, wily. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* 204 A man doubtlesse winding and craftie. 1629 H BURTON *Truth's Tri* 241 For all his winding wit and wrangling about this place 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* III 76 Old, winding, bragging, testy, crafty fox. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O & N Test* I 245 Jupiter. was represented Horned, because of his Winding Oracles.

b. Of a narrative: Circuitous, rambling.

[*a* 1596 *Sir T More* IV. v. 37 The winding laborinth of thy straunge discourse Will nere haue end.] 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I 342 The grief is a winding story and long 1923 *Times Lit Suppl* 4 Jan. 9/2 The long and winding narrative.

Hence **Wi'ndingly** *adv.*, in a winding manner, circuitously, with twists and turns; **Wi'ndingness**, circuitous or meandering form.

1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 215 b, The pype doth ascende right up, and not as in the others, *windingly. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 47 A riuer, that windingly creepeth with many wauy turnings 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlii, Where the green alleys windingly allure 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* xiv, The long descent into the depth of winter is .taken gently, and softly, and windingly, with a great many glimpses back at the summer 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Tortuousness*, *Windingness or the Turning in and out 1861 *Macm Mag* IV 134/1 There should be good in the stream's windingness.

Winding (wɪ'ndɪŋ, *in sense* 1 wəɪ'ndɪŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. WIND *v.*[4] + -ING[2].]

1. Of a horn: That is winded.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 402 The winding Horn, and Huntsman's Voice, Let loose the gen'ral Chorus

2. That 'winds' one; taking one's breath away.

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* IX, The drunken man at least gave some tokens of returning consciousness by making several winding blows at his benefactors.

†**Winding-cloth**[1]. *Obs.* [f. WINDING *vbl. sb.*[1] + CLOTH *sb.*] = WINDING-SHEET 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14354 In windingclath als he was wonden, Bath fete and hand bar was he bunden 1439 in *Ancestor* (1904) July 18, I gife my modir the best pece of lynnyn cloth that I have over that that beleveth over my wyndyng cloth. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 43 þis ffurst frend is werldly possessions, whilk þat when we dye giffis vs bod a wyndyng clothe to lap vs in.

†**Winding-cloth**[2]. *Obs.* [f WINDING *vbl. sb* 3] = WINNOW-, WINNOWING-CLOTH.

1548 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II 136 Ane bathsket with windinclaith syf ryddill sek and peyk. 1588 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1893) 150 Sacks windinge clothes pocks 1733 [see WIND *v.*[3]].

Winding-sheet (wəɪ'ndɪŋʃiːt). [f WINDING *vbl. sb.*[1] + SHEET *sb.*[1]]

1. A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped for burial; a shroud.

c 1420 ? LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 420 As he had bene a goste came in wyndyng shete. 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 21 One wyndyng shite of Incarnacion Lawnd strypide with crossis Crymson satten 15 . *Down by ane Rever* 54 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 306 Thy windene scheit is nocht in wem. 1603 DEKKER *Wond. Year* C 3 b, A thousand Coarses, some standing bolt vpright in their knotted winding sheetes 1624 Capt. J SMITH *Virginia* II. 35 They rowle them in mats for their winding sheets 1723-4 *Burgh Rec Stirling* (1889) II. 357 A coffine. and a winning sheet. 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1767) I 72 Your Nobility arrayed in a Winding sheet; your Grandeur mouldering in an Urn. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II 92 The spectre had sworn by his winding-sheet that he would do him no harm

Comb. 1603 DEKKER *Wond. Year* D 2 b, These winding-sheete-weauers.

b. *transf.* and *fig*

1593 SHAKS *3 Hen VI*, II v. 114 These armes of mine shall be thy winding sheet My heart (sweet Boy) shall be thy Sepulcher 1625 BACON *Ess., Vicissa Things* (Arb.) 569 The great Winding-sheets, that burie all Things in Oblituon, are two; Deluges, and Earth-quakes. 1669 J OWEN *Serm. 2 Sam. xxiii. 5* Wks. 1851 IX. 414 Let us be content to see all our comforts in their winding-sheet every day 1757 GRAY *Bard* 50 Weave the warp, and weave the woof, The winding-sheet of Edward's race. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* IX xxii, Disturbing not the leaves which are her winding-sheet 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 147 Dead cedars, in winding-sheets of long gray moss. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* ii. 59 He raised you from death, and loosed you from your winding-sheet of habitual sin

2. A mass of solidified drippings of grease clinging to the side of a candle, resembling a sheet folded in creases, and regarded in popular superstition as an omen of death or calamity.

1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 17 2/1 Letters, Winding Sheets, &c in a Candle. 1819 KEATS *Party of Lovers* 16 There's a large cauliflower in each candle, A winding sheet 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I *Aunt Martha*, She sees . gifts in her finger-nails, letters and winding sheets in the candle. 1882 *Century Mag.* Nov 113/1 The candles . burned dim, with long winding sheets clinging to them.

Wi'nd-instrument. (Often as two words.)

1. A musical instrument played by means of 'wind' (WIND *sb.*[1] 12), supplied either by the breath of the player or by bellows: most commonly applied to portable instruments of this kind, such as those used in an orchestra

Strictly, one whose sounds are produced by vibration of air in a pipe or tube (as the flute, trumpet, etc.) or in a number of pipes (as the organ), but usually also including those sounding by vibration of reeds (as the clarinet, harmonium, and concertina)

1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* I lxxvi 155 He had also with him certeine wind instruments 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel* I ii, *Cucul* Was thy father a Piper, saist thou? *Grill.* A sounder of some such wind-instrument forsooth 1777 THICKNESSE *Journ France* (1789) II. 202 During the supper, a good band of music played, but it was all wind instruments. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* II, Two or three violins and a wind instrument from the Opera band 1880 F TAYLOR in Grove *Dict Mus* II. 5/2 The Harmonium although played by wind, is not strictly a wind-instrument

Comb. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist Mus* V. IV VII. 364 The younger Stanesby, the wind-instrument-maker.

b. *fig.* or *allusively*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* III i 10. 1634 S R *Noble Soldier* IV i F 3, *Bal* What Instrument playd she upon? *Cor* A wind instrument, she did nothing but sigh

†2. A machine or contrivance driven by the wind, as a windmill *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII XXXVII I. 175 Ctesibius also was much accounted of for devising wind instruments and by the meanes of certaine engines to draw and send water to any place,

Hence **Wi'nd-instrume'ntal** *a*; **Wi'nd-instrume'ntalist.**

1869 J ELLA *Mus Sk* I 344, I know of no other example of wind-instrumentalists acquiring an independance by orchestral employment in London. 1894 J A KAPPEY (*title*) Military Music. A history of wind-instrumental bands.

Windish, var. WENDISH

Windister, var. WINNOWSTER *Obs.*

Windlass (wɪ'ndlăs), *sb.*[1] Forms 5 wynlas(s)e, wyndelas, 5–6 wyndlas, 6 -lasse, wynlas, 6–7 windlesse, -lasse, wyndles(se, (also 9) windlace, 6–8 windlas, windles, 7 wyndeles, 7–8 windless, winlace, 8 winlass, 7– windlass. [prob. alteration of WINDAS, of obscure origin.

The alleged Icel *vindáss* is not authentic.]

1. A mechanical contrivance working on the principle of the wheel and axle, on a horizontal axis (thus distinguished from a *capstan*), consisting of a roller or beam, resting on supports, round which a rope or chain is wound; used for various purposes, esp on board ship for weighing the anchor or hauling upon a purchase, at the head of a mine-shaft for hoisting coal or other mineral, or for raising a bucket from a well.

Chinese or *Differential windlass* see CHINESE *a.* 2, and cf DIFFERENTIAL *a.* 4 b. *Spanish windlass* see SPANISH *a* 7

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 12652 The schippes weie sone on a blase, Thei brende bothe mast & wynlase *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 529 Wyndynge, wythe wyndelas [*Winch. MS* wyndas], *obvolucio* 1526 *Dunmow Churchw Acc* lf. 5 b (MS.), Item to John Harvy and Wylyem baicar for a brayde to helpe to make the wynlas, iiii.*d* 1538 ELYOT, *Tractorium*, a windlas to draw vp heuy thingis. 1552 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp's Stortford* (1882) 137 A wyndles for the pix 1585 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 A grete roppe for the wyndlas in the slayhter housse. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 89 With a wyndeles turned by fowre men they drawe vpp the coales 1608 *Relat. Trav W. Bush* B 2 b, She had twooe stronge Cables strayned by wyndlesses 1616 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1848) II 342 Ane wyndles for heising vp of stanes. 1670 COVEL in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 143 Carrying out an Anchor a sterne .with the Winlace. 1743 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav* (1762) I. II XXIII 101 A great sea obliged us to cut the cable at the windlass. 1789 *Trans Soc. Arts* VII 218 Anchor-stocks . supplying the place of the upper gudgeon, and in a merchant-ship the clamps of her windles 1800 WEEMS *Washington* x (1877) 129 Some seizing the ready handspikes, vault high upon the windlasses. 1822 *Imison's Sci & Art* I 56 If two men work at the end of a roller, or windlass, as in drawing up coals or ore from a mine, or water from a well. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXVI. III 427 A great vessel of burthen . to cover the operations of a number of parties in boats, which .forced up the piles by means of cranes or windlaces.

†The form *windles* taken as pl *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI XV II 586 To force the water . with devise of engines and windles up to the top of the hill. 1680 *Lond Gaz* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, . two Decks, with a Fall where the Windles stand.

†2. Applied to various smaller contrivances of a similar kind: a winch used in discharging a cross-bow (= WINDAS 1 b) or a pistol ('dag'); a reel on an angler's rod, or for winding yarn (= WINDLE *sb.*[3]). *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ Bks.* (Roxb.) 273, ix. crossbowes, wyndlas 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1099/2 With the windlace of his dag hanging thereon 1588 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1861) 12 My crosbowe with the windlesse. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 258 A very long Line wound up at the handle of your Rod on a small Winch or Windlace 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III 236 *note*, A Reel or Yarn-Windless. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXVIII, Two arblasts ..with windlaces and quarrells.

3. *attrib.*, as *windlass axle, -end, -head, -pawl, rope*; **windlass-bar**, any of a set of bars inserted in holes in a ship's windlass, by which it is turned; **windlass-bitt, -chock**, each of the supports of a ship's windlass; **windlass-jack, windlass-lining** (see quots.); **windlass-man**, a man employed to turn a windlass.

1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 157 Two *windlass axles are supported on four props. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s v, The cables [of the windlass] have three turns round this main-piece : holes are cut for the *windlass bars in each eighth of the squared sides. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 369 Iron spindles working in collars or bushes inserted in the *Windlass-bitts *Ibid*, **Windlass-chocks*, fore-and-aft pieces of oak fitted on the deck and bolted to the beams immediately before the windlass *Ibid*, **Windlass ends* are two horizontal pieces forming a continuation of the outside these bitts 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Windlass* is composed of the carrick-heads or *windlass heads. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Windlass-jack*, a form of lifting-jack having a winch-handle for turning the pinion which gears into the crown-wheel. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 369 Pieces of hard wood, called the *Windlass-lining, fitted and bolted round it to preserve it from being chafed 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III iii, Both shouted vehemently to the coadjutor at the windlass, both sprang at the basket; the *windlass man could not move it with them both 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s v, Amidships it is supported by chocks, where it is also furnished with a course of *windlass-pawls 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* V xii 81 By a *Windless Rope, and weight to sink it, he may first let down the weight.

†**Windlass,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms. 6 wynd(e)-, winlesse, windlas(se, (-laies?), wyndlas(s)e, -lace, 6–7 windlace, -lesse, 7 -lass, winde-lase, (8 windlatch). [Alteration of WANLACE, by association with WIND *v.*[1] and perh. with prec. sb.]

1. A circuit made to intercept the game in hunting (= WANLACE 1); *gen* a circuit, circuitous movement. esp. in phr. *to fetch a windlass*, to make a circuit, go round about, 'fetch a compass'.

1530 PALSGR 231 Hewar that fetteth the wyndelesse in huntyng 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII (1565) 206 Bidding them fetche a windlasse a great waye about, and to make al toward one place 1567 — *Ovid's Met.* VII. 93 b, He runnes not forth directly out, Nor makes a windlasse ouer all the champion fieldes about 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 270, I now fetching a windlesse, that I myght better haue a shoote, was preuented with ready game. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV xxxiv, The beauties faire of Shepheards daughters bold, With wanton winde laies ronne, turne, play and pas 1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 75 Sometimes a foote man will carry the same quite backwards, and so, at last, get to the goale by a windlace.

2. *fig.* A circuitous course of action; a round-about proceeding; a crafty device (= WANLACE 3)

a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est*, *Godly Adv* (1574) I vij, With suche winlesses some are dryuen into the net. 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 55 And heer 12 my windlesse, lyke yoor coorse as pleaz ye. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Humfrey Dk Glouc.* xlvi, Which by slye driftes, and wyndlaces aloofe, They brought about. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II i. 65 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp Ely* II viii 317 These were the trances, and the windlaces of the first Iesuites. 1631 [MABBE] *Celestina* IV 54 What a wind lace hast thou fetcht, with what words hast thou come upon me? *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II iv § 143 (1740) 307 The former are brought forth, by a Windlatch of a Trial, to charge the latter with the foulest of Crimes

†**Windlass,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. WINDLASS *sb* 2] a *trans.* (*fig.*) To decoy or ensnare. b. *intr.* To 'fetch a windlass', make a circuit; *fig.* to act circuitously or craftily. Hence **Windlassing** *vbl. sb* 1

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* XXI, My young mind , whom Loue doth windlas so; That mine owne writings. show My wits quicke in vaine thoughts, in vertue lame. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm., Ezek xvi 30* (1664) 12 She is not at so much leasure as to windlace, or use craft to satisfie them; she goes downright a woing *Ibid*, *Luke xviii 11* 131 A skilful woods-man, that by wind lassing presently gets a shoot.

Windlass, *v.*[2] [f. WINDLASS *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To hoist or haul with a windlass. Hence **Windlassing** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1834 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Helen* XIV, None of our windlassing will ever bring her [*sc* the truth] up. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Jan, He was hauled into the barn and windlassed clear of the floor 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour* IX. 203 As though the words were being windlassed out of him.

Windle (WI ND'l), *sb.*[1] Now *dial.* or *local.* Forms: 1–3 windel, (1 -il), 3–6 wyndel, 6 wyndle, -dille, -dell, 8–9 *dial.* winnel, 6– windle. [OE. *windel* str. m., 'cartellus', 'fiscella', 'canistrum', 'corbis', f. *windan* to plait, WIND *v.*[1]: see -LE 1. Parallel in formation are OHG. *wintil* (MHG, G *windel*) swaddling-clothes, ON. *vindill* wisp]

1. A basket. Now only *dial.* (see quot. 1879): app. associated or confused with WINDLE *sb.*[2]

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 210 *Cartellus*, windil *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xl 16 Ic ȝeseah swefn, þæt is, ðæt ic hæfde ðry windlas mid melewe ofer min heafod. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17973 Thei did brynge the kiddis drye And colis also In bollis & wyndel 1879 *Norfolk Archæol.* VIII. 174 *Windle*, a basket used in winnowing corn

2. A measure of corn and other commodities, varying in different localities; of wheat, usually about 3 bushels *local* (*north.*).

[1268, 1282 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. XVIII. 428 [Nuts] are purchased in Cumberland by the windle.] 1281–2 *Inq. post mortem Edw. I* 31/3 (P R O), Et sciendum quod quelibet eskeppa continet sexdecim Windellos, et illi sexdecim Windelli faciunt quarterium Londinense et dimidium 1309 *Crt Rolls Wakefield* (1906) II. 194 One wynd[el?] of barley and a quarter of oats. 1521 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* (1896) 106 [Dealing of corn by] mettes and wyndilles. 1525 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 216 To everichon of the same Orders a wyndle of wheate, or the price therof 1566 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I. 86 One wyndle containing 56 quarts of wine measure up heaped shall be the right and just standard. 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc. 1856) 13, 8 windles of wheat Lancr measure. 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 62 Spent the day wholly at home in winnowing my barley, and I measured a windle and an awkendale for going to the malt-kilns 1790 GROSE *Prov Gloss* (ed 2), *Windle*, or *Winnel*, a bushel 1849 *Trnl. R. Agric Soc* X. 1 18 The cost [of limestone] at the kiln is 11*d* a windle, and two windles are equal to 3 cwt 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/4 Preston. Jan 15 Wheat 19s to 22s per windle.

3 A bundle or band (of straw or hay) *Sc*

1825 JAMIESON, *Winnle*, the same with *Windlen*, a bottle of straw 1893 MACKINTOSH *Around the Orkney Peat Fires* (1905) 207 [He] had the kegs tied up in windles of straw.

†**Wi·ndle,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms. 3 (*Orm.*) winndell, 4 wyndel, 5 -dylle, -dle, 6 windle [f. stem of OE *windwran* WINNOW *v.* + -LE 1. Cf. WIND *v.*[3]] A winnowing-fan.

c 1200 ORMIN 10483 Himm shollde brinngenn inn hiss hannd Hiss winndell forr to winndwenn *a* 1400 *N T.* (Paues) Matt III. 12 Whos wyndel is in his honde, & he schal clense fully his korne *c* 1425 *Voc.* in WR.-Wulcker 664/7 *Hoc ventilabrum*, wyndylle. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* VII 65 When the corne is threshed, the kernel lyeth mixed among the chaf, and afterwarde are they disseuered a sonder wyth the fanne or wyndle.

Windle (wi·nd'l), *sb*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 8–9 *Sc.* winnel, win(n)le, 7– windle. [The second element of GARNWINDLE, YARNWINDLE, q.v. for earlier examples] An appliance for winding yarn or thread.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Windles, or Blades to wind Yarn on, *un Devidoir* 27. *Loving Lass* in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1762) 172 My hanks of yarn, my rock and reel, My winnels and my spinning-wheel 1791 ALEX WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 45 Jennock turn't the winles' blade An' waft in lapfu's left her 1845 S JUDD *Margaret* II (1871) 5 From a windle the thread is conducted to the quills.

Wi·ndle, *sb.*[4] *local* Also **whindle** [? f. WIND *sb.*[1]] The redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), also called *wind-thrush*, *-throstle*.

1674 N COX *Gentl Recr.* III. (1677) 63 The Wind-throstle (or Whindle). *a* 1698 C MORTON *Enquiry* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II 558/2 The.. Wind-Thrush (or the Redwing, Wheenerd, Whindle; for so many Names it has in divers Counties) 1772 RUTTY *Nat Hist. Dublin* I 342 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 5 Redwing , Winnard (Cornwall). Windle (Devon).

Wi·ndle, *v*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 4 *Sc. pr. pple.* wynland, vyndland, 6 windill, 6– windle, (9 *dial* winnle). [f. WIND *v.*[1] + -LE 3. With sense 2 cf MDu., MHG., G. *windeln* to swathe, swaddle.]

1 *intr.* To move circularly or sinuously; to turn over and over, or round and round; to whirl; to meander: = WIND *v.*[1] 7 b. Hence **Wi·ndling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*[1]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 721 Sum dede, sum dosnyt, come doun vyndland 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N Test* To Rdr p. XXVIII, The one hoodwinked with his implicite faith, as with a bumble on his head, thinkes he goes forthright, when he windles in a mill 1802 MRS RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* IV. (1826) 140 Beside some windling brook 1856 P THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 730 *Windling*, snow-drifting. 1905 *Engl. Dial. Dict.* s.v. (Lincolnsh), The snow windles under the tiles.

2 *trans* To wind (thread, etc); also *absol.* = WIND *v.*[1] 15. Also *Sc* (see quot. 1808, and cf. WINDLE *sb*[1] 3, WINDLING *sb*).

1587 W FOWLER *Wks* (S T S) I. 117/132 Than did I spye Chrysippus .. with a large and brodest roll his threid & webbs to windill. 1599 T M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 1 These flocks as white as milke, That make, and spinne, and die, and windle silke 1808 JAMIESON, *Windle*, to make up (straw or hay) into bottles 1859 A WHITEHEAD *Leg Westmld* 14 (E.D.D) The sarvant lasses they'd begun To winnle, wind, and spin.

†**Wi·ndle,** *v*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. as WINDLE *sb.*[2] + -LE 3 Cf. WIMBLE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To winnow.

14 . *Nom.* in WR.-Wulcker 696/23 *Hoc ventilabrum*, a wyndyllynge [The English gloss appears to be incomplete] 1550 COVERDALE *Spir Perle* VII 65 When they are fanned or wyndled, and when the wynde of trouble and affliccion begynneth once a litle to blowe. 1887 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* Suppl., *Winnel clatth*, v. *Windw-clatth*

Windle, *v*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **winele,** 6 **windell.** [? Back-formation from WINDLESTRAW; but cf. WINDER *v.*] *intr.* To lose strength or vigour; to wither, waste away, dwindle. Hence **Windling** *ppl. a*[2]

c 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 161 Jo ay la mayn si estomye [*gloss* so acomeled, *v r* wineled] 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 31 b, The fruite thereof for want of moysture begynneth to windell 1620 GATAKER *David's Instruct.* 6 Tender plants are in danger else to windle and wither away. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Windle*, v. to dwindle *Windling*, adj, feeble, delicate.

Windles, obs. form of WINDLASS *sb.*[1]

Windless (wi·nd,les), *a.* [f. WIND *sb*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Breathless, out of breath. Now *rare.*

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1271 Sa waike & so wyndles & wery for fogten. 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 2126/1 His accuser.. came in such post speede, that in a maner he was wyndlesse entryng into the Bishops chamber 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* 114 With all the speed I could make I returned all windlesse for hast. 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen.* XLIX. 27 Panting and windless as a tired Woolf. 1894 J. A STEUART *In Day of Battle* 1, He was stupefied and windless before the smile of disdain had time to leave his face.

2 Free from wind; not exposed to or stirred by the wind, in or upon which no wind blows.

In first quot applied to wind supposed to be pent underground and to cause earthquakes = not causing any movement in the atmosphere.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I III 480 When steeples stagger, and huge mountains tremble With wind-less wind [orig *Le vent sans faire vent*] 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss (E D S) s v, A place in a mine where the air is bad or short, is then said to be windless 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 1106 The windless sky 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III IV § 35 251 Colder and more quiet than a windless sea under the moon of midnight 1855 M ARNOLD *New Sirens* 146 In some windless valley

†**3.** Not causing flatulence. *Obs. rare.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 85 b, Phaselus. of Dioscorides is wyndy , & ye other ar *flatuum expertes* yt is windlesse.

Hence **Wi·ndlessly** *adv.*; **Wi·ndlessness.**

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 387 The dawn broke windlessly over the dark mountain pass 1916 E F BENSON *David Blaize* x, The sea slept in the windlessness of this August weather.

Windlesse, obs. form of WINDLASS.

Windlestraw (wi·nd'l,strɔ̄) *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 windelstreaw, -streow, 6 *Sc.* wynd-, windilstray, 7 windle-strawe, 8–9 *Sc.* winlestrae, 9 *dial.* windle-, winnelstrae, -stray, etc., 7– windlestraw. [OE *windelstréaw*, ? f. *windel* WINDLE *sb*[1] + *stréaw* STRAW *sb*]

1. A dry thin withered stalk of grass, such as is left standing after the flower or seed is shed.

In north. dial shortened to *windle.*

a 1000 *Voc.* in WR.-Wulcker 273/23 *Calamum*, windelstreow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 134 With hyrstis harsk of waggand wyndilstrays *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 303, I stakkerit at the windilstrayis *a* 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov* (1641) 328 He that is redd for windlestrawes, should not sleep in lees. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 76 If the weather bee harde and sharpe, and the hey shoite and good, they [*sc* sheep] will not leave soe much as a pile of grasse or a windle-strawe *a* 1722 in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) IV. 793 To restrict him to the fifth part of the rent, was to send him to lift the rest of his stipend from windlestraws and sandy laverocks *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Fables* XIX. 67 They'll start at winlestraes. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 328 'I all spires of windlestrae Threw their thin shadows down the rugged slope. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV, The air is close,.. and the day so calm, that not a windle-straw moves on the heath. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XXI. II VI. 350 Think what a fine figure of rye and barley, instead of mere windlestraws, beggary and desolation, was realised by that act alone 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* IX, Thistle fluffs and bearded windlestraws

2 A name for various long-stalked species of grass, as *Cynosurus cristatus* (dog's-tail grass), *Lolium perenne* (rye-grass), and *Agrostis Spica-venti* Also *windlestraw-grass*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Wiþ earwicgan, ȝenim þæt micle greate windel streaw twyecge. 1636 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* I. III 6 Reed-grasse . In Latine *Spica venti aggrorum*. Some , much agreeable to the Latine name, call these, Windle-strawes 1775 J ANDERSON *Ess Agric.* 418 The crested dogs-tail-grass, *Cynosurus crystatus*, commonly known in Scotland by the name of Windlestraw-grass. 1801 LEYDEN *Elfin-King* XIII, The windlestrae, so limber and grey [*note*, Rye-grass] 1862 MRS NORTON *Lady of La Garaye* Prol. 112 The pale tufts of the windlestrae grass Hang like locks of dry dead hair.

3. *fig.* a Applied to something (material or immaterial) light, trifling, or flimsy; occas. contemptuously to a spear or lance.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* 6 Jan (1671) 414 No windle-straws, no bits of clay, no temptations will then be able to withstand you 1831 SCOTT *Ct Rob* XI, Not one has the courage to throw his windlestraw while he perceives that of another pointed against himself 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XI, He guppit me with one hand and drew his windlestrae of a sword wi' the other 1905 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Aug 267/3 Her blank verse and other heavy things.. have none of the life and sweetness of her windlestraw.

b. Applied to a thin lanky person, or one of feeble health or character.

1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* XXXIV, A wheen puir feckless windlestraes 1836 J. M. WILSON *Tales* II 214/2 D'ye ken that this winnle-straw o' a lassie has won the kirn? [1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* I. 30 An honest man you may form of windle-straws; but, to make a rascal, you must have grist.] 1907 'Q' *Poison Isl.* XXXII, A thin, windlestraw of a man

Windling (wi·ndliŋ), *sb.* Forms. 3–4 wynelynge, 5 wenelyng(e; 7 winling, 8 windlen, wonlyne, 9 winlin, windlin, windling. [? f. WIND *v.*[1] + -LING[1] 2. But perhaps two distinct words.

The word in sense 1 seems to be synonymous with *wynd(e) wes*, *wynwys* in 1304 *Acc Exch K. R.* 12/6 m. 3, 1336 *Ibid.* 19/31 m 5, 1420 *For Acc 3 Hen. VI* G/2.]

†**1.** *collect. sing.* or *pl.* ? Small ropes or cords. *Obs.*

1295 *Acc Exch K R* 5/7 m. 1 (P.R.O) In Wynelyngges emptis ad nauem IX s. v.d 1336 in *Pipe Roll 32 Edw. III* m 33/1 (P R O) In CCC lb de towe, VJ[XX] fassibus stramnis, XVIIJ Millibus de Wynelynge emptis. 1402 *Acc Exch. K R* 43/6 m 4 In IIJ[XX] petris de Wenelyng in factura dicte balengere expenditis. 1407 *Ibid.* 44/11 (1) m. 2 In IIJ. libris de Wenelynge emptis IIJ d.

2. A bundle of straw or hay. *Sc*

1645 in J. Davidson *Inverurie* (1878) 206 Twa winlingis of stray. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 41 He stumbles at a strae and lowps o'er a wonlyne. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 125 The cattle-man resumes his labours by bunching up windlings of straw, which are small bundles having a twisted form, of 20 lb. weight, or more each 1845 *New Statist. Acc Scot.* XV. *Caithness* 146 The tenants of each penny-land , had. to furnish a certain number of winlins to thatch the mains' stacks 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 88 He starts at straes, and lets windlins gae.

Windling, *ppl. a.*: see WINDLE *v.*[1] and *v.*[3]

Windmill (wi·ndmil, wi·nmil), *sb.* (Formerly also as two words.) [f. WIND *sb.*[1] + MILL *sb.*[1]; cf. MHG. *winstmil*, G. *windmühle*, LG, Du. *windmolen*, and F. *moulin à vent* (from 13th c.).]

1. A mill the machinery of which is driven by the wind acting upon sails, used (chiefly in flat districts) for grinding corn, pumping water, etc. The older and most characteristic European form consists of a conical mill-house with a dome or 'cap' carrying (usually) four sails; the modern American type consists of a disk of sails mounted on a framework of girders, and is used chiefly for pumping or sawing.

The *sails* (SAIL *sb.*[1] 5) are turned by the force of the wind around an axis or *wind-shaft*, usually nearly horizontal and having some contrivance (now often automatic) for turning it in any direction to enable the sails to catch the wind.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11383 Þe king of alemaine was in a windmulle inome. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 190, Y saugh him caryen a wyndmelle Vnder a walsh note shale. *a* 1400 *Gloss* in *Rel. Ant* I 7 *Ventagle*, a wyndmylne *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 63 His winde-mille þat stondit vppon hoge wip-oute þe towne of doninton. 15 *Ladye Bessie* (Percy Soc) 77 He went up unto a wynde mylne, And stoode upon a hyll soe hye. 1546 *Yks. Chantry Surv* (Surtees 1894) 11 The rente of a wynde mylle there, XXS. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 162, I had rather liue With Cheese and Garlick in a Windmill. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 644 At no time there bloweth so much wind as will move a windmill. 1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 159 Windmills, such as the different species for raising water for drainage, &c 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 21 If we look upon the sails of a windmill moving, at a distance, they appear to go very slow 1841 T. A. TROLLOPE *Western France* I xii. 212 Behind the town is a high bluff .entirely covered with windmills. 1885 *Law Rep* 10 App. Cas. 411 Some spars and canvas were sacrificed in order to erect a windmill to assist in working the pumps. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 599/2 American windmills generally have the sails arranged in an annulus or disk.

2. A figure of a windmill; a sign or character resembling this, as a cross or asterisk. Also *attrib.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 57, I know not an a from the wynd-mylne. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* 11 (1583) I 1j, A note is a marke that may be remoued, that teacheth to turne. by this crosse, or by that windmill or marke. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Engl.*, *Windmill ℣ P*, expression formerly used in New South Wales for any J P who was ill-educated and supposed to sign his name with a cross x.

3. a. A model of a windmill. **b.** A toy consisting of a cross-shaped piece of card or other light substance fixed at the end of a stick so as to revolve like the sails of a windmill when moved through the air.

1557 *Will of E Pettinger* (Somerset Ho), I giue .to my vncle..my wyndemylle whych hangeth in my hall. 1598 FLORIO, *Ventarillo*, a piece of a card or paper cut like a crosse, and with a pin put in at the end of a sticke, which running against the wind doth twirle about, our English children call it a wind-mill 1611 COTGR. s v. *Virolet.* 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* I. v. 113 Last week, .I sold windmills and lambs for children 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XIV, I so conciliated Peepy's affections by buying him a windmill and two flour-sacks, that [etc].

4. *fig.* and *allusively.* † **a.** A fanciful notion, a crotchet; a visionary scheme or project. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II ii 12 Others that raise up their confederate spirits, 'Bout wind-mils 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart* II ii, Thy head is full of Windemils. 1639 J. CLARKE *Parœm* 158 He hath wind-milnes in's head. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 39 You have a windmill upon your pate. 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 576 Frize, who had a windmill in her head like her husband. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 18 The wind mill is indeed in all their heads

b. In allusions to the story of Don Quixote (see QUIXOTE) tilting at windmills under the delusion that they were giants.

1644 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurnall* 3 The Quixotes of this Age fight with the Wind-mills of their owne Heads. 1646 LLUELYN *Men Miracles* etc 84 No doubty Don Quixote, like those that fight, With Warlike Wind mill, and then rise up Knight *a* 1656 R. Cox *Actæon & Diana* 30 The Barber..vows to make you the windmill, whilest he plays Don Quixot against you furiously *a* 1658 [see QUIXOTE] 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. iii, Our giants may indeed be only windmills. 1869 LE FANU *Wyvern Myst.* III. 105 What have I to do wi' other folk's windmills? 1894 FARRAR *Christ* 84 *note*, Dr Edersheim is again—so far as I am concerned—fighting a windmill.

c. *To fling* (*throw*) *one's cap over the windmill* [= F. *jeter son bonnet par-dessus les moulins*]: to act recklessly and defiantly, fly in the face of convention.

1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr Kirkland* xiii, A wild outward kind of young fellow, who had enjoyed his youth too freely and flung his cap too far over the windmill 1920 LOCKE *House of Baltazar* xxii, You're going to make a bolt with Godfrey and throw your cap over the windmills 1923 F. H. KITCHIN *Divers. Dawson* 305 Throwing their caps over the windmill under the stimulus of war patriotism.

† **5.** *fig.* (from WIND *sb.*[1] 10). A cause of 'wind'.

1616 DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast.* 80 A full stomacke is a windemill.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb* (See also 2.) **a.** attrib., as *windmill country*, *hill*, *sail*; moving like windmill-sails, as *w. arms*; having a radiating form like windmill-sails, as † *w. battle* (see quot.). **b.** Comb., as *windmill-like*, *-studded* adjs.; **windmill-cap**, the upper story of a windmill when made movable so as to turn the sails to the wind (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **windmill-grass**, an Australian grass, *Chloris truncata*, with long spreading flower-spikes; **windmill plant** = TELEGRAPH-*plant*; **windmill-pump**, a pump worked by a windmill, a wind-pump; † **windmillward**, = MILLWARD.

1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf Ni* 88 The *windmill arms and the angry eyes fall. 1639 MARKHAM *Soldier's Gram* II. 65 This forme of Battaile following, which is called by the name of the *Wind-Mill Battaile, .standeth every way ready prepared to entertaine fight 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 83 Approaching Mayfield, we entered upon the heart of a *windmill country 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Pl. Australia* 80 *Chloris truncata*, *Windmill Grass 1440 *Extr Aberd Reg.* (1844) I 395 In quodam ludo de ly Halibludе ludendo apud ly *Wyndmylhill. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 A little windemill hill heard by. 1577 LEIGH *Surv.* I 1j b, The most notable knowen markes, as Marlepittes, Brokes, Windmill hilles, etc. 1587 *Engl. Misc* (Surtees 1890) 91 The oulde walles of the toune from the castell-bridge alongeste the *wyndmylle hole. 1848 tr *Hoffmeister's Trav Ceylon*, etc. VII. 277 Their *wind-mill-like wings 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 149 A kind of patent *windmill-pump. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* I (1879) 71 Sometimes they [*sc.* ruffs] are suffered to hang ouer their shoulders, like *windmil sayles fluttering in the winde. 1759 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 138 In trying experiments on windmill-sails, the wind itself is too uncertain to answer the purpose 1864 KINGSLEY *Let. from Biarritz* in *Life* XXI (1879) II. 169 The vulture [in the courtyard] has been .expanding concave wings as big as windmill sails. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II 585/2 Corrales under its *windmill-studded hill 1314–15 *Cal. Rotul. Chartarum* (1803) 241 Will'us *Wyndmilward.

† **c.** quasi-*adj.* (*fig*) Variable, flighty. *Obs.*

a 1644 QUARLES *New Distemper* Wks. (Grosart) I 151/1 Your windmill fancies. 1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 134 Your vertible and wind-mill uncertainty.

Hence † **Windmill** *v.*, *intr.* to turn or change direction like a windmill (*obs. nonce-wd.*); **Wi·ndmiller** [cf. G. *windmuller*], the keeper of a windmill, **Wi·ndmilly** *a.*, abounding in windmills.

1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 230/2 Not many days had passed ere this extraordinary Passion *Wind-mill'd about to the contrary point of the Compass. *a* 1530 J HEYWOOD *Wether* (Brandl) 509, I am a *wynd myller as many mo be 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem Theol* III. 113 Like Wind-millers, they make every wind serv their turns. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4170/4 John Childs, a Wind-Miller by Trade. 1865 W. WHITE *East Eng* II iii 40 It 'blew hard enough to winner taters', as a windmiller in Warwickshire once said to a friend of mine. 1863 DICKENS *Uncomm Trav.* XXVII, A *windmilly country this.

Windo(e, -dok, obs. ff. WINDOW, WINNOCK

† **Wi·ndolet.** *Obs.* [f. WINDOW *sb.* + -LET.] A small window. Also *fig.*

1592 R. D *Hypnerotomachia* 9 The same loopes or windolets in diverse places dispersed and set. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 31 When leaden-harted sleepe had shut mine eyes, and close o'redrawn their windolets of light. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd Sol.* VII. 10 The heart-strong health is the soules brightest eye, The heart-sick body heal'd by beauties wealth, Two sunnie windolets of eithers skie.

† **Windolf.** *Obs.* (*E. Anglia.*) In 5 wyndolff(e. [Obscure. The second syllable is prob. related to DELF[1], DELVE *v.*; cf. E. Anglian *delf*, a drain, ditch.] ? A refuse pit.

14 . *Bk. Brome* (1886) 162 3e shall enquere 3ef ony mane make ony wyndolsse [*sic*], and ley oney dong in the comyne wey 1440 *Crt.-roll Gt Waltham* (Essex) *Manor* 19 May (MS.), Andreas Longe de Plecy fodit regiam viam .et inde fecit unum wyndolff ad nocumentum.

Wi·ndore. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 wyndoor(e, 7–9 windoor, windor, 8 windeoor, vindore. [Altered form of WINDOW *sb.* by association with DOOR *sb.*; cf. WIND-DOOR] A window

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 245 b, The other without any more bones cast me the byrde out at the wyndoore 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb) 75 At thee wyndoors, where moonshyne bi imlye dyd enter 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I v, Neuer do's come abroad, neuer takes ayre, But at a windoie. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I II 214 Knowing they were of doubtful gender, And that they came in at a Windore *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Anat* (1691) 14 Stone-wall Houses, with Chimneys, Doors, Windores, Gardens and Orchards. 1722 in *Rutland Gloss.* (1891), The North Weste windeoor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl* III. 18 July, One Issabel, a painted harlot, that was thrown out of a vindore. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial W. Eng*, *Windor*, a window.

Windostar, var. WINNOWSTER *Obs.*

Window (wi·ndo), *sb* Forms: 3 windoȝe, -ohe, -owe (?), wyndouwe, 3–4 windou, 4 wyndew, wondowe, wyntdouwe, *pl.* windos, *Sc.* vyndow, 4–6 wyndow(e, -ou, wyndo, 5–6 wyndoe, 6 -oo, wendo, windoe, *pl.* wyndose, wyendos, vyndovs, wendoyes, *Sc.* vindo, wondow, 6–7 windo, -owe, 4– window. [ME. *windoȝe*, a. ON. *vindauga*, f. *vindr* WIND *sb.*[1] + *auga* EYE *sb.*[1] (See also WIND-DOOR, WINDORE, WINDOWN, WINNOCK) The Scand. word replaced and finally superseded OE. *ēagþyrel* EYETHURL, *ēagduru*, but the French-derived FENESTER was in concurrent use down to the beginning of the modern period.]

1. An opening in a wall or side of a building, ship, or carriage, to admit light or air, or both, and to afford a view of what is outside or inside.

In ancient buildings it was either left entirely open, furnished with *shutters* or *curtains*, or (sometimes) glazed; in modern buildings or vehicles for human occupation, it is usually fitted with sheets of glass, horn, mica, etc, a frame containing a pane or panes of glass, or glazed sashes, the whole framework being known as the window.

It has been suggested that *widewen* in LAY. 30822 is a miswriting for *widewent* = *wyndewen* 'windows'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þe leste þæt ȝe euer muwen luuieð our þurles, al beon heo lutle, þe parlur is lest & nerewest [*Titus MS.* windohes, al beon ho lutle, þe parlure windohe beo least & narewest]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 602 Fowerti dais after ðis, Arches windoȝe undon it is. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 241/35 To a derne wyndouwe softeliche seint Nicholas gan gon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15035 O walles and windos als þair hefdes ouer þai hang 13 *K Alis* 6164 (Laud MS.), Wyndewes closed by on gynne 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A III 52 Þer nis noupur Wyndou ne Auter, þat I ne schulde maken opur mende and my nome write *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXII (*Laurentius*) 725 His vyndow opnyt he in hy. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1362 Atte wondowe sche lynede out. *c* 1450 *Merlin* X 140 Merlin opened the two wyndowes towarde the gardyn, for he wolde that thei hadde lyght ther-ynne 1530 PALSGR. 289/x Wyndowes that be in a house toppe, *lucarne*. 1542 BOORDE *Regyment* VIII. E j b, In the nyght let the wyndowes of your howse, specyallye of your chambre bee closed. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XVII 148 In 3our glasyn vindois 1566 in Peacock *Engl Ch Furniture* (1866) 98 The roode lofte—taken downe and sold to harrie walwyn wch he doth mynd to make windoes of *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) II 177 The earle Bothwell come out at ane wondow [*v. r.* windok] be ane tow. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II ii 2 But soft, what light through yonder window breaks? 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 159 Storied Windows richly dight 1667 — *P L* IV 191 As a Thief In at the window climbes 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 498 Trees are to be seen From ev'ry window 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, The windows were looked out of often enough to justify the imposition of an additional duty upon them. 1853 — *Bleak Ho* XX, Mr. Guppy has been lolling out of window all the morning. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 507 A window .of perforated zinc 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXIII 162 Against some of the windows the snow was also piled, obscuring more than half their light. 1864 LEWINS *H M Mails* 201 [At the last stroke of] six, when all the windows fall like so many swords of Damocles.

b. With qualification denoting (*a*) the building, room, vehicle, etc. to which the window belongs, as *carriage*, *church*, *door-*, *lobby*, *office*, *parlour*, *steeple*, *stove window*, SHOP-WINDOW, or (*b*) the form or material, as *double-*, *drop-*, *French*, *wheel-window*, BAY-, BOW-, GLASS-, ROSE-WINDOW.

a 1225 [see above]. 1428 [see BAY-WINDOW]. 1447–8 [see GABLE *sb.*[1] 4]. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 182/2 A Gavill Wyndowe over a Cloyster. 1485 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* 29 All the glass wyndowes in the saide place ? *c* 1495 *Ibid* 102 Church wyndowis, the vestry wyndowis 1560, 1680 [see STOVE *sb.*[1] 6]. 1581 BURNE in *Cath. Tractates* (S T S.) 110 At the tolbuith vindo. 1583 *Exchequer Rolls Scot.* XXI 556 At the chekker hous windo. 1616 [see DOOR *sb.* 8] 1854 *Directory Bath*, *Wells*, etc p. IX, When the Letter-box is closed for the despatch of any Mail,. an extra box is opened in the Lobby Window. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Double window*, one having two sets of sash, inclosing a body of air as a non conductor of heat and to deaden noise.

2. *transf.* A window space or opening; *esp.* in phr. *in the window*, now chiefly with reference to the exhibition of notices, advertisements, etc., or the display of goods (as in a shop-window).

To dress a window cf *window-dresser*, *-dressing* in 5 d.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XXXI. 91 In a wyndou ther we stod, we custe us fyfty sythe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XIV. (*Cristine*) 19 Incense laid in a wyndo by. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XX 9 Sum 3ong man, Eutycus bi name, sittinge on the wyndow [*Vulg.* super fenestram; ἐπὶ τῆς θυρίδος; 1526 TINDALE in a wyndowe]. 1543 *Galway Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* App. V. 410 No man shall have no kynd of merchandiz in ther houssis shopis or wyndous to be sold to strangers. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C* II i. 36 Searching the Window for a Flint, I found This Paper 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* XIX. 29 Whiles I have but a spider in my window, or a bee in my garden, or a worm under my feet. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* IX VI § 46 At Fotheringhay-Castle I have read written by Her in a window, with a pointed Diamond [etc] 1757 *Hist. Two Mod Adventurers* II 195 The Sashes were thrown up, and they were all sitting in the Windows. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XIX, An old *romaunt* which lay beside him in the window. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Pawnbroker's Shop*, The articles of stock which are displayed in some profusion in the window. 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* 1 Jan 26 A list of the addresses is fixed in the window of the Post Office to which they may have been sent. 1905 WELLS *Kipps* I. II § 2 Carshot, the window-dresser nagged persistently until the window was done.

b. *Goldsmith's window* (Gold-mining colloq.): a rich working in which the gold shows abundantly.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Rt.* XIV, This..was after we had worked out our 'goldsmith's window', as the adjacent diggers christened it

3. Applied to openings resembling or likened to a window in shape or function.

e g. † An opening in the side of a vessel, as a salt cellar, a censer, and the like, † an opening or gap, † a blank space left in a writing; a shutter, valve, door, or similar opening; *pl* a pattern of squares made with sugar on bread and butter; soap-bubbles blown between the finger and thumb

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) x 38 þat tabernacle has na wyndowes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 911 The vesare, the aventaile, enai mede so faire, Voyde with-owttyne vice, with wyndowes of syluer 1459 *Paston Lett* I 470, j saltsaler, with many wyndowes. 1517 in *Archaeologia* LXI 84 A tabernacle of golde with vij wyndowes of birell for the sacrament *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur* (1781) II 311 Oone Sensour parcell gilte withe Windowes gilte and thoppar Boolls. 1533 CRANMER *Let.* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc) 249 That your said collation have a window expedient to set what name I will therein. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* N j, How many wyndowes [orig. *nodos*] they muste make to theyr shooes. 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 162 An apt hole which may one whyles shutte, and another whyles open,. through the helpe

of a certayne plate or wyndowe of yron 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII 317 Euery House openeth their Cisterne window, and receiueth as much watei, as is able to suffice them till the next Inundation. *a*1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept 1644, In the piers of the arches are windowes as it were, to receive the water when it is high and full. 1708 W KING *Cookery* (1709) 81 The Fav'rite Child makes great clutter, Till he has Windows on his Bread and Butter 1832 L. HUNT *Lines written in May* 15 The merry sap has run up in the bowers, And burst the windows of the buds in flowers 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXII, Putting the fore finger and thumb of each hand together, as if he was making 'windows' with soap suds 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 476 A large, well-made lamp, having side windows. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr Making* (ed 6) 52 The finished fixed sheet, with its 'windows', central aperture, and side strips.

b. *Windows of heaven*: openings in the firmament through which rain was thought to pour

A literalism from Heb. אֲרֻבֹּת הַשָּׁמַיִם, which is rendered in the LXX by καταῤῥάκται τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, in the Vulgate by *cataractæ cæli* = 'the floodgates of heaven' (Douay version); in the early Wycliffite version 'the goteris of heuene': cf. CATARACT 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* VII. 11 The wyndowis of heuene weren opened, and reyn was maad on erthe. *c*1420 *Prymer* 67 [Ps XLIII 7] Depne clepip depne in pe vois of pi wyndowis. 1611 COTGR., *Ventailles du ciel*, the windowes, or floud-gates, of heauen 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 849 The deep, who now had stopt His Sluces, as the Heav'n his windows shut 1866 MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb.* XXX, The rain was worse than ever, the wind was not cold, but the windows of heaven were opened. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs Holiness* 1 1 [Elijah] shut up the windows of the sky by his prayers, and by his prayers re-opened them.

c. *Anat.* = FENESTRA 1.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 603 Betwixt these two windows aboue the lower hole is there a little knub or protuberation 1683 SNAPE *Anat Horse* III XIV. (1686) 139 The third is called the Stirrop, and is fixed round that passage that is called the oval window. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I XIII. § 7. 249 There are yet two Openings in the Drum [of the ear] the first of 'em are called the Oval Window. The other is called the Round Window. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 71.

4. *fig.* Applied to the senses or organs of sense, esp. the eyes, regarded as inlets or outlets to or from the mind or soul (also *transf.* in Shaks., applied to the eyelids).

*a*1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII 37 We syn wip oure eghen when we couayte the pynge pat we see, and swa ded cummys in at pe wyndous of oure wittes. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 456 Thou hast suffred hem entre in to thyn herte wilfully by the wyndowes of thy body 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xl. (Arb.) 109 Whan ye here after slepe ye nede not to shette but one wyndowe where another muste shette two 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) BVIJ, The eyes are the windowes of the minde, for bothe ioye and anger ,aie seen through them. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. II 848 Behold the window of my heart, mine eie. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad* 482 Her two blew windowes faintly she vpheaueth 1594 — *Rich. III*, V. III. 116 Ere I let fall the windowes of mine eyes 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* III. XXX, Those Lights, the radiant Windows of her Minde 1860 *Slang Dict* (ed 2), *Windows*, the eyes, or 'peepers' 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* (II III.) in *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Feb 236/3 She opened the windows of her eyes.

b. *fig.* and in allusive or proverbial expressions

To open a window to to give an opportunity or occasion for (after Terence *Heaut* III 1. 72 [481] quantam fenestram ad nequitiem patefeceris). *To throw the house out at (the) window* [= F. *jeter la maison par la fenêtre*], to make a great commotion, turn everything topsy-turvy *To come in by the window* [= F. *entrer par la fenêtre*], to come in stealthily

*c*1420 *Prymer* 12 Pou art maad wyndowe of heuene, pat soreuful men entre as sterris. 14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 187 Loke owt at the wyndows of kyndnesse 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) G, Whan Pipine .. sawe so great a wyndowe opened, and so great an occasyon gyuen to hym self, for to inuade the realme 1552 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 350 And youe were gladde to take them in, Bycause you knewe that they dyd knowe That youe came in by the wyndowe. *c*1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIX 1, Yea closest closett of my thought Hath open windowes to thine eyes 1589 NASHE *Countercuffe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 128 To open such a windowe to the deuill, as they were presently giuen ouer as a pray to the fawes of hell 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 129 For such a fault as this, which of us here would not have cried out that the walles should have burst withall, and beene readie to have thrown the house out of window? 1611, 1844 [see HOUSE *sb.*1 18]. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 73 Sometimes shee is all for belly cheare and banquettings, and as we say, throwes the house out at the windowes 1639 J CLARKE *Parœm* 28 Love creeps in at window, but goes out at doore. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd Theodora* VI 110 The wounds that we quietly suffer to pierce our Breasts, would open you Windows into our hearts 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII XI P 6 The enraged marquis pounding Laura's fair face to a jelly with his fist, and turning her whole house out at window. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II 90 His Second Epistle to the Corinthians opens a window into the very emotions of his heart

5. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib, as *window-arch*, †*-band* (BAND *sb.*1 3), *-blind* (BLIND *sb.* 2), † *carpet* (CARPET *sb.* 1), *-casement*, *-clasp*, *-curtain*, *-cushion*, *-flower*, *-frame* (FRAME *sb.* 11), *-glass* (GLASS *sb.*1 1, 7), *-grate*, *-hanging(s*, *-head*, *-hole*, *-jamb*, *-leaves* (pl., LEAF *sb.* 12 b), †*-nail*, *-opening*, *-recess*, *-sash* (SASH *sb.*2 1), *-shade*, *-shelf*, † *slab*, *strap*, † *stuff*, *-ticket*, *-tracery*, *-void* (VOID *sb.*1 3 a). b. Objective, as *window-breaking* (in quots. attrib.), *-smashing*, *-veiling*; *window-mender*, *-smasher*, *-surveyor* c. Adverbial, as *window-broken* adj.; † *window-gazer.*

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid Ages* VI. 57 The *window-arch side 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III 145 In iiij par. de dorbandes, j *wyndoband. 1551 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* X 34, xl pan of wyndo bandis. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. ii, Ha! the *Window-Blinds are gone, A Country Dance of Joys is in your Face 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III ii, The yellow window-blind of Pubsey and Co was drawn down upon the day's work 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 228 His wild excursions, *window-breaking feats 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser II 71 The notorious young outlaw of window-breaking fame. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser. II. I 11 *Window-broken, flat-deserted houses 1575 in *Archaeologia* XXX 10, V *windowe carpetts of Bramage, 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. P 10 The Fore-end of the Tympan is made of Iron This Iron is somewhat thinner and narrower than an ordinary *Window Casement *a*1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* XXXIV (1867) 339 The *window-clasp was unused and stiff. 1600 in W. F SHAW *Mem Eastry* (1870) 225 Three *window curtaines 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No 49 P 8 My Couches, Beds, and Window-Curtains are of Irish Stuff. 1870 DICKENS *Edwin Drood* I, Through the ragged window curtain, the light of early day steals in from a miserable court. 1617 in W. F SHAW *Mem Eastry* (1870) 227 Fowre *window cushens. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II 28 Juliet leaning Amid her *window-flowers. 1703 *Window-frame [see WINDOW-SILL]. 1804 W. L BOWLES *Spir Discov* V. 51 When winds of winter shake the window-frame 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XI, A tear trembled on his sentimental eyelid like a rain-drop on a window-frame. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 304 Her sonnes gluttonous, her daughters *windowgazers. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 89 The glass-works, where is made *window-glass. 1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4538/4 60 Cases of White Normandy Window-Glass. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* XII, [He] let down the window-glass, 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 6 The ivy creeps o'er the window-glass 1892 'H S. MERRIMAN' *Slave of Lamp* XVI, That super-innocent old man with the white hair who wears window-glass spectacles They struck me as window-glass—quite flat. 1823 SCOTT *Tvarm* III XIX, A wicket *window-grate 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* III, The tattered *window-hangings. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem* VIII. (1899) 169, I espied above the *window-head two little old books 1835 R WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* VI 65 A row of small sunk pannels upon the space between the dripstone and the window head. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 558 There are a mass of black heads sticking through the *window hole 1727 E LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 158 Door-Jaumes and *Window-Jaumes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. li. 302 The slit-deal lining of the window-jambs 1466 *Churchw Acc., Yatton* (Som. Rec Soc.) 104 For angyng of *wyndow-levys in the treser-howse vj*d. 1547 *Inv of Guarderobes* (MS. Harl 1419, lf. 58), Twoo wyndowe leves 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 57 In the Smith's shop the window-leaves shook, and the slating of the house cracked. 1350 in Riley *Mem. Lond* (1868) 262, 2,600 de *wyndounail,...23,000 de rofnail. 1502–3 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* II 355 For xij*c windo nales quhilk ȝeid to the wrichtis in Cambusnethane *a*1878 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit* (1879) I 136 The walls are replaced by *window openings decorated with stained glass 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXXVI, Oliver walked into the *window-recess. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* x §61 The machinery of the *window-sash abruptly striking work 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXVI, Throwing up the window-sash 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 55 Any *window shades, blinds, or other projections 1884 BLACK *Jud Shakespeare* III, Did I leave it on the *window-shelf? 1769–91 P. WHALLEY *Northamptonshire* II. 185/1 Chimney pieces and *window slabs of this stone 1909 *Daily Chron* 15 Dec. 7/7 The police state that the *window smashers were not local men. 1907 *Westm Gaz.* 12 Dec. 9/4 Much *window smashing took place. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's single* V, As he drew near his destination his hands fidgetted with the *window strap [of a carriage]. 1591 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 369 Hewinge and woorckinge of IX foots of playne *windoe stuffe for the stayres 1750 in *Jrnl. Friends Hist Soc.* (1918) 23 The *Window Surveyor came. 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 20 *Window Ticket-Maker. *a*1878 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit* (1879) I. 276 The development and progressive changes in *window-tracery. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser III. *My Godmothers*, She seemed to consider this *window-veiling as a point of propriety. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I 213 The smk..should be of polished free-stone, made to fit the *window-void.

d. Special combs.: **window-bar**, (*a*) any of a set of bars fitted in a window to prevent ingress and egress or accidental fall (in quot. 1607 *fig.* in reference to open work in a dress), (*b*) a bar to secure window-shutters when closed; (*c*) a mullion; **window-board**, (*a*) a shutter; (*b*) a wooden window-ledge; **window-box**, a box placed outside a window, in which ornamental plants are cultivated; **window-case** [CASE *sb.*2 5], a window-frame; **window-cleaner** (see quot 1858); **window-clerk**, = *window-man* (a); †**window-clothes**, window-curtains, **window-dresser**, one whose business it is to arrange and display goods to the best advantage in a shop-window; also *fig* (see next, *c*); **window-dressing**, † (*a*) the fittings and ornaments of a window, (*b*) the dressing (DRESS *v* 8) of a window with goods attractively displayed; (*c*) *fig.* a display made in such a manner as to give a falsely favourable impression of the facts; *esp.* the arrangement of a balance-sheet so as to suggest that the business concerned is more prosperous than it is; †**window-dropper**, one who drops (stealthily) from a window; **window-envelope**, an envelope with an opening or transparent 'panel' in the front through which the address is visible; †**window fine**, ? a fine exacted from non-burgesses for exposing goods for sale in their windows; **window gardening**, the cultivation of plants in window spaces or on window-sills; **window-jack**, 'a scaffold for carpenters, painters, or cleaners, enabling them to reach the outside of the window' (Knight *Dict Mech* 1875), **window-ledge**, = WINDOW-SILL; †**window lid** [LID *sb.* 1 b], a window-shutter; **window-lights** *pl.* [LIGHT *sb.* 10], window-panes, esp. as the subject of tax; the tax itself; †**window-look**, a look or glance through a window; **window-man**, (*a*) a man formerly employed at a post-office to attend at the window to receive packets and answer inquiries; (*b*) a salesman who sells from the window (not from the counter); **window-martin**, = *window swallow*, **window-mirror**, a mirror fixed outside a window and adjustable so as to reflect the image of objects in the street (Knight 1875), †**window-money**, = *window-tax*; **window-mount** *v.*, to fix in a mount in the manner of panes of glass in a window; **window-oyster**, an oyster of the family *Placunidæ*, so called from its translucent shell; **window-pane**, (*a*) see PANE *sb.*1 6; (*b*) *U. S.*, see quot. 1873; **window-peeper**, a surveyor whose duty it was to inspect the assessment of window-tax; †**window-post**, any of the vertical parts of a window architrave; **window-screen**, an ornamental device of any kind for filling a window-opening, e.g. lattice-work or stained glass; **window-seat**, a seat fixed under a window or windows, in a room usually in a recess or bay, often upholstered; †**window-set** *pa. pple*, set or furnished with windows; **window-shell**, = *window-oyster*; †**window-shut** = **window-shutter**, a shutter used to darken or secure a window-opening; †**window-song**, a serenade; **window-stone**, a stone window-sill; **window-stool** [STOOL *sb.* 9] = WINDOW-SILL; **window swallow**, the house martin; **window-tax**, a duty levied upon windows, imposed in 1695 and abolished in 1851; †**window work**, lattice-work used to screen window-openings (in quot. *fig.* of open lace-work); the structure of a window (in quot *fig.* of that of the eye); †**window yeld** [YIELD *sb.*1], see quot.

1607 SHAKS *Timon* IV. III. 116 Those Milke pappes That through the *window Barme [*sic*] bole at mens eyes 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* I 14 Only fit for sleight uses, as Window-Bars, Brewers Bars, Fire-Bars, &c 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* III. x. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* III, The massive iron window-bars and iron-bound door. 1628 *Mastl. Club Misc.* III 372 The *window brodis hie and low to be layit over. 1683 G. M[ERITON] *Yorks. Dial* 8 Nan steeke'th winder-board, and mack it darke. 17 . *Dainty Dame* II in *Herd's Scott. Songs* (1776) II 215 It was in and through the window-broads, And n' the tirlie wirlies o'd. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 91 Eight window-boards, and shelves and work to pantries 1823 *Joanna Baillie's Coll. Poems* 295 The seam'd window board betrays Interior light. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 30 Aug. 1/3 You are worthy of a sort of *window-box cultivation. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 Well proportioned *window-cases. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 185 With window cases, handsomely ornamented 1807 W IRVING *Salmag.* No. 5 (1812) I 107 And can it be this book so base Is laid on every window-case? 1884 [see FACING *vbl sb.* 6 b]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Window-cleaner*, a frame for placing outside of a window, to sit or stand on when cleaning the window-panes, a person who contracts for cleaning windows 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 52 Painter. Glazier. .. Window Cleaner. 1864 LEWINS *H M Mails* 239 In larger towns where one clerk is specially retained for these duties, he is known as the '*window clerk', as it devolves upon him to answer all inquiries. 1584–5 SIR R. SADLER *St Papers* (1809) III 247 Some dornix to make . *window clothes for her chambre. 1855 *General Advertiser* (Dublin) 9 Dec., Wanted for the Drapery, a first-class, pushing Sales-woman; must be a good *window dresser 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 8/1 The London and Westminster Bank is not one of the window-dressers. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III*, c. 53 § 58 Copings, Cornices, Facies, Door, and *Window Dressings 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* II. x. 13 These shutters may be fixed at small cost, and without interfering with the existent window dressings. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct 5/4 Prizes are to be given to tradesmen for the best display of what is called window dressing. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 24 Sept. 6/1 [The finances of Chili] are in a chaotic state despite all the elegant window-dressing. 1909 *Ibid.* 9 Mar 2/1 The promise of high duties against other countries deceives nobody; it is only political window dressing. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI 65 The hedge and ditch-leapers, the river-forders, the *window-droppers. 1923 *Glasgow Herald* 7 Apr 14 The use of '*window' envelopes for the transmission of medical records. 1529 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 180, XIIIJ d. pro le *wyndow fyne 1824 LOUDON *Greenhouse Comp. I* 256 Those who wish further details as to plants in rooms, or what the French and Germans call *window gardening 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Hospital Patient*, The miserable shadow of a man which crouches beneath a *window-ledge, to sleep where there is some shelter from the rain *a*1697 AUBREY in Thoms *Anecd.* (1839) 96 Whereas his former physitian shutt up his windows, he did open his *window lids, and let in the light. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4876/3 *Window Lights stopped up after Michaelmas last are subject to the Duty on Window Lights. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I (1778) 10 The collector of the window-lights in Falkland's Island. 1801 T. PECK *Norwich Directory* 4 Surveyor of the Window-Lights, &c. for Yarmouth District. *a*1586 SIDNEY *Eclogues* I. Wks 1922 II 217 These shepheards two .. Whose mettall stiff he [*sc.* Cupid] knew he could not bende With hear-say, pictures or a *window looke. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.*

II. III (ed. 22) 714 Officers of the Inland-Office .. *Window-Man, *Gol.* 1728 *Ibid.* (ed 25) 165 A List of the Officers of the General-Post-Office in Lombard-Street. Window-Man for the By-Days. 1850 *Q. Rev.* June 113 The Postmaster-General, by printed 'Notices' ..remonstrated with the public; his recommendations, however, were not only unheeded, but the window-men, who . repeated them, were . insulted. 1887 *Daily News* 6 July 8/7 Cheesemongers.—Wanted, by Advertiser, Situation as Manager, Windowman, or Salesman. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* VI. 100 The swallow and the *window-martin thread the lanes. 1700 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV. 228 Naylor Hopkin came for *window-mony, 5 sh. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. XXII, If the fixture of Momus's glass in the human breast had taken place,.. This foolish consequence would certainly have followed,—That the very wisest of us all. must have paid window-money every day of our lives 1900 *19th Century* Apr 619 Many years later we had them [*sc.* drawings] *window-mounted with great care. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man Nat. Hist.* 159 *Window-Oysters (Placunidæ). 1819 KEATS *Eve of St. Mark* 49 With forehead 'gainst the *window-pane. 1873 T. GILL *Catal Fishes E. Coast N. Amer.* 17 *Lophopsetta maculata.* . Spotted turbot; window-pane (New Jersey); sand flounder (New York) 1876 BRIDGES *Growth of Love* XIV, And hope behind the dusty window-pane Watches the days go by. *c* 1735 in J. D. Leader *Rec Sheffield* (1897) 362 Paid Mr. John Smith for the presents of knives, &c., made to the *window peeper, 10*s. 6*d. 1828 *Craven Gloss* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 450/1 *Window Posts, Prick Posts, the sides of the Window. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 211 They broke the window-posts, and threw them into the house. 1850 INKERSLEY *Ing Styles Archit. France* 338 Below the *window-screen extends a suite of projecting canopies 1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit.* IX 304 Chartres [cathedral]..singularly fortunate in retaining its magnificent jewel-like window-screens. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. XXXI. 194 Looking on the *window-seat, she presently found the books. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* III, We were sitting in the window-seat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 443 This palatiat cloyster is quadrangled foure stories high, the vppermost whereof, is *window set in the blew tecture. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep Smithsonian Inst* 1860, 271 Family Placunidæ (*Window-Shells) 1649 J ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* XXXV. 213 My Wife need not cause any *Window-shuts to be made. 1694 *Merton Reg.* II. 610 Quod Ly window-Shuts de opere tabulato in istis sociorum cameris, ubi deerunt, fabricentur. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* VIII (1745) 78 When you bar the Window-shuts of your Lady's Bed-chamber 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 237 Placing a piece of paper round the hole in the window-shut. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (1760) I. 171 A masterly piece of the sufferings of Christ . on two *window-shutters, done by Holbein. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal.* § 28 60 If a ray of sun-shine be allowed to pass through a small hole in a window shutter of a darkened room. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dulnesse* V, Where are my lines then? my approaches? views? Where are my *window-songs? 1822 W IRVING *Braceb. Hall* I. *Stud. Salamanca* 259 Flowers standing on the *window stone. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Oct 1664, Laying it on the *window stool, he with his own hands design'd to me the plot for the future building of White hall. 1867 LE FANU *Tenants of Malory* lxii, Cleve went on knocking and ringing, and the head of the Rev Isaac Dixie appeared high in the air over the window-stool 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I 255 The Martin Martlet, Martinet, or *Window-swallow. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Misc. Wks* (1751) II 160 Considering that they are excused the Charges of House-Rent, House-keeping, and the *Window-Tax 1850 MISS MARTINEAU *Hist Peace* IV. XI. II. 147 The window-tax is a duty upon fresh air, sunshine, and health. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* I. (1594) 487 When [women] make great *window-works before their dugs. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* VIII 89 Nor will I speake of. the Chrystalline, Glassie, and Waterie Humors, the Optike and Mouing Nerues, .. with other these curious Window-workes. 1348 *Cal. Inquis. Post Mortem Edw. III* IX. 44 [A custom called] 'Buchellyeld' [and] '*Windoweyeld'.

†Wi·ndow, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with windows (see WINDOWED 1) or window-like openings.

a 1639 WOTTON *Panegyr. K. Charles* in *Reliq* (1651) 133 If Nature her self (the first Architectress) had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) windowed your brest 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II 43 She form'd this image of well-body'd air; With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head.

2. To place in a window.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. XIV 72 Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see Thy Master thus.. ?

Window, obs. or dial. var. WINNOW.

Windowed (wi·ndoud), *ppl. a* [f. WINDOW *sb.* + -ED 2, partly after OF. *fenestré.*]

1. Furnished with or having windows, Also with prefixed word in comb.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 6 The hous well ordeyned Ought to be well wyndowed Of diverse wyndowes. 1611 COTGR., *Fenestré*, windowed, hauing windowes. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 76 The whole Roome was windowed round about. 1636 PEACHAM *Coach & Sedan* A iv b, Windowed before and behind with Isen glasse. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 276 P 3 A strange windowed House, .which is so built that no one can look out of any of the Apartments 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII. 869/1 Some of the principal buildings we may reasonably suppose to have been windowed in a superior manner. 1816 BYRON *Ch Har* III XXIII, Within a window'd niche of that high hall. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XVII 131 She built a room all window'd to the west 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* iii, Tall-windowed brick houses. 1881 *World* 28 Dec, The disproportioned, ill-windowed, and pretentious palace at Kensington 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 5/7 The windowed side of the new building

2. Having decorative openings (see WINDOW *sb* 3).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 366/1 A crowne of gold wyndowed. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* II. 246 They had, like Chaucer's layman parish-clerk, black windowed shoes, which let the scarlet stockings be seen from beneath. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 69 Palace-panes Pinholed athwart their windowed filagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

3. Full of holes (In later use echoing Shaks.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. IV. 31 Your lop'd, and window'd raggednesse. 1755 HAY *Epigr Martial* III. XXXVIII, In window'd hose, and garments twice convey'd. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct 2/1 When we sat with sadly windowed clothes on the not very extensive summit of the Crystallino.

†Windowful (wi·ndoufol). [f. WINDOW *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as fills or will fill a window or the space which a window gives a view of.

1878 MRS OLIPHANT *Primrose Path* IV, That windowfull of sky had darkened, it was almost night. 1886 ROSA MULHOLLAND *Marcella Grace* XXI, In poorer homes on the outskirts of the city, one sees windowfuls of flowers.

†Wi·ndowing. *Obs.* [f. WINDOW *sb.* + -ING 1.] The fittings or furniture of a window.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 85 To make windowing of the pure mettle of Venice-glasse. *Ibid.* 95 Windowing and Monyons for windowes, which may be made and cast of white clay 1659 TORRIANO, *Balconàta*, any windowing.

Windowless (wi·ndoules), *a.* [f. WINDOW *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having or furnished with windows.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 125 Naked walls and windowless rooms 1836 STERLING in Carlyle *Life* II. IV, One would think he had spent his whole life in the Younger Pliny's windowless study 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. XIV. 249 The windowless vans which are used for the transport of felons. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* XVI, The moon threw great .patches of light through the high windowless openings in the walls.

Hence **Wi·ndowlessness.**

1917 A. K COOK *About Winchester Coll* 228 The comparative windowlessness, and the positive ugliness, of the back of School

†Windown. *Obs.* Also 4–5 wyndown, 9 *dial.* windon. Obscure var. WINDOW *sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 8 3if þei drawen þe peple..by coryouste of gaye wyndownes. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug.* XXIII 32 As his moder and he stood lenyng out at a wyndown. 1477 *Paston Lett* III 211 The bordes had ben good for wyndownes and dores. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia, Windon*, a window 1838 W. HOLLOWAY *Provinc.* 190 *Windon*, a window. *Norf.*

Wi·ndow-sill. = SILL *sb* 1 2.

1703 T. N *City & C. Purchaser* 241 Window sells, (sometimes call'd Window soils,) which are the bottom pieces in a Window-frame 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V III, I sill on the mossy window-sill Their track effaced the green 1819 CRABBE *T of Hall* VII. 495 The curtains fell Half down, and rested on the window sill. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 325 (*Mason*), He also constructs and lays the window cells of all buildings. 1840 DICKENS *Old Curi. Shop* VIII, The little flower-pots which always stood on the window-sill outside. 1850 INKERSLEY *Ing Styles Archit France* 311 The string-course below the window-cill 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* II, I heard the blunderbuss rattle on the window-sill.

Wi·ndow-sole. *dial* [SOLE *sb.*1 4 a.] = prec

1570–80 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 118 For lyme for the masons to sett the wyndowe sole with, 16*d* 1591 in *Archæologia* LXIV. 370, III midell peeces of windo sole. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* Ded., May never a window-sole be without them 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* XXII. 326 Sharp frosty nights that left all the window-soles whitewashed over with frost-rind in the mornings 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* VI 100 In fashioning the soft red sandstone into door-pieces, and window-soles.

†Wi·ndowy, *a. Obs. rare.* [f WINDOW *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of 'windows' or openings.

a 1631 DONNE *Bast* 20 Or treacherously poore fish beset, With strangling snare, or windowie net.

Windpipe (wi·ndpəip, wəi·ndpəip). [f. WIND *sb.*1 + PIPE *sb* 1 Cf. Du. †*windpijpe* (Kilian).]

1. The tube which leads from the throat and (dividing into the two bronchi) conveys air to and from the lungs in breathing = TRACHEA 1 a †Formerly also *pl.* = the trachea and bronchi collectively.

1530 PALSGR. 289/1 Wyndpype, *sifflet de gosier.* 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III C ij, Stoppe not my wynde pypes, but geue them lyberte, To sounde to thy name. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v. *Arteria, Aspera arteria*, the wine pipe [*sic*] 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XV (1888) 70 The cowgh which commeth of some cold distemperature in the windepipes. 1662 J BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 12 Their heads, with the livers and lungs hanging by the winepipes [*sic*]. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 19 Sept. an. 1777, When one considers what variety of sounds can be uttered by the windpipe, in the compass of a very small aperture. 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* II, There was only just sufficient opening in the wind-pipe to permit of her breath passing .through her .mouth. 1874 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 532 The Whooping Crane has a windpipe between four and five feet long—quite as long as the bird itself.

2 An artificial pipe or tube for conducting a blast of air. *rare*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. V 259/1 A Pair of Bellows, ; the Wind Pipe erected 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I 94 A hole [let into a hill] which all the Summer long blows a fresh Air into the Cellar but this Wind-pipe did not blow when I was there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: windpipe-stretcher, *jocular*, a hangman; windpipe sweetbread, the thyroid gland (of a calf) used as food.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Three Weekes Observ.* B 4 b, Our Wapping windpipe-stretcher. *a* 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 19 The fore quarter [of veal] contains the shoulder, neck, and breast, the throat sweet-bread, and the windpipe sweetbread.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Wi·ndpipe** *v.*, *trans.* to utter through the windpipe, to 'pipe'; **Wi·ndpiped** (-pəipt) *a.*, supplied with pipes figured as windpipes.

1860 HOLMES *Prof Breakf.-t* X, A city, water-veined and gas windpiped 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr* XLV, The three guardian ladies headed over the town windpiping these and similar Solan notes

†Wi·ndress. *Obs rare.* Also -eresse. [f. WINDER + -ESS] A woman who winds (silk, etc.).

1598 FLORIO, *Drudatrice*, a silke winderesse. *Ibid*, *Naspatrice*, a reeler, or windresse of thrid, silke or yarne.

†Wi·ndring, *ppl. a* ?misprint for WINDING *ppl. a.*

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* IV 1 128 You Nimphs cald Nayades of yᵉ windring brooks

Wind-rose (wi·nd,rōuz). [f. WIND *sb.*1 + ROSE *sb.*, in sense 2 after G. *windrose* (cf. ROSE *sb.* 14 c)]

1. Name for several papaveraceous plants, or their flowers · a. the 'bastard wild poppy', *Argemone mexicana*, or the common wild poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, b. the violet horned poppy, *Rœmeria hybrida.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxx. 301 The bastard wilde Poppie is called in English winde Rose, and bastarde wilde Poppie. 1874 *Treas Bot* Suppl., Rose, Wind, *Rœmeria hybrida*

2. *Meteorol* A diagram indicating the relative frequency, force, etc of (or the temperature, etc. accompanying) the winds from the various points of the compass at some given place.

1846 SABINE tr *Humboldt's Cosmos* I. 310 Tables of atmospheric pressure accompanying different winds, which have received the name of barometric windroses 1883 R H SCOTT *Elem Meteorol* IX 166 The best mode of publishing the records for different stations is the construction of 'wind-roses'. *Ibid* XIV 278 Dr Hann .. has calculated the prevalent winds and the thermal windroses for a great number of stations.

Windrow (wi·nd,rou), *sb.* Forms and etym.: see WIND *sb*1 and ROW *sb.*1 (also 8–9 winrow). A row in which mown grass or hay is laid before being made up into heaps or cocks, in which sods, peats, or sheaves of corn are set up to be dried by exposure to the wind, or in which dead branches, etc. are gathered to be burnt.

Also *collect* or *abstr* in phr. *into* or *out of windrow.*

1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 25 On the nexte daye, tourne it agayne before none, and towarde nyght make it in wyndrowes, and than in smal hey cockes 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 54 Otheis, when barley is loggery, and full of greenes, will sette it windrowe stooke 1691 RAY *S & E C. Words, A Wind-row*, the Greens or Borders of a Field dug up, in order to the carrying the Earth on to the Land to mend it It is called Windrow because it is laid in rows, and exposed to the Wind 1726 [see UPGANGER] 1764 *Museum Rust* III. lxv 297 A machine for raking hay-grass into wind-row, drawn by a horse 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot Poetry* IV Gloss., *Wuruaw*, hay or peats put together in long thin heaps for the purpose of being more easily dried. 1830 HODGSON in Raine *Mem* (1858) II 176 They are also leading much of their hay out of windrow 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 967 After the second a ridges have been thus cleared, the third ridge being in the middle, contains the grass of 5 ridges, which is called a windrow. 1882 HOWELLS *Modern Instance* XXXIX, The farmers were heaping into vast winrows for burning the winter-worn stalks of the last year's crop

b. *transf.* of similar rows of various things, *e.g.* of trees blown down (cf. WINDFALL 1) or of dust heaped up by the wind.

1868 *Rep U. S. Comm Agric* (1869) 176 Logs of all sizes lie in winrows 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug 529/2 The river [Hudson] is divided into long lanes and fields of smooth ice by windrows crossing in every direction. 1901 'LUCAS MALET' *Sir Richard Calmady* I. X, The blue of the upper sky was crossed by curved winrows of flaky, opalescent cloud

Wi·ndrow, *v.* Also winrow [f. prec. sb] *trans.* To lay or set in windrows.

1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 28 This afternoon, son Thomas went and winrowed our turf o' th' Black Moss 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, To *windrow*, to rake the mown grass into rows, called windrows. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 968 The grass which had been tedded in the forenoon is windrowed and put into grass cocks 1889 DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* VIII 173 Women were windrowing hay, with rakes different to ours.

Hence **Wi·ndrowed** *ppl. a.* (in transf sense).

1893 W H HUDSON *Idle Days in Patag.* VIII 115 The desolate shiftings of the windrowed snows of prairies

Winds, var. WINZE.

Windsail (wi·ndsēil). [f WIND *sb* 1 + SAIL *sb* 1]

1. *Naut.* A long wide tube or funnel of sail-cloth used for ventilating a ship.

1741 *Phil. Trans* XLII. 65 The Wind Sails. are usually between 25 and 30 Foot long, according to the Size of the Ship. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr* III, I trimmed my ear like a windsail in the tropics 1842 DICKENS in Forster *Life* (1872) I. 321 From the roof, a couple of windsails dangled and drooped, limp and useless

2. A sail of a windmill.

1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt Brit.* II 151 Here are some wonderful Engines for throwing up Water, one goes by Wind-Sails, 12 Wings or Sails to a Mill 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 450/2. 1883 MEREDITH *Poems, Sense & Spirit* 8 We go distraught, At best but circle-windsails of a mill.

Wind-shake (wi·nd∫ēik), *sb* Also 9 *dial.* -shack. [f. WIND *sb.*1 + SHAKE *sb.*1 9 a.] A flaw or crack in timber, supposed to be due to a strain caused by the force of the wind.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb) 114 Not marred with knot, gaule, wyndeshake, wem. 1824 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Wind-shacks*, cracks in wood, occasioned, it is supposed by the wind. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Wind-shake.* See *Anemosis.*

†**Wi·ndshake**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f as prec. + SHAKE *v*.] *trans.* To shake as with a violent wind, to inflict a severe shock upon.

1614 BUDDEN tr. *Ærodius' Disc. Parents Hon* 156 To windshake all that commerce and societie, which is between man & man, euen from the very ground plot, and foundation.

†**Wi·nd-shaked**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + *shaked*, wk. pa pple of SHAKE *v*.] = next, 1.

1604 SHAKS *Oth* II i 13 The winde shak'd Surge. 1624 QUARLES *Job Midst* medit IV. 41, I quake, Like wind-shakt Reeds

Wind-shaken (wi·ndʃēˑk'n), *ppl. a.* [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + *shaken*, str. pa. pple. of SHAKE *v*.]

1. Shaken or agitated by the wind.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt* xi. 7 A windschaken reed 1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) v x 28 Baggs tottering looce abought me like windshaken rags. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* v. ii 117 The Oake not to be winde-shaken 1644 *Prerog Anatomized* 7 All the trees were wind shaken, and those that were not fast rooted, fell. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* lviii, The wind-shaken foliage 1876 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. *Forsaken Garden* iii, The weeds wind-shaken.

2. Of timber: Affected with wind-shake. Also *fig.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Roma*, To be wyndeshaken as tymber is 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xlv 5 God doo oftentymes tumble them downe from their wyndshaken and rotten seeges. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* H, Some poore winde shaken gallant 1668 CLARENDON *Vind.* Tracts (1727) 33 The middle of every piece was wind-shaken and rotten 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 387 The discharging Trees of unthrifty broken wind shaken Boughs. 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Anemosis*, the condition known in timber by the name of wind shaken

Wind-shock (wi·ndʃɒk). [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + SHOCK *sb*.³]

†1. = WIND-SHAKE *sb*. Also *attrib* = prec. 2.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxx. 94, I have seen Wind-shock-timber so exquisitely closed, as not to be discerned where the defects were. 1679 *Ibid* xxvii (ed. 3) 143 The Wind-shock is a bruise, and shiver throughout the Tree. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 868/2. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ* (1810) 37 One of them [*sc.* canoes] sunk, in which was the ammunition and my baggage, this was occasioned by what is called a wind-shock.

2. A shock or disturbance of equilibrium caused by a violent gust of wind.

1913 *Daily News* 7 Mar 1 England must have got a bad windshock, and the machine [an aeroplane] fell like a stone

Wi·nd-shook, *ppl. a. rare*⁻¹. [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + *shook*, pa. pple. of SHAKE *v*.] = WIND-SHAKEN 2; in quot. *transf.* having internal cavities like wind-shaken timber.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying Exempl.* 51 The cause of jointing or wind shook Cheese, is from a small quantity of Slip-Curd being much broke, so as not sufficient, to form Eyes in the Cheese

Windsor (wi·nzəɹ). Name of a town in Berkshire, on the right bank of the Thames, at which is Windsor Castle, a royal residence

1. *attrib* in names of various things now or originally obtained, made, cultivated, etc at or near Windsor, or of persons connected with Windsor Castle. **Windsor bean**, the common broad bean; **Windsor brick**, a kind of red fire-resisting brick formerly made at Hedgerley, near Windsor; **Windsor chair**, †(*a*) a kind of low-wheeled carriage (*obs.*); (*b*) a kind of wooden chair with the back formed of upright rod-like pieces surmounted by a cross-piece, and often with arms; **Windsor herald**, an officer whose duties are now performed by Garter King of Arms; **Windsor knight**, one of a body of military pensioners residing within the precincts of Windsor Castle; **Windsor loam**, the earth from which *Windsor bricks* were made; **Windsor soap**, a kind of scented (usually brown) soap; **Windsor tick** (TICK *sb*.¹ 2), app. a small variety of Windsor bean; **Windsor tub** (see quot.), **Windsor uniform**, a uniform introduced by King George III, consisting of a blue coat with red collar and cuffs, and a blue or white waistcoat, worn on certain occasions at Windsor Castle by members of the royal household, and by royal or other distinguished guests by permission of the sovereign

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 133 Fruit in Pods, of the Size of our *Windsor Beans 1848 JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 300 [The Buck-bean's] leaves closely resemble those of the Windsor Bean 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 26 The Furnace being made of Sturbridge or *Windsor-Brick 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 535 Red bricks which will stand the greatest heat called Windsor bricks 1724 in Amherst *Gardening* (1895) 234 My wife was carry'd in a *Windsor chair like those at Versailles. 1740 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr* (1805) II 4 A tolerably large circle, with Windsor chairs round it 1766 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 29 Nov, The Bodleian Library has most confessedly been very much improved by the Introduction of Windsor-Chairs, so admirably calculated for Ornament and Repose 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron Barset* IV, There was one arm-chair in the room,—a Windsor-chair, as such used to be called 1473-4 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot* I 53 For *Wyndissoris heraldis expensis quhen he come again for the renewyne of his conduct. 1517-18 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 310 Wyndesore Harald at Armes. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* To Rdr., Augustine Vincent, Esquire, Windsor Herald, & keeper of the Records in the Tower. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 458 Hedgerley, the Place where there is dug an Earth commonly call'd *Windsor Loam. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip* xviii (1842) 484 Windsor loam obtained at Hampstead, &c is frequently used for the lining of furnaces. 1826 *MS Accounts* (D. Dewar, St. Andrew's), To *Windsor Soap, 3ℓ. 1837 MORIER *Abel Allnutt* xxvii, A lamb which she kept washed with the best brown Windsor soap. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric Suffolk* 58 The little common horse-bean, ticks, and *Windsor ticks, are the sorts generally cultivated 1800 ALVES *Banks of Esk* 166 Old Port pipes or casks, laid open at one side with conical tops, and seats placed at the ordinary height from the bottom,—which turn round upon perpendicular axis, denominated *Windsor Tubs, from their having been first introduced there. 1805 *Ann. Reg* (Rivington's ed), *Chron* 12* The gentlemen [at a fête at Windsor Castle] were dressed in the full *Windsor uniform, except those who wore the military habit of their respective regiments 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II *Doubts & F.* 1, The hotel was a red brick building, edging the blue wave of the ocean, as the collar of the Windsor uniform garnishes the coat

2 Short for *Windsor bean, brick, soap.*

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* Feb. 32 A full crop of long-pods, Windsor's, or other broad kinds. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Sept., My dearest girl now turned from red to be as pale as white Windsor 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* IV. 342/1 The red sandy bricks called Windsors. 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* II (new ed) 124 The old brown Windsor being still far the best for the skin 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* xii, As thorough an ablution as was possible in the absence of my cake of old brown windsor.

Windster (wəi·ndstəɹ). ? *Obs.* Also 5 wynstere. [f. WIND *v*.¹ + -STER.] A person (orig. a woman) engaged in winding silk, etc.

14 . LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 129 (MS T) My wyf was a wynstere [*B. & C. texts* webbe] & Wollene cloþ made. *c* 1700 *Douce prints S* 9 fol 2 b, Comber Dyer. Throwster Windster. Spinster 1723 *Lond. Gaz* No. 6187/4 Eleanor Brown, Silk-Windster 1812 J SMYTH *Pract Customs* 185 Husks and Nubs are the refuse, which is thrown aside by the windster, during the process of winding the Silk from the cocoons 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 259 Your warpers, your windsters, your weavers

Wind-suck (wi·ndsʊk), *v.* [Back-formation from next (sense 2).] *intr.* Of a horse: To have the vice of noisily drawing in and swallowing air (often associated with crib-biting). Also **Wi·nd-sucking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a*

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 228 Wind-sucking consists in swallowing air, without fixing the mouth *Ibid.* 229 He continued to crib-bite or wind-suck 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Crib-strap*, a neck-throttler for crib-biting and wind-sucking horses. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 81 Indigestion and colic..result from windsucking and crib-biting.

Wind-sucker (wi·ndsʊ kəɹ). [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + SUCKER.]

†1. The valve of a pair of bellows. *Obs.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III xiv (Roxb.) 7/2 The wind sucker, a flap of strong Leather set ouer the wind hole within the belly.

2. A horse addicted to wind-sucking.

1825 JAMIESON 1853 R S SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* x, Whose horse had a cough, whose was a wind-sucker, whose was lame after hunting 1908 *Animal Managem.* 127 Wind-suckers and crib biters should be fed apart from the rest

Wind-sucker · see WINDFUCKER 2

1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 54 The veriest wind-sucker among commentators

Wind-tight (wi·ndtəit), *a.* [f WIND *sb*.¹ + TIGHT *a*.]

1. Solidly constructed so as to keep out wind: chiefly of a building; also of a vessel = AIR-TIGHT.

1507 [see TIGHT *a* 2 a] 1514, etc. [see WATERTIGHT 1] 1623 *Extr. Aberd Reg* (1848) II. 383 The grammar schole is nather watterthicht nor wyndthicht to the great hinderance of the studentis within the same 1647 N WARD *Simple Cobler* 33 For England, however, the upper Stories are shroadly shattred; yet the foundations and frame being good or mendable by the Architectors now at worke, there is good hope, when peace is setled, people shall dwell more wind-tight and water-tight than formerly 1738 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* II xvii § 10, I took a Tin Tube, but found that it was not compleatly Wind-tight 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Wind-tight*, a cask or vessel to contain water is said to be wind-tight and water-tight.

†2 *Naut.* = Wind-taut (see WIND *sb*.¹ 31) *Obs*

1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II (1704) 301/1 They cut down Things over-head, which makes them wind Tite and Burthensome.

Wind-up (wəi nd|ɒ p), *sb.* and *a* [f. the phr. *to wind up*, WIND *v*.¹ 22.]

A. *sb.* The action of 'winding up', or something that 'winds up' or concludes a course of action, story, etc, close, conclusion, finish, *dénouement*; final settlement; closing act or proceeding. † Also formerly wind-up-all.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 47 Whitch was the Epiphonema and as it were the windupal of that meting 1588 J HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 74 Doth not the diuel, I say, in the winde-vpall, and in fine, oftner play wilie beguile him selfe? 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 266 This New Jerusalem shall be the wind-up of the world 1683 — *Greatn Soul* (1691) 56 So the wind up of the whole will be this, They shall have like for like 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxii, That was the wind-up of the history. 1844 ALB SMITH *Adv Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 Getting through a few quadrilles, and Sir Roger de Coverley as a wind up. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xviii, To take myself well to task, and have a regular wind-up of this business now. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp Canon & Fugue* xxiii. 181 The dominant pedal always announces the termination, or 'wind-up', of a fugue.

B. *adj.* 1 Constructed to be wound up.

1784 *Morn. Chron.* 21 Apr. 4/3 Advt., A wind up range.

2. Forming the 'wind-up' or conclusion of something; concluding, closing.

1843 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 25 Straffo1d determined not to be wanting to himself at the wind-up scene 1900 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that corrupted* etc. 153 We had a wind-up champagne supper.

Windward (wi·nd|wŏɹd), quasi-*sb.* in *phr.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Also 6 *Sc.* wyndwart, vynduart, 7 winward, 9 win'ard. [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + -WARD. (In all senses the opposite of LEEWARD.)]

A. Phr. *to* (*the*) *windward* (also formerly with other preps): to the windward side or direction.

1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 42 The said galiasse in schort tyme cam on vynduart of the tothir schip. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* 1 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 4 To lat down ane grete dele thair hie sailis, and hald to wyndwart 1626 CAPT. J SMITH *Accid Yng. Seamen* 18 A sayle, how stands she, to windward or leyward 1666 MONK *Let* (in *Quartch's Rough List, No* 202 (1900) Oct) Sir William Berkeley kept his course, at which a gun was fired at winward of him 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 282 About Noon he was got to the Windward. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 329 The Sound coming from the Windward. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* IV. 53 The heavens were grey, and there was a very dark line to windward. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J Haggard's Dau.* I. 27 Before Joshua could reach him, the first of those giant masses of water struck on the rock to windward of him.

b. In *fig.* phrases, such as *to get to windward of*, to gain an advantage over (cf. WIND *sb*.¹ 3 b); *to keep to windward of*, to keep out of the reach of (cf. WINDY 2 d); *to cast an anchor to windward*, to adopt measures for security.

1783 COWPER *Let to J. Newton* 7 Mar., That my vanity may not get too much to windward. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 12 His intention of 'getting to windward of those "Maylays"'. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr Meeson's Will* vi, If I happen to have got to windward of the young woman, why, so much the better for me. 1890 [see LEEWARDLY]. 1919 *19th Cent.* Dec 1152 This policy was based on a desire to keep an anchor to the windward, to secure the United States for a friend.

B. *adv.*

1 Having a direction towards, *i.e.* opposite to that of, the wind; moving against the wind.

1627 CAPT J. SMITH *Sea Gram* x. 47 You say..a windward Tide when the Tide runnes against the wind. 1739 (*title*) A Description of the Windward Passage and Gulf of Florida. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* 56 Windward Great Circle Sailing.

b. Of or in reference to a sailing vessel, expressing ability to sail close to the wind: = WEATHERLY 2.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 382/1 She is so slender and graceful that one is prone to wonder that such prettiness is consistent with windward power. 1901 *Daily Chron* 27 Sept. 5/7 A better windward boat than the Columbia.

2. Situated towards the direction from which the wind blows; facing the wind.

a 1687 [see LEEWARD A 2] 1725 DE FOE *Engl. Tradesman* III (1732) I 21 His windward leg being hurt by a bruise. 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Blight*, On the Wind ward Side of the Trees 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist Indies* V. 5 Those that lie nearest the East, have been called the Windward Islands; the others the Leeward, on account of the wind's blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng.* IV xxii 424 The vessel laying slightly over, the windward tier slipped across the deck.

C. *adv.* Towards the wind, to windward.

1690 in *14th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App IV 243 The fleet that came from Plymouth were plying windward of that place. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist Eng.* II. 833 Tacking about, and so getting Windward of them, they gain'd a great Advantage.

Hence **Wi·ndwardly** *a.* = B. 1 b, 2; **Wi·ndwardmost** *a.*, furthest to windward; **Wi·ndwardness**, 'windward' or weatherly quality

1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 23 The most *windwardly Island of all the Caribbies. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III 92 The characters of the several vessels,..some windwardly, some not stay well, some slugs. 1902 *Edin. Rev* Oct 422 The island is the most windwardly of the whole Caribbean Archipelago. *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* (1644) s.v. *Weather Bow*, Any thing that is to the *wind-ward-most-side, we say, it is the weather-part, or a-weather. 1777 *Summary Acc. Tobago* 78 A mile from the windwardmost point of Minster-Bay. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invention of Shipping* (1650) 29 By reason of their ready staying and turning, by reason of their *windwardnesse

Windwards (wi nd,wŏɹdz) Also 7 winwards. [f. WIND *sb*.¹ + -WARDS] = WINDWARD A.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 525 [He] appointed 24 of the lustiest rowers in the great boate, to rowe to windwards. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* XXVI 57 We saw a Shippe turning to Windwards. 1625 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1909) III 100 Four Portugall galliones, though to winwards of them, came noe neerer then to descrye their cullours 1632 PELLHAM *Gods Power* 8 Wee found the winde so fiercely blowing, that we could not possibly row to Wind-wards.

†**Wi·ndweed**. *Obs. rare* [f. WIND *v*.¹ + WEED *sb*.¹] = BINDWEED.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lv 396 The leaues and fruite of sharpe Windeweede. *Ibid.* v vii. 555 Amongst those kinds of plantes called Windweeds, or bindweedes.

Windwen, obs. form of WINNOW *v*

Windy (wi·ndi), *a.* Forms: 1 windiz, 1, 4 windi, 4–5 wyndi, 4–6 wyndy, 6 -die, -dye, windye, *Sc.* vyndie, wondie, 6–7 windie, 5– windy. [OE. *windig*: see WIND *sb*.¹ and -Y¹. Cf. MHG. *windic*, G. *windig*]

I. Literal and directly connected senses.

1. Consisting of wind; of or pertaining to (the) wind; having the command of the winds, as a heathen deity; indicating or suggesting wind.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke VIII. 23 Đa com windi ȝst. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 323 The wyndy Storm began to skarse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II VIII 48 As when a windy tempest bloweth hye. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II. XVI, If stern Neptune's windy power prevail 1602 W. BASSE *Three Past. Eleques* II. (1893) 49 March, departed with his windy rage 1617 J. TAILOR (Water P.) *Three Weekes Observ.* Ep Ded., All the watery, windy, earthly, and drinking Deities. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 432 While morning kindles with a windy red. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 The sea that lay beyond was of a windy green.

b. Produced, or actuated, by 'wind' or compressed air: said of music played on wind-instruments, or of a wind-instrument.

1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising* Wks. 1900 XIII. 576 Music, whether windy or wiry 1871 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II *Cobbler of Hagenau* 45 Two angels carved in wood, That by the windy organ stood

2. a. Of places, etc.: Full of, exposed to, blown upon or through by the wind.

Beowulf 1358 Windige næssas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 322 Heora wyrtruma bið swa-swa windige ysla 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 419/1 Wyndy, *ventosus, ventuosus* 1552 HULOET, Wyndy houses, or places. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 279 A coulde and wyndy clime. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 350 Then wes he worsland our ane wondie swyre. *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Iuno .Made Hebe to direct her ayrie wheeles Into the windie countrie of the clowdes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 440 On this windie Sea of Land, the Fiend Walk'd up and down. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* v, The building rook 'ill caw from the windy tall elm-tree 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 191 As he paces the windy deck. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Monk of Casal-Maggiore* 84 My wretched lodging in a windy shed.

b Of times, conditions, etc: Characterized by wind, in which wind is frequent or prevalent; accompanied by (much) wind

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 162 Windig lengten & renig sumer. 1431 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 2 Toward the ende of wyndy Februarie. 1579 J. DEE *Diary* (Camden) 5 A moyst Marche and not wyndy. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* V VIII. 671 Windie drouthes. 1685 *in Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 382 The wettest & the windiest day that I have seene. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. III, It is a good Night, only a little rainy and windy. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 69 A windy day soon dries a wet pavement 1904 W. E. HODGSON *Trout Fishing* 210 Meanwhile the rain goes on: no longer a slight windy spray.

c. Stirred by or wavering in the wind; moving so as to produce a wind or current of air

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vii. 47 Truste not ner leene not upon a windy rede 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III xii. 8 He ..in his hand a windy fan did beare. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Hans quivered like a windy reed.

d. Situated towards the wind, windward: in phr. *on the windy side of* (fig.), so as not to be 'scented' and attacked by (cf. WIND *sb.*[1] 4), out of the reach of; away from, clear of.

In modern use echoing Shaks.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 327 *Pedro* Infaith Lady you haue a merry heart. *Beatr.* Yea my Lord I thanke it, poore foole it keepes on the windy side of Care. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 281 Still you keepe o'th windie side of the Law: good. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, He had just so much solidity as kept on the windy side of insanity. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char.* VII. 190 You cut off his resources; while you yourself keep on the windy side of assassination and murder

3. Resembling the wind in storminess, quality of sound, swiftness, † changefulness, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 388 Þeah þeos woruld wede, and windige ehtnysse astyrige ongean Cristes ȝelaðunge *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. VIII. (1868) 6 The amyable fortune maysthow sen alwey wyndy [MS. wyndynge; *ventosam*] and flowynge and euere mysknowynge of hir self 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 51 Then with her windie sighes, and golden heares, To fan, and blow them drie againe she seekes. 1595 — *John* II i. 477 Zeale now melted by the windie breath Of soft petitions. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. v. (ed 2) 756 The windy inconstancy of some of the companie. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* II. i, A fire which every windy passion blows. 1697 — *Æneis* XII. 1227 Indu'd with windy Wings to flit in Air. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* XVIII (1870) 185 Polly gave a sudden windy dart from the room. 1883 R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* I. 5 The sweet windy drone of the organ 1915 *Chamb. Frnl.* 20 Mar. 245/1 Singing the lines in a high, windy voice.

4. a. Characterized by, arising from, or affected with 'wind' (WIND *sb.*[1] 10) in the stomach or bowels († or other parts): = FLATULENT 4.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 214 Wiþ þa þing þe windigne æþm on men wyrcen. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* II. 30 In all cold and wyndy e infirmities of the brayne. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal., Sat.* IV. 151 The windie-chollicke striu'd to haue some vent. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* VIII. 185 Waterish and impure stomacks, by reason of windie crudities, wherewith they abound 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 56 A costive and windy state of the bowels. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 348 After some windy eructations. 1889 in J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* (1898) IX 121 When well I am generally very windy.

b. Of food or drink: Causing or liable to cause 'wind': = FLATULENT 3.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxvi. (Add. MS. 27944), Newe muste is ful wyndy & smoky 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 Nauews do not nouryshe so moche as rapes, but they be euen as wyndye 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 101 They. feede on bread very black, heauy and windy. 1698 FLOYER *Asthma* II. (1727) 25 When the Meat is crude, slimy, windy, acerb. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 494 If the food be poor and windy.

II. Figurative senses. (See also 2 d, 3.)

5. Having 'nothing in it', 'airy', intangible, empty, unsubstantial, flimsy, vain, frivolous, trifling, worthless. (Often passing into other senses; see below.) Similarly of persons (*rare*).

1593 G. HARVEY *New Let.* B 1, A wan, or windy Hope, is a notable breake-necke vnto itselfe. 1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* V v 165 There is nothing more vnmeet then to make men to liue by windy words & ayre. 1601 [see 6 a] 1650 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* (ed 2) 47 Neither is Cæsar to make Warr as head of Christ'ndom, Protector of the Church, Defender of the Faith; these Titles being fals and Windie 1693 DRYDEN tr *Juvenal* X 219 Exchanging solid Quiet, to obtain The Windy satisfaction of the Brain *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Windy-fellow*, without Sense or Reason 1830 CARLYLE *Ess., Richter* (1840) II 340 What a hollow, windy vacuity of internal character this indicates. 1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. 1862 IV. 271 The windiest of levities 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* IV (1862) 193 The Prince of Wales had some windy projects of encouraging literature, science, and the arts. 1877 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II 116 *note*, Sending windy gossip to the newspapers.

6. a. Of speech or discourse, with various shades of meaning: Verbose, long-winded; violent, vehement; empty and high-sounding, inflated, bombastic; exaggerated, extravagant.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XVI. 3 Whethir windi woordis [Vulg. *verba ventosa*] shul not han ende? 1590 J. DAVIDSON in *Wodrow Soc. Misc* (1844) 517 Notwithstanding all the windye volumes written by them 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* V. iii. (1602) M 3 b, *Tibullus* O. terrible, windy words! *Gallus* A signe of a windy Braine. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 209 Windie and unmeasurable babbling was not long since brought to Athens out of Asia 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* XII. 19 By such windy particulars [he] did blow up his losses to the summe by him nominated 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1839) IV. 379 To what purpose then this windy declamation about John Calvin? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org* V 245 A vague and windy rhetoric has supplanted solid acquisition 1886 *Illustr Lond. News* 21 Aug. 194/1 The windy speeches made at public political meetings

b. Of a speaker or writer Full of talk or verbiage, talkative, loquacious, long-winded; violent or extravagant in utterance, 'blustering', bragging, boastful (cf. 7 b).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI VIII 33 Quhidder, gif thi marcial deidis, as thai war ay, Into thy wyndy clattryng toung sal be 1581 J. HAMILTON *Cath. Tract* in *Catk. Tract* (S. T. S.) 85 Ane vyndie sophist 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv 127 Windy Attornies to their Clients Woes. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks 1851 IV. 566 There will not need more words to this Windy Railer, convicted of all those Crimes which he charges upon others. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. x, He is a windy body when he gets on his stories 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Windy*, noisy, verbose, marvellous in narration 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. II. III. 450 The windy demagogue, who had filled half Flanders with his sound and fury

7. a. That 'puffs one up'; inducing pride or vain-glory. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

1590 NASHE *Pasquils Apol.* D 4 b, Let witte, which is windie obtaine the lesse, that Charitie which edifieth may gaine the more. [Cf. *1 Cor* VIII 1.] 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Puffed vp wth wynd[i]e knowledge. [1693 PENN *Fruits Sol* II cx Wks 1782 V 181 We may be too easily swelled beyond our just proportion, by the windy compliments of men 1784 COWPER *Task* V 269 Inflated and astrut with self-conceit, He gulps the windy diet.]

b. 'Puffed up'; inflated with, or showing, pride or vain conceit; vain-glorious, proud Now *Sc. colloq.* (const. *of*)

1603 [see *windy-headed* in 9] 1625 T. ADAMS *Five Serm., Job xlii.* 6 (1626) 10 After these blustring insolencies, and windie ostentations 1693 DRYDEN tr *Dufresnoy's Art Paint* 63 He who has a windy Head, and flatters himself with the empty hope of deserving the praise of the common people. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* IX, I'm thinking he was windier of the cock.

8. Apt to 'get the wind up'; 'funky'. *slang*

1916 HANKEY *Student in Arms* VII. (1917) 130 The anticipation of danger makes many men 'windy'.

9. *advb.* and *Comb.*, as *windy-blowing, clear, -footed* (cf. 3), *-headed* (cf. 6, 7 b), *-looking* adjs.

a 1629 GOFFE *Orestes* II. iii, With a North gale of *windy blowing sighs. 1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser, Duet* III, Cloudless eyes, blue eyes so *windy clear. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV 163 The *windie-footed Dame. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 81 The great applause of the *windie headed people 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 26 The sun had gone down into a *windy-looking mist.

Wine (wəin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 win, (2–3 uin), 3–6 wyn, 4–6 (7 *Sc.*) wyne (4 wyin, vyn, 4–5 wijn(e, 4, 6 *Sc.* vyne, 5 wynne, wyen(e, wyyn(e, wiyn, whyne, whyene, 6 *Sc.* wynn, vine), 4– wine. [OE. *win* = OFris., OS., MLG., MDu. *win* (Du. *wijn*), OHG., MHG. *win* (G. *wein*), ON. *vín* (Sw., Da. *vin*), Goth. *wein*:– OTeut. **wīnom*, a L. *vīnum*, the source also of the Balto-Slavic (OSl. *vino*, Lith. *výnas*) and Celtic words (Ir. *fín*, W. *gwin*).

L. *vīnum* is primitively related to Gr. *Fοῖνος*, οἶνος wine, οἴνη vine, wine, Alb *vênε*, Arm. *gini*, which according to some scholars are all derived from a common Mediterranean source, while according to others prim. Arm **wonuyo* (Arm. *gini*) is the immediate origin of the Gr., Lat., and Alb. words; the nature of the connexion of the Indo-Eur. words with the Semitic (Arab., Ethiopic *wain*, Hebrew *yayin*, Assyrian *inu*) is disputed.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape used as a beverage.

It is essentially a dilute solution of alcohol, on the proportion of which in its composition depend its stimulating and intoxicating properties. Wines are classed as red or white, dry or sweet, still or sparkling

Beowulf 1162 Byrelas sealdon win of wunderfatum. 805–31 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 444 Selle mon mittan fulne huniges oðða tuegen uuines. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 165 Ne drincþ he win ne ealu. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1012 Wæron hi eac swyðe druncene, forþam þæt wæs gebroht win suðan *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He awende water to uine. *c* 1205 LAY. 14299 Ane guldene bolle i-uulled mid wine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 180 How þat haly drightin Turned watur in to vyn *Ibid.* 12679 He dranc neuer cisar ne wine, Ne wered neuer cloth o line. 13 . *Sewyn Sag.* (W.) 211 Other ich am of wine dronke, Other the firmament is i-sonke *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3259 Þan asked þei þe win & went to bedde after *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 13 Dilicious ale and spisid and heiȝe wynes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 334 Wel loued he by the morwe a sope in wyn *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXI 339 But man contrarious aunswereth, The wyne is over myghty, it is not good *c* 1450 *Brut* II 422 The cite faste did encrese of bredde and wyn, fisshe and flesshe 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CIII[I]. 15 Wyne to make glad ye herte of man 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 148 Old Cheese wyl become new in taste, yf you lay them in Time, Vineger, or in Wine 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 502 The Sons Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine *a* 1718 PRIOR *Epitaph* 29 Their Beer was strong; Their Wine was Port. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 263 When wine has giv'n indecent language birth. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VIII, 'It wasn't the wine,' murmured Mr. Snodgrass, 'It was the salmon'. (Somehow or other, it never *is* the wine, in these cases.)

b. As one of the elements in the Eucharist.

c 1205 in Wright *Biogr. Brit. Lit., A.-S. Period* (1842) 498 Se Drihten cwæþ þ se hlaf wære his aȝen lichama, & þ win wære witodlice his blod *c* 1200 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 128/22 *Infertum unum*, messewin *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Notieð ðat ȝe isieð bread and win wiðuten, and on ȝeure þanke iueueð ðat ȝe naht ne ȝesieð. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XXIII. 37 So dede crist By holy ordynaunce taugt vs to lere, Halwe bred and wyn *a* 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr.* 251 In þe chalys ys but wyn & water 1531 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 23 He to synde the brede and wyne 1552, 1886 [see BREAD *sb.* 2 d] 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 17 His blude to drink, in forme of wyne 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. XXXIX. 92 They consecrate wt leuened bread and with wine made of raisons. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 377 The Saviour's feast, his own blest bread and wine

c. With qualifying word denoting colour, place of origin, etc., as ALICANT *wine*, CLARET *wine*, PORT-WINE, *red wine* (RED *a.* 16), SHERRY *wine*, WHITE WINE, *wine sack* (SACK *sb.*[3]).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4678 Wines, quite and red *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 35 Take Datys, an do a-way þe stonys, & sethe in swete Wyne. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* 53 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 160 Wyne bastarde 1623 MARKHAM *Engl. Housew.* I. 148 The Wines of the hie countries, and which is called Hie-country wine, are made *some thirtie or fortie* miles beyond Burdeaux 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 78 Best Maluasy, Muscadine and Leaticke wines 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. viii. 72 The lees of Coan wine.

d. Regarded as the usual accompaniment of dessert; see also quot. 1843.

1824, 1833 [see WALNUT 1 b]. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. VI, Madge appeared with the final refreshment called 'the Wines', consisting of spiced hippocras and confections. 1859 M. THOMSON *Story of Cawnpore* IX 151 In their wine-and-walnut arguments.

e. *fig.* or in fig. context.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21294 Þe stile o matheu, water it was, And win þe letter o lucas 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 154 Allegyng .. the dignytees of theyr oyle & wyne of contemplacyon. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXIX. L. 11, I like a smoked bottle am become, And yet the wine of thy commandments hold. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees Is left this Vault, to brag of. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 181 The wine of life is on the lees. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. iii, Unless he drain the wine of passion—rage 1825 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. XVI. 271 Literature is the *wine* of life 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Piel 19 Cheered by the keen wine of that dry and bracing frost 1875 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) I. 94 The look of his face was a wine to me.

f. Phrases.

† *To drink wine ape* (cf. F. *avoir vin de singe*), to be merry in one's cups † *Wine of height*. 'a former perquisite of seamen on getting safely through a particular navigation' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). *Wine of honour* (= F. *vin d'honneur*). wine presented by municipal officers to great personages on their entry into a town *In wine* (see IN *prep.* 10 b; cf. F. *dans le vin*) in a state of intoxication with wine; in one's cups. † *To give wine* to draw blood (cf. CLARET *sb.*[2] 2). *To take wine* to drink wine *with* another person in a ceremonial manner, esp. as a token of friendship or regard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol* 44 Me thynketh ye been wel yshape. I trowe that ye dronken han wyn Ape. 1518 *Sel. Pl. Star Chamb.* (Selden) II. 134 He seyd vyolently on to hym I shall gyve the a quart of Wyne 1594 in *Capt. J. Smith's Virginia* (Arb.) 633 The Pilots demanded of the Captaine their Wine of hight as out of all danger 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 73, I am falser then vowes made in wine. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4276/3 The Magistrates waited on his Grace..and presented him with what they call the Wine of Honour. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 190, I am not sure .whether I should not have Reason to wish you were brought home in Wine, rather than to come home so sober as you do. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, 'Glass of wine, sir?' 'With pleasure,' said Mr. Pickwick; and the stranger took wine, first with him,..and then with the whole party together. 1856 EMERSON *Engl. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 If a Bishop meets an intelligent gentleman, and reads fatal interrogations in his eyes, he has no resource but to take wine with him. 1904 SIR A. GEIKIE *Scott. Reminn.* XI. 328 One still meets with old-fashioned gentlemen, especially at public dinners, who 'take wine with you'.

(*b*) Proverbs and proverbial phrases.

New wine in old bottles (see Matt. IX. 17). *To look on the wine when it is red* (see PROV. XXIII. 31). *Good wine needs*

no (ivy)bush (see also BUSH *sb*.[1] 5 c, IVY-BUSH). *When wine is in, wit* (or *truth*) *is out. Wine and women* (Eccius. XIX. heading, A V.).

1420–22 LYDG *Thebes* 1732 Wyn and wymmen ben ek set a-syde *a* 1532 *Rem Love* XXXVII. Chaucer's Wks. 367/1 Wyne and women in to apostasy Cause wyse men to fal 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XXIII 31 Loke not thou vpon the wyne, how reed it is 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 23 Ye praise the wyne, before ye tast of the grape 1616 T. WINDHAM *Commend. Poem* in J. Lane *Contin Sqr's T* 7 The ivie needes not, wheare theare is good wine 1616 DRAKE *Bibl Scholast.* 235 When the wine is in, the wit is out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. II. III. XIII. 160 Those two maine plagues and common dotages of humane kind, Wine & Women. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. 1, Women and Wine should Life employ 1755 B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard* (1890) 241 When the Wine enters, out goes the Truth 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. CLXXVIII, Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter, Sermons and soda-water the day after 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* VII, As Doctor Luther sang, Who loves not wine, woman, and song, He is a fool his whole life long

g. In collocation with other words, as *wine and water* (hence *wine-and-watery* adj.), *wine(s) and spirit(s)* (also attrib.), *cake and wine*; see also d.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. LVII, The same cause . Left him so drunk, he jump'd into the wave, And so he found a wine-and-watery grave. 1828 *Wine & Spirit Adulterators Unmasked* 12 The spurious Brandy, which generally comprises the stock of the Advertising Wine and Spirit Merchant 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 467/1 Wine and Spirit Trade 1867 H. LATHAM *Black & White* 111 Able to produce the cake and wine of hospitality

2. In wider use, usually with qualifying word: A fermented liquor made from the juice of other fruits, or from grain, flowers, the sap of various trees (e. g. birch and palm), etc.: sometimes called *made wine* (MADE *ppl. a* 3).

The wine of the country (= F *le vin de pays*) · properly, the wine made in a particular locality for local consumption; usually *transf.* the alcoholic beverage most drunk in a particular country, or regarded as peculiar to it.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII CLXXXVII (Add MS 27944), Wyne ymade is ymade by crafte of good spicery & herbes And it fareþ of þe wyn þat hatte Salinacum & of þe wyn þat hatte rosatum & Gariofilatum 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x (1870) 254 All maner of wynes be made of grapes, excepte respyse, the whiche is made of a bery 1613 [see PALM *sb.*[1] 7]. 1694 WORLIDGE *Two Treatises* 102 Peaches also and Apricocks, by some are made to yield pleasant Wines 1710 in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III 29, I spent the evening with Wortley Mountague and Mr. Addison, over a bottle of Irish wine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 328 That detestable Catalogue of counterfeit Wines, which derive their Names from the Fruits, Herbs or Trees of whose Juices they are chiefly compounded. 1746 WARTON *Progr. Discontent* 84 And tho' she boasts no charms divine, Yet she can carve and make birch wine 1750 (*title*) Οινος Κριθινος, a Dissertation concerning the Origin and Antiquity of Barley Wine 1803 J. BURNEY *Discov S. Sea* I. III. 88 The wine of rice. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 561 The gooseberry Wines and brandies are made from the green fruit. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackburdng* 102 What they called the wine of the country—square gin

3. *Pharmacy.* A solution of a medicinal substance (denoted by a qualifying word) in wine; a medicated wine.

1652, 1900 [see STEEL *sb.*[1] 12] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* II. s. v. *Wine, Chalybeate, or Steel Wine*, is prepared of steel filings 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1815) 655 The solutions thus formed have been denominated Medicated Wines. *Ibid.* 656 Wine of Ipecacuanha. 1866 AITKEN *Pract Med.* II. 51 The wine of the root of colchicum.

4. A wine-party, esp. of undergraduates.

1860 W. W. READE *Liberty Hall* I. VIII. 130 When I go out to a wine I always bring my own straws 1862 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* XIII. (new ed.) 123 The interval being taken up in 'wines', and an hour of billiards 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 144 Oh the icy coldness, the dreary Egyptian blankness of that 'wine'

5. *Spirit(s) of wine*, alcohol, rectified spirit; *oil of wine*, œnanthic ester; also, a heavy oily liquid (*heavy oil of wine*) consisting of etherin, etherol, and ethyl sulphate, called also *ethereal oil*. See also LOW-WINES.

[Cf quot 1626 s. v. ROSCID *a*.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III. XXI. 161 An evaporation of spirits of wine and Camphir *a* 1648 DIGBY *Chym Secr.* (1682) 172 An excellent Spirit of Wine, fit to draw Tinctures. 1741 *Complete Fam.-Piece* I. IV. 246 Pour on it a Pint of the ordinary Spirit of Wine, that of twelve-pence a Quart. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II. 411 A peculiar kind of oil known by the name of sweet oil of wine 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 43 Raymond Lully was acquainted with 'spirits of wine', which he called *aqua ardens* 1882 WATTS *Dict Chem* II. 507 *Heavy oil of wine*,..according to Liebig, an ethyl-sulphate of etherol.

6. *pl.* Short for: Wine-glasses.

1848 THACKERAY *Little Dinner at Timmins's* iii, It was calculated that . a dozen or so tumblers, four or five dozen wines, eight water bottles..were requisite.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. (*a*) Of, made of or with, wine, as *wine alcohol, -draff, -drast, -dregs,*[1] *-harvest* (also attrib.), *-marc, -mother, -must, -offering, -posset, -sauce*, †*-shench* (also attrib), *-sillabub, -stain.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th.) CIII. 14 [CIV. 15] Heortan manna must and windrinc myclum blissað *c* 1205 LAY. 3529 Heo iward ieode on hire benche, swilche hit were of wine scenche. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 186 Þeron schulen be dissolued wiindrastis brent. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 162 Wyndraf is good also commyxt with donge *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 529/2 Wyne dreggys, or lye 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Grappage*, grape-gathering, wyne haruest. *Ibid., Vendangeur*, a Wine-haruest man. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 The wine mother or dregge 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. I. II. 147 As many as have lien among wine-Marc. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 21 With large Wine-offerings pour'd 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 June (1879) II. 36 Treated them with bread, Beer, wine Sillibub 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) IV. 424 He gradually takes more custard every day, and takes wine syllabub. 1809–12 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Absentee* VI, The wine-sauce for the hare was spilt by their collision 1818 DR. SUSSEX in Lady Morgan *Autobiogr* (1859) 19 You did not expect me to have stayed for the wine-posset? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XLVIII, Wine-stains, fruit stains, beer-stains 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 155 The fermentation of wine-must. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org* (1862) I. § 2. 29 Wood spirit and fousel oil . are termed homologues of wine alcohol.

(*b*) Of, for, or connected with the production, sale, storing, or use of wine, as *wine-barrel, -bin, -bottle, -bowl, -butt, -can, -cask, -country, -cup* (also fig.), *-decanter, -flask, -horn* (OE.), *-jar, -land, -merchant, -office, -pipe, -shop, -store, -tavern* (hence †*-taverner*), *-trade, -trough, -tun, -vessel*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. XXI. 33 Monn seðe gesette ðone wingeard & dalf in ðær win tiog *c* 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* VI, Ȝif hwa on þam winlandum .win wylle forgan *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 354 Ne he ne drince æt wintunnum. *c* 1205 LAY. 30677 He hafde on his uore wintunnen inoȝe 13 . *Sir Beues* (A.) 2673 Sextene fot a was a lingþe; His bodi ase a wintonne. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* IX. 4 Rent wyn botels — *Job* XXXII. 19 Must that breketh newe litle win vesselys 1401 *Close Roll 2 Hen IV*, II. m. 10 *dorso* (P. R. O.) Thomas Nightgale wyntaverner *c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 223 The Water-Bowge and the Wyne-Botelle 1530 PALSGR. If. 178, I Broche a wyne vessell 1535 COVERDALE *Hos* III. 1 They loue the wyne kannes. 1538 ELYOT, *Oenopolium*, a wyne tauerne 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong, Vn verdun*, a wine troughe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/1 Ashes which are burned of the inveterate sydes of a wyne pipe 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Shilling* B 6, From thence vnto the Wine-Marchant I went. 1635 HEYWOOD *Philocoth.* 46 Flagons, Tankards, Beere-cups, Wine-bowles 1636 BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* IV. 306 The heart having beene as a Wine-vessell, which hath had no vent 1684 *Invent in Archaeol. Cambr., Orig Doc* (1877) 9 In the Sellar two wine casks 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 81 That multitude of Wine-Merchants, Vintners, Coopers. 1736 *Gentl. Mag.* VI. 340/1 Portugal, and other Wine-Countries. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 351 The freemen have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence from the Wine-office 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* II. (1781) 16 He engaged for some time in the wine trade *a* 1800 *Fair Anne* XXVII. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. 70/2 Has your wine barrels cast the girds? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XLXIV, Thou hast partaken of the wine-cup of fury. 1821 — *Kenilw.* XVIII, He took another long pull at the wine flask. 1825 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1885) I. 345 The 'Squire had many wine-decanters. 1833 MOORE *Mem* (1853) I. 2 My father kept a small wine store in Johnson's Court 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I. V. V, Fat are your larders; over-generous your wine bins *Ibid* II. VI. VIII, Wine-bottles were broken, wine-butts were staved in and drunk 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV, A troubled vision of wine-shops, water-carriers, great crowds of people 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* V, Pickle bottles, wine bottles, ink bottles 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* VI. 189 Heracles opened the fatal wine-jar 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. V. 319 Wine-barrels would burst if the bung were not sometimes opened to give them air. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1142 Hérault is the most important wine country in the south of France.

(*c*) With reference to the colour of wine, as *wine colour* sb., and predicatively as adj., *tint, wine-black, -bright, -coloured, -red* adjs., *-yellow* (after G *weingelb*) adj., also as sb.; *wine-tint* vb.

1805 T. WEAVER *Werner's Ext. Charact Fossils* 57 Wine-yellow is a pale reddish yellow colour. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* XLIII. 369 All achromatic telescopes exhibit the secondary colours, viz the wine coloured and the green fringes. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 402 The wine-red substance which remains in solution in the carbonate of ammonia. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc Berw Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The foot of the snail is a wine yellow. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* XIV. X. VI. 606 In the East, the Christ is, of delicate complexion, dark beard (it is sometimes called wine-coloured beard). 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org.* (1862) VIII. 621 A wine-red amorphous precipitate. 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 57 He is jet-black, or rather, I should say, wine-black 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 114 His wine bright waves 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 644/2 *Carmgorm*, a wine-yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 2/3 Wine tints. 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* III, A glaring fire wine-tinted the waters of the river. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids Parad.* XXII. 381 The twigs on the peach-trees had turned wine-colour.

b. Objective, as *wine-bottler, conner*, †*-crier, -lover, -maker, -seller, -spiller*, †*-sucker*, †*-supper*, †*-tapper*, †*-tunner, -vendor, -worshipper; wine-drinking, -producing, -selling, -swilling, -yielding*, vbl sbs. and ppl adjs.; also *wine-like* adj.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. XI. 19 Her ys ettul mann & windrincende. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1 2652 (Napier 72/1) *Cauponibus, i. negotiatoribus*, wintæpperum 1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* XXV. 12 Wyne makers, and erthtiliers. 1398 TREVISA drinkinge [see UNTEMPERATELY *adv.*]. 14 . *Nom* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/20 *Hic vinitor*, a wynmaker. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 35/23 Frederik the wyn criar 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* I. 5 Mourne all ye wyne suppers, because of youre swete wyne 1550 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1880) II. 76 Wyne selling, or ony vther mercheandice. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Vendimador*, a wine maker 1598 STOW *Surv* 192 The successors of those Vintners and wine Drawers were all incorporated by the name of wine tunners, in the 15 of Henry the sixt. 1601 DOLMAN *Fr. Acad.* III. 329 A wine-like luyce. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants at Ordinarie* C 1 b, This strange Wine-sucker. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* III. D 4, Scrape-trencher, Wine spiller. 1611 [see CONNER[1]] 1639 JUNIUS *Sinne Stigmatiz'd* 313 These wine-worshippers will be at it on their knees. 1676 WORLIDGE *Vinetum Brit.* 41 Wine-yielding-fruits 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 267 My aunt Hervey had, given us to apprehend much disagreeable evil from a wine-lover. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XXI, Ye beef devouring, wine-swilling English mastiffs. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* X. VII, An honest wine-vender 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S 473 Some consecrated virgins pleaded for their wine drinking that it was the element used in the Sacrament 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1136 The great wine-producing district of Burgundy 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 506 As early as 1141 we hear of the wine criers being an organised body in France. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 206 A robust-looking man, by occupation a wine-bottler.

c. Instrumental, as *wine-crowned, -drabbled, -driven*, †*-heat, -heated, -inspired, -shaken, -stuffed*, also *wine-hardy, -red, -wise* adjs.

a 1000 *Judith* 71 Weras winsade. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 213 Idele lehtres and winrede bruwes [at drinche]. *c* 1563 *Jack Juggler* (facs.) C 4, Wine shakin pilorye peepours. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. I. *Arke* 137 His wine-stuft stomack wrung with wind he feels. 1611 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 15/1 Their wine driv'n brains, involv'd in follie's cloud 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. 1, The Gentleman is Wine-wise 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 200 Their wine heat bloud. *Ibid* XVIII. 481 For feare can get no state In your wine-hardy stomacke 1677 MRS. BEHN *Rover* II. 1, The Wine Inspir'd Bullies of the Town 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Parl. Sk.*, The playful exuberance of their wine-inspired fancies 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. Introd., Such a wine-drabbled divinity 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1200 Wine-heated from the feast. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* V. 217 A wine-crowned golden cup.

8. Special combs.: **wine apple** [cf. G. *weinapfel*, Du *wijnappel*], a large red apple with a winy flavour; †**wine ball** = *wine-stone*, †**wine-belly** *a.*, with a belly full of wine, **wine-biscuit**, a small light biscuit served with wine; †**wine-brewer** (see quot.); †**wine-bush** = BUSH *sb.*[1] 5, **wine-cake**, a cake of which wine was an ingredient; **wine-card** [= G. *weinkarte*], a list of the wines that may be obtained at a restaurant; **wine-cart**, a cart in which wine is conveyed, esp. for sale; **wine-cave**, a cave in which wine is kept to mature; **wine-cooler**, a vessel in which bottles of wine can be immersed in ice or iced liquid; also *fig*; **wine-cooper** = COOPER *sb.*[1] 2; **wine-crust** (see CRUST *sb.* 5 b); **wine-dark** *a.*, of the colour of deep-red wine; used esp. to render Gr. *οἶνοψ* as an epithet of the sea; †**wine-drawer**, (*a*) a carrier or seller of wine; (*b*) one who draws wine from the cask for customers; **wine-farmer**, a vine-grower; **wine-fly**, any fly (as of the genus *Piophila*), the larva of which lives in wine or other fermented liquor; **wine-gallon**, the standard gallon by which wine is measured (see quot. 1706); †**wine garland**, a tavern sign in the form of a garland or bush of ivy; †**wine-gnat**, app. = *wine-fly*; **wine-god**, a or the god of wine, esp. Bacchus, Dionysus; **wine-grower**, one who cultivates vines for the production of wine; so **wine-growing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; †**wine-knight**, one who drinks valiantly; **wine label**, a label hung round the neck of a decanter to indicate what wine it holds; †**wine law** [LAW *sb.*[2], cf. LAWING *sb.*], payment for one's share of wine; **wine-measure**, the standard of liquid measure used for wine; **wine-palm**, any palm from which palm-wine is obtained; **wine-party**, a party, esp. of undergraduates, the chief object of which is to drink wine; **wine-piercer** (see quot.); **wine-pint, -quart** (cf. *wine-gallon*); **wine-porter**, one whose business it is to carry wine, esp. to deposit it in cellars; **wine-roping**, the development of ropiness in wine; †**wine-sack**, a sack used for straining wine; **wine-sap**, a large red American winter apple, **wine-shades** (see SHADE *sb.* 10), **wine-shed**, the 'shedding' or pouring out of wine (a facetious formation after *bloodshed*); **wine-skin**, a wine-vessel made of an animal's skin, *fig.* one who 'fills his skin' with wine, a tippler; **wine-sop**, † (*a*) a sop in wine; † (*b*) and (*c*) = SOPS-IN-WINE 1, 2; (*d*) *winesop black*, a salmon fly; **winesour**, a small acid variety of plum; **wine-spirit**, spirit of wine; †**wine-sprung** *a.*, intoxicated; **wine-stone**, the deposit of crude tartar or argol found in wine-casks (cf. G. *weinstein*); **wine-taster**, (*a*) one who judges the quality of wine by tasting; (*b*) an instrument for drawing a small sample of wine from a cask; **wine-vault(s)**, (*a*) a vault in which wine is stored (VAULT *sb.* 2 b); (*b*) a pretentious name for a public-house; **wine-vinegar** (cf. G. *weinessig*), vinegar made from wine, as opposed to *malt vinegar*; **wine-wagon**, (*a*) = *wine-cart*; (*b*) a carriage on which bottles of wine are brought into a room; **wine-warrant**, a warrant authorizing the delivery of wine from bond; †**wine-washing** *a.*, 'washing' or swilling as wine; **wine-whey**, whey made by curdling milk with wine (see WHEY *sb.* 1 b).

1802 G. V. SAMPSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 438

'Wine-apple: from its dark red colour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 529/2 *Wyyne ballys. , *pilaterie, vel pile tartaree* 1603 Dekker & Chettle *Grissil* 2560 Dost thou not see our *wine-bellie drunkards reele? 1835 C. F Hoffman *Winter in West* II. 100 A tray of *wine-biscuits and a fragrant Ohio cheese. 1709 *Tatler* No 131 P1 A..fraternity of chymical operators, who .can draw Champagne from an Apple. . These adepts are known among one another by the name of *Wine-Brewers 1638 Brathwait *Barnabees Jrnl.* Dd VIII, The Poets *wine-bush, which they use to prate on. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 95 Why loose thy feast and *wine-cakes [orig *mustacea*], when thy friends Half-cloy'd depart? 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* I 58 The wine-cake [οἰνοῦττᾰν], honey, figs, whate'er 'tis right For Mercury to eat. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunters* II, Whenever I took up a *wine card or a pencil, these articles were snatched out of my fingers. 1837 W B Adams *Carriages* I. 25 A *wine cart, or rather waggon. 1908 *Daily Chron* 20 Mar. 4/6 Wine-carts used to go round the streets of Edinburgh dispensing the 'lairds' drink ' to jug-customers. 1845 Dodd *Brit Manuf* 82 The *wine-caves of Epernay. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* XIII, Dominie, take the key of the *wine-cooler, the gentleman will surely take something. 1828 Lytton *Disowned* XI, Borodaile's looks are the best wine coolers in the world 1635 *Canterbury Marr. Licences* Ser. II. (1894) 1079/1 Edward Orlcocke of the city of London, *wine-cooper. 1765 Tucker *Lt Nat.* (1834) II. 528 Brewing poisonous liquors in a wine-cooper's vaults. 1837 [see Cooper *sb.*1 2]. 1872 Symonds *Dante* 213 Mildew is now where the *wine-crust used to be. 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* VI, The *wine-dark depths of the crystal. 1865 Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper's T.* XXVI, The . Marquise, in her wine-dark violet dress. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyssey* 7 Sailing over the wine-dark sea. 1425 *York Myst.* Introd. p. XXVI, *Wyndrawers. 1468 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) 522 Of Reynold the wynedrawer vij pipz. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 18 b, If a tapster or a wyne drawer recken a peny or two more than his duetie. 1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 1690/2 He desired the wine drawer that he might haue a pinte of malmesy & a loafe. 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* IX. 220 The Commonalty, such as Wine-Drawers, Fishermen, and such like. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I. 233 The greatest *wine-farmer in all Champagne. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 5/2 The very wine-farmers appear to have agreed to drop..their agitation for the repeal of the Excise. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 73/1 *Ephemera*,.. a day flie, liuing not aboue a dayes space, or *wineflies. 1658 Rowland tr *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 949 The Fly *Bibio* called .in the English, Wine Fly. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Wine, Wine-Fly*, . a small black fly, found in empty Wine-casks, and about Wine lees. 1657 Partridge *Double Scale Prop* (1672) 68 So many *Wine-gallons are in that vessel 1706 *Act 6 Anne* c. 27 § 22 Any round Vessel . having an even Bottom and being Seven Inches Diameter throughout and Six Inches deep from the Top of the Inside to the Bottom or any Vessel containing Two hundred thirty one cubical Inches and no more shall be deemed. to be a lawful Wine Gallon. 1523 More *Answ. Poys. Bk* Wks. 1138/1 Likening them to *wine garlandes and ale poles. 1688 Charleton *Onomast.* 43 *Vinacea* (*quia ex vini fæcibus gigni creduntur*) *Wine-gnats 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 31 Agray, a City first built by *Wine-god Bacchus. 1640 J. Gower *Ovid's Fest.* III. 759 The Wine-God laughs. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq* IV. (1892) 27 You shall not take the Winegod on board to entertain him as a simple passenger. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xi. 311 A famous *wine-grower at Epernay. 1846 Keightley *Notes Virg., Georg* II. 89 The different kinds now cultivated in *wine-growing countries. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XXI. XX. I 105 Our *wine-knights [Fr. *yurongnes*] when they purpose to sit square at the taverne and carouse lustily, if they drinke Saffron, never feare surfeit. 1848 H. R. Forster *Stowe Catal.* 113 Seven *wine-labels. *c* 1488 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 173 For your *wyene lawgh at tabull iij^{s} iiij^{d}. 1728–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, That eight pounds troy of wheat, gathered from the middle of the ear, and well dried, should weigh a gallon of *wine measure. *1771 Encycl. Brit* (1773) I. 313/2, 80 English quarts, wine measure 1681 Grew *Musæum* II. I. i. 184 The Country-People tap the *Wine-Palm about two feet above the ground. 1870 Kingsley *At Last* V, Leaves (as in the wine-palm) like Venus's hair fern 1849 *Gownsman* 10 Dec. 37 **Wine party*, a meeting of individuals of an unlimited number, for the purpose of conversation, in which the topics are invariably the same, *viz.* the ladies, wine, proctors, and examinations. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV, An Oxford undergraduate's room, set out for a wine-party. *c* 1828 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., **Wine-Piercer*, an instrument to tap, or bore, holes in wine casks 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX 220 One drop of tincture of galls gave a rosy purple colour to a *wine-pint of this water. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Avallage*, *wine porters wages when they do lay wine into the seller. 1622 J Taylor (Water P.) *Shifting* B 4 b, When in the Celler it is laid, The Carmen, and Wine-Porters must be paid. 1669 E Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Eng.* 261 [In the Royal Household] Wine-Porters, 8. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 1 July 1/6 Mr. Hunt presented a petition from the wine-porters of Dublin, praying for the repeal of the union. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys Mech.* Proem 9, 30 *Wine Quarts, each of them containing near two pound. of water. *c* 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VII 684/1 A Paris pint is 48 cubical Paris inches, and is nearly equal to an English wine-quart. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), **Wine-Roping*: To alter this take a coarse Linen-Cloth [etc.]. 1625 T. Godwin *Moses & Aaron* I. vii. 38 The *Winesacke, through which wine is so drained from the dregges. 1826 *Lond. Hort Soc. Catal. Fruits* 151 [Apples] *Wine-Sap, American 1892 Amélie Rives *Barbara Dering* XXV, Great crackling bites from a crisp, wine sap apple. 1879 T. H. S. Escott *England* I. 261 *Wine shades, bodegas, and saloons. 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl.* II. 8 Aug., She is become a toast . , and has already been the occasion of much *wine shed. 1812 Byron *Harold* II. XII *note*, We had such inkshed, and wine shed, which almost ended in bloodshed! 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* XXIX, This fellow can appear before him drunk as a *wineskin, and yet meet no rebuke. 1825 — *Talism.* XI, You have been dining with the Teutonic wineskin. 1828 Lytton *Pelham* XLVIII, That persons who have been converting their 'solid flesh ' into wine skins, cannot stick so close to one another as when they are sober. 1881 *N. T.* (R.V.) Mark II. 22 No man putteth new wine into old .wine-skins. 14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 742 '5 *Hec vipa*, a *wynsope. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replennisht. 1586 W. Webbe *English Poetrie* I IV, Let vs haue the Wynesops, With the Cornation. 1826 *Lond Hort. Soc. Catal. Fruits* 151 [Apples] Wine-Sop, Winter. 1880 F Francis *Bk. Angling* XII (ed. 5) 450 The Winesop Black —Mr. Ramsbottom says this is 'a real old Ribble favourite ' 1836 Loudon *Encycl Plants* 423 Several sorts of plums found wild, such as the bullace, damson, muscle, and *winesour. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Engl Char.* I 320 Compôtes of wine sours. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s.v. *Wine*, The phrase **Wine-spirit* is used to express a very clean and fine spirit, of the ordinary proof strength, and made in England from Wines of foreign growth 1909 *Daily Chron* 25 Mar 3/3 Pure wine spirit brandies. 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Ch Porch* VII, Shall I, to please anothers *wine-sprung minde, Lose all mine own? 1658 Gurnall *Chr in Arm* verse 14 x. § 2 113 Who when he is wine-sprung thinks (as they say he can skip over the Moone). 1526 *Great Herbal* (1529) Table, *Tartarus*, wyne lyes or *wyne stone. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1305. 1632 Sherwood, A *Winetaster, or Wine-broker (for Marchants) 1679 E. Chamberlayne *Pres St. Eng.* II. (ed. 12) 238 Mr. Henry Potkins, Wine-Taster 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* P 19 Johnson. was as ill qualified to judge between two Latin styles as a habitual drunkard to set up for a wine-taster. 1858 Lardner *Handbk Nat Phil.* 193 Wine taster.—When it is desired to draw a small sample of wine from a cask, a little instrument.. is used [etc.] 1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Making a Night of it*, They went into a *wine-vaults, to get materials for assisting them in making a night 1893 Hodges *Elem Photogr.* (1907) 148 A wine-vault in the City. *a* 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 300 Toasts sowred in *wine vineger. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s.v. *Vinegar*, Infuse this powder in the strongest wine-Vinegar 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 3 Genuine wine or raisin vinegar. 1837 *Wine waggon [see *wine-cart*]. 1848 H. R Forster *Stowe Catal.* 112 A pair of double wine-wagons. 1906 *Blackw Mag* Nov. 660/2 We rattle past a wine-waggon. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T* XIX, With *wine-warrants and orders for dozens of dressing-cases. 1592–6 Greene *Groat's W. Wit* Wks (Grosart) XII 136 These honest men whose wisedome gaue light to the Iury what power *wine washing poyson had. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertue's Commw* (1878) 141 This wine-washing licour giueth such libertie to the tongue, as it rowleth vp and downe

¶ In OE. there are several compounds of *win* in which the word is equivalent to 'vine ' or 'grapes ', as *winbēam* vine-pole, *winclyster* bunch of grapes, *winlēaf* vine-leaf, *wingeard* vineyard, Winyard. From the 14th century onwards instances of *wine* = 'vine ' occur in various texts in which *w* is not normally written for *v* (as in Scottish texts. see Vine *sb.* 1 b β).

1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 847 3e telle vs þat 3e tende nauht to tulye þe erþe, .no plaunte winus. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3667 Gilden wynes with grapis of gracious stanes. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 114 Knychtis ar nouthir ordanyt to labour corns, na grouve the wynis. *Ibid*, A knycht aw nocht to by..wynis, croftis, na heretagis 1472 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 308 In suche wise as the yonge wyne . groweth in heighte 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 Round about Rome, there are neither Cornes, nor Wines, nor Village.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (*a*) *wine-man*, a vine-dresser; (*b*) in reproduction of Ger. compounds, in Coverdale's version of the Bible, rendering Luther's language, as *wine-garden, -gardener, gathering, harvest, kernel, stock*, after G. *weingarten, -gärtner, -ernte, -kern, -stock*; (*c*) in mod. use, *wineberg, wine-hill*, after G. *weinberg, -hügel* vineyard.

1456 Sir G Haye *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 239 Labouraris of the erde, as plewmen, harow men, wyne men *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 46/37 *Ysaac le vigneron*, Ysaac the wyneman. 1535 Coverdale *Num.* VI. 4 From the wyne corneis vnto the hulle — *2 Chron.* XXVI. 10 He had .wynegardeners on the mountaynes. — *Isa* XXIV. 13 Lyke as when a man.. seketh after grapes, when the wyne gatheringe is out — *Ezek.* XV. 2 What commeth of the vyne amonge all other trees? and of the wyne stocke, amonge all other tymbre of the groaue? 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec, The Tirailleurs scrambled up through the winebergs. 1885 tr *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 70 The Calydonian legend of the wine-man [orig *Weinmann*] as given by Homer 1906 *Academy* 6 Jan. 14/1 Matins, sung High in these wine-hills, wakened me.

†**Wine**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* [OE. *wine* = OFris. *winne*, MLG. *wine*, OS., OHG. *winn* (MHG. *wine, win*), ON. *vinr*] A friend. Also *attrib.* wine mai [OE. *winemǽg*], a kinsman.

Beowulf 30 Penden wordum weold wine Scyldinga. *Ibid.* 63 Þa wæs Hroðgare heresped gyfen,..þæt him his winemaȝas ȝeorne hyrdon. *a* 1122 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS) an 975, Eadgar West-Seaxena wine. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 223 (Trin Coll MS) Werse he doð his gode wines þan his fiendes *c* 1205 Lay. 17601 Her wit scullen wel wreken unker wine-mæies. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 374 Eurilc luuen oðer, Also he were his broder,.Wurðen stedefast his wine [1482 Caxton *Reynard* XXIX. (Arb) 74 He hath nether kyn ne wyn ne frende that wylle enterprise to helpe hym.]

Wine (wəin), *v.* [f. Wine *sb.*1]

†1. *trans.* (*nonce-uses.*) a. with *out*, to spend in drinking wine.

c 1624 [see Wench *v.*].

b. To furnish (a cellar) with wine.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. liv. (1890) 456 Tho' it be interdicted to wine the King's Cellar with it, in respect of the corrosiveness it carries with it

2. *intr.* To take wine, esp. at an undergraduates' wine-party. *colloq.*

1829 C. Wordsworth *Ann.* (1891) 70 Dined with Twisleton at Trin.: wined with Payne at Bal. 1875 *My First 'Wine'* 5 'Mr. Topthorne's compliments, and will you wine with him to-night?' Such were the words addressed to me by a scout in Hall. 1877 Blackmore *Cripps* XXXIII, He had dined and wined, once or twice, in a not ignoble college.

3. *trans.* To entertain to wine: usually in the jingling phr. *dine and wine. colloq.*

1862 *Illustr Lond. News* 5 July 18/2 An esteemed friend ..who had just been admitted to the Bar and 'wined' his friends on the night of his call 1867 *Standard* 29 Apr, He has dined and wined everybody who has had anything to do with his success 1916 *Times* 13 Oct 4/3 He was motored and wined and dined through the conquered country under the watchful chaperonage of German officers

Wineberry (wəi·nberi). Forms. 1 winber(i)ge, 3 winberi, *erron.* wind-, 6 wynberry. β. 6 wyneber(r)y, 7– wineberry. [OE. *winberige* = OS. *winberi*, OHG. *winberi* (MHG. *-ber(e*, G. *weinbeere*), ON. *vinber* (cf. Goth. *weinabasi*). see Wine *sb.*1, Berry *sb*1 ME *winberi* normally represents the OE word; *wineberry* is a new formation]

†1. A grape *Obs*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt VII. 16 Cwyst þu, gaderað man winberian of þornum? *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 451/2 *Medus*, winberge te hunige awylled *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 276 Of te druie sprintles bereð winberien? *Ibid* 296 þet beoð þe erest prokunges þet sturieð þe winȝeardes, he seið, ure Louerd, þet beoð ure soulen, þet mot muche tilunge to uorte beren windberien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4468 Me-thoght I sagh a wintre, O þis tre apon ilk bogh Me-thoght hang winberis inogh. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 142 b, Smouth lyke a grape or wynberry.

β 1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* IX. 21 A wynebery of the grapes. [1783 Lemon *Engl Etymol.* Pref. p VI note, Our Saxon ancestors had Grapes; but, having no name for them, they were obliged to call them Wine-berries]

attrib. c 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/20 *Omfacium*, i. winberi stones.

2. Applied formerly or now locally to various berries.

e.g. †The bilberry or whortleberry; *dial.* the currant, the gooseberry; *Austral.* (*a*) = Toot *sb.*5, Tutu, (*b*) *Polyosma cunninghamii*; a raspberry of China and Japan, *Rubus phœnicolasius*

14 *Tyrie Thomas* in R Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II 20 The darte, and also the damsyn tre The fygge, and also the wynne bery 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Suppl., Wyneberries is *Vaccinia*. 1612 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 201 Wineberies ij^{d}. 1622 in Burton *Hist Scot.* lxvi (1870) VI. 67 Gooseberries, Strawberries, and a kind of red wineberry 1703 Thoresby *Let to Ray* (E D S), *Wineberries*, .not grapes, but gooseberries. 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss.* 1866 *Treas Bot*, Wineberry. *Ribes rubrum.* —, New Zealand, a name given by the colonists to *Coriaria sarmentosa* 1889 Maiden *Useful Pl. Australia* 590 *Polyosma Cunninghamii*, Wineberry, and Feather-wood in Southern New South Wales 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Aug 8/2, I have grown the Japanese wineberry for some years.

Wine-bibber (wəi nbi bəɹ). Also 6 wyne bebber. [f. Wine *sb.*1 + Bibber *sb.* Invented by Coverdale to render Luther's *säufer, weinsaufer.*]

1. A tippler, a drunkard. Now *literary* and *arch*

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* XXIII. 20 Kepe no company with wyne bebbers and ryotous eaters of flesh. — *Matt* XI 19 1609 Dekker *Gull's Hon-bk.* Proem B 2 b, An honest red-nosed wine bibber. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Char Jacobite Clergy* Wks. 1711 IV 266 Look into their Conversation and you'll find them Wine-bibbers to the highest Excess 1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 8 He commences wine-bibber at Fair and at Market 1807 W Irving *Salmag* XVI (1824) 300 When the guzzlers, the gormandizers, and the wine-bibbers meet together 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. I. 13 Wine-bibber, with the forehead of a dog And a deer's heart.

†2 A name for the African genet (*Genetta pardina*). *Obs.*

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* XIV. 252 The Negroes call it Berbe, and the Europeans Wine-bibber, because 'tis very greedy of Palm-Wine 1771 Pennant *Syn. Quadr* 237.

So **Wine-bibbing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*; also **Wine-bibbery**, wine-bibbing.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm Par. 1 Pet.* IV. 1–7 Nowe in stedde of outragious luste, chastitie is pleasaunte· for wynnebybbyng, sobrietie *a* 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* III i, Wine-bibbing banquets. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertue's Commw.* (1878) 140 O what lamentable Tragedies is by this Vice acted among wine bibbing companions 1826 Scott *Old Mort.* V, To close your evening with wine-bibbing in public houses and market-towns 1832 J. Wilson *Noctes Ambros.* in *Blackw Mag* Sept. 398 The secret antiquities and private history of royal wine-bibbery. 1873 H. Morley *1st Sk Engl. Lit.* II 25 Wine-bibbing monks.

Wine-cellar. Also 6 *erron* windseller. [f. Wine *sb.*1 + Cellar *sb.* Cf. MLG. *winkelder*, MHG. *winkeller*, ON. *vinkjallari.*] A cellar used for storing wine. Also *fig.*

1371 *Close Roll 45 Edw III* m. 4 *dorso* (P R O) Vnam magnam Cameram vocatam la Whit Chambre cum vno celario sub dicta camera vocata le Wyn celer. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* V. 399 All the vittale, outakin salt,. In the vyne-sellar gert he bryng 14 . *Pallad. on Husb.* (Bodl MS) If I, Cisterne celar for oyles, wyne celar, and columbary. 1538 Elyot, *Canabus*, a wyne sellar. 1577 Googe tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* 12 b, I wyll shewe you Pipes, Tonnels, when you come to the Brewhouse, and Windseller. 1647 T. Calvert *Heart Salve* To Rdr, The soule is led into the Winecellar of Gods promises. 1756–7 tr *Keysler's Trav.* IV. 189 The council's wine-cellar is so spacious, that a coach and six may turn about in it 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1303 Wine-cellars ought to be dry at bottom

Wined (wəind), *ppl.a.* [f. Wine *sb.*1 or *v.* + -ed]

1. Mingled with wine; coloured or flavoured with wine

1604 F Hering *Mod. Defence* 24 Hee did [call] a cuppe of drinke mixed by his friend .wined water, and not watred wine. 1884 R. V. French *19 Cent. Drink* 288 Gin—spiced and wined

2. That has taken wine, esp. in abundance.

1640 J D *Knave in Gr.* I. i. C 3 b, We'le pledge, we'le pledge. Victual'd and Win'd already 1898 J McCABE *Life Mod. Monastery* vi. 153 He invariably returned well wined and nourished.

†Wine-drunk(en, *a. Obs.* [OE *wind) uncen* = Du. *wijndroncken* (Kilian), G. *weintrunken*, ON. *vindrukkinn*] Drunk (with wine). Hence **†Winedrunkenness.**

a 1000 *Daniel* 753 Windruncen ȝewit *c* 1205 LAY. 8126 Þa drihliche gumen weoren win drunken *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 270 in *O E Misc.* 128 Ne wurþ þu neuer so wod ne so wyn-drunke þat euere segge þine wife alle þine wille. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 357 [Polemius] was wyndronke *Ibid* VI 39 He hated wyn dronkenes. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 19 That man mai wel noght longe stonde Which is wyndrunke of comun us *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 529/2 Wyyne drunkon 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par. 1 Thess* v 7 Those that are wynedrunken, are drunken in the night.

Wine-fat · see WINE-VAT

Wi·ne-glass. [f. WINE *sb* 1 + GLASS *sb.*1 Cf. (M)LG., MHG. *winglas*, (Du *wijnglas*, G. *weinglas*), etc.] A small drinking-glass for wine. Also = *wineglassful.*

Wine-glasses, which are characterized by having a stem and a foot, vary in shape (and, in some cases, in colour) according to the wine for which they are intended, and are distinguished as *champagne glass, claret glass, port glass*, etc.

1709 *Lond. Gaz* No 4595/4 Wine and Water Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses with Covers 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* II ii 37, I am dealing these out to them by the wine-glass. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl Baluch* 331 We began with minute wine-glasses of raki, red wine, purple wine

b. *attrib.* Resembling a wine-glass in shape.

c. *Comb.*, as *wineglass-cooler, -shaped* adj

1851 REDDING *Wines* (ed 3) 370 Wine glass coolers should be laid on the table and the glasses reversed in them. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I, A smooth piece of interval, with half a dozen good-sized wine-glass elms in it 1907 M C F MORRIS *Nunburnholme* 78 The smaller bell, which was long and wineglass-shaped 1908 *Essex Rev* XVII 6 An old-fashioned wine glass pulpit, with reading-desk below.

Hence **Wi·neglassful,** the contents of a full wine-glass; the amount that a wine-glass will hold, usually reckoned as 2 fluid ounces.

1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* VII, My venerated instructor, took a wine-glassful of old rum every day after his dinner 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 352 A wineglassful of spirits of turpentine

Wi·ne-grape. [f. WINE *sb.*1 + GRAPE *sb.*1]

†1. A cluster or bunch of grapes. *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3710 Þes xii ðider hem hauen broȝt, An win-grape on an cuuel-staf

2. A grape from which wine is made *U S.*

1838 *Penny Cycl* XI 356/2 The fruit of several other species of vitis, natives of America, possess some merit as wine-grapes. 1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect Bot.* 149 He has traced the northern limit of the wine-grape, where the mean annual temperature is about 50°. 1868 *Rep U.S Comm Agric.* (1869) 212 What varieties are in highest repute as wine grapes?

Wi·ne-house. [OE. *winhús* = MLG., MDu., MHG *winhûs* (Du. *wijnhuis*, G. *weinhaus*), ON. *vínhús*]

1. A public house where wine is drunk. Now chiefly *Hist.* or with particular local reference.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw Hoe* II. i, From him come I, to intreate you to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house ith Stillyard. 1621 in Foster *Engl Factories Ind* (1906) 355 Our warehowse roome, dyninge roome, and wyne howse 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint, Agreement* 19 Thou [*sc.* the Bible] art the oyl and the wine-house 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Nov, Creed and Shepley and I to the Rhenish winehouse, and there I did give them two quarts of Wormwood wine, and so we broke up. 1805 C JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed 2), *Wine-houses*, certain places of resort in the garrison of Gibraltar, from which the governor has been accustomed to derive a pecuniary profit 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 50 [In Spain] It is disgraceful to be seen entering a wine-house. 1909 *Westm Gaz* 30 Apr. 5/3 The wine-house known as the White Hart in the Euston road

2. A house that deals in wine; a firm of wine-merchants.

1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Boarding-ho.* II, A clerk in a wine-house 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 1140 No natural Sherry comes to this country, no wine house will send it.

Wi·ne-lees. [f. WINE *sb* 1 + pl. of LEE *sb.*2] The sediment deposited in a vessel containing wine. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 60 Aischis of wiyn lies 1483 *Cath Angl.* 419/2 Wyne lees, *tartarum, vinacium* 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 95/2 *Fex vini vsta*, wine leeze. 1642–4 VICARS *God in Mount* 40 The wine-lees of poysoning Popish fopperies. 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 103 Their faces smeared over with winelees 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII xxi, The under-gardener dressed the muleteer's hat in hot wine-lees. 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* I. v, One tall joker scrawled upon a wall with his finger dipped in muddy wine lees—Blood

attrib. 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med.* XVIII. 202 A matter of a wine lees colour

Wineless (wəi nles), *a.* [f. WINE *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Lacking or destitute of wine.

1436 *Libel Engl Pol* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 183 What nedeth a garlande, whyche is made of ivye, Shew a tavern wynelesse, also thryve I 1891 *Daily News* 2 Feb 5/6 Invitations to wineless dinners. 1910 *Expositor* Mar. 284 Altars at which only wineless offerings were made

†2. Lacking the characteristic qualities of wine. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 684 A winelesse weake wine as one may say [ἀοίνῳ οἴνῳ].

Wi·ne-pot. [f. WINE *sb.*1 + POT *sb.*1 Cf. ON. *vínpottr.*] A 'pot' or flagon for holding wine.

14 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 619/29 *Viniferum*, a wynpot. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 108 Why þei stondyth a wyne-potte and a lyly bytwyx our lady and Gabyrell at hur salutacyon. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* IV 81 By the olde order it is vnlawfull to bryng winepots to the borde 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 235/1 *Epichysis*, a wine pot or wine vessel. 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* v, When the wine-pot . hath brought thee on occasion into something of a scrape. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* I 39 Rome is Merely a marvellous mass of broken and castaway wine-pots.

b. *attrib* : **† wine-pot herb,** the foxglove.

1552 HULOET, Wyne pot herb, other do call it oure ladies gloues, *asdrabacca.*

Wi·ne-press. [f. WINE *sb* 1 + PRESS *sb.*1 II. Cf. MLG. *winperse*, MHG. *winpresse* (G *weinpresse*).] A press in which the juice is extracted from the grapes in the manufacture of wine. Also *fig.*, esp. with ref. to Isa. lxiii. 3, Rev. xiv. 19, 20, xix 15

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 33 [He] set a vyneyarde, and hedged it rounde about, and made a wynpresse in it. 1584 J MELVILL *Autob* (Wodrow Soc) 177 They haiff cast down the dyk, cutted the hedge, demolished the towre brokin the wyne-pres 1611 DONNE *Ess. Div* (1651) 24 To put him [*sc.* Moses] in a wine-presse, and squeeze out Philosophy and particular Christianitie, is a degree of that injustice, which all laws forbid 1671 MILTON *P R* IV 16 As a swaim of flies About the wine-press where sweet must is powr'd. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No. 425 ₱ 3 The succeeding Month [*sc* October] was all soiled with the Juice of Grapes, as if he had just come from the Wine-Press 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* VII. 218 Drunk from the winepress of the Almighty's wrath 1849 FROUDE *Nem. Faith* 107 He must tread the wine-press alone, calling no God-fearing man his friend. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 1140 In the United States the wine-press is constructed much on the same principle as the ordinary screw cider-press 1910 E BARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII 524/2 [The Crusader] might butcher all day, and then at nightfall kneel at the altar of the Sepulchre—for was he not red from the winepress of the Lord?

Hence **† Wi·ne-presser.**

1632 SHERWOOD, A Wine presser, *pressureur.*

Winer (wəi nər). [f. WINE *sb* 1 or *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A vintner. ? *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 395/2 God thanke you maister winer for your good wyne. 1548 *Aberd. Reg* XX. (Jam) The winaris of the same gat. 1886 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 1 Dec 1/9 You gather a few tons of grapes and cast them to a winer and are told that it is a bad year for selling grapes

2. One who drinks wine. *colloq.*

1906 FURNIVALL in *Lydgate's Chron Troy* (1906) I. 309 *marg*, A winer is an unreasonable beast 1908 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 4/4 The diners and the winers of those spacious days of conviviality.

Winery (wəi nəri). orig. *U. S.* [f WINE *sb.*1 + -ERY] An establishment for making wine.

1882 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 55/1 The road to the large substantial buildings of the winery was bordered by a deep orchard of oranges. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 8 Jan. 885 Wine grapes and wineries are on the rapid increase. 1912 *Times* 22 Apr. 24/4 As the result of this legislation the British wine-makers have not shut up their wineries

Wi·ne-tree. *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *wintréow* = ON. *vínviðr*, Goth. *weinatriu* : see WINE *sb.*1 and TREE *sb.*] A vine.

Also a local name for blackthorn and mountain ash.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* John xv. 5 Ic am þæt wintreo, ȝie ða tuiggo sint *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2059 Me drempte, ic stod at a win tre, Þat adde waxen buȝes ðre 13 *Cursor M.* 7159 (Gött), Þan olyues wid þair wyn tres [*Cott.* vintres] 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to Lady Kilconquhair* 13 Sept. (1671) 151 A land of olives and wine-trees 1857 WRIGHT *Dict Prov Eng*, *Wine-tree*, a vine *Norf*

Wi·ne-vat, *arch.* **-fat.** [f. WINE *sb.*1 + VAT, FAT *sb* 1 Cf. (M)LG. *winfat*, MHG. *winvaz* (G. *weinfass*), ON. *vínfat*, etc] A vat in which the grapes are pressed in wine-making; a wine-press.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XIX 15 He trode the wynefatt of fearsnes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VII. VII 39 The must, Which he was treading in the wine-fats see 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* V. IV, You should ha' some would swell, now, like a wine-fat, With such an Autumne 1611 *Bible* Mark XII. 1 A certaine man planted a vineyard, and set an hedge about it, and digged a place for the wine fat. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *Rem Virgil* (1768) 22 In this dance, he flung himself into different postures, as if he was gathering the bunches of grapes, flinging them into the wine vat; and drinking the must. 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 214/2 The grapes are emptied into a tub with holes at the bottom.. This tub is placed over another much larger, named the wine-vat. 1881 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Poems, Prodigal Son* III, The purple wine-fat froths with foam.

Winey see WINY.

Winezarde, obs. Sc. f. VINEYARD.

†Winful, *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f WIN *sb* 1 + -FUL.] Laborious.

1443–9 PECOCK *Donet* II. vi. (1921) 128 Al seruile werk, þat is to seie, al worldly wynful werk

†Winful, *a* 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. WIN *sb.*2 + -FUL.] Pleasant.

1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt* (Bann) 107 And burgeons of thare brancheis bredis, And woddis winnis thare winfull wedis.

Wing (wiŋ), *sb.* Forms · *Plural* α. 2 wenge; β. 3 wengen, winguene, wynguene, whingen, hwingen, 4 wingen, wyngen, -yn, -on; γ. 3–5 wenges, (3 *Orm.* -ess), 4 weengus, 4–5 wengis, 4, 6 weyngis, 5 wengys, -es, weingis, wengges; 4 wyenges, wingges, whinges, 4–6 wyngis, -es, 5 -ys, whyngis, -ys, 5–6 whynges, 5, 6–7 *Sc.* wingis, 6–7 -es, 6– wings. *Sang.* 4–5 wenge, 5 weng, whenge, weynge, 5–6 *Sc.* weyng, 6 *Sc.* weing; 4–6 wynge, 4–7 winge, 5–6 wyng, whyng(e, 6 whing, wynke, 6– wing. [ME., first in pl. forms *wenge, wengen, wenges*, n. ON *vængir*, acc. *vængi*, pl. of *vængr* (Sw., Da. *vinge*) wing of a bird, aisle, etc.; replacing OE. *fe̊þra* wings, pl. of *fe̊þer*, and *fi̊þere* (see FEATHER *sb.* 3)]

I 1 Each of the organs of flight of any flying animal, as a bird, bat, or insect.

In birds the wings are specially modified fore limbs; in bats (and the extinct pterodactyls, etc), extensions of the skin attached to modified parts of the fore-limbs (see BAT *sb.*1 1); in insects, membranous expansions attached to the thorax in addition to the limbs. In a few birds the wings are rudimentary, and either functionless (as in the *Apteryx*) or used only to assist in swimming or walking (as in Penguins).

Occas loosely applied to the enlarged fins of flying-fishes and to the appendages of flying squirrels, etc. which serve for movements resembling flight

Bastard or *false wing* (Ornith) = WINGLET 2 b.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 81 A vuhel com flon from houene into orðe, her he uette feþer-home and wenge *c* 1205 LAY. 29263 Þat alle heore [*sc* sparrows'] whingen noht awemmed neoren *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 130 Ase brid hwon hit wule vleon stureð his hwingen. *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 64/356 He ȝifst eov wynguene for-to fleo, And feþerene to beren eov up on heiȝ *Ibid* 230/388 Þe dyem of is winguene murie was. 13 *K. Alis.* 485 Him thoughte a goshauk with gret flyght yenith and sprad abrod his wyngyn 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 173 The Scharnebudes kinde, Of whos nature this I finde, That in the hoteste of the dai,..He sprat his wynge and up he fleth. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* 221 Þe Egle is frikest fowle in flye, Ouer all fowles to wawe hys wenge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 2196 The byrde bylle undyr wynge layede. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 18521 Wonder hygh ther sate a krowe, His whynges splayynge to and fro. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 522/1 Wenge, of a fowle or bryde *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 7 On fute and weynge ascendand to the hycht. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 278 That all maner of fowle that hath hole fete sholde be reysed vnder the wynge, and not aboue 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI lxxxi 762 The fruite [of the maple tree] is long, flat, and thinne, almost lyke to a feather of a small birde, or lyke the whing of a grashopper. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* III vi. § 12 There are Fishes that have Wings. 1725, 1807 [see BAT *sb*1 1] 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I iii, The beautiful little blue butterfly with golden spots on his wings. 1867 W. S DALLAS tr *Nitzsch's Pterylogr.* 27 The false wing (*ala notha*) described by Möhring. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 304 The genus *Prionotus*..resembles *Dactylopterus* in general form, but the wings are much smaller 1912 S E WHITE *Land of Footprints* XIV 193 Spreading wide their wings at the last moment to check their speed.

b. The wing of a bird, used as food. Also, the shoulder of a hare or rabbit.

c 1470 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 64 Cony rost. A cony tak and drawe hym, rost hym and lard hym then raise his leggs and hys winges. *a* 1530 *Fyere & Boye* (Ritson) 154 His fader toke a capons wynge, And badde hym ete apace 1598 BP. HALL *Sat* IV IV 29 A pestle of a Larke, or Plouers wing 1656 OSBORN *Adv Son* IV (ed 4) 124 A Carver at Court, who being laughed at for saying *The wing of a Rabbet*, maintained it as congruous, as the fore-legge of a Capon, a phrase used in Scotland 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat* II IV. 56 Wise palates choose the wings of pregnant hare 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 42 Miss Lilac, permit me to help you,—a wing? 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* XLVI, Something light for supper—the wing of a roasted fowl 1841 'NIMROD' in *Sporting Oracle* 48 The most vulnerable part of the rabbit is about its neck and wings, as the shoulders of this animal are called.

c. The wing of a bird (usually of a hen, goose, or turkey) used as a brush. cf next, 7.

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 35 Husbandlie furniture.. Wing, cartnaue and bushel. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 Then are the two women to have each of them a cleane bowle to wringe the honey into, and the man is to stande ready with a winge in his hande. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 243/2 Broom, Wing, Winnow sheet, and Sack with a Band 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Sept (1744) 116 A Straw-fork and Rake to turn the Straw off from the thresh'd Corn, a Fan and Wing to clean it.

d. A figure or imitation of a wing (e g on an image of a bird, etc., or on an angler's artificial fly).

1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 94 Cupide a small boye with a payre of winges of gold. 1584 *Kenilw. Inv* in Scott *Kenilw* Note K, 6 rowlers and ij wings for the spreade eagle 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Easter Wings* [title of a poem in the form of two pairs of wings] 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 207 Chuse for thy Command Some peaceful Province in Acrostick Land; There thou may'st Wings display, and Altars raise, And torture one poor Word ten thousand Ways. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ₱ 4, 6. 1853 J. JACKSON *Pract. Fly-Fisher* (1880) 10 To make a winged Fly Wings; a piece of feather, stripped from a Snipe's quill

†e. With qualification (*goose-wing, fly's wing*) used as a type of something of no value. *Obs.*

1377, 1549 [see GOOSE-WING 1]. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 783 in *Macro Plays* 29 Tysche! a flyes weynge!

2. a Attributed to supernatural beings, as angels, demons, etc., and to fabulous creatures, as dragons, griffins, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 8024 Þatt all þatt hallȝhegenge, þatt borrȝhenn iss þurrh marrtirrdom, Flæh upp wiþþ tweȝȝenn wengess 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 2675 Whan hit schon þe bryȝte sonne, His wingges schon so þe glas. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* VI 2, *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* Prol. 236 And aungellych hyse wengis gan he sprede. *c* 1386 — *Knt's T* 1106 Biforn hire stood hir sone Cupido, Vp on his shuldres wynges hadde he two 14 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2527 Beuys hyt the dragon

vnder the wynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv 34 The Harpyes on ws fell, With huge faird of wengis and mony yell 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 582 A fiery Globe Of Angels on full sail of wing flew nigh 1815 BYRON *Destr. Sennacherib* iii, The Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast. 1822 WORDSW *Eccles Sonn.* III. v. 4 The feather, whence the pen Was shaped that traced the lives of these good men, Dropped from an Angel's wing 1885 HARDY *Changed Man, Mere Interlude* (1913) 269 Since my poor husband left me to wear his wings

b Attributed to inanimate or abstract things represented as flying, or as carrying one swiftly along (esp. in phr. *on the wings of*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* II i (Add MS 27944) In olde tyme poetes peyntide þe winde wiþ wynges. *c* 1510 MORE *Pycus* E j b, Whynges of the loue of God 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cin[i]. 3 Thou makest the cloudes thy charet, and goest vpon the wynges of the wynde. — *Ps* CXXVIII[i]. 9 Yf I take the wynges of the morny nge. — *Prov* XXIII. 5 Riches make them selues wynges. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V iii 106 When I should mount with wings of Victory. 1598 — *Merry W.* II ii. 209, I haue pursu'd her, as Loue hath pursued mee, which hath beene on the wing of all occasions. 1608 [TOFTE] *Ariosto's Sat* I (1612) II With inke To giue his fame large wings. 1612 SIR W MURE *Misc. Poems* iv. 8 Deceau'd by loues alluiring wingis 1665 BOYLE *Occas Reft* I. i. 7 When a pious Soul is once got upon the wing of Contemplation. 1704 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 40 Upon the Wings of Time born swift away 1709 WATTS *Hymn*, Give me the Wings of Faith, to rise Within the Veil. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd and half, A cold north-east wind, with frost on its wing 1837 W IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. xix 35 Where the foe seems to come and go on the wings of the wind. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot* VI lxxii. 307 [The Scots in 1640] seemed to be, indeed, carried forward on the wings of destiny.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Power or means of flight, or of action figured as flight; action or manner of flying, flight. (*a*) in reference to literal flying

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XII. 263 Þe larke, þat is. wel awey of wenge [*v. rr.* wynge, whenge] swifter þan þe pecok 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 328 A Swalwe swift of winge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 316 The self same place where hee First lighted from his Wing 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* v, Upward the Noble Bird directs his Wing 1709 T ROBINSON *Nat Hist. Westmld* x 60 As soon as the young Brood gets wing. 1877 CONDER *Basis of Faith* v. 225 The bird of strongest wing may be driven out to sea by the tempest

(*b*) *fig.* in various connexions. (See also III.)

a 1225 *Ancr R* 132 Auh þe treowe ancren þet we eſneð to briddes..Heo spredeð hore liwingen, ant makieð a creoiz of ham suluen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVIII. 7 Take twa wenges of charite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 473 He ordeyneþ godis of vertu wyngis to men to fle to heuene. 1418 *26 Pol Poems* XIV. 47 To flige to hyȝe, treste not þy wyng. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apologie* C 4, Other excellent points I could pinch him with to the like purpose, were I not contented to strike the winge, and come downe to his capacitie. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI*, IV VII 79 Knowledge the Wing wherewith we flye to heauen. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, III II. 30 Thy affections which doe hold a wing Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* I. 120 You have a wing of Strength, might toure into The purest Region fancie breaths. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* v. II, Give wing to your desires, and let 'em fly. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* X. x. (1816) 307/2 Every thing they said to me seemed to lend me wings to run away. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., When the peculiar kind of folly keeps the wing no longer. 1849 J. HARE *Serm.* II. iv. 80 In old times,..many stories got wing.

b. In biblical and derived expressions referring to a mother bird's use of her wings for the protection of her young (cf. esp. Matt. xxiii. 37); thus virtually = protecting care. (See also 15 a.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XVI[i]. 8 Hile me under schadou of þi wenges twa. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxiii 7 Vnder the shadowe of thy wynges wil I reioyse 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S.) 107 His [*sc* God's] wingis ar thy weirlie weid, His pennis ar thy strang defence. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV i, Why did I leave my tender father's wing, And venture into love? 1883 D. C MURRAY *Hearts* XXXIII, Azubah, once more under the shelter of her aunt's wing.

4. *transf.* a. In phr *of* (such-and-such) *wing*, used, like *feather* = kind or description of bird (usually *fig.*). *Obs.* exc in echoes of Ezek. XVII. 23.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* I v, All alike all feathered of one wing [orig *omnes congruont*] knowe one, and know all. 1601 SHAKS *Phœnix* III, From this Session interdict Euery foule of tyrant wing, Saue the Eagle feath'red King. 1608 DEKKER *Belman of London* (ed. 2) D 2, Of all the mad Rascalls (that are of this wing) the Abraham-man is the most fantastick. 1608 D. T[UVILL] *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 90 b, A prying eye, a listning eare, and a prating tongue, are all birds of one wing. 1611 *Bible* Ezek. xvii 23 All foule of euery wing 1630 *Pathomachia* IV. iii. 35 Here is another Bird of the same Wing I beleeue

b. Qualified by a restrictive word, or in technical phr., = bird or birds.

1601 SHAKS *Phœnix* i, Let the bird of lowdest lay .. Herauld sad and trumpet be · To whose sound chaste wings obay. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 188 The Prince of Augurs drew A sure presage from ev'ry wing that flew. 1840 BREMNER *Excurs Denmark*, etc. I. 293 We did not wonder to see scarcely a single wing of game in a whole day's journey. 1874 *Kennel Club Stud Bk.* p. XII, He does not lose one [point] for each fault, providing it is simply not dropping to wing or shot.

c. A flock (of plover).

1805 A. MACKINTOSH *Driffield Angler* 294 Wing of plover

II. 5. An appliance or appendage resembling or analogous to a wing in form or function.

a. An artificial apparatus attached to the human arms or shoulders, (*a*) according to early accounts, for flying through the air, (*b*) for assistance in swimming. b. One of the floats of a water-wheel or sails of a windmill. c. Poetically or rhetorically applied to the sails of a ship (See also *white wings* s v WHITE *a.* 11 e.) d. Various: see quots.: *spec.* one of the planes of an aeroplane; also *transf.* (*pl.*) in the Royal Air Force, a certificate of ability to pilot an aeroplane, indicated by the addition to the uniform of a badge representing a pair of wings.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 671 Vor þat men ssolde is enchantement se, He let him makie wengen [*v rr* wyngon, wingen, wynges, whyngys] an hei vor to fle *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* I (*Petrus*) 562 [Symon Magus] passit vpe, and his weyngis dycht, And flaw, as he a foule had bene 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 37 This Dedalus Hath mad to fle diverse wynges For him and for his Sone also 1742 POPE *Dunc* IV 452 The head that turns at super lunar things, Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 5/6 Being unable to swim he had made use of a pair of swimming wings

b 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V x, For the swyftnesse of the water he must nedes passe vnder the whele of the mylle, And god wote yf the wynges of the mylle bete hym wel or not 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy.* II x 44 b, Windmilles, hauing euery one of them 10 wings 1609 W. BIDDULPH in *Lavender's Iraq* 15 There are very many wind milles there, hauing ten wings a piece 1681 OWEN *Ing conc. Evang. Ch* II 16 To render the Gospel-Church-State a Machin to be turned unto any Interest like the Wings of a Mill unto the Wind *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew, Sails*, Windmill-wings. 1773 W EMERSON *Princ Mech.* (ed. 3) 284 *Wing*, as the hands in a water wheel, a part of a sail, &c *a* 1866 C W HATFIELD *Hist Notices Doncaster* Ser 1 203 The wings of some of these [windmills] describe a circuit of 100 feet diameter.

c 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* I i. 14 Your Argosies with portly saile As they flye by them with their wouen wings. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II 222 All their Canvass Wings 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I xiii, While flew the vessel on her snowy wing. 1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 543 The seaman's chariots, wandering on the brine With linen wings 1878 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs of Italy* 29 The yellow wide wings of a bark

d. 1796 *Grose's Dict Vulg. T.* (ed 3), *Pair of Wings*, oars *Cant* 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 17 There are rockets made without sticks. Fix to the small ones .four wings, in the nature of arrow-feathers 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* II 159 The use of wings, rudders, oars, .to direct the course of a balloon 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T* (ed. 3), *Wings*, arms. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Wing* 2 A vane of a rotating fan 10 (*Milling*) A strip, commonly of leather, attached to the skirt of the runner to sweep the meal into the spout. 1910 R. FERRIS *How it Flies* 17 Aeroplanes are those forms of flying machines which depend for their support in the air upon the spread of surfaces which are variously called wings, sails, or planes. 1918 J T. B MCCUDDEN *5 Yrs R. F. C* I Having qualified for his R F. C. wings in July of 1912

6. A lateral part or appendage . in various connexions (See also senses 7–11.)

a A lateral or outlying portion of a space or region b. Something forming a lateral boundary, as the side wall of a dock, sluice, chimney, etc.; also, a lateral component, extension, or complement of a structure, etc., e.g either of the retaining walls at the ends of a bridge c A side piece (usually projecting), a lateral projection or member (in various tools, pieces of mechanism, or other structures: see quots), *spec.* the part of a ploughshare which extends sideways and cuts the bottom of the furrow d. A projecting part of a fishing-net on one side of the main or central part e In a carriage, each of a pair of curved pieces extending over the wheels to provide protection from the splashing of mud, the mudguard of a motor vehicle. f. Each of two side pieces at the top of an arm-chair against which the head may be rested.

a. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1051 An-other wynge of þe werld 1794 MORSE *Amer Geog.* 491 On the north end it subsides gradually into extensive pasture grounds, while on the south it slopes more steeply in a shorter distance .. On either wing is a thick grove of forest trees 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* XI II. (1873) IV 36 Konigsberg, Preussen, the easternmost outlying wing of his long straggling Dominions 1874 BLACKIE *Lett. to Wife* (1909) 228 The Hill of Howth, forming the north wing of the bay of Dublin 1920 *Westm Gaz* 16 June 10/1 His fore-hand return across court off the service into the right-hand wing of his opponent's base line

b *c* 1482 J KAY tr *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* P 10 (1870), A place .by the weste banke of Rhodes: which maked with her walles and wynges a pleasaunt hauen and ys called the tour of Seynt Nycholas 1531 *Lett. & Pap. Hen VIII*, V. 180 Settyng the wynkes of the said slewse new made 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigantum* 24 The outward Circle or wing of stones [of Stonehenge] 1703 T. N. *City & C Purchaser* 107 An apt falling-back of the Back, and convenient gathering of the Wings, and Brest of the Chimney 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 128 You may on each side [of the chimney] raise a Wing of Plaister 1721 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* I. 67 The Wings (that is, the spaces between the Wall and the Columns, which is not comprehended in the breadth of the Atrium). 1726 — *Alberti's Archit.* I 14 All this Wing of Wall..is exposed as a Butt to the. Blasts of the North-East. 1821 RICH *Journ. Persepolis* 27 Aug., The mountains form a wing of stupendous perpendicular cliffs 1850 PARKER *Gloss Archit.* (ed 5) I 206 *Fillet*, .a small flat face or band used principally between mouldings, to separate them from each other in classical architecture .When this appendage is attached to the sides [of the moulding, it is called] its wings 1851 *E'hant & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* Apr. 38 Many fine trees which have become unsightly. by losing whole wings at a time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Wing* A lateral extension of an abutment.. A leaf of a gate or double door .A side dam on a river shore to contract the channel 1895 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 3/5 Tribune, the winner of the Beaudesert Steeplechase, was objected to for jumping the wing of one of the fences.

c. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* I. 21 They haue a litle wyng on the ryght syde of the Coulter, whiche wyng is to be remooued to whiche syde you list 1597 A M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 15 b/1 The winges of the Trepane, which delicatelye and easilye cut. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 286/2 The Feathers or Fly, or Wing [of a spinning-wheel] is that which the crooked Wyres are set in. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 42 Some place on the right side of the Coulter a small Wing or Finn 1839 URE *Dict Arts* etc. 346 The wings or vanes revolve from 120 to 150 times in the minute. 1842 J AITON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 166 This second spade is provided with an iron wing upon its shaft, by which the digger forces it with his foot into the ground. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Stocker* . (KNITTING-machine) A wheel with thin plates or projections, called *wings*, used to depress (sink) the yarn between the needles. 1902 P. MARSHALL *Metal Working Tools* 13 The legs [of wing compasses] . when opened to the required width are secured by means of the thumb screw which binds on to the projecting wing

d. 1678 *Act 30 Chas II* c 9 § 1 Above Fifty yards in length and Six yards in breadth or depth in the wing of the Nett 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* 295 A Tench Weel without wings An Eel Weel, with loose pits and wings 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* Suppl s v *Stake-net*, The salmon, swimming up the current, come in contact with the bar-net, and turning to pass around it, find themselves opposed by the wing.

e. 1783 *Morn Chron* 14 Mar 4/2 Advt., A new roomy Gig, with head to take off, wings, and new harness. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I 204 Wings are fixed to the sides or elbows of the chaise bodies , their use is to form a rest for the arm, and shelter the passenger from the dirt which splashes from the wheels. 1881 J. W BURGESS *Coach-bldg* v. 50 The wings sometimes still are of wood, in which case they are hooped to the perch by iron hoops

f. 1907 G. O WHEELER *Old Engl Furniture* 190 The wings formed by the arm enclosures were padded 1911 F. M CRAWFORD *Uncanny Tales, Deadly Smile* ii, A great old leathern arm-chair with wings

7. Either of the two divisions (*right wing, left wing*) on each side of the main body or *centre* of an army or fleet in battle array, also, each of the two divisions of a regiment or an air force

c 1400 *Brut* CCXXIII 283 Þe Scottis comen ferseliche in iiij wengus. *Ibid.* 285 Þo hade euery Englisshe bataile ij wenges of þris Archiers *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VIII XVI 2520 A noþir weynge þai saw cum sone Off Inglis men *c* 1500 *Melusine* 230 Anthony ordeyned archers & crosbowes to be vnder the wynges of hys batayll 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I CXXX. 64/2 Theile of Northampton & therle of Arundell with the second batell were on a wyng in good order. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc* IX. 16 When they which were of the lefte wynge, sawe that the right side was discomfited. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 333 Wee did presently battell-wise cast our selues into a Wing, as if we had been the Turkish Gallies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 617 Their doubl'd Ranks they bend From Wing to Wing. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 294 The Armies coming close up, the Wings engaged first 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776) s v ,Wings are also the skirts or extremities of a fleet when it is ranged into a line a-breast 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit. India* III 149 The European divisions were directed severally against the left and right wings. 1868 *Queen's Reg. & Ord Army* P 300 When the Service Companies of a Regiment happen to be divided into Wings, the Head Quarter wing will assign a due proportion of the Mess necessaries for the use of the other wing 1915 C G. GREY *Tales of Flying Services* 71 One of the chief duties of this 'wing' .was to look out for Zeppelins

b. In football and similar games The position of the forwards on either side of the centre, a player or players occupying this position.

1889 *Field* 5 Jan. 29/3 [Hockey] The left wings played to each other well, and the backs. were seen at their best 1898 J. GOODALL *Assoc Football* 38 Suddenly there will be a swift clear side-kick to the other wing

c A section of a political or other party, holding views deviating in one direction or the other from those generally held (often distinguished as *left* or *right*)

[Cf quot. 1670 s.v RIGHT *a* 18]

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XIII. 186 There is always a disreputable wing to the radical party. 1884 *Christian Commonw.* 21 Feb. 449/1 The democratic wing of the Tory party, of which Lord Randolph Churchill aspires to be the leader. 1898 [see LEFT *a.* 3 b]

8. One of a pair of lateral projecting pieces of a garment on or near the shoulder, as of a doublet; also, a side-flap of a cap, etc., in military uniform, a kind of epaulette (now worn by bandsmen) which stands out from the seam at the top of the shoulder.

1412–20 LYDG, *Chron. Troy* III 67 Þer wer Vauntbras with wynges, & rerebras þer-to 1557 in Dugdale *Orig Jurid* lxx. (1666) 310 That none of the Companions except Knights or Benchers wear Wings in their Gowns 1604 DEKKER *Meeting of Gallants* B 2, There is as much perill betweene the wings and the skirts of one of their Doublets, as in all the liberties of London. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 94/2 The Wings, are Welts or peeces set over the place on the top of the Shoulders, where the Body and Sleeves are set together 1703 *Rules of Civility* 56 If short Sleeves be worn, she [who pushes fashion to an extreme] will have nothing but Wings. 1810 *Army Gen. Order* 19 Feb, Field Officers are to wear Wings in addition to their Epaulettes 1834 L RITCHIE *Wand Seine* 239 A linen cap with large wings which concealed the face. 1844 *Queen's Regul & Ord Army* 152 The whole of the remaining Clothing (with the exception of the wings and fringe) 1869 BLACKIE *Lett to Wife* (1909) 181 A sort of spencer open in the middle, with two wings, one on each breast.

†b. *pl.* The armpits. *nonce-use.* (Cf. L. *ala.*)

1586 T. B, *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I 470 He tooke him with both his armes by the wings [orig. *les aisselles*].

9. a A subordinate part of a building on one side of the main or central part.

spec in *Fortification*: see quot 1704.

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 209 Who with his armye was loged in the countrey in thre wardes and sundry winges 1613–39 I JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II 46 This Edifice has two Wings *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Oct. 1683, The Court at entrie, and wings for officers seeme too neere the streete. 1704 J. HARRIS

Lex Techn. I, *Wings*, in Fortification, are the large Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, Tenailles, and the like Outworks. 1767 G Whitefield *Let* (1768) 12 Allowing another thousand for repairing the house, and building the two intended wings 1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 61 (*Christmas Eve*) It was an irregular building of some magnitude. ..One wing was evidently very ancient, with heavy stone-shafted bow windows

b *Naut.* (*a*) That part of the hold or space between decks which is next the ship's side. (*b*) In a steamer (see quot 1846). (*c*) In a canal-boat or barge (see quot. 1906).

1730 Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 25 Sept, Levelled the Hold from the Foie hatchway clear aft, and picked out the large Stones to lay in the Wings. 1805 in *Naval Chron* XV 34 He was carried down into one of the wings. 1846 A. Young *Naut Dict* 370 The term wing is also applied to the projecting part of a steam-vessel's deck before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes, this is bounded by a thick plank called the sponsing-rim or wing-wale which extends from the extremity of the paddle-beam to the ship's side 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb 10/5 If the tunnel is too wide, boards projecting over the boat's side, termed 'wings', are brought into use for them [*sc.* 'leggers'] to lie on.

c. *Theatr.* Each of the side-scenes on the stage; also *pl.* (occas. *sing*) the space at each side of the stage where these stand.

1790 Malone *Shaks Wks.* I ii. Acc. Stage 83 The technical modern term, *wings*, or side scenes 1807 *Director* II. 330 The turning of one single wheel effects at once..the simultaneous retreat of the entire assemblage of wings and drops and flat 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Private Theatres*, The little space there is between the wings and the wall, and one wing and another. 1847 Broderip *Zool. Recr.* 320 The frantic stage-manager in the wing 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* I, She had known her maintain that cold sternness to the very wings, and then bound on to the stage.

10. *Anat.* A lateral part or projection (usually, one of a pair) of some organ or structure; *e.g.* each of the lateral cartilages of the nose, a lateral process of a bone (esp. of the sphenoid): = Ala 1.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii (1653) 118 That beauty which so manifestly appears in the wings of the Nose 1663 Bayfield *Treat. De Morb. Capitis* 100 The Haw, nail, or little wing (as they term it) of the eye. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Pinna Auris*, the upper and broader part of the Ear, called the Wing. 1758 J S tr *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) 32 The Wing of the right Nostril. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 289 The great wing of the sphenoid bone. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 570 When one wing [of the diaphragm] is much raised, as by a collection of gas.

11. *Bot.*

†a. The axil of a leaf = Ala 2 a. *Obs.* †b. Each of the lateral divisions or leaflets of a pinnate leaf. (Cf. Winged *a* 3 a) *Obs.* c. Each of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower = Ala 2 b. d. A thin membranous appendage of a seed or fruit, serving for its dispersal by the wind; a thin lateral projection extending along a stem; any thin appendage, as on some part of a flower. (Cf. Winged *a.* 3 b)

a. 1763 Mills *Syst Pract Husb* IV 402 The flowers ..are produced, from the wings of the leaves.

b. 1776 Withering *Brit Plants* 651 Fern. *Filix mas* Leaves doubly winged; wings blunt.

c. 1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Gloss., *Ala*, a Wing, the Side Petals of a papilionaceous Blossom, or a Membrane added to a Seed, Stalk, &c. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) I 307 Wings are 2 equal petals. 1870 Hooker *Stud Flora* 85 Genista Wings oblong.

d 1776 [see c]. 1787 *Linnæus' Fam Plants* 183 Fruit egg'd, encompass'd with a wing striated on both sides. 1912 W. S. Furneaux *Field & Woodl. Plants* III 37 In the Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea the 'wings' of the stem and petioles.

III. Phrases. * with prepositions.

12. In (the) wing. †a. *In wing of*: in course or process of, engaged in. *Obs rare.*

c 1482 J Kay tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* F 7 Whenne thay were in wyng of these werkys [*Dum hæc agerentur*].

†b. *In the wing of*. ? in the overshadowing presence of. *Obs. rare.*

1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam Love* 39 b, Our owne Newtralisme and Lukwarmenes shall in the wyng of Gods sonne vtterly condemne vs

13. On or upon the wing or †one's wing, †on wing; also A-wing. a. *lit.* Flying, in flight.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d j b, When she is on wyng and comyth low bi the grounde. 1616 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* I i, The roiall Eagle When she hath tri'd her young ones gainst the Sun, .next teacheth 'em to prey, How to command on wing. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 332 They heard, and were abasht, and up they sprung Upon the wing. *Ibid.* 345 So numberless were those bad Angels seen Hovering on wing under the Cope of Hell. 1742 Gray *Spring* 25 The insect youth are on the wing 1831 Audubon *Ornith Biog.* I. 137 It is seldom that one of these birds is on wing, without uttering its cry. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II iv, The old birds were too strong on the wing for our young marksmen. 1859 E. FitzGerald *Omar* vii, The Bird of Time has but a little way To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing. 1882 Blackie *Lett to Wife* (1909) 299, I have been as happy as a bird on the wing.

b. *fig.* (*a*) Moving or travelling swiftly or briskly; astir, active, on the move.

1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii 50 Throw Scotland, Ingland, France, and Lumbardy, Fleys on weyng thi fame, and thi renoune. 1602 Shaks. *Ham* II. ii 132 When I had seene this hot loue on the wing 1616 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* I i, 'Tis time his fortune be a wing [*v rr.* o' wing, o' th' wing], high time sir. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* To Rdr b 3 b, So long as we can keep sound Doctrine on wing, we shall hope to kill. all three [evils]. 1655 Ld. Norwich in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 217 With what impatience his good subiects..expect to heare yt his Matie were uppon his wing. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xiii, The prince, whose thoughts were always on the wing. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* I. iii, Nobody is on the wing; hardly a single traveller. 1891 Mrs H. Wood *Dene Hollow* xxxix, Captain..Clanwaring was on the wing early

(*b*) 'Taking flight', going off or away, starting, departing; ready to start or depart.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II To Rdr ++2 Hauing beene too prodigall in communicating my papers, they caught me when I was vpon my wings. 1668 Dryden *Even Love* I. i, Look you, they are on the wing already. 1675 — *Aurengz.* IV. (1676) 55 He's wild, and soon on wing, if watchful eyes come near 1721-2 Pope *Let to Atterbury* 8 Feb, When I went last to town, and was on wing for the Deanry 1861 Mrs H Wood *East Lynne* III xx, She fell on her knees..in prayer for the departing spirit, on its wing 1898 *Punch* 20 Aug. 81/2 The Courts are up, and the members of the four Inns are supposed to be on the wing

14 On wings: (going) with light steps as one, in a joyously exalted mood

1859 Merfdith *R. Feverel* xx, Now the young gentleman was off and out every night, and seemed to be on wings 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* vi, They sealed the promise with a long loving kiss, and Gerard went home on wings.

On the wings of...: see 2 b.

15 Under (.) wing. a. *Under the wing of, under ——'s wing* (†*wings*): under the protection, care, or patronage of. (Cf. 3 b)

c 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 66 Ȝef þu wel wrist te under godes wengen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17638, I blisce þe, lauerd, þou me has gett And sauf vnder þi wenges sett *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1769 Turne þe, trechoure, And drawe a-gayn to þi den vndire þi dam wingis [*v r* wengez] 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 281/2 Such as abide and kepe theim self undre the wynge of your Mageste Roiall. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virtue* VII 87 And vnder the wynge of my proteccyon All rebels brought be to subiection. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II. i H iij b, I haue euer be brought vp at home i vnder my mothers wynge 1669 H. More *Exp 7 Epist* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, If I had not taken this opportunity of doing that right to the Truth I here professe as to put it under the wings of so fit and able a Patron. 1765 Foote *Commissary* III. 47 There liv'd Miss Cicely under the wing of an old maiden aunt. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvi 353 They fled for their lives to find safety under Pompey's wing in Capua.

†b. *To keep one's bill under wing*: to remain quiet or inactive (like a sleeping bird). *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. quot. *c* 1425 in I] *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VI*, 174 After this, the duke of Yorke .thought it mete neither lenger to dissimule, nor farther to kepe his bill vnder wyng.

c. *Hit under the wing* (slang) intoxicated.

1844 Alb Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* IV, He being .'hit under the wing'.

** with verbs (For other phrases, as *clip the wings*, see the vbs)

†16 *To hang the wing* (cf. Hang *v* 4 c) to hesitate, show timidity. *Obs*

a 1601 North *Plutarch, Epamin* (1612) 1122 Afraid onely of the name and reputation of Epaminondas, and hanging the wing, as they say. *a* 1624 Bp Smyth *Serm.* (1632) 40 If Saint Peter had hanged the wing, as they speake, or let fall his Crest.

17 *To make wing* (cf 3 a and Make *v.*[1] 59): to make one's way by flying, to fly ? *Obs.*

1605 Shaks *Mach.* III. ii 51 Light thickens, And the Crow makes Wing to th' Rookie Wood. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II xiii 281 Hence he made wing, taking a long and strong flight to Mizpah 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxvii, The dastard Crow that to the Wood made wing 1856 Bryant *Winds* 17 The weary fowls of heaven make wing in vain, To escape your wrath.

18 a. *To take to wing* (Take *v.* 74 b): = b. ? *Obs.*

1693 J Dryden, jun. *Juvenal* xiv. 99 Soon as e'er to Wing they take 1870 N. F. Hele *Aldeburgh* vii. 84 It was within ten yards of me when it took to wing.

b. *To take* (†*its*, etc.) *wing* (Take *v.* 24 c); (*a*) Of a bird, etc.: To take flight, begin flying.

1807 Wordsw *Song at Feast of Brougham Castle* 130 He knew the rocks which Angels haunt. He hath kenned them taking wing. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 62 They will instantly take wing and give you a beautiful shot. 1890 C Dixon *Stray Feathers* I. 6 The Ring Doves, startled at this, took wing

(*b*) *fig.* To 'take flight', take one's departure, make off, flee.

1704 *Lond Gaz.* No 4056/5 Success, like Fame, has taken Wing 1715 Bentley *Serm. Popery* 24 The weary Soul, ready to leave the Carcase, and yet not suffer'd to take it's Wing 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd, I lately changed my lodgings I took wing at a moment's warning 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherl* (Colburn) 32 As he touched the lock, they took wing like a covey of partridges 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan Der.* xxxvi, I found a fellow who. knew this Mrs Glasher before she took wing.

*** 19. Wing-and-wing (*Naut.*): (of a ship) sailing directly before the wind, with the foresail hauled over on one side and the mainsail on the other.

1841 R H Dana *Seaman's Man* 135. 1893 Kipling *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* 13 We greet the clippers, wing and-wing, that race the Southern wool

IV. Attributive uses and Combinations.

20. a. Simple attrib.: (*a*) in sense 1 (in reference to parts, structure, or function), as *wing area, feather, flight, membrane, neuration, patch, pattern, pinion, power, quill, ray, shoulder, vein*; (*b*) in sense 5 d; (*c*) in sense 6 or 9 (= side, lateral), as *wing boiler, cabin, room, walk*; (*d*) in sense 7, as *wing adjutant, commander, officer*; in sense 7 b, as *wing forward, half, man, player*; (*e*) = having wings or side appendages (6, 8), as *wing bonnet, cap, chair, gudgeon, nut.*

(*a*) 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV (Arb) 101 Furth she quickiye galops, with wingflight swallolyke hastning 1675 Hannah Woolley *Gentlew. Comp* 114 Put under the wing-Pinions on each side the long slices of flesh which you did cut from the Breast-bone. 1704 Petiver *Gazophyl.* III 23 Its Belly, Wing-shoulders, Collar, and about the Eyes white 1752 J Hill *Hist Anim* 343 The exterior wing-feathers are black. 1815 Stephens in Shaw's *Gen Zool.* IX. I 3 Interior wing-quills externally margined. 1826 Samouelle *Direct Collect Insects & Crust* 37 The Pterigostia or wing-bones, hairy. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 25/1 It [*sc* a bat] hybernates snugly wrapped up in the wing-membranes. 1856 *Zoologist* Ser I XIV. 5157 The wing-veins of insects *Ibid.* 5195 The Wing-rays of Insects. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 100 Wing patch resolved into two bars *Ibid* 174 When very young, the wing-markings more fulvous. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 269 Those which can soar are mostly large birds, with a relatively large wing-area 1902 *Spectator* 26 July 112 The wing-power of the dragon-flies. 1910 *Encycl Brit* XIII 432/1 Orthopteroid wing-neuration. 1911 *Ibid.* XVI. 469/1 The darkening of wing-patterns in many species of Lepidoptera

(*b*) 1897 Lanchester *Aerodonetics* (1908) 353 The reaction of the air on the upper and under wing surfaces 1910 R Ferris *How it Flies* 474 *Wing Plan*, the outline of the wing or main plane surface as viewed from above.

(*c*) *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives, Bacon* (1898) I. 79 In the middlemost three coaches may passe abreast: in the wing-walkes two may. 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* I 284/2 The furnaces in the wing boilers 1877 L. Jewitt *Half Hours Engl. Antiq.* 112 The sleeved surcoat; the ailettes or wing-pieces, behind the shoulders. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining* 291 *Wing-bore* a side or flank bore-hole 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Aug 2/1 The wing cabin at the foot of the companion 1893 T. N. Page *Ole Virginia* 194 The great chamber was given up to the baby, the Colonel going to the wing room. 1923 J C Rogers *Engl. Furnit.* 64 The back .fitted with forward wing-pieces.

(*d*) 1734 in *roth Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. I, 192, I sent a pinnace and brought the Velt Marshall's Wing Adjutant to me 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict* (ed. 3) 470/2 *Wing Officer*, an officer of the Indian army attached to a wing of a native infantry regiment 1882 *Cassell's Bk. Sports* 40 Wing players should be good dribblers. 1898 J Goodall *Assoc. Football* 30 The wing game—that is to say, the two pairs playing together, leaving the centre-forward waiting for something to turn up *Ibid.* 78 Wing halves should keep their eyes on the wing forwards 1918 W T. Blake *R. F. C. in War* VII. 42 The Wing Headquarters.

(*e*) 1775 Mme D'Arblay *Early Diary* 28 Feb, She had on a large dirty wing cap, made of muslin. 1817 Maria Edgeworth *Harrington* XIII, Then at the top of the mount of hair and horsehair there was sometimes a fly-cap, or a wing cap, or a *pouf.* 1883 *Longman's Mag.* July 259 The wing bonnet like the tilt of a waggon. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull* IV 121 Put a ½ inch bolt with a wing thumb nut, through. 1907 G. O Wheeler *Old Engl. Furniture* 190 The ordinary English 'wing' or 'grandfather' chair.

b. Instrumental, adverbial, parasynthetic, etc., as *wing-broken, -clipped, -hoofed, -like, -lined, -shaped, -wide* adjs.

a 1793 G. White *Naturalist's Cal* etc. (1795) 96 As a person was lately pursuing a pheasant that was *wing-broken. 1874 J W. Long *Amer Wild-fowl* III 72 Rather a cruel method, perhaps, but one attended with great success in wild goose shooting, is, on securing a wing-broken one, to fasten it to a stake a short distance from the blind. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz* 24 Mar. 2/1 Some of the birds can fly, but the *wing-clipped ones..are shot down 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XXIII. 377 Who th'extended night With-held in long date; nor would let the light Her *wing-hoou'd horse loyne. 1848 Dunglison *Med Lex*, *Alaria ossa*, the *wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II IV. II. *Magnificence* 428 Why the wilde Fen-Goose, as *wing-lim'd, cannot fly 1829 Loudon *Encycl Plants* (1836) 598 Leaves ..*wing-shaped. 1818 Keats *Walking in Scot* 19 Eagles may seem to sleep *wing-wide upon the air.

21 Special Combs.: wing-band = next, (*b*); wing-bar, (*a*) a lateral bar in a scuffling-plough; (*b*) a bar or band of colour on the feathers of a bird's wing, *spec.* one formed by distinctive coloration of the greater or median coverts or both; (*c*) in an aeroplane: see quot 1910; wing-bay, a marking on a bird's wing formed by distinctive coloration of the secondaries, in certain game-cocks characteristically of a bay colour, wing-bow, a marking on the shoulder or bend of the wing formed by distinctive coloration of the lesser coverts; wing-case, each of the structures (modified fore-wings) which cover the functional wings in certain insects, as the *elytra* of beetles and the *tegmina* of *Orthoptera*; wing-chick, a young chicken still under the protection of its mother's wing; †wing-cleft *a.*, *Bot.* = Pinnatifid (cf. 11 b); wing-compass, a compass having one leg fitted with an arc-shaped 'wing' or projecting piece which passes through the other leg and may be clamped in any required position (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); wing-cover = *wing-case*; wing-covert [Covert *sb.* 5], any one of the small feathers overlying the flight-feathers of a bird's wing, wing-dam *sb.*, a dam or barrier built into a stream to deflect the current; hence wing-dam *v*, *trans.* to furnish with a wing-dam; wing-deck = sense 9 b (*b*); wing-elm = *winged elm* (see Winged *a.* 3 c); †wing-fashion *a.* or *adv.*, in the form of wings;

wing-fish, (*a*) = PTERICHTHYS; (*b*) a flying-fish, esp. of the genus *Prionotus*; **wing-footed** *a.*, having winged feet, swiftly-moving; **wing-game**, game-birds collectively, as distinguished from *ground-game* (GROUND *sb.* 18); †**wing-laid** *a.*, ? = *wing-and-wing* (see 19); †**wing-leaved** *a.*, *Bot.* having pinnate leaves (cf. 11 b), **wing-net**, (*a*) a 'wing' in a fishing-net (= 6 d), or a fishing-net with wings; (*b*) a net at the side of a tennis-court; **wing-passage**, a passage along the side of a ship's hold: see 9 b (*a*), also *attrib.*; †**wing-post**, *nonce-wd* [POST *sb.*2 2], a carrier pigeon; **wing-rail** = GUARD-RAIL 2 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **wing rib**, the end rib of a loin of beef; **wing-sail**, ? a sail abaft the main course, **wing-sheath** = *wing-case*; **wing-shell**, †(*a*) the wing-sheath of an insect; (*b*) any of several kinds of molluscs having the shell or some part of it resembling a wing, as the genus *Pinna* (= SEA-WING 2); also, a wing-snail; **wing-shooting**, the practice of shooting birds 'on the wing', i.e. when flying; **wing-shot** *sb.*, (*a*) a shot aimed at a flying bird; (*b*) a person skilled in wing-shooting; *adj.* shot while flying, or in the wing; **wing-snail** = PTEROPOD; **wing-stopper** [STOPPER *sb.* 9], a cable-stopper formerly used in the wings of a ship, **wing-tip**, (*a*) the tip of the wing of a bird, bat, or insect; (*b*) the outer end of the 'wing' of an aeroplane; **wing-tipped** (-tipt) *ppl. a.*, (of a bird) having the tips of the wings clipped so as to prevent it from flying; **wing-transom**, the uppermost and longest of the transoms in the stern-frame of a ship; **wing-wader**, an Australian wading bird having a spur or claw on each wing; **wing-wale** (see quot. 1846 in 9 b); **wing-wall**, a lateral wall forming a support to an abutment and to the adjacent earth.

1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 101 *Wing-bands generally fused into one large patch 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 959 The ends of the *wing-bars having a mortise formed to receive the quadrant, are moved upon this to any required width. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 348/2 They are light blue on the coloured parts and have no wing bars. 1910 R. FERRIS *How it Flies* 474 *Wing Bar*, the larger construction members of a wing, running from the body outward to the tips. The ribs are attached to the wing bars, usually at right angles 1867 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk* 338 *Wing Bow.—Rich dark red. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.*, *Isagoge* c 2 b, Some [Insects] have *wing-cases, as beetles, and cantharides. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III (1828) I. 64 Two wings, and two wing-cases, ornamented with yellow bands. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* XXVIII, A young poet is not the same kind of *wing-chick as a young actress 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 294 Leaves winged; leaflits *wing-cleft. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 120 More properly twice wing-cleft than twice pinnate. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXIII. (1818) II 350 In the next order (*Orthoptera*), the *Tegmina*, or *wing-covers assist them in flying. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 500 The fore wings may be converted into wing covers for the hind wings. 1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* IX. 1 3 Greater *wing-coverts tipped with crimson 1882 *Rep. Prec. Metals U. S.* 102 By sinking a shaft and drifting preparatory to building a *wing-dam 1857 J. D. BORTHWICK *Three Yrs California* XVII 265 A company of fifteen or twenty white men would have *wing-dammed this claim. 1889 *Century Mag.* July 374/1 (Steamboat Decoration) More of this glass gives a desirable touch of color in the lights above the *wing-decks at each end. 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 14, vij peyre of Sleves *wyng ffasshion. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg Nat* 80 The Pterichthys (*wing-fish) 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 304 [Fishes of the genus *Prionotus*] are eaten, only in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., where they are known as 'Wing-fish'. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 666 *Wing footed Mercurie 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* x 322 *Wing-footed Time. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Moufet's Theat. Ins* 923 Hail the daughters of the wing-footed steed 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* vii, The neighbouring squire takes the pick of the *wing-game 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 502 The *wing-layd Galley, with her factious oares. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 119 *Wing-leaved Fig Wort, or Dog's Rue 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s.v. *Stake net*, At from 30' to 40' down stream another row of stakes is set, each opposite a stake in the bar-net, and between these stakes a *wing-net is stretched 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 96 A gentleman,. in a fit of passion at some *coup manqué*, flung his racket high in air, and it lodged on the ledge above the tambour, behind the wing-net. 1869 E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* VI. 101 The *wing passages of wooden ships of war. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 364/1 The 'wing-passage-bulkhead' as a protection against under-water attacks such as ramming or torpedoes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northamptonshire* (1662) II. 279 Such practices, by these *Wing-posts, would spoil many a Foot-post. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* iv. 48 A seven or eight pound piece of *wing rib or sirloin of beef. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 135 **Wingsail for Ketches.* This sail is quadrilateral, and similar to the mizen course of a ship It .bends abaft the mainmast to hoops which encircle the mast. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 411 The elytra or *wing-sheaths are long. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § vii. II 164 The *Wing-shells almost square-knobed on each side before. *Ibid*, The Long-Shell'd Goat-Chafer is above an inch long, and the Wing-shells of themselves an inch 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim* I. viii. 252 The wing-shell belonging to the unimuscular section 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 260 The wing-shells, or pearl-oysters. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 58 These guns were probably intended for *wing shooting 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug 493/2 Last season, I shot with the best *wing-shot I ever hunted with. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 253 The contest for the American Field Champion Wing-Shot Cup 1895 G. J. MANSON *Sporting Dict.*, *Wing-shot*, hit on the wing. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 176 Dog-stoppers are used as additional securities to ease the deck-stoppers *Wing-stoppers are used for the same purpose 1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 175 The *wing-tip projects only about ½ an inch beyond the secondaries 1890 DARWIN *Desc Man* II. xi (ed 2) 322 The female of *Anthocharis cardamines* does not possess the beautiful orange wing tips of the male. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 Feb. 5/6 He hesitated a second to see that the man at the wing tip was ready 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 236 Being *wing tipped and unable to fly, he caught it and brought it home alive. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist* 70 The *Wing Transom to have a long arm'd Knee. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict Marine* s.v. *Transoms*, The arms of the transoms, being gradually closer in proportion to their distance from the wing transom downwards. 1867 PITT-RIVERS *Evol Culture, Prim. Warfare* I (1906) 71 The *wing-wader of Australia. 1791 *Rep Navig Thames & Isis* Estimate 5 Taking down the Side-Walls of Godstow Lock, re-building them, strengthening the *Wing-Walls, and finishing, £450. 1842 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* V 95/1 Retaining walls were generally introduced at the ends of bridges, to connect the abutments of the bridge with the natural ground, but in these cases they were called 'wing walls'.

Wing, *v.* Forms see prec., also *pa. pple.* 5 **wyngged**, **y-whyngged**. [f. prec. *sb.*]

I Senses derived from senses 1–5 of the *sb.*

†**1.** *trans.* To carve (a quail or partridge). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* f vij b, A Quayle wyngged *c* 1500 [see ELE *v.*2] 1523 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 265 1598 BP HALL *Sat* IV. II. 44 Him list not spend his idle meales In quinsing Plouers, or in winging [*printed* winning] Quailes 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 415 (*bis*) *a* 1756 MRS HEYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 269 1804 FARLEY *London Art of Cookery* (ed. 10) 292 Partridges and quails. To wing either of these birds, nothing more is to be done than to raise the legs and wings

2 *intr.* († occas. *refl.*) To use one's wings, take flight, fly; occas. *transf.* to sail; *fig.* to 'fly', pass swiftly, speed. *poet.* or *rhetorical*

1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* V. III 133, I (an old Turtle) Will wing me to some wither'd bough 1623 'JACK DAWE' *Vox Graculi* 51 It will be better going by Land .then to wing against winde and tide without a tilt-Cloath 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I] XXXII. 101 Iuvenal does tell vs, how Life wings away! 1688 CROWNE *Darius* V 62 He wings along the Air in Clouds of Dust, And does not march, but fly. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 268, I had nothing else to do but to Wing to the Place where the Joy of my Life did once reside. 1801 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 238 The year winged away in feasting upon a pleasure to come 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* VII, Many of these wild tribes were now winging towards their nests 1844 HOOD *Haunted Ho* III V, In the upper gloom The bat—or something in its shape—was winging 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* XV, He was dead before the telegram, winging over sea and land, announced his danger to his son

b In pa. pple = flying, on the wing. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, IV VII. 21 Thou antique Death, . Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despight shall scape Mortalitie. 1611 — *Cymb* IV II 348, I saw Ioues Bird, the Roman Eagle, wing'd From the spungy South to this part of the West 1737 H. BROOKE tr *Tasso* III (1738) 10 Far wing'd before his Squadron Tancred came. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* VI, Brave thoughts winged on Grecian words gained their natural mastery over Terror.

3 *trans.* **a.** To fly through, upon, or across; to traverse by flying.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. VI. 13 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 936, I alone first undertook To wing the desolate Abyss. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 120 All that roam the wood, Or wing the sky, or roll along the flood 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 26 Thoughts that wing infinity, apprehensions that reach through eternity. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* II, The blue deep thou wingest, And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Oedipus Colonus* 1081 Oh that I were a dove, that I might wing the wind With pinion swift and strong

b. with cognate obj. (*flight*, *way*)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 14 New ways I must attempt, my groveling Name To raise aloft, and wing my flight to Fame 1698 CONGREVE *Semele* II i. 2 From Samos have I wing'd my Way 1790 ALEX. WILSON *To David Brodie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 7 The parting year prepares to wing its way. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXX, The week fled faster. It had nearly winged its flight away 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* XVII 320 If we were able to wing our way from this Earth into the depths of space.

4. To put wings upon, furnish or fit with wings for flying; to feather (an arrow); also *poet.* in ref. to the sails of a ship.

a 1616 B. JONSON *Barriers* 41 Marriage Loves object is; For her, he wings his shoulders 1661 BOYLE *Style Script* 90 The Feathers that wing our Arrows. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 785 With sails we wing the masts. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II 296 Nimbly they wing'd the bark 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* XIII. 399 The nicest operation of all,..that of winging the fly.

b. *fig.* (or in fig. context): To 'give wings to'; to enable to 'fly' or 'soar', to give speed or swift motion to; to speed, hasten.

1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* C j b, Cast as was Eua from that glorious seate (Where al delights sat bating winged with thoughts, Ready to nestle in her naked breasts). 16 . *Lust's Domin.* I. III (1657) B 8, Ambition wings his spirit, keep him down. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* III i, *Gis.* Tyrant, twill haste thy owne death. *Rol.* Let it wing it 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Cor* VII 5 (1656) 673 Fasting-days are soul-fatting days prayer is edged and winged thereby 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 175 The Thunder, Wing'd with red Lightning and impetuous rage 1781 COWPER *Catharina* 50 With her book, and her voice, and her lyre, To wing all her moments at home. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* XX 102 Lively hope, that wing'd The prayers [of St. Gregory] sent up to God for his release. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* XIV, The hours glided on, whether winged with joy or laden with affliction 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI v, The Convent was at some distance, but fear would wing her steps 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to G. Cruikshank*, Artist, whose hand, with horror wing'd, hath torn From the rank life of towns this leaf.

5. To convey by or as by means of wings, 'to transport by flight' (J.); to carry through the air as if flying, to waft (also *fig.*).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [I] XLVII. 139 It is these two only [*sc.* water and earth], that seeme to make the body, while the two purer, Fire and Ayre, are wing'd away 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv'd* III ii 37 First, let's embrace, Heav'n knows who next shall thus Wing ye together 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 126 When future gales shall wing them o'er the tide. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* 174 Sad was the day when my Willy did leave me, Sad were the moments that wing'd him away 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* XIII, There was enough breeze to wing the shadow of a cloud across the soft grey downs.

6 To send flying, let fly (as a missile); to send off swiftly, to dart.

1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 832 With his full Strength he bent his angry Bow, And wing'd the feather'd Vengeance at the Foe. 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* III, Whether any of his train could draw a good bow, and wing a shaft well home. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* VIII, The desire to wing a telegram to her he thought it wise to repress 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* XI 396 And therewith I bespake him and winged a word for his ears [ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδων].

7 To brush with a bird's wing: cf. prec. 1 c.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* VII. XXXIV 49 With Blew Smalts strew very thick the Border while it is wet; and when it is dry, wing that which is loose off. 1866 [see WINGED *ppl. a* 2].

8 To shoot (a bird) in the wing, so as to disable it from flying without killing it, *transf.* to wound (a person) with a shot in the arm or shoulder, or some other not vital part; to injure or disable (something) by a shot. Also, to pluck off the wings of (an insect).

1802 G. COLMAN *Poor Gentl* V iii 77 We are on the ground first What are the odds now, that he doesn't wing me? 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I 365 Snatched at, like flies by children, to be winged and let go. 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* I 82 Though I regularly fired, I never even winged a tomtit. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* II, Be steady, and wing him 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* V, Tompion was bid do his best to 'wing' the Frenchman [*sc.* a ship]. 1914 *Times* 28 Oct. 9/6 One aeroplane was winged by the Russian soldiery

II. Senses derived from senses 6–9 of the *sb.*

9 †**a.** *Mil* To furnish (a force) *with* additional troops on the wings; also of such troops, to form the wings of. (occas. *absol.*) *Obs*

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 202 This squadron is flanked with Musket and winged with horsemen 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V III 300 In the maine Battell, whose puissance on either side Shall be well-winged with our cheefest Horse. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* III 1. 82 They [*sc.* cavalry armed with petronels] wing the Launces or Pistolliers. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VI § 248 Having winged his Foot with his Horse and Dragoons 1677 W. HUBBARD *Pres St New-Eng.* 125 We asked him what they intended who promised to wing us 1699 *Relat Sir T. Morgan's Progr France* 6 We were forced to march up in four Lines (for we had not room enough to Wing)

b. To furnish with side parts or projections, as a building, etc.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Aug 1654, Two courts, wing'd with cloisters. 1789 *Trans. Soc Arts* VII. 56 A new pair of flood-gates, winged with stone-walls *a* 1830 *Edin Encycl.* XIV. 349/1 If the pillars are to be winged afterwards, they must be left of an extra strength. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* VI 198 The hydrogen is in such a state that the lines of its spectrum are widened and 'winged'.

10. *Naut.* To carry *up* (ballast) in the wings of a ship

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II 286 The iron ballast is winged up 3 or more pigs above the floor-heads 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* 735 To *Wing up ballast*, to carry the dead weight from the bottom as high as consistent with the stability of a ship.

11. *Theatrical slang.* To study (a part) in or about the wings, having undertaken it at short notice.

1886 *Stage Gossip* 70 In the event of an artiste being suddenly called upon to play a part of which he knows nothing he frequently has to 'wing' the part

†**12.** *intr.* To incline to a particular wing, side, or party. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1617 R. FENTON *Treat. Ch. Rome* 52 This made the people wing on that side.

Wing, var. WIN *sb.*3 (*slang*), a penny.

Winged (wĭ'ŋed, *less freq.* wĭnd), *a.* Forms: see WING *sb.*, also 5 **venged**(e, 6 *Sc.* **vengit**. [f. WING *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Having wings, as a bird, bat, insect, supernatural or mythical being, etc., represented or figured with wings.

Her. Having the wings of a specified tincture

Also in numerous parasynthetic compounds, as *long-winged*, *strong-winged*, *swift-winged*, *white winged*, etc., q. v. in their alphabetical places.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 527 The wynged god Mercurie 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22816 Toward the heuene sche took hir flyght; For .Sche was whynged, ffor to flie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. X 13 The vengit god of luif 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II III b, An Harpie, Vert, Wynged de Or.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* I i 235 Loue lookes not with the eyes, but with the minde, And therefore is wing'd Cupid painted blinde. 1599 — *Hen V*, II. Chorus 7 With winged heeles, as English Mercuries 1667 MILTON *P L.* v. 55 One shap d and wing'd like one of those from Heav'n By us oft seen 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 172 Our winged Friends thro' all the Grove 1819 KEATS *Hyperion* I 197 His winged minions in close clusters stood. 1846 J BAXTER *Lect Pract. Agric* (ed 4) I. 66 This insect becomes winged in the month of August. 1854 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 275 Tits, wrens, and all wing'd nothings peck him dead! 1873 E BALFOUR *Cycl India* (ed 2) V, Winged Sea-horses. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xv, The stop which regulated the play of the water was formed into the winged figure of a child moulded in silver.

b *poet* Applied to a ship with sails set.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CVII VIII, How many mounting winged tree For traffique leave retiring land 1614 W. BROWNE *Inner Temple Masque* I. *Syrens' Song* I Steere hither, steere, your winged pines, All beaten mariners 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 34 Why doe those winged vessels cut the water? 1725 POPE *Odyss* VIII 550 From the shores the winged navy flies 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* II. XXVIII, Sailors Coop'd in their winged sea-girt citadel.

† c. Full of wings; crowded with flying birds. *poet. Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 730 Th' earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark't with plumes

2 Furnished with or having a wing or wings, i.e lateral part(s), appendage(s), or projection(s).

1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 13/1 Ther forme, which we cal *Terrebellum alatum*, the winged trepane 1623 T. GODWIN *Rom Antiq.* IV. II. 178 Sometimes they would make a winged army, so that the maine body thereof should be in the middle, & on each side a lesser company 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* 76 *Dipteros Hypæthros*, which is double winged about uncovered. 1780 A YOUNG *Tour Irel* II 198 Mr. Wyse ploughed lightly with a winged plough. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 520 Winged grass-seed harrows. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 176 A well-to-do peasant father and son with the embroidered gaiter, winged leather boot, many buttoned waistcoat. 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib., Brit.* II. No 5728, A winged wardrobe, with circular ends 1881 J EVANS *Anc Bronze Implem* 71 The winged celts may be generally described as those in which the flanges are short and have a great amount of lateral extension. 1923 J C ROGERS *Engl. Furnit* fig. 33 A fine example of a winged armchair upholstered in damask.

3 In special scientific applications.

† a. *Bot* = PINNATE 1 a. Also *winged cleft*s, the divisions of a pinnatifid leaf (cf *wing cleft*, WING *sb* 21). *Obs.* (An inexact rendering of L *pinnatus*, in this case intended to mean 'feathered' or 'feather-shaped') b. *Bot*, etc Having wings, i e lateral processes or appendages, as a stem, seed, fruit, shell, etc c. *Bot* in names of plants distinguished by having pinnate leaves (*obs*), or winged stems or other parts. **Winged elm**, a small N American species of elm (*Ulmus alata*) with corky winged branches. **Winged pea**, a plant of the S. European genus *Tetragonolobus* (now included in *Lotus*), having four-winged pods (see PEA[1] 3)

a. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 84 Winged leaves; like those of Tansy. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* (ed 5) II. 214 Many winged Leaves like those of the Ash 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Gloss, *Winged Leaves*, when an undivided leaf-stalk hath many little leaves growing from each side; as in Ash and Pea. *Ibid.*, Winged-Clefts. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) III. 772 Leaf triply-winged

b. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Gloss., *Winged-Leaf-stalk*: one that is not cylindrical, but flattish, with a thin leafy border at each edge 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam Plants* I 383 The seeds pedicel'd pendulous three-side-winged. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 203 Trigonal, with angular, winged, membranaceous processes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1135/1 *Tetragonolobus*, a genus of leguminous plants allied to *Lotus*, from which they are well distinguished by their quadrangular winged pods.

c. 1650 [W HOWE] *Phytol Brit* 31 Corallina pennata longior. Inter Scopulos Winged Coralline 1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed. 2) 470 Winged wind weed. 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II, *Ochrus*, Winged Pea. 1832 *Veg Subst Food of Man* 168 The Winged Yam 1858 A GRAY *Man. Bot. U.S.* (1860) 396 *Ulmus alata* (Winged Elm)

4. *fig.* (or in fig. context): Capable of or performing some movement or action figured as flight, 'flying'; flying or passing swiftly, swift, rapid.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX VIII 30 The weyngit messengeir, Fame 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI*, III III. 16 Combe downe his haire; looke, looke, it stands vpright Like Lime-twigs set to catch my winged soule. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, IV IV 2 Beare this sealed Briefe With winged haste to the Lord Marshall 1600 — *A Y. L* IV. I. 142 *Ros* A Womans thought runs before her actions *Orl.* So do all thoughts, they are wing'd 16 *Lust's Domin* I II (1657) B 5 b, Old time I'le be a foot-boy to thy winged hours 1638 P VINCENT *True Relat* in *Mass Hist Coll* (1837) Ser III VI 39 Divers loopholes, through which they let fly their winged messengers [*i e* arrows] 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV VII. (1640) 180 Which race [*sc* the Spanish gennet], for their winged speed, the Poets feigned to be begot of the wind 1652 — etc *Abel Redev.*, *Ramus* 327 He was belov'd of all that lov'd the fame of learning; for he had a winged name [Cf Cicero, *nomen nostrum volitare et vagari*] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 508 The winged Thunder takes his way From the cold North. 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 333 And winged Deaths in whistling Arrows fly 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* II 377 What though my winged hours of bliss have been, Like angel-visits, few and far between 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I. 175 With double speed the wing'd hour gallops by. 1824 MRS GRANT *Mem. & Corr.* (1844) III. 65 The dear old friends with whom I passed that winged week. 1866 LOWELL *At Comm. Dinner*, A kind of winged prose that could fly if it would. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* VIII, Oswald leaves her with winged heels to make his arrangements. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. II, Wing'd souls flying Beyond all change and in the eternal distance To settle on the Truth.

b. *esp.* of words or speech (rendering or imitating the Homeric phrase ἔπεα πτερόεντα).

1616 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* X. 488 Circe..Bowing her neare me, these wing'd words did vse 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV. 388 Then thus, with winged Words, the God began. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXII 92 His mother Then in wing'd accents, weeping, him bespake 1813 BYRON *Br Abydos* I. VIII, Through her eais Those winged words like arrows sped 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* XXXVI, When our own winged words seem to be hovering around us

5 *Comb.*, as (in sense 4) *winged-footed*, *-heeled*, † (in sense 3 a) *-leaved* adjs.

1869 RUSKIN *Q of Air* § 26 There is born the shepherd of the clouds, *winged-footed, and deceiving 1590 *Winged heeld [see WINGY *a* 4, quot 1596] 1808 COBBETT *Weekly Reg* 25 June 1001 If such a winged-heeled gentleman *should be to be found in their country. 1824 LOUDON *Green-house Comp* I 88 *Lotus jacobæus*, A pea-flower, on a delicate winged-leaved plant.

Hence **Wingedly** (wi·ŋedli) *adv.*; **Wingedness** (wi ŋednes).

1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I II lxvii, (So *wingedly he wheeles) No one could catch, what all with trouble finde 1710 R WARD *Life H More* 146 So lightly and wingedly did he pass through it 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 813 Nor with aught else can our souls interknit So wingedly 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II 325 Such a palpable manifestation of archangelic beauty and *wingedness

Winged (wiŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. WING *v* + -ED[1].]

1. Shot or wounded in the wing.

1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXVI 149 Winged, wounded, or dead birds 1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* XIX, He like a winged eagle, striving to raise himself from time to time

2. Brushed with a bird's wing (WING *v* 7).

1866 WHITTIER *Snow bound* 156 We sat the clean-winged hearth about

Winger (wi·ŋəɹ). [f. WING *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1 *Naut.* A small cask or tank stowed in the wing of a ship's hold (WING *sb* 9 b (*a*)).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II 286 The sides are filled-in with wingers of [? or] small casks. 1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Dict Marine.*

2 *Football* A player in the (right or left) wing; in the Rugby game, a forward whose place is on the 'wing' in the back row of the scrum.

1896 *Bootle Times* 18 Jan 3/2 Dow making pretty headway and then passing to the left winger. 1903 P. TREVOR *R U. Football* 44 The danger is that a race of mere 'shovers' will succeed a race of 'wingers'.

Hence **Wi nging** *vbl. sb.* (*Rugby Football*).

1922 J. M. B SCOTT *Rugby Football* 72 'Winging'. is the most scientific game a forward can play.

Wingless (wi ŋles), *a.* [f. WING *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no wings, destitute of wings.

Also applied by extension to birds having rudimentary wings not used for flight

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v. 808 Mamuques Foodless they live; Wing-less[they fly 1668 CHARLTON *Onomast.* 50 *Anthrenus*, the wingless Hornet 1704 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* ii. 13, This wingless Wasp I have had from Virginia. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot.* 235 They differ from Bignoniaceæ in their wingless seeds 1835 WORDSW. *Athens & Attica* XIV, The statue of Victory in this temple, was sculptured wingless 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Inorg Nat.* 125 The apteryx a New Zealand wingless bird 1910 *Encycl Brit.* II. 233/1 Many wingless insects—such as lice, fleas and certain earwigs and cockroaches

fig. 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* IV VI. 80 As if my thoughtes. Winglesse & footelesse, now like snailes did creepe 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 343 Our freedom chain'd; quite wingless our desire 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 48 The wingless, crawling hours 1827 HOOD *Retrospective Rev.* V, My joys are wingless all and dead 1873 C E NORTON *Lett.* (1913) I. 460, I have had to read of late some wingless verse, and it was a delightful refreshment to find in your sonnet poetry that soared.

Hence **Wi·nglessness.**

1890 *Universal Rev.* Apr. 536 The winglessness of the Madeira beetles.

Winglet (wi·ŋlet). [f. WING *sb.* + -LET.]

1. A little wing; also *transf.* something resembling a little wing, as a petal.

1612 [see 3] 1800 MOORE *Anacreon* IV 19 And flights of loves, in wanton ringlets, Flit around on golden winglets. 1851 MEREDITH *Poetry of Shelley* I See'st thou a Skylark whose glistening winglets ascending Quiver like pulses beneath the melodious dawn? 1855 ALLINGHAM *Day & Nt Songs* Ser II. *The Chorice* III, Pea bloom winglets.

2. a. *Entom.* A small appendage at the base of each wing or wing-sheath, as in certain flies and beetles, or on each side of the rostrum in certain weevils b. *Ornith.* A process on the terminal joint of a bird's wing, clothed with small and somewhat stiff feathers: also called *bastard* or *false wing.*

1816 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* XXIII (1818) II 348 The winglets are small concavo-convex scales, of a stiff membranaceous substance 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 263 The Jay..winglet and greater coverts barred with black, white, and bright blue.

3. A small wing-like appendage on some part of dress.

1612 FLORIO, *Talare*,. certaine shooes with winglets as Mercury is fained to weare on his feet 1870 C C. BLACK tr *Denmun's Weapons of War* 43 The small winglets that were attached to the shoulder pieces of the earlier coats of leather and were sorts of escutcheons.

4 A small projecting part in a piece of mechanism: see quot.

1835 URE *Phil Manuf* 227 L is the winglet, which in turning along with the spindle, has the power of making it traverse and distribute the thread evenly over the surface of the bobbin.

Wingmanship (wi ŋmănʃip). [f. WING *sb.* after such words as *oarsmanship*, *penmanship* (see -SHIP 2 b), the meaning of the element *-man-* being lost sight of.] Skill in the use of the wings; flying regarded as an art or accomplishment

1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* 46 To stand still in the air is not impossible to a flying bird, but it is one of the most difficult feats of wingmanship 1923 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Aug 564/4 In sheer wingmanship, the peregrine has no peer among British birds.

† **Wing-thrush.** *Obs.* [? Arising from a misunderstanding of LG. **wingaardsvogel*, *weingartdrossel*, f. *wingaard* vineyard, WINYARD + *vogel* bird, *drossel* thrush. Perhaps never current; cf. WINNARD.] The redwing, *Turdus iliacus.*

1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip* I 7, Tertium genus [Turdorum] ab Anglis a wyngthrushe, et à Germanis eyn weingaeidsuoegel nuncupatur. Hic tinidus maculas habet latiusculas rubras 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Litorne*, a birde of the bignesse of a blacke bird called a wing thrushe 1611 COTGR s.v *Litorne.*

† **Wingwise,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f WING *sb.* + -WISE.] In the manner of wings: used in quots. in reference to opposite (as distinguished from alternate) leaves.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. K ij b, They [*sc.* leaves of Cicer] stand not wyngewyse, that is one ryght against another. 1568 *Ibid.* III 33 Gratiola..The leaues growe wingwise by copies one against an other

Wingy (wi·ŋi), *a.* [f. WING *sb.* + -Y[1].]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a wing or wings, wing-like. *Obs*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard Cyrus* IV. 66 The lower leaf [of leguminous plants] closely involving the rudimental Cod, and the alary or wingy divisions embracing or hanging over it. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. *Phaeton* 183 With wingy speed [they] outstrip the eastern wind.

2 Having wings, winged (*poet.*); having large or conspicuous wings (cf. *leggy*).

1596 [see 4]. 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* V. 1029 If some rushing Storm the Journey cross, The wingy Leaders all are at a loss 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 588 With tar Prevent the wingy swarm and scorching heat 1892 'MICHAEL FIELD' *Sight & Song* I The Indifférent Watteau The Louvre. He dances on; the world is his, The sunshine and his wingy hat. 1918 [A. G GARDINER] *Leaves in Wind* 2 Those wingy, nippy, intrepid insects that we call, vaguely, mosquitoes.

3. *fig.* Capable of 'flight', soaring, aspiring; soaring out of reach, eluding grasp or comprehension.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 9 Those wingy mysteries in Divinity, and airy subtleties in Religion. *Ibid.* § 32 The noble Soule Whose wingy nature ever doth aspire, To reach a place whence first it tooke its fire 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I v 792 That this [etherial vehicle], being made Light, and Alate or Wingy, might no way hinder the Souls Ascent upward 1760 BRATTIE *Ode to Hope* II i, Youth's gallant trophies invite His wingy nerves to climb 1855 SINGLETON *Æn.* II. 1121 The phantom-form. a match For wanton winds, and likest wingy [orig. *volucri*] sleep

4. *Comb.*, as *wingy-footed*, *-heeled* adjs. (cf. *wing-footed*, WING *sb* 21).

1596 SPENSER *F Q.* (ed 2) III. XII 12 [Fear] fast away did fly, As ashes pale of hew, and wingyheeld [1590 winged heeld]. 1716 ROWE *Ode for 1716* III 16 Wingy-footed was he Born. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 304 Thus on the slacken'd Rope The wingy-footed Artist Stands tott'ring.

† **Wining,** *sb. Obs.* In *white-wining* [app. f. WHITE WINE + -ING[3]], a variety of apple.

1676 WORLIDGE *Vinetum Brit.* etc 161 The White-Wining, is a small white Apple; the fruit juicy and pleasant, but soon perishing.

Wining (wəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also wineing. [f WINE *v* + -ING[1].] The drinking of wine in company. Also *attrib.*

1847 MRS. GORE *Castles* XIII I. 287 Hampden's rooms [at Cambridge], where one of our so-called wining parties was prepared. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/1 At the wining, he finished his reply to the toast of the evening with a happy conceit 1917 *Morning Post* 16 Feb. 4/2 Lunching, dining, and wineing with English members. made them the dupes of the Liberal party.

So **Wi ning** *ppl a.*, wine-drinking.

? 1755 [E. THOMPSON] *Meretriciad* (1765) 13 When sep'rate you enjoy'd the wining man, What could resist a well-laid bedded plan?

Wining(e, obs. forms of WINNING *vbl. sb.*

Winish (wəi·niʃ), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 **wynyshe, -is(s)he.** [f. WINE *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Having the quality or nature of wine, resembling wine.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. IV Q iij, I neuer that wot of, haue I dronk wyne more wynyshe, or purer from any water put vnto it 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I Cv b, A wynisshe iuyce. 1665 HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E India* 70 *Ananas* the whole Fruit is held to be hot and good to promote digestion, having in my opinion, somewhat of a winish taste and strength 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I i 43 Use no Wine, or winish Possets.

Wink (wiŋk), *sb.*[1] Forms: see WINK *v.*[1], also 7 **whinke.** [f. WINK *v*[1]]

1. A closing of the eyes for sleep; a (short) spell of sleep, a nap. *rare* exc. as in b, c.

In Shaks. in phr. referring to death.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. v. 3 Penne Wakede I of my wink. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 1204 Till þai be seruice all had mad, þat to sic deide men suld parteyne, Or ony wink come in þar eyne. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc.) 343 Here I Aske To go to taske A wynke. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II I. 285 Whiles you doing thus, To the perpetuall winke for aye might put This ancient morsell, 1611 —

Wint T. I II 317 Thou..might'st be-spice a Cup, To giue mine Enemy a lasting Winke 1869 Mrs. A. Whitney *We Girls* VI, 'What is it, dear?' asked Mrs. Hobart, rousing from a little arm-chair wink.

b. Phr. *(not) to sleep a* or *one wink*, *(not) a wink of sleep*, etc.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 9146 þey . Ne mete ete, ne drank drynke, Ne slepte onely a-lepy wynke *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom* 79 That might he nouther ete ne drink, Ne have night rest, ne slepe no wynk. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* VI 14 This night I myght nocht sleip a wink. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV x. 15 For neuir mair may scho sleip a wynk. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 316 *marg*, Reuilus a vigilaunte consul, for he neuer slept wynke in his consulship. 1611 Shaks *Cymb.* III iv 103 Since I receiu'd command to do this businesse, I haue not slept one winke 1682 N O *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 22 My aking head can get no wink of Sleep! 1740 Richardson *Pamela* II 167, I will go to-bed; but not one Wink, I fear, shall I get this Night 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* V, Whether Mr. Quilp took any sleep by snatches of a few winks at a time 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I IV, He has slept no wink all night. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* XIII, I can't sleep a wink with you at the window

c. *Forty winks*: a very brief sleep, a short nap. *colloq.*

1828 Egan *Finish to Tom & Jerry* III. (1871) 87 The uncommonly big gentleman, told out, taking forty winks 1851 *Westm. Rev* July 326 His quiet 'forty winks' after dinner. 1890 J. Hatton *By order of Czar* II iv, 'Well, I declare, Dolly, you are going to sleep!' 'I am very tired: only forty winks Is there time?'

2. A glance or significant movement of the eye (often accompanied by a nod) expressing command, assent, invitation, or the like. *Obs.* exc. in the proverb *A nod's as good as a wink to a blind horse* (see also Nod *sb.*[1] 1), and phr. *to tip, give, or get the wink* (now apprehended as sense 5).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv 35 3itt women sould Thair vertewis all mak of na availlis, Be subtill winkis, and thair desaitfull talis 1540 Elyot *Image Gov* XXXVIII (1542) 94 Of a mayster sturdy and fierce, a lyttell wynke to his seruant is a fearefull commaundement 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* S j b, I am not so blind, that thou canst make me beleue with a winke, it is midnight at noone day 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I v 24 Thou eternall Father, at whose wink The wrathfull Ocean's swelling pride doth sink. 1602 Shaks *Ham* IV v. 11 *a* 1631 Donne *Poems, Sunne Rising* 13 Thy beames, so reverend and strong Why shouldst thou thinke? I could eclipse and cloud them with a winke 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. 1, I only tip him the wink, he knows an Ale house from a Hovel 1710 S. Palmer *Proverbs* 100 A nod and a wink are very often treacherous and false. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III 313 At last..he gave him the wink. 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 139 Harry, upon a wink, stepped out. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II 262 The surgeon, who had previously got the wink, confined him to his bed. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV v Pit Don Felix thinks a wink as good as a nod 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xvi, A wink's as gude as a nod to a blind horse. 1832 Ht Martineau *Each & All* v. 69 On this, the wink went round, and the neighbours dropped off 1872 C. Gibbon *For the King* xvii, He gave me the wink that the lady was a friend of his.

b. A glance or glimpse. (Cf Blink *sb.*[2] 2)

[1598–1868 . see Eye-wink a.] 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xii, A trifle of orthography, a glance at ancient history, a wink or two at modern ditto.

3 *transf.* a. A moment of time, as being that occupied by a glance of the eyes; phr *in a wink* († *with* or *at a wink*), in a trice. (Cf. Eye-wink b)

1585 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xiii 4 Bright Apollo..Quhais glorious glance 3it stoutly skaillis the skyis, Quhen with a wink we wonder vhair they war. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) II 206 How..radie to do the king pleisour, at a wink quhen he wald charge. 1633 Earl Manch *Al Mondo* (1636) 31 Man is only a winke of life. 1658 J. Robinson *Endoxa* 33 The rest..were coexisting with their first Being; or, upon the least Wink of Opportunity, prest to be drawn forth 1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* III ii, The company will be here in a wink, as a body may say 1790 D. Morison *Poems* 7 Then aff a' wallop in a wink. 1826 Hood *I Remember* 5 He [*sc* the sun] never came a wink too soon. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 701 For in a wink the false love turns to hate. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxx 362 The next wink of time their blades clashed together.

b. (*Not*) *a wink*: (not) the slightest amount; esp in *not to see a wink.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* S 3, Hath he expressed in his countenaunce the least wincke of dislike of them? 1610 Shaks *Temp.* II. 1. 249 Ambition cannot pierce a winke beyond. 1621 Molle *Cameray Lib. Libr.* II xiii. 117 He was shut into a hole where he saw not a whinke. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Example* V. 1, *Whims* Look up, I say . *Sym.*. In Sincerity, Sir, I can't see a Wink. 1841 Thackeray *Gl. Hoggarty Diamond* V, At least in my bed-room I could not see a wink.

4. A nictitation of the eyelid; a blink

1611 Shaks. *Wint T* V. II 119 Euery winke of an Eye, some new Grace will be borne. 1825 Scott *Talism* XVII, Mark me the smallest twitch of the features, or wink of the eyelid. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* XI, Sir Giles Wapshot had a particularly noisy manner of imbibing his soup, and her ladyship a wink of the left eye

5. An act of winking (see Wink *v.*[1] 8).

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* IX, Jingle then added, with a knowing wink, and a jerk of the thumb towards the interior of the chaise [etc] *Ibid.* LVI, He had been much struck with Mary's appearance; having, in fact, bestowed several very unfatherly winks upon her, already. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* XIV, 'That is, if you're not on duty to that pretty Miss Sedley,' Crawley said, with a knowing wink. 1851 D. Jerrold *St Giles* VII. 60 [He] gave a saucy wink to the servant, and bounded..up stairs. 1892 Earl Rosebery *Pitt* XIII 227 Facts of this kind can of course be always dismissed by a knowing wink or a sarcastic smile.

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1708 Cibber *Lady's Last Stake* I i 9 Tea l Heart-opening, Wink-tipping Cordial. 1775 S. J Pratt *Liberal Opin* lxxiv (1783) III. 51 Upon mention of the wink money, he was driving off as fast as he could. 1902 Monkshood & Gamble *Kipling* 192 One of Mr Kipling's jaunty, wink-tipping sketches 1903 Hardy *Dynasts* I. VI i, Should issues stand at pause But for a wink-while

Wink, *sb.*[2] *s.vv. dial.* Var. Winch *sb.*[1]

1847 Halliwell, *Wink* .(2) A winch, or crank *West* 1873 Williams & Jones *Gloss Sonn*, *Wink*, an excavated or sunken well 1878 D. Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 380 *Wink*, a west country term for a kind of winch used in the bow of a boat by fishermen to raise the anchor 1886 Elworthy *W Som Word-bk*, *Wink*, a well from which the water is drawn by a winch, chain, and bucket. 1919 Chope *Some Old Farm Implem* 23 The apparatus for spinning rope was known as a wink (winch) or spinner

Wink, *sb*[3] *slang.* Short for Winkle *sb*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I 76/1 The 'wink' men, as these periwinkle sellers are called. *Ibid.* 479/2 Salt (or fresh) herrings, winks, or shrimps.

Wink (wiŋk), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 wincian, 3 winken, 4–6 wynk(e, 4–7 winke, winck, 6–7 wincke, (4 *Sc.* vynk, 5 wynkyn, *pa. t.* wanke, wonk, 6 wynck(e, 9 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* wunk), 4– wink. [OE. *wincian* wk. vb. = OS. *wincon* to nod, MLG., MDu. *winken*, related to OHG. *winchan* str. vb. (MHG., G. *winken*) to move sideways, stagger, nod; cf. OHG. *winch* (MHG. *winc*, G. *wink*) m. nod, OE *wince* Winch *sb.*[1]; f. Teut. *weyk-*, older *weyk-* — Indo-Eur. *weyg-*

Other formations on the base *weyk-* (*weyl-*) *weyk-* — *weyg-* *weyg-*, to move sideways or from side to side, are OHG. *wanc, wanch*, MHG *wanc* turning, return, instability, OS, OHG. *wankôn* (MLG, MDu, MHG *wanken*), OHG. *wenkan*, OS *wenkean* to waver, vacillate (MLG, MDu, Du. *wenken* to nod), whence OF *guenchir* Winch *v.*[1], Lith *vėngu* to do unwillingly, avoid, *vangùs* inactive, *vingis* m. bend, curve, Albanian *vank* (*vang-*) felloe. See also Wankle *a*, Wenchel.

Examples of a strong conjugation in English (pa. t. *wank, wonk*) are very rare. The modern pa. t and pa. pple. *wunk* are jocular]

† **1** *intr.* To close one's eyes. (Also in fig. context: cf 5, 6.) *Obs.*

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C* xxxix. 287 Se stæpð forð mid ðam fotum & wincaþ mid ðæm eagum [orig. *oculos claudit*] *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram* xxvi (Z) 156 Ic wincige, *connueo*. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 288 Hwon þe heorte drawed lust into hire, ase þing þet were amased, & foð on ase to winken & forte leten þene ueond iwurðen. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 1537 Al for nought he may wel lygge and wynke But slep ne may þere in his herte synke. *c* 1386 — *Nun's Pr T.* 486 He wolde so peyne hym, that with bothe hise eyen He moste wynke, so loude he wolde cryen. *Ibid.* 611 For he that wynketh whan he sholde see, Al wilfully god lat him neuere thee 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 54 For ofte, who that hiede toke, Betre is to winke than to loke *c* 1480 Henryson *Two Mice* 333 Quhylis wald he lat hir rin vnder the stra; Quylis wald he wink, and play with hir buk heid *c* 1500 in *Rel. Ant.* I 289 Sore me for-thinked, that I so moche wynked, For had I never more nede than nowe for to loke. *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 57 For cause your self do wink, Ye iudge all other blinde. 1562 [see Winking *ppl. a.* 1] 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* V iv 4 Though I winke, I sleepe not. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* V. IV. 194 There are none want eyes, to direct them the way I am going, but such as winke, and will not vse them. 1621 in Kempe *Losely MSS* (1836) 454 When you see ym [*sc* the nuns] they must winke and not speake to you. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm*, *John x 20* (1640) 70 That man that is blinde, or that will winke, shall see no more sunne upon S. Barnabies day, then upon S Lucies. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Collar* 26 Good cable, to enforce and draw, And be thy law, While thou didst wink and wouldst not see 1664 Tillotson *Wisdom of being religious* 44 Men are not blind, but they wink, and shut their eyes; they can understand, and will not. 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind* 236, I open'd my Eyes and [they] said, it was high time for me to open 'em; for if I had wink'd but a little longer, over I had gone. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 255 To follow foolish precedents, and wink With both our eyes, is easier than to think 1816 Scott *Bl Dwarf* V, I thought I saw him still, though I winked as close as ever I could.

Winking *ppr. ppple.* with the eyes shut (or blindfolded).

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 23462 (Fairf) Als wele þen saltow se Wincande als wiþ opin eye 1390 Gower *Conf* II 189 Thoas . Whan Anthenor this Juel tok, Wynkende caste awei his lok. 1538 Elyot *Dict* Addit., *Andabate*, certayne men that faughte with swordes wynkynge. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V II. 332 *Burg.* They are then excus'd, my Lord, when they see not what they doe. *King.* Then good my Lord, teach your Cousin to consent winking

† b. Said of the eyes, occas. *transf.* of other things: To close. *Obs* or *rare arch.*

In quots. 1598, 1898, said of the closing of the day.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 4970 In als short whyle als hert may thynk, Or mans eghe may open or wynk 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* 683 That one eye winks, as though it were but blynd. 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* I ij, Yet coulde he not perswade himselfe whether he dreamed . (although he knew of a certentie his eyes winked not). 1598 *Mucedorus* IV I. 38 The christall eye of Heauen shall not thrise wincke, Till we salute the Aragonian King. 1642 H More *Song of Soul* II. I. II I, While the Evening keen With sharper air doth make his pores to wink 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon* III iv 44 Where shadows vanish when the world's eye wincks Behind a cloud 1898 Meredith *Odes Fr. Hist* 69 The sister Hours Are gone on flow with the day that winked, With the night that spanned at golden gates

† c. In association with drinking off at a draught.

1548 Elyot *Dict*, *Amystis*, a. drynke, which the Thracians vsed to drynke vp at one draughte, wynkyng. 15 *Wyf of Auchtermwchty* 76 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 344 Ay scho winkit and scho drank 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* II 37 And yet these same cautious and quick-sighted Gentlemen can wink and swallow down this sottish Opinion about Percipient Atoms

2 To open and shut one's eyes momentarily and involuntarily, to blink, nictitate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 341 All his comament was don, Suiftliker þen hee may wink. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 530/1 Wynkyn, idem quod twynkelyn *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xii, She loked smal and wynked ofte,. euer beting her eyelyddes togedre. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1058 When that he felt the vatter that vas cold, He wonk, and gan about hyme to behold. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV (Arb.) 108 At my tears showring dyd he sigh? dyd he wincke with his eyelyd? 1649 Jer Taylor *Gt Exemp* II Disc IX 122 It is impossible to prevent them . any more than we can refuse to winke with our eye when a sudden blow is offered at it 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3892/4 Robert Stephens, Stammering Speech, winks on the left Eye 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 631 Dare not to breathe, Or spit, or e'en wink, lest ye wake the monster. 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* III, The white wooden houses (so white that it makes one wink to look at them). 1853 — *Bleak Ho* XXI, He adjusts his skull cap with such a rub, that the old man winks with both eyes for a minute afterwards. 1926 *Q. Rev.* July 227 When there is a loud report close at hand we instinctively wink

b. Said of the eyes or eyelids: To blink. Also occas. of other things: To open and shut quickly. Now *rare.*

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim & Min* Isagoge b 3, Amongst Birds The eyes, are as those of other creatures, but they winke, a membrane passing from the angle 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat.* II vii. 111 The trebble-pointed valves do not only wink, but they are close shut by the blood distending the Heart. 1710 J. Clarke tr *Rohault's Nat. Philos* I. XXXV, When we look upon a lighted Candle at a little Distance with our Eyes winking 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* VI. XV, The eye-lid scarce had time to wink 1905 A. T. Sheppard *Red Cravat* I. II 24 The eyes winked-to again and closed for ever.

c Of a light, a burning or glowing object, etc: To emit quick intermittent flashes, to twinkle (Now associated with sense 8.)

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I II 665 Like as a coal, that winkt [orig *qui dort*] On a stick's end (and seemed quite extinct). *a* 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 81 [The Light of Nature] is no Starre indeed, but a Candle, and it winkes in the Socket too 1707 E Smith *Phædra & Hipp* I I. 5 Feed with new Oil the wasting Lamp of Life, That winks and trembles, now, just now expiring. 1802 Wordsw *Sonn*, 'Fair star of evening', Thou shouldst wink, Bright Star! with laughter on her banners. 1820 Keats *To a Nightingale* II, A beaker With beaded bubbles winking at the brim 1848 Thackeray *Lett* Nov, The candles are just winking out 1851 Meredith *Love in Valley* XVII, A rill where on sand the minnows wink 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau* X, The polished grate winking and twinkling in the red light from a neat little fire 1883 Hardy *Wessex Tales* (1888) I 16 Beyond all this winked a few bleared lamplights through the beating drops.

† **3.** To have the eyes closed in sleep; to sleep; sometimes, to doze, slumber. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII. 182 The kyng than vynkit a litill we. 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* IV 2384 Ofte he waketh whan he sholde winke. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man Taught his Sonne* 72 in *Babees Bk.* 50 And go to bedde bi tymes, & wynke. *c* 1480 Henryson *Want of Wyse Men* 22 For warldly wyn sik walkis, quhen wysar wynkis. 1535 *Goodly Primer* L ij b (*Ps* CXXI 4), Loo, neyther wyll he slepe, nor yet ons wynke, that kepeth Israell. 1553 *Respublica* 1135 Repose yourselfe, Madame, a while & winke. 1602 Fulbecke *1st Pt Parall.* 19 Yes, our law in this case hath not either slumbred or winked 1610 Shaks *Temp* II. I. 216 Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: die rather, wink'st Whiles thou art waking. 1616 T Scot *Philomythie* B 6 b, When others soundly sleep, he must but winke. 1649 J. Taylor (Water P) *Wand. Wonders West* 8 Wearinesse began to inforce sleep upon me, so that. I began to winke.

† **4.** To close one eye, as in aiming at a target; hence, to aim: usually *to wink with the one* or *the other eye Obs.*

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 180 *Homme doile clune*, M[an] *with ee wynkyth. c* 1460 *Fvere & Boye* (Ritson) 89 Yf thou shote and wynke, The prycke thow shalt hytte. *c* 1480 Henryson *Trial of Fox* 959 His Hude he drew laich attour his Ene, And, winkand with ane Eye, furth he wend 1530 Palsgr. 782/2 He that wynketh with one eye and loketh with the tother, I wyll nat trust hym and he were my brother 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Collimare*, to wynke with one eye 1594 Blundevil *Exerc*, *Navig* XXII. (1597) 329 Moove the Transame . vntil you may see with the one eye (winking with ye other) the one end of the transame to meete iust with the centre of the Sun 1638 Sir T Herbert *Trav* (ed. 2) 20 The *Arimaspi* (who from winking when they shoot are said to be *Monoculi*) *a* 1680 Butler *Rem., Satyr Imperfect. Hum. Learn.* I 55 As Men, that wink with one Eye, see more true, And take their Aim much better, than with two.

5. To 'shut one's eyes' to something faulty, wrong, or improper; to be complaisant. (Now *rare* exc. as in 6.)

c 1480 Henryson *Cock & Fox* 571, I wes vnwyse that winkit at thy will. 1562 Cooper *Answ. Def Truth* 61 b, Some learned and holy men for the time did winke and beare with suche thinges 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Miserie* XI, And yet as though he knew it not, His knowledge winks and lets his humours reigne. 1781 Cowper *Expost* 256 Too just to wink, or speak the guilty clear 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 630 Is he man at all, who knows and winks? 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* XLVI, Many is the time I have winked and wouldn't see too much

b. Phr. *To wink hard.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1620 Quarles *Feast for Wormes* III. Med III 38 Hard must he winke, that shuts his eyes from heau'n 1790 Burns

Prol Suthld 40 And aiblins when they winna stand the test, Wink hard and say, the folks hae done their best! 1832 SCOTT *Ct Robt* II, The Emperor, who will rather wink hard than see disagreements. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* II, Jermyn must be his [election-]agent; Harold must wink hard till he found himself safely returned.

6. a *To wink at.* (*a*) To 'shut one's eyes to' (an offence, fault, defect, impropriety, or irregularity); to connive at.

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 108 Persons that by wynkyng at his preparacions encouraged hym to be the bolder 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov* XXXIII (1541) 76 b, Ye secretely winkyng at the sayd faultes 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* XLVII 24 When as all kind of unchastity is tolerated, fornications and adulteries winkt at *a* 1708 T WARD *Eng. Ref* I (1710) 112 If I this saucyness in you, Shou'd seem to wink-at or allow 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III III, Suppose you were to wink at her corresponding with him for a little time. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXIV, You had the price of half a cargo for winking at our job 1861 TROLLOPE *La Beata* I IX 250 A very evident tendency to wink at the shortcomings of their friends

(*b*) To disregard, overlook, pass unnoticed (a fact or occurrence). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1535 JOYE *Apol Tyndale* (Arb) 32 He stretched forth his penne agenst me as farre as he dirst, at the whiche chaleng I winked 1568 *Bible* (Bishops') Acts XVII. 30 And the tyme of this ignorance God wyncked at. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 371 We do willingly wink at the rest of the differences of like nature 1691 *Wessels* Postscr. 13 Some, who, either wink at, or absolutely forget her admirable, tho plain Principles. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Ralegh's Discov. Guiana* (Hakl. Soc) 172 It is evident that they winked at consequences which they must have foreseen

†(*c*) To be complaisant with (an offending or contumacious person); to connive at the doings of.

1567 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 516 Seing the saidis rebellis ourlukit and winkit at be sic as duellis maist ewest to thame 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* I IV 52 Let not Light see my black and deepe desires The Eye winke at the Hand 1674 *Jackson's Recantation* C 2, My other two Comerades [in thieving] lay in an Inn where they were winkt at by the Master of the House 1703 DE FOE *More Reform* 37 Thou art blam'd for Winking at a L - - d Whose Rapes and Vices stand upon Record

†**b.** (*a*) *To wink on, upon* = a (*a*), above. *Obs.*

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 19 She can wynke on the yew, and wery the lam. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* II. IV. 98 Vpon a homely obiect, Loue can winke 1634 MILTON *Comus* 401 You may as well bid me hope Danger will wink on Opportunity. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I *Cromwell & Noble* 59, I acknowledge his weaknesses, and cannot wink upon his crimes 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. V, Justice must never wink upon great offenders

†(*b*) *To wink against* = a (*b*), above. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. XV § 4 He that denies this seems to me wilfully to wink against the light of Nature 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I. 1 (1786) 21 Having asserted his former opinions in a most confident manner, he is tempted now to wink a little against the truth

†**c** *trans.* = a (*a*), above *Obs rare*

1570 *Satir Poems Reform* XVIII 58 Trow ye that God omnipotent Will wynk vnsene sic wickitnes and wrang? 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* IX. 302 This cheat was winkt in the times of ignorance.

†**7.** *intr.* To give a significant glance, as of command, direction, or invitation: usually const. *on, upon,* later *to, at. Obs.*

c 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/15 *Annuto uel annuto,* ic wincie 13 *Minor Poems of Vernon MS* XXVIII 680 Whon þei comen togedere, eiþer on oþer wynkeþ 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B IV. 152, I seiȝe mede in the moot-halle on men of lawe wynke, And þei lawghyng lope to hire *Ibid.* XIII 85 Pacience perceyued what I thouȝt, and wynked on me to be stille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T* 340 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe Gan on hem wynke. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 453 Whan I wynke on the loke for to gone 14 *K Edw & Shepherd* in Hartshorne *Metr I'* (1829) 79 Oure kyng on the schepherde wanke, Priuely with his eye *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2023 Syr, remembre the tourne of Fortunes whele, That wantonly can wynke, and wynche with her hele. 1530 PALSGR 782/2 He hath wynked upon me thise, what so ever he meaneth 1552 HULOET, Wyncke at one, *adnicto.* 1599 SHAKS *Hen V,* V II. 333, I will winke on her to consent, my Lord 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* III i, Then cast she up Her pretty eye and wink'd 1640 tr *Verdere's Rom. of Rom* II. XXXIII 124 She winked to him, whereupon he approaching with a great deal of respect unto the Queen [etc.] 1671 CARYL *Ser Salomon* II 30 Why could not you tell me on't? *Single* I wincked, and wincked upon you, and did all that I could 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 57 P 7, I winked upon my Friend to take his Leave 1782 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Nov., Mrs Thrale winked at him to give up the place. 1819 *Sporting Mag* (N S) IV. 236 Davis winked to his friends that it was all right 1821 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* II. III 43 Winking at me not to take any notice 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Astley's,* Mr having first nodded and winked to the governess to pull the girls' frocks a little more off their shoulders

†**b** ? To 'give the tip'. *Obs. rare*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII 244 Haue good aylle of hely, bewar now, I wynk, For and thou drynk drely, in thy polle wylle it synk

†**c** *transf* To make a sign *Obs rare*

1738 [G SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II 337 The Image of *Sichæus* which stands on the Altar, winks with its Hand.

†**d.** *trans.* To bring into a specified state by a glance or nod *Obs.*

1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Home* VII, What is this woman-kinde, which I can winke Into a blacknesse and distaste? 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod Lady* 193 They. Convey a Libel in a Frown, Or wink a Reputation down.

†**e** phr *Wink all hid* [see HIDE *v*.1 I e, and cf OF *clignemusset*] · hide-and-seek. *Obs.*

1609 J DAVIES *Humour's Heaven* II. IV, So that he did Driue them from dancing vnto Winck all hid

8. *intr.* To close one eye momentarily, in a flippant or frivolous manner, esp to convey intimate information or to express good-humoured interest.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXIII, Mr Weller winked so indefatigably that Sam began to think he must have got the *tic dolloureux* in his right eye lid. 1838 — *Nich Nick.* XVI, He winked towards Nicholas with a degree of familiarity which he, no doubt, intended for a rather flattering compliment. 1886 KIPLING *Departm Ditties* etc. (1888) 73 An' Jock he sniggered, an' Jock he smiled, An' ower the caidbrim wunk 1912 G B SHAW *Pygmalion* II 142 He winks at Higgins.

9. *trans* To close (an eye, the eyes) for a moment, either voluntarily (sense 8) or involuntarily (sense 3)

Colloq phr *To wink the other eye,* to treat what has been said with flippant disregard

1838 BUCKSTONE *Shocking Events* II Hollo! hollo! he's winking his eye at my maid 1846 JAMES *Step-mother* IIV III 8, I shouldn't have winked an eye all night if you hadn't been here 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXV[1], Lady Clavering, giving the young gentleman a delighted tap with her fan, winked her black eyes at him 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G H. KINGSLEY *S Sea Bubbles* VIII 228 There was my princess winking winks that ought never to have been wunk 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XIV, Lording's eyes tingled with tears. He winked both eyes together and blew his nose with violence 1898 'H S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XXXII, The lighthouse winked a glaring eye that seemed to stare over their heads far out to sea

b. *To wink away* to remove (tears) by blinking one's eyes.

1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II 1, Joan, trying to smile, and to wink away the two large tears that have rushed to her eyes 1892 MRS S BATSON *Dark I* V 105 She winked away a few hot tears of shame that rose to her eyes

c. To move swiftly, cause to flicker like an eyelid

1883 BRIDGES *Prometheus* 1464 Like butterflies, that upon a wall Winking their idle fans at pleasure sit 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* XXVIII 190 He told me you swore like a drill-sergeant if the model winked a finger

d. To give (a signal), express (a message), etc. by means of flashlights.

1918 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Nov 5 Their flagship's great eye of flame winking out a message 1919 *Ibid* 21 Apr 7 H M S Glory winked us welcome from the mast head.

†**Wink,** *v*.2 *Obs. rare* [var. WINCH *v*.1 Cf. WINK *sb*.2] *intr* To shrink, wince.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II 1 I *Eden* 145 That boistrous Adam's body did not shrink For Northren Windes, nor for the Southren wink 1677 [see WINKING *vbl sb*.2].

Wink, obs. form of WINNOCK *Sc.,* window.

Wink-a-peep (wɪ·ŋkäpīp). Also 7 wink-apipe, wincopipe. [f. WINK *v*.1 + PEEP *sb*.]

†**1.** *pl.* The eyes. *Obs.*

Cf. Devon dial *wunk a-peeps* 'drowsiness'

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 4 Those wink-apipes of thine, those ferret eies *Ibid* 116 Awake for shame, open thy wink-a-peeps!

2. *dial.* The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 827 There is a Small Red Flower in the Stubble-Fields, which Country People call the Wincopipe 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* 1897 *Outing* (U S) Mar 593/1 The wincopipes are opening, señor

Winked (wɪŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. WINK *v*.1 + -ED 1] *Winked-at, -on,* connived at, tolerated.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* V VIII, [He] has been a loose Liver, at most of the winkt at houses about the Town 1820 CRABBE *Borough* IV. 352 Plays, Put out by heathens in the wink'd on days

‖ **Winkel** (vɪ·ŋk'l). Also winkle [Du.] A store or general shop in South Africa. Hence **Winkler,** a store-keeper

1839 W. C HARRIS *Wild Sports S Afr* XXXVII. 332 We lost not a moment in opening a *winkel,* or shop 1853 W R KING *Campaign Kaffirland* VI 139 'Winkel waggons' had come out to the camp, and the 'winklers', or private traders, sold everything they had. 1902 *Blackw Mag* Feb 169/1 Richmond Road is not a township ..It boasts of one winkel adjoining the railway buildings

Winker (wi·ŋkəɹ). [f. WINK *v*.1 + -ER 1]

1 One who winks (in various senses). *rare.*

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb) 94 He was no gyfte taker, he was no wynker, he was no bywalker 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II XIII F VIJ, That franticke papist Iohn Eckius, and our wynchester the wynker of wyles *c* 1590 in *Collect B L Ballads* (1867) 254 Cat will after kind, All winkers are not blind. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot* II IV. 164 True Cowards who are of the worse Sect of winkers are wont to shut their Eyes 1715 POPE *Let to Craggs* 15 July, A sett of nodders, winkers, and whisperers. 1820 J CHAMBERS *Illustr. Worc* 539 'Are you a gentleman and wink at whist?' This was too much for the winker. 1902 *Sat Rev.* 19 July 77/1 Self conscious winkers and gigglers over their own misconduct.

2. Chiefly *pl.* applied to the eyes or the eyelashes Now *dial.* or *slang*

1734 in Mrs Delany *Autobiogr* (1861) I 519 As soon as my winkers are opened I am always blessed with one of your epistles. 1808 JAMIESON, *Winkers,* the eye lashes S. 1893 *Boy's Own Paper* Jan 157/3 Here, youngster, clap your winker to this glass 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* XXVI. 226 Curling upward like the winkers of an old man's eye.

b The nictitating membrane of a bird's eye

1884 COUES *N. Amer Birds* (ed 2) 280.

3 *pl* (rarely *sing*) = BLINKER 2 b; also *attrib.* Also *fig.* or allusively.

1583 FULKE *Def., Confut. Papists* 32 He is the common packhorse of the Papistes, .he weareth a paire of winkers ouer his eyes like a milhorse 1746-7 MRS DELANY in *Autobiogr* (1861) II 449 Most people wear vast winkers to their heads 1755 J SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 29 Her cap standing beyond her eyes like a coach-horse's winkers. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 136 1859 *Carriage Builders' Art Jrnl* I. 43/1 The winker-cheek is cut eight inches from buckle to buckle 1888 J PHILIPSON *Harness* 18 Hogskin is utilized for the pads, winkers, &c of brown harness

Comb 1845 BROWNING in *Lett R B & Eliz. B. Barrett* (1899) I 79, I am set going with a hand, winker-wise, on each side of my head.

b *transf* Spectacles. *rare*

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I II A patent pair of goggle winkers, Conceal'd from public view his blinkers

Winkey, variant of WINKY.

Winking (wi·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb*.1 [f. WINK *v*.1 + -ING 1.] The action of WINK *v*.1

†**1.** Closing the eyes in sleep; dozing, slumbering; also, a doze, a nap. *Obs*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 145 Þer scal beon. lokinge wiþ-uten winkunge, song wiþ uten lisse 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B V 3 Þanne waked I of my wynkynge and wo was with-alle, þat I ne hadde sleped sadder. 1393 *Ibid* C XII. 167 In a wynkynge ich worth and wonderliche ich mette.

attrib 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt Walker* IV 1, So, so, he's fast, Fast as a fish ith' net, he has winking powder Shall worke upon him to our wish

b. The taking of 'forty winks'.

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III XII. 239 Stephenson, would occasionally refresh himself by a short doze, which he would never admit had exceeded the limits of 'winking', to use his own term

2 The shutting of the eyes, as in blinking, as a gesture of aversion or connivance, and now esp. as a flippant indication of intimate knowledge or amused interest. †Also, a significant glance or movement of the eyes; with *at,* connivance.

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 530/1 Wynkkynge, of the eye (*S* with the eye), *nictitacio, . nictus, conquinicio, connivencia.* *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 282 Glowtynge ne twynke lynge with your yȝe .Watery wynkynge ne droppynge but of sight clere 1538 ELYOT *Dict, Nictus,* a wynkynge, as whan one doth sygnifie his mynde to an other by loking. 1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 20 What meaneth hee by winkyng like a Goose in the raine? 1572 *Instructious Earl Worc* in Digges *Compl. Ambass* (1655) 318 To suffer no permission or winking at of any other Religion then that which . our Realm hath always held 1595 SHAKS *John* IV II 211 On the winking of Authoritie To vnderstand a Law. 1602 — *Ham* II. II. 137 If I had..giuen my heart a winking, mute and dumbe 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* II. 152 Breaches of charity by the wincking and scorning of our eyes. 1664 TILLOTSON *Wisdom of being religious* 33 If there be a God, a man cannot by an obstinate dis-belief of him make him cease to be, any more then a man can put out the Sun by winking 1684 HOWE *Redeemer's Tears* Wks. 1724 II 25 Men may indeed, by resolved, stiff, winking, create to themselves a darkness amidst the clearest Light 1693 LOCKE *Educ* § 138 If .any one should . make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and winking, you must get it out of their Minds 1783 O'KEEFFE *Birth-Day* 28 Sly winking and blinking, As leering and jeering. 1824 MISS L M HAWKINS *Annaline* I. 206 What is all this winking and smirking about? 1832 SCOTT *Ct Robt,* XIV, It is the misfortune of the weaker on such occasions to be obliged to take the petty part of winking hard, as if not able to see what they cannot avenge 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXVIII, The fat boy swallowed a glass of liquor without so much as winking.

3. The rapid alternating motion of an object; the intermittent flashing of light.

1859 J BROWN *Rab & F* 16 The mobility..of that bud [of a tail], its expressive twinklings and winkings were of the oddest and swiftest. [1899 F. T BULLEN *Way Navy* 28 The flagship keeps breaking out into rapid winkings of lofty electric eyes] 1908 C W. WALLACE *Children Chapel Blackfriars* IX The modern signal bell of the German theatre when an act is ready to begin,—a signal reduced in American theatres to the winking of the lights

4 *Like winking* : in a flash, in a twinkling, very rapidly or suddenly; also, with vigour or persistency, 'like one o'clock', 'like anything'. So, *as easy as winking*

1827 HOOD *Sailor's Apol* 71 Both my legs began to bend like winkin 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXII, He's a regular scholar, and can sum up like winkin 1872 'ALIPH CHEEM' (Veldham) *Lays of Ind* (1876) 85 But [we] cry 'pray grow your opium!' Because it pays like winking. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* XXXV, She'll make a hundred and fifty a week as easy as winking

†**Winking,** *vbl. sb*.2 [See WINK *v*.2] Wincing.

1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. 1 7 What a Desperate Cause is this; Is not this meer winking to avoid a blow?

Winking (wi·ŋkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. WINK *v*.1 + -ING 2] That winks.

1. That shuts the eyes or one eye intermittently or for an instant; blinking; †slumbering, sleepy; in OE as sb. = the blind.

Used to render the specific name *connivens* of certain birds

a 1000 *Sal & Sat* 77 Lamena he is læce, leoht wincendra [*v.r.* wincendra]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XI 4 Þo wepte I for wo and wratth of her speche, And in a wynkyng wratth wex I aslepe 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 162 Smalle holes keepe small mise, from wily winkyng cats 1612 SHAKS *Cymb* II IV 89 Her Andirons were two winking Cupids Of Siluer 1630 BP HALL *Occas Medit* XXI 53 Wee are wont to salute it [*sc* the light] at the first comming in, with winking, or closed eyes 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I 990 The Keeper's winking Eyes began to fail. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 773 Blame we most the nurslings or the nurse? The children,..deform'd, Through want of care, or her, whose winking eye And slumb'ring oscitancy mars the brood? 1801 LATHAM *Synopsis, Suppl.* II. 53 Winking Falcon [*Falco connivens*]. It has a wonderful faculty of con-

tracting and dilating the iris. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* X. 243 And prosing topers rub their winking eyes. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 381 The nictitating (winking) muscles 1860 PATMORE *Faithful For Ever* II. II 109 And I, contented, idly stroke The winking cat, or watch the fire. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* liv, Starveling saints and winking madonnas.

†b. Characterized by shutting of the eyes or averted looks; conniving. *Obs.*

1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Wks (Grosart) I 37/1 Some finely vse a winking kinde of wile, Some looke aloofe, and some doo still looke downe 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) F viij b, See, see, what wyly winking shiftes, by cliffe browde beasts are made 1603–6 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *Crt & Times Jas I* (1848) I 55 The winking course which I am forced to take daily in the ports. hath tired me with struggling between both parts

2. *transf* That opens and shuts; often, by extension, applied to intermittent light, the flashing of lamps, the twinkling of a reflexion, or the like.

1593 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 215 All preparation for a bloody siedge, And mercies proceeding, Confronts your Cities eies, your winking gates 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* II iii. 25 (Song) And winking Mary-buds begin to ope their Golden eyes. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* III. ii, A dim winking Lamp 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj for Painters* Wks 1812 II 142 A winking Light of paltry Rush 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, These [houses] had very little winking windows, and low-arched doors. 1904 HICHENS *Garden Allah* xx, The first glass of blithely winking champagne.

3 *Comb.*, as †**winking-eyed** *a.*, blind (*fig*)

1621 *Eng Prot Plea for Eng Preists & Papists* 60 The councell could not be so winking eyed, but they would haue found foorth some one or other culpable.

Hence **Wi·nkingly** *adv.*, with winking eyes; †with a casual look; with a wink or winks.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* I 3 b, Whose pleasing face he had scarce winkingly glanst on [etc] 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* III (1634) 138 If any one beholdeth .some very white object, he vieweth it winkingly 1868 *N. Brit Rev.* Dec. 429 The left eye of Raff..asks winkingly, 'What do you bring to-day?' 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* xlix 437 Looking out winkingly in all directions,..I beheld a company of little rocks

Winkle (wi·ŋk'l), *sb* Also 6 wincle, 7 winckle. Shortened f. PERIWINKLE [2] (cf *wig* from *periwig*).

1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 65/2 *Cochlea*, a Wincle. a periwincle or cockle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII XXXIX. I. 218 Lisards, (deadly enemies to the Snailes or Winkles above named) 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 727 Stones like unto sea winkles or cockles and other sea fish. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 601 It is called *Concha* because it is like a Winkle or Periwinkle. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* XXI, The very winkle of your country in his shelly lair. 1899 WHITING *No 5 John St.* VII 60 A typical family .lives before the public on a nutriment of winkles and gin

attrib. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 256 The 'winklemen were on the mud all day 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 39 Winkle Gatherer. 1903 *Times* 13 Aug 13/2 A shilling used to be charged for a winkle license, which lasted during the winkle season

Hence **Wi·nkler**, one who gathers winkles, **Wi·nkling** *gerund.*

1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 58 Eel-trawlers and 'winklers' 1898 *Punch* 20 Aug. 77/2 D'ye year as 'ow old Bob Osborne 'ave give up Shrimpin' an' took ter Winklin'?

Winkle (wi·ŋk'l), *v. dial.* [f WINK *v.*[1] + -LE 3] *intr.* To emit light intermittently, to twinkle.

1792 LEARMONT *Poems* 37 In vain the starry winkling gleam, 1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 63 What though she has twa little winkling een? They're better than nane 1905 MRS. BARNES-GRUNDY *Vacil. Hazel* 198 The stars and planets twinkled and winkled, and sparkled and glittered

Winkless (wi·ŋklĕs), *a* [f. WINK *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a wink, unwinking.

1851 WYNTER *Soc Bees* 93 The upturned gaze of winkless scores [of artificial eyes]. 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Brace of Boys* 255 Sat bolt upright in the pew, winkless as a deacon

†**Winklot.** *Sc. Obs.* [Obscure; for the ending cf *giglot*, GIGLET] A wench.

15.. *Pebles to Play* 73 in *Maitland Fol MS* (S T S.) 178 Ane winklot fell and hir taill vp *Ibid.* 233, 282 Quhen the winklottis and the wawaris twynnit

Winky (wi·ŋki). Also -ey [f WINK *v* [1] + -Y [6] Only in slang phr. *Like winky*, 'like winking'.

1830 LYTTON *P Clifford* XXXI[II], The parson forks him out ten shiners, preaching all the while like winkey. 1838 MRS. SMYTHIES *Fitzherbert* IX, We'll be back like winky. 1902 BEGBIE *Sir Y Sparrow* III 33 She kicks like winky

Winle, Sc. form of WINDLE *sb* 3

†**Winly,** *a. Obs.* Forms 1 wynlic, wenlic, 3 wunlic, wun-, wund-, wune-, wonliche, 4 wynly, -lich(e, -wynnelych, 5 wynlyche, winli. [OE *wynlic*, f *wyn*(*n* joy, WIN *sb.*[2] + *-lic*, -LY [1].] Pleasant, agreeable; goodly, splendid, beautiful. (Often merely a vague epithet of commendation)

a 1000 *Phænix* 34 Sunbearo lixeð, wuduholt wynlic. *c* 1000 *Ags. Hom* (Assmann) IX 205 Heo wæs swiðe wlitig and wenlices hiwes. *c* 1205 LAY 8090 Wæs at foren þan wæfde imaked an wunlic fur *Ibid.* 10000 Stod þe wundliche [*c* 1275 wonliche] wude amidden ane wælde. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* XXIII[I] 3 Wha sal stegh in hille of lauerd winli? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1411 Some of þo wynly wones Were peynted with precyus stones *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 99 With wardons winlich and walshe notes newe ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 181 Ther-to wylde to wale, and wynlyche bryddes.

†**Winly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 wynlice, 3 wunliche, 4 wynli, -lyche, wynn-, wynely, 4–5 wynly, 5 winly. [OE. *wynlice*, f. *wynlic*. see prec. and -LY 2.] Pleasantly, agreeably; finely, splendidly. (Often vague in alliterative verse.)

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th) CVII[I] 2 Þæt ic wynlice on psalterio þe singan mote. *c* 1205 LAY 3605 Sone werð þe alde king wunliche iæðeled. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 749 A gardin euene, wynli wiþ hete wal was closed al a-boute. *c* 1400 *Sc Trojan War* (Horstm.) I. 225 The stretis ware straucht & wynly maide *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5545 In at a wicket he went & wynly it speris. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XLV. 103 What aȝles yow women, for wo þus wynly to wepe? *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 660 The Pape and the patriarkis. Welcummit thaim wynly

Winn, obs form of WIN.

Winna. *Sc* = 'will not': see WILL *v*[1] A 6 b β.

Winnable (wi·näb'l), *a.* Also 6 wyn(n)able, 7 winneable, 8–9 (*erron*) winable. [f. WIN *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being won, in various senses

1544 BETHAM *Precepts War* I. v. B iv b, All cyties be more wynable on the one syde, then on the other. 1611 COTGR., *Gaignable*, gettable, winnable, gaineable 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* L 3 b, When Work is Soft, Kind, and Winable enough without any Hardship 1807 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungarian Bro* XI (1832) 131 The best proof I can have of her heart's being winable only by a brave and upright man. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Feb 8/1 All the rest are winnable exactly as Southwark was won.

Winnackew, -**acoe,** obs var. GUANACO

1729 J. WOOD *Voy.* 86 Here is Plenty of Winnackews, or Spanish sheep

Winnaill, obs. Sc form of VENNEL.

Winnard (wi·nărd). Also 7 **wheenerd.** [app. a. LG. *weingartdrossel*, *-vogel* (see WINE-THRUSH), with the second element dropped] A local name of the redwing, *Turdus iliacus*

a 1698 [see WINDLE *sb* [4]] 1758 BORLASE *Nat Hist. Cornw.* XXI. 245 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss*

Winne, obs. form of WIN.

Winnel, dial form of WINDLE.

Winner (wi·nəɹ) [f. WIN *v.*[1] + -ER [1]] One who or that which wins, in various senses.

1 One who gains something, esp. by effort or merit; *spec.* one who gets (a living) by labour, an earner (*obs* or *dial.* exc. in BREAD-WINNER), †one who makes profit, as by trading, †one who 'wins' (corn), a harvester, reaper (*fig*).

1352 [see WASTER *sb.*[2] 1] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machor*) 860 Of goddis corne wynnare to be. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. 1 222 Webbesters and walkers and wynners with handen *c* 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 235 Robberys now rewle ryȝtwysenesse, And wynnerys with her sothe sawe 1483 *Cath. Angl* 420/1 A Wynner, *lucrificus*. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 36 He that byeth grosse sale, and retayleth, muste nedes be a wynner 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiii 21 No flie therby winner, the worth of a straw 1593 *Extr Aberd. Reg* (1848) II. 85 Knawin to be wynneris of thair leving be sum honest moyen 1630 R. N tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* IV 173 Whereas Religion is the greatest winner of mens affections 1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trumpt* I 257 The winner of a title generally deserves it 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, The Major was disengaged too, and swore he would be the winner of her 1876 SIR C. DILKE in *Life* (1917) I. xiii 197 Holker a great winner of verdicts from juries, was one of the dullest men 1911 'G. A. BIRMINGHAM' *Lighter Side Irish Life* i. 6 A woman, a careless winner of the hearts of men

2. One who is victorious in a contest; a victor; *esp* one who wins a game, a race, a prize, etc, *spec* a horse, dog, etc. that wins a race, in games of skill, the 'piece' that is nearest to a certain point, a winning shot, etc.; in recent slang, a thing that scores a success.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S T.S) 74 [If he] has tynt the batail, tharfore he had the wrang, and the wynnar the rycht 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* I x (1867) 24 Be they wynners or loosers, Folke saie alwaie, beggers should be no choosers. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I 156 The verie Romanis selfes, victorious winneris 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. II. 187 'Twas I wonne the wager, though you hit the white, And being a winner, God giue you good night. 1598 — *Hen V*, III vi. 120 When Lentiie and Cruelile play for a Kingdome, the gentler Gamester is the soonest winner 1611 — *Cymb* III v 15 Sir, the Euent Is yet to name the winner. 1667 *Leathermore Advice conc Gaming* (1668) 10 It is not deny'd but most Gamesters have at one time or other a considerable run of winning, but I could never hear of the Man that gave over a winner, (I mean to give over, as never to play again). 1710 *Act 9 Anne* c 19 § 2 It shall be lawful for any Person to . recover the same [money], with Costs against such Winner 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 167 A leal shot ettled at the cock, Which shov'd the winner by. 1821 *Acc. Game Curling* 9 The stone nearest the tee . is called the winner 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXX, At length the play came to an end, and Mr Isaac Last rose the only winner. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 371 Winners of the First Prizes 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XIX, I'd ridden seven great winners before I was eighteen. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 83 It is unfair to the winner, to tell him that he won only because you 'had a bad mallet'. 1876 *Cous since Calendar* 19 In a scrambling course, run partly out of sight, the early points of Moonshine doubtless landed her the winner 1913 *Play Pictorial* No 131 p iv/1 The Alhambra has also found a winner in its curiously named ['revue'] '8d a mile'.

Winning (wi·nin), *vbl sb*[1] Forms see WIN *v.*[1] [f WIN *v* [1] + -ING [1].] The action of WIN *v* [1], *concr.* something won.

1. Conquest, capture, taking (of a place); also, in early use, conquered territory (= CONQUEST *sb.* 4) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 928 Rohand he left king Ouer al his wining þare 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 296 Pritti reames men tolde, þat kyng Arthur wan He parted his wynnyng tille his men largely. 1419 in *Documents Français* (1847) I 227 Thei have wonne the forsaid toun by assaulte.. thorought the whiche wynninge my forsaid lord hath passage to Parys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X 577 Thow was gret caus off wynnyng off Scotland 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* I 34/2 Caius Iulius Cesar determined to assay yᵉ winning of Britain 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent.* XV (1906) 184 Knighted at the winning of Edenburgh in Scotland *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir Archæol. Soc) I 280 This noble warrior was soe eager for the winnge of that place 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. XVII 80 While the land which sent forth such goodly stores was in winning

2. The action of gaining, getting, or obtaining, acquisition, †gain (in general, as opp. to *loss*); victory in a game or contest

With various shades of meaning, in later use restricted as in the vb

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3006 In wining and in tin Tiewe to ben ay 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A. V 94 Of his leosinge I lauhwe . Ac for his wynnynge I wepe *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 199 Swych labour as folk han yn wynnynge Of loue *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. XVIII. 403 Bi biyng or bi wynnyng in waiouring or bi sum other fre maner of geting 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 19 It is nowthir wynning nor rewaird, Bot tinsale [etc]. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par James* i 1–12 To counte losse of goodes, for the richeste wynnynge. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* I II 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light 1611 — *Cymb.* II III 8 Winning will put any man into courage *a* 1616 *Bucclench MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Your Honour may guess that winning of time is their chiefest aim. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Gt Eater Kent* Wks I. 145/2 The vnexpected winning of the wager 1667 [see WINNER 2] 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III XXX, Allen-a-Dale has no fleece for the spinning, Yet Allen a-Dale has red gold for the winning 1860 LÖWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 140 Ensuring the advance of the Queen's Pawn, which is almost equivalent to the winning of the game 1885–94 BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec IX, And in one winning all her woes redeem.

†b. Getting of money or wealth; gain, profit; money-making. *Obs.* as a specific sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25803 Man þou has ben to couetus Abote werlds wining fuus *c* 1382 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I. 252 Mony for wynnyng wold bitraye Father and moder *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr* (1868) 22/705 Vsureres that by cause of wynnyng lene her catall to her eine cristen *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Want of Wyse Men* 22 (Bannatyne MS) For warldly wonyng sic walkis, quhen wysar winkis *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) N VII, Of the vnlawful winnyng of the fathers, there folowethe the iuste loss to theyr children 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot.* (1821) I. p XXIV, To thair gret proffet and winning *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Maltman* III, He may crack of his winning, When he clears scores with me

c. Getting by labour, earning *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 2058 If ony woman can ought do þat ony wining falles vnto. 1545 in *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot.* 1546, 757/2 Concerning the wynning of thair leving

†d. Profit (in general), advantage *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1151 Quhat wynnyng had ȝe, þo ȝe had mycht to sla me? 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 6 b, Yf ye do so all your lyf, it shalbe to you a grete prouffitable wynnyng. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T S) I. 37 Regairding our awin prevat wining mair nor the weillfair of the realme.

3. *concr.* That which is won, a thing or amount obtained or gained; gain, profit (as acquired); †in early use *occas.* spoil, booty, emolument, earnings. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 968 O þi winning giue me þe tend. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 8393 Whar ȝe schul win wining, ȝe nold it ȝeue for no þing! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 275 Hise resons he spak ful solempnely Sownynge alway thencrees of his wynnyng *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XIX. 77 Þy wrong wynnyng aȝen restore. 14 *Sc Acts Parlt* (1814) I 736/2 And þat of all his wynnyng he sal nocht halde bot .ij. d *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV 224 Ther was founde grete wynnynge, and the kynge made it to be presented to the sowdiours. 1488 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1869) I 55 And that to dele thairvpoun vyning and tynsell 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II 83 Eche of them askyth Lucre and wynnynge 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 34, I might put my winnyng in mine eye 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 321/2 *Braunum*, the price or winning giuen to one that ouercommeth in plaies and games 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 281 'Keep the winning, keep the sinning'..We cannot keep the gain, and escape the loss

4 *pl.* usually *concr.*, as pl of 3 (mostly in collective sense), Things or sums gained, gains, profits, earnings (*obs.* or *dial*), in mod use chiefly applied to money won by gaming or betting; more rarely in abstract sense, as pl. of 2, Acts of gaining, gains as opp. to losses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* I 11 Defaute in al þis comiþ of ypocrisye of prelatis, þat shulden teche pleynly Goddis lawe and not þer erþly wynnynges *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III. XVII. 391 Tithis going out fro her wynnyngis 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb* XIII, But chopping and chaungeing, may make such a breck, That gone is thy winninges, for sauing thy neck 1616 DRAKE *Bibl Scholast* 78 Hee may put his winnings into his eye, and see neuer the worse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* Ded. ¶ 2 b, One loss may be of more consequence to him, than all his former winnings 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 40 P 3 A Buttering Gamester, that stakes all his Winnings upon every Cast 1725 J. GLANVILL *Poems* 63 When hapless Fiance shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXXIX, Mr Toby Crackit swept up his winnings [at cribbage], and crammed them into his waistcoat pocket 1885 *Law Rep* Weekly Notes 145/2 The defendant having won on those bets received the winnings from the persons with whom he had betted

5. *spec.* Getting, gathering, taking (of produce, fish, coal, stone, etc); also, in *Mining*, the process of excavation and other preparation for working a bed of coal or other mineral: see WIN *v* [1] 7 f, g

1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I. 192 To mak ma

tenandis for wenyng and laboryng of the ground 1501 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I. 100/1 To sustene ony skaith in the wynnyng of the saidis fischingis 1506 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* III. 87 To Andro Matheson, to the colheuch wynnyng in Faukland v li 1553–4 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1871) II 286 To Denne Morisoun for wynnyng of the lintellis to the saids yettis 1630 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 374 For the wyning and leiding of certane stonis for mending of the commoun loche *c* 1790 *Encycl Brit* (1797) V 99/1 Where a level can be drove to drain a sufficient tract of coal, it is then the most eligible method of winning 1825 E. MACKENZIE *View Northumbld.* (ed 2) I 87 The winning of a colliery is the draining of a field of coal, so as to render the several seams accessible 1881 *Nature* 27 Jan. 308 Deep winning of coal in South Wales. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct., The winning of oats in the northern parts of England

b. *concr.* (*Mining*) A shaft or pit together with the associated apparatus for 'winning' the coal or other mineral; a portion of a coal-field or mine laid out for working

1708 J C *Compl Collier* (1845) 42 How much to allow for a Winning 1768 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 62 The vast quantity of water expected in this new winning 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz* 26 Sept. 7/2 The construction of new winnings, the colliery population, and the production of coal have considerably augmented

6 Gaining of a person's affection or allegiance; gaining of an adherent or convert; also with *over*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXIII (*George*) 864 For of a martyre þe pynynge Of a thousand wes wynnynge *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 93 þei loue more here owen worldly wynnynge .. þan wynnynge of soulis to blisse *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 40 The winning of the mind from wickednesse to vertue. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* I IV § 2 The great labour that then was with the people for the winning and perswading of them 1643 MILTON *Dworce* VIII Wks 1851 IV 47 The uncertain winning of an obdur'd heretick 1899 HEDDLE *Marget at Manse* 91, I had forgotten all about Andrew and his proposed winning-over 1918 *Nation* (N Y) 7 Feb 134/1 All the sordid details that counted in the winning over of Italy.

†**7.** Deliverance, redemption cf. WIN *v.*1 8. *Obs.*

c 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XXIV. 281 In helle is no wynnyng, Ne non ajeynbyynge to pes.

8. The action of making one's way or getting somewhere *Sc* and *dial.*

1651 SIR A. JOHNSTON *Diary* (S H S) II. 89 [It] might prevent his wining to my wyfe. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XIII, Ye'll find it's easier wunnin in than wunnin out here

9 *attrib.* Pertaining to or connected with winning, or at which something is won (sometimes practically coincident with WINNING *ppl a.* 2, q v.): **winning-chair**, the umpire's seat at the goal of a race-course (cf. *winning-post*); **winning-gallery** (*Tennis*), the last gallery on the hazard-side of a tennis-court; **winning headway** (*Coal-mining*), see quots., and cf sense 5 and WIN *v*.1 7 g; so *winning mine*, *pit*; **winning opening** (*Tennis*), see quots.; **winning-post**, a post set up at the goal of a race-course, the racer who first passes it being the winner

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II I x § 4 358/1 They will not leave their horses when called upon, in order to pass the *winning chair first 1857 G A LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* IV, His horse came down heavily into the ditch of the *winning field 1878 *Winning-gallery [see GALLERY *sb* 9]. 1891 [see HAZARD *sb* 6]. *c* 1790 *Encycl Brit* (1797) V. 101/1 The first working or excavation made from the coal-pit, commonly called the winning mine or *winning headway. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss* (ed 3), *Winning head-ways*, two parallel excavations The principal exploring drifts of a colliery, for opening out the seams for the daily supply 1878 J MARSHALL *Ann Tennis* 160 **Winning openings*, the dedans, winning-gallery, and grille. *Ibid* 163 (Laws, § 20) Either player wins a chase if he serve or return the ball so that it enter a winning opening 1895 *Daily Tel* 12 Nov 6/7 A *winning pit of the Blackwell Colliery Company. 1820 COMBE *Syntax* XX 164 In learned labours some proceed, But I prefer the racing steed . Others some pow'rful station boast; But let me gain the *winning post 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* X, The best horse ever started may slip a shoulder before he get to the winning post 1886 C E. PASCOE *London of To-day* XVIII (ed 3) 170 The starting-point at Putney Bridge, the winning-post at Mortlake

†**Winning**, *vbl sb.*2 *Sc. Obs* [f WIN *v* 2 + -ING 1.] Dwelling, habitation Also *attrib.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 1101 Ilkane a sere gat held away, Til þai come til þare wynny[n]g-place *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* XXVI 665 His wynnyng þare he thocht to ma *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 227 Quhair is thy maist wynning? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V IV 103 Als swiftlie as the dow affrait doith fle Furth of hir hole, and rycht darn wynning wane *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 541 His awin proper house, quhair he has his winning, rising, and lying day and nicht

Winning, *vbl sb.*3 *Sc* and *dial.* [f. WIN *v.*3 + -ING 1] The action of WIN *v* 3

1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 242 Better it do that than become again damp after only a partial winning, when the meat loses much of its flavour

Winning, *ppl. a.* [f. WIN *v* 1 + -ING 2] That wins, in various senses.

†**1** Gaining, or by which one gains, money or wealth; profitable, lucrative *Obs*

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* I xi. 24 Full hard treuly it is a wynnynge craft or office to haue & not to be couetus 1530 PALSGR 329/2 Wynnyng, gaynyng, *questueux.*

2. Gaining, or resulting in, victory or superiority in a contest or competition, victorious. *Winning hazard* · see HAZARD *sb.* 7 b *Winning stroke*, a stroke that gains a point in a game, or one by which the game is won

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III II 12 Leaine me how to loose a winning match 1609 HOLLAND *Amm Marcell* 290 *Contemning that Emperour who eveine where in civile warre went away on the winning hand. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* Introd Epist, I am not displeased to find the game a winning one 1855 *Poultry Chron* II. 486 Neither should I have given the first place to the winning Dorking cock 1860 LOWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 56 The winning move 1884 *Marshall's Tennis Cuts* 114 In playing against a fine player, it is imperative to go for a winning-stroke whenever there is a fair opening

3. Persuasive (now *rare* or *obs*); alluring, attractive, 'taking'. †Also *advb.*, winningly

1596 *Edward III*, I II 140 What needs a tongue to such a speaking eie, That more perswads then winning Orators? *c* 1620 FLETCHER *False One* III II, Eyes that are the winningst Orators. 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 479 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiable milde 1700 T BROWN *Amusem Ser & Com* Wks 1720 III 54 The Winning Air, the Bewitching Glance, the Amorous Smirk 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. IV, While winning Mildness and attractive Smiles Dwell in her Looks. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII XII P 6 You have very winning ways with you; you make me do just whatever you please 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr* XVIII, There is a friendly something about the German character which is very winning

Hence (in sense 3) **Winningly** *adv.*, **Winningness.**

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St* IV 1, I know thou canst speak *winningly. 1803 JANE AUSTEN *Susan* VI (1879) 213 Her voice and manner winningly mild. 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Insinuatingness* insinuating Nature, *Winningness. 1796 MME D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I II, I think Camilla's [face] so much prettier, I mean in point of winningness 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* VIII 541 Error has no intrinsic winningness for man

†**Winninghead.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **wynnynghede** [f. WINNING *ppl. a* + -HEAD.] Disposition to get gain; covetousness.

c 1315 SHOREHAM III 286 Al hys þefte þat man tezt Myd wyl of wynnynghede

‖ **Winninish**, also **winin(n)ish, -anishe, winnonish, -iche, wen-, wan(n)anishe, -oniche**, etc., anglicized forms of the native name of the Labrador fresh-water salmon see OUANANICHE.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal.* (ed 4) 160A Winnoniche. 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 445 In the Saguenay the Winninish has easy access to the sea.

Winnle, Sc. and dial form of WINDLE.

Winnock (wi nɔk). *Sc.* Forms: 5 **wyndok**, 6 **vynd-, windok, vind-, wyndak, vindock, wink** (7 **windick**, 9 **windock**), 6– **winnock.** [Sc. development of *windoȝe*, WINDOW *sb*, cf. *elbock* for **elboȝe*, ELBOW *sb*, and WARLOCK Cf Gael. *uinneag*, Ir *fuinneog*] A window

1492 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 200 Gevin for Estland burdis to durris and wyndokis v li 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) III. 477 To ane windok of the presoun scho ȝeid 1582 in Campbell *Church of Kirkaldy* VII (1904) 63 Yat William Crosby mak ye kirk and glaissen winkes clean ilk Setterday 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) II 436 A gret cannoun Bullat cam in at the Kirk winnock 1682 *Rec Burgh Lanark* (1893) 210 That furthwith ther be ports provydit for four ports with windicks *c* 1730 RAMSAY *To Æolus* 6 To fuff at winnocks and cry 'Wow!' 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXV, Mony a time I hae helped Jenny Dennison out o' the winnock 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 132 The windocks scarce wi' beams did lauff, Whan bangit up Sir Tullidaff

b *attrib.*, as *winnock-bunker* [BUNKER 1], *-nail*, *-pane*, *-sole* (= WINDOW-SOLE), **winnock-bred**, **-brod** [BRED *sb.*, BROD *sb.*2], a window-shutter

1513 *Rentale Dunkeldense* (S H. S. 1915) 281, 6 lie windok naile 1546 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* VIII. 453 For glew to the wyndak breddis. 1790 A WILSON *2nd Ep to Jas Kennedy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 118 And Natures' winnock-brods are closin' Across the lift 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 119 A winnock bunker in the east 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* I 10 Put the Bible for a keepsake in your winnock sole

Winnow (wi nou), *sb.* Also 6 **-owe** [f. next.]

1. A contrivance for winnowing grain, etc., a winnowing-fan or the like.

1580 H F. *Pelegrom. Syn. Sylva* 126 A Fan or a Winnowe. 1766 *Compl Farmer* s. v *Threshing*, The casting-shovel is much more expeditious than the common winnow with sails 1818 R P KNIGHT *Symb Lang* 132 Osiris has the winnow in one hand, and the hook of attraction in the other. 1890 *Sci Amer* 14 June 374/2 [Leaves of Palmyra palm] largely employed for making pans, bags, winnows [etc]

2 An act of winnowing or a motion resembling it, as the swing of a pendent mass, the sweep of wings.

1802 COLERIDGE *Picture* 148 How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass Swings in its winnow. 1829 *Good's Study Med* (ed 3) III 454 Some degree of humidity which should be swept away by the winnow of a stirring breeze *a* 1851 MOIR *Birth of Flowers* V, From every winnow of her wings.

Winnow (wi nou), *v* Forms α. 1 **windwian**, 2 **windwin**, 3 **-en**, *Orm.* **winndwenn**, 4 **wyn-, windewe, wyndwe**, 4–5 **wyndowe**, 4–7 **windowe**, 5 **wyndou, -oe**, 5–6 **wyndo**, (6 **wyendo, wyondo**, *Sc.* **vyndou, wando**), 5– (now *north. dial.*) **window** (9 **winder**). β. 4–5 **wynwe, wynnewe**, 4–6 **wynewe**, 5 **wynou, wenowe**, 5–6 **wynowe**, 6 **wynew, wynnow(e, winowe**, *Sc* **wonnow**, 6–7 **winnowe**, (8 *dial.* **winner**), 6– **winnow.** [OE. *windwian*, f *wind* WIND *sb.*1; cf. OE *windwigeaf* chaff, *windwingsife* winnowing-sieve. Other verbal formations of the same meaning are Goth. *diswinþjan* to scatter like chaff, ON *vinza* (:—**windesþjan*), and L. *ventilare* (f. *ventus* wind). See also WIND *v* 3]

1. *trans.* To expose (grain or other substances) to the wind or to a current of air so that the lighter particles (as chaff or other refuse matter) are separated or blown away; to clear of refuse material by this method

α. *a* 900 *O.E Martyrol* 7 Mar 36 He corn þærsc & þæt windwode *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 85 In þe dæie of iureisun hwense god almihtin wule windwin þet er wes ibor[s]chen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1530 Þa winndwesst tu þin þrosshenn corn *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 270 Ane wummon þet windwede hweate *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XIII (1919) I 72 He let wyndwe the askes in the wynd *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Þen wyndo hit wele, nede þou mot 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Also that you gar the malt be windowd 1549 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald Cl 1903) I 96 Quhatsumever person sonn was apprehendit wandoand corne in the hie gett 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 190 No mann shall wyndo aney corne in the strettes 1614 *Manchester Crt Leet Rec* (1885) II 296 Inconvenience by ye often vsinge to Windowe Corne in the Streets 1729 P WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 45 Windowed my wheat the chaff out of it

β 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* III 2 In this nyȝt he wynnewith the flore of his barli. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 530/1 Wynwyn' (*P.* wynowin), *ventilo* *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 185 Then made he to take vp þe bonys and bren hom, and aftyr wynou ham yn þe wynde. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 35 In some countreys they do fan theyr corne,. if it be well wynowed or fande, it wyll be solde the derer. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 125 More often ye turne, more pease ye out spurne, Yet winnow them in, er cairege begin 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* I 400 And in the Sun your golden Grain display, And thrash it out, and winnow it by Day. 1825 *Gentl Mag* Mar 216 It [*sc* the coffee-berry] is then winnowed, and goes into the hands of the pickers 1855 E FORBES *Lit Papers* IX 231 The tea is afterwards winnowed and sifted, so as to free it from impurities 1893 BRIDGES *Winnowers* V, A steady muffled din, By which we knew that threshed corn Was winnowing

b *fig.* To subject to a process likened to the winnowing of grain, in order to separate the various parts or elements, esp. the good from the bad; hence, to clear of worthless or inferior elements.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer* li 2 Y shal sende in to Babilon wyneweres [1388 wyndeweris] and thei shul wynewe [1388 wyndewe] it 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Luke* III 15–18 He shall there winnowe euery creature, tryng them with the wynde of the crosse and of afflictions. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, IV I 194 1613 — *Hen VIII*, V. I XIX. 1646 J WHITAKER *Uzziah* Ded A 3 b, His [*sc* Satan's] desire is to winnow you, if he can ruin you he knows he ruins the Kingdom 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I 112 That Plot, Not weigh'd or winnow'd by the Multitude, But swallow'd in the Mass 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 407, I cannot abuse my Reader's Patience in winnowing and sifting it, since the whole is nothing but Chaff. 1849 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) I 335, I wish it had been deemed advisable to have winnowed the Kalendar 1844 H H. WILSON *Brit India* III. 456 After winnowing the list and excluding those who were considered not entitled to vote 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* LXIX 563 The storm had no doubt the effect of winnowing the multitude of professing disciples.

c. *absol.* or *intr*

c 1200 ORMIN 10483 Þat ure Laferrd Iesu Crist. .Himm shollde brinngenn inn hiss hannd hiss winndell forr to winndwenn 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* V 11 Wyndewe thee not in to ech wynd. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 56 Some vseth to winnow, some vseth to fan. 1621 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Superbiæ Flagellum* C 2 b, Plant, graft, hedg, ditch, thresh, winnow, buy & sel 1647 FULLER *Good Th in Worse Times* 92 He would Fan, as he doth winnow. 1825 *Yorks Garland* etc 16 Ah can milk, kein, fother, beeak, brew, sheear, winder. 1852 MRS E M. PITMAN *Mission Life in Greece* (1882) 145 To help them so to winnow that they cast not away the wheat with the chaff

2 *trans.* (with that which is separated as obj.)

a. To separate or drive off (lighter or refuse particles) by the process described in 1; *fig* to separate (the worthless part *from* the valuable); to get rid of, clear away, eliminate (something undesirable).

In the earliest quots a literalism from L. *ventilare.*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xlii 6 [xliv 5] In ðe fiond ure we windwiað. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut* XXXIII 17 In hem he shal wyndowe gentilys, vnto the teermes of the erthe. 1382 — *Jer.* XLIX 36 Y shal wynewe [1388 wyndewe] them in to alle these windus. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 341 þey wynewede þe askes awey with þe wynde. *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 4 Hule hem wele, and windewe out the hulkes. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* I. III. 28 Distinction with a lowd and powrefull fan, Puffing at all, winnowes the light away · 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* XII 53 Do but winnow their chaffe from their wheat, ye shall see their great heape shrink. 1782 COWPER *Hope* 417 Your office is to winnow false from true. 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willows* 229 And lets the kind breeze, with its delicate fan, Winnow the heat from out his dank grey hair. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I i. 84 And all my doubts I fling from me like dust, Winnow and scatter all scruples to the wind 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Pusey* I. XVI 359 The appointment winnowed out the merely sentimental element from among adherents of the young Movement

b. To separate (the valuable part *from* the worthless); (now esp with *out*) to extract, select, or obtain (something desirable) by such separation.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. V. 134 Give answer to this Boy, and do it freely, Or bitter torture shall Winnow the truth from falshood. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parli.* I. VII. 73 These inventions were but sives, made of purpose to winnow the best men. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T* Matt. III. 12 He will winnow and throughly separate the wheat from the Chaff, the Faithful from the Rebellious *a* 1797 H WALPOLE *Geo II* (1847) II. VII. 244, I live too near the times .to be able to winnow the truth from such a variety of interested relations 1827

Scott *Chron Canongate* Introd , In winnowing out the few grains of truth which are contained in this mass of empty fiction 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II viii, To winnow out the man that is to govern them 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* II. 905 Such persons are probably many, but there is no means of winnowing them out

c To waft, diffuse. *poet.*

1764 Goldsm *Trav.* 122 While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand To winnow fragrance round the smiling land. 1821 Clare *Vill Minstr* II. 22 The woolly clouds Keep winnowing down their drifting sleet and snows. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* I. i 23 With wings that winnow blessing From Heaven through Earth I see them pressing

3. In various transf. uses (cf. L. *ventilare* and Fan *v.* 2–5): a. † To brandish or flourish (*obs.*); to beat (the air) with or as with wings; to flap (the wings), to wave (the fins); also *intr* or with cognate obj., to follow a course with flapping wings, or the like.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* Apol. (Arb) 75 Players haue chosen such a Champion, as when I giue the Allarm, winnowes his weapon. 1667 Milton *P L* v 270 He. Sailes between worlds & worlds, with steddie wing Now on the polar windes, then with quick Fann Winnows the buxom Air. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 745 Their self-taught wings Winnow the waving element 1793 (see Winnowing *ppl a.*). 1795 Burns *'Now spring has clad the groves in green'* iv, The waken'd lav'rock. Winnowing blythe her dewy wings In morning's rosy eye. 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 27 Her sea green plumes Winnowing the crimson dawn. 1844, 1856 [see Winnowing *vbl. sb.* 2] 1852 Mrs C. Mereditth *My Home in Tasmania* II xviii 252 Their [*sc* owls'] ghostly shapes winnowing silently around in the twilight 1865 (see Winnowing *ppl a*] 1873 Geikie *Geol. Sketches* iv. (1882) 78 In winnowing the air with his arms, he had struck against a waggon standing on the roadway 1887 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 200/1 After . reaching a height at which it appears a mere speck, where it winnows a random zigzag course, it..shoots downwards.

b. Of the air, etc.: *trans.* To fan with a breeze. *intr.* To blow fitfully or in gusts.

1796 Campbell *Caroline* II. ix, Where, winnowed by the gentle air, Her silken tresses darkly flow. 1820 [see Winnowing *ppl a*]. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal* 7 Falling snows that winnow by. 1892 Amélie Rives *Barbara Dering* xxvii, Here upon this great crest a purer air came winnowing in.

Winnow-cloth. Forms: see Winnow *v.* and Cloth A winnowing-sheet

α. 1404 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 398, 1 wyndowclath 1547 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 20/2 *note*, Ane windo clath contenand 12 ellis 1599 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 One window cloth 1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Winda-claith*, winnowing cloth; now called a barn-sheet

β. 1552 Huloet, Wynew cloth, *ventilabrum.* 1588–9 *Extr. Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) I 129 Item, ane wonnow clayth, ane seif, ane sek, ane riddill, price xls. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 262 Vnder her head a hard Oken logge, with the Winnow-cloth, and the one end of an old Hop-bagge, cast ouer in steed of a Couerlet 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed 2), *Winner-cloth*, a large cloth on which corn is dighted or winnowed.

Winnowed (wɪ'nəʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. Winnow *v.* + -ed 1.] In various senses of the verb

The interpretation of quot 1602 has been much disputed; the passage is perh. corrupt.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 201 The most fond and winnowed opinions. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 174 Such a winnowed puritie in loue. 1611 Florio, *Agoʃ*, the chaffe comming from winnowed or bolted corne. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg.* III 217 When..winnow'd Chaff, by western winds is blown 1791 Cowper *Iliad* v 229 Their steeds eating winnowed grain 1900 Morley *Cromwell* II v. 183 Faith that the God of Battles was on their side nerved its chosen and winnowed ranks with stern confidence

Winnower (wɪ'nəʊəɹ). [f. Winnow *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who winnows; a person engaged in winnowing; also *fig.* (cf. next 1 b).

1382 [see Winnow *v* 1 b] 1538 Elyot, *Ventilator*, a vanner or wynnower of corne. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par Luke* Pref. B ij b, As a wynnower pourgeth the chaffe from the corne. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 497 As in sacred floores of barnes, vpon corne-winnowers flies The chaffe. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 209 The seed carried into an heap near the winnowers is shook up a little by a caver 1849 Whittier *Leg. St Mark* xiv, Scattered .Like chaff before the winnower's fan. 1871 R. B Vaughan *S. Thomas of Aquin* II 646 He did not take for granted, like the Sophist He was a winnower and a sifter. 1915 F. S. Oliver *Ordeal by Battle* II. vii. 176 [War] is a great winnower of true men from shams.

2. An apparatus for winnowing; a winnowing-machine.

1605–6 in *Archdeaconry of Stow Wills 1603–6* lf. 110 (MS) To my sonne Thomas Collinsonne my wyndyers with the best of my tooles. 1862 J. Wilson *Farming* 164 The winnowers used in such cases do not differ in construction from those worked by hand 1883 *Cassell's Fam Mag.* Aug 528/1 The beans [of coffee are] then put through a winnower. 1890 *Engineer* 12 Dec. 472/1 Threshing machines are popular here, because the grain does not have to run through a winnower.

Winnowing (wɪ'nəʊɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Winnow *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The process described s.v. Winnow *v* 1.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 270 Recabes sunen..ifunden þe wummon astunt of hire windwunge & iueollen aslepe. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I. ix. 18 In þe wyndouynge þe caff is oute cast. 1538 Elyot, *Ventilatio*, a fannynge or wynnowynge. 1586 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Wyndoinge of barlie. 1695 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 113 We look'd in to ye wheat .. & upon winnowing in order to sale, found it in good condition. 1755 in *6th Rep. Dep Kpr. Rec* App. II 128 [A machine] for the Dressing, Winnowing, and Cleansing of Flax 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 261 The winnowing was done by women.

b *fig* see Winnow *v* 1 b.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xxiii 437 Whon þe wynewyng schal be-ginne To parte euel from good 1636 T Goodwin *Child of Light* 44 In these commotions & winnowings of spirit 1679 in *Jrnl. Friends Hist Soc.* (1919) XVI. 146 This being a time of Trying & winnowing doth onely blow away the chaffe 1851 Gallenga *Italy* v 303 Instead of undergoing a thorough sifting and winnowing, the free corps fell every day into a more deplorable state of disorder 1913 *Athenæum* 7 June 609/1 He has subjected the correspondence .to a rigorous winnowing

2. Of wings, etc.: see Winnow *v.* 3. Chiefly *poet.*

1844 Mrs Browning *Rhyme of Duchess May* Concl iv, Angel wings, with their holy winnowings. 1856 Kingsley *Glaucus* (ed 3) 120 Small cuttle-fish put into a jar, will hover and dart in the water by rapid winnowings of their glassy side-fins. 1897 F Thompson *New Poems* 52 The wings Hear I not in prævenient winnowings Of coming songs, that lift my hair and stir it?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 1), as *winnowing operation, place*; esp. in names of appliances for winnowing, as *winnowing-basket, -cloth, -fan* (see Fan *sb.*1 1), *-machine, -mill, -sheet, -shovel.*

1375 *Doc Doune Manor, Wandsworth* (Westm Chapter Munim.), 1 wyndwyngschete debilis 1378 *Ibid*, 1 Wynfynschete de Canabis 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii 12 Whos wynwing cloth [is] in his hond 1388 — *Jer.* xv 7 A wyndewynge instrument. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par Luke* iii 15–18 He shall make clene the floore of his winnowynge place 1710 O. Sansom *Acc Life* 35 They took away my Winnowing-Fan, which was worth 8*s*. 1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 3 Feb Suppl 2/3 A winnowing-mill 1780 Edmondson *Her* II Gloss. s v *Basket*, A Winnowing-Basket. 1805 R W Dickson *Pract. Agric* I 31 Winnowing-Machines. Machines of this sort are in pretty general use, where thrashing mills are not erected 1862 Ramsay *Remin* vi (ed. 8) 243 The man surceased his winnowing operations 1879 B Taylor *Germ Lit* viii 253 The winnowing mill of Time makes sad havoc with works considered immortal in their day. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s v, A windering sheet

Winnowing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That winnows, in various senses of the verb.

1652 J. Reading *Guide to Holy City* 347 Tentation only burneth out the drosse: it is as a winnowing winde 1652 Rutherford *Let. to Lady Kenmure* 28 Sept, We are fallen in winnowing & trying times. 1793 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ode to Innoc.* Wks 1812 III 223 The winnowing Butterfly with painted wing 1820 Keats *Autumn* II, Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball*, *Faustine* 110 After change of soaring feather And winnowing fin

Hence **Winnowingly** *adv*

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 265 The wing of the slow-sailing owl flitted winnowingly across

†**Winnow-sheet.** *Obs.* [f. Winnow *v*] A winnowing-sheet.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 435 His wijf walked him wiþ In a cutted cote Wrapped in a wynwe schete to weren hire fro weders. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 618/38 *Ventilabrum*, a wynue [*printed* wynne] shete. 1577 in H Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) App. I. 154, 16 sacks & two window sheets. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 74/1 To make Wind with a Winnow sheet. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 113 Covered with a winnow-sheet

†**Winnowster.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 wynewestere; *Sc.* 6 vyndoustar, windostar, 7 windister; 9 winnister. [f. Winnow *v* + -ster.] = Winnower (orig applied to a woman).

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 148 Par ventresse [*gloss* a wynewestere] en ventre Payn de furment entre. 1505 *Exchequer Rolls Scot* XII. 673 Item to the vyndoustaris iiij bollis aitis. 1508 *Rentale Dunkeldense* (S H S. 1915) 251 For the windostaris, 2 b[olls]. 1618 in A L. Ritchie *Churches St Baldred* (1880) 170 That some women being ye Ladies windisteris, did spred muck ye last Sabbothe at efternoone. 1825 Jamieson, *Winnowster, winnister, sb*, a machine for winnowing corn. *Aberd.*

Winny, obs. or dial. var. Whinny.

Winraw, winrow · see Windrow.

Winsome (wɪ'nsŏm), *a.* Forms: 1, 5 wynsum, 2–3 wunsum, 2, 4 winsum, 3 wonsom, 4 winsom, wonsum; 7–9 *n. dial.* wunsome, 8– (in 8 only *Sc*) winsome. [OE. *wynsum* = OS *wunsam*, OHG. *wunnisam* (MHG. *wun(ne)sam*), f *wyn(n* Win *sb.*1 + *-sum* -some. Sense 3 came into the literary language from northern dialects.]

I. OE. and ME. senses.

†1. Pleasant, delightful, agreeable. *Obs.*

Beowulf 612 Dær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode, word wæron wynsume. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol* 3 May, Þæs com upp of þære eorðan wynsumes stences iec. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 13 Þæt is wynsum wong, wealdas grene *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Hit wald me þunchen þet softeste bed, and þet wunsemeste þet ic efre ibad. *c* 1205 Lay 2187 He makede bi þon weofede a swiðe wunsum [*c* 1275 wonsom] fur. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 Hit colede anan ant ward hire as wunsum as euer eni wlech weter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5792 A wonsun [*stc*] thede, A land rinnand bath honi and milk.

†2. Kindly, gracious; merciful. *Obs. rare.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxii. (1890) 472 He wæs se swetesta lareow & se wynsumesta [L. *suavissimus*] *c* 1205 Lay 153 Feier wes þe wimmon & wunsum hire monnen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci[i] 3 Þat winsom es to alle þine wickenesses.

II. Modern senses

3. Pleasing or attractive in appearance, handsome, comely; of attractive nature or disposition, of winning character or manners.

1677 W. Nicolson in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) Ser II IX. 322 *Wunsome*, neat, pleasant 1724 W Hamilton *Braes of Yarrow* 1, Busk ye, busk ye, my bony bony bride, Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow. 1792 Burns *My Wife's a winsome wee thing* 1, She is a winsome wee thing, She is a handsome wee thing, She is a bonnie wee thing 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* xiv, If the young folk liked ane anither, they wad make a winsome couple 1833 H Coleridge *Poems, Sonn* viii, The rugged root that bare the winsome flower Is weak and withe'd 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* iv. viii, I know thou art fair and winsome 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* v vi I 276 Henry broke into his winsome laugh 1889 Buchanan *Heir of Linne* xix, She looked very winsome in her plain black dress

4. Cheerful, joyous, gay. *dial.*

1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Wunsome*, smart, trimly dressed, lively, joyous N 1825 Brockett *N. C Gloss*, *II unsome, wunsome*, lively, cheerful, gay

Hence **Winsomely** *adv*, **Winsomeness** in senses 3 and 4 of the adj. (OE *wynsumlice, wynsumnes* did not survive.)

17 *Jock o the Side* xxv in Child *Ballads* VI 480 O Jock, sae winsomely 's ye ride, Wi baith your feet upo ae side! 1825 Jamieson, *Winsomelie*, in a cheerful and engaging way *Winsomeness*, cheerfulness and engaging sweetness 1875 Mrs Randolph *Wild Hyacinth* 1, She could not have been called beautiful, but there was a winsomeness in Hyacinth Ettrick's face that rendered criticism a hard and ungracious task 1883 Mrs Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 83/1 Who came forward and most winsomely shook hands with us

Wint, obs. f Wind *sb* 1, obs 3 sing of Wind *v* 1

Winter (wɪ ntəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms · *Sing* 1– winter, 3 *Orm* winnterr, 3–7 wynter, (4 weinter, *Sc.* vyntir), 4–5 wintur, wintre, wyntre, wyntir, -ur, -yr(e, (4–6 vynter, *Sc.* vintir), 5 wintir, (wintare, winttur, whynter, vyntyr, 6 vintter). *Plural* 1 wintru (*gen* wintra), 2–5 wintre, 4–5 wyntre; *dat.* 1 wintrum, 2 wintron, 2–3 -en, 1–6 winter, (3 *Orm* winnterr, 4 vynter, etc. as in sing), 4–6 wynter , 1 wintras, 3–5 wintres, 4–5 wyntres, (4 winteris, -es, etc), 4– winters; 4–5 wyntren [OE. *winter* str. m. = OFris. *winter*, OS. *wintar* (MLG , MDu , LG , Du *winter*), OHG. *wintar* (MHG., G *winter*), ON. *vetr*, earlier *vettr, vitr* (Sw , Da. *vinter*, from LG.), Goth. *wintrus* .— **wentrus*, prob. f. nasalized form of the Indo-Eur base *wed-, wod-, ud-* to be wet, found in Wet *a* , Water *sb* , Otter.

Originally a *u*-stem, OE *winter* had regularly gen (rare) and dat sing. in *-a* , but the ordinary gen sing in *-es*, dat sing. in *-e*, and nom pl in *-as*, in *-u*, and without inflection, show general assimilation to other declensions.]

1. The fourth and coldest season of the year, coming between autumn and spring; reckoned astronomically from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox, i. e. in the northern hemisphere from the 22nd of December to the 20th of March , in popular use comprising the months of December, January, and February (or, according to some, November, December, and January); also often in contradistinction to *summer*, the colder half of the year (cf. Midwinter). In the southern hemisphere corresponding in time to the northern summer.

(*a*) In general use (Also personified.)

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxi. § 1 On sumera hit bið wearm & on wintra ceald *a* 1000, *c* 1200, *a* 1225 [see Summer *sb.*1 1 (*a*)] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 458 Ne recche ich nouht of wintres teone 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xvii 226 As men may se in wyntre Ysekeles in eueses þorw hete of þe sonne, Melteth in a mynut while 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xviii. 6 Alle the bestes of erthe vp on hym shul dwelle al wynter *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Gilbert* (1910) 70 He wered no mo clothis in Wyntir þann in Somyr. *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 766 Wyntur with his lokkys grey febille & old *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc (E E T S) 133 Wynter etythe, that somer getith. 1532–3 *Durham Housek. Bk* (Surtees) 192 In agestamento unius equi in vynter, 16 d. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl* (1556) 32 Haruest continueth till the twelft day of December, and then doth the Son entre into Capricorn, & Winter beginneth 1600 Shaks. *A Y L* v iv 142 You and you, are sure together, As the Winter to fowle Weather 1647 Cowley *Mistr*, *Bathing in River* 28 When rigorous Winter binds you up with Frost 1719 [see Summer *sb.*1 1 (*a*)]. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 192 Thro' winter's cauld, or simmer's heat 1820 Shelley *Sensit Pl.* III 86 Winter came the wind was his whip One choppy finger was on his lip 1824 Loudon *Encycl Gardening* (ed 2) 893 The season called winter by the natives of South America, lasting from May to November 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* liii, Store of fire-wood for the winter

(*b*) In particularized use, esp with qualification, or as denoting this season in a certain year

Beowulf 1128 Hengest ða gyt wælfagne winter wunode mid Finn 971 *Blickl Hom.* 213 Wæs se winter eac þy geare to þæs grim þæt manig man his feorh gesealde. *c* 1205 Lay 6034 Auere [alche wintre inne Wales heo wuneden 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 338 In Rauchryne .[he] Lay till the vyntir neir wes gane. 1393 Langl *P Pl. C.* xiii. 198 After an hard wynter. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* iv iv. (Add MS 27944) If þe wintir tofore honde was as springinge tyme hote and moyst. 1590 Shaks *Com. Err* III. ii 100, I warrant, her ragges and the Tallow in them, will burne a Poland Winter. 1634 Laud *Diary* Oct.–Dec , God bless us in the spring, after this green winter 1740 C'tess Pomfret in *C'tess Hartford's Corr.* (1805) II 161 Mr Walpole and Mr Dashwood stay the winter. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii, 232 A winter pass'd since Peter saw the town, And summer-lodgers were again come down.

(*c*) Phr. *winter and summer* see Summer *sb* 1 (*c*)

b. With reference to the chilling or injurious effect of winter, esp. on plants; *transf.* a period resembling winter, wintry or cold weather.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 274 Se wind [zephirus] towyrpð &

ðawað ælcne winter 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakl Soc) 84 This day we had bothe wynter and somer 1607 SHAKS *Timon* III. vi 33 The Swallow followes not Summer more willing, then we your Lordship *Tim* Nor more willingly leaues Winter, such Summer Birds are men 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX. 913 When bellowing Clouds with an armed Winter strew the Ground 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem Amer.* VII XXII II 241 The second sort, which beais the winter better, is a more tall and vigorous plant. 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Nov 467 They stood the Winter well

c. In fig. and allusive use, esp in reference to old age, or to a time or state of affliction or distress.

1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) D 1, I am driuen in the winter of my yeares to abide the brunt of all stormes 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I. 1 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent, Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke 1606 — *Tr & Cr* IV. v 24 1668 R STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* III (1672) 35 Prosperity nourisheth so many weeds, that the winter of affliction hath much ado to master them 1746 SHENSTONE *Song, Winter* 16 When will relenting Delia chase The winter of my soul? 1829 I TAYLOR *Enthus* x 296 What has been done is not lost; the seed sown may spring up, even after a century of winter 1849 FROUDE *Nem. Faith* VII (ed 2) 48 It is night and day with all of us, if we want to keep in health To be sure, now and then there will come a North Pole winter 1869 TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 4 When the man was In the white winter of his age

2 Put for 'year': nearly always *pl* with a numeral; often in expressions referring to a person's age.

In early use as a mere synonym of 'year'; later *poet* or *rhet*, chiefly in reference to advanced age or to a protracted period of hardship or misfortune (cf 1 c, and SUMMER *sb* 1 a) See also THRINTER, TWINTER

Beowulf 2209 Syððan Beowulfe brǽde rice on hand ǯehwearf, he ǯeheold tela fiftiȝ wintru *a* 900 *Saxon Geneal.* in *O E Texts* 179 Ða wæs agan his eldo XXIII wintra *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John II 20 Þis tempel wæs ǯetimbrod on six & feowertiȝon wintron [*Hatton* wintren] XI54 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1137, & ðet lastede þa XIX wintre wile Stephne was king *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 in *Lamb. Hom* 159 Þah ich bo a wintre ald to ȝung ich eni on rede *c* 1205 LAY 9028 Tou and twentiȝ wintre þis lond he iwalde. *Ibid* 9695 Ah al oðer hit iwarð inne þan twam wintren. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 132 in *O E Misc.* 41 Vele wintre hit is ago þe prophete hit seyde. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII. 3, I haue folwed þe in feithe þis fyue and fourty wyntre

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I xiv, Þa Lædedemonia besæton þa burȝ Mæs[tan]e x winter. *a* 1000 *Be monna wyrdum* 9 God ana wat hwæt him weaxendum winter bringað *c* 1200 ORMIN 15594 Fowwerrtiȝ winnterr ǯedenn forþ & ǯet tær tekenn sexe *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 919 Loth was fifti winter hold. 13 . *Northern Passion* 935 (Camb Gg 5 31) Þis thre vynter *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 69 Fully twenty wynter yeer by yeere He hadde of Israel the goueirnance. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) lxx 46 Til þai be o fiftene winter elde 14 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 128/175 The elder broþer hade a Sonne to clerke, Well of fyftene wynter of age 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 42 An hundreth wynter [*ed* 1570 winters] 1522 *World & Child* (facs) A iij b, Now I am XIX. wynter olde

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1211 Wintres forð-wexen on ysaac 13 . *Cursor M* 20832 (Edin) Þis leuedi liuid bot winteris ,vij and .ix. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* III 502 Holy Kirke hafs ben in erroure mony hundred wynters *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Cotton) 261 A gayne xvij wyntersende 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X XXXIII 467 Thus Anglydes endured yeres and wynters tyl Alysander was bygge and stronge. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I. III 260 What is sixe Winters, they are quickely gone? 1612 *Two Noble K.* V 1 114, I knew a man Of eightie winters 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 210 Ere sixteen winters old 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* 139 A hundred winters snowed upon his breast

c 1400 *St. Jer. 15 Tokens* 22 In þilk age he schal arise þat god was inne ded, Of litel more þan XXXti wyntren

sing. c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 5217 The ryot þat haþ ben with-in þis lande many a wyntres space *c* 1460 METHAM *Wks* (1916) 84 Jon Metham..tranlatyd yt in to Englysch the XXVti wyntyr off hys age.

3. *attrib* passing into *adj.* a. = Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of winter; adapted or appropriate to, used or occupied in, winter; existing, appearing, active, flourishing, or performed in winter.

(*a*) of natural phenomena, animals, plants, etc

a 1000 *Phœnix* 18 Ne wearm weder ne winterscur 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 35 The stormy wynter shoures *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3576 Wyntir-wedur 1376–7 *Wills & Inv Durham* (Surtees) II. 318, v whyes, of iij yeres olde, vj winter whies, 18*l* 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 55/2 *Alcedo, alcyon*, ..a winter birde commonly called the kings fisher. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* IV. iii 170 Thou Flea, thou Nit, thou winter cricket thou 1600 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I. 223, I geve to Anne, one old winter stocke of bees 1600 SHAKS *A. Y L* II VII 174 Blow, blow, thou winter winde. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to R. Stuart* 17 June, The winter-well will goe dry again in summer 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm.* 263 Winter thunder, is old mens wonder. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr A 7, Winter-flies, all Anglers know, . are as useful as an Almanack out of date 1727 POPE *Iliad* X 507 His Coursers white as Winter-Snow 1727 PRIOR *Alma* II. 534 Cast your Eye By Night upon a Winter-Sky. 1751 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VII. 34 Repelling Winter Blasts with Mud and Straw. 1773 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 9 Nov, The .stock dove .seldom appearing till towards the end of November, is usually the latest winter-bird of passage. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III XXVIII, The rose shall bloom in winter snow, Ere we two meet again 1850 *Bech's Florist* 115 A pleasing and interesting winter-tree is the Glastonbury Thorn. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I XX 244 The most solid winter-ice is open here and there. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II. 136 A bridge across the bed of a winter torrent 1869 TENNYSON *Passing of Arthur* 221 The winter moon, Brightening the skirts of a long cloud

(*b*) of clothing, provisions, etc., accommodation (also WINTER-HOUSE, WINTER QUARTERS); of localities in their winter state and things serviceable in winter.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV. VIII, Þæt he buton sorge mehte on þæm wintersetle ǯewunian. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 250 Forst & snaw eorþan þeccað wintergewædum. *c* 1000 *Rectitudines* IX (Liebermann 450), VIII pund cornes to mete, 1 sceap oððe III p 'to wintersufle. 1395 *Cartular Abb de Whiteby* (Surtees 1881) II 568 De wynterfare XXVIS De lentynfare XI*li* XS 11*d.* De halfare XVIII*s.* ? *c* 1400 LYDG *Æsop's Fab* III 98 The lawe dide hym compelle his wynter flees to selle *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 332 The wintir wonyng 1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 188 Pasture reseruyt to the abbay, safe the wynter pastur 1483 *Cath Angl* 420/1 A Wyntir haule, *hibernium, hibernaculum* 1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Tablinum*, was a wynter parlour, wherein were painted tables and bokes of stories. 1568 KNOLLYS in *Cal Scott. Pap.* (1900) II. 513 Unprovided of sufficient wynter garments 1575 *Wills & Inv. N C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 406 Another Close for Winter ground. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1218 As winter meads when sun doth melt their snow 1628 MAY *Virg Georg* I. 15 Some sit up late at winter-fires 1653 WALTON *Angler* XII 222 A winter bait for a Roch 1675 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Gentlew Comp.* 215 Provide your Winter-Butter and Cheese in the Summer. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. XXIV 102 Have some winter Boots made of it, they'le never take in a drop of Water. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 36 Birds have dropt their Winter-plumes. 1727 GAY *Begg Op* III. VI 46 Black Velvet Scarfs are a handsome Winter-wear. 1729 FENTON in *Waller's Wks* Observ p XXXIV, When the Sun retir'd to the six Winter Signs of the Zodiac; shoit'ning the days 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III 97 So Ships in Winter-Seas defy the Storm 1760, 1791 Winter-lodge [see HIBERNACULUM 3, HIBERNACLE] 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, Sic as folk tell ower at a winter-ingle 1829 KEATS *Eve of St Mark* 77 The warm angled winter-screen 1842 W. F. AINSWORTH *Trav Asia Minor* II. 394 The winter road takes the longer portion of valley 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 677 [Celery] is cultivated as a winter salad 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 484 To harrow it before cross-ploughing the winter-furrow. 1847 W. C L MARTIN *Ox* 35/2 After being kept on winter fodder, they are turned out to graze in the spring 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXX, The winds We heard them sweep the winter land. 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci, Inorg. Nat* 38 A glacier is the outlet of vast reservoirs of snow, being a prolongation of the winter-world above. 1894 ARMATAGE *Horse* v. 73 A horse with his natural winter coat. 1904 BRIDGES *Demeter* I 282, I think he watch'd a summer-butterfly Creep out all crumpled from his winter-case 1911 J. WARD *Roman Era Brit.* IV 77 There was a 'winter room' on the south side

(*c*) of times and seasons. (See also WINTER-DAY, -TIDE, -TIME)

a 1000 *Genesis* 370, & moste [ic] ane tid ute weorþan, wesan ane winterstunde 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 81 The blake wynter nyht *c* 1400 *Brut* I 194 He wolde nouȝt abide in Scotland in wynter seson. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marrit Wemen* 77 The lang winter nicht 1559 W CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 The wynter tropike or circle of retorning from the South 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 11 Thinges doone . in the Winter mornings *Ibid.* 41 The Male [Hemp] . is made vp in bundels to be knockt and shaled in Winter euenynges 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 223 Marching in the stony Mountains, and in a Winter-season 1825 HOOK *Sayings* Ser II I *Man of many Friends* 156 The rosy May, though fashionably a winter month, led on the smiling summer of nature, and June was fast approaching 1869 LOWELL (*title of poem*), A Winter Evening Hymn to my Fire.

(*d*) of actions or conditions

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIII. 43 A-way is huere wynter wo 1626 SURFL & MARKH. *Country Farm* V XVIII 555 In October you shall giue it the fourth ardor or earing, which is called Winter-ridging. 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Prophecies* (A1b) 537 They ought to serue, but for Winter Talke, by the Fire side. 1677 HUBBARD *Pres. St. New-Eng.* (1865) I 165 Some of the stoutest of the Narhaganasets that had escaped the Winter-brunt *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov. 1666, I went my winter circle thio' my district. 1711 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* 52 Eight Thousand Men, for whose Winter Campaign the Queen was willing to give forty Thousand Pounds 1725 Winter pruning [see SUMMER *sb* 1 4 a (*e*)] 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 573 Thus in some deep retirement would I pass The winter glooms with friends of pliant soul. 1809 *Phil Trans.* XCIX. 317 That very common..disease of our climate, the winter cough 1836–9 M. HALL in *Todd's Cycl Anat.* II 768/2 The winter sleep and the summer-sleep of hibernating animals. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XV, [The emigrants] had had a long winter-passage out

(*e*) with agent-nouns or other descriptive designations.

1654 G GODDARD in *T. Burton's Diary* (1828) I Introd. p. LXXVIII, Some part of the sea-forces were already struck off, and the winter-guard reduced. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosaick Syst* 89 Those [creatures] that are Winter-Sleepers, when the Summer warmth abates,..draw to Winter-Quarters. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I 201 When he tends the sheep, His winter-charge. 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 363 The Cochins ..proved themselves the best possible 'winter-layers'.

b The possessive *winter's* is similarly used, chiefly with *day, night, morning, evening. Winter's tale*: see *winter-tale* in 5

835 *Charter* in *O E Texts* 449 Ðif hi wintres deg sie. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 327 Sche halt hir clos the wyntres day. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 212 The coold wynterys nyght 1577 HARRISON *England* I XIII 37 b/2 in *Holinshed*, Blewe claye .(which hardlye drinketh vppe the winters water in long season). *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iii, Who would not vndergoe all kind of toyle, To be well stor'd with such a winter's tale? 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, V. v. 25 Let Æsop fable in a Winters Night. 1600 — *A Y L* II. i. 7 The . churlish chiding of the winters winde. 1605 — *Macb.* III. IV. 65 O, these flawes and starts would well become A womans story, at a Winters fire 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 300 A pretty upshot of all ambitious Designes to be made at length a Winters Tale, and Chimney-corner Discourse 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated* 9 It chanced then on a winter's day, But warm, and bright, and calm as May. 1796 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T.* (ed. 3) s.v., He is like a winter's day, short and dirty.

c. Applied to autumn-sown crops that stand through the winter; also to fruits that ripen late, or keep well until or during winter; *spec.* in names of late-ripening apples, pears, etc. (See also 5 b.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXV. (Add. MS. 27944), Barliche hatte Ordeum þis corn we clepith wynter bere. 1398 Winter seede [see SUMMER *sb* 1 4 c] 1530 PALSGR 289/2 Wynter frute, *fruit de yuer* 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 40 Winter fruit gather when Mihel is past 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 28 Winter Barley is to be sowed in September 1609 DEKKER *Ravens Almanack* B 3 b, When winter plomes are ripe and ready to be gathered 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 170 Bings pear, Winter-Poppering, Thornpear [etc] are all very good Winter-pears 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I. 300 When Astrea's Ballance, hung on high, Betwixt the Nights and Days divides the Sky, Then sow your Winter Grain 1707 MORTIMER *Husb., Kalendar* Jan., Apples Winter Queenings, Winter Pearmain . Pears. Winter Musk, Winter Norwich, Winter Burgamot, Winter Bon-Chrestien. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb* I 466 The gray and other large winter peas. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 514 The state of the winter wheat depends entirely on the sort of weather it had to encounter in winter and early spring. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist Comm* 63 In Egypt, wheat is a winter crop

d. In figurative applications (cf. 1 c); † in quots 1593, 1682 = old, aged

1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI*, V III 2 Salisbury, That Winter Lyon, who in rage forgets Aged contusions. 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II 16 The worst of his fate was, to live to his Winter age 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III II 34 That mortify'd old wither'd Winter Rogue 1709 POPE *Jan & May* 104 The tasteless, dry embrace Of a stale virgin with a winter face. 1745 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IX 410 The Crown of Manhood is a Winter Joy, An Evergreen, that . blossoms in the Rigour of our Fate

4. *Comb* : objective, as *winter-boding, -loving* adjs., indirect objective, as *winter-like, -proof, -verging* adjs., instrumental, as *winter-beaten, -blasted, -bound, -chilled, -shaken, -starved, -swollen, -thin, -wasted, -withered, -worn* pa pples. and adjs; similative, as *winter-chill, -seeming, -visaged* adjs; 'in or during winter', as *winter-blooming, -fattened, -felled, -flowering, -made, -pruned, -sown, -standing* pples and adjs.; *winter-cut* vb.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Jan, Aigt., He compareth his carefull case to the sadde season of the yeare,. and to his owne *winterbeaten flocke. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 23 Crab, hip and *winter-bitten sloe 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep*, *Rosamond* 40 The cold badge of *winter-blasted haires. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II 71 A roofe to my Winter-blasted lodging *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Dying Old Man* VI, The spring-flower clinging round the *winter-blighted tree 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 303 Cyclamen (especially the *winter-blooming kind) may be sheltered 1892 W WATSON *Poems, Autumn* 36 And spectral seem thy *winter-boding trees 1791 BURNS *Lovely Davies* ii, As the wretch looks o'er Siberia's shore, When *winter-bound the wave is. 1904 PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM *Betrayal* XXI 179 A country silent and winterbound. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III IV *Captains* 482 My flesh (too-*Winter-chill) My spirit's small sparkles doth extinguish still. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* VI 72 In the Spring yielding a reviving Cordial to your *Winter-chilled spirit. 1784 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* IX, A very large fall of timber, consisting of about one thousand oaks, has been cut. These trees were *winter cut, viz in February and March 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 164 English beef and mutton is mostly *winter-fattened upon roots and straw 1804 *Phil Trans* XCV. 89 This superiority in *winter felled wood 1872 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 101/2 *Winter-flowering plants 1611 SPEED *Theat Gt Brit* xli. 79 *Winter-like dispositions of weather 1740 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 268, I believe no man ever knew so winter-like a spell so early in the year 1800 HURDIS *Fav Village* 134 The *winter loving moss 1830 *Cumbld Farm Rep.* 58 in *Libr. Usef Knowl, Husb* III, The manure made in summer .is always of better quality than *winter-made dung. 1830 DOYLE in W. J. Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) II 221, I hope I am now *winter-proof 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 459 Canes *winter pruned, or cut back *a* 1631 DONNE *Loves Alchymie* 12 A *winter-seeming summers night 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III 1 *Vocation* 483 Peasants *Winter-shaken 1605 R. R. *Commend. Poem* in *Sylvester's Wks.*, Winter-shaken Leaues 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 316 *Winter sown Seed 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* II. VI (1622) 40 The souldiers were brought backe to their *winter-standing camps 1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 68 Figures and floweis, extreamelie *winter-starued 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Henry to Rosamond* 101 The hungry winter-starued earth 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 92 A number of poore winterstarued people. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* II. 465 Did the good man wade through the *winter-swollen brook? 1820 KEATS *Fancy* 57 The snake all *winter-thin Cast on sunny bank its skin. 1824 FENBY *To a Redbreast* v, The *winter-verging autumn morn 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist* 87 The maimed, Torn, tortured, *winter-visaged. 1885 H TENNYSON in *Macm Mag.* Mar. 345 As we fare . forth . From out our *winter-wasted Northern Isle 1906 HARDY *Dynasts* II I VI, *Winter-whitened bones. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* XXX[VIII], Her glas . then presents her *winter-withered bew 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem.* XXXVII, The common jealousy of a *winter-worn husband. *a* 1560 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. (1562) B b III, Three *winter-wrested showres

5. Special Combs.. **winter bud** *Zool.*, a statoblast (formed at the approach of, or quiescent during, winter), **winter-clad** *a.*, clothed warmly for the winter; † **winter-close** *v., trans.* to shut close against the cold of winter; **winter count**, a pictorial record or chronicle of the events of a year, kept by a N. American Indian tribe; **winter eggs** = *winter ova*; **winter garden**, (*a*) a garden of plants that flourish in winter, as evergreens; (*b*) a greenhouse or conservatory in which plants are kept flourishing in winter; **winter-hained** *a.* [HAIN *v.*1], of pasture, preserved from grazing during the winter; so **winter-haining** *vbl. sb.*; **winter-killed** *pa pple.* and *a.* (*U. S.*), killed or

blasted by the cold of winter: said esp. of grain or other crops; so winter-killing; winter-long *a.*, as (tediously) long as winter; *adv*, through a whole winter; winter-love, cold or conventional love; winter-old *a.*, that has lasted since the beginning of winter; winter ova, eggs produced by certain invertebrates at the approach of winter (cf. *summer ova* s.v. SUMMER *sb.*[1] 6); winter-piece [PIECE *sb* 17 b, d], a picture or description of a winter scene; winter-pride, the condition of being winter-proud; winter-proud *a.*, (of wheat or other crops) too luxuriant in winter; winter-rig *v* (now *dial.*), *trans.* to plough (land) in ridges and lay it fallow for the winter (cf. WINTER-FALLOW); winter-rot [ROT *sb.*[1] 2], a disease incident to sheep in the winter; †winter-stall, a hive in which bees are kept during the winter; †winter story, tale, an idle tale (also *winter's tale*. see 3 b).

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 709 The *Phylacto laemata* [among *Polyzoa*] also reproduce by statoblasts or *winter buds. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 105 The man; Tattoo'd or woaded, *winter-clad in skins *c1440 *Pallad on Husb* I. 507 *Winter close hit al To holde out colde 1895 HOFFMAN *Beginnings of Writing* 35 These chronological records are designated '*winter counts'; as each event covers that period of time between the end of one summer and the beginning of the next 1872 H C BASTIAN *Begin Life* II 514 The so-called '*winter-eggs' of the beautiful. Rotifer *.Hydatina senta*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 477 P 1 A *Winter Garden, which would consist of such Trees only as never cast their Leaves. 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit* xxiv. (1774) 448 In a cold country, the capital object should be a winter-garden, open to the sun, sheltered from wind, dry under foot, and having the appearance of summer by variety of evergreens. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xvi 197 The great conservatory, or winter garden, as it is called in that country, and without which no grand Russian house is complete 1896 *Ward & Lock's Illustr. Guide Bournemouth* etc. 22 Not far from the pier entrance is the Winter Garden and Pavilion. 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 86 To have in reserve a *winter-hained old pasture, which the ewes and lambs can fall back on. 1667–8 *Act 19–20 Chas. II*, c. 8 § 10 The time of the *Winter heyning (that is to say) from the Eleventh day of November to the Three and twentieth day of Aprill 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans Agric Scot* 37 The Dung of these [sheep] in Summer, with Winter-haining, will keep the Ground in good Heart 1868 *Rep U. S. Comm Agric.* (1869) 405 The White Mediterranean and Sandomirka wheats were badly *winter-killed *Ibid* 17 The early reports .were generally favorable, and noted by the absence of *winter-killing *c1325 *Lai le Freine* 143 Al the *winter-long night. 1876 MORRIS *Æneids* IV. 193 How winter-long between them there the sweets of sloth they nursed 1636 B. JONSON *Discov*, *Jacura vitæ*, What a deale of cold busines doth a man mis spend the better part of life in! in scattering complements, tendring visits, making a little *winter-love in a darke corner 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. v 194 Ice which can hardly be *winter old, or at any rate has been formed since last summer. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3406 He pointed out the difference between the ordinary ova and those called '*winter ova', which last he proposed to call ephippial ova. 1877 [see *summer ova* s.v. SUMMER *sb.*[1] 6] 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 634 The ova [of Rotifers] are of three kinds, small male ova, thin-shelled summer ova, and thick-shelled winter or, better, resting ova 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 July, To agree with .(the Dutch paynter) for a *winter piece of snow 1697 ADDISON *Ess Virgil's Georgics* P 12 The Scythian Winter-piece appears so very cold and bleak to the Eye, that a Man can scarce look on it without shivering. 1797 HOLCROFT tr *Stolberg's Trav* (ed 2) II. xlii. 70 The third [painting] is a winter piece. *a1722* LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 93 Sow old wheat at the first and earliest sowing, if you fear *winter-pride 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII ii I. 501 When either corne is *winter-prowd, or other plants put forth and bud too earely, by reason of the mild and warme aire. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 146 When the wheat is winter-proud, which commonly happens after a mild season ,' that luxuriance .. ought to be checked by eating it down with sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed 4) II. 397 There is danger of the crop running to straw, or becoming what is called winter-proud. 1661 M STEVENSON *Twelve Months* 39 At the end of this moneth [August] begin to *winter-rig all fruitful soyls 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 140 Against the *winter rotte, or hunger rotte, you must prouide to feede them [*sc.* sheep] at home in Cratches *c1275 *in Pauis of Hell* 40 in *O. E. Misc.* 148 Þickure hi hongeþ Þan don been in *wynterstal. 1587–8 *Wills & Inv Durh.* (Surtees) II 312, iij wynter stales of bees 1824 [see STALL *sb.*[4]] 1659 BP WALTON *Consid. Considered* 239 A mere *winter-story without any ground or reason 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 7 According to olde wiues fables and *winter tales 1637 C. Dow *Answ to H Burton* 120 b, Such winter tales as it were too great a mispence of time and words to refute them.

b. In names of animals and plants that are active or flourish in winter or in the winter half of the year (often rendering L. *hiemalis* as a specific name), or of late-ripening fruits (cf. 3 c) · winter-bloom, (*a*) a late-flowering species of *Azalea*; (*b*) the American witch-hazel, *Hamamelis virginica*, which blossoms late in autumn and ripens its fruit the following year; winter bunting, the snow bunting (see BUNTING *sb.*[1] 1); winter clover, the partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*; winter daffodil, a late-blooming yellow-flowered amaryllid, *Sternbergia lutea*, cultivated in gardens; winter duck, (*a*) the pintail duck (see PINTAIL 2); (*b*) in *U. S.*, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*, winter falcon, the young of the red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*; winter finch, a N American species of finch (see quot.); winter flounder (see quot); winter-flower, (*a*) *gen.* a flower blooming in winter; (*b*) *spec.* the early-blooming Japan allspice, *Chimonanthus fragrans* [a rendering of the generic name]; †winter gilly-flower, the wallflower (see quot. 1597), winter grape, an American species of grape-vine, *Vitis cordifolia*; winter-gull, any species of gull which appears in winter in a particular locality, as the common gull, the black-headed gull, or the herring-gull; winter hawk, the red shouldered buzzard (cf. *winter falcon*); winter heath (see quot.); winter-mew = *winter-gull*, winter midge (see quot.), winter-moth, any of various geometer moths which come forth in winter, esp *Cheimatobia brumata*, winter-pick [? PICK *v*.[1] 5], a local name for the sloe when mellowed by frost, used for making a rustic wine, winter queening, a late-ripening variety of apple, which keeps well through the winter, winter redbird *local*, the cardinal grosbeak, *Cardinalis virginianus*, which winters in some parts of N. America (cf. *summer redbird* s.v. SUMMER *sb.*[1] 6 b), winter rocket, the common winter-cress, *Barbarea vulgaris* (see ROCKET *sb.*[2] 3), winter rose, (*a*) a rose blooming in winter, (*b*) ? the Christmas rose, *Helleborus niger*; winter-shad, the mud-shad, *Dorosoma cepedianum*; winter snipe, the purple sandpiper or rock-snipe, *Tringa striata* or *maritima* (cf *summer snipe* s.v. SUMMER *sb.*[1] 6 b), winter squash, a species of pumpkin, *Cucurbita maxima* (cf. *summer squash* s.v. SUMMER *sb.*[1] 6 b); winter strawberry, the strawberry-tree = ARBUTUS; winter-sweet = *Winter Sweet Marjoram* (see MARJORAM); winter teal, the green-winged teal (see TEAL 2): cf. *summer teal* s.v SUMMER *sb.*[1] 6 b, winter-thorn, a late-ripening variety of pear; winter-weed, any one of various small weeds which survive and flourish in winter; *esp.* the ivy-leaved and field speedwells, *Veronica hederæfolia* and *V. agrestis*. See also *winter* ACONITE, HELIOTROPE, HELLEBORE, HEMP, MARJORAM, RAPE (*sb* 5), SAVORY, WAGTAIL, WREN

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App 332 *Winter Bloom *Azalea* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Hamamelis virginica*, American Witch-Hazel, Winter-bloom 1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen Zool* IX. 367 *Winter Bunting (*Emberiza hyemalis*). 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Mitchella repens*, Chequer-berry, Partridge-berry, .*Winter Clover. *Ibid.*, *Sternbergia lutea*, *Winter Daffodil. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II. 360 Pintail Duck. Sea Pheasant, Cracker, or *Winter Duck 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool* II. 209 *Winter Falcon With a black bill; yellow cere: appears at approach of winter, and retires in the spring. 1783 LATHAM *Gen Syn Birds* III 274 *Winter Finch.. Found at New York, in the winter. 1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland Isl* I. 240 Ling are known by the name of *winter fish. 1873 T GILL *Catal. Fishes E. Coast N. Amer* 16 *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*. Common flounder; *winter-flounder; mud dab 1733 POPE *Let to Richardson* 10 June, I hope to see you before this *Winter flower is faded I will defer her Interment till Tomorrow Night 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXIII. 371 The people in Cheshire do call them *Winter Gilloflowers. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* VI (1623) 12 Wall-flowers, commonly called Bee flowers, or winter Gilly-flowers 1814 PURSH *Flora Amer. Septentr.* I. 169 *Vitis cordifolia*.. commonly called *Winter-grape or Chicken-grape 1804 BEWICK *Brit Birds* II 221 *Winter Gull Winter Mew, or Coddy Moddy. 1831 AUDUBON *Ornithol Biog.* I. 364 The *Winter Hawk. *Falco hyemalis*, Gmel. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 17/1 The *Winter Heath (*Erica carnea*) as a low-growing shrub is one of the best of all winter blooming plants. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 350 The *Winter-Mew, called in Cambridge shire the Coddy-Moddy 1824 J HOGG *Mic Mosc* II II 288 The appearance of gnats. The first that appear are called *winter midges (*Trichocera hyemalis*) 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 359 *Smerinthus brumaria* The *Winter Moth. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 106 The Winter Moth (*Cluniatobia brumata*). 1862 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* 118 '*Winterpick-wine' takes the place of port in the rustic 'cellar'. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan (1669) 21 Apples Holland-pepin, John-apple, *Winter-Queening 1714 J LAWSON *Carolina* 108 Winter Queening is a durable Apple, and makes good Cider. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 146/1 Our lively cardinal grosbeak is known as the '*winter red bird', because more of a songster in December than in June. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* II 240 The *winter Rose must blow, the Sun put on A brighter Beam in Leo. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* IV 88 Clumps of winter-roses lay between the silver candlesticks 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 409 In the Chesapeake region it is known as the 'Mud Shad', '*Winter-Shad', or 'Stink Shad'. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. LXX. 109 The vine of a species of pompion called by the colonists *winter squash. *a1746* HOLDSWORTH *Remarks on Virgil* (1768) 29 The Arbutus cannot here mean the *Winter-Strawberry 1840 PAXTON *Bot Dict*, *Winter sweet, *Origanum heracleoticum*. 1766 *Compl Farmer* s.v *Pear* 5 Y 4/2 The *winter-thorn.

Winter, *sb.*[2] [Origin uncertain.

Perhaps originating as a jocular antithesis to the *summer* or upper rail or cross-bar of the hand-printing press (SUMMER *sb.*[2] 3 e) Connexion with north. dial. *winter* = trivet is uncertain]

In a hand-printing press, a block of wood about nine inches broad by nine deep, supporting the carriage and having a tenon at each end to fit into corresponding mortices in the cheeks.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x ¶ 4 The Length of the Winter besides the Tennants, is one Foot nine Inches 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist Printing* 298. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc* 156.

Winter, *v.* [f. WINTER *sb.*[1] after L. *hiemare* (in senses 1, 2), *hibernare* (in sense 1), cf MHG, MLG., Du. *winteren* (G. *wintern*), ON. *vetra*]

1. *intr.* To pass or spend the winter, to stay or reside (at a specified place) during the winter; (of animals) to find, or be provided with, food and shelter in the winter

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXVII 12 If on ony maner thei myȝten come to Fenyce, for to wynterne in the hauene of Crete 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII 12 The haven was nott commodius to wynter in 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* XVIII 6 The beastes of the earth wyntered there 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* II 1, Birds that breed in one Countrie, and goe to winter in another 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II 1, Discovering a Leak we unshipped our Goods and winter'd there 1801 A MACKENZIE *Voy Montreal* Fur Trade p XXVII, About a third of these [middlemen] went to winter, and had more than double the above wages. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Sec II *Pop Fallacies* XV, What savage unsocial nights must our ancestors have spent, wintering in caves and unillumined fastnesses! 1828 DARVILL *Engl Race Horse* Introd p IX, Mr Crooke had a farm at Redland, in Gloucestershire, at which place his horses usually wintered. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* I II 46 The heathen men wintered for the first time in the Isle of Sheppey *fig* 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Parish* III, The Miss Willises seemed to have no separate existence, but to have made up their minds just to winter through life together

2. *trans.* To keep or maintain during winter; *esp* to provide (animals) with food and shelter in winter (Also said of the food, or of the land.)

*c1440 *Promp Parv.* 530/1 Wyntryn', or kepe a thynge al the wyntyr, *yemo* 1550–1 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 306 To wynter theme [*sc.* two ox twinters] unto such tyme as thei be able to drawe. 1570–1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 594 For vppyng ye Swannes and wynteryng them xxiij^s. 1580 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 139 To my wief a cowe and asmoche haie as will wynter hir. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 605 They summered them [*sc.* sheep] in Apulia, they wintered them in Samnius 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* Oct (1744) 135 If I keep more Sheep than I can Winter 1824 LOUDON *Green-house Comp* I 15 The sickly condition of plants wintered in such of these houses as still exist 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 187/3, I have given up wintering Cauliflower plants. 1883 *Standard* 3 Apr 3/5 It should be the aim of the grass-land farmer to summer as many and winter as few animals as possible

†b *fig.* To maintain (an opinion) through a period of trial. (Cf *to summer and winter* s.v. SUMMER *v.*[1] 3 b.) *Obs. rare.*

1608 BP HALL *Char ac.* II. 108 The Vnconstant what he will be next, as yet he knoweth not; but ere hee haue Wintred his opinion, it will be manifest 1618 T ADAMS *Serm Heb XIII. 8* Wks (1629) 853 To winter an opinion is too tedious hee hath beene many things, what hee will bee, you shall scarce know, till hee is nothing

†3. *intr* To be or become wintry. *Obs. rare*

1483 *Cath. Angl* 420/1 To Wyntyr, *brumare*, *brumescere*

†4. *pa. pple* Detained by winter weather, winter-bound. *Obs. rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 251 They sayled to the 49. degree and a halfe vnder the pole Antartyke, where beinge wyntered, they were informed to remayne

5 *trans.* To affect like winter, subject to wintry conditions; to make wintry, to chill, freeze. Chiefly *fig.* (cf. WINTER *sb.*[1] 1 c)

1622 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir G Nonsence* Wks (1630) II. 3/2 Time that now summers him, wil one day winter him. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel* IV III, I am so wintred with the tempests of affliction. 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) IV 355 Experience has wintered the aspect of the future 1857 MEREDITH *Farina* (1894) 304 They uttered noises that wintered the blood

Winterage (wi·ntərēdʒ). *local.* Also -idge. [f. WINTER *v* + -AGE.] The action of wintering cattle; food or pasture for cattle in winter

1828 *Craven Gloss., Winteridge* the same as average 1888 *Times* 8 Nov 5/6 [In Galway] 'Winterage' is land hired to place cattle on in the winter months

Winteran. *Obs* In Winteran bark [tr mod L *cortex Winteranus*], erron *bark of Winteran* = WINTER'S BARK.

1651 FRENCH *Distill* II 58 Of the bark of Winteran half a pound 1694 PECHEY *Compl Herbal* 348 Winteranbark

Winterberry (wi·ntərbe·ri) Any of several N. American species of holly (*Ilex*, formerly *Prinos*) with berries, usually scarlet, which persist through the winter, esp *Ilex verticillata* (also called Black Alder) and *I lævigata* (Smooth Winterberry). Also, the fruit of any of these.

1759 MILLER *Gard Dict* (ed 7), *Prinos* Winterberry 1770 J R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N Amer.* I 67 *Prinos verticillatus*, the winterberry tree in swamps. 1832 J BREE *St Herbert's Isle* 147 Brambled paths, where winter-berries hang 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 171 A vigorous growth of winter-berry, laden with its crimson fruit

Winterbourne (wi·ntərbō·ən). [OE. *winterburna*, f. WINTER *sb.*[1] + *burna*, BOURN(E *sb.*[1], BURN *sb.*[1] As a place-name *Winterbourne* is distributed over Wiltshire and Dorset together with s.w Berks and s.w Gloucestershire; there is also a *Winterburn* in Yorkshire. The mod. use of the word as a common name has not been satisfactorily accounted for] An intermittent stream, such as those found in chalk and limestone districts, which flows only in winter or at long intervals.

930 in Birch *Cartul. Sax* II. 348 [Gloucestershire] In winterburnan swa on oðærne winterburnan. *c*950 *Lindisf Gosp.* John xviii 1 Ofer þæt burna *vel* uinterburna [L. *trans torrentem*]

[1774 J HUTCHINS *Hist. Dorset* I Introd p lxxv, Winterborn N. rises at Winterborn Howton This rivulet seldom runs farther than Clenston in the summer, and thus answers to its Saxon name Wintreburn]

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* 1, One of those noble springs known as winter-bournes in the chalk ranges 1884 JUKES BROWNE *Phys Geol* 86 The nailbournes [see EYLEBOURN] and winter-bournes of the south of England are caused by a gradual rise in the line of saturation under the chalk hills till the water reaches a level at which there is free egress into some valley or depression 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess Engl Lit.* Ser II 79 The flashing of the winterbournes as they spring from the turf where they have lain hid

Winter cherry.

1 Name for several plants of the nightshade tribe (N. O. *Solanaceæ*) with cherry-like fruit which is ripe in winter, also, the fruit itself. **a.** The common English name of ALKEKENGI, a European herb bearing a round scarlet fruit inclosed in a red bladder-like envelope formed of the enlarged calyx; also of other species of *Physalis*, as the Cape Gooseberry, *P. edulis*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 75 *Solanum vesicarum* in englishe Alcakeng or wynter cherries 1575 J. BANISTER *Chyrurg* 96 b, *Alcakengi*, Winter cherie, a kynde of nightshade. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 462 *Halicacabum sive Alkakengi.* Winter Cherries 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II. 178 Winter Cherries are increased from the Roots by Sprouts or Runners 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s v. *Alkekengi*, The common medicinal Winter-Cherry 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 328 *Physalis edulis*—Cape Gooseberry or Winter Cherry

b. Applied to species of *Solanum* with cherry-like fruit, as *S. Pseudo-capsicum*, also called Jerusalem Cherry.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad* 431 *Amomum Plinij seu Pseudo-capsicum.* Tree Night shade or the Winter Cherry tree. 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s. v. *Solanum* 1850 G GLENNY *Handbk Flower-Garden* 129 *Solanum pseudo-capsicum* is the Winter Cherry, a greenhouse bush, grown for its red cherry-like berries in winter.

2. Applied to species of *Cardiospermum* or Heart-seed (N. O. *Sapindaceæ*), having fruit inclosed in an inflated calyx like that of *Physalis* (see 1); esp. *C. Halicacabum*, also called Balloon Vine.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lii § 2 270 The blacke winter Cherrie hath weake and slender stalkes somewhat crested, and like vnto the tendrels of the Vine. 1866 [see *heart-pea*, HEART *sb* 56 b].

Winter corn. [Cf. Du *winterkoren*, G. *winterkorn.*] Corn sown in winter, or in autumn and remaining in the ground through the winter.

*c*1450 *Godstow Reg.* 351 On halfe acre of wyntur corne 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 8 If thou sowe it with winter-corne, as whete or ry. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 25 b, The Winter Corne when it is sowed before Winter, appeareth aboue the ground somtimes within a seuennight after 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 113 Our wheate and rie, which wee call winter corne 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 60 These Lands are very subject to worms which destroys both the Corn and the Grass very much, especially the Winter-corn 1764 *Museum Rust* IV 7 If it is to be winter corn, one ploughing more, which is the third only, makes it in fine order for the seed

attrib and *Comb.* *a* 1450 *Mankind* 54 in *Macro Plays* 3 A wyntur corn threscher 1611 in G A Carthew *Hund Launditch* III. (1879) 26 In the tyme of wyntercorne harvest

Wi'nter-cress. [After Du. *winterkers*] Any of the cruciferous herbs of the genus *Barbarea*, the leaves of which were formerly used as a winter salad; esp *B. vulgaris* (Winter Rocket, Yellow R.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 44 Irio in englishe wynter cresse 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v lxi. 626. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. viii 189 The seede of winter Cresse, helpeth the stranguric 1650 [W HOWE] *Phytol Brit.* 14 Barbarea, Pseudobunias, Winter Cresses 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* xxiii (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves and spikes of yellow flowers, growing by ditch-sides. 1858 HOGG *Veg Kingd* 63

Winter day. [OE. *winterdæg* = MLG, MDu. *winterdach, -dagh* (Du. *winterdag*, G. *wintertag*), ON. *vetrardagr*] A day in winter. (More commonly *winter's day*: see WINTER *sb*[1] 3 b)

*c*888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* IV. § 1 Þu þe ðam winterdagum selest scorte tida *c*1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXVIII (*Margaret*) 345 Eftyre sown þe blud fel Als clere of hyre as of a wel As dois watir one wyntir day 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II 116 To expose them to the Sun in such Winter days as prove clear 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 69a Behold, the joyous winter-days frosty succeed 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* VI, The darkest winter-day that ever glimmered. *a* 1876 AIRD *Poet. Wks* (1878) 145 On gurly winter days.

Winterden, corrupt form of WITEREDEN.

Wintered (wi'ntəɹd), *a.* Forms: (1 *gewintred*), 3 wintred, (*Orm*) winntredd, 6–9 wintred, 6– wintered. [OE. *gewintred*, f. *ge-* Y- + *winter* WINTER *sb*[1] + *-ed*, -ED.]

†**1** Having lived through or experienced many winters or years (cf. WINTER *sb*[1] 2); aged; veteran. In OE also = 'of age', grown up *Obs.*

The meaning in the last quot is doubtful

688–95 *Laws of Ine* XXXVIII (Liebermann), Healden þa mægas þone frumstol, Oð ðæt hit [*sc* the child] gewintred sie *c*893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI. XXXI § 1 Hi hiene meddon to leornunga, þeh he gewintred wære. *c*1200 ORMIN 746 Sannt Johan wass streonedd ta þurrh faderr & þurrh moderr, þatt time þatt tezz wærenn ba Winntredde menn & alde 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV 1, Backt With wintered soulders vs'd to conquering [Garnier *vne armee, De fieres legions à vaincre accoustumee*]. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 66 The action is entred, the complaint of her [*sc.* a turbot's] wintered browes presented.

2. Exposed to the influence of winter, subjected to wintry conditions; chilled or blasted by winter

*c*1205 LAY 101 Þa scipen foren wide 3eon þare wintredе sæ. 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* 1 4 In field so florishing That wintered withered stalks stand in couart 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer* 21 First shall the sunne be seene without his flame, The wintred mountaines without frost or ice 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 293 The late and wintered period of Autumn. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III xv 241 Something like a flash of cold moonlight on wintred water gleamed over his poor focusless eyes 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. xx, He would welcome her as the wintered earth welcomes the fresh young spring

†**3.** Adapted for or used in winter *Obs rare*[—1].

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. II 111 Wintred garments must be linde

Winterer (wi'ntərəɹ). [f. WINTER *v* (or *sb.*[1]) + *-ER*[1]] One who winters, in various senses

1. One who spends the winter in a specified place; a winter visitor or resident, *spec.* a servant of the Hudson's Bay Company who was employed in the far interior of N. America. Also applied to birds (*spec.* the jerfalcon: see quot. 1831).

1801 A. MACKENZIE *Voy Montreal* Fur Trade p. XXVIII, Those are called North Men or Winterers. 1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor Amer.* II. 27 The Jerfalcon is a constant resident in the Hudson's Bay territories, where it is known by the name of the 'Speckled Partridge Hawk', or by that of the 'Winterer' 1876 *Fortn Rev.* Mar 363 Davos, with its five hundred winterers 1882 *Standard* 14 Apr 6 Doubtless, the winterers in Smith's Sound will have a curious tale to tell 1923 *Times Lit. Suppl* 15 Mar. 176/3 The whinchat hardly deserves to be ranked as a regular winterer, even in Cornwall.

b. *spec.* An animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, 'kept to feed in a particular place during winter' (Jam). *Sc.*

1795 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Mid-Lothian* 41 In farms where no winterers are kept, the dunghill is placed behind the stables, out of view. 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Aug 251 Winterers, or straw-yard cattle, intended for next summer's grass. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* II, If you let me have six stots for winterers.

2. One who tends animals during winter

1832 *Boston Her.* 8 May 3/5 Graziers and winterers of stock.

Wi'nter-fallow, *sb.* [Cf. MLG. *wintervallige*, G. *winterfalgen.*] A lying fallow, or land that lies fallow, during the winter. So **Wi'nter-fallow** *v., trans* to lay (land) fallow during the winter, hence **Wi'nter-fallowing** *vbl sb.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 45 The rougher it lies for a Winter fallow the better *Ibid*, 47 In Staffordshire they often give their Lands a Winter fallowing, besides the three summer fallowings *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 54 Spring corn, for which last three they winter-fallow only 1763 *Museum Rust* I 33 Let the land be then Winter-fallowed. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 166 The wheat-stubbles are winter-fallowed.

Wi'nter-feed, *v. trans.* To feed or maintain (animals, etc.) during winter. Hence **Wi'nter-feeding** *vbl. sb.*; also **Wi'nter-feed** *sb.*, food supplied to animals during winter.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. IV. *Captains* 947 The wide straddling Mower; That Cuts cross the swathes to winter-feed his Farm *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 276, I was saying that I had winter-feed for more beasts than I had 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract Husb* I 373 In Leicestershire, where they absurdly winter-feed their wheat by consent. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 400 Deduct for the ewes winter-feed 3 8 0. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* II 221 Stall or winter-feeding of cattle or sheep 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 180 In 1595–6, peas and beans were generally purchased for winter feed in the stable.

Wintergreen (wi'ntəɹgrīn). [After Du *wintergroen*, G. *wintergrun.*]

1 Name for various plants of low growth or creeping habit whose leaves remain green in winter

a. Any plant of the genus *Pyrola*, esp. *P. minor*, a woodland plant with roundish drooping white flowers. Also applied to plants of the allied genus *Chimaphila*, as *C.* (*P.*) *maculata* (Spotted W.), and *C.* (*P.*) *umbellata* (Pipsissewa or Prince's Pine).

Also in *pl.* as a collective name for the order *Pyrolaceæ* = the suborder *Pyroleæ* of *Ericaceæ*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 48 *Limonium* named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duch wintergrowen. .It maye be called in englishe wyntergrene 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* 508 *Pyrola nostra vulgaris* Our ordinary Winter greene ... *Pyrola tenerior* Slender Winter greene 1771 J R FORSTER *Flora Amer Septentr* 20 Pyrola rotundifolia Winter-green, round-leaved Virginia 1814 PURSH *Flora Amer Septentr* I 300 *Chimaphila maculata*

C corymbosa Both species are handsome evergreens, and known by the name of Winter-green. 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl* III (ed 4) 222 The *Pyrolas*, or winter-greens 1879 MACMILLAN *True Vine* VII. 285 The winter-green and the palmy shield-fern creep into the solitude of the pine-wood

b. The N. American plant *Gaultheria procumbens* (Aromatic, Creeping, or Spring W.), bearing drooping white flowers and edible scarlet berries, also called Checkerberry, Partridge-berry, Tea-berry, etc.

Oil of wintergreen, wintergreen oil, a heavy volatile oil obtained from the leaves of this plant, used medicinally as an aromatic stimulant, and for flavouring confectionery, etc.

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N Amer* XIX 509 Winter Green.. is an ever-green found on dry heaths; in the winter it is full of red berries about the size of a sloe *a* 1841 BRYANT *Strange Lady* 32 Where cornels arch their cool dark boughs o'er beds of winter green. 1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect Bot.* 121 Among these oils are those of the orange, peppermint, and wintergreen 1866 ODLING *Anim Chem* 87 Wood-spirit is a constituent residue of the essential oil of winter-green 1909 *Chem. & Druggist* 20 Feb. 315/1 The methyl salicylate in the wintergreen oil.

c Chickweed Wintergreen, either species of *Trientalis* (*T. europæa* or *americana*), woodland plants of high latitudes or altitudes.

1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App. 332 Winter Green, with Chickweed Flowers 1789 AITON *Hortus Kew.* I 493 Common Trientalis, or Chickweed Winter-green 1840 BREMNER *Excurs. Denmark* etc. I 370 The Wintergreen (Trientalis Europæa), the loveliest of all the flowers of the northern flora.

d. Flowering Wintergreen, the Fringed Milkwort of N America, *Polygala paucifolia.*

1856 A GRAY *Man Bot U S* (1860) 88

2. Usually *pl.* (with hyphen, or as two words) An evergreen Also *fig* ? *Obs.*

1681 COTTON *Wond Peak* 83 For Winter-Greens the Yew, Holly, and Box 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 383 The best time for the removing of all Trees, except Winter Greens is either in October or February. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I 196 Thick on this Top o'ergrown for Walks are seen Grey, leafless Wood, and winter Greens between! 1830 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let* Introd (1883) 33 This Inspector was one of the most wonderful specimens of winter-green that you would be likely to discover in a life time's search

3 (As two words or hyphened.) Greens for winter use.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric* (ed 4) I. 149 Winter greens comprise those varieties of the Brassica tribe, which authors are in the habit of describing as Coleworts, Borecole, Savoys, Scotch Kale, Sprouts, &c. 1886 HARDY *Woodlanders* IV, Rabbits that had been eating the winter greens in the gardens.

Winter-ground, *v.*

Assumed by G Steevens (ed of Shakspere, 1773, IX 257) in *Cymb* IV II 229, where the 1st Folio has 'the Raddocke would bring thee all this, Yea, and furr'd Mosse besides. When Flowres are none To winter-ground thy Coarse —— *Gui.* Prythee haue done', and explained by him as meaning 'To protect (a plant) from the inclemency of the winter-season, by straw, dung, &c. laid over it.' (Hence in Dicts. from Worcester, 1860, onwards.)

Wi'nter-house. [OE *winterhūs.* Cf G. *winterhaus*] A house for winter occupation. (Cf. SUMMER-HOUSE 1)

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXXVI. 98 Winterhus and sumorhus and wynsume buras. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 530/1 Wyntyr howse, or halle *hibernaculum* 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ecclus XXII 17–18 A fayre playstred wall in a wynter house 1611 *Bible* Jer XXXVI 22 The kyng sate in the winter house, & there was a fire on the hearth burning before him 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* IV 173 Beavers, lay these together so as to build themselves strong winter-houses. 1771 BURNEY *Pres. St. Mus France & Italy* 256 He has a winter-house in Florence. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist Times* 392 These circles were at first supposed to be the remains of winter houses.

So †**Winter-housing.** *rare.*

*c*1440 *Pallad on Husb* Tab 18 Bildynge of wyntir housynge

Winteridge: see WINTERAGE.

Wintering (wi'ntəriŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WINTER *v.* or *sb.*[1] + *-ING*[1].]

I. The action of WINTER *v.* in various senses.

1 The keeping or tending of cattle, etc. during winter; provision of food and shelter for animals in winter.

1477 [see SUMMERING *vbl sb*[1] 1] 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 320 For wynttering of the commond bull' iij s. viij d. 1583 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 15 The wynterynge and sommerynge of a stryke 1617 *Ibid.* 253 Winteringe of a mare at Copthurst, &c. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 171 Young, lean Cattel may by their growth pay for their Wintering. 1855 *Poultry Chron* II. 415 The successful wintering of bees 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 123 The wintering of hill sheep

†**b.** *transf* or *gen.* Provision of food, clothing, or shelter for persons in winter. *Obs.*

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 158 If thou hast a shrewd wyfe, giue her as shrewde a wintring, and turne her off to hard meat *c* 1590 *Trag Rich II* (1870) 43 We haue all need of some kynd winteringe. We are besett..with many stormes.

†**2.** Winter weather (of a certain kind). *nonce-use.*

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 89 When so euer the wynter is hote & moyst, when that such wintering chaunseth, the hote & moyste whether heateth and moysteth the womans body.

3. The action of passing the winter in a particular place, a stay or residence during winter

a 1593 MARLOWE tr *Lucan* I 303 Our wintering Vnder the Alpes. 1621 in Foster *Engl Factories Ind.* (1906) 240 The Red Sea intended for our shipps wintering *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist Moscovia* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 505 Their two years wintring in Lapland 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I XXIII. 276 Whose heart is set upon the hope of her wintering with us in town 1861 J. H BENNET *Shores Mediterr* I VI (1875) 155, I had not seen the good results from wintering abroad that I have since experienced 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct 1340 In the Arctic seas, the art of wintering on the ice is so well understood.

II Concrete senses.

4. = WINTERLING (See WINTER *sb.*[1] 2, and cf. SUMMERING *vbl. sb*[1] 3 c.) *Sc.*

Cf. ON. *vetrungr.*

1727 *Forfeited Estates Papers* (S H S 1909) Introd. p xxix, Winterings, 30 at 2s. 9½d. per Wintering. 1825 Jamieson, *Winterin, Winterling*

5. An animal that is wintered in a particular place

1901 *Scotsman* 1 Apr 9/2 To add to the anxieties of sheep-owners, the winterings are on the way from the low countries

III. 6. *attrib*, as (in sense 3) *wintering-ground*, †*-harbour* (Harbour *sb.*[1] 2), *-house*, *-place*, *-region*, *-station*; (in sense 1) †*wintering-meat* (Meat *sb* 1).

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* xxxviii 52 b, Worthy men of his army to be called togyder from their wyntring places 1600 Holland *Livy* v. ii. 180 The Romane captaines began to build wintring harbours 1606–7 *Act 4 Jas I* c 11 § 1 The Oxen and Kyne .. must be sold awaye for wante of winteringe Meate. 1611 in *Voy. L. Foxe & James* (Hakl Soc) II. 630 The certaine tyme of the Ship's comming owte of the wintring port, he remembreth not. 1629 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 291 As in perpetuall wintering stations. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Discov.* 254 This wintering place was observed to lie in 53° 29′ North latitude 1817 J Bradbury *Trav Amer* 51, I set out .at sunrise, for the wintering house. 1841 Catlin *N Amer Ind.* II lii 149 The wintering post of Colonel Kearney

Wintering, *ppl. a* [f. Winter *v.* + -ing[2]] That winters, in various senses.

1 Passing the winter in a particular place · *spec.* of cattle, etc. that are being tended in the winter.

1808 J C Curwen *Feeding Stock* 55 Feeding the wintering Highland cattle with them [*sc.* turnips]. 1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* vii, The wintering-swallows had never been so fluttered. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Feb. 5/2 Competent scientific men .. would be taken on board and left with the wintering party.

2. *poet.* used vaguely for 'wintry'.

1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 268 As a windy and wintering moon Seen through blown cloud. 1876 — *Erechtheus* 732 Thicker set with fence of thorn-edged spears Than sands are whirled about the wintering beach.

Winterish (wɪ·ntərɪʃ), *a.* [f. Winter *sb*[1] + -ish[1]] †**a.** Belonging to winter. **b.** Having a quality of winter; (somewhat) winterly or wintry.

1530 Palsgr. 329/2 Wynteryssh,. *yvernal*. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 220 In winter it may .. be called, a winterish region so wet .it is 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 199/1 Gray and winterish as it [*sc* a barberry bush] had been on her approach, when she looked at it from the other side it seemed to be glowing with rubies.

Winterless, *a.* [f as prec. + -less] Having no winter; free from or not experiencing winter.

1845 Bailey *Festus* (ed. 2) 193 Such dew as gemmed the everduring blooms Of Eden winterless 1869 Ruskin *Q of Air* § 88 Glossy surfaces [of leaves], green with pure strength, and winterless delight. 1883 *Century Mag* June 200/2 The sunny, delicious, winterless Californian sky

Winterling. [f. as prec + -ling.] An ox, sheep, or other animal of a year old, a yearling.

1825 [see Wintering *vbl. sb* 4]. 1881 Sir G. W. Cox *Compar Mythol.* 156 A Chimaira is thus, strictly, a winterling, that is, a yearling.

Winterly (wɪ·ntəɹlɪ), *a.* [OE *winterlic* = OHG. *wintarlîh* (G. *winterlich*), ON. *vetrligr*, etc., f. Winter *sb.*[1] + -ly[1]; but in modern use a new formation (cf. *summerly*).]

1. Of, belonging to, or occurring in winter. (Not always distinguishable from sense 2.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xi. 144 On þam timan wæs swiþe hefigtime wynter .and se winterlica wind wan mid þam forste.

1559 W Cuningham *Cosmogr Glasse* 34 Into whiche [*sc.* tropic of winter] whan he [*sc* the sun] doth enter, he maketh his wynterly retorne backwarde 1622 Wither *Faire-Virtue*, etc. O 7 b, Those tresses of Haire, which thy youth doe adorne, Will looke like the Meads in a Winterly morne. 1628 Venner *Baths* Advt. 13 For them .that are subiect to.. cold winterly diseases. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* III. 307 The Winterly Waters, and frequent shoures. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 215 The winterly frosts of Capricorn 1889 Mrs Oliphant *Poor Gentleman* I xii. 222 Even the winterly birds in the trees..were silent to day

2. Having the character of, or characteristic of, winter, resembling winter or that of winter; cold and cheerless; wintry

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 17 The Earth [of Somerset] in winter is as winterly, deep and dirty, as any in England. 1675 tr *Camden's Hist Elis.* (ed 3) 500 The Air growing more winterly in the Month of April 1703 S Sewall *Diary* 16 Mar., All things look horribly winterly by reason of a great storm of Snow 1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* xviii (1818) II. 112 Though the summer has been so wet, and one may almost say winterly. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* II 223 The winterly brown aspect of the trees. 1876 J. Grant *Burgh Sch. Scot* II. v. 191 The fields wear a winterly face

b. *fig.*

1611 Shaks *Cymb* III. iv 13 If 't be Summer Newes Smile too't before; if Winterly, thou need'st But keepe that count'nance still. 1680 Alsop *Mischief Impos.* vi 40 Incendiaries who will suffer none to be cool that are in themselves of a more winterly temper 1798 Mary Wollstonecr. *Posth. Wks* IV 76 Your note, produced a kind of winterly smile 1864 W. J Linton *Claribel* I iii, Let thy sweet spring smile Shine on me through this winterly contempt

Hence **Wi·nterliness.**

1891 W Sharp in *Mem.* (1910) 174 With all the sunlit but yet sombre winterliness around

Winter quarters. (Also with hyphen.) [See Quarter *sb* 15.]

1. The place of stay, or lodgings, occupied by troops, or by the members of an expedition, during the winter (between two campaigns or periods of activity or travel).

[1641 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Sept., Seedam, where was at that time Coll. Goring's winter-quarters] 1650 Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Wars* VIII 8 The like was done by the Nervians, when they besieged the winter-quarters of Quintus Cicero 1769 *Lond Chron* 9–11 Nov 456/1 According to advices from the Russian Army it will soon go into winter quarters in the centre of the kingdom 1777 R Watson *Philip II* (1839) 423 His troops were no sooner distributed into winter-quarters, than Leicester returned with his army towards Zutphen. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk., Winter-quarters*, in Arctic parlance, the spot where ships are to remain housed during the winter months—from the 1st October to the 1st July or August. 1878 *A H Markham Gt Frozen Sea* xiii 154 Altogether the neighbourhood of our winter quarters had the appearance of a young thriving settlement

†**b.** *transf.* The interval of time during which troops are in winter quarters. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips s v. *Quarters, Winter Quarters*, . the Space of Time between two Campaigns. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom Hist* III. 402 Which he divides into campaigns and winter-quarters 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XV 751

2. The place in which certain animals find shelter during the winter (Rarely of plants.)

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 357 Lazy Drones, In Winter Quarters free, devour the Gain 1709 T Robinson *Vind. Mosaick Syst* 89, I saw infinite Numbers of Frogs coming out of their Winter-Quarters, which was a vast heap of loose Stones 1856 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 165 Remove dahlia-roots from their winter quarters 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 34 A frost of several days' duration..sent most of these snails into winter quarters.

Hence **Winter-quarter** *v.*, *intr.* to go into or reside in winter quarters. *rare*

1706 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) VI. 90, 25,000 of the allies are to winter quarter in Brabant.

Winter's bark. [= mod L. *cortex Winteranus* (see Winteran), named from its discoverer Captain William *Winter*, who accompanied Francis Drake to the Magellan Straits in 1578 (Clusius)] **a.** The pungent aromatic bark of *Drimys Winteri*, a magnoliaceous tree of the mountainous parts of western America from Mexico southwards; used as a stimulant tonic and antiscorbutic; also called Winter's cinnamon, from its flavour. **b** Extended to other medicinal barks, as that of the W. Indian whitewood or wild cinnamon, *Canella alba* (False Winter's bark). **c.** Any of the trees themselves.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy S. Sea* xxxvi 88 A learned Country-man of ours, Doctor Turner, hath written of it, by the name of Winters barke. 1640 Parkinson *Theat Bot* 1662 Captaine Winters Cinamon. 1679 Trapham *Disc Health Jamaica* 38 Our Winter Bark or West Indian Cinnamon Tree 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* IV I 74 White Cinamon, to which some give the Name Winter's Bark, or Winter's Cinamon 1776 *Med. Observ & Inq* V. 46 The Winter's Bark-tree, *Winterana Aromatica*. 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst. Bot* 121 The false Winter's Bark, a good tonic and stimulant, not much known.

Winter solstice. The time at which the sun reaches the winter tropic, i. e. in the northern hemisphere the tropic of Capricorn, in the southern the tropic of Cancer, the middle of the winter half of the year, midway between the autumnal and vernal equinoxes.

a 1633 Austin *Medit* (1635) 42 This night [*sc* Christmas] was shortly after the Winter Solstice; when Night growes shorter, and Day longer 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard Cyrus* III 48 Even the Autumnal buds, which await the return of the Sun, do after the winter solstice multiply their calicular leaves 1729 Fenton in *Waller's Wks.* Observ. p xvi, At the time of their breeding (which is about the winter-solstice,) the sea is calm. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 471/2 Winter begins at the winter solstice.

Winter-tide. Now somewhat *arch* [OE *wintertíd* (Winter *sb*[1], Tide *sb*) cf OHG. *wintarzît* (G *winterzeit*), MLG., MDu *wintertît* (Du. *wintertijd*), ON. *vetrartíð*, etc., in modern use a new formation (cf *summer-tide*)] = next

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II xiii (1890) 134 Swylc swa ðu æt swæsendum sitte mid ðinum ealdormannum ond ðegnum on wintertide, and sie fyr onælæd *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* IV 35 Hit is wintertid nu, and ic wundrie þearle hwanon þes wyrtbræð þus wynsumlice steme 1338 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 240 In Wales it is fulle strong to werre in Winter tide 1375 Barbour *Bruce* v. 1 Quhen vyntir tyde Vith his blastis..Wes ourdriffin *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 634 The trees that ware In wynter-tyde naked & bare 1590 Greene *Neuer too late* Wks (Grosart) VIII 227 The daies growes short, then hasts the winter tide

1830 Tennyson *Ode to Memory* 19 Earliest shoots Of orient green, .Which in wintertide shall star The black earth with brilliance rare 1904 A. Griffiths *50 Yrs. Public Service* xii 167, I shall never forget those church parades in the dull grey light of wintertide

Winter-time. [Cf. ON *vetrartími*] The season of winter.

1393 Langl *P. Pl* C xiii 189 With forste[s] With wyndes ne with wederes as in wynter-tyme *c* 1400 *Brut* ccxxiv. 291 He wente aʒen into Scotland in þe wynter tyme 1523–34 Fitzherb *Husb* § 16 Yf the lande be falowed in wynter tyme, it is farre the worse 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 631 All Winter time almost it is continually cloudy and misty weather 1716 [? Arbuthnot] *Petit Collier's* Swift's Misc. 1732 III. 73 Warming of Cellars and Dressing of Suppers in the Winter-time 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Parish* v, If it's winter time, they just give you fire enough to make you think you'd like more 1896 Baden-Powell *Matabele Campaign* xiii, A pair of skates which came in useful when he got up to Kandahar in the winter time.

Winterward(s, *adv.* [f. Winter *sb*[1]; see -ward(s.)] Towards winter.

1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Apr, Winterward [see Summerward] 1906 E F Benson *Challoners* xii, Till to day all had been grey and brown, all still pointed backwards, winter-wards

Wintery. see Wintry.

Wintle (wɪ·ntl), *v. Sc.* Also 9 wuntle. [a eaily Flem. *windtelen*, *wend(t)elen* 'voluere, volutare' (Kilian), f. *winden* Wind *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To roll or swing from side to side

1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* vii, Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble, An' wintle like a saumont-coble. 1790 — *Verses to J. Rankine* 8 From him that wears the star and garter, To him that wintles in a halter 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 173 And wi' his prickin' gude pyk-staff Made them rebound and wintle aff

2. To tumble, capsize, be upset.

1867 J. K. Hunter *Retrosp. Artist's Life* xxx. (1912) 315, I wintled over beyond him in the bed 1890 Service *Thir Notandums* v. 28 At the whilk observe of mine, I thocht that his Lordship would have wuntled aff his cheyre

Hence **Wi·ntle** *sb.*, a rolling or staggering movement

1785 Burns *Halloween* xix, He by his shouther gae a keek, An' tumbl'd wi' a wintle 1882 Jas Walker *Sc. Poems* 127 With rocking wintle near the shipping quay The Granton steamboat at our service lay.

†**Wintrous,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. [f. Winter *sb.*[1] + -ous.] = next.

1629 Z Boyd *Last Battell* 283 The more wintrous the Season of the life hath beene, look to the fairer Summer of pleasures for evermore.

Wintry (wɪ·ntrɪ), *a.* Also 7 winterie, 9 -y. [OE. *wintrig*, = OHG. *wintrig*, etc, f Winter *sb.*[1] + -y[1], but in modern use a new formation]

1 Of or pertaining to winter; occurring, existing, or found in winter; adapted or suitable for winter. Now *rare* or merged in 2, being replaced by 'winter' *attrib.* (Winter *sb*[1] 3).

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* v. § 2 Swa deð eac se ðe wintregum wederum wile blostman secan *c* 893 — *Oros* I i 12 On þæm wintregum tidum.

1611 Cotgr, *Hyvernal*, winterie, winterlie. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* 6 In Wintry solstice like the shortn'd light Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* I 271 The wise Ant her wintry Store provides. 1697 — *Æneis* VI 298 The wintry Misleto 1770 Goldsm *Des Vill* 133 To pick her wintry faggot from the thorn 1795 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 20 Her berries red, With which the fieldfare, wint'ry guest, is fed 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I v 40 Where the wintry edifices had fallen.

2. Having the quality of winter, of such a kind as occurs in winter; characteristic of winter

1590 Spenser *F Q* I xi. 21 When wintry storme his wrathfull wreck does threat 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* II 24 The Wintry Sky Descends in Storms. *c* 1781 Burns *Winter* i, The wintry west extends his blast 1825 Scott *Betrothed* II, A barbed horse and his rider will fear to stem the wintry flood. 1830 Lyell *Princ Geol.* I 120 At this period, the climate of equinoctial lands might resemble that of the present temperate zone, or perhaps be far more wintery. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xxvii. 355 This mossing is a frightfully wintry operation. 1876 C F Hall *Polar Exped.* 415 Great ice-crystals gave the vessel a wintery appearance.

3. Exposed or subject to the effect or influence of winter; chilled or blasted by winter.

1697 Dryden *Æneis* IV. 205 When he leaves the frost Of wintry Xanthus. 1803 Heber *Palestine* 56 The wintry top of giant Lebanon 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* VI xxviii, The wintry loneliness Of those dead leaves 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xii, Endless avenues and cross avenues of wintry trees. 1918 *Blackw Mag.* Oct 464/2 You saw nothing but a field or two of bleached wintry grass.

4 *fig.* with various shades of meaning; *esp.* (*a*) Aged, infirm or withered from age; (of hair) white with age, 'snowy', (*b*) devoid of fervour or affection, 'cold', 'chilling'; (*c*) destitute of warmth or brightness, dismal, dreary, cheerless

1633 P. Fletcher *Pisc Ecl* VII 1, Cold, wintry, wither'd Tithon 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* lvi (1768) III. 281 Nodding at each other in opposite chimney corners in a winter-evening, and over a wintry Love 1822 Shelley *Stanes fr Faust* II. 15 Nothing of such an influence do I feel My body is all wintry 1846 Mrs A Marsh *Fr Darcy* xliii, A faint wintry kind of hope 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI. 310 So she, and turn'd askance a wintry eye 1876 Besant & Rice *Golden Butterfly* VI, Her cold face shone, with the wintry light of a forced smile. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz* 5 Oct. 3/3 His latest work met with a somewhat wintry welcome 1902 W Adamson *Life Jos. Parker* xv 192 The..wintry locks of wisdom

5. Used *advb.* qualifying another adj. *poet.*

1892 W. Watson *Poems* 9 Thine. Is wintry chill.

Hence **Wi·ntrify** (-fəɪ) *v*, *trans* to make wintry (*rare*), **Wi·ntrily** *adv.*, in a wintry manner (*lit.* and *fig*), **Wi·ntriness,** wintry quality or condition (*lit.* and *fig*)

1855 Lynch *Lett. to Scattered* VI. 88 Wise divine Love re-imparting to a world which hate had *wintrified the summer warmth of life. *c* 1882 Beddoes *Poems, Pygmalion* 159 Thou dost shiver *Wintrily sad 1867–8 J Thomson *In the Room* II, Flies now slept wintrily abashed 1884 *Harper's Mag* Sept 613/1 She began to smile wintrily. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1825) 512 With all this *wintriness, he is still a boy 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii (1856) 277 To the east and west there is no such interception to our winteryness 1916 *Spectator* 18 Mar 383/1 On some morning when the harvest's done, And autumn its first wintriness reveals

†**Winx,** *v. Obs.* [Cf dial. *whink* to bark, yelp, *whinnock* to whine, neigh, whinny] *intr.* To bray as an ass.

14 *Hortus Vocab* (MS. Hail 2257), *Mugio*, to lowe as a oxe *Mugilo*, to wynx as a asse

Winy, winey (wəi·ni), *a.* Also 4, 6–7 wyny, 6 wynie, 6–7 winie [f. WINE *sb*.[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of wine; having the nature or properties (taste, colour, etc) of wine; *occas* producing wine, vinous

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 371 The wyny grape 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 102/43 Wynie, *vinosus* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. IV 660 Ful of a redde wynie sappe or iuyce. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* LXXV iv, A troubled cupp Where wine and wyny lees compounded stand 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* 159 This waye melancholie carrying a winie and aromaticall spirit, may procure an harty laughter. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 486 Take Cucumbers and set them amongst Muske-Melons, and see whether the Melons will not be more Winy, and better tasted. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXVIII § 2 328 It is said that sufficient tartar putt at the roote of a tree, will make the fruite haue a winy tast. 1660 tr *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. VI. 92 There are Two Substances in Wine, the one is Winey, in which the Spirit of the Wine is, the other is Phlegmatick 1710 T. FULLER *Pharmacopœia* (1719) 1 Middling Ale that is of Age just to leave its Malty Taste [and] grow Winey. 1725 POPE *Odyss* XIX 143 A winy vapour melting in a tear 1817 L. HUNT *On Avon* Poems (1860) 257 The rich orchards in their sunniest robes Are pouting thick with all their winy globes 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Cardigan* IX, I knew the risk, but the hazard had a winy flavour withal 1918 BART KENNEDY in *Chamb Jrnl* Sept. 593/1 His winey face took on a still deeper and more winey tinge.

2 a. Accompanied by the drinking of wine. *rare.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II XXVII. (1912) 322 There was no matter their eares had ever heard of that grew not to be a subject of their wine conference.

b. Affected by or due to (excessive) consumption of wine

1594 NASHE *Terrors Ni* To Rdr, If their winy wits must needs be working. 1840 LADY C BURY *Hist Flirt* XXI, A man who is perhaps a little winey. 1852 R S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp Tour* XLVI, Ere he thought he had got rid of as much of his winy headache as fitful sleep would carry off 1873 LELAND *Egypt Sketch-Bk* 61 When the old gentlemen were comfortably fed and amiably winey

†**Winyard.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 winzeard, 2 winiɛerd, 3 winʒeard, -yard, -yherde, wynyarde, 4 wine-y(h)erd, winɛierd, -yerd, wynʒard, -ʒord. [OE. *winzeard* = OS. *wingard* *do* (Du. *wijngaard*), OHG. *wingart*, ON. *vingarðr*, Goth. *weinagards* see WINE *sb*.[1] and YARD *sb*.[1]] = VINEYARD (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXII. § 3 Ealle men witon þæt hit þær ne weaxð þe ma ðe ʒimmas weaxað on winʒeardum 971 *Blickl Hom* 51 Ure hwæte, & ure winʒeardas, & ealle ure eorþan wæstmas. 1154 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1137 He makede manie munekes & plantede winiærd *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 294 þet beoð þe erest prokunges þet sturieð þe winʒeardes, þet beoð ure soulen *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc* 34 Se winyard be-tocneþ þe seruise of ure lorde *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XII 41 Tho he the wynʒord whrohte 1331 *MS Chapter Acts Lincoln* lf 23 b, Quamdam placeam clausam quæ vocatur le Winɛierd *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 456/186 Mi deore wynʒard.

Winze[1] (winz). *Mining.* Also 8 winds. [The earliest recorded spelling suggests derivation from WIND *sb*.[2]] A shaft or an inclined passage sunk from one level to another, but not rising to the surface.

1757 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans* L 503 The stage-boards of the little winds or shafts 20 fathoms deep were perceived to move 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub* 164 The under ground Shaft or Winds, is worked by hand, with a windlass only 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 244/2 The common windlass is much used in sinking winzes 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept, The footway winze leading from the 70 to the 80 has been completed 1889 C G W LOCK *Gold-Mining* 283 A winze or an incline, the winze being preferable, is made through the bed-rock to the gravel.

Winze[2] (winz) *Sc* [a. early Flem. *wensch* 'imprecatio' (Kilian): see WISH *v.*] An imprecation, a curse.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* XXIII, He loot a winze, an' drew a stroke. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 186 Wi' bitter winze and ban

Winze[3] *Cornwall.* Also WINZ. Altered f. WINCH *sb*.[1] Also *attrib.*

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol Cornwall*, etc. XV. 529 The miners were...taken up in a stirrup by two men, who wound the rope, probably over a winze. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 36 Upon this platform was fixed a winz for four men 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 7/4 The small kibbles used with the tackle are called 'winze-kibbles'.

Wip, obs. pa. t. of WEEP *v.*; Sc. and dial. form of WHIP *v.*; obs. f. WIPE *v*

†**Wipard.** *Obs nonce-wd* [f. WIPE *v.* + -ARD] An article for wiping.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II XV. 107 A good wiper, who in wiping continually, wipeth with his wipard [orig. *mouchet*]

Wipe (wəip), *sb.* Also 6–7 wype. [f. WIPE *v*]

1. An act of wiping (in senses 1–3 of WIPE *v.*).

In first quot. in fig phr: see WIPE *v.* 9 a.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* V VII 388 That which hath sharpned the pens of many against him, is his giving so many cleanly wipes (to the foul noses of the Pope and Italian Prelacy. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* x, Here the worthy man took off his large spectacles, gave them a wipe, and put them on again. 1859 *Housek Encycl* II. 401/2 If the spit is carefully wiped after roasting, it will require nothing more than a wipe before using 1885 J. B. GOUGH *Platform Echoes* 69 He had been in the mine, and had evidently given himself a splash and a wipe 1888 J. W CLARKE *Mod Plumbing Pract.* (1914) I. 168 Some men can take longer 'wipes' than others, but the wipes should always be done as quickly as possible

b. With advs, in various *lit.* and *fig* senses.

1822 [? EGAN] *Real Life Lond* I. 322 A brush to give the gemman a wipe down. 1884 D KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (ed 4) 165 Do not wait until her bowsprit is over your quarter before you luff, but take a wipe out across her when she is fifty yards off or so. 1894 H NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* 138 Those more particular gave them [*sc* the tin plattets] a rough wipe-out with a piece of paper. 1912 D CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* XVIII. 371 This vile fly means sleeping sickness, and sleeping sickness means a wipe out.

2. A slashing blow, a sweeping cut, a swipe, also *fig* (in early use esp. in phraseological expressions, e.g *a wipe over the shins*; also, a 'blow of Fortune', a stroke of misfortune).

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. 66 b, He [*sc* the Beast] had a greuouse wype with the sworde (which is the lyuynge worde of the lorde) whan he lost his monks [etc] 1568 T HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 117 When cruell fate them cleane cut of, at one most soden wipe. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep* (1577) 235 The beginners of quarels do sometime catch a wipe 1589 *Marprel. Epit* B, He hath giuen the cause sicken a wipe in his bricke, that the cause will be the warmer for it 1590 *Pasquil's Apol* 1 C ij, This second venue the Welch-man hath bestowed vpon vs, is a wipe ouer the shinnes of the Non Residents 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* IV. x, So much for single Rapier now for your secret wipe at Back-sword. 1644 BP HALL *Serm*, *Eph. vv 30* Rem Wks (1660) 107 The least wipe of the eye troubles us more then a hard stroak upon the back. 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T.* s. v., That story gave him a fine wipe 1788 THICKNESSE *Sk Life Gainsborough* 43 When a certain Duchess sent to know the reason why her picture was not sent home? he gave it a wipe in the face with his back-ground-brush 1808 SIR J. MOORE in Jas C Moore *Narr Campaign* (1809) 297 It will be very agreeable to give a wipe to such a corps 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 39/1 The cove used to fetch me a wipe over the knuckles with his stick 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* VI 100 There's the scar of the wipe he got when he was cut over

†**b** *transf.* A mark as of a blow or lash; a scar or brand. *poet. Obs*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 537 The blemish..Worse then a slauish wipe or birth howrs blot.

†**c.** *colloq.* An act of drinking: cf. SWIPE *sb*.[2] 3.

1600 ROWLANDS *Letl Humours Blood* Sat. VI. E 6 b, We gaue the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe.

3. *fig.* A cutting remark, a sarcastic reproof or rebuff; a jeer, jibe.

In quots. 1596 in colourless sense, = 'remark'.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T S) I. 39 This as a wype be the way [orig *ut hoc obiter dicam*] *Ibid.* 263. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 286 For his labour [he] receives a wipe at the hands of Bellarmine 1653 A. WILSON *James I*, 96 The Lord Treasurer gave him a wipe, for suffering his Coachman to ride bare before him in the streets 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 333 It was an ill wipe to Mr Grove who brought in the Declaration. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* V. II, So, that's a wipe for me now, because I did not give her a New-Years-Gift last time. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 95 To statesmen would you give a wipe, You print it in Italic type. 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXI, I did not much like this banteiing of Mr. M'Queerie I said, 'Come, come, neighbour, none of your wipes.' 1897 *Westm Gaz* 25 Oct. 2/2, The extraordinary 'wipe' (there is no other word for it) which the staid old *Quarterly* administers to the Poet Laureate

4. *slang.* A handkerchief. (Superseding the earlier WIPER 2.) Also in *comb.*

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (ed. 2) 136, I only napt a couple of birds eye wipes. 1800 *Sporting Mag* XVI 26 Three boys brought in for prigging of wipes. 1800 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls* IV. 254 The wipe nabbers made a tolerable gleaning 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* VIII, 'Is Fagin upstairs?' 'Yes, he's a sortin' the wipes.' 1859 SALA *Tw round Clock* 125 The 'case of wipes', as an irreverent bystander called the *procès* of the pickpocket

5 = WIPER 5. Also *attrib.*

[1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 375 A piece of mechanism (commonly called a Commutator, or *wippe*)] 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* XVI. 308 The cam is a revolving wheel with twelve or fourteen projecting teeth or wipes 1905 *Motor Year-bk* 221 The wipe commutator is placed inside the bonnet projecting upwards

Wipe (wəip), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **wiped** (wəipt). Forms: 1 wipian, 3–6 wype, (4 whype, 5 whipe, wyp, 6 wip), 2– wipe. *β.* 4–5 wepe, 5 weype, 7 weipe, weepe. *Pa. t* 1 wipode, 3–4 wipede, wypede, 4–7 wyped (etc), 3– wiped. *β.* 4 wipped, wyppit, 4–5 wipte, 5–6 wypt, 5–7 wipt. *γ.* 4 weped, 5 weput. *Pa. pple* 2–4 1-wipet, 3–4 1-wyped; 5–7 wyped (5 weyped), 6– wiped. *β.* 4 wipped, wypped, 5–6 wypt, 6–7 wipt(e, wip't. [OE. *wipian* = OHG. *wifan* (MHG. *wifen*) to wind round, Goth. *weipan* to crown; further related to OHG. *waif* bandage, ON. *verpr* head-covering, Goth. *waips* wreath, and the forms enumerated s v. WHIP: f. the base *wib-*, as in L. *vibrāre* to brandish, shake]

1 *trans.* To rub (something) gently with a soft cloth or the like, or *on* something, so as to clear its surface of dust, dirt, moisture, etc; to clean or dry in this way. Also with compl.

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) XXXV 59 Wæterclaðas þe hy hëora handa and fet mid wipedan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 426 Ic ʒeseo Godes engel standende æstforan ðe mid hand-claðe, and wipaþ ðine swatigan limu. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Wassce and wipe wel clane ða eiʒene *c* 1205 LAY. 22289 Heo wipeden hors leoue mid linnene claðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15300 And wit his tueli efterward þair fete he weped clene. *Ibid* 17683 Quen he wipped had mi face. *c* 1300 *K Horn* 622 (Laud MS) Horn gan hys sword gripe And on his arm hyt wipe 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A V 195 I-wipet with a wesp of Firsen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 647 Quhen the king saw that war ded, he wyppit his brand *c* 1400 MAUNDEV XXVII [XXIII] (1919) 165 Whan þei han eten, þei wypen hire hondes vpon hire skirtes 1486 *Bk St Albans* C VIJ, She bekyth when she sewith that is to say she wypith hir beke. *c* 1500 *Young Children's Bk.* 105 in *Babees Bk* 23 Wype thi mouthe when þou wyll drinke 1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W) B IIJ, Wype thy nose. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy Soc) 136 Whan she lacketh cloutes, without any fayle She wyped her dishes wyth her dogges tayle. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. VII. 122 We haue sat at good mens feasts, and wip'd our eies Of drops, that sacred pity hath engendred 1610 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 191 To a boie that wyped bootes, 1½d. 1781 COWPER *Expost* 385 Though a bishop toil to cleanse the stain, He wipes and scours the silver cup in vain. 1806 J CARR *Stranger in Ireland* 269 A large Newfoundland dog walks round the table for the guests to wipe their fingers upon 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang* XIII, Wiping his lips, after having finished his draught 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III, Stopping on the mat to wipe his shoes all round. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XXII, The Major had swum out and was standing on the rock wiping himself

absol 1624 EARL STIRLING *Domesday* II. XCIX, Thus waters wash, winds wipe, and both conspire, That th' earth (so purg'd) may be prepar'd for fire.

†**b.** To rub, stroke. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A V. 212 Penne he wakede of his wynk and wypede his eiʒen. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 30 Thenne he toke me by the hande frome the grounde and wyped my face with a rose and kyssed me. *c* 1430 *Mirk's Festial* 265 Then toke Iude þe lettyr þat Cryst send to þe kyng befor, and weput þe kyngys forhede þeiwyth.

2. To remove or clear away (moisture, dust, etc.) from something by the action described in 1. Often with *away*, *off*, *up*.

Also formerly in extended sense, *e.g.* of a cleansing substance.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 4 Lege on huniʒ ðreo niht, nim þonne & wipa þæt huniʒ of. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom* I 261 þat haueð alle teares iwipet of hare ehnen *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1203 (Camb) He wipede þat blake of his swere *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3380 Whipe vp þi teris. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 188 He had a cloth, forto wepen away þe terys 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXV 8 The Lorde God shal wipe awaye the teares from all faces. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo de Fior* 375 Hauing first wipt of the dust well 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. I. 38 The Goddesse With her soft garment wipes away the gore 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xlix, With her soft wing wipt from the browes of men Day's sweat 1762 STERNE *Tr Shandy* VI. II, They should have wiped it up, said my uncle Toby, and said no more about it 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXXVIII, Now he took courage to wipe off the perspiration which had been trickling over his nose 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XV, She groaned and wiped away a tear.

†**b.** (with *away*, *out*) To obliterate, efface, erase. *Obs* as a specific sense.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* LXVIII[I] 28 Let them be wyped out of ye boke of the liuynge. 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 232 b, Augustus had writen a tragedie entitleed Aiax, and ye same tragedie (because it myslyked hym) he wyped out with a spounge 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIII 217 If ye meane fortune as she is peynted by the Poets, it is as easie to wype her away as to paynt her. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 112 They are allowed a Board plasteied over, which with Cotton they wipe out, when full, as we do from Slates 1826 LANDOR *Imag. Conv*, *Emp Alex. & Capo D'Istria* I 447 Your Majesty has wiped away with the soft part of the pen, what the British Minister thought he had written so deeply.

†**c** *transf* and *gen* To remove, clear *away* or *off* (something deleterious or offensive). *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII 1 (1495) L ij b/1 Water wypeth of fylthe and wasshyth awaye synnes. 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II V 30 Whiles creeping slomber made him to forget His former paine, and wypt away his toylsom sweat. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II XXXIV 243 That turneps wipe away the spots of the face. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* XI XI, Till coldest aire And heav'ns cleare forehead now wipes off her former lowres. 1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks. 1851 III. 246 Wipe your fat corpulencies out of our light. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc) III 39 To weepe off this manchinge staine.

3. To apply or spread a soft or liquid substance over the surface of a body by rubbing it on with a cloth, pad, or the like (with the substance or the body as obj.); *spec.* in *Plumbing*, to apply solder by this method so as to unite and finish off a joint.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 98 With this liquid wipe over your gilding 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 287 (*Gun-maker*) Nitrous acid, which contains gas, and is slightly [wiped on in stripes 1888 J W. CLARKE *Mod Plumbing Pract* (1914) I. 100 If the cloths are of a good thickness the joints can be wiped much truer.

4. *fig.* (from 1.) To clear, cleanse (*from* or *of* something); in the biblical passage, to empty completely, lay waste.

c 1400 *Pety Job* 211 in *26 Pol. Poems* 127 Thus with wepyng haue I wypt My soule from dedly synne. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* XXI 13, I wyll wype out Ierusalem, euen as one wypeth a platter [1560 (Geneva), I wil wipe Ierusalem, as a man wipeth a dish]. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 94 The happy faculty of wiping their minds clear of harassing thought.

†**5.** To deprive, rob, cheat, defraud, do out of some possession or advantage. Const. *beside* (BESIDE B. 4 c), *of*; rarely *for* (FOR *prep* 23 d), *from*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par. James* I. 1–12 He shall ... bee wyped besydes al his goodes. 1577–82 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I 30/1 My Ladies Maides will wipe the Page, Alwayes of such an heritage. 1594 [? GREENE] *Selimus* E 2, To wipe me cleane for euer being king. *Ibid.*

F 2 b, Hath he not wip't me from the Turkish crowne? 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 612/1 The English, which they thinke lye still in wayte to wipe them out of their landes. 1622 FLETCHER *Span Cur* IV v, You fool us of our moneys .., in every Quiddit wipe us 1678 *Donna Ulumpa* 84 Seeing her self clearly wiped of that Interest 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat* I x 56 The wily Harlot, and the Slave, who join To wipe the Miser of his darling Coin

6. (from 2.) To clear away, remove: most commonly with adv. (*away, off, out*) **a** To take away, put away (something figured as a stain or defilement), to remove the guilt, blame, or dishonour of, to clear a person, or oneself, of (a charge or imputation)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 131 Whanne þe mescheef of his takynge was i-wyped of *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 31 O blessid lady, þat by prayere wypest cleene away The filthes of our synful wikkednesse 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 42 The good lyfe wypeth awaye the synnes 1592 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, II iv 117 This blot that they obiect against your House, Shall be wiped [*Fol* whipt] out in the next Parliament 1606 G. W[OOD COCKE] *Hist Justine* XXXVI 114 To the entent to wipe that spot of cowardice wherewith hee had blemished his reputation 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XV 140 To wipe off jealousies and scandals, the best way had bin by clear Actions. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 61 By his fidelity to wipe out all that was past 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist India* II. 149 One of those chiefs, indignant at the imputation, determined to wipe it off at any risk. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* I. v. 431 There died Godwine, wiping out, by a valiant death, the errors of an earlier stage of his life

†**b.** To take away completely, as by theft or fraud; to make off with. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 286/296 Al þat ich habbe i-wonne a-day .., I-wyped it is al clene a-wey ase it neuere nere. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV iii S iv b, That he maye wype awaye all the money of this man. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 74 They deceatfully & fraudulently wyped their money from them. 1599 SIR J HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV* 55 Hee wiped away from the people such heapes of money as [etc.] 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 151 The Priest .wipes away to his chamber all that which the poor Indians had offered

c To destroy the trace of, obliterate, efface; to destroy the effect or value of, bring to nought.

1564 *Brief Exam* *iij b, I must nedes wype a great many out of their brotherhood 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, I ii 211, I knew of this before. But This present greefe had wip'd it from my minde. 1611 — *Wint T* IV ii 21 As thou lou'st me (Camillo) wipe not out the rest of thy services, by leauing me now. 1704 C. LESLIE *Wolf Stript* 50 But all they have done before, is wip'd clean off! 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 125 Every period of linguistic life .wipes out a part of the intermediates which connect a derived element with its original. 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* v. 47 The anxiety wiped away from his face as if by magic 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar 7/4 Last week the questions reached a total which had never before been known. This afternoon that record was wiped out, and another established

d To do away with, put an end to, abolish, annihilate. Now always with *out*.

1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 194 The tyrannycal institutyonys, left here among vs, whych al schold be wypt away by the receyuyng of thys wych we cal the veray cyuyle law. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* 468 If yee had not vtterly wypte al shame from your faces. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 108 My haruest wast, my hope away dyd wipe. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II. 212 And wipe with the first lunge My foe's whole life out, like a sponge *a* 1842 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1845) I iv. 237 So completely wiping a man out of existence. 1903 *Athenæum* 17 Jan 71/3 The competition of railways, which has wiped out the steamers of the Mississippi

e *spec.* To put all to death, destroy completely, exterminate (a body of persons). Usually with *out*.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 105/2 The Chananites were wiped away bycause of their incest.

1861 *Jrnl. Discourses* (1862) IX 112 Many of the officers went away saying, 'We will come by and-by and wipe you out' 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Hymn to Proserpine* 14 O Gods dethroned and deceased, cast forth, wiped out in a day. 1889 KIPLING *Wellie Winkie, Drums of Fore & Aft* 103 But for want of fresh troops, the Afghans would have been wiped off the earth. 1898 *Century Mag* Apr. 925/2 A tragedy which wiped out an entire crew.

f. (with *off*, rarely †*out*) To cancel (an account or score); to discharge, pay off (a debt).

1667 DRYDEN & DR NEWC. *Sir M Mar-all* II. ii, All this is since the last reckoning was wip'd out. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, For this time I wipe off your score, till you are caught tripping in some new amour. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. XXI. 133 Lovelace .like an absolved confessionaire, wipes off, as he goes along, one score, to begin another. 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* xliii, Many an old score of rebellion not yet wiped off between himself and the king. 1886 W. J. LUCKER *E. Europe* 187 A sum which has to go to wipe off a few of your most pressing mortgages.

†**g.** (with *off*) To get quit or clear of (an unpleasant task) *Obs. rare.*

1655 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 13, I am glad that you have wipt off that dirty & wett journey so fairely without prejudice to yor health.

7 To strike, beat, or attack (with blows, or with mockery, sarcasm, rebuke, or the like). Now *dial.* or *slang.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I lxxxvi hij b/1 They wolde come to the walles, and wype them in derysion, sayeng [etc.] *c* 1550 *Ihersytes* (facs.) D j b, Thom tombler of tewxbury *turninge at a tryce* Wyll *wype wylliam waterman if he be* not wyse. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl Perc* (1590) 22 You see my quarter staffe A washing blow of this can wipe a fellow ouer the thumbs. 1620 I C *Two Merry Milk-maids* IV. i, *Cal* Something crost my Nose. *Ran* A Dore, a Dore, the fields are full of them There was another wip't me in the same place. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. i, *Tra* You have wip'd him now *Soph* So will he never the wench, I hope. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II x. Wks. 1851 IV 88 That such a heinous fault should be onely wipt with an implicit and oblique touch 1663 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl Club) 164 [He] found them out in bed togither, wher he abused his brother for such a lewd prancke, and did weipe hir with his rodde 1846 *Bentley's Misc* Oct 366 If you don't shell out on the minute I'll wipe your throat with my bowy-knife. 1882 *Jamieson's Sc Dict*, *Wipe*, to strike, to whip Clydes

†**b.** (with *away, off*) To strike off, cut off at a blow. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F Q* V xi 27 Her Lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 130 Nor that a Nonconformists head must be wip'd off as oft as your nose drivles.

8 *intr* for *pass* (*let* or *fig* see 2, 6).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8952 If þat ani vertu be Of halines wit-in þat tre, Wit sinful mens fett On ganging it sal wipe a-wai. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 21 Al the worchyp of this word hit wyl wype sone away, Hit fallus and fadys forth 1827 POLLOK *Course T* VIII 138 He had on his hands The blood of souls, that would not wipe away. *Mod. colloq* The spots will easily wipe off.

9. Phrases (with various nouns as obj.). **a** *To wipe* a person's *nose*. †(*a*) see NOSE *sb* 10, 10 b (cf. sense 5 above); occas., to treat with contempt or indignity; (*b*) in mod. use = d (*a*). †**b.** *To wipe the mouth of*. to exonerate, prove or assert the innocence of: cf. Prov. xxx 20. **c.** *To wipe one's hands of* = *to wash one's hands of* (WASH *v.* 3 e). Similarly *to wipe one's lips of* **d** *To wipe* a person's *eye* (slang or colloq): (*a*) Sporting, etc (see quot 1823); hence, to get the better of, 'score off'; (*b*) to 'give a black eye to'. **e** *To wipe one's boots on* to inflict the utmost indignity upon. *To wipe the floor with*: to 'bring to the ground' utterly, inflict a crushing defeat upon

a. 1437– [see NOSE *sb* 10]. 1568 tr. *Gonsalvius' Inquis* 10 The party must .seeke to wipe their noses by shaping them a shorte aunswere 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 323/2 Hee deuised a shifte howe to wype the Byshoppes nose of some of his Golde 1598–1721 [see NOSE *sb* 10 b] 1599–1600 *Minutes Archdeaconry of Colchester* Jan lf. 247 (MS.) Her husband dyd saye that 'I will wype the noses of you all'. 1842 *Asiatic Jrnl* XXXVII 1. 235 He once or twice, to borrow a not very delicate sporting phrase, 'wiped my nose' in a very off hand manner. 1850 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvii, 'I could have wiped your nose', exclaimed Mr Sponge, covering the hare with a hedge stake placed to his shoulder like a gun

b 1687 *Good Advice* 8, I know she flatters herself she is a Bulwark against Popery; and with that, wipes her Mouth of all old scores. 1690 C. NESSE *O & N. Test* I 95 This is alledged by the Romanists to wipe the mouth of the pope from being called the Antichrist

c. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod Times* III 98, I was determined to wipe my hands of it 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* XVI, With a late and hesitating virtue, they wiped their lips of the murderer's malt, and consented to believe him very bad indeed 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* X, That he could .wipe his hands altogether of so sorrow-stirring a concern

d 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s v, In shooting, if one miss the bird, and a companion, firing after, kill it, the lucky, or more skilful gunner, is said to wipe the eye of his disappointed friend. 1850 W. W. READE *Liberty Hall* II 207 If there is anything, you shoot first, old boy, as it's your find I'll stand by and wipe your eye. 1869 *Athenæum* 14 Aug 214/1 The personal question between the Society and its agents, of what is due from the latter to the former when its eye is to be wiped in the fashion above told 1874 R. H. BELCHER *Cramleigh Coll* I. 89 Hullo! Cheeky! it's Sunday, *or* else I'd wipe your eye for you. 1899 *Spectator* 18 Mar 385 Never so well-pleased as when he is wiping the eye of the professional burglar

e 1899 MACKAIL *Morris* II 346 Though he often wiped his boots on a man, he never showed him the more stinging insolence of condescension 1905 'G. THORNE' *Lost Cause* IX, His only grief was that he was not allowed to 'wipe the floor with that there Hamlyn' 1918 'G. A. BIRMINGHAM' *Island Mystic* XXIV 231 He was so infernally certain that the Emperor would wipe the floor with us

Hence **Wiped** (wəipt) *ppl. a.* (see sense 3).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl., *Wiped Joint* (*Plumbing*), one made by placing the parts in the required juxtaposition and covering the joint with a mass of solder

Wipe, obs. f. WEEP *v.*; var. WYPE, lapwing

Wiper (wəi·pəɹ). Also 6 (9 in sense 5) wyper. [f. WIPE *v* + -ER[1].]

1. A person who wipes; *spec.* in various industries, a workman employed in wiping something clean or dry. Also with adv., as *away, out*.

1552 HULOET, Wyper a waye of fylth from a mans body. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* XV, Let me and you be wipers Of scores out with all men 1875 DORA GREENWELL *Liber Humanitatis* 141 A wiper away of the tears that none other but he and God behold 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1888) 89 Glass Manufacture .Wiper-out. 1888 J. W. CLARKE *Mod. Plumbing Pract* (1914) I 99 So that when wiping the joint the solder will not burn the little finger of the wiper's hand 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug 220/2 (Locomotive) For wipers and watchmen.

2. A cloth or other appliance used for wiping; in *slang* use, a handkerchief (later replaced by WIPE *sb.* 4).

1587 *Acc Mary Q Scots* (Camden) 59 For v ells canvas for butter clothes and wipers, iiij s 1626 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls* 127 The wipers for their noses. 1685 *Phil Trans* XV 1158 The fifth he calls the Wiper, supposing that by it they wipe off the honie from the flowers *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Wiper*, a Handkerchief 1841 CATLIN *N Amer Ind.* xli. II. 63, I rolled it up with my wiper. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Sept., The women in Holland clean their steps with an appliance combining the brush and wiper. 1890 *Sci Amer.* 8 Nov 297/1 Another movement [of a soldering machine] carries the can body across the wiper, which removes the superfluous solder

b = *Wiping-rod*: see WIPING *vbl sb* 3

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. One who or that which strikes or assails; in quots. applied to weapons *slang*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V iv, I could bulk your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a Hare at a Poulters, and do this with this wiper. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Sign of Four* VII 85, I have a wiper in this bag, an' I'll drop it on your 'ead if you don't hook it! Stand clear, for when I say 'three'. down goes the wiper.

4 'A severe blow, also, a sharp rejoinder or taunt' (Jam 1882). = WIPE *sb* 2, 3. *slang* or *colloq.*

1846 JAMES *Step mother* Ixv III 144, I say, Jack, that was a wiper you gave me between the eyes.

5. In machinery, a projecting piece fixed on a rotating or oscillating part, as an axle or wheel, and periodically communicating movement by a rubbing action to some other part; a cam, eccentric, or tappet; *esp* one serving to lift a hammer, stamper, valve-rod, etc. which in the intervals falls by its own weight

1796 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 31 The treadles are worked by 'wipers' fastened on the main shaft 1806 O. GREGORY *Treat Mechanics* II 11 A great forge, where the engineer. formed the wipers into spirals, which communicated motion to the hammer almost without any jolt whatever. 1859 *Abridgm Specif Patents, Weaving* 969 Over these treadles is a shaft carrying four double wypers containing two segments each.

attrib 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 152 The upper roller is furnished with wiper-wings 1839 — *Dict Arts* 367 The wooden wiper-rollers covered with flannel. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 314 The steam is admitted both above and below the piston, by moving the slide with the handle of the wiper-shaft

Wiping (wəi·piŋ), *vbl sb* [f. WIPE *v* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb WIPE, q.v. (*lit.* or *fig.*) Also with advs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVI lxxx (1495) L viij/1 With wypynge & clensynge this vnclennes of leed may be taken away *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 530/1 Wypynge, of handys, *tersio a.* 1448–9 METHAM *Amoryus* § *Cl* 1632 This lyoun in hys welterynge Made alle blody Cleopes kerchyff in hys wypyng 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 4 b, The Confutacion, is a dissoluynge or wypynge awaie, of all suche reasons as make against vs 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 207 When they require wiping, a warm piece of silk is the most suitable material to use 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* II x. 499 This Gemót was meant to be a wiping out of old scores. 1890 JACOBI *Printing* 232 *Packing the rollers* —This is sometimes necessary to avoid the 'wiping' of the roller on the extreme edges of the type, which causes an excess of ink

2 *concr.* (*pl.*). see quot. 1888.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc* 156 *Wipings*, cotton refuse used for wiping up and cleansing machinery 1905 *Daily News* 4 Mar 6 There is sometimes spontaneous combustion .in the ink and wipings at a printer's

3. *attrib* and *Comb* Used for wiping, as *wiping-handkerchief, -towel*; **wiping-bar** (*Glass-making*), see quot.; **wiping-cloth** (*spec.* in *Plumbing* see WIPE *v* 3); **wiping-rod, -stick**, a rod fitted with a piece of cloth or tow for cleaning out the bore of a gun.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 590 (*Glass-making*) The *wiping bar .wrapped in linen, to remove dust 1891 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict., Almayzar*, a *wiping cloth of haire 1888 J. W. CLARKE *Mod. Plumbing Pract* (1914) I 58 The wiping-cloth following the iron so as to pull or push the solder upwards as it runs downwards on being heated. 1647 TRAPP *Comm James* V 2 (1656) 913 Better weep here, where there are *wiping handkerchiefs in the hand of Christ, then to have your eyes whipt out in hell. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* s v *Rod*, The *wiping-rod, used by gun-smiths 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav Amer* 167 They often take from them the furs they have collected, and beat them severely with their *wiping sticks 1848 *Blackw. Mag* July 18/1 Pete was in the act of forcing down the ball with his long hickory wiping-stick 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 40 Thee wayting seruaunts doe carrye *wyping towels 1911 KATE D. WIGGIN *Mother Carey* XIII, She .gave the wiping towels to Julia.

Wi·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That wipes, in various senses see the verb.

1483 *Cath Angl* 420/1 Wypynge, *tergosus* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I lxxv 114 A certaine wiping, cleansing, and attracting facultie 1599 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* III xi, The quick change, with wiping mandritta. 1902 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 758/1 A wiping-out electromagnet, which is moves all traces of the record.

Wipiti see WAPITI.

Wippe, obs. pa. t. of WEEP *v.*; obs. f. WHIP.

Wipped, wipt(e, obs pa. t. and pple. of WIPE *v*

Wips, obs. form of WISP.

Wirble (wə·ɹb'l), *v* (Individual.) Also **wirbel.** [ad. G. *wirbeln*] *intr.* To turn round and round; to whirl, to eddy. So **Wi·rble** *sb.*, whirl

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV ii, I was girt round with dead men's bones, and the bones moved round me, undulating, as the dry leaves that wirble round in the winds of the winter *Ibid* IX vii, The gibe and the wirble of the dead men's bones 1849 — *K Arthur* XII CXV, And here and there, and wirbelling to and fro, pale thousands spread the plain 1860 LD LYTTON *Lucile* I. iv. § 6 9 The waters went wirbling above and around.

Wirch, -er, etc., obs ff. WORK, WORKER, etc.

Wirchep, -ip, obs. ff. WORSHIP.

Wird see WEIRD, WERED, WORD, WORTH.

Wire (wəɪə), *sb.* Forms: 1–4 wir, 4–5, 7 *Sc.* wyr, 4–7 wyre, 5–7 wyer, (5 were, whir, 6 wyere, wheire, wiar, *Sc* 6 wyir, 7 vyr, weyer), 6–7 wier, wyar, 5– wire (*Sc* 8 weyr, 9 weir) [OE *wir*, corresp to MLG *wire* (LG *wir*), ON. **virr* in *vír-virkr* filigree work, related further to OHG *wiara* (MHG *were*) finest gold, ornament of this: referred to the base *wi-* of L. *vière* to plait, weave, etc. (cf. WITHE *sb.*)]

I Denoting the substance.

1. Metal wrought into the form of a slender rod or thread, formerly by hammering, now by the operation of wire-drawing. **a.** of precious metal, esp gold, used chiefly in ornamentation.

From the 13th to the 16th century golden hair was freq. poetically likened to gold wire

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii 14 Wrætlic weorc smiþa wire bifongen *c* 1205 gold wir [see GOLD[1] 8 a] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B II 11 Fetishich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, And þere on red rubyes *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw* 2967 Many maidens thar he sese, Wirkand silk and gold wir. *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 373 Dame Venus Whoos long here shone as wyre of goold bryght 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q.* 1, In Aquary, Cinthia the clere, Rynsid hir tressis like the goldin wyre 1618 in *Archæologia* XLI 254 All his silver made up in wyer 1727 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., [The] cushions are generally brocade, or embroidery of gold wire upon satin. 1879 S C BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* IV 73 Silver wire is thirty-three hundred years old, and gold wire six hundred years older.

b. of any metal, esp. iron, brass, or copper, drawn out into a rod or thread

1348 *Acc Exch. K R.* 470/18 m 6 (P R O) In Wir empt[o] pro fistula conducti mundanda iiij d 1387–8 [see WIRE-DRAWER 1]. 1435 *Cov Leet Bk.* 182 And yif the cardwire-drawer were ones or twies disseyued withe ontiewe wire he wolde be warre 1482 *York Myst* Introd 40 [Pynners and Wyredrawers] makes pynnes of diaweth wyre. 1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 100 Wire for prymers. 1508 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* IV 113 Item for wyir to the pottar of Striveln to bind the gun muld vs 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 159, ij lb of diawen wyer—iijs iiij *d* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II xxvi, They bound her tender armes in twisted wire. 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* 1 14 Iron used for making of Wyer, which of all other sorts is the softest and toughest. 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 786 The parts are then to be joined properly together, and kept in that state, by means of wire. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 955 A pin is a small bit of wire, commonly brass, with a point at one end, and a spherical head at the other. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 615/1 The metals suitable for wire, possessing almost equal ductility, are platinum, silver, iron, copper, and gold

c. with qualification denoting (*a*) the metal, as *brass, copper, iron, magnesium, platinum wire*, (*b*) the form or colour, as *black, small, white wire*, (*c*) its use, as *binding, electric, fuse, joint, pinion wire*, also *lapland wire* (see quot 1755)

14 in Wr Wulcker 582/48 *Ferrifilum*, wyre of yre 1435 *Cov. Leet Bk* 183 Ne Cardwyre ne mystermannes wyre. 1463 *Act 3 Edw IV*, c 4. § 4 Blanc file de ferre vulgarement nomme whitewyre 1530 PALSGR. 288/2 Wyar of brasse, *fil darcal, fil de laton.* 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II iv 15 [He] Shakt his long lockes, coloured like copper-wire. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag*, *Penalties & Forfeitures* 2 Iron Wyre, or whited Wyre, are forfeited if any such be Imported 1755 *Dict Arts & Sci* s v. *Wire, Wire of Lapland* called lapland-wire It is made of the sinews of the reindeer .spun into a sort of thread covered with tin. 1837 HEBERT *Engin & Mech Encycl* II 906 Rolled or 'black wire,' (as it is sometimes called, to distinguish it from the bright, or drawn-wire) 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I 429 The drawn tube called joint-wire, used by the silversmiths, for hinges and joints *Ibid* 433 In hard-soldering, it is necessary to bind the works together in their respective positions; this is done with soft iron binding-wire.

† **d.** as the material of a lash or scourge. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II v 65 Thou shalt be whipt with Wyer. 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* I ii, *Alsb* Peace, peace, or the wyer comes 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XIII 70 Disciplines of wyar, rods of iron, haire-cloths.

e. used for fencing, esp *barbed* (earlier *barb*) *wire*, later often simply *wire*: a fencing wire composed of two or more strands twisted together, with barbs or short spikes fastened a few inches apart in the strands; also, the fencing or defence so constructed, also *attrib.*

1876 *Field* 16 Dec 714/2, I was in hopes that a country like the Bicester (where every farmer seems to enjoy the chase) would be free of such an enemy as wire. 1883 J. SCOTT *Farm Roads*, etc. 88 Barb wire fencing should consist of at least two barbs, used in connection with two wires twisted together *Ibid* 89 With cattle the great advantage of barbed wire is that it keeps them in, with sheep, it keeps their enemies out 1900 KINNEAR *Modder River* xi. 93 The mere automatic discharging of their guns at the hustling crowd of human deer impaled upon Cronje's wicked barbed wire 1915 *Daily News* 6 Jan 4 Four German snipers were shot on our wire 1917 H. GIBSON *Diplom Diary* 168 Tremendous barbed wire entanglements form a broad barrier.

II. Denoting an individual object

***2** A piece, length, or line of wire used for various purposes (see quots.; some early uses are obsolete).

Beowulf 2413 Se [eorðsele] wæs innan full wrætta and wira. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1636 For worldly ioye halt not but by a wir; That preueth wel it brest alday so ofte; For-þi nede is to werke wiþ it softe. *c* 1385 — *L G W* 1205 *Dido*, Vp on a courser, stertelynge as the fyr, Men myghte turne hym with a litil wyr, Sit Eneas. *c* 1391 — *Astrol* II § 38 46 In centre of the compas stike an euene pyn or a whir vp-right 1426–7 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 63 First payd for the sepulcre for diuers naylis & wyres & glu 1x d 1469 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 232 A Image of lede broken in the myddes, and made fast with a Wyre *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 52, I haue distroyed Rycharde Hun. . I put a wyre in his nose. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz* (1908) 159 Greate wyers that went crosse the hall. 1581 W. BOROUGH *Disc Var Cumpas* II B ij, The Flye of the Cumpas of Variation, is so turned by vertue of the Magneticall wiers, that the North pointe thereof doeth shew the Pole of the Magnes 1583 [see SUPPORTASSE] 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl 7/2 Graphium*, a writing wyer, or a steele wherewith to write. 1616 A RATHBORNE *Surveyor* 126 On the head or top of which shorter sight, must be placed a wyer or brasse pin 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* x 279 Through this Button should be fastned an Iron Wyer. 1695 J EDWARDS *Author. O. & N Test* III 244 Round Wires of Gold put into the Ears. 1753 MRS DELANY *Let.* 17 Feb. in *Autobiogr.* (1861) III. 206 Mr Maddox, who does surprising feats of activity on a wire. 1811 *Bk. Trades* III. (ed 4) 67 The mould, which the paper-maker has in his hand, is composed of many wires set in a frame close together 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XVI (1842) 425 The open limb is afterwards to be wiped clean . with a wire and tow. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xv. 193 One of these cylindrical cards, which, as it revolves, carries away the wool spread upon the points of its wires 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem., Org* (1862) IV § 1 270 [The soap] is cut up with wires into bars 1880 R WARD *Sportsman's Handbk* 62 [In setting up birds] the leg wires should be half as stout again as the body wire 1897 *Times* 28 Sept 8/2 The [wireless] messages being transmitted from a vertical wire carried up a pole.

b. *spec.* One of the fine platinum cross-wires fixed horizontally and vertically at the focus of a telescope: see COLLIMATOR 1.

1774 M MACKENZIE *Marine Surv* I. (1819) 52 If, while the vertical wire runs along the pole, the horizontal wire runs exactly along, the cross piece [on the pole], the quadrant and telescope are right 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* XXXVI 294 Securing a sharp image of the sun together with that of the cross-wires or ruled gratings.

c. connecting a bell with the bell-pull or -push.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXVI, 'There ain't a bell, is there, ma'am?'. 'It's only a handle', said Mrs Dowler; 'the wire's broken.' 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. ix, The door-bell may ring itself off its wire.

3. A line of wire used as a conductor of electric current.

Live wire, a wire charged with electricity; *fig* (*colloq*) an energetic or vigorously active person.

1747 [see ELECTRIZE *v*] 1796 *Imison's Sch. Arts* (ed 4) 91 When the shocks are to be given with this apparatus . two slender and pliable wires . are to be fastened [etc] 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* II 380 So two cold limbs, touch'd by Galvani's wire, Move with new life 1817 BYRON *Manfred* VI. II Conveying, as the electric wire, We know not how, the absorbing fire 1886 A A C SWINTON *Elem Princ. Electr Lighting* 26 The conducting wires for electric lighting are almost invariably made of copper. . They are usually covered with an insulating coat of india rubber and tape 1890 live electric wire [see LIVE *a* 4]

fig 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Deronda* XLVIII, Political and social movements touched him only through the wire of his rental.

b. *spec.* The line of wire connecting the transmitting and receiving instruments of a telegraph or telephone.

1854 telegraphic wires [see TELEGRAPHIC *a* 1 b]. 1860 G PRESCOTT *Electr Telegr* Pref p vi, The wires are creeping over the Rocky Mountains, and erelong we shall have momentary advices from the Pacific States

c. *transf.* The telegraphic system. *By wire* (formerly *by the wires*) by means of a telegraphic message Hence (colloq.) a telegraphic message, a telegram

1859 LEVER *Dav Dunn* XLIX, He then telegraphed to his man of business, to ascertain the latest accounts of Lord Lackington's health, and answer 'by wire' 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P* XVIII, You had better come up yourself, but say the word 'Yes', or 'No', by the wires 1876 'E PINTO' *Ye outside Fools'* 76 Gusher, of the *Bellowgraphic*, may have a wire from his sub-editor 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 255/1 The forte of the *Enquirer* is its voluminous correspondence, both by wire and mail. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Sign of Four* VIII, We pulled up at the Great Peter Street post office, and Holmes dispatched his wire.

** Senses used mainly in pl. or collect. sing.

4. Metallic strings (of a musical instrument).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 355 Irische men beeþ conning in harpe and tymbre þat is i-armed wiþ wire and wiþ strenges of bras. 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* B j, When his consecrated fingers strooke The golden wiers of his ravishing harpe *Ibid* E iij, His haire is lyke the wyer of Dauids Harpe 1628 MILTON *Vac Exerc* 38 Apollo sings To th' touch of golden wires. *a* 1718 PRIOR *Power* 656 They breath the Flute, or strike the vocal Wire 1780 COWPER *Progr Err* 126 When he has pray'd and preach'd the sabbath down, With wire and catgut he concludes the day. 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV XXXVIII, His country's creaking lyre, That whetstone of the teeth—monotony in wire! 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1164 From the twinkling wires among, My languid fingers drew and flung Circles of life dissolving sound 1875 *Encycl. Brit* I. 112/2 In the violin and in the pianoforte, the lower notes are obtained from wires formed of denser material.

5 Metallic bars (of a cage).

1656 BEALE *Heref. Orchards* (1657) 8 A constant aviary of sweet singers, which are here retained without the charge or violence of the Italian Wiers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III lxxv. 348 It [*sc* a captive bird] beats and bruises itself against its wires. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VII, A new cage with gilded wires

6. *Croquet.* The iron hoops or arches through which the balls are driven. Now *rare.*

1868 *Chambers's Encycl* X. 483/2 The implements used in croquet are mallets, balls, posts (or sticks), and hoops (which are called indifferently hoops, wires, or arches) 1904 E F. BENSON *Challoners* I, Martin struck wildly in the hopes of an impossible cannon off the wire

7. Knitting needles. *Sc.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 14, I wyt they are as pretty hose As come frae weyr or leem 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVII. 805/1 The method of knitting stockings by wires or needles 1827 SCOTT *Chron Canongate* v, Knitting her stocking systematically, as if she meant every twist of her thread, and inclination of the wires, to bear burden to the cadence of my voice *a* 1878 in D. H. Edwards *Mod. Scott Poets* (1880) I. 39 She's handy an' quick wi' her weirs an' her needles

8. The metallic lines by which puppets are worked. Chiefly *fig.* in the phrase *to pull* (or *move*) *the wires* (see WIRE-PULLER)

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* III. i, Like dead motions moving upon wyers *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II (1681) 35 [Miracles] were so easy to be done by Wiers and Juggling. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk Lond. & Westm* Wks. 1720 III 285 A Guide that..can do no more for them, than the Wire in the Finger of the Poppet Player 1826 *Mass Spy* 12 Apr. 2/6 Mr McDuffie said that he was perfectly aware who was the skulking manager who moved the wires 1834 S. ROGERS *Let. to Ld. Holland* 28 Oct in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 51 Lord Durham appears to be pulling at 3 wires at the same time—not that the 3 papers—the Times, Examiner and Spectator are his puppets, but they speak his opinions. 1852 *Fraser's Mag* July 28 To charge him, in the technical language of his party, with 'pulling wires', and 'laying pipes' for the Presidency 1888 BRYCE *Amer Commw.* V. XCIV III 321 A demagogue of greater talent ..may practically pull the wires of a President whom he has put into the chair

b. *To be* (*all*) *on wires* (fig), to be in a state of nervous excitement or 'jumpiness'

1869 *Chamb. Jrnl* 2 Oct. 639/1 Here's another for T. P.; a man this time, all on wires

III. Network or framework of wire.

9. Wirework, now usually, wire netting.

1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 12 Twoo hattes . the Turffes of wyer coueid with clothe of golde 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 111 Also there is a delicate cage of birds, wrought about with thick wyer *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1646, In the middle of this garden was a cupola made of wyre, supported by slender pillars of brick 1716 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) V. 260 It is pity the Windows of Fairford are not secured with Wire 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 853 The dairy, the pantry, and the store room to have fly wire (wirecloth to exclude flies) inside of the windows. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II 303 Birds . in new and commodious pens, with galvanised wire fronts

† **b.** A frame of wire (*a*) to support the hair, (*b*) to support the ruff, = SUPPORTER 3 b, SUPPORTASSE. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* 67 Least it [*sc* the hair] should fall down it is vnder propped with forks, wyers, and I can not tel what. 1595 GOSSON *Pleas. Quips* (Percy Soc) 5 These flaming heads with staring haire, these wyers turnde like hornes of ram. 1603 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App I. 31 For ane coriddt wyr to ver on my haed, xs. *Ibid*, For ane vyr to ver with ane French rouf vs., item, for thri vyrs to uer vith Inglich rouss iiis. 1607, 1612 [see REBATO c] 1619 FLETCHER *Knt. Malta* I. i, Unfledge 'em of their tyres, Their wires, pins, and Periwigs, And they appear like bald cootes, in the nest 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk Lond.* III. 115 Like buxom Lass, that tops Curanto With Wires, Comodes, and Topknots flaring 1690 M. EVELYN *Fop-Dict*, *Palisade*, a Wire sustaining the Hair next to the Duchess, or first Knot [1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist Engl. Dress* I iii. 197 In addition to the starch, wires were used to stiffen the ruff. The wires were covered with silk or gold and silver thread, and came round the neck under the ruff.]

c. *Paper-making.* Woven brass wire-cloth.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Aug 1678, On this [frame] they take up the papp, the superfluous water draining thro' the wyre.. The mark we find on the sheets is formed in the wyre. 1881 *Spons' Encycl Industr. Arts* IV 1497 The 'wire' is an endless cloth made of very fine wire The mesh varies from 60 to 70 and even more threads to the inch.

d A snare for hares or rabbits.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI XII, He himself had passed through that Field, in order to lay Wires for Hares 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV 109 Hares are caught in purse-nets or wires. 1819 *Ibid* (N S) IV. 210 Fix here and there a large bush..and close to each bush two 'wires'.

IV. Transferred and miscellaneous uses.

10 Something resembling wire or a wire; e g a long thin plant-stem, as a strawberry runner; † a branch-like appendage of a star-stone; a cylindrical piece of native silver.

1601, 1879 strawberry wire [see STRAWBERRY 8] 1696 *Phil. Trans* XIX 294 Capillaries creeping on the Ground, with Wires after the manner of Strawberries. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 36 Cinquefoil, produces its Leaves on a Stem, or Wire. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I II 82 Several [Asteriæ], with some of those Branches that are wont to arise from them, call'd, by some, Wires. 1793 J LODGE *Introd Topogr. Hist. Heref.* 37 That when the wires or vines [of hops] spring up, they may not be too far separated to run up the poles. 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II 603 It is only in such as possess a .good carbonic earthy matter, that they [*sc* potatoes] are enabled to propagate their subterraneous wires or root-buds. 1859 W. S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 128 There may they be seen knee-deep in the wires or clambering over the broken grey rocks 1882 *Rep. Prec. Metals U. S.* 200 The quartz shows much free gold and silver. The latter is in the form of nuggets and wires 1897 H CLIFFORD *In Court & Kampong* 69 The bristling wires of whisker, the long cruel teeth [of a tiger].

11. *pl* Applied to hairs, or rays, as resembling shining wires (cf. 1 a), *poet.* and *rhet.* Now *rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 79 Apollo Cut off his lockes, and left them on her head, And said, I plant these wires in Natures scorne. 1590 — *Never too late* 49 (*b*) The golden wyers that checkers in the day, Inferiour to the tresses of her haire. [*c* 1600 SHAKS. *Son.* CXXV, If haires be wiers, black wiers grow on her head.] 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* XV, The sun was peeping out just previous to departure, and sent gold wires of light across the glades.

†**12.** *City wire.* a 'city wife' who wears wires (sense 9 b) in her hair or ruff used opprobriously.

1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom* Prol 23 Some [cates] for lords, knights, squires, Some for your waiting wench, and cittie-wires. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* II. iii, All the City wires, And Summer birds in Towne, that once a yeare Come up to moulter.

13. *slang* A pickpocket

So called from the practice of extracting handkerchiefs from pockets with a piece of wire.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. Introd 25 'Wires', or those who pick ladies' pockets. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov 644 The boy has now become a single-handed street wire. 1921 *Chamb. Jrnl* June 410/1 When the 'wire' (that is, the man who actually picks the pocket) has helped himself he passes the 'swag' to his confederate.

14 Short for: **a.** Wire rope or cable.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Steel wire is made of six strands, with a hemp heart in the centre. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Wire* (W.), a hauling rope.

b. Wire-haired fox terrier.

1892 *Brit. Fancier* 19 Feb. 79/2 Mr. F. H. Field judged the Wires.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **15. a** Simple attrib.: made of wire or wirework, as *wire blind, bolter, cable, cage, cloth, fence, fencing, gauze, grate, guard, lattice, mattress, net, netting, network, riddle, rigging, rope, shirt, sieve, spring, staple, trap, web, whip*; concerned with wire-drawing, as *wire-gauge, -manufactory, manufacture, -manufacturer, -mill*, supported or running on wire, as *wire railway, tramway* **b.** Parasynthetic and instrumental, as *wire-caged, -guarded, -hung, -mended, -netted, -safed, -sewn* adjs. **c.** Objective, with agent-nouns (applied to persons or to appliances) and vbl. sbs., as *wire-cutter, -cutting, -monger, -tapper* (see TAP *v.*[1] 2 c), *-weaver*; also *wire-like* adj.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 560 With *wire blinds, the heat and great part of the light might be excluded. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 216 The flour mill had received a most valuable addition of a *wire boulter. 1860 *Ure's Dict Arts* II. 113 The Atlantic telegraph cable is a single *wire cable. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 5 Let the wire-maker make a *wire cage. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* Advt. 14 [In the wire cartridge] the shot is packed within a wire cage. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Roadside Poems, A Manchester Poem* xiv. 17 The dark bird which hangs *wire-caged. 1798 *Wire Cloth [see CLOTH *sb* 9 b]. 1833 [see 9] 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 224/2 This [mould] consists of a framework of fine wirecloth with a 'deckle' or movable frame of wood all round it. 1832 W. S. GILPIN *Landscape Gard.* vi 209, I have lately seen a *wire fence, which appears to me likely to reconcile the contending objects of beauty and expense. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I 540 Patent *Wire Fencing, strong enough to keep out Sheep, &c., and close enough for Dogs, Rabbits, Poultry, &c. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II xiv 327 Stub's *wire gauges. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, *Wire Gauge*, a notched plate having a series of gauged slots, numbered according to the sizes of wire and sheet metal manufactured. 1816 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CVI. 23 A lighted lamp or candle screwed into a ring soldered to a cylinder of *wire gauze. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 430 The ore bed, formed of wire-gauze tubes, which are set in a frame a short distance apart, thus allowing the ore to descend between them. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Wire-Grates*, . . contrivances formed of fine wire-work, and used for keeping various kinds of large insects out of vineries, . . and such places. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* v. xii, Just looking into the parlour . . to convince herself that the *wire-guard was on the fire. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* vi, *Wire-guarded gas brackets. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* II. 38 That springy *wire-hung action, which . distinguishes the stock of the great 'Rawcliffe Horse'. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, He . . observed my Windows, and *wire Lettices that defended them. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 857 Branches reddish, and *wire like at the base. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 349 The *wire manufactory . . situated at L'Aigle, . . is one of the most considerable in France. 1818 *Mathews's Bristol Directory* 67 *Wire manufacturer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wire-mattress*, one having a web of wire-cloth or chain stretched in a frame for supporting a bed. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 318/1 A padlock with a *wire-mended chain. 1825 J. NICHOLSON' *Oper. Mech.* 346 Three of these machines, are, in general, employed in a *wire-mill. 1479 in H. Stewart *Co. Gold & Silver Wyre-drawers* (1891) 16 The petition of the Wyre-drawers, and Chapemakers that they may be made into one Company, and called *Wyre-mongers. 1871 *Man. Field Fortif.* § 177 Gabions of galvanized iron *wire net. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 11 Mar. 6/4 Then why could not the coverts be *wire-netted from March to October? 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 468 Ordinary *Wire Netting, from 2½d. per yard, 2 feet wide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 478/2 *Wire net-work formerly employed for screens. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 12 We see a *wire railway to the left, or rather—for the wires are invisible—the trucks go floating through the air like rectangular balloons. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 281 A barley *wire-riddle answers for beans. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys* 111 In turning a dead-eye, in *wire rigging, what seizings do you use? 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 156/2 Iron is the material usually employed for *wire ropes. 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 273 A flat Wire Rope Pulley. *c* 1824 L. HUNT *World of Bks.*, *My Bks.* (1899) 20 With books all in Museum order, especially *wire-safed. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, **Wire sewn*, books sewn with wire instead of thread. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1207 For the warm arms, were wont enfold thy flesh, Let *wire-shirt plough, and whip cold discipline. 1665–76 J. REA *Flora* 126 The earth being first sifted through a *wyer seive. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 665 *Wire Springs for stuffing are nothing more than spiral coils of wire. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* v, Tom says I am made on wire springs like a twelfth cake butterfly. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 440 A long *Wire staple. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 171 Which Strings we call False, being bigger in one Place than in another; And therefore *Wire-strings are neuer False. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov. 1679, The *viol d'amore* of 5 wyre-strings plaied on with a bow. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Feb. 121/1 The zither having 24 wire strings. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Jan., An attempt to tap the wires and 'work' the bookmakers has been foiled . . The *wire tappers escaped. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 105 One that was seduced into a *wire-trap, by placing its brood in it. 1818 *Mathews's Bristol Directory* 52 Coulsting John, *Wire-weaver and Worker. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 209/1 The *wire web moves forward with a motion so regulated, as to determine the thickness of the paper. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 4/2 The Humber detachable wire wheel is said to be 50 per cent. stronger than wood. *a* 1627 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III. ii, (1638) E 3, *Wyer-whips shall drive you.

16 Special comb. **wire bar**, a bar of copper cast into a suitable form for drawing into wire; †**wire-bell**, a metal bar or rod used for producing a bell-like sound when struck; **wire-bird**, a Ringed Plover, *Ægialitis sanctæ-helenæ*, found only on the wire-grass plains of St Helena; **wire bridge**, (*a*) a suspension bridge supported by wires; (*b*) a kind of electric bridge furnished with a wire and a graduated scale, = *wired candle* (see WIRED *ppl. a.* 1, quot. 1413); **wire-cartridge** (see quot. 1858); **wire-cut (brick)**, a machine-made brick cut by means of a steam power wire-cutter; **wire-cutter**, (*a*) nippers or pliers for cutting wire, also, a man employed to cut a wire or wires, e. g. in war operations; (*b*) an appliance for cutting bricks with wire in brick-making; so **wire-cutting** (also *attrib.*); †**wire-dancer**, one who dances or performs acrobatic feats on a wire rope, so †**wire-dancing**; **wire edge**, the turned-over strip of metal produced on the edge of a cutting tool by faulty grinding or honing; also *fig.*, **wire-edged** *a.*, having a wire edge; also applied to a class of picotees having a line of deeper colour round the edge of the petals; **wire entanglement** *Mil.*, an abatis of (barbed) wire stretched over the ground in order to impede the advance of an enemy; **wire-feed, -feeding**, used attrib. in the names of machines with apparatus for maintaining a 'feed' or continuous supply of wire; **wire-finder**, an instrument for testing the insulation of electric wires; **wire-glass**, sheet glass in which wire netting is embedded; **wire ground** (see quot.); **wire grub** = WIREWORM; **wire gun**, a wire-wound gun; **wire-hair**, short for 'wire-haired terrier'; **wire-haired** *a.*, having a rough coat of a hard and wiry texture, esp. designating a kind of fox-terrier as distinguished from the smooth-haired variety; **wire heel**, contracted quarters of the heel, a defect incident to the feet of horses and cattle; **wire instrument**, †(*a*) a musical instrument with wire strings; (*b*) see quot. 1884; **wire iron**, rod iron for the manufacture of wire; **wire line** = *wire-mark* (*a*); **wire-mark** *Paper-making*, (*a*) *pl.*, the faint lines made by the impression of the wires of the mould in the substance of laid paper; (*b*) = WATER-MARK 5; **wire micrometer**, one with horizontal and vertical wires across the field; **wire money** *Numism.* (see quot.), **wire nail**, a nail *circular in section, not tapering but pointed*, and having a thin circular swaged head; **wire-nailing** (see quot.); **wire pliers**, pliers for shaping wire into curves and loops (see quot.); **wire puzzle**, a toy consisting of two or more wire patterns joined together in such a way as to puzzle one's ingenuity in disentangling them; **wire saw**, a kind of saw of which the cutting part is made of wire; **wire silver**, native silver found in wire-shaped pieces; **wire-tailed** *a.*, having wire-shafted tail-quills; **wire-twist**, a composition of iron and steel welded together and rolled into rods, used for gun-barrels; **wire-walker**, an acrobat who performs feats on a wire rope, so **wire-walking**; **wire-wound** *a.*, wound or encircled with wire.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 99 The copper, when at the proper state of refining, is cast into 'ingots', 'tiles', or '*wire bars'. 1668 [STEDMAN] *Tintinnalogia* (1671) 3 Let him learn on some Instrument, or *Wyer-Bells, to know a Third, Fifth, and Eighth, which are the principal Concords. 1873 J. E. HARTING in *Ibis* July 260 The St-Helena bird, popularly known in the island as the '*Wire-bird'. 1816 *Portfolio* (Philad.) June 521 The *wire bridge near Philadelphia . . is supported by six wires each 3–8ths of an inch in diameter. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 334/1 Another wire bridge, was built in 1817, across the Tweed. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Wire*, *Wire bridge*, in *elect.*, a kind of Wheatstone bridge in which two adjacent resistances are formed by a wire. 1419 *Churchwardens' Acc. St. Michael's Church, Oxford* (MS.), *Wyrecandel ante crucem ad Lux Fulgebit. 1858 *Greener's Gunnery* Advt. 14 The advantages to be derived from the use of the *Wire Cartridge, in the pursuit of game. The shot is packed within a wire cage, which is constructed so as to allow them to escape from it gradually while the charge is in motion. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., 'Wire-cut Brick. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 519/2 In all cases bricks thus made are known as 'wire-cuts'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wire-cutter*, a nippers for cutting off wire. 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* I. vi. § 4 Pearce, the dog I had a wire-cutter in his pocket-knife. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 919/1 Detachments of wire-cutters, and pioneers, about 50 strong. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, '*Wire-Cutting Plyers.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Jan. 5/2 The Tramway Strike at Brooklyn. The militia are now using searchlights to detect wire-cutting. 1728 BAKER *Biogr. Dram.* (1782) I. 88 Mr. Maddox, the celebrated *wire dancer. 1768 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1834) II. 362 The application of the pick-pocket, the wire-dancer, and the balance-master, to become expert in their several arts. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. § 22 175 *Wire dancing consists rather of various feats of balancing, upon the wire [1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 418 The Edge being whet away to a *Wire, as they term it] 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 496 Lastly, the flat face of the [plane-] iron is laid quite flat on the oilstone, to remove the wire edge. 1847 BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 246 Time had hardly worn off the wire-edge of his grief. 1861 CAMPIN *Pract. Hand-turning* II. 41 The tool . . should be so held that the grindstone is driven from the edge towards the handle; otherwise it will discover a great liability to become *wire edged. 1898 *Gardener's Mag.* 3 Sept. 571/2 Time was when there was a distinct section of wire-edged yellow ground picotees. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 470/2 *Wire Entanglement. 1879 HENSMAN *Afghan War*, (1881) 215 Wire entanglements, made with telegraph wire and tent-pegs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wire-feed Screw machine*, a machine for making screws from a continuous length of wire. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 950/1 A screw machine. It has an adjustable chuck and *wire-feeding apparatus. 1877 *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* VI. 522 A new *wire-finder. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 761/1 Mr. Murphy proposes . . to have a section of the roof made of *wire-glass. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Wire ground*. . . is sometimes used in Brussels Lace, it is made of silk, with its net-patterned meshes partly raised and arched, and is worked separately from the design. *a* 1846 LOUDON (Worc.) *Wire grub. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/1 The Majestic will probably be the first ship to be fitted with the new 12-inch *wire guns. 1884 *Live Stock Jrnl.* 5 Sept. 227/2 Heather, another *wire-hair, came second. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 85 The rough *wire-haired hound. 1818 *Ibid.* (N. S.) I. 157 Scotch terriers, rough, wire-haired, with long backs and short legs. 1881 V. SHAW *Bk. Dog* 209 Some excellent wire-haired FOX TERRIERS. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Wire-Heels. 1654 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 190 John Trap of Trinity, [who played] on the citerne, and Georg Mason on another *wyer instrument. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Wire Instruments*, for manipulating wire in surgical practice. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Wire-worm*, black rod iron made in South Staffordshire, and used for drawing out into wire. 1858 *Sotheby's Principia Typogr.* III. 105 Owing to the leaves having been backed, the *wire lines could not be traced. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 697 The kind of paper most proper is . . yellow wove, as the *wire marks which are in the other sort, are an impediment to the point of the pencil. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 209/2 Various wire-marks, or water-marks, as they are called. 1813 D. BREWSTER *New Philos. Instrum.* 5 The *wire micrometer. 1853 H. N. HUMPHREYS *Coin coll. Man.* II. 492 A small issue of shillings, sixpences, and Maundy money, took place in 1797 and 1798. They are known among collectors as the *wire money, from the very slender numerals on the Maundy pieces. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Wire-nail. *Ibid.*, **Wire-nailing Machine*, a machine for closing shoes with wire. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.*, **Wire Pliers*, pliers in which a pair of smooth jaws, circular in section and tapered lengthways, are substituted for the ordinary flat and roughened jaws. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* VII. 69 It happened to be a *wire-puzzle winter, and Cornish had the best collection of rings on impossible wire mazes. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 501 *Wyer Saw. 1901 *Nature* 28 Nov. 84/2 The helicoidal wire saw has been employed for quarrying marble in Belgium and in Italy for some years. 1882 *Rep. Prec. Metals U. S.* 177 Well defined veins, carrying ruby silver, black sulphuret, and *wire silver. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VII. 309 *Wire tailed Swallow. Inhabits India. 1835 GREENER *Gun* II. 14 Damascus being a variety or mixture, made from the composition named *wire-twist iron. *Ibid.*, The making of wire twist barrels. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXXV, Stage-players, fire eaters, singing women, dancing dogs, wild beasts, and *wire-walkers. 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 Miss Virginia Aragon is the most finished wire-walker that we can remember. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 4/3 These *wire-wound guns have been approved of, and are supposed to be nearly 40 per cent. stronger than the present type of heavy ordnance. 1910 H. M. HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* I. 32/1 Wire-wound Armature, the armature of an electric generator or motor which is wound with wire, in contradistinction to one of which the winding consists of bars.

b. In the names of various plants with slender wiry stems (see quots. and WIRE-GRASS).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 126 The small Wire-rush. The larger Wire-rush. Both these little plants are very frequent in the swamps of Jamaica. 1797 J. BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric. Northumbld.* 127 *Nardus stricta.* Wirebent. 1827 in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 167 We were several hours struggling through thick scrub and wireweed. *a* 1850 BROMFIELD *Flora Vect.* (1856) 434 *Polygonum aviculare*. . Wire-weed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Wire-bent.

¶ From the 15th to the 17th century examples of *wire* occur app. with the sense 'iron', ? by confusion with the old form *ire*. (Cf. WIRY ¶.)

1406 *York Wills* (Surtees) I. 343 Lego Roberto Brid j wyrebatt cum j Carlele ax. 1485 in *Archæologia* XVI. 126 A Wyre hatt garnysshed ye bordour Serkyll. 1567 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q.* 12th Ser. VII. 142/2 Makynge wheire gudgyons. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 42 A wether cock, made likewise of wier

[orig *di bronzo*] 1630 *Maldon (Essex) Docts* Bundle 217. No. 22 (MS.), iiii Wyer candlesticks, 8*d* 1682 in H. More *Contn. Remark Stories* 63 That a Wier-Candlestick might be turned into Brass

Wire (wəɪəɹ), *v.* [f. WIRE *sb*]

†**1. a.** To adorn with (gold) wire. *Obs. rare.*

13 *K. Alis* 208 (MS Laud) Her gelewe her was faire atired, Mid riche strenges of golde wyred.

†**b.** To entwine *Obs rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I xiv (1650) I 23 As the Vine her lovely Elm doth wire.

†**c.** *intr.* To wind or twist about *Obs. rare.*

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* IV. xxi, In small streams (through all the Island wiring).

2. *trans.* To furnish with a wire or wires **a.** To fasten, join, or fit with wire or wires; *spec.* to secure (the cork of a bottle, the bottle itself) with wire.

1435 *Churchw. Acc St Michael's, Oxford* (MS) i lib of talow candell y-wyrede to the rode soler 1552–2 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 73 For vj mouldes for serpentes for the same hedpeces—ij^{s} and for wyeryng of xj of those serpentes at viij^{d} the pece—viij^{s}. iij^{d}. 1683 LORRAIN tr. *Muret's Rites Funeral* 10 Rdr A 4 b, A Skeleton how neatly soever hung and wir'd together, is not an Object so entertaining as a Venus *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Aug 1678, They then put it [*sc* pulp] into a vessell of water, in which they dip a frame closely wyred with wyre as small as a haire. 1706 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) I 226 One of the Sceleton's in ye Anatomy Schoole was wired by one Wells a Smith 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Wire*, ..to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* I. 295 The bottles should be wired down, and laid on their sides 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 124 He had written the label and wired the root. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep* IX. 377 Jaw retained in position by wiring the fragments together

b. To furnish with a wire support; to stiffen with wire.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit Costume* 274 The ruff was, starched and wired as usual 1882 J ASHTON *Soc Life Reign Q. Anne* I xiii 151 In 1711 the coats used to be wired to make them stick out 1891 *Daily News* 29 Apr 7/1 Even ribbon loops are wired for hat and bonnet trimming.

c. To fence with wire: chiefly *to wire in*, to enclose with a wire fence.

1691 J. GIBSON in *Archæologia* XII. 184 The enclosure wired-in for white pheasants and partridges. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I. VIII § 17. 93 They will look as if they were meant to keep the central shaft together by wiring or caging it in; like iron rods set round a supple cylinder. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 60 A range of tables, the under part of which was wired in to form pens for the geese.

d. To strengthen or protect with (barbed) wire.

1881 MRS P O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 181 Wire the fences if necessary; but at the commencement of the hunting season, cut away, say twenty yards of the wiring. 1917 *Blackw. Mag.* May 737/2 Every night parties sallied forth, some to wire, others to repair the parapet

e. To furnish with electric wires.

1892 A FAHIE *House Lighting by Electr.* 77 The cost of wiring houses of different sizes. 1898 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 6/4 Nearly every street of importance had been wired

3. To catch or trap in a wire snare Also *fig*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III x, He said that George had wired Hares. 1771 in Hone *Every day Bk.* (1827) II 207 *Court.* A sturdy beggar! We must find out some means of wiring that fellow! 1798 SOUTHEY *Engl. Ecl*, *Sailor's Mother* 110 But he was caught In wiring hares at last. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser. I xx, Why, if he aint snared, Sam; he is properly wired, I declare. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* v. 136, I recollect wiring a great lumping chubb once. I caught him asleep

4 *pass.* and *intr.* (also with *in*) Of a horse's foot: To be contracted in the heel, to be affected with 'wire heel'; also *trans*, to cause to be 'wired'.

1614, etc [see WIRED *ppl. a.* 4] 1753 J BARTLET *Genil. Farriery* (1754) 309 This turns them narrow above, wires their heels, and dries the frog 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 293 Many persons reject a horse, if the quarters are wiring in

5. *Croquet.* To place one's own or an opponent's ball so that a hoop intervenes between it and its object: with ball or player as obj. Chiefly *pass.*

1866 *Croquet: Implements & Laws* 10 A ball is Wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening 1868 W. J WHITMORE *Croquet Tactics* 21 *To be wired* is to have your ball in such a position that you cannot hit some other ball, or get through your hoop, because of a wire intervening 1874 J. D HEATH *Croquet-player* 54 It is useless to wire a ball from the player, if another ball, at which he would be more likely to shoot, is left unwired or 'open'. *Ibid* 72 Red has wired the player for all the balls 1904 E F. BENSON *Challoners* I, Helen was standing close by her brother in the proud calm consciousness of having wired him with complete success.

6 To send (a message) 'over the wires', to telegraph; also *absol.* or *intr*; *transf.* to send a telegraph message to; = TELEGRAPH *v.* I. *colloq.*

1859 *Edin Rev* Apr 378 Another party, who are striving to debase the language by introducing the verb 'to wire', instead of the word hitherto used, 'to telegraph'. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I 247 No intelligence could be 'wired', according to the American phrase 1876 'E PINTO' *Ye outside Fools!* 17, I am going to wire my broker fellow to buy a couple of thousand Bs and Cs 1883 D. C MURRAY *Hearts* xii, I want you to wire to Tom and demand the truth about the matter. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The relief train came up, news of the difficulty having been wired on 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* x, He was wired for to go and look at a pony.

7. intr. *To wire in* (rarely *away*), to get to work with a will, to apply oneself energetically to something; *to wire into* (a meal, etc.), to set about it with avidity. *colloq.* or *slang.*

Origin uncertain, cf. quot. 1870 and *Slang Dict*, 1874, where it is said that the orig phr is 'wire in and get your name up'; an invitation to enter the ring for a contest.

1865 *Slang Dict* (ed 3), *Wire-in*, a London street phrase in general use at the present time 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr, We were politely told by Sandy to 'wire in'—digger's phraseology for an invitation to commence 1888 *Fortn. Rev* Jan 93 In one fashion or another he 'keeps wiring away'. 1891 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney-side Saxon* VI, I asked for work at the first station I came to, and though I was strange to it, I wired in with a will. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* II. 252 After wiring into a leg of mutton and rice-pudding, [I] turned into a welcome bed

Wire, var. VIRE *sb*[2] *Obs.*, VIIIS.

Wired (wəɪəɹd), *ppl a.* [f. WIRE *sb* or *v* + -ED.]

1. Supported, strengthened, or stiffened with wire.

1413 *Churchw. Acc. St Michael's, Oxford* (MS) Pro xiiii libris de wyred candel iis xid 1480 in *Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæol Jrnl* (1913) Oct. 85 Paied ye same John for wyred candell at Cristmas y^{d} 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg* v ii, He that would tame a Lion, doth not use the goad or wierd whip, but a sweet voice 1844 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 2) 88 The box contains a reel round which the wired string is wound. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* IV, A lovely bouquet came for me—not a nasty wired affair, but just a lot of loose flowers. 1908 ROSENHAIN *Glass Manuf.* 27 In wired plate glass an entire layer of wire netting is interposed between two layers of glass.

2. Furnished with or consisting of a wire fence or netting for confinement or protection.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. lxxv. 348 It [*sc.* a captive bird] with meditating eyes, first surveys, and then attempts, its wired canopy. 1816 in J. Scott *Vis. Paris* xv. (ed 5) 237 The lower shelves only are protected by doors and wired frames 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl* xvi, As bats at the wired window of a dairy, They beat their vans. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 508 A moveable house and wired in run which is tenanted by a pair of Bantams. 1880 CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 43 Traps placed round a wired pheasant inclosure ought to be effective. 1903 T. F DALE *Fox-hunting in Shires* 21 A hunting crowd melts away when the country is open A wired district, however, will soon bring them together again 1918 *Daily Mail* 12 Aug. 2/6 The troops held up by deep gullies and wired woods. 1919 *Blackw. Mag.* June 831/1 The wired-over, sandy road

3. Fastened or secured with wire.

Wired on, designating a kind of tyre which is secured to the wheel-rim by means of wire.

In first quot, Contained in a bottle having a wired cork

1798 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M Hunter's Jrnl.* 19 Sept. (1894) 119 Had Majors Wemyss and Gordon to eat cold tongue and drink wired porter, at twelve. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* II. xlvi 308 The Surgeon stalked over the side, the wired skeleton carried in his wake by his cot-boy 1865 *Athenæum* 9 Dec 803/1 Birch wine, the native impetuosity of which had to be restrained by wired corks. 1897 PEMBERTON *Complete Cyclist* 82 The most suitable rim for any kind of wired-on tyre

4. Of a horse's foot (see WIRE *v.* 4).

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* I. i 3 Chuse him [i e. a horse] that is, strong ioynted, and hollow houes, of which the long is best, if they be not wierd 1696 *Lond Gaz* No. 3211/4 A Chesnut Mare Colt, two years old, the hind feet and one before white, wired behind 1864 E. MAYHEW *Horse Managem.* 463 Where the heels have become 'wired in'.

5. *Croquet.* (See WIRE *v* 5.)

1868 *Chamb Encycl* X. 485/2 A Wired Ball is one which cannot be croqued, by reason of the leg of the hoop intervening.

Wired, obs. form of WEIRD *sb.*

Wire-draw (wəɪəˑɹdrɔ̄), *v.* Now *rare.* [Back-formation from WIRE-DRAWER.]

1. *trans.* To draw out (metal) into wire: see WIRE-DRAWING *vbl. sb.* I. *rare.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 96 Though out of a wedge of Gold one cannot immediately make a Ring, yet by Wyre-drawing that Wedge by degrees,..That thing may easily be effected 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Wire draw*, to draw out Gold or Silver-Thread. 1755 JOHNSON, To *Wiredraw*. I. To spin into wire. 1828–32 WEBSTER

2 *transf.* To draw out (a material thing) to an elongated form; to stretch, elongate.

1598 FLORIO, *Stringare* to wyre-draw a thing. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 23 To tug and wire-draw as Shoe makers ordinarily do their leather between their hands and their teeth 1656 FLECKNOE *Diarium* 86 Such an art as his, Who wire-draw'd Simon to Simonides. *Ibid*, 92 But loath I am to stretch mine eares so far, As if they wire-drawn, or tenter'd were 1656 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav* (1661) 51 Perforations, through which Nature is wont to wyer draw spare humors into a fine spun excrescency [*sc.* hair] *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 49 He wire-draws up his Jaws, and snuffs and grins. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1721) 42 He never desisted from pulling his Beard, till he had wiredrawn it down to his Feet 1849 D J BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd* (1855) 163 The bird, has been actually wire-drawn It has grown all the hours you have neglected it, without anything to grow from

b. To cause (steam or water) to pass through a small aperture, thereby diminishing its pressure.

1744 DE SAGULIERS *Course Experi. Philos* II 522 It must not be taken for a general Rule, that Wire drawing the Water, as it is call'd, is always a Fault. 1787 M BOULTON *Let to Jas Watt* 1 Oct., Briggan always expanded the steam, great Poldice wiredraws it, as the valve opens very little indeed 1802 *Specif. Trevethick's Patent* No 2599 2 This passage has a throttle valve, *to wiredraw the steam.*

3 *fig.* **a.** To draw or prolong to an inordinate length, to protract excessively, spin out.

1598 FLORIO, *Puntare*, to wyre-draw any matter. 1611 COTGR, *Tardiver*, to linger, foreslow, slacke, delay, wire-draw it. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* II. I IV. I 299 As an hungry Surgeon often doth prolong & wierdraw his cure so long as there is any hope of pay. 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* I 40 His torments were so lengthened, and wire-drawne, to the end Christians might feele themselves dye *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xl 332, I prorogate, wyre-draw, and shift off the Time 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I III, They may contrive to fill up the middle and end of the evening by wire-drawing the comments afforded by the beginning. 1785 in GROSE *Dict Vulgar T*

b To draw out to an extreme tenuity; to reduce to a subtle fineness; to attenuate.

1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt Demonstr.* 28 The superfluity of mans wit and eloquence glories to find out many inventions, definitions and distinctions, even in plain things; wire-drawing religion into fine threads 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 323 Having wiredrawn the Article concerning the Son of God into infinite Controversies and Disputes 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 13 June, Sonnets and all, they won't make a thousand lines as I propose completing 'em, and the substance must be wire drawn. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd, Poems 1890 II. 161 The school of Pope in verse ended by wire drawing its phrase to such thinness that it could bear no weight of meaning whatever.

c. To strain, force, or wrest by subtle argument or the like.

1610 CARLETON *Jurisd* 288 Such as would proue this Iurisdiction from certaine texts of Scripture, as *orant pro te Petre*, &c And such like which are wire-drawen to countenance this Papall Iurisdiction 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp* 530 He needes not wiredraw his conscience, till it fits every State passage 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 59 Nor am I for forcing, or wiredrawing the Sense of the Text 1687 *Good Advice* 59 For while a man is out of Office, he is Test-free, but the hour he is chosen to any station he must wyredraw his Conscience to hold it 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref *A 2, Where I have been wrongfully accus'd, and my Sense wire-drawn into Blasphemy or Bawdry. 1765 WESLEY *Let.* 14 May, Do not wrest, and wiredraw, and colour my words. 1812–29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1838) III. 155 If our old divines .. wire drew their text, in the anxiety to evolve out of the words the fulness of the meaning 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig Bible* III 115 Questions which only tend to wiredraw the judgment.

absol 1831 EMERSON *Jrnl* 25 Dec. (1909) II. 440 The rough and tumble old fellows, Bacons, Miltons, and Burkes don't wire draw

†**d** To draw, bring, get, induce, extract, introduce, etc. by some subtle device. *Obs*

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* III. 1, Although her husband be penurious, . Yet she can make him malleable, and worke him, And turne, and hammer him, and wire-draw him. 1650 STAPYLTON tr. *Strada's Low C. Wars* II 46 The Prince of Orange, .to wyer-draw the whole business out of the King, takes upon him to have been privy to the plot. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 482 It was no hard matter for the Houses of Parliament to wire draw him by degrees to such Condescensions. 1705 in Perry *Hist. Coll Amer. Col Ch* (1870) I 173 Among M^{r}. Comm^{rs}'s Arguments..is wire-drawn in a Sly ill look't insinuation *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I III. § 26. (1740) 138, I grant that Matter very fit to be taken Notice of in the History of that Time; but then truly, as it was, and not only, as here is done, to wire-draw a Reflection from it 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xlii 303 If I suspected, that she sought only to gain time, in order to wire draw me into a consent.

†**e.** To draw or spin out *into* (also with colouring from c). *Obs.*

1648 HEYLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 135 In conclusion, after a tedious debate, the desires of the Citizens were referred to a Committee of the House to be wyer drawne into an Ordinance 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 118 ₱ 8 [He] wire-drawed the books of Moses into a complete system of Natural Philosophy.

†**f** *intr.* To be penurious or stingy; *trans* to be overreaching or extortionate with. *Obs*

1610 BEAUM & FL. *Scornful Lady* V. 1, Thou hadst land and thousands, thou spendst, and flungst away, and yet it flows in double. I purchased, wrung, and wierdraw'd, for my wealth, lost, and was cozen'd 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 162 Seeing us wire draw and castabout every way, rather then we will part with anything. *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew*, *Wire-draw*, to screw, over-reach, or deal hard with.

Wire-drawer (wəɪəˑɹdrɔ̄ˑəɹ). [f WIRE *sb.* + DRAWER.]

1. One who draws metal into wire; one who practises or is skilled in wire-drawing.

1265 in C. W. Bardsley *Dict Surnames*, Robert le Wyrdraete. 1320 in *Cal Letter-bk E London* (1903) 136 [Emma, daughter of William] le Wirdrawere. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. VII. (Skeat) I. 103 The even draught of the wyr-drawer maketh the wyr to ben even and supple-werchinge. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 121 Rauff Vnderwood wyre drawer for iij lb and a quaiteron of wyre of iren 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w. Hatchet* 27 O, what a braue state of the Church it would be for all Ecclesiasticall causes to come before Weauers and Wierdrawers 1656 T VIOLET *Proposals* 52 Not to suffer either Refiner, Goldsmith or Wyer-drawer to melt the Coyn or Plate of the Nation, to make Gold or Silver Wyer 1702 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3810/8 The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Gold and Silver Wire-Drawers. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 499 Like a wire drawer, who takes a little bar of silver, and by driving it successively through smaller and smaller holes, brings it to a fineness fit for winding round a thread of silk. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 346 It has all requisite qualities given to it in the workshop of the wire-drawer 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 44 Wire Drawers' Plate Maker.

†**2.** In allusive phr. (*to go to the wire-drawer's*, etc.) or directly *fig.*, applied to one who spins out a matter to extreme length or draws it fine. *Obs.*

1566 Q ELIZ in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I II. 226 *note*, Are my wordes like lawiers bokes which nowe a dayes go to the wiar drawers to make subtall doings more plain? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Shee will either shut me out for a Wrangler, or cast mee off for a Wiredrawer. 1584 — *Alex. & Camp.* v. iii, I meane to inioy the would, and to draw out my life at the wiredrawers, not to curtail it off at the Cuttelers. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 309 For

Tortus, according to his name, plaies the wire-drawer, and will needs stretch the resemblance into an identity. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* I ii, You play the wire drawer with her commendations 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* III 649/1 The arts of amplification and illustration they cultivate in various manners; but they are still wire-drawers.

†3. One who plays on a stringed instrument. *jocular nonce-use*

16.. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* IV i, *Clowne* Is there no Musick in the house? *Drawer*. Yes sir, heere are sweet wire drawers

4. *dial* (See quot and cf WIRE-DRAW 3 f.)

1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Wire drawer*, a covetous person, a penurious wretch

5. *Comb.*, as *wire-drawer-like* adv (cf 2).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Petit*, *Petit à petit*, faire and softly, now one and then one, wiredrawer like.

Wire-drawing, *vbl. sb.* [f. WIRE-DRAWER: see -ING[1]]

1. The action or operation of making wire by drawing a piece of ductile metal through a series of holes, successively decreasing in diameter, in a steel plate called a draw-plate Also *attrib.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III viii 33 Such Fellows are like your Wire drawing Mills, if they get hold of a Man's Finger, they will pull in his whole Body at last 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 232 The invention of the drawing iron or proper wire drawing. 1840 LARDNER *Geom* xv 177 The process of wire drawing, in which a cylindrical form, is required to be imparted to the metal of which the wire is made. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 22 The first use of a wire drawing machine seems to have been about the year 1360, at Nuremberg.

2. *transf.* (See quots. and WIRE-DRAW *v.* 2 b.)

1660 D'ACRES *Water-Drawing* 35 The forceing & crowding of the water contrary to its own natural porousnesse, and as I may properly term it (as it were) a wyer-drawing of the water. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *Heavies' Winding Mach.* 90 Wire-drawing of the steam from passing through a contracted orifice 1887 *Encycl. Brit* XXII. 487/1 Wire-drawing of steam is .a case of imperfectly-resisted expansion.

3. *fig.* (see WIRE-DRAW *v.* 3).

1640 DIGBY in *Lismore Papers* Ser II (1888) IV 139, I am sorry to see thinges gotten by wyre drauing, which one may be sure before hand must be granted 1648 C WALKER *Hist Independ* I. 54 At length after much wyer-drawing of the businesse, one Warrant was shewn to Master Baynton 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII § 12 What Footsteps are there in the Holy Scripture to make us think, that the wiredrawing of abstract Ideas was a Task injoined either Jews or Christians? 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* III. x, We have often blamed him for a habit of wire drawing and over-refining 1877 CONDER *Basis Faith* II 68 To refine this discussion into the wire-drawing of verbal controversy

So **Wi're-drawing** *ppl. a.* in fig. senses.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. vi. 371, I know the pretty wire-drawing ways of your Sex 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat Soc* Wks. 1906 I 12 The history does not afford matter enough to fill ten pages, though it should be spun out by the wire drawing amplification of a Guicciardini himself. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* I vi, An idle wire-drawing spirit . is too clearly discernible.

Wire-drawn (wəiəˑ ɹdrɔ̃n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of WIRE-DRAW *v*]

1. Drawn out to a great length or with subtle ingenuity; fine-spun; elaborately subtle, ingenious, or refined.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I xxvii 96 A subject, common, hare-worne, and wyer-drawne [orig. *tracassé*] in a thousand bookes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* III. ii, To shorten so your eares, against the hearing Of the next wire-drawne grace 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 138 The more subtill and wire-drawne selfe hath beene in deceiving the soule, the more the soule may abhorre her. 1662 HERBERT *Syntagma Theol.* I. 196 There is no more certain signe of a bad cause than extended testimonies and wire-drawn arguments. 1715 FELTON *On the Classics* (1718) 137 What they call Improvement, is generally spinning out their Author's Sense, till 'tis wire-drawn, that is, weak and slender. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V §24 The..wire drawn distinctions . of the Schoolmen 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam* I 380 A very long note might grow out of this observation, but there is no necessity to be outrageously wire-drawn upon it 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III v, Courtly delicate manners, verging towards the wiredrawn and elaborate. 1873 HELPS *Anim & Mast.* IV 110 What a relief it is to come from the wiredrawn nonsense of Seneca, Thomas Aquinas, and Descartes, to the broad common sense of this thoughtful Scotchman [*sc* Hume]

2. Of steam, water see WIRE-DRAW *v* 2 b.

1744 DESAGULIERS *Course Exper Philos* II, 522 Unless this wire-drawn water goes faster than at the Rate of four Feet in a Second, the Motion is not too swift. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Wire-drawn*, the condition of steam when the pipes or ports leading to the cylinder have not sufficient carrying capacity. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 101/2 When the suction- or delivery-pipe is too small, the water is then called 'wire-drawn'.

3 Of a metal: Drawn into wire. *rare*

1826 ADAMSON *Rail-Roads* 7 The under part will approach nearer to the condition of wire-drawn iron.

4. *nonce-uses.* Attenuated; 'weak'; 'thin'.

1856 DELAMER *Fl Gard.* (1861) 12 A difficulty in town gardens is to keep things from being wire-drawn 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* XIII, 'I—am glad to see you!' Christopher stammered, with a wire-drawn, radically different smile from the one he had intended. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* III, The keen, thin, wire drawn voice of Peter Chrystie

Wire-grass. [f. WIRE *sb.* + GRASS *sb.*] A name for various grasses or grass-like plants having wiry stems

1. *U. S.* The British flat-stemmed meadow-grass *Poa compressa*, or the annual grass *Eleusine indica*, naturalized in North America.

1793 M CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II 294 Wire grass, which is Poa compressa. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 341 The wire-grass, which grew among the trees the previous year, is frequently set on fire in the spring. 1856 GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 554 *Eleusine Indica*. Dog's-tail or Wire Grass. 1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 710/2 The wire-grass had been roughly plaited into a little mat

2. One of several other plants, as the West Indian *Paspalum filiforme*, the Australian *Tetrarrhena* (or *Ehrharta*) *juncea*, the North American *Sporobolus junceus* and species of *Aristida*.

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II 5 The Wire-grass of the island of St. Helena. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind. Isl.* 789 Wire-grass, *Paspalum filiforme* 1883 E M CURR *Recoll Squatting Victoria* VIII. 82 The wire-grass, however, largely predominating over the kangaroo grass

Wireless (wəiəˑlĕs), *a.* (*sb*) [f. WIRE *sb* + -LESS.] Without a wire or wires; spec *Electr*, dispensing with the use of a conducting wire.

Wireless telegraphy, a system of telegraphy (as that patented by Guglielmo Marconi in 1897) in which no conducting wire is used between the transmitting and receiving stations, the signals or messages being transmitted through space by means of electric waves. So *wireless telegraph*, *telephone*, *telephony*.

1894 *Westm Gaz* 22 Feb. 8/1 Not only may man be able some day to communicate by wireless telephone with the planets, but [etc.] 1897 *Times* 18 Sept. 8/2 An electric bell was rung at the lighthouse by means of the wireless current 1898 *Electrical Rev* 20 May 688/2 The first installation of Marconi's wireless telegraph system in Ireland for business purposes was made last week. *Ibid.* 22 July 129/2 The wireless messages were sent from a steam tug, which followed the races 1904 *Act 4 Edw VII* c 24 (*title*) An Act to provide for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy.

b. as *sb.* Short for *wireless telegraphy*, *message*, *apparatus*. Also *attrib* and *Comb.*

1904 *Times* 15 June 4/1 The country is full of wireless. 1905 *Daily News* 28 Aug 7 M Witte admitted that my 'wireless' was correct. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 21 Aug. 4/3 The captain was absorbed in the 'wireless' room .. As he himself said, he was 'so occupied with the wireless operations'. 1910 D. H BERNARD *Signalling* 33 He..requested the wireless operator to ascertain the reason of the strange procedure 1920 *Conquest* May 328/1 Regular messages.. from wireless-equipped vessels out in the Atlantic

Hence **Wi'reless** *v. intr.* to send a message by wireless; *trans.* to send (a message) or inform (a person) by wireless; **Wi'relessly** *adv.*, by wireless

1898 *Electrical Rev.* 17 June 834/2 The first news of the resolution was conveyed wirelessly to St Thomas's Hospital. 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 6 Apr 8/1 Touters may soon be able to wireless from pole to pole 1915 *Morning Post* 10 Apr 9/5 A French man of war, which had left on Sunday, was wirelessed to come back. 1916 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/5 The watching British cruiser saw the manœuvre, but before it could wireless the news the following order flashed out

Wireman (wəiəˑɹmĕn). [f. WIRE *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1]]

†1. One who makes or works in wire. *Obs.*

1547-8 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 31 To Iohn west wyerman for 1x[lb] of wyer. 1616 B JONSON *Masques, Love restored*, Fortie other deuices I had, of Wyre-men 1668 *Churchw. Acc St Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 70 To Christopher Davison, wyreman, for covering the vestry windows with wyre.

2. A workman who fixes and attends to the conducting wires of an electric service.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 47 Telegraph Fitter, Wireman 1902 F C RAPHAEL *'The Electrician Wireman's Pocket Bk* Ed Note, Such..Memoranda as would be useful to the Electric Light Wireman in his work.

†**Wiren,** *a Obs* In 6 *Sc.* wyrin. [f. WIRE *sb.* + -EN[4]] *Gold wiren*, of gold wire

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV iv 19 Hir brycht tressis envolupit war and wound Intill a kuafe of fyne gold wyrin threid

Wi're-pull, *v.* [Back-formation from next] *trans* To actuate or promote by wire-pulling. Hence **Wi re-pulled** *ppl a.*

1883 *St. James's Gaz* 28 Dec 3/1 The whole company of wire pulling and wire-pulled Radicals 1888 *Engl Hist. Rev.* Oct 739 The King was but the crank by which Wild man wire-pulled the English royalists 1896 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Westm. Gaz* 8 May 7/1 They knew that the agitation was conducted, wire-pulled, and financed from the office of the Chartered Company in Capetown

Wire-puller (wəiəˑ ɹpu ləɹ). [orig. U. S.; see WIRE *sb.* 8 and PULL *v.* 7.] One who 'pulls the wires'; one who works secretly to further the interests of a person or party; *esp.* a politician or political agent who privately influences and directs others.

1848 *N. Y. Mirror* 5 June (Bartlett) Already that city [Philadelphia] is filled with wire pullers, and the whole brood of political make-shifts. 1859 GREEN *Oxf Stud* IV. (O. H S) 263 This youth breaks out . in a passionate loyalty to academical wire-pullers 1898 G W. E RUSSELL *Coll & Recoll* III 35 The type of politician who is the despair of the official wire-puller.

So **Wi re-pu lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

1847 *Congressional Globe* 26 Jan 262/3 Neither by demonstrations here, nor by figuring and wire-pulling at home, am I engaged to the support of this bill 1876 'E PINTO' *I'e outside Fools!* 36 Let your clients try their best against the wire-pulling usurers. 1878 *N. Amer Rev.* CXXVII 9 Wretched, wire-pulling demagogues 1887 *Sat Rev* 14 May 705/2 Literary wire-pulling and bargaining with publishers.

Wirer (wəiəˑ ɹəɹ). [f. WIRE *v.* or *sb.* + -ER[1]] One who wires (in various senses of the vb.); also (*slang*), one who picks pockets with a wire.

1857 DUCANGE ANGLICUS *Vulgar T* 24 *Wirer*, pickpocket. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 490 The nightly wirer of their innocent hare. 1882 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making:.. Presser, Liner, Wirer. 1901 *Daily Chron* 10 Sept 9/1 Mineral Water Trade —Wanted wirers, and bottlers 1926 *Blackw Mag* Aug 264/1 Then the wirers began to panic terribly, in code.

Wirework (wəiəˑɹwɔ̃ɹk).

1. The making of wire; work done in or with wire, fabrics or objects made of wire.

1587 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 380 Edmond Burchall wierdrauer for wierworke. 1674 RAY *Coll Words* 132 The manner of the Wire-work at Tintern in Monmothshire 1690 M EVELYN *Fop-Dict* 18 *Fil-grain'd*, dressing-Boxes, Baskets, or whatever else is made of Silver Wire-work 1771 *Phil Trans* LXI 322 Observe to clean the rails and wireworks, in the water-courses, of the weeds and grass. 1849 *Kelly's Builder's Price Bk* 157 Brass trellis wire work, for bookcases 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 348 Wire work to enclose poultry 1908 *Act 8 Edw VII* c. 28 Sched 1 Election of wireworks in hop gardens

attrib 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* XXVIII. 611 Flower-stands with wire-work legs

2 *pl.* An establishment where wire is made or where wire goods are manufactured.

1598 *Acts Privy Counc* (N S) XXVIII 594 That the said Hanbery should deliver..at the said wyerwoorkes the nomber of 150 tonnes of mallyable iron

Wire-worker (wəiəˑɹwɔ̃ˑɹkəɹ).

1. An artisan who works in wire

1670 [Charter of Wire-workers of London] 1792 *New Bath Directory* 24 Painter, Glazier, & Wire worker 1824 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent* (ed. 2) IV 309 Wire workers, and other artists who use wire 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) I 748 The paper manufacture creates a considerable demand for the labour of..wire-workers

2. One who pulls the wires of a puppet-show. In quot. *fig.*

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm-Pl Bk* (1851) IV 260 Milton has *not* used machinery—for the supernatural powers are the characters of his poems, the agents themselves, not the wire-workers.

b *U S.* An earlier synonym of WIRE-PULLER.

1835 *Col Crockett's Tour* (Phila.) 172 He is the wire-worker, the very mover and organ of all those high handed and lawless measures 1842 *Congressional Globe* App 319/1 Should this be a party move, I tell the 'wire workers' of that party that they are raising a storm of indignation.

So **Wi're-wo rking** *vbl. sb.* (*a*) the making of wire; (*b*) wire-pulling.

1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 62 Rope-making and wire-working 1909 *Westm Gaz* 23 Feb 2/2 Reducing to a minimum the wire working that would follow, if details as to the schedules were permitted to leak out piecemeal.

Wireworm (wəiəˑ ɹwɔ̃ɹm).

1 The slender hard-skinned larva of any of the click-beetles (family *Elateridæ*), which is destructive to the roots of plants, also applied to similar larvæ, *esp.* the leather-jacket grub of the crane-fly.

1790 *Trans. Soc Arts* VIII 302 The person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect called the Wire-Worm 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* I vi. 282 The wire-worm destroying indiscriminately wheat, rye, oats, and grass 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 189/3, I found the crop quite eaten up with wireworm.

2 A myriapod, esp. one belonging to the genus *Iulus*; a millepede.

1875 MELLISS *St Helena* 202 *Julus pulchellus*, Leach — The Wire Worm, well known as one of the most destructive insects in the Island to all root crops.

Wi're-wove, *ppl. a* (occas. -woven.) [f. WIRE *sb.* + WOVE, pa pple. of WEAVE *v.*]

1. Denoting a very fine kind of paper used chiefly for letter-paper (See WOVE.)

1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* III. 65 The splendours of gold leaf, wire-wove paper, and Morocco leather 1808 [W. GIFFORD] *Heroic Epist Windsor* Advt to Rdr, I intend to print the Text upon a fine wire-woven hot-pressed paper. 1877 S REDGRAVE *Descr Catal Water Col Paintings* 17 The papers..were chiefly of the description termed wire-wove.

2. Made of woven wire.

1888 *Builder* 3 Nov 326/2 The roof of the Aquarium was being covered..with .'Patent Wire Wove Roofing'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 169 A horse hair mattress supported on a chain or wire-wove under mattress.

Wirey, obs form of WIRY *a*

Wirgine, -yne, obs Sc. ff. VIRGIN.

Wirie, obs. form of WORRY.

Wirily (wəiəˑ ɹili), *adv.* [f. WIRY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a wiry manner, like wire.

1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv*, *Q Eliz & Dk Anjou* Wks. II 175/2 My grandfather, albeit spare, was wirily elastic. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXII, A composite feeling, wound itself wirily round my heart

Wiriness (wəiəˑ ɹines). [f. WIRY *a.* + -NESS] The quality or condition of being wiry.

1801 *Med. Jrnl* V. 210 Notwithstanding the rapidity of the circulation, and the apparent wiriness of the pulse. 1824-9 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 46 Hardness and softness of the pulse, together with that vibratory thrill which has been called wiriness 1831 *Examiner* 242/1 There is no marked change in her voice, except the absence of the wiriness and tremulousness which characterized it last year 1870 STUBBS *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* I. XI 135 There was more wiriness than tenderness about his conscience. 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* VI, You look wiriness itself.

Wiring (wəiəˑ ɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WIRE *v.* + -ING[1]]

1. The action of the verb WIRE in various senses.

1809 SYD. SMITH *Charac Fox* Wks. 1859 I. 153/2 All the decretals of our ancestors respecting the wiring of hares 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 294 Lameness, does not always exist when the *wiring in* is slow or of long standing. 1872 *Punch* 29 June 269/2 Unless he telegraphs, which, when once you've started him at what he calls 'wiring', he generally does three or four times a day. 1874 J. D. HEATH

Croquet-player 71 Red, instead of playing thus, . completes the wiring, remaining near the hoop as before 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 29 Sept 3/1 It discouraged scamped contract work in the [electric light] wiring of houses.

2. *concr.* Wires collectively; wirework

1809 Scott *Poacher* 79 Cordage for toils, and wiring for the snare. 1881 [see Wire *v* 2 d] 1897 S Crane *Third Violet* xxv 171 The cashier of the *Gamin* office looked under his respectable brass wiring and said [etc.] 1915 *Sci. Amer.* 30 Jan 95/2 A complicated 8 cylinder machine with its multiplication of wiring.

b. (See quot.)

1878 D. Kemp *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 380 *Wiring*, a stringer or ledge running fore and aft in a boat to support the thwarts.

3. *attrib.*, as *wiring machine, system*; *Mil* concerned with barbed-wire operations, as *wiring party*.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Wiring machine*, a machine turning the edge of a tin-pan over a stiffening-wire 1887 *Manch. Exhib. Catal.* 126 Complete Plants for the Manufacture of Aerated Waters, . Wiring Machine, [etc.] 1902 W. C. Clinton *Electric Wiring* 111 52 Wiring Systems. 1916 *Blackw. Mag.* May 705/2 Four nights previously Angus had been sent out in charge of a wiring-party.

Wirk(e, obs forms of Work

Wirken, dial. f. Querken *v.*; obs. f. Work *v.*

Wirling (wɜ̄ rlɪŋ). Now *Sc.* or *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **wyrling,** 5–6 **wirling,** (5 **wirlyng, wyrlyng(e, worling,** 6 **worlin,** 9 *Sc.* **wurlyon**). See also Urling 2. [Origin unknown.] A term of abuse = 'wretch'; in mod. dial. use, a dwarfish or puny creature

13 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII 270 Crist, his sone, God wolde not spare To beo fondet, And siþen slen him as wyrling *a* 1400–50 *Wars. Alex.* 1706 A wirling, a wayryngle, a wawll eȝid shrewe *Ibid.* 1733 A selly nounbre Of wrichis & wirlingis 1436 *Libel Engl. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 187 God forbede that a wylde Yrishe wyrlynge Shulde be chosene for to be there kynge 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 193 Forworthin wirling, *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 446 Sauing, mixt, how the nunnes that worlin sould name 1587 Harrison *Descr. Brit.* III xiv in *Holinshed*, The fridaie being commonlie called among the vulgar sort either king or worling, bicause it is either the fairest or foulest of the seauen [days]. [1691–see Urling 2] 1819 [Rennie] *St. Patrick* II. xvi 313 Haud abye! ye scruntet like wurlyon o' the pit.

Wirlyk, Wirm, Wiroans, obs forms of Warlike, Worm, Werowance.

Wirra (wɪ rə), *int Irish* Also **wurrah, whirra.** [Preceded by *oh*, = Ir. *a mhuire.*] An exclamation of sorrow or lament So **Wirrasthru** (wɪrăsθrū'). [Ir. *a mhuire is truaige*].

1839 Carleton *Fardorougha* xii, Oh, wurrah, wurrah, this night! 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxii, And what was it at all? an upset, was it? oh, wirra! and wasn't it lucky he wasn't killed? 1892 T. E. Brown *Lett.* (1900) I 158 He . rushed forth to catch the train, with some wild wirrasthru of farewell 1908 Weyman *Wild Geese* xxiii 366 'Oh, whirra, whirra, what'll I do?' the Irishman exclaimed, helplessly wringing his hands

Wirrangle, Wirricow, Wirrie: see Wrangle, Worricow, Worry.

Wirrock (wɪ rək). *Sc.* Also 6 **wyrok, virrok,** 9 **weerock.** [a. early Flem. *weerooghe* 'chalaza, chalazion' (Kilian), f. *weer* callosity (see Warre) + *ooghe* Eye *sb.*[1]] A corn on the foot. Also *attrib*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxviii. 18 A flyrok, That hes vpoun his feit a wyrok *Ibid.* lx 54 With his wawill-feitt and wirrok taiss 1801 Leyden *Compl. Scot.* Gloss 380 *Virrok* [in Dunbar] signifies a corn, or bony excrescence on the feet. It is in common use, and pronounced *wirrok.* 1839 W. McDowall *Poems* 154 (E. D. D.) Mary Hay, Wha had a weerock on each tae As big's a plum.

‖ **Wirrwarr** (vɪ rvār). [*G. wirrwarr.*] A welter.

1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideals* (1876) 392 The *wirrwarr* of the Newtonian or true view of the material universe 1921 *Expositor* May 439 The strange and arid prejudice that history is only a wirr-warr of beings, happenings, relations.

Wirs(e)at, -et, Wirschep, Wirsle, wirstill, Wirst, Wirsum: see Worsted, Worship, Wrestle, Wrist, Worsum (*Obs.*, pus).

Wirt, obs. var. Wherret.

1612 *North's Plutarch, Brutus* 994 Cassius. gaue him two good wirts on the eare

Wirt, Wirtin, Wirth, -y, Wirwe, obs. forms of Writ, Written, Worth, Worthy, Worry.

Wiry (wəɪ ərɪ), *a* Also 6–7 **wy(e)rie, wiery,** 8–9 **wirey** [f. Wire *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Made or consisting of wire; in the form of wire.

1588 T. D[elone?] *Ballet Whips Spaniards* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1889) VI. 387 One sorte of whips they had for men, The strings whereof with wyerie knots like rowels they did frame 1592 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 10 Her yeolow locks, like wyrie golde, About her shoulders careleslie downe trailing 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. ii *Babylon* 350 Jayes, that in their wyerie gail Can ask for victuals, and unvictual'd rail *a* 1631 Donne *Eleg.* xix 15 Off with that wyerie Coronet and shew The hairery Diademe which on you doth grow 1720 Gay *Ep. to P. Methuen* 95 My song confines me to the wiry cage 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III xv, The barr'd up bird will beat His breast and beak against his wiry dome 1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 272/1 To slit an ear or two, or inflict a wiry scourging [See Wire *sb.* 1 d]

2. Resembling wire in form and consistence; tough and flexible: said esp. of hair (hence of a dog's coat), grass, stems of plants.

1595 Shaks. *John* III iv. 64 O what loue I note In the faire multitude of those her haires; Where but by chance a siluer drop hath falne, Euen to that drop ten thousand wiery friends Doe glew themselues in sociable griefe 1807 Crabbe *Birth of Flattery* 308 The wiry moss, that whitens all the hill 1812 — *Tales* x 120 Here on its wiry stem, in rigid bloom, Grows the salt lavender that lacks perfume. 1834 W. H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. i, A strange supernatured terrier, with a wiry back. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i 114 Clods of couch and wiry turf 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xxv, While he was rubbing his wiry head with irritation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1770 Armstrong *Misc.* I 199 Your solid wirey nerves are asleep it would seem to the lute 1809 W. Blake *Descr. Catal.* 63 The more distinct, sharp, and wiry the bounding line, the more perfect the work of art 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 773 In the common method of etching, those so tinted always present a wiry hard effect. 1830 Lytton *Paul Clifford* iv, 'Knock him down'. There is something peculiarly harsh and stunning in those three, hard—wiry—sturdy—stubborn monosyllables

c. *Med.* of the pulse Small and tense.

1801 [implied in Wiriness] 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 621 The pulse becomes small, sharp, wiry or thready

3 Of sound Produced by or as by the plucking or vibration of a wire; sometimes, of music, played on string instruments, of a voice, thin and metallic

1819 [H. Busk] *Vestriad* iv. 767 Stridulous guitar with wiry twang 1830 *Examiner* 388/1 He has softened his voice, the tones of which were sharp and wiry 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII 140/1 The tone of this piano-forte was thin and *wiry* 1841 [see Windy *a* 1 b]. 1883 in *Royal Acad. Catal.* 222 With thy sweet fingers when thou gently sway'st The wiry concord.

4. Of a person or animal Lean, tough, and sinewy. Hence *fig.* of personal attributes.

1808 Scott *Marm.* v. Introd. 12 Wiry terrier, rough and grim 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xi, Mrs. Blimber was a lady of great suavity, and a wiry figure *a* 1870 Stubbs *Lect. Eur. Hist.* I xi. 138 A wiry pertinacity was the distinctive feature of Charles's character 1878 Black *Green Past.* xiii, The wiry little pony he rode.

5. *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2), as *wiry-coated, -haired, -leaved, -looking* adjs.

1832 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 30 A slightish, wiry-looking old man 1835 C. F. Hoffman *Winter in West* I 155 A brindled, wiry haired dog 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr.* I, A wiry-looking bay mare. 1880 J. Buchanan *Indig. Grasses N. Z.* Pl. xxxi, *Danthonia Australis*, . Wiry-leaved Oat Grass

¶ Used for Made of iron. cf. Wire *sb.* ¶ (at end).

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 567 Wiery Cymbals [orig. *Des Cimbales le fer*]

Wiry, Wirykow: see Worry, Worricow.

†**Wis,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 wys. [Usually in inflected form *wisse, wysse*: absol. use of OE *wis(s* adj. certain, in advb. phr (see below) Cf. Iwis C.] Phr. *to wis(se)*, OE *tó wissum* (for **tó (ge)wissum þinge*), *mid wisse*, occas. *in wis*: of a certainty, for certain (Cf Wis *adv.*)

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xvii 174 Ac wite ȝe to wissan þæt se wælhreowa deofol ne mæȝ mannum derian *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1 420 (Napier 13/1) *Præsertim*, 1 *maxime, vel* to wissan *Ibid.* 1051 (29/1) *Profecto*, 1 *omnino*, to wissum. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 236 Nute hi hweþer hom deþ wurs mid [*v.r.* to] neure nane wisse. *c* 1200 Ormin 8460 Godess enngell comm himm to & seȝȝde himm þa to wisse Whille ende off Issræsleis land He shollde þanne sekenn *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ac sunderlepes he is here fader mid wisse *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1515 Oc god him sente ȝeed in wis Þat he bilef in gerasis *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 120 Y knowe him wel to wisse *Ibid.* 3763 Ther is non of ȝow þat wot to wys Wather he ys quyke or ded.

†**Wis,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 wissian, 2–3 wissien, (2 -ine), 3 wissi(n, wyssye, 3–5 wisse(n, 4 wiss, 4–5 wyssen, wis, 4–6 wys(se, 5 wyss. *β.* 5 wissh(e, wysshe, wysh, wish (wych), 5–6 wyshe, 6 *Sc.* wische. [OE *wissian*, f. *wis* certain (cf. Wis *sb.*) + *-ian*, -y[2]. a late formation on the model of the synonymous *wîsian* Wise *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make known, give information of, indicate; *esp.* to show, point out (the way).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxiii. 15 Ic bidde ðe þæt ðu nyme þe ladmenn of minum ȝeferum ðæt þe wexas wission *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 29 in *O. E. Misc.* 104 He ou wolde wyssye wisliche þinges *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25447 Lauerd wiss me wales þare þare santes has þair seli sete 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A vi. 24 Const þou wissen vs þe wey wher þat he dwelleþ? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 619, I sal wis ȝou þe rycht way *a* 1400–50 *Wars. Alex.* 689 Is ost þi werid to þe wissid [*v.r.* wist]? *Ibid.* 4997 And quat þou will of þaim to wete wis in þi saghe *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 1929 Þat she may vs wisse A stedefast lore for to amende oure mysse 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 528 If my feodaryes. may ought wisse therin, lete them se it.

β c 1400 *Beryn* 3290 Met I nevir creature þat me coude wissh or say Reedynes of my ffadir, dede othir a-lyve. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv 156 He that this warld began, wysh vs the way! 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1929 Wische me the richt way till Sanct-Androes.

b. Const. dependent interrog. clause.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* v 253 Se cræft sceolde wissian ȝewisslice be steorrum hwæt ȝehwilcum menn ȝelumpe on his lifes endebyrdnysse *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 He is iset bi-twihan god almihtin and þe for þe wissine hu þu scalt et god seolf habben þine sunne forȝeuene *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 119 What it is I wole þe wisse 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A xii. 40 She wolde me wisse wher þe toun were *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1245 Wisseth me how to gete a golden salue *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2633 Þou may me wysse How lang þe kyngdome sall be hyss.

2. To show the way to (a person); to direct, guide; to lead, conduct (*lit.* or *fig.*). Also *absol.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 324 Ælces mannes weorc cyðað hwilc gast hine wissað. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xix (1883) 108 Þa ðe him betæhte sindon for gode to wissianne *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Godes ȝife us wissað [Ælfric *Hom.* I 312 ȝewissað] to his willen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 390/41 God us leue oie lif so wisse þat we comen to heouene blisse 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9304 God þat þam gun wysse Til mekenes 1340–70 *Alexander* 806 Amon þe grete God Schall þee wisse fro wo 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 739 Þe knyȝt To Mary made his mone, þat ho. wysse hym to sum wone. *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Ireland* 95 He wissed the hors sydlynge ayeynes the watyr asquynt *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2366 Thy seven Clerkys, That wyssys the to wykkyd werkys. *c* 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 213 (Lott. MS.) Wylyly hyr wenches she wyssed a way *c* 1440 *York Myst.* I 157 To all I sall wrike be ȝhe wysshyng. *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 51, & vertuosly me wysse to godward! *c* 1550 Wever *Lusty Juventus* (facs. Awdely) A ij b, I pray you wyshe me thether, For I am going to seeke them.

b To manage, rule, govern, control.

c 1000 Ælfric in Morris *O. E. Hom.* I 302 Rex we cwæþað cyning, þæt is ȝecweden wissiȝend, forþam þe he sceal wissiȝan mid wisdome his folce *c* 1205 Lay. 5280 Þe sculden witen þat lond & wissien þa leoden *c* 1290 *Beket* 1059 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 136 Vnnebe he mizte with is hondene þeos þre þingus do, blessi þat folk and bere þe croiz and is biidel wisse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5292 Þe lauerd-hed of al his land To wiss and ledd *a* 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxx xxii (1812) 232 He made duke Harold protectoure Of his cousyne, to gouerne and to wysse Edgar Athelyng

3 with person as obj. (only dat.) and (freq.) inf. with *to*: To give directions or instructions to; to direct, order; to instruct, show how (*to do* something); also *gen.* to teach, instruct

c 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xxiii. 8 He witezode þa, swa him wissode god. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 He wisseþ us to leden ure lif on clennesse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17201 If þou wil werc als i þe wiss *Ibid.* 20536 Thritti winter and sumdel maie, I lenged man to wiss in lare. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 622 Thow koudest neuere yn loue þyn seluen wysse 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 31 For to written him a writte to wissen him better ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 9 And wysse me to werpe owte some worde 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c iv, And ye speke of the Bucke the first yere he is A fawne sowkyng on his dam say, as I yow wis

Wis (wɪs), *v.*[2] *pseudo-arch.* Also 7 (3 *pers. sing.*) **wisses,** 9 **wiss.** Orig. in *I wis* = Iwis *adv.* (q.v.) erron. taken as = 'I know'; hence occas. as a synonym of 'know' in other parts of the verb, being apprehended as the present of *wist*, pa. t. of Wit *v.*[1] [The following show various stages of corruption of *iwis* —

1508 Dunbar *Tua Marvit Wemen* 37 Ane wes ane wedow, I wist *Ibid.* 414 Now am I a wedow, I wise. 1592 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, iv. 1 180 And if I wish he did. But let it rest. 1614 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* C 6, Better cannot be I wist, Descant on it he that list 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* 115 Strange the Proiect was I wish Of this Metamorphosis 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III. ii, It moved and moved, and took at last A certain shape, I wist. 1818 Byron *To Mr. Murray* v, Touis, Travels, Essays, too, I wist, And Sermons to thy mill bring grist 1893 F. Thompson *Poems* 15 Wings, I wist, Whose amethyst Tiepidations have forgone me.]

1606 *Lyly's Euphues* (1613) Y 1 b, You gall mee more with these tearmes then you wisse [*ed.* 1580 wist, 1597 wish]. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* 13 Where my morning haunts are he wisses not [Cf. 1642 [? J. Hall] *Modest Confut.* To Rdr. A iij b, Where his morning haunts are I wist not.] 1662 A. Cooper *Stratologia* II 47 Morgan more valorous than hee wis'd or wil'd 1803 W. S. Rose *Amadis* 31 Full well I wiss To serve your princely will were perfect bliss *c* 1830 Coleridge *Alice Du Clos* 77 And, bonny boy, you wis, Lord Julian is a hasty man. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Romaunt of Page* xxiii, In the dark chambère, if the bride was fair, Ye wis, I could not see.

†**Wis,** *adv. Obs.* Also 3–4 **wiss,** 4–5 **wys,** 6 **wusse** [Aphetic form of Iwis, q.v. (cf. Wis *sb.*).] Certainly, assuredly.

c 1200 Ormin 2866 Wiss to sobe *Ibid.* 7410 Þeȝȝ sindenn wiss hundess & swin þurrh þeȝȝre labe sinness. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Alse wis ase iðen ilke flesche þet he nom of þe nes neuer sunne [etc.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1863 Þat mighti king, ful son and wiss, Did turn þair baiet in to blis *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1292 The steward swore the pople among, As wis as he seyd no wrong, God help him at his nede' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 742 God helpe me so as wys This is to muche. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 276 Als so wiss mot I be schrive. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6433 God so wys be my socour [orig. *si m'aist Dex*] 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I i, Kno Why, I hope you will not a hawking now, will you? *Ste.* No wusse

Wis, obs. f. Wise, obs. Sc. f. Wish. **Wisage,** obs. Sc. f. Visage. **Wisall,** obs var. of Wizle *dial.* **Wisard,** obs. f. Wizard **Wisch(e,** obs. Sc. pa. t. of Wash *v*; var. Wis *v.*[1]; obs f. Wish *sb.* and *v.* **Wischcraft, Wischeaf, Wischeall,** obs. Sc. ff. Witchcraft, Vouchsafe, Vessel.

Wisdom (wi zdəm). Forms: 1– **wisdom**; 3 (*Orm.*) **wissdom,** (**wistom**), 3–5 **wysdom, wisdam,** 3–7 **wisedom, wisdome,** 4 **wisdame, (wijsdam),** 4–6 **wysdome,** (*Sc.* **visdome**), 4–7 **wisedome,** 5 **wisedam, wysdam(e, wysedom, (wijsdom, wysedomme, wiesdom, wysdome, whysdom),** 5–6 **wysedome,** (6 **wisdoume, -dum(e, wisz-, wyszdome,** 7 *Sc.* **wosdome**). [OE. *wisdóm* = OFris., OS. *wisdôm*, MDu *wijsdom*, OHG., MHG. *wistuom* (G. *weistum* legal sentence, precedent), ON. *visdómr* (Sw., Da *visdom*): see Wise *a.* and -dom.] The quality or character of being wise, or something in which this is exhibited.

1. Capacity of judging rightly in matters relating

to life and conduct; soundness of judgement in the choice of means and ends; sometimes, less strictly, sound sense, esp. in practical affairs opp. to *folly*

Beowulf 1959 Offa wæs wide ɣeweorðod, wisdome heold eðel sinne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxi. 10 Wisdom ys ɣeriht wisud fram heora bearnum. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* iv 87 He haþ waget me a-mendes as wisdam him tauhte 1535 Coverdale *Prov* viii 1 Doth not wysdome crie? doth not vnderstondinge put forth hir voyce? 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. viii. § 1 To prescribe the order of doing .is a peculiar prerogatiue which Wisedome hath, as Queene or soueraigne commandresse ouer other vertues. 1611 *Bible* Transl Pref. ¶ 4 Loue the Scriptures, and wisedome will loue thee 1742 Gray *Adversity* 25 Wisdom in sable garb array'd Immers'd in rapt'rous thought profound 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 97 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much, Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1802 Wordsw *'I grieved for Buonaparté'* 9 Wisdom doth live with children round her knees 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxiv. 22 For she [*sc.* Knowledge] is earthly of the mind, But Wisdom heavenly of the soul

c. as one of the manifestations of the divine nature in Jesus Christ (cf. 1 Cor. 1 24, 30, etc.); hence used as a title of the second person of the Trinity (*the Wisdom of the Father*); also occas applied to God or the Trinity.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 4 Se wisdom mæɣ us eallunga onɣitan swylce swylce we sint. forðæm se wisdom is God *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þurh his wisdom (se sune) heo ɜe-worhte alle þing *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 25 Þe sune of ðe fader akenned, al swa his wisedom *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Almihti God, Feder, & Sune, & soðfest Holi Gost, also ɜe þreo beoð o God, & o mihte, o wisdom, & o luue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9730. 1402 *Jacke Upland* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 36 Christ, that is the wisedome of God the Father. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* v. (1592) 53 We call him also the wisedome of the Father, yea, and euen meerely and simply wisedome 1833 Newman *Arians* ii. iii. (1876) 169 It would appear that our Lord is called the Word or Wisdom in two respects; first, to denote His essential presence in the Father ... secondly, His mediatorship. 1855 Lynch *Lett to Scattered* ii. (1872) 32 Wisdom is alive - it is not a thing or quality. It is God. It is God and Man, for it is Christ.

d. Contextually, usually predicative with following inf.: = a wise thing to do; also with *a* and *pl.*, a piece of wisdom; a wise action or proceeding. (Opp. to Folly *sb*[1] 1 c) *arch*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A vii. 201 Here nou and holde hit for wisdam. *c* 1420 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* xxiv. 215 Is it wysdam as þat it seemeth yow, Were it on your fyngir continuelly? 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 87 Hyt wylbe why.s-dom to be sewyr of mo. 1593 Shaks *3 Hen VI*, iv. vii 60 Till then, 'tis wisdome to conceale our meaning *a* 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 2 Had I grounded my ends upon active Wisedomes of the present. 1764 Priestley *Lect. Hist., Est. Educ.* (1788) p. xv, It is certainly our wisdom to contrive that the studies of youth should tend to fit them for the business of manhood. 1831 Scott *Ct Rob* xviii, It is wisdom to choose a better protector. 1884 Helen Jackson *Ramona* i, If she had ever said anything about herself, which she never did—one of her many wisdoms.

e. *pl.* as attribute of a number of persons; hence, with possessive, as a title of dignity or respect, esp. for the members of a deliberative assembly; also jocularly or ironically. Similarly, without possessive, as in *the best wisdoms* = the wisest men

1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 403/2 To the right wyse and discrete Commens of this present Parlement. .Please hit unto youre worthy and noble wisdoms and discretions [etc.] 1447-8 *Shillingford's Lett* (Camden) 108 As hit appereth of recorde the whiche they remytte to your wysedomys 1536 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 2 As by your wisedomes ye shall thinke may best serue for the kinges highnes purpose. 1587 D. Fenner *Def. Ministers* 60 It may please their wisedomes, who are to he Iudges, to consider. 1619 J. Denison *Heav. Banquet* etc. 327, I will leaue that to their wisedomes who haue place of gouernment. 1632 Markham *Country Contentm* i xix. (ed. 4) 103 Many of the best wisedomes of our Nation. 1794 Wolcot (*P Pindar*) *Ode to Tyrants* Wks 1812 III 253 Even Folly freely on your Wisdoms cracks her jokes.

(*b*) Less commonly in *sing.* of a single person.

1447-8 *Shillingford's Lett* (Camden) 42 Not likely by that mene to be ended lightly, as your wysedom knowyth well 1598 Hakluyt *Voy* Ep. Ded ¶ 3 The chiefe motiues which induced his princely wisedome hereunto. 1612 J Cotta *Disc Dang Pract Phys* i ix 72 The parents .sent for a wisewoman, & her wisedome came vnto them. *a* 1652 A Wilson in Peck *Desid Curiosa* (1735) II xii. 24 The Maior's Wisdom said, hee knew not my Lord's Hand 1832 Scott *Ct Rob* viii, Can your wisdom possibly entertain a wish to converse with me?

2. Knowledge (esp. of a high or abstruse kind); enlightenment, learning, erudition; in early use often = philosophy, science †Also, practical knowledge or understanding, expertness in an art. Now only *Hist.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke xi 52 *Tulistis clauem scientiae*, ge nomon cæɣo wisdomes 1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* ii 13 Not in tauɣt wordis of mannis wysdom, but in doctryne of the spirit. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pro!* 575 The wisdom of an heepe of lerned men Of maistres hadde he mo than thries ten. 1460-70 *Bk. Quynte Essence* i Þe wijsdom and þe science of þis book schulde. be preserued. 1526 Tindale *Acts* vii 22 Moses was learned in all manner off wisdom of the Egipcians 1557 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist* (1791) I 276 The Quene's Matie, knowing the wysdome and skyll of John Brende, Esquier, in the leading and ordering of footemen 1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* 163 This was Zoosophie or the wisdom of keeping living Creatures together 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I 130/1 What was then called wisdom, which consisted in a knowledge of the arts of government, and the practical part of political prudence 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Coloss* 99 'Wisdom' in Gnostic teaching was the exclusive possession of the few

b. *pl.* Kinds of learning, branches of knowledge. *rare.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* vii § 3 Mine þeowas sindon wisdomas & cræftas & soðe welan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8482 Of all wisdoms [Solomon] had i nogh. 1853 F. W Faber *All for Jesus* (1854) 130 The Corinthians could not come near us in the variety of our wisdoms and our gifts.

c. In renderings of med.L. names of substances prepared or used by the alchemists, as *lute of wisdom* (see Lute *sb*[2] 1), *salt of wisdom* = Alembroth. (Cf. Philosopher 4, 5 b, Philosophical 4.)

1460-70 [see Lute *sb*[2] 1] 1576 Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 37 The Lute of Wysedome, which resisteth the fire marveylously 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* II 23 Alembroth, Salt of the Art, Salt of Wisdom.

3. Wise discourse or teaching; with *a* and *pl.*, a wise saying or precept. Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 125 Imong þan muchela wisdoma þe ure drihten lerde his apostles. *c* 1205 Lay 25628 Ælc bi his witte wisdom sæiden *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 462 On two tables of tizel and bras Wrot he ðat wistom. 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1179 Anoþer wysdom a clerk vs telleþ. *c* 1400 Lydg *Chorle & Bird* 274 Min Poems (Percy Soc.) 189 To here a wisdom thyn eres been half deef. 1493 [H. Parker] *Dives & Pauper* (1496) ix. iv 350/2, I shall teche the thre wysedomes whuche yf thou kepe them well they shall do the moche prouffyte 1531 Elyot *Gov* iii. xxv, In his fables the foxe, the hare, and the wolfe, though they neuer spoke, do teache many good wysedomes 1860 Sala *Badd. Peer.* I. vii. 127 Listen then, to the wisdom of Pollybank.

b. In the titles of two books of the Apocrypha, viz. *The Wisdom of Solomon* (often abbrev. *Wisdom* or *The Book of Wisdom*), and *The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach* (commonly called *Ecclesiasticus*). Cf. also *Wisdom literature*, etc in 5.

1430-40 *Wycliffite Bible* Wisd. (*heading*) Heer ɣynneth the prolog in the booc of Wisdam 1611 *Bible* (*title*) The Wisedome of Solomon. *Ibid.* (*title*) The Wisdome of Iesus the sonne of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus. 1875 Plumptre in *Expositor* I. 336 Those [words] which are found in Philo and in the Epistle, but not in *Wisdom*. 1912 E. C. Selwyn *Oracles N T* iii. 78 The fact that Wisdom also contains an anticipation of one of the three Temptations of Christ.

†4. Sanity, 'reason'. (Cf. Wise *a.* 4.) *Obs. rare.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 5 Pray heauen his wisedome bee not tainted

5. *Comb.* a. attrib., as *wisdom-book, -lecture*, etc.; *Wisdom literature*, a collective term for the biblical books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom of Solomon, and Ecclesiasticus, and the Epistle of James; so *Wisdom books, poetry, versification.* (See also Wisdom tooth) b instrumental, objective, etc., as *wisdom-bred, -giving, -seasoned, -seeming, -working* adjs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Of þe strengðe þe ure drihten us to munegeð speð *wisdom boc and seið, *Fortitudo simplicius ua domini.* 1887 Cheyne *Job & Solomon* 180 The Wisdom-books of the Old Testament proper 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 121 Power ; *wisdom-bred And throned of wisdom 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix 679 O Sacred, Wise, and *Wisdom-giving Plant, Mother of Science. *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant* ch. xii 9 Because his true repentant soul was wise, He read this *wisdome-lecture. 1887 Cheyne *Job & Solomon* 180 The book now before us—the largest and most comprehensive in the *Wisdom literature. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 122 The title of sophist, a *wisdom-monger, in the same sense as we say, an iron monger. 1895 R. G. Moulton *Proverbs* 169 The metres of *Wisdom poetry. *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 1 Thy *wisdome-seasoned brest. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I. ii 74 A *wisdom-seeming ignorance. 1816 Shelley *Sunset* 36 To make hard hearts Dissolve away in *wisdom-working grief.

Hence **Wi·sdomful** *a.*, full of wisdom; †**Wi·sdomhood**, wisdom; **Wi·sdomless** *a.*, destitute of wisdom; †**Wi·sdomness**, (*a*) contained wisdom, wise signification or implication, (*b*) affected or spurious wisdom; **Wi·sdomship**, (with possessive) as a title of (ironical) respect (cf. 1 e).

1845 *Blackw. Mag* Feb 156/2 Its wondrous *wisdomful speech 1538 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 99 As Seynt Poul seyþ, In him beþ alle tresoures of kunnyng and of *wysdomhud 1608 Machin *Dumb Knt* iv 1, I am mad, all wit-stung, *wisdomlesse 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 21 It is a hard matter to conceiue all the *wisdomnes of this syllogisme 1668 E Kemp *Reas. Use Ch Prayers in Publick* 14 So impertinent a piece of gravity, so unseasonable a piece of wisdomness 1692 *Vindication* Pref. A 2, Their cool *Wisdomships can be as Hot as their Neighbours in their own Concerns

Wisdom tooth. [Usually pl.; orig. *teeth of wisdom*, rendering mod L *dentes sapientiæ*, = Arab. *aḍ·ḍirs 'l·ḥikmi* (f. *dirs* tooth, *ḥikm* wisdom), after Gr. *σωφρονιστῆρες* (Hippocrates). so called as not appearing till the attainment of years of discretion] The hindmost molar tooth on each side of both upper and lower jaws in man, usually 'cut' about the age of twenty. Often in phr. *to cut one's wisdom teeth*, to attain to wisdom or discretion.

[1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol Anat* Man iv xiii 349 The two last are termed *Dentes Sapientiæ*, the Teeth of Wisedom 1771 J. S tr *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) Dict Cc 8 b, *Sophonesteres*, the. Teeth of Wisdom 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x x P 32 The gamester, finding that I had cut my teeth of wisdom sooner than suited his purpose]

1848 *Quain's Elem Anat.* (ed. 5) II 971 The last molar in each range, owing to its late appearance through the gums, is called the wisdom-tooth 1863 Mrs Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* xxi, He's noane cut his wisdom-teeth yet 1868 Whyte-Melville *White Rose* III. 205 It seems they're all born with their wisdom-teeth cut and their whiskers growed 1872 L. P Meredith *Teeth* (1878) 49 The wisdom teeth occasionally erupt as late as the fortieth or fiftieth year.

Wise (wəiz), *sb*[1] *arch* Forms. 1- wise, 1, 3-4 (5-6 *Sc.*) wis, 1, 3-6 wyse, (3-4 wisse, 4 wice, *Sc.* viss, vijs, vyijs, vyise), 4-5 wys, (*Sc.* wiss, vyse, vice, 4-6 *Sc.* wyis (6 -iss), 5 wyesse, whyse, 5-6 *Sc.* wyss(e, vise, 6 wize, weysse). [OE. *wise* wk fem. (rarely *wis* str. fem.) manner, mode, condition, thing, affair, cause, reason, (occas.) song = OFris. *wis*, OS. *wisa* wk. and str. (MLG. *wise*, *wis*, MDu. *wize*, *wijs*, Du. *wijze*), OHG *wisa*, and *wis* manner, custom, tune (MHG. *wise*, G *weise*), ON. *visa* wk. fem. stanza, **vís* manner in *oðrwís* otherwise (Sw. *visa*, Da *vise* song; also Sw, Da. *vis* way, manner):— OTeut. **wisōn-*, **wisō*: f. *wit-* Wit *v.*[1] (for the sense cf. the cognate Gr. *εἶδος* form, shape, kind, state of things, course of action)]

I. †1. Manner, mode, fashion, style; *spec.* habitual manner of action, habit, custom (cf. Way *sb.* 22). *Obs.* (in later use *Sc.*): see also II.

971 *Blickl Hom* 55 Manizes mannes wise bið þæt he wile symle to his nehstan sprecan þa word þe he wenþ þæt him leofoste syn to ɣehyrenne *c* 1205 Lay 25426 An hundred þusende iwepnede þeines ohte on heore londes wise. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 468 Ðe spinnere, .werpeð ðus hire web, and weueð on hire wise *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1029 For heom ne may halter ne bridel Bringe from here wode wyse 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 1213 Þat folc verst in is wise, To hor godes as hii wolde, dude hor sacrefice. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xx 263 Þis is þe worste wise þat eny wight myghte Synegen agens þe *seynt espirit* *c* 1400 Maundev. (1919) xi. 49, & ȝit þei ben in moornynge in the wise þat þei maden here lamentacioun for him the firste tyme. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ii 25 Our all ye toune rewlyng on thair awne wis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiv. 3 Quho list to mark the Scottisch gyse Sall weill persave thair craftie wyse.

†b. *To do, make one's wise*: to do what one can. *In wise of*. after the fashion of; in respect of. *In wise that*: in such a manner that, so that.

c 1290 *Beket* 1279 in *S Eng Leg* 143 Þo he hadde al is tale itold and imaked is grete wise [*v. r.* al his wise], He sat adoun. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 64 This Troylus, yn wyse of curtasie, rod and dide here compaynye. 1454 *Paston Lett* I. 297 Ledam wulde a do hys wyse to a mad a complent to Pryothe in the scher-howse of yow. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 565 All Wallace folk in wys off wer was gud. 1561 Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* iii (1577) P v, Wyth the wayes whyche she ordeined, those Realmes are still ruled, in wise that albeit hir life wanteth, yet hir authoritie liueth.

†2. Song, melody. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Menologium* 70 Wrecan wordum forð, wise [*MS.* wisse] ɣesingan *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 529 So sone so þu sittest a brode þu forleost al þine wise

II. OE. *wise* manner, fashion, like the cognate forms in other Germanic languages (see the respective sections below), was used in various kinds of advb. expressions meaning 'in such-and-such a manner, way, or respect', in which it was qualified by an adj. or a sb. with or without a governing preposition. Several of these expressions, with others formed on their pattern in later periods, have survived as simple words, e.g. *anywise, crosswise, leastwise, likewise, nowise, otherwise, slantwise*, in which *-wise* has the appearance of a suffix, and, in so far as it could or can still be freely combined with an adj. or a sb. (as in 1 b, 3 b), it has actually performed the function of a suffix. The free use of the various forms, i. e. apart from the established simple words, is now only archaic.

1. a. With demonstrative, interrogative, or indefinite adj. in an oblique case († rarely *pl*)

In OE *ðēre wīsan* varies with *on ðāre wīsan* (see OTHERWISE), but most later expressions of this form, e g LIKEWISE, THISWISE, WHAT-WISE, resulted from ellipsis of the prep in expressions of the type in 2 a THUSWISE is an analogical combination with an adv

Cf OFris *hūdēne wis*, OS *hū wīs(e*, OHG *andar wīs, einic wīs*, MHG *nehein wīs, der selben wīs, manege(r wīs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þe læs þe oðre wisan ænix man leoge. *c* 1205 LAY 32018 Wulchere wise he mihte wið Aðelstane fihte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17473 All fals sal far þat ilk wise *a* 1300 [see WHAT-WISE] 13 *Bonaventur's Medit* 154 þat he to hys treytur dyd þe same wyse 13 –1530 this wise [see THISWISE] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v 78 His menge That vs dispytis mony vis *c* 1375, 1556 suche wise [see SUCHWISE]. *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 198 Syth *that* hit *woll none other* wyse be *c* 1450 *Cursor M* 9896 (Laud) This castelle is feyror many wyse [*Cott* on mani wise] Then tong can telle 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix 1 How sowld I rewill me, or quhat wyiss *Ibid* lxxviii. 15 It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi x. 93 And as thai flokkit about Enee, als tyte Sic vise ontil thaim carpis Sibilla 1513 quhat wyse [see WHAT-WISE] 1524 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) I. App xiii 30 The delaying, of this matter may do moche harme, and prejudice sundry wises 1530 *Ibid* III App x 20, I haue prayed no other wysse then the trewth 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 16 Thys law must be refeiryd, non other wyse then the conclusyonys of artys mathematical are euer referryd to theyr pryncypullys. 1560 *Abst Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1896) II 84 All ieicht quhilk he had or ony wyis mycht haif 1649 C WASE *Sophocles, Electra* 12 Whilst things stand this wise with me 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint Compl Gard* I 36 The Houses, that can no wise afford above one Garden 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childh* (ed 4) II 242 A bougie would be every wise as proper 1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur Leigh* III. 810 No wise beautiful Was Marian Erle 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* xviii, He did it this wise

b. With general adjs, often forming an equivalent of *-ly* 2, as † *humble wise* = humbly, *despiteful-wise* = despitefully: in later use hyphened or as one word.

Cf MHG *glîcher wîse* (G *gleicherweise*), G *gleichlicherweise, irrtümlicherweise, törichterweise, zufälligerweise*, etc.; *normaler weise*, etc

Beowulf 1865 Ic þa leode wat fæste ȝeworhte, æghwæs untæle ealde wisan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21277 þe queles er draun diuerse wise *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 480 The nyghtes longe Encressen double wise the peynes stronge 1475 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 129/1 Service, the which the seid Galiard had doon dyvers wise to your goode grace *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 929 Thus may thow, and thow will, wirk the best wise 1592 CONSTABLE *Diana* I 1 2 Humble wise To thee my sighes in verse I sacrifise 1635 J HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 157 It was formed hooked-wise. 1866 *Church & State Rev* 11 May 298/2 It is no dull good boy book, to be taken teetotalwise 1876 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* vi. 290 'The Princess' and 'The Idylls of the King', are written Dorian-wise 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations, S. Africa* vi, She .Treated them despiteful-wise.

2 a With prep (orig *on*, arch since 16th cent; OE. also *of*; from 14th cent. *in*) and demonstrative, interrogative, or indefinite adj, as *on nāne wisan* in no way, NOWISE, *of þisse wisan* in this way, THISWISE. (Cf. 1 a.) Sometimes illogically written as one word or with hyphen.

Cf OS *an negana wīsa*, MLG *in wat wīs(e*, OHG *in thesa, alla, managa, zwei wīs, ze dero, andrero, welero wīs*, etc., G. *auf andere, solche, welche weise*, etc

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi § 2 On nane wisan *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* I xxvii (1890) 72 Ne meaht þu on oðre wisan biscop halzian buton oðrum biscopum. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke xv. 10 *Ita*, on ða wisa 971 *Blickl Hom* 31 Þas cybnesse Drihten nam of þisse wisan *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 341/26 *Alter*, on ænige oðre wisan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 On monie wisen mon mei wuichen elmessan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 203 Alle he laðeð ech a sume wise to endelese blisse *c* 1200 ORMIN 2534 Herrsumm onn alle wise. *c* 1350 in what wise [see WHAT-WISE]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8440 Andromaca prayet the prinse On nowise in thys world the walles to passe *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5940 Ben thanne siche marchauntz wise, No, but fooles in euery wise *c* 1440 *Generydes* 102, I am come here, in lyke wyse as ye see 1472, 1563 in any wise [see ANYWISE]. 1526 TINDALE *Rom* III 9 Are we better then they? No in no wyse. 1582 BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath Tract.* (S T S) 112 Thay vil in nauyse suffer onie man to preache againis the same 1639 ROUSE *Heav Univ* Advt. (1702) 2 One who was in no wise averse to that common Learning 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II IX 269 Provided, however, it were in no-wise an obstacle 1800 *Med Jrnl* IV 318 The abdominal ring is in nowise concerned in the disease. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV VII, In this wise, affairs had gone on for a month 1848, 1865 in somewise [see SOMEWISE] 1879 M ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Milton* 238 Whoever comes to the Essay on Milton..will feel that the essay in nowise helps him 1905 in what-wise [see WHAT WISE]

(*b*) with *a* or a numeral, or *pl*.

a 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in Wright *Voc.* (1857) I 7 On feala wisan ic beswice fuzelas *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxxviii (Z) 237 *Bifariam*, on twa wisan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 77 Þe fader is ine þe sune on þre wise *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 9 Tezenes ure emcristene we sulle laden ure lif edmodeliche on two wise *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 6 Alle ne muwe nout holden on one wise ðe vtture riwle, *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 29506 O thrijn wijs Mai cursing be tald on right wijs 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Þe dyeuel him chongeþ in uele wysen þet uolk uor to gyly. 13 *E E Allit P* B 1805 Þus vpon þrynne wyses I haf yow þro schewed, þat vnclannes to cleues in corage dere *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 99, & In a vice to-gyddyr fede & in ane aray in bak & bede 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IX 11 (1554) 197/1 Discetiable in many sondry wyses. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v xii 548 Bi manye wijsis 1520 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 437/1 In other divers manere of wyses

b. With general adjs.. cf. 1 b. (occas. illogically as one word or with hyphen)

Cf *in ilkewise* (LIKEWISE 1), and OFris *to ilkere wis (and)*

971 *Blickl Hom* 189 Þa cwæþ Neron, On ða betstan wisan þu demest. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 1252 (Napier 34) *Mirum in modum*, on wunderlicum gemete [*in another haud* wise] *c* 1205 LAY 27834 Wes þe kaisere of-slæzen a seolcuðe wisen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10948 Als lagh was þan on ald wise, 13 . *E E. Allit P.* A 1095 So sodanly on a wonder wyse, I was war of a prosessyoun. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 20 In euery skylful wyse. *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 28028 (Cotton Galba) 3e oft sithes on wonderwise Biswikes þam 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* XCVII, That coude his office doon In connyng wise. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 153 Thareto I ansuere in double wis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI VII. 580, I will that ye be wel bisene in the rychest wyse 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 29 In as lovynge whyse as harte cone thynke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV 3 We . To 3ow that ar in purgatory Commendis ws on our hairtly wyiss 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 2, I shall prayse for you in lyke wyse. 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 87 You take a discord for the first part, & not in binding wise. 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 360 Some in scoffing manner; others in malicious wise 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 98 These letters in scattering wise, CAERATIC 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II Introd, By all means in all Loving-wise, them greet 1782 TRUMBULL *McFingal* IV. (1795) 94 In mournful wise 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I I. (1894) 13 You praise her in too lover-like a wise 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II. III 46 A while in gentle wise they went.

3. With prep. (see 2) and sb in (non-syntactical) combination with *wise*, e. g. OE. *on scrīpwīsan* in the manner of a ship, like a ship.

Cf. OS *an kuningwīsa(n* like a king, MHG. *in kriuzewîs*, MSw *i korsvis* crosswise

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 343 Twegen oflæthlafas on beagwisan abacene *a* 950 *Guthlac* II (Plose) 107 Mid þam þe seo yld com þæt hit sprecan mihte æfter cnihtwisan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* VI 247 On munucwisan ȝescryd *c* 1070 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 430 Mycel Englisc boc on leoðwisan ȝeworht. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B. XIX. 138 Kulleden hym on-closse-wyse 1393 *Ibid* C. VIII. 163 In a weythwynde wyse ywryþe al aboute. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 175 Ayre vp the erthe on ardagh wise. *Ibid* 4762 The grekes At wyndous on yche syde wise a wondurfull nombur *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 5245 In karol wise I saugh hem goon. 1495 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 427/2 In Indentuie wise. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXV 20 By the clifts of the earth wee may in metaphorwyse vnderstande miserable men..broken and maymed 1589 in ballade wise [see *ballad-wise* s v. BALLAD *sb* 6] 1596 *Edw. III*, v 137 Heele twise as many pikes in quadrant wise 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom Forgeries* To Rdr D 4 b, The reuerend Master Iohn Ferus. did in Sermon-wise explane the bookes of Iob vnto the Citizens 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 333 The points of the Hornes meeting in a kinde of circle-wise 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II 573 Geraldine, in maiden wise, turned her from Sir Leoline 1916 H E G. ROPE *Relig Ancilla* 54 We trod the pilgrim road in pilgrim wise.

b. without prep. (variously written)

Cf MLG. *crûcewîs*, Du. *kruiswijs*, MHG. *kriuzewîse*, G. *kreuzweise, pfandweise*, etc.

1398 [see CROSSWISE 1]. 1459 *Paston Lett* I 475 A goune with side slevis, sirples wise 1474 [see CORNERWISE] *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 1354 Within a temple shapen hauthorn wise. 1530 [see LOZENGEWISE] 1545–1616 compass-wise [see COMPASS *sb*1 D] 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 1 37 To order it garden wyse, castyng it into beddes 1592 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* I lv 32 No man presumed to make any solemne oration assembly-wise [L. *in modum concionis*]. 1625 Antheme-wise [see ANTHEM *sb.* 4] 1631 in Courridge *Ye Olde Streete of Pavement* (*c* 1890) 177/1 Let them tie upon a stick, posie wise, a little piece of sponge. 1657 SPARROW *Bk Com. Prayer* (1661) 100 Then the Priest Collect wise makes a Prayer. 1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. III 61 Let us try once more to argue Cardinalwise 1725 *Fam Dict* s v *Cutting*, They do at other Times cut sloaping, and Hind-foot-wise 1743 SHENSTONE *Let to Graves* 23 Dec, The sides [of an alcove] ornamented with sheepsbones, jaws, sculls, &c festoon-wise 1876 [O. H B] *White Cross* xlviii, 'Oh, only in a brotherly way.'..'Timothy or Titus-wise, you know.'

c. with prep. and sb. in the genitive.

Cf. OFris *thiaves(wtse* like a thief, MLG *(in) dêves wîse, in pelegrimes wîse, gastes wîse* as a guest, OHG. *in eseles wîs* like an ass, MHG. *in kriuzes wîs* crosswise, *ze gesellen wîs* like comrades.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2961 It was on fendes wise wroȝt. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 360 On a squieres wise 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A II. 148 On Palfreis wyse *Ibid* VI 9 In A wepe. bondes wyse I-wriþen aboute [cf. quot. 1393 in 3] *Ibid.* VII 53 In pilgrimes wyse 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* CXVII, In thaire flouris wise. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I III. (1894) 46 On peaceable men's wise

† **d** with formations in *-kin(s, manner. Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 25 On alles kennes wisen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7984 On quatkin wise *Ibid* 9486 He ne mai be fre on nakins wis [*v r.* nan-kin wise] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4380 In no maner wice *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* IX. (*Bertholomeus*) 129 One foure-kine wise *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 91 On mani maner wis. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 647 In lyke maner of wyse 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I cccxvii. 287 b/1 In some maner awyse 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. cxix, In no maner wyse 1563 P WHITEHORNE *Onosandro Platon.* 31 In no maner of wyse

4. The synonymy of *-wise* and *-ways* in such advs. as *ilkeways, ilkewise, noways, nowise*, led to their interchange and consequently the illogical use of *-wise* for *-ways*: see -WAYS 3.

Wise, *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial* Also wyse. [OE *wīse*, cf ON *vîser*: ultimate relations doubtful.] The stalk or stem of a plant; *esp.* a trailing stem or runner, as of the strawberry.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxvi 4 Æghwa mec reafað, min heafod scireþ, biteð mec on bær lic, bricð mine wisan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 36 Streawbergean wise *c* 1030 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 415/34 *Gesce*, eall hwite wysan *c* 1425 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 310 Tak an handful of Bugyl, an oper of strawebery wyse *c* 1440 *MS. Lincoln A. 1 17* lf. 280 (Halliw), Take the wyse of tormentile, and bray it *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 531/1 Wyse, of strawbery (*P.* or pesyn), *fragus* *c* 1450 [see *strawberry wise*, STRAWBERRY 8].

Wise (wəɪz), *a.* (*sb* 3, *adv.*) Forms. 1–5 (6 *Sc.*) wis, 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) wys, 4–7 wyse, 4– wise, also 3–5 wiis, 4 wiys, wyys, wyese, -esse, weysse, *Sc.* viss, vyis, 4–5 wijs, wyes, wiss, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) wyss, wice, 4–6 *Sc.* vyise, 4, 7 wiese, 5 wijse, wies, weise, wiesse, wisse, wysse, vise, vice, viese, *Sc.* vyis, 5 (6 *Sc.*) wyis, wyce, vyse, 6 *Sc.* wisz, wyise, -ice, -iss, vyiss, vyce [OE *wīs* = OFris., OS, OHG. (MLG, MDu., MHG.) *wîs*, (Du. *wijs*, G. *weis* in phr. *einen weis machen*), ON. *viss* (Sw, Da. *vis*), Goth. *weis* (in compounds) '— OTeut **wīsaz* :— pre-Teut **wītos*, f. Indo-Eur. *weid-* (see WIT v 1) + ppl suffix *-to-*

OHG. *wîsi* (MHG *wîse*, G *weise*) is from a parallel formation with *j* suffix

The standard pronunciation with voiced *s* (*z*) is presumably derived from the oblique cases The normal representative of OE *wīs* with (s), as in *ice* (OE *īs*), survives in some northern dialects; the regular Sc pronunciation is (*weis*)]

1. Having or exercising sound judgement or discernment, capable of judging truly concerning what is right or fitting, and disposed to act accordingly, having the ability to perceive and adopt the best means for accomplishing an end; characterized by good sense and prudence. Opp. to *foolish*. (See also WISE MAN 1)

In ME often in collocation with WARE *a*

Beowulf 1845 Mæzenes strang and on mode frod, wis wordcwida *c* 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* liv, Preostas sceolon ȝemunan þæt hig ne synt..wisran þonne Salomon *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an 656 Theodorus, swiðe god man & wis. *c* 1205 LAY 6303 He o wes swiðe wis of wordliche dome. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 90 Salomon þe wise. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 192 He is wis and war of worde 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5388 King alfred was wisost king þat longe was biuore. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 327 The viss king, that ves vicht and bald. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 68 Though þat he were worthy he was wys *Ibid* 309 A Sergeant of the Lawe war and wys *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1463 A man witty & wise, wight, wildist in armes 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* IV 113 In meet & drynke be þow scars & wisse *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 526/1 Wyce, in werkynge and ware, *discretus, previdus*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX 39 And quha can reive vthir menis iowmis Is now ane active man and wyice. 1508 — *Tua mariit wemen* 294 As wis woman ay I wrought & not as wod fule 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1532) 131 We sholde also be wele ware or wyse, as is ye serpent. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXV. 2 Fyve of them were folysshe, and fyve were wyse. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II III 167 *Claudio* And she is exceeding wise *Prince* In euery thing, but in louing Benedicke 1639 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Pt Summers Trav.* 42 To tempt and draw the wisest men to folly *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II V 1 That man must daily wiser grow, Whose search is bent himself to know. 1798 SOUTHEY *Well of St. Keyne* 51 She had been wiser than me, For she took a bottle to Church. 1818 COLERIDGE *Friend* II 1 23 The first duty of a wise advocate is to convince his opponents, that he understands their arguments and sympathizes with their just feelings. 1872 TENNYSON *In Childr. Hosp.* VI, 'If I,' said the wise little Annie, 'was you, I should cry to the dear Lord Jesus to help me' 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* XIV. 383 The wisest of all the sons of men before the Incarnation of the Son of God was Solomon, king of Israel

(*b*) of God

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 260 Ihesus, god and man so wis *c* 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov Lordsh* 92 God ys wys and conynge 1526 TINDALE *Jude* 25 To God oure saveour, whyche only ys wyse [1611 to the onely wise God our Sauiour], be glory, maiestie, dominion, and power. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* II. 1 6 We ignorant of our selues, Begge often our owne harmes, which the wise Powres Deny vs for our good 1719 WATTS *Ps.* LXIII (L M) II, Thou Great and Good, thou Just and Wise, Thou art my Father and my God!

(*c*) of animals.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XVIII. 5 Sio wilde beo, þeah wis sie [etc] 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Prov. XXX. 24 These be foure smal things, yet thei are wise and ful of wisdome 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* I. 271 The wise Ant her wintry Store provides. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* II, The wise dog took them over the moor.

(*d*) of superhuman beings and personifications

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4621 Resoun Discrete and wijs and full pleasaunt 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* V V 367 He .hath vpon him still that naturall stampe It was wise Nature end.. To be his euidence now. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II *Infin Worlds* CV, Wise preventing Destinie 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) I 382 Wise Nature, in giving so much force to early habits, intended that our happiness should depend on those who are most concerned to promote it 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* XXIV, No one can be more wise than destiny.

(*e*) const. *to* (with sb. or inf), *unto. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8544 Was neuer nan wiser lagh to lede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. 1. 420 Hem that made hem silf seme wijse forto condempne mennis lawe 1526 TINDALE *Rom* XVI 19, I wolde have you wyse vnto that which is good. And to be innocent as concernynge evyll — 2 *Tim* III 15 Which is able to make the wyse vnto health 1560 *Bible* (Genev) Jer. IV. 22 Thei are wise to do euil, but to do wel thei haue no knowledge. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* K IV b, It makes my harte bleede to see thee so wise to wickednes. 1667 MILTON *P L.* II. 293 Wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 87 Wise to promote whatever end he means, God opens fruitful nature's various scenes

(*f*) in proverbs and proverbial sayings. (See also 6 c)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9884 Wyys ys þat ware

ys. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 8 The chyldren of this worlde, are in their kynde [1611 generation] wyser then the chyldren off light. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 18 He is in tayne wyse y^t is not wyse for hym selfe [See *Prov.* IX 12] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 132 Who weith ere he be wise, shall die ere he thriue. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. ii 83 *It* is a wise Father that knowes his owne childe 1617 B RICH *Irish Hulbub* 16 We were wont to say, it was a wise childe that did know the owne Father. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 319 The proverb of being wise behind the time 1745 B FRANKLIN *Poor Richard* (1890) 157 Fools make feasts and wise men eat them. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II xix. 204 Men who are wise are wise in time 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* I. 30 Sir Gilbert Pickering. was wiser in his generation

b. Of action, speech, personal attributes, etc. Proceeding from, indicating, or suggesting sound judgement or good sense; 'becoming a wise man' (J.); sage.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 922 Þam þe hafað wisne ȝeþoht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 198 So þet non wisure read ne mei bringen hire ut of hire rihte *Ibid.* 338 Of þe axunge mei uallen vuel bute ȝif þe axunge beo þe wisre 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A x 71 Vche wiȝt in þis world þat haþ wys vnderstondinge 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 134 Anothyr yewyth a vyse consail *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fables* Prol. 17 (Makculloch MS), A doctryne wiss anewch, and ful of fruyt. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, v 1 84 It is certaine, that either wise bearing, or ignorant Carriage is caught, as men take diseases, one of another 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II vii 156 Full of wise sawes, and moderne instances. 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI 666 One . eminent In wise deport, spake much of Right and Wrong. *a* 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig* I VI (1675) 84 It must be a Wise Being that is the Cause of those Wise Effects. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II xxiii. 166 My father also thought fit (perhaps for wive reasons) to acquaint us, that he designed for us but small fortunes. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xvi, Teach your affection to see with a wiser eye 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* VI II 89 By a wise dispensation of Providence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xi. 71 He thought it wise not to attempt the ascent farther.

ironically. 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 28 S. Paule (by this wyse reason) playd bo peep wythe hys pistle to the hebrews. 1822 SHELLEY *Scenes fr. Faust* II. 227 'Twere a wise feat indeed to wander out Into the Brocken upon May-day night.

† 2. Having practical understanding and ability; skilful, clever; skilled, expert (const *of*) *Obs*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 592 Wordcræftes wis. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 282 Of alle þewes was she wis, þat gode weren. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1270 In warld was non so wiis Of craft þat men knewe ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2745, I rede ȝe wyrke aftyre witte, as wyesse men of armes. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1530 Wise wrightis to wale, werkys to caste 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marriit wemen* 462 Ȝit am I wise in sic werk. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 32 b, He secretly sent wise espialles, to searche & prye oute of what progeny thys .Rycharde was dissended

b. *spec.* Skilled in magic or hidden arts. Now only *dial.*, as in *wise wife*, WISE MAN 3, WISE WOMAN 1.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch. Scot* VI (1655) 383 Agnes Samson (commonly called the wise wife of Keith) was a woman not of the base and ignorant sort of Witches. 1653 H MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vi. § 6 (1712) 102 While he wish'd to himself that some wise body would help him to his . money again there appeared unto him a Spirit.

3. Having knowledge, well-informed; instructed, learned (*in*, earlier *of*, *upon*). *Obs.* exc. as in b. (See also WISE MAN 2 a, WISE WOMAN 1.)

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 146 Læcas lærdon, þa þe wisoste wæron, þæt nan man on þam monþe ne drenc ne drunce. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 331 *Sone* ȝe it ðor of hauen eten, ȝe .sulen .ben so wise alle euene So ðo ðe wunen a-buuen in heuone. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 1605 Wys vpon wod-craftez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 61 In al science at dewyce, þar mycht na woman wysare be *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) lxiv. 42 Sho aght at be wise in goddis law *c* 1505 (*title*) Here begynneth thystorye of y^e .vii. Wyse Maysters of rome. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, II. iv 18 But in these nice sharpe Quillets of the Law, Good faith I am no wiser then a Daw 1651 HOBBES *Leviathan* II xxx. 179 Wiser and better learned in cases of Law,.. than themselves. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 100 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.

b Informed or aware *of* something specified or implied. Now only in such phrases as *none the wiser*, *as wise as before* = knowing no more than before (i. e, usually, nothing) about the matter.

c 1200 ORMIN 2279 Forrþi wollde þho ben wis off þatt þurrh Godess enngell. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 799 In water ȝe is wis of heuekes come. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paulus*) 424 þai, god wyss þame wald make Peteris banis quhilk war of þai, And quhilk war paulis banis alsa. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B x. 372 þis is a longe lessoun, and litel am I þe wyser. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 380 Thai maid him wys off all that suttell cace. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V* IV i 206. 1616 *Withals' Dict* 574 *Obscurum per obscurius*, I am as wise as I was before. 1635 D DICKSON *Hebr.* VIII 8 156 The Church was made wyse of the imperfection of the Olde Covenant. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 2 Mar, I went into the city to see Pat Rolt, who lodges with a city cousin, a daughter of cousin Cleve (you are much the wiser). 1714 — *Let to Miss Vanourigh* 8 June, The pretender, or duke of Cambridge, may both be landed, and I never the wiser. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xxxi, Messrs Blathers and Duff came back again as wise as they went 1889 *Century Mag.* July 343/1 Not one whit the wiser of the world than when he left home.

(*b*) U. S. colloq. *To be* (or *get*) *wise to*, to be (or become) aware of; *to put* (one) *wise* (*to*), to inform one (of), enlighten one (concerning)

1901 H McHUGH *John Henry* 69 When I hear a pool-room comedian speaking lines about getting seasick on the B & O, I'm wise to the fact that he dips in the Farmers' Almanac for his comedy stuff 1918 BINDLOSS *Agatha's Fortune* xvii 158, I suppose it was because the drummer put you wise that you went to Miss Strange? 1923 F H KITCHIN *Divers Dawson* 103 There would be the very devil to pay if Crutchley got wise to their existence

4. In one's right mind, sane. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* So Du. *wijs*. Cf. WISDOM 4

Cf *Beowulf* 3094 wis and ȝewitti̇ȝ (= fully conscious)

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* I 412 Here men mi3hten iseo Hou he pleiȝez with þis ȝongue brid; he ne mi3hte nouȝt wys beo. *a* 1400, 1481 [implied in UNWISE 3] *a* 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov* (S.T.S) 8 Anes wood, never wise 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* IV I 245 *Oth.* Fire, and brimestone *Des.* My Lord, *Oth* Are you wise? *Des* My Lord? *Oth* I am glad to see you mad. 1881 'SARAH TYTLER' *Three Frights* (1882) 9 They were each, according to a significant old Scotch phrase, 'wise (pronounced *wince*, and meaning rather rational than sagacious) and warld-like'

5 †a. *To make it wise* (see MAKE *v*[1] 68 b). to deliberate, hesitate *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 785 Vs thoughte it was noght worth to make it wys And graunted hym wit outen moore auys

b. *To make wise* (see MAKE *v*[1] 69) · to behave as if one were 'wise' about a matter, to pretend, 'make *as if*. . .' *Obs* exc *dial.*

1447 SHILLINGFORD *Lett* (Camden) 14 Hengston seide but litell therto, but made wyse as thogh hit were yes 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) M vj, The two wente to bed darkelong, laughing and making wise to beleeue that hee wente about to mocke them 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poesie* III xxii (Arb) 265 He makes wise, as if he had not bene a man learned in some of the mathematicks 1604 HIERON *Preachers Plea* Wks 1614 I 511 Hee made wise, as if he could haue tolde great tydings 1834 MRS BRAY *Warleigh* x, Whether she really felt desirous to take this opportunity of gaining repose, or whether, to use a Devonshire phrase, she only 'made wise' to do so

6. *absol* or as *sb* † a. *sing.* usually with def. article or demonstrative A or the wise man; *spec.* a sage. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXXIII 220 Se dyseȝa all his inȝeðonc he ȝeypt, ac se wisa hit ieldcað *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 176 Wel fyht þat wel flyhþ, seyþ þe wise *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 79 Þis forknowyng wyse 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 268 Upon the fol, upon the wise Sikneesse and hele entrecomune 1401 *26 Pol Poems* III 12 Do euene lawe to fooll and wyse *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 484 þe wise sayd vnto hym · 'þis way is bothe fayr & gude'

b. *pl.* Wise men or persons: now always with *the*, † formerly also with demonstrative, possessive, etc.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XI. 25 Þu þe behyddyst þas þing fram wisun & gleawun *c* 1205 LAY 16817 He bi-heold wulc of wiisen ærest spæken wolden *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20794 Disput, he sais, es na mister, Bituix te wis in swilk a wer 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 973 Dindimus þe dere king, the docktour of wise. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 1 Som mattere, Essampled of these olde wyse *Ibid.* 26 The wiseste of Caldee Ne cowthen wite what it mente. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* I 167 Fle fro fooles, and folwe wise 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXIX. 14, I wil destroye the wisdome of their wise 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Conq Granada* II (1672) 21 The bold are but the Instruments o' th' wise. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 562 The learn'd and wise Sarcastic would exclaim 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 195 O silent faces of the Great and Wise

c. *A word to the wise* (*is enough*) · = VERBUM SAP. Also † *Few words to the wise suffice*, etc

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XV 24 Few wordis may serve the wyis 1562 MOUNTGOMERY in *Archaeologia* XLVII 241 Feawe woordes to the wise doeth suffice 1639 J CLARKE *Parœm* 51 Few words to the wise suffice *Verbum sapienti sat est.* A word to the wise 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I XIX 127 Nay, if she can withstand him—But a word to the wise, Mr. Reeves! Hem!

d. The comp. *wiser* as sb. (with pl. *wisers*): One who is wiser; usually with possessive, (one's) superior in wisdom. Now *rare.*

(Cf BETTER A. 7, ELDER *sb*[1] 2, GREATER C b)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26180 Ga til a wijser to sceu þi wond *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2634 *Hypermnestra*, And werke aftyr thyn wisere euere mo 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* V 292 And of þi wysers lern bettyr gouernaunce *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Want of Wise Men* 22 For warldly wyn sik walkis, quhen wysar wynnis 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* I, Since it is well known these Delilahs seduce my wisers and my betters 1838 HARE *Guesses* Ser I (1847) 161 All writers who feel an itching to be carping at their wisers and betters. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III XIII, If thou really art my Senior, Seigneur, my Elder, .if thou art in very deed my Wiser

7 Used as *adv.* = WISELY. In later use only in comparative. *rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII 52 Thou vrouchit has vis, That thou discouerit first till me 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* II IV. 58 Thou speak'st wiser then thou art ware of 1797 MRS M ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV 153, I cannot act wiser than to take the little Welsh girl off the hands of her dragon

8 *Comb* a. advb with adj. or pple., as *wise-bold*, *-hardy* (opp to FOOLHARDY), *-valiant*; *wise-framed*, *-judging*, *-reflecting*, *-said.* b. attrib with sb., as *wisebones* sb (humorous appellation for a wiseacre), *wise-heart* adj. (= wise-hearted) c. parasynthetic, as *wise-hearted*, *-lipped*, *-worded* (ME. *wis iworded*).

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf Metam* liv, With a *wise-bold heed. 1894 ALMA-TADEMA *Wings of Icarus* v 26 There you go, old *wisebones! Here's a storm in a tea-cup! 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* III II xli, *Wise framed questions. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 44 Valiant, & *wizehardy 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron* III 583/2 Of courage inuincible, wise-hardie alwaies 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* VIII 327 The cunning of *wise heart Hephæstus' snare. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXXV 26 Soch wemen as were *wyse herted. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 862 Men there are Wise hearted 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II XVII (ed 2) 66 Why men so disesteem this *wise judging Law of God. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* VII, Many wise-judging men 1818 MILMAN *Samor* I 384 *Wise-lipp'd chief 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* VI 110 By no means could she persuade just-minded, *wise-reflecting Bellerophon 1597 *Pilgr Parnass* I 113 Youre *wise-said says Keepe mee from devious wayes' *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* LXXV, He could young wise, *wise valliant frame His Syres revenge *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 64 Sum is so wel ilered, oðer se *wis iworded [etc]

Wise (wəiz), *v*[1] *Obs* exc. *Sc* and *north dial.* Forms 1 WISIAN, 3 WISIE, 4-6 (8-9 *Sc.* and *dial*) wyse, (5 vyse, 6 *pa pple* wizde), 7 (9 *dial.*) wize, 3-7 (9 *dial*) wise, 9 *Sc* weise, weize. [OE. *wisian* to show the way = OFris. *wisa*, OS. *wisian*, MLG., MDu *wisen* (Du. *wijzen*), OHG. *wisan* (MHG. *wisen*, G *weisen*, now conjugated as a str vb.), ON *visa* (Sw *visa*, Da *vise*), Goth. *fulla-weisjan* πείθειν. f. OTeut **wisaz* WISE *a* (Cf. WIS *v*.[1])]

1. *trans* To show the way to (a person), to guide, direct; † hence, to direct or manage the affairs of, govern, rule (*obs*), also in mod. dial., to induce, entice *away*, *from* . . ., to instruct, inform

Beowulf 320 Stræt wæs stanfah, stiȝ wisode gumum ætgædere *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XXXV. 5 Iacob feiðe þa mid ealre his hiwrædene, swa him god wisode *c* 1205 LAY 1200 Wise imi & witeie whuder ich mæi liðan *a* 1230 *Owl & Night* 973 Þu seist þu uisest [*v. r* wisest] mankunne þat hi biwepen hore sunne *c* 1250 *Prayer to Our Lady* 2 in *O E Misc.* 192 Þu wisie me nuþe for ich eom erede. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10755 Sire steuene of segraue was imad þo hei iustise In sire hubertes stude de boru þut lond wel to wise. 13 *Cursor M* 17931 (Gött.) Quen i þe gan wis To þe yatis of paradis *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 297 Wiþ-oute whom he ne mai His kindom wiþ pees wysen *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 2988 Alexander trottis him to þe trod gate, as him þe torche wyssis [*Dubl.* vysys] *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 303 'Now wise vs crist!' quod Roulond. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* IX 122 Mahowne he wyse the on thi way 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 130 Alwayes wysing and making your hawke to leane in vpon you 1594 CAREW *Tasso* II xli, To be wizde what cause her thither diew 1604 H. BROUGHTON *Advt Corrupt Relig* E 3 b, Tremelius might haue wised M Liuely 1606 N B[AXTER] *Sydney's Ourania* D 2, She [*sc* the Moon] wizeth Surgeons when to ope a veine 1610 H BROUGHTON *Job* XXXV 11 Who doth teach us more than the beasts of the earth and wiseth us above the foules of the heaven. 1657 TRAPP *Comm Exo* VIII 16 Being themselves wise, and willing to wise others *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Song, Dear Highland Laddie* II, The Laird's wys'd awa' my braw Highland laddie, O 1821 GALT *Ann Parish* XXXVIII 320 She took me by the hand, and wised me to go back 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss*, *Wise*, to shew or direct. 'Wise him in' 'Wise him out'

2. To direct the course or movement of, to move in some direction or into some position, to convey, conduct; to turn (in various connexions see quots.); also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21272 A wain men wit four quelis wises. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13698 His hors on hym [*sc* Bokkus] his bridel wysed *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* II 78 The forgh is best, ille humour out to wise 1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* C 3, Planets Knowne to each Figure-flinger That wize from thence many an vncouth-tale 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* VII, Now, weize yourself a wee easel-ward—a wee mair yet to that ither stane 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss* s v, Wise off that rope there *a* 1827 in Scott *Jrnl* 2 Aug, Stuff with moss, and clog with clay, And that will weize the water away 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV x (1849) 179 Mr. Bell quietly wised the conversation upon juvenile indiscretions 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III 113 Wise on the Hydrogen, Nichol! 1862 HISLOP *Prov Scot* 58 Every miller wad weise the water to his ain mill 1867 J K HUNTER *Retrospect Artist's Life* XIV (1912) 135 The little fish rushed to the shore before him, as he quietly wysed them shoreward

b. To direct, aim, 'send', shoot (a missile) (*Sc*); † *fig* to utter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24103 Quen i wend word to wise 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Ph*— II, Fowk wysing a Jee The Byass Bouls on Tamson's Green 1814 SCOTT *Wav* LVIII, Mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himsell.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To direct one's course, make one's way, betake oneself, go.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10956 Vnto þer contres he bad þem wyse 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 69 But see the Sheep are wysing to the Cleugh

3 *trans.* To show, point out (the way). † Also, to cause to be seen, show, reveal (*obs.*).

13.. *E E Allit P.* A 1135 A wounde ful wyde con wyse An-ende hys hert þurȝ hyde to-rente *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 138 Wysand vs þe way to heuen *c* 1450 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 226 The printe of a palsy wisith the thy way 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXIII, I'll hae somebody waiting to weise ye the gate to the place.

Wise (wəiz), *v*.[2] [f. WISE *a.* 3 b (*b*)] *To wise up* (U. S. slang) · to 'get wise'; to 'put wise'

1919 J BUCHAN *Mr Standfast* III 70 You've got to wise up about Gresson with the whole forces of the British State arrayed officially against you 1922 P G WODEHOUSE *Gurl on Boat* I 25 You won't wise him up that I threw a spanner into the machinery?

Wise: see VAISYA.

1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 53 The last Sect or Cast of Gentiles are the Wises.

Wise, obs. f VICE *sb.*[1] and 2, VISE *v.*

-wise: see WISE *sb.*[1] II.

Wiseacre (wəi zēkəi). Forms · 6-7 wise-aker, 7 wiseaker, wisacre, 7-8 wise acre,

7– **wise-acre, wiseacre.** [ad. (with unexplained assimilation to *acre*) MDu. *wijsseggher* (wai·sze gər) soothsayer, app. ad OHG *wīzago*, MHG *wīzage* (= OE *witega* WITIE *sb*), with assimilation to *wijs* WISE *a* and *seggher* SAYER.]

1 One who thinks himself, or wishes to be thought, wise, a pretender to wisdom, a foolish person with an air or affectation of wisdom.

1595 *Eng Tripe-wife* (1881) 146 Shall he run vp and downe the town, accompanied with some such wise akers as himselfe 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horn-bk* Proemium 5 Thou Lady of Clownes and Carters, Schoolemistres of fooles and wisacres 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 47 Syrupe of Poppy, (that edged Tool in the hands of such Doctor Wiseakers) 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 138 ¶ 6 This Wiseacre was reckoned by the Parish, who did not understand him, a most excellent Preacher 1810 SCOTT *Fam Lett* 31 Dec (1894) I vi 202 This wise-acre thinks he should have a finger in every man's pie 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I xiii, I have heard politicians and coffee-house wise-acres talking over the newspaper 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par. Churches* 115 The architect is lectured on his own art by wiseacres, whose whole stock of knowledge is got up from 'Parker's Glossary'.

†b. Used in pl. form of a single person; sometimes as a *quasi*-proper name. *Obs*

?1613 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Laugh & be fat* Wks (1630) II 71/1 A learned wiseakers 1615 TOFTE *Varchi's Blazon Jealousie* 24 *note*, Wiseakers her Husband, neuer so much as once doubting or dreaming of any such matter 1673 *S'too him Bayes* 9 When he has done (like a wise acres) he makes nothing of it

¶c With allusion to *acres* as = 'lands'; in first quot. app applied to a landed estate

1608 *Yorksh Trag* I iii, Is the rubbish sold, those wiseakers your lands? *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam* II v § 128 (1740) 394 If wise by their Acres, or, in a word Wiseacres, it was expected the Guineys should come out, for the Uses of Mobbing.

2 A wise or learned person, a sage. (Usually contemptuous.)

1753 in *Gentl. Mag* XXIII 417 (spuriously archaic) Pythagoras lerned muche—becomming a myghtye wyseacre. 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 271 The concourse of wiseacres was truly astonishing. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf* Pref, It requires no great wiseacre to know that 1902 *Sat Rev* 29 Nov. 677/2 The stoic paradox that the cobbler who has got wisdom is the universal wiseacre.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Wi·sea·cred** (-əɪd) *a*, having the character of a wiseacre (in quot. with allusion to *acre*: cf 1 c above), whence *wi seacredness*; **Wi sea credom**, the realm of wiseacres, wiseacres collectively, **Wi sea creish** (-əriʃ) *a*, like or characteristic of a wiseacre (whence *wiseacreishness*); **Wi sea creism** (-əriz'm), **Wi sea crery** (-əɪri), something characteristic of a wiseacre; pretension to or affectation of wisdom, or a remark exhibiting this

1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* B 3, Each *wise-acred Landlord. 1848 Earl NORTHBROOK in Mallet *Mem* (1908) 39 The conceited phraseology and would-be *wiseacredness of its professors 1885 A DOBSON *Don Quix* in *Sign of Lyre* 93 To make *Wiseacredom, both high and low, Rub purblind eyes 1834 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* XXXVI. 415 He then perpends, in a *wiseacreish pause, to consider if they are all to be found 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impr* II 12 *Ex post facto* *wiseacre-ishness 1861 T L PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* xxiii, Whist is more consentaneous to modern solemnity there is more *wiseacre-ism about it 1917 SAINTSBURY *Hist Fr Novel* I 371 Interrupting his vizier and the other tale-tellers with *wiseacreries.

Wisedam, -dom(e, obs. ff. WISDOM

Wisehead (wai·zhed). [f. WISE *a* + HEAD *sb*] One who has a wise head; always in ironical sense, One who fancies himself wise, a wiseacre.

[1378 *Poll Tax Yorks* 158 in Bardsley *Surnames*, Johannes Wysehede] 1756 *Monitor* No 64 II. 123 The wise heads have been a good deal troubled to invent proper subjects for this purpose 1862 Miss BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxvi, The wiseheads of the servants' hall. 1875 H. JAMES *Rod. Hudson* III 94 There were naturally a great many wiseheads who smiled at his precipitancy

†**Wi·sehede.** *Obs rare* In 4–5 **wys-**. [f. WISE *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD. Cf. OFris. *wishêd*, Du. *wijsheid*, G *weisheit*] Wisdom.

1340 *Ayenb* 68 Zuyche uolke þet wylleþ him benyme his lhordssip and his wyshede. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb) 68 The ouerest wysehede

Wise-like (wəi z|ləik, *dial.* wəi·s-, wez·sləik), *a.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. WISE *a* + -LIKE 2.]

1. Reasonable, rational.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, It wad hae been lang or my Leddy Margaret wad hae fund out sic a wise-like doctrine in the Bible! 1818 SUSAN FERRIER *Marriage* I xii, It wad set her better to be carrying a wise-like wean in her arms, than trailing aboot wi' thae confoonded dougs an' paurits 1893-4 *Northumbld Gloss* s v, That's a wise-like dog o' yours

2. Becoming, seemly, respectable, proper. esp in appearance.

1820 *Blackw. Mag* Nov. 148 Talking o thrashing ripe rigs wi' the west wind may look very wiselike in rhyme 1842 J AITON *Dom Econ* (1857) 123 Make it something 'wiselike' and substantial, that it may remain as a monument of your own liberality and good sense 1881 *Academy* 15 Oct 289/3 Jane .. wice-like rather than pretty 1894 *Blackw Mag* June 754/1 He was considered by many ladies of the parish to be a very personable man, comely ., and altogether a wyss-like man

B. as *adv.* Fittingly, becomingly, respectably.

1822 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 315 They ought to hire a chaise, and gang in till Edinburgh wiselike 1841 *Fraser's Mag* Jan 109/2 Dinna gang ramstam in, saying, 'Janet, here's meal; and Janet, here's butter', slip cannily and wiselike in.

Wiseling (wəi·zliŋ). Now *rare* [f. WISE *a.* + -LING 1 2.] A pretender to wisdom, a wiseacre.

1633 J DONE *Hist Septuagint* 214 These wiselings, that shew themselues fooles in so speaking, and discoursing without Discourse. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist* (1886) 3 Those Luciferian wiselings that thought none could teach them anything 1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst Magnum* xxxiv 222 Let Master Sophister or Wiseling of Babel look us right in the Face 1914 NELLEN & CRAIG tr *Ozanam's Francisc Poets Italy* v 245 He praises the wisdom which shrinks from the wiselings

Wisell, var WIZLE, stalk, etc.

†**Wi sely,** *a. Obs rare.* Forms 1 wislic, 3 wislich, 4 *comp.* wislier, 5 wysely, 6 wysley, 7 wisely [OE *wislic*. see WISE *a.* and -LY 1] = WISE *a* 1.

c900 tr *Bæda's Hist* II. xiii (1890) 134 Me þynceð wislic, gif þu geseo þa þing beteran, þæt we þam onfon. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* 1. (1883) 4 Donne is eac wislic ræd, þæt manna gehwylc geornlice smeage *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28116 Wit wislier þat i was amang Hane i striued oft-sithes wrang 1436 *Libel Engl Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 183 Yf men were wysely, the Frenshmen and Flemmynge Shulde bere no state in see by werrynge 1556 *J. de Flores' Aurelio & Isab* E 8, Vnto howre wysley wordes

Wisely (wəi·zli), *adv.* Forms see WISE *a* and -LY 2; also 5 wisily, vi-, vysilie, 5–6 wys(e)-wyslie, 6 wyslye, wislie. [OE. *wislīce* = OS *wislico*, MLG, MDu *wislīk* (Du *wijselijk*), OHG. *wislīcho* (MHG *wislīche*), ON. *vislīga* (in the sense of *vssuliga* certainly). f. WISE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a wise manner

1. With wisdom, sound judgement, or sagacity. Also more widely, with good sense or discretion

c888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xviii. § 1 Se þe wile wislice & geornlice æfter þam hlisan spyrian *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xviii 131 Dæt he meahte ðæt folc ðy wislicor & ðy rædlicor læran *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 105 Þet mon wisliche spene þa þing þe him god lene on þisse liue to brukene *c* 1200 ORMIN 2199 Þho toc wisliȝ to fraȝnenn humm whatt itt bitacnenn mihhte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1091 Loth hem warnede, wislike and wel, Oc he ne troweden him neuere a del. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18852 Clerli spak he þat he wald, And al his skil wiseli he tald. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 956 He hasteþ wel þat wysly kan a-byde *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 70 Alle þese þingis I haue told, þat he þat redi þ hem mai þe visiloker [*v r* wysiocor] in semblable causis worchen *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1158 Thou ne woste not Ryght wiseliche What harme hathe falle *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxv 539 See that ye revenge yourself wysly 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* I (1895) 113 Thys I suppose is the chiefe cause whie theyr common wealthes be wyselyere gouerned *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1922) 78 Young men, who thinke, then they speake wiselyest, when they cannot understand themselves. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* v ii 344 One that lou'd not wisely, but too well 1610 — *Temp.* I ii 21 *Gon.*..You haue spoken truer then you purpos'd *Seb* You haue taken it wiselier then I meant you should 1667 MILTON *P L.* x. 1023 Doubt not but God Hath wiseler arm'd his vengeful ire then so To be forestall'd 1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed 2) 63 This method of conveying the vegetable food from the earth to the air, and from the air to the earth, is wisely established, for making a just distribution of it upon all parts of the earth 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T More* I 280 Men judge wiselyest, when they judge most charitably. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I v 85 From a genial, wisely-developed man, good things radiate 1925 E PHILLPOTTS *Voice from Dark* xvi 199 He would have done wiselier to be home before it came

b With an air or assumption of wisdom; sagely, knowingly.

1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV. xiii 126 b, [I asked him what religion he kept, wherupon wisely he gaue me to vnderstand that [etc] 1600 SHAKS *A Y L.* II vii 22 He looking on it, with lacke lustre eye, Sayes, very wisely, it is ten a clocke 1888 'J S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* IV, 'Ah! but there's very few Captain Ferrers about,' said Lassie wisely.

†**2.** Attentively, carefully, heedfully. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* x. in Thorpe *Laws* II 318 Beþencan heora dæda wislice & wærlice *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 104 Þe heorte is wel iloked ȝif muð & eien & earen wisliche beoð ilokene *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 82 Ha heold hire aldrene hird wisliche & watliche. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XIII 343, I wayted wisloker *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1613 That they be weisely wachede and in warde holdene *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxvi. 123 Qwhen þai ga to were, þai hafe þam rigt warly and wysely *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 587, I raid on full richt, To watche wyselie the wayis 1558 WARDE tr *Alexis' Secr.* III Powre the said water fynely and wisely into some other vessel that is cleane 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 28 If you holde the same [glass] wisely you shall see the wine ascende in the forme of a clowd.

†**3.** Skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously; cunningly

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 456 Oð ðæt he Adam on eorðrice, godes handgesceaft gearone funde, wislice ȝeworht, & his wif somed. *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr* xx 15 Þu þe unstilla agna gesceafta to ðinum willan wislice astyrest. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3630 God it taȝte al ear moysen Wislike hu it wroȝt sulde ben 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 255 With his wordes slyhe and queinte, The whiche he cowthe wysly peinte *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I lxxiv (1869) 44 She wolde it were so wysliche moolded and so subtylliche that bi seemynge it were litel *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* Ecl ii (1922) 231 The hives of wisely painfull Bees 1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* I v 33 Here comes my Lady make your excuse wisely, you were best

Wise man. (Formerly often as one word, or with hyphen; cf. the surname *Wiseman*)

1. *gen.* A man who is wise; a man of good judgement or discernment; a discreet or prudent man. (Often opposed to *fool*.)

Worldly wiseman see WORLDLY

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xl § 3 Forðy ne scyle nan wis mon forhigan ne to swiðe ymb þæt gnornian, to hwæm his wise weorðe *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xiii 116 Ne sceal se wise mann beon butan godum weorcum *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 214 Wel understond euerich wis mon þis *c* 1300 *Havelok* 180 Wis man of red, wis man of dede 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 46 It myhte make a wisman madd *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (pl ose) 15 Þe wyse man musters hym wid fa wordis & welle sitande. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxv 57 There ben more fooles than wysemen *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV* 207 This marriage semed very straunge to wise men 1549 *Compl Scot* Prol 16, I hope that vyise men vil reput my ignorance for ane mortifeit prudens *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I xiv § 3 (1622) 150 Wisemen indeed haue euer reputed them, for no better then mad men 1702 H DODWELL *Apol* § 13 in S. Parker *Cicero's De Finibus*, He took Cato for a perfect Stoick, and for a Wiseman, in the Sense of the Philosophers. 1770 BRIDGES *Burlesque Transl. Homer* II 26 Old Nestor,

Who always counted was a Wise-man 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvem.* 12 He is a wise man who has an instructed mind and a regulated choice 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* xix, A fool 'ull hit on't sometimes when a wise man misses

b. Ironically applied to a fool or simpleton, as in *the wise men of Gotham* (see GOTHAM 1)

[1471 *Paston Lett* III 32 Yonge Wyseman othyrwy[s]e callyd Foole] 1526, *c* 1560 [see GOTHAM 1] 1596 RALEIGH *Discov Guiana* 5 Who like Wise men in the absence of their Captaine followed the Indians. 1711 *Country-Mans Lett. to Curate* 32 It were too Churlish to grudge these talkers the Character of the only Wisemen of G——.

2 *spec* a. A man deeply versed in some subject of study, or in studies generally; a learned man, scholar, philosopher, sage. Now *rare* or *arch*

The seven wise men = the seven sages see SAGE *sb.*² 1

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 377 Wise men worldum secgað, þæt from Noe nigoða wæle fæder Abrahames on folctale 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 114 Wis man in þe lawe 1379 *Gloue Cath. MS* 19 I 1 iv lf. 1 Iff þu will wysman be in demyng of vryn 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 63 Tales Millesus þe firste of þe seuene wise men. 1450–80 tr *Secr. Secr* III 6 His philesofris and grete wisemen of clergie. 1588 KYD *Housek. Philos* Index, Thales one of the seauen wise men of Greece. 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* Pref. (1687) 2 Hermippus in his Treatise of the seven wise Men saith, they were in all seventeen, of which seven were variously named 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Solon*, one of the seven wisemen of Greece. 1842 W C TAYLOR *Anc. Hist* IX § 5 (ed 3) 240 Periander, who is sometimes ranked among the Seven Wise Men of Greece. 1850 LD KELVIN in S P Thompson *Life* (1910) I. v 223 The steamer appeared about 4 P M—contrary to the expectation of the nautical wise men about the harbour.

b A man who utters wise sayings or maxims; *esp.* as a title for any of the writers of the Jewish 'Wisdom Literature'.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 64 Þe wise mon [*sc.* Solomon] askeð in his boc hweðer [etc.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 121 And wys men sayis he is happy, 'That be othir will him chasty. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 1080 Þus þe wisman sais þerbi 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* IX. (1870) 251 The wyse man sayth, that surfetes do kyll many men 1587 T NEWTON *Herbal for Bible* I 274 So doth the Wiseman [*marg* Eccle i 24] vse it, whereby he promiseth felicitie to him that embraceth Wisedom 1611 *Bible* Transl Pref ¶ 3 There is no new thing vnder the Sunne, saith the wiseman 1649 WILKINS *Beauty Provid* 92 Like snow in Harvest (as the Wiseman speaks). 1659 *Gentl Calling* v § 13 The wise-man hath assured us this, Prov xv 4 Riches profit not in the day of wrath *c* 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 153 Yet you pursue sage Solomon's advice, .But, with the wiseman's leave, I must protest *c* 1750 *New Whole Duty of Man* VIII, The threatening of the Wise-man, who declares, that the eye that mocketh his father, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out.

†c. One of a body of men chosen for their sagacity as advisers in matters of state; a councillor. *Obs.* as a specific sense

By 16th–18th century historians used in pl to render WITAN.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2649 Þe king wið-stod & an wisman, He seide, 'ðe child doð als he can'. 1488 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 169 That euerych of thes contreys doo send serten wysemen wt full auctoryte for to coomen wt the Gauntnersse 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) p xx, This yere wer chosen be wise men of the cite, xxxv men, sworne to mayntene the Assisis 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 256 All the Acts are said to passe from the King, and his Wise men both of the Clergie and Laitie. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 3 Lordes and Peeres, anciently stiled Aldermen, Heretockes, Senators, Wisemen, by our Historians 1714 FORTESCUE ALAND *Pref Fortescue's Abs & Lim Mon.* 18 King Alfred with the Thought, i e Advice of his Wisemen, or Parliament

3 A man versed or skilled in hidden arts, as magic, witchcraft, and the like, a magician, wizard; *spec* applied in biblical versions and allusions to the three Oriental astrologers or Magi (see MAGUS 2) who came to worship the infant Jesus. In general sense now *dial.* or *vulgar* (cf. WISE WOMAN 1).

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* II 1 When Jhesus was born in Bethlem loo! kyngis, or wijs men [1388 astronomyenes, Vulg *Magi*], camen fro the eest 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincs* V (1562) 100 b, Whan we be in trouble, or sicknes, or lose any thing we runne hither and thither to wyssardes, or sorcerers, whome we call wyse men 1561 S WYTHERS tr *Calvin's Treat. Relics* G iv b, Ye wysmen which came to worshipe our lord Iesus after his natiuitie. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid*, *Life Virgil* A 3, That he was at the first couenaunt seruant wt a trauailinge wyseman 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* (facs) C 1 b, I pray you tell where the wise man the Coniurer dwells? 1612 COTTA *Discov Dang Pract Phys* I ix 71 A sort of practitioners, whom our custome doth call wisemen and wisewomen, reputed a kind of good . harmles witches or

wizards, who by good words..promise to allay..duels, practises of other witches, and the forces of many diseases. 1731 *Flying Post* 29 Apr 2/1 George Raunsforth, a reputed Conjurer, or (as the Country People call him) a Wise Man. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld Ball.* 39 The wise man lives nit far frae this, He telt Nan Dobson whee she'd wed. 1839 [see MAGUS 2].

Wisen, obs. form of WIZEN *v.*

Wiseness (wəi znes). *rare.* [f. WISE *a.* + -NESS. Cf OE. *unwisnes.*] The quality of being wise; wisdom; occas *ironical*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 292 To vchone sunderlyng He ȝaf a dole of his wysnesse. 1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* II vi. (Skeat) I 119 For his goodnesse and wysnesse wolt thou nat do him worship? 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal* § 1 His morall wisenesse 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v. 1. 286 Yet haue I something in me dangerous, Which let thy wisenesse feare. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III ii, Your wives wonderful wiseness 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* VII. viii, Which is a wiseness that does honour to her education 1820 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 629 This chilly, doubting, qualifying *wiseness.* 1907 *Sat Rev* 8 June 702/2 This report is full of touches that illustrate his wiseness

¶ *Right wiseness*, erron. division of *rightwiseness*, RIGHTEOUSNESS.

1447 *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 134 Of your grete right wisnesse and speciall grace. 1493 *Festivall* (W de W. 1515) 49 Come to this byleve by doynge of werkes of ryght wysenes. 15.. *New Notbroune Mayd* 272 in Hazl *E P. P* III 8 By ryght wysenes. 1638 *Dial. on Laws of Eng* I. xv. 26 b, Truth in his word, & right wisenes in his deed.

Wisent (wĭzĕnt). *Antiq.* [a. G. *wisent* (OHG. *wisunt*): see BISON.] The aurochs.

1866 J. E LEE tr. *F. Keller's Lake Dwellings* 356 The urus .as well as the bison (or wisent) are found to have been the most abundant animals in the forests of the stone age. 1889 I TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* iii 152. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 31 The true, or European, bison..also known as the wisent or zubr

Wise woman. (For the general sense 'a woman who is wise' see WISE *a.* 1.)

1. A woman skilled in magic or hidden arts; a female magician, soothsayer, etc.; a witch, sorceress; *esp.* a harmless or beneficent one, who deals in charms against disease, misfortune, or malignant witchcraft. Now *dial.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam* xiv 2 Joab. sente to Thekuam, and took thens a wise womman. 1552 HULOET, Wise woman that telleth fortune. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV. v 27 Was't not the Wise-woman of Brainford? 1602 W PERCY *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* v vi (Roxb.) 74, I haue haunted a wise woman of our Parish in Maldon, hath taught mee the spell of eury each of them *1612* [see WISEMAN 3]. 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* III vii. § 8 (1712) 107 The help and skill of the Witch or Wise-woman. 1828 HONE *Table Bk.* II. 777 An old woman .who was..accounted a wise woman, and a practiser of the 'art that none may name'. 1875 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Folk-lore* (1883) 146, I asked him if Mrs P—— was a witch? He answered, she was a wise woman, and only used her knowledge to stop others doing wrong. 1885 A. H. BULLEN in *Dict Nat. Biog* I 112/2 In his extremity he sought the assistance of a wisewoman, Alison Pearson, who treated him so successfully that he completely recovered. His enemies ascribed his cure to witchcraft.

2. A midwife (= F. *sage-femme*): cf SAGE *a.* 2 b.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxiv, O, what, you have got the wise woman, then?' said Varney.

Wish (wĭʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. WISH *v.*, q.v. for forms.]

1 An instance of wishing; a feeling in the mind directed towards something which one believes would give satisfaction if attained, possessed, or realized. (With const. as in WISH *v.* 1 (*b*), (*c*), (*d*).)

Most commonly denoting a desire for something not attainable by one's own effort, felt in the mind but not impelling to action, a passive or inactive desire.

The ordinary word for this affection of the mind; less emphatic than *craving*, *longing*, or *yearning*, but including these as particular cases.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 254 Bot if mi wisshes myhte availe, I wolde it were a groundles pet *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 535/1 Wusche, or wuschynge, *exoptacio* *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Prais of Age* 6 My wys Of al þis warld to mak me lord & kyng. 1530 PALSGR. 289/2 Wysshe desyre, *souhait.* 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I. iii. 62 As one relying on your Lordships will, And not depending on his friendly wish 1597—*2 Hen. IV.* IV. v. 93 Thy wish was Father (Harry) to that thought. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* D 2 b, This Hat clapt vpon my head, I (onely with a wish) am through the ayre, Transported in a moment ouer Seas. 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* II. iv. 64 Fortune beyond my wish hath favoured me 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm., Prov xxv.* 6 (1726) I. 191 He comes with strong Wishes that he may find it all a Mistake 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 74 Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 178 ₱ 12 The whole world is put in motion by the wish for riches, and the dread of poverty. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* v, Form but a wish for her advantage, and it shall be fulfilled 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* LV. 1 The wish, that of the living whole No life may fail beyond the grave *Ibid.* XC. 24, I find not yet one lonely thought That cries against my wish for thee. 1850 G C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 223 He has no wish to be a Church dignitary. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* XI 213 The power of prayer is the power of strong wishes.

Proverbs 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 50 If (as the Proverb is) wishes were Thrushes, we might all eat Birds 1670 RAY *Prov.* 157 If wishes would bide, beggers would ride. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 178 If Wishes were Horses. Beggars would ride. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 89 He had a saying· Two wishes make a will.

†b. in generalized use: Desire. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 62 Pride ȝeueþ but woo & wyssche to wage. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm., Matt xxvi. 41* (1717) VI. 416 Prayer was never designed to supply the room of Watchfulness, or to make Wish instead of Endeavour.

c. In phrases with prepositions. † *With* or *upon one's wish* or *wishes*, † *at wish*, according to one's wish, just as one wishes; in readiness for one as one wishes, at one's disposal (= *at will*, WILL *sb.*[1] 15 b, c). † *At high wish*, at the height of the fulfilment of one's wishes. *To* (*one's*) *wish* (rarely *wishes*), as one wishes; *esp* to the full extent of one's desire, as much as one wishes. (Now *rare* or *Obs*) *To a wish* (Sc), † *till a wish*, just as one would wish, perfectly, exactly.

13 . *Cursor M* 23412 All þat wit-standand þe es Thoru sal þou thril it wit þi wiss [*Gött* Thoru sal þou thril wid þi suiftnes] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 330, I have ben ofte moeved so, That with my wisshes if I myhte, I hadde storven in a day. *Ibid* II 39 He ne wol no travail take To ryde for his ladi sake, Bot liveth al upon his wisshes *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 847 All thus thir hathillis in hall heirly remanit, With all welthis at wiss *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* IX. 37 Well syttyng on horsbacke, and tyl a wysshe wel shapen of alle membres. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poems*, '*Unstable Dream*' 13 Where it was at wysshe it could not remain *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 40 Though a child haue all the giftes of nature at wishe 1586 WHITNEY *Choice Emblems* 144 [He] to his wishe, of pilottes made his choise 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C* III. ii 271 He comes vpon a wish. 1607—*Timon* IV. iii. 245 The one is filling still, neuer compleat; The other, at high wish 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX. 423 When to his wish, Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VIII. § 153 Though the relief of Banbury succeeded to wish, yet the King paid dear for it soon after 1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 56 The people, who assisted us so opportunely, were rewarded to their wish 1787 [J. BEATTIE] *Scotticisms* 106 Every thing succeeds to a wish. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxviii, A dish Of which perhaps the cookery rather varies, So every one may dress it to his wish.

2. A desire expressed in words, or the expression of such; sometimes nearly = 'request': = DESIRE *sb.* 4. (Cf. WISH *v.* 3–5.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix 31 The wyssis and avowis By women and the matronys doublit were. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv 264 He sayd 'I wysshe them here on this table' He had no sooner made his wysshe but they were set on the table 1598 J MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 443 My opinioun and wis was, ther sould be na generall meittings. 1724 POPE *Let. to Jervas* 27 Aug, I admire your whig principles of resistance exceedingly, in the spirit of the Barcelonians; I join in your wish for them 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I iii 27 One supplication, one desire, one hope, That he would grant a wish for his two sons 1908 R BAGOT *A Cuthbert* XXVI. 339 At Anthony's wish she wore the Cuthbert diamonds

b. *spec.* An expression of desire for another's welfare. often as a farewell greeting. Usually, now always, in *pl*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I iii. 94 Take from my mouth, the wish of happy yeares. 1601—*All's Well* I. i. 68 Maddam I desire your holie wishes 1627 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Ep. Ded., With my best wishes for the perpetuity of your felicity. 1735 POPE *Let* Sept, Wks 1741 II. 148 Pray tell him my best wishes for his health and long life. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXV 177 We quitted Chamouni, bearing with us the good wishes of a portion of its inhabitants 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* V, I know nothing about it, Tom, but you have my best wishes

c An imprecation, a malediction. *Obs* or *dial*

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* III ii 91 Blister'd be thy tongue For such a wish, he was not borne to shame. 1594—*Rich. III*, IV i. 72 This was my Wish Be thou (quoth I) accurst 1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* x. in *Edin. Mag* VI. 423, I flang the renyie on his neck With a wiss that sould nae been 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss* s.v, 'He took a many wishes', was an expression used by a witness in the Sessions Court at Northampton.

3. *transf.* An object of desire; what one wishes or wishes for: = DESIRE *sb* 5.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10406 Þai þat stad er in þair blis, Witven want has alle þair wis *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. XVII [XIII] (1919) 97 Þat faire lady schal ȝeuen him the first wyssche þat he wil wyssche of erthely thinges. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* IV. ii 93 *Sil* What's your will? *Pro* That I may compasse yours *Sil.* You haue your wish 1611—*Cymb* III v 20 Your valiant Britaines haue their wishes in it. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VIII. 451 Thy fit help, thy other self, Thy wish, exactly to thy hearts desire 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iii. 80 My joy! my best belov'd! my only wish! [1761 FOOTE *Lyar* I ii (1786) 15 Surely, the wish of every decent woman is to be unnotic'd in public. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 566 The wish of the government was that he should be executed in England]

4. *Comb.*: **wish-bone** = MERRYTHOUGHT (q v. for reason of the name); **wish-wife** [after ON *óskmær* (see WISHMAY)], a light woman.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Wish-Bone 1884 ROE *Nat Ser. Story* VI, If I bring you a canvas-back [duck], Amy, will you put the wish-bone over the door? 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I 227 Her wouldst thou profane as though she were some *wish-wife

Wish (wĭʃ), *sb* 2 *local* (now *Sussex*). [OE. *wisc*, corresp. to OLG. *wisc* (in place-names), (M)LG. *wisch*(*e*, *wisk*(*e*, repr OTeut.*wīsko-, f. *wais-*: *wīs-*, whence OE. *wás* OOZE, G. *wiese* meadow] A piece of meadow, now of marshy meadow; a piece of flat ground lying in the bend of a river and thus liable to be flooded.

898 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II 219 Concedo..terram in loco qui dicitur Feamleaȝ & an miclan wisce vi æceres mæde. *c* 1150 in Kemble *Cod Dipl.* III 175 To stucan wisc æt ðæne mearcbeorh. 1516–27 *Ledger Bk Battle Abbey* in *Trans. Philol Soc. 1895–8* 542 Menewyssh. Borderswyssh. Hodisdalswyssh. *a* 1600 in *Sussex Archæol Collect* (1851) IV 306 A true & certeine note how yᵉ Drinker dooth faule to everymans lande or yard wishe in the parishe of Kingston, nigh Lewis, at yᵉ time of trading of yᵉ wishe 1651 *Ibid* (1872) XXIV 282 Lands settled vpon her by the name of Marshland, called Castle Wish als Colbrands lying within the parish of Westham 1696–7 *Ibid.* (1849) II. 121 Yᵉ two acres croppe in yᵉ Northwish. 1850 *Ibid* IV 305 In both these parishes [*sc* Lewes and Southease] were particular brooks [*i.e* marshes] called Wishes, and in each also there was a small piece of brookland called the Drinker 1857 *Ibid* IX. 256 'The Wish' in East Bourn, close to the sea.

Wish, *a* (*dial.*) see WISHT

Wish (wĭʃ), *v.* Pa t and pa. pple. **wished** (wĭʃt). Forms α. 1 wyscan, wiscan, 3–5 wusshe, 4–5 wysche, (7 *Sc*) wische, 4–6 wisshe, 5–6 wys(s)he, (3 wusse, wisse, 4 wussche, whusshe, wiche, wesche, wesse, 5 wusche, wiesshe, wosshe, weesshe, 6 wys(c)h, wishe, whysshe, wyszhe), 6– wish. β. *Sc* (and *north*) 4–6 wisse, wis, 4–9 wiss, 6 wys(s, whiss, 6–7 viss, 7 wosse, 9 wuss *Pa. t.* 1 wysete, wiscte, 5 wyst, weste, 6 (9) wisht; 3 wissede, etc., 4–6 wished, 5–6 *Sc.* wissit, etc., 6– wished. *Pa. pple* 3 iwist, 6 wysht, 6–8 wisht; 4–6 wisshed, etc., 6– wished. [OE. *wýscan* = OHG. *wunsken* (MHG., G. *wunschen*), ON. *æskja* (MSw. *yskia*, Sw *önska*, Da *onske*) — OTeut.*wunskjan, f.*wunska-, -skō-* (represented by OE. *wúsc*, OHG. *wunsc*, MHG., G. *wunsch*, ON. *ósk*); cf. Skr. *vāñchā* :— *wānskā- f base *wen-* to hold dear, love, desire, whence also WINE *sb.*[2], WIN *sb.*[2], WEEN *sb.* and *v.*, WONE.

Another form of the stem appears in (M)Du *wensch* · see WINZE[2].

1. *trans.* To have or feel a wish for; to desire.

The ordinary word for this; now always less emphatic than the synonyms *covet*, *crave*, *long* (*for*), *yearn* (*for*); in earlier use occas in the sense of these. Sometimes softened by *could* or *should* (*would*) · cf CAN *v*[1] 7, SHALL *v* 19 c, WILL *v.*[1] 40 b; or strengthened before a dependent clause (*b*, *c*) by such phrases as *to God*, *to goodness*, *to heaven.*

(*a*) with simple obj. (in OE. usually in the genitive) Now *dial.*; superseded in standard English by *wish for* (see 2), or colloq in certain contexts by *want* (WANT *v.* 5)

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* i. 29 Ne cuæð he ðæt forðyðe he ænegum men ðæs wyscte oððe wilnode 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 103 [Hie] his tocymes wyscton *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 594 Ic sceal his rode sigor swiðor wiscan ðonne ondrædan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 165 Þe sune wussheð þe fader deað, ar his dai cume. 13 *E E Allit P* A 14 Ofte haf I wayted wyschande þat wele. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1413 Sum wald haiff had Boyd at the suerdis lenth; Sum wyst [*ed.* 1570 wissit] Lundy *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIII. 496 Now have I that I desired and wysshed soo longe. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II 3 [He] wantis nocht in warld, that he wald wis 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 9 Thy nychtbouris wyfe Thow couet not to the, nor wis His hors, his oxe, [etc] 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 116 Causing you thinke the night long and wish the daylight 1610 SHAKS *Temp* III i 54, I would not wish Any Companion in the world but you. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXVII. 159 Not as wishing liberty of private revenges 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI lxxxiii 305, I charge you, as you wish my peace, not to say any-thing of a letter you have from me 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* I, 'Wussing your health, sirs,' said the shepherd 1829 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 40 You know My zeal for all you wish, sweet Beatrice 1854 DICKENS *Hard T* II 1, Would you wish a little more hot water, ma'am? 1901 W R H TROWBRIDGE *Lett her Mother to Eliz.* XXIX 144 [The maid] flew into a rage, and wanted to know if I wished a month's notice

(*b*) with obj. clause with *may* or (formerly) pres subj., occas indic.: expressing a desire that the event may happen or that the fact may prove to be so, and often implying some want of confidence or fear of the opposite (now commonly expressed by *hope*: see HOPE *v.* 3 b). Also expressing a request (see 5).

a 1000 *Deor* 25 Secg monig wyscte ȝeneahhe þæt þæs cynerices ofercumen wære. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XVII. 18 Ic wisce þæt Ismahel lybbe æt foran ðe *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II x (1912) 208, I wish that it may not prove ominous foretoken of misfortune. 1592 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV iii 41, I wish all good befortune you 1649 in *Spalding Club Misc* (1852) V 381, I heartellie wosse that anie that lowes religione . keepe themselwes free of anie accessione to swche wnhape men. 1661 P HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 86, I wish I suffer no prejudice by it 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* IV, I wish the house is not robb'd 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* II 1, He say's he's a Conjurer, but he looks very suspicious; I wish he ben't a Jesuit 1756 *Monitor* No 35 I. 325 He is certainly bewitched I wish the old hag upon the green has done him no mischief 1808 JANE AUSTEN *Lett* (1884) II 6 She hears that Miss Bigg is to be married in a fortnight I wish it may be so. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXI, I wish we have not got King Stork, instead of King Log 1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* XII, Mrs Tomkinson wished to goodness there might soon be..'a little staying company' in the house 1872 GEO ELIOT in J W Cross *Life* (1885) III 157, I wish that you may happen to know her.

(*c*) with obj clause with past subj. (or indic., e. g. *was* for *were*): expressing an unrealized or unrealizable desire (see also WILL *v.*[1] 46), or in mod. use sometimes a mild request (cf 5).

971 *Blickl. Hom* 93 Hie wyscaþ þæt hie næfre næron acennede from fæder ne from meder *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* XXXII. 29 Ic wisce ðæt hi wiston & underȝeaton hyra ende [Vulg *utinam saperent*] 1340 *Ayenb* 56 Hi wesseþ þet hi hedden nykken of crane and wombe of cou 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A v. 92 Þenne I wussche hit weore myn. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 755 *Thisbe*, Thys wall they woldyn

threte And wysshe to god hyt were doun ybete. 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 11 Wherfore I wyst fulle hertly dyuerse tymez þat ȝe hadde ben here. *a* 1562 G CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) II 40 Therfor my frayltie I may both curse and ban, Whissyng to God I had never known man 1579 LYLY *Euphues* 31, I wish my wish were as effectually ended as it is heartely looked for 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I v. 26 That which rather thou do'st feare to doe, Then wishest should be vndone 1624 USSHER *Lett* (1686) 315, I could wish that Mr Lisle would take some pains in translating the Saxon Annals into our English Tongue. 1681 in *2oth Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App I 133, I haue gotten a tasch upon me that I wisch from my hart it was well of my handes to your satisfaction 1711 I could wish [see CAN *v*.1 7] 1817 BYRON *Let to Moore* 25 Mar, Heigh ho! I wish I was drunk—but I have nothing but this damned barley-water before me 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen, New Year's Eve* IV, I wish the snow would melt I long to see a flower so 1885 'F ANSTEY' *Tinted Venus* II 24, 'I wish to heaven I did,' cried the manager 1890 [see GOODNESS 5].

(*d*) with inf as obj (usually, now always, with *to*). Occas with admixture of the idea of intention or request for permission (cf 5), as 'I wish to say a few words'.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1060 He wisten him bergen fro ðe dead. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 149 Sche wissheth forto ben unbore *c* 1450 *Merlin* VII 113 So that the moste hardy of hem sholde wiesshe to be at home in his owne contree 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lii 33, I wissitt to be The grytast erle, or duik, in France 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII XIV 17 Wys now to fle vp to the starnis on hycht 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Jonah IV 8 Ionah fainted, and wished in his heart to dye 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* II I 123, I neuer wish'd to see you sorry, now I trust I shall. 1630 MILTON *On Shakespear* 16 Kings for such a Tomb would wish to die. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Any body that wishes to see him may. 1850 MISS MULOCK *Olive* XXV, I wish to talk to you. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Serm.* xi 213 If men really wish to be good, they will become good 1893 *Law Times* XCV 305/2 If she wished to be sure of her income she should of all things avoid dabbling in the shares of new companies.

(*e*) with acc. and inf, or in pass with inf. (usually, now always, with *to*). Sometimes expressing a request see 5 b

1538 STARKEY *England* II. I (1878) 176 Aftur a maner, the wych I wold wysch to be put in vse wyth vs. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) XV 39 Away I went, Wissing all luvaris leill to haif sic chance ?1567 [M PARKER] *Whole Psalter* CX VII, Pursued to death, and wysht to sinke *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* X, I rather wish thee climbe the Muses hill 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* IV III 138 If you can pace your wisdome, In that good path that I would wish it go 1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 406, I love the Presbyterians so well as not to wish them renounce their reason 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. XIX. 130 [He said that] every man who saw me must wish me to be his 1892 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XV, Nero wished Junia Silana and Calvia Crispinilla to be of the party

(*f*) with obj and compl. (sb., adj, pple, advb. phrase) now chiefly in imprecations or the like.

14 *How Plowman learned Paternoster* 152 in Hazl. *E P P* I. 215 He wysshed them at the devyll therfore 1477 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 22, I thank you hertely þat hyt plesyd you to wyshe me with you *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2306, I se well there is no better rede, But sygh, and sorowe, and wysshe my selfe dede 1532 TINDALE *Exp Matt v-vii* VII (*T* 1550) 88 b, Who is so wel beloued but that ther be ynow that woulde, for hys good, wishe him to hel? *a* 1533 [see WISH *sb*.1 2] 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 70, I wyshed my selfe heere. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I I 14 Wish me partaker in thy happinesse, When thou do'st meet good hap 1605 — *Macb* V VIII. 49 Had I as many Sonnes, as I haue haires, I would not wish them to a fairer death [see FURTHER *adv* 4 b] 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 27 P 2 We every day wish ourselves disengaged from its allurements. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* IX, Mailpayers wiss it to the devil. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib* XXXVII, We all wish her extremely happy. 1819 CRABBE *T of Hall* XVII 364 Perch that were wish'd to salmon for her sake. 1823 LAMB *Let to Southey* 21 Nov., I wished both magazine and review at the bottom of the sea 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXII, Let us remember James by name, and wish him happy 1902 'VIOLET JACOB' *Sheep-Stealers* xi, She could only move uneasily on her seat, and wish him miles away

(*g*) after *as* or *than*: often *ellipt.* (so also with rel.) for various constructions, esp (*c*), (*d*), (*e*).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froyss* I clxiv 83/1 The aduentures of amours and of war, are more fortunate and maruelous, than any man canne thynke or wysshe 1530 PALSGR. 783/1, I am as well nowe, I thanke God, as I coulde wysshe 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Ps lxxiii 7 They haue more then heart can wish 1698 COLLIER *Immor Stage* 227 He goes off as like a Town Spark as you would wish 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Ep. 8 He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a friend 1866 GEO ELIOT *Felix Holt* I, Nothing had come just as she had wished 1868 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* XIII, You should do just what your grandfather wishes

(*h*) in passive esp. in predicative phr. *to be wished* = desirable.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* II. IX, It is to be wisshed, that they, whiche haue any auoiritie, maye be like to the lawes, whiche in correctynge be ladde only by equitie 1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* Ded, More to be wished and much more durable. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. I 64 'Tis a consummation Deuoutly to be wish'd. 1697 DE FOE *Ess Projects* 232 'Twere to be wish'd our Gentry were so much Lovers of Learning, that Birth might always be join'd with Capacity 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 124 At length the day so long wished and expected came *a* 1876 *Jrnl Soc Arts* 2 June 708/1 The returns from the Cheltenham district were not so complete as might be wished. 1928 *Pall Mall Gaz* 29 June 8/1 The first venture was not, perhaps, as successful as could have been wished

†b. *fig* of a thing: To 'require'. = DESIRE *v* 3.

1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 599, I do not find that expositors speake so fully to the matter of this wind, as me seemeth this text doth wish

2. *intr.* To have or feel a wish; in early use often, to long, yearn. a. with *after* (obs), *for* = 1 (*a*); also *indir. pass.* = 1 (*h*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 3 Men wisten ȝerne after ure lauerd ihesu cristes tocume. *Ibid* 135 þu hauest longe iwist after strene, and god haueð herd þine bede. 13 *Cursor M* 23548 (Edmb) Ilk man sal haf til his, Al þat he wil efter wis 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* 107 The deth wold they haue and weesshe after it incessantly 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII 29 They cast iiii ancres out of the sterne and wysshed for the daye 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 69 By so much the more you are welcome, by how much the more you were wished for 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 163, I can only wish for more worthiness 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett Henry & Frances* (1767) I 84, I wished for you in vain all night, the life-long night. 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Boarding-ho* II, Having nothing to do and nothing to wish for, she naturally imagined she must be very ill 1867 SPEDDING *Publ & Authors* 75 Buy the volumes as they come out, if you wish for them.

b. *absol.*

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 50 Better to haue then wishe 1570 *Satyr Poems Reform* XII 185 Than war I fane, bot all in vane, To wis and will nocht be 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I 228 Quha can wiss aboue thir thrie? 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* I III 218 If your selfe, Did euer, in so true a flame of liking, Wish chastly, and loue dearely 1850 MISS MULOCK *Olive* XXI, It had been one of her childish superstitions always 'to wish at the new moon' 1904 W W JACOBS *Dialstone Lane* III. 37, 'I could see it at any time I wished', she said sharply. 'Well, wish now', entreated Mr Tredgold

c. *trans.* with cognate obj.

c 1400 [see WISH *sb*.1 3] 1588 SHAKS *L. L L.* II. I 179 Thy own wish wish I thee, in euery place. 1849 MRS GASKELL *Lizzie Leigh*, etc. (1913) 426 Wishing all manner of idle wishes. 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt. on Wheels* XI, If you wish a wish and then feel in my pocket, old lady, you may find something

3. *trans.* To express a wish for; to say that one wishes . . . (with various const. as in 1); *spec.* to imprecate, invoke (an evil or curse).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 308 Alexander ða wiscte· 'Eala ȝif ðu wære hund!' 1476 *Paston Lett* Suppl. (1901) 149, I wysshed to hym that he and I hadde been at Norwyche 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 7 Than he cryeth out and wysseth that he neuer had had eyes to se. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Job XXXI 30 Nether haue I suffred my mouth to sinne, by wishing a cursse vnto his soule 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I. III. 218 If Heauen haue any grieuous plague in store, Exceeding those that I can wish vpon thee 1673 CAVE *Prim Chr.* III I 221 He was consumed by such a disease as he had wished upon himself 1725 ATTERBURY *Serm, Matt. XXVII 25* (1734) I. 134 The profane Folly of wishing that Damnation to ourselves, which we otherways but too well deserve. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* XXVII, He wischt I happyness micht bruke. 1781 in *Jrnl Friends Hist Soc* (1918) 72 She was senceable to the last often wished she might be like her D[ea]r Grandmother.

4. *spec.* (with *to* or simple object) To desire (something, usually good) for or on behalf of a person, etc esp. in formulæ of greeting or expressions of goodwill; hence as in 3, to express such a wish for, esp. as a formal greeting·

e. g *to wish* (*one*) *good morning, good-bye* (= BID *v*.1 9), *a merry Christmas, a happy New Year, many happy returns of the day* (see RETURN *sb.* 2 b), etc, also intr. in *to wish* (*one*) *well* (see WELL *adv* 2 d), and intr or trans. (usually with neg) in *to wish* (*one*) *ill* (where *ill* may be taken as adv or sb) *To wish* (*one*) *joy of* see JOY *sb.* 9 d

c 900 *Laws Alfred* Introd. xlix. § 3 Da apostolas & þa eldran broðor hælo eow wyscað. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 406, I bidde wisshe yow no more sorwe 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XX 328 Per ne is syk ne sory. þat he ne may bote wusshen and wylnen Alle manere of men mercy and forȝeuenesse. 1516 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 50 Not to thintent he schulde have hys parte off thys intolerable troble, for I wolde not wysche itt to a dogge 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CXXIX. 8 We wish you good lucke in the name of the Lorde. — *Job* XXXI. 30, I neuer suffred my mouth to do soch a sinne, as to wysh him euell. 1552 HULOET, Wyshe ille to any thinge, *fascino*. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 97, I would neither wish thee a greater plague, nor him a deadlyer poyson *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Arb) 72, I will not wish vnto you to be rimed to death 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* X. (S T S) II 359 To salute thame baith, wisse thame gude morne. 1610 SHAKS *Temp* V I 215 Let griefe and sorrow still embrace his heart, That doth not wish you ioy. 1623 HEMINGE & CONDELL *Shakes Wks* To Rdrs, And such Readers we wish him *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* I 39 They wished the Swedes Success 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* X, I wish Jane Fairfax very well, but she tires me to death. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw* VII, I have been prayed for, and wished well to, in your congregations. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX 345/2 [He] wished the officials good night, and left the room

b. To desire, or express a desire for, the welfare or misfortune of (a person); only in *evil wished*, ILL-WISH *v.*, WELL-WISHED

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron* 325 All three were so euill wished in the Common wealth, that the least euill which they would them was but death. 1604 BODLEY in *Bucclench MSS* (HIST MSS. Comm) I. 48, I leave you both as well wished, as if you were to enjoy the best wishes bestowed this new year's day in England

5 In expressions of desire for something to be done by another, thus conveying a request; hence, to request, entreat; formerly sometimes, to bid, command: a. a thing or action (with various const. as in 1): cf. DESIRE *v.* 5.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* LXXXIII 259 He came to Huon & wysshyd ye fetters fro all there fete [orig *souhaita leurs fers hors de leurs iambes*] 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 38 To wishe of God to purge oure hartes from all filthines and vngodlie dealinge. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* IX (S T.S.) II 236, I wisse rather . . that in hope of barnes he take Margaret rather than Magdalen for his bedfallow 1596 BACON *Max Com. Law* IX (1636) 36 The Statute of 27 H 8. of uses, that wisheth that the *cestui que use* shall have the possession in quality and degree as hee had the use 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1414 Brethren farewel, your company along I will not wish *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* VIII § 272 To confer with lord Digby, who should find the best way to make the earl of Antrim to communicate the affair to him, and to wish his assistance 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, Whatever we wished done was done with great civility and readiness 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 429, I wish that you would tell me about his death

b. a person *to do* something; cf. DESIRE *v* 6.

1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C.* IV. 55 [The] Captaine . wished them quietly departe, without the liked to be saluted with Cannon shotte 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* V I 79 *Duk* You were not bid to speake *Luc* No, Nor wish'd to hold my peace 1604 DEKKER & MIDDLETON *Honest Wh* I. C 2 b, Hie to the Constable, And in all calme order wish him to attach them. 1716 SWIFT *Poems, Phyllis* 35 The Groom was wish'd to saddle Crop 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II 1, Would you wish the gentleman to be shewn in, ma'am? 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* I § 35 There is another thing I wish you to notice specially in these statues

†c. To invite, 'bid' (a person to a place) *Obs rare.*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* LXXXIII 259 He . causyd them to syt downe at his owne table that he had wysshyd thether [orig *eut fait venir*]

6. To recommend (a person) *to* another, or *to* a place, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

orig prob belonging to WISH *v*.1 2, to direct.

1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* I I 213 If I can by any meanes light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will wish him to her father 1610 B JONSON *Alch.* I III, I was wish'd to your worship, by a gentleman,. That say's you know mens planets 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Mid n* IV 1, He sayes he was wisht to [a] very wealthy Widdow, but of you he has heard much Histories, that he will marry you. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I XVI. 196 Now I have been wished to several fine women, but my fancy gives the preference to you 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid.* XXIII, She passed that interval of time in the lodging of a woman, an acquaintance of that person who had wished her to that place 1846 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss* (ed 3) s. v, Can you wish me to a customer?

7. To influence in a magical or occult way by wishing; to bewitch by a desire or imprecation *dial*

1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* VII, We mun get him away from his mother He cannot die while she's wishing him. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* VI 134 When he hears that he has been 'wished,' he takes to his bed at once

¶ *I wish*, corrupt form of *iwis* · see WIS *v*.2

Wish, var. WIS *v*.1 *Obs*

Wishable (wi·ʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. WISH *v.* + -ABLE] That may be wished for; desirable

1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* IV 20–24 The glad & wishable tidynges of saluacion 1611 COTGR., *Souhaitable*, wishable, desirable. 1905 W A ELLIS *R. Wagner to M Wesendonck* 165 Wisdom is so excellent and wishable.

Wishe, obs pa t. of WASH *v.*; obs. f WISH.

Wished (wi·ʃt, *poet. also* wi·ʃed), *ppl a.* [f. WISH *v* + -ED1.]

1. That is the object of a wish; desired, longed-for Now *rare* exc as in b.

15 . *Fickle Estate of Our Vncertayn Lyfe* (MS Rawl poet 112, If 10 b), What if a day or A moneth or a yeare Crowne thy delightes with a thowsand wisht contentinges? 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphs od.* etc P IV b, So friendly Venus is, so friendly Cupid was, That fancie brought hir soone, vnto my wisshed passe 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* C C III, My wished frend, and welcomde guest 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* III II, We touch the shore Of wisht revenge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 208 While Night Invests the Sea, and wished Morn delayes 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII LXII 221 At length every thing is in the wished train. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 17 Oh! why so late thy wish'd return? 1812 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXIII 4 The bird With her sweet brood; impatient to descry Their wished looks. 1906 CHARL MANSFIELD *Girl & Gods* XXVII, Psyche held out her hand in token of a wished farewell

b. with *for* cf WISH *v.* 2 a.

1586 T B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad* I 1 The wished-for newes of peace 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III IV, When wished-for pleasures rise like morning light. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* I XLV, Yet is she free—the spoiler's wish'd for prey! 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd Men* I 32 [They] declared their inability to render America the wished for assistance

2. Entertained as a wish cf. WISH *v.* 2 c *rare.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 467 Hauing thus made each other priuie to our wished desires

Wishedly (wi·ʃedli), *adv* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. WISHED *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] As is or was wished; according to desire

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X Ee 3, Like as wisshedly when winds in sommer season blowe 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 620 What could have happened unto him more wishedly? 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* V 174 Sir George Somers . most wishedly and happily descried land 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng Trav* IV G 4 b, Of all my friends to me Most wishedly, you are welcome

Wisher (wi·ʃəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. WISH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who wishes

† *Wishers and woulders* see WOULDER

15 *Parl Byrdes* 91 in Hazl. *E P P.* III 171 Wysshers want wyll *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 15 Many times he wished himself the back of an Asse,. (an unfortunate wisher, for if he had as well wished the head, it had bene graunted him) 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* IV. XV 37 Wishers were euer Fooles. 1670 EACHARD *Cont Clergy* To Rdr, I am . only an honest and hearty wisher, that the best of our clergy might forever continue as they are 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III 1, The safest way to take off the

force of the wish, is. to wish the wisher something in return. 1846 Denham *Prov* (Percy Soc) 31 A March wisher is never a good fisher 1905 Flor. Maybrick *My Fifteen Lost Yrs* 133 If a prisoner has any complaint to make or wishes to seek advice, she asks to have her name put down to see the governor. She is then termed a 'wisher' and is 'seen' by him in his office in the presence of the chief matron.

b. qualified by *evil, ill, well* (see Ill-wisher, Well-wisher).

1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* II lxxxviii (1674) 241 To take an evil wishers life away 1746 H Walpole *Let. to Mann* 1 Aug., When the Peers were going to vote Lord Foley withdrew as too well a wisher.

Wishful (wɪ ʃfŭl), *a.* [f. Wish *sb*.1 + -ful.]

†1 Such as is, or is to be, wished; desirable; desired, longed-for. (Cf Desirous 5.) *Obs.*

1523 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I. 31 This so glorious, so prosyttable and so wysshefull an enterpryse 1565 Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist. Ch Eng* 110 We haue receiued your excellencies wishefull letters 1596 Spenser *F Q* VI xi. 50 The ioyous light, Whereof she long had lackt the wishfull sight. *c* 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 185 Many a field Pleasant and wishful. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I vi 4 Having so wishful an Opportunity I could not but send you this Friendly Salute

2. a. Of the eye or look, tone, feeling, etc.: Full of desire; longing, yearning, wistful. (Cf. Desirous 2.) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1593 Shaks *3 Hen VI*, III i 14 To greet mine owne Land with my wishfull sight. 1711 *Spectator* No 250 ¶ 6 You can't behold a covetous Spirit walk by a Goldsmith's Shop without casting a wishful Eye at the Heaps upon the Counter. 1739 C. Wesley *Hymn*, Hail the Day that sees Him rise, Ravish'd from our wishful Eyes. 1810 E. D Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 5/1 It has probably happened to others, as to myself, to cast an eye of wishful curiosity towards the eastern boundaries of Europe. 1827 C Bridges *Exp. Ps cxix.* verse 67 173 The forlorn wandering child casting a wishful, penitent look towards his Father's house.

b. Of a person: Possessed by a wish for something specified or implied; wishing, desirous. Now *rare* in literary prose.

1733 Whitehead *St Dunces* Poems (1777) 18 Lo! o'er yon flood H—e casts his low'ring eyes, And wishful sees the rev'rend turrets rise 1825 Waterton *Wand S Amer* III ii. 236 Wishful to see how he worked, I allowed him to take possession. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho* xlii, I was wishful to say a word to you, sir. 1867 Morris *Jason* I 314, I am but Jason, who dwell here alone Wishful for happy days 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol* 1703 Wishful from my soul That truth should triumph. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. 165 A second chamber well qualified for the duty of revision, and wishful to discharge it

Wishfully (wɪ ʃfŭlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2]

1. In a wishful manner; with desire; longingly. Most commonly qualifying *look* or equivalent, sometimes app associated with *wistfully*.

1598 Chapman *Iliad* IV. (VIII.) 497 All did wishfullie expect the siluer-throned morne. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* ii, Well, young gentleman, you look wishfully. 1773 Boswell *Tour Hebr* (1785) 98, I was weary of this day, and began to think wishfully of being again in motion 1791 Burns *Bonie Wee Thing* 5 Wishfully I look and languish In that bonie face o' thine. 1831 Southey in *Corr. w C Bowles* (1881) 272, I am looking daily and wishfully for your little book. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Poganuc P* i, Dolly still hung about wishfully

†2 According to wish or desire. *Obs.*

1602 Middleton, etc. *Phœnix* III i. G 2 b, I doubt now We shall not gaine accesse vnto your loue or she to vs *Fid.* Most wishfully here she comes.

So **Wi'shfulness.**

1801 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) I. 371, I expect with some wishfulness your remarks on the second volume. 1863 Trollope *Rachel Ray* I. 170 The longing loving wishfulness which used to make so many of her questions sweet to her mother's ears. 1892 *Sat. Rev* 8 Oct 422/1 A sweet wishfulness to please

Wish-hounds, *sb. pl* Also whished, whisht, wished. [Wisht *a.* 2] Local name for a ghostly pack of hounds popularly believed to hunt over Dartmoor (Devon) by night. So **Wi'sh-hunt, Wi'sh-hunter.**

1847 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 334/2 The Abbot's Way. is the especial haunt of the Wish, or Wisked [*sic*] Hounds. 1865 R Hunt *Pop. Rom W Eng.* Ser. 1 Introd. p xix, Wistman's Wood..is the very home of the *Wish hounds*, which hunt so fiercely over the Moor 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 202 On Dartmoor the [Wild Huntsman's] chase continues it is called the Wisht hunt. 1865 — *Were-wolves* viii, On Heathfield, near Tavistock, the wild huntsman rides by full moon with his 'wush hounds'. 1897 — *Guavas* xiv, 'Tis no Wish Hunter's gold.

Wishill, obs. form of Wissel.

Wishing (wɪ'ʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wish *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Wish, desire; sometimes *spec.* †(*a*) evil desire, concupiscence, (*b*) imprecation.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 179 Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge ne mid warienge *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 334 Golsipe and ȝiscing, ȝiuernesse and wissing. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 319 He set the herte in jeupartie With wihssinge and with fantasie *c* 1500 *Melusine* 177 Our desyre and wysshyng is brought to effect. 1525 Ld Berners *Froiss* II lxxviii [lxxiv] 90 b/1 Theyr horses serued them at theyr wysshyng 1590 Stockwood *Rules Constr.* 3 Some aduerbe of wishing, as *vtinam* 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i 329, I cannot be a man with wishing, therfore I will die a woman with grieuing. 1742 Young *Nt. Th* IV 71 Wishing, of all employments, is the worst. 1842 Newman *Par. Serm* VI. xii. 154 Wishing will not serve instead of coming 1869 Tozer *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 The power of obtaining anything by wishing

b. An instance of this, a wish; formerly sometimes passing into the sense 'a request, petition': cf Wish *sb*.1 2, *v.* 5.

1377 Langl *P Pl B* II 90 In wedes and in wisshynges and with ydel thoughtes. 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 6231 My desyr & my wysshynge, Resten fully in thys thynges 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref to Edw VI, a ij, Our daily wysshinges and prayers. 1561 Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* I (1577) F v b, A wishing for that hee thought he had not 1648 Fanshawe *Il Pastor Fido* II iv 64 They Who not with wishings onely seek her favour 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 191 Such were these earnest Wishings 1877 Meredith *Gen Ople* viii, Our young barbarians interest us in their wishings, their weepings, and their kissings

†c *Wishing's and woulding's*, see Woulding

d *attrib* and *Comb.* in many designations of objects supposed to be capable of magically conferring the fulfilment of one's wishes, as *wishing-bone* (= wish-bone, Wish *sb*.1 4), *-cap, -gate, -hat, -purse, -rod, -stone, -tree, -well*

1860 Bartlett *Dict Amer* (ed 3), *Wishing-Bone 1600 Dekker *Old Fortunatus* E 4 b, Hauing this mint [*sc* the purse] about me, I shall want no *wishing Cap. *a* 1674 Traherne *Chr Ethics* (1675) 436 The fools wishing cap and the philosophers stone are but trifles. 1825 Scott *Jrnl* 27 Dec, I have worn a wishing-cap, the power of which has been to divert present griefs. 1828 Wordsw *Wishing-gate* 18 The rustic *Wishing-gate 1600 Dekker *Old Fortunatus* H 1, Ile steale his *wishing Hat 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* VI. i III. 396 The *wishing purse in his hand 1850 Lettsom *Fall Nibelungers* mclx. 197 The *wishing rod of gold. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 20 Oct. 1/3 A *wishing-stone *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1922) 22 That she might have the first possession of the *wishing tree 1792 J Moore *Monast Rem.* 2 The *wishing wells still remain 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par* 235 One of these now unsuspected. wishing-wells or hâlikelds

Wi'shing, *ppl. a* [f. Wish *v* + -ing 2.] That wishes, longing, desirous; expressing a wish.

†*Wishing and woulding* (quot. 1620): cf. prec. c.

1530 Palsgr 329/2 Wysshynge, *optatif.* 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Solon & Publicola* (1595) 122 In wishing manner, he would his end should be lamented to his praise. 1620 J King *Serm 24 Mar* 3 It is not a wishing and woulding mercy, but a preuailing, speeding, releeuing mercy 1662 Howell *New Engl Gram.* 62 The Optatif or wishing Mood. 1703 Rowe *Ulysses* I. i, The wishing Warmth of Youth. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* III iv, Return'd to cheer his wishing tenant's sight. 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* v vi, Now Peter Would, balk Some wishing guest of knife or fork.

Hence **Wi'shingly** *adv.*, desirously, longingly; in quot. 1571, optatively.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps* lxxii 2 269 b, Some reade it wishingly; Othersome reteine the future tence, so as it should bee a prophesie. 1731 Bailey (ed. 5), *Desirously*, wishingly

Wishless (wɪ'ʃles), *a rare.* [f. Wish *sb*.1 + -less.] Having no wishes; void of or free from desire.

1820 Coleridge in *Blackw Mag.* VII 629 What a heartless, hopeless, almost wishless barrenness of spirit! *a* 1893 Chr. G. Rossetti *New Jerus* Poet. Wks (1904) 208/1 Where we shall be Wishless in the sanctuary of Christ's embrace

†**Wi shly,** *a. Obs rare.* [? f next.] ? Steadfast

1578 T. Procter *Gorg Gallery Invent* H ij, Vlisses wife shall mate the sore, whose wishly troth doth shine

Wishly (wɪ ʃlɪ), *adv Obs* exc *dial* Also 6 wysh(e)-, wishe-, 7 wishtly. [? Alteration of Wistly *adv* influenced by *wish*.] Steadfastly, fixedly, intently; occas. longingly. (Almost always qualifying *look* or some equivalent: cf. *wistfully*)

1530 Palsgr fol 183, I cast my syght vpon a thyng to behelde it wyshely. *Ibid*, And sodaynly he caste his syght wyshely vpon me 1533 More *Answ Poysoned Bk* V ii Wks. 1134/2 Causing hym to putte on his spectacles, and pore better and more wishely with his olde eyen vpon saynt Iohns ghospell. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XI 522 Æacides, that wishly did intend .how deepe the skirmish drew Amongst the Greeks. 1622 J Abernethy *Chr Treat Physick Soule* v. 73 Thou must bee wishly exstimulate in thy conscience 1647 Trapp *Comm Matt* VI 4 286 He looketh wishtly, fixedly, steddily. 1660 S Ford *Loyal Subj Exult* 21 Those thousands of loyall Subjects, who had looked wishtly towards the royall Palace 1680 R. L'Estrange *Erasm Colloq* XIII 286 Looking wishly up into the Air [orig *intentis in cælum oculis*] 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastica* App. 27 Woman, said he, tell me why dost thee so wishly behold me? *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia, Wishly*, earnestly; wishfully; with longing. 'The children eyed the plum-pudding wishly' 1902 *Longman's Mag.* Nov 40, I seed him yesterday a cranen' over th' wall and eyen' on her wishly.

Wishmay (wɪ ʃmeɪ). [transl. ON *óskmær*, f. *ósk* wish (see Wish *v*) + *mær* maiden, May *sb* 1] A Valkyrie.

1863 W K Kelly *Curios Indo Europ Tradit.* 216 The Wishmays or Valkyries 1889 R. B Anderson tr *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol* 156 A giantess who had been adopted in Asgard as Odin's 'wish-may'.

Wisht (wɪʃt), *a.* Chiefly *s w dial* Also whisht, whished, w(h)ish, whist, wist, weist, weest [Of obscure origin]

1. Dreary, dismal; melancholy, wretched.

1829 T Moore *Hist. Devon* I. 510 *Wish*, inapt, bad, unfit, as 'wish weather' 1849 Kemble *Saxons in Eng* I 346 In Devonshire a bad or unfortunate day is a *wisht* day. 1893 'Q' *Delect. Duchy* 306 Ah, the poor body! his was a wisht case

2 Uncanny, eerie, weird. (Cf. Wish-hounds.)

c 1800 [implied in Wishtness]. 1872 Mrs Lynn Linton *Joshua Davidson* III. 33 A wild whisht country that does not invite much night walking 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-killers* 165 Their steps and hushed voices sounding very hollow and wisht all the time

3. Sickly, wan

1868 'Holme Lee' *B Godfrey* lxvii, She is very whist and white. 1884 Fenn *Sweet Mace* III. xiii 217 'I don't quite like the old woman to be burnt. How wist she looks!'

Hence **Wi shtness,** melancholy, something uncanny or supernatural

c 1800 Polwhele *Wishful Swain of Devon* in R Hunt *Pop Rom W Eng.* Ser 1 (1865) 150 He sought the dark-green lane, Sighing 'Wishness! oh, wishness, walketh here'. 1839 *Mrs Palmer's Devon Dial* Gloss, *Wishness*, melancholy 1849 Kemble *Saxons in Eng* I 346 In Devonshire to this day all magical or supernatural dealings go under the common name of *Wishiness.*

Wishtly, obs form of Wishly *adv.*

Wishtonwish (wɪ ʃtɔnwɪʃ). Also wiston-. [Imitative, from the cry of the animal] Native name for the Prairie-dog of N. America

Used by Fenimore Cooper for *whip-poor-will*

1806 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1811) 207 Some prairie squirrels, or wish ton-wishes 1826 J F Cooper *Last of Mohicans* xxii, 'Tis a pleasing bird, and has a soft and melancholy note' 'He speaks of the wish ton-wish', said the scout. 1829 J Richardson *Fauna Bor Amer* I. 154 The Wistonwish

Wish-wash (wɪ ʃɪwɒʃ), *sb.* [Reduplicated formation from Wash *sb* (cf. sense II 8 v)]

1. A contemptuous name for weak, insipid, or unsubstantial drink (or liquid food). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = Wishy-washy 1.

1786 Mrs A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscr* II 36 The fish was ill-dressed, the soup mere wishwash 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV 50, I an't been used to her wish-washes, and her Cocoa is in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* (1867) 736 His drink a wish-wash of six water grog 1896 Baring-Gould *Broom Squire* xvi 120 He must have ale, not wish-wash tea

2 *fig.* Wishy-washy talk or writing

1842 Howitt *Rur. & Dom Life Germany* 479 You also find the trashiest wish wash of Lady Blessington just as much in vogue 1885 Stoff Brooke in Jacks *Life* (1917) II 378, I talked sense, and was grimly resolved to give the exact opposite of ——'s wish-wash

†**Wi sh-wa shy,** *a Obs.* [f. Wish-wash *sb.* + -y 1.] = Wishy-washy *a*

a 1814 *Sixteen & Sixty* I, II in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 385 First he tuold I that losing a leg or a wing Were considered but wish-washy matters 1816 Scott *Let* in *Lockhart* (1837) IV i 27 There are two tales the first is wish washy enough 1821 *Blackw Mag* IX 60 None ever throve on the wish washy draughts of the Muses.

Wishy-washy (wɪ ʃɪwɒʃɪ), *a.* (*int., sb*) [Reduplicated formation on Washy *a* (sense 2); cf the earlier Swish-swash (wishy-washy drink).]

1. Of drink (or liquid food) Weak and insipid; sloppy Also *dial.* as *sb.* (see quot 1824).

1791 *Massachusetts Spy* 12 May 2/1 He looked at the broth —and d——d it for wishy washy stuff 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovd Encycl* 481 *Wishie-washie*, small drink, ale without foam; whisky without bells 1854 R S Surtees *Handley Cr* xxvii, None of your flagon-of ale and round-of-beef breakfasts nowadays—slip slop, wishy-washy, milk-and water, effeminate stuff 1898 A Balfour *To Arms* vii, Their wishy-washy, watery wine

2. *fig* a. Feeble or poor in constitution, condition, or aspect; weakly, sickly, 'washed-out'. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1703 Steele *Tender Husb* 1. (1705) 12 Pray, Brother, observe his Make, none of your Lath-back'd wishy washy Breed 1748 Smollett *Rod Rand.* xxiv, A good seaman he is, none of your guinea pigs,—nor your fresh-water, wishy washy, fair-weather fowls 1838 Lady Granville *Lett* (1894) II 261, I am quite well now, only rather wishy-washy 1856 Hawthorne *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II 163 A wishy-washy woman's face.

b. Feeble or poor in quality or character, trifling, unsubstantial, trashy, 'milk-and-watery' †Also rarely as *int.* = pish! tush!

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxvi 298 *Pan* Wishy, washy, Trolly, trolly [orig *Tan abus, tarabas!*] 1797 G. Colman *Heir at Law* II ii, A loud without money be but a foolish, wishy washy kind of a thing a'ter all 1801 T Dibdin *Il Bondocani* III. ii, None of your wishy washy sparks that mince their steps. 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* I vii. 55 A weak, wishy-washy man who had hardly any mind of his own to speak of 1865 Miss Braddon *Doctor's Wife* III, Isabel painted wishy-washy looking flowers on Bristol-board from Nature 1893 *Nation* (N Y.) 9 Feb 106/3 A silly, wishy-washy, inconclusive style of writing.

Hence **Wi shy-wa shiness.**

1891 Lounsbury *Studies Chaucer* III vii 193 He had every personal inducement to go on diluting his original to the utmost limit of wishi-washiness

Wisie, obs. form of Vizy *v. Sc.*

†**Wisify** (wəɪ zɪfəɪ), *v. Obs nonce-wd.* [f. Wise *a.* + -(i)fy] *trans.* To make wise.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V Author's Prol A 3 b, The World therefore, wisifying it self [orig *en sagissant*], shall no longer dread the Blossoms of Beans every coming Spring

Wisigoth, -ic, var. Visigoth, -ic

1906 W. H. Hutton *Ch & Barbarians* VI 73 The Wisigoths identified their heresy with their nationality *Ibid* 75 The Wisigothic possessions.

Wisioun, Wisit, obs. ff Vision, Visit.

Wisk, obs. form of Whisk

Wiskajon, var. Whisky John.

1912 E T. Seton *Arctic Prairies* 301 Each morning, gray Wiskajon and his mate came wailing through the woods.

Wisker, obs. form of WHISKER.

Wisket, whisket (wɪ sket, hw-). *dial.* Also 6 wysket(e, -cet, wiskyt, wiscat, 7–8 wiskett, 9 w(h)iskit, whiskett [orig and mainly north. dial ; ? derived (with -ET) from the stem represented by the Scand. forms quoted s v. WHISK *sb* 1] Local name for a basket, of various kinds and uses

1542 in *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1857) 81, iij stone and a half in ij grete wyscettis of wole, in another wisket xxx pond , in another wisket xx^tl pound 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 87/23 A Wysket, *sportula* 1674 RAY *N C. Words* 53 A *Whisket*, a Basket, a skuttle, or shallow Ped 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 173/2 A Wisket, or Straw-basket, in which Provender is given Cows or Oxen. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict* E 2, Poor people that go daily to the Mines, carry a small Wiskett and a Hammer along with them 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Whisket*, a small clothes basket 1838 R OWEN in *Life* (1894) I iv 139 A wisket of lovely grapes 1897 'O RHOSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* 243 They'll tumble up from below like whelps from a wisket

Comb 1621 *Shuttlewoothis' Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 248 To the wiskett maker, iij^s

Wisling, -yng · see WISSEL *v.*

†**Wi sly**, *a Obs* Forms 1 wislic, 3 (*Orm.*) **wisslik** [OE *wislic*, f. *wis*(*s* adj (see WIS *sb*) + *-lic*, -LY 1] Certain

Phr *wisslikess þingess* (gen sing), of a certainty, certainly

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) lxvu[i] 3 [4] Ne heora wites bið wislic trymnes [orig *nec est firmamentum in plaga eorum*] *c* 1200 ORMIN 3286 Wisslikess þingess Godess hannd was wiþþ þatt child

†**Wi sly**, *adv. Obs.* Forms. 1 wis(s)lice, 2–4 wisliche, 4–5 wisly, wissely, (3 wysslych, *Orm.* wisslıȝ, -like, 4 wislike, -lich, -li, wissly, wysly, 5 wisselich, wysslie, wischli) [OE *wislice*, f. *wis*(*s* adj. (see WIS *sb.*) + *-lice*, -LY 2] Certainly, surely, assuredly ; verily

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) lviii[i] 13 Hi wisslice witon *Ibid* xcix 2 [c 3] Witaþ wislice, þæt [etc] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 þe luste nulleð þesne red, wisliche he scal wurðen ded *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 189 þe holi man on oðer stede wisliker þerof specð *c* 1200 ORMIN 928 He falleþþ wisslıȝ forr þatt gillt i Godess wrabbe & wræche. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 844 Many wondurful wonus wisli we knowen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 74 Men wenden wisly that he sholde dye. — *Franklt. T* 61 She to hym ful wisly gan to swere That neuere sholde ther be defaute in here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3567 Vnto þat worthy he went wisly anon

b *esp* with *as* (*alse*, *also*) or *so* in asseverations.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 167 Vre lafdi Seinte Marie, alse wisliche alse he þis dai was houen in to heuene, bere ure arende to ure louerd ihesu crist 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9673 As wysly as he become a chylde ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 632 Now also wisly god me blesse 14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 79/104 For as wischli as euer y cum too blisse, My will is goode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 63 Als wisly God me sawe

Wisment, Sc var VISEMENT *Obs*, consideration.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v. v. 988 He askyt thre dayis to wisment

†**Wi'smuth.** *Obs.* Also [6 wisemute], 7 wismut, wismodt = BISMUTH

[1587 HARRISON *England* III xi 238/2 in *Holinshed*, A mettall the verie same which Encelius calleth *Plumbum cinereum*, the Germans wisemute, mithan, & counterfeit.] 1650 J F[RENCH] *Chym Dict*, *Wismodi* is [*printed* in] Tin that is foule and immalleable, and cannot be wrought upon 1651 FRENCH *Distill* v 168 Common copper makes a sea-green, Wismut common blew. 1783 *Phil. Trans* LXXIII 83 Wismuth forms a slight precipitate in the nitrous solution of arsenic

Wisnand, -nyt: see WIZENED

Wi some. *dial.* Also 8 wissum, 9 wysan. [f. WISE *sb* 2, after RISOM.] = WIZLE.

1688 [see WIZLE]. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 136 The greenes they [*sc* the country people] Call Wissums and on these wissums the Deer Brouse in y^e winter 1888 H WEDGWOOD in *N & Q* 7th Ser. VI 314 In North Staffordshire the labouring man would speak of cranberry-wysans, bilberry-wysans. The runners of strawberries would be strawberry-wysans, and potato halms were potato-wysans.

Wisp (wisp), *sb.*[1] Forms. 4–5, 8–9 *dial.* wips, weps (5 wyps), 8–9 *dial.* whips; 4–5 (6, 8 *Sc.*) wysp, 4–6 wyspe, 4–7 wispe, (6 wysppe), 5–6 *Sc.* wosp, wasp, 6–9 whisp, 4– wisp. [Of uncertain origin ; perh. an unrecorded OE **wips*, **wisp* — **wipsa-*, f. base *wip-* in the sense 'wind or bind round', for derivatives of which see WHIP *v*

Cf WFris. *wisp* wisp, twig, handful of straw For the forms current in other Germ. langs. see WHISK *sb* 1]

1. A handful, bunch, or small bundle (of hay, straw, grass, etc).

13 . in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1875) 91 Þer inne oure ledi him wond and bond him wiþ aliste, And leide him on a wisp of hei [*v r.* a wips of heye] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* II 438 Yey, gif don, thyne hors, a wisp of hay 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 579 These champions bringing foorth a speare made of a wrapt vp wisp of hay 1639 J CLARKE *Parœm* 215 All's alike at th' latter day, a bag of gold and wispe of hay 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr Nat* (ed 2) I 42 But why do we stop ? Only to give the horses a pail of water, replies the postillion Nay, prithee boy, says my friend, add a whisp of hay to it 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* v VIII. (1873) II 132 As if we were a starved coach horse, to be quickened along by a wisp of hay put upon the coach-pole close ahead of us always! 1879 J BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iv 53 Made soft for the young chicks by a few wisps of grass.

b used to wipe something dry or clean ; now chiefly to rub down a horse.

In quot. 1589 with allusion to hanging.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. v 195 Alle þat heide þe horn heolden heore neose after, And weschte þat hit weore I-wipet with a wesp [*v rr* wips, wysp(e] of Firsen [C. VII 402 Wips [*v r.* weps] of breres] *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xx, Penne kembe euery hounde after oþer and wype hem with a gret wyspe of strawe 14 in Wr.-Wülcker 595/35 *Mempirium* [= *amictorium*], a wyps 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 64 For wit and wisdome ane wisp fra the may rub. 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w Hatchet* Lyly's Wks. III. 404 If he driuell so at the mouth and nose, weele haue him wipte [= wiped] with a hempen wispe 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* S j, A maulkin or wispe to wype her shooes with 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII xxii 840 For lice wash them [*sc* dogs] and rub them with a wispe 1621 COTGR , *Torche-cul*, a wispe for the tayle 1660 BONDE *Scut Reg* 214 There you shall burn like wisps, which have done scouring the better vessels 1725 *Bradley's Fam Dict* s v *Embrocation*, Take the Soldiers Ointment, and anoint the Part affected therewith, being first well rubbed with soft Wisps of Hay 1864 E MAYHEW *Horse Managem* 378 The curry-comb is abolished, but the generality of grooms also require to be cautioned concerning the use of the whisp and the brush. 1901 FITZWYRAM *Horses & Stables* VI

c. in various special uses, e g. as an ale-house sign , hung outside a house as a sign of the plague, as a plug, strainer, or wad ; (of herbs) as a perfume or deodorant.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 335 Sit tuk I neuir the wosp clene out of my wyde throte, Quhill I oucht wantit of my will 1508 — *Test Andro Kennedy* 110, I will na bellis for me ring, Bot a bag pipe to play a spryng, Et unum ail wosp ante me 1518 in W H Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 18 The inhabitants of thos howses that be.. infectyd shall kepe in, pott owt wyspes and ber whyt roddys 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* N 3, His Muse, from the first peeping foorth, hath stood at Luery at an Ale-house wispe. *a* 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot Prov* (S T S) 34 Good wine needs not a wispe 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 934 The same Man vsed to haue continually, a great Wispe of Herbes, that he smelled on 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C Wars* IX 41 [He] put forth a wisp of straw, upon the end of a white Rod, as if he would, according to the custome of the Countrey, give notice that the house was visited with the plague. 1658 tr *Porta's Nat Magic* V IX 176 Strain the vinegar through a wisp. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III XVIII (Roxb) 141/2 A wisp or wad, is either hay or straw to put in after the powder. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch Gard.* (1861) 25 If the potatoes are moist, it will be well to leave a wisp of straw sticking out at the top [of the ridge]. 1901 RHYS *Celtic Folklore* I iv 299 He gave them herbs and .sold them wisps to place under their pillows.

†**d.** in proverbial phr. *as wise as a wisp* *Obs*

1550 BALE *Engl. Votaries* II 84 Than as wyse as ij wyspes, and as godly as ij goselynges, they examined her what her beleue was in the sacrament 1655 H MORE *Second Lash* 218 When we say that one is as wise as a wisp, does that imply the wisp is wise ? 1682 — *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 35 They would have rose out of their sleep no more wise than a Wisp

2 A twisted band, esp. of hay or straw ; a ring or wreath of twisted material, used as a pad.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* III XVIII (1495) D v b/1 [The] gristylbone .in ye eere is wound & wiapped as a wyspe, leest the spyrite of heringe were hurt by sodayn smytynge *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 530/2 Wyspe, *torques*, .. *torquillus*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 239/2 [They] mocked hym and bond behynd hym wyspes of strawe 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* IV IX. 48 As you rid him with the tramels, so you shall ride him with these wispes [*sc* thick 'thumb-ropes' of hay round his pasterns] 1611 COTGR , *Torche*, the wreathed clowt, wispe, or wad of straw, layed by wenches betweene their heads, and the things which they carrie on them 1725 POPE *Odyss* X 194 An ell in length the pliant wisp I weaved, And the huge body on my shoulders heaved 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* I. 10 His mother tied him firmly to the table leg with a thick wisp of thrums. 1908 *Y. Gunn's Orkney Book* 394 'Wisps' (the local name for great rolls of heather 'simmons', or ropes, used in thatching houses)

†**b.** A twist or figure of straw for a scold to rail at. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* XV 21 He writhed a litell wipse of strawe, and sette it afore her, and saide, ladi, yef that ye will chide more, chide with that straw 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* VII. D 7 b, Women Whose tatling tongues, had won a wispe. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, II II. 144 1626 H PARROT *Cures for the Itch* B 5 b, Theres nothing mads her [*sc* a scold] more then but the very naming of a wispe 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View Eccl* 27 As a Wisp is a Theame copious enough to engage an Harangue for an hour long to a well studied Scold.

3. A bunch or twisted bundle of hay or straw, used for burning as a torch, etc.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* IV. 4984 Þei faren as a wisp a-fire Whanne it brenneþ briȝtest in his blase, Sodeinly it wasteþ 15 . *Wyf of Auchtermuchty* 29 (Bannatyne MS) Yeis lay ane soft wisp to the kill 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff* (1592) 49 Ye shall with a wispe on a Poles ende, set fire on all 1682 *Loud Gaz* No. 1688/4 Some rascally Boys who made some wisps of Straw, and burnt them in the dark night. 1806 [J. BLACK] *Falls of Clyde* 169 Fire light a wisp, and look below the bed ! 1846 J BAXTER *Labr Pract Agric* (ed 4) II 268 It should be put into the oven, moderately heated with a few wisps of straw.

b. A marsh-fire, WILL-O'-THE-WISP ; also the light supposed to be carried by the sprite. In more recent use *poet.*

[1608– see WILL-O'-THE-WISP] 1618 BP. HALL *Contempl., N T* I *Sages and Star*, Philosophy without the star, is but the wispe of error. 1650 in H Cary *Mem Gt Civ War* (1832) II. 226 It is the saints' minimum quoddam naturale; a Nol with the wisp 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* VII, 'Jack-a-lantern' with his wisp alight 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* CV, Light as an elf, Or wisp that flits o'er a morass. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 339 We did not know the real light, but chased The wisp that flickers where no foot can tread

4. A bundle or parcel containing a definite quantity (of certain commodities. see quots.). *Sc.* and *north.* (Presumably so named from being orig. tied in a bundle with a wisp or wisps of straw or hay · cf. WIDDY 3, and the analogous SHEAF *sb.* 2 a, b, c) **a.** of steel and glass

1470 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 73 Pro j les wysp vitri rubii, 16d 1496 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I. 292 Item. for vij wosp of steil to pykkis and mattokkis xiij s 15[11]–12 *Ibid* IV 273 Ane wisp of Lambart steile, price iij s 15 *Aberdeen Reg* (Jam), Ane wosp of glas 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 330 Wisp steill the wisp, xs 1621 in *Reg Privy Council Scott.* (1895) XII 439 Thay fand that the caissis of the said glasse contenis fyfteene wispis and that in everie wisp thair is three tablis 1657 [see *wisp steel* in 6]

b. of other things, e. g fish.

1521 *Aberdeen Reg* XI (Jam), Four wospe of malt. 1557 *Rec Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I 8 This is the pricis [of fish] for the gret wasp iij s , the small wasp xxx d 1910 *Aberd Trnl Notes & Q* III 150/2 *Weesp*, a quantity of fish , 'I hae naething but a weesp o' eels ' as the result of my fishing—Moray.

c. *transf* A flock (of birds, esp. snipe)

1806 P NEILL *Tour Orkney* etc 59 The sportsman will not pass a marsh without starting several wisps of snipe *c* 1810 A MACKINTOSH *Driffield Angler* 294 Wisp, or whisp, of snipes. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Teetotum Trees* 159 A barrelful of shot emptied into a wisp of larks

5. In various transferred and allusive senses.

a. A twist of paper **b** A heap or bundle (of clothes) **c.** (See quot) **d.** A thin, narrow, filmy, or slight piece, fragment, or portion (*of* something), a mere shred or 'slip' *of* **e.** A small broom, a whisk

a 1597 *Return fr Parnass* V. 1 1434 What, you saucye groome, are you bringinge mee such paper wisps ? 1800 in *Spirit Publ Jrnls* IV 264 And soar like a wisp to the tail of his kite. 1861 FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 If you have a fire-place, would you cram it up with a great wisp of brown paper ? 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* I. XIII, The bare-armed Bob, leading the way with a flaming wisp of paper

b 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E D S) s v. *Wisps*, 'The cloaths lie in a whips', i.e tumbl'd in disorder. 1784 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) 106 At last, he was drawn forth, almost smothered, from the wisp of linen 1810 T WILLIAMSON *E Ind Vade Mecum* I 245 [The clothes] are folded up into whisps, or bundles.

c. 1787 W. H MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Norfolk* (1795) II. 391 *Wisp*, a towel, or seton

d. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Vauxhall-Gardens*, A rusty black neckerchief with a red border, tied in a narrow wisp round his neck 1836 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys. Sci* XXXVI (ed 3) 398 Some [nebulæ] cling to stars like wisps of cloud. 1848 THACKERAY *Our Street* 14 She had a large casque with a red horse-hair plume (I thought it had been a wisp of her brother's beard at first). 1883 *Century Mag* Sept 719/1 Tufted with ferns and brambles and wisps of delicate long grass 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 22 That great mountain weaving vapours, wisp after wisp growing, trembling, fleeting, and fading in the blue 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* XII, As we approached this lonely gibbet, we saw that a dried-up wisp of a thing was dangling from the centre of it 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXVIII, The sun had gone down, a little wisp of a new moon was following it. 1919 *Blackw Mag* Aug 244/1 Dawson pointed to a thin wisp of smoke on the horizon

e. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wisp*, a besom, a small broom 1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* XV 209 A fly wisp made of the tip of an elephant's tail shrunk on to a handle of rhinoceros horn

6. *Comb* , as *wisp-like* adj., **wisp bacillus** (see quot. 1916); **wisp-light**, a will-o'-the-wisp, †**wisp-steel**, steel sold in wisps.

1915 *Lancet* 18 Sept. 639/1 The non sporing bacteria of fæcal origin—e g , strepto-cocci, B proteus, '*wisp' bacilli, &c. 1916 *Ibid.* 8 Jan 75/1 The so-called 'wisp bacillus' is the B ramosus or a member of its group *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *To the Spirit of Song* IV, When *wisp-lights dance on the moor and fen 1883 SAVILLE-KENT in *Fisheries Bahamas* 36 A twisted *wisp-like bundle of long silicious spicules. 1612 *wisp steill [see sense 4 a] 1617 *Rates of Marchandizes* L 2, Steele vocat. Long-steele, Wisp-steele [etc]. 1657 *Acts Interregn* (1911) II 1220 Steel called Steel Wisp or Long

Wisp (wisp), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also 6 **wyspe**, 8–9 **whisp** [Of doubtful origin ; perh a use of prec.]

a. A disease in cattle, causing lameness or soreness near the hoof (Cf ANGLEBERRY, FOUL *sb* 2.)

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 132 This disease, as I take it, the countrey people call the Fowle, or the Wyspe 1684 J S *Profit & Pleas United* 24 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 109 To Cure a Bullock, that hath the Wisp, (that is) Lame between the Clees 1847 HALLIWELL, *Whisp Wisp*

b. = STY *sb.*[4] (Cf earlier and dial. WEST *sb.*[2] and dial *wesh*)

1789 A. C BOWER *Diaries & Corr* (1903) 57, I am blind in one Eye nearly from a Whisp on the Eye lid. 1888 *Berksh Gloss*, *Seye*, a 'wisp' on the eye

Wisp (wisp), *sb.*[3] [f WISP *v.*] An act of wisping. *A wisp down*, a rub down with a wisp

1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 180 They should give the horses a slight wisp down.

Wisp (wisp), *v.* Also 7, 9 **whisp.** [f WISP *sb* 1]

1 *trans.* To rub (an animal, esp. a horse) *down* or *over* with a wisp

a 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov* (S T S) 6 A fair bryde is soon buskt, and a short horse soone wispt 1834 *New Monthly Mag* XLII 436 Wisp her and curry her, feed her and train her !. .and what is she after all but a *mule* ! 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 217 The whole body should then be wisped down with straw. *Ibid* , Of wisping and brushing, wisping is the more beneficial to the legs, where the hair is short. 1844 *Queen's Regul & Ord Army* 351 They are to remain saddled , time being allowed for wisping them over. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II I. XI § 1 361/1

Beginning with the head, which should be first brushed over, then well whisped with a handful of hay.

†2 To put a twisted band of hay upon (the legs of a horse). Also with *up* *Obs*

1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* IV ix. 48 Hauing thus wispt al his foure legs, .you shall then mount vpon him [etc.] 1639 T DE GREY *Compl. Horsem* 32 Whisp him up round with small whisps.

3. To twist into or as a wisp; *dial.* to rumple.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal Beauty* v 28 The very same head of hair, wisp'd, and matted together, would make the most disagreeable figure 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 487 *Wisp* is used with us, in the farther sense of rudely handling any delicate thing—'Dont wisp it'. 1870 'OUIDA' *Puck* vi, 'Ye'r wispin' tha ribbon, ma dear,' said Dick 1880 *Daily Tel* 2 Mar 5/2 A cloth, degenerating into a rag, is wisped round his head.

4. *intr* To pass *away*, as a wisp of vapour.

1883 MEREDITH *Poems Joy of Earth* 12 Whish! the phantom wisps away 1898 G W STEEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 278 Magically the rifles hushed, the stinging powder smoke wisped away.

†**Wi·spen**, *a. Obs rare.* [f. WISP *sb.*[1] + -EN [4].] Made of a wisp or wisps.

1593 G HARVEY *Pierces Super* 145 She hath already put-on her wispen garland ouer her powting Cros-cloth

Wisper, obs. form of WHISPER.

Wispish (wi·spiʃ), *a.* [f WISP *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Of the nature of or resembling a wisp.

1896 SARA J. DUNCAN *His Honor & a Lady* xi, Involuntarily she put a wispish curl in its place 1923 E BRAMAH *Eyes of Max Carrados* iii. 113 With ungainly movements of her long, wispish arms. 1925 *Chamb Jrnl.* Jan 53/1 A small man with a wispish tawny beard

Wispy (wi·spi), *a.* [f WISP *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Consisting of or resembling a wisp or wisps

In early quots. with allusion to *will-o'-the wisp*

a 1717 PARNELL *Fairy Tale* xxvii, Will, who bears the wispy fire To trail the swains among the mire. 1830 AIRD *Demoniac* iii. 31 Miriam saw white wispy fires dance. 1830 — *Captive of Fez* iii ii. 6 The skirring moon from her horn tips tossed the wispy rack. 1839 J WILSON in J. Hamilton *Mem.* vi (1859) 208 These [cribs of the Camelopards] are .filled with a dry wispy-looking plant, neither hay nor clover. 1888 F COWPER *Caedwallan* 141 A few locks of wispy hair hung down over the forehead 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov 719 Nebulous matter, which attaches itself to the. stars and is of a wispy and streaky nature.

Wiss, var. WIS *v.*[1] and [2]; obs. f. WISE; obs. or Sc f. WISH. **Wissard**, obs. f WIZARD **Wissch(e**, obs. ff pa. t of WASH. **Wisse**, obs f. VICE *sb.*[1]; var. WIS *v.*[1] *Obs*; obs. f. WISE *sb.*[1] and *a*, WISH *v.*

Wissel (wi·s'l), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms. see next. [a MLG *wissele*, *wessele* (M)Du. *wassel*, corresp. to OFris. *wix(e)le*, OHG. *wehsal* (MHG *wehsel*, G. *wechsel*), ON. *vxl*: see next.]

†**1.** = EXCHANGE *sb.* 10. *Obs.*

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 104 The Kyng wylle hawe iij whystylles whon at Bregys another at Callez the thyrd at London. 1498 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 173 Sald tham [*sc* xv lycht crounis] in the Wissil off Brugis for 3 li. 6s 5.

2. Change for an amount of money; esp in phr. *to get the wissel of one's groat*, fig. to be 'paid out'.

1721 RAMSAY *Prosp. Plenty* 134 Nor can we wyt them, since they had our Vote; But now they'se get the Wistle of their Groat 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 36 Wallace quickly brought the Culzeon back, And there gave him the Whissle of his Plack 1786 BURNS *Ep. John Rankine* ix, I..gat the whissle o' my groat, An' pay't the fee. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Quhissel*, 'Gie me my wissel'

Wissel (wi·s'l), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Forms· 4 **weale, wisle**, 4–5 **vissill**, 5 **w(h)ystyll, wys(s)yll, whystel**, 5–6 **wyssil(l, wissle, wishill, quhissel**, 5–7 **wissil**, 7 **-ell, wyschell, wirsle**, 6–7, 9 **wissel**, 8 **w(h)istle**, 8–9 **whissle**, 9 **wissle** [a. MLG. (MDu) *wisselen*, *wesselen*, *weselen*, corresp to OFris. *wixla*, OS *wehslôn*, OHG. *wehslôn* (MHG. *wehseln*, *wihseln*, G *wechseln*), ON *vxla* :— OTeut. **wixslōjan*, f. *wīx-* (cf. WEEK *sb.*, WIKE) + suffix *-sla-*.]

†**1.** *trans* To exchange for something else. *Obs*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 580 Mony men of gret valour With speris, macys, and with knyvis, And othir vapnys vissill [*r* wysyllyt] thair lyvis 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iv. 92 Heyr is..A forcy spreit .Quhilk reputtis fayr to wyssill, apon sik wys Wyth this honour thou thus pretendis to wyn, This mortale stait and life that we bene in. *a* 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 578 Appardon mee, poets, to alter my style, And wissle my verse, for fyling the aire

b. To exchange (words) *with* a person.

1571 A. STEWART *Let.* in *Bannatyne's Memorials* (Bann Club) 152 Thow seames in the begyning to schaw thy vnwillingnes to wissil [*ed.* 1806 wishill] wordis in our querall ? *a* 1603 MOYSIE *Mem* (Bannatyne Club) 131 Some wordis wer wisselit at the first betuix the erle of Mar and lord Lyndsay 1819 [ALEX. BALFOUR] *Campbell* I xviii 332 He sware a gryte aith, that he wad never wissle words wi' him till he changed his mind.

2. To change (money).

1483 *Acta Audit* in *Acta Dom Conc* II Introd. 130 The some of viij Henre nobles quhilk Issabell allegit was wissilit and changit be the said Johne and nocht laid wed. 1666 *Despauterii Gramm. Instit* v (1677) G vij b, *Cambio*, to wissel or change money. *c* 1700 KENNETT *MS Lansd. 1033* lf. 432 b, *Wirsle*, to exchange, or change, Northumb. in *Wirsle me this half-crown* 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss., *Wistle*, to exchange (Money).

†**Wi·sseler.** *Obs.* Also 5 **whysteler, westelur, wislare**, 6 **wisler, quhysselar**, etc. [f. prec. + -ER [1], ad. or after MLG., MDu. *wisselere*, *wesselere*, *weselere*.] A money-changer, also, a retailer.

In the prose *Merlin* *c* 1450 (E E T S) 168 [A] regrater and a wyssher [so MS.], ? read *wyssler*.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 74 God . pwt hyt in yowr mynd to have the c xxx li howt of the whystelers handys . at Bregys. 1487 *Sc Acts Jas III.* (1814) II 182/2 That his hienes deput . ane vthir to be wislare & changeour. 1573 BARET *Alv* H 654 An Huckster, a regrater: a seller by retaile. a wifler [*read* wisler], *propola*

So †**Wi·sseling** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [= MDu *wisselinghe*], exchange

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXIV (*Alexis*) 164 Al þe gold . He gaf to pure, & his clething He gaf fore ware in weslyng 1463 *Extr Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I 405, vs vi d the quhilk he tuke fra him in wisling of a farthing of an Inglis nobill 1540 *Sc Acts Jas V*, II. 373/2 Sindry personis havand quhite siluir will not change for gold bot takkis þairfor xij d or mair for wissilling of þe samine. 1629 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser II. III 20 That nane ressave anie of the saidis dollours in payment of debts nor in exchange or wissilling

Wissened, obs. Sc f. WIZENED

Wissentide, obs. f. WHITSUNTIDE.

†**Wi·sser.** *Obs* In 5 **-are.** [f WIS *v.*[1] + -ER [1]] A leader, director, guide.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 530/1 Wyssare, or ledare

Wissh(e, obs. pa. t. of WASH *v.*, var WIS *v.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. WISH.

†**Wi·ssing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. WIS *v.*[1] + -ING [1]] The action of WIS *v* [1], in various senses

1 Guidance, direction, instruction.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Pastoral Epist* xx in *Ags Laws* (Thorpe) II 370 Hi ealle þa lare þe we leornia6 on bocum awriton and gesetton be Godes agenre wissunge *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 95 þe man þe sheweð preste his sinnes nimeð þerof god wissinge. *Ibid.* 99 Bi shriftes wissenge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11830 Uss burrþ sone þannkenn himm Hiss wissinng & hiss lare. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xi 58 By wissynge of þis wenche I wrouȝte *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8151 This wot I full well, thurgh wisshyng of hom. 1493 [H PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* I. xviii. B viij/2 To gouerne them selfe by the lyght and wyssynge of tyme 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* I. (1694) 79, I called them *The Islands of Direction*, they are good wishing to fall with the Mouth of the Streight

b. Leading astray, enticement. (Cf. WISE *v* 1 1)

1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (T.) 542 Idelnesse is . witter wissyng and wai till alkyns vices

c. Conduction, conveyance Also *concr* a conduit.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11942 þe water wissing gan he ditt, þat water to þe lak broght *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1606 The water by wisshyng went vnder houses

2 Command, ordinance, rule, government.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC in Assmann *Ags. Hom* (1889) 39 Þa munecas, þe .gode þeowiað under abbodes wissunge æfter þam regole. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 73 Hit wes ȝloked bi godes wissunge ine halie chirche *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 190 As al þe world is iwald þurh his wissunge. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3256 þe wyssyng of þe wale god þat wist all before.

Wissit, obs. Sc pa t of VISIT *v.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v x 1887 Þis lady wowit gret pilgramage,..And wissit hir goddis, ane and ane.

Wissonday, obs f. WHIT SUNDAY.

Wist (wist), *sb local.* [In Anglo-Latin *wista*, *wysta*; ? a use of OE *wæst* provision, sustenance, applied orig. to an area which provided sustenance for a community of a certain size.] A Sussex land measure of area, the extent of which has been variously computed (see quots. and J. Tout in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* XVIII. 705 ff.).

c 1180 *Chron Monast de Bello* (1846) 11 Octo itaque virgatæ unam hidam faciunt. Wista vero quatuor virgatis constat. *Ibid* 17 Dividitur igitur leuga per wistas, quæ aliis in locis virgatæ vocantur *Ibid* 19 In Petlee est una wista in dominio .Ista enim quadraginta viii acris constat *c* 1300 in *Custumals Battle Abbey* (Camden) 26 Radulphus Bedellus tenet j wistam Idem tenet j magnam wistam. *c* 1312 *Ibid.* 100 Virgata seu wysta est sextadecima pars unius feodi militis. Quatuor virgatæ seu wystæ faciunt unam hydam. *c* 1650 in *Sussex Archæol Collect* (1853) VI 236, I doo allowe tithe free, to my Parishioners, for euery Wist of land that they till, one oxe pasture upon the lease 1799 *Book of Surveys of D. of Dorset's lands in Sussex* (MS), under 'Lullington', Upon this Tenant Down the D of Dorset has a right to stock for two Wists & a half of land sixty sheep for each Wist. 1853 *Sussex Archæol Collect* VI 236 A 'wist' in Berwick, according to the Rev John Hawes, was ordinarily 16 acres; but he afterwards found that in some of the farms it was 18 acres. In Saxon times the wist was 4 virgates or 60 acres. 1892 VINOGRADOFF *Villainage in Eng.* 255

†**Wist,** *a Obs. rare.* [app back-formation from WISTLY *adv*] Attentive, intent.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 550 *Motus Tonicus*, wee in our Language call it a Set or wist-looke

Wist, *v. pseudo-arch.* [Partly from *I wist*, corrupt form of *iwis* (see WIS *v* [2]); partly erron use of pa. t. *wist* of WIT *v* [1]] To know; in quot. 1594 in *pa. pple* = caused to know, informed.

[1508, 1614, 1798, 1893 see WIS *v* [2]] 1580 LYLY *Euphues* 98 b, You gall mee more with these tearmes, then you wist [*ed* 1597 wish, 1606 wisse] 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* 255 Samuel now wisted [orig *como ya estaua aduertido*], that a great stature was no sure token, caused him to be sent for 1858 BUCKLE *Infl. Women Progr Knowl.* Misc. Wks. 1885 I 68 Though he [*sc* Hamlet] wists not of this, he is moved , and he, like Göthe, takes up a skull, and his speculative faculties begin to work

Wist, var. WISHT *a* , pa. t. and pple. of WIT *v.*[1]; erron. f. *wift*, var. of WITHE.

Wistaria (wistē·riă). Also **wisteria**; *erron.* **wysteria, westeria** [mod L, f. name of Caspar *Wistar* (or *Wister*) 1761–1818, American anatomist; named by T. Nuttall in 1818. see -IA [1]] Any plant of the genus *Wistaria* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), native to N. America, Japan, and China, the species of which are hardy, climbing, deciduous shrubs bearing racemes of blue-lilac papilionaceous flowers, the best known being *W. sinensis* (or *chinensis*), formerly *Glycine chinensis*.

1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 376 Vines, roses, Wistarias, or other luxuriant climbers. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 486/1 *Wistaria frutescens*, Shrubby Wistaria *W. Chinensis*, Chinese Wistaria. 1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* vii 59 The pale purple blossoms of the wysteria hanging in front of the sunlit walls 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 173 The great Westeria's purple blooms

attrib 1888 J C HARRIS *Free Joe* 199 A wisteria vine running helter skelter across the roof of the little cabin 1895 A DOBSON *At Convent Gate* 1 in *Story of Rosina* 97 Wistaria blossoms trail and fall Above the length of barrier wall.

Wistful (wi·stfŭl), *a* [app. f. WISTLY *adv.* (where cf. quot 1613–16) + -FUL, with reminiscence of *wishful*. In early use mainly poetical]

†**1.** Closely attentive, intent. *Obs.*

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* II. ii 544 A Christall Riuer chid The artlesse Songsters, that their Musicke still Should charme the sweet Dale, and the wistfull Hill 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 113 ₱ 3 [She] bore the Whispers of all around the Court with such a pretty Uneasiness, and then recovered her self from one Eye to another, 'till she was perfectly confused by meeting something so wistful in all she encountered

2 Expectantly or yearningly eager, watchful, or intent; mournfully expectant or longing. (Chiefly in reference to the look.)

1714 GAY *Sheph Week* v 1 Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so wistful seem? There's Sorrow in thy Look, if right I deem 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x 484 My sad companions on the beach I found, Their wistful eyes in floods of sorrow drown'd. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II viii, I .lifting up one of my Sashes, cast many a wistful melancholy Look towards the Sea 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* I. 88 His faithful dog Points to his master's eyes (wher'e'er they roam) His wistful face, and whines a welcome home 1878 BLACK *Green Past* xxi, For a moment she hesitated, eager, disappointed and wistful. *Comb* 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, This fair-haired, wistful-eyed girl 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii, The wistful-eyed red Somerset kine

adv 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I 258 His eyes gazed wistful round 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The terror that seized the girl as she gazed long and wistful upon the knight.

Wistfully (wi·stfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY [2]]

†**1.** With close attention, intently, with an inquiring look *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii 464 With that he fell again to pry Through Perspective more wistfully 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No 139 ₱ 2 [The lion] after having regarded him [*sc.* Androcles] a little wistfully, fell to the ground, and crept towards his feet 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II xii, Brother Shandy, answered my uncle Toby, looking wistfully in his face,—you are much mistaken. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch Strike* x 115 Martha looked wistfully from one to the other, not understanding the grounds of the dispute.

2. With expectant or yearning eagerness; with mournful expectancy or longing.

1663 BUTLER *Hud* I iii. 191 Eccho His doleful wailings did resound, More wistfully by many times, Than in small Poets splay-foot Rhimes 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem Prot* (1895) I 256 Two of the Grenadiers passing by and looking wistfully at the House, said one to the other, Comrade, let us halt, and take a little drop of Dram. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III 90 Sore and shackled as I was, I got on deck, and looked wistfully out at sea 1823 BYRON *Island* III vi, He strode to where young Torquil stood, Seized his hand wistfully, but did not press. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* IV xviii 53 The Catholic league gazed wistfully from Flanders at their intended prey 1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xc. 165 The girl wandered about wistfully a year or two longer, then died

So **Wi·stfulness.**

1775 ASH 1847 FLOR NIGHTINGALE in Sir E Cook *Life* (1913) I I. v 71 There is an uncertainty, a wistfulness in her eyes. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, The lucent eyes were full of a dewy wistfulness

Wistiti (wi·stiti). Also **ouistiti(s.** [ad. F. *ouistiti* (imitative); named by Buffon (*Hist. Nat.* 1767 XV. 96) from the cry of the animal] A S. American monkey of the family *Hapalidæ*; a marmoset, esp the Common Marmoset, *Hapale jacchus*

1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* IV. 237 Of the sagoins with feeble tails, there are six kinds The third is the Wistiti, remarkable for the large tufts of hair upon its face, and its annulated tail 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 49 *Simia jacchus*, Linnæus; the Common Ouistitis. This species is found in Paraguay, and nearly every part of South America 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV 212/1 This general resemblance to the human skull is still greater in the Ouistitis

†**Wi·stless,** *a. poet. Obs.* [irreg. f. WISTLY *adv* or WISTFUL + -LESS.] Inattentive, unobservant.

1747 [G RIDLEY] *Psyche* XIX in *Museum* III 86 So ore Avernus, or the Lucrine Lake, The wistless bird pursues his purpos'd Flight. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* I 405, I held it, And, wistless what I did, half from the sheath Drew the well-temper'd blade. *Ibid* IV. 61 Wistless that every eye dwelt on her form, With stately step she paced 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* XI 10 One, mouling, lay Tangled in net of sensual delight; And one to wistless indolence resigned.

†**Wi·stly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms 6 **wystly, wistle, wistlie**, 6–9 **wistly.** [Origin doubtful;

perh a variant of WHISTLY, WHISHTLY *advs* silently, hushedly] With close attention; intently.

Occas with implication of WISTFULLY 2.

a 1500 *Gest of Robyn Hode* cccix, Robyn behelde our comly kynge Wystly in the face. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* O j, With that Castibula looking wistly vpon him, in furious rage flange hastilye from him 1596 *Edw III*, III v 109 Now lies it on an vpshot, therefore strike, And wistlie follow, whiles the games on foote 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX xxxii. 337 For a good while they stood on both sides, wistly looking, & waiting that the shout and charge should begin from the adverse part 1613–16 W BROWNE *Brit Past* II v 435 What time the new-cloath'd trees by gusts of winde Vnmou'd, stand wistly listning to those layes 1641 H L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 23 If you look wistly upon Calvines words, you shall find him not repugnant to what I have here delivered. 1675 N LEE *Nero* III i 23 Do you know me, Sir? Look wistly on me. 1724 S KNIGHT *Life of Colet* 54 He look'd wistly upon me, to observe whether I spoke in jest, or earnest 1730 T BOSTON *View World* (1799) 281 In your wrestling with temptations, have ye not sometimes looked wistly for death's relief?

Wistonwish, var WISHTONWISH.

Wisy, obs f. VIZY *v. Sc*

Wit (wit), *sb* Forms: 1– wit, 3–6 wyt, 3 (*Orm*), 4–8 witt, 4–6 wytt, wyte, 4–7 witte, wytte, (4 wiit, wiit, whit, 4, 6 wite, *Sc.* vit, vyt, 5 whyt, wette, 6 *Sc* wott, 7 weet) [OE *wit* neut., more commonly *gewit*(*e* I-WIT *sb.*, corresp. to OFris. *wit*, OS, (M)LG *wit*, OHG *wizzi* (MHG. *witze*(*e*, G *witz*), ON. *vit* (Sw. *vet*, Da. *vid*), Goth. *un-wits* ἄφροσύνη, ἄγνοια f. *wit-* (see WIT *v.*1)]

I Denoting a faculty (or the person possessing it)

†1. The seat of consciousness or thought, the mind sometimes connoting one of its functions, as memory or attention. *Obs*

a 1000 *Boeth Met* VIII 45 Deos gitsunc hafað gumena gehwelces mod ameired, ac hit on witte weallende byrnð *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 72 Gif us ent ufel bitit þonke we gode in uie wit *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 324 First in his witte he all purueid His were *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXVII (*Machor*) 338 [He] in his hart wele held it, Ay retentywe he had a wyt. *a* 1400 *N T* (Paues) Eph IV. 17 Mysbylefed men, þat walkeþ in vanyte of hure wyt *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III iv 295 His ouer greet trust which in his witt he bisettid upon hem 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII i 67 And sammyn prent thir sawis in thy wyt 1548–9 *Bk Com Prayer, Ordering of Priests*, O holy ghoste into oure wittes, sende downe thyne heauenly lyght 1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 35 A! stay a while! see a short wit by my troth I had almost forgot 1612 BACON *Ess*, *Studies* (Arb) 13 If a mans wit be wandring, let him study the Mathematiks *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist Irel* (Ir Archæol Soc.) I. 110 Our Catholicke General did now examen the secret retirements of his witte, to be enformed what best to doe in this extreamitie.

2. The faculty of thinking and reasoning in general; mental capacity, understanding, intellect, reason *arch.* (now esp. in phr. *the wit of man* = human understanding)

For the corresponding pregnant uses see 5 and 6

Beowulf 589 Pæs þu in helle scealt werhõo dreogan, þeah þin wit duge *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 21 Hwil þi wit atstond & chastieð þi wil. ne hatmeð hit te nawiht 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 9389 Is brayn & wit is so feble, þat þer nis of him no drede *c* 1305 *St Kenelm* 220 in *E E P* (1862) 53 A dombe best wiþoute witte *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS B) 343 My lyue, my lymmes þou has me lent, My right witt þou has me sent 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B xx 266 Kynde witte me telleth, It is wikked to wage 3ow *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 184 in *26 Pol Poems* 127 To gouerne me thow yaue me wyt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 481 To mychty God, sen I had wit off man, Befor my werk, to 3eild me I began 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* XIV 20 Brethren be not children in witte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 103 He was verie pregnant and had an excellent wyt. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* IV i 211, I had a dreame, past the wit of man, to say, what dreame it was 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptsis Sci* 99 A good will, help'd by a good wit, can find Truth any where 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II VIII 267 God were not God, if mans shallow wit could comprehend him 1732 POPE *Epitaph Gay*, Of Manners gentle, of Affections mild, In Wit, a Man; Simplicity, a Child 1842 R S. WILBERFORCE *Rutilius & Lucius* 139 We profess not to discover the truth by our own wit 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* XX II 98 The wit of man could suggest nothing satisfactory 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt Asia* VIII 232 Shun drugs and drinks which woik the wit abuse.

b. In plural, in reference to a number of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23759 Crist[es] help sal he us ner, His helpes and vr wittes eke 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 To fynde remydyes and weyes as by there wittes may be fowunde moost sewr 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XXIV 45 Then openned he their wyttes, that they myght vnderstond the scriptures 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agricola* 242 That militare wittes are not refined to that sharpenesse and suttelty, that is practised in courtes of iustice 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* Pref b 2, Herein we can see what the illustrious wits of the Atomical and Corpuscularian Philosophers durst but imagine. 1700 T BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem* 7 Some Men can never be brought to write correctly in this Age, till they have formed their Wits upon the Ancients.

c Often denoting indifferently the faculty or the person possessing it, and hence sometimes used definitely for the person in respect of this faculty. Almost always in plural, of a number of persons, and commonly with qualifying adj. *arch.*

For the corresponding pregnant uses see 9 and 10

1536 *Act 27 Hen VIII* c 42 § 1 In his Unyversities of Oxforde and Cambridge where yowth and good wyttes be educate 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* Pref **v b, A sence not comen for euerie witte to picke out *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* Pref. (Arb.) 19 Many yong wittes be driuen to hate learninge, before they know what learninge is. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 274 Gods-Hill, in which Iohn Worsley erected a schole for the training up of young wits 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 24 ¶ 7 The great Praise of Socrates is, that he drew the Wits of Greece from the vain Pursuit of natural Philosophy to moral Inquiries 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult* 58 The rock, on which great wits are often wrecked for want of a little kindly culture of unselfishness

d Phr *At one's wit's end* (occas. *ends*) utterly perplexed, at a loss what to think or what to do So *to bring* (*drive*, or *put*) *to one's wit's end*. to perplex utterly

Now commonly taken as a c, the word being written as gen pl (*wits*') even in ref to a single person

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XV 363 Astrymyanes also aren at hei wittes ende. *c* 1420 ? LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1665 When they were dreuyn to her wyttes ende 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* XX 5 They shalbe also at their wittes ende, and ashamed one of another 1550 *Respublica* I iii 240 & she att hir wittes endes what for to saie or doe 1598 R BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* II iv, You bring him to his wits end 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* III 54 What shall we do? is the doleful cry of men at their wits end 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 321 ¶ 1, I am at my Wits End for fear of any sudden Surprize. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX iv, Two ladies are quite, as one may say, at their wit's ends 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xl 360 The old Laird fairly finding himself driven to his wit's end 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XIII, Raphael, utterly at his wits' end.

†e *Wit, whither wilt thou?* · phr. addressed to a person who is letting his tongue run away with him.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L* IV i 167 A man that had a wife with such a wit, he might say, wit whether wil't? [*Ibid* I ii 60 How now Witte, whether wander you?] 1602 DEKKER *Satiromm* I i, Th'art within a haire of it, my sweet Wit whether wilt thou? my delicate Poeticall Furie. 1617 *Greene's Groat's W Wit* Pref A 2, This olde Ballad made in Hell *Ingeniopery, qui miser ipse meo* Wit, whither wilt thou? woe is me. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV i, *Cap* Wit whether wilt thou? *Dond* Marry to the next pocket I can come at 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* I i C 2, *Cap* Wit is the word strange to you, wit? *Bon* Whither wilt thou?

†f *Wit and reason* name of an old card-game

1680 COTTON *Compl Gamester* XVI (ed. 2) 97 Wit and Reason is a Game something like one and thirty

†3. Any one of certain particular faculties of perception, classified as *outer* (*outward*) or *bodily*, and *inner* (*inward*) or *ghostly*, and commonly reckoned as five of each kind (see b) = SENSE *sb.* 1, 7 (see also INWIT 2 b). Also *common wit* = COMMON SENSE 1. (In early use occas loosely extended to include other bodily faculties, as speech and locomotion.) *Obs* exc. as in b and c.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 64 Þis is nu inouh of þisse witte [*sc* sight]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23999 O wittes all me wantid might, Gang, and steyuen, and tung, and sight 1340 *Ayenb* 251 Þe wyttes of þe zaule. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 467 Nesche is i-knowe by meny wittes, for it is knowe bope by gropynge and by siȝt. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr* 242 Al the wittis and meuynges of the body. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* V VII 519 Inward sensityue wittis and outward sensityue wittis 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* XXIV. ii (Percy Soc) 108 These are the v wyttes remeuing inwardly· Fyrst, commyn wytte, and than ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon truely, And inemory 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Cyrurg* E j b, In whiche of the ventrycles is the wyt of smellynge founded? 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II. iv 77 Thou hast more of the Wild-Goose in one of thy wits, then I am sure I haue in my whole fiue

b *Five wits* usually, the five (bodily) senses; often vaguely, the perceptions or mental faculties generally, = *wits* (in sense 3 c or 4 b) Also (jocularly) *fifteen wits*. *Obs.* or *rare arch*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 Ða fif wittes ðe god me betahte to lokin of mine wrecche lichame. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17018 Heiing, sight, smelling and sele, cheuing, er wittes five *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 117 Þy fyve wyttys, þe uttyr and þe ynnyr *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 163 in *Macro Plays* 41 Þe v. wyttis of my sowil with inne. *c* 1515 *Interl Four Elem* (Percy Soc.) 19, I comforte the wyttes fyve, The tastyng, smellyng, and heryngе, I refresh the syght and felyngе To all creaturs alyve 1532 TINDALE *Expos v–vii Matt* VII 98 b, There is no breade in the sacrament, nor wine, though the five wittes saye all ye 1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) 960 The v. wittes bodely and ghostlye 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks (S T S) 33 Quhen yai bendit all yair fyve wittis to stop ye regent 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* V i, Haue you no pittie in your villanous iests, but runne a man quite from his fifteene witts? 1610 A COOKE *Pope Joan* 113 Though men had bene bewitched and distract of their fiue wits 1830 TENNYSON *Owl* I 6 Alone and warming his five wits, The white owl in the belfry sits 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I IV 86 Everybody now has learnt that morality depends not merely on the five wits, but on the mental constitution within, and on the social conditions without

c. *pl* Mental faculties, intellectual powers (of a single person or a number of persons cf. 2 b); often practically equivalent to the sing in sense 2

To have one's wits about one to have one's mental powers in full exercise, to be mentally alert *To live by one's wits*. to get one's living by clever or (now esp.) crafty devices, without any settled occupation

13 *E E. Allit P.* B 515, I se wel þat hit is sothe, þat alle mannez wyttez To vn-thryfte arn alle þrawen. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. I 129 Þou dotest daffe, Dulle are þi wittes 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I VII. 21 To be full besy in all the wyttes and mightes of youre soulle 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 87 Quhen our hart and vittis are ful of sorow 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist* 14 So soone as I gathered my wits together 1612 B JONSON *Alch* III. iv, How doe they liue by their wits, there, that haue vented Sixe times your fortunes? 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II. 99, I had my wits about me, and a hand that was able to finde me worke 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I 263 Great Wits are sure to Madness near all'd 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII 326 That my wits may not be sent a wooll-gathering 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V i ¶ 18 Have all your wits about you, you are nursing a viper in your bosom 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 14 I 111 That letter touched her kind wits. 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur Shop* LXXIII, Living by his wits—which means by the abuse of every faculty that worthily employed raises man above the beasts 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq* 146 This expression at last penetrated his obdurate wits

†d. *sing.* and *pl.* Consciousness, sensation: cf. SENSE *sb* 3, 6. *Obs. rare*

c 1290 *St Brendan* 12 in *S Eng Leg.* 220 Seint brendan cride on him al for-to is wit him cam 13 *Gaw & Gr Kn* 1755 He keuered his wyttes, Swenges out of þe sweuenes. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W* 1815 *Lucrece*, Sche loste at onys bothe wit & breth, And in a swo she lay *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6047 Withouten witt he was ligyng

4. The understanding or mental faculties in respect of their condition, chiefly = 'right mind', 'reason', 'senses', sanity †a. *sing* · esp. in phrases *in* (*one's right*) *wit*, sane, of sound mind; chiefly *out of* (*by, from, of*) *wit* or *one's wit*, insane, mad, out of one's mind, also *out of wit* advb., madly, furiously *Obs* (or *dial*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XV 7 Wode he gehælde and on witte gebrohte *c* 1205 LAY 1661 Swa swiðe wa him was þat al his wit he for-læs *c* 1290 *St Dunstan* 600 in *S Eng Leg* 19 Heo iwerth a non out of hire witte, and feol a-doun iiȝt þer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10872 He made him as bi wit *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27168 Man in wiit Oi man mai falle was vte of itt *c* 1330 *Will Palerne* 1483 Neiȝh wod of witte *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 102 Arcyte swore he wold dey Or from his witte he wold twynne 1425 *E E. Wills* (1882) 66 Wiþ witte and good mende 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XI. 50 They were wrothe out of wyt *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XLVI 178 Arte thou now dronke, or folysshe, or from thy witte? 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* III 207 As no man in his right wit wil graunt *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I XIV § 3 (1622) 151 It is a thing so euident, that there is a God, that whosoeuer denieth it, is (surely) out of his wit 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t Misc* (1733) I 86 The wife was wood, and out o' her wit.

b *pl* = SENSE *sb* 10 esp in phr *in* or *out of one's wits*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 785 His wyttes fayles, and he ofte dotes. 1431 *E E. Wills* (1882) 87 Beyng in goode heale and yn my full wittes *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* XXIII 32 For a tyme it had a-wey hir wittis 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* XIV. 23 Will they not saye that ye are out off youre wittes? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 107 Such a one as lacketh his right wittes 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* IV ii 95, I am as well in my wits (foole) as thou art 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* I XIII (1635) I 4, How fell he from his wits? 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 226 Ioan was vnable to beare the Griefe of his Decease, and fell distracted of her Wittes *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, York* III (1662) 228 Seeing his wits is nearer and dearer to any man then his wealth. 1736 BUTLER *Anal* Diss 1 306 Nor is it possible for a Person in his wits, to alter his Conduct, from a Suspicion, that [etc] 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Clive* (1880) 518 The governor was frightened out of his wits

fig 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II i 143 Heere's a fellow frights English out of his wits 1656 R SHORT *Drinking Water* 62 Our small beer, or water skaled out of its wits

II Denoting a quality (or the possessor of it)

* 5. Good or great mental capacity, intellectual ability, genius, talent, cleverness, mental quickness or sharpness, acumen *arch.*

The earliest quots may belong to other senses, e g 6 or 11

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10812 Þo . he vnderstod of is wit, & of is wisdom, Him þozte it was a gret lere to al is kinedom *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8543 Salamon was a borli bachelere, O wijt o wisdom Was neuer nan wiser *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1080 Of whom and hou comeþ hit, Such reson and such wit, Þat þou darst nymen þe Forte dispute a 3eynes me? *c* 1400 MAUNDLV (1839) VII 78 Nyghe that Awtier is a place where the Holy Croys was founden, be the Wytt of Seynte Elyne *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 27 Þay began to dyspute wyth hym, but. þay baden no wytte ne no powste forto 3eyne-stonde hym 1526 TINDALE *Rev* XIII 18 Let hym that hath wytt count the nombre off the beest 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* II i. 282 Are there not men in your Ward sufficient to serue it? *Elb* Faith sir, few of any wit in such matters 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd. & Commw* 13 The weake constitutions of the Southerne Nations are supplied by the extraordinarie gifts of the minde· teeme them what you please, either wit, or subtiltie. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit* 17 Authors are partial to their wit, 'tis true, But are not Critics to their judgment too? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XI, Where was the wit of the sharp sighted men of sound mind? Where the dexterity of the lawyers? 1874 MAURICE *Friendsh Bks* VI 163 The blessing of wit and foresight.

†b Practical talent or cleverness, constructive or mechanical ability; ingenuity, skill. *Obs.* as a specific sense.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 212 God 3eueþ wit in alle craftes *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1632 A pales gert make Full worthely wroght & by wit caste 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I iv 5 It was a goodly heape for to behould, And spake the praises of the workmans wit 1648 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* (1702) XI XXV, Those Engins which so strangely spit Death's multiply'd and deadlyer made by Wit 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 4 The best Telescopes that could possibly be invented or polished by the Wit and Hand of an Angel 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* Pref 4 The Enemy was oftener overcome by the Architect's Wit, without the Captain's Arms, than by the Captain's Arms without the Architect's Wit

†c. Of animals Intelligence, sagacity. *Obs.*

c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* II. 61 Pere [*i.e* the drones'] wit is wane To stroiȝe the hony 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 145 The witte of this beast Nutianus reporteth, he once had experience of 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 658 The admirable witte of this beast appeareth in her swimming or

passing ouer the Waters. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xii. 122 The Fox is full of wit.

6. Wisdom, good judgement, discretion, prudence = SENSE *sb.* 11. *Obs.* exc. in phr. like *to have the wit to*, which combines the notions of intelligence and good sense.

The phr in quot. 1602 has become proverbial, though commonly taken in sense 8

c 1200 ORMIN 3040 Godess Sune 155 Godess word, & Godess witt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9391 Vor wat he ab Manliche bigonne he it ab bileued Wommanliche as vor defaute of wit in his heued *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 285 Þat he ordaind wit his witte He multiplis and gouerns itte. *Ibid* 3079 Quen [Ismael] was of age and witte A wijf he spused of egipte *Ibid* 29204 Þe gift o wijst of vnder standing, O consail, strenght, o gode dreding, O conand-scipe, and o pite *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 5 Heil welle of witt and of merci! 1552 T. WILSON *Logic* (ed. 2) 22 As vertue is contrarie vnto vice, witte vnto folie, manhode vnto Cowardise 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 When ale is in, wyt is out When ale is out, wyt is in. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II ii. 90 Since Breuitie is the Soule of Wit, And tediousnesse, the limbes and outward flourishes, I will be breefe. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I 386 For Lavish Grants suppose a Monarch tame And more his Goodness than his Wit proclaim 1701 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* II. Misc. (1711) 26 But, however, they had the Wit to recal him [*sc.* Aristides] 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 But they were taught more wit, to their cost, in two or three days. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 376 One piece of good fortune, of which I had the wit to take advantage. 1926 S. BALDWIN in *Morn. Post* 8 Oct. 15/3 Men .. who . had formed his Majesty's Government .and who had the wit to understand what the challenge meant

†**b.** Contextually in predicative use: A piece of wisdom or prudence, a wise thing to do; also, something demanding or showing wisdom, a matter of practical wisdom. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 344 To fenyhe foly quhile is wyt. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1609 Þarfor es wit, to lest & mast, Wine or aile softly to tast. 1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* XX 115 Whane that a man is in prosperite, To drede a fall comynge it is a wit. 1562 in *Archaeologia* XLVII. 229 Gettinge ys a chaunce and keapinge a witte.

†**c** A prudent measure or proceeding; an ingenious plan or device. *Obs.*

The uses exemplified by the quots are prob of various or mixed origin.

1340 *Ayenb* 257 Þe ilke eddre ous tekþ a wel grat wyt þet we ne hyere nazt þane charmere *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1420 *Hypsip. & Medea*, To syndyn hym into sum fer cuntre Here as this Iason may distroyed be. This was his wit. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* VI 16, I shall shew þe a goode wit in þis cas, and if þou wolt do after my conseile, þou shalt not repente. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* v i, Was't not a pritty wit of mine to haue had him rod into Puckridge, with a horne before him?

7 Quickness of intellect or liveliness of fancy, with capacity of apt expression; talent for saying brilliant or sparkling things, esp in an amusing way. *arch.* (Cf. sense 8.)

Formerly sometimes opp. to *wisdom* or *judgement*; often distinguished from *humour* (see quots., and note s.v. HUMOUR *sb.* 7).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 61 As the Bee is oftentimes hurt with hir owne Honny, so is witte not seldome plagued with his owne conceipt 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I ii. 11 Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at mee I am not onely witty in my selfe, but the cause that wit is in other men. 1650 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref (1651) 27 Wit is not only the luck and labour, but also the dexterity of thought 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I III iii. 37 That nimble and acceptable Faculty of the Mind, whereby some Men have a readiness, and subtilty, in conceiving things, and a quickness, and neatness, in expressing them, all which the custom of speaking comprehends under the name of Wit. 1704 YALDEN *Sir W. Aston* 187 His flowing wit, with solid judgment join'd, Talents united rarely in a mind, Had all the graces and engaging art, That charm the ear and captivate the heart 1765 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Godson* (1890) 180 If you have real wit it will flow spontaneously and you need not aim at it... Wit is so shining a quality, that everybody admires it, most people aim at it, all people fear it, and few love it unless in themselves. 1777 M. MORGANN *Ess. Dram. Char. Falstaff* 163 It being very possible, I suppose, to be a man of humour without wit; but I think not a man of wit without humour 1781 COWPER *Gilpin* 169 Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit And lov'd a timely joke

8. That quality of speech or writing which consists in the apt association of thought and expression, calculated to surprise and delight by its unexpectedness (for particular applications in 17th and 18th century criticism see esp quots 1650, 1677, 1685, 1690, 1704, 1709); later always with reference to the utterance of brilliant or sparkling things in an amusing way.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. **viij b, Neither dooe I esteme it a thyng worthie blame with laughter to refreshe the mynde, so that the matter to laugh at bee pure witte and honeste [orig *modo risus sit argutus ac liberalis*]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i 64 They neuer meet, but there's a skirmish of wit between them 1606 CHAPMAN *Monsieur D'Olive* I. i, Critickes, Essayists, Linguists, Poets, and other professors of that facultie of wit. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.-Porch* XXXIX, Laugh not too much the wittie man laughs least: For wit is newes onely to ignorance 1650 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref (1651) 26 Wit is the laborious, and the lucky resultances of thought having towards its excellence as well a happinesse, as care 1664 FLECKNOE *Short Disc. Engl. Stage* G 6, Comparing him [Jonson] with Shakespear, you shall see the difference betwixt Nature and Art; and with Fletcher, the difference betwixt Wit and Judgement 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc., Apol. Her. Poetry* c 2 b, The definition of Wit..is only this. That it is a propriety of Thoughts and Words; or in other terms, Thought and Words, elegantly adapted to the Subject 1684 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III 16 Apr., Lord Chief Justice asked him 'if it were Oxford Wit', that also 'he should say that if *Magna Charta* would not do it *Longa Sparta* should do the busines' 1685 DRYDEN *Sylvæ* Pref. A 6, I drew my definition of Poetical Wit from my particular consideration of him [Virgil] 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II xi § 2 Wit lying most in the assemblage of Ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety. 1693 DENNIS *Misc.* Pref. a 2 b, A true description of Wit; which is a just mixture of Reason and Extravagance 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (e) 3 b, *Les Petits Esprits* who like nothing but the Husk and Rhind of Wit, preferr a Quibble, a Conceit, an Epigram, before solid Sense and Elegant Expression 1704 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 26 Dec., True Wit, I believe, may be defined a justness of thought, and a facility of expression 1709 — *Ess. Crit.* 297 True Wit is Nature to advantage dress'd, What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 2 Mr Lock's Account of Wit, with this short Explanation, comprehends most of the Species of Wit, as Metaphors, Similitudes, Allegories, Ænigmas, Mottos, Parables, Fables, Dreams, Visions, dramatick Writings, Burlesque, and all the Methods of Allusion 1744 CORBYN THOMAS (*title*) An Essay Towards Fixing the True Standards of Wit, Humour, Raillery, Satire, and Ridicule 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t* III 19 We get beautiful effects from wit,—all the prismatic colours,—but never the object as it is in fair daylight *a* 1859 LEIGH HUNT in *Jrnl. Educ.* (1884) I Feb 79 Wit consists in the arbitrary juxtaposition of dissimilar ideas for some lively purpose of assimilation or contrast, generally of both 1900 HAMMERTON *J. M. Barrie & his Bks* 78 There is more 'heart' in humour, and more 'head' in wit.

b. With qualification (see quots and *sheer wit* s v. SHEER *a.* 8 b).

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* XI, When thou dost tell anothers jest, therein Omit the oathes, which true wit cannot need. 1653 FLECKNOE *Misc., Disc. Lang.* 100 Jests, Clenches, Quibbles, Bulls, &c., which although properly they be not Wit (excepting Jests onely, which is a kind of sportive and wanton wit). 1688 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 12 True Wit is everlasting, like the Sun. 1693 DENNIS *Misc.* Pref. a 4 b, Scarron's Burlesque has nothing of a Gentleman in it, little of good Sense, and consequently little of true Wit 1711 GAY *Pres. St. Wit* in Arb. *Garner* VI 511 The *Spectator*, whom we regard as our Shelter from that flood of false wit and impertinence 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* III v *note*, Wks. 1721 I 243 As True wit is nothing else but a similitude in Ideas, so is False wit the similitude in Words *Ibid* 244 Ovid, who is the greatest admirer of this mixed wit of all the Ancients, as our Cowley is among the Moderns 1765 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Godson* (1890) 182 There is a species of minor wit, which is much used, .I mean Raillery 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1868) 20 These conceits Addison calls mixed wit; that is, wit which consists of thoughts true in one sense of the expression, and false in the other 1792 D. STEWART *Elem. Philos. Hum. Mind* v. I 305 *note*, I speak here of pure and unmixed wit, and not of wit, blended, as is most commonly, with some degree of humour.

†**c.** A witty saying or story; a *jeu d'esprit* in the collocation *Wits, fits, and fancies. Obs.*

1595 A. C[OPLEY] (*title*) Wits, Fittes and Fancies. Fronted and entermedled with Presidentes of Honour and Wisdome 1626 W. VAUGHAN *Golden Fleece* I 12 Except you season your *Auisoes* with some light passages with wits, fits, & fancies 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I ii B 2 b, Hee breakes as many good iests as all the Wits, Fits, and Fancies about the Towne.

** **9.** (*transf.* from 5.) A person of great mental ability; a learned, clever, or intellectual person; a man of talent or intellect; a genius. *arch.* or *Hist.*

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1137 Wourschipfull Wawane, the wit of our were 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* VII 185 Quhair is the wittis wont to reule Scotland? 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I v. 60 You divine wits of elder Dayes, from whom The deep Invention of rare Works hath com *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix 13 The wits of former daies, To subiects worse haue giuen admiring praise. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spiceries* 433 There goes an Author! One of the Wits! 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III xi. (1712) 124 Cartesius, that stupendious Mechanical Wit 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 181 There are a sort of sublimated Wits that will own neither God nor Devil 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II 132 Milton, the scholar and the wit 1806 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Triste* 20 The world. Makes wits of fools, and sanctifies a sinner! 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I vi, One evening, at Paris, . there was a reunion of some of the most eminent wits of the time. 1867 'OUIDA' *Cecil Castlemaine's Gage* 2 A circle of wits gathered 'within the steam of the coffee pot' at Will's.

10. (*transf.* from 7.) A person of lively fancy, who has the faculty of saying smart or brilliant things, now always so as to amuse; a witty person.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxi 343 Intemperate Wits will spare neither Friend nor Foe. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. x, Wits are game cocks to one another 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I 180 There is no character that succeeds so well among wits as that of a good listener 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Lond. Recreations*, Uncle Bill, is evidently the wit of the party 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XVIII, Go on joking, Ann. You're the wit of the family

III. Senses, chiefly obsolete, corresponding to those of L. *scientia* and *sententia*.

11. †**a.** Knowledge, learning; *pl.* departments of knowledge, sciences *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4818 Þe bissopes him ansuerede Al wiþ grete reysons & wit of hor boc 13 *Cursor M.* 18940 (Arundel MS.) Þe holy goost 3af hem Of alle wittis to touche and tast. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II ii (Skeat) 43 Poore clerkes, for witte of schole, I sette in churches, and made suche persones to preche 1565 *Creation of Eve* in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 15 The tre is pleasante to gett wysedome & wytt

†**b.** The fact of knowing, knowledge, awareness.

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 799 No, bi mine wite, Y no herd þer-of neuer 3ete *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V x. 1936 God has reserwit til hym all þe wit of þat þat is to fal. 1483 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII 32/1 Be counsaile command wit or consent of his frienez [1648 HEXHAM, *Myns weetens net*, not with My weet, or knowledge]

c. Knowledge communicated, 'intelligence', information, esp in phr. *to get wit of. Sc.* and *north.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX 443 The lord Dowglas Gat wit of thair enbuschement *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 515 In the toun no wit of this had thai *Ibid* XI 1032 Quhill witt tharoff is in till Ingland gane 1504–5 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II 474 The men that cersit and sought and gat wit of the silver disch that wes stollin *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 188 Bot on nowayis could they gett wott of him 1633 M. P. *King & Poor Northern Man* 123 Belike the King of me has gotten some weet. *a* 1700 *Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heughs* XIV in Child *Ballads* I 312 The Child of Wynd got wit of it 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'He got wit'—he obtained intelligence

†**12** Meaning, signification: = SENSE *sb.* 19–21

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II 5 And is þis þe wit. 1340 *Ayenb.* 96 Þe boȝes of þo traue ine one wytte byeþ alle þe ychosene þet euere were 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1630, I sayn wolde Wyt þe wytte of þe wiyt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 277 Þe secounde witt is allegoryke.

†**13.** Way of thinking, opinion, judgement. = MIND *sb.* 18, 9, SENSE *sb.* 18. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 1425 And verraylich hym semed þat he hadde þe same wit *c* 1380 *Sir. Ferumb.* 1649 Þan were þay alle in wittes tweyne *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 195 As many heddes, as manye wittes ther been. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 147 It dooth no good to my wit, but anoyeth *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8235 What is youre wit? how thenke 3ow? 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II (1558) C iv, The comons into sondry wittes diuided wer and stood 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 282 The old Proverbe . so many heades, so many wittes.

IV. 14. Combinations. **a.** attrib., as *wit-battle, -combat, -contest, -pride, -sally, -shaft, -sponge, -trap, -work.* **b.** objective, as *wit-carrier, -gathering, -stealer; wit-writing, wit-assailing, -cherishing, -gracing, -infusing, -oppressing* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *wit-abused, -beaten, -drawn, -fraught(ed, -pointed* adjs **d.** adverbial (= in, or with respect to, the wit or wits), as *wit-foundered, -starved, -stung, -wondrous, -worn* adjs. **e** Special Combs: **wit-crack**, the 'cracking' of a joke (cf. CRACK *v.* 5), a brisk witticism; so **wit-cracker**, one who makes witty or sarcastic remarks, **wit-craft**, †(*a*) the art of using one's 'wit' or intellect in reasoning, logic; (*b*) exercise of one's wits; **wit-jar**, an imaginary vessel humorously feigned to contain the wits or senses (in allusion to Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* XXXIX. lvii); †**wit-lost** *a.*, having lost wit, senseless, foolish; **wit-monger**, a 'dealer' in wit, an utterer of witty sayings (*contemptuous*), †**wit-rack** *nonce-wd.*, a faculty of eliciting speech by wit (as a rack elicits a confession), †**wit-snapper** = *wit-cracker*, †**wit-stand**, in phr. *at a wit-stand* (cf. STAND *sb.*1 6), = at one's wit's end (see 2 d), †**wit-state**, state of being in one's wits, condition of sanity; †**wit-tooth** = WISDOM TOOTH; †**wit-wanton** *a.*, making a wanton use of the 'wit' or understanding; also as *sb.*, †**wit-wanton** *v. intr.* (with *it*), to exercise the understanding wantonly, also, to indulge in wanton wit; †**wit-worm**, one who has developed into a wit (like a 'worm' or caterpillar emerging from the egg); †**wit-worship**, worship devised by human 'wit' or intellect without divine authority or sanction (cf. WILL-WORSHIP), †**wit-would**, †**wit-would-be**, a pretender to wit, a would-be wit; †**wit-wright**, a maker of wit, an author of witty sayings.

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* 40 The will *witt-abus'd 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart* (1878) 106 The *wit-assailing Frenzie. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p. lxxii, The *Wit-battel of the two Buffoons 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* (Percy Soc.) 50 Sheele persecute the poore *wit beaten man 1702 *Engl. Theophrastus* 7 *Wit-carriers, whose business is, to export the fine Things they hear. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* D 4, That kinde *wit-cherishing climate. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshire* III (1662) 126 Many were the *wit-combates betwixt him [*sc.* Shakspere] and Ben Johnson. 1892 CHILD *Ballads* VIII 439/1 *Wit-contests in verse 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III xxx § 2. 256 Satan budges not for a thousand such Squibs and *Wit-cracks 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. iv 102 A Colledge of *witte-crackers cannot flout mee out of my humour, dost thou think I care for a Satyre or an Epigram? 1573 R. LEVER (*title*) The Arte of Reason, rightly termed, **Witcraft* 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rebus* 146 He was no body that coulde not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft. 1903 HARDY *Dynasts* I i iii, A witcraft marked by nothing more of weight Than ignorant irregularity! 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 386 *Wit-drawn, wire-drawn curiosities. 1613 BOYS *Expos. Last Ps.* (1615) 7 The *wit-foundred drunkard 1623 L. DIGGES in *Shaks. 1st Folio*, Thy *wit-fraught Booke 1603 DEEBLE *Commend. Poems* in J. Davies (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Oo 2 b, His *witt-fraughted workes 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* iii, I sat up in bed, uncertain in the effort of *wit-gathering if night had not given me a dream rather than an experience 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I iv 34 Your *Wit-gracing Skill 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* 65 *Wit-infusing Mercury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. lxxxviii 326 Dr. Hale was my good Astolfo (you read Ariosto, Jack) and has brought me back my *wit jar 1599

PORTER *Angry Wom Abingdon* (Percy Soc) 13 Ill report doth like a bailiffe stand, To pound the straying and the *wit-lost tongue. 1620 SHELTON *2nd Pt. Don Quix* XXXI. 203 The Prater and *Wit-monger 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II 620 [He] was cried up as the main witmonger surviving to the fanatical party 1701 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 102 *Wit-oppressing Drunkennesse 1869 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 546 The butt of their *wit-pointed pencils 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 1151 All the golden *Wit-pride of Humanity, Wherewith men burnish their erroneous vanity 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* IV. VI 269 He had a pretty *wit-rack in himself, to draw speech out of the most sullen and silent guest 1649 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* T 111, A certain passion muche lyke to madnesse or *witi auyng. 1907 RALEIGH *Shakespeare* 174 The *wit sallies of Beatrice and Rosalind 1887 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* I III 64 Our keeper's *wit shall is too keen for ours To match with pointless iron 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* III V 54 What a *witte snapper are you 1632 BROME *Crt Beggar* II 1. (1653) O 6 b, This humorous wity Lady is a *wit-sponge, that suckes up wit from some, and holds as her own *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* I (1693) 188 They were at a *wit-stand. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Wit-starved*, barren of wit; destitute of genius *Examiner* *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7237 Sho lost hir *witt state 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* XXXV, Surely is ale a great *wit-stealer 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt* IV 1, FIE I am mad, Sham'd and disgrac't, all *wit stung, wisdomlesse 1611 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI XXXVII I 338 The farthest cheek-teeth in a mans head, which be called *Genuini*, (i. the *Wit-teeth) 1750 FIELDING *Author's Farce* I. VI, Nor was it cram'd with a pack of *Wit-traps, like Congreve and Wycherly, where every one knows when the joke was coming. 1612 SYLVESTER *Lachr Lachr* 99 Epicures, *Wit-wantons, Atheists 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* X IV. § 4 62 How dangerous it is for wit wanton Men, to dance with their nice Distinctions, on such Mysticall Precipices 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St* III II 155 More dangerous it is to *wit-wanton it with the Majestie of God 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX 268 Wretched Maid! England's inhuman Chiefs Shall black thy spotless fame, Wit-wanton it with lewd barbarity 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II II. *Babylon* 584 *Wit wondrous Salomon. 1632 B JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. 1, You'are sure to have lesse-*wit-worke, gentle brother 1611 — *Catiline* II 1, What hast thou done With thy poore innocent selfe? Thus to come forth, so sodainly, a *wit worme? 1647 C HARVEY *Schola Cordis* (1778) 153 That which worldly wit-worms call nonsense 1617 *Greene's Groat's W Wit* Pref A 2, So many *Witworn Ideots *a* 1629 HINDE *S. Bruen* XXX (1641) 93 That such service unto Saints, is but *witt worship, will worship, and Idol service. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm, Ad Clerum* (1681) II 4 God will not approve of, nor accept any Wit-worship, or Will-worship, forged or devised by man 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* Ded, This Play had been Acted two or three Days, before some of these hasty Judges cou'd find the leisure to distinguish betwixt the Character of a *Wit-wou'd* and a *Truewit* *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Men & Manners* LXXXVI Wks 1765 II 225 A wit-would cannot afford to discard a frivolous conceit 1771 SHERIDAN in *Rival Beauties* 16 Then grinning Witwould—tho' no Teague—Who more successful in intrigue? 1681 H MORE *Let* 15 in Glanvill *Sadducismus*, Our professed *Wit-would-be's of this present Age 1655 STRODE *Floating Isl* Ded A 2 b, If *wit-wrights Poets be. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann Mirab* Pref, Ess (1900) I. 14 Wit in the poet, or *Wit writing, (if you will give me leave to use a school-distinction).

† **Wit,** *pron Obs.* Also I wyt, 3 wet, (*Orm*) witt. [OE. *wit* = OFris. **wit* (NFris. *wat, wet*), OS. *wit*, ON (MSw.) *vit*, Goth. *wit*: f. unstressed form of WE *pron* with obscure dental element] We two.

Beowulf 535 Wit þæt gecwædon cnihtwesende *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XX 22 Mage gyt drincan þone calic ðe ic to drincenne hæbbe? Þa cwædon hiġ Wyt magon *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 33 3if wit beon anes lauerdes men *c* 1200 ORMIN 201 Witt simndenn off swillc elde nu þatt witt ne mujhenn tæmenn *c* 1205 LAY 23653 Wit tweie *Ibid* 23663 Fehten wet scullen unc seoluen *Ibid.* 26263 Fare wit [*c* 1275 we two] to uihte *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1775 Frend sule wit ben, And trewðe pliȝt nu unc bi-twen

Wit, *v.*[1] *arch.* exc in legal use: see 10 c (*b*) Pres. t. **wot** (*Sc* and *north. dial.* **wat**); pa. t. and pple. **wist** Forms, see below. [A Com. Teut. preterite-present verb: OE. *witan*, 1st and 3rd sing. pres. ind. *wāt*, 2nd pers. *wāst*, pl. *witon*, pa. t. *wisse, wiste*, pa. pple *gewiten*, OFris *wita, wēt*, **wast, **witon, witen* and *witath, wiste* (mod. Fris. dialects have various analogical forms, e. g. pa. pple. *wist, wust*), OS *witan, wēt, wēst, witun, wissa* (MLG., MDu. *wēten, weet, weets, weten, wiste, gheweten*, LG., Du *weten*), OHG *wizzan, wizan, weiz, wiz(g)umês, wiz(g)un, wissa, wista, (gi)wizan* (MHG *wizzen, weiz, wizzen, wisse, wiste, wesse, weste, wuste, gewizzen, gewist*, G. *wissen, weiss, weisst, wissen, wusste, gewusst*), ON. *vita, veit, veizt, vitum, vissa, vitaðr*, (Sw *veta, vet, visste, vetat*, Da. *vide, ved, vidste, vidst*), Goth. *witan, wait, waist, witum, wissa*· f OTeut. *wast-, wīt-* — Indo-Eur. *woid-, weid-, wid-* to see (? orig to find), also found in OE. adj *wis* (see WIS *sb.*), WISE *sb.*[1], WISE *a*, WITE

The OE preterite-pres. *wāt, wāst, witon*, and their equivalents in the other Germanic langs. (= properly, I have seen, hence, I know), correspond to Skr. *vēda, vēttha, vidmá*, Gr. *οἶδα, οἶσθα, οἶδε, ἴδμεν* (*ἴσμεν*), OSl. *vědě, věsi*, etc, OPruss. 2nd sing. *waisei*, 1st pl *waidimai*, and are based on Indo-Eur *woid-, wid-*. OE 2nd pers. sing. *wāst* (see A. 2 b below) is an altered form of **wās* by analogy with *meaht* (2nd sing pres. of MAY *v.*[1]). Similarly OE. *wiste* is an altered form of earlier *wisse* after regular weak forms in *-te*

Indo-Eur *woid-, weid-, wid-* is represented also by Skr. *vēda* knowledge (see VEDA), *vitta-* known, *vittá-* found, Gr *εἶδος* appearance, shape, *ἰδέα* form, *εἶδον* (— **ἔ ϝιδον*) I saw, *ἀείδελος* invisible, *εἰδέναι* to know, *ἰδεῖν* to see, *ἄιστος* unseen, unknown, L. *vidēre* to see, OIr. *fiad* 'coram', *fiadne* witness, *adfiadat* they relate, *rofetar* I know, *fess* knowledge, W *gwydd* presence, *gwyddom* we know, OSl *vidĕti* to see, *vědĕti* to know, Lith *vėidas* face, Arm *gitem* I know, *egit* he found, and (with nasal infix) Skr *vindáti* finds, Gr. *ἰνδαλλεσθαι* to appear, OIr *finnaim* I find out

The original conjugation, typically represented by *to wit* or *wete*, pres. *I* and *he wot, thou wost, we, ye*, and *they wite*, pa t *wist*, pa pple *witen*, presented many apparent anomalies, and various attempts at normalization were made by means of analogical formations and irregular extension of the use of certain forms, with the result that new infinitive and present-stem forms came into existence which it is necessary to treat separately: see WIS *v*[1], WIST *v*, WOT *v*, and the archaistic WEET *v.*[1] (For forms combined with prefixed negative *ne* see NETE, NIST, NITEN, NOST, NOT *v.*[2], NUTE.)]

A Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.* *α*[1] 1 witan (witenne, -an(n)e, -on(n)e), 2–5 witen, 3–5 wyten, wite, 4–5 wytene, (whyte, wiet), 4–6 wyt(e, wytte, witte, *Sc.* vit, (1 wiotan, wietan, *Northumb.* wuta, 3 witene, *Orm* witenn, 4 witin, witten, wijt, wyete, *Sc.* vyt, -e, 5 wiete, whitte), 4–7 witt, 5–6 wytt, 4– wit. *α*[2]. 4–6 wet, wette, (4 *Sc.* vet), 5 wetten. *β.* 4–5 wetyn, 4–6 weit(e, 4–7 wete, 5 weten(e, 5–7 weete, (8–9 *arch*) weet, (6 *arch.* weeten). (See also WEET *v.*[1], WOT)

α[1]. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* VII. § 1 ȝif þu þonne heora þeawas witan wilt *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C* Pref 7 Ða ðe niedbeðearfosta sien eallum monnum to wiotonne *Ibid* XV 92 Mare to wietenne ðonne eow ðearf sie. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron* an 1050 (MS D) Hit is earfoð to witane þara biscopa þe þærtocomon. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 ȝef me hit mihte witen. *c* 1205 LAY 26607 Heo wolden wite þat soðe of Walwain *c* 1290 *St Clement* 128 in *S. Eng Leg.* 326 He wilnede muche to wyten of god *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8301 Þou sal wijt on quatkin wise [etc] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3763 Na man may wytte Whether [etc.] 1340 *Ayenb* 1 Þet is to wytene 13 *Cursor M.* 12204 (Gött) Hu sal he witt quat tav mai be? *Ibid.* 19779 (Edin) þat petir moȝte witte quat sco were *Ibid* 23635 If þai oht mai witin [*v r* witten] þar 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 131 Vch wyȝe may wel wit 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A II. 27 þat þou miht wite whuche þei ben *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XIX. (*Cristofore*) 401 Gyf þu vit wil myn cunctre *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1367 To whyte what hure wille were ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 420 Late hyme wiet I salle take leue. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 4492 To wyten whether Myn hamer hem touchyd *c* 1450 *Merlin* 82 She wolde gladly witen what a-mendes the kynge wolde do. ? 1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 156, I lett you whitte I am grette with the Kyng *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 168 There be none but wold be glad to wite me do wele 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXIII 8 One ys youre master, that is to wytt Christ 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S T S) 55 Desir noght to vit. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg* 393 You must witte 1580 wytte [see *β* 1537] 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr* (Camden) 31 To witt. 1795 WIT [see B. 3 c].

α[2] 13 . *Cursor M* 22556 (Edin) Quen nan sal wet quar þam to nest *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XVIII (*Egipciane*) 404 God has send me þi lyfe, þe stat, al hal to vet ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 948 To wette of the walawe, whare that he lengez. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 188 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Pl* 63 Off yower welfare fayn wet wold we. 1520 SIR R GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. III I 234 Yt may pleasse your Grace to wette I have [etc]

β a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1875 (Cott) How sal we o þis waters weit [*Fairf* wete] Quedir þai be fulli fallen yeit? 13 *Northern Passion* (MS I) 648 *a* Wele maye we alle wetyn and se þat it myghte neuyr so be *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 237 (Douce MS) Yit wetene I wolde What wrathede god moste *c* 1400 *Melayne* 120 He dose þe wele to weite. *c* 1425 *Noah's Ark* 131 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Pl* 23 How Thou shalt weet all his will *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 531/1 Wytyn', or wetyn', or knowyn'. 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett* III 130 It pleasyd yow to weete of myn heele 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. IX, Lettinge you weete [*ed* 1580 wytte] that we haue a sonne borne 1596 weeten [see B 10 c (*b*)] 1600 weete [see B 9 b] 1610 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I 121 You shall do the Maior to wete thereof 1748, 1819 weet [see B. 10 c (*a*)]

2. Indicative Present. **a.** *1st and 3rd pers. sing* *α* 1–6 (8–9 *Sc.*) wat, 1, 4–6 watt, (1 uat, 1, 3 wæt, 3 what, waht, 4 *north.* waite, wayte, quat, -e, *Sc.* vat), 4–5 watte, 4–7 (8 *Sc.*) wate, 5–9 *Sc.* and *n. dial.* wait (6 vait). *β* 3–9 wot, (3 wod, 4 woth), 4–5 woot, (whot, 5 whotte, wout), 4–6, 8 wote, 5–6 woote, wotte, 5–7 wott. Also in 1st pers. combined with prefixed pronoun (ichot, chote): see I *pron.* A. *β* 2 and CH *pron.*

α *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John VIII 55 Ic conn *vel* wat [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* watt] hine. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 He hit wat ðe wat alle þing *c* 1205 LAY 7262 Wel ich hit wæt what Bruttis wæs. *Ibid.* 28088 Ich what agan is al mi blisse *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5060 Mi fader . fars well, i watte. 13 *Ibid.* 12219 (Gött) Fire i quat him mai noght brin. 13 *Northern Passion* (Camb Gg. 5 31) 356, I hafe done I ne wate what *Ibid* 1654 Onone pilate a lettyr he wrate, So says saynt Iohne þat wele wayte *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* CXVIII. 1987 (MS W) Quheþer it sa were I wait nocht. 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 172, I watt now what the prophett menis 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 129 Wele I wate 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I 25 And that's an unco faut I wate 1785 BURNS *Halloween* XII, I wat she made nae jaukin. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Wait*, wot

β a 1225 *Ancr R.* 52 Þeo wot betere þen ich wot. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1190 Ich wod al þat to kumen is *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8298 Wil i wote al þi yerning 13 *Ibid* 2378 (Gött.) His catel wele i woth [*Trin.* I woot] 13 . *Guy Warw* (A) 590 Ichot for soþe he wil me sle *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 No prelat whot where he schal be dampnyd. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* 1359 *Dido*, Wel I woot hit is al in vayne. *c* 1400 *Dest. Troy* 11359, I wotte hit full wele. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 15 He whot never hou sone God wyl here his bone 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XVI 4, I woote what to do. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I 1, Neither wote I well, nor if I wist, dare I advouch 1775 J TAIT *Land of Liberty* I XLV 23 Here oft, I wote, dame Ignorance was seen 1862 H A KENNEDY *Waifs & Strays* 137, I well wot

b *2nd pers. sing.* *α.* I–4 wast, (1 weest, uast, 3 *Orm.* wasst), 3–5 wost, 4–5 woost, woste Also combined with foll pron. 1 wastu, 3 wostu, 4–5 wostow(e. *β* See WOT *v.* *γ.* 4 *Sc.* vittis.

α a 900 *Andreas* 1186 Wæst þe bæles cwealm hatne in helle? *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp* John III 8 Ne wastu hwona cymeð & hwider gað *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John XIII 7 Þu nast nu þæt ic do, ac þu wast syððan *c* 1205 LAY 15836 Nu þu hit wost *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 716 Wostu to wan man was ibore? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 25477 Vnworthi am i, wel þou wast *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. II 79 Þou woost wel þat Fariseis..ben sclaundrid. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6075, I bidde thee teche hem, wostowe howe 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 124/2 Thou woste not what thou sayest.

γ c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* III (*Andreas*) 508 Bot gyf þu will hertly trow, þu vittis nocht þu speris now [*nunquam tu ad imaginem huius veritatis aitinges*]

c. *Plural.* *α*[1] 1 witon, weotan, uutu(n,-on, wut(t)on, 2 witan, 2–5 witen (3 *Orm.* -enn, wuten), 3–5 wyten (3 wuyten, 4 whiten, 5 wittin); 3–5 wite, 4 witte, 5 wyte, wytte, 4 weten, -in, 5 wet, weet, wete. *α*[2]. 1 witaþ, witaþ, witteð, wutas, 3 wutez, 3–4 wuteþ, 3–5 witeþ (4 -yþ, wyteþ, wteþ, wites, 5 whiteþ, wittis; 5 weteþ, -iþ, -yþ) *β* See WOT *v.*

α[1] *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* II V, We weotan þæt we þæs þearfe nabbað *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. XX. 22 Ne uutuze huæt ȝe giwas. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John XVI 30 Nu we witon þæt þu wast ealle ðing 1154 *O. E Chron* (Laud) Introd 3 We witan oþer eȝland *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 19 Nusten heo nawiht swa muchel of him swa we witen *c* 1200 ORMIN 7932 Þatt witenn menn inoȝhe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 161 Hie wuten wuderward hie sullen weie holden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 390 Adam and eue it wite ful ȝare. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 261 in *O. E Misc* 44 Hwat ich to heom seyde, wel wyten heo *c* 1290 *Beket* 1025 in *S Eng Leg.* 136 ȝe wuyten wel *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 77 Siþ prelatis witte not where heie preiere be acceptable. 1387–8 T USK *Test Love* I. VIII (Skeat) I 80 Ye weten wel ,that . I defouled never my conscience *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* III. 101 Lordis wet neuere what comouns greues. *c* 1400 *Pryde of Life* 483 in *Non-Cycle Myst Pl* 104 ȝe wittin wel þat he is king 1402 *Jack Upland* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 These wretches weet never where to been 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 5528 Ye wyte wel

α[2] *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark II 10 Þætte wutað [*Rushw.* witaþ] gie ðætte he mæht hæfeð sunu monnes *Ibid* X 41 *Scitis*, wutasxie [*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* wite ȝe] — Luke XXI. 30 Witteð [*Rushw* wutað] gie þætte neh is ðe summer. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp* John IV 22 We worðigað þætte we wutun. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 252 To wel we hit wuteð *c* 1290 *Beket* 1005 in *S Eng Leg* 135 Wel we wutez. *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* 18 As ȝe witeþ wel. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IV 4 ȝe seke vanytes and wites that it is vayne that ȝe luf *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 89 Men witiþ neuere what it meneþ *a* 1400–40 *R. Glouc Chron* (Rolls) 122 ȝe wyteþ [*v rr.* weteþ, wetyth, whiteþ]. 1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scot* IV. Pref. 209 Gif ony of the foresaide lordis wittis ony maner of grefe..apperand til other.

3. *Subjunctive Present.* 1–5 wite (*pl.* witen), (1 wiete, *Northumb* witto, -e, -u, 3 wute, 4 wijt, witte, vit), 4–5 wyt, 4–6 wit, wyte, wete, 5 weete

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* XXVIII. 191 Sua sua hie selfe wieten ðæt hi hit for Gode don *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke I 18 *Unde hoc sciam*, huona ðis witto? *c* 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (1888) 16 He wite þæt he .iaicie hine to gescead ageldenne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5710 Þatt tu ne wite nan *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 250 God hit wute & he hit wot. 13 in SIR W. Pole *Old Evid* (?1840) 1 Vit alle men þat þis skrite heris and ses. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þis boc is ywrite uor englisse men, þet hi wyte hou hi sculle ham-zelue ssriue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 Wete lordis well þat [etc]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 644 It is good that we witen what men they be. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 14348 (Trin), I wol þat alle witen 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 33, I wil ye wete Two precyous relykys I her have wyth me. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI VIII 195, I wyl that thou wete and knowe that I am Launcelot du lake 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* II (Arb) 145 Awaye or a man wite 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* VIII (S.T S) II 104 To defend him selfe, that tha steil him nocht doune or he wit.

4. *Past tense* (*indic* and *subj*). *α* 1 wisse, 1–6 wiste, (1, 3 *Orm.* wisste), 3–6 wyste, 4–6 wyst, (4 wijst, *Sc* viste, 4–6 *Sc.* vist, vyst, 5 wysste), 4– wist. Also in 3rd pers. pl combined with foll pron. 4 wistey, wystey. *β.* 1 *pl.* westan, 4–6 west (4–5 weste), 6 *Sc.* weist. *γ.* 1 wyste, 3–5 wuste, (3 wste), 4–6 wust. *δ.* 4–5 wost(e. 4 *Sc.* wyttyt.

α Beowulf 181 Ne wiston hie drihten god. *Ibid.* 246 Ne ge leafnesword guðfremmendra ġearwe ne wisson. *Ibid.* 2519 Ðæt ic wiste. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt XXVII. 18 He wisse forðon þæt ðerh æfist saldon hine *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 19 Heo wisten .þet he wes hali. *c* 1200 ORMIN 521 Illc an Wisste full wel. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 160 in *O E. Misc.* 42 He wyste þat þe Gywes hyne þouhte spille.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15953 þan wiſt he cummen his maister word *Ibid.* 16054 Sir pilate..Wist þam was leif to lei *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5068 Bettere wistey nought what for to do *Ibid.* 8021 wystey *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) III 52 Men þat wist both of wele and wo. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 152 He ne wyst on worde what he warp schulde 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 461 Neuer more þen þay wyste fram queþen he was wonnen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 771 Quhethir scho Wenit, or vist it vitterly *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XVIII. (*Egipciane*) 1327 He..vyst it was scho. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13839 All wiston þo wise He shuld duly be ded. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 25 When these ,men wisten that Vortiger sholde be kynge. 1537 Q. Margaret in *St Papers Hen VIII*, V. 120 And thys Raulme vyst that Ze vold be dysplesyd. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) B v, She shewed . all that she wiste 1576 R. Peterson *G della Casa's Galateo* 12 The Count . neuer wyst of his fault. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. II 200 And that, God wot, I wist not

β. *a* 1000 *Judith* 207 Westan beȝen þæt [etc] 1340 *Ayenb.* 72 þet hi weȝten be hare wylle. 1539 *St Papers Hen VIII*, VIII. 172 He west not, whether [etc.] *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 178, I weist not what it meind

γ. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th) CVI. 29 Swa he hira willan wyste fyrmest *c* 1205 Lay 525 He wuste, þat þe kinȝ forð sculde iwenden *Ibid* 1167 His sæ-monnen, þe .þa lawen wusten *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 10 Eiþer seide of oþeres custe þat alere worste þat hi wuste. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 2025 Þo he wiste wit he was 1362 Langl *P. Pl.* A. III. 52 Wust I þat,. þer nis nouþur Wyndon ne Auter, þat I ne schulde maken oþur mende *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Vernon) 326 He wuste he scholde heþen wende 1555 Phaer *Æneid.* II (1558) D iij b, Nor what to do I wust.

δ. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 55 Me wost not where me myȝte mete hem. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 6 Whanne her fader wost she was with childe. 1492 *Acta Dom Conc.* (1839) 274/2 Robert..maid faith he wost nocht quhare It wes.

ε. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII 156 He wyttyt [*v.r.* askit] at thaim of thair far.

b. *2nd pers sing.* I, 4, 6 **wistest** (1 **wistes**, *subj* **wisse**, **wiste**), 4 **wystest**, (**vistes**), **wiste**, 4–5 **wyste**, **wist**, 6 **wyst.**

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* v. § 3 Ic wolde þæt þu me sædest hwæþer ðu wisse hwæt þu self wære *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John i 48 Huonа mec wistes ðu? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xxv. 26 Ðu wistest þæt ic rype þær ic ne sawe. 13 . *K. Horn* 240 (Harl) Tech him alle þe listes þat þou euer wystest [*Laud MS* vistes] 1387–8 T Usk *Test Love* I viii (Skeat) I. 31 In as fer as thou hem wistest false 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* xiv, Wist thou thy payne to cum wele myght thou wepe *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 186 If þou here dome wyste *c* 1500 *Melusine* 24 Yf thou wyst and knew the grette meruaylles 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. (1592) 21 If thou wistest how to vse them

5. *Imperative.* Stem as in 1, endings *sing.* 1–6 **-e**, occas combined with foll. pron. 4 **witow**; *pl.* 1 **-aþ**, 1–5 **-e** (in *wite ȝe*), 1, 4–5 **-eþ**, 4–5 **-eth**, 5 **-iþ**, **-yþ**; *north* 1 **-as**, 4 **-s**, 5 **-is**, **-ys**; also sing. and (4–) pl. without ending.

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 945 Wite ðu þe ȝearwor þæt ðu anforlete lufan dryhtnes *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV. VIII, Witað ȝe þæt hit swa nis 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 183 Wit þu þonne þæt ic eom dry *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) IV 4 [3] Wite ȝe [*scitote*] þæt God ȝemyclade his ðone ȝehalȝodan *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 Wite ȝe hwet wes sinagoge on þam alde laȝe. *c* 1200 Ormin 205 Witt tu þatt icc amm Gabriæl *c* 1205 wite þu [see B. 5] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4727 Wijt [*Gött* wit] yee wel. *Ibid.* 20275 Has na dred, bot wijts it wele 13 . *Bonaventura's Medit.* 254 Weteþ þat he me hated ar ȝow. *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 312 Wete þu wel *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 68 A gladere wommon no miȝt go on erþe witow for soþe. *c* 1400 Maundev VI [v.] (1919) I. 23 And wyte ȝee wel þat [etc]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2775 Wetys hit all wele

þat þe dayens you derit. 1441 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 1450, 69/2 Wittis me to hafe gevin [etc.]. 1450–80 tr. *Secr. Secr* Prol. 3 Witith welle that Aristotille made many wondres. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 396 Syr, wyte that charlemagne is come wyth his oost 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 177 Wit ye thay did thair baner hye display

6 *Present Participle.* α 1, 4 **witende**, (1 **wittende**, **weotende**), 4 *n. dial.* **witand**, **wetand** (*Sc.* **wittand**), 4–6 *Sc* **wittand**; 4–6 **witing**, **wyt-**, etc , 5–6 **weting**, **-ynge**, 6– **witting.**

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* I xxvii (ed. Schipper) 95/1 No witende [orig *nesciens*] *Ibid* IV III (1890) 270 Ne weotendum [orig *nescientibus*] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John, Introd 2 *Scienti*, witend. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* X 4 Witand his priuytes. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* V. (*Johannes*) 86 Wittand na wa. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron Troy* I 2714 Noon wetyng what sche ment. 1548 Udall. *Erasm. Par. N T* Pref 8 Well wetyng that [etc] 1867 Bailey *Universal Hymn* 8 Witting nought

7. *Past Participle.* α. 1–5 **witen**, (2 **wy-**, 4 **-in**), 4–5 **witten**, 5 **wytene**, **wetyn**, **-un**, **-en(e**, *Sc.* 5 **witting**, 5–6 **-in**, **witne**, 6 *Sc.* **wyttin**, 8 (?) **wit.** β. 3, 5 **west**, 4 **weste**, 4–6 **wyst**, 5 **wyste**, **wiste**, 4– **wist**

α *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke XII 2 Nis nan þing behydd þæt ne sy witen [*Hatton Gosp.* ȝewyten] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6996 In his time war þe fabus written, þat yeit er thoru þe bokes witten [*Gött.* witin, *Irin.* witen] *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 869 Hade I wytene of this *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1810 Sho lete als sho him noght had sene, Ne wetyn that he thar had bene *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* CXXXVIII 435 Gif þai had witting, herd, or sene *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* LXXVI. v, To be written . euer to be knowen and weten. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 604 And I had wittin *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S T S.) II. 32, I wald þat it wer wittin. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* X. (S T S) II 444 Gif the peple had witne. 17 *Jamie Douglas* II IN Child *Ballads* IV 98 An I had wit what I wit now

β *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18130 Als he had wist it noght *c* 1300 *Harrow Hell* 33 (Digby MS) Subþen haui þoled and west [*Harl. MS.* wyst] Boþe chele, hounger and þurst *a* 1320 *K. Horn* 1484 (Harl) Knyhtes of þe beste þat he euer hede of weste. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I. XIII. 67 Y haue wiste suche men ? 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 131 And y had west that ȝe would a taked so sor. 1526 wyst [see Had-I-wist] 1792 [see B 7]. 1844 wist [see B. 1 d].

B. Signification.

I Simple senses.

1. *trans.* To have cognizance or knowledge of, to be aware of; to know (as a fact or an existing thing) a. with simple obj.: = Know *v.* 8, II f.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 117 Frunan maran þinges þonne æniges mannes ȝemet wære her on eorðan, þæt hit witan mihte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John IV 10 Gif þu wistest godes ȝyfe, & *hwæt se is þe cwið to þe, syle me drincan c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 35 Nis nan sunne þet he [*sc.* the priest] ne con; oðer he heo wat ðurh, þet he heo dude him seolf *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 in *O. E. Hom* I 167 Þe ðe lest wat biseið ofte mest, þe hit al wat is stille *c* 1200 Ormin 11259 Þiss wast tu wel to soþe. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 12 in *Trin. Coll Hom* App 258 Þu þe wost al uie þoucht, louerd drauȝ us neor þe. 13 *E E Allit. P* C 129 Þe welder of wyt, þat wot alle þynges. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 638 A bettere knist wot y non *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol*, 389 For aught I woot, he was of Dertemouthe. *Ibid* 595 Wel wiste he by the droghte, and by the reyn, The ȝeldynge of his seed, and of his greyn. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXIX, The trauthe fulle hitulle thay wote. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 679 The best Counsayle that I now wott *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 225 None wist his nome 1530 Tindale *Lev* V 17 Though he wist it not, he hath yet offended. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 105 If ye had wist the cause of our comming 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I I 13 The perill of this place I better wot then you 1642 H More *Song of Soul* II lii, You are Heavens Privy-Counsellour, I understond, Which I wist not before 1753 Richardson *Grandison* III. XXXI 347 Wot ye not the indelicacy of an early present, which you are not obliged to make? 1821 Scott *Kenilw* XXIX, I wot that but too well

b. with dependent statement (sometimes anticipated by a pronoun (*it*, *this*) as obj., which in the pass const. becomes the subj): = Know *v* II a.

Beowulf 821 Grendel..wiste þe geornor þæt his aldres wæs ende gegongen 971 *Blickl Hom* 121 Hie wiston þæt heora eþel . sceolde ȝeseted weorþan mid halȝum sawlum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* XV 8 Hu mæȝ ic witan þæt ic hyt aȝan sceal? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXV. 24 Ic wat þæt ðu eart heard mann *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 147 He wiste siker þat hit wurðen solde *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 61 Ich wot þat þu art vnMilde Wiþ heom þat ne Muwe from þe schilde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3054 Nu ic wot we haue mis don. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1345, I wot, he wilen þe nouth werne. *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 5151 Hit haþ ofte be wyst & sen, þat wraþe bytwyxte kynde haþ ben. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 509, I will blythly apon me ta The state, for I wate that I have rycht. *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 87 Þou woost not to day þat þou schalt lyue tomorowe 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr* 8776, I wot my sylff yt ys nat so. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S T S) 22 Efter Leoun, was chosin a woman pape nocht wittand that scho was a woman *a* 1516 More *Rich III* Wks. 37/1 Whose death kyng Edwarde when he wist it was done, pitiously bewailed 1530 Tindale *Gen.* XX 6, I wot it well that thou dydest it in purenesse of thi herte 1591 Shaks *1 Hen VI*, II V 26 As witting I no other comfort haue 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 8, I wat on him she did na gloom 1816 Scott *Old Mort* V, Well wot I thou hast not heard the call of a true preacher 1899 *Century Mag.* Dec 300/2 They ..witting little that the tide has long since turned

c with dependent question (also *ellipt*): = Know *v.* II b.

See also What *pron* 8 b (quots *a* 1000, *c* 1560, 1568, 1570, 1603) and Wating-wiat

Beowulf 2519 Nolde ic sweord beran, ȝif ic wiste hu wið ðam aglæcean elles meahte gylpe wiðgripan *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John VIII 14 Ic uat huona ic cuom & huidder ic ȝeonge *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 45 Wel ic wat hwer ic sceal milcien *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 96 Ne schalt tu neuer more eft witen hu me stont *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1201 Ich wot ȝef treon schule blowe; Ich wat ȝef cornes schule growe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 64 Wydur to wende ne wat he noght 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 To yelde þet he heþ of oþre manne kueadliche, yef he wot to huam. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A Prol. 12 þat I was in A Wildernesse, wuste I neuer where. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 452 It is reservyd to God, to wete wiche [sin] is dedly and which is venyal. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6646 At Rypoun hostelere he was, I ne wate how many ȝere 1544 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, X 138 Forbicause that two of his servauntes wer sick, he wist not wherof [etc] 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* XXVI, Whether they speak Gaelic or no I wotna. 1842 Macaulay *Battle of Lake Regillus* XIX, And none wist where he lay

d. with obj. and compl., or acc and inf. . = Know *v* II c

Beowulf 1309 Syðþan he aldorþeȝn unlyfiȝendne, þone deorestan deadne wisse. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* XXVII § 1 Forðæm he hine wiste swiðe ungeseadwisne *a* 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in Wr.-Wulcker 90/2 We witan þe bilewitne wesan *c* 1205 Lay. 15060 Anan swa heo me þer witen, awæi heo wulleð wenden 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 1905 Maxencius þo he wiste him come he adde of him gret doute 13 *K Horn* 1372 (Harl) Of 10ie hue ne miste, O lyue ȝef hue þe wiste *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 629, I wot me vnworthy þis wirdis to fsall. *c* 1462 *Paston Lett.* II 87 In faith, my Lorde dyd quyte hym als curageously as ever I wist man do 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 2698, I haue wyttin gud wemen passe fra hame *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T S) XXII 10 It dois ȝow ay delyt To wit me in distress 1571 Campion *Hist Irel* VI (1633) 15 Hee never wist the matter to bee haynous 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* VI 276 Judith Whom now the Murdress of his Lord hee wist. 1844 Mrs Browning *Lay of Brown Rosary* I IV, The grey border-stone that is wist To dilate and assume a wild shape in the mist.

e *absol*, or in parenthetic phrases (see also II): = Know *v.* II e. (See also Had-I-wist)

I wot (occas *I wat*), dial *awat* (*awyte*), is often equivalent virtually to *I wis* (see Wis *v* 2).

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) LXXXI[I] 5 Ne ongeatan hi, ne ȝeara wistan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13607 'Hu es it sua þat he seis nu?' 'We ne wat, bot ask him-seluen hu ' *a* 1300, 1724 [see A 2 a] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2708 Þou wost ful wel, yif þu wilt write, þat aþelwold þe dide site On knes *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 867 Þou lext, ich vnder stand And wot I *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn T.* 182 Elye, wel ye witen In mount Oreb He fasted longe *c* 1400 *Beryn* 509 What dogg is þat? wost þou ere? *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 429, I wryt as I wait *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 262 Als far as I wait, the nicht is furth gane. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I VIII 44 Them to renew, I wote, breeds no delight 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng* XI lviii 275 But, well I wot, Loue is a Lordly Feast 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* I lxxiv, He led, I wot, the softest way to death *a* 1774 I wyt [see Wire *sb* 7] 1775 [see A 2 β]. 1830 Tennyson *Second Song Owl*, Thy tuwhits are lull'd, I wot.

† (*b*) in subjunctive in phr *God* or *Crist wite.*

Cf MHG *wizze Crist*, etc

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 29 Eft, wite crist, heo is ful biter to betene *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 250 God hit wute & he hit wot [etc] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 517 God it wite, he shal ben ded.

2 *intr.* with *of*: To be aware of (as existing, or as happening or having happened), to know of (Know *v.* 18 b) With negative, (*a*) to have no idea of, not to suspect; (*b*) to be unaware of unconscious of.

In later use chiefly in the phr *that I, you* (etc) *wot of.*

c 1205 Lay 17174 Ich wat ' wærc mid wundere bi-stonde. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 88 ȝare hit is þet ich wuste herof. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G W* 7 Non may of it non othere weyis wytyn But as he hath heid seyd or founde it wrytyn. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 40 He þat presumiþ and weniþ to wete verily of a þing *c* 1460 *Emare* 579 He wyste of no treson 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. X 49, I wold I had wyst of hem, they shold not haue escaped so 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* X. (S T.S) II 286 Our folk met with thame be chance the ane not witting of the vther. 1607 T Rogers *39 Art* Pref (1625) ¶¶ 1 We not weeting, nor dreaming of any such matter. 1801 Wordsw *Prioress' T.* XXVI, Those bad Jews That of this murder wist 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat.* II 58 Inspired by a splendid hope, he wist not of hunger or of sneers 1876 Whitney *Sights & Insights* II III 363 We wit well of many things that we would never prove.

† b To have experience *of*· cf. Know *v.* 18 a.

13 *Cur sor M* 20508 (Gött), I sal fare þat I sal neuer wit of care. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 3270 Gode lete hem never wete of woo ! 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* XLIV, A prisoner That wote of noght bot wo. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 2 His soul never schal ponyschyd be, ne never wyt of wo.

† 3. Passing into the sense To become aware of, gain knowledge of, get or come to know; to find out, ascertain, discover; to be informed of, learn, 'hear' (*at* or *of* a person), esp in answer to inquiry; hence sometimes virtually equivalent to 'inquire, ask'. Cf. Know *v.* 8, 18 b (obs. uses). *Obs.*

Often not distinguishable from the simple sense 'know' (1 or 2), esp. with *will* or *would* (= wish, would like), or with *ere*, *or* (= before)

a. *trans.* with simple obj., or in passive.

c 1000 [see A. 7 α] *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 562 ȝef ha þe ȝet wule, þen ha wat hire woh, widstonden aȝein us *a* 1300 *K Horn* 288 (Camb) To speke wiþ Rymenhild & witen hure wille 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 4 To oridrace alixandre wendus, þere wilde contre was wist & wonduful peple *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I 615 Hat mes myghte folwen If it were wyst. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 427 Nero . wolde wite þe nombre of Iewes þat were at Ierusalem. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13486 þai Made hym wise of þe werke, þat þai wiste hade 1450 *Paston Lett.* I 111 They sent in to me to weten if thei myte speken with me. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 197 b/1 Anone as she wyste the comyng of the holy virgyne she wente to hir 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 291 Of my name wald ȝe wit the veritie, Forsuith, thay call me Sensualitie. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S T.S) III 19 Lat non knaw 30r intentis; Be verry war or that thay wit 30r myndis

b. with dependent statement or question or obj. and compl. (as in 1 b, c)

1132 *O E. Chron* (Laud MS), þa wiste þe king ðat he feorde mid suicdom *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 41 ȝif hwa wule witen hwa erest bi won reste þam wiecche saule ic eow segge *c* 1205 Lay. 271 Witen he wolde þurh þa wiþercraftes wat þing hit were 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 1185 Þe pikes smite hom þoru out ar hi wuste wat hit were *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13082 Iohn bigan at þam to wiit Quer iesus crist yeitt Bigan wit werckes him to kiþe *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 145 Whanne þis witty werwolf wiste him so schaped *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XI (*Simon & Judas*) 366, & bad þe duk þat þai suld vyte quhat he wes þat [þat] had done 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B VI 213 Now wolde I witen of þe what were þe best *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 35 Whenne he wysste her with chylde 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 136 He began to caste his eyen vpon his peple for to wete how they were of nombre. 1530 Tindale *Gen* IX 24 As soone as Noe was awaked .and wyst what his yongest sonne had done 1531 *Dial on Laws Eng* I XVI 38, I wolde wytte whether the partie shal be also dischargyd in the common lawe 1535 Coverdale *Exod* II 4 His sister stode a farre of, to wete what wolde come of him. 1616 R C *Times' Whistle* V. 2094 Diligent enquirie made, they wist At length what was become of him 1690 W Walker *Idiomat. Anglo Lat* 524 He stood to wit what would be done.

c. *absol* or *intr* with *of*

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 689 Alle þre he broȝte þe doȝtren bi vore him to witen of hor þoȝte *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20194 Quat es ti name ? Gladli þar-of wijt wald i 1375 [see A 4 e]. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 509 þis egg, or þe kyng wyst, to þe erth fallis *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* I. 49 And ȝe wole wyte, thus mowe ȝe lere *a* 1450 *How Merch dyd Wyfe betray* 103 in Hazl *E. P P* I 201 Yf he wylle algatys wyt, Say in my chaumbyr y lye sore syke *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 22 Where wonnys Welthe, and a man wolde wyt? *Ibid* 1654, I speke the softlyer, because he sholde not wete. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* X. 279 He come hame agane or euer thay wist. 1629 Maxwell tr *Herodian* (1635) 52 On a sudden (ere any wist) there rusht among the people the Emperors

aimed Horsemen 1795 BURNS *'O Lassie'* 2 O Lassie, are ye sleepin yet, Or are ye waukin, I wad wit?

†4. *trans.* To have practical knowledge of; to be conversant with or versed in: = KNOW *v.* 9. *Obs*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 445 He wiste spræca fela *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 195 He wot insiȝt in eche songe Wo singet wel, wo singet wronge *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18938 For wel þai all langage wist *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7166 Iak & Ief as þou sest skyle, Bettere þan y þou wost þe dede 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 516 Swiche manei lorus, þat þou miht þe beste lawe kenne Whan þou hit wisliche wost, wilne hit in herte.

b. with *to* and inf: To know how, be able. = KNOW *v.* 12

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 99 Sin we wetin hur wil to worchen We mowe be soþliche isaid hur seruauntus *c* 1440 *Generydes* 53 He wyste not them to fynde 1576 FOXE *A & M.* (ed 3) I 14/2 He either wist not, or lyste not to shew his cunnyng therin. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* v. (1596) 58 No Philosopher as yet wist to giue to euery difference of wit determinatly that which was his 1893 F. THOMPSON *Hound of Heaven* 24 Fear wist not to evade, as Love wist to pursue

†5. In imperative = 'be assured', 'you may be certain', and later in monitory formulæ and polite phrases (e g *ye shall wit, please it you to wit*) = 'you must know', 'let me tell you', 'allow me to inform you'. *Obs.*

a 900–1000 [see A. 5] *c* 1205 LAY 15090 Wite þu, þat dead is Vortimer. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 356 in *O. E. Misc* 47 Yf Mi kyneriche were ine worlde þisse, Mine men wolde wyþstonde, wite þu myd iwisse *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10185 Was neuer nan for-soth wiȝt yee Men of sua mikel cherite 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A II 60 Hit witen and witnessen þat woneþ vppon eorþe, þat I, Fauuel [etc] *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4782 Wite thou this, if thou fle it, it shal flee thee *c* 1400 MAUNDEV VI [V] (1919) I 26 Wyteth wel þat the iewme of Arabye is a full gret contiee 1417 HEN V in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III. I 61 We grete yow wel, and wol ye wite that thambassiatours have been here 1425 *Paston Lett* I 21 Preyeng yow to wite that I have ieesceyved yowr goodly letties *c* 1450 *Merlin* 13 Wite well that god shall helpe yow 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 15 Ȝe sall writ that the sevyn angelis signifyis the sevin partis of the tyme *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 98 Thow sall rew in thi ruse, wit thow but wene. 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 2 Ples it you to wete, this same day I depart to Cales wardes 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 196 Please it your excellente Maiestie to witte that [etc] 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* x 57 First thow sall wit, he was sone natural To James the Fyft. 1608 SHAKS *Per* IV iv. 31 Please you wit The Epitaph is for Marina writ

†6 with *to* and inf. To be certain or confident, feel sure, expect confidently. (Cf. KNOW *v.* 10.) *Obs*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2057 He was glad, uor he wuste wel to winne al is wille *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 224 He was an esy man to yeue penaunce Ther as he wiste to haue a good pitaunce *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* VII 41 Ȝif he wiste to heuene to go *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 177 My conscyens telde me, þat ȝif I had wyst to haue lyued, I wolde noȝt have sofwyd for my synnes

†7. To experience: = KNOW *v* 5 c. *Obs rare.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 8 Oure eldris That mykell wiste of wo and wele *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* I 86 This cumlie court, No wandreth wait, ay wenis welth endure 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg* 138 Meg Sic a change had never wist.

8 To recognize; to distinguish, discern, detect: = KNOW *v.* 1, I b, 4 *Obs* or *rare arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 781 O wityng bath god and ill Ȝee suld be lauerds at ȝour will 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 1002 Men han wit for to wite þe wikke & þe gode *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) IV 44 In þat morning fell a myst, And when oure Ingliss men it wist, It changed all þaire chere 1555 PHAER *Æneid* I. (1558) B ij, Whan he his mother wist, He folowed fast and cald (alas) what mean you, thus to list In fayned shapps to apeare? 1842 MRS BROWNING *Grk. Chr Poets* (1863) 98 If by chance an Attic voice be wist.

II. Phrases

9 †a. Do to wit, also without *to* (Do *v* 22 c): to cause (a person) to know, make known to, inform. Also (rarely) *give to wit* (GIVE *v.* 29 c). Const. as in 1 and 2 *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 3163 Ich do þe wel to witene, þat mi drihtene lond atwa. ich habbe ideled *Ibid* 27150 Ardur hafde his hauwares and sone duden him to witen whuder he wolde wenden. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1302 He saȝt ðe stede Þe god him witen in herte dede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14782 Seint Bede doþ vs to wyten Whilk were gode, whilke were elles 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B VIII 123, I preyed hem If þei knewe any contre, Where þat dowel dwelleth, doth me to wytene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) III 8, I do ȝow to wit þat Constantinople es riȝt a faire citee 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. XXVI. 253 Ye myght haue done me to wete of his comynge 1524 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II 77 Wee giue you to weet, that we haue receiued your letters 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* XV 2, I do you to witt [1611 I declare vnto you] after what maner I preached vnto you 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX XXIV, He did them to weete and understand, that hee intended to conduct his armada to Lilybæum *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron Irel* (1633) 193 We doe you wit, that such a Law and Custome is in England 1674 [see Do *v* 22 c]

b Let wit, rarely †*let to wit* (LET *v*[1] 12, 13): to let (a person) know (a thing). (*a*) to inform (one), or to make (something) known (=a); (*b*) to allow (one) to know, or (something) to be known, to disclose, reveal; †(*c*) occas to show, exhibit. Const. as in a *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1205 [see LET *v*[1] 13] 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 9788 Þe point of is suerd at canterbury þe monekes lateþ wite, Vor honour of þe holi man *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat* 4 He lett me wyete þat he ne is fundene in þe lande of softly lyfande. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3145 Thou art wel worthy to haue maugree To late hym of the Roser wite *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4153 If ye knowe wher that I may hym fynde, Now lete me wete, I prae yow *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) C, I lette the to witte, that the Rodyan people are curteis *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 219, I let the wete thou shalt not play with me. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag* IV. IV, Solyman saluteth thee, And lets thee wit by me his highnes will 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V lxxxvi, From Egypt come they all, this lets thee weete [*rime* fleete] 1794 [see LET *v*[1] 13] 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss* s.v., 'I'll ne'er let wit', I'll not inform, or I'll keep it secret 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II 1, [He] never let wit of his intention

10 To wit †a. *It is to wit* (also *to witting*). it is to be observed, noted, or ascertained; so *it were to wit*, it needs investigation, one ought to know *Obs*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 783 Of þe middel heuȝ is to wite þe swetnesse and þe feirschipe *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 431 Hit were to witen Whi þe bataille of Troye was smiten *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I 114 It were to wite þe moral sense of þese wordis *c* 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 328 It were to wite whether priue confession made to prestis be nedeful 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* III 11 (Tollem. MS.), Finste it is to wetynge what þinge the soule is *Ibid* XVII 11 (Add. MS 27944), It is to wytynge [*ed* 1495 wyte] þat a graffe chaungeþ þe qualite of þe stok in to his owne qualite *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II XIII. 223 For the more cleering of this present answere, it is to wite that a thing is holi in three maners 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 246 Bot quhethir his awin legis ar behaldyn to kepe his assuirance, in that poynt it is to wit 1511 *Guylforde's Pylgr.* (Camden) 47 It is to wyt that the Holy Londe in parte was called ye kyngdome of Jude 1628 COKE *On Litt* 16 And it is to wit, that this word (*inheritance*) is not only intended where a man hath Lands or Tenements by discent of inheritage [Comm.] *Et est ascauoire* This kinde of speech is vsed oftentimes by our Authours and euer teacheth vs some rule of Law, or generall or sure leading point.

†b. *That is to wit* (also *to witting*) = AF *cestasauoer* literally 'that is to know' that is to say, that is, namely = L *scilicet, videlicet* (*viz*), occas. = *id est* (*i.e*) *Obs.* replaced by the simple *to wit*, c (*b*).

1340 *Ayenb* 1 Tuaye lettres of þe abece, þet is to wytene A and b *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* 1 (*Petrus*) 403 Twa substance, þat is to wyt, Of devel and man, to-gyddi knete. *a* 1400 *Engl Gilds* (1870) 349 Þese ben þe olde vsages of þe Cite of Wynchestre þat is to wetynge, þat [etc] 1440 in *3rd Rep. Hist MSS Comm* 360/2 Þeldynge there of by the ȝere to the forseyde Johan, that ys to wetynge, the furste ȝere [6*s.* 8*d*] and every ȝere after [13*s.* 4*d*] 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* V, The whiche parte was nimelle that is to wete double 1496 *Bk St. Albans, Fishing* b j, Your harnays. That is to wyte your rodde your lynes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XVIII 8 For one ys youre master, that is to wytt Christ 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 75 Where of we haue hearde a grete wonder, that is to wete, that that same kynde dieth & lyueth agayn 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 8 Vpon conditions agreed betweene them that is to wit, that the Athenians should furnish them with a shippe

c. *To wit*: (*a*) 'To be sure', as one may know, truly, indeed. *Obs.* or *rare arch.*

c 1400 *Song of Roland* 850 Ther fell A straung wedur A gret derk myst in the myd day-tym, the erthe dynnyd doillfully to wet *c* 1400 *Melayne* 222 þay bade hym come owte with þam to fyghte, To witt with owtten wene *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 14002 The worthiest to wete, þat in wer deghit. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IX 166 No fault so great to wit, Which at the prayer of faultie folkes the Gods do not remit. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol* I XCV, He was, to weet, a little roguish Page 1819 KEATS *On Charles Armitage Brown* i, He is to weet a melancholy carle

(*b*) That is, namely, *scilicet*

In formal law practice used to indicate (and placed after the name of) the venue of a trial

1577 WOLTON *Cast Christians* B VIIJ b, That common saying, that the beginning of vertue is of Nature, to wyt of Perfect Nature 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut Fam Love* B j, The same testimonye that ye alledge, to weete, that they had Moses and the Prophets 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V X 1 Some Clarkes doe doubt Whether this heauenly thing, whereof I treat, To weeten Mercie, be of Iustice part 1608 J. KING *Serm 24 Mar* 12 He reigned long, to weete, fourty years 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles* VI 3 137 An abortiue child, to wit, one that is borne before his time, and dyeth in his birth. 1657 STYLE *Reg. Pract* 351 Incertain words in the Count or Declaration, may be made good by a plea in Bar. *Hill 22 Car. B. r* To wit, by the Defendants taking notice of the meaning of them in his plea 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 43 P 9 Accounting for what we frequently see, to wit, that dull Fellows prove very good Men of Business. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 39 In certain degrees of heat, to wit, in thirty three of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and upwards, water is always fluid 1765 G. WILSON *Raymond's Entries* III 168 Allen against Harris Kent, (to wit). 1823 *Broadsheet* (Bodl G A Oxon b 172, lf 80), Oxfordshire to Wit Sentences of the Prisoners, Who were tried at the Summer Assizes at Oxford. 1832 BINGHAM *Rep Comm Pleas* VIII 235 At Martinmas 1830, to wit, on the 23d of November 1830 1852 *Oxford Chron* 3 July 1/5 advt, Oxfordshire Election Proclamation for a Special County Court. Oxfordshire to wit. 1875 MAINE *Hist Instit.* IV 124 Thrice nine ridges, to wit, nine of bog, nine of smooth and nine of wood.

11 God wot (also †*God it wot*; †*Godwot, God ote*, GODDOT): God knows. a Used to emphasize the truth of a statement *arch.* So †*Wot Christ.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 54 God hit wot, more wunder ilomp. *Ibid* 330 Wat Crist hit is god riht þet us scheome biuoren monne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2527 For he it made, god it woth! *a* 1300–1859 [see GOD *sb* 10 a]. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 547 (Ireland MS.) 'Greselle', quod Gauan, 'gone is, God ote!' 1865 [see A 4 a] 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III 83 She has good reasons enough, God wot! 1893 T. E. BROWN *Old John* etc. 177 A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!

†b. With dependent interrogative or *absol*, implying that the thing spoken of is utterly unknown.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 3 What schal befalle hem afterward God wot *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1202, I am I-weddit! ȝe, God woot beste, in what maner & howe! *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) XII 53, I wate noȝt, God wate *a* 1500 *Pebis to the Play* 7 God wait þai wald þai do þat stound 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* XIII 134 God wait gif ȝe be Jaips to hald in stoir 1646 [see GOD *sb* 10 b].

†12 *To wit* (a person) *to say* to inform or instruct him. *Obs.*

? A misuse due to confusion with *witere*, WITTER *v.* (cf. the reading of later text in quot *c* 1205 s v)

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 241 þat semely qwene Ai of Egipt erd enquirid if he were, scho wetis if he wald wete hire to say *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11467 He shuld spir at hom specially of hoi spede fer, If þai hade wille to þe werke, wete hom to say, glose hit not lengur *Ibid* 13580 He frayned at þe freke, Wat whe þat he was, wete hym to say.

†**Wit,** *v*[2] *Obs* Also 5 wyte, 5–6 wyt(t, 6 witt(e, 5 *pa t* wytte, 6 *pa pple* witte [app. inferred from WITWORD testament, bequest Cf. *bewit(t* (1436 and 1587), by-forms of BEQUEATHE by contamination with this] *trans* To bequeath. Hence †**Witting** *vbl sb.*, bequest

1393 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) I 184, I wyte and I commend my saule to all myghty God & to our lady synte Mary 1406 *E E Wills* (1882) 12, I wyt to the person of my paryssh viij d *c* 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* 86 He wytte his saul to his fadyr *c* 1450 *Ibid* 71 All þat in testment wytes any goode in mayntenyng of þis kirk 1483 *Cath Angl* 421/1 To Wytt gude, *legare*. 1504 *Will* in *Repos Ch Acts* (Surtees) 295 The residue of my gude nott witte 1547 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 257, I give and wit my soule unto Almighty God.

Wit, *v*[3] [f. WIT *sb*] a. *intr* with *it*. To play the wit; to make witty remarks b *trans.* as a meaningless repetition of the word just used, by way of a vague threat. c. *trans.* To call (a person) a wit, attribute wit to (All nonce-uses)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* III. v 92 They beginne to be wanton, and to wit it one upon another *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 260 Others impute the Republishing of this Declaration to the new Archbishop, after he took possession of his *Graceship*, as Burton doth pretend to wit it in his Pulpit Libell 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II 30 *Sel* I think they are all out of their wits *Prig.* Prithee Stanmore be my Second, I'll wit him with a Pox to him 1778 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Sept, *Dr Johnson.* 'Why, did Dr Jebb forbid her wine?' *F B* 'Yes, sir' *Dr Johnson* 'Well, he was in the right, he knows how apt wits are to transgress that way' In this sort of ridiculous manner he *wits* me eternally

Wit see WHIT, WHITE, WIGHT, WITE, WITH.

Wital(l, Witaldrie: see WITTOL, WITTOLDRY.

Witale, obs. Sc form of VICTUAL.

Witan (wi tăn). *Hist* [OE, pl. of *wita* WITE *sb*[1]] The members of the national council in Anglo-Saxon times, the council itself, the WITENAGEMOT. Also *transf*

1807 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* X IV II. 226 The treaty is said to have been made by the king and his witan 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* I 36 Edward, the Elder, was chosen by the Witan to succeed his father, Alfred 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* I § 1 4 Their homesteads clustered round a moot-hill Here, too, the 'witan', the Wise Men of the village, met to settle questions of peace and war 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II II, *William* Good, good, and thou wilt help me to the crown *Harold* Ay.. if the Witan will consent to this.

Witan, variant of WHITTEN

Witand, -ly: see WITTING *ppl. a*, WITTINGLY.

Witch (witʃ), *sb*[1] Now only *dial.* Forms: 1 wicca, wycca, 3–6 wiche, etc (as next) [OE. *wicca* wk. masc. (see next)] A man who practises witchcraft or magic; a magician, sorcerer, wizard. See also WHITE WITCH

c 890 *Laws of Ælfred* XXX, Da fæmnan, þe gewuniað onfon gealdorcræftigan, & scinlæcan, & wiccan *c* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 283/31 *Augur* uel *aruolus*, wicca. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 41 Ich hit am þat spec þurh simunes muð þe wicche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3028 Ðe wicches hidden hem for ðan, Bi-foren pharaun nolden he ben *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXI (*Clement*) 532 Sayand he was ane enchantore, A wech and a trigetouyre 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XVIII 46 'Crucifige', quod a cacchepolle 'I warante hym a wicche!' *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 84 Þe paynyms cleped þes iij kyngis *Magos*, þat is to seye wicchis 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. VIII 45 Som of hem lough hym [*sc* Merlin] to scorne, and mo other called hym a wytche *c* 1533 MORE *Answ Poys Bk* Wks 1063/2 The turning of Aarons rod into suche a serpent as deuoured vp all ye serpentes of ye Egipcians witches 1563 WINJET *Vincent. Lyrin* XXX Wks (S.T.S.) II 63/7 Simon the weche, quha wes struken be the Apostolis cursing 1627 R. BERNARD *Guide Grand-Jury Men* 240 The examination of that grand Witch, Lewis Gaufredy, before noble Commissioners 1668 ROLLE *Abridgment* I 44 Home dit que I. S. Is a Witch, and I will prove him so 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 17 June, Am I a Laplander? am I witch? can I make easterly winds? 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss, Witch*, this word is frequently used for wizard, or fortune teller. 1913 in *Expositor* (1914) Jan. 20 [Near Criccieth] there lives a long-haired, haggard old man whom the people about speak of as a 'witch'.

b. *fig*

1832 CARLYLE *Misc, Boswell's Johnson* (1857) III 51 The Editor is clearly no witch at a riddle 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser III. VIII, And she keeps a-sayin'—Well, he's a witch! Well, how strange!

Witch (witʃ), *sb*[2] Forms: 1–2 wicce, wycce, 2–6 wicche, 3 wichche, 3–4 wychche, 3–5 wycche, 3–6 wiche, 4–5 wyche, wech, 4–6

wich, wytche, wych, 4–7 witche, 5–6 weche, (4 weech, *Sc.* wesch-, wisch-, 4, 6 which(e, 5 whitche, wheche, 6 wytch, *Sc.* vytche, vyche, weyche), 6–witch. [OE. *wicce* fem , corresponding to *wicca* WITCH *sb.*[1], both of which are app. derivatives of *wiccian* WITCH *v.*]

1. A female magician, sorceress , in later use *esp* a woman supposed to have dealings with the devil or evil spirits and to be able by their co-operation to perform supernatural acts See also WHITE WITCH.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* VII 209 Animadð. þa reðan wiccan, Seo þe ðus awent þurh wiccecræft manna *mod a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* I. 1926 (Napier 52/1) *P(h)itonissam*, .i. *diuinatricem*, hellrunan, wiccan *c* 1290 *St. Kath* 279 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 100 Faste ȝe schulle þe wychche binde, And smitez of hire heued a-non. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl' Synne* 499 Lo here a tale of a wycche, þat leued no better þan a bycche. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* I (*Katerine*) 1088 [He] gert þis katrine till hyme feite, & sad hir. ' þu wikide wiche, Quhat wenis þu ws lang to preche?' *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11182 I he worthy, þat wicche hase wastid to dethe. 1440 WYRCESTER in *Wars Eng. in Fr* (Rolls) II. II 763 Alia mulier magica, vocata vulgariter Wyche of Eye, . capta est , et apud Smythfeld cremata. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 243 Iuno the false wycche and sorceresse 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV 35 Jonet the weido on ane bussome rydand, Off witchiss with ane windir garesoun. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V. III 34 See how the vgly Witch doth bend her browes, As if with Circe, she would change my shape. 1656 W COLES *Art of Simpling* 67 Leaves of Elder. which to disappoint the Charmes of Witches, they had affixed to their Doores and Windowes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 117 P 10 When an old Woman begins to doat, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 200 The witches follow, Wi' mony an eldritch skriech and hollo. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 15 She. Dreaming some rival, sought and found a witch Who brew'd the philtre. 1901 RHYS *Celtic Folklore* iv. 294, I have heard of one old witch changing herself into a pigeon.

b. With masculine prefix.

1601 *Strange Rep. Sixe Notorious Witches* B ij, Men-Witches 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot Jer.* 108 No pure Astrologer, but a meer Magitian in plain English, an He-witch.

c. *A witch of Endor* (in allusion to 1 Sam. xxviii. 7) a fanciful term for (*a*) a bewitching person , (*b*) a medium.

1819 C'TESS SPENCER *Let* 15 Nov in *Sarah, Lady Lyttleton's Corr.* (1912) VIII 217 That witch of Endor, the Duchess of Devon, has been doing mischief of another kind 1919 R. R. MARETT in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 458 In the West End a *séance* with a Witch of Endor is doubtless to be obtained for a suitable fee.

d. Phrases. *The witch is in it*: it is bewitched. *As nervous as a witch*: a New England phrase, applied to a very restless person

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-talk* (Arb) 82 When a Country-wench cannot get her Butter to come, she says, 'I he Witch is in her Churn. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* xvii 325 She rose from her struggle with the problem, and said aloud to herself, 'Well, the witch is in it' 1911 F. M CRAWFORD *Uncanny Tales, Man Overboard* (1917) 132 She's been as nervous as a witch all day. 1918 ELEANOR H. PORTER *Oh, Money! Money!* XVII, He's nervous as a witch. He can't keep still a minute.

†2 *transf.* The nightmare. *Obs*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/2 Wytche, clepyd nyghte mare ., *ephialtes* 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 427/1 *Incubus, ephialtes*, a kinde of disease called the night mare or witch. [Cf. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Riding of the Witch*, a popular phrase for the nightmare, still in use.]

3. *fig.* **a.** *gen*

1659 W BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* 240 Save me from vain pleasures, the great witches of the world. 1708 *Brit Apollo* I Quarterly Paper No. 2. 8/1 'I he Four of Clubs [is] call'd *Wibling's Witch*. from one James Wibling, who in the Reign of James the First, grew Rich by Gaming, and was commonly observ'd to have the Card in his Hand 1820 SHELLEY *Gisborne* 132 The quaint witch Memory sees, In vacant chairs, your absent images.

b (*a*) A young woman or girl of bewitching aspect or manners.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiv 37 Mrs Jervis, said he, take the little witch from me. 1800 T D. WHITAKER *Whalley* I. 184 *note*, In 1634 was acted a play entitled *The Witches of Lancaster*. .The term has since been transferred to a gentler species of fascination, which my fair countrywomen still continue to exert in full force 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. II, For my part I find every woman a witch. 1845 MRS S C. HALL *Whiteboy* ix 69, I own I have abused Miss Ellen, and good right I had—a young witch, driving the world through heaven's windows 1888 'J S WINTER' *Bootles' Chldr.* VII, She who had been the blithest little witch he had ever known

(*b*) *Old witch* . a contemptuous appellation for a malevolent or repulsive-looking old woman

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 168 A lusti galaunt that weddithe an olde wiche *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* 825 Thow old which thou bryngyst me in grete dole 1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t* 7 July, There are only three classes into which all the women past seventy that ever I knew were to be divided —1 That dear old soul' 2 That old woman' 3 That old witch 1884 F. M CRAWFORD *Roman Singer* i, Mariuccia is an old witch.

4 Applied to various animals and objects

a. The stormy petrel. **b.** A West Indian name for *Crotophaga ani*, a black bird of the cuckoo family **c.** A kind of snail. **d.** In a loom . = DOBBY 3 **e.** *Witch of Agnesi* (Math.)' a plane curve named after M. G. Agnesi (1718–99) of the university of Bologna

a. 1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool* (1792) II 255 Stormy Petrel. hated by the sailors, who call them Witches, imagining they forebode a storm 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 211 Storm-Petrel Witch, or Water-witch **b.** 1884 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 472 Black Witch. Savanna Blackbird. **c.** 1815 BURROW *Elem Conchol.* 204 *Helix Scarabæus*, Witch or Cockchafer. **d.** 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss*, *Witch*, a machine which stands on the top of a loom, and was used previously to the jacquard machine for the purpose of figuring the cloth. 1909 *Century Dict* Suppl, *Witch*, a dobby or index-machine **e.** 1875 B WILLIAMSON *Integral Calculus* VII 173 Find the area between the witch of Agnesi $xy^2 = 4a^2(a-x)$ and its asymptote 1901 A. B BASSET *Elem. Cubic & Quartic Curves* 96 Then the locus of P is a cubic called the witch of Agnesi

5. *attrib* and *Comb* **a.** General combs. . simple attrib., as *witch-act* (ACT *sb* 5), *gang*, *-legion*, *-lore*, *-plot*, *-pupil*, *-trial*; with the meaning 'used in witchcraft or by witches in their enchantments', as *witch-broth*, *-charming*, *-ointment*, *-sabbath* (SABBATH 3), *-salve*, *thing*; appositive, as *witch-bird* (BIRD *sb* 4), *-bride*, *carline*, *cummer*, *-hag*, *-hare*, *-huntress*, *-maid*, *-maiden*, *-people*, *-wife*, *-wolf*, *-woman*; objective, etc., as *witch-advocate*, *-burner*, *-pricker* (PRICKER 1), *-searcher*, *-seeker*, *-trier*; also *witch-like* adj. and adv. ; instrumental, as *witch-held*, *-ridden*, *-stricken* adjs , similative, as *witch-wise* adj **b** Special combs. witch-balls (see quot.) ; witch-bell(s, *Sc.*, a name for the harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; witch broom, butter = *witches' broom*, *butter* (see c below); witch cake, a preparation used to test a supposed witch, or made by a witch for purposes of incantation; witch-chap *dial.* = *plough-witch* (see PLOUGH *sb*[1] 8); witch-fire = CORPOSANT; witch gowan (see GOWAN 2); witch-grass *U. S.*, (*a*) *Panicum capillare*, a weed-grass found throughout the U. S , also called *old-witch grass*; (*b*) couch-grass, *Triticum* (*Agropyrum*) *repens*; witch-hat, a hat with a conical crown and flat brim, represented as worn by witches; witch-hunter = WITCH-FINDER; so *witch-hunting*, witch-lock = WITCH-KNOT 1; also *transf.*, witch-loom (see 4 d above); witch-man, (*a*) a wizard, (*b*) *dial.* = *witch-chap*, witch-mania, a mania or craze for witches and witchcraft; witch-mark, a mark on the body, supposed by witch-finders to denote that its possessor was a witch, witch-meal = LYCOPODIUM 2, witch-meeting = *witches' meeting* (see c below), witch-pap (see quots.); witch-riding, the nightmare; witch stitch (see quot.); witch-stone, a flat stone with a natural perforation, used as a charm against witchcraft; †witch-water, contemptuous name for holy water; witch-weed *S. Afr.*, a parasitic plant, *Striga lutea*; witchwork, witchcraft.

1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq.* App. 329 The *Witch-Act was not repealed till the Year 1736. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II (1681) 9, I have almost spoiled all Mr Webster's and the other *Witch-Advocate Books 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xi, Witch-advocates, atheists, and mis-believers of all kinds 1866 *Treas Bot.*, **Witch-balls*, interwoven rollermasses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with in the steppes of Tartary. 1808 JAMIESON, **Witch bell*, round leaved Bell flower, *Campanula rotundifolia* 1826 HOGG *Love's Jubilee* 112 The witch-bell blue 1698 *Presbytery Kirk Sess Rec* (MS), Margaret Hood accused of calling Agnes Cuthbertson a '*witch-bird'. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI VI, There of the *witch-brides lay each skeleton 1849 H. MAYO *Pop Superst.* 125 The witches by *witch-broths .would induce in themselves and in their pupils a heavy stupor. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 26 Apr , Do we ever hear of Episcopalians as *witch burners? 1849 H MAYO *Pop Superst.* 126 The so-called *witch-butter found in the fields 1693 I. MATHER *Cases Consc* 52 Many Magical experiments have been used to *try* witches by. Of this sort is that of making a *witch-cake with that urine. 1810 R H CROMEK *Nithsdale & Galloway Song* 282 The baking of the 'Witch Cake,', with its pernicious virtues, is a curious process. 1535 *Witche Carling [see CARLINE 1 b] 1827 CLARE *Sheph Cal* 156 'Keep secrets, Sim', she said, 'I need them now, The *witch chaps come' ?16 in P H. Waddell *Old Kirk Chron* (1893) 70 Such treatment was condemned by the Session under the head of '*witch-charming' 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* XXIV, Her arm in *witch cummers would soon whirl her out of her shroud 1893 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Merchantmen* 55 The *witch fire climbed our channels, And flared on vane and truck 1693 C MATHER *Wond Invis World* 43 Some of the *Witch Gang have been fairly Executed 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 232 The quack, switch, or *witch grass, a variety of the florin, is highly nutritious, roots and all 1855 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) I 269 That witch-grass which is the pest of all child-gardens 1826 HOR SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I 131 During the reign of the *witch hag all the herbs around the cave were blighted 1884 *Folk-Lore Jrnl* II 258 A dog cannot catch a *witch hare 1898 R BLAKEBOROUGH *Wit, Char N. Riding* 160 One of the houses was suspected of being *witch held, and every thing about the place witch-stricken. 1819 SHELLEY *Faust* II 209 *Witch-legions thicken around and around 1723 BLACKMORE *Alfred* XII. 101 Rebellion's *Witch-like Charms the Senses bind. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXIII, She was the same witch-like figure as when we first introduced her. 1880 L WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 412 Nor was it possible to have told which was mother, which daughter, both alike seemed witch-like old 1682 H MORE *Cont Remark Stories* 41 This Magical matting of the Daughter's hair into a *Witch-lock. 1914 'AMÉLIE RIVES' *World's-End* XVII, Wild witch-locks of ravelled cloud. 1898 POSSELT *Rec Impr Textile Mach* I. 44 Box motion for *Witch Looms. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* (ed. 2) 87 The copious *witch-lore of the district 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* IV, This is your doing, false *witch-maid! *Ibid*, Medeia the *witch-maiden 1851 T STERNBERG *Dial & Folk-Lore Northampt.*, **Witchmen*, guisers who go about on Plough Monday. 1882 in *Folk-Lore Jrnl.* (1883) I 91 A farmer, having a horse taken ill, sent for a well-known witchman 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci* 169 Scotland was sunk into barbarism and ignorance Never did the *witch-mania enter a nation better suited for its reception. 1677 J. WEBSTER *Displ Witchcraft* V 82 Now if all these [*sc.* warts, etc] were *Witch-marks, then few would go free 1903 F W. H MYERS *Hum Pers* I 164 Patches of anæsthesia found upon hysterical subjects—the 'witch marks' of our ancestors 1792 *Phil Trans.* LXXXII 66 *Semen lycopodii*, commonly called *witch-meal 1693 C MATHER *Wond Invis World* 82 She confessed, that the Devil carry'd them on a pole, to a *Witch-meeting 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XI, The iron gate, on which the poisoned air deposits its *witch-ointment slimy to the touch! 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* II XVIII 379 The mediæval witch-ointments which brought visionary beings into the presence of the patient 1664 in Hale *Coll. Mod Relat.* I (1693) 58, I have, I confess, a *Witch pap, which is Sucked by the Unclean Spirit. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Witch-pap*, a mole which hangs or projects from the skin 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 163 Spirits, goblins, and *witch-people 1693 C. MATHER *Invis. World, Enchantments Encountered* 7 Which may perhaps prove no small part of the *Witch Plot in the issue 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* VII 50 Malise MacKim, a *witch pricker! Will he go.. peering into ladies' eyes for sorceries? 1621 *witch-ridden [see INCUBUS 2] 1795 W HUTTON *Hist Derby* 226 That weak and witch ridden monarch, James the First 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Witches & other night fears*, I durst not enter the chamber without my face turned aversely from the bed where my witch-ridden pillow was. 1704 *Athenian Oracle* (ed 2) I. 292 Q Whether there's any such thing as a Hag, which the Common People fancy to be *Witch-riding, when they are in their Bed in the Night time? 1841 W SPALDING *Italy* III 253 In the South, the *witchsabbaths are believed to be held around the Sacred Walnut-tree of Benevento 1860 R A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* II. 256 They fare like Lucius to whom Fotis has given the wrong *witch-salve 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 5–6 This suspition, though it bee but late, yet is it enough to send for the *Witch searchers, or *witch seekers 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework*, **Witch stitch*, the name given to HERRINGBONE when used in Fancy Embroidery 1870 'OUIDA' *Puck* VI, The old soul have a bit of belief like in *witch-stones, and allus sets one aside her spinnin' jenny 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV, 'It's a *witch thing, mas'r!' 'A what?' 'Something that niggers gets from witches'. 1830 PITCAIRN *Crim Trials* (1833) III. II 603 *note*, This symbolical mode of taking the. produce of land, &c., is frequently alluded to in *Witch-Trials. 1649 WHITELOCKE *Mem* 13 Dec (1853) III 128 That the *witch trier taking a pin, and thrusting it into the skin in many parts of their bodies, they were insensible of it. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath* XXIX 186 The Priest exorcised him washing him with Holy water, *Witch water 1904 *Times* 25 July 12/3 Complaints were constantly being received of damage done to the mealie crop by. rooi-bloom or *witch weed 1804 R ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball* 79 The *witch weyfe begg'd in our backseyde. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* V 139 As poisonous herbs .Are pounded by some witch-wife on the shore Of Pontus. 1781 C JOHNSTON *Hist J. Juniper* II 139 The Nabob had as constitutional an aversion to cold iron, as *witch-wise Solomon 1609 HEALEY *Discov New World* III IV 155 Here shall you haue your *Witch-wolues in abundance *a* 1765 '*Northumbld Betwyd by Douglas*' XXVI. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III 412/2 *My mother, shee was a *witch woman 1897 *Edin. Rev* Oct 394 Lapland witch-women 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XIII, I suppose you keep him [*sc* a black tom cat] for some of your *witchwork

c. Combs. with *witch's*, *witches'* witch's bells, the foxglove (cf. *witch-bell* in b above); witches' besom, broom, a bushy tuft developed on the branches of trees by a fungus (see quots.); witches' bridle, an iron collar and gag formerly used as an instrument of torture in Scottish *witch-trials*; witches' butter, a popular name for certain gelatinous algæ and fungi, esp *Tremella Nostoc*, witches' coral, witch's cradle (see quots.), witch's elm = WYCH ELM; witch's horse, witches' horses (see quots.); witches' knot = WITCH-KNOT 2; witch's mark = *witch-mark* (see b); witches' meat = *witches' butter*; witches' meeting = *witches' Sabbath*; witches' night (see quot.); witches' prayer (see quot. 1711), witches' Sabbath = SABBATH 3; witches' thimble, a local name for various plants with tubular flowers.

1884 R FOLKARD *Plant Lore* 345 The witches are popularly supposed to have decorated their fingers with its [*sc.* the foxglove's] largest bells, thence called '*Witches' Bells'. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, **Witches' besoms*, this name is given to the tufted bunches of branches, developed on the Silver Fir in consequence of the attack of *Peridermium elatinum* 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit Discomycetes* 401 *Exoascus deformans* Sadebeck says that this species produces the 'witches' besoms' on [species of] *Prunus* 1829 PITCAIRN *Crim. Trials* (1833) I. II 50 Iron collars, or '*Witches bridles', are still preserved in various parts of Scotland. 1881 ELEANOR A ORMEROD *Man Inj. Insects* 179 'Witch Knots' or '*Witches' Brooms' are caused by this Gall-mite 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 332 The formation of 'witches-brooms' in Firs by the growth of *Æcidium elatinum* 1836 BERKELEY *Fungi* 218 *Exidia glandulosa* (*Witches' Butter) 1861 H MACMILLAN *Footn Page Nat* 288 The wrinkled, quaking, gelatinous mass of the witches' butter. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, Where poisonous fungus sprouts like *witches' coral, from the crevices in the cabin wall and floor 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, **Witch's cradle*, a Lias fossil, *Gryphæa incurva* 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* IX, I have sewn a sprig of *witch's elm in the neck of un's doublet 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XX, The silence was broken by a long wild cry from the forest. It was the howl of a wolf 'Hark to the *witch's horse!' 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 456 [The walking stick insect] which the country people near Salem,

Massachusetts .. call '*witches' horses' 1825 JAMIESON, *Witches knots*, a sort of matted bunches, resembling the nests of birds, frequently seen on stunted thorns or birches. 1627 R. BERNARD *Guide Grand Jury Men* 218 The Witch thus in league with the Deuill, is convicted 1 By a *Witches marke . This is insensible, and being pricked will not bleede 1867 *Chamb Encycl* IX. 531/2 *Tremella*

Several species are found in Britain In some places, they receive such popular names as *Witches' Meat and Witches' Butter *a* 1676 HALE *Coll Mod Relat* (1693) 1 29 This Love of hers had carried her at Nights to the *Witches Meetings in great Castles 1767 HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* (1795) II. 38 1686–7 AUBREY *Rem Gentilism* (1881) 133 'Tis Midsommer-night or Midsommer-eve (St Jo Baptist) is counted or called the *Witches night. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. III. 344 He that gets her by heart must say her The back-way, like a *Witches Prayer 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 61 P 5 To which I must add a little Epigram called the Witches Prayer, that fell into Verse when it was read either backward or forward, excepting only that it Cursed one way and Blessed the other 1864 G A LAWRENCE *Maurice Dering* II 218 My good wishes of late have been fearfully like witches' prayers *a* 1676 HALE *Coll Mod. Relat* (1693) 1 29 The *Witches Sabbaths or Assemblies, which were held in the Night 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* VIII, Such as was never dreamed of in the wildest visions of a Witch's Sabbath 1820 *Edin Mag* Apr. 344/1 The mother pulled some *witches thimbles, or foxglove. 1853 G JOHNSTON *Bot E Borders* 40 *S[ilene] maritima*, Witches'-Thimbles 1866 SOWERBY *Eng Bot* VI 13 *Campanula rotundifolia* Hare-bell A common rustic name for them is 'witches' thimbles'. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n*, Witches' Thimble 4 *Centaurea Cyanus*

d *attrib* passing into *adj* Magic, magical

c 1400 *Apol Loll* 93 þei þat tenden to wiche falsnes [L *magicis falsitatibus*] in hailes or tempestis 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* IX. 37 One bonde of men commeth by the waye to ye witch Oke 1801 SCOTT *Glenfinlas* lvi, And, bending o er his harp, he flung His wildest witch-notes on the wind

Witch, wych (wɪtʃ), *sb*[3] Forms 1 wicc, wic, wyc, 5–7 wyche, 6–8 wich, (6 wi(t)che, wiech, wech(e, weach, 7 weech), 6– wych, witch. [OE *wicc* and *wyc*; app f Teut. *wik-* to bend (see WIKE, WEEK *sb*, WEAK *a*).] Applied generally or vaguely to various trees having pliant branches *esp* †**a.** the WYCH ELM, *Ulmus montana* (of which bows were made); **b** (now *dial*) the mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*. Also *attrib.*, **witch alder**, a witch hazel with alder-like leaves, *Fothergilla alnifolia*, native to Virginia and North Carolina. (See also WITCH HAZEL)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 106 *Cariscus*, cuicbeam, uuice *a* 1000 *Ags Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 200/20 *Cariscus*,.. wic, *uel* cwicbeam *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 86 Genim cwicbeam rinde wir, wice, ac, [etc] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 526/1 Wyche, tre, *ulmus* 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 308 Mulso . wrongfully fellid xxvii trees of asche and wyche 1537 *St Papers Hen VIII*, II 483 That 3 or 4000 wyche bowes be brought hyther 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 81 Vlmus is called in englishe an Elme tree, or a Wich tree 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 23/2 A witche tree, *opulus* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* June 20 Nor holybush, nor briere, nor winding witche 1613 [STANDISH] *New Direct Planting* 11 As of Elme, so of Wyche, being a wood as apt to grow speedily as any other wood 1616 T SCOT *Philomythie* II B 4 b, The cursed Eldar and the fatall Yewe, With Witch, and Nightshade in their shadowes grew. 1845–50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect. Bot* App 103 *Fothergilla alnifolia* (witch alder) 1861 D H HAIGH *Cong. Brit* 78 The mountain-ash, rown, or witch. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Witch-wood*, the mountain ash or rowan-tree 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Witch wand*, a twig of the mountain ash, once used to find minerals

Witch (wɪtʃ), *sb*[4] *local.* Also **whitch** [prob. a use of WITCH *sb*[2], the name being given on account of the uncanny appearance of the fish, cf. uses of L. *sāga*, F *sorcière*, It *strega*] The flat-fish *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, resembling the lemon sole; applied also to similar fishes.

1879 SATCHELL *Provis Index Fish Names* 9 *Pleuronectes microcephalus* Lemon-Dab, Lemon-Sole, Witch *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, Long-Fleuk, Witch 1882 *Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Whitches.—These fish, well known in Grimsby and Manchester, The term is used to denote the craig-fluke (*Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, Lin), a kind of dab, which is taken in considerable numbers in the North Sea These fish are sometimes called white soles 1903 *Times* 21 Feb 17/3 Plaice, witches, smelts, and herrings

Witch (wɪtʃ), *v* Forms 1 wiccian, 4 wicc(h)e, (4 witche, *Sc* weche, 4–5 wiche, wyche, 5 wyc(o)hyn, wysshyn), 5–6 wytche, 6– witch. [OE *wiccian*, corresp to MG., LG *wikken*, *wicken*, of obscure origin In the senses arising in ME and later prob aphetic from *bewitch*]

†**1** *intr* To practise witchcraft; to use sorcery or enchantment *Obs.*

c 1000 *Pœnit Egbert* xviii in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II 208 Gif hwa wiccige ymbe ænigres mannes lufe *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* lvii[i]. 5 A neddre def þat noght sal here þe steuen of wicchand *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2539 Were þei bope here, þei schuld wicche wel 3if þei a-wei went 1623 T SCOTT *Projector* 30 Hath not Iesabell painted, and whored, and plotted, and witched, and waded through blood?

2. *trans.* To affect (a person) with witchcraft or sorcery; to put a spell upon; = BEWITCH 1.

*13 . *Evang Nicod* 216 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII 395 Wyched þi wyf has he *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4427 þat neuer man vpon mold miȝt it [*sc.* the ring] him on haue, ne schuld he with wicchecraft be wicched neuer-more *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* III. (*Andreas*) 64 þane þat 3ong manis kyne in hy Sad, he was wechyt, sekyrly! *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 1251 Foully there thou wichede was 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II ccxx [ccxvi] 282 b/1 They. sayd, that the duchesse Ualentyne of Orlyaunce, doughter to the duke of Myllayn, hadde witched the kynge 1596 in *Spalding Club Misc* I 87 His wyiff was witchit be his narrest nychtbour. 1605 *London Prodigal* I II 63, I thinke I am sure crossed, or witcht with an owle. 1647 J MARCH *Actions for Slaunder* 15 Thou art a Witch and diddest procure Mother Bale to witch the Cattell of J S 1883 *Folk-Lore Jrnl* I 354 A servant told me when her mother was confined a man in the village 'witched her', so that she could not move in bed. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III II, Our woodland Circe that hath witch'd the King 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huck Finn* XXXIV, He said the witches was pestering him and he didn't believe he was ever witched so long, before, in his life

b. (with prep. or adv) To bring, draw, put, or change by witchcraft.

1597 JAS VI *Daemonol* II 1. 28 If Witches had such power of Witching of folkes to death (as they say they haue). 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag* IV 1 O2, O that in mine eyes Were all the Sorcerous poyson of my woes, That I might witch ye headlong from your height 1693 I MATHER *Cases Consc* 26 See if you can Witch them into a Fit, and . Witch them well again 1855 MEREDITH *Shaw. Shagpat* (1909) 223 He's witched there for an ill purpose 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I iv 103 Hindus settled in Chota-Nagpur believe that the Mundas can witch away the lives of man and beast 1892 NORTHALL *Eng. Folk Rhymes* 59 People say that the remarkable stones at Rollwright..are a regiment of soldiers witched into stones.

3. *fig* To influence as by witchcraft, to enchant, charm; = BEWITCH 2 Also with prep or adv

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II vii 10 Thy .pleasing charmes, With which weake men thou witchest, to attend 1592 GREENE *Groat's W Wit* (1617) 10 [Loue] Witching chast eares with trothlesse tongs of men 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, IV 1 110 As if an Angell dropt downe from the Clouds, To witch the World with Noble Horsemanship 1611 BEAUM. & FL *King & No K.* III, With her eyes She witches people 1812 CARY *Dante, Purg* XIV 112 The ladies and the knights, the toils and ease, That witch'd us into love and courtesy 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 30 Her fingers witch'd the chords they passed along 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* I. IV, Her witching the world with her grace on horseback

b *intr.* To use enchanting wiles; to practise fascination.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 407 Applied to those that witch with the eyes, not to those that wooe with their eyes. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI XCV, Adeline was watching, witching, condescending

Witchaff, obs Sc. f. VOUCHSAFE.

1596 J MELVILL *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 367 The doctrine quhilk God sall witchaff to grant

Witchcraft (wɪ tʃɪkraft) Forms: see WITCH *sb*[2]. [OE *wiccecræft*, f *wicca*, *wicce* WITCH *sb*.[1] and [2] + *cræft* CRAFT *sb*.]

1. The practices of a witch or witches; the exercise of supernatural power supposed to be possessed by persons in league with the devil or evil spirits

c 1000 [see WITCH *sb*[2] 1] *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 4055 (Napier 107/2) *Necromantia*, 1 *demonum invocatio*, galdre, wiccecræfte *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1301 Þu yelpest of selliche wisdome; þu nustest hwenne hit þe come Bute hit of wicchecrafte were *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28310, I folud wichecrafte and frete, And charmyng *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4044 His wif with wichecraft to a wolf him schaped *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXI (*Clement*) 705 He wend [þat] he begabbit had bene Be wesch crafte *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* V XV 563 Whiche sacramentis and her vsis summe of the lay peple holden to be poyntis of wicche craft and blindingis 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S T S) 12 Thay sine aganis this [first] command quhilk wsis wich craft 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I II 7 As for Witches, I thiuk not that their witchcraft is any reall power 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med* I XXV. 51 The Sickness is more than natural, and Witchcraft is to be feared 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 117 P 2, I cannot forbear thinking that there is such an Intercourse and Commerce with Evil Spirits, as that which we express by the Name of Witchcraft 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. IV 60 To deny the possibility, nay, actual existence, of witchcraft and sorcery, is to contradict the revealed word of God *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks* (1872) I 425 There are few superstitions which have been so universal as a belief in witchcraft

b *pl.* Acts or instances of this; magic arts; also †occas. with *a*, a kind of magic.

c 935 *Laws of Athelstan* I VI, We cwædon be þam wiccecræftum & be liblacum [etc] *c* 1200 ORMIN 7077 Drizzmenn, weppmenn & wifmenn ec, þatt follzhenn wicche crafftess *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 268 Hit bringeð to nout alle þes deofles wieles, his wrenchfule wicchecreftes 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVIII lx (Bodl. MS), Wicches also vse þe heite and þee lyuoure of þis beeste in many wicchecraftes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 93 Wit þer wichecraftis and enchauntingis *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) D IV b, Us thou hast now forsakyn And to a wychcrafte the takyn 1569 in *roth Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. I. 43 Scho will confess no wytchcreftis nor gilt 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* III 45 All these witchcrafts ceased after the comming of Christ 1670 R T *Opinion of Witchcraft Vind.* 43 Killing of Men or Beasts by Witchcrafts 1767 T HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass.* II. I 49 Commissioners were appointed for the trial of witchcrafts.

2. *fig* Power or influence like that of a magician; bewitching or fascinating attraction or charm.

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, V II 301 You haue Witch-craft in your Lippes, Kate. 1613 — *Hen VIII*, III II 18 He hath a Witchcraft Ouer the King in's Tongue 1647 COWLEY *Mistr*, *Vain Love* 1 What new found Witchcraft was in thee, With thine own Cold to kindle Me? *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* X. § 126 Whether the raising this spirit [of the Levellers] was a piece of Cromwell's ordinary witchcraft, in order to some of his designs, or whether [etc]. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I VIII. 47, I tell you, I see thro' your *witchcrafts*—that was her strange word 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 652 The subtle witchcraft of his tongue Unlocked the hearts of those who keep Gold 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* III, By some unfailing witchcraft she [*sc.* the sea] entices the breezes to follow her

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 265 His Blindnesse and Infidelity betrayeth him to this Stupidity, and Witchcraft-adhæsion to the Creature 1796 G M WOODWARD *Eccentric Excurs* 135 Among the most approved witchcraft remedies, we find nailing horse shoes at the thresholds of doors. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 877/1 The latest witchcraft frenzy was in New England, about 1692 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 452 Human sacrifice is very rare in Congo Français, the killing of people being nine times in ten a witchcraft palaver

Hence †**Witchcraftical** *a* (*nonce-wd.*)

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 84 Away with witchcraftical Doctors, away with the doctrine of Devils

Witch-doctor. One who professes to cure disease and to counteract witchcraft by magic arts.

1718 F. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* VIII 110 The said Dorothy Durent, having been with a Witch-Doctor, acknowledges that [etc]. 1901 *Lancet* 19 Oct 1085/2 He was considered to be a 'witch doctor' and farmers and females went to him to have the 'evil eye' removed.

b. A magician among African tribes, esp Kaffirs, whose business it is to detect witches, and to counteract the effects of magic. (Cf. *medicine-man*)

1836 R M MARTIN *Hist. S Africa* I IV 168 So infatuated [are the Kaffirs] in a belief of the infallibility of the wizard or witch doctor. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 445 One witch doctor may have .particular influence over one class of spirit and another over another class

So **Witch-do ctress.**

1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* VII, The most famous witch-doctress a woman whose scent was as keen as a dog's

†**Witchdom.** *Obs rare* [OE. *wiccedóm*, see WITCH *sb*[1] and [2] and -DOM] Witchcraft

a 1050 in Assmann *Ags Hom* 143 Ne on wiglunge ne on wiccedome *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (MS Cantab Ff II 38 If 146 b) So they lad hym wyth trecherye Wyth wychdome & wyth sorcerye

Witched (wɪtʃt, *poet.* wɪ·tʃed), *ppl a.* [f. WITCH *v.* + -ED[1].] Influenced by witchcraft; that is under a magic spell; also, possessed of magic power; full of witchery.

1591 *Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 66 False dreamer, perish with thy witched newes *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Semile* XVIII Wks (Grosart) II 254 Wee (wi etched, witched Elves) 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II (1641) E 2, That never such a witched passion [as love] should arise in any human brest again. 1886 JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 88 They hear the weird, witched music, and must follow

Hence †**Witchedly** *adv.*, with witchcraft.

1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polemo* 34 We have not a people so witchedly besotted.

Witch elm: see WYCH ELM

Witchen (wɪ·tʃĕn) Now *dial* Also 7 whitchen. [f WITCH *sb*[3] + -EN[4].]

1 In full *witchen elm*. = WYCH ELM. Also *attrib.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell ho* II 53 Another tree, that somewhat resembleth our Witchen Elmes 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I VIII 108 The best bowe is either Spanish or English yewe, and the worst of Witchen or Elme 1621 — *Hungers Prevention* 39 A very good stiffe young growne Plant of Hazell, Elme, or Witchen 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed 3) 53 And the witchen branches nigh, O'er my snug box towering high. 1821 — *Vill Minstrel* II 121 The rooks, where yonder witchens spread, Quawk clamorous to the spring's approach

2. The mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*. Cf. QUICKEN *sb* 1 (*whicken*), WHITTEN.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* XIV 231 The Quick-beam [Ornus] or (as others term it) the Whitchen [1676 Witchen] 1676 M COOK *Forest-Trees* XXII 75 The Quickbeam, Whitchen, or Wild-ash, is pretty plentifull in some parts of the North 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* II 262 *Pyrus aucuparia* (Mountain Ash) This tree has also the old names of Quicken-tree and Witchen-tree.

Witchering. *nonce-wd.* [Formed on next with -ING[1]] A deed of witchcraft.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xl, Hast no done mischief enow already, wi' thy murders and thy witcherings?

Witchery (wɪ tʃəri). [f WITCH *sb*[2] or *v* + -ERY.]

1. The use or practice of witchcraft

1546 BALE *Engl Votaries* I. 35 b, Besydes the art Magyck, Sortilege Geomancye, and witcherye, that was taught there also 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witcher* III X 57 She sawe not anie one carrieng a faggot to the fier, but she would saie it was to make a fier to burne his for witcherie. 1637 B JONSON *Sad Shepherd* II VI, *Cla* What devil's pater noster mumbles she? *Alk* Stay, you will heare more of her witcherie 1727 DE FOE *Syst Magic* I. I (1840) 32 There is a manifest difference between magic, which is wisdom and supernatural knowledge, and the witchery and conjuring by which we now understand the word. 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV III, While young and old assembled round, Listened, as if by witchery bound 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* II 328 No one answering the citation to accuse the Empress of adultery or witchery

attrib 1627 R. BERNARD *Guide Grand-Jury Men* 19 The parents sent for a wise woman, who played her witchery trickes 1650 A. B. *Mutatus Polemo* 12 Like the blacke Prince of the ayre in his witchery Apparitions 1906 *Daily Chron* 28 Aug 6/2 Prisoner burnt some candles over the fire, .and used some witchery words.

b. *pl.* Deeds of witchcraft.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict.*, *Hechizas*, witcheries, witchcraft 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII VII 575 The Heathens in those parts are giuen to Augiuries and Witcheries 1634 MILTON *Comus* 523 Great Comus, Deep skill'd in all his mothers witcheries. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 494 As dark as witch'ries of the night 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVII, Rebecca, daughter of Isaac of York—a woman infamous for sortileges and for witcheries 1874 H H COLE *Catal Ind Art S Kens Mus* App 306 Spells, enchantments, and witcheries are supposed to be incessantly at work.

2. *fig* Charming or fascinating power or influence
1582 G Harvey *Marginalia* (1913) 191 Y⁰ sweet baȝte, & lureof curtesy. The cunningist and most intellectual witchery of all other. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm Ps.* cxix. 60 Wks 1686 III. 194 If we can disengage our selves from the witcheries of present allurement. 1798 Wordsw *P. Bell* I 265 He never felt I he witchery of the soft blue sky I 1834 A. Cunningham *Burns' Wks* I. Life 355 The witchery of his conversation, and the magic of his songs, were too powerful for the resolution of some 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* v, A beautiful Greek woman.. soothing him with the witchery of her guitar

b. *jocular* A body of bewitching women.
1777 T Twining in *Recreat & Stud* (1882) 54 Remember me to Mrs. B and the whole witchery

Witchet (wi tʃet). *local.* [? repr. a variant **wichet* of AF. *wiket* Wicket] A wide 'head' or working-place in a coal mine; = Wicket 5 b.
1677 *Phil. Trans* XII. 895 A Witchet or Cave was driven out in the middle of it upon a level for gaining of room to work. 1883 Grysley *Gloss. Coal mining, Witchet* (N[orth] W[ales]), a working place in the shape of a wide heading or board, sometimes 60 or 70 feet in width.

Witchetty (wi tʃeti). *Austral.* [Native name] The larva of some species of longicorn beetles, eaten as a food by Australian natives. Also *attrib.*
1891 Stirling in *Trans Roy. Soc. South Australia* XIV 158 1894 R Lydekker *Marsupialia* 191 The Marsupial Mole was fed on the 'witchetty'.

Wi tch-fi nder. One formerly employed to search for and obtain evidence against witches.
1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 6 To save the trouble and Charges of the witch-finder, they will undertake to try the Witch of themselves. 1647 M Hopkins (*title*) The Discovery of Witches now published by Matthew Hopkins, Witchfinder For the Benefit of the whole Kingdome 1797 *Encycel Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 876/1 Want of tears was, by the witch-finders, considered as a very substantial proof of guilt. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 169 Dr Harsnett exposed the pretensions of the celebrated exorcist and witch-finder, Darrel

b An African witch-doctor
1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* ii, I saw that the witch-finders and the medicine-men were feared in the land.

So **Wi tch-fi nding.**
1646 Gaule *Cases Consc.* 63 Oft times he marries them . by the Book of Common Prayer (as a pretender to witch-finding lately told me)

Witch hazel, wych hazel. [Witch *sb* 3]
1. = Witch *sb* 3 a. Also, the hornbeam
1541-2 *Act 33 Hen VIII* c. 9 § 3 That everie bowyer for every howe that he maketh of Ewe, make fower other bowes ..of Elme, wyche hasill, ashe, or other Wood 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Obier*, a Wych hasell, as some thinke. 1588 Harriot *Brief Rep Virginia* D 4 b, Maple, and also Wich-hazle, wherof the inhabitants vse to make their bowes 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. cix. 1296 Called Hornbeame, Hardbeame, Yoke Elme, and in some places Witch hasell. 1633 T. Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* III cxvi 1481 *Vlmus folio latissimo scabro* Witch Hasell, or the broadest leaued Elme. This hath little affinitie with *Carpinus*, which in Essex is called Witch Hasell *c* 1767 G White *Selborne, To Pennant* II, In the court of Norton farmhouse stood within these twenty years a broad-leaved elm, or wych hazel 1830 Strutt *Sylva Brit* 66 The Wych Elm, or Wych Hazel, as it is sometimes called 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 85 Wych-hazel, for divining treasures used.
attrib 1886 A. Winchell *Geol. Talks* 137 Some men even resorted to the witch-hazel fork in quest of knowledge on which capital might venture investment.

2. A North American shrub, *Hamamelis virginica*, also, an extract of the leaves and bark of this shrub, used as an astringent remedy.
1760 J Lee *Introd Bot* App 332 Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis*. 1778 J Carver *Trav N. Amer* xix. 508 The Witch Hazle. It has been said, that it is possessed of the power of attracting gold or silver, and that twigs of it are made use of to discover where the veins of these metals lie hid. 1824 Longf *Autumn* 26 The purple finch pecks by the witch-hazel. 1908 R W Chambers *Firing Line* viii, 'Sentiment? Yes,' she said, 'but oh! it's the kind that offers witch hazel and hot water bottles to the best beloved!'

Witching (wi tʃiŋ), *vbl sb* [OE. *wiccung*, vbl n. of *wiccian* Witch *v.* see -ing 1]
1. The use or practice of witchcraft
c 1000 *Confess Ecgberti* xxix in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II 254 Gif hwylc wif wiccunga bega. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 213 Wicching & swikedom stale & leoð & lesing & refloc, & alle þe luðere lastes þe man hafeð þurch deules lore. *c* 1290 *St Lucy* 126 in *S Eng Leg.* 104 Þou art strong wichche, . Mine cleikes and mine enchauntours, bi-nime schulsen þi wichchingue. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* viii. 11 Moche tyme he hadde maad hem mad, with his wicchingis [1388 witche craftis]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxxxi. 121 All the enchantments or witchings of Circe. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* I iii 8 Bodin himselfe confesseth, that not aboue two in a hundred of their witchings or wishings take effect. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost* 137 Geoffry Chaucer, spying that all these brainlesse imaginations, of witchings, possessings, house hanting, and the rest, were the forgeries of crafte priests. 1896 Gratiana Chanter *Witch of Wilkyford* viii 86 Why be the folks always telling of witches and witching? 1914 J. Mackay *Ch in Highl.* iv 152 Witching and charming were severely punished [in 17th c]
2 *fig.* Enchantment, fascination.
1827-44 N P. Willis *Contempl* 26 Life had been like the witching of a dream 1882 'F Anstey' *Vice Versa* iii, He felt far from hungry, and was conscious that his palate would require the adroitest witching.

Witching (wi tʃiŋ), *ppl.a.* [f as prec. + -ing 2]
1. That casts a spell; enchanting, bewitching
In quot. 1387 *wycchen* is of uncertain origin
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 287 In Affrica beeþ meyneys þat haueþ wycchen [*v r* wicching] tonges [*linguas fascinantes*] *?c* 1600 *Destr Emperor* II 1 in Bullen *Old Pl* (1884) III 185 Nor her wytchinge eie Can challendge any share in my disgrace. 1633 P Fletcher *Pisc Ecl* v. 5 Her witching eye the boy, and boat hath charm'd 1747 W Dunkin in Francis tr *Hor., Ep* II. ii. 317 Witching Imps of Hell.
2 *transf.* Of or belonging to witchcraft; concerned with the practice of witchcraft or sorcery.
1584 R Scot *Discov Witcher* v. vii 104 But they haue lesse reason that build vpon. the supernaturall frame of transubstantiation; as almost all our witching writers doo *Ibid* xii vii 228 They burst the snakes with witching words 1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* iv. 1, Those damnable Contrivers, Who shall with Potions, Charms, and witching Drugs, Practise against our Person and our Life
b. *spec.* Of time: Belonging or appropriate to the deeds of witches and witchcraft, and hence to supposed supernatural occurrences
In later use echoing Shaks
1602 Shaks *Ham* III ii 406 'Tis now the verie witching time of night, When Churchyards yawne, and Hell it selfe breaths out Contagion to this world 1742 Blair *Grave* 55 Such Tales their Chear, at Wake or Gossiping, When it draws near to Witching Time of Night 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I xii, It was now the witching hour consecrated to ghost and spirit. 1849 — *K Arthur* VI lvii, Just as the witching night begins to fall.
3. *fig* 'Bewitching', fascinating
?a 1600 in *Lyly's Wks* (1902) III 497 Witching Tobacco, I will fly to thee 1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* G 2, On my modest cheekes, No witching smiles doe dwell 1787 Burns '*A Prayer, in Prospect of Death*' xi List'ning to their witching voice Has often led me wrong 1812 Byron *Ch Har* I. lvii, Yet are Spain's maids form'd for all the witching arts of love 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 799/2 The spell of the witching land and its people grows on us
b *advb.* Bewitchingly
1821 Clare *Vill. Minstrel* I 144 She only answer'd with a look, But it was 'witching sweet
Hence **Wi tchingly** *adv*, bewitchingly
1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* I vi, The soft delights, that witchingly Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast. *a* 1868 Lowell *Nomades* viii, So witchingly her finger-tips To Wisdom She kisses 1878 *Tinsley's Mag* XXIII 518 She was about twenty-four, with a witchingly sweet face

Witch knot.
1. A tangled knot of hair supposed to be made by witches: = Elf-lock.
1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep, El Cobham* 112 O that I were a Witch I I would knit whole ropes of witch-knots in her hayre *17 Willie's Lady* xxxiv in Child *Ballads* I 87 Oh wha has loosed the nine witch knots That was amo that ladie's locks?
2 A bushy tuft of twigs on a tree. = *witches' besom* (see Witch *sb* 2 5 c)
1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 51 The simple boy .Mistakes the witch-knots for the cusbat's nest 1880 F P Pascoe *Zool. Classif* (ed 2) 96 The 'witch-knot' found on the birch, and resembling a great mass of twigs like a bird's nest, is an abnormal growth caused by *Phytopti*

Witchmonger (wi tʃmʌ ŋgəɹ) [f. Witch *sb* 2 + Monger 1.] One who has dealings with witches, or who believes in witchcraft.
1584 R. Scot (*title*) The discouerie of witchcraft, Wherein the lewde dealing of witches and witchmongers is notablie detected 1677 J Webster *Displ Witchcraft* 1 17 To attribute these stupendious effects (as the Vulgar and Witchmongers use to do) unto the Devil 1868 Lowell *Among my Bks, Witchcraft* (1870) 110 The witchmongers were put to strange shifts by way of accounting for it 1903 *Sat Rev* 24 Jan 110/2 Mr. Podmore traces its pedigree through Rosicrucians, witchmongers, and Swedenborg

Witchy (wi tʃi), *a. rare.* [f Witch *sb.* 2 + -y 1.] Having the nature of or resembling a witch
1666 *Third Advnce to a Painter* 18 When he with Earthy Hounds, and Horn of Air, Pursues in Fountebleau the witchy Hare 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept 331 Thiers looked not a man, but a witchy old woman in man's clothes

†Wite, *sb* 1 *Obs* Forms: 1 wita, wiota, weota, wuta, 3 weote, wite, 4 wete, 8 *pl.* (*Hist*) wites [OE *wíta* wk masc. (also *gewíta* witness) = OFris. *wita*, OS *ga-wito* (MLG. *wete*) witness, OHG. *wizo* (*giwizo* witness), Goth *-wiţa* (in *fullawiţa, unwiţa*) — OTeut. **witon-*. see Wit *v* 1]
1. A wise man, sage, a councillor; *spec.* one of the Witan, q v
c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* v xix (1890) 454 To freondscipe Bonefatius archidiacones, se wæs eac swylce wita & geþeahtere þæs apostolican papan *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke vii 30 *Legis periti*, æs wuto *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xiii. 132 Ne bið se na wita þe unwisliche leofað *c* 1200 Ormin 8672 All bilammp þatt widdwe þa swa summ þe wite seȝȝde. *c* 1315 Shoreham I 631 Wet hys mystyke ne mey non wete Be no þynge a-founde.
1701 *Cowel's Interpr*, *Wites, Witen*, the Title among our Saxon Ancestors for their chief Lords or Thanes, their wise and their noble Men 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng*, *Jul C to Hen. VII*, I App i. 144 Besides the prelates and aldermen, there is also mention of the wites or wise men
2 A witness.
c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* Pref, Nalæs mid anes mannes geþeahte ac mid ȝesæȝene unlim ȝeleaffullra witena *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xxvi. 60 Lycce witnesa *vel* wutu. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 204 Beon waite [*v r* weote] & witnesse þerof.

Wite, wyte (wəit), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dial.* Forms 1- wite, also 3, 5 wiȝt, 4-6 witte, 4, 6-7 wyt, 3-4, 6, 8 wit (4 wyȝte, witt, wiȝtte, 5 wiȝte, wytte, 5-6 wyght, 6 wyit, wycht, wight, quhyt, 7 weit, wayt, waite, 7-8 white), 4- wyte. [OE *wite* = OFris. *wite*, OS *witi* (MLG. *wite*, Du *wyte*), OHG *wizi* (MHG. *wize*), ON *víti* · see Wite *v.*1]
†1 a. Punishment; penalty; pain inflicted in punishment or torture, *esp.* the torments of hell. (Cf. OE. *helle-wite*, etc) *Obs*
c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xxxviii 12 Awend from me witu ðin *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii § 3 Ne þearf næmne wisne mon tweogan þæt ða yfian næbben eac ecu edlean hiora ȝfles, þæt bið ece wite. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2542 Þa ic sendan ȝefræȝn sweartne liȝ werum to wite, weallende fyr *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 219 Þa wile ȝearcode se almihti sceappende him and his iferen helle wite *c* 1200 Ormin 3295 Swa þatt he ȝæn þe Kaserrking ne felle nohht i wite. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 202 Þe Vox of ȝiscunge haueð þeos hweolpes Trichene & Gile, þeofðe, Reflac, Wite, & Herrure strencðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6714 Þis beists lauerd þan sal bi quit Of alkin oncall, and oþer wiit *Ibid* 15802 He þat smitand es wit suerd, O suerd sal ha þe wite

b. In Anglo-Saxon law, a fine imposed for certain offences or privileges; often as second element in compounds, as Bloodwite, *ferdwite* (see Ferd *sb* 1 4), *fyhtwite* (see Fight *sb* 7), Lairwite. Now *Hist*
c 890 *Laws Ælfred* ix, Sie þæt wite lx scill *c* 1205 Lay 5118 Þat al comen to Lundene uppe wite of feowerti punden 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 95 Fightynge wyte, amerciement for fightynge. *?*1473 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 130 That they schol noȝt pay no ale wytys to me
1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 262 1628 Coke *On Litt* 127 1872 E. W Robertson *Hist Ess* II vi 64 The lesser wite or ordinary fine of the Hundred-Court 1897 Maitland *Domesday Bk & Beyond* 102 In any case their lord is to have their wites.

2 Blame, reproach, blameworthiness, fault. Now *Sc.* and *north dial*
Phr *to have the wite, to put the wite in, to put* (a person) *in wite, to give* (one) *the wite* (*of*), *to lay the wite on*
a 1225 *Ancr R* 4 Cleane schur inwit, wiðute wite of sunne *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2035 Þe wite is hise, ðe right is hire *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5667 He said til him þat bare þe wite, 'How dare þou sua þi broþer smite!' *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom. Prol & T* 400 And but I do, lat me han the wite. — *Wife's Prol* 806 That I haue doon it is thy self to wyte *c* 1400 *Melayne* 555 Þe wyte is all in the. *c* 1403 Lydg *Temple of Glas* 160 Some also þat putten ful grete wite On double louers. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 869 What cause haue ye to putte me in this witte? *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III xvi 386 Sithen hise successouris ben not 3it founde in wiȝte or defaute. *Ibid* 515 This gouernaunce deserueth not bi hir wiȝt to be kut away *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 68, I se be my schadowe my schape has the wyte 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* II x 88 Kynge Pellinore baie the wytte of the deth of kynge Lott. 1528 More *Dyaloge Heresyes* IV xii (1529) 116 b, Our mother Eue layd the wyght of her synne to the serpent 1550 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 104 The witte salbe imputt to him as accordis *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 157 They gif 3ow the haill quhyt that they ar persewit be the quene 1583 *Leg Bp St. Androis* 1063 George Gipsones Iskie bae Had all the wyte he womit sae. 1596 Spenser *F Q* VI iii 16 Sith his own thought he knew most cleare from wite 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxxiv. 306 The posteritie hereafter should lay the waite and blame in the Tribunes 1637-50 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 409 The Bishop, crying to the people, That he had no wyt of the matter 1674 Ray *N. C Words* 53 You lean all the white off your sell 1722 Ramsay *Twa Cut-purses* 34 Ye canna lay the Wyte on me 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss* s v *White*, You lean all the white off yourself 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xxxii, This is a' your wyte, Miss Jeanie Deans 1823 Galt *R Gilhaize* xli, About seven months after he left the town wamisfortunate creature gave him the wyte of their bairns 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xix, But now it's done, Alan; and who's to bear the wyte of it?

†b. The source or origin of blame; the person or thing that is to blame *Sc Obs*
1513 Douglas *Æneid* I Prol 366 Quhilk in sum part is the caus and the wite, Quhy that of Virgillis vers the ornate bewtie Intill our toung may nocht obserue the 1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 75, I am the wite now of hir deid doutles. *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* (1902) 94 3our twa fair ene is wycht of all my wo 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* iv. 1, She abusing first, was a' the wyte Of what has happen'd

†3. *transf.* Offence, trespass, wrong. *Obs.*
c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 15 Ne do he þe neuie swa muchelne teone ne wite on þisse liue ne beo þu nefre ene wiað þer fore *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4586 Þou sal god office haue ful tite, And all forgiuen þe þi wiȝtte. *Ibid* 10393 Iesu crist was tan, And don on rode for our wite 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 304 He wald anon mine heued of smite, for that wite. 1390 Gower *Conf* II 89 Of tomoche or of tolyte Ther is algate founde a wyte *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Prince* 2720 Þat haþ I do þe tres-pase, or the wyte

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 b) *wite-exacting, -free* adjs
1897 Maitland *Domesday Bk & Beyond* 87 A tract over which a lord has a *wite-exacting power 1205 *Rot Chart.* (1837) 153/2 Wrecfri et *witefri et lestagefri 1278 [see Lovecop] 1395 [see Lastage *sb* 7] 1672 *Cowel's Interpr*, *Wite* Hence *Wite* or *Witfree*, one of the terms of Priviledge granted to our Portsmen.

Wite, wyte (wəit), *v* 1 *Obs.* exc. *Sc* and *north dial.* Forms 1 witan, 2-4 witen, 2-7 wite, 3-5 (6 *arch.*) wyten, 4-7, 8-9 *Sc.* wyte (3 hwite?, 4 wytte, *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* wiȝt, wit(t, 4-6 wit, 4-7 white, 4-8 chiefly *Sc* wyt, 5 wytt, wiȝte, wiȝte, wyet, wyth, 6 wiht, *Sc* wyit, weit, vyit, 7 *Sc pa. t.* wate). [OE *witan*, pa. t. **wát, witon* (superseded by weak inflexions in ME.), also *æt-witan* (*-wát, -witon*, pa. pple *-witen*, ME pa t *atwiste*, pa. pple. *atwist*) Atwite *v* 1, *edwitan* (pa. pl. *-witon*, and wk *-witte*, Vesp. Ps.) Edwite *v* = OS. *witan*, MLG, MD. *witen* (Du. *wijten*), OHG *wîzan* (MHG. *wîzen*, G *verweissen* to reproach), Goth *-weitan* in *fraweitan* to avenge; f. Teut. *wit-*: see Wit *v* 1 The sense-development

is paralleled in L. *animadvertere* to observe, consider, censure, blame, punish.]

1. *trans.* To impute the guilt or lay the blame of (something) to or upon a person (his action, conduct, or character) or a thing, condition, or event (orig. dat, later also with *to, on, upon*).

Beowulf 2741 For ðam me witan ne ðearf waldend fira morðorbealo maza *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI iv, Romane witan Claudiuse þone hunger *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 304 3if þu witest eni þing þine sunne bute þi suluen, þu ne schrniest þe nout. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1249 Schal he his mishap wite me? 13 *K Alis* 1725 Thou konst no gode; Y wyt hit all thy yonge blode *c* 1320 *Sir Trstr.* 369 Her sorwen and her care þai witt þat frely fode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 456 Allas Fortune Thy false wheel my wo al may I wyte — *Miller's Prol* 32 If that I mysspeke or seye Wyte it the Ale of Southwerk *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 134 His wo I wyte hit sinne *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2016, I may wit it þe, þat I have lost my sijte 14 *Sir Beues* (M) 1893 Thou sholdiste on me be awreke And not wite on hym the gilte. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 35 Y wiyte my silf myne owne woo! *c* 1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 148 White thi owne falsnes alle thi myschance. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xx. 51 This felonnye that this fewe dyde was wyted alle the hoost *c* 1500 *Melusine* 308 It shal not be wytted me to haue a brother of myn a monke 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* xl. 9 After the miseries which he abydeth are wrapped vppon his owne fault 1587 — *De Mornay* XII. (1592) 181 They reteine the faultines of that first fault, and cannot wit it vpon any other than the first Man 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xxx. 268 He wyted it a'on the liberty and equality speerit o' the times.

†**b.** To impute as guilt; also in neutral sense: To impute. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judges* IV 9 In this while victory shal not be witid to thee [Vulg *non reputabitur tibi*] 1382 — *Rom* V. 13 Synne was not wyitid, [*gloss*] or rettid, whanne lawe was not *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* X 332 Wyte thou no wyrkyng of Werkys wast, She hase consauyd the holy gast 1533 tr. *Erasm. Playne Expos Com Crede* 31 b, Vnto it is to be wihted or imputed what so euer thynge .hathe ben done.. vertuosly.

2. To impute the guilt or fault to, blame (a person).

a 1000 *Ælfred's Boeth* Proem, þæt he him ne wite gif he hit rihtlicor ongite þonne he mihte *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 67 He [*sc.* Christ] setteð þe synfulle on his lifthalf, and witeð hem þat hie bi here lif dazes ne wolden him quemen *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17445 If ani man yow witte, We sal yow saue and mak yow quite. *c* 1320 *Sir Trstr* 619 þe porter gan him wite And seyd —' Cheil! go oway' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T* 933 And though þat I be Ialous, wyte me noght *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* XVII 119 And þou be lost, whom wiltow wyte? *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I i 5 The errouris bi which holding þei vniustly wiiten and blamen the clergie 1469 *Paston Lett* II 348 And they myght pulle downe the howse on our hedys, I wyet hem not *c* 1500 *Melusine* 310 He blamed & wytted hym self 1530 PALSGR. 783/1 Why wyte you me, and I am nat to blame? 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* II. xii. 16 Scoffing at him, that did her iustly wite 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 133 Nor can we wyt them, since they had our Vote 1721 KELLY *Sc Prov.* 357 Wite your self if your Wife be with Bairn 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, It wasna my faut; he canna wyte me 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* XVIII. 161 She had got an injury and wyted me

absol 1340 *Ayenb* 69 Zuo hit is huanne god his, chasteþ, and maugre hy wyteþ *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigné* 136 Moche mone was therfore but no man wyte moste.

†**b.** Const obj. and inf. (see To *prep* B. 8): To blame a person for doing so-and-so. *Obs*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* II. iv 155 Wyting vsers of ymagis to be gilti of vntrewe feith. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv 20 Quha sould thame wyte To serue thair beistlie lust? *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) XL 51 To lufe 3our ladeis quho can wyt 3ow? *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 759 Quhat tyme he wytit Will To be maist cause of his mischeif.

c. Const. *of*, later *for*, *with*, that in respect of which blame is incurred

c 1290 *Beket* 2087 in *S Eng Leg* 166 Non oþur gulti nis of þat 3e witez me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17772 He o mani plight was wyt [*Gött.* witt]. 13 *E E Allit P.* C 501 Wyte not me for þe werk þat I hit wolde help. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 110 Ther nas no lacke with wiche he myght her wite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* VIII. (Arb.) 17 None shal wyte me therof 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S T.S.) 90 Lat vsz noth veit the deuil of ony aduersite quhilk cumis to vsz. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par Rom.* IX. 19–26 Nothyng had Pharao to wyte God withal. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* Prol. 197 Thay say it is fals destenie And wyitis Fortoun of thair misgouernance. 17 *Gil Morrice* XXV. in Child *Ballads* II 273 Neir wyte a man for violence That neir wate ye wi nane 1826 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* IX, A' the wrang he can wyte me wi.

3. To lay the fault or blame upon (a thing). †Also with const. as in 2 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27769 He wites werd [*MS* wend] and waris his time. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2304 Alasse, my wyckydnesse, that may I wyte! 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Prol 22 To wite Gods worde and the true preachers of all the mischeve which their lying doctrine is the very cause of. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 64 Allace I vyit 3our tua fayr ene. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V XI. 57 Albe he earst did wyte His wauering mind *a* 1598 D FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov* (S T S) 12 All thing wytes that well not faires. 1603 *Philotus* CLXX, Wyte ignoiance that I did not invent.

4. *To wite* was freq. used predicatively in senses 2 and 3 = to blame, blameworthy, in fault, culpable.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl* (Camb MS) 723 Of al þis gilt ihc am to wite. 13 *E. E. Allit. P* B. 76 More to wyte is her wrange, þen any wylle gentyl. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 116 Ha fol, how thou art forto wyte *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 876 (Trin) þat þou hast þus don þis mis þi seluen is to wite [*Cott* þiself þou wite þi wa] *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 134 O fals Cupide, is nane to wyte bot thow.

Hence **Wi ter, Wi ting** *vbl sb.*1

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. II 143 Alle such ouerhastie iugers and wijters God amende. *Ibid* II IV 155 Thilk doom and thilk wijting is vntrewe. 1825 JAMIESON, *Writer*, one who blames another, Clydesd

†**Wite,** *v.*2 *Obs* Forms: 1 witan, 2–4 wite (3 witte, *imper.* wit), 3–4 wyte (4 white); *pres 3rd sing.* 2–3 wit; 3 wat, wot; *pa. t.* 2–4 wiste, 3–4 wuste (4 wist, wust, wste); *pa pple.* 3–4 iwust, 4 iwist. [OE. *witan*, usually in compound *bewitan* (pres. *-wāt*, pa. t. *-wiste*) BIWIT *v* ; cf. OFris. *wita*, OHG. *wizzên* in *giwizzên, irwizzên* to be observant, watch, Goth. *witan* (pa t *witada*): f. Teut *wit-*: see WIT *v*.1 In ME. dialects where the inf. ending *-ɛ(n* is not preserved, this verb is indistinguishable from WITE *v.*2 Some ME. forms point to OE. *witan.*]

1. *trans.* To keep, keep safe, guard, preserve, defend Also *refl.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 154 Þæt bið god swefen, wite þu þæt ȝeorne on þinre heortan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 79 [He] brohte him to an hors huse, and bitahte hine þe hors horde to witene. *Ibid.* 85 Meiden þet hire meiden-hat wit *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 84 in *O. E. Hom* I 165 He wit and walded alle þing *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 29 Witte wel hwat þu hauest *Ibid.* 31 Herdes. wittende here oref *Ibid* 137 To witen him of alle fleschne lustes *c* 1205 LAY 21302 Nu him is al swa þeie gat þer he þene hul wat [*c* 1275 wot] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 16 ȝef ha wit hire wiðute bruche *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 18 in *O. E Misc.* 37 Yf we vs wyteþ from heuedsunne *a* 1300 *X Commandm* 34 in *E E P* (1862) 16 Wit þe fiam lichen. *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl* (Camb MS.) 756 His engin whan þu hit wite, þe betere wiþ opere þu miȝt þe wite. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 168 Two lawen Adam scholde i-wis Witen and holden in prisdis. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. X 67 Bote þei witen hem fiom wantounesse, whil þat þei ben ȝonge *a* 1400 *Pol Rel & L. Poems* 255 Ley þou þi fet to my pappe, And wite þe from þe colde *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 33 Voydyng slaundre, wyte the of gelousye *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 546 This wol from the wesel wite hem well

Illustration of pa t. and pa pple.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 An meiden þet wel wiste hire licome in alle clenesse *c* 1205 LAY 1693 Brutus hine wel wuste *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 Wite wel þine heorte, uor soule lif is in hire, ȝif heo is wel iwust. 13 . *St. Alexius* (Trin MS) 102 Hy þoȝte on crist day and nyȝt And wiste [*Laud MS* kepte] here fro senne *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520* If 32 That euericche contreie ben so i wuste þat [etc] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 172 Ȝhe wist it as wel or bet as ȝif it were hire owne.

2. Const. clause: To take care, see (*that*)

a 1000 *Sec Laws Cnut* lxxv, Wite se oðer þæt he hit bete *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 154 Wite þæt þin ȝebanc ne losiȝe *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 11 Wite ȝe þet ȝe ȝemen þenne halie sunnedei. *Ibid* 53 Witeð eow þet ȝe ne beo noht þe foaȝe neddre

3. To see, observe. Also *intr.* to look *on.*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 1256 Hose w[t] þe swerd smite, Two kuynden he miȝte sen and wite [*rime* smite]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15860 þat non ne scholde hem se ne wite [*rime* lite]. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 2050 þe wyȝe wynnez hym to, & wytez on his lyre.

Hence †**Witing** *vbl. sb* 2, keeping, custody.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Of swuche witunge is i-kumen muchel vuel.

†**Wite,** *v* 3 *Obs.* Forms: 1 witan, 2–5 wite, 4 wit(t, 4–5 wyte, 5 witte. *Pa. t.* 3 wot, 4–5 wat; 4 wited, 5 wyted, wit. *Pa pple.* 3 *Orm.* witenn, 4 wite [OE. *witan* (rare), usually *gewitan* I-WITE *v.*2, q.v.] *intr.* To go, go *away*, depart; to perish, vanish *away*

a 1000 *Boeth Metr* XXIV. 52 Nylle ic æfre hionan ut witan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 239 Witeð into ece fer *c* 1200 ORMIN 8222 Afflerr þatt Herode king wass witenn ut off life *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 109 Abacuc, þe wunede on þis weorlde and eft þerof wot *Ibid* 123 Hider he cumeð on wowe and heðen wit on wowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8968 Hu all þis werld sal wite awai *Ibid* 10551 Quen þis angel a-wai was wite *Ibid.* 11262 þir angels wited þam awai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., All gladnes & delite of erth ..wytes til noght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXII (*Justin*) 229 As a reke away he wat. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 708, I may noghte wit of this woo *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 191 þe knittes waten on & on To her owen cuntre *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 90 Bi þe son settynge þay wyted a-way in-to þe eithe agayne *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* CXII. 1187 Quhen þis wes said he wit away. *c* 1425 *Thomas Erceld* 327 Whene a tree lenes fadis þane & wytis a waye *c* 1480 HENRYSON in *Poems Gray MS* VI. 65 (S T.S) 56 Full oft Is sene thir emotis in ane hillok ay Rinnand oute befor þin ene; with litill weit þai wit away

Wite, obs. f. WIGHT, WIT *v.*1 **Witeȝe,** var. WITHE. **Witel,** obs. f. WHITTLE *sb.*1

†**Wi teless,** *a. Sc.* (and *north.*)? *Obs.* [f. WITE *sb* 2 + -LESS] Blameless.

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann Club) 18 Scho was wyteless, howbeit storme thame opprest *c* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr* (Bann Club) 240 Wyteles of the halding thairof. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug 136 Ne can Willye wite the witelesse herdgroome 1617 in A I Ritchie *Churches St Baldred* (1880) 162 Alexander Daviesone did draw his quhinger also, and so suld not be altogidder wytless. 1721 KELLY *Sc Prov.* 202 If all be well, I's be wyteless. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov* (1750) 102 They wyte you and you no wytless.

†**Wi ten,** *v Obs. rare.* Also 4 witten. [f. WITE *v.*1 + -EN 5.] *trans* a. To impute b To blame.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 3462 But holli williams werkes þei wittened it alle 1589 PEELE *Egl. Grat.* B j, Least worthily, I moughten witned bee.

Witenagemot (wi tĕnagemō̆t, *popularly* witĕnæ·gemȯt) *Hist.* Also 3 witene imot; 6 wytena gemote, 7 weidenagamoot, 7–9 witten-a-gemot(e, (9 witana-) [OE. *witena gemót* assembly of wise men: see WITAN, WITE *sb.*1, and GEMOT(E, MOOT *sb* 1] The assembly of the WITAN, the national council of Anglo-Saxon times; *transf* of modern parliaments or other deliberative assemblies.

[*c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* III v, On gemote hiora witena] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* VIII (Z) 30 *Haec synodus*, þis witena gemot 1050 *O E Chron* (MS C), þa hæfde Eadweard cing witena gemot on Lunden to midlencten *c* 1205 LAY 11545 þet hustinge wes god, hit wes witene imot

1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 252 The word Witena doth include the Nobilitie and Commons, because they be Counsellors of the Realme,. in respect whereof the assembling of them, was of some called Wytena Gemote 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* 226 Their Wittenagemots or Mikel Synods 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 35 *marg*, Weidenagamoots 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 181 The Wittena gemote and great Councel of our wisdom, in the preamble to the Statute of 43 Eliz c 12 acknowledgeth it to have been the policy of this Realm. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. XXXIII 405 The wittena gemote, or *commune concilium* of the antient Germans 1785 COWPER *Let to J Hill* 22 Jan, Shall I derive no other advantage from the great Wittena-Gemot of the nation, than merely to read their debates? 1833 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV 348 Having occasion to write to Sir T Acland while he is attending the Witenagemot at Cambridge, I sent him a fact for the geologists 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Florence* XXXIII, A kind of sober Witana-gemot [*rime* bag 'em hot] 1899 SIR M FOSTER *Presid Addr Brit. Assoc* 22 The first select Witenagemote of the science of the world

Witenonfa, var. WIDENONFA'. *Obs*

Witer · see after WITE *v.*1; var. WITTER.

Witereden. *Hist.* Also *corruptly* winter-, wynter-, wit(t)erden(e, witeredden. [OE. *witerǽden* (used in *Bæda's Hist.* III VIII. in the gen. sense of punishment), f *wite* WITE *sb* 2 + *rǽden* -RED.] A fine (erron. explained by antiquaries as a royal imposition or aid).

688–95 *Laws Ine* § 50 Nah he þær nane witerædenne. 855 (MS. 12th cent.) *Grant of Ethelwulf* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II 84 Ut sit tuta .ab omnibus secularibus servitutibus, necnon regalibus tributis majoribus et minoribus, sive taxationibus quod nos dicimus Witereden [*v rr.* Winterden, Witeredden]

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civil Right of Tythes* 72 [transl quot. 855] No secular service, nor tribute nor Winterdene (or Witterdene, a kind of imposition) 1672 *Cowel's Interpr*, *Witerden* a kind of Taxation among the West-Saxons. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* IV 177 *note*, Written variously Witerden, Wynterden and Witeredden It was a Tax or Royal ayd 1868 MIALL *Title Deeds Ch Eng* 19 *note*, [comment on prec].

Witesafe, obs form of VOUCHSAFE

Witeson(e, etc, obs. forms of WHITSUN.

Wit-ess. *nonce-wd.* [f. WIT *sb* + -ESS] A female wit.

1781 HAN MORE in *Mem* (1835) I 206 All the pride of London,—every wit, and every wit-ess.

Witeword, var WITWORD.

Witful (wi·tfūl), *a.* [In ME aphetic for **iwitful*, OE. **gewitfull*, inferred from *ungewitfull* (f. *ungewitt* madness, folly), in mod.E. a new formation on WIT *sb.* and -FUL.]

†**1.** Wise, sagacious. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 911 Membricius .wes. wys & witful *Ibid* 9095 þurh his wit-fulne cræfte. 1340 *Ayenb* 126 He makeþ man wytuol and wys 1544 BETHAM tr *Purliliu's Precepts War* I CXXX G1vb, A wytfull captayne wyll sende some of hys souldyours that be subtyle & wyttye, to tempt the mynde of his enemies 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* V (1592) 58 That is the marke of the witfull action, (that is to say, of the euerlasting word or conceit whereby God made them) 1614 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* C2, Tis passing miraculous, that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both sightfull, and witfull.

2 Full of wit (in modern senses). *rare.*

1765 J. BROWN *Chr Jrnl., Summer Day* 174 The poems of lofty Milton, witful Cowley, elegant Pope 1872 *Daily News* 31 July, M. Thiers' utterances snap with witful shrewdness

With (wiþ), *sb.* Also 8 wyth, width, wieth, 8– withe. [? Corruption of WIDTH] A partition between flues in a chimney stack: locally termed *mid-feather.*

1708 *Act 7 Anne* c 17 § 10 All Withs the Inside of such Chimnies shall be Four Inches and an Half in Breadth. 1717 V. MANDEV *Mellificium Mensorius* (1727) 382 The Breasts and Wings, and Wieths [of the chimneys]. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* s.v *Chimney*, If they [*sc.* the Chimney-Shafts] be wrought nine Inches thick, then you must account your Thickness one Brick and half, in consideration of Wyths and Pargetting, and Trouble in Scaffolding 1736 *R Neve Builder's Dict* (ed 3) s v. *Chimney*, In Consideration of the Widths, Pargeting, and Scaffolding 1748 B LANGLEY *Lond Prices* 327 The Widths of Chimneys. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict* c 84 Sched. (F) The Breast of every Chimney, and the Front, Back, Withe, or Partition of every Flue, must be at the least Four Inches in Thickness of sound Bricks 1905 *Pract Brickwork* (ed P. N. Hasluck) XII. 100 It will be necessary to tie in the withs on the stretching course.

With (wiθ, *chiefly north.* wiþ), *prep.*, (*adv., conj.*). Forms: 1–3 wiθ, 1–5 wiþ, 3–5 wyþ, wit, wid, 4–5 wyt, 4–6 wyth(t, withe, (3 wyd, wiz, wih', *Orm* wiþþ, 3–5 wiht, 4 witt, wiȝt(h, wyht, wyȝt, whiþ, *Sc.* vith, 4–5 whit, 5 wyt(t)he,

whyt(h, whith, witz, weþ, *Sc.* wygh(e, wyghte, wycht, 6 wight, witht, *Sc.* vitht, quht, wutht, 7–9 *n. dial.* wud, 8–9 *Sc.* and *n. dial.* wi, 9 *dial.* wiv, way), 2– with; *abbrevnated* 4–7 w, 5–7 wth (6 wth). [OE *wið* = OFris. *with*, OS *wið*, ON. *við* (Sw. *vid*, Da *ved*). app a shortening (peculiar to the Anglo-Frisian and Scandinavian areas) of the Com. Teut **wider-* (see s.v. WITHER *a.* and *adv.* and WITHER-1), perh. taking place orig in compounds (cf. WITH- and the parallelism of OE. *wiþcéosan* and *wiþercéosan* to reject, *wiþstandan* and *wiþerstandan* to withstand, etc.).

As an adv., *with* occurs as the second element in composition with other advs. denoting direction, motion, or extension: FORWITH (FOREOUTH, FORROW), FORTHWITH, INWITH, OUTWITH (UTOUTH), DOWNWITH, UPWITH.]

The prevailing senses of this prep in the earliest periods are those of opposition ('against') and of motion or rest in proximity ('towards', 'alongside'), which are now current only in certain traditional collocations or specific applications. These notions readily pass into fig. uses denoting various kinds of relations, among which those implying reciprocity are at first prominent. The most remarkable development in the signification of *with* consists in its having taken over in the ME period the chief senses belonging properly to OE. *mid* MID *prep.*1 (cognate with Gr. μετά with). These senses are mainly those denoting association, combination or union, instrumentality or means, and attendant circumstance. These are all important senses of ON *við*, to which fact their currency and ultimate predominance in the English word are partly due. The last important stage was the extension of *with* from the instrument to the agent, in which use it was current for different periods along with *of* and *through*, and later with *by*, which finally superseded the other three. The range of meanings in general has no doubt been enlarged by association with L. *cum*. The interaction of senses and sense-groups has been such that the position of a particular sense in the order of development is often difficult to determine.

In common with other preps. *with* can be postponed to the end of an interrogative or relative clause introduced by its regimen; but in ME it was freq placed immediately after the verb in relative clauses, *e.g.* þes rentis þat þe fend haþ dowed *wiþ* clerkis = these revenues with which the Devil has endowed clerics. In postposition it was for a long period extensively replaced by WITHAL (q.v. B).

I. Denoting opposition and derived notions (separation; motion towards).

†**1.** In a position opposite to; over against: = AGAINST 1. Chiefly in advb. phrases with repeated sb., as *face with face*, where *to* is now used.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I i § 31 Be norðan is se sæ, be æcþer is ze nearo ze hreoh, wið Italia þam lande *c* 950 *Lvidisf Gosp.* Mark xii. 41 Sætt se hælend wið ðæs dores *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 61 Cristes wille bo us bitwon neb wið neb for him to son. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 His wise wordes þe he wið hem spec muð wið muðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 1874 Breoste wið breoste banes þer crakeden. *a* 1300 [see FACE *sb* 2 d].

b. In exchange, return, or payment for: = AGAINST 14, FOR 6. *Obs.* exc *dial*

The related senses 'in compensation for', 'in comparison with' are only OE

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV xiii. § 1 Hit Scipia nolde him aleſan wið nanum oþrum þinge butan hie him ealle hiera wæpeno azeafen. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 35 We willað wið þam golde grið fæstnian *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* XXI 24 Eaze wið eazan, toþ wiþ teð. 1442 in *Reg Mag Sig Scot. 1444* 64/1 The landis of..Pettendrech, the quhilks war changeit with the landis of Dunottir. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb) 27 If the childe misse, either in forgetting a worde, or in chaunging a good with a worse. 1570 in *Shropsh. Par Doc* (1903) 63 Rec. at the chaunge of the cupp wth the challeis VIIs. IId. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett*, *to M. Mowat* 7 Sept (1671) 165 We might barter or niffer our lazie ease with a profitable cross.

2. Of conflict, antagonism, dispute, injury, reproof, competition, rivalry, and the like. In opposition to, adversely to: = AGAINST 12, 12 b, 12 d.

Still the normal prep with such words as *battle, chide, compete, conflict, contend, dispute, fight, quarrel, strive, struggle, vie, war*, and phrases like *go to law, at odds*, but now associated with or merged in 8, 13 b, or 20

Beowulf 152 Grendel wan hwile wið Hroþgar *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 836 Hie wið Godes bearne nið ahofun 900–30 *O. E Chron.* an 853 (Parker MS), Ealhere mid Cantwarum, & Huda mid Supþrigium gefuhton on Tenet wiþ hæþnum herize. *a* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 11 187 Werig scealc wiþ winde roweþ *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 19 þet he ne misdude wið oderne. *Ibid.* 129 Of þan icompe þe ure drihten hefde wið þene feond *c* 1200 ORMIN 16982 3iff þa mihhtenn witenn itt þatt haffdenn niþ wiþþ Criste. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 He praied him for his nauy to help him with summ. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 124 þis knight askid hym if he kend oght with hym selfe. 1590 [see CONFLICT *sb* 1] 1596 *Edw III*, II ii, Poore shipskin, how it braules with him that beateth it! 1612 SHAKS *Wint. T* I ii. 355 One, Who in Rebellion with himselfe, will haue All that are his, so too 1668 WALTON *Angler* IV (ed 4) 66 He [*sc.* the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water-Fish, as the Mullet may with all Sea-Fish. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 357 Let us go and have t'other Brush with them. 1736 *Gentl Mag* VI 334/1 Let the Boys be set a running, as it were, with one another, in getting without Book 1851 NEWMAN *Pres Pos Cath.* vi § 7 Invention cannot run with prejudice Prejudice wins 1909 *Dublin Rev* Jan 128 Amazons at handgrips with a long-suffering police.

†**3.** Of resistance, defence, protection, warning, caution: = AGAINST 13, 13 b *Obs.*

Beowulf 540 Wit unc wið hronfixas werian þohton 971 *Blickl Hom.* 171 Þa woldan hie on ecnesse hæle & trume wið deofia niþum & helle witum *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 130 Wiþ bryne genim finules niþeweardes. *c* 1040 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 62 Þæt hy us gehealdan & gescyldan wið ealra feonda costnunga *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 53 þe feder and þe sune and þe halie gast isculde us wið alle sunnen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 224 Hu ze schulen witen ou wið þes deofles wieles *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 826 þe seue herbi-cans abouten, witeþ þis Castel so wel Wiþ arwe and wiþ qwarel. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XI (*Symon & Iudas*) 203 For þat þu suld mar vnwar be Vith þi fais.

†**4.** Of separation or deliverance. = FROM 6, 6 b *Obs.* (See also 19 c)

Beowulf 2423 Sundur gedælan lif wið lice. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 127 þa gesundrode sigora waldend leoht wið þeostrum, sceade wið sciman *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 610 Me is lof to cristes huse To clansi hit wiþ fule muse.

5. †**a.** Towards, in the direction of: = AGAINST 5 (Only OE.) *Obs.*

Beowulf 213 Streamas wundon sund wið sande *Ibid* 1880 Ac him on hreþre hygebendum fæst æfter deorum men dyrne langað beorn wið blode 900–30 *O E. Chron.* an 894 (Parker MS), þa wende he hine west wið Exanceastres *a* 1000 *Riddles* IV 42 þonne scearp cymeð sceo wiþ oþrum, ecg wið ecge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXVI. 204 Sum wezfarende man ferde wið þone feld.

b. Near or close to, against, alongside. Now only *Naut* with words denoting proximity and consequently belonging more properly to 18.

Beowulf 326 Setton rondas reznhearde wið þæs recedes weal. *Ibid.* 2566 Stiðmod gesiod wið steapne rond winia bealdor 900–30 *O E Chron* an 878 (Parker MS.), Æt Alre, & þæt is wiþ Æþelingga eize *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke VIII 5 Þa he þæt seow sum feoll wið þæne wez *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 447/25 *Murotenus*, wið ðone weall. 13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 113 Bischop Bawdewyn abof bi-gunez þe table, & Ywan, Vryn son, ette wit hymseluen 14 *Sailing Directions* (Hakl. Soc) 12 Than go your cours with the horse shoo south southwest *Ibid* 13 Fro Seint Margret steyers and ye will go with Dengenes, your best way is south south west. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 10 By force of weather driven with the coast of Sicile 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev* (Arb) 24 A fourth ranne her selfe with the shore to saue her men. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1133 An houre after Sunne rising, we were with a very long and faire point. 1708– [see IN *adv.* 9 b] 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II vii. 212 One of our prizes was ordered to stand close in with it [*sc* the land] 1788 J. WHITE *Jrnl. Voy. N.S Wales* (1790) 108 As we run in with the land, we were surprised to see..some small patches of snow 1849 O'BYRNE *Naval Biogr. Dict.* 661/2 At the cutting out, close in with the enemy's batteries of *La Guêpe* privateer 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav* ii, A man..saw..some dark troubled object close in with the land.

c. Into the presence or immediate proximity of (and in derived fig. uses): following such verbs as *encounter, fall in, meet*, etc., q.v. (Now associated with 19)

†**6.** Governing a demonstrative pronoun, forming conjunctive phrases. *with than* (*the, that*), *with that, with thz* (*that*), *wiþi, wyþy*, rarely *with this* (*that*) [see THAN *dem. pron.*, THAT *conj.* I c, THY *adv*]: a. On condition that, provided that, if.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XII. 118 Nolde he syllan ealle his æhta þeah þe he welig were, wið þan þe he libban moste. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 152 in *O E Hom.* I 169 Eure he walde her inne wawe and ine wene wunien Wið þet he mihte helle pine bi-flien *c* 1205 LAY 8253 Al þine wille he wule don, wið þon þe þu him 3eue grið *a* 1300 *Sirit* 192 Ich wile 3eve the riche mede With that hit be so. *a* 1300 *St. Thomas* 184 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 22 Grete bewtes to him he bed Withi he wold dwell with him still *c* 1300 *Havelok* 532, I shal maken þe fre, With-þan þu wilt þis childe take 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 493 With-thi 3e giff me all the land, That 3e hauff now in till 3our hand *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3972 Tomorow I woll be redy his hest to fulfill, With this I have save condit 1473 *Paston Lett* III. 100, I wolde he had it for vij. yeer, with thys that my moodre be agreable to the same 1497 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 353, I will that Isabell my doughter, shal haue all suche stuffe [etc] whit that she marie by thaduyce of my executours *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 960, I grant yow leif, withthy Your name to me that 3e wil specify *c* 1500 *Crow & Pie* V. in Child *Ballads* II 478 Haue ye thys, my dere swetyng, With that ye wylbe lemman myn.

†b. With the intention that, in order that, to the end that. *Obs*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII § 2 He forlæt mænigne weoruldlust wið þæm þe he þone welan begete & gehealde. *Ibid.* XL § 5 Me wære leofre þæt ic onette wið þæs þæt ic þe moste gelæstan þæt ic þe ær gehet. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 3 Þe liflade of a meiden þat is of latin iturnd to englische leode, wið þon þat teos hali leafdi in heouene lutie us þe mare.

II. Denoting personal relation, agreement, association, connexion, union, addition.

* Senses denoting primarily activity towards or influence upon a person or thing

7. After words denoting speech or other verbal communication between persons (with the person as obj.); properly of mutual communication, but formerly sometimes merely = *to*, as in quot. 1480.

Beowulf 365 Hy benan synt þæt hie wið þe moton wordum wrixlan. *a* 1000 *Riddles* XL 12 Ne hafað hio fot ne folm,. ne muð hafaþ ne wiþ monnum spræc. *c* 1205 LAY. 14069 He wolde wið þan kinge holden tuninge. *c* 1300 *Harrow Hell* 123 Y shal speke þe wyht Ant do þe to holde gri ht *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 755, I prey yow lat me speke with youre Aduersaries in priuee place *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 14 He went for to consaile wit a godd þat þay called Amon 1470–1760 [see QUESTION *v.* 2]. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Bludy Serk* 106 Scho said nay, With men þat wald hir wed 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII. 15 Sum with his fallow rownis 1555– [see CONFERENCE 4]. 1588 SHAKS *L L. L* V. II 230 White handed Mistris, one sweet word with thee 1670 in *12th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App V 16 Give me leave to be ingennuous with your Honour, that manufacture grows worse daylie *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb. 1665, I had much discourse with his Lordship 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III VIII. 109 But, unseasonably, as the event shewed, Father Marescotti, being talked with, was earnest to be allowed to visit her. 1884 CONWAY *Bound Together* I 181 For many years Mrs Blatchford had held little communication with her family.

b. Followed by refl. pron., in reference to soliloquy, consideration, determination, etc. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 514/2 Whan I determyne with my selfe to do a thyng 1553 [see WEIGH *v.*1 12 c] 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* 180 Saye this with thy selfe 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 443 Bicause you are braue, disdaine not those that are base, thinke with your selues that russet coates haue their Christendome *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. iii, Remember with your selues. 1707 *Curios Husb & Gard.* 201, I imagin'd with my self that we might multiply the very same curious Plants 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I i. § 2 (1786) 5 Think seriously with yourselves how many follies and sorrows you had escaped.

†**c.** After *communicate, impart* (information), orig. = 'share' (cf 20) *Obs* (now replaced by *to*).

1559, 1570 [see COMMUNICATE *v* 2]. 1571 [see IMPART *v.* 2]. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit* 4 More readie to impart your experiments with me 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 65 He.. communicated his dream with him.

8. a. After words expressing transaction or dealing between persons (with the person as obj.).

Beowulf 155 Grendel sibbe ne wolde wið manna hwone mægenes Deniza *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* III v, Æfter þæm þe Perse frið genaman wið Romanum *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5848 (Gött) Wid þe eldest folk of israel, Wid pharao þai went to dele ?*c* 1360 *Alexius* 123 (MS Ashmol 42) in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 177 He. chaungid..his riche wede Wiþ a beggar. *a* 1400–50– [see COVENANT *sb* 1 γ]. *c* 1450– [see TREATY *sb* 2, 3] 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 72 Ye schall receyve a lytyll fardell of felles that ys alowyd for iij felles with the costomer. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* III. 1 3 What's your will with me? 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett*, *to A Colvill* 19 Feb. (1671) 194, I will neither borrow nor lend with it [*sc.* this world]. 1659 in *Engl Hist. Rev* (1920) Apr. 254, I will keepe my dayes with you as long as I am able 1661 in *Extr St Papers rel Friends* Ser. II (1911) 139 Such of his Maiesties freindes as euer had occasion with me. 1780 *Mirror* No. 110 P 2 To do justice to those with whom they have had dealings. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* xl. V. 115 To give audience to all who had business to transact with him. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 41 During Edward's wars our commerce with France was wholly broken off.

b. After words expressing conduct or feeling towards (a person, etc.).

In some cases now replaced by other prepositions, e.g. envious *of*. In expressions of hostile action or feeling, this coincides with 2

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* VII § 3 Hwi murcnast ðu wið min? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XII. 18 Hwi dydest ðu swa wið me? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 27 3if þu ert swiðe for-gult wið þine ebrðliche lauerd *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 216 in *O E. Hom.* I 173 Ac helle king is are les with þa þe he mei binden *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 62 Ich wot þat þu ait unmilde Wiþ hom þat ne muze from þe schilde *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2705 Godrich, wat is þe þat þou fare þus with me? *c* 1400 *Brut* I. 18 Corneil his eldest dou3ter was so annoyed wiþ him and wiþ his peple 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X XXVII 457 Thenne was kyng Arthur wroth with kynge Marke. 1526 TINDALL *Matt* XVIII 29 Have pacience with me, and I will paye the all 1577– in love with [see LOVE *sb* 7 d] 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* II vi, I am come to haue you play the Alchymist with me 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N* II. v 162 Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with seruants 1602 — *Jul C.* III 1 255 O pardon me That I am meeke and gentle with these Butchers 1636 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, To be in charity with all men. 1677 EARL ESSEX in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 108 Ye soldier being very rough with ye Corporall, and refusing to pay. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 P 3 Out of Humour with [see HUMOUR *sb* 8 a] 1736– vexed with [see VEX *v.* 4 b] 1889 J. K JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 172, I lost my temper with him.

9. Expressing a general relation to a person or thing, usually as affected in some way by the action, etc. spoken of: In the matter of, in regard to, towards, to, at, upon, about, concerning, in regard to the condition or fortune of.

Sometimes approaching the instrumental use, 37; or (with personal obj) 8 b

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXIX 200 Dæm ðeowan is to cyðonne ðæt he wiete ðæt he nis freoh wið his hlaford. *c* 1205 LAY. 19057 Þe king hire wende to & hæfde him to done wið leofuest wimmonne *c* 1300 *Havelok* 901 þan men haueden holpen him doun With þe birþene of his croun. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 742 Y mi3t tymen þo troflardes to toilen wiþ þe erþe. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* IV. 8 How it is wiþ hym, y kan not say 14. *Tundale's Vis* 2366 (MS A) How þei schuld be with don as Godus wyll wold 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 There was a servant of yours was myschevously made away with 1595 SHAKS. *John* V VII 111 Let vs pay the time but needfull woe, Since it hath beene

before hand with our greefes. 1595- [see BEFOREHAND 1 c]. 1596- [see BEHIND *adv* 5 b]. 1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* I 1. 33 Heauen doth with vs, as we, with Torches doe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* I. iii, You shall deale much with mineralls. 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* I. 16 We tooke more God then we knew what to doe with. 1660 SOUTH *Serm., Matt. xiii 52* (1727) IV. 27 When the Rooters and Through-Reformers made clean Work with the Church *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 557 He told me, it was not decent to be merry with such a matter. 1725- [see MATTER *sb*.1 25 b] 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xv. 116 Things, that we have no business with. 1755 *Connoisseur* No 100 P 5 All these indignities I very patiently put up with. 1799 G S. CAREY *Balnea* (ed 2) 159 The walks have been taken a great deal of pains with. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Prussian Vase* (1816) I. 211 What do you want with me? 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VII 194 The . Master's hand Was busier with his task 1816 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I. 101 His manner is brusque and short, and I got on but little with him. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVIII, He knows how to manage with her. 1823 SOMERSBY *Jrnl* 391 This anxiety with myself 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* I. 228 God's in his heaven—All's right with the world! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* VIII, He surpassed Ptolemy with the astrolabe 1873 H E ROSCOE in *Owens Coll Ess. & Addr* (1874) 56 Experiments on the properties of vanadium made with much larger quantities than it fell to the lot of the Swedish chemist to work with 1887 LEWIS CARROLL *Game of Logic* IV. 95 She is perhaps a little over-doing it, in the way of lessons, with her children. 1923 *Times Lit Suppl.* 18 Jan 34/3 Getting through with work as quickly as possible.

(*b*) 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. vi. P 4 Get along with you, and go to bed. 1897 go along with you [see GO *v.* 72 a].

b. After an adv. or phr. with ellipsis of or equivalent to a verb, usually imperative: e. g. *away with it* = 'take it away', *down with it* = 'put or throw it down', etc.

c 1377 in *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 718/99, I ou Rede þat vch a Mon vp wiþ þe hede, And Mayntene him boþe heiȝe and lowe. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel Whs.* III 472 His proude clerkis schal downe wiþ þer pride 1477 SIR J PASTON in *P Lett* III 199 My charges be gretter than I maye a weye with. 1528 *Impeachm Wolsey* in FURNIV *Ballads from MSS* I 360 Down with thy tayle, and of with thy goldyn shone. 1535- [see DOWN *adv* 25 b]. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* IV. II. 239 Come, to the Forge with it. 1603 — *Meas for M* V I 121 To prison with her. *Ibid.* 313 To th' racke with him 1708 [see IN *adv* 1 c] 1843 *Blackw. Mag* LIV 75 To the foul fiend with Rosley Castle!

†**c.** In case of, in the event of. *Obs rare.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1140 A good Hauen with all weathers 1751 R. PALTOCK *P Wilkins* (1884) II 209, I don't know what we should do with fires, we see the dread of them sufficiently

d. In phr. *with reference, regard, respect to* · see REFERENCE *sb.* 3 b, REGARD *sb.* 13, RESPECT *sb.* 7. So † *with* (now *in*) *comparison to.*

1669 *Hist Pope's Nephews* (1673) 1 38 When once he had put on the habit of a Priest, he could hardly know himself with comparison to what he was before

10 In the opinion, view, or estimation of, 'in the sight of'.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 507 Nu þu hæfst þe wið dihten dyrne ȝeworhte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXVII 171 Scyldiȝ wið god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9521 He had an anlepe son, þat wit his fader was sa wele þat [he] wist his wisdom ilk dele *c* 1430 *Life St Kath.* (1884) 92 He was so gret wyth þe Emperour 1474 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 149 Remembryng how grettely in consette ye stonde with a gentylwoman 1572 *Treat of Treasons agst Q Eliz.* 61 b, To discredite those Noble persons with the people. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I 56 To slay men, to inuade the dominions of other people, and to rifle their goods are with them no offences at all. 1608- go down with [see GO *v* 78 g] 1611 *Bible* 1 Pet II 20 This is acceptable with God 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Table Gg 3/2 Cycala-Bassa is out of credit with the Grand Signior. *c* 1646 MILTON *New Forcers Consc.* 10 Men whose Life, Learning, Faith and pure intent Would have been held in high esteem with Paul. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit* I 558 Every man with him was God or Devil. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 338 Most by Numbers judge a Poet's song, And smooth or rough, with them is right or wrong. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII XXIV, Juan stood well both with Ins and Outs. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ad fin, All service is the same with God.

11. In the practice or experience of, in the life or conduct of, in (one's) case, sometimes *spec* in the language or statement of, according to. (With pl. obj. = AMONG A. 6)

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 He is coral y-cud with cayser ant knyht. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) III. 69 Þan with þam was none oþer gle. ? 1478 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 35 Schepe was neuer so dei with vs 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XIX 26 With men this is vnpossyble, but with God all thinges are possyble. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V. I. 32 It is an accustom'd action with her, to seeme thus washing her hands 1615 T MAXFIELD in *Cath. Rec. Soc Publ.* (1906) III 51 Julie the 16, with yu 26 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i, 'Tis not with me as with a private Man. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I IV § 32 516 This notion was so familiar with these Pagans. 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* XLIII, 'And this is always the way with him', she added. 1841 FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 77 These fits of exaltation are not very common with me 1864 MRS H. WOOD *Trevlyn Hold* XLI, 'Were the ricks insured?' 'No. There's the smart with Chattaway.' 1881 RUSSELL *Hazes* XIV 426 With the rough-riding men on both sides of the frontier to meet was to fight 1909 BYWATER *Aristotle on Art Poetry* 172 Πολιτική is with him the practical wisdom of the statesman. 1910 BOLLAND *Eyre of Kent* (Selden Soc.) I. Introd 95 These omissions would be impossible with a copyist who read over what he had copied.

b. After words expressing influence or the like. sometimes replaceable by *over* or *upon.*

1573-80 BARET *Alv* P 696 With whom when she could nothing preuaile. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon.* 512 His all-potencie with the King 1712 P. METCALFE *Life S. Winefride* (1917) 16 He had great Power and Authority with them. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* XIII, She has no influence with. my sisters that could be of any use 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I § 4 Most honest men would. acknowledge its leading power with them as a motive.

* ** Senses relating to agreement (or disagreement) in some respect.

Senses 12 and 18 are closely allied to those under ***, involving the idea of proximity or accompaniment in space or time.

12. Following words expressing comparison, likeness, equality, or identity.

In some cases varying with or now replaced by *to*, e g after *compare, comparison, equal*, † *esemblance*; after *same, as* is more usual; but *with* is still regular after some derived sbs, as *equality, sameness*, and also after *even* adj., *identical, identity, level* adj, *one* adj, *rank* vb., etc See the various words

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XVI § 2 Hu mycle mare is ðonne þæs monnes lichoma to metenne wið þæt mod þonne seo mus wið ðone mon *c* 1200 ORMIN 3090 þatt wass inoh all an wiþþ þatt þatt Godess enngell seȝȝde *Ibid.* 7931 Þeȝȝre sang iss hic wiþþ wop 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 259 Of þe same age wiþ þe kyngdom of Assiries *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 317 Thei ben so fewe that thei may not compare with hem 1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks 47/1 Waye [= weigh] the good that they dooe, with the hurte that commeth of them. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* II 6 Which beynge in the shape off god, and thought it not robbery to be equall with god. 1677- [see IDENTICAL 2] 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O H S.) II. 348 A smiveling Gentleman of not half the sense with the late poor spirited Dick Cromwell 1836 MACAULAY *Life & Lett* (1883) I. 456 His style affects me in something the same way with that of Gibbon 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram* 337 Some of the apparent roots with sibilant final are akin with the desideratives. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict* c 58 § 1 This Act shall be read as one with the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1878.

13. Following words expressing agreement, conformity, sympathy, and the like.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. VIII, For þon he on symbel wið Romanum sibbe heoldon *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 382a Þæt friþ wið hy ȝefreoþad wære 1123 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1120 Se arceb[iscop] Turstein wearð þurh þone papan wið þone cyng acordad. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 105 Hie ben þenne sahtnede wið þe heuenliche fader 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 6 At his commandement, With whom myn herte is of accord 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVI. XLIV. (1495) L ij/2 Yren hath agrement with the stone Adamas. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 13 God wiþ man is maade at oone. 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 11 Henrichus Bullyngerus consenteth with me in the significacion of this worde. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III IV, There was but one sole man. With whom I ere could sympathise 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III. III 31 Hap'ly this life is best, Well corresponding With your stiffe Age. 1642- fall in with [see FALL *v* 90 b-e]. 1662- [see SYMPATHY 3 b]. 1761 MRS F SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* II 310 How ill does the vanity of pomp suit with a house of mourning! 1796 *Ann Reg., Hist* 115 Spain was on friendly terms with France 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* I I 107 He declared his determination to govern in harmony with the Commons. 1923 W M RAMSAY *Teaching of Paul* 158 His heart became .. more sympathetic with their trials.

b. By extension, after words expressing disagreement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I VIII 30 It containeth impossibilities and things inconsistent with truth. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 82 They [*sc* the Tories] had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 208 Every edition varies with the preceding ones 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 16 Testimony in no case discordant with that of the Iliad.

14 On the side or party of; in favour of; on behalf of; 'for': opp to AGAINST 12 (See also 22 c.)

c 1200 ORMIN 4675 Swa forrwerrpesst tu þin Godd, & haldesst wiþþ þatt ahhte. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2308 He swore, þat he sholde with him halde Boþe ageynes stille and bolde. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XII 30 He that is not with me, is ageinus me *c* 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 1058 Vertu was full heuy, when he sy Frewyll Take part with Vyce. 1478 *Acta Audit* (1839) 66/2 Ilk baroun and freehaldare þat geve voce with þe said dome *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 238 Neuer theles he came, and helde syde wyth his broder. 1509 FISHER *Serm* Wks (1876) 277 What sentence he shal gyue wheder with me or ayenst me 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 327 They were at issue and by a substancyall Jury . Founde with the said mulsho. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem) Acts XIV. 4 Certaine of them were with the Iewes, but certaine with the Apostles 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX VI 713 The citie of Locri. had sided also with the Carthaginians. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 171 When a man comes to be judged; his life shal give the evidence with, or against him. 1653 CROMWELL *Sp* 4 July in *Carlyle*, He hath appeared with them. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII. 827 Jove is with us. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I. XLIX 492 There being with the bill 60, against it 75. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XV, The soldiers rather laughed at this blade than with him. 1845 BROWNING *Lost Leader* 14 Shakespeare was of us, Milton was for us, Burns, Shelley, were with us. 1886 *Manch. Exam* 9 Jan. 5/3 M Granet, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has usually voted with M Clemenceau.

b In reference to wind, tide, etc.: Favourable to, in a favourable direction for.

1647 SANDERSON *Serm* (1674) II. 218 As a Boat that (having wind and tide with it) runneth glib and merrily down the stream. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 378 They had.. the Flood-Tide with them.

15. In the same way as; as — does or did, is or was, etc.; like. (Cf. 17.)

c 1340 *Medit.* in *Hampole's Wks* (1895) I. 94 So þat boru þi merci and grace we moun repente of oure mys-dedis with seint Petur 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VIII 72 He is Fals with þe Fend *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 11 Of mekenes spekis sain benet & sais with hali scripture 'Omnis qui se exaltat &c.' 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund & Fremund* 1034-6 in Horstm *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 395 He Hadde with Nestor manly auysynesse; . With Tideus he hadde eek hardynesse 1589 NASHE *Returne Pasquill* Wks (Grosart) I 121 A crooked generation, that loues to swym side-long with the Crabbe 1600 — *Summer's Last Will* Prol 73 Euery man cannot, with Archimedes, make a heauen of brasse 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 35 With stomackefull children we bawle for Rattles 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 227 P 5, I must cry out with Dido 'Ah! cruel Heaven, that made no Cure for Love!' 1809 BYRON *Bard's & Rev* 102 Better to err with Pope, than shine with Pye. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed 2) 7 *agst. Thebes* 759 *note*, Hermann gives αλκαν with one of the most recent MSS 1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 37 Whether we should love everybody with Tolstoy, or spare nobody with Nietzsche.

b. Followed by *the* and a superlative used *absol*: As well or thoroughly as; (as) one of, 'among', 'of': forming adverbial (or † predicative) phrases denoting 'to the full or fullest extent', '(nearly) as — as any or as possible', 'very —', 'highly —': e g. *with the best* = among the best, as well as any, very well; *with the first*, as one of the first, very early, chiefly, especially (see FIRST 6 c); *with the least* = at the lowest estimate, † *with the most inclined* = highly inclined. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *K Horn* 1119 (Harl.) Þou shen[c]h vs wiþ þe vurste. 13 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 1656 The king kep the leuedi with the best 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 281 Why is not he redde with the worthiest? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X lxviii 531 Soo that nyghte they were lodged with the best. 1477 *Paston Lett* III 283, I wold have hym [*sc* a horse] sumwhat large, not with the largest. *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 634 Thyne armure is good and thy sworde is with the best 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1556) 41 b, If ther be anie somewhat with the moste enclined to pleasures. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 52 Who pescods delighteth to haue with the furst, If now he do sowe them, I thinke it not wurst 1577 GOOGE tr *Heresbach's Husb* 45 Not to mowe your Grasse with the latest, but before the seede be ripe. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I II, A young stripling that can sleep with the soundest, eate with the hungriest. 1629 GAULE *Pract. Theories* 376 Of all the difficulties of Truth and Faith, the Article of Christs Resurrection is with the foremost. 1671 H M tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 494 There was no year, wherein he did not gain a thousand Duckats, to speak with the least 1826 *Priestley's Rudim.* 55 The preposition *with* is sometimes used in conversation, to express a degree . something less than the greatest; as 'They are with the widest' 1859 TENNYSON *Grandin* 20 At your age, Annie, I could have wept with the best.

16. Expressing simultaneous occurrence and association (cf 25), often also implying causal connexion (cf. 39). **a.** At the same time as; at the time or instant of; on the occurrence of (often with implication 'and because of'); at, on, upon.

(*a*) Followed by a sb. (often qualified).

Before *occasion, opportunity*, now replaced by *on* or (less usually) *at.*

13 . *Cursor M* 10462a (Gött) Vtayne wid þis word gan tene 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 145 The payment cessis with the impossibiltee of the service 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 900 1655 *Theophania* 89 With a resolution to hire a ship, .. and with the first occasion to follow her into Sicily 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Geor* IV 273 Nor ends their Work, but with declining Day 1719 PHILIPPS tr *Thirty-four Conferences* 338 He hath promised to send you a Copy with the first Opportunity 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. x, Sometimes with early morn, he mounted gay The hunter-steed. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* x, John.. was determining to take possession with the first light of morning 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 157 Browning .. draws nearer to the all-for-point fashion of the *conceitists*, with every poem he writes. 1926 *Times* 15 Mar., With his death, his younger brother. becomes heir to the barony.

(*b*) Followed by a demonstrative pron.: *with that* († *than*), when (and, often, because) that occurred, thereupon; † at that instant, just then (*obs.*); saying or having just said that, *with this*, hereupon. Cf. HEREWITH 2, THEREWITH 2 c, WHEREWITH 4 b.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1409 Laban and his moder wið-ðan Fasneden wel þis sondere man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1203 Wit þis [*Trin.* Here aftir] was born an hali child, Seth þat meke was and mild. *Ibid.* 3368 And þof sco scamful was, i-wiss, Sco tint na contenance wit þis 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV 168 Syne [The] myddis of the toune he tais, With that neir cummand war his fais. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I v. 203 A child, said, he saw a dere. Wiþ þat þe takull wp he drew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. XVI. 687 With that Bors lyfte vp his hand & wold haue smyten his broder 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 25. 1603 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ* (1906) II 218 And with this I byd you most hartely farewell 1682 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* I. 717 'Take then my tears' (with that he wiped his Eyes). 1779 *Mirror* No 35 P 11 'Who shall decide when doctors disagree?' And, with that, he made one of the finest bows in the world. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 290 'Our mother, is she well?' With that she kiss'd His forehead.

b. Followed by a sb. or pron., forming a phrase equivalent to a clause with *when*, in which the sb. or pron. is the subj. (or obj.), and the vb. is identical with that in the principal clause, e. g. *our hopes died with him*, i. e. when (and because) he died; *to rise with the lark*, i. e. when the lark rises (= early in the morning): see LARK *sb.*1 1 b.

† Formerly also with vbs. of durative meaning = contemporaneously with

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 497 But mony abusions

comme from Boemis into Englonde with this qwene. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1019 He being dead, with him is beautie slaine. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. v. § 8. 57 Where the Persians, so many of them as lost not their wits with their courage [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 673 His Griefs with Day begun. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) II. vi. 31 Lentulus and Metellus, whose consulship expired with the year. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Apr. an. 1775, What was said by Johnson, or other eminent persons who lived with him. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xi. 376 With virtue, prudence fled. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xliii, I hear rumours that another large vessel, foundered at sea. I expect that some of the accusers of Paulus perished with her.

c. In the course or duration of, in process of, 'in' (time, etc.); often with admixture of the instrumental sense: By, or in consequence of, the passage or lapse of (cf. 37, 39).

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 329 With a few yeris þai war passand riche men. 1560 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* 87 All other thyng..maie with tyme be ouercome, this onely with tyme ouercometh thee. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* IV. i. 164 Come with a thought 1611 FENTON *Usurie* II. xiii. 95 Mans labours and skill wil faile with yeeres. 1627 W. D. tr. *Audignier's Lisander* 15 To render you more signal offices, which, with time, I hope to performe. 1784 in B. Ward *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) I. iv. 81 [Prejudices] will die away with time. 1855 TENNYSON *Will* ii, Bettering not with time. 1873 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* p. xxviii, Christianity's admixture of popular legend and illusion was sure to be cleared away with time. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 Unripe fruit..mellows with the months.

d. After words denoting change or variation: At the same rate as; at a rate, or in a manner, corresponding to that of; in proportion to, according to.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 322 His stout Stomach with his Food will grow. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii, Their Insolence and Power encreased with their Number. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. v, His Spirits rose and fell with the Weather-glass. 1838 DR MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 140 The probability of an error diminishes with its magnitude. 1839–47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 516/2 The diameter of the capillaries of muscle varies .. with the size of the blood-particles of the animal. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ii. 58 The rate of wages fluctuates with the population. 1910 H. A. DALLAS *Mors Janua Vitæ?* 17 Her conviction as to the importance of the script naturally increased with the evidence for its veridical character.

17. Expressing agreement or accordance, esp. in opinion or statement. *To be with*, to be of the same opinion as, to agree with. (See also 15.)

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Gov. Princis* (S.T.S.) 99 Thai speke quhilum with the and othir quhilis aganis the. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* xi. 104, I am not afrade to vse the word Satisfaction, with Cyprian, Origen, Ambrose, Augustin. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iv. 14 b, *Enter the Watch. Belfo.* The Watch? Met with my wish. 1625–RUN with [see RUN *v.* 71 b]. 1648 HEXHAM, *Ick ben Met u*, I am With you, or, I am of your opinion. 1796 in B. Edwards *Maroon Negroes* 20, I am perfectly with you, that the pin ought not to receive another screw. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxix, Ah, it's a fine dance—I'm with you there. 1886 W. S. BLUNT *Diary* 22 Apr. in *Land War Irel.* (1912) ii. 79 MORRIS is with me about Ireland. 1916 J. R. MOZLEY *Div. Aspect Hist.* I. ix. 235 It was heart beating with heart.

18. In the same direction as; along the course of: opp. to AGAINST 9: esp. in such phrases as *with the grain, with the hair, with the stream, with the tide, with the wind.*

c 1489– [see STREAM *sb.* 2 f]. 1577–[see WIND *sb.*[1] 29]. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Euill* Ess. (Arb.) 154 If it be with the streame or with the hill. 1651 H. MORE *Æthus. Tri* (1712) 37 With thankfulneese and reverence he doth receive whatever Divine Providence brings upon him, be it sweet or sour, with the hair, or against it. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 66 As well upon the Traverse ..as with the Grain of the wood. 1688 [see METAL *sb.* 7]. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 75 The Gardens runns down a great way, you descend with them by severall stepps. 1712 with the tide [see SWIM *v* 1 c]. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 386 A field of corn, viewed with the wind, is of a different shade from the same field viewed against the wind. 1786, 1816 [see STROKE *v.*[1] 2 d]. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 283 The black footway winding with the wall. 1840 with the tide [see DROP *v.* 8]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *With the sun*, ropes coiled from the left hand towards the right; but where the sun passes the meridian north of the observer, it is of course the reverse. 1891 with the tide [see GO *v.* 85 f]

*** Senses expressing accompaniment or addition.

19. Following words expressing such meanings as are indicated above, as *accompany* (see note s.v.), *ally, alternate, associate, blend, combine, confront, connect, couple, entangle, incorporate, join, link, marry, mix, partake, share, unite, wed* (etc.) vbs. (and derived sbs., as *association, connexion*, etc.); *communion, company, contact, intercourse* (etc.) sbs.; *together* adv.: see the various words. See also ALONG *adv.* 3.

Beowulf 1088 Þæt hie healfre gewealdwiðEotena bearn azan moston. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 8 Se yfla willa næfð nænne geferscipe wiðþa gesæliga. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 307 Swa ge modblinde mengan ongunnon lige wiðsoðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 201 Hwoa so euer wule habben lot wiðþe of þine blisse, he mot delen wiðþe of þine pine on eorðe. 13.. *Cursor M* 28019 (Göt.) Aisel haue i blend wid gall. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 201 Þei ben maad fast wiþ þe botme of þe stomac. 1557 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Bann. Club) 400 To pay..Twelf caponis to giddir wutht hariage careage and due serwice. 1665 WALTON *Hooker* Introd., About forty years past..I began a happy affinity with William Cranmer 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 412 Fierce rain with lightning mixt, water with fire In ruine reconcil'd. 1759 GOLDSM *Bee* No. 4 P 6, I was once determined to throw off all connexions with taste. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. xiv. 214 A kind of feeling, or immediate perception of things present, and in contact with the percipient. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XVI. (1838) II. 345 The Lacedæmonians, whose force, together with the Tegeans and forty thousand light troops, amounted to upwards of fifty thousand men. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 87 The collocation of such names as those of Æglamour and Earine with such others as March and Maudlin.

b. Following words expressing acquaintance or familiarity. (After *accustome(d, known*, now replaced by *to.*)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 113 His muð is 3et wel unkuð wiðpater noster and crede. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 14 Ne ich neuer þat ich wite nes wið him icnawen. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 225 Þan went þis Ottobone þorghout þe cuntre, & quaynted him with vkone. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe of Blaunche* 532, I .gan me aqueynt With hym. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 216 Famulier was he With frankeleyns ouer al in his contree. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XXIII. 9 Let not thy mouth be accustomed with swearinge. 1611 *Bible* Isa. liii. 3 He is a man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1719 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. I. 197 They could not..undergoe the fatigue that the natives were accustomed with. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 61 Pope was not disinclined to pride himself upon his familiarity with the great.

c. By extension, following words expressing separation: e.g. *to break with* = to break off connexion with (BREAK *v.* 34); *to part with* = to cease to be with or to have with one (PART *v.* 6 c). (After *take leave* now replaced by *of.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17002 Kynd na saul suffers ar to part wit man o-liue. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1883) III 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, In iij. degrees he hem berith or he with hem twyn. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi 48 It cannot be The Volces dare breake with vs *a* 1629 HINDE *S. Bruen* lxvii. (1641) 224 My wife and my selfe, came to take leave with him. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 110 For more than a year, Scott has cut with the Edinburgh Review. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The imminence of a rupture with Russia.

20. Expressing association or participation in some act, proceeding, or experience; *spec.* = acting on the same side as (another lawyer) in an action at law.

c 1290– [see SIN *v.* 1 c]. *a* 1300– [see PLAY *v* 10] *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 201 3if þou be partenere in dede of theefte, or of ony oþer wronges, þat is for to seyne, in folowynge wyth suche doers. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii 15 Be mery with them that are mery wepe with them that wepe. 1533 [see ADULTERY 1] 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* I. iii. 36, I will buy with you, sell with you, talke with you, walke with you, and so following: but I will not eate with you, drinke with you, nor pray with you. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 7, I will..for the future be merry with the Vulgar. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, My lot is cast with Evandale, and with him I am resolved to bear it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'I am for the plaintiff, my Lord,' *said* Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz. 'Who is with you, brother Buzfuz?' said the judge. 1848 — *Dombey* xxxviii, Rob..ran sniggering off to get change, and tossed it away with a pieman. 1883 *Manchester Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/2 A new weekly mail service with Australia.

21. a. (with such vbs. as *bring, take, come, go*) Followed by a sb. or (most commonly) pron. denoting the person (vessel, etc.) that leads, conveys, or carries a person or thing, thus having it in charge (cf. 23, of which this use is the converse).

Also *fig.* after *take*: see TAKE *v* 59 b, c.

c 1290 *St. Matthew* 9 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 77 He bi-lefde þo is weork, and wiz ore louerd eode. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1213 *ibid.* 141 With him a-morewe he nam his oste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5297 To mi lauerd yee com wit me, I sal yow do a quentid be. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 133 [Nilus] maketh the londe plentyous thro slycche that hit drawethe with hit. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 6 Thay past vnto Paris .With mony Prelatis and Princis. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 74 Come, goe with vs, we'll bring thee to our Crewes. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I ii 28 Ten poundes To carie in your purse about with ye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 534 The Shepherd last appears, And with him all his Patrimony bears. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 My uncle used frequently to go to Maha Rajah's: when I was little I used to go with him. 1821 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 178 The truth is that we brought with us the rights of men 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III xi. 61 They took with them no force capable of controlling .the country.

b. In the possession, keeping, care, or charge of (a person); in the hands of. (*Ist.* and *fig.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4403 His mantel es bi-left wit me. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 32 Whan no wordliche wele is wiþ us founde. 1528 in Pocock *Rec. Ref* (1870) I. 81 Leaving with the master of the Rolls such things as might instruct him. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix 341 That commissionary authority, which is by Christ entrusted with them. *c* 1710 W. HAMILTON *Descr. Lanark & Renfrew* (Maitl. Club 1832) 64 Douglass parish..continued with the Earles of Douglass untill their fatall forfeiture. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 You have for a long time had my money, it shall remain no longer with you. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks 1859 I. 6 The committee. left it in charge with their chairman to forward them by express. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* (1850) I. iii. § 2 The 'burden of proof' lies with the accusers 1896 CONAN DOYLE *Expl Gerard* III. 121 The deal lay with him. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V* c. 46 § 17 The ownership of an author's manuscript after his death, shall be primâ facie proof of the copyright being with the owner of the manuscript.

c. In the nature or character of; as a quality or attribute of. Now chiefly after *way*: see WAY *sb.*[1] 22 d. (The converse of 31.)

14 . *Tundale's Vis.* 31 With hym was no charyte 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* IX. Prol. *marg.*, Vertue..has euer this rewill with hyr: do as thou wald be done to 1650 TRAPP *Comm Gen* XXV. 30 This hunter hath no ho with him 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* I. i, She has a notable Smack with her! 1711 R. MARTIN in E. H. Burton *Life Bp Challoner* (1909) I iii. 33 He had such an honest way with him. 1848 NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* II. xx. (1904) 254 What a way those fellows have with them!

22. In the company, society, or presence of

Face to face with: see FACE *sb.* 2 d *With God*, in heaven: see GOD 5 c. *With oneself* (dial.) by oneself.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 363 (Camb.) He schal wiþ me bileue Til hit beo nir eue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5706 þat fot moyses ful skete, And wit þe preist raguel he ete 13 *Gosp Nicod.* (S.) 1579 Withe me þis ilk day be þou sall, With me in heuenryke 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B v. 234 Ones I was herberwed. with an hep of chapmen. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1613 þan Wer þair common whit hym kyngez. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 61 Then sate scho done all othyr wyth. 1526 TINDALE *John* xii 8 The poore all wayes shall ye have with you, butt me shall ye nott all wayes have 1553 *Dioc. Reg. Glasgow* (1875) I 209 The said contrak subscrivit wyth Schir Jhone Alaine, notair publik. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 26 P 11 This Gentleman who has arrived with you is a fool of his own making. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* June 1763 (1904) I 267, I begged I might be allowed to pass an evening with him there soon. *a* 1814 *Sailors' Ref.* I 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 313 This whipper-snapper of mine.. sets off with himself, and no one knows where. 1820 KEATS *St Agnes* xvi, Alone with her good angels, far apart From wicked men like thee 1857 M. ARNOLD *Rugby Chapel* 25, I think Of bygone autumns with thee 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* lviii, He found Nero sitting with Poppæa and Tigellinus. 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt on Wheels* xvii, I don't go very often ..Perhaps it is because I have no one to go with.

b. *spec.* At the house of, or in the same house or meeting-place as; in the household, retinue, or service of, attending upon; on a visit to, being the guest of (hence *be with* sometimes = 'visit', 'call upon').

c 1230 *Gen & Ex* 466 Sella wuneð oc lamech wið. *c* 1275 LAY. 6 He wonede at Ernleie wid þan gode cnihte *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 65 This ilke worthy knyght hadde been also Somtyme with the lord of Palatye Agayn another hethen in Turkye. *a* 1400 in Halliwell *Early Hist. Freemasonry* (1840) 20 He most love his mayster also, that he ys wyth. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 171 When sho had ligen þus many day sho dyed, & no body with hur. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 286 Þei weryn harberwyd wyth a ryȝt good man. *c* 1465 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 71 Squier for þe body with Kynge H 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 121, I thank yow of the grette cher that ye dydde me at my laste beyng wytthe yow 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II. viii. (1895) 253 For them, whomewyth they be in wayges, they fyghte hardelye. 1583 in *Cath Rec Soc. Publ.* V. 38 Somtyme Apprentice with oon Mr Bannester of Preston. 1651 CROMWELL *Let* 12 Apr in *Carlyle*, If Dick Cromwell and his Wife be with you, my dear love to them. 1711–12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Jan., He was glad to find I was not with James Broad 1915 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 44 This Day Madame Selnave was with me to thank me for her Affair being ended. *a* 1752 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1928) 21 Went to Yealand Scool to learn Wrighting and Aithmatick with Michael Jenkinson 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ 1854 IV. 470 He will be with you in Philadelphia in two or three weeks 1878 HARDY *Ret Native* V vi, Have you heard that Eustacia is not with me now?

c. *fig.* in reference to an abstract thing: *to be with*, to accompany, 'attend'. Also in reference to God, combining the ideas of presence or companionship and favour, assistance, or the like (cf. 14).

Cf *God be with you*, GOOD BYE

13 *Gosp Nicod* (G) 1020 Goddes blissing be all his puple with 1382 WYCLIF *Judges* VI. 12 The Lord with thee, moost stroong of men *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) III. 10 Godd be with þe, for Godd es with vs. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* VI 24 Grace be with all them which love oure lorde Jesus Christ. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 This calme and immoderate heate continued with vs seuen dayes. 1788 BURNS *'Of a' the Airts'* I, Day and night my fancy's flight Is ever wi' my Jean. 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss.* s v. *Wud*, 'God be wud her'—God rest her soul 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* XXXVII, Luck, my lads, be with you still. 1897 KIPLING *Recess.* i, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

d. The phrase *to be with*, used in menace, etc. = to be avenged on, chastise, be even with (cf. 12), perh. belongs here (cf. VISIT *v.* 3), but has affinities with other senses.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* III ii. 403, I will be with thee straight. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 78 Was I with you there for the Goose? 1596 — *Tam. Shr* IV. i. 170 What, do you grumble? Ile be with you straight. 1825 JAMIESON s.v *With*, 'I'll be wi' him for that yet', Roxb.

23. Having in one's hold, keeping, or charge; having within its compass, limits, area, etc.; leading, bringing, conveying, carrying, wearing, containing, etc.

With bag and baggage: see BAG *sb.* 19. (*Found* or *taken*) *with the maunour (manner)*: see MAINOUR 1.

c 1300 *Havelok* 52 þanne micthe chapmen fare þuruth englond wit here ware *a* 1400 *Pist Susan* 5 His Innes and his orchardus were with a dep dich *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 759 A pot with riche wine *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5564 Palomydon. presit into hauyn, With xxxti shippes full shene, shot full of pepull *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 23 A pore womman Withe two chylderen her by-fore 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* I 80 A poik of canwes with demyis contenand aucht hundreth ane les 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvi. 123 b/1 The erle toke hym a flagon with wyne, wherof he had dronke. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 2 Sam XVIII. 27 He is a good man, and commeth with good tydinges. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. ii. (*stage-direction*) Enter old Gobbo with a Basket. 1722 *Lond. Gaz* No 6054/2 A tall Man,..with Ruffles and a light bag Wig 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* V I 609 He ordered Grey to lead the way with the cavalry.

1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* IV. 105 The crowd .was back in a moment with a handful of small change.

b. In phr. *with child, with young*, etc., said of a pregnant woman or animal (also in fig. phr. from these).

See Child *sb* 17, Egg *sb* 4, Foal *sb.* 1 b, Whelp *sb.* 1 b, Young B 2 c, also Big *a.* 4, 5, Great *a* 3, Pregnant *a.*[2] 1, 2 b, 4, 5 (where the sense approaches 39); Beget *v* 2 c, Conceive *v* 3, Get *v* 27 c, Go *v* 7

c 1200 Ormin 2455 Þu best wiþþ childe off Halig Gast *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10572 Anna wit child was of a mai. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 39 Þe childe mett a cowe with calfe 1491 *Acta Audit* (1839) 148/1, xxxij 3owis with lamb 1504 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I 21 If my wyfe be wyth a sonne ? 1556 *Wills & Inv N. C* (Surtees 1835) I. 152, ix whies calved and wt calve 1575 Turberv *Faulconrie* 269 When hawkes fall to laying egges, and to be with egge in the mewe 1585 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 149 The childe my wief is now conceyvid with 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Ch. Porch* vi, He that is drunken, may his mother kill Bigge with his sister *a* 1756 Eliza Haywood *New Present* (1771) 23 If they are with egg, their vents will be open *c* 1850 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 388, I have also to inform you, that I am with child, and if Heaven so much favours me as to give me a son [etc.]

†**c** In ownership of, as owner of, having in possession. *Sc. Obs.*

1406 in *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot. 1427* 17/2 Quhyl we remane wyth the said landis 1483 *Acta Audit* in *Acta Dom Conc II* Introd 114 The said Thomas sall remain with the said land and tenement.

d. In phr. *with costs, with damages* (in a law-suit): in early use said in ref. to the winning party = 'in possession of', 'having as awarded'; later, in ref to the verdict = 'accompanied by an order to the losing party to pay' (cf. 32).

1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 76 Richard prayeth þat he may be dismissed out of this Courte with his costes and damages 1775 G. Wilson *Cases Comm. Pleas* III 319 A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with one pound eleven shillings and sixpence damages 1830 Barnewall & Cresswell *Rep K B* IX. 528 They .recovered 25*l* penalty, together with taxed costs 1866 *Scott Law Reporter* III. 81 The defender [was] assoilzied with expenses.

24. Accompanied by; having as an addition; having in one's company. Often connecting the two sbs. or prons.: = 'and in addition', 'and besides', or simply 'and'. Occas in compound place-names: = Cum. †*With the mare* (Sc. obs.) = and more, and something over: see More B. 4 d.

c 1200 Ormin 14792 Faraon wiþþ all hiss ferd comm affterr-ward *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* ciii 27 [civ 25] Bestes smaller with þe mare 1370–80 *Visions St Paul* 247 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 Þer as was wepyng wiþ muche vnseeþe *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* I 205 Þe Sixte, wiþ Clementyns, done myche harm to Goddis lawe, and enfeblen bileve 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 367 The water was so habundante that hit pereschede þe woman with here childe. 1494 *Acta Audit* (1839) 205/2 Alexander tuk fra him out of his maling vjx of 3owis with the may 1502 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I. 122/2 Half a 3ere, with the mare, befor the date hereof 1563 T. Wilson *Logic* 54 Beauuis with Alexander are comprehended vnder manne, as their kinde and speciall *a* 1706 Evelyn *Hist. Relig* (1850) I 410 The permitting female slaves to be corrupted by their masters, with the like 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 296 We readily agreed to follow him, as did also twelve other Gentlemen, with their Servants. 1859 'Geo Eliot' *Adam Bede* xvii, These grey pews, with the buff-washed walls, gave a very pleasing tone to this shabby interior. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V* c 6 § 1 Imprisonment with or without hard labour

in attrib phr 1898 *Westm Gaz.* 17 May 8/1 To inaugurate some with-profit scheme

b. Comprising in the whole number or total; including

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 86 Til ihesus crist fro helle nam His quemed wid eue and adam. 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, 'What's the terms?'..'Five guineas a week, ma'am, with attendance.' *Mod.* 'How many were there in the party?' 'I should say about twenty, with the children'

c Accompanied by (favourable wind, weather, etc.); having the advantage of

1536 in *Sel Pleas Crt Admiralty* (1894) I. 58 Goyng from the porte of London at a full see with a full wynde. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv xlv, This evening (if you make good speed) To that hils foote with day light might you passe. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 75 We put again to Sea with fair Weather

25. Expressing association, conjunction, or connexion in thought, action, or condition

One (day, etc) *with another* see One 17 b

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 91 And so is Cornewayle acounted wiþ þe opere schires. 1472 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 124 For the certente what my cosen shall have with her, yf God provide for them that they shall go throwe in mariage 1678 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 64 Livy may be read with him [*sc.* Dionysius of Halicarnassus] 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II 7 One week with another she earned about half a-crown. ?1807–8 Wordsw *Somnambulist* 162 And thou, in lovers' hearts forgiven, Shalt take thy place with Yarrow! 1820 Shelley *To a Skylark* xvi, With thy clear keen joyance Languor cannot be. 1834 Dickens *Sk Boz, Boarding ho.* 1, He was to his wife what the o is in go—he was of some importance with her—he was nothing without her. 1918 *Act 8 Geo V* c 4 § 6 This Act may be cited with the Trustee Savings Banks Acts 1863 to 1904.

26 Expressing collocation in space.

1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 54 Aull iij sortes lyes togyd-dyr whon wt anothyr 1480 *Acta Dom. Conc* (1839) 47/1 Þe castin of petis in a mosse merchand with þe landis of Dalruskane 1662 J. Davies tr *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 21 We thought it enough to put it [*sc.* a paper] in with that of the Suedish Ambassadors. 1664 J Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 105 The most conspicuous [entrance] .. into the Work is self lyeth North East, whereby it fronteth rightly with the publick or high Road. 1815 Wellington in Gurw *Desp.* (1838) XII 484, I send with this dispatch three eagles, taken by the troops in this action 1832 Scott *Cast. Dang* I, The bonnet usually worn with this showy dress 1849 Ruskin *Samuel Prout* (1870) 8 The angle formed by St Mark's Church with the Doge's palace. 1914 F Gribble *Francis Joseph* xxxi 331 The aristocracy dare not ask the professors to dinner for fear lest .they should wear green ties with their dress clothes

b. Expressing mixture or combination of material substances.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 3eue him tiriaca maior wiþ a litil musco *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 13 Take gode Mylke of Almaundys, an drawe it wyth Wyne. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* III 829 Take peres right mature, And with hool salt hem trede 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV 194 Potherbs Which .bruis'd with Vervain, were his frugal Fare 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v. *Lime* P 3 They work up the chalk rubbish into a sort of stiff paste with water 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX 354/2 When hydrate of salicyle is heated with potash, an acid is formed

(*b*) *ellipt.* in slang use, in ref to liquor = mixed with sugar, having sugar added; usually in phr. *hot* (*warm*) or *cold with.*

1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Miss Evans & Eagle*, Two glasses of rum-and-water 'warm with—'. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cr.* xiv, Fatch me up a glass of cold sherry *with. Ibid.* xxiv, 'Take a glass of brandy,' said she.. 'Or with? or cold without?'

†**27** In addition to, besides; with neg, except.

c 1305 *St. Edward* 8 in *E. E. P* (1862) 106 He nadd ne3 him noþing For to 3yue þis pore man wiþ a goldene ring *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* v. x 2252 Thre 3here and monethis twa, And ful ellewyn dayis withe þat 1426 Lydg. *De Gual Pilgr.* 8703 A myghty kyng, And wyth al thys, a famous knyht. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX 43 With that thai war a gudly cumpany Off waillit men 1530 Tindale *Exod.* xx 23 Ye shal not make theirfore with me goddes of syluer nor goddes of golde. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Agis & Cleom.* (1595) 484 Very wise, and with his wisdome very valiant. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* 11 All whiche make xxx persons with Chaucer

28 After a sb., in a qualifying phrase indicating a characteristic or distinctive part or adjunct: Having, possessing; having in or upon it, containing, bearing (cf. 23)

In this and sense 31 the phr. is sometimes equivalent to a descriptive adj e g *with corners* = 'angular', *with four wheels* = 'four-wheeled'.

c 1300 *Havelok* 701 Shep wit wolle, neth wit horn, .and gate wit berd 1377 Langl *P Pl* B II. 16 Hire robe With ribanes of 1ed golde 1398 Trevisa *Bartk De P. R* xvii cxlv (1495) T v/1 Haide stalkes wyth corners. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 626 His Innes & his orchardus were with a dep dich *c* 1400 Maundev. xxvi [xxii] (1919) I 159 A charett with iij. wheles 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. App. 497 Schoone with longe pykes 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* liv 5 My ladye with the mekle lippis 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II i 15 With a good legge, and money enough , such a man would winne any woman in the world 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 28 Stone with Sandy veines 1711 Addison *Spect* No 86 P 2 A Man with a sour rivell'd Face. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 429/2 The consonants are conveniently classed into those with and those without voice. 1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 28 July (1887) 9 A paper knife with a mother of pearl blade. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 The high road, with its shrieking steam-tram

29. Indicating a quality or attribute of the action spoken of: forming phrases equivalent to adverbs, e. g *with one accord* or *consent* = unanimously, *with care* = carefully, *with ease* = easily, *with impunity* = L. *impune*, *with severity* = severely, etc. (Sometimes closely approaching the instrumental use 37, esp in such phrases as *with a curious eye, with all one's heart,* etc.) Similarly after an adj, in phr. expressing a particular kind or degree of the quality denoted by the adj.

c 1200 Ormin 1395 Enngless haffdenn heoffness ærd forr-lorenn all wiþþ rihhte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1598 Fro bersabe he ferde wiþ sped *Ibid* 1668 Aske it wiþ skil and ðu salt hauen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4430 Now es ioseph in prisun strang Don wiit wrang. 13 .. *Northern Passion* (1913) I. 5/16 Þe Iewys sayd he ferid all wyth foly. 13 *K Horn* 1353 (Harl.) He louede horn wiþ mihte & he him wiþ ryhte *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 163 Alle wiȝth on hol hert. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 45 Whit mekenes sal sho muster to þabbes hir sekenes 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 174 To get hys money with crafte and suttully. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* vi 5 Thou shalt loue the Lorde thy God with all thy hart, with all thy soule, & with all thy mighte 1599 Shaks *Much Ado* I i. 300, I look'd vpon her with a soulditers eie. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj* 45 This unlimited power of doing anything with impunity. 1671 Milton *P R* I. 319 Who first with curious eye Perus'd him 1710 Steele *Tatler* No 208 P 8 He replied with a very angry Tone 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 116 A little stage was erected.. that the spectators might see with the better advantage. 1771 Goldsm *Hist Eng* III 351 He always travelled with hurry 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 562 They sidle to the goal with awkward pace. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxviii, Polly, who, with a woman's tact, understood this at once. 1856 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* II. 269 To-day I walked with effort one little mile. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 25 We use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision.

30. Indicating a feeling, purpose, or other mental state accompanying the action spoken of: e. g. *with approval, awe, horror, indifference, pleasure, regret,* (*due*) *respect,* etc.; *with* (*a, the,* etc.) *determination, hope, intent*(*ion, view,* etc.: see also the sbs.

The phrase thus formed is often equivalent to an adv, as in 29, from which this use is not always distinguishable

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 128 God bliscede it wid milde mood *c* 1330 *Spec Gy de Warw* 93 To don penaunce Wid sorwe at þin herte rote *c* 1350 *Læcnus Desc* (Kaluza) 1029 Sir Giffroun .Was bore hom on his scheld Wiþ care and rufull roun. 1382 Wyclif *Phil* II 12 Worche 3e with drede and tremblinge 3oure heelthe. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* XII. 28 Grace, wherby we maye serve god with reverence and godly feare 1581 Rich *Farew.* D ij b, With this resolution he began to relate [etc] 1601 Holland *Pliny* II cv I 47 Shee approched neere to the altars, with purpose to sacrifice 1714 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc* (1918) 28 We left New England with peace of mind. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. xiv. 285 They still remember, with the utmost horror, the sacking of their cities 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 51 Vathek applied his ear with the hope of catching the sound of some latent runnel 1798 Southey *Pious Painter* I 1, Still on his Madonnas the curious may gaze With applause and with pleasure 1820 Keats *Lamia* II 100 If, as now it seems, your vision rests With any pleasure on me. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* VII II 183 A land of exile, visited with reluctance and quitted with delight 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc Div 482 It is wholly immaterial with what object the lie is told

b. In expressions of devotion, affection, or gratitude accompanying what is said or written, esp by way of greeting, as in a message or the conclusion of a letter.

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 273 Right wurshipfull and myn especiall good maister, I recomaund me to you with all service and prayer to my power 1521 in *Acts Parlt Scot.* (1875) XII 40/1 3oure humile oratouris and servandis with all lauchfull service. 1679 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc.* (1912) IX 191 G F[ox] ordered me to signifie thus to thee with his deare Love 1685 Petty in *Engl. Hist Rev* (1920) Jan 114 Two Dorsetshire regiments were dismissed..with thanks for their good service 1744 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App I. 283 Laying the affr before my Ld Harrington with my best compliments desiring the favr of him just to sound the Count upon it 1789 [see Remembrance *sb* 4 d]. 1793 [see Love *sb* 1 e]. 1835 [see Regard *sb* 10 c] 1898 G. B. Shaw *Mrs Warren's Prof* II, Here take George his hat and stick with my compliments.

31. Indicating an attribute, quality, or condition of the person or thing spoken of: Having, possessing, characterized by. (Often scarcely distinguishable from 28 or 29)

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf 1587 Holinshed *Hist. Scot* 246/2 The Englishmen (with the number of 1500, vnder the conduct of Talbot). 1593 Shaks *2 Hen. VI*, I i. 105 What meanes this passionate discourse? This peroration with such circumstance 1610 — *Temp* II ii 52 She had a tongue with a tang 1671 Milton *Samson* 271 Bondage with ease 1702 De Foe *Shortest Way w Dissenters* 28 Why shou'd the Papist with his Seven Sacraments be worse than the Quaker with no Sacraments at all? 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 438 P 4 A very learned Man with an erect Solemn Air 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 He was then in a cool sweat, with a low pulse 1812 Crabbe *Tales* XI 385 Retiring late, at early hour to rise, With shrunken features, and with bloodshot eyes. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 387 1883 *Law Times* 22 Sept 356/1 A colony with a constitution like that of the Cape Colony 1893 *Atalanta* Jan 269 Many another man with less heart and less imagination

b. With special implications: (*a*) Still having; without loss of or detriment to; so as to keep or retain; consistently with.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 25 He vnnethis gatt away with his life 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 224 He could not long continue in the seruice of princes with the sauetie of his lyfe. 1600 in J. Morris *Troubles Cath Foref* (1872) Ser. I. iv 195 Another gentleman..was beaten down from his horse and hardly escaped with life 1615 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I. 163 The King's letter was, that he could not with his greatness answer the proposition 1654 in J Morris *Troubles Cath Foref.* (1872) Ser I. vi. 307 He said she could not pass the next winter with life, if she took not this remedy. 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* I § 31 A nation..cannot with impunity, cannot with existence .go on..concentrating its soul on Pence

(*b*) Though having; notwithstanding, in spite of. (Usually followed by *all* qualifying the sb.; cf. For *prep* 23 a, b)

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 1105 3et wiþ þan Ichaue þe leuer to me lemman, þan al þe gold þat Crist hab maked. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr* (1582) 409 All these things notwithstanding they are disbonest are sometimes tollerable . , so yt with these faults they would be diligent to dispatch men 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K j b, He hath suche straunge conceites , that with all yo painting he hath he can not paint them. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal Sat* Ded. (1697) p lxxxv, Ancient Words which, with all their Rusticity, had somewhat of Venerable in them. 1779 *Mirror* No 34 P 9 Umphraville, with all his dignity, his abilities, and his knowledge, felt himself uneasy and ridiculous 1784 Cowper *Task* II 206 England, with all thy faults, I love thee still 1881 Stevenson *Virg Puerisque* Ded., But, with the best will, no man can be twenty-five for ever. 1908 R. Bagot *A. Cuthbert* VI 50 With all her apparent roughness of disposition..she was by no means a heartless woman.

32. Indicating an accompanying or attendant circumstance, or a result following from the action expressed by the verb.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1851 Þe werwolf .went to him euene, Wiþ a rude roring 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* VIII. 2 Thou may complain with sighis lamentable The death of Bernard Stewart. 1563 Foxe *A. & M* 621/2 To passe it ouer with sylence. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 459, I looked vpon him, and with teares told him, his censure was harder, then the Prince his 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 10 Afterwards smooth it with a Blood red Heat. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* I. i, She, with Looks averse, and Eyes that froze me, Sadly reply'd. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 265 Our men went out with a declaration that they would not return till they

had found the moorings. 1806–7 J. Berresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) VII 13 The frosty silence..with which it is received by the different auditors. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. xvii. P 11, I do not in the least doubt it, interrupted Fabricio with a horse-laugh 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) I With as far-spreading and invincible an effect. 1912 *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 672 The value of a papal dispensation is considered, with the conclusion that it is valid in some cases but not in all.

b. (after *find*, *take*, etc.) In the actual commission of (a crime or misdemeanour). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam* 185 Y trowed in hur no false-hedd, Tylle y fonde them with the dede. 1510 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 314/2 Taken in redehand with any crime. 1530–1611 [see Mainour 2]. 1572 R. H. tr *Lavaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 40 Albeit they were.. almost taken tardy with the deede doing. 1586 T. B *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 227 His sonne being taken with the fact,.. Zaleucus would never suffer the punishment to be lessened.

33. Indicating something granted, received, or assumed: often with conditional implication, as in *with your leave* (or *permission*) = 'if you will allow me'.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 971 Wyth leue last of þe lorde he went hem ayaynes. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 Weþ þe lefe or conferming of þe kirk, swilk mariage is rate 1436 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm., Var. Coll* IV. 199 To caste this land oute of alle reputacion .yf so falle, as with oure Lord mercy it never shal falle. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 2 Chron. xvii. 12 The wordes of the prophetes speake good to the kyng with one assent. — *Pr* xviii 29 Wt the helpe of my God I shall leape ouer the wall 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* IV. 1, Madame, with your pardon, I kisse your vesture. 1648–9 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* (1917) Oct. 570 Hee. had alsoe the Keyes of the Castle (but not with Thompson's good will) 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II* c. 19 Bee it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords and Commons..That [etc.]. 1779 *Mirror* No. 33 P 4 We were accordingly married with the universal approbation of my friends. 1794 J H Moore *Pract. Navig* (ed. 10) 87 With the course and distance find the difference of latitude and departure. 1838 Dickens *Nick Nick* xv, Another gentleman comes and collars that glass of punch, without a 'with your leave', or 'by your leave'. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng* I. i. 77 So the law of England remained .. with the deliberate approval of both the great parties. 1879 E Waterton *Pietas Mariana Brit.* 226 With these general data, I now proceed to examine some of the details.

34. Followed by a sb. denoting some alteration or modification, or something imposed in the way of a demand or requirement: e. g. *change*, *condition*, *exception*, *loss*, *proviso*, *qualification*, etc. (Before *condition* now replaced by *on*.)

c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 203 We be come to serue yow, with this condicion, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. 1489 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 93 With the same condicions and provisoes. 1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess* (1629) 210 With exception of the crosse. 1629 Hobbes *Thucyd.* I 59 The Athenians .made peace, with condition to haue their Prisoners released. 1779 *Mirror* No. 7 P 2 With these qualifications, Sir, I am held in considerable estimation by the wits of both sexes. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* II. I 165 Such a body..is composed, with scarcely an exception, of sincere persons. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 With the exception of a dwelling-house. , the remainder of the area was covered with warehouses.

35. a. Followed by a sb. denoting misfortune or evil, in imprecations and intensive phrases: also *with a* Wanion, *with a witness* (see Witness *sb.* 14). Now chiefly in *with a vengeance* (in intensive sense: see Vengeance *sb.* 4).

a 1300 *K Horn* 326 (Camb.) Went [= go] vt of my bur Wiþ muchel mesauentur *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 11 Is that a Cook of Loudon, with meschance? *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 346 As thou, wyth shamfull deth I 1538– [see Mischief *sb.* 9 a]. 16.. Middleton, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, *Ly.* I will send it through you with a powder. *Sim.* Let come, with a Pox! 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I'll put you out of your Pater Nosters, with a sorrow to you.

b. Introducing a refrain (often meaningless) in a poem or ballad.

[13 . *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too, With heuelow and rumbeloo] *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 96 in *26 Pol. Poems* 124 Nowe yeue me mercy, and say nat nay, Wyth *Parce michi, domine.* 15. – [see Hey-ho] 1519 [see Hey *int.* 2]. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 289 Wyth Hey and wyth howe. 1633, 1672 [see Fading *sb.*]. 1665, *a* 1800 [see Falla *a.*]. 1780 *British Grenadiers*, With a tow, row, row, row, row.

36. In various preceding senses, followed by object and complement (phr. with prep., pple., adj., adv., or inf. with *to*).

c 1290 *Becket* 1169 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 140 With one haltre ope þe mere forth rod þis holi man. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 48 Thai saw in battale cum arayit The vaward with baner displayit. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 211 With sadres pitee stikynge thurgh his herte. 1443–50 in W P Baildon *Sel. Cases Chanc.* (1896) 134 His purse with xxv. s. of money therin. *c* 1482 *Paston Lett.* III 295 Fayne she wold be redde of it with hyr onowr sawyd. 1527 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI 13 The lesse leede with the hole in the bothom. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib* III. xix. (1553) R vij, The.. priuate that had .vsed to say *Dominus* with the seconde sillable long 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. i. 26 You crow Cock, with your combe on. 1630 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 133 Standing .with their armes foulded 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. II. 231 There are six youths in each room, with a master over them. 1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit W.* lxxi, He sat with rapture in his eye. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang* xiv, The shield represented an owl with its wings spread. 1842 Tennyson *Lady Clare* xv, She went by dale, and she went by down, With a single rose in her hair. 1842 Browning *Through the Metidja to Abd-el-Kadr* 1, As I ride, as I ride, With a full heart for my guide. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, An iron-grey autumnal day, with a shrewd east wind blowing 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* xviii, They .stood with their hats off 1866 Ruskin *Let* 10 May, Joan has written another long letter to you with something about me in it. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III 455 Life seemed not so cursed With this to think of.

III. Denoting instrumentality, causation, or agency.

37. Indicating the means or instrument (material or immaterial) of any kind of action: By means of, by the use of

c 1200 Ormin 5524 Þe bodiȝ forr to pinenn wiþþ swinne. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 9 He .. Draȝeð dust wið his stert. *Ibid* 627 He ne hauen no liȝ Ðat he muȝen risen wið *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 90 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 For to werie þat lond wiþ hunger and wiþ herivnge *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 44 Al was ðat firme ðroning in niȝt, Til he wit hise word made liȝt *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 459 (Camb.) Wiþ seluer & wiþ golde Hit wurþ him wel iȝolde. *Ibid* 514 Þin armes he haþ & scheld To fiste wiþ vpon þe feld *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14427 Þat he suld flexs take o þair kin, For to ransceun wit adam sin 13 . *E E Allit P* B 1438 He with keyes vncloses kystes ful mony. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv 58, I schal vndo this temple maad with hondis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 1 Whan that Aprille with hise shoures soote The droghte of March hath perced to the roote. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1919) xxvii 265 A lytille whippe in hure hondes for to chacen with hure hors 1423 *E. E Wills* (1882) 22 The residue of my gode, y bequethe tho Amys my wyf, an my son, to kepe hem boþ wyt 1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 18, v c or vj c baras canvase for to packe woll wyt. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) II. 247/2 Oonly as moche as suffyseth to bye with his brede cotydyan. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxvi 123/1 He lost euer after yᵉ syght with that eye. 1526 Tindale *Matt* xx. 22 Are ye able to be baptised with the baptism that y shalbe baptised with? — *Mark* ix 49 Every sacryfyse shalbe seasoned with salt 1591 Spenser *Virg Gnat* 432 All alone with darts. 1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav* 145 They build with vnburnt clay 1671 Milton *Samson* 1621 The people with a shout Rifted the Air 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. i. 9 The ships were disappointed of provisions for want of a cargo to truck with. 1766 Goldsm. *Vicar W* III, We lightened the fatigues of the road with philosophical disputes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xi. III. 44 Some acts which in the citizen are punished with fine or imprisonment must in the soldier be punished with death 1877 Ruskin *St. Mark's Rest* I § 18 There is nothing like a little work with the fingers for teaching the eyes 1890 *Law Times' Rep* LXIII 691/2 A publican runs a greater risk of being cheated with false money than other tradesmen

† (*b*) Through the medium of (a person). *rare*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxviii 20 Iudas sende an tuccen wið hys Odolamitiscean hyrde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1274 He wald send me word wit þe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 135 Tyne nocht my sawle with fellone mene 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* V i. 230 He did arrest me with an Officer.

b. Formerly used in many cases where *by* (By *prep.* 30, 32) is now the usual or only construction; e. g. with obj. a person, or an action (esp. when expressed by a gerund or vbl. sb. in *-ing*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 882 Sco has me fild wit hir sin. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 129 He wald do nimen hum anon, & wiþ strengþe him nim wolde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 521 Wes nocht all Troy with tresoune tane . ? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 217 To dyen with a swerd or with a knyf *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II xii 57 It shal not lye in þy power to be esid ner delyuered wiþ no remedy ner no solace *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Aug* 112 Þou wer led in-to þis place wit þe handis of many men 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* I. 2462 And it to confyrme With charters and dedes 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccii. 183 b/x The towne was taken with assaute, and robbed. 1539 *Bible* (Great) I Kings VI 8 Men went vp with windyng steares into the myddle chambre. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV VI Xj, If by the second rule ye diuide 100 with 24, the quotient is 4½. 1667 Dryden tr *Life S. Francis Xavier* VI. 667 Many sick persons. were cur'd with only seeing it. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I 409 With all this the King was convinced. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 43 P 10 Distant countries are united with canals. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* III, Will you oblige us with proceeding with what you were going to relate? 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* xvi, I don't believe there's anything you can't prevail on people to do with kindness.

c. Used where other prepositions are now usual, as *at* (a charge or cost), *in* (a receptacle or something figured as such), *of* (a material or constituent, after *make*), *on* or *upon* (food, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11109 Ion liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o þe wildernes. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 530 The forsaid Adam sholde susteyn the said mese. with his owne costis 1564 Harding *Answ Jewel* 40 S. Augustine vttereth the same thinge almost with the same wordes. *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn xcix, When farre spent night perswades each mortal eie To laye his then marke wanting shaftes of sight, Clos'd with their quivers in Sleepes armorie. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I i. 303 You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* I xv. (1622) 29 Germanicus . furnished the rest with his owne charges. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III 83 They dine with dried pork 1633 J. Clarke *Two-fold Praxis*, I lived with sevenpence a day 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref* I. xl 410 That she would wrap up all such matters with oblivion. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) II 239 Burning instruments of this kind are usually made with glass. 1785 Cumberland *Nat. Son* I i, When he shall see what frippery a woman is made up with. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. VI 221 Diminutive imitations of muskets made with wood 1840 Ferrira *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 1269 A sinapism made with flour.

† **d.** In reference to procreation, with obj. either the male or the female parent: = By *prep* 32 c.

c 1450 *Merlin* 20 Thow wast with childe with hym 1593 in *Manch. Club Misc.* I. 56 The barne gottin be him with the said Margaret Steyne 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M* II ii. 143 Shee speakes, and 'tis such sence That my Sence breeds with it. *a* 1709 J. Lister *Autobiog.* (1842) 52, I had but two children with my wife.

e. After *begin* or *end* and words of like sense, in various shades of meaning: indicating (*a*) that which constitutes the beginning or end, i. e. the initial or final part, element, stage, proceeding, etc. (after a personal subj and before a gerund now *by*, as in b above); (*b*) a person or thing acted upon or treated first or last (coinciding with 9); (*c*) (after *begin*, *originate*, etc) the agent or source from which something takes its rise (allied to 11).

Phr (with ellipsis of obj) *to begin with* to take what is mentioned or indicated as one's starting-point.

1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* I 2414 For my behest with deth I schal conclude. *c* 1550 Bale *K Johan* (Camden) 47 Fyrst to begyne with, we shall interdyte the lond 1570 Foxe *A. & M* (ed 2) I 494/2 First begynnyng with that godly man .. the autor of the boke, *a* 1619 in S. Atkinson *Gold Mynes Scot.* (Bann Club) 2 It is true that 'say well and doe well ends both with one letter' 1677 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II 210 The Commoners take distaste that anything which relates to mony, should begin with the Lords 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 642 Drawing towards a Conclusion of this Treatise, I shall put a period thereto with some unvulgar Considerations of the Nature of Sounds and Melody 1723 Berkeley *Guardian* No 69 P 2 He has ended his Discourse with a Prayer 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ* II 51 (*Le Patisser*) He finish'd the scene with winning my esteem. 1833 Ht Martineau *Brooke Farm* i 6, I must begin my lecture with you 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII 637 The evening generally closed with music 1861 T L Peacock *Gryll Grange* xxix, I will be bound every one of this company could find a quotation in point. —Miss Gryll, to begin with 1879 Ruskin *St Mark's Rest* iv § 56 We may close her national history with the seventeenth century 1887 'L Carroll' *Game of Logic* I § 2, 22 'Middle' begins with 'm'. 1918 in *Engl Hist Rev* (1919) July 442 Newcastle's response, did not stop with sending Warren for the defence of the Northern Colonies.

38 After words of furnishing, filling, covering, adorning, and the like. (Allied to II. ***, involving the notion of addition.)

After *full* now replaced by *of*

c 1200 Ormin 994 Bulltedd bræd smeredd wel wiþþ elesæw. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 384/256 For to..croun him with golde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 God filð þis werld al wit his grace. *Ibid.* 1046 Wit gress and leues his he clad. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xxxiv 96 To presente hyre sone With myrre, gold, ant encenz. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1076 It [*sc.* a robe] ful well With Ostrays leyd was euerydeell *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 116 Clop to coveren wiþ our bones *c* 1425 *Engl Cong. Irel* 130 Encombret whyth syn. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 277 Histirlonde he plantith with vyne. 1506 in *Mem Hen VII* (Rolls) 285 The third chamber .was hanged with a very rich arras. *c* 1512 *1st Engl Bk. Amer* (Arb) Introd 28/1 Ledder to kyuer theyr members with 1526– [see Endow *v* 3 b] 1590 Shaks *Mids N.* II i. 131 Her wombe then rich with my yong squire. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* III iii 4 That doest ennoble with immortall name The warlike Worthies 1610 Shaks. *Temp* I ii. 154 Infused with a fortitude from heauen *Ibid* 283 Then was this Island not honour'd with A humane shape 1621 Lady M Wroth *Urania* 229 As full of spite and ill nature as a Spider with poyson 1633 J. Clarke *Two-fold Praxis* 63 It is very expedient for us scholars to be instructed with good manners *c* 1646 Milton *New Forcers Conse* 7 To force our Consciences And side us with a classic Hierarchy. 1713– [see Litter *v* 5, 6 a]. 1734 Sale *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § i. 3 A stony and barren valley, surrounded on all sides with mountains. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser I. vi (1866) 99 Christianity .permeates all evil with good. 1878 Hardy *Ret. Native* VI 1, Wreathing it [*sc* a pole] with wildflowers 1884 W C Smith *Kildrostan* 86 A.. breeze .Tipping the waves with foam

39. Indicating the cause or reason: In consequence of, as a result of, by the action of, because of, by reason of, on account of; from, through, by.

In some cases now replaced by *of* (e. g after Come *v* 11 c); in others *of* and *with* are used with distinction of meaning (see e g. Die *v* 1 b, 7 c, Weary *a.* 1 c, 2).

13.. *Cursor M* 1058 (Gott) For-þi was he witt þat for lorn 13 . *K. Alis* 930 Mony a banet iotled with the wynde. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 466 And deyde wyþ strokis þat þey hente 1476 *Paston Lett* III 161, I ame somewhatt crased, what with the see and what wythe thys dyet heer. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* I i. 69 Hart sick with thought. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI*, IV VII. 111, I feele remorse in my selfe with his words 1596 — *Tam. Shr* III. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing 1600 G Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 54 These did perish in their owne sinne, although they perished with his fault 1601 Shaks *Twel N* III iv. 366 This comes with seeking you *a* 1604 Hanmer *Chron Irel* (1633) 202 The Lord Iames Audley dyed with the fall of a horse 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App v. 23 She was so ill with wearing a paire of perfumed bodyes that she was forced to goe to bed 1682 Wood *Life* (O H S) III. 12 July, Sir Jonas Moore died with a fall from his horse 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 833 Flush'd with drunk'ness, 1816 Byron *Pris. Chillon* I My hair is grey, but not with years 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T., Gt. Carbuncle*, The branches. mossy with age 1889 J K Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 4 Zymosis I had evidently been suffering with from boyhood. *Mod. colloq* Harry Wood is in the Cottage Hospital with his knee

b. After a trans. vb. (usually in pass.), or a pa. pple. or ppl. adj., indicating the immediate cause or ground of the action or state spoken of: often approaching or coinciding with 37 or 40 b.

After certain pples, as *pleased*, *surprised*, etc, varying with or now replaced by *at* After *trouble* vb. sometimes approaching 9

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3690 Ðor wurð she ðanne wið lepre smiten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4076 Þai soght him ai to greue wit wrang 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 149 Þe pepil was i-plesed wiþ his faire speche. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5628 Contente with his pouerte *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2221 With tho wordes the kyng liked full ill. 14.. in *Guillim's*

Heraldry IV VII. (1632) 296 Worne wud Age 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* VI 25 Lest thou be taken with hir fayre lokes 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 115 b, Because I haue halfe weried the reader , I will harten him agayne wyth a merye tale 1603- [see SPENT 3 b] 1652 WADSWORTH tr *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 342 Hugging himself with that small victorie 1685-1768 [see SURPRISE *v* 5]. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Ess Faculties Mind* Ded , Wks 1841 II 284/2 To suppose you would be very much obliged with anything that was new. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III 494, I am rejoiced with the account he gives me. 1807 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III 363, I am not surprised with the opiniativeness of Lord Grenville 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* li VI 243 His men and horses were now nearly spent with toil. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xx, A face which was distorted with rage.

c. After an intr (rarely a trans.) vb. or an adj , combining the sense 'by reason of' with 28 ('having in or upon it') or 38 ('filled, covered, etc with'). Also more vaguely, indicating a substance (esp a liquid) which is the logical subject of the vb.: e.g *it is pouring with rain* = rain is pouring; (*flowers*) *dripping with dew* = having dew dripping from them.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* III. 8 A lond that flowith with milk and hony. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 98 Hire chekes ben with teres wet *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1397 The castel and cete rang With mynstralsi and nobil sang *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 5 With alkyn heibes The feldis flurist. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 28 Doun thiou the ryce a ryuir ran wyth stremys 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII VIII. 93 Hir figoure sa grisly gret aboundis, Wyth glowand ene birnand of flawmis blak. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Manantia ulcera*, soies i unnyng with matter 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I III 45 Our Italy, Shines o're with ciuill Swords 1622- [see HEAVY *a.* 4] 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 605 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Saphirs 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 235 Th' Alburnian Groves, with Holly green *Ibid* 559 The Garment, stiff with Ice, at Hearths is thaw'd 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 28 Hallowed be the mouth That teems with moral zeal and dauntless truth ! 1798 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 8 Gardens bright with sinuous rills 1799 WORDSW *Fountain* VIII, My eyes are dim with childish teais 1849 [see POUR *v.* 6 b] 1899 T. S MOORE *Vinedresser* 6 Banks more soft with moss than any bed.

d Following words of blame or the like (after *charge* orig. fig from 38); also after *credit* vb.: indicating the ground of the charge, etc.

After *accuse, suspect*, now replaced by *of*.

c 1440 *Alph Tales* 318 Þis preste tolde hur councell, & vpbrayed hur þerwith 1559 *Mirr. Mag , Dk. Clarence* l. 7 To charge me with offence. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Demetrius* (1595) 946 Hee .was most detected with this vice of lechery. 1591 *Troub Raigne K John* i 147 A Man, Whom he accuseth with adulterie 1665 DRYDEN *Ind Emperor* III ii, None shall tax me with base Perjury. 1670 STUBBE *Reply H More* (1672) 75 The World will condemn you with Blasphemy for that comparison. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) II. I i 10 The blot with which I reproach myself 1814 MRS J WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 298 There seems no just cause for accusing the King with the premature fate of this nobleman 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV I III. 27 To credit him with a desire to reform the Church

40. After a passive verb or participle, indicating the principal agent: = BY *prep.* 33. **a.** (a person or animal). *Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2489 He was wit þe prestes shriue **13** . *Cursor M.* 15908 (Gott.) Sare he died þat syden fell Wid þaim he suld be slaine. **13** *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1229 Your honour. is hendely praysed With lordez, wyth ladyes, with alle þat lyf beie 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 128 And be the armys led wes he With twa men. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 Þis same sowdan was slayne with his awen seruands 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 38 The first quhete that ever was sawin with man *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I 52 They all weie eten wyth bores and of lions. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II 56 So awful rumour Wes neuir hard with no man in this erd. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 110 There was a Towne in Spayne vndermined with Connyes, in Thessalia with Mowles, with Frogges in Fraunce 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T* v. II 68 He was torne to pieces with a Beare 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 86 It was miserably sacked, and burned with Turkes 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* III I, As I were stung with some tarantula. *a* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 265 If the Ass, you design to breed on, be suckled with a Mare *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I 250 He rode thro' London, accompanied with the most popular men of his Court 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 19 This island is inhabited with monkies and myself. 1735 J. HUGHES tr. *Fontenelle's Dial* I VIII. (ed. 3) 32, I went attended with a numerous train *Mod. dial.* You never hear of horses being bit with snakes.

†b. (a thing, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XII (*Mathias*) 65 With wawis castine to þe land. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 295 Awaked wiþ crienge of gandres *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5866 In to eland war þai kest with' a flowyng flode. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I XXXI K j, Intercepted with the perpendicular lyne 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 94 Hyrcania is limited on the North with the Caspian Sea. 1729 LAW *Serious C* XIX 354 Her other entrails were much hurt by being crush'd together with her stays 1760 R BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 2 Overflowed with rivers or land-floods.

B. *adv.*

†1 With it (me, them, etc.); in collocation, company, or association; together; occas., at the same time, simultaneously. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 3 Hit nis nauht gecynde þæt senig widerweard þing bion gemenged wið oðrum widerweardum, oððe senige geferrædenne wið habban *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 54 Meng þonne hwitewudu wiþ *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* I 721 Ley nettelys vndir with *Ibid* VI. 10 Al doubil seed, as benes, And other puls, a xl dayes floure, And greteth with [orig. *simulque grandescunt*]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 150 Defende and kepe þe soule of þy seruaunt .. and, þy grace goyng wiþ [orig. *comitante gratia*], dyiecte hym by þe wey of pes

†b. *With also* nonce-substitute for WITHAL (= 'also') *Obs rare.*

1586 G. WHETSTONE *Engl Mirr* I. XV 95 Frauncis the second beeing both very young, and with also married to the Queene of Scots.

†2. *With and with* **a** Immediately, forthwith (= BY AND BY 3), **b.** From time to time, again and again, every now and then. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 5628 Icc wile wiþþ & wiþþ þa seoffne seollþess shæwenn *c* 1205 LAY. 20747 We sendeð wið and wið and ȝeornen Arðures grið *Ibid* 30177 Adwine . seide auere wið and wið· ich wulle makien un-frið *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* XI 175 Delue hit ofte, and . Ay with and with lycour on hit to tiete.

†3 With that, or with which ; therewith, wherewith · = WITHAL *adv* 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 936 God mad þam kyrtels þan of hide, And cled þar flexs wit for to hide *a* 1425 *Ibid* 8597 (Trin) Her modris had no cradles ne wiþ to by 1566 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 48 The said earl had a couple of partridges, and to drink with of his lordships cost

†C. *conj* **a.** To the time that, until (Only OE) **b.** During or at the time that ; while; when. (Cf. sense 16 of the prep.) *Obs. rare.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt x. 11 Ðer wunas wið ðe oðna ȝeonga. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 455 It wes nocht eyth till ta The toune, with [*v rr* quhill; *ed.* 1570 while] sic defens wes maid. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1685 With þir thinges were done

D *Comb* , as **with-worker** (*nonce-wd.* after G. *mitwerker*), a fellow-worker, co-worker.

1884 R F BURTON *Camoens, Lyricks* I. 4, I have been aided by a host of 'with workers'.

With : see WITHE.

With, obs form of WHITE, WIGHT.

With-, representing OE. *wiþ-* (see WITH *prep*) used as a prefix to verbs (and derived sbs.) with the meanings: (1) away, back, as in OE. *wiþ-bldwan* to blow away, *wiþfaran* to escape, *wiþgán* to disappear, *wiþtéon* to withdraw ; so WITHDRAW, WITHHOLD ; a few modern words come under this heading, which are formed by substituting *with-* for *re-*, as *withcall* ; (2) away from one, as in several OE. verbs meaning 'reject', 'refuse', *wiþcéosan, wiþcwepan, wiþhogian, wiþlecgan, wiþsacan* WITHSAKE *v.*, *wiþweorpan* ; (3) against, in opposition, as in OE. *wiþfeohtend* adversary, *wiþhabban* to resist, *wiþlecgan* to oppose, *wiþsprecan* to contradict, *wiþstandan* WITHSTAND *v.* ; (4) together, in *withjoin.*

The following is a list of the less important verbal formations (transitive verbs except where otherwise marked); mostly obs. (see quots)

†**Withbere** [BEAR *v.*1], to carry away; see also b; †**withboȝt** *pa. pple.* [BUY *v.*] redeemed; †**withbrast** *pa. t* [BURST *v*] *intr.* burst asunder; †**withbreide** [OE. *wiþbregdan*, BRAID *v.*1], to withdraw; †**withbuwe** [BOW *v* 1], to avoid; **withcall**, to recall; †**witholepe**, to recall, revoke, repeal; †**withdrive**, to drive away, repel; †**withhuhe** [OE. *wiþhogan*], to despise; †**withjoin**, to join together, conjoin (*intr.* and *trans.*) ; †**withleft** *pa. pple* left behind; †**withlosen** *pa. pple.* [LEESE], lost; †**withnay** [NAY *v.*; cf. RENAY], to deny, refuse; †**withnim** [= L. *reprehendere* ; see NIM *v*], to reprove, rebuke; †**withpass**, to escape the lips of; †**withquethe**, to deny, contradict, refuse; †**withscape**, to escape; †**withschadowid** *pa. pple.*, darkened ; †**withschild** [SHIELD *v*], in *God w.*, God forbid; †**withscore**, to cut away, detach ; †**withshonte** [SHUNT *v*], *intr.* to shrink back ; †**withship**, to escape; †**withsoȝt** *pa. t.* [SEEK *v.*], pursued, persecuted ; †**withsperre** *v.* [SPAR *v.*1], to bar (the way); †**withstad**, **-sted** *pa. pple.* [STEAD *v.*], beset; †**withstarte** [START *v.* 6], *intr.* to escape ; **withstay** [STAY *v.*1 III], to hold back, oppose, withstand ; †**withstew** [STEW *v* 1], to check; **withstrain**, †(*a*) to constrict; (*b*) to restrain; †**withtee** [TEE *v.*1], to withdraw ; *refl.* and *intr.* to abstain ; †**withtelle**, to gainsay ; †**withturn**, to avert.

c 1500 *Melusine* 196 Other thing ye shal not haue ne *withbere fro me. 1340 *Ayenb* 186 Alle we byeþ *wiþboȝt of one zelue pris. 1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cl* 1520 The dragon ..*with brast in þe myddys *c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 203 Þara oðre se cniht *wiðbræd & þa oðre brohte to ðam Godes men *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 88 Ðæt hi heora handa fram ðam blodes gyte ne wiðbrudon *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* (1922) 11 In wunne stude þu hauest her ofte helle; & bute þu wið-breide þe, bredes te þat oðer. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 116 Uorte *wiðbuwen sunne *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* (1922) 52 Hwase þencheð on al þis, . & nule wiðbuhe þet þing þet hit al of awakeneð. 1901 J. PRIOR *Forest Folk* x 105 Do yo *withcall them saving tears shed years and years agoo, Sister Morris? 1904 'H S MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* XIV. 159 The troops were withcalled. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1301 Y *withclepe and withstonde Theo truage of Grece londe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Uor alle time y-confermed ne neure in none time wyþcleped *Ibid* 215 Þer me ssel wyþ-clepie his herte to him. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 267 He wiþcleped al þat was i doo by his predecessour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 530/2 Wythe clepyn', or reuokyn. 1617 HOLYOKE *Rider's Dict* , To Withclepe, *revoco*. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) XCIII[I]. 13 [14] Næfre *wiðdrifeð Drihten ure his agen folc 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* II. II. A ij/2 The same [Sorell] water withdryueth impetigines *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2864 Nalles nergendes hæse *wiðhogode. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* (1922) 53 Nule wiðhuhe þat þing þat hit al of awakeneð. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 282 Holde we vs to-geder cloos and make semblaunte as we wolde *with loyne 1630 J HAYWARD *Edw. VI*, 10 It had bin agreed they should withjoyne forces *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 4403 (Fairf.) Hys mantel ys *wiþleft [*Cott* bileft] wiþ me *a* 1300 *Ibid* 10855 (Cott) Ne sal þe nawight be *wit-losen þe maidenhed þat þou hast chosen *Ibid* 14109 þe better lott has mari chosen, þat hir mai nagat be witlosin 13 *E E Allit. P* A 915 As þou art gloryous with-outen galle, *With-nay þou neuer my ruful bone *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III 1151 If thai withnay Her fruit *c* 1450 *Brut* II 480 Then she withneyed and withseyd all the poyntez þat were put *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* VII. 308 By ly3tte he my3tte be *wyþ nome Ry3t ase a qued 13 *S. E Leg* (MS Bodl 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 374/297 Ic am a-knowe þat ic whyl-er þe wit nom amys 1340 *Ayenb* 17 þe more þet me him wyt[þ]nimþ and blameþ þe more he him wreþeþ. *Ibid.* 66 Efter þan comeþ þe wyþnymynges, huanne me atwyt ane man oþer his zennes. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 290 Woman threttith and withnemyth *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVIII 2 þat nane reprouabil word *withpassid me. *a* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* x. § 1 Ne mæg ic na *wiðcweðan ne andsaciȝan þæt þe þu me ær sædest. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 He wið-quað and sede *Non sum ego christus* *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 20726 *Witschap scho vs, we sal ha blam. *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev* (Linc. MS) 1180 (Luick) Withscapid nane hym fra 1398 TRLVISA *Barth De P R.* VIII XI (Tollem MS), [Light] putteþ nouȝt it selfe deep into a body þat is *withschadowid [orig. *umbrosi*] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2893 Godd *wit schild ȝe do þat sin. 13 *Ibid* 5011 (Gott) 1340 *Ayenb.* 254 *Wyþscore [*MS Bodl 283* fol 178 kit a weye] and wyþdraȝ þine willes and zete ane brydel to þine conaytises *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 231 (Cott. MS) Sche *withe-shonte for no shame *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12900 Moght it nangat þe *witslip þat he-self said o þi wirscip. *c* 1375 *Ibid* 16196 (Fairf) Herode. asked him. Quy þai him squa *wiþsoȝt [*Cott* bisoght] *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15660 Toward þe southe he wolde haue fled, But Edwyn his wey.e *wyþ-sped. *Ibid* 13503 þat weye þey haue vs *wyþ-sted þat y scholde ȝow haue mne y-led. 14 . *Tundale's Vis* 1628 (MS A.) In grett poverite was he *wiþstadde. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L Poems* (1903) 204, I knowe wele I may nat *with starte, I have so doone, I ought to dreede. 1894 S. DOBELL *Balder* III, Death, careful of my learning, hath *withstayed His final presence 1885-94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May v. It fill'd the passage of the rising glade, And there withstny'd the sun in dazzling sheen. *Ibid.* July XIX, There was no repentance coud atone For her dishonour, nor her fate withstay *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Heore uuel þe heo doð þu ȝæst to hetteneand *wið-stewen *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 þat poudre *wiþstreyneþ [orig. *constringit*] þe blood 1904 RYLE *Holy Script. & Crit* 122 With difficulty is the multitude withstrained from doing sacrifice. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXXVI. 254 Balaham .wolde feran ðær hiene mon bæd, ac his estfulnesse *wiðteah se esol þe*he onuppan sæt *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 143 þa þe heom wið-teoð of flesliche lustes *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 63 þe lichames festing is wiðtuing of estmetes. *Ibid.* 79 þat he us wissie to wið tien of alle flesliche lustes *c* 1275 LAY. 13242 Nas þar neuere man so bold þat þis wolde *wiþ-telle 1563 *Mirr. Mag , Ld. Hastings* LXXVII, God of Justyce had *withturnd that fate.

b. In the earlier version of the Wycliffite Bible it is used in nonce-formations modelled upon L. compounds of *con-*, *co-* · see quots.

Withheezing [HIE *v* , to hasten] is an erron. rendering of L. *cum festinatione* with haste *Withhilden* covered over [HILL *v* 1] represents a L. compound of *ob-*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* LXII 9 Thei .. that *with bern [*comportant*] it, shul drinken in myn hooli porches *Ecclus.* XII. 19 Many thingus grucchendeli whistiende shal *with chaunge [*communabit*] his chere. *Ibid.* I. 24 Kunnyng and vnderstonding of prudence wisdam shal *with departen [*conpartietur*] *Ps* XXXI[I] 4, I am turned in my myseise, whil *with ficchid [*configitur*] is the thorn *Gen.* XXIV 59 The *withfolweris [*comites*] of hyr *Ps.* LXXVII[I] 33 The ȝeeris of hem [failiden] in *withheezing Pref Ep VII. 70 Micheas of Moraschym, the *witheere [*coheres*] of Crist *Gen.* VII 24 The watris of the flood..*with hilden [*obtinuerunt*] the erthe. *Gen* XXI 6 Who so euer shal here shal *with lawe to me [*corridebit mihi*]. *Ecclus.* LI. 25, I shal pursuen thi name bysyly, and I shal *withpreisen [*collaudabo*] it in confessioun. *Gen* XXII. 3 Abraham on the nyȝt *with rysynge [*consurgens*], dizte his asse.

Withal (wiðǫ·l), *adv.* and *prep. arch* [Properly two words, orig. *with al(le* (see WITH *prep* and ALL A. 9 e); in the earliest instances predominantly northern; ultimately superseding the older *mid alle* (see MID *prep.*1 7 a). The spelling *withall* continued till nearly 1800.]

A. *adv* **1.** Along with the rest; in addition; besides; moreover; likewise; as well. Often in the collocations *and withal* (so-and-so), *and* (so-and-so) *withal.* See also FORTHWITHAL.

c 1200 ORMIN 2572 Ne nan ne beoþ .þatt muȝhe tredenn dun þe deofless mahht, swa summ ȝho tradd wiþþ alle. *Ibid* 2997 Þatt Godess Gast is sobfasst Godd & Allmahhtig wiþþ alle. *Ibid* 4203 He beoþ all unnbeshorenn þa swa þweart ut wel wiþþ alle 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7072 Seint edward held at windelsore a uair feste wip alle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3491 He þat was rugh was rede wit-al. 13 *K. Horn* 424 (Harl) Ich am ybore þral, þy fader fundlyng wiþ al 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 2984 Romiraunt com forþ snelle A Sarrazin a strong wiþ elle 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XI 143 The constable of þat castel . Is a wys knyght with-alle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV 549 A bow he bair . And arrous als, bath lang and scharpe with aw. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks 224/1 Thereupon they burne up the booke and sometime the good manne withall. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 35 Meryly spoken & nippyngly withall. 1611 *Bible* Acts

xxv. 27 It seemeth to me vnreasonable, to send a prisoner, and not withall to signifie the crimes laid agai st him. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 2. 139 He that shall consider how many thousand severall words have beene . composed out of 24. Letters; withall how many hundred lines there are to be drawn in the fabrick of one man, shall [etc.]. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 128, I shall, thou say'st, expel A brutish monster: what if I withal Expel a Devil who first made him such? 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I 11 When he played and sung withal, it was extremely agreeable to hear. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. xxviii, Nor lord nor knight was there more tall Or had a statelier step withal. 1837 Southey *Let. to Wynn* 24 May, Withal I have not often read a book that interested me so much. 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* VIII, She..was so sweet and kind, and withal seemed . so dependent on him. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 266 Of such peculiar suppleness that you could wind it round anything, and as strong withal as a hawser.

b. Contextually: 'At the same time'; in spite of all; notwithstanding, nevertheless.

1596 Danett tr. *Comines* VIII. v 326 Yet is it verie troublesome for horsemen, because it is full of ditches like to Flaunders, .but withall it is much pleasanter 1654 Bp. Bramhall *Just Vind.* VI. (1661) 124 St. Gregory..disliked the Law, but withall according to his duty published it. 1794 Southey *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 11 May, They have shown me that happiness is attainable; but, withal, taught me by repeated disappointments never to build on so sandy a foundation. 1802 Wordsw. *To the Small Celandine* 17 Modest, yet withal an Elf Bold, and lavish of thyself. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 161 He confessed that his master was rather severe, but withal a very good man. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 299/2 This..impressive, though withal faulty, work.

2. = Therewith 2, 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12318 Iesus .bar it ham als in a ball, And present þan his moder wit-all. 1389 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 101 Ye Den schal gedren ye forseyde halpenys, and by wyht-al breed. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 83 Lok thou dele noght withal. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 29/33 Yef any es tan wid-al. 1533 Coverdale *1 Macc* IV 44 He toke aduysement, what he might do withall. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 301 A Philosopher..taking a lanterne and a candle lighted at midday . was demanded what he ment to do withall. 1603 A. Wotton *Answ. to late Popish Articles* 78 We are not ashamed of our small nomber: though the Papists twight vs with all, in comparison of their huge multitudes. 1657 Sanderson *Serm.* Pref. § 4 The Papists,. escaping in the mean while Scot-free, seldome or never meddled withall in any of their Sermons. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* 92 Having spoiled the gods Of honours, crown withal thy mortal men Who live a whole day out

To begin withal. see With *prep.* 37 e.

1531 Tindale *Expos 1 John* v. (1538) 83 And to begynne wythall, they sayde *Confiteor*. 1553 Bradford *Serm. Repentance* (1574) B vij b, I wyll (to begyn withal) shew you what repentance is. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i, Then have at him, to begin withal.

†b. *I cannot do withal*: I cannot help it.

1470–1611 [see Do *v.* 54]

B. *prep.* Substituted for With *prep.* in post-position, esp. at the end of a relative clause or its equivalent or of a direct or indirect question, governing a relative (expressed or implied) or an interrogative; †occas. = Wherewithal 2 b.

The relative may be either expressed (e. g. *that..withal* = with whom or which; *as* after *such*, etc.) or not expressed (freq. in the inf. construction, e. g *a rod to be beaten withal* = a rod with which to be beaten).

The advs. *herewithal, therewithal, wherewithal*, were modelled upon the earlier *herewith, therewith, wherewith*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6374 Bot tel yew of his suinc 1 sall, He drou þat fraward folk wit all. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxvi 122 þai giffe a grete soume of monee for to bye oute þaire penaunce withall 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 Leste ye resemble hym that seketh a rod to be betyn with all. 1527 in Glasscock *Rec. St Michael's, Bp's Stortford* (1882) 35 A skeyn to leefer w^t^ alle the same booke. 1533 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 71 b/2 And we be so sore strayned that we haue nat to lyue withall. 1536 Tindale *Matt* xvi. 26 What shall a man geve to redeme hys soule agayne with all? 1551 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 25 Suche tithes as I was behind withall 1555 R Pownall *Musculus' Temporiser* i. B vj b, Yonder commeth he that I haue dyuers tymes desyred to talke withall. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 328 *Ros.* Ile tel you who Time ambles withall, who Time trots withal, and who he stands stil withall *Orl.* I prethee, who doth he trot withal? *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 30 Whatsoever you part withall, you shall have a hundred fold in this life 1665 in *Extr St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III. (1912) 236 P. J.. tooke one Rebecah who he liues withall as his wife. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 238 Which sort of Bricks, is commonly used .. to pave Yards or Stables withal. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 365 Though we took the best telescope to observe him withal. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* IV, But for hurting a man I have drunk my morning's draught withal, 'tis clean against my conscience. 1884 Lowell *Democr.* (1887) 6 Such eyes and ears as Nature had been pleased to endow me withal.

†b. in other cases, esp. with indirect passive.

1556 in Lodge *Illustr Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 215 Notwithstanding ther layt braks and doings, wherin they have ben somwhat met withall. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb) 45 *Will in children, wiselie wrought withall, maie easelie* be won. 1642 Tasman *Jrnl.* in *Acc Sev Late Voy.* I. (1694) 141 From that time they were better to be spoken withal. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* Pref. p xv, If such were indulgently dealt withal and tolerated. *c* 1685 *Roxb. Ball* (1891) VII. 477 Full six legs she travels withal. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Freeny's Amusem.* 28 The Devil's Broker may be spoken withal every Sunday.

Witham (wi·təm). Also 6 wyttam, wittam, wittome, 7 wittham. The name of certain villages in Lincolnshire and Essex. *Little* (or *small*) *Witham* was used proverbially (with pun on Wit *sb.*) for a place of which the inhabitants were remarkable for stupidity. Hence (app.), without qualification, used for: A witless person, a fool.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* B ij, Small wyttam be your spede. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 182 Whens come great breeches? from little wittam. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurditie* C 3 b, Who so snatcheth vp follies too greedilie . may happes proue a wittome whiles he fisheth for finer witte. 1589 *Martins Months Minde* G 2 b, I appoynt . to each of them an Aduouson: To the former of small Wittam: and to the other of little Brainford. 1589 *Almond for Parrat* D 4, G. W. of Wig. house, in the land of little Wittam, chosen to the place and function of a pastor. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Lincs.* (1662) 153 Lincolneshire . Proverbs He was born at Little Wittham. It is applyed to such people as are not overstock'd with acutenesse.

Withamite (wi ðəmait). *Min.* [f. the name of its discoverer, H. *Witham*: see -ite 1.] A red or reddish-yellow variety of epidote, found at Glencoe in Scotland.

1825 D Brewster in *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 218.

+Withbind. *Obs. rare.* Forms 1 weoþobend, 4 weþebond, withbinde. [OE **wiþobend, weoþobend* (cf. OLG. *wndebinde* 'ligustrum'), f. *wiþ-* in Withe + *bend* Bend *sb.*[1] (Cf. Bindwith, Bendwith).] A name for certain plants having pliant stems.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 312 Nim þas wyrte, safenan & mersc mealwan & weoþobend 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A VI 9 He bar a bordun I-bounde wiþ a brod lyste, In A weþebondes [*v. r.* wodebyndes] wyse I-wriþen aboute. [1551 see Weedbind] 1648–58 Hexham, *Mondt-hout*, Privet, Prime-print, or White-withbinde.

†With-child, *v. Obs nonce-wd* [With *prep.* 23 b] *trans.* To 'get with child', make pregnant.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii 390 The lusty Heav'n with Earth doth company: And with a fruitfull seed With-childes .his own lawfull wife 1598 *Ibid* II. II. IV 355

Withdraught. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms see With *prep.* and Draught *sb.*; also 5 wedraught, 6 wyddra(u)ght, -drought, weydraught, wid-drawte, 6–7 (8–9 *arch.*) wydraught, 7 widraught. [f. With- + Draught *sb*, after *withdraw*.]

1. Withdrawal.

1340 *Ayenb* 240 þe castel of þe wombe ne may him hyealde aye þane gost þanne he is asterued be uestinges and be wybdrajbes. 1437 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 508/2 The . thurtes .doone to you. in withdraught of your due Custumes. 1442 *Ibid* V. 64/2 Withoute fraude, embeselyng or withdraught therof in eny wise *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5927 Thys knight saw hir come, with-draught wold not gette. 1623 T. Adams *Peace-offering* (1624) 42 May not a withdraught of all Gods fauours .be .foreseen?

b. *spec.* Withdrawal from an action in court (= Retraxit); a fine or fee imposed for this.

Cf. Withdraw *sb.*, quot. 1444.

[1402, 1455 see *Essex Rev.* (1907) XVI. 128, 133] 1600 *Maldon (Essex) Docts.* Bundle 162 lf. 3 (MS) Withdraughts. Item, they are charged with xxxiiis. by them receyved for lycenses of concord in accions personalls. 1635 *Maldon (Essex) Borough Deeds* Bundle 80 No. 2 (MS) Allowance to the said seriants for collectinge of withdrafts behind.

†2. A place of retirement or retreat; a retreat; a private chamber, retiring-room; a closet or recess.

1480 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xxi. 175 He that hath none other wythdraughte ne other dwellyng place. 1481 Boroner *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) b vj, [He] fled by the withdraught into the toure of the same castelle. 1509 *Will Earl of Oxford* (Prerog 'Crt Cant.), 13 peces of Rede Worstede vsed to be in the Wydraught of my Chamber 1530 Palsgr. 288/2 Wydraught, *basse chambre, ortraict; retraict.*

3. A privy; a sewer. = Draught *sb.* 45, 46. Survives locally in leases.

1493–4 *Leicester Borough Rec.* (1901) II. 344 For borde & tymbre for the wedraught. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* VI ccIV. (1811) 215 Whan the Kynge was at the withdraught to purge nature. *c* 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 245 A Hows for the comyn wyddrowght of the said College. 1559 *Boke Presidentes* 26 The sayde mesuage . with thappurtenances with the pauementes, and wydraughtes of the same 1671 in Birch *Hist Charters* (1884) 247 That no man shall make or continue any widraughts, seat or seats, for houses of easement. 1702 J. K. *New Eng Dict*, A *Wy-draught*, a Water-course, or Water-passage. 1846 (25 Aug.) *Lease* (Surrey), Privies, sinks, sewers, wydraughts, drains and houses of office. 1896 *Lease*, Fences, pavements, gutters, pipes, drains, wydraughts.

Withdraw, *sb. rare.* [f. Withdraw *v.*] Withdrawal, removal; *spec.* = Withdraught 1 b.

1444 *Maldon (Essex) Docts.* liber 'A' lf 32b (MS) For a defaute, or a withdrawe of coute, a freman shall be amerced at iii d. 1693 C. Mather *Wonders Invis. World* 64 One of these Witnesses was over-perswaded by some Persons, to be out of the way upon G. B's Tryal; but he came afterwards with Sorrow for his withdraw 1720 S. Sewall *Diary* II Nov. (1882) III 276 Went not to Mr Winthrop's This is the 2^d^ Withdraw. 1737 C Mather (*title*) Christian Loyalty, Or, some Suitable Sentiments On the Withdraw of King George the First, and the Access of King George the Second

Withdraw (wiðdrǭ, wiþ-), *v.* Pa. t. **withdrew** (wiðdrū'), pa. pple. **withdrawn** (wiðdrǭn). Forms: see With *prep.* and Draw *v.*; also 4 wid-draw; *pa. t.* 4 wid-drogh, widrouh; *pa. pple.* 5 othedraw, 6 withdrawed. [f. With- (1) + Draw *v.* (Cf. L. *retrahĕre* to Retract, Retray, F. *retirer* to Retire.)]

I. *trans.* 1. To take back or away (something that has been given, granted, allowed, possessed, enjoyed, or experienced).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Ure Loueid wiðdraweð his grace, & his cumfort *c* 1315 Shoreham *Poems* VII 490 Ich mey ȝyuen, and eke wyþ diȝe, *Al* þat myn hys. 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 332 þat he no may his loue haue, Grete strengþe him doþ wiþ-drawe. 1390 Gower *Conf* II 91 Lich unto the greene tree, If that men toke his rote aweie, Riht so myn herte scholde dete, If that mi love be withdrawe *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 41 The sonne with drow3 his li3t. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xx. 65 Now the from me withdraweth bytter deth. 1535 Coverdale *1 Chron* xvii[1] 13, I wyl not withdrawe my mercy from him 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol* V lv § 3 Impossible it is that God should withdrawe his presence from any thing 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel* II Wks. 1856 I. 23 My mistresse withdrewe her gratious aspect even now 1611 *Bible* Transl Pref. ¶ 1 Those noursing fathers and mothers that withdraw from them who hang vpon their breasts liuelyhood and support. 1815 Shelley *Alastor* 16 Withdraw No portion of your wonted fauour 1833 Tennyson *Two Voices* 145 When Life her light withdraws 1854 R. S Surtees *Handley Cr.* XXXVI (1901) I 288 They said they'd withdraw their subscriptions from the hounds. 1874 Green *Short Hist* II § 8 105 The office of sheriff was withdrawn from the great nobles of the shire 1898 'H S Merriman' *Roden's Corner* XIV, Then you are not disposed to withdraw your name from the concern?

†b. To subtract (arithmetically). *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II § 45 Vnder that nombere [1400] I wrote a 1397; þan withdrowe I the laste nombere owte of þat, and þan fond I þe residue was 3 3ere. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) V xiv. (1859) 81 Where that it nedeth oughte to adden, or withdrawen. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S) 6 The figures that thow hast withdraw, adde them ayene to the omyst figures.

†c. To cause to decline, decrease, or disappear.

c 1450 Capgrave *St Augustine* XXXV 45 þat ȝe schuld.. not be lettyd with no cold whech schuld withdrawe ȝour deuocion 1546 *Gassar's Prognost.* b VIIJ, The heat of Summer shalbegynne to be wythdrawne by rayne 1563 Shute *Archit* B ij b, It hath ben withdrawen and hidden (as almost al other knowlages. hath bene) through ignorannce

2. To draw back, take away, remove (a thing) *from* its place or position.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3803 Aaron .ðis fier blessede and wiðdroȝ. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom Prol & T.* 870 Withdraweth the fir, lest it to faste brenne 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* II v (Skeat) I. 129 Whan the see ebbeth and withdraweth the gravel *c* 1400 tr *Secr. Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 70 Reubard . withdrawys þe fleume fro þe mouth of þe stomake *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) VI. 21 Sylus .. withdrew þe water and destruyd þe citee 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr Secr* 241 Whan a man sittyth atte mette he sholde wythdrawe his honde afor that he be y fillit. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 352/12 Whan charlemagne sawe that reynawde had wythdrawe his baner, he was glad of it 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 176, I withdrew my foot a little 1671 Milton *Samson* 192 In prosperous days They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head 1834 Hook *Gilbert Gurney* III, This speech . induced me suddenly to withdraw my head 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 463 So as to admit of withdrawing, and reintroducing the vines without injuring them 1848 Dickens *Dombey* LVIII, Harriet was withdrawing her hand to open the book, when Alice detained it for a moment. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol* (ed 2) I 168 The most appropriate spot for withdrawing the gases from this furnace. 1898 'H. S Merriman' *Roden's Corner* XXV, As he spoke he had withdrawn from his pocket a folded paper.

b. To take (one's eyes, etc) off something.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 He is happy that withdraweth his ere & his eye from alle vyle thinges 1542 Elyot, *Oculorum remissio*, a withdrawyng of the loke 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, As her eye caught that of Mr. Cymon Tuggs, she withdrew it from his features in bashful confusion 1838 — *O Twist* XXXVIII, Till even she, who was not easily cowed, was fain to withdraw her eyes, and turn them towards the ground.

c. To remove (money) *from* capital, or *from* a bank or other place of deposit.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. III. I. 403 That part is, from that moment, withdrawn from his capital 1828 *Act 9 Geo. IV* c 92 § 38 After having withdrawn any Sum or Sums of Money from or out of any Savings Banks. 1861 *Act 24 Vict.* c. 14 § 4 The Officers of the Postmaster General ..shall not disclose the Name of any Depositor nor the Amount deposited or withdrawn

d. To draw (a veil, curtain, etc) back or aside; to draw back (a bolt). Now *rare*.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* XI, The veil was at length withdrawn. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. Loire* 170 The sound of opening doors, withdrawing bolts, and hoarse voices hallooing from tower to tower. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* IX, Withdrawing the little window curtain, she gazed out. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 106 Here's the veil withdrawn from landscape.

3. *fig.* †a. To retract, revoke, rescind. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1829 in *S Eng Leg* 159 3if þov wenest wel for-to do, with-drau3 þine dede sone. *c* 1290 *St. Nicholas* 265 ibid 248 With-drau3 þi red, ich þe rede. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 3459 The king withdrogh his jugement *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress.* 327 Withdraw thy sentence, and be gracious.

b. To remove *from* the scope of an inquiry, *from* a particular category, or the like.

1725 Broome *Notes Pope's Odyss.* VI 331 Nausicaa is withdrawn, and a whole nation introduced for a more general praise of Ulysses 1839 Hallam *Lit. Eur.* II v. § 97 One [poem] by Hercules Rollock is equal, a few names withdrawn, to any of the contemporaneous poetry of France. 1848 H. R Forster *Stowe Catal* 236 The next two lots were withdrawn. 1869 Tozer *Highl Turkey* II. 259 The marvellous element withdraws the narrative .. from the course of ordinary occurrences. 1895 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 637/2 It was not a case which should have been withdrawn from the jury.

c. To take back, retract (one's words, an expression). Often *absol.* in imper., in parliamentary

procedure, to demand the withdrawal by a member of an expression or a statement

1793 in *Ld Auckland's Corr* (1862) III. 37 Burke got up twice, but the House was so satisfied, that it would hear nothing, and nothing was heard but *Withdraw, withdraw* 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* 1, The Chairman was quite sure the hon Pickwickian would withdraw the expression he had just made use of. 1880 *Hansard's Parl Deb* 20 Aug 1756, I call upon the hon Member to withdraw the word 'offensive' (Cries of 'Withdraw!')

d. To refrain from proceeding with or prosecuting (a course of action, a proposal, etc.), to cease to support or present (a candidate, etc.).

1781 BLACKSTONE *Rep* II 1028 The Court allowed the Plaintiff to withdraw his Demurrer 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Steam Excurs*, Mr Alexander Briggs moved as an amendment, that [etc.] ; but after some debate consented to withdraw his opposition 1844 H H WILSON *Brit. India* I. 555 The latter proposition was withdrawn 1880 *Hansard's Parl Deb* 20 Aug. 1739 Amendment, by leave, withdrawn 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XXIII, Neio neither repeated nor withdrew his command 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo V*, c 6 § 1 If the candidate is withdrawn or deemed to be withdrawn.

4. †a. To keep back or hold (one's hand); also, to withhold (a blow). *Obs*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 859 (Camb) His dent he gan wiþ-draȝe, For hi were neȝ aslaȝe 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 369 Achilles tho withdrowh his hond. *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh.* 52 Whanne kynges withdrawes her hondys frome þe poscessioons of her subgitz

†b. To keep back, withhold (something due, customary, or necessary); hence *gen.* to withhold.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 21906 þai serue him all apon þair wise, And man wit-draus his seruise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 617, I koude noght withdrawe My chambre of Venus from a good felawe *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 231 They haue preuyd þat þey with drowe no dewete þat was wonyd & vsyd 1510 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II 70 The seid priour withdraweth suche duetues as they of Right owght to take 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 6 b, Whan god withdraweth his rayne, than shall there be neyther oxe ne cowe. 1580 [see WITHDRAWER]

†c. To keep back, restrain (a person, his desires, etc.). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 254 Þe guode man and þe wyse wyþdraȝeþ hare wyl and hare lostes be temperance 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 393 Withdrawh thi lust and hold the stille. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 96 Forto wythdraw all men of such oþes and wordys Seynt Poule forbedyth yche cristen man not to speke all maner ydull speche 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* I. xix 51 Yf yt happe that any. be dystracte from sayngе ..eny verse and may not say yt, but yf he withdrawe his voyce from syngynge 1530 PALSGR. 781/2 Let him go whan he wyll, he shall nat be withdrawen for me.

5. To draw away, deflect, divert (a person, his mind, etc) *from* an object, pursuit, line of conduct, etc.; †also, to draw, attract; to distract. Now *rare.*

†Occas const inf To divert from doing something

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Þet hi myȝten his uram þe guode þet hi habeþ y-conceyued wyþdraȝe. *Ibid.*, Yef þou be þine tonge wyþdraȝst ane man oþer a child wel to done *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 215 þat man leve no worldly goodis þat wiþdrawiþ his wille fro God. ?1477 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 34 Paraventure more chargeful besynes hathe othedraw yower mynde 1489 CAXTON *Fayttes of A* I. XXIX. F IV, Withdrawe towardys the, the hertes of straungers by yeftes 1542 ELYOT, *Anocamentum*, . recreation, that withdraweth the mynde from heuynes or melancholy 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* III (1565) 76 Those sorte of rascals whom hope of spoile had wythdrawen from husbandrye and daylye labor *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, II II, With how contrarious thoughts am I withdrawne! Why linger I twixt hope and doubtfull feare? 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* V IV 23 Aduantagious care Withdrew me from the oddes of multitude 1606 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1885) VII 181 To alienat and withdraw thaim from thair due obedience to his Majestie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* I. VIII. 33 Whatsoever is new, or great, withdrawes a man from the intended way of his discourse. 1667 MILTON *P. L* VII 612 They thought Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I 593 It would have been happy if he had never been withdrawn from those pursuits 1859 W COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* I, The circumstances which have withdrawn us from the world for the rest of our days

6. To remove (a person) *from* a position; to cause to retire or recede; †occas to take aside; *spec.* to cause (a force, troops) to retire *from* a position; to draw off *from* an engagement.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 107 Many that haue be withdrawe oute of abbeyes, for thaire londes 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 149 Saturne wythdrowe his peple on that oon syde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* 206 His onely sauegarde and comforte, were to withdrawe hym and his compaignie into Fraunce *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. III, A shining blade Withdrawes a coward theese that would inuade. 1615 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I. 260, I presently did withdraw him until I had discovered that which I desired. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 87 The prisoner withdrawen. 1805 C JAMES *Milit. Dict* (ed. 2), To *withdraw*, to call back, to make to retire 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* XLII, Where'er that Power may move Which has withdrawn his being to its own 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* IX, A sounder had withdrawn in pursuit of him all the dogs .and the greater part of the huntsmen 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXI III 175 She would be compelled to withdraw her forces from Lesbos 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* IX, Walter Scape was withdrawn from Eton, and put into a merchant's house 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XX, She has withdrawn her spies.

b *Law* To remove (a juror) from the panel in order to put an end to the proceedings.

a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I VI (1787) 36 The court and the king's attorney-general . were so well satisfied with the defendant's title, that they moved the defendant to consent to withdraw a juror 1789 *New Lond Mag* Sept. 458/2 And Mrs. Phillips agreed on her part that a Juror should be withdrawn. 1866 FOSTER & FINLASON *Nisi Prius Cases* IV. 942 The plaintiff's counsel proposed to withdraw a juror, which was assented to 1881 ODGERS *Libel & Slander* 550 Actions of defamation are often compromised before the judge comes to sum up the evidence A juror is often withdrawn, sometimes at the suggestion of the judge

†7. = *withdraw from* in various senses. *Obs rare.*

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 895 Sin ȝe maugray ȝour miht mote hit wiþ-drawe *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1257 Yff þow wolt drawe the to wit, & rebawdry withdrawe. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 304 He with-drow the forsaid court, by the mean of a frendly accorde

II. *refl.* **8.** To remove oneself *from* a place or position, = 12 Now *rare* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19175 þai badd þat þai þam suld wit-drau Quils þai samen spak a thrau. 13 . *Ibid.* 21654 (Edinb) Adam quen he wrogt hauid wog Vndir þis tre he him wiþ-drog 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 73 He him withdrowh So prively that sche ne wiste Wher he becom *c* 1420 *Master of Game* XXVI (1904) 83 Þei ought to wiþdrawe hym in þe softest maner and þan go preuyli to þei be vndir þe wynde *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* 39/19 He wepte, and with-drow him. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 314/1 The said William had withdrawn him out of thys Lande 1530 PALSGR 783/1 He hath withdrawen him selfe in some corner. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, V. III 28 Withdraw your selues, and leaue vs here alone 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 627 Vortigern had withdrawen himselfe into these parts. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm*, *Acts 1 3* (1734) I 177 It was requisite that he should not withdraw himself from their Sight, at once. 1839 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 103 The King disguised himself, and withdrew himself from the midst of his troops.

†b. Of combatants, troops, etc.; = 12 b. *Obs.*

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 3253 Þe brutons hom wiþdrowe, & þe saxons hom reste *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 886 (Laud MS) Hys feren gonnen hem wyt drawe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 169 Cirus feyned hym to flee and wiþdrowȝ hym.

†c. Of water; = 12 c *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XXIV. 111 Þe see, bat before bette apon þe mount, withdrewe it 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 196 The See meveth and hym wyth-drawyth aftyr the mewynge of the mone.

9. To remove oneself *from* a condition, sphere, society, etc.; = 13. Now *rare* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28136 Oft als haue i me wit-draun Til vncuth pryst, and fra myn aun. 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* G j b, Voyces of deuyls withdrawing them from the right waye. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 102 b, It is also to be feared lest suche as would haue ioyned them selues vnto this league, wyll be affrayde nowe of this, and withdrawe them selues. 1612 SIR J DIGBY *Let.* 10 Oct in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 609 Some of the beste of them have withdrawen themselves from their trade 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 24 Let our Imagination therefore among multitudes of people withdraw it selfe to some secrecie 1663 *Sc Acts Chas II* (1820) VII 455/2 All persons who shall wilfully withdraw and absent themselffs from the ordinary meitings of divine worship 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXIX, He cannot withdraw himself from the Complaints . of his Subjects. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 448 Every man may have the redress of withdrawing himself from the club 1812 BELSHAM *Mem Lindsey* 348 Withdrawing himself from an office the duties of which he was so fully competent to discharge 1865 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II. 233, I am withdrawing myself from engagements of all kinds.

†10. To cease, refrain; = 14. *Obs.*

c 1290 *St James* 159 in *S. Eng Leg* 38 Of is lubere þouȝt þat he þouȝte for drede he him with drowȝ. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10221 Þe king of almayne sende. To king Ion, þat he wiþdrowe him of is wou 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10872 Of þat man hyt ys grete drede, þat wyþdragh þ hym fro gode dede 1340 *Ayenb* 52 Huanne hi wyþ-draȝeþ to do wel 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 243 He that is custumet to ette two tymes in the day, yf he wythdrawe hym sodaynly, anone he may grevaunce take.

†11 To contract. *Obs. rare*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 497 His synewis shronke and withdrewe them

III. *intr.* **12.** To go away, depart, or retire *from* a place or position, *from* some one's presence, to another room or a private place, etc.; † to draw back or turn aside.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3983 'If ðin asse ne were wiþ-draȝen, Her suldes ðu nu wuiðen slaȝen. [*Vulg* nisi asina declinasset de via te occidissem, Num. XXII 33] 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VIII XXII. [XI] (Tollem MS), Nouȝt withdrawinge towarde þe lyfte side, oþer towarde þe ryȝt side. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 170 He made his marouners to saylle and rowe with alle diligence for to withdrawe fro the porte. *Ibid* 239 Whan she was a lytill withdrawen fro the temple. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 302/2 The people with their goodes and Cattell being fled and withdrawen into the Wooddes and Mountaynes 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* III IV 100 Madam, withdraw, the Prince and all the gallants of the towne are come to fetch you to Church 1600 *1st Pt. Sir J. Oldcastle* V X 43, I will withdraw into some other roome 1692 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 711 Who was there, but withdrawn under a hedge with the Prince and Duke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VIII. 19 Scarce from our upper World the Shades withdrew. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 108 ¶ 6 Upon withdrawing into my Room after Dinner. 1712 *Ibid* 536 ¶ 1 She delivered the remaining part of her Message, and withdrew 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. XIII, Sophia now took the first Opportunity of withdrawing with the Ladies. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 447 A man , Who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* II XXXVII, The Minstrel from the shore withdrew. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. III, I bowed slightly, and she withdrew to the countess 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XXVII 209 The men. withdrew from me, and approached the eastern boundary of the glacier. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 3. 127 By the treaty of Lambeth, Lewis promised to withdraw from England.

b. Of combatants, troops, etc. To retire *from* the field of battle or any contest, or *from* an advanced position.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3681 Prest aȝen him he was & slou of hom to grounde, so þat hii gonne wiþ drawe *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12746 Lenger to iuste myght þey nought stande, But þem defended al wyþdrawande. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2015, I. will at þou knaw þat for na drede I with-draw. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 401 Whan the two oostes were withdrawen *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 Cause your men to withdraw fro the batayle 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, V IV 8 Withdraw my Lord, Ile helpe you to a Horse. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 559, I beg your Greatness beaten, to withdraw. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 83 ¶ 10 The Confederates are preparing to withdraw into Winter Quarters 1880 HENSMAN *Afghan War* (1881) 449 The Amir's troops only withdrew at daylight.

†c. Of water To subside, ebb. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 596 In armenie ðat arche stod, Þo was wiþ-draȝen ðat ilc flod. *Ibid.* 599 Dunes wexen, ðe flod wiþ-drog *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1399 (Camb) Whanne þe se wiþ drogе *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2008 The wodenes of waghes wightly with droghe. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 280 Whan the see was withdrawen & ferre ebbed. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II lii. [liii]. 76/2 They founde ye ryuers withdrawen 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. X (1636) 199 The Tide withdrawing upon course

13. To draw away *from* a person; to remove oneself or retire *from* a society or community, *from* publicity, etc.; to retire from participation in or pursuit of something; †to resign.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 257 [331] Thow makyst wise folk fro me withdrawe. 1540 *Bible* (Cranmer) Prov. XIX 7 Hys awne frendes withdrawe from him 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II 227 A large petition from the Earle of Clarendon, intimating that he was withdrawn. 1677 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. III (1912) V. 120 Withdrawing from the publik ordinances in their owne paroch kirkes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII. 757 [He] wisely from th' infectious World withdrew. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 448 Now great Achilles from our aid withdraws. 1746 HERVEY *Medit* (1818) 108 Wisely they withdrew from that immense multiplicity of learning 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr Sterne* III. 63 An ideal world, into which we can withdraw at pleasure 1849 A SCRATCHLEY *Build. Societies* 100 Desirous of withdrawing from the society. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1873) II I IV. 174 Classes and ranks withdraw from each other more and more 1870 J E T. ROGERS *Hist Gleam.* Ser II 23 Wiklif withdrew from his political and social projects 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/4, I have withdrawn from all attendance at public banquets 1912 MARETT *Anthropology* IX 237 No one has a chance of withdrawing into his own soul.

†b. Of an immaterial thing, a condition, etc.: To depart, disappear.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 6583 [He] biheld toward þe water, & is grete herte wiþdrou. *Ibid* 9189 Þe verste tuo ȝer god cas & hap inou com to king steuene, ac suþþe it wiþ drou. 13 . *Cursor M* 4698 (Gott) Bot alkines welth bigan wi-drau. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 25 Dredles deuocioun hit is with draw 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 151 Then grace withdrawyth and the fende enteryth

†14. Const. *of* or inf. To cease or refrain from, or from doing, something. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10893 Seint edmond .. ofte him bisouȝte þat he wiþdrowe of is dede. 1340 *Ayenb* 53 Ich wille þet þou loki and wyþdraȝe *c* 1375 *Cato Major* 523 in *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 598 Þou most with-drawe of dueis metes, And vse no glotenie 1450–80 tr *Secr Secr* V 8 Whan he withdrawith forto take the goodis and possessiones of his sugetis

Withdrawable (wiðdrɔ̄·ăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being withdrawn.

1850 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 392 Its deposits being withdrawable only at a market value. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp Rev.* June 6 All other rights are called rights only by way of accommodation, for they are withdrawable at will. 1903 in *Q Rev* (1905) Jan 67 Half had to be invested in stock and the other half was withdrawable.

Withdrawal (wiðdrɔ̄·ăl). [f as prec. + -AL. (Superseding WITHDRAWMENT, which took the place of the earlier WITHDRAUGHT and WITHDRAW *sb*)]

1. The act of taking back or away what has been held, occupied, or enjoyed.

1839 LANE *Arab Nts* I 80 Thou deservest the withdrawal of protection from thee. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXV. 189 The cold, resulting from the withdrawal of the sunbeams.

b The removal of money or securities from a bank or other place of deposit.

1861 *Regulations P O Savings Banks* § 15 If any person shall fraudulently represent himself to be a Depositor, and by forwarding the proper notice of withdrawal, shall obtain any sum of money 1884 *Manch Exam* 28 May 5/3 The bank was in difficulties through large withdrawals

2. The act of withdrawing a person or thing *from* a place or position, *esp.* the removal of troops by way of retreat

1838 MEESON & WELBY *Cases Exch* II 36 It was no part of the agreement between the parties that the withdrawal of a juror should put an end to the suit at all events. 1844 H. H WILSON *Brit. India* II 480 He urged the withdrawal of the British officers, as their presence was no longer necessary 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 37 The artificial withdrawal of water to feed the canal. 1892 HARDY *Well-beloved* I. V, Their application for admission led to the withdrawal of a bolt.

3. The retractation of a statement, proposal, etc.

1835 T HOOK *G. Gurney* XIV, I thought perhaps the news .might have induced you to retract; and that you might have considered it a perfect justification of your withdrawal 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII 384/2 In consequence of his resignation, and notwithstanding his withdrawal of it.

4 The act of retiring or retreating *from* a place or position.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I. 190 Perhaps, indeed, Joel's rapid improvement might be one cause of William's withdrawal. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will. IV*, c. 32 § 1 The With-

drawal of such Member [from a society]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvi, It was a sight to see her lord. hold the door open for the withdrawal of the ladies. 1884 BRYCE in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 15 Mar. 1716 A vote which .would accelerate..the withdrawal of England from Egypt 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV 603/1 Desertion implies an active withdrawal from a cohabitation that exists.

Withdrawer (wiðdrǭ·ǝɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who withdraws, in various senses of the vb.; *spec.* in *Sc. Church Hist.*, one who did not conform to the established church in the 17th century.

1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 46 Sethe that none suche were never sene withdrawers or fleers frome batailes. 1580 OUTRED tr *M. Cope's Expos Prov* 152 b, Joseph. was not a withdrawer of the corne, but a seller. 1606 in J. Forbes *Cert. Rec. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 519 Contempners of his Majesties lawes, withdrawers and corrupters of his Majestie's subjects hearts from his obeciience *c* 1639 BAILLIE in Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd 43 They are withdrawers of their hands 1677 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. III. (1912) V. 121 Constant withdrawers and keepers of conventicles 1823 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* (new ed.) II 312 Parliament ..enacted [in 1663] That .all with-drawers from the conform incumbents of their own parish, be punished.

Withdrawing (wiðdrǭ·iŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WITHDRAW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. WITHDRAW in various senses.

c 1315 SHOREHAM iv. 344 Þor3 cheste and mysdoynge And wyþ-drawynge of god. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat.* 11 All manere of withdraweynge of oþer men thynges wrangwysely agaynes þaire wyll. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Be wyþdrazinges of mete and of drinke. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Þei maken londis bareyne for wiþdrawing of werkmen. *c* 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 4 In withdrawyng .2. nombres ben necessary. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 262 At the departyng hercules passeth lightly the withdrawyng & departyng of alle hem that were there 1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* II. iii. 22 Euen they that are well minded, are subiecte to so many withdrawynges of minde, that they easily..fal awaye. *a* 1651 C. LOVE *Combat Flesh & Spirit* (1654) 6 A double withdrawing of Gods Spirit. 1689 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1875) XII. 65/1 The tyneing husbands for the wifes withdrawing from the church is contrair to Law 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 250 The withdrawing of the guard from the harbour's mouth. 1817 COLERIDGE in *Athenæum* (1894) 8 Dec. 791/2 The quiet withdrawing from any further connection with him. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (ed. 7) 177 A withdrawing of the meaner thing, to make receptive of the better.

b attrib. (also WITHDRAWING-CHAMBER, -ROOM).

1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 378 A certaine withdrawing house, called Otforde. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. II. 31 Withdrawing Corners and Refuges to Robbers. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 263 Miss Winteram .. soon made her withdrawing curtsy. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, They went to the withdrawing apartment. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 456/1 This withdrawing-ground. was within the garden inclosure.

Withdrawing, *ppl. a.* [f. WITHDRAW *v* + -ING 2.] That withdraws (usually in intr. senses); drawing back, retiring, receding.

1611 *Bible* Neh. ix. 29 They .. withdrew the shoulder [*marg.* gaue a withdrawing shoulder]. *a* 1748 THOMSON *Hymn Solitude* 23 Amid the long withdrawing vale. *a* 1846 HAYDON *Autob.* (1853) I. 179 'That I can't tell you,' said he, with a cold, withdrawing air 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* II. 27 By some long withdrawing arm of the sea. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iv. 152 Sands which the sunset gilded with its withdrawing glow.

Hence **Withdrawingness**, retiring disposition.

1795 *Jemima* I. 207 To shake off all this shyness and withdrawingness from your friends.

†**Withdrawing-chamber.** *Obs.* [f prec. vbl. sb.] = next.

1392–3 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 300/2 Triours des Petitions .. tendront lour place en la Chapelle de la Withdrawyng Chambre. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II 102 Item lego eidem j. burded-bedd in le withdrawynchambre. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 73 Samela .. flung away to her withdrawing chamber in a dissembled rage. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II. (1693) 119 The Bishop being in a withdrawing Chamber, read over the Order so often, that .he got it by heart *verbatim*.

fig. 1621 BP MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 7 In the *Lararys*, and withdrawing chambers of your *History of Tithes*

Withdrawing-room. *arch.* or *Hist* [f. as prec.] A room to withdraw to; = DRAWING-ROOM 1 1.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 204 He was . had into a with-drawinge roem, where many of the lords wear. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v 1, Ile waite in the with-drawing roome, Vntill you call. 1661 EARL ORRERY *St. Lett.* (1742) 37 Whilst we were in the withdrawing room, making preparations to go into the house of lords. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. xxxvi. 185 The apartments she has to let are.. a withdrawing-room, two or three handsome bed-chambers. 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Fr. Darcy* xxxii, He sat by her in the large withdrawing room, where she was at work. 1885 PAYN *Talk of Town* I 110 It was William Henry's habit to quietly withdraw and seek Margaret in the withdrawing-room.

Withdrawment (wiðdrǭ·mĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. WITHDRAW *v.* + -MENT.] = WITHDRAWAL in various senses; formerly *spec.* the withdrawal of divine illumination.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christs Counsell* 79 All the wrath of God, and the withdrawments of his love 1666 G ALSOP *Char. Prov Mary-Land* (1869) 64, I am certainly confident, that England would as soon feel her feebleness by withdrawment of so great an upholder. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol* III. xxiii. 195 An apparent withdrawment from Obedience *a* 1709 J. LISTER *Autobiog.* (1842) 52 He would sometimes say to me in the times of God's withdrawments, 'O I son, I am not able to bear under God's absence'. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II III. 41 The Withdrawment or Absence of the Sun. 1817 CHALMERS in *Edin Rev* Mar. 4 A great withdrawment of wealth from its former channels of distribution. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 5/2 The immediate withdrawment from an expensive colonial policy

Withdrawn (wiðdrǭ n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple of WITHDRAW *v.*] In various senses of the vb.; sometimes in a purely static sense, secluded; also of mental state, detached.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* VI 477 Where abide My Mother, with her withdrawne housewiferies *Ibid* XXIII 8 Wake, Leaue this withdrawne roome *a* 1651 SIR J SKEFFINGTON *Heroe of Lorenzo* (1652) 13 She shut her self up in the most withdrawn chamber of the Palace. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 94 The withdrawn, the absent Mind. 1723 POPE *Let. to Swift* 12 Jan., Your withdrawn and separate state. 1849 A. SCRATCHLEY *Build Societies* 100 Withdrawn shares (not wholly subscribed for) 1858 THOREAU *Maine Woods* 11 (1918) 157 The stream was so withdrawn .that my companions concluded to go farther up it. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb 7/1 The withdrawn lot [of horses] includes Stowmarket and Indian Queen.

Withe, with (wiþ, wið, wəið), *sb* Forms 1, 3 wiððe, wiþþe, 4–9 wyth, 5–6 wythe, (4 withthe, wyþþe, 5–6 wythth(e, 5 witthe, whythe, 6 wethe, 7 wieth, *Anglo-Ir.* whitt, *dial* 5 wyffe, 6 wifte, wyft, 7, 9 wift, 9 wiff, weef, wef), 6– with, withe. [OE. *wiþþe*, corresp. to OFris. *withithe, witte*, MDu. *wisse* (WFlem *wisse*, Du *wis, wisch*), MLG., LG *wedde*, OHG. *with, widh, wit* (MHG. *wit*), OHG. *withî, widî*, (MHG *wide*), also in OHG. *khunawnthz* (cf. OE. *cynewiþþe*), ON. *viðr* (gen. *viðjar*), *viðja* (Sw *vidja*, Da *vidje*).—OTeut. **wiþjôn-*, **wiþi-*. Other Teut. variants are represented by MLG. *wide*, OHG *wida* (MHG. *wide*, G. *weide*) willow, Goth *wida* in *kunawida* chain, ON. *viðir* willow, OE *wiþig* WITHY, q v. (The variant forms with *f* are mainly Kentish.)

Outside Germanic cognate words of similar meaning from Indo-Eur. *weit-, wit-* are.—Zend *vaiti-* willow, Gk. *ἰτέα* willow (—**Fειτε-Fᾱ*), *ἰτυς* felloe, L. *vītis* vine, Lith *výtis* wand, OPruss. *witwan* willow, OSlav. *větvь* branch, OIr *fiith* 'fibra' (—**weitī*). According to a widely accepted view *weit-* is a derivative of *wi-*, which is represented also by L. *vĕre* to plait, WIRE *sb.*, and perh. WOUGH, wall]

1. A band, tie, or shackle consisting of a tough flexible twig or branch, or of several twisted together; such a twig or branch, as of willow or osier, used for binding or tying, and sometimes for plaiting.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 594 Egeas..bebead ðam cwellerum ðæt hi hine mid wiððum handum and fotum on ðære rode gebundon. *c* 1100 in Wr-Wulcker *Voc* 105/9 *Circus, uel circulus*, wiðþe *Funiculus, uel funis*, rap. *Ibid* 183/16 *Loramentum, uel tormentum*, wiððe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15813, 5 Þe Laferrd wrohhte an swepe þær all alls itt wære off wiþþess, To tacneun þatt henm ȝarrkedd wass stranng pine i defless wiþþess *c* 1205 LAY 25973 Þat weore twæll swine iteied to-somne Mid wiðen swiðe grete y-wriðen al togadere. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 423 Brydille hase he righte nane, . Bot a wythe hase he tane, And keuylles his stede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 531/1 Wythe bonde *boia* 1520 *MS Acc St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paed for wyft & Roddis for the [thacker] v d. 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 15 The fote-teame shall be fastened . with a shakyll, or a withe to drawe by 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* C ij, Vnbrideled hauinge neither withe nor coller aboute theyr neckes. 1555—*Decades* 271 Theyr shyppes are tide togyther with cordes and wyththes. 1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed 2) 2165 They found a casket locked with a padlocke, and so cutting the wifte [*printed* wiste] thereof, opened it 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 16 Two Calues .that were coupled together by the neckes with an Oken With 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 192 The manner of their hanging vp of their fish and flesh with withes to dry. 1611 *Bible* Judges xvi. 7 If they binde me with seuen greene withs [*Great Bible* withes], that were neuer dried, then shall I be weake. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 282 These Rogues girding their swords to them by a with 1682 *Tokè* (Kent) *Estate Accts* (MS) For 300 of wifts 1639 T DE GREY *Compl Horsem* 271 They haue taken a withe and put it through the hole of the said stone *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist Irel* (Ir. Archæol Soc.) I 241 Tynge rope and whitts to either end theireof. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt Gard* II 166 We tie up first with Osier withs, and afterwards we wrap up with long Litter some Spanish Cardons 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S Sea* 270 For making of these Bridges, they twist Withes together, like Ropes 1805 R. W DICKSON *Pract Agric* II 674 Proper wyths for tying them together. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 282 In fir rims, the wooden withes of the bottom are passed through splits. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v 180 A round cage of green withes 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict*, *Withes*, twisted rods for securing the web of a gabion. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 383 A massive gold mourning-ring formed of two knotted withes twisted together. 1881 *Leics. Gloss*, *Wiff*, var. pron of 'withe', 'willow-wiffs'. 1885 M ROSS & STONEHEWER-COOPER *Highl. Cantabria* 335 Rounded stones with grooves around them, where the withe would have been twisted, to form a handle for its manipulation 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s v *Wiff*, The large kind of fagot, which went by the name of kiln-bush, was bound with two wiffs.

b. gen. A pliant twig or bough.

1819 JAS MILL *Brit India* II VI I 245 As he rises from sleep, a Brahmen must rub his teeth with a proper withe 1833 M SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XII, The fork of the tree, from which the withe depended 1881 MRS C PRAED *Policy & P.* VII, A trailing withe of orange begonia.

†**c.** A willow wand or garland carried into the sovereign's or a nobleman's house at Easter, hence, the ceremony or festivity itself *Obs*

1465 *Mann. & Housek Exp.* (Roxb) 509 Item, on Ester day my master gaff to John Kooke to the wythe, xxd. 1467 *Ibid.* 393 Item, on Estyr day, my mastyr gaffe to the wyffe in the Kenges howse, vj s viij d. 1537 *Privy Purse Exp. Princ. Mary* (1831) 24 Geuen to the Kinges Cookes to thayr wythe at Easte xl *s* 1559 *MS. Acc Bk. Butchers Co. London*, Payd for xii men for ye brynging in of ye Quynes wythe. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 72 In the weeke before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a twisted Tree, or With, .out of the woodes into the kinges house

d. With allusion to the story of Samson in *Judges* XVI. 7 (see sense 1, quot 1611)

1835 FABER *Lett* (1869) 39 My soul arose and cracked in scorn the chains of darkness, like the green withs of the strong man 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau* XIV, I know that if I choose to exert my self, I can break through the withes of green flax with which they try to bind me. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig* 29 Strong by thee, like feeble withes he snapt The bonds of custom

†**2.** A halter, properly one made with withes *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 22833 Doð wiððe an his sweore & draȝeð hine to ane more 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11551 Aboute þy nekke hanggeþ a wyþþe, þat haþ þe depaired fro Goddys gryþþe 1340 *Ayenb* 135 Þe þef yþroued and y-nome and mid mo þanne an hondred misdedes þet heþ nieȝ þe wyþþe ine þe nykke 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XVIII 21–22 681/2 Who walked about the streetes as it were with a with about his necke 1612 BEAUM & FL. *Coxcomb* III i, A wyth take him 1625 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ* (Arb) 371 That he might be hanged in a With, and not in a Halter, because it had beene so vsed, with former Rebels 1675 T BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks 1867 V 441 [He] was condemned to the fire with others, only he should have the favour of going to the stake without a wyth 1694 S JOHNSON *Notes Past Let. Bp Burnet* I x If the Highest Censures will not do it, we must do as is done in like Cases, we must Take a Wyth.

3. A willow. Now *dial.*

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 671 Wyth, brome, and quincetre. 1569 *Surrey & Kent Sewers Comm* (L C C 1909) 31 To Cut vppe the Wythes by the Banck syde 1572 *Ibid* 130 To cut vp his wethes & share his bankes throw his groundes. 1696–1864 [see WATER-WITHE] 1741 *Compl Fam.-Piece* II. II 330 A Rod made of Red Sallow, Withe or Hazle 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* IV. I. 328 The root of the *curare*, a species of withe.

b. The creeping plant *Heliotropium fruticosum*, of Jamaica, the stems of which are used for making baskets.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 87 Worse then all weeds, Withs, which are of a stronger grouth then the Canes 1740 *New Hist Jamaica* (ed 2) 316 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 373 The gradual predominance of marsh plants, sagittaria, .. bulrush, and black-withe

4. *technical.* (See quots.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 360/2 A Glovers With is a square Iron, with then (as it were) like a Wreath Upon this they do use to rub and fret their Leather Skins to make them soft and plump, which kind of work from the name of the Instrument, they term Withing 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* 736 *With*, an iron instrument fitted to the end of a boom or mast, with a ring to it, through which another boom or mast is rigged out and secured Also, in mechanics, the elastic withe handles of cold chisels, set tools, &c, which prevent a jar to the assistant's wrist. 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI. 437/2 A blacksmith's chisel held in a hazel withe, and used for hot iron 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Withes*, iron hoops or bands used for binding bales of cotton or rags

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1839 T T STODDART *Songs & P* 21 The withe-woven pannier. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* VIII. 199 Axes made by grinding the edge of a suitable pebble, and fixing it in a withe handle 1866 *Treas Bot* 1235/2 Withe-rod, *Viburnum nudum* 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 85, I once turned out a dozen water-hens, a brown owl, a woodcock, and a water-rail, from one little withe patch

Withe, *v.* Now *dial.* and *U. S* Also 4 wype, 5 wepe, 8 wythe, 9 with [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To twist like a withe. Also *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII cxliv (MS Add. 27944) Þey breketh nouȝt but þey beeþ ymade strengere with wyþyrge [*Bodl MS* wyþing] and wyndynge as þreede is with twynynge 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 15 The horses . must haue holmes withed about theyr neckes 1809 J. BARLOW *Columb* IX. 621 Bacon Withes Proteus Matter in his arms of might

2. To bind with a withe or withes; *U. S* to take (deer) with a noose made of withes.

c 1630 BP HALL *Def Cruelty* Wks 1634 II 424 Stay but a while, and yee shall see him with'd, and halter'd, and stak't, and baited to death 1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 133 Others will drive in one Stake, and wythe it about the Tree 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I. xvi, If their fences ain't [good], they ought to stake 'em up, and with them well 1839 HOFFMAN *Wild Scenes* I XIX, What, Linus, you are not a going to withe the deer? 1841 J F COOPER *Deerslayer* VI, Isn't it enough that I'm withed like a saw-log, that ye must choke too?

3. *technical.* (See prec. 4, quot. 1688.)

Withe, var. WITH *sb.*

Withele, var. WEOTHELE *Obs*

Withen (wi ðĕn, wɔi·ðĕn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (*w. midl.*) Also 4 wythone, withiene, 5, 9 wythen, 6 withyn, 7–8 within, 9 wythin, withing. [prob orig. adj., f. WITHE *sb* or WITHY *sb* + -EN 4, after *aspen, beechen*, etc. The west-midland place-name *Withington* is app f. this word.] A withy or willow. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

For other uses see Eng Dial Dict

c 1230 *Ancr R* MS C.C.C.C 1f 22 b, He is as þe wiðin þe sprutteð ut þe betere þet me hine croppeð ofte [Cf quot. *a* 1225 s v WITHY *sb* 1] *a* 1360 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App v 246 Gayneth me no garlond of greene Bot hit ben of wythones [*printed* wythoues] ywroght. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl 17 Withiene trees [Vulg *salices*] of the strem. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 174/13 He come by a wythen-tre, and made þerof a goode ȝerde 1569 *Brasenose Coll Muniments* (MS.),

A diche quicksetted with thornes and Withyns 1602 in *Lancs. Q Sess Rec* (Chetham Soc) I 145 [John Sorocolde entered a close and cut and took thence] withins 1635 Brereton *Trav* (Chetham Soc) I 172, I observed most part of the ground planted with withens 1688 Holme *Armoury* III 295/2 The Hoop Twigs are Withen Twigs Cloven 1788 *Trans Soc Arts* VI 162 That I should attempt making of Paper from the Bark of Withins 1788 *Ann Reg*, *Projects* 96 The bark or peel of within twigs 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Withen* or *Withy*, a willow

†**Wither,** *sb.*[1] *Obs* [OE *wiþre* (once), f. *wiþer* Wither *a.*] Opposition, hostility; adversity. *On wiðere*, adversely.

Beowulf 2953 [He] wiðres ne truwode, þæt he sæmannum onsacan mihte *c* 1205 Lay 1418 Þe heo wolden mid wiðere þan kinge wið-stonden *Ibid* 2884 Þe wind him com on wiðere *Ibid* 4678 Þat ich wes i wide sæ wiðer com togenes.

Wither (wi·ðəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 wether. [f. Wither *v* 2]

†1 A disease of cows *Obs.*

1652 W Poole *Country Farrier* 48 A Cow that hath the Wither *a* 1722 Lisle *Observ Husb* (1757) 294 The wether that comes forth either before or after calving [Cf. 1750 Ellis *Cy Housewife* 359 That fatal Malady that some call Withering, that is to say, her Bearing comes out behind]

2. *Tea-manuf.* The process of withering (see Wither *v* 2 4 c).

1897 D Crole *Tea* VII 114 Should. the weather not be propitious for a natural wither, none of this leaf would be ready for rolling 1903 C Bald *Indian Tea* XV (1917) 225 Leaf is ready for rolling when it has become absolutely soft and flaccid, without being in any sense dried up [*marg.* Good withei]

Wither, *sb* 3, occas sing of Withers.

Wi·ther, *a* and *adv Obs.* or *dial.* Also 1, 3 wiþer, wiðer, 3 *Orm.* wiperr, 4–5 wyþer, 5 wethire, whiþer, wythyr. [OE. *wiþer* adv. or adj (rare), related to *wiþer* prep. = OFris *withar*, OS. *withar* (MLG *wêder*, *wedder*, MDu., Du. *weder*, *weer*), OHG. *widar* (MHG. *wider*, G. *wider* prep. and *wieder* adv.), ON. *viðr*, Goth *wiþra*; OE. has also *wiþ(e)re* prep. = ONFris. *withere* (MDu. *wêdere*), OHG. *widari* (MHG. *widere*): f. Indo-Eur. *wi-* denoting separation or division + comp. suffix *-tero-* (cf. Skr. *vitarám* further). See also Wither-1.]

A. *adj.* 1. Hostile, adverse, fierce

[*c* 1000 *Gloss* in *Germania* (N S) XI. 394/366 *Infensus*, wiþer.] *c* 1200 Ormin 11389 Ga, wiþerr gast, o bacch fra me *c* 1205 Lay 9287 Þer he isæh Wiðe[r] king þe wiðer wes an compe 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 275 Sicambri were afterward i cleped Fianci, as it were feranci, þat is wither and sterne *c* 1746 J Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial.* Wks (1862) 60 O lusty wither lyke [Cf 1847 Halliwell, *Wither* a strong fellow. *Yorksh Withering*, (1) strong; lusty *Chesh.*]

2. Contrary, opposite, wrong (side).

c 1205 Lay 11972 Þa aras heom a wind a þere wiðer side. 13 *E E. Allit P.* A 230 On wyþer half water com doun þe schore *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3355 Þat he wnke noȝt on þe wethire halfe

†**B.** *adv.* Hostilely, perversely; fiercely. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 121 Men þien swo wiðerfulle, þat swo he ȝerenluker clepeð hem to him, swo hie wiðere turneð fioward him *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3386 Amalech folc faȝt hard and wiðer.

Hence **Wi·therly** *a*, contrary, perverse; *adv.*, fiercely, violently *Obs.* or *dial.*

13 *E E Allit P.* B. 198 Neuer ȝet in no boke breued I herde þat euer he wrek so wyþerly on werk þat he made, *Ibid* C 74 Al he wnathed in his wyt & wyþerly he þoȝt. 1790 Grose *Prov Gloss* (ed 2), *Witherly*, wilful, contrary. 1847 Halliwell, *Witherly*, hastily, violently *Devon*

†**Wither,** *v*[1] *Obs* [OE. *wiþerian* = MDu. *wedderen*, OHG. *widarôn* (MHG. *wider(e)n*) · f. *wiþer* (see prec.).] *intr.* To be hostile; to offer resistance, fight, struggle

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 552 For ði synd ða ȝesibsuman Godes bearn, forðan ðe nan þing on him ne wiðerlaþ ongean God. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 63 ȝif we wiðerið on dede and on speche toȝenes ure chirche. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 475 Til ðat ðer fleȝes faren and fallen ðei-inne, wiðeren in ðat web, and wilen ut wenden *a* 1225 *St Marher.* 14 Wrestlin ha moten ant wiðerin wið ham seoluen ɜ. *E E Allit. P.* C. 48 Þenne is me lystloker hit lyke Þenne wyþer wyth & be wroth

Wither (wi·ðəɹ), *v.*[2] Forms: *α.* 4–6 wydder, widder, (5 widre, 6 wyddre, weder). *β* 6 wyther, (6–7 whither, 7 weather), 6– wither. See also Withered [app. var of Weather *v.* ultimately differentiated for certain senses.]

1. *intr.* Of a plant: To become dry and shrivel up. Often in fig context or in comparisons. Also with advs.

α. 13 *E. E Allit P* C. 468, & wyddered was þe wodbynde bi þat þe wyȝe wakned. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* v 5 Riȝt as hay, þey mon widre 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 378 b/2 They shal neuer fade ne wyddcr ne lose theyr sauour. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps* cii Wks (1876) 146 Saynt Iames compareth the vanyte of this lyfe to the vapoure and sayth it shall perysshe and weder awaye as a floure in the hey season 1521 — *Serm. agst Luther* ibid 323 Trees whan they be wydred and theyr leues shaken from them 1526 Tindale *Matt* XXI. 19 The fygge tree wyddered awaye *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) Bb vij b, The grenenes of youthe shall waste and wydder in age

β. 1588 Shaks *L L. L.* II 1 54 Such short liu'd wits do wither as they grow 1593 — *Rich II*, v 1. 8 See, or rather doe not see, My faire Rose wither. 1634 Milton *Comus* 744 Like a neglected rose It withers on the stalk with languish't head. 1668 J. Owen *Indwelling-Sin* xiii 214 He melts down the lusts of men, causeth them to wither at the root 1763 Mills *Syst Pract Husb.* IV 32 Before their necks are withered off, the bullis should be taken up. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F* xlii IV·*332 The harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg* III. 948 Like flowers we wither, and like leaves we fall. 1816 Byron *Ch Har* III. xxxii, The tree will wither long before it fall. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 190 Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the roof-tree fall 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* cxiv III 643 After a year or two of bloom, a town wilts and withers

2. Of other animate things: To become dried up or shrivelled; to lose vigour from lack of animal moisture; to pine or fade *away* with age, disease, decay, etc.

α *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5301 Þe fre kyng Teutra Wex weike of his wound & widnt to dethe *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* III 63 Now I wax old, As muk apon mold I widder away. *β* 1582 *N T* (Rhem.) Mark IX 18 He fometh, and gnasheth with the teeth, and withereth. 1748 R. James *Diss Fevers* (1778) 157 When the eruptions begin to subside and wither 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* VI xlix, All lips which I have kissed must surely wither, But Death's 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xv, Do a kindness to the sweet dear that is withering away 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* v. I 652 Those more unfortunate men who were withering under the tropical sun 1898 J Hutchinson in *Archives Surg* IX. 309 Many of the nodules are distinctly withering.

3 *fig.* Of persons, or of inanimate and immaterial things To lose vigour or freshness, to languish, decline, pine *away*, fade, fall into decay

α. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit Ps.* cii Wks. (1876) 147 Vnderstandynge wyll and reason be so vtterly wedred and dryed vp, that no maner of moysture of deuocyon is in them 1523 [Coverdale] *Old God & New* (1534) B, Yᵘ doest not widder & dry vp wᵗ ydelnes 1559 *Mirr. Mag*, *Edw IV*, v, As vanity to nought all is wyddred away.

β 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus* x. 17 He hath caused them to wyther awaye, he hath brought them to naught. 1625 Sanderson *Serm*, *Ad Magistr* III (1632) 248 Men that are now arrived at the haven of their businesse, to wither [*later edd* weather] for their pasports. *a* 1647 Habington *Surv Worcestershire* (1895) I. 70 An honest gentellman witheringe in pouerty. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold Rem* (1673) 123 An hope of excellent things which for want of cherishing fades and withers away. 1688 *Addr fr. Winchester* in *Lond Gaz.* No 2350/1 This Ancient City, which is now again weatheiing by their Absence, which began to Flourish .from being blessed with their Presence 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 246 With'ring at heart to see the weeping Fair. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 324 States thrive or wither, as moons wax and wane. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* XVI 268 A hue like this the western sky displays, That glows awhile, and withers as we gaze. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III i (1849) 87 My heart withered as I contemplated the scene 1880 Maurice *Mor & Met. Philos* (ed 2) 155 When that sense [of national union] is weakened it withers 1874 Stubbs *Const Hist* I 1 8 Christianity withered under Frank patronage 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 9/4 It would be absurd to expect Consols to stand at a high level, when all other securities are withering in price.

†4. **a.** *intr.* and *pass.* Of a crop: To be dried, to dry *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 25 Hey, whan it is wel wyddred on the ouersyde and dryc, than turne it *Ibid* § 31 Pees and beanes wrythen togyder, and wyde benethe, that they maye the better wyddre 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 131 Corne being had downe, should wither as needeth, for burning in mow.

†**b.** *trans.* To air: = Weather *v.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) Lvij, Nor weare any of their apparell, excepte they be well sunned, or wythered in the clean ayre. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc (1638) 180 He withers his clothes on a stage as a Sale-man inforc't to does his sutes in Birchin-lane

c. *Tea-manuf.* To dry (tea leaf) before roasting. Also *absol.* Also *intr* of the leaf.

1753 F Pigou *Of Tea* in A. Dalrymple *Oriental Repertory* (1797) II. 288 [Bohea-tea] is gathered, then put in Sieves, or Baskets, and those put in the air, till the leaves wither, or give. *Ibid.*, Youngshaw says, that the leaves of Souchon are beat with flat sticks,. after they have been withered, by the Sun, or Air 1870 E Money *Tea* XXIV. (1878) 108 Why wither at all? I made Tea of 1st, totally unwithered leaves; 2nd, of leaves but little withered 1892 J M Walsh *Tea* (Philad) 104 Two leaves only being picked at a time and 'withered' in the open air.

†**d.** *intr.* = Weather *v.* 2 b. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. G *verwittern.*

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I 224 [Wacken] withers by exposure to the atmosphere, and then becomes more grey [1834 L. Ritchie *Wand Seine* 97 The deserted pile withered away stone by stone beneath the breath of heaven.]

5. *trans.* To cause (a plant, flower, etc.) to dry up and shrivel Also in fig. context.

1555 Eden *Decades* 292, I sawe the braunches of frutefull trees wythyred by the coulde. 1596 *Edw III*, II. i. 390 The Sunne, that withers heye, doth nourish grasse 1668 J Owen *Indwelling-Sin* xv. 253 He makes their lives unfruitful to others, in weakening their root, and withering their fruit through his poisoning temptations 1765 Goldsm *Double Transform* 76 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower 1832 James *Philip Aug* XXIV, On whose rosy cheek the touch of care had withered not a flower 1840 Dickens *Old C Shop* xlvi, Where a factory planted among fields withered the space about it, like a burning mountain 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr* I iii 41 The fierce heat that withered the approaching harvest

6. To cause (the body or the physical powers) to become wasted or decayed; to cause to shrink, become wrinkled, or lose freshness.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 13 [They] haue not withred vp their handes in signing and subscribing to their requests. 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii 240 Age cannot wither her. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel* I ii. III x 149 They attenuate our bodies, dry them, wither them 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI 850 Every eye shot forth pernicious fire Among th' accurst, that witherd all thir strength. 1740 Dyer *Ruins Rome* 477 Enfeebling vice Withers each nerve 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* v, May the tongue that tells me of his death. be withered in thy mouth

7. *fig.* To destroy the vitality or vigour of; to cause to decline, decay, or waste; now somewhat *rare* exc. in hyperbolical use, to blight or paralyse with a look of scorn or the like. Also with †*out.*

1590 Shaks *Mids. N* I 1. 7 Like to a Step dame, or a Dowager, Long withering out a yong mans reuennew 1608 *Yorksh Trag.* III 11 Himselfe witheied with debts 1700 Dryden *Pal & Arc.* III. 303 Wild Amazement flung From out thy Chariot, withers ev'n the Strong 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII 120 Like Mars terrific, When clad in wrath he withers hosts of foes. 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* II. III, Repent! before the red-eyed Wrath Wither you to ghosts. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* III, Dr Slammer said nothing, but contented himself by withering the company with a look 1854 J S. C Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I xxx 462 The historian.. would have been withered by the frowns which would have darkened upon him from the saloons of Versailles [etc.]. 1887 A. Jessopp *Arcady* 172 The world is getting quite too much for us—withering us, in fact.

Wither, var. Witter *sb.*[2]

Wither-[1], *prefix*, repr. OE. *wiþer-*, OFris. *wither-*, OS *withar-*, OHG *widar-* (MHG., G. *wider-*), = the adv. *wiþer* (see Wither *a.*) used with sbs., adjs, and verbs (cf. With- 3), chiefly in the sense (1) against, in opposition or hostility, as in OE. *wiþercrist* antichrist, *wiþerwinde* contradiction, resistance, *wiþersaca* Withersake, *wiþerwinna* Witherwin, less commonly in the senses (2) in return or compensation, counter-, as in OE. *wiþerlean* recompense, *wiþerlihtle* countercharge; and (3) in the opposite direction, back.

†**1.** In sense (1), used (esp. by Layamon) in compounds denoting hostile acts or contests, as wiþerblench, -ded [Deed *sb*], -gome [Game *sb*], -hap, -ueht [Fight *sb.*], wiþerstrenoþ resistance; also in the derived sense 'adverse, evil', as wiþercraft, -laȝe [Law *sb.*[1]], and (in personal designations) wiþerlaȝe [cf OFris. *witherlaga* opponent] persecutor, wiþerþeod [Theode] enemy people; occas. with verbs, as wiþerhalde [Hold *v*] to hold out against, oppose. (Often indistinguishable from Wither *a.*) *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 6905 ȝiff he lete waxenn þær awihht off wiþeristtennche Onnȝæn hiss aȝhenn ofeirking. *Ibid* 10227 To fihhtenn forr þe leode, To werenn hemm wiþþ wiþerrþeod. *c* 1205 Lay 272 Witen he wolde þurh þa wiþer-craftes [*later text* wise craftes] wat þing hit were *Ibid* 405 Þar aros wale & win & wiðer-heppes feola. *Ibid* 9175 ȝif þe king wolde wiþ heom wiðer-healden *Ibid.* 10968 Þe hæfde þurh his wiðer-laȝen muchel of þine cunne of slaȝen. *Ibid.* 16318 Cuð hit is wide of ure wiðer-deden. *Ibid.* 24700 Summe heo wræstleden and wiðer-gome makeden. *Ibid.* 28669 Þa weoren wide to flozen· ut of þan wiðer-uehte. *a* 1225 *St Marher* 5 Þe awaride wiðerlahen leiden swa luðerliche on hire leoniche lich, þet hit brec oueral *c* 1250 *Long Lyfe* 12 in *O E Misc.* 156 Nis non so strong Þat mai ago deapes wiþer-blench.

2. In sense (2), †witherweȝe *v. trans.*, to weigh again, witherweight *Sc.* (also *wodderweght*), a counterbalancing weight. Cf. Withernam.

1340 *Ayenb* 137 To wiþnyme his dedes..and telle, and weȝe, and *wyþerweȝe. 1642 Row *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xx, A *wodderweght to our bell to mak it ring the better 1808 Jamieson, *Witherweight*, (*witherwecht*), the weight thrown into one scale, to counterbalance the paper, or vessel, in the opposite scale, which contains the goods bought. 1820 Hogg *Wint. Even T* I. 270 She's nae wother-weight nouther

3. In sense (3), †witherhoked *a.*, barbed [cf. MHG. *widerhâke* barb, G. *-haken*, EFris. *werhake*]; †witherwise *adv. Sc.* [Wise *sb.*[1] II], = Withershins.

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 5666 Þis dragoun hadde a long taile þat was *wiþþerhoked. 1643 in Dalyell *Darker Superst Scot.* x (1834) 459 Shoe turnit hirselff thrie severall tymes round *witherwys, about the fyre

Wither-[2] (*rare*), = Wither *v* 2 used in comb. in sense 'withered', as *wither-boned*, *-faced* adjs.

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* Wks (Grosart) II. 227 The wither-fac'd weather beaten Mariner. 1821 Milman *Fazio* 9 Like some dry wither-boned anatomy.

Withered (wi·ðəɹd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5–6 wyddred (*Sc.* 5 wydderit, 5–6 widderit), 6 wydred, widdered, wydderad, wyddurde, (wedred, *Sc.* vidthrid), wyth(e)red, withred (wethered), 6–7 witherd, 6– wither'd, withered. [f. Wither *v.*[2] + -ed [1].]

1. Of a plant, fruit, etc.: Shrivelled or shrunken through lack of moisture, and so deprived of its natural colour, freshness, or bloom; hence, of fields, or stretches of country, and *gen.*: Dried up, arid.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1037 Thar awld bulwerk I se off wydderyt ayk. *c* 1480 Henryson *Two Mice* 222 Thir widderit peis and nuttis, . Will brek my teith. — *Fox, Wolf, & Husb* XIX, It will not win ȝow worth ane widderit neip 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cii Wks. (1876) 148 Wedred grasse or hey 1549 *Compl. Scot* VII 70 The vidthrid barran feildis *a* 1560 Becon *Jewel of Joy* Pref., Wks 1564 II. 2 A pece of grosse smokye bacon or saulte withered

byefe. 1585 T. Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy.* III xxi 110 Many e desartes, sandy e, wythered, vnfruitefull. 1609 Shaks. *Temp.* I ii 463 Wither'd roots 1637 Rutherford *Lett., to M. Mowat* 7 Sept (1671) 166 Our Lord shall water with his dew the withered hill of mount Zion in Scotland. 1682 Dryden & Lee *Dk. Guise* I 1, To the bare Commons of the wither'd Field. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4777/4 A tall thin Man, with withered Hair 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 51 Wither'd stumps disgrace the sylvan scene 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. v, The wither'd leaves, That drop when no winds blow. 1861 Mrs. Bro wning *Nature's Remorses* x, Withered immortelles, long ago cut. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 676 But narrow breadth..Of wither'd holt or tilth.

2. Of men and animals: Physically shrunken, shrivelled, wasted, or decayed; deprived of animal vitality or vigour.

a 1300–34 *Cov. Corpus Christi Pl.* 1 839 Sey ye, wyddurde wyȝis, whydder are ye a-wey? 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxix (Percy Soc.) 143 An olde wydred wiche. 1526 Tyndale *John* v 3 A greate *multitude* off sicke folke, off blynde, halt, and wyddered 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 242 A withered Hermite, five-score winters worne. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii Wks. 1851 III. 233 They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient stowage for their wither'd daughters. 1700 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* III. i, Marks which Years set on the wither'd Sage. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I 421 A poor withered skeleton of humanity.

b. Of the body, or parts of it: Shrivelled or shrunken, esp. by the wasting of disease or age. Formerly, and now *colloq.* or *dial.*, often applied to a paralysed limb.

1513 [see Wearish *a.* 2]. 1526 Tindale *Mark* iii. 1 There was a man which had a widdred honde. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* v. 644 Take the last Gift my wither'd Arms can yield. 1795–6 Wordsw. *Borderers* II. 800 Twice did I spring to grasp his withered throat. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* Introd. 3 His wither'd cheek, and tresses gray. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 539 The part affected became at first insensible and cold, and, in the progress of the disorder, dry, hard, and withered. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Primer* vi. 79 So. fierce a human energy as that of Richard concentrated within one withered and distorted body. 1920 H. G. Wells *Outl. Hist.* 552/2 The figure of the new monarch [William II of Germany] with a withered left arm ingeniously minimized.

3. *fig.* in immaterial sense: Deprived of or having lost vigour, freshness, or 'bloom'; shrunken and decayed; †formerly sometimes, reduced to poverty.

1561 Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. V iij, In my withered reasoninges. 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* A 3 b, I am returned a begger, and withered 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Parishioners* 13 July, The Lord will..make this withered Kirk, to bud again like a rose 1782 J. Brown in R. Mackenzie *Life* (1918) 237 Our sacrament is on the 5th Sabbath of June. Pray for our withered corner. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV. xiii, Lay on him the curse of the wither'd heart. 1819 Keats *Fall of Hyperion* I 288 The pale Omega of a wither'd race. 1860 Smiles *Self Help* xi. 285 The *blasé* youth turns from his withered pleasures. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, A grey dusty withered evening in London.

†4. a. Worn out, ragged. *Obs. rare.*

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cress.* 165 His widderit weid fra him the wind out woir

†b. = Weathered I. *Obs. rare.*

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 348 Withered gneiss has sometimes the appearance of a grey slaty mortar

c. *Tea-manuf.* (see Wither *v.*[2] 4 c).

1897 D. Crole *Tea* vii. 117 Trolly loads of withered leaf.

5. *Comb.*, as *withered-looking* adj.

1849 Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 179 His beard. stunted, tawny, and withered-looking.

Hence **Wi theredly** *adv.*, in a withered manner; **Wi theredness**, the condition of being withered; rarely *concr.* a withered part.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* iii. 24 And for their bewty wythrednesse and sonneburnynge. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 24 Old age. the unweldinesse or witheredness of the body. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* III xxiii 293 That witheredness caused by a fall I have annointed twice a day. 1659 Torriano, Witheredly, *seccamente* 1722 J. Wilson *Five Sacr. Serm.* Wks. (1852) 313/2 There usually follows, on God's withdrawing, great witheredness and barrenness on the souls of his people. 1883 G. Macdonald *Princess & Curdie* iii, Every trace of the decrepitude and witheredness she showed..had vanished

Witherer (wi·ðərər). *rare.* [f. Wither *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who or that which withers.

1828 Landor *Imag. Conv., Engl. & Flor. Vis* III 427 Gifford is the Harriet Wilson of our literary world; the witherer of young names. *a* 1851 Moir *Miner of Penr.* Blancher of the hair, And witherer of the strength.

†**Wi·therful**, *a. Obs.* [f. Wither *sb.*[1] + -ful.] a. Hostile; wicked, evil. b Bold, valiant. Hence †**Wi·therfulness**, wickedness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hise wiðerfulle hine, þo ben deules on helle *Ibid.* 63 *Dissoluere colligaciones impietatis*..þat unbindeð þe bendes of wiðerfulnesse *c* 1205 Lay. 21320 To þan scipen wenden wiðer-fulle cheorles *Ibid.* 25264 Arður his writ nom an honden mid wiðer-fulle worden

Withering (wi ðərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wither *v.*[2] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of Wither *v.*[2], q. v.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 23 The yonger and the grener that the grasse is, the softer and the sweter it wyll be whan it is hey, but it wyll haue the more wyddrynge. *a* 1614 Donne Biathanatos (1644) 131 These enormous witherings of our bodies are allowable. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* III, xxiii. 289 A Withering, is a Symptom which is incident to joints wounded. 1796 in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 517 What fell off from the whins, broom, firs, &c. in the course of their withering. 1848 S. Ball *Tea* viii. 157 The peculiar red appearance of this tea is produced. by tossing the leaves on trays..to promote the withering. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* vii. 115 The withering of a hand which was cured again. 1862 Helps *Organization in Daily Life* 5 The waste of time, and the withering-up of enjoyment. 1866 G. Stephens *Runic Mon* I. 25 The remaining withering-away of the N in Scandinavia is in the infinitive 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 845 Spontaneous withering or retrogression of certain of the tumours. 1903 C. Bald *Indian Tea* xv (1917) 218 Withering in the sun is fatal to fine quality.

b *attrib.*

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 267 After the Malt has lain on the withering Floors about twelve or fourteen days 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xix, The learned gentleman who does the withering business, and who blights all opponents with his gloomy sarcasm 1897 D. Crole *Tea* vii. 114 A withering-house 100 yards long. will..accommodate about 140 maunds of leaf.

2. *concr.* Withered branches or brushwood, used in making fences, etc.

1852 C. W. Hoskyns *Talpa* 46 A man-made barrier of stakes and 'witherings'. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr.* xiv. (1901) I. 104 The rotten stakes and witherings of a low ill made-up gap.

Wi·thering, *ppl. a.* [f. Wither *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That withers, in various senses.

1. Fading, decaying. *lit.* and *fig.*

1509 Alex. Hume *Hymns* vii. 226 Widdring weids. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 2 This withering and transitory life. 1668 J. Owen *Indwelling Sin* xiv 235 There may be a withering member in the body 1680 Otway *Orphan* IV. viii, Desire shall languish like a withering flower 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. 185 The bare arms broken from the withering tree. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 938 There he fights, And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself, And never with'ring wreaths. 1821 Shelley *Adonais* xxxii, On the withering flower The killing sun smiles brightly.

2. Causing to fade or decay (*lit.* and *fig.*); *esp.* causing decay of vigour or paralysis of effort; blasting, blighting; often applied to the 'paralysing' effect of scornful looks, criticism, and the like, and to destructive gun-fire.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb *Arg.*, A dry and withering cold 1599 Daniel *Musophilus* 167 Whereas he came planted in the Spring, .We, set in th' Autumne, in the withering And sullen season of a cold defect, Must [etc.]. 16 ? Breton *C'tess Penbrook's Pass* xlviii. (Grosart) 6/1 Withering Winter gives her chillinge cheare 1747 Collins *Ode Passions* 42 With a with'ring Look 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II 110 A withering scowl she wore 1810 Southey *Kehama* XI iv, Oh! hide him from that Witch's withering sight! 1813 Byron *Corsair* II x, The withering sense of evil unreveal'd. 1849 Aytoun *Lays Scott. Cav.* 114 Vainly sped the withering volley 'Mongst the foremost of our band. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xv, Elsley..cast on him a look which he intended to have been withering *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. V 135 A blighting and withering dominion. 1884 Colborne *With Hicks Pasha in Soudan* 174 Our withering fire knocked the poor fellows over and over.

Hence **Wi theringly** *adv.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1815 Byron *Hebr. Mel., Wild Gazelle* IV, We must wander witheringly, In other lands to die. 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 64 The gathered flower droops witheringly away. 1835 M. Scott in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 452 My uncle looked so witheringly at him. 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* xiii 116 'Then, may I ask, what is the use of sending me on a fool's errand?' the professor retorted, witheringly.

Witherite (wi ðərəɪt). *Min.* [Named by Werner after W. *Withering*, who first described and analysed it in 1784. see -ite[1] 2 b.] Native barium carbonate.

1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 418, I could not discover any regular crystallized shape, like the witherite.

†**Wi·therling**[1], *Obs* [OE. *wiþerling*, f *wiþer* Wither *a* and *adv.* + -ling[1].] An adversary

c 1000 *Cant. Ps.* Exod. xv 7 Þu forbriccest wiþerlingas *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 156 (Laud) Þat heþene king Ihesu cristes wiþerling

†**Wi·therling**[2], *Obs.* [f. Wither *v.*[2] + -ling[1].] A withered branch; a shrivelled or stunted person.

1528 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 186/1 All these braunches of heritikes seme thei neuer so freshe & grene, beeyet in dede but witherlinges yᵗ wyther, & shal drye vp *a* 1624 Chapman *Crown of Homer's Wks* 30 No forspoke Dwarfe, nor downeward witherling

Withernam (wɪ·ðəɪnām). *Law* Now *Hist.* Also 4–6 wyther-, (4 -ir-), 5–6 wether-, wider-, 4–7 **-name.** [Law-French (in Britton *wythernam*), presumably a. ON. *viðrnám* recorded only in the sense 'resistance' (but cf. early Da. *vedernam* pledge), f. *viðr-* Wither-[1] + *nám* Naam. The etymological meaning is 'reprisal'] In an action of replevin, the reprisal of other goods in lieu of those taken by a first distress and eloigned; also, the writ (called *capias in withernam*) commanding the sheriff to take the reprisal.

1292 Britton I xxviii § 3 Si les bestes soint. chacez hors del counté, ou si le baillif autre desturbaunce troeffe, tauntost face prendre des bestes del deforceour a la double value cum wythernam. 1534 *Returna brevium* 418 De returno in replegiare lou le pleintyfe auera vne withernam 1542–3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 29 The Shirief shall have for the making of Replegias twelvepence, and withernam upon the same twelve pence 1543 tr. *Act 13 Edw. I*, c. 2 [A] courte, hauynge power to holde pleas of wythernam 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 72 b, The party vpon yᵉ returne of the sherife shall haue a writte of Withernam, directed to the Sherif, that he take as many of hys beastes tyll yᵗ hee hath made deliuerance of yᵉ first distres 1599 *Life of Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 102 Whether chattell taken [in] withername may be replevied. 1618 J. Wilkinson *Treat. Off. Coroners* II 153 *b*, Then the plaintife may have a Withernam, which must be made in this maner. *a* 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 354 In a replevin in the Countie Court, if the goods be conueyed away, so as at the Tenants suite they cannot be restored, processe of withernam lyeth 1656 tr. *Noy's Rep.* 50 A Withernam was awarded, and executed, and now comes the Plaintiff and prays to declare, and prays a deliverance of the Withernam 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* III ix 149 Goods taken in withernam cannot be replevied, till the original distress is forthcoming

b. A process of distress (or arrest) for debt, formerly current in the Cinque Ports (and other towns)

1314–15 *Cal. Letter-bks. Lond.* E (1903) 42 [The sum of 40s which had been taken by way of] Withernam [from] Thomas de Grantham de Dyvelyn 1352 *Borough Customs* (Selden Soc.) I 122 Al sute du dit playntif, ci dent le bailif par assignement des jurés prendre une Wythurname sur qicomque vienge de la dite vile ou cité 1461–83 *Ibid.* I 125 Bayle and jurates may take a wythername agaynst all his tenauntes 1529 *Ibid.* I. 125 Yf eny man have take toll or custum of eny freman of Cawnterbery, he that ys grevid may have a widername at Caunterbury therfore. 1574 *Acts Privy Council* (N. S.) VIII. 313 A letter to the Mayour of Dover touching complaintes made against him by Flemynges for the arrest made by widernams 1576 *Ibid.* IX 215 Whereas Andrew Muller of Hamboroughe was arrested at Dover by a writt of withernam.

c. Reprisals taken at sea by letters of marque.

1714 Fortescue-Aland *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 50 This Word Withernam also signifies Reprisals taken at Sea, by Letters of Mart-ships

Withers (wɪ·ðəz), *sb. pl.*, occas. *sing* **wither.** Also 7 **weather-.** [app. a reduced form of *widersome* or *-some* (see quots. 1541–2, 1547), f. *wider-* = Wither-[1] + an obscure element; cf. G. *widerrist* withers, f. *wider-* Wither-[1] + *rist* Wrist] In a horse, The highest part of the back, lying between the shoulder-blades. Also, the corresponding part in some other animals, as the ox or the sheep. Often *in fig.* context, esp. after Shaks. (quot 1602), with allusion to the 'wringing' of a horse's withers

1541–2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Every horse..to be in heyght xiij handfulles measured from the nether parte of the here of the houghe unto the upper part of the Wydersomes, That is to saye, the upper paite of the Shulders 1547 Salesbury *Dict. Engl. Welsh, Yskwydd gudun*, the wyder sone

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 249 Wring not a horse on the withers, with a false saddle. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV xix. (1597) 221 b, In his [*sc.* the Bull's] necke toward the Withers are 7 starres 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* P 4, That wrung him on the withers worse than all the rest 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III ii 252 Let the gall'd iade winch: our withers are vnrung 1607 Dekker & Webster *Westw. Hoe* v. 1 H 2 b, Never were three innocent Citizens so abhominably wrung vnder the withers. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxlvii, Though the chaine of Tyrranye gall'd the withers of their will 1729 Swift *Direct. Serv.* v, Contrive that the Saddle may pinch the Beast in his Withers 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. iii, 'Tell me now', said Caroline pressing on the wrung withers, [etc.] 1839 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* II 25 The Vampire bat is often the cause of much trouble, by biting the horses on their withers 1867 S. Baker *Nile Trib.* xviii 475 The shoulders [of the sable antelope] are extremely high at the withers 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII xi 179 There is not a city of Italy which Tassoni did not wring in the withers of its self-conceit.

attrib. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 597 The wither of the beast, I meane the top of his shoulder next to his necke. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3096/4 A black Gelding, the Hair clipt on his Wither. 1770 G. White *Selborne, To Pennant* Mar., I measured it [*sc.* the moose-deer], as they do an horse, and found that, from the ground to the wither, it was just five feet four inches 1850 'H. Hieover' *Pract. Horsemanship* 118 The saddle, pressing on the off side of the wither, would pinch the horse 1908 *Animal Managem.* 160 A wide wither is nearly as troublesome as a high one

b. *transf.* The part of a saddle which comes over the withers.

1764 T. Wallis *Farrier's Dict.* s.v *Bows of a Saddle*, The withers is the arch that rises two or three fingers over the horse's withers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wither-gall*, *-strap*; witherband, -lock (see quots.), witherwrung *a.*, injured in the withers.

1656 Earl Monm tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr. Parnass* I. xxxi 54 A three-wheel'd Charret drawn by lean weather-wrung Jades 1764 T. Wallis *Farrier's Dict.* s.v *Bands of a Saddle*, Besides these two great bands, the fore-bow has a small one called the wither-band, and a crescent to keep up the wither arch *Ibid.*, *Witherband*, a band or piece of iron, laid underneath a saddle, about four fingers above the withers of the horse, to keep tight the two pieces of wood that form the bow. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. v 57 A broken-winded wither-wrung. horse 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II Gloss., *Wither Strap*, a part of the harness, which goes round the withers of the horse to hold up the collar 1825 Jamieson, *Witherlock*, that lock of hair in the mane, of which one takes hold when mounting on horse back. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 299 Many of them had open kidney-sores and wither-galls

†**Wi·thersake.** *Obs.* [OE *wiþersaca* = OFris *withirseka*, OS *wiðarsako*, OHG. *widarsahho* (MHG. *widersache*, MHG., G. *widersacher*) · f *wiþer-* Wither-[1] + *-saca*, agent-n. f. stem *sak-* of Sake *sb.*] An adversary, enemy.

In OE, simply and in phr. *Godes wiþersaca*, often = apostate

c 960 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schroer 1885) lxii. 112a

Ne beo he na sacerd geteald ac Godes wiðersaca. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi 14 Iudas se wiþersaca *c* 1205 LAY. 1808 Geomagog þat was þe heihste Godes wiðer-saka *Ibid* 12620 þat is goddes wiðer-sake.

Withershins, widdershins (wɪˈðəɹ-, wɪ dɑɪʃɪnz), *adv dial.* (chiefly *Sc.*) Forms. 6– widder-, 7– wither-, (6 widdir-, weddir-, wod-(d)er-, 6, 9 wooder-), 6–9 -sins, 6– -shins, (6 -syns, -shynes, -shynnis, -son(n)is, 6, 9 -sinnis, -sones, 7-shines, 9-schynnes). [a. MLG *widdersin(ne)s* (cf *wedersins* 'contrario modo', Kilian), a. MHG *widersinnes*, f *wider-* WITHER-[1] + gen. of *sin* (esp. MG.) = *sind*, *sint* way, direction (see SITHE *sb*[1]): cf MHG. *widersinnen* to return. In sense 2 associated with *son*, SUN *sb.*]

†**1.** In a direction opposite to the usual; the wrong way, *to stand* or *start withershins*, (of the hair) to 'stand on end'. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneas* II. xii 26 Abaisit I wolx, and widdersyns stait my hair *Ibid.* Directioun of Buik 29 And on the bak half writis widdirsinnis Plentie of lesyngis 1570 R BANNATYNE *Mem* (Bannatyne Cl) 11 That will gar thair hairis trumbill, and thair hair stand widdirshynes 1583 *Leg Bp. St Androis* 704 Ane porter to the bischop his blissing gave, Betuixt the schoulders a royall route, Turning him wodderschins about. *a* 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 580 Hanis blavin widdersins abauk. *a* 1600 — *Sonn* xxxiii 6 Sho straikit bakward wodershins my hair 1685 G SINCLAIR *Satans Invis World* 211 His hair standing Widdershins in his head 1721 RAMSAY *I'll never leave* v, The Starns shall gang withershins e'er I deceive thee.

2. In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun (considered as unlucky or causing disaster).

1545 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Club 1903) I 84 Sayand the said Margarat Baffour vas ane huyr and ane wyche and that sche ȝeid widersonnis about mennis hous sark alane. *a* 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 418 Thir veneiabill virginis quhome ȝe wald call wiches, nyne tymes, wirdersones, about the thorne raid 1596 *Spalding Club Misc* (1841) I 96, I find it wilbe ane deir yeir, the bled of the corne growis withersones, and quhan it growis sonegatis about, it wilbe ane gude chaip yeir 1597 *Ibid* 190 He is indyttit to haue taine ane birne of the corne on his bak, and careit it thrie tymmis woodersonis abowe the kill 1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satans Invis World* 25 [In a witch-dance] the men turned nine times Widder-shines about, and the Women six times. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* II ii, Mausy Rins withershins about the Hemlock Low 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxviii, While the challenger rode around the lists in the course of the sun the defender made the same circuit *widdersins*. 1840 *New Statist Acc Scot* (1845) XV 141 The fishermen, when about to proceed to the fishing, think they would have bad luck, if they were to row the boat 'withershins' about. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 10 So, widdershins circling the bridebed of death, Each fleereth her neighbour

†**Wi·therward,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 witerward. [OE *wiþerweard* (cf. OHG. *widarwart*, *-wert*, Goth *wiþrawaurþs*), f. *wiþer-*, WITHER-[1] + *-weard*, -WARD] Hostile, inimical.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi § 1 Þeah hit nu hefiȝ sie & wiðerweard. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 223 Him þa hæðnan men wiþerwearde wæron. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xii 25 Ælc ceaster oððe hus, þe byð wiþerweard ongen hyt sylf, hyt ne stent. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9667 Wiþerrwaird onngænness Godd *c* 1205 LAY 6875 Wið al folc he wes wiðerward *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2935 Ðis king him his wel wiðer-waid Agen ðis folc 13.. A. DAVY *Dreams* 20 No strook ne ȝaf he ȝeinward To þilk þat hym weren wiþerward

b. *absol.* (Cf. OE *wiþerweard* adversary.)

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4297 Þou wirkis bot on þa witerward, & worthis þaim ouire.

Hence †**Wi·therwardness,** hostility, enmity.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* iii 36 He weard eft swæ ungemetlice grædiȝ ðæs godan deaðes, butan ælcre scylde & ælcre wiðerweardnesse wið hine. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 233 Hatrede and widerwardnesse

†**Wi·therwards,** *adv Sc Obs. rare.* [f. WITHER-[1] + -WARDS] = WITHERSHINS.

1624 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc* I 144 To gang thryse woderwardis about the kow, and straik hir in the left syd 1643 in Dalyell *Superst of Scot* (1834) 459 [He] yeid about his hous twys or thrys witherwardis.

†**Wi·therwin.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 wiþer-, wiðer-, 3–4 wither-, wyþer-, (4 weþer-, wiþir-, withere-, -yre-, wiþþer-, quiþer-, wider-, wyder-, widdir-, whydyre-), 4–5 wedir-, weþir-, 5 witer-; 1–2 -winna, 2–4 -wine, 3–4 -win, 3–5 -wynne, 5 -wyn, (-un), 4–5 -wyne. [OE. *wiþerwinna* = OHG. *widarwinno* (MHG. *-winne*), f. *wiþer-* WITHER-[1] + agent-n of *winnan* WIN *v.*] An enemy, adversary, *spec.* the Adversary, the Devil.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* xix 146 Ðylæs he sie onȝieten ðæt he sie wiðerwinna ðæs þe he bið ȝesewen ðeow on his ðegnunge *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* (Assmann) I 120 Ure wiðerwinna is witodlice se deofol. *c* 1205 LAY. 27326 Haðene hundes, goddes wiðer-iwinnen [*c* 1275 wiþer-wynnes] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 196 Vre wiðerwines beoð þreo: þe ueond, þe world, & ure owune vleshs 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 6648 Þo þis quene was of londe ydriue þoru hire wiþerwine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6284 His folk he has al sauued sund, þair wiþerwins er broght to grund *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 246 How þe ded he tholyt syne, To safe ws fra þe wethirwyne ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2215 Wrothely he Woundes these whydyrewyns, werrayede knyghttes. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 695 Nowe arte þou werre þan any Sarazene, Goddis awenn wedirwyne. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlvii 42 Thike day Convertyd was A thowsend & Fyfty Sarrazines that to fore tyme weren wethir-wyles.

Withery (wɪ ðərɪ), *a. rare.* [f. WITHER *v* + -Y[1].] Inclined to wither; wilting

1621 R. BANISTER *Treat 113 Dis. Eye* Breviary (1622) (b 3 b), Eyes darke, withery, and cloudy, presage death. 1861 GREEN *Lett* (1901) II 82 All else are waxing pale and withery under the Tartarian heat

Withey, variant of WITHY.

†**Withfall.** *Obs rare* [f. WITH *adv.* + FALL *sb*, after late L. *symptoma*, Gr. *σύμπτωμα* SYMPTOM] A chance, casualty, accident; a symptom.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 b, The vnrype apples eaten with theyr sede bryng dedely withfalles. 1572 J JONES *Bathes Ayde* III 22 Accident is that, which the Greekes call *Symptoma*, and wee properly in English, to fall and with fall

†**Wi thgang,** *sb*[1] *Sc Obs* [a ON. *viðgangr* increase.] Success, advantage, profit. So **Wi·thgate**[1] *Sc.* [GATE *sb.*[2]]

1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S.) 171 Wikkit men has oft tymes in this warld welth, and withgang. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Wolf & Wether* XXII, Thay haif withgang, welth, and cherising 1510 in *Rec Earldom Orkney* (S H S 1914) 86 Vitht al profetis and vtgang [?, *printed* vgang] sene Schir Daunt deit 1825 JAMIESON s v. *With gate*, *To get the withgate*, to gain the advantage

†**Wi thgang,** *sb*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [a ON *viðganga* access, admission] Free course; unlimited permission, licence, toleration. Also †**Wi thgang** *v., trans.* to give licence to, tolerate

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 420, I gaif my hart euer withgange of al plesans *Ibid.* 3747 Gyf men thaim withgang wantonly, Than wyll thai cowet the maistry. 1808 JAMIESON, *Withgang*, toleration, permission to pass with impunity. *Skene*

So †**Wi thgate**[2] *Sc* [GATE *sb* 2]

1599 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 187/1 The withgait and libertie quhilk sindry avaricious persones hes tane to exact sik exorbitant prossite. 1606 *Ibid.* 284/1 Ane terror to the ewill disposit to give withgait to thair Inclinatioun *Ibid.* 616/2 The withgait and libertie grantit vnto Suche shamefull scafferie and extorsioun.

†**Withgo'**, *v. Obs.* [f. WITH- + GO *v.*, in sense 1 OE. *wiþgán*]

1. *trans* To go against, act in opposition to, oppose, in *pa. pple.* opposed (to)

743–5 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 29 Ond næfre ic ne mine lastweardas geðristlæcen þæt heo hit [*sc* a grant] onwenden oððe þon wiðgæen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27986 It [*sc* lechery] es sua greif and god witgan þat [etc] *c* 1350 *Leg Rood* iii 152 Þe sin of vs twa allane Was so grete and god withgane

2 *intr.* To pass away, *pa pple.* ? passed on their way.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5085 Mi wret es me now al witgan [*Gött* ouer gan] 14 in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 158, I faied me furthe yn that frythe, I mett three comely kyngis with gone.

3. *pass.* To be possessed *with.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8915 (Fairf.) Ho is wode & wiþ þe deuel withgane

4 *intr.* To go with something else.

1608 SYLVESTER *Mem Mortalitie* II. xxxvii, Th' hand bindeth not except the heart with-go.

5 *trans.* To forgo.

a 1677 BARROW *2nd Serm Ps xc 12* Wks 1686 III 174 Who for one. mess of Pottage. did withgo his birthright.

Withheld (wɪðhe·ld), *ppl a.* [pa pple. of WITHHOLD *v.*] Kept or held back.

1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III xxviii 177 My withheld breath raised my complexion, and swelled my features. 1914 AMÉLIE RIVES *World's-End* xl, His face had a curious, withheld look as he stooped to kiss her.

Withhold (wɪðhōu ld), *v.* Forms and etym.: see WITH- and HOLD *v.*; 3–7 occas. as two words, 6–8 freq. with hyphen; also 3 wiðealden, 4 withald, 5–6 -alde, 5–8 withold; *pa. t.* 3 wiðeld, 5 without, 6 *pseudo-arch* with hault; *pa. pple.* 4–5 witholde, 5–8 witholden (*with holden* was still freq. in the 19th century).

1. *trans.* To keep *from* doing something; to keep in check or under restraint; to hold back, restrain.

Formerly also const. inf. = from doing a thing

c 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 107 Alle unwilles ðe cumeð of ðe manne, ðies hes atempreð, & wiðhalt te misdon. *Ibid.* 143 Godd .wiðeld alle reines þrie hier & six monepes *c* 1290 *Beket* 1254 in *S Eng. Leg* 142 The teres fullen out of is eȝene, he ne miȝte with-holden heom nouȝt 13.. *E E Allit P* B 740, I schal wyth-halde my honde for hortyng on lede 1379 *Glouc. Cath. MS 19. No 1* I iv If 11 b, It letteth & withholdeth the colre froo his kind decoccion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 240 Jason Ne mihte noght with-holde his lok, Bot so good hiede on hire he tok, That [etc] *Ibid* 284 To be withholde ayein largesse. *c* 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh* 113 Y withdrew me, & ouercome my self, for to withholde my couetyse. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvii. 4 Thou hast with holden their hertes from vnderstondinge *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 70 Forasmuche as our saied father is witholden with diuerse sicknes, in such maner as he maie not intende in his owne persone. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi 37 With hold thine indignation, mighty heauen 1601 — *Jul C.* III ii 108 What cause withholds you then to mourne for him? 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps* xl 9 Nor did [I]. my Lips with-hold 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 237 So I withheld my Passion, though I was indeed enrag'd to the highest Degree 1742 JOHNSON *Sydenham* Wks. 1787 IV 493 He was with-held from the university by the commencement of the war 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* II v, Had not some awe of the company withheld his rage 1749 — *Tom Jones* V ii, From serenading his Patient every Hunting Morning with the Horn, it was impossible to withhold him. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 8 May, Such is the call for your presence; what is there to withhold you? 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXVII 1, While darkness yet withheld the dawn. 1873 J. G HOLLAND *A. Bonnie* II, I longed to go nearer it, but the prohibition withheld me. 1912 *Engl Hist. Rev.* Jan. 53 Walpole withheld Great Britain from giving support .to Frederick William

absol 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess* II. 6 Now what withholdith, ȝe witen, that he be schewid in his tyme 1560 *Bible* (Genev) 2 Thess. II 7 He which now withholdeth, shal let til he be taken out of the waye

b *refl* To restrain oneself.

c 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 135 Þe mann þe him wiðhalt .of ates & of drenches *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 348 Ich halsie ou, þet ȝe wiðholden ou from vlesliche lustes 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12623 ȝow to withholde Fro þe synnes þat byfore are tolde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxii 99 If it be swa þat any man withhald him fra þis feste *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr, Gov Lordsh* 73 With-holde þe from latynge of blood *Ibid.* 116 He þat with-oldys him to sterre his hondes. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* II viii. § 2 (1622) 283 He prayeth to God, to withhold him, because hee could not withhold himselfe. 1897 WARUNG *Tales Old Régime* 246 Blake, though tempted, yet withheld himself from yielding

†**c** *intr.* To refrain *from*; occas const. inf., or *trans.* with gerund. *Obs.*

1650 H. MORE *Observ* in *Enthus Tri*, etc. (1656) 103 You could not with-hold from telling us that you are but a young man *c* 1650 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 104 They withheld and did no more hurte. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 123 P 5 He could no longer withhold making himself known to him. 1807 [? W. H IRELAND] *Mod Shkp of Fools* 118 *note*, No man should withhold from extending his hand to support the falling *Ibid* 275 *note*, The fools will carefully withhold from the mention of their own fooleries 1827 JAS MILL *Brit India* V iv. II 453 He was incapable of giving, or capable of withholding to give an opinion

†**d.** *trans* To keep away or off, ward off. *Obs.*

13 *K. Alis* 2302 Glitoun pulte forth a stelene scheld, Nygusars dunt withhuld 1560 *1st Bk Discipl Ch Scot* (1621) 66 Every Kirk must have .thack able to with-hold raine.

†**e.** To hinder, prevent. (With dir. obj., clause, or acc. and inf) *Obs.*

c 1400 tr *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh* 93 Vnderstandynge .ys Iuge wirkand, and withhaldand þat þat vndoynge bycomes 1486 *Bk St Albans* C vj b, It is anoyus sekenes and with holdeth hir stiengthe. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 39 Nothing with holds, but that from an infinite tale of finites there may at length arise an infinite 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II iii 22 Nothing with holds my wishes to be released, but my desire of seeing the darling happy

†**f.** To keep away or separated *from.* ? *Obs*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneas* IV vi 150 Quham of the realm of Itail I defraud, And fra the ground to him promist withhad. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho, Betrothal* 140 Like a ship frost-bound and far Withheld in ice from the ocean's roar.

†**g.** To defer, postpone. *Obs. rare.*

1725 POPE *Odyss* XXII 258 She, willing longer to survey The sire and son's great acts, with-held the day.

2. To keep back; to keep in one's possession (what belongs to, is due to, or is desired by another); to refrain from giving, granting, or allowing. †Formerly with dat. of person. (The current sense)

c 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 139 Ða þinges ðe ne sculen ben iȝiuen, þa bieð to wiðealden mid michele skele *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 914 Wid-held he ðor of neuere on del, Oc al þat euere fel him to, Sac-les he let hin welden it so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28427 Gains godd i haue bene vn-hende, þat i wit-halden ha my tende 1362 LANGL *P Pl.* A. VI. 42 He with-halt non hyne his huire *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5620 Ȝeld me þe ielȝes vp agayn, þat þou with-halst of myne, ? 1449 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 22 The Pryore and Convent of Norwyche have wythhalden certeyn rent for landes that they halden of me. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X xli. 480 A knyghte that hyght Goneryes that withhelde her alle her landes 1493 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 105 That ye without your duty belonging to the sayd Mr. Lee. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 Your old rightes & possessions, which wer from you wrongfully with holden. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II xi 9 Soone as Titan gan his head exault, And soone againe as he his light with hault 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 186 Blessings .not with-held from Pagan people. 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 276 These Fate reserv'd to grace thy reign divine, Foreseen by me but ah! withheld from mine 1794 R J SULIVAN *View Nat.* I 480 From such an inference, I must withhold my assent 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvi, Perch the messenger could not withhold the tribute of his admiration from this zealous conduct 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit Const* XIII 178 [Parliament's] acknowledged power to give or to withhold supplies 1874 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess* I. 382 The other branches of the Church Catholic, with which communion was withholden from us 1883 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit* XV 199/1 Such divine beings as can give or withhold the rain 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo V* c. 46 § 4 That by reason of such refusal [to republish] the work is withheld from the public.

absol. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 331 He will give freely, or he will withhold 1859 WHITTIER *My Psalm* 42 All as God wills, who wisely heeds To give or to withhold.

†**3.** To detain, to keep in bondage, in custody, or under control. Also *fig* *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3019 He [*sc* Pharaoh] wið held hem, and, al-so he [*sc* Moses] it bead, Al ðe erf of egipt wurð dead. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 597 It is no shame vn to ȝow, Hire to with-holden þat ye loueth most 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 308 If thou art on of alle, That with this vice hast ben withholde 1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr.* 161 Verite in this dayes is wyth-holde, bonde, and prisoner *c* 1520 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell*, etc., Wks. 1843 I. 427 The twayne last [*sc.* Right and Reason] Be withholde so fast With mony, as men sayne, They can not come agayne 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N* II i. 26 She (perforce) with holds the loued boy. 1621 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. ii, Your favour had by his duty beene preuented, If he had not with-held him in the way. 1714 *Orig Canto Spenser* XXXVI, The strugling Fly he firmly doth with-hold [Cf. quot 1854 in 1 f]

†**4.** To keep in use or possession; rarely, to keep in place; to retain; *esp.* to retain in the memory; occas. to reserve *to oneself.* *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Hit is al ȝedwoll, and of haðe-nesse ȝiet wiðhealden. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr vi. (1868) 139 He wolde for-leten perauenture to continue innocence, by þe whiche he ne may nat wiþholden fortune. *c* 1386 — *Pars T* ᵖ 967 [The Pater noster] is short,. for to withholden it the moore esily in herte. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii (Skeat) I. 121 Al-though it be a whyle swete, it may not be with-holde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (Tollem. MS.) þe heed is sumdel comynge narow and hyȝe, and þat to with ho'de þe bagge of þe brayne. *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Sec.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Study .to kepe and witholde kyndly hete *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv (1869) 10 He hath with holde to him alle vengeaunces. 1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* li. e ij, I wold ye couthe and wel withheld the example of a knyght that had thre wyues.

†b To keep attached to one's person or engaged in one's service; to retain for one's pleasure or profit, keep on one's side *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2356 A thusand knihtes ful wel o bon With-held þe king, with him to lede. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 150 Crist wiþhelde no men of lawe ne pleders at þe barr for robes and fees. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1919) xxvi 157 All the mynstrelles þat comen before hym ben withholden with him as of his houshold *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 1250 With-holde hir on þi side. 1423 *Acts Privy Council III* 90 He has bene with-holde and of retenue for a ȝere wyt the..noble Kyng Henry. 1424 *Paston Lett* I 17 [He] never was servaunt to the Duc ..ne wythholdyn in he-e service. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 22 My lorde withheelde him for his seruaunt.

†5. To keep, maintain, preserve. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 71 Ðat tu hes kunne wel ȝecnawen & mid godes fultume wiðhealden. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV pr vi. (1868) 142 God.. hastiþ to wiþhalden þe þinges þat he haþ maked in to hys semblaunce *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 511 To seken hym a chauntrie for soules, Or with a bretherhed to been withholde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 Kny hthode . Wherof the wyde worldes fame Write in Cronique is yit withholde. *c* 1418 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 244 Hem nedethe nether spere ne shulde, Ne in no castel to be withholde.

†6. a. To hold. b. To hold up, sustain. *Obs rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 44 In thair hand wythhald-and, euery knycht, Twa javilling speris. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 159 [He] cut the hair that with-held me in twain; so down I thought I fell!

†7. *intr.* To hold or adhere to. *Obs. rare*

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* Prol 4 Forto flee euelle and with-holde the good. *Ibid* 54 Alle these men that kepithe hem self clene haue free hert to witholde good ensaumples of lyff.

Hence **Withholdable** *a.*, liable to be or capable of being withheld.

1810 BENTHAM *Pa. king* (1821) 248 The habitual, but ever withholdable bribes, with which they are fed.

Withholden (wiðhō·ldən), *ppl. a. arch* [pa. pple. of WITHHOLD *v.*] = WITHHELD *ppl a*

c 1430 *Pol. Rel & L Poems* 213/349 With-holden hire aȝen þe riȝt Of þi seruanntis vpon þee crye. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid* (1827) V 97 The fallaciously offered and really withholden remedy. 1884 TENNYSON *Cup* I. i. 48 The long-withholden tribute.

Withholder (wiðhō·ldəɹ). [f. WITHHOLD *v.* + -ER 1] One who withholds.

1483 *Acta Audit.* in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II. Introd. 107 That scho haue hir accioun agane the withaldaris of thame. 1516 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I. 418/2 To compell the withhald-aris and intromettouris thairwith to deliuer the samyn to thaim. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 13 § 13 Yt shall not be lawfull..to sue suche witholder of tithes before any other Judge then ecclesiasticall. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 117 If either Prince haue an intention to recouer any other Rights, against other with-holders *a* 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* (1675) 555 He hath more Withholders to keep him from Sin. 1866 J. G MURPHY *Comm Exod* XXII. 28 Whether he [*sc.* God] be regarded as the withholder of prosperity or the restrainer of crime. 1917 OUTHWAITE *Land or Revol.* iii. 21 To compel the urban land withholders to use or part with the land.

Withholding (wiðhō·ldiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb WITHHOLD. retention, restraint, keeping back, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* ᵖ 267 How I shal gouerne me in the chesynge and in the withholdynge of my conseillours. *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 116 Broodnesse of brest, and greetnesse of sholdres by-tokyns hardynesse, with witholdynge of wyt, and vndyrstondynge. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II lii. (1869) 96 So is to me an hevy blok the bodi, and a gret withholdinge 1440–1 *Privy Counc. Proc.* (P.R.O.), Thendentures of his withholdyng betwix the Kyng and him. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 351 That they shulde receyue the tythys .. with-out ony with-holdynge 1454 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 254/1 That a notable some of monneye bee to me delivered for the witholding and con-tenting of such Souldeours. 1526 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 518/2 Thair tressonable assegeing, taking and withhalding of the Kingis castell. *a* 1651 C. LOVE *Combat Flesh & Spirit* (1654) 41 The withholdings of the Spirit. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 350 His very Withholdings and Delays are kindly meant. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV i 28 The with-holding of the avowal *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Poems, Uranus* 3 The .blank profound, Which. holds All knowledge, ever by withholding holds. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) LI. 242/2 If a party. obtains the sanction of the court by withholding information which is material .such withholding amounts to fraud

So **Withho·lding** *ppl. a*, that withholds.

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. xiii (1869) 183 With-holdinge, and ful of cley, and glewy is þilke. 1898 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 305 The eternal duel between the desiring flesh and the withholding spirit.

Withho·ldment. *rare.* [f. WITHHOLD *v* + -MENT.] = WITHHOLDING *vbl. sb*

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsell* 183 An avocation or withholdment from errours. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Exposure of Popery* (1878) 73 There .. is an important withholdment made in the communication.

Withi, var *with thi* : see WITH *prep* 6.

Within (wiði·n), *adv., prep.*, (*adj.*). Forms (2–5 written as one or as two words) *a.* 1 wiþinnan, wiðinnan, 2–4 wiðinne(n, 3–5 wiþinne, etc (see WITH and INNE *adv.*); also 3 wiþ inne(n, *Orm.* wiþþinnenn, 3–4 widine, 4–5 withine. *β.* 3 wiðin, 4–5 wiþin, etc. (see WITH and IN *adv.*; *abbreviated* 4–6 w'in, 7 w'hin), 4– within. [Late OE. *wiþinnan*, f. *wiþ* WITH *prep.* + *innan* INNE, the second element being assimilated to IN *adv.* in ME. OE. *wiþinnan*, *wiþæftan* behind, *wiþforan* before, *wiþgeondan* beyond, *wiþhindan* behind, *wiþ-ufan* above, and *wiþútan* WITHOUT, form a group of words peculiar to English, corresp. to and perh. partly modelled on the synonymous group *bæftan*, *bæftan* BAFT *adv.*, *beforan* BEFORE, *begeondan* BE-YOND, *behindan* BEHIND, *binnan* BIN *adv.*, **beufan*, *bufan* BOVE *adv*, *beütan*, *bútan* BOUT *adv.*, of which nearly all have cognates in West Germanic. Cf. the blended forms BYTHINNE, BYTHOUT.]

A. *adv.* (In most senses opp. to WITHOUT *adv*)

1. In the inner part or interior, or on the inner side (of a receptacle or other material thing); inside, internally.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 14 Ðu wyrcst wununga binnan ðam arce & clæmst wiðinnan & wiðutan mid tyrwan *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 640 Þe rede wid-innen toknet *on* Wreche ðat sal ȝet wurðen sent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 523 His heued with in has eien tuin, þe lift has son and mon wit-in. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV iv (1495) cvij, By heete werkynge alwaye wythin and wythoute bodyes ben consumyd and waasted. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 48 Bake on an ovyn, & coloure with-ynne & wyth-oute 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* I ii 105 Set a deepe glasse of Reinish-wine on the contrary Casket, for if the druell be within, and that temptation without, I know he will choose it 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II xviii. 51 Small annulated black spots, which are white within. 1797 COLE-RIDGE *Christabel* I. 127 The gate that was ironed within and without. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen Zool* IX. I 42 At the bend of the wing, just within, is a horn coloured spine. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip* ix. 248 The instrument may be removed, and the fluid within transferred to any convenient vessel 1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxii, The tradesmen . locked their doors and barricaded their windows within.

b. In the interior of the body or some part of it.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 318 Wiðinnen he haueð brenning 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 59 Betynge of veynes is bettre i-knowe in þe vttre parties of bodies þan ynward and in þe myddel wiþynne. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II. 246 How al hys glorious body muste be tormented, wythin and wythoute 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* I. i 83 Why should a man whose bloud is warme within, Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Ala-blaster? *a* 1639 CAREW *Poems, My Mistress commanding me to return her Letters* 68 Though the skin Be clos'd without, the wound festers within. [1843 MACAULAY *Horatius* lxii, But his limbs were borne up bravely By the brave heart within.] 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lay of Brown Rosary* III. xvi, The maidens' lips trembled from smiles shut within.

c. In this writing or document; herein. *Obs*, exc. in technical use.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* II 35 As hit is i-saide wiþ ynne. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 368 As is I write with-yn 1498–1844 [see D. a]. 1519 *Indenture betw Pynson and Horman* in *Trans. Philol Soc.* (1867) 365 The parties wythin namede 1652 tr *Kitchin's Jurisd* (1653) 550 We A B and C. D Coroners do certifie the Justices *within written* that we have searched the Rolles

†d. (with verb of motion) So as to go in or be inside. = IN *prep.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7951 Hii wiþinne turnde aȝen & hom allenome. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Poure hit withinne

2 a. In the limits of, or in the inner part of, a space or region, esp. a city or country; in the place or realm

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud) an 1048 [Hi] ofslogon æȝðer ge wiðinnan ge wiþutan ma þanne vx manna *c* 1205 LAY. 18300 Vtheres cnihtes wereden þene tun wið innen 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 382 If a kyng wol justifie His lond and hem that beth withynne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv (1883) 52 Scylla that was Duc of the Romayns wyth oute had many fayr victoyres agaynst the Romayns wyth Inne 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IX. 1034 But whom they fear'd without, they found within. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II xliv. V 359 Traitors within, as well as exiles without. 1914 *Engl. Hist Rev* Oct 751 Support for the royal power against the barons within and the papacy without

b. In (or into) the house or dwelling, indoors. = IN *adv.* 5; also, in the inner part of the house, in an inner chamber; *Theatr.* (esp. in stage-directions), behind the scenes.

c 1275 LAY. 642 He .brettede þan castle and þat folk wid ine *c* 1290 *Beket* 1175 in *S. Eng. Leg* 140 Al with-Inne seten is men as þei he lowest were *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam* 531 To mete as they were sett in halle, Syr Marrok was there ferre withynne y-wys. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 32 She was within, but he was yet abrode. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i 143 *stage dir*, *Shout within, they all start vp* 1595 — *John* IV. i. 85 Go stand within let me alone with him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II xiv. 159 The mother keepeth within, six weeks. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl* 26 May (1827) III 419 The rain obliged me to preach within. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxxii, Not being within when he called the other day. 1833 L RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 131 'Within, there! ho!' shouted the traveller. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxxiv, Apartments furnished for a single gentleman. Inquire within. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxi. IV 559 A messenger went with the summons to the house of the Duke of Leeds, and was there informed that the Swiss was not within.

c. *transf.* In the number or membership of a class or community (Cf B. 1 e.) *rare*

1526 [see WITHOUT *adv* 2 b]

3. *fig.* In the inward being; in the mind, soul, or heart (sometimes implying 'in one's true character as opposed to outward appearance'); inwardly.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* vi 6 Ȝehrepod mid heortan sarnysse wiðinnan. *c* 1000 — *Hom* I 604 We beoð fram Gode ȝesewene æȝðer ȝe wiðutan ȝe wiðinnan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 95 ȝif þe halia gast ne learð þes monnes heorte and his mod wið-innan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5751 ȝiff þiss hallȝhe griþþ iss wel wiþþinnenn 1 þin herrte *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 4 Vorto riwlen þe heorte wiðinnen. 1340 *Ayenb* 10 þe zixte heste uorbyet þe dede wyþ-oute, ac þis uorbyet þe grant-inge wyþinne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T* 87 Be we neuer so vicious with-Inne We wol been holden wise. 1421 *26 Pol Poems* XVIII 118 Be suche wiþ-ynne, as ȝe outward seme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *22 Hen. VIII*, 287 b, His graces sight was so quike that he saw him, ye and saw through him, both within, and without 1627 FLETCHER *Valentinian* IV iv, Think not the worse , I shed not teares, Great griefes lament within. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* IV i, I .. Stood firm collected in my Strength *within*. 1692 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 159 Look within, for within is the Fountain of Good 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* xxxiii, Thou, that countest reason ripe In holding by the law within.

4. Preceded by *from* (†*out of*), in various senses.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XV 357 Ye shall not goo oute of wythin, wythout my leve. 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 52 Nor any helper ; as no power from within, *so no* ayd *from without* 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 64 Other Powers Fell not, but stand unshak'n, from within Or from without 1810 WORDSW *Sonn 'O'erweening Statesmen'*, From *within* proceeds a Nation's health 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 273 When the impression from without, or the stimulus from within, .excites the organs. 1896 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet St Eclogues* Ser. II. 38 Be your own star, for strength is from within.

†5. Below the number or amount mentioned; less. (Cf. B 7) *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXXVI. (*Baptista*) 997 Al barnis. Of twa ȝere elde & withine. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 11 567 (TRIN) Of two ȝeer or wiþynne þus [*Cott* Tua yeur or less] 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 155 To bye it at the some of C mark or wythynne 1509 *Reg Privy Seal Scot.* I. 286/2 To the nowmer of xii personis or within

† 6. In possession or occupation. *Obs. rare*

1573 in Hone *Man. & Manor. Rec* (1906) 191 Aforesaid Agnes survived him, and kept herself within, and was, and still is, seised thereof for term of her life

B. *prep.*

1 In the inner part or interior of, inside of, in (a space, region, receptacle, etc.). (*a*) as a mere synonym of IN *prep* 1 *arch.*

The use with gen. in 'þæt wiðinnan ys calicys' (*Ags Gosp.* Matt xxiii. 26) is a literalism of translation (Vulg *quod intus est calicis* = τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ ποτηρίου).

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 89 Þa weren þer igedered wiðinne þere buruh of Ierusalem trowfeste men *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 49 in *O. E Hom.* I 193 Wið-inne paradise *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 348 Vn-welde woren Heie owen limes hem wið-in *Ibid* 555 Do wex a flod ðis weilde wid-hin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2678 Þou and þi childer And þat wons þi house witin. 1388 in *Archæologia* LII. 203 Wtin the said westre *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth* 136 Sei me whi þou walkest þes wayes, þe wodes with-in? *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* VIII *heading*, To passe ouer the ryuere wythin a bote 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol 116 Wythin my bed I waikynnit quhair I lay. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr.* I i 94 Schoolemasters will I keepe within my house. 1611 *Bible* Ps. ci. 2, I will walke within my house with a perfect heart 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III. 810 The Viper dead, within her Hole is found. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ*, *Moulines*, Her head leaning on one side within her hand 1820 KEATS *Isabella* XXXVIII, It shall comfort me within the tomb 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I. 86 The bath within the pool of some green rill

(*b*) with emphasis on the restriction or confinement by limits or boundaries: In the limits of, not outside or beyond. Opp. to WITHOUT *prep.* 1. (The current use.)

1131 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud), Ealle þa ðing þa wæron wiðinne mynstre & wiðuten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1084 He ȝede upp to þatt allterr þatt wass wiþþinnenn waȝherifft *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 256 (Laud), Wit hinne þe curt and wit oute 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 307 Every thing which was honeste With-innen house and ek withoute *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1919) I. 5 The water of the see is fressch & holdeth his swetness xx. myle within the see. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 665 In weyes and pathes with-in burgh and with out burgh. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Kings VI 23 Within the Oracle he made two Cherubims of Oliue tree 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Payne* 110 Tyll all the good and fruitfull grounde Were hedged in whythin your mownde. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* I xiv. 15 Many small houses very aunciently builded within the grounde [=underground] 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 91 ᵖ 1 Within the Liberties of the City of Westminster 1794 *Act 34 Geo. III*, c. 93 § 63 The Mines and Mmerals lying and being within or under the said Lands 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IX II 437 Privileged districts, within which the Papal government had no more power than within the Louvre or the Escurial.

b. In (an inclosure or inclosing boundary); so as to be included, contained, surrounded, or confined by Also in *fig.* context (cf. 9).

Within board (Naut.), in the inside of a ship. see BOARD *sb.* 12 *Within the lists*. see LIST *sb.*³ 9.

1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* I iii. (Skeat) I 54 These broughten me within-borde of this shippe of Traveyle *a* 1400 *Pastil of Susan* 10 Wiþ Inne the sercle of sees Of Erberi and Alees *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 211 With-in þe merris of Messedoyn 1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glasse* 17 A Circle is a plaine and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 9 Scotlande .is hail wᵗin the sey, excepte that parte quhair it lyes to Ingland.

1598 Stow *Surv* 242 First to speake of that part within the gate. 1638 Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol II) 5 To gain beleefe, one must keepe himselfe within the bounds of likelihood 1725 Watts *Logic* I vi § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sentence, by confining it within too narrow Limits 1779 *Mirror* No 10 P 11 A man who has confined his turn for enjoyment within the bounds pointed out by nature 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* I iii, The proud Grandee, reposes within damask Curtains. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* II 221 Whether the Declaration of Indulgence lay within or without the limit was the question *Ibid* v 614 Five hundred prisoners had been crowded into the parish church of Weston Zoyland, five expired within the consecrated walls. 1871 R H Hutton *Theol. Ess* (1888) I 7 Those within the circle of its influence

(*b*) Appended to names of places lying within a certain boundary or area, as *Bishopsgate Within* (i e. within the walls of London), *Hensington Within* (i.e. within the borough of Woodstock).

1598 Stow *Surv* 85 Aldersgate ward within and without. *Ibid* 248 Farringdon Warde, Infra, or within. 1657 Howell *Londinop* 87 We will . take a Survey of Bridge Ward within, so called of London-Bridge. 1745 *Kent's Lond Directory* 93 Ware Nathaniel, Grocer, Bishopsgate within. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xlv, The united parishes of Saint Simon Without, and Saint Walker Within 1899 *Kelly's Direct Oxon* 323/2 Hensington Within is a civil parish, formed from the portion of the old parish in Woodstock municipal borough.

† c. *Within land*: in the interior of the country, at a distance from the coast or other boundary: = Inland C. *Obs.*

1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* ix iv (ed 2) 840 The Ports dwell an hundred miles within Land 1617 Moryson *Itin* III 142 Coventry at this day is the fairest City within-land. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 206 Though there is plenty of the same kind of stone to be found in Strata within land; yet the lime-burners can procure sufficient quantity from the shelving sea-shore 1815 Scott *Guy M* xxxiv, It was too far within land, and I might have been scented

d. On the inner (esp. landward) side of; further in than. (Cf. Without B. 1 c.) ? *Obs.*

1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S Seas* 120 The Cutter, being on the Beam, and four Miles within us 1765 Goldsm. *Vicar W* iv, Three other apartments, one for my wife and me, another for our two daughters, within our own 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 336 At 116 yards within high-water mark. *c* 1804 Jane Austen *The Watsons* in *Mem* (1871) 321 The tea-room was a small room within the card-room.

e. *transf.* In the membership of (a class, society, etc.); (in predicate) included in, forming a part of. (Cf. In *prep.* 7.)

1697 Jos. Woodward *Relig. Soc* vi. (1701) 124 It is objected That this is a Society within a Society, and a Refining upon a Reformed Church 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX. 471 Compositions which may be arranged within this class 1885 *Law Times Rep* (N S) LII 319/2 Criminal informations are within the mischief intended to be guarded against

2. To the interior of; into. Also with the boundary as obj., as in 1 b. (Cf. In *prep.* 30.) *Obs.* or *arch*

c 1205 Lay. 5812 Belin & Brennes buȝen heom fram þan fuhte wiþ innen are muchele dic. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3775 Alle he sunken ðe erðe wiðin 13.. *Cursor M.* 2303 (Gött) Feindes crepe þas ymagis wid-in 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 80 This Hors Was broght withinne the Cite. 1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Q* lxxvii, I was anon In broght Within a chamber. *c* 1480 Henryson *Wolf & Wether* 51 Was nouther Uolf, Uildcat, nor ȝit Tod Durst cum within thay boundis all about. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 92 Full lustily thir ladyes Enterit within this park. 1582 N Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* I v. 13 b, Going upon the friday within a certein harbour. 1610 Shaks *Temp* I ii 11, I would Haue suncke the Sea within the Earth. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 291 Admission within the fold.

† 3. In or into the midst of, among, with; *spec.* in the house of; hence, in the hands or possession of.

a 1240 *Ureisun* 26 in *O E Hom* I 191 Biuoren ðine leoue sune wið-innen seraphine. *c* 1425 *Engl Cong. Irel* 52 Whan thay myght nat wyth streynth spede, thay bethoght ham that wyth falshed & wyth treyson they wold come wyth-yn ham. 1428 *Engl Misc* (Surtees) 2 To serche what osmundes he had with in hym at yat tyme. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St. Gilbert* xx 92 So wer þese chanones fer sette fro þe nunnes þat þei schuld not come with-inne þe nunnes, but only for ministracion of þe sacramentis. 1474 *Cov Leet Bk* 399 Yf he kepe any Bawdery withinne hym his fyne is at euery tyme vj s viij d 1482 in *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Jan. (1910) 122 He shalle bynde and repayre alle bookes needefulle wythine vs. 1490 *Will Y. Baker* (Somerset Ho), Elisabeth dwelling within me 1493 *Mirk's Festyuall* 151/2 Some men yt had copyes of this bokis within hem at home. 1570 Foxe *A & M.* (ed. 2) 2124/2 A woman that dwelleth within vs. 1609 Tourneur *Funeral Poems Sir F. Vere*, When occasion did present His observation with some accident Within the enemie, that did invite The side he served in to attempt a fight.

4. Various *transf.* uses, chiefly with reflexive pronoun. † a. In the limits of (not beyond or outside) the body, community, or collection of. *Within themselves* (*ourselves*, etc.). among themselves (etc.), independently of others *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1914 Wit-in þeir auen kind to brede. 1484 *Cov. Leet Bk* 522 Hit shal be determyned & orderyd by all the Mairys withyn them selff. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 516/2 They, within theymselfe, shall make Collection of such Somes of Money as shall be assessed . to be levyed. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, IV i. 140 If they perceyue dissention in our lookes, And that within our selues we disagree. 1654 Earl Monm. tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 189 They differed within themselves in their votes. 1737 [S Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 113 Living entirely within themselves, free from all Mixture and Commerce with other People.

b. *Within oneself* (*itself*, etc.): (*a*) so as to be self-contained or independent, without external connexion (now *dial.*); † (*b*) in self-command or self-control, not 'beside oneself'; (*c*) in the limits of one's own belongings or resources, without external supply or aid (now *dial.*), (*d*) not beyond one's normal capacity of exertion, without strain, or waste of energy or effort.

(*a*) 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 136 He seid that my lord of Peturburgh was lord and Kyng wythin hym self vnder the Kyng 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 772 A world within itself, Disdaining all assault 1815 Scott *Guy M* xxxvi, Some efforts towards building houses *within themselves*, as they are emphatically termed.

(*b*) 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl* II. v. 75 Good Madam, keepe your selfe within your selfe.

(*c*) 1738 Earl Oxford in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI 171 The several officers have all within themselves for their use, cook, butler, housekeeper, wash house, laundry, brew house. 1757 [Burke] *Europ Settlem. Amer* VII xxi II. 239 They drive a great many cattle from North Carolina into Virginia, to be slaughtered there; and they kill and salt some beef, and pork, for the West Indies, within themselves. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug 309 They, for the most part, live entirely upon the produce of the farm, and think they do well when they can, (in their own words) 'live within themselves', that is to say, without buying any thing. 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss*, *Within-oursells*, in our possession, without purchase

(*d*) 1737 Bracken *Farriery Improv.* (1757) II. 148 The Sweat will not appear so plentiful, provided he [*sc* the horse] is quite run within himself 1860 Whyte-Melville *Mkt. Hasb.* x 76 [The horse] going well on his haunches, and quite within himself 1878 *Month* Aug 463 They are rowing quite within themselves, in very good time, and have the race in hand

5. *fig.* In the (inner) being, soul, or mind of. *Within oneself*, spec. (after *say*, *think*, etc.) = in thought, mentally, without outward expression

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) cii[i] 1 Ealle ða ðe wiðinnan me synd [Vulg *intra me sunt*], *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E. Hom.* I. 211 þi passiun acwenche þe passiun of sunnen þet wunieð wið inne me *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 807 Þe find said wit him his sari thoght, Ic haue him don to suinc for noght. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 326 Þe holy goste ys þe withynne 1340 *Ayenb.* 153 Huanne þise tuo zieden of þe herte byeþ acorded þet is þe scele and þet wyl þanne is þe man ordine wyþ-inne him-zelue. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 338 To ouyr-comen enemis þat arn þe wiþ inne 1382 Wyclif *Matt* IX. 21 She saide with ynne hir self, ȝif I touche oonly the clothis of hym, I shal be saaf. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 22 Hald Hoip and Treuthe within the fast. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xxiv 32 Did not oure hertes burne wyth in vs, whyll he talked with vs? 1600 Shaks *A. Y. L.* I i. 24 The spirit of my Father, which I thinke is within mee, begins to mutinie against this seruitude. *a* 1668 Lassels *Voy Italy* II (1698) 118 Laughing within himself. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VI 217 They will be moved on the slightest occasions, whether those offer from within or without them 1836 Lytton *Duchess de La Vallière* III. iii, How sinks my heart within me! 1853 Rock *Ch. Fathers* II xii (1903) IV. 179 The priest prayed—by name, but within himself—for the then pope [etc.]. 1860 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* VII (1865) 55 It irks my brain and heart to think of her, all shut up within herself. 1896 Housman *Shropsh Lad* xxx, And fire and ice within me fight Beneath the suffocating night

6. In the limits of (a period of time); most usually, before the end of, after not more than; also, since the beginning of, not more than . . . ago; or *gen.* between the beginning and end of, in the course of, during. So † *within a word* = as soon as a word was uttered, at a word.

c 1175 *E E* (*Vesp*) *Hom* 89 Wiðinnen feower wucan comen [hi] to him *c* 1205 Lay 4955 Wið innen a lut ȝeren Brennes hine bi-ðohte. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1500 in *S Eng. Leg.* 149 Euerech Abbod of greie Monekes to þulke chapitle cam With-Inne þre ȝer 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 7047 Sone afterward, with-yn a lytyl 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 149 He hath wedded a wyf with-Inne þis syx monethes *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W.* 103, I fel a-slepe with-Inne an our or two. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxv. 119 He schall hafe worde within a day and a nyght 1535 Coverdale *Acts* I 5 Ye shalbe baptysed with ye holy goost, & that within this few dayes 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Pref. b v b, How many meanes and weys hath my lord Protectours grace, within his tyme of gouernaunce attempted to shonne these warres 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn.* II To King § 15 Things which may be done in succession of ages, though not within the houre-glasse of one mans life. 1632 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisd* (1653) 79 If the Owner do not come within a year and a day 1757 Mrs Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 247, I am, within these three Days, recovering Spirits and Appetite 1822 *Act 3 Geo IV* c 39 § 1 Within Twenty one Days after the Execution of such Warrant of Attorney 1869 'Mark Twain' *New Pilgr. Progr* xi. (1870) 85 The cry went abroad of 'Ten minutes to dress for breakfast!'.. I was dressed within the ten minutes. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* xix. IV. 361 One of which was standing within the present generation 1918 *Act 8 Geo V* c. 2 (*title*), The Hours within which Marriages may be lawfully solemnized.

† b. *Within night*: after nightfall. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7894 The day was gon, thei hadde no lyght, For it was wel with-Inne nyght 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* (1812) I cccxl 533 About two houres within night they armed them. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV 142 The last howre of Prayer, is alwayes two or three howres within night 1685 W. Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 206 We.. arrived a little within night.

† c. (without reference to limits) At some time during: = In *prep* 18. *Obs.*

1471 *Acta Audit* (1839) 16/1 Þe last court quhen þe dome was gevin was within feryale tyme onne gude Wednisday in passioun woulk. 1551–2 in Feuilleat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 74 Boughte of him within ye moneth of december. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, I ii 60 King Pharamond died within the yeere of our Redemption, Foure hundred twentie six 1651 tr *Kitchin's Jurisd* (1653) 79 He to whom the property is, may take him within the year [1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xcii, Tho' it spake and bared to view A fact within the coming year]

7 Not beyond or above (a specified or implied amount or degree); at, in, or of less than or not more than; so as not to exceed or surpass; *esp.* (*b*) in expressions of a small difference or margin of error from a larger amount = with a difference of not more than (so much) above or, usually, below.

1388 Wyclif *1 Chron.* xxvii. 23 Dauid nolde noumbre hem with ynne twenti ȝeer [1382 fro twenty ȝeer and benethen]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xxx 137 Faire damyselle within þe elde of xv. ȝere *c* 1450 *Merk's Festival* 290 Wether þei ben cosynnes wythinne degre of mariage or no 1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 132/2 Þe sereffis quhilkis prisit his gudis haid prisit þaim gretly within þe avale of þaim 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII* c 20 *Preamble*, Beyng of kyn. unto the said John . within the second and third degree 1727 Swift *Let to very young Lady* Misc. II 337, I think you ought to be well informed how much your Husband's Revenue amounts to, and be so good a Computer as to keep within it. 1783 Ld Percy in *G Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 58 Being determined to live within my income 1851, 1887 [see Mark *sb.*[1] 12 c] 1885 *Law Rep* 29 Chanc. Div 453 The actions were commenced within a few days of each other

(*b*) 1556 J Heywood *Spider & F* lxxvi. 28 Thousands, are gone Till all within fortie, weare flowne quight awaie. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xiii. xv I 395 The diametre was foure foot within three quarters of an inch 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr* I ii 126 He is very yong, and yet will he within three pound lift as much as his brother Hector 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 91 P 1 She has a tall Daughter within a Foot night of Fifteen. 1886 E C Robins *Temple Sol* (1887) 15 The extreme length of Solomon's Temple . is made (in his restoration of it) to agree with that of the Temple of Pæstum within 2 inches 1920 *Conquest* Apr 168 The unit of electrical current was obtained to within one point in 20,000.

† b. *Within age* = of less than full age, under age. *Obs*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii (1859) 64 They.. gouerne hym, ryght as he were to yonge within age. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* III. 317 Chyldren that dye wythin age vncrystened 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* (1812) II ci. [xcvii] 295 When kynge Rycharde was crowned he was within age, and a kynge ought nat to gouerne a royalme tyll he be xxi yeres of age. 1596 Bacon *Use Com. Law* iii (1630) 35 Leauing their heire within age, a Male within 21. and a female within 14 yeares.

c. Not beyond or outside (a specified distance); at or to a distance of less, or not more, than; nearer or not farther away than.

Often in fig phrases, as *within an ace, a hair's breadth of.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 3044 As sone as Ermones Sawe that he was withynne his wepons length, Anon he smote Att hym. 1537 Layton in *Lett Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 157 Other doctor Lee or I have familier acqwayntance within x. or xij. mylles of hit 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 25 [We] came within foure degrees of the Æquinoctiall 1700 T. Brown tr *Fresny's Amusem* 23 The least false Step brings them within an Ace of Death 1726, 1839 [see Inch *sb.*[1] 2], 1755, 1767 [see Hair's-breadth, Hairbreadth]. 1794 *Act 34 Geo. III* c. 93 § 64 Within the Distance of Ten Yards. 1812 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV. 178 Almost within striking distance of each other. 1853 Whyte-Melville *Gladiators* xxxvii, The German would not permit Esca to approach within spear's length of his post. 1865 A Trollope *Belton Estate* xiii, Keeping within a few yards of his sister's chair.

8. In expressions referring to the physical range of some action or perception: Not beyond, not farther than the extent of as *within call*, near enough to hear a call; *within reach*, near enough to reach, or to be reached; *within sight*, or *hearing*, near enough to see or hear, to be seen or heard; etc. Often const. *of* (the agent or percipient, or the object of the action or perception) Cf. In *prep.* 9 d.

a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lv. 188 He slewe all that came within his stroke. *a* 1533– [see Sight *sb.*[1] 4 e]. 1580– [see Cannon shot 3] 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. (1586) 25 Shoote not at every bird, but onely at those that are within reach to be hit. 1591 Shaks *Two Gent* v. iv 127 Come not within the measure of my wrath 1607– [see Earshot]. 1623 Massinger *Dk Milan* IV iii, Be within call 1687 Prior *Hind & P. Transv.* 5 Stand off and come not within my Swords point. 1713 Addison *Spect* No 311 P 4 A Man . talking loud within her Hearing 1766, 1862 [see Hearing *vbl sb* 1 b]. 1826 J F. Cooper *Last of Mohicans* xv, There is also a powerful force within a few hours' march of us 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II 280, I will never be 'within wind' of Scotsbrig without going to see Jamie.

b. Inside the guard, defence, or point of; near enough to come to grips with; *Fencing*, on the inside of (one's sword, arm, etc.). Also *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1561. *Robin Hood, Play* (ed W. Copland) H ij b, Well I wote the horeson lepte within me And fro me he toke my purse 1589 P Ive *Fortif* 105 The Spanyards with their Targets entred within our Switzers, under their Pikes, and constrained them to forsake their Pikes 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 34 Some get within him, take his sword away *a* 1697 South *Serm, Rom.* 1 32 II 256 When by such Insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to drill him on from one Lewdness to another 1707 Sir W Hope *New Method Fencing* 99 The Single Feint within and above the Sword, called in the Schools *Volte Coupé.* 1711 Steele *Spect* No. 109 P 3 He came within the Target of the Gentleman who rode against him 1809 Roland *Fencing* 34 When, upon joining blades with your adversary, you find your sword in a line between his sword-arm and the left side of his body..it is termed being within the arm.

1876 R. F. Burton *New Syst. Sword Exerc.* 52 When the point is passed well under and within the sword-arm.

9. *fig.* In the extent of (something abstract figured as a region, or as having extension); *esp.* in, or not beyond, the scope or sphere of action of (authority, power, knowledge, a law, etc.). Cf. In *prep.* 8, 9 d.

1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 272/2 He wes within our souerane lordis warde. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII* c. 2 § 1 Suche as ben within holy orders only excepte. 1560 Dals tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 38 Within his jurisdiction. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 209 But this lies all within the will of God. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, You will bring him in Within the statute? 1643 [see Sphere *sb.* 6b]. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen VIII* (1683) 357 That none should have the benefit of this recourse to the Ordinary, but those who were within holy Orders. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 88 Eat within your Stomack, act within your Commission. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 201 P 1 As they live within Rules, and as they transgress them. 1769 Blackstone *Comm. IV.* xxviii 365 Within the benefit of clergy. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 Whether the party was a trader within the bankrupt laws. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* viii, Who . will assert that their place of retirement is within my knowledge? 1862 Spencer *First Princ.* I. ii. § 14 43 Even.. Atheism comes within the definition. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* xiii. III. 238 Did they deem the enterprise within his power? 1891 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 776/1 The contract and the label together constituted a written warranty within the meaning of the above section.

C. *adj.* That is within; † (of a letter or document) enclosed. *rare.*

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III. 258 This is a favour you'll see by the within Letter. *a* 1766 Mrs. F. Sheridan *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 233 Give him the within letter. 1794 *Bloomfield's Rep.* II. Agreeably to the command of the within Writ. 1806 Gen. Wilkinson in Coues *Exped. Z. M. Pike* (1895) II. 574 You will not fail, in addition to the within talk, to enhance our paternal regard for this nation.

D. *Comb.* **a.** of the adv.; in quots. in sense 1 c, as † *within-bounden, within-named* adjs. **b.** of the prep: within-bound *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), confined or experienced within bounds (in a school).

1498 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 593 The condicion of þis obligacion is such that whereas certayn trauers is dependyng betwixt þe withinbounden Maire & Cominalte on the on partie and þe priour & Couent on þe oþer partie [etc.]. 1570 in G. F. Townsend *Leominster* (n. d.) 300 The within-named John Ingle. 1706 De For *True Relat.* Pref., Wks (1889) 436 The house in which the within named Mrs Bargrave lived 1708 *Rec. Stitchill* (S. H. S. 1905) 259 The within-designed George Hamilton 1834 Chitty *Forms* 165 As well the within-named plaintiff as the within-named defendant. 1839 W. Howitt *Boy's Country Bk.* xvi. 227 What are all their within-bound enjoyments.. to their monthly rural walks? 1844 A. B. Corner *Forms of Writs*, etc. 43 To be indorsed 'By Rule of Court,' (if so). At the instance of the within-named Appellants (or Respondents)

† Within-door, *adv. phr.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [See Door *sb.* 5.] = next.

Speak within door, 'do not clamour so as to be heard beyond the house' (J.).

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Him..that hath a Conduite within doore, and fetcheth water without. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. ii. 144 Speake within doore. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 487 Sedentary, and Within-doore [*ed.* 1612 within-doores] Arts. 1649 C. Wase *Sophocles, Electra* 4 Methinks within door,..I seemd to heare One of the maidens keep a groaning. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, I suspect he had his within-door reasons for the preference.

Within(-)doors, *adv. phr* (*adj.*, *sb.*) *arch.* In (or into) the house: = Indoors.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* viii. (1888) 53 One to be vsed within dores, and the other abroade. *a* 1690 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 264 It seems..odd .that [he] should make his final Appeal to the People, before he had tried the Force of one of his Reasons within-doors. 1789 S. Shaw *Tour W. Eng.* 459 Rain confined us within doors several hours. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* iii, All within-doors is very plain and simple. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1871) II. 266 An English coal-fire, if we could see its honest face within doors, would compensate for all the unamiableness of the outside atmosphere. 1884 Black *Jud Shakespeare* vi, Judith's father would have no serving-men come within-doors. 1895 Hardy *Jude the Obscure* I. ii, An animated conversation in progress within-doors.

b (with hyphen) † *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Indoor 1; also as *sb.* that which is, or those who are, indoors.

1612 [see prec., quot. 1625]. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw.* 29 That there be more addicted to arts manly, than unto sedentary and within-doores occupations. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 286 All the within-doors of the village empties itself there.

† Within-forth, *adv. Obs.* Also with hyphen, or as two words (variously divided), or as three. [f. Within *adv* + Forth *adv.* Cf. *withoutforth.*] Properly, Everywhere within, internally throughout (see Forth *adv.* 2 b); but in use a mere synonym of *within*: = Within *adv.* 1, 2, 3.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v pr. v. (1868) 168 þe passioun of þe body moeueþ. þe formes þat resten wiþ in forþe. 1382 Wyclif *Ezek* ii 9 A boke writen withinforth and withoutforth. *c* 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. i in *Anglia* VIII. 151/3 Wiþ how mykel dyuerste of vertues she was arayed, wiþ-inforþe. 1467 in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 373 That no citezen sewe another in a foreyn courte vnto the tyme he take his accyon wiynforth. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xx. xxii. 836 They withinforth kepte theyr walles, & deffended them whan nede was 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 78 b, Wene you..that it is with me withinforth, as it appereth outwardly? 1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* 135 It is so harde to cause a chylde to take any thyng within furth. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par. Luke* xi 43 Ye outwardely beare a shewe of holynesse, yet withinfoorth swell in ambicion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxi. xiv. II. 95 The..lid..ought to.. have libertie to play up and downe behind, that it may bee let downe farre within forth. 1610 — *Camden's Brit* 102 The Romanes when they were about to found. cities . yoked on the right hand a Bull, and within forth a Cow

Withinside, *adv., prep.*, (*sb.*) Now *arch* or *dial.* (Also with hyphen, or rarely as two words.) [f. Within + Side *sb.*[1], after *inside*] **A.** *adv.*

1. On the inner side: = Inside *adv.* 1, Within *adv.* 1 (in part). Also const. *of.*

a 1595 Southwell *Hundred Medit* (1873) 70 The windows ..were wider withinside than without 1652 French *Distill.* i. 38 The salt .which adheres to the neck of the Retort withinside. 1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Greenhouse*, Within-side of the Windows you should have good strong Shutters 1772 Graves *Spr. Quix* iv. xii, A small oval picture, fixed in a pannel, within side of the door. 1800 T. Green *Diary Lover Lit* (1810) 204 He employs . the illustration of a man withinside, and another withoutside, of a sphere, disputing on its convexity or concavity. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig* (Weale) 154 *String*, one or two planks withinside, next under the gunwale, answering to the sheer-strakes withoutside

2 In (or to) the inner part or interior (*of*): = Inside *adv.* 2, Within *adv.* 1 (in part), 1 b, 1 d. Also, indoors: = Within *adv.* 2 b.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. I. 126 Cauallero, or a mount withinside distant from the curtine 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 533 P 2 What passes . within-side of those Vehicles. *a* 1723 Sir C. Wren in Lucy Phillimore *Mem* (1881) 347 A Basis of squar'd stone fifty foot high. so contrived within-side as to form a very intricate Labyrinth *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos* (1776) I. 389 The diver sate upon a small seat within-side. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. xi. 464 The porcupine's quill is within-side spongy 1801 Maria Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* vii, The imprudence of firing at the door of a house without having previously examined whether any one was withinside. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem* (1807) II. 153 An edifice, that requires a day to examine it within side and without. *Ibid.* 397 A gaudy equipage will attract notice, though it shall carry a dull company withinside of it. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* xxxvii (1808) II. 78 We meant to have forsaken the roof and taken our seats within-side. 1889 Stevenson *Master of Ballantrae* x. 260 My gentleman sat withinside tailor-wise and busily stitching

3. *fig* Within the limits *of.*

1856 J. Grote in *Cambr. Ess.* 104 The classical range is restricted withinside of Greek and Latin literature

B. *prep.* = Inside *prep.*

1. On the inner side of: = Within *prep.* 1 b, d.

1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 99 The stake they run up withinside the spinal bone. *a* 1766 Mrs F. Sheridan *Nourjahad* (1767) 25 It was within-side the walls of the temple 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* xcix (1893) 398 Various evolutions withinside the pale 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. ix, Holiday music from within-side a prison wall.

2. In the inner part of: = Within *prep.* 1.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 198 Why may not these imperfect Metalls grow withoutside the stalks of Gorse, as well as the perfect both without and withinside other plants? 1782 Eliz. Blower *Geo Bateman* II. 200 Permit her to stay within-side the house. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. x, Harriet .had never. been within side the Vicarage. 1849 De Quincey *Engl. Mail Coach* Wks. 1863 IV. 348 *note*, Graves within-side the cathedrals.

† C. *sb.* The inner side: = Inside *sb.* 1 *Obs. rare.*

a 1814 *Bandit* II. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 409 She fastens the within-side.

So **Withinsides** *adv. arch* or *dial.*

1891 Stevenson *Island Nts.' Entert., Bottle Imp* (1893) 154 Withinsides something obscurely moved. *a* 1894 — *Fables* xviii *Touchstone*, His soul withinsides was as little as a pea. 1910 Kipling *Rewards & Fairies* 74 That thought shrivelled me withinsides.

Withinward, -wards, *advs. nonce-wds.* [f. Within + -ward, -wards.] Towards the interior.

1621 Florio, *Adintra*, from within, withinward [Torriano (1659) from within-ward]. 1865 J. Grote *Explor. Philos.* I. 8 The communication being only withinwards from without, and not withoutwards from within

Withlich, obs. form of Wightly *adv.*

Withnay: see With-.

Withness (wi·ðnes). *nonce-wd* [f. With *prep.* + -ness.] The fact of being with some one or something; collocation, association.

1907 W. James *Pragmatism* iv. 156 The lowest grade of universe would be a world of mere *withness*. 1912 *Contemp. Rev* Jan. 99 This Withness, Together-withness, association, . brings us into the interior of the plan of the creation.

Withnim: see With-

Without (wiðau·t), *adv., prep., conj.* Forms (2–5 written as one or as two words): *a.* wiþ-, wiþutan, 2–4 wiþ-, withuten, 3–5 wiþouten, etc. (see With and Outen *adv.*), 4–6, 7–9 *arch.* withouten; also 3 -utene, -utin, 4–5 -owtten(e, 5 -oughten, -owghten, -outene, -yn(e, etc.; *abbrevated* 5 w^t^outon, w^t^owtyn. *β.* 2–4 wiþute, 3–4 witute, 3–6 withoute, (3 widh wute, wiþ houte, 4 wit out(t)e, 5 witheoute), etc. (cf. Outen *adv*); *abbrevated* 4, 6 w^t^ oute, 5 w^t^owte, w^t^ouȝte. *γ.* 3 wiþ vt, 4–5 wiþout, etc. (see With and Out *adv*), 4– without; *abbrevated* 5–6 w^t^out, 5 w^t^ouȝt, w^t^wt, 6, 8 wout, 7 w^th^out. [Late OE. *wiþútan*, f. *wiþ* With *prep.* + *útan* Outen *adv.*: see Within.] **A.** *adv*

I Outside, in various senses: opp to Within *adv.* Now only *literary* and somewhat *arch.*

For instances of the ellipsis of the object of the prep, in which *without* has the appearance of an adv., and may be so construed, see B. 4 and 14.

1. On the outside or outer surface (of a material thing); externally

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I. 86 His lichama barn wiðutan mid langsumere hætan. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3828 On a wond Wið-uten ðo wrot he wið hond Ðe twelfte names of ðat kin 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 8047 A vesselle dypped In water .. Has water bath with-in and with-out 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xvii. vii (1495) N vj/2 A Rede is, smothe wythout & holow within. 1419 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 247 They were endosid wiþoutyn to suche persones as us liste assigne. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 17347 (Trin.) Þei shutte þe dores at þe last Wiþinne & wiþoute loken so 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 180 in *E. E. P* (1862) 143 Hyt schyned wythe-owte so fayre and clere. 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* iv. 1 52 Be the Jackes faire within, the Gils faire without? 1611 Cotgr. *Crudities* 85 The Dukes Palace seemeth to be faire, but I was not in it, onely I saw it without. 1621 T. Williamson tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 82 The Images called Silenes, which a farre off, and without appeared to bee grossely carued 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 505 It is an ordinary Curiosity, to Forme Trees and Shrubs into Sundry Shapes; which is done by Moulding them within, and Cutting them without 1797 [see Within A. 1]

2. Outside (or out of) the place mentioned or implied, *esp* outside the house or room, out of doors.

a 1100 in Assmann *Ags. Hom.* xvi. 126 Þæt ðær gelamp, Þæt hiz ealle in on þa burh foron, Þæt ðær nan þyng þæs folces wyðutan belyfen næs. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an 992 Man scolde fandian gif man mihte betræppan þane here ahwar wiþutan. *c* 1205 Lay. 12562 Bruttes weoren wið innen..& Melga wið uten *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 996 A firin wall þar es a-bute, Mai nan win in þat es wit oute *Ibid* 15082 'Welcum be þou lauerd', said þai, 'Duell þou noght wit-yte' *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2240 Naymes þanne with-oute zede & hadde þe kyng wiþ inne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 17 Fra þis citee til a hill withoute bare Sampson þe ȝates of þe citee 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xii. 47 Behold thy moder and thy brethren stond without 1535 Coverdale *2 Kings* x. 24 Whan they came in to offer sacrifyces , Iehu appoynted him foure score men without 1654 Sir A. Johnston (Ld. Wariston) *Diary* (S. H. S.) II. 300 They wer al sett in the feilds, but M. J. L. absolutely refused to preach without. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. (1900) 175 All this time poor Mercy did stand without, trembling and crying for fear that she was rejected. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. iii, There is a Footman without with the Horses 1768 Goldsm *Goodn. Man* v, *Yar* I'll go hasten things without. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* x. II. 562 Meanwhile the throng without was becoming more numerous and more savage. 1890 Bridges *Spring* II. viii, When winds without make moan, I love my own fireside. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. xv, Pinchas betook himself unceremoniously without.

b. *transf.* Outside of a class, body, or community; not in the number or membership; in an alien or foreign community. *Those* (*that are*) *without* = 'outsiders'. Now only in echoes of 1 *Cor* v. 12.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3024 Þe king let rere up chirchen & to al þat lond aboute, & bissopes dude in hor poer, þat er were al wiþoute ? *a* 1300 in *O. E. Misc.* 146/34, xxxij schiren syndan on engelonde. And Norþhumbre is wiþ-vtan And loðen and westmaralond and Cumberlond And Cornwale 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* (1812) II. lxxiv [lxx.] 224 The pryse was gyuen of them without, to syr Johne Holande. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor* v. 12 What have I to do to iudge them that are with out? Do ye not iudge them that are with in? 1535 Coverdale *Deut* xxv. 5 Then shall not ye wife of the deed take a straunge man without, but hir kynsman shal. take her to wyfe 1676 W. Allen *Addr. Nonconf* 67 The breaking the Churches Peace and the bad effects of it, both among themselves and in reference to them without 1846 Mrs. A. Marsh *Fr. Darcy* xxxix, The secrets of my trade. are not to be rightly communicated to those who are without. 1864 Pusey *Daniel* (1876) 300 To win those without to liye according to the law

3. *fig.* and *gen.* Outside of the inward being, soul, or mind; with regard to external actions or circumstances; in relation to others or to something other than the self; sometimes, in outward appearance as opposed to inward reality; outwardly.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 404 Swa sind ge eac æteowode wiðutan rihtwise on manna ȝesihðum *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 4 Þe oðer riwle is al wiðuten, & riwleð þe licome & licomliche deden. 1340 *Ayenb* 25 Ypocrisye is a zenne þet makeþ to ssewy þe guod wyþoute þet ne is nazt wyþinne *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 54 How þay sall here þam with-owtten and with-in; howe to God, howe to man *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Ne þare schuld na man luffe a creature for þe bewtee withouten 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. iii, Some thynges they make in operacyon wythout all onely, the whiche thynges are not in the soule materyally. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 2 Cor. vii. 5 We were troubled on euerie side, fightings without, & terrours within 1607 Grimestone tr. *Goulart's Admir Hist* 392 Rage may haue inward beginnings, without any accidentall contagion without 1653 Bogan *Medit. Mirth Chr. Life* 209 When (for ought a man can see) by his countenance without, a godly man may be sad, and melancholick, and perplexed. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor* xxvi, An injury To something else without, 'tis none to thee 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* v. 84 Then you will be at ease without and at peace within 1855 G. Macdonald (*title*) Within and Without: a dramatic poem

4. Preceded by *from*, in above senses.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1032 '3e Calodoyns', he callis fra with-oute. 1645– [see Within *adv.* 4] 1722 Wollaston *Relig Nat.* ix. 190 The hints I received from without 1768 Goldsm *Good-nat Man* v, He who seeks only for applause from without, has all his happiness in another's keeping 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxvi, Doors opened smartly from without. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 548 An independent state, jealous of all interference from without 1898 Illingworth *Div Imman.* vi. 137 The man loses his power of self-determination, and is .determined from without.

B. *prep*

I. Outside of, beyond (in various senses): opp. to Within *prep.* Now only *literary* or *arch.*

1. Outside of, on or at the outside of, in the space external to (a space, region, place, receptacle, inclosing boundary, etc.).

Without board (Naut.) see BOARD *sb* 12 See also WITHOUT DOOR(S) below

*c*893 Ælfred *Oros* II IV § 7 Wiðutan þæm dice is geworht twegea elna heah weall *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1079 Se cyng Willelm gefeaht togeanes his sunu Rotbearde wiðutan Normandige *c* 1205 [see BOARD *sb.* 12] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1367 At a welle wið-uten ðe tun. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 8196 (Fairf.) Ilkan to sette þaire pauylion wip-out [*Cott* vtewit] þe toun *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 31 Obied wid-vten þe kirke dore to þe vre be sungen 1410 *E E Wills* (1882) 16 The Cherch of seynt Clementis wythowtyn Templebarr *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 10989 (Trin.) Þe folke þat were þe chu che wiþoute Wondride what he was aboute 1426 *Cov Leet Bk* 111 As well withoute house as within 1496 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 176 To pyche the said shipp without borde. 1497 *Ibid* 250 Abourde the Regent withoute Portesmouth haven 1571 JEWEL *Def Apol* 711 No Bishop maie geeue orders without his owne Diocese. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist Ref* Wks 1846 I 205 Thare fell a schour of rane, so vehement, that no man mycht abyd without a house 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 94 A little Chappell a mile without the Village *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* I I (1677) 20 We cannot know whether there be any Worlds without the compass of this 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV 530 The church of St Agnes without the City 1745 *Kent's Lond Directory* 83 Snow Thomas & Comp Bankers, without Temple-bar. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* xviii. II 727 The Irish language was universally spoken without the pale 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 292 The rays of greatest heat lie entirely without the visible spectrum 1885 *Act 48 Vict* c 15 Sched II 2 A parish situate partly within and partly without the boundary.

b. (with verb of motion) So as to be outside of, to the outside of, out of. *Obs* or *arch*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxi 39 Da namon hig & ofslogon hyne & awurpon wið-utan þone win-geard *c* 1290 *Beket* 2226 in *S Eng Leg* 170 With-oute þe gates ne cam he nouȝt 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III 91 Nabugodonosor slowȝ alle the strong men,. and þrewe hem wiþ outen þe walles vnburied. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 45 She yede without her place crieng on God. 1464–5 in *Acts Parl Scot* (1874) XII 30/2 Sendand woll ,fra quhatsumeuir port within þe Realme of Scotland wtwt þe samyn Realme. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* xii 317 He led me without the camp

c On the outer side of; further out than; (in or to the space) beyond. (Cf WITHIN B. 1 d.)

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 18 All the middest of his battell was extended without the left Wing of Cyrus his Troopes 1712 W ROGERS *Voy* (1718) 5 When I came without the Spit-end, I saluted the Hastings 1777 W DALRYMPLE *Trav Sp & Port* xliii, The rest of the court form in a second circle without the ambassadors 1779 FORREST *Voy N. Guinea* 122 Off the rock of Sipsapa, are three spots of breakers, , one without another 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk* 736 *Without*, outside, as, studding sail without studding-sail.

†**d.** At more than, beyond (a specified distance).

1724 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6290/3 To begin to Work without 70 Yards Distance from the Shoar

2 *transf.* and *fig* Outside of, not in the limits of, external(ly) to

1028–60 *Laws Northumb Priests* § 61 þæt nan man ne wifize on neahsibban men þonne wiðutan þam iiii cneowe 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* (T) 105 Withouten halikirke nis na saule hele. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 13166 (Fairf.) Nauþer I aske þe hous ne lande Ne nane oþer þing wip oute resoun [*Cott* wit vnresun] *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 17 Ilke sunday wid-uten lentin sal þe cantikils be said *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Gilbert* VII, Whan he was vexed with ony materis, eythir with oute þe religion or with-Inne 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 45 It was forbidden vnto them to marie without their owne tribe 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Curo* Juvenilia (1633) 544 He that beares an honest heart about him, Needs never feare what changes be without him 1694 STANHOPE *Epictetus' Morals* 1 11 The Object that moves our Affection, is without us. 1705 — *Paraphr* II. 138 Some [reasons] are without the compass of my present design 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* XIV 190 One whose sources of happiness are without him

†**b.** So as to exceed, beyond *Obs*

The phr *without measure* (=F. *sans* or *outre mesure*), 'immoderate(ly)', 'excessive(ly)', belongs here or under 10 a

c 1400 [see MEASURE *sb* 12 b] *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1895 Somtyme without Measure he trusted in golde; And now without Measure he shal haue hunger and colde. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 63 Beating and bouncing her without all measure

†**3** Beyond the extent of, outside the range of (some action or perception); beyond the scope or sphere of action of *Obs.*

For *without comparison*, etc see 10 d

a 1548 [see REACH *sb*[1] 5 b] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I Prol. A ij b, He beynge without the danger of gonne shot 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III 151 b, Though it be without my commission to meddle with them 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II xxii § 3 Two thynges are without our commaund Poyntes of Nature, and pointes of Fortune *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig Man* I III (1677) 91 Conjectures of things without our knowledge. 1770 SIR J REYNOLDS *Disc.* iii. (1876) 332 Beauties in our art that seem to lie without the reach of precept 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I VII 70 The happy consequences are without description 1809 *Lewity & Sorrow* II. 221 To witness the elements jarring from above, and without their reach.

†**b.** Beyond the capacity or comprehension of (= BEYOND B. 5 b); outside the province of. *Obs.*

* 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* I IV, Oh, now I apprehend you, your phrase was without me before 1603 — *Sejanus* II 1, The ages that succeede shall admire And reckon it an act, without your Sexe

4. Used *absol.* by ellipsis of obj., in opposition to *within* (or *in*) prep, where it has the appearance of an adv.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5933 Bath in huses and wit-vte *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 256 (Laud) Wit hinne þe curt and wit oute. 1480 in *Cov Leet Bk* 446 Placez within the shire of Couentre & withoute 1587 A FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III 1399/1 Alliances either in Italie or without 1830 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess, Richter again* (1872) III 11 Is not God's Universe within our head, whether there be a torn skull cap or a king's diadem without?

II. Senses intermediate between I and III

†**5.** In addition to, or with the addition of; besides. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 366 We habbeð seoue þusund of gode cnihten, wið outen wimmen 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4107 An hondred þousend hors Wiþ oute votmen þat were so vale þat þer nas of non ende 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Without-outen alle þis a hundreth knyghtes he toke *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 461 Housbondes she hadde fyue Withouten oothar compaignye in youthe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI 93 Wiþ oute þe ful service he wolde every day seie þe sawter 1436 in *Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var Collect. IV 197 There ys redy iiij[c] shippes of forstage wythoute other smal shipes. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* xlv. 14 God (with out whom there is none other God).

†**6** Exclusive of, not including, except *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 378 Nim þa wyrtas wæerma, alla wiðutan sumna. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 557 A flod ouer-flowȝed men & deres kin, Wið-vten noe and hise ðre sunen *c* 1300 *Havelok* 425 Godard was þe moste swike, Þat eure in erþe shaped was, With-uten on, þe wike Iudas *c* 1320 in *Rel Ant* I 119 He wes the fayrest mon, With-outen Absolon, That seththe wes ant tho

III. Expressing absence, privation, or negation With or involving the absence or want of; in a state of not having, or so as not to have, so, or such, that there is no . . . Opp. to WITH *prep.* II***. (The ordinary current use.)

7. a. (with obj. a thing, material or immaterial) With absence of; not with the presence or addition of; not having with it or with one; not accompanied by, not combined or associated with; not having in one's charge, not carrying or wearing

c 1200 ORMIN 997 Bræd all þeorf wiþþutenn berrme. 12 . *Prov Alfred* 119 Wyþvte wysdome is weole wel vnwurþ. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) VII. 138 Bisschoppes ,Þat songen all withouten stole. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XXII 35 Whanne I sente ȝou with oute sachel and scrip, and schoon 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. XXI. 10 Barfot on an asse back, bootles With-oute spores oþer speie 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 15 Wele withoutyn woo 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v (1867) 57 There is no fyre without some smoke 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* III (1593) 68 A spring withouten mud as silver cleere 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 16, I vse to go without money, without gaiters, without girdle. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 196 Phosphorus burns equally, with and without air 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp* XVI (1875) 276 A barbarism which had inherited all the vices of civilization without any of its virtues

† (*b*) Less, minus (a certain amount) *Obs*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 435 In brede xiiij. elnys with out ynche

b. (with obj a person) In the absence of, in a state of absence from, not with the companionship or attendance of.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W* 969 *Dido*, Forth they gon His fere & he with outyn any gyde. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II VIII 48 What may þe worlde auaile þe wiþoute ihesu? 1491 *Cartul S. Nicholai Aberdon* (New Spald Cl.) I. 256 Nay mess salbe songit Withoutin xij personis and ye prest *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., 14 Hen VII*, 49 He began secretly to commen without any witnesses or arbitrers nere hond with the bishop alone 1656 STANLEY *Hist Philos., Plato* 33 He counsel'd Dionysius to give over the Tyranny, and live without a Guard 1685 LADY R RUSSELL *Lett* (1853) I 165 Doubtless he is at rest, though I find none without him 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 6 ¶ 11 Those to whom he has formerly been known will very patiently support his absence when they have tried a little to live without him 1877 MRS. ARGLES *Phyllis* XXVII (1890) 337 If you can live without me, I would rather ten thousand times be dead, than exist without you

8. In a state of not possessing; not having (as a possession of any kind, a part, an advantage, etc), in want of, destitute of, lacking

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 991 Wanne man wiþoute eir of hun sulue to depe were ibroȝt His moder kun was is eir *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2860 þe erl of cestre, þat was yung knith without wif *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 343 With oute bake mete was neuere his hous 1459 *Paston Lett* I. 476,). hood of russet felwet withougt a typpet 1526 TINDALE *Acts* IX 9 And he was iij. dayes wyth out sight *Ibid* XIV 17 He lefte not hym silfe with outen witnes 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* I 11–12 The grief and pensifnesse of beeng without issue 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* XXII (1653) 426 The shin bone exposed to all encounters without any defence at all 1667 DRYDEN & DK NEWC. *Sir M. Mar-all* III (1668) 32, I hate him worse than foul weather without a Coach. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 48 Deceased , w'out issue of his body. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* XXI, Without cross or coin to bless yourself with! 1871 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* XXXV. II. 212, I do believe you are better without the money 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 Preventing a litigant without a case from wantonly harassing his opponent.

b. Not with (something that might be given, granted, or obtained); not getting or receiving, or having got or received.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Þat we sculen bliðeliche þiuen.., wið uten erðliche mede, alle ðe mede habbeð *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 230 Lo hu heo [*sc* the devils] ne muhten nout wiðuten leaue swenchen fule swin. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 377 Y was left with outen helpe *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 41 He commanded þat he schulde wende hame to his felawes wit-owtten any harme *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV. 69 Thus departed the messagers with outen other answere. 1548–1765 [see LICENCE *sb.* 1]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III 735 The Victim Ox Sunk of himself, without the Gods Command: Preventing the slow Sacrificer's Hand 1707 WATTS *Hymn* 'How beauteous are their feet' iv, Prophets and kings desir'd it long, But dy'd without the sight 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No 3 I 19 They are all Guilty of Felony, without Benefit of the Clergy. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld Burleigh* 10 He to lips, that fondly falter, Presses his without reproof 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 623 He would as soon die without their absolution as with it

c In the construction of certain verbs: see Do *v.* 41, Go *v.* 68 Also *colloq* with ellipsis.

1458– [see Go *v* 68] 1713– [see Do *v.* 41] 1899 R. WHITEING *5 John St.* 75 His one principle of conduct is to do without.

9 a. With no use, employment, or action of (an instrument, means, etc), not using, or not being acted upon by.

Without book see BOOK *sb* 14· hence (with hyphen) attrib or as adj, recited without book or from memory

a 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1086 He hæfde Yrlande mid his werscipe gewunnon & wiðutan ælcon wæpnon *c* 1200 ORMIN 11329 Wiþþutenn mete & drinnch heold Crist hiss fasste þæne fowwerrtiȝ daȝhess 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. IV in Ashm (1652) 162 So that hyt lyke wax wyll melt Wythouten blast 1597 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul* I IV 7 (Qo) Weele haue no withoutbooke Prologue faintly spoke After the Prompter, for our entrance *c* 1615 BACON *Advice to Sir G Villiers* Wks 1879 I 519/1 The excess of diet would be avoided; wise men will do it without a law. 1673 E BROWNE *Trav.* 130 Two sorts of Virgin Mercury; the one running out and discovering it self without labour, the other requiring some way of extraction and separation 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* Introd 21 To pass the Evening without Cards 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 177 The moon shines dim But they without its light can see The chamber carved so curiously 1798 — *Anc Mar.* 169 Withouten wind, withouten tide, She steddies with upright keel. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I I 150 The new parliament, which, having been called without the royal writ, is more accurately described as a convention 1857 [see GET *v* 63 h] 1865 SWINBURNE *Masque of Queen Bersabe* 92 [The rushes] Grew wet withouten foot of men.

b. With no action or agency of (a person), *esp.* with no co operation of, or support from.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* Prol. 44 Alle thyng thurgh his myght made he, For with outen hym myght nathing be 1382 WYCLIF *John* XV 5 For with outen me þe mown no thing do. *c* 1450 *Merlin* II. 36 A childe born withouten fader 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 19, I saide ,That . I coulde not answere that mateer without yow 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* XVIII 25 Thinkest thou that I came vp hither without yᵉ Lorde to destroye these cities? 1592 in J Morris *Troubles Cath Forefathers* (1877) 28 Imprisoned for burying a Catholic without a minister 1598 in *Harington's Nugæ Ant* (1804) I 176 To make peace withouten his allyes and friends 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 70 Without thee nothing lofty can I sing 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 13 Dec, We shall have a peace very soon, the Dutch are almost entirely agreed, and if they stop we shall make it without them 1875 [see GET *v* 63 h]. *Mod* Come and help me with this job; I can't do it without you

10. (with obj. an abstract thing, as a quality, attribute, action, condition, etc.): **a** (depending on or referring to a verb) With absence or lack of, or freedom from; so that there is no . .; often forming phrases equivalent to negative adverbs, e g. *without end* = endlessly, *without fail* = unfailingly, *without fear* = fearlessly, *without success* = unsuccessfully, etc.

Frequent in ME in intensive or expletive phrases, as *without(en dread, lease* (sb [2]), *leasing, let, letting, lie* (sb.[1]), *muss* (sb [1]), *strife*, etc See also the various sbs

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 143 Iwarpen ine eche pine, wiþuten alesinge, and wið-uten milce *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 412 For to winnen fode, derflike wiðuten dred *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 183 Wit-ute cheste and bute fiȝte. *c* 1275– [see DELAY *sb.* 2 a]. 1297– [see FAIL *sb*[2] 1] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10407 þai þat stad er in þair blis, Wit-vten want , Wit-vten seke, wit-vten sare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3429 Swa parfitely may nane lyf here, With-outen venie syns sere 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B. XIV 237 He is neuere murie, Withoute mornynge amonge, and mischief to bote. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 281 Sche seith me nay withouten oth. *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr.* 24 Say þy serues wyþowten hast. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 129 Without-outen cause ye be not come hider. 1549 *Compl. Scot* 5 Quhen he puichessis pace ande concord, vythi out diminutione of his rycht *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* IV VII. (Arb) 74, I will take the lawe on hir withouten grace. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI 219 Then Pompey's men withouten stop, Do mount vpon the trenches top 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 162 It is just that they who live without repentance, should dye without comfort 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* x, Nane gathers gear withoutten care 1779 *Mirror* No 57 ¶ 6, I hope I may say it without vanity 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. XXXI, Far as the eye discerns, withouten end 1820 MADDOCK *Rep V-C Cri.* V 35 Stating 'that the estates were to be sold without reserve' 1834 NEWMAN *Par Serm* (1837) I 102 Men can without trouble be brought to confess that they sin 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* V I 540 Great doubt has been thrown on his integrity, but without sufficient reason 1862 *Law Jrnl Rep* 31 Ch. 676 *Primâ facie*, a party writing a letter, and using the expression 'without prejudice', means that he is not to be prejudiced. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* III 265 He then let her go without a word. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Last Rhyme True Thomas* 130, I do well To love my love withouten fear

b. (depending on or referring to a sb.) Characterized by absence of, lacking or free from, not having often forming phrases equivalent to negative adjs., e. g *without end* = endless, *without fear* = fearless, *without number* (+ *tale*) = innumerable, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 95 He deð þa þe beoð bilehwite and wið-utan ufelnesse *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He is leoflukest þing & wiðuten eauer euch bruche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 863 For nys no mon wiþvten sunne. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls)

8303 þi louerd ssal abbe an name .vair wiþoute blame. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 102 Mild and mek, witouten gall. *c* 1380 *Serm Fernmb* 4112 Neuere ne was he with-oute strif, Bot ay wykkeliche lyuede ys lyf. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45 To grounde I was withoute breth. *14. Tyndale's Wks.* 32 He was a man withoute pyte 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Be not sad.. as men without hope. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 499 It is observed by some, that there is a vertuous Beggar, and another without vertue 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I iv § 1 There was a time, when the Mind was without those Principles. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 422 All sorts of Tools and Iron-work, they had without Tale 1758 HUME *Ess., Eloquence* 66 'Tis vehement rea-oning, without any appearance of art 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls* (1871) II 284 It resembled an unspeakably bad dough nut, without any sweetening 1869 RUSKIN *Q of Air* § 77 They are white, without purity; massive, without strength, and slender, without grace.

c. With no possibility of, so, or such, as not to admit of; so, or such, that there can be no . . .

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25821 For þair wanhopping þai fall wit-vten vp-couering. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 113 Our men was slayne with outyn redemptioune *Ibid* 226 With out reskew he stekyt him to dede. 1530 PALSGR. 329 a Without remedy, *irremediable* 1670 [see CLERGY 6] 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 174 P 14 These wounds.. are without cure. 1762 HUME *Hist Eng., Jul. C to Hen. VII*, I. App. I. 152 The great lords and abbots among the Anglo-Saxons could punish without appeal any thieves..they caught 1766 [see REMEDY *sb.* 3].

d. In such phrases as *without comparison, controversy, doubt,* †*nay*, etc. the meaning app. varies between 'beyond' (sense 2 or 3) and 'involving the absence of', 'not admitting of', 'so that there is or can be no . . .'.

a 1300– [see DOUBT *sb.*[1] 4 d]. 1340–1578 [see COMPARISON *sb.* 2 b]. 1547–1777 [see CONTROVERSY *sb.* 1 c] 1557 *N T* (Geneva) Heb. vii. 7 Without all nay, he which is lesse, receaueth blessyng of hym which is greater 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* II. XIX. § 3 These things are without Contradiction, and could not otherwise be. 1621–1709 [see COMPARE *sb.*[1] 2].

†e. *Without day* = SINE DIE *Obs.*

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s v. *Day*, To be dismissed with out day, is to be finally discharged the court 1713 *Mod Cases* VI 262 He doubted of the Effect of a Nolle Pros'. if it discharged the Indictment, or only put the Defendant without Day.

11. Followed by a gerund or vbl sb. in *-ing* · equivalent to 'so as not to' or 'and not' with the corresponding vb., or 'not' with the pres. pple.; e. g. *to pass by without seeing* = 'to pass by so as not to see'; 'to pass by and not see', 'to pass by, not seeing'.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2620 Tristrem is went oway Wiþ outen coming ogain. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI 144 He wined me were graunted Grace, wyth-outen any bede-byddynge. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 2992 Tite, withoutyn tariyng, atirit were all. 1515 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 407/1 To pas and repas als oft as thai ples., without ony aresting *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., 14 Edw. IV*, 235 The Frenche kyng .callyng for water, washed and rose without any answere makyng. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. a vij, Drones which do but humme about flowers, without gathering any honey from them. 1734 BERKELEY *Let* Wks. 1871 IV 217, I can hardly stir abroad without catching cold 1779 *Mirror* No. 2 P 1 No child ever heard from its nurse the story of Jack the Giant Killer's cap of darkness, without envying the pleasures of invisibility. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Shops & Tenants*, We never passed at night without seeing the eldest girl at work 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* II I. 169 He was a slave without being a dupe. 1877 RUSKIN *St. Mark's Rest* IV § 51 A solemn piece of old Venetian wall.. which you might pass under twenty times without seeing. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 119/2 No person was.. to blast coal without the charge having been inspected by the underlooker.

†b Governing an infinitive with *to*. [After FR, etc.]

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII 470 That we maye retourne agen hole and sounde wythoute to be dyshonoured. 1556 *J. de Flores' Aurelio & Isab* F 6, Without to see it whiche is written

c. By ellipsis of the gerund · Not counting, leaving out of account. *colloq.*

1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* XXXV II 212 My father has enough to do to keep the rest, without me.

†12 *Without mo* or *more*: in various senses (see MO B. 3 c, MORE *a.* B 4 c). Often used as a tag.

c 1290, etc. [see MO, MORE, as above]. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2573 þe werwolf.. went wiȝtly a-wei wit-oute any more *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* lii. 148 By þat ilk way went we twa, þi moder and I with-outen ma. 14. *Guy Warw.* (Camb MS.) 719 Wythowytyn more forthe they rode. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 61 Till Noram kirk he come with outyn mar. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIV 89 The Deuill said then, withouttin mair, 'Renunce 3our God, and cum to me.'

13. In senses 7–11 often with conditional implication (mostly with negative, expressed or implied): If one have (or had) not, if there be (or were) not, unless one have or there be, in the absence of, in default of, 'supposing the negation or omission of' (J.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 126 Na were may stand Wit-outen grundwall to be lastand 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III 161 Noþer man ne woman schulde be punsched wiþ oute gilt. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug* 99 þat swech þingis myte not be do wiȝ-outen vertuous lyuyng 1526 TINDALE *Heb* xi 6 With out faith it is vnpossible to please him. 1661 GODOLPHIN *View Adm Jurisd.* Introd a 6, The Mariner may not sail without one Cat or more in his Vessel. 1748 THOMSON *Castl Indol* I. i, Withouten that would come an heavyer bale 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* XV, What is genius or courage without an heart? 1834 MARRYAT *Peter Simple* XXXVII, Without a sense of your fault, how can repentance and amendment be expected? 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I x 617 The people believed that without the nobles there was no safety, the nobles believed that without the crown there was no honour.

14. With ellipsis of the obj. (cf. 4). Now *colloq.* (except in contrast with *with*).

In negative contexts, as in quots. 1733, 1898, virtually = otherwise, this use is further extended in unstudied speech, e g 'You can go, if you can find somebody to go with,—not without'

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 16 þe nihend-ferþe salme wid þe antefen ouþir wid-vten. 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 98 Smal shew of man was yet vpon his chinne Yet nice affections wauering stood in doubt If best were as it was, or best without. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett* (1888) 233 Here is a *ring* .'tis indifferent whether there be any word in't or not; only 'tis as well without 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I viii. 70 We threw out our Tent, and by Sarcoticks cured this wound without. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 27 (1713) I 178 Come, it is a great while since we had a Pindarick, have you never a one in your Budget? *Earn* I am seldom without 1720 LADY B. GERMAINE in *C'tess Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) I 73 Though you should take the four [thousand pounds], still I shall have enough without. 1733 TULL *Horse Hoeing Husb* VII 26 All the former Roots being broken off at the Ends in taking up (for 'tis impossible to do it without). 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 27 Pray don't! You'll have enough on your hands without. 1800 MRS HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 57 Well, promise nothing, Mr Chowles, but do it without. 1834 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II 48 [He] was afraid to tell me, and left Oxford without 1878 E. A FREEMAN *Let.* in W. R. W Stephens *Life & Lett* (1895) II 161, I don't get any worship here, but I am better without 1898 W. W. JACOBS *Sea Urchins, Grey Parrot* (1906) 208 You must have given him some encouragement A man wouldn't offer to lend a lady his opera glasses without.

b *slang* in reference to liquor Not mixed with sugar cf. WITH *prep* 26 b (*b*).

1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Rvver*, Glasses of brandy-and-water cold without. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Execution* 71 There is 'punch,' 'cold without,' 'hot with,' 'heavy wet' 1854 [see WITH *prep* 26 b (*b*)].

15. Qualified by a negative: *not without* = not lacking, with or having some (implying or suggesting a somewhat slight or not very great amount).

Cf *not* with negative adj or adv (NOT *adv.* 10 c).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 42 Sa sure a havin .that nocht without cause the historiographours named it, the Porte of saifgaird and saiftie 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I v. 20 Thou would'st be great; Art not without Ambition. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* IV, Nor were we without guests 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* XXXVII (1808) II. 71, I looked back upon Birmingham not without satisfaction at thinking I should never enter it again 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XI III. 113 Many were not without hopes that mild and liberal counsels might prevail 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Q* I. 62 She remembered not without a pang that [etc.].

C. *conj* (or in *conj. phr.*)

1. The prep. governing a clause introduced by *that*, so that *without that* becomes a conjunctional phr.: †a. (*a*) Except that. (*b*) In addition to the fact that. *Obs rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1022 þatt waȝherifft wass henngedd tær, forr þatt itt hidenn shollde All þatt tatt tær wiþþinnenn wass . Wiþþutenn þatt te bisscopp sellf . Þær shollde cumenn o þe ȝer ann siþe, & all himm ane. 1489 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 145 Laide downe in redy siluer for rybbanis to the King,. withowte at the Master of the Waidrop hes boycht v dussane of rybbanis..summa iijli.

b. (in sense B. 10) Without its being the case that · now expressed by the construction with gerund (B. 11), with or without poss., e. g. *without that you shall need* = 'without your needing'; *without that he led me* = 'without leading me' Now *rare* or *Obs*

c 1450 in W. T. Barbour *Hist. Contract* (1914) 201 Withoute þat ever eny accord were made or had bitwene þe seid John Mercer and John Halsnoth 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 525 Sainte Edwarde reyned. peseably with oute eny clayme made vppon him, by hyr, or by her husbande, and with outen that eny of ther heirs have claymed this londe *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVI 560 The speres flew in peces wȝthout that ony of theym felle to the grounde 1594 R CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* XIII. (1596) 203 Himselfe will deliuer them into your hands, without that you shall need to conquer them. 1596 DANETT tr *Comines* (1614) 86, The captaine at the castell gate .offred me a cup of wine, without that he led mee into the castell as he was accustomed *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 162 This seemed to be done, without that the King was fully informed thereof *Ibid.* 230 Your Actions (without that I or any else speak of them) make you a lyar 1853 C BRONTE *Villette* XII, It was next to impossible that a casket could be thrown into her garden .without .that she should have caught intimation [etc.]

†c. (with conditional implication as in B. 13) If it be or were not the case that, unless. = 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 475 Withoute that she myght have his loue ageyn, She were on don for euere in certayne. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* II 4 This myth not be do without þat þei had substauns of possession. 1523 Q MARG. in M. A. E. Green *Lett Royal Ladies* (1846) I 266 (MS) The lordes wilbe .ferd to leve the governours wayes, without that they may fynd some suyrtie to take ther partt

†d. *Without that* (or *this*) *that*: legal phr. introducing an exception, *spec.* in pleading [tr law-L. *absque hoc quod*, law-Fr. *sans ceo que*], a form, obsolete since 1852, whereby a defendant asserted special matter of exception or justification against the plaintiff's claim while reserving his denial of the whole cause of action.

1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 150 That all the said mesuages and londes shuld be in the rule of the Chamberleyne..Without that that the said mesuages and londes extend to the yerely value of cxl li 1592 *B. N C* (Oxf) *Docts* B 2 37 (MS.) Without that, that H P was never properly enfeoffed. 1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt Parall* 72 b, The plaintife replyed, that the defendant assaulted him and beate him..and the defendant reioined that..by their common accorde they played together, without that that he beate him in other maner 1651 tr *Kitchin's Jurisd* (1653) 422 Conspiracy, he is alive, with out that, that he is dead. *Ibid* 423 Where one pleads out of his Fee, the other saith within, without that, that it was out in manner and forme 1824 H J STEPHEN *Treat Princ Pleading* II. 211 The defendants delivered their petition to the common council, complaining of an undue election; *without this that* the jurisdiction..belonged to the court of the mayor and aldermen

2. Hence, by omission of *that*, simply as a conjunction · If . not, except, unless

Formerly common in literary use, most frequently with verb in subjunctive, later *colloq* ('not in use, except in conversation' J 1755) or *arch*, and now chiefly *illiterate* Often replaceable by the const with gerund (B 11), e g. *without he be compelled* = 'without being compelled', esp with clause referring to an attendant circumstance or result rather than a condition, as in quot 1467

1393 LANGL. *P Pl C* v 176 Quath conscience to þe kynge with-oute þe comune help, Hit is ful hard . þer-to hit to brynge 1467 MARG PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 308 If I wer ther withought I had the mor..wurchepfull persones abought me. it shuld be to me but a vylney. 1477 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 28 She is displeside and I know nat whereffore, with owte hir olde sekenes be fallen on hir agayn 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* (1812) I XII 12 All the moost parte of the realme were right joyouse, withoute it were a fewe paisones. fauourable to syr Hewe Spencer 1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib* I XII (1553) C 113 b, Good workes to godwarde wourketh no man without god woorke with him 1565 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 410 [He] will nocht deliver..the said hors without he be compellit. 1591 SHAKS *Com Err.* III I 92 Such a one, as a man may not speake of, without he say sir reuerence. *a* 1643 J SHUTE *Judgem & Mercy* (1645) 129 He may barke, but he cannot bite without a man come within his reach. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* IV 1, If he can't be cur'd without I suck the Poyson from his Wounds. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 143 Do not think of marrying this young Lady, without you are convinced you can love her 1787 BRATTIE *Scoticisms* 101, I will not go without I am paid for it Scottish and obsolete and vulgar English 1802 MRS E PARSONS *Myst Visit* III 51, I shall never intrude without you invite me. *a* 1814 *Fam Politics* II 1. in *New Brit Theatre* II 207 I'm but a working woman, and cannot live without I gets my due 1834 I ARNOLD *Let.* 14 Apr in Stanley *Life* (1898) I VII 328 Not allowing God's seal, without it be countersigned by one of their own forging 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1411 Not without She wills it 1860 O W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* XV (1891) 211, I know these people. ,so as all the science in the world can't know them, without it takes time about it 1868 J H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch Eng* I 437 No canons were to become law without they were assented to..by the crown. 1887 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/7 Without a great change takes place the meeting is sure to commence to-morrow.

D. *sb* That which is external; the outside. *nonce-use.*

1899 C F. D'ARCY *Ideal. & Theol* Introd. 22 Necessity is determination from without, determination by the not-self. It belongs therefore to whatever has a 'without.'

Without, obs. pa t. of WITHHOLD *v*

†Without door, *adv. phr* (*adj.*) *Obs* = next.

c 1205 LAY 2382 þat neuer ne ferde heo wiþ uten dore 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 229/8 Wythout dore, *extra, foris.* 1621 in Foster *Engl. Factories Ind* (1906) 280 A storme of rayne . that wett these bales which weare without doare in the street 1649 C WASE *Sophocles, Electra* 30 Enter in, and let her without door Her own distresses, and her friends deplore. 1739 JOHNSON *Boerhaave* in *Gentl Mag* IX. 174/1 His..Friend found him sitting without Door.

b. *attrib* or as *adj.* (with hyphen). = OUT-DOOR *a.*; in quot *transf.* or *fig.* relating to the outer world, outward, external.

1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* II 1 69 Prayse her but for this her without-dore-Forme

Without doors, *adv phr* (*adj.*) *Obs.* or *rare arch* (Also with hyphen,) [See WITHOUT *prep.* I and DOOR 5]

1. Out of doors, outside the house, in the open air.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 63 Our meat we bought our selues, and we fetched our beere without doores 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 At the latter end of the year no brick-work without doores ought to be laid 1695 A. TELFAIR *New Conjut Sadd.* (1696) 4 The Family being all without-doors 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 83 P 1 When the Weather hinders me from taking my Diversions without Doors 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 621 Without doors they use a kind of wooden patten. 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur Shop* XXVIII, The preparations without doors had not been neglected.

2. *transf.* and *fig* Outside the community (family, nation, etc.); †*spec* outside Parliament (= OUT-OF-DOOR, -DOORS A. 2 a)

1697 C DAVENANT *Ess E India Trade* Wks. 1771 I 96 Some persons (without doors). profess themselves open enemies to the traffic in general 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig* Misc (1711) 224 Senates are like to have little Regard for any Proposals that come from without Doors 1723 DR WHARTON *True Briton* No. 5. I. 43 Those who are Without-Doors should do their Duty by supporting such Patriots 1769 *Junius Lett* XVII (1812) I. 181 It will not be necessary to take the trouble of answering the quotation from a speech without doors. 1792 BURKE *Sp* 11 May (1816) IV 51 The House was untainted by those false principles which had been so amply circulated without doors 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XIV, He who beat all enemies without doors, found a fair foe who could belabour him within.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj* = prec. b.

1654 FULLER *Comm Ruth* 139 The Daughters of Sarah, whom the meeknesse of their Sex hath priviledged from following without doors affairs

†Withou tforth, *adv. Obs* (or *rare arch*) Also with hyphen, or as two words, or as three. [f. WITHOUT *adv* + FORTH *adv.*] Properly, Everywhere without or outside (see FORTH *adv.* 2 b); but in use a mere synonym of *without* (Opp. to WITHINFORTH) **a.** = WITHOUT *adv.* 1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 384 Woo worþe þou, ypocritis, þat clensen wiþout forþ of þe cuppe and of þe dishe — *Wks* (1880) 46 þei weren apeied wiþ o cote or kirtil with-ynne forþe & with oute forþ. *c* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 72 When þay wern alle in, God closud þe dore aftyr hom wythout-forth 1474 in *Litt Cantuar* (Rolls) III 272 Yowre powche and key-band with the keveryngе, on the which are set ij porses with owteforth 1511 *Guylforde's Pylgr* (Camden) 23 Withoute forthe the byfore the entre into this Temple 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV vi. II 528 The peeces of this earth, if a man doe breake, shew the own naturall colour which is not mixt without-forth they be spotted 1894 F S ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 247 Withoutforth of the ring ..A stone of colours three

b = WITHOUT *adv.* 2, 2 b

1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XII 46 His modir and his bretheren stoden with outeforth [1388 withouteforth] 1388 — *Acts* V 34 Gamaliel . comaundide the men to be put without forth. 1467 in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 373 That euery citezein w'outforth paye alle maner chargs as citezens do that dwelle w'ynforth 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. XXII 836 They . kepte the syege wyth lytel warre withoutforth. 1530 TINDALE *Deut* XXXII 25 Without forth, the swerde shall robbe them off theire children. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII XXI, All was quiet withoutforth 1609 — *Amm Marcell.* 132 The space . between the wall and the heape of earth cast up withoutforth.

c. = WITHOUT *adv* 3

1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (L) 758 Thou schalt not do leccherye noþer in consent in hert ne spekynge ne in countenaunce withowte forþ *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* V pr. IV. (1868) 164 þe wit comprehendiþ fro wiþ outen furþe þe figure of þe body of þe man *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1907) 123 The schame that sche hadde of hir synne was so grete withynneforth that sche forgat al schame and reproue withouteforth 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) I 1 4 b/2 Faynynge wythoute fourthe by theyr conuent maners and symple habyllemens to be Innocentes 1530 PALSGR Introd 34 The verbes actyves betokyng some acte to passe from the doer without forth.

d. quasi-*sb.* (preceded by *of*): That which is without; external region or action.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III IV (1883) 124 Hyt befelle that a marchant of withoute forth herd the fame of this man 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W 1495) II 277 b/a That the werkes of withoutforth be fyrst withinforth ruled after the Iugement of right & reason

e. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Outside, external.

c 1500 in Arnolde *Chron* (1811) 9 The wythoutforth landys and tenementis

Withou tside, *adv* and *prep.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* (Also with hyphen, or as two words.) [f. WITHOUT + SIDE *sb*, after *outside.*] Opp. to WITHINSIDE or WITHIN. **A.** *adv.*

1. On the outer side or surface: = OUTSIDE *adv* 1 (in part), WITHOUT *adv.* 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I v 11 The roote is .blacke withoutside 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial* II v (1713) 97 Nor do we our selves grow by being liquored without side, but within 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* IV 1, Why does that Lawyer wear black?—Does he carry his Conscience without side? 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Mould*, The Moulds are of wax, supported within-side by what they call a core, and covered without side with a cap or case 1794 C SMITH *Wand Warwick* 19 Barricading the cabin door withoutside 1849 CHR G. ROSSETTI *Testimony* 20 Poet Wks. (1904) 119 We build our houses on the sand Comely without side and within. *c* 1850 [see WITHINSIDE A. 1].

2. In (or to) the place or space without. = OUTSIDE *adv.* 1 (in part), 2, WITHOUT *adv.* 2

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. 1644, The Cathedrall, . full of sepulchres without-side 1706 E WARD *Hud Redriv.* (1707) II. VI 4 Without side warm, within side merry 1710 MRS CENTLIVRE *Marplot* II Wks 1760 II 147 When I came without side, I saw nobody there 1800 *Ann Reg.*, *Chron* 414 Within this temple is an altar, and without-side, near the entrance, another 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I XX 148 A wild shout from without-side

3. Withoutside of, *prep. phr.* = *outside of*, OUTSIDE *adv.* 3 a.

1638 in *Collect Mass Hist Soc* Ser. III. VI 23 Placing the Indians .without side of our soldiers in a ring battalia 1711 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v 169 A very narrow bridge, . without-side of the gate 1751 R PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. XI 108 Without-side of these mountains, it was scarce darker than at my arkoe. 1769 J BUSH *Hibernia Curiosa* 163 Wearing their shirts withoutside of their cloaths. 1865 W. G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 345 All the world withoutside of Nejed.

B. *prep.* = A. 3, OUTSIDE *prep.* 1, 2, WITHOUT *prep* 1, 1 b.

1686 [see WITHINSIDE B 2] 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. IV. I. 31 The monk's sandals which he had left without side the door. *a* 1774 GOLDSM *Surv. Exp Philos.* (1776) II. 176 Succeeding each other, one without side the other, like circles in disturbed water. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 133 A fire was made without side the cabin, in the open air. 1832 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I 8 Modifications existing withoutside my person

†Withou't-take, *prep Obs. rare.* [f. WITHOUT *adv.* after OUT-TAKE *pple., prep.*] Except.

1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 185 With al the Princes and men of value of the lande, wythout take the Pepill of Vllystere.

Withou twards, *adv nonce-wd.* [f. WITHOUT + -WARDS] Towards the exterior

1865 [see WITHINWARDS]

Withpraise, etc. : see WITH- b

Withsafe, -saif, obs ff. VOUCHSAFE.

†Withsake, *v Obs.* Forms: 1 wiþsacan, 3 -saken; *pa. t.* 3 -soc(k, *pa. pple.* 4 -saken. [OE. *wiþsacan*, f. WITH- + *sacan* to contend, dispute, deny; cf. MHG. *widersachen.*] = WITHSAY *v* 1, 2, 3.

972 *Bluchl. Hom.* 53 Wiþsacaþ nu þam leasum welum. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt x 33 Se þe me wiðsæcð beforan mannun, & ic wiþsace hyne beforan minum fæder *c* 1205 LAY 10898 Þa wiðsaken wolde cristindom he dude his marken him on *Ibid.* 13000 Imong þan eorlen he stod & fastliche hit wið-soc *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 88 Ich hit ne mei nout wiðsaken *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 178 His grete folk þat him wiþ saken hedde

†Withsave, obs f. VOUCHSAFE, used by Wyatt in the sense To preserve.

a 1542 WYATT *'Syns love ys suche'* 20 Henceforthe my fredome to withsave [*? sine* have] — *'Now must I lerne'* 22 Now must I seke som other ways My self for to withsave

†Withsaw *Obs.* [f WITH- + SAW *sb.*[2], after WITHSAY *v*] = WITHSAYING.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 288 Hwon þe delit iðe luste is igon so oueruorð þet ter nis non wiðsigginge [*v. r.* wiðsahe] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5877 Now wald þat mak þam a witsau Fra þair warkes for to drau *a* 1325 *MS Rawl. B 520*, If 28 Manie lordes of wastes habbez i ben desturbed þoru with sawe of hoere neȝeburs [orig. *per contradiccionem vicinorum*].

†Withsay, *sb. Obs.* [f. next] = prec.

c 1315 SHOREHAM VII 369 þer nere stryf ne contekynge, Ne no wyþ-sey

†Withsay, *v Obs.* [OE (rare Northumb.) *wiðsæcga*: see WITH- and SAY *v.*[1] Cf. OFris. *withsedza*]

1 *trans* To renounce. *rare.*

c 960 *Rituale Dunelm* (Surtees) 34 *Terrena desideria respuentes*, eadlico ivsto wiðsæcgende *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec Nun's T.* 447 Euery cristen wight shal han penaunce But if that he his cristendom withseye *Ibid* 457 We that knowen thilke name [of Christian] so For vertuous, we may it nat withseye

2. a. To affirm the contrary of, contradict, deny (a fact or statement); also, to deny the existence of

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 86 Ȝif a mon deð so much mis þat hit beo so open sunne þat he hit ne mei noneswei s allelunge wiðsiggen. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2309 To londone he gan him bringe, & sede he was purost eyr to be icrouned to kinge Nomon ne mi3te it wel wiþ segge 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9800 Syker ys, þat yn rolle ys leyde, For þan may hyt neuer be wyþseyde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 19 Sawes þat wiþseiþ nou3t oure byleue 1443–50 in W P Baildon *Sel Cases Chanc* (1896) 136 He withseieth not the matier conteigned in the seid bille of complainte. 1493 *Cov Leet Bk.* 57 To which the Recordour seid that he withseith not þe ffraunchis of Couentre, nor the allowance þerof had at Bristoll. 1530 PALSGR 783/2 Sythe I have sayd it, I wyll never withsay it 1567 TURBERV *Ovid's Ep* 136 That Dian witnesde thou canst not withsaye

b. To contradict, deny the statement of (a person)

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10349 Wan þou seist, quaþ þe king, þat þat was mi þou3t, So gret louerd as þou art, Ine wiþsegge þe nou3t. 1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* I II (Skeat) I. 184 To withsaye thilke men that of thee speken otherwyse than the sothe 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 5594, I ne may Suffre But that I muste yow with seyn. 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat* I VII, As beyng and not beynge be two contraryauntys [etc] the one alway doth denye and with saye the other

c *intr.* To make denial or contradiction; to speak in opposition *to*; also *trans.* to utter by way of contradiction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+11 In witnes þai ros with him, . For þe Iews suld not with say þat gait to ded him bring 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XVI. 9 The false seiere is rered vp aȝen my face, withseiende to me. — *Judith* I 12 To alle these Nabugodonosor . sente messageres; the whiche alle with o wil withseiden 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 341 Whan Nestor hath his tale seid, Ayein him was no word withseid *a* 1400 *Engl Gilds* (1870) 355 þat euerych bakere habbe hys seal y knowe vpon hys loff, þat he ne mowe wiþ-segge ȝif he is of take oþer þan weel. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I LXIII (1869) 48, I may not to that of no thing wel withseye 1463 *Cases bef. King's Council* (Selden) 113 b, Forasmoch as they withsey not by dedez and actez of their factours.

3. *trans.* To speak or act against, oppose, resist; = GAINSAY *v.* 3, occas. to say (a thing) in opposition. Also, to disallow, forbid. Also *absol.*

c 1200 ORMIN 17826 Fele þede modiliȝ wiþþstodenn, & wiþþsezȝdenn heffness ihht *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 139 Bi þo daȝes luuede herodes his bro ðer wif, and binam hire him, and Seint Iohan hit wið seide. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 204 Hwonne þe schil & te heorte ne wiðsiggeð nout *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 422 in *O. E. Misc.* 49 Eueruych mon þat makeþ hym king . He wyþ seyþ ce›are *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 160 Þat no man dar wiþ-seie hem in here wrong *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 805 Who so wole my Iuggement withseye 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 312 Ther mai noman his happ withsein. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 88 That ther be not oon man that is so hardy to withsaye ony thynge contrarye to my will. 1483 — *G de la Tour* XXIX c vj, He was patron of the paryssh̃e and the parson durst not withsaye hym *Ibid.* CXXXIII mij b, I defende and withsaye to them the kyssyng. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. CCIXXXIV. 174/1, I may nat nor dare nat withsay yor noble pleasure *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sk. Parrot* 395 Moloc, that mawmett, there darre no man withsay.

4. a. To refuse to do or perform. Also *absol.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 238 Þeo wiðseggeð þe graunt þerof mid unwille heorte *a* 1225 *Juliana* 26 Ȝet tu maht ȝef þu wult burhen þe seoluen, ant ȝef þu mare wiðseist [etc.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7689 To hom þat wolde is wille do deboneire he was & milde & to hom þat wiþsede strong tirant & wilde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G W* Prol 367 Or hym was bodyn make thilke tweye Of sum persone & duiste it not with-seye 1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt.* 49 Gladly he wold haue doo the bataylle yf he had not wythsayed it whan he was requyred

b. To decline to give, grant, or allow; to refuse. Also with dat of person (sometimes without dir obj.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4920+6 þe byssop yt nolde graunte ac outlych yt wyþ seyde 13 *K Alis* 2905 (Laud MS) Homage nolde hym non wiþsaye. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let Cupid* 108 She So lyberal ys, she wol no wyght with-sey *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 32 She Halsethe and kissethe and wol hym not with-seyne *c* 1450 *Merlin* XIV. 204, I will in no wise with sey that ye requere *c* 1475 *Partenay* 86 No man shall ther of you weine ne withsay 1532 *Dial on Laws Eng.* I VI 10 b, I wyll nat withsay thy desyre 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 165 Thanke your selfe, whiche woulde haue me rather faulte than withsay your request. 16 *Eger & Grine* 590 in Furniv. & Hales *Percy Folio* I. 372 Soe he desired that sword soe bright That shee was loth to with say that Knight 1662–85 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 372 This is in noe wise to bee withsaid, for it is the King's honour

Hence **†Withsay'er,** a gainsayer, opponent.

c 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* Pref Ep III. 63 The withseieris to withstonde [orig. *contradicentes resistere*] *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 267 All withseyers and attemptouis to breke this writyng.

†Withsay'ing, *vbl. sb Obs.* [f. WITHSAY *v.* + -ING[1].] Contradiction, gainsaying, opposition.

a 1225 [see WITHSAW] 1340 *Ayenb* 233 þou sselt louye god mid ale þine wylle wyþ-oute wyþzigginge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Fame of Paradys haþ i dured wiþoute wiþseienge sexe þowsand ȝere and more. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 194 To distreyne aftir their owne wil, without ony withseiyng of them or ther successours. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 482, I shal do With all my hole heirt, without withsaing, Al that which ye wyll be me commanding

†Withse't, *v. Obs.* [OE. *wiþsettan* see WITH- and SET *v.*]

1. *trans.* To resist, oppose, withstand Also occas. const. inf: To prevent from doing something.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps* xvi[1] 9 Ȝescyld me fram ansy ne arleasra þa þe me ȝeswenctun *vel* wiðsettun. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Ags Hom* VII. 186 Ðonne sende he heom fultum ðurh sumne deman, ðe wiðsette heoræ feondum *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 113 *Deus superbis resistit* Drihten widset þan pludan *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 834 No hadde ben þe bacinet, þat þe strok wiþ sett. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2921 Hauen to aryue þey hym wyþsette. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C* I 174 Myȝte we with eny wyt hus wil with-sette, We myȝte be lordes aloft *a* 1430 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 215/394 Holi writt, þat cleerli schewiþ þee goostli liȝt, How þou schuldist deedli synne with-sett. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 4518 Generides and his feres to lete, And here entre to withsett. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 530/2 Wythe settyn', *obsto, obsisto* *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc.) 212 If thou with-sett the deuyl in his deede.

2. To beset (a way, etc) so as to prevent a person from passing. (In early use with dat. of person.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23727 Ded has vs wit-sett vr strete, Nil we, wil we, we sal mete 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Als þei fio kuke cam, þer way he þam withsette 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV 107 I wa of thame With set ane place in till his way With twa thousand of men. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1921 Sir Ywayne sone with set the yate, That the enl myght noght in tharate. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 10527 Thys .iii. confederat, Causen, a perillous mortal stryff To pylgrymes . Ther weyes, when they ha wyth set

3. To seize in compensation for a debt, etc.

1445 *Paston Lett* I 58 He hathe suffrid the corne to ben with sette for viijs. of rentte. wich yowre fadre paide nevere 1477 *Ibid* III 211 Mastras Clere hath sen down hyr men, and with set alle the stuff and wrekke.

Hence **†Withse tting** *vbl. sb.*

1340 *Ayenb* 39 þe ualse yulemde þet. zechep wyþsettiṅgges and respit uor to bynime oþren hare oȝen. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 530/2 Wythe settynge, *obsistencia.*

†Withsi't, *v. Obs.* [f. WITH- + SIT *v*]

1. *trans.* To oppose, resist, withstand. Also, to prevent; to ward off

c 1300 *Havelok* 2683 Haueloknе durste Nouth withsitten þat ubbe bad. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8138 Ȝyf þe ne conne nought do hym wyte What þe fallyng may wyþ syt *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 9055 King Rion wiþsat þat dent. 1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* III. VIII. (Skeat) I 87 This rightfulnesse helpeth the spirit to withsitte the leude lustes of flesshly lykinge 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. XIX 251 Ich with-sat nat hus heste. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I 3003 To with sitte þe force of sorcerye. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 518 None durste wyth-sytte hys heste, Nouthir the lest no the moste *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II LII. (1869) 96 He shulde not mown with sitte thee ne ayens stonde thee

2. *intr.* To fail. *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 8457 Hir eiȝen turned, hir voice wiþsat.

Hence **†Withsi'tting** *vbl sb*, opposition

1387–8 T USK *Test Love* II VII. (Skeat) I 142 The fleshly body of a man, over whiche have oftentyme flyes,. mokel might in grevaunce. withouten any withsittinge.

Withstand (wiðstæ nd), *v* Pa. t. and pa. pple. withstood (Also 5 *pa. t.* wiþstonded.) [OE. *wiþstandan*, = OFris. *withstonda*, ON *viðstanda*; see WITH- and STAND *v* Cf. OS. *widarstandan* (MLG. *wedderstân*), OHG. *widarstân.* For the separable form *stand with* see STAND *v* 79 a.]

1. *trans.* To stand or maintain one's or its position against; to offer resistance to, resist, oppose; often with implication that the resistance is successful or effectual.

(*a*) a person, his will, desire, power, etc.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* VI. § 1 Swa doð nu ða þeostro þinre

gedrefednesse wiðstandan mannum leohtum larum. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 161 Hi cyningum & ýfelum ricum ealdormannum wiþstandan mihtan *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 434 Nis nan ðing þe his mihte wiðstande. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) Introd 3 Gif hwa eow wiðstent, we eow fultumiað. *c* 1200 Ormin 16143 & tatt all forr to cwemenn Godd & defell to wiþþstanndenn *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 þet we muhten wiðstonden þes deofles ferde, þet is so strong uppon vs. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B Prol. 156 Myȝte ne wiþ any witte his wille withstonde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol.* 32, I dar hire [*sc.* my wife] nat withstonde For she is bigg in Armes. 1434 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. I. 111 To withstand your enemyes in tyme of nede. *c* 1450 *Brut* 432 She withstode the Duke of Burgoyne and alle his malice 1530 Palsgr. 783/2 All the worlde can nat withstande the wyll of God. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 212 Seeing that not their willes, but Gods predestination withstandeth them so, that they cannot be able to come 1592 Shaks *2 Hen VI*, IV. v. 4 They haue wonne the Bridge, Killing all those that withstand them 1642 J Taylor (Water P.) *Mad Fashions* 3 Thou Lord of Hosts, Thy foes (Thine Anti christian foes) withstand. 1708 Prior *Turtle & Sparrow* 106 Grim Pluto will not be withstood By Force or Craft 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I vi 296 His might nothing was able to withstand. 1882 Miss Braddon *Vt. Royal* v, You have not the will to withstand your aunt.

(*b*) a blow, force, attack, impulse; a destructive, oppressive, or hostile agency or influence.

a 1000 *Wanderer* 15 Ne mæg werig mod wyrde wiðstondan. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 236 Þisse adle eac wiþstandeþ tosnidenre hreaþemuse blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19105 Yur sin withstand, þat yee mai rise Wit þat parti þat es rightwise. 13.. *Ibid* 10523 (Gött.) Ioseph .þat styward was,..wele widstode þe hunger þat egipt ouer-þode. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 68 He was noght of such myht The strengthe of love to withstonde. 1430–40 Lydg *Bochas* VIII vii. (1558) 4 b, The stroke of fortune withstant no creatures. 1558 Phaer *Æneid.* v Nijb, And sturdy strokes he did withstand. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, I. i. 173 Rage must be withstood. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 509 It valiantly withstood the siege. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI 253 Such destruction to withstand He hasted. 1741 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 264 The love of liberty..carries us to withstand tyranny 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* VIII, Having withstood such strong attacks upon my fortitude. 1852 Malpas *Builder's Pocket bk* 56 The pressure is, withstood by the abutments. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I xi. 76 Ground to mud by an agency which the hardest rocks cannot withstand 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec 326/2 Armour to withstand the terrific hitting power of the latest naval gun

(*c*) a material thing.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1120 He ne fond neuer boon ne lyre Hys ax withstent. 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II 22 Yet they our Machins haue withstoode. 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 209 An oxe doth withstand the yoke, and a horse doth withstand the bridle. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VIII. 396 Nor thy resistless Arm the Bull withstood. 1721 Prior *Predestination* 332 A Casual Fabric built upon the sand Which can nor winds nor falling rains withstand. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I iv. 130 Their limbs Are not of stone or iron to withstand The trenchant steel ye wield

†b. To oppose in statement; to controvert, contradict, deny. *Obs.*

1513 Thomas Ld Howard in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser III I 160 Trustyng that ye woll withstonde all all reports undeserved made of me. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W 1531) 66 b, To withstande and stoppe the tonges of them that sclaundreth them. 1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 170 b, This withstandeth our disputation of Necessitie nothyng at all.

c. To resist the attraction, influence, or cogency of; occas. to abstain from (doing something).

1725 De For *Voy. round World* (1840) 292 A curiosity that I could scarce withstand. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 31 The wretch that slighted or withstood The tender argument of kindred blood. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* II 25 Religious disputes were subjects of ridicule too tempting to be withstood 1852 Disraeli *Bentinck* 18 He could scarcely have withstood contemplating what might perhaps have been his own position. 1877 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. App. 753 It seems impossible to withstand this evidence.

†2. a. To refuse to allow (a person) the possession of (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 24772 (Edin.) [William] sloh þe king þat Harald hiht þat born was of þe danis blod For qui þe land he him wit stod.

†b. Const. inf. or clause: To prevent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6973 Þai fand strang folk. þat wit stode þam þe land to win *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3807 He myght not his tunge withstonde Worse to reporte than he fonde. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 278 *marg*, What. Caesar saied vnto Metellus withstandyng that he should not take any money out of the treasourie [*Metello obsistenti ne pecunias ab erario tolleret*]. 1581 J Bell. *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 177 b, Nothyng withstandeth truely, but that both may bee true.

†c. To keep off or away, withhold, withdraw.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v xxiv, (Bodl. MS), He haþ bondes and obstacles to withstonde & lette þe poudre. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 284 Lord, with-stond þis duresse! 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 82 He may noo more withdrawe from them the bemes of his grace . than the sonne may withstande his bemes out of wyndowes whan they be open

d. To stand in the way of; to oppose or hinder the performance, operation, or progress of. *Obs* or merged in 1.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1183 *Dido*, Hyre systir Anne as she that coude hire good Seyde as hire thoughte & sumdel it with stod. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 51 When þer growed . any superflue flesch ., I withstode it or mette it with poudre of creoferoboron *a* 1548 Hall *Chron*, *Edw V*, 1 b, He spared no mannes deathe, whose life withstode his purpose. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cix. (1636) 110 Raysons concoct raw humors, and withstand putrifaction 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* v (1626) 90 His sword withstood Their re-ascent. *c* 1680 *Roxb Ball.* (1891) VII. 358 Then prethee I ove make no delay, let's not our precious time withstand. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* II. 155 The Wintry Seas, and Southern Winds, Withstood their passage home. 1737 Glover *Leonidas* I. 228 Leonidas awake! Shall these withstand The public safety? Lo! thy country calls. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II iv, I hope you will not withstand your own preferment. 1814 Scott *Ld of Isles* III. iv, His frantic mood Was scarcely by the news withstood, That Moray shared his sister's flight 1825 — *Talism* xvii, The entrance of Queen Berengaria . was withstood .. by the chamberlains.

3. *intr.* To offer resistance or opposition.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke XI. 53 Ongunnun ða ældu hefiglice wiðstonda *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1070 Pa ut lazа woldon into þam mynstre, & þa munecas wiðstoden þæt hi na mihton in cumen *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 131 Ne mihte þer [in hell] nan wiðstonden, ne prophete ne patriarche. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 39 Strengþe to wiðstanden aȝeanes dieules fondinges. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2649 Þe king wiðstod. 13 *K. Alis.* 2062 (Laud MS), Þise shulden wiþstonde hard And sauen al þe forme ward. 1340 *Ayenb* 22 Huanne þe man wyþstant to alle ham þet guod him wolde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 456 Quhar God helpys, quhat may withstand? ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1747 Þife we in the stour withstondene the better 1530 Palsgr 781/2 Agaynst the wyll of God no man may withstande 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 183 The City was encouraged to withstand upon the news of Lucullus his approach 1667 Milton *P. L.* II 610 They .wish to reach The stream, But fate withstands. 1676 S. Sewall *Diary* (1876) I 31 He was here with Mr Broughton earnestly urging [etc]..Mr. Broughton withstood. 1874 Green *Short Hist* III. § 2. 122 Langton prepared to withstand and rescue his country from the tyranny of John.

†4. To come to a stand, halt, stop. *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3646 Dre daȝes and niȝtes faren it gan And wið-stod in ðe deserd pharan. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12780 Þey come & passed to þe wodes side, & þere wyþstode for to abyde. *c* 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 285 (Cott. MS) Alle were a-stonyed and with-stood

Withsta·nder. [f Withstand *v.* + -er 1] One who withstands; a resister, opponent.

a 1325 *MS Rawl. B 520* lf 25 b, Þe schirreue sal chastise þe withstonderes þoru þe prison 1382 Wyclif *Num* xxii. 33 Ȝyuynge stede to the withstonder. 1550 Bale *Engl Votaries* II. 49 To terryfye their withstanders. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 569 A withstandar of his Hienes authoritie. 1588 *Marprel. Epist* (Arb) 6 Proud prelates, intolerable withstanders of reformation *a* 1618 Raleigh *Judic. & Sel Ess* II (1650) 1 War may be defined the exercise of violence under Soveraigne Command, against withstanders force 1745 Dodsley *Rex et Pontifex* Misc. I. 155 Silence every bold withstander That shall dare to disobey. 1820 *Examiner* No 645 530/1 It has seen him withstand the withstanders of those despotisms 1877 Morley *Crit Misc* Ser. II 199 Obstinate withstanders of all novelty.

Withsta·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Withstand *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Withstand; opposition, resistance.

13 *K. Alis.* 2168 (Laud MS), Stif wiþstondyng & wiȝth fiehteyng 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12049 Þy wyþstondyng haþ hym rafte Of hys temptyng alle þe crafte. 1340 *Ayenb* 29 Wy[þ]stondinge, þet is hardnesse of herte 1493 [H. Parker] *Dives & Pauper* III xiii (1496) 148/2 They shall haue sotylte of body e without ony withstandynge, for ther shal no thynge withstande them. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss* II. vi. 6 b/1 The first went with ladders in to the dykes They founde no withstandyng 1650 Trapp *Comm. Deut* XII. 3 Notwithstanding the withstandings of the rude rabble. 1696 Aubrey *Misc* II 28 To make several withstandings against the Shock of Fortune. 1842 Newman *Corr* (1917) 174 No one can tell how much there is in sympathy, over and above the influence one may have in withstanding.

So **Withsta nding** *ppl a*, that withstands

1711 Shaftesb *Charac* III. Misc. I. ii. 15 The tumid Bladder , bursts the withstanding Casements

†**Withsta·nding,** *prep.* (*conj*) *Obs.* (Only in Caxton) [pr. pple. of Withstand used as a prep (conj.) in imitation of OF *obstant* (*que*). Cf Notwithstanding (= F. *non obstant*).] Having regard to, on account of, seeing *that*.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi 566 Why dyde ye calle my fader of treyson, wythstandyng that men know well that he is one of the trueste knyghtes of the worlde? 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 65 Thynkyng in hymselfe to be in daunger of his persone wythstandyng the inuectyue mony cyons doon to hym 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W de W 1495) II 186 b/2 The marchaunt wolde not by it withstandynge this that he knewe not how moche it myght well be worth.

Withstart to **Withstrain**: see With-.

†**Withta·ke,** *v. Obs.* [f With- + Take *v.* Cf. ON. *viðtaka* resistance.]

1. *trans.* To 'take up', reprove, rebuke.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlix. 9 Noght in þi sacrifice i sall wiþtake þe [Vulg *arguam te*] *c* 1340 — *Prose Treat* 8 Þay ere in trauayle with takand ydill mene. *c* 1400 *Titus & Vesp* (Roxb) 1403 For he withtoke hem in her lawe þei wratthede hem sore with his sawe.

2. ? To rescue.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11036 Phylmen þe freke, þat fuersly withtakon, Lut to þe lady

3. To keep back, retain, or withhold unlawfully.

14 . *Siege Jerus.* (E E T S) 48 His tribute þat þey withtake wolde *a* 1450 Myrc *Par Pr.* (1902) 1285 Hast þow werkemen oght wyth-tan Of any þynge þat þey schulde han?

Hence †**Withta·ker,** a rebuker, reprover

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* IX. 24 Þat thynge has man delite to doe in þe whilk þai hafe sum louere & nan with takere

†**Withward,** *prep. Obs.* [f. With *adv.* + -ward, after *toward*.] ? Along with.

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 1983 Þis punfule gin wes o swuch wise iginet, Þæt te twa turnden eiðer wiðward oðer.

Wi·thweed. *Obs* or *dial.* [A blending of Withwind and Bindweed.] = next

1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 34 Bindweede, of some Withweede 1766 *Compl Farmer* s.v *Bindweed* P 2/1, I had a very good crop of wheat, but a with-weed came up to every plant. [Reproducing Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 393, which, however, has *withwind*]

Withwind (wɪ þwəind). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 wiþo-, wiþewinde, 2 wiþwinde, 4 weþewinde, withe-, wythe-, weythwynde, 6 with-, wythwynde, 6–7 withwinde, 6– withwind. [OE. *wiþowinde*, *wiþe-*, later *wiþwinde*, f *wiþo-*, *wiþe-* (related to Withe) + *winde* Wind *sb.*2, corresp. to OS. *withewind* 'caprifolium', MLG, MDu. *wedewinde* 'caprifolium', 'periclymena', 'hedera', 'ligustrum'; for the first element cf OE *weoþobend* Withbind, for the second, OE. *windwinde* Ivy, convolvulus; see also Withywind] Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* or *C sepium*, also *C. Soldanella* (Sea Withwind. see Sea *sb* 23 f). Applied also, like Bindweed, to other climbing plants, e g. dodder, smilax, traveller's joy

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 34 Wiþ eagece genim wiþowindan twiȝu *Ibid* 122 Wiþewindan twiȝ foreweard *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 428/36 *Inuoluco*, wiþewinde *c* 1100 *Gloss* ibid 238/28 *Viticella*, wiþwinde 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B v 525 In a withewyndes wise ywounden aboute. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xviii. xxiv (Bodl MS), A tree þat is bicluped wt yuye oþer wiþ weþewinde 1533 Elyot *Cast Helthe* (1541) 11 b, Thynges good for the Lyuer: Wormewode· Wyth wynde. 1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E D S) 30 Conuoluulus called of the herbaries Volubilis, in englysh wythwynde or byndeweede 1552 Huloet, Withwinde herbe, *cassutha*, *cascuta*, *cissampelos*, *conuolvulus*. 1580 't Newton *Approved Medicines* 20 b, *Smilax hortensis*, Gardein withwinde. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 382 Giving their lands a second tillage, perhaps to destroy the withwind. 1899 R Bridges *Idle Flowers* xiv, Thro' the hedgerow peer Withwind and Snapdragon

attrib 1891 Hardy *Noble Dames* ii. 90 One of those sweet-pea or with-wind natures which require a twig of stouter fibre than its own to hang upon and bloom.

Withy (wɪ ði), *sb* Forms: 1 wiðiġ, 3 wiði, 4 wiþie, wiþge, (w(h)itheye, wytie, weþie), 4, 6–7 (9 *Sc.*) withie, 5–6 wythy, 5–7 withye, wythie, 6 wythye, 6–7 withee (5 withi, wethei, -ie, *pl.* wetheis, wethiss, 5–6 wethy, whythy, 6 wethye, *pl* wythiese), 7, 9 withey, 6– withy. [OE. *wiþig* (= L. *vītex*, *vītic-* Agnus Castus), for the connexions of which see Withe. Cf. Widdy]

1. A willow of any species: sometimes *spec* the osier willow, *Salix viminalis*

961 in Birch *Cartul Sax* III 289 On þone haran wiðiġ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 He is ase þe wiði þet spruttet ut þe betere þet me hine ofte croppeð. 1325 in Kennett *Parochial Antiq.* (1695) 395 Tres acræ apud le Whitheyes *Ibid* 400 A quo quidem prato dimidia roda jacet atte Witheyes juxta pratum Prioris *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 163 Sauz [*glossed* wythe (wilwe)]. 1382 Wyclif *Lev* xxiii 40 Ȝe shulen take to ȝow withes of the ienynge water. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R.* xiii xi (Bodl MS), In som partie of his brymme he haþ plente of wiþges and of segge as it is seide 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 24 The rakes be moste comynly made of hasel and withe [*ed* 1534 withee] 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III lxii 403 [Polypody] growing vppon olde wythiese *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 123 To be a bendinge withy, not a stubborne Oke. 1661 Boyle *Style Script* 180 Withees, whilst they are sound grow Unregarded Trees; but when they once are Rotten, Shine in the Night. 1791 W. Gilpin *Forest Scenery* I. 64 The withy, or *salix fragilis*, is the most inconsiderable of it's tribe 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* I, The withеys were gloved with silver and gold. 1889 Conan Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxix, The moaning of the breeze among the withies.

b. With qualification, applied to various species of willow; also to other plants, as the laserwort, *Laserpitium Siler*: see quots.

Hoop withy see Hoop *sb*1 13 b. †**Rose withy** = Willow-herb 2.

14 *Metr Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 629/9 Withy, *osier* 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb* § 130 Whyte wethy wyll not grow in maisshe ground 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 153/1 *Siler*, spert withie, osier withie, or small withie 1612 R Ch *Olde Thrift newly reuiued* 49 The Withie, of which are said to be 4 kinds, that is, the white withy, blacke Withie, and red Withie, osier Withie 1650 [W. Howe] *Phytol Brit* 27 *Chamænerion sive Epilobium* Rosebay willow-herb, Rose withy, or Willow flower 1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 191 This Withy often arrives to a large Stature, especially the red Sort. 1860 Warter *Sea-board* II 35 The yellow withy which lived on the moisture in the hollow. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1235/2 Withy, *Laserpitium Siler* .. —, Hoop, *Rivina octandra*.

2 A flexible branch of a willow, esp. as used for tying or binding, as a halter (cf. Widdy 2), etc.; any similar flexible branch or twig; a leash, hoop, or the like made of a withy.

a 1400 *Sir Perc* 444 Therto his mere he bande With the withy *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VII ix. 2874 Withe rapis and wetheis about þar hals. *c* 1460 Sir R Ros *La Belle Dame* 186 With grene wythies ybounden 1564 Bullein *Dial. agst Pest* (1573) 6, I had better be hangad in a withie or in a cowtaile, then be a rowfooted Scot. 1587 Fleming *Contn Holinshed* III 1348/2 Which tempest.. rent up manie great trees,. or woond them like withies. 1658 *N. Riding Rec* VI. 34 He is a rogue and deserves a withy 1727 A Hamilton *New Acc E Indies* II. xlv, 149 A Rattan Withy to lift them by. 1787 W Hutton *Courts of Requests* 324 The ties of honour are as easily broken through, as Sampson's withies. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss* (ed 2), *Withy*, a round hoop of osier 1805 Southey *Madoc* I. v, Canes and withies formed the walls and roof 1818 Scott *Br Lamm.* VII, In order to save himself from the withie 1865 W. G Palgrave *Arabia* II. 219 Palm-huts unroofed, despite of their strong lacings and withies 1893 Conan Doyle *Refugees* xxxiv, They were lashed to low posts with willow withies.

b. *coll sing* Withies as a material

1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* VIII. 95 The harness was made of withy 1915 *Q Rev* July 4 Pots of withy or of stout netting .are used for crabs

†3. = WIDDY 3. *Obs*

1438 *Exch Rolls Scot.* V 58 Pro fabrica septem wethyis eiri. 1456 *Ibid.* VI 278 1484 *Ibid* IX 239

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *withy band, basket, bed, blossom, bough, cutting, holt, labyrinth, leaf, pollard, pot, prison, rope, shoot, tree, twig, wood*, etc., *withy-bound* adj., †withy-cole, ?charcoal made of willow wood; †withy-cragged [CRAGGED *a.*[2]], see quots, withy-fly, an artificial fly used in angling; †withy-herb, purple loosestrife = WILLOW-HERB 1

a 1688 STRADLING *Serm* (1692) 176 Those Shackles which could no more hold him, than the *withy bands could Samson 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc* lxix, He bound Stiff withy bands the infant's wrists around 1892 HARDY *Tess* xlix, She packed up as many of her belongings as would go into a *withy basket. 956 in Birch *Cartul Sax* III 96 On ðæt *wiðiz bed 1420 *Chertsey Cartulary* 41 b (P R O), Duas acras terre et dimidiam super le Whythybed 1583 in Wadley *Notes Wills Bristol* (1886) 237 The withie Bedd or twigg bedd 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxix, And now, sir, do you push on to that corner of this withy-bed. 1898 J A. GIBBS *Cotswold Village* 106 When November frosts begin to attract snipes to the withybeds 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 203 As soon as the Willow or *Withy Blossoms appear *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* III 412 An arm grete *withi bough 1862 W BARNES *Hwomely Rhymes* II 85 Grey leav'd withy boughs 1898 A AUSTIN *Lamia's Winter Quarters* 8 The *withy-bound flask of ruby wine 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 254 Fumigations of Storax, Nemphar, Diagagant, *Withy-cole 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* III ii 14 His necke straight and of one peece with his bodie, and not (as my countrey-men say) *withie cragged, which is loose and pliant 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v. *Stable* 7 B 1/1 The continual lifting up of the head to feed out of the rack makes him, as they express it, withy-cragged 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 137 Two rows of *withy or sallow cuttings 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 298 Alder-fly, *withy-fly, or bastard-caddis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I li. 75 Red *Lysimachus*, or *wythie herbe, 1856 MRS TENNYSON in *Mem Ld Tennyson* (1897) I 412 Went to our *withy holt 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I lv, When a fisher-swain hath spi'd A big grown Pike He sets a *withy Labyrinth beside. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 995 *Wethy leves, grene otes boyled in fere fulle soft. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. li. 72 The leaues be like willow, or wythie leaues. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* III, The great *withy pollard which hangs over the backwater *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb 1665, *Withy-potts or nests for the wild fowle to lay their eggs in. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* III. ii, Thirsil from *withy prison Lets out his flock. 1825 SIMOND *Tour Gt Brit* II 210 The *withy rope lasts good two years *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 375, I gathered *withy-shoots over which the cart-wheel had run 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVII cxliv. (Bodl MS), Þei for it [is] nouȝt seker to slepe vnder þe *wepie tree. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv 87, A Withy-tree which is increased to a most stupendious bulk 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* XIII, He bound them in a lump with *withy twigs 1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 24 I han maye he.. tothe the rakes with drye *weshy wode.

Wi·thy, *a rare.* Also -ey [f WITHE *sb* + -Y[1].] Resembling a withe or withy in flexibility.

1598 FLORIO, *Vencido*, tractable, yeeldinge, plyable, withie. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 244 A strong withey shrub, 1822 W IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXXVII (1845) 229 The long withy ends of the branches

Withywind (wi ðiwəind). Now *dial.* [Alteration of WITHWIND, after WITHY *sb*] = WITHWIND.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III li. 391 Of smothe Bindweede, or Withiwinde. *Ibid.* III 393 Of blacke Withiwinde, or Bindeweede. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp Dict., Campanilla yerva*, withie winde, *Smilax* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III 610 Whiter Galat then the white withy-wind 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat Magic* III XIX 105 The seed of withy-winde being planted neer to Basil, [etc] 1823 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial W Eng*, *Withy wine*, the plant bindweed 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl Nat* 114 The clematis, the 'withy-wind' of our peasantry. 1878 HARDY *Ret Native* I. x, You could twist him to your will like withywind, if you only had the mind

†**Wi·tie,** *sb. Obs* Forms: 1 wit(e)ȝa, -iȝa, (2 witȝe, -eȝa), 2–3 witiȝe, -eȝe, witie, (3 witeie, wittı(e, -y) [OE. *wī(e)ga, -iga* = OHG. *wig(ɛ)ago*, altered (by association with *wīs* WISE *a.* and *sagen* SAY *v.*[1]) to *wissago* (MHG. *wissage, -ag*), ON. *vitke*: f. *wīt-*. see WIT *v.*[1]] A prophet. Also *adj*, prophetic.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* XXXII. 213 Ne eow ne ondrædað for nanes monnes wordum, ne for nanes witgan gæste *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark I. 2 Suæ awritten is in esaia ðone witgo *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Of þas punan speked dauid þe halie witeȝe *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 83 Salemon and alle wise witeȝe. *Ibid* 127 Þis childes wittige gost *c* 1205 LAY 15877 To þan kinge was ibroht Joram þe witie [*c* 1275 witty] *a* 1225 *Juliana* 39 þen muchele witti witeȝe ysaie

†**Wi·tie,** *v*[1] *Obs.* In 1 wit(e)ȝian, 2–3 witeȝen. [OE. *wit(e)ȝian* = OFris *witgia* (MLG. *wittigen*), OHG. *wizagōn* (MHG. *wissagen*, G. *weissagen*), f. *witega* WITIE *sb*] To prophesy.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. XXVI. 68 Witga us, crist, hua is se ðe ðec of-sloȝ *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num* XI 27 Ða hi witegodon on wicstowe *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 7 Þis he witeȝede bi drihtene þurh þene halie gast. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 127 Hie witeȝede. of ure louerd iheau cristes to cume.

†**Wi·tie,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 3 witeȝen, -iȝe, -ien, -ye, wete (?), 3–4 witi(e, wytie, 4 -ye, wetye; *pa. t.* 4 wited. [OE. **witian*, as in *be-witian* BIWITIE] *trans.* To keep, guard, protect: = WITE *v.*[2]

c 1205 LAY 2753 Heo biȝeten men þe heom cuðen witen [*c* 1275 witie] *Ibid* 23738 þat he mid his riht honde witeȝe me wið sconde. *Ibid* 32155 þe pape hatte Sergius, he weteð Peteres hus. *a* 1290 *St Eustace* 92 in Horstm. *Alienyl Leg.* (1881) 213 Wendeþ godes way, Wytieþ oure soule niȝt and day. *c* 1290 *St Brendan* 299 in *S Eng Leg* 227 þat euerech frere of þat him leuez witiez to is soper 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9875 Saladin let witie þe sepulcre þat no cristine ne com þer 1340 *Ayenb.* 122 þe baylifs þet gouerneþ and wytyeþ þe kingriche *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 176 þis litel barn..couþe kepe alle here bestes, & wited hem so wisly. *a* 1400 *Engl Gilds* (1870) 357 And þat seluer be y-take to sexe godemen for þe Commune assent, and treweliche wetye, and trewleche spende.

Hence †**Wi·tier,** protector, guardian, †**Wi·tiing** *vbl. sb*, guarding.

1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 678 [Bacus] wis witiere of win þat alle won bryngus 13 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1903) 268 Of yr vife wittes a wel witiynge

Witie, obs form of WITTY

†**Wi·tieng.** *Obs.* Forms 1 witeȝung, witgiung, witȝeong, 2 witeȝung, 3 witneng, *Orm.* witeȝhunnge [OE *witegung* (= OHG. *wizagunga*, MHG. *wissagunge*), f. *witegian* WITIE *v.*[1] + *-ung*, -ING[1]] Prophecy Also *attrib.*

a 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. XIII 14 Witgiung essaies. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXIV 115 Hit is awriten be me on witeȝung bocum [etc] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 127 þis childes witȝe gost lihte þe moder gost of witienge *c* 1200 ORMIN 15274 All þatt witeȝhunnge was þurrh himm onn eiþe cwiddedd. *Ibid* 15288 All þatt witeȝhunngeboc þatt witess haffdenn cwiddedd

Witin, obs. pa pple of WIT *v*[1]

Witing, -liche, obs. ff. WITTING, -LY.

Witless (wi·tles), *a* Now only *literary* and somewhat *arch.* [OE *witlēas*, also *gewitlēas*. see WIT *sb.*, IWIT, and -LESS]

1. Lacking wisdom or sense; not guided by reason; unreasonable, foolish, heedless

[*a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr* XIX, 46 Wenað þonne swa ȝewitlease ðæt hi þa soðan ȝesælða hæbben] *c* 1200 ORMIN 6197 3iff þin macche iss wis & god, & tu wittlæs & wicke. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 248/263 Þov witlese wrechche *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* III. 90 Witteles wordes in ydel spoken *c* 1400 *Brut* CCXIII. 249 Longe berde hertles, peyntede Hode witles, Gay cote graceles, makeþ Englissheman þriftles. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* XIII, I was witlesse, wanton, fond, and yong 1581 BURNE in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 170 Ane confused rabil of vitles Bishopis. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag Tales* 73 b, O wilfull witlesse acte, Which no man well aduisde would do *a* 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man.* (1677) 356 To keep in and regulate the extravagant and witless Spirit of Man 1724 RAMSAY *Tea t. Misc* (1733) II 149 Why did I, young witless maid Believe the flatt'ring tale? 1794 GODWIN *Cal Williams* 42 Intended (witless and miserable precaution!) for the safeguards of the poor 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXXVI, This witless coxcomb. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* V. (1868) I 153 It was witless to believe that Parma contemplated any such measure 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 25 Telemachus, even hereafter thou shalt not be craven or witless. 1910 *Times* 13 July 12/3 Mr Rolls had to drop suddenly to the ground, owing to some witless spectators running into his way.

2. Mentally deficient or deranged; out of one's wits, crazy, lunatic. †Also, stupefied, dazed.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III 146 On þam fiftan monþe he [*sc.* the fœtus] biþ cwica and weaxeð and seo modur liȝ witlens. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1906 in *S Eng Leg.* 161 He eode op and doun ase witles. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4414 He verde as a witles mon, hit was deol to be him ney *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XXIX (*Placidas*) 440 Sa lang witlas stil he stud, Til þat nere he dronyt in þat flud 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B XIII. 1, I awaked here with, witles nerehande. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 573 Wraithly wroht, as thei war witlese and wode. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* XXXIV 1 The woord (witlesse) will well agree, bycause Dauid feyned himself too bee out of his wittes. 16 . *Young Musgrave* XIV in Child *Ballads* II. 249/2 She'll gae witless wud. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* III. (1905) 26 It would never do to leave this witless body to the night-rain and the cold

†3 Devoid of understanding; having no intellectual faculty; irrational *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* XV. 18 Thei most wrecchid herien bestes; witles forsothe, compariseouned to these. *c* 1395 *Plowman's T.* II 528 They liven wors than witles beestes. 1577 T KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 50 This Image Tongles and witles 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XIV. 236 Sillie Soules which go on still like witlesse Beastes.

4. Deficient in understanding; having undeveloped or imperfect intellectual power; unintelligent, undiscerning; stupid, dull-witted.

1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul.* 2470 Euen from the hory head vnto the witles childe She wan the hartes of all. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* (1639) 6, I hold none so witlesse which cannot make vse thereof, when they once see but the instrument. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II VI. i. 777 The Inhabitants . are most base and witlesse people. 1822 PRAED *Lilian* I. 140 The witless Child grew up alone 1855 M ARNOLD *Balder Dead* I. 98 Of ignorant witless mind Thou barest me, and unforeseeing soul

b. Not understanding (something specified or implied); inapprehensive.

1614 R. WILKINSON *Pastr Serm* 2 Witlesse to discerne what he is himselfe. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., To Jas. Lindsay* 7 Sept. (1671) 138 A witless and lazie observer of the Lord's way and working. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 143 The man is witless of The value in proportion of all things 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* III. IV. (1860) I. 85 The blue aether at which to look up with smiles of witless wonder.

5. Not knowing; unaware, unconscious *of.*

In quot. 1827, incapable *of*

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 691 Ignorant and wytles of thair rysche and insolent behaviour 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* I II (1612) 232 Guiltlesse and witlesse of the crime. 1827 HOOD *Mids Fairies* LXXXI, His pretty pouting mouth, witless of speech 1850 P CROOK *War of Hats* 34 Witless of the storm his words excite 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 82 He lay all witless of his doom.

6. Devoid of wit (WIT *sb.* 8). *rare.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II xxvi 200 Repartee and smartness, the current wit of that witless place 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 93 He can no longer claim exemption from solemn dinners, and witless tea parties

Hence **Wi·tlessly** *adv.*, foolishly, stupidly; **Wi·tlessness,** senselessness, folly, stupidity.

a 1100 in Napier *OE Glosses* (1900) 213 *Socordia, torpor, dementia*, witleasnes 1598 FLORIO To Rdr 7 Had not H S so witlessly prouoked me. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 178 Diuine blessing, which accompanieth good causes, where wickednesse or wilfull witlessenesse doth not barre against it 1608 T MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 72 Rather accounted lyingly witty, than witlesly rash 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ywg. Women* (1767) I VII 302 The admiration raised by 'a set of features', is often by the witlessness of the possessor thrown down in an instant 1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho* XIX 317 Everybody conceived themselves safe, as witlessly as they had previously held themselves to be in Danger 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 239 Wisdom was turned into witlessness 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 282 He kicked Odysseus on the hip in his witlessness. 1910 *Times Lit Suppl* 10 Mar 82/3 An artist choosing to portray the havoc and witlessness of mankind.'

Witling (wi·tlin). [f. WIT *sb.* + -LING[1] 2] A petty wit (see WIT *sb.* 9, 10), one who fancies himself a wit, a pretender to wit (see WIT *sb.* 5, 7); one who utters light or feeble witticisms

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat I. Prol 17 Let Gain, that gilded Bait, be hung on high, The hungry Witlings have it in their Eye. 1702 *Engl Theophrastus* 6 There are many impertinent Witlings at Will's. 1712–14 POPE *Rape of Lock* V 59 A Beau and Witling perish'd in the throng, One died in metaphor, and one in song 1807 W IRVING *Salmag* No 2 P 5 Does any witling want to distress the company with a miserable pun? 1876 MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* XV, 'What's in hand?'. Luckily some witling said, 'Fours-in-hand!' and so drily that it passed for humour.

attrib 1817 J SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 228 The miserable witling captiousness of an opposition. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf* V. 45 A witling poet

‖ **Witloof** (wi·tlōf). [Du, lit. 'white leaf'.] = CHICORY 1, SUCCORY 1. Also *attrib.*

1885 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 7/2 Chicory, or witloof, as some choose to call it, is a useful winter salad plant 1925 W WATSON *Gard. Assist.* I 79 Witloof Chicory Large Brussels (Witloof) has large leaves with wide midribs and stalks

†**Wi·tly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 wittle. (Of doubtful authenticity, in some instances perh. a spelling of *wittely* WITTILY, in others of *wihtly* WIGHTLY)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 259 þe child witly þanne wende wiþoute ani more. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* II. 275 Siþ þis maistirdoom of Crist was so swete bifore God, Poul clepiþ it witly suche an offryng bifore God into smelling of swetnesse 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Wysele and wytle and wittle the leud that wyl here

†**Wi·tne,** *v Obs.* Also 4 witt(e)ne, (wythene). [a. ON. *vitna*, related to *vitn* witness, f. *wit-* WIT *v.*[1] (Cf. etym note s v. WITNESS *v*)]

1 *trans.* To bear witness to; to attest, testify. Also *absol* or *intr* to bear witness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 30 þet ich þurh hore bonen mote habben þe tweolf bowes þet bloweð of cherite, ase seinte Powel witneð. *Ibid* 384 Seint Powel witneð þet alle uttre heid schipes .al is ase nout aȝean luue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 5355 Als þe buke wythenes *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2900 With slike a reryd þan it rynnes, þe romance it witnes, þat, qua so tuke it in þat tyme, tint ware for eume *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 753 For þe wisman witnes & sais [etc.]

2. To invoke, entreat.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 171 Iob witnede ure drihten, þat of þis deað him redde, on þe carefuldai

3. To impute, ascribe

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 3462 Holli williams werkes þei wittened it alle, nade his douȝthi dedes be þei hade be dede alle.

Witne, obs. pa pple. of WIT *v.*[1]

Witness (wi·tnes), *sb.* Forms: 1–7 witnes, 3–5 wittnesse, 3 *Orm.*, 6 wittness, 3–6 wittenes, wytnesse, 3–7 witnesse, 4–5 witenes, 4–6 wittnes, wytnes(s, (2 witnys, 3 -nesce, 4 wiȝtnes, wittenesse, 4–5 whitnes, 4, 6 vytnes, wetness(e, witnese, (7 *Sc.*) vitnes, 5 wytt(e)nesse, -(e)nes, witnesh, wetenesse, whetnesse, vitness(e)), 5– witness. [OE *witnes*, more freq *gewitnes*, f. (*ge*)*wit* WIT *sb.*, IWIT + *-nes* -NESS. Cf. OHG. *gewizzinessi*, MDu. *wetenisse* The passage in sense from abstract to concrete is paralleled in F. *témoin* ('— L. *testimonium*). The uninflected pl was frequent in early use, for separate illustration see sense 4.]

I. †1. Knowledge, understanding, wisdom *Obs.*

c 950 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 194 Fore wisdom *vel* witnes ðess biscop *propter scientiam episcopi*. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 507 He sal wenden iewes To ðe wittenesse of iesus crist *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II 225 Whanne a symple man seiþ a treuþe, we trowen it not for he seiþ it, but Crist is man of greet witnesse. 1382 — *Prov* VIII 5 Vnderstondeth, ȝee litle childer, witnesse [1388 wisdom, Vulg. *astutiam*] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 435/1 The connyng and witnes that resten in his persone 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 27 His owne seyng that he had tolde before to a few persons of wytnesse [orig *perpaucis arbitris*].

2. Attestation of a fact, event, or statement; testimony, evidence; †evidence given in a court of justice. See also 10.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xv. 19 *Falsa testimonia*, leasa witnesa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne spec þu aȝein þine nexta nane false witnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16280 His aun muth nu has him dempt, o wijtnes es na nede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Þou ne sselt nigge none ualse wytnesse aye þine emcristen. 1483 *Acta Audit.* in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II Introd. 108 The Lordis . ordanis the witnes now takin to be closit 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) II clxi. 446 If nede be I shall proue it by the wytnesse of hymselfe 1526 Tindale *Acts* x 43 To hym geveth all the prophetes witnes — 1 *John* v. 9 Yf we receave the witnes of men, the witnes of god is greter 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I iii. 100 An euill soule producing holy witnesse, Is like a villaine with a smiling cheeke. 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. ¶6 That language [s.. the Greek] was fittest to containe the Scriptures, both for the first Preachers to appeale vnto for witnesse [etc.] 1660 *Trial Regic.* 157 It is not that I would invalidate his witness. 1739 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 221 They are to make their choice, and abide by it. but which soever their choice be, the gospel is equally a witness to them; and the purposes of Providence are answered by this witness of the gospel 1867 Dk. Argyll *Reign of Law* vii. 360 Nature is called as a witness, and then the witness she gives is condemned. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 12 There is the most trustworthy witness to the imitative propensity of this bird. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I 7 Agamemnon. if the witness of Homer be accepted, brought the greatest number of ships himself

†**b.** The action or condition of being an observer of an event. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Wibute witnesse of weopmen oðer of wummon þæt ou muwe iheren, ne speke ȝe mid none monne ofte ne longe *c* 1400 *Brut* ccxxxii. 319 He was bound by othe afor notaries in presence and witnes of tho kynges

c. Applied to the inward testimony of the conscience; after 2 *Cor.* i 12.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* v. 12 Witnes þaire awn consciens and accusand þaim. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 175 Hafand his consciens vytnes How he in þat tyme liffand was. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 The ioye of a gode man is þe witnes of a gode conscience. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV ii. 220 May we with the witnesse of a good conscience, pursue him with any further reuenge?

†**d.** In some versions of the Bible: = Testimony *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1530 Tindale *Exod.* xxxviii 21 This is the summe of the habitacyon of witnesse. *Ibid.* 30 The tabernacle of witnesse. 1535 Coverdale *2 Kings* xi. 12 He set a crowne vpon his heade, and toke the witnes, and made him kynge. *Ibid.* xxiii. 4 That they shulde walke after the Lorde, and to kepe his commaundementes, witnesses, and ordinaunces.

3. Testimony by signature, oath, etc. Chiefly in phr. *in* (rarely †*into*) *witness of, hereof, whereof*, etc.

1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 214 Þe chartre was forth brouht with wittnes enseled streit [orig *Le rays .metie sun sel en testmoynaunce*]. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II 75 In witnesse of whuche þing wrong was þe furste . In þe Date of þe deuel þe Deede was aselet 1388 in J. H. Ramsay *Bamff Charters* (1915) 22 In the wetness of the forsayd partysyng Willame, Jon, [etc.]. 1410 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 17 In wytnesse of þis dede I haue set þerto me sel. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 38 Into witnesse of this he put to his seale *Ibid.* 48 To the whyche wrytynge hys seel I-put to is wytnes. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 12 In'wittenes whereof . I haith setto my seale. 1550 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1880) 76 In witnes of the quhilk to this present writ, subscriuit with our handis. 1658 *Sir R. Hutton's Yng Clerks Guide* 1 (ed. 8) 240 In witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 27 The land was received as a fresh grant, which needed the writ and seal of King William as its witness.

4. One who gives evidence in relation to matters of fact under inquiry; *spec.* one who gives or is legally qualified to give evidence upon oath or affirmation in a court of justice or judicial inquiry.

Hostile witness, one who gives evidence adverse to the party by whom he is called *Ultroneous witness*, see Ultroneous b.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 *Falsi testes*, leave *vel* ly cce witnesa *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19419 Tua wittnes fals þai þam purtuaid, To tell he had o godd missaid *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 74 Þei wolen brynge many false witnesses & notaries in his absence, & in presence speke no word *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* x in *Cursor M.* App. iv, If þou be made wittenesse, For to say þat soþ is, Saue þine honour Als mikil as þou mai fra blame *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. xv. (1584) 61 Witnesses be sworne, & heard before them [*sc.* the jury] .. openly. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sir Gregory Nonsence* Wks. 1630 II. 4/2 Truth must be found, and witnesses produced. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 6 b, When a tryall is by witnesses, regularly the affirmative ought to be proued by two or three witnesses. .. But when the tryall is by verdict of 12. men, there the iudgement is not giuen vpon witnesses. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxvi 146 A Iudge . ought to take notice of the Fact, from none but the Witnesses. 1728 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* (1887) I. 240 False witnesses are much cheaper than in Christendom 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 251 Many witnesses attested that he had borne arms 1827 Ryan & Moody *Cases Nisi Prius* 31 *marg.*, In an action by executors, a paid legatee is a competent witness to increase the estate 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *Mary Barton* xxxiv, How did you like standing witness? Ar'n't them lawyers impudent things, staring at one so? 1867 Wharton *Law-Lex.* (ed. 4), Hostile witness 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* xii, It was certainly an odd chance which would throw them together in a police-court as barrister and witness 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* i, 'You can show that to the Coroner,' he said; 'of course, you will be a witness' 'About the only one necessary, I should think', said the doctor 'I saw her fall'

uninflected pl. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1570 He had hym goo. To the Sowdon, and telle hym the processe, And he wold be on of his cheff witnesse. 1483 *Acta Audit.* in *Acta Dom. Conc.* II. Introd. 104 The Lordis ordanis him to have letters to summond his witnes, and the party to here thame suorn. 1533 Cranmer *Let.* Misc. Writ. (Parker Soc.) 253 (MS.) That he hathe diuerse witnes, whiche culde make manyfeste depositions concernyng the mattir. 1535 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 33 Your owne confession in thes lettres, besides the wittnes which ar against you, wolbe sufficient to condemne yow 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 68 The pleader, having spoke his best, Had witness ready to attest.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. 11 Þai [*sc.* the prophets and evangelists] ere witnes of his hightynge 1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv.* 213 If you doubt thereof histories and fables with one voyce are witnes of my saying 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. i. 103 Well, let my Deeds be witnesse of my worth. 1635 D. Dickson *Heb.* xii. 1 284 The Examples of God's Sayncts in Scripture, should stand as Witnesses against vs, if wee run not as becommeth 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 317 Why shouldst not thou thy trial choose With me, best witness of thy Vertue tri'd? 1781 Cowper *Heroism* 81 Sweet nature .. stands a witness at truth's awful bar, To prove you, there, destroyers as ye are 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* vi. 91 This prophet. is a true witness for the Lord God of Israel.

5. One who is called on, selected, or appointed to be present at a transaction, so as to be able to testify to its having taken place: *spec.* one who is present at the execution of a document and subscribes it in attestation thereof; more definitely, *attesting* or *subscribing witness*

Often in formulæ corresponding to med L. *teste me ipso, teste rege, his testibus*, etc., AF *tesmoin*.

[*a* 995 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 288 Her cyþ on þysum gewrite hu Wynflæd gelædde hyre gewitnesse.] *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 656 Ic bidde þe broðer Æðelred & mine swustre Cyneburh & Cynesuuiþ þet ge beon witnesse & þæt geo hit write mid iure fingre *Ibid.* 675 Ic Theodorus ærcebiscop of Cantwarbyriz am witnesse of þas gewrite. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1868) 21 Witnesse vs seluen [AF *Tesmoin Meimesmes*] æt Lunden' þane Ꜣtetenþe day on þe Monþe of Octobr' *c* 1290 *Beket* 836 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 130 Ich was with him er wel mov. þare ne tok ich no witnesse of þat us was bitweone *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxxiv, Ye are suoren to God and to youre husbonde atte the chirche dore afore witnesse that ye shalle neuer breke it. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 51 These beyng witnesse, Robert of Wytham, Sire walter, [etc.] 1463 *Irish Act 3 Edw. IV*, c. 32 We have done to be made these oure lettres patentes Oureself beying witnesse. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 239 Item, the foure witnes [of the execution] expensis in Edinburgh, - xl s. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 13 Thies wittenesses, Thomas Beamont, [etc.] 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III ii 205 Go too, a bargaine made seale it, Ile be the witnesse 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV iv 401 But come on, Contract vs fore these Witnesses. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of Newes* v ii, I haue your Deed Is't not A perfect Act? and absolute in Law? Seal'd and deliuer'd before witnesses? 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin* 139 Seuerall witnesses auerre it vnder their hands and seales. 1664 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. III (1912) 228 This wee haue made bold to Certefie Witnesse our hands this First day of December *c* 1696 in W. M. Morison *Dict. Decis* (1807) 16183 The communers and witnesses present, who fortify and admiuiculate the same 1710 O. Sansom *Acc. Life* 73 He threatened me before Witness, That if I did not pay him, I must expect to go to Prison 1720 T. Innes *Crit. Ess.* (1879) 111 As it is clear by many ancient charters, and chiefly by the donors and witnesses in the chartularies of our monasteries. 1754 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 53 James Fullarton merchant in Edinburgh and the s^t^ John Strathie who also subscribe as witnesses 1754 in Vesey *Reports* (1793) I 11 Whether Testator's declaration before three witnesses, that it is his will, is equivalent to signing it before them 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xvii, We find his name in the parish register as a witness to the marriage of Maria Lobbs to her cousin. 1839 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I 1 76 *note*, These words, 'I give myself to thee', uttered by a woman to a man, even without the presence of witnesses, render her his lawful wife if [etc.] 1855 [see Subscribing *ppl. a.*] 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xviii 241 The statute requires the witnesses to attest and subscribe the will.

†**b.** A sponsor or godparent at baptism. *Obs.* orig. in Puritan use.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5 In the phrase of some kinde of men they vse to be termed *witnesses*, as if they came but to see and testifie what is done. It sauoureth more of pietie to giue them their old accustomed name of fathers and mothers in God 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I iii, He was Witnesse, for Win, here, (they will not be call'd God-fathers), and nam'd her *Winne the-fight*. 1643 Sir T. Hope *Diary* (Bannatyne Club) 188 This day I was witness to ane barne of the Lord Balgonies, callit Agnes. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III ix § 2 (1712) 115 Four days before this mischance he being witness to a Child, said, that that was the last he should be ever witness to 1837 *Dial. in Devon Dial.* Gloss., To *Witness* or to *Stand Witness* to, to stand sponsor to a child in baptism.

6. One who is or was present and is able to testify from personal observation, one present as a spectator or auditor (Cf. Ear-witness, Eye-witness.) Usually with *of*, occas *to*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 No þinc nis witnesse þer of god þet we þeonne deð bute God one. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19004 Fra ded to lyf nu risen es he, And þar-of wittnes all ar wee. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xii. 1 Forsothe and we hauynge so greet a cloud of witnessis [Gr. *νέφος μαρτύρων*, L. *nubem testium*] put to. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (prose) 39 [They shall] make þaire peticiun, and bi-fore whitnes offir þaire childir. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St Gilbert* xxxvi. 113 Þe Pope sayde a sermon of þe holynesse and þe myracles of Seynt Gilbert, rehersing þe witnes þere present 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iv. (1883) 113 This lyar coude not brynge no wytnessis 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 2, 13 witnesses or moo that woll witnesse and testefie the seid payment *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v b, They were witnesse by syght, and not by heryng of other. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 35 Because I was nether a witnes of the facte, nor present at the deede I ouerpasse that matter 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vi. 66–71 Speciall witnesses and bruters abrode, of al the thynges that he wroughte 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 360 b, No man might haue accesse to him, nor speake w^t^ him without a witnesse *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faustus* 209, 2. *Scholar* Why, didst thou not say thou knewst? *Wagner* Haue you any witnesse on't? 1. *Scholar* Yes sirra, I heard you 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I iii 9 Faine would mine eyes be witnesse with mine eares, To giue their censure 1682 J. Norris *Hierocles* 37 But had they no witness? I omit God but had they not themselves, and the testimony of Conscience? 1694 Atterbury *Serm., Isa. lx. 22* (1726) I. 152 Those Miracles being perform'd in the Desart, without any Witnesses but what were of that Nation. 1702 Pope *Dryope* 54, I saw, unhappy! what I now relate, And stood the helpless witness of thy fate 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 142 ¶13 He is magnificent without witnesses 1794 Paley *Evid.* II ix (1817) 235 It was the credit given to original witnesses appealing for the truth of their accounts to what themselves had seen and heard 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sensib.* xxxv, Before such witnesses he dared not say half what he really felt 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II ii viii 12, I will endeavour to act as if she were witness of my actions. 1842 T. Wright *Biog. Brit., Anglo Sax. Per.* 467 Turgar in his youth had been a witness of the destruction of the abbey. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiii 367, I have been twenty times witness to the singular effect which the sound of a bell had upon Napoleon 1860 F. W. Robinson *Grandmother's Money* v, The inhabitants of Blackman's Gardens were witness to one of the scenes 1862 Stanley *Jewish Ch.* I xviii 391 'He judged Israel all his life,' even after the Monarchy had sprung up, he [*sc.* Samuel] was still a witness of an earlier and more primitive state

fig. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 174 Then to the dance, and make the sober moon Witness of joys that shun the sight of noon

b In asseverative formulæ, in which a deity or a human being is invoked as one who is cognizant of a fact; as *God is my witness, Be my witness that*. . Most often in phr. *to call* or *take to* (†one's) *witness* to call upon or appeal to as one's surety; to swear by.

[*c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 73 Sif he godd haſð to iwitnesse ðat he mid hlutter herte hit doð] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6934 Ich clupie god to witnesse Þat sif ich of eni gulti am þat ich mote þolu þis fure Brenne & perissy *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17496 Þat soth it es We tak drightin til vr wittnes *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 155 The hooly writ take I to my witnesse That luxurie is in wyn and dronkenesse 14 Hoccleve *Min. Poems* xvi 20 And so wolde I, god take I to witnesse! 1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* ii 5, I call vpon the for a wytnesse ouer the mother of these children, which wolde not kepe my couenaunt *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 99, I take firste God to my witnesse, and afterwarde all the worlde, that I haue been at all tymes . true man. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III App. xlv 133 God is my Witnes, that my Harte wyll not suffer me to declare suche vyle Reportes 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* VII 123 To which (if so it needefull is) I loue to witnesse call 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV ii 239 Heauen be my witnesse you doe *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cxxiv, To this I witnes call the foles of time, Which die for goodnes, who haue liu'd for crime 1667 Milton *P. L.* I 635 For me, be witness all the Host of Heav'n, If counsels different, or danger shun'd By me, haue lost our hopes. 1700 Dryden *Sigismonda & G.* 397 That I haue lov'd, I own, that still I love, I call to Witness all the Pow'rs above 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II 1 3 He had so often emphatically taken his neighbours to witness that he was weaving 1840 Dickens *Old Cur. Shop* xxv, The tall boy called those about him to witness that he had only shouted in a whisper 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* xiii, Though, God's my witness, there's no spite in me for my own sake.

†**c.** Referring to, usually introducing, the designation of an authority for a statement. (Cf. 7 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14791 Quarof was born þe king daui, þat es þe tun of bethleem, þe bok is wittnes for to tem. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* ¶ 274 They been deceyued that seyn that they ne be nat tempted in hir body, witnesse on [*v. r.* of] Seint Iame the Apostel *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 117 The chylde throfe and The duk sent after other sex, As wetnesse the storie *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 428 Lord, this is sothe, securely, wytnes the profett Isay. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 54 Shewing the rose to be principall of all flowres, as witnesh Barthilmew 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 42 [Jesus Christ] Sinnaris onlie Saluatioun, As witnes is thy word in write

7. *fig.* Something that furnishes evidence or proof of the thing or fact mentioned, an evidential mark or sign, a token.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3843 To sen gode witnesse ðor-on, Ðat wond was in ðat arche don *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III 428 For freris suspect in þis heresye, men schulden not comyne wiþ hom bifore þei schewid þo fayth by sufficyent wittenes *1414 26 Pol. Poems* xiii 94 Lete werk be witnes ȝe can ȝoure Crede 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 For better witnesse of the antiquitie thereof, the inhabitaunts doe call all these old ruines Paleopolys 1594 W. Harbert in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* (1879) 12 Whose death was witnesse of her spotlesse life 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii § 3 Our kneeling is the gesture of pietie What doth better beseeme our bodies then to bee sensible witnesses of minds vnfainedly humbled? 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II iii. 48 It is the witnesse still of excellencie, To put a strange face on his owne perfection 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV iii 97 Vpon the which [graves], I trust Shall witnesse liue in Brasse of this dayes worke. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II xxvii ¶2, They.. smelt of oyle, the witnesse of an vnmanlike effeminate nicenesse 1656 Earl Monm. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxii (1674) 170 [He bade them] remove away that unfortunate Witness of their ingratitude from the eyes of the World 1815 Scott *Guy M.* li, Now, wipe these witnesses from your eyes 1859 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* xxvii, Italian asseverations , however true they may chance to be, have no witness of their truth in the faces of those who utter them. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.*

IV. xvii 82 Gifts yet more costly were now the witness of his personal presence

b. Introducing a name, designation, phrase, or clause denoting a person or thing that furnishes evidence of the fact or exemplifies the statement Also *as witness*, and, in early use, † *witness on*. (After L. *teste* . ., F *témoin* . . .)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11788 Bot we ne wrick þe wisliker, þe wark of him sua mai we dred, Als wittnes on vr eldres dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T* 277 Witnesse [L. *testis est*] Tyburces and Cecilies shrifte. *c* 1386 — *Wife's T* 95 Pardee we wommen konne no thyng hele, Witnesse on Myda, wol ye heere the tale *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 528 Wyttnesse on Wycliff þat warned hem wiþ tiewþe. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 366 Ioyntly to her Mercurius tooke hys see As came to hys course—wytnesse the zodyak 1598 F MERES *Palladis Tamia* 281 b, The sweete wittie soule of Ouid liues in mellifluous Shakespeare, witnes his *Venus* and *Adonis* 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc Bps.* 24 The wisest, and greatest clarkes haue erred, as witnesse the laps of Tertullian, Origen, and Lucifer 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III. xv. 192 Nature oftentimes recompenceth deform'd bodies with excellent wits Witnesse Æsop 1667 MILTON *P L* I 503 When Night Darkens the Streets, then wander forth the Sons Of Belial . Witness the Streets of Sodom 1671 — *Samson* 906 *Dal* In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse *Sam* For want of words no doubt, or lack of breath, Witness when I was worried with thy peals 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 713 And novels (witness ev'ry month's review) Belie their name, and offer nothing new 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii, The strange, barbarous French which she and many other fine ladies of that time—witness her Grace of Portsmouth—employed. 1868 T H KEY *Philol Ess* 249 What progress is visible there is chiefly due to the energy of German, not French, scholarship, as witness the valuable collection of Greek authors that has proceeded from the press of Didot

c. *spec* In textual criticism, a manuscript or an early version which is regarded as evidence of authority for the text. (Usually in *pl.*)

1853 SCRIVENER *Collation MSS Holy Gospels* Introd i p xiii, The very rough and unsatisfactory process of counting the number of witnesses produced in behalf of each [reading] 1870 URWICK tr *Bleek's Introd N T* II 305 By comparing the received text with Greek MSS of the N T and other witnesses 1926 FRIEDRICHSEN *Gothic Vers. Gospels* 194 Wherever the Codex [Argenteus] simulates the Vulgate text, the majority of Old Latin witnesses go with it

d Technical uses (see quots ; cf F *témoin*).

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Witnesses.* In fortification. (See Temoins) [*Temoins, Fr* In civil and military architecture, are pieces of earth left standing as marks or witnesses in the fosses or places which the workmen are emptying, that they may know . how many cubical fathoms of earth have been carried.] 1825 J NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 763 If any silver be produced it must be deducted from the assay This is called the witness. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* Gloss , *Witness*, when a volume is cut so as to show that it has not been so cut down, but that some of the leaves have still rough edges. These uncut leaves are called 'Witness'

8 One who testifies for Christ or the Christian faith, esp. by death, a martyr. *Obs.* exc as literal rendering of Gr. *μάρτυς* MARTYR.

The reference in Rev xi 3 is much disputed; see, e. g, Vigouroux *Dict. de la Bible* s.v *Témoins*

1382 WYCLIF *Rev* xi 3 And I shal ȝiue to my two witnesses, and thei shulen prophecie a thousynd dayes two hundrid and sixty. 1548–9 *Bk Com. Prayer, Collect Innoc Day*, Whose prayse this day, the young innocentes thy witnesses hath confessed, and shewed foorth in dying. 1557 *N T* (Geneva) Acts xxii 20 And when the bloud of thy wytnes [*marg* or, Martyr] Steuen was shed, I also stode by. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1671) 128 One of the softest pillowes Christ hath, is laid under his witnesses head [*a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Apr. 1689, My Lord St Asaph consider'd the killing of the two witnesses, to be the utter destruction of the Cevennes Protestants .., and the other the Waldenses and Pyrenean Christians]

II. Phrases. (See also above)

9. a. *In witness* as a testimony or piece of evidence. Now *rare* or *Obs* exc. as in 3

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt viii 4 In cyðnisse *vel* witnesa. [*c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke ix 5 þonne ȝe of þære ceastre gað, asceacað eower fota dust ofer hiȝ on witnesse] *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520*, lf 54 b, In witnesse of wche þinges we habbez don maken þues oure opene lettres 1362 LANGL *P Pl.* A. viii 95 In two lynes hit lay And was I-writen riht þus In witnesse of treuþe 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 34 In tokne and in witnesse That ilke ymage bar liknesse Of man and of non other beste 1528 TINDALE *Declar Sacram.* a ij b, They cast vp an heape of stones in wytnesse & called it Gylyad yᵉ heape of wytnesse 1600 SHAKS *A. V L* III. ii. 1 Hang there my verse, in witnesse of my loue 1657 EARL MONM tr. *Paruta's Pol Disc* 113 Venice doth at this day enjoy many great priviledges, in witness of her great worth and singular merit

† **b** *To stand in witness*. to act as a witness. *Sc Obs*

1516 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 422/2 The king rehablis the said Johne and Johne to stand in preif and witnes

10. *To bear witness*: (said properly of a person, a book, etc.) to give oral or written testimony or evidence, hence *fig* to furnish or constitute evidence or proof, to testify, witness *to* (occas. *of*). *To bear* (one) *witness*: to corroborate one's statement or be a witness of one's action. (Cf. ON. *bera vitni*, OF *porter temoin*.)

c 1200 ORMIN 12616, I barr to þe leode Wittness off humm, þatt he wass wiss Crist Godess Sune *c* 1205 LAY 13231 Ich habbe his munekes þat sculle8 witnesse beren eowe alle biuoren *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6820 Tak þou noght wit tunge leier, Ne fals wittenes for felun ber *Ibid* 12582 Als lucas vs sais þe gospelere, þat wittnes lel es wont at here. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2356 Certys þefte ryȝt wykked ys Whan þe dede bereþ wytnes [*Pus ge ceo tesmoune le mort*] *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 412 Þe godspel þerof bereþ witnesse 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3612 Þus may saules, als þe buke beres wytnes, By helpyd by way of rightwysnes *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W* Prol 527 Hire white coroun beryth of it witnesse. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C xx 29 Þre persones parcel-mele departable from oþer, And alle þre bote o god, thus abraam bereþ wittnesse 1426 *Anc Deed* A 10383 (P.R O) This endentur tripartitit beres wittenes that [etc] *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Gilbert* xxxvi 113 Þe archbischop of Reymes was þere present and bare witnesse of þe holy lyf of Seynt Gilbert 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi 34 The pepill so wickit ar of feirris, The fruitless eirde all witness beiris 1526 TINDALE *John* viii 18, I am won that beare witnes off my sylfe, and my father that sent me beareth witnes off me 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* iv iv 80 In veritie you did, my bones beares witnesse, That since haue felt the vigor of his rage *Ibid.* 93 God and the Rope maker beare me witnesse, That I was sent for nothing but a rope 1610 — *Temp* III i 68 O earth, beare witnes to this sound, And crowne what I professe with kinde euent If I speake true 1671 MILTON *Samson* 239 In seeking just occasion to provoke The Philistine Thou never wast remiss, I bear thee witness 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conquer* III, I can bear witness to that 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 59 Her dress bore witness to a far more improved taste 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, To speak of heaven and to bring it to bear witness to the lie in his mouth 1842 TENNYSON *St Sim Styl.* 127 And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here) Have all in all endured as much 1876 MELLOR *Priesthood* II 59 The striking witness which he [*sc.* Judas] bore to the innocence of the Lord

† **11.** *To take witness by* or *of* to take example by

c 1400 *Antuus Arth* 165 (Thornton MS) Thus am I lyke to Lucefere, takis witnes by mee *Ibid.* 273 Takes witnes by Fiaunce *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 200 Tak witnes of the Feyndis Infernall, Quhilk houndit doun wes fra that heumlie hall To Hellis hole

† **12** *To bring, teem* (TEEM *v* 1) *to witness* : to bring under examination. *Obs*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 108 (Trin. Coll MS) Elch man sal þar biclepien himselfen and ec demen Hic [*read* his] ozen werc and his þanc to witnesse he sal temen *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 12 In how many gret casis may it be, þat now regnip in þe kirk synful marchondise; bryng to witnes; examyn þe sawis; discusse þe dedis

† **13** *To take witness of* to call or take to witness (see 6 b); to appeal to as an authority or source of information. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 22583 (Fairf), I take witnes of saint austine þat tellis how þis werlde sal fine. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 66 For this witnesse I take of god, that my corage Hath ben mor siek than my visage *a* 1500 in Halliwell *Nugæ Poeticæ* (1844) 38, I take wyttenesse of Davyd kyng and at Salomon the wyse, That a woman for a lytulle thyng ofte change hir servyse *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II xxvii. (1912) 322, I take witnes of the gods (who never leave perjuries unpunished) that I often cried out against their impudency.

14. *With a witness* : with clear evidence, without a doubt, 'with a vengeance', 'and no mistake'. *Obs* or *rare arch*

1575 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 98 French Camarick Ruffes, deepe with a witnesse, starched to the purpose 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* v i. 121 Here's packing with a witnesse to deceiue vs all. 1609 J. DAVIES *Triumphs Death* Wks (Grosart) I 49/1 For now we sinne (yea with a witnesse sinne, *Witnesse our conscience*) *a* 1641 *Bp.* MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vi (1642) 82 He was sent; but with a witnesse, as the saying is, to destroy 1670 T BROOKS *Wks* (1867) VI 198 That man is cursed with a witness that is cursed by Christ himself! 1690 LOCKE *2nd Let Toleration* Wks 1727 II 270 The French King requires all his Subjects to come to Mass · Those who do not, are punished with a witness. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 444 Gall is bitter with a Witness 1816 HAZLITT *Pol Ess* (1819) 103 Here's a levelling rogue for you ! The world turned inside out, with a witness ! 1849 SCOTT *Anne of G* xxiii, To every other person about her she plays countess and baroness with a witness. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* x (1856) 90 At midnight, it blew great guns, with a witness.

III 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *witness-bearer, -bearing* sb. and adj. (see 10), *-heap* (cf. quot 1528 in 9 a), *-judge*; **witness action**, an action in which witnesses are summoned, as distinguished from one in which only matters of law are argued ; **witness-box**, an enclosed space in which a witness is placed while giving evidence; **witness chair**, a seat for witnesses at a court of inquiry ; **witness-room**, an apartment in which witnesses assemble and remain while not giving evidence ; **witness-stand** *U. S.*, the place where a witness is stationed while giving evidence.

1892 *Daily News* 16 July 7/1 Mr. Justice Kekewich . ordered the motion to be set down as a *witness action *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 531/1 *Wyttenesse berare, *testis, testificator, testificatrix* *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 59 Alle fals wytnes-bererys 1563 FOXE *A. & M* 1250/1 These vi heauenly martyrs & witnes bearers of truthe 1553 M. WOOD tr *Gardiner's De Vera Obed* 35 b, I folow Tullies meaning, who in the weighti importaunce of *witnes bearing, attributeth authoritie vnto such as be wittie & welthy men 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 8 The whole consent and witnessebearing of the great congregation 1616 CHAPMAN tr *Musæus* C 1, The witnesse-bearing-light Of Loues, that would not beare a humane sight 1848 A THOMSON *Orig of Secession Ch* iii 96 Their resolute and unflinching witness-bearing 1889 *Spectator* 2 Feb 166/1 A very real kind of witness-bearing to what we call the supernatural 1806 J CARR *Stranger Irel* 469, I was surprised to find that they had no *witness-box The witness is hoisted upon the table. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* xiii, Mr Irwine was in the witness-box, telling of Hetty's unblemished character. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 16 Feb 7/2 The ex-Premier . advanced to the *witness chair 1528 TINDALE *Declar. Sacram.* a iij, And of al that couenant thei made that heape wytnesse, callenge it yᵉ *wetnessheppe 1726 POPE *Odyss* XIX 576 My own experience shall their doom decide ; A *witness judge precludes a long appeal 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* xxxii, She took her place in the *witness-room, worn and dispirited, but not anxious 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp* 71 A young man was called to the *witness-stand in behalf of the prosecution

Hence **Wi tnessdom** (see quot and cf. 8 above)

1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* lxxxii VII 330 Our act may have the Virtue of Witness-dom, or as we translate it Martyrdom

Witness (wi·tnes), *v* Forms : see prec. ; also 4 witnis, 5 wythnesse, wittenessh, 6 wittenish. [f. prec. In some ME. texts forms of the type *wittnes* (= witnesses) may be inflected forms of WITNE.]

1. *trans.* To bear witness to (a fact or statement) ; to testify to, attest; to furnish oral or written evidence of. (*a*) with simple obj

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13893 He and his lare will lasten ai, þis will he self wittnes and sai *Ibid* 23820 þat wittnes us all hali gospelles. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 William of Malmesbirie witnesse it in his writte 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B Prol 191 þat witnisseth holiwrite who so wil it rede *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6958 We purchace, thurgh oure flateryng, Letteres, to witnesse oure bounte 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV iii [ii] (1883) 171 Sidrac wythnesseth the same 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 308 She openly dyde wytnesse this same thynge at the houre of her dethe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com Err* v i 220 That Goldsmith there, were he not pack'd with her, Could witnesse it for he was with me then 1653 H. MORE *Antid Ath* III iii § 2 (1712) 91 Remigius writes that he had it witnessed to him by the free confession of near two hundred men 1729 T. INNES *Crit Ess* (1879) 117 Thus we see the antiquity of the settlement of the Scots in Britain witnessed by our own country writers. 1920 *Discovery* Mar 90/1 The records contain references to their Royal founder, witnessing his continued interest in the progress of Science.

(*b*) with obj. clause

13 *Guy Warw* (A) 6609 Ichil þe make messanger Ichil þat þou wittnesse me þat þe loue ste[de]fast be 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 263 Senec witnesseth openly How that Envie properly Is of the Court the comun wenche *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1529, I witnesse you . That he was A trew catholike person 1563 *Homilies* II *Prayer* II 126 b, He wytnesseth in another place, the Martirs were wont to be remembred . of the Priest at diuine seruice. 1596 SHAKS *Merch V.* v. i. 271 Lorenzo heere Shall witnesse I set forth as soone as you 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr* II ii E, Were not the party her selfe alliue to witnesse that [etc.] 1859 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp Missions* (1874) 186 To witness to the next generation, that England can never be clear from the guilt

† (*c*) with complement (*for* . or inf) *Obs*

13 *Cursor M.* 12909 (Gött.) And þar-of es right no farlik, Quen he-self þe wittnes for slik 1545 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I 41, I will earnestly witnesse hym before my heauenly father for one of myne, to haue the inheritaunce with mee 1565 SHACKLOCK tr. *Hosius' Hatchet of Heresies* 12 b, Christ, whome the Scriptures wytnesse to haue beene incarnat 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 26 Noah was witnessed to be A man righteous and perfect. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* v. vii 387 Those that knew him witnesse him to be of honest life

(*d*) in imperative or subjunctive, as a form of appeal. Now *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 608 What-euer ye deme me to do, I hete you full highly with hert to fulfille, . wittenes our goddes *Ibid.* 1488 The fyfte Was Troylus That mykell worship wan, witnes ye of story 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* v. i 186 Ay me, it is my husband witnesse you, That he is borne about inuisible 1591 — *Two Gent.* II vi 25 And Siluia (witnesse heauen that made her faire) Shewes Iulia but a swarthy Ethiope 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* VIII. 28, While I my Nisa's perjur'd Faith deplore, Witness ye Pow'rs, by whom she falsly swore ! 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* I, Witness you three—I'm not afraid of him.

b. *transf* Of a document To furnish formally attested evidence of. Usually with obj. clause.

1474 *Anc. Deed* C 5555 (P.R O) This bylle shalle wytnesse that I Thomas Ormond oweth to Hew Mathew [3*l* 6*s* 8*d*] *a* 1475 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 155/2 Cokettes of all such Clothes witnessyng the nombre of theym. 1503 *Ibid.* 527/2 This Indenture Wytnesseth That whereas [etc] 1551 *Cal Anc Rec. Dublin* (1889) 405 This byll, mad the xvi day of Aprill wittenisht that whereas [etc] 1658 *Sir R. Hutton's Yng. Clerks Guide* 1 (ed 8) 1 This Indenture witnesseth, That [etc] 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* I xv, And this indenture farther witnesseth, That [etc.]

c *fig.* To furnish evidence or proof of ; to be a sign or mark of, betoken Also with obj. clause

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xviii 240 [þe] water witnessed þat he was god, for he went [=walked] on it 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II 253 The tremblynge of the erthe the darkynge of the sonne wytnesse hym maker of all thynges *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I vi. (1912) 41 All other tokens witnessed them to be of the lowest calling. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* IV iv 74 Thy face, and thy behauiour, Which, Witnesse good bringing vp 1599 T STORER *Life & D Wolsey* G 3, The stones may witnesse shee was there. 1600 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I ii. C 5, The Director whose high erected scituation witnesseth his prerogatiue 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 12 You cannot ride to Ware or to Barkway, but your Hackneyes sides must witnesse your iourneyes 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* IV 8 As the wounds we have upon us can but too well witness. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) III 87 This tear will witness for me, that I do not mean to insult you 1781 COWPER *Hope* 415 His shoulders witnessing by many a shrug How much his feelings suffer'd 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I 259 The gilding and carving witnessed the expence that had once been lavished on it. 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) I. viii 292 The banks of the river, for many a mile, witnessed the rout of the Carthaginians 1843 MACAULAY *Horatius* lxv, And there it stands unto this day To witness if I lie.

† d. To give evidence of by one's behaviour; to make evident; to evince. *Obs.*

1582 A. HALL *Iliad* IX. 268 His kinred and the mother chiefe did many a teare let fall Their woe to witnesse. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXV. VII, Even gnashing teeth, to witness more their spight. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Lawes of Canay* III. i, To finde occasion wherein I might witnesse My duty and obedience. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Apr., Captain Dekings, an anabaptist, and one that had witnessed a great deal of discontent with the prese t proceedings. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III 107, I seek not mine, but his Who sent me, and thereby witness whence I am. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph* 112 Long mute he stood, and leaning on his Staff, His Wonder witness'd with an Ideot laugh 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 105 (v.r.) He roll'd his eyes that witness'd huge dismay.

e. To show forth evidence of or as to (an object of allegiance) by faithful speech or conduct; to be a witness for. Also with cognate obj. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* vi. 13 Iesus Christ whych vnder Poncius Pilate witnessed a good witnessynge [1582 Rheims and 1611 Confession] 1534 — *John* v. 32, I know that the witnesse which he witnesseth of me, is true. 1659 SOUTH *Serm., Matt.* x. 33 (1637) I 117 To be a Martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ. 1663 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* XIX. 22 The glorious truth of God witnessed out by those contemned Christians which..are called Quakers. 1680 C. NESSE *Ch. Hist.* (1681) 333 John Baptist, who had Witnessed him into the World. 1833 *Tracts for Times* I. No 10. 4 That very confirmation is another ordinance, in which the Bishop witnesses Christ.

2. *intr.* To bear oral or written witness; to testify. Now usually with *to* or *against*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11073 Forbi of him witnes [? witnessis] þus Vr lauerd,..'O wijf', he said, 'was neuer born nan A gretter barn þan want iohan'. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 268 þat, as ierome & anselm witnessen, .here abitis ben ful of lesyngis. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III 436 At þe day of dom Crist and hise lawe shal witnesse azen 30u. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 363 þe pistel witnesseþ wel Of þat profete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. II (1919) 7 As the storye of Noe witnesseth whan þat the culner broughte the braunche of Olyue. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 56 And as the boke witnessith, Vter venquyssshed the bataile. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 131 As his vncles..gaf & grauntid..to þe fore-seide minchous, as her charturs witnessin 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* a j, Many other notable..thyngys to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the werkys folowyng witeneses. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1056 Idlenes hath ben cause of much wyckednes, As Ecclesiasticus doeth playnely wytnes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii 218 Oh, when the last accompt twixt heauen & earth Is to be made, then shall this hand and Sealo Witnesse against vs to damnation. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV i. 12, I witnesse to The times that brought them in. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 259 ¶ 6 The Prisoner brought several Persons of good Credit to witness to her Reputation. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng* IV. 5 He avowed his innocence, called heaven to witness to his veracity. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 27 His simplicity .and earnestness are similarly witnessed to

b. *fig.* (cf 1 c).

1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* F 2, Lette their owne works serue to witnesse against their owne wickednesse. 1611 *Bible* I Sa. iii. 9 The shew of their countenance doeth witnesse against them. 1836 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* III. vi. 93 Works of obedience witness to God's just claims upon us. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xlvii, The golden-hearted daisies Witnessed there. To the truth of things. 1856 AYTOUN *Bothwell* V. xiv, How many churches, wrapped in flames, Have witnessed to the spoilers' power! 1860 MORLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 153 So subtle an hypothesis .witnesses to a curious phenomenon.

† c. In pres. pple. absolute: *Witnessing* (so-and-so); = WITNESS *sb.* 7 b. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. Prol. (1839) 2 [The Holy Land] is the Herte and the myddes of all the World, wytnessynge the Philosophere, that seythe thus; *Vertus rerum in medio consistit.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 4 To goo vndir the 3oke of penance .is not hard, witnessing þe sauiour., wher he seithe. Lo! my 3oke is swete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* III. xii 43 Our sayd lorde wytnessynge and sayeng. Who so euer for my loue forsaketh father or mother [etc.]

3. *trans.* a. To give formal or sworn evidence of (a fact, etc.), to depose in evidence. Now *rare*.

a 1325 *MS Rawl. B.* 520 lf. 65 b, þe aviśuis of þe sikenesse sullen ben destreined to comen to þe curt to witnessen hoere siȝt 1428 *Munim. de Melros* (Bann.) 519, I wes requeryt ..for to wytnes vndir wryt þe thyng at wes determynyt befor me in iugement 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Mark XV 4 Answerest thou nothing? beholde how manie things thei witnes against thee 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IX. 172 The Aiax hie and Heraulte eke can witnesse well his minde, they heard the talke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. iii 200 Me thought you saide You saw one heere in Court could witnesse it. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I 177 They did all of them witnesse one and the same thing; That I was the sonne of a principall Cavallero. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 586 If they would not witness treasonable matter against Baillie.

b. To attest formally by signature; to sign (a document) as a witness of its execution. Also *absol.*

a 1325 *MS Rawl. B* 520, lf. 54 b, Witnessinde vs sulf at Gaunt þe vifte dai of Octobre 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II 131 To weende with hem to westmunster to Witnesse þe deede 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/2 Licence of the said Chiſteyne wittenessed undre his seall *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 27 Thys wytnessyth Alysaunder, of lyncolne bysshop, and many odyr *Ibid.* 275 To this present writyng their commune seale. they have put to, witnessyng theire Chapiter. 1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* III 46 *Sir Pos* Come Sir, do you Witness it. *2 Clerk.* Ay Sir *he sets his hand* 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett* (1887) I 240 A Writing is drawn and witnessed. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 102/1 Maha Rajah said it was necessary to witness it to make it pukka 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* xviii, There! that's what I call a will; witnessed according to law, and all. 1871 LE FANU *Rose & Key* II. 38 Lady Vernon sends for her secretary, and seals, signs, and delivers it in his presence. And now he has duly 'witnessed' it. 1912 *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Jan 50 John Chishull witnesses as chancellor pretty constantly in the ro l of 53 Henry III.

c. To be formally present as a witness of (a transaction).

1362 LANGL. *P Pl A.* II 60 Hit witen and witnessen þat woneþ vppon eorþe, þat I, Fauuel, Feffe Fals to þat Mayden Meede 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl Biog* (1850) I 43 By his side .sat Agnes the Empress mother, brought there to witness and to ratify the judgment to be pronounced on her only child 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xiii, I would be much obliged to you if you could step round to the Bank with me I want you to witness what passes.

4 (*transf.* from 3 c) To be a witness, spectator, or auditor of (something of interest, importance, or special concern); to experience by personal (esp. ocular) observation; to be present as an observer at; to see with one's own eyes. In early use said mainly of the eyes or the ears. (In loose writing often used merely as a synonym of 'see'.)

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 43 Thee Troians Whose fatal misery my sight hath wytnesed heauye. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* III. i, Take but that corner and stand close, and thine eyes shall witnesse it 1657 COKAINE *Obst. Lady* V. iv, I will make known how much you are her Servant, and what affection my ears have witnessed

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XXXIII. 110 Others enclustred about him to dispatch him of his life, more enuious against him now, through his Noblenesse which they witnessed 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* IV. H 3, I neuer witnes'd a more noble loue, Nor a more ruthfull sorrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 700 To witness with thine eyes what some perhaps Contented with report heare onely in heav'n. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1711) I. III i ii. 175 There is nothing ever so trivial that he is not desirous shou'd be witness'd by the Party, whose Grace he sollicits. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 144 And witness, dear companion of my walks, a joy that thou hast doubled long. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 26, I witnessed the uneasiness Mr Melville endured 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 294, I met with an opportunity of witnessing a most extraordinary ventriloquist 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* xii. (1799) 164 Never did I witness a more melancholy scene of devastation. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiavelli* (1843) I. 68 They witnessed the arrangement of the pullies, and the manufacture of the thunders. 1836 *Hints on Etiquette* (ed. 2) 30 Do not pick your teeth much at table, as to witness it is not a pleasant thing. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess Freethinking* 8 We are, however, passing through a great change, of which no living man can expect to witness the end 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. iv 79 As he could not witness the experiment, he began to meditate on the subject. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/1 Large crowds witnessed their departure, but no demonstration occurred.

cons'. clause 1825 SCOTT *Talism* xxiii, Thou art wise ..and generous.. I have witnessed that thou art both

absol. 1810 WORDSW *Descr. Lakes* (1822) 121 The Lake of Ullswater is disturbed from the bottom, as I was told, and indeed as I witnessed, without any apparent commotion in the air

b. *fig.* Of a place, time, etc.: To be associated with (a fact or event); to be the scene or setting of; to 'see'.

1785 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I 78 That immortal fountain and valley, which had witnessed the beauty of Laura 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. i, What various scenes Are witness'd by that red and struggling beam! 1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) III. iii 104 These fertile plains .once witnessed the defeat and death of a Gothic monarch 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* III, March and October have witnessed me ever as they came round, for thirty years, deal with the best barley in Shropshire. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp* XV (1866) 264 The thirteenth [century] witnessed the rapid spread of the scholastic philosophy 1881 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV ii. iii. 194 The scenes which those harbours had witnessed thousands of years ago

Witnessable (wɪ·tnesăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. WITNESS *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be witnessed.

1870 *Eng Mech.* 25 Feb 580/1 If this be not a witnessable fact, it is at any rate a self-evident one 1891 *Athenæum* 30 May 710/2 In one a great improvement is witnessable

Witnessed (wɪ·tnest), *ppl. a* [f. WITNESS *v.* + -ED 1] a. Furnished with evidence or proof. b. Attested by a witness or witnesses.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXIV C iv, All my delight Thy witnest will shall be 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat* II. v 110 The son-in-law shall give the sure His witness'd will

Witnesser (wɪ·tnesəɹ). Now *rare* [f. WITNESS *v.* + -ER 1] One who witnesses; a witness.

c 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 53 Ye lyers forsweeres and witnessers of falshede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I v 26 Whanne a mater is witnessid bi a reuerend witnesser or denouncer or remembrer (as is God, an Apostil, or a Doctour) *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Gilbert* XXXIV 110 Þoo cleped þei þe witnesses, or witnesseres, .mad hem to swere þat þei schuld say soth in þat mater *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ Ord* (1790) 55 They sitte with hym at the bourd of doome, as recorders and witnessers to the trouthe *c* 1520 *Dial Creatures Moralised* XXII. G iv, A false witnesser. 1554 T. MARTIN *Tractase Marr. Priests* Z iij, He was nowe so well become a constaunte witnesser of the passion of Christe, that .he gaue an example of an heauenly conuersation vnto all his subiectes 1658 in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser I (1910) 42 Lyers, and false witnessers. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 19 An Eminent and Knowing Witnesser to Posterity of the Sence and Faith of the Church. 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 36 The blessed Spirit, the witnesser of Christ

† Witnessfully, *adv. Obs rare.* [f. assumed adj. **witnessful* + -LY 2] Evidently, plainly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV pr v. (1868) 131 In þis wise more clerely and more witnesfully [L *testatius*, v.r. *apertius*] is þe office of wise men ytretid.

Witnessing (wɪ·tnesiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. WITNESS *v.* + -ING 1]

1. The action of bearing witness or giving testimony † *In witnessing of*, as a witness to, † *to bear witnessing*, to bear witness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18894 O þis gadring be-houes us þan, In witnesing to ches a man Vn-to þe serus of vr tale. *Ibid* 27832 O couaitise..cums fals wittnesing, and lesing 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor* I 12 The witnessinge of oure conscience *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol 299 To this flour Hire white corowne beryth the witnessynge. 1426 LYDG in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Gladly he chevith what so he begynne,. The fyne therof berith witnessing. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii (1883) 150, I haue put on eche keye a bille & writynge In witnessinge of the thynges abouesayd 1526 TINDALE *Rev* i. 9 Iohn .was in the yle of Pathmos for the worde of god, and for the witnessynge of Iesu Christe 1563 *Reg Privy Council Scot*, I 254 Diverse personis wer summond to beir witnessing in the said mater 1659 SOUTH *Serm* (1697) I. 117 The witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with this Event, that Martyrdom now signifies . to witness by death. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. XXVIII, I have it on the witnessing of these two madmen that you want me

† b In biblical use: = WITNESS *sb* 2 d

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII[I] 2 Blisful þai þat ransakis his witnessyngis 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* XCVIII[I] 7 Thei kepten his witnessingus, and the heste that he 3af to hem.

† 2. That which is uttered or stated in support of a fact or statement; evidence given. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16277 Vp þai ias and gaf a cri Quat mister es o wijtnessing Again him for to lede? *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 1269 Telle ous now, what is þi name, þat we se sum witnesseing Of þi dede 1476 *Acta Audit* (1839) 52/1 Þe sadis partijs beand personaly present and þare allegations and witnessingis herd 1478 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 20/2 Johne sall bring sic. document and witnessing or testimoniale of his sesing þat he has. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 260 b, The Apostles in the gospell are called witnesses and the Gospell, a testimony or witnessyng 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. p. VIII, Vnto men we wil bring the witnessings of men, euen the things that euerie man readeth in his owne nature. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Hangs* VII. 158 His habitude of lying, his noted perjury, (etc.) qualities for which any man's witnessing were to be repelled in judgment

3. Attestation (of a document). Chiefly in phr. † *in* or *into (the) witnessing of* = F. *en témoignage de.*

1405 *Rolls of Parlt* III 605/2 In Witnessing of whilk thyng, to thys presentes we have sette our forsaide Seal 1422 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51 Into wyttnessyng of which thyng, to this my present testament I haue put to my seell 1561 in *Exch Rolls Scot* XIX 481 Robert Hammiltoun for the mare witnessing hes subscrivit this his obligatioun with his hand

4. The fact of being present and observing something.

1855 in *Cambr Ess* 154 The witnessing of the scenes. 1872 P'CESS ALICE *Mem* (1884) 288 The witnessing of your grief sent my heart so deeply

So **Wi tnessing** *ppl. a.* (*spec.* in *witnessing part*: see quot. 1844)

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop* 143 The *testatum*, or witnessing part, 'Now this Indenture witnesseth' [See WITNESS *v.* 1 b] 1855 C. DAVIDSON *Prec. Convey* (ed 2) I. 64 When the instrument contains more than one witnessing part 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* I § 4 Corruption festered to its loathsomest in the midst of the witnessing presence of a disciplined civilisation

† Witnessman, *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Forms: see WITNESS *sb.* [a. ON. *vitnismaðr* (f. *vitnis*, gen. of *vitni* witness + *maðr* MAN *sb.*1), accommodated in form to WITNESS *sb.* and MAN *sb.*1] a. A witness. b The (tenurial) duty of providing a witness in court.

1300 in *Reg St. Bees Priory* (Surtees) 527 Myd bode and wytnesmann on thyylk stow. 1278 *Ibid.* 374 Pro witnesman et summonitoribus inveniendis ad faciendum districciones 1292 *Anc Deed* L 458 (P. R. O.) [cf *Ibid* 374] Quietꝫ de secta facienda ad Curiam meum et de Bode et de Wyttenesman que seruicia quondam petit de predictis Abbati et Conuentu *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XII (*Mathias*) 323 Se sal of me be wytnes-mene In þe towne of Ierusalem. 1451 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 19 The quhilk assise ripely avisit, and the witnesmen examynit and held in the cause 1493 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 319/2 þe lard of Amisfelde sall cause his officiare witht twa witnesmen to pynd apoun þe commoune þat is debatable

Witney (wɪ·tnɪ). Also 8–9 **Whitney** (8 -eye). A heavy loose woollen material with a nap, manufactured and made up into blankets at Witney, a town in Oxfordshire; also, formerly, a kind of cloth or coating made there Also *attrib* esp. in *Witney blanket* (for which the simple *Witney* is occas. used).

The name has been applied to similar materials made elsewhere, but in 1909 a decision of the Courts in an action brought under the Merchandise Marks Act upheld the restriction of the name to blankets produced by the Witney manufacturers

1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 47 True Witney Broad-cloth with it's Shag unshorn, Unpierc'd is in the lasting Tempest worn. 1737 in Alice M. Earle *Costume of Colonial Times* (1894) 256 Fine Whitneye at 53s a yard, Coarse Whitneye at 28s a yard. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II 50 Whitney blankets for exportation. 1792 *New Bath Directory* 16 Whitney Blanket Warehouse. 1860 S. JUBB *Shoddy-trade* 45 Witneys have been made in a variety of plain colours, mixtures, and fancy styles. 1866 GRONOW *Recoll* Ser IV 155 He wrapped himself up in a large Witney blanket 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xl, Give him one of our new whitneys to go behind his saddle. 1883 *Yorks Textile Direct* 3 Presidents, naps, witneys &c 1885 *Mistletoe Bough* 25/2 A thick witney coat.

Witoten, witout(en, obs ff. WITHOUT

Witring, obs. form of WITTERING.

† **Witryff,** *a Obs.* [f. WIT *sb.* + *ryff*, RIFE *a*] Abounding in cunning.

1598 *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I 122 The crawis ar witryff beastis, and the Devill will cum in thair liknes.

Witsafe, -saffe, -saufe, -save, -schaif, obs. ff. VOUCHSAFE. **Witsau,** var. WITHSAW *Obs.*

† **Wi·tship**[1]. *Obs rare.* In 1–2 witscipe, 3 *Orm.* wittshipe. [OE (*ge*)*witscipe* = OFris *witskipe*, OS *gewitscepi* (MLG. *gewitschap*), OHG. *giwizscaf*: see IWIT and -SHIP.] Witness, testimony; knowledge.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I XXVII. (1890) 72 Þa þe æt biscopes halgunge in witscipe [*v. r.* ʒewitscype] stonde[n] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 25 Gif he hit deð in his witscipe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5709 Þatt all þin herrte beo þwerrt utt att tin wittshipe clene

Wi·tship[2] [f. WIT *sb.* + -SHIP.] With possessive pron. used as a fanciful title for a witty person.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV i. H 2, A little to Increase your witships allowance of aile

Witson(e, -dai, -tyd, obs. ff. WHITSUN, etc.

Wittail(e, -aill, -ale, etc., obs. ff. VICTUAL.

Wittam · see WITHAM.

‖ **Witteboom** (vi təbōm). *S Afr.* [Cape Du. (*witte* WHITE *a*, *boom* BEAM *sb.*[1])] = SILVERTREE 1.

1818 LATROBE *Jrnl S Afr* 35 The foot of Table-Mountain is well clothed with witteboom (protea argentea)

Witted (wi ted), *a.* Forms · see WIT *sb.*, also 4 ywittede, wyttet, 7 *erron.* wittied, witti'd. [f. WIT *sb* + -ED[2].]

1 Having wit or wits (of a specified quality or amount) with qualifying adv., as WELL-WITTED, etc (*obs*), or in parasynthetic comb with an adj., as *dull-, fine-, half-, gross-, light-, quick-, sharp-, slow-witted*, etc.; also in nonce-formations after *half-witted*, as *two-thirtd-witted, whole-witted.*

† Also (in form *witti'd*, influenced by WITTY *a*) in comb. *wealth witti'd* (? whose wits consist in wealth)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B x 397 Wyse witted men and wel ylettred clerkes 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 409 Þe scharpest witted men. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C XII 235 Ryght wel ywittede men and wel lettred clerkes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XXVI 253 He was merueillously wytted. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* III Wks 213/2 Diuers yonge scolars properly witted, feately lerned 1532 — *Confut Barnes* VIII. ibid 749/2 Had he no learning at all, and wer witted but right meanely. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Cite of God* V XXVI *Vives* 233 Claudian was elegantly wittied [1620 witted] 1624 A HOLLAND in J Davies (Heref) *Scourge Paper-Persecutors* 3 Wealth witti'd Loobies 1642 J EATON *Honey-c Free Justif* 44 Conceiving it after a carnall humane-witted fashion 1835 C F HOFFMAN *Winter in West* II. 25 A forward, two-third witted fellow 1904 A. C BRADLEY *Shakesp Trag* 313 A quick-witted though not whole-witted lad

† 2 Possessed of understanding or intelligence

1528 MORE *Dyalogue* II Wks. 201/1 Yet might a few witted men deuise and feine a thing of such a fashion that it would be beleued 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* V I iv, Renowmed, witted, Dulcimel.

† **Wittee.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [irreg f WITTOL: see -EE.] A wife whose adultery was forced upon her by her husband.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV vi. & VII 202 Such arts those gamesters have, Their Wittals to their wittees to enslave. *Margin.* The Wittall prostitutes his wife to be Wittee.

Wittely, obs. form of WITTILY.

Witten, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of WIT *v.*[1]; var. WITEN *v Obs.*; Sc. f. WITTING *vbl sb*[1]

Wittenes, -nesse, obs. ff WITNESS.

Witter (wi təɹ), *sb*[1] *Sc* and *north.* Also 6 wittar, 9 waiter, wutter, wyttyr [prob. of Scand. origin · cf. Norw. *vitr, vitring* warning, sign (f. *vitra* to warn = ON. *vitra* to reveal), and WITTER *a*[1] and *v*.]

1 Something that serves as a mark, sign, or token.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V iii 52 A mark or wittir of ane greyn aik tre *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 272 Ane wyspe wpoun ewerie speir heid to be ane signe and witter to thame. 1644 D HUME *Hist Douglas & Angus* 98 He snatched away his spear with his guidon or witter 1798 J. NAISMITH *Agric Clydesdale* 105 To leave 20 or 25 select trees, called reserves or witters, at each cutting. 1808 JAMIESON, *Waiter*, a token, a sign 1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Wutter*, the rod which is put in the tithe stooks of corn

2. *Curling.* The tee (TEE *sb.*[3]) towards which the stones are aimed.

1789 D DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the witter drew 1811 *Acc Game Curling* 4 A..witter is a small hole made in the ice, round which two circles of different diameters are drawn, that the relative distances of the stones from the tee may be calculated at sight

3 *attrib* · † witter hole, a hole serving as a mark in a *witter stone*, witter length *Curling*, as far as the tee, so witter shot, a shot that sends the stone exactly to the tee, † witter stone, a boundary stone, a 'march stone'.

1615 *Extr Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 323 Ane great merche stane, havand four *witter hollis 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl.* 65 Old wary curlers won't waste stones on the guards They sail them past the sentinels, nigh *wutter length. 1823 JAS KENNEDY *Poems* 29 Their outer, and their inner wicks, And *witter shot 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl.* 184 *Draw a Wutter Shot*, a curling phrase, signifying to give the stone so much strength, that it may slide the length of the mark, and no farther 1625 *Extr Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 322 Ane great *witter stane in the muir, merkit with four hollis. 1679 SIR J. LAUDER *Decis.* (1759) I 66 The Lords..Find .that the stone called the witteistone is not a stone for the regulating thereof [*sc.* the 'regorging' of water]

Witter (wi təɹ), *sb.*[2] *Sc* and *north.* Also 8 wetter, 9 wither, w(h)utter, etc. (see *E. D. D.*) [Of obscure origin; cf, however, ME *wither-hoked* (WITHER-[1] 3) and dial. *witter-huked* (Lonsdale Gloss. 1869).] *pl.* The barbs of an arrow, fishing-spear, fish-hook, or the like. (*rare* in *sing.*) Hence **Wi·ttered** *a.*, barbed

1775 H. FOORD in *Trans Soc. Arts* (1784) II. 197 The other [whale] was lost, by the Wetters, or Feathers of the Harpoon, giving way and bending *Ibid* 198 With one Wetter towards the Fish's head, the other towards her tail 1792 *Archaeol Scot* I 392 In process of time, the lozenge form fell into disuse, and the arrow head was formed with two witters 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XXVI, He deserved his paiks for't—to put out the light when the fish was on ane's witters! 1840 SCORESBY *Acc Arctic Regions* II 223 The harpoon, consists of three conjoined parts, called the 'socket', 'shank', and 'mouth', the latter of which includes the barbs or 'withers' *a* 1844 in Mactaggart *Gallovid Encycl* 6 They'd soon be darting in him Mony a witterd poisonous stang. 1894 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Wuttered*, barbed

† **Wi·tter,** *a*[1] *Obs* Also 3–4 witer, 4 wyter, 4–5 wittur. [Late OE or early ME., a. ON. *vitr* wise, f OTeut. *wit-*: see WIT *v.*[1]] Knowing, cunning, wise. Also, cognizant, aware (cf WISE *a.* 3 b).

c 1100 *O E Chron.* (MS D) an. 1067 Se kyng wislice hine bepohte swa he full witter wæs *c* 1205 LAY 9600 Heo wes witer, heo wes wis *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 168 So made god wid witter mizt, Al erue,. and wilde der *Ibid.* 1308 Do wurð ðe child witter and war Þat ðor sal offrende ben don *Ibid* 2330 Ne wiste ʒe noʒt Þat ic am o wol witter ðoʒt? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 698 Ne þe nedder was noght bittur þan, þowf he was euer wittur *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 75 Ac whose is witer and wys of wit *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 629 Sone wex he witter & wyse

Hence † **Wi·tterhed** [-HEAD], † **Wi·tterness,** wisdom, prudence, knowledge

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3667 Ches ðe nu her seuenti Wise men to stonden ðe bi, And ic sal hem geuen witte-hed *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9728 Fader, þi sun i es O þi strenght and þi witernes *Ibid* 23510 Godd, þat all wate þat es..Vte of his witernes be þai neuer.

† **Wi·tter,** *a*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 *Orm.* witerr. [Back-formation from WITTERLY, or prec. adj with meaning transferred from the same cf. MSw *vitterliker*, (1) = ON. *vitrligr* wise, (2) manifest (so also early Da. *vitterlig*).] Clear, evident, certain.

c 1200 ORMIN 3363 Her icc wile shæwenn ʒuw summ þing to witerr takenn *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2903 Min milche witter name eley He knewen wel 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (T) 542 Idelnesse is witter wissyng and wai till alkyns vices.

† **Wi·tter,** *v Obs.* (cf next). Forms: 3–4 witere, 4–5 wyter(e, wytter, 5 wyttyr(e, witter. [f. WITTER *a*[1] or [2]: cf. ON. *vitra* to reveal.] *trans.* To inform, instruct; in some early quots. perh. to make clear (to a person what to do).

c 1205 LAY. 1200 Heʒe Diana .wise me & witere [*c* 1275 witte me] whuder ich mæi liðan *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 (Bodl.) Wite me & were & witere & wisse þuh þi wisdom to wite me wið sunne 13 *E. E Allit P* B. 1552 To wayte þe wryt þat hit wolde & wyter hym to say *Ibid.* 1587 When ho was wytered bi wyʒes what was þe cause *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 466 Ho has witered hire of þis? ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1239, I witter þe þe emperour es entirde in-to Fraunce *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VI 2284 (Wemyss) Þai thocht for to cum in prevate One him or he suld wittelt [*Coll MS.* wyttride] be.

Wittering, *vbl sb Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 wit(e)ring, -iring, *Sc.* vittering, -yng [f. prec. + -ING[1]] Information, cognizance; *mod. dial.* a sign, token (cf. WITTER *sb*[1] 1), a hint.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21583 Þat godd suld send hir witering [*Göll.* witring] sun, Quat he o þat cros wald ha don 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V 342 Iames of Douglas of thare cummyng had vittering. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I 411 Noe first send furþ þe rawin Till get wittering and knawlege Gif þat þe flud begouth to suage 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV iv. 79 And of thair cupling wittering schew the air. 17 *Broomfield Hill* VIII in Child *Ballads* I 394 That was to be witterng true That maiden she had gane 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (E. D S.), *Wittering*, an hint 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Witterng*, a hint, a secret report 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss* s v, I got a wittering o' 't from him

† **Wi·tterly,** *adv Obs* Forms: 3–5 wit(t)er-, wytter-, (3 witerr-, 4 wyter-, wit(t)ir-, wyttir-, witur-, weter-, *Sc* vittir-, 5 wyt(t)ur-, -yr-, wetir-, -ur-, witre-, (whiter-, wihtur-); 3–4 -like, -liche, 3–5 -li, etc. (-LY[2]). [Of Scand. origin (cf. MSw. *vitterliga*, early Da. *vitter-, viderlige*, corresp. to the respective adjs MSw *vitterliker*, chiefly neut. *-likt*, early Da *vitter-, viderlig* clear, manifest): cf. WITTER *a.*[2] and *v.*] Clearly, plainly, evidently; certainly, for certain, without doubt, undoubtedly, truly

Used esp as a conventional addition in ME verse, freq. with the verb *wit* (to know)

c 1200 ORMIN 785 & tatt wass witerrlike soþ þatt Godess enngell seʒȝde. *Ibid* 1131 & witt tu wel þatt Latin boc Full witerrlike uss kiþeþþ, Whilc lac wass offredd forr þe preost. *Ibid.* 3446 [The Magi] wisstenn witerrliȝ þærþurrh þatt swillc new king wass awwnedd *c* 1205 LAY 17563 Þu miht ileue me inoh, for þis is witerliche soð *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Lokeð nu hu witterliche ure Louerd sulf hit witneð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 791 Egipte clerkes. hem lerede, witterlike, Astronomije and arsmetike. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2003 Þe elleuend winter was, witerli, þer after. *Ibid* 16259 Sai me son quer þat þou be godd sun or nan, þat i mai wijt it witerli. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* III 134 And pray him me to certify Of þe oile of mercy weterly. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1706 Wreȝande hym ful weterly with a wioth noyse 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 350 Thai that I wat vittirly Efter my wit reherss sall I. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C I. 11 Al þe welþe of þis worlde & þe woo boþe, Wynkyng as it were wyterly ich saw hyt *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) x 39 Helen wist noʒt witerly whilk was þe crosse þat Criste was done apon. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9280 Thies wordes, in his wo, wittirly he said, Soberly to hym selfe *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5463 Þat ilk place Whare þe fische lay dry, þat was cuthberts witterly. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3453 Suppos thai wyst It wytterly, Quhai suld that gold aw werraly.

Wittesontyde, obs. f. WHITSUNTIDE

Wittham: see WITHAM. **Witti,** obs f. WITTY *a*

Witticaster (witikæ stəɹ). *nonce-wd* [f WIT *sb.* or WITTY *a*, after CRITICASTER] A petty or inferior wit, a witling.

First in Latham's Dict., 1872, where the following is quoted as from Milton on the authority of 'Ord MS'—'The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our witticaster Hence in later Dicts.

Wittichenite (wi tikenəit). *Min.* [ad G. *wittichenit* (Kenngott, 1853), f *Wittichen* in Baden, where found: see -ITE[1]] Native sulphide of bismuth and copper.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed 5) 98

Witticism (wi tisiz'm). Also 7 wittycism. [Coined by Dryden, f. WITTY *a*, after *criticism.*] A piece of wit, a witty saying or remark; a smart joke. In earlier use often *contemptuous* ('a mean attempt at wit' J.), or applied esp to a joke made at another's expense, a jeer, a witty sarcasm

1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc, Apol Her Poetry* c 1 b, A mighty Wittycism, (if you will pardon a new word I) but there is some difference between a Laugher and a Critique 1683 — *Vind. Dk Guise* 18 For the sake of a silly Witticism 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 What shal wee ,think of Cramp-words, or Criticisms, Jocs, or Witticisms, Railleries and Drolleries ? 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xlix (1779) II 161, I had many witticisms to endure from the Branghtons. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Good Fr. Governess* (1848) I. 286 Assailed by a variety of maternal witticisms upon his uncouth appearance. 1842 H ROGERS *Ess.* I i 22 The profane heartless witticisms of those with whom nothing is sacred. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xx, At this witticism, there was a burst of laughter.

So **Witticize** (wi tisəiz) *v. intr.*, to utter witticisms.

1773 WESLEY *Wks* 1872) X. 423 It lies therefore upon Mr. Hill to answer Mr Sellon before he witticizes upon me 1833 *New Monthly Mag* XXXVIII 489 The sketching and witticising talent which characterizes so many of our modern travellers 1881 *Dollar Instit. Mag.* Dec 1 While we warble or witticise

Witti(e)d: see WITTED.

Wi·ttified, *ppl a nonce-wd.* [f WITTY *a.* + *-fied* (see -FY).] Possessed of wit.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 61 Those wittified ladies who were willing to come into the order [of wits]

† **Wi·ttiful,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd* [irreg f WITTY *a.* + -FUL] Full of 'wit', wise, sensible.

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Golden Legacie* (1592) I 2 b, Oh, Rosader, then be thou wittifull [*prime* pittifull].

† **Wi·ttihede.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. WITTY *a* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Wisdom, understanding

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* VII 95 Þe mytte hys fader .Wysdom þe sone, for wytti-hede þat he forþ toke

Wittily (wi tili), *adv.* Forms: see WITTY *a.*; also 4–6 wittely (4 -li, *Sc.* vittely), 5 wyttely. [f. WITTY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a witty manner.

† 1. Intelligently, cleverly, ingeniously. *Obs.*

Not always easily distinguishable from 2.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2602 Þat wittily taust hem þe weies whider þei wende scholde, 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A X. 4 Of Erþe and Eir hit is mad I medelet to gedere, Wiþ wynt and wiþ watur ful wittilche I Meint. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 531/1 Wyttyly, *ingeniose* 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* Pref. ✱✱v, With fables and tales preatyly and wittyly feigned. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* Epist to Queen ✱j b, By their diligent inquisition they wittily found out the vse of many [plants] 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vsetllas'd* 284 Those women, who so cunningly and wittily twisted on your fine skeanes and clues 1675 J SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess Satyre* 133 But is there any other Beast alive, Can his own Harm so wittily contrive? 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II XII. (1716) 69 Of good natural parts, which did but arm their bad inclinations, and make them wittily wicked.

† 2. Wisely, discreetly, sensibly *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4142 Sende wiþin to þi wif & warne hire fore 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 264 Gude begynnyng. And it be followit vittely, May [etc.] *Ibid* XIII. 571 I hai war gouernit full wittely. 1465 *Paston Lett* Suppl. 91 Ye may verely undirstand that it is not guided wittely nor discretly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. XXXVI 472 Alysander fought wyldly and not wyttely 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 65 Whose lande is, well and wyttelye goueined. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 107 Lord Bacon wittily advises to sprinkle a little forrage seed on the strawberry bed *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb 1676, Dr. Pritchard preached very allegorically according to his manner, yet very gravely and wittily. 1702 C MATHER *Magn. Chr* III. II XXIII. 136 How Learnedly he now conveyed all the Liberal Arts unto those that sat at his Feet; how Wittily he moderated their Disputations. 1845 SCOTT *Betrothed* VII, Thou hast studied some small revenge on me and . I think thou hast taken it wittily enough.

3. In a manner characterized by wit (see WIT *sb.* 7, 8, WITTY *a.* 7, 8); in a cleverly amusing way; with smart jocosity.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* II. 58 To beginne with some pleasaunt tale or take an occasion to iest wittely. 1581 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 73 b, Hee..can give quip for quip so wittilie that those which be in the skirmish with him boldlie, are faine to retire shamefullie. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II xviii. § 5 In conversation wittily pleasant, and pleasantly gamesome. 1691 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess* I. 19 Therefore one wittily calls these Indulgences Emulgences 1759 Goldsm. *Pres. St. Pol. Learn.* ix. Wks. (Globe) 440/1 When an unexpected similitude in two objects strikes the imagination—in other words, when a thing is wittily expressed. 1869 *A tour w. the S. W. N.* II II I. 326 *note*, Free trade in banking, it has been wisely and wittily said, is free trade in swindling 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* II 25 As one of our men wittily remarked on seeing his first iceberg, it reminded him strongly of the isle of Wight (white). 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* I. A good deal more talk, partly business, partly wittily told scandal.

†4. Knowingly, wittingly *Obs. rare.*

1653 Whitfield *Treat. Sinful Men* III. 5 That which he willingly and wittily suffers to be done. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm* 35 Not willingly, wittily, or wilfully

¶ 5. irreg. as adj. = Witty *a.* 4.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1079 Þat we vs avise.. To say our wil in wordes fouue, And þat our wordes be wittely

Wittin: see Wit *v.*[1], Witting *vbl. sb.*[1]

Wittiness (wi·tines) [f Witty + -ness] The quality or character of being witty; †intelligence, sagacity; †cleverness, ingenuity; †wisdom, good sense, etc. (see Witty *a.* 2–6).

1533 J. Heywood *Dial Wit & Folly* (Percy Soc) I Ye show some wytty wyttines. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* Pref. a iv, Wittynesse of beaste, and byrdes. 1544 Bethan tr *Puritia's Precepts War* I. clxxxviii. I iv, In which case the wittynesse of ye capitayn & knowledge, is moch requyred. 1608 Torsell *Serpents* 264 Theyr [*sc* spiders'] wittinesse, pollicie, quicknes and sharpnes of sence. 1656 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* viii 6. 635 *To be carnally*] The quintessence of the fleshes wittiness, or rather wickedness. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark vii 28 Not for the Wittiness of her saying, but for her Faith and Importunity. *Mod.* The wittiness of his remarks was refreshing after the dullness of the previous speeches.

Witting (wi·ting), *vbl. sb*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of mixed origin; in the forms 4 witand, wyttande, 5 wetand, a. ON. *vitand* consciousness, knowledge (f. *vita* Wit *v*.[1]) in phr. *at minni, vorri*, etc. *vitand* to my, our, etc. knowledge; this type is app. in part continued in *Sc.* 5 wyttyn, 5–6 (9 *n. dial*) wittin, 6, 9 witten (9 wittance, ? = *wittens*); in *Ayenbite* (see quots. 1340) in pres ppl. form wytende, -inde; otherwise f Wit *v.*[1] + -ing 1.]

1. The fact of knowing or being aware of something; knowledge, cognizance.

Most commonly with prep. and possessive (or *of*), as *at, by, of, to one's witting* (partly after OF. *a son escient*), to or with one's knowledge, as one knows; as far as one knows; knowingly, wittingly; *without one's witting*, without one's knowledge, so that one does not know; also *but witting*, without its being known; *with witting*, wittingly.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29262 [He] mai noght þis cursing scape, þat comune wit him þat þe pape Cursd has at his witand *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 114 Þane rase þe chyld & ta-va cane ga As he had wittine of na way. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 250, I wrapped þe neuere, at my witand *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 72 A! bredir, be my wetand and i-wisse so wer we. 1466 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 1471* 214/2 To gif us lele and trew counsale eftir thare wittin. 1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 32/1 Be wittin of vmquhile William of Striuelin. 1808 Jamieson s.v., *Without my wittins*, without my knowledge 1824 Carr *Craven Gloss.* 124 Bout my wittin, without my knowledge 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* vii. 57 Neither word nor wittens of a family, to perpetuate our name to future generations.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Huo þet onworþeþ his uader and his moder be his wytinde .zeneȝeth dyadliche *Ibid* 37 Wyþoute hare wytende and wyþ-oute hare wylle.

γ. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 216 Withouten his conseile, or þe kynges wittyng 13 . *Cursor M* 23510 (Gött) Forgiuen er þai [*sc.* man's sins] and neuer þe less Vte of his [*sc.* God's] witting [*Cott.* witernes, *Fairf* witring] be þai neuer *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 236 Ye be the wommun in þis world lyuynge With-oute paramours to my wytynge That I best loue *Ibid* IV 991 That god shuld han no parfit cler witynge More þan we men, þat han doutous wenynge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 753 With oute witynge of any oother wight. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 63 [God's] weting and his before weting is al oon *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 66 þei .þat are chargid to sey þe sobe to þer witing. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. iv 676 þe Grekys þe bodeis cast In til a cistern dep, qwhar þai Lay hid but wyttynge. 1445 tr. *Claudian* in *Anglia* XXVIII. 267 Iustice moevith to preferre right, & wronge nevir yive with wetyng *a* 1450 Myrc 397 That heo avow no maner þynge But hyt be at hys wytynge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 22 Gode lete me haue delyueraunce yef euer man, my witynge, hadde to do with me. *Ibid.* 28 The luges examyned the gode hermyte yef it were so, and he seide, 'Ye', as by his wetynge. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I vii. G vii b, Who so trespasseth vnto his wyttynge ony of the .x. commaundementes, is in deedly synne. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Gold. Bk. M Aurel.* (1546) Q iii b, He went fro Rome to Salon .. without the witting of any person 1560 *Acts Privy Counc. Irel.* (Hist MSS Comm) 99 Without thassentes or witting of the saide freholders. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I II 400 [If they be] sufferit to remane thairintill, be our witting. 1587 *Sc Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 464/1 The cuntrie wherin the saidis guidis salbe ressett or remane for the space of tuelff houris of his witting. 1621 Hakewill *David's Vow* ii. 46 As .we have action implied in the Verb: so have wee witting, and willing, implied in the Adverb 1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3), *Witting*, knowledge, judgment, wit.

2. Knowledge obtained or (esp.) communicated; information, intelligence, tidings, news, notice, warning (Cf. Wit *v.*[1] 3) Chiefly in *to get* or *have witting*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 359 We sall cum thair sa preuely, That thai sall haff na persayving, Na ȝeit witting of our cummyng. *Ibid.* v. 540 Quhen men schupe hym to betrayss, He gat witting tharof alwayis. 1417 in Rymer *Foedera* (1701) IX. 427 Kepe this Matere secre that never Creature have Wittyng thereof *c* 1450 *Merlin* 14 When thow shalte be brought oute agey n to Iugement lete me haue wetynge. *Ibid* 45 He merveyled .how merlin myght have witinge ther-of. 1497 *Merton Coll Rec* No 1031, The same John Wreyght shall gyve wetyng and warnyng vnto the fermour then beyng. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* VI clx. (1812) 150 The sonnis sent wittyngе to the pope.. requyrynge hym of ayde and counceyll *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Court* 278 And I knowe ony erthly thynge That is agayne you, ye shall haue wetynge. *a* 1625 Purchas *Pilgrimes II* 1066 To giue him witting thereof. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxii, What will come o' ye gin the bailies suld come to get witting? 1893 W. R. Mackintosh *Around Orkney Peat Fires* II. (1905) 34 His scouts..gave him 'wittance' of the scheme.

¶ Used for the infin in phr. 'to wit'.

1398, *a* 1400, 1440 [see Wit *v.*[1] B. 10 a, b].

Witting, *vbl. sb*[2], bequest: see Wit *v.*[2]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 421/1 Wyttinge, *legacio.*

Witting, *ppl a.* Forms: see Wit *v.*[1] A. 6. [f Wit *v.*[1] + -ing 2.]

a. Chiefly in conjunction with *wilfully* or *willing* (see Willing *ppl. a.* 2 f), advb. = Wittingly 1

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xix. 368 Lyeres þat were forsworen ofte, Wytynge [*v.r* wytyngli] and willefully with þe false helden. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 138 þylke þat don ageyne þe consty tucyons of holy chyrche wytyng, he ys acurset tyll he come to amendement. 1531 Tindale *Expos. 1 John* II (1538) F viij b, He whyche wytyngе and wyllyngе shutteth hys eyes at the true lyght 1538 Starkey *England* (1878) 66 No man wytyng and wyllyng wyl hurt hymselfe. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lx, How he witting and wilfully followeth his owne hurt. 1600 Holland *Livy* VI xl 245 We have practised nothing, witting and willing, . prejudiciall to the Communaltie.

b Chiefly *predicatively*. Aware, cognizant.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* IX. 138 Both witting and vnwitting me. *a* 1586 Sidney *Two Pastorels* II 29 Seely shepheards are not witting What in art of Loue is fitting *a* 1629 Hinde *J. Bruen* v. (1641) 19 Using men both witting and unwitting 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard Fox* 221 Hither I. came, To make you witting of the same 1906 *Macm. Mag* Oct 885 Scarcely witting, he ran forward

c. Conscious as an agent, that is consciously what the sb. denotes

1678 Littleton *Dict., Eng.-Lat*, A witwal or wittal, a witting cuckold 1872 J. G. Murphy *Comm. on Lev* IV 2 Witting and wilful transgressors. 1912 *Oaf & Camb Rev.* Nov. 48 [Synge] was a witting artist of marvellous skill

d. *transf.* of the action: Done consciously (and so with responsibility), 'conscious', deliberate: often in conjunction with *willing*.

1553 Bradford *Serm Repentance* (1574) H iij b, This willing and witting offending & synning. 1581 Hanmer *Jesuites Banner* 4 b, Wee are all by nature the children of wrath, yet will you not confesse, that the corruption of nature is voluntary and witting. 1613 Hoby *Countersnarle* 55 These his witting falsifications 1629 H Burton *Truth's Tri.* 316 So..fore knowledge of God, is his witting and willing act or decree. 1879 Maudsley *Pathol. Mind* VI. 288 The notion of witting and wilful vice

Witting, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of Wit *v.*[1]

Wittingite (wi·tingəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *wittingit* (Nordenskiold, 1849), f. *Wittinge* in Finland, where found: see -ite 1.] A variety of Neotocite.

1868 Dana *Min* 491. 1882 [see Neotocite]

Wittingly (wi·tingli), *adv* Forms: see Wit *v.*[1] A. 6 and Weetingly; also 4 wytindeliche. [f. Witting *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.]

1. With knowledge or awareness of what one is doing, knowingly, consciously; often implying 'designedly, deliberately, intentionally'. (In earlier use freq conjoined with *wilfully* or *willingly*)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxiv. 11 þai erre in hert witandly & wilfully 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Þet we ne wreþþi uader ne moder wytindeliche *a* 1390 Wyclif *Rom.* Prol, Greuously to han trespassid, and witendely *c* 1425 Audelay *XI Pains Hell* 114 in *O. E. Misc.* 214 Þai foreswere ham wettanly. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 22 Thow art nocht abill remissioun for to get, Wittandlie and thow suld ane syn forȝet. 1535 Joye *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 23 Not willingly and wetingly to slip ouer siche fautes. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 14 If it were proued that he killed him wittingly, willingly and prepensedly. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i 13 She drown'd her selfe wittingly 1603 Knolles *Hist Turks* (1621) 524 After him succeeded many valiant men whom for breuitee I wittingly passe ouer 1670 *Act 22 Chas. II* c. 1 § 4 Every person who shall wittingly and willingly suffer any such Conventicle..in his House. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol* v. ix. 347, I have endeavoured to say as little wittingly as I could 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* III. ix (1861) 109, I would not wittingly dishonour my work by a single falsehood, misrepresentation, or prejudice. 1851 *Gloss Cumberld., Wittenly*, wottenly; designedly. 1872 Proctor *Ess Astron.* II. 26, I would by no means desire to imply that Sir John Herschel wittingly overlooked known facts 1872 Freeman *Engl. Const.* II. 105 Wittingly or unwittingly, much of our best modern legislation has been a case of advancing by the process of going back.

†2. With knowledge; skilfully, wisely. *Obs. rare.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 594 Emang thame that fechtand weir, That thame defendit so vittandly. 1657 *Narr late Parlt* 28 As was learnedly & wittingly intimated by the Speaker

Wittol (wi·təl), *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5–6 wetewold, 6–7 wittold, wittall, wit-wal, 6–8 wittal, (6 wittole, -oll, -ale, -ald, witall, 7 whittoll), 7–8 wital, 6– wittol. [Late ME *wetewold*, app. formed after *cokewold*, Cuckold, with substitution of *wete*, Wit *v.*[1] for the first part of the word.]

1 A man who is aware of and complaisant about the infidelity of his wife; a contented cuckold

14 . ?Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 710 Wetewoldes that suffre syn in her syghtes *c* 1520 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 187 Some carefull cokwoldes. ; Some famous wetewoldis, and they be moche wurs. 1597 Br. Hall *Sat.* I vii, Fond wit-wal that wouldst lode thy wit-lesse head With timely hornes. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii 313 But Cuckold, Wittoll, Cuckold? the Duell himselfe hath not such a name. 1614 W. Browne *Inner Temple Masque* ii, Come yee whose hornes the cuckold weares, The whittoll too, with asses eares. 1736 Vaughan *Voy* (1760) I 136 [He] being a good-humour'd easy Man, and a Wittol to boot, at their Tears and Entreaties, forgave 'em both 1818 Byron *Juan* I xcix, A real husband [*MS.* wittol] always is suspicious 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxxvi, She would not quit the estate and title of the wittol who had wedded her.

b. *transf* (? with pun on *wit-all.*) One who has little sense; a half-witted person, a fool, occas a witling.

1588 J. Aske *Elis Triumphans* To Rdr. A 3, They are .accounted of as wittals, for spending their studies about such common deuises 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkewormes* 34 To see great wittols little things despise 1639 J. Clarke *Parem.* 151 He that's wicked is a wittall [*stultus*] 1721 Amherst *Terræ-filius* xxxix (1726) II. 211 Heaven was crouded with religious punsters and witals. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxxvi, He told them they should see what message he was about to send to the wittols [*sc* the Mayor and Aldermen] of Kirkwall 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* xxxiv, Gospatric I the wittol ' the wood-cock I

2. *attrib* That is a wittol, pertaining to or characteristic of a wittol; *transf* half-witted, senseless

1604 Marston *Malcontent* IV. iii F 2 b, And do I liue to be the skoffe of men, To be their wittall cuckold..? 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit* III i, If thou wou'dst live, Without the Name of credulous, wittal Husband, Avoid thy Bride 1780 Burke *Sp Ho Comm* 22 Feb. 76 What sums the nursing of that ill-thriven and ill-favoured brat [*sc* Nova Scotia], has cost to this wittol nation! 1796 — *Regic. Peace* III (1892) 193 There are cases in which we may pretend to sleep, but the wittol rule has some sense in it, *Non omnibus dormio.* 1810 Wirt in J. P. Kennedy *Mem* (1860) I xviii 258 As one of Congreve's wittol squires said , it is a pleasure I would as soon be without. 1869 Lowell *Winter evening Hymn to Fire* IV, And thy down-trod instincts savage To stealthy insurrection creep, While thy wittol masters sleep

Hence †**Wittol** *v trans*, to make a wittol of.

1624 Davenport *City Night-cap* I. 1, He would wittal me, With a consent to my own Horns.

Wittolly (wi·təli), *a.* Also 7 wittally, wittoldly, 9 wittoly [f. Wittol *sb.* + -y[1] or -ly[1]] Having the character, or characteristic, of a wittol.

1598 Shaks *Merry W.* II ii 284 They say the iealous wittolly-knaue hath masses of money 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* II i E 1, No, let me still be thought A ielouse Asse, and not a wittally Knaue 1614 Purchas *Pilgrimage* III x. (ed 2) 293 Her husband was hanged for his wittoldly permission *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV i, You are a Wittally Cuckold I know. 1845 Ford *Handbk Spain* I. 83 Most of this finger talk, wittoly wit, as well as the figs [*sc.* 'a fig for you', digitally represented], is confined to the lower classes.

†**Wittolry.** *Obs.* Also 7 wittald-, wittoldrie. [f Wittol *sb.* + -ry] Complaisant cuckoldry; hence, extreme folly.

1592 Warner *Alb Eng* VII. xxxvii. 168 Iust Guerdons for Ambition For dastard Dotards, Wittolrie, and Harlots nice 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Folie, En amour est folie et sens*, In loue there is both wit and wittaldrie 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* v. 257 Cabbas, a Roman (worthie for ever to be branded with base Wittoldrie)

Wittome: see Witham.

Witts (wits), *sb. pl Mining* Also whits [Short for *tinwitts*: see Tin *sb* 5.] Tin ore after the first dressing: see quot 1853.

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed 4) II 858 Tin witts The clean 'witts' contain native oxide of tin; black tin or resin tin, and wolfram with iron and arsenical pyrites, generally containing some copper. 1855 [Llifchild] *Cornwall* 208 This mixture of metallic matter, named Witts

Wittual, wittule, obs ff. Victual.

Witty (wi·ti), *a.* Forms: 1 wit(t)iȝ, 3 witi (3, -eȝ, 3–5 wytti, 3–6 witti, 4–6 wytty, wittye, 4–7 wittie, (4 witthi, *Sc* vitty, 5 witte, 6 wyttie, -ye, *Sc* (*sup*) vittast), 3– witty. [OE. *wit(t)iȝ* (also *gewittiȝ*) = MLG. *wetich*, OHG. *wizi(s)ig* (MHG. *wizzic*), ON. *vitugr*. f. Wit *sb.* + -y[1].]

†1. Having wisdom. a. Said of God or Christ. cf. Wise *a* 1 (*b*). *Obs.*

Beowulf 685 Witiȝ god halig dryhten. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod* 25 Hu þas woruld worhte witiȝ drihten 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse* 6280 Swa witty and myghty es he þat nathyng til hym impossibel may be 1380 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (*L*) 531 This god is most myȝty þyng þat may be The most wytty and most ryȝtful *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent Mirr* I. (1908) 18 The persone of the sone [is] al wyse and witty. *c* 1480 Henryson *Swallow* VI, God in all his werkis wittie is

†b. Of human beings: Having good judgement or discernment; wise, sagacious, discreet, prudent, sensible. *Obs.*

In quot *a* 1562 *advb* = wisely

[1027–34 *Laws Cnut* lxxvi, Hit wæs ær þyson, þæt þæt cild þe læg on cradele, , þa gitseras letan efen scyldiȝ & hit gewittiȝ wære.] 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse* 588, I hald a man noght witty þat here es over prowde and ioly *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 10 In þat þei seyn þat an heþene philosofie is wittiere and trewere þan almyȝti god *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy*

3807 Wise in his wordys, witte of counsaille *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I v 25 Ech witti man muste graunte that the first principal conclusioun bifore sett is trewe 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I ii, Ioynynge to hym counsailous Nestor and the witty Ulisses. *a* 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 46 A warnyng to use thy self more wittier hereafter *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, 2022 To haue two meanes beseemes a wittie man 16II *Bible* Ecclus XXI. 12 He that is not wise [*marg.* or, wittie], will not be taught

2 Having (good) intellectual ability; intelligent, clever, ingenious, skilful, expert, capable. *Obs.* exc *dial.*

[*a* 1000 *Gifts of Men* 74 Sum bið ȝewittiȝ æt winþege, beorhyide god] *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 39 in Napier *O. E Glosses* 2/2 *Per gymnosophistas*, þuh wittiȝe pieȝmen *uel* gleawe gliȝmen *c* 1205 LAY 21134 He wes ihaten Wygar, þe witeȝe wurhte [*c* 1275 þe wittye wiohte] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A XI 5 Wel artou witti, wisdom to telle To Faytuis or to Fooles *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 28 A gode lech and a witty *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XIV 45 A wise man, and witty in armys & in alle his werkys 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 24 In workemanship and artes they are marueylous wyttie 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Wisd VIII. 19, I was a wittie childe [*R V.* a child of parts] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XXIII § 8 He (no more wittie to frame, then blinde to judge hopes) 1612 BACON *Ess*, *Of Judicature* (Arb) 451 Iudges ought to be more Learned, then Wittie 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 76 Witty Copernicus. *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem* (1673) 196 God who is πολύτροπος εἰς σωτηριαν ἀνθρώπων as Clemens speaks .is witty in inventing of means to bring us to him 1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 82 In gentle Verse, the Witty told their Flame 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. II § 4 When we say the Boy is strong or witty, these are proper or inherent Modes. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 728 Now show this queen of cities [*sc* London], that so fair May yet be foul; so witty, yet not wise 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*

(*b*) Of animals: = WISE *a.* 1 (*c*): cf WIT *sb.* 5 c. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII XXIV (Bodl, MS), Noþing is more witty and besie þanne hounde. 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* IX 336 This wittie beast [*sc* the elephant] keepeth in the woods. 1606 B JONSON *Hymen., Barriers* 163 At her feet doe witty serpents moue *1626* BACON *Sylva* § 978 The Ape also is a Witty Beast, and hath a Dry Braine.

†**b** In unfavourable sense: Crafty, cunning, wily, artful; skilful in contriving evil; also, foolishly ingenious in devising something to one's own hurt *Obs.*

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 30 þat any oþer witty man perceyuyng his werk mow vsurpe it to hymself 1580 VAUTROULLIER *Luther on Ep Gal* 282 They are marueilous witty and wily in finding fault with other mens doings 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV II. 27 A maruellous witty fellow I assure you, but I will goe about with him 1608 BP HALL *Char*, *Vnconstant* XII He is wittie to wrong himselfe 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 19 As simple as they seeme, they are witty enough in craft, revenge, and villany *a* 1656 HALES *Golden Rem* (1673) 123 They are unexpectedly, and wonderfully prompt and witty to villany and wickedness *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Passion of Byblis* Wks (1686) 125 How came I witty to my ruin thus? *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXI. IV, Witty too in Self delusion 1706 MRS CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* Epil , You Men are grown so witty in Deceit

†**3 a.** Endowed with reason, rational. **b** In full possession of one's wits, of sound mind. *rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* VII 428 Wearð his suna wittiȝ *c* 1300 *Kenelm* 219 in *E E P* (1862) 53 Whan no man nolde þat witti was of him habbe munde A domþe best wiþoute witte hadde aȝe cunde. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 158 Þus was þis witty best werwolf ferst maked 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. X 130 The Child returned to her friends perfectly in health, is a witty Girle, but it's doubted she will be but a dwarf.

†**4.** Having knowledge, knowing, learned. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 532 Ha somet seiden, þt wittiest ha weren of alle þe meistres 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 1121 Wise & wittie of lorus 1388 WYCLIF *Deut* I. 13 Witti [Vulg *gnaros*] in mennus thingis 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C XVII 219 The wyttiour that eny wight is .The biterour he shal a-bygge, bote yf he wel worche 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S.) 79 Men that war symple and nocht witty of perpetuale thingis

†**5.** (*transf.* from 2.) Showing or demanding intellectual ability, (later, esp of discourse) clever, ingenious, or subtle in conception or expression. Also *ironically Obs*

13 . *Cursor M* 4677 (Gott) Ioseph comandid Depe celers for to delue, And thoru his aun witti rede Fild þaim wid wines, quite and rede 1463 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 62 It [*sc* the matter] must have wytty gydyng 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* Pref , Neuer was arte so wonderfull witty as is good Geometry. 1551 R ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Ep. Transl (1895) 18 The wittie inuencion, and fine disposition of the matter. *a* 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 5 A mete & apte person to be preferred to wytty affayers 1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 20 The wittie answeres which hee made touching this purpose. 1611 *Bible* Prov VIII 12, I wisedome dwell with prudence, and find out knowledge of witty inuentions 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* II, If I please him, I write fine and wittie. 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* I VIII. § a (1712) 22 That's the witty Fallacy his unwariness has intangled him in 1700 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV XVII § 4 (ed 4) 409 The Fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty or involved Discourses

†**b.** Skilfully devised for an evil purpose; cunning, crafty; (of torment, etc.) ingeniously contrived, 'exquisite'. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass* I 1. III Stale sinnes are stale· now doth the world begin To take sole pleasure in a witty sinne 1619 FLETCHER *Knt Malta* V 1, Expect a witty, and a fell revenge I 1623 MASSINGER *Dk Milan* V II, Let me pronounce vpon this wretch all torture That witty cruelty can inuent 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I DISC IV 128 Some in witty torments excelled the cruelty of many of their persecutors. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1679) 254 He call'd a Parliament, and gave it the Supreme Power, to the end that they should give it to him again ; was not this witty? 1681–6 J SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III 612 The most witty and exquisite Torments

†**6.** (*transf.* from 1 b) Showing, or springing from, good judgement or discernment; wise, discreet, sensible. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 220 Þei louen more þe most witti ieulis of þis crist þan þe vnwitti constitucions of synful men *a* 1475 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 741 Your manly & wytti diligence. 1553 M WOOD tr *Gardiner's De Vera Obed*, *Bonner's Pref.* 3 b, What a witti part it is, for a man to suspend his iudgement, and not to be rashe in geuing of sentence. *c* 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* Peror G IV, Here ye maye learne a wyttie lesson *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* I VIII, Trust me, to giue, it is a witty thing 1656 R FLETCHER tr *Martial* IX Epigr VI, Thou very fain wouldst Priscus wed, I wonder not, 'tis witty so to doe 1710 *Brit Apollo* III No 79 3/1 The Bold assert 'tis Witty to be Brave, The Timerous Wittily decline all Strife

7. Possessing wit (see WIT *sb* 7); capable of or given to saying (or writing) brilliant or sparkling things, esp. in an amusing way, smartly jocose or facetious

1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* III. I 110, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and wittie 1653 WALTON *Angler* II 45 *Viat* Is not mine Hoste a witty man? *Pisc* Sir, To speak truly, he is not to me; for most of his conceits were either Scripture-jests, or lascivious jests, for which I count no man witty 1684 W. WINSTANLEY *England's Worthies* 345 Plautus, by his conversing with jocular Wits, became so famously witty, or wittily famous, as . he attained to an extraordinary height in the Comique strain 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat*, Introd 14 Whatever Person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humourous, and polite 1849 FROUDE *Nem. Faith* (ed 2) 103 We are witty if it be so, not for applause but for affection. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 596 Learned for the nonce as Gibbon, witty as wit's self Voltaire

†**b** Sharply critical, censorious, sarcastic *Obs.* or merged in prec sense.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II IV 32 Go too, thou art a wittie foole 1632 G HERBERT *Priest to Temple* XXVI (1652) 106 Being partiall to themselves and witty to others 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 530 P 2 Will Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully witty upon the Women 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) II. 75 My Mother says, I am too witty; Anglice, too pert

8. Of speech or writing: Characterized by or full of wit (see WIT *sb.* 8); cleverly amusing, 'sparkling', smartly facetious or jocular ; † sarcastic

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* V. I. 4 Your reasons haue beene witty without affection, audacious without impudency 1601 — *Twel N* III II 46 Be curst and briefe it is no matter how wittie, so it bee eloquent, and full of inuention 1639 N N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl Woman* I 30 The Melancholy [humour] is too grosse for witty conceits and apt replies 1700 I. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem* 152 Your Gentlemen that speak sharp and witty Things 1702 STEELL *Funeral* II 27 This is not one of your Tringham Trangham Witty things, that your Poor Poets write. 1733 SWIFT *Apol. Lady Carteret* 146 The powder'd courtier's witty sneer. 1744 CORBYN THOMAS *Ess Wit, Humour*, etc 37 Satire is a witty and severe Attack of mischievous Habits or Vices 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. I, He told the wittiest stories in the world without omitting anything in them but the point 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I, 'Of course! One always marries girls; how stupid you are', said Lady Dolly 'The counsellor smiled grimly, 'And then you will be a grandmother', he said 'I suppose you think that witty', said Lady Dolly.

9. *Comb.* (parasynthetic and adverbial), as *witty-brained, -conceited, -feigned, -pated, -preity* adjs (all in sense 2, and obs. or arch)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I VI 746 Japhetus' wittyfained Son. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 30 Some politique delegatory Scipio, or witty pated Petito 1600 BRETON *Strange Fortunes* 14 No lesse witty conceited of her dreame, then noting the carriage of her humor 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II *Magnificence* 684 Quaint witty-pretty Toyes. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid* XII, The smart witty-pated lawyers. 1820 — *Monast.* XV, A witty-brained and accomplished courtier

Wituper, Sc. var. VITUPER *sb. Obs.*

Witute(n, obs. forms of WITHOUT.

Witwall (WI·twɔl). Now *dial.* Forms: 6–7 witwol, 6–8 witwal, 8–9 whitwall, 6– witwall [a. early mod G. †*witewal(e*, also †*weidewal* (Gesner), now *widewal, wiedewal*; = MLG *weddewale*, early Flem. *widewael* (Kilian) Cf. WOODWALL]

†**1.** The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula. Obs.*

1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip* I 7, Χλωρίον, unde o, Anglicè a uuituuol, Germanicè eyn witwol, oder eyn weidwail 1601, 1658, 1676 [see LORIOT] 1671 H M tr. *Erasm. Colloq* 514 But one can hardly guess for what reason the Raven and the Witwal [L. *chlorio*] hate one the other 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 198 The Witwall, as it is by some called, *Galbula seu Picus nidum suspendens*

2. The Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) or the Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 86 *Picus viridis* the Hickwall, Witwall, or Green-Wood-pecker 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* 137 The greater spotted Woodpecker or Witwall 1844 HOOD *Haunted House* I. 62 The ringing of the Whitwall's shrilly laughter

†**Wi·tword.** *Obs* Chiefly *north.* Also 4 wite-, 4–6 wyt-, 5 wytte-, 6 witt- , 4–5 -worde , 6 wytward [OE *witword* contract, agreement, f. *wit-* WIT *v.*1 + WORD *sb.*; later associated with WIT *v* 2] A will or testament; also, a covenant (in the scriptural sense) . = TESTAMENT *sb.* 1, 4.

?997 *Laws Æthelred* III § 3 Landcop & hlafordes ȝiftа . & lahcop & witword & ȝewitnes, þæt þæt stande, þæt hit nan man ne awende *c* 1080 *Charter Will I* in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 439 Ofer þæm landum ðe Ealdred ærcebiscop hæfð siðþan begiten on witword oððe on caupland *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* XVIV [XXV] 10 To sekand his witeword 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 153 Fulfille I salle in dede þe kynges witworde. 1393 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) I 186 In kase be that this wytword will noght perfurnysche, I will it be abrydged 1411 *26 Pol Poems* X 101 Man, how darst þou My wit word wiþ þy mouþ teche, And in þy werkis þou seyst hit nay? 147X *Test Ebor* (Surtees) III 180, I will that bothe my lr wyll and my wytword be fulfyld of the hoole that is my propyr guddys at this tyme. 1555 *Churchw. Acc*, *Wigtoft, Linc* (Nichols 1797) 199 Rec for ye Wytword of Willm Brygthe 1s

†**Wi·ty**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f WITE *sb.*2 + -Y1] Blameworthy.

1530 PALSGR 329/2 Wytye in faulte for a thyng, *faulteux.*

†**Witzchoura.** *Obs.* [a. F. *witchoura*, a. Polish *wilczura* wolf-skin coat, f. *wilk* WOLF *sb.*] A style of lady's mantle (see quots) fashionable *c* 1820–35. Also *attrib.*

1823 *La Belle Assemblée* Dec 269/1 Witzchoura pelisse of *gros de Naples*, . trimmed with a very broad border of swansdown. 1833 *Ladies Pocket Mag.* I. 38 The *witchoura* is a very ample mantle, made with a very deep collar, and cape, and long, loose sleeves 1835 *Court Mag* VI. p v/1 [The mantle] is of the Witzchoura form, drawn close at the back, with large Turkish sleeves, and a deep falling collar [1898 LADY M LOYD tr *Oxanne's Fashion in Paris* III 54 *Witzchoura* as had not yet [*c* 1806] come into vogue]

Wiue, obs. form of WIFE *sb.*, WIVE *v.*

Wiure *Her*, var. *vivre* (F. *vivre* :— L. *vīpera* VIPER), a barrulet or cotise dancetté

1688 HOLME *Armoury* I. IX 90/2 He beareth Argent, a Wiure, Nebule, counter Nebule, Sable A Wiure is much less than either Barrulett or Cotize *Ibid* I x. 102/2 A Wiure nebulee between 2 Cotizes *c* 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her* I. Gloss , Wiure, Wyer, Viure, Viurée, and Viurie

Wive (WəIV), *v.* Forms 1 wifian, (3 wifue), 3–6 wyue (-ve), 3–7 wiue, 7– wive [OE. *wīfian* (= MLG., MDu *wīven*), f. *wīf* WIFE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (†rarely *refl.*) To take a wife, get married, marry Const †*on* (*o*), *with*. Also occas with *it.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XI § 1 Manize habbað ȝenoȝ ȝesælilice ȝewifod. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Canons* VII in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 346 He ne moste on wydewum wifiȝan *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 308 Judas wiuede o Thamar *a* 1225 *Juliana* 12 ȝef þat he ne schal wiuen on me, wiue þer his wil is *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1588 Quad rebecca to hire were, Esau wifuede us to dere 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 6459 Þo adde hii bope iwiued wel *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2896 To wiue on our kinde 1340 *Ayenb* 225 Zaynte paul zayþ to wodewon, 'huo þet guod is, he him hyealde ine þet stat; and yef hit him naȝt ne lykeþ, he him wyu' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 117 Ther as myn herte is set ther wol I wyue. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 666 in *Macro Plays* 57 *Wndyrstondynge* We haue þat nedyt vs, so thryve I, *Wyll*. And yff þat I care, neuer wyve I 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* I XI. 28 It is harde to wiue and thryue bothe in a yere. 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr.* I II 56, I haue thrust my selfe into this maze, Happily to wiue and thriue, as best I may. *Ibid* 75, I come to wiue it wealthily in Padua 1606 MARSTON *Parasit.* V H4, Goe thy waies & wiue with whome thou wilt for my part 1774 JOHNSON *To Mrs Thrale* 17 All who wisely wish to wive. 1827 BYRON *Beppo* XC.I, With any other women did you wive? 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* XXVII, Encouraging Neigh in his resolve to wive.

2. To be a wife, act as a wife. Also with *it rare.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* E j b, Were it not very absurd..for maides being scarse borne, to begin to bride it, and say in so doing they woulde learne to wiue it? 1639 [see WIVING *ppl. a*] 1891 C E NORTON *Dante's Hell* I 100 Many are the animals with which she [*sc* a she-wolf] wives [orig *a cui sanmoglia*].

3. *trans* To take to wife, make one's wife, marry, wed (a woman) ; *pa. pple.* made or become a wife, married (*to* a man).

1592 WARNER *Alb Eng* VII XXXV 152 He wyu'd a Lady passing faire. 1596 SHAKS, *Merch V.* I II. 145, I had rather hee should shriue me then wiue me 1676 HOBBES *Odyssey* II 203 Many other ladies we could wive 1848–9 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II. lxv, 'Wived to my son, the witch will soon be steady!' 'Wived to your son?—she is a wife already!' 1862 MEREDITH *Modern Love* XXXV, It is no vulgar nature I have wived. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol Ethics* I 52 The Magians continued to wive their sisters in conformity to ancient usage.

4. To furnish with a wife, obtain a wife for; to marry *to* a wife chiefly in *pa. pple.* married (of a man). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1513 MORE *Rich III* (1883) 61 Smal pleasure taketh a man of al that euer he hath beside, yf he bee wiued against his appetite 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* X III b, They are euill housed, and worse wiued, that ride on coltes & marrie younge giglittes. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, I II 62, I bought him in Paules, and hee'l buy mee a horse in Smithfield If I could get mee a wife in the Stewes, I were Mann'd, Hors'd, and Wiu'd. 1604 — *Oth.* II. I. 60 *Mon* Is your Generall wiu'd? *Cassio* Most fortunately he hath atchieu'd a Maid That paragons description. 1608 — *Per* V II 10 He is promisde to be wiued To faire Marina. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* III. Wks 1851 V 113 She won so much upon his fancy, though already wiv'd, as to demand her in marriage 1816 CRABBE *Flirtation* 372 His craft contrived To get the Priest with expedition wived 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XXXVII, I promise you that young Bennygask shall be richly wived 1851 W B. MACCABE *Bertha* III XIV 376, I [Henry] can do more strange things than unwive myself, and wive you.

†**b** with *it* To obtain a wife *for. Obs. rare.*

1608 J. DAY *Humour out of Breath* I 1 B 3, *Oct*. He one day get A husband for thee *Flo* . Wiue it for them [*sc.* my brothers], you shall not husband me.

5. To become the wife of, marry (a man; also *transf.* of an animal). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 175 So haue I seene two Bulls together close; The fairest Cow in all the pasture chose To wiue the Victor. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* XII 283 Served by that Villain—by this Fury wived—What fate is mine!

6. *fig.* To 'wed', unite, couple. *rare.*

1886 Lowell *Latest Lit Ess., Gray* (1891) 2 The thoughts, wived with words above their own level.

Hence **Wived** (wəivd), *ppl. a.*

1633 *Costlie Whore* IV end, He shalbe intombed with a wived maid. 1876 *Encycl. Brit* V 293/2 Gregory VII determined that no wived priest should celebrate or even assist at the Mass

Wivehood, -less, -ly: see Wifehood, etc.

Wivel(l, obs. forms of Weevil.

†**Wiven**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 wyfyne, 4–5 wyuen(e. [f. *wīv-*, Wife *sb.* + -en 1. (In some instances perh. wk. gen. pl. of *wife.*)] a. Womanly, feminine. b. Wifely.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* v 29 To fette hom Felice From wyuene [*v r.* wyuen] pyne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi (*Nich. Eis*) 178 His body wailly he fed, & wyfyne company ay fled *c* 1400 *Trev. tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 213 þanne þe queene hyȝede here housbonde wiþ benygne [*v rr* wyvene, wyven] flaterynge [L. *uxorius delramentis*].

Wiver1 (wəi·vəɹ). *north. dial.* Also 6 wywer. [Identical with *waver, wafer, wefer,* †*waiver,* †*wayver,* †*weaver,* in Waver *sb.*1, Side-wafer, and Northumb. dial. *inwaver, inwiver* (in sense a).] A long beam of wood a. in the roof of a house; in †*wiver-tree,* Side-wafer, *top wiver.* b. in a boat (see quot. 1894).

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 170 Amont heceler mettez la poutre [*glossed* the wiver-tre]. 1532 in *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) 445/2 [Timber at Durham sawn into] wywers, rybbs, wynd balks. 1641 [see Side-wafer 1]. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe theire thatch in fower places, viz.; first close to the very wall plates, then two foote belowe the side wivers, then two foote above the side wivers, and lastly aboute a yarde or more belowe the rigge-tree. 1894 *Northumbld Gloss., Wivere,* a long beam. The top wivere is the wind-balk or collar beam in a housetop. The side wivere is the long beam on which frame-houses formerly rested. (Obs.) [Misprinted *winere*] *Ibid., Wiver,* one of the timbers or wales of a boat on which the seats rest.

Wiver2 (wəi·vəɹ) *rare.* [f. Wive *v.* + -er 1.] One who takes a wife

1888 Doughty *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II 214 The young negro found the old wiver in the palms.

Wiver(e, Wivern(e: see Wyver, Wyvern.

Wivers, obs. f. Vivers. **Wives,** pl. (and obs. gen. sing.) of Wife *sb.*

Wiving (wəi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wive *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Wive; taking a wife, marrying, marriage.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5955 He biþoȝte him ȝif þer miȝte be eny red Þoru wiuinge vor is wif was ded. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 182 Whiles þow art ȝonge Wreke þe with wyuynge ȝif þow wilt ben excused. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii (1495) b ij b/2 Angels..for they ben spyrytuall & bodylesse, they nede nother weddynge ne wyuynge. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 78 He allowed theim that wer towarde wiuyng, & yet wiued not 1567 Turberv. *Epit.*, etc. 73 b, Let wyuing go, lyue single aye. 1591 H. Smith *Prepar. Marr.* 27 In wiuing and striuing, a man should take counsell of all the world. 1596 Shaks *Merch. V.* II ix. 83 The ancient saying Hanging and wiuing goes by destinie. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* V. 1832 The wivings of the wise King Solomon 1756 *Monitor* No. 35. I 324 The consequence of so much wiving, was a numerous progeny 1872 Jefferson *Brides & Bridals* II. 54 In a priest the act of wiving was under no lawful circumstances positively sinful. 1910 A. Hilliers *Master-Girl* VI. 152 Since the world and wiving began was there ever such a woman?

attrib *c* 1610 Middleton, etc. *Widow* V. i. (1652) 59 [He] Sayes I'm ordain'd for him; And that his wiving fate speaks in me to him

So **Wi·ving** *ppl. a*

1639 Glapthorne *Wallenstein* III. in, The wiving Vine that 'bout the friendly Elme, Twines her soft limbes.

Wivish, obs. var. Wifish.

Wiwes, obs. pl. of Wife *sb.*

Wiwi1 (wī·wī). [Maori, = 'rushes' (T. Kendall *Gram. & Vocab. N. Z.* (1820) 228).] A New Zealand rush used to make an outer covering for the roof and walls of a house.

1842 W. R. Wade *Journ. N. Isl. N. Z.* III 61 The roof [of the house] is usually completed with a thick covering of wiwi (a small rush). 1875 *Treas. Bot* Suppl.

Wi-wi2 (*wī wī*). *Austral. slang.* Also wewi, wee-wee, oui-oui [ad. F. *oui, oui* yes, yes, taken as typical of the French language] A Frenchman; also as *pl.* the French

1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv N Z* I. iv. 94 If I had sold the land to the White missionaries, might they not have sold it again to the *Wiwi* (Frenchmen) or Americans? 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 180 *Young chiefs* who will, like the 'Wi-wis' of Young France, indulge occasionally in what that volatile people style '*revolutions intestines*!' 1859 A. S. Thomson *Story N Z.* I II i 236 The Wewis, as the French are now called 1872 Earl Pembroke & G. H. Kingsley *S Sea Bubbles* I, Would that the imperious 'Oui-oui' had never placed foot upon your sacred shores!

Wiylde, Wiys, obs. forms of Wild, Wise.

Wizard (wi zəɹd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 wy-s(e)ard, -sar, 6 -sarde, -zard, wyssarde, wissard, *Sc.* weser, 6–7 wisard, (7 wiseard, wizer), 7–8 wizzard, (vizard), 6– wizard. [late ME. *wysar(d, f wys, wis, wiss,* Wise *a.* + -ard. The pronunciation with voiced *s* (z) follows *wisdom* and *wise.*]

A. *sb.*

†1. A philosopher, sage: = Wise man 2. Often *contemptuous. Obs.*

The second quot. may belong to sense 2

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 530/1 Wysard (*K* wysar), *sagaculus.* ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Coming of Antichrist* 371 *Antechristus.* Out on the [*sc* Enoch], wyseard [*v rr* rasarde, roysarde], with thy wyles! For falcsely my people thou begyles. 1547 Balldwin *Mor. Philos.* I. i. (1550) A ij, The Grecians, haue therin taken great paynes, naming it first Sophia, and suche as therin were skilled Sophistes or wysardes. 1594 [Greene] *Selimus* 214 Perhaps you thinke that now forsooth you sit With some graue wisard in a pratling shade. 1596 Spenser *F Q* IV xii 2 Iherefore the antique wisards well inuented, That Venus of the fomy sea was bred. 1601 B Jonson *Poetaster* IV v. (1905) 82 *Ay?* I haue read in a booke, that to play the foole wisely, is high wisdome. *Gall.* How now, Vulcan! Will you be the first wizard? 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 56 The Politicians, the Philosophers, the Wizers of the World. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV 571 First the wily Wizard [*sc* Proteus] must be caught, For unconstrain'd he nothing tells for naught. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy* II. 99 Two young philosophers and wizards, called Phidias and Praxiteles.

2. A man who is skilled in occult arts; in later use, a man who practises witchcraft (the masculine correlative of Witch *sb.*2) = Wise man 3.

†Occas. applied to a woman.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* ii 1 When Jesus was boorn in beethleem.., lo then yᵉ wisards cam from th'est parties to Jerusalem. 1552 [see Wise man 3] *c* 1574 G. Harvey *Marginalia* (1913) 263 Owr vulgar Astrologers, especially such, as ar commonly termed Cunning men or Artsmen. Sum call them wissards 1596 in *Spalding Club Misc* I 84 Sche is convick, as a common weser and socerer, and ordint to be brunt. 1606 Holland *Sueton* 237 Yet to none was he more spitefully bent than to wiseards and Astrologers. 1621 [see White witch]. 1629 Milton *Nativity* 23 The Star-led Wisards haste with odours sweet 1674 Hobbes *Odyssey* 73, I was forc't to come T'inquire of th'Wizard, old Tiresias, What the Fates say about my going home. 1713 Swift *Author upon Himself* 7 Clowns on Scholars as on Wizards look, And take a Folio for a conj'ring Book. 1751 *Tryal T. Collet* (ed. 3) 3 A large Mob at Tring declaring Revenge against Osborne and his Wife, as a Witch and a Wizard. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I 942 In July, 1825, a man was 'swam for a wizard', at Wickham-Skeith, in Suffolk. 1851–62 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 107, I call myself a wizard as well; but that's only the polite term for conjurer; in fact, I should think that wizard meant an astrologer, and more of a fortune-teller. 1872 Hardwick *Trad. Lanc.* 133 A wizard who had wrought sad havoc amongst his neighbour's cattle 1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 113 To dower her, past an eastern wizard's dreams.

b. *transf* and *fig esp.* a man who 'does wonders' in his profession in recent use often trivially applied to an expert.

The Wizard of the North, Sir Walter Scott

1620 Shelton *2nd Pt Don Quix.* xxxi. 201, I haue heard my Master say, who is the very Wizard of Histories, .when he came [etc.]. 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* VI xxiii, The choicest winds of Heaven, which are enchanted To music, by the wand of Solitude, That wizard wild. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr & It Note-bks.* (1871) II 35 Gerard Dow, and other old Dutch wizards, who painted such earthern pots that they will surely hold water 1871 L. Stephen *Hours in Libr., Scott* (1874) 218 Some reason for suspecting that the great 'Wizard' has lost some of his magic power 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug 7/2 The wizard of yacht-building.

c A witch-doctor or medicine-man.

1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat* x (1879) 214 Each family or tribe has a wizard or conjuring doctor. 1889 Rider Haggard *Allan's Wife* 28 This man had for some years occupied the position of Wizard-in-chief to the tribe.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wizard-craft, -finder, -man, -swarm, wizard-woven* adj.

1819 Shelley *Faust* II 210 Wizard-swarms cover the heath all over 1819 Keats *Otho* III ii, If he flames longer in this wise I shall believe in wizard-woven loves. 1876 H. Brooks *Natal* 334 The wizard-finder is not unfrequently turned to account by the stronger men of a tribe 1892 Kipling *Life's Handicap* 277 He went to Juseen Dazé, the wizard man who keeps the Talking Monkey's Head 1897 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 53 Wizardcraft has the same ultimate origin as..the fairy belief.

B *adj.* 1. Having the powers or properties of a wizard; that practises wizardry; hence *gen.* having magical or witching power or influence.

1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* (1872) F iiij b, O wylie wincking wyzard Woolues 1649 Hammond *Serm.* VI Wks. 1684 IV 506 That wizard flesh within us, that hath thus bewitch'd us to its false pleasures 1679 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* IV i 55 Thou blind old wizard Prophet. 1746 W. Collins *Ode to Liberty* Antistr 2 Beyond the Measure vast of Thought, The Works, the Wizzard Time has wrought! 1747 — *Ode to Manners* II Some Pow'r At which the Wizzard Passions fly 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xlix, Or in some shadowy glen's romantic bower, Where wizard forms their mystic charms prepare. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* xxvi, All day the wizard lady sate aloof, Spelling out scrolls of dread antiquity. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* III ii, These wild and wizard extremes of life 1897 *Daily News* 14 June 5/3 The artificial production of diamonds by the wizard chemist of to-day

2. Of, pertaining to, or associated with wizards or wizardry; hence *gen.* magic, enchanted, bewitched.

1638 Milton *Lycidas* 55 Nor on the shaggy top of Mona high, Nor yet where Deva spreads her wizard stream. *c* 1796 Roscoe in Currie *Burns's Wks.* (1800) I. 343 And let Despair, with wizard light, Disclose the yawning gulf below 1808 Scott *Marmion* III. xx, Lord Gifford tarried not his garb to change, But, in his wizard habit strange, Came forth. 1813 — *Trierm.* III. xxv, The wizard song at distance died, As if in ether borne astray 1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh, Fire-worshippers* II. 221 Those tow'rs sublime, Were sever'd from the haunts of men By a wide, deep, and wizard glen *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Interview* 194 Tasso, Guarini, waved their wizard-wands, Peopling the groves from Arcady. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* CXXII, The wizard lightnings deeply glow. 1918 N. Munro *Jaunty Jock* II 20 It was like as they were in some wizard fortress cut from rock

3 *Comb* **wizard-like** *a.* = Wizardly *a.*

1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* V, I know you are fond of queer, wizard like stories

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Wi zardess,** a female wizard, witch; **Wi zardism,** wizardry; †**Wi·zardizing** *ppl. a.,* practising wizardry or witchcraft; **Wi zardship,** wizardry.

1789 H. Walpole *Let. Hannah More* 9 Aug., I wish my Macbethian *wizardess would tell me 'that Cowslip Dale should come to Strawberry Hill' 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 353 It was vaguely left to force the belief, that on this occasion our basket either carried a distinguished wizardess, or a wondrous medium 1682 W. Richards *Wallogr* 96 The study of *Wizzardism hath also been famous amongst them. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II ix, Whether Wizardism made them ugly, that were not so before 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* XXI. 235 *Wisardizing Augurs, impostorizing South-sayers. 1882 Mabel Collins *Cobwebs* II 252 Vansittart had learned the secrets of *wizardship during his travels.

Wizard (wi·zəɹd), *v. rare* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To call 'wizard'. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol* III. 111 If M. Chamber had considered that Aristotle and the Grecians had their chiefe knowledge from these nations that were Astrologers, *he could neuer* (for shame) haue wisarded them. *Ibid.* VI. 179

2. To practise wizardry upon, to bewitch; to drive *away* as by magic.

1898 A. Austin *Lamia's Winter-quarters* 61 The last lingering trails of mist were gradually wizarded away 1900 *Folk-Lore* (1901) June 177 If sah he a wizard, wizard me.

So **Wi zarding** *vbl. sb.*, the practice of wizardry, witchcraft, or magic art.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 337 Those cheating Arts of Mantela or Wizarding, with which the world always hath been abused. 1924 *Blackw Mag* Nov 650/1 When the people think that the wizard half of him is not sufficiently potent in spells, they get to wizarding on their own account.

Wizardly (wi zəɹdli), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Wizard *sb.* + -ly 1.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling a wizard or wizardry.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc Probl* 23 O wyzardly dreame of dreames! 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* N 2 b, No wizardly astronomer of them all ever dreamed of any such calculations 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII IV 629 By wisardly and deuillish practises to vp-hold his owne greatnesse *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1683) 404 Divers feigned Miracles, accompanied with some Wisardly Unsooth sayings 1658 Gaule *Magastrom.* 24, *I count the Jewish* wizzardly fable not here worth the relating 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* May 597/2 A power which seemed sometimes to have a touch of the weird and wizardly in it. 1913 James Hooper *Souvenir of George Borrow Celebr* 14 Sergeant Bagge's encounter with the wizardly creature.

Wizardry (wi zəɹdri). [f. Wizard *sb.* + -ry.]

1. The art or practice of a wizard or wizards, wizardly or magic skill; witchery, witchcraft.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* CIX 671/1 If these [inchanters or witches] be forbidden; we must vndeistand yᵗ all other kinds of Wisardrie are deadly crimes 1665 Patrick *Pilgrim* VII 23, I never used any other Wizzard[ly] to make my Land better than my neighbours, but what you will find to lye in these Spades, Ploughs, and Oxen 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev* XX 535 The Arabic wizardry of the Italian, the elfen mythology of the German poet, seemed to offer rival resources for a supernatural machinery. 1855 Browning *Men & Women* I *An Epistle* 249 The learned leech Perished in a tumult many years ago, Accused of wizardry 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl* III (ed. 4) 239 All the witcheries and wizardries that found home in the imaginations of the people 1877 Symonds *Renaiss It* VI 343 As a physiognomist and diviner, he acquired a reputation bordering on wizardry.

b *transf* Magic lore.

1876 E. Dowden *Poems* 196 There I will sit, and score rare wisardry In characters vermilion, azure, gold.

2. *fig* 'Magical' or 'bewitching' art, power, or influence; 'magic'.

1884 J. Parker *Apost Life* II 265 Time works its wondrous wizardry upon the mind. 1887 *Academy* 20 Aug 113/3 So fascinating a writer is Mr Matthew Arnold, so all conquering is his own wizardry. 1901 'L. Malet' *Calmady* V. 11, You have employed a certain wizardry in the furnishing of that room

Wize, obs. f. or var. Wise.

Wizen (wi·z'n), *a* Also wizzen [Clipped f. Wizened, the resultant form suggesting a ppl. adj. in *-en.*] = Wizened 2.

1786 Mme. D'Arblay *Diary* 16 Aug., A thin, little, wizen old gentleman came up. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 49 The ladies are all young and wizen, and the gentlemen are all old and wizen 1867 Trollope *Chron Barset* XXXVII, Her little wizen face was as sharp as ever 1880 F. G. Lee *Ch. under Q. Eliz* II 336 Her now drawn and wizen features *Comb.* 1837 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Spectre Tappington* ad fin., A dingy wizzen-faced portrait 1888 Fergus Hume *Mme Midas* I. II, A small, wizen-looking little man

Wizen (wi·z'n), *v* Also 5 wisen, 6 wisne, 8–9 wizzen. [OE. *wisnian, weosnian* (also *āwisnian, forwisnian*) = OHG *wesanēn,* -(*e*)*nēn,* also *ar-, ir-, firwesenēn,* ON. *visna* (Sw. *vissna,* Da. *visne*); cf. ON. *visinn* (Sw., Da *vissen*) withered,

palsied: f. Teut. *wis-*, whence also MHG. *wesel* weak, perished; cf. Lith. *výsti* to wither, L. *vīēscere* to wither, W. *gwyw* (:—**wiswo-*) withered, OIr *feugud* 'marcor'.]

1. *intr.* Of plants: To dry up, shrivel, wither. Also *transf.* of persons, their features, etc. See also WIZENED

c 890 WÆRFERTH *Gregory's Dial* 134 Heo byð ȝeswenced, þæt heo weornað [*MS O* weoxnað] & brosnaþ in hire sylfre *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John xv 6 ȝif huæle in mec ne wunas ȝesended bið buta sueelce tuigga & dryȝeð *vel* wisneð. 971 *Blickl Hom* 115 Þa he [*sc* the world] þus fæȝer wæs þa wisnode he on Cristes haligra heortum *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 343 *Arida*, weosniendie.

a 1450 *MS. Cantab. Ff v 48* lf. 90 þe tre weloid & wisened sone, & wex olde and diy.

1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss*, *Wissen*, to wither N 1818 TODD, To *Wizen*, to wither; to become dry .Common in several parts of the north of England. 1864 J GILBERT & G.C CHURCHILL *Dolomite Mountains* 493 After wizening with cold for an hour, we ran down to the hut for breakfast. 1883 D C MURRAY *Hearts* XXVI, His plump features wizened, and his rosy cheeks grew white

2. *trans.* To cause to wither or shrivel. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. XII. 42 Tharfor thai suffir panis and turment, Sum stentit bene in wisnand windis wak *a* 1895 R. MCL. CALDER *Berwickshi. Bard* (1897) 223 Self has gained the upper han', An' wizened up their hearts.

Wizen, Sc. and north. f. WEASAND

Wizened (wɪ z'nd), *a.* Forms · 6 **wysnit, -yt**, 8 **wissen'd**, 8–9 **wizen'd**, 9 **wiz(z)ened, wizzen'd, wizend, wizzent, wuzzent.** [orig Sc and north. · f. WIZEN *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Of plants, foliage, wood, etc.: Dried up, withered, shrivelled

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII Prol 124 In heych wysnit treis, The soir gled quhislis loud 1721 RAMSAY *Prosp. Plenty* 93 The antient Nations Maun study closs Aff a' the wissen'd Leaves of Spite to shake 1721 — *Ode to Mr F——* 7 The Nags and Nowt hate wissen'd Straes. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John O' Arnha* (ed 5) 58 Their wizzent timbers stour'd like sneishin! 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.*, *Pomegranate Seeds* 196 He set down the golden salver, with the wizened pomegranate upon it 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscov. Country* ix, The farmer had ceased to coax his wizened crops from the sterile soil. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 183/3 There is some excuse for eating wizened Muscats.

2. Of persons or animals, their features, etc. Shrunken and dried up, thin and shrivelled †Also of the throat, parched

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. II 70 [The wild wolf's] wysnyt throt, havand of blude sic thrist, Gendris of lang fast sic ane appetyte. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* IV, The wissen'd beardless wights Wha herd the wives of eastern knights. 1785 BURNS *1st Epist. Davie* XI, I'll light now, and dight now, His [*sc.* Pegasus'-] sweaty, wizen'd hide. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Mid* XVIII, Wadna I set my ten talents in your wuzzent face for that very word? 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb.* XXX (1878) 518 A little wizened creature, with more wrinkles than hairs 1871 L STEPHEN *Playgr Eur.* (1894) X. 253 His wizened face had a strong resemblance to the features of good-humoured goblins 1903 MEREDITH *Lett* (1912) II 559 Your visit will give you a wizened old hen instead of the plump pullet you look for

Comb 1890 W A WALLACE *Only a Sister?* XXXI, I'll have a reckoning with the wizened-faced old rogue.

b. *transf.*

1862 MRS. BROWNING *Song Ragged Schools* 28 In God's liberal blue air Peter's dome itself looks wizened 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marr* I XIX 209 Below the top bars of a wizened grate was a chilly fire 1905 SIR F TREVES *Other Side Lane* (1906) II. XIX. 123 A wizened old city hidden among the hills.

Hence **Wi zenedness.**

1887 KIPLING *Plain Tales*, *Bisara of Pooree* (1924) 263 It was his wizenedness and worthlessness that made him fall . in love with Miss Hollis

Wize roy, Wizir, obs. ff. VICEROY, VIZIER.

Wizle (wɔɪ'z'l). *dial* (*n. w. midl.*) Forms 7 **wisall, -ell**, 8–9 **wyzle**, 9 **w(e)isle, wysle, wisle, wizle.** [Obscurely f. WISE *sb.*[2] Cf. WISOME, *wizer* (Eng Dial. Dict)] The (green) top of a plant having an edible root.

Hence †**Wisalled** *a. Her*, having the wizles of a specified tincture.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II III. 55/1 The tops of Carrats and Parsnips are by Gardiners termed Wisalls, and some Wisomes, so then according to the terms of Art, the Carrat is Or, Wisalled Vert *Ibid* IX. 181/2 Grass, Roots, Wisells, Grains *c* 1746 J COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial* Gloss. Wks. (1775) K 1/2 *Wyzles*, stalks of potatoes, turnips, etc. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Wyzles*, the stems of potatoes.

Wizzard, obs f. WIZARD. **Wizzel(l,** var. WEEZLE *Obs.* **Wizzen:** see WEASAND, WIZEN

†**Wlaffe,** *v Obs.* [OE. *wlaffian*, of imitative origin. Cf ME *blaffere, blaffoorde* 'traulus' (Promp. Parv 37)] *intr.* To stammer; to speak indistinctly. Hence †Wla·ffer, †Wla ffing *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also †Wla·ffering *vbl sb.* (? erron.).

1025–50 *Rule Chrodegang* lx (1916) 74 Of þam deafiað þa earan & wleaffað seo tunge *a* 1300 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg* (1875) 119 An old mon he fond, Bleryid & wlaffing *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 173 A checun mot l'un balbeye, *gloss* wlaffes 1340 *Ayenb* 262 And þeruore ich ne ssolde by bote a wlaffere ne zigge þing to þe uolle. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 84 Man drauelith and wlaffyth 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 By comyxtioun wiþ Danes and Normans, in meny þe contray longage is apayred, and som vseþ straunge wlafferynge [*Caxton* wlaffyng]

†**Wlak, wlach,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 wlacu, -o, wlæc, 3 wlec(o)h, wleach, 3–4 **wlach**, 4 **wlak**, 5 wlake. [OE. *wlæc, wlacu* (an orig. *u*-stem) = MLG. *wlak* lukewarm (whence *wlachest* 'tepor'); cf. OS. *wlakon*, MLG. *wla(c)ken* to be tepid; the ulterior relations are doubtful. For the phonology of the final consonant cf. FRECK *a.* (ME. *frek, frech*)] Lukewarm, tepid; also *fig.* Also advb. in *wlach hot* (cf. MLG. *wlakwarm*).

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* XXXVII 269 Ða ful oft beoð mid wlacum watre ȝelacnode *Ibid* LVIII 447 Se ðonne bið wearm, nalles wlaco, ðe god ȝeornlice onginð, & eac ȝeendað *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 151 Ðe wop þe man wepeð for his emcristenes wowe cumeð of þe wlache heorte *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 400 Forði þet tu ert ase wlech bitweonen two, nouðer cold ne hot *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 319/695 Zif þov nimst 113t puyr hot watur and dost cold þai-to, þov mi3t it makien euene wlach [*MS. Harl* wlak] 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII 522 In compariſoun to that [hote brennyng] lyȝe, oure fier is but as it were wlache hoot. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant* I. 304 Kepe it with wlake wyn unto the tyme.

Wlanc(k, wlank(e, var. WLONK *Obs.*

†**Wlappe,** *v Obs.* [app blending of *lappe*, LAP *v*[2] with WRAP *v*] *trans.* To wrap. Also *fig*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 97 Comunly þei ben wlappid in pride *Ibid.* 123 Siche on is a dede careyne gon out or his sepulcre wlappid with clopis of mornynge 1382 — *Matt.* XXVII. 59 1388 — *2 Tim.* II. 4 No man holdinge knyȝthod to God, wlappith [1382 inwlappith] hym silf with worldli neðis. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III V 306 [Comm. 2 Tim. II 4 sec plec quot] Forwhi grete lordis han lasse nede forto wlappe hem silf in worldli nedis [1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamshire Gloss.* s v, In wlapping there is more of folding over, placing one layer over another, than in wrapping We wrap up any thing in a silk handkerchief the laundress wlaps up the shirt which she has ironed]

†**Wlat,** *sb Obs.* [OE. *wlætta*, related to WLATE *v.* Cf. MLG. *wlate*] Nausea, loathing, disgust.

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St Benet* (Schroer 1885) 68 þelæs he hwylcne wleattan and soxeðan on his heoɔtan ne astyrige *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 358 Wiþ spiwðan & wlættan ȝenim bares ȝelynde *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1506 If þu biþenchest hwo hire ofligge þu myht myd wlate þe este bugge.

†**Wlat,** *a.* Also 3 **wlath.** [f. prec. or next.] Nauseous, loathsome. Hence †**Wla tness,** nausea.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3300 A welle he funde at marath, Ðe water was biter and al wlath. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII lxx (Tollem. MS.) Iuse þerofcomforteþ. þestomak, and abateþ wlatnesse [*Addit MS.* wlatenesse; orig *nauseam*].

†**Wlate,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **wlath**, 5 **wlatte.** [OE. *wlatian* = MLG. *wlaten*]

1. *intr* and *impers* with *dat* To feel disgust or loathing.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* XXI 5 Us wlataþ nu for ðisum eohtostan mete *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 220 þonne hie mete þicgeað & drincað, þonne wlatað hie *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 86 ȝif heo hit [*sc.* the filth of flattery] stunken, ham wolde wlatien þer ajean. *Ibid* 400 Forði þet tu ert ase wlech þu makest me uoxto wlatien. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 354 Ouerfulle makeþ wlatie 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3538 Swyche men god almyȝty hatys And with heie foule synne hym wlatys *Ibid.* 9932 ȝyf þou hym louest, with synne þou wlates. 13 *E. E Allit P* B 305 With her vn-worþelych werk me wlatez with-inne *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 47 His hert wold wlaton and be aschamed of hymselfe, to þenk þat he wer conceyuet of so fowle þyng.

2. *trans.* To loathe, abhor

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 7 Man of blodes & swikel wlath sall lord. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl* II 18, I wlatede alle my bisynesse, that..most studiousli I trauailede *c* 1395 *Plowman's T.* III 1098 To worship god men wolde wlate 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* (Pynson) VI XVII. C VIII, The glose .seyth that it is amaner of spech to do wlate auoutre and shewynge that auoutrye is ful greuous.

3 To disgust.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXXIV (*Pelagia*) 187 Now me wlatis sa myn syne þat I for sak it *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5634 It wald haue wlated any wee þat welth to be-hald

†**Wla tful,** *a. Obs,* [f. WLAT *sb.* + -FUL.]

1 Nauseous, loathsome.

c 1230 *Hali Med.* (1922) 35 (MS Titus) Hit is wlateful þing for to þenke þron; & for to speke þer of, ȝet wlatefulre. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XIII 2 Forbroken and wlatful made þai are In þair thoghts. 1340 *Ayenb* 241 þe wordle him hild uor uyl and uor wlatuol *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 47 þe sede þat he ys conceyuet of, þat ys so fowle yn hymselfe and so wlatfull.

2. That has a loathing (*of* something). *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 167 Ful vnpacient of pees . and wlatful of sleuþe [L *otium nauseat*]

†**Wla ting,** *vbl sb. Obs* Forms 1–3 **wlatung** (1 uulatuno), 3–5 **wlating**(e, -yng(e, (4 -ynge, -inge, wlath-, wlatt-) [OE *wlatung*, f. *wlatian* WLATE *v.*] Loathing, nausea, abhorrence, detestation; *occas.* an abomination.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) N 5 *Nauseatio*, uulatunc *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 80 Genime wegbrædan & byȝe hy; ðonne mid micelre wlatunge ȝewiteþ þæt sar on weg *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 80 Habbeð wlatunge of þe muðe þet speoweð ut atter *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* LXXXVII. 9 Þai set me wlatinge to þam to be. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM I. 697 Hydous hyȝt were to þe syȝte, And to þe tast wlatynge And pyne. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 516 In þaire wlathyngis þai mouyd [him] till wreth 1340 *Ayenb.* 192 God heþ grat wlatynge of zuych sacrefice *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 þat may be knowe by wlattynge, whenne þat a man ys fastynge *a* 1450 MYRC 894 [782] Koghe þow not Lest heo suppose þow make þat fale, For wlatynge þat þou herest þare [in confession].

So †**Wla·tingness,** abhorrence

1382 WYCLIF *Dan* IX 11 Cursse droppide on vs, and wlatyngnesse [1388 wlatyng; Vulg *detestatio*]

†**Wla tsome,** *a. Obs.* Forms. 4 **wlatsum, -som, wlatesome**, *Sc.* **vlatsum**, 4–5 **wlathsum.** [f. WLAT *sb* + -SOME] Loathsome, detestable

a 1300 *Cursor M* 23229 Fell dragons and tades bath þat ar apon to lok ful lath, Ful wlatsum on to here or se 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 541 Lo! suche a wrakful wo for wlatsum dedez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* X (*Maithou*) 484 His wlatsum Infirmyte [*sc* leprosy] *Ibid.* XVIII (*Egipciane*) 418, I sal sa quhow myn saule vithine Is fylyt with a vlatsum syne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T* 634 Ful wlatsom was the stynk of his careyne. *c* 1386 — *Nun's Priest's T.* 233 Mordre is so wlatsom and abhomynable To god *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 203 Man is but wlatsum erþe and clay. *c* 1492, 1563 [see the erlon form WALTSOM(E)]

Hence †**Wla tsomeness,** loathing, disgust.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXXI (*Eugenia*) 351 þe abbot Gat on his fete & stert hir fra, Hafand at hyi gret wlatsumnes *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* II. 195 Here sour dowȝ is savery þing þat foidoiþ wlatsunnesse [*sic*] 1398 [see WALTSOM(E).

Wlaunke, -ness: see WLONK, -NESS.

Wleach, wlec(o)h, var. WLAK *a. Obs.*

†**Wlench,** *v Obs.* [OE *gewlencan*, f *ge-* Y- + **wlankyan* (f *wlanc* WLONK, cf OS. *gewlenkid*) Cf. FORWLENCH] *trans.* To make proud; *refl* to pride oneself.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 189 And on þis fihte is ech man strong, þe awelt is luchame, and wlencð his soule *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1010 Leaf þi lease wit þæt tu wlenchest te in

Wlessche, obs. form of FLESH

c 1315 SHOREHAM I 1583 Ine wlessche ioyneþ man and wyf, Children to multeplye

Wlf, obs f. WOLF **Wlga(i)r,** obs ff VULGAR *a.*

†**Wlisp,** *a. Obs rare.* Also 4 **wlysp.** [OE. *wlisp, wlips* 'balbus', 'blæsus', related to **wlispian* to LISP] Lisping.

c 1370 in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 185 Seduus, i homo qui non potest bene dicere s., qui Anglice dicitur wlysp

Wlisp, obs. ff LISP *v*

†**Wli·te,** *sb. Obs.* [OE *wlite* m., beauty, splendour, appearance, form, corresp. to OFris *wlite*, OS. *wlīti* sheen, form, ON *litr* colour, countenance (see LIT *sb*), Goth. *wlits* πρόσωπον, ὄψις, μορφή; also in the compound OE. *andwlite, onwlite*, beside *andwlita* (see ANLETH).]

1. Beauty; splendour.

c 825 *Vesp Ps.* XXV[1] 8 Ic lufade wlite huses ðines. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 115 He [*sc.* the world] teah men to him þuh his wlite & þuh his fægernesse *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 19 þe fader is on þe sune on þrie wise, þat on is on westme, þat oðer is on wlite swo fair is ure louerd. and þe þridde is on þewe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2934 Heo wes þa ȝungeste suster, a wliten alre vairest *Ibid* 22844 Kerueð of hire neose & heore wlite ga to lose *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 439 þe lihte mid hire faire wlite Wolcumeþ me. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 68 in *O E. Misc* 92 þer wereþ vre wlite in wurmene won. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XLV 5 Þi wlite and faireheð ilike

2. Face, countenance

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt XXII. 16 Wlit *vel* onsion monna [Vulg *personam hominum*] *a* 1225 [see WASTUM 2] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 Sone he ȝede uit and stille he gret, Ðat al his wlite wurð teres wet

Hence †**Wli·ti** *a.* [OE. *wlitig*], beautiful.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* VI 2 Ða ȝesawon Godes bearn manna dohtra, ðæt hi wæron wlitiȝe *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 313 He awundrede him of hire wliti westum

†**Wlite,** *v. Obs.* [? Imitative; cf OE *wrītan* and WRITELING.] *intr.* To pipe, chirp, warble.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Ȝif he wliteð mid stefne for to liken wimmannen *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIII 43 This foules singeth ferly fele, Ant wlyteth on huere wynter [? *read* wynne] wele

†**Wlo.** *Obs.* [OE. *wlōh* = OS *wlōh*, MLG, MDu *vlo*, ON *lō* (Norw, Sw *lo*, Da. *lu*) nap of cloth] A hem or fringe; a nap on cloth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt IX. 20 *Fimbriam vestimenti eius*, fas *uel* wloh wedes his *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 736 Somme of hem walkeþ Wiþ..clopes ful feble, Wel neiȝ for werd & þe wlon offe.

†**Wlonk,** *a.* (*sb*) *Obs.* Forms · 1–4 **wlanc**, 1–3 **wlonc**, 2 **wlong**, 3–6 **wlonk**, 4 **wlanck, vlanck, wlanke, wlaunk, wlonke**, 4–5 **wlank.** [OE. *wlanc, wlonc* = OS. *wlank* cf. WLENCH *v*]

1. Proud, haughty.

Beowulf 341 Ellenrof wlanc Wedera leod. heard under helme *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 35 He wes prud & wlonc *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 844 Nawt wið wit ah wið wind of ane wlonke wordes *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6397 Þir Iuus þat o will war wlanck, þai cund him ai ful litell thanck.

2. Rich, splendid, fine, magnificent in later use esp as a conventional epithet in alliterative verse

Beowulf 2833 Maðmæhta wlonc *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 100 Fugel feþrum wlonc. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 43 & tine wide wahes wlonke & welefulle *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 489 Sumeres tide is alto wlonc *c* 1325 *Song of Mercy* 3 in *E E P* (1862) 118 Wlanke deor on grounde gan glide. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1634 A while wol i stinte of þis wlonke murþe 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A 122 Wod & water & wlonk playnez *Ibid* 903, I schulde not tempte þy wyt so wlonc *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5089 A worthi wedow & a wlonk. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 347 Wlonkest in wede *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 553 Archebald the honorable Weddit that wlonk wicht. 15 . *Tayis Bank* 118 (Bann MS.) Joy wes within and joy without, Vnder that wlonkest waw.

b. Rich in moisture or sap, rank; lush.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XI XI. (Tollem MS), Snow norischeþ and fedeþ good herbes and makeþ hem wlonke [orig *impinguit*; *ed* 1495 cranke, *ed.* 1535 ranke] *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* III 449 The potters cley, the wlonk *uliginosa*], or sondy lene, nys nought

B. as *sb.* A fair or beautiful one.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3338, I went to that wlonke, and wynly hire gretu. *a* 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 36 Of thir fair wlonkes,..Ane wes ane wedow *Ibid.* 150 The wedo to the tothir wlonk warpit ther wordis.

† **Wlonkful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OE. *wlonc* pride + -FUL.] = WLONK

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 394 In partȝis four Of þis wlonfulle [*r.* wankille] worde.

So † **Wlonkhede, -ness**, pride.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Al swa his festen þe swiðe ouerlimet þes flesches wlongnesse. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1400 (Jesus Mš) þar fleȝs drabþ nv men to drunkenesse & to wlonkhede & to golnesse. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 330 Wlaunkne-se of wele hem hath al ablent.

† **Wlouȝ, wlouh**, *a Obs. rare.* [OE. *gewlyhd* adorned.] ? Opulent.

13.. *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 155 ȝif þou art riche mon and wlouȝ And of richesse hast inoȝ. *Ibid.* 464 Hou þou schalt ne-he mon hicome and wlouh.

Wlt, Wluine, Wman: see VULT, WOLFEN *sb.*, WOMAN.

Wm-, Wn-: see UM-, UN-.

Wnden, obs pa. pple. of WIND *v.*[1]

Wne, obs. Sc. form of OVEN.

1596 in *Spalding Cl. Misc.* I. 88 Rossin as in ane wne.

Wne, obs. form of WONE.

Wnse, obs. Sc. form of OUNCE *sb.*[1]

1563 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), In weycht of ten wnsis.

Wnt, obs. Sc. form of WONT.

Wnys, obs. form of ONCE.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 123 Wnys or twyse.

Wo (wōu), *int.* [Variant of WHO *int*]

1. In *wo ho, wo ha, wo ho ho, wo ha ho*: a falconer's call to a hawk; also allusively.

1588 *Marprel. Epistle* (Arb.) 33 Wohohow, brother London, do you remember Thomas Allen? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i 39 *Clo* Sola, sola: wo ha ho, sola, sola. 1599 T. CUTWODE *Caltha Poet* (Roxb.) cxxxvi, Come burd com . come to me, With so ho ho, and wo ho ho cries she. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* v i, He rush vpon them With a most hideous cry, the Duke, the Duke, the Duke, Ha, ha, ha, wo ho, come againe, I say. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* xvii, A woodcock sprung from some bushes, and the young lady threw off her merlin in pursuit. 'Sa ho—sa ho—wo ha!' hollowed the falconer

2. A call to a horse to stop (cf. WHO *int.*, WHOA, WOA, and WAY *int*). Also used in conjunction with other interjections, as *wo-back, wo-ho, hait-wo.*

Also dial in various combinations with special applications; cf. quot. 1894.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 24 That he is docile, and will stop short with a 'Wobey'. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Anecd.* (1814) 11 When our waggoners and carmen make use of the terms *ge* and *wo* to their horses. 1801 G. COLMAN *Poor Gentl.* I. i. 1 *Farmer Harraby, without.* Wo, ho! gently wi' 'em! so there! 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words, Wook* or *Woo-e*, an imperative to stop cart horses *a* 1825 Hait-wo [see HAIT *int*] 1834 WHATELY in *Life & Corr.* (1866) I. 247 It is stopping the Horse by a woo-ee instead of a sharp pull of the curb. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* v, 'Wo-o!' cried Mr. Pickwick, as the tall quadruped evinced a decided inclination to back into the coffee-room window. 1838 — *Nickleby* vi, 'Wo ho!' cried the guard,..running to the leaders' heads. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Mar., I pulled very hard, and cried out, Wo! but he wouldn't and on I went galloping for the dear life. 1871 [see GEE *int.*] 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co* 142 The carter's lads shouting 'Woaght!' to the horses as they steer through the gateway 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Wo, Wo hay*, a cartman's order to his horse to stop or stand still. *Wo-hi* and *Wo-huck*, turn to left or near side. *Wo-hup* or *Wo-gee*, turn to right or off side.

Hence **Wo** *v. intr.*, to call 'wo' to a horse; also in *vbl. sb.* (also *wohoking*).

1883 *Good Words* 10 The wo-wo-ing of the ploughboy 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *Witch's Head* xxxiii, Presently from the stables there arose a sound of kicking, plunging, and wohohing impossible to describe. 1889 T. E BROWN *Manx Witch* 3 'You're very late on the road,' he says—and waein and woin.

Wo, obs. form of HOW

1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 5, I cannat tell wo sone.

Wo, obs. or arch. form of WOE.

Woa (wōu), *int.* Also **woah**. [Variant of WHOA.] = Wo *int.* 2. Hence **Woa** *v.*, to stop (*trans.* and *intr.*) with the call of 'woa'.

1840 DICKENS *Old Curi. Shop* xxxviii, Woa a-a then, will you? 1856 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* Nov 530/1 With a loud 'woah!' the man stopped the beast [*sc* ass]. 1870 S LANIER *Nine from eight* 31, I woa'd my mules mighty easy. 1871 M. LEGRAND *Cambr. Freshm* 252 Woa, Princey, woa! But Prince wouldn't 'woa.' 1892 CHEVALIER *Wot Cher!* iv, 'Woa! steady! Neddy Woa!'

Woad (wōud), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1–2, 5–7, 9 *dial.* wad, 2 waad, 5 *Sc.* wad, wayde, 5–7 wadde, 6 *Sc.* vad, 6–8 wade, 7 *Sc.* wadd. β. 3–4 wod, 4–5 wode, 5–6 wood(e, 6 wo(a)dde, 6–8 woade (7 waude), 6– woad γ. 5–6, 8 ode, 6–7 oade, 7 oad. [OE *wād* = OFris. *wêd*, MLG, MDu *wēt, wilde* (Du. *weede*), OHG, MHG. *weit, weid* (G. *waid*) :—**waido-* (whence OF. *waide, gaide*, It. *guado*), by-form of **waisdo-* (whence med L *waisda, guaisdium*, etc., AF. *waisde*, OF *guesde*, F. *guède*, formerly also *voide, vouède, vouesde*), related to Goth. **windila* (recorded in L forms *ouisdelem*, etc.).

Ulterior connexion with OE. *weard, werd* 'sandix', and (outside Germanic) with L. *vitrum*, Gr. ἰσάτις is doubtful. The hypothesis of a primitive loan may account for the remarkable phonological variations in pre-Germanic.]

1. A blue dye-stuff prepared from the leaves of *Isatis tinctoria* (see 2) powdered and fermented: now generally superseded by indigo, in the preparation of which it is still sometimes used.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 72 *Hic sandyx*, þis wad. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* I. 1058 (Napier 29/2) *Ex iacintho*, of wade *a* 1200 *Ioc.* in Wr-Wülcker 544/16 *Sandax*, wod. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 76 Þin esene bob colblake & brode Rist swo ho weren ipeint mid wode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No Madyr welde or wod no litestere Ne knewh 14 . *De Artic. Inquir.* in *Sc Acts* (1844) I. 682/2 Item de tynctoribus Burgensibus ponentibus manus suas in le wadde. 1436 *Libel Engl Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 180 The madre and woode that dyers take on hande. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII* c. 10 Wood called Tolowse Wode 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 322, ij mesers of Ode. 1495 HALSBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 45, 3 ton of wuid 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho* d ij, Woad of goscoyne the pipe xiii. pound vi s. viii d Woad of the Ile of Surrey the ballet x s. Woad of the Ile of Assorns [=Azores] the ballet x s *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 200 The Merchaunt straungers daily brought Oade, Oyle, Silke, . and other Merchaundyse into this Realme. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 117 All the Britons doe dye themselves with woade, which setteth a blewish color uppon them 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. 59 He that respects to get, must relish all commodities alike; and admit no difference betwixt oade and frankincense *a* 1618 *Rates of Marchandizes* F 4b, Iland or green Woad Tholoze Woade. 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 224 Azores..They affoord much Oade, which has made them most famous and best inriched them 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 91 When Dress was monstrous, and Fig-leaves the Mode, And Quality put on no Paint but Woade 1800 MARIA EDGEWORTH *The Will* iii, A gentleman who had set up an apparatus for manufacturing woad. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* VI. 327 Deep dyeing-earths, and woad and cinnabar. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict Pop. Names Plants* 441 Woad. is manufactured now only at Parsons Drove near Wisbech. 1894 VICKERMAN *Woollen Spinning* 102 The woad cut into small pieces is cast into the vat, which is then filled with water.

fig. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 42 This. gives the judgement a tincture, nay, a deep woad of intense displeasure.

† *pl.* 1598 STOW *Survey* 64 The Marchants of Normandie made fine for licence to harbor their woads, till it was otherwise prouided 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 27 They returne wine and Woades, for which is alwaies paide ready Golde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 75 The King ordained; That wines and woads from. Gascoigne and Languedocke, should not be brought but in English bottomes.

2. The plant *Isatis tinctoria*, formerly extensively cultivated for the blue colouring matter furnished by it (see 1). Sometimes called *Dyer's* or *Garden Woad*, and DYER'S WEED Also applied to other species of the genus *Isatis*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 94 Genim wades croppan. 1538 ELYOT, *Glastum*, an herbe lyke to plantayne,..some men englyshe it woadde. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Isatis siue glastum, uulgus herbam appellat* wad 1548 — *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 40 Glastum is called in english wad, & not Ode as some corrupters of the englishe tonge do nikename it. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 11 The diers occupy the garden wadde..in dyenge of wull and clothe 1585 *Procl. agst. sowing of woad* 14 Oct., That no maner of person or persons shal breake vp any maner of grounde for the.. purpose to sowe or plant woade in 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. i II 114 An hearbe Glastum, (*i.* Woad) with the juice whereof the women of Brittaine. annoint and die their bodies all over. *Ibid.* xxxiii. xiii. 484 These Azurs, receive first a dye, and are boiled with a certaine hearbe called Oad, the colour and juice whereof Azur is apt to drinke in and receive 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. ii in Bullen *O Pl* IV, To make our land beare woad instead of wheate 1739 TROWELL *Treat. Husb*, etc. 33 Of Woad or Wade, the best Land for it. 1778 *Eng. Gasetteer* (ed. 2) s v *Bedfordshire*, Woad, a plant used by dyers, is also cultivated here. 1856 *Farmer's Mag* Jan 77 A long and explicit covenant [in a lease] against growing pernicious weeds, such as flax, hemp, woad

b. **Wild Woad**, the plant *Reseda Luteola*: = WELD *sb.*[1] 1. **Bastard Woad** = WELD *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I xlvi. 66 There be two sortes of Woad: the one is of the garden . The other is wilde Woad 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cxxviii 396 Of Sesamoides, or bastard Weld or Woade. 1611 COTGR., *Guesde sauvage*, wild woad, which growes of it selfe in grounds wherein th'other hath beene sowne; and differs not much from it but in staulke. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 445 Reseda Luteola . Wild Woad, Dyers-weed 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr*, *Cowper Green* iv, Thy wild-woad on each road we see

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *woad-blue, -colour, -farm*, † *-fat* (= vat) *-gore* (GORE *sb.*[1] 1), *-house*, †*-lead, -man, -mark, -plant, -planter, -rose, -vat*; *woad-leaved, -painted* adjs † woad-nut, ? corruptly *-net*, ? a ball of woad.

a 1667 SIR W. PETTY in Sprat *Hist Royal Soc* 289 Nor is Allum used in many Colours, viz In no *Woad or Indico Blews 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 968 The outmost border of the innermost wings is sky or *woad-colour. *a* 1667 in Sprat *Hist. Royal Soc* 301 An intense Woad-Colour is of a Damson-colour 1892 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 There are now only four *woad farms and factories in the entire kingdom. 1479 *Will of Swayne* (MS.), *Odefatis. 1496 *Bk St. Albans, Fishing* hij, Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155 My woadfat coverynge 1778 D. LOCH *Tour Scot* 43 Adam Dickson, dyer and clothier, . works two woad fats 1856 *Morton's Cycl Agric* II 1162 The hands weed the *woad-fields three times. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I 335 Qe nulle ne gette estreyin, poudre, fyms, *wodegor, nautre vilenye 1705 tr *Art of Dying* (1913) 350 Sheep should be put into the *Woad grounds to eat up the Grass and Weeds 1829 [H BEST] *Lit Mem.* 456 We rode over the farm to the *woad-houses 1485–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 157, iij s pro operacione lxxix petr. plumbi operati in j *Wadlede 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II 417 *Woad-leaved Centaury 14 . in *York Myst.* Introd. p xxvi, *Wadmen. 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 155 It [*sc* the woad] becomes what the woadmen term *foxy* 1800 J HAIGH *Dyer's Assist* 32 Woadman, the name given to the Journeyman Dyer, whose principal business is to conduct the woad. 1613 J MAY *Decl Estate Cloth* 30 Some colours haue a slight ground of woad, but farre too weake for the depth of that colour it beares, yet can set vp the *woade marke, or *woade rose, which is vpon the piece at a farre richer depth than the peice is woaded throughout 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho* c viij b, *Wodnuttes the C li vi s. viii d *Ibid* d ij, Wodenuttes 1583 *Ibid* F vij, Woodnets the c. 1642 *Rates of Merchandizes* 79 Woadnets the hundred containing five score, 00 10 00 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* xliv, But how could those *woad-painted fighters withstand the skill of our legionaries? 1799 A YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 155 The colour resulting from the *woad plant *Ibid* 197 The *woad-planter gives 4 or £5 per acre per annum 1800 J HAIGH *Dyer's Assist* 36 A *woad vat may be set without the addition of indigo. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict Chem* III 252 Woad-vat (Pastel vat).

† **Woad**, *sb.*[2] *local. Obs.* Also 7 oade. [Error for *woar, oare*, ORE[5], by confusion with prec.] *Woad of the sea* · seaweed

1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 55 Havinge lyme, sand, woade of the sea and divers other principall helpes to better the soile, where neede is *Ibid* 59 Oade of the sea. *Ibid* 75 The sea ore, or woad as some call yt, which is verye weedes growinge vnder water in the sea

Woad (wōud), *v.* Also 7 wad, oad; 5 *pa. pple.* y-wooded. [f. WOAD *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To dye, colour, or stain with woad, sometimes (in dyeing) as a ground for another colour. Often *fig.* or in fig. context (cf *double-dyed*).

1464 *Rolls of Parl* V. 562/1 Cork may be used in dying uppon Wolle y wooded. 1549–50 *Act 3 & 4 Edw VI*, c 2 § 1 Nor that any person shall dye any Wooll to be converted into Cloth called Russettes [etc.], unlesse the same Wooll be perfectlie woaded boyled and maddered 1603 HARSNET *Pop Impost* 132 His wit being deepe woaded with that melancholick blacke dye. 1613 [see *woad mark*, WOAD *sb.*[1] 3] *c* 1613 *Overbury's Wife*, etc. *Elegies* Wks. (1856) 6 Some murdering hand, oaded in guiltlesse blood 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Upon Sir T Martin* 31 Tom never oaded Squire, scarce Yeoman high, Is Tom twice dipt Knight of a double dy? 1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* II. 99 The hypocrite is not thus woaded with impudency, to sinne at noonday 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl* I xlix 76 It was never wet wadded, which giveth the fixation to a colour, and setteth it in the cloth 1678 *Pol Ballads* (1860) I 206 Foul Error's motly vesture first Was oaded in a Northern blue. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. ix 306 The Picts were apparently an unconverted tribe of indigenous savages, still tattooed and woaded 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II 105 Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins. 1894 VICKERMAN *Woollen Spinning* 98 A piece is sent to the dyer with strict injunctions that it must be 'woaded,' that it must have a ground of indigo put upon it for making the colour of the cloth or wool more durable

b. To treat with woad, in dyeing.

[1579–1862 see WOADED] 1705 *Whole Art of Dying* (1913) 244 'Tis above all of great importance to take care to have a perfect Black, whether it be Madder'd or Woaded only 1727–38 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Dyeing*, Bright green is first dyed blue, and lastly woaded.

† c. *transf.* (*fig.*) To ingrain like a dye or stain.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* xxi. 37 511 Sin had woaded shamelesnes in their fore-heads — *Jude* 1 2 Sin having oaded an impudency in their faces 1647 C. HARVEY *Schola Cordis* Ode xvii (1674) 67 The stains of sin I see Are oaded all, or di'd in grain.

2. To plant (land) with woad. *rare.*

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric Lincoln* 154 He has now between two and three hundred acres of arable, on land he does not woad, in a course of crops

† **Woad-ashes**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [f WOAD *sb.*[1] + pl. of ASH *sb* [2]. corresp. to MLG. *wed(e)asche*, MDu *weedassche* (*weed-, weydasschen* 'cineres clavellati .. cineres smigmatici', Kilian), MHG *weidaschen* 'sandix', 'clavellati cineres' (G. *waidasche*), whence F. *védasse*, † *wedasse* Sense b is properly *wood-ash*, but the formal similarity of *woad* and *wood*, and the double use of the MDu form, produced confusion] a. The ashes of burnt winelees, used by dyers · = med L. *cineres clavati* or *clavellati*, OF. *cendres clavelés*, F. *cendres gravelées*

b The ashes of burnt wood used to make a lye

a 1387 *Simon Barth.* 16 *Cineres clavellate*, an woode ashes 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho* a ij, Asshes called woad asshes the laste xx s 1562–3 *Act 5 Eliz* c. 4 § 23 The art or occupation of a burner of Ore and woade asshes. 1583 *Rates of Custome Ho* A ij b, Asshes called wood or sope Ashes 1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat Philos* II 363 This way was only to mingle exquisitly a quantity of Sal-Armoniack, with about thrice its weight of strong Wood ashes. 1705 tr *Art of Dying* (1913) 113 A Perfect Description, of Pot and Woad-Ashes. *a* 1756 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 267 Some persons at a great wash put ode, or pearl ashes tied in a cloth, and let it lie in the water 1780 *Act 20 Geo III*, c 25 Preamble, Whereas Pot and Pearl Ashes, Wood and Weed Ashes, are essentially necessary in the whitening of Linen Cloth and Thread

¶ Forms representing the G and LG words are illustrated in the following —

1705 tr. *Art of Dying* (1913) *title p*, A Discourse of Pot and Weyd Ashes, as well as several other Foreign Ingredients used in Dying *Ibid* 136 Wayd Ashes are prepared in the same manner [as pot-ashes], from the Ashes of burnt Wayd, that is Willow. 1708 SEWEL *Dutch-Eng Dict., Weedasch*, Weed ashes 1780 [see above]

Woaded (wōu dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. WOAD *sb* 1 or *v.* + -ED] a. Of a colour or dye: Having a basis

of, or treated with, woad. b. Of cloth, etc : Dyed with woad or woaded dye.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 85 As a deepe woded die, which went to the bottome, and pearced into the tender wolle 1580–1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c 9 § 2 A perfitte couler of woaded and matheied Blacke 1613 J. MAY *Decl Estate Cloth* 30 The diers of London doe best obserue a true course in setting a woaded seale vpon woaded colours 1615 S. WARD *Coal fr. Altar* 24 The set vp blewes haue made strangers loath the rich oaded blewes 1653 BLITHE *Engl Improver Impr.* xxxv (ed. 3) 227 Woad layes the foundation for the solidity of very many colours more. A Woaded colour is free from stayning 1862 C O'NEILL *Dict Calico Printing* etc. 212 The term *woaded colours*, still in common use for colours which are supposed to be dyed upon a basis of woad blue 1869 A. MACDONALD *Love, Law & Theol.* IV. 66 The glossy woaded blacks of the unique Webster, which usually adorn the backs of youthful Sneakers. 1894 *Times* 14 May 4/3 Some good parcels of woaded wool serges

So **Woa·ding** *vbl. sb*

1613 J. MAY *Decl Estate Cloth* 30 The ground of good colours is substantiall woading, without which diuers colours cannot be perfectly made, as blackes, russets, and such like. 1894 VICKERMAN *Woollen Spinning* 111 The 'woading' of blacks in too many instances has become so much of a formality that the old tests are no longer of any service

Woader (wōu dəɹ). *rare.* Also 5 woder. [f. as prec. + -ER[1]] a. A dyer with woad. b. A cultivator of woad.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 75/1 Deux Draperis, un Woder, & un Tinctour. 1424 *Will of John Rouwe* (Somerset Ho.) Tinctor siue Woder 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, To goe afield with victuals to his woaders or weeders. 1830 *Withering's Brit Plants* (ed 7) III 752 *note*, The gangs of people called Woaders, who make the culture of this herb their peculiar employment 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* (1885) 67 Silk Bleacher, Woader

Woad-waxen · see WOODWAXEN. **Woag(e**, obs. Sc. ff. VOYAGE **Woak**, dial. f. OAK. **Woald**, var. WELD *sb.*[1]; obs. f. WOLD. **Woan(e**, var. WONE. **Woant**, obs. f. WANT *sb* 1

Woar, variant of ORE [b], seaweed.

1586 J HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II 43/1 The woars of the seas.

Woar, obs. form of WOOER

Woat, obs. form of OAT *sb.*

1673 G Fox in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc.* (1914) July 98 Pease & barly & woats a shilens a bueshell

Wob, Wobat see WEB, *sb*, WOUBIT

Wobble, wabble (wǫ b'l), *sb.* [f. next.] The action or an act of wobbling; an unsteady rocking motion or movement; also *fig*

1699 *Phil. Trans* XXI 286 That direction being nothing but a certain wabble in the Earth's Motion. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict Arts* etc, *Wabble*, a hobbling unequal motion 1867 F FRANCIS *Bk Angling* IV 89 The long, slow wobble of a badly spinning bait 1870 STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II v 154 The mouth[s] of the pockets are easier of access, and the chance of a wobble all but avoided 1896 WELLS *Wheels of Chance* v, The bicycle began an absolutely unprecedented wabble. 1911 *Sat. Rev* 19 Aug 223/1 That is a quite characteristic wobble on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

b *pl* (*Austral*) A disease in cattle caused by eating the leaves of the palm-tree.

1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec 1090 Rickets or Wobbles in Cattle

Wobble, wabble (wǫ·b'l), *v* Also 8–9 *Sc.* wauble. [Corresponds to Upper, Middle, and Low G *wab(b)eln* cf MHG. *wabelen* to move restlessly, and ON. *vafla* (synonymous with *vafra* WAVER *v.*) . f. Teut. *wab-* (see WAVE *v*) A parallel Teut. *wap-* appears in LG. *wappeln*, ON. *vappa* to waddle, OE *wapolian* to bubble. (Cf. SWABBLE *v*)]

1. *intr.* Of a person or animal To move from side to side unsteadily or with uncertain direction.

1657 [see WOBBLING *ppl. a*] 1694 tr *Martin's Voy Spitzbergen* in *Acc Sev Late Voy* (1711) II 91 This Bird is a Diver They go wabbling from side to side *Ibid* 101 When they go to fly up they wabble a great way before they can raise themselves upon the Wind 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4178/4 Advt, Wabbles in his walking. 1749 MRS DELANY *Autobiogr* (1861) II 515 James came wabbling on with the broken equipage, his Fribbleship much ruffled 1786 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut Mare* vii, Ye ran them 'till they a' did wauble, Far, far, behin' 1789 D DAVIDSON *Seasons* 156 The snipe. Staits fiae the slimy drain, and, to the spring ,now waubles fast 1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* Ess 1872 V 73 'The two pinions on which History soars'—or flutters and wabbles 1856 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Kate Cov* vi. 69 Such a figure *I* never saw on a horse! bumping when she trots, and wobbling when she canters 1896 WELLS *Wheels of Chance* VIII, He resumed the treadles, ,olted over a stone, wabbled, recovered, and began riding faster

b Of a piece of mechanism, a top, a missile, etc.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* III. 45 The wheel would not move perpendicularly, but wabble towards the Fore or Backsides of the Jack frame 1680 *Ibid.* XII 215 If in going about of your Work you find it Wabble, that is, that one side of the Flat incline either to the Right or Left Hand 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Wabble*, to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air. 1806–7 *J* BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* IV xv, [A] hat which wabbles over your eyes and ears 1828–32 WEBSTER s v, A top wabbles, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular direction, a spindle wabbles, when it moves one way and the other 1884 E P ROE in *Harper's Mag* June 88/1 Well now, watch the floats. If you see one bob under and wobble, a shad has struck the net near it 1884 *Sat. Rev* 6 Sept. 320/2 A projectile from a smoothbore is apt to 'wobble' and go wide.

c. To bubble; to boil. Now *dial.*

1725 *New Canting Dict*, *Wobble*, to boil. The Pot wobbles, i e The Pot boils 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Set. II. *Passion & Prunc* xv III 397 Sir Frederick smoked his chilum and whiffed and 'wobbled', and wore away the evening. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt Gloss*, *Wabble*, to boil fast

d. To shake or quiver like a jelly or fleshy body.

1748 [see WOBBLING *ppl. a*]. 1854 R S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* XXXVI, Away Jorrocks went, wobbling like a great shape of red Noyeau jelly 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Conclus* XVII, Her chin wobbled pathetically. 1881 *Harper's Mag* Apr 643 He wabbled with laughter at the delicious absurdity of the reminiscence

e. To move unsteadily from side to side or backwards and forwards (without progression). Also *fig*

1858 H. MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* IV 214 From the mouth of the figure a long tongue was made to wabble 1865 BARING GOULD *Werewolves* XV 264 You see it well in old women how the last teeth wobble 1878 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) II. XIII 307 The field of the microscope is crowded with organisms, some wabbling slowly. 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* XIII, His knees wobbled 1903 G H. LORIMER *Lett Self-made Merch.* XIX 288 He shouted 'Hello!' in what he tried to make a big, brave voice, but it wobbled a little all the same.

2. *fig.* To hesitate or waver between different opinions or courses of action; to be inclined to favour first one side and then the other.

1884 *Bath Herald* 20 Sept 3/1 The *Standard* has.. wobbled back to its old ways 1885 DILKE in *Life* (1917) II. 111 The other members of the Cabinet either wobbled backwards and forwards, or did not care 1906 G W E RUSSELL *Social Silhouettes* 161 If you wobble or rat or play the Candid Friend, you are only too likely to find yourself cast at the next election

3 *trans.* To cause to move unsteadily from side to side

1831 T ALLEN *Hist Co. York* III 41 The convex surface, with its glass pieces, is then turned and wabbled in the concave basin by steam power 1881 P M DUNCAN in *Academy* 23 Apr 468/3 One of the rigidly armoured Silurian fishes which learned to snap at its prey and got more food by the attempt to wobble its cranium

4 *U S* To crumple *up.*

1869 MRS WHITNEY *We Girls* VI. (1874) 119 The dish-towels dirty, and the dish cloth all wabbled up in the sink. 1884 E. P ROE in *Harper's Mag* June 88/1 To keep the net straight, and not all tangled and wobbled up.

5. *Comb.* · **wobble-heat**, a form of heat-energy caused by vibration, **wobble-saw**, a circular saw mounted askew on its spindle so as to cut a groove wider than its own thickness.

1899 LOCKYER in *Nature* 20 Apr. 585/2 To get concrete images of these effects we spoke of path-heat, spin-heat, and *wobble heat. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2717 **Wabble-saw* 1917 H. W DURHAM *Saws* 53 'Drunken' or 'Wobble' saws

Wobbler (wǫ blɔɹ) Also 8 wabler, 9 wabbler [f. WOBBLE *v.* + -ER[1]] One who or that which wobbles; a person or animal that walks unsteadily, one who wavers or vacillates in opinion; also *spec.* (see quots. 1785, 1823, 1875).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Wabler*, foot wabler, a contemptuous term for a foot soldier, frequently used by those of the cavalry 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf*, *Wabbler*, a boiled leg of mutton, alluding to the noise made in dressing it 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2717 *Wabbler*, an elliptical cutter-head placed at such obliquity on the shaft as to revolve in a circular path. Sometimes called a *drunken cutter* 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Aug 1/1 Such a Government of Wobblers 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, *Wobbler*, a horse that swerves from side to side when trotting.

Wobbling (wǫ blin), *vbl. sb* [f WOBBLE *v.* + -ING[1]] The action of the vb WOBBLE.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I. XXVII, No wabblin' of his hind parts, but steady as a pump bolt *a* 1848 *N Y. Com. Adv* (Bartlett) Leverrier's calculations gave the mass of the unknown planet, by which the 'wabblings' of Herschell were to be set right, at so much 1861 MISS E A. BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres* II XVI. 26 He nearly fell off his mule with the excess of the wabbling 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict* (ed 3), *Wobbling*, the unsteady motion of an elongated projectile through the air 1907 *Athenæum* 27 Apr 513/2 Here is a slight wobbling in the artist's intention.

Wobbling (wǫ·blin), *ppl. a* [f WOBBLE *v.* + -ING[2]] That wobbles, in senses of the vb

1657 LIGON *Barbadoes* 62 Cockroches, a creature of a pure hair-colour, which would set him off the better, if he had not an ugly wabling gate 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 99 [An old man] Shaking his loose-flesh'd wabbling chaps. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* IV 140 Its [*sc.* the bat's] evening flight and its unsteady wabbling motion amuse the imagination 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr*, *Rustic Fishing* 46 Still wobbling curves keep wavering like a bite 1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus* III. 509/2 His whole singing was a bad wobbling trill 1884 J H WALSH *Mod Sportsman's Gun* II 7 When discharged from a smooth bore, an oscillating or 'wobbling' flight is produced. 1898 *Catholic News* 21 May 8/4 It cannot be said that the constituency is a wobbling one

Wobbly (wǫ·bli), *a.* Also wabbly. [f. WOBBLE *v.* + -Y[1]] Inclined to wobble.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* III. 149/1 The knees, which at first is weak and wabbly, gets strong 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr 6 A brigade can fight as well if its line be slightly 'wobbly' as if it were dressed to death 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I 279 'Nancy!' cries Bobby, ,speaking in a wobbly, quivering voice 1878 *Athenæum* 13 July 42/1 His English is decidedly 'wobbly'.

Hence **Wo bbliness**, the state of being wobbly.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Second Thoughts* I 11, General Tarlton is observing with chill misgiving a certain threatening wobbliness in the gait of his [top] 1881 J MORLEY *Recoll* (1917) I. 174 A 'wobbliness' which nobody is more conscious of or more disgusted by, than I am

Woc, var. WOKE *a. Obs* **Woce**, obs Sc. f. VOICE. **Woch(e**. see VOUCH, WHICH, WOW (wall). **Woch(e)safe**, obs ff. VOUCHSAFE **Wod**, obs. f. WOOD *sb.* and *a.*; obs pa t of WADE *v.*

Wod, obs. Sc. form of VOID *v.*

1477 *Lydgate's Dietary* 54 in *Makculloch MS.* (S.T.S.) 31 Wod al dronkynness, learis & lechons

Wod, obs form of HOOD

1559 *Inv.* (Warw) in *N & Q.* 12th Ser II 502/1 A crest cap and a wod to weyr upon his sholder iiij s.

Wodake, obs f WOODHACK (woodpecker). **Wodbill, -bin, -binde, -cok(ke**, etc, obs. ff. WOODBILL, WOODBINE, WOODCOCK. **Wodd(e, Wodden**, obs. ff. WOOD, WOODEN. **Wodder, -ir**, obs. ff. WEATHER **Wodderweght**, obs f. WITHERWEIGHT *Sc* **Woddie**, obs var WIDDY, WOODY **Woddish, -y**, obs ff. WOODISH, -Y

Woddram, wodrome, early forms of WIDDEN-DREAM

1644 in S. Hibbert *Shetl Isl* (1822) 594 The said sickness was taken off the said Marion and casten upon a young cow of the said John's, which took wodrome. *Ibid*, An uther cow also died mad and in woddram

Wode, obs. Sc. f. VOID; obs pa t. of WADE *v.*; obs. f. WOAD, WOOD. **Wodehouse**: see WOODHOUSE. **Wodeland, -liche, -ness(e**: see WOODLAND, WOODLY, WOODNESS

Wodenism (wōu dĕnɪz'm) *rare.* [f. *Woden* (see ODIN) + -ISM] Odinism

1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par* 236 Wodenism was so completely vanquished that even the coming of the Danes failed to revive it.

Wodensday, obs. f WEDNESDAY. **Woder**, obs f OTHER, WEATHER. **Woderofe, -rove, -rowe**, obs ff. WOODRUFF **Wodershins**, obs. f. WITHERSHINS. **Wodeship, -sour**, etc., **-wale, -ward**. see WOODSHIP, etc. **Wodewe**, obs f. WIDOW **Wodewose**. see WOODWOSE

Wodge (wǫdʒ). [? Vulgar alteration of *wedge* cf WEDGE *sb.* 4] A lumpy protuberant object. Hence **Wo dgy** *a.*, solid, bulky.

1907 PHYLLIS DARE *From School to Stage* v. 84 Not a London thin-bread and butter tea, but a great wodgy, six-sliced repast 1922 *Chambers's Jrnl* Dec 797/1 A 'wodge' in his left breast-pocket

Wodhacke, obs. f WOODHACK **Wodhed**, var WOODHEAD. **Wodinsdai**, obs. f. WEDNESDAY.

Wodky, variant of VODKA.

1875 R H R *Rambles in Istria* 271 A glass of wodky

Wodland, -liche, -ly see WOODLAND, WOODLY.

Wodmell, obs form of WADMAL.

1522 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V 154 A wodmell slope and a pare of breche of the same.

Wodnes(s, var. WOODNESS **Wodou**, obs var. WOODOO. **Wodowes**, var. WOODWOSE. **Wodowhod**, obs f WIDOWHOOD. **Wodrofe, -roffe, -rove**· see WOODRUFF. **Wodrome**: see WODDRAM **Wodschipe**, var. WOODSHIP, madness **Wodset(t**, obs ff. WADSET **Wodsore, -sour**: see WOODSOUR. **Wodur**, obs. f. OTHER **Wodwale, -ward, -wose**: see WOODWALE, WOODWARD, WOODWOSE.

Woe (wōu), *int., adv, sb, a.* Forms: *a.* 1–6, 8–9 *Sc.* and *north.* wa, 3–5, 9 *north* waa, (*Sc.* or *north.* 4, 6, 9 way, 5 ua, 7 weay, 7–9 wea, 8 weea), 5– *Sc.* wae, (with *zs*) *Sc.* 4, 6 wais, 6 waiss, wayis, 7 waies, wayes, 8 waes; (with *zs the*) *Sc.* and *north* 7 wee'st, 8 wae'st, wa-ist, waist, 9 wa(a)st, waest, 5 *Sc. sup of adj.* wast, wayest; 1 *Northumb*, 3 *Lay.* wæ. *β.* 2– wo, (3 woa, wao, wuo, 4 who, 5 whoo, wooe, 6 *Sc* voo, woi), 4–6 woo, 4–woe *γ* 3 *Orm* wa33, 2–3 wei, 3–4 wai, way, 4 weye, we [Com Indo-European interjection, used as a natural exclamation of lament; its forms fall into types distinguished by variety of vocalism, and reduplicated forms are characteristic of several of the Germanic langs.; most of these langs. have developed a substantival use of the simple forms (through such constructions as that in A. 6), and English and German have developed an adj use

OE. *wá*, also *wǽ*, corresp. to OS, MLG. *wê*, (M)Du. *wee*, OHG., MHG. *wê* (G *weh*, also *wehe*), ON. *vei*, *væ* (Sw, Da *ve*), Goth *wai ovai*, and further to L. *væ*, Gr. *οἰ*, *φεῦ*, W *gwae*. (Arm. *vay* and late Gr. *ὀά*, *οὐά*, *οὐαί* are new formations) Teut **was* is the source of the exclamations F *ouais*, It. *guai*, Sp. *guay*.

The *γ*-forms are from ON. *vei* (cf. WELLAWAY). The spelling *wo* has been long prevalent in exclamatory use, and is still affected in poetry.

The forms properly substantival (as distinct from the above forms, which belong primarily to the int. and adv.) are :—OE *wéa*, also the reduplicated *wáwa* WOWE, MLG *wêwe*, OHG. *wêwo* m, *wêwa* f (MHG *wê*, gen. *wêwes* str n, *wêwe*, *wêhe* wk m., str and wk f); otherwise the orig interjectional forms are used as sbs.

OE *wéa* entered into compounds in the sense of 'grievous, evil, bad', one of these, *wéamód* peevish, survived into ME, see WEMOD; so Gothic *wai* in *waidêdja* ἀνομίς (f.

**wadēþs* = OE. *wēadēd* crime), OHG. *wē* in *wēwurt* evil fate, misfortune; cf. Lett. *wajsa* weak, ill.

Partially disguised compounds are WELLAWAY, WELLAWO, and WAIL *v.*]

A. *int.* and *adv.*

I. 1. As an exclamation of grief or lamentation. = Alas! Often in combination with another int., as *ah, lo* (see WALE *int*, WELLAWO); cf. WAESUCKS. *arch.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* Int. 327 *Ua*, euwa [= eow+wa].

c 1250 *Death* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 178 Wai hwi noldestu er of þisse þeon ichowe? 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6445 Awey [*v. r.* awai] seh ȝonge þinges, frendles were hit þere. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 188 A-wei, to sone he hit for les. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15879 Cried he hey þer wo ne way, But ded he was, & þer he lȝy.

c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xvii. 326 Allas, oure synnes say, 'wo, wo, wo!' *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 760 At hir he speryt giff scho forthocht it sar. 'Wa, ȝa', scho said 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz* v. 76 Ah wo, wo, wo! the worst of woes I find! 1729 G. ADAMS tr. *Sophocles, Antig.* v. iv, Wo! and wo! Again, thou hast ruined an unhappy Man. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho., Betrothal* 126 And if, ah woe, she loves alone.

† **b** with following clause or phrase expressing the object of the lament. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 O, seiȝ þus þe boc, wei þet he eure hit wule þenche in his þonke. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 120 Wai [*v. r.* way] þat hit nis þarof bireued. *c* 1275 LAY. 8013 Wei þat ich nadde bi war. *a* 1400 in *Minot's Poems* (ed. Hall) App. ii. 23 Wa for his Endyng!

II. Construed with a dative (or, later, its equivalent), with or without a verb of being or happening, in sentences expressing the incidence of distress, affliction, or grief.

2. In prophetic or denunciatory utterances of the type of OE. *wá þíþ þém mannum* = affliction or grief shall be the lot of the men; *woe be to us* = may affliction or distress light upon us; *woe is him* = cursed is he. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Beowulf 183 Wa bið þæm ðe sceal þurh sliðne nið sawle besceaðan in fyres fæþme. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61 Wa biþ þonne þæm mannum þe ne onsyteþ þisse worlde yrmþa. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxx. (1883) 146 Wa byð ðam þe þær bið geteohhod to. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (Harl. MS.) 102 Wo ys him þat þe knowe ne shal! 13 *Northern Passion* 249 (Camb. Gg) Who be þat man At þat treson fyrst began. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 98 Sche seide: 'Ha treson, wo thee be'. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4564 Wailaway to wriches & wa is ȝow in erthe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Wa be to þe, Bethsaida! *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 Then woo schall be to hom þat schall here þys rebuke yn þat day 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 41 Heh allas! and woo be the tyme they saide, that ever we shulde put, trust to the Frenshe partie 1533 FRITH *Mirr.* ii. A vij, Woe be to them that couple and knytte houses to gether 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi (1870) 273 Bacon is good for carters and plowmen,. but & yf they haue the stone, they shall synge, 'wo be the pye!' *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 151 Waiss ȝow. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 187 Way is the Hirdis of Israell. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* ii (1882) 59 Woe were vs, if wee were at the rule and gouernement of creatures. 1636 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (ed. 3) 162 Woe is him whose bed is made in hell. 1680 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XLV. 246 Woes us that we can nether shew nor receive kindness without danger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 23 Wo be to the Villain, if he recollect not this! *c* 1860 FABER *Child's Death* vi, Thou art welcome, thrice welcome —yet woe is the day! 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* xi, But woe is him, if a nasty foe .smite him to the quick.

3. In merely declaratory statements of the type of OE. *him bið* or *is wá* = he will be or is distressed, afflicted, grieved, or sorrowful; ME. *him is (full) wo* = he is (much) distressed or grieved. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. vii, Þæm folce wæs æȝþres waa, ȝe þæt hie þæt mæste yfel forberan sceoldon, ȝe eac þæt hig his sciran ne dorstan *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat* 104 Huru him bið æt heartan wa, ðonne he hangiende helle wisceð ðæs engestan eðelrices *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 149 *Tedet animæ meæ vite mee* Wuo is mi soule þat ich bide here swo longe *c* 1200 ORMIN 11904 Himm wass wajȝ & ange Off þatt he nohht ne wisste off Crist. *c* 1205 LAY. 1660 Swa swiðe wa him was þat al his wit he for-læs *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 96 Me is wo þet tu hit wost. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 882 þat beoþ her, wo is hom þes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3749 Me es sua waa, almast i weede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 209 Him was ful wo þan on is þoȝt, & ofte sekede amonge ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2684 Be alle the welthe of the werlde, so woo was theme neuer! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 826 Cuthbert sawe, him was full wa.

b. very freq. in *Woe is me* (occas. † *to, unto me*): I am distressed, afflicted, unfortunate, grieved. Now only *arch* and *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 28345 Wa is me þat ich was mon iboren. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 185 Wa is me þet ic am swa fremede wiþ þe! *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 146 Was me, douchtir, for þe. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3075 'Wa is me!' quod he, ..'wa is me vnhappy!' *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth* 196 (Douce MS.) 'Wo is me for þi wo!' quod Waynour *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & Other Birds* 265 Now ar þai deid, and wo is me þairfore! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. 1. 133 Bot netheles, quhat harm, full wayis me! 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* ix. 16 Wo is it vnto me [WYCLIF wo to me, COVERDALE wo vnto me, 1611 Woe is vnto me] yf I preache not the gospell 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 25 My sheepe bene wasted, (wae is me therefore) 1683 G. M[ERITON] *Yorks. Dial.* 6 Waies is me Husband, our awd Breads all gane 1729 G. ADAMS tr. *Sophocles, Antig.* II. v, Wo is me a Wretch! 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr Hornbook* xxiii, Waes me for Johnie Ged's Hole now. if that thae news be true! 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 190 To whom replied King Arthur, much in wrath: 'Ah, miserable and unkind, untrue,..Woe is me!' 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccleve's Minor Poems* p. xliv, Lastly (woe is me!) I printed it in 1878 from [etc.].

4. *Woe worth* (in 16th and 17th cent. sometimes hyphened): may evil befall or light upon; a curse upon; cursed be or shall be: often in phr. *woe worth the day* (*the while, the time*). *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 2562 Wa wrðe auer þene smið. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 37 Wa wurðe þat chaffere *c* 1275 LAY. 8011 Wo worþe onread [*earher text* Wale wale vnræd]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 7396 Cursed kaytif and wa worth þe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4118 And 3if i wrong sete any word, wo worþ me euer. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 139 'Wo worthe wykkyde armour!' Percyvelle may say. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 744 Allace That I was maide, wa worthe the coursit cas! *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1715 Alas my birth, wo worth my life 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 34 Wo worth the, O Deuyll, wo worth the, that thou haste made Englande to worshyppe false Goddes 1563 *Homilies* II. *Passion* II. 199 May we not iustly crye wo worth the tyme that euer we synned? 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 66 Fall England, farewell peace, woe worth our Weale and tranquillitie 1683 G. M[ERITON] *Yorks Dial* 16 Weayworth this Trash 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* II. 7 Then they all wept again, and cryed out Oh, Wo worth the day 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* I. 17 Woe worth the Tongue! may Blisters sore it gall, That names Buxoma, Elouzelind withal 1785 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xv, Wae worth that brandy, burnin trash! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ix, Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day, That costs thy life, my gallant grey! 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 244 Woe worth the hour that I beheld thee born

† **b.** As an independent exclamation = sense I.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* I. 43 Wo worthe, thei are dedde 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villanie* I. 23 Woe worth when trees drop in their proper kinde!

¶ **c.** *Woe worth me!* used occas. loosely = *Woe is me.*

1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* v. ii, *Estrild* Woe worth me! *Sabrina* Nay, woe worth Her wickedness 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* ix, Wo worth me when Agatha the tire-woman sets eyes upon it!

d. Similarly, *Woe betide you* (etc.). In mod. use *colloq.* with weakened sense: You (etc.) will get into trouble (if...). Also without obj.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 86 And ar þis weddyng beo wrouȝt wo þe beo-tyde! *Ibid.* iii. 216 Er Ich wedde such a wyf wo me bi-tyde! 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 56 Now helpe, or woe betide thee euermore. 1808 [see BETIDE *v.* 1 c]. 1819 KEATS *La belle Dame sans Merci* ix, And there I dream'd, ah! woe betide, The latest dream I ever dream'd 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvi[1], Go to the sick man's chamber, and woe betide you if you again quit it without my permission! 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* vi, If you're not sharp enough I'll creak the door, and woe betide you if I have to creak it much 1868 [see BETIDE *v.* 1 c]

5. Without verb. **a.** const. dative (or its equivalent) = *woe be, woe worth, woe betide arch*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xliv 328 Hit is ȝecweden: Wa eow þe gadriað hus to huse. *Ibid* xliv 378 Wa me ðæs ic swuȝode! *971 Blickl. Hom.* 25 Wa eow þe nu hihhaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 7 Wa þysum middan-ȝearde þurh swicdomas. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 19 Wa hem ðatt hie æure iscapene waren 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* viii. 13, I .herde the voys of an egle .seiynge .Wo! wo! wo! to the dwellinge men in erthe 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 355 Wo the while, he was a thief! *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* (1908) 139 Woo to vs 3if we wole folewe hym that wolde sette his fete in the hille of lordschippe. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 853 Woo the whyle that bargayn I dyd euer make. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* ix. 16 And wo vnto me [1611 woe is vnto me], yff I preach not the Gospell 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 55 Then woe mine eyes vnlesse they beautie see 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 15 O woe, the day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* iii. 389 Wo to him, that in the desart Land Of Lybia travels 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 25 Wae to that hand that dares Defile the stream. 1794 BURNS *Song, Lovely Lass Inverness* 13 Now wae to thee, thou cruel lord, A bluidy man I trow thou be. 1829 DIGBY *Broad Stone Hon., Godefridus* 205 But woe the while! our fathers' minds are dead. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. ii, Woe to thine ears hadst thou heard the barbiton that night!

b const. preps *on, for.*

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxx, Some articles we will minute down with which he shall comply, or wo on his head! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiv, It has ended thus Wo on it! 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Oh, woe for them when they shall wake!

† **6.** *To do* or *work* (a person) *wo*: to inflict distress or trouble upon; to afflict; to do harm to. Also without regimen. *Obs.*

Orig. *woe* is adv. in this phr., but later apprehended as sb. (B II). (Cf. other langs., e.g. G. *weh(e tun.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 138 Þa me grame wæron worda þinra, and me wa dydan *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 289 in *O E Hom* I. 177 Ac ȝet ne deð heom nout so wo in þo lohe biende bute þat hi witeð þat heore pine ne scal neure habben ende *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 364 Is hit nu wisdom mon to don so wo him suluen? *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 49 Hu moni earmðen anan awakeneð þer-wið, þat wurcheð þe wa inoh. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 880 Abram hem folwede and wroȝte woa. *Ibid.* 2100 Þeden ut-comen .vii. neet, And .vii. leine after ðo, Þe deden ðe .vii. fette wo *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5531 Bot ai þe mare þai did [þ]am wa þis folk multiplid ai maa. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxx (*Theodora*) 624 þe feynd, oure fa, Cesit nocht to wirk hyr way, *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* x. 65, I do þe wele, why dost me woo? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvi. 1571 Iubiter sulde noucht wyrk hym mar wa na dispyte. *a* 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam.* iii. 55 He kest the stone in þe watter, & bad it waa worghe 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xviii (Percy Soc.) 86 It doth right well appere that love hath done you wo 1553 *Respublica* 1648 Theis ladies . prepare to weorke vs woo and doo vs all mischiefe.

B. *sb* (See also A. 6.)

1. A condition of misery, affliction, or distress; misfortune, trouble; grievous or sorrowful state. *poet.* or *rhet.*

c 1200 ORMIN 897 Baþe hemm fell to þolenn wa þurrh ifell wifess irre *Ibid* 4766 Tenn menn Forrlæs þe gode Job þatt da33, & ȝet bilammp himm oþerr wa *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 237 Issa was hire firste name Siðen she brocte us to woa, Adam gaf hire name eua 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7770 þe king & oþer riche men wolde euere abbe ynou wanne þe pouere adde wo *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2196 Nembrot. þat in his time wroght mikel waa. 13 *Ibid.* 22472 (Edin.) Quar-to sold we be born to-day, Quen al þing sal com to way? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 250 He vald fluste quyke þam fla, & bryne þame syne in doile & va. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4951 Youthe hem putte in lupaidye, In perell and in mych woo *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Prais of Asse* 12 Wrechitnes has wroht all welthis wele to wo 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. ccccxxxiv 308 b/2 The capitayne had dayly great payne and wo to defende their towne 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* v. iii. 309 For neuer was a Storie of more Wo, Then this of Iuliet, and her Romeo 1655 MILTON *Sonn. Massacre Piedmont* 14 From these may grow A hunder'd-fold, who

Eaily may fly the Babylonian wo 1667 — *P. L.* i 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World, and all our woe. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill* 160 Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow, And quite forgot their vices in their woe 1790 COLERIDGE *Genevieve* 8 Within your soul a voice there lives! It bids you hear the tale of Woe. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 983 My days, though few, have pass'd below In much of joy, but more of woe. 1814 — *Lara* I. ii, Lord of himself,—that heritage of woe 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxii, A screech-owl denouncing some deed of terror and of wo 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III. ii. viii, This scene of wo 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* iii, Her giddiness, her lightness of conduct, had wrought this woe.

personified *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4995 With hir labour and travaile Logged ben with sorwe and woo.

b in conjunction with *weal*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 216 A fruit, ðe kenned wel and wo. 13 *K Alis* 3449 There his folk come wel or weye, Him tofore nys bote deth *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 1 2 Day & nyght, þt is assiduelly, in wele & wa. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxxiii (*George*) 235 Fore wele na way Of þis place sal I nocht ga *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 687 *Cleopatra*, ȝe nere out of myn herte remembraunce For wel or wo for carole or for daunce. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* v. 66 God hab lent ȝow discrecioun Boþe of wele and of woo 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 182 Greit cause thay haif for till repent, Zot will thay nocht do so, Nouther for weill nor wo 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 351 Whate'er betide of weal or woe 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl* vi. I. 299 'I wo important commonwealths, upon whose action. the weal and wo of Christendom was hanging

c. In particularized use; chiefly *pl*, Misfortunes, troubles, griefs.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 12 Oo woo passid, and lo! 3it comen two wos 1567 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* iii. 153 All the wois that Ouid in Ibin Into his prietty lytill buik did wryte *a* 1568 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* iii. 9 That curst inconstant cative till accuse, Quhais variance of all my wois I wyt 1599 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Q. Isab. to Mortimer* 16 One woe makes another woe seeme lesse 1642 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mad Fashions* A 2 b, Those Rebells that doe breed her [*sc.* Ireland's] woes 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* xii. 892 Latinus tears his Garments as he goes, Both for his publick, and his private Woes. 1714 YOUNG *Force Relig* I. 258 Now she revolves within her anxious mind, What woe still lingers in reserve behind *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist Quakers* (1795) I. 61 The Lord sent me to you, to warn you of the woes that are coming upon you 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. xii. 152 Who has not been touched with the woes of his lovely and gentle queen, subjected by him to a trial of life and death, on a false charge of infidelity? 1920 *Discovery* May 146 The most fundamental cause of all our present economic woes.

† **d.** *transf.* A cause of misfortune *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1176 My wele, my woo, my paradise, my lyvis sustenaunce!

† **2** Physical pain or distress, disease or infirmity. *Obs.* or merged in sense I.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 220 He lette ham þolien wo inouh—hunger & þurst, & muchel swinc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1918 He was .þur mesel þo, & he bicom in is baptizinge hol of al is wo 13. *Northern Passion* 49 (Camb. Gg.) Þai dyd hym tyll pyne and waa And euyr þai thoght hym for to slaa 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1033 A litil wetinge of watur his wo wol amende *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 539, I am all in aunter sa akis me þe wame, Of werke well ne I wede & slike wa tholis. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 36 Thys holy man keuord mony of hur wo, the doumbe, the defe, and other seke. [1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 227 Thus groan the old, till, by disease oppress'd, They taste a final woe, and then they rest.]

b With reference to the pains of hell.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 209 To takenn ut off helle wa þa gode sawless alle. *Ibid.* 1400 Forr whatt te33 fellenn sone dun off heoffne unntill helle Till eche wa. *c* 1290 *St James* 77 in *S Eng Leg.* 36 Þou sendest us þare we gret wo ifielde In gret torment and brenningue *c* 1315 SHOREHAM vii. 534 Þus þe deuel ydampned hys, And wyþ hym. Deuelen wel mo;..Moche hys þe pyne þat hem eyleþ, And eke þe who *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* I. 108 The more he dwelleth theryn long, To his soule he encreseth woo 1781 *Transl & Paraphr* xli. 8 Who looks to him with lively faith is sav'd from endless woes.

† **3.** Sorrow, grief, anguish (as a state of mind or feeling). *Obs.* or merged in sense I.

a 1300 *K Horn* 263 Heo louede so horn child þat. In heorte heo hadde wo. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1483 Neiȝh wod of witte for woo of þat sawe 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1717 With alle þe wo on lyue, To þe wod he [*sc.* the fox] went away. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1360 Mony wyues, for woo, of here wit past *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 57 Tendrely remembre on the wo & peyne, þat thow souffridist in his passioun. *c* 1530 *Crt Love* 256 'For-soth, quod she, 'they wailen of their wo.' *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxv. 21 My hairt, tak nowdir pane nor wa, For Meg, for Mertory, or 3it Mawis 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack a Lent* C 2, The poore Curres, stinke for woe for feare that another Lent is come sodainely vpon them. [1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 118 His down-cast Eye reveals his inward Woes

1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I 1, While the big Woe lies throbbing at my Heart.]

†4. Lamentation, mourning. Chiefly in phr. *to make woe*. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 465 Godard herde here wa, Ther-offe yaf he nouth a stra. 13 *K. Alis* 2360 (Laud MS), Michel woo & grete wailynges Was made *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1839 *Lucrece*, The woo to telle hyt were impossible, That she and al hir frendes make attones *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1057 For shame! why makest þou al this wo? 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 437, I haif a water spunge for wa, within my wyde clokis, Than wring I it full wylely, & wetis my chekis

5. An utterance of the word 'woe' in denunciation; an anathema, curse.

c 1400 *Apol. Lolli* p. xi, Her enden the eighte wooís that God wishid to fieris Amen. 1546 BALE *Engl. Votaries* I 75 He went fearcelye vpon them with wo vpon wo 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Ld Craighall* 10 Aug., There is a *woe, woe to him by whom offences come* This woe came out of Christ's mouth. 1638 *Penit Conf* vii (1657) 146 A necessity is laid upon us with a woe, and an Anathema, if we come not to confession 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mdl* xxii, She bore a male-child, under circumstances which added treble bitterness to the wo denounced against our original mother 1821 MRS WHEELER *App Cumbld. Dial.* 9 Here it was (a way light on the peace!) At first I got a gliff o' Betty's feace 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii 228 The woe pronounced by the Saviour—that woe so literally fulfilled

6. *attrib.* and *Comb* simple attrib., as *woe-hurricane*, *-mark*, *-trumpet* (Rev. viii, ix); also adj. = woeful (cf C), as †*woe-day*, †*-thing*, †*-word*, objective, as *woe-begetting*, *-boding*, *-denouncing*, *-foreboding*, *-revolving* adjs., instrumental, as *woe-adumbred*, *-beseen*, *-bested*, *-cross-wounded* (see CROSS- B), *-dejected*, *-delighted*, *-embroidered*, *-exhausted*, *-fraught*, *-illumed*, *-infirmed*, *-stricken*, *-struck*, *-surcharged*, *-tired*, *-wearied*, *-weary*, *-whelmed*, *-worn* adjs; *woe-enwrap*, *-wrinkle* vbs.; in other advb. relations, as *woe-betrothed*, *-destined*, *-sprung*, *-wedded* adjs.; †woe-heart [cf. C. 1 b, d], an affliction, also WOSITH.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* I 1, Thy *Woe-adumbred Front 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV 3 The natural progeny of that *wo-begetting parent 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 370 Al my face So riveled and so *wo besein. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xliii ii, Full *wo bystad with sorowe and with care. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks 29 If thou be neuer so wo bestad *c* 1530 *Crt Love* 845 Ye made me wo-bestad 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Suppliants* 75 My burstìng heart .*woe betroth'd, fears e'en its friends 1838 ELIZA COOK *World* iv, The raven with its *woe boding tone 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* F 2, Comfort Her *woe-crosse-wounded Heart *c* 1205 LAY. 8750 Nu is icumen þin *wadæl. *c* 1346 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 48 Ipsis sit Waleway, meschef tristissima woday *a* 1796 BURNS *Bannocks o' Barley*, Wha in his wae days Were loyal to Charlie? 1786 — *To Ruin* 4 Thy cruel, *woe-delighted train 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert Wyoming* iii xvi, [He] smote his breast with *woe-denouncing hand 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I 86 The years, which might change the abode of the souls of these tyrant whites into the frames of *woe destined negroes 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 203 She muse, o'er her *woe-embroider'd Vest. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 26 Adams fall neuer so *woe enwrapped the earth, as the relation of them shall 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 56 The *woe-exhausted poet 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. ii. 56 The beleaguered and woe-exhausted city 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I xxviii, Three banners .The *woe-foreboding peasant sees 1797 T. PARK *Sonn* 103 *Woe-fraught breast of kesar or of queen 1818 HOLDER *Poems* 69 From whose woe-fraught bosom break Those dismal cries? 1639 RUTHERFORD *Let to Vscless Kennure* 1 Oct., I hope that Christ, when he married you, married you and all the crosses and *wo hearts that follow you 1818 KEATS *Endym* iv 527 *Woe hurricanes beat ever at the gate 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* I 1 637, I see more clear Thy works within my *woe-illumed mind. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Ep. Ded., My *woe-infirmed Witte, conspired against me 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* ix, The distress..which was crushing their lives out of them, and stamping *woe-marks over the land 1824 SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus, Agamemnon* 65 Many a *woe-revolving year [πολύθρηνον αἰῶν'] 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 276 Their *woe sprung tears shall sue 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvii, Arthur could not see how pallid and *woe stricken her face was. 1770 HODSON *Ded. Temple of Solomon* 5 The Fury of the *Woe-struck King 1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Werner* (1840) I 169 A certain woestruck martyr zeal 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 97 A *Woe surcharged heart. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B* 6 What! must I undergoe this *wo-thing, And suffer thus for doing nothing? 1619 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi xcv, Her *woe ty'd Tongue. 1680 C. NESSE *Church-Hist* 493 While the Church lay under the *Wo-Trumpets. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* iii I 196 We expect the seventh trumpet, the last of the three woe trumpets 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* xix. 700 When all poore men Would get their *wo-watcht pow'rs relieu'd 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, iv iv. 28 My *woe-wearied tongue *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 793 He slod sliȝh a doun a-slepe ful harde, as a *wo wery weiȝh for-waked to-fore 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. xxi 1 Wo-werie and wetschod wente ich forth after. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muses Teares* C 3, When thou .Cam'st to espouse his Halfe; *wo-wedded now! 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Agamemnon* 255 On its woe-wedded [αἰνολεκτρον] Paris' hated head 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol., Herakles* 851 This I pondered, though *woe-whelmed *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 306 Heren þat harde word, þat *waword 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* ii. 132 Poore *wo worn woman 1799 *Cupid & Psyche* 46 These wan and woe-worn cheeks of mine 1887 MRS GASKELL *C. Brontë* II xiii 324 She saw her husband's woe-worn face 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Halt bef. Rome* 86 The woe worn people 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* 29 Let me.. waxe olde and *woe wrinckle my cheekes

C. *adv.* (orig. and chiefly predicative).

This use has developed by a process common to the history of impersonal expressions in which an original dative has been converted into a nominative, *me is wo* became *I am wo*, as *me longeth* became *I long*.

1. Grieved, wretched, miserable, sorrowful. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

The first instance, like many more in early ME, is doubtful, because it is impossible to determine whether *sancte paul* is dative (see A. 3) or nominative

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 45 Þa wes sancte paul swiðe wa and abeh him .to his laueldes fet *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 173 Ðanne stondeð þo wieches alse þo þe wo beð *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14546 His disciplis þan war ful waa, þat þair maister was hated sua 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1452 Now er men wele, now er men wa *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii (*Andreas*) 799 Þan was egeas wondir wa, þat saw hymself confundit sa 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 364 The swan is ded, his make is woo *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 401 Willȝham was wa he had na wappynis thar 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII xxxix 334 Ful wo was la Beale Isoud 1515 *Let in Douglas' Poet Wks* (1874) I Biogr. Introd. p. xxiii, I am ryght sory and woo therfor. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 It is an olde saying, 'The oxe is neuer wo, tyll he to the harowe goo'. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer* xxii 10 Mourne not ouer the deed, and be not wo for them 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* iii 10 My freind, quhat makis the sa wa? 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 130 Cyrus understanding that Gadatas was long since full woe and even out of the world for feare 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett., to T. Corbet* (1671) 173 If it be not so, I will be woe to be a witness against them *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 515 He was woe that ever she came into England 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T* 108 Woe was the Knight at this severe Command! 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov* 211, I am wae for your Skathe 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii, I'm wae ye suld hae cause to say sae. 1835 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* (1883) I. 44 Poor Queen! I was wae to look at her, wae to think of her 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxv, She had grown 'wae' as folk said.

in comp. and sup. forms.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 245 Micht no man se ane vrather [*MS. E.* waer] man *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2004 And he þe weast [*v. r.* woest] of þe werd. 14.. *Chaucer's Compl. Pite* 3 (Phillipps MS.) In this worlde was no wight woer *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 963, I couth nocht won in to welth wretch wast [*v. r.* wayest] *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2855 More neuer ne [? he] was woer at no stounde Then off that he hade wrethed so Raymounde

b. Said of the heart or soul, and in phr. *woe in heart*, etc; esp. in north. dial. phr. *wae's t'heart* (*wast-heart*, *waestart*, etc.) = woe is me! alas!

The earliest quots are doubtful: cf. 1 above

c 1205 LAY. 2260 Corineus wes un eðe & wa on his mode *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 275 Þe stuard was .. hȝte wo, For he nuste what to do *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 12440 (Fairf.) For-soþ myne hert is wa *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 335 Gamelyn in his hert was ful woo *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 3446 He nas neuer ere so sore aferde Ny neuer in hert half so wo. 1591 DRAYTON *Harmony Ch.* (Roxb.) 26 Oh holy blessed Sion hill! my heart is woe for thee. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 266 How woe my hart was 1695 [see WEE'ST HEART] 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Wae'st heart*, a condolence to the same purport with *wae's me*, woe is the heart, &c. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacreontic on Love* 11 With his complaint my soul grew wae 1773 FERGUSSON *Ode Gowd spink* 21 'Mang men, wae's heart! we often find The brawest drest want peace o' mind 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 94 An' mony a time my heart's been wae 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Wast-heart-a-day*, an expression of grief or of commiseration 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 349/2 *Waestart*, a common expression of sorrow or condolence among the lower classes around Leeds 1894 R. BRIDGES *A Robin* iv, She was not there, and my heart is woe.

†c. In exclamations similar to those in A. 2, 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22105 Corozaim, ai be ye waa! And sua be ye beth[s]aida! *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Wks.* (Horstman) I 165 Wo is he þat wotnot [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 332 Ierusalem, euir va þu be! *c* 1425 *Torr. Portugale* 1691 This Giaunt hym toke, wo he be! 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* C ij b, A baudy wych Callyd celystyne that wo myght she be

d. In attrib. relation (cf. *woe-day*, etc. in B. 6). *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 125 Some left their lodgeings desolate, .with wae and sorry hearts 1728 THEOBALD *Double Falsehood* iv. i, If he have a Mother, she's a Woe-woman for him at this Hour. 1778 H. BROOKE *Female Officer* ii 111, I am a woe woman this heavy day 1913 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 784/2 The wae wee chirrup of the yellow-yite.

†2. Of an event, situation, etc.: Woeful, miserable, 'sorry'. *Obs.*

1588 *Martrel. Epist* (Arb.) 38 Then alas, he was in a woe case 1612 DAY *Festivals* vi (1613) 155 Were it not for Bread, it would be woe with Mankind 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* iii 1, I hope so, or else I were in a woe case 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 69 If he did, it would soone bee woe with us all 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi 256 Oh! woe it is to think So many men shall never see the sun Go down!

Woe-begone (wōu bǐgǭn), *a.* (*sb.*) [The construction out of which this word arose is illustrated by the quots. immediately following, in which an objective pron. is governed by a compound tense of BEGO (q.v. sense 8) with WOE *sb.* as subject (*Me is wo bigon* = Woe has beset me).—

c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 2150 Me nas neuer so woe bigon, Yif thou it wost vnderstond! For .almost ichaue him slon *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt T* 588 Noght wolde I telle how me is wo bigon But certes outher moste I dye or pleyne

Subsequently a change of construction took place, parallel to the passing of *me is woe* into *I am woe* (see WOE *a.*), *woe* and *begone* becoming consequently so indivisibly associated as to form a compound.

In the following quot. there seems to be a blend of the old and new constructions

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xxxviii, My hart doth whisper I am woe begone me.]

1. 'Beset with woe', oppressed with misfortune, distress, sorrow, or grief. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13.. *Guy Warw* (A) 312 He went and trent his bed open, So man þat is wo bigon ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 336 In worlde nys wyght so harde of herte That nolde haue had of her pyte So wo begone a thyng was she. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 272 Hellen, Which of the See was wo bego, For pure drede hire herte hath lore 13 *Northern Passion* (1913) I 140 Tyll anoynt with all his seke body þat wafull was and wa began *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 207 Þou mȝtist han holpe ȝong & oolde þat ben disesid and woo bigoon *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii 257 Beestys, byrdys, alle haue thay rest, when thay ar wo begon. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Sheep & Dog* 1291 So is mony one Now in this warld richt wonder wo be gone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x xiii 79 Sa wobegone becam this lusty man That salt teris fast our his chekis ran. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, i 1 71 Euen such a man, so faint, so spiritlesse, So dull, so dead in looke, so woe-be-gone. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* 192 To succour one another woe-begon 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 93 All wea-begane, thus lu'd the Shepheard long 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* xviii. 83 That lofty shade, who seems too woe begone to drop a tear [1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii ix, Poor Frank Castlewood, who Esmond thought might be wobegone on account of parting with his divine Clotilda.]

2. Of persons in respect of their looks, appearance, or manner. Exhibiting or betraying a state of distress, misery, anguish, or grief. Also *transf.* of inanimate objects.

The rise of this sense in the modern period was due to an archaistic revival of the word, perhaps with special reference to such contexts as that of quot. 1597 in sense 1.

1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV 135 You have left all your woe-begone looks behind 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* ii v. (1849) 112 The wo-begone heroes, eyed each other with rueful countenances 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iv 275 St. John's is the capital of Antigua. At present it appears sad and woe begone. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I ii 89 A poor mendicant approached, old and woebegone 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 153 It was the most woebegone excavation you ever saw. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* viii, Remembering how sad and woe-begone the little man seemed at leaving England 1891 'J. S. WINTLE' *Mrs Bob* xviii, 'And I dare say I should', she ended, laughing at this woe-begone picture of herself.

Comb. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii, Some woe-begone looking fellows were.. laden with our baggage 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxvi, A wretched, dilapidated woe-begone-looking place.

b. as *sb.* A woe-begone creature.

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt Asia* v. 117 Whom sadly eying spake our Lord to one, Chief of the woe-begones. 1893 KINNEY in *The King's Business* (New Haven, Ct.) 138 The streaming tears of those woe-begones.

Hence **Woe-begoneness**, **Woe-begonish** *a.*

1826 B. HALL in Lockhart *Scott* (1837) VI 316 His countenance a little woe begonish *c* 1863 J. BROWN *John Leech* etc., *Thackeray's Death* (1882) 187 A strange visage, staring at him with an expression of comical woebegoneness. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 159 The intermittent 'All'-il-allahs'—whose very woe-begoneness made me smile

Woed, obs. form of WOOD *a.*

Woeful (wōu fûl), *a.* Also **woful**. [f. WOE *sb.* + -FUL (Revived or newly formed *c* 1750)]

1. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc: Full of woe, afflicted with sorrow, distress, or misfortune, sorrowful, mournful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11564 Ful waful made he mani wijf! *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I 214 Wepynge with ful woful chere 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 260 Wher thei myhten se The wofulleste upon this Molde ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 950 A wery wafulle wedowe, wryngande hire handez. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV vi. 126 Herynge aboute hym many complayntes of woful knyghtes 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 It aperit be hyr voful contenens, that sche vas in grite dout ande dreddour. *a* 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb.) 112 For Wilford felt the wayters wayfull wo 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Introd. (1621) A 4, The infinite number of woefull Christians (whose grieuous groanings vnder the heauie yoke of infidelitie no tongue is able to expresse) 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I v. § 14 They dispatch Petition after Petition, Embassie on Embassie, representing their wofull estate. 1802 LEYDEN *Lord Soulis* xl, When Soulis thought on his merriemen now, A woeful wight was he. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* P 45 The haggard and woful stare of the eye 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 10 Be sure that woeful father wept.

2. Of times, places, occurrences, etc. Fraught with woe, affliction, or misery, miserable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2882, I rede yow take Ensaumple bi þis waful wrake *c* 1400 *Melayne* 260 Oure knyghtis one þe gronde lyse With wondes wyde one wafull wyse *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Want of Wyse Men* 7 This is a wofull werde 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV v. 49 O woe, O woefull, woefull, wofull day. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 240 That wofull war betweene the houses of Lancaster and Yorke. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 554 In this wofull Towne dwell not above two or three hundred Inhabitants 1642–3 *Petit Gen. Assembly* 4 Jan. 1 In this wofull case, and lamentable condition of your Majesties Dominions 1777 DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lvi. Many old palaces going to ruins, the woeful memorials of antient splendour. 1803 SCOTT *Gray Brother* xx, A woful place was that, I ween, As sorrow could desire 1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T., Minotaur* 28 The wofulest anniversary in the whole year.

3. In weakened or trivial senses: Such as to excite commiseration or dissatisfaction; 'grievous', 'sad', unpleasant; very bad, poor, or mean; 'pitiful', 'deplorable', 'wretched'.

1619 J Taylor (Water P.) *Kitchen Weuse* B 5, These mens honesties are like their states, At piteous, wofu', and at low pric'd rates. 1647 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I 456 Mun, poore childe, is a woefull scholar 1650 B. *Disc. Iuniuium* 2 It is a wofull while a coming 1691 Mrs. D'Anvers *Academia* 53 She's in a woful taking, When once she comes to miss her Bacon. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 418 What woful stuff this madrigal would be. 1723 Chambers tr *Le Clerc's Arcuit* I 117 Two Imposts over each other wou'd have a woful Effect 1798 S & Hr Ler *Ca.t T*, *Young Lady's T* II 346 [She] had many good qualities, but was a woeful manager of children 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* lviii, He has a w ful consciousness upon him of being a scapegrace. 1863 W C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* ii 44, I had to return to camp in a woful plight, minus my hat, and my shirt torn to ribbons. 1905 *Times Lit Suppl* 2 June 176/3 Wild dogs have . made woful havoc of the sambar and spotted deer 1920 *Ibid* 2 Sept. 550 1 The woful results of uncritical thinking.

4. In comb with another adj, as *woeful-wan*; also adv. b. = Woefully

1750 Gray *Elegy* 107 Now drooping, woeful-wan, like one forlorn 1794 *Girlhood of M. F. Helmd* (1896) 259 His others are woful bad. 1820 S Rogers *Hum Life* 282 One woeful wan, one merrier yet as mad.

Woefully (wō·fŭli), *adv.* Also wofully. [f. Woeful + -ly 2]

1. In a woeful manner or condition; miserably, grievously; mournfully, sadly. *arch.*

1390 Gowr *Conf.* I. 198, I am A womman wofully bestad. *Ibid* 267 Whan thei herde Hou wofully this cause ferde *c* 1480 Henryson *Trial of Fox* 275 The 3ow. Put out hir playnt on this wyis wofullie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 302 b, As thou were so wofully arayed. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. v. 33 Where many soules sit wailing woefully. 16 . Middleton, etc. *Old Law* v. i, These that do lead this day of jollity Doe march with Musick..Those that doe follow sad, and wofully. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Specialities Life* Rem. Wks. (1660) 35 That wofully distracted Church. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* cxiii. [cv], I know..what makes you laugh so woefully. 1865 Trollope *Belton Estate* xiii, 'I suppose she thinks so of me,' said Belton wofully. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 570 Wofully wed in a snow strewn bed

2. So as to excite commiseration or dissatisfaction; grievously, deplorably, 'sadly'

Occas. as a mere intensive of *awfully, terribly.*

1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* iii. 58 You say but very little, but in that little you wofully trifle. 1766 Goldsm *Vicar W.* xxiv, Thou hast once wofully, irreparably deceived me. 1831 James *Philip Aug.* xix, Of defensive armour the supply was wofully small. 1843 *Peter Parley's Ann.* IV 266 Mrs. Clinker, who was wofully, as she termed it, fond of pigs. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 928/1 The other exhibits are wofully bad, and deplorably uninteresting.

Woefulness (wō·fŭlnes). *arch.* [f. Woeful + -ness.] Woeful condition; sad misery

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 3171 O dredefull dethe.. Takynge our heed from vs. Hath brought vs to threaldome, wofulnes and peyne. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1922) 61 The harte stuffed up with wofulnes. 1686 G. Stuart *Jocoser. Disc.* 2 Their waedeum [*marg.* Wofulness] seem'd vanish't. 1867 Morris *Jason* xvii. 1118 He . muttered low for fear and woefulness.

Woele, obs. form of Wheel.

†**Woe·less,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 woles. [f. Woe *sb.* + -less.] Free from woe.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S) iii. 28 Petously complene 30ir woles pane.

Woemen, obs. pl. of Woman.

†**Woe·ness.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 *Sc.* wanes. [f. Woe *sb.* + -ness.] Grief, sorrow.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I 80 The wemen . tuke sic melancoly, That sum for wanes lap into the se.

Woer, Woerd, Woes: see Wooer, Word, Ooze.

Woesome (wō·sŭm), *a.* Also *Sc.* waesome. [f. Woe *sb.* + -some.] Woeful.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xliv. She kend her lot would be a waesome ane. 1867 G. Macdonald *Songs Summer Nts* I. iii, 'Tis not a flowing wind, I see—An ebbing woesome thing. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 356/1 The copper blade passed through Lakanoo's breast-bone, cutting a woesome gash.

Wof, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of Weave *v.*

Woff, var. Waff *v.*[3]

1570 Levins *Manip.* 156/40 To woff like a dog, *latritare.*

Woft, Sc. var. Weft *sb* 1

Wog, obs. Sc. f. Vogue *sb.*

c 1700 M'Alpin *Cert. Cur. Poems* (1828) 6 For we declair it wnto yow, The man hes gott the wog.

Woggle (wǫ·g'l), *v.* Variant of Waggle *v.*

1648 Hexham, *Loteren*, to Wagge, or to Woggle. 1918 *Blackw. Mag* June 767/2, I woggle my machine [*sc.* an aeroplane] from side to side. 1921 S. Graham *Europe—Whither bound?* 131 The miserable green waggons of open horse trams woggled along the main ways.

Wogue, obs. Sc. f. Vogue.

Wogul, vogul (w-, vō·gul). Also 8 Vogoul, Wougoul, 9 Wogule, Vogule [Russian Вогулъ, *G. Wogul*, etc.] One of a tribe of the Ugrian stock inhabiting Tobolsk and Perm Hence †**Wogulian** (-olian); **Wogulic** *a.* [*G. Wogulisch*].

[1698 tr *Brand's First Embassy* 21 Wogultzoi.] 1780 W. Tooke *Russia* I 157 The Vogouls. 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* II 84 The Wogolians are rather below the middle stature *Ibid*, A Wougoul village is commonly composed of one family 1813 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 256 Classes of Languages . Siberian, Permian, Wogulic. 1887 *Encycl Brit.* XXII. 8/2 The Voguls . on the eastern slopes of the Urals.

Woh, var. Wough, Wow *sb Obs.* **Wohe,** obs. f. Woo. **Wohey,** etc.: see Wo. **Woice,** obs f Voice.

Woid(e, obs. Sc. ff. Void, Wood *a.* **Woidie,** var. Voisdie. **Woifen,** obs. Sc pa pple. of Weave *v.* **Wois, woise,** obs. ff Whose. **Woitting,** obs. Sc f Voting. **Woiwode,** var. Voivode.

†**Woke,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1–3 wac (1 waac, *infl.* wake), 4 *north.* wak, 4–5 wake; *β.* 2–3 woc, (3 wooc, *infl* woke), 3–5 wok, 5 woke; 1 *comp.* wacora, *superl.* 1 waccust, 4 wakkest [Com. Teut. (wanting in Goth. and Frs.). OE. *wāc*, corresp. to OS., MLG. *wēk*, MDu *weec* (Du. *week*), OHG. *weih* (MHG., G. *weich*) yielding, soft, ON. *veikr, veyk-r* (Sw *vek*, Da. *veg* soft, Norw *veik*) weak :— OTeut. **waikwo-*, f. **waikw-* : **wīkw-* to yield, give way: see Wike *v* Cf. Weak *a*, a. ON *veikr.*

The word died out in the 15th c, being superseded by Weak; if it had survived, its form in mod Eng would have been **wook* (wuk), the vowel being modified in quality by the *initial (w)* and *shortened by the final (k).*]

= Weak *a.* in various senses. **a.** Pliant, flexible (only OE.). **b.** Lacking in strength, vigour, endurance, or courage; inferior physically or morally. **c.** Lowly in status or degree, insignificant.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xlii. 306 Sua sua wac hreod & idel, ðe ælc hwiða windes mæg awecggan *a* 1000 *Wanderer* 67 Ne sceal no to hatheort ne to hrædwyrde ne to wac wiga ne to wanhydig *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 2 Ic Ælfric munuc and mæssepreost, swa þeah wacce þonne swilcum hadum gebyrige *c* 1050 *Suppl Ælfric's Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 191/19 *Lentus*, waac 1050–73 *Charter* in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 430, 11 forealdode rædingbec swiðe wake, and i wac mæssereaf *c* 1200 Ormin 18328 Icc amm i me sellfenn wac & full off unntrummnesse *c* 1205 Lay 23393 Ah fehten ich wulle. wið Arðure kinge, whaðer unkere swa beoð þere wakere sone he bið þe laðere *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 12 Do wel & dem ðe suluen euer woc. *Ibid* 52 Ofte a ful hawur smið smeoðið a ful woc knif *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* (1922) 9 Drehen se moni wa, for swa wac huire as te world forzelt eauer at ten ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1197 3he wurd wið child, on elde wac. *a* 1275 *Prov Alfred* 581 in *O E. Misc.* 135 Min hew falewidþ, and min white is wan, and min herte woc. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 354, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of wyt feblest. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 389 For þu art wak & gret with barne *c* 1425 *Engl Cong Ireland* 146 The englysshe weren both argh & woke to assayllen and to fyght, þe Iresshe stronge & bold to wythstonde *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 196 Then cally d þe norys to þe modyr, and bade hur helpe hur forto folde þe chyldys clopis, for scho was to woke, and myght not welde hom. 1457 Harding *Chron* i. in *Engl. Hist. Rev* (1912) Oct. 743 With incurable mayme that maketh me wake.

d. *Wokefish* [cf G. *weichfisch*], dried cod, stockfish.

1386 in R R. Sharpe *Cal Letter-bk H Lond.* (1907) 299 Stokfissche [called] halfwoxefissche [*sic*]

†**Woke,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 wacian, 3 wakien, 3–4 woke, wokie. [OE. *wācian*, f. *wāc* Woke *a.*]

1. *intr.* To grow or become weak, to weaken; to become less severe, be mitigated.

993 *Battle of Maldon* 10 Þe þam man mihte oncnawan þæt se cniht nolde wacian æt þam wige. 1003 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Donne se heretoga wacað, þonne bið eall se here swiðe zehindred *c* 1205 Lay. 2938 Þa ældede þe king & wakede an aðelan *Ibid.* 13466 Þa heo weore swa drunken þæt wakeden heore sconken *Ibid.* 19798 His heorte gon to wakien [*c* 1275 wokie] *c* 1275 *Signs of Death* 2 in *O E. Misc* 101 [H]wenne þin heou blokeþ And þi strengþe wokeþ. *c* 1374 [see Weak *v* 2].

2. *trans.* **a.** To dilute, water. **b.** To soften (in quot. *fig.*). **c** To soak in water: = Weak *v.* 1 b.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 332 As who so filled a tonne of a fresshe ryuer, And went forth with þat water to woke with themese. 1393 *Ibid* C xv. 25 Ac grace groweþ nat til goode wil gynne reyne, And wokie þorwe good werkes wikkede hertes. *Ibid.* xvii. 332 [He] with warme water of hus eyen wokeþ hit til hit white.

Hence †**Woked** *ppl. a.*, steeped.

1408–9 in R R. Sharpe *Cal Letter-bk. I Lond* (1909) 72 [A proclamation forbidding the sale by retail of watered fish] pessoun eawee [called in English] Wokedfyssh.

Woke, obs. pa. t. of Ache *v.*; pa. t. and pple. of Wake *v.*; obs. form of Oak, Week.

†**Wo·kely,** *adv Obs.* [OE *wācelice*, f. *wāc* Woke *a* : see -ly 2.] Weakly, feebly, poorly

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 34 Ne eft to waclice zeortreowe ænizes godes. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 528 Zehwam sceamað, zif he zelaðod bið to woruldlicum zyftum, ðæt he waclice zescryd cume. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 3if þu . werest te erest wocliche [*MS C.* wachlichliche] & 3iuest þe ueonde inzong. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 20 Þe poure, þe beoð wacliche izeuen and biset on vuele.

Wo·ken, *ppl. a. rare.* [pa. pple. of Wake *v.*] Awakened.

1649 C Wase *Sophocles, Electra* 2 Birds with chirping Mattins call from bed The woken Suns already rising head 1924 *Serena Blandish* vii. 120 Her newly woken spirit.

†**Wo·keness.** *Obs.* [OE. *wācnes*, f. *wāc* Woke *a.*: see -ness]

1 Weakness, debility; (in OE. also) lowliness, inferiority

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 68 Hi bædon ðæt ða zymstanas awendon to heora wacnysse. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* I. 1384 (Napier 37) *Vilitas, abiectio*, wacnys. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 83 Þu hafdest me imaked glad and bliðe; ac ich hes haue forloren for mine wocnesse *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 232 Þet we iknowen ure owune feblesce & ure owune muchele unstrencðe, & ure owune wocnesse *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom* I. 273 And te strengðe of þe helpe mi muchele wacnesse 1547 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 258 The debilitie and wakenes of my bodie.

2 Moisture. (Cf. *wakness* s.v. Wak.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Guod molde, wocnesse norissynde, and renable hete.

†**Wokethistle.** *Obs.* [app. f. Woke *v* (2 c) + Thistle *sb.*] The teasel (the upper leaves of which form a cup, which is usually full of water).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon) 27 *Labrum veneris*, an wokethistel.

†**Wol(e, woll,** *adv. Obs.* Orig. unstressed form of Well *adv.*

c 1230 *Gen & Ex* 1995 Putifar was wol riche man 13 *Coer de L.* 1280 A wol bold baroun 1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* I 67 Woll wo beth þe wones. *a* 1450 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 75 My cause xal be wol i-doo. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 178 Datis wole dulcett for to dresse.

Wol(e see While, Will, Wool.

Wolant, Wolbede, etc., **Wolcome,** obs. ff. Volant *a.*, Woubit, Welcome

Wold (wōuld) Forms: *α* 1, 3, 4–6 *Sc.* wald, 5 walde, 7– *dial.* waud, 8 *dial.* wadd, 9 *Sc.* wauld. *β.* 3– wold, 4–6 wolde, 5–8 would, 7 wowld, *pl.* woles, 8 woald *γ.* 6–7 old, 7 ould. See also Weald. [Com. Teut. (not extant in Gothic) · OE. (Anglian) *wald* (WS *weald* see Weald) str. masc. forest, wooded country = OFris *wald* forest, MDu. *wout, woud-* (Du. *woud*), OS *wald* forest, ? wilderness (MLG., LG. *wold*), OHG *wald* forest, wilderness (MHG. *walt, wald-* forest, wood, timber, G. *wald* forest), ON. *vollr* untilled field, plain (Sw. *vall* pasture, Norw. *voll* grassy plain) :— OTeut. **walþuz*, of which the ulterior relations are doubtful (From Teut is derived OF. *gua(l)d* woodland, scrub, untilled land, whence *gaudine* bower, grove)

After the early 16th cent., the word ceased to be in general use and became restricted to localities in which it entered into the proper designation of characteristic tracts of country, probably at one time thickly wooded; thence arose the general literary (esp. poetical) use defined in sense 3.]

†**1** Forest, forest land; wooded upland. *Obs*

786 in Birch *Cartul Sax* (1885) I 344 In limen wero *wealdo*, & in burh waro *unaldo* *a* 1000 *Judith* 206 Þæs se hlanca geseah wulf in walde. *a* 1225 *St. Marher* 10 Wilde deor þet on þeos wilde waldes wunieð *c* 1300 in Stow *Surv Lond.* (ed Strype 1755) II 280/2 *marg*, Fabri de Waldis. ?13 in Somner *Roman Ports & Forts Kent* (1693) 110 Septem Dennas in sylva quæ vocatur Wald. *Ibid.* 113 Homines quoque de Walda debent unam domum æstivalem quod Anglicè dicitur Sumerhus, aut xx solidos dare *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3799 Þai droȝe furth be dissert & drinkles þai spill, Was nouthire waldis in þar walke ne water to fynde

†**2** A hill, down. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay 21530 Childric com sone ouer wald liðen [*later text* ouer dounes wende] *Ibid.* 25758 Na whit heo ne funden quikes uppen wolden [*later text* vp þan hulle] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 938 Ðre der he toc, ilc ðre ȝer hold, And sacrede god on an wold. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 27 in *O E. Misc.* 38 Þe holy gost hyne ledde vp into þe wolde For to beon yuonded of sathanas. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 406/2 Ye Walde, *alpina*. *a* 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* 25/436 Hereby apon a wolde Scheppardis wachyng there fold 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiii 111 The travellour ȝond vnder the wald Luikand wythdrawis to sum sovir hald. [1590 Camden *Britannia* 279 *Cotswold*. Montes enim & colles *Woulds* olim dixerunt Angli, vnde Glossarium antiquum Alpes Italiæ *The Woulds of Italie* interpretatur]

3. A piece of open country; a plain; in early use (with *the*) sometimes = 'the plain', the ground, the earth; in later use chiefly, an elevated tract of open country or moorland; also *collect. pl.* or *sing.* rolling uplands. (Frequent since *c* 1600 in vague poetical use.)

c 1205 Lay 10001 Stod þe wundliche wude amidden ane wælde [*later text* wolde]. *Ibid* 16461 Hengest bah a þene wald [*later text* Hii wende in to þan felde] *Ibid.* 20842 Þenne he bið baldest ufenan þan walde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 606 Elpes to-gaddre gon o wolde, So sep ðat cumen ut of folde. *Ibid.* 757 Ilk der ðe him hereð to him cumeð, And foleȝeð him up one ðe wold 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii 555 Thair fayis, vith thair mycht, noyand, Quhill to the wald cummyn war thai Syne northwaide tuk thai hame thar way, And distroyit, in thair repair, The vale haly of Beauvare. 1425 in *Rep MSS Ld Middleton* (1911) 107 No man with comyn herd ne with sched herd com on the wold after gresse be mowen to it be maked and led away *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 826 in *Macro Plays* 102 Whyl he walkyth in worldly wolde, I, Bakbyter, am with hym holde 1471 *Hist. Arrivall Edw, IV* (Camden 1838) 26 Aboute that place was a great and a fayre large playne, called a would. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. xi 13 Rane dois smyte apon the wald [orig *humum*] 1538 Starkey *England* (1878) 73 The wast groundys (as hethys, forestys, parkys and oldys) 1587 Harrison *England* II xix. 206 in *Holinshed*, This may suffice for the vse of the word Wald, which now differeth much from Wold. For as that signifieth a woodie soile, so this betokeneth a soile without wood, or plaine champaine countrie, without anie store of trees 1605 Shaks *Lear* III iv. 125 Swithold footed thrice the old. 1636 W Denny in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 16 Faire fleec'd Sheepe, which beautifie the Woulds 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* I 237 On the bleak Woald the new-born Infant lay, Expos'd to Winter Snows. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* IV xiii, Or who may dare on wold to wear The fairies' fatal green? 1812 Byron *Ch. Har* II lxix, Till he from his further bank Ætolia's wolds espied. 1832 Tennyson *To J. S.* i, The wind, that beats the mountain, blows More softly round the open wold *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg.* Ser III *Blasphemer's Warn.* 5 With broad lands, pasture, arable, woodland, and wold 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., Between the forests

were open wolds 1905 A C. Benson *Thread of Gold* iii, Beyond all i an the long pure line of the rising wold

b. *fig*

1633 G Herbert *Temple, Pilgrimage* iii, That led me to the wilde of passion, which Some call the wold *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* x Notes to xxxi. 3141 Though I have cut up in the Wolds of Gentilism, and layd together a Turf or two 1877 L Morris *Epic of Hades* II. 117 The thick-leaved coverts deep And wind-worn wolds of life

c. in alliterative conjunction with *wood* (occas. with *waste, wild*).

1813 Scott *Trierm.* I xi, On vent'rous quest to ride, by wood and wold 1821 — *Pirate* xxvi, On they went, through wild and over wold 1847 Longf *Ev* II iv, The notes of the robin Sounded sweet upon wold and in wood 1896 J Davidson *Fleet St. Eclogues* Ser. II. 70 And waste and wold Took heart and shone

4. Used in the specific designations of certain hilly tracts in England, viz. the hill country of the East and North Ridings (*Yorkshire Wolds*, †*York(e)s-wold*, † *York-wolds*), the Cotswold district, the hilly districts of Leicestershire and Lincolnshire.

1472–5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 157/2 Fell called Shorlyng and Morlyng, growyng in Yorkeswold. 1548 *N. Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 202 My manor in Willoughby upon the woldes 1596 Lambarde *Peramb Kent* (ed 2) 408 Those large champaignes of Yorkswold, and Cotswolde 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 523 Part of it [*sc.* Leicestershire] is called the Wold, as being hilly without wood 1622 Drayton *Poly olb* xxvi Aigt, Towrds Lester then her course she holds, And sailing o'er the pleasant Oulds, She fetcheth Soare down from her springs 1622 W Burton *Leicestersh.* 296 Waltham on the Wouldes 1641 Best *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 28 Most of the grasse that groweth on the landes, and especially on the leyes of the wolds, is a small, sparrie, and dry grasse 1669 *Phil Trans* IV 1012 In some wooddy parts of the Wolds in Lincoln-shire 1697 Meriton *Praise York sh Ale* (ed 3) 80 (East-Riding Yorks) For *Wolds* or *Woulds* [they say] *Wauds* 1725 *MSS Dk Portland* (Hist MSS Comm) VI. 95 The Yorkshire Wolds, called here the Wadds 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s v *Yorkshire*, A large tract called the York Woulds 1891 Scrivener *Fields & Cities* 20 The north of Lincolnshire is high and dry It is called the 'Wold'; but that does not mean big stones and heather The Wold is not a moor; it is a succession of good turnip fields.

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wold-dweller, -fire, -hill, -land, wold-like* adj, wold-mouse, a vole, woldsman, a dweller in the wolds.

1907 M C F. Morris *Numburnholme* 12 The early *Wold-dwellers 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* II (1814) 147 Like *wold-fire, at midnight, that glares on the waste. 1850 'Sylvanus' *Bye-lanes & Downs* Introd p ix, A view of pastures, turnip and corn-fields, and *wold-hills, terminating in a distant glimpse of the ocean 1799 *View Agric Lincoln* 12 The *wold land about Louth. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I iii, Lands wild and *wold-like 1892 *Daily News* 18 Nov 5/1 Voles, or '*wold mice' 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. xxx 138, I am told by the experienced *woldsmen, that there is as great difference as possible in the neatness of the making up the sheaves 1895 *Naturalist* 322 The Louth woldsmen were in the habit of attending Lincoln [market]

Hence **Wolder** in *Yorkshire wolder*, an inhabitant of the Yorkshire wolds.

1765 *Museum Rust* IV. xxx 139 The experience of our Yorkshire wolders

Wold, var *quold*, pa pple of Quell, to kill.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 255 Til he was on de rode wold, And biried in de rocke cold. *Ibid.* 420 Abel an hundred 3er was hold, Dan he was of is broder wold. *Ibid* 526 Dor is writen quat ajte awold, Dat dis werld was water wold.

Wold(e, obs. ff. Old, Weld *sb.*2, Wield, Woold.

†**Wolden-eized**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [App an alteration of *wald-eized* Wall-eyed *a*, due to the influence of ME. **walden*, OE. *gewealden* small. Cf Waldeneie.] ? = Wall-eyed *a*.

13 *K Alis* 5274 (Laud MS) Alle wolden eized hij [*sc.* the Albanians] beep By night als a Catt hij seep.

Wole, obs. f. Whole, Will, Wold, Wool, Woold. **Wolen**, obs. form of Woollen,

Wolf (wulf), *sb.* Pl **wolves** (wulvz). Forms. *Sing* 1–6 **wulf**, 3–4 **wlf** (dat. **-ue**), 4–6 **wulfe**, 4–7 **woulf(e**, 4–8 **wolfe**, (1 **uulf**, 4 *Sc.* **volf**, 5 **wlfe, wulff**, *Sc.* **wouff**, 5–6 **wolff(e**, 5–8 **woolf(e**, 6 **wolphe**, *Sc* **vuolfe, volue**, 6, 8 *Sc.* **wowf**, 7 **wolph**, in Comb. **wolve**, 8 *Sc.* **wouf**, 9 *Sc.* **woof**), 3– **wolf**. *Gen.* 1 **wulfes**, 3 **wulues**, etc., 4–6 **wolfes**, 5 **wolfys**, 6 **woulfes, woluis**, 6–7 **woolfes, -ues**, 7 **wolues**, 8 **wolve's**, 7– **wolf's**. *Pl* 1 **wulfas**, 3–4 **wulues**, 3–7 **wolues**, 4–6 **woulfes**, 4–7 **wolfes**, (4 **woluys, -ez**, **wolwes**, *Sc.* **w(o)lfis**, 5 **woluess, vulves**, 6 **woulves, wolffes, wolfys, wulphes**, *Sc.* **woulfis, voulfis, wolffis, volf(f)is, voffis, voluis, vowis, wowes**), 7 **wolfs**, 7–8 **woolfs**, 4– **wolves**. [Com. Teut. and Indo-European OE. *wulf* = OFris. *wolf*, OS, MLG. *wulf*, MDu. *wolf*, *wulf* (Du. *wolf*), OHG, MHG., G. *wolf*, ON. *ulfr* (Sw. *ulf*, Da. *ulv*), Goth. *wulfs* — OTeut. **wulfaz*. Feminine formations in Germanic are OE. *wylf*, OHG. *wulpa* (MHG *wulpe*), ON. *ylgr*.

Indo-Eur **wl̥q*ʷo-* is represented outside Germanic by Skr. *vṛkas*, Zend *vəhrkō*, Gr λύκος, Alb *ul'k*, Arm *gail*, L (dial) *lupus*, OSl *vlĭkŭ*, OPruss *wilkis*, Lith *vilkas*, Lett *vilks*, and the corresp fem. **wl̥q*ʷ-i-* by Skr. *vṛkī*, Lith. *vilkė*, Russ. *volči-ca*

Various details of these relationships have been much disputed, and the proposed ultimate connexion with Gr. ἕλκειν to draw, OSl. *vlěkų*, Lith *velkù* to tear, or L. *vellĕre* to pluck (see Wool *sb*) is problematical]

1. A somewhat large canine animal (*Canis lupus*) found in Europe, Asia, and N. America, hunting in packs, and noted for its fierceness and rapacity. Also applied, with or without defining word, to various other species of *Canis* resembling or allied to this: see also Prairie-*wolf*, Timber-*wolf*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) L 332 *Lupus*, wulf. *c* 1000 *Be manna wyrdum* 12 (Gr), Sceal hine wulf etan, har hæðstapa *c* 1205 Lay. 21305 Þenne comed þe wilf wilde. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 5774 King edgar het þat he him sende ech 3er Þre þousend of wolues in name of truage. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc* 1228 Lyons, libardes and wolves kene. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A x 207 Wandren as wolues, and wasten þi3 þei mouwen ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3446 The wolfes in the wode, and the whilde bestes 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 16/2, I sought the, to thende that of the vulues ne of the euyll bestes thou were not eten ne all to torne 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxii 57 Throw hiddowis 3owling of the wowf [*rime* growf] 1516 *Kal. New Leg Eng* (Pynson) 5 b, Two wood wulphes. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S.T S) 66 Etine with vowis lions and oder bestis 1549 *Compl Scot* VIII 73 The beiris, lyons, voluis, foxis, and dogis 1552 Huloet, Wolfes denne, *lupanarium* 1593 Shaks *3 Hen VI*, I. 1 242 The trembling Lambe, inuironned with Wolues. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 753 The laps or fillets of a Wolues Liuer 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 27 The Woolues [are] not much bigger then our English Foxes *c* 1643 Ld Herbert *Autobiog* (1824) 90 The Wolves,. of which are found two sorts; the Mastiff Wolf thick and short ; the Greyhound Wolf long and swift. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* I iii. 120 Two huge Woolfs. *a* 1718 Prior *Power* 306 The Wolve's Portion, or the Vulture's Prey. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 395 Assembling wolves in raging troops descend 1730 Ramsay *Fables, Condemned Ass* 7 The wowf and tod 1814 Lewis & Clark *Trav. Missouri* (1815) I. 206 We caught in a trap a large gray wolf 1855 Longf *Hiaw* xv 48 The wolves howled from the prairies 1858 Baird *Cycl Nat Sci* 99 The American wolf, *Canis (lupus) occidentalis* 1880 Huxley in *Proc Zool Soc* 278 The Indian Wolf, *Lupus pallipes*, approaches the Jackals 1888 F Cowper *Caedwalla* 55, I have a wolf's snout hung about my neck, and no witch can hurt me 1890 Mivart *Dogs, Jackals*, etc 6 The size and proportions of the Wolf roughly resemble those of a large mastiff. 1891 Flower & Lydekker *Study of Mammals* 548 The true Wolves are (excluding some varieties of the domestic Dog) the largest members of the genus, and have a wide geographical range. 1902 *Nature* 30 Oct 661/1 The South American maned wolf carrying its head very low.

b. In comparisons, with allusion to the fierceness or rapacity of the beast; often in contrast with the meekness of the sheep or lamb

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. x 16 Heonu ic sendo iuih suæ scip in middum *vel* inmong uulfa *c* 1205 Lay. 1545 Corineus hoem rasde to swa þe rimie wulf. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 32 [He] Bigon anan ase wed wulf to weoiini hali chirche 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 5680 No licchein is broþer him nas þane wolf is a lomb *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 4047 Al so wolf þe schip gan driue, Arthour smot hem after swiþe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 10207 He fore with his fos in his felle angur, As a wolfe in his wodenes with wethurs in fold 1562 Winjet *Cert Tractatis* I Wks (S T S) I 14 The reularis in the middis of it ar lyke woulfis rauisching thair pray. 1605 Shaks *Lear* III. iv 96 Hog in sloth, Fox in stealth, Wolfe in greedinesse 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* I 176 Unhappy France! Fiercer than evening wolves thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land 1815 Byron *Destr. Sennacherib* I The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold 1860 *All Year Round* No 63 307 I'm as hungry as a wolf; run, or I shall eat thee!

2 A figure or representation of a wolf.

1562 Legh *Armory* 97 b, The fielde is Azure, a wolfe Saliaunte, Argent 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III xv. 145 Hee beareth Gules, two Wolues passant, Argent. 1727 Colden *Hist Five Ind. Nations* Introd. (1747) I Three Tribes or Families, who distinguish themselves by three different Arms or Ensigns, the Tortoise, the Bear, and the Wolf 1870 C. C Black tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 548 Another very usual [armourers'] mark is a wolf 1885 E Castle *Sch Fence* Plate I, Grooved single-edged blade, with 'wolf' or 'fox' mark

b. *Astron* The constellation *Lupus* (Lupus 2)

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl* IV (1556) 270 This Centaure with his righte hande dooth holde a Wolfe, whiche is a seuerall constellation made of 19 starres. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed 3) 334 One detached branch of the Milky Way traverses the Wolf, and is lost in the Scorpion.

3. Applied to other animals in some way resembling wolves. a. (*a*) In S. Africa, a hyena: see also Aard-wolf, Strand-*wolf*, Tiger-*wolf*. (*b*) A Tasmanian marsupial, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*: see also Zebra-*wolf*

[1596 T. Johnson *Cornucopiæ* B 4, A certaine Wolfe called Hyena.] 1812 Anne Plumptre *Lichtenstein's S Africa* II 15 The spotted hyena, *hyæna crocuta*, is here called simply the wolf. 1891 *Guide Zool Gard, Melbourne* (Morris) In this cage are two marsupial wolves, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, or Tasmanian tigers as they are commonly called. 1908 Rider Haggard *Ghost Kings* IV 53 She saw the hyenas, two of them, wolves as they are called in South Africa.

b. A name for various voracious fishes (after Gr λύκος, L *lupus*) see also Sea-wolf 2, River-*wolf*

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 251 Woolues of the sea which .sum thynke to bee those fysshes that wee caule pikes 1569 Blague *Sch Conceytes* 153 The Cockatrice on a time went to the sea side in the clothing of a Monke, and called to him the Wolf The Wolf fishe knowing what he was, sayde [etc] 1634 [? Brathwait] *Strange Metam* C 3, The Pike ..is called the Wolfe of the water. 1653 Walton *Angler* VII. 144 Pikes called the Tyrant of the Rivers, or the Freshwater-wolf, by reason of his bold, greedy, devouring disposition 1808 Neill in *Mem. Wernerian N. H Soc.* (1811) I. 539 *Tringla Gurnardus*. Grey Gurnard known.. as Captain, Hardhead, Goukmey, and Woof. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/3 This defence of the 'wolf of the stream' will, we are afraid, be regarded in many quarters as nothing short of rank heresy

†c. = *wolf-spider*: see 10 c. *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* 247 Spyders which by reason of their rauenous gut haue purchased to themselues the names of wolfes, and hunting Spyders.

d. A name for various destructive insect larvæ, esp. that of the wolf-moth, which infests granaries.

1682 Lister *Godartius Of Insects* 65 Live Wormes, which our Dutch Boors call Woolves 1694 A van Leuwenhoek in *Phil Trans* XVIII 194 The Wolf is a small white Worm armed with two red Sheers or Teeth. wherewith it bores and feeds on the Grains of Corn 1743 H Baker *Microscope* 223 1815 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* II. (1818) I. 32 Leeuwenhoek's wolf (*Tinea granella*).

4. A person or being having the character of a wolf; one of a cruel, ferocious, or rapacious disposition. In early use applied esp to the Devil or his agents (*wolf of hell*), later most freq., in allusion to certain biblical passages (e g Matt. VII. 15, Acts XX 29), to enemies or persecutors attacking the 'flocks' of the faithful

a 900 *O E Martyrol.* 24 Jan 30 Þu eart deofles wulf *a* 900 *Cynewulf's Crist* 256 Hafað se awyrgda wulf tostenced, deor dædscua, dryhten, þin eowde. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Whs.* (1880) 149 Woluys of helle stranglen hem. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Parr. T.* 594 As seith seint Augustyn, they been the deueles wolues that stranglen the sheepe of Iheau crist *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 18 (Kalendar, June) Cyryce and Iulytte, kepe us fro þe wulfe 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect* A iij, It putteth from us the wulf the deuyll deuourer of mannes soule. 1577 Kendall *Flowers Epigr.* 43 The feend the woulfe of hell.

c 1205 Lay 21315 Ich am wulf & he is gat. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 120 Mon wrod is wulf, oðer leun, oðer unicorne. 13 *Cursor M* 20935 (Edin), Paul Efturward bicom prechure, Schepe of wlue, meke of felle *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 513 [A priest] kepeth wel his folde So that the wolf ne made it nat myscarie. *c* 1450 *Cov Myst.* VII 102 From þe wulf to saue al shepe of his flok *a* 1529 Skelton *Col Clout* 153 The wolf from the dore To werryn and to kepe From theyr goostly shepe 1577 [see 9 j]. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* IV (1922) 234 Since such a slye wolfe was entred among them, that could make justice the cloake of tirannye 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 128 Besides what the grim Woolf with privy paw Daily devours apace. 1722 Croxall *Fables Æsop* xlii. 79 If Wolves sometimes creep into the Church in Sheep's Cloathing 1781 Cowper *Charity* 287 Let just restraint.. Chain up the wolves and tigers of mankind 1847 Tennyson *Princess* II. 173 Why who are these? a wolf within the fold! A pack of wolves! 1860 Emerson *Cond Life, Fate* Wks (Bohn) II 321 What good, honest, generous men at home, will be wolves and foxes on change!

†b. Applied to a person, etc. that should be hunted down like a wolf. (Cf. Wolf's-head.) *Obs*

[1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI 470 To hunt hym out of the land, With hund and horn, rycht as he were A volf] ? 1554 W. Turner (*title*) The Huntyng of the Romyshe Vuolfe 1593 Shaks *3 Hen VI*, II IV. 13 Nay Warwicke, single out some other Chace, For I my selfe will hunt this Wolfe to death 1606 Dekker *Seven Deadly Sins* 9 Hunt these English Wolues to death. *a* 1638 Brownlow *Rep* II. (1652) 113 He is called the Oppresser of the Poore, and *Fleta* calls him Woolfe which ought to be hunted from place to place

5 As a type of a destructive or 'devouring' agency, esp. hunger or famine; often in such phrases as *to keep the wolf from the door* (now always = to ward off hunger or starvation).

c 1470 Harding *Chron* XCVIII XII (1812) 187 Endowe hym now, with noble sapience By whiche he maye the wolf werre [*v.r.* bete] frome the gate. 1555 *Instit. Gentl* G ij, This manne can litle skyl to saue himself harmlesse from the perilous accidentes of this world, keping ye wulf from the doore (as they cal it). *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* VI lx (1650) I. 254 That Hee or Shee should have wherewith to support both,. at least to keep the Woolf from the door, otherwise 'twere a meer madnes to marry 1679 J Goodman *Penit. Pard* I ii. (1713) 31 That hungry Wolf, want and necessity, which now stands at his door 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I 75/1 Poets call the Earth . the Woolf of the Gods, because it devours and consumes every thing 1755 *Mem. Capt P. Drake* II v. 176 Business began to flag, and the most I could do was to keep the Wolf from the Door 1858 [see 9 a] 1892 Herman *His Angel* 73 It makes a lot of difference to . one's happiness if the wolf is not scratching at the door.

b. Applied to a ravenous appetite or craving for food.

1576 Baker *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 66 b, The water cureth that sore feeding, which most men name the Wolfe. *c* 1600 *G. Peele's Merrie Jests* 18 Hauing as villanous a Wolfe in his belly as George 1693 *Humours Town* 38 There is a monstrous Disease in Nature, which they call the Wolf, which makes the distemper'd eat beyond Reason. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* x, I know thine appetite is a wolf. . Canst thou yet hold out an hour without food? 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* VI, 'I here was no breakfast to lounge over; their lounge was taken in bed, to try. to deaden the gnawing wolf within.

6. A name for certain malignant or erosive diseases in men and animals (see quots.); *esp.* = Lupus 4. *Obs* or *dial.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonymus* 86 Aqua vitae is commodious and profitable against the disease called the Wulfe 1572 J. Jones *Bathes Buckstone* 16 b, Frettinge viceres, wolues in the brest, and many daungerous pustles . 1576 Turbery *Venerie* (1908) 230 The disease called the Wolfe, which is a kernell or round bunch of flesh, which groweth vntill it kill the dogge 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III 131 A disease [in cattle] which they call the Woolfe, others the Tayle [Tail *sb*1 10] 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 225 A poore woman that had a woolfe in her legge 1684 J. S *Profit & Pleas. United* 207 (*Horse*), Wolf, or over-growing of the Flesh. *Ibid.* 208 The Shee-Wolf, or Boyls and Knobs on the Foot [of a horse]. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2. 2/2

What is call'd by..Surgeons a Wolf, is a sort of Cancerous Ulcer, more properly so called when in the Legs 1741 [see Tail *sb.*1 10]. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 103 The common people usually call a cancer in the breast a Wolf 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 153 All sorts of cancers, wens, and wolves.

† b. = *wolf's-tooth* : see 10 f. *Obs.*

1607 Markham *Caval* VII xxxvii. 54 The woolfes..are two sharp teeth more then nature allowes, growing out of the vpper iawes, neere to the great teeth.

7. A name for apparatus of various kinds. † a. An ancient military engine with sharp teeth, employed for grasping battering-rams used by besiegers. *Obs*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. Kvi, Men make another engyn whiche is called wolffe that hath an yron bowed with grete and sharp teeth whiche enguyeth in suche manere sette to the walle that hyt cometh and gropith the maste of the mowton, and holdeth it so fast that hit can not be drawe no'her forward nor bakward 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 120 Nor had they as much as iron Wolves [orig *lupi*] and Crows to grasp the Ram withall.

b. A kind of fishing-net also *wolf-net* (see 10 e).

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict., Wolf*, the name of a Net that is a great destroyer of Fish, as well in Rivers as in Ponds 1847 Halliwell. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Wolf*, a kind of fishing-net.

c. *Textile Manuf.* A willow or willy (Willy *sb.*1 3). (Cf. G. *wolf*, Sw. *vulf*.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Wolf*, a beating or opening machine, for tearing apart the tussocks of cotton as delivered in the bale.

8. *Mus.* a. 'The harsh howling sound of certain chords on keyed instruments, particularly the organ, when tuned by any form of unequal temperament' (Grove's Dict. Mus.); a chord or interval characterized by such a sound.

After G. *wolf* (Arnolt Schlick, *Spiegel der Orgelmacher*, 1511).

1788 in *Abridgm. Specif Patents, Music* (1871) 22 By this means the temperature of all thirds and 'fifths' can be highly improved, and what is called the 'wolfe' is entirely done away. 1889 Hipkins in *Grove's Dict Mus* IV. 188 The G♯ to the E♭, he [*sc* Schlick] calls the 'wolf', and says it is not used as a dominant chord to cadence C♯. *Ibid* 485 In the mean-tone system..there is one fifth out of tune to this extent [nearly half a semitone]. There are also four false thirds, which are sharp to about the same extent. All chords into which any of these five intervals enter are intolerable, and are 'wolves'.

b. In instruments of the viol class, a harsh sound due to faulty vibration in certain notes.

1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus Terms* 1884 Haweis *Mus. Life* 225 A slight mistake in position [of the sound-bar], a looseness, an inequality or roughness of finish, will produce that hollow teeth-on-edge growl called the 'wolf'. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* July 13/2 There's a hantle o' wolfs on my father's strings.

9. Phrases. a. *To cry 'wolf'* : to raise a false alarm (in allusion to the fable of the shepherd boy who deluded people with false cries of 'Wolf!'). b. *To keep the wolf from the door* : see 5. c. *To have* or *hold a wolf by the ears* [= Gr. τῶν ἀτῶν ἔχειν τὸν λύκον, L. *lupum auribus tenēre*] : to be in a precarious situation or predicament (see quots.). † d. *A hair of the same wolf* : cf. Dog *sb.* 15 e. † e. *To howl among wolves* [= F. *hurler avec les loups*] : to adapt oneself to one's company, though one disapproves of it. f. *A wolf in a lamb's skin, in sheep's clothing*, etc. : a person who conceals malicious intentions under an appearance of gentleness or friendliness (in allusion to Matt. vii. 15). † g *To be in the wolf's mouth* [cf. F. *à la gueule du loup*] : to be in deadly peril. h. *To see* or *have seen a wolf* [= Gr. λύκον ἰδεῖν, etc] : to be tongue-tied (from the old belief that a man on seeing a wolf lost his voice). i. *To wake a sleeping wolf* : to invite trouble or disturbance (cf. Dog *sb.* 15 k). j. In various proverbial expressions

a. [1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccl. 332 The Boy would be Crying *a Wolf, a Wolf*, when there was none, and then could not be Believed when there was.] 1858 Mrs. Craik *Woman's Th.* xii. 316 She begins to suspect she is 'not so young as she used to be'; that after crying 'Wolf' ever since the respectable maturity of seventeen—..the grim wolf, old age, is actually showing his teeth in the distance. 1886 Baring-Gould *Court Royal* xxxviii, This is Beavis' cry of wolf, is it?

c. 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 425 The Bishop of Rome,..as the prouerbe is, helde the woulfe by both eares, ..he coueted to gratifie the kyng, and also feared themperours displeasure. 1631 Quarles *Samson* xi 63, I have a Wolfe by th' eares; I dare be bold, Neither with safety, to let goe, nor hold What shall I doe? 1884 *Times* 29 Oct. 9/3 These expressions come from a man who has a wolf by the ears, whose task is well-nigh desperate.

d. 1614 B Jonson *Bart Fair* I. iii, 'Twas a hot night with some of vs, last night, Iohn. shal we pluck a hayre o' the same wolfe, to-day?

e. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen* vi. 181 This diuelishe prouerbe .we must howle among the Wolues. 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* (1650) 187 What do you howling amongst Wolves, if you be not one?

f. [*c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6260 Who-so toke a wethers skin, And wrapped a gredy wolf therin.] *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 490 in *Macro Plays* 51 Ther ys a wolffe in a lombys skyn 1533 More *Debell. Salem* xvi. 87 He wyl play the woulfe in a lambes skynne. 1591 Shaks 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii 55 Thou Wolfe in Sheepes array 1718 Breval *Play as the Plot* I i. 9 Mercy o' me! what have we here then? a Wolf in Sheep's cloathing? 1722 [see 4]. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* xiv, Why had this tender lamb been allowed to wander out of the fold, while a wolf in sheep's clothing was invited into the pasture-ground?

g. 1338 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 42 Þan was Eilred in þe wolfes mouth

h. [1480 Caxton *Mirrour* II xv 100 Yf a wulf and a man see that one that other fro ferre, he that is first seen becometh anon aferd 1562 Legh *Armory* 98.] 1575 A. Fleming *Virg Bucol.* IV. 29 Mœris holdes his tounge, The wolfe hath spide out Mœris fyrst. 1697 Dryden *Virg Past* IX 75 My Voice grows hoarse, I feel the Notes decay, As if the Wolves had seen me first to Day 1767 Fawkes tr *Idyll. Theocritus* XIV 30 'What are you mute?' I said—a waggish guest, 'Perhaps she's seen a Wolf,' rejoin'd in jest. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xviii, Our young companion has seen a wolf, and he has lost his tongue in consequence

i. 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, I. ii 174 Since al is wel, keep it so, wake not a sleeping Wolfe.

j. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ.* 3064 A flyze folweþ the honeye; þe wolf, careyn. 1553 T Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 202 We saie white, the Woulfe is at hande, when the same man cometh in the meane season, of whom we spake before [After L. *lupus in fabula.*] 1577 Wolton *Cast. Christians* Bnij b, Lyons doo not one encounter another, the Serpent stingeth no Serpent but Man is a Woolfe to Man. 1643 J. Taylor (Water P) *Let sent to London* 6 It is a hard world when one Wolfe eates another 1721 Kelly *Scot Prov.* Y 67 You have given the Wolf the Wedder to keep 1784 Cowper *Task* IV 103, I mourn the pride And avarice that make man a wolf to man 1872 Browning *Fifine* IX, If hunger, proverbs say, allures the wolf from wood

10. *attrib.* and *Comb* a. Simple attrib., as *wolf bark, bite, chase, den, fur, growl, hair, hunt, kind, pack, pest, tail, track, -trap* ; appositive, as *wolf ancestry, bitch, beard* (= offspring), *cub, dam, nurse, whelp* ; in connexion with belief in lycanthropy or the association of human beings with wolves, as *wolf boy, brethren, charm, child, clan, dance, devil, life, man, mask, people, race, totem, type, woman* ; also *wolf-belt, -shirt*. b. Objective, as *wolf-catcher, -hunter, -hunting, -rider, -scaring, -slaying, -spearing* sbs. and adjs c. Agential or instrumental, as *wolf-begotten, -haunted, -moved* adjs d. Similative and parasynthetic, as *wolf-coloured, -eyed, -grey, -headed, -shaped* adjs. ; also *wolf-like* adj. and adv.

1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V* iii, The great cur showed his teeth,—and the devilish instincts of his old *wolf-ancestry looked out of his eyes. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* ix 251 Was that the *wolf-bark of the Corsican dynasty? 1865 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met* 73 The *wolf-begotten Nape. 1883 Stallybrass *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* III. 1094 Our oldest native notions make the assumption of wolf-shape depend on arraying oneself in a *wolf-belt or wolf-shirt. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vi, When þe *wolfe bycche hath hir whelpes. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xix, He who speaks irreverently of the Holy Father is the cub of a heretic wolf-bitch 1873 Fayrer *Clin. Observ India* 261 *Wolf Bite of the Forearm 1857 Dalton (*title*) The *Wolf-Boy of China. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* xiv, As yet the *Wolf-Brethren and their pack killed no men 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* v, There shall never be dirge played, for thee or thy bloody *wolf-burd. 1611 Cotgr, *Louvetier*, a *Wolfe-catcher 1644 *Early Recs Portsmouth, R I.* (1901) 33 That the wolfe Catcher shall be payed out of the treasury 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl* July 473/1 The *wolf-charms he used 1835 C. F. Hoffman *Winter in West* I 244 That most exciting of sports, a *wolf-chase on horseback *1859 Lang *Wand. India* 268 In this district .'a *wolf child,' as the natives of India express it, was found some years ago 1890 Frazer *Golden Bough* IV. II 351 The Indians of this part of America are divided into totem clans, of which the *Wolf clan is one of the principal. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 135 The largest bird of Paradise The breast..is black, or *wolf-coloured. 1817 Scott *Harold* I. viii, A she-wolf, and her *wolf-cubs twain. 1860 G H K. *Vac. Tour.* 130 Five or six active wolf-cubs 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II (Arb) 55 Lyke rauening *woolfdams vpsoackt and gaunted in hunger. 1908 *Sunset Mag* Apr. 566/1 A *wolf-dance [by] painted naked savages. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 307 Þai fand in þe wud a *wulfe den & þer was wulfe-whelpis þerin, bod þer dam was away. 1895 Kipling *2nd Jungle Bk* 70 We will teach them to shelter *Wolf-devils! 1866 Lytton *Lost Tales Miletus, Fate Catchas* 86 A *wolf-eyed rover. 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* I. 15 The little fierce half-naked boy who in frost was wrapped in *wolf-fur. 1863 Baring Gould *Iceland* 118 Coarse *wolf grey hair. 1895 Kipling *2nd Jungle Bk* 223 A deep *wolf-growl that silenced the curs. 1865 Baring Gould *Werewolves* v 59 When the *wolf-hair began to break out and his bodily shape to change. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., The dark *wolf-haunted woods. 1898 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 35 Two *wolf-headed serpents. 1835 C. F Hoffman *Winter in West* II. 12, I was on a *wolf-hunt by moonlight. 1841 *Ir Penny Jrnl.* 8 May 355 He took the spear from the *wolf-hunter's hand. 1690 Temple *Misc.* II iv. 44 In his *Wolf-Huntings when he used to be abroad in the Mountains three or four Days together. 1731–a *Norwich Mercury* 19–26 Feb. 1/1 The King went a Wolf-hunting 1841 *Ir. Penny Jrnl* 8 May 353 No particular breed of dogs was ever kept for wolf-hunting in this country. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* xiv, Galazi asked him if he would rule with him over the *wolf kind. *Ibid.*, The desire of this *wolf-life. 1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr Tong, Manger Louvrechement*, to eate *Wolfe like 1593 Q Eliz *Boeth* IV. pr III 51 The violent robber of others goodes swelleth in coueting, & [thou] mayst call him woolf lyke, feerce & contentious 1612 J. Davies *Muses Sacrif* (Grosart) 82/2 Our Wolfe-like Appetites 1725 Pope *Odyss* X 513 Will you wolf-like howl away the midnight hour? 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* 1, Big wolf-like dogs. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. (*Ireland*) 83 Some .doe affirme, that certaine men in this tract are yeerly turned into Wolves [*marg* *Wolf-men] 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* xiv, I have become a wolf-man For with the wolves I hunt and raven. 1913 Frazer *Golden Bough* xi. (ed 3) II. 271 Indians dressed in wolf skins and wearing *wolf masks. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I II 489 *Wolf-moved battered shields, O'er poor dead corpses 1887 Bowen *Virg Æneid* I 275 The yellow skin of his [*sc.* Romulus's] *wolf-nurse 1895 Sir H. Maxwell *Duke of Britain* VIII 105 Supposing the *wolf-pack overwhelmed you. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* xvi, That *wolf-people of yours 1872 *Gentl. Mag* Dec 680 We hear no more of the *wolf pest till the days of Queen Mary 1911 A. Lang in *Encycl. Brit* XIX 137/1 The. totem of the *wolf-race of men 1848 Lytton *Harold* v 1, Belsta, and Heidr, and Hulla the *wolf-riders 1804 Campbell *Soldier's Dream* 6 The *wolf-scaring faggot that guarded the slain 1891 *Hardwick's Sci Gossip* 1 Oct 233/1 The *wolf-shaped Mänagarm. 1883 *wolf-shirt [see *wolf-belt*]. 1649 C Wase *Sophocles, Electra* 1 [Apollo] the *wolf-slaying god 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* xii III 136 *note*, In a poem published as late as 1719, and entitled Macdermot, wolfhunting and *wolfspearing are represented as common sports in Munster *a* 1674 Milton *Hist Moscovia* 1 Wks. 1851 VIII. 431 The Russe of better sort goes on his Sled drawn with a horse well deckt; with many Fox or *Wolve-tails about his neck 1911 J A. MacCulloch *Relig Anc Celts* xiv. 218 An early *wolf-totem 1780 Edmondson *Her* II Gloss., *Wolf-Trap* is a German bearing This trap is made of a stick, bent like the head of a pick-ax, and having in the centre a ring, whereto the collar is fixed. 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl* xvv, If we both get alive out of this wolf-trap, I'll do my best to save you. *c* 1440 *wolf-whelp [see *wolf-den*] 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xvi, He was the imprisoned wolf-whelp, which at the first opportunity broke his chain. 1863 W K. Kelly *Curios Indo-Europ Tradit.* 252 Mention is made of a *wolfwoman in the Mabinogion.

e. Special Combs. : wolf-berry, a N. American shrub, *Symphoricarpus occidentalis*, allied to the snowberry ; † wolf-claw = *wolf's-claw* (see f) ; wolf-drum, a drum with head made of wolfskin ; † wolf-fly, a kind of large fly which preys upon other insects ; wolf-greyhound, a greyhound used in hunting wolves ; † Wolfland, a former nickname for Ireland ; wolf-madness, a form of mania in which a man imagines himself to be a wolf (= Lycanthropy 1) ; wolf-moth (see quot., and cf. 3 d) ; wolf-net = 7 b ; wolf-note = 8 b ; wolf-platform *Archæol.*, a hill-side embankment in the form of a platform, suggested to have been used as a means of defence against the wolves of the lowlands ; † wolf-sheep, a tribute of a sheep paid by a tenant for protection against wolves ; wolf-spear, a wolf-hunter's spear ; wolf-spider, a spider of the family *Lycosidæ*, which hunts after and springs upon its prey ; wolf-stone (cf. Dog-stone) ; † wolf-thistle = *wolf's-thistle* (see f) ; wolf-tick, a tick of the genus *Ixodes* infesting wolves and dogs ; wolf-tooth = *wolf's-tooth* (see f). See also Wolf-dog, etc.

1834 G Don *Gen Syst. Gard.* III 451 *Wolf-berry. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clvii 1374 *Woolfe claw Mosse 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. I III. *Furres* 107 At the sound of *Wolf-Drum's rattling thunder Th'affrighted Sheep skin-Drum doth rent in sunder. 1658 Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat Insectes* 934 The first called in Latine, *Lupus*, in English, the *Wolf fly feeds especially upon flies, if he cannot come by these he preys upon other Insects. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s v. *Lupus* 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 *Asilus*, Wolf Fly. 1825 Scott *Talism.* vi, Three alans, as they were then called (*wolf-greyhounds, that is) of the largest size, 1692 *Advice to Painter* 20 A chilling Damp, And *Wolfe-land Howl, run thro' the rising Camp. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xii III 136 *note*, In William's reign Ireland was sometimes called by the nickname of Wolf land. 1662 Bayfield *Treat de Morb.* 49 *Lupina insania*, *Wolf-madness. 1854 *Jrnl Mental Sci.* 52 Lycanthropy or Wolfmadness 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist* III 544 Another species , popularly called the *Wolf-moth (*Tinea granella*), haunts granaries and malthouses, and does great damage by feeding on the grains and fastening them together with its silken web 1819 Rees *Cycl.*, *Wolf-Net*, a kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers, and has its name from the destruction it causes. 1915 *Proc. Camb. Philos Soc.* XVIII 85 On all stringed instruments of the violin type a certain pitch can be found which it is difficult to produce by bowing This note is called the '*wolf-note'. 1906 *Cornh Mag.* May 615 At [the] base [of the hill] the great *wolf platforms would be set in a position where a conflict might be carried on without stampeding the herds in the camp above. 1528 in *Archæologia* LIII. 381 He hath yerely one shepe of the best instede of a tolle called the *wolfe shepe, for the which he ys bownde to hunt the wolfe. 1823 Mrs Hemans *Siege of Valencia* VI. *Cid's Battle Song*, That hersons may sharpen the point of the red *wolf-spear 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 270 One kind of Autumnall Lupi, or *Wolfe-Spyder. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl Suppl.* s v *Lupus*. 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat Hist* III. 656 The Lycosidæ, or Wolf-spiders, take their prey in fair chase instead of catching it in nets. *Ibid.* 657 About sixteen or seventeen British species of Wolf-spider are already known 1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 181 For a dog-stone, 2 6. For a *wolf-stone, 2 0. 1525 *Grete Herbal* cxxii (1529) Hij, De cameleonta. *Wolfe thystle 1579 Langham *Gard Health* (1633) 683 Wolfthistle. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI iv 302 The Ticks, or Ixodes .In France the two principal species are—I, the *Wolf Tick; 2, Reticulated Tick. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl Suppl.*, *Wolf-Tooth.

f. Combinations with genitive, as *wolf's-hide* (attrib.) : wolf's-claw, a name for club-moss (= Lycopodium 1) ; wolf's-foot, † (*a*) ? the sea-wolf, *Anarrichas lupus* ; (*b*) = *wolf's-claw*, † wolf's-thistle, a species of carline thistle, *Carlina acaulis* ; wolf's-tooth, *Farriery* [cf. MHG. *wolfzan*, G. *wolfszahn*] (see quots) ; † wolf's-wort = Wolfwort a See also Wolf's-bane, etc.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxi 412 The fifth kinde of Mosse,

called *Wolfes clawe 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl* s v. *Lycopodium*, The common wolf's claw moss 1861 S THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed 4) 289 The common club-moss, or wolf's-claw, or 'stag's-horn' 1443 in *Bekynton's Corr.* (Rolls) II 238 Chattok dedit piscem vocatum Pedulupum aut *Wolfes-foote al Lupertus 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clvii. 1374 Called in English Woolfes foote, or Woolfes clawe, and likewise Club Mosse 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* vi, Crowd close, little snipes, among the cup-moss and wolf's foot 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus* 125 A *wolf's-hide mantle for his robe of state *a* 1400–50 *Stockh Med. MS* 179 *Wolf3s thystyl *camalon* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl, Woolusthistle is *Chamæleon* 1565–6 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* IV xlvi (1580) 19 b, A horse having two extraordinarie teeth called the *Woolfes teeth, which be two little teeth growing in the vpper iawes, next vnto the great grinding teeth 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 323 A Horse is said to have Wolves-Teeth, when his Teeth grow either Outwards or Inwards so that their Points prick and wound either the Tongue, or Gum when he eats 1864 E MAYHEW *Illustr Horse Management* 146 At one year old, .frequently at birth, little nodules of bone, without fangs, merely attached to the gums, appear in front of each row of grinders These are vulgarly denominated 'Wolves' Teeth'. 1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg* 95 *Aconitum* *woulfes wort

Hence **Wo·lfdom**, the realm or domain of wolves, wolves collectively; **Wo·lfhood**, the state or condition of being a wolf; **Wo·lfkin**, a young wolf, **Wo·lfless** *a.*, free from wolves

1851 *Sun* 21 Jan 3/2 Before the House of Hanover or Stuart, Alfred or Boadicea, *Wolfdom was, and is and is to be. 1889 J JACOBS *Fables of Æsop* I 209 To him cunning was *foxiness*, cruelty, *wolfhood 1706 MRS CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* V 59 Oh! thou *Wolfkin instead of Lambkin. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 15 Make the carcase a skeleton; wolf and wolfkin, from the wilderness, wallow in it 1893 L. STEPHEN in *Contemp Rev.* Aug 160 The sheep of a *wolfless region

Wolf (wulf), *v* [f. WOLF *sb*]

1. *trans.* To eat like a wolf; to devour ravenously.

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* III xi 272 [She] used to wolf her food with her fingers 1880 SPURGEON *Ploughm Pict.* 105 Hungry dogs will wolf down any quantity of meat 1903 *Speaker* 24 Jan 419/1 The men wolfing up meals of oyster stew in an atmosphere of perpetual dyspepsia

2. *intr.* with *it*. To behave like a wolf, = WOLVE *v.* 1

1865 W G PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 126 While 'Obeyd was wolfing it in Kaseem

3. *trans.* To delude with false alarms: cf prec 9 a.

1910 *Contemp Rev* Jan 55 Those whose interest it was to wolf the credulous public out of their pence 1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 4 The dwellers in the blinking hole, having been wolfed several times, are sceptical.

Wolfbane · see WOLF'S-BANE.

Wo·lf-dog. [Cf. G. *wolfshund*.]

1. Any of several large varieties of dog formerly kept for hunting wolves, *esp.* the Irish greyhound or wolf-hound

1652 *Order Ir Privy Council* 27 Apr, Such great dogges as are commonly called Wolfe dogges, which are useful for destroying of wolves. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June 1670, The bulls did exceeding well, but the Irish wolfe-dog exceeded, which was a tall greyhound. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II 180 Wolf-dogs (once so useful and celebrated) were perhaps peculiar to Ireland, but that species is now nearly extinct. 1840 C H SMITH *Dogs* II 139 The Great Wolf-dog is not common in central Europe; and appears at present almost confined to Spain. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* 66 The Italian or Pomeranian wolf-dog 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. ii, When that horn sounds, a score of wolf dogs are let loose.

2. A cross of a domestic dog and a wolf; recently in *Alsatian wolf-dog*, popular name of a dog produced by crossing the German sheep-dog with a strain of wolf.

1736 AINSWORTH, *Lycisca*, a dog ingendered of a wolf and a bitch, or a shepherd's dog, a wolf dog. 1755 JOHNSON 1910 *Encycl Brit.* VIII 377/1 The black wolfdog of Florida resembles the black wolf of the same region 1924 R. ARUNDEL *Police Dogs* 6 The German Sheep Dog (known in this country as the Alsatian Wolf Dog).

Wolfdom · see after WOLF *sb.*

Wolfe, obs ff. WOLF, WOOF.

† **Wo·lfen**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 wylfen, 3 wuluene, wluue, 6 *Sc.* wolfyne. [OE *wylfen*, of which the normal representative would be **wilven*; f. *wulf* WOLF *sb.* + -EN².] Cf. MHG. *wulvinne* (G. *wolfin*), MDu *wolvinne* (Du. *wolvin*), Da. *ulvinde*, etc.] A she-wolf

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 362 ȝif he drinceð wylfene meolc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Wummone wroð is wuluene, & mon wroð is wulf *Ibid.*, þeo þet is iwend te wuluene, i Godes eien, & is ase wuluene stefne in his swete earen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 573 Leoun or wlf, wluue or bere 15 *Henryson's Trial of Fox* 107 (Bannatyne MS), The wildcat, & the wild wolfyne.

Wo·lfen, *a rare*⁻¹. [f. WOLF *sb.* + -EN⁴] Pertaining to a wolf, wolfish.

1810 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XXIX. 320 To wreathe anew the bonds of love, Which strife with wolfen tooth No more shall gnaw in twain

Wolfer (wu·lfəɹ). *rare.* [f. WOLF *sb.* and *v.* + -ER¹. Cf WOLVER]

1. A wolf-hunter.

1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 13 The 'wolfers' proceed to gather up animals slain, carry them to camp [etc] 1888 *Century Mag* Feb. 501/2 Trappers and wolfers, whose business is to poison wolves.

2. One who 'wolfs' food or drink.

1897 A. R MARSHALL *Pomes* 118 (Farmer), The worn-out whiskey wolfer calmly slumbered through it all

Wo lfess. *rare.* Also 5 woluesse, -as [f. WOLF *sb.* + -ESS¹.] A she-wolf

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 43 A wolfesse [*v rr* wolvesse, woluas] þat hadde i-lost hir whelpes 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron* 25 b, By chaunce came a wolfesse out of the nexte mountaynes 1820 W TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I 560 *note*, The wolf lives instinctively solitary so that even his connection with the wolfess is but of short duration

Wolfian (wu·lfiăn), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f the name of the German embryologist K. F. *Wolff* (1733–94) + -IAN.] In *Wolffian body*, the mesonephron or primitive kidney; either of the two renal organs of the embryo of vertebrates; so *Wolffian duct*.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict Med*, *Wolfian Bodies*, false kidneys. The substance by which the kidneys are preceded in the embryo, and which was first remarked by Wolff 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* V. 594/1 The parovarium is formed out of the Wolffian body 1879 tr *Haeckel's Evol Man* II 414 The earlier, primitive kidney duct is distinguished as the 'Wolffian duct'

Wo lf-fish. [After L *lupus* (see WOLF *sb.* 3 b) Cf. G. *wolfsfisch*.] A large and voracious sea-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, having numerous sharp teeth and edible flesh; also called *sea-wolf*. Also applied to other fishes of the same genus.

1569 BLAGUE *Sch Conceytes* 153 Of the Cockatrice and Seawolf. The Wolf fishe marking him well. sayde [etc] 1605 R F. *Dedekind's Sch Slovenrie* (1904) 77 As for the Wolfe-fish, gluttons hold the taile to be the best. 1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV 315 The mouth of the wolf-fish is almost paved with teeth 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 64 In Torbay where no wolf fish (*Anarrhicus lupus*) or other shell crushing pairs of jaws wander.

Wolfhood · see after WOLF *sb.*

Wo lf-hound. = WOLF-DOG

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXII, We have brought down the game at last, quoth my lady's brach to the wolf-hound. 1871 M COLLINS *Marq & Merch.* I 1, 27 An enormous Pyrenean wolf hound 1899 *Dogs, their Managem. & Treatm* 20 The Irish wolfhound, as he is known to-day, will weigh as much as one hundred and fifty pounds 1923 *Westm Gaz.* 22 Mar, It was discovered when the Show opened that a valuable Alsatian wolf-hound had disappeared

Wolfian (vǫ·lfiăn, wu·lfiăn), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Also **Wolffian.** [f. the name of the German philosopher Christian *Wolf* or *Wolff* (1679–1754) + -IAN.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to the philosophical system of Wolf, which was an eclectic adaptation of Leibnitzianism and scholasticism. **b.** *sb.* An adherent of this system. Hence **Wo·lfianism**, the philosophical system of Wolf; **Wo lfianize** *v.*, *trans.* to render Wolfian.

1791 ENFIELD *Brucker's Hist. Philos.* II 572 Almost every German university was inflamed with disputes on the subject of liberty and necessity, and the names of Wolfians and Anti-Wolfians were every where heard 1843 *Eclectic Rev* Feb 163 The influence of the Wolfian philosophy *Ibid.* 164 It is undoubtedly to Wolfianism that we are to trace, in great measure, that coldness and lifelessness which characterizes the sermons of the latter part of the preceding century *Ibid.* 165 The already Wolfianized mind of the rising ministry. 1874 G S MORRIS tr *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos* II 116 Lange. sought to demonstrate the Spinozistic and atheistic character of the Wolffian doctrine.

So **Wo lfo-Leibni tzian** *a*, characterized by a combination of Wolfian and Leibnitzian views.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* I. 150 The artificial harmonies of the Wolffio-Leibnitzian philosophy

Wolfian (vǫ·lfiăn, wu·lfiăn), *a* ² and *sb.*² [f. the name of the German philologist F A. Wolf (1759–1824) + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to F. A Wolf or his theory regarding the Homeric poems (developed in his *Prolegomena ad Homerum*, 1795). **b.** *sb.* One who accepts this theory

1875 W.D GEDDES in *Contemp Rev* July 234 The Wolfian theory that the Homeric poems were a congeries of originally independent lays moulded into a unity in the time of Pisistratus *Ibid* 235 Next to him [*sc* G. Hermann] in importance among the later Wolfians .stands Lachmann.

Wolfin, obs. Sc form of WOVEN.

Wolfing (wu·lfiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f WOLF *sb.* + -ING¹] Hunting for wolves. Also *attrib.*

1875 F.T BUCKLAND *Log-Bk* 128 When the wolfing season has commenced on the prairies, the hunter impregnates the carcase of a buffalo with strychnine and places it in a likely position. 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 13 The stock in trade of a party engaged in 'wolfing' consists in flour, bacon and strychnine

Wolfish (wu·lfiʃ), *a.* Also 8 woolf-. [f WOLF *sb.* + -ISH¹. Cf MHG *wolfisch*, and WOLVISH]

1 Of or pertaining to a wolf or wolves

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 146/8 Wolfish, *lupinus*. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P* I 160 The wolfish race, Appear with belly Gaunt, and famish'd face 1690 C NESSE *O & N. Test.* I 213 Ye may beat a wolf yet all this will not drive away his wolfish nature 1868 *Cornh Mag* July 70 The bristles that ornamented him in his wolfish state 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov 355 So vigorously had the wolfish tribe been hunted down that only one couple survived

b. Abounding in wolves. *nonce-use*

1747 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* 72 Where Orcas howls, his wolfish mountains rounding

2. Characteristic of, befitting, or resembling that of, a wolf.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* VIII. 146 All the wolfish designs walk under this sheeps clothing. 1750 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 79 His unsociable and wolfish disposition. 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VI, Grope your way with me into this wolfish den 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII V, The eyes of the three men, with a fierce and wolfish glare.

3. Resembling a wolf, wolf-like.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Indians* 259 To keep the [Indian] wolf from our own doors, by engaging him with his wolfish neighbours 1854 J S C ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. XIV. 242 Swarms of Cossacks, on fleet and wolfish horses.

b. Ravenously hungry. *U S. colloq.*

[1842 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec 652/2 My appetite was growing decidedly wolfish] 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer*, *Wolfish*, savage, savagely hungry. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* II. 133 I'm wolfish.

4. *Comb.*, as *wolfish-faced, -looking, -visaged* adjs.

c 1779 CRABBE *Midnight* 295 Avarice A Woolfish-Visag'd Fiend 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXVII, [The animal] is wolfish-looking 1894 MRS CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 162 The wolfish-faced crowd had melted away.

Hence **Wo lfishly** *adv.*; **Wo lfishness.**

1676 MARVELL *Mr Smirke* 66 The Wolfishness of those which .ought to have been the Christian Pastors, but went on scattering their Flocks, if not devouring 1831 J WILSON in *Blackw Mag.* XXIX 703 The Red Rover yowls wolfishly to the moon 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XI, Wolfishly eager for booty. 1890 J PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I 205 Compare. the consummate wolfishness of Christian Europe with the simpler wolfishness of heathen nations.

Wolfkin, Wolfless · see after WOLF *sb.*

Wolfling (wu·lflin) [f WOLF *sb.* + -LING¹.] A young or little wolf. Also *fig*

13 . *K Alis* 6256 (Laud MS), Wulflynges he bischette also, Meruellous men ben þoo 1570 FOXE *Serm Christ Crucif* 8 If a mighty hunter happenyng vppon the Wolfes denne, findeth there the young Wolfelynges. 1746 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I 94 Wolflings the Lambs embrace 1759 J DOWNES in Tyerman *John Wesley* (1870) II 342 Two bold, though beardless divines, so young, that they might rather be called wolflings than wolves 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* III V III, Young children were thrown in [the river], their mothers vainly pleading 'Wolflings,' answered the Company of Marat, 'who would grow to be wolves' 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk* 204 Thou art a man, Little Brother, wolfling of my watching

Wolfram (wu·lfrăm, vǫ·lfrăm). [a. G. *wolfram* (*wolform* in Mathesius, 1562, *wolffram* in Ercker, 1580, *volfram* in Wallerius, *Mineralogia*, 1747), of uncertain formation · generally assumed to be an old miners' term f. *wolf* wolf + *rahm* cream (cf. *rahmerz* foamy wad), and to be the source of mod.L *lupi spuma* (Agricola *De Nat. Foss*, 1546), which corresponds, however, to G. *wolfsschaum*; but perh. f. MHG *râm* dirty mark, soot.

The variants of the G word, e.g *wolfram(sin, wolf(f)ert, wolfart, wolfrath*, suggest association with proper names. Since Agricola describes the *lupi spuma* as a light 'stone', it is improbable that it was the mineral wolfram]

1. *Min.* A native tungstate of iron and manganese.

1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritologia* IX. 132 Though this tin ore be not easily separable from wolfram, a kind of mock-tin, or an irony tin mineral 1787 GROSCHKE tr *Klaproth's Observ. Fossils Cornw* 32 Wolfram of a foliated texture united to quartz and clay, is brought from Poldice. 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 292 Oxide of tungsten Preparation —The mineral wolfram is reduced to the finest powder [etc]. 1916 *Lancet* 8 Jan 76/1 These electrodes are made from a mixture of ores, the chief one being a tungstate of iron and manganese, known as wolfram

2. The metal tungsten, obtained from this mineral.

1845 W GREGORY *Outl. Inorg Chem.* 197 Tungsten Syn. Wolfram—Occurs in nature, chiefly in the mineral wolfram. 1907 *Proc Soc Antiquaries* 2 May 456 Wolfram, or tungsten, a metal which is used as an alloy for hardening steel.

3. *attrib.*, as *wolfram mine, ore*; **wolfram lamp, -steel** = TUNGSTEN *lamp, -steel*; **wolfram-ochre** = TUNGSTIC ochre, TUNGSTITE.

1862 wolfram-steel [see TUNGSTEN 3]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 903 Trioxide of Tungsten. occurs native as tungstic ochre, wolfram-ochre, or wolframine 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 10/1 Dr Auer claims that the light obtained from the wolfram lamp is three or four times as brilliant as that given by the ordinary carbon lamp with the same consumption of electricity 1914 *Brit. Mus. Return* 227 A large specimen of hubnerite from Huara wolfram mine. 1916 *Chamb. Jrnl* 9 Sept. 655/2 Quantities of wolfram ore are also produced in Australia

Hence **Wo lframate,** = TUNGSTATE; **Wo lframed** *a.*, having wolfram added; **Wolfra·mic** *a.*, = TUNGSTIC; **Wo·lframine**, tungstic ochre, tungstite; **Wo·lframite,** = WOLFRAM 1.

1864 *Q Jrnl Sci* I 693 M Le Guen has solicited attention to what he calls **wolframed pig-iron* 1880 MAYNE *Expos. Lex* s v. *Wolframiate*, *Wolframic acid 1854 DANA *Min.* 143 *Wolframine. 1868 *Ibid.* 601 *Wolframite. 1914 *Brit Mus Return* 228 Wolframite and smoky quartz, from Burma.

Wolf's-bane (wu·lfsbē·n), † **wolfbane.** [f. *wolf's*, gen of WOLF *sb* + BANE *sb*¹, rendering mod.L. *lycoctonum*, a Gr. λυκοκτόνον lit. 'wolf-slayer'.] A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp *A. lycoctonum*, with dull yellow flowers, occurring in mountainous regions in Europe. Also applied to *Arnica montana* (*winter wolf's-bane*), and to the winter aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S) 9 The other kynde [of Aconitum] is called Lycoctonum, & in englishe it maye be called wolfes bayne. But this kynde is deuided into two other kyndes, of whiche the one may be called in englishe monkes coule or blewe wolfsbaine. The other kinde may be called in Englishe yelowe wolfesbayn 1578, 1597 [see MONK'S-HOOD 1]. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* XXVI 216 Most

Herbarists call it *Aconitum hyemale*, and we in Eng'ish thereafter, Winters Wolfesbane. 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* 66 The Ointment that Witches use is reported to be made of the Juices of Smallage, Woolfsbane and Cinquefoyle. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 332. 1785 Martyn *Lett. Bot.* xxi. (1794) 258 Wholesome Wolfsbane [*Aconitum Anthora*] has five capsules, and the flowers are sulphur coloured. 1820 Keats *Melancholy* i, Go not to Lethe, neither twist Wolf's-bane, tight-rooted, for its poisonous wine. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot* 146 *Aconitum uncinatum* American Wolf's-Bane. 1856-60 A. Gray *Man. Bot N.U.S.* 13 *Aconitum reclinatum*. Trailing Wolfsbane. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1235/2.

†Wolf's-fist. *Obs.* In 3 wuluesfist, 6 woolfes fistes, 7 wolues fyste; also 6 *wolfyst*, 7 woolfist. [f. gen. of Wolf *sb* + Fist *sb.*², of which Lycoperdon (Tournefort) is a translation.] The puffball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. Also used as a term of abuse

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/45 *Fungus*, wuluesfist. 1530 Palsgr. 289/a Wolfyst, *vesse de loup* 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. cxii. 1386 Puffes Fistes, are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus*, or Woolfes Fistes. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol., Out you soust gurnet, you Woolfist. 1611 Cotgr., *Vesse de loup*..Wolues fyste.

Wo·lf's-head, wolf-head. Forms: see Wolf *sb.* and Head *sb.*

1. The head of a wolf; a figure of this, e. g. as a heraldic bearing.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 360 To slæpe, wulfes heafod lexe under þone pyle. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1093 Alle falterde þe flesche in his foule lyppys, Ilke wrethe as a wolfe-hevede, it wraythe owtt at ones! 1586 Ferne *Blas. Gentrie* 230 Hugh the firste Earle of Chester, was surnamed de Loupe, because he bare a Wolfes head in his shield. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xv 145 Hee beareth Azure, two Barres, Argent, on a Canton Sable, a Wolues head Errased of the second. 1875 F. T. Buckland *Log-Bk.* 5 A young man holding a wolf's head high up in the air. 1891 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr 7/2 Minnesota spent last year twenty-five thousand dollars in bounties on wolf heads brought in.

2. *Old English Law.* A cry for the pursuit of an outlaw as one to be hunted down like a wolf; *transf.* (orig. in phr. *to cry wolf's head*) an outlaw.

17th century law books have various corrupt forms, as *wolfersfool*, *woolfeshered*, *woolferthfod*, *wolfetchsod*

[*c* 1000 *Laws Edw. Conf* vi, Lupinum enim gerit caput a die utlagationis sue, quod ab Anglis uulfesheued nominatur.] ?*c* 1300 *Mirr. Justices* IV. iv (Selden Soc.) 125 E point ne vient, qe des adunc le tiegne lem pur lou e est criable Wolvesheved, pur ceo qe lou est beste haie de tote gent *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 700 (Harl. MS.) Whan Gamelyn her lorde wolues-heed was cryed & made 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* VII. 1961 Out of ther court banyshed was prudence,.. Cried wolvis hed was vertuous sobirnesse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 139 Now wols-hede and out-horne on the be tane! 1865 Kingsley *Herew* i, By that time I shall be a wolf's head, and out of the law. 1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 95/2 Vengeance on these cruel wolf heads.

Wo·lfskin. The skin or pelt of a wolf; a garment, etc. made of this. Also *attrib*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, Þe wolfe skynn is hote forto make koffes or pyliches. *a* 1612 Harington *Sch. Salerne* II. (1624) 37 Garments..of Martyn or Wolfeskinnes. 1734 *Free Britон* No. 255. 2/2 Multitudes believe .that a Sheep-skin Drum bursts asunder at the beat of a Wolf-skin Drum. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. xvi, His bugle-horn .. in a wolf-skin baldric tied. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 809 His battle-writhen arms and mighty hands Lay naked on the wolfskin. 1918 *Blackw. Mag.* June 743/1 When our own ancestors were barbarians in wolfskins.

Wo·lf's-milk. [Cf. LG *wulfsmelk*, MHG. *wolfmilch*, (G. *wolfs-*), Da. *ulvemelk*, etc.]

1. a. A spurge, esp. the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*; so called from the acrid milky juice.

1575 Banister *Chyrurg.* 101 *Esula*, Woulfes milke. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 364/1 For the Felone of the Finger. Take the herbe called Woluesmilcke, that is the same with the Flowers on the Felon [etc.]. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V 5 *Euphorbia helioscopia* (Sun Spurge) ..Country people call it .Wolf's-milk. 1897 R. N. Bain tr *Jókai's Pretty Michal* xxv. 201 The witch took freshly plucked wolf's-milk flowers

b. The fungus *Lycogala*.

1861 H Macmillan *Footn. Page Nat.* 288 The beautiful round vermilion balls of the Lycogala, or Wolf's milk.

2. The milk of a wolf.

1847 Tennyson *Princess* VII. 115 Half the wolf's milk curdled in their veins. 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* XVII, They have drunk wolf's milk.

Wolfwort (wu·lfˌwɜ·t). ? *Obs.* [f. Wolf *sb.* + Wort.] **a.** A plant of the genus *Aconitum* = Wolf's-bane. **b.** A plant of the genus *Periploca*, the juice of which was used for poisoning wolves.

1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Loup, Herbe au loup*, Wolues-bane, wolfewort (a kind of Aconitum). 1658 [see Leopard's bane]. 1773 J. Hill *Vegetable Syst.* IX 43 Wolfwort Periploca.

Wolfyst: see Wolf's-fist.

Wolhe, nolhe: see Will *v.*¹ 50 b. **Wolken(e, -in,** obs. ff. Welkin. **Woll·** see Well, While, Will, Wool, Would.

Wollastonite (wu·lə̇stənəit). *Min.* [Named by Lehman (1818) after the chemist and physicist W. H. *Wollaston* (1766–1828). see -ite¹.] Native metasilicate of calcium; tabular spar.

Applied also by T. Thomson to Pectolite.

1823 W. Phillips *Introd Min* (ed. 3) 211 Wollastonite . This substance occurs in the lava of Capo di Bove, near Rome, in small masses 1836 T Thomson *Outl. Min.* etc. I 131 This was the reason which led me to give the appellation *Wollastonite* to the present species, which occurs.. near Kilsyth .It is related to *table spar* 1888 Rutley *Rock-Forming Min.* 183 Wollastonite occurs as a rock-forming mineral chiefly in rod-like or platy crystals.

Wolle see Wall *sb.*¹, Will *v.*¹, Wool

Wolle bode, obs. var. Woubit.

† Wolleyn, suggested by Lyte [a..er Woollen, q.v. ¶] as an alternative for Mullein.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 118 Mulleyn (or rather Molleyn) *Ibid.* 119 Mulleyne, or rather Wulleyn

Wollop, var Wallop *v*

1849 W. S Mayo *Kaloolah* VI. (1850) 52, I wollopped the hoop around him 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* v, I have a rope's end of my own to wollop 'em.

Wollow, obs form of Wallow *v*.¹

1622–5 *Essex Archdeaconries Depos Bk.* lf 129 (MS.) She was drunck and lay wollowing in the durt

Wollyn, obs. form of Woollen.

Wolp, obs. form of Wup *v. Sc.*

Wolron, var. Wilrone *Obs.*

a 1851 in R Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1870) 70 In place o' her ain bonny barrn, she fand a withered wolron

Wolsome, var. Wilsome *a*.¹

Wolsted, obs. form of Worsted

Wolt, obs. pa. t. of Wield. **Wolt(e,** obs. var. Vault *sb.*¹; see Will *v.*¹ A. 3 **Woltou,-towe** = *wilt thou*· see Will *v*.¹ A. 6 a **Wolum,** obs. Sc. f. Volume. **Wolunte,** var. Volunty *Obs.*

Wolve (wulv), *v.* [f. inflexional stem of Wolf *sb.*]

1. *intr* (also with *it*). To behave like a wolf, play the wolf.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. III. 187/2 If any Seducers were let loose to wolve it among the good people of Roxbury. *a* 1909 E Thompson Seton *Billy* I. (C D Suppl.) A Wolf was 'wolving' on the east side of Sentinel Mountain.

2. Of an organ: To give forth a hollow wailing sound like the howl of a wolf, from deficient wind-supply.

1864 Le Fanu *Uncle Silas* I xxv 325 What an awful storm!..Don't you like the sound? What they used to call 'wolving' in the old organ at Dorminster! 1919 M R. James *Thin Ghost* 130 The organ wolved—you know what I mean: the wind died

† Wo·lveling. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. *wolv-*, inflexional stem of Wolf *sb* + -ling¹.] = Wolfling.

1798 W. Roscoe tr. *Tansillo's Nurse* I. (1800) 23 Whilst ten young wolvelings shelter find.

Wolver (wu·lvəɪ) *rare* Also 6–7 woolver. [f Wolve *v.* or inflexional stem of Wolf *sb.* + -er¹.]

1 One who behaves like a wolf, a ravenous or savage creature.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super* 147 Three meales of a Lazarello, make the fourth a Woolner [*sic*] 1604 T M. *Black Bk.* Epistle to Rdr, Scylla and Charibdis, those two Cormorants and Woolners [*sic*] of the Sea. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 184 Jelly-fish, fierce little 'wolvers' throwing out their stings.

2. One who searches or hunts for wolves.

a 1909 E Thompson Seton *Billy* I (C D. Suppl.) As the wolver rode down an adjoining cañon, he saw a Wolf come out of a hole. 1921 *Chambers's Jrnl.* July 473/1 The wolver, exploring unsurveyed territory

Wolverene, -ine (wulvərī·n). Forms: 6–9 wolvering, 8–wolverene, -ine (6 wool-, ulvering(e, 7 woolverin(e, *Sc* voluering). [app. f. *wolv-*, inflexional stem of Wolf *sb.*, but the formation is obscure]

1. The glutton (*Gulo luscus*), now esp. the North American variety: see Glutton A. 4.

1574 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 236 Furres of woolveringes for pedlers capps 1591 G Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts .are the losh,..the beare, the wolvering or wood dogge. 1619 Middleton *Love & Antig* D1, Beasts bearing Furr, Racoone, Moashye, Wolverine 1747 G Edwards *Nat Hist Birds* II. 103 The Quick-Hatch, or Wolverene 1812 J Smyth *Pract Customs* (1821) 225 Wolvering is a large animal, almost equal in size to the wolf 1820 Harmon *Jrnl. Voy N Amer* 426 The carcajou or wolverine, in shape and the colour of the hair, greatly resembles the skunk. 1855 Longf *Hiaw.* XVI. 40 How the Wolverine, uprising, Made him ready for the encounter. 1896 Kipling *Seven Seas, Song of Dead* 8 Where the wolverine tumbles their packs from the camp

2. The fur of the wolverene.

1596 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1861) 2 A cassocke of grogran edged wth ulveringe 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 307 Furres called Voluerings the peice, viii. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will IV*, c. 56 Wolverings, undressed 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan 7/1 It is already prophesied that wolverine is to be the favourite fur next winter. 1895 Kipling *2nd Jungle Bk.* 158 The long wolverine-fur fringe of her ermine hood

3. A nickname for an inhabitant of Michigan. So *Wolverine State*, Michigan.

1835 C F Hoffman *Winter in Far West* I. 207 The genuine wolverine, or naturalized Michiganian 1847 *Congressional Globe* 5 Feb. 332/2 A great Government bank—.a full grown Wolverine wild-cat. 1875 *Chamb Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 171/2 Michigan is Lake State or Wolverine State.

Wolvin, obs Sc form of Woven.

† Wo·lvish, *a. Obs* Also 5–6 wolw-, 6 woulu-, wollw-, *Sc.* volw-, 6–7 wo(o)lu-, 7–9 woolv-. [f. *wolv-*, inflexional stem of Wolf *sb.* + -ish¹.]

1. = Wolfish 2, 3.

c 1430 Lydg *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 Among wolvys be wolvysshe of corage 15 *Six Ballads with Burdens* (Percy Soc.) 5 This wollwysshe shepe 1540–7 Coverdale *Fruitful Less.* i. (1593) M 1, Iudas .hauing woluish conditions vnder sheepes cloathing. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1922) 191 This woolvish sheepheard 1604 *Supplic Masse-priests, Ans* K 2, The woolvish cruelty of popish Inquisitors 1605 Shaks *Lear* I. iv. 330 With her nailes Shee'l flea thy Woluish visage. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II 1 D 3 b, Out you woolvish mungrells! 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* I clvi 141 These Wolvish Back-Friends 1817 Coleridge *Biog Lit.* I. x. 181 If superstition and despotism have been suffered to let in their woolvish sheep.

2. = Wolfish 1

1565 *Satir Poems Reform.* i 133, I sawe the ffrendlie man wounde in a volwyshe weede. 1577 T Kendall *Flowers Epigr* 87 The founder of the same [*sc* Rome] with Wouluishe milke was fedde. 1793 Blake *Songs Exper*, *Little Girl Found* 51 Nor fear the wolvish howl Nor the lions' growl.

Hence **† Wo·lvishly** *adv.*; **† Wo·lvishness.**

1538 Bale *Three Lawes* 1211 Thy woluysshnesse by thre crownes wyll I hyde making the a pope. 1628 Wither *Brit Rememb* IV 663 Some, wolvishly, did prey upon the quick.

So **† Wo·lvy** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰.

1611 Cotgr., *Louvver*, Woluie, Wolfe-like

Wolward, obs. f Woolward. **Wolwat,** obs. f Velvet. **Wolx,** obs. pa. t. of Wax *v.*

Wom, obs. form of Whom.

Woman (wu·mən), *sb.* Pl **women** (wɪ·mɛ̇n). Forms (case-inflexions in OE. and early ME. as in Man *sb.*¹): *Sing. a.* 1–5 wifman, 2–3 -mon, 2–4 wimman, (3 wim(m)on, wyman), 3–4 wymman, 3–5 wymmon (4 wyfman). *β.* 3 wummon, 3–5 wumman. *γ.* 3–5 womman, wommon, 4–6 woman, 5 vomman, woman(n)e, 5–6 wommane, 7 whoman, (also 9 *dial*) wooman, 3– woman. *δ.* 5 oman, 6 owman (?), 7 *Anglo-Welsh* o'man, 7–9 uman, 9 'ooman, umman. *Pl. a.* 1–4 wifmen, 1–4, 8 wimmen, 3–5 wymmen, (4 wyfmen, wimen, wemmen, 4–5 wymen, 5 vymmen, 7 *Anglo-Welsh* ymen). *β.* 3–4 wummen. *γ.* 3–5 wommen, 5 womene, vommen, woymen, 6–7 woemen, 4– women. *δ.* 4 *Sc.* vemene, 4–7 wemen, 5 wemyn, whemen, weymen, 5–7 weomen, 6 vemen, 6–7 weemen, 7 weamen. [OE *wifmon(n, -man(n* masc., later fem., pl. *wifmen(n*, f. *wif* woman, Wife *sb* + *mon(n, man(n* human being, Man *sb*.¹ A formation peculiar to English, and not extant in the earliest period of OE., the ancient word being Wife.

The regular ME descendants of OE *wifman, -men*, viz. *winman, wimmen* (cf OE *lēofman*, ME *lemman*, Leman) continued in use until the 15th century By *c* 1200 the rounding of *wi-* to *wu-* is clearly established, and is at that time characteristic of western ME texts. The form *woman* appears in the late 13th century (first in western texts), and the corresponding pl. *wommen* in the late 14th The simplification of *mm* in *womman, -en* and *wimman, -en*, and the consequent conversion of the first syllable into an open syllable gave rise to forms with *ō* and *ē*, which, continuing to the early modern period, provided the occasion for punning analyses of *wōman* and *wēmen* (see 1 k below). From *c* 1400 *woman* and *women* became regular spellings for sing and pl., and have been retained as a properly corresponding pair to *man* and *men*; but in the standard speech the pronunciation (wu-) was ultimately appropriated to the sing and (wɪ-) to the pl., probably through the associative influence of pairs like *foot* and *feet*.

From at least the 16th century, the only variety in the pronunciation of the pl. has been in respect of the quantity of the first vowel, which was either short or long in the 16th and 17th centuries; but in the same period no less than five pronunciations of the sing are recognized by orthoepists, viz. wu mān, wū mān, wɔ mān, and u mān, ɔ mān, of which all but the first have now sunk to vulgar or dialectal status. Examples of the δ forms of the sing, without initial *w*, follow here, for illustration of the more normal forms see sense 1

?*a* 1455 *Paston Lett* I 343 Youre pore bede oman and cosyn, Alice Crane 1558 Charnock *Bk Astron.* Title of Chapter (MS.) Is the theffe man or owman or bothe? 1623 Shaks *Merry W* IV 1 52 *Eva.* Leaue your prables (o'man). *Eva* O'man, forbeare. 1632 Nabbes *Cov Gard* V 11, Your Ladiships uman 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XV x, When her Laship was so vert kind as to offar to mak mee hur one Uman. 1808 Jamieson, *Unman*, the pron. of *woman*. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* XIII, Putting on his spectacles to look at a married 'ooman! 1838 Jas. Grant *Sk Lond* 69 Bad luck to the 'ooman! 1898 G W. E. Russell *Coll & Recoll.* 14 Like other high-bred people of his time, he [*sc.* Lord John Russell]..called a woman an ''ooman'']

I. 1. An adult female human being. (The context may or may not have special reference to sex or to adult age: cf. Man *sb*.¹ 4 a, c, d.)

† *Man or* (or *and*) ***woman*** used appositionally = male or (and) female.

sing a. c 893 Ælfred *Oros* III vi § 2 Minutia hatte an wifmon, þe on heora wisan sceolde nunne beon *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* II. 22 God geworhte ðæt rib, ðe he genam of Adame, to anum wifmen. — *Judges* iv. 22 Ða clipode seo wimman cuðlice him to *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 15 Siþ þa laze weren nu, nalde na mon mis-don wiþ oðre, ne wepmon ne wifmon ne meiden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 133 Þe lif holi wimman sarra *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1357 If wymmon þencheþ luuye derne *c* 1290 *S Eng. Leg.* 486/53 Com ageyn & bring this swyn a-now To this pore wifman. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1156 Þe fayrest wymman under mone 13 *K. Horn* 552 (Harl MS.) Er ne he eny wyf take Oþer wyþ wymmon forewart make. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 He zayþ to þe manne and to þe wyfmanne [etc.].

β a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Hwarse wummon liueð oðer mon bi him one *Ibid.* 58 Þis is a swuðe dredlich word to wummen þet scheaweð hire to wepmones eien *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E Hom.* I. 191 Nis no wummon iboren þet ðe beo

iliche 13 *Coer de L.* 3863 Man, wumman, every Sarasyn 1499 *Promp. Parv* 534/2 (ed Pynson), Wumman

γ. *c* 1275 LAY. 2237 Womman [*c* 1205 wifmon] þou hart hende. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 211 Al vor a woman þat helepne was icluped þis bataile verst bigan *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9000 Foluand a wicked womman will. *Ibid* 20285 Quils scho spac þus, þat suet woman, saint iohan com 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A VIII. 74 Þei weddeþ no wommon þat þei with deleþ. 14 in *Rel. Ant* I 275 To onpreyse womene yt were a shame, For a womane was thy dame. 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 7 And yff ye wold be a good etter off your mete allwaye, that ye myght waxe and grow ffast to be a woman 1546 in J Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 63 Euery pynour bayth man and woman 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* IV. i 125 One that was a woman when Queene Guinouer of Brittaine was a little wench 1591 — *Two Gent* IV iv 165 Our youth got me to play the womans part, And I was trim'd in Madam Iulias gowne 1667 DRYDEN & DR NRWC *Sir M Mar all* III. (1668) 26 A Woman's in a sad condition, that has nothing to trust to, but a Periwig above, and a well-trim'd shoe below 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn Bride* III. ad fin, Heav'n has no Rage, like Love to Hatred turn'd, Nor Hell a Fury, like a Woman scorn'd. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 216 Men, some to Bus'ness, some to Pleasure take; But every Woman is at heart a Rake 1780 J. BROWN *Toleration* (1803) 81 No ecclesiastical power can reside in a heathen, a woman, or a child 1804 WORDSW *'She was a Phantom'* 27 A perfect Woman, nobly planned, To warn, to comfort, and command 1818 BYRON *Juan* I lxi, Her stature tall—I hate a dumpy woman. 1835 HOOK *G. Gurney* VII. in *New Mo Mag.* XLIV. 18 A girl of seventeen is a woman, when a man of seventeen is a boy 1867 *Act 30 & 31 Vict* c 130 § 3 In this Act 'Woman' shall mean a Female of the Age of Eighteen Years or upwards 1887 *Act 50 & 51 Vict.* c 58 § 75 In this Act, 'Woman' means a female of the age of sixteen years or upwards. 1889 'J. S WINTER' *Mrs Bob* v, A girl she was not, but a woman of at least nine and twenty

pl a. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* III v (1890) 162 Ðe wæpnedmen ge wimmen. *c* 1000 *Christ's Descent* 48 Wifmonna þreat, fela fæmnena. 1154 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1137 Þa namen hi carl-men and wimmen & diden heom in prisun *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 215 Sif þe hodede writeð mid stefne for to liken wimmannen. *c* 1290 *John* 196 in *S. Eng. Leg* 408 Twelf þousend Men With-oute children and wimmen. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2753 Ofte in wimmen [*v r* wimmane, wommannes, wommanys, wommens] fourme hii comeþ to men al so *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7044 Zamazims þe wimmen land wit-outen man *a* 1300 *K Horn* 67 Of alle wymmane [*v r* wimmenne] Wurst was godhild þanne 13 *Cursor M* 24644 (Edin) Wit oþir wimen þat him soht 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 To habbe uela3rede ulesslich mid wyfmen. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 8583 *heading*, How ij wemmen ware iugged for a childe þe tane slogh in hir bedde 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II vii 83 For her sake I shal owe al wymmen the better loue. *c* 1500 *God speed the plough* By Wymen commeth weping on the same Maner *c* 1620 *Welsh Embass* IV. 1509 (Malone Soc) Our valliant Comragues so fight the ymen that [etc] 1790 MRS WHEELER *Westmld Dial.* 60 What is cum amang Wimmen an Lasses E this Parish?

β *c* 1205 LAY. 11718 Æc heo nomen wummen wunder ane monie. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom* I 191 Þu ert briht and blisful ouer alle wummen 13 *Cursor M* 23457 (Gott) Man [has] gret liking. On wummen fair for to bihald

γ. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 1016 3oure fingrus of fin gold 3e fullen wiþ ryngus, As is wommenus wone for wordliche glose. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib* P 91 Of alle wommen good womman foond I neuere 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 58 Of body bothe and of visage Lik unto wommen of yong age *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XIII 143 Amazoyne, that is the Lond of Femynye, where that no man is, but only alle Wommen *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 46 Here gynneth a dyté of womenhis hornys *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I xx 119 Bi wering of wommennys couercheefis *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 22 All good men and woymen *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 10528 (Claud) Ouyr alle women to bere croun. 1553 *Respublica* 1454 Men shoulde kysse woomen 1573 L LLOYD *Pilgr Princes* (1586) 55 b, The fiftie virgins certaine baites being set of purpose by the gentlemen of Messena for their virginities, and now readie being then maides, to bee made women that night. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* V. (S.T.S) I 290 Woemen quha had vowet chastitie. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 247 (*Venice*), I saw women acte, a thing that I neuer saw before 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II viii 51 Girls are said to be sooner women than boys are men. 1818 SHELLEY *Julian* 592 Like one of Shakespeare's women. 1874 HARDY *Far fr. Mad Crowd* XXV, They were already loading hay, the women raking it into cocks and windrows 1904 MAX PEMBERTON *Red Morn* VIII, The women first, and one by one. If any man goes out of his turn, I will shoot him like a dog

δ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 734 Men mycht her wemen hely cry *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* X. (*Mathow*) 347 Mariage. To cople men & vemene. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 8056 Hit is a propertie apreuit To all wemen in the world To be vnstable *Ibid* 10904 The wemyn welt hom to ground with swappis of hor swordes. 1456 *Cov Leet Bk.* 288 Most excellent princes of weymen mortall 1503–4 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 252 For the makkyng of the nev vemens pevys. 1512 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) I 8 Servantes, prentises, weomen, and all other to pay 4d a peece. 1553 *Respublica* 1462 Thei bee weemen and perchaunce maye bee faced owte 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 168 The French Liberty of the Weomen makes the Italians judge them without shame 1641 (*title*) The Petition of the Weomen of Middlesex *a* 1699 LADY A HALKETT *Autobiog* (Camden) 22, I dresed him in the wemen's habitt that was prepared, wch fitted his Highnese very well.

b. *Generically* without article: The female human being; the female part of the human race, the female sex. Hence gen. *woman's* = womanly, female, feminine.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt XIX. 4 *Masculum et feminam fecit eos*, woepen monn & wifmonn geworhte hia *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* XXII 5 Ne scryde nan wif hi mid wæpmannes reafe, ne wæpman mid wifmannes reafe *a* 1250 *Prov Alfred* 282 in *O. E. Misc* 128 Wymmon is word-wob and haueþ tunge to swift. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 29 Þe beste bern. Þat euere of womman was i-bore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 142 What is better than wisedoom? womman. And what is bettre than a good womman? no thyng 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 271 b, For in man as man is no assurance, & moche lesse in woman 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV 820 Woman's a various and a changeful Thing! 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. XVII. 133 Woman is the glory of all created existence —But you, madam, are *more* than woman! 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* XXIV. *Song*, When lovely woman stoops to folly. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* VI XXX I O Woman! in our hours of ease, Uncertain, coy, and hard to please. 1823 — *Quentin D.* XIV, Get thee gone with thy woman's ware! 1849 FROUDE *Nem Faith* 224 All that woman's care or woman's affection could do to soften off her end was done. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XIV, 'But Wooman, lovely Wooman,' said Mr Turveydrop, 'what a sex you are!' 1855 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I 453 Woman's heart is alike in all ranks 1894 'MAX O'RELL' *John Bull & Co.* 284 Of all the domestic animals invented for the service of man in South Africa, the most useful is woman.

c. *pl.* in pregnant use with reference to (irregular) intercourse with women

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 He..seiþ þat for ates ne for drinches ne for wifmanne, ne scal man nauue ben forloten. 1420–22, *a* 1532, 1621, 1727, 1819 (see WINE *sb.*[1] 1 f (*b*)) 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam* XXI. 4 Yf the yonge men haue onely refrained them selues from wemen. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 15 Aboue all thynges let hym keepe hym self from Women

d As a mode of address (Cf MAN *sb.*[1] 4 e) Now (except *deal* and in renderings of foreign modes of speech) used chiefly derogatorily or jocularly.

c 1230 *Halt Meid* (1922) 42 Wummon, þef þu hauest were after þi wil. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E. Hom.* I 189 Helpe me, marie, moder and maiden, deorwurþ wimmon. *c* 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O E Misc* 29 Ure louerd sede to hire, Wat be-longeth hit to me oþer to þe, wyman? *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16652 Wimmen, wimmen, dos a-wai! wepe yee noght for me 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B III. 105 Vnwittily, womman! wrouȝt hastow oft. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* XV 28 O thou woman, thi feith is grete *c* 1440 *York Myst* IX 93 O! woman, arte þou woode? 1607 SHAKS *Cor* IV i. 12 *Vir* Oh heauens! O heauens! *Corio* Nay, I prythee woman 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 343 O Woman, best are all things as the will Of God ordaind them 1726 R WLST *Hecuba* IV 24 Oh Woman! thy Calamities are great 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* IX, Arrah, woman, don't be talkin' your balderdash to me. 1860 SALA *Badd. Peer.* I III 63 'Will you hold your tongue, woman? her husband cried out 'Woman I hold my tongue! This language to me!' 1901 S. MACNAUGHTAN *Fortune of Christina M'Nab* I, 'Woman, you are just perfect', responded Colin, 'but you have not got the English tone'

e. With allusion to qualities generally attributed to the female sex, as mutability, capriciousness, proneness to tears; also to their position of inferiority or subjection (phr. *to make a woman of*, to bring into submission)

c 1400 *Beryn* 872 She had done a vommans dede. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 107 Hit waried, hit wayment as a womane. *c* 1515 *Interl. Four Elem* (Percy Soc) 23 Then know I a lyghter mete than that It is evyn a womans tounge, For that is ever sterynge! *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 185 b, This peace was called the womennes peace, for because that notwithstandyng this conclusion, yet neither the Emperoure trusted the Frenche kyng, nor he neither trusted nor loued hym 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* I. ii 23 *Iul.* Your reason? *Lu.* I haue no other but a womans reason · I thinke him so, because I thinke him so. 1593 *Passionate Morrice* (1876) 79 At last, with a resolution, she played the woman, falling into so kinde a vaine of scoulding, as she had charged him with a thousand discourtesies. 1595 SHAKS *John* V. vi. 22. 1596 — *Tam Shr.* IV. v 36. 1596 — *1 Hen IV*, II. iii 112. 1602 — *Ham.* I ii. 146 Frailty, thy name is woman. 1605 *1st Pt Jeronimo* I ii 62 Be woman in all parts, saue in thy eies 1612 FIELD (*title*) A Woman is a Weather-cocke. 1677 W HUGHES *Man of Sin* II viii 125 O what great Bargains are these! and cheap enough in any Womans Conscience! 1742 *Col Rec Pennsylv.* IV 579 We conquer'd You, we made Women of you. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* XXI. II. 40, I have seen your husband carrying wood into his lodge to make the fire. Where was his squaw, that he should be obliged to make a woman of himself? 1850 SMEDLEY *F Fairlegh* XXVII, Don't make such a fuss, you're as bad as a woman 1851 KINGSLEY *Three Fishers* 5 For men must work, and women must weep.

f. (Now always with *the*) The essential qualities of a woman; womanly characteristics; that which makes a woman what she is; womanliness; *occas.* the feminine side or aspect; †predicatively = feminine, womanish

1611 BEAUM. & FL *King & No K.* IV. iv, But that my eyes Have more of woman in 'em than my heart, I would not weep. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 18 Not in a fit of woman cry and whine. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* 25 It is not possible to say which is the more Woman of the two Coated Sardanapalus's. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* V. 80 All the Woman work'd within your mind 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel* XXI (1803) 28 Take away that girl, she has woman about her, already. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XIV, It might be . said, that the Earl of Sussex had been most serviceable to the Queen, while Leicester was most dear to the woman. 1834 SIR H TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. II III, Teach her to subdue The woman in her nature 1844 *Fraser's Mag* XXX. 532/2 Liddy was really taking the woman upon her in earnest 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* VII, She knew that all the woman in her somewhat masculine nature had gone out, in maternal affection to her husband's nephew 1894 'G. EGERTON' *Keynotes* 188 To get at the woman under that infernal corset.

†g. *One's own woman*: mistress of oneself, independent. (After MAN *sb.*[1] 41.) *Obs.*

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. i, I assure you ile nere marry. Marry God forfend. ile liue my owne woman

h. In contrast, explicit or implicit, with 'lady' (see LADY *sb.* 4).

1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 34 Hunting, shooting, fishing, wherein not many women (I should say ladies) are concerned. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXII, 'You are such an unreasonable woman,' remonstrated Mr Benjamin Allen. 'I beg your parding, young man,' said Mrs. Raddle, 'but who do you call a woman?' 1847 *Athenæum* 30 Oct 1128/1 Defendant pleaded that the person described as a woman was in fact a lady. 1855 MRS GASKELL *North & South* XXXIX, So that was the lady you spoke of as a woman?.. You might have told me who she was

i. With qualification denoting status, occupation, or character, *woman* enters into many compounds or collocations more or less permanent, corresponding to those of *man* (MAN *sb.*[1] 4 p) but much less numerous · see the various qualifying words and BONDWOMAN, CHARWOMAN, COUNTRYWOMAN, GENTLEWOMAN, HORSEWOMAN, MANWOMAN, NEEDLEWOMAN, OLD WOMAN, TIRE-WOMAN, TOWNSWOMAN, WISE WOMAN, YOUNG WOMAN, etc.

†*Woman bond*, nonce-inversion of BONDWOMAN *First woman* = PRIMA DONNA. *Little woman* · a female child, girl (cf *little man*, MAN *sb.*[1] 4 f), also, an affectionate or playful form of address to a girl or young woman, esp one in whom womanly qualities are conspicuous *New woman* a woman of 'advanced' views, advocating the independence of her sex and defying convention, hence *new-womandom*, *new-womanish* adj

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* IV 12 The second wedding was his son's, Whom on a woman bond he had begot. 1827 EARL MOUNT-EDGCUMBE *Mus Reminn* (ed 2) 47 At one of the smaller theatres, however, the part of first woman in an intermezzo was filled by a very promising singer, who became in time one of the best first men 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT (*title*) Little Women, or Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy 1880 [see PRIMA DONNA] 1894 SARAH GRAND in *N. Amer Rev* March 271 Both the cow-woman and the scum-woman are well within the range of the comprehension of the Bawling Brotherhood, but the new woman is a little above him. 1894 'OUIDA' *Ibid.* May 616 The elegant epithet of Cow-woman implies the contempt with which maternity is viewed by the New Woman 1894 *Granta* 8 Dec 122 The Alexandra (Dublin) ladies are models of new womandom 1896 *Harper's Mag* XCIII 32/1 She is not at all of an unsentimental nature—only fractious—new-womanish, perhaps. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* IV, They were pretty babies, dear little men and women

j In phraseological collocations corresp. to those s v. MAN *sb.*[1] 18, as *woman of all work, business, colour, fashion, honour, letters, lovelihood, pleasure, properly, sense, the town, the world* · see also these sbs.

1484 *Fest Ebor* (Surtees) III. 257 Or ellis to marye hym till a woman of livelod to his degre 1697 DE FOE *Ess Projects* 303 A Woman of Sense and Breeding 1705 VANBRUGH *Country-ho.* II, You must behave yourself like a woman of honour, and keep your word 1742 FIELDING *J Andrews* I VII, She resolved to preserve all the dignity of the woman of fashion to her servant 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXII, The young woman of all work 1838 — *O. Twist* XLVIII, 'Coming,' 'Ah, and so's the young woman of property that's going to take a fancy to me' 1847 L HUNT *Men, Women & B* (1876) 326 Our little woman of letters [*sc.* Lady Mary W. Montagu] read all the books she could lay her hands on 1849 LYELL *and Visit U.S.* II 22 The pleasant expression of countenance of a young woman of colour.

†k. In the 16th and 17th centuries freq. with play on a pseudo-etymological association with *woe*; also, less freq., between *weemen* (= women) and *we men*. *Obs.*

?*a* 1500 *Chester Plays, Creat.* 259 Woman, soothe said I in prophesie when thou wast taken of my body, mans woe thou woldest be withe, therfore thou wast so named 1534 MORE *Comf agst. Trib.* To Rdr., Man himselfe borne of a woman, is in deede a wo man, that is, ful of wo and miserie. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* II vii, A woman! As who saith, woe to the man! 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poesie* II XVIII. (Arb) 147 Not money · nor many, Nor any · but any, Not weemen, but weemen beare the bell 1601 in Bullen *More Lyrics* (1888) 143 Women, what are they? We men, what are we? 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* V 1962 Woemen when they will Can weep. 1653 FLECKNOE *Misc.* 70 *Shep.* Woe has end, when 'tis alone; But in woman never none. *Nim* Say of Woman worst ye can, What prolongs their woe, but man?

l. Proverbs.

c 1425 *Cast Persev.* 2650 in *Macro Plays* 156 Þer wymmen ar, are many wordys *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 396 Socrates..sayd þat womman, ay þe mor sho was bett, þe wars was sho 1520 *Calisto & Melib.* A iij b, Yt is an old sayeng That women be the dyuells netts and hed of syn. 1542 *Schole-h Women* 690 in Hazl. *E P P* IV. 131 Women and dogges cause much strife. 1545 TAVERNER *Erasm Prov.* 31 b, Fyre, See, Woman, thre euyls. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* III XIX (Arb.) 239 It may be likened to the maner of women, who as the common saying is, will say nay and take it *Ibid* XXIV. 297 A woman will weepe for pitie to see a gosling goe barefoote 1594 *Mirr Policy* (1599) X ij, Is it not an old Prouerbe, That Women and Shippes are neuer so perfect but still there is somewhat to bee amended 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1629) 194 Seeing as the Proverbe is, a dead woman will haue foure to cary her forth 1639 J CLARKE *Paræm* 117 A woman, asse, and walnut-tree, the more you beat the better be. 1659 N. R *Proverbs* 110 Three Women make a Market *Ibid* 120 Women laugh when they can, weep when they will. 1670 RAY *Prov* 50 A womans work is never at an end. *Ibid* 54 England is the Paradise of women *c* 1825 MRS CAMERON *The Cradle* 12 You know they say 'A woman's business is never done'

2. A female servant, *esp.* a lady's maid or personal attendant. Often *pl.* (†also = WOMENFOLK).

a 766 *Pænit. Abp. Ecgbert* IV. in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II 282 Gif hwylc wif hire wifman swinge *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XX. 18 God gewitnode ealle hys wimmen 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Þis zenne is ine uele maneres ase ine sergons aye hire lhordinges, ine wyfmen aye hare leuedis *c* 1450 *Merlin* V 90, I..require that as soone as it is born that ye take it to oon

of youre moste secrete woman. 1565 *Cal. Scott. Papers* (1900) II. 142 To playe partie at a playe there call the biles, my mestres Beton and I agaynste the Quene and my lord Darlye—the women to have the gayne of the wynninges. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv 93 Sir Thomas Bullens Daughter, One of her Highnesse women 1663 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. ii, A Note put privately into my hand By Angellina's Woman 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII viii, In Town I visit none but the Women of Women of Quality 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. IX (Rtldg.) 360 Another coach and four, with Serapiina's women. 1893 'LESLIE KEITH' *Last Sketch* iii, I wonder ye dare put such an affront on me before the women' 1898 HICKENS *Londoners* X, From Mrs. Crouch, ma'am, her Grace's woman.

3. †**a.** A lady-love, mistress. *Obs.* **b.** A kept mistress, paramour.

13 . *K. Alis* 7567 They toke and slowe Hirkan And yolde Kindeleke his woman. 1561 HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* III (1577) Q vj, A feruent Dialogue full of the affection of a louer with his womanne. 1639 J. S *Cicdamas* 25 Agree to bee my woman, and I will consent to bee thy man. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., The Duke of York .leaves off care of business, what with his woman, my Lady Denham, and his hunting three times a week 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 384 If any of you take any of these Women, as a Woman or Wife, .. he shall take but one. 1924 GALSWORTHY *White Monkey* III vii, They tell me Elderson keeps two women.

4. A wife. Now only *dial.* and *U. S.*

Cf OLD WOMAN† b and the corresp. use of *man* (MAN *sb*† 8).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7041 A night be his woman [*cum uxore*] he lay 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 305 See the hell of hauing a false woman: my bed shall be abus'd *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II i, A man can in his lifetime make but one woman, But he can make his fifty Queanes a month 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 295 Prepare thy Neck and put it in the Yoke: But for no mercy from thy Woman look. 1765 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (HIST. MSS. Comm.) I. 416 My poor little woman has been in the drooping mood for two or three days. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* x, Gates and his woman thought that they should come for'ard .to help the kindest master and missus ever was. 1866 CARLYLE *Reminiscences* (1881) II. 193, I persisted in them to the last, as did my woman. 1897 KIPLING *Capt Courageous* vii. 147 He married my woman's aunt.

†**b.** The female mate of an animal *Obs rare.*

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 144 *b*, The hee Goate, ..by a certayne instinct of nature, goeth alwayes before his woman.

5. The reverse of a coin; in reference to the figure of BRITANNIA (q.v.) upon it. (Cf. MAN *sb*† 17.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Harp*, Harp is also the Irish expression for woman, or tail, used in tossing up in Ireland. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr., Ill-Will* III, *Thos* Here goes—heads or tails? *John.* Woman for ever. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xi, I pulled out a shilling. 'If it's head we go, Jim, if it's woman, we stay here.'

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. a. Simple attrib = 'of or characteristic of a woman or women, feminine, womanly'.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 29 The woman sexe is no lesse apte to learne al maner thynges then menne are. 1621 LADY M WROTH *Urania* 104 Woman modestie kept her silent. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* III. iii, You'll find it but a woman-fit to try ye. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Fair Maid of West* III. i. 31 In this woman shape Ile cudgell thee. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 82 Into the woman-state assquint to pry. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. XXVI, The only man, in whom a foe My woman-mercy would not know. 1845 CLOUGH *Poems*, 'Ο θεὸς μετὰ σοῦ 7, I shall see thy soft brown eyes dilate to wakening woman thought. 1846 MRS. CARLYLE in *Jane Welsh Carlyle* (1924) 278 What a contrast I often think betwixt that woman and Geraldine! the opposite poles of woman-nature! 1883 BROWNING *Joch. Hakkadosh* 320 The woman-nature—the soft sway Of undefinable omnipotence O'er our strong male-stuff. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 346/2 The next moment he had taken the fair woman face between his hands. 1895 *Cath. Mag* Dec. 453 Her shrewd woman-wit. 1897 'H S MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* XXVI. *heading*, Womancraft.

b. appos. (*a*) = 'female', esp. with designations of occupation or profession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29420 If þou wit þi woman frend Find clerk be doand dede vn-hende. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* XVII. 9 A womman widowe. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 33 A womman-paynym þat was his moder 14 . *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600/47 *Sacerdotissa patrina*, a wommangossyb. 1530 PALSGR. 289/2 Woman coke, *cuysiniere.* 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 258 The famous woman poet Sapho 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* V II. (1653) S 3 *b*, What Woman Monster's this? 1659 D PELL *Improv. Sea* Ep Ded d j, Wee are so wise now, that wee have our woman Politicians. 1673 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 442 A woman-martyr who..offered herself to martyrdom. 1680 SHADWELL (*title*) The Woman-Captain. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI Note 31 A *Woman*-Grammarian, who corrects her Husband for speaking false Latin. 1697 — *Æneis* XI 996 [1016] A Woman Warrior was too strong for thee. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* XXVI, The Woman Chief is Master of the War 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX. 756 One Woman-Slave was ravish'd from thy Arms. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II 54 A woman-shearer, through the harvest, is reckoned equal to the rent of a cottage and yard 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 540 The Princess with her monstrous woman-guard. 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* I, Lisbeth's obstinate refusal to have any woman-helper in the house. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* I, With scarcely a woman-friend in the world

†(*b*) = 'having the character of a woman, feminine, womanly, effeminate'. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. XXV. (1912) 497 Rather then onely shew her selfe a woman-lover in fruitles lamentations 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 319, I have been a pious fool, a Woman-King

(*c*) With names of animals, forming designations of creatures having the qualities or properties of a woman and of the particular animal.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Womans Prize* IV IV, I know her To be a Woman-wolfe by transmigration 1673 *Lady's Calling* I III. § 23 Nothing can be more unnatural, more odious, then a woman-tiger. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* XI, The brutes, acting under the direction of that woman-monkey 1893 RODWAY *Hand-lk. Brit. Guiana* 67 How such an unwieldy creature [as the manatee] could ever have been figured as a woman-fish can hardly be understood by any one who has seen it.

c. objective, as *woman-follower, -killer,* †*-queller, -scorner, -slayer, -spiter, -worshipper, -worshipper, -wronger*; also *woman-bearing, -churching, -degrading, -despising, -flogging, -murdering,* †*-quelling* adjs.: similative and parasynthetic, as *woman-faced, -fair, -headed, -hearted, -proud, -vested* adjs; instrumental, as *woman-bred, -built, -conquered, -daunted, -governed, -made, -ridden, -tended* adjs

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVII, The boy grew up delicate, sensitive, imperious, *woman-bred* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 466 A new-world Babel, *woman-built* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xli 336 An uprising or *Woman Churching Treatment. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III 333 *Woman-conquer'd [stood] there The bearded Victor of ten-thousand hymns. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ*, etc D iv, *Woman daunted Peter. 1895 G ALLEN *Woman who did* (1906) 84 Their own vile *woman-degrading and prostituting morality. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug Citie of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [*sc* the Sphinx] *woman-faced 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus* 96 Beside him sate An image *woman-fair 1794 SOUTHEY *Coleridge's Fall of Robespierre* III. 181 The *woman-govern'd Roland. 1902 *19th Cent.* Dec. 989 The *woman-headed serpent. 1823 H G KNIGHT *Alashtar* III XIII, Well may the mild, the *woman-hearted fail 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXIX, Having a firm conviction in his own mind that he was a *woman-killer and destined to conquer. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 58 Thou art a Man-queller, and a *woman-queller 1611 J DAVIES *Sco Folly* (Grosart) 10/1 Bossus the woman-queller. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II iv, A weak priest-ridden, *woman-ridden man. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur* XXIX. XXXII, He had prou'd him selfe a *woman-slayre 1847 MRS GORE *Castles in Air* V, A perpetual sense of aggression had converted me, not into a woman-hater, but a *woman-spiter 1857 LD DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* VI. 36 The elegance and comfort of a *woman-tended home. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 163 *Woman-vested as I was 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag* Introd. p XVIII, The *woman-worship of chivalry 1856 READE *Never too Late* IX, Next Lady-day, as the *woman-worshipper calls it. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VI VII. 7 Foule *womanwronger.

7. Special comb.: †**woman-actor**, (*a*) an actress; (*b*) an actor who takes women's parts; **woman-boat** = *women's boat* (10); **woman-body** *dial.*, a person of the female sex, woman; **woman-born** *a.*, born of woman; **woman-dangler**, one who dangles after women; †**woman-errant**, one who goes after women; **woman-grown** *a.*, that has become a woman; †**woman-house** *Sc*, a laundry: see also *women-house* (9 c); †**woman-keeper**, a female nurse; †**woman-louper** *Sc.*, a whoremonger; **woman-mad** *a.*, mad after women; **woman-man**, an effeminate man, or one who in some way resembles a woman; **woman-market**, a place for the sale (*lit.* or *fig*) of women; **woman-movement**, the movement for the emancipation of women, or the recognition and extension of women's rights; **woman-palaver** *African*, illicit commerce with a woman or women; **woman-physician**, (*a*) a woman's doctor; (*b*) a woman-doctor, **woman-post**, a female messenger or courier; **woman-raving** *a.* = *woman-mad*; †**woman-reputation**, reputation with women; †**woman-shoemaker**, a maker of women's shoes; **woman-slaughter**, the killing of a woman by a human being, **woman-suffrage**, the right of women to vote in public affairs; hence **woman-suffragist**, an advocate of woman-suffrage; †**woman-surgeon**, one who beautifies women by the aid of paints, washes, etc., †**woman-tired** *a.* [TIRE *v*² 2], hen-pecked, †(*on*) **woman-ways, -wise** *advs*, after the manner of a woman or women

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 146 (Dial old Plays) Alexander Goffe, the *woman-actor at Blackfriers used to be the jackall 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk* 146 Big skin '*woman-boats', when the dogs and the babies lay among the feet of the rowers 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid Lot* x, It was an awkward thing for a *woman-body to be standing among bundles o' barkened leather her lane, selling saddles and bridles 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XII, The young woman-body is dead in child-bed 1782 COWPER *Charity* 181 Canst thou .Buy what is *woman-born, and feel no shame? 1842 J WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I 217 Nor in those days needed he [*sc* Burns] help from woman-born 1850 *Fraser's Mag* Nov 508/2 That when his back is turned the Senecas may not call him a thief as well as a *woman-dangler 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* II II, What make you here, my *woman errant? 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat Nt* IV, Their Jenny, *woman-grown, In youthfu' bloom 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 108 The maiden woman-grown 1616 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 555/2 Cameram lie *woman hous 1754 *State of Process, Mrs Forbes v D. Scot* (Jam.) Water lying on the floors of the woman house and kitchen 1552 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) II 80 Betwene euery xx children [of Christ's Hospital] [there was] one *woman keeper 1630 ? DEKKER *Blache Rod* (1925) 217 No Women keepers to rob you of your Goods, or to hasten you to your End *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 419 A *woman lowpar, landless. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 249 Accursed Paris, *woman-mad, seducer. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III. I *Vocation* 344 May one hope In *Woman-Men a manly Constancie? 1621 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbiæ Flagellum* C 6, The Woman-man, Man-woman, chuse you whether, The Female male, Male-female, both, yet neither 1889 TENNYSON *On one who affected an effeminate manner* 4 But friend, man-woman is not woman man 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 103 Another lady then demanded, if we had not a *woman-market 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 348 He never yet had set his daughter forth Here in the woman-markets of the west 1898 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5/1 It is in educational affairs that the *Woman Movement appears to be making the most progress. 1897 HINDE *Congo Arabs* 32 What every African traveller knows as '*woman-palaver'. 1533 *MSS Dk Rutland* (Hist MSS Comm.) IV. 274 To a *woman physician 11*s* 11*d* 1592 H SMITH *Prepar Marr* 76 To helpe him in his sicknesse, like a woman Phisition. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II VI 85 Much lesse then the ignorant Empiricke, the peticoate or woman-physitian 1595 SHAKS. *John* I 1 218 But who comes in such haste in riding robes? What *woman post is this? 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* in *Harl Misc* (Malh.) III 547 How he [*sc* Gondomar] answered the expectation of the king . shall be declared upon the next return of the woman-post, which passeth betwixt the English and the Spanish Jesuits 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV 357 A woman-post in flying raiment 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 50 Cursed Paris, thou *woman-raving seducer. *a* 1641 BP MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* VII (1642) 395 To which popular credit and *woman-reputation they attained by their saint-seeming sanctity 1704 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4003/4 Robert Fleetwood, a *Woman Shoemaker. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Crabtree Lect* 82 Least there should be man-slaughter, or *woman slaughter committed 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I 169 But only be deem'd Woman-slaughter 1844 J T HEWLETT *Parsons & W* IX, They had never heard of a verdict of woman-slaughter in their lives 1867 *Times* 11 Apr. 12/1 *Woman Suffrage. [Text of two petitions] 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz* 26 Jan 10/1 The sunflower badge has been adopted by the Iowa *woman suffragists. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I II, *Pel.* My nurse was a *woman-surgeon *Rhe* A she-surgeon, which is in effect a meere matter of colours 1611 SHAKS *Wint T* II III 74 Thou dotard, thou art *woman-tyr'd vnroosted By thy dame Partlet heere *a* 1568 *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 174 With welwet bordour about his threidbair coit, On *woman-wayis weill toyit about his west 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2308 This man Died *woman-wise.

8. Comb with *woman's*, as *woman's* †*poet, tailor*, **woman's boat** = *women's boat* (see 10); **woman's man, a lady's man, a gallant**; †**woman's-meadwort** = MEADWORT 2.

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776) s.v. *Canoe, Umiack*, the *woman's boat 1599 BRETON *Will of Wit* (Grosart) 57/1, I thinke it better to bee thought a good *womans man than an ill mans woman 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. XIII, Railing is the best qualification in a woman's man. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 156 P 1 The Woman's Man is a Person in his Air and Behaviour quite different from the rest of our Species 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc 93 And him the Women call'd a Woman's Man. 1818 FESSENDEN *Ladies' Monitor* 31 Nor will I sanction any plan T'annihilate your pretty woman's man. *a* 1400–50 *Stockholm Med MS* If 209 Freynch cresse or *wymmannys medewourth. 1620 B JONSON *Masque, News fr New World* (1641) 42 *Chro* Is he a Mans Poet, or a *Womans Poet I pray you? *2 He* Is there any such difference? *Fac* Many, as betwixt your mans Taylor, and your womans Taylor 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, III II 161 What Trade art thou Feeble? *Feeble.* A *Womans Taylor sir.

9. Comb. with *women*· a appos., serving as plurals of combs. with *woman* (see 6 b, 7)

13 *Cursor M* 2672 (Gött.) þat ilke lym quar-with þat þai er kend fra wimmen kith. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam* xix 35, I may here the vois of men syngers and of wymmen syngers 1494 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 125 The woemen officers for to receave it in the chamber 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1044 There is in the Church an order of women ministers called women-deacons 1588 KYD *Househ Phil* Wks (1901) 273 Homer, who..brought Penelope and Circes in the number of women weauers. 1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III 148 The third kinde of diuiners are women-witches *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 30 The moste famous women saints 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. XVII (ed 2) 542 Ten women-slaues 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* I 22 Women Doctors (of whom for the most part there is more danger, then of the worst disease it selfe) 1625 HART *Anat Ur.* I. I 8 By the aduice of her women-gossips 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* V II (1653) S 2 *b*, Women-Actors now grow in request. 1661 WALTON *Angler* XVIII (ed 3) 233 A Sticklebag is good only to make sport for boyes and women-Anglers 1772 T. HULL *Sir W Harrington* (1797) III 226 A parcel of women-relations. 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* XIII, These poor silly women-things 1893 *Dict Nat Biogr* XXXIV 200 A procession, chiefly of women workers 1898 *Daily News* 2 Dec 5/1 The Guild of Women-Binders

b. objective, etc. synonymous with the corresp. combs. with *woman* (see 6 c, 7).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV 159 As Daughters will (when women grown especially) 1753–4 — *Grandison* IV XIII 81 These women frightening heroes. 1856 'C BEDE' *Tales of Coll. Life, Long-Vac Vigil* X, The *Morning Post* . devoted half a column to these women-absorbing topics 1896 *Daily News* 26 Dec 2/2 A nation of women-supported men.

c Special comb.: **women-house** *Sc.*, a building set apart for women only, †**women-matters** *pl.*, matters relating to women; **women-men** *pl.* (see *woman-man*, 7); †**women-sleepers** *pl.*, female nurses (cf. *woman-keeper* in sense 7); †**women-strikers** *pl.* [STRIKER *sb* 2 d], prostitutes, **women-suffrage** = *woman-suffrage* (see 7).

1792 *Statist Acc. Scot.* II. 149 At these [bleach-] fields, . there are a number of women not having families, nor residing in families, but in *women-houses, so called, erected on purpose *c* 1865 J SHAW in R Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 154 Large central buildings of the public works called 'women-houses' 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. II, Keep

these *women-matters in our own verge 1864 MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxvi, Are there men-women and *women men? . have we changed parts to-night? 1630 ? DEKKER *London looke back* (1925) 190 When the Bell hath ceast tolling for thee, and thy *Women-sleepers leaue gaping for thy Linnen 1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 73 [Zacutus] hardly grants any possibility of *Women-strikers escaping [pox] 1867 *Times* 4 Mar 6/4 Mr. Mill upon *Women Suffrage.

10. Comb. with *women's*: **women's-boat**, a boat to be used by women only = OOMIAK; **women's courses**, †evil = CATAMENIA; †**women's-kins**, of the female sex; **women's men**, pl of *woman's man* (see 8), **women's suffrage** = *woman-suffrage* (see 7).

1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl* p xxx, They had made a three years excursion along the eastern coast in a *women's-boat. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 62 Where wee apply cupping glasses to bring down *womens courses. 1379 *MS Glouc Cathedr.* 19, I iv. 2 b, Menstrua. In Englyssh *wymmens yvell 1534 *Will of Sir W. Butler* (Somerset Ho), Euerye of my seruauntes aswell menskynes as *womenskynnes 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 536 ¶ 2 That part of Mankind who are known by the Name of the *Womens-Men or Beaus 1781 R. KING *Mod Lond. Spy* 59 We now drank our tea, which, to what are called women's men, is at that time of the evening generally very agreeable 1868 *Times* 11 May 10/4 A branch of the National Society for *Women's Suffrage

Woman (wu·măn), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** Early nonce-uses. **a.** *intr.* To become woman-like; with *it*, to behave as a woman, be womanly. **b.** *trans.* To make like a woman in weakness or subservience. **c.** *pa. pple.* Accompanied by a woman. **d.** To make 'a woman' of, deprive of virginity.

1595 T EDWARDS *Cephalus* (1878) 55 Her courage was euen then a womanning 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III. ii 53, I haue felt so many quirkes of ioy and greefe, That the first face of neither on the start Can woman me vnto't 1604 — *Oth.* III iv 195, I thinke it no addition nor my wish To haue him see me woman'd 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* III i. G 1 b, I woman'd first Calisto, and made thee A grandfather 1613 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri* III ii, This day I should Haue seene my daughter Siluia how she would Haue womand it.

2 *trans.* To furnish or provide with women; to equip with a staff of women. (After MAN *v*)

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* Epil, The Ship's well mann'd, and not ill Woman'd neither. 1830 WHEATON *Jrnl.* 271 The tops of the houses were manned and womaned for many a square. 1865 BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 108 A sea-boat womanned by a set of Grace Darlings 1894 *Daily Tel.* 7 Aug 5/2 Our hospitals, not manned, but womanned, with intelligent nurses

3. To address as 'woman': see prec 1 d.

So *to dear woman*, to address as 'dear woman'.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 269 She call'd her another time Fat-face and woman'd her most violently. 1822 *Blackw Mag.* XI. 399 Whom call you woman? Dare to woman me! 1883 D COOK *Paul Foster's Dau.* III, Don't come dear womaning of me.

Wo·man-child. *arch.* Pl. **wo·men-chi ldren.** [WOMAN *sb.* 6 b] A female child.

1558 T WATSON *7 Sacram.* iii. 15 If it be a woman childe, than let the christener say thus, [etc]. 1560 BECON *New Catech* VI Wks 1564 I. 537 It is expedient, yᵗ scholes for women children be erected 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argens* IV VIII. 265 The women, by stealth, put a woman-child into the Princes cradle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. XVII. 449 The father might assign a guardian to any woman-child under the age of sixteen 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I 183 Such a temper—in one so young— a child—a woman-child 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus* 108 An aged king, to whom the fates had spared But one fair woman-child

Womandom (wu·măndəm). [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of women; womankind.

1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII 452 The whole womandom of the rooms is up in arms. 1892 *Pictorial World* 31 Oct 259/1, I had a special brief for Fashion in the High Court of Womandom

Womanfully (wu·mănfŭli), *adv.* [f. WOMAN *sb.* after *manfully*] With womanly courage or perseverance; like a woman of spirit

1822 *Blackw Mag.* XII 660 Do all manfully and womanfully, good ladies and gentlemen, without let or gainsay 1824 SOUTHEY *Let to John May* 29 Aug in *Life* (1849) I. 140 This she resisted most womanfully 1870 TYNDALL *Imag. Sci* 25 You will manfully and womanfully prolong your investigations.

Wo·man-ha ter. Also (in pl) **women-.** One who hates women; a misogynist.

1607 [FLETCHER] (*title*) The Woman Hater 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II ii, Surely, madam, I am no woman hater 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* IV 171 This Coarseness [toward women] does not alwaies come from Clowns, and Women-haters. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* 8 Against the sex to write a satire, And brand me for a woman-hater 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* I 1, I should scarcely think that the sudden introduction of a young and beautiful woman .into your domestic life was quite welcome to such a woman-hater as yourself.

†**Wo manhead.** *Obs.* or *rare arch.* Forms and etym.: see WOMAN *sb.* and -HEAD. = next.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 299 (Fairf MS.) And shal I prey, and weyve womanhede? *c* 1386 — *Knt's T* 890 The queene anon for verray wommanhede Gan for to wepe. *c* 1386 — *Man of Lawe's T* 753 Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow faire may *c* 1448 HOCCLEVE *Min Poems* (1892) 50 To recommande me To hir benigne & humble wommanhede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V 691 Fra Inglismen to saiff my womanheid 1496–7 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 126 She is amyable and good, with great wysdome and womanhead 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 160 Suete Womanhede I saw cum in presence. 1570 DRANT *Serm* D viij b, The Church of Christ is a woman, and hath womanhead towardes her beloued. 1597 in *J. Melvill's Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 432 Deir damiselles I leave af your dreirie mean, And grow in godlines to womanhead 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-calf* Agincourt etc. 165 When I sawe her rampant to transcend All womenhead [*sic*] *a* 1631 DONNE *Reliquie* 3 Graves have learn'd that woman-head To be to more then one a Bed. 1894 J. DAVIDSON *Ballads & Songs* 3 Now you surely know The wrongs of womanhead At last are fairly dead.

Womanhood (wu·mănhud). Forms and etym.: see WOMAN *sb.* and -HOOD.

1 The state or condition of being a woman.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 283 Alle here lymes so wel answerynge Weren to womanhode. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 545 She ,contrarie to Gods lawe, and the honest estate of womanhood, was clothed in mans apparell 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* IV ii 220 May we with the warrant of womanhood pursue him with any further reuenge? 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX lxxi, Her womanhood In its meridian. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 176 She with all grace Of womanhood and queenhood, answer'd him. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* v, Her first conception of the stern Jewess had..been that of perfect womanhood.

b The state of being a grown woman; the period of life succeeding to girlhood.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 470 *Si appareant in ea signa pubertatis*, if the signes of her womanhood appeared. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 534 ¶ 1 This has been my State, till I came toward Years of Womanhood 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 227 Misses assume the dress Of womanhood. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, The change from childhood to womanhood. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 40 Janet grew to womanhood without a sweetheart.

(*b*) *attrib.* in *womanhood suffrage*, formerly freq. used (after MANHOOD 7) for *woman-suffrage* (WOMAN *sb.* 7)

1892 *Daily News* 28 Apr 3/2 A future system of manhood and womanhood suffrage

2. The disposition, character, or qualities natural to a woman or womankind; womanliness.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1042 *Dido*, If that god Wolde han a loue for beaute & goodnesse And womanhod [*v r* womanhede] & trouthe 1552 HULOET, Womanhode, *muliebritas*. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* I. (1600) E 2, Courage is knowne in extremities, womanhood in distresse. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 125 There's neyther Faith, Truth, nor Woman-hood in me else. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* 160 To transgresse the bounds of womanhood. 1755 JOHNSON, *Womanhood, Womanhead*, the character and collective qualities of a woman. Obsolete 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* xxxiii, Miss Brass's maiden modesty and gentle womanhood. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I viii. 255 My mother .had sympathy with every passion of true womanhood.

3. Women collectively, womankind.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 992 Maydenly demure, Of womanhode the lure 1718 *Freethinker* No 39 They contribute to make this kind of Womanhood more universal, than it would otherwise be 1858 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Th* 71 The infinite wrongs, errors, and sufferings of this mass of womanhood 1889 SKRINE *Mem Thrng* 203 Upingham womanhood must next be taught to cook

Womanish (wu·mănĭʃ), *a.* [-ISH 1 2]

1. Of or belonging to a woman or women; a woman's; used or done by women. Now *rare*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 58 With so swete a stevene Lik to the melodie of hevene In wommanysshe vois thei singe 1555 LADY VANE in Foxe *A. & M* (1563) 1445/1, I doe prepare . my womanishe backe to their burthens of reproufe 1610 A COOKE *Pope Joan* 100 They might haue pretended that they would not be subiect to a womanish and an whorish gouernment. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* III. 130 Spinning, weaving, and the like womanish chares *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* II Notes (1673) 25 That this was a Womanish wear may be seen by the same Authors 97 Ep. of his I. L. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I iv. 342 *Peplum* is properly a womanish Pall or Veil. 1896 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Mar. 501 A separate degree-conferring and exclusively womanish university.

2. Characteristic of or proper to a woman or women; womanly, feminine.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV 694 Tho wordes and þo wommannyssh [*v r* womanliche] þynges. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 72 Wherof in wommanysshe diede Sche wok and nyste what to rede. *Ibid.* III. 304 Sche wolde hire goode name kepe For feere of wommanysshe schame 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 46/1 The mothers drede and womannisshe feare. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 39 A voice, not softe, weake, piping, womannishe, but audible, stronge, and manlike. 1606 G WOODCOCK *Lives Emperors* in *Hist Justine* K k 4, Her priuat matters she had beene able to gouerne easily by her owne womannish wisedome 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I, She has a brother Like her, a face as womanish as hers. 1706 KENNETT *Hist. Eng* III 784 He had a particular Averseness to Dancing, and all Womanish Exercises. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 363 ¶ 9 Eve's Complaint. is wonderfully beautiful The sentiments have something in them particularly soft and womanish 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I 203 Nothing, said she, but Womanish Curiosity. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVII, To love her [*sc* the camel] for the sake of her gentle and womanish ways 1866 MRS. H WOOD *St Martin's Eve* XIX, The pale features, regular to a fault, were of almost womanish beauty.

b. In derogatory use.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 229 As he which hath himself restreigned Out of the manere of a man, And tok his wommannysshe chiere. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII Wks 760/2 Her questions wer like to be but friuolous & womannish 1534 — *Comf agst Trib* II VI (1553) G j, Weping for our sinnes they reckyn shame almost and womanyshe peuishnes. 1592 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1625) 46 Womanish encountrings, vnseemely lyings and childish threatenings. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augustæ* VIII, So weak, so womanish a woe. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist Eng.* II. 207 She betrayed neither weakness, nor womanish submission 1813 E S BARRETT *Heroine* X (1909) 57, I do not like. his pencilled eyebrows and curled locks, they look so womanish. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 402/2 He must have been under the influence of fears which it would be an excess of flattery to call womanish.

3. Resembling a woman, womanlike in later use chiefly derogatory; also of a girl, Like a grown woman in her ways.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 93 He syh wher sat a creature, A lothly wommannysch figure *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* LX. ii, Elyne was More Angelyke then womannyshe of hewe 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* V § 2 167 If musicke can make warriers womanish. 1788 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 June, This girl, being then between fourteen and fifteen years old. But she was then quite a womanish girl. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* lxv, Lascivious Otho, gluttonous Vitellius, savage Domitian, womanish Elagabalus

†**4.** Having a great inclination or liking for women. *Obs. rare.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I xii 18/1 A freer wylbe womanysh loke the holy horeson neuer so sayntly. 1579–80 [implied in WOMANISHNESS].

5 *Comb.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* XV 12 He took awey the wommannysh maad men [*effeminatos*] of the loond. *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, One so full of childish fear, And womanish-hearted

Hence †**Wo·manish** *v. trans.*, to render womanish, to womanize.

1562 T HOBY tr *Castyglione's Courtyer* I. I ij, Men who ought not with suche delicacies [as music] to womannishe their mindes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I xii § 5 This effeminate love of a woman, doth so womanish [*so ed* 1590; *edd.* 1593–1674 womanize] a man, that (if he yeeld to it) it will . make him..a launder, a distaff-spinner.

Womanishly (wu·mănĭʃli), *adv.* [f. WOMANISH *a.* + -LY 2] In a womanish manner or style

1573 BARET *Alv* W 319 Womannishly, faintly, fearfully, *mulicbriter* 1579 TWYNE *Phis. agst Fortune* II lxvi 242 When as she womanishly lamented that he should die an innocent 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm Two Tales* (1901) 13 To have his hair curled, and so womanishly disheveled 1731 G JEFFREYS *Merope* I. 2 Are we sunk so womanishly low, That we can only mourn, and rail, and pray? *a* 1845 T. O. DAVIS *Life Curran* (1846) 69 They had the same impassionate, womanishly sensitive hearts. 1860 SIR T MARTIN *Horace* I XXXVII. 65 A woman, yet not womanishly weak

So **Womanishness** (wu·mănĭʃnes), the quality or state of being womanish.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 41 The minstrelsie of lutes . is farre more fitte for the womannishnesse of it to dwell in the courte among ladies. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus & Romulus* (1595) 43 That his womanishenes was rather to satisfie lust, then of any great loue. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* I. 25 Such as out of their flemye womanishnesse seeke for such secrets. 1664 H MORE *Exp 7 Epist* Pref c vj b, The more-then-ordinary Womanishness of the Church of Rome in that Intervall. 1858 *Househ. Words* XVIII 414/1 There was no nonsense about Katie; no silly affectation of boyishness, no still sillier affectation of premature womanishness. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 12/2 The clergyman's acquired womanishness. 1883 J HAWTHORNE *Dust* I 207 A certain softness or womanishness in his nature, which his masculine taste condemned

Womanism (wu·mănĭz'm). [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -ISM] Advocacy of or enthusiasm for the rights, achievements, etc. of women.

1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biogr. Remin* I. 286 It became quite the rage to quote the ambiguous passages of her worst productions. as reflecting the strong-minded womanism of the nineteenth century 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* XXVII II 165 That the mother of his daughter should now turn round and take her part, from downright womanism, in the teeth of all reason.

†**Wo·manist.** *Obs rare* [f. WOMAN *sb* : see -IST.] A womanizer.

1608 DAY *Law-Tricks* V. I 2 b, Hee's a sweet womanist

Womanity (wumæ nĭti). *humorous* [f WOMAN *sb.* + -ITY, after *humanity*] The normal disposition or character of womankind

1843 MRS BROWNING *Lett. R. H Horne* (1877) I. XVIII 82, I will be secret beyond womanity, if you are frank beyond discretion. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* I. VI 115 Mrs Milverton and Lady Ellesmere are very like ordinary women Womanity is strong in them 1892 M. C. SALAMAN *Woman* 6 Each fresh experience of love increases one's knowledge of 'Womanity'—if I may be allowed the term. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. 7/3 What will it profit a woman to gain an Oxford degree and lose her womanity?

Womanize (wu·mănəiz), *v.* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make a woman of (a man); *gen.* to render effeminate, to emasculate.

1593 [see WOMANISH *v*, quot *a* 1586]. 1643 TORSHELL *Case Consc.* 9 Wee may not now suffer the thoughts of safety elsewhere to womanize our spirits. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 19 *margin*, The Roman Sardinapali, men womanized 1755 JOHNSON, *Womanise*, to emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used. 1782 V KNOX *Ess.* No 156 ¶ 5 To vitiate their morals, to womanize their spirits 1853 LYTTON in *Lett Robt. 1st Earl Lytton* (1906) I 40 Don't let Italy womanise you 1881 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* I VII 146 Men who have the woman in them without being womanized

†**2.** *intr.* To become womanlike; to behave like a woman. *Obs.*

1604 EARL STIRLING *Cræsus* III. ii F 3, From the height of Honour to digresse, To womanize with courtly vaine delights 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. Juvenilia (1633) 232 Such as can So much degenerate themselves from Man, In tyre and gesture both to womanize. 1736 BAILEY (fol.).

3 To consort illicitly with women. *colloq.*

1893 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Goose* to go wenching: to womanize. 1914 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* III. XII, The Bad Men went up to London and womanized.

Hence **Wo manized** *ppl. a*, in senses of the verb;

also, rendered womanly; **Womanising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Womanization**; **Womanizer**, one who goes after or consorts illicitly with women.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 62 FIT .to act a womanized Chaerea in Terence his Eunuchus. 1633 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Entert. K. Chas.* iv 31 Gorgeous rayments, womanising toyes. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg* I. xi. (1678) 17 These are some woman zing or womanish men. 1775 ASH, *Womanizing*, the act of softening down to the qualities of a woman. 1839 MRS. KIRKLAND *New Home* xviii. 121 The womanized tone of the proud and happy mother 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* iii, She is a womanized likeness of poor Edward. 1914 A. HARRISON *Kaiser's War* v. 141 The growing softness of life beyond the Fatherland—the world's general womanization, as they [sc. Germans] called it 1924 GALSWORTHY *White Monkey* II. ix, Somehow .I feel he's a womaniser.

†**Womankin.** *Obs.* In 3 (*Orm.*) **wifmann-, wimmannkinn.** [f WOMAN *sb.* + KIN *sb.*[1]: cf. MANKIN[1].] = next, 1.

c 1200 ORMIN 2334 Wel 3ho sahh..þatt 3ho wass ædiȝ wimmann an all wimmannkinn bitwenenn. *Ibid.* 3058 Till weppmann & till wifmannkinn.

Womankind (wu·mănkəind). [f. WOMAN *sb.* + KIND *sb.* Cf. WOMENKIND.]

1. The female part of the human race; the female sex; women in general.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9024 (Fairf) For alle we come of woman kinde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 Pharao ..beelde womman kynde ful feble to be rebel. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 21 Bysseche for the denowrte wommankynde (*Prymer* (1895) 6 wommans kynde). *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 259 in *Babees Bk*, Speke neuer vnhonestly of woman kynde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 4 The foul delyte Off woman-kynd that dreidis for na schame. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xviii. 22 Thou shalt not lye with mankynde as with womankynde 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. v. 52 In gentle Ladies brest, and bounteous race Of woman kind. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II. (1692) 35 This man would suffer no woman-kind to do any service within his gates. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 9 In womankind, I can love nothing but you. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* v, I do admire Of womankind but one. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. xxvii, My wish is..That womankind had but one rosy mouth, To kiss them all at once from North to South. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 290 The soft and milky rabble of womankind.

†**b.** appositively or predicatively: Female *Obs.*

c 1570 R. COXE *Injunctions*, Their children and seruaunte both mankinde and womankinde. 1577 Bp. AYLMER *Articles to be enquired of* A 4 b, Any of his parish. eyther mankind or womankinde. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II. D 2 b, Did I but only know her to be woman kind, I thinke it were sufficient.

2. The women of a family, household, company, country, etc.; female relatives and friends (sometimes also servants); (one's) women-folk.

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 8 Agreeing that the womankinde should passe away that night. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 518 My womankind join in kind regards. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvi, Pen, chafing under the persecution which his womankind had inflicted upon him. 1862 KINGSTON *Three Midshipmen* viii, All the womankind in and out of the house, for a long way round.

†**3.** A female human being; a woman. *Obs.*

a 1688 *Warn. Married Women* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* (1891) IV. 363/2 Since that time the woman-kind Was never seen no more. 1711 *Acts & Laws Massachusetts* (1724) 270 Whosoever shall be convicted of Assaulting. any Woman or Woman-kind. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'Where's the younger womankind?'..'Indeed, brother, Maria..set away to the Halket Craig-head—I wonder ye didna see her.' 1823 BYRON in T. relawny *Shelley* (1887) 213 If we had a womankind on board, she would set us all at loggerheads.

†**4.** Womanhood. (Cf. MANKIND A. 2.) *Obs. rare.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Peter* iii 7 Let your wisdome succour the frailtie of their womankynde.

Womanless (wu·mănlĕs), *a.* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a woman or women; having or containing no women.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1859 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 772/2 It is a strange arena, the womanless world of cassocks. 1872 M. COLLINS *Prcss Clarice* I. xvi 254 Arthur Swingate found himself womanless. 1912 *Engl. Rev* June 494 A womanless play called *The New Sin*.

Womanlike (wu·mănlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -LIKE.] **A.** *adj.* Like, resembling, or characteristic of a woman or women; in derogatory use, womanish, effeminate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femynyne, or woman lyke, *muliebris*. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 315 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behauiour..ought to be a lighte to al women 1561 T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. 156 b, Clerkes were commaunded .to sheare their head .that they should not beare any shewe of womanlyke trimming. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroical Ep., Isab to Mortimer* Notes 20 b, His behauiour and attire euer so womanlike, to please the eye of his lasciuious Prince. 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* 31 Scorning to be seene in any woman-like exercise. 1647 HEXHAM I, Womanlike, delicate and tender. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xiv, Ashamed at being surprised in a womanlike expression of sorrow, Sir Kenneth dashed his tears indignantly aside. 1878 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 321 Trees were credited with woman-like inhabitants capable of doing good and ill. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 516 The tearful womanlike face of the Christ.

B. *adv.* In a manner characteristic of women; after the fashion of women; like a woman.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 365 Sho was not ferd for swerd nor wownd, nor wepid wommanlyke. 1556 PHAER *Æneid.* IV (1558) I iv b, This pranking Paris fyne..With grekishe wymple pynkyd, womanlyke. 1635 *Life Long Meg of Westm* (1872) 43 She dressed him full womanlike. 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Odes* I. xxxvii. 28 But she a nobler fate

explored, Nor woman-like beheld the deathful sword 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. iv. (1861) 221 'Of course', cried Rosamond, looking, womanlike, straight on to the purpose she had in view. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xxix. 303 He would not, it appeared, sit down without her permission. And, womanlike, she gave it

Womanliness (wu·mănlines). [f. WOMANLY *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being womanly; womanly character; † effeminateness.

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Mollicies, et mollicia*, womanlynesse 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Pet* iii 1–6 The entier vprightnes, godlynes, womanlynes, and sufferaunce of the wyfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. (S.T.S) I. 214 Throuch the negligence of King Constantine, and his womanlines. 1647 HEXHAM I, Womanlienesse, *vrouwachtigheydt* 1864 *Reader* 30 Apr 564/2 The *Portia* of Mrs. Vezin is endued with the grace and womanliness that characterize all her performances 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl* I xvi 259 The womanliness of the Divine nature, its infinite grace and pathos. 1881 G. MEREDITH *Trag Com* I vii 146 The choicest women are those who yield not a feather of their womanliness for some amount of manlike strength.

†**Womanlish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Blending of WOMANISH and WOMANLY *a.*] Womanlike, effeminate. **Womanlishly** *adv.*, **Womanlishness.**

1579 TWYNE *Phys. agst Fortune* II. xii. 181 Womanlyshly glorying [she] shewed her her most precious and fayre Iewelles. 1647 HEXHAM I, Womanlish or effeminate, *vrouwachtigh*. Womanlishly, *vrouwachtighlick* 1648 *Ibid.* II, *Wijfachtheydt*, Womanlishnesse, or Effeminatenesse

Womanly (wu·mănli), *a.* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -LY[1].]

1. Possessing the attributes proper to a woman, having the qualities (as of gentleness, devotion, fearfulness, etc.) characteristic of women; also said of these qualities or of actions which exhibit them.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 106 .O womanlyche wyf *Ibid.* IV. 694 (Camb MS) Þo wordis & þo womanliche þyngis Sche herde ryȝt nouȝt þow sche þere were. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 175 So womanly so benygne & so meke. *c* 1386 — *Kn's T.* 2225 Youre wommanly pitee. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xii. (Skeat) I 114 So precious perle, as a womanly woman in her kynde. 1421 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 466 A lady the womanlyeste Of cheere *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 525 Your person, ittis so womanly *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI* 115 b, Where was her womanly pitie? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 69 She coulde scarcely conteine hir selfe from embracing him, had not womanly shamefastnes stayed hir wisedome. 1614 B JONSON *Barth. Fair* I iii, Be womanly, Win; make an outcry to your mother, Win! 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV 54 Rage choaks my words: 'tis Womanly to weep. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 272 P 1 One who was growing up to the same womanly Virtues which shine to Perfection in her. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I xvii 132 Womanly sobs were heard, and manly cheeks Were wet with silent tears. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. 235 Lady Goldsmid (that impersonation of all that is womanly and motherly) 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii § 3. 368 Whatever womanly tenderness she [sc. Elizabeth] had, wrapt itself around Leicester.

b. In derogatory use, with reference to the bad qualities attributed to women, † (of men) effeminate, womanish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 Þet nis nout iwar ne waker ne nis nout monlich, auh is wummonlich. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xiv 24 Men maad wommanlich weren in the loond *a* 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) 1 Pet. III 7 Departynge to hem worschupe, as to a wommanlyche vessel þat is more febel þan ȝe beþ 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 228 b, Nyce aray, and new fangled garmentis, welthy fare and ydelnes make men to be womanly 1538 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Mollis, Mollis homo*, a man effemy nate, or womanlye *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen V* 57 b, For very womanly malice, she set in the highest authoritie aboute the kyng her husband. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb) 21 Lest that again she slide and fall by womanlie facilitie. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 Burning with a womanly spleen. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to Lady X*— 1 Oct. (1887) I. 128 The womanly spirit of contradiction. 1830 JAMES *De L'Orme* xvii, Senor, are you a man? I would not, for very shame, have any one see you look so womanly 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xix, Has she baffled me by some piece of womanly jugglery?

2. Having the character of, befitting or characteristic of, a woman as contrasted with a girl.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P 2 The Girl was very proud of the Womanly Employment of a Nurse. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments, Rules of Diet* (1736) 408 Young Persons under a womanly Age 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxxvi. 279 The girl begins to be womanly. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, A short, brown, womanly girl of fourteen 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* xv, A very little girl wearing a womanly sort of bonnet much too large for her

3. Belonging or proper to the female sex.

1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* xliv, Her early training had kept her aloof from such womanly labours. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1876) 90 Cleonice had enjoyed those advantages of womanly education wholly unknown at that time to the freeborn ladies of Greece. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 146 Many types of manly and womanly beauty

Womanly, *adv. Obs.* or *arch* [f. as prec · see -LY 2.] In a womanly manner; like a woman.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9391 Wat he aþ Manliche bigonne, he it aþ bileued Wommanliche, as vor defaute of wit in his heued *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3994 Cassandra was a Clene Maydon,. Womonly wroght. 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 7 Where as ye, ffull womanly and lyke a loffer, remembre me with manyffolde recommendacion in dyuersse maners. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 496 To euery man in speciall speke I sum wordis, So wisly, and so womanly, quhill warmys ther hertis. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Lullabie of Lover* 4 And lullaby can I sing to, As womanly as can the best. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III 2 (1619) 578 For how womanly haue many behaued themselues 1723 *Briton* No 7 (1724) 28 You .then very Womanly expect a Consideration, for the Trouble we put you to in Swearing 1844 MRS BROWNING *Rom. Page* xxvii, Oh, womanly, she prayed in tent, When none beside did wake!

Womanness (wu·mănnes). *rare.* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -NESS.] Womanliness.

1845 MRS CARLYLE in *Jane Welsh Carlyle* (1924) 230 The only chance of my getting any right good of him was to make him forget my womanness 1881 *Blackw. Mag* Oct. 433 Above .all stood her femininеness, her thorough womanness.

Woman-servant. Pl **women-servants.** A female servant.

1529 *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II 43 Other wymen and wymen seruands. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Gen xx 14 Men seruauntes & wemenseruauntes [1560 *Geneva* women seruantes] 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1670 A woman seruant. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L P*, *Pope* Wks 1787 IV. 15 She bribed a woman-servant to procure her a sword 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiv, At this, the two women-servants lifted up their hands and eyes 1855 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II. 263 A dirty woman servant opened the door

Woman·ship. *nonce-wd* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + -SHIP] *Her womanship* jocular title for a woman.

1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* II ii 99, I..told her Womanship that for my part I had [etc].

Woman·shire *nonce-wd* [f. WOMAN *sb.* + SHIRE *sb.*] The domain or sphere of women.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* 73 Thou hast got the merriest woer in all Womanshire.

Woman's rights. Also **women's rights.** The rights claimed for women of equal privileges and opportunities with men. Also *attrib.*

[1799 the rights of woman see RIGHT *sb* 20.]

1840 THACKERAY *Shabby genteel Story* IV, One may sympathise with the advocates of woman's rights who point out this monstrous wrong. 1850 (*title*) Women's Rights Convention. 1864 'ANNIE THOMAS' *D Donne* III. 33 Even though Stephanie Fordyce was no woman's rights girl 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* v, We have seen something of the 'woman's rights' question in America

Hence **Woman's (women's) righter,** a believer in or supporter of woman's rights

1885 *Pall Mall Gaz* 23 Feb 3/2 Women's righters in Germany. 1894 LE GALLIENNE *Retrosp. Rev* (1896) II. 179 May she be saved from being a..woman's-righter!

Womar, var WOOMERA.

Womb (*wūm*), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–2, 4 **wamb,** 4–5 **wambe**, see also WAME. *β.* 1– **womb**, 1 **uommb**, 3–7 **wombe**, 5 *north.* **vombe**, 6 *Sc.* **voyme, voymbe.** [Com. Teut. OE *wamb, womb* str. fem. = (M)LG, MDu. *wamme* (Du. *wam*), OHG. *wamba, wampa* (MHG. *wamme, wampe*, G. *wamme*, dial *wampe*), ON. *vǫmb* (MSw. *vamb*), Goth. *wamba* κοιλία, γαστήρ. ulterior relations obscure

For a Romance deriv of the Teut word see GAMESON.]

†**1** = BELLY. **a** The abdomen. *Obs*

c 825 *Vesp Ps.* xliii[i] 25 *Adhæsit in terra venter noster*, ætfalh in eorðan womb ur. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxxvii 3 Ic wiht ȝeseah on weȝe feran, seo hæfde feowere fet under wombe. *c* 1205 LAY. 19800 His neb bigon to blakien, his wombe gon to swellen 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10794 Wan richard þe marschal toward is fon in þe feld haþ is wombe iwent, Ssold he turne hom is rugh? *c* 1305 *Judas Isc* 141 in *E E P* (1862) 111 His wombe to-berste amidde atuo *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 66 Inwyth the wombe of man Is herte lyuer and longes. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 144 His wombe & his wast were worthily smale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 24 Tharmes, The wombe and al doun to the kne, Of bras thei were. *Ibid* III 215 What man that. wery is to swinke, Upon his wombe and lith to drinke, Forsak *a* 1425 *Voc* in WR.-Wulcker 635/33 *Hic uenter*, wambe *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 39 Take þe Wombe of A luce, & sepe here wyl *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 53 Her wombis [L *venter, aut viscera*], sidis, reynys, swelle or ake. 1486 *Bk St Albans* e iij b, All thyng with in the wombe saue onli the gall. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I 12 If he haue a great wombe, and his Cofers ful 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* 100 They were racked, than were theyr wombes or belyes flayne the skynne of. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen IV*, IV iii 25 And I had but a belly of any indifferencie, I were simply the most actiue fellow in Europe: my wombe, my wombe, my wombe vndoes mee 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 462 The Tormentor drew violently with his hands, making my Wombe support the force of his feete. 1684 J. S *Profit & Pleas United* 35 As for your Mare, let her have a compleat Body, Indifferent Long with a large Womb.

†**b.** The stomach (as the receptacle of food).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xv 17 Ne oncnauas ȝe forðon eȝhuelc þæt in muð inngaas in womb gaas? *a* 1100 *Gloss* in WR.-Wulcker 159/27 *Alutes*, tif *uel* seo inre wamb *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Luke xv 16 Ða ȝewilnede he his wambe fellen of þam beancoddan þe þa swin æten *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 145 in *O E Hom* I 169 Ful wombe mei lihtliche speken of hunger & of festen *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Of here wombe hie makieð here godd. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 37 Þe fule man þe foleȝeð his wombes wil 13 . *Cursor M.* 536 (Gött) Manes wambe all licur drinkis 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þanne ssolle we betuene þe porse and þe wombe of þe glotoune habbe a uayr strif 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VII 162 Hongur wrong him so be þe wombe, þat bope his eȝen watreden 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 462 He. Fallez on þe foule flesch & fyllez his wombe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 447 Thanne sholde nat hunger in my wombe crepe *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 170 Withe ful wombe they preche of abstynence. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 39 Do in þe grete wombe of þe Schepe, þat is, the mawe. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij b/2 When ye be mery and stuffed is your wombe Then laude ye songes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. VIII II 248 The wombe oftentimes in a day calleth unto us for victuals 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I 58/2 If nought from without come in the wombe The Body needes must die 1756 *Poor Robin* June B 1 b, Who makes a swill tub of his womb, Is but a speaking, prattling tomb.

†**c.** The bowels. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 186 Se ȝebiȝeda mete hefeȝaþ þone maȝan & he þone sammeltan þurh ða wambe utsent. *c* 1400

MAUNDEV (1919) xviii. 101 Men putten it in medicynes to make the Wombe lax. *c* 1400 tr *Secr. Secr*, *Gov Lordsh.* 70 A potage nesshe and laxatyue to þe wombe *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 51 If þat he be feble voide þe feces of his wombe bi clisterie. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxiv (1869) 88 þou berest him to priuee chambres to voide his wombe 1544 PHAER *Regim Lyfe* (1560) M ij, It is holsome for you, every day once to procure the duety of the wombe.

†d The belly-piece of a hide or skin. *Obs*

1434 *Will of Ruddok* (Somerset Ho) Calabir wombis 1483 in *Antiq. Rep* (1807) I 32 A greete bordure and purfile of ermyne wombes 1531 *Dunmow Churchw. MS.* If 11 b, Item, for a payer of wombs tande , vi *d* ob 1551–2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI* c. 15 § 3 Everie Girdler maye sell . Neckes, Wombes and Shreddes of tanned Leather 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* Wks (Grosart) XI. 269 Whereas you should only put the backs of skinnes into facing, you taw the wombs 1612 *Sc. Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 305 Beaver bellies or wombes the peice, VIII s

¶ (*a*) In translations of the Vulgate rendering *venter* in the sense of 'heart, soul'.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymnus* VI 31 *Expavit venter meus*, forhtade womb min 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* li 29 My wombe [*later version* soule] is disturbid in sechyng it

(*b*) tr. L. *ventriculus* = VENTRICLE I.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* v xxxvi (1495) i vij b/2 The herte hath two holownesses And thise two holownesses ben callyd the wombes of the herte [L *ventriculi cordis*]. *Ibid* i viij/1 In the wombe of the hert is a pyece shappe as an eere wythout.

2 The uterus

c 825 *Vesp Ps* CXXVI[I] 3 *Fructus ventris*, westem wombe. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke XXIII 29 Eadgo bidon ða unberendo & ða wombo ðaðe ne acendon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 87 Hv mai ðat moder forȝeten ðat child ðe hie bar in hire wombe? *c* 1205 LAY 199 Heuede Lauine þa quene kinebearn on wombe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3460 Childir tuin þat lai þer moder wamb wit-in *c* 1400 *Beryn* 859 A child gan stere in hir wombe *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 63 What wommans wambe myght bere so grete a light? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 134 They were his bretherne of one wombe descended 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 94 Birds, that are shaped without the Females Wombe, haue in the Egge..Matter of Nourishment 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III 115 Naked from the Womb We yesterday came forth 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 83 Like a child from the womb 1842 TENNYSON *Day dream* 28 Like hints and echoes of the world To spirits folded in the womb

3 *transf.* A hollow space or cavity, or something conceived as such (*e.g.* the depth of night); †also, a belly-shaped object or part.

969 in Birch *Cart Sax.* III 532 Þæt swa on east crofte þæt swa ondlong hære hege ræwe þæt on ondoncilles wombe. *a* 1000 *Riddles* IV 48 [Clouds] feallan lætað sweart sumsendu seaw of bosme, wætan of wombe *Ibid* XXXVIII. 1 Ic þa wihte geseah, womb wæs on hindan þriþum abrinten 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XIX 7 Nakened shal be the flod wombe [*alveus rivi*] *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 3 The moder of thin Astrelabie is þe thikkeste plate, perced with a large hole, þat resseyuyth in hir wombe the thynne plates 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 56, I had moche leuer that the erthe wold opene and swalwe me in to his wombe 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* II III 239, I may be pluckt into the swallowing wombe, Of this deepe pit, poore Bassianus graue 1592 — *Rom. & Jul*, V I 65 As violently, as hastie powder fier'd Doth hurry from the fatall Canons wombe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III V, Yee sootie coursers of the night, Hurne your chariot into hels black wombe 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* X 471 The fourth brought water, and made fuel shine In ruddy fires beneath a womb of brass. 1616 T SCOT *Philomythie* I 3 b, And both these rudely enter The strong ships wombe. 1662 CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 141 When the wind is gathered into that hole, and tossed to and fro in the womb of it, there is to be heard as it were a musicall sound 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII 1278 What Earth will open her devouring Womb, To rest a weary Goddess in the Tomb? 1715 tr *Pancirollus' Mem Things* II. x 334 There was seen at Mecklin fifteen Pair of Dice in the Womb of a Cherry-Stone 1722 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 68 As you raise it [*sc* the bottle] from its Tomb, It drags behind a spacious Womb 1797 J CURR *Coal Viewer* 45 Inclosing it [*sc.* the boiler] with a circular wall 10 inches thick, as high as the womb of the boiler 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y., Palm Sunday* III, Stones in earth's dark womb that rest 1857 B TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* XXX (1858) 315 You can watch, through the vortex of whirling spray in its tortured womb, the starry coruscations which radiate from the bottom of the fall 1863 — *Poems, Poet's Jrnl, 2nd Eve in Winter*, Wait in the womb of the snow. 1887 IAN HAMILTON *Ballad of Hadji* 14 Then through the womb Of night I galloped.

4. *fig.* (from 2) A place or medium of conception and development; a place or point of origin and growth; sometimes *spec*, as †the matrix of metals, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, II. i 51 This England, This Nurse, this teeming wombe of Royall Kings. *Ibid.* II. 10 Some vnborne sorrow, ripe in fortunes wombe. 1604 — *Oth* I. III. 377 There are many Euents in the Wombe of Time, which wilbe deliuered. 1622 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Shilling* C 6 b, Silner from the wombe of vaust America 1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos* 15 Elements are simple essences and are the wombs of mixed things. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg Proph* 8 There is not a more fruitful womb of seditions and confusions in States than the Opinion of such predictions is. 1667 MILTON *P L* I 673 Undoubted sign That in his womb was hid metallic Ore, The work of Sulphur *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol* (1711) III 29 The empty Womb of Nothing delivered itself of that Lump and confused Chaos, which God digested into that Order we now see it in 1757 [BURKE] *Europ Settlem Amer* VII XXIX II. 282 The cold womb of the earth is incapable of any better production than some miserable shrubs. 1776 J LEE *Introd. Bot*, Explan. Terms 396 *Pericarpium*, the Womb of the Plant big with Seeds, which it emits when mature. 1810 COLERIDGE *Friend* No. 22 P 8 The various unforeseen Events that are ripening in the womb of the Future 1866 VENESS *El Dorado* IX. 95 The fulfilment of her destiny is in the womb of time.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *womb part, passage, -pipe, side; womb-enclosed, -lodged* adjs.; †womb ache, belly-ache, stomach-ache; †womb brother, a uterine brother; †womb-cake = PLACENTA I; †womb-gate [GATE *sb.*[1]], = VULVA I; womb-graan [tr. G. *mutterkorn*], ergot of rye (Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1848); †womb-infant, an unborn child, †womb-joy, gratification of the appetite, luxurious fare, belly-cheer; †womb-liver = *womb-cake*; †womb-pancake = *womb-cake*; †womb-rope, a belly-band of rope; womb-stone, a calcified fibroid tumour of the womb (Billings *Med. Dict* 1890); womb-syringe, a uterine syringe; † womb syrup (see quot.); †womb-tack [cf. TACK *sb.*[1], *v* [1]] = WOMB-TIE; †womb-trumpet [cf. G. *muttertrompete*], a Fallopian tube, oviduct.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVI xlviii. (1495) f 113 b/1 Gete swagyth *wombe ache 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* II. 1 Brethren, *womb brethren, as near in nature as is possible *a* 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Hartfordshire* (1662) II. 19 Son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, womb brother to King Henry the Sixth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* Introd, The Navil-vein, receiving blood out of the *Womb-cake. 1743 R POOLE *Journ. France* etc (1744) I. 132 The Placenta or Womb Cake *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II xiv 8 Thy *wombe-inclosed off-spring 1379 *Gloucester Cath MS.* 19 Press No 1 *Tentigo* ys ycalled paries vulue Anglice the *Wombeȝates wall. Or elles lingula vulue Anglice the Wombeȝates tunge 1611 COTGR, *Vraque*, the pipe or passage whereby a *wombe-infants vrine is carried from it *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 68 Prelatis sillen tiewe prechynge for worldli lordschipe, & *wombe 10ie and idelnesse 1388 *Songs & Poems on Costume* (Percy Soc) 45 Unthrifte and wombe-joye, *steriles et luxuriosi* 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI. VI (Pollem. MS) [Children] bipinkeþ only in wombe ioye, and knoweþ not þe mesure of here owen wombe. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I XXXVI. 80 That same round mass is called Placenta Uteri, the Womb-pancake ; also the *Womb-liver 1684 tr *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* II. 2 On the seventh day she voided the placenta (or womb liver). 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Agneliere*, A *wombe-lodged infant 1668 *Womb-pancake [see *womb liver*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Vulva*, .the *wombe part or *womb passage. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Womb-Passage*, common term for the *Vagina* 1611 COTGR, *Vulve*, the *wombe-pipe, or private passage. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 168 Ke porte à dos une dosseie [*gloss* rige-leyther], E au ventre une venter [*gloss* a *wombe-rop] *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 882 *Sele coler et ventrere*, Sadul hamborwe and wombe rope. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II § 29 The lyne Meridional on the *wombe-side. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 101 Ley the pike in A charger, the wombe side vpward. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 5/1 This Water is to be injected into the Womb with a *Womb-Syringe *Ibid* 609/1 *Syrupus Uterinus*, i e *Caranne*, The *Womb Syrup, or Syrup of Gum Caranna. 1729 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 56 Henry Charnley viewed the horse, with packsaddle and *woontak, at £2 10s. 1703 *Etmuller us Abridged* 596 The Egg thus influenc'd, falls off into one of the *Womb-Trumpets.

Womb (wūm), *v.* [f WOMB *sb*]

1 *trans.* To enclose as in a womb.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 239 The hidden harme Wombed within our walles and realme about, As Grekes in Troy were in the Grekish beast 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV iv 501 Not . . for all the Sun sees, or The close earth wombes, will I breake my oath. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 213 In this from out another tree A bud they womb 1871 G MACDONALD *Somnium Myst* v. 30 A world that lay Wombed in its sun.

†**2** To cause to swell *out*. = BELLY *v.* 1. *nonce-use.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I [II] lxi. 57 Once lanched forth, hee may . . find the blast, to wombe out his sailes more fully.

3 *pa. pple.* Impregnated *with*. *nonce-use.*

1786 J COURTENAY *Poet. Rev Char Johnson* 16 As womb'd with fire the cloud electrick flies

Wombat (wo·mbæt). Also womat, wombach, wo(o)mback. [Native Australian name.] Any of the burrowing marsupials of the genus *Phascolomys*, native to South Australia and Tasmania, characterized by a thick heavy body, short legs, and a general resemblance to a small bear.

1798 FLINDERS in *Voy. Terra Australis* (1814) Introd. p CXXVIII, Point Womat, a rocky projection of Cape Barren Island, where a number of the new animals, called *womat*, were seen. [*Ibid* p CXXXV, Called by the natives, *womat*, *wombat*, or *wombach*, according to the different dialects, or perhaps to the different rendering of the wood rangers who brought the information] 1827 in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 175 The dogs had caught them three kangaroos, and two badgers or woombacks 1852 J. WEST *Hist Tasmania* I 324 The Wombat, commonly called in the colony Badger. 1896 GOSSE *Critical Kit-Kats* 267 Pater has often reminded me of some such armadillo or wombat.

attrib and *Comb* 1847 G F ANGAS *Savage Life* I 66 Wombat burrows 1859 C. G. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market* XVII, Cat like and rat-like, Ratel- and wombat-like 1870 GORDON *Bush Ballads, From the Wreck* 24 Look out for the holes On the wombat hills.

†**Wo·mbclout.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 wombe-cloute, 5 wamclowte, womclotte. [f. WOMB *sb.* + CLOUT *sb.*[1]] The omentum; tripe. (Cf. *paunch-clout*, PAUNCH *sb* 1 3.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XIII. 63 He eet many sondry metes mortrewes and puddynges, Wombe cloutes and wylde braune *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 503/1 Trype (or pawncheclowt, or wamclowte), *scrutum* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 789/19 *Hoc omentum*, a womclotte

Wombed (wūmd), *a* [f. WOMB *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a womb or belly (of a specified kind); also (quot. *c* 1430), great-bellied.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7731 Suiþe þikke mon he was & of grete strengþe, Gret wombede & ballede. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II cvi. (1869) 115 Swollen and wombed thanne ; bicome 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* III. Wks 1856 I 32 This hollow wombed masse shall inly grone. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 533 O'er the fire A tripod ample womb'd.

†**Wo·mbful,** *sb. Obs.* [f. WOMB *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as will fill the womb or the stomach.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 437 Sche leved þere thrittene dayes in flescheliche likyng, and hadde her wombeful, and went hir wey [L *impleto utero abscessit*]. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett, to Parishioners* 13 July (1664) 7 The earth worme, who can never get his wombfull of clay. 1637 — *Let to A Gordon* 234, I would break the door and be in upon him, to get a wombfull of love; for I am an hungered soul.

†**Wo mbful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f WOMB *sb.* + FULL *a.*] Having a full stomach.

1450–80 tr *Secr. Secr.* xlix 30 He that lythe with women wombe fulle [*cf ante* with fulle wombe].

Wombill, womble, obs. ff. WIMBLE.

Womble, Wombly, var. ff. WAMBLE, WAMBLY *a.*

†**Wo·mbling, -long,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. WOMB *sb.* + -LING, -LONG] With the belly on the ground or along a surface.

13 . *K Alis.* 5658 (Laud MS) Þe Addres to-cleueþ wombelyng. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 451 Lay your cony wombelonge vche side to þe chyne

†**Wo mb-tie, -tow.** *Obs* In 5 wom(e)tye, wombtye, 6 womtoe. [f. WOMB *sb.* + TIE *sb.*, TOW *sb* 2 Cf. WAME-TOW, WANTY.] A girth or belly-band

1481–3 *Acc. Exch. K R* 496 No 26 (P.R.O) Bely girthez Wometyes 1485 in *Compotus Rolls Obedientiaries St Swithun's, Winch.* (1892) 383 Et in corda empta ad faciendum lez Wombtyes iiijd 1587 *Wills & Inv Durham* (Surtees) II 150, ij load saddles, a womtoe and a halter

Womby (wi·mi), *a. rare* [f. WOMB *sb.* + -Y [1].] Having a womb-like cavity, hollow.

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, II. IV 124 Caues and Wombie Vaultages of France. 1858 SINGLETON *Virgil* II 536 To hide thee in the womby earth [orig *cava..terra*].

Wome, obs. form of WHOM.

Womell, obs. form of WIMBLE.

Womenfolk (wi menfōuk) Also *dial.* -folks. [f. *women*, pl. of WOMAN *sb.* + FOLK.] a. Women collectively, womankind. Now *dial.* b. The women of a household, a party, or the like: *dial.* the female servants.

1833 T HOOK *Parson's Dau* I. VII, You have been snubbed —the women folk, as I call them, have driven you away 1849 E E NAPIER *Excurs S Afr* II 389 Making your appearance in such a fashion, and that too, when you know there are women-folk in the house. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* I, 'There was a stir among our women-folk. 1879 BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* 131 We could gain no information from the 'women folks' nor from the men who had just come in 1896 RIDEAL (*title*) Charles Dickens's Heroines and Women-Folk 1911 *Times* 2 Aug 3/2 Foreign residents have sent their women-folk by train to Mexico City

†**Wo·menkin.** *Obs.* [f. *women*, pl. of WOMAN *sb.* + KIN *sb.*[1]] = next, 1.

1387 wommen kyn [see MEN-KIND]

Womenkind (wi menkəind) [f as prec. + KIND *sb.* Cf MEN-KIND.] **1** = WOMANKIND 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 335 Þis pope is nouȝt i rekened in þe book of poopes for he was of wommen kynde 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* F ij, I can not for thy sake but say and thinke well of all womenkinde 1612 BEAUM & FL. *Philaster* III. 1, 'Tis the truth that all womenkind is false 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer no Jewes* 26 A curse entailed upon Eve, and all women kind ever since 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 599/2 It cures the Greensickness in Virgins, and most Diseases of the Womb in Women kind

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* XXXVI. II 300 The womenkind always do think that 1883 *Harper's Mag* Mar 539/1 The . foot-warmers used by all womenkind in Dutch churches. 1889 MRS E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* 1 (1891) 1 This behaviour disgusted Mr. Bousfield with womenkind

†**b.** = WOMANKIND 1 b. *Obs*

1571 GRINDAL *Injunct, Laity* § 10 Their children and seruaunts both menkinde and womenkinde 1588 in Wadley *Notes Wills Bristol* (1886) 255 [Every servant] bothe men kinde and wemen kinde 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II (S T S) I 133 Gif the king left successione behind him vndir XIIII ȝeiris in menkynd, and XII ȝeiris in womenkynd.

2 = WOMANKIND 3.

1648 JOSSELIN *Diary* (Camden 1908) 59 Some of the womenkinde of the parrish 1674 [see MEN-KIND] 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb* XIII (1875) 159 The old gentleman evidently took a secret pride in his womenkind 1905 W B. BOULTON *Gainsborough* 328 The patronage of gentlemen and their womenkind alone enabled him to live.

Woment, var. WAYMENT *v.* **Womet, -it,** obs. Sc. ff VOMIT. **Wommal,** var. WARNEL *dial* **Wommil, -ill,** obs. ff. WIMBLE. **Wommle,** var. WAMBLE. **Wompam, wompom,** obs ff. WAMPUM. **Womple, wompyll,** obs Sc. ff. WIMPLE

Womward(e, obs. forms of HOMEWARD *adv*

1507 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) I 249 They returnyd womward.

Womyl, -ylle, obs forms of WIMBLE.

Won, wone (wɒn, wōn), *v. Obs.* exc *Sc.* and *north*, and *arch.* Forms: 1 wunian, (1–2 uni-), 2–3 wnien, wunen, 3 wunie(n, wunye(n, wune, *Ormin* wunenn, 3–4 wne, 2–4 wonien, 3 wonin, 4 wonen, wonije(n, wonje, wonie, -y, 4–5 -ye, 4–8 wonne, 4–9 won(n, wone, 5 wonon, -yn, (5–7 woon, 7 woone), *Sc.* and *north.* 4 vone,

vonne, 5–9 wun, 9 woan(e, woon, wonne, wunn. *Pa. t.* 1 wunode, 2 wnede, 3 wunede; 4 wonid, wonyed, wonde, *Sc.* wonnyt, 4–8 wond, 5 wonyd, vonnyt, 6 woond, (*pseudo-arch.* wonne), *Sc.* wonnit, 4– wonned, wonn'd, woned, won'd. *Pa. pple.*. see WONT *pa. pple.*; also 5 wunte. See also WIN *v.*[2] [OE. *wunian*, corresp. to OFris. *wunia*, *wonia* to dwell, OS. *wunōn*, *wonōn*, (M)LG., (M)Du. *wonen*, OHG. *wonēn* (MHG. *wonen*, G. *wohnen*) to be accustomed, remain, dwell, ON. *una* to rejoice, Goth. **wunan* in *unwunands* troubled :— **wunōjan*, *-ēyan*, f. Teut. *wun-*, for further relations of which see WEAN *v.*, WIN *sb.*[2], *etc*]

I. 1. *intr.* To stay habitually, dwell, live (in a place or with some one)

Beowulf 1128 Hengest..wunode mid Finn. *c 725 Corpus Gloss.* 1140 *Immoratur*, wunat. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Seo læzernes þære saule þe on ecnesse wunaþ on heofena rices gefean. *Ibid* 105 Ac þær wunian mot [he]..mid engla sibbe on ecean wuldre. *c 1000 Ags. Gosp.* John i. 39 Hiz comon & zesawon hwar he wunode, & mid him wunodon on ðam dæze. *a 1175 Cott. Hom.* 231 His under-þeoden on his cyne rice wuneden. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þer wuneð fower cunnes wurmes inne þet fordoð nuðe al þeos mideler. *c 1205* LAY 17681 Þene hezste læche þe wunede an æi londe. *c 1220 Bestiary* 517 Dis fis [*sc.* whale] wuneð wið ðe se grund. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex* 2742 Raguel Ietro ðat riche man, Was wuniende in madian. *a 1300 Cursor M* 2678 Þou and þi childer it sal bigin And þat wons þi house wit in. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 He com his eam to socour fro fer þer he gan wonne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 232 He. is welcome whan he wil and woneth wyth hem oft. *c 1440 Alphabet of Tales* 54, I hafe wunte with þis knyght þis xiiij yere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 82 In maner of hyrdis in pasturage, On wild montanis he wonnit all his age. 1557 PHAER *Æneid.* VII. (1558) S iv, What people dwells hereby, what townes they keepe, and where they wonne. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 88 Whereseoever the Romane winneth .there he woneth, and inhabiteth. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* VI. 240 Dis that woonneth still below. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb*, etc. N 2, Simple and meane's the cottage where I won. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 457 Out of the ground up rose As from his Laire the wilde Beast where he wonns In Forrest wilde. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 5 An honest Miller wond in Fife. *c 1746* J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial* Wks. (1862) 46 There's o Gentlemon ot wooans abeawt three Mile off. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. XII, Up spoke the moody Elfin king, Who won'd within the hill. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* III, Neither in forest haunts love I to won. 1848 H. MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* v. (1857) 85 There wons a barber in Dudley .of whom I purchased several fine trilobites. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Gladys* 563 The wizard that wonned..underground.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

Beowulf 2242 Beorh ealzearo wunode on wonge. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 We sceolan..þone rihtan zeleafan fæste staðelian on urum heortum þæt he ðær wunian mæze. *c 1000 Phœnix* 82 Þær se halza stenc wunaþ zeond wynlond. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 7 Zif we þis doð þenne wunet god almihti in us. *c 1250 Prov. Alfred* 391 in *O. E. Misc.* 126 Þeyh o mon wolde al þe worlde And al þe wunne þe þar-inne wunyeþ. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 9666 For pes mai nourquar abide þar hate wons, or werr, or pride. *c 1400 Rule St. Benet* (prose) 2 He dos all to noht þe sinne þat wnis in his þoht. *a 1529* SKELTON *Col. Clouts* 141 They hane ryght sklender conuyng Within theyr heedes wonnyng. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 3 Wastefull wayes, Where daungers dwelt, and perils most did wonne. *a 1592* GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. iii, Thy sight hath cleerd my thoughts Of many banefull troubles that there woond. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 17 For in that happy soil, doth pleasure ever wonne. *a 1641* BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* i. (1642) 56 And if it be blasphemy or Heresie, let them looke unto it, where it wonneth so familiarly with so many men. 1828 HOOD *'Oh! well may poets make a fuss'* 81 Where are ye, London meads..And gardens redolent of flow'rs Wherein the Zephyr wons? *a 1839* LADY FLORA HASTINGS *Poems, Lay of Bell* 222 Ever within those sashless walls Sorrow woneth. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 504 That Wisdom yet might wonn with them again.

†2. To continue to be, remain (in a certain state, condition, or way of life); to have existence, live.

Beowulf 1735 Wunað he on wiste, no hine wiht dweleð adl ne yldo. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 155, & heo wæs fæmne ær hire beorþre & heo wunaþ fæmne æfter hire beorþre. *c 1000 Ælfric Saints' Lives* III. 595 Se læce..cwæð þæt he zelyfan wolde .zif he wunode of[er] mid-dæz. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 63 Zif he us..þet he mid his halie gast us lihte and in cherite to wnien inne. *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Men þe waren wunende on elche of þese þrie times. *Ibid.* 179 *Viuunus in labore*,..on swuncne we here wunien. *1340 Ayenb.* 54 Þo þet libbeþ be þe goste byeþ þo þet ine þe loue of god wonyeþ. *a 1375 Leg Folkes Mass Bk.* App. IV. 205 Zif þou wol wone in weole, Prey for þe prest. *c 1450* HOLLAND *Howlat* 963, I couth nocht won in to welth wretch wast, I was so wantoun of will. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 39 How might that bee, And he the stoutest knight, that euer wonne? 1595 — *Col. Clout* 307 Like as in this same world where we do wone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. XXVII, Fancie, a lad that all in feathers wons

†3. To remain (in a place); to stay. *Obs*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* IX. 146 Seo eadiza Iucia on þære ylcan stowe wunode þe heo ofslazen wæs oðþæt sacerdas coman. *c 1430 How Good Wife taught Dau.* 83 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 40 Wone at hom, douztir.

†4. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1260 Grendles modor. se þe wæteregesan wunian scolde, cealde streamas. *a 1000 Phœnix* 172 Dær he heanne beam on holtwuda wunað. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 39 The fire he ay doth shon, And chooseth him the contrary continually to won. *a 1586* SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1912) 75 When all this Earth Was onely won'd with such as beastes begot. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. XXV, The toure wherein she lay enclos'd, Was with her damsels onely wond and mee.

II. †5. *intr.* To be accustomed or used *to do* something. *Obs. To be wont*: see WONT *pa. pple.*

The regular form in this sense in OE. was *gewunian*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xli. (Z) 247 *Soleo* ic ȝewunize [*v rr.* iwunie, wuniȝe], *solens* wuniȝende. *c 1440 Promp. Parv.* 532/1 Wonon', or vse custummably, *usito.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Feb. 119 And thereto aye wonned to repayre The shepheards daughters. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. ix. 21 Her well plighted frock, which she did won To tucke about her short, when she did ryde 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. XXXII, These parts that won To drag in dirty earth

†6 *trans.* To accustom (a person *to* something); *refl.* to accustom oneself, become or be accustomed.

c 1200 ORMIN 10541 He wass sennd to fullhtnenn, To wunenn swa þe folc þærto, forr þatt te33 sholldenn ȝernenn Affterr þe Laferrd Jesu Crist. *a 1300 Cursor M* 12088 If þou .wald luue þi sun, Til oþer thues þou suld him won. *c 1440 Promp. Parv* 532/1 Wonon', or make to be custummyd or vsyd, *assuefacio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 423/1 To Wonne, *assuefacere*

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom 85 Seint nicholas þe on his chilhode wunede him to fasten. *a 1225 Ancr R* 412 Wunieð ou to lutel drunch. *a 1250 Prov. Alfred* 367 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 From lesynge þu þe wune. *1340 Ayenb* 7 Þe ilke þet mest him woneþ to zuerie mest zenezeþ 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 Þey woneþ hem to glotonye. *c 1400 Rule St. Benet* (prose) 10 Ye sal wne yu til strate gate. *c 1449* PECOCK *Repr* v. XIV 559 For to sette thee and wone thee to not loue money.

Won (wɒn), *ppl. a* Also 6 wonne. Pa. pple. of WIN *v.*[1], in various senses of the vb.

1300–20 Ill-won [see ILL- 7] 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 155 b, An holy nation, a wonne people 1598 BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* I. v, Whatsoeuer may happen vnlooked for, account that as wonne good 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau* v, A won battle. 1860 LOWENTHAL *Morphy's Games Chess* 56 A won game. 1883 *Mem. Sam Miller* IV. 108 Rendering at last to God His own won heritage.

Won, obs. form of ONE, WAN *a*, WHEN; pa. t. and pple. of WIN *v.*[1] and [3]; obs. pa. pple. of WIND *v.*[1]; var. WONE.

Wonable *a.*, Sc. var. of WINNABLE (see WIN *v* 1 Forms *Inf.* β).

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 125 So many of the King's Servants, as were thought to be most wonable.

Wonce, obs. form of ONCE.

1599 HARINGTON in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 272 The rebell wonce in Rorie O More shewed himselfe.

†Wond, *sb.*[1] *Obs rare.* [a. ON. *vándr* bad, wicked (Sw., Da. *ond*, Norw. *vond*, mod. Icel. *vondr*).] The evil one, the devil. (So Da. *den onde*)

c 1250 Death 112 in *O. E. Misc.* 174 Nu þu schalt in þe putte wunie wid þe wonde.

†Wond, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 4 wa(a)nd. [f. WONDE *v.*] Hesitation.

a 1300 Cursor M. 8465 Man it clepes ecclesiastes, þat spekes mast wit-vten waand, Hu fals þis werld es for to faand. *Ibid.* 11517 Þat þai faand, wit-vten wand Þai tok.

Wond, south. ME. var. FOND *v. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9600 King henri wondede muche to abbe men in offis .þat of conseil were .wis

Wond, south ME. var. *fond*, pa. t. of FIND *v.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 561 He astore wel is lond Wiþ homber linges god þat me of his wond. *Ibid* 3726 He wan it [*sc.* Ireland] al clene to him & al þat he vonde [*v r.* wond].

Wond(e: see WAND, WIND, WONE, WONT, WOUND.

†Wonde, *v.* Forms: 1–2 wandian, 4–5 wand(e, wond(e, (4 waand, want, 5 whonde, wound(e, woonde; *Sc.* 5 waynd(e, 5–6 waand). [OE. *wandian* to shrink, hesitate, refrain, spare, corresp. to ON. *vanda* to make elaborately, make difficulties, find fault (cf. *vandr* difficult, etc, *vandi* difficulty, etc.)· app. f. *wand-*, *wend-* to turn (see WAND *sb.*, WEND *v.*, WIND *v.*[1], and cf. WANDIS *v.*).]

1. *intr.* To shrink or flinch for fear; to hesitate (esp const. inf.); to refrain.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XX. 149 Oft mon biþ suiðe wandizende æt ælcum weorce & suiðe lætrædе 971 *Blickl Hom* 43 [Sins] swiþe unsyferlice þæt se man wandaþ þæt he hi æfre asecgge. *c 1000* ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXVII (Z) 162 *Uereor* ic anðracize oððe ic wandize *a 1122 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1052 Ac he ne wandode na him metes to tylienne *a 1300 Cursor M.* 4334 How sco broght him to þe sand, Forth to tell wil i noght waand *Ibid.* 5293 For-þi, leue fader, want þou noght, Al þi will it sal be wroght. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2693 Also shal þe womman wonde To take [in marriage] here godmodrys husbonde. *c 1330 King of Tars* 898 The soudan tok the prest bi the honde, And bad him go and nothing wonde. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 4071 For drede of duresse nor of deth in erþe, nel i wonde in no wise what i þouȝt to seie *c 1385* CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1187 *Dido*, Loue wil loue, for no thing wele it wande. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 590, I wole..Do my deuer yf I dar, & for no dethe wonde. *Ibid* 3380 Wond of þi weping, whipe vp þi teris. *c 1425* WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. 3961 (MS. W.) Scho wayndit nocht þare feit to wesche *c 1470* HENRY *Wallace* I. 198 Quhar he fand ane To cutt his throit, or steik hym sodanlye, He wayndyt nocht *c 1500 Melusine* 219 But the duc Anthony wanded. *a 1510* DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 91 Richt as the rose vpspringis fro the rute, Nor waindis nocht the levis to outschute

2. *trans.* To refrain from; to shrink from, avoid, shun; to refuse.

13 . *Cursor M.* 8361 (Gött.) He bad hir say, ne wond it noght, Quat war best as hir thoght *c 1315* SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 203 Ne hy ne wondeþ messeday, Ne none holy tyde 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 268 This worthi knyht with swerd on honde His wete made, and thei him wonde. *c 1430 Syr Tryam.* 1526 My ryght name schalle y not wande. *c 1450 Erle Tolous* 1155 Soche wordes y rede thou wonde. ? *a 1500 Chester Plays* (E. E. T. S.) XXIII. 29 His wickednes he would not wonde [*v r.* wound], Till he was taken and putt in Band.

Hence **†Wonding** *vbl sb*, flinching, hesitation.

c 1440 York Myst. XXVIII. 77 Nowe will we lere, Full warely to were 30u fro alle wandynge.

Wonde, irreg. pa. t. of WIN *v* 1

1571 FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 65 Who so wonde [*ed* 1576 wan] then the price.

Wonder (wɒ·ndəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 wundor, 2–5 wunder, (3 wnder, *Orm* wunnderr, 4 wondere, wonþer), 4–5 wondre, wondur, wondire, -yr(e, wundyr, 4–6 wundir, woundir, -er, *Sc* vounder, vondir, 4–6, 8 *Sc.* wondir, (5 wundur, wonther, wonþur, 6 *Sc.* winder, -ir), 6–7 woonder, 8–9 *Sc* wonner, 3– wonder. [OE *wundor* neut. = OFris. *wunder*, OS. *wundar*, (M)Du. *wonder*, OHG *wuntar* (MHG., G. *wunder*), ON *undr* (Sw, Da *under*) : of unknown origin.]

I. Something that causes astonishment.

1. A marvellous object, a marvel, prodigy.

The seven wonders of the world (= L. *septem mira, miracula*, or *spectacula*), the seven monuments regarded as the most remarkable structures of ancient times. *Nine days' wonder*, and allusive uses see NINE *a* 3 a and 4 b

Beowulf 840 Ferdon folctozan. ȝeond widwezas wundor sceawian, laþes lastas *c 700* CEDMON *Hymn* 3 Sue he uundra zihuaes .or astelidæ *a 1000 Sal. & Sat* 281 Ac hwæt is ðæt wundor ðe ȝeond ðas worold færeð, styrnenga gæð? *c 1205* LAY 21738 Þa gunnen to fleonnen into þan watere, þer wunderes beoð micge. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 151 Mirabilia Anglie Þre wondres beþ in engelond, Þat water of baþe is þat on, þat euere is iliche hot *Ibid* 155 Vpe þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is Þat ston heng is icluped 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 For þey schulde write and certifie þe senatoures where and what wondres were i-founde 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 6, I rather would entreat thy company, To see the wonders of the world abroad 1592 — *Rom & Jul* III. iii. 36 Carrion Flies.. may seaze On the white wonder of deare Iuliets hand 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 194, I doo esteem it [*sc* the idol] to be bigger then that at Roads, which was taken for i of the 7 wonders of the world 1682 [see PEAK *sb.*[1] 3] 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 142 The fair Repairs her smiles, And calls forth all the wonders of her face 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) I. 267 All the wonders of the Mediterranean sea are described in much higher colours than they merit. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 71 We must have our journey marge Ample for the wayside wonders.

b. Marvellous character or quality; wonderfulness; marvels collectively. (Cf MARVEL *sb* 2 c.)

c 1220 Bestiary 266 Ȝet is wunder of ðis wirm [*sc* the ant] More ðanne man weneð 1605 SHAKS *Macb* I. v. 6 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came Missiues from the King 1620 — *Temp* V. i. 181 *Mir* O wonder! How many goodly creatures are there heere? 1623 — *Hen. VIII*, V. v. 41 As when The Bird of Wonder dyes, the Mayden Phoenix, Her Ashes new create another Heyre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 70 Great things, and full of wonder in our eares 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 35 Great things and full of wonder in your ears I shall unfold 1801 'MONK' LEWIS (*title*) Tales of Wonder. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 176 When I dipt into the future.. Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* IX. 129 We went out into the bright wonder of the moonlight.

c. (*transf.* from 7.) The object of astonishment (usually implying profound admiration) for a particular country, people, age, or the like

World's wonder· the Marvel of Peru *Wonder of the world*, the ginseng, *Panax Shinseng* (Treas. Bot 1866).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 48 Hack their bones assunder, Whose life was Englands glory, Gallia's wonder. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. xi. § 1 The bewtie whereof was such, that euen this was the wonder of the whole world. 1607 *Ld. Coke's Sp. & Charge* F, This Sea-Inuyrond-Iland, the beauty, and wonder of the world 1639 MAYNE *City Match* I. iv, She's the wonder of the Court, And talke oth' Towne 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 280 Babylon the wonder of all tongues. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Marvel of Peru*, a kind of Night-shade with Flowers of such Variety that it is also call'd *The World's Wonder* 1733 POPE *Ep Cobham* 280 Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days 1831 E. BURTON *Eccles. Hist.* VII. 205 In Ephesus this feeling found an additional vent in the pride of having their temple considered the wonder of the world

d. A marvellous specimen or example (*of* something); in *Sc* used contemptuously.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc. Wks Nat* 182 In this Wonder of a Garden there is neither Grass-work nor Gravel 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 65 Our Whipper-in, wee blastit wonner, Poor worthless elf 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* XXIII, But surely she was a very wonder of beauty! 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 499/2 It was a wonder of beauty, the fairest piece of earth my eye ever rested upon.

e. *U. S.* A kind of cake; = CRULLER.

1848 DRAKE *Pioneer Life in Kentucky* (1870) 97 Other dainties awaited us as the result of killing hogs They were 'dough-nuts' and 'wonders' 1859 MRS STOWE *Minister's Wooing* IV. 34 A plate of crullers or wonders, as a sort of sweet fried cake was commonly called.

2. A deed performed or an event brought about by miraculous or supernatural power; a miracle. *To do* or *work wonders*, to perform miracles. *arch.*

c 950 Lindisf Gosp. John II. 11 Dis uorhte frumma ðara uundra se hælend in ðær byriȝ 971 *Blickl Hom* 15 Eal þæt folc þe þis wundor ȝeseah, his noman myccledon. *c 1200* ORMIN 9499 Crist. wrohhte wunndre miclle ma þann icc ȝuw maȝȝ nu tellenn *c 1275 Passion our Lord* 60 in *O. E. Misc* 39 Hi seyden Alle his wndres þat he doþ is þurch þene vend. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 125 By wycchecraft he schal wirche wondres. *c 1400* MAUNDEV.

(Roxb) xi. 43 With þat ilke 3erde Moyses..didd many wonders *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 785 He couth werk wounderis quhat way that he wald. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 For they se hym in his great myracles & wonders 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractatis* II Wks. (S T.S.) I. 17 He send His Apostolis and seuinty-twa Discipulis .. geuand thaim also power to wyrk wounderis 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, v iv 48 You iudge it straight a thing impossible To compasse Wonders, but by helpe of diuels 1662 STILLINGFL *Orig. Sacræ* II III. § 6 That doctrine which was confirmed by undoubted miracles, hath assured us of the coming of lying wonders 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 155 They saw distemper heal'd, and life restor'd, . Confess'd the wonder. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* 6 The healing of the paralytic ..was a wonder, for 'they were all amazed'.

† **b.** An extraordinary natural occurrence, esp when regarded as supernatural or taken as an omen or portent. Chiefly *pl. Obs*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8612 Wanne me sede him of suche wondres þat god on erþe sende þat it was vor is luþernesse to trufie he it wende 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 4004 For wonders þat shuld falle, als I trow, Agayn þe worldes hende er sene now *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11827 When he wist of thies wondres, thies wordes he said: 'Yonder towne wilbe takon in a tyme short' 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII VIII 36 We haue bot sobir pissance, and no wonder, To help in battale. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 422 He rekened vp the wonders that went before his death 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S T.S) I 13 Mony sygnes be God war schawne and wonndiris 1655 STANLEY *Hist Philos* II. III (1687) 66/1 Of the Wonder [*sc* a meteor] Aristotle gives a very slight account 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit* I 320 My Father Governs with unquestion'd Right;..And Heav'n by Wonders has espous'd his Cause.

3. A marvellous act or achievement. *To work, do,* or *perform wonders*: to do marvellous acts or bring about marvellous results; hence *gen.* to do surprising things

c 1220 *Bestiary* 308 Listneð nu a wunder, Þat tis der [*sc.* the fox] doð for hunger 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 5 This bok schal afterward ben ended Of love, which doth many a wonder. *Ibid.* 136 With strengthe he [*sc* Nebuchadnezzar] putte kinges under, And wroghte of Pride many a wonder. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 378 In this bataill hercules dide wondres & merualles. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, I. I 122 Where valiant Talbot Enacted wonders with his Sword and Lance. 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 295 Don Sebastian did wonders in his own person, but overpowred with number, he [etc] 1727 E LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 207 Lay on Twenty Loads of Chalk alone upon an Acre, and it will perform wonders. 1731 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App I 270 The Millypedes or Wood lice have a sulphureous spirit in them wch I have known do wonders on weak constitutions 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 23 For her the fancy, roving unconfin'd,..Works magic wonders. 1784 — *Task* IV. 87 Katterfelto, with his hair on end At his own wonders 1827 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* V. VI, Inspired by your Ladyship's approbation, my steward has really done wonders. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seine* 192 Habit effects wonders

4. *gen.* An astonishing occurrence, event, or fact; a surprising incident; a wonderful thing.

To hear, read, speak, talk wonders, to hear, etc, surprising accounts.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 319 A temple his vovnde vair inou & a maumet amidde þat ofte tolde wonder gret & 3wat men bitidde. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 67 Who that wolde ensample take Of many a wondre hiere he mihte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* XVI XLVIII (1495) L iij b/2 Gete is kyndled in water and quenchid in oyle: and that is wonder *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 11 (Trin) Man 3ernen .. romaunce rede Of kyng Arthour Of wondris þat his kny3tes felle 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 b, I ought not turne my tale to talke of Robbyn Hoode, or to speake wounders of the man in the Mone. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* V I. 13 Bee you in the Parke about midnight, at Hernes-Oake, and you shall see wonders 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] tr *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. XVI 171 Some of these Lakes be very hote, which is another wonder. 1611 BEAUM & FL *Philaster* II 1, The love of boyes unto their Lords is strange, I have read wonders of it 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 136 They talk Wonders of her Beauty. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 563 The chilling tale Of midnight murder was a wonder told to frighten babes 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* xix, Why should you make a wonder of my wearing the badge of my company? 1890 HARTLAND *Science of Fairy Tales* I (1891) 1 The weary hunters beguile the long silence of a desert night with the mirth and wonders of a tale.

† **b.** app. = MIRACLE *sb* 4. *Obs.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 5 No3t standyng in ydilnes, nor to plays no wondyrs rynnynge

† **5. a** Evil or shameful action; evil; *pl.* evil or horrible deeds. *Obs.*

1154 *O E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1137, I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder ne alle þe pines ðæt hi diden wrecce men on þis land. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 Ic ne mai nimen alle ðo sennes, ne alle ðo wundren ðe ich, wrecche senfulle, habbe idon. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 72 Moni mon weneð to don wel þat he deð alto cweade [*MS C.* wunder] *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 69 Pride made angel deuel dwale, Þat made euerilc wunder, and euerilc wo. *Ibid* 3588 *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1440 (Cott) Fykenild me haþ gon vnder Ant do rymenild sum wonder.

† **b.** Destruction, disaster. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 7855 Þa scipen wenden to wundre oðer half hundred *Ibid.* 12590 Heo slo3en þer muchel wunder, twa & fifti hundred 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 16 Bretayn Where werre, & wrake, & wonder Bi sybez has wont þer-inne.

† **c.** Great distress or grief. *Obs*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5262 Yn þe put He sagh so moche sorowe and wundyr, Of fendes fele þat þere wore ? *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 190 (Percy Fo), Of this I haue great wonder; for sorrow my hart will breake assunder *a* 1600 *Northumberland Betrayed by Douglas* II. in Child *Ball.* III 411 As woe and wonder be them amonge!

6 Phraseological uses. † **a.** *To wonder* dreadfully, horribly, terribly. (Cf sense 5.) *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXIII 654 Ealle men hine fram stowe to stowe brudon and to wundre tawedon *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 23 Leccherie seið 'schome þe menske of þi meidenhad,' & tukeð hire to wundre [*v r* al to wundre] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 22606 Heuen he sal se part in sundre, And he sal here it cri to wonder

b. *To a wonder,* in early use also † *to wonder* [after F. *à merveille*], marvellously, wonderfully, marvellously well. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm* 175 The unparallel'd Des-Cartes hath unriddled their dark Physiology, and to wonder solv'd their Motions 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* IV, Y'are to a wonder fair *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan 1658, Sentences in Latin and Greeke, which on occasion he would produce even to wonder 1752 *Female Foundling* II. 11 He is better to a Wonder. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Carwardine* 11 June, His motives were not, nor could be, of the amorous kind, for she was ugly to a wonder. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* XXXI, I have flattered him to a wonder! 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* 11, He ties his white neckcloth to a wonder.

† **c.** *To think* [THINK *v.*1] *wonder* (const. dative of person). to seem a matter of astonishment (to); hence, of the person, to be astonished, to marvel, wonder. So, rarely, *to think* [THINK *v.*2] *it wonder*, to be amazed at it. *Obs*

971 *Blickl Hom* 33 Þonne ne þincþ us þæt nan wundor. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 484 Wundor me ðincð eower ðingræden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 218 All þe folle þuhhte mikell wunnderr forrwhi þe preost swa lannge wass att Godess alltterr *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 3if him þuncheð wunder & selkuð of swuch onswere 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 1786 Of þe dede here men may thynk wonder, For alle thyng it brestes in sonder 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A III 176 Whi þou wrabbest þe now wonder me þinkeþ *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xl. 54 Quhat Natur works, we may not think it wonder.

d. *It* (or † *that*) *is* (*was, were,* etc.) *no wonder*: it is (etc) not surprising; usually with dependent *that*- or *if*-clause. Similarly, *it is* † *great, little, small wonder*, it is very, not very surprising; *it is* (*a*) *wonder, wonder it is*, it is wonderful.

† *A wonder is to speak*, it is surprising to tell.. † *Make it no wonder*, do not be surprised at it

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1016 Forþon nis æniʒ wundor hu him woruldmonna seo unclæne ʒecynd cearum sorʒende hearde ondrede *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Hit nis nan wunder þah mon suneʒte oðer hwile unwaldes, ah hit is muchele mare wunder ʒif he nule nefre swiken *c* 1200 ORMIN 9327 & tatt nass wunnderr þwerrt ut nan þatt he wass wis o lare 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 378, & lute wonder it was þat strange men in is owe lond dude a such trespas. 13 . *Cursor M.* 746 (Gött) Won þer was hu he þider wan. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2215 Sore him greued his vene, As it no wonder nes 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A v 102 ʒif schrift schulde hit þenne swopen out, a gret wonder hit were. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 382 Though god his grace caste aweie No wondir is *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 811 Þare slike wirschip he wan ware wonder to tell *c* 1400 *Brut* I. I Þere þey lyved in ioy and merthe y now, that it was wonder to wete *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 85 And it is wonder that your wylde Insolence Can be content with Measure presence *c* 1540 tr *Pol. Verg. Engl. Hist* (Camden No 29) 50 He went to the duke of Bedforde, whose arrivall, a wonder is to speake, how much it encouraged his owne fiendes. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) II 167 For he affeird, it wes na wonder, His cursour suld him cast 1579 W FULKE *Heskins' Parl* 168 It was a woonder, howe the corporall nature passed through the impenetrable body 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* III II. 193, I must away to day before night come, Make it no wonder 1600 E. BLOUNT tr *Conestaggio* 268 It was therefore no woonder, if without the kings consent he attempted many things. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* III XXXV. 219 It were a wonder there is no greater notice taken of it 1673 *Vinegar & Mustard* (1873) 19 That's a wonder you have none of your trollops with you 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 100 If he has a Reversion clear of Incumbrances, it's a Wonder 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* VI. VI II 639 It is no Wonder his Arguments should look asquint. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III IV, 'No Man is wise at all Hours', it is therefore no Wonder that a Boy is not so. 1850 THACKERAY *Lovel* II, You consume more tea than all my family,. and as much sugar and butter—well, it's no wonder you are bilious!

e Without verb, esp. in *No wonder that, if,* or *though*; similarly, *Small wonder that* (etc.), *what wonder if..?* Also interjectionally in (*and*) *no wonder!, and what wonder!*

Cf L. *mirum in*, Gr οὐ θαῦμα, θαῦμα οὐδέν.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 100 No wonder though he siketh ofte. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 201 And heo wepte for wo, no wonder, I wene. *c* 1400 T CHESTRE *Launfal* 204 No wonther dough me smerte *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 360/1 Nowundyr, (*P* nowonder), *mirum* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III VIII 103 Na wondir, this is the selcouth Caribdis. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* III VI 11 Will poore Folkes lye ? Yes; no wonder, When Rich ones scarse tell true 1667 MILTON *P L.* III. 606 What wonder then if fields and regions here Breathe forth Elixir pure. 1795–6 WORDSW *Borderers* II 812 *Her* I was alarmed. *Mar.* No wonder; this is a place That well may put some fears into *your* heart. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* IV, Pa's miserable, and no wonder! 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* XVIII, She has given her honest little heart away—and what wonder! 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XXXIX, No wonder Nero loves her better than that pale sad lady who sits among the six Vestals 1913 H L JACKSON *Eschatol Jesus* 6 If 'the great authorities differ' small wonder that weaker minds are in doubt.

f *The wonder is . .*, what is surprising is . . .

1605 SHAKS *Lear* V III. 316 *Edg.* He is gon indeed. *Kent* The wonder is, he hath endur'd so long. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* XI, The wonder is, not that there should be so many fatal accidents, but that any journey should be safely made. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. IV, The only wonder was, that it had not happened sooner.

g *For a wonder*: as an instance of a surprising fact; strange to say.

1856 READE *Never too Late* XXXVI, For a wonder he was not sea-sick. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* VII 145 For a wonder Dryden resists his unhappy tendency to exaggerate the coarseness of his subjects.

h. *In the name of wonder* · used with an interrogative word to give emphasis to a question; also *colloq.* or *dial.* shortened to *the wonder.*

1626 MASSINGER *Roman Actor* IV II, In the name of wonder, What's Cæsar's purpose? 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 ₱ 12 What in the name of wonder do you mean? 1862 MRS H WOOD *Mrs. Hallib* XXXV, How the wonder do you manage it? 1889 R BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* III. 814 Who in the name of wonder are these queer foreigners?

II. 7 The emotion excited by the perception of something novel and unexpected, or inexplicable, astonishment mingled with perplexity or bewildered curiosity. Also, the state of mind in which this emotion exists, † an instance of this, a fit of wonderment.

c 1290 *St Dunstan* 8 in *S Eng Leg* 19 Þat folk stod al in gret wonder 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* V 26 And greet wondir took alle men, and thei magnyfieden God *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 18 When Thomas had soo ydo, anon he criet for wondyr and for fere 1561 HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) K VIJ b, Then he turning about, and beholding him with a wonder [orig *con mao augbra*] stayed a while wythout any word 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II. IV 135 You'le find a diff'rence, As we his Subiects haue in wonder found 1611 *Bible* Acts III 10 They were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened vnto him. 1659 *Vulg Err Cens.* 31 Galen was hasht into a wonder by some anatomicall observations. 1667 MILTON *P L* III. 542 Satan ..Looks down with wonder at the sudden view Of all this World at once. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Nov. 1690, Lord Godolphin, now resuming the commission of the Treasury to the wonder of all his friends 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 25 Fix'd in wonder stood the warlike pair 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 215 And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew, That one small head could carry all he knew 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* XXXI 31 The grim brood Stood in mute wonder 'mid the works of Rome. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* LXV, Max and Fritz were at the door listening with wonder to Mis Becky's sobs and cries 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser I 143 The faculty of wonder is not defunct, but is only getting more and more emancipated from the unnatural service of terror

† **b.** *To have wonder*, to be greatly surprised; to marvel · = WONDER *v.* 1, 2 *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17288+171 It was our lordez ordinans, for-þi no wonder has 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 485 And quhen he hard sa blaw & cry, He had wondir quhat it mycht be. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* X (*Mathon*) 121 All þat harde hyme, ʒald or ʒynge, Had wondyre þat sik grace suld be In ony manne 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XIV 55 Thenne syre Arthur dyd so merueillously in armes that all men had wondyr 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXI 37 Thay saw that I nocht glaidder wax of cheir, And thairof had thai winder.

† **c.** Profound admiration *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb) 19 To so vnbeleeued a poynt hee proceeded, as that no earthly thing bred such wonder to a Prince, as to be a good horseman 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. II 117 All ignorant that soule that sees thee without wonder 1605 — *Macb.* I III. 92 His Wonders and his Prayses doe contend, Which should be thine, or his. 1607 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* I XX (1609) 32 No man hath beene so exquisite, but some haue detracted from him, euen in those qualities which haue seemed most worthy of wonder to others.

8 [f. WONDER *v.* 2] A state of wondering (*whether*, etc.). *rare.*

1853 MRS GASKELL *Ruth* XIX, Many profound secrets most of which related to their wonders if Jemima and Mr Farquhar would ever be married. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* IV (1891) 45 Haunted by. a wonder whether he would find his way to St Eve's.

III. *attrib* and *Comb.*

9. Simple attrib. (sometimes passing into adj). **a.** = 'that is a wonder, marvel, or prodigy', as *wonder-avenue, -child* (after G. *wunderkind*), *-flower, -night, -sight* (after G. *wundergesicht*), *-treasure.*

1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I 293 The great wonder-flowers bloom but once in a lifetime; as marriage and death. 1845 J. C. MANGAN *German Anthol* I. 185 But, lo! a wonder-sight!—Ere long Rose, blooming,..The fairest lily ever seen. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* VIII 120 That wonder-avenue of palaces [the Grand Canal] 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* XII, You. discover so many wonder-treasures that you will never consent to return 1890 — *Col. Reformer* XVIII, A Pharos, a wonder-sign, an exemplar throughout all the civilised world 1896 *Catholic Mag* May 258 Hermann Cohen, by reason of his marvellous piano-playing, was looked upon as a 'wonder-child'.

b = 'of wonder or wonders', as *wonder-book, -city, -literature, -story, -tale, -world* (cf. G. *wunderwelt*).

1851 HAWTHORNE (*title*) A Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys, (including 'Tanglewood Tales'). 1851 H MELVILLE *Whale* I. 7 The great flood-gates of the wonder world swung open 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4487 A kind of wonder-story in zoology 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* VI. 144 The native wonder-tales must only be told in the winter 1881 — *Anthropol.* 380 It is known to be only a version of the ..wonder-tale told by Herodotus 1896 *Tablet* 15 Feb 257 That Asiatic wonder-world, the Indian Empire. 1896 J DAVIDSON *Fleet St Ecl.* Ser II 78 To wonder-worlds of old romance Our aching thoughts for solace run 1905 ROOSEVELT *Outdoor Pastimes* XI. 339 To read and enjoy the wonder-book of nature. 1907 *Westm Gaz* 14 Sept 6/2 All our wonder-literature *Ibid* 20 Sept. 2/1 Everything in that wonder-city [*sc* Fez] was so like a half remembered dream

c. = 'miraculous, magic, magical', as *wonder-offspring, -staff* (cf. G. *wunderstab* magic wand), *-stroke.*

1846 Trench *Mirac* Introd. iv. § 3. 46 By a mighty wonder-stroke of grace the polarity in the man is shifted. *Ibid.* xxix 421 *note*, Sometimes [in early Christian art] he [sc Jesus] is touching with his wonder-staff the head of Lazarus. 1907 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. VIII. 208 2 The belief in such wonder-offspring was once as common in Europe.

10. Objective and obj. genitive, as *wonder-bearing, -exciting, -hiding, -loving, -promising, -raising, -seeking, -stirring, -writing* adjs. ; †*wonders-doing* adj. ; *wonder-hider, -seeker ; wonder-worth, -worthy* adjs. ; instrumental, as *wonder-dumb, -fed, -smit, -stricken, -struck*, †*-strucken, -wounded* adjs ; *wonder-beaming, -striking, -teeming, -waiting* adjs. ; † *wonder-rap* [Rap *v.*[3]], *-strike* vbs.

1799 Campbell *Pleas Hope* 130 Wilt thou, with him [sc. Newton], watch the shrine with *wonder-beaming eye? 1552 Huloet, *Wonders doynge, *mirificus* 1898 Hardy *Wessex Poems* 167 Shy birds stood Watching us, *wonder-dumb. 1885 Milman *Lat Christ.* xiv II. (1864) IX. 77 This *wonder fed and wonder-seeking worship. 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* III. viii, The deceptions, and *wonder-hiding stupefactions, which Space practises on us. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3167 The *wonder-loving and credulous Northmen 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit* vii. (Bohn) 64 The *wonder-promising Matter, that was to perform all these marvels. 1813 — *Remorse* Epil. 28 Saintly hermits' *wonder-raising acts. 1612 J. Davies *Muses Sacrif.* Wks. (Grosart) II 27/2 O sight of force to *wonder rap all Eyes! 1791 Cowper *Odyssey* VI. 199 *Wonder rapt I gaze. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 53 Then list a while, you *wonder-seekers great. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 296 The phenomena known to modern wonder-seekers as those of somnambulism or clairvoyance. 1855 *Wonder seeking [see *wonder fed*] 1615 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* III 99 Therefore, before Him, am I *wonder-smit. 1799 *Cupid & Psyche* 33 He'll tell the *wonder-stirring tales. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 51 At whose lay *wonder-stricken were the pards. 1856 Hawthorne *Engl. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 65 The . mysterious plan which perplexes and *wonder-strikes me in most cathedrals. 1644 Vicars *God in Mount* 4 The memorable and *wonder-striking Parliamentarie-mercies. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II ii. I. *Noah* 597 Ashamed, *wonder-strook. 1638–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV 855 If wonder-strook I at your words appear, My wonder yet is Innocent of Fear. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* II. xiii, [She] seemed wonder-struck, without knowing why. 1817 Malthus *Popul.* II 210 Great and astonishing as this difference is, we ought not to be so wonder-struck at it. 1628 Mure *Doomesday* 562 *Wonder strucken wights. 1798 Southey *Blenheim* v, With *wonder-waiting eyes. 1864 Browning *Dram. Pers*, *Abt Vogler* 44 Had I painted the whole, Why, there it had stood, to see, nor the process so *wonder-worth. 1622 Middleton *Honour & Virtue* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 361 Which is not the least *wonder-worthy note. 1905 G. Blount *Rustic Remains* i. 10 [This] is in itself a wonder-worthy paradox. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 280 Like *wonder-wounded hearers. 1603 in J. Davies *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I 103/1 His *wonder-writing Hand.

b. advb., = 'wonderfully'. (After G. *wundergross, wunderschön*, etc. ; cf. Wonder *adv*)

1872 J. Payne *Songs Life & Death* 214 Oh, wonder-lovely maidens were the seven! 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb 2/1 Oh, how wonder-beautiful! 1904 *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 2/3 Delicate wonder-white crystals.

11. Special comb. : **wonder-bag**, a negro amulet, = Obeah 1 ; **wonder-horn**, (*a*) a cornucopia of marvels ; (*b*) a magical horn ; **wonder-man**, a wonder-worker ; †**wonder-master**, a magician ; †**wonder-maze** *v. intr.* and *trans.*, to be amazed, or to amaze, with wonder.

1793 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ep the Pope* Wks 1812 III 209 Quako . full of negro faith in conjuration, Loaded his jackass deep with *wonder-bags Of Monkeys' teeth, glass, horsehair, and red rags. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav* 178 Their world was a huge *wonder-horn. 1906 *Edin Rev* Jan. 232 Was it that the wonder-horn was still echoing from the far-off, summoning the man . . to the soul-roads? 1883 Stallybrass tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* III 1232 He was the greatest magician or *wonder-man of them all. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/1 Cornelius Drebbel, 'the wonder-man of Alkmaar' 1603 Harsnet *Pop Impost* 57 This foule *wonder-maister is too full of wonders euer to be good. 1603 in J. Davies *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I 7/2 Men did *wonder-maze, Which wonderment, this later worke of thine (Not by detracting from it) doth deface. *a* 1618 J. Davies *Wit's Pilgr.* ibid. II. 51/1 Hee taught . . Rights Rumes to repaire . with Words, that wonder-mazed men

†**Wonder,** *a. Obs* Forms : see prec. [repr. OE. *wundor* Wonder *sb.* in compounds, as *wundorcræft* marvellous skill or power, *wundordǽd* miracle, *wundortácen* wondrous sign, miracle, prodigy (so OS. *wundarquâla* extreme torment, OHG. *wuntarsiht* 'spectaculum', MHG., G. *wunderlat* miracle, ON. *undrsjón* spectacle, etc. ; see also Wonder thing). cf the similar origin of Main *a.*, and see Wonders *a.*] Wonderful, wondrous, marvellous. *On* or *in* (*a*) *wonder wise*, wonderfully (cf. MLG. *wunderwîs(e* adv.). See also Wonder thing, Wonder-work.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 He cweð a wunder word to þar sawle bi þa wiðe ysaiam *c* 1205 Lay 1147 Heo dude wnder crafftes. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6929 Þat folc com þikke amorwe to se þis wonder dede. *Ibid* 8593 Þe sixte ȝer þer com also a wel wonder cas. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2873 So wonder a wilde best þat weldes no mynde 23 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1095 So sodanly on a wonder wyse, I was war of a prosessyonn. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 419 Allas what is þis wonder maladye. *c* 1382 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I. 250 This warnynges beoth wonder and feole 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 126 In wonderwyse holy wryt tellith how þei fullen. *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg.* (1895) 46 Wiyn of watir he makiþ blyue, And dooþ manye a wondir dede. 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel.* 130 About that tyme, befel a wonder aduentur yn a wodde of Myth. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 2643 Thou schalt telle me of that cas ; Hyt hys the wounderest that ever I herde. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XVII 1. 689 He passed by a Castel where was a wonder turnement. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 73 With clothes vpon her hed . Wrythen in wonder wyse, After the Sarasyns gyse. 1535 Coverdale *2 Chron.* xxxii 24 And he prayed vnto the Lorde, which made him promes, and gaue him a wonder token. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* iv. 58 And, wonder Vandermast, welcome to me.

Wonder (wɒ ndəɹ), *v.* Forms : 1 wundrian, 3–4 wondri, 4–5 woundre, 4–6 wondre, wondir, (3 wundren, wundre, wndre, wundrie, wondry, *Orm.* wunndrenn, 4 wondur, 5 wondyr, wundur, wunderon, wonderyn), 5–6 wunder, wounder, -ir, 6–7 woonder, 4– wonder. [OE. *wundrian* = OS. *wundrôn*, (M)Du. *wonderen*, OHG. *wuntarôn* (MHG., G. *wundern*), ON. *undra* (Sw. *undra*, Da. *undre*) : f. Wonder *sb.*]

1. *intr* To feel or be affected with wonder ; to be struck with surprise or astonishment, to marvel. Also *occas.* to express wonder in speech. **a.** in OE. const. genitive of the object of wonder, also with preps., now nearly always *at*, occas. *over*, formerly also *on, upon, of*.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10, Hwa mæg þæt he ne wundrie swelcra ȝesceafta ures scyppendes? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Nis þæt to wundrigenne . þæt he acweald beon wolde. *Ibid* 153 He ȝehyrde heora þrowunga & he þa wundrode æfter þære ȝesihþe. *a* 1000 *Phænix* 331 Ðonne wundriað weras ofer eorþan wlite & wæstma. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark VI 2 Manege ȝehyrdon & wundrodon on his lare. *c* 1200 Ormin 7633 Josæp & Marȝe wundredenn baþe off all þatt hemm wass cwiddedd tære off Criste *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 228 Þu fiȝst a niȝt and noȝt a-dai, Þar-of ich wndri. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3716 Ȝetenisse men ben in ebron, Quilc men mai ȝet wundren on 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5353 In lepes & in coufles so moche viss hii ssolleþ hom bringe, þat ech mon ssal wondry of so gret cacchinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18774 Godmen o galilee, apon quat thing sa wonder yee? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr's T* 217 Somme of hem wondred on the Mirour, Hou men myghte in it swiche thynges se *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 7599 Mirabel wondred of hir woo, Whi hir ladie ferd soo 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg.* 125 b/1 All the peple drewe to hym and wondred on hym 1529 More *Dyalogue* x 16 b/2 We nothyng wonder at the ebbyng and flowyng of the see 1590 Shaks. *Mids N* IV. i. 136, I wonder of this being heere together *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxiv 16 O, wareit be my weird, For wondring on a deitie divyne 1667 Milton *P. L* IX 856 Hast thou not wonderd, Adam, at my stay? 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1754) IV. 191, I wonder at you. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 191 Rufillus Wonders at Clodio's follies, in a tone As tragical, as others at his own 1818 J. W. Croker *Frnl.* 7 Dec. in *C Papers* (1884) I IV 123, I cannot but wonder at her living here and bearding the Prince in a way so indelicate. 1844 Emerson *Lect. New Eng Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I 273 The unwise wonders at what is unusual, the wise man wonders at the usual. 1919 B Capes *Shel. Key* xvii. 213 His benevolent truthfulness was a thing to wonder over.

b. with clause expressing the motive or object of wonder.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 21 Þæt folc wæs zacharíam ȝeanbidiende, & wundrodon þæt he on þam temple læt wæs. *c* 1386, *c* 1430 [see a]. 1553 *Respublica* 602 Nowe I doe lesse woonder that lost men, life to save, Ferre from lande dooe Labourе againste the roring wave. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 36 This causes men meruellouslie to wondir, that vndir that earth ar fund gret stokis . . of wondirful akes and vthir tries. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 117, I wonder that you will still be talking, signior Benedicke, no body markes you. 1671 Milton *Samson* 215, I oft have heard men wonder Why thou shouldst wed Philistian women rather Then of thine own Tribe fairer 1676 in *Jath Reg Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 33, I wonder my father would not ease himselfe from his Haddon inquietudes by staying at Belvoire 1708 Swift *Bickerstaff Detected* 5 A Third Rogue tips me by the Elbow, and wonders how I have the Conscience to sneak abroad. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 133 We wonder the parties did not take a patent for the discovery 1885 'Mrs Alexander' *At Bay* vii, I wonder he is not more confidential with you.

c. const. *to* with inf. (usually = *at* with gerund).

1604 E G[rimstone] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix 183 When wee goe, to the Indies, wee woonder to see the land so pleasant, greene and fresh 1711 Addison *Spect* No. 34 P 4 He wondered to hear a Man of his Sense talk after that Manner. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 222 We cannot wonder to find a joint occasionally added to this part. 1840 Thackeray *Pictorial Rhapsody* Concl , Wks 1900 XIII. 354 The drawing is executed in a manner so loose and slovenly that one wonders to behold it.

d. in indirect passive (now only in *to be wondered at* as adj. or pred. phr.).

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 741/2 He had so monstrouslye dressed himself because he would be wonded on 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* XII 16–19 That to hymself he seme a stoute felow and one to be wondered at. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii 266 Are these the breed of wits so wondered at? *a* 1701 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 28 Nor is this ignorance to be much wondred at. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xi, It cannot be wondered at if he took such opportunities as offered

e. Without construction. Now *rare.*

c 1205 Lay. 473 3if heo wlleð frescipe bi-winnen ne wndre þou nawiht þer fore 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11409 A sterre . þat comete icluped is Aros þat ech man miȝte wondri þat þe sterre iseȝ. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel. Wks II. 306 Herfore þei alle abaishiden and woundriden. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 185 Wherof thei merveile everychon, Bot Ilda wondreth most of alle. 1533 Frith *Answ More* (1548) D vj b, They . . vnderstoode not the Spirituall wordes of our Sauioure Christe, and therfore wondered and murmured. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 100 Quhen men sall se this haistie suddand change, Than sall thay wunder. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 81, Whil'st I am bound to wonder, I am bound To pitty too

†*f pass.* (obs.) and *refl* (obs. or dial.) in the same sense Also †*impers.* (*me wondreth* = I wonder).

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 376 Ne wundrie heo hire nowiht, 3if heo nis nout Marie. *a* 1300 *Florez & Bl* 354 Muche he wule þonki þe And of þe suþe iwundred beo *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 161 Me wondreþ þat þou comest nouȝt to do batayl *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 4295 Vs wondreþ at ȝowre nurture of pris, þat swylke vilenie in þe now lys *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9821 Þof þow wylne to þe wer, wonders vs noght. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2856 Þai ware so woundird of þat werke *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. iv (1869) 3 Yit more i wundrede me of a thing that i seygh 1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* B vj b, I wonder me, that hys scholemaister here fayled him so conynge as he maketh hym selfe therin

g. *I shouldn't wonder* (colloq.). I should not be surprised (*zf*, etc).

1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Gt Winglebury Duel*, 'Do you think you could manage to leave a letter there?' interrogated Trott. 'Shouldn't wonder,' responded boots 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 19, I should not wonder if he who said this did not understand what he was saying 1923 Edith Wharton *Custom of County* I III 35 Saying .'I wouldn't wonder' when she thought any one was trying to astonish her.

2 Usually with clause : To ask oneself in wonderment ; to feel some doubt or curiosity (*how, whether, why*, etc) ; to be desirous to know or learn.

I wonder is often placed after a question which expresses the object of curiosity or doubt ; e g 'How can that be, I wonder?' = I wonder how that can be. Also *I wonder I*, colloq exclamation expressing doubt, incredulity, or reserve of judgement.

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 160 Þe stones stondeþ here so grete & ȝere liggeþ heie aboue Þat eche man wondry may hou hii were ferst arered 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xix 109, I wondred what þat was 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 210 Thei wondren what sche wolde mene, And riden after softe pas. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 6 3if the pacient considere or wondre or aske why that he putte hym so long a tyme of curyng 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N* III ii 1, I wonder if Titania be awak't 1611— *Wint T* III. iii. 71 What haue we heere? Mercy on's, a Barne? A boy, or a Childe I wonder? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II xxvi 139 A man may wonder from whence proceed such opinions. 1681 Evelyn *Let to Pepys* 6 Dec , P.'s Diary 1879 VI 138, I know it has been wondered upon what pretence I should have sought to sit at the Navy Board 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 43 P 1 One would wonder how any Person endow'd with ordinary Prudence . . should [etc] 1782 Cowper *John Gilpin* 96 His horse . What thing upon his back had got Did wonder more and more. 1784 — *Task* I 469 The heart finds no music in the song, and wonders why 1847 Tennyson in Ld Tennyson *Mem* (1897) I. 244, I wonder whether you can read this scrawl 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* IV, I still remained before the fire, wondering and wondering about Bleak House. 1858 *Punch* XXXIV. 2 Well, I'm sure ! What next, I wonder ! 1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Ld. Oakburn's Daus.* xvii, 'But what is it all to me?' wondered the captain 1885–94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Feb v, Wondering of her wiles, and what the charge Shut in the dark obsidian pyx might be 1898 J. K. Jerome *2nd Thoughts of Idle Fellow* 5 She wonders would they change it, if she went back. 1922 Storer Clouston *Lunatic at large again* I VI 70 'Oh, it was entirely his own idea ' Mr. Mason threw him a curious look 'I wonder!' said he

†**3.** *trans.* To regard with wonder ; to marvel at : often implying profound admiration (cf. Wonder *sb.* 7 c) *Obs*

1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* IX. 8 Many a man wonderinge the bewtye of a straunge woman, haue bene cast out 1567 Painter *Pal. Pleas* II 156 b, That which was more to be wondred in him 1593 R. Barnes *Parthenophil* XXVI. in *Arber's Garner* V 354 If She be silent, every man in place With silence, wonders her! 1631 Heywood *2nd Pt. Fair Maid West* I. C 2, *Goodl* You wonder me. *Mull* No, thou art dull, or fearfull, fare thee well. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I *My first Play*, I knew nothing, understood nothing, discriminated nothing I felt all, loved all, wondered all.

b. impers. pass. *It is to be wondered* = it is to be wondered at (1 d). Now *rare* or *Obs*

1654 Earl Monm. tr *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 2 You shall see them so favour'd as it is not to be wondred if they have made so long opposition 1771 Goldsm *Hist Eng* I 350 It is not then to be wondered, that there were many complaints 1827 *Westm Rev* Apr 284 If it is wondered that they abused what was in their power. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It, Cath Reaction* II 434 It is not to be wondered that . a mournful discouragement should have descended on the age.

†**4** To affect or strike with wonder, to cause to marvel, amaze, astound (See also 1 f.) *Obs.*

1558 G. Cavendish *Poems* (1825) II 123 But how they durst presume it wonders me therefore. 1627 W Sclater *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 187 It wonders me to hear the desperate inference. 1638—*Serm. Experimentall* 28 Of all passages in the story of Job, that one thing wonders me. 1788 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* 25 Oct , She alarms me sometimes for herself, at other times she has a sedateness that wonders me still more.

5. *intr.* To perform wonders. *nonce-use.*

1784 Cowper *Task* IV 87 Katterfelto, with his hair on end At his own wonders, wond'ring for his bread.

Wo nder, *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* (in later use *Sc.*). Forms : see Wonder *sb.* [Partly OE. *wundor* Wonder *sb.* in compounds, as *wundorágrǽfen* wonderfully carved '(so in OFris. *wundergrǽt* wonderfully great, OHG. *wunterwas* very sharp, MHG. *wunderschœne* very beautiful) ; partly OE. *wundrum*, advb. dative pl. of *wundor* (cf. MHG. *wundernalt* very old, etc., and the similar use of gen. pl. of ON *undr* in *undradagr, -hár* wondrously big, high, etc.).] Wondrously, marvellously, surprisingly ; exceedingly, very.

c 1200 ORMIN 7284 Wunnderr mikell shame wass till Issraæle þedde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1154 Þa wnder creftie men *Ibid* 1744 Þat feht wes wnder strong. 13 . *Cursor M.* 4448 (Gött) Þe king wid þaim was wonder wrath *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 452 (Fairf.) Than founde I sitte even vpryght A wonder wel farynge knyght. *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex* 46 This prynce was a wyghte man & wonder trewe till Alexander. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 23 Wasshe hom and hew hom wondur smalle 1536 CRANMER *Let* in *Misc Writ* (Parker Soc.) 322 Wherein I would wonder fain break my mind unto you. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 167 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) 290 With that scho smylit woundir lustely. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* II. (S T.S) I 169 Hadrian heiring this, was woundir discontent. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* II IV, Now I believe ye like me wonder weel

†Wonderclout. *Obs. rare.* [f. WONDER *sb.* + CLOUT *sb*[1]] ? Something showy but worthless.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 228/46 A Wonderclout, blabbe, *garrulus, linguax.* 1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Z1 b, O wretched Atheisme, Hell but a scarecrow, and Heauen but a woonderclout in their doctrine. *Ibid.* Ff 4, Her meritorious worke, a Wonderclowte.

Wondered (wɒ'ndəɹd), *ppl a* [f WONDER *sb* or *v* + -ED.]

†1. Wonderful, marvellous. *Obs*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* XCVI 11, Of his actes the wondred story Paint unto each people forth *Ibid.* CVI IX, God Preserv'd them soe by miracles of might,. And wondred works 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb* VIII. 448 Into what sundry gyres her wondered self she throws.

2 *Wondered-at* · see WONDER *v* 1 a, d

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 420 A great time Achilles gaz'd vpon His wonderd-at approch. 1615 — *Odyss.* XI 242 My Father .vsde no sumptuous beds, Wonderd at furnitures. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* 8 Aug (1881) 96 My..never-enough-wondered-at Lord Jesus.

¶ In the following, *wondred* is virtually in parasynthetic comb. ('performing such rare wonders')

1610 SHAKS *Temp* IV 1 123 So rare a wondred Father.

†Wonderel. *Obs. rare.* In 5 wunderelle, wundrel [Of Scand. origin (cf. MDa. *underls*) : see WONDER *v.* and -ELS (cf. -LE 1 b)] A wonder, marvel.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 534/2 Wunderelle (*K.* wundrel.), *prodigium*

Wonderer[1] (wɒ'ndərəɹ) [f. WONDER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who wonders *at* something.

1573 BARET *Alv* W 323 A Wonderer : a marueiler, *mirator.* [1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poesie* III XIX. (Arb) 233 *Paradoxon*, or the Wondrer] 1602 CHETTLE *Hoffman* III (1631) F 4 b, That giddy wonderers may amazed stand. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 1 To advance that crackt-brain head in the conceits of his European wonderers 1734 J. RICHARDSON *Milton's Par Lost* p XCIII, Had the Bishop known This Story ,he would not have been One of the Wonderers at Milton's Escape 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* XIV, She was a great wondeier, as every one must be who takes a very lively interest in all the comings and goings of all their acquaintance. 1852 R. B MANSFIELD *Log Water-Lily* 19 At our start, crowds of wonderers hung over the bridge. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 730/1 His backers and his quizzers, his admirers and his wonderers.

†Wonderer[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. WONDER *sb.* + -ER[1].] A wonder-worker.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* XIII 4 The Pope can doe whatsoever Christ can doe, yea and more too, it should seem by these wise wonderers.

Wonderful (wɒ'ndəɹfŭl), *a.*, (*sb.*), and *adv.* [late OE. *wunderfull*, f. WONDER *sb.* + -FUL; cf. MLG. *wonderfull*, MSw. *under(s)fulder.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Full of wonder; such as to excite wonder or astonishment; marvellous; sometimes used trivially = surprisingly large, fine, excellent, etc.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 2757 (Napier 74/2) *Stupendo*, .i. *miraudo*, mid wundeifulre, *spectaculo*, wæfersyne *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 177 Wunderliche ben þe sæs ut sondes, and wunderful is ure louerd on þeunesse *c* 1275 LAY 280 Hii funde þat ȝe mid one sone was wonderfol to telle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8575 God sende uor is lubernesse moni deoluol cas In þis lond & wonderuol. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 6404 Of þe day of dome And of þe wondirful takens many, þat salle falle byfor þat day *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1355 There were wemen to wale, A wondurfull nowmbur. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 9314 (Trin.) Men shul him calle nomes sere Wondirful & counsellere *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 20 þer God wolcheth mony wondyrfull myracles for hym. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 451 Wise women has . wonderfull gydingis, to betaip ther lelyus husbandis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 49 The wonderfull and sumptuous woorke of the sepulcher whiche Artemisia made. 1596 J. SMYTHE in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 Whereof ensued unto me a wonderfull payne in my stomacke. 1611 *Bible* Prov XXX 18 There be three things which are too wonderfull for me; yea foure, which I know not. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IV 134 They made a wonderfull massacre of poore afflicted Christians 1779 MRS DELANY *Let to Mrs Port* 17 Apr , Give him the juice of clivers or goose grass, which is wonderfull, pounded with a little cold water 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1872) I 11 The unhappy man persuades himself that he has become a new creature, of the wonderfulest symmetry 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho* II, Mr Tomkins .had a wonderful eye for the picturesque. 1840 FABER *Hymns*, My God, how wonderful Thou art ! 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* XXXVI. II 303 Every Sunday morning, he trimmed his whiskers, and put on a wonderful waistcoat 1884 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng* III § 78 Robert Guiscard, the most wonderful soldier of that or any other time

b. *The wonderful*: that which is wonderful.

† Also *sb. pl.* wonderful things

1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I iii (1840) 75 This temper of the people drove the magicians..to a confederacy with the Devil for a supply of wonderfuls to delude the people 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII 1, Every Writer may be permitted to deal as much in the Wonderful as he pleases. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 20 One unvarying predilection for the wonderful runs through the whole series of his poems.

†2 Filled with wonder or admiration. *Obs rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 308 Makinge persones wondurful bi cause of here wynnyng 1552 HULOET, Wonderfull, *admirabundus.* 1583 HARSNET *Serm Esek* in *R Stuart's Serm.* etc. (1658) 132 The H[oly] Fathers are wonderfull in the contemplation of mans excellency at the first

B *adv* = WONDERFULLY 1 Now *dial*

c 1400 *Rowland & O* 50 Now come þam wondirfull hasty tythande 14 *Sir Beues* (M) 3866 A wonderffull gret route. 1531 ELYOT *Gov* I. XI (1883) I 79 Cosmographie is to all noble men, nat only pleasant, but wonderfull necessary 1625 BACON *Ess , Boldness* (Arb) 518 Wonderfull like is the Case of Boldnesse, in Ciuill Businesse 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* (O H S.) VII 381 Being full of wooden Cutts, wch makes the Book wonderfull curious 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 84 They're mainly wonderfu' contented 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* IX, She was wonderful fond of Elsie

Wonderfully (wɒ'ndəɹfŭlɪ), *adv.* [f prec. + -LY[2]] In a wonderful manner.

1. So as to excite wonder; †miraculously; to a wonderful degree or extent; marvellously, astonishingly, surprisingly: often passing into a mere intensive = amazingly well or much, extraordinarily, exceedingly.

a 1300 *E E Psalter* XLIV [XLV]. 6 Þy pouste shal laden þe wonderfullicke 13.. *Cursor M* 11424 (Gött) Þe stern went forwid þat þaim ledd, And wonþerfulli [*Cott* ferlilic, *Fairf., Trin* wondirly] þan war þai fedd *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XCVII. 1 God . þat wondirfully made man and wonderfullyere boght him *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 35 He was boren wonderfullicke of a mayde *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 69 Ane emplastre of þe white of ane rawe ey and oile ,is seid wonderfully for to be mitigatiue. *a* 1523 FABYAN *Chron* VI. cc. (1533) 123 b/2 He arrered excedynge imposycyons of the people, and greued them wonderfully. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* IV. (S T.S) I. 237 Eugenie had ane onlie dauchtir, quha woundirfullie was. mouet with effectione of a religious lyfe 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I 813 A chappell wonderfully built out of a rocke hewen hollow 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 23 The conversation of the English abroad, is wonderfullie pleasing unto strangers 1642 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I. 94, I pray God send her safe hither, wee wonderfully want her. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 336, I wonderfully lik'd the Man. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 258 The seed being exceeding small, and to be sown wonderfully thin. 1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ France* I 149 Their wonderfully-situated metropolis [*sc.* Venice]. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan , It got through the measles wonderfully. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* IV, It was a capital play, too, and so wonderfully acted.

†2 With wonder or admiration *Obs rare*

c 1450 *Merlin* XIII 200 Ther dide Gawein soche merveiles in armes that wondirfully was he be holden of hem of logres. 1570 J DEE *Math Pref* *j, How Immaterıall Number is, who doth not perceaue? yea, who doth not wonderfully wonder at it? 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 35 The crowd that wonderfully stares, To hear him talk of things in foreign land

Wonderfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being wonderful.

†1 The state of being filled with wonder *Obs. rare.*

1387-8 T USK *Test Love* I II (Skeat) I. 14 Angels ben adradde, not by ferdnes of drede, [but] as [by] affeccion of wonderfulnesse and by service of obedience.

2. Wonderful character, marvellousness.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apoc* 3 He called the Wyze men by a strange starre, the Gentiles by the wonderfulnesse of Miracles. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* I. XXX 41 What by the wonderfulnesse and number of the woorkes, there was nothyng in all the whole world to be wondred at, but Rome. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh Spaw* III 32 The wonderfulnes of the waters that I shall mention, consists in the strangeness of their colours, tasts, [etc] 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus* 100 The wonderfulness of his Birth of a Virgin 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol* IV II. (1769) 101 The wonderfulness of the things of the heavens or the earth 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig* (1873) 27 The Buddhist miracles, which in wonderfulness certainly surpass the miracles of any other religion 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword, Lond Voluntaries* I. 39 Dispossessed of wonderfulness, they stand Beggared and common. 1908 *Athenæum* 22 Aug 205/1 A knowledge of the wonderfulness of life

Wondering (wɒ'ndərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WONDER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb WONDER.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 89 Hwæt is þeos wundrung þe ge wafiað? *c* 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* XXIII. 627 Þa þa he on þære micclan his modes wundrunge þær gestod *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11453 Þan þai gedir þam to gedir, And spak hir-of wit gret wondring 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* III 10 And thei weren fulfillid with wondryng, and exstasie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr 's T* 300 Swich wondrynge was ther on this hors of bras *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III, LIX 139 He desirib to do suche þinges wherof preisinge & wondring mist arise 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 44 Whan he had herd their reasons & had seen their wondringes. *a* 1500 in Kingsford *Chron Lond* (1905) 221 Perkyn was conueyd ayen thorwth Candylwyke strete with many a curse and wonderyng Inowth 1600 SHAKS *A. Y L* III. ii. 281 But didst thou heare without wondering, how thy name should be hang'd and carued vpon these trees? 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV 145 It may save the wondring why in this age many are so opposite both to human and to Christian liberty 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, Into her mind there had stolen solemn wonderings and hopes 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Christ.* 291 The infinite wonderings of the religious life.

†2 An object of wonder; a wonder, marvel, prodigy. *Obs rare.*

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* I 4370 (Napier 114/2) *Spectaculi*, wundrunge, wæfersyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI IV. 92 Witles Discord, that woundring maist crewell

3. *attrib.*, as *wondering food, stock* (STOCK *sb.*[1] 59)

c 1550 G. WALKER *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc. 1850) 36 The poor boy .continued a wondering stock to all the house 1570 FOXE *A & M.* 72/2 Thus were the bodies of the Martyrs made a wondering stocke. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* LXXI 7 He had bin counted as a wonderingstocke by reason of his miserable affliction 1819 KEATS *Otho* I II. III Let me no longer be the wondering food Of all these eyes.

Wondering, *ppl. a.* [f. WONDER *v.* + -ING[2].] That wonders

1592 TIMME *Ten Engl. Lepers* A 2, The woondring Queene of Sheba presented the most wise Salomon with the golde of Ophyr 1667 MILTON *P. L* VIII 257 Strait toward Heav'n my wondring Eyes I turnd 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 524 Then the Monster Titan came, Thro' wondring Skies enormous stalk'd along 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I III, The falcon, from her cairn on high, Cast on the rout a wondering eye 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur Shop* XIII, 'Where in the devil's name are they gone?' said the wondering Dick. 1846 MRS. A MARSH *Fr Darcy* XXXVI, The two priests could only look on him with a sort of wondering astonishment 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 8 The sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. *Comb.* 1895 MRS K T. HINKSON *Miracle Plays* Proem, Thy little one and wondering-eyed.

Wonderingly (wɒ'ndərɪŋlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec + -LY[2.]] In a wondering manner; in or with wonder.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* LXII 33 Two flies togither wondringlie In talke betwene them selues, as folowith did saie. 1602 WARNER *Alb Engl* XI LXII. (1612) 272 They, seeing vncouth Men, and Shippes, weare wondringly agaste. *a* 1736 in Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps CXXVI 1 They were looking on each other wonderingly, like sleepers on an empty dream 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* XV, I meditated wonderingly on this incident. 1882 STEVENSON *Virg Puerisque, Some Portraits by Raeburn*, The little child who looks wonderingly on his grandfather's watch.

Wonderland (wɒ'ndəɹlænd). (Also occas. with hyphen) [f. WONDER *sb* + LAND *sb* Cf G. *wunderland*] a. An imaginary realm of wonder and faery b A country, realm, or domain which is full of wonders or marvels.

1790 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Compl Ep James Bruce* 332 Wks. 1812 II 368 Where other trav'lers, fraught with terror, roam, Lo! Bruce in Wonder-land is quite at home 1866 'LEWIS CARROLL' (*title*) Alice's Adventures in Wonderland 1894 *Outing* (U. S) Apr. 66/1 Every mile of my journey opened to me anew the surprises of this wonder-land. 1908 *Westm Gaz* 24 May 9/2 That wonderland of the world, Egypt. 1903 AGNES M CLERKE *Probl. Astrophysics* 6 The wonderland of molecular physics

Wonderless, *a rare.* [f WONDER *sb* + -LESS] Destitute of wonder.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ Darel* 47 A very world of wonderless wonders.

†**Wonderling.** *Obs. nonce-wd* [f. WONDER *sb.* + -LING.] A wonderful being.

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 190 This made Job such a wonderling to his wife.

†Wonderly, *a. Obs.* Forms: see WONDER *sb* ; also 6 *Sc.* wnderlie, vnderlie. [OE *wunderlic* = OS. *wundarlîc* (MDu., MLG *wunderlik*, Du *wonderlijk*), OHG. *wuntarlîh* (MHG., G *wunderlich*), ON *undrligr* (Sw , Da. *underlig*) : f WONDER *sb.* + -LY[1]] Wonderful.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* II IV. § 8 Nu seo burg swelc is þe ær wæs ealra weorca wundeilecast & mærast. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 181 Þa færinga coman þær hundas forþ on wundorlicre mycelnesse. 1154 *O E. Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1137 He maket wunderlice & manifældlice miracles *c* 1200 ORMIN 15645 þatt Godess Sune off hefine stah þurrh wunnderrlig mennesse. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 427 There is a roche wel wonderly. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1241 The fyfte child had on ey and no mo, .wonderly to se 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXVII (Arb) 61 Dame said the foxe, thauenture of the world is wonderly, it goth otherwhyle by wenyng 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S T S) 29 The vnderlie secret thyngis of God. *Ibid* 40 His nayme sal be callit wnderlie consalour.

†Wonderly, *adv. Obs.* Forms . see WONDER *sb* ; also 5 **wondarly.** [OE *wunderlice* = OS. *wundarlîco* (MLG , MDu *wunderlike*), OHG. *wuntarlîhho* (MHG. *wunderliche*); f. WONDER *sb.* + -LY[2.]] = WONDERFULLY 1. a. In a wonderful manner; marvellously.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* liv. 423 Swa wundorlice hit todælð..se godcunda wisdom be hira ægðeres geearnungum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 194 Wundurlice heo hæleþ. *c* 1205 LAY 28627 Twa wimmen wunderliche idihte. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10043 þat water subþe heye aros .. & mo þan ten þousend men wonderliche adrencte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2535 Wonderli a werwolf ȝesterday hem saued 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 207 Som tyme burþes beeþ i-bore wonderliche and wonderliche i-schape. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* XXIV. 374 Wiþ þy blod principal, Wonderly þou haste vs boȝt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* i 5 Wherfore he punysshed them so secretly & so wounderly. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 283 Anone ther mette with him, . A man, but wonderly besene was he *a* 1562 G CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 32 The court. was wonderly furnysshed with noble men and gentilmen

b. To a wonderful extent or degree.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXIII 616 Þær wearð þa ȝegaderod wundorlice micel folc. *c* 1205 LAY 7320 He wes wunderliche wrah [= wraþ] *c* 1275 *Ibid* 2677 He .. one neuwe borh makede .. wonderliche [*c* 1205 mærliche] fair 1340 *Ayenb.* 267 þe profetes .. and þe patriarkes wonderlyche gledyinde ine blisse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 84 Wonderly delyuere and of greet strengthe. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 520 His garnamentes hym becam wonderly wel. ?1482 J. WATTON *Speculum Christiani* 46 b, Thair sence [= incense] was wonderly wrought With riche spices. 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F* LXXXVII. 198 His hart wunderlie faynted.

Wonderment (*wʊ*ndəmĕnt). Chiefly *literary*. [f. WONDER *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The or a state of wonder; = WONDER *sb.* 7.

1535 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 78 After most shamefull rumors raysed uppe to theyre dyffamacion, with slaunderouse wonderment of the towne. 1569 GOLDING tr. *Heminge's Postill* 30 Wee must with holy wonderment embrace the heauenly Oracles. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps* viii. Contents, Dauid bethinking himself of Gods fatherly bountifulnesse towards mankinde is rauished into a wonderment of it 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 9 Whom all admired, as from heauen sent, And gazd vpon with gaping wonderment. 1688 BUNYAN *Sol. Temple* xxii. 52 That which added to their adornment, was the wonderment of a Queen. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Feb., The wonderment with which they heard a proposal so new was diverting 1799 COLERIDGE *'Nor cold, nor stern, my soul!'* 8 They gape for wonderment 1815 WORDSW *Prose Wks.* (1876) II 119 Much of what his biographer deemed genuine admiration must in fact have been blind wonderment. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* viii. 155 The mind passes from wonderment at the miraculous to the discernment of order.

b. An expression of wonder chiefly in *to make a wonderment*, to express wonder

1553 M. WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* 54 b, Her parentes would make suche a lyke wonderment, as these men seme to vse against me. *a* 1565 R. TURNER in Marbeck *Bk. Notes* (1581) 243 A great outcrie & wonderment was made against the Deacons & Priests of Constantinople. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz.* II 2 (an. 1570) Much talke there was. of the murther of the Regent, many making a wonderment at vaine things, as his mothers dreame. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 110 What a wonderment is made of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III 71 Why, Jack, thou needest not make such a wonderment, as the girls say. 1838 *Bentley's Misc.* III. 331 After the usual wonderments, and mutual applauses of our marvellous good looks. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxiv, What wonderments you do make about nothing.

2. An object of or a matter for wonder; a wonderful thing; = WONDER *sb.* 1–4.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 70 b, The games called Dionysiaca, he called the greate woondrementes & gazynges of fooles. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 50/2 This obstinate and stoburn rebellion of tharchbishop stirred vp much anger.., that almost he was alone a wonderment to al the realme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 213 *marg.*, Sir Hugh Spencer the yonger lead about for wonderment, lyke a beast. 1584 CONSTABLE *Diana* VII. i, A flouring fielde, the world's sole wonderment. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 28 Seuen Romane Hils, the worlds 7. wonderments. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 8 Therefore in Heathens Images he spake, Wrought wonderments, and wrought them so from grace. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 33 They turne themselues into . so many Monsters, and wonderments of the World. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXV 1 Deliverances, commonly, are but nine days wonderment, at utmost. 1757 FOOTE *Author* Prol., 'Tis Wonderment, them Boobies ben't asham'd. 1841 J. F COOPER *Deerslayer* xv, It's a wonderment to me .how you got us off 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 87 A shop with all sorts of household wonderments exposed for sale. 1915 H JAMES *Sense of the Past* (1917) 150 To determine wonderments that should be beyond answering.

b. A wonderful example or instance (*of* something): = WONDER *sb.* 1 d.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* v. 25 But vpon Alcibiades they threw down a wonderment of welcoms. 1607 BRAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* IV. 1, How many..have dedicated grave Works to Ladies, toothless, [etc.], and have call'd them .the patterns of perfection, and the wonderment of Women. 1917 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug 253 The untended orchards are arrayed in a wonderment of blossom.

3. Wonderful quality: = WONDER *sb.* 1 b

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV v 20 That strange Dame, whose beauties wonderment She lesse esteem'd, then th' others vertuous gouernment. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl* III. xxxii, How should I..limme forth her vertues wonderment? 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. 313 That King will be looked upon as a King of wonderment. 1801 SUSE *Splendid Misery* III. 251 As a climax of wonderment, the Jacobin Winterton has succeeded with Lady Amelia. 1871 SMILES *Charac* II. (1876) 33 The child opens his eyes upon things all of which are full of novelty and wonderment

Wonder-monger. [f. WONDER *sb.* + MONGER[1] 2.] One who deals in wonders, a wonder-worker, or relater of wonders.

1622 BP. HALL *Contempt., O T* IV. iv, How are the great wonder-mongers of Ægypt abashed. 1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err* 436 Those Wondermongers cannot take away the Kings evill. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 18 (1748) III. 281 Invention! cried our wonder-monger, do I not tell you, sir, .that I saw it with my own eyes! 1752 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) Pref., The God Proteus .. famous for being a juggling Wonder-monger and turning himself into all Shapes. 1852 NEWMAN *Pres. Pos Cath.* 231 Future story-tellers and wonder-mongers. 1863 DE MORGAN *Pref.* in *From Matter to Spirit* p. xii, That some tricky wonder-monger had stuck the bill of a duck upon the neck of a quadruped. 1867 SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 94 No wonder-monger of the low sort need here have hoped for a pupil.

Hence **Wonder-mongering.**

1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I 128 Another instinct which tends directly to discourage wonder mongering. 1911 W. DE MORGAN *Likely Story* IV. 112 That .class of persons which, when its attention turns towards wonder-mongering, .loses its head promptly

†**Wonderness.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 **wunder-nesse.** [f. WONDER *sb.* + -NESS] A wonder.

c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 40 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Bi-twene þis twam volke me þuncheþ a wundernesse

†**Wondernize,** *v. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. WONDER + -IZE] *trans.* To make a wonder or marvel of.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom Abingt* F 1, Some iudgements .. wondernize the birth of common wit.

†**Wonders,** *a* and *adv. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* wounderis. [gen. of WONDER *sb.*; a Scand. idiom cf. MSw. *unders*, gen. of *under* WONDER *sb.* in *unders miraculum, teken, thing* marvel, miracle, prodigy. Cf. *lives* alive (LIFE *sb.* 15). See also WONDROUS.]

A. *adj.* = WONDROUS *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1529 þaa þat þa wonders [*Gött.* wonþer] werkes wroght Tua pilers þa mad. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 1469 (Chetham MS.) A wonders thinge [13 *MS. A.* wonder-þing] ye may here 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXVI. (1555) 213 b, It was a wonders case. *c* 1512 *1st Engl Bk Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/1 Many dyuers maner and wonders bestes *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 89 A, ye be wonders men! *c* 1530 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt Bryt.* XXXV (1814) III Whan the duke sawe these thre knyghtes do suche wonders meruayles in armes he was. dyspleased. 1602 W. BASSE *Three Past. Elegies* i. (1893) 44 An Iuory boxe of wonders cost

B. *adv.* = WONDROUS *adv.*

1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* II. iii (Skeat) I. 45 Ye let light of that thing whiche firste ye maked to you wonders dere. *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 699 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 324 These folkes be wonders stout. *c* 1520 *Everyman* 7 This matter is wonders precyous. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II (1895) 220 Hym they receyue and interteyne wonders gentyllye 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 207 In danger of deith, Do weill is harnessit, and wounderis bauld. ?*a* 1600 *Dialogue in Verse* in *Marlowe's Wks.* 1850 III. 304 But a' dances wonders well

Hence †**Wondersly** *adv.* wondrously.

1489 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumb* 193 O perlese Prince. ! Which to thy resemblaunce wondersly hast wrought All mankynd. 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XIV 5 Be ye sure it doth wondersly well

Wondersome, *a. rare.* [f. WONDER *sb* + -SOME.] Wonderful.

1774 DIBDIN *Waterman* I i, I have often-times thought to myself, that it was a wondersome kind of thing, how it came to pass, that you two agree so badly.

†**Wonder thing.** *Obs.* (Also as one word.) [f WONDER *sb.* or *a.* Cf. G. *wunderding*, MSw. *unders thing* (see WONDERS *a.*).] A wonderful thing, wonder, marvel

c 1290 *St Brendan* 677 in *S. Eng Leg* 238 A wonder þing it was to seo. A so gret best a-boute wiende 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1527 A wonder-þing now ȝe may here *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII[I] 18, I sall bihalde wondirthyngis [Vulg. *mirabilia*] of þi laghe *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugale* 53 He sware Ther wase told hym a wondyr-thyng In hys chambyr to nyght 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXII. 2 This hindir nycht..To me wes tawld ane windir thing. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 27 A wonder thing what thingis these olde thinges tell.

Wonder-work. [OE *wundorweorc* = WFris. *wonderwirk*, MHG. *wunderwerc* (G *-werk*), MDa. *underværk*, etc., f. WONDER *sb.* + WORK *sb.* In ME. treated as two words (cf. WONDER *a.*); in the modern period, a new formation.]

1. A marvellous or miraculous act; = MIRACLE 1. Also *gen.* a wonderful achievement.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 161 Hie .wundorweorcum swiþe wuldorlice ascinon *a* 1000 *Andreas* 705 Swylce he [*sc.* Christ] oðerra unrim cyðde wundorworca on wera ȝesyhðe. 13 *Evang. Nicod.* 39 in Herrig's *Archiv* LIII 392 Þan wirkes he wonder werkes new 13 *Cursor M.* 1529 (Gött) Þai þat þir wonþer werkes wroght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machar*) 30 In þis land we ken hym nocht, Quhare he wondir werkis wrocht. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A j, By sundry meanes, this Wonderworke is wrought.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* 60 While the Christians, .on account of a few insignificant wonder-works, proclaim their Jesus for a god. 1889 JAS GIBBONS *Our Chr. Heritage* 242 Saint John referring to the wonder-works of Christ.

2. A wonderful work or structure.

c 1275 LAY 17376 Þo gonnen hii wende .to þan hulle.. war stod þat wonder worc. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 275 He bygan to bulde Seynt Albons his grete chirche from the foundement of a wonder werk of brend tyle.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III x, Fit speculation; such as .. He found in wonder-works of God and Nature's hand 1887 WALLIES *Throne of Fisherman* 150 Forums which should surpass Trajan's wonderwork. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 238/1 These wonder works of the sea are broken ..into the most fantastic forms. 1904 *Westm Gaz.* 22 Oct. 2/3 The hotel is, like everything else here, a wonder-work.

3. Marvellous work or workmanship

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* V CXXXIII (1811) 116 A beer of wonder warke, standith ouer y[e] graue

1863 *Pilgrimage over Prairies* II. 265 Impassive spirits whom the daily wonderwork of nature, her glorious displays of the solemn, the lovely and the wild, seem never to affect. 1883 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps CXXXVI. 4 God was alone in the wonderwork of Creation

Wonder-worker. [f. WONDER *sb.* + WORKER.] One who performs wonders or marvellous things; *esp* a worker of miracles; a thaumaturge.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 169 Some of their better Prælates have removed an image of our Lady, upon the broaching of a report that it discovered it selfe for a Wonder-worker 1641 S. FAWCET *Seasonable Serm.* 17 The praying generation are the wonder-workers of the would 1668 H. MORE *Div Dial* III XIX. 427 That he may be accounted a stupendious Wonder worker, a Creatour of his Creatour. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm., Acts* XXVI 26 (1734) I 78 In China and Japan these Wonder-workers may pretend to have done as many Miracles as they please 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. XVIII. (1879) 546 A wonderworker in cloth. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 375 Hannibal, taking his place among the great wall-builders and wonder-workers of Eastern history and legend 1895 FR. MARIANUS *St Anthony of Padua* 145 The saintly Friar, the Wonder-worker filled with love and sympathy.

So **Wonder-working** *ppl. a.*

1594 *Selimus* 284 Your wisedomes ouerflowing wit, Digs deepe with learnings wonder-working spade. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 199 To the high honour of our great and wonder-working God 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 18 They fall down before this wonder-working Image 1710 BROOME *Paraphr. Habakkuk* III 111, Waving his Wonder-working Wand 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus* I 194 The music of Orpheus, Amphion, and such wonder-working bards 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb* I. II (1861) 10 The wonder working sword of Harlequin 1847 KEBLE *Serm.* X 270 In the mysterious and wonder-working Prayer of Consecration 1895 *Catholic Mag.* Aug 228 There came.. the wonder-working body of St. Cuthbert.

Wonderwyse: see WONDER *a.*

†**Wondlich,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 **wandlich.** [app. a ON. *vándsligr* bad, wicked, evil, f. *vándr*: see WOND *sb.*[1] and -LY[1]] app. Bad, evil.

c 1205 LAY 6358 He hauede bi þare wimman enne swiðe wandliche wune [*later text* ohte man]

Wondrous (*wʊ*ndrəs), *a* and *adv. literary.* Also 6–9 wonderous, 6 wond(e)rouse, wo(u)nderus, woundrous, 6–7 woonderous, 7–9 wond'rous. [Alteration of WONDERS *a* by substitution of suffix -OUS, after *marvellous*] Wonderful.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1808 The sede wex grene, And on the dry herse gan spring Which me thought a wondrous thing. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* IV (1555) C iiij, The wonderous serpente Of the seuen metals, made by enchauntment 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cxix. 18, & so shal I spie out wonderous thinges in thy lawe. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II VIII 5 A faire young man, Of wondrous beautie. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1673) 7 The Grecians, till barbarism began to steal in upon them, were men of wonderous subtlety of wit. 1667 MILTON *P L* VII. 483 Some of Serpent kinde Wondrous in length and corpulence. 1709 WATTS *Hymn*, When I survey the wondrous cross On which the Prince of glory dy'd 1781 COWPER *Hope* 153 Hope has the wondrous virtue to educe From emptiness itself a real use 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* VIII, For hours, and hours, this wondrous white woman poured forth her speech 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom Emp.* XIX. (1875) 357 The German mind, just beginning to put forth the blossoms of its wondrous literature

B. *adv.* = next. *arch.*

a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat Passion* M.'s Wks. 1391/2 An vigent and woonderous necessarye cause. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 229 We found this auncient Well so wondrous deepe, that scarcely all our ropes could sinke our bucket in the water 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* VII 77 As he made some Bodies wondrous great, so he made others wondrous little. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. XXIII 35 They tell me she is grown wondrous pretty 1782 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphth.* 38 Some she would teach (for she was wondrous wise). 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* VI, This horse eats so wondrous slow 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur Leigh* II 428 Lady, thou art wondrous fair.

Wondrously (*wʊ*ndrəsli), *adv. literary.* [f. prec. + -LY[2]] In a wondrous manner; to a wonderful degree; wonderfully, marvellously.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXI. 12 Thane thocht I thus, this is ane felloun phary, Or ellis my witt rycht woundrouslie dois varie 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd* XVII 3 They were put to horrible feare & wonderously vexed *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. XIV, Thou wondrously didst cause From thirsty flynt a fountayne flow. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. IV 71 My Lord leanes wondrously to discontent 1667 MILTON *P L* III. 587 So wondrously was set his Station bright 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* No 17 (1824) 319 So wonderously adroit in pedestrian exercises. 1905 TREVES *Other Side Lantern* II IX. (1906) 83 The walls of the main building are wondrously carved.

So **Wondrousness.**

1851 NICHOL *Archit Heav* 240 Because of the very wondrousness of this universe.

†**Wondsome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Of Scand. origin (cf MSw. *vandsamr* difficult, troublesome; Norw. *vandsam* difficult to please): see WONDER *v.* and -SOME] Beset with difficulty; in quot. quasi-*sb.* (see FOR *prep.* 10). So †**Wondsomely** (wandsomdly) *a.* [cf. MSw. *vandsamlsker*].

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3836 And for wondsome and wille alle his wit failede, *Ibid* 4012 The waye vnto Wynchestre thay wente .Wery and wandsomdly.

†**Wone,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms 3–4 wune, 3–6 wone, 4–7 won, 4–8 wonne, (5 wne, woone, 6 wun). [ME. *wune, wõne*, aphetic f. I-WUNE, I-WONE, OE. *gewuna* = OS *gwono* (MDu. *ghewone*, MDu., (M)LG. *wone*), OHG. *giwona* (MHG. *gewon(e)*, related to MHG. *gewan*, ON. *vane*, which represent another grade: f. Teut. *ga-* Y- + *wun-*, WON, WONE *v.*]

I. [See WON *v.* II] Habit, custom.

1. Habitual action or conduct (of a person); (one's) habits or practices collectively

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 266 [Heo] dude hit eft & eft, & feol so into ful wune þet heo let & rotede þerinne *c* 1275 LAY. 14017 Þe Peutes dude hire wone [*c* 1205 iwune] 13 *Guy W* (A) 230 Artow Suward sone, þat of al godenes haþ þe wone? *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 278 Þis kyng hedde a sone, Of such wit and of such wone As was his fader *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 335 To lyuen in delit was euere his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 6 Chasti þaim fra iuil wne, als þe fadir dos his sune. *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel* 66 Mych horynesse or oryble synnes that weren amendet, & yn better wonne I-brogth *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix 252 His wonne was to wirke mekill woo. 1450–80 tr. *Secr. Secr.* xl. 26 He vsith not his custome [of eating twice a day] for þe stomak is out of his wone.

b. In particularized use; *pl.* habits.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 85 Seint nicholas þe on his childhode wunede him to fasten, and þat wune heold to his liues ende. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 272 Hit is min hiȝte, hit is mi wune, þat ich me draȝe to mine cunde. 13 . *K Alis* 2715 (Laud

MS.), He was þe Emperoures sone, Wel to juste was his wone 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A VIII 29 Treuþe Bad hem wikkede wones wihtily to amende *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 79 He was wont before to stele, and cowþe not leue his old wone *a* 1500 *Assemb Ladies* 5 In a gardyn, about twayn after noon, I her were ladyes walking, as was her wone

2 Established usage or custom (of a people, country, etc.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 105 Seint Iacob . nam 3eme of þe wune þe wes en þo, and 3et bien mid mannen *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 368 Þis wune he [*sc* harts] hauen hem bi-twen, Þoȝ he an hundred to-giddre ben *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1681 Quat laban, 'long wune is her driuen, Fiimest on elde, first ben giuen'. *Ibid* 3137 Þanne he lereden hem newe wunen *c* 1290 *St. Edward* 12 in *S Eng Leg* 47 Seint Edward is sone Aftur him was king ȝ-mad, ase lawe was and wone *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10915 Þe lauerd es nu bicummen threll, þe doghter moder again al won *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W.* 714 *Thisbe*, There was but a ston wal hem be-tweene, As ofte in grete tounnys is the wone *c* 1425 *Engl Conq Irel* 31 Thay ne hadden no wone of warytres, & þerfor þey drent ham. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* (1888) 163 Dede mens bodyes to byrye with mirre was the olde wonne

3 Phr. *In wone*: as a matter of custom, customarily. *To have in wone*: to be accustomed *to do* something, to practise habitually; so *to be in wone*, *to have wone* *To be of common wone*: to be common custom. *By* or *with wone*: as a matter of custom; used as a tag (also *in good wone*)

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 4718 Hu dude hom vorþere in þis lond þan his were in wone *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21237 Marc was gospellere wit won *c* 1330 *Assumþ Virg* (B M MS) 20 He callide to hym seynt Iohan . And seide, 'womman, lo, here þi sone, And, man, take hure to moder in good wone'. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 284 Of comun wone In chambre thei togedre wone *Ibid* II 143 At hom if that a man wol wone, This Fievere [*sc* jealousy] is thanne of comun wone Most grevous in a mannes yhe *c* 1400 *Tytus & Vesp* (Roxb) 5058 Aftur hym regnede Titus his sone, The Emperour most curteys by wone. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII. 3292 (Cott) He had in won, By his wiff, oftsyis to ly Oþir syndry women by 14 *Guy Warw* (C) 230 'Bee ye', she seide, 'Sywardes sone, That all goodnesse hath in wone?' *c* 1436 *Libel Engl Pol* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 196 In somere tide wolde he have in wone, And in custome, to be fulle redy sone, Wyth multitude of men *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* II 126 All the good thou has in wone Of godis grace is bot a lone 1562 Turner *Herbal* II 31 They that vse to eat of it loke much more freshly then they had won to do

II. [See Won *v.* I] The action of staying or remaining; place of dwelling.

4 Phr *Wrthouten wone*, without delay. Cf. *withouten hone* (Hone *sb* 2).

c 1440 *Bone Flor* 215 And yf thou sende hur not soone, Hastelye, wythowten wone, Then ryseth ther a stryfe *c* 1596 *King & Backer* in Hazl *E P. P* I 5 Gramercy, felow, seyde owr kyng, withowtyn eney wone

5 A dwelling-place, abode, *spec.* this world = Wone *sb.*2 I, 3 b

c 1205 Lay. 13492 Ne mæi i noht for muchele scome habben here þesne wone *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 513 Or enoch wente fro werldes wune Matusale was boren is sune. *a* 1300 *XV Signs* 164 in *E E P* (1862) 12 Wel aȝtist þe faire to lede Wile þou art in þis wreche wone [*rime* mone] 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 598 Of any wightes in wonne wysest i-holde *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3377 Sythe bretayne owte of troy was sought And made in bretayne hys owne wonne 1563 Sackville *Induct Mirr Mag* XXIII, Howe she telde Both what she was, and where her wun she helde 1590 Spenser *F Q* III iii. 7 There the wise Meilin whylome wont (they say) To make his wonne 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 269 She from the Center draweth a thred like wooll to lye vpon While double worke on euery part doth fortifie her wone 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I II XXII, That free light hath given a flee wonne [*rimes* sun, shone, begun] Io this dependent ray *Ibid.* XXIII, Flocks of souls that have their won Where they list most to graze. 1685 — *Paralip Prophet.* Pref. p XXVI, The Wilderness the Won of Spirits and Ghosts 1748 Thomson *Cast Indol* II VIII, With all the gods that love the rural wonne [*rimes* run, son, undone]

† **Wone,** *sb* 2 *Obs.* Chiefly *poet* Forms 3 woan, 3–4 won, 4–5 woon, wone. [Midland and Southern variant (with ō) of Wane *sb.*2, which is probably a. ON. *ván* hope, expectation, and therefore identical with Wone *sb* 3 The germ of the sense of 'dwelling-place' is to be seen in ON. examples such as *þá er allar vánir vóru rannsakaðar* when all the 'expected places' (places where it might be expected to be) were searched; cf. Norw *von* place where one expects to find something, fishing-place, hunting-ground. Association with Won *v.* assisted the establishing and further development of the sense in ME., cf. also Wone *sb* 1 II. The allocation of meaning in particular instances is often doubtful.]

1. A place of habitation or abode, dwelling-place.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 68 in *O E Misc* 92 Me graueþ þis gode, in greote and in ston, þer wereþ vre wiite in wurmene won *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XIV. 46 So wyde in world ys huere won, In uch a toune untrewe is on *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2456 No hadde þat no won to wille Bot þe wode so grene 14 *Songs, Carols*, etc (E E T S) 85/116 Pray we þat byrde so bright as bon . þat owr dwellyng may be in her wone, With hym that for owr sake was slone

2. *sing* and *pl* A dwelling-house, dwelling, habitation. freq. applied to a palace.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 418 Wiðinnen ower woanes ne lete ȝe nenne mon slepen *c* 1350 *Athelston* 755 Boþe in-same þey rod To Westemynstyr wone. 13 *E E Allit P.* B. 140 Hov wan þou into þis won in wedez so fowle? 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 2400 Ȝe schal in þis nwe ȝer aȝayn to my wonez. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 172 A woon wonderlie well y-beld, Wiþ arches on euericche half *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 18361 Thei caste al doun thes worthi wones, Led & tyle, sclat & stones. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel & L Poems* (1903) 207 And al þe welþe withinne þi woon To susteine þee and þin household 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon* I. XXXIV, Reparrellit was that godlike plesand wone 15 *Flodden F* lxxvii in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I 332 He tooke me from my father deere & keeped me within his woone 1570 Levins *Manip.* 168/11 A Wone, *habitatio.*

b *pl* Rooms, chambers, apartments.

c 1325 *Orfeo* 351 Amyd the launde a castel he sye Within were wyde wonys. 13. *E E Allit P* A 917 Haf ȝe no wonez in castel walle? *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* I. 331 The wynter wones on the sonny side 14 *Tundale's Vis* 1623 Large and rownde were tho wones, þe flore was paved with preciouse stones.

c *sing* and *pl.* (with sing concord). A city.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2472 Thay had wonne that wone be theire awene strenghe! *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9857 Vonder won [*sc* Troy] for to wyn. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I 141 For the grete welthe þat was in þat wonys [*sc* the city of Alexandria]

d *In* or *within one's wones* · in one's possession

1390 Gower *Conf* II. 76 He that stant to day alofte And al the world hath in huse wones *Ibid* 134 Thogh a man at ones Of al the world withinne his wones The tresor myhte have everydel

3. *sing.* and *pl* An inhabited place; a country, realm, territory, domain; *gen* a place Phr *within wones*, *in wone* (freq as a tag) = everywhere, anywhere.

c 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8951 Passent calanged his fader wones, þe kyng for robberye of þe stones 1338 — *Chron* (1810) 75 [He] fulle bare mas many wone, Of gode men er non left *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 90 He so longe hadde riden and goon That he foond in a pryue woon The contree of Fairye So wilde. 1390 Gower *Conf* III 295 Ther was ynowh withinne wones Of wepinge and of sorghe tho 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C I. 18 Deþ, as ich lyuede, Wonede in þo wones, and wyckede spiritus 1399 — *R. Redeles* II. 180 Wher so þey fferde be ffryth or be wones *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* VIII 347 Fadres and Modres þat walken in won *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XXIII 8 Prestes are lanterne hem to wysse þe wise weyes to heuene wones 1412 *Ibid* XI 94 Hem thar not drede, where þey go, Here wele and worschip, in euery won *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St Kath.* I 26 A noble man, Gracious in feld, peisible in wones. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lxii 126 Twelve the wysest Of Al that won 14 *How Good Wyfe taught Dau* 44 in *Q. Eliz Acad* 45 Ne fayre wordes brake neuer bone, Ne neuer schall in no wone.

b Applied to this world (esp. in *worthly* or *worldly wone*); also to heaven (cf. also quots. 14.. in I and *c* 1400 in 3). Phr. *worthly* or *worthy in wone*, distinguished in the world or in this life.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XVI 51 In al this wurhliche won, Never ȝete y nuste non lussomore in londe. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. IV 637 From his blisse we schal be flemed Out of þat worþli won. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 54 Þo þouȝte þe wrecches to bewile þat worly [*v rr.* worþi, wrthi] in wone *Ibid.* 134 With wordus þei worshipe þat worliche in wone *c* 1400 *Melayne* 168 Pose worthely men in wone *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth* XIII, Welcum, Waynor, i-wys wurlok in wone 14 T Chestre *Launfal* 933 To wonye yn worldly wone *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I 184 To walk here in this worthely wone

† **Wone,** *sb* 3 *Obs. poet* Forms · 3–5 won, 3–7 wone, 4 whon, 4–5 woon, wonne, 5 von, woone; 5 oon, one; *Sc.* and *north.* 3–4 wan, 3–6 wane, 4–6 wayn(e, (4 vayn, 6 vaine). [ME. *wǭn*, app a. ON *ván* (see Wone *sb.*2), but the earliest form with prefixed ȝ- (Y-), viz. I-won (q v.), is remarkable in a word of Scand. origin]

I. 1. Hope or expectation of a favourable issue; choice of alternative; hence, resource, expedient, course. Often in phr *to have, know, see*, etc. *no other* (or *better*) *wone*

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* I 7/226 Þo he nuste non oþur won [*v rr.* whon, iwon] 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 449 Þis gode folc of troye flowe in to hor castles, vor hii nadde oþer won. *Ibid.* 1915 He him vnderstod of þe beste won. *Ibid* 6540 He þoȝte of luþer won, Vor to sle þis godwine *Ibid.* 10749 He of scapede to churche, as him þoȝte best won. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5679 Moyses sagh na better wan Bot fled he in to madian *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Vernon) 247 Whon he sauȝ non oþur won, He bi-þouȝte him sone Anon, Wher him was best to be. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 313 Sir Cleges sey non other won; Thei eto he grauntyd sone anon *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* III vi 874 Sen oþir succoure haf ȝhe nane, Na ȝhe can se na bettyr wayne. *c* 1435 *Torr Portugale* 1295 The theff couth no better wonne, In to the see rennyth he sone *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7779 He wist noȝt whilk was better wane, To dye in fire, or els be slane. 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I. 191 Flie mycht tha nocht, thair wes na vther wane 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 85 Than, when he had na vther vaine, He maid him for the kirk againe

b phr. (north) *Will* [Will *a*] *of wane* (less freq *wone*), occas. *wilsome of wane*: at a loss, in bewilderment, without resource.

13 . *Cursor M* 3051 (Gött) Nou gas þat wreche wille of wane Wandrand in wildernes alane. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VII 2 The kyng toward the vod is gane, Wery for-swat and vill of vayn *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12823 All will of his wone his werdis to laite *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) XXXIV, Nowe may wise men sitte atte home, Quen folus may walke full wille of wone *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 43 Wa is me, wretche in this warld, wilsome of wane! 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II 496 Preist or clerk that tyme tha sparit nane; Full mony one tha maid rycht will of wane

2. Opinion, belief (Cf. Ween *sb.* I)

c 1300 *Havelok* 1721 More he louede haulok one, þan al denemark, bi mine wone! *Ibid* 1972 1370–80 *Visions of St. Paul* 207 in *O. E Misc.* 229 Hose leeueþ not in wone þat Iesu crist, Godus sone, Tok Flesch and blod. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XIX (*Cristofore*) 89 Trowand in wane, forowt wene, þat þu þe maste master had bene.

II. Resources; abundance

3. Phr (*full*) *good wone*, (*full*) *great wone* · a good number, a great quantity, used either in apposition (often following the sb. qualified), or with dependent *of*. Also advb., more or less vaguely, but chiefly with reference to the exercise of great force or speed. So *evil wone*, scarcity, dearth

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 17 Engelonde is vol inoȝ of frut & ek of tren Of stel of yre & of bras, of god corn gret won *Ibid* 5359 His vissares so gret won of fisse him broȝte, þat wonder it was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7921 O scep he had ful mikel wan *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1907 He leyden on heuedes, ful god won. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 635 Whon thei weore bete ful good won *c* 1350 *Leg Rood* III 447 We sall gett water grete wane Here out of þis hard stane 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B XX 170 Lyf gaf hym golde, good woon, þat gladded his herte. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1914) 102 Þou gafe thaym welthe mare wone þan þay euer hadde 14 . T. Chestre *Launfal* 360 He keste her well good won 14 *Sir Beues* (M) 1344 Bied ne corne he ete none, But water had he good one 14 *Guy Warw* (Cambr MS) 10329 Of harnes þou haste here gode oon *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII 948 Thir wermen tuk off veny3oune gud wayn ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl, Balaam* 125 Yea, looke, thou het hym gold great wone [*v r* one], And riches for to lyve upon. *c* 1530 in *N & Q* 3rd Ser XI 7/2 Fiuytes and corne shal fayle, gret woone. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 168/24 Good wone, *abundantia* Euil wone, *inopia*

4 Abundance, plenty *In wone*: in abundance, plentifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2876 Thoru brennyng of þe brinstane, Quare-of þar es sa mikel wan 13 *Ibid* 641 (Gott) Þis is a stede of welthful wone, Of ioye ne bliss ne wantis nane. *Ibid* 4353 Worldes welth to welde in wone 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 499 Þere won walleþ of watur in þe welle-springus. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 37 All thair vittalis war gone, That thay weildit in wone

5. Fortune, wealth, riches, possessions.

a 1300 *Florice & Bl.* (C) 386 Þe ne faileþ non Gold ne seluer ne riche won *c* 1300 *Prov Hending* XXVI, 3ef þou haue þin oune won. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* IV 24 This worldes won. 13 *K. Alis* 5658 Hy ben y-clothed in alle wones 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1269 Were I worth al þe wone of wymmen alyue *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St Kath* II 1370 That ye shuld parte al this welthe and wone *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 201 The large wones Of Prester John, ne al his tresory Might not unneth have bought the tenth party

† **Wone,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 ȝewuna, 4 ywon(e, 5 iwone; *β.* 3 wune, 4–5 won, wonne, wone. [OE. *gewuna* = OS. *giwono* (MDu *ghewône*, Du. *gewoon*), OHG. *giwon*: f. *ge-*, Y- + *wun-*, Won *v.*]

1. Accustomed, used, wont (*to do* something).

a. c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark x 1 *Sicut consueverat*, suæ þætte he ȝewuna wæs *a* 1122 *O.E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1006 Dydon eall swa hi ær ȝewuna wæron *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 176 Why he nold with hem come, So he tofore was ywone. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A) 188 Perl a gret fest held At Warwike in þat cite, þat þan was y-won to be *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 358 For ever he was thereto I-wone, To do Cristen men grete pyne

β c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3569 And Iosu cam him a-gen, Als he was ilc dai wune to don *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1384 Þe pine to bere a frut es won *Ibid* 2861 Þar þaa fiue cites war won to be Es noght now bot a stinkand see *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2151 He was here king, þat was hem wone Wel to yeme 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 246 [Satan] as he all tyme wes wone, In-to dissat maid his ansuer. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII XXXII 5516 Folk, þat was noucht wone To se sic awant.. Abayssit of þat sicht þai war. *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St. Aug* 23 Þe heruest dayes wer ny whan skole is wone to cese *a* 1500 *Hist. K Boccus & Sydracke* (?1510) U iij b, And hay le that to fal is wone The eyght daye of the mone

2. Customary, usual *rare.*

This is a doubtful sense assumed from such phrases as *as it is wone*, where *wone* is orig and prob. always Wone *sb* 1 (*cf.* quot *c* 1200 in sense 2)

c 1205 Lay. 11184 He dude alse hit is wune, he streonede hire on enne sone. 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 83 Roberd Courthose his sonne he gaf all Normundie, To hold, as it was wonne, als heyre of ancestrie.

Wone, *v.*1: see Won *v.*

† **Wone,** *v.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 wanian, 3 wanenn (*Ormin*), wony, -ie, wone, 3–4 wane. [OE. *wánian* = OFris *wênia*, MLG. *wênen*, OHG *wenôn* (MHG, G. *wenen*), ON. *venna* .— OTeut. **wainōjan*, f *wai-* Woe.]

1. *trans.* To bewail, bemoan

Beowulf 787 Þara þe ȝehyrdon sar wanigean hellehæfton *a* 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 538 Siðfæt seofian, sar cwanian, wyrd wanian. *c* 1205 Lay. 25847 Þa fond he þer ane quene wanede hire siðes þæt heo wæs on liues.

2. *intr.* To lament, moan. Also *transf.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 992 Beornas gretað, wepaþ wanende wergum stefnum *c* 1200 Ormin 5653 Þe þridde seollþe doþ þe mann wepenn wiþþ skill & wanenn forr hiss aȝhenn sinne *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 975 Solde euch mon wonie and grede, Riȝt suich hi weren unlede *c* 1275 Lay 25827 Þo hordhe he weape and wony [*c* 1205 weinen] reuliche beares *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 187 in *O E Misc.* 152 Heo woneþ and groneþ day and nyht *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 12196 (Fairf), I likkin ham to a brasin belle þat wanis forþ wiþ-out resoun.

Wone: see Wane. **Woned:** see Wont *pa. pple.*

Wonene, var. Whenne *Obs.*, whence.

Woner: see Wonner.

† **Wo·nesome,** *a. Obs* In 3 wunsum. [f. Won *v.* or Wone *sb* 1 + -some] Customary, usual.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 181 Ac wowe beð wunsum þeih hit ne bie naht lefsum *Ibid.* 203

Wong. *Obs.* exc. in place-names. Also **wang.** [OE. *wang, wong* = OS. *wang*, OHG. *wang*, only in *holtwangâ* 'campi nemorei' and in place-names, (G. dial *wang* mountain slope), ON. *vangr* (Sw. dial. *vång*, Da. *vang*), Goth. *waggs* πεδίον.] (See WANG[1].) A plain, field; a piece of meadow land; *spec.* a portion of unenclosed land under the open-field system: now surviving locally in the proper designations of certain fields or common lands

Beowulf 2242 Beorh eal-gearo wunode on wonge waeteryðum neah 971 *Blickl. Hom* 105 Seoþþan heofonas tohlidon, & seo hea miht on þysne wang astæg *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 13 Þæt is wynsum wong. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1444 Borwes, tunes, wodes and wonges. ?13 in Spelman *Gloss. Arch.* (1664), Tres aeræ terræ jacentes in lez wongs. 1371 in *Cal. Close Rolls* 351 [A third part of a furlong called the] Londmedewong ,[a third part of a furlong called] Londwong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/1 Wonge of londe, *territorium.* 1525 in *Lincoln Wills* (Linc Rec. Soc. V) I. 157, 13 acres landes lying in burgh cally d schothorne wang 1528 *Ibid.* II. 97 A certeyn lande callyd Bawdwynwang *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Wong*, an agricultural division or district of some uninclosed parishes. In the parish of Horningtoft, in Norfolk, for instance, there is the How-wong, q d. the wong by the hill 1856 *N & Q* 2nd Ser. II 79 At Tickhill [Yorks] are lands, all or mostly meadow, called the North Wongs, South Wongs, Saffron Wongs, and Church Wongs. 1877 *N. W. Linc Gloss.* s.v., At Horncastle there is a piece of common land near the town called The Wong.

Wong, obs. form of WANG[1], cheek.

‖ **Wonga-wonga** (wɒŋgăwɒ ŋgă). *Austral.* Also **wanga-wanga.** [Native name.] An Australian pigeon, *Leucosarcia picata.* Also *wongu(-wonga)* *pigeon.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *Two Yrs N.S.W.* I xvii. 321 A large pigeon named the *wanga-wanga*, of the size and appearance of the ringdove. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov Australia* I. x. 314 At Captain King's table I tasted the wonga-wonga pigeon. 1887 W. S. S. TYRWHITT *New Chum in Queensland Bush* viii. 149 An occasional plain or scrub turkey, and wonga or squatter pigeons.

Wongen, variant of WANGUN.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 132 We took possession of a deserted *wongen*, in which to cook and eat our dinner.

Wonger(e, var. ff. WANGER *Obs.*

Wongge tooth, obs. var. WANG-TOOTH.

Woning, *vbl. sb.*[1] · see WONNING.

† **Wo·ning,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms. 1 wanung, 2–3 waning, 3–5 woning(e, -yng(e, 5 wowenyng. [OE. *wânung*, f. *wânian* WONE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Moaning, lamentation.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 38 ðesaeh þæt wanung *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xviii. 104 La. hwæt mæg þeos geomrung and wanung gyf þæt næs se fulla æg̃ðres? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 33 In helle .þer is waning and graming and toþen grisbating *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Danne hauen wanspedie men on heorte wowe and on muðe woninge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 311 Þu. tellest þat ich ne can nouht singe Ac al my reorde is woyning. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15454 Achilles ligges .. Ded In Troye In gret wowenyng. *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq Ire* 144 In al places was weylynge & woynage, yollynge & crynge.

Wonly, obs. f. ONLY. **Wonn(e,** obs. ff. ONE, WAN *a.*, WHEN.

Wo·nner, wo·ner. *arch.* Also 4 wonere, wonyer. [f. WON *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. G. *bewohner, einwohner*.] A dweller, an inhabitant.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Song of Moses* 506 All þe woners of chanaan wex starke. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps* cxviii[i]. 19 A comeling wonere I am in the erthe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 33 Þat is nouȝt plesynge to God, þat graunted þe place to þe olde wonyer. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxcvi. (1811) 201 Wonner [citing Trevisa]. 1885 JEAN INGELOW *Sleep of Sigismund* xxvii, The shy wood-wonners .., bright-eyed furry things.

Wo·nning, wo·ning, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs., dial.,* or *arch.* Forms. 1 wunung, 2–3 -ing, -ieng, (3 -(i)unge, -iȝinge, wun(n)ing, woninge, 4 -yȝing, -enge, -(e)ynge, -ing, *Sc.* wonnyne), 4–5 wonyng(e, -inge, -lynge, 4–6 wonnyng(e, (5 wunnyng(e, vonyng, 6 *arch* woonning, 9 *dial.* wunning, wunnen), 4– wonning, woning. [OE. *wunung*, f. *wunian*: see WON, WONE *v.* and -ING[1].]

I. 1. The action or state of dwelling or abiding. *To make one's woning*, to take up one's abode, to dwell

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (1885) 109 Gif he eft on æniȝne timan hine sylfne to mynstres wununge gefæstnian wile. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 13 We þæs ȝeleafað .þæt swa hwylc man swa mildheortnesse nafað, ne biþ þær Cristes.. wunung on þære heortan *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 127 Þerefore he makede his wunienge in þe wilderne *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Mi cume & mi wuninge, þanh hit þunche attri, hit is þauh healuwinde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2604 In is stepmoder herte is woninge he [*sc.* the Devil] nom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 914 In womman sal mi wonning be. *Ibid.* 6157 Þair wonning þar . Four hundreth yere to þan had bene. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii 66 His wonnynge is amange men that has clene thoghtis. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 761 Sum cristine þare wonnyne mais, þat þar propire kirkis hase. 1407 SCOGAN *Mor. Balade* 86 Let hem [*sc* vices] have *no* wonning In your soules *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 3 The place That I haue graunte you .To haue your wonnyng in. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/1 Wonynge, or dwellynge, *mansio.*

2. A place of habitation, dwelling-place.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxx. 315 Wæs seo wununge þær sw þe wynsum on to wicenne. *c* 1000 *Ags Hom.* (Assmann) iii. 454 Se healend sæde þæt on his fæder huse syndon maneȝa wununga. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 69 Þole me louerd alitelwan þat ich bimurne mi sor, er ich wite to þe þestere wunienge 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5572–3 To certein woninge he hom broȝte bo þe lowe & heye, So þat hor woninge were al bi weste weye. 1340 *Ayenb* 149 Þe erþe is woninge of bestes and of men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* VIII iv. (Tollem. MS.), Pe. hyȝest heuen, cuntrey and wonynge of blisful men. *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App III 123 His soule þat is þe woniinge of crist. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 28 Ihesu I me bringe to þi woniynge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 442 In Gȝan land full haistely couth ryd, Raissyt feill fyr, and waistyt woonyngis wid 1592 GREENE *Groat's W Wit* (1617) 3 When I came first to this Cittie, my whole wardrope was onely a sute of white sheepe skins, my woonning, the wide world 1602 W. BASSE *Three Past Elegies* ii. (1893) 66 My wonning is in yonder stall

3. A dwelling-house or dwelling-room, dwelling, habitation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* vi 14 Wyrc ðe nu anne arc & ðu wyrcest wununga binnan ðam arce. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 74 *Habitatio eorum non habet jaunam* . Hore wunnunge nauęð no ȝet. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 594 He made hire vnder erþe a woninge . & huid hire þere . priueliche 13 *E E Allit P.* B. 921 Nov walle þe a wonnyng þat þe warisch myȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v 177 The lady hir leif has tane, And went hyr hame to hir wonnyng. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Gilbert* xlii 28 Whan he say veryly þat he was hool he took leue and walkith on to his wonyng *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 94 Her name Is Elynour Rummynge, At home in her wonnynge. 1824–8 *Craven Gloss*, *Wunnen, Wunning*, a dwelling In some parts of Craven this word is nearly extinct When a cottage is divided into two parts, or habitations, it is called a house with two wunnings 1901 G MEREDITH *Reading of Life*, etc 115 Clouds of them [*sc* flies], under some herdsman's wonning, where there are the milk-pails.

II. 4. Custom, usage, habit *rare*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 534/2 Wunnynge, or vsynge of custome, *frequentacio.* 1624 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) I 23 He knoweth my woning, lett me se what he can say

III. 5. *attrib.* won(n)ing-place, -stede (STEAD *sb*), -wane (WANE *sb*[2]; cf. *winning-wane*, WINNING *vbl. sb*[2]), a dwelling-place

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1404 Here *wonynge placys yn joye were dyghte. 13 *Cursor M* 2076 (Gött.) Bi me au þu [*sc.* Cain] noght to duell, þi woning place es made in hell *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18358 In helle mot be her wonyng-plas! *a* 1400–50 *Bk Curtasye* 847 in *Babees Bk* 327 Of alle oure synnes cryst be oure leche, And bryng vs to his vonyng place! *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 842 For if the Gods my life wold haue proroged, They had reserued for me this wonning place *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5375, I giue him *woningsted to wale For euermare 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 76 So grete vengeance he nam .Pro 3ork vnto Durhem no wonyng stede was *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3734 Oure werkis & of oure wonynge-stede, if ȝe wald knawe, I sal declare ȝow þe cas *a* 1500 *Hist K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) H iii, Where hath yᵉ sowle In mannys body his wonnyng-stede. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 316 (Th. MS), For me buse wende one my waye,- Vn to my *wonnynge wane *c* 1500 *Gest Robyn Hode* cxlviii. in Child *Ballads* III 63/2 Where is thy wonynge wane?

Wonryde, var. WANDRETH *Obs* **Wons,** obs f. ONCE. **Wonsom,** obs. f. WINSOME *a* **Wonsped,** var. WANSPEED *Obs*

Wont (wōunt; *now chiefly U S.* wɒnt), *sb arch* Also 6 woont(e, wonte, *Sc.* wount. [Early history and origin doubtful; perh. arose from a conflation of two synonymous constructions, *it is my wone* (WONE *sb.*) *to* .., and *I am wont* (WONT *pa. pple*) *to* .., whence *it is my wont to* .. (In view of the textual variants in the quot. from 'Cursor Mundi', this must be considered a dubious instance.) Johnson marks this word as 'out of use'.] Habitual or customary usage, custom, habit. *Use and wont*: see USE *sb.* 9 b; *of* († *in*) *wont*, customary, usual.

13 *Cursor M* 13693 (Gött.) For þiþer 3ode he ai vmstunt, þar to prai ofte was his wont [*other texts* was he wont]

1530 PALSGR 290/1 Wont or custome to an yvell thyng, *amorse* 1543 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1880) II 24 Payand zeirly . the sowm of xxˢʸ bollis with all vther dew seruice, vse and wont *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen. VIII* 196 b, After our old wont, we came together vpon our othe in the churche of S. Maturyne. 1548 GESTE *Agst Pryv. Masse* L iv, It was fyrst in wont that al the togethers assembled persones in yᵉ church did communicat eche day. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. preached at Stamford* B ij, They [*sc.* the Pharisees] wolde be ordred by olde wont, customes, forfathers 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 2 'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man 1602 — *Ham* I. iv 6 Then it drawes neere the season, Wherein the Spirit held his wont to walke. 1607 BEAUM. & FL *Woman Hater* III iv, She shall come in a white wastcoat, And— And perhaps torn stockings, she hath left her old wont else 1667–8 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar, As merry as that fellow Joyce could make us with his mad talking, after the old wont 1818 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 13 A narrow space of level sand .. Where 'twas our wont to ride. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xi, Her lodger gave her, contrary to his wont, a signal to leave the room. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* lii, His wont Is to say very sharp things and do very blunt 1850 NEWMAN *Serm. Var Occas.* xii. (1881) 199 His commemoration is of daily wont in this neighbourhood *a* 1866 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 563 Can I forget that this for thee too is Christmas, Christmas not as of wont—Christmas not of the earth? 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 385 They were liable beyond the common wont of mobs to sudden gusts of feeling and impulse. 1903 *Times* 14 July 11/2 Bosnian use and wont and Oriental ideas were taken into full consideration. 1906 *Athenæum* 24 Nov 665/2 The story is extravagant beyond the author's wont.

transf. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* VI 118 My heart to alter from his wont it also doth disdaine 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii § 5 When things naturall in that regard forget their ordinary naturall woont. 1637 C. DOW *Answ. to H. Burton* 128 Envy her selfe would have lost her wont. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* IX. (1857) 312 It is the wont of hollow things to echo.

b. In particularized use.

1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph* 135 b, Diogenes of a customable woonte auouched to bee a thynge muche more daungerous to falle in the handes of flaterers then to lighte emong crowes 1556 M PARKER *Psalter* lxxviii. 226 To theyr old wontes they dyd retyre, as sturdy bow in bent 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* iii. 3 597 He is a foole still, he leaueth not his old wonts. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 1 Whoever betakes himself to the scanning of bodies, either as to their kinds of being or wonts of working 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii 103 She [*sc* Morn] won of God That ever when she walketh in the world It shall be Eden, and around her come The happy wonts of early Paradise

Wont (wōunt; *now chiefly U.S.* wɒnt), *v. arch.* Forms. 5 wunte, -on, wontyn, 6 wonte, wount, *Sc pa. t.* vont, 6–7 woont, 6– wont; *pa. t.* 6– wonted, wont. [f. WONT *pa. pple.* or back-formation f. WONTED.]

1. *trans.* To make (a person, etc.) accustomed or used *to* (occas *with*); = ACCUSTOM 3, USE *v.* 18.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 228 Þat he mott wunte þaim & make þaim perfite in wirkyng of wull *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 534/2 Wunton, or gretely to ȝeue an other vse and custome (*P* wontyn or gretally to vse and custom), *assuefacio, usito* 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps xxv, Wont me to thy paths 1544 BETHAM tr *Purlilia's Precepts War* II xxxii K v, It shal not be vnprofitable to acquaynten and wount your horses to suffer the sytter whyche is a gunner. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII xlvii 882 And so offring her such meat as is most easie, you shall woont her to eate of the said hart 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 12 Before you have woonted and made your hand ready in proportions of all sorts. 1656 J. OWEN *Mortif Sin* (1668) 108 Wont thy Heart to thoughts hereof *c* 1682 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II. 312 When I have visited her and a little wonted her to the place, I'll come home 1916 *Contemp. Rev* June 689 The various defence and relief committees have wonted people to the notion of orgamising the community

b. *refl.* (rarely *intr* for *refl*)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1213 He woonteth himselfe to keepe farre from any unjust and unlawfull taking of money 1614 T. ADAMS *Sinners Passing Bell* Wks. (1629) 268 So these, that in youth haue wonted themselues to the load of lesse sinnes. 1652 H L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 18 To wont and accustome to the waters, they practising very much swimming 1699 R L'ESTRANGE *Erasm Colloq* (1725) 83 It is the best Course we can take to wont ourselves to that which is good. 1856 EMERSON *Engl Traits* xvi 275 We walked round the stones to wont ourselves with their strange aspect.

† **2** *trans.* To use habitually. *Obs rare.*

1530 PALSGR 784/1 It is no wysdome to wont a thyng that is *nat honest.*

3. *intr.* To be wont or accustomed; to be in the habit of (doing that which is expressed by the inf.). Chiefly in pa. t. = used (USE *v.* 20).

a 1547 SURREY *Poem in Add. MS. 17492* in *Anglia* XXIX. 337 Helpe to be walle the woffulle casse off me that wontede to rejoyes the ffortwne offe my pleassante chyes *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I 29 Flatteraris spuit him to grettar tyrannie and oppressioun nor ony man vont to do befoir 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, I ii 14 Talbot is taken, whom we wont to feare 1592 NASHE *P Penilesse* (ed 2) 31 b, He determined . to poyson the streame, where this iolly Forester wonted to drink 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* Ded. A 4, And how often wont your euer blessed Father, graciously to peruse Lines of mine 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1487 Sons wont to nurse their Parents in old age, Thou in old age car'st how to nurse thy Son *a* 1700 SEDLEY *Poet. Pieces* Wks 1722 II 10 To bouze old Wine, mad Pindar wonted *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N T* Luke II 45 Had he not wonted to converse formerly with them, he had not now been sought amongst them 1771 BEATTIE *Minstr* I xxxv, Where Fays of yore their revels wont to keep 1837 WORDSW *Cuckoo at Laverna* 60 With beast and bird He wont to hold companionship so free. *a* 1851 MOIR *Sonn*, *Scottish Sabbath* v, With those he loved He wont on Sabbath morn to cross the plain!

transf 1599 THYNNE *Animadv* Ded (1875) 2 Not degeneratinge from youre former curtesye wontinge to accompanye all youre actions. 1640 R BAILLIE *Canterb Self-convict.* Pref 13 England wont not to bee so scant of faithfull witnesses. 1726 POPE *Odyss* XIX 11 His arms deform the roof they wont adorn 1833 CHALMERS *Const Man* (1835) II vii 46 In as far as this wont to consist of potatoes or grain. 1884 W. C SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 He never can Bring back the glory that wont to be 1885–94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Sept. 12 The merry pipe, That wont to cheer the harvesting, is mute.

b *absol.* (without inf.)

1585 LAMBARDE in *Camden's Lett.* (1691) 28 Sorrowing that I may not now, as I wonted, dwell in the meditation of the same things 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. xi 26 The villein turn'd his face, (As wonts the Taitar . When as the Russian him in fight does chace) 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* IV. iv 40, I beare it on my shoulders, as a begger woont her brat. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 28 The Earth left to be so fruitfull as it wont 1594 R C[AREW] *Godfrey of Bulloigne* (1881) 109 And with a semblant braue and nobellest, (As lightning wonts) he in his armour shines. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i 1. *Eden* 461 He not exact hard fines (as men shall woont) 1836 RUSKIN *Marcolini* II iii Wks. 1903 II 494 Peace, he is here—Lo you, he comes not forward as he wont.

† **5.** To dwell habitually, have its habitat. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. clxvii 140 The Kingfisher is a Solitary Bird, that Wonts commonly by the Water-side.

Wont (wōunt; *now chiefly U S.* wɒnt), *pa. pple* and *ppl. a.* Forms *α* 1 ȝewunod, -ad, -ed, 2–3 iwuned, 2–5 iwoned, 3–4 ywoned, 4–5 ywond(e (5 i-, ywonyd), 3 wuned, 4 wonde, 4–5 woned, -yd, 5 woond, 7 won'd, wond, wounded. *β.* 3 iwunet, iwonet, 4–5 iwont (4 iwonte, ywont,

5 ywonet); 4–6 wunt, wount, wonte, (4 wonnt, wonp, *Sc.* vont, 4–5 wnt, 5 won(n)et, w(o)unte, 6 wante), 5–7 woont(e, 4– wont [OE *gewunod*, pa. pple. of *gewunian* WON *v.*]

A. *pa pple.* †1. Accustomed, used *to*, familiar *with* (a thing, practice, or condition). *Obs*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* 1, His mod to þam woruldsælþum gewunod wæs *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 278 Næs þæt Israhela folc gewunod to hreawum flæsce *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 181 Ac hwanne hit [*sc* the child] beð þarto wuned, hit wepeð þe lasse *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 28462 Til tauerne huse my-seluen was wont *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV pr IV (1868) 128 þei han hire eyen so wont to deiekenesse of erþely þinges *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T* 283 She neuere was to swiche gestes woned *a* 1400 *Theophilus* XXI in *Engl. Studien* XXXII 8 For I was wont to noble fare Among prynces of londes *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 164 Cardinalis With red hattis on hed, in haile takynning Off that deir dignite, with worschipe ay wont *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* lvii 83 From his youth he was euer wont with hardnesse, hunger, thyrst, and labour

2. Conjugated with the verb 'to be', and const. inf (with or less freq without *to*) Accustomed, used; in the habit of (doing something).

a c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Vre duhten wile cumen and wile for berne alle his fon and heom þet beoð iwunede uuel to done *c* 1200 ORMIN 12695 Ær wass he wunedd offte To cumenn till þe flumm till himm *a* 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 1431 Gwider vr king of þis lond is truage athuld sone Of rome þat is eldoie were i-woned [*v rr* ywond, ywonte, wonnte, wonte] to done. 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 3776 Whan wer we woned be by-hinde? 1340 *Ayenb.* 106 Al þet me wes ywoned byuore to louie *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* III 486 His clarioun With which he wonde is to hiraude Hem that me list preised be. 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C VII 143 Among wyues and wodewes ich am ywoned [*v rr* wonet to, wont to] sitte Yparroked in puwes *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 106 Iohn Waleys and Alice his wyf quyteclaymed ij d of yerely rente, the which they were I-wonyd to haue 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 111/1 Lyke as he was woond to telle and reherce 1489 — *Faytes of A* III XIII 196 Of suche thynges men are woned to vse.

β a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E Hom* I 257 Ant al þat hird þat ha wes i wunet to dreaien efter hire *c* 1290 *Beket* 247 in *S Eng Leg* 113 With more noblete he rod i-noun þane he was i-wonet to do *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3922 A godd . Þe quilk þat he was wonnt anuie *Ibid.* 4452 Io comforth þam wel was he wont *Ibid* 28223 My breth it wald be til vnhoue þat many man was wonto droue 13 *Bonaventura's Medit* 975 Sone, y was wunt þe swetly to wrappe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 220 That folk, that euir wes fre, And in fredome wount for to be *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 292 He forgatt hur, nor did hur nott wur-hup as he was wunte to doo *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr.* 1353 Art þow I-wont at lychwake Any pleyes for to make? *c* 1470 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 110 Servantes be not so delygent as þei were wonto bee *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1890 He was wonte to boste, brage, and to brace 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I I 16 Ay wont in desert darknesse to remaine 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II III 599 Your Ancient Conjurers were wont To make her from her Sphere dismount 1741–2 GRAY *Agrip* 108 Legions, wont to stem With stubborn nerves the tide 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* VI XXIV, The lark was wont my matins ring 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* XLI, He might have more good qualities than she had been wont to suppose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* VIII, Every pleasant spot In which we two were wont to meet 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II 350 The poet is wont to ignore the rivers when it suits his convenience to do so

(*δ*) predicated of things.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 57 Vre swinc and ure tilþe is ofte iwoned [*v rr* iwuned, wuned] to swinden 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 914 And so, giete tempest secede al, þat on þeyr frutys was wnt to fal 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 85 Parthia was i-woned to conteyne al þe lond of foure contrees, of Assyria, of Media, of Persida, and of Carmania. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV 1 (1919) I 5 Constantynoble þat was wont to be clept Bezanzon 1444 *Rolls of Parlt* V 114/1 Al manere of Wynes were woned and used to pass through a vessell 1566 *S'hampton Crt Leet Rec* (1905) I 1 44 Where the Backe was wante to stonde 1647 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I. 359 The longer your letters were the more they were woont to please mee 1667 MILTON *P L* V 123 Those looks That wont to be more chearful and serene 1794 PALEY *Evid* III. VIII (1817) 373 The prejudices which are wont to arise in our minds 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VII 127 Such a distinction is wont to be termed 'inorganic'

b. Conjugated with the verb 'to have' in *had wont*, had been accustomed. Now *rare.*

1594 O B *Quest Profit Concern* 15 b, One of his good dames who had wont to bestow the best roome in her house on him 1606 G WOODCOCKE] *Hist Iustine* XLIV 137 A narrow path, where cattel had wont to go through 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com Hist Francion* I 16 My Couch had wont to be upon curious Satin Quilts 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 239 The love-feasts that had wont to be between their Prince and them 1870 J BRUCE *Life of Gideon* VII. 120 He who had wont to come to the patriarchs.. had actually come to him

c without inf

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 138 Þes . halga wer wæs gewunod þæt he wolde gan on niht to sæ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3520 Esau went for till hunt, A day, sum he was oft wunt *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* x (*Mathou*) 68 Þai cuth Ger serpentis strik men ful sare, As befor tyme wechis vont ware. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 321 3if hif of þise newe ordris be moie medeful þen mannes hif was woned *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 349 Inglismen thocht he tuk mar boundandly Than he was wount at ony tym befor. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* CXVIII[I] 149 Quycken me acordinge as thou art wont. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass* II XV (1674) 164 He found het not to have that Grace and Majesty which she had wont 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V 1, He fought as he was wont, and four he slew 1812 CARY, *Dante, Parad.* XVII 52 The common cry, Will, as 'tis ever wont, affix the blame Unto the party injur'd. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLI, All is going on as it was wont.

†B *ppl. a* = WONTED B. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* XLVIII 33 The tredere of the grape the wont myrie song shal not synge 14 HOCCLEVE *Min Poems* 70/107 Lady! Of thy wont bontee, keepe alway the cours! *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III VII 73 Þou turnest anoon ayen to þe wont iapes of þyne herte 1535 JOYE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 17 Aftir his wont disdaynful maner 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V III 1 So comes it now to Florimell by tourne, To tast of ioy, and to wont pleasures to retourne.

b. *Ought and wont* (Sc.): due and customary. (Cf. *used and wont* s v. USED *ppl. a.* 2 b)

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 258 Yeldyng therof yerely to the chief lordis dewe and woned rentis. 1477 in *Exch Rolls Scot* IX 102 All uthir dew service aucht and wount 1535 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot* II 262/2 With uther service and dewteis aucht and wont alanerlie

Wont: see WANT, WEEN *v.*

Won't (wōunt), colloq contraction of *woll not* = *will not* (see WILL *v.*[1] A. 6 b). Also (cf. DON'T, SHAN'T) as *sb* = refusal

1902 *Monthly Rev* Aug 168 Already he was beginning to know the just value of a woman's won't, so he gave up the contest 1911 B HOLLAND *Life Dk Devonshire* I XIII. 293 Hartington's 'won't' was stronger than his 'will'.

b. In hyphened comb. with infins, forming sbs. (occas. adjs.), e.g *won't-learn*, one who refuses to learn; *won't-work*; *won't-wait*, that won't wait.

1857 R M. BALLANTYNE *Coral Islands* XXIV, People who are sich born drivellin' won't-believers that they think [etc] 1868 FURNIVALL *Babees Book* 200 John Russell lets off his won't-learns very easily 1904 *Westm. Gaz* 20 Feb 7/1 The 'unemployables' and the 'won't works' are the recipients of most of the relief. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 8 Apr 1/7 Won't-wait agitators

Wonted (wōu nted; *now chiefly U S.* wo nted), *pa. pple.* and *ppl a.* [Either f WONT *sb.* + -ED, or an extension of WONT *pa pple.*, apprehended later as pa pple. of WONT *v*]

A. *pa. pple* †1 = WONT *pa pple* 2. *Obs*

a 1413 *Chaucer's Troylus* V 277 (Campsall MS) And whiten gan the Orisonte shene Al Estward as it wonted is to done [*v rr* Al Esturwarde as it wonte is to done; Al estward as it was wone to done] *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 6779 Lo, Sire, Merlyne Js comen to 3ow here, That 3e Weren Wonted to loven so Wel 1557 PHAER *Æneid* V (1558) N ij b, Syr Eryx wonted was to giue combat. 1566 *Acts Privy Counc. Iviel* (Hist MSS Comm) 152 Omagher to contribute to Occarrall, as hath been wonted, the thirde parte of the said bonnaght 1583 STOCKER *Civ Warres Lowe C.* I 15 A great Image which was wonted to be set vp 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist Iustine* XXXII 109 Being enticed with the sweeteness of the prey as men wonted to liue together vpon the spoile 1612 R SHELDON *Serm preached at S. Martins in the Fields* 15 O theefe, wonted with violence to violate men.

2 = WONT *pa. pple* 1 Now *U S*

1610 C HAMPTON *Serm* 2 He prouided . a tent, whereunto it had beene wonted 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl Vertues Royall* 1305 The Angell, wonted to Heav'n's Blisse-full Hall, Made little stay in this unholesome Stall 1637 EARL MONM tr *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 295 The Romanes were accustomed to war, wonted to victory 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I clxv 138 She was wonted to the Place, she said, and would not Remove 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks (Bohn) I 364 Dramatic material to which the people were already wonted 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* V (1904) 98 Hepzibah had fully satisfied herself of the impossibility of ever becoming wonted to this obstreperous little bell 1878 *Scribner's Monthly* XVI 56/2 Afterward we grew wonted to their beauty 1893 *Harper's Mag* LXXXVI 855/1 He became wonted to his new station

b. *absol.* Made familiar with one's environment. Now *U S*

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. LXXVI. 159 Others vse to leade the horse to a sheepe-pen, where great store of sheepe are wonted 1641 [see WONTING c] 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* I 14, I had crows They grew so wonted as to tolerate my near approach 1874 — *Lett* II 138, I long to get back, and yet am just beginning to get wonted (as they say of babies and new cows) over here

B. *ppl a.* Accustomed, customary, usual Now *arch* or *U S.*

1408 in Hakl *Voy* (1599) I. 177 According to their woonted maner 1553 ASCHAM *Rept Germany* A iij, Letters full of your wonted good will towardes me 1574 in *Hist. Fam. Fortescue* (1869) II. 234 Savage did send into the grounds, with the hounds, but the wonted boy, with 2 keepers 1576 in W H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 384 The wonted streame . ys taken awaye 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* V 199 It being growne past the wonted season of the comming in of ships 1671 MILTON *P. R* IV 449 Out of the wood he starts in wonted shape. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ Hum Knowl* § 3 Wks. 1871 I 138 The wonted indulgent methods of Providence. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 92 E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXVI, The King. , in a threadbare cloak, with his wonted old high crowned hat stuck full of images 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 111, Archæologians Have tried to make out, with a zeal more than wonted, 'T was a kind of wild swine that our ancestors hunted 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* CI 22 As year by year the labourer tills His wonted glebe 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog* XII § 539 299 Which obstructions may prevent the winds from taking up..their wonted supplies of moisture

absol. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III. V. 1, The Wonted tumbles down, by imitation, by invention, the Unwonted hastily builds itself up.

Wontedly, *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Customarily, habitually, usually.

1567 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* (1575) II 182 [Her] hands wontedly were so cold both in Wynter and Sommer as the Mountayne ice 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX. II § 25 425 Wontedly the Land was defended by dint of Swords 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. l. 449 Oftimes more then wontedly pampering their wonted greene desires, vnder the shelter of a sable suite. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 189 If the sight appear not as formerly or wontedly it did

Wontedness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS] Accustomedness, habituation.

1648 *Eikon Bas* XVII 92, I might suspect my Judgement to be biassed with some Prejudice and wontedness of Opinion 1656 *Artif Handsom* 173 Wontednesse makes even Blackamores seem handsome to one another 1868 A D T WHITNEY *Patience Strong's Outings* III, We shaded off our wontedness from one [carpet] into the other.

Wonter, var WANTER 2, mole-catcher

1657 in Giles *Bampton* (1847) Suppl. 3 Within these two meadows are several Hams of meadow, viz the Bull Ham, the Worden Ham, the Wonter's Ham [etc]

Wonti(e, obs. forms of WANT *v*

Wonting, *vbl sb* [f. WONT *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb WONT a. The accustoming (of a person *to* something).

1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* Pref A 2, The Wonting of us to the Use and Liking of these Levities, Leads us to a Mis-understanding of Things

b. Custom, wont.

1667 COTTON *Scarron* IV. 78 Æneas and the Queen have made A match to go, after her wonting, Into the Woods a Squirrel hunting

c *attrib* †**wonting penny,** wages paid to a cattle-herd for keeping beasts in a place until they are accustomed to it (cf. WONTED *pa. pple.* 2 b).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 120 The nowt heard hath for everie beast one pennie, which is called a wontinge pennie, hee keepeth them till they bee wonted and hanted togeather

Wontless, *a. poet. Obs.* or *arch.* [f WONT *sb.* + -LESS] Unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual.

1587 T HUGHES *Misfort Arthur* I 11, That both my hart and marrow quite be burnt, And synewes dried with force of woontlesse flames 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon Beauty* 2 What wontlesse fury dost thou now inspire Into my feeble breast? 1628 MURE *Fancies Farewell* I 12 Mounted on wings of immortalitie, I feele my brest warmde with a wountlesse fire 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI 349 He, all astonish'd at their force And wontless valour, rages round the field 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* VI. 21 Daedalus..Along a wontless region floated off To th' icy Bears

†**Wontlike,** *a. Obs rare.* In 7 woont-. [f. WONT *sb* or *ppl a* + -LIKE] Wonted, accustomed.

1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* 64 He stirred not, neither with woontlike disdaine once offered to reuenge so great an indignitie.

†**Wontly,** *adv Obs. rare.* [f. WONT *ppl a* + -LY 2] According to custom, usually.

1654 VILVAIN *Euchar. Epigr* V h, Hot Fume Which Wind And Earthquake wontly breeds *Ibid* 192 b.

†**Wontsomeness** *Obs. rare.* [f WONT *sb* + *-someness* (see -SOME 1)] Custom, habit.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* Ixx 2124 Alkyne tame best . ran . To woddis and to wildernes, Leiffand thare avne wontsumnes [*MS Cott* awlde hamlynes]

Wonus, obs form of ONCE

Woo (wū), *v.* Now *literary* Forms: 1 wōgian, 3 wohe, 3–4 woȝe(n, wowen, 3–6 wowe, (4 wouwe, 5 wowyn, wogh), 5–7 wow, wooe, 6–7 wo, 6–8 woe, 6– woo. [Late OE *wōgian* (also *dwōgian* in trans sense), of obscure origin]

I. *intr.* (or *absol.*) 1 To solicit or sue a woman in love; to court, make love.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill* XIII. (1889) 68 Bearn worulde þissere wogiað & hi beoð ȝesealde to gyftum *Ibid.*, Ne hi ne wogiað ne hi ne lædað wif *Ibid.* 70 Naht framað flæsc habban mæden ȝif on ȝepance æniȝ wogað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 388 Ase a mon þet woweð [*MS Titus* wohes]—ase a king þet luuede one lefdi of feorrene londe *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 793 (Camb) Whan þu farst to woȝe, Tak him þine gloue 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 Unto þe duke of Normundie he went for to wouwe 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 7 Wher a womman is al one, It makth a man The more hardi forto wowe 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XIII 44 Religious men of diuerss placis Cumis thair to wow and se fair facis. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* V ii 3 Is't possible, that but seeing, you should loue her? And louing woo? and wooing, she should graunt? 1670 RAY *Prov* 30 To wo is a pleasure in a young man, a fault in an old. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* 1, Duncan Gray came here to woo. 1822 CAMPBELL *Maid's Remonstr.* i, Never wedding, ever wooing, Still a love-lorn heart pursuing, . Wed, or cease to woo 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 442 A creature wholly given to brawls and wine, Drunk even when he woo'd.

b Of animals.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* 44 Wowes this wilde drakes. *Ibid.*, Wormes woweth under cloude. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XII. 1 (1495) A ij/1 Males [of birds] drawe to company of females and wowe wyth beckes & voyce.

c. in fig. context.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 400 Lo! þus ure Louerd woweð nis heo to herd i-heorted þet a swuch woware ne met turnen hire luue to him 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 78 In loves court . The povere vertu schal noght spiede, Wher that the riche vice woweth *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XX 120 He [*sc.* Christ] is worþy be loued, þat so dede wowe

2. To make solicitation or entreaty; to sue *for*; to 'invite', 'call'. Also const. clause.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 143 Th' Maide Wooing with teares That Ioue would giue this Monster th' ouerthrow 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N T.* IV XV, Even after an ill harvest we must sow, and after denials we must woo for God 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* IV 5 (1656) 711 We are Christs Paranymphs, or spokesmen, and must woo for him 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Magnon* I 222 So poor George wooes and prays and pleads in vain 1896 A. E HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* IV, Towns and countries woo together

II. *trans.* 3. To sue to or solicit (a woman) in love, esp. with a view to marriage; to pay court to, court.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* VII. 14 þa ða heo gewende of scole, ða awozode hi sum cnit. *a* 1020 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 312 þa foreward ðe Godwine worhte wið Byrhtric þa he his dohter awozode]

c 1290 *St Matthew* 84 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 80 A king .wolde ire habbe to his spouse and wowede hire wel faste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 546 (Camb.) Ischal...mi kni3thod proue, Ar ihe þe ginne to woze *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27938 If þou man nedd þe euer þar till At force womman Or woud hir wit wordes slight. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1247 *Dido*, He wowede hyre to han hire as his wyf. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4442 Ther is a knyght hir wowith euery owre, Not for to wedde butt for his paramour 1530 PALSGR. 733 2 Thou arte but a foole to wo her, she is nat for the 1580 LILY *Euphues* (Arb.) 307 Wooe hir, win hir, and weare hir. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXIX (1612) 146 Thus wowde he her, thus wonne he her, thus wowde and wonne hee sped. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. VII. 59 Long thus I woo'd her with dew obseruance, In hope vnto my pleasure to haue won. 1714 T. LUCAS *Mem. Gamesters* (ed. 2) 41 He presum'd to woe a great Lady, who was a Widow 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 37 He woo'd and wed A labourer's daughter. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* III, For four years he had thought of Nancy Lammeter, and wooed her with tacit patient worship.

b. Of animals.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i (1495) Xvj b/2 The males woweth & plesyth the females. 1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas. United* 35 If she [*sc.* the Mare] refuse him. you may put a small Stone Nag to wooe her. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 412 [We] heard their loud gobbling on a sunny spring morning when wooing their mates.

† c. Said of the female: To solicit the love of.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. v. 344 Scho . Said Iosephe walde haf lyin hyr by, Qwhar to scho wowit hym besely 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. viii. 784 [She] wowed hym to haue layne by hym.

d. in fig. context.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Iesu Crist, þet al o þisse wise wowude ure soule. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 187 A swete ihesu...hwine con ich þe wo3e [*later text* wowen þe] wiþ swete lune. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 69 In 3oughe whanne y was wilde & stronge, þe fals world fair dide me wowe 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 55 See that you come Not to wooe honour, but to wed it. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. 113 In gaining him, I gain that Fortune too Which he has Wedded, and which I but Wooe. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 126 They are lost In chase of fancied happiness, still woo'd And never won 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* III, Venice in old times would send forth the Chief of the State to woo and wed the reluctant sea.

4. To move or invite by alluring means; to entreat or solicit alluringly. (Said properly of persons, fig. of things.) a. const. obj. and inf.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 546 His bugle to blow, they hym wowid. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 4 He wooed them (with many fayre promises) to repent. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 293 My wayward Husband hath a hundred times Woo'd me to steale it 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 81 He was wood to consent to the patent of Inns. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 38 Only with speeches fair She [*sc.* Nature] woo's the gentle Air To hide her guilty front with innocent Snow. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1036 Then forth he walks, .and wooes the bird of eve To mingle woes with his. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 217 Begone I—I woo thee not to stay. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 175 A mild air .wooing every bud and flower to burst forth into beauty. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 487 Him they lured Into their net.., wooing him to woo.

b. const. obj. and advb. phr. (or simple adv.).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 91 þey heo were. bysylych ywowed to cosses and clippynge..: 3it sche lefte clene mayde. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. ii, This gentlewoman is wooing Hermogenes for a song. 1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* II. ii. 109 All those pleasures That wooe the wils of men to vanity. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. XXV. 272 With the oratorie of so pious a project to woo money out of peoples purses. 1682 BURTON *Admirable Curiosities* (1684) 23 To little purpose he woed the King and Queen for Reparation. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* I. i, Well might you hope to woe me to your Wishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 627 Those truths . Invite thee, woo thee, to the bliss they share 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. 17, I . will woo my pillow For thoughts more tranquil. 1830 TENNYSON *Owl* II. ii, Thee to woo to thy tuwhit. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm. Ser.* II. vii. 121 In spite of every silvery voice that woos him aside. 1882 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* 8 A splendid summer day, wooing the very coat off your back.

5. To sue for or solicit the possession or achievement of; hence *fig.* to 'court', 'invite', 'tempt'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 533/1 Wowyn', *proco, procito.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 180/1 To wowe, *procare, ambire.* *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 140 Mak choice then of those then, Or of a thousand things'; .With that I wowd his wings. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 10 What a life is this That your poore friends must woe your companie. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, V. i 140 You take a Precepit for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction. 1625 BACON *Ess., Honour & Reputation* (Arb.) 67/2 Some in their Actions, doe Wooe and affect Honour, and Reputation. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. IV. 5 Some .rather wooed then waited for their own deaths. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 90 Their Bones were drubb'd so sore They durst not wooe one Combat more. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 413 All fasting else Is wooing mercy by renew'd offence. 1781 — *Hope* 420 They that woo preferment. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 24 Whose hollow turret wooes the whistling breeze 1820 BYRON *Juan* IV. xlii, Pale, statue like, and stern, she woo'd the blow 1882 W. BALLANTINE *Exper.* XXII. 224 A theatre which for years before had wooed in vain the patronage of the public. 1883 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 935 She fled Into the sea, preferring there to woo The choking waters.

Hence **Wooable** (*wī·ăb'l*) *a.*, suitable to be wooed. 1903 ZANGWILL *Grey Wig, Merely Mary Ann* 262 She was well nigh of wooable age.

Woo, var. WHOO *int.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Content* Poems, etc (1742) 248 The chattring Sembriefs of her [*sc* the owl's] Woo hoo, hoo. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XVIII, An owl hovered around our heads uttering its doleful woo-hoo-a.

Woo, dial. f. Wo *int.* **Woo, woo'**, dial. ff. WOOL. **Wooc, Wooch**, var. WOKE *a. Obs*, **Woosh.**

Wood (wud), *sb.*[1] Forms 1 widu, wiodu, wudu, 2–3 wude, 3–6 (7 *Sc.*) wode, 4–6 wodd, woode, (7 *Sc.*) wod, wodde, (3 wd(d)e, 4 uud, *Sc.* vod, woud, voud, 5 woyd, whode, vode, voode, 6 woodde, wud), 5–6 *Sc.* wid(d, 5–wood, (9 *Sc* wudd) [OE. *widu, wiodu*, later *wudu* str. m. = OHG. *witu, wito* (MHG. *wite, wit*), ON *viðr* (Sw., Da. *ved*) — OTeut. **widus* (cf. OIr *fid* tree, wood, Gael. *fiodh* timber, wood, wilderness, W. *gwŷdd* trees :— **widu-*).]

I. † 1 A tree. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1364 Wudu wyrtum fæst *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* P 420 *Pinus*, furhwudu *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 37 Wintres & sumeres wudu bið gelice bledum gehongen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 245 Ilkines sed Boðen of wude and of wed *Ibid.* 326 He werpeð er hise hornes In wude er in ðornes [1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XXII. 2 Off either syde off the ryver was there wode [Gr. ξύλον] off lyfe which bare xij manner off frutes; and the leves off the wodde serued to heale the people with all]

† b. *transf.* applied to objects made from trees or their branches, e. g. a ship (in OE. freq.), a spear, the Cross. (Cf. TREE *sb.* 3–6.) *Obs*

In mod. arch. use associated with sense 7.

a 1000 *Dream of Rood* 27 Ongan sprecan wudu selesta. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 798 So saie was þe semble þire seggis be-twene, þat al to wraiste þai þar wode & werpis in sondire. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 46 His precious Body . broken on The Wood.

2. A collection of trees growing more or less thickly together (esp. naturally, as distinguished from a *plantation*), of considerable extent, usually larger than a *grove* or *copse* (but including these), and smaller than a *forest*; a piece of ground covered with trees, with or without undergrowth.

† *Honey of the wood*: = *wood-honey* (sense 10)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 20 *Omnes bestiae silvarum*, alle wilddeor wuda 858 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 101 Butan ðem wiodu ðe to ðem sealtern limpð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXX. 31 He..ræsde into þam wudu þær he þiccost wæs. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1112 Dis wæs swiðe god gear & swiðe wistfull on wudan & on feldan. *a* 1300 *Moral Ode* 344 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 181 Hi muwen lihtliche gon.. Durh ane godliese wude in-to ane bare felde. *c* 1290 *Kentelm* 150 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 349 He[o] wende to þe wode of clent. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3887 In þe oþer half beþ grete wodes, lese & mede al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8785 Mani wodds ha þai thoru gan, Bot suilk a tre ne fand þai nan. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sermon* Sel. Wks. II. 4 Hony of þe woode. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 806 *Thisbe*, There comyth a wilde lyones Out of the wode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 Ouer hilles & hethes into holte woddes. 14 *Stat. King's Forests* (Douce MS. 335 fol. 73) As touching the kinges veert that is to say the kinges wodes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21606 Gladly flolkys I conveye To ward the voode, to gadie flours. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 11 Nathing of lufe I knaw, Bot keipis my scheip vndir 3one wid 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXXIV. 13 The wilde bore out of the wod hath wrutt it vp. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* VIII. 41 Where the trees do grow scattering here and there one, so that those trees do not one of them touch an other, such places are called woods, but they are not properly to be called couerts *c* 1614 MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 216 Then are those lovers two A hunting in the woddes resolv'd to goe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 203 Hills adorned with some pleasant woods (which in higher Germany are of firre) 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 66 Woods, that wave o'er Delphi's steep 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 180, I .push'd alone on foot Across the woods. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 177 We proceeded slowly upwards, through woods of pine 1880 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* II. (1892) 81 All woods lure a rambler onwards.

b. *Woods and Forests*, more fully *Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues*, a department of the Civil Service (see quot. 1810).

1803 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 15547. 34/1 Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods, Oaks, Forests, and Chaces 1810 *Act 50 Geo. III* c. 65 § 1 Such Commissioners so to be appointed, shall be and be called 'The Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues' 1812 *1st Rep. Comm. Woods, Forests*, etc. 18 Department of Woods and Forests. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* VII. (1858) 247 But as to Statues, I really think the Woods-and-Forests ought to interfere 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XII, You can't offer him the Presidency of the Council, .You can't put him in the Woods and Forests.

3. Without article, in general or collective sense: Wooded country, woodland; trees collectively (growing together). Now *rare* exc. as in BRUSHWOOD 2, COPSEWOOD 2, UNDERWOOD.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXI. 167 To wuda we gað mid urum freondum *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 259 Se on dune, se on wuda, se on wætere *c* 1200 ORMIN 14568 Wude, & feld, & dale, & dun, all wass i waterr sunnkenn. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* 661 (Laud) þe king rod on huntingge, To wode he gan wende. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 33 In toftis in croftis, in wode and mede 1557 *Lanc. Wills* (1884) 38 Towe hundreth Acres of Pastute xxtie acres of woodde. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 89 High land : full of tall wood 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 199 Luarzab shut up the Passages by felling an infinite number of Wood. 1737 *Daily Gazetteer* 21 Feb. 2/2 Advt., To be Sold A very large Quantity of all Sorts of Wood, with or without the Estate on which it stands. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 149 The real interest of the country requires that none but the worst lands be covered with wood. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, Whole nights he spent by moon-light pale, To wood and stream his hap to wail.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* A collection or crowd of spears or the like (suggesting the trees of a wood); *gen.* a collection, crowd, 'lot', 'forest'. (After L. *silva.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 500 Though my buckler bore a wood of darts. 1620 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, The whole family, or wood of you. [1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 331, I might.. observe what is answerable in the Church of Rome to the *Vinalia, Robigalia, Terminalia, Parentalia, Proserpinalia*, and other Feasts of the Gentiles; but this wood is so wide, that I may easilier lose my self in it then get through it.] 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 328 Cardinal Savelli .having discover'd his natural infirmities', ., the whole Wood of his other good qualities were not sufficient to ballance them 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* II. (1672) 14 A wood of Launces *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Moscovia* Pref., Wks. 1851 VIII. 469 In such a wood of words 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 79 What a wood of difficulties and objections this side of the question is incompassed with 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 2 A wood of threat'ning lances

5. Phrases and Proverbs. † a. *In a wood*: in a difficulty, trouble, or perplexity, at a loss. So b. *Out of the wood* (U. S. *woods*). (Cf. quot. 1664 in sense 4.) c. *To go to the woods*: to lose social status, be banished from society. d. *Man of the woods* = ORANG-OUTANG. e. *A bird in the hand is better than two in the wood* (and similar phrases, now usually with substitution of *bush*, BUSH *sb.*[1] 1 c): a smaller actual advantage is preferable to the mere chance of a larger one. † f. *To have an eye to the wood*: to be on the look-out for some advantage. g. *Not to see the wood* († *see wood*) *for the trees* († *for trees*): to lose the view of the whole in the multitude of details. † h. *More ways to the wood than one*: different methods of attaining the same result (and similar phrases).

a. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 415, I am afraid we are in a wood. No wonder the nation is puzzled, when the wisdom of the nation is puzzled in this place 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 115, I am in a Wood, there are so many of them [*sc* coffee houses] I know not which to enter. 1786 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Nov., I assured him I was quite in a wood, and begged him to be more explicit.

b. 1792 MME D'ARBLAY *Let.* 20 Dec., Mr. Windham says we are not yet out of the wood, though we see the path through it 1801 [see HAILOO *v.* 2 b] *a* 1849 POE *X-ing a Paragrab*, Dxn't crxw befxre yxu're xut xf the wxxds 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 8/3 It remains to be seen whether the Germans are not shouting before they are out of the wood. 1889 'EDNA LYALL' *Derrick Vaughan* I. 12 In a few months, I noticed a fresh sign that he was out of the wood. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Synd.* 21 Nov. 2/2 The people of North Dakota seem not to be out of the woods in the matter of prohibition. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* XXIX, When a patient reaches this stage [of convalescence], he is out of the woods.

c. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 June 2/1 Two other gamblers whose social position was at least equal to Sir William's have gone 'to the woods'.

d. 1755 *Hist. Descr. Tower Island*, 25 You are shewn in this Yard a Man of the Wood 1774, 1836 [see ORANG-OUTANG] 1852 ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Travels* II. xx. 270 The hairy man of the woods

e. *c* 1530 [see BIRD *sb.* 6] 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. xi (1867) 30 Better one byrde in hande than ten in the wood. 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles.* xi. 5. 297 A bird in the hand is far better then two in the wood

f. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 292 The Damoysell making a signe to hir supplyante [*printed* supply oute] (who had alwayes an eie to the wood)

g. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv (1867) 51 Plentie is no deintie, ye see not your owne ease I see, ye can not see the wood for trees 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* S. ij b, Thou canst not or wilt not see wood for trees. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 217 He could not have beene able as hee went along to have seene the Wood for Trees. 1751 *Affect. Narr. H.M.S. Wager* 92 This was like, not seeing the Wood for Trees 1888 PATER *Ess. & Guardian* (1896) 95 Garrick bears no very distinct figure. One hardly sees the wood for the trees.

h. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. ix (1867) 75 Ye tooke The wrong way to wood. *Ibid.* 77 There be mo waies to the wood than one 1569 BLAGUE *Sch. Conceytes* 64 Couetous men, which studie all the wayes to the wood to saue their money 1597 T. MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 74 There bee (as the Prouerbe sayeth) more wayes to the Wood then one

II. 6. The substance of which the roots, trunks, and branches of trees or shrubs consist; trunks or other parts of trees collectively (whether growing or cut down ready for use).

Also with qualification, as BRUSHWOOD 1, TALLWOOD; *small wood, young wood*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXI. 167 Se se ðe unwærlice ðone wuda hiewð, & sua his freond ofsliehð *a* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* II. 110 Wuda and wætres nyttað *c* 1205 LAY. 8700 Heo bi-gunnen þene wude feollen *c* 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 97 Hewynge of wode *c* 1440 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 121 The hors is nedeful wode & stuff to carie. 14 . *Stat. King's Forests* (Douce MS. 335 fol. 73) If ther be ony man that caryeth a way ony smal wode. ? 1479 *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 425 That no wodde there be solde vntil the price be sett vpon it by the saide maire. 1482 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 141 That non young vode be stryyd 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 121 In dyuers places in England there is wood the which doth turne into stone. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 40 Fruit gathred too timely wil taste of the wood 1611 COTGR., *Bois de brin*, round, or vncleft small-wood 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. XIV. 414 The wood will pay for the ground 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 64 This stone I took to be wood petrified 1828 L. KENNEDY & GRAINGER *Tenancy of Land* 151 Timber elm grows more commonly than any other kind

of wood excepting beech. 1855 T F HARDWICH *Phot Chem.* (ed. 2) 289 Acetic Acid is produced..by heating wood in close vessels

b. as prepared for and used in arts and crafts.

In predicative use sometimes = wooden. (OE. regularly used *trēow* TREE (*sb* B 2) in this sense)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22543 Wodd and wall al dun sal drau. 1351–2 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 80 Ye scabbarde of wood turned 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* 46 Sythes we vse to sharpe with Whetstones or instruments of Wood 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, V iii. 90 He talkes of wood It is some Carpenter 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Merry Wherry-Ferry Voy* Wks (1630) II. 15 Edwin . pluck'd the Minster down that then was wood, And made it stone 166. PETTY in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 285 Colouring of Wood and Leather by Lime, Salt, and Liquors. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* I. 22 The model of the Mosque in wood. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Sept 1677, The gates are wood plated over with iron 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 37 ¶ 2 Other Counterfeit Books upon the upper Shelves were carved in Wood 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II (1782) I 56 No wood, except cedar, very curiously carved, was employed in any part of the building. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 502 Bibles bound in wood 1816 W. Y. OTTLEY *Hist. Engraving* I. 1 5 The Origin of Engraving in Wood 1852 R. A. WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit* (ed 2) VII. 40 All the classic authors—in wood, with bright backs.

c as used for fuel, FIREWOOD.

† Occas *coll sing* faggots; locally, small coal (quot 1805).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIX. § 4 Ær he hi bewæg mid wuda utan & forbærnde þa mid fyre *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 402 Gedereð wude þeito, mid þe poure wummon of Sarepte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 3189 Als wodde brinnes, þat es sadde and hevy *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr Wulcker 657/15 *Hoc focale*, wode to the fyre 1480 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb.) 18 Thei have received opon making of the iij M. wode xiij s viij d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 224, cc wode xij^d & iiij candell v^d 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Ezek XXIV 10 Heape on muche wood kindle the fyre *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 35 As fyre the wid we se Dois burne 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Part Summer's Trav.* 44 The miserable Stipend or Hireling wages will hardly buy wood to make a fire for him 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III 512 The small coal used to heat the salt-pans is universally called wood by the salters on the eastern coast of Scotland. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI Introd. 1 Heap on more wood!—the wind is chill.

d *Hort.* The substance forming the head of a tree or shrub; branch-wood; also, branches collectively; in a fruit tree, primarily leaf-bearing, as distinguished from fruit-bearing, branches. (*Cf. wood-bud, -branch* in 10)

1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 130 [Withies] be trees that wyll soone be nourysshed, and they wyll beare moche woodde. 1572 MASCALL *Plant & Graff* 46 If there be in your trees certain branches of superfluous wood that ye will cut of. 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 32 Every Bud which hath but a single leaf produces only wood 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II 302 A Peach, the more it runs to Wood, the better it will bear 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 705 Gardeners, when pruning for wood, cut farther back than when pruning for fruit. 1858 GLENNY *Gard Every-day Bk* 211/1 When a Heath has done blooming, and before it makes its new wood, is the time for pruning it into shape.

e As the material of an idol or image. (Biblical.)

1535 COVERDALE *Esth* XX 32 Wod & stone wil we worshipe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 236 Bewar, I am ane Ielous God, I am na Image, stock nor wod. 1582 *Letany for S Omers* II. IX, All Adorers of the Mass, Who bow to Wood, and Stone, and Brass 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, '*From Greenland's icy Mountains*', The Heathen, in his blindness, Bows down to wood and stone!

f *spec.* (*Hort.* and *Bot.*) The hard compact fibrous substance lying between the bark outside and the pith within.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III XIV 449 *It is vsuall to* graft betwixt the wood and the barke, when trees begin to put vp their sap. 1673–4 GREW *Anat Pl* (1682) 113 The next general Part of a Branch, is the Wood; which lyeth betwixt the Barque and the Pith. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 20 A drying up or wasting away of the wood immediately surrounding the pith 1877 A. W. BENNETT *Thome's Bot* 333 In the anatomical structure of the wood Gymnosperms resemble Dicotyledons in all essential particulars

g. A particular kind of wood, freq. *pl.* kinds of wood. In *Pharmacy* formerly applied to particular kinds used medicinally see quots.

Phr †*To tell what wood the ship is made of*, to be seasick.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 248 Philautus not accustomed to these narrow Seas, was more redy to tell what wood the ship was made of, then to aunswer to Euphues discourse. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV 73 A wood full fit to forge the trolling wheeles Of chariots 1602 W. S. *Thomas Ld. Cromwell* II II, To my victtualles went the Sailers, and thinking me to bee a man of better experience then any in the shippe, asked mee what Woode the shippe was made of [1608 ARMIN *Nest Nenn* C 2 b, I emy stood fearefull of euery calme billow, where it was no boote to bid him tell what the ship was made of, for he did it deuoutly] 1661 CULPEPPER & COLE *Pharm. Lond.* 7/3 Cypress. This Wood laid amongst cloaths, secures them from Moths 1687 BLOME *Pres St Amer* 14 Woods for the use of Dyers Sweet smelling and curious Woods 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 63 The Nephritic Wood is thick, without Knots *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv Exp Philos* (1776) I. 292 To ascertain how much friction some woods have more than other woods. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* 604 Many of the red Indian woods tra[n]sude a blood red juice 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 27 The hard and strong woods used for architectural purposes

1772 MACBRIDE *Th. & Pract. Physic* 635 A pint of decoction of the sudorific woods. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis Childhood* (ed. 4) II 15 A decoction of the woods. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med Lex*, *Woods, Sudorific.* This term is applied, collectively, to the guaiacum, sassafras, china, and sarsaparilla; which are often used together to form the sudorific decoction 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Woods, the*, those formerly in repute as antisyphilitics.

h. *transf.* A hard substance found in the head of an elephant

1829 C. ROSE *Four Yrs. S. Africa* 236, I sat on one [elephant] while they searched for the wood in his head It lies about an inch beneath the skin imbedded in fat, just above the eye, and has the appearance of a thorn, or a small piece of twig broken off.

i. In echoes of the L. proverb which appears in Erasmus's *Adagia* II v. XLVII in the form *Ne e quovis ligno Mercurius fiat* (see quot *c* 1594, and cf. A. Otto *Sprichworter der Romer* 220), hence, the 'material' or 'stuff' of which a person is 'made'.

Cf. similar uses of Gr ὕλη, F *bois*

[1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV iii 249 Is Ebonie like her? O word divine? A wife of such wood were felicitie.] *c* 1594 BACON *Promus of Formularies & Elegancies* (1898) 19 A mercury cannot be made of every wood (but priapus may). 1594 — *Let to Ld. Puckering* in Spedding *Lett. & Life* (1861) I. 293, I hope you will think I am no unlikely piece of wood to shape you a true servant of 1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr *Caussin's Holy Crt* 5 Vertue is a meruelous workewoman, who can make Mercury of any wood 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. I, I know better than most men of what wood a minister is made 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang.* V, The wood of which a knight is made, and that is a squire.

7 Something made of wood: *spec.* a. The wooden part of something, as the shaft of a spear. b. A block of wood used for engraving or printing, as distinguished from a metal plate or type. c. The cask or barrel as a receptacle for liquor, as distinguished from the bottle. d. *slang.* The pulpit. e. The wooden wind-instruments in an orchestra collectively (also called *the wood wind*: see 10 below) f. Each of the bowls in the game of bowls.

a. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* XV ¶ 9 A long piece of Wyer fastned into the Wood of the under half of the Mold. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI. 1191 The Wood [of the javelin] she draws, the steely Point remains

b 1839 J. JACKSON *Wood Engraving* VIII. 720 Wood engraving is necessarily confined, by the size of the wood, to the execution of subjects of small dimensions. 1856 in Ruskin *Rossetti* (1899) 137 An engraving on wood of my picture there is an objection to sending 'the wood' travelling

c. 1826 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks 1855 I 174 When the speerit's been years in the wudd 1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Reign Q Anne* I 199 Ordinary clarets from the wood.

d. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XI, They say he's a pleasant fellow out of the wood. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10 July 45/2 Mr Beecher's activity has not been altogether confined to what irreverent people call 'the wood' 1897 RYE *Norfolk Songs* 129 You are very good in flannel, Sir. I'll come on Sunday, and see if you are as good in wood.

e. 1879 E. PROUT *Instrum* 77 The brass instruments, used in combination with strings or wood. 1901 W. J. HENDERSON *Orchestra* 81 The 'wood' in the modern orchestra consists of flutes, oboes, clarinets and bassoons

f. 1884 DOHERTY *N. Barlow* VIII. 49 Here ancient fogies tried To better aim their wandering 'woods' to guide 1912 J. A. MANSON *Comȇl Bowler* 194 The skip may summon a player from the mat to look at the lie of the 'woods' before delivering his bowl

8 Phrases † a. *Against the wood* 'against the grain' (GRAIN *sb.*[1] 16 b). † b *A piece of wood*: a contemptuous appellation for a stupid person; a blockhead. c. *Wood and wood*: see quots. d. *To take in wood* (local U.S. colloq.): see quot. e. In names of certain trees. *Wood of Jerusalem*, a variety of pear; *Wood of life* = LIGNUM VITÆ I

a. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb) 35 Such a witte well handled by the mother, and wrought as it should, not ouerthwartlie, and against the wood, by the scholemaster.

b. 1691 *New Disc Old Intreague* XXV, Next him Sir Ralph, a very piece of Wood.

c. *a* 1625 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict*, *Wood and Wood*, that is when two timbers are let into each other so close that the wood of the one doth join close to the other 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 337/2 A straight Board, with a Staffe in the side, to draw over Corn in measureing, Which measureing is termed Wood and Wood 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m* 142 *Wood and Wood.* This term implies that when a treenail, &c is driven through, its point is directly even with the inside surface, whether plank or timber.

d. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser 1 II 230 In the West, where steam-navigation is so abundant, when they ask you to drink they say, 'Stranger, will you take in wood?'

e. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. CXVIII 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III XLIX 537 Peares, such as . the wood of Hierusalem 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 79/1 The Lignum Vitæ, or wood of Life, hath a smooth leaf. 1760 J. LEE *Introd Bot* App 332.

III *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. General: a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made or consisting of wood, wooden.

1538 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 76 All wodde implementes. 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho.* d), Wod crosses for bedes 1578 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 133 Fower woodd bottels, one lether botle. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist Moscovia* 1 Wks. 1851 VIII. 471 The...Sap of thir Wood-fewel burning on the fire. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist Printing* 316 This Wood Handle with long working often grows loose 1846 MRS GORE *Engl. Char.* (1852) 3 Smooth as glass,—level as wood pavement 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 16 A wood match red immediately rekindles when dipped into a jar of [oxygen]. 1863 A. YOUNG *Naut Dict.* (ed 2) 448 Woodsheathing is used most generally for covering a vessel's bottom that has been partially wormed. 1879 E. PROUT *Instrum.* 57 The 'wood instruments' in ordinary use in the orchestra 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 378 To store enough wood to go twenty miles you had to have wood billets everywhere, all over the deck, &c. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build*, *Home Handicr.* 61 Tarsia was a species of wood inlay or mosaic 1912 T. D. ATKINSON *Cathedrals* 180 The nave was covered with a wood ceiling.

b. attrib (*a*) in sense 2 or 3, as *wood country*, † *-dike*, † *-eaves*, *-edge*, *-end* (END *sb* 2), *-ground*, *-music*, *-path*, *-pathway*, *-ride*, † *-rim*, *scenery*, *-shadow*, *-song*, *-stream*, *-top*, *-walk*, *-way*, *-world*; dwelling in or haunting a wood or woods, sylvan, as *wood-bird*, † *-burgess* (fig.), *chorister* (fig), *-demon*, *-folk*, *fowl*, *-god*, *-goddess*, *-knight*, *-take*, growing in woods, as *wood-moss*, *root*, *-weed*; (*b*) in sense 6, as *wood-bote* (BOOT *sb*[1] 5 b), *-cell* (CELL *sb*[1] 12), *charcoal*, *-fibre*, *fire*, *reek*, *rick*, *shade*, *smoke*, *stack*, in sense 6 d, as *wood-shoot*; used for storing or conveying wood, as *wood barge*, *boat*, *box*, *cart*, *cellar*, *hoy*, *loft*, *shed*, *sled* c objective, etc., (*a*) in sense 2 or 3, as *wood-keeper*, *-owner*; (*b*) in sense 6, as *wood-bearer*, *-broker*, *-carrier*, *-carter*, *-chapman*, *-chopper*, *-cleaver*, *-eater*, *-feller*, *-grower*, *-seller*, *-turner*, *-worshipper*; *wood-carting*, *-chopping*, *-eating*, *-hewing*, *-turning* sbs. and adjs; *wood-like* adj. d. locative, as (sense 2), *wood-creeper*, *-dweller*, *-rover*; *wood-born*, *-bred*, *-embosomed* adjs e. instrumental and parasynthetic, (*a*) in sense 2 or 3, as *wood-crowned*, *-encumbered*, *-fringed*, *-girt*, *-skirted* adjs., (*b*) in sense 6, as *wood-built*, *-cased*, *-faced*, *-hooped*, *-keyed*, *-panelled*, *-paved*, *-roofed*, *sheathed*, *-walled* adjs.; *wood-pave* vb.

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Rataria naues*, lyghters, or *woode barges 1568 in Marsden *Sel Pleas Court Admir* (Selden) II 139 A woodbarge alias the Woolfe of Dorney *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 531/2 *Wodeberare, or caryare of fowayl. 1536–7 *Pyrry Purse Exp Pcess Mary* (1831) 10 My ladys grace wodberer. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Eng* I. (ed 15) 159 Wood beater, one. 1590 SHAKS *Mids N* IV. i 145 Begin these *wood birds but to couple now? 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosaick Syst* 97 The Wood Birds feed upon the Fruits of Trees 1839 EMERSON *Poems*, *Problem* 25 Yon woodbird's nest Of leaves, and feathers 1458 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V 299 Maistres of *wodbotes 1691 *Andros Tracts* I. 142 Shallops and Wood-boats 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* XVI. 166 Those boats never halt a moment except to hitch thirty cord wood-boats alongside 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I VI 16 The *wood-borne people worship her as Goddesse of the wood. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor*, *Art P* 347 The Wood-born Satyr 1882 J. F. S. GORDON *Hist Moray* III 87 A forest, in which the burgesses had the privilege of *wood-bote granted to them. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII 135/1, I looked for a place to rest, but there was nothing but a large *wood-box, with an old hemp sack to lie on *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXX IV, The *woodbred swine. 1597 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz.* (1908) 417 Thomas Jhones *woodbroker 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* 1, A very humble *wood-built place. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CIV IX, *Wood-burgesses Lions I meane 1541 *Old Ways* (1892) 71 He see a *wod-carter come *c* 1330 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In 6 Coleris pro equis del *Wodecartes. 1377–8 *Ibid* 586 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr 462/1 The *wood carter answering them in a neighbourly spirit. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 58 Amos Burton at present does *wood carting. 1907 *Install News* Dec. 21/1 The board is a D P Fuse and S P Switch *wood-cased type. 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 13 In the *wood cells of some trees we find their walls present large circular dots or discs which encircle them. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot* 98 To the Vascular forms belong the ducts and the vascular wood-cells or Tracheides 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Cottage Archit* § 712 The coal and *wood cellar. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 368 The *wood-chapmen did not care to have their wood faggotted so early. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem*, *Org.* (1862) XIV § 2 892 The specific heat of *wood charcoal. 1841 EMERSON *Lect*, *Man the Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II. 239 My *wood chopper, my ploughman, have some sort of self-sufficiency 1897 HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 163 The sound of *wood-chopping. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I II IX, There the *wood-quiristers sat on a row 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 1 The medling Ape, that like a tall *wood cleaver, assaying to rend a billet in two peeces, did wedge in his pettitoes 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps* CXII. 7 918 As wood-cleavers make the shivers flye hither and thither. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 Gette thy quyckesettes in the *woode countreye 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 188/1 A certayne wood countrey in Somersetshire, called Etheling *c* 1580 *Bugbears* III iii. 50 Som are called *folletti*, *forabosckt*, *fos asiepi*, that ys *wood-crepers, hedg crepers, & the whyte & red fearye. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 559 The *wood crowned hill. 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Bk*, *Spectre Bridegroom* (1821) I 297 Some talked of mountain sprites, of *wood-demons 1591 *Exch Rolls Scot* XXII. 135 For uphalding of the *woddikis of Falkland 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. IV 404 The abode of some stout *wood-dweller 1693 S. DALE *Pharmacol* 539 Teredo. The *Wood-Eater. 1844 *Zoologist* II 410 It is hard to attribute carnivorous propensities to so harmless a wood-eater as Hylobius 1854 A. ADAMS, etc *Man. Nat. Hist* 202 *Wood eating Snout-Beetles *c* 1325 *Wode-hevese [see EAVES 1 b]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3376 Cho wente to the welle by þe wode euis *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 475 He seiȝ vnder a *wode-egge, Fyue hondred men of Armes. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 8 There was a stout fellow yonder in the wood edge. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. IX, High over Borthwick's mountain-flood His *wood-embosom'd mansion stood. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) II 300 The Château so lonely, so wood-embosomed. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* III IX, Kentucky's *wood-encumber'd brake. 1583 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser 1 III. 592 His dwelling houss in the *Wodend callit Daveschaw *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I 331 Lands in Wixstowe at the woodend of Hill. 1840 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* III. 402/1 The improved metallic wheel with *wood-faced tyre 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wulcker 697/17 *Hic frondator*, a *wodfeller 1569 BLAGUE *Sch. Conceytes* 54 As a Woodfeller was cuttyng wood neere a riuer side, he lost his axe 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 90 The wood-fellers who directed their route.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 100 Whether *wood-fibres occur in Cryptogams is at least doubtful. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 231 b, A *wode fyre, for people to syt & wake therby. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udo.* xlii(i), The dying embers of a wood fire still glimmered on the hearth. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 185 Bugs never infest houses..in which wood-fires only are used. 1867 Morris *Jason* I. 262 All about The *wood folk gathered. 1398 Trevisa *Bartk. De P. R.* XII. i. (Bodl. MS.), *Wood soules..dwelleþ in woodes and in þikke coppes of treen. 1787 Burns *'Admiring Nature in her wildest grace'* 13 The lawns *wood fring'd in Nature's native taste. 1828 G. W. Bridges *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 227 Surprised to find their *wood-girt town surrounded by an armed force. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 9 The wyld *woodgods. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, No Goblin, Wood-god, Fairy, Elfe, or Fiend. 1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 34 Full of painful jealousies Of the Wood-Gods, and even the very trees. *c* 1843 Carlyle *Hist. Sketches* (1898) 270 The wood-goddess with her nymphs. 1581 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 524 & so follow the broke into another *wood ground. 1611 Cotgr., *Laze*, Wood-ground, by measure, or quantitie of *Arpens*. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 253 [He] has to pay more for his timber, to protect the *wood-grower. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp-Hunters* VI. 48 The water-drawing, *wood-hewing pueblos. 1891 Hardy *Tess* XXVII, The *wood-hooped pails hung..ready..for the evening milking. 1537 *Wood hoy [see Wend *v.* 6 c]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 423/1 A *Wodde keper, *Ilearius*. 1519 *Pres. Jurors* in *Surtees Misc.* (1830) 32 That noo wode kyeper take no swyn into the woddys for akecornes. 1868 'Holme Lee' *B. Godfrey* XVII. 95 He is woodkeeper to Squire Gisborne. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 27 The pieces of which it is composed are connected by *wood-keyed hook scarphs. 1845 Browning *Flight of Duchess* XVII. 78 Like Orson the *wood-knight. 1548 Thomas *Ital. Dict.* (1550), *Seluaggio*, wilde, or *wooddelike. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 A sort of sullen greenish Wood-like rust. 1785 Cowper *Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., We..have..more than two waggon loads of them in our *wood-loft. 1796 T. Townshend *Poems* 104 For many a long and languid day Upon the *wood-moss laid. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1912) II. 74 The Nightingale *woodmusiques sing. 1757 *Rep. Importation Bar-Iron* 17 The *Wood-Owner, divides his Wood into a Number of Cuts. 1832 *Gentl. Mag.* CII. I. 578/2 The *wood panneled ceiling. 1827–35 N. P. Willis *Idleness* 60 *Woodpath or stream, or slope by hill or vale. 1856 Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 139 These *wood-pathways led up a steep hill. 1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* V. 281/1 To *wood-pave all the turnpike roads. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Nov. 2/1 The *wood-paved part of the Space. *Beowulf* 3144 *Wudu-rec astah [1895 W. Morris *Beowulf* 109 The wood reek went up.] 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 87 That the blue wood-reek might chase away the flies. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* x, The bark from the *wood-ricks [being] washed down the gutters. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 9 Beside the *woodride's lonely gate. 1569 *Lease* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 528 Of swepelan streame west be *wudu rinnan. *c* 1205 Lay. 739, I þon wode rime. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 24/1 The *wood-roofed house. *c* 1205 Lay. 467 Leouere heom his to libben bi þan *wode-roten. 1825 Hazlitt *Spirit of Age* I. Wks. 1902 IV. 198 Wreaths of snow under which the wild *wood-rovers bury themselves..in winter. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* (1818) II. 309 Our celebrated landscape-painter, Robert,..assisted me in laying out the grounds, and disposing of my *wood scenery. 1479 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 425 Prouydid..that the *woddesillers leve not the bak bare of wodde. 1554 in Wadley *Notes Wills Bristol* (1886) 189 Wodseller and Citezin of the Citie of Bristowe. 1735 Johnson, *Woodmonger*, a woodseller. 1828 Mrs. Hemans *Peasant Girl Rhone* 16 Sad and slow, Through the *wood-shadows, moved the knightly train. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 9 *Wood-sheathed Ships. 1844 Louisa S. Costello *Bearn & Pyrenees* I. 282 We were glad to take shelter in a *wood-shed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 531/2 *Wodeschyde, *tada*. 1577 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1895) 65 For nailes and wodshuddes and two skottells vjd. 1842 J. Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 299 Take the *wood-shoots close by their roots, so that the bark may grow over the wound. 1822 Howe *Fatal Discov.* III, On the *wood-skirted lawn. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* IX. (1892) 211 The creaking of the *wood-sleds, bringing their loads of oak and walnut. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* VII. (1857) 48 Smelling of fresh straw in summer, and *wood smoke in winter. 1601 *Death of Robt. Earl of Huntington* D 2, Fall to your *wod songs therefore, yeomen bold. 1834 Mrs. Hemans *Poems, Happy Hour* 7 The sweet wood-song's penetrating flow. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Lignile*, fuell, or a *wodde stacke. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 379 The size of Faggots and Wood Stacks differs in most Countries. 1913 'Q' *Hetty Wesley* II. v, The wood stack hid her from the Parsonage windows. *c* 1820 Mrs. Hemans *Tale 14th C.* 322 The *wood-stream's plaintive harmony. *a* 1583 Montgomerie *Flyting* 737 *Woodryk, hoodpyk, ay like to liue in lacke! 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* XXXII, The passing gleam fell on the *wood tops below. 1839 in *Inquiry, Yorksh. Deaf & Dumb* (1870) 22 William Sedgwick, *wood-turner. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Apr. 7/2 *Wood turning tools. 1791 Charlotte Smith *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 228 Birds, who found food and shelter amid the shrubberies and *wood-walks. 1595 Markham *Trag. Sir R. Grinuile* (Arb.) 46 The *wood-walled Cittizens at sea. *c* 1325 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) I. 566 Duse acræ..juxta le *wode wey. 1906 S. W. Mitchell *Pearl* 19 The beauty of those wood-ways green. 1850 *Household Words* I. 29/1 *Wood-weeds, river-weeds, and other weeds. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 331 The humble-bee the wide *wood-world may roam. 1579 Fulke *Conf. Sanders* 587 To proue them *woode worshippers and idolaters.

† In ME. poetry, in combs. *wood bough, lay* (Lea *sb.*[1]) = ? glade or grove, *lind* (= tree), *rise* (Rice[1], small branch), esp. in phr. *under wood bough*, etc. = in the woods, in the leafy shade; sometimes with allusion to secret love-making.

Cf. J. Hall's ed. of *King Horn* 1227 note

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Euer is þe eie to þe wude leie [*v. r.* wodeleȝe], þerinne is þet ich luue. *a* 1290 *S. Eustace* 20 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 212 Þe hert wes muchel, þer he wes ounder wode linde. *Ibid.* 32 Þere he wes ounder wode leye. *Ibid.* 76 [He] wes ounder wode-bowe. 13.. *K. Horn* 1160 (Harl.) Ȝef þou horn euer seȝe vnder wode leȝe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2485 Vnder wode bouȝ þai knewen day and niȝt. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4734 Wylde walkande by wode lyndes. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. VII (Skeat) I. 53 Beware of thy lyfe, that thou no wodelay use, as in asking of thinges that strecchen in to shame! *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 633 Adam loked tho vndir wode bough. *Ibid.* 676 As men that ben hard be-stad vnder wode lynde. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1344 Rachis can ryn vndir the wod rise.

g. attrib. uses and comb. of pl. (sense 2) *U. S.*

1849 F. Douglas *Life* 59, I stopped my oxen to open the woods gate. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 391 Any land may be improved by the addition of vegetable matter, such as woods litter. 1880 S. Lanier *Hymns of Marshes, Sunrise* 47 The woods-smell. 1902 S. E. White *Blazed Trail* v, Bands of woods-creatures. 1904 — *Forest* XIV, He was..comparatively inexperienced in woods-walking. *Ibid.*, A good woods-walker progresses without apparent hurry. 1908 — *Riverman* VII, Still lingering at the woods-camps, five hundred woods-weary men.

10 Special Combs. **wood-acid** = *wood-vinegar*; **wood-agate**, agatized wood (*Cent. Dict.*); **wood-alcohol** = Wood-spirit 2; **wood-axe**, an axe for hewing wood or felling trees; **wood-block**, a block of wood, *esp.* one on which a design is cut for printing from (cf. *wood-engraving*, Woodcut); **wood-block** *v.*, to pave with wood-blocks; †**wood-bone** [Boon *sb.*[1] 6], ? a boon-day for wood-cutting; **wood-borer**, something that bores wood; *esp.* any one of certain insects and other invertebrates which make perforations in wood; so **wood-boring** *a.*, **wood-bound** *a.*, (*a*) bound or fastened with wood; (*b*) of land, encumbered with woody hedges or trees; (*c*) enclosed by woodland; (*d*) see quot. 1892; **wood-branch**, a branch of a fruit tree kept primarily for growth of wood (6 d); **wood brick**, a block of wood cut to the size and shape of a brick, inserted in the interior walls of a building as a hold for joinery (Gwilt); **wood-bud**, a bud forming the rudiment of a wood-branch; †**wood-bush**[1] [Buss *sb.*[1]], a vessel for conveying wood, a wood-barge; **wood-bush**[2] [Bush *sb.*[1] 9], name of a wooded region in S. Africa; **wood-butcher** *U.S. slang*, an inexperienced carpenter; **wood-carpet**, (*a*) a floor-carpet made of thin pieces of wood arranged in patterns (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (*b*) the geometer moth *Melanippe rivata* (E. Newman, 1869), †**wood-carriage**, a tenurial obligation to carry wood; **wood-carving**, the ornamental carving of wooden utensils, furniture, etc.; *concr.* a piece of such carving, hence **wood-carved** *a.*, **-carver**, †**wood-cast** [Cast *sb.* 13], a pile or stack of wood; **wood-colour**, the colour of wood; a pigment of such a colour; **wood-copper**, a wood-brown fibrous variety of olivenite; **wood-corn**, 'some quantity of Oats or other Grain, paid by Customary Tenants to the Lord, for liberty to pick up dead or broken Wood' (*Cowel's Interpr.* 1701), **wood-draughtsman**, one who draws for wood-engraving; so **wood-drawing**, **wood-dried** *a.*, dried by the heat of burning wood, **wood-drink**, a decoction of some medicinal wood (cf. 6 g); **wood-engraver**, (*a*) one who engraves on wood, an artist who does wood-engraving; (*b*) a name for various species of N. American wood-boring beetles, esp. *Xyleborus cælatus*, **wood-engraving**, the process or art of engraving on wood or of making wood-cuts; *concr.* a design so cut upon a wood-block or obtained by impression from it, a woodcut, **woodfall**, a felling of trees for their wood, a cutting of timber, **woodfarm**, (*a*) a farm on which trees are grown for timber, †(*b*) an office in the Port of London, which dealt with the delivery of wood and other goods discharged, **wood-farmer** (see quot.); **wood-flour**, (*a*) a substance obtained by grinding wood containing starchy matter, proposed as a substitute for flour, (*b*) a very fine sawdust obtained from pine-wood, used as an absorbent surgical dressing; †**wood-fold**, a wood-yard; **wood-forester** *Sc.*, one who has charge of woods; †**wood-free** *a.* [cf. Free *a.* 27 b], entitled to take wood gratis; **wood-fretter** (cf. *wood-borer*); **wood-fungus**, a fungus that infests wood, †**wood-garth** = Wood-yard, **wood-gas**, gas for illumination obtained from wood, †**wood-geld** [Geld *sb.*], money paid for the privilege of cutting or gathering wood in a forest; also (according to 17th c. legal writers), the privilege of immunity from such payment, **wood-gum** = Xylan; †**wood-hag** [Hag *sb.*[3]], the right to cut wood; †**wood-hagger**, a wood-cutter, wood-hewer; **wood-hanging**, 'thin veneer on a paper backing, to be used as wall-paper' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **wood-hewer**, (*a*) one who hews wood, a wood-cutter, (*b*) a bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, a South American tree-creeper, †**wood-hire**, payment or outrent for wood; **wood-hole**, a hole or recess in which wood is stored for fuel (cf. *coal-hole*); †**wood-honey** [OE. *wuduhunig* = L. *mel silvestre*, Gr. *μέλι ἄγριον*], wild honey; **wood-hook**, a hook for cutting off pieces of wood from trees; **wood-horse** *U.S.*, (*a*) a sawing-horse; (*b*) the walking-stick insect (*Cent. Dict.*), **wood-hung** *a.*, bordered with hanging woods; †**wood-iron**, ? iron smelted by means of wood, †**wood-leave** (Sc. *-leif, -lief, -leeve*), leave or permission to cut or procure wood; *transf.* a duty charged for this; **wood-lock** *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood sheathed with copper, fitted closely beneath the pintle of a rudder to prevent the latter from rising; hence **wood-locked** *a.*, secured by a wood-lock; †**wood-lode**, the carriage or conveyance of wood; the right or privilege of carrying wood, **wood-lot** *U.S.* [Lot *sb.* 6 a], a plot of land containing or consisting of woodland, **wood-maid, -maiden**, a mythical female being dwelling in or haunting woods, †**wood-maker** = Woodman 2; **wood-master**, now *Hist.* the master or overseer of a wood; **wood-meal**, (*a*) a kind of flour, resembling sawdust in appearance, prepared from the root of the manioc or cassava-plant; (*b*) the powdered wood produced by the wood-worm; **wood-money** (see quot.); **wood-mote**, now *Hist.*, a court for determining cases in forest law, later called *court of attachments* (Attachment 3), **wood-mould**, mould consisting of decayed wood, **wood naphtha** = Wood-spirit 2; **wood-note**, a natural untrained musical note or song like that of a wild bird in a wood (in later quots. echoing Milton), **wood offering**, an offering of wood to be burnt in sacrifice; **wood-opal** [G. *holzopal*], opal formed by petrifaction of wood, opalized or silicified wood; **wood-paper**, paper made from wood-pulp; **wood-peat**, peat formed from decayed wood (*Cent. Dict.*); †**wood-penny**, (*a*) ? = *wood-silver*; cf. *woodland penny*, (*b*) Paul's betony, *Veronica officinalis*; **wood-piercer, -piercing** *a.* = *wood-borer, -boring*; **wood-pile**, a pile or stack of wood, esp. for fuel; **wood-plant**, (*a*) a plant with woody stem and branches; (*b*) a plant that grows in woods, a woodland plant; †**wood-plea court**, ? = *wood-mote*, †**wood-pleck** [Pleck], ? an enclosure in which wood is stored, **wood post**, a station where wood is procured, **wood powder**, (*a*) powder made by disintegration of wood, as sawdust; (*b*) a kind of gunpowder made from light porous wood; **wood-print**, a print from an engraved wood-block, a woodcut; **wood-pulp**, a pulp made by mechanical or chemical disintegration of wood-fibre, and used for making paper; also *attrib.*; **wood-ranger** *U.S.*, one who ranges woods, a scout or sharpshooter in American armies (cf. Ranger[1] 3); †**wood-rent**, ? = *wood-silver*; **wood-rock**, a compact variety of asbestos resembling dry wood, also called *mountain wood* (Cent. Dict.), **wood-saw**, a saw for cutting wood, as a buck-saw (Knight 1875), **wood-sawyer**, (*a*) a man employed in sawing wood; (*b*) the larva of a wood-boring beetle or other insect, which cuts off twigs, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); †**wood-scathe** [Scathe *sb.* 1], a fiend or monster of the wood, **wood-screw**, a metallic screw specially adapted for fastening together parts of woodwork or wood and metal, **wood-service**, service as a wood-ranger; †**wood-silver**, ? a payment made in lieu of a supply of wood; cf. *woodland silver*, **wood-skin**, a light canoe made of bark, used by native tribes in Guiana; **wood-soot**, the soot of burnt wood, formerly recognized in the British Pharmacopœia as *fuligo ligni*, and used in dyeing; †**wood-speech** [Speech *sb.*[1] 10 b], a kind of wood-mote, **wood-still**, a still for distilling tar or turpentine from pine-wood (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **wood-stone**, petrified wood, *esp.* a form of quartz consisting of silicified wood; **wood-stove**, a stove adapted for burning wood (Knight 1875), **wood-sugar** = Xylose (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.*), †**wood-tale**, a quantity of wood supplied as a due, **wood-tar**, a bituminous liquid obtained in the destructive distillation of pines and other trees, **wood-tin** [G. *holzzinn*], a variety of cassiterite or tin-stone of brownish colour and fibrous structure, resembling dry wood; **wood-vessel**, (*a*) a vessel carrying a cargo of wood, (*b*) *Bot.* a sap-conducting vessel in the woody tissue of a plant; **wood-vinegar**, vinegar or crude acetic acid obtained by distillation of wood, also called *pyroligneous acid*, †**wood-waste** (meaning unknown); **wood-wharf**, a wharf at which cargoes of wood are landed or shipped, so *wood-wharfing*;

†wood-whistle, ? the bishop's weed, *Ammi majus*; wood-wind, the wooden wind-instruments in an orchestra collectively (cf. 7 e above, and WIND *sb*.1 12 b); wood-wool, †(*a*) cotton; (*b*) fine shavings of wood, usually pine-wood, used as a surgical dressing and for various other purposes; wood-wright, a worker in wood, as a carpenter.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Wood-acid*, an inferior pyroligneous acid, distilled from oak, beech, ash, &c 1861 *Wood alcohol [see PYROLIGNEOUS] *c*1356 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 557 In factura unius *Wodeax 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 454 With ane wod-ax thair tha straik of his heid 1625 *Rag. Mag. Sig Scot* 300/2 Lie schaft of the wode aix. 1900 R. W. CHAMBERS *Cas dagnan* XXIX, I unslung my wood-axe He drew his hatchet 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech Encycl* II 825 Two specimens of *wood blocks, cut by Mr Wightman 1877 H. LAW & D. K. CLARK *Constr Roads* 17 Following the experience of stone-set paving, the wood blocks of narrower dimensions answered better 1883 *Builder* 24 Nov. 704/2 The prejudice against the use of good elm for purposes such as wood-block floors 1908 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Aug 4/2 The road leading from Shepherd's Bush to Uxbridge, the major part of which was *wood-blocked by the United Tramways Company 1524 *Compotus of monastic property in Cottingham, Northants* (MS.), Vnu' *Wodbone in autumpno, vnam Gallinam ad Natale D'ni, et decem oua ad Pascha 1850 A. WHITE *List Crustacea B. Mus* 56 *Chelura terebrans*. Sea *Wood-Borer 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* VIII (1818) I. 240 The little *wood-boring beetles (*Anobium pertinax* and *striatum*) also attack books 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2275/1 *Spiral Bit*, a wood boring tool made of a twisted bar of metal 1570 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 229 Two paire of *wood boune wheills. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* Mar (1744) 35 Where it fronts the Sea, pois'nous Marshes, Wood-bound, over-shelter'd by Woods, and the like 1796 MARSHALL *Planting* I. 56 High Hedges, and low Pollards, are the bane of corn fields in Norfolk, lands thus encumbered are said to be wood-bound 1876 HARDY *Hand of Ethelberta* xv, Ethelberta and Christopher stood within the wood-bound circle alone. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Wood-bound Trade*, in the coopering industry making packing casks in which to put bottles for export from breweries 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. II. III. The *Wood Branches are those that form the Shape of the Tree. 1842 *Wood Bricks [see NOG *sb*.1]. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb* IV. 249 Care should be taken to cut them a little sloping behind a *wood bud, which may be easily distinguished from the blossom buds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII 346/1 The flower-buds are plump and roundish; the wood-buds are more oblong and pointed. 1587 *K. R. Mem. Roll* 392 Mich. v. 3 Navis Angl' voc' *woodbushe 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 2/3 Majajie, the mystical Queen of the *Wood-bush tribes 1903 J. BUCHAN *Afr. Colony* 114 A delight in the Wood Bush is apt to spoil a man for other scenery 1890 in Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* s. v., Counting carpenters and *wood-butchers together, it is estimated that about 20,000 men make their living in London as carpenters and joiners 1557 *Acts Privy Counc. Irel.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 39 The freholders hathe been accustomed .to pay certain *woodd cariages and other duties 1885 HALLIWELL *Life Shaks.* (ed. 5) 52 The elegant *wood-carved roof. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 62 The wood [of the alder] is a favourite material for many purposes of the turner and the *wood carver 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. CCIX, Artists in *wood-carving 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 5723, Book-case, wood carvings, stone-sculpture 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 423/1 A *Wodde caste, *strues* 1612 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 259 Chr. Wright [presented] for building his wood cast and laying his tymber in the Kinges street whereby the people cannot conveniently passe 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* XII. 116 Your *Wood colours are compounded either of Vmber and White, Char-coale and White [etc.] 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 507 The sap-wood .. has a light whitish or yellowish wood-colour 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 320 Hæmatitic Arseniate *Wood Copper 1235–53 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 76 Facit easdem consuetudines sicut Robertus de Stodlegh' preter *Wdecorn unum ferdellum 1894 HERKOMER in *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/7 Nearly all the *wood-draughtsmen of my time have become painters of eminence. *Ibid.*, He watches over the welfare of the artists now as much as he did in my *wood-drawing days 1577 HARRISON *England* III. 1. 96/1 The *woode dryed mault doth.. annoye the heade of him that is not vsed thereto because of the smoke 1591 R. HITCHCOCK in Arb. *Garner* II. 216 Wood-dried malt will make unsavoury drink 1611 FLORIO, *Pigliare il legno*, to take the *wood or dyet drinke for the pox 1696 FLOYER *Humours* 190 Drinking Wine, and two parts of Water, or Wood-Drinks 1816 OTTLEY *Hist. Engraving* I. 97 It appears that the old German *wood engravers manufactured prodigious quantities of these religious cuts *Ibid* 31 The professors of *wood engraving *Ibid* 32 Another large wood engraving, representing the Madonna 1588 WALSINGHAM in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 230 Yearely *woodfals in Middlesex. 1629 T. CLAY *Chorol Disc* 25 To see that the Woodfalls be made at seasonable times 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* (1771) I. 111 153 *note*, *Wood-farms not being very common 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Cusioms* (1821) 388 The business of the Woodfarm or River Office in the Port of London 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 1123 *Wood-farmers, such as rent woodlands, to be periodically cut for fuel [etc.] 1845 DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v. 18 The wood is next dried , and is afterwards ground repeatedly, till it assumes the form of a rough flour. The *wood-flour is then formed into small flat cakes by the addition of water 1885 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* I. 265/2 Wood-wool and wood-flour, the latter the finest, are made from pine wood. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 219/20 A *Wodfould, *lignarium* 1865 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* (1884) 32 The Duke's head *wood-forester 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 175 Kit's uncle Rob, the wood forester 1554 *Charters rel. Glasgow* (1906) II. 513 Archinbalde salbe *wod fre and querell fre to the bigging of the saidis mylne and hir dame 1611 COTGR., *Tavelliere*, the little worme called a *Wood-fretter 1876 FREECE *Telegraphy* 161 Dry-rot.. is due to a species of *wood-fungus—the *Merulius lachrymans*—which destroys the tensile and cohesive power of the wood, and gradually reduces it to .a fine powder. 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 39 Lapides pro paviamento del *Wodegarthe 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/5 Y^e^ Wodgarth, *lig[n]arium* *c*1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 125/2 The city of Heilbronn has recently been lighted up with *wood-gas 1220 in Spelman *Gloss. Archæol.* (1664) 260 Et sint quieti de omnibus geldis, & danegeldis, & *vodegeldis 1334 in *N. Riding Record Soc.* N.S. III. 108 Quod ipse et homines sui sint quieti de omnibus geldis Et de wodegeldis. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisd.* 197 Woodgeld, is properly to be discharged of gathering within the forest, for the behoofe of the foresters, and other ministers there. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 233 Pudzeld [*i.e.* pudgeld] or Woodgeld is to be free from payment of money for taking of Wood in any Forest 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 868/1 Tree gum. *Wood gum. 1569 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1580, 810 Cum lapicidiis, silvis, nemoribus cum lie *wode hage. 1569 *Charters Crosraguel Abbey* (1886) I. 195 Cum earundem silvis et nemoribus cum lie Wodhag 1295 *Acc. Each. K. R.* 5/8 m. 2 (P.R.O.) In stipendiis Walteri Le *Wodhagger pro meremio prosternendo in bosco de Stagholme 1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* III. VII. 69 Let no man thinke that these gentlemen spent their times as common wood-haggers at felling of trees 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 15 The American *wood-hanging has been applied for the finish of the suite of rooms *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* XXIX. 11 Butan *wuduheawerum & ðam ðe wæter berað 1300 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 255/1 Roberto le Wodehyewere 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 423/1 A Wodde hewer, *lignarius* 1867 SCLATER & SALVIN *Exotic Ornith.* (1869) 71 *Xiphocolaptes major* (Rusty Wood-hewer). 1361 in Blount *Fragm. Antiq.* (1815) 368 Pro *wodehyre ob' 1438–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 74 Pro Wodhue apud Aldyngtige, Brome, et Rylley, hoc anno, 11½*d* 1521–12 *Ibid* (MS.), Pro Wodhire in Aldyngtyge et Rylley, 11½*d* ob 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Wou'd if she Cou'd* I. 1, Creep into the *Wood-hole here 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 44 Confounded, to the dark recess I fly Of wood-hole *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark 1. 6 *Mel silvestrae*, *wudu hunig 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiii (1495) P. 913/2 Been haunte the floures [of beech] and gadre wode hony in holowe trees *c*1450 *Mirk's Festial* 184/30 Saynt Ion ete leues, brod and rownd and whyt, and when þay byn fiotude thay byn swete as hony and byn callyd wod-hony. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 531/2 *Wodehoke, or wedehoke, *sarculus*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. III. 134, 1500 wood hookes, and tooles to make faggots 1849 F. DOUGLAS *Life* 116 Mr Johnson kindly let me have his *wood horse and saw 1745 WARTON *Pleas Melanch.* 315 *Wood-hung Menai, stream of druids old 1536–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 694 Et in 4^xx^ petr. ferri de stauro dni Prioris pro le *Wodyron ad 4*d*, 26*s* 8*d*. 1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 283 Payit be the said Robert for *wod leif in France, xviij frankis 1620 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 300 Dewteis for grund-lieve and woodlieve 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m.* 142 **Wood-lock*, a piece of elm or oak, in the throating or score of the pintle, near the load-water line 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 529 The pintles are hooks which enter the braces, and the rudder is then *wood-locked 1263 *Cal. Inquis. p. M. Hen. III* (1904) 563, 15*s* 4*d* *wodelode 1377 in *Somerset & Dorset N. & Q.* (1911) Dec. 342 Johannes Purdy tenet unam virgatam .. reddet per annum vijs vj*d* pro Wodelode 11½*d* 1742 in W. M. Sargent *Manx Wills* (1887) 473 A third part of a *Wood Lott for Cutting of ye wood or for feeding 1866 LOWELL *Among my Bks., Lessing* (1870) 304 He would soon be driven to the cutting of green stuff from his own wood lot, more rich in smoke than fire 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For bread and drink to the teners and *wood makers 15 in Blount *Anc. Tenures* (1679) 168 The *Woodmaster and Kepers of Needwoode shale every yere mete at . Birkeley Lodgge .one Seynt Laurence dey; at which dey and place a Woodmoote shal be kept 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* I. 292 A Woodmote having been held on the same day, the wood-master and his men came to swell the procession 1760–72 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 324 The common food of the inhabitants throughout Brazil, is the farina de Pau or *wood-meal, which is universally eaten instead of bread 1852 J. J. SEIDEL *Organ* 121 Pipes so completely eaten by the wood worm, that the wind blows out the dust or wood meal through all the holes 1892 *Labour Comm.* Gloss. s. v. *Money*, Some yards in the barge-building industry allow the men to take home small pieces of wood .. others allow 2*d* per day in lieu of wood, this is termed *wood money. 15 ., 1826 *Wood-mote [see *wood-master*]. *a*1610 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XXII. § 1 (1615) 207 The said Court of attachments then called the Wood-mote Court. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. VI. 71 The court of attachments, wood-mote, or forty days court, is to be held before the verderors of the forest once in every forty days 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 424 A small portion of the field was manured with a compost of night-soil and *wood-mold. 1842 *wood-naphtha [see WOOD-SPIRIT 2]. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 134 If sweetest Shakespear fancies childe, Warble his native *Wood-notes wilde 1789 BURNS *Let. to M'Auley* 4 June, Mrs Burns has a glorious *wood-note wild *at either old song or psalmody 1887 S. COLVIN *Keats* V. 105 Wild wood-notes of Celtic imagination 1611 *Bible* Neh. X. 34 We cast the lots among the priests, the Leuites, and the people, for the *wood offering to burne vpon the altar 1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 246 *Wood-Opal 1800 KOOPS *Hist. Acc. Inv. Paper* 88 The substance of the *Wood Paper on which these lines are printed 1261 *Cal. Inquis. p. M. Hen. III* (1904) 502, 2 d, *Wudepanies 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 102/29 Wodpenie, *betonica Pauli* 1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinæ* Tab. 19/8 *Pholas Lignorum*. *Wood Peircer 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 279 The *Wood Piercing Bee 1552 HULOET, *Woode pyle, *strues*. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* VI. 68 The Cook Maid, going to the Wood-pile to fetch Wood to dress Supper 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 107 They built a Town and fenced it round about with a kind of Wood pile, or Wall of great Timber Trees 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* XXI. 222 The seldomest spectacle on the Mississippi to-day is a wood-pile 1773 *Holme on Spaldingmoor Incl. Act* 18 Banks, *Wood-Plants, Quicksets, or Fences 1908 [ELIZ. FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 29 Wood-plants flourish about this border. 1671 *Cowel's Interpr.*, **Woodpleа-Court*, is a Court held twice in the year in the Forest of Clun in Con. Salop, .and perhaps was anciently the same with Woodmote-Court. 1521 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 668 That no inhabitant make eny gardeyn or *wodpleck with in xl^ti^ fote [of the town wall] 1904 *Brit. Med. Irnl.* 17 Sept. 662 Leisha *wood post is on the bank of the river surrounded by forests. 1870 in *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* 99 *Wood-powder, Boorde's remedy for Excoriation. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 322 In combustion wood powder is far more rapid than black 1816 W. Y. OTTLEY *Hist. Engraving* I. 91 The very early *wood prints of Germany 1908 *Dublin Rev.* July 216 The book is adorned with charming wood prints 1866 *Patents, Abridgm. Specif. Manuf. Paper* II. (1876) 427 Improvements in preparing *wood pulp for the manufacture of paper. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem. Amer.* VII. XXVII. II. 270 A company of *wood rangers to scour the country near our settlements. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCII. 712/1 The white wood-rangers were as ruthless as their red foes 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 109 These [iron forges] were destroyed at the request of the customary tenants, who charged themselves with paying the rent of 20 *l.* by a rate which is now called *Woodrent or Bloomsmithy rent 1844 EMERSON *New Eng. Reform.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 260 The labour of the porter and *wood-sawyer. *c*1275 LAY. 25859 Wola þat þe *wode-scaþe hnueþ þe þus for-fare. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* XXIV. 402 What is meant by *Wood Screws, are taper Screws made with Iron, having very deep Threads, whereby they hold fast when screw'd into Wood 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 222 These plates . are attached to the ship's side by a plentiful supply of wood screws, screwed into the timber backing 1757 R. ROGERS *Irnls.* (1769) 52 Volunteers in the regular troops, to be trained to the ranging, or *wood-service. *c*1245 in Lysons *Environs Lond.* (1796) IV. 131 [In this survey two payments are mentioned called] *wodeselver [and] averselver [a composition for labour]. 1355–6 *Abingdon Obedientiars Acc.* (Camden) 5 De redditu de wodeseluer x li. 11*s* 1510–11 in Eyton *Antiq. Shropsh.* (1856) III. 325 1825 WATFERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. (1903) 32 There is neither curial nor canoe, nor purple-heart tree in the neighbourhood to make a *wood-skin to carry you over. 166 SIR W. PETTY in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 296 In Cloth Dying *wood soot is of good use 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dy(e)ing*, Wood-soot, containing not only a colour, but a salt, needs nothing to .make it strike on the stuff 1770 *Cook's Voy. round World* III. VIII. (1773) 632 Of the colour of wood soot, or what is commonly called a chocolate colour. 1222–3 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1825) V. 268/1 In curiis nostris shiris, halemotis, et *wodespeches 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 315 *Woodstone is commonly .. the substance of petrified wood 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 647 Hornstone occurs under three modifications; splintery hornstone, conchoidal hornstone, and woodstone 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 Et debet habere *wdetale contra Natale, scil. unum truncum [etc.] 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* IV. § 6. 198 *Eupione*, which Reichenbach obtained during the rectification of the products from *wood-tar 1787 GROSCHKE tr. *Klaproth's Observ. Fossils Cornw.* 13 The most remarkable species of stream tin is a tin-ore like haematites, or what is called *Wood tin 1855 LEITCHILD *Cornwall* 201 The famous wood tin, so called from the woody appearance of some of the pebbles, was formerly found in the Loth stream works in abundance 1796 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 220 Not a *Wood-Vessel bound to Piombino would go out of the Port 1883 M^c^NAB *Bot., Morphol. & Physiol.* II. 42 The xylem consists..of three sets of cells, viz. the wood vessels, the wood prosenchyma, and the wood parenchyma. 1837 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 849 There are four principal kinds namely, wine vinegar, malt vinegar, sugar vinegar, and *wood vinegar. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 135 Et debet carnare bladum cum careta sua per 1 diem et debet auxiliari ad *wddewaste 1279 *Liber Cust.* (Rolls) 150 Qui serra lie au pliet qi estet en Tamise a *Wodehwaise 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden) 10 Places wher they take in wood, wch places are called vpon the Thames, westward, haws or wood wharfes *a*1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Sept. 1666, The coale and wood wharfes. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 212 A tug was taking a couple of deal-loaded barges to a wood wharf 1840 *Rep. Hull Docks Comm.* 136, I propose what in the neighbourhood of Hull is called 'wood-wharfing' *a*1400 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 8 *Ameos agreste*, similis fraxinarie, anglice, *wodewhisgle [*v.r.* wodewhistle] 1876 *Wood wind [see WIND *sb*.1 12 b] 1901 W. J. HENDERSON *Orchestra* 19 Next in importance to the strings is the wood-wind, which is divided into three families—flutes, oboes, and clarinets 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* 323 With a little *wode woul dipte therein rub the teethe. 1885 [see *wood-flour*]. 1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 July 431 In workshops, the wood-wool is even replacing cotton waste for cleaning machinery. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* III. 75 All who chanced to know The *woodwright's craft. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 6 At a wood wright's door, where I stood on a large block of old oak.

b. In names of animals, chiefly birds and insects: (1) that live in woods, as *wood bee, fly, gnat, hornet, moth*, esp. in designations of particular species or groups, as *wood Argus* (ARGUS 3), *dormouse, fly, lady* (LADY *sb.* 9), *mite, rattlesnake, red-bird, sandpiper, swift* (SWIFT *sb.*2 4), *tattler, tiger* (TIGER *sb.* 11), *wagtail* (see quots.); *wood* MOUSE, PEWEE, PIE (*sb.*1 3 b), SWALLOW (*sb.*1 2 b); (11) that live, bore, or burrow in wood; e. g. in local names of species of woodpecker, as *wood-jobber, -knacker, -tapper*, and in *wood-borer, -fretter, -piercer, -sawyer* in 10; wood-ant, (*a*) a large ant, *Formica rufa*, living in woods; (*b*) a termite or white ant, which burrows in wood; wood baboon = DRILL *sb.*3; wood-beetle, a wood-boring beetle; wood bison, wood buffalo, a variety of American bison (*Bison bison athabascæ*) found in the wooded parts of the west of Canada; wood-bug, an insect of the genus *Pentatoma*; wood-cat, †(*a*) a fanciful name for the hare; (*b*) a wild cat living in woods, *spec.* the S. American species *Felis geoffroyi*; wood-cracker *dial.*, the nuthatch, *Sitta cæsia*, wood-cricket, a species of cricket found in woods, as *Nemobius sylvestris*; wood-culver = WOOD-PIGEON, wood-deer = *wood-goat*; wood-digger, a West Indian

insect (see quot.), **wood-drake**, the male of the *wood-duck*; **wood-duck**, a species of duck inhabiting woods, *esp.* the N. American summer duck, *Æx sponsa*, and the Australian *Bernicla jubata*; **wood-frog**, a species of frog found in woods, as the N American *Rana sylvatica*, **wood-goat**, a S. African species of antelope, *Antilope sylvatica*; **wood-grouse**, (*a*) the capercailye *Tetrao urogallus* (see GROUSE *sb.* 1); (*b*) the spotted Canada grouse, *Canace* (*Dendragapus*) *canadensis*, or allied species; **wood-ibis**, a stork of the subfamily *Tantalinæ*, esp. *Tantalus loculator*, which inhabits wooded swamps in southern U S.; a wood-stork, **wood-kingfisher**, a name for birds allied to the kingfisher, living in woods: = *king-hunter* (KING *sb.* 13 b); **wood-leopard** (*moth*), a species of spotted moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*), the larva of which bores into the wood of trees, **wood-owl**, any species of owl living in woods, as the tawny or brown owl, *Syrnium aluco*; **wood-partridge** = *wood-grouse*; **wood-pelican** = *wood-ibis*; **wood-pheasant**, (*a*) = *wood-grouse* (a); (*b*) in Zanzibar (see quot. 1892); **wood-quail**, any bird of the genus *Rollulus*, of the Malay archipelago; **wood-rabbit**, the common rabbit of U.S., *Lepus sylvaticus*, also called *cottontail*, also, any rabbit living in a wood; **wood-rat**, any rat of the American genus *Neotoma*; **wood-robin**, a local name of the American *wood-thrush*; **wood-shrike**, (*a*) = WOODCHAT; (*b*) an African shrike of the genus *Prionops*, **wood-shrimp**, a crustacean of the family *Cheluridæ*, as *Chelura terebrans*, which bores in submerged wood; **wood-slave**, a West Indian lizard of the species *Mabouya*; **wood-snail**, any species of snail inhabiting woods, esp. *Helix nemoralis*, **wood-snake**, a snake that lives in woods, as those of the family *Dryophidæ*; **wood-snipe**, -snite, names for the woodcock (British or American); **wood-star**, a name for several species of humming-birds, as those of the genus *Calothorax* and the Bahama sheartail, *Doricha evelynæ*; **wood-stork** = *wood-ibis*; **wood-swine**, a swine living in woods; *spec.* the bosch-vark, a ferocious wild swine of S. and E. Africa; **wood-tantalus** = *wood-ibis*; **wood-thrush**, (*a*) a species of thrush of the eastern U.S., *Turdus* (*Hylocichla*) *mustelinus*, noted for its beautiful coloration and sweet song, (*b*) a local name of the missel-thrush, *T. viscivorus*; **wood-tick** [TICK *sb.*[1]], a tick of the family *Ixodidæ*, found upon plants; **wood-warbler**, (*a*) the wood-wren, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*; (*b*) a general name for the American warblers (WARBLER 2 b), esp. those of the genus *Dendræca*; **wood-wasp**, (*a*) a wasp that lives in woods, as *Vespa sylvestris*, (*b*) a wasp that burrows in rotten wood, as some species of *Crabronidæ*, or a wasp-like insect whose larvæ bore in wood, as the horn-tails; **wood-worm**, an insect larva or other invertebrate, as the ship-worm (see TEREDO), which bores in wood (also *fig.*); **wood-wren**, (*a*) a species of warbler, *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*, or its congener the willow-wren, *P. trochilus*. See also WOODCOCK, etc.

1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosaick Syst.* 90 The *Wood-Ant feeds upon Leaves. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 140 In the West Indies, [they are called] Wood Lice, Wood Ants, or White Ants. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 33 Length of the wood-ant (*F. rufa*) three-eighths of an inch. 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup.* I. 176 *Wood Baboon. Inhabits Guinea. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R.* XVIII. xii. (Bodl MS.), Some beþ feelde been and some beþ *wood been. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon.* H 5 b, The wood-pecker .doth more harme to wood-bees then garden-bees. 1795 WINTERBOTHAM *View U.S.* IV 413 *Wood-beetle, Leptura. 1825 R. T GORE *Blumenbach's Nat. Hist.* 190 Leptura 1. Aquatica .. The Wood-beetle.. On aquatic plants of all kinds 1843 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw Nat Club* II. No xi. 78 As thoroughly drilled as ..a piece of wood that has been eaten with the maggot of the wood-beetles. 1895 C. W. WHITNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 20/2 To hunt *wood-bison, .now become the rarest game in the world. 1892 W PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 143 These animals go by the name of *wood buffalo 1836 REDDING *Hist. Mod Wines* III. (ed. 2) 47 A nauseous odour ..from a vast number of *wood bugs which had been.. crushed in the [wine] press. *c* 1280 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant* I. 133 The frendlese, the *wodecat. 1892 W H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 15 It is called wood-cat, and .is an intruder from wooded districts north of the pampas. 1898 STANLEY J. WEYMAN *Shrewsbury* xxvi, Speak, you viper, and don't stand there glowering like a wood-cat! 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 175 A little Bird, somtimes seen, but oftner heard in the Park at Woodstock, from the noise that it makes, commonly called the *Wood-cracker. 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat Hist* VII 350 The *wood-cricket is the most timorous animal in nature. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/32 *Palumbus*, *wudeculfre. 1533 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* (1541) 15 Meates and drynkes makynge good juyce.. Wodde culvers. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 201 Mice, Dormice, and Swine do sooner perish with hunger, than they do eat of a Ring-Dove or Wood-Culver. 1812 PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* I. 194 Large animals, such as buffalos, *wood-deer (*antilope sylvatica*). 1838 W. P HUNTER tr *Azara's Nat. Hist Paraguay* I. 145 Laborde says that his first species is called red deer and wood deer (*Cuerba roxa y cierba de Bosques*) in Cayenne, being always met with in woods. 1756 P BROWNE *Jamaica* 433 The *Wood-Digger This insect. digs frequently into soft places of timber, where it keeps a throbbing noise, not unlike our death-watches in Europe. 1801 SHAW *Gen. Zool* II. 166 *Wood Dormouse. *Myoxus Dryas* It is said to be a native of Russia, Georgia, &c. inhabiting woods, &c 1814 A WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* VIII. 97 Summer Duck, or *Wood Duck. *Anas sponsa* 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* v 147 The wood duck (Bernicla jubata) abounded on the larger water-holes 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal* 54 Green *wood-fly, and blossom-haunting bee. 1854 A ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat Hist* 258 Wood-Flies (Platypezidæ) 1698 M LISTER *Journ Paris* 73 Very large *Wood Frog, with the extremity of the Toes webbed 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sketches* 288 The fitful and plaintive croak of a wood-frog 1882 *Cassell's Nat Hist* VI 77 The *Wood Gnat (*Culex nemorosus*) frequents woods and does not come into houses 1785 G FORSTER tr *Sparrman's Voy Cape Gd. Hope* VII I 276 This *wood-goat, or, as it is called, *bosch-bok* 1776 PENNANT *Brit Zool* (ed 4) I 223 *Wood Grous It inhabits wooded and mountanous countries 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat Ins.* 928 The *wood or wilde Hornet (saith Pliny) live in hollow trees all the winter 1785 LATHAM *Gen Syn Birds* V 104 *Wood Ibis .found in Carolina, and in various parts of South America. 1875–84 *Layard's Birds S Afr* 735 *Pseudotantalus ibis*. African Wood-Ibis. 1856 *Knight's Eng Cycl., Nat Hist* IV 1276 *Zeuzera Æsculi*, the *Wood-Leopard, is a rare species, of a white colour, with numerous steel-blue spots. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc *Man Nat Hist* 277 *Wood-Mites (Orbitidæ) *a* 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho* 542 The hewel .. Doth from the bark the *wood-moths glean 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. viii. II 384 If the seat be galled, it is thought that the ashes of the *wood-Mouse tempered with honey, cureth the same 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tait's Mag.* I 445/2, I saw a little Wood-mouse. Sit under a mushroom tall 1809 SHAW *Gen Zool.* VII 253 *Wood Owl. As the bird seems to be the only British species more particularly found in woody than in other situations, the title of Wood Owl seems best adapted to its nature 1772 *Phil. Trans* LXII 389 *Woodpartridge 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VIII v (1849) 370, I heard the wood-partridge drumming on a neighbouring tree. 1754 CATESBY *Carolina* I pl 82 *Pelecanus Sylvaticus* The *Wood Pelican 1820 A WILSON *Amer. Ornith* II 81 *Wood Pewee Fly-catcher. *Muscicapa rapax* 1705 tr. *Sir J Ware's Antiq. Irel* VII. 20 The Cock of the Wood, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls the *Wood Pheasant 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Nov 3/1 What is called the 'wood-pheasant' is a big long tailed bush cuckoo 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v *Rollulus*, The red-crested *wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulroul*. *Ibid*, *Wood-rabbit. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 73 These wood-rabbits differ in their way of life from those in the open warren outside 1766 J BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 10 Jan. 30 We found a great nest of a *wood-rat, built of long pieces of dry sticks. 1879 W L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Animals* II xi 151 The Californian wood-rat. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool* III. 335 *Wood Rattle-Snake *Crotalus Dryinas*. 1805 MITCHELL & MILLER *Med Repos.* 122 Fire bird or *wood red-bird with blue wings. 1808 A WILSON *Amer. Ornith* I. 29 Wood Thrush. *Turdus melodus* It is called by some the *Wood Robin. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 425/1 The chief bird friend and companion of the wanderer in the New Zealand bush is the wood robin. 1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool* II 482 *Wood Sandpiper *Tringa Glareola*. Inhabits the moist woods of Sweden 1824 [see SANDPIPER 1] 1875–84 *Layard's Birds S. Afr.* 401 *Bradyornis marquensis*. Mariqua *Wood-Shrike. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 285, I saw one of these Spiders eat a small lizard call'd a *Wood-slave 1864 *N. Brit. Rev* Dec. 404 The baleful race of woodslave and slippery-back, those hideous brown and yellow lizards of the West Indies. 1832 AUDUBON *Ornith Biog* I. 19 They now and then descend to pick up a *wood-snail or a beetle 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 118 The pretty banded wood-snail (*Helix nemoralis*) 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 75/2 *Coluber*, a landsnake or *woodsnake 1887 *St James's Gaz* 14 Mar. 6/1 It would seem that in times past the '*woodsnipe' was considered a stupid bird *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 363/27 *Cardiolus*, *wudusnite 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* xi 96 There is a kind of Wood-Snite in Devonshire, greater than the common Snite. 1859–62 SIR J RICHARDSON, etc *Mus Nat Hist.* (1868) I 311 The Short-tailed *Woodstar (*Calothorax macrurus*) is one of the most diminutive even in the family of dwarfs, measuring rather less than two inches and a half in length 1884 COUES *N Amer. Birds* (ed 2) 653 American *Wood Stork. 1854 A ADAMS, etc. *Man Nat. Hist* 37 *Wood-Swallows (*Artamidæ*) 1869 E NEWMAN *Brit Moths* 19 The *Wood Swift (*Hepialus sylvinus*) *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Trial of Fox* 894 The Uild *wod Swyne 1785 G FORSTER tr *Sparrman's Voy Cape Gd. Hope* x II. 23, I saw a herd of *bosch-varkens*, or, as they are likewise called, *wilde-varkens*, (wood-swine, or wild-swine). 1834 [see *bosch vark* s v BOSCH[1]] 1824 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen Zool.* XII. 3 *Wood Tantalus (*Tantalus loculator*) 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* IV. 346 *Totanus Glareola*. *Wood Tatler 1791 W BARTRAM *Trav N & S. Carolina* (1792) 179 The shrill tuneful songs of the 'wood-thrush' 1827 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen Zool.* X. 179 Wood Thrush (*Turdus melodes*) 1841 W C. BRYANT *Earth's Children* 11 Wks 44 Dark maples where the wood-thrush sings. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast* 49 *Ricinus* the *Wood Teek, or, Dogs Teek 1819 D B WARDEN *Ac. United States* II. 180 The wood tick resembles a bug, and lives upon trees and rushes 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit Moths* 32 The *Wood Tiger (*Chelonia Plantaginis*) 1868 J BURROUGHS *Wake-robin* v. (1884) 207 The well known golden crowned thrush (*Sciurus aurocapillus*) or *wood-wagtail *Ibid* VIII 296 [see WAGTAIL 2 a]. 1817 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool* X 748 *Wood Warbler (*Sylvia Sylvicola*) 1868 *Rep U S Comm Agric.* (1869) 310 The *wood-wasps are often seen resting on leaves in the sunshine 1871 STAVELEY *Brit Insects* 203 The second division of the predaceous stinging Hymenoptera, known as *Fossores* or diggers, consists of the Sand-wasps and Wood-wasps. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* x (1899) 135 Tiny grey flies, wood wasps, and ants, tormented us with their bites and stings 1540 *Septem Ling Dict.* D vj, Teredo, a *woodworme 1607 B BARNES *Devils Charter* (ed McKerrow) 1376 Now skelder yee scounderels, .you wood-wormes. 1725 SWIFT *Wood an Insect* 17 An Insect we call a Wood-Worm, That lies in old Wood like a Hare in her Form. 1855 BROWNING *Mesmerism* 7 At night, when the wood-worm picks, And the death-watch ticks 1792 T. LAMB in *Trans. Linnean Soc* (1794) II. 245 A New Species of Warbler, called the *Wood Wren It comes with the rest of the summer warblers 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* II 371 *Phyllopneuste Trochilus* The Willow Woodwren

c. In names of plants or their products (usually designating particular species) growing in woods, as *wood calamint, fern, germander, horsetail, hyacinth, liverwort, pea, pimpernel, rasp, reed, rose, sedge, violet*, etc. (see quots. and CALAMINT, etc); **wood-almond**, a West Indian shrub, *Hippocratea comosa*, producing edible seeds like almonds; **wood-anemone**, the common wild anemone, *A. nemorosa*, abundant in woods, and blossoming in early spring; also applied to other species; **wood-apple**, (*a*) a wild apple, crab-apple, (*b*) the fruit of *Feronia elephantum*, an East Indian gum-yielding tree allied to the orange, or the tree itself; also called *elephant-apple*; **wood betony**, the common betony, *Stachys Betonica*; **wood crab** = *wood-apple* (a); **wood cranesbill**, *Geranium sylvaticum*, a wild species with light purple flowers, **wood-grass**, any species of grass growing in woods, **wood-lily**, † (*a*) ? the meadow-saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; (*b*) the lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*; (*c*) the common winter-green, *Pyrola minor*; (*d*) any plant of the N. American genus *Trillium*, grown here as a spring-flowering perennial, † **wood-march** [OE. *wudumerce* see MARCH *sb.*[1]], the common or wood sanicle, *Sanicula europæa*, † **wood-mint**, pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*; † **wood-nep** [NEP *sb.*[1] or [2]], see quots, **wood nut** (tree), the hazel, *Corylus avellana*, **wood-spurge**, a species of spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, with greenish-yellow flowers, **wood strawberry**, the common wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*; **wood-vetch**, any species of vetch growing in woods, esp. *Vicia sylvatica*, with pink or white flowers streaked with purple, **wood-vine**, (*a*) the bryony, *Bryonia dioica*; (*b*) *yellow wood-vine*, a species of mulberry, *Morus Calcar-galli*. See also main words.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CCXCI, The *Wood Anemone or Wind-flower. 1816–20 T GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I 100 *Anemone Ranunculoides*; Yellow Wood Anemone *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 190 Ȝesodene *wudu æpla 1430 in *Engl. Hist Rev* (1899) July 514 Ooke, esshe, holyn, wodapiltre and crabtre. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Vellanga, Velanga*, vernacular Indian names for the wood-apple, *Feronia Elephantum* 1859 MISS PRATT *Brit Grasses* 122 *Hordeum sylvaticum* (Lyme-grass, or *Wood Barley) 1657 S PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* I xv. 92 Bees gather not of flowers which have deep sockets, as *Wood bettony. 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physick* (1762) 117 Apply Wood Betony bruised 1712 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 152 The Box proper for planting Palisades, is the *Wood-Box. 14 *Nom* in Wr-Wülcker 715/38 *Hec arbitus*, *wodcrabtre 1483 *Cath. Angl* 423/1 A Wodde crab, *acroma* 1525 *Grete Herbal* CCLXXXIII (1529) Q ij, Wood crabbes, or wyldynges. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III 602 *Geranium batrachoides alterum* *Wood Cranesbill. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 214 A hill purpled with wood cranesbill 1884 MILLER *Plant-n*, *Aspidium nevadense*, Nevada *Wood-fern *Ibid., Polypodium vulgare*, Adder's Fern, Common Polypody, Wood Fern 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* 26 When *wood-grapes were purpling 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I vi 7 *Wood grasse hath many thicke and threadie rootes *Ibid* 8 *Gramen sylvaticum* is called in our toong Wood grasse or Shadow grasse 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* IX No III 475 *Listera ovata* was plentiful, as well as *Calamintha Clinopodium*, and several wood-grasses 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II ccccxlii 957 *Wood Horse taile 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* vi 7 The *wood-hyacinth is the best English representative of the tribe of flowers which the Greeks called 'Asphodel' *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med MS.* II 517 in *Anglia* XVIII 320 *Wode-lilie with Blo purpre flowres, no lefe on stele 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 679 Wood-lillie, or Lillie conuaile 1882 *Garden* 20 May 352/1 The Virginian Cowslip. attains true development in semi-shady spots and so does the large white Wood Lily. 1884 MILLER *Plant n*, *Pyrola minor*, Common Winter-green, Wood Lily *Ibid*, *Trillium*, American Wood-lily *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 22 Ȝenim *wudumerce *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr-Wülcker 554/8 *Sanicelum, i sanicle, i* wudemerch *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd Oxon) 38 *Sanicula*, i. wodemerche 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., Wood Maich is Sanickle *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr-Wülcker 557/20 *Origanum, i pulol real, i* *wode-minte 1525 *Grete Herbal* XLVIII (1529) C v b, Ameos, *woodnep, or penywort. 1599 GERARDE *Catal. in horto* 19 *Sison* Wood Nep 1597 — *Herbal* II. lvii 279 The later Herbarists haue named this plant *Dulcamara, Amaroduleis*, and *Amaradulcis* we call it Bitter sweete, and *Woodnightshade. 1578 *Wood Nut tree [see HAZEL[1] 1] 1634 T JOHNSON *Merc Bot* 24 *Astragalus sylvaticus* *Wood-pease, or Heath-pease 1820 HOGG *Tales, Bridal of Polmood* (1836) II 82 Gathering *wood-rasps for a delicate preserve 1816–20 T GREEN *Univ Herbal* I 129 *Arundo Calamagrostis* *Wood Reed-grass *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 90 Ȝenim *wudu rosan 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* Table Hard Words, Woodrose or wilde-Eglantine 1705 tr *Cowley's Plants* Wks. 1711 III. 363 Nought by Experience than the Wood-Rose found, Better to cure a mad Dog's poisonous Wound. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I xvi. 20 *Wood Rushie grasse 1816–20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I 256 *Carex Sylvatica*, *Wood Sedge 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXII 403 Sweete *wood Spurge... Vnsauorie wood Spurge. 1707 *Curios Husb & Gard* 154 Spurges of Different Kinds the Wood-Spurge, the Cipress Spurge, and the Mirtle-Spurge *a* 1869 ROSSETTI

Songs, Woodspurge 12 Among those few The woodspurge flowered, three cups in one 1732 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Fragaria vulgaris* Common or *Wood-Strawberry. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Pulse* 6 G 1/2 Dr Lister recommends for the improvement of sandy, light ground, . all plants of the pea kind, and particularly .the *wood vetch 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV 11, Where profuse the wood-vetch clings Round ash and elm, Its pale and azure-pencill'd flower Should canopy Titania's bower 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl* II. 312 This Bryony is commonly called also Wild Vine, or *Wood-vine 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s v, Woodvine, Yellow, *Morus calcar galli.*

Wood, *a* (*sb*[2], *adv*) *Obs.* exc. *dial* or *rare arch* Forms 1–6 (9 *Sc*) wod, 3–7 (9 *arch.*) wode, (4 *Sc* vode), 4–5 woed, 4–6 woode, woud(e, wodde, (5 ode, oothe, *Sc* woide, void, 5–7 *Sc* woid), 6 wodd, (oode, wyd, *Sc* vod, wuid), 6–7 woodde, (6, 9 *Sc* wid, 7 would, 8– *Sc.* and *dial* wud), 4– wood. [OE *wōd* = OHG *wuot* (in *ferwuot* raging, frantic), ON. *ōðr*, Goth. *wōd-*, **wōþs* possessed (cf. OHG., MHG. *wuot*, G. *wut* rage), f Teut. *wōð-* (to which belong also OE. *wōþ* song, sound, ON *ōðr* poetry, and WODEN) — Indo-Eur. *wāt-*, represented by L. *vātēs* seer, poet, OIr *fáith* poet, W. *gwawd* song of praise, the fundamental meaning being 'to be excited or inspired'. From the mutated stem are OE. *wēde* mad, *wēdan* WEDE *v.*, *wēden* in WEDNONFA', WIDDENDREAM. The form *oothe* is from Scand. Compounds are BRAIN-WOOD, RED-WOOD *a.*]

1. Out of one's mind, insane, lunatic: = MAD *a* 1.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) E 249 *Epilenticus*, woda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John x 21 Ne synt na þis wodes mannes word *c* 1200 ORMIN 15506 He draf ut off wode menn Deflless 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 11026 A wode man touched on hys bere, And a-none he hadde botenyng. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 554 3if i told him treuli my tene He wold wene i were wod *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 46 Woode men, he 3euep hem þer mynde, And makip mesels hool *c* 1440 *York Myst* XI 334 His folke sall no ferre Yf he go welland woode *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 372/2 Oothe, or woode, *amens* 1540 HYRDE tr *Vives' Instr Chr. Wom* (1592) G, They bee bitten of the wood dog the devil, & be fallen wood themselves. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXXVIII 101 Anis wod and ay the war 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I IV. 34 Through vnaduized rashnesse woxen wood 1609 SKENE *Reg Maj.* 82 b, Gif any man is Lunatick, woodde, or furious, with space of manifest wit and judgement betwix ilk time. 1627 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Armado* D 1 b, In the North parts of England, when they thinke that a man is distracted or frenzy, they will say the man is Wood 1724 RAMSAY *I'ea-t. Misc.* (1733) I 86 The wife was wood, and out o' her wit. *c* 1730 — *Betty & Kate* IV, That's like to put us wood. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XXXVII, Some folk say, that pride and anger hae driven him clean wud 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Wood*, mad, rhyming with *food.* This word is rarely used 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I ix, Am I dement? Stark wode?

b. Of a dog or other beast: Rabid: = MAD *a* 6.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 4 Wið woden hundes slite 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XII IV. (Tollem MS), [Honey] helep þe bitynge of a wood hounde 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XVIII (Arb) 44 Ye sawe neuer wood dogges do more harme. 1549 *Compl Scot* VI 57 Quhen it [*sc.* the dog-star] ringis in our hemispere, than dogis ar in dangeir to ryn vod 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I B v, Garlyke is good agaynst the bitinges of madd or wood beastes 1608 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S H S 1914) 60 Scho [*sc* a mare] ran wood and drouneit hirself in Tueid 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph* II, Bitten by a wood-Dogs venom'd tooth 1733 *Culross Town Rec.* (MS), There has been some wood dogs going through the town 1856 G HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 58 The bull ran wud *a* 1869 SPENCE *Braes of Carse* (1898) 181 The dog ran wud that barkit at her.

c. In phr. of comparison, often expressing fury or violence (cf. 3): e g. *as* (*if*) *he* (etc) *were wood*, *as* or *like wood* (cf MAD *a.* 1 c)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 338 We brennen in mod, And wurðen so we weren wod *c* 1300 *Havelok* 508 Starinde als he were wod 1340 *Ayenb* 140 Hi yerneþ hi iheapeþ ase wode. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3859 He cryedde & rorede as þaw he were wode *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* XXVIII, They beganne to crye lyke wode folke. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 403 in *Non-Cycle Myst Plays* (1909) 70 Yt bledyth as yt were woode, I wys *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* I. 224 That preik, thai prance, as princis that war woude 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 121 From me he fled as woode 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* II III 30 Like a would-woman. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* I II XCIII, Thou rav'st as thou wert wood. 1721 RAMSAY *To Earl Dalhousie* 13 Some like to. gar the Courser rin like wood.

d. With qualification, as *half*, *near* (*nigh*), *worse than*, etc, the combined phrase becoming virtually equivalent to one of the derived senses below.

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 3840 He was ney uor wraþþe wod. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 36 He gan to berke on þat barn þat it wax neig of his witt wod for fere 14 *Childh Jesus* 133 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1878) 113 Frawdys was wrobe & nydel ode [*v.r* nerehande wode] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* XXVI. 99 Þe knight was halfe woode for wo *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI 418 In propyr ire he wox ner wode for teyne.

2. Going beyond all reasonable bounds, utterly senseless; extremely rash or reckless, wild, vehemently excited: = MAD *a* 2, 4, 7.

c 900 ÆLFRED *Solil. August* (1922) 25 Hwa is swa wod þæt he dyrie cweðan þæt God ne se sæce? *c* 1205 LAY 1714 Swa wod he was to fehte *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 120 Þet tu schalt demen þi suiuen wod, þo þu þer touward þouhtest 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 99 Þat man may be halden wode, þat cheses þe ille and leves þe gude. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 203 Coueitise is euere wode, To gripen other folkis gode 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 164 Aweie he fledde As he that was for love wod. *c* 1400 *Pride of Life* 499 in *Non Cycle Myst Plays* 104 Be he so hardy or so wode In his londe to aryue, He wol se his herte blode. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 76 A woode wisdom, and a wise woodenesse. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II VIII 89 Wode luste, made lufe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 116 Whiche of theyr myndes ar so blynde and wode And so ieted in theyr errour and foly. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* Mar 55 Thelf was so wanton and so wood 1584 *Mirr. Mag* 26 b, Incontinent desire maketh him wood of their societie 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II x. 413 Vnles you wil be so wood now, as to adde brutish Ubiquitisme, to your barbarous Cyclopisme *a* 1708 T WARD *Eng Ref.* 14 What sees he in her, he's so wood for? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XIV, The folk in Lunnun are a' clean wud about this bit job. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* liv. 382 The lassie's gane wud! There's nae reason in her.

¶ **b.** Used inaccurately to render L. *furialis*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 197 In þat lond is a lake wonderful and wood [L. *furialis*], for who þat drynkeþ þerof he schal brenne in woodnesse of leccherie

3. a Extremely fierce or violent, ferocious; irascible, passionate

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Monie cumeð ischrud mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2224 Als wode lyons þai sal þan fare 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II VIII. 89 A scheep cled in foxis skyn, & a dowe wodar þen any wode best *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Fox* 195 A nyce proud man, void and vaneglorious 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 12 Ther ys no best so wyld, oode, or cruel, but to man by wysdom he ys subduyd. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 286 3e suilde nocht chuse vnto that cure Ane Vinolent nor wod Pasture 1590 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* I XXVII (1596) 44 They that haue this disease [*sc* mania] be wood & vnruly like wilde beasts 1747 UPTON *New Canto Spenser's F. Q* XXVI, Guileful Dissimulation, and pale Fear, And Discord wood

b Violently angry or irritated; enraged, furious

c 1205 LAY 2189 Humber wes swa swiðe wod for al þat lond on him stod 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5979 Suan þo he hurde of þis cas Made him wroþ & wod ynou. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 25 Þei ben wode 3if men speken treuly a3enst here cursed synnes 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 229 Tho that haue a brandynge colure like the lye of fyre, lightly wexen woode. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* LXVII 112 The gretestedes became alle araged and wood for thurst *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 282 Yᵉ more it is preached the more they grudge, and the woodder bee they *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I 146 To quhome scho turnit about witht ane wode and furieous contienance 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II. 1. 192 Heere am I, and wood within this wood, Because I cannot meet my Hermia 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. XIX. 267 Be not thou wood too, nor a jot inraged 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc Witches* I, Pray now do not say ought to my Lady, by th' Mass who'l be e'en stark wood an who hears on't. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* XIII, When neebors anger at a plea, An' just as wud as wud can be 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XLII, Now he's anes wud and aye waur, and roars for revenge 1858 KINGSLEY *Red King* 23 King William sterte up wroth and wood

c *transf.* of rage, pain, etc. (Cf. MAD *a.* 5)

1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4415 In is wod rage he wende Vor to awreke is vncle deþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III met II. (1868) 68 Þe woode wraþþes of hem. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 287 In this wilde wode peine. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1168 Þar is na wa in þe werd to þe woode hunger. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2695 Thar was the batell furyous and woud 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 193 To execute against them (in his wood furie) whatsoever he listeth.

d. *fig.* of inanimate things, as the sea, wind, fire: Violently agitated; 'furious', 'raging'. (Cf. MAD *a.* 7 b)

c 1200 *O E Chron.* an 1075 (MS. D) Seo wode sæ & se stranga wind hi on þæt land awearp *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 371 Þe wawes were so wode Wiþ winde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 331 A reyn so wilde and wood That half so greet was neuere Noees flood *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 593 Wynde aroos wiþ wood rage 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* VI in Ashm (1652) 98 Flames bienning fierce and woode 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* X 39 Temppestes horrible of the woode see *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 75 About the wall thair ran ane water void, Blak, stinkand, sowr, and salt as is the sey. 1593 Q ELIZ *Boeth.* I. met IV. 7 Wood Vesevus that burstz out his smoky fires.

†**B.** quasi-*sb.* (*a*) madness, (*b*) in phr. *for wood* (see FOR- *pref.*[1] 10), 'like mad', madly, furiously.

c 1275 *xi Pains of Hell* 48 in *O E Misc.* 148 Snaken and neddren stingeþ for wod. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 6201 Þeruore hii flowe vor wod. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 276 She hath such wo, whan folk doth good, That nygh she melteth for pure wood *c* 1384 — *H Fame* III 657 Lat vs seme That wommen louen vs for wode 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 286 Betwen the wawe of wod and wroth Into his dowhtres chambre he goth. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 5777 Out of witt he was for wode

† **C** *adv* Madly, frantically, furiously (chiefly in *wod wroth*). *Obs*

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 6109 Þe king knout wiþ hom was þo so wod wroþ *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 5 3if þei . hatен and ben woode wiþ with men þat trewly dispisen synne *c* 1425 *Engl Conq Irel* XXXVIII 94 The knyght . bytwene twe perylle on on halue, þe wode-yernynge watyr so grysly, on other halue, hys fomen *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 4913 The king of kinges quooke woode That any shuld be hold bettre than him self were *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 515 The more the Kynge spake for the Englysshe men, the more woder were they dysposyd agayne them 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII VII. 9 Wod wroth he worthis, for dysdene and dyspyte That he ne mycht his feris succur 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* VII 5 They begynne to be woode dioncken thorow wyne 1569 BLAGUE *Sch Conceytes* 94 The pacient hearing this was wood angrie, and commaunded all yᵉ Phisitians to be put out of dooies 1601 DENT *Pathw Heaven* (1831) 142 They are so extraordinarily enamoured and are so wood-mad of it, that they will have it.

D *Comb.*: †**wood-like** *a.* = WOODLY *a*; †**woodsek** [SICK *a*], mad See also WOODMAN[2].

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg Gallery* O IV b, Wherwith distrest with *woodlike rage, the[se] words he out abrade *c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial* (1900) 135 þa wæs geleæded se *wodseoca [*v.r.* wedendseoca] man to Benedicte. 14. in Wr-Wulcker 595/23 *Meger*, wode sek.

† **Wood,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 wode. [f. prec.] *intr* To go mad; to rave, rage (also *fig*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV met. III. (1868) 123 Þou3 þei ne anoye nat þe body, 3itte vices wooden to distroien men by wounde of þou3t *c* 1386 — *Sec Nun's T* 467 He stareth and he woodeth in his Aduertence. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 282 Whan I ne may my ladi se, The more I am redy to wraththe, I wode as doth the wylde Se *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I CXVI (1869) 61 Deth is a beste so wylde that who so seeth it he woodeth *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1144 The kynge. began to wode, That his knyghtes bore downe weie

Wood (wud), *v*[2] [f. WOOD *sb.*[1] (Cf OE. *wudzan* to fell wood.)]

I. †**1.** *trans.* To surround with or inclose in a wood or trees; *refl.* and *intr.* to hide or take refuge in a wood. *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppr Monast.* (Camden) 195 The howse.. ys metely wodeyd in hege rowys *a* 1589 R LANE in *Hakluyt's Voy* 741 The Sauages . betooke themselues to flight we..followed for a smal time after them, who had wooded themselues we know not where. 1645 *City Alarum* 13 We should not tread those Mazes of fortune, wherein we have often wooded

2 *trans.* To cover (land) with wood, as trees, to plant with trees, convert into woodland.

In this sense a back-formation from WOODED *ppl a*, q v for earlier quots.; cf also WOODING 2

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett* XXXIV (1808) II. 36, I was delighted with the fine pear-trees which wooded the country 1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (ed 2) 10 Transplanting could do this, an entire Park could be thus wooded at once. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp* 6 The primeval forests densely wooding the vast levels

II. 3. a. *trans* To supply with wood for fuel; to load (a vessel) with wood

1628 in Foster *Engl Factories India* (1909) III 260 Wee woodded and ballasted our shipps 1712 E COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 117 This Island where we careen'd, wooded, water'd, and fitted our Ships. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I V 42 Our next employment was wooding and watering our squadron 1804 NELSON 22 Mar in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) V 471 Seahorse being in want of wood, to be ordered to the Island of Asinara, to cut wood, for which purpose she may remain forty-eight hours. In much less time the Victory could be wooded. 1902 LENNOX *James Chalmers* x. 72 The people helped in wooding the vessel

b *intr.* To procure or take in a supply of wood for fuel. Also (in mod. use) with *up*

1630 CAPT. J. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* II. 57 In this little Ile of Mevis, I have remained to wod and water and refresh my men 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 76 In this river I imagined we might wood and water 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 369 Soon after leaving, we passed the Zephyr, wooding-up an hour later, our own boat was run to the bank, and we also commenced wooding 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 220 We went on down the river, stopping.. occasionally to 'wood up', as taking in fuel was termed 1921 W. P. LIVINGSTONE *Laws of Livingstonia* 56 The vessel was wooding with rosemary and ebony logs.

4. Bowls. *To be wooded*. see quot.

1897 *Encycl Sport* I 130/2 The jack is said to be 'wooded' when surrounded by bowls.

5. *trans.* To furnish with a wooden support; to prop with wood.

1918 *Glasgow Her* 14 June 6 Simpson wooded the place [in a coal-mine] temporarily, in order to prevent a further fall.

Wood, obs. form of WOAD.

† **Woodage.** *Obs. rare.* [f WOOD *sb.*[1] + -AGE] 1622 COTGR, *Lignade*, wooddage; prouision of wood.

Woo d-ash, *pl* **-ashes.** [WOOD *sb.*[1], ASH *sb.*[2]] The ash or ashes of burnt wood

1748 *Anson's Voy* II. II 135 This oil served , when mixed with wood ashes, to supply the use of tallow 1836 C. WORDSWORTH *Athens* V. (1855) 26 Kneading some cakes to be placed among the wood-ashes of the fire, and baked. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 659 Natives who had rubbed themselves with wood-ash until their complexions were 'the color of slate-pencil'.

¶ See WOAD-ASHES.

Wood-bill (wu·dbil). [OE *wudubil(l* see WOOD *sb.*[1] and BILL *sb.*[1]] An implement used for cutting wood, pruning, etc = BILL *sb.*[1] 4

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) F 48 *Falcastrum*, wudubil *c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* (1900) 113 Sume dæge sealde he him irengeloman, þæt is haten wudubill 1356 in Riley *Mem Lond* (1868) 284, 3 twybilles, 3 wodbilles. 1485 in *Ripon Ch Acts* (Surtees) 373, 1 wodbill 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I (1680) 44 His Name was agreed to be Wil-Jones, and His arms a wood-Bill. 1788 COWPER *Let* 28 July, The axe and the woodbill have been constantly employed

Woodbine (wu·dbəin), **woodbind** (-bəind). Forms. see WOOD *sb.*[1]. α. 1 -bind, -bend, 1–6 -binde, 4–7 -bynde, 5 -bende, 5–6 -bynd, 6– woodbind; β. 6 -byne, -bin, (9*dial* wid(d)bin), 6– woodbine (Also with hyphen, formerly occas. as two words.) [OE *wudubind*, *-binde*, also *-bend*, f. *wudu* WOOD *sb.*[1] + root of BIND *v.* (*bend-*, *band-*); cf Da *vedbende* IVY, and, for the second element, WITHBIND. For the loss of final *d* cf. *lene* for *lend*, *rene* for *rend.*

Similar formations are OE *widuwinde* 'volvola', 'edera', 'viburna', 'convolvulus', *widubindle* 'involuco', ON *viðvindill* IVY, Norw. *vi(d)vendel*, *vivendei*, *viðendel* 'caprifolium'.]

1. A name for various plants of a climbing habit; in early use (later only dial.), convolvulus and ivy;

now chiefly (*U. S.*) the Virginia Creeper *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, and the West Indian *Ipomœa tuberosa* (Spanish Woodbine).

a. *c* 875 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1059 *Volvola*, wuidubindae. *Ibid.* 1082 *Viburnum*, wuidubindae. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 6 Wudu hunig þæt wæxes on wudu binde [*Rushw.* wudebendum]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I 302 Genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman þe man capparis & oþrum naman wudubend hateð. *Ibid.* II. 34 Wyrc eagsealfe wudubindes leaf. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 418 25 *Hedera nigra*, wudubind, corþiſiz. *c* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 30 Recipe—þe iuyse of smallache or merch, wormode,. pellitre consoude, wodbynd. 1525 *Grete Herbal* ccccIxvii (1529) Aa iv b, *De Volubilis* Woodbynde. 1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. A iij, The woodbinde climbes vp & spreades it selfe ouer all the branches, vnto it haue ouergrowen and kylled the hole tree. 1562 Bullein *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* (1579) 27 b, This is called *Helxine, Smilax*, or *Campenell*, or the Bell Wodbinde. 1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 44 As ye wod bind clymeth on ye oik and syne with tyme distroyis ye tre. 1597 (see 3rde) *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Blew Woodbind, or ladies bower. 1624 Capt. J. Smith *Virginia* v. 170 A kinde of Wood bind, which runnes vpon trees, twining it selfe like a Vine: the fruit, eate1 worketh. in the nature of a purge. 1625 Gordon *Pharmaco-pnax* xi *Baccæ Hederæ* Berries of Wood-bind. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 332 Woodbind, Spanish, *Ipomœa*.

β 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick . 23 Stitchwort. 24 Valerian. 25 Woodbine. 1846–50 A. Wood *Class-bk. Bot.* 212 *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. . has long been cultivated as a covering for walls, and is best known by the name of Woodbine.

2. *esp.* The common honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, a climbing shrub with pale yellow fragrant flowers, also extended to other species, as the N. American *L. grata*.

a. *c* 1365 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/39 *Mater silua, i cheuefoil, i.* wudebi[n]de. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1231 As abowte a tre . wrybe the soote wode bynde. *a* 1387 *Sinon Barth.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 14 *Caprifolium*, wodebinde. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 82 Wodbynde or Honysuckle. . windeth it self about busshes. 1624–5 Shirley *Sch. Complement* II (1631) 18 The Honey Wood-bind, Circling a withered Bryer. 1776 R. Graves *Euphrosyne* I 159 See! how that woodbind round the door And lattice blooms! 1785 Martyn *Lett. Bot.* xvi (1794) 204 The Woodbind has slender trailing branches, twining round the boughs of trees.

β 1548 Elyot, *Periclymenon*, an herbe called woodbyne, whiche beareth the honysuckle. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II i. 251, I know a banke where the wilde time blowes, Quite ouer-canoped with luscious woodbine. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 146 The Musk-rose, and the well attir'd Woodbine. 1728 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, The walls are in the nature of lattices; and, on the outside of them, vines and woodbines planted. 1847–60 Darlington *Amer. Weeds* 160 Agreeable Lonicera. Wild Honeysuckle. American Woodbine. 1856 Miss Mulock *John Halifax* ix, There was a yellow jasmine over the porch at one front door, and a woodbine at the other.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1588 Spenser *Virgils Gnat* 82 Others, brouze the woodbine twigges. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 30 Beatrice . Is couched in the wood-bine couerture. 1599 Cutwode *Caltha Poet* lxxxiv. C 6 b, She commeth to the woodbind tree. *Ibid.* cxvi. E 8, She goes vnto the Woodbine Tree. 1704 Pope *Spring* 97 Haste to yonder woodbine bow'rs. 1713 *Guardian* No. 125 To taste the odours of the woodbine grove. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 461 In the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought. 1845 J. E. Carpenter *Poems & Lyrics* 93 The cottage. . With porch—all woodbine-clad. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. i, The woodbine spices are wafted abroad. 1895 R. W. Chambers *King in Yellow, Street of Our Lady of Fields* II. (1909) 232 A white house and woodbine-covered piazza. 1908 [Eliz. Fowler] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 141 Across a woodbine hedge.

Hence **Woo·dbined** (-bəind) *a.*, overgrown or adorned with woodbine.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* v. 104 The woodbined wall. 1895 'Cotswold Isys' *Lyra Piscat.* 109 Those woodbined oriels.

Woo·d-brown. Also 3 wudebrune, 4 wodebron, 4–5 -broun, 6 (? *erron.*) woodbroney [f. Wood *sb.*[1] 6 + Brown.]

†**1.** The herb bugle, *Ajuga reptans*, in reference to the brownish tint of the leaves. *Obs.*

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/7 *Buglosa, i. bugle, i.* wudebrune. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 *Bugla*, bugle, i. uodebroun.

¶ Glossing L. *fraxinus* ash-tree

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 188 Hertwourt or wodebroun, *f*[r]*axinus*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Suppl., Woodbroney is *Fraxinus*.

2. [partly after G. *holzbraun*] The brown colour characteristic of wood (see quot. 1805). Also as *adj.*

1805 T. Weaver *[Werner's Ext. Charact. Fossils* 63 Woodbrown is a very pale colour, being a mixture of yellowish-brown and much ashes grey. 1839 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* II. 367 The wings and tail wood-brown. 1866 Mrs. Whitney *Leslie Goldthwaite* ii, The loveliest balmoral I ever saw in my life!. . Why, you'll look like a hamadryad, all in these wood-browns!

Woodbury (wu·dbəri). The name of Walter Bentley *Woodbury* (1834–1885), inventor of many contrivances connected with photography, used attrib. in designations of processes invented by him, as *Woodbury-gravure*, *-process*; esp. **Woodburytype** (wu·dbəritəip) [see -TYPE], a process in which a design on a film of gelatine, obtained from a photographic negative, is transferred by heavy pressure to a metal plate from which it may be printed; a print thus produced, also *attrib.*

1869 *Photogr. Jrnl.* 16 Jan. 28/2 The Woodbury Type Company. 1872 Woodbury *Patent Specif.* 4 Dec., in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 565 The ordinary Woodbury printing-press. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 245 Woodbury printing. 1878 Abney *Treat. Photogr.* 174 The Woodburytype process. 1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 134/1 This book is illustrated by Woodburytype reproductions of contemporary views of the Tower of London. 1881 *Nature* (N. Y.) XXXII. 219 A two-page Woodburytype of a Caxton eaten by bookworms. 1892 *Hazell's Annual* 559 It is an improvement upon the well known Woodbury process, and has been given the name of Woodbury gravure.

Wood-carne, -cerne, obs. ff. Wood-kern.

Woodchat (wu·dtʃæt) [First found in a posthumous work of Ray's (see first quot.), where it appears to be for **wood-cat*, a literal rendering of G. *waldkatze* (Naumann) or *waldkater* (Brehm) thus not connected with Chat *sb.*[2]] A species of shrike, *Lanius rufus* (*rufus*, or *auriculatus*), a rare summer visitor to England; also called **woodchat-shrike.**

a 1705 Ray *Synops. Meth. Av.* (1713) 19 The lesser Ash-coloured Butcher-bird with a white Spot on each Shoulder. The Wood-chat. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 136 The woodchat resembles the [red backed butcher-bird] except in the colour of the back, which is brown) and not red as in the other. 1781 Latham *Syn. Birds* I. 169 Wood chat shrike. *La Pie grieseche rousse.* 1862 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 376 The Woodchat Shrike has occasionally but very rarely been found in England. 1894 Newton *Dict. Birds* 845 The Woodchat, . . with a bright bay crown and nape, and the rest of its plumage black, grey and white.

Woodchuck (wu·dtʃʊk) [Alteration, by association with Wood *sb.*[1], of American Indian name: cf. Cree *wuchak* (Watkins), *otchock* (J. Richardson), Wejack.] A common N. American species of marmot, *Arctomys monax*, of a large stout form, which burrows in the ground, and hibernates in winter.

1689 in *Hist. Coll. Essex Inst.* (Mass.) IV. 236/1 A parcell of meadow commonly called Woodchuck meadow. 1778 J. Carver *Trav. N. Amer.* xviii. 454 The Woodchuck is a ground animal of the fur kind, about the size of a martin. 1819 Warden *Acc. U. S.* I. 225 Marmot of Maryland, *Arctomys monax*, known by the names of woodchuck and ground hog. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* vi. 125 O'er these logs we cannot clamber, Not a woodchuck could get through them. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Septimius* (1883) 230 Caverns which they had dug out for their shelter, like swallows and woodchucks.

Woo d-coal.

1. Charcoal obtained from wood, with *pl.*, a piece of this. = Coal *sb.* 4 *arch.* or *Hist.*

1653 [see Coal *sb.* 4] 1727 [Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 14 In both places appeared to have been fire made by wood coals. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 38 It's not your chance to have a bit of chalk, A wood-coal or the like?

2. = Lignite.

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 348 Coal is often found under basalt.—Wood coal is sometimes found under both. 1830 Herschel *Study Nat. Phil.* I. iii (1851) 45 Thin seams. of fossil-wood and wood-coal.

Hence † **Woo d-coa ler, -co llier,** a maker of or dealer in 'wood-coal' (sense 1): = Colliер 1, 2.

1600 *West Riding Sessions Rolls* (Yorks. Rec. Ser. III) 216 Robertus Scoorer nuper de Emley wooddcollier. 1659 in Marshall *Edmunstow Reg.* (1891) 32 Elizabeth Childe wood coallers wife. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 Richard Badily, a Wood-Collier.

Woodcock (wu·dkɒk), *sb.* Forms: see Wood *sb.*[1] and Cock *sb.*[1], also 2–3 wide cok, 4–5 wodekoc, 5 -kok, wodkoke, 6 wodkoce, *Sc.* widcoik. [Late OE. *wudu-, wudecoc(c*, f. Wood *sb.*[1] and Cock *sb.*[1] Appears in OF. as *hurtecoc, witecos, videcos*, etc., and in Norman dial. as *videcoq*.]

1 A migratory bird, *Scolopax rusticula*, allied to the snipe, common in Europe and the British Islands, having a long bill, large eyes, and variegated plumage, and much esteemed as food. Also, the allied *Philohela minor* of N. America, similar in appearance and habits but smaller.

Properly denoting the male bird, but commonly applied to both sexes; cf. Wood-hen 1. In sportsman's use with collective pl. *woodcock*; cf. *grouse, snipe, teal*, etc.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 258/5 *Acega*, wuducoc. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* ibid. 132/20 *Aceta*, snite, *uel* wudecocc. 1273 *Liber Cust.* (Rolls) 82, 11 wodecokes pro iii obolis. 1321 *Ibid.* 304 Le bon widecoke pur i denier. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 164 Un arscye [*gloss* a wode koc]. *Ibid.* 174 Assez [*gloss* wodekok]. 1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 41, ix pluuers, ij Wodekokes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Þo crane schalle . be Draȝun at þo syde as wodcockis. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* d ij, The wodecok is comborous to sle. bot if ther be crafte. 1533 Elyot *Castle Helthe* (1539) 30 Woodcockes, are of a good temperaunce, and metely lyghte in dygestion. 1538 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 92 A mure fowle viij d, a widcoik viij d. 1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 58 Send to the fouller and sie if he can get moor fowles or plivers or partridges or woodcokis. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 28 Mayors and Woodcocks come in about Michaelmas. 1768 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* II. 348 Woodcocks generally arrive here in flocks. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. lxvii, He cannot live, like woodcocks, upon suction. 1872 Coues *N. Amer. Birds* 249 In woodcock and true snipe the eye is placed far back and high up. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 152 The woodcock are notoriously late.

b Applied to other birds.

(*a*) Local name for the pileated woodpecker of N. America, also called *log cock*. (*b*) *Little woodcock* = woodcock-snipe (see 4). (*c*) *Sea woodcock*. see Sea *sb.* 23 c.

a 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 228 Crested wood-cocks hammer from on high. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 191 Great Snipe (*Gallinago major*). Little woodcock, Woodcock snipe (Ireland). 1888 G. Trumbull *Bird Names* 151.

2 In allusive use (from the ease with which the woodcock is taken in a snare or net), in reference to capture by some trickery, or as a type of gullibility or folly; hence applied to a person: a fool, simpleton, dupe. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1430 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 48 With wodcokkes, lerne for to dare. *a* 1500–34 *Cov. Corp. Christi Pl.* II. 432 For, dame, woll I neuer vast my wyttis, To wayte or pry where the wodkoce syttis. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 958/2 As though he trusted that all the woilde wer woodcockes saue himselfe. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* Apol. (Arb.) 72 Cupide sets vpp a Springe for Woodcockes, which are entangled ere they descrie the line. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 92 Now is the Woodcocke neere the gin. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 376 This most incogitant woodcock. 1654 T. Washbourne *Div. Poems* 1 Or like the Wood cock hide their heads, and then, 'Cause they see none, think none sees them agen. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 25 What have the wise Woodcocks of the Council to do with our Affairs? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3 2/2 That he shou'd not, In his own Trade appear a Woodcock. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Poor woodcock, thou art snared! 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, We hold our Saxon woodcock in the springe, But he begins to flutter.

3. Various transferred uses. a. = *woodcock-shell* (see 4); more fully *thorny woodcock*. b. A variety of apple. c. = *woodcock soil* (see 4). d. *Scotch woodcock*: fancy name for a savoury dish. see quot.

a. 1815 S. Brookes *Introd. Conchol.* 157 Woodcock, *Murex Haustellum*. 1815 Burrow *Elem. Conchol.* 202 *Murex Tribulus*, Thorny Woodcock or Venus Comb.

b. 1700 Nourse *Disc. Benefits Husb.* x. 148 The Woodcock is a fair large Apple, and produces an excellent Cyder. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 262 The old pauson, woodcock, and red musk, are generally large apples.

c. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xlvii. 197 Our soils are, in general, either a loam, brick earth, or woodcock, and under them clay.

d. 1879 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 24 May 1/4 'Scotch Woodcock' consists of hard boiled eggs chopped up, mixed with anchovy sauce, and then laid on slices of hot buttered toast.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *woodcock-pie, -shooting*; **woodcock clay** = *woodcock soil*; **woodcock-eye,** = Snap-hook 2; **woodcock-fish** = Snipe-fish 1; **woodcock-fly,** a fly used by anglers (see quot.); **woodcock gun,** a gun used for shooting woodcocks, **woodcock owl,** a local name for the short-eared owl; **woodcock('s) pilot,** a local name for the golden-crested wren (see quot. 1893); **woodcock-shell,** one of several species of *Murex* having a long spout resembling a woodcock's bill; **woodcock-snipe,** the great snipe, *Scolopax major*, **woodcock soil,** a loose soil consisting of a mixture of clay and gravel; **woodcock wing,** (*a*) the wing of a woodcock; (*b*) = *woodcock-fly*.

1780 Young *Tour Irel.* II. 8 A hill which is wet *woodcock clay. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 155 Having the trace-rings made with a screw, whereby they may be changed, and *woodcock eyes substituted in their place. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. 250 *Centriscus scolopax*. The trumpet, bellows-fish, *woodcock or snipe-fish. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 Oakfly, Ash fly, or *Woodcock-fly, found on the body of an Oak or Ash is a brownish fly and is taken from the beginning of May till the end of August. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 205 If making *woodcock guns, less elevation is required, the distance of shooting being shorter. 1840 Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* III. 461 *Asio brachyotos*. The Streaked Tufted-Owl. *Woodcock Owl. Mouse-hawk. 1598 *Mucedorus* v. ii. 86 Now wee maie goe to breakefast with a *woodcoke pie. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 11/1 Woodcock-pie is a famous Christmas dish at the Palace. 1871 *East Anglian* IV. 112 '*Woodcock Pilot'. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 368 The bird [*sc.* Golden-crested Wren] in autumn visits the east coast in enormous flocks, they are well known to the fishermen as 'Woodcock's Pilots,' from their generally preceding by a few days the advent of those regular immigrants. 1907 *Athenæum* II. May 570/2 The most interesting of these local terms is that of 'woodcock pilot', by which the goldcrest is known to all the wild fowlers. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 98/1 Taking my breakfast with as much indifference as if I were going *woodcock-shooting. 1885 *Woodcock snipe [see 1 b]. 1764 Young in *Museum Rust.* III. lxiii. 284 Loose, *woodcock, brick earth soils. 1775 N. Kent *Hints to Gentl.* 14 Woodcock-soil generally consists of yellow, or white clay, with a mixture of gravel; is seldom fruitful. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 3528 Except God make me lichter nor ane fedder, Or send me doun gude *Widcok wingis to flie. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 7 Apr. 6/1 A bull trout . succumbs to the woodcock wing.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Woo dcock** *v.*, *intr.* to act like a woodcock (see quot., and cf. quot. 1654 in 2 above); **Woo·dcookize** *v.*, *trans.* to make a 'woodcock' of, to befool.

1817 Maria Edgeworth *Ormond* vi, Like all cunning people, he **woodcocks*—hides his head, and forgets his body can be seen. 1611 Cotgr., *Beccassé*, gulled, abused, *woodcockised, made a woodcocke.

Woodcraft (wu·dkraft). (Also *U. S.* woods-craft: see Wood *sb.*[1] 9 g.) [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + Craft *sb.*]

1. Skill in, or skilled practice of, matters pertaining to woods or forests, esp. (in early use) to the chase; now (chiefly in U. S. and Colonial use) applied esp. to such knowledge of forest conditions as enables one to maintain oneself or make one's way.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1605 A wyȝe þat was wys vpon wod

craftez To vnlace þis bor lufiy bigynner. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 110 Of woodecraft wel kouđe he al the vsage A Forster was he

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* IX, Thou hast begun thy woodcraft well 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXXIV, One or two other leaders of the camp, versed in woodcraft, examined with learned eye the trees 1870 BRET HARTE *Idyl of Red Gulch* Wks (1872) 58 When he had built a fire against a tree, and had shown them other mysteries of wood-craft 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xi, The steering straight in a country without a landmark, was likely to bear hard upon his woodcraft. 1902 S E WHITE *Blazed Trail* XVIII, He was full of delight over everything that savored of the woods or woodscraft

2 Skill in woodwork, or in constructing something of wood.

1833 MRS BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 525 They Nor knew to build a house With wicketed sides, nor any woodcraft knew 1891 E. PEACOCK *N Brendon* I. VIII 127 The chief carpenter [has] some good books on woodcraft.

Woodcut (wu dkɔt). [f. WOOD *sb.*1 + CUT *sb* 2 21] A design cut in relief on a block of wood, for printing from, a print or impression obtained from this; a wood-engraving. (Formerly more freq called *wooden cut*: see WOODEN *a.* 4.)

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 84 All those excellent Wood Cuts of Hans Schirstyn and Adam Altorf 1816 OTTLEY *Hist Engraving* I 102 The wood cuts, which constitute what are termed the old block-books. 1835 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Hogarth*, A new publication each number to contain four woodcuts 1857 H SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 460 The woodcuts of the *Illustrated London News*

attrib. 1865 WAY *Promp. Parv.* p xlv, The well-known wood-cut device used by Wynkyn de Worde 1887 R. R. BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* July 182/1 Charles Knight's popular illustrated books again revived wood cut work.

Wood-cutter (wu dkɔ tər).

1 One who cuts wood; one who cuts down or fells trees, or cuts off their branches, for the wood; a wood-hewer.

1774 *Pennsylv Gaz* 14 Dec. Suppl 2/3 Cross-cut, pit, hand, woodcutters, tennon, and a variety of other saws. 1775 LYNCH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 84 Will it be right to keep your heroes for wood-cutters? 1837–42 HAWTHORNE *Twice told T.* (1851) II IX 129 The axe of the woodcutter echoes in the forest 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* XXIII, The huts of the wood-cutters, where the vessel stopped for fuel.

2 A maker of woodcuts, a wood-engraver.

1821 T G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit* (1880) 194 Our historical wood-cutters have thought it much to follow those lines ready-pencilled by the inventor on the blocks. 1924 *Times Lit Suppl* 12 June 365/2 Mr Maudslay interpreting the stone carvings, and the woodcutters interpreting Mr. Maudslay

Woo d-cu tting, *sb.*

1. Wood-engraving Also *attrib.*

1722 *Hearne's Collect* (O H S) VII 381 Wood-cutting being not so much used since ingraving came up 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* liv, The arts of printing and woodcutting have, in China and Japan, made books very cheap. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Mar 281/2 Many inequalities observed in the output of woodcutting *botteghe.*

2. The action or employment of cutting down trees for wood, or of cutting wood with saws or other appliances. Also *attrib.*

1872 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Machines* 32 Wood-cutting Machines 1893 RODWAY *Hand-bk. Brit. Guiana* 49 Wood-cutting grants are obtainable. 1899 — *Guiana Wilds* 19 Now and again he did a little wood cutting.

Wooddie, -y, -ish, obs. ff. WOODY, WOODISH.

Woo d-dove. [Cf Du *houtduif*, G. *holztaube*] = WOOD-PIGEON. Also applied to certain S. African birds allied to this (see quot. 1875–84)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 59 The wodedowue vpon a spray She sang ful loude and cleere *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 531/2 Wode Dowe, or stokk dowe, *palumba* *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc (E. E. T. S.) 114 Whan curlews cary clothes,.. & woddowes were wodknyffis, theves to kyll, Than put in a woman ȝour trust & confidence. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V 92 While the soft murm'ring, am'rous Wood-Dove cooes. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I 287 *Columbas Œnas* Stock Dove. Wood Dove. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 74 Melodious as the voice of wood-doves. 1875–84 *Layard's Birds S Afr.* 564 *Haplopelia larvata* Rufous-breasted Wood-Dove *Ibid.* 570 *Chalcopelia afra.* Emerald-spotted Wood Dove. *Ibid* 571 *Tympanistria tympanistria* White-breasted Wood Dove.

Woode, obs. form of WOAD, WOOD.

Wooded (wu ded), *ppl. a.* [f. WOOD *sb.*1 or *v* 2 + -ED.] Furnished with wood or woods; covered with growing trees; abounding in woods or forests. (*a*) predicative, in ppl. construction, in later use giving rise to sense 2 of WOOD *v* 2, of which it may be taken as the pa. pple. Usually with adv

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 1 Isle of Britaine abundant in pasture, plentifully wooded. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, It is well wooded, and well watered,—the acres Fertile and rich. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Introd, His estate was well wooded and full of timber 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 141 The land is flat, marshy and wooded with pines, birch, larch and willows 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xii III 137 The neighbourhood of Kenmare was then richly wooded. *fig* *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL *Bonduca* I ii, The hills are wooded with their partizans And all the valleys overgrown with darts, As moors are with rank rushes

(*b*) in attrib. construction, preceding the sb.

1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 292 Some pretty pieces of water, winding along a fine wooded dell 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* III, In a wooded park, was situated the ancient mansion. 1920 *Blackw. Mag* Jan. 107/2 The Ganges Canal..runs straight as a die between its wooded banks

Wooden (wu'd'n), *a.* Also 6–7 wodden, woodden, 6–8 woden. [f. WOOD *sb* 1 + -EN 4.]

I. 1. Made or consisting of wood

1538 ELYOT *Dict*, *Duratus*, wodden 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I 37 Raking them with woodden Rakes 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* II ii. (1592) 121 To fall downe prostrate before a wooden Idoll. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 34 The images of many of the French Kings, set in certain wodden [*ed* 1776 woden] cupboids. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* XXIV P 1 If the Joyner performed his Work well in making the Wooden-work 1683 J REID *Scots Gard'ner* (1907) 40 Beat every two or three rows of turf, while moist, with the wooden-beater. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II VII, A kind of wooden Machine 1831 SCOTT *Ct Rob.* XV, A massive wooden stool. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XXVII 197, I reached a wooden hut 1898 A AUSTIN *Lamia's Winter Quarters* 69 The slowly-rolling wheels of a wooden wain..with wooden wheels, wooden pole, and wooden yoke.

b. *transf.* in various occas. senses Made or produced by means of wood; dull or dead, as the sound of wood when struck, relating to or occupied with wood; full of objects made of wood; hard and stiff like wood

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* I III 155 Like a strutting Player. To heare the woodden Dialogue and sound 'Twixt his stretcht footing, and the Scaffolage 1610 — *Temp* III I. 62, I would no more endure This wodden slaueue [*sc.* piling logs] 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I ii 699 Secure from Wooden Blow 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* III 57 Put the whole lump into a wooden Fire 1703 T N *City & C Purchaser* 261 Trees useful for the Carpenter, Joyner, or other wooden Tradesman to work upon 1897 HOWELLS *Lantilord at Lion's Head* 442 In the woodenest outskirts of North Cambridge. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 762 A feeling as if the throat were 'wooden' 1899 J HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg* X No. 38 Descr Plate XVII, The fingers have become slender, pale and wooden

2. *fig.* Having some quality likened to the hard dry consistence of wood, or to its inferior value as compared with precious metal or the like. a. Lacking grace, liveliness, interest, or the like; expressionless, spiritless; dull and inert; stiff and lifeless

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B 3 b, He wyll neuer blush, he hath a wodden face 1625 BACON *Ess., Boldness* (Arb) 529 When a Bold Fellow is out of Countenance, that puts his Face into a most Shrunken, and wooden Posture 1813 R H. in *Examiner* 27 May 315/2 The drawing and character are in some parts feeble and wooden 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. XIV. 215 The seeming poverty of his intellect, his blank wooden looks 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizab Lit* IV (1890) 130 This earlier and woodener matter [of poetry] 1899 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 526/1 A dryasdust antiquary of the most wooden type.

b Of persons or their attributes: Mentally dull; insensitive, unapprehensive; unintelligent, blockish.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* Sonn. VII, Who have so leaden eyes, as not to see sweete Beauties showe Or seeing, have so wooden wits as not thnt worth to knowe. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, V III 89 Ile win this Lady Margaret. For whom? Why for my King Tush, that's a woodden thing. 1659 S. LEE *Temple of Solomon* 194 Their lying wonders so often recited in their wodden Legends *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lett Eminent Persons* (1813) II 453 *note*, The Rumpe of a House, 'twas the wooden invention of Generall Browne (a woodmonger) 1698 *Christ Exalted* 40 To talk of a Law that admits of Sin, is to make the Maker of such a wooden Law to be little better than a wooden God. 1805 MOORE *To Lady Heathcote* 51 Those fops With heads as wooden as thy ware, And, Heaven knows! not half so polish'd 1830 GALT *Lawrie T* IV II (1849) 150 The sight of that wooden old man, as I had often spoken of him weeping like a woman surprised me. 1833 CARLYLE *Ess*, *Diderot* (1872) V 7 Withal, however, he is wooden; thoroughly mechanical. 1859 GEO ELIOT *Adam Bede* V, He's got a bad ear for music. When people have wooden heads it can't be helped 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl Tongue* IV 178 The wooden notion that it is an inherent quality in a word to be of this or that part of speech.

†c Of inferior character, poor, worthless.

1592 LYLY *Gallathea* II III, I shall haue but wodden lucke. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv Devon* § 104 (1810) 100 In old time were golden prelates, and wooden chalices, but in this time, wooden prelates and golden chalices [Cf CHALICE 2 γ, quot 1528] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 119 Making a wooden Spade, ; but this did my Work in but a wooden manner.

†3 Belonging to the woods, sylvan. *Obs. rare*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* I. B 2 b, Sylvanus this woodden god 1843 CARLTON *New Purchase* 50 Our wooden country's mighty rough for some folks. *Ibid.* 115 Religious meetings in the wooden world

II. Special Collocations †**4. Wooden cut:** = WOODCUT So *wooden picture, print. Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc*, *Printing* I Cutting their Letters upon Blocks in whole Pages or Forms, as among us our Wooden Pictures are Cut 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 31 Printed from a Wooden Cut the Picture of a Bear baited by six Dogs. 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 25 Feb (O H S) I 194 Raphael, a Wooden Print. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist Printing* 92 Elegant initial letters, and fine wooden cuts 1837 HALLAM *Lit Eur.* I II IX § 18 470 Otto Bremfels of Strasburg published a work in three volumes folio, with 238 wooden cuts of plants. [1848 LOWELL *Fab Critics* 1596 *note*, Cuts rightly called wooden, as all must admit]

5. Wooden horse. a. [cf. L. *equus ligneus.*] A designation for a ship. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 29 They are glad on their wodden horses to post after [the herring]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V XXI. (1647) 264 The Low-countreys, the best stable of woodden horses, and most potent in Shipping. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch XV, [He] saw nothing in this worse than an ordinary fit of sea-sickness. He assured his passenger that he hoped to drink a can with him, for all that he felt a little out of the way for riding the wooden horse.

b. An instrument of punishment, chiefly military, formerly in use (= HORSE *sb.* 6 b) · see quot. 1688. *Hist*

1629 *Lex Scripta Isle of Man* (1819) 103 The Offender [for theft] under the Value [of 6*d*] to be whipped, or sett upon a Wooden Horse ordained for such Offenders 1648 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* IV II 1369 Henry Matthews and Robert Rowe were tried by Court Marshal and sentenced to ride the Wooden-Horse at the Royal Exchange 1678 BUTLER *Hud* III III. 212 Worse Than mannaging a Wooden Horse 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III XIX (Roxb) 220/1 Moderne punishments used among the Souldiery Ridding the wooden horse, setting him on an horse made of wood with a sharp rigged back, his hands tyed behind him, and Musketts or weights hung at his feet. *c* 1700 J LEWIS *Mem Pr William Henry* (1789) 12 The Duke bid his boys put the taylor on the wooden horse, which stood in the presence-room for the punishment of offenders, as is usual in martial law. 1760 *Cautions & Advices to Officers of Army* 44 Punishments..inflicted by Officers without the Sentence of a Court-Martial, Picketting—tying neck and heels, and riding the wooden horse 1899 BALDOCK *Cromwell* 360 Two soldiers of Dean's regiment rode the 'wooden horse' for an hour.

†c A name for the scaffold or gallows, also for an instrument of torture: = HORSE *sb.* 24 *Obs.*

1642 [see HORSE *sb.* 24] 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist Inquis* II. 222 A Wooden Bench, which they call the Wooden Horse [described at length].

d. The wooden figure of a horse (ἵππος δουράτεος, Odyssey VIII. 492, 512) in which the Greek invaders were concealed at the siege of Troy. Hence †**Wooden-horse** *v.* (*nonce-wd*), *trans.* to capture by means of this.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Sir Gregory Nonsence* Wks. (1630) II 3/2 Vntill the Woodden Horse of trusty Synon, Foald a whole litter of mad Colts in Hainesse 1666 *Third Advice to Painter* 32 Hark to Cassandraes Song, e're Fate destroy, By their own Navyes, Wooden horse thy Troy 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I vi. 226 Epeus was celebrated as the builder of the wooden horse in which the heroes were concealed

e. A wooden structure in a gymnasium, for vaulting exercise · = HORSE *sb.* 6 c.

1854 G. ROLAND *Gymnastics* 27 The wooden horse interesting from the number of exercises practised upon it

6. Wooden shoe: a shoe made of wood, as the French SABOT; in the 18th c. popularly taken as typical of the miserable condition of the French peasantry.

1607 [see SABOT 2]. 1701 DE FOE *Trueborn Eng* I. 268 Two hundred Thousand Pair of Wooden Shooes, Who God be thanked, had nothing left to lose 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* Prol. 8 Round heads and Wooden shoes are standing Jokes 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W* XIX, What I give up liberty, property, and, as the Gazetteer says, lie down to be saddled with wooden shoes! 1807–8 SYD SMITH *Plymley's Lett* III (1852) 29 He calls all hands on deck; talks to them of king, country, glory, sweethearts, gin, French prison, wooden shoes, Old England, and hearts of oak. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* IX, King William our immortal deliverer from papists and pretenders, and wooden shoes and warming pans 1859 W S COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 62 In France great numbers of the peculiar wooden shoes, called '*sabots*', are made of Alder.

7. Wooden spoon: a spoon made of wood, *spec.* one presented by custom at Cambridge to the last of the Junior Optimes, i.e. the lowest of those taking honours in the Mathematical Tripos; hence, this position in the examination, or the person who takes it Also in extended use, referring to the lowest of a list or set in other connexions

'At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment in the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class' (*Cent Dict*)

1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* 237 Wooden Spoon, for wooden heads the lowest of the Junior Optimes. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. CX, Sure my invention must be down at zero, And I grown one of many 'wooden spoons' Of verse (the name with which we Cantabs please To dub the last of honours in degrees) 1858 EARL MALMESBURY *Mem* (1884) II 127 The 'wooden spoon' which is given to the Minister in the House of Commons who has been in the fewest divisions 1883 in *Standard* 20 June 2/7 There was no opposition to the presentation of the time-honoured 'Wooden Spoon'. 1900 *Westm Gaz* 19 Mar. 8/2 The international matches have now all been played, Ireland, who won the championship last year have only 1 point, and take the 'wooden spoon'

8. Wooden walls (after ξύλινον τεῖχος, Herodotus VII 141): ships or shipping as a defensive force (Rarely in *sing.*)

1598 W. PHILLIP tr *Linschoten* To Rdr, Our Wodden Walles (as Themistocles called the Ships of Athens) 1598 STOW *Surv.* 468 [484] Ships bee the wodden walles for defence of our Realme 1625 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Mag* III (1681) 129 Our carnal confidence and security in the strength of our wooden and watry walls *c* 1645 in *Wood's Life*, etc (O H S) II 55 Your stone and wooden wall Shall not defend you, but shall then Begin to sink and fall 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat* (1752) 248 Our wooden walls are our bulwarks and redoubts, to which we owe our safety. 1849 LONGF *Building of Ship* 69 Every climate, every soil, Must bring its tribute, great or small, And help to build the wooden wall! 1862 GEN P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 26 Apr. 6/1 Your wooden walls wherein was your trust, have become fit only for firewood, or at most for transports.

9. In various special collocations: †**wooden bridle**, a fanciful name for a rudder; †**wooden casement, cravat**, slang or jocular names for the pillory (cf. *hempen cravat* s.v. CRAVAT *sb.* 1 b);

†wooden dagger, the dagger of lath worn by Vice in the old moralities; †wooden doublet *jocular*, a coffin; wooden island (see quot); wooden isle, a rhetorical designation for a ship; wooden leg, an artificial leg made of wood; also *fig.*; wooden mare = *wooden horse*, 5 b; wooden pear, an Australian tree, *Xylomelum pyriforme*, bearing hard inversely pear-shaped seed-vessels; † wooden ruff = *wooden cravat* (see RUFF *sb*.² 4); wooden surtout *slang*, = *wooden doublet*; wooden tongue, an infectious disease of cattle and horses, in which the tongue is enlarged and hardened; wooden ware, articles, esp. household utensils, made of wood (sometimes written with hyphen or as one word; cf. *earthenware*); wooden wedding *U.S.*, the fifth anniversary of one's wedding, on which it is appropriate to give presents made of wood; wooden wedge *Cambridge Univ.* (see quot. and WEDGE *sb* 8).

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 705 A skilfull Pilot, ..Her winged manage rightly to command With hempen Rains, and *wooden Bridle. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V 606 To be pelted with Eggs thro' a lewd *wooden-casement. 1696 *Poor Robin's Intell.* 4–11 Apr. 3/1 We hear of none this bout that are to wear the *Wooden Crevat. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 181 The *wooden dagger may not bee worne at the backe, where S. Paules sword, hangs by the side. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv 77 This roaring diuell i'th olde play [*sc* Pistol], that euerie one may payre his nayles with a woodden dagger. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gentl.* v. 1, According to his merits he should wear, A guarded coat, and a great wooden dagger 1761 [F. FORREST] *Ways to kill Care* Ded. p. ii, Where to find a guardian for the bawling brat, in case papa should suddenly tumble into his *wooden doublet. 1808 ASHE *Trav. Amer* III. 310 *Wooden Islands, are places, where..large quantities of drift wood have .been arrested and matted together in different parts of the river. 1603 CHETTLE *Eng Mourn. Garm.* E 3, The inhabitants of those *wooden Iles, are worthy Sea men. 1582 *Aldeburgh Rec* in *N & Q.* 12th Ser VII 366/2 P^d to ye Joyner for a *wooden Legge xviii^d *a* 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd* I. iii (1664) 81 She hates a man with all his Limbs, a Wooden-leg, a Crutch. wins her heart. 1668 R STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* i (1672) 7 Every man should be of some use in the body politick. else he is but an artificial member, a meer wooden leg 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 48 ₱ 2, I was the old Soldier who pretended that I had broken my Wooden-Leg 1887 BESANT *The World went in*, His right leg had been lost in action, and was replaced by a wooden leg 1819 *Wooden mare [see MARE¹ 2 b]. 1829 SCOTT *Old Mort* ix *note*, The punishment of riding the wooden mare was. one of the. cruel modes of enforcing military discipline. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef Pl. Australia* 615 *Xylomelum pyriforme*.. Native Pear. *Wooden Pear. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Wooden surtout*, a coffin, generally spoken of as a wooden surtout with nails for buttons. 1884 KLEIN *Micro-organisms & Dis.* xvi. 148 In cattle the disease [actinomycosis] manifests itself by firm tumours in the jaw, .and particularly by a great enlargement and induration of the tongue.–*wooden tongue. 1914 *Christian World* 12 Mar. 3/2 A Haverfordwest saddler has died from the disease known as 'wooden tongue' It occurs occasionally among horses, but is extremely rare in human beings. 1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 90 If a Man should build a fine and magnificent Seat, and fill the Inside thereof..with ..*Wooden-ware and the most sordid Furniture. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 495 Large quantities of.. woodenware, handles, spools, bobbins, etc 1888 *Girl's Own Paper* 24 Mar 407/3 In America, too, the fifth anniversary of the marriage ceremony is known as the '*wooden-wedding'. 1860 *Slang Dict* (ed 2), **Wooden wedge*, the last name in the classical honours list at Cambridge

III. 10. Combinations, as (in sense 1) *wooden-barred, -hooped, -hulled, -legged, -pinned, -seated, -shoed, -soled, -walled* adjs.; (in sense 2 a) *wooden-faced, -featured* adjs., also †wooden-footed *a.*, wooden-shoed; woodenhead, a stupid person, a blockhead; wooden-headed *a*, having a 'wooden head', stupid (hence *wooden-headedness*); wooden-weary *a*, stupefied with weariness.

1854 *Poultry Chron.* II 23/1 Every one of our pens was made with an open *wooden-barred back 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 78 By this name [*sc* Dorcas], the Amorous Knights were wont to salute freckled .*wodden-faced wenches 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* xxx, His nieces, whose wooden-faced stolidity had..something suggestive of being listened to and stared at by two Dutch clocks 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, A *wooden featured Major. 1670 G H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 12, I heard a certain *wooden footed [orig. *soccolunte*] Frier Preach. 1831 CARLYLE *Let to Wife* 8 Sept., I..saw the coronation procession, which seventy or eighty thousand *woodenheads besides were looking at. 1906 J. OXENHAM *Giant Circumstance* x. 140 Is it true that that woodenhead placed you under arrest? 1865 *Sat. Rev* 4 Feb. 143/1 That still more *wooden-headed creature, a man who fails to appreciate his value. 1850 DICKENS *Let to Mrs. Watson* 14 Dec., For which *wooden-headedness the Child shall be taken to task. 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 454 A large *wooden-hooped net. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 445/1 Of the *wooden-hulled vessels the largest is the *Lissa* 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* i, A stout old *wooden-legged Scotch regimental surgeon 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.*, *Undertakers* 86 Square-sailed, *wooden-pinned barges. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xxv, The *wooden-seated American chairs. 1800 *Wooden shoed [see SABOT 1]. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Cartouche*, Virtue..may exist among wooden-shoed Papists as well as honest Church-of-England men. 1810 MILMAN in *Biogr. Sk.* I (1900) 18 *Wooden-soled shoes 1910 CROCKETT *Dew of Youth* I. ii 10 Tramp of wooden soled clogs. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom Rigmarole* 23, I walked on between the tall, straight stems A sudden turn in the *wooden-walled alley .brought me face to face with a great, still lake. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav Arabia Deserta* I. 427 Hounds .*wooden-weary with long watch '

Hence (chiefly *fig*) **Woo·den, Woo denize** *vbs.* (*nonce-wds.*), *trans.* to render wooden; **Woo·denly** *adv*, in a wooden manner; **Woo·denness**, wooden quality or style; **Woo·deny** *a.*, of a wooden quality.

1641 MILTON *Animadv* Wks. 1851 III. 239 How little wee needs feare that the unguilding of our Prelates will prove the *woodening of our Priests 1877 SINCLAIR *Mount* 235 When the poetic vigour was enfeebled and *woodenised by age 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 63 You would have both pitied and laughed at me if you could have seen how *woodenly I entertained the widow. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 361 To have some sport in seeing how woodenly he would excuse himself. 1881 D C MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* I xi 262 Sitting by the fireside,..looking woodenly respectable as of old. 1894 W C. RUSSELL *Good Ship 'Mohock'* I. 15 The mechanical hireling who does his duty woodenly 1872 *Daily News* 30 July, *Woodenness. cannot with truth be said to be banished from the handling of the Aldershot force. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Nov., Lit Suppl. 1505 The book is readable, notwithstanding faults of woodenness, which are inevitable whenever authors do not make their studies from life 1888 SWEET *Hist Eng Sounds* p xi, The 'woodenness' which then characterized German philology 1864 *Morning Star* 19 Sept., Some of the horses ..are *woodeny old screws without a pace in them beyond the regulation amble 1885 C. L PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* III xxxviii. 19 Making hard woodeny angles against the.. leaden sky 1898 P MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii 210 Woodeny hardness [of the heart muscle] 1905 *Sat Rev* 1 Apr. 415/2 The capercailzie gives vent to several hard woodeny clicks

Wood-end. *Shipbuilding* = *hood-end* (HOOD *sb.* 8). Cf. *whooding*, HOODING (sense 3, 1627).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†**Wooder** (wu·dər). *Obs.* [OE. *wudere*, f *wudian* to cut wood; later directly f. WOOD *v.*² or *sb*.¹ + -ER¹. Cf. WOODYER] = WOODMAN¹ 2.

c 1050 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 371/5 *Calones*, wuderas 1275 *Rot Hundr* II 210 Andreas le Wodere. 1307 *Cal. Close Rolls 35 Edw. I* 484 Matthew le Woder. 1767 *Wallis's Voy.* in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) I. 468, I ordered that no man, except the wooders and waterers, with their guard, should be permitted to go on shore 1773 *Gentl. Mag* XLIII. 419 They .sent wooders to fell timber

Woo d-e vil. [? f WOOD *a.* + EVIL *sb*.] Local name for dysentery or a similar disease in sheep and cattle; also called *moor-evil* or *black-legs*

1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 50 A sickenes among shepe . called the wode euyll .cometh in the spryngе of the yere, ..and maketh them to halt, and to holde theyr necke awry 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap & Good Husb.* III xix 75 The woodevill or Crampe. is a weakenesse or strayning of the sinewes got by colds and surfets *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 295 They have a distemper in Leicestershire frequent amongst the calves, which in that country they call the black-legs, but.. in Staffordshire. the wood-evil 1742 *Compl. Fam Piece* III. 495 The Wood evil is seldom or never found among Sheep that have their Pasture in low Grounds 1749 [see *moor-evil*, MOOR *sb*.¹ 6]. 1847 W. C. L MARTIN *Ox* 151/2 Wood-evil, moor ill, or pantas is brought on in cattle by their devouring the acrid buds of trees, by bad winter provision, by impure water, and similar causes.

†**Woo·dful**, *a. Obs. rare* [irreg f WOOD *a.* + -FUL.] Mad, furious.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 56 This sight foule freighted with woodful phrensye Chorœbus.

Woodhack (wu·dhæk) *Obs.* (or *dial.*) Forms 5 wodehake, wodake, 6 wo(o)dhacke, 9 woodhack. [f. WOOD *sb*.¹ + stem of HACK *v.*¹ (Cf. *notehake*, NUTHATCH)] A woodpecker.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 531/2 Wodehake, or reyne fowle. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 763/1 *Hic ycter*, a wodake *a* 1529 SKELTON *P Sparowe* 418 The woodhacke, that syngeth chur Horsly, as he had the mur 1530 PALSGR. 289/2 Wodhacke a byrde. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 100 Green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*)..Wood hack (Lincoln).

So † **Woo dha·cker** (*rare*).

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1550), *Picchio*, a woodhacker or a woodwall

†**Woo·dhede.** *Obs.* Forms 3 wod(h)ed, 4 wod(e)hede. [f WOOD *a* + *-hede*, -HEAD] Madness, extreme folly

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 533 Wimmen swilc woded wenten on, Golhed hunkinde he gunnen don *Ibid.* 3539 Swilc wod-hed ðis folc cam on, Ðat he seiden to aaraon, 'Mac vs godes foren us to gon' 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9017 Twelue folys a karolle dyȝt; Yn wodehed, as hyt were yn cuntek. 1340 *Ayenb* 18 Þe oþer ontreuþe þet comþ of prede is wodhede.

Woo·d-hen. [f WOOD *sb*.¹ + HEN *sb.*]

1 A female woodcock. Now *rare*

Formerly, like the woodcock, often rendered as a tenant's due.

1281–2 *Yorkshire Inquis* (Yorks. Rec. Soc 1892) I 248 [One fowl at Christmas, called] le Wodehen 1343 in Blount *Fragm Antiq* (1815) 358 Reddendo et unam Wedhenne 1371 *Close Roll* m 4 *dorso*, Tercia pars gallinarum illarum que erunt leuate infra dominium de Groby que vocantur le Wodehennes. *c* 1520 *Dial Creatures Moralised* lxxi. A A ij, Ornix the wodehenne espyed the eggis of a Pecocke 1612 *Reg Mag. Sig Scot.* 280/2 Cum silvarum gallinis lie wode-hennis. 1836–48 B D WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* IV iv, I will not pay one groat to anyone, Who's ass enough to misname woodhens 'woodcocks' 1901 RHYS *Celtic Folklore* I. 55 The wife then flew away like a wood-hen .into the lake.

2. Any flightless rail of the genus *Ocydromus*, of New Zealand and other Pacific islands = WEKA.

1773 COOK *Voy South Pole* I iv. (1777) I. 73 In the bottom of this arm or cove [of Dusky Bay] we found many ducks, wood hens, and other wild fowl 1845, 1873 [see WEKA].

Wood-house (wu·dhaus). [HOUSE *sb*.¹ 3.] A house, shed, or room in which wood is stored.

[1274 *Close Roll 2 Edw. I* m 10 De wodehusiis videlicet Johanne Heruy pro quatuor acris & dimidia terre quatuor solid.] 1356–7 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 13 In. emendacione ostij de le Wodehous, vs viij d. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 318 In the which mese is I-conteyned '—) halle, with ij celers, j kechyn, j doffe hous, j wodehous 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 225/16 A Wodhouse, *lignarium*. 1674 T FLATMAN *Poems, To Mr. Austin* 14 Thus a black velvet Casket hides a Jewel; And a dark woodhouse, wholesome winter fuel. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial Locke & Montaigne* Wks 1907 II. 243 To the Coal hole or woodhouse? 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Cottage Archit.* § 721 The Coal-house and the Wood-house should always be adjoining the kitchen 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. viii, They claimed him for a good game at play in the wood-house.

Woodhouse, var. WOODWOSE.

Woodie, var. WIDDY; obs f. WOODY.

Woodiness (wu·dines). [f. WOODY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being woody.

1. Woody texture, consistence, or appearance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xxviii I 450 Some fruits, neither without in shell, nor within-forth in kernell, have any of this woodinesse 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* xxx (ed 2) 149 The Vatican Ilex, the Vine which was grown to that bulk and Woodinesse, as to make Columns in Juno's Temple 1760 ELLIS in *Phil Trans* LI 933 It promises, from the thickness and woodiness of its stem,. to become a shrub of six or seven feet high 1850 NICHOL *Archit Heavens* I 17 Until individual trees could no longer be distinguished, and the view terminated in a. vague appearance, which I may be permitted to call a diffused woodiness 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint.* V. vi viii § 10. 72 A very characteristic example of two faults in tree-drawing; namely, the loss not only of grace and spring, but of woodiness

2 The condition of being full of woods or forests; prevalence or abundance of woodland; *concr.* woody growth.

1796 MARSHALL *Planting* I. 119 By Woody Waste [is meant] grass land over-run with rough woodiness 1799 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* (1877) 114 Their movements were so well concealed by the woodiness of the country 1869 BLACKIE *Lett to Wife* (1909) 180 The rich-sloping woodiness that you remember on the Rhine

Wooding (wu·diŋ), *vbl sb.* [OE. *wudung*, f. *wudian*. see WOOD *v.*² and -ING¹.]

1. The action of procuring or taking in wood for fuel, esp. on board a vessel; also, feeding a fire with wood.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II 222 Þæt Israhela folc ġeðafode þæt sume ða hæðenan on heora ðeowte leofodon, to wudunge and to wæterunge

1613 J SARIS *Voy Japan* (Hakl Soc.) 69, I gaue leaue to as manye as would to goe ashoare, hauing done watring and wooding 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy* 116 Besides our constant Employment in Wooding and Watering. 1866 HOWELLS *Venetian Life* 35 By dint of constant wooding I contrived to warm mine [*sc* stove] 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* v (ed. 2) 145 Notice any convenient creeks or rivers for wooding or watering

attrib 1789 PORTLOCK *Voy* 314 At this island I would advise the watering and wooding business to be done 1804 GILLESPIE in A Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 222 The wooding and watering parties 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I 269 The scenery and the scenes were just the same as yesterday's—high banks, cotton slides, wooding stations

2 The action of planting ground with trees; *concr* a plantation or collection of trees. *Sc*

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 76 The mantlan ivy clings To wooding in the grove 1790 A WILSON in *Poems & Lit Prose* (1876) II. 106 Deep in lanely woodings lost 1827 STEUART *Planter's G* (1828) 355 The wooding of two acres of ground as a Close Plantation 1875 W MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 103 Much of the wooding which gives variety to the landscape

Woodish (wu·diʃ), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 wodd-, 6–7 woodd-. [f WOOD *sb*.¹ + -ISH¹.]

1 Having the nature, quality, or consistence of wood, (somewhat) woody.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 40 b, The braunches [of Lithospermon] are strong and woddishe *Ibid.* 87 A woddish torche or fyrebrande. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 Quince Peares are of a verie hard and wooddish substance 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II 214 Bastard-bittany having many brown woodish Stalks

†2. Belonging to or characteristic of the woods or wooded country; sylvan *Obs.*

1588 T THOMAS *Lat Dict.* (1615), *Faunicus*, wilde, woodish, rude 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi 116 Wanton woodish sports 1630 CAPT J SMITH *Trav & Adv* 2 He retired himselfe into a little wooddie pasture Here he built a Pavillion of boughes. His friends perswaded one Seignior Theadora Polaloga .to insinuate into his wooddish acquaintances.

†**Woo·dist.** *Obs nonce-wd* In 7 wooddist. [f. as prec + -IST.] = WOODWOSE, WOODMAN¹ 4.

1623 T CAMPION *Relat Royal Entert* B r, Such musick as the wilde Wooddists shall bee ashamed to heare the report of it.

Woo·d-kern, -kerne. *Hist* Also 6 -karne, 7 -carne, -cerne [tr Ir. *ceithearnach coille* (*ceithearn* KERN *sb*.¹, *coill* wood)] An Irish outlaw or robber haunting woods or wild country, such outlaws collectively.

Used by Holland to render L *latro*

1548 *State Papers, Irel., Edw. VI*, I 84 (MS.) The kynd of peopull which we call outlawes & wodkerne. 1581 DERRICKE (*title*) The Image of Irelande, with a Discoverie of Woodkarne, wherein is expressed, the Nature ..of the Wilde Irishe Woodkarne, their notable aptnesse celeritie and pronesse to Rebellion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy*

xl. ix. 1065 The same is said unto me .which were more beseeming to speake unto a wood-kerne and robber by the high-way side. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II 101 Cormacke O Neale was of a mild honest disposition yet little lesse barberous then the better sort of wood kern 1632 Lithgow *Trav* v 210 The Lawlesse Wood Carnes in Ireland 1656 in P H Hore *Hist. Wexford* (1911) VI. 526 Mount Leinster which by reason of the great adjoining woods hath always beene haunted with Irish Toryes or Woodcernes 1845 Petrie *Eccl Archit Irel* 96 At the close of the sixteenth century, these Towers became the receptacles of thieves and wood-kerne

Woo d-knife.

1. A dagger or short sword (Knife *sb* 1 b) used by huntsmen for cutting up the game, or generally as a weapon. *arch* or *Hist.*

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 A swerd harnesed, a wodeknyf harnesed, and a Dagger 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xviii xxi. 764 They were shoters, and coude wel kylle a dere and they dayly bare bowes and arowes, hornes & wood knyues 1568 Fulwell *Like Will to Like* E ij b, Come no neer me you knaues for your life Lest I stick you bothe with this woodknife 1611 Cotgr., *Malcus*, a Fauchion, Hangar, Wood knife *a* 1650 *Boy & Mantle* xxxviii in Child *Ballads* I. 273/2 He pulled forth a wood knife, He brought in the bores head 1721 Strype *Eccl Mem* III xxvi 212 He drew his woodknife and hit the priest on the head 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxxiv, The gay baldric, which sustained a bugle-horn, and a wood-knife instead of a sword. 1867 Morris *Jason* I 83 The wood-knife at the side

2 A large knife for cutting off branches or twigs.

1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv Bark* vii. 54 The *cateador* . conducted the party for hours through the tangled brush-wood, using the wood-knife at every step

Woodland (wu·dlænd) Forms see Wood *sb.*[1] and Land *sb* Land covered with wood, i e. with trees, a wooded region or piece of ground.

869 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* II 141 Æxþer ge etelond ge eyrð lond ge eac wudulond *c* 1205 Lay 1699 Wenne hundes hine bistondeð i þon wode-londe *a* 1400 *Sir Perc* 208 In that wodde land 1456 Sir G Haye *Gov Princes* Wks. (S T S) II 137 Cow or calf .in wodland upbrocht 1536 Benese *Meas. Land* A ij, Woodlande and fyldelande be not measured with perches of lyke and equale length 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 31 What champion vseth, That woodland refuseth 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 567 In the mids of this Woodland standeth Coventrey 1622 Selden *Illustr Drayton's Poly-olb* xiii 15 What is now the Woodland in Warwickshire, was heretofore part of a larger Weald or Forest, called Aiden 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric* (1681) 88 There's no Field Champion-Land of that yearly value for either Corn or Pasture, as is the Wood-land 1709 Prior *Henry & Emma* 307 She to the Wood-land with an Exile ran 1763 W Roberts *Nat Hist Florida* 34 The number of marshes and woodlands prevented the horse from pursuing them. 1793 M Cutler in *Life*, etc (1888) II 276 Tracts of woodland never yet cleared, but kept inclosed for a supply of fuel and timber 1824 W Irving *T Trav* II. iv. I 214 A hunting seat of Queen Elizabeth, when the neighbourhood was all woodland 1867 'Ouida' *Cecil Castlemaine* I, The morning was fair and cloudless, its sunbeams piercing through the darkest glades in the woodlands

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to woodland; used, situated, dwelling, or growing in woodland; consisting of or containing woodland; belonging to or characteristic of woodland, sylvan.

†*Woodland penny, silver* = *wood-penny, -silver* · see Wood *sb*[1] 10.

1351–2 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 552, vij li. iij s i d de Wodeland penys ad festum Nat. beati Joh. Bap. 1396–7 *Ibid* 136 Ep'o pro Woodlandsiluer, vj d 1536–7 *Ibid* 674 Pro Woodlandpennez ejusdem ville 1536 Benese *Meas Land* A ij, Two maner of perches, the woodlande perche and the fyldeland perche .The woodlande perche is communely xviii foote in length. But in some places it is longer 1577 Harrison *England* III xii 111 b/1 in *Holinshed*, Adders .are found only in our woodland countryes and highest groundes 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv v 49, I am a woodland fellow sir, that alwaies loued a great fire 1610 Hopton *Baculum Geodæt* vi li. 264 The woodland measure of 18 feete in the pole. 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* iv 783 Adore the Woodland Pow'rs with Pray'r 1725 Pope *Odyss* ix 178 Rows'd by the woodland nymphs .The mountain goats came bounding o'er the lawn 1798 Wordsw. *Tables Turned* iii, Come, hear the woodland linnet — *We are Seven* iii, She had a rustic, woodland air 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* iii xiii, They came to a woodland brook. 1831 — *Quentin D* Introd., In the more woodland districts of Flanders 1855 Kingsley *Westw Ho!* xxv, Garments . rather the worse for a fortnight's woodland travel. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I xii 11, Gathering woodland lilies 1877 Black *Green Past* i, The secrecy and silence of the still woodland ways 1879 *Cassell's Nat Hist* III 68 The Woodland Caribou and the Barren-ground Caribou are the names given to a larger and a smaller breed in Canada 1902 Cornish *Naturalist Thames* 76 The [grey] partridge is becoming a woodland bird.

Hence **Woo·dlander,** an inhabitant of the woodland; *occas.* an animal that lives in woodland

1774 T West *Antiq Furness* (1805) 40 The woodlanders of High Furness were charged with the care of the flocks and herds. 1810 Wordsw *Prose Wks* (1876) II 259 A few vassals following the employment of shepherds or woodlanders 1887 Hardy (*title*) The Woodlanders 1889 F A Knight *By Leafy Ways* 61 Another much calumniated woodlander, the badger

Woodlark (wu·dlāɹk). Forms and etym. · see Wood *sb*[1] and Lark *sb.*[1] A species of lark (*Alauda arborea*) which perches on trees; distinguished from the skylark by having a shorter tail, more variegated plumage, and a different song.

c 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 164 La calaundre [*gloss* wode-larke]. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 808 Esperuer tele et chalaundre and wodelarke 1544 Turner *Avium Praecap.* E 1 b, Superest tertium galeritæ genus, Germanis copera *Marg* a uuodlerck. 1686 [see Skylark *sb* 1] 1769 G. White *Selborne* (1789) 69 In hot summer nights woodlarks soar to a prodigious height and hang singing in the air 1818 Keats *Walking in Scotland* 14 Wood-lark may sing from sandy fern 1868 Morris *Earthly Par., Man born to be King* 1496 Mid them [*sc* yew-trees] did the woodlark flit, Or sang well sheltered from the wind.

Woodless (wu·dles), *a* [f. Wood *sb* [1] + -less] Destitute of wood or woods, treeless.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. P ij, Our heth groweth in playnes and vpon sum wodles hylles *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) 246 Here are Fens and Heaths, and Meddows and Pasture, and Arable and Woody, and (generally) wood-less land 1796 Morse *Amer Geog* I 141 The coasts are rocky and woodless 1835 J Duncan *Beetles* (Nat Lib) 96 Travellers across the woodless pampas sometimes make their fire of a dead horse. 1881 Morgan *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 106 The woodless plains of the Sacramento.

Woodlet (wu·dlet). *rare.* [f Wood *sb.*[1] + -let] A little wood.

1821 Fosbroke *Berkeley MSS* 226 This elegant woodlet. 1890 *An Australian Girl* II. v 57 Groves and woodlets.

Wood-louse (wu·dlaus). Pl. **wood-lice** (-ləis). [f. Wood *sb* [1] + Louse *sb*]

1. A small isopod crustacean of the genus *Oniscus* or family *Oniscidæ*; *esp.* the common species *O. asellus*, found in old wood, under stones, etc., and having the property of rolling itself up into a ball; also called †*cheeselip, hog-louse, slater, sow-bug,* etc

1611 Cotgr. s v *Aueloene*, The vermine called, a Ches-lop, or Wood louse 1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat Philos* II 154 Those vile Insects commonly called in English, Wood-lice, or Sows 1725 Swift *Wood an Insect* 3 An Insect they call a Wood-Louse, That folds up itself in itself for a House 1844 Hood *Haunted House* 177 The wood-louse dropped and rolled into a ball 1869 Mrs I L Bishop *Notes on Old Edinb* 11 The walls were black and rotten, and alive with woodlice

2 Locally or occas. applied to various other small invertebrates found in woodwork or in woods, or resembling the crustacean described in 1.

a. A white ant or termite **b.** A species of infusorian **c.** One or more species of mite or other parasite **d.** Various insects of the family *Psocidæ*, as the book-louse and death-watch **e** A milleped of the family *Glomeridæ*, a pill-milleped

1666 J. Davies *Hist Caribby Isles* 149 A kind of Ant bred of rotten wood, and thence some call them Wood-lice 1769 Ellis in *Phil Trans* LIX 150 The *volvox ouiscus*, or wood-louse 1770 J R Forster tr *Kalm's Trav N Amer* (1772) II 133 Wood-lice (*Acarus Americanus*, Linn.) abound here 1781 [see *wood-ant*, Wood *sb* [1] 10 b] 1819 D B Warden *Acc. U S.* I 496 Musquitoes and wood-lice [note, *Acarus Americanus*] are most troublesome in thickly wooded vallies. *Ibid.* II 525 The wood louse, or Chigo, or Bete Rouge (*Acarus sanguinis*) 1825 Jamieson, *Wood-louse*, a book-worm 1863 Wood *Illustr Nat Hist* III 632 The Great Sea-slater or Sea-woodlouse *Ibid* 632 The well-known Pill woodlouse.

3 *attrib.*

1796 Stedman *Surinam* II xxv 234 The bird, which the negroes called *wooda-louso-fowlo*, from its feeding on wood-lice. *Ibid.* (Illustration), The Yellow Woodpecker or Wood-louse fowl 1817 Kirby & Sp *Entomol* xxiii (1818) II 307 The woodlouse tribe (Oniscidæ) 1854 A Adams, etc *Man Nat Hist.* 267 Woodlouse-Millipedes (Glomeridæ) 1859 P P Carpenter in *Rep Smithsonian Instit.* (1860) 207 Chitonidæ or Woodlouse shells

†Woo·dly, *a Obs. rare.* [OE. *wódlic*: see Wood *a* and -ly [1]] Mad, frantic, furious

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II 182 Sa eadiga Benedictus manode þone reðan ehtere þæt he ðære wodlican reðnysse ȝeswice *c* 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 700 The fyry flaumbes In which the soules brenne in woodly wyse 1513 Bradshaw *St Werburge* II 789 Roryng and yellyng his outragious trespase, [he] Tore his tonge a-sonder in wodely violence

Woo·dly, *adv. Obs* or *dial.* Forms see Wood *a.* [OE. *wódlice*: see Wood *a* and -ly [2].] Madly, ferociously, furiously, wildly, passionately

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II 230 Hi wæron mid deofle afyllede, ðaða hi swa wodlice to ðam welwillendan Hælende sprecon *c* 1000 tr *Basil's Admon.* vi (Norman 1849) 46 Đam wulfe ȝelic ðe wodlice abiteð ða sceap *c* 1000 in Assmann *Hom* (1889) 6/145 þam unðeawfæstum, ðe wodlice drincað and heora ȝewitt amyrrað *c* 1205 Lay 3201 He mochul a þa wodeloker wilnede þeos mæidenes. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9426 King Margaras Ban asailed wodeliche. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 550 þat i wrouȝt so wodly & wold to him speke *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1752 *Lucrece*, Desyr That in his herte brende as any fer So wodly that his wit is al forgetyn ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2827 Wyes appone wyght horsez, Walopande wodely *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3694 The wyndes full wodely wackont anon. *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) P iv b, Yf he loue one wodly 1556 Olde *Antichrist* 163 Antichrist layeth about him so woodly 1630 J Taylor (Water P) *Anagr & Sonn.* Wks II. 251/1 He rose And franticklyran woodly through the wood 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph* v. iii, They skelpit me when woodly fleid

Woodman[1] (wu·dmĕn). Pl. **woodmen.** Forms and etym : see Wood *sb.*[1] and Man *sb.*[1] (Cf Woodsman.)

The meaning in the following is uncertain —972 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* III 603 Fram hwitingho to wudemannes tune. 1275 *Rot Hundr.* II. 19 Johanni Wodeman.

1. One who hunts game in a wood or forest; a huntsman *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiii, As of þe manere howe he shulde be vndo y passe ouere lightly, for þer is no wodemann nor good hunter in Inglonde, but þei cann do it wele ynowgh 1555 *Instit. Gentl.* H v, Ther is a saying emonge hunters that he cannot be a gentleman which loueth not hawkyng and hunting, whiche I haue heard olde woodmen wel allowe. 1598 Shaks *Merry W.* v. v 30 Am I a Woodman, ha? Speake I like Herne the Hunter? 1616 Bovs *Expos Proper Ps* xlvii 9 Wks (1629) 935 Woodmen say that Deere are most circumspect in fat pasture. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* III, I have taken more Pains to single you out, than ever Wood-man did for a Deer 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* vi vii, Conrad Was by a wood-man's lyme-dog found [1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xi 85 He looked down with contempt upon the rangers, as . inexperienced woodmen, but little skilled in hunting lore]

b. *fig* or *allusively.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* (1600) 47 He was not so ill a Woodman to giue ouer the chace at the first default 1603 Shaks. *Meas for M.* iv iii 170 1618 Fletcher *Chances* I ix, I see ye are a wood-man, and can chuse Your dear. 1673 Dryden *Marr à la Mode* II i 18 Has the old Cupid, your Father, chosen well for you? is he a good Woodman?

2. One who looks after the trees in a wood or forest, one who fells or lops trees for timber or fuel, also, one who provides or purveys wood.

1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pelgr* 17745 Her ys a woode off lytel prys, Wych a woodeman selleth me 1530 Palsgr 289/2 Wodman that lyueth by fellyng wode, *bocquillon* 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 519/2 *Dendrophori*, . woodemen or such as carrie wood about streetes to be sold. 1634 Milton *Comus* 484 Either som one like us night founder'd here, Or els som neighbour Wood man 1726 J Laurence *New Syst Agric* 229 Of the Aspen Tree our Woodmen make Hoops, Firewood, and Coals 1800 Campbell *Beech-Tree's Petition* 2 Spare, woodman, spare the beechen tree. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl* II vii 83 Bonsall and Petersen are now woodmen, preparing our daily fuel 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* vii. (ed 2) 250 Each half company providing 2 woodmen, 2 watermen 1903 Maud S Rawson *Apprentice* 141 The oldest woodmen say that it takes a hundred years to grow a perfect oak for an English ship

†3. A forester having charge of the king's woods.

1594 Crompton *Jurisd* 146 b, Auant que sera perfect Forest, le Roy couient appointer certaine officers, come vn keeper, Forester, Woodmen, Regarders, Agistors 1604 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xxi (1615) 193 The foresters & woodmen did take no good regard to the forests

†4. An inhabitant of the woods, a wild man, a savage; a person representing one in a pageant, or a figure of one in heraldry · = Woodwose. *Obs.*

1442 *Extr Aberd Reg* (1844) I 9 The fleschowares sal fynd [for a play], twa or four wodmen. 1566 in J Nicholl *Comp Ironmongers* (1866) 85 They shall fynde us two wood-men, w[t] clubbes, squibbes and powder 1601 in Moryson *Itin* II. (1617) 106 To march into Colrane to have brought into subjection all the woodmen 1660 J Tatham *Royal Oake* 10 Several persons in the habit of Wood-men and Wood-Nymphs 1780 Edmondson *Heraldry* II Gloss., *Woodman*, a name given by several Writers to the wild man, or savage

5 A workman who makes something of wood, esp. the woodwork of a carriage.

1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 175/1 When the body is finished from the hands of the woodman, it passes into the hands of the currier 1908 *Advt*, Wanted Coach Builders and Wheelwrights —Good woodman

Hence **Woo·dman(s)craft, Woo dmanship,** the business or skill of a woodman, †**Woo·dmanlike,** †**Woo dmanly** *advs*, in the manner of or befitting a woodman.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiii, If þe lorde will haue þe deere vndone, he þat he biddeth shulde vndo hym þe moste wodemanly and clenly þat he cann. And wonderth ye nought, þough y say wodmanly, for it is a poynte of wodemancrafte 1479 [see Woodsale] 1575 Gascoigne *Hearbes* 156 Gascoignes woodmanship written to the L Grey of Wilton 1627 J Taylor (Water P) *Armado* Ep. Ded A 3 b, You know what belongs to the Wood-manship, the Wardship, and Stewardship *a* 1650 *Marr. Sir Gawaine* in Furniv & Hales *Percy Folio* I. 106 The kyng in hys hand toke a bowe, And wodmanly he stowpy'd lowe 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob* xxix, It were bad woodmanship to raise the hollo upon the game, ere it had been driven within compass of the nets 1881 *Sat Rev* 23 July 122/1 Colonel Fraser's political sagacity hardly seems on a par with his woodmanscraft 1911 A C. Benson *Ruskin* v 180 He was fond of woodmanship His hedging-gloves and his chopper were very characteristic signs of his presence

†Woo dman[2]. *Obs* Forms and etym. see Wood *a.* and Man *sb.*[1] A madman, lunatic, maniac.

1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 3338 Hii verde as wodemen; hii wende hii were ynome *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xi (*Symon & Judas*) 422 Wodmen. In quhame þe feyndis þan can dwel. *Ibid.* xix (*Cristefore*) 285 þe Iugis, Fore a wodman demyt hym *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1351 He trampelid fast with his feet, & al to tare his ere And his visage both, ryȝt as a woodman 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x xii 432 Cryenge and rateynge hym as a wood man. 1512 J Parfre *Candelmas Day* in Marriott *Miracle-Plays* (1838) 200 Like as a wodman he gan to fray

Woodmonger (wu·dmɒŋgəɹ). Now *rare* exc. *Hist.* Forms and etym. · see Wood *sb* [1] and Monger *sb.* A dealer in wood; a timber-merchant, or (*esp*) a seller of wood for fuel.

1260–1 *Cal Wills Crt. Husting, Lond* I (1889) 8 Robert le Wudemongere. 1372 *Ibid* II 147 William Wodemongere 1464 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 567/2 Carpenters, Woodemongers and Colemakers 1567 in *Archaeologia* XXXVI 51 Paide to Mr Fermer, wodemonger, for a M and iii qrs of billetts, xviij s. viij d 1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, v 1 69 1609 Dekker *Ravens Almanack* Wks (Grosart) IV 186 Winter, the friend to none but Colliers and Woodmongers. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* II i, Though The dishes were raised one upon another, As woodmongers do billets 1667 *Lond Gaz.* No. 215/4 The many great abuses committed by the Company of Woodmongers in the Sale of Fuel 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv* II vi. v 76/1 Two Woodmongers Wharfs for the Sale of Fuel. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 254 Vessels, such as the Wood mongers, that is the Wharf Keepers, or Coal-Sellers furnished 1821 Scott *Kenilw* iii, These sturdy oaks had long since become the property of some honest

woodmonger. 1908 W. G Collingwood *Scandinavian Brit'ain* III 'Six score to the hundred' is still familiar to Lake District gardeners and wood mongers.

Woo·dness. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: see Wood *a.* [OE. *wōdnes*: see Wood *a* and -ness.]

1. Mental derangement, insanity, mania, frenzy, lunacy, craziness: = Madness 1.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I 458 Þa geaxode se cyning Polimius be ðam witeȝocum menn, hu se apostol hine fram ðære wodnysse ahredde. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvi 24 Poul, thou maddist, manye letteris turnen thee to woodnes-e. 1493 H. Parker *Dr. es & Pauper* v. xviii. (W. de W. 1496) 220/1 Yf a man in his woodness & rauynge slee man & woman or childe. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met* III. (1593) 72 Drunken woodnes wrought by wine. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell* (1634) 238 Wee yet retayne in some parts of England the word *wodnes* for furi us iesse or madnesse. 1657 Hornley tr *Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 60 Their minds were struck with a kind of Woodnesse. 1803 W. S. Rose *Amadis* 128 Wrapt in imagin'd flames to woodness stung Deep in a roaring stream, she headlong sprung.

2. Extravagant folly or recklessness; vehemence of passion or desire, wildness, infatuation. Cf. Madness 2.

c 1000 in Assmann *Hom* (1878) 60/212 Þa sæt he .tælende þone hælend His wodnys weard ȝewrecen swa þurh god. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1382 They callen loue a woodnesse or folye. 1387 [see Wood *a.* 2 b] *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 76 A woode wisdom, and a wise woodenesse. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. viii. 90 Here is lufe with-outen meyknes, wodnes ful likynge. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Auian* vi, Now perceyue I wel thy foly and grete wodenesse. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* II. 1 viij, It is extreme vodnes to doubt quhither thay ar to be kept haly or nocht. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 284 When their genitalles are full of seede they grow into woodnesse and rage of lust.

3. Violent anger, wrath, fury, rage; extreme fierceness, ferocity, savageness, cruelty. Cf. Madness 3.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 30 Þæt earme wif ȝelyfde his wælhreowum ȝeðeahte, and weard mid maran wodnysse astyrod. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 1 Lord in thi wodnes argu me noght. *Ibid.*, Wodness or ire is a stirynge of mannys will, excitand to vengaunce. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 704 Nero wes brocht In sa mekill wodnes of thocht, þat he his awne modir gert sla. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon) 474 Heo ter hir cloþus al in sunder, in a gret woodnesse. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 237 In her wodnes thei kylled the bischop of Cauntirbiry. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel.* (1546) R viij, You haue chased the bulle, and scaped his woodnes. 1550 Bale *Engl. Votaries* II. Q 3, He fretted for wodenes, and was angry with himselfe. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 166 He proceeding in cruelty, and daily increasing his savage woodness against the Saints of God. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xiii. 593 Wild and savage beasts madded..with blind rage and woodnesse against one. 1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr* Wks. 1856 I. 12 Whiles I just girn out by yonner, wi' perfect wudness when I think o' you running down me, and ither men of genius. 1906 Doughty *Dawn in Britain* xiii. IV. 36 So woodness kindles his great heart, gainst Romans.

b. *fig.* Excessive violence or severity, 'fury' (of pain, or of inanimate things, as wind, fire, etc.).

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 704 in *Anglia* XVIII 324 It doth noth awey all þe pyne, But all þe wodnesse for þe tyme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2008 Þe fuerse wyndes, And the wodenes of waghes. *c* 1425 *Found. St Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 21 His kechyn was a-fyre sodenly, and likly to perissh with wooddenes of fyre. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 189 Fayre flowres wherof the nynte parte faded by the wodnesse of the northe. 1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 229 The Lord of Wyndis, with wodenes, God Eolus, his bugill blew. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 127 No rage of drenching sea, nor woodenesse of the winde.

Woo·d-nymph.

1. A nymph of the woods; a superhuman being imagined as a beautiful maiden inhabiting woods; a dryad or hamadryad.

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* M ij b, The Woodnymphes likewise followed moste nicely tripping. 1634 Milton *Comus* 120 By dimpled Brook, and Fountain brim, The Wood-Nymphs deckt with Daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 386 She like a Wood-Nymph light Oread or Dryad. Betook her to the Groves. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxxvii, Marble statues of wood-nymphs. 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxvii, She possessed the form and hue of a wood nymph, with the beauty of a sylph. 1867 Morris *Jason* I. 92 Then mayst thou find, In some fair grassy place, the wood-nymphs kind.

b. *transf.* (cf. Dryad 2 a, Nymph 2).

1780 Mrs Cowley *Belle's Stratagem* II. 1, The maxims you learnt among the wood nymphs, in Shropshire, won't pass current here.

2. a. Name for certain species of humming-bird, esp. of the genus *Thalurania* (Gould). b. Collectors' name for moths of the genus *Eudryas*.

1861 Gould *Trochilidæ* II. Plates 99–109. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 462 The beautiful wood-nymph, *Eudryas grata*.

Woo d-oil. A name for several oils or oily substances obtained from various trees: (*a*) from the East Indian *Dipterocarpus alatus* and other species (= Gurjun *balsam* or *oil*); (*b*) from the East Indian Satinwood, *Chloroxylon Swietenia*; (*c*) from the seeds of the Chinese Oil-tree or Varnish-tree, *Aleurites cordata* (also called *tung-oil*, from Chinese *yu-t'ung* or *t'ung-tzü-shu*, native names of the tree), used chiefly for varnishing woodwork. Also *attrib.*

1759 in A. Dalrymple *Oriental Repertory* (1793) I. 109 The Búraghmah Dominions yield Gold,..Earth-Oil, and Wood-Oil. 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg., Misc. Tracts* 95/1. 1841 W. Robinson *Assam* 62 The Dipterocarpus levis. yields the thin liquid balsam commonly known by the name of 'wood oil', and which is much used in painting. 1857 Henfrey *Bot* § 438 *Chloroxylon Swietenia* furnishes East Indian Satin wood, and an oil called Wood-oil is obtained from it. 1881 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf* IV. 1411 Tung-, Tree-, or Wood-oil is a product of the so-called 'oil-tree' of China, Cochin China, and Japan. 1890 Hosie *Three Yrs. W China* 18 The wood oil tree was scattered about among the fields.

‖ **Woodoo** (wu·dū·) Also 8 wodou, 9 wazzoo, wuzu. [Turkish *wazū*.] The minor ablution of the Mohammedans. Cf. Abdest.

1794 P. Russell *A. Russell's Hist. Aleppo* I. 194 The ordinary preparation for prayer, consists in washing the face, hands, and feet, and is termed Wodou. 1813 J. Forbes *Oriental Mem.* III. 124 Ablutions, called the wazzoo, preparatory to the namauz, or prayer. 1836 Lane *Mod Egypt.* I. ii. 67 The father usually teaches his son to perform the *woodoo'* and other ablutions. 1855 Burton *Meccah & Medinah* (1879) 56 The first thing on rising is to perform the Wuzu, or lesser ablution.

Woodos(e, -owes, var. Woodwose.

†Woo·dpeck. *Obs.* Also 6 -pyke. [app. alteration of Woodspeck after next.] = next, 1.

1552 Huloet, Woodepyke byrde, *picus.* 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 224 Certeyne byrdes lyke vnto those which we caule woodwaules or woodpeckes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* x. xxix. I. 285 Men say that in the territorie of Tarentum there be no wood-pecks or tree-jobbers. 1694 Addison *Poems, Virgil's 4th Georg.* 19 Nor Wood-pecks, nor the Swallow harbour near. 1706 Gardiner tr. *Rapin's Gardens* (1728) 197 Wood-pecks, and various birds the trees invade.

Woodpecker (wu·dpe·kəɹ) Also 7 -picker. [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + Peck *v.*[1] + -er[1]. (Cf. the Gr. names δρυ(ο)κολάπτης, δρυοκόλαψ, δρυοκόπος, f. δρῦς tree + κολάπτειν to peck, κοπ- to strike.)]

1. A bird of the family *Picidæ*, esp. of the subfamily *Picinæ*, comprising very numerous genera and species found in most parts of the world; usually having variegated plumage of bright contrasted colours with various markings; characterized by their habit of pecking holes in the trunks and branches of trees.

1530 Palsgr. 289/2 Woodpecker a byrde, *espec.* 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 228 As the Wood pecker, his long tongue doth lill Out of the clov'n pipe of his horny bill, To catch the Emets. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 191 The Woodpecker, whose hardned beake hath pierc'd the heart of many a sollid Oke. 1624 Capt Smith *Virginia* v. 171 Numbers of small Birds Wood-pickers. 1778 J. Carver *Trav. N. Amer.* xviii. 471 The Woodpecker is a very beautiful bird, there is one sort whose feathers are a mixture of various colours, and another that is brown all over the body, except the head and neck, which are of a fine red. 1806 Moore *Ballad Stanzas* II, I heard not a sound But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech-tree. 1859 Darwin *Origin Spec* vi (1860) 184 In North America there are woodpeckers which feed largely on fruit. 1862 — *Orchids* iii. 127 As a woodpecker..climbs up a tree in search of insects. 1872 Coues *N. Amer Birds* 191 Woodpeckers nest in holes in trees.

b. With defining words, denoting various species. The three British species are the Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*), the Pied or Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus major*), and the Barred or Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*D. minor*). Others are the Great Black Woodpecker (*Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*) of the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and many N. American species, as the Downy W. (*Picus* or *Dendrocopus pubescens*), the Golden-winged W. (*Colaptes auratus*), the Hairy W. (*Picus* or *Dendrocopus villosus*), the Pileated W. (*Hylotomus* or *Dryotomus pileatus*), etc. Several of these are locally known by special names, as Flicker, Hickwall, Ivory-bill, Log-cock, Popinjay, Sap-sucker, Witwall, Woodspite, Yaffle, etc. (see these words).

1668 Charleton *Onomast* 86 *Picus Martius* the great Wood-pecker. 1731 Catesby *Nat Hist Carolina* (1754) I. 21 *Picus varius minor, ventre luteo.* The yellow belly'd Wood-pecker. 1782 Latham *Gen Syn. Birds* I. 558 Red-necked woodpecker. The whole head and neck are crimson. *Ibid* II. 591 Yellow Woodpecker. less than our green Woodpecker. being only nine inches in length. is common at Cayenne. 1782–1890 [see Spotted *ppl. a* 4 b]. 1802 Bingley *Anim Biog* (1813) II. 129 The Black Woodpecker subsists on insects, which it catches on the bark of trees. It is able to pierce hard trees, as the oak and hornbeam. 1808 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* I. 142 His tri colored plumage is so striking.., that almost every child is acquainted with the Red headed Woodpecker. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Mar. 622/2 The golden-winged, and the yellow bellied woodpeckers are also with us. 1898 Maria R. Audubon *Audubon & Frnds* II. 51 Harris and Bell had gone shooting and returned with several birds, among which was a female Red-patched Woodpecker.

†2 *Cant.* At gaming, a bystander who encourages novices by putting up small stakes. *Obs.*

1608 Dekker *Lanth & Candle Lt* iii. D 2, He that winnes all, is the Eagle. He that stands by and Ventures, is the Woodpecker. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew.*

Woo·d-pigeon. Any of the species of pigeon that live in woods, as the stock-dove, *Columba œnas*, and (now esp.) the ring-dove, *C. palumbus*.

1668 Charleton *Onomast* 77 *Columbæ Cavernalis*. the Stock-dove, or Wood Pidgeon. 1743 Shenstone *Pastoral Ballad* II. v, I have found out a gift for my fair, I have found where the wood-pigeons breed. 1780 G. White *Selborne, Let to Pennant* 30 Nov., As to the wild wood-pigeon, the *œnas*, or *vinago*, of Ray, I..see no reason for making it the origin of the common house dove; but suppose those that have advanced that opinion may have been misled by another appellation, often given to the *œnas*, which is that of stock-dove. 1837 P. Keith *Bot. Lex.* 217 Knots or bunches formed by means of a plexus of young shoots,.. apt to be mistaken.. for a wood-pigeon's nest. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* 303 The forest is not vacant.. Wood-pigeons and turtle-doves abound.

Woo d-quest, -quist, -queest. Now *dial.* Also 6–7 -quyst(e, -ooyst, 7 -quiste, -coist. [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + *quest, quist*, Quest] = prec.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg* III. xvi. 109/2 Grated bread in the broth of a woodquyste. 1580 T. Newton *Approved Medicines* 85 b, Ye stockdooue, or Woodquist. 1582 Batman *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi. 181/1 The Stock-doue or Wood-coyst. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat Hon* II. xiii. 231 Ring-doues, or Wood-coysts. 1761 *Jackson's Oxf. Jrnl.* 12 Dec. 2 Two Brothers being out a shooting Wood-quists. 1806 J. N. White *Poems* 18 The wood-quest wild. 1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial W. Eng.*, Wood quist. 1877 *Hon. Miss Ferrard* II. ii. 173 The woodquests' cooing formed a melodious bass.

Woo d-reeve. Also 6 -ryfe, 7 -reefe, 8 -reef. [f. Wood *sb.*[1] 2 + Reeve *sb*[1] 2] The steward or overseer of a wood or forest.

1579 Twine *Phisicke agst Fort* I. xlvii. 70 What is he now other then a Woodryfe, or Woodman? 1643 *MS Acc St John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Spent vpon our woodreefe for coming to giue vs notice of sume abuses done to our wood. 1795 *Trans Soc Arts* XIII. 218 Those [trees] that fail to form so desirable a shape as in the opinion of a judicious wood-reef is necessary. 1866 *Morn. Star* 6 Mar. 6/5 The case was proved by Wm. Goodhew, woodreeve to Miss Hayes. 1913 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 5 We are mostly shepherds and wood-reeves and thackers and foresters here.

†Woo d-row el. *Obs.* [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + Rowel *sb.*, in reference to the whorled leaves] = next.

1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 24 Of wood rofe or wood rowell. 1579 Langham *Gard Health* 683 Woodrowell is a good healer vp of wounds. 1905 *Engl. Dial Dict., Wood-rowell*, sb. Obsol. Yks. The sweet woodruff, *Asperula odorata*.

Woodruff (wu·drʊf). Forms 1 wudu-, wuderofe, -rife, 3 wuderoue, 4 woderowe, 4–5 -rove, 5 -rofe, wodrove, -roffe, -ruffe, 5–6 -rofe, 6 woodroue, -rowe, -rofe, -roof(f)e, 7 -rof, -rough, 7– -roof, (8 -rooff), 9 woodruff, (*Sc.* -riff, *arch* wooderoofe, wood-ruffe). [OE *wuduroſe*, f. *wudu* Wood *sb.*[1] + **roſe*, **rife*, of unknown meaning.] A low-growing herb (*Asperula odorata*, N. O. *Rubiaceæ*) found in woods in Britain and Europe generally, with clusters of small white flowers, and strongly sweet-scented leaves in whorls, also descriptively or distinctively called *sweet woodruff*. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 18 Herba astula regia þæt is wudu rofe. *Ibid* II. 64 Wiþ þære winestran sidan sare wudurifan ȝecnuwa on eced. *c* 1265 *Voc Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/20 *Hastula regia*, 1 *muge de bois*, 2 wuderoue. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 43 A-way is huere wynter wo, when woderove springeth. *a* 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS* 191 Woderowe, *hastilogia.* 14.. in Wr.-Wülcker 566/20 *Astula regia*, woderofe. 1477–9 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 81 Rose-garlondis and wodrove-garlondis. 1525 *Grete Herbal* xli. (1529) C iv, De astula regia. Woodroue. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccccxlvii. 966 In English Woodrooffe, Woodrowe, and Woodrowell. 1785 Martyn *Lett. Bot.* xv (1794) 164 Sheraldia and woodroof have funnel shaped corollas. 1824 Hogg *Tales & Sk., Priv Mem Fanatic* (1837) V. 83 Murder will out, though the Almighty should lend hearing to the ears of the willow, and speech to the seven tongues of the woodriff. 1872 Black *Adv Phaeton* xiv. 263 As a bunch of woodruff will sweeten a lumber-room.

b. Extended to other species of *Asperula*.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccccxlvii. 965 There is another sort of Woodrooffe called *Asperula Cærulea*, or blew Woodrooffe. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II. 98/2 Woodroof. Some have blew, others purple coloured flowers. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer Ind* II. App. A. 260 Woodroof, a species of madder used as a red dye. 1865 *Sowerby's Engl Bot* (ed. 3) IV. 231 *Asperula Arvensis*. Blue Field Woodruff. 1866 *Treas Bot* 1236 Woodroof, or Woodruff, Quinsy, *Asperula cynanchica*.

Woo·d-rush. [Rush *sb*[1]] Any plant of the genus *Luzula*, comprising grass-like herbs allied to the rushes, with clusters of chaffy brown flowers.

The name belongs properly to the sylvan species, as *L. sylvatica* (Great Wood-rush, also called *wood-grass*); the common species *L. campestris* (Field Wood-rush) is better called *field-rush*.

1776 Withering *Bot Arrangem* 213 Small hairy Wood-rush. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl* V. 299 *L[uzula] sylvatica* (Great Hairy Wood Rush). 1861 S. Thomson *Wild Fl* III (ed. 4) 170 The broad-leaved wood rush, with its hairy leaves, may be gathered in woods. 1889 *Science Gossip* XXV. 188 Luzula albida is a very graceful woodrush of a peculiar shade of light green.

Woo d-sage. [Sage *sb*[1]] A common name for Wood Germander (*Teucrium Scorodonia*), a labiate herb with dull greenish-yellow flowers, and leaves having a heavy aromatic smell like sage and a bitter flavour like hops.

1570 Pena & Lobel *Stirp Advers nova* (1576) 210 Scordium alterum Plinij. Wood sage. 1597 [see Sage *sb*[2] 3]. 1758 Borlase *Nat Hist. Cornw* 229 Wood-sage, *Salvia agrestis seu scorodonia*, at St. Michael's Mount. 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III. 519. 1880 Jefferies *Gt Estate* 91.

†Woo dsale. *Obs.* [Sale *sb*[2]] A periodical sale of wood or timber from an estate.

1479 in *Catal Anc Deeds* (1915) VI. 168 The said beches to be drawen on the saide grounde wodmanlyke after the custume of wodsale. 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII*, c. 46 § 10 The said Maistre of the Wardes..shalhave auctoritie.. to make wood sales to the Kinges use of al underwooddis. 1562 Leigh *Surv.* (1577) D iv, Profites of woodsale, is where sometymes the Lord of a Mannour doeth make a yerely sale of his woodes. *c* 1617 Bacon *Memorial* Wks. 1819 V. 485

What course shall be taken for the rest of the years with the wood sales for supply of this 25,000 *l* yearly 1786 in *Jrnls Ho Comm* XLIII 622 Warrants for raising £2,000 . by Wood Sales in Dean Forest

attrib 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III IV *Captaine* 243 A sort of lusty bil-men set In wood-sale time to sell a cops

Wood-sear, -seer, -sere (wu·dsĭəɹ) Also 9 *erron.* -sour *Obs* or *dial.* [?f WOOD *sb.*1 + SERE *a*]

1. A frothy exudation on plants, produced by an insect = CUCKOO-SPIT 2 1; also, the insect itself

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 72/1 *Attelabus*, the smallest sort of locustes that be wingless ye woodseare 1589 [? LYLY] *Pappe w Hatchet* B ij, Such a warming, as shall make all his deuices as like wood, as his spittle is like wood-sere 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I VIII 39 Spiders, wormes, woodseere and other such like vermine. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* I 28 That spumeous froth or dew (which here in the North we call Cuckow-Spittle, and, in the South, Woodsear) looks like a heap of glass bubbles 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 135 Insects of mysterious birth Hid in knots of spittle white .' Wood seers ' call'd, that wet declare, So the knowing shepherds say 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 535 The abundance of woodseare and honey dew on herbs indicates fine weather

attrib 1599 CUTWODE *Caltha Poet* lviii C 2 b, I will not (as the creeping canker) waste thee, nor as the worm in woodsear time bespew thee.

2 The season in which a tree or shrub will decay or die if its wood be cut

Erroneously explained as 'the season for cutting wood '

1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 111 From Maie til October leaue cropping, for why? In wood sere, whatsoeuer thou croppest wil dy *Ibid* 119 The bushes and thorne In woodsere or sommer cut downe to destroy 1603 SIR C HEYDON *Jud Astrol* II 43 If wood be cutte after the sunne decline from vs till he come to the equinoctiall, (which time they call woodseie) it will neuer growe againe 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr* I IX 22 All sappie weedes cut downe in Woodseare, and often mowne againe , their roots will putrifie and rotte 1851 *Gloss Essex* 14 *Woodsere*, decayed or hollow pollard, also the season for felling wood

3 *attrib* or *adj* Applied to 'loose, spungy ground' (Lisle) Hence **Woo d-sea ry** *a.*, in same sense.

1670 AUBREY in *Miscell Cur. Suly* (1714) 24 Let us imagine what Kind of Country this was by the Nature of the Soil, which is a Soure, Woodsere Land, very natural for the Production of Oaks especially *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 27 Chalk fills up the vacuities of sandy, or wood-seary ground *Ibid* 79 Cold, loose, hollow, wood sear land 1759 tr *Duhamel's Husb* I VIII (1762) 37 Chalk laid on sandy or wood-seary ground 1811 T DAVIS *Agric Wilts* 112 The red strong land on the high level parts of the Downs, which was once woodland, and sometimes expressly called 'wood sour land'

† **Woo d-shaw.** *Obs* Forms and etym see WOOD *sb.*1 and SHAW *sb.*1; also with gen. 4 wodes-schawe. A thicket = SHAW *sb.*1 1 b.

c 1205 LAY 21561 Halden ut of wude scaje scalkes swiðe kene. *a* 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 179 in Hazl. *E P P* (1864) I 57 Fowel, for thi false sawe, For bedd i the this wode shawe, Thou fare into the filde 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 339 Whan sche under the wodesschawe Hire child beheld. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 73 And als he wente by a wodschawe [*v r.* came by a lytell schawe] Pare mett he with a lyttill knaue. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 7618 Then men myȝt se swordes drawe Thikkere then trees by wode-schawe 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX XII 356 Sir Iamorak..rode vnto the forest, and there he mette with two knyghtes houynge vnder the wood shawe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. VI 10 His navy derne amang the thik wod schaw

† **Woo dship.** *Obs.* [OE *wódscipe*. see WOOD *a.* and -SHIP] Madness, = WOODNESS

c 1000 *Ags Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 245/12 *Furia, insania, amentia*, wodscipe, ieþnes *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 120 *Ira furor brevis est* wreððe is a wodschipe *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E. Hom* I 211 Leste þu wreoke ham on me i wodschipe of þine wreððe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* XXXVI[1] 8 Ende fiam ire, and forsak wodeship. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I. CXX (1869) 62 Glotonye hath double woodshipe, woodshipe of savouring, and woodshipe of outrageous spekinge

Woodshock (wu·dʃɒk). [app popular alteration of a native form of WOODCHUCK (see WEJACK)] A North American species of marten or its fur: = FISHER 2 b, PEKAN

1829 J RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor Amer* I 52 *Mustela Canadensis* (Lin) The Pekan or Fisher . Its skins are imported into England under the names of Woodshocks or Fishers

Woodside (wu dsəid). Forms and etym. see WOOD *sb.*1 and SIDE *sb* , also with gen 4 wodes-syde, 6 woodessyde The side or edge of a wood.

Chiefly in phr with prep , as *by* or *under the* or *a wood-side* = beside a wood , cf BEDSIDE, ROADSIDE, WAYSIDE.

a 1300 *Cursor M*, 5734 Bi a wildrin wod side *a* 1300 *K Horn* 1024 (Camb) His folk he dude abide Vnder wude side 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 139 That that in the wodsyde weir *c* 1400 *Parce Mitch*, 182 in 26 *Pol Poems* 148 By dale, by doune, by wodes syde *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 110 So that ye wylle goo thys tyde Dowen to the chapylle under the wood syde 1530 PALSGR 290/1 Woodessyde, *oriere du bois* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* VII. 18 They came to a lytyll woodsyde 1658 CROMWELL *Sp* 4 Feb in *Carlyle*, I would have been glad to have lived under my woodside, to have kept a flock of sheep, rather than undertaken such a government as this. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* CCXLVIII, Thus to some desert Plain, or old Wood-side, Dire Night hags come 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* IV 11 A buck, or male hare, is known by its ,feeding farther from the wood sides. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng Poets* II (1870) 47 You see a little withered old man by a wood-side opening a wicket. 1853 G JOHNSTON *Nat Hist E Bord.* I 253 The woodside on the south is very swampy 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* XXXV, It will be as well for some of us to remain here, and, spreading our men along the wood-side, prevent the escape of the villains. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar 425 The snow may be gone except along fences and woodsides

attrib 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* XVI 402 Like a babbling woodside brook 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 68 In the wood-side field

Woodsman (wu dzmăn). Pl **woodsmen.** (Chiefly *U.S.*) [f *wood's* gen sing or *woods* pl of WOOD *sb.*1 + MAN *sb* 1, cf. BACKWOODSMAN] A man who inhabits, frequents, or ranges the woods, as a huntsman, sportsman, wood-cutter, etc (cf WOODMAN 1 1, 2, 4); one acquainted with or accustomed to the woods.

1688 CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil Trans* XVIII. 122 There are abundance of brave Red Deer, so that a good Woodsman, as they call them, will keep a House with Venison. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II II 86 The Captain told him that he was but a sorry Woodsman, and that he would swing him but twice round and he should not guess the way out again 1755 R ROGERS *Jrnls* (1769) 9 One company of woodsmen or rangers . to make excursions towards the enemy's forts 1797 F BAILY *Jrnl Tour N Amer.* (1856) 358 My companion was an excellent woodsman , and I trusted myself to his guidance, well knowing that he would not easily mistake the track 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II XIV, A woodsman thou and hast a spear, And couldst thou such an insult bear? 1825 — *Talism* XXII, The low wail of a dog, which, as an experienced woodsman, he had no hesitation in recognising to be that of his own faithful hound 1827 HOOD *Plea Mids Fairies* XLVI, A merry Woodsman, clad in green, Stept vanward from his mates 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* XVI, Rube was far too practical a woodsman to pass such a slot without inquiry. 1896 *N Y. Weekly Witness* 30 Dec 13/1 The woodsmen were going for the opposite party 1902 S E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* VI, A veteran woodsman who had come to swamping in his old age

Woo d-sorrel. [Englishing of *sorrel de boys*, superseding WOODSOUR see WOOD *sb.*1 and SORREL *sb* 1 (3 a) so called from the sour taste of the leaves, resembling that of sorrel] The common name of *Oxalis Acetosella*, a low-growing woodland plant having delicate trifoliate leaves and small white flowers streaked with purple, appearing in spring

1525 *Grete Herball* 1 (1529) C vj, Alleluya, wood sorell or cocowes meate 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. XLIII 502 Woode Sorrel is a lowe or base herbe, without stalkes 1534–5 BARRETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 192, I took a good quantity of mithridate and wood-sorrel 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* III 166 Wood sorrel, being boiled up with [milk], and coagulating, the whole is put into casks and kept under ground to be eaten in winter [in Lapland]. 1888 T W. REID *Life IV. E Forster* (ed 2) I II. 42 The first appearance of cuckoo or swallow, of wood sorrel or anemone 1899 R. BRIDGES *Idle Flowers* VII, Woodsorrel's pencilled veil

b Applied with defining words to other species of *Oxalis*; also in the West Indies to species of *Begonia*.

1770 J R FORSTER tr *Kalm's Trav N Amer* I 201 The yellow wood sorrel, or *Oxalis corniculata* 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 49 The *Oxalis crenata*, or Notched Wood sorrel, a tuberous-rooted esculent, cultivated in Peru under the name of Oca 1858 A. IRVINE *Handbk Brit. Plants* 754 *Oxalis stricta*, Upright Yellow Wood sorrel. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl* 787/2 Sorrel, wood, *Begonia acutifolia*.

† **Woo·d-sour.** *Obs.* Forms: see WOOD *sb.*1; 4–6 -sour, 5 -sowr, -soure, -soour, 6 -sore, -sower [f WOOD *sb* 1 + SOUR *sb*, corresp. to ON. *skógarsúra* (*skóg* SOOGH, wood, *súra* sorrel), Da. *skovsyre*. Cf. (= sorrel) MDu *suerkruyd, suer ick*, Du. *zuring*, WFris. *súrblêdden* pl , G *sauer ampfer*, etc , and (= wood-sorrel) G. *sauerklee, sauerkraut*, Da. *surklever*, etc.] = piec.

a 1387 *Sinon Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon) 10 *Alleluia*, i wodesour. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 68 Panis ciuculi alleluya, i wodsour, is a treyfole growyng vnder buschez and berep white flourez, is a ful sour herbe. 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Oxys a latinis dicitur trifolium acetosum, ab officinis Alleluya, vulgus etiam uocat Alleluya* wodsore, & cuckowes meat. 1562 — *Herbal* II 74 Oxys shuld be called wod sour or sorell 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV XLIII 503 This herbe is called in English Woodsorel . and Woodsower 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl , Woodsower is *Oxys*

Wood-sour, erron. form of WOOD-SEAR.

Woodspeck (wu dspek) *dial.* Also 6 -spike, 9 -spack. [See WOOD *sb* 1 and SPECK *sb.*3 Cf. WOODSPITE] A woodpecker

15 . Woodspecke [see SPECK *sb* 1] 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 25 Euery suche leafe or pricke [of Juniper] is very like vnto ye ende of the tonge of an hucheil or wodspike 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* XIV (1593) 330 On the head thereof were garlands store, And eke a woodspecke 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. XVI II. 399 As many as have about them the bill of a woodspeck when they come to take hony out of the hive, shall not be stung by bees 1847 HALLIWELL, *Woodspack*, a woodpecker 1885 [see WOODSPITE]

† **Woo d-spell** 1. *Obs.* [f. WOOD *sb* 1 + SPELL *sb* 1 3] A spell or charm against danger in passing through a wood or forest.

1579 [see SPELL *sb* 1 3] 1612 J. MASON *Anat Sorc* 63

Woo·d-spell 2. *U S* [f. WOOD *sb.*1 + SPELL *sb* 3 2.] A spell or turn of work at piling or storing wood for fuel.

1864 WEBSTER, *Spell.* 2 A gratuitous helping forward of another's work , as, a wood *spell.* (U. S) 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* XXXVII, It was in the winter of this next year that the minister's 'wood spell' was announced There was a certain day set apart in the winter, when every parishioner brought the minister a sled-load of wood 1878 — *Pogunuc P* II. 12 The great wood-pile in the back yard, where, at the yearly 'wood spell', the farmers deposited the fuel needed for the long..winters

Woo·d-spirit. [f. WOOD *sb* 1 + SPIRIT *sb* 3, 21]

1. *Myth.* A spirit or imaginary being, fabled to dwell in or haunt woods

1845 [C H J ANDERSON] *Swedish Brothers* 4 The Nixen, or wood-spirit was said to haunt these woods. 1877 J E. CARPENTER tr *Tiele's Hist Relig* 184 The wood-spirits, *Lyeshie*, bear most resemblance in conception and character to Pan and the Satyrs 1911 W. W FOWLER *Relig. Exper Roman People* X. 235 Diana was a wood-spirit, a tree-spirit

2 Crude methyl alcohol obtained from wood by destructive distillation

1842 in Ure *Revenue in Jeopardy* (1843) 11 A sample of crude naphtha the unrectified combustible liquid obtained from the distillation of wood, imported from Scotland under the name of naphtha or wood naphtha It is named in Chemistry wood-spirit or pyroxylic spirit 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 367 Wood-spirit is used to some extent. in place of alcohol, in spirit-lamps 1887 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* IV 751/1 Methylic alcohol, more popularly known under the several names of pyroligneous spirit, pyroxylic spirit, wood spirit, wood alcohol, and wood naphtha

Woodspite (wu·dspəit). Now *dial.* Also 6 -specht, 7 -speight, -spight [f WOOD *sb* 1 + SPEIGHT] A woodpecker, *esp.* the Green Woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

1555 GESNER *Hist Anim* III *Avium* 680 Primum pici genus Angli spechtam & wodspechtam nominant 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII X. II 282 The roots must bee digged up in the night season, for feare that the Wood speight or Hickway should see them for in the day time the said bird would flie in their faces that carie it away, and be ready to job out their eyes 1606 N D[AXTER] *Sydney's Ourania* H 2, The coloured Woodspite runs along the trees 1618 REVCE *Brev Suffolk* (1902) 45 Others, whose notes I cannot commend , as the Cookcow, the Jay, the wood spight, the owle 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V 249 The Green Woodspite or Wood-pecker is called the Rain Fowl in some parts of the country 1885 SWAINSON *Prov Names Birds* 99 Green Woodpecker Wood spite (Norfolk) Wood spack (Norfolk, Suffolk.)

Woodsy (wu dzi), *a U S.* Also -ey. [irreg. f. *woods*, pl of WOOD *sb* 1 (see 9 g) + -Y 1; formed thus for distinction from *woody*] Of, pertaining to, characteristic or suggestive of the woods; sylvan.

1861 WHITTIER *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* VI, Woodsy and wild and lonesome, The swift stream wound away. 1869 MRS STOWE *Oldtown Folks* XXXVII, [We] ran about the piles of wood with a joyous satisfaction How fresh and spicy and woodsy it smelt ! 1883 *Longm. Mag* II 78 Their songs have the delicacy and wildness of most woodsy forms 1900 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that corrupted* etc 367 There was a deep, woodsy stillness everywhere.

Woodwall (wu·dwɒl). Now *dial.* Forms 3 wude-, 3–5 wodewale, 5 -woll, wodwale, 6 wode-, woodw(h)ale, -waule, -weele, 7 -wal, woodhall, 6– woodwall See also *Eng. Dial Dict.* [ME. *wodewale*, ad. or cogn w. MLG. *wedewale* (early Flem. *widewael* 'oriolus') f. *wede* WOOD *sb.*1 + **wale* of obscure origin. (Cf. WITWALL, and, for sense 2, HICKWALL)]

† **1.** A singing bird · in early quots of uncertain identity, but prob. (as later) the Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula*, which has a loud flute-like whistle. = WITWALL 1. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1659 (Cott. MS) Prusche & prostle & wudewale [*Jesus MS.* wodewale] An fuheles bobe grete & smale *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* V 26 The wilde laverock ant wolcant the wodewale. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 166 Escoter la note de l'oriol [*gloss* a wodewale]. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 658 In many places were nyghtyngales, Alpes, fynches, and wodewales, That in her swete song deliten *Ibid* 914 With popynay, with nyghtyngale, With Chalaundre, and with wodewale *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 23 On fresh braunches syngith the wodwale *a* 1600 *Robin Hood* II in Child *Ballads* III 92 The woodweele sang, and wold not cease, Amongst the leaues a lyne *a* 1650 *Eger & Grime* 922 in Furnivall & Hales *Percy Folio* I 383 The throstlecocke, the Nightingale, The laueracke & the wild woodhall 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 24 That Bird which Holerius calls Galbula, that is Woodwall *a* 1667 SKINNER *Etymol Ling. Angl* (1671), Witwall vel Woodwall, *galbula*

2. A woodpecker, *esp* the Green Woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*: = WITWALL 2.

In quot 1489 tr OF *bruhier* buzzard

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XLIV. 173 But men saye in a comyn langage that 'neuer noo wodewoll dyde brede a sperhawke' 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 224 Byrdes somewhat lyke vnto those which we caule woodwaules, or woodpeckes 1566 *Act 8 Eliz* c. 15 § 2 For the Head of everie Woodwall Pye Jaye Raven or Kyte, one peny 1815 *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 185 [The Green Woodpecker] is called in different parts of England by the various names of Woodspite, Woodwall, and Poppinjay. 1916 J R HARRIS in *Contemp Rev* Feb 212 In Devonshire a common name for the bird is Woodall

Woodward (wu dwŏɹd), *sb Hist.* Forms: see WOOD *sb.*1; also 6 wodwarte, 7 wooddard [Late OE. *wuduweard*, f. WOOD *sb.*1 + WARD *sb.*1 Survives as a surname in the forms *Woodward* and *Woodard*.] The keeper of a wood; an officer of a wood or forest, having charge of the growing timber.

c 1050 *Rect Sing Pers.* § 19 (Liebermann 452) Wuduweardæ ȝebyreð ælc windfylled treow. 1290 *Rolls of Parlt* I 26/1 Wodewardos & proprios Forestar' ac Ministros Boscorum suorum predictorum. 1324–5 *Ibid* 422/2 Le Wodeward Sire Johan de Blakenbery *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 531/2 Wodewarde, or walkare in a wode for kepynge, *lucarius*.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 466/1 The Office of Woodwarde within the Counte of Caernarvan. 1563 Bp. Sandys in Strype *Ann Ref.* (1709) I. xxxv. 356 [He] is now my tenant and my bailiff and woodward of my manour. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 33/43 A Wodwarte, *saltuarius* 1619 T. Clay *Chorol. Disc* 25 The Wood-ward is an Officer of Charge, vnto whose care and trust, the custodie of the Lords Woods, and Receipt of the profits arising out of the same, are chiefly committed. 1638 Whiting *Alb. & Bellama* 109 The wooddards greene with Tyrian dye was dight. *a* 1647 Habington *Surv Worc.* (Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.) I. 454 Heerevppon dyd the Bishop of Worcester appoynt his servant to bee his woodward in Wenlond, and within the chase of Maluern. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 119. 4/1 James Worseley, Esq ; is made Woodward of the New Forest. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 361 My woodward assures me, that windy weather makes the sap rise much sooner in trees than it would otherwise do 1791 W Gilpin *Forest Scenery* II. 20 The first officer [of the New Forest], under the lord-warden, is the woodward Under the woodward are twelve regarders 1872 *Daily News* 21 Sept, The under-keeper of the Loughton and Theydon Walks, gave evidence that the..Lord of the Manor of Loughton had enclosed a thousand acres of the public land,..and that his woodward had cut down several thousand trees.

¶ Used for Woodwose.

1488 *Acc Ld H. Treas. Scot.* I. 82 A woodward of gold with a diamant. 1552 *Elyot's Dict., Cæpus*, a beast in face like a Satyre, or woodward. 1566 in J. Nicholl *Comp. Ironmongers* (1866) 90 Hewe Watts and Xpofer Beckes, Wadwardes, or Ivemen.

b. As the title of an officer of the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1886 *Rules Court No. 2991 Foresters* No. 22 The Woodwards shall visit the sick members..once a week.

Hence †**Woo dwardship**, the office of woodward.

1418 in *41st Dep. Kpr.'s Rep.* 700 [The] Wodewardships [of the commotes of Penthlyn and Thalepont, Merioneth-shire]. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 379/1 The Office of Keping of the Parke of Haseley, with the Wodewardship. 1586-7 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) 242 Mr. Inkpen ,sold him the woodwardship of that manor for 33/4 1640 in *Irnls Ho. Comm.* XLIII. 583/1 The. best Ship Timber there within the Wood-Wardship of Cesar Robert, Esquire.

Woodward, -wards (wu·dwŭd(z), *adv. rare.* [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + -ward(s.] Towards or to the wood. †*From the woodward*: away from the wood.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 238 An other Lady. running from the Wood-ward. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 371 Rury rode woodwards 1893 N. Gale *Country Muse* Ser. II. 9 When the hush..brings the pigeons woodward.

Woo drden. *rare.* [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + Warden *sb.*[1]] = Woodward *sb.*

1748 in *Trans Cumb. & Westm Archæol Soc.* (1903) III. 205 That some of the Woodwardens go and view ye wood blown down.

Woodware (wu dwēə·r). [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + Ware *sb.*[3]] Articles made of wood, collectively.

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 326 Ironmongery, matches, . hatchets, woodware, and nails. 1894 J. Davidson *Random Itin.* 49 'And what is there at Chesham?' 'Woodware. They make chairs, and bats, and. toy spades.'

Woodwax (wu·dwæks). ? *Obs.* Also 6 wodwesse, -wosse, 9 *dial.* **woodwish**, etc. [OE. *wuduweaxe*, f. *wudu* Wood *sb.*[1] + **weaxe*, presumably f. Teut. *waxs-* to grow, Wax *v.*[1]] = Woodwaxen

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 66 Wudu weaxe & hezerife gecnuwa þa togedere. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 85/35 Wodwesse, *glastum Ibid* 175/37 Wodwosse, *glastum. a* 1667 Sir W. Petty in Sprat *Hist Royal Soc.* 296 The Yellows are Weld, Wood-wax, and old Fustick. *a* 1691 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 49 In Bradon Forest growes very plentifully rank wood-wax. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 241 Green-weed or Wood-wax. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid. Encycl* 486 *Wudeuse*, a yellow flower, which grows on bad land, and has a bitter taste. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 435 The wood-wax and gorse are very abundant.

Hence **Woo·dwaxer**, one who gathers woodwax.

1829 J. L. Knapp *Jrnl Nat* 77 Our poorer people .used to collect it by cart loads..; and the season of 'woodwaxen' was a little harvest to them...the old woodwaxers tell me that [etc.]

Woodwaxen (wu dwæksən). Forms: 4–5 wodewexen, 6–9 woodwaxen, 9 woad-waxen. [app. oblique case of OE. form of Woodwax (*wudu*weaxan*) taken as nom. The form *woad-waxen* is due to association with Woad.] The plant dyer's broom or greenweed, *Genista tinctoria.*

1367 *Close Roll 41 Edw. III*, m. 9 *dorso*, Tercia pars tocius comoditatis tam in denariis quam de subbosco & wodewexen. *a* 1400 *Old Usages Winchester* in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 358 Euerych a cart y-lade wt mader, þt comeþ to selle, twey pans;..Also, y cart y-lade we wodewexen to sale, fowre pans. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 51 The Marigolde of Manardus is called Lysimachia...Woodwaxen [*glastum*].. groweth in Medowes and Pastures like to Brome. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. VIII. 667 Of base Broome or Woodwaxen. 1650 [W. Howe] *Phytol. Brit* 46. 1829 [see Woodwaxer above]. 1861 S Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 236.

Woodwork, wood-work (wu·dwə̄k).

1 †*a.* A piece of work in wood; an article made of wood, or such articles collectively. *Obs.*

1650 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 226, I give vnto my sonne Edmund Bacon all my plate, hangings, wood worke, household stuffe, and furniture 1681 Grew *Museum* II. I. II 192 With these, all the turn'd Wood Works in India and China are wrought and burnished. 1714 *Fr. Bk of Rates* 57 Wood-works, such as Pater-Nosters, Button-Molds, Toys, &c. *c* 1792 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) IX. 342/2 The acknowledged skill of her ancient artizans in wood-works

b. (without *pl.*) Work in wood, *esp.* those parts or details of a manufactured object or artificial structure which are made of wood, the wooden part *of* something.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 205 If we could suppose this mill to have a power of repairing all the parts that were worn away, whether of the wood-work or of the stone 1725 *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Plough*, This depends much upon the Truth of the Iron Work, and therefore it is best the Plough should rather be accommodated to the Irons, the Wood-work being easily alter'd 1837 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* I 6/1 A groin is a frame of wood-work, constructed across a beach. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III VII, That long cupboard over the woodwork of the mantelpiece. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. XXXVIII. 178 Some of the woodwork of the benches was torn from its place

†2 A grove or plantation artificially laid out.

1712 J James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A large Wood-work cut into a Star, with a circular Alley.

3. a. Work done at cutting wood *nonce-use*

a 1861 T. Winthrop *Life in Open Air* XII. (1863) 94 We chopped at the woods for fuel Speaking for myself, I should say that our wood-work was ill done.

b. Work done in wood, as carpentry.

' 1913 *Board Educ. Rep. Pract. Work Secondary Sch.* 84 Syllabus of wood-work for country or small isolated Schools.

So **Woo·dwo rker**, (*a*) a worker in wood, one who makes things of wood; (*b*) a machine for working in wood (= Joiner *sb.* 3); **Woo·dwo rking**, the action of working in wood, the manufacture of wooden articles (also *attrib.*); †**Woo dwo rkman** = *woodworker* (*a*).

1659 in Marshall *Edmunstow Reg* (1891) 32 Geo. Wightman .a woodworkman. 1872 J. Richards *(title)* A Treatise on the construction..of Wood-working Machines. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 428/1 *Cabinet-file*, a smooth, single-cut file, used in wood-working *Ibid.* 2813/2 *Wood-worker*, a machine-tool having various attachments and adjustments for different kinds of work. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 71 We stroll through the woodworking-shops, where nothing is done by hand that can be done by machine 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v, In the coach making trade wood workers consist of wheel-makers, body-makers. , and carriage-makers.

†**Woo dwose, woo·dhouse**, *sb Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*). Forms. 1 wudewasa, 4 wodwos, (-wysse), 4–5 wodewese, 4–6 wodewose, 5 wodwose, (-wous(e, -woys, -wosh(e, -wyssh(e, wodewyse), 5–6 woodwose, -wyss, 6 -woss, *pl.* wodys, vodys. β. 5 woodowes, 6 wodowes, woodos(e, wodehouse, -howse, wood(e)hous(e. [Late OE. *wudewāsa*, f. *wudu* Wood *sb.*[1] + **wāsa* (of obscure origin)] A wild man of the woods; a savage; a satyr, faun; a person dressed to represent such a being in a pageant.

Sometimes taken for or construed as *pl.*

a 1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 108/22 *Satiri, uel fauni,.. uel fauni ficarii*, unfæle men, wudewasan, unfæle wihtu 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 721 Sumwhyle wyth wormez he werrez,. Sumwhyle wyth wodwos, þat woned in þe knarrez. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 261 þis Breusteres douhtur .tolde þe folk as wodewose wilde Who gat on hire þis forseyde childe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* XV. XIX. (Tollem. MS) Perin [*sc* in Africa] ben satires, wodewoses, tigris, and oþer horrible bestes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 3817 Alls vnwyse wodewyse he wente at þe gayneste. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7691 [4737] in *Anglia* XII 616 Partanope hath now forsake The wodwous [*v.rr.* wodwoys, wodwose, wodwouse] lyfe. 1460 Cargrave *Chron* (Rolls) 257 The Kyng of Frauns daunsed in his halle with IIII knites, and was arayed lich a wodwous. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Auian* XXII, A wodewose named Satyre. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 109 Woode wosis be vpward nostrelde, *Satyri sunt silv.* 1555 Machyn *Diary* (Camden) 96 Men lyke wodys alle in gren. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1562) 15 A wodewose, *satyrus*

β *a* 1505 in Kingsford *Chron. Lond* (1905) 251 Fourthly came..the Erle of Essex wt a woodhous precedyng, and beryng a Sere tre. ? 1525 Fitzherb. *Husb* Colophon, Emprynted at London in Southwarke, at the sygne of the wodowes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron, Hen. VIII*, 9 b, These beastes were led with certayne men appareiled like wilde men, or woodhouses. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* Pref. A iij, Some wente naked, some romed lyke woodoses, none did anye thing by reason [1832 Aspin *Anc Customs* etc. *English* 251 The savage men, or wodehouses, as they are sometimes called, frequently made their appearance in the public shows 1866 J Nicholl *Comp Ironmongers* 86 *note*, The engravings represent ivy-men or wood-wards, characters introduced in the pageants .of that period [*c* 1515] They were sometimes called woodhouses]

b. A figure of such a being, as a decoration, a heraldic bearing or supporter, etc.

1355 in *Rep. MSS Ld. Middleton* (1911) 465 Item j botoner de roses, pris xl *s* Item j. botoner de wodewoses, pris c *s.* 1382 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 121 Lectum..broudatum cum signis de wodewese *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1540 A vestoure ..Wrost full of wodwose & oþer wild bestis. 1498 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 133 Sex cochlaria optima arg[entea] cum wodwoshes

β 1493 *Will of Feld* (Somerset Ho), Dosen spones of siluer with woodowes on thende. 1513 in *Archæologia* LXVI 347 A Counterpoint of woodehouse lyned wt canvas. 1531 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1905) 49, vj Sponys with woodos gylt. [1910 F Bond *Misericords* 16 The wodehouse is a very common supporter in heraldry. 1920 *Archæologia* Ser. II. XIX. 81 Three woodhouses; between crosses]

Hence †**Woo dwose** *v. intr.*, to run wild.

13 *Metr Hom.* (Vernon MS) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 274 Ho is wodore þen þat mon þat muche skile and resun con .And goþ siþen wod wosande?

Woody (wu·di), *a.* Forms. 4 wodi, 4, 6 woddy, 6 woddye, wood(d)ye, 6–7 woddie, wood(d)ie, 6–8 wooddy, 6– woody. [f. Wood *sb.*[1] + -y[1].]

1. Covered or overgrown with wood; having a growth of trees or shrubs; full of or abounding in woods or forests; wooded.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 492 In a woddy glen 1382 Wyclif *Num* XIII. 20 The erthe, fat, or bareyn, wodi, or with outen trees. 1545 Brinklow *Compl* IV. (1874) 17 Such heathy, woddy, and moory ground, as is vnfruteful for corne or pasture. 1590 Spenser *F Q* II X. 33 Whence as he to those woodie hils did flie *a* 1672 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) II 134 The said mannour was in antient time, when 'twas wooddy, a stall or den for wild boares 1788 Gibbon *Decl & F* XLII. IV. 250 A small woody island. 1796 [see Woodiness 2] 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* VIII I 305 The woody mountain tracts 1842 Howitt *Rur & Dom. Life Germany* 251 As we approached, the hills, became wilder and woodier 1867 Morris *Jason* XVII. 7 The rose-hung lanes of woody Kent.

¶ b. Bushy.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) 2 Kings XVII 10 They made them statues under everie thicke woddie tree [Vulg *omne lignum nemorosum*].

†2 Belonging to, inhabiting, or growing in woods or woodland; sylvan. *Obs*

1590 Spenser *F Q* I VI 18 The wooddy Nymphes, faire Hamadryades. 1599 T M[oufet] *Silkewormes* 14 The heards of woody outlawes fell. 1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict Earth* VII, A grassie hillock With woodie primroses befreckeled. 1655 J. S. *Bonarelli's Filli di Sciro* I. V. 20 Some woody Deity.

b. Of, pertaining to, or situated in a wood.

a 1721 Prior *Colin's Mistakes* 1, To Wimpole's woody Shade his Way he sped 1809 Coleridge *Three Graves* 495 Deep in a woody dell. *a* 1840 Joanna Baillie *Verses Kirtled Spring* 17 The woody nook where bells of brighter blue Have clothed the ground 1911 Mrs H Ward *Case Rich Meynell* XIV 288 As they neared the end of the woody path, he looked up again

II. †3. Made of wood, wooden. *Obs. rare*

a 1540 Barnes *Images* Wks. (1573) 346/1 Stony & wooddy Images 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* XX, In pryson pent, whose woddye walles to passe Of no lesse peryll than the dying was

4. Of the nature of or consisting of wood; of or belonging to the wood as a constituent part of the plant; ligneous.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I XVI. § 2. 17 Salt Marsh Spike grasse hath a wooddie tough thicke roote. *a* 1704 Locke *Elem Nat Philos.* IX (1754) 33 Herbs are those plants, whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* 804 *Shrubby*, somewhat woody, as the stems of the Rose. 1846 *Zoologist* IV 1282 The small roots of rose-bushes, sometimes produce rounded, warty, and woody knobs, inhabited by. gall-insects 1859 Dawson in *Q. Jrnl. Geol Soc* XV. 630 Leaves strengthened by nerves composed of scalariform and woody tissue 1908 *Animal Managem.* 87 Fibrous and woody elements..exist in varying proportions in all vegetable foods

b. Of a plant: Of which wood is a constituent part; forming wood; having the stem and branches of wood; *woody plant*, a tree or shrub, as distinguished from a *herb*; *spec* in distinctive names of particular species, as *woody nightshade*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III lvii 398 Some Herboristes of Fraunce do call it *Solanum lignosum*, that is to say, Wooddy Nightshade 1796 Withering *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) II. 48 Hardly to be called herbaceous; it is rather hard and wooddy. 1830 Lindley *Nat Syst Bot* 99 The most northern woody plant known is a kind of Willow, *Salix arctica.* 1883 *Longm. Mag* July 307 Cinquefoil, grown woodier . from its upland situation

c Resembling wood; having the texture or consistence of wood.

1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 468 The fruit is a large, round, dry, woody apple with dry woody cuneiform seed 1840 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* III. 68/2 The coal is rendered tougher, or, in the language of the colliers, more 'woody'. 1871 *Yng. Gentleman's Mag* Mar. 132 An immense woody shell as large as a baby's head hanging on one of the lower branches of the very tree on which I was sitting.

5. Pertaining to or characteristic of wood; resembling that of wood; having some quality (*e.g.* the smell) of wood.

1830 J G Strutt *Sylva Brit* 46 A piece of oak, which, . exposed to the sun and rains for a century, yet smells woody 1860 W. White *Wrekin* XI. 100 Apples their substance is as hard as their flavour is woody and sour 1876 Morris *Æneids* XII 782 The gripping woody bite [of an arrow] 1900 'H S. Merriman' *Isle of Unrest* IX, Clean woody odours.

b Having a dull sound like that of wood when struck

1875 R. H. R *Rambles in Istria* 50 A good campanile.. with two sweetly toned bells—why is it that ours are always so unmusical and woody? 1877 *Hon Miss Ferrard* I VII. 241 A little cottage piano, woody and dull of tone.

Woody, variant of Widdy.

Woo·d-yard. Forms and etym: see Wood *sb.*[1] and Yard *sb.*[1] A yard or inclosure in which wood is chopped, sawn, or stored, esp. for use as fuel. Also *transf.* (quot. 1774).

1309–10 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 7 In j securi empt. pro le Wodyard, xj d 1537–8 *Privy Purse Exp P'cess Mary* (1831) 54 Item to the Squillary, vj s Item to the Woodyerde, vij s vj d 1541–2 *Act 33 Hen VIII*, c 12 § 3 The sergeant of the Woodyarde 1627 Capt J. Smith *Sea Grame* I. 1 To those Docks belongs their wood-yards, with saw-pits. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Sept 1676, Over against his Majesties wood yard 1774 Goldsm. *Nat Hist* IV. 166 Their wood-yards are larger or smaller, in proportion to the number in family, and the usual stock of timber, for the accommodation of ten beavers, consists of about thirty feet in a square surface, and ten in depth. 1825 Longf. in *Life*

(1892) I v 62 There is no wood to be had from the College woodyard 1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 268 We begged permission of the buxom proprietress of a woodyard, to pitch our tent among her heaps of timber

† **Woodyer.** *Obs.* In 5 wodyere. [OE. *wudu(g)ere*, f. *wudian* to cut wood: see -IER. Cf. Wooder] = Woodman[1] 2.

a 1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 139/32 *Calones*, wudieras *Ibid* 150/31 *Calones*, wudigeras *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III li (1869) 146 A wodyere that solde me wode in his foreste 1802 *Sussex Weekly Advert* 29 Nov in *N & Q* (1910) 11th Ser II 529 To Be Sold Eight acres of Underwood Apply to James Wratton..the woodyer, who will shew the wood

Wooed (wūd), *ppl a* [f. Woo *v.* + -ED[1]] That is courted by a lover. Also *absol.*

1582 Bentley *Mon Matrones* Pref B 1 b, The wooed woman not to be by anie meanes cosined or abused in marriage 1891 Le Gallienne *Retrospect Rev* (1896) I 13 A wooer at a certain hot moment entreats the wooed 'Will you, I ask once more, show your belief in me by letting me encircle you with my arm?'

Wooer (wū·ər). Forms: 1 wogere, 3, 5 woware, 4–5 wowere (4 wouwere), 4–6 wower, 5–6 *chiefly Sc* wowar, 5 woar, *Sc* woweir, 6 *Sc.* wawar, 6–8 woer, 6– wooer. [OE. *wógere*, f. Woo *v.* + -ER[1]] One who woos a woman, esp. with a view to marriage, a suitor; *rarely* a woman who woos a man. Also in fig. context.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* XVII. 157 Sume hi wyrcað heora wogerum drencas þæt hi hi to wife habbon *c* 1025–50 *Rule of Chrodegang* III (1916) 64 Þonne wite þu þæt hi beoð wogeras swiðor þonne preostas *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 90 Ich am woware scheomeful Ich nulle nouware bicluppe mine leofmon bute ine stude derne 1377 Langl *P Pl* B XI 71 Ȝe faren lyke þise woweres, þat wedde none wydwes but forto welde here godis *a* 1395 Hylton *Scala Perf* (W de W 1494) II xliv, That it myghte come to theffecte of true spousage he hathe suche gracyous spekynges this maner of a wower to a chosen soule. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV Prol 196 Traist nocht all talis that wantoun woweris tellis 1546 J. Heywood *Prov* (1867) 73 He vnto hir a goodly tale began, More like a wooer, than a wedded man. 1635 A Stafford *Fem Glory* 88 He compares God to a Woer, the Angell to a sollicitour, and Mary to the beloved. 1734 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I 8 Now, Woer, quoth he, wou'd ye light down I'll gie ye my doghter's love to win 1828 Scott *F M Perth* V, She were fittest Valentine in Perth for so craven a wooer 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I XVI, Mr Bounderby went to Stone Lodge as an accepted wooer 1869 Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps XVIII 44 'Love at first sight' is no uncommon thing when Jesus is the wooer.

b *transf* of the lower animals.

1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 126 b, If shee haue not been horsed before, she wil so beate her woer, yᵗ [etc] 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 236 It is not always the males [*sc* butterflies] who are the wooers

c. *Comb*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol 300 To crowd In amorus voce and wowar soundis lowd 1785 Burns *Halloween* III, The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs 1825 Jamieson, *Wooer-bab*, the garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops, formerly worn by a young man who was too sheepish to announce in plain terms the purpose of his visit

Woof (wūf), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α* 1 owef, 3 of, 4–5 oof, 4, 6 ofe, 5 offe, 6 owfe, 7 oufe. *β.* 6–7 woofe, wouf(e, (6 wolfe, wowfe, 7 *pl.* woovis), 7–8 wooff, (8 wooft, whoof), 7– woof [OE. *ówef* (later *áwef*), f *ó-* + *wefan* to Weave. (Cf. the later parallel formation *áweb*, *dweb* Abb) ME **ouf*, *oof* became *woof* partly by association with Warp *sb* in *warp and* (*w*)*oof*, or with Weft.]

1 The threads that cross from side to side of a web, at right angles to the warp: = Weft *sb*[1] 1.

α c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 467 *Cladica*, wefl uel owef *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 364/23 *Cladica*, wefl, oððe owef, oððe claudica *c* 1200 *MS Bodl* 730 If 145/1 *Subtemen*, of 1382 Wyclif *Lev* XIII. 47 A wullun clooth, or lynnen, that hath a lepre in the oof, or in the werpe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* XVIII xi. (1495) aa iv b/1 The spynnet begynnyth fro the mydyll poynt & gooth rounde abawte the ofe. 14. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 628/1 *Subtegmen*, [*gloss* warpe], *sic quoque stamen*, [*gloss* offe] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 362/1 Oof, threde for webbynge, *trama* 1556 Withals *Dict* (1562) 35 b/2 The warpe, *stamen*. The ofe, *subtegmen* 1599 Minsheu *Sp Dict* s v *Lisos*, The owfe or thread of linnen 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 337 To spoole, winde quils, lay his warpe, shoot oufe.

β 1530 Tindale *Lev* XIII. 48 Whether it be in the warpe or wolfe of the lynen or of the wollen 1570 Levins *Manip.* 157/25 Vᵉ Woofe of a web, *subtegmen* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 846 As it is in the Warpe, and the Woofe, of Textiles 1657 Trapp *Comm Ps* XV. 2 Such, as through whose whole lives godliness runneth, as the Woof doth through the Warp. 1714 *Fr Bk Rates* 188 The Workmen shall not make Use, neither in the Warp or the Woof, of any Yarn of a different Quality 1780 A Young *Tour Irel* I. 324 Threads thrown across by the shuttle are called the wooft 1802 Joanna Baillie *1st Pt Ethwald* III IV, But tell them, British matrons cross the woof With coarser hands than theirs 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) V. 76 In a web the warp is stronger than the woof.

b *fig.* and in fig. context, often in collocation with *warp*.

1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* I j, To wrappe vp his lifewarpes woofe with so euill a liste. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* M 2, The proces of that Oration, was of the same woofe and thrid with the beginning. 1627 W. Hawkins *Apollo Shroving* I. 1 8 Where euery English thread is ouercast with a thicke woollen woofe of strange wordes 1757 Gray *Bard* II 1, Weave the warp, and weave the woof, The winding sheet of Edward's race. 1849 [see Warp *sb.*[1] 1 b].

2 Thread used to make the woof; also in vague poetical use.

1540 Hyrde tr *Vives' Instr Chr Wom* I III (1541) 3 b, To warpe, or els wynd spindels in a case, for to throw wofe of 1598 R Bernard tr *Terence, Heautontim.* II III, The old wife shee spun the woufe 1634 Milton *Comus* 83 First I must put off These my skie robes spun out of Iris Wooff 1638 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) 388 Thair suld be no woovis wovin of townis folkis thairin 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 244 Iris had dipt the wooff 1892 Rider Haggard *Nada* XI, Did I weave these visions from the woof of my madness?

3. A woven fabric, esp. as being of a particular texture: = Weft *sb.*[1] 3; also, the texture of a fabric. Often *transf* or *fig*

1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 74 That woof and plight that the whole ticklish frame of worldly beings are wheel'd into at such a tide of day [*viz* dawn] *Ibid.* 74 That we can sometimes force bodies to close with the woof or tenor of the whole. 1725 Pope *Odyss* IV 164 To spread the pall beneath the regal chair Of softest woof 1757 Dyer *Fleece* III 40 Curious woofs of beauteous hue. 1790 Cowper *Odyss* XIX 173 A robe of subtlest woof 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* II XVII, Flames dart their glare o'er midnight's sable woof. 1820 Keats *Lamia* II 232 There was an awful rainbow once in heaven We know her woof, her texture 1826 Joanna Baillie *Martyr* II II, The very spider through his circled cage Of wiry woof, Scarce seems a lothly thing 1838 Lytton *Alice* V V, That girl's thread of life has been the dark line in my woof 1846 — *Lucretia* II XVIII, The Parcæ closed the abrupt woof, and lifted the impending shears 1866 — *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 4 The woofs of Phrygian looms. 1871 Bryant *Odyss* V 416 Receiwe this veil, and bind its heavenly woof Beneath thy breast

† 4. The action of weaving. *Obs. rare*

1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alc.* 237 Alcyone hastens in the Woof the Robes he was to wear

Woof (wūf), *v.*[1] *rare.* [f Woof *sb* 1 Cf. Wooped.] *trans* To arrange (threads) so as to form a woof; to weave. Also *transf.*

1894 Alice C Macdonell in *Lyra Celtica* (1896) 252 Woof well the cross threads, To make the colours shine. 1922 *Blackw Mag* July 6/2 The fearful tangle of vegetation, warped and woofed together by lianas and creeping plants

Woof (wuf), *int*, *sb.*[2], and *v.*[2] Also wouf, wowff Imitation of a gruff abrupt bark of a dog; also *transf.* (Cf. Whoof.)

1804 Tarras *Poems* 59 (Jam) Curs began to wouff an' bark. 1839 J. Ballantine in *Whistle Binkie* Ser. II. 26 The wowff o' the colley 1859 H Kingsley *G Hamlyn* XXV, Every now and then he [*sc.* a dog] would discharge a 'Woof', like a minute-gun at sea. 1885 Rider Haggard *K Sol. Mines* IV, Presently came a loud 'woof, woof!' 'That's a lion', said I 1918 B Cable *Air Men o' War* 14 The hoarse 'woof' of a bursting anti-aircraft shell.

Woof, obs. pa t of Weave *v.*

Woofed (wūft, *poet.* wū·fed), *ppl. a.* [f. Woof *sb* 1 + -ED. (Cf. Woof *v.*[1])] Woven; *fig* intricate.

1820 Keats *Eve St Agnes* XXXII, So mus'd awhile, entoil'd in woofed phantasies.

Woofy (wū·fi), *a. rare.* [f. Woof *sb* 1 + -Y[1].] Resembling a woof or woven fabric; of dense texture.

1826 Joanna Baillie *Martyr* II. i, Close round us hung, the vapours of the night Had form'd a woofy curtain.

Wooing (wū·iŋ), *vbl sb.* Forms. 1 wogung, 3 wouhinge, wowunge, 4–6 wowyng, -ing, 6 woynge, wooyng, 7–8 woing, 7– wooing. [f. Woo *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb Woo; amorous solicitation, courtship: in ME. often with dyslogistic implication

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* VII 301 Wearð þa se casere for þære wogunge astyrod *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Mid wouhinge, mid togginge, oðer mid ent tollunge *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* VI 28 Icham for wowyng al for-wake, wery so water in wore 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2361 Now know I wel þy cosses, & þy costes als, & þe wowyng of my wyf *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1553 *Hypsip & Medea*, As wolde god I leyser hadde & tyme By proces al his wowyng for to ryme *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 164 Caste out, leccherous woordys, wowynges, leccherous sy3tes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw IV*, 195 Hys vnaduised wowyng, hasty louyng and to spedy maiiage 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. II 884 Our woing doth not end like an old Play Iacke hath not Gill 1645 Fuller *Good Th in Bad T.* (1646) 106, I do not like the wooing, that you should fetch a Bride with Fire and Sword 1721 Ramsay *'The Last Time I came o'er the Moor'* 1, I met betimes my lovely Maid, In fit Retreats for wooing. 1792 Burns *Song, Duncan Gray*, Duncan Gray cam' here to woo, Ha, ha, the wooing o't 1867 Tennyson *Windsor* 166 Here is the golden close of love, All my wooing is done 1882 Besant *All Sorts* XXVII, No girl likes to do her own wooing; she must be courted

Proverbs. [1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* II i 75 *Pet.* I would faine be doing. *Gre* I doubt it not sir But you will curse Your wooing] 1659 N R *Proverbs* 24 Courting and wooing brings dallying and doing 1670 Ray *Prov.* 48 Happy is the woing, that is not long in doing

b. freq. in *to go, come, ride a* (or † *on*) *wooing*

c 1460 Metham *Wks* (1916) 150 Yt ys spedeful that day to go a wowyng. 1595 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I 201 His short gowne which he had lente to Tho Atkinson for iij dayes to ride on woweinge with 1604 Shaks *Oth.* III iii 72 What? Michael Cassio, That came a woing with you? *a* 1611 in T Ravenscroft *Melismata* F 1 b, The Frogge would a woing ride 1690 Locke *Govt* I. XI. § 135 His Servant whom he sent a wooing for his Son. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 10 When they go a wooing, they generally put on a red Coat 1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* III, He went out to day a wooing

c. *fig*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 116 Þis is wowunge efter Godes grome, & tollunge of his vuel *a* 1240 *O E Hom* I 269 Her biginnes þe wohunge of ure laueid *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 533/1 Wowynge, *procacio* 1596 Drayton *Leg Robt Dk Norm* XXVI, Except in Perill, thou do'st not appeare, Yet scarcely then, but with Intreats and Wooing 1613 W Browne *Brit Past* I II. (1616) 41 My Maiden-Muse flies the lasciuious Swaines, Will not dilate His curious searches, his respectlesse wooings 1856 Grindon *Life* XVIII (1875) 218 Work is the wooing by which happiness is won

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wooing act, dance, day, language, mind, suit*

1704 *Phil Trans.* XXIV. 1589 (2), I have plainly shewed their Ticking noise to be a *wooing Act 1596 Shaks *Tam Shr* I. II. 68 As wealth is burthen of my *woing dance 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 130 In loue is no lacke, no in no *wooyng day 1878 Gibbon *For the King* III, The ardour of our wooing days. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* To Rdr (end), To Gentlewomen and their Loves is consecrated all the *Wooing Language feigned by the Muse amongst Hills and Rivers 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* V II 412 Henceforth my *woing minde shall be exprest In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes 16th *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 210 He comes upon a *wooing suit for the Infanta

Wooing (wū·iŋ), *ppl a.* [f. Woo *v.* + -ING 2.] That woos. a. That solicits in love; courting, as a lover, † wanton.

1382 Wyclif *Prov* VII 13 The cayte ȝunge man she kisseth, and with wowynge [1388 wowynge] chere she flatereth. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 409 [He] ordeyned wommen to serven hem þat semede wowynge gigelottes in cloþing, face, and semblant *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 163 Whan þou, wyth wowyng woordys, styrest ohere to þi lust, it is dedly synne 1746 Dunkin in Francis tr *Hor Sat* II v 11 The wooing Tribe, in Revellings employ'd, My Stores have lavish'd

b *fig.* Alluring, enticing.

1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par. James* IV 1–6 He maye not abyde the wowynge worlde to bee loued *c* 1620 Z Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 73 They .step back, or forward, in their wooeing wise 1838 Lytton *Alice* XI. IV, The letter was most courteous, most complimentary, most wooing 1838 Mangan *Poems* (1903) 204 Each wooing Zephyr that goes, At will from flower to flower a-maying 1878 B Taylor *Deukalion* II. IV, Be thou a wooing breeze

Comb a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 95 No Hæmus or soft Carpophorus appears More wooing-voic'd.

Wooingly (wū·iŋli), *adv.* [f. Wooing *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a wooing manner

† 1. Wantonly, impudently. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov* XXI 29 The vnpitous man wowendeli [1388 vnschamefastli, Vulg. *procaciter*] stablith his chere. 1552 Huloet, Wowingly, *procaciter.*

2. Enticingly, alluringly

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I VI 6 The Heauens breath Smells wooingly here 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher* LXXXI, I perhaps did not go so wooingly to work as some one more designing would have done 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* XI, It came over her senses wooingly 1884 Mrs C. Praed *Zero* VIII, The air kissed wooingly

3 Like a wooer; with amatory speeches.

1868 Holme Lee *B Godfrey* XVI, He was whispering.. wooingly

Wook(e, obs. pa. t of Wake *v.*, obs f. Week.

Wool (wul), *sb* Forms. 1, 5–6 wul, wull, 3–6 woll, 4–5 wulle, wolle, 4–6 wole, woolle, 5–6 *Sc.* vol, (1 uul, 3, 6 wol, 5 who(o)ll, whowl, *Sc* woyll, voyll, wo, 6 woull(e), 5–7 *Sc.* wow, 6–8 wooll, (8 owl, 8– *dial.* woo, oo', oo), 6– wool [Com. Teut. and Indo-Eur.. OE. *wull*, str. f. = OFris. *wolle*, *ulle*, (M)LG *wulle*, MDu. *wolle*, *wulle* (Du. *wol*), OHG. *wolla* (MHG. *wolle*, *wulle*, G *wolle*), ON. *ull* (Sw. *ull*, Da *uld*), Goth. *wulla* :— OTeut. **wullō* — pie-Teut. **wlnā*.

Cognate are Skr *ūrnā*, Zend *varənā*, OSlav *vlĭna*, Lith. *vilna* thread of wool, pl *vilnos* wool, OPruss *wilnis* coat, Russ *vólna* fleece, wool, Gr λῖνος (Dor. Λᾶνος) wool, οὖλος (—*Fολνος) woolly, curly, Lat *vellus* (—**welnos*) fleece, *lāna* (—**wlānā*) wool, Ir *olann*, Welsh *gwlan*. The ultimate etymology is doubtful]

1. The fine soft curly hair forming the fleecy coat of the domesticated sheep (and similar animals), characterized by its property of felting (due to the imbricated surface of the filaments) and used chiefly in a prepared state for making cloth, freq, the material in a prepared state as a commodity.

Spanish or *oriental wool*, wool treated with a dye, used as a cosmetic.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) L 84 *Lana*, uul *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I 356 Blacu rammes wul on wætere gedyfed *c* 1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 190/25 Unawæscen wull *c* 1290 *Kath.* 246 in *S Eng Leg.* 99 Also man draweth with combes wolle. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 10033 Greye monekes þat newe come & pouere þo were, ȝeue al hor wolle þerto of one ȝere 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 168 Þe mene folk doand him seruise, þat bies woule & wyne 1362 Langl *P Pl.* A XI. 18 Hit beo cardet with Couetise, as cloþers doþ heor wolle *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1721 *Lucrece*, Softe wolle she wroughte To kepe hire from slouthe & Idilnesse 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 161 Oure Englysshe commodytees, Wolle and tynne 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 33 Howr father wyll schype the remenand of good whoolf of thys sorte 1506 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* III 249 Item, for woll to the schulderis of it [*sc* a gown], xvj[d] 1535 Coverdale *2 Kings* III. 4 Mesa yᵉ kynge of the Moabites payed tribute vnto the kynge of Israel with the woll of an hundreth thousande lambes. 1634 Milton *Comus* 752 To teize the huswifes wooll 1678 Spanish wool [see Spanish *a.* 7]. 1712 J. Morton

Northampt 451 Wool wrought together and compacted as closely, as Wool is by the Workman's Hands, in the making a Hat. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 ¶2, I am ashamed to tell you that we are indebted to Spanish Wool for many of our masculine ruddy complexions. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II 72 In the same Fleece diversity of wool Grows intermingled. 1826 J. RENNIE *New Suppl Pharm.* 292 Oriental Wool. This coloured wool comes from China in large round loose cakes. ..The finest of these gives a most lovely and agreeable blush to the cheek. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 246, I hear Dead sounds at night..Like footsteps upon wool. 1871 W. REID *Sheep* 82 An increased supply of mutton and wool.

b. The fleece or complete woolly covering of a sheep, etc.; *out of the wool*, shorn.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 261 This whethur and þe wole were wonderly keppit By..Mars 1550 in Phillipps *Wills* (c 1830) 180 Threescore Sheep, to be delivered unto him out of their wool 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 42 To bring the woll, the skin, and hyde To Edinburgh Towne. 1841 SARAH, LADY LYTTELTON in *Corr* (1912) 310 Lord S. .left town..'to see the sheep just out of the wool after shearing.'

c. The short soft under-hair or down forming part of the coat of certain hairy or furry animals.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 15 Eye of Newt, and Toe of Frogge, Wooll of Bat, and Tongue of Dogge. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 274 The powder of the wooll of a Hare burned fasteneth the haire from falling off. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. 103 After your dogge hath courst, . first cleanse his mouth and chaps from the wool of the Hare. 1623 B JONSON *Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* IV 25 Ha' you felt the wooll of Bever? 1757 *Rep. Importation of Bar-Iron* 13 The American bought the Beaver Wool (the raw Material [of a hat]) at a much cheaper Rate. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* III. 57 The camel has, at the base of its long hair, a quantity of wool 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist Comm.* 288.

†d. As the material of the thread spun and cut off by the Fates *Obs.*

1608 B. JONSON *Hue & Cry after Cupid* Wks. (1616) 939 That was reseru'd, vntill the Parcæ spunne Their whitest wooll; and then, his thred begun 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epithal.* 162 Let bounteous Fate your spundles full Fill, and winde up with whitest wool.

e. With qualifying word. See also *fell-wool* (FELL *sb.*[1] 4), *goat's-wool* (GOAT 4 c), LAMB'S-WOOL, *skin-wool* (SKIN *sb.* 13), etc.

1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 42 Centum stones de fiesse wolle et skyn wolle. 1498 HALL BURTON *Ledger* (1867) 219 A pok of lam vol. *c* 1541 *Tenours Indentures* 19 Cotiswold wolle of the growynge of this present yere. 1698–9 *Act 11 Will. III*, c. 20 § 1 Manufactures made of Sheeps Wooll or Coney Wooll.

f. In comparisons, e. g. *as soft, white as wool.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 16 Se seleð snawe swe swe wulle. *c* 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 265 Hire her was hor and swiþe ȝwyt as þei it were wolle. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev* i. 14 The heed of hym and heeres weren white, as whijt wulle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 63 Softer than the wolle is of a wether. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Two Mice* 359 Als warme as woll. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S.T.S.) 63 Giff ȝour sinnis be..beid as purpur neuthertheles yai sal be quhit as wow. 1742 R. FORBES *Ajax* etc. *Shop Bill* (1755) 38 Some are cotton, That's safter far na' ony woo, that grows on mutton. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* xviii, She struck where the white and fleecy waves Looked soft as carded wool.

g. Phrases and proverbial sayings. (*a*) *Against the wool*: contrary to the direction in which wool naturally lies, the wrong way. (*b*) *To draw* (or *pull*) *the wool over* (a person's) *eyes*: to make blind to facts, to hoodwink, to deceive. *U. S.* (*c*) *To dye in the wool*: to dye the wool before spinning; *fig.* in *pass.* to be thoroughly imbued; *dyed in the wool* (chiefly U. S.), thoroughgoing, out-and-out (cf. *wool-dyed* in 5 d). †(*d*) *To gather wool*: see WOOL-GATHERING 2. (*e*) *Great* (*much*) *cry and little wool* (etc.): much talk or clamour with insignificant results (see CRY *sb.* 16). (*f*) Miscellaneous.

(*a*) 1532 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* iv. Wks. (1573) 415/1 He wresteth all the Scriptures & setteth them clean agaynst the woll, to destroy this article. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 30 What should your face thus agayne the woll be shorne For one fall? 1599 BRETON *Wit of Wit* (Grosart) 60/2 But begging is a vile life in the meane time *Patience.* Then worke. *Anger.* That goes against the wooll. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxvi 298 Let us brush our former Words against the Wool.

(*b*) 1855 FRANCES M WHITCHER *Widow Bedott* xv (1883) 55 He ain't so big a fool as to have the wool drawd over his eyes in that way. *a* 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed 2) 517 They think they find a prize, If they can only pull their wool o'er other people's eyes. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* vii, I don't propose he shall pull the wool over my eyes

(*c*) 1579–80, 1679 [see DYE *v.* 1 c]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxii. § 18 Children as it were in the Wooll of their infancie died with hardnesse may neuer afterwards change colour. 1830 D WEBSTER *Sp* in *Mass. Spy* 10 Feb. (Thornton) In half an hour [he can] come out an original democrat, dyed in the wool 1840 J P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* II. 52 As patent a dyed in-the-wool Democrat as Theodore Fog himself. 1871 *College Courant* 21 Jan. (Schele de Vere *Amer.*) A drenching rain has washed the indigo from his new suit dyed in the wool at home, into his skin. 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 289 If in any dyed woollen fabric the colour has been imparted to it while it was yet in the state of unspun wool, it is said to be wool-dyed, or to have been dyed in the wool. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 503/2 Socialists dyed in the wool. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 23/2 The governor of Allegheny is a dyed-in-the-wool scoundrel.

(*d*) 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers Epigr., Trifles* 15 The Papist praies with mouth, his minde on gathering woolle doeth goe. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* II. (1633) 83 For their wits, if they loose not their owne fleeces, let them gather Wool where they can.

(*e*) *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim Mon* x. (1885) 132 His hyghnes shall haue þeroff, but as hadd þe man þat sherid is hogge, muche crye and litil woll. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 28 Here is..as one said at the shearing of hogs, great cry and little wool. 1644 PRYNNE *Falsities & Forgeries* 2 Here is a great cry indeed, but little wool. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 165 Humph, quoth the Dee'l when he clip'd the Sow, A great Cry, and little Woo *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 170 For Matter of Title he thought there was more Squeak than Wool. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V i. (Rtldg.) 201 At first, there was much cry but little wool. 1862 HISLOP *Prov Scot* 142 'Mair whistle than woo', quo' the souter when he sheared the sow.

(*f*) 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C. x 264 Thyne sheep ar ner al shabbyd, þe wolf shiteþ woolle. 1583 HOWARD *Defensatiue* A j b, Wooll drueth backe the Cannon shotte 1620 SHELTON *Don Quix* II lxvii 455, I would not haue her come for wooll, and returne shorne. 1680 C. BLOUNT tr *Philostratus* 243 It is ill Wooll that will take no Dye 1825 WATERTON *Wand S Amer* iii 242 Sancho Panza says, many go for wool, and come home shorn 1864 BROWNING *Mr Sludge* 630 If such as came for wool, sir, went home shorn, Where is the wrong I did them?

2. Applied to substances resembling sheep's wool.

a. A downy substance or fibre found on certain trees and plants; also, the thick furry hair of some insects or larvæ. Cf. COTTON-WOOL 1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 268 In that Lond ben Trees, that beren Wolle, as thogh it were of Scheep; where of men maken Clothes, and alle thing that may ben made of Wolle. 1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 59 b, His Apple or fruite is all ouer apparailed with a certaine kinde of wooll called Cotton. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 118 The other white Mulleyne . hath white leaues frysed with a soft wooll or Cotton. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 108 Sacks of Wool made of Trees. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s v *Xylon*, Seeds wrapped within that soft ductile Wool, commonly known by the Name of Cotton. 1827–8 R SWEET *Flora Austral.* 15 Leaves thickly clothed with white wool. 1832 DON *Dichlanydeous Pl.* I. 513 The wool contained in the fruit is called *Samauma* in Brazil, with which the natives stuff pillows and bolsters 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 611 The *Noctuælites* . The body is generally clothed with scales rather than with wool. 1885 TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-Arts* xii, The wool of a thistle a-flyin'. 1895 OLIVER tr *Kerner's Nat Hist. Pl* I. 354 Horse-chestnut leaves, when they make their way through the .bud-scales, are thickly covered with wool.

b. Any fine fibrous substance naturally or artificially produced. † Also (*poet.*) applied to ice.

Philosophic(al, Philosophers' wool: see PHILOSOPHER 5 b [1596 T. JOHNSON *Cornucopiæ* C 3 b, A stone named Abeston . , which hath a kinde of Wooll growing about it.] 1599 M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 74 The smel. of silken wool that's new. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv. 1. *Trophees* 751 As the rigour of long Cold congeals To harsh hard Wool the running Water-Rils 1758 REID tr *Macquer's Chym* I. 94 Into this form may the whole substance of the Zinc be converted Several names have been given to these flowers, such as Pompholix, Philosophic Wool. 1850 C J HEMPEL *Homœopathic Pharm* 275 Flowers of Zinc, Philosophical Wool. *c* 1865 Philosophers' wool [see PHILOSOPHER 5 b] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wool* .a slag of iron blown by steam into a fibrous form. Known as slag-wool, or silicate cotton. 1884 LOCK *Workshop Rec* Ser. III 439/2 Slag-wool . The wool is principally used for covering boilers or steam-pipes. 1885 [see GLASS *sb.*[1] 16].

c. The short crisp curly hair of a negro. Also *gen.* (jocularly), the hair of the head.

1697 *Lond Gaz.* No 3256/4 Run away , a Negro Boy the Wooll off the right side of his Head about the breadth of a Crown Piece. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 6 Meeting with an uncommon Negro, the Hair or (rather) Wooll on his Head, Beard, and Breast being as white as Snow. 1767 CARTERET in Hawkesw. *Voy.* (1773) I 599 The people are .woolly-headed, like Negroes the hair, or rather the wool upon their heads, was very abundantly powdered *a* 1853 in 'C Bede' *Verdant Green* I. ix, He'd got no wool on the top of his head,—just the place where the wool ought to grow, you know. 1884 SIR S ST. JOHN *Hayti* IV 146 The principal trouble to the female negro mind is her unfortunate wool *slang phr.* 1830 R LOWER *Tom Cladpole's Journ.* CXXXVI, Dat rais'd ma wool. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict Slang* s v, 'Keep your wool on,' don't get angry

3. Woollen clothing or material; Sc. phr. *amang the woo'*, in the blankets

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11112 He Ne wered noþer wol ne line. 1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks. 1272/2 How proude is many a man ouer his neighbour, because the wull of hys gowne is fyner? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Genil* I 1, A Countrey Fool, good to .eate course bread, weare the worst Wooll. 1818 J KENNEDY *Poet Wks* 44 (E D D) They den amang the woo, Fu' quiet that night 1882 EDITH A. BARNETT *Common-sense Clothing* 28 Wear wool in hot weather; do as you please in cold.

b. The nap of a woollen fabric.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1572) 14 Garmentes, whose woll is hygste, as fryese mantels, and suche lyke 1577 HARRISON *England* II i. (1877) I. 34 Such patrons doo scrape the wooll from our [the parsons'] clokes 1836 H. MANWARING *Tailors' New Guide* 16 First open the cloth with the wool to go with the back seam. 1892 N GALE *Country Muse* 32 How his Pilot Jacket shows Ghosts of snowballs on the wool!

c. Twisted woollen yarn used for knitting and mending garments.

1840 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist. Knitting* I 22 The Cap requires eight penny skeins of coloured Berlin wool, and six of white *Ibid* 27 Work with white, never breaking off the wools till the whole is finished. 1849 ESTHER COPLEY *Compr. Knitting-bk.* 4 Embroidery Wool is about the size of the thinnest Lady Betty *Ibid*, Shetland Wool is in use for shawls, handkerchiefs, and scarfs. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 332 Stocking .knitted with German fingering wool.

4. A quantity or supply, or a particular kind or class, of wool. Chiefly in *pl.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* IV 11 Whane þe countis were caste with þe custum of wullus *c* 1400 *Contin. Brut* CCXXV (1908) 293 þe King askeþ þe vif part of alle þe meble goodez of Engelond, and þe wolles 14.. *Chaucer's Pard T.* 582 (Corp. MS.) Comeþ vp, ȝe wyues, offreþ ȝoure wulles. ? *c* 1470 in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 283 The marchauntes comme oure wollys for to bye. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 118 b, They followe but one kynde of marchaundyse as Woulles or Sylkes 1586 A. DAY *Engl Secretorie* II. (1625) 61 Wools are as yet at high rate, but I thinke shortly they will fall. 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV xxxiii 299 If they could make profite of their woolls by sending them into Europe. 1706 *Lond Gaz* No. 4288/3 The Wools to be seen at Leathersellers Hall 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 124 Wools have been distinguished in commerce into two classes; fleece wools and dead wools. 1859 E. B RAMSAY *Remin Scott Life & Char* (ed 5) 67 *Cus* A' ae oo? *Shop* Ay, a' ae oo [= Aye, all one wool]

5 *attrib.* and *Comb* a. simple attrib, as *wool-bale, -blanket, -bob* (BOB *sb.*[1] 6), *-clip, -coat, -crop, -hat, -import, -lock, -mattress, -produce, -production, -sheet, -side, -tax, -top* (TOP *sb.*[1] 2), = relating to or concerned with the manufacture, storage, transport, or commercial handling of wool or woollen goods, as *wool-bill, -boat,* †*chamber, -dray, duty, -fair, -hall, -loft, -market, quay, -room, -sale,* †*-ship, -store,* †*-tool, trade, -wain, warehouse, weight, -wharf* b. objective, etc esp. in terms denoting operatives or machines concerned with the manufacture of wool or woollen goods, as *wool-breaker* (BREAK *v.* 2 c), †*-brogger, -broker, -burler, -buyer,* †*-chapman, -cleaner, -cutter, -dealer, -dresser, -drier, -duster, -dyer, -factor, -farmer, -gleaner, -grower, -holder, -jobber, -maker, -merchant, -monger, -moter, -oiler, -picker, -printer, -puller, -roller, -scourer, -scribbler* (SCRIBBLER 2), *-scutcher, -seller, -slubber, -washer, -wearer, -weaver,* †*-webster, -weigher; wool-bearing, -broking, -bundling, -burring, -classing, -cleaning, -growing, -picking, -printing, -producing, -pulling, -rearing, -scouring, -washing* sbs. and adjs. c. instrumental, similative, and parasynthetic, as *wool-backed, -fringed, -laden, -lined, -o'erburdened, -white, -woofed* adjs; also *wool-like* adj

1907 *Westm Gaz* 26 Oct 13/2 Soft *wool-backed satin. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* (1857) 31 Long caravans of drays laden with *wool-bales, hides, &c 1792 A YOUNG *Trav France* I. 74 Our woollen manufacturers when suing for their *wool-bill, of infamous memory, bringing one Thomas Wilkinson from Dunkirk quay to swear that wool passes from Dunkirk without entry, duty, or any thing being required 1519 *Registr Aberdon* (Maitl Club) II 174 Ane payr of dowbill *woll blankatis 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 570 It is not that wool-blanket, smothering affair that we were wrapped in down by Buana 1898 *Dublin Rev* July 171 The journey was continued in a flat bottomed *wool-boat. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 102 The lads of the village had. coloured *wool-bobs in their black felt hats *a* 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 110 Mr. Ludlowe and his predecessours have been *wooll breakers 80 or 90 yeares *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 427 Wool-breakers separate the fleeces by themselves that run most of a sort 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 219 Gill-machines of the ordinary construction as represented in the wool-breaker 1714 [BLANCH] *Beaux Merchant* III 42 The *Wooll brogger buys his Wooll in the Summer, and sells out the greatest part in the Winter 1852 T. BAINES *Hist Liverpool* 756 *note*, Mr. Thomas Southey, *wool-broker, London. 1871 W REID *Sheep* Contents p vii, *Woolbroking advantageous to the Grower 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Wool bundling Machine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Wool-burlers*, women who remove the little knots or extraneous matters from wool, and from the surface of woollen cloth 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wool-burring Machine*, a machine for picking the burs from wool. 1641 *D Fergusson's Scot Prov* (S T S) 8 A woole seller kens a *woole buyer. 1775 W DONALDSON *Agric* 110 The rich grazier, who can compel the wool-buyers to his own terms 1876 J.S BLACKIE *Lett* (1909) 245 We took dinner .with the big sheep lairds, the wool-buyers and wool-brokers 1603 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 22 Y^e^ graneries, y^e^ *woole chamber 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* III. 157 The feete and the skin they sell vnto the *wool-chapmen 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xi, A natural aptitude for *wool-classing 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, **Wool-cleaner*, a machine for cleaning dust, burs, and other foreign matters from wool *Ibid*, Fig 7345 *Wool-cleaning machine 1893 *Times* 18 July 2/6 The *wool clip of the year throughout Australia 1904 MCCABE *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. 107 The embryonic *wool-coat usually, in the case of the human embryo, covers the whole body 1884 HELEN JACKSON *Ramona* i, You could reckon up the *wool-crop to a pound while it was on the sheep's back 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6192/9 Mary Louff , Coney *Wooll-Cutter 1819 REES *Cycl* s v *Wool*, The English *wool dealers 1845 D. MACKENZIE *Emigr Guide Australia* 91 Of these bales, one of our ordinary *wool drays, drawn by eight bullocks, will carry to Sydney from 15 to 20. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc Coins* etc 300 Struthium is a Root us'd by the *Wool-dressers 1867 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* Suppl, **Wool-drier*, a workman who dries wool after washing 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wool-dryer*, a machine for removing the moisture from wool after washing, dyeing, or what not. *Ibid*, **Wool-duster*, a machine for mechanically removing the coarser impurities from wool 1673–4 EARL ESSEX *Papers* (Camden) I. 172, I cannot learn that any more then 1500*li*, or at most 2000*li* a year, was ever made for *wooll dutys to ye chief Govern^r^ 1858 E BAINES in T. Baines *Yorks* (1875) I. 648 *Wool dyers 1801 T PECK *Norwich Direct* 10 Coulsen Ralph, *Wool Factor 1806 *Monthly Mag* June 482/1 At a recent meeting of wool growers of Glamorganshire, resolutions were adopted for establishing a *wool-fair in that county 1742 JARVIS *2nd Pt Quix* III. xvii. II. 258 Pedro Perez the *wool-farmer 1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii, The heavy clouds had settled down in a black, *wool-fringed bank 1899 H. JOHNSTON *Chron Glenbuckie* xxii 255 Her profession was that of a *wool-gleaner 1806 *wool growers [see *wool-fair*] 1847–54 WEBSTER, **Wool-growing*, *a.*, producing sheep and wool 1868 *Rep U S Comm Agric.* (1869) 42 *Wool-growing would be profitable if it were not for ravenous dogs.

1751 *Engl Gazetteer* I s.v. *Buckingham*, This Town was many years a wool-staple, and many of its *wool halls are yet standing 1856 *Encycl Brit* (ed 8) XI 240/2 *Wool hats are made entirely of coarse native wool and hair stiffened with glue Before the emancipation act these hats were largely exported for negroes' wear. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf* II. 57 Another meeting of foreign *wool holders 1919 *Glasgow Herald* 27 June 7 A congestion of *wool imports at the docks 1775 ASH, **Wool-jobber*, one who buys up small parcels of wool and sells them again. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xii, The teams *wool-laden departed 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II. 159 The straight hairs on the leaves disappear by cultivation, but the *wool-like hairs continue on the stem 1880 C R MARKHAM *Peruv Bark* 251 Dense bodies of white wool-like exhalations fill the deeper valleys. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 43 He then told me to put on my *wool-lined rubber boots 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v 15 The hope of the vnpitous is as a *wlle loke, or thistil-doun *c*1422 HOCCLEVE *Lerne to Dye* 219 Myn hope is as it were a wolle loke Which the wynd vp reisith for his lightnesse. *c*1440 *Promp Parv.* 534/2 Wullok, *villus* 1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 245, xix newe cabulles owte of the *Wollofte at Southampton 1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit* § 887 The wool-loft bears evidence that sheep form a part of the live stock 1483 *Cath Angl* 423/1 A *Wolle maker, *lanifex* 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep farming* 192 It will take a long time to cause such a demand for woollen goods as appreciably to affect the *wool markets 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept 2/6 A mattress invoiced as a '*wool mattress' 1836 *Pigot & Co's Lond Commerc. Direct* II 315 *Wool merchants and warehouses. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 11173 [They] þe porters bede To late in tuelle *wolmongers, hor chaffare in to lede *a*1400 *Old Usages Winch* in *Engl Gilds* (1870) 353 No wollemongere ,ne may habbe no stal in þe heye-stret 1697 *View Penal Laws* 257 Wool and Woolmongers 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 551/2 Impurities ,are afterwards picked out by boys or women, called '*wool-moaters', or '*wool-pickers' 1654 BLOUNT *Acad. Eloq* 47 The *Wool-ore burthened sheep 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wool-oiler* a device for attachment to the first breaker over the feed apron, and immediately in front of the feed rolls of the carding-machine. 1536 *Act 28 Hen VIII* c 4 § 1 Weauers, tuckers, spinners, diers, and *wulpikers haue ben without worke 1843 [see *wool-mote*] 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Wool-picker*, a machine for burring wool. 1817 M BIRKBECK *Notes Journ Amer* (1818) 56 The wife was at a neighbour's on a '*wool-picking frolic,' which is a merry-meeting of gossips ,to pick the year's wool and prepare it for carding. 1867 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* Suppl., *Wool-printer 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Austr* 3 The *wool produce of Australia. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep farming* 186 A *wool-producing breed 1903 FLEMMING *Pract. Tanning* 1 The first operation to which sheepskins are subjected by the tanner or *wool-puller is soaking 1885 *Harper's Mag* Jan 278/2 A high duty on wool makes it cheaper to have the '*wool-pulling' done in England, and let the skins come to us, as our raw material *c*1376 *Rolls of Parlt* II. 351/1 Charges sur les Laynes al *Wolkey en la Port de Londres *c*1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II. 5 The vj pokets woll, beynge at the Wollkey 1721 *Act 8 Geo I* c 31 All that Piece or Parcel of Ground called or known by the Name of Wooll Key, situate in the Parish of All Saints Barking in the City of London 1901 *Westm Gaz.* 19 Feb 10/1 A large *wool rearing district 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 20 Sept 13/7 The fleece he carries to the 'skirting table,' where the '*wool roller' stands. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit* § 779 The granary and the *wool-room are both seven feet high 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Wool-sale*, a periodical public sale, in London or Liverpool, for the disposal of large quantities of wool. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xii, The reputation of the Garrandilla clip in the forthcoming wool sales 1858 E BAINES in T Baines *Yorks* (1875) I 652 *Wool Scourers, Driers, &c 1860 JUBB *Shoddy-trade* 60 *Wool-scouring has become general, as regards fine foreign and colonial wools *c*1830 in Southey *Comm.-Pl Bk* (1851) IV 491 Mr Taylor, *wool-scribbler, ..City Road. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Wool scribblers*, machines for combing wool into thin downy translucent layers 1884 *Spectator* 26 Apr 548 An ideal *wool-scutcher, with more tearing-power than any other combination of iron teeth 1641 *Woole seller* [see *wool buyer*] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Wool-sheet*, a packing-wrapper for bales of wool 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 80, I undyrstond be yowr letter that aull the *whowlschypys ar cwm to Calles. 1903 FLEMMING *Pract Tanning* 65 By which all fleshy particles are removed from the inner or flesh side and the loose dirt removed from the *wool side [of the pelt] 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 9 The *wool slubber, ,after a visit to the beer-shop, resumes his task with violence. 1828–43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot* (1864) I. 241 The *wool-tax fell heavily upon the inhabitants 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 2 Deputies from the manufacturing districts, anxious for the repeal of the wool tax 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 282 Studills, wheles, card and all *wooll toles 14 ..in Wr.-Wulcker 588/31 *Icarpa*, a *wolletoppe. 1775 ASH, **Wooltrade*, the trade of buying and selling wool 1906 KIPLING *Puck of Pook's Hill* viii 242 They go over to Rye o' Thursday in the *wool-wains. 1808 W WILSON *Hist Diss Ch* I 397 The meeting house in Gravel lane, was afterwards occupied as a *wool-warehouse. 1884 W S B. MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 51 No *wool-washer ought to allow his suds to run away in the form they leave the bowls 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 955/2 'Smith's' wool washer 1884 W S B MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 38 So much has been heard, of the superior *wool-washing in Verviers 1553 W. TURNER in Strype *Eccl. Mem* (1721) III iv 49 Whereas there sitteth but seven or eight linnen-wearing bishops in the convocation-house, if there be threescore pastors and elders, they are *woolwearers. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 506/2 *Lanarius*, a *wooll weauer. 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B Prol. 219 *Wollewebsteres and weueres of lynnen *a*1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* vi (1673) 123 (Illustr.) The word is by the Scholiast expounded so, by *Lanæ-pendia* (a *wool weigher). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Wool weight* The following are the subdivisions used in weighing wool 1326 *Cal. Wills Crt Husting, Lond* I. (1889) 319 Le *Wollewharf 1423 *Ibid.* II. (1890) 433. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 1092 The hissing frankincense, Whose smoke, *wool-white as ocean foam, Hung in dense flocks beneath the dome. 1848 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I 281 Thick wool-white fog. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* II. 179 A sacred tripod ,Whose slender feet wide-swerv'd upon the soft *Wool-woofed carpets

d. Special comb.: **wool-ball** (see quot); †**wool-battery**, a battery faced with wool-packs built up as a breast-work; **wool-bird** *slang*, a lamb; †**wool-bow** (see quot. and Bow *sb.*[1] 13); †**wool-butter**, butter used to salve the wool of sheep; †**wool-craft**, wool manufacture; **wool-driver**, one who buys wool from a sheep-owner to sell it in the market or to manufacturers, **wool-dyed** *a.*, dyed 'in the wool' (see 1 g (*c*)); **wool-fat** (*a*) = SUINT; (*b*) = LANOLIN, **wool-flock**, coarse, inferior wool, †**wool-folder** = WOOL-WINDER; †**wool-gatherer**, one who collects wool from the flockmasters; †**wool-graither**, one who prepares wool for the manufacturer; **wool-grass**, name for various grasses or grass-like plants having woolly spikelets, as the American *Scirpus cyperinus* (*S. eriophorum*) and the European *Erianthus ravennæ*; **wool-grease** = SUINT; **wool-hole** *Printing*, also *Printers' slang* (see quot.); †**wool-hurdle**, a sheep-fold, **wool-mark** = SHEEP-MARK; †**wool-master**, an owner of wool-producing sheep; a wool-producer; **wool-mill** = WILLY *sb.*[1] 3; **wool-moth**, the clothes-moth, *Tinea sarcitella*; **wool-needle**, a blunt needle used for wool-work; **wool-nipping**, a portion of wool nipped off a sheep in branding; **wool-oil**, †(*a*) oil used to salve the wool of sheep; (*b*) = LANOLIN; **wool-owner**, a sheep-owner; **wool-pated** *a*, woolly-headed, **wool-plant**, ? = MULLEIN; **wool-press**, a press used in packing wool; **wool-scour** *Austral.*, a large shed where wool is washed; **wool-screw**, a wool-press; **wool-shear**, now only *pl.*-**shears**, shears used for shearing sheep, also †*wool-shearers*; **wool-shed** *Austral*, the large building at a sheep-station in which the shearing and wool-packing are done; **wool-sorter**, a sorter of wool, *wool-sorters' disease*, anthrax, also known as *splenic fever*; so **wool-sorting**; **wool-spinner**, (*a*) a workman who spins wool; (*b*) a species of mussel (see quot. 1815); so **wool-spinning**, **wool-sponge** *U. S.*, a variety of bath-sponge; **wool-stock**, a heavy wooden hammer used in fulling cloth; **wool-thistle** = *woolly-headed thistle* (see WOOLLY-HEADED a), **wool-tree**, any species of *Eriodendron*; **wool-weed**, any species of *Eriocaulon* (pipewort); †**wool-weigh** *sb.* [WEIGH *sb* 12], scales for weighing wool; †**wool-weigh** *a*, that weighs out wool for spinning; **wool-wheel**, a wheel for spinning wool; **wool-witted** *a.*, woolly-minded; **wool-yarn**, yarn spun from wool; *spec.* (see quot. 1863).

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., **Wool-balls*, masses of Wool compacted into firm and hard balls, and found in the stomachs of sheep. 1852 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 341 A large model of my wheel-barrow stanchion gun artillery, with *wool battery, for raking a close column of infantry 1825 C M WESTMACOTT *Engl Spy* I 156 The wing of a *wool bird [= shoulder of lamb] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 291/1 **Wool-Bow*, ,an Instrument by which Wool is rent and torn and beaten very fine, before it can be worked into Hats. 1600 *Reg. Mag. Sig Scot* 352/2 Reddendo barrellam butiri *lie **wollbutter* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 297 Pallas. fonde vp meny craftes,and speciallíche *wolcraft [*L. lanificium*] 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xliv (1495) G iij, This londe [*sc* Cos] was fyrste endowed wyth wolle crafte 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil & Mary* c. 13 Yf the said *Wooll-dryver shall sell his sayd Woolles at any other place forthe ..of Halyfaxe. 1775 W. DONALDSON *Agric.* 122 The wool-drivers, or owlers, are the only persons who profit by their necessities. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* iii 97 The distinction between '*wool-dyed' cloth and 'piece-dyed' cloth. 1892 *Jrnl. Soc Chem. Industry* X 709/1 An Improved Manufacture of Saponifiable Fatty Matter from *Wool-Fat. 1555 *Cal Anc Rec. Dublin* (1889) 451 A newe charter by the whiche they have the forfaicfures of *woll flocks 1662 *Act 14 Charles II* c 18 § 1 Whereas, great quantities of Wooll Woolfels ,Yarn made of Wool Woolflocks are secretly exported 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 7/2 We would not object if Parliament forbade the sale of wool flock as bedding material. 1550 *Proclam Wending of Wools* 23 May 2 No grower or gatherer of any wolles shall set a worke any *wollefolder, or wollewynder to folde or wynde his wolle or wolles, vnlesse [etc.]. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 102 Aull *wholl getherars wher sent for be wryt. 1551–2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw VI* c 7 § 1 The corrupt practises of diverse Woolgatherers and Regrators. *c*1420 *Pref Ep. Jerome* vi in *Wyclifite Bible* (1850) I. 67 *Wulle graithers and fullers 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1863) 331 The arching and sheaf-like top of the *wool-grass 1856 A GRAY *Man Bot U S.* (1860) 501 *Scirpus Eriophorum*, Michx. (Wool-Grass) 1892 *Jrnl Soc Chem Industry* X 709/1 Acids generally used in the recovery of *wool grease from the waste water from wool washing and combing factories. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict Printing* 814 **Wool hole*, a place boxed off sometimes under a stair case, or in any situation where the dust will not affect the press room,..in which the wool is carded wherewith to make the balls. *Ibid*, *Wool hole*, the workhouse When a compositor or pressman is reduced by age or illness to take refuge in the workhouse, it is said he is in the *Wool Hole* 1586 [? J CASE] *Praise Mus* vi 76 When he hears his maids either at y^e *woolhurdle, or the milking pail. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 93 It is in your power to follow your strayed stock, and claim it anywhere by the *wool mark 1550–3 *Decay Eng.* in *Supplic.* (E.E T.S. 1871) 101 Refusyng none, but only them that hath al this aboundance, that is to saye, shepe or *woll masters, and inclosers. *a*1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist Wilts* (1847) 110 Our cloathiers combine against the wooll-masters, and keep their spinners but just alive 1905 *New Mills Cloth Manufactory* Introd. p. lxxx, The woolmasters secured a small advantage 1819 REES *Cycl* XXXVIII 4 O 3 b, The wool for coarse goods is passed several times through the *wool-mill. 1830 BOUCHER *Analyt. Dict* 176 The Woolmill, (commonly called the Devil) 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 887 The *wool-moth then takes up its residence, in summer, amongst such fleeces. 1882a CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 522 **Wool Needles* ,are short and thick, with blunt points, and long eyes, like those of darning needles 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 83 Coarse *Wool-nippings and Tarry Pitch marks having great virtue in them 1760 R BROWN *Compl Farmer* II 68 Wool-nippings are beneficial for lands 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho* d j, *Woll oyle called trane the tonne *a*1585 in *Engl Hist Rev* (1914) XXIX 519 All our wolle oyles and swete oyles. 1894 H NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom* 225 Wildrake came down with Mr. Craven and the other *wool owners 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III i 27 The Inhabitants of this Island are all Negro's, *Wool-pated like their African neighbours. 1883 BROWNING *Joch Hakkadosh* 18 Hairs silk-soft, silver-white, Such as the *wool-plant's. 1859 H KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxiv, I dreamed that the devil had got me under the *wool-press, screwing me down as hard as he could 1911 BEAN '*Dreadnought*' *of the Darling* xi. 101 The wool goes on to be washed by machinery in a second big shed, the *wool-scour, so as to get the grease and dirt out of it 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N S. Wales* (ed 3) II 82 Wooden *wool-screw 1643 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc* I. 184, I took ane seif and set ane cogge full of water in the seive, and then laid ane *woll scheir on the coggis mouth 1831 LOUDON *Encycl Agric.* (ed. 2) 373 The wool-shears are . worked with one hand 1809 *Med. Jrnl* XXI. 414 A Lad ..was wounded in the abdomen by a pair of *wool shearers 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* II. 23 In some instances the flood has swept away the *wool sheds 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xxiii, Backed by huts, sheep-yards, a wool-shed, and the usual concomitants of a flourishing Australian sheep station 1834 *Tait's Mag* I. 411/2 Merchants in Sydney, some of whom employ *wool-sorters of their own to assort and repack it for the London market 1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf* iii 97 If the wool-sorter be out of practice for any considerable time, his fingers lose the delicacy of touch indispensable to his occupation 1880 *Daily Tel* 10 Dec. 3/8 Henry Slater has died here from 'woolsorter's disease'. 1858 E BAINES in T. Baines *Yorks* (1875) I 653 The *wool sorting done by the proprietors themselves. 1825 S BROOKES *Conchol* 157 *Woolspinner, *Mytilus discors* 1848 *Blackw. Mag* Aug 208 In proportion, however, to his taciturnity was the loquaciousness of a woolspinner 1821 GALT *Ann Parish* xii (1895) 85 Superintending, a great *wool-spinning we then had 1879 SIMMONDS *Commerc Products Sea* 159 The [American] grades are glove sponge *wool sponge and yellow and hard head. 1858 — *Dict. Trade*, **Wool-stocks*, heavy wooden hammers for milling cloth, or driving the threads of the web together 1769 J HILL *Herb Brit*, *Wool-thistle. 1831 DON *Dichlamydeous Pl* I. 512 *Erodendron leucantherum* Smooth anthered *Wool-tree. 1772a J. HILL *Veg. Syst* X. 26 *Woollweed Eriocaulon. *c*1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 548/21 *Campana*, *wulwæȝa. 1533 *Extr Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 451 Ane pair of woll weyiss, ane pair of ballendis of brass, [etc.] *a*1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* vi (1673) 100 Illustr 123 Wo to the *Woolweigh maide. 1630 in Ramsay *Bamff Charters* (1915) 223 Ane *woll qwheill *a* 1806 JAS THOMSON *Poems* (1894) 233 A gude woo' wheel, my wife to spin on 1865 MRS GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* iv, A woman stands at the great wool-wheel, one arm extended, the other holding the thread. 1905 A. T SHEPPARD *Red Cravat* 1. i 12 A belated Mastodon, stumbling from some old German forest would have caused little more sensation among the *wool-witted villagers. 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 360/2 Grete quantite of fyne *Wolle yerne 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 88 To Jenet my doghter, all my wolle and wolle yarne 1863 J WATSON *Weaving* 39 Wool yarn is spun from the short fibres of the fleece ., and Worsted yarn from the long staple

Wool (wul), *v.* [f. WOOL *sb.* (Cf. OE. *wullian* to wipe with wool)]

1. *trans* †**a.** To coat or line with wool. *Obs.*

1660 in *N & Q.* 7th Ser. XII 67/2 One Richard Bailey, who is also very skilfull in the Art of Oyling of Linnen Cloath or Taffaty, or Woolling of either, so as to make it Impenetrable.

b. To stuff *up* with wool.

1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* viii, I feel as if some hand had woolled up my ears.

2. *U. S. slang.* **a.** To pull the 'wool' or hair of (a person) in sport or (esp.) in anger.

1854 in *Congressional Globe* July 1690 (Thornton), I regret very much to see these two gentlemen from Illinois wooling each other in the most approved fashion. 1869 LE FANU *Wyvern Myst* I 163 The more you and the old boy wool each other the better for Hal 1894 H GARDENER *Unoff Patriot* 315 Wool little Margaret's curly pate for me

b. To 'pull the wool over the eyes of': see quot.

1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict Slang, Wool*, to (common), to get the better of, to discomfit.

†**Woolage.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **wollage.** [f. WOOL *sb.* + -AGE, after obs. F. *lanage*] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Lanage*, wollage; the trade of wooll, or gaine thats made thereof.

Woolant, obs. form of VOLANT *a*[2]

1503 in Meyrick *Ant. Armour* (1824) III. 238 Woolant piece over the head

Wool-beard, -bed · see WOUBIT.

Wool-bearer. An animal that bears wool, *esp.* a sheep.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 423/1 A Wolle berere, *lanifer*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 632 The Epithets of this beast are, horne-bearer, wool-bearer [etc.]. *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 134 A huge wooll-bearer, slaughterd there. 1651 BARKSDALE *Nympha Lib* II xlv 45 The trembling Wool-bearer 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* iii. 95 Many an animal that had not been dreamed of as a wool-bearer. 1891 C ROBERTS

Adrift Amer. 245 To maunder on behind the slow and harmless wool-bearers.

So **Woo·l-bearing** *a.*

1830 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 186 The Sheep, or Woolbearing animal (*Ovis aries*).

†**Woo·l-blade.** *Obs.* [ad. MDu. *wolblad*, f. *wolle* Wool *sb.* + *blad* Blade *sb.*] Mullein.

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl* 138 1 *Verbascum*, ..woolblade loongwoort. 1606 *Holyoke's Rider's Dict.*, Etymol. II. K kk 113/3 *Candelaria*, torch-hearbe, wooll-blade, long-wort. 1858 Lady Wilkinson *Weeds & Wild Flowers* 59.

Woo·l-card. [Cf. LG. *wull(e)karten*, MDa. *uldkard*, etc.] An instrument (see Card *sb.*[1] 2) used in carding wool. Also in comb.

1564 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 96, 1j paire of woll cardes. 1587 Mascall *Bk Cattell* I. (1596) 71 Ye shall therefore vse to kembe them with wooll cards or horse combe, as some do 1629 *Leather* 10 Woll-Card makers. 1630 *Proclam.* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1732) XIX. 164 English Wyer for the making of good Wooll Cardes 1750 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr.* App. II. 125 For pricking the Leathers of Wool, Silk, Cotton, or any other Cards. 1833 J Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 231 The works [at Barnsley] were long famous for the manufacture of wool-cards.

So **Woo·l-carder**, one who cards wool; **Woo·l-ca·rding** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong*, *Cardeur de laine*, a wooll carder. 1835 Ure *Philos Manuf* 166 The wool-carding engine. 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* I, Streets .noisy with the .. broad jests of wool-carders in the cloth-producing quarters.

Woo·l-comb. [OE. *wullcamb* = OHG. *wollakampā* (MHG. *wollechampe*, *wollekam*, G. *wollkamm*), ON. *ull(ar)kambr* (Sw. *ullkam*, Da. *uldkam*): see Comb *sb.*[1]] The toothed instrument used in carding wool by hand; later also, a machine to perform the same operation.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 Wulcamb, cip, amb. 1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34]. par de wollecombes. 1533 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 431 Ane par of woll camis. 1613 in *Trans. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1792) I. 173 An heckell with a pair of clatting wool cammis. 1780 Edmondson *Her* II. Alph Arms, *Bromley*, Sa three wool-combs ar. 1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* III 125 Bishop Blaze, to whom their traditions ascribe the beneficial invention of the wool-comb 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr* xv, Just as if I'd had it teased with a pair of wool-combs 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 111 Withal the wool-comb's sound within the fleece Began and grew.

Woo·l-co mber. [Cf. MLG. *wulkemmer*, (M)Du. *wolkammer*, G. *wollkämmer.*]

1. One who combs or cards wool

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3820/4 Philip Adams,. aged 25, a Woollcomber. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. x. I 156 Half a dozen wool-combers perhaps are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf* 144 The wool is not carded in the factory, but is given out to the wool-combers, who comb it by hand. 1889 J. Burnley *Hist. Wool* etc 210 The term 'woolcomber' had completely changed its significance. In 1825 it indicated a member of the operative classes; in 1873 it was only used in regard to a class of employers. 1913 *Times* 9 Aug. 17/2 An outbreak [of fire] at a Bradford woolcomber's.

2. = Wool-comb. *rare.*

1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr.* I, I should sit on pins—on woolcombers—with nothin' but summer drawers on, till the account appeared.

So **Woo·l-combing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1723 *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Spinning* (1866) 3 Two instruments of iron, to be used in the said trade of woolll kembing and pressing. 1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 387 The woolcombing business was formerly carried on..at Chumleigh 1837 Hebert *Engin. Encycl* II. 913 Woolcombing by machinery has now almost superseded the work by hand. 1841 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl.* IV 440/1 A new wool-combing apparatus.

Woold (wūld), *sb.* Forms. 7 wolde, would, 9 woold. [Related to next.] a. *Naut.* = Woolding. b. *attrib.* in *woold cord*, *rope* (cf. WFlem. *oelkorde*): binding cord or rope.

1628 *Tokc* (Kent) *Estate Accts* lf. 115 (MS.) For making 16 lbs of hempe into a wolde rope. 4/- 1639 *Ibid.* lf. 202 A payer of would ropps 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xv. (Roxb.) 43/1 The Would or wouldings of the mast or yard, is the ropes about them to keep on a fish. 1805 R W. Dickson *Pract. Agric* II. 775 [Bundles of weld plants] are tied up by a string made for the purpose, and sold under the title of woold cord.

Woold (wūld), *v.* Forms: *a.* 7 woll (*pa. t* and *pa. pple.* **wolled, woolled**), 9 wool; *β.* 7– would, 8– woold (9 wowld, wold). [The late appearance of this word suggests that it is a back-formation from Woolding (q.v.), but it was probably a late ME. adoption of MLG. *wolen*, *wōlen* (LG. *wölen*, pa. pple. *wold*), MDu. *woelen* 'premere .. constringere, torquere' (Kilian), Du. *woelen* to woold (whence G. *wuhlen*, *wulen*, Da. *vule*), also Du. *bewoelen* (G. *bewühlen*), Flem *woeln*, *oelen* to bind round with cord or rope, WFris. *woelje* to wind. (Further relations are uncertain.) The infinitive forms *would*, *woold* appear to be due to the influence of the pa. t. and pa. pple] *trans.* (*Naut*) To wind rope or chain round (a mast or the like) to strengthen it where it is broken or where (being made of two or more pieces) it is fished or scarfed. Also said of the rope.

a. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 96 The master sent hym to tell me the mast was wolled. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* xxxvi. 88 Wee woolled the two byghtes to the shanke *Ibid.* lxi. 147 In fishing and wolling our mastes and yards. 1674 Josselyn *Two Voy* 5 We found the head of our mainmast.. shivered and the fore top-mast crackt; So they wolled them both.

β. a 1625 Manwayring *Sea-man's Dict* (1644) 116 To *Would* or *Woulding* is to bind Roapes about any Mast, yard, or the like, to keepe on a fish, or somewhat to strengthen it. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 35 With her whole Body woulded about with Hawsers for preventing her very sides falling out 1730 W. Wrigleswortth *MS Log-bk. of the 'Lyelt'* 30 Oct, Yesterday in the afternoon stowed the Lazaretta, and this morning Woolded the Main Mast. 1750 [see Woolding 1 b]. 1804 Nelson 27 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp* (1846) VI. 172 You will use every dispatch in woolding and securing the foremast 1837 Marryat *Perc Keene* xx, Our main-mast had received so many shots, that we were obliged to wold it for its support.

b. *gen* To wrap or bind round.

1775 Romans *Florida* App 65 Keeping your lead going, till you come on soundings so soft that the lead will bring none of the mud up, unless it be woolded with canvas 1823 [see Woolder] 1833 Marryat *Peter Simple* xliii, A carronade, well woulded up 1837 E Howard *Old Commodore* xiv, This love of a sail was woulded, with studied accuracy, by brilliant, black, and very narrow ribbon 1847 Halliwell, *Wool.* (2) To twist a chain round a refractory horse to render him obedient. *Kent.* 1890 W C. Russell *Nelson* 62 Her hull was kept together by cables, which frapped or woolded the fabric from stem to stern.

Woold, obs. form of Weld *sb.*[1]

Woolder (wū·ldəɹ). Also 6 woller, 8 wooler, 9 wolder, woulder. [f Would *v* + -er[1]] †a. *Naut.* A woold rope. *Obs.* b. *Rope-making.* A stick used as a lever in woolding; also, a workman operating this. By extension applied also to other similar levers (see quots. 1863, 1875). c. *dial.* A rolled bandage.

1548 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II 177 Six coyle of rope for wollers. 1750 Blanckley *Nav Expositor* 190 *Woolers*, Double, Single, Hand—used at the Rope Yard, and the Men that work with them, are a great Help to those that heave at the Hooks in laying or closing Cables. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 59 *Woolders*, single and double handed, are sticks about three feet long and four inches in circumference, with strops of rope-yarn made fast, to fix on the rope and assist the men at the hooks in closing the rope. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XVI. 487/1 (Rope-making), The woolders should keep their eye on the men at the crank, and make their motion correspond with his 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* 497 *Woulders*, bandages. 'Teent quite well, I'm forced to keep the woulders on' Wowld is also used as a verb *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia*, *Wolder*, a rolled bandage. 1863 A Young *Naut. Dict.* (ed 2) 360 *Spanish Windlass*, a wooden roller having a rope wound round it, through the bight of which rope an iron bolt called a woolder is inserted as a lever for heaving it round 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1981/1 The three [strands] are placed in the three grooves of a conical wooden block termed a *top*, through which is passed a transverse stick forming the handles or *woolders.*

Woolding (wū·ldiŋ), *vbl sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 wolling, 5–6 wolyng(e, 6 woolinge. *β.* 5 woldynge, 7 *pl.* wouldens, 7–8 woulding, 7– woolding (9 wolding). [late ME. *wol(l)ing*, prob. ad. MLG. **woling*, MDu. **woeling* (Du. *woeling*, whence G. *wühling*, *wuling*, Da. *vuling*, cf. Sw. *vulning*), f. MLG. *wolen*, etc. Would *v.*]

1. The action of binding an object tightly with cord; esp. *Naut.* the action of winding rope or chain round a mast or yard, to support it where it is fished or broken. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/1 Wolynge, or stronge byyndynge (*K* woldynge, *S*, *W* worlynge), *provolucio*, *prostriccio* (*perstrinctio*) 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 207 A cabelette of cc weght occupied & spent Abought the wollyng of the mayne yerde. 15 in Meyrick *Ant. Armour* (1824) III. 290 Ropis of hempe for wolyng and brechyng 1548 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II 174 Wooling ropes, xij coyles. 1670 in *Cal St Pap., Col., Amer* (1889) 50 It is a common thing amongst the [W Indian] privateers, . to cut a man in pieces, sometimes tying a cord about his head, and with a stick twisting it till the eyes start out, which is called 'woolding' 1677 W Hubbard *Pres. St. New-Eng.* 59 He would owne nothing but what was forced out of his mouth, by the woolding of his head with a cord. 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expositor* 110 *Nails*, *Woolding*, drove through the Ropes that Would the Ship's Masts. 1804 Larwood *No Gun Boats* 14 Such masts require no splicing, no wolding, no fishing 1883 *W. D. Curzon Manuf. Industries Worcs.* 76 For Barge and Ship Builders, barge nails,.. scupper and woolding and lap nails.

2 *concr.* a. A wrapping, swathing (in first quot. glossing L. *pero* a rustic boot); esp. *Naut* (often *pl.*) the rope or chain used in woolding a band or wrapping of rope wound round a mast, spar, etc.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 656/9 *Hic pero*, *-ri*, wolyng. 1588 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 123 The Tyger sprong the woolings of her boltspreete. *a* 1625 Manwayring *Sea-man's Dict.* (1644) 117 Also those Roapes, which come from the beake-head, over the bolt spritt, and Lashes it fast downe from rising off the pillow are called the Wouldings of the bolt spritt. 1626 Capt J Smith *Accid Yng Seamen* 12 Coates and wouldings, for all masts and yeards 1699 T. Allison *Voy. Archangel* 36 We got two Wouldens on our Rudder Head 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* v 388 Sew up your Cloth, and reinforce it throughout with a Woulding of Marline 1748 *Anson's Voy* I v. 54 The main-mast was sprung at the upper woulding 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1780) s v *Yard*, They [*sc.* the lateen yards] are composed of several pieces fastened together by wooldings 1788 A. Cochrane *Direct. Using Coal Tar* 11 1837 E Howard *Old Commodore* xiii, The immense wolding of flannel and swathing around his right leg.

Woolf(e, obs forms of Wolf *sb.*

Woo·l-fell. *Hist* [Fell *sb.*[1]] = Wool-skin.

1422 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 173/2 All sakkes of Wolle and Wolle felle yshipped by Marchants Englissh 1543 tr. *Stat. Staple 27 Edw III* c. 1 The staple of wolles, lether, wolfelles, and leade growynge and commyng forth within our sayd realme 1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc 41 Wooll and Wooll-fels were euer of little value in this Kingdome 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* XVI 39 To which [seat] Eumæus a Wool-fell apply'd With Rushes under it 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I VIII 304 The duties on wool, sheep skins, or woolfells, and leather, exported, were called *custuma antiqua sive magna.* 1829 R. Thomson *Magna Charta* 389 A half mark upon every 300 wool-fells, or undressed sheep skins. 1888 Dowden *Transcripts* 196 Chaucer loved the woolfells and leather of the Petty Customs only because they helped to save his purse from getting light

Woolfist, var. Wolf's-fist.

Woo·l-ga thering, *vbl. sb.* and *gerund.*

1. The action of gathering fragments of wool torn from sheep by bushes, etc.

1581 J Bell *Haddon's Answ Osor* 424 b, Your Diuinitie raungeth very much at randon, as if it were strayed and runnyng in some wildernes a wollgatheryng 1878 E. Peacock in *Archaeologia* XLVI 384 Wool-gathering yet goes on in many places even on enclosed lands 1889 H Johnston *Chron Glenbuchie* XXII 261, I got it by working for it—hard 'oo'-gathering and hard spinning

2. In fig. phr *to go* (*run*, *be*) *wool-gathering*, formerly always *a* (or †*on*, † *of*) *wool-gathering* to indulge in wandering fancies or purposeless thinking; to be in a dreamy or absent-minded state: said esp. of 'the wits', etc. Similarly, *to send* or *set* (*a*) *wool-gathering*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* II 59 Hackyng & hemmyng as though our wittes and our senses were a woll gatheryng 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592)652 Their mindes goe a wool-gathering 1579 Gosson *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 42 To busy the wittes of his people, for running a woolgathering 1601 W Percy *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* IV i. (Roxb.) 46 My Husband [had] so drawne mee, after him, on woole gathering, in search of him, as now you see mee. 1607 R. C[arew] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* XXXIX. 349 This gentle Frier (whose wit was not gone of wool-gathering) 1625 Br. Mountagu *App Cæsar* 23 If you read them, but marked them not, your wits went on wooll gathering at that instant 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 41 He sends his father-in law almost a wooll-gathering. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* VII 326 That my wits may not be sent a woolll-gathering 1796 *Girls M. J. Holroyd* (1896) 386, I suppose you thought my Brains were Wool gathering! 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1873) I. I. 7 Sacred Poets have gone a woolgathering after 'Ideals' and suchlike. 1890 J. Hatton *By Order of Czar* II XII, You are wool gathering a little, eh?

b. Hence, Indulgence in idle imagining or aimless speculation.

1607 Middleton *Fam Love* V. III, Ha' you summoned your wits from wool gathering? 1824 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I 279 A great deal of wool-gathering about what it will bring. 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* XXVII, There never was such a chap for wool-gathering 1893 Patmore *Religio Poetæ* (1898) 90 The crazy wool-gathering which is ordinarily regarded as thought.

So **Woo·l-ga thering** *a.*, indulging in wandering thoughts or idle fancies.

1850 Mrs. Stowe in *Life* (1889) 140 If my wits are somewhat wool-gathering and unsettled. 1859 Geo. Eliot *Adam Bede* I, It was Seth Bede, as was allays a wool-gathering chap. 1893 E H Barker *Wand Southern Waters* 259 At those moments when the wool-gathering mind has to be hurried back and fixed upon the sacredness of the ritual.

†**Woo·l-house.** *Obs.* [House *sb.*[1] 3.] A building for the storage (or manufacture) of wool.

1295 *Cal. Wills Crt. Husting, Lond* I (1889) 122 [House called] Wolhous [in] Spoiereslane 1340 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 540 Et in planks sarlandis pro le Wollehous de Pytyngdon, 6s. *c* 1475 *Pict Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 804/12 *Hoc lanafisium*, a wulhowse 1497 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 249 Havyng owte the cordage owte of the Wollehouse. 1542 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc 1857) I 81 In ye wullhouse a pyle of wole. 1646 *Inv* in *Milton Papers* (Camden) 92 In the wooll-house, hoppes at 200 1783 Berridge *Whs.* (1864) 430 Mr. John Raymond's great house, with his woolhouse and two thousand pounds worth of wool.

Woolled (wuld), *a.* Forms: 5–6 wolled, *Sc.* wollit (6 vollit), 6– woolled, 8– (now *U. S.*) wooled. [f. Wool *sb.* + -ed[2].]

1. Bearing wool, covered with wool; having the wool still on, unshorn.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 292/2 Many personnes leeden oute of the Royaume grete nombre of Shepe wolled into Flaundres. 1489 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 117/1, v aulde wollit scheip. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 9 The wollit scheip him followand at the bak. 1550 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald Cl 1903) I 104 The said vollit skynnis 1552 Huloet, Wolled or wrapped in wolle, *lanatus* 1890 *Cornh Mag* Oct 385 At times we find a 'woolled one' on the fell after a shepherds' meeting, then we just shear it 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Sept. 6/3 Bales of woolled sheepskins.

2. Having wool of a specified kind.

1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 137 b, Looke, that your Ewe haue a large body, deepe woolled 1611 Cotgr. s v. *Houssu*, *Mouton houssu*, a sheepe well woolled 1778 D. Loch *Tour Scot.* 20 Well adapted for feeding the best wooled sheep. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 883/2 The best breeds of fine-woolled sheep 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Jan 74 A good long-wooled skin. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-farming* 183 The original sheep in most countries where improved species are now found, were invariably fine wooled

† b Of cloth: Having a (good) nap. *Obs.*

1600 Surflet *Country Farm* II. liii. 381 You must then couer such chafe with thicke new cloath being well woolled [Fr. *bien lainu*].

Woollen (wu lĕn), *a.* and *sb* Forms: 1, 5 wullen, 4–6 wolen, 4–7 wollen, (4 -ene, wolyn, wullun, 4–5 wollin, 5 -yn, wolland, -on, 6 wolan, woulne, *Sc.* volene, woone, 7 wollan, 8–9 *north.* woon, woun), 6– woollen, (now *U.S.*) woolen [Late OE. *wullen*, f *wull* WOOL *sb* + -EN[4], replacing the mutated form *wyllen* (= OHG, MHG. *wullîn*) Cf (M)LG. *wullen*, (M)Du. *wollen*, Fris., G *wollen*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Made of or manufactured from wool.

1046 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* IV. 107 Ic ge an sancte Æðelðryðe anes wullenan kyrtles. 13 *K. Alis* 4445 (Laud MS), þe spere carf þoruȝ out As þoruȝ a wollene clout 1376 *Rolls of Parlt* II 353/1 File de Layn appelle Wolyn-yerne. 1377 LANGL *P Pl.* B v 215 My wyf was a webbe and wollen cloth made *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 1. 32 Pen take a quantyte of wollen clope. 1556 *Extr Aberd. Regr.* (1844) I 300 Scottis wairis, sic as claith, lynning and woone. 1575 A. FLEMING *Virg Bucol* III 9 Nowe doth the Ram, and other sheepe theyr wollen garments drye 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 278 Woollen Yarne being within ye prohibition of ye aforsaid Acts 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I I. 13 The woollen coat which covers the day-labourer. 1799 *Med. Jrnl* I 41 Coarse woollen stockings. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I 183 In winter, the people are all clad in woollen garments 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil* 403 A woollen carpet is a non conductor of heat. 1884 W S B. MCLAREN *Spinning* 60 A woollen yarn is a thread spun from wool in which the fibres are arranged so as to lie in every direction

†**b.** Covered with (a fleece of) wool. *Obs rare.*

1482 in *Charters &c Edin.* (1871) 169 Of the hundreth skynnis, wollin, calfis, gaittis, [etc]

†**c.** *fig.* Silent, as if padded with wool. said of the feet or footsteps. *Obs.*

After L *pedes laneos* or *lanatos habere*, 'to have woollen feet', to walk silently, to move unperceived

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 173 Following with wollen feet, but smiting with an arme of iron 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II ix. 362 You shall find . woollen pace and iron vengeance

¶ The allusion in the foll. quot is uncertain

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V* IV 1. 56 There is no firme reason . Why he cannot abide a gaping Pigge? Why he a woollen bag-pipe. [See 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 43/2 s v *Bagpipe*]

†**2.** Wearing woollen clothing, (*a*) as a mark of penance (cf. WOOLWARD *a*), (*b*) as a mark of poor or lowly status. *Obs.*

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* cci 293 By comyn acord of the bisshoppes they cam wullen and baifote in the chirche of our lord 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III ii 9, I muse my Mother Do's not approue me further, who was wont To call them Wollen Vassailes, things created To buy and sell with Groats

B *sb.* Cloth or other fabric made of wool or chiefly of wool. Now *rare*

† *To lie in the woollen* to sleep with a blanket next to one. *To be buried in woollen* to have a woollen shroud, as required by the Act of 18 & 19 Chas II for the encouragement of the woollen manufacture.

a 1300 *Fragm 7 Sins* 161 in *E E P* (1862) 19 Linin, wollin, glouis and schone. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A I. 18 He hihte þe eorþe to seruen ow vchone Of wollene, Of linnene. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 11112 (Trin) He wered nouþer wollen ny lynne. 1459 *Paston Lett* I 457 Vesselys or vestmentes of sylke, lynen, or wollyn 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 122 In Winter, they would be clothed with Wollen for taking of cold 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II 1. 33, I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face, I had rather lie in the woollen. 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i. 309 His Breeches were of rugged Woollen. 1666 *Act 18 & 19 Chas II* c 4 (*title*) An Act for Burying in Woollen onely 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 187 Let 'em damn us to Woolen, I'll never repine At my Lodging when Dead. 1778 D LOCH *Tour Scot* 14 There are several looms employed here for linens and coarse woolen, adapted for country use. 1791 A MACAULAY *Hist Claybrook* 116 An affidavit was sent of the body having been buried in woolen in Saint Pancras church-yard. 1836 C. WORDSWORTH *Athens* v (1855) 97 Over which is a shorter vest of woollen 1885 ADA S. BALLIN *Sci Dress* 128 Woollen should be worn not only in winter but in summer also. 1908 *Animal Managem* 73 Knee caps are made of stout woollen or kersey.

b. *pl* Woollen cloths or clothes

1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 577 A great quantity of English goods, particularly woollens, found their way into that country. 1816 TUCKEY *Narr. Exped. R Zaire* 11. (1818) 52 Instead of melting under an equinoctial sun in the lightest cloathing, they were glad to resume their woolens 1823 J BADCOCK *Dom Amusem.* 53 They grew small sallad by means of woollens, in which the seeds were sown 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* III IV 358 The exportation of Irish woollens to the colonies and to foreign countries was prohibited

¶ A proposed name for the Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, formed by substituting *wull*, *woll* WOOL *sb* for the first syllable (but cf MLG. *wullene* '? verbascum')

· 1578 [see WOLLEYN] 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cclvi 630 Mullein is called in English Mullein, or rather Woolen. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, Woollen. *Verbascum Thapsus*

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly of the sb): **a.** simple attrib, as *woollen*†*-card*, *district*, *-loom*, *manufacture*, *-mill*, *-trade*, *-weaving*; **b.** objective, as *woollen-dyer*, *-manufacturer*, *scribbler* (SCRIBBLER[2]), *-spinner*, †*-webster*, *-worker*; **c.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as *woollen-clad*, *-frocked*, *-stockinged* adjs.; **d.** Special comb: **Woollen Act**, the act of 18 & 19 Chas. II prescribing burial in woollen; †**woollen-going** *vbl. sb.* = *woolward going* (see WOOLWARD b), †**woollen-head**, a thick-headed or dull person (in quot. *attrib.*); †**woollen-witted** *a.*, = WOOLLY-HEADED c; **woollen-work**, † (*a*) woollen manufacture; (*b*) = *wool-work* Also WOOLLEN-DRAPER.

1678 DRYDEN *Œdipus* Prol 36 Record it, .The first Play bury'd since the *Wollen Act. 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 294 Cardes called *wollen cardes. 1890 W. J GORDON *Foundry* 162 The *woollen-clad soldiers of Alexander *c* 1890 CASMEY *Ventilation* 14 In the *woollen districts 1709 *Lond Gaz* No 4611/4 James Ford of Bow, .*Woollen-dyer 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* x (1866) 175 An imperial penitent, standing barefoot and *woollen-frocked on the snow. 1493 [H PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* I xxxvi (W. de W. 1496) 76/1 All they that vse.. masses syngynge, fastynges, .*wullen goeynge, and such other in theyr wytchecraſte 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist 2 Orphans* III. 31 Proving to that *woollen-head justice, that we are neither felons nor vagrants, tho' he was disposed to call us so 1538 *Nottingham Rec.* III 200 Unum *wollenlome 1565 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 15 Oct. (Maitl Club) 69 Ane volene lwyme. 1666 *Act 18 & 19 Chas. II* c 4 For the Encouragement of the *Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom Be it enacted [etc]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I viii. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Emp.* (1854) I 277 Various branches of the woollen manufacture have been introduced into Roxburghshire. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II § 2 Other manufacturers, as well as the *woollen 1802 *Ann Reg*, *Chron.* 67 The woollen-manufacturers are incensed at the introduction of new machinery 1835 URE *Philos Manuf.* 72 At Bannockburn and Stirling, are a few *woollen-mills 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Woollen-scribblers*, machines for combing or preparing wool into thin downy translucent layers 1884 W S B MCLAREN *Spinning* (ed 2) 61 The object of the *woollen spinner will always be to have yarn in which [etc] 1907 *Daily Chron.* 7 Dec 4/4 Women, thick-booted, *woollen-stockinged, flannel-petticoated. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 89 Our hankering after the *Woollen-Trade 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 68 The wool and woollen trade. 1588 KYD *Housek. Phil* Wks. (1901) 272 [A wife's] principall care should be of Lynnen or of *woollen weauing 1630 tr *Camden's Hist. Eliz* I 119 Other such like stuffes of linnen and woollen weauing 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A Prol. 99 (MS T) *Wollene websteris and weueris of lynen. 1638 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) II. 170, I, Richard Umpelbie of Linelandes, wollan webster ? 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II 1, Thou *Woollen-witted Hose heeler 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady Pleas.* III. (1637) G 1, Course woollen witted fellowes 1483 *Cath Angl* 423/1 *Wolland warke, *lanificium*. 1866 *All Year Round* XV. 189/2 Four young ladies, carrying baskets of woollen-work 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 287 The arrival from the Spanish Netherlands of *woollen workers

Woollen-draper. Now *Hist.* [f prec. sb. + DRAPER *sb*] A dealer in woollen goods.

1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary* c 7. § 1 Lynnen Drapers, Woollen Drapers, Haberdashers and Grocers 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lv 521 The Woollen Draper hath belonging to him, the Dier, Cottoner, Sherman, Fuller [etc] 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* VI 24 The Company of Wollen drapers kept a Store-house in Calleis, from whence the Low-countries, and all Germany were furnished 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI v, I can neither live on Hopes or Promises, nor will my Woollen draper take any such in Payment. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXI, FOID's was the principal woollen draper, linen-draper, and haberdasher's shop united 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 55 The trades of clothiers, weavers, woollen drapers.

So **Woollen-drapery**, woollen goods; also, a shop for the sale of these.

1688 *Lond Gaz.* No. 2322/4 All sorts of Woollen Drapery. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 40 Dealers in upholstery, woollen drapery 1919 *Jrnl Friends Hist Soc* XVI 141 Daniel Dunbabin, of Warrington, of a substantial woollen-drapery.

Woollenette (wulene·t). *U. S.* Also woolenet. [f. WOOLLEN *sb* + -ETTE.] A thin woollen stuff.

1825 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I 3, I wish you would send me up some nankeen pantaloons, as my woolenet ones are so tight that they are uncomfortable. 1846 WORCESTER, *Woollenette*, a thin woollen stuff.

†**Woo·ller.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 woller. [f. WOOL *sb.* + -ER[1].] A wool-carrying ship.

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 111 Yowre oder stuffe I schall send unto yowre masterschypp be on of the wollers 1693 *Ho. Lords MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 384 The Bill gives but half to the privateers of all Owlers and Woollers.

Woolliness (wu·linĕs). [f. WOOLLY *a* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being woolly, in various senses; also *concr.* a woolly substance

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclix. 634 Leaues . like vnto those of Hygtaper, but far whiter, softer, thicker, & fuller of woolliness, which wooll is so long, that one may with his fingers pull the same from the leaues. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb* II 210 The Seed with its Woolliness, beginning a little to rise of its self at the lower-end of the Head. 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot* XIII. (1794) 142 The woollyness of the flowers in the Reed. 1824 *Examiner* 307/2 Mr Fielding's execution is soft without woolliness. 1856 *Mem. W. Yarrell* p. xvii, He [*sc* Yarrell] said that though pretty well he felt a 'wooliness' in the brain. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 198 A 'muzzy', feeble, unpleasant appearance, technically called 'woolliness'. 1862 M HOPKINS *Hawaii* 344 The hair is black and waving Its curl is perfectly free from the woolliness of the African. 1883 *Hardwich's Phot Chem* (ed. 9) 152 In attempting to coat a large plate, a wavy appearance, often known as woolliness of the film, is seen at the lower corner 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Belinda* IV v, That state of numb woolliness to which yesterday a less portion of labour had brought her. 1894 H O. FORBES *Primates* I. 204 The woolliness of their under fur

†**Woo·lling,** *vbl. sb. Obs* [f. WOOL *sb* + -ING[1].]

1. Combing wool; only in *wôolling comb*

1599 in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 One p' of woullinge combes.

2. Coating or lining with wool.

1660 [see WOOL *v* 1 a].

3 Carrying of wool, esp illicitly (= OWLING).

1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (1900) 3 The great number we meit of souldiers all the way begat in us great fears of wooling, yet it pleased God to bring us most safely to Paris 1764 A ANDERSON *Hist. & Chron. Deduction* (1787) II 480 The mischievous practice of wooling, as it is vulgarly termed, that is, the running of our English and Irish wool into France

4 = WOOL-GATHERING 2

1705 E WARD *Hud Redzv* I 1 6 When these the Sons of Knipperdoling, Let all their Senses run a wooling

†**Woo llish,** *a. Obs.* [f. WOOL *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Resembling wool, woolly.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 65 The fruit [of oleander] when as it openeth sheweth a wollyshe nature lyke an thystel down 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxi 750 The leaues. be neither white, smooth, nor wollish.

Woolly (wu·li), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 woolley, 7 wolly, 7, 9 wooly, 8 *Sc.* ooy. [f WOOL *sb.* + -Y[1]. Cf. (M)LG. *wullig*, Du, G. *wollig*]

1 Consisting of wool. Also *transf.* relating to wool; containing wool (or sheep).

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 302 Giuing accompt of th' annuall increace Both of their lambes, and of their woolley fleece 1662 J DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 165 He had upon his upper Garment, some black Sheep-skin, the woolly side out 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 493 Thus while she sings, the Sisters turn the Wheel, Empty the wooly Rock, and fill the Reel. 1700 — *Ovid's Met* XV *Pythag Phil* 172 The Sheep..A patient, useful Creature, born to bear The warm and woolly Fleece, that cloath'd her Murderer 1820 KEATS *Eve St Agnes* i, Silent was the flock in woolly fold. 1891 M MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 214 The high perfection of all woolly occupations

2 Of the nature, texture, or appearance of wool; resembling wool; wool-like.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXLVII. v, Snowes woolly locks by him wide scatt'red are. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A* II III. 34 My fleece of Woolly haire. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I lxxiii 106 Called in Latine *Lanuginosus*, because of his abundance of woolly flockes, wherewith the whole plant is in euerie part full fraughted. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* III III, The woolly-curdled Clouds *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 June 1657, Its haire was woolly like a lamb. 1708 J PHILIPS *Cyder* II 186 O, may'st Thou often see Thy Furrows whiten'd by the woolly Rain [cf ὕδωρ ἐριῶδες], Nutricious! 1726 POPE *Odyss* XIX 280 Short woolly curls o'erfleec'd his bending head 1801 SHAW *Gen Zool* II 91 Its fur is of a woolly nature 1840 R H DANA *Bef the Mast* XIII. 31 Coarse black hair, but not wooly, like the negroes 1856 Gro ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life, A. Bas ton* II, The sky had the white woolly look that portends snow 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 53 A puff of woolly smoke in the air

b. Having a soft and clinging texture; said esp. of edible things which are consequently unpleasant to the palate, also of the surface of a road.

1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II 117 The Fruit is pretty sweet but woolly [orig *cotonneux*] 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII 416 He has a pair of leaders ready when the roads run woolly. 1849 D J BROWNE *Amer Poultry Yd* (1855) 207 Barley. is apt to render the flesh [of poultry] insipid, and woolly 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 629 She has found the eggs of Spanish fowls eat woolly. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside Bas I* IX. 345 Time's short, . roads woolly, and whip-cord scarce 1874 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 497 The pulp soon assumes a spongy appearance, technically known as 'woolly'. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar 176/2 Turnips have become all tops, and are just getting into the woolly stage.

3. Having a natural covering of wool, wool-bearing.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch V.* I iii. 84 When the worke of generation was Betweene these woolly breeders in the act 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 844 Like him in Caves they shut their woolly Sheep 1725 POPE *Odyss* XII 319 Then suddenly was heard To low the ox, to bleat the woolly train 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 104 Twall score o' sheep sal be thine, O' ooy sheep, the fattest o' the plain 1860 G H KINGSLEY in Galton *Vac Tour* 139 [The colly dog] is jumping from one woolly back to another, intent on singling out the one which has been indicated to him.

b. Having hair resembling wool · applied esp. to negroes (= *woolly-haired* or *-headed*).

1767 CARTERET in Hawkesw. *Voy.* (1773) I 568 Two of the natives were black, with woolly heads. 1812 MRS. BARBAULD *1811*, 166 Streets, where the turban'd Moslem, bearded Jew, And woolly Afric, met the brown Hindu. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asphodel* XXIV, He had eaten pemmican, and ridden a woolly horse 1886 W. J TUCKER *E. Europe* 351 It was a large, woolly poodle, snowy white.

c. In specific names of animals, often rendering L. *lanatus*, *lanuger*.

Woolly bear *colloq.* (esp *children's*), also *dial.* **woolly boy**, a large hairy caterpillar, esp. the larva of the tiger-moth

1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadr* I. 213 Woolly Maucauco. 1793 *Ibid* (ed 3) II 196 Woolly Rat 1805 DOROTHY WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* 7 Nov, Like an immense caterpillar, such as, when we were children, we used to call *Woolly Boys*, from their hairy coat 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 551 The pear is seldom affected with the woolly aphis 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat Hist.* III 535 Its [*sc.* the Tiger-moth's] caterpillar is familiar under the name of Woolly Bear. *Ibid.* 598 Fig, Woolly crab, *Doritpe lanata.* 1877 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* I. 171 The Woolly Monkeys, *Lagothrix Ibid* 221 The Woolly Lemur—The Avahi *Indris lanuger.* 1878 *Ibid.* II. 333 *Rhinoceros trichorhinus*, or the Woolly Rhinoceros.

d. *Wild and woolly*, orig. applied to the Far West (WEST *sb.*[1] 3 b) of the United States of America on account of its rude and uncivilized character; hence *gen.* barbarous, lacking culture.

1891 A. WELCKER *Tales of the 'Wild & Woolly West'* Publishers' Note, Woolly seems to refer to the uncivilized —untamed—hair outside—wool still in the sheepskin coat—condition of the Western Pioneers 1894 *Westm Gaz* 30 Aug 2/1 How many Indians did you kill? Now, Cappen, I want something wild and woolly.

†e. = WOOLLEN *a.* 1 c. *Obs. rare.*
1631 DEKKER *Match Mee* II. D 1 b, Tnankes vengeance; thou at last art come (Tho with wolly feet).

4. Of parts of plants: Covered with a pubescence resembling wool; downy, lanate, tomentose
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I lxxxiv 124 Aethiopis hath great brode woolly leaues. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* II, The blushing Apricot, and woolly Peach 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII. 611 Rough is the Stem, which woolly Leafs surround. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Abutilon*, The large leav'd American *Abutilon*, with woolly Stalks. 1845 BROWNING *Lost Mistr.* II, The leaf-buds on the Vine are woolly. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 53 Gutbago segetum...Calyx woolly.

b. In specific names of plants, often rendering L. *lanatus* or *tomentosus*.
Woolly butt [BUTT *sb.*1 4], an Australian name for species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. longifolia*
1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxiii. 106 *Bulbus Eriophorus*, Woolly Iacint. *Ibid.* II cclix. 634 We may call it Mullein of Æthiopia, or woolly Mullein 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol. Brit* 61 Hypericum tomentosum,...Lobells Woolly S. Johnswort. 1830 J. D MAYCOCK *Flora Barbadensis* 294 *Phaseolus Mungo* Woolly-Pyroe. 1857 ANNE PRATT *Flower. Pl* V. XXI *Salix lanata*.. Woolly Broad-leaved Willow 1862 *Internat. Exhib, Catal. Products Queensld.* 25 Eucalyptus sp Woolly Butt 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Pl. Australia* 524 'Woolly Gum' of Berrima. This is the smooth-barked variety of *Eucalyptus Stuartiana*. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 Giant woolly-butt forests.

5. *gen.* Having a wool-like texture, surface, or covering.
1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 27 The nativo [nitre] is generally acicular or woolly. 1914 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* III. XV, The golf-bag .woolly now with the accumulated mildew of neglect

6. *transf.* and *fig.* Lacking in definiteness or incisiveness; 'muzzy'; (of the mind, etc.) confused and hazy; (of painting, etc.) lacking in clearness or definition; (of sound, etc.) dull and indistinct.
1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 54 It [sc. a picture] looks woolly, undecided in shapes. 1839 CHATTO & JACKSON *Wood Engraving* 111 Some of the chiaro-scuros..seem too soft and woolly 1864 YATES *Broken to Harness* I VIII. 146 The daughter of old Dunkel .was a little woolly. 1865 HAWKER in *Life* (1905) 518 Pusey's woolly mind appears to cling to him [sc Gladstone]. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* XXXV. II. 198, 'I suppose you know .' said Mrs. Waule, in the lowest of her woolly tones. 1874 LESLIE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* V, The farm-servants lost in woolly wonder. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 354 Except on the finest of nights the stars appear woolly. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* XIX, 'That is not a bad remark, Joseph,' replied the laird, with woolly condescension. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque, Some Portraits by Raeburn* (1905) 142 Dugald Stewart's woolly and evasive periods. 1884 *Bazaar* 26 Dec. 681/3 A drawing to look into, but rather woolly at a few paces off. 1895 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 572 The performance . growing woollier and woollier in tone, and then dying out in sleep. 1897 *Graphic* Christmas No. 9 The stiff woolly piano.

7. *Comb*, as *woolly-butted* (BUTT *sb.*3 4), *-coated, -haired, -leaved, -looking, -minded* (hence *-mindedness*), *-pated, -tailed* adjs.
1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Narr. Visit Austral. Col.* 445 The Gum-trees .are of several species. One called here, the *Woolly-butted Gum, seems identical with the Black-butted Gum of Tasmania. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 341 A lank, *woolly-coated weed [sc. a horse]. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 June an. 1781, Lord Monboddo's notion, that the ancient Egyptians were not only black, but *woolly-haired. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XII, Miss Swartz, the woolly haired young heiress from St. Kitt's. 1868 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III XLVII. (ed 10) II. 363 The.. woolly-haired rhinoceros. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 380 *Inula Suaveolens*. *Woolly-leaved Inula. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 128 The Woolly-leaved Rose (*Rosa tomentosa*). 1881 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Breislakite*, a *woolly-looking variety of aluminous pyroxene. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/4 There are plenty of such *woolly-minded men in high places. 1923 *Blackw. Mag.* May 598/2 The Don, with much alacrity and *woolly mindedness, proceeded to ransack all the lockers. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 18 A comely well Limb'd Person, though a *Woolly-pated Coffery 1848 tr. *Hoffmeister's Trav Ceylon* etc. x 362 *Woolly-tailed Yak ox.

B. *sb.* A woollen garment or covering; now esp. *pl.*, garments or wraps knitted of (fleecy) wool.
1865 *Slang Dict*, *Woolly*, a blanket 1899 *19th Cent.* Aug. 283 'Granny the Thimbleman'..knits woollies for the 'quality'. 1916 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 *note*, Flannel shirts ..and woollies of all sorts for the wounded soldiers. 1919 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 148/2 Some thin underclothing and a 'woolley' in addition to the spare shirt and socks.

Woollyer, Wooll(e)ying, var. forms of WILLYER, WILLYING *vbl. sb.* (s.v. WILLY *sb.*1).
1828 T. ALLEN *Co. York* II 302 Teasing, or as it is sometimes called, woolleying, is done upon a large cylindrical machine. 1875 BAINES *Yorks.* I. 670 Woollyers.

Woo'lly-head. A person with woolly hair, *esp.* a negro; hence, a nickname for an abolitionist in America.
1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2), *Woolly-heads*, a term applied in the first place to negroes, and then to anti-slavery politicians. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., I must do the American press the justice to say that..I get it quite as hot from the Woollyheads as from the Copperheads. 1884 *19th Cent.* June 993 Our friends the 'woolly heads' [sc Arabs] are peeping at us from amongst the bushes.

Woo'lly-hea'ded (stress variable), *a.* Having a woolly head: a. in specific names of plants; b. Woolly-haired; c. *fig.* Dull-witted.
a. 1650 [W. HOWE] *Phytol. Brit.* 22 *Carduus eriocephalus* .Wolly-headed Thistle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 3) III. 701 *Carduus eriophorus* .Woolly-headed Thistle. 1857 ANNE PRATT *Flower Pl* III 237 *Cnicus eriophorus* (Woolly-headed Plume-thistle). 1889 J. H MAIDEN *Usef Pl Australia* 72 *Andropogon bombycinus*...'Woolly-headed Grass.'
b. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 5. 2/1 The Blacks in Guinea are Woolly-headed. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist Man* VI § 6 307 Most of them resembled the woolly-headed Papuas 1877 Miss A B EDWARDS *Up Nile* XVI 435 Abyssinians and Nubians,. flat-nosed, and wooly-headed.
c. 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Belinda* IV IV, She has taken . the Borrowdale road, walks along it for some distance confused and woolly-headed 1883 *Harper's Mag* Oct 708/2 This, too, not by silly, woolly-headed people, but by practical, hard headed men of business.

Woollyish (wu·lɪiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. WOOLLY *a* + -ISH1.] Somewhat woolly
1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot* (1796), Woollyish, *.sublanatus.*

Woo'lman. Now chiefly *Hist.* [f WOOL *sb* + MAN *sb.*1. cf. MDu. *wolman* 'lanarius'.] A dealer in wool, a wool-merchant
1390 *York Memorandum Bk.* (Surtees) I. 43 John de Gysburn, wolleman. 1424 *Cov. Leet Bk* 84 Joh Deyster, woleman 1458 in *Hearne's Collect* (O H S) V 256 Hic jacent Johannes Townsende, quondam . Wolman istius villae [etc.]. 1550 *Proclam. Winding of Wools* 23 May 1 The Masters & wardens of the company, and felowshippe of the wolmen of the Cytie of London. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 27 Woolmen dislike and find greate falt with woll that hath much salve or tarre in it *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 425 When the wool-man was weighing my wool, he shewed me the difference of some fleeces in goodness. 1761 *Lond & Environs* VI. 363 *Woolmen*, a company probably of great antiquity, though they have no charter, and are a community only by prescription. 1912 J. S. M WARD *Brasses* 20 The brasses of the woolmen are the finest 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 21 Oct. 7 Woolmen, bankers, and journalists were consulted.

†**Woo lner.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 wollner. [f. WOOLLEN + -ER1.] A dealer in woollen goods
1619 in Foster *Engl. Factories India* (1906) 87 To publish unto the brokers and wollners of the towne your intente to sett them a worke in the makinge of broade baftaes

Woo'l-pack. [f. WOOL *sb.* + PACK *sb.*1]
1. A large bag into which a quantity of wool or of fleeces is packed for carriage or sale.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11171 [They] Ride vpe tueye wolpakces, chapmen as hi were. 14 in Krapp *Leg St. Patrick's Purg.* (1900) 65 Stoppeng and shovyng þe felthe downe into here bodies as þe wold stoppe a wullepak 1600 *Maldon, Essex, Docts* Bundle 162 If 3 (MS), it is of Richard Studd, collector for the woolpacks, for the profitts of his office this yeare. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart* D 1, In chaires of hardest oke they sate Insteede of wooll-packes. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 285/1 A Wool Pack is a great number of Fleeces made up together in a cloth tied at the four ends. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. IV, There was a Fellow with a Wen in his Neck, larger than five Woolpacks 1758 *Hist. London-Bridge* 14 The Foundation of this Bridge is by the Vulgar generally believed to be laid upon Woolpacks; which Mistake probably arose from a Tax upon Wool towards its Construction *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr Taste* 1 104 This wards the jokes of ev'ry kind, As wool-packs quash the leaden ball 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XX, This coming Countess. hangs on our arms as dead a weight as a woolpack. 1845 D. MACKENZIE *Emigr Guide Australia* 91 One man is employed in gathering the fleeces as they are shorn —another in folding them up, and handing them to a man who is pressing them into a large bag, called a wool pack, capable of containing. about 250 lbs of wool, or about 100 average fleeces. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. XXII 568 Hempen fabrics were used for woolpacks.
†b = WOOLSACK 2. *Obs.*
a 1658 CLEVELAND *Epig. on People* Wks. (1687) 254 We . Call'd out a Parliament, Which being obtain'd at last, what did they do? Even squeeze the Wool-packs, and lye snorting too 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug, My Lord Chancellor being gone to the House of Lords, I went thither, and . there staid all the morning, seeing their manner of sitting on woolpacks, &c. which I never did before. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 261 These twelve judges sitt in the House of Lord[s] on wool packs

2. *transf* Something resembling a wool-pack.
†a. A large mass of white water. *Obs.*
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V 267 Boystrous woolpacks of ridged tides, came rowling in, and raught him from her 1733 *Trav. & Massey* 36 We spy'd that which Sailors call a Wool-Pack, seemingly as big as a great Cask, within Cannon shot of our Ship.
b. orig *wool-pack cloud*: A fleecy cumulus cloud. Chiefly *pl* (or *collect. sing.*).
1648 EARL WESTMLD *Otia Sacra* (1879) 128 A day most clear; wherein Some wool-pack Clouds in corner's bin *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 440 The sky full of light wool-pack clouds boding no rain. 1794 G ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* IV. lii. 483 In the north of England, such clouds are called woolpacks 1869 *Daily News* 13 Feb., The ordinary cumulus or woolpack cloud. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 69 The bright blue air, flecked with wool-pack
c *pl.* Masses of Wenlock limestone. *local.*
1848 J PHILLIPS in *Mem. Geol Surv.* II. i. 185 The solid masses of limestone are locally termed 'Woolpacks'.

3. *attrib.*, as *wool-pack cloud* (see 2 b); in quot. *a* 1651, ? resembling a pack of sheep
a 1651 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* 4 Chaos of Presbyt'ry, where Lay men guide With the tame Woolpack Clergy by their side.

Woo'l-pa'cker. One who makes up packages of wool for transport or sale Also, later, a machine for packing wool. So **Woo l-pa cking**
1376 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 584 In donis dat. Wolpakkers, 4*s.* ? 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 30, XXVJ sarplerys the weche ys fayre woll as the woll packar saythe to me 1543 tr. *Act 8 Hen VI*, c 22 That no wolpacker shal make within the realme but good and due packyng 1604 *Proclam. Winding Wools* 18 June § 1 All Wool-packers, and Winders of wools 1633 *Stow's Surv* 640 The Company of Woollpackers. 1808 W WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch* I. 330 [The old meeting-house] is at present occupied by a wool-packer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Wool-packer*, a machine for compressing and tying fleeces. *Ibid.*, Wool-packing table. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 33 The wool-packing season was at its busiest.

Woolsack (wu·lsæk). [f. WOOL *sb.* + SACK *sb.*1 Cf Du. *wolzak*, G. *wollsack*]
1. A large package or bale of wool.
a 1300 *Sat People Kildare* XI in *E E P* (1862) 154 3e marchans wiþ 3ur gret packes of draperie and 3ur wol sackes 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 99 Bot lich unto the wollesak Sche proferth hire unto this knyht. *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin* (1768) II 32 Sum say that Wollesakkes be yn Ewelm in token of Marchaundise. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies*, *Praise Mistr.* (1907) 55, I seeke to wey yᵉ woolsack down, with one poore pepper grain 1611 BEAUM & FL *Knt Burn Pestle* Prol, The rearing of London bridge upon Woollsacks 1657 TRAPP *Comm Esther* I 10 107 Having faiced his body with good chear like a wool sack 1715 *Lond Gaz* No 5324/2 Woollsacks and other Materials of use in making a Siege 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 87 P 2 As woolsacks deaden arrows though they cannot repel them 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 457 Old London Bridge was built not 'on woolsacks', but out of the proceeds of a tax on wool
b. Applied jocularly to a corpulent person.
1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 148
2 A seat made of a bag of wool for the use of judges when summoned to attend the House of Lords (in recent practice only at the opening of Parliament); also, the usual seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, made of a large square bag of wool without back or arms and covered with cloth. Often *allusively* with reference to the position of the Lord Chancellor as the highest judicial officer; hence, *the woolsack*, the Lord-Chancellorship; *on the woolsack*, in this office
[1539 see SACK *sb.*1 1 d.]
a 1577 SIR T SMITH *Commw Eng* II, iii. (1589) 49 In the middest thereof vpon woolsackes sitteth the Iudges of the realme, the maister of the roules, and the secretaries of estate. But these that sit on the woolsackes haue no voice in the house. 1586 J HOOKER *Hist Ivel* in *Holinshed* II 123/2 In the middle roome beneath them sit the chiefe iustices and iudges of the realme, the barons of the excheker, the kings sergeants, and all such as be of the kings learned councell, and all these sit vpon great woolsacks, couered with red cloth 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* III § 11 The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, upon the Wooll-sack 1710 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* 95 The Lord Chancellor .sits on the first Wool Sack. Upon other Wool-Sacks sit the Judges, the King's Council at Law, and the Masters of Chancery 1737 *Gentl Mag.* VII 536/2 The noble Lord on the Wool-Sack 1785 *Rolliad, Prob Odes* XVI. 8 By G—d I swore, while George shall reign, The Seals, in spite of changes, to retain, Nor quit the Woolsack, till he quits the throne. 1796 T MORTON *Way to get Married* I 1 (1800) 16 *Caust* Pray stick to the law *Tang* And to the woolsack. Does not the hope of that cram our courts full of barristers, with heads as empty as they leave their clients' pockets? 1817 EVANS *Parl. Deb* 414 The Lord Chancellor took the Woolsack at one o'clock 1842 J. WILSON *Chr North* (1857) I 108 What seated Thurlow, and Wedderburne, and Brougham on the woolsack? Work 1854 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims*, *Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III 189 If the performance of the advocate reaches any high success, it is paid in England with seats in the cabinet, earldoms, and woolsacks. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* XXV, She drags her husband on to the woolsack, or pushes him into parliament. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I 467 The woolsack is technically not in the House, a fact recognised by the Standing Orders which provide that when the Lord Chancellor wishes to speak he is 'to go to his own place as a Peer'.
attrib. 1633 DAVENANT *Cælum Brit.* Wks 1673 I. 362 Though I am but a Woollsack god, and have no vote in the sanction of new Laws.

‖ **Woolsaw** (wu lsɔ̃). Also 8 woolesaw, 9 oulasser. [Mosquito *wulasha*] Among people of African descent in Central America, an evil spirit or demon.
1757 R. HODGSON *Mosquito Territ* (1822) 46 A kind of priests called Sookies, who pretend to deal with an evil spirit called Woolesaw. 1827 O W ROBERTS *Voy Centr Amer* 267 Their great evil spirit is the 'woolsaw' or devil. 1842 T. YOUNG *Residence on Mosquito Shore* VI 72 After sun-set a Sambo will not venture out alone, lest the Oulasser should carry him away.

†**Woolsey,** *sb. Obs rare* The second element of LINSEY-WOOLSEY used independently.
1737 BENTLEY *Rem'Disc. Free-Thinking* IV III 12 Unless he thought his Verses were to sell by the Foot, no matter for the Stuff whether Linsey or Woolsey

Woolsey (wu·lzi), *a. rare.* [f. WOOL *sb.* + -*sey* derived from LINSEY-WOOLSEY] Woolly; woollen.
1839 LANDOR *Andrea of Hungary* IV IV, This woolsy race [? *e* sheep]. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* I, The Carrier's mantle, or woolsey coat

Woolskin (wu lskɪn) Also 6 wol-, volskyn(g. [SKIN *sb.*] A sheepskin with the fleece on it.
c 1440 LYDG *Hors, Shepe & G.* 361 The wolle skynnys makith men to rise To gret richesse in many sondry wise 1482 *Acta Audit* (1839) 103/1 Þre hundretht & foure skore woll skynnes 1531-2 *Durham Househ Bk* (Surtees) 109 Expenduntur 448 wolskyns 1533-4 *Ibid* 313 Vocatæ volskyngs. 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 340 Woll skins the hundreth, XX li 1643 *Docq Leit. Pat at Oxf* (1837) 370 Lettres Patentes, for the collectinge of the Custome of wooles hydes woolskinnes in the Porte of Southampton. 1903 FLEMMING *Pract. Tanning* 64 Woolskins are also very cheaply tanned in the following manner.

Woo l-sta ple1. [STAPLE *sb.*2] A market appointed for the sale of wool.

[1593 NORDEN *Spec Brit.*, *M'sex* (Camden) Introd. p xvii, Ther are within this cytie the longe Woulstaple and the rounde, both which take name of the Staple that ther was kepte for woules *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July 1656, The pinnacle of one of their wool-staple houses 1778 *Engl. Gaz* (ed. 2) s v *Sandwich*, The wool-staple was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II.

So **Woo'l-sta pler** [STAPLER 2], a merchant who buys wool from the producer, grades it, and sells it to the manufacturer. Also **Woo l-sta pling.**

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4529/3 Eden Hardy,. Bermondsey, Woollstapler 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 160 The matted fleeces supplied by the wool-stapler. 1888 I. W. REID *W. E Forster* I 137 The wool-stapling business of James Fison and Son of Thetford 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xlviii, An Australian wool-stapler.

Woo'l-sta ple [2]. [STAPLE *sb.*3] The staple of (a particular) wool.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf* 155 The distance between the first and last pair of rollers is much greater, on account of the greater length of the wool-staple.

Woolsted, obs. form of WORSTED.

Woolster (wu·lstəɹ) *Sc* [f WOOL *sb.* + -STER] A wool-stapler (Jam. 1825).

1577 in *Agric. Surv Ayrs.* 99 (Jam.) All other art or trade viz of shoemakers, carpenters, and woolsters

Woolsy: see WOOLSEY

Wooluish, var. WOLVISH *a. Obs.*

†**Woo lward,** *a. Obs.* Forms. see WOOL *sb.*; also 6 woldward. [ME. *wolleward*, prob alteration of **wollewerd* (of which there is perh. a relic in the form *wellewerd*, for *wollewerd*, of quot. 1480), from an unrecorded OE. **wullwerd*, f. *wull* WOOL *sb* + *-werd*, *-wered* wearing, clothed (in), f. stem of *werian* WEAR *v*.1 (cf. OE. *linenwerd* clothed in linen, and prob. *scirwered*, *sweglwered* 'clothed' or enveloped in brightness) The assimilation of *-werd* to -WARD, initiated by lack of stress, would be furthered by the prevalence of the word in the phr. *to go woolward* (cf. *to go heavenward*)] Wearing wool next the skin, esp as a penance: chiefly in *to go woolward*

c 1325 SHOREHAM *Poemes* I 1024 Baruot go, Wolle-ward and wakynge 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xviii 1 Wolleward and wete shoed went I forth after *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 43 Saynt Thomas, he come to Caunturbury, wolward and barfote 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* xcix f1, Good men . that wenten baarfoot & wellewerd [*Brut* 99 wolward] for to haue mercy of the ij. kynges *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvii 574 He is goon his wayes wulwarde & barefote wyth a sory staff in his hande 1508 FISHER *7 Penit Ps* cii. Wks. (1876) 181 Truly it was a more glorious sight to se saynt Poule in hungre, thurst, watchynge, in colde, goynge wolward 1588 SHAKS *L L L* v ii 717 The naked truth of it is, I haue no shirt, I go woolward for penance 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III ii v i 627 Poore people fare coursly, worke hard, goe wollward and bare 1646 TRAPP *Comm John* xvi 2 If he thought his shirt were infected with that heresie, he would tear it from his own back, and rather goe woolward. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, To walk wool-ward in winter.

b in attrib. position or comb.

1493 [H PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* IV xxi (W de W. 1496) 186/2 Auowe that she hath made to god as of fastynge, of pylgremage, contynence, wolwarde goynge, and such other. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 23 His fastynge, his woldward goynge, bare foote goynge 1628 BP HALL *Serm.* 30 Mar, Wks 1634 II 327 Their woolward and barefoot walks. 1655 [G HALL] *Tri Rome* VI 73 What woolward penances, what weary pilgrimages?

c *To lay woolward* to bury in wool. *rare.*

1604 T. M *Black Bk* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 25 The sexton so laid the dead bodies wool-ward

Woolwich (wu·lidʒ). The name of a town in Kent, used attrib., esp. to designate productions of its old dockyard and the Royal Arsenal, as *Woolwich-gun*, *-hulk*; also **Woolwich-beds** *Geol.* (see quot. 1859), **Woolwich infant,** a jocular name given to a class of heavy guns

1794 BURNS *Epist fr. Esopus* 40 The shrinking Bard.. dreads a meeting worse than Woolwich hulks 1859 PAGE *Handbk Geol Terms*, *Woolwich-beds*, a name occasionally employed by English geologists to designate those beds of plastic and mottled clays, sands, and rolled flint-pebbles which lie between the 'Thanet Sands' and the 'London Clay' 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clavig* II 21 The 35-ton gun called the 'Woolwich infant', which is fed with 700 pound shot and 130 pounds of gunpowder at one mouthful 1875 W T VINCENT *Warlike Woolwich* 30 *note*, The name of the 'Woolwich Infant' was suggested to the writer of these pages by Sergeant Major Adamson, of the Depot Brigade, Royal Artillery. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict.* (ed 3) 472 *Woolwich Gun*, a gun rifled on the French system, with this modification, that the grooves are shallower, and have their corners rounded off.

Woo'l-wi·nder. [WINDER *sb*.1 (WIND *v*.1 16, 22 b).] One who 'winds' or packs up fleeces for transport or sale.

1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 52 Let the wol be well folden or wounden with a woll-wynder, that can good skyll therof. 1550 *Proclam Winding of Wools* 23 May 1 The feloweshippe of wole wynders, otherwyse called wollmen 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 63 The residue of the Lofts were letten out to Marchants, the Woolwinders and Packers therein, to winde and pack their Wools 1727 BYROM *Rem* (Chetham Soc.) I 286 It was the feast day of the woolwinders 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 138 Pick up the fleeces, and carry them to the wool winders.

Woo'l-work. [Cf. G. *wollwerk* woollen goods.]

†1. Working in wool; manufacture of woollen goods. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Cath Angl* 423/1 (Add MS) Wolle werke, *lanificium*. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VI clvi. (1811) 145 His doughter he set to spynnynge and woll warke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 171/39 Wolworke, *lanificium*. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Gent.* 125 The Towne of Kendall, so famous for Woolle-worke.

2 Needlework executed in wool usually on a canvas foundation. Also, knitted wool fabric.

1871 *Cassell's Housek. Guide* IV 5 Design for a fire-screen in wool-work 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 465 Berlin woolwork 1888 FERGUS HUME *Mme. Midas* Prol, A red cap of wool-work

attrib 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 26 Mar 3/2 The eye of a wool-work needle 1905 MRS BARNES-GRUNDY *Vacil Hazel* 55 She placed a woolwork cushion at the back of my head

So **Woo l-worked** *a*, worked in wool, consisting of wool-work

1870 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* Apr Suppl 8/2 A good wool-worked Cricket belt. 1900 *Bookseller's Catalogue*, Magnificent Woolworked and Silk Picture.

Woo'l-wo rker. [Cf. G. *wollwirker*] One who works in wool.

1372 *Cal Wills Crt. Husting, Lond* II. (1890) 151 [The light of] Wolwyrchers [in the same church]. 1552 HULOET, Wolle worker, *lanifex* 1903 A. ROBERTSON *R.C Ch in Italy* IX. 187 St Blaise was once venerated in Yorkshire as the patron of woolworkers.

Woom, var. VOME *Obs.*, vomit.

Woomera (wū·mərä). *Austral.* Forms: wom-(m)erah, womrah, wom(m)-, wummera, wommeira, womerar, wo-, wamara, woom-, wammera, wommora, -ala. [Native name, given as *womar*, *womerra*, *wommerru*, etc. in various vocabularies.] A throwing-stick used by Australian aboriginals. = THROWING-STICK a. Also = next.

1817 OXLEY *Jrnls Two Exped. N S Wales* (1820) 117 He [*sc* the native] was quite naked, except the netted band round the waist, in which were womerahs 1835 J BATEMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I 407 We encountered six men, armed with spears fixed in their wommeras. 1845 J O. BALFOUR *Sk N S Wales* 17 A *whamera* whizzed past where I was standing, and with unerring aim struck Fighting Jemmy on the arm 1907 *Macm. Mag.* Oct 935 He, with the aid of a favourite womerah, could send a long spear, tipped with palm-wood, through a deal plank an inch thick a hundred yards away.

Woomerang (wū·məræŋ). *Austral.* Also wom-. [Native name (*wo-mur-räng* in D. Collins *N. S. Wales*, 1798, I. 613).] A missile club used by Australian aboriginals. = THROWING-STICK b.

1849 J C PRICHARD *Ethnol.* in *Man. Sci. Enquiry* 433 The ancient Gauls were known by their gaesa or javelins . The Australians by their woomerangs or throwing-sticks 1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* II. 46 Next—high in air the womerang-spear he flings.

Wooms. (See quot.)

1834 MCCULLOCH *Dict Commerce* (ed 2) 628 A mixture of *cheek* beaver, with white and brown stage beaver, or seasoned beaver, commonly called 'wooms'

Woon (wūn). [Burmese *wun*] A Burmese administrative officer. Also **Woondook, Woongee,** names for different grades of this.

1800 M. SYMES *Acc Embassy Ava* XIII. 308 To assist in the administration of affairs, four officers, called Woondocks, are associated with the Woongees *Ibid* 309 There are officers who bear no ostensible share in the administration of public affairs, such as the Daywoon, or King's armour-bearer; the Chaingeewoon, or master of the elephants; also the Woons of the Queen's household 1856 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* June 561/1 A message came down from the Woon, or head man, of the friendly people who inhabited the interior town of Pegu 1886 LD R CHURCHILL in *Daily News* 26 Jan. 2/4 Those [English] officers were supported by troops and were working through local woons.

Woon, var. WONE, WOOLLEN.

Woond(e, Woonder, Woone, Woont: see WIND *v*.1, WONDER, ONE, WONT.

Woontak: see *womb-tack*, WOMB *sb.* 5.

†**Woop.** [? var. of HOOP *sb* 8 2.] The bullfinch.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 91 *Rubricilla*, Pyrrhula, the Woop, or Bulfinch.

Woop, variant of WOUP *Sc. Obs.*

Woorali, wourali (wurä·lī). Also 8-9 woorara, 9 woorrara, wooraly. See also OORALI, URALI, URARI [See CURARE] A South American climbing plant, *Strychnos toxifera*, from the root of which one of the ingredients of the poison CURARE is obtained; also, the poison itself. Also *attrib*, as *woorali poison, vine*

[1596 L. KEYMIS *Relat. Second Voy. Guiana* G 2, Names of poysoned hearbes Ourari] 1769 E BANCROFT *Ess Nat. Hist Guiana* 101 The Woorara, which is the principal ingredient in the composition of the fatal Indian arrow poison of that name. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I xv. 395 A few of the above arrows are frequently dipped in the woorara poison, which is instantaneously fatal. 1803 WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I xv 271 A kind of dart, dipped in a poison called woorrara. 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer.* 53 A vine grows in these wilds, which is called wourali *Ibid*, The wourali poison destroys life's action so gently, that the victim appears to be in no pain whatever *Ibid.* 54 He scrapes the wourali vine and bitter root into thin shavings. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 152/2 Wooraly, Urari, or Poison-plant of Guiana. 1862 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 18 Nervous sensibility, after its suspension by woorara poisoning. 1902 P. FOUNTAIN *Mts. & For S Amer.* vii 285 My mixture was, like the true wourali, innocuous if swallowed. *Ibid.* 289, I have strong grounds for believing that it is snake-poison that is the active principle in the wourali paste.

Woord, Woorld, Woory(e, etc., obs. ff. WORD, WORLD, WORRY *v.*, etc. **Woos,** obs. f OOZE, WHOSE. **Woosel(l,** obs ff OUZEL **Woost,** obs. 2 sing. pres. ind. of WIT *v*.1 **Woosy(e,** obs. ff. OOZY. **Woot(e,** obs. ind. pres. of WIT *v*.1

Wootes, obs. pl. of OAT.

1559 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 74, ve peckes wootes.

Wootz (wūts). Also wudz. [app. orig. misprint for *wook*, repr. Canarese *ukku* (pronounced with initial *w*) steel.] A crucible steel made in southern India by fusing magnetic iron ore with carbonaceous matter Also *attrib* and *Comb.*

1795 *Phil. Trans* LXXXV 322 Doctor Scott has sent over specimens of a substance known by the name of wootz, which is considered to be a kind of steel 1824 *Encycl Brit* Suppl. III. 456/2 Wootz, a steel from India, has lately been most successfully employed [for cutlery] 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1176 The wootz ore consists of the magnetic oxide of iron, united with quartz 1869 BALDWIN *Preh. Natzons* VI (1877) 229 The celebrated India steel called wudz. 1881 *Blackw Mag* May 569/1 The Indian 'wootz' steel, which possesses remarkable toughness and sharpness

Woo-woo. Imitative of the sound of wind

1841 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess*, *Baillie* (1872) VI 215 The ever-moaning..unsyllabled *woo-woo* of wind in empty churches!

Wooy, Sc. form of WOOLLY *a.*

Wooze, var. OOZE.

Woozy (wū·zi), *a. U.S. slang.* Fuddled with drink, hence, muzzy, 'dotty'.

1897 *Voice* (N Y) 22 Apr. 3/2 In the woozy lexicon of the voting church there is no such word as power 1909 'O HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* IV 64 A woman gets woozy on clothes. 1917 CONAN DOYLE *His Last Bow* VIII 292 The man was mad Well, he went a bit woozy.

†**Wop.** *Obs.* [OE *wōp*. see WEEP *v.* etym] Weeping. Hence †**Wopi** *a.*, tearful.

Beowulf 785 þara þe of wealle wop gebyrdon, gryreleoð galan godes andsacan *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt VIII 12 þær bið wop & toþa gristbitung *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 157 Ure drihten . iturnd hore horte and heore wope to muchele blisse *c* 1205 LAY 5970 Wælle muchel wes þa wop [*c* 1275 wepinge] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Ihlesced heo þu, Louerd, þet . efter wopie wateres 3eldest blið murhðes. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 6912 Heo. bileuede þer al niȝt In wop & in orisons 1340 *Ayenb* 71 Oure blisse is ywent in-to wop

Wop, var WHOP **Wopen,** obs. f. WEAPON.

†**Wopne, -one.** [?]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 532/2 Wopne, or pysse (*S* wopone of pis), *urina.*

Wopnen, obs. form of WEAPON *v.*

Wopper, var. WAPPER *a.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Old Man courting young Girl* 62 Perish'd Lungs and wopper Eyes.

Wopper, var. WHOPPER.

Wor, var. WAR *a.* and *adv.*, worse.

†**Wo·rble,** *v. Sc. Obs* [var. WARBLE *v.*3; cf. WRABBLE *v.*] *intr.* To wriggle, writhe, to wallow.

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm* Wks 1849 I 444 We wer then worbling [*ed.* 1616 warbling] and waltering in our awin sinne and filthinesse. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* XLVII 10 Vhy haif I not, O God, als blunt a [braine] As he that daylie worbleth in the wyne 1808 JAMIESON *s.v. Wrabit*, S. *warble*, *wurble* as to *wurble in* or *out*.

Worble, variant of WARBLE *sb* 2

1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* XI 309 The Worble of the Ox.

Worcester (wu·stəɹ). The name of the county town of Worcestershire, used *attrib.* to designate articles originating there, e.g. (formerly) a fine cloth, (now chiefly) a kind of China ware; also *ellipt.* = †Worcester cloth, Worcester porcelain, etc.

Worcester sauce = Worcestershire sauce (see next).

1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c 6 § 5 All and everie white Clothe and Clothes whiche shalbe made within the Cittie of Worcester commonlye called Longe Worcesters. *Ibid.* § 7 All and everie White Clothe and Clothes comonlye called Shorte Worcesters 1802 R WARNER *Tour Northern Counties* I. 47 That exquisite porcelain..known by the name of Worcester china 1822 *Auction Catal Fonthill Abbey* 45 A Worcester tea and coffee set 1848 H R FORSTER *Stowe Catal.* 2 An oval sugar-basin, cover, and stand, of rare old Worcester. *Ibid.* 92 A pair of vases, of Worcester porcelain. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aurora Floyd* XXXI, He poured Worcester sauce into his coffee, and cream over his devilled cutlets 1885 *Encycl. Brit* XIX. 642/1 Dr. Wall started the Worcester Porcelain Company in 1751. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 8/6 Hops. Worcester Trade in Worcesters keeps quiet.

Worcestershire (wu stəɹʃəɹ). The name of an English county: *attrib.* in *Worcestershire sauce*, which is made in Worcester (also *ellipt* for this).

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* II. § 107 Worcestershire Salts. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. III, They found no fault with my Worcestershire Perry, which I sold them for champagne 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 22 A bottle of Worcester shire. 1889 G. ALLEN *Falling in Love*, etc. 205 Mulligatawny soup, Worcestershire sauce, preserved ginger, hot pickles.

Worch, Worcher, Worchip: see WORK, WORKER, WORSHIP.

Word (wūɹd), *sb.* Forms: 1-word, 1-6 wurd, (3 wored, woerd, weord, wuord, wort), 3-6 werd, 3 (4-6 *Sc.*) wourd, (4 wrd, 4-6 worde, wurde, *Sc.* vord(e, vourd, 5 worþ (?)), 4-7 woord (6-7-e), 5-6 *Sc* wird(e. [OE *word* str n. = OFris., OS *word*, MDu. *wort* (Du. *woord*), OHG, MHG., G. *wort*, ON *orð* (Sw., Da. *ord*), Goth. *waurd*:— OTeut. **wurdom* — pre-Teut **wrdho-*; cf Lith. *vařdas* name, Lett *wārds* word, forename, OPruss. *wirds* word, OIr. *fordat* 'inquiunt'.

Indo-Eur. *werdh-* is generally taken to be a deriv. of *wer-*, *werē-*, which appears in Gr. *ἔρρω* I shall say, *ἔρρητωρ* speaker, L. *verbum* word, Skr. *vratam* command, law, etc.]

I. Speech, utterance, verbal expression

1. *collect pl.* Things said, or something said; speech, talk, discourse, utterance; *esp.* with possessive, what the person mentioned says or said; (one's) form of expression or language. Often in such phrases as *in these, other*, etc. *words*, in (such-and-such) language; *many words, few words* (see also 22, 26; *to give words to, to put into words*, to express by means of language; *beyond words*, incapable of being expressed in language, unutterable, unspeakable.

a 900 Cynewulf *Jul.* 432 Gif þas word sind soþ. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2383 Ne wile Sarran gelyfan wordum minum. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 27 Ne mai no man þese word seggen þæf he haueð on his heorte onde *Ibid.* 43 Vnderstonde we on ure heorte his holie wordes. *Ibid.* 217 On þesse fewe litele wored liheð fele gode wored, 3if hie weren wel iopened. *c* 1205 Lay. 3506 Þe alde king..þas wuhrd seide. *Ibid.* 8815 Nu beoð his word [*c* 1275 wordes] gode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 890 Til þat worm þan drightin spak Wordes bath o wrath and wrak. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 752 Sen thou spekis so ryaly, It is gret skill at men chasty Thi prowd vourdis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 1. 1 These ar the wordes of the prophete Dauid. *Ibid.* II. 66 Youre holy reule forbydeth you all vayne and ydel wordes. 1526 Tindale *John* vi. 63 The wordes that I speake vnto you are spirite and lyfe. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (S.T.S.) 5 Ane prayer is noth the mair plesand to god for causs we wse mony wordis in it. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. iii. 209 Giue sorrow words; the griefe that do's not speake, Whispers the o're-fraught heart, and bids it breake. *Ibid.* V. viii. 6. I haue no words, My voice is in my Sword. 1698 Jurvis *Paint Ancients* 89 Seeing they cleare such a great point in a few words. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 864 Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd. 1709, 1795 words of course (see Course *sb.* 36a). 1749 *Copy Let. Fr. Lady at Paris* 17 Not yet, answered Mr. de Vaudreuil, at which Words, the Prince darted a menacing Look at him. 1813 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 61 Words can't describe the figures the women dress here. 1817 Shelley *Sonn., Ozymandias* 9 And on the pedestal these words appear. 1845 Scott *Betrothed* xvii, Forbear these wild and dangerous words!.. There may be here those who will pretend to track mischief from light words. 1847 Helps *Friends in C.* I. viii. 124 All this is what I have often heard you say yourself in other words. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx, When he had a duty to perform, Captain Dobbin was accustomed to go through it without many words or much hesitation. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* v. i, I sometimes hold it half a sin To put in words the grief I feel. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xvii, I have no words..to express the very great thanks which I..owe you. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* viii, At a loss to give indignation words. 1885 'H. Conway' *Family Affair* xxvii, To use his own words, he was in a cleft stick. 1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 541 She could not put her fear into words. 1905 Elm. Glyn *Vicissi. Evang.* 277 Her tact is beyond words.

b. In various obsolete or casual uses (sometimes *spec.* speech as distinguished from writing).

Beowulf 612 Dær wæs hæleþa hleahtor, hlyn swynsode, word wræron wynsume. *a* 940 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 248 Ic Æðelstan..on ðisum gewrite mid wordum afæstnige, ðæt ic wille [etc.]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 24 Þa com se engel to hire and hi gegrette mid Godes wordum. *c* 1205 Lay. 51 Veþeren he nom mid fingren .& þa soþere word sette togadere & þa þre boc þrumde to are. *Ibid.* 6675 Mid wurden and mid writen he dude beoon wel to witen þat [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12226 Fle for-soth fra him wil i, His wordes i mai noght vnderli. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 313 Discreet he was and of greet reuerence; He semed swich his wordes weren so wise. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 28 We felle in wordes of prisoners. *Ibid.* 25 The wiff aught to lete the husbonde haue the wordes, and to be maister 1472 Caxton *Raoyell* (Sommer) 542 Stameryng in his wordes. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 Wythout moo wordes the knyght mounted on horsbake. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xliii. 47 Sayand till hir with wirdis still, Haif pety of youre presonar. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* I. [They] affirmed their doynges to be good, bothe in wordes and writyng. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1925/1 We had more woordes of thys matter 1602 Shaks *Ham.* I. iii. 134, I would not .Haue you. giue words or talke with the Lord Hamlet. 1677–8 in *Trnsl. Friends' Hist. Soc* XIX. 61 Shee ..was much runn into words. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VI 723 They .in Words and Tears had spent The little time of stay.

c. *spec.* The text of a song or other vocal composition, as distinguished from the music; also, the text of an actor's part. In first quot also *sing*

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* I. xxi. 56 Whyle there ys thre thynges in goddes seruyce .The sentence, the worde, and the songe, the notes and songe serue to the wordes, and the wordes serue to the inwarde sentence. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. iii. 88 To th' selfe-same tune and words. 1611 — *Cymb* IV. ii. 238 1761 Victor *Theatres Lond. & Dublin* II. 5 The Rehearsals begin to be of Use to the Actor: When he is quite perfect in the Words and Cues. 1774 [see Sing v. 7]. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VII 270 Till at the last she set herself to man, Like perfect music unto noble words. 1890 Baring-Gould *Old Country Life* 279 A marvellous store of old words and tunes in her head.

2. *sing.* Something said (= sense 1); a speech or utterance; esp. defined by a possessive or demonstrative. *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt iv. 4 Ne leofað se man be hlafe anum ac be ælcon worde þe of godes muðe gæð *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 He cwæð a wunder word to þar sawle bi þa witle ysaiam. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 45 Min word. Mass hellpenn þa þatt redenn itt to sen & tunnderrstanndenn. *Ibid.* 282 Swa wass filledd opennlig þatt word tatt ær wass cwiddedd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1600 þis word out of his hert sprang 'Me reus þat euer made i man' 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XV. 145 With that vorde assemblit thai. *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xvi, Ways me for thi wirde! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 538 Wallace was blyth fra he had hard thair wourd, 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxvii. 15 The wird of Jesew is fulfillit rycht, Surrexit sicut dixit. 1534 Fewterer *Myrrour Christes Passion* 124 A contemplation of this seconde worde spoken by Christe vpon the crosse. *Ibid.*, This moste comfortable worde of our most swete sauyour Iesu spoken vnto the thefe. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1258/1 At this worde which he coupled with an othe, came I in. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 533 He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word 1801 Scott *Eve St. John* xxviii, Yet hear but my word. 1831 James *Philip Aug.* xxviii, We have striven .to draw some word from her; but she sobs, and answers nothing. 1867 Morris *Jason* I. 217 So at this word the king along the shore Built many a tower. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 69 The word, alas! dies even in the pen.

b. with negative expressed or implied, or with *every* Any or the least utterance, statement, or fragment of speech; anything at all (said or written).

a 1000 *Riddles* xix. 1 Ic ne mæg word sprecan. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded 70 þatt uppon all þiss boc ne be Nan word sæn Cristess lare *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 260 (Harl) Þah hue ne dorste at bord Mid him speke ner a word [*v.r.* no worde]. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gw.* 1166 Their wes na word mouand, Sa war that all stil. *a* 1508 Dunbar *Twa Maryit Wemen* 157, I sall say furth the south, dissymyland no word 1581 J. Hamilton *Cath. Traictsse* V iv b, He sal not haif ane vourd to answeir. 1611 *Bible* 2 Sam. xix. 10 Why speake ye not a word of bringing the king backe? 1667 Earl Orrery *St. Lett* (1742) 305 He..got an order .without so much as telling me one word of it. 1676 Earl Essex in *Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 83, I was above four months before I could gett one word of answer from him. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi (1840) 198 They never heard a word of English 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* I. xlviii. 342 You undo me, if one word of this matter escape you. 1758 Mrs Lennox *Henrietta* II. ii (1761) I. 105 That her every word and action [might] be under his direction. 1797 Jane Austen *Sense & Sensib.* xxx, I would not mention a word about it to her. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 10 No word indicating that he took blame to himself 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* vii. 294 It is now eighteen months since I heard a word .from my friends. 1879 McCarthy *Donna Q.* I. iii, Before she had time to put in a word. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxi, Her ladyship held out her hands, without a word.

c. *A word*: a (short or slight) utterance or statement; a brief speech or conversation; similarly *a word or two*, † *a couple of words.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1896) III. 1423 Master of þe shepe, a word with þe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Than yf we be touched with a sharpe worde, we shal yelde a gentyll answere 1581 T. Wilcox *Glass Gamesters* VI. C V b, Nowe a worde or two, out of the fathers, for the ouerthrowyng of Dise and Cardes 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 307 So occupied in the Princes affaires, as it is a great matter to haue a couple of wordes with them. 1611 *Bible* Isa. I. 4 To speake a worde in season [*Geneva* a worde in time] to him that is wearie. 1639 [see Wise *a.* 6 *c*] 1726 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, I entreated to be heard a Word or two. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* XXII. 5 Peter, had of all a civil word and wish. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Visit to Newgate*, Some ordinary word of recognition passed between her and her mother. 1837 — *Pickw.* xxxiv, And now, gentlemen, but one word more. 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 42 If you speak with him .Or change a word with her. 1855 Browning *Men & Women*, (*title*) One Word More 1893 Max Pemberton *Iron Pirate* iii, I leave in ten minutes and write you here my last word.

d. *spec.* Something said on behalf of another; esp. in such phrases as *to speak a* (*good*) *word for*: see also 23. † In quot. 1625, *pl.* votes.

1540, etc [see 23] 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 197 A Gentleman, understood that I had been robbed in France, whereupon hee gave his word for me unto the Maior 1625 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 472 Whoesoever .shall labour or practise to gaine woordes for to make a Mayor, Sheriffe, or any other officer. 1831 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Early Ger. Lit.* (1872) III. 196 The venerable man deserves a word from us 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 301 Any dissolute courtier for whom one of the king's mistresses would speak a word

e. *spec.* A watchword or password.

To give the word: (*a*) to utter the password in answer to a sentinel's challenge; (*b*) to inform officers or men of the password to be used.

[*c* 1400– see Watchword.]

a 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxvii. 230 When he sawe his tyme, he cryed his worde & token 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 93 *Lear* Giue the word *Edg.* Sweet Mariorum. *Lear* Passe 1667 Duch. Newc. *Life Dk. N.* (1886) II. 92 He offered my Lord the keys of the city, and desired him to give the word that night. 1847 Marryat *Childr. New Forest* v, He gave the word, and the gate was opened 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 608 The word by which the insurgents were to recognise one another in the darkness was Soho. 1855 *Ibid.* xvi. III. 679 The first morning on which Marlborough had the command, he gave the word 'Wirtemberg.' 1868 *Queen's Reg. & Orders Army* P. 42 The Governor ..will give the Word or parole in all places within his government.

† 3. *abstr.* or *collect. sing.* (without *a* or *pl*) Speech, speaking: often as distinguished from writing, esp. in phr *by word*, now *by word of mouth* (see 19); also, the faculty of speech, occas. language, tongue. *Obs. exc.* as in 19

a 1000 *Gloria Patri* 56 Þu .him sealdest word and gewitt. *c* 1200 Ormin 3043 Patt Godess enngell seȝȝde þær Till Josep þuss wiþþ worde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24074 Es na tung mai speke wit word, Ne writer write wit pens ord 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 206 Couste in Saxoun is to sein Constance upon the word Romein. *Ibid.* III. 135 Above alle erthli creatures The hihe makere of natures The word to man hath yove alone. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 44 Sho sal be repreuid foure sipe with worde *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 100 The Carll was wantoun of word 1491 *Acta Dom. Conc* (1839) 185/2 Duncane laid in wedset a land and tenement in Linlithqw to Thomas Gudelad be word and but charter or possessioune. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii (Arb.) 36 No man for despite, By worde or by write His felowe to twite. 1580 Hay in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 39 The traditions quhilk ye have learned ather be wourd, or be our epistle 1628 A. Leighton *Appeal to Parlt* 74 The Anti-episcopall government which by word and writ he had maintained. 1728 P. Walker *Life Peden* 10 Rdr. (1827) p. xiii, It is maliciously spread, both by Word and Writ

4. *sing.* and *pl* Speech, verbal expression, in contrast with action or thought.

Beowulf 289 Ȝescad witan worda and worca. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We. agyltaþ..þurh ȝeþoht, & þurh word, & þurh weorc, & þurh willan *c* 1175 *12th Cent Hom.* 118 Mid worde, mid dæda, & mid alle heortæ. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 65 3if man haueð wiþ us agilt, woerdes oðer wurkes *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15263 For þat i sai yow here wit word, þar sal yee find in dede. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 94 Ouþer in word or dede has þou greued him. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 The word was lich to the conceite Withoute semblant of deceite *c* 1400 in *26 Pol. Poems* XIII. 127 Wiþ word of wynd, mad neuere werre ende 1472 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 19 He was iust & trewe in dede & in word. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* IX. 6 Baith in werk, in word, and eik intent *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 109 Wordis wᵗout werkis availȝeis nocht a cute. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* III. v, Great Caesars warres cannot be fought with worde 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iii. 97, 98 My words flye vp, my thoughts remain below, Words without thoughts, neuer to Heauen go. 1605 — *Mach.* II. i. 61 Words, to the heat of deedes, too cold breath giues. 1605 Bodley *Let. to James* 1 May, Wordes are women, and deedes are men 1667 Sprat *Hist. Royal-Soc* 434 A Society that prefers Works before Words 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 9 Thy actions to thy words accord. 1800 Coleridge *Piccol.* I. iii. 61 Men's words are ever bolder than their deeds 1862 [see Deed *sb.* 5 b]. 1875 [see Deed *sb.* 1]

5. *pl.* orig. in various phr. denoting verbal contention or altercation, e. g. † *to be* or *fall at words* (*into words*), † *to have some* or *many words*, † (*some*) *words are between . . .*, etc., now chiefly *to have words* (*with*), hence simply *words* = contentious or violent talk between persons, altercation; also with epithet, as *hard, high, sharp.*

† occas. Defamatory or libellous statement

1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 105 Your brother and Debenham were at words. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 88 Whan we playd togyder, we hade some wordes. 1526 *Hundred Mery Talys* (1887) 8 The other agayn said he shuld not, & he agayn said he wold bryng them ouer spyte of his teth & so fell at wordys. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxv. 222 Whan I se that wordes [be] betwen you, I shall Issu out 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Altercor, Cum patre altercasti dudum*, thou wast at words. 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat* (1844) 82 Whereupon they grewe to woords, and from woords to blowes 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, II. v. 46 In argument vpon a Case, Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 3 When hard Words, Jealousies, and Fears Set Folks together by the Ears. 1684 Luttrell *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 307 His royall highnesse has brought his action of scandalum magnatum against Dr. Titus Oates for words 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* II. xii. 86 High words passed between them They parted in passion 1825 *Sixteen & Sixty* II. iii, Propriety and myself have been at high words on your account 1842 Tennyson *Dora* 16 He and I had once hard words, and parted 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxi, Words have arisen between the housemaid and Mr. Towlinson 1862 Mrs Carlyle *Lett* III. 103 We had got into words about an invitation 1913 M. Roberts *Salt of the Sea* vii. 182 My old man said he was a bloodsucker, and that led to words.

6. Report, tidings, news, information. (Always in *sing* without article, in such phrases as *to bring, send, write word; to have word; word came*, etc.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 Sona swa þæt word becom to Nerone *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* an. 1046 Þam cynge com word þæt unnfriðscipa lægen be westan'and herzodon *c* 1205 Lay. 3732 And Cordoille com þat wourd þat heo was iworðen widewe. *c* 1205 [see Send *v.*¹ 6 b] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 826 He sende þe quene is dozter word wuch is aunters were *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11454 Word cum til herod þe kyng þat þar was suilk kynges cummun. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 119 He schall hafe worde within a day and a nyght 1415 Sir T. Grey in *43rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* 583 He sende me no more worde of yat mater til I cam to Yorke *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 102 Hur husband hard no tithandis nor wurd of his wyfe nor of his childer *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxv. 221 My brother Huon is now in the abbay of seint Mauryse, the abbot there hath sent me worde thei of 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 48, I must carry her word quickely 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 118 Bid you Alexas Bring me word, how tall she is 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacræ* I. iv. § 11 Alexander writ word to his Mother he had found out the head of Nilus in the East Indies. 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 284 P. 5 Send me Word whether he has so great an Estate. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlvi, We had word this morning that Mr. Dombey was doing well 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxx, A servant brought word that Major Pendennis had returned 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. xxiii, The Parson writes word that the lad will come to-day

b. Common report or statement, rumour (Usually with *the, this*, etc.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxviii. 15 Þis wurd wæs ȝewidmærsod mid iudeum *c* 1205 Lay. 160 Þa com þat word to him, þat was widene cuð, þat þe king Latin ȝef Lauine his douter Eneam to are brude *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1017 (Camb.) Þe word bigan to springe Of Rymenhilde weddinge 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 78 Our all the land the word gan spryng, That the Bruce the Cumyn had slayn *a* 1578 [see Spring *v.*¹ 2] 1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. 38 Word gae'd she was nae canny 1819 Shelley *Cenci* I. iii. 6 An evil word is gone abroad of me. 1819 Scott *Noble Moringer* xxi, Her husband died in distant land, such is the constant word

† c. Common report in praise or celebration of a person or his actions, fame, renown, high repute

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* VII. 388 Þa asprang his word wide ȝeond land. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 127 Þo sprong þe word of his holi lifiode wide into þe londe. *c* 1205 Lay. 6302 Of hire wisdome sprong þat word wide. *a* 1225 *Ancr.*

R. 88 Wo is me þet he, oðer heo, habbeð swuch word ikeiht. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kni* 1521 Your worde & your worchip walkez ay quere *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 495 The worde of his werkes thurghe þe worlde sprange. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 252 The worde of him walkit baith fer and ner

d Reputation, character (*of* being or having what is stated). *Sc*

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I 89 Rosie had word o' meikle siller, Whilk brought a hantle o' wooers till her. 1825 JAMIESON s v, 'She gets the word o' being a licht-headit queyn', i e. it is generally said of her.

7. A command, order, bidding; a request. (See also 17) Usually qualified by possessive or *the*

To say the word: to give the order, say 'go' or the like. In phr. *to send word* sometimes combining senses 6 and 7.

873–89 *K. Ælfred's Will*, Þa word gelæstan þe on mines fæder yrfewrite standað *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1630 Hy bræcon cyninges word *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 51 Silden he us wille, If we heren to his word *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 736 God seide wuid to abram 'Abram, ðu fare ut of lond and kin' *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 363 in *O. E. Misc* 47 Alle þat beoþ in soþe i-hereþ myne word *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18053 Quen i word herd þat he badd I quok for him 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e v b, The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall owt pit 1496 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I I 29 Please your Graice to send me wourd quhat serves I sall do 1526 TINDALE *Luke* v 5 Yet nowe at thy worde I wil loose forthe the net. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 164 His worde only ruled, & his voyce was only hearde. 1560 GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac.* III. (1561) E viij, If thou sayst the woord, we goe. 1594 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi 38 Then euery souldiour kill his Prisoners, Giue the word through 1602 — *Ful. C.* I. ii 104 Vpon the word, Accoutred as I was, I plunged in. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid West* IV. i 44 Shall I strike that Captaine? say the word, Ile have him by the eares 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III 708 When at his Word the formless Mass came to a heap Confusion heard his voice, and wilde uproar Stood iul'd 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii 270, I rang to beg my cousins' company They wanted but the word In they came. 1803 WORDSW. *Somn. Pass. Killiecranky* 12 O for a single hour of that Dundee, Who on that day the word of onset gave! 1806 [see SPEAK *v.* 21] 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 25 In my time a father's word was law. 1856 DICKENS *Christmas Stories* (1874) 50, I gave Rames the word to lower the Longboat and the Surf-boat.

b *Ten Words*: the Ten Commandments, the Decalogue *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* IV 13 The ten wordis, that he wroot in the two stonen tablis. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* XX 17 These ten words written by God himself. 1884 S. COX *Miracles* 28 The fundamental moralities of the 'Ten Words'.

8. A promise, undertaking Almost always with possessive, as in *to give* (*pass, pledge*) *one's word, to keep* (*hold* arch.) *one's word, to break one's word; to be as good as one's word*, to keep one's promise (so *to be worse than one's word*, to break one's promise); *a man of* († *master of*, etc.) *his word*, one who keeps his promises; also *on* († *in, under*) *the word of* (*a prince*, etc.). See also 15, 18, 28 b

See also BOND *sb.*[1] 8, BREAK *v.* 15 c, PLEDGE *v.* 2 b, PLIGHT *v.*[1] 2, etc.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 243 Hwær syndon þine word, Drihten 'Gif ge me gehyrað and ge me beoð fylgende, ne an loc of eowrum heafde forwyrð?' *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an 1014 (Laud MS.) Man freondscipe gefæstnode mid worde & mid wædde.] 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 67 It sit wel every wiht To kepe his word in trowthe upryht 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i (1883) 22 That the symple parole or worde of a prynce ought to be more stable than the oth of a marchaunt. 1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 513/2 The said Kyng bound hym by his writyng, and also in the worde of a Kyng promysed to kepe the same 1526 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 527/2 Our soverane lord promittis fathfullye and on the word of ane kyng, that [etc.] 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 304 Neither proued Marcus Tullius a false manne of his woorde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 98 b, My Lorde of Winchester hath subscribed . vnder the worde of priesthod, to stande at the aduise of the persones abouesaied 1555 *Instit. Gentl.* E iij b, The seconde . poynte in a Gentleman is promes kepyng, as to bee Mayster to hys woorde 1580 T. FORREST *Perf. Looking Gl.* 5 b, Haue greater care in geuing thy worde, then in lending thy money 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (Shaks. Soc.) 60 Promising (so his creditour woulde be his wordes master) to doo his indeavour to perfourme his will. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. 222 Keepe word Lysander *Ibid.* III. ii 266–8, *Lys.* I will keepe my word with thee. *Dem.* I would I had your bond . Ile not trust your word 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr. ✱4 b, The deuill & he be no men of their words. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 258 To Master Broome, you yet shall hold your word. 1602 — *Twel. N.* III. iv 357 For that I promis'd you Ile be as good as my word 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (ed 3) 256 An honest mans word must be his maister 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* v. v, Will you be worse then your word? 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 130 They. did not fly from their Words but stood firmly to what they first proposed 1813 SCOTT *Triarm.* III. xxii, I swore upon the rood, Neither to stop, nor turn, nor rest, In life or death I hold my word! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 535 Having solemnly pledged his word . not to attempt anything against the government 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lv, Give me your words to show her no countenance 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* III, No English government goes back on its word.

9. With possessive: Assertion, affirmation, declaration, assurance; esp. as involving the veracity or good faith of the person who makes it. See also 15, 18, 28 b.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v 87 Sir Toby will be sworn that I am no Fox, but he wil not passe his word for two pence that you are no Foole. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i 86 His word is more then the miraculous Harpe 1730 *Lett. to Sir W. Strickland rel. to Coal Trade* 30 The Buyer must take his Goods unseen on the Seller's Word 1736 AINSWORTH *Engl. Lat. Dict.*, To call back one's word, *recanto, retracto, denego.* 1744 M. BISHOP *Life* 211, I just saved my Word.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xi, I give you my word that my brother did not leave a shilling to his son 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* vi, What surety had he that Lee would leave him in peace? none but his word—the word of a villain like that. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. vii 3–6 If we cannot be believed on our word, we are surely not to be trusted on our oath.

10. a. An utterance or declaration in the form of a phrase or sentence. *arch* (Cf. 25.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 236 Dæt word belimpð synderlice to Godes anum, Ic eom. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii 152 The hopelesse word, of Neuer to returne, Breath I against thee 1780 COWPER *Boadicea* 13 Rome shall perish —write that word In the blood that she has spilt 1903 J. KEATINGE *Priest* III. 46 We should put down the three words 'Peace', 'Perseverance', 'A worthy Communion to-day.'

b. A pithy or sententious utterance, a saying; a maxim; a proverb Now *rare* or merged in 2, exc. in BYWORD 1, NAYWORD[1] 2 (*dial.*), *household word* (see HOUSEHOLD 8); † in first quot., a 'dark' saying, riddle.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1079 Gywe [= if] he cane vndo þat worde *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS* 49 Ife þou will be lufely, resayfe these thre wordes with-owtten forgetynge. 1599–1888 [see HOUSEHOLD 8] 1645 BP. HALL *Rem. Discontents* 130 It is a true word of Saint Augustine, that every soul is either Christs Spouse, or the Devils Harlot. 1833 DE QUINCEY *Revol. Greece* Wks. (ed. Masson) VII 317 It seemed likely that Shakspere's deep word would be realized, and 'darkness be the burier of the dead' 1853 TRENCH *Prov.* 26 That well known word which forbids the too accurate scanning of a present, 'One must not look a gift horse in the mouth'.

† **c.** A significant phrase or short sentence inscribed upon something; = MOT[1] 1, MOTTO 1 *Obs.*

1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 88 My creste, myn armes, and my word 'mercy and ioie'. *a* 1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 87 On her purfyl her word *Bien et loyalment* 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1568) 42 b, The armes of euerye gentleman with the supporters helme, wreathe, and creast, with mantelles, and the woorde 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, The Painter hath drawne him his word with a Text-pen *Zelus domus tuæ comedit me* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv 38 And round about the wreath this word was writ, *Burnt I do burne* *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 144 (1810) 159 His word was *quod non.*

11. Religious and theological uses (in *sing.*, mostly with possessive or def. article); often in full, *the word of God* (*God's word*), *the word of the Lord*, etc.

a. A divine communication, command, or proclamation, as one made to or through a prophet or inspired person; *esp.* the message of the gospel (also *the word of Christ, of grace, of life*, etc.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 141 On þa ilcan stowe on þære þe we wæron gesamnode þær we gehierdan Godes word *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 19 Ælc þæra þe godes wurd gehyrð. — Mark iv. 14 *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þis monne me mei sermonen mid godes worde, for hwat he scal his sunne uorsaken *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19214 Vte o þair halt hertes hord Spedli þai speld godds word *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii[i] 172 My tunge sall shew forth þi worde 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* VII 4 And loo! the word of the Lord to Nathan, seiynge, Go, and spek to my seruaunt Dauid, Thes thingis seith the Lord — *Col.* III. 16 The word of Crist dwelle in 3ou plenteuously. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 145 As my sowle suffereth pacyently wronges . in obedyence of his worde So I hope to be rewarded after the trouthe of his worde. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* IV. 17 As sone as eny trouble or persecucion ariseth for the wordes sake, anon they fall. 1526 — *Acts* IV 31 They spake the worde of god boldely *Ibid.* XX. 32, I commende you to god and to the worde of his grace 1564 MARTIALL *Treat. Crosse* 83 The lawes of the church (which lawes are the worde off god) 1602 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 181 The ministerie of the word is a coadiutor with the Spirite 1648 T. SHEPARD *Clear Sunshine of Gosp.* 12 This old man hath much affection stirred up by the Word. 1758 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*See how great a flame aspires*' III, Sons of God, your Saviour praise! . He hath given the word of grace. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xlix, Where I used to be blessed in carrying the word of life to the sinful and desolate 1921 *Act 11 & 12 Geo. V*, c. 29 Sched. vii, To promote union with other Churches in which it finds the Word to be purely preached. 1927 ABP. DAVIDSON *Addr. Convoc.* 29 Mar. in *Church Times* 1 Apr. 392/1 Right Reverend and Reverend Brothers in the Sacred Ministry of Word and Sacrament.

b. The Bible, Scripture, or some part or passage of it, as embodying a divine communication.

1553 *Proclam.* 18 Aug. 1 Some euell disposed persons, whiche take vpon them . to interprete the worde of God, after theyr owne brayne. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2187/1 *Gage.* The worde sayth it is his body before it is eaten. *Wood* Those words would I faine heare: but I am sure they be not in the Bible 1587 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* Pref., They remember well (such is theyr exercise in y[e] woord) how y[e] disdayne of Moyses & Aaions prelacy ouer y[e] people [etc.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i 44 What? the Sword, and the Word? Doe you study them both, Mr. Parson? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 659 Mighty to parry and push by God's word With senseless noise. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xl, Read us a chapter out of the Bible. I am very low in my mind, and at such times I like to hear the Word. 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* I 7 The word of God declares, first of all, that the Son of God is 'The true Light'.

c. *The Word* (*of God, of the Father*), *the Eternal Word*, etc., as a title of Christ: = LOGOS, q.v

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John I. 1 *In principio erat uerbum*, in fruma uæs uord *a* 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 615 Godus worþliche word as we wel trowen, Is sone soþliche of man. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3 God That al thinge made in sapience By vertue of woorde and holy goost 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 103 The endelesse worde of the father that is oure lorde Iesu cryste 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 19 The seruile fourme of our owne nature, ioyned merueilously in one person, to the woorde and eternall Sonne of God the Father 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 163 And thou my Word, begotten Son, by thee This I perform. 1784 COWPER *Task* V 897 Thou art the source and centre of all minds eternal Word! 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Parad.* VII. 29 Until it pleas'd the Word of God to come Amongst them down 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXVI, And so the Word had breath, and wrought With human hands the creed of creeds. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Colossians* 221/2 The Eternal Word is the goal of the Universe, as He was the starting-point.

II An element of speech.

12. A combination of vocal sounds, or one such sound, used in a language to express an idea (e. g. to denote a thing, attribute, or relation), and constituting an ultimate minimal element of speech having a meaning as such; a vocable

Sometimes with reference to the writing of a word as an indivisible unity, e. g. *as one* or *a single word, as two words.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* II (Z.) 5 Butan ðam stafum ne mæg nan word beon awriten. ? *a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. 57 This word *autem*, either *vero*, mai stonde for *forsothe*, either for *but.* 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* I. ii. 7 There ys many wordes in Latyn that we haue no propre englyssh accordynge therto *Ibid.* II. 77 Thys worde Amen ys a worde of hebrew. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli (1888) 244 Wordes be names of thinges applyed and giuen according to their properties 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i 68 You doe ill to teach the childe such words. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 192 Words . have their signification by agreement, and constitution of men 1677 [see WITTICISM] 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ii. § 1 (ed. 2) 223 *marg.*, Words are sensible Signs necessary for Communication. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Epist.* II. ii. 170 Long darken'd Words he shall with Art refine 1802 WORDSW. *Resolution & Indep.* XIV, Choice word and measured phrase, above the reach Of ordinary men 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. iv. 14 These three words .' They must die' 1853 TRENCH *Prov.* 31 So long as a language is living, it will be appropriating foreign words, putting forth new words of its own. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 250 We use a great many words with a total disregard of logical precision 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY *N. E. D.* I. Gen. Explan. p. xxiii, There are necessarily many compounds as to which usage has not yet determined whether they are to be written with the hyphen or as single words

b. †(*a*) As designating a thing or person: A name, title, appellation *Obs.* (*b*) As expressing an idea: A term, expression.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V xi, On his mæran ceastre, seo ealde worde þære þeoda is nemned Wiltaburhg 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 135, 'Ic eow sende frofre Gast' Þæs wordes andgit is swa mon cwehe þingere oþþe frefrend 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. xv. (S. T. S.) 200 Sa þir gaulis, following the werde of þe said place (quhare þai war cumin to), biggit ane toun namit millane. 1571 LD. BURGHLEY in E. Nares *Mem.* (1830) II. 544 *note*, Your assured loving friend, William Cecill I forgot my new word, William Burleigh. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 85 Deuise for faire a fairer would then faire 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* H. 4, I doe before hand gyue the worde of disgrace to any that shal so say 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 Sulphureous and Mercurial, which are the Chymists Words. 1668 MOXON *Dyalling* 48 An Explanation of some Words of Art used in this Book 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 10 *Rubbishy* seems the word that most exactly would suit it.

c. A written (engraved, printed, etc.) character or set of characters representing this.

a 1000 *Riddles* xlvii[i], Moðde word fræt 1521 [see WRITE *v.* B 2] 1612, 1888 [see SPELL *v.*[2] 3] 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 1 We convey [our Ideas] to each other by the Means of certain Sounds, or written Marks, which we call Words 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 556/1 Betokening, as the words inscribed upon them foreheads implied, that they were a dedicated race 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 210 The common name for words of power of all kinds is 'heku', and whether they were inscribed upon amulets, or merely recited over them, the effect was the same

d. In contrast with the thing or idea signified.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* (Oriel MS.) 343 His [*sc.* Chaucer's] longage was so feyre and pertinent, That semed vnto mennys heryng, Not only the worde, but verrely the thing. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* VII. 189 Wise men take Words for the shadow of Things. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 87 This word [*sc.* nature] . frequently . is used merely as a word, they who use it not knowing themselves, what they mean by it. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 110 Thoughts that breath, and words that burn 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 114 A business of words only, and ideas not concerned in it. 1822 *Examiner* 723/2 Men are apt to be led away by words. 1827–1876 [see THING *sb.*[1] 8 a]. 1867 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* II. (ed. 4) 63 Words, which should be the servants of Thought, are too often its masters. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. 106 'You don't take any interest in the Malgamite scheme?' 'No, And I am weary of the very word' 1912 *Times* 5 Aug. 7/3 A question of words.

e. *The word* (as predicate): the right word for the thing, the proper expression; hence contextually denoting or indicating the thing spoken of, esp. the business in hand or to be done *colloq.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 58 Bid them prepare dinner. *Clow.* That is done to sir, onely couer is the word 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iv. 155 Come Sir, are you ready for death? Hanging is the word, Sir. *Ibid.* V. 422 Pardon's the word to all. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. ix, If Throats are to be cut, let Swords clash; Snug's the Word, I shrug and am silent *a* 1704, 1852 [see MUM *sb.*[1] B] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ¶ 5 Sharp's the Word. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, Trust me when tricking is the word. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlviii, Steady's the word, and steady it is. Keep her so! 1885 HOWELLS *Ind. Summer* II. 16 Lady-like was the word for Mrs. Bowen 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* I., Contempt? Why, damsel, when I think of man, Contempt is not the word

III. Phrases. (See also above senses.)

* with preposition.

13. a. At a or one word: (*a*) upon the utterance of a single word; as soon as a word is spoken; without further parley, without more ado, at once,

forthwith; so †*at the first word*; (*b*) in short, briefly, in a word; so †*at wordes thre*, †*at fewe wordes*, †*at wordes short*, etc. *To be at a* or *one word*: to be brief. *Obs* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 218 (Harl.) Þe children ede to þe stronde Ant in to shipes borde At þe furste worde. 13.. *Gregorius* 615 in Herrig *Arch. New Sprs.* LV. 435 A Cardinal per spac a mong. schortliche he sende at wordes breo. 13.. *Coer de L.* 102 Seuene score, and moo, y wene, Welcomyd hem alle at on word *It. Z.* 2813 The Sarezynes. comen affter ffaste flyngyng, Ac sc.rte wundes a gret route *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 7110 (Fairf.) Þen drogh saune his awen sqorde And slogh him-self atte a worde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 11 Pleynly at a word, Thy gretly rymyng is nat worth a torde. 14.. *Siege of Troy* 1724 A saun ider dyed at worldes short. *a* 1400–50 *Ek Curtayse* 764 in *Babees Bk.* When þe sewer comys vnto þe lorde, Alle þe mete he sayes at on bare worde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2129 Thou shalt be hapen at wordis fewe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1822) 17 Hakke hom on a borde, As smalle as þou may at a worde *c* 1430 *Sir Gener* (Roxb.) 393 Thes vii sages...had here l.desman at a word shuld cast hem ouer the salp bord. 1483 *Vulgaria quedam abs Terent.* o 2b, Tell me att oon word [*vno verbo*] what thou wolust wyth me. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 223 At a word I would haue flung it awa'e. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 319 Go-too I haue spoke at a word. Fare you well. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 109 He hath wrong'd me, indeed he hath, at a word he hath. *Ibid.* III. 15, I am at a word. follow. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 118 *Vrsula.* I know you well enough, you are Signior Anthonio. *Anth.* At a word, I am not. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 270 If I would not haue taken him at a word, I would I might goe to Hell. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* 104 At a word, all [names] which in English had *Of* set before them,...and all which in Latine...haue had *De* præfixed,...were borrowed from places. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 231 That I may speake fully at a word, it is the most plentifull habitation and seat of Kings. 1694 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* II. 45 They were at a Word in Dealing: Nor could their customers many Words tempt them from it. 1777 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* I. 1 To be at a word, will you render it possible for me to call you my son? 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxvi, So you may at a word count upon remaining prisoner here until [etc.]. *a* 1845 B'NESS NAIRNE *Song, Caller Herrin'* VII, At ae word be in ye're dealin'.

†b. *At one word*: of one mind. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6812 Boþe hii were at one worde to libbe in clene liue, So þat hii were wiþoute eir.

c. *To take* a person *at his word*, to assent to his statement, or agree to his proposal, to accept what he says and act accordingly.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* XX. 33 He sayde: yf he be yet alyue, he is my brother. And the men toke him shortly at his worde,..and sayde: Yee Benadab is thy brother. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. *17 Ant* Get thee away. *Dro.* Many a man would take you at your word And goe indeede 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i, Old as I am I take thee at thy word, And will tomorrow thank thee with my sword. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. xii, One of the servants whispered Joseph to take him at his word, and suffer the old put to walk if he would. 1800 WORDSW. *Idle Shepherd-Boys* v, 'Come on, and tread where I shall tread.' The other took him at his word, And followed as he led. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 4/7 Our contemporaries must not be offended if we decline to take them quite at their word.

14. a. In a word: in a simple or short (esp. comprehensive) statement or phrase; briefly, in short. Now only introductory or parenthetical. Occas. *in one word*; also †*with a word.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 72 His yeares but yong, but his experience old; His head vn-mellowed, but his iudgement ripe; And in a word .He is compleat in feature, and in minde. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv 283 Then did we two, set on you foure, and with a word, outface'd you from your prize. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I i, Tell me in a word what ist you would with me? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xiv. 235 To return to my former Studies, and Recreations, and Dyet: and in a word, to my wonted course of Life. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 496 If you will have in one word a just distribution of each, it is this, that the Idea we see in God, but the sentiment we feel in ourselves. 1720 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I § 4 Houses, Mountains, Rivers, and in a word all sensible Objects. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sc., Inorg. Nat.* 236 Some natural exposure on a cliff, in a valley, by a stream, or wherever—in a word—the surface coating of soil being absent, the underlying rock can be seen. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 13 Man in a word is dependant on that which lies outside himself

b. In so many words (tr. L. *totidem verbis*, cf. So 37 d): lit. in precisely that number of words; in those very words; also, †word for word.

1670 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 23, I rendred it even almost in so many words...*totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum.* 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XV. (1840) 253 William told us in so many words, that it was impossible 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scotland-Yard*, That the Lord Mayor had threatened in so many words to pull down the old London Bridge, and build up a new one. 1881 W. COLLINS *Black Robe* I. 194 That the object was to bring Romayne and Stella together...was as plain to him as if he had heard it confessed in so many words.

15. On or upon one's word: (*a*) in const. with a verb, in sense 8 or 9: On the security of, or as bound by, one's promise or affirmation; hence (*b*) as an asseveration, *on* or *upon* (†*of*, †*a*) *my word*: Assuredly, certainly, truly, indeed.

(*a*) 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* v. i, The good turne that...you promised me on your word. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 206 If he woulde assure him vpon his word, he would go to the campe. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* II i, *Doll*...Tis but poore fifty pound *Alla.* If that bee all, you shall vpon your worde take vp so much with me.

(*b*) 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. III. 59 Of my word, I haue written to effect. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul* I. i 1 A my word wee'l not carry coales. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. II. 61 He will seeke there on my word. 1643 *Decl. Commons Rebell Irel.* 52 Upon my word your Lordship is little beholding to him 1646 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 308 But of my word she will not meet with the like proffer again 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* XVII, A very good boy, Bill, upon my word. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXIX, Upon my word and honour, Captain Gills, it would be a charity to give me the pleasure of your acquaintance 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* XXXVIII. II 295 Upon my word, I think the truth is the hardest missile one can be pelted with.

b. (with ellipsis of prep.) *My word!* as an ejaculation of surprise. *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1857 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics* 72 Half London was there, and, my word, there were few. But envied Lord Nigel's felicity. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XIX, My word! that's something like a mob!

** with another sb.

16. A word and a blow: a brief utterance of anger or defiance, followed immediately by the delivery of a blow, as the beginning of a fight; hence in reference to prompt or sudden action of any kind; sometimes used predicatively of a person. Also (with hyphens) *attrib.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* III. i. 43 *Tyb.* Gentlemen, Good den, a word with one of you. *Mer.* And but one word with one of vs? couple it with something, make it a word and a blow. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm* 178 He's but a word and a blowe. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV XXVI 207 My cousins are grieved [at my going so soon] they did not expect that I would be a word and a blow, as they phrase it 1820 BYRON *Juan* III. XLVIII, With him it never was a word and blow, His angry word once o'er, he shed no blood. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *M Armstrong* IV, Mr Joseph Parsons had a Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the unlearned operatives described by calling him 'a word and-a-blow man'. 1847 RELTON *Adv Mexico* XXVII 242 Firm friends and bitter enemies, with them it is 'a word and a blow'.

17. Word of command: a word or short phrase uttered by an officer to a body of soldiers as an order for some particular movement or evolution; also by a carter to a horse, etc

1639 R. WARD *Animadv. Warr* 230 You are to use these words of Command following. 1684 R. H *School Recr* 45 Keep your Musket hard against your Shoulder after you have fired, till the next Word of Command 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. VII, I have seen this whole Body of Horse upon a Word of Command draw their Swords at once. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* IV, The hoarse shout of the word of command ran along [the line]. 1853 [see COMMAND *sb.* 1 b]. 1898 [see GEE *int.*, def.]

18. Word of honour: an affirmation or promise by which one pledges one's honour or good faith.

1824 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captivity & Escape* 65 They suspected we were deserters..We assured them upon our word of honour, they were very much mistaken. 1896 EDITH THOMPSON in *Monthly Packet* Christmas No. 97 He had passed his word of honour...that he would report himself at the fort.

19. By word of mouth: by speaking, as distinguished from writing or other method of expression; orally. Hence *word-of-mouth* attrib., executed, done, given, etc by speaking; oral.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii (Arb.) 40 A little message vnto hir by worde of mouth. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Hecyra* I. II, It cannot be told by word of mouth, howe desirous I was to returne hither againe 1601–1849 [see MOUTH *sb.* 3 c]. 1638 FEATLY *Disnet. Lyndom* II. 221 Pretending I know not what nuncupatory will by word of mouth. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pt Summers Trav* 44 They can flatter with Pen, Picture, and by word of mouth 1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III 498 Of this I have been informed by letters, and by word of mouth 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* XXXIV (1885) 288 He would rather tell him of this by word of mouth than by letter.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 562 Word-of-mouth wills are, in certain cases, allowed by the Statute of Frauds. 1829 — *Justice & Cod Petit., Ab Petit. Justice* 6 The language employed in word of-mouth discussion. 1894 K. HEWAT *Little Scott World* Pref. p. XII, The author has to acknowledge his indebtedness...for much word-of-mouth information

b. *humorously* in reference to drinking.

1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* II. 164 Come, Sir John, take it by Word of Mouth, and then give it the Colonel (SIR JOHN drinks.)

20. Word for word: in the exact, or (in reference to translation) precisely corresponding, words: = VERBATIM A. 1 a, b. Also (with hyphens) *attrib.* = VERBATIM B. 1.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1002 *Dido*, I coude folwe word for word Virgile. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. V (1883) 61 He dyde do saye to hym word for worde lyke as the physicien had sayd 1538 COVERDALE *N. T.* Ded. +1j b, We do not followe thys olde Latyn texte word for word 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. III. 28 He speaks three or four languages word for word without booke. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes* Pref., If a man should undertake to translate Pindar word for word. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XXII 741 Some have been able to rehearse the whole New Testament word for word. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 192 Dwell not on Incidents already known; Nor Word for Word translate with painful Care 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. VIII, 'I will faithfully repeat it to you'. 'Faithfully?—word for word?' 1878 W. T. THORNTON (*title*) Word for Word from Horace 1891 *Law Times* XCII 107/1 The 8th section of the Act of 1874 is word for word the same as the 40th section of the Act of 1833

c 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. A 4 b, Those Translators.. that affect Their word-for word traductions 1858–9 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* XVII (1860) 362 More closely literal, more exactly word-for-word translations.

b. So †*word after word* (occas. †*after the word*), *word by word* (also attrib.), †*word in word*, †*fro word unto word.*

[*a* 1000 *Ælfred's Boeth* Proem, Hwilum he sette word be worde, hwilum and3it of and3ite] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ich wille segge ou þe crede word after word 1379 *Glouc. Cath. MS.* 19 No I 1 iu lf 7 All that I have sayde yn this chapitre Isaac techith word by word ?*a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. xv. 57 This wole make the sentence open, where to Englissche it aftir the word, wolde be derk and douteful *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II II. 144 The late named psalmes ben ouer long to be rehercid word bi word here. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3187 Geffray the letters After breke and rayd, Fro wurde unto wurd 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 308/2 þe bill of Complaint of þe quhilk þe tenour followis word in word. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 2 b, Then turnyng hymself to his accuser, [he] declared worde by worde what he had said 1575 (*title*) A Commentarie of M. Doctor Martin Luther upon the Epistle of S. Paul to the Galathians first collected and gathered word by word out of his preaching 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed 3), *Verbatim*, word by word 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I § 25 The kind of word-by word examination of your author which is rightly called 'reading' 1927 H. W. FOWLER *S. P. E. Tract No. XXVI* 193 And let me here accept my title word by word I am a moralizer because I wish morals to be drawn [etc.]

*** with qualifying adj.

21. Fair words (FAIR *a.* 5) pleasant or attractive speech (usually implying deceitfulness or insincerity).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 899 Me nædre..to forsceape scyhte & to scyldfrece fah wyrm þurh fæger word *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 11 Ic habbe beswiken min emcristen mid falle wordes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. II. (1878) 191 By hys dyssymulatyon and fare wordys. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I IX. (1867) 18 It hurteth not the tounge to geue fayre wurdis. 1639 [see PARSNIP 1 b] 1676 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* V, Fair words butter no cabbage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 282 The men began to murmur against Captain Swan. but he gave them fair words 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 340 'Ho, ho! my masters', cried he; 'fair words break no bones'.

22. Of few words: not given to much or lengthy speaking; taciturn; laconic

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 175 Off fewe wordis, full wyss and worthy that war. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I E iij, Of few wordes, and no bragger. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III ii. 38 That men of few Words are the best men 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3260/4 Well set and middle sized, and of few Words 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 120 [Gay] had always been a man of but few words 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXIV, Mr. Dubbley, who was a man of few words, nodded assent

23 Good word, a friendly, favourable, or laudatory utterance, something said on behalf of or in commendation of a person or thing. *To give* (one) *a good word*, to speak well of. *To say* or *speak a good word for*, (*spec.*) to recommend to the favour of another. †In *pl* also (*a*) used *ellipt.* in deprecation of angry or violent speech (see GOOD *a.* 7 b, quot. *c* 1592); (*b*) in bad sense = *fair words* (21)

c 1205 LAY. 665 Heo hine gretten mid godene heore worden [*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20095 þan spak ihesus words gode, Als he hang þar on þe rode.] 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III 1 N iv, [Thou] dyddest speke a good word for me, and dydst tourne away the strokes from me 1548, *a* 1632 [see GOOD *a.* 7 b] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* II IX. (1867) 77 Good woordes bryng not euer of good deedes good hope 1573 BARET *Alv.* W 352 That helpeth one with his good worde at a time, *suffragatorius* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I II 217 You gaue good words the other day of a Bay Courser I rod on. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower-bottles* A 7, False hearts can put on good wordes and lookes 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 222 Only giving us good words instead of Payment. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. XLVIII, The Good Word, that Mr. Grævius has been pleas'd publicly to give me. 1732–8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* I 71, I know I shall always have your good Word 1852 C. B. MANSFIELD *Paraguay* etc. (1856) 364 My friend M. Ceiruti has diplomatic business here, and with his good words I hope to be in clover *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXIII V. 78 It was not in the character of tenant that the Czar was likely to gain the good word of civilised men 1892 [see GOOD *a.* 7 b]

24. Half a word (HALF *a.* 1 b). a very short utterance, a slight fragment of speech or conversation.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 19 Taking it for granted, that we two understand one another by half a Word. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. VI, Might I have half a word with you?

25 Last word (in special senses). a. The final utterance in a conversation or (esp.) dispute. b. *pl.* The latest utterance of a person before death. *The Seven Last Words*, the seven utterances of Christ on the cross (also simply *The Seven Words*). c. The final or conclusive statement, after which there is no more to be said; hence *transf.* (also *latest word*) the final achievement, the latest thing.

a. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1416/2 My lorde of Lincolne sayde that thou were a fiantike felow, and a man that wyll haue the last worde. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 43 Come hee. and shee scoldes, you that will rather loose your liues, then the last word 1875 *Le Fanu Willing to Die* XXXVI, It was plain she would have one last word more

b 1692 H. HARRISON (*title*) The Last Words of a Dying Penitent 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI XXXII, 'Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!' Were the last words of Marmion 1870 tr. *Ballarmino* (*title*) The Seven Words from the Cross 1874 E. KING (*title*) Meditations on the last seven words of our Lord Jesus Christ 1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 476 *Seven Last Words, The* a composition of Haydn's dating about 1785.. The 'Seven Words' were for long a favourite in Vienna both in church and concert-room.

c. 1881, 1891 [see LAST *a* 6] 1888 *Daily News* 21 Sept 5/6 The long mantles that are the latest 'word' of Paris fashions 1901 'L. MALET' *Sir Richard Calmady* V VI, The clothes supposed. to present the last word of English fashion

26 Of many words · given to much or lengthy speaking, loquacious, talkative, verbose; also said of a statement, verbose.

c 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau* 43 in Hazl *E. P P.* I 183 Be noght of many wordes 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1438/1 Your diffinition is of many wordes to no purpose. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I 1 158, I thanke you, I am not of many words, but I thanke you 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* XXXIV, She was not a woman of many words 1854 R S SURTEES *Handley Cr* III (1901) I 18 Augustus Barnington, not being a man of many words, contented himself by stammering something about honour

**** with verb.

27. Make words. †**a.** *To make few* or *many words*: to speak briefly or at great length. Also *to make but one word. Obs*

1530 PALSGR 843/1 To make fewe wordes, *a brief dare a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* III (1654) 38 Fall to thy business and make few words 1677 MIEGE *New Dict*, To make many words about a small trifle, *barguigner, contester pour une chose de neant* 1752 AINSWORTH *Engl.-Lat Dict* s v., I will make but one word with you *te absolvam brevi*

b with neg : (Not) to say anything (more) about a matter, (not) to speak or make mention *of*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 67 To make no words of that which I have oftentimes read, what harme can there be in death 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 Lycurgus neuer bashed or made worde at the matter 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 259 Those Chronicles of the English Saxons . reported only their owne fortunate battailes, and victories but never made words of their foiles & overthrowes 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. XIV, I will be so far from making any Words with you, that I will give you a Shilling more than your Demand 1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* IV, Bring me your bill, and let's make no more words about it 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III IV 8 Then no more words the Strong Man made, but straight Caught up the elder in his arms

†**c.** To make a proposal *of*. *Obs.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrach* 43 Herod cast his eye..upon Herodias .and durst make words of marrying her

d. To speak at (too) great length *of*. *Sc.*

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXXVI, You make words of nothing 1825 JAMIESON s v, *To make words*, to talk more about anything than it deserves.

28. a Take (up) the word : to begin speaking, esp. immediately after or instead of some one else. Partly after F *prendre la parole*; partly from Gr. τὴν παραβολὴν ὑπολαβεῖν to take up one's 'parable' (PARABLE *sb* d)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX. 204 The kinge Yon toke the worde & sayd [etc.] 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. CCCXLIII 219/1 Than the duke of Bretayne toke the wordes, & sayd [etc.] 1557 *N T* (Genev.) Luke X 30 Iesus taking his word said [etc.] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 510 Then Drances took the word 1808 SCOTT *Marm* I XXII, Young Selby reverently took up the word · 'Kind uncle, [etc.]' 1811 *Ora & Fulvet* II 192 Henry was going to address Mrs Brewster, but lady Harriet took the word 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXV, There was a general murmur 'My Lord Duke', said the Count of Crèvecœur, taking the word for the rest, 'this must be better thought on.' 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* X, The Colonel, left alone with his wife , made haste to take the word 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* I 32 The Father of Gods and of men took up the word.

b *To take* (a person's) *word*. to accept (his) statement or assertion as true or trustworthy: usually with *for*, esp. in the phrase *take my word for it* used to emphasize an assertion = I can assure you, you may be sure, believe me. †Formerly also, to accept or trust (a person's) promise; to give (him) credit (*for* a debt)

1587 in W M Williams *Ann Founders' Co* (1867) 69 He givinge his fayth promyse to Mr Alderman Mr Alderman tooke his worde 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV*, IV II 66, I take your Princely word, for these redresses 1597 E. S. *Discov Knts Poste* A 4, Will you take my word for two pence? Take thy word? Ile see thee hangd first (qd she) pay me my money. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. 1 B 4, Saue your credit and let swearing alone, I dare take your word 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* IV 1 62 But may I take your word Jonas? 1693 *Humours Town* 38 Take my word for't. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 284 P 4 Take my Word for it, there is nothing in it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II III, Nobody will take our words for sixpence 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl* 30 Sept, I took his word and honour that he would make an effort 1864 WHATELY *Chr. Evid* III 21 How can you know, except by taking the word of the learned for it? 1889 J. K JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 186 On a matter of this kind you can take Harris's word

c. *To take* (a person) *at his word*. see 13 c

IV. 29. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib. Of, pertaining or relating to, or consisting of a word or words, as *word-accent, -group, -history, -memory, -music, -order, -stock, -trap, -weapon*; (with agent-n. or the like) dealing with or acting by means of words, as *word-conjuror, -epicure, -juggler, -master, -pirate, -smith, -warrior*, etc.; (with n. of action or the like, in instrumental sense) done or carried on by means of words, as *word-battle, -fence* (FENCE *sb* 2 b), *-jugglery, -war, -wound, -wrangle*, etc. **b.** Instrumental, as *word-beat, -pity* vbs.; *word-charged, -clad*, †*-strooken, -wounded* adjs. **c.** Objective, as *word-bearer, -breaker*, †*-bridger* (BRIDGE *v.*2), *-hunter, -spinner*, etc.; *word-breaking, -building, -coining, -compelling, -juggling, -keeping, -spinning, -splitting*, etc sbs. and adjs.; also with pl, †*words-speaking*; *word-coinage, -composition, -formation*, etc. **d.** Special comb.: †**word-bate** [BATE *sb.*1], contention about words; **word-blind** *a. Path*, affected with word-blindness, *i. e.* inability to understand written or printed words when seen, owing to disease of the visual *word-centre*, **word-bound** *a.*, (*a*) restrained in speech, unable to use words freely or fluently, (*b*) bound by one's word or promise; †**word-braving**, boasting; **word-catcher**, (*a*) one who catches or cavils at words, a petty or carping critic, (*b*) one who catches and collects words: applied contemptuously to a lexicographer (quot. 1835); **word-catching**, catching at words, petty criticism; **word-centre** *Anat.*, each of certain centres (CENTRE *sb.* 7 a) in the brain which govern the perception and use of words (spoken or written); **word-craft**, the art of using words, oratorical or literary skill; **word-deaf** *a Path*, affected with word-deafness, *i.e.* inability to understand words when heard, owing to disease of the auditory *word-centre*; †**word-dearthing** *a.*, producing dearth of words, involving a great expenditure of words; †**word-flowing** *a*, fluent in speech; **word-hoard**, literal rendering of OE *wordhord* treasure of speech; **word-paint** *v trans.*, to 'paint' in words, describe vividly, make a *word-picture* of; so **word-painter, word-painting** *sb* and *a*; **word-perfect** *a.*, knowing perfectly every word of one's lesson, part, etc.; **word-picture**, a vivid description in words, presenting the object to the mind like a picture; **word-play** [cf G. *wortspiel*], a play of or upon words (see PLAY *sb.* 7 b); **word-shot** *nonce-wd.* [after *ear-shot*], the distance within which one person can speak to another; **word-spite**, spite or ill-will expressed in words (in quot. *attrib.*); **word square**, a set of words of the same number of letters to be arranged in a square so as to read the same horizontally or vertically; a puzzle in which such a set of words has to be guessed (Webster Suppl. 1880); **word-strife**, a rendering of LOGOMACHY; **word-vision** : see quot, and cf. *word-blindness*; †**word-wood** *a* [WOOD *a*], 'mad', wild, or unrestrained in speech. See also WORD-BOOK, etc.

1903 WINBOLT *Lat Hexam Verse* 75 Discrepancy between *word-accent and metrical stress. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X XXXVII 315 *Word-Bates, or Verbal Quarrels, arising from ambiguous expressions 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* XXVII, Not unwilling, like a philosopher and a Greek, to embark in anything like a *word-battle 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXXII 442 The *word bearer for the rest of the apostles proves also, when occasion requires, the sword-bearer 1641 J JACKSON *True Evang T.* III 197 They revile, and *word-beate our persons. 1898 H. C. BASTIAN *Aphasia* etc 329 The patient. was neither word deaf nor *word-blind. 1881 J ROSS in *Lancet* 26 Nov. 905/1 This particular variety of amnesic aphasia has been named '*word-blindness' by Kussmaul 1644 W NEWPORT *Fall of Man* 23 For a Christian to be absolutely *word-bound, to be tied so to anothers forme or his own, that he hath no liberty to vary in any expression, is a great bondage 1714 *Spect* No. 560 P 2 If I appear a little word-bound in my first responses, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse of speech. 1836 JOANNA BAILLIE *Separation* II. III, Learn from him The story of the war. Word-bound he is not He'll tell it willingly 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* III XVII 195 A *word-braving, or scorning of all wealth in discourse. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* III, The promiser escapes not the sin of a *word-breaker, because he hath been a drunken braggart *Ibid.* VII, Better is an empty stomach with a clear conscience, than a fatted ox with iniquity and *word-breaking *a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Pref Ep VII. 72 Recapitulatour, *word bregger 1862 W. BARNES *Tew* p. v, The known course of Teutonic *word-building. 1894 (*title*) Word Building as a Guide to Spelling. 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 166 Each *Word-catcher, that lives on syllables 1835 R. GARNETT *Philol Ess.* (1859) 8 Of this sort of knowledge—the very foundation of all rational etymology—our word-catchers do not seem to have had the smallest tincture 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I X 330 This narrow minded, sour, and dogmatical little word-catcher. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Wks* (1775) II 253 (Jod.) Is not *wordcatching more serviceable in splitting a cause than in explaining a fine poet? 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV IV 152 Sharp word-catchings, and all the quips and quibblets of bar pleading 1898 H C. BASTIAN *Aphasia* etc. 14 It is permissible to speak of these portions as auditory and visual '*word centres' respectively. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm* XXV. 328 He sought truth, not controversy and *word-chopping 1812 W TENNANT *Anster F* VI. LXI, Sweet utterance of *word-clad breath 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 133/1 Largely drawn upon by our modern *word-coinage, more especially by the nomenclature of science. 1920 *19th Cent* MAY 482 *Word coining was then a common industry 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* IX, A time-serving and *word-coining politician 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks 1890 IV 139 The *word-compelling Dante. 1904 H BRADLEY *Making Engl* 127 The copious *word-composition of Greek. 1845 MAURICE *Mor Philos* in *Encycl Metrop* II 576/1 These . specimens of Greek subtlety they would be inclined to denounce as the exploits of a mere *word-conjuror. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 592 He is *wordcræftes wis 1804 J COLLINS *Scripscrap* A 3, A Noviciate in the Science of Word-craft 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 863/2 The French school of literary critics of life have been curious in their wordcraft. 1898 H. C. BASTIAN *Aphasia* etc. 329 Such individuals though *word-deaf have nevertheless preserved their voluntary speech. 1886 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* II. 329/1 The so-called *word deafness, in which the patient hears but does not understand words, though he reads them understandingly and repeats them perfectly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks (Grosart) IV. 102 Thys huge *word-dearthing taske 1892 *Tablet* 29 Aug 331 The science of *word-derivation is a growing one. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* LXVI VII. 456 The vanity and frivolity of these masters of *word-fence. 1681 R L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* 66 Crassus was a *word-flowing Speaker 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* II 36 A perfect *word-fog of directions and advice 1884 CUST in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc* 77 The oldest phase of the Hæmitic *Word formation. 1884 H SWEET *ibid* 90 Concentrating his attention on the mere sounds of his *word-group 1897 ANWYL *Welsh Gram* § 19 The unit of connected speech is . the word-group, *e g* in English, 'what-do-you-want?' 1876 WHITNEY *Lang Study* II. 66 If English stood all alone among the other languages but an insignificant part of its *word-history could be read 1892 BROOKE *E E Lit* I, I Widsith told his tale, unlocked his *wordhoard. 1876 A S. PALMER (*title*) Leaves from a *Word-hunter's Note-book. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 131 Those sacred groves where raptur'd spirits in *word-hunting waste the live-long day 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII. 399 *Word-images as integral components of percepts and concepts 1876 EMERSON *Lett & Soc. Aims, Poet & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III 160 Barbaric *word-jingle 1901 *Month* Jan 16 The greatest *word juggler of all time 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos* (1867) I II 14 The *word-jugglery of mysticism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Christ* XIV. III (1864) IX 143 Bewildered by his own skilful *word-juggling 1876 MRS WHITNEY *Sights & Insights* XXXIV 320 Very faith, deeper than mere *word-keeping 1866 G STEPHENS (*title*) The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England, with Introductions, Appendices, *Word-Lists, Runic Alphabets, &c 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 69 What the long-*word-makers call an 'interoscular' group 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* IX, The order of *word making. 1884 H SWEET in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc* 89 This makes the colloquial language a far better medium of teaching *word-meanings 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII 394 Forms of *word memory. 1853 MRS GORE *Dean's Daus* XXIV, Do not give Miss Mordaunt reason to suppose me the only *word-mill in the family! 1898 SWEET *New Engl Gram* II § 1772 The original Arian *word-order 1894 DYAN *Man's Keeping* VI, His mother . *word-painted a picture to him. 1906 G A B DEWAR *Faery Year* 57 We can no more word-paint the water than we can the sunbeam 1861 *Bentley's Misc* XLIX 169 Owen Meredith is another *word-painter, even luxuriant in power. 1866 (*title*) *Word Paintings: in Series 1892 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed 3) 296 Like a poem, a painble is a word-painting 1882 *Archæologia Cantiana* XIV. 3 The descriptive power of a *word-painting historian. 1694 PEPYS *Let* in *Academy* (1890) 9 Aug 110/1 Your Specimen of Musick-Characters must appeare Gracefull, when y^u^ Word-Part shall bee added 1673 MARVELL *Reh Transp.* II 255 You are a meer *Word-pecker *a* 1700 B E *Dict Cant. Crew, Word-pecker*, one that play's with Words 1894 'J S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 104 [He] had gone over, with care and loving attention, every little trifling detail of this interview, until he might fairly have been described as '*word-perfect.' 1858-61 J BROWN *Horæ Subs* (1863) 284 Such *word-pictures as you find in Dante 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* To Rdr, Banish these *Word-pirates, (you sacred mistresses of learning) into the gulfe of Barbarisme 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* I III 8 Not so much *word-pitying her, as providing necessaries for her 1896 J. RENDEL HARRIS *Hermas in Arcadia* 74 To determine what the *word-play consists in. 1911 H M. R MURRAY *Erthe upon Erthe* Introd p XXIX, Word plays of the kind are not common in Latin verse of the time 1657 J WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. I 123 You cannot bring us of, from the *word-preaching 1736 *Gentl. Mag* VI. 353/2 Dame Law call'd over her *Word selling Crew. 1872 *Yng Gentleman's Mag* 212 Little *word-sketches of those absurd scenes. 1896 *Literary World* 19 June 572/2 Stevenson, the soaring child of genius and the plodding *word-smith 1582 *N T* (Rhem.) Acts XVII. 18 What is it that this *wordsower would say? 1887 W MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II 187, I am an inveterate *word spinner 1872 SPURGEON *Treas Dav* III. Pref p. v, Huge folios, full of dreary *wordspinning 1857 SIR F PALGRAVE *Norm & Eng* II 561 A silly, yet ferocious, *wordspite quarrel between Otho and Hugh-le Grand 1861 J. TULLOCH *Engl. Purit.* IV 436 He had too large a soul to take delight in mere *word-splitting 1890 *Little Folks* Jan. 68 Geographical *Word Square *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5452 They maken fooles glorifie Of her *wordis spekyng. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 511 Perfor is it not gretelie to charge of wurdis-spekyng and a man do wele. 1926 FRIEDRICHSEN *Gothic Vers Gosp* 23 By skilfully grafting the vigorous scions of his own speech on to the exotic *word-stock 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 9 Searching the *word-stores of the provincial speech-forms of English. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp Williams* II (1693) 107 The end of this λογομαχία, or *Word-strife. 1850 T. A TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand* IV 56 The emasculated tribe of *word-stringers. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* I. 263 Whilest he was hearing this sad storie being so *word-strooken to the heart 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 307 With a wily *word-trap, hee deceiued the Archbishop. 1820 T MITCHELL *Com Aristoph* I. 92 With silent glee his word-traps he lays deftly. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII 313 Visual ideation, more particularly in reference to the association of written symbols with their meaning—that is *word-vision—is specially impaired by lesion of the left angular gyrus 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas* II. 14 (1656) 906 Livy telleth us of the Athenians, that they waged *Word-war against Philip. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* LXVI VII. 460 The word-war of the dogmatists. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 123 He regarded with dislike the idle *word-warfare of scholastic ingenuity 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 1447 Those *word warriers Had their heads fild with coosning fantasies. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect* 1 (1867) 17 Professional word-warriors of the fourth and fifth centuries *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Cert Godly Confer* (1556) 34 b, Truste not to these *worde weapons, for the kingdome of godde is not in wordes, but in power 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* VIII III. (1874) 199 Trevanion was a terrible *word-weigher *a* 1250 *Prov Alfred* 281 in *O*; *E. Misc* 118 Wymmon is *word-wob [*v r* word-wod]. 1902 F. E. HULME *Proverb-Lore* 114 Sword-wounds

may be healed, *word-wounds are beyond healing. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* iv. 523 When the preacher Dropp'd the new word,..we heard the cry Of the *word-wounded. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 11 Indisposed to this kind of *word wrangle. 1914 D. CRAWFORD *Thursting After God* III. i. 152 Mere windy *word-wrangling. 1571 GOLDING *Calvins on Ps.* xii. 3 This dubbleharted..esse..maketh men dubbletunged & *woordwresters.

Word (wɜ̄d), *v.* [f. WORD *sb.*; cf. OHG. *wortôn* in *spilewortôn* to jest, MHG. *worten* to converse, discourse, ON. *orða* to talk, Goth. *-waurdjan* to speak).]

1. *intr.* To utter words; to speak, talk. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 LAY. 28052 Þe king worlede þus 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 246 Whi ȝe worden to me þus was for ich areisonede reson. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3333 And now wate thow my woo, worde as the lykes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3261 Al be that Geffrey wordit astilly, The Steward & þe Iurgeyns held it for folv. Al that ever he seyd 1690 C. NESSE *O & N Test.* I. 131 The judge will not ask men how they have worded, but how they have walked. 1819 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 251 Thus wording timidly among the fierce. 1850 (see WORDING *vbl sb.* 1].

b. *To word it* to talk, esp. excessively or violently; to have (high) words *with*. *Obs* or *dial.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i. C3 b, My Lords, you shall not word it any further Without a milder limit. 1613 DAY *Dyall* vi. (1614) 102, I will not stand wording it with our Adversaries. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xi. 7 Thus God words it with them. 1647 — *Comm. Jas.* iii. 13 (1656) 909 *Who is a Wise man*] Not he that words it most; for *multiloquio stultiloquium*. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCCXXIII. 399 He that .. contemns a Shrew to the Degree of not Descending to Word it with her. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 148 Men may snarl, and word it high against providence. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Word*, to dispute; to wrangle Ex. 'They *worded* it a long while.'

2. *trans.* To utter in words, say, speak (occas. as distinct from singing); †also, to speak of, mention. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 421 When I bade worded quatsoeuer I cowþe, To manace alle þose mody men. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* IV. XIII. 9 Say, that the last I spoke was Anthony, And word it (prythee) pitteously. 1611 — *Cymb* IV. ii. 240, I cannot sing He weepe, and word it with thee. 1663 WATERHOUSE *Fortescutus Illustratus* 424 This way of Government being changed, it was made capitall (not onely to endeavour, but even to word the restitution thereof). 1849 (see WORDING *vbl. sb.* 2].

†**3.** a. To ply or urge with words. *Obs rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl* v. ii. 191 He words me Gyrles, he words me, That I should not be Noble to my selfe.

†b. To bring by the use of words (into or out of a specified condition or course of action) *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xix. 32 To have to doe with perverse irrationall half-witted men, and to be worded to death with nonsence. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* I. Ep. Ded. A 3 b, Men are not to be Worded into new Tempers, or Constitutions. *a* 1716 *Ibid., 1 Peter* II 33 (1744) VIII. 187 Not, to word away our souls, or declaim ourselves into perdition.

4. To express in or put into words; to compose, draw up. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1613 (*title*) Songs of Mourning...Worded by Tho. Campion. And set forth to bee sung with one voyce to the Lute, or Viol: by John Coprario. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 3ᵗ It would giue vs occasion either in wording or sentensing the principall parts thereof to looke back a little into this outworne dialect. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 210 Before the first Logician ever worded a Proposition 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 225, I would have the question worded, before you rise, lest to-morrow be spent in it. *a* 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 282 Love dictated, Love worded ev'ry Line. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 Spreading languages .. have flourished and have faded, without wording one eminent narrative poem. 1831 GEN. P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 456 This statement of limits is found worded over again in the Protocol.

b. esp., and now only, with reference to the kind of language or form of words used; hence freq. with advb. qualification.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antq* Wks. (Bullen) VII 315 Triumphs, wherein Art hath been but weakly imitated and most beggarly worded. 1671 BAXTER *Holiness* I. XIV. 18 They have not the skil to word and methodize their notions rightly 1701 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* I. II. 126 'Tis in reality one and the same question, only differently worded. 1713 POPE *Let. to Addison* 14 Dec., This little instant of our life, which (as Shakespear finely words it) is rounded with a sleep. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* XX. III 153 Instructions angrily worded. 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. VIII, It is coarsely worded, I admit,. but, believe me, the advice is sound. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* XXII. 267 She kept repeating to herself various ways of wording her message; for it was. no easy one to construct.

c. *nonce-uses.* To represent as in words; to pad *out* with (unnecessary) words.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. IV 16 This matter of marrying his Kings Daughter..words him (I doubt not) a great deale from the matter 1646 T. COLEMAN *Brotherly Exam. Rev.* Postscript 22 Pamphlets . wherein six pages . are worded out to thirty six.

Word, obs. (erron.) form of WEIRD *sb.*

14 . *Guy Warw* (Camb) 1155, 7416.

Word: see ORD, WORLD, WORTH *v.*

Wordage (wɜ̄·rdedʒ). *rare.* [f. WORD *sb.* + -AGE.] Words collectively; = VERBIAGE 1.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 417 The plates are .. sufficient without all the wordage. 1858 ARNOT *Laws from Heaven* Ser. II. 22 [The tongue] may revolve with the rapidity .of . machinery, throwing off .a continuous web of wordage.

Word-book (wɜ̄·rdbuk). [f. WORD *sb.* + BOOK *sb.*; in sense 1 cf. G. *wörterbuch* (f. gen. pl. of *wort* word + *buch* book), Du †*woordboek, woordenboek*, Icel. *orðabók*, Sw. *ordbok*, Da. *ordbog*.]

1. A book containing a list of words (as of the vocabulary of a language, a book, an art, or science) arranged in alphabetical or other systematic order.

The term is often used where it is desired to avoid the implication of completeness or elaboration of treatment characteristic of a dictionary or lexicon.

1598 FLORIO *Ital Dict.* To Rdr. b 1, If no other bookes can be so well perfected, but still some thing may be added, how much lesse a Word-booke? 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Vocabulary*, a Word-Book, a little Dictionary containing a Collection of Words. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1755 (1904) I. 197 Johnson's Dictionary . a work of much greater mental labour than mere Lexicons, or Word-books, as the Dutch call them 1867 SMYTH (*title*) The Sailor's Word-book. an Alphabetical Digest of Nautical Terms. 1879 Miss JACKSON (*title*) Shropshire Word-Book: a Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, etc. used in the County. 1882 (*title*) A Word Book for Students of English History.

2. The 'book of the words' or libretto of a musical composition.

1878 J. MARSHALL in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I 353 Besides translating many foreign libretti, [H. F Chorley] wrote the original word books of one version of the 'Amber Witch' (Wallace),..of the 'May Queen' (Bennett), [etc.]. 1891 *Guardian* 23 Sept. 1531 Mr Culwick's interesting summary of the word-book and its annotations

Worde: see ORD, WORD, WORLD, WORTH *v.*

Worded (wɜ̄·rded), *ppl a.* [f WORD *sb* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Formed into words; expressed in or put into words. *rare.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* IV. i. 69 Away with this vnmedicinable balme Of worded breath 1869 RUSKIN *Q of Air* i. § 42 Capable of interpretation only by the majesty of ordered, beautiful, and worded sound. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* I. 516 No worded description of a moving spectacle is a hundredth part as moving as the same spectacle seen with one's own eyes.

b. Qualified by an adv.: Expressed in a particular kind of language or form of words, phrased in such-and-such a manner.

1848 W. K. KELLY tr *L. Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II. 210 A cautiously worded, but firm answer 1871 Miss BRADDON *Levels* i, Every occasion brought the same coldly worded letter 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 270 His latest and most carefully-worded confession of faith

2. Full of words: a. involving the use of many words, wordy; b. having a good stock of words at command. *nonce-uses.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* VI 81 He was much opposed by Aristotle in some worded disputations, but never confuted by any solid reason. 1734 J RICHARDSON *Milton's P L.* p. LXXXIII, A Man of Learning indeed, and a Great Etymologist, but a Meer Scholar...Morus was also a Worded Man; and he was a Celebrated Preacher

Wordel, Wordely, obs. ff. WORLD, WORLDLY.

Worder (wɜ̄·rdəɹ). *rare.* [f. WORD *v.* + -ER 1.]

†a. One who uses (many) words; a chatterer, prater. *Obs.* b. One who puts something into words; one who frames the words or terms of a subject.

1606 J CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* I 3 They were neither worders, or giuen to high laughter 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 206 Each good Action speaking more effectually . Conviction to Spectators, than any (though the subtlest worder) could ever arrive to. *Ibid.* 359 It were to be wished, we cold not say as much of our high worders, of their Covetousnesse 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref Pordage's Mystic Div* 36 Other worders as there are too many, not to conceal som of our impertinently idl Pulpit-praters [etc.]. 1887 KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 267 The details belong to the worders of science.

Wordeyn, obs. form of ORDAIN.

Wordie, var. WORDY *sb. Sc.*; obs. f. WORDY *a.*, WORTHY

Wordily (wɜ̄·rdili), *adv.* [f. WORDY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a wordy manner or style; with excess or abundance of words; verbosely.

1522 *World & Child* 277 The kynge of Wrathe full wordely .wyll me mayntayne 1609 J DAVIES (Heref) *Hum. Heav. on Earth* II LAVIII, Some wordy-men raught at Rethoriks Rules to rule thereby they rul'd wordily. 1702 CALAMY *Life R. Baxter* I. 564 This Article of the Controversie hath been manag'd very Wordily. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* I 32 Sophists and rhetoricians begin to flourish and everything that can be wordily elaborated, is grist for their mill 1891 SMILES *Mem. J. Murray* I. IX. 198 Southey wrote so smoothly, so easily, so wordily.

Wordine, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of WORTH *v.*

Wordiness (wɜ̄·rdinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being wordy; excess or multiplicity of words; verbosity.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Wordiness*, . Talkativeness, &c 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* VII. XIII 112 The empty wordiness of his factious subjects—their intemperate harangues. 1862 J ANGUS *Handbk Engl. Tongue* 373 A copious phraseology is one cure of wordiness, and is essential to effective writing.

Wording (wɜ̄·rdiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WORD *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ING 1.]

1. Speaking, talking, utterance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh* Wks. 1873 II 62 The Senate will leave wording presently 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. II, *Marrall* Pray you a word Sir *Greed.* No wording now 1819 KEATS *Otho* II. I, Fine wording, Duke! but words could never yet Forestall the fates. 1849 SEARS *Regeneration* III. I. (1859) 126 The wording and rewording of liturgies is not prayer. 1850 BUSHNELL *God in Christ* 159 They must have their reality to me in what they express when taken as the wording forth of God

attrib. 1860 SWINBURNE *Queen-Mother* I. II, All this wording-time I am not perfect where this wrong began.

†b. A saying, statement. *Obs. rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXXIII. 348 Old Wordings . prouing trew.

†**2.** Angry or abusive speech; 'having words' (see WORD *sb.* 5). *Obs.*

1564 *Child-Marriages* 129 In wordinge betwixe the mother of the said Isabell & the said Rafe, the said Rafe said to her, that 'her doughter Isabell was a hoore and a thief'. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit Concern.* 13 She termeth his outfacing & wording at me, audacitie and manly boldnesse. 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII VIII. (ed. 2) 780 They are great gamsters, their play like that of Dice: in which they carrie themselues very patiently without swearing or wording.

3. The action of putting or condition of being put into words; composition or expression in language (spoken or written), esp. in reference to the words used; mode of speech, form of words, phrasing.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* IV 36 Tis beleev'd this wording was above his known stile and Orthographie 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 364 If constancy may be tainted with this selfishnesse (to use our new Wordings of old and general Actings) 1657 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* Pref C 1 b, The Directory which prescribes the sense and scope of the Prayers and other parts of publick Worship, doth in effect leave nothing to the Ministers spirit but the wording of it. 1687 LD SUNDERLAND in *Magd. Coll.* (O H. S) 169 His Majesty leaves the wording of it to you. 1718 BREVAL *Play is the Plot* II. I. 18 Take me Pen, Ink, and Paper, and write him a Letter of my Wording 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I Introd 7 Some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments. *Ibid* VI 228 This is the form of the coronation oath, as it is now prescribed .' but the wording of it was changed at the revolution, because..the oath itself had been framed in doubtful words and expressions. 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV 962 Things for which no wording can be found 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXIV, I entreat the attention of the jury to the wording of this document. 1839 HALLAM *Lit Eur* IV. VII § 43 His plain and manly sentences often give us pleasure by the wording alone. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess Crit.* x (1875) 411 The clear thought which is at the bottom of that troubled wording. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam Science Studies* 43, I have altered the wording in such a way as to avoid the use of technical expressions 1913 *Spectator* 26 July 148/1 The meaning is plain, though the wording is, to say the least, involved

4. A set of written words, an inscription. *rare.*

1908 *Times* 28 Jan. 4/6 A box . with the well-known Havana indications, including the lock-label with the Spanish wording

So †**Wo rding** *ppl. a.* (*a*) consisting in (mere) words, verbal, (*b*) using many or empty words, wordy; (*c*) characterized by angry words, contentious, quarrelsome.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess* II XXX (1631) 48 Patrone of the vulgar whose wording favour hath such an operation with mans frailtie. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr Ess* 315 It is probable she was begotten by some Wording Poet, for she consists of as many fearefull sounds without science 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* To Rdr. (1684) A 3 b, In Parleys, or in wording Jars

†**Wordish,** *a. Obs.* [f. WORD *sb.* + -ISH 1]

1. Consisting in or concerned with words, esp. mere words (as opposed to realities); verbal: cf. WORDY *a* 3.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb) 33 A perfect picture I say, for hee yeeldeth to the powers of the minde, an image of that whereof the Philosopher bestoweth but a woordish description *Ibid* 69 Both [Poetry and Oratory] haue such an affinity in this wordish consideration. 1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 36 Blundering the plainest truths with multitudes of wordish evasions. 1675 CROWNE *Calisto* V 73 All wordish praise she is so much above That eloquence would prophanation prove 1697 J SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 454 To make the Doctrine of Words to be a..part of Philosophy, is to make Philosophy Wordish.

2. Using, or containing, an excess of words; verbose = WORDY *a* 1.

1604 SCOLOKER *Daphantus* Argt, More desirous to be thought honest, then so to be wordish beyond discretion *a* 1657 R LOVEDAY *Lett* (1663) 19, I have made my story too wordish, I should have pared much away

Hence †**Wo rdishly** *adv.*, †**Wo rdishness.**

1657 J SERGEANT *Schism Dispach't* 26 Loquacity, that is, voluntary talking wordishly without a syllable of sense. *Ibid* 390 The emptie wordishnes in his 'Reply'. 1697 — *Solid Philos* 286 All the Wordishness, and empty Disputes among Trivial Philosophers

Wordle, obs f. WORLD; var. WORTLE.

Wordless (wɜ̄·rdlės), *a.* [f. WORD *sb.* + -LESS]

1 Inexpressible in words; unspeakable, unutterable *Obs.* or merged in 2

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 113 Wordles song is þe herte michele blisse, þe heo haueð of heuenliche ðinge, and ne mai þeroffe be stille ne mid worde hem atellen 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor* XV 51 (1656) 701 This, likely was one of those wordless words [ἄρρητα ῥήματα 1611 unspeakable words] that Paul heard in his rapture, 2 Cor 12 4 1683 E HOOKER *Pref Pordage's Mystic Div* 66 Hee was caught up into the third Heaven .where Hee heard wordless Words (so the Græc most emphatically) Words unutterabl, unexpressibl

2. Not expressed in words, unspoken, unuttered

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 889 So thought I That wordlesse answere in no toun Was tane for obligacioun. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II IV, So sat she joylesse down in wordlesse grief complaining. 1820 BYRON *Juan* III Ivii, The stern, . deep, and wordless ire Of a strong human heart 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II III 189 Some wordless prayer of agony. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I VIII 270 The deaf-and-dumb .work out..such analogies. in their wordless thought,

1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xix, Love of the deepest sort is wordless

3 Not uttering a word; not speaking, silent, speechless. Also *transf* of action or feeling (cf. 2).

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 516 Wordlesse he was, and semed sicke 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 112 Her loue with heaued-vp hand she doth expresse, And wordlesse so greetes heauen for his successe 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 5) 522 She, wordless, went, But looked her thanks 1881 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Later Life* III Poems (1904) 298 Our wordless tearless numbness of distress 1890 *Brit Med Jrnl* 8 Feb 300/2 The patient was quite speechless, or, at least, wordless. 1904 G. WATSON *Sunshine & Sentim.* 188, I was unable to follow her, and stood dumfounded and wordless.

b. Lacking the faculty or power of speech.

1648 J QUARLES *Fons Lachrym* 52 The wordless tongues of thirsty children cleave To their unliquid mouths 1846 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 16 May 312 A Word for the Wordless.

c Lacking words for expression.

1881 POYNTER *Among the Hills* I 282 Her mind was too uncultivated, too wordless 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp* 104 The innocence of wordless infancy.

4 Not accompanied by words; (of a play) acted without words.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II *Babylon* 333 The winged quiers, .Their sounds want sense; their notes are word-lesse still. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 No wordless murmurs of expectant joy 1882 J HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* xxx, The little wordless song which his mother had sung. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 9 Jan 3/2 The history of wordless plays on the modern London stage. 1922 G K CHESTERTON *Man who knew* 258 The man..cast it down with a wordless sound more shocking than a curse

Hence **Wordlessly** *adv*, **Wordlessness.**

1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 5) 250 The eagle they petitioned to preside, The bird of curvèd beak and radiant eye Bowed wordlessly, and swept down from the sky 1892 M MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* XIII 178 We were left wordlessly grateful 1895 *Westm Gaz* 8 June 3/1 The momentary wordlessness that is certain to fall occasionally to the lot of everyone

Wordli(e, -lich(e, Wordling, obs. ff. WORLDLY, WORLDLING.

Wordlore (wɜ̄·ɹdlōɹ). [f. WORD *sb.* + LORE *sb.*[1] Cf. G. *wortlehre.*] **a.** The study of words and their history, the words collectively of a language and their history **b.** (= G *wortlehre.*) The doctrine of the forms and formation of words; morphology.

1870 *Dublin Univ Mag* Mar 282 (*arch*) Word-lore 1871 KENNEDY *Public Sch. Lat Gram* 5 Etymology comprises:— I Phonology or Soundlore, the doctrine of Sounds. II Morphology or Wordlore, the doctrine of Words 1904 A. S. PALMER (*title*) The Folk and their Word-Lore. an Essay on Popular Etymologies

†Wordly, *a Obs rare.* [f. WORD *sb.* + -LY[1]] Dealing in, or consisting in, mere words; verbal.

1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst Ceremn.* Pref p v, These wordly gospellers *Ibid.* II. 36 A wordly distinction betwixt Doctrinall and Rituall Ceremonies.

Wordly, -lyche, obs forms of WORLDLY.

Wordman (wɜ̄ ɹdmæ̆n). *rare.* [f. WORD *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man who deals with or has command of words; a master of language. So **Word-manship,** skill in the use of words.

1623 COCKERAM II, A great Word man, *grandiloquus* 1654 J WEBSTER *Acad Exam* 68 Men that think themselves the most skilful wordmen or Logodædalists in the world *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial. betw Charles & Clenard* Wks. 1907 II. 213, I will not shew my Anger against this Word-man. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & Bks* Pref p. xiii, The great contemporary master of wordmanship, and indeed of all literary arts

Wordmonger (wɜ̄ ɹdmʊ ŋgəɹ). [f WORD *sb.* + MONGER.] One who deals in words, esp. in strange or pedantic words, or in empty words without sense or substance. *contemptuous.*

1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* Ep Ded A 2 b, The wordmongers of malice, that like the Vipers grew odious to their own kinde 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* v iv, A pedantical, lousy wordmonger 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 331 God hath cautioned me against these word mongers 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep* VI. III (1866) 823 The word-mongers who could clothe one shivering thought in a hundred thousand garments 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II, II, Diagonalise! thou art a word-monger

So **Wordmongering, -mongery.**

1879 H N HUDSON *Hamlet* Pref. p. xiv, Too much time spent in mere word-mongering and lingual dissection. 1903 *Times Lit Suppl* 20 Mar 87/3 Word-mongery has been overdone here and there.

Wordre, obs. form of ORDER *sb.*

Wordsworthian (wɜ̄ɹdzwɜ̄ ɹþiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. the name of the English poet William *Wordsworth* (1770–1850) + -IAN.] **a.** *sb* An admirer or imitator of Wordsworth, or a student of his works. **b** *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Wordsworth; (of a poem) composed by, or in the style of, Wordsworth

1815 *Sporting Mag* XLVI 12, I am enough of a Wordsworthian not to confine my tastes to the received elegancies of society. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 342 MISS HUME is an ecstatic Wordsworthian, and is to go to see him one of these days in the flesh. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* III IV XVII § 29 304 'J'aime mieux ma mie', is.. the first Wordsworthian poem brought forward on philosophical principles, to oppose the schools of art and affectation. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 44 Given to indulge in Wordsworthian musings 1878 R. H HUTTON *Scott* XVI (1888) 162 Even Scott, who was so little of a Wordsworthian, must have recurred that day to that favourite Wordsworthian poem 1921 *Spectator* 2 July 7/1 Imagine a poet whose mind was perfectly balanced between the desirability of gorgeous Swinburnesque ornament and Wordsworthian austerity.

Hence **Wordsworthianism.**

1887 *Sat Rev* 12 Feb 215 There has been of late a recrudescence of Wordsworthianism.

Wordy, wordie (wɜ̄·ɹdi), *sb. Sc.* [f WORD *sb.* + -Y[6].] A little or slight word

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* III xx, She her man like a lammy led Hame, wi' a well-wail'd wordy 1785 BURNS *To Rev. J M'Math* III, A pack Wha Can easy, wi' a single wordie, Lowse hell upon me *a* 1840 JOANNA BAILLIE *Song, Woo'd & Married* 38 Weel waled were his wordies.

Wordy (wɜ̄·ɹdi), *a.* [Late OE. *wordig*, f. WORD *sb.* + -*ig*, -Y[1].]

1. Full of or abounding in words. **a.** Of speech or writing: Consisting of or containing many words; = VERBOSE 1.

c 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* in Napier *O.E Glosses* 38/1416 *Verbosæ*, wordig. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor* Prol., Wordy eloquence of philosophie 1641 BP HALL *Answ. Vind Smect* 103 In this their wordy, and wearisome Volume 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* III 1, To deal in wordy Compliment is much against the Plainness of my Nature 1778 BP LOWTH *Transl Isaiah* Prelim Diss. p lxviii, The Chaldee Paraphrase often wanders from the Text in a wordy allegorical explanation 1853 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (ed 10) II Note 5 I 297 If the Franks scorned the complex and wordy jurisprudence of Rome. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 1. (1876) 49 The Athenian fashion of wordy boasting 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1880) VI IX 309 This despatch was beyond measure wordy.

b Of a person · Using an excess of words; = VERBOSE 2; *occas* garrulous, talkative.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XVI 21 My woordi frendis [1388 ful of wordis]. 1483 *Cath Angl* 423/2 Wordy, *verbosus*, & cetera; *vbi* Chaterer 1636 SIR R. BAKER *Cato Variegatus* 9 Words against wordy men, thou must not vse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 448 P 1 Phocion, beholding a wordy Orator, while he was making a magnificent Speech to the People 1854 R S. SURTEES *Handley Cr* XIV (1901) I 106 The barber's pretty but rather wordy wife. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 80 A wordy, prolegomenous babbler.

†**2** Skilled in the use of words. *Obs. rare.*

1603 J DAVIES (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 80/1 Be he a Pleader, and a wordie Man 1609 — *Hum. Heav on Earth* II. lxviii, Some wordy-men, by words, sought worthinesse. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. VII, You talk to me in Parables, Chamont; You may have known that I'm no wordy Man.

3. Consisting or expressed in words; of words; verbal. Now chiefly in phr. *wordy war.* (Often with mixture of sense 1 a)

1627 W. SCLATER *Expos 2 Thess* (1629) 129 Intrusion on Gods Prerogatiues royall is rather in facts, then wordy profession 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N T* James II 14 Is not a meer wordy Profession an unprofitable thing to your selves? Will. saying you believe, profit to Salvation, if you live not according to the Gospel? 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* I 1, These Clergy Quarrels, These wordy Wars of proud ill manner'd Schoolmen 1741 B FRANKLIN *Poor Richard* (1890) III He that talks much, talks in vain, We from the wordy torrent fly 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II 463 All that wordy tempest for a girl 1814 BYRON *Lara* I XXIII, To mar The mirthful meeting with a wordy war. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 31 When the wordy storm Had ended.

Wordy, -nesse, obs. ff. WORTHY, WORTHINESS.

†**Wore,** *sb. Obs.* Of doubtful origin and meaning; perh identical with WARE *sb.*[1], ORE[5] (OE. *wār*) seaweed, but possibly repr. OE. *wāra, wārum*, glossing med.L. *sablonum, sablonibus* ? sandy or pebbly shore (see, however, note in Napier's *O. E. Glosses*, p 49)

a 1310 *Alysoun* IV. in Wright *Lyric P* 28 Icham for wowyng al forwake, wery so water in wore 13 *Maximon* in Bödddeker *Altengl. Dicht.* 249 Y wake as water in wore; iesu crist, þin ore!

†**Wore,** *v.*[1] *Obs rare* Also worn [perh. to be referred to OE *wōrian* only intr. to wander, f. *wōr-*, root of *wērig* WEARY *a.*, q.v.] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, confuse.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Þis mong woreð [*v r.* weorreð] so þe eien of þe heorte þet heo ne mei iknowen God *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS Bodl.) 714 Þet hare flesches eggunge, ne þe feondes fondunge .ne worn [*v r.* weorri] hare heorte wit *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* iv 24 Ther afterward this worldes won with muchel unwynne us woren wolde.

†**Wore,** *v.*[2] *Naut. Obs.* Pa. t. of WEAR *v.*[2] irreg. used for inf

1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Exped Anson* 8 At 8 made the Signal to wore Ship. *Ibid* 41 Fresh Gales .which obliged most of the Ships to wore and bear down to the Leeward

Wore (wōəɹ), pa. t of WEAR *v.*[1]; pa. t. and pple of WEAR *v.*[2]

Wore, obs pa. t. of BE *v.*; obs. f ORE[2], ORE[5]; var. WARE *sb*[6] *Obs.*

Worel, obs. form of WORD.

†**Worl,** *a Obs.* [? f stem of WORE *v.*[1] + -*ś*, -Y[1] (Connexion with OE *wārig* is improbable)] 'Troubled', disturbed, turbid.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 29 Hu maht þu iseon þine sceadewe in worle watere *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 142 in *O E Hom* I. 169 Betere is wori water drunch þen atter meind mid wine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 386 Haue euer schir heorte þus, & do al þet tu wilt Haue worl heorte & al þe sit vuele *c* 1290 *St Brendan* 260 in *S Eng Leg* 226 Twey faire wellene, þat on was suyþe cler, And sumdel worl þat oþer was

Worie, obs. form of WORRY *v.*

Work (wɜ̄ik), *sb.* Forms. α. 1–3 weorc, 2–4 weork(e, (3 *Orm.* weorrc, weorrk-) β. 1–4 werc, (3 wærc, wærk, *Orm.* werrc), 3–6 werk(e, (4 -oke, -kke, 5 wherk, 6 *Sc.* verk); *Sc.* and *north.* 4 warc(ke, vark, 4–7 warke, 4– wark. γ. 1 wyrc, 1–2 wurc, 3 wurok, wurk, (5 wrke), 4 wirke. δ. 1–3 worc, 3–7 worke, (3, 6 worck, 4 vorke, 6 woorke, wourke, 6–7 worcke), 6– work. ε. 2–3 werch, 3, 5–6 worch(e, wurch, 9 *dial.* wurtch, 3, 7– warch (see WARK *sb.*[1]). [OE *weorc* = OFris., OS, (M)LG., (M)Dn. *werk*, OHG. *werah, werc* (MHG. *werch, werc*, G *werk*), ON. *verk* (Sw., Da. *verk*) :— OTeut. **werkom* (see WORK *v.*), cognate are Gr. ἔργον, Arm. *gorc*, Zend *varəza-* activity. Forms γ and ε show partial assimilation to the forms of WORK *v.*; see also WARK, WARCH *sb.*[1] (in a specialized sense).]

I. 1. Something that is or was done; what a person does or did; an act, deed, proceeding, business; in *pl.* actions, doings (often collectively = 3). *arch.* or *literary* in gen. sense.

sing. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þis weorc bið deoflum se mæsta teona. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt XXVI 10 God weorc heo worhte on me. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 318 Þæt weorc wæs begunnen ongean Godes willan *c* 1205 LAY 2574 Menbriz dude an vuel weorc *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 25 Halden ham i reste fram þat flesch hlche werc 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 Or it wer alle ent þe werke þat þei did wirke. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 446 Chaistese þam Efter þe wark þat þai haue wroght 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* III. 310 Whyle god fulfylleth thys daye the worke of nature *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 434 Quhen Wallas thus this worthi werk had wrocht. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 569 The kestrell in all this warke Shall be holy water clarke *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* 207 b, Se the worke of God, ther rose suche a sodain wynde and a terrible tempest. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV III 57 It is a damned, and a bloody worke 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* E ij b, *Is not the hand of* Ioab in this worke? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III XV 272 A people of that beastly disposition, that they performed the most secret worke of Nature in publike view. 1679 SOUTH *Serm., Prov. III. 17* (1697) I 28 After a long fatigue of Eating, and Drinking, and Babling, he concludes the great work of Dining Gentilely 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IXVII, For almost the last time in which she shall be called upon to weep in this history, she commenced that work. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* VIII, All this doctor's stuff is no use, unless you can say a charm as will undo her devil's work.

pl. Beowulf 289 Ȝescad witan worda and worca *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXII 210 Ȝif we hie myndgiað hiera godna weorca *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXIII. 3 Ne do ge na æfter heora worcum; Hiġ secgeað & ne doð. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe hwat for ure eldere werkes, hwat for ure ażene gultes *c* 1250 *Hymn* 16 in *Trin. Coll Hom* App 257 Þat ic non þing mid unricht Wurche þe werches þe beoð towilde *c* 1250 *Prayer to our Lady* 29 in *O E Misc.* 193 Ich habbe isuneȝet mid wurken and midd muðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1983 Wit lele werks lok ȝee dele 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A Prol 3 In Habite of an Hermite vn-holy of werkes. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 19 She was .wyse in her werkes honeste in conuersacion & flowryng in alle vertuys 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XI 2 When Jhon beinge in preson herde the workes of Christ 1560 *Bible* (Genev) Isa. lix 6 Their workes are workes of iniquitie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. VIII 119 Hypocrisie loues her workes should be seene, but not her humour *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess* XXXI Wks. 1765 II. 223 A Deity, whose very words are works, and all whose works are wonders *a* 1863 WHATELY *Chr Evid* V, The works performed by Jesus and His disciples were beyond the unassisted powers of man

b. *Theol* (*pl.*) Moral actions considered in relation to justification usually as contrasted with *faith* or *grace* Rarely in *sing.* (See also 32.)

Covenant of Works: see COVENANT *sb.* 8 a.

1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A. XI. 268 3if I shal werke be here werkis to wynne me heuene, .þanne wrouȝte I vnwisly. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* II. 9 By grace ȝe ben saued bi feith, it is the ȝifte of God, not of werkis, that no man glorie *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Husb* 207 Warkis that fra ferme faith proceidis 1526 TINDALE *Rom* XI 6 Yff hit be of grace then is it not by the deservynge of workes [1611 then is it no more of workes] 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (S. T S) 107 Faith causis hime to virk throw lwiff godlie and chrissine varkis 1625 MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar* 164 The person with God must be made acceptable before any work of his become approveable 1635 D. DICKSON *Hebr* VII 19 131 To seeke to bee justified and saved, by workes, is to seeke that by the Lawe, which could never bee brought to passe, by it.

c. Qualified by phr. with *of* expressing the moral quality of the action, as *a work* or *works of charity, of darkness, of mercy*, etc.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 11 Đe werc of þesternesse þat ben alle heuie sennen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 19764 Cristen sco was and euer fus Abute all werkes of almus. 1340–1824 [see MERCY *sb* 7] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* II 25 It is werk of mercy to birie dede men *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 341 It was a werke of charitee 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* V. 11 Have no felishippe with the vnfrutfull workes of derckenes. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 28 Amonges other workes of Charitie we shoulde comforte the sicke 1703 EARL ORRERY *As you find it* V II 63, I have another Work of Charity upon my hands, to reform an extravagant Husband. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III II, Even in her dreams Her soul is at some work of charity

d. *The work of . . .*: a proceeding occupying (a stated length of time). So *a work of time*: a proceeding which takes a long time.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* I VI. § 2 The confused mass and matter of heaven and earth was made in a moment; and the disposition of that chaos or mass was the work of six days 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. XXI, To wrench the sword from Wilfrid's hand .Was but one moment's work 1818 — *Hrt Midl* II, They had now only to double a small head-land. ; but in the state of the weather, and the soil being heavy, this was like to be a work of time 1819 — *Ivanhoe* XXXI.

1834 Marryat *Peter Simple* xxxiii, All this was .but the work of a few minutes. 1906 Alice Werner *Natives Brit. Central Africa* vi. 136 Once the water has been brought to the boil, which .is apt to be a work of time.

e. *spec.* (see quots.).

1869 Landreth *Life Adam Thomson* I. 43 The services on such an occasion [sc. the communi n] were .emphatically designated by devout people 'the work'. 1887 W. S. S. Tarwhitt *New Chums in Queensland Bush* viii. 147, I have found the Cape rifle a very useful gun for Queensland work [*i.e.* kangaroo shooting]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* lvii. II 395 The 'work' of politics means in America the business of winning nominations .and elections.

2. Something to be done, or something to *do*; what a person (or thing) has or had to do; occupation, employment, business, task, function.

Often only contextually distinguishable from 1; in later use viewed as a fig. or extended application of 4 or 5.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiii 34 Se man [þe] .sealde his þeowum þæne anwald gehwylces weorces. *c* 1200 Ormin 1833 Whatt weorrc himm iss þurrn Drihhtin sett To forþenn her onn eorþe. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* x. 40 The werke that he hath vndertaken. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 118 Fie vpon this quiet life, I want worke. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii 333 The point envenom'd too, Then venome to thy worke. 1611 Cotgr. *s. v. Ouvrage*, Euerie bodies worke,is no bodies worke. 1643 Bucholches *Exp. 1st 3 ch. Hosea* ix. (1652) 302 It is not my worke to handle the point of the Sabbath-day or Lords-day now. 1786 Burns *Tam Dogs* 206 Gentlemen, and Ladies..Wi' ev'n down want o' wark are curst. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 259 The Lord has a work for mas'r. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. § 82 The desert has its appointed place and work. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i. 9 To fight the devil was her work,—was the appointed work of every living soul.

b. *Cricket, Rowing*, etc. What a batsman, an oarsman, etc. has to do, esp. with reference to the points at which his force is to be applied.

1851 Pycroft *Cr. Field* vii. 117 Be sure you stand up to your work, or close to your block-hole. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. viii. in. § 2. 476/1 He [sc. a rower] sits quite square to his work. 1925 G. C. Bourne *Carrmanship* 32 Those theorists who would have us place oarsmen some three to six inches away from their work.

3. † a. Action (of a person) in general; doings, deeds; conduct. (Often conjoined with *word*.) *Obs.*

972 [see Word *sb.* 4]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 108 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 167 His aȝe werch and his þonc te witnesse he scal demen. *c* 1200 Ormin 5426 Whase maȝȝ wiþþ word & weorrc Her fillenn Godess wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8696 Bath warr and wis in all his werc. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 3 Wha sam heris my word and dos it in werke. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 1244 Ilkane be werk and be will Is worth his rewarde. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 9 Inuertlie in thair hart and outuertlie in thair word and wark. 1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 34 The euill [man], whose woorke is either drunkennesse, adulterie, theftе 1582 *Satir Poems Reform.* xliv 15 Maisters of ane euil sterk of vark Sould ay detest the godlie, vpricht lyf. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Deut v 1 Heare Israel the ceremonies & iudgements .and fulfil them in worke.

b. Action (of a person or thing) of a particular kind; †doing, performance; working, operation. In various connexions; of a thing, often in reference to result; *to do its work*, to produce its effect (cf. 9 b).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 4 In werke of ony goode dede. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I. xvi. 89 If the maner of outring which is sumory in a sermonyng schulde be sett..in the office of scole prouyng..al the werk ther of schulde be the vnsaueryer and the vnspedier. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 58 Hys howsse schall come to be pluckyd schortlly down or elles burnyd for the schortter warke. *a* 1635 Sibbes *Conser Christ & Mary* (1656) 92 The work of God's spirit in his children, is like fire 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* v. 36 The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies..is the chiefe worke of Elements, and requireth an intime application of the Agents. 1731 *Art of Drawing & Paint.* 23 When the Spirit of Wine has done its Work, it must be pour'd off. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 348 It will be so steady that no unevenness of the ground will be able to throw it out of its work, as a clod or stone will a common harrow 1819 Byron *Juan* II. cii, Famine, despair, cold, thirst, and heat, had done Their work on them by turns. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iii, The brandy-and-water had done its work.

c. *Cricket.* Deflection of the ball after touching the ground, resulting from the spin or twist imparted to it by the bowler.

1846 W. Denison *Sk. Players* 12 His delivery is from over the wicket, so there is..scarcely any 'work' from it. 1882 *Bowling News* 2 Sept. 1/6 The amount of work the bowlers could get on the ball.

4. Action involving effort or exertion directed to a definite end, esp. as a means of gaining one's livelihood; labour, toil; (one's) regular occupation or employment.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* ciii. 23 Utgaeð mon to werce his. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xx. 9 Wyrc six dagas ealle ðine weorc. *c* 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* xiv, Niht wæs ȝeworht to reste ealswa dæȝ to worce. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* 61/248 An Asse ..is i-harled here and þere and to file weorke i-do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5870 þat..ned-wais suld þai Do tua dais werkes on a dai. *Ibid.* 21528 Of he kest al to his serk, To mak him nemel til his werk. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 265 Thorghe werk of his men. 1557–8 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 236 Doinge certen lobbes of woorke. 1611 R. Fenton *Usurie* 29 A dayes worke is valuable at a certaine price. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 88 In Carpentry and Joyners work. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 618 Man hath his daily work of body or mind Appointed 1783 *Jrnl. Ho Comm* XLVII 372/1 To leave off Work perhaps Half an Hour before Bell Ringing. 1840 Dickens *Old Curi. Shop* xxxiv, I do all the work of the house. 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* i. 40 There must be work done by the arms, or none of us could live. There must be work done by the brains, or the life we get would not be worth having. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* iv. (1876) 98 Work—employment, useful occupation—is one of the great secrets of happiness. 1895 *Manch. Guardian* 14 Oct. 5/6 Half the workmen employed are Italians, who are said to do four times as much work as the Bulgarians. 1924 'Ian Hay' *Knt. on Wheels* xiii § 3 Philip was a glutton for work.

b. Used *gen.* in reference to any action requiring effort or difficult to do. Often with epithet.

1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 141, I had as myche worck as I cowde by ony meanys to pacyfye theyme. 1626 Bacon *New Atl* 20 Wee had Worke enough to get any of our Men to looke to our Shipp. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. 8 Walking obliquely up a steep hill when the ground is what the vulgar call greasy. Sad work! 1832 Ht Martineau *Life in Wilds* vi 76 It was weary work with any tool but the hatchet 1864 Browning *Ralbi Ben Ezra* xviii, Here, work enough to watch The Master work, and catch Hints of the proper craft. 1902 Buchan *Watcher by Threshold* 227 It was hard work rowing, for the wind was against him.

c. *spec.* The labour done in making something, as distinguished from the material used (in reference to the cost); = Workmanship 1.

1737 W. Salmon *Country Bu ilder's Estimator* (ed 2) 25 Steps of common Stairs,..of Oak, 8*d* per Foot; the Work only 1*d.* ½ per Foot. *Ibid* 26 Whole Deal-Doors .are allowed, work and half work, or double work, if of two-inch Stuff, in consideration of their being wrought on both sides.

d. Exercise or practice in a sport or game; also, exertion or movement proper to a particular sport, game, or exercise.

1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. III vi. § 2. 194 On all occasions after the day's work, the frictioning must be had recourse to. 1874 *Kennel Club Stud Bk.* 161 Lally then made a good point, and the other backed very well, these two doing the prettiest work seen as yet. 1877 [see Worker 2]. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. 1895 foot work [see Foot *sb.* 35].

5. A particular act or piece of labour; a task, job. Also *gen.* something difficult to do, a 'hard task' (cf. 4 b); or in special connexions, e.g. a particular operation in some manufacture. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 960 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer 1885) 65 Ȝif hy ut an æcere wurc [*v. r.* weorc] habben [*L. si opera in agris habuerint*]. *c* 1205 Lay. 8709 An are nihte firste þat worc [*c* 1275 worch] wes iforðed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5527 Wit herd werckes þai heild þam in. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B 136 A þral..vnþry nandely cloþed, Ne no festual frok, bot fyled with werkkez. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 22 Alle werkis of bras and of yrun *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 318 He ought to mowe the ladies corne ix daies , without other werkes that he shold do. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. v *heading*, In loving of the douchty Hercules The pepill singis his werkis. *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1095 Cockys armys! this is a warke, I trowe. 1580 G. Harvey *Let. to Spenser* Poet. Wks (1912) 627/2 Vnlesse ye might. haue your meate, and drinke for your dayes workes 1819 Rees *Cycl* s.v *Foundery*, The ear of the bell requires a separate work, which is done during the drying of. the cement. 1894 Maitland in *Engl. Hist Rev.* IX. 419 At the beginning of the fourteenth century we see that some of the 'works' were done in kind, while others were 'sold to the homage'

† b. In early use applied *spec.* (in *sing.* or *pl.*) to the building or repair of a church *Obs.*

Cf. *Beowulf* 74, *Crist* 3.

1387 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 1 To the werkes of our lady of Abbechirch xx s 1398 *Munim de Melros* (Bann.) 490, I. sal paye ilke wowke .halfe a marc to þair new werke of Melros. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 81 Ȳ be quethe to the wherk of the Ill of the toon side of the Cloistere . vj s viij d. 1482 in *Charters & c. Edin.* (1871) 169 Of ilk schip in generale of gudis ii bollis to sanct Gelis werk

6. a. Trouble, affliction; in later use in lighter sense: Disturbance, fuss, 'ferment'. (See also 31.)

b. Pain, ache: see Wark *sb.*[1] *dial.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 569 Þæt þam weliȝan wæs weorc to þolianne. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9207 Holichirche He bigan to worri & made hum þe worse wurche. 1473 *Paston Lett.* III. 92 He seyde that thys troble sholde begyn in Maye, .that the Scotts sholde make us werke. 1676 Earl of Anglesey in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 71 Philipsburgh and Mastrick are sore pressed, and there is hot worke at both. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 250 Tokay and Coffee cause this Work, Between the German and the Turk. 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* ii, This work about Esther, and not knowing where she is, lies so heavy on my heart 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* s.v., There'll be nice work over this broken window.

7. *Math.* The process of or an operation in calculation; a process of calculation written out in full; = Working *vbl. sb* 7, 7 b. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1557 Recorde *Whetst* Cc ij, The totalle will bei (as here in worke appeareth) 335016 1623 J. Johnson *Arith* I C1, The proofe of Addition is made by Subtraction, for if you subtract the numbers which you added from the totall of the Addition, there will remaine nothing, if the worke be truly done. *a* 1675 Cocker *Arith.* (1688) 249 Reduce a fraction to its lowest terms at the first Work. *Ibid* 270 Quest 6 What is the Quote of 8 divided by ⅔? Answ. 12 which is equal to 12/8...See the work in the margent 1709 J. Ward *Introd. Math.* (1734) 19 Take a few Examples without their Work at large. 1839 Maynard *Goodacre's Arith.* (ed. 9) 37 When . the remainder is more than the divisor, the quotient figure was too small, the work must be rubbed out, and a larger number supplied.

8. *Physics* and *Mech.* The operation of a force in producing movement or other physical change, esp. as a definitely measurable quantity: see quots

1855 Rankine *Misc Sci. Papers* (1881) 216 'Work' is the variation of an accident by an effort, and is a term comprehending all phenomena in which physical change takes place. Quantity of work is measured by the product of the variation of the passive accident by the magnitude of the effort, when this is constant, or by the integral of the effort, with respect to the passive accident, when the effort is variable. 1873 Maxwell *Electr & Magn* (1881) I 5 The unit of Work is the work done by the unit of force acting through the unit of length measured in its own direction 1877 Atkinson tr. *Ganot's Physics* (ed 8) 42 When a force produces acceleration, or when it maintains motion unchanged in opposition to resistance, it is said to do work 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil* I I. § 238 In lifting coals from a pit, the amount of work done is proportional to the weight of the coals lifted; that is, to the force overcome in raising them, and also to the height through which they are raised

II 9. With possessive: The product of the operation or labour *of* a person or other agent; the thing made, or things made collectively; creation, handiwork. Also vaguely, the result of one's labour, something accomplished.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii 7 Ȝesettes hine ofer werc honda ðinra. *Ibid* cxliv 10 Ondettað ðe, dryhten, all werc ðin. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* v § 3 Ic wat ðætte God rihtere is his agenes weorces. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 207 Wæs þæt ilce hus eac hwem dragen, nalas æfter ȝewunan mennisces weorces þæt þa wagas wæron rihte 1382 Wyclif *2 Chron* xx 37 For thou haddist couenaunt of pese with Ochosia, the Lord smote thi werkes. — *Jer* i 16 Hem, that offeden to alsene goddis, and honoureden the werc of ther hondis. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* xxiv. 236 Lord, þou shalt clepe me, And I shal answere to þe, werk of þyn hande 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* lxiv 8 We all are the worke of thy hondes 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 156 Thether the workes of euery familie be brought *a* 1593 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III ii, Ile make the Clowdes dissolue their watrie workes. 1667 Milton *P. L* III 59 The Almighty Father bent down his eye, His own works and their works at once to view. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* IV. 809 The waxen Work of lab'ring Bees 1773 Monboddo *Lang* (1774) I Pref. 1 Man in his natural state is the work of God 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III iv, And now thy work, where is thy work? Swift, out with it; let us see thy work! 1847 Tennyson *Princess* III. 281 Dare we dream of that .Which wrought us, as the workman and his work, That practice betters? 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III 298 Workmen and also their works are alike apt to degenerate 1890 Kipling *Departm Ditties*, etc. (ed. 4) 102 Mine's work, good work that lives!

b. The result of the action or operation of some person or thing; 'effect, consequence of agency' (J.); (one's) 'doing'; the device or invention *of* some one.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxii 17 Ther shal be the werk of riȝtwisnesse pes 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii 364 Looke on the Tragicke Loading of this bed. This is thy worke. 1667 Milton *P. L* v 112 Mimic Fansie misjoyning shapes, Wilde work produces oft, and most in dreams 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard* 35 This wonderful Œconomy for the Propagation of Animals can not be the Work of the fortuitous meeting of Atoms 1753 Challoner *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 171 Other Hereticks condemned Marriage as the Work of the Devil. 1818 Scott *Br Lamm* iv, What has been between us has been the work of the law, not my doing. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxii, This suggestion, the work of the pipe

10. Without possessive: A thing made; a manufactured article or object, a structure or apparatus of some kind, esp. one forming part of a larger thing. Now chiefly in generalized sense with qualification, esp. in established compounds such as Brickwork, Firework, Framework, Lattice-work, Wax-work.

c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 699 *Opere plumario*, bisiuuidi uuerci. 1382 Wyclif *Isa* xxix 16 As if the work sey to his makere, Thou hast not mad me *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v 1135 Tre wark thai brynt, that was in to tha wanys 1535 Coverdale *Ezek* i 15, I sawe a worke off wheles vpon the earth 1591 Raleigh *Last Fight of Revenge* (Arb) 21 All her tackle cut a sunder, her vpper worke altogither rased. 1598 Barret *Theor Mod Warres* 134 Eight men who haue in their charge the iron workes, cables, anchors, and grappling 1621 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Iron & Steel* (1858) 1 The misterie and arte of meltinge iron ewie, and of making the same into cast workes or bairs. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VIII 825 The radiant Arms beneath an Oak she plac'd He rowl'd his greedy sight Around the Work. 1706 Phillips, *Pastry*, Work made of Paste or Dough 1805 T. Lindley *Voy Brazil* 45 A long arched vault, with a plank work on one side 1819 Rees *Cycl* s.v *Foundery*, Foundery of statues, great guns, and bells The matter of these large works is.. commonly a mixture of several [metals]

†11. An architectual or engineering structure, as a house, bridge, pier, etc.; a building, edifice.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 3 Se weallstan þe ða wyrhtan iu wiðwurpon to weorce *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 368 Se ðe ne bytlað of ðam grundwealle, his weorc hryst to micclum lyre 1076–85 *Westm. Abbey Domesday Book* lf 463 De quadam mansione terre apud London quam Anglica lingua 'Vuerc' appellant *c* 1205 Lay 16951 He lette bulden halles & rihte al þa workes þe ær weore to-brosene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8780 þe wrightes þat suld rais þe werck. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* i (*Petrus*) 14 Þu art petir, at is, oure stane, to byg myn werk one haff I tane *c* 1450 *Merlin* II 27 The mountayne that the werke was sette on gan to tremble. 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* II i. I iij b, This warke that is in buyldynge. 1660 M. Carter *Honor Redw* 248 Gresham Colledge. This famous work and most worthy Colledge 1667 Milton *P. L* I 732 The work some praise And some the Architect

b. *pl.* Architectural or engineering operations. *Clerk of the Works, Master of the Works*. see Clerk *sb* 6 c, Master *sb.*[1] 18 a.

a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 12 Sept. 1641, The New Citadall was advancing with innumerable hands, I was permitted to walk the round and view the workes. 1907 J. H. Patterson *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* vi. 66, I had works in progress all up and down the line.

12 *spec.* (*Mil.*) A fortified building, fortress, fort; a defensive structure, fortification; any one of the

several parts of such a structure (often in *pl*). Also as second element of a compound, as *earth-work*, *field-work*, *hornwork*, *outwork*, etc.

The continental equivalent is found in BULWARK

a 1000 *Daniel* 44 To ceastre þær Israela æhta wæron bewrigene mid weorcum *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 29 Fortrace, and wreck that was with out the toun, That brak, and brynt 1560 DAUS tr, *Sleidane's Comm* 137 b, He taketh Turrine, and fortifieth it with workes and strength of men 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III ii. 3, I will be walking on the Workes 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, V iv 61, I was faine to let 'em win the Worke 1669 STAYURED *Fortification* 4 Their e may be occasion in Forts to raise Platforms, or Batteries, to command all the other Works 1755 R ROGERS *Jrnls* (1769) 6, I sent out four men as spies, who informed me, that the enemy had no works round them, but lay entirely open to an assault 1826 J F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* XV, Some six or eight thousand men whom their leader wisely judges to be safer in their works than in the field 1834-47 J S MACAULAY *Field Fortif* (1851) 87 If the ditches of a work can be filled with water, it is an excellent means of defence. 1879 TENNYSON *Defence of Lucknow* 11, Frail were the works that defended the hold that we held with our lives.

13 A literary or musical composition (viewed in relation to its author or composer); often *pl.* and *collect sing*, (a person's) writings or compositions as a whole.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 112 In hir wirschip wald I bigyn A last-and warc apon to myn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* v (*Johannes*) 524 Als tellis elynandus Of sancte Johnnis varkis, sayand þus, Quhene he suld þe ewangel wryte [etc] *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* Prol 1 Than wil I, in þe name of our Lord Ihesu, beginne his werk *c* 1520 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 382 Plutarke and Petrarke With Vincencius that wrote noble warkis 1525 *Extr Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 111 Ony bukys or veikys of the saide Lutheris 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov* 41 He made also a newe lybrary, garnyshyng it with most principall warkes in euery science. 1555 *Instit Gentl* K vj b, Alexander Magnus vsed alwayes to carrye wyth hym the woorkes of Homer 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1 681 When I was first writing this worke. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 124 P 1 A Man who publishes his Works in a Volume 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xv, The famous foreigner—gathering materials for his great work on England 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* 1, A Johnson's Dictionary—the interesting work which she invariably presented to her scholars on their departure 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I 1, 18 This title distinguishes the Vedic hymns from all other works 1879 GROVE *Dict Mus* I 116 Bach wrote unceasingly, and the quantity of his works is enormous 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov 3/3 It bears a stronger resemblance to the work of 'Ouida' than to that of any other English writer 1900 W P KER *Ess. Dryden* Introd p XIX, The history of Corneille's original work

14. A product of any of the fine arts (in relation to the artist), as a painting, a statue, etc. In the phr. *a work of art* including, besides these, literary or musical works (13), and connoting high artistic quality. Also (without *pl.*), artistic production in the abstract, or artistic products collectively.

1531 ELYOT *Gov* I VIII, Pandenus, a counnyng painter,.. required the craftis man to shewe him where he had the paterne of so noble a warke. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps lxxiv 6 They breake downe all yᵉ carued worcke therof 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* V II 107 Her Mothers Statue by that rare Italian Master, Iulio Romano, who (had he himselfe Eternitie, and could put Breath into his Worke) would beguile Nature of her Custome 1611 COTGR., *Ouvrage de Marqueterie*, Checker-worke, or Inlaid worke, of sundrie colours. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dial*, *Locke & Montaigne* Wks. 1907 II 243 Your Work is meer Grotesque, half images of Centaures and Sphynxes trailing into Flowers and branches 1736 T. ATKINSON *Conf Painter & Engraver* 16 If the Engraver with masterly shading Touches improve the Work 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* VII, [The portrait] is considered a perfect likeness, and the best work of the master 1877 S REDGRAVE *Descr Catal. Water-Col* 22 Protect your drawings .from the utter destruction so many fine works have suffered from exposure to the direct rays of the sun 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan 86 The homage of rapt appreciation due to a great work of art 1884 W C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 The carved work mouldered fast 'Neath the suns, and the frosts

†**15.** Make, workmanship, *esp.* ornamental workmanship (phr. *of work* = ornamental). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL *P Pl* C I 179 Colers of crafty werke *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) xi 46 Ane ymage of stane of alde werk 1424 *E E Wills* (1882) 56 Too fyne borde clothes, þe one of werk, þe oþer playn. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III VII. (1883) 140 A gate of marble of meruayllous werke. 1529 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 57 My best ioyned bed of Flaunders wourke 1603 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 26 One large coobard carpett of Turkeye work *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov 1644, A rare clock of German worke, *Ibid.* 18 Jan. 1645, The walls are incrusted with most precious marbles of various colours and workes 1795 Mrs. COWLEY *Town before you* I III. 9 Why did I never tell you before that she is a sculptor. She has a large room full of fine things of her own work.

b. *concr.* An ornamental pattern or figure, ornament, ornamentation, decoration. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

c 1467 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 32 Mak gret coffynes with lowe liddes and lay on the liddes wild werks 1547 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 11 Cootes .of clothe of golde with workes 1622 *Mourt's Relat. Engl Plant.* 12 Baskets..curiously wrought with blacke and white in pretie workes *Ibid* 38 Their faces painted, .some with crosses, and other Antick workes *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Mar. 1646, The bed was dress'd up with flowers, and the counterpan strewed in workes.

16. The operation of making a textile fabric or (more often) something consisting of such fabric, as weaving or (usually) sewing, knitting, or the like; *esp* any of the lighter operations of this kind, as a distinctively feminine occupation; also *concr.* the fabric or the thing made of it, esp. while being made or operated upon, needlework, embroidery, or the like.

See also DRAWN-WORK, FANCY WORK, LACE-WORK, OPEN-WORK, etc.

1382- [see NEEDLEWORK]. [1390 GOWER *Conf* II 41 Whan sche takth hir werk on honde Of wevinge or enbrouderie] 1440 in Peacock *Eng Ch Furniture* (1866) App 182 A vestment of baudekyn yᵉ ground black with grene Werk. 1530 PALSGR. 290/1 Worke made of woll, *œuure de layne*, *lanifice*. 1560 *Bible* (Genev) Ezek XVI. 10, I clothed thee also with broydred worke 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV. xli 320 Their maner of weaving their workes, being both sides alike 1783 JOHNSON *Let to Miss Thrale* (1788) II. 290 Your time, my love, passes, I suppose, in devotion, reading, work, and company Of work, unless I understood it better, it will be of no great use to say much 1795 Mrs COWLEY *Town before you* I. 1 2 Mrs Fancourt (rising and laying down her work) 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* III, The work she had knitted, lay beside her. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* XLVIII, Taking pleasure not in music, nor books, nor that tranquil pastime which women call work. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* VII (1898) 65 On the other side [sat] a girl, with work on her lap, sewing

17. An excavation in the earth, made for the purpose of obtaining metals or minerals; a mine. *Obs* exc. = WORKING *vbl. sb.* 16.

1475 tyn werk [see TIN *sb* 5] 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 113 All the gounes yn the colle warkys and abowte the marttes were schett for joye 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 46 He wolde haue them sent into the iles called Cassiterides, to labour in tynne workes 1565 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I, 400 Sauffand the werk and mynd of Glengonar and Wenlok. 1604 G BOWES in Cochran Patrick *Early Rec Mining Scot.* (1878) 111 Clensing an ould worke I found the same 13th feette deepe. *c* 1610 in G C BOND *Early Hist. Mining* (1924) 15 After his collyers have wrought sixe dayes in the workes 1665 cole-workes [see COAL-WORK 2]. 1769 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* 102 Four colliers at work in a pit near Whitehaven, were all suffocated by the foul air of an old adjoining work 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-m.*, *Work*, a stall or working place.

b. A kind of trench in draining *local.*

1653 BLITH *Eng. Improver Impr.* VII 93 Cut a good substantiall Trench about thy Bog. ; And make one work or two just overthwart it. 1794 T DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 31 That the disposition of the trenches (provincially 'the works of the meadow,') should be uniform 1799 T WRIGHT *Art of Floating Land* 60 That one feeder made diagonally, and two others in different directions will with the assistance of the smaller works be competent to effect a regular distribution of the water.

18. *pl.* An establishment where some industrial labour, esp. manufacture, is carried on, including the whole of the buildings and machinery used; a factory, manufactory, etc. In later use commonly construed as sing, in earlier use (to *c* 1860) also in *sing* form. Often as the second element of a compound; see references below

1582 iron workes, 1634-5 IRON-work [see IRONWORK 2] 1647 allome workes [see ALUM 5] 1722 DE FOE *Col Jack* (1840) 273 The servants,. in both the works, were upwards of three hundred 1748 in *Jrnl Friends Hist Soc* (1918) 24 At Liverpool We went to see .silk works where one wheel works above 300 Twisting bobbins 1791 BURNS *Verses on window at Carron*, We came na here to view your warks In hopes to be mair wise 1819- gas works [see GAS *sb* 7] 1822 tan-work [see TAN *sb*¹ C 1] 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* VII, During the half-hour allowed at the works for tea. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar, A new works for the manufacture of steel wire. 1898 MRS H. WARD *Helbeck* III. 1, On night-duty at a large engineering 'works'

attrib 1885 W. S HUTTON (*title*) The Works Manager's Hand-Book. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/7 The position of the directors.., of their consulting chemist, and of their works chemist.

19. Something that is to be or is being operated upon. in various connexions (see quots.; cf. also 15).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* x. 190 The Diameter of the Work they intend to Turn in the Lathe 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 104 Boil the work, either in alum-water, or aqua fortis 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Work*. Ore not yet dressed.

20. A set of parts forming a machine or piece of mechanism orig. *sing.*, esp. as the second element of compounds (see references below); as an independent word now only *pl.*, the internal mechanism of a clock or watch, which actuates the hands or the striking apparatus

Also (*colloq*) humorously applied to the internal organs or viscera of an animal, as in *to take out the works* = to 'draw' a fowl, etc.

a 1628- [see CLOCK-WORK]. 1667- [see WATCHWORK] 1670- [see WHEELWORK]. 1766 A CUMMING (*title*) Elements of Clock and Watch-work. 1769 W. EMERSON *Mechanics* 109 This work is within the watch between the two plates 1773 T MUDGE *Descr. Timekeeper* (1799) 40 The repeating work. *Ibid*, The balance work 1819 REES *Cycl* s v *Watch*, The interior works of an ordinary watch. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Parish* II, He took to pieces the eight-day clock .under pretence of cleaning the works.

21. A froth produced by fermentation in the manufacture of vinegar: cf. WORK *v.* 33.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 4 To .see if the fermentation [of the vinegar] has been complete we plunge into the liquor a white stick or rod ' if it be covered with a white thick froth, to which is given the name of work (*travail*), we judge that the operation is terminated.

III. Phrases. (See also above senses.)

* with *work* as obj of a preposition.

†**22** A work, a work [A *prep.*¹]. = *at*, *on*, *to work* (23, 26, 28, 29), esp. in *to set a work*. *Obs.* exc. as in A-WORK (q.v.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. II 16 Monkis and freris assenten to werris wiþouten cause, and bringen þes lordis awerke *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 2599 Tho was Durnedale set a werke 1450 *Paston Lett* I. 167 Asay how ye can sett hem a werk in the Parlement 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 67 That your redyng & study be pryncypally to enforme your selfe, & to set yt a warke in youre owne lyuynge. 1480 *Cov Leet Bk* 431 That they that set them awarke shuld pay for hym. 1530 PALSGR 712/2 Sette hym nat a worke, he can do yvell ynoughe of hymselfe 1556 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App III 4 175 Beggers to be sett a worke, & be compelled. to gett their owne lyvinges. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. IV. 437 The Gods and Demons being first made, by the Supreme God, were set a work .by him afterward in the making of man. 1694 W WOTTON *Anc. & Mod Learn* (1697) 371 To set their Members awork to collect a perfect History of Nature *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (1823) I 170 To move and set a work the great principles of actions

23 At work

Used predicatively with *set* (SET *v* 25), *to work* is now more usual (see 29).

a. Occupied with labour; engaged in a task; working, esp at one's regular occupation. (Of a person or animal; also of a machine.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, III. i 74, I was set [=seated] at worke, Among my Maids 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* XVII P 1 That the Matrice fly or start not back when it is at Work. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 369/2 You may rest your right Hand or Arm upon it [*sc.* the maulstick], whilst you are at work [*sc* painting] 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCCVI 417 You [the Mole] have Nothing for Digging 'tis True; but pray who set you at Work? 1709 STRYPE in *Thoresby's Lett* (1832) II 235 The book will make one hundred sheets there are three presses at work about it 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* Misc Wks. 1837 I. 351 We may set beggars at work 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur Shop* X, The poor woman was still hard at work at an ironing-table. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXXII (1898) 222 The street was as quiet as on the Sunday, the children being at school and the men at work

b. *gen.* Occupied in some action or process, esp. one directed to a definite end or result; actively engaged; operating. (Of persons or their faculties, or of animals; also of forces or influences)

1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 17 The Blades who were att worke to have brought new troubles uppon us *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm* (1729) I 344 The Father is always at work in the government of the world *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Oct. 1688, The Jesuites hard at worke to foment confusion among the Protestants. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I 3 He has set mightier principles at work 1862 *Cornh Mag.* V 35 The male. continued her feeding How she enjoyed this plashy young grass! She had been at work in this way for the last five or six hours 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* etc 12 The little kernel of leaven that sets the gases at work. *a* 1890 LIDDON *Life Pusey* (1893) II 151 Newman was at work on his article on 'The Catholicity of the English Church'. *Ibid* 170 The same influence .was already at work

c in passive sense · In process of being worked

1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo V* c 50 § 36 Two shafts with which every seam for the time being at work in the mine shall have a communication.

24. In work. a. †(*a*) = *at work*, 23 a; (*b*) in regular occupation; also with qualifying adj., as *in full work*, *in good work* = working full time or remuneratively.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Chron* x [ix] 33 Daye and night were they in worke withall 1568 ABP PARKER *Corr* (Parker Soc) 328, I am content to set some of my men in work *c* 1610 in G. C Bond *Early Hist. Mining* (1924) 15 It is mutche wished . that suche an ingein may be seene in worcke 1842 W. C TAYLOR *Notes Tour Lancs.* 39 When in good work the united earnings of both averaged about 30*s.* weekly.

†b. *To put in work*. (*a*) to make use of; (*b*) to put in operation: = *set to work*, 29. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) XXVIII. 288 In that Contree..men putten in werke the Sede of Cotoun 1626 C. POTTER tr *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 100 The Iesuites put in worke all their artifices 1653 URQUHART tr *Rabelais* I VIII 42 For his Gloves were put in work sixteen Otters skins, .for the bordering of them 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 193 These rude Remains being put in Work, in his Judgment, before the Flood

25. Of work a. *Piece of work*: see PIECE *sb.* 7. b. —— *of all work* (†*works*): employed in all kinds of work, esp. in a household: chiefly in *maid-of-all-work* (see MAID *sb.*¹ 4 b); hence allusively.

1775 *Pennsylv Even. Post* 30 Mar 114/2 Advt, Wanted a complete Servant for a Place of all Work, in a middling Family. 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib.* XXXVIII, Two maids and two men, indeed! No, no; they must get a stout girl of all works. 1821 SCOTT *Mrs Radcliffe* Biogr. Mem (1834) I 359 A garrulous waiting-maid, a villain or two of all work. 1821 BYRON *Reply to Southey* Wks (1846) 513/1 This arrogant scribbler of all work 1822 — *Vis. Judgem* 6, Mine is a pen of all work 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. III. 97 The kitchen servant-of-all-work

†**26.** On work, in *to set* (a person, etc.) *on work* = *to work* (29). *Obs*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 40 To the setting his subiectes on worke, and kepyng them from idlenes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Transl Ep. (1895) 16 Hauing no profitable busines wherupon to sette himself on worke. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* II. Wks. (1904) 239 His witte shalbe new set on worke. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Droome of*

Domesday Wks. 1910 I. 224 They ,buyld houses,..till feildes,..and set milles on worke. *a* 1645 Featly *Reynolds* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1651) 487 It pleased his Ma,esty to set some learned men on worke, to translate the Bible. 1692 Norris *Pract. Disc. Dev. Subj.* (1722) III. 134 When the Powers of the Soul shall be more awaken'd, and its thoughts more vehemently set on work. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 401 By setting on work such immense numbers of our manufacturers.

27. Out of work (Out of 11 b): having no work to do, unemployed, workless. Also (with hyphens) *attrib.*, or as *sb.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I ii. 114 All out of worke, and cold for action. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 The Amalgamated Engineers had Lost £40,000 last year in out-of-work pay 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 763/2 Afraid of being out of work. 1906 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 39 The unemployed of all classes, including the genui ne out-of-works.

28. To go to work (Go *v.* 34): to proceed to some action (expressed or implied); to begin doing something; to commence operations. So *to fall to work* (see Fall *v.* 66 e).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 347 Vche a mayde that he mette he made hir a signe Semynge to synne ward and to the werke 3eden. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 281 To werke we 3eden. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1811/1 Say your mind, & go briefly to worke: for I think it almost dinner time. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. ii. (1912) 152 Swearing he never knew man go more aukewardly to worke. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. i. 36 Ile go another way to worke with him: Ile haue an action of Battery against him. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 207 2, I shall go a shorter and a plainer way to work. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 363 This parliament..went expeditiously to work upon the business of reformation. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 329 His wits went instantly to work.

29. To set to work (Set *v.* 112, 113). a. *trans.* (*a*) To set (a person, the faculties, etc.) to a task, or to do something; less commonly, to put (a thing) in action; *refl.* to apply oneself to labour, or to some occupation or undertaking; to set about doing something.

1497–8 in *Archæol. Jrnl* (1836) XLIII. 168 A fyne..for werkyng by nyght & settyng to werk a child vnbound & vnabled. *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf* 1246 A nysot. That wyll syt ydyll..And can not set herselfe to warke 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 246, I set Friday to Work to boiling and stewing. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* XII. i. (1782) IV 211 The time drawn near when I shall set thy address to work. 1827 Faraday *Chem Manip* iv. (1842) 105 Such a lamp, is.., soon set to work, and as soon extinguished. 1867 'Ouida' *Cecil Castlemaine*, etc. 235 Somebody else daring him to go in for honours,. he set himself to work to show them all what he could do. 1879 Sala *Paris Herself Again* XXXI, The owners set their wits to work.

† (*b*) To begin working upon. cf. 23 c. *Obs.*

1694 T. Houghton *Royal Instit.* Ded. A 3 Which Veyns and Mines, if they was..Set to Work, by any that understands them, would..prove as Rich.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*: see a (*a*): = 28.

1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 92 The Doctor sets to work to his exposition of the Trinity. 1782 R. Cumberland *Anecd. Emin. Painters* I. 147 The devout painter sate to work. 1885 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 353, I..set to work at another two-act piece. 1889 H. D. Traill *Strafford* iv. 46 Charles..set seriously to work to govern alone.

** with *work* as obj. of a verb. (See also 3 b.)

30. To cut out work *for* a person: to prepare work to be done by him, to give him something to do, now only *to have* (*all*) *one's work cut out* (colloq.): to have enough, or as much as one can manage, to do.

1619, 1796, 1866 [see Cut *v.* 56 l]. 1879 H. C. Powell *Amateur Athletic Ann.* 19 This [race] Crossley had all his work cut out to win.

31. To make work. a. (also *to make a work*): To work havoc or confusion; hence, to make a to-do or fuss, to cause disturbance or trouble (cf. 6); †in quot. 1574, to trouble oneself *to do* something. *dial.*

1530 Palsgr. 616/2 He *maketh suche a worke* whan he cometh that all the house is wery of hym. 1574 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 234 Thay maid na werk To seek ony. 1582 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv* III. (1586) 136 These women ..like some Physitions, make work where all was well before. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I iv. 20 There is Auffidious. List what worke he makes Among'st your cloven Army 1678 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden 1885) III. 102 It is a foolish thing for scots men to complain or make worke heir, or to endeavour a Rebellion in scotland. 1867 *E. B Ramsay's Remin.* (ed. 15) 30 People make a work if a minister preach the same sermon over again. 1876 Scott *Antig.* IX, Ou dear! Monkbarns, what's the use of making a wark? 1884 Walford *Baby's Grandmother* iv, Passing in and out and making no end of a work.

b. *To make work for*: to give (a person, etc.) something to do.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i 303 Young Arthur Who..this day hath made Much worke for teares in many an English mother. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 238 Lest by sauing their workmanship, my selfe might haue made worke for the hang-man. 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 2 To make more Work for the Hempen Whores in London.

c. with qualifying adj., as *to make good, short, sure* (etc.) *work* (*of* or *with* a person or thing): to do the business, or deal with the person or thing, well, shortly, surely, etc.; often with special implication, as *to make short work of* or *with*, to destroy or put an end to quickly; to settle and dismiss peremptorily; *to make sure work with*, to secure, to get safely into one's possession or control.

1592 Shaks. *Rom & Jul* II. vi. 35 Come with me, & we will make short worke. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi 95, 100 You haue made good worke, You and your Apron men. You haue made faire worke. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 265 Hauing made sure worke with one, she [*sc.* the spider] hyeth her to the Center of her Web, obseruing. whether any newe prey will come. 1706 M Henry *Gen* XXXVIII. 7 Sometimes God makes quick work with sinners *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 164 Believing they would at last make shorter work with me, and dispatch me with pistols. 1789 Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 52 Seeing what strange work Lord Shaftsbury has made with this passage in his translation of it. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Wild work they made of it; for the Whigs were as dour as the Cavaliers were fierce 1826 Disraeli *Viv Grey* VI. i, It is a very awful tale, sir, but I will make short work of it. 1859 H Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xli, The Doctor, on his mare, was making good work of it across the plains. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 169/2 A Lords Committee would probably make very short work of these precedents.

*** with qualifying adj. (or phr.: see also 1 c, d, 14, 31 c)

32. Good work: a morally commendable or virtuous act; an act of kindness or good will, *esp.* (in religious and theological use) an act of piety; usually *pl.* such acts done in obedience to divine law, or as the fruits of faith or godliness (cf. 1 b).

c 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* i, Þurh soðe lufe & þurh hyrsumnesse & þurh oðre gode worc. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 14 Gif beteran oðram on godum weorcum & eadmodren we beoð gemette. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 9 Oðre godere werke þe nu were long eou to telle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26525 Es na god werc wit-vten mede, Ne na wick wit-vten wrak. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 Zigge ich wel, þet in on wyt þise zeue virtues be-uore yzed byeþ þe boȝes of riȝtuolnesse, and al þet frut of guod workes þet of ham wexeþ belongeþ to þise trawe. 1382 Wyclif *Matt* xxvi. 10 What be 3e heuy [*gloss* or sory] to this womman? sothely a good work she hath wrouȝt in me. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. iii. 13 He ouȝte be douȝty and strong into gode werkis. 1516 *Kal. New Leg. Eng.* (Pynson) 2 He dyed in great Age full of good werkes & vertues. 1596 Harington *Metam Ajax* 41 When a man hath done but two good workes in all his life. 1653 W Ramesey *Astrol Rest* 183 Those times are to be shunned at the beginning of any good work. 1724 Erskine *Serm., Tit. ii. 8* Wks. (1791) 92 To make a work a good work, it must be done, by a good and holy person, renewed by the Spirit of Christ, and justified by his merit. *a* 1819 G. Hill *Lect. Dev.* v. iii. (1850) 472 Good works are the fruits and evidences of a true and lively faith. 1887 J. Hutchison *Lect Phil.* iii. 25 Every good work wrought within us and wrought by us.

**** **33.** Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

14.. [see Hand *sb.* 60 e] *c* 1530 R Hilles *Comm.-pl. Bk* (1858) 140 Meny hondys makyth lyght werke. 1670 Ray *Prov* 158 All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy. 1897 *Globe* 9 July 1/2 Heroic conduct of this type has to be, and is, regarded by British officers .as 'all in the day's work'.

IV. 34. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *work-hour*, *-pause*, *-place*, *-room*, *-thing*, *-time*, *-tool*, *-yard* (see also Work-day, etc.); (of persons) employed in manual, mechanical, or industrial labour, as *work-girl*, *-servant* (see also Work-folk, -man, etc.); (of animals) used for work on a farm or otherwise (='of burden' or 'of draught'), as *work-beast*, *-horse*, *-mare*, *-nag*, *-ox*, *-steer*, *-stock* (cf OE. *weorcnieten*); pertaining to or used for needlework or the like (see 16), as *work-case*, *-desk*, *-drawer*, *-pattern*, *-stand* (see also *work-bag*, etc. in d). b Objective, etc., as *work-seeker*; *work-producing* adj. c. Instrumental, as *work-driven*, *-hardened*, *-stained*, *-wan*, *-weary*, *-worn* adjs d. Special comb.: work-bag, -basket, a bag, or basket, to contain implements and materials for needlework; work-bench, a bench, with accessories, at which mechanics work, esp. a carpenter's bench; work-board, a board upon which some kind of manual work is done, work-box, a box to contain instruments and materials for needlework; work-covenant *Theol* = *Covenant of Works* (see Covenant *sb.* 8 a, and cf. sense 1 b above); work-fellow = *work-mate*, work-field, (*a*) a field or piece of ground used for training in farm-work; (*b*) a 'field' of work, region of activity; work-hand, (*a*) [Hand *sb.* 8] a person employed by another to do work; (*b*) with defining adj. [Hand *sb.* 9], as *a good work-hand*, one who is a 'good hand' at work, a capable worker; work-holder, a device in a sewing-machine for holding the work or fabric; † work-holy *a. Theol*, aiming at or pretending to holiness on the ground of works (see 1 b); † work-jail, a penal workhouse; work-lead, †(*a*) a vat (Lead *sb.*1 5 a) used for fermentation; (*b*) = G. *werkblei*, lead as it comes from the smelting furnace, containing impurities; † work-like *a*, inclined for work, industrious; work-mate, a fellow-labourer, one engaged in the same work with another or others; workmonger, a controversial term for one who expects to be justified by works (see 1 b); work-shy *a.*, shy of or disinclined for work, lazy; hence *work-shyness*; work-stone, a sloping cast-iron plate (? originally a stone) in the front of an ore-hearth, with a groove down which the melted metal flows; work-table, a table for supporting working materials and tools; *esp* a small table with compartments and drawers, and sometimes with a well for needlework; work-train, a train of wagons or trucks for conveying materials for construction or repair of a railway, etc.

1775 Twiss *Travels. Port & Sp.* 36, I bought here several *work-bags made in the Brasils. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* v, Some half dozen reticules and work-bags, 'containing documents', as she informed us 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S Seas* 39 A small Basket about the Size of the Womens *Work-baskets in England. 1897 Voynich *Gadfly* I vii, His mother's work-basket stood in a little cupboard. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech* (L.) 866 Thow schalt not coueyte þy neyȝborys wyf, ne his oxe ne his *werk-best 1782 T. Jefferson *Notes State Virginia* (1787) 275 While we have land to labour then, let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a *work-bench, or twirling a distaff 1864 R. Kerr *Gentl. Ho.* 307 A Carpenter's Shop will contain .the well-known work-bench of the trade, and perhaps a lathe. 1811 Sutcliff *Trav. N. Amer* 58 A tailor. whose *work-board being at a front window, he had an opportunity of noticing the passengers in the street. 1885 C G W Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser IV 325/1 The [watchmaker's] 'workboard' should be made of well seasoned wood 1811 Miss Hawkins *Countess & Gertrude*, *Workbox 1848 Dickens *Dombey* VIII, Berry brought out a little work-box, and fell to working busily. 1879 Mrs A. E James *Ind Househ Managem* 25 You must have a *work-case with thread, cotton, needles, pins, thimble, scissors, knife, and pencil 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 260 The *work covenant of Sinai brings to light the duty and the weakness of men 1611 Florio, *Scrignetto*, a little shrine, chest, coffin, or deske Also a womans *worke-deske 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* VIII, She took from her *work-drawer an enormous..piece of knitting 1880 E. H Rollins *New Eng. Bygones* (1883) 42 These farmers were almost always *work-driven and weary 1526 Tindale *Rom* XVI. 21 Thimotheus my *worke felow. 1564 *Brief Exam* D 1 b, We nede many workefelowes. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Nov 9/3 A training-farm or '*workfield' managed by the poor-law authorities 1918 Abr. Davidson in *Times* 30 Dec 6/3 Their activities are in His larger workfield now. 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* IV, The blooming young *work girl. 1886 Besant *Child'r Gibeon* I. VI, We're work-girls, and we've got to earn our living. 1866 Carlyle *E. Irving* in *Reminn* (1881) I. 129 Miller's assistant and *work-hand for many years was John Bell, a joiner. 1893 T N Page *Ole Virginia* 173 He was a good work-hand, and a first-class boatman 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* IV, She stands knitting. with her *work-hardened hands. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech.* 2120/2 The cylinder sewing-machine has a cylindrical *work-holder for sewing seams on sleeves, trousers, and other tubular work. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 42 b, The sophistres, *werke-holy, & iustifiars,. which so magnifie their dedes. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 41 Inventarye in ye stable Item iiij or *warke horses. 1812 Sir J Sinclair *Syst Husb Scot.* I. 17 A pair of work-horses may be accommodated in a space of sixteen feet by eight. 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* VII, To try and get a little sleep before *work-hour *Ibid*, Unfettered by work-hours 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 233 Breaking up the *worke-jayles, or bridle-wels [L *refractis ergastulis*] by right of Warre 1834 Poulett Scrope in *Hansard's Parl Debates* Ser. III. XXIII. 1326 The whole country must be studded with district workhouses, or rather work-gaols 1471–2 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 156 Pro operacione cc^ti^ v^xx^ viij petr. plumbi in iiij *warkledes, brewledes, et j steplede 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Work-lead* See *Base bullion.* *a* 1642 Bedell *Erasmus* in Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1651) 57 Seaven Cities, no contemptible portion of witty and *work-like Greece 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* lxxviii, A *Workmayd in her Summers weed, With Sheafe and Sickle 1587 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 144 One *worke horse or maire. 1851 H. Mayhew *Lond Labour* (1861) II. 95 The man accordingly got a boat, and was soon afloat among his old *workmates 1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev* XII 3–6 The truth of the christen faith beyng persecuted of Emperours and Kynges, of *workemongers 1582 Marbeck *Bk Notes* 882 The Harlots and Publicans repenting truly, and submitting themselues to the mercie of God, are more acceptable vnto God, then ye proud workmongers, that trust in their owne righteousnesse. 1882 Mrs. Booth *Addr Crit Salvation Army* 7 One class of critics stigmatise us as being work-mongers 1576 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) I. 411, 1j *woryke nagges. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 210, xxj *wark oxen 1897 O Wister in *Harper's Mag* Mar 534/2 He looked as wise as a work-ox 1815 Scott *Guy M* XXIX, Miss Bertram's *work-patterns 1894 A S. Robertson *Provost o' Glendookie* 91 The Glendookian year contained two *work-pauses *a* 1828 Bewick in *Zoologist* (1862) Ser. I XX 8150 He had it sent for to my *work-place. 1875 *Act 38 & 39 Vict* c 55 § 91 Any factory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly state 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* VII, The *work-room of Simon Glover was filled to crowding by personages of no little consequence 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* XIII, Thoughts of the morrow to be spent in that close monotonous work-room. 1892 *Daily News* 18 May 6/1 There are no openings for *work-seekers. 1593 *Lanc Wills* (1884) 155, I gyve unto everye one of my *worke servants over and besids theire waiges x s apeece 1904 H. Preston-Thomas *Rep Vagrancy Swtz* 4 If the council. decide that (to use the expressive term officially employed) he is *work shy (*Arbeits-scheu*). *Ibid* 9 The offence of most of them has been begging or 'work-shyness' 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz* 15 Jan. 3/2 His rough and *work-stained hearers. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Oct 5/1 There are some of us who have learned to love that work-stained river. 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* XXIX, He placed another chair opposite that near the *work-stand 1911 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 359/2 Setting him up with a *work-steer and a milk cow *Ibid* 360/2 Wheat for his *work-stock feed 1667 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg.* (1670) 35 Five Hearths with Backs, Cheeks, *Workstones, Iron Plates, and other necessaries 1884 C. G W. Lock *Workshop Rec.* Ser. III 336/2 Extending forwards from the front of the hearth..is an iron plate called the 'fore-stone' or 'work-stone' 1800 S & Ht. Lee *Canterb. T.* (ed. 2) III 139 On one side stood an ornamental *work-table. 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* I,

A small basket work table, overflowing with bright-colored wools and silk 1812 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I 168 The playthings and the *workthings, that this unlucky search discovered 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xx. (1898) 143 During *work-time he planned amusements for Miss Kennedy and her girls. 1889 Browning *Asolando, Epilogue* iv, At noonday in the bustle of man's work time. 1888 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc) 151 Bellowes and other *work tooles 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* Oct 10 The *work train is again engaged in hauling gravel on the road 1877 Tennyson *Harold* I 1 54 Look I am I not *Work-wan, flesh-fallen? 1865 Mrs L. L Clarke *Common Seaweeds* iv 75 The man of business takes a ramble on the sea shore, *work weary 1865 C Stanford *Symb Christ* vi. (1878) 170 When for a few moments that *work-worn man takes up his Bible 1614 T Gentleman *England's Way* 31 Houses, and *worke-yards erected for Coopers, and Rope-makers 1864 R Kerr *Genti Ho* 308 An enclosed Work-yard is . required The Workshops ought to face it.

Work (wɔ̄rk), *v* Pa t and pple. **worked** (wɔ̄rkt), *arch* and *techn* **wrought** (rɔ̄t). Forms see below. [(1) OE *wyrcan*, pa t. *worhte*, pa. pple. *geworht*, = OS *workian*, OHG. *wurchen, worhta, wurhta, giworht, gewurchet* (MHG. *wurken, wurken, worhte, geworht, gewurket*), ON *yrkja, orta, ortr*, Goth *waurkjan, waurhta, -waurhts* — OTeut **wurkjan, *wurχt-*, (2) OE. (Mercian) *wircan*, = OFris *werkia, wirra, wrochte, wrocht*, OS. *wirkian, war(a)hta, war(a)ht*, OHG *wirchen, warahta* (MHG *wirken, warhte*, G. *wirken, wirkte, gewirkt*), ON *verkja, virkja* to feel pain :— OTeut. **werkjan, *warχt-* (**wurχt-*). A third OE. type represented by late *wercan, weorc(e)an* seems to point to early influence of the sb. *we(o)rc* (see Work *sb.*) upon the vowel of the vb

Other Teut forms are OFris. *werka*, OS. *-werkon*, (*-werkot*), (M)Du, M(LG) *werken*, (*wrochte*, etc), OHG *werchôn* (MHG. *wirchen, werken*), ON. *verka* (*-að*) in certain technical uses, *orka* to manage, effect, contrive (Sw. *verka* to do, perform, *virka* to crochet, Da. *virke* to operate, act, weave, etc).

The Indo-Eur base *worg-, werg-, wrg-* is represented outside Germanic by Zend *vaŋ̇ zayeiti* he works, Gr. *ἔρδω* (—**wergjō*), *ῥέζω* (—**wrgjō*) I do, perf *ἔοργα, ὄργανον* Organ, *ὄργιον* Orgy, Olr *fairged* they made, *do-fairci* prepares, and the forms s v. Wark *sb* and *v*, and Work *sb*

The normal representative of OE. *wyrcan* would be **worch* (for the vocalism cf. *worm, worse, wort*); the substitution of *k* for *ch*, producing the modern standard form (wɔ̄rk) instead of (wɔ̄rtʃ), is shown in north-midland areas *c* 1200, and is due mainly to Work *sb*, though Scandinavian influence (see various forms above) is possible

The new pa. t and pa. pple. *worked*, formed directly on the inf. stem, became established in the 15th century, it is now the normal form except in archaic usage (in which the older form *wrought* may appear in any sense), and in senses which denote fashioning, shaping, or decorating with the hand or an implement see Wrought]

A. Illustration of Forms

1 *Inf* and *Pres-stem.* *α* 1 wyrc(e)an, (wyrcean), 2–3 **wurchen**, (3 **wrchen, wuerche, wourche**), 3–6 **wurche**, 5–6 **wurch**. *β.* 1 wirc(e)an, 3–5 **wirche**(n, 4–6 **wyrche**, 5 **wyrch, wirch, (whirche)**, 9 *dial.* **wirtch**. *γ.* 1 **weorcean, wercan**, (2 *imper.* **wrec**), 2–4 **werchen**, (3 **werechen**), 3–5 **werche**. *δ.* 3–6 **worch**(e, (4 **worsche**, 6 *arch.* **woorchen**).

α c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. III. 2 Hreonisse doas *vel* wyrcas *Ibid* XXI 28 Wuirc in wingeard minne 971 *Blickl Hom* 75 Þæt we sceolan god weorc wyrcean *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 264 Hu mon læcedomas wiþ þon wyrcean scyle *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 109 On monie wisen mon mei wurchen elmessan *c* 1200 wuerche [see B 3 d] *c* 1205 Lay 1547 Scaðe wei c wrchen *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 408 (Jesus MS) He wile of bore wurche [*Cott* wichen] bareh *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 24 With feyth truly for to wurch 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1382 In Gods seruyce they honourablye wurche

β c 825 *Vesp Psalter* XIV 2 Se wirceð rehtwisnisse *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 722 (Cott MS) Clerkes ginneþ songes wirche 13 *Northern Passion* 1354 Alle the bettyr þey myghte wyrche *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6659–65 He bad wirken whanne that neede is Seynt Poule that loued al hooly chirche He bade thappostles forto wirche And wynnen her lyflode And seide wirketh with youre honden *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 344 Elburwe þat religyose house let after whirche *a* 1425 tr. *Ardorne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 45 þe place wher a senek is putte in, if it wirch perfitely, shal bycome blo & bolned *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II XIII 222 Forto wirche holi deedis 15 . *Merch & Son* 200 in Hazl. *E P P* I 146 He made hym evyn with every man, as far as he cowde wyrche. 1847 Halliwell, *Wirtch*, to ache *North*

γ 971 *Blickl Hom* 67 Þæt þu scealt Godes willan wercan *c* 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* XVII, Þonne hi ne þurfon gemæne worc weorcean, wince ælc sum þing þæs þe his agen neod sy *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 225 Wrec þe me an arc. *c* 1200 wercheð [see B 21] *c* 1275 Lay 12167 Ich wolle werechen after þine willen *c* 1460 werche [see B 1 c]

δ c 1275 *XI Psalms of Hell* 310 in *O E Misc* 220 Wo-soeuer wil halou þis sunnunday Wele and worch it ful 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A VIII 84 Wymmen with childe þat worchen ne mowen *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 123 Þei wolen not . worsche aftir good conscience *c* 1400 *R Glouc Chron* (Rolls) App. XX 94 Hi þoute wourche wo *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 8 Crist grawnt us grace truly to worch 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* VIII 6 To woorchen all our will 1865 Waugh *Lancs Songs* 24 When a man's honestly willin' To wortch

ε. 3 (*Orm*) wirrkenn, 4 wirc, wirck(e, wirkke, wyrkke, wyrc, (wrick, wrik, wryk, *Sc.* vyrk), 4–6 wirke, wyrk(e, *Sc.* virk, 4–6, 8 *Sc.* wirk, 5 wirken, 5–6 wyrcke. *ζ.* 3–6 werke, 4 werc, werkke, werken, 5–6 werk, (6 weorke). *η* 4–7 worke, 6 woorke, wurk, *Sc.* vurk, 7 worck, 6–work *θ.* 5–6 warke, 9 *dial.* wark.

ε c 1200 Ormin 10118 To wirrkenn allmess werrkess *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1229 To wrik þaie wik wil. *Ibid.* 2200 To wyrk wondres. *Ibid* 25251 þi will to wirc. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5001 How þey schuld wyrke *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 4 þo bokes of holy kyrc, þat holy men con wyrc *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XIX (*Christopher*) 79 To wryk in ws his wekit pouste 1375 Barbour *Bruce* V 488 He thoucht to virk with slicht. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 1468 Fulle graythelye he wyikkes *c* 1400 wirken [see 1 β] 1530 Palsgr 783/1, I wyrke. Declared in 'I worke' 1549 *Compl. Scot* I. 21 The iugement of gode (quhilk virkis al thyng) 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 482 For to wyrcke 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* IX (S T S) II 201 Feireng thit Angus suld wirk thame sum iniure

ζ. c 1220 werkeð [see B. 10] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14704 þe werckes þat i werc *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can Yeom. T.* 1477 As for to werken any thyng in contrarie *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 785 He couth werk wounderis. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 136 b, It can werke no effect 1553 *Respublica* 86 Avaryce maie weorke factes.

η. 1340 *Ayenb* 206 Alneway workinde 14 *Str Beues* 1798 (Pynson) Lat god worke what his wol is. 1546 *St Papers Hen. VIII* XI. 225, I will do what I can then must Godd worcke 1551 Crowley *Pleas & Payne* Ded 108 The Lorde work in the hertis of the rych. 1570 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Matter for them to wurk uppon 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform* xliv. 368 Destroy the block, That vurkis thu Turkis aganis the 1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 634/1 Divine powers which should woorke vengeaunce on perjurours. 1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1909) III 52 Discharging our broadsides as fast as wee coulde laied them and worck them 1645 in *N. & Q* 12th Ser IX 223/2 Brick to worke up the wall.

θ 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* I. XIII 35 The handes warke *a* 1529 Skelton *P Sparowe* 799 Whereat they barke, And mar all they warke 1880 Mrs Parr *Adam & Eve* II 143 If 'tis to be done, he'll wark the oracle for me.

2 *Pa t. α.* 1–3 **worhte** (1 **worohte, uorhte**); 1–4 **wrohte**, (3 **wrocte**, *Orm.* **wrohhte**), 3–4 **wrouht**(e, 3–5 **wroȝt**(e, 3–6 **wrouȝt**(e, **wrout**(e, **wroght**, 4 **wroghte, wroht, wrowht**, (**wroth**), 4–5 **wroughte**, *Sc.* **woucht**, 4–6 *Sc.* **wrocht**, (**vrocht**), 5 **wrowȝte, wrowt**, (**wrouth**), 6 **wrowght**, 5– **wrought**. *β.* 1–2 **warhte**; 3 **wrahte, wrauhte**, 3–4 **wraȝte**, 4 **wraht**, 5 *Sc.* **wraucht**, 6 **wraught**.

α c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* John IX 6 Uorhte lam of ðæm spadle 971 *Blickl Hom* 19 Hælend þæt wundor worhte. 1056–66 *Inscr on Dial, Kirkdale Ch., Yks*, Haward me wrohte *c* 1200 Ormin 2256 Godd þatt alle shaffte wrohhte *c* 1205 Lay 12024 He harm worhte *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 258 þe þet wrouhte þe eorðe *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 156 His mist ðe wroutis [= wrought them] on ðe ferðe day! *Ibid* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. *a* 1300 in *Anecd Lit* (1844) 92 Thenk, mon, wer of Crist the wroute *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 362 First þan wroght he angel kind 13 *Northern Passion* 1367 (MS. Camb Gg) Þei wrothin hit wit maistrie *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3694, I wrouȝt nouȝt þe best. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII 158 Johne wrought syne sa vittely *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T* 403 Ful many an hethen wroghtestow ful wo *c* 1400 *Parce Michi* 53 in *26 Pol Poems* 144 In youthe I wrought folyes fele. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 106 þe apostil wrowt wiþ his handis þingis able to manmis vse *a* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 3277 in *Macro Plays* 174 Wheyþer he wrouth wel or wyckydnesse *a* 1529 Skelton *Woffully Arayd* 49 Y wrouȝt the, I bowȝt the frome eternal fyre 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (S.T.S) 39 The halie spreit vrocht this conceptione 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ruth II. 19 Where wroughtest thou? 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 159 His seruantes that attended and wroute at the Coorte 1573 *Ibid* 196 The wyerdrawer that wrowght upon sundry propertyes 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* III (S.T.S) I. 199 How vnwislie thay wrocht.

β a 1100 *Life S Chad* in *Anglia* X 64 He warhte eac degulran eardung stowe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 91 Þa warhte god feole tacna. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1071 Þet he wrahte þulliche wundres. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 106 He, of his eyre briddes wrauhte [*Cott* wraȝte]. 13 *E. E Allit P.* A 56 My wreched wylle in wo ay wrȝte *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* V XIII 5314 Al þe wilis þat he wraucht [*prime* noucht]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 70 Sin, not Time, first wraught the change.

γ 1 wyrcte, 2 wercte; 5 wyrkkyd, 6–worked (7– work'd).

c 825 *Vesp Hymns* 1 3 *Digiti mei aptaverunt psalterium*, fingras mine wyrctun hearpan *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 229 Þa wercte he fele wundra *c* 1470 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 284 They that wyrkkyd soche wooll 1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cccxlvi (1530) 24/2 Vrbayne waxed proude and worked all on heed 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy S. Seas* 106 It being smooth water, she work'd very well

3 *Pa pple.* *α.* 1 ȝeworht, etc.: see Ywrought *β.* 4 worȝt, worght; 3 *Orm* wrohht, 3–4 wroȝt, 4 wroghte, wrouht(e, wrow(h)t, (wrohut, wroȝth, wrouth), 4–5 wroȝte, wrouȝt(e, wroht, 4–6 wroght, *Sc.* wrocht, 4–7 wroughte, (5 wrowgt, wrow(g)th, wrout, wrothte, wroth, wrht), 5–6 wrowght, 6 (wrowte, wrotte, rought), *Sc.* wroucht, (vrocht, rocht), 7 wrote, 4– wrought. *γ.* [1 ȝewarht], 3 wrauht, 6 wraught.

β [*a* 900 *Leiden Riddle* 3 Ni uuat ic mec biuorthæ uullan fiusum] *c* 1200 Ormin Ded 153 Icc hafe hemm wrohht tiss boc *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 40 Of nouȝt Was heuene and erðe samen wroȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25914 (Cott) Þerfor haf i worght þis bok *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1352 Dwelling haueth ofte scaþe wrouth *Ibid.* 2453 He haue[de] ful wo wrowht.

13 *Cursor M.* 1564 (Gott.) Iesu þat all has wrohut 13 . *Harrow. Hell* (E) 167 3if ich haue sinnes wrouȝt 13 *Pol. Rel & L Poems* (1903) 264 To his licnesse þon art wrout. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 94 3e had nocht wrocht on that maner. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3264 Had he worȝt ay to wees welth. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 16 Lord, þu hast wrout al our warkis in vs. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) Prol III 3 It was wrht o-pon þe harde stane. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 79 O juge thi decre Is wroct ful unrychtfully *c* 1460 *Promp Parv* 278 (Winch MS), Madde, or wroth be crafte or cunnyng, *factus* *a* 1500 *Bernard de Cus a Rei Fam.* III. 81 Qwhat wonder sulde be wrothte 1549 *Compl Scot* VII 69 The figuris that hed bene grauit, vrocht, and brodrut 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 36 A tylte the wych was wrotte on Assencion day. 1582 N Burne *Disputation* in *Cath. Tractates* (S T S) 119 The lyme could not be vrocht 1585 Daniel *Poet & Ep bef Paulus Iouius* To Rdr, Wks (Grosart) IV 24 This [invention] which time hath now at length perfited and rought into a more regulate order. 1635 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* Bundle 145, No. 2 b, The earth being lately by the tide wroughte

γ [*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* C 780 *Conderetur*, ȝewarht. *c* 893 Ælfred *Oros* v. II 216 Mon hæt Corinthisce fatu ealle þe þærof ȝewarhte wæron. *a* 1100 *Life S Chad* in *Anglia* X 230 Heo wes ȝewarht usfan on huses ȝelicnesse]

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 7 in *O E Misc* 90 Yef we habbeþ werkes yeynes þi wille wrauht. 1518 *Sel Pleas Star Chamb* (Selden) II. 135 To cawse further myschefe to have byn wraught *a* 1542 Wyatt *Poems* (1908) 55 Gesse, frend, what I am, or how I am wraught

δ 5 **worched**. *ε.* 6 **workyd**, 6– **worked**.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VI XI 199 We haue worched al maner of sylke werkes 1538 workyd [see B 8] 1733 Budgell *Bee* No. 5 I. 180 In what an hurry a Weekly Pamphlet of three Sheets must be work'd off

B Signification

I. Transitive senses.

* To perform, execute.

1. To do, perform, practise (a deed, course of action, labour, task, business, occupation, process, etc.). Now *arch.*; chiefly with cognate obj *work* or *deed*, or in such phr. as *to work a miracle, to work wonders* (pa. t. and pa. pple. freq. *wrought*), in which sense 10 is blended with this.

Beowulf 930 A mæg god wyrcan wunder æfter wundre. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 21 Eal swa hwæt swa se ȝesenelica hchama deþ oþþe wyrceþ *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* XLVII. 3 He axode hwæt hy wyrcean cuþon hi andswarodon We synd scephyrdas *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt XXVI. 10 God weorc heo wolhte on me — John III. 2 Ne mæg nan man þas tacn wyrcan þe ðu wyrest, buton God beo mid him. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Leorniað god to wurchenne. *c* 1200 Ormin 9988 Swillke sinndenn alle þa þatt wirrkenn gode werkess *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 59 Swich elmesse to wurchen. *c* 1200– [see Wonder *sb* 2, 3] *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1053 Oðre þurh wicchecreftes wurchið summe wundres. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 424 Wurche þet me hat hire wiðuten grucchunge *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2218 De bieðere ne wisten it nouȝt Hu ðis dede wurðe wroȝt. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 2569 Seint germayn prechede, & vair miracle wroȝte *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5870 (Fairf) Þai salle wirk ij dayes werk a-pon a day. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch T* 241 Wirk alle thyng by conseil. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* I X 50 And wolde wiche sumwhile the oon craft and sumwhile the other craft 1508 Dunbar *Tua Marit Wemen* 351, I maid that wif carll to werk all womenis werkis. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* I II § 3 God worketh nothing without cause. *c* 1600 in *Engl Hist. Rev* (1919) July 435 She worcketh knittinge of stockings 1618 W Lawson *New Orch & Garden* X (1623) 97 Grafting is thus wrought. 1649 Bp Hall *Cases Consc.* IV VIII (1654) 361 A Sacrament, conferring Grace by the very work wrought. 1746 Francis tr. *Horace, Art Poetry* 264 Let not such upon the Stage be brought, Which better should behind the Scenes be wrought 1784 Cowper *Task* VI 557 So God wrought double justice. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr Leg, Wallace* XCI, In Guienne right valiant deeds he wrought 1851 Dixon *W Penn* II (1872) 12 The miracles wrought by Spanish saints 1863 Stanley *Jew Ch.* I. III 64 The twenty years of exile and servitude had wrought their work 1904 Budge *3rd & 4th Egypt Rooms Brit Mus.* 181 Stone object, with twenty facets, probably used in working magic 1920 *Engl. Hist Rev* Jan 25 The special work which he undertook, and the rich ability with which he wrought it

b. To do (something evil or harmful); to commit (a sin, wrong, or crime). *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 7 Alle ða ðe wircað unrehtwisnisse *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 569 Sipes ȝe sinkeð, and scaðe ðus werkeð *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24158 Vn-reufull yee wirc vnright *c* 1325 *Spec Gy Warw* 759 Anon, so þu hast sinne wrouht, to shrifte þat þu gange 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 688 þe hete. Þat enforceþ þe flech folie to wirche! *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed. Hall) VII. 62 Fals treson alway þai wroght. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* III. XI 342 The pseudo Apostlis wrouȝten persecucioun aȝens the trewe Apostlis. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5638 When he had þis theft wrought. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I 161 Mony grete wrang that wrocht 1535 Coverdale *Esek* XXXIII 26 Ye worke abhominacions, euery one defyleth his neghbours wife 1611 *Bible* Matt. VII. 23 Depart from me, ye that worke iniquity 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 25 Working that malice on the creatures, which he could not wrecke on their Creator. 1829 Hood *Eug Aram* XIII, Methought, last night, I wrought A murder, in a dream!

† **c.** To perform, observe (a ceremony, etc.). *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt XXVI 18 Mið ðec ic wyrco eastro [*facio pascha*] mið ðeȝnum minum. *c* 1325 *Chron Eng.* 311 in Ritson *Metr. Rom* II. 283 Eleutherie, the pope of Rome, Stablede suithe sone Godes werkes wurche, Ant singe in holy Chirche. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3685 Goddes minister.. þat þe sacrament of þe auter wirkes *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 325 Seyng hys evynsong as yt hys worshepe for to werche.

† **d** To carry on, wage, make (war). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3220 Þat folc ebru to werchen wi. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (ed Hall) VI. 31 A were es wroght Ȝowre walles with to wrote. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. metr. VII. 114 (Camb. MS.) Agamenon, þat wrowhte and continuede

the batayles oy x. yer. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4056 Where this Geant were prouued and wrought

2 To perform, carry out, execute a person's will, advice, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.* (in later use passing into sense 10).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Þæt þu scealt on æðhwylce tid Godes willan wercan *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. VII. 21 Se þe wyrcð mines fæder willan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Hu me sulue godalmihti serue, and his wille wurche in orde. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 75 (B. dl. MS.) Wurch eleuisus wil for ich þe seoue leasse *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 307 He. graunted him Forto worchen his wille as lord wip his owne. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 471 His nihe men, þat his red wrougten. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1881 All the souereans assegnet me hir. For to wirke with my wille, & werld as myn owne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 23 Lat Fortoun wirk furthe hir rage. 1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 12 Leave the God of heaven to woorke his wil. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 589 The false loon, who could not work his will By open force, employ'd his flattering skill.

** To construct, produce, effect.

3. To produce by (or as by) labour or exertion; to make, construct, manufacture; to form, fashion, shape. *Obs.* or *arch.* in general sense; often, now usually, implying artistic or ornamental workmanship (most commonly in pa. pple. *wrought*; see also e. See also *work up*, 39 h.

Beowulf 1452 Þwa hine fyrndagum worhte wæpna smið. *c* 1205 LAY. 22911 Ich þe wulle wurche a bord. þat þer mazen setten to sixtene hundred & ma. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 559 Of body ful wel wrought was she. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 120 He þat it wroghte koude ful many a gyn. *c* 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 271 A bok..þat men callyt an abece. Pratylych I-wrout. *Ici l.*, Wrout is on þe bok with-oute, V. paraffys [*Bodl. MS.* 789 wrouȝt]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1382 So curyously, in so lytell a compace, In all thys world was neuer thyng wrought. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 264 To ane preue Chalmer. thay him led, Quhair ane burely bed was wrocht 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 138 Quharof the beis wrocht thar hunny sweit. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 125 Some of them, whych worke ye kinges Artillarie for war 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* lxxxiii (1636) 86 The liver..is the place where all the humours of the body are first wrought. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 267 The blind laborious Mole In winding Mazes works her hidden Hole. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 103 A hundred cabinet-makers in London can work a table..equally well. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 372 A goblet exquisitely wrought. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 258 A public road, beneath which is worked a path conducting to a fine lawn. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* i. (1858) 4 Whether the first whaling harpoon used in America was wrought there. 1864 J. HUNT tr. *Vogt's Lect. Man* x. 269 The [flint] instruments of oval shape have been mostly worked by gentle blows.

(*b*) with immaterial object.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29326 All þaa þat wirkes Laus gain right of hali kirkes. 1721 PRIOR *Predestination* Wks. 1907 II. 351 Are not the Texture of our Actions wrought By something inward that directs our thought? 1752 GRAY *Bentley* 7 Each dream, in fancy's airy colouring wrought.

b. Said of God: To create. Also in *pass.*, the pa. pple. sometimes becoming equivalent to 'born'. *Obs.* or *rare arch.* See also 7.

Beowulf 92 Þæt se ælmihtiga eorðan worhte. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 4 *Qui fecit ab initio masculum et femminam fecit eos*, seðe worohte from fruma woepen-monn & wifmonn geworhte hia. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 369 Nis buten an godd, þet al þe world wrahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 373 He wroght apon þe toþer day þe firmament. *c* 1369 CHALCER *Dethe Blaunche* 90 Alas (quoth shee) that I was wrought. *c* 1442 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 205 Alle women that in this world be wrowght. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 364 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 Quhat sall I do? Allace, that I wes wrocht. *c* 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLV. v. All creatures thou hast wrought, shall their Creator sound. 1639 MURE *Ps.* VIII. iii. The moone, the twinckling starrs..Works, by thy finger wrought. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* § 19 The less I can satisfie my self with marvailing at thy works, the more let me adore the majesty and omnipotence of thee that wroughtest them

c. To construct, build (a house, church, wall, bridge, etc.) *Obs.* or *rare arch.* See also 39 a

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 22 Da cwæðon hi betwux him þæt hi woldon wircan ane burh 13 *Leg. Gregory* 218 Churches, chapels, bobe ysame Werche sche dede. 14 . *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 3685 Beues dyd wyrke Abbeys, mynesters, and meny a kirke. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 64 Weill wroght wes the wall, And payntit with pride. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 300 They..the Mole immense wrought on Over the foaming deep high Archt. *a* 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 7 Mar. (1707) 18 An old Bridge..exceeding well wrought. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 Scaffolds for working the said Piers from Bottom to Top. 1747 GOULD *Engl. Ants* 12 Their [*sc.* ants'] double Saw, by means whereof they work their Apartments. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* 1. 1 Earls were the wrights that wrought it [*sc.* a house].

†d. To 'make', obtain (a friend). *Obs. rare.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXIV. § 3 Mid þis andweardan welan mon wyrcð oftor fiond ðonne freond *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Mid weldede of giue [man mai] frend wuerche.

e. const. *of*, rarely *out of* (the material or constituents); also *in* (some material), usually implying artistic or ornamental workmanship. (In later use almost always in pa. pple. *wrought.*)

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX § 12 Hit is þæs godcundan anwealdes ȝewuna þæt he wircð of yfle good. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John II. 15 He worhte swipan of strengon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* VI. 14 Wyrc ðe nu anne arc of abeawenum bordum. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* I. 12 God. cwæð þæt he wolde wyrcan mannan of eorðan *c* 1200 ORMIN 15182 Nollde nohht te Laferrd Crist Henim wirrkenn win inoh off nohht, Acc wollde off waterr wirrkenn win *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22804 He þat dos flexs worth in to laine, O lani mai wirc flessli licam *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 204 A newe chaumbre-wouh wrouȝt al of bordes *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1919) XXIV. 141 In the myddes of this palays is the mountour for the grete Cane þat is alle wrought of gold & of precyous stones 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 121 O Lord, quhilk wrocht all thingis of nocht. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. 1 68 Their streaming Ensignes, wrought of coulloured silke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 681 Good milstones are wrought out of the rocke 1709 A. PHILIPS *To Earl of Dorset* 34 Every shrub, and every blade of grass, And every pointed thorn, seem'd wrought in glass 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xi, Various ornaments wrought in the purest gold 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 206 Forty-six noble columns, some wrought in granite and some in marble

†4. To compose (a book or writing), to write

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. XVII, On þære bec, þe ic worhte 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 169 Se ðe þas boc worhte. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 24 Patt ice þiss werrc þe shollde wirrkenn *Ibid.* 14269 Þatt boc, þatt Moysses & tatt profetess wrohhtenn *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 2 in *O. E. Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne Þat ich hire wurche a luue ron *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14836 Of Yuge saw y neuere nought, Neyher in boke write ne wrought. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 372 As though that he of malice wolde endyten Despyt of love, and had him-self hit wroght. 1617 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref., Wks. (1653) 13 Who likes, approves, and usefull deems This work, for him 'tis wrought 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor., Sat.* I. iv. 60 Some therefore ask, can comedy be thought A real poem, since it may be wrought In style and subject without fire or force.

†b. To utter, speak, say. *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 30 Þai ditted Þaire eris, for Þai suld noght Here Þir wurdes Þat Þus war wrought *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) I. 45 Philip Valays wordes wroght And said he suld Þaire enmys sla.

5. To make (a 'web' or textile fabric), to weave; to make (something consisting of such fabric, as a garment, quilt, etc.) by means of needlework, to sew or knit; to ornament with a design, figure, or pattern in needlework, to embroider.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 377 Two pilches weren ðurȝ engeles wroȝt. *a* 1400 *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 350 Non of þe Citee ne shal don werche qwyltes ne chalouns by-foute þe walles *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlii. 171 A damisell..þe whiche can wel werche your sherte. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII* c. 6. § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truely walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 991 Now she vnweaues the web that she hath wrought. 1595 — *John* IV. i. 43 My hand-kercher (The best I had, a Princesse wrought it me) 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. XXVIII. These belts (wrought with their ladies' care) 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Pulse*, She was working a pair of ruffles. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 33 A splendid cover of tapestry richly wrought. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. II. 21 You have wrought your web thinner and thinner. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 654 In the weaving of ribbed hosiery, the plain rib courses are wrought alternately 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 274 The princess, who had been educated only to work embroidery, to play on the spinet, [etc.]. 1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* VI, I'm going to work Mr. Laurence a pair of slippers.

b. const. *with* the design, figure, or pattern.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 897 His garnement was euerydell Portreied and wrought with floures. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 115 An hoby harneis..enbrowdered and wroght with agelotts of silver and gilt. 1575 in *Archaeologia* XXX. 12 Sixe quyshions, wrought withe my L. [= Lord's] armes. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound

c. with the design, figure, or pattern as obj

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 207* The Danes bare in their Ensigne a Raven wrought, in needle-worke. 1841 *Hart's Fancy-work Bk.* 18 To work patterns drawn on canvas. 1859 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. (1861) 286 Working her name on the blankets. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* IX. (1885) 65 The maxims you cherish would have served, for your grandmother to work on samplers

6. To make (an image or figure); to delineate, paint, or draw (a picture, ornamental design, etc.); to carve (a statue or piece of sculpture); also, to represent by an image, portray, picture *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in special connexions. See also 39 h

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23216 Painted fire. Þat apon a wagh war wroght 1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* 60 Letteryrys off gold, þat gay were wrowght to þe ye 1597 W. BARLOW *Navig. Supply* H 1, If these diuisions be wrought vpon Latten plates 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* XII. 206, I shall proceed to the working a Pattern or two in Soft Wood 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* V. 328 There, Ganymede is wrought with living Art. *a* 1707 PRIOR *To the Hon. C. Montague* II, Each, like the Graecian Artist, woo's The Image He himself has wrought 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* (1778) 19 The pictures, thus wrought with such pain, now appear like the effect of enchantment 1780 *Mirror* No. 103 A large iron gate, at the top of which the family arms are worked. 1874 J. H. POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furniture S. Kens. Mus.* 129 As the ornamental tooling is worked on leather by the bookbinder.

†7. With complemental word or phrase: To cause to be..., make, render, to change, convert, turn into something different, to bring into a specified state; also, to make or create in the form of. With simple compl. or const. *to*, *into*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXI. 13 Hyt ys awriten, min hus is ȝebedhus, witodlice ge worhton þæt to þeofa cote *c* 1205 LAY. 18737 His lond þu forbernest, & hine blæð wurchest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8392 For þi luue was i widue wroght *Ibid.* 12370 Ye þat he has wroght to men And þat efter his aun ymage. *Ibid.* 24088 (Edin.) Þat wroht me out of wite 13 *Ibid.* 13824 (Gött.) He þat me hal has wroght *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9004 Mony woundet þat worthy & wroght vnto dethe *c* 1420 *Sir Cleges* 336 Thys sawe I neuer, Syn I was man wrowght! *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Want of Wyse Men* 6 Welth is away, wit is now wrochtin to wrinkis. 15 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 115 Ordane for Him ane resting-place, That is so werie wrocht for the. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. II. 47 We had need pray for our deliuerance; Or this imperious man will worke vs all From Princes into Pages,

1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 43 If you suspect the performance of a promise, worke them obliged by some speciall engagement and pawne.

8. To make, form, or fashion *into* something (formerly also †*in*), to make up, to compound (ingredients); to shape (material). See also 39 e. In various connexions, cf. senses above. Often with special reference to the process or operation performed, thus passing into branch ***

1538 STARKEY *England* II. I. 173 Our marchantys cary them [*sc.* lead and tin] out, and then bryng the same in workyd agayn, and made vessel therof 1558 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 303 All our olde hempe is spunne and wrought in tenne cables and thirteene Hausers 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. XII. 65 Gun-powder of a Russet colour..may be judged to have all its Receipts well wrought. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 9 When you joyn several Bars of Iron together and work them into one Bar 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 461, I. melted down my Plate, On Modern Models to be wrought 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. II. 135 To unlay a cable to work into running rigging 1820 *Q. Mus. Mag.* II. 17 The subject of the Fugata is a very good one It were to be wished that it had been worked into a regular Fugue 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 464 String Rugs are made from odds and ends of wool, which are..worked into coarse canvas in loops

†b. To inflict (wounds) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 1522 We sall wirke þam wondis full wyde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVI. 363 Anoyntmentys ffor to anoyntt his woundys seie, That Iues hym wroght 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 339 Theye theues and robeurs smote fiersly vpon philotes, worchynge and gyuyng to him many woundes

c. To produce or cause by continued application of physical force, e.g. friction; to 'wear' (a cavity, etc.) by attrition.

1836 C. WORDSWORTH *Athens* XXVI (1855) 174 The wheels have worked deep grooves in the rock. *Mod.* He works holes in the seat of his trousers.

9 To put in, insert, incorporate, esp. in the way of construction or composition (cf. 3, 4) in various special connexions (see quots.). See also 36 a.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 83 Glasse wrought with good lead, Glass wrought with an Arch well leaded 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 262 We work into the Aperture, the Colours we would give the Flower 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 226 ¶ 1 Those occasional Dissertations, which he has wrought into the Body of his History. 1721 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 48 To work 3 whole Plank between 2 Buts. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. VII. 42 The love of pleasure, was wrought into his habit. He was a slave to it 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 254 Such a hedge may be repaired by thrusting brush into the holes, and working saplings through it obliquely 1888 *Iron* 25 May 465 Heavy coils of iron have been wrought round the..fore part of each gun

b. *Hort.* To graft (*on* a stock) also *fig.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. 10 The Romanes early wrought so much civility upon the Brittish stock 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. 1 (1841) I. 28 Getting the word of life wrought in your heart 1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 72 A collection of Chinese Roses worked on short stems. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gard. Assist.* 387 The..portion cut off, is termed the scion, or graft, and the rooted plant, on which it is placed or worked, is called the stock. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 203 [The Kilmarnock willow] is frequently worked on low stems, and in consequence much of its beauty is lost.

10. To effect, bring about, bring to pass; to accomplish, achieve, to cause, produce. (In early use often approaching sense 1.) See also 38 f, 39 h.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 498 He him suel werkeð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 850 He werken sckaðe and bale *Ibid.* 1812 Ðe ne leate ic noȝt, Til ðin blisceing on me beð wroȝt. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 774 Sauuacion to werche 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 412 With his ferefull folke to Phocus hee rides, And is wilfull in werk to wirchen hem care 13 *Cursor M.* 20926 (Edin.) To quilis he wroȝte þe cristin scam *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1173 Forto wirch me no wrong 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* VII. 10 That sorwe that is aftir God, worchith penaunce; forsoth sorwe of the world worchith deeth *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1696 *Lucretia*, Ful longe lay the sege & lytil wroughten. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. I. (1495) e IV b/1 In dyuerse maters [heete] werkyth dyuerse effectes. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 32 in *26 Pol. Poems* 122 So moche woo hit [*sc.* sin] hath vs wrought. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXI. 5 He wirkis sorrow to him sell 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 135 Tariand quhil the tyme virk ane bettir chance. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 110 They were confederated to worke him an vtter mischiefe 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 Whose daggers dinte wrought his dolefull death 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* III. (1636) 15 Words are so to be vndeistood, that they worke somewhat, and be not idle and frivolous 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. 1, Who else. his safetie might haue wrought 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 200 He replyed, that what Poike might work upon mans body in other Nations, it worked not there 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* XXIV, Lat them. stryve to wirk my fall 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 2 Though good advice was given, it has wrought no reformation 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 17 To wait the event of this campaign will certainly work delay 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug.* XXXI, The ravages that confinement and sorrow had worked upon him 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* XXVI, The beer had wrought no bad effect upon his appetite 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 78 Let him who works the client wrong beware the patron's ire! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 475 They were objects of general esteem and respect, and wrought an impression favourable to the ultimate reception of the doctrines which they taught. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 183 The destruction wrought by the sea 1912 *Halsbury's Laws of England* XXIV. 250 An alienation by tenant in tail worked a discontinuance

†11. To act in order to or so as to effect (something), to plan, devise, contrive; to put in practice, manage (a business or proceeding). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Horn* 288 (Laud) Wat reymnild wroute Mikel wonder him þoute 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. II. 85 Such Weddyng to worche to wrabbe with trube 1561 Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II (1577) G viij, Hee ought to worke the matter wisely 1621 J Taylor (Water P) *Unnat. Father* Wks (1630) II 137/2 He resolued to worke some meanes to take away their liues 1635 R N tr *Camden's Hist Eliz* I 78 The Conspiratours so wrought the matter, that very many of the Nobility assented to the marriage. 1647-8 Cotterell tr *Davila's Hist France* (1678) 19 The Cardinal ardently wrought the Prince's destruction by counseling the King 1667 Milton *P L* I 646 To work in close design, by fraud or guile What force effected not

*** To do something to an object (thing or person).

12 To bestow labour or effort upon; to operate upon: in various connexions and shades of meaning

a. To till, cultivate (land): = Labour *v.* I, *rarely*, to cultivate (a plant or crop)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* IX 20 Noe began to wyrcenne ðæt land. c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* III. 589 Faat lond, ydonged, moyst, & well ywroght Oynons desire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 49 b, [God] dyd set hym in paradyse for that entent that he sholde worke and kepe it 1573 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 120 Choose soile for the hop of the rottenest mould, well doonged and wrought 1622 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App I 107 The earth is soft and sandy, esy to bee wrought 1744 in *6th Rep Dep Kpr* App II 121 For the raising, planting, and working a vegetable (called Sesamo) extraordinary productive of oyl 1796 C Marshall *Garden* XX (1813) 394 When the ground can be conveniently worked 1799 J Robertson *Agric Perth* 263 The common of Rattry is indeed very barren, but if it were wrought, it would produce turnips and then grass

b. To get, 'win' (stone or slate from a quarry, ore or coal from a mine, etc) by labour, also with the quarry, mine, etc. as obj.

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 3069 Me wolde wene þat in þis lond no ston to worke nere 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* IV VII 226 The silver that hath beene wrought in the country 1618 Ralegh *Apol Guiana* (1650) 54 It had been no lesse a breach of Peace to have wrought any Myne of his, then it is now cald'd a breach of peace to take a towne of his 1709 T Robinson *Nat. Hist Westmld* X. 62 We found the Vein wrought three Yards wide, and twenty Fathom deep 1778 Pryce *Mm. Cornub* 21 Several parts of the Lode have been indiscreetly hulked and worked 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 99, I went to view the quarries where the flat paving and steps were wrought 1839 De la Beche *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc IV 124 Roofing slates and flagstones have been worked in some places 1844 J Dunn *Oregon Terr* 241 The natives were anxious that we should employ them to work the coal 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* IV. 212/1 Several mines were worked for this metal.

c. with various objects see quots.

c 1385 Chaucer *L G W* 1721 *Lucretia*, Softe wolle she wroughte 1770 Luckombe *Hist Printing* 360 When he worked White Paper, he caught the sheet by the upper further corner 1839 Mrs Kirkland *New Home* x. 60 The road had been but little 'worked' and in some parts was almost in a state of nature 1880 Carnegie *Pract Trap* 7 The heaps with the most distinct tracks and most worked (*i. e.*, continually used) 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl* 15 Dec. 791 Produce of value, such as tea, coffee, indigo, drugs, etc, have to be 'worked' for sale purposes; and this term embraces the opening of the package, examination for seadamage, sorting into qualities, and a host of other operations

d. To manipulate (a substance) so as to bring it into the required condition, *esp.* to knead, press, stir, etc. (a plastic substance), or to mix or incorporate (such substances) together by this means; also, to spread (a colour or pigment) over a surface.

1417 *York Memorandum Bk* (Surtees) I 183 That he wyrk na lede amanges any other metall, bot if it be in souldur 1466 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 326 That no tanner, ne glover, wyrche hair leddyr at the ryver 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c 19 Cussions stuffed with gotis here, which is wrought in lyme fattes 1565-6 Blundevil *Horsemanship*, *Horses Diz* liii (1580) 22 Mingle them togither, & stirre them continuallie in a pot ., vntill the Quicksiluer be so wrought with the rest, as you shall perceiue no quicksiluer therein. 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse Govt.* Wks 1910 II 36 You shall see how I will worke this geare lyke wax 1653 Walton *Angler* VIII. 172 Mix with it [*sc* paste] Virgins-wax and clarified honey, and work them together with your hands before the fire 1747-96 Mrs Glasse *Cookery* XXI 340 When they are wrought to a paste, roll them with the ends of your fingers 1756 Mrs Calderwood in *Coltness Collect* (Maitl Club) 147 This salt they work into the butter. 1852 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* XIII. I 41 After the butter is taken from the churn it must first be well squeezed or 'worked' by the hand 1853 Soyer *Pantroph* 285 Some cooks worked sesame flour with honey and oil. 1885 C Wallis *Dict Water colour Technique* 14 The first tone should be decidedly grey, and on this may be worked Raw Sienna and Brown Madder

e. To shape (stone, metal, or other hard substance) by cutting or other process; also, to beat out or shape (metal) by hammering (see Wrought *ppl a* 4). Also with *down*. Also *transf* to wear by friction or attrition. Also *fig*

1665 *Phil Trans* I. 65 Before the Glass is wrought down to its true Figure 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc* IX 157 A greater number of Boards to work to a Level 1703 *Ibid.* 37 Till you have wrought [*ed* 1677 filed] the Spindle from end to end. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks 1871 IV 550 Stone easily wrought 1781 Cowper *Flatting Mill* 2 When a bar of pure silver or ingot of gold Is sent to be flatted or wrought into length 1844 Mrs Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* II, Little thinking if we work our souls as nobly as our iron 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* XLIX (1856) 465 It [*sc* an iceberg] is an amorphous mass, so worn that it must have been sorely wrought before its release from the glacier.

1855 Squier *Adv. Mosquito Shore* IX (1856) 146 The trunk of the ceiba is invaluable The wood is easily worked 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar 382/1 The facility of working it [*sc* limestone] would lead one to expect that an arcuated architecture would have sprung up in Assyria

f To do artistic work upon, to decorate, inlay (*with* something). (Cf. Inwrought I) *rare.*

1634 Sir T Herbert *Trav.* 61 Two Pillars couered and wrought with blue and Gold *Ibid*, Roofe and sides imbost and wrought with gold

g *Sporting* (with the game, or the scent, as obj)

1568 in *Archaeologia* XXXV 207 The Emperore and my Lord wente a hontynge of the haie and worked xx haies or theare aboutes 1855 Smedley *H Coverdale* III 13 He says we've worked them [*sc* the rabbits] quite enough 1888 *Times* 16 Oct 10/5 When I tried to work the scent of a deer which had got away, the hound proved quite useless.

h *To work one's passage* (etc): to pay for one's passage on board ship by working during the voyage. app arising from ellipsis for *work for*; but cf 38 e

[1751 *Affect Narr Wager* 151 The Captain of this Vessel he prevail'd on to carry them. on Condition of their Working the Voyage for their Passage] 1836 Mrs C P. Traill *Backw Canada* 8 A pretty yellow-haired lad, who works his passage out 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* XXV, Some months afterwards Amory made his appearance at Calcutta, having worked his way out before the mast from the Cape 1884 *Century Mag* Jan 365/1 An educated young Englishman worked his passage as a coal-passer and ash-heaver.

i. *colloq.* or *slang* To go through or about (a place) for the purposes of one's business or occupation; to carry on one's trade or business, or some operation, in

spec (*a*) of a hound, (*b*) of an itinerant vendor, beggar, etc; (*c*) of a clergyman; (*d*) of a canvasser.

1834 Col Hawker *Diary* (1893) II 68, I gave up my bitch to Joe, to work the enclosures, and he got 5 brace and 1 hare. 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* II 79 I've worked both town and country on gold fish 1859 *Slang Dict* 117 To work a street or neighbourhood, trying at each house to sell all one can. 1859 H Kingsley *G Hamlyn* XII, Frank Maberly [a parson] had been as he expressed it, 'working the slums' at Exeter *a* 1885 Sladen *Poetry of Exiles* (ed 2) I 24 You and I Were working on this very Twelfth the old Dumfriesshire moor 1893 *Daily News* 18 Feb 3/5 To use an electioneering phrase, it is not easy to 'work' this hilly region 1897 *Tit-Bits* 4 Dec. 186/2 A professional beggar who 'works' seventy or eighty streets in a few hours

transf 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI. 393 He 'worked' the hunting-field largely. It constantly reappears in his novels

j. *slang.* To deal with in some way; to get, or to get rid of, esp by artifice; (of an itinerant vendor) to hawk, sell.

1839 *Dict Flash or Cant. Lang.* 36 Work the Bulls, get rid of bad 5s pieces 1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 84 They made more money 'working' these [*sc* pine-apples] than any other article 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* X, Somebody might claim the colt..—say you'd worked him on the cross

k To investigate or study systematically. See also *work out* (38 k), *work up* (39 j).

1900 J Shephard & W Strickland in *Handbk. Austral Assoc, Melbourne* 74 The aquatic worms are an untouched group There are very many forms and when worked they will doubtless yield interesting results.

l To operate upon so as to get into some state or convert into something else; to bring or reduce *to*; *refl.* with *compl adj.* to go through some process so as to become . . . See also *work up*, 39 e

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* 70 An English trauayler. aduised me to make the same [*sc* Malmesey] alwaies about the middest of Maie, that it might haue 3 hot moneths togither to work it to his ful perfection 1713 Addison *Cato* I *ad fin*, So the pure limpid Stream, when foul with Stains Works it self clear, and as it runs, refines 1753-4 Richardson *Grandison* II IX 59 His estate would..work itself clear 1879 Geo Eliot *Theo Such* V 123 All human achievement must be wrought down to this spoon meat. 1884 *Manch Exam* 20 Feb 4/6 It would take some time for the trade to work itself right.

13 *Math*, etc = *work out*, 38 g; cf. 28.

1593 P. Fale *Horologiogr* 25, I worke this altogether like to the South reclining 45.d untill I have found out the Elevation of the Meridian 1623 J. Johnson *Arith* II 137 A second way more briefly to worke this question. *Ibid* 201 The same example wrought another way 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* II xiv 86 English Navigators work their Observation by the Complement of the Sun's Altitude 1794 J H Moore *Pract. Navig* (1828) 40 In all proportions wrought by Gunter's Scale. 1803 Beddoes *Hygeia* IX 72 To sit a horse and to work figures by head at the same time 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II V, The sum comes to the same figures, worked either way 1885 S Laing *Mod. Sci & Th.* 5 To calculate the distance with as much ease..as if we were working a simple sum of rule of three

14. (= *work on*, 31). a. To act upon the mind or will of, to influence, prevail upon, induce, persuade (esp by subtle or insidious means); more widely, to bring into a particular mental state, disposition, etc Also, in later use, to strive or take measures to induce or persuade; to urge See also *work up*, 39 k.

1595 Daniel *Civ Wars* V lxxvii, For frends, opinion, & succeeding chaunce, Which wrought the weak to yeld, the strong to loue 1605 Bacon *Adv Learn* II xviii § 2 In Negotiation with others; men are wrought by cunning, by Importunitie, and by vehemencie 1620 Holland *Camden's Brit* 532 Yet could hee not bee wrought to disclose his complices 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 45 What doth the Lord? workes Peters heart from that objection, and so from unwillingnesse 1713 Addison *Cato* II. 1, Are your Hearts subdu'd .. and wrought By Time and ill Success to a Submission? 1832 Tennyson *Miller's D* XXX, God who wrought Two spirits to one equal mind 1858 G Macdonald *Phantastes* III, The house or the clothes cannot be wrought into an equal power of utterance

1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* XXXVI, I have been working him even now to abandon her 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I III, He was constantly working the Squire to send him. to a public school 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* LIV, Sooner, or later, he must come round, and the only way to do it, is to work him slowly

b To act upon the feelings of, to affect, agitate, stir, move, excite, incite. Also *refl.* (occas. *intr.* for *refl*). Now usually *work up*; see 39 k.

1605 Shaks *Mach* I III 149 My dull Braine was wrought with things forgotten 1610 — *Temp* IV I 144 Your fathers in some passion That workes him strongly 1697 Dryden *Æneis* X 1247 Love, Anguish, Wrath, and Grief, to Madness wrought, his lab'ring Soul oppress'd 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* I. § 4 Sometimes they work themselves into high passions 1809-11 Combe *Syntax* XX 21 The well-dress'd man now stopp'd, to know What work'd the angry Doctor so 1838 Dickens *O Twist* IV, Grasping his cane tightly, as was his wont when working into a passion 1838 — *Nich. Nick* XXXIV, 'Who has?' demanded Ralph, wrought by the intelligence.., and his clerk's provoking coolness, to an intense pitch of irritation 1848 — *Dombey* XXIII, Endeavouring to work herself into a state of resentment 1854 Milman *Lat Christ* IX II (1864) V 220 Philip wrought by indignation from his constitutional mildness 1883 R W. Dixon *Mano* I. V. 13 Which rigour wrought those children of the ground To that mad rising

c Of medicine: To take effect upon

1712-13 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 25 Mar, I take a little physic over-night, which works me next day 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl* 26 Apr, Let 11, It worked Mrs Gwylim a pennorth

d. To practise on, hoax, cheat, 'do'. *U S*

1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 21 Sept 6/1 (*heading*) Waltham officers looking for a horse dealer who has been working that town. 1894 Howells *Trav fr Altruria* 122, I might suspect him. of working us, as my husband calls it

**** To move, direct

15 To move (something) into or out of some position, or with alternating movement (to and fro, up and down, etc.) usually with some implication of force exerted against resistance or impediment. Also *fig.*

1627 Moryson *Itin.* I. 115 This little ditch is not alwaies in one place but in time workes it selfe from one place to another 1691 T H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 49 Her Rudder wrought it self out of the Irons, hanging only by the uppermost Pintell. 1720 De Foe *Capt Singleton* IX. (1840) 166 The rage of the floods works down a great deal of gold out of the hills 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang* XX, That secret charm, which, once impressed upon the human heart, is rarely wrought out of the remembrance by a long train of subsequent events 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort* 327 Water is poured into it, and soil stirred in till the pit is half full of mud The roots of the tree are then inserted, and worked about 1857 B Taylor *Northern Trav* XII (1858) 127 In vain I shifted my aching legs and worked my benumbed hands 1867 F Francis *Bk. Angling* V. 135 Some people work their flies 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 62 The tube can be 'worked down' through the hyaline cap 1902 *Brit Med Jrnl* 12 Apr. 878 Loose body felt at inner side of knee and by working the knee he can make it evident to the touch 1918 *Times Lit Suppl* 11 July 325/4 A neighbouring battery of guns were being worked into position with a heaving-song

16 To direct or manage the movement of, to guide or drive in a particular course; *spec.*, *Naut.* to direct the movement of (a ship) by management of the sails and rudder, to move and direct (a boat), as with oars, also in *Angling*, to 'play' (a fish).

1667 Milton *P L* IV 513 A Ship by skilful Steersman wrought Nigh Rivers mouth or Foreland 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* I. II 15 The Practick Part of Navigation, in working of a Ship in all Weathers at Sea 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 336 Having no Sails to work the Ship with 1762 Mills *Syst Pract Husb* I. 160 Make a dam. and a sluice, and work the water upon it through the winter. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 193 Making the finest canoes, and . expert in working them when made. 1825 J Wilson *Noctes Ambr* Wks 1855 I 74 He worked a salmon to a miracle 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I V, Getting on the box, and working the team down street. 1878 C Tuttle *Border Tales* 31 To work the ship out of danger 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 7/2 Special trains will be worked over the systems of the Great Northern [etc] railways

17. *refl.* To make one's (or its) way, = 18.

1576 Turberv *Venerie* 196 [The vermin] will worke themselues further in, so that your Terriers shall not be able to find them 1639 S Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir Events* 99 Octavian wrought himselfe into her good will 1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent Inv* § 15 How to make a Boat work it self against both Wind and Tide 1711 Addison *Spect* No 121 P 5 [The mole] so swiftly working her self under Ground, and making her way so fast in the Earth 1838 Dickens *O Twist* I, The women worked themselves into the centre of the crowd. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I IV, Tom worked himself into his shoes and his great coat 1871 Smiles *Charac* I (1876) 21 The solitary thought of a great thinker will dwell in the minds of men for centuries, until at length it works itself into their daily life

18. with *way*, etc as obj, usually *to work one's* or *its way*. = 33, 33 b, also *fig*

1713 Addison *Cato* I III, Through Winds, and Waves, and Storms, he works his way 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 311 They worked their way down these streams 1832 Scott *Cast Dang* IX, [A contagious disease] ravaged the English Borders, and made some incursions into Scotland where it afterwards worked a fearful progress 1889 'J. S. Winter' *Mrs Bob* II (1892) 20 Mrs Trafford worked her way round to Major Lovelace. 1889 R Brydall *Art Scot.*

vi. 106 He gradually wrought his way against the usual obstacles which a poor artist must always encounter. 1908 [Eliz Fowler] *Setw Trent & Am.-house* 23 The fluffy golden kerria having worked its way through the thick wall.

***** Causal senses.

19. To set or compel (a person, animal, etc.) to work; to cause to exert labour from, to employ or use in work. See also 391

1445 *Cov. Leet Bk* 225 W at man that wurchithe ony man of the seide craft in eo trasse-wyse he shall forfet. x s. to the Lorde walle 1607 Markham *Cavel* I (1617) 50 Many good breeders will let their Mares after they are quickned be moderately trauelled or wrought. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I p xvii, Oxen are reckoned the best meat, if not too much wrought. *Ibid.* cli, The Slaves are usually best wrought in the day, that they do not easily awake. 1798 J. Naismith *Agric. Clydesdale* 123 Some gentlemen have again begun to use oxen for all the purposes of draught. The Right Honourable Lord Douglas always works a few. 1841 R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* I. 267 Whether it was right to work little boys and girls in the mills, longer than from six o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening. 1888 *Times* 23 Oct. 7/6 The manner in which the hounds should be worked. 1912 Sir G. O. Trevelyan *Geo. III & C. Fox* I. vii. 243 The occupants of the best-paid places for the most part were not worked at all.

b. To bring or get into some condition by labour or exertion.

1628 Folkingham *Panala Med.* 72 As Oxen wrought leane, regaine the flesh of young beeues by good pasturage. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. li. 246 He protested that he would not be accessory to the Destruction of so many Innocents, whom he foresaw, would be wrought and starved to Death. 1834 G. Thorburn *Resid. Amer.* 224 When first I began to handle the hammer, my hands blistered too; but I wrought the blister down. 1840 Dickens *Old Cur. Shop* xliv, She worked herself to death. 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* xiii, Richard said that he would work his fingers to the bone for Ada. 1908 H. Wales *Old Allegiance* viii. 134, I should think you were working the edge away by this time.

20. To set in action, cause to act; to direct the action of; to exercise (a faculty, etc.); to actuate, operate, manage: with various objects, as a machine or apparatus (passing into ****: cf. 16), an institution or scheme, etc

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 63 The raueshyng to wreken of Eleyne..þei wroughten al hire peyne. *c* 1550 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 772 To mend the crime thai will wirk all thair mane 1591 Drayton *Harmony Ch., Deborah's Song* 59 Her left hand to the naile she put, her right the hammer wrought. *c* 1610 in G. C. Bond *Early Hist. Mining* (1924) 15 A smale weight..will growe heavye before it be worked up and worke many wheeles. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 128 Water is raised by a machine, wrought by an horse. 1791 R. Mylne *and Rep. Thames Navig.* 15 The Power of the Millers in working their Heads of Water. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* v. xi, The mariners all 'gan work the ropes. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xxxi. (ed. 3) 312 The cabinet-makers ..combined against it, and the patent has consequently never been worked. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xiii, They are ..dead dolls, wooden, worked with wires. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 1/2 No one believes that every people is capable of working every sort of institutions. 1877 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 5/6 The best way to 'work' the elections. 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* ix, Always working her money and my own very cautiously. 1912 Trevelyan *Brit. Hist. 19th Cent.* ix. 154 Great noblemen who were also great coalowners, working their own mines. *a* 1923 W. P. Ker *Tasso* in *Ess.* (1925) I. 339 The best way of working figures on their stage.

b. In fig. or allusive phrases expressing cunning management or manœuvring, as *to work the oracle* (see Oracle *sb.* 1 b), *the ropes*, *one's ticket* (Ticket *sb.*1 6 b).

1859 *Slang Dict.* 117 Work the oracle, to succeed by manœuvering, to concert a wily plan, to victimize. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xvii, How our mutual friend worked the ropes is more than I can tell you. 1919 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 759/1 'Working one's ticket' means taking steps, such as feigning insanity or sickness, in order to get discharged from the army.

c. To cause to ferment.

[Cf quot. 1594 in 21.] 1764 Eliza Moxon *Engl. Housew.* (ed. 9) 140 To make Balm Wine.. When it is cold put a little new yeast upon it, and beat it in every two hours, so work it for two days.

II. Intransitive senses.

* To act; to perform work or labour.

21. Of a person: To do something, or to do things generally; to act, esp. in the particular way mentioned; to proceed; to conduct oneself, behave, 'do'. *Obs.* or *arch.*, or merged in other senses.

a 1000 *Soul & Body* 64 (Gr.) Swa þu worhtest to me. *c* 1200 *Vices & Vertues* 27 Hem ðe on him beleueð and ðar after wercheð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5819 Wisemen he drou to him, & after hom he wroȝte. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 517 In battail .ligly too wirch. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 497 This noble ensample to his sheepe he yaf That first he wroghte, and afterward that he taughte 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Þey schulleþ fonge her mede of hym þat rewarded þ al þat wel worcheþ. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* v. 8 Gostly blynd þat leueþ wit, and worcheþ by wille. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 140 Wher God list werche may be noon obstacle. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 340 [He] putte hym self in to the grettest prees of the bataylle wher he wrought mortally. *a* 1529 Skelton *Dyuers Balettys* Wks. (Dyce) I. 24 Aduertysing you .to warke more secretly. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 1357 If he haue wrought against the lawes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 63 He, because he could not otherwise speake vnto him, wrought by signes. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. ii. 29 This ha's no holding To sweare by him whom I protest to loue That I will worke against him.

†**b** *To let work*: to allow to act or proceed *let God work* = leave the rest to God. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 13 Ne þarf þe bute wilnen, & lete godd wurchen 14. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3372 Iosyan trauayled of chylde.. She sayde,..'go hens away, And late me worke and our lady'. 1546 [see A. 17].

22. To act for a purpose, or so as to gain an end; to plan, plot, to contrive, manage *arch.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 87 Þæt ðu mid ȝeþeahte þinum wyrcest þæt ðu þæm ȝesceaftum swa ȝesceadlice mearce ȝemettest. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 417 God may so for yow wirche, That. Ye may repente of wedded manneș lyf 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 63 How he can werche Among tho wyde furred hodes, To geten hem the woldes goodes. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 242 That wyrk ay to wayst vs with supprys. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 Se how politikely the French King wrought for his aduantage. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 321 Without the Kings assent or knowledge, You wrought to be a Legate. *a* 1674 Milton *Hist. Moscovia* v. Wks. 1851 VIII. 512 The Chancellor, with others of the great ones so wrought, that a Creature of thir own was sent to meet Sir Jerom 1887 Morris *Odyssey* XII. 445 So wrought the Father of Gods and of men that I was not seen.

23 Of a thing (abstr. or concr.): To do something; to perform a function, or produce an effect; to act, operate, take effect; *esp.* to act in the desired way, do what is required; to be practicable or effectual, to succeed. See also 33.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3137 Þat fire.. wirkes on wonderful manere,..Thurgh wilk þe saule most clensed be In purgatory. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 49 Louse þi lippes a-twynne & let þe gost worche *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 593 Þi strinth sal nocht wyrke Agane þe treuthi of haly Kirke. 1379 *Glouc. Cath. MS* No. 1. i. iii. If 3 b, As the sonne wirkyth in all creaturis her beneathe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1901 Ther Nature wol nat wirche, Fare wel Phisik; go ber the man to chirche. *c* 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 71 Whanne þe wyt werketh and þe wyl ys trauayl'led. 1422 tr. *Secr. Secr.* 206 Prayer,. outsayd in erthe, worchyth in hevyn. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 376 Thise wordes wroughte in the hertes of the calcedonyens and gaf to them corage 1526 Tindale *Rom.* viii. 28 All thynges worke for the best [1611 worke together for good] vnto them that love god 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xi. 91 b, Opium.. doth so worke with *them*, *that they loose both their wits* and vnderstanding 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, My plot begins to worke. 1651 French *Distill.* i. 40 This Oil taken inwardly worketh upward and downward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 507 Nature her self Wrought in her so, that seeing me, she turn'd. 1671 — *Samson* 850 It was not gold. That wrought with me 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 30 This [salt] will cause the Rennet to Work quick. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 245 How will the Reform Bill work in the return of members to Parliament? 1843 R. J. Graves *Syst. Clin. Med.* VI. 75 The stomach works well and performs its functions with vigour. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xvi. 262 [He] left the difficulty to work in the minds of the apostles 1861 Trollope *Framley Parsonage* xxix, Lady Lufton was beginning to fear that her plan would not work 1869 W. T. Thornton *On Labour* IV. i. 357 The cases showing how this arrangement works 1891 Scrivener *Fields & Cities* 116 This is how private ownership of property works 1892 Mrs. Clifford *Aunt Anne* I. ii. 40 Walter had tried sending Florence and the children and going down every week himself; but he found 'it didn't work'.

b Of a machine or apparatus To perform its proper function, to act, operate

Sometimes felt as *intr* for *pass* from 20. In this and next sense passing into **.

c 1610 in G. C. Bond *Early Hist. Mining* (1924) 15 Smale modles often fayle when they come to worcke upon heavye weightes. 1702 *Post Man* 21–24 Feb. 2/2 Advt., There is a small Engine, that Raises Water, now set up at the Engine-House, in Dorset Garden, which will Work every Saturday and Wednesday 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 11 Cranes or Skrews, or any other Engine, working either by Leavers or Pullies. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* ii, Telegraphs working; flags hoisted 1867 tr. *Clausius' Mech. Theory Heat* 198 A machine which works with expansion. 1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* IV. 37 Maurice closes the door, trying it to be sure the spring lock has worked 1917 Miss M. T. Jackson *Museum* II. 67 Like all mechanical devices it [*sc.* the thermostat] does not always work.

c. Of a part of mechanism: To have its proper action or movement in relation to another part with *which it is in contact.*

1770 Luckombe *Hist. Printing* 324 [He] besmears so much of the Cheeks as the ends of the Head works against. *Ibid.* 366 The square holes the Hose works in 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 130 The four bevelled nuts work into the bevelled wheels and so turn them. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 272 An index working over a scale.

24. To do something involving effort (of body or mind); to exert oneself (physically or mentally) for a definite purpose, esp. in order to produce something or effect some useful result, to gain one's livelihood or some profit or advantage, or under compulsion; to do work, perform a task or tasks, to toil' = Labour *v.* 11 (Opposed to Play *v.* 10, or to Rest *v.*1 2)

To work double tides see Tide *sb* 14.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xli § 3 Hwy sceall þonne æniȝ mon bion idel, ðæt he ne wyrce? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi 28 Ga and wyrce to dæȝ on minum wingeardе *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Lokeð þet ȝe ne beon neuer idel, auch wurcheð, oðer redeð, oðer beoð i beoden *c* 1275 Lay. 8710–11 Þare wrohte þeines, þare wrohte sweines, and þe king mid his honde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6843 Sex dais sal yee wirc, And yee sal rest þe seuend dai 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 58 Me lord is olde & may nouȝt werche 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 525 Pay wente in to þe vyne & wroȝte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sec. Nun's T.* 14 Wel oghte vs werche, and ydelnesse withstonde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xi. 342 Poul wrouȝte with hise hondis forto haue his lyflode to preche 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* II. 880 A woman which sabbot-day dyd violate Vnlaufully wurkynge 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, We must worke and labour in goostly exercyse certayn dayes 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* I. xi. (1867) 36 As good play for nought as woorke for nought *c* 1595 Capt. Wyatt *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 50 Our men wrought dahe to hoyse aborde all such goodes 1620 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 784/1 At such one of the saidis mynes as they sall have last wrought into 1621 T. Granger *Expos. Eccles.* xii. 1. 315 We must worke with the Oare while we haue strength, and after sit at the sterne *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* 178 Thinke of ease, but worke on 1851 Kingsley *Three Fishers*, For men must work, and women must weep 1861 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. clxiii. 180 To have taxed his paper, or his ink, or the rush-lights that he wrought by 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* i. 40 Our third condition of separation, between the men who work with the hand, and those who work with the head

b. const. *at*, *on* or *upon*, †rarely *in*, *of* (a material object, esp. in making (cf. 14), a subject of study or literary treatment, an occupation, etc.)

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Martin abbot wrohte on þe circe *c* 1200 Ormin 16283 Swa þeȝȝ studenntess ..To wirrkenn o þe temmple. 1375 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 237/1 [Solomon] þeron. Dede worchen foure & twenty ȝere 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Ceteyn Shipwryghtes that wrought of the seid Ship 1569 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N. & Q.* 12th Ser. VII. 184/1 Pd to Rodger coke and his man for workynge in the seatts at Churche. 1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 6/2 That proud Pyramed Whereon, three-hundred-threescore thousand wrought full twenty Yeeres 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref., A sentence of Hesiod so commendable, that .Livie in that [Oration] of Minutius hath it well and diversly wrought-on 1687 Prior *Hind & P. Transv.* Wks. 1907 II. 15 Vulcan working at the Anvil 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 205 Some Basons have been worked upon several times, without being able almost to make them hold Water 1840 G. Godwin *Last Day* I. 5 How hard some folks do work at what they call pleasure. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xviii, The little [church-]porch, where a monotonous ringer was working at the bell 1893 Liddon, etc. *Pusey* I. v. 96 Pusey spent from fourteen to sixteen hours a day working at Arabic. *a* 1923 W. P. Ker *Tasso* in *Ess.* (1925) I. 342 Tasso had been working at his epic poem

(*b*) In humorous or trivial use, implying vigorous action of some kind.

1840 Thackeray *Barber Cox* Feb., The Duchess and the great ladies were all seated, working away at the ices and macaroons.

25. To exert oneself in order to accomplish something or gain some end (expressed by context), to strive = Labour *v.* 12.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1470 He wrogten and figt, Queðer here sulde birðen bi foren *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 352 He is frend to þe frere þat hatiþ þus his synne & worchiþ to distrie it 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 420 To Wyrke, *aperiare & -ri*, *anxiari*, *conari*, *cooperari*, *connisi*. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, III. iii. 27 Your Honors shall perceiue how I will worke, To bring this matter to the wished end. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxiv, Such a deed might make one forswear kin, clan, country, wife, and bairns! And yet the villain wrought long for it. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lviii. 230 He was a refugee in England during the regency of Morton, who wrought hard to lay hands on him 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* xvii, That guilty and intriguing minister of Tiberius, had for years worked on with the deliberate intention of clearing every one of them from his path, and climbing to that throne himself

26. To do one's ordinary business, to pursue a regular occupation, to be regularly engaged or employed in some labour, trade, profession, etc. (*in* a place, *for* or *under* a master or superior). Said also of animals Also more widely, to do something for a definite end, to engage in some systematic occupation (Often coinciding with 24.)

1307 *York Memorandum Bk* (Surtees) I. 181 Boclemakers to serve and to wyrk to pouer and to riche within this citte *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 398 'For mete', he sayde, 'I wold wyrke fayne' *c* 1450 Capgrave *Life St. Aug.* xii. 17 Be-neth þat hous was housyng be þe ground, in whech dwelt coynoures of siluyr, and wroute þere ful busily 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 130 Taylours working by greate or taske woork. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 10 Rude Mechanicals, That worke for bread vpon Athenian stals. 1612 S. Rid *Art of Jugling* C. 4, The matters wherevpon Iugleis worke vpon, and shew their feates 1676 Marvell. *Mr. Smirke* I. 4 b, Did not St. Paul himself, being a Tentmaker, work of his trade to get his living? 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/8 He [*sc.* a glover] wought in Colemans-alley 1704 De Foe *Giving Alms no Charity* (1859) 58 'Tis the men that wont work, not the men that can get no work, which makes the numbers of our poor 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* III. 326 He wrought for some days in the habit of a peasant, cutting faggots in a wood 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* II. (1858) 35 The farmers for whom he wrought. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xi, He's one of the Company you work under. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* II. 34 Ants work not only all day, but in warm weather often all night too 1883 Swinburne *Misc.* (1886) 217 It was not the aim of Wordsworth to work on the same lines, to rule in the same province as do these 1898 'H. S. Merriman' *Roden's Corner* IV. 40 It is he who has made the discovery upon which we are working

b. const. *in* (†*with*) the material upon which labour is expended in some business or manufacture.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 54 Than Iupiter began to lerne spynne and to werke in the silke 1474 — *Chesse* III. iii (1883) 93 Thise ben named drapers .for so moche as they werke wyth wolle 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Plasma*, the warke of a potter, or of hym that worketh in erthe 1539 *Bible* (Great) Isa. xix. 9 They that worke in flaxe 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 223 The veine of Tinne is rough and very painfull to worke in 1759 R. Smith *Harmonics* (ed. 2) 176 Any man who works true in brass may easily apply it [*sc.* this mechanism] to any harpsi-

chord ready made 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* ii 38 The Greeks of that age were able to temper it [*sc* iron], and they had actually commenced working in it.

c *spec* of sporting dogs. (Cf. 12 g.)

1832 [see Working *vbl. sb* 1] 1874 *Kennel Club Stud Bk* 165 Bruce and Rob Roy both worked in good style. 1874 Carpenter *Mental Phys* I ii § 3 (1879) 104 Young Pointers and Retrievers, when first taken into the field, will often 'work' as well as if they had been long well trained

27. To perform the work proper or incidental to one's business or avocation; to operate or practise in a professional way. *Obs* exc as in b

1340 *Ayenb* 174 Þe leche ne may nazt werche mid þe zike bote yef he yzi his wonde *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 45 Wiþ-oom men it is to wirche wiþ cauteries. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 233 Iupiter wrought in his science and made his charmes *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron* 63 b/2 Wan yᵉ mone is in cankro Leone or Libra it is good [to] wurch in trees that bethe newe sprongen

b Said esp of the performance of artistic work or the practice of an art †*Worked upon*, †*about*: decorated or ornamented, e.g. with embroidery, engraving, or the like; also *fig*. *Worked over* having the surface remodelled or redecorated

1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps xlv. 10 A vesture of gold (wrought about with dyuerse colours) *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II xxii (1912) 292 Her apparrell of white, wrought upon with broken knots. 1607 Shaks *Timon* I i. 200 How lik'st thou this picture? Wrought he not well that painted it? 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 102 Exercising his scholars in the necessary rudiments before he would suffer them to worke in colours 1706 tr *De Piles' Art Painting* 336 He work'd also in Sculpture. 1733 *Sch Miniature* 42 When you work after Prints 1786 Strutt *Biogr Dict. Engravers* II 422 This artist worked with the graver only. 1874 J H. Pollen *Anc & Mod Furniture S. Kens Mus* 131 The work is profusely gilt and worked over with tooling 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* iv 39 He worked about 1550 1883 T Westwood & Satchell *Bibl. Piscat* 219 The scroll has been 'worked over', much to its detriment 1889 R Beydall *Art in Scot* vii 125 The students wrought in the academy daily at painting

fig 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* iii. 39 For a long time there has existed a tendency to work over such verbs, abandoning their irregularly varying inflection, and reducing them to accordance with the more numerous class of the 'regularly' inflected

28 *Math.*, etc. To proceed (in a particular way) in calculation; to perform a calculation; to go through the process of solving a problem

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol* II § 5 Whan þat the degree of thy sonne falleth by-twixe two Almykanteras, thow Most werken in this wise *c* 1425 *Craftc Nombrynge* (E. E T S) 23 Here he teches how þou schalt wyrch in þis craft þou schalt multiplye be last figure [etc] 1610 A Hopton *Baculum Geodæticum* 35 For the distance of sides of Triangles, worke thus 1614 Handson tr *Barth Pitisco's Trigonom* II 20 If you worke by the table of latitudes the difference of longitude will be 68 deg 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag* v xii 62 You must work as if the Piece were fortified no more than only so much as the thinnest part of the Metal is. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v *Surveying* 7 G 2/1 If instead of squaring the half feet, you square the half yards , and work with them, you will attain the same end without any regardable difference. 1823 J Guy *Tutor's Assist* 79 Work for the tare and trett as before

29. Of a substance (corresp. to various senses in 12); usually with qualifying adv. or phr.: To behave in a particular way while being worked. See also 39 d

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi 136 Whan the yron is well hoote, hit werketh the better 1662a Gerbier *Princ* 24 Portland Stone works well 1676 J Smith *Art of Painting* II 16 Vermillion If it be ground fine no Colour works better 1764 *Museum Rust* III xlviii 205 Whilst in the quarry, it works better than after it has been exposed to the sun. 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 732 Yellow ochre is much used [*sc* in painting], as it works very freely 1877 *Paper hanger* etc 68 Distemper mixed with jellied size will lay on better than when the size is used hot Colour mixed on the former plan works cool and floats nicely, while the latter works dry, and drags and gathers.

30. With *on* or *upon* (†*unto*, †*of*, †*to*, *with* arch.): To operate upon, produce an effect upon, take effect on, affect, influence **a.** physically or generally.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 700 Of the hevyn How that the disposicioune Suld apon thingis virk heir doune. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 219 He toke poison. but it would not worke vpon hym *c* 1560 A Scot tr *Poems* (S T.S) III. 55 As for a weddow, wirk weill on hir wame, I knaw no craft sall cause hir lufe zow bettir 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvii 314 This fault cannot bee imputed to the body neither can it be imputed to any infection receiued first from the body, for the Soule could not be wrought into by the body 1601 Shaks *Twel N* II iii 188, I know my Physicke will worke with him 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* iv xiv. § 5 (1630) 514 The same [sun-] beams exhale both stinking vapours out of the dunghills and sweete savours out of flowres, the beame is every way the same which workes vpon them, only the difference of the subjects is it that, diversifies the effects 1730 W Burdon *Gentl Pocket-Farrier* 75 When a Purge works too strong upon him give him an Ounce of Venice Treacle 1847 Tennyson *Princess* iv. 137 Cyril, with whom the bell-mouth'd glass had wrought, .began To troll a..tavern-catch

b. mentally or morally, sometimes, to do something in order to affect, strive to influence (with *to* = Labour *v.* 13), sometimes, to influence successfully, prevail upon, induce, persuade: = 14 a. (Often in indirect passive.)

1616 W Browne *Brit Past.* II. ii. 737 Which wrought so on the Swains, they could not smother Their sighes 1632 Lithgow *Trav* iv 140 Sir Thomas seriously wrought with the Grand Signior and his Counsell, to haue had him restored againe to his Lands 1647 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 435 Shee cries and tackes on but all we can doo will not worke of her 1662a Atwell *Bailiff Surveyor* 4 He works to the Lady [owner] to send another to measure it [*sc* the farm]. He prevails with her, she sends another 1669 Pepys *Diary* 10 May (1879) VI. 79 The King may yet be wrought upon to bring changes in our Office *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I 339 But he would not be wrought on 1799 Washington *Let* Writ. 1893 XIV. 184 He was not to be worked upon by Intriguers. 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xxviii, Sweetest Lady, work with thy child, that he will pardon all past sins 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vi II 72 She worked on his feelings by pretending to be ill 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* III xiii 266 He had many minds to work upon and to win over to his cause

31. To ache, hurt. = Wark *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial*

a 1400 *Morte Arth* 2688 Thoffe my schouldire be schrede, And the wielde of myne arme werkkes a littille *a* 1400–50 *Alex* 531 Sa sare werkis hire þe wame þat all scho dredis hire dede *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 1814, I felte such wo, my wounde ay wrought. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xxi v 848, I may not stonde, myn hede werches soo. 1808 Jamieson, *To werk*, to ache

32 Of liquor: To ferment.

1570 Timme tr *Marlorat's Expos. Matt.* ix 17 When the newe wyne worketh or spourgeth, the vessels breake 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb* iv 183 b, The Hony is suffered to stand vncouered a fewe dayes tyll it haue wrought, and cast vp a loft all his dregs. 1673 *Phil Trans* VIII 6021 About 7 or 8 dayes after the Must hath been thus boyled it begins to work. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 57 The tubs wherein the Wine is working 1857 Miller *Elem Chem, Org* (1862) II § 5 129 The liquid becomes turbid, and small bubbles rise to the surface; or in popular language, it begins to work or to ferment

fig 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* I ii (Arb.) 9 Such barmy heads wil alwaies be working 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xxxiv, Men's brains are working like yeast

** To move in a particular way or direction.

33 To go or move along, or in a particular course, to make one's (or its) way, take one's (or its) course, now usually, to make way slowly, laboriously, with some exertion or difficulty, or in an indirect course. (Usually with adv. or phr. expressing the direction or course: see also 36 b, 38 b, 39 c)

c 1400 *Treat Astron.* 3 (MS Add Bodl B 17), Therbe. vij planetis þat meuyn and werkyn in the .vij heuenes 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III ii (1883) 87 Fortune hath of no thinge so grete playsir as for to torne & werke all way. 1535 Coverdale *Jonah* 1 13 The see wrought [Luther *fuhr*, Vulg *ivit*, LXX ἐτροχάζετο] so, & was so troublous agaynst them 1697 Dryden *Æneis* v. 891 The raging Fires lurking in the Seams, Work on their way, amid the smouldring Tow 1802 Colman *Broad Grins, Elder Bro.* (1819) 118 Being *Bacchi plenus*,—full of wine,— He work'd, with sinuosities, along 1848 Dickens *Dombey* I, [The dog] worked round and round him, as if undecided at what particular point to go in for the assault. 1862 Pycroft *Cricket Tutor* 57 A ball working away only a little way to the leg 1878 Lady Brassey *Voy Sunbeam* I. 2 After midnight the wind worked gradually round and blew directly in our teeth 1898 G A B. Dewar *In Pursuit Trout* 26 The trout was working up stream, always keeping under the bank 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/3 The Russians worked round to the rear of the Turkish army

b. To make one's (or its) way slowly or with effort through something, as in penetrating gradually through a substance, burrowing in the ground, etc.

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xxix 132 So lang sall þis fox wirk in þe erthe þat at þe last he schall comme oute amang þis folk. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12007 All the cite þai set vppon fyre, Wroght vnder walles, walt hom to ground. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot* I 47 Sum says it is a mater that wirkes out of the stanes 1691 in *Archaeologia* XII 189 Sometimes the coneys work under the wall into the garden 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v *Walk* 7 Z 3/2 The bottom of the walks should be laid with rubbish, coarse gravel, &c, and beaten down close, to prevent the worms from working through it.

c. *Naut.* Of a sailing vessel To sail in a particular course, to make sail; *esp.* to beat to windward, to tack. See also 39 c

1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib* II xii. 204 The shipping had direction to worke about to another Creake 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No 4054/1 Perceiving that they wrought from us, we followed them with all the Sail we could make. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II viii 223 She had sprung her fore top-mast, which had disabled her from working to windward 1768 *Phil. Trans* LX. 116 A little before noon we weighed, and worked up the river. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl* 2 We reached down the river, and, on the ebb, worked out of the Rock Channel 1836 Marryat *Pirate* xvi, The Comus worked, in short tacks, outside the reef. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* xviii (1856) 184 We are working, i e, beating our way in the narrow leads between the main ice and the drift

d. To proceed in a particular direction in some operation

1877 *Paper Hanger*, etc. 26 The paper hanger generally works from left to right. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Working home*, working toward the main shaft in extracting ore or coal 1910 F Fawcett in *Folk-Lore* (1912) XXIII. 39 He is given several sharp blows on the ribs, beginning under the armpit and working downwards.

e *transf.* and *fig.* in various connexions. See also 39 c.

1691 T Tryon *Art Brewing* (ed 3) 49 So soon as it [your Corn] begins to come, or as some calls it Work 1848 Lytton *Harold* ix iii, A silent war between the two for mastery was working on 1857 Mrs Gaskell *C Bronte* I ii. 27 Their religion did not work down into their lives 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr* II ix, Hoping as Our Johnny would work round [=recover]. 1883 Sidgwick *Fallacies* II vi 205 Hence the name [*sc.* demonstration] often works round again, in popular usage, to mean proof which is 'sufficiently' or 'practically' conclusive. 1895 P. Hemingway *Out of Egypt* II. 158 A new conversation starts up every hour, and debateable points acquire a fresh interest because there is never time to work to a conclusion

34. To move restlessly, violently, or convulsively, to be in a state of agitation or commotion, to toss, seethe, rage (as a stormy sea, etc); to struggle; to twitch, *Naut* of a ship, to strain or 'labour' so that the fastenings become slack (cf. 35); so of an engine or carriage (see quots 1791, 1892 s.v Working *vbl. sb* 12). Also *fig* of thought or feeling, sometimes with allusion to 32

1581, 1582 [see Working *vbl sb* 10, *ppl a.* 4] 1608 Shaks *Per* III i 48 The sea workes hie 1652 J Taylor (Water P.) *Relat Journ Wales* (1859) 11 The well doth continually work and bubble with extream violence 1689 H Pitman *Relat* in Arb *Garner* VII 351 Our little vessel wrought so exceedingly by reason of the great motion of the sea, that we could not possibly make her tight 1769 Falconer *Dict Marine* (1776) s v, A ship is said to work, when she strains and labours heavily in a tempestuous sea, so as to loosen her joints or timbers. 1770 Wesley *Jrnl* 4 July, She wrought, like one strangled, in her breast and throat. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. xiii, With men he can be unaffected, but when he has ladies to please, every feature works 1840 Dickens *Old Cur Shop* lviii, Shaking his head, and working with both his hands as if he were clearing away ten thousand cobwebs 1840 R H Dana *Bef Mast* xi 25 While everything was working, and cracking, strained to the utmost 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* 5 With his face all working with sorrow

fig 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vii II 215 While thoughts like these were working in the minds of many Dissenters 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1300 Sea was her wrath, yet working after storm. 1865 C Stanford *Symb Christ* vi (1878) 161 Tempests of feeling often work beneath an unchanged face.

35. With complement: To move irregularly or unsteadily so as to become out of gear.

1770 Luckombe *Hist Printing* 325 [To] hinder the Press from working into a twisting position 1840 R H Dana *Bef Mast* xxv 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose, and was thumping the side 1874 J D Heath *Croquet-player* 26 If the handle [of the mallet] be properly wedged into the head, it ought never to work loose

III. With adverbs, in special senses.

36 Work in. **a.** *trans.* To insert, introduce, incorporate (in various connexions see 9, 12 d).

1675 A Browne *Appl Art Paint* 11 Working in, driving, and sweetening the same Colours one into another 1728 E Smith *Compl. Housew* (ed 2) 129 Work in three quarters of a pound of Sugar 1826 M Crosfield in *Jrnl. Friends Hist Soc* XX 93 The 5 American Epistles abound with choice passages of Scripture well wrought in 1847 Helps *Friends in C* I. viii 124, I would try and work in the old good thing with the new 1870 Freeman *Norm Conq* (ed 2) II App. 584 A tale in which several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology

b. *intr* To make one's (or its) way in. *lit.* and *fig.* See 33

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II i. 116 These sudden gusts make it difficult for ships to work in with the wind off shore 1849 Helps *Friends in C* II i. 12 All he meets seems to work in with, and assimilate itself to, his own peculiar subject. 1918 *Westm Gaz* 29 Apr 5/4 Yorkshire troops threw the enemy out of the village but the enemy again worked in

37. Work off. *a. trans* To print off (as from a plate); esp to print in final form, so as to be ready for publication or distribution.

1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* 36 The very first who published any works of this kind under their names, wrought off by the Rolling Presse. 1672 Wood *Life* (O H.S) II 247 Wee were then looking over and correcting the story of John Wycleve in 'Hist et Antiq Univ Oxon' before it was to be wrought off from the press *a* 1704 T Brown *Laconics* Wks. 1711 IV 7 That execrable Dog of a Printer has work'd off the last Sheet without sending me a Proof 1708 T Hearne *Coll* II Apr (O H S) II 102 Mr Thorpe gave but 10 pence per hundred for working off his Plates to Schutzer. 1754 *Gentl Mag.* XXIV. 58/1 An accident to the Plate prevented a sufficient number [of etchings] from being wrought off 1868 E. Edwards *Ralegh* II Introd. p. lxxxi, By an accident of a miscarriage of proofs in the Post Office, the three letters were worked off, prior to correction of the press 1882 Peabody *Engl Journalism* xv (1883) 107 The printers often found themselves working off papers half through the night and all through the day

†**b** To make and throw off. *Obs.*

1695–6 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III*, c. 20 § 3 A profitable Invention for the more speedy knitting of Stockings whereby great Quantities are wrought off in a little tyme 1739 Melmoth *Fitzosb. Lett.* lxii (1749) II 118, I am willing enough to join with you in thinking, that [the souls of both sexes] may be wrought off from different models

c To perpetrate, 'play off'.

1891 Nat. Gould *Double Event* xvi, A nice little swindle you worked off on me that time

d. To take off or away by a gradual process, effect a riddance of; to get rid of, disburden oneself of, free oneself from, by some continuous action or effort

1678 Rymer *Trag Last Age* 83 This Scene having wrought off the Remains of Phedra's frenzy, in the next she seems more calm. 1702 A De la Pryme *Let* 27 Mar. in *Diary* (Surtees) 252 Returning to his labour, he sweat and wrought it [*sc.* canine madness] of [= off] without any physic 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I 216 Nature is working off some latent Enemy 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxv, You take some of his quack medicine, and then he will allow you a run on shore to work it off 1873 Symonds *Gk. Poets* vii 194 Should a man arise capable of seeing rightly and living purely, he may work off the curse. 1880 Mrs Lynn Linton *Rebel of Family* x, So full of thoughts and energies she does not know how to work them all off

†**e** To draw off or dissuade (a person) from a certain course. Cf. 14 a. *Obs.*

1695 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* I. III. xvi. (1657) 94/1 Glauco before he was 20. years old had..aimed at some great office in the Common-wealth, not to be wrought off from this fancy untill addrest by some friends to Socrates, who made him acknowledge his own error.

†f. To take or tear off by continuous application of force. *Obs.*

1703 PARKER *Ecclesia* VIII. 146 When the Flesh of her Sides and Breasts had been wrought off with Pincers, she was Sentenc'd to the Sea.

g. To finish working at; to dispose of and get done with

1800 J HAIGH *Diet's Assist.* 33 When a vat has been heated two or three times, and a good part has been worked off 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* I, Giuseppe, he's to be married tomorrow,..and so on until we are all worked off. 1920 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 4/2 When the existing contracts for new steamships are worked off

h. To put to death; to hang. *slang*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxii, He was ready for working off

38 Work out. *a. *trans.* To bring, fetch, or get out by some process or course of action; to get rid of, or effect a riddance of; to expel, deliver, efface, etc.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v lxxi, These people-minions they must fall To worke out vs to worke themselues in' all 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii, § 10 That..you may worke out the knots and Stondes of the mind. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 226 If the Fox be in the earth, they take this course to worke him out. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 2 Such plenary Indulgences, which may work that soul out, which lyeth in the deepest pit of Purgatory. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 275 Tears of Joy..Work out and expiate our former Guilt. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* p. x, Strong Bodies will work out the Poyson they take, by degrees. 1758 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 3/2 To work out the old servants of the Crown, in order to make way for a more uniform system. 1874 WILLSHIRE *Anc. Prints* iii. 91 The engraver of metal plates has not rested satisfied with the chasing-tool, [etc.]..in working out their substance, but has had recourse to corrosives.. to bite..away the metal.

b. *intr.* To make its way out, esp. from being imbedded or inclosed in something; to become gradually loose and come out: cf. 33, 35.

In quot. 1698, to lose its effect gradually.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxx. xiii II 394 To draw forth spils of bones, and make them to worke out. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* ii. 71 Underlays are often apt to work out, and subject it to an unstable and loose position. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 127 The Liquor working out by his Walking, he began to grow weary. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Forelock*, a small wedge of iron driven through a hole near the end of iron pins to keep them from working out. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, Fresh splinters of the bone continually worked out.

c. *trans.* To work (a mine, etc.) until it yields no more; to exhaust by 'working'.

1545 in G. C. Bond *Early Hist Mining* (1924) 8 [The parties shall cause all such coalpits as shall hereafter be] clenewrought out and gettyn [to be] caste in and stopped 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* vii, The Highlands *were* indeed a rich mine; but they have, I think, been fairly wrought out. 1857 WESTGARTH *Victoria & Gold Mines* 226 The diggings, the greater part of which .had been abandoned as ground 'worked out,' to use the digger's phrase. 1906 HOCKADAY in *Vict. County Hist., Cornwall* I 520/1 As one part [of the rock] was worked out it was filled in with rubble from the new excavations.

d. To wear out, esp. by labour, or by continued application of force. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ouurer, Le temps ouure.* Time workes (or weares) out euerie thing 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, During what long thankless nights had she worked out her fingers for little Georgy

e. To discharge (a debt or obligation) by labour instead of a money payment.

1670 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II 354 Who cannot pay his 5s...shall worke it out in the House of Correction 1773 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 28 Apr 3/2 Whereas I .am indebted £28 7 6,..I am desirous to engage and work it out 1828 KENNEDY & GRAINGER *Tenancy of Land* 297 The highway-tax is most frequently worked out 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* xiv, Mind you're here, my lad, to work it out.

**f. To bring about, effect, produce, or procure (a result) by labour or effort; to carry out, accomplish (a plan or purpose).

In quot. 1597, to preserve to the end

1534 TINDALE *Phil* II. 12 Worke out youre awne saluacion with feare and tremblynge. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, I. i 182 We..Knew that we ventur'd on such dangerous Seas, That if we wrought out life, was ten to one. 1621 T. GRANGER *Expos Eccles* vi. II. 148 Doth he not most often by his wit worke out his woe? and by his strength procure his owne ruine? 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* Hosea x. 11, Hee loves to injoy blessings, but not to earne, and worke them out. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 225 To go about to work out true peace by compliances with men, is an endlesse work. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV 118 When the malicious Fates are bent On working out an ill intent. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 75 O lift your natures up .work out your freedom. 1869 FOZER *Highl. Turkey* I 141 The natural tendency of their mode of life .worked itself out as time went on. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* ii. § 7 95 The fortunes of England were being slowly wrought out in every incident.

g. To go through a process of calculation or consideration so as to arrive at the solution of (a problem or question), to solve; also, to reckon out, calculate. Cf. 13.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xix, Day after day, Old Sol and Captain Cuttle kept her reckoning, and worked out her course, with the chart spread before them. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* vi, While she completed the exercise, or worked out the sum (for Mdlle. Moore taught her arithmetic, too) 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xviii, She tried to work out the question in her own mind, whether her eagerness for classical learning was a wrong sort of ambition 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 A practised novel-reader could probably work out the problem and complete the plot.

h. *intr.* for *pass.*: (*a*) of a course of events, narrative, etc: To proceed so as to issue in a particular result; (*b*) with *at*, of a quantity: To amount to (so much) when reckoned up, to 'come to'.

1885 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 826 The justice of that course, and how it works out is shewn by the late Lord Chief Justice 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept 1173 It is impossible to tell how the situation in Ireland will work out. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 26 July 312/3 This [quantity of tea] when infused works out at about 4,000,000 gallons.

i. *trans.* To fashion by cutting out, excavation, or the like. ? *Obs*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 68 When I had wrought out some Boards .I made large Shelves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 100 The old one then, with as much assiduity as it before worked out its hole, now closes the mouth of the passage

j. To bring to a fuller or finished state; to produce or express in a complete form or in detail, to develop, elaborate.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xvii, To see how Marlow, Shakspeare, and other play artificers, work out their fanciful plots 1861 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* xxxix, A picture worked out with a skill and knowledge of light and shade. 1865 J FERGUSSON *Hist Architt.* II I ii I 380 [Italy] did not work out the Basilican type for herself. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV lxvii. 518 The theory [of the survival of the fittest] .was worked out with the most minute and elaborate care. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxviii, An idea which works itself out in his brain 1895 F HARRISON in *19th Cent* Aug 217 This important and far-reaching truth is worked out by Mr. Mallock with much acuteness.

k. To study or investigate completely; to work through. *Obs.* or *rare*

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk Poets* (1846) 10 After a boy has worked out a book or given portion of a classic poem

***l. *Pugilism.* *intr.* To box for practice, as distinguished from engaging in a set contest.

1927 *Daily Express* 27 May 13/7, I saw Barber work out in the gymnasium, boxing four rounds with Young Johnny Brown

39. Work up. *†a. *trans.* To build up, construct, 'raise' (a wall, etc): usually with special reference to the actual process. Cf. 3 c. *Obs.*

Occas. to build up material around (quot 1712).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1542 The walles [were] vp wroght, wonder to se. *c* 1425 *Torr. Portugale* 1532 The Giaunt wrought vp his wall And laid stonys gret and small 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 259 In working up the Walls of a Building, do not work any Wall above 3 foot high before you work up the next adjoining Wall. 1712 J JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 119 Set this Pole very upright, .and work up the Foot of it with Rubble., for fear its own Weight, or the Wind, should throw it down. 1735 J PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 8 Strong Cross-Walls .must be work'd up to the Top of the Crown of the Arches.

†b. To lift or raise (a weight) by labour; to hoist. *Obs. rare.*

c 1610 [see 20]

c. *intr.* To make one's (or its) way up, esp. against impediment or indirectly, to ascend, advance; also *fig.* Cf. 33, 33 c, 33 e.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 478 Till body up to spirit work. 1790 BEATSON *Nav & Mil Mem* II 194 He ordered the Queenborough ahead to observe their motions, and continued endeavouring to work up after them 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xxvi, Nearer and louder came the oar-roll, like thunder working up from the east. 1882 *Daily Tel* 28 Oct 2/4 The Torridge is in full flood, and plenty of salmon are working up to spawn. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* I 27 He was merely working up to a peroration 1903 G H. LORIMER *Lett Self-made Merch.* VIII. 109 He was, drawing ten thousand a year, which was more than he could have worked up to in the leather business in a century 1916 LD E HAMILTON *1st Seven Divisions* (1917) 41 An additional flanking corps that was said to be working up from the direction of Tournai

**d. *trans.* To stir up, mix, or compound, as a plastic substance or substances: cf 12 d. Also *intr.* for *pass.* cf 29.

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 127 Let hit stande nyne dayes & nyne nyztes, & þan go werche hit vp, & let frye hit in apanne. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Va, Take Frankencense, [and] as much oyle as shalbe thought sufficient, make it and worke it vp well. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 53, I advise all students that be troubled with wind to cause Fennell seeds, Anise or Careway to bee wrought up in their bread 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* xviii, A stew of tripe, .and cow-heel, and bacon,. and steak, and peas, cauliflowers, new potatoes, and sparrow-grass, all working up together in one delicious gravy 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg Nat* 213 Any hard material, that does not soon work up into mud or grind into dust 1868 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* xi, Hannah had left a pan of bread to rise, Meg had worked it up early, and forgotten it.

e To make up (material) *into* something by labour (cf. 8); also, to bring into some condition, esp so as to be ready for use (cf. 12 l)

1591 in G C. Bond *Early Hist Mining* (1924) 11 The fyner and hammerman for working up the said 50 tonns of barr iron. 1698 *Acts Massachusetts* (1724) 116 No Person shall work up into Shoes any Leather that is not tanned and curried in Manner as aforesaid. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc Piers Westm. Bridge* 60 FIR .Timber was chosen as being the easiest work'd up 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 325 Seneca starting a doubt whether God made His own materials, or only worked up such as He found already in being 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Sel Wks. (1892) 236 The raw and prepared material [*sc* silk] is worked up in various ways. 1844 G DODD *Textile Manuf* Introd 7 The straw-plait is wrought up into hats and bonnets. 1869 W. T THORNTON *On Labour* III. v 323 A builder willing to keep his men employed during the bad weather allowed them to work up a quantity of stone to be ready for use in the spring. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VI. 106 Mediastinal sarcoma spreads in upon and works up the pulmonary tissue in an irregular and crab-like manner, simulating cancer.

f. *gen*, or in reference to something immaterial: To make up, develop, expand, enlarge (*to* or *into* something).

1693 CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* XIII. (1697) 336 For he that but conceives a Crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an Actual Fault Then what must he expect that still proceeds To finish Sin, and work up Thoughts to Deeds? 1712 BUDGELL *Spect* No 307 P2 Your agreeable manner of working up Trifles 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rural Life* (1821) I 112 A spray could not tremble in the breeze—a leaf could not rustle to the ground— ; but it has been noticed by these observers, and wrought up into some beautiful morality 1869 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* III. xiii 278 All this could easily be wrought up into a claim 1907 MRS C. KERNAHAN *Fraud* iv 28 He had got a dramatic situation which he meant Danvers to work up

g. To bring by labour or effort *to* or *into* a higher state or condition. Cf. k below.

1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* 66 This last is indeed the representation of Nature, but 'tis Nature wrought up to an higher pitch 1760 D WEBB *Inq. Beauties Painting* 158 The expression in this statue [Laocoon], is worked up to such a just extremity, that, as the least addition would be extravagance, so every diminution would be a defect. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I, The kitchen and buttery were worked up to a high state of perfection 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xviii (1878) 237 A man can work himself up into an immortal condition of 'equality with the angels' .no more than an ox or an ass can work himself up into humanity.

h. To make up, form, construct, compose, produce (something material or immaterial): with special reference to the process, or to the labour, exertion, or care expended upon it. Cf. 3–6, 10.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No 153 P 1 An eminent artist, who wrought up his pictures with the greatest accuracy 1713 — *Cato* I iv, The Sun Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks 1820 *Q Mus. Mag* II 60 Fugues wrought up with infinite art, and little effect 1885 *Manch Weekly Times* 7 Mar. 5/5, I have perhaps worked up this picture a little too elaborately 1897 HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 120 My uncle is working up a very good business 1911 'G A. BIRMINGHAM' *Lighter Side Ir Life* I 9 He stood in front of the looking-glass working up appropriate gestures

i *Naut* To set to or keep at needless and disagreeable hard work as a punishment. Cf 19.

1840 R H DANA [see HAZE *v*.1 2] 1841 — *Seaman's Man* Dict., *Work up*., a phrase for keeping a crew constantly at work upon needless matters, and in all weathers, and beyond their usual hours, for punishment. 1897 F. T BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 208 The hands no longer felt that they were continually being 'worked up' or 'hazed' for the sole, diabolical satisfaction of keeping them 'at it'.

j To 'get up' (a subject) by mental labour; to study carefully and in detail; to master by research. Cf 12 k.

Mod. I'm working up mathematics for my examination *He's working up the history of the period for his new book*

***k. *trans.* To bring by effort, or by some influence, into a particular state of mind or feeling, esp. one of strong emotion; to stir up, arouse, excite, incite (the mind, imagination, etc., or the person) *to* or *into* a state or action, to induce or persuade by effort *to do* something, without const., to put into a state of excitement, excite, agitate. Also *refl.* Cf. 14 a, b.

1688–9 STILLINGFL. *Serm., 1 Pet iv 18* (1698) III 120 It is no very hard Matter to work up a heated and devout Imagination to the Fancy of Raptures and Ecstasies 1698 COLLIER *Immor Stage* 25 To work up their Lewdness with Verse and Musick 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 P2 We cannot but tremble to consider, what we are capable of being wrought up to 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, When I have work'd him up to violence 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* xxx, His whole powers and energies had been wrought up to bear it firmly and calmly 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* x, I tell him magnificent lies—astonish him with grand materials for a note book and work him up to publish. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxi 306 My father had tried to work himself up into a passion 1906 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Scholar's Dau* xiii, Every time I speak of it, I get fearfully worked up

l To put into commotion, stir up, agitate (physically). *rare.*

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 54 This Lake [Garda] perfectly resembles a Sea, when it is work'd up by Storms

m. *intr* To be gradually stirred up or excited; to proceed or advance to a state of agitation or commotion. Cf 34, and c above

1681 DRYDEN *Abs & Achit.* 141 So, several Factions from this first Ferment, Work up to Foam 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 36 P3 You know a premeditated Quarrel usually begins and works up with the words, *Some people*

Workability (wɜ·kăbɪ·lĭtɪ) [f. next + -ITY.] The condition of being workable; capability of being worked.

1874 *Daily News* 17 July 5/5 The workability, to coin a word, of the Militia 1876 in F S. Williams *Midl Railw* 300 We must have the engineer before us to prove the workability of the line 1892 *Solicitor's Jrnl* 5 Nov 4/2 We hope that the new rules will be drafted with a full regard to practical workability in detail.

Workable (wē·rkăb'l), *a* [f. WORK *v.* + -ABLE]

1. Of substances or materials That can be worked, fashioned, or manipulated for use; said also of the state in which they are capable of being worked

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 139 As the potter most connyngly doth cast his pottes whan his claye is softe and workable 1629 JACKSON *Creed* VI II IX § 1 Workable or fashionable unto any set forme 1709 T ROBINSON *Nat Hist Westmld* 55 It is but eight or nine Inches thick but the Roof and Covers being strong, it is a workable Coal 1853 *Pharmac Jrnl* XIII 118 Coal and fireclay, of workable value 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* V 299 Many heavy clays .might be made friable, and easily workable by a liberal application of lime 1887 P MCNEILL *Blawearie* 90 The 'ochre hole' had been found too wet to be workable

2 That can be worked, managed, or conducted, as a contrivance, establishment, institution, etc

1756 in *Naval Chron* (1799) I 267, I stood off , to put the ship in a workable state 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III 367 Often making a circuit to secure good, workable gradients 1859 W CHADWICK *Life De Foe* V 272 Each of those hands was well furnished with a good workable hedging-bill 1881 *Daily Tel* 29 Nov 5 The only workable boat of the Lord Hood was manned 1887 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* XII, There's not one of 'em knows how to plan a good workable hot-house 1901 *Daily News* 28 Feb 9/1 To realise how much had been done to make the hospital a really workable place

b of a plan, system, scheme, or the like.

1865 MILL *Repr Govt* (ed 3) 63/1 Assuming the plan to be workable. 1878 BAYNE *Purit Rev* XI 445 A permanently workable, broadly comprehensive ecclesiastical scheme

3 Capable of working. *rare.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II. 358 Very nearly seven millions of wives and children of a workable age still unoccupied

Hence **Wo rkableness**, workability

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L* Contents p. VIII, Tried the workableness of the Rock 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 2 The immediate and universal workableness of a policy.

Workaday, work-a-day (wē·rkadē), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *α.* 3 (*Orm*) **werrkedaȝȝ, werkedei,** 4-5 **werkeday**(e. *β* 6- **workyday,** 7- **worky-day** (6-7 **workie-,** 7 **worki-, workey-**). *γ.* 9 **workaday, work-a-day.** [ME *werkeday* (3 syllables), of uncertain origin: possibly f. gen. pl. (OE. *weorca*) of WORK *sb* + DAY *sb*[1], but perh. more probably f directly on these with assimilation to the trisyllabic *sunnedei* SUNDAY, *messedei* MASSDAY. The type *workyday* is due to the influence of HOLIDAY, and *workaday* presumably to that of NOWADAY(S]

A. *sb.* A day on which work is ordinarily done (distinguished from *holiday*); a work-day, working-day *Obs.* or *dial*

α. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11315 Forr ȝure wuke gifeþþ ȝuw Aȝȝ sexe werrkedaȝȝess *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 18 Valleð to þer eorðe ȝif hit is werke dei, imit te Gloria Patri 1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* I V (Skeat) I 104 After the seven werkedays of travayle *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 4971 In þe longe ȝere be werke daye[s] I nowe 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 80 On the werkeday ȝif that thou be About thi labor treuly. *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr* (1902) 893 For, a-pon þe werkeday, Men be so bysy in vche way

β. 1550 in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) II I XXVII 218 That divers preachers within your diocess do preach as well the worky days as the holy days. 1566 DRANI *Horace, Sat* II F 5, On workyday I neuer coulde be taken With better meate then roots or chimnye bacon 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* IV III, Fellow Onion for thy sake I finish this workiday. 1603 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 700 Sondaies, Holydaies, and workie days 1653 FLECKNOE *Misc* 127 He is one that makes alwayes Holy day for others, and worky day for himself by taking upon him all the businesse 1725 BOURNE *Antiq Vulg* XII 116 We find a great Deference paid to Saturday Afternoon, above the other worky Days of the Week. 1789 H WALPOLE *Let to Mrs H More* 20 July, What the common people call a worky-day. 1860 W WHITE *Wrekin* XVII 170 If our teacher ain't ashamed to stop and shake hands with us, o' worky-days

γ 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur Shop* XLIX, In the very clothes that he wore on work a days 1883 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 238/2 Life was an unbroken work a-day

B *attrib.* passing into *adj* (cf WORKING DAY). Belonging to or characteristic of a work-day or its occupations; characterized by a regular succession or round of tasks and employments, of ordinary humdrum everyday life. freq in phr. *this workaday world*

β 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My worky day cassocke 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* I II 55 Prythee tel her but a worky day Fortune. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. 1, With such a Workiday-rough-hewn face too! 1751 MISS TALBOT *Let. to Mrs Carter* 27 Sept, Oh this nasty worky-day world! 1877 F JACOX *Scripture Prov* XLIX 545 In the common law of facts in this worky-day world

γ 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth Wks 1826 I 6 The plain reality of this work-a day world 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* XVIII, The less of real, hard, struggling work-a-day life there is in that romance, the better 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pelgr. Dauphiné* I I 8 Their work-a-day dress is a coarse brown or blue serge surtout. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVII 284 We cannot long indulge in day dreams in this workaday world 1874 P RUSSELL *Leaves Journalist's Note-bk* 53 Goswell-road is one of the most work-a-day of London thoroughfares 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XII 128 He did not attempt to understand the lighter side of life, but took it seriously as a work-a-day matter

Work-brittle, *a dial* Also -brattle, -brackle, etc (see *Eng Dial. Dict* s.v. *Work-bracco*). [f. WORK *sb.* or *v.*; the second element appears to be BRITTLE *a*, but the sense-development is obscure.] Eager to work, industrious

1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 627 What need she [*sc* Anne Bullen] be so work-brittle, being a Queen? 1691 RAY *N C Words, Worch-bracco*, i e work-brittle, very diligent; earnest or intent upon one's work. *a* 1800 PEGGE *Suppl Grose, Warch brattle*, fond of work Lanc 1881 *Oxfordsh Gloss* Suppl (E D S), *Work-brittle*, eager to work

Work-day (wē·rkdē), *sb* and *a.* [*ÖE weorcdæg* (= Du *werkdag*, OHG, MHG. *werctac*, G *werktag*, ON. *verkdagr*) does not seem to have survived, ME *werkday* is prob. a new formation on WORK *sb.* + DAY *sb*[1], or ad. ON , cf WORKADAY.]

A *sb.* A day on which work is ordinarily performed, a week-day

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (1847) 270 That the mason worche apon the werk day *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 522/2 Werkday, *feria* 1488 *Somerset Med Wills* (1901) 279, I wold my prest shuld sing in them the werke daies during the 12 monethis 1535 COVERDALE *Eseh* XLVI 1 Yᵉ doie of the ynnermer courte shall be shut the vj worke dayes 1548-9 *Bk Com Prayer, Communion* rubric, When the holy Communion is celebrate, on the worked ay 1563 *Homilies* II. *Of Place & Time of Prayer* I 139 They vse all dayes a lyke, workedayes and holydayes are all one *a* 1639 HINDE *Y Brueen* XLVII (1641) 153 Neither holy-day, nor work-day. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonic Lady* I II Wks 1760 II 194 She . paid the Labourers their Wages on Work-days, and took a Jigg with them on Holy-days 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I *Hannah* 22 We (the privileged) see on a work-day the names which the sabbath announces to the generality

¶ Used for DAYWORK 2

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691), When they performed their Boons or Work-days to their Lord

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj* Belonging to or characteristic of a work-day; performed, worn, etc on a work-day; also *fig* = WORKADAY B

c 1500 *Ely Epist Rec.* (1891) 211, I give to Edmund Garred my worke day gown 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 103 My warkday gowne. 1563 in Strype *Ann Ref.* (1709) I. XXXV. 357 My Visitation Sermons and Workday Sermons. 1622 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) II 77 My woorkday gowne thre woorkday aprens, one woorkday band 1808 SCOTT *Marmi* VI III, Ne'er, in work-day world, was seen A form so witching fair. 1831 JAMES *Philip Aug* XI, [It] relieves the mind from petty calculation and workday cares 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 72, I saw him after unloading the waggon, in his workday clothes. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* I. 26 Unfit for this workday world. 1889 CORBETT *Monk* XIV. 195 This dull work-day soldier

Worked (wē·rkt), *ppl. a* [f. WORK *v.* + -ED[1].]

1 Used for farm-work

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 170 An old worked Ox fatting as well, and being as good Meat as a young one.

2. Executed or ornamented with needlework, engraving, or the like.

1740 MRS. E MONTAGU *Corr* (1906) I 47, I desire you to send me up my worked facing and robing. 1746-7 MRS DELANY *Autobiogr* (1861) II 447 In my Irish green damask and my worked head 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort* XI, The worked-worsted chairs 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II XXX, She turned the watch upon the table, and looked at the worked letters within 1884 E YATES *Recoll.* I 187 Elaborately dressed, with a worked shirt-front and huge white waistcoat.

3. Shaped, fashioned, or dressed for use or ornament.

1864 J HUNT tr *Vogt's Lect. Man* X. 288 He reports that he has found worked flints at a depth of twelve feet in a stratified soil 1892 *Archaeologia* LIV 110 Many fragments of worked bone and horn were discovered.

4 In various senses: Contrived, managed, conducted, etc , *Hort* grafted

1848 W PAUL *Rose Gard.* 106 When potting worked plants, we should have an eye to suckers from the wild stock 1882 F E HULME (*title*) Worked Examination Questions in Plane Geometrical Drawing 1886 COL MAURICE *Lett fr. Donegal* 4 A cleverly-worked intrigue. 1904 *Westm Gaz* 1 June 12/1 'Leased' or 'worked' lines

5 With advs, as *worked-off, -out, -up* (see the corresponding senses of the verb)

1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist Printing* 360 He grasps off the Worked off Heap so much at once as he can well govern. 1882 *Rep Ho Repr Prec. Met US* 641 The worked out space becomes more or less filled with bowlders 1893 *Helps to Study of Bible* 269 Some old worked-out mines 1903 *Daily Chron* 29 Oct 3/3 The worked-up feelings of a personal witness of these scenes 1908 *Stage Year Bk* 21 An ingeniously conceived and vigorously worked-out spectacle play

Worker (wē·rkəɹ). Forms see WORK *v.* [f. WORK *v* + -ER[1] Cf. Du *werker*, MHG. *wercker* (G. *werker*)]

1 One who makes, creates, produces, or contrives

†a. Applied to God as maker or creator, sometimes *absol* the Creator, (one's) Maker. *Obs*

13 *E. E Allit P* B 1501 þe worcher of þis worlde 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVI 3 My werkere I shal proue riȝtwis 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLVI 53 He, of natur that wirker wes and king *Ibid* 60 He, the wirker, that put in hir sic grace. 1557 *N T* (Genev.) Ep *1j, God the Creatour, moste perfect and excellent worker of all thinges 1594 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* I II § 2 Only the workes and operations of God haue him both or their worker, and for the lawe whereby they are wrought *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc* (1619) 4 He is the author and worker thereof [*i e* of goodness]

b An author, producer, contriver, or doer; **†**also with epithet, as *evil worker* = evil doer *arch*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl Mars* 261 And therfore in the worcher was the vice. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 266 þus men mai have prophecie, and al þes habitus in þer soule, and be schrewid wirchirs. 1382 — *Luke* XIII 27 Alle worcheris of wickidnesse 1387-8 T USK *Test. Love* III. II (Skeat) I 63 Al your werkes be cleped seconde, and moven in vertue of the firste wercher *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr, Gov Lordsh.* 88 þe werkere of meruaylles ys oon god *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr* IV II 427 God is the cheef and principal and veri worcher of the principal effect *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 344 Causer of wer, wyrkar of wykitnes 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII III 103, I sall the warrand, and the wirkar [orig. *auctor*] be to mak the baldly vndertak 1526 TINDALE *Phil* III 2 Beware of dogges, beware of evyll workers 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par. Rom* III. 5-8 They can not laye to goddes charge the synnes, wherof themself be wylful workers. 1598 R BERNARD tr *Terence, Andria* II. VI, If any thing happen otherwise then well, euen that same varlet is the worker of it 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 107 The workers of the common safetie 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 286 They believe that the devil is the doer or worker of every thing that gives offence 1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 606 The worker of all this evil 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XVII 441 She grew to be the sorceress, Worker of fearful things

c. *tr ansf.* of things

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II 11 Dred is wirkere of vertus 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl to Tobacco* (Arb) 106 The Tobacco was the worker of that miracle. 1612 BEAUM & FL *Coxcomb* IV. 1, You can say well. if you be mine, wench, you must doe well too, for words are but slow workers 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* III, What a worker of hypocrisy this sight would appear to be!

†d. ? A commercial agent. *Obs.*

1560 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I 323 The cheiffe sercher (whome ys all my worcker, and conveyer of all my velvets).

2. One who works or does work of any kind (sometimes with adj denoting the quality of the work), esp one who works *in* a certain medium, *at* a specified trade or object of manufacture, or in a certain position or status (often denoted by prefixed sb., etc , as *boiler-worker, cloth-worker, iron-worker, metal-worker; co-worker, fellow-worker, brass-worker, hand-worker*); in early use also, **†**a maker or manufacturer (*of* a specified thing)

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXVII 23, I4 With the werkere, of alle werk [Vulg *cum operario agrario, de omni opere*]. 1388 — *Acts* XIX 24 A man, Demetrie bi name, a worcher in siluer *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V VI. 98 Now haue we none instrumentes, ne here ben no werkers for to make them newe *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* VI. 62 Oon of thi workers falle [the tree] That kunyngest is of his felous alle 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III V. (1883) 119 The two laste that ben practisiens and werkers ben callyd phisicyens and cyrurgyens 1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 404/2 Th' Offices of Maister and Werker of oure Money 1530 TINDALE *Exod* XXXV. 35 Broderers and workers with nedle. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz* c 11 § 4 Every Hatmaker that is nowe a maker or worker of Hates 1611 COTGR, *Ouvrier*, a workeman; an Artificer, or handicraftsman & generally, any worker. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 357 Lazy people, and no good workers 1663 COWLEY *Ode upon Dr. Harvey* III, He so exactly does the work survey, As if he hir'd the workers by the day 1760 *Court & City Reg* 224 His Majesty's Mint Master and Worker Hon Wm Chetwynd, Esq 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 76 Mr. Naish, tin-plate-worker 1767 *Phil Trans.* LVIII 41 Another worker in ivory cut through that tusk which Lord Shelburne gave me 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* X, I spoke of you as an out of-door worker 1877 *Oxf & Camb Undergrad Jrnl* 25 Jan. 173/2 Cowles not only has the knack of getting work out of his men, but is a very hard worker himself, though not a pretty oar 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXXV (1898) 242 There are a great many workers—ladies, priests, clergymen—among them, trying to remove some of the suffering. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 207 The full happiness of that time to me cannot be explained except to consistently hard workers.

b. In emphatic use, esp as opposed to *idler*, or the like

1628 C. LEVETT *Voy N. Eng* VIII in *Collect Mass Hist Soc.* SER III VIII 190 Except for every three loiterers, he have one worker 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXVIII, A dreamy, neutral spectator when he should have been a worker 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* 1 8 The distinction between workers and idlers, as between knaves and honest men 1871 — *Fors Clav* IX. 4 *note*, Here and there we have a real worker among soldiers, or no soldiering would long be possible 1889 G B SHAW in *Fabian Ess.* 6 Rent . paid by a worker to a drone

c. One who is employed for a wage, esp. in manual or industrial work, now often in the language of social economics, a 'producer of wealth', as opposed to *capitalist*.

1848 KINGSLEY in Benham *Cassell's Bk Quot.* (1907) 185 Workers of England, be wise, and then you must be free. 1857 *Househ Words* 27 June 603/1 The first great body of workers, namely the clerks [*i e* railway clerks] 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III 14 They belonged to the ancient and honourable family of Workers—that extensive family which constitutes the backbone of our country's greatness, the common working people of England 1867 LEVI *Wages Working Classes* 6 Some have limited the meaning to such as are in receipt of weekly wages, and some would limit the term 'workers' to such as are employed in the production of wealth It might seem also a condition of such appellation that the person should stand in the capacity of servant or worker for others On the other hand, we must remember that in many occupations the workers are paid by the month or quarter 1885 E B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* (1886) 125 This, then, is the empire which the blood and sinew of you, workers, are squandered to maintain and extend 1891 MORRIS *Poems by Way* 112 For that which the worker winneth shall then be his indeed, Nor shall half be reaped for nothing by him that sowed no seed 1903 (*title*) The Workers' Educational Association.

d. Of animals. **†** (*a*) A draught animal. *Obs.*

1617 *Tokc* (Kent) *Estate Acc* (MS) fol 9 One payer workers at £15.

(*b*) A horse, dog, etc. that works (well).

1844 [J W. Carleton] *Hyde Marston* I. 74 It's not fair to keep the double thong always going with a free worker 1874 *Kennel Club Stud Bk.* 261 Bell and Lilly the latter being a small, mean looking white Litch, but a very good worker 1908 *Animal Managem.* 283 Gelding[s] .were proved to be very good workers in Somaliland.

(*c*) The neuter or undeveloped female of certain social hymenopterous and other insects, as ants and bees, which supplies food and performs other services for the community.

1747 W. Gould *Engl. Ants* 73 As soon as the Queen has deposited a Parcel of Eggs, the Workers take them under their Protection. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entom.* xvii. (1817) II. 32 The *workers* or larvæ, answering to the hymenopterous neuters, are the most numerous and at the same time most active part of the community. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 351 Fertile workers lay none but male eggs.

e. *U. S. Politics.* One of a class of political agents or partizans subordinate to a 'boss'.

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lxiii. 451 The large and active class called, technically, 'workers', or more affectionately, 'the Boys.'

3. Applied to apparatus or pieces of machinery.

†a. A vessel in which wine has 'worked'. *Obs* b. One of the small card covered cylinders or 'urchins' in a carding-machine. c. A leather-worker's two-handled knife (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* 1884). d. In pillow lace-making, *pl.* the bobbins that are worked across a pattern. e. = Washer *sb.*[1] 5 b. f. With prefixed sb., applied to an apparatus for 'working the material denoted by the sb., as *butter-worker*.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 70 Let your vessel bee such as hath alreadie contained some muste or other liquor that hath wrought therin, (for he that knoweth not the vse of a worker is but a slender artist). 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 167 Each pair of cylinders consists of a worker and a cleaner somewhat less in size than its fellow, and *turning in the* reverse direction of the drum. 1853 — *Dict. Arts* I. 766 The points of this roller (called a 'worker') are inclined in a direction opposed to the movement of the swift. 1853 *Beal's Technol. Wkbk., Worker, Washer* in paper manufacture. 1878 *Technol. Dict., Worker, Stripper* of the scribbling machine. 1885 J. J. Manley *Brit Almanac Comp.* 18 The butter-milk and water are carefully pressed out in one of Bradford's butter workers.

4. With adverbs, as *worker-up* (see Work *v.* 39).

1696 *Second Ed. New Almanack* 10 He be no very good worker up. 1698 *Acts Massachusetts* (1724) 116 Tanners, Carriers, and Dressers, or Workers up of Leather 1848 *Sinks of Lond.* 3 The worker-up of novels.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 2 d (*c*)) *worker ant, bee, cell, grub*; worker bobbin = 3 d; worker card = 3 b.

1816 Kirby & Sp *Entomol.* xix. (1817) II 238 The instinct and industry of the worker bees. *Ibid.* 161 The instinct of the queen invariably directs her to deposit worker eggs in worker cells. *Ibid.* xxiv. 394 When all the worker-brood was removed from a hive, and only male brood left. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 561 It is not invariably found that the bees will at once convert a worker grub into a queen. 1881 Cowan *Bee-keeper's Guide Bk.* vii. 20 If we examine a hive, we shall find that worker-comb is ⅛ths of an inch .. thick. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 18/3 As in bees and wasps, worker ants occasionally produce fertile eggs. 1894 Vickerman *Woollen Spinning* 159 We call one of each of the pairs of top rollers a 'worker' card, in distinction from the adjoining one, which is a stripper.

Workfolk (*wə́·rkfōk*). Also (now *rare*) -folks. [f. Work *sb.* + Folk *sb.* Cf. Du. *werkvolk.*] = Workpeople, *esp.* farm labourers.

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 285 That syche wyrfolk be payd in'good mone 1566 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 214 One sacringe bell—wch Mr Edmond Haselwood .vsed in his house (as he said) to call worckfolke to dinner. 1572 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 164 Wages by him payd to 214 woorkfolkes 1578 *Bk. Chr Prayers* 88 b, We beseech thee (O thou Lord of the harvest) send workfolks into thy harvest. 1600 Surflet *Country Farm* II. 1. 327 At the discretion of the gardener,.. according as his number of workefolkes is more or lesse. 1612 *Swampton Assembly Bks* (1924) III. 40 Theis seargmakers were desiered to paie good English money t› their worcke folkes. 1702 *Guide for Constables* 30 Clothiers must pay their..workfolks their wages in ready money 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Wark folk*, labourers. 1849 Rock *Ch. Fathers* II. vii 411 The fowlest work-folk in the town. 1883 T. Hardy in *Longman's Mag.* July 255 The regular farmer's labourers—'workfolk' as they call themselves. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Aug 6 4 A slight improvement in the conditions under which farm workfolks live. 1902 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 831/3 The writer .had . smoked with the workfolk in their public-houses.

Workful (*wə́·rkfül*), *a.* [f. Work *sb.* + -ful. Cf. OE. *weorcfull* 'operosus'.]

†1. Active, operative. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 199 Þe uirtues huerof we habbeþ y-speke aboue be longeþ to þe uerste lime þet is ycleped workuol. 1552 Huloet, Warkefull, *operosus* 1565 Harding *Confut.* II. xiii. 97 Seest thou then how workefull is the word of Christ? 1587 Golding *De Mornay* v 60 In the most single essence of God, there is a *workfull* power. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr, The Philosophy of our day and Land being so much workful as the world knows it to be

2. Full of (hard) work; hard-working.

1854 Dickens *Hard T* I v, You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely workful. 1875 Holyoake *Hist Coop.* I 353 Being very watchful and workful as a secretary. 1892 *Review Rev* 15 Oct. 352/2 Seven happy workful months spent in Paris.

Hence **Workfulness**, †activity, laborious activity.

1573 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 17 In the meane tyme his workfulnesse perceth euen into yᵉ uery Church. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 459 He might have seen, in any Coketown of the manufacturing districts, an allowance of what is playful, to compensate for its workfulness. 1903 J C Smith *Robt Wallace* vi 174 He resigned..a position of usefulness and workfulness

Workhouse (*wə́·rkhous*). [OE. *weorchús*: f. Work *sb.* + House *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *werchuus*, Du. *werkhuis*, MHG. *werchûs* (G. *werkhaus*), ON. *verkhús* (in comb.).]

1. A house, shop, or room in which work is regularly performed, a workshop or factory. *Obs* or *Hist.*

a 1100 in Wr-Wülcker *Voc* 185/3 *Officina*, smiðþe *uel* weorchus *Ibid* 186 27 *Ergasterium uel operatorium*, weorchus. 1350 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 262 In the werkhous .12,000 of plaunche-nail 3000 of dornail 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 307 Þe werkhous here þey dooþ here werkes 1431–40 in Glas-cock *Rec. St Michael's, Bp.'s Stortford* (1882) 6 Le Werkhous latomorum juxta cimiterium. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 The Grounde wher as the seid Ship was made & the Workehouse Belonging to the same 1575 in Plomer *Abstr Wills Engl Printers* (1903) 23 My workehowse of printing. 1601 Holland *Pliny* III xl I 61 The worke houses and furnaces of potters 1697 *Lond Gaz* No. 3260/3 There were taken with him several Pairs of Stockins wet, as if they had been taken out of a Dyers Work-House 1752 Hume *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 445 His workhouse, of 20 cabinet-makers, is said to be a very considerable manufactory 1881 S R Macphail *Hist. Pluscardyn* Introd 7 The court by which we first entered is occupied with stables and work-houses.

b. *fig.*

1548 Udall *Erasm Par. Luke* i 34–35 The holy ghoste ..in thy wombe, (as it wer in an heauenly workehouse) shall accomplishe the workyng of this holy babe. 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* vi. (1888) 48 The liuer the workhouse of thicke and grosse blood. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* 125 Christ being the very worke-house, and shop of the Devil, in which he wrought. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc Compit.* III. 112 The Heart is the Workhouse of life and heat. *a* 1761 W Law *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 81 The works of the devil are all wrought in self, it is his peculiar workhouse.

2. *spec.* orig. A house established for the provision of work for the unemployed poor of a parish; later, an institution, administered by Guardians of the Poor, in which paupers are lodged and the able-bodied set to work. The official name is now *poor-law institution.*

Earlier (and obs.) names were †*house of work* (1552, see House *sb.*[1] 2), †Working-house (1597–8, etc.); names of later introduction are †*house of industry* (1771–2 Irish Act 11 & 12 Geo. III. c. 30, see Industry 4 b), Poor house (1782); for *union workhouse*, abbreviated to *union*, see Union *sb.*[1] 10 b, 12

1652 in W Cotton & H Woollcombe *Glean Munic. Rec. Exeter* (1877) 156 The said house to bee converted for a workhouse for the poore of this cittye and also a house of correction for the vagrant and disorderly people within this cittye. 1653 *Act Commw.* c. 13 (1658) 259 If he hath not wherewith to satisfie such Fine, the said Judges may adjudge him to the Pillory or a Work-house, or both. 1670–1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II*, c. 18 (*title*) An Act for the better regulateing of Workhouses for setting the Poore on Worke 1702 *Post Man* 10–13 Jan. 2/1 The President and Governours for the Poor of the City of London, having enlarged their Work-house without Bishops-gate. 1731 *Flying Post* 12 Aug. 2/2 His Mother, who was maintain'd by his Labour, being come upon the Parish, is sent to the Work-house at Wandsworth. 1782 *Act 22 Geo. III*, c. 83 § 28 The several Poor Houses or Workhouses to be built, under the Authority of this Act, shall be situate within the Parish or Township for which they shall be used. 1797 Mrs Berkeley *Poems G. M Berkeley* Pref p cccx, Most well-regulated Bridewells are Paradises compared to the Oxford Work house. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz*, *Fi st of May*, He believed he'd been born in the vurkis, but he'd never know'd his father 1856 Emerson *Engl. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks (Bohn) II 71 Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny, and died in a workhouse. 1922 J. J. Clarke *Soc Administr.* 83 The workhouse or institution is the representative institution of the Union, and is the foundation of all indoor relief

allusively 1690 C Nesse *O. & N Test* I. 58 Through Adams fall the world was become a work-house, an house of correction for mans sin

3. A prison or house of correction for petty offenders. *U. S.*

1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.* †a in sense 1, as *workhouse stable.*

1569 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 218 In the warkhouse stable, sadles, haltars.

b. in sense 2, as *workhouse brat, cough, fever, inmate, master, system; workhouse-bred, clearing* adjs.; **workhouse sheeting**, strong twilled unbleached cotton material used for sheeting, curtains, etc.; **workhouse test**, the test of good faith put to an applicant for poor relief by which he was obliged to consent, as a condition of relief, to go to the workhouse if required.

1810 Crabbe *Borough* xxii 60 Workhouse-clearing men, *Who, undisturb'd by feelings just or kind*, Would parish-boys to needy tradesmen bind. 1834 E Lytton Bulwer in *Hansard's Parl. Debates* Ser III XXII. 891 In those states [of America] where a strict workhouse discipline was kept up 1838 Dickens *O Twist* v, Then I'll whop yer when I get in, *my* work'us brat! *Ibid.* xxxvii, Admiration at the workhouse-master's humility. 1846 *Blackw Mag* Nov 560/2 The Utopian expectations of many, that a strict workhouse-test would destroy pauperism 1850 Carlyle *Latter-day Pamph* I 49 This brutish Workhouse Scheme of ours. 1857 Borrow *Rom Rye* xlii, He would rob a workhouse child of its breakfast, as the saying is 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xlii, Base-born, workhouse-bred! 1889 Conan Doyle *Sign of Four* ix, You would have made an actor, and a rare one You had the proper workhouse cough 1891 C Creighton *Hist. Epidem Brit.* 538 There was no gaol-fever, workhouse-fever, or domestic typhus in general. 1894 Oakeshott *Humanising of Poor Law* 26 Nearly one third of the workhouse inmates are sixty-five years old or over 1925 J. J Clarke *Local Govt.* 316 Workhouse infirmaries.

Hence **Workhoused** *a.*, lodged in, or habituated to, a workhouse.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI 115 Poor, workhoused wretches! 1895 in Begbie *Life W Booth* (1920) II 204 The parishes can send people to us before they have become workhoused.

Working (*wə́·rkiŋ*), *vbl sb* [f Work *v* + -ing[1] Cf. MDu, MLG. *werkinge*, OHG *wer(a)chunga*, MHG. *werkunge*; MHG *wurkung*; (MH)G. *werkung.*] The action of Work *v*, the result of this

I. 1 Performance of work or labour; †formerly also, that which is done, work.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21997 Qui dos þou men sli plaint to mak, For þi wircking on vr sabbat? 13 *Ibid* 5522 (Gött) We sal find wirking for þair sake, Apon þair neckes sal þai bere Bollis wid stan and wid mortere *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 605 Coterellis, rentis, workyngis, helpis, wardis, releefis. 1494 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 245 For vj dayis wyrken, vj s 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 186 To se where the treasure will finde them workinge, To the profit of the Cityе 1579 Rice *Inuect Vices* Biij, Is Carde playyng woorkyng? Is the blasphemie of Goddes moste holie name a woorkyng? 1616 Sir E Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 249 He wondered at what you had told him of my mother's working, being stone blind. 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 357 There has been no working in the Gold Mine for this long time 1748 *Anson's Voy* II iii. 147 The working upon the wreck, and the securing the provisions 1832 *P Egan's Bk. Sports* 237/1, I like to see the working of the hounds; to see them in difficulty; to mark the threading, the stopping, the eagerness to find 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* iv, The laws of the State forbid their working more than nine months in the year 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 14 Apr 2/3 Working is agreeable to my nature and to my health.

†2 Performance, execution, achievement (of some particular work or action); procedure. *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xiii. (*Mary cut*) 50 Of þe vnkine Of ferly werkis þat he wrocht. 1382 Wyclif *1 Cor* xii. 10 The worchinge of vertues. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 276 To se the worchinge of the dede. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr Secr* 136 In Suche shewynge and oppyne wyrchynge of good werkes *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 21 A maner of wirchyng in fistula in ano. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II xiii 224 Bi her wirching of miraclis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1532) 74 b, In declynynge from euyll, and in dylygent workynge of good 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* III viii. 143 For the working whereof, the vapors and exhalations of the sea, are sufficient. 1612 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm* App. I 530 For yᵉ working of their other endes 1675 A. Browne *Appendix Art Paint* 10 Observe that you be not too Curious in the first Working, but rather make choice of a good Free and Bold Following of Nature 1693 Moxon *Mech Exerc* (1703) 261 In which Fig 1. is shewn the usual way of bad Working.

†3. Making, manufacture, production, preparation, construction, also, the manner or style in which something is made, handiwork, workmanship. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P Pl* A III 49 We han a wyndow in worching [C. IV 51 a worchyng] wol stonden vs ful heize. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282, iij sengulere Principalls in werkyng in inbowyng and in Scantlyon accordyng to the Principalls 1460–70 *Bk Quinte Essence* 5 Anoþer maner worchinge of oure quinta essencia is þis 1496 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot* I 278 For werking of the irne werk to the samyn hous, vj li xij d 1535 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 51 For working of ij doores 1538 Starkey *England* I iii (1878) 94 A thousand such tryfelyng thyngys, wych other we myght wel lake, or els, at the lest, our owne pepul myght be occupyd wyth the workyng therof 1601 *Act 43 Eliz* c. 10 (*title*) An Acte for the true workinge and makinge of Wollen Clothe 1633 P Fletcher *Purple Isl* IV xx, Two streets Of severall stuffe, and severall working fram'd. 1677 Moxon *Mech Exerc* II 21, I shall now shew you the working of a Spring-lock. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* I 55 The difference between the working of a Vault and a Wall.

4. The action of operating or performing work upon something; manipulation, management (of an apparatus, a vessel in navigation, etc); exploitation (of a mine, etc.), also in *Angling* (see quot. 1880).

†*In (the) working* being worked upon, when worked upon, in operation, in use

1450 *Rolls of Parit* V 202/1 No maner of Merchaundises of the growyng nor wurkyng of the Landes and parties that the seide Duke occupieth. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph* II. (Arb) 114 Whan the backe and the bellye [of the bow] in woorkynge, be muche what after one maner. 1577 Harrison *England* III 1 95 b/1 in *Holinshed*, Because it [*sc.* brown bread] is dry and brickle in the working some adde a portion of rye meale 1618 Ralegh *Apol Guiana* 57 The working of a Myne there *a* 1642 Sir W Monson *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 190/1 They could not discern the Lord General's Working, but stood their Course as before directed. 1680 Moxon *Mech Exerc* xi. 201 When the Treddle comes down in working *Ibid* xiii 222 A piece of Ivory strong enough to bear working till they bring it to as small a Cilinder as they can 1795 *Local Act 35 Geo. III*, c 156 § 30 Nothing in this Act shall prevent the working or scouring of the same. Mines. 1831–3 P Barlow in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VIII 546/2 This scraping, or working, as it is termed, renders the skin soft and pliant 1853 *Beal's Technol Wbch., Working* of a blast-furnace (the mode of action to which the quality of iron is subjected). 1880 F Francis *Bk Angling* vi (ed 5) 225 You must flip your fly to and fro to shake the water out and so dry it for another cast This sometimes will require seven or eight 'flips' or workings to effect 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 535 Should it be wished during the lecture to introduce a mechanical slide,..the working of it is as follows. 1894 *Jrnl Anthrop. Inst.* XXIII. 273 If they [*sc* flints] possess definite characteristics of form, of wear, of weather, of material, of working

b. The carrying on or putting into operation (of a scheme, system, legislation, etc.).

1832 *Edin Rev* Oct 245 *heading*, Working and Prospects of the Reform 1845 C F Barker *Mem on Syria* title-p, The Purchase and Tenure of Land, And the Working of the Old and New Tarif 1847 *Edin Rev* Apr 397 Exhibiting on that wide theatre the useful working of the fundamental institutions of the British monarchy 1884 Stockton *Lady or Tiger* 14 His majesty was greatly interested in the workings and development of this trial. 1884 Dilke in A Cawston *Street Improv London* (1893) 101 The working of the byelaws in Birmingham under the 90th section of the Public Health Act 1912 *Engl Hist. Rev* Jan 43 Some changes in the working of the chancery

5 Action, operation **a** Of a person, esp *collect. sing* and *pl.* actions, doings, deeds † *Good working* (rare) good works *Obs* or *arch*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 386 God is so parfyte in alle his worchynge þat [etc.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol* 698 The children of Mercurie and Venus Been in hir wirkyng ful contrarius *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 29441 (Cott Galba) Þou may with him comun in dede, Bot þe wers may þi wirking spede. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6123 Thou most discouere all thi wurchyng, How thou seruest, and of what thyng *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens* 3169 Withoute engyn of fals weikyng 1426 — *De Guil Pilgr* 11511 They sholde ellys for hunger deye, Ne weie I & my werchyng *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 110 Ȝe wythstonde alle temptacyouns & to be perseueraunt in good weikyng. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II xviii 258 That he was lijk in wirching to a vyne *c* 1480 Henryson *Swallow* 1, The hie prudence, and wirking merueilous, of god omnipotent 1539 Morison *Invect agst Treas* title-p, Wherein the secrete practises, and traiteious workinges of theym that suffrid of late are disclosed. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* I II § 2 The being of God is a kind of Law to his working 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* cxlvii 134 The Wayes and Workings of Providence are unsearchable. 1706 E Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 21 Against Wind and Tide too, there's no Working 1742 Richardson *Pamela* (1785) IV 146, I leave you to your own Workings. 1874 W P Mackay *Grace & Truth* 220 In the twelfth chapter of Revelation we have depicted a remarkable series of Satan's workings 1909 W James *Unveiled Heart* 70 Almighty and Everliving God, it is Thy glory to conceal Thy workings

† **b.** Of a thing, sometimes *pl.*, functions *Obs* in general sense.

1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 4907 Þe wirkyng of þe fire swa brinnand 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R* xviii 1. (1495) Y 1 b/2 Membres [of beestys] ben dyuers in werkynge, as it faryth in the eeres of the olyphaunt with the whyche he fyghteth *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 80 Alle þe fyue wyttes þat sholde gouerne alle þe wyrkynges of þe body. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II xvi 242 That the seid parties of heuen reuliden ful myche the worchingis of bodies here binethe in the louȝer world *c* 1460 Sir R Ros *La Belle Dame* 342 (Camb MS.) Loue is sotyle, Scharpe in worchyng *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi 10 In Aperill quhen cleithit is The abill grounde be wyrking off natur

c. Of a drug, medicine, etc

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 45 Þat worchyng shal better done and soner if þe secounde day after þe puttyng to of arsenek be putte to larde wiþ þe emplastre sanguiboetes 1562 Turner *Herbal* II (1568) 96 The lesse kynde [of Poly] is more effectuus or stronger in working 1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 1 b, She shal whilest she is in sleepe imbrace hir husband through the working of this stone 1580 T B[edford] *Treat. Med* (1625) 17 These strange workings of these foreigne drugges in our bodies 1631 Widdowes *Nat Philos* 39 His Rozen is in smell, taste, and working better than common Turpentine 1648 Gage *West Ind* 79 After my physicks working 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 281/2 It is a good Medicine for the Purposes intended In the working of it, you must be sure to provide two or three Quarts of Posset-drink aforehand.

d Of the mind, conscience, etc Often *pl.*

1588 Shaks *L L L*, IV. i 33 Glory growes guiltie When for Fames sake We bend to that, the working of the hart 1591 — *1 Hen. VI*, v v 86, I am sicke with working of my thoughts *c* 1600 — *Sonn* xciii, What ere thy thoughts, or thy hearts workings be 1602 — *Ham* II ii 580 1707 Rowe *Royal Convert* v 1, The secret workings of my Brain, Stund all reveal'd to thee 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III 320 Who can account for the workings of an apprehensive mind, when all that is dear and valuable to it is at stake? 1798 S & Ht Lee *Cant T* II 380 A friend would find a generous pleasure in aiding the workings of an ingenuous nature 1801 Southey *Thalaba* xii 11, His brain, with busier workings *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg* Ser iii. *Hermann.* Workings Of conscience 1869 Freeman *Norm Conq* III xii 138 *note*, The Archdeacon now gets very eloquent, and gives us all the inner workings of the mind

e The conduct or operations collectively of a factory, vessel, or the like.

1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict* c. 71 § 58 Any grating placed so as to interfere with the effective working of any mill 1920 Goode *Econ. Cond Centr-Europe* 1 12 In full working the cotton mills of Russia consumed about 1,500,000 bales of cotton per annum 1920 *Act 10 & 11 Geo V*, c. 30 Sch I 11, The profits or the gross earnings of the working of the vessel.

6 Influential operation; influence, effectiveness, also, the result or effect of operation or influence. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth* III pr xi (1868) 95 Whan þei ben gadred to-gidre al in to a forme and in to oon working [orig *in unam veluti formam atque efficientiam*] 1414 Brampton *Penit Ps* (Percy Soc) 24 Thanne schal the werkyng be ful sene Of 'Ne reminiscaris, Domine!' 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 1 xii 34 Whan they began to prayse god, god tornyd tho enemys eche of them agenste other A marueious werkyng of godde, seruyce 1547 *Homilies* I *Exhort rdg Holy Script* 11 b, [The words of Scripture] haue euer an heauenly spirituall workinge in them. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 14 Throw wirking of the Spirite in til our hart *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xxiii (1912) 295 Her fayre colour decaied, and hastily grew into the very extreme working of sorowfulnesse 1592 Timme *Ten Engl Lepers* E 2 b, There is as great defference betwene the working of hypocrisie and the working of grace, as betwene the working of arte, and the operation of nature. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 96 291 The Workings of Superstition are insinuating and slow 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I xix, The workings of a parent's love upon the truth and conviction of this very hypothesis. 1861 Brougham *Brit Const.* xi. 150 *note*, The working of clerical prejudice in a liberal mind 1875 Manning *Mission Holy Ghost* 1 10 Faith, hope, and charity, are the three primary workings of the Holy Ghost in the soul.

7. Mathematical calculation; the process of calculating, or performing the necessary mathematical operations for ascertaining, a quantity, etc Now chiefly, the statement of the operations involved in solving a mathematical problem.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl T.* 552 By his .8. speere in his wirkyng He knew ful wel how fer Alnath was shoue. *c* 1391 — *Astrol* II § 35 This is the workinge of the conclusioun, to knowe yif þat any planete be directe or retrograde. *a* 1400 in Halliw *Rara Mathem* (1841) 62 Þat leves after þi wirkyng es þe heght fro A poynte to þe heght of þe thyng *c* 1425 *Crafte Nombrynge* 30 Þou most know well þe craft of þe wyrchynge in þe tabulle 1543 Recorde *Gr Artes* 123 Ye same yᵗ appeareth of yᵉ other working before 1654 J Eyre *Exact Surveyor* 75 Which by the working according to the former directions, will be found to be about 63 yards. 1842 Dickens *Amer Notes* xvi, The observation every day at noon, and the subsequent working of the ship's course 1873 Todhunter *Conf Studies* 74 That a knowledge of mathematics may be gained without the perpetual working of examples 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz* 8 Nov, No marks are to be allowed in the arithmetic paper unless the candidate shows up the 'working' of the sums as well as the final result.

† **8.** Aching; ache, pain. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Stockholm Med MS.* 96 For werkyng of the hed. *Ibid* 151 For wynd in þe hed, & werkyng in þe hed. *Ibid* i 11 in *Anglia* XVIII. 295 3if a man In hys heed hath gret sekenesse, Or ony grewaunce or ony werkynge. *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 76 Corupcioun of sight, werkynge of þe brayn *Ibid* 77 He feiys his mete bitter in his brest, and werkyng of þe koghe.

† **b.** Stomachic or intestinal disturbance. *Obs.*

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr Irel.* II. 4 b/1 in *Holinshed*, Beyng moderately taken it [*sc.* Aqua vitæ] kepeth the belly from wirtchyng 1650 Venner *Via Recta*, *Tobacco* 407 So as to cause a violent and sickly working both upward and downward 1727 Floyer *Asthma* 1 9 A loose Stool frequently happens from the great working in the Belly, occasion'd by the Fit.

9. Fermentation of liquor.

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Aestus mustulentus*, the fomyng or spuincling vp of newe wine, in ale we call it workyng 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 992 Staying the Working of Beere 1662 Charleton *Myst Vintners* (1675) 153 Sickly commotions, or (to speak in the dialect of Wine-coopers) Workings. 1707 Mortimer *Husb* 561 It will set your Wine in a gentle working, and purifie it in twenty four Hours. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s v *Wash*, With respect to the workings of this liquor, great regard is to be had to the containing vessel 1806 *Art Brewing* (ed 2) 103 Conclude the fermentation in from 40 to 50 hours, and when it is cleansed do not fill up too frequently, for it will work off with great rapidity rather, by moderate fillings, encourage its working 1833 Loudon *Encycl Archit.* § 1324 Unless the weather be very severe, the working (as it is called) proceeds equally well with that removed to the vaults or cellars

10. Restless movement of water (esp. the sea); straining of a ship, a vehicle, etc. so as to loosen the fittings.

1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq E Ind* I. xxix. 73 The Seas went so high they thought it unpossible for the shippes to escape, by the working of them it was thought, that sometime they did hoyse up theyr shippes aboue the Element 1662 R Venables *Exper. Angler* III. 34 The working of the Lough makes it sandy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II iv 157 The water the Pink had made by her working and straining in bad weather. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L* § 301 By the continual working of the carriage [*sc.* a carrier's cart], two of them had been broken 1892 *Lockwood's Dict Terms Mech Engin* 414 The working of the frames of locomotives signifies the loosening of their joints, due to the strains communicated to them by the engines 1901 *Scotsman* 6 Nov. 10/5 Owing to the working of the masts the deck was opening up.

b Involuntary movement of the face or mouth, esp. due to emotion.

1800 Wordsw *Pet Lamb* 28, I unobserved could see the workings of her face 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl* xii, As if to prevent his seeing the working of his countenance 1844 Eliz Sewell *Amy Herbert* xi. I 201 The working of her forehead showed the storm that was gathering 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lii, Lighting a candle, which displayed the workings of her mouth [*sc.* 'mumbling and munching'] to ugly advantage.

11 The proper action or movement of a piece of mechanism or the like.

c 1645 Howell *Lett* I. II. xl. (1890) 110 To hinder the working of your Fire-works 1727 [Dorrington] *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 Quarll was astride on the main yard, with a hatchet to cut down what stopped the working of it 1827 *Ann Reg*, *Chron.* 77/1 The only noise he heard was the working of a neighbouring pump 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* IX, The workings of his lungs pumped great jets of blood out

12 Gradual movement or progress (as against resistance).

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc*, *Printing* XI P 23 It will so enrage the Oyl, and raise the Scum, that it might endanger the working over the top of the Kettle 1802 Playfair *Illustr Huttonian Theory* 401 The working of water collected from the rains and the snows.

II. *concr.* † **13.** Decorative work. *Obs.*

1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 293 Curiously ornate with dyvers workings and chasings. 1707 *Lond Gaz* No 4373/4 A Purse, wrought round with 3 distinct Rows of Gold Working

14 A place in which mineral is or has been worked; a mining excavation

1766 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron.* 86 The foul air in an old working took fire. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 969 Many water-logged fissures come to be cut by the workings 1872 *Echo* 8 Oct. 3 An explosion occurred in a part of the working which extends in a northerly direction beneath the town. 1912 *Times* 10 July 8/1 Another explosion took place, while a rescue party was below in the workings

III. 15. With adverbs, as *working-off*, *-out*, *-together*, *-up* (see Work *v.* 39); also *attrib.*

1662 Evelyn *Sculptura* iii 33 They also engrave upon stone, and imprint with it, but with this difference in the *working-off; that the paper being black, the Sculpture remains white. 1836 *Penny Cycl* V. 240 By being careful in the operation of working off, a thinner paper is employed 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxxii, Let him have his humour It may be the working off of his madness 1842 Manning *Serm* I (1848) 17 All the face of the world bespeaks the *working-out of the prophecy. 1862 Mrs H. Wood *Mrs Hallib* III xx, 'It will be the working-out of my visions', said Henry 1894 C N Robinson *Brit Fleet* 215 The working out of Descharge's idea revolutionized sea warfare. 1914 *Brit Mus Return* 184 The determination and working out of the Tabanidæ of Tropical Africa 1623 Cockeram II, A *working together, *cooperation* 1678 Rymer *Trag Last Age* 76 If the Poet observe not these measures, the 'working up of a Scene, is plainly the tormenting of nature, and holding our ears to the Grindstone 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 135 All is done under the force of artificial impulse, causing what is called a working-up 1893 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 7/4 Best steel working up sheets 1913 *Athenæum* 10 May 528/1 A working up to a strong climax.

IV. 16 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a** Simple attrib: = of or for working or the performance of a certain work, as *working hours*, *humour*, *life*, *light*, *method*, *part*, *rate*, *talent*, *time*, *-week* (cf. Working-day 2), *week-day*, *year*, = used or worn when one is working, as *working apron*, *clothes*, *dress*, † *gear*, *instrument*, † *stole* (Stool *sb.* 6), *stone*, *tool*; = pertaining or necessary to, involved in, the conduct of a business, etc., as *working capital*, *costs*, *expenses*, *fund*; = belonging to or situated in or at a working (sense 14), as *working breast*, *drift*, *face*, *floor*, *headway*, *pit*. **b.** Special comb. **working-arch**, a tymp-arch; **working-barrel**, the cylinder in which the piston of a pump works, **working-beam**, a walking beam; **working-big** *a.* (see quot); † **working-box**, = *work-box* (Work *sb.* 34 d), † **working canvas**, canvas upon which embroidery is worked, **working cylinder**, **working door** (see quots.); **working drawing**, usually pl., the drawings made of the plan, etc. of a building from which the workmen employed carry out the construction of the work; **working heat** (see quot.); **working-hole**, (*a*) the opening in a furnace at which the melted glass is drawn out, (*b*) any of the holes which bees use in working; **working load**, the maximum load that a member in a machine or other structure is designed to bear, **working order**, a condition in which a machine, system, etc works (well, badly, etc), **working outline**, an outline which forms the basis of a finished drawing; **working place**, † (*a*) a workshop; (*b*) the place at which a worker executes his work, *spec.* that at which a miner is engaged in excavation; **working point**, the 'point' in a machine at which the useful work is done, **working rate** (see quot.); **working room**, (*a*) space in which one may work, room for the performance of work, (*b*) a work-room; † **working school**, a kind of industrial school; † **working-shop**, = Workshop 1; **working-tube**, a glass-worker's blowing-iron, **working-tun**, a vessel in which fermentation takes place.

1769 Lady Mary Coke *Jrnl* 4 May (1892) III 67, I had but just time to throw off my *Working Apron 1853 *Beil's Technol. Wbch.*, **Working arches*. of a blast furnace 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVII 750/1 To return the pump pistons into their places at the bottom of their respective *working barrels, in order that they also may make a working stroke *Ibid* 751/1 The rod X of the piston P is suspended from the arch of the *working-beam. 1849–50 *Weale's Dict Terms*, **Working big*, in mining, signifies sufficiently large for a man to work in 1838 in *N & Q.* 11th Ser I 423 My small inlaid *Working Box 1882 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Put*, to convey coal from the *working breast to the tramway 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 319 Linning cloth *working canves for cusheonis 1657 *Acts of Interregn.* (1911) II. 1213 Canvas called. Working Canvas for Cushions 1912 *Pitman's Commerc Encycl* IV. 1690 The *working capital of a business is the amount available for conducting its operations after it has been equipped in such a manner as to be in the condition desired in regard to fixed assets. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 309 Dressed in ordinary *working clothes of varied colours 1912 *Times* 19 Dec 19/2 The *working costs, including the London expenses 1815 J Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* II 143 Such low steam being admitted into a steam vessel, or *working cylinder, will there be expanded in any ratio required. 1853 *Beil's Technol Wbch.*, *Working cylinder*, principal cylinder of a water-pressure engine. *Ibid*, **Working door* of a reverberatory furnace (that opening through which the crucible is brought). 1877 Raymond *Statist Mines & Mining* 393 The furnace has a working door at the side, and a charging door at the end. 1832 Babbage *Econ Manuf.* xxvii (ed. 3)

262 The actual execution from *working drawings. 1887 D. A. Low *Mach.* & *Draw.* Pref. p. iv, The illustrations for this work have been specially prepared by the author from working drawings. 1853 Mrs. S. Moodie *Life Clearings* 59 Her coloured flannel *working-dress. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Frec. Met. U. S.* 639 Further connections between these cross-drifts are made by *working-drifts parallel to the central one. 1868 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 46 Returns for *working expenses. 1886 J. Barrowman *Sc. Mining Terms* 73 *Working face*, the place where the miner is excavating the mineral. 1924 *Brit. Mus. Return* 90 An important series of implements and flakes from "working floors in or below brick-earth at Round Green near Luton. 1905 'G. Thorne' *Lost Cause* x, A contribution to the *working fund. 1638 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II 170 All my loume, *working geare and my husbandrie geare. 1640 *Ibid.* 174 All my working geare which belong to my trade. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III*, c. 22 § 1 To make, erect, .. Water Wheels, Fire Engines, Mills, Machinery, Working Gears, for raising Water from the said River Wenson. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 242 Running a gallery .. above the *working head-way to the highest place worked. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII 320 The fire is afterwards increased, for working the glass, to what is called the *working heat; and this I found, in plate-glass, to be 57° 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 577 Semi-circular holes a little above the top of each pot, called *working holes. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 276, I pack them [sc. bees] closely on benches in the cellar, leaving the box and working-holes open. 1872 Hy. Martineau *Hall & Valley* vii, After *working hours the evening before. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxi. (1898) 154 His pay by the piece, gave him, as already stated, tenpence for every working hour. 1840 Dickens *Old Curios. Shop* xxxv, I'm in a *working humour now,..so don't disturb me, if you please. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 *Werkynge instrument for sylke women. 1864 C. Knight (*title*) Passages of a *Working Life during half a century. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 459 A square of ruby fabric admits a safe *working light. 1891 Kipling *Light that Failed* vi 102 If there's a good working light to-morrow I lose a day. 1875 Martin tr. *Heuser's Winding Mach.* 19 A round steel rope would bear a *working load of 13-15⅛ kilogs. 1912 *Nature* 26 Dec. 460/1 Formulæ and tables selected from the *working methods of practical photographers. 1872 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 June 410/2 To see that the [telegraph] line is in *working order. 1875 Higginson *Hist U. S.* xviii. 178 They at once began to get the militia into good working order. 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* xiii, Mark took care that his appetite, usually in good working order, should be deranged by the emotions of the morning. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Painting* 147 A finished drawing of the full size being ready, a part of this *working outline is now nailed to the wall. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 84 The *working part[of architecture] may be helped by deliberation. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I (Globe) 72 The working Part of this Day. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38 The whole Business of the working Part of building is this. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII 617 [The fire] breaking down the partition between the waste and the *working pit, made the most terrible explosion ever beheld. 1554-5 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 176, 13 dozen of Russhes for the *working places of thoffice. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, L'ouvroir d'vn chacun mestier, ou on besogne*, a working place, a shop. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* xxi. (1842) 562 Besides the working-place.., another, unconnected with the busy part of the laboratory, should be appointed. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 960 Each miner continues to advance his room or working-place. 1825 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mech.* 51 All the motion which has been accumulated on the fly during the whole progress of its accumulation, is exerted in an instant at the *working point. 1886 J. Barrowman *Sc. Mining Terms* 73 *Working rate*, the rate per ton paid to a miner. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 9 From Beak's-Key, to the Riding Rocks, and Roques, there is *working room plenty, and good anchorage. 1827 Faraday *Chem. Manip.* i. (1842) 16 There is working room all round it. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 258 The atmosphere of their working-rooms is so poisonous that birds die after being exposed to it for a fortnight. 1787 Hawkins *Life of Johnson* 391 Dr. Madden, so well-known by his premiums for the encouragement of Protestant *working-schools in Ireland. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 430 The dust of a *working-shop. ?*c* 1475 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 (Camb. MS.) Lyncet, a *werkynge stole. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 7 For the stuff and making of iiij working stoles for the Quene v s iiij d. 1530 Palsgr. 290/1 Workyng stole fore a sylkeman, *metiere*. 1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 410/1 A *working stone a stone that serueth to worke withall, as the whetstone. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 218 The *working system of the Thames Company is contract between owner and shipbuilder. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 66 The solid result depends on a few men with *working talent. 1783 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* XLVII. 372/2 The *Working Time that is now lost in making up the Bundles. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 101 Thou handledst no caruyng nor *woorkyng tools. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1698) 182 Not to hinder any man from keeping as many servants as he can, nor looms, working tools, &c. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 30 A people so barbarous, and destitute of all Working-Tools. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Armour* i. 3 Employing a second stone as his working-tool, .he struck off splinters from the first stone. 1845 G. Dodd *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 63 After the *working-tube has collected nearly sufficient colourless glass from one pot. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 572 Covering your Fat close, that it [sc yeast] fall not in your *Working-Tun. 1890 J. E. C. Munro in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 472 If the *working week was reduced from 56½ to 48 hours. 1867 Aug. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* xiv, She remarked that your eyes were, in comparison with other folks', what Sabbath is to *working week-days. 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/1 The *working years of life.

Working (wɜ̄·rkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Work *v.* + -ing.[2] (In several uses formerly often hyphened to the sb.)] That works, in various senses.

1. Of a person, personal attribute, etc.: Active, operative; energetic. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II v (Skeat) I. 43 He that neither han lyf ne soule, ne ordinaunce of werchinge limmes. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. iii. (1912) 20 A woman .of so working a minde, .it was happie shee tooke a good course. 1635 F. White *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 9 They command whatsoever their own working-heads affect. 1646 J. Whitaker *Uzziah* 14 He had a working head, and a dextrous hand. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 476 The working-heads of the enemies of that State. 1706 ? Prior *Ep. Elector Bavaria* 58 Wks. 1907 II. 371 Preluding cannons tell th' approaching storm, And working armies take a dreadful form. 1820 Keats *Ode to Psyche* 60 A rosy sanctuary will I dress With the wreath'd trellis of a working brain.

† b. Of a thing (concr. or abstr.). Operative, effective. *Obs.*

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II iii, You see, my Lord, what woorking woordes he hath. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 3 Things..Sad, high, and working, full of State and Woe. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Shilling* B 4, A gentle working Potion. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 Childish men, who have not the art to qualifie and prepare these working mineralls. 1654 E. Johnson *Wonder-wkg. Provid.* 16 This was the first working providence of Christ to stir up our English Nation. *a* 1709 J. Lister *Autobiog.* (1842) 43 Some working physic that might be likely to remove the distemper.

2. That works or labours; *esp.* that works for an employer in a manual or industrial occupation (see also Working-class, -man).

1639 G. Plattes *Discov. Infin. Treas.* Pref. C 4 b, How the working poore may be imployed in these new improvements. 1830 *Poor Man's Guardian* 31 Dec. 4/2 The evils that beset the working population. 1864 Ramsbottom *Phases* 23 Honest worthin' folks one sees By scores reawnd th' Poor-law Office dur. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 25 The common body of working-people. 1913 Macewen *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. xviii. 388 There must have been innumerable parishes which had no working parish priests. 1922 W. P. Ker *Coll. Ess., Molière* (1925) I. 352 Respectable advice to working playwrights.

b. In contrast with: (*a*) 'master', 'managing', etc., in designations of trade or occupation; (*b*) 'sleeping', in reference to partners in a firm. Also in designations of persons or animals that work or are active in a special way.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4436/3 He is by Trade a Working-Goldsmith. 1793-4 *Matthews's Bristol Directory* 78 Tanner, George, Working-cutler, Maryport-street. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. vii. P 2, I became the working partner in a new firm. 1839 in *Orders of Council Naval Service* (1866) I. 478 The Working Petty Officers of the Royal Navy. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 507 The working Committee of a show. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, A working-jeweller population. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 747 Benjamin Franklin, who had risen from his position of a working printer in Philadelphia to high repute among scientific discoverers. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2/4 Working homers, wonderful for their speed, such as are used on Government ships. 1908 *Church Times* 20 Mar. 374/1 Working Housekeeper, required by gentleman, to work small house.

c. Mil. *Working party*: a party of men detailed for a special piece of work outside their ordinary duties.

1744 M. Bishop *Life* 204, I mounted Guard as Sergeant upon a working Party, and took them to a Mine, in order to work at a Sap. 1834-47 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1851) 172 The men who undertake a surprise may be divided into four parties: 1st, the guides and interpreters; and, the combatants; 3rd, the troops to cover the retreat; 4th, the working party.

d. Of horses and cattle: Employed in work, esp. in agricultural work.

1613 *Liber Deposit. infra Archidiacon. Colcestrensem* If 29 (MS.), The herbadg or pasture of anye workeing cattell. 1773 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 21 Apr. Suppl. 1/2 To be sold several pair of working oxen. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 224 Bean and pease-straw is the customary fodder of the working stock. *c* 1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 19 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, Two colts are generally bred from the mares to keep up the stock of working-horses. 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xiii, Like an old working bullock in a lucerne field. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 124 A working horse will..swallow an inordinate quantity of water very rapidly.

e. Of a bee or ant: That is a 'worker'.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen bee* 6 H 1/2 Not only these common or working bees, but also the drones, or male bees. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxvii (1828) II. 513 If we suppose them to know that the queen and working-grubs are originally the same.

f. In comb.: Producing, creating.

1595 W. C. *Polimanteia* (1882) 82 Glittering hate-working gold.

†3. Aching, throbbing with pain. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 8 Sore bonys, & warkand feete. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 204 With mony werkand wound. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 75 Ay quhair tha hit makand ane werkand wound.

4. Of the sea, etc. Agitated, tossing. *poet.*

1581 A. Hall *Iliad* I. 6 The working sea I will goe seeke in point of morning gray. *Ibid.* VII. 123 Much like the Ocean waue, Which working storme, not green, but black doth make ye colour haue. 1621 W. Mason *Ess.* 23 The billowes of the working-sea that cannot rest. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clxxi, On Biscay's working Bay. 1676 — *Aurengz.* IV. 1, A working Sea, remaining from a Storm. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 265 Oars they seize, Stretch to the stroke, and brush the working seas.

5. Of liquor: Fermenting.

1675 Evelyn in J. Rose *Engl. Vineyard* 44 Some replenish their working Wines with Water only.

6. Of the features of the face: Moving involuntarily or convulsively, esp. as the result of emotion.

1753-4 Richardson *Grandison* II. xi. 75 That little witch, I have been watching her eyes, and every working muscle of her saucy face. 1838 Lytton *Alice* IX. iii, The smile vanished at once, as her eyes met his changed and working countenance. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xi, The working lip was loosened, and the tears came streaming forth. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, 'I heard of the outrage,' said Bradley, trying to constrain his working mouth.

7. Of an organism, a piece of machinery, etc.: That performs its function (esp. in a specified manner); that 'goes' (as opposed to being stationary).

1608 Shaks. *Per.* v. i. 155 But are you flesh and blood? Haue you a working pulse, and are no Fairie? 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vaisseau qui se manie bien*, a good working ship; a ship that is easily managed and steered. 1859 *Newton's Lond. Jrnl. Arts* 1 Feb. 115 Mr. J. A. Haswell exhibited a large working model of the new [railway-]switch. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 A continuous-working reverberatory furnace.

b. *Naut.* applied to certain sails.

1882 *Standard* 11 Aug. 6/6 Lorna and Chittywee last, the latter with a large jackyardtopsail set, the others having working squareheaders. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 Racing or working rigs. 1898 Ansted *Dict. Sea Terms, Working foresail* (in fore and aft rig), a foresail which runs on a horse. *Working lug*, the same as a standing lug, and it often has a boom.

8. a. Of a majority: Sufficient to secure the passing of measures.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Suppl. 495/2 With the command of a working majority of about a hundred in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel entered on the greatest period of his political career. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 131 It was not impossible that the servants of the Crown might, by prudent management, succeed in obtaining a working majority.

b. Of a theory, etc.: That provides a basis upon which to work.

1849 Grote *Greece* II. xlv. V. 399 The confederacy would never have become a working reality. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. v. 112 If it be only a working hypothesis, to keep us, while confined in the human, from blindly and unconsciously dashing ourselves against the laws of the divine. 1875 Maine *Hist. Instit.* xiii. 400 He wishes to alter. them according to a working rule gathered from his reflections. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 8 No one asks more of Evolution at present than permission to use it as a working theory. 1919 G. Huddleston *Peacemaking at Paris* II. 25 To make a temporary treaty which would give us a working relationship with Germany.

Hence **Wo·rkingly** *adv.*, † effectively; industriously; **Wo·rkingness**, † effectiveness.

1611 Florio, *Operosita*, workingnesse or operation. 1642 J. Eaton *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 269 Christ in the residue of his whole life, afterwards fulfilled the whole Law, actually, workingly and perfectly. 1859 Atkinson *Walks & Talks* (1892) 291 Such pretty birds hammering away so cheerfully and workingly.

Working(-)class. Chiefly *pl.* **working classes** [Working *ppl. a.*, Class *sb.* 2.] The grade or grades of society comprising those who are employed to work for wages in manual or industrial occupations.

1813 R. Owen *New View Soc.* 5 The poor and working classes of Great Britain and Ireland have been found to exceed twelve millions of persons. 1844 H. Cockburn *Jrnl.* (1874) II. 83 What are termed *the* working-classes, as if the only workers were those who wrought with their hands. 1875 *Act 38 & 39 Vict.* c. 36 § 5 The accommodation of as many persons of the working class as may be displaced. 1890 *Act 53 & 54 Vict.* c. 69 § 18 The provisions of section eleven of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, ..shall have effect as if the expression 'working classes' included all classes of persons who earn their livelihood by wages or salaries.

b. *attrib.*, as *working-class family, house, vote.*

1869 W. T. Thornton *On Labour* III. v. 316 Leading unionists, and working-class leaders. 1884 in A. Cawston *Street Improv. London* (1893) 105 Those working-class houses that you have bought up and repaired. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 558 The working-class vote. 1913 *Times* 14 May 5/5 The 3,000 working class families which form the population.

Working(-)day. (Also 6 **workynday**, 6-7 **workenday**.) [f. Working *vbl. sb.* + Day *sb.*1]

1. A work-day.

1478 *Paston Lett.* III. 237 A hose clothe, one for the halydays .and a nothyr for the workyng dayes. 1538 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crt. Admiralty* (1894) I. 62 The said John Halmdry shalbe dyschaiged and his shyp of the sayd salt within vj. lawfull workyng dayes. 1549 W. Thomas *Hist. Italie* 79 Euerie holidaie, and many times the workendaies, the same sitteth from diner till nyght. 1561 Bp. J. Parkhurst *Injunct.* A 1 b, That they baptize not children on the wourking daies. 1626 in *Cheque-bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 71 That a competent number of the gentlemen be appointed to attend the service uppon the workinge dayes throughout the yeare. 1671-2 in C. Worthy *Devon. Wills* (1896) 27 My blew coat which I did weare worken dayes. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 340 They quite forgot the days, and knew not a Sunday from a working day any longer. 1832 Sir F. Palgrave *Rise & Progr. Eng. Commw.* II. p. cli, The first open or working day after the two great weekly festivals of Sun day and Moon-day. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* Feb., Then comes dismal February, and the working-days with it, after the Christmas and the New Year's heyday and merry-making are over. 1911 Onions *Shakes. Gloss.* p. vi, The compilation of which has occupied the full working-days of a year and a half.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= Workaday B.), as *working-day clothes, dress, face, world.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 26 A roond warkynday gownd. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 Our shepheard must put on his working day face, and frame nought but dolefull Madrigalls. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Gl.* (1598) C 4, If you heard her working-day words, they be ratlers like thunder. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 12 Oh how full of

briers is this working day world 1683 in *Bedfordshire N. & Q* (1889) II 237 All my working-day clothes of wollen or stuffe 1835 LANDON *Misc. Poet Wks.* 2 The working-day portion of life's wondrous whole. 1840 DICKENS *Old Cur. Shop* xliv, The working-day faces come nearer to the truth 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlem* lvi, The working-day world. 1873 NEWMAN *Serm. Var Occas* (1881) xiv. 275 The working-day dress

2 The portion of a day devoted to work or allotted to labour as a day's work

1875 J. MACDONELL in *Fortn. Rev* Mar 389 Leaving the length of the working day unchanged. 1890 J E C MUNRO in *Rep. Brit Assoc* 472 The more rational proposals to establish a short working day

†Working-house. *Obs.* [WORKING *vbl sb*] = WORKHOUSE 1, 2

1487 in *Cal Lett bk L London* (1912) 242 [That no time-expired apprentice set up shop or] wirkyng hous [within the City] 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, v Chor 23 In the quick Forge and working house of Thought 1711 *Act 10 Anne* c. 19 § 55 Any such Goods, so made, printed, painted, or stained in their Ware-houses, Working-houses, or Places aforesaid 1597–8 *Act 39 Eliz* c 5 (*title*) An Acte for erecting of Hospitalls or abiding and working Howses for the Poore 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 178 The common workinghouse of Bury

Working-man. A man of the working classes; a man employed to work for a wage, esp. in a manual or industrial occupation: a term inclusive of 'artisan', 'mechanic', and 'labourer'.

1816 T. WILLIAMS *Means Improv Condit Poor* 23 How much more pleasant is the occupation of a working man than of a beggar, or a vagrant! 1830 *B'ham Petit Rights* § 6 in *Life T. Attwood* (1885) 154 That all the taxes ought to be taken off from those articles necessary for the subsistence and comfort of working men 1873 *Iron* 5 July 5/1 The prevalence of what are called 'working-men's candidates' 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 4 Mar 8/2 The word 'working-man' was here held to include a clerk or small shopkeeper, or anyone whose total income did not exceed £150 a year 1901 W R H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett her Mother to Eliz* x 43 Mr Wertzelmann held out a hand like a working-man's

So **Working-woman.**

1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xv, A child, playing at washing, and imitating a poor working-woman. 1918 *Current History* Feb. 200 Workingmen and workingwomen have raised the cry for bread, peace, and liberty in the street.

Workless (*wɜ̄* ɹklĕs), *a.* [f. WORK *sb.* + -LESS]

1. Doing no work; inactive, idle *Obs.* or *arch.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v ix (1889) 150 What doo ye here, why are yow werkless? 1493 [H PARKER] *Doves & Pauper* I xxx. (*W de W* 1496) 69/1 Nedy werkelesse men that go so gay & spende grete. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv 8 Wee imagin I wote not what maner of worklesse and ydle soverein'tie, as though ne ruled not mankynd with his power and providence 1629 C POTTER *Consecration Serm. Mar 15, 1628* 77 These verball Doctors, these worklesse talkers 1881 'VERNON LEE' *Belcaro* VII 195 Inactive, with listless limbs and workless hands

†2. Of faith Without works. *Obs*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 529/2 A manne maye haue the righte faythe ydle and woorkelesse 1653 MANTON *Exp James* II. 14 The apostle calleth a workless faith a dead or lifeless faith

3. Unprovided with work; having no work to do, out of work, unemployed. Often *absol.* with *the*.

1848 *Tait's Mag* XV. 356 The workless silence, wageless misery 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz* 22 Nov 1/1 The bitter cold of the fireless room will wring from the workless workers a still more piteous moan *Ibid* 7 Dec. 10/2 The Workless in the Country 1891 MRS G A SALA *Famous People I have met* 18 The .workless weavers of the East-end.

Hence **Workrlessness**, the condition of being workless; unemployment

1883 G MACDONALD *Donal Grant* xlii, Ye maun be growin' some short o' siller i' this time o' warklessness! 1892 *Toynbee Rec* Dec. 29 We are confronted this Winter with a worklessness which approaches that of 1886

Work-loom. *Sc.* and *north* (now in form **wark-**). [f WORK *sb.* + LOOM *sb*1] A tool or implement, esp one used in manual labour.

c 1425 *Noah's Ark* in *Non-Cycle Myst Pl* 22/82 Unlusty I am Workloomes for to work and weeld. 1475–6 *Burgh Rec Edin* (1869) I 33 Gude and sufficiand graith and werkloumys 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII xi 82 The lust of all sic werklomis was adew 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 161/34 A Worke loome, *instrumentum*. *a* 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 43 That warkloome quite [*sc* a pen] 1691 SIR J FOULIS *Acc Bk* (S H S) 140, 4 pund steell for ye work loomes. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* xi, The best wark-lume i' the house. 1796 GALT *Tent Quey* 9 [He] gat his warklooms a' in tune, To ca' some tackets in his shoon.

Workman (*wɜ̄* ɹkmăn) Pl **workmen.** Forms: see WORK *sb* and MAN *sb*1; also 4 **werman**, *Sc.* **warman.** [OE *weorcmann* = Du. *werkman*, OHG *werahman* (MHG. *werch-*, *wercman*), ON. *verkmaðr*.]

1. A man engaged to do work or (usually) manual labour, esp one employed upon some particular piece of work an operative, often (contextually) a skilled worker, † occas. a worker (*in* a medium).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvii, He sceal habban gebedmen & fyrdmen & weorcmen *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt IX 37 *Operarii*, wercmenn *c* 1205 LAY 22892 A crafti weorc-man. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 404 Iðen euentid, hwon me ȝelt werc-men hore deies hure 13 . *Sir Beues* (A) 3230 A morwe þe barouns gonne arise Sum to honten and sum to cherche, And werk men gonne for to werche 1362 LANGL. *P Pl A* II. 91 *Dignus est operarius mercede sua*; Worþi is þe Werkmon his hure to haue. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* XXII (*Laurentius*) 594 It mycht nocht suffice at a met bred to be, to warmen thre *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 39 He had so mony werkemen of dyuerse craftys, þat a man schuld not here his felow speke for dount of strokes 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II 1. (1883) 22 A werkman in metall 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* II. ix (1867) 77 What is a woorkman, without his tooles? 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* III xlii 306 A man is obliged in conscience to set on work upon all occasions the best workman. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 May 1645, This place has also been famous for lutes made by the old masters , the workmen were chiefly Germans 1725 WATTS *Logic* I VI § 8 If I would learn the Nature of a Watch, the Workman takes it to pieces 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s v *Beds of a Stone*, In arching the beds are called summerings by the workmen 1883 W D. CURZON *Manuf. Industries Worcs* 48 There were under the hands of the workmen some of the cylinders for the bridge across the Dubbo river

b. Connoting a class or grade, or in correlation with 'employer', 'capitalist', or the like

1704 DE FOE *Giving Alms no Charity* (1859) 38 The price of wages not only determines the difference between the employer and the work-man, but it rules the rates of every market 1727 — *Eng Tradesman* I Introd 2 There are several degrees of people employ'd in trade below these, such as workmen, labourers, and servants. 1868 RONEY *Rambles on Rlways* 62 These companies issue what are called 'workman's tickets' 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* II. Index 27 By workmen I mean people who must use their heads as well as their hands for what they do; by labourers, those who use their hands only. 1875 *Act 38 & 39 Vict.* c 90 § 10 The expression 'workman' does not include a domestic or menial servant, but save as aforesaid, means any person who, being a labourer, servant in husbandry, journeyman, artificer, handicraftsman, miner, or otherwise engaged in manual labour, has entered into or works under a contract with an employer. 1906 *Economist* 15 Dec. 2048/2 At the present time there is a widespread tendency to consider that no one is a workman unless he be engaged in manual labour 1908 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept 5/4 It was declared that the term 'workman' should include clerks.

c. Of ants or bees = WORKER 2 d (*c*). *rare*

1870 DUNCAN *Blanchard's Transf Insects* 349 Besides the neuters, workmen, and soldiers, two sorts of nymphs.

2. A skilled or expert craftsman. *Obs.* exc. in *Glassmaking*, the first man of a 'chair'.

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc* (1839) 4/2 Þe lordis causit þe chenzeito be weyt and prisit be werkmen, quhilkis prisit it to vli Scottis. 1496 *Cov. Leet Bk* 574 There shall no persone of þe Craft set no straunge Journeyman on warke without license of þe Maisters of þe Craft, and they to see that he be a warkman 1530 PALSGR. 472/2 This kote was never made of a workeman, it is but boungled up. 1553 ASCHAM *Rep. Germany* A iij b, Here is stuffe plenty to furnish well vp a trimme history if a workeman had it in handi ng 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus* 88 By working we become workemen 1657 WORTHINGTON *Diary* etc. (Chetham Soc) I 100 He was not satisfy'd in William Pope, because he was not a workman of his trade 1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 71 From whence one may reasonably infer, that he's himself no Work-man 1721 PERRY *Daggenham Breach* 68, I had answer'd them like an Artist, and like a Workman 1849 [see SERVITOR 5]

b. *transf.*, e g applied to a rider, esp in hunting, who manages his horse well or is conversant with the technique of the field; also to a horse that takes its fences well, etc.

1832 *Q Rev* XLVII 238 The Squire having hit off his fox like a workman. 1840 J C WHYTE *Hist Turf* II 577 Although so splendid a rider over a race-course, Old Chifney by no means shone as a workman across a country. 1868 WHYTE-MELVILLE *White Rose* I XIV 177 'I'm blessed if the young 'un isn't a workman!' he mutters, while he marks Gerard's easy seat 1887 F. GALE *Game Cr* 63 [Our opponents] were all 'workmen', and a tough job, clearly, was cut out 1891 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney-side Sax* XII, A fine, solid, but active-looking horse, . looking more of a workman over timber than the other

†3. The Creator, = WORKER 1 a. *Obs*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* P 1 b, The greate workeman of thynges god almightie himselfe 1560 B GOOGE tr *Palingenius' Zodiac* III (1561) G j, That workman first, that made ye skies the earth, and seas also 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VI. (1592) 64 This Speech [= Logos] being the workeman of God the Lord of the whole World. 1616 T. SCOT *Philonythus* D 7 b, Darknes was not created, tis as old As that great workman which the whole doth hold

4. One who works or practises his craft or art (in some specified manner).

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* XIII, As good a workman of his craft as ony was at that tyme in alle the world. 1620 I C *Two Merry Milkmaids* IV 1 L 4 b, And thou beest so good a workeman, thou shalt draw my Picture *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Outl. Priov* 67 Never had ill workeman good tooles 1668 EVELYN tr *Freart's Idea Perfect. Paint.* Advt. to Rdr a 2, Albert Durer, a German Painter, and a most incomparable Workman. 1849 PARKER *Gothic Archit* 88 It being one of the characteristics of a good workman not to waste his material 1868 DARWIN in F Darwin *Life & Lett* (1887) III 98 My health makes me a very slow workman.

5 *attrib*

1549 *Compl Scot* VII. 69 Mony politic verkmanlumis for mecanyc craftis. 1803 HEBER *Palestine* 199 No workman steel, no ponderous axes rung 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 5/2 The workmen-shareholders

Workmanlike (*wɜ̄* ɹkmănlɔik), *adv* and *a.* [See -LIKE]

A *adv.* In a manner or style characteristic of a good workman

1447 *Hist Dunelm. Scriptores Tres* (Surtees) App p cccxii, The said Alexander [etc] sall wirke the said myne werkmanlike *c* 1565 J SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) III. 504 They doe ragge their flesh, as workemanlike, as a Ierkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* XVIII. 691 The Gardiner . their selected plants doth workman-like bestowe 1618–19 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 305 To be all plastered over with lyme and hayer workeman lyke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Darts of blacke Ebony barbed strongly and workmanlike. 1897 'O RHOSCOMYL' *White Rose Arno* I, You do your work as workmanlike as ever.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a workman, characteristic of or suitable to a workman. *rare*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 103 To write, in such workman-like termes, as may serve for a Clark of the works to speak unto them, 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* I XXVI, An old workmanlike habit of carrying his pocket-handkerchief in his hat.

2. Characteristic of or resembling (that of) a good workman; orig. said of the execution of a work; later applied also to persons or animals having an efficient, 'business-like', or 'smart' appearance or action

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm Bridge* 66 To compleat the intended Bridge in a compleat and workman like Manner 1758 *Extr Crt. Rolls Wimbledon* (1866) 318 To cause the same [lane] to be restored in a workmanlike manner 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 475 A clock of artificial and workman-like construction 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XLV, [He] filled out three glasses of gin, which Job Trotter and Sam disposed of in a most workmanlike manner 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 365 In nailing in the young shoots, dispose them as straight and as regular as possible. it will look workmanlike 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 58 Never in his life had he seen such a thoroughly workmanlike exterior 1874 *Fancier's Gaz* 4 Dec 618/1 [A dog] Nice and evenly-balanced all over, workman-like 1878 LORD R GOWER *Remin* (1883) II 207 Two very workman-like little horses. 1884 *Contemp Rev* July 98 There is very much to be done that requires nothing more than good workmanlike ability

Hence **Workmanlikeness.**

1890 DAY *Every-day Art* 90 Even the amateur should know something of the value of workmanlikeness in ornament

Workmanly (*wɜ̄* ɹkmănli), *adv.* and *a.* [f. WORKMAN *sb* + -LY]

A. *adv* = WORKMANLIKE A.; efficiently, skilfully.

1467 *York Memorandum Bk* (Surtees) I. 185 Suche girdelles as be clerely and warkmanly made upp. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) C j, An ymage of his father very cunnyngly and workemanly carued 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 27 That he hath not gone processyon vpon saturdayes at euensonge, nor workemanlye made hys holye water and holy breade. 1545 — *Image Both Ch* I Pref (1550) A vi b, The beastes head that was wounded, is now healed vp againe so workemanly 1550 — *Engl. Votaries* II. 104 Here was a gnat workemanly strayned out to swalowe in a camell for it 1592 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur* To Rdr. (1634) A 1, Some three or foure prettie pictures (in octavo) cut in brasse very workmanly. 1656 DUGDALE *Antiq Warw* 355/2 To make and set up, finely and workmanly, a parclose of timber 1905 *Times Lit Suppl* 1 Sept 278/2 The four famous folio volumes workmanly bound in grey boards and canvas

B. *adj.* = WORKMANLIKE B (esp sense 2).

1545 BALE *Myst. Inq* 43 Marke the good workemanlye handelynge therof. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 100/47 Workemanly, *artificiosus*. 1582 MULCASTER *1st Pt. Elem* (1925) 64 Whatsoeuer shall belong to coloring, to shadowing, and such more workmanlie points 1590 WEBBE *Trav* (Arb) 33 The roofes are couered with fine gold, in a very workemanly sort. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. XXX 452 He has it upon an implied contract to render it again when made, and that in a workmanly manner. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V IX. III § 4 Rudders, and yards, and cables, all needing workmanly handling and workmanly knowledge 1907 *Times* 22 May 3/2 Not only the best architectural, but the best workmanly, skill has been employed

Workmanship (*wɜ̄*·ɹkmĕnʃip). [f. WORKMAN + -SHIP]

†1. The performance or execution of work or a work; work, labour. in early use often, the labour or amount of labour performed on a particular task or piece of work *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 1684 (Fairf) Loke þi werk-monshepe be sleyghe 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. x 288 Þanne shal borel clerkes drede to wratthe ȝow. ȝowre werkemanship to lette 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 127 With gret sleihte Of werkmanschipe it was begrave *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 6132 Nature Passeth soothly werke man-shepe 1467–8 *Rolls Parli* V. 620/1 To oversee the werkmanship of the seid Craftymen 1503 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* II 206 For making and werkmanship and inlayk of the samyn xx li 1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 124 The charges of garniture & workemanshipp with stuf & other prouisions bought & made of new this year 1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I (1586) 9 b, The knowledge of handycrafts, of workmanships. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* XCIV 11, Sight shall he want, From whose first workmanshipp the eye did grow? 1612 *Churchw. Acc Pittington*, etc (Surtees) 163 Paid for mendinge the bell ropes with leather and workmanshipp, x d. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 150 A table the Jewels whereof they valued at fiftie thousand Crownes, and the workmanship at twelve thousand Crownes. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 297 In case they would be at the charge of bringing stone, he would find Workmanship, and build them a Tower. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Bridge* 78 All Workmanship to be performed at a fixed Price 1793 J LODGE *Topogr Hist. Heref.* 54 Second year's rent and workmanship 2 3 0. 1818 *Min. Evid. Committee Ribbon Weavers* 195 An instance where a master took a man up to a magistrate for spoiling the work, and the man paid every penny of the workmanship of it'

†2. Action, agency, operation *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1343/2 By the woorkemanshippe of his heauenly mercy. 1545 BALE *Myst Iniq.* 20 b, Eyther had prestes wyues of their owne in those dayes, or els there was some other good workemanshyp a brode. 1546 — *Engl. Votaries* I. 4 b, The deceytfull workemanshyp of the instrumentes of Sathan. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I v. 19 Before his audacious workmanship the Churches were rul'd in common by the Presbyters.

†b. Creation, making, manufacture, production.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 49 After that the workmanshippe of the World was fully perfected. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 70 That it might haue 3. hot moneths togither to worke it to his full perfection. I haue thought good .to set downe mine own fansie, for the easier stirring vppe of this Malmesey to his workmanship 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* 259 'Tis a great Mystery how Tubal-Cain..could ever have taught the Workmanship and Use of them.

† **c** Make, fashion. *Obs rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* 80b, As he varied from the workemanshyp of other bodyes, so had he one passage also of choler that visited the ventricle.

3 That which is wrought or made by a workman or craftsman; (a person's) work. Also *transf.* something produced: *arch.* exc. as in *piece of workmanship*, which may properly belong to 1.

1523 *Act 13 & 14 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 A proper marke .by the which their wares, vessels, and workmanshippes. may be knowen. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* viii. 7 We all are one workmanshipe of thy handes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 63 The pleasand verkmenschips that vas in the middis of hyr mantil. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Lij b, The daie, whiche is the effecte, or woorkemanship of the Sunne. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a ij, Formally, Number, is the Vnion, and Vnitie of Vnits Which vnyting and knitting, is the workemanship of our minde 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 18 To worship .the workemanship of mens hands. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T* III. 183 It was the onely quarrell he picket with his workmanship, that man was alone. 1710 PRIOR *Examiner* No. 6 P 2 A curious Piece of poetical Workmanship. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 102 Human nature, considered as the divine workmanship. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 12 Inconsistent ideas which are often the workmanship of their own brains. 1752 *Affect. Narr Wager* 28 A little Hut, .the Workmanship, I guess, of some Indian 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* xi III 266 This ball is the workmanship of the ants. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 63 A new piece of gold or silver .. with noble workmanship on it. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xiv, There's no denying she's a rare bit o' workmanship. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 200 As the world was His workmanship; so man was made in His image.

4. Skill or cunning as a workman; craftsmanship as exhibited in a piece of work.

1529 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) 6 Of gud and sufficient stuff ..and sufficient werkmanschip. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iv, For to cut is a redy and easy thynge, but for to heale by medycamentes is a greater thynge and that requyreth workemanshyp. 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Comm.* (1603) 68 The inhabitants doe excell in curious woorkmanshippe and mechanicall inventions. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* I. i 17 Idiots admire in things the Beauty of their Materials, but Artists that of the Workmanship. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* iv. 66 It is counted a piece of good workmanship in a Joyner, to have the craft of bearing his hand so curiously even. 1838 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III vi. 93 Some rings of negro workmanship. 1889 *Contemp. Rev* Dec 911 It is subject.. that makes plays enduring. *Plus* of course the requisite dramatic workmanship. 1909 *Mem W. E. H. Lecky* 48 He had a high ideal of literary workmanship.

Work-master. Now *rare.* [Cf. MLG. *werkmêster*, ON. *verkmeistari* (MSw. *werkmestare*).] A master workman; an overseer or employer of workmen.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* II. H vij b, Lyke a wyse workemaster haue I layed the fundacyon, for I fyrst beganne to preche you Christ. 1535 COVERDALE *Songe Sol* VII. 1 Like a fayre iewell, which is wrought by a connynge workmaster. *a* 1589 M. PHILIPS in Hakluyt *Voy* 580, I came to Smill, and sought me out a workemaster, that I might fall to my science, which was weaning of taffataes. 1617 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1639) 293 This medicine to an Artist which is a true Preparer of medicines, is plaine and pleasant to be done, and .will doe the worke-master credit that useth it. 1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co.* (1887) 297 That the workmaster be left at Liberty to make choyce whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay the same. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Title p., Contracts betwixt the Workmaster and Workman. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* (Bohn) 307 The contents of every work must correspond to the character and designs of the work-master 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S* IV xxiv 492 Like a bravo who loves his trade, he set about the task of his work-masters.

b. *fig.*: esp. applied to God as creator and ruler, rarely of a thing.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 4 Ye are workmasters of lyes — *Wisd.* vii. 22 The workemaster of all thinges hath taught me wysedome. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 198 These moste solempne ordinaunces of ye most high workemaster God. 1605 *London Prodigal* III. ii. 93 Nature, in her building, is a most curious worke maister 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* I. xix. (1617) 79 The braine of a man being a busie and laborsome workmaister. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd* I iii. 16 The armes and hands, the worke-masters of all things. *Ibid.* lxi. 225 The greatnesse, goodnesse, wisdome, power of the chiefe work-master.

Work-mistress. [f. WORK *sb.* + MISTRESS, after prec.] A woman who controls or superintends work: only *fig.*, chiefly of Nature (personified).

1568 HACKET tr. *Thevet's New found World* lxviii 108 b, Nature the great workemistresse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 337, I assure you Venus is the work-mistresse of mutuall concord *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb) 60 God, .by an evident manifestation, that the same work which she acted, was a well pleasing service of his own had decreed the protection of the work-Mistresse 1675 A. BROWNE *Appendix Art Paint* 22 Since Nature, that Cunning Work-Mistress, is so extremely Various in her Representations 1877 CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Outl Hist Relig* 224 Athena, the goddess of art, the 'workmistress' (*Ergane*).

Work-out. *Pugilism.* [See WORK *v.* 38 l.] A boxing bout for practice.

1927 *Daily Express* 27 May 13/7 Either in a work-out or in an actual contest.

Workpeople (wɜ̄·rkpīˑpʼl). [WORK *sb.*] People employed in manual or industrial labour for a wage; workmen and (or) workwomen.

1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 216 You cannot imagine what a parcel of cheating brutes the work people here are. 1818 *Min. Evid. Committee Ribbon Weavers* 152 How many people do they employ, weavers, warpers, winders and work people, of every description? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. iv § 1 (1865) I 67 Each capitalist has money, which he pays to his workpeople, and so enables them to supply themselves. 1883 W. D CURZON *Manuf. Industries Wores.* 36 Mechanical skill on the part of the workpeople not being necessary—the machines in fact doing the most part of the work.

Workshop (wɜ̄·rkʃɒp). [f. WORK *sb.* + SHOP *sb.* 3.] A room, apartment, or building in which manual or industrial work is carried on.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* Ep Ded (Arb) 25 Alexander the Great, passing on a time by the workeshop of Apelles, curiouslie surueyed some of his doinges. 1775 JOHNSON *West Isl.* 132 (*Ostrig*) Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or work shops. 1813 CLARKSON *Mem W. Penn* xviii 335 All prisons were to be considered as workshops. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, What was observable in the furniture, was observable in the Veneerings—the surface smelt a little too much of the workshop and was a trifle sticky. 1901 *Act 1 Edw. VII*, c. 22 § 149 The expression 'workshop' means. any premises, room or place, not being a factory, in which or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which..any manual labour is exercised

b *transf.* and *fig*

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* Table s.v *Supper of Lord*, The constitution which toke away from him the cup of the Lorde, came out of the deuells workshop 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 62 *note*, Two accurate treatises, which come from the workshop of the Benedictines. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lii, Fergus's brain was a perpetual workshop of scheme and intrigue. 1838 DISRAELI *Sp.* 15 Mar. in *Hansard's Parl. Debates* XLI. 939/2 To suppose that . the continent would suffer England to be the workshop for the world. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 8 The workshop of Nature. 1900 W. P. KER *Ess. Dryden* Introd. p. xxi, If he cannot explain the secrets of the dramatic workshop

c *attrib.*

1869 J G WINTON (*title*) Modern Workshop Practice as applied to marine, land, and locomotive engines 1873 SPON (*title*) Workshop Receipts, for the use of manufacturers, mechanics, and scientific amateurs 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/5 The workshop system answers because the master works with his men, and gets the best out of them.

† **Work-silver.** *Obs.* [WORK *sb.* 5.] A customary money payment made in lieu of service.

1391 *Ancient Deed* A. 1413 (P. R. O.), Septemdecim solidis annuis vocatis Werkseluer 1430 *Ibid.* A. 8351, xvij s annuis vocatis Werkseluer et quinque solidis annuis vocatis lesowseluer 1544 *Patent Roll 36 Hen VIII* p 3 m 4 (P.R.O.) Proficua nostra quecumque vocata le Custumary Worke Syluer in hemyngforde abbatis [1795 LYSONS *Environs Lond* II 564 The tenants services due formerly in this manor [Sudbury] seem to have been commuted for certain sums of money called work silver]

Worksome, *a. nonce-wd.* [f WORK *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME.] Explained in Dicts. as = Industrious, diligent; but perh. modelled on G. *wirksam* efficacious, operative.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.* III vi. vi, Equality, Frugality, worksome Blessedness.

Workwoman (wɜ̄·rkwu măn). [f. WORK *sb.*, after *workman*] A woman who works; a female worker or operative; † a woman who does needlework.

1530 PALSGR 290/1 Workewoman, *ouuriere.* 1581 A HALL *Iliad* VI. 119 That they good workewomen may bin. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XIII. iv. 291 Wherein .nature sheweth hir selfe a proper workwoman 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 260 The most fine-fingred workwoman on ground. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt* 5 Vertue is a meruelous worke-woman, who can make Mercury of any wood. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 188 One of these merchants sooth'd her into sin For good work-women may be made do that 1755 JOHNSON, *Workwoman* 2 A woman that works for hire 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII 180/1 While the work-woman produces a kind of chain work on the surface of the muslin. 1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 74 The workwomen of the mines 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXXIX (1898) 263 To live here as a workwoman among other workwomen.

Hence **Wo rkwo manlike** *a.* or *adv.*, **-wo manly** *a.*

1641 C VAN PAS *Les abus du Mariage* Pl 4, I now am Mistris of my crafte, and can Worke-womanlike deale in it 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 14 Nov 6/2 The silver spade, to which she put her foot in true workwomanly fashion.

Worky (wɜ̄·rki). *U. S* [f. WORK *sb* + -Y^6^] A worker or operative. Also *attrib.*

1833 T HAMILTON *Men & Manners Amer* (1843) 171 The operative class [of New York] have already formed themselves into a society, under the name of 'The Workies'. *Ibid.* 175 The *Worky* convention 1855 HT MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II 305 The reasons why no gentry were admitted were, because there was no room for more than the 'workies'. 1894 *Sunday Reform Leaflet* (Columbus, Ohio) Sept. 5 Take away this rest day, and you. turn us into a nation of mere 'workies'.

Workyday, obs. var. WORKADAY.

† **Worl,** *v. Obs* prob. var WHIRL *v.*

c 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc (E E T S) 126 All þat euer myght it here, They myght not them self asstere, But worled on a hepe *c* 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma* 1577 Why do you kneel? I know No worth in me to worl you down so low.

Worlais, obs pl. of WARLOCK

a 1300 *Hayl Mari* 15 in *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 755 Þe worlais, þai wil be her Fort take þair pray

World (wɜ̄ld), *sb.* Forms α. 1 weoreld, wuruld, worold, uoruld, wiarald, 1–3 weoruld, woruld, -eld, -old, 2 wurold, 3 we(o)reld, wæruld, *Orm* we(o)relld. β. 1– world, 1–3 weorld, 4–6 worlde (2 worlɒ̄, 3 wurld, 5 whorlld(e), 2–3 werlɒ̄, 3 *Orm* werrld, 3–5 werld(e; *north.* and *Sc.* 3– warld, 5–6 warlde, varld, (5 warlede). γ. 4–6 wordle, 5 wordel, wordil, *north.* and *Sc.* 5–7 wardle, 6 wardill, vardil, wardel, vardel; 3 werdle. δ. 3–6 word, 4–5 worde (6 woaude), 3–5 werd, 4–5 werde; 4 wird; *north* 4, 6 ward ε. 3 worl, 3–5 worle, 5 worlle, orlle, 6 worell, 8 worl', *north.* and *Sc.* 5 warle, 8 warl', 9 warl. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *weorold, world, world* str. f., rarely m., corresp. to OFris. *wrald, ruald, warld* (EFris. *warld*, WFris. *wrld*), OS *werold* (MLG *werlt, warlt*, LG. *werld*, MDu. *werelt*, Du. *wereld*), OHG. *weralt* (MHG. *werelt, werlt, welt*, G *welt*), ON. *verold* (Sw. *verld*, Da *verden*): a formation peculiar to Germanic, f *wer-* man, WERE *sb.*^1^ + *ald-* age (cf. OLD *a.*, ELD *sb* 2), the etymological meaning being, therefore, 'age' or 'life of man'.]

I. Human existence; a period of this.

1 a. Chiefly *This world, the world* the earthly state of human existence; this present life.

To (unto, OE *oð) the world's end* as long as human things shall last, to the end of time (with admixture of senses 7, 9). Similarly in phrases such as *as long as the* or *this world lasts*, and *in this world.*

832 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 447 Þet he ðas god forðleste oð wiaralde ende. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xviii. 137 [Hi] ne doon him nan oðer god ðisse weorolde 971 *Blickl. Hom* 57 We witon þæt ælc wlite to ende efsteþ & onetteþ þisse weorlde lifes *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 'Andswere me' he wile seggen, 'hwat hafst ðu swa lange idon on ðare worlde?' *c* 1205 LAY 5028 Þa wifmon þa þe a ðas weoreld ibær *c* 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O E Misc* 33 Þet ha yef us swiche werkes to done in þisse wordle þet þo saulen of us mote bien isauued a domes dai *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 32 Fader ðu giue me seli timinge To thaunen ðis werdes biginninge *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 91 Quat bote is to sette trauel On thyng .þat es bot fantum o þis warld? *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2335 Was neuere yete 10ie more In al þis werd, þan þo was þore. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 1058 Allas of me vn-to þe worldis ende Schal noþer ben wretyn noþer I-songe No good word *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* 1 123 They han here heuene in this world here 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 12 Ale the wyt of this word fallus to foly *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 43 Wa is me, wretche in this warld, wilsome of wane! 1452 *Paston Lett* I. 189 In this werd that now is. 1513 *Life Hen V* (1911) 22 Yearelie to be distributed..twenty pounds in pence to the poore people duringe the Worlde 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* x 36 He sall with vs rest, And we with him, sa lang as warld may lest. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* II ii 108 Time himselfe is bald, and therefore to the worlds end, will haue bald followers 1597 — *2 Hen IV*, V III 102, I prethee now deliuer them, like a man of this World 1670 T BLOUNT *Acad. Eloq* (ed 4) 230 The Heir of a Knight in the right line shall be an Esquire to the worlds end 1794 PALEY *Evid* II ii § 8 A Christian's chief care being to pass quietly through this world to a better 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib* xliv, 'As to that,' said he, 'I must rub through the world as well as I can.' 1856 DICKENS *Christmas Stories* (1874) 43 She was too good for this world and for me, and she died six weeks before our marriage-day

b. With reference to birth or death; esp. *to bring into the world*, to give birth to (see BRING *v.* 7 c); *to come into* (or *to*) *the world*, to be born (see COME *v.* 4 c); *fig* (of a book) to be published; *to go* or *depart out of this world.*

Beowulf 60 Dæm feower bearn forð ȝerimed in worold wocun. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 2284 Þu scealt, Agar, Abrahame sunu on woruld bringan *a* 1000 *Epist Alex* in Cockayne *Narrat* (1861) 31 Ðin modor ȝewiteð of weorulde þurh scondlicne deað *c* 1205 LAY 17235 He sæt stille alse þeh he wolde of worlden iwiten *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2389 Ic sal to min sune fare or ic of werlde chare 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5116 & þe nyentepe day of aueryl out of þis wo! he wende. [1382a], *c* 1510– [see COME *v* 4 c]. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2653 (Dubl.) Qwen he went of þis warld. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 3953 Þaw y shulde now ouȝt of þis worde gone 1579 RANDOLPH *Let* in Buchanan *Wks.* (S T S) 56 The last little Treatise, that lately come into the World *c* 1588 *Cath. Tractates* (S.T S.) 250 Not doutand bot angels and sanctis departed out of this wardle may and do pray for us 1607 [see BRING *v.* 7 c] 1784 BURNS *Addr Illeg Child* iv, My funny toil is now a' tint, Sin' thou came to the warl asklent. 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knt on Wheels* XIII. § 3 Having been born into the world with a club foot

c. without article (with blending of sense 7): † (*a*) *On, o, in world*, in this life, on earth.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV XXIII (1890) 332 Eal þæt heo for woruldе [*v. r.* on weorulde] hæfde *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 111 Vnclene wif þoleð scome on weoride & unclene wif bið unwurð on liue *c* 1205 LAY. 22069 Þe king for-bæd heom þat na mon on worlde swa wod no iwurðe þat his grið bræke *Ibid* 23475 Þat nuste he neuere on weorlde hu feole þusend þer weoren *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 120 An wirm is o werlde, wel man it knoweð *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1349 Hwoie so he o worde aren 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 871 Whepen in worlde he were, Hit semed as he myȝt Be prynce *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1270 In warld was non so wiis Of craft þat men knewe 1487 HARDING *Chron.* 1 in *Engl. Hist Rev* (1912) Oct 740 This book Whiche no man hath in worlde bot oonly ye *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3816 Pray for me All dais while lif in worle here haue ye.

† (*b*) in genitive = temporal, earthly, secular: freq in *world's* (*worldes*) *riches, wealth, win* (WIN *sb.*^2^ 2), and the like. *Obs.* (in later use *Sc.*)

Beowulf 2343 Ende ȝebidan worulde lifes *c* 1175, etc. [see WIN *sb*.² 2] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 51 Þe hie weren wuniende in ierusalem and hadden þe fulle of wurldes richeisse *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 48 Hise wise sune, Ðe was of him fer ear bi-foren Or ani werldes time boren *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8314 Salamon sal be a man o pes, And mikel haf o werldes es *Ibid* 12416 To sett iesu to weild lar 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 362 For coveitise and worldes pride ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 674 Alle my werdez wele. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr.* xxxiii. (1908) 159 Forsakynge all worldes besynesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi 34 A barell bung ay at my bosum, Of varldis gud I bad na mair 1611 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Of Work of Sylvester* 52 S's Wks 816 For whose deare birth, thou didst all ease refuse, Worlds-weal, and (being a Marchant) thy Receits 1606 G WOODCOCKE *Hist Justine* 15 b, When he saw they would not sel their liberty for any worldes good 1781 BURNS *My Name, O* vi, My riches a's my penny-fee, But warl's gear ne'er troubles me. 1786 — *To Mr J Kennedy* iv, Now if ye're ane o' warl's folk, Wha rate the wearer by the cloak *a* 1796 — *Now bank & brae* ii, The chield wha boasts o' warld's wealth 1820 *Blackw Mag* May 165 Let warld's gear gang

d *The other, another, the next, a better world, the world to come* or *to be* the future state, the life after death. Sometimes viewed as the 'realm' of departed spirits

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xii 32 Ne byð hyt hym forgyfen, ne on þisse worulde, ne on þære toweardan [1382 WYCLIF, nether in this world, ne in the tother, 1526 TINDALE, nether in this worlde, nether in the worlde to come] *c* 1200 ORMIN 4192 Resstedaȝȝ tacneþþ all þatt resste & ro þatt hallȝhe sawless brukenn Inn operr werelld, 1548–9 *Bk. Com Prayer, Nucene Creed*, The lyfe of the worlde to come 1581 HAMILTON in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 73 The horribill tormentis preparit for thame in the varld to cum. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv iii, Will there be no slanders, No jealousies in the other world? 1715 I MATHER *Several Serm* title p, When Godly Men dye, Angels carry their Souls to another and a better World 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Attend while God's Eternal Son*' v, Far from Sin, and Earth, and Hell, In the new World thy Grace hath made, May I for ever dwell! 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill.* 170 He Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way *a* 1796 BURNS *Epit on Friend* 7 If there's another world, he lives in bliss 1809 MAGEE *Atonement* (1816) II 107 The appellation, 'mighty dead', becomes applicable to all the inhabitants of the invisible world 1816 SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* 49 Some say that gleams of a remoter world Visit the soul in sleep,—that death is slumber 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 56 'Tis like the second world to us that live 1864 — *En Ard* 899 Who will embrace me in the world-to-be

e. *gen* A state of (present or future) existence

c 1300 *Beket* 77 Heo ȝeode aboute as a best As heo were of another wordle 1602 SHAKS *Ham* iv v. 134 Both the worlds I giue to negligence, Let come what comes. 1807 WORDSW *Ode Intim Immortality* 149 Blank misgivings of a Creature Moving about in worlds not realised 1869 FITZGERALD *Omar* xxv, All the Saints and Sages who discuss'd Of the Two Worlds so learnedly.

2 The pursuits and interests of this present life; *esp.*, in religious use, the least worthy of these, temporal or mundane affairs † *World's* = worldly

a 1000 *Guthlac* 399 [370] Ne won he æfter worulde ac he in wuldre ahof modes wynne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10103 Thrin fas þis werld, my fieche, þe warlau als 13340 *Ayenb* 92 Þe more þet [me] lykeþ þe zuetnesse of þe wordle, þe lesse me wyleþ þe zuetnesse of god *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) Prol. lf 4, Þe devel, þe worlde, ande the flessh *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 192 in *Macro Plays* 83 Who so spekyth a-geyn þe weld, In a presun he schal be sperd. *Ibid.* 1009, 107 Þe Weild, þe Flesch, & þe Devyl, are knowe grete lordis 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* I iii. F iv, Bycause he is so sore sette, or to gredy vpon the world, or his thrift 1564 J MARTIALL *Treat Crosse* 17 Christ hath subdued sinne, conquered the worlde, discomfited the deuil 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* May 73 Ah Palinodie, thou art a worldes childe Who touches Pitch mought needes be defilde 1675 OWEN *Indwelling Sin* ii (1732) 17 Whence is it, that Men follow and pursue the World with so much greediness? 1780 COWPER *Love of the World Reproved* 25 Renounce the world—the preacher cries 1784 — *Task* II 389 Infidelity and love of world 1807 WORDSW *Misc Sonn* I XXXIII I The world is too much with us 1843 J MARTINEAU *Chr Life* xvii 255 The world i.e. the opportunities of action with a view to temporal good 1882 SEELEY *Nat Relig.* II. i. 130 The World is the collective character of those who do not worship.

3. The affairs and conditions of life, chiefly in phr., esp. with the verb *go* (e.g. *how the world goes*, how events shape themselves, *how goes the world with* (a person), how are his affairs, *as the* (or *this*) *world goes*, as things are, considering the state of affairs), also † *to let the world slide*, to allow things to take their course, to leave matters alone; *to let the world wag* (see WAG *v.* 7 c).

Beowulf 1739 Ac him eal worold wendeð on willan *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxvi § 1 Ȝeþenc þu nu Boetius. hwæðer þin worold þa eall wære æfter þinum willan *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 318 Hyra worold wæs ȝehwyrfed 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A Prol 19 A Feir feld ful of folk fond I þer bi-twene, Worchinge and wondringe as þe world askeþ 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 530 & wynter wyndez agayn, as þe worlde askez. ? *c* 1460–5 *MS Trin. Coll. Dubl.* D. 4, 18 in *Archaeologia* XXIX. 341 Trust not youre foos, For þei be double in winking, as þe worlde gos 1478 *Paston Lett* III 232 William Paston paid to the parson xxiij*li* It is yerly worth, as the world goth now, xl*i* 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 81 Howr father, thynkes the whorlide qwhessy and therfor he whowlde that ze gepart not yowrselfe to hofton to Bregys. *a* 1529– [see WAG *v.* 7 c] 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV iv T iij, What is the matter, or howe gothe the worlde with hym? 1564 BULLEIN *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 26 Now let vs go and see how the worlde goeth with Master Antonius. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed 2) 1848/1 What a Gospeller [he] was in King Edwardes tyme, which now turning with the world, sheweth him self such a bytter Persecuter in Queene Maries time 1596, 1611 [see SLIDE *v* 5 b] 1602 SHAKS *Ham* II ii 178 To be honest as this world goes, is to bee one man pick'd out of two thousand *Ibid* III. ii 285 Some must watch, while some must sleepe, So runnes the world away *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1686 III 74 However the world goes, we may yet make a tolerable shift 1713 POPE *Let. to Addison* Wks 1737 VI 32 And give me leave to tell you, that (as the world goes) this is no small assurance I repose in you 1855 DICKENS etc. *Household Words* Christmas No 23/1 How's the world used you since this morning? 1862 H KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xviii, The world is out of joint 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt Royal* iv, What was the world coming to, when the police poked their noses into his shop?

† **b.** State of human affairs, state of things, hence, season or time as marked by the state of affairs *Obs*

1456 *Paston Lett* I. 402 And as for the mynne *li* to be sette on Olivere is taile, I can not see it wole be, for there is noo suche worlde to bringe it abowte 1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 19 Here ys but strange warlede the sekenese raynyd sore at London 1484 *Ibid* 152 What world wee schall hawe wt Flaunders I can nott say, I feyr me they wyll brek wt us ? 1503 in *Lett Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I 232 Good yt is that we see to our owne surtie wat world so euer shall hapen to fall here after 1513 MORE *Rich III* Wks 70 If the worlde woold haue gone as I would haue wished, king Henryes sonne had had the crown *Ibid*, What nede in that grene world ye protector had of ye duke *c* 1523 — in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II I 295 They do but seke delayes till they may se how the world is 1530 PALSGR. 559/2 Let the place be well fumygate it is a daungerous worlde [Fr *temps*] nowe a dayes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV*, 195 b, Till he might spye a tyme conuenient, & a world after hys awn appetite *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 178 Others which foretold this dolorous doleful wretched world that followed upon this divorce 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 94 This is no world To play with Mammets 1614 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* XI 602 But take close shore disguisde, nor let her know, For tis no world to trust a woman now

† **c** (One's) condition in life, (good) fortune *Obs*

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 16 Bot every clerk his herte leith To kepe his world in special *Ibid* 84, I not in what degree Thou schalt thi goode world achieve *Ibid* III. 170 Whan that he weneth best achieve His goode world

4 Secular (or lay) life and interests, as distinguished from religious (or clerical), also (by association with III, as in b and d below), secular (or lay) people *Of the world*, † *world's* secular; see also MAN OF THE WORLD a.

a 1030 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 109 Oððe æfter gode oððe æfter wurulde he sy *c* 1200 [see MAN OF THE WORLD a] *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 24 Hwon þe preostes of ðe worlde singeð hore messen *c* 1290 *Beket* 244 in *S Eng Leg.* 113 Þo þis holi Man was i-torned fram þe office of holi churche To a gret office of þe world *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 27172 Werlds man, or cleic, or closterer 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Þe enleste [sin of adultery] is of man of þe wordle to wyfman of religioun. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) 37 Bot bettir chepe sal ye selle þan þe men of þe werld dose. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) I That is to say, some chose to go by the worlde and some by religion. 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (S T S) 25 The oder varkis qvhilk ar techit in al the buikis of the waidel 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 521 Hee taking a loathing to the world retired into that hospitall where with poore people hee lived to God 1671 RAVENSCROFT *Mamamouchi* II i (1675) 24 I'l threaten to flee beyond Sea to a Nunnery, and for ever seclude my self from the World *a* 1700 in *Cath. Rec Soc Publ* IX. 337 In the 20th of her age, forsaking ye world she desired nothing more, then to dedicate herselfe to God, in a Religious estate. 1727 POPE *Eloisa* 208 How happy is the blameless Vestal's lot! The world forgetting, by the world forgot 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. iii, The Abbess early took the veil and hood, Ere upon life she cast a look, Or knew the world that she forsook. 1845 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I 12 A book which is not only esteemed in the Church, but has had the honour of commanding the respect of the world 1888 'BERNARD' *Fr World to Cloister* II. 12 Having resigned the situation I held in the world

b. In the Society of Friends applied to those outside their own body.

1648 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1852) I. 70 The Lord commanded me to go abroad into the world. *c* 1680 in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll* (1912) LV 81 The Other Months Named after ye Manner of ye world. 1698–9 STORY & GILL in S. B. Weeks *Southern Quakers* (1896) 67 The displeasure of God. against mixed marriages between them [*sc* Quakers] and the world *a* 1713 THOMAS ELLWOOD *Hist Life* (1714) 340 Thomas Dell and Edward Moor [were discharged] by other People of the World, paying their Fines and Fees for them 1837 HT MARTINEAU *Soc Amer* II 57 They are receiving a perpetual accession to their numbers from among the 'world's people'. 1867 DIXON *New Amer* II x 93 Some of these [Quaker] ladies have husbands (as the world would call them).

c. † *To go to the world, to be* (a man, woman) *of the world* · to be married.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ Martiall* 109 b, Ye say when a man wyl marry, then he goeth to the world 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 230/2 This man is of the worlde, that is to say, he is maried This man is of the Churche, that is to say, Spirituall 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II i 331 Good Lord for alliance · thus goes euery one to the world but I 1600 — *A. Y L* v. iii 5, I do desire it [marriage] with all my heart and I hope it is no dishonest desire, to desire to be a woman of ye world? 1602 — *All's Well* I. iii 20 But if I may haue your Ladiships good will to goe to the world, Isbell the woman and we will doe as we may

d. In biblical and religious use Those who are concerned only with the interests and pleasures of this life or with temporal or mundane things; the worldly and irreligious

1362 LANGL *P Pl.* A I 37 Leef not þi licam, for lyzere him techeþ, þat is þe Wikkede word þe to bi-traye 1382 WYCLIF *John* xv. 19 But I chees you fro the world, therfore the world hatith you 1540–7 COVERDALE *Fruitf Less* (1593) E I b, The world, that is to say, fleshly men and children of the world, receiue not this spirite 1738 WESLEY *Ps* IV vi, The World with fruitless Pain Seek Happiness below

† **5.** An age or (long) period of time in earthly or human existence or history, *pl* ages. *Obs.*

Phrases † *By long worlds* ages ago. *In* or *to worlds long* for ages *Worlds of years* ages, centuries. *The world(s) to come* future ages, posterity

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 81 Þis bitacneð þe world þet wes from biginnegge [etc.] In þisse worlde nas na lage ne na larþeu *c* 1205 LAY 23425 A þere ilke worlde [*c* 1275 worle] þa þis wes iwurðen wes Francene lond Gualle ihaten *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1491 Þe formast werld adam be-gan, Þar-of lameth þe last man *Ibid* 15128 Suilc a man was neuer yett Sin am werldes ware 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 176 These olde worldes with the newe Who that wol take in evidence, Ther mai he se [etc.] *c* 1400 tr *Secr Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 213 Þe olde philosophers vsyd it by longe werldes. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* XI 162 Who wol do puruyaunce in worldis longe, The palmes forto sette he must ha mynde *Ibid* 482 Tyl worldis longe This drynkis wole abide and ay be stronge 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 115 All thys worlde ys departed in to thre tymes The fyrst tyme was when men lyued after the lawe of nature [etc.] 1549 RIDLEY in Potts *Liber Cantabr* (1855) 245 *note*, A dangerouse example to the worlde to cum 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S.) 44 He that all warldis was beforne, Come downe of Marie to be borne 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam Ep* (1577) 18 For that in the worldes to come, it might be known who was the author therof 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* VII (1592) 87 The Heauen goeth about continually, and in so many worlds and ages as haue beene, we perceiue no alteration at all 1593 BILSON *Perpet Govt Ch* 5 This was the blessing due to the elder Brother in the first world. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* D 7, Tarquinius prouident in peace, & in that young world, a notable polititian *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm*, *Habak* II 4 Wks 1874 III 640 Adam and all the fathers before Christ, till Christ's coming, were for so many worlds together detained 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 2 Forgetfull of all other things in their ancient country, after so many worlds of yeeres 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* III ii 180 True swaines in loue, shall in the world to come Approue their truths by Troylus 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 202 [200] From all which 'tis as clear, that we meant in the dayes of yore by the word World, time, ages [etc.].

b A period or age of human history characterized by certain conditions or indicated by the character of those living in it. *Obs* exc as coloured by 16 a.

1530–1600 Golden world [see GOLDEN *a* 7] 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 160 It was used in that good old world, when men wiped their nose on their sleeve (as the French man sayes) 1781 BLAIR in *Sc Transl & Paraphr* (1793) 12 All old things now are past away, and a new world begun 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III 1. 402 These were men whose minds had been trained in a world which had passed away 1886 E B BAX *Relig Socialism* 166 In Shakespeare's 'historical plays' the characters live and speak in the world of the sixteenth century.

6. In various phrases translating eccl Latin *in secula seculorum, in seculum seculi* = for ever and ever, for all time, through eternity. † **a** *From world into world(s, in world of world(s, in to (the) world(s of world(s, through all worlds, world always.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXI, Þa nu sculon standan to worulde. *c* 1110 *Ælfred's Boeth* Epil, Si þe lof & wylder nu & a a a to worulde buton æghwilcum ende *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 25 Þe lauerd wuniende and rixlende on worulde a buten ende *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 39 Ah schal ifinden him ai swettere & sauurure, fram worlde in to worlde *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* lx 9 Swa salme saie sal I þe same In weild of werld vnto þi name 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xxxiv. 10 Desolat shal [his land] be in to worldus of worldis *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 34 As hit was in the bygynnynge and now and euere in the worldes of worldes amen *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 331 Sche sal .loue god euer of al his lone And wirchip him werld alwais *c* 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 16 Glorie be to þee, lord,. in euerlastynge worldis *Ibid.* 74 He ordeynede þo þingis into þe world, & in to þe world of world [L. *in aeternum, et in saeculum saeculi*]. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 131 To qwhome be wyrschip & ioy, in warld of warldys Amen 1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* (1556) I. 4 Thorough worlde of worldes whiche signifieth for euer. 1584 R SCOT *Discov. Witches*. XV xii 411 Eternall God, which liuest and reignest euer one God through all worlds, Amen [1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Daur* 205, I heard his deep 'I will,' Breathed, like the covenant of a God, to hold From thence thro' all the worlds]

b. *World without* (ME. *abuten* or *buten*) *end*, later used hyperbolically Endlessly, eternally. Hence as *adj. phr* = perpetual, everlasting, eternal, and as *subst phr.* eternal existence, endlessness, eternity.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 182 Þeo þet hefden ofearned þe pinen of helle world a buten ende. *c* 1305 *St Swithun* 109 in *E. E P* (1863) 46 Þat vuel ne schal no leng ileste, Ac þu worst þerof hol and sound, wordle wiþouten ende *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* II 465, I must nedis worry to the dwill be thrall waild withoutten end 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 94/1 Many benefetes ben gyuen to thonour of our lord Jhū crist whiche is blessed world wythouten ende Amen 1548–9 *Bk Com Prayer, Matins*, As it was in the begynning, is now, and euer shalbe, world without ende 1588 SHAKS *L L L* v ii. 799 A time me thinkes too short, To make a world-without-end bargaine in 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XXI. Wks 1851 III. 484 This man thinks by talking world without end, to make good his integrity 1753 in *Life Ld Hardwicke* (1847) II. 499 Ld Chesterfield writes Worlds without End 1881 MORRIS *Mackail's W M* (1899) II 34 This world-without-end for-everlasting hole of a London. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 20 Dec. 831 A city pastor, with a world-without-end of things to be done 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh Lad* XIV, My heart and soul and senses, World without end, are drowned 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure*

I. v, Small wonder if the emlodiment of the world-without-end should prove no encourager of man's happiness'

II. The earth or a region of it, the universe or a part of it.

7. The earth and all created things upon it; the terraqueous globe and its inhabitants. (See also 21 a, 22 a.)

Citizen of the world: see CITIZEN 2c. *Universal world* see UNIVERSAL *a.* 2 *Wide world*: see WIDE *a.* 1 b.

c888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXIII § 5 Þeah þu þa eadle gesceafta a e naman gememnede, ele þu nemdest tegedere & hete worulde swa mycele wæterflod geond ealle world *a900* CYNEWULF *Christ* 650 Se þas world gescop, godes gæst-sunu. *c1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 13 We habbeð inerewen þurh wive witega hu he erest astalde þeos woreld al for ure neode. *c1200* ORMIN 15470 Godd sh p all þe werrld off nohhit *c1205* LAY 7207 He [Julius Cæsar] þohte to bi-winnen al middel-eærdes lond and hadde þat worlde in his hond *c1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 901 Wiste no man of werlde þo, Quat kinde he was kumen to *a1300* *Cursor M.* 346 Bot he þat mad al thing o noght To-geder he al þis werld wroght. *c1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 222 Noe sones departed al þys werd...in þre parties. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I 4 Ich wente forth in þe worlde wonders to hure. *a1400–50* *Wars Alex.* 1502 He mon ride þus & regne oure all þe ronde werde. *c1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) 180 Men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen. *14 Childh. Jesus* 112 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 113 Jhesu, þat alle þys orlle hath wrowt. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Psalms LXXXIX. 12 Thou hast layed the foundacion of the rounde worlde, and all that therin is. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 214 b, The vyage made by the Spanyardes rounde abowte the worlde. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. *Ark* 60 The World's re-colonizing Boat [*viz.* Noah's ark]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. II. 168 And thirtie dozen Moones, About the World haue times twelue thirties beene 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 25 The Basquayn Ship, wherein Magellan compassed the World. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 646 The World was all before them, where to choose Thir place of rest, and Providence thir guide. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 372 Its own revolvency upholds the world. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII 300/1 (*Drake*) This voyage round the world, the first accomplished by an Englishman, was thus performed in two years and about ten months.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1556 in T. Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 73 Paid to Crowe for makyng of iij worldys...iij^s 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 408 Her breasts like ivory globes circled with blew, A pair of maiden worlds vnconquered. 1597 — *Lover's Compl.* 7, I Ere long espied a fickle maid full pale, Storming her world with sorrows, wind and raine. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor. Epist.* I. xix. 29 Through open Worlds of Rhime I dar'd to tread In Paths unknown 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Nt.-cap* 706 See, the sun splits on yonder bauble world Of silvered glass.

c. In phr. with *go round*, orig. referring to the rotation of the earth, but used chiefly fig with implication of other senses (e.g. I a, 3).

1782 BURNS *A Toast* 4 Their fame it shall last while the world goes round 1788 HURDIS *Village Curate* (1797) 21 Tis drink, And only drink, that makes the world go round. 1882 W. S. GILBERT *Iolanthe* II, It's Love that makes the world go round!

d. *The world's end*: the farthest limit of the earth. Chiefly used hyperbolically.

Used as the proper name of out-of-the-way localities or houses, esp. formerly, of certain inns kept for illicit purposes (cf. quot. 1695).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. I. 272 Will your Grace command mee any seruice to the worlds end? I will goe on the slightest arrand now to the Antypodes. 1628 tr *Matthieu's Powerfull Favorite* 13 Is it for this (say they) that they haue sent him to the worlds end. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II ix, Poor innocent! you don't know that there's a place call'd the *World's End*? 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal* II. s.v *World*, He lives at the World's end (or a great way off). 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi. 216 We saw the fresh footprints of a Kaffir, and resolved to follow that to the world's end.

attrib. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 90 Now we stand On the world's-end-land!

e. In generalized sense, usually qualified by *a.*

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III 33 Too truly Tamerlain's Successors they, Each thinks a World too little for his sway. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol* II i. (1720) 39 This [spherical figure] must be allowed to be the most commodious, apt Figure for a World on many Accounts. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII. 190 They have great force upon me, or one world would not have held Mr Lovelace and me thus long. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 89 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* v. II. 189 Life is not worth a world That you should weep to take it.

f. *pl.* Used hyperbolically for: 'a great quantity', often advb. 'a great deal', 'infinitely' (cf. 19 b). (*a*) pl. *Not* (.) *for worlds*: not for all the wealth in the world, not on any account.

a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1912) 517 Like two contrarie tides, either of which are able to carry worldes of shippes, and men upon them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. I. 223 Nor doth this wood lacke worlds of company. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. 1630 I 42 Through worlds of Deaths I'l breake to fly to him. [1831 JAMES *Philip Aug.* XIX, I would not part with this for worlds of ore.] *Ibid.* XXIV, Nor would he do one act for worlds, that could...cast a shade over the fame and honour of one ——. 1872 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics* (ed. 5) 178 I'd give worlds to borrow Her yellow rose with russet leaves. 1874 W. S. GILBERT *Sweethearts* II, I'm sure I wouldn't stand in his way for worlds. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* x, She seemed to be separated by whole worlds of difference from such ladies as his own mother. 1892 'G. TRAVERS' *Mona Maclean* vi, I was worlds too shy. 1900 H. S. HOLLAND *Old & New* 33 They look to you worlds apart

(*b*) sing, in negative context, e.g. *not for the world, all the world,* † *half the world.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. I. 99 *Prin.* He'll be forsworne. *Kath* Not for the world faire Madam, by my will. 1604 — *Oth.* IV III 68 Would'st thou do such a deed for all the world? 1605 ERONDELLE *Fr. Gard* N 6 b, I would not faile in it for any thing in the world. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 32 Not for all the world, purposing any hurt vnto him. 1664 in *Trans Cumbld. & Westmld Antiq. Soc.* (N S.) 178 A thing I would not have been guilty of for halfe the world. 1665 BOYLE *Occas Refl.* IV. i 6 He would not for all the World return again. 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 43, I wou'dn't be as sick as she's proud, for all the World. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 807 He Can dig, beg, rot, But could not for a world Fish up his dirty and dependent bread, [etc.] 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib* XXXVIII, But I am sure I would not do such a thing for all the world. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VIII, Not for the world will I be a spy on my kind godfather's secrets. 1847 BUCKSTONE *Flowers of Forest* III. VII, No, no—not for the wide wide world. 1881 Miss BRADDON *Asphodel* I III. 62 Daphne, usually loquacious, felt as if she could not have spoken for the world.

8. With qualification: Any part of the universe considered as an entity, as † MIDDLE WORLD (the earth), *lower* or *nether world* (Hades or hell, less freq. the earth), UNDERWORLD 1.

c1200, *c1250*, *1822* [see MIDDLE WORLD] 1607 SHAKS *Timon* I. I. 44 This beneath world. 1609– [see UNDERWORLD 1]. 1720 [see NETHER *a.* 6]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 729 The groans of nature in this nether world, Which Heav'n has heard for ages. 1786 BURNS *Nature's Law* II, This lower world I you resign. 179– — *To Mr. Renton*, Though 'twere a trip to yon blue warl' (i.e. hell). 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad* XVII. 22, I With Virgil visited the nether world of woe.

b. A planet or other heavenly body, esp. one viewed as inhabited.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* V i, But thou shalt flourish...Unhurt amidst The Wrecks of Matter, and the Crush of Worlds 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I. 254 Being on Being wreck'd, and world on world. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 81 The sun, a world whence other worlds drink light. 1870 R. A. PROCTOR (*title*) Other Worlds than Ours. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXXI 419 Overhead the great worlds became more visible in the deep vault of blue.

9 The material universe as an ordered system; the system of created things; 'heaven and earth'; the cosmos. Also (rarely) a system of heavenly bodies. Also *fig.* † In early use chiefly in *the greater* or *more world*, the macrocosm, and *the less* or *little world*, the microcosm, man. Now *rare*

c1200 ORMIN 17597 Mycrocosmos, þatt nemmnedd iss Affterr Enngllsshe spæche þe little werelld. *a1300* *Cursor M.* 552 For þis resun þat 3ee haue hard, Man es clepid þe lesse werld 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 645 3e liknen a lud to a litil wordle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 71 A soubtil man, Which thurgh magique and sorcerie Couthe al the world of tricherie. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II 181 No meruayle thoughe god had more delyte in the thow lesse worlde that were yet to be made, then of thys more worlde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I xvi. 50 Thus clerenesse . enuyronneth al aboute the worlde the foure elementis whiche god created. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem* A vj b, The yerth as a poynt or center is sytuate In the myddes of the worlde 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) I 1yke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes, so ye lesse worlde, that is man, is made...perfecte by grace in these vij spirituall dayes 1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl.* I. (1556) 4 The worlde is an apte frame of heauen and earthe, and all other naturall thinges contained in them. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III i 10 (Qo. 1) In his little world of man. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Man* VIII, Man is one world, and hath Another to attend him. *c1645* HOWELL *Lett.* II. I. (1890) 444 Surely the Astronomers had reason to term this Sphere a thing of no dimension at all, being compar'd to the whole World 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XXIV § 1 The great collective Idea of all Bodies whatsoever signified by the name World 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* III I 182 Thy Works apparent to us, the System of the bigger World! 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *University*, The four Faculties are supposed to make the World or Universe of Study 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 8 The Philosophers of the present Age teach us, that the Universe, is replenished with Systems or Worlds of different Bodies 1882 T. FOWLER *Shaftesbury & Hutcheson* 106 We may infer that Shaftesbury conceived the relation of God to the World as that of soul to the body Nature is the vesture of God, and God the soul of the Universe.

10. The sphere within which one's interests are bound up or one's activities find scope; (one's) sphere of action or thought; the 'realm' within which one moves or lives.

In the earliest instances with allusion to the microcosm of man (see 9)

a1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetry* (Arb) 31 How it [*sc* virtue] extendeth it selfe out of the limits of a mans own little world, to the gouernment of families. *a1642* SUCKLING *Poems* (1648) 11 In each mans heart that doth begin To love, there's ever fram'd within A little world. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II II xv, She dwells in her own self, there doth reside, Is her own world, and more or lesse doth pen Her self 1807 WORDSW. *Personal Talk* 23 Children are blest and powerful; their world lies More justly balanced, partly at their feet, And part far from them. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II ii, With no aspirations beyond the little world in which she moved 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III 28 The atmosphere of insolence in which he dwells, the taint of contempt which infects all the intercourses of his world. 1853 T. T. LYNCH *Self-Improvem.* III 53 A man's world is not of the senses simply, but of the spirit too 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XVI 168 [His] world was a narrow one, consisting as it did of himself and his bank-book.

11. A section or part of the earth at large, as a place of inhabitation or settlement; † a country or region.

New World, a continent or country discovered or colonized at a comparatively late period, esp. the continents of America (the Western Hemisphere) as distinguished from the *Old World*, or the continents of the Eastern Hemisphere, esp. Europe and Asia, as being known before the discovery of America.

1555 EDEN *Decades* title p, The Decades of the Newe Worlde or West India. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Some of them .seeke new Countries and new worlds to shew their valiancie in. 1589 HAKLUYT *Princ. Navig* (title p), The English valiant attempts in searching almost all the corners of the vaste and new world of America. *a1593* MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Of Troy am I, driuen by warre from forth my natiue world 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. I. 45 This little world, This precious stone, set in the siluer sea 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III title-p, Voyages to all parts of the Newfound world of America, or the West Indies 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI I. 115 From the one side to the other [of the Bosphorus] men out of these two worlds may parly one to another with audible voice. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III E 2 b, Tanais doth diuide Europe from Asia, giuing to each side The name of seuerall worlds 1638 BROME *Antipodes* I vi, No Isle nor Angle in that Neather world, But I have made discovery of 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 183 This World produces two Harvests 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit* 711 Thence Arts o'er all the northern world advance 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I (1801) 16 Alexander the Great when he had conquered what was called the Eastern World wept for want of more worlds to conquer 1812 ROGERS *Voy Columbus* II 39 From world to world their steady course they keep 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 57 Come, my friends, 'Tis not too late to seek a newer world. 1859 CORNWALLIS (*title*) A Panorama of the New World [Australia] 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 46 Before the New World poured in so many objects hitherto unknown to Europe 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 29 *note*, The influence which American freedom would exert upon the Old World

12. A division of created things; *esp.* each of the three primary divisions of natural objects (the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms)

Organic world, the animal and vegetable kingdoms; *inorganic world*, the material world outside these.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist Earth* I (1723) 3 Nor. did I neglect .whatever either the Vegetable or Animal World afforded 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 112 The vegetable world is also thine, Parent of Seasons! 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1873) II. VIII 530 In the inorganic world, the magnificent discoveries of Newton were contumeliously rejected 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 70 As in the animal or vegetable world

13. A group or system of things or beings associated by common characteristics (denoted by a qualifying word or phrase), or considered as constituting a unity

1673 T. BLOUNT (*title*) A World of Errors discovered in the New World of Words 1685 G. SINCLAIR (*title*) Satans Invisible World discovered 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV III § 27 (1695) 319 The whole intellectual World, a greater certainly, and more beautiful World, than the material 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I VI 389 'Truth is where the Divine Ideas are, in the Intelligible World, that world of true light and glory 1704 *Ibid* II. III 253 Intellectual world means the world of spirits, whereas by intelligible world we mean the world of Ideas 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 536 Then, all the world of waters sleeps again. 1807 WORDSW *Personal Talk* 33 Dreams, books, are each a world 1821 LAMB *Elia* I *Witches*, Dear little T. H., finds all this world of fear [*i.e.* night fears] in his own 'thick coming fancies' 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XVI, We carried in the steerage nearly a hundred passengers a little world of poverty 1851 [see VISIBLE *a* 1] *a1862* BUCKLE *Misc Wks* (1872) I 213 The external world is governed by acts, the internal world by opinions 1874 MIVART *Contemp Evol* (1876) 199 The mingling of the hyperphysical world of rationality with the irrational creation 1893 W. S. FURNEAUX (*title*) The Outdoor World, or, Young Collector's Handbook.

† **b.** *World of words* a dictionary *Obs*

1598 FLORIO (*title*) A Worlde of Wordes, Or Most copious, and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English 1611 COTGR., *Vocabulaire*, a Vocabularie, Dictionarie, world of words. 1696 PHILLIPS (*title*) The Modeine World of Words, or A Universall English Dictionary, *Novus Orbis Verborum.*

III. The inhabitants of the earth, or a section of them

14 The human race; the whole of mankind; human society. (See also 21 b, 22 b.)

Sometimes passing into 15.

a900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1424 Hwæt! ic þæt for worulde gehpolade *c1200* ORMIN 17496 Swa lufede þe Laferrd Godd þe werelld, tatt he sennde Hiss azhenn Sune to wurrþenn mann onn erþe *c1205* LAY 9072 Jesu Crist, alre worulde wunne *c1275* *XI Pains of Hell* 128 in *O. E. Misc* 214 Þe sun of god, þat azayn bozt þe word 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 1 So that it myhte in such a wyse, Whan we ben dede, Beleve to the worldes eele *c1400* *Pety Job* 596 in *26 Pol. Poems* 140 And so shall I see my sauyour Deme the worlde 1535 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast* (Camden) 31, I suppose it wolbe hard for you to purge your selfe before God or the worle 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol* VI VI § 2 620 They make Decrees expressely againste Goddes Woorde, and that not couertly, but openly, and in the face of the worlde. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacræ* II. 1 § 2 It being impossible that persons employed by a God of truth should make it their design to impose upon the world 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol* (1769) 27 The condition, state and order of the world inhabiting the earth 1733 POPE *Ess Man* III 307 In Faith and Hope the world will disagree, But all Mankind's concern is Charity. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 128 In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world 1842 — *Walking to Mail* 69 You know That these two parties still divide the world—Of those that want, and those that have 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect* VI (1875) 337 The whole world was redeemed by Christ

† **b.** *World's, worlde(s shame, shame of the world* universal or public disgrace. *Obs.*

Replacing the OE compound *woruldscamu* (ME. *worldscome*), see 24 a

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 353 He schal with worldes schame

Himself and ek his love schame 1483–4 *Act 1 Rich III*, c. 4 Persones of noo substaunce ne havur, not dredyng God nor worldez shame 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, IV. iv 27 Worlds shame 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* IV, Has not one of them [*sc* disguises] kept you safe from the shame of the world? 1731–8 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* 32 Fie, fie, Miss! for Shame of the World, and Speech of good People 1882 PUSEY *Par & Cath Serm.* XII 164 One decided act of blind, obedient faith, ready to bear what might bring the world's shame

c. *Against the world*: in opposition to or in the face of all mankind, hence, against all opposition, † in preference to everything else (See also 21 b)

1601 SHAKS *Jul. C* III ii 124 But yesterday, the word of Casar might Haue stood against the World 1690 W WALKER *Idiomat Anglo-Lat* 531, I am for the woods against the World, i e before any thing. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 114 There will I hold thee with my life against the world.

15 The body of living persons in general; society at large, 'people', the public; often with reference to its judgement or opinion

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* I ii. 120 Fellow, why do'st thou show me thus to th' world? Beare me to prison 1616 R COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc) I. 127 Yet let both hym and the world judg of me yf I dealt frendly with hym 1693 *Humours Town* 29 To make the World think he has been at a good Meal 1738 POPE *Epil Sat* 1. 147 In golden Chains the willing World she [*sc* Virtue] draws 1762 CHURCHILL *Night* 351 You must be wrong, the World is in the right 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 681 He call'd the world to worship on the banks Of Avon, fam'd in song. 1828 LD ELLENBOROUGH *Diary* (1881) I 201 There are all sorts of stories of the Lord High Admiral, and the world says he is mad. 1833–5 NEWMAN *Hist Sk* Ser. III x (1873) 191 It is harder to resist the world's smiles than the world's frowns 1858 MRS. CRAIK *Woman's Th.* IX. 230 How often do we hear the phrases,—'What will the world say?' 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 936 The world, the world, All ear and eye 1893 *Bookman* June 85/1 From the world's point of view his unpopularity was richly deserved.

16. Usually with qualification: A particular division, section, or generation of the earth's inhabitants or human society **a** with reference to the place or time of their existence.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Pet* II 5 If God sparide not to the first world, but kepte Noe [TINDALE the olde worlde but saved Noe] 1601, 1704 Western world [see WESTERN *a* 4] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 76 The old world, as is thought, was ignorant of this sport. *c* 1670 A. WOOD *Life* (O H S) I 317 The world of England was perfectly mad 1781 COWPER *Charity* 40 While Cook is lov'd for savage lives he sav'd, See Cortez odious for a world enslav'd 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodigioso* i. 126 The wisdom Of the old world masked with the names of Gods. 1890 WRIGHTSON *Sancta Respubl Rom* 4 Theodosius left the Roman world in peace. 1922 G. M TREVELYAN *Brit Hist 19th Cent.* v 91 To prevent the domination and exploitation of the European world by France

b with reference to their interests or pursuits.

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV iv 2 One of the greatest in the Christian world Shall be my suretie 1658 R BAILLIE in *Durham's Comm Rev* (1660) To Rdr B 1 b, The matter of it cannot but be very welcom and acceptable to the world of Believers 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 195 ¶ 1 The Learned World are very much offended at many of my Ratiocinations. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I 1, A gentleman well known in the theatrical world 1796 NELSON 25 Nov in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 305 The part allotted to me ended, as our world here, say, much to my credit 1779 *Mirror* No 38 The female world 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos* III 74 Satiated as I am, and as I suppose two thirds of the reading world have been with sonnets 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II 470 A fact now well known to the chemical world 1810 *Sporting Mag* XXXV 304 An extraordinary circumstance is stated to have taken place in the musical world 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 219 Two noblemen, whose names are as eminent in the poultry world as in rank 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* III 48 The serene resting-place for worn human nature—the world of art 1882 SALA *Amer Revis* VIII. (1885) 160 The whole world of ruffiandom. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II 5 He brought us news from the mathematical and grammatical world 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 441 An old marine engineer who loves them [his engines] as living things, defending them against the aspersions of the silly, uninformed outside world

17. Human society considered in relation to its activities, difficulties, temptations, and the like, hence, contextually, the ways, practices, or customs of the people among whom one lives, the occupations and interests of society at large.

To begin the world to begin to take an active part in the affairs of life, to start one's career.

1449 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 21 He seythe that he shall dwelle with his wyffes fader and he will no forther medill in the weide 1556 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Mary* (1914) 215 These two will attempt the worlde to seke theyr fortune. 1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) 2237/2 A stocke of money to begin the world withall. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II ii 136 Olde folkes you know, haue discretion, as they say, and know the world. 1704 M HENRY *Church in House* 55 You are beginning the World (as you call it) 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 491 ¶ 2 However he had so much of the World, that he had a great share of the Language which usually prevails upon the weaker Part of that Sex 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 That great Whirlpool of Business, Faction, and Pleasure, which is called the World. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II xvi 124 He will be still kinder to them, when they are old enough to be put into the world. 1796 (*title*) Address to a Young Lady on her entrance into the world. 1839 NEWMAN *Par. Serm* IV xii 212 By the world, I mean all that meets a man in intercourse with his fellow men 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XIII, The world is before you; and it is most probable that as you enter it, so it will receive you. 1882 W. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I IX 115 He was a perfect child in the world's ways. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXXII (1898) 227 Two thousand pounds, that's a large sum to hand over... Upon my word, you will have to begin the world again 1899 JESSE L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story* etc. 186 Hamilton J Knox had been one of the great men of his day when in college He was in the World now.

b. with reference to social status or worldly fortune.

† *To be beforehand* or *behindhand in* (or *with*) *the world* to be in prosperous or indigent circumstances

1687 MIEGE *Gt Fr Duct* II s v. *World*, To be before hand in the World, *être à son aise* To be behind hand in the World, *faire mal ses Affaires* 1777 THICKNESSE *Journ France* (1789) I 10 My landlord, Monsieur Dessein, who was behind-hand with the world ten years ago, is now become one of the richest men in Calais 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 672 Low in the world, because he scorns its arts. 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XXXIX, Indications of the good gentleman's having gone down in the world of late 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXVIII, His family is getting up in the world 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* XIV (1885) 112, I am getting on a little in the world, and am in the way to earn a little money. 1889 [see COME *v* 56 e]

18. High or fashionable society. More explicitly *the world of fashion, the fashionable world*; also *the polite world, the great world*, † occas. *the very first world* (See also 21 c)

Half-world (= DEMI-MONDE) · see HALF- II n.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr à la Mode* I 1, He talks too like a man that knew the World To have been long a Peasant 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 15 ¶ 7 She fancies herself out of the World, when she is not in the Ring, the Play-House, or the Drawing-Room 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 430 To know the world I a modern phrase For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. 1726 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to C'tess Mar* Wks 1837 II 185, I leave the great world to girls that know no better 1750 CHESTERFIELD *Let. to Son* 11 June, The court is called the world here, as well as at Paris; and nothing more is meant, by saying that a man knows the world, than that he knows courts 1763 *Brit Mag* Jan 14/2 The polite world. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 158 To mak a tour, an' tak a whirl, To learn *bon ton* an' see the worl'. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 24 Apr 1779 (1904) II 292 Mr Beauclerk told us a number of short stories in a lively elegant manner, and with that air of *the world* which has I know not what impressive effect. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I 32 His solicitude to maintain his importance as a man of taste in the fashionable world 1796 — *Marchmont* IV 280, I saw enough of the lives of people of the very first world. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* II, It is but a glimpse of the world of fashion that we want. 1889 'J S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* IX (1891) 109, I must tell you that the Parish set comprised 'the world' of the ancient city

IV. Idiomatic uses and phrases: see also above

19. A world. a. A vast quantity, an 'infinity', in early use, esp a vast expanse (of land or water). *A world of years, of time* (obs. or dial.) · a vast extent of time, an age, an eternity. (Sometimes more emphatically *a whole world of*.)

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 28 The playner part of ffiaunce a craft hath fonde To repe in litel space a world of londe 1483 JAS I *Kingis Q* lxxxii, Standing there I sawe A warld of folk 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Nicias* (1595) 589 A world of trumpets, howboyes, and such marine musicke 1588 SHAKS *L L L* v ii 353 A world of torments though I should endure 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng*, *Æneidos* 151 My Father deliuered mee with a world of Treasure to Polymnestor 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i 39 He, making speedy way through spersed ayre, And through the world of waters wide and deepe 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, III. i 94 For there will be a World of Water shed, Vpon the parting of your Wiues and you. 1598 CHAPMAN *Blinde Beg Alexandria* D 3 b, What a worlde of tyme Is it for me to lie as in a sounde, Without my life 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIV I. I 404 Yet continued it hath a world of yeares uncorrupt. 1620 QUARLES *Pentel* N 4, Serving a world of yeeres 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* I 16, I beheld a world of old Bookes 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura, Acc. Signor Favi* c 6, He had made provision of sundry huge Volumes, besides a world more which he had sent away 1703 EARL ORRERY *As you find it* II ii 22, I have a World of Business to do this Afternoon. 1779 G KEATE *Sketches fr Nat* (ed 2) II 78 A ship that hath traversed the globe, and cut her passage through a world of waters. 1804 SCOTT 19 Mar in *Lockhart* I xii 412, I had a world of things to say to you. 1812 ROGERS *Voy Columbus* V 2 A world of waves, a sea without a shore 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I v. (1866) 79 A whole world of passions. 1854 ANNE E. BAKER *Northampt Gloss* s.v., It'll take a world of time to do it. 1897 S CRANE *Third Violet* IV. 22 These long walks in the clear mountain air are doing you a world of good.

b. Used advb: Infinitely, vastly. (Cf *worlds*, 7 f.) *arch.*

1600 SHAKS *A Y. L* II vii 160 His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke 1879 'HESBA STRETTON' *Needle's Eye* XXXIV, Her smile..had a world more tenderness in it 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz* 22 June 5/2 The Venus Anadyomene is a fine thing, but the Statue of Liberty is a world finer

† **c.** *It is a world*: it is a great thing, it is a marvel. Similarly † *it is a world and wonder*, † *wonder a world. Obs* or *dial*

c 1440 *Generydes* 2205 Euerychone on other ferly they sette, and trewly for to speke It was a world to here the sperys breke. 1519 *Interl 4 Elem* C v b, It is a worlde to se her whyrle Daunsynge in a rounde. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1825) I 145 Is it not a world to consider the desire of wilful princes, when they fully be bent to fulfil their voluptuous appetites 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* II. i. 313 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III XXVI. 105 A world and wonder it is to hear them speak. 1620 BP ANDREWES *96 Serm*, *Holy Ghost* XIII (1629) 738 But it were a world to rake up old errors. 1666 DUGDALE *Orig. Jurid.* 152/1 The Prince so served will tender meats, as it seemed wonder a world to observe the provision 1881 *Leic Gloss* s v, It's a wo'ld to see that theer little un order the big uns to the roight abaout!

20. The world (see also above senses). **a.** *In the world* on earth, in existence; (*a*) as an intensive phrase after a superlative or *all, no, not a, everything, nothing*, etc. Also occas † *in* (*a*) *world*; OE. *on worulde.*

a 1070 *Laws Ethelred, Be griðe* § 25 On hwam mæg huru æfie ænig man on worolde swyðor God wurðian ðonne on cyrcan? 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 182 Þe veirestemen in þe world þer inne [*sc* in England] beþ iboie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 240 Mar to prys 'than all the gold in warld that is. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5131 Thretti gobletus of gold, þe grattest in þe worde *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IX 224 He began to make the gretest sorow in the worlde *c* 1500 *Melusine* V 27 He had nat mow say one only woid for all the gold in the world 1588 SHAKS *L L L* v i 74 And I had but one penny in the world, thou shouldst haue it *a* 1589 R LANE in *Hakluyt's Voy* 739 The River of Choanoak, and all the other sounds, shewe no curiant in the world in calme weather 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II vii 3 The least winde i' th' world will blow them downe. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* I, II 41 *Cre* Hectors a gallant man *Man* As may be in the world Lady 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm* (Isa lx. 22) (1726) I 110 The Gospel of Christ, at its Earliest appearance, had all the Probabilities in the World against its Success 1711 STEELE *Spect* No 142 ¶ 7 It is the hardest thing in the World to be in Love, and yet attend Business. 1726 WODROW *Corr* (1843) II 123 They would have given all they had in a world to have been off 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld Dial* (1821) 21 'I hats aw spite, nowt ith ward else. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* III VIII, Here is everybody in the world that I wish to see, except yourself 1833 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Mr Minns*, He was the most retiring man in the world 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* XXVI, Hartley enjoyed his dinner as if he had not a debt in the world

(*b*) intensifying an interrogative

1530 PALSGR. 467/2 He wyste nat in the worlde what to do 1595 SHAKS *John* V iv 26 What in the world should make me now deceiue? 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* I 11 He knew not what in the world to doe. 1614 DAY *Dyall* Ep Ded ¶ 2 b, Hee could not tell where in the world he had laid it 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Private Theatres*, And if they don't know how to do this sort of thing, who in the world does? 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* XXVI, How in the world did you peisuade the captain?

† **b.** *Of the world* [cf F. *du monde*]: = *in the world* (20 a). *Obs*

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 238 Al studied þat þer stod, & stalked hym nerre, Wyth al þe wonder of þe worlde, what he worch schulde. 1476 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 7 Yff ye wold be a good etter off 3our ..mete ye shuld make me the gladdest man off the world *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Wherfore they began to crye and demene the gretteste sorow of the worlde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poesie* III. XXIV (Arb) 300 The most gentle and affable Prince of the world. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* V iii. 72 No settled Sences of the World can match The pleasure of that madnesse. 1620 SHELTON *Quix* III IX 203 He began the most sadd and dolefull lamentation of the world.

c. *Of* (all) *the world*: out of the whole world, above all others in the world. *Obs.* or *arch*

1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 150 The man of the world, excepting yourself, for whom I have the dearest respect *Ibid.* III 3 You are the man of the world whom I would have chosen 1782 COWPER *Hope* 427 The book of all the world that charm'd me most Was— well-a-day, the title page was lost!

† **d.** *All to the world*: in every respect; = 21 e.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII VIII, There the Bastard was bred up, all to the World like any Gentleman

e. *To think the world of*: to have the highest possible opinion of or regard for.

1894 'L KEITH' *Lisbeth* XVII, She thinks the world of 'Lisbeth, 1905 F YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* II i, She was kept by a Russian Prince, who thought the world of her

f. See MAN OF THE WORLD. Similarly *woman of the world*, a woman who is experienced in the ways of life or the conventions of society.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer* III. 132 Girls boldly staring at all that is going on, and serving themselves, like little women of the world 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* VIII, Presently (though with all the skill of a woman of the world) she shuffled away the subject

21. All the world. a. The whole of the inhabited globe; the entire earth (or universe).

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 35 Me were leofere þenne al world [etc.] 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 705 Þei al þe world wer min & al þe richesse iwis *Ibid* 7551 Þer nas prince in al þe world of so noble fame. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1290 It [*sc* the hill] was so hey, þat y wel mouthe Al þe werd se, als me þouthe 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* VIII. 36 What profiteth it a man, if he wynne al the world, and do peyringe to his soule? *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 18 Þat was þe athill Alexandire Þat a3te euyn as his awyn all the werd oure 1420 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser III I. 70 Aboue all erthely Princeps thorw all the word Christene and Hethene *c* 1450 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 122 Alle the worlle schalle to-dryve 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 4 Go zour way into all the warld, and preiche the Euangell. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L* II vii 139 All the world's a stage, And all the men and women, meerely Players. 1713 DERHAM *Phys Theol* II v (1720) 48 Every where all the World over 1784 COWPER *Task* I 698 Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaim'd The fairest capital of all the world 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 41 Who can light on as happy a shore All the world o'er? 1833 — *New Year's Eve* 24 In the early early morning Before the red cock crows When all the world is still.

b. Everybody in existence; in narrower sense, everybody in the community, the public. *Against all the world*, in opposition to or competition with everybody. (= F *tout le monde*)

All the world and his wife, see WIFE *sb* 2 b

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14495 All þe werld mon wit him rijs. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2386 Þou mayst nat excuse þe with rous [*v r* ros], And sey, 'al þe worlde so dous'. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XXII. 219 For antecrist and hise shal al þe worlde greue. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 2 That al the werd schal have wyttying. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman

Lyfe & Lett. (1902) I. 33 There insaca le quet te..ys so manyfest and notorys to a.. the wor.. 1588 in *Bord.r Papers* (1914) I. 307 The Kinge will maynteine it [.. religion] to the uttermoste of his power against all the worlde. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV v 215 Which I, with more, then with a Common part, 'Gainst all the World, will rightfully maintaine 1617 MORYS *Hist.* II 257, I will faithfully serve her against all the World. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit* III IV rule 13 224 The Rogation fast (all the world knows) was instituted by Mammertus Bishop of Vienna. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man.* I i, All the world loves him. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* XII, A man has no business to place them on paper for all the world to read 1854 TENNYSON *Charge of Light Brigade* III, Charging an army, while All the world wonder'd 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Q.* I 60 A woman can be handsome without all the world running after her.

c. Everybody in fashionable society; everybody of account.

1813 *St Cuthb* (ed. 2) I 33 Oh, all the world's here, the season was never so full 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* XXVII, All the world—her world and his world—would think it better that they should part 1877 *Echo* 31 July 1/4 The London Season when 'every body' goes out of town—all the world, indeed.

d. Everything in existence: often in intensive emotional use = All that is of value or account *to* a person, something supremely precious.

Cf quot 1332 in a above.

1595 SHAKS *John* III IV 104 My life, my joy, my food, my all the world 1704 POPE *Autumn* 83, I may..Forsake mankind, and all the world—but love! 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib* XLVI, You, my mother, and Margaret must henceforth be all the world to me 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* IV, Happiest of all, there was the consciousness of his love, who was all the world to her.

e *For all the world*: in regard to, or taking into consideration, everything in the world; hence, in every respect, exactly (like, etc.). Also occas. †*for all this world*, †*in all the world*. (See also 7 f(*b*).)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16063 For al be werd, so ferde he, On lyue wolde he non let be. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1244 For alle þis world in swich present gladnesse Was Troilus and hath his ladyswete. *c* 1386 — *L. G. W.* Prol. 218 For al the world ryght as the daysey'e I-corounede is with white leuys lite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III VII 40 Sic ene had he, and sic fair handis tway, For all the warld, sic mouth and face, perfay. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV*, III. II 93 For all the World, As thou art to this houre, was Richard then. 1596 — *Merch. V.* V I. 149 A paltry Ring whose Poesie was For all the world like Cutlers Poetry Vpon a knife. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI xliv. I. 349 Thumbs and great toes they have moreover, with joints like (in all the world) to a man. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk* III. 15 Two narrow paire of staires, that for all the world haue crooked windings like those that lead to the top of Powles steeple. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 339 Iust, for all the world, as the Pharises are taxed by our Sauiour 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II iii, As to her singing she has a shrill, cracked pipe, that sounds for all the world like a child's trumpet. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. V P 3 She dressed herself up in such a costume, as to look for all the world as if her sex were of a piece with her appearance. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 3 This city..was for all the world like a rabbit warren.

22. The whole world. a. = 21 a

1534 TINDALE *Luke* IX. 25 What avaunteageth it a man, to wynne the whole worlde, yf he loose him sylfe? 1557 *Bible* (Geneva) I John V. 19 We knowe..that the whole worlde lyeth in wyckednes. *c* 1570 *Misogonus* III. iii. 72 (Bond) As any is in the whole woonde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 4 The vther parte ..sa is situat, as frome the hail warlde it war dimdet. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr Delin* II. i. 7 Man ..had left him notwithstanding for his lot the whole world besides. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, It being just so long since he left his parish, and the whole world at the same time behind him. 1896 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. viii, Ethel [was] full of glee and wonder, for once beyond Whitford, the whole world was new to her.

b. = 21 b.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 62, I had the whole worlde against me with all their force and myght. 1569 J. ROGERS *Glasse Godly Loue* in *Felt-brothes N. Yr.'s Gift* etc (1876) 188 The amendment of all the whole world 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (S.T.S.) 22 Se haif obleist 3our selffis befoir ye haill warld to continew in yatill ye tew of iustice. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* III iii 175 One touch of nature makes the whole world kin 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 212 The whole world concur in giving him sense. 1918 *Nation* (N.Y.) 7 Feb. 135/1 The whole world is beggaring itself by war

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

23. a. Simple attrib. = 'of, pertaining to, or relating to the world' (in various senses), as *world-age, -architect, area, battle, craft, day, egg, era, field, formation, hero, level, love, nausea, noise, ocean, philosopher, power, principle, riddle, sadness, sect, sorrow, stratum, stuff, wilderness, wisdom, wreckage, wright*; in certain cases with reference to early cosmogonies, as *world-egg, mill, mother, oak, tortoise, tree.*

Some of these are translated from or modelled on G compounds, as *weltalter* world-age, *weltgerausch* world-noise, *weltschmerz, weltsorge*, world-sadness, world-sorrow.

1908 *Ch. Times* 5 June 761/4 Our Lord's teaching was that the end of the present *world-age was at hand. 1877 E CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. XVIII. 635 The idea..of a *world-architect, who is limited by the character of the material he uses. 1911 ZWEMER *Unocc. Mission Fields* Pref. p VII, The entire *world-area has not yet been wholly covered by the tracks of the explorer. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *S. Thomas of Aquin* II 295 He was a world-saint, for he had a *world-battle to fight and win. 1840 STRICKLAND *Lives Queens Eng.* I. 87 William Rufus had an abundant share of *world-craft, and well knew how to adapt himself to his father's humour. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* II 758 The earliest *world-day light that ever flowed. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 108 The azure serpent that sloughs its years And lays its *world-eggs in thy brightness 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Phil.* I. iii. 99 The primeval world-egg of Egyptian philosophy, out of which all things have been generated. 1858 J MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ* 139 The end of the great *world era of the Lord. 1840 S WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 72 How great a thing it is to be entrusted with sowing the *world field with the seed of man. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 915 A part of the *world-formation. 1844 MRS. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 27 To implore these *world-heroes' to beware of cant above all things 1891 H. CROSBY *Conform. World* 10 Many an honest Christian has unguardedly gone down to the *world-level. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Lady Robertland* 4 Jan (1671) 205 Pride, & self love, & Idol-love, & *world love 1889 R B ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol* 218 That the *world-mill has a *mondmill*, the mill handle, which sweeps the uttermost rim of the earth. 1902 *19th Cent.* Dec. 992 The *World-Mother looked down through the ascending incense, as through the veil of centuries 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XLIV, She had a *world-nausea upon her 1916 S BROOKE in *Life & Lett.* (1917) II 663 You are in the roar and hustle of *world-noises and affairs which make history 1904 *Folk Lore* Sept 295 The *world-oak or cloud-oak of Central and Southern Europe. 1877 J E CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Outlines Hist Relig* 181 A sea-voyage over the *world-ocean 1853 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* IV. 160 Mat was a *world-philosopher of no small genius. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph* 409 He has, like all great *world-powers, a real dignity and majesty 1912 W. TEMPLE in *Foundations* V. §III 243 A *World-principle, the Logos of the Stoics 1909 *Hibbert Jrnl.* July 723 Science knows that the pretence of solving the '*world-riddle' by her means alone is a mere echo of youthful enthusiasm 1901 *Chamb. Encycl* VIII s.v. *Pessimism*, The same '*world-sadness' (*Weltschmerz*) colours the poetry of Omar Khayyam, Leopardi, Heine, and Byron 1853 T. PARKER *Theism, Atheism* Introd. p. xlviii, All the *world-sects, as well as all the Christian sects. 1896 *Sunday Mag* Nov. 729 The *World-Sorrow. 1868 M COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I 185 That *world-stratum called society 1886 WINCHELL *Geol. Talks* 213 The background of the heavens is phosphorescent with the glow of these distant fields of *world-stuff 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* I IV I. 46 Scepticism, which is there beginning at the very top of the *world-tree 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lunc* 177 The great world-tree, *Yggdrasil. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 108 The scape goat of this dark *world-wilderness. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* VIII. 1410 *World-wisdom much has done, and more may do 1899 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II IV, The narrow world-wisdom of this Welsh aunt. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* I. VII X, The Cimmerian *World-wreckage *a* 1721 PRIOR *Cromwell & Porter* Wks 1907 II. 267 Your System-Makers and *World-wrights

b. Objective, as *world-beater, -betterer, -builder, -controller, -creator, -destroyer, -encircler, -improver, -lover, -maker, -monger, -sharer, -stormer, -teacher, -watcher, -worker*; *world-conquering, -embracing, -fearing, -forgetting, -making*; *world-adorning, -alarming, -bettering, -changing, -cheering, -commanding, -compassing, -compelling, -contemning, -covering, -despising, -devouring, -embracing, -encircling, -forgetting, -knowing, -lifting, -producing, -rejoicing, -renouncing, -reviving, -revolving, -scorning, -shaking*, †*-shogging, -subduing, -supporting, -surrounding, -swallowing, -tossing, -wasting, -winning* adjs.; *world-despise* vb. c. Instrumental, as *world-adored, -despised, -entangled, -fretted, -jewelled, -ridden, -studded, -used, -wearied, -worn* adjs; similative, as *world-deep, -great, -high, -like, -long, -old* adjs.; see also WORLD-WIDE d. In other adverbial uses, (*a*) 'from or to the world', 'in, about, or over the world', 'to the end of the world', as *world-abiding, -abstracted, -bound* adjs., *-dweller, -famed, -famous* [cf G. *weltberuhmt*] adjs., *-flight, -lasting, roving, -wandering* adjs., (*b*) 'over the whole world', 'to all the world', as *world-famed, -familiar, -famous, -known, -noted, -renowned, -spread* adjs, (*c*) 'of or in regard to the world', as *world-*†*rich, -*†*seely, -sick, -tired, -wearied, -weary* (hence *-weariness*); (*d*) with pl. in sense 7 e, as *worlds-high* adj

1876 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* (1886) 52 The world wide and *world-abiding masterpieces. 1898 *Trans Yorks. Dial. Soc.* I. 7 A *world-abstracted monk in his solitary cell. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 554 King, conqueror, and master, *world adored! 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i 1 *Eden* 231 Thy wondrous *World-adorning Fruit *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. xci, The *World-alarming Trumpets 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII 103/1 The master of Palo Alto believed that the filly would prove to be a *world-beater. 1875 W. CORY *Lett & Jrnls* (1897) 376 One should..try to be an improver, a '*world-betterer' (Cambridge slang of my time) 1896 TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 118 That ardent world-betterer T. H Green 1877 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 10) 148 Great deeds, great thoughts, great schemes, *world-bettering 1797 T. PARK *Sonn* 9 My *world-bound bark must course an hardier way. 1884 J PARKER *Apost Life* II. 264 He saw us world-bound. 1884 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 158 Imaginary *world builders, like Mr Spencer, lay their foundations in shallows. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I, The *world-changing battle of Sadowa 1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn-Garm., Sheph. Sprung Song* F 4 The Sun, which now doth gild the skie, With his light-giuing and *world-cheering eie. 1603 J DAVIES (Heref) *Extasie* Wks (Grosart) I 90/1 A Ladie Cladd like a *World-commanding Potentate. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang* Ser. I vii. (1864) 236 Their *world compassing migrations. 1901 *Daily Chron* 27 Dec. 5/4 Wartburg, whence Luther's song entered upon its *world-conquering career. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Sonn. Ld. Kinlosse* Wks (Grosart) I 98/2 Thy *World-contemning Thoughts 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii, How now! our world contemning daughter—Are you robed for a hunting party, or for the convent, this morning? Speak *c* 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* I. (1818) 33 Jovially, jocund, jolly bowlers, As they were the *world controulers. 1826 W ELLIOTT *Ann* 80 There lies a *world-corrupted friend 1877 CAIRD *Philos Kant* II XVIII 635 The idea of a *world-creator, for whom the means can have no existence apart from the end *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist Sk* (1898) 299 The grand interior tide-stream and *world-deep tendency. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Engl Note bks* (1870) II 272 Their world-wide, though not world-deep, experience 1692 EVELYN *Let to Pepys* Aug P's Diary (1889) IX. 365, I have been philosophizing and *world-despising in the solitudes of this place 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I VI 91 How often has fiction made us sympathize with the *world-despised 1603 J DAVIES (Heref) *Extasie* Wks (Grosart) I 90/1, I tooke her for some *World despising Dame 1858 GEN P. THOMSON *Aud. Alt* xliv. I 171 The tyrants and *world-destroyers of antiquity. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i II *Ark* 449 These stormy Seas' deep *World devouring waves 1900 *Daily News* 17 Jan 5/1 The *world disturbing turmoil [in the days of the Reign of Terror] *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* XLIX. i, *World-dwellers all 1848 R I WILBERFORCE *Doctr Incarnation* II (1852) 18 The *world-embracing benefits of his [Abraham's] seed 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y., 5th Sund in Lent* XII, The *world encircling sun 1609 J DAVIES (Heref) *Holy Rood* Wks (Grosart) I 8/2 Ye heau'ns weepe out your *world-enlight'ning eies 1812 CRABBE *Tales* XIX 202 *World-entangled men! 1866 TREVELYAN in *Macm Mag* Mar 411 The *world famed Straits of Salamis. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I IV IV 176 A cunningly devised Beheading Machine, which shall become famous and *world-famous 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* XI. 373 One who made the insignificant place of his origin world-famous 1841 HELPS *Ess., Dom Rule* (1842) 58 Ridicule..tends to make a poor and *world-fearing character 1895 K GRAHAME *Golden Age* 54 Rosa looked far away in a visionary, *world-forgetting sort of way 1813 L HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb 104/1 The charm that stillness has for a *world-fretted ear 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I II, And so did this of Royalty grow mysteriously, till it also had grown *world-great 1853 T T LYNCH *Self Improvem* 25 'Young men and others' as self-improvers are to become *world-improvers 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 243 Night comes, *world-jewelled 1833 T HOOK *Parson's Dau* I VII, The well-turned insinuations of his *world-knowing mother 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 172 *World-known for strangest powers 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess* 105 No marble of which *world-lasting statue may be hewn 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 274 It hath starlike beauty, And *worldlike might. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* I (1848) 18 Then shall the *world-long growth and gathering of this awful mystery be accomplished 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 87 The *world-lover ends his hope and happinesse, when he dyes. 1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 138, I can't find in my heart to deny that skill to a *World-maker, that I must needs give to a Watch-maker 1871 R. B VAUGHAN *S Thomas of Aquin* II. 678 Plato who admitted a world-maker, and a Providence. 1884 *Century Mag* XXVII. 914 *World-making as practiced by the Astronomers. 1682 PEDEN *Lord's Trumpet* (1739) 7 O *World-monger that thou art, hath not Christ answered thee in that 6th of Matthew 33 Verse? 1625 T ADAMS *Blache Devill* 48 Monstrous and *world-noted wickednesse 1858 M C. CLARKE (*title*) World-noted Women 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1747 The *world-producing Essence, who alone Possesses being *a* 1644 QUARLES *Sol Recant* XI 20 Every one Takes pleasure in the *world-rejoycing Sunne. 1854 tr. *Hettner's Athens & Peloponnese* I The *world-renowned islands of Ægina and Salamis 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 52 Thou *world reviving sun. 1727-46 — *Summer* 32 With what an awful *world-revolving power Were first the unwieldy planets launched along The illimitable void! 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. XVII 16 Pese *worldes riche men 1848 ELIZA COOK *Dreamer* XXVII, The dense *world-ridden brain. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 460 Inferior theirs to man's *world roving frame. 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* II I in *Old Pl* (1884) III 29, I That have studied with *world-skorning thoughts The way of Heaven *c* 1205 LAY 11043 Þa comen to-somne *weorld-sely men 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II I. *Ark* 444 *World shaking Father 1884 J PARKER *Apost Life* II 5 Christianity was a world-shaking faith 1893 *Harper's Mag* Dec 36/1 The tragic and world shaking events which are associated with the history of the..Parliament of Great Britain 1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl* II VII 76 These three *World-sharers, these Competitors Are in thy vessell. 1611 COTGR., *Croulx-mutuers*, *World-shogging, all-shaking 1884 R F BURTON *Bk Sword* Introd. p XIII, Their recklessness of all consequences soared *worlds-high above the various egotistic systems 1836 NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost* (1849) 239 *World-sick, to turn within and image there Some idol dream 1886 W J. TUCKER *E Europe* 233 Your *world-spread language 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 271 The man who, like one of the *world stormers of more modern times could carry everything before him 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 12 The æthereal web, *world-studded, of the skies 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess* 105 Iron, of which *world-subduing machines may be wrought 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III, A *world-supporting elephant 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I 661 *World-surrounding aether 1885 R L. & F STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 166 At one *world swallowing stride, the heart of the tornado reached the clearing. 1887 HAWEIS *Lt Ages* VIII 211 The Jew never was to have an Empire He was the *world-teacher not the world-ruler 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV. IV. *Decay* 657 *World-tossing Tempest! 1860 TROLLOPE *Cas. Richmond* XXVI, That dry, time-worn *world-used London lawyer. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly olb.* X 292 Those poore *world-wandring men. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* I 325 Jove's world-wandering herald, Mercury. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* V. III. 112 This *world-wearied flesh. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. VI, It was this singular purity of heart which made to the world-wearied man the chief charm in Evelyn Cameron. 1858 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 142 *World-weariness is a blessed thing in its way. 1768 MURPHY *Zenobia* I I 16 This sad *world-weary spirit 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1140 Night that lulls world-weary day 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. I 410 A *world-winning battle. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III. VI (1872) 146 Giant Labour, truest emblem there is of God the *World-Worker 1826 A A WATTS *Richmond Hill* IX, The *world worn man may here repair 1842 MANNING *Serm.* XXI (1848) I. 310 The wearied and world-worn spirit.

24 Passing into adj · **a.** in comb. derived from OE. compounds of *woruld*, in which this is equivalent to 'of or pertaining to this world, earthly, mundane', as *woruldǽht, -god, -þing, -wela* worldly possessions or wealth, *woruldcyning* an earthly king, *woruldscamu* public disgrace (cf 14 b above), *woruldwynn* earthly joy

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Þer scal beon worldwunne wiðuten pouerte *c* 1200 Ormin 7513, & uss birrþ weorelldþingess lussst Forrbuȝhenn & forrwerrpenn *Ibid* 12079 Off þatt hemm weorelldahhtess spedd A33 waxeþþ mare & mare *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 29 Gef þu hauest woreld wele þu miht þarof wurðliche fare *c* 1205 Lay. 7345 Freoliche we hit haldeð wið alle weoruld kingen *Ibid* 8323, & æfter muchel weorld-scome wurð scipe wurhten 12.. *Moral Ode* 365 (Egerton MS.) Ne scal þer beo sced ne scrud ne woruld wele none. *c* 1250 *Prov Alfred* 382 in *O. E. Misc* 124 Alle wolde ayhte schulle bi-cumen to nouhte *c* 1275 Lay 28131 Nolleþ hii hit bi-gynne for noone worle þinge *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13281 Petre and andreu wit a word þai left þair scipps tuin, For þat was al þair werld win [*Gött* worldis win] 14 *MS Sloane 2593* xlii 25 in *Herrig's Archiv* (1902) CIX 60 If þu welde þi wordel goodes [etc.]. *Ibid* 81 þis wordel good xuld incres

b. With the meaning 'of or pertaining to the whole world, embracing the whole world, world-wide, universal'.

Orig translating or modelled on G compounds, as *welthandel* world-commerce, *weltkrieg* world-war, *weltmacht* World-power, *weltreich* world-empire

1839 Bailey *Festus* 53 [Immortality] That is the great world question. 1848 *Ibid* (ed 3) 172 Pride and World-Ambition 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* II. ii, The World-Dramaturgist has written *Exeunt* 1850 Bi ackie *Æschylus* II 6 That primeval age of gigantic 'world-strife' (if we may be allowed to Anglicize a German compound) 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 42 The great World-victor's victor will be seen no more *Ibid*, 133 In that world-earthquake, Waterloo! 1856 Grote *Greece* II xciv. XII 367 Alexander, had he lived, would have multiplied the communications between the various parts of his world-empire. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* I i 1 20 The huge world-conflagration *Ibid*. v vi 594 The Second Act of this foolish World-Drama of the Double Marriage opens 1860 Pusey *Min Proph*. 553 Alexander's policy was essentially different from that of the world-monarchs before him 1864 — *Daniel* ii. 78 When He took away their world-rule, He left them in being as nations 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp*. vii (1866) 99 The two great ideas which expiring antiquity bequeathed to the ages that followed were those of a World-Monarchy and a World-Religion 1887 *Contemp Rev* May 699 With the world price of wheat so closely approximating to the cost of production 1894 A. J. Balfour *Found Belief* (1895) 3 Looking at the World-problems which we are compelled to face 1898 *Q Rev* July 264 In any serious world-struggle we should be certain to have each other's sympathy 1899 *Daily Tel* 21 Aug 6/7 We have had thrust upon us a drama played upon a world-stage 1904 *Westm Gaz* 14 Nov 4/2 The great British World-Empire 1905 *Ibid* 21 Sept 3/2 The great world-commerce, upon which the very existence of England will depend 1906 *Ibid* 26 Sept 5/2 A world-parliament of the Universities 1909 *Ibid* 8 Apr 4/2 This is the type of dirigible by which in a world-war 360,000 German troops could be transported from Calais to Dover in half an hour.

25 Special comb. **world-divided** *a*, (*a*) separated from the rest of the world, (*b*) 'worlds' apart or asunder, **world-history** [G. *weltgeschichte*], history embracing the events of the whole world, hence *world-historic, -historical* adjs., **world-language**, (*a*) a language universally read and spoken by educated people; (*b*) a language for international use, **world-life**, life in the world, earthly life; **world-old** [G. *weltalt*], as old as the world, **world-order**, an organized state of existence in this or another world; **world-policy, -politics** [G. *weltpolitik*], a policy or politics based upon considerations affecting the world as a whole; hence *world-politician*, **world-revolution**, a world-wide revolution in the social order or in any sphere of activity; **world-ruler**, a ruler of the (known) world; **world-soul** [G *weltgeist, weltseele*], the animating principle which informs the physical world; **world-spirit**, (*a*) the spirit of the world in its mundane aspects and activities; (*b*) = *world-soul*; **world-state**, (*a*) a state comprising the whole world; (*b*) a state possessing world-power, **world-thane** *Hist*. [OE *woruldþegn*], a secular 'thane'; **world-view** [G *weltanschauung*], contemplation of the world, view of life; so *world-viewer*; **world-wise** *a*., wise in the things of the world, worldly-wise; **world-worm**, a low creature of earth; **world-year** (see quot.).

a 1618 Sylvester *Sonn* Wks (Grosart) II 321 Our little *World divided Ile 1743 Francis tr *Hor., Odes* III. v 3 Since world-divided Britain owns his sway 1899 *Folk-Lore* Mar 75 Races world-divided in their range and their social conceptions 1837 Carlyle *Fr Rev*. I i ii, Of these ages *World History can take no notice 1902 *Fortn Rev* Dec. 1006 A philosophy of history and civilisation which holds its ground as the basis both of World-history and Christian theology. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der* lxiii, In this romantic *world-historic position of his 1879 — *Theo Such* xiv 255 Something truly Roman and *world-historical 1889 *Athenæum* 24 Aug 256/3 The two classical and four great modern '*world-languages'. 1899 *Daily News* 3 July, A German Professor has proposed English as a World-language *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th.) cii 33 [civ 35] Þæt hio ne wunian on *world-life *c* 1200 Ormin 2980 All þiss weoreld-lif iss full Off sinness þeossterrnesse. *c* 1205 Lay. 32075 Þu uindest ænne pape he þe scal scriuen of þine weorld-liſen. 1848 Bailey *Festus* (ed 3) 324 With the world thy part is now Now behoves to live The worldlife of the future. 1840 T. Gordon tr *W. Menzel's Ger Lit* I 265 The *world-old Oriental idea of the mystic unity of those contrasts which are all united in God 1862 Stanley *Jew Ch* (1877) I i 7 No modern traveller has left a written account of this world-old place. 1875 Lowell *Wordsw* Prose Wks 1890 IV. 357 The world-old question of matter and form 1846 Trench *Mirac*. Introd (1862) 72 There is a nobler *world-order than that in which we live and move. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* 38 The Struggle for the Life of Others [is] engrained in the world order as profoundly as the Struggle for Life. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Mar 6/5 The Minister again declared that Germany did not think of inaugurating a '*world-policy'. 1905 *Westm. Gaz*. 24 Mar 2/2 A world-policy alliance with Japan 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt*. v iv I. 571 Papa [King George I.] and Husband [the King of Prussia] being so blessedly united in their *World-Politics 1905 *Daily Chron*. 24 June 4/3 The considerable measure of success which the Kaiser's intervention in Morocco has attained is an instructive lesson in the solidarity of world-politics. 1905 *Ibid*. 27 May 3/2 Our Future is on the Sea? Critical Inquiries and Deductions by a German *World Politician 1832 Carlyle *Remin* (1881) I 60 The great *world-revolutions send in their disturbing billows to the remotest creek. 1911 G. Elliot Smith *Anc Egyptians* i. 6 The great world-revolution inaugurated by the advent of the Age of Metals 1874 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* 160 We protest against the awful power that the *world-rulers used in former days. 1881 *N. T.* (R. V.) *Eph*. vi. 12 Our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but .against the world-rulers [κοσμοκρατορας] of this darkness. 1918 *The Crime* II. 423 The bombastic vision of the future as it appears to the German World-ruler. 1848 Bailey *Festus* (ed 3) 202, I am the *world-soul, nature's spirit am I 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* I. iii. 27 The philosophers who believe themselves organs of the world-soul 1890 Robertson *Serm*. Ser. III. xxi, The *world-spirit can rebuke as sharply as the Spirit which was in John 1909 Inge *Faith* viii 129 This World-Spirit was once incarnated in a human life 1890 Costelloe *Ch Cath* (1892) 25 She prophesies of a *World-State, and laughs at the little fences statesmen draw upon the map 1902 *Daily Chron* 1 Nov. 3/2 However desirable may be the lot of a small State among small States, the conditions are changed in a world of world States. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon* 225 Ealdormen, Holdes, Hetgerefas, Messethegnes, and *World-thegnes 1839 Keightley *Hist Eng* I 83 The mass-thane or clergyman stood on a par with the world-thane or gentleman. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud Christ* 321 The deep penetration of his [*sc*. Paul's] mistaken *world-view 1906 D. S. Cairns *Christ in Mod World* v 233 Christianity, alike in its Central Gospel, and in its World-view, must come to terms with Hellenism 1862 Gen. P. Thompson in *Bradford Advertiser* 20 Dec 6/1 More instances will occur to the thoughtful *world viewer *c* 1205 Lay. 13721 Þa *weorldewis mon þa oðere children biwusten 1845 Bailey *Festus* (ed 2) 240 Was he world-wise? 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* lxvii II 192 Silently thinking, I walked by the side of the world-wise woman 1617 Fletcher *Mad Lover* II. i, Away thou *World-worm, Thou win a matchless Beauty? 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II 429 Rear your children to be men, not to be world-worms, to be saints, not to be drudges. 1860 *Chamb Encycl* I 76/1 These Ages were regarded as the divisions of the great *world-year, which would be completed when the stars and planets had performed a revolution round the heavens

†World, *v Obs. rare* [f. prec.] *trans.* **a.** To furnish with a world of people; to people. Also *intr.* with *it*. **b.** To bring (a child) into the world.

1589 Warner *Alb Eng* VI xxxi 140 Zamois, when Troy must perish, shall send downe her Floods a Fleete, And world it where our Father rulde But long time hence, that World shall world an Ile. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II [I.] lix, 170 Like Lightening, it can strike the childe in the wombe, and kill it ere 'tis worlded

Worldful (wɜ̄·ɹldfʊl) Also **-full.** [f. World *sb*. + -ful.] As much or as many as would fill a world Chiefly in hyperbolical use

1846 Hare *Mission Conf*. (1850) 4 Spiritual food wherewith to feed the whole world through all the generations of mankind, and worldfuls over and above. 1879 P. Brooks *Influence of Jesus* II 81 That through His sonship this world-full of men is to learn that they are God's sons 1879 Black *Macleod of D*. xxiii, The one small word filled with a whole worldful of light and joy.

†Wo·rldhood. *Obs. rare* [f. World *sb*. + -hood.]

1 Worldly possessions.

15 Hen. VIII in D'Israeli *Amen Lit*. (1841) II. 136 Content yourselves with what you have already, or else seek honest means whereby to increase your worldhoods.

2 State or condition as a world

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv*. 183 Not in the world as now 'tis, but chang'd in its kind of worldhood

Wo·rldish, *a. rare.* [f. World *sb*. + -ish[1].] Of or belonging to this world, worldly.

13 *Cursor M*. 22754 (Edin.) Al þinges þat ani werdische [*v r* werldis] hald wit hinges 1430 Hampole *Pr Consc* 951 Swilk men worldisshe men men calles þat þair luf mast on þe world settes. *Ibid* 1065–6 Þas men worldesshe men men calles, For about worldisshe þynges þai here travaile Ful bysily 1827 Cunningham *Lass of Gleneslan-Mill* iv, Wert thou an idol all of gold, Had I the eye of worldish care, I could not love thee mair

Wo·rldkin. *nonce-wd* [f. World *sb*. + -kin.] A little world, microcosm.

1832 Carlyle *Sart Res* II ix, I too could now say to myself. Be no longer a Chaos, but a World, or even Worldkin

Worldless (wɜ̄·ɹldles), *a rare.* [f. World *sb*. + -less.]

1. Not having a world to live in.

1826? Lamb in *Wks* (1909) II. 824 Can the houseless have a claim above the worldless?

2 Not containing a world or worlds

1848 Bailey *Festus* (ed 3) 222, I have seen him seize upon an orb, And cast it careless into worldless space 1856 Aird *Tragic Poem of Wold* i. 1, The timeless, worldless, infinite abyss

3 Free from the world, unworldly.

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F* 471 He pluck'd her dagger forth From where his worldless heart had kept it warm

Worldliness (wɜ̄·ɹldlines). [f. Worldly *a*. + -ness.]

1 The condition of being worldly, devotion to worldly affairs to the neglect of religious duties or spiritual needs; love of the world and its pleasures.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 121 Þes proude possessioners lien on seyntis & sclaundren hem wiþ worldly lif. And þei bi-yngen forþ poyntis of here worldlynesse whanne þei diden ayenst holy lif & techynge. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 522/1 Werdlynesse, *mundialitas* *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Trial of Fox* 36 O fulische man! plungit in warldlines, To conqueis warldlie gude *c* 1590 *Faire Em* I ii 41 Yet may our myndes as highly scorne to stoope To base desires of vulgais worldlynes. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr N. T.* Mark xii 37 Hypocrites who by their long Liturgies, and Ceremonies, do but cloak their Worldliness, Pride and Oppression *a* 1768 Secker *Serm.*, *Haggai* i 5 (1772) VII 12 But, supposing we are clear both of Worldliness and Vanity, still what can we answer with respect to Pleasure? 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref* II 163 The Latin church stood in need of reform Its thorough worldliness rendered this necessary in a religious view 1884 Pennington *Wiclif* viii. 266 The sight of the vice and worldliness of many of the bishops around him.

†2 Worldly affairs. *Obs rare.*

a 1513 Fabyan *Chron*. v lxxxiii (1811) 61 The Saxons.. couenaunted wt the Brytons, yt the Brytons shuld entende theyr worldlynes and other necessaries And the Saxons as theyr Sowdiours shuld defende the lande.

Worldling (wɜ̄·ɹldlɪŋ). [f. World *sb*. + -ling. Cf. G. *weltling*.]

1. One who is devoted to the interests and pleasures of the world; a worldly or worldly-minded person

1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm. Par Jude* 23 b, They bee worldelinges, and geuyng them selues in to the seruice of worldly affectes 1553 Saunders in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 214 You haue dronke of the holy spirite with other, vnto whom the knowledge hereof semeth not folyshnes (as it doth vnto worlynges) *a* 1614 J. Melvill *Autob & Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 271 The godlie, for his doctrine, lovit him; the warldlings, for his parentage and place, reverenced him *a* 1659 Bp. Brownrig *Serm*. (1674) I xxvii. 350 A Worldlings thoughts, like a Fools, are all for the present. 1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alcyone* 186 The covetous Worldling in his anxious Mind Thinks only on the Wealth he left behind. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard* 19 Trifles, with which those Worldlings are taken up 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal* II i, The world will think with worldlings; but my heart Has still been in my duties 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch*. (1858) II App. H 369 The various pretexts under which Worldlings delude themselves and neglect the welfare of their Souls 1912 Lady Burghclere *Life James, 1st Dk. Ormonde* I. xv. 474 A gay worldling of no known occupation.

†2 a. A 'citizen of the world', cosmopolite.

b. An inhabitant of the world *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* (1589) 329 Socrates said, that he tooke not himselfe to be either an Athenian or a Grecian, but a worldling *c* 1600 *Timon* I iv (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 13 *Gelas*. What cunning man, I pray you, sir? *Pseud* A Worldling 1625 N. Carpenter *Geogr Del* II. viii 133 God revealed not this art [of navigation] to the old worldlings. 1687 A. Lovell tr *Bergerac's Com. Hist* 26 Which our Worldlings call a Moon also 1816 Byron *Ch Har* III lii, The heart must Leap kindly back to kindness, though disgust Hath wean'd it from all worldlings.

3. a *Comb*., as *worldling-like* adv.

a 1639 Wotton *Poems, Descr Countrey's Recreat* v, The fond Credulity Of silly Fish, which worldling like, still look Upon the bait, but never on the hook.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Worldly.

1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II xiv 377 Those conceal a Wicked and Worldling-heart, under the Garb of Religion 1845 Mangan *German Anthol*. I 74 That to which worldling natures are blind.

Worldly (wɜ̄·ɹldlɪ), *a.* Forms and etym.: see World *sb*. and -ly[2]; also 3 **worlich,** 8 *Sc.* **warly.** [OE. *woruldlic*: cf. OFris. *wraldlik*, OS *weroldlik*, MLG. *wer(l)tlik*, MDu. *wereldlik*, Du. *-lijk*, OHG. *weraltlih* (MHG *wer(e)litlich*, G *weltlich*), ON. *veraldligr* (Sw *verdslig*, Da. *verdslig*).]

1. Of or belonging to this world (as distinguished from the other world), pertaining to or connected with man's earthly existence, earthly, mundane.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth*. viii, Ȝeseȝe hwæðer þe betere þince, nu nanwuht woruldlices fæstes & unhwearfiendes bion ne mæȝ? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom* I 60 To forsewennysse worudlicra æhta *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 149 If he ne mei mid worldliche echte his neode ibete þet him sare roweþ *c* 1200 Ormin 1628 Þatt tu þweorrt ut forrwerrpe All weoreelldlike lif & lusst. *a* 1225 *Ancr R*. 94 Þeos sihðe [of the bliss of heaven] schal urouren ou more þene muhte eni worldlich sihðe *Ibid* 190 Euerich worlich wo is Godes sonde *c* 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 29 in *E. E. P*. (1862) 134 Þis eorþeli ioie þis worldly blis Is but a fykel fantasy *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 813 Worldly selynesse Which clerkes callen fals felicite *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 453 Þis is þe freest vss þat men han off worldly godis. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 241 Alle fleshly lustys she dede despyse, No werdly wurshepe myht hyr supprise *c* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 14 Humilite is the furst entre and wey of frenship and wordely loue. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3838 Adieu, my plesaunce And glad-

nesse worly I 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii 13 Welth, warldly glor, and riche array. 1548–9 *Bk Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, With al my worldly Goodes I thee endowe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* II. 94 Then doth all worldelie pleasure past apere..all vanitee. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 6 Too sone (alace !)..Thy paint is acted on this wordlie stage. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 213 And thou thy self seem'st otherwise inclin'd Then to a worldly Crown. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 139 Exempt from worldly Hopes and Fears. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. viii, The parson . persisted in doing his duty without regarding the consequence it might have on his worldly interest. 1784 BURNS *'Green grow the Rashes'* iv, Warly cares, an' warly men, May a' gae tapsalteerie, O! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlix, Too much a child in worldly matters. 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* xvii, While I wander along, my worldly substance a few dollars. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* I iii. 246 In point of worldly prudence, his conduct was unexceptionably wise. 1871 SMILES *Character* i. (1876) 8 Indeed, goodness in a measure implies wisdom—the highest wisdom—the union of the worldly with the spiritual.

†2. Of, belonging to, or connected with this world and its inhabitants; earthly, human, mortal.

c 1205 LAY. 6304 Heo wes swiðe wis of wordliche dome. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 58 Þe weies þat were here wordliche makus. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl C* IV. 371 Who so wol hane to wyue my worldliche daughter *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Wald Godd þat þir werldly lordes ware at gude accorde. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xliv, Gif 3e be warldly wight, that dooth me sike. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 128 No wordely drede schall me withdrawe, That I schall with þe leue and dye. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 55 Is it not ..a monstrous thinge yᵗ no man shulde be founde able to governe a worldly kingdome save Bisshopes and prelates that have forsaken the worlde. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 6 Kinges, princes and worldlie rulers did conspire against God. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Too what soyle worldlye to iourney Thow doost commaund vs? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 56 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord 1601 W. PERCY *Cuckqueanes & Cuckolds Errants* IV. i. (Roxb.) 45 *Dem.* I had a husband once, but he has left mee. *Arn.* A worse then myne the wordly eye beholds not. *Dem.* A worse then myne the heauenly coupe enfolds not. 1674 J. DAVIES in W. Browne *Sheph Pipe*, etc. G 4 b, Of world, ne worly men take thou no keepe 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 God did not make the world or worldly beings, that the bigness..of them should set forth to us his allfillingness.

†b. Of the whole world, universal, general. *Obs.*

1538 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II 153 Ye do thus admonyshe them, to thintent they shuld..eschewe ..the worldly rebuke that they might incurre hereafter. *a* 1550 *Vox Populi* xi. 38 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 410 There is no smale nombre That this faute dothe incombre: Yt is a wordly wondre.

c. Of the terrestrial globe. *rare.*

1812 CARY *Dante, Parad.* I. 40 [The sun] comes; and, to the worldly wax, best gives Its temper and impression.

†3. Of or belonging to the world (as distinguished from the church or the cloister); secular; *occas.* †lay. *Obs.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol* 7 Mar. 36 He foriet þa wæpna ond þa woruldlican wisan ond eode on þæt mynster *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 Bi colour þat crist was þus worldly lord, perfore þei schulden haue þus seculer lordischipis bi heritage of crist. *c* 1390 in *Wyclif's Wks.* (Wycl. Soc. 1910) 145 A carat and an officer in woordly seruise. *a* 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxii, It may be that there is many a wyf and many worldlyche woman shall be nerer god than thou. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6230 It folowith not that they Shulde her soules leese, That hem to worldly clothes chese; ..Men may in seculer clothes se Florishen hooly religioun. *a* 1500 *Bernard de Cura rei fam.* I 4 Sum [books] maide for law of god in document, And oþir sum for varidly regiment. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 336 There he herd the deuyne sertyse deuoutly but yet had he on hys worldly gownes. 1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* 56 b, What other be the Abbots at this day in yᵉ Popes kingdome, but worldly Princes? 1658 in Morris *Troubles Cath. Foref.* (1872) I. vi. 315 All this time [of the floods], Shrovetide, some worldly people came in to see the harm which the waters had done us.

4. Of persons, their actions or attributes: Devoted to the world and its pursuits.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 983 Þe worldliuh mon enere i-liche Loueþ þing þat is worldliche. 1340 *Ayenb* 210 Alle þo3tes ulessliche and wordleliche me ssel di3te uram þe herte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 89 Worldly prelatis ful of coueitise symonye & heresie. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* XXXI. (1908) 153 Worldely men and fleschely. 1570 GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II 20 Besides more worldly mindes they haue, and of more wanton chere, Than worldlymen. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 89, I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated To closenes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 803 The conquerd also, Thenceforth shall practice how to live secure, Worldlie or dissolute 1693 PRIOR *To C'tess of Exeter* 26 You far above Both these Your God did place; That Your high Pow'r might worldly Thoughts destroy. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Lapraik* xx, Awa, ye selfish, warly race. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xii, The worldlier passions are the growth of mature years. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transformation* xii, It is the surest test of genuine love, that it brings back our early simplicity to the worldliest of us. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* VIII. 218 A man who is trying to serve two masters is a worldly man. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xi, The 'Green Dragon' ..was the point of migration to the worldly part of the county, just as the Cathedral was the point of migration to the spiritual.

5. *Comb.*, as *worldly-witted* adj.; †worldly-handed *a.*, occupied in worldly or secular employment; worldly-minded *a.*, having a worldly mind, having the thoughts set upon the things of this world (hence worldly-mindedness).

1657 J. WATTS *Vind Ch. Eng.* 256 You have brought us to be *worldly-handed men, handy-crafts-men 1601 *Song of Mary* in Farr *Sel P., Eliz* (Parker Soc.) II. 426 The world disdaines them; And why? because they are not *worldly-minded. 1611 *Bible* Luke xiv. (heading), Vnder the parable of the great supper, sheweth how worldly minded men..shalbe shut out of heauen. *a* 1838 (see UNHUMBLED *ppl. a.*). *a* 1628 PRESTON *Mt Ebal* (1638) 36 **Worldly mindednesse*..begets coldnesse of affection. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* II. iv. § 4. 405 Men .carried from Worldly-mindedness to Heavenly-mindedness. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* vii. Prose Wks. 1886 II. 313 Evil propensities, and self-seeking, and worldly-mindedness. 1563 *Homilies* II *Inform. Places Script* I. S5 5 b, And some *worldly & witted men, thynke it a great decaye to .their common wealthes, to geue eare to the simple .preceptes of Christ. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 168 The shallow craft of worldly-witted fools.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds*) **Wo·rldlify** *v. trans.*, to render worldly; †**Wo·rldlihood**, worldliness; **Wo·rldlily** *adv.*, in a worldly manner; †**Wo·rldly-ship**, worldliness.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 57 When religion was once *wordlefied in him, and that state-matters. had so great a part in his studies. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii 329 Tho persoones..were religiose men, forsaking miche of *worldlihode and of fleischlihode 1818 BENTHAM *Ch Eng*, *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 122 Hired and *worldlily-interested advocates. 1845 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II. *Doubts & F* iv, He began to reconsider *worldlily* and suspiciously all the incidents. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. II. 151 And þis *worldlyshipe shal laste as longe as prelatis ben þus worldli.

Worldly (wɜ̄·rldlı), *adv.* [f. after prec. with -LY 2 Cf. OHG. *werltlichi*.] In a worldly manner; with a worldly intent or disposition: freq. qualifying an adj. used attrib. (and hyphened). See also next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Alle þe haluwen weren worldliche itented. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 427 We ben busy of no swink nor no burn maken For to wirchen our wil & wordliche serue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 151 Here is þe world taken for men þat lyven worldli. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 162 It were als litel nede or lasse, That thou so worldly wolt compasse With flaterie forto serve. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 104 Þei lifen worldly, & hidun þer vicis wiþ a veyn hipt of better lif *c* 1485 *Wisdom* 405 Her is a man that levith wardly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 Worldly lyuynge chrysten people. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst Trib* III xi P j b, Those worldly disposed people. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII 568 By things deemed weak Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise By simply meek. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's Tale* 493 Since I see your Mind is Worldly bent. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir W.* (ed 2) 197 [A] lowering of religious tone to the level of the worldly religious world around 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 332 They embrace and sanctify every form of worldly-personal consequence. 1896 BLACK *Briseis* xvii, Worldly-pious waverings

Wo·rldly-wi·se (stress variable), *a* Wise in a worldly manner or in worldly affairs; *transf.* of actions or conduct. Also *absol.*

c 1400 *26 Pol Poems* I. 45 Worldly wys is gostly nys. *c* 1415 *Crowned King* 85 Þou most be worldly wys & ware þe be-tymes. 1540 COVERDALE *Frutef. Lesse.* To Rdr. (1593) P 3 b, This is peraduenture laughed to scorne of the vnexpert, proud, worldly wise. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Abdyas* Eej, These Edomites, picked oute .the worldly wisest men, thei coulde finde to be their rulers. 1667 [see prec.] 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xiii. 97 It was now, in the worldly-wise way of thinking, become his interest to keep up the distance..between them. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 485 The friars with worldly-wise Keen sidelong glances. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* iv, The lads imposed on by the cynical and worldly-wise tone which their uncle had assumed.

b. *Worldly wiseman* (cf. WISE MAN): a worldly-wise man; now only with allusion to the character so named in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. So †*worldly wiseling* [-LING].

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter Club) 22 Oh worldly wiseman, you are still entring into the marrow of matters 1620 DONNE *Serm., Ps cxlvi 5* (1640) 749 Not onely a worldly wiseman, but a Christian wiseman may reach out both hands, to both kinds of blessings, .spirituall and temporall 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 30 The worldly Wiselings who for coarse carnal ends decry all pretence to the understanding of Prophecies. 1821 *Blackw Mag.* VIII 434 There worldly wisemen sold the damaged beast.

Wo·rld-man. [OE. *woruldman*, f. *woruld* WORLD *sb* + MAN *sb*.]

1. A man of this world, a human being.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1016 Woruldmonna seo unclæne ġecynd. *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr.* XXVIII. 10 An þara tungla woruldmen hatað wænes þisla. *c* 1205 LAY 28232 Nulleþ [hit] hit biginne for nane weorld-monne [*later text* worle-þinge].

1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 342 The hero is the world-man, in whose heart One passion stands for all, the most indulged

†2. A man who is devoted to this world, a worldling. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 881 Ichulle fordon þe wisdom of þeos wise world men 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) E 2 b, An infallible note, he will not say of a reprobate, but certainly of a worldman, not yet regenerate.

Wo·rld-power. [After G. *weltmacht*.]

1. The power of 'this world' (as distinguished from the spiritual world); secular power.

1866 BARING-GOULD *Cur Myths Mid. Ages, Antichr & Pope Joan* 159 Christ will descend to avenge the blood of the saints, by destroying Antichrist and the world-power. 1884 *Expositor* Feb 89 To crush the heathen world-power, and thereby abolish idolatry.

2. Any of the powers (nations, empires) that dominate the world.

1901 B. HARRISON in *N Amer Rev* Feb 184 If the World Powers have any recognized creed, it is that it is their duty as 'trustees for humanity' to take over the territories of all the weak and decaying nations. 1904 J. GAIRDNER in *Camb. Mod. Hist* II. xiii. 472 The foundation of England's greatness as a world-power

†World-riche. *Obs.* Also 4 worldesriche [OE. *woruldrice*. see WORLD *sb* and RICHE *sb*] 'The kingdom of the world', the world

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* IV. 38 Þa he hine asced of ðæm worldrice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11800 Þurrh þatt te laþe gast humm bæd All weorelldrichess aħhte *c* 1205 LAY 27182 Swa wid swa is weorlde-riche nis nan weorc his iliche 1350 GOWER *Conf* I. 366 To seche in al this worldesriche, Men schal noght finde upon his liche. *Ibid* II. 130, I hadde hir levere than a Myn Of Gold; for al this worldesriche Ne mihte make me so riche As sche.

†Wo·rldship. *Obs.* [OE. *woruldscipe*. see WORLD *sb* and -SHIP.] Worldly things

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XVIII 130 Nele nan Godes ðeowhiene selfne to ungemetlice gebindan on worldscipum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1633 Swillc lif iss all þwerrt ut dæd Fra weorelld-shipess lusstess

Worldward (wɜ̄·rldwŭrd), *adv.* (*a*) [f. WORLD *sb.* + -WARD.]

1. (orig. *To the worldward*) In regard to the world; in worldly respects.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* iv 19 Although I be rich and honorable to the worldward. 1587 — *De Mornay* XVI. (1617) 283 Considering man what hee is to Godward, to the Worldward, to Manward and to himselfe. *a* 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 148 Such as live worldward just, but have no care of religion *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. VI (1640) 82 Be not Hypocrites, satisfied with some externall shew of religiousnesse, and orderly living to the world-ward 1651 J. READING *Guide Holy City* XIX 215 Another man riseth in honours, another is many waies prosperous to the worldward.

2 Towards or in the direction of the world.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 Thoughts that were roving helward, worldward, and sinward 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks 1890 I. 368 Emerson has drawn steadily manward and worldward

B. *adj* Directed towards or facing the world

1857 J. HAMILTON *Lessons fr. Gt Biog* 261 Over his general and world-ward conduct his eye could glide with prevailing satisfaction 1883 *Evang. Mag* Oct. 464 Such vanities had a worldward tendency 1900 *Longm Mag.* May 26 They chose a beggar from the world outside To keep their worldward door for them.

So **Wo·rldwards** *adv.*, in respect of the world.

1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 2) 79 Thy church,—One, universal, and invisible World-wards, yet manifest unto itself

World-wide (stress variable), *a.* [f. WORLD *sb* + WIDE *a.*] 'As wide as the world'; extending over or covering the whole world.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* II 71, I had the ground to be a pillow, and the world-wide-fields to be a chamber

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 125 The world-wide whisper of the south-wind rushing warm 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I 899 The world-wide throes Which went to make the popedom 1860 WORCESTER, *World-wide*, co-extensive with the world; as, 'World-wide fame' 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii (1879) 693 The Jews thought Christ would raise Israel to world-wide supremacy 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlii, The world wide air was azure 1912 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 183/1 The problems he undertook to solve were worldwide

b. as *adv.*

1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 294 Where in caves live the world-wide known gipsies

Hence **World-widely** *adv.*, **World-wideness.** *nonce-wds.*

1897 *Daily News* 25 Nov 5/1 World-widely famous 1920 *19th Cent.* July 37 Don Sturzo's ambitions are Caesarean in their world-wideness

†Wo·rldy, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. WORLD *sb* + -Y 1. (The difficulty of writing *-ldl-* correctly makes it probable that some examples are errors for *worldly*)] Worldly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumbras* 5202 Þan scholdest þow of al þis lond be kyng, And y þy quene, my swete þyng, & þy worldy make. 1523 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I 2539 Worldy desyres she clerely dyd subdue. 1526 TINDALE *Eph* VI. 12 For we wrestle agaynst power, and agaynst worldy ruelars of the darcknes of this worlde 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 Nathing in this life apperis to warldy men mair facil.

Worley, worlie, var. forms of WURLEY.

Worling, var. WARLING *Obs.*

Worm (wɜ̄m), *sb.* Forms: 1 **wyrm**, 3, 5–6 *Sc.* wirm(e, (3 wrim, 5 wyrme, 6 *Sc.* virme); 1–3 **weorm**, 3–5 **werm**, 4–5 **werme**; 1–4 **wurm**, (3 **wurem**, *Orm.* **wurrm**, 3, 5 **wrm**); 6 **wourme**, *Sc.* **woirme**, 6–7 **woorme**, 4–7 **worme**, 3– **worm**. [OE. *wyrm* (:— **wurmi-z*) = OFris. *wirm* (WFris. *wjirm*, NFris. *wurm*, EFris. *wurm*), OS. *wurm* serpent (MLG., LG *worm*, MDu., Du. *worm*), OHG, MHG., G. *wurm* †serpent, worm; also (with *a*-stem) ON *ormr* (for **wormr*) serpent (Sw., Norw., Da. *orm*); the stem of Goth. *waurms* ὄφις is uncertain. Related to L. *vermis* worm, Gr. *ῥόμος, ῥόμος* wood-worm.

In this word, as in WORSE and WORT, the spelling *wo* is an early graphic substitution for *wu* (cf. ME. *wolf, wolle, wonder*, for OE. *wulf, wull, wunder*), and this again is a reversion from OE. *wy* (i e *wu*) to the unmutated vowel through the influence of the following *r*. More normal developments of OE *wyrm* appear in the ME (eastern and Sc) *wirm* and (south-eastern) *werm*.]

I 1. A serpent, snake, dragon. Now only *arch.*

Beowulf 2287 Þa se wyrm onwoc *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* XXXII. 24 Ic sende wildeora teð on hi mid wurmum & næd-

drum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 321 He..Wente in to a wirme, and tolde eue a tale *c* 1290 *St. Juliana* 179 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 39 A fuyr Drake þar-opon a-3ein heom cominde huy seiȝe . Anon hadde þis luþere worm is pouwer al ilore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5896 Þan tok aaron þis ilk yeird, And on þe flore he kest it don, And it become a worme felon. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt* 720 Sumwhyle wyth wormez he werrez, & with wolues als 1362 LANGL. *P Pl.* A XI 66 Whi wolde God vr sauеour suffre such a worm In such a wrong wyse þe wommon to bi-gyle? *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5859 The serpent fill don dede Which worme was ny ryght ten hole feete of lenght. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVIII 4 When the men off the countree sawe the worme hange on hys honde. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* V II. 243 Hast thou the pretty worme of Nylus there, That killes and paines not? 1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 1068 O Eve, in evil hour thou didst give eare To that false Worm 1727 POPE *To Mr John Moore* III, That ancient Worm, the Devil. 1778 W HUTCHINSON *View Northumb* II 162 The Laidley Worm of Spindleston Heughs. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 780 The mother sees, And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand Stretch'd forth to dally with the crested worm 1867 MORRIS *Jason* X. 258 Therewith began A fearful battle betwixt worm and man.

†2. Any animal that creeps or crawls; a reptile; an insect. *Obs.* In ME. often *wild worm.*

Cf. *blind worm, slow-worm* (a lizard); also *galleyworm, glow-worm*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. VII, Froxas comon. swa fela þæt man ne mihte nanne mete gezyrwan, þæt þara wyrma nære emfela þæm mete, ær he gezearwod wære. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut* IV 18 Ne wyrce ȝe eow nane anlicnyssa . ne fuȝeles, ne wyrmes [*reptilium*], ne fisces. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 51 Þer wuniеð fower cunnes wurmes inne [*viz.* adders, toads, frogs and crabs]. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 206 Þe scorpiun is ones cunnes wurm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2982 Dis wirmes [frogs and toads] storuen in ðe stede *c* 1325 *Sir Orfeo* 252 (Sisam) Now seþ he noþing þat him likeþ, Bot wilde wormes bi him strikeþ 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIV. 112 Briddes and bestes And wilde wormes in wodes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 27 If Cow or Calf or Sheepe or Oxe swelle That any worm hath ete or worm ystonge ? *c* 1400 LYDG *Æsop's Fab* V 117 Thus were these wormes [the frog and mouse] contrary of livyng 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* VIII. 21, I wil cause cruell wormes (or flyes) to come vpon the 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth* 37 Cantarides are grene wormes shewing with a glosse lyke golde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II XXXVII 196 This herbe dryueth away the stinking wormes or Mothes called Cimici. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* II. VIII. 41 b, Certaine small flying wormes, which with their billes and stinges picking the other figs, sodaynely after they are picked, they come to a good and perfect ripenesse. 1587 TURBERV *Trag Tales* IX 128 b, Vnderneath this bed of Sage, The fellow that did dig, Turnd vp a toade, a loathsome sight, A worme exceeding big 1667 MILTON *P L* VII. 476 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground, Insect or Worme 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* XIV 274 The meek worm that feeds her lonely lamp Couched in the dewy grass 1820 SHELLEY *Prometheus Unb.* IV. 545 Ye beasts and birds, Ye worms, and fish.

†b Applied (like *vermin*) to four-footed animals considered as noxious or objectionable. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1573 Lions & Libardes & other laithe wormes 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXXIV. (Arb) 100 Alas me growleth of thyse fowle nyckers [*sc.* young marmosets] I saawe neuer fowler wormes

3. A member of the genus *Lumbricus*; a slender, creeping, naked, limbless animal, usually brown or reddish, with a soft body divided into a series of segments; an earthworm. More widely, any annelid, terrestrial, aquatic, or marine.

Also with defining term, as *dew, earth, ground, lug, mud, pipe, rag, rain, sand, sea, tag, tube, water* see the words.

a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 320/31 *Vermis*, wyrm. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XVIII. CXV. (1495) hh 1 b/1 Some ben water wormes and some ben londe wormes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 44 Maddocks, þat ben wormes of þe erþe. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 530/1 Wyrme, *vermis* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, Lyke as the worme yt is crusshed or poysoned, may scantly crepe or lyfte vp her heed. 1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Worme in the erthe, *vers de terre.* 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 149 A marrishe is to be preferred before a dry ground, that they [*viz.* swine] may digge vp woormes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. I. 79, I neuer trode vpon a worme against my will, but I wept fort 1731 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App I 269 The slimy tribe of Snails and Worms. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII. 144 We now are in doubt whether he means a real worm, or a young animal of the lizard species. 1840 NEWMAN *Paroch. Serm* V. VIII. 128 Like worms working their way upwards through the dust of the earth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 166 Pectinaria Belgica is an Annelid, or true worm. 1855 GOSSE *Mar Zool* I 84 The Sea-mouse (*Aphrodita*) one of the most common as well as the largest of our Worms. 1881 DARWIN *Form. Veget Mould* 1 13 Worms are nocturnal in their habits

b. Prov. *Tread on a worm and it will turn*: i.e. even the humblest will resent extreme ill-treatment. Also in variant or abbreviated forms, e. g *Even a worm will turn.*

Cf F. *un ver se recoquille bien quand on marche dessus*

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 52 Tread a woorme on the tayle and it must turne agayne. *a* 1548, 1641 (see TURN *v* 66 d). 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, II. II 17 The smallest Worme will turne, being troden on 1611, 1641 (see TURN *v.* 59 c) 1691 S. SHAW *Diff. Humours Men* 18 He has scarce the courage of a Worm, to turn at him that treads upon him. 1828 [see WOUND *v.* 3] 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* XXV. 245 It exhausted the patience of the much-enduring Willis; so that the worm turned again—insolently 1864 BROWNING *Mr Sludge* 72 Tread on a worm, it turns, sir! If I turn, Your fault!

†c *Naked as a worm*: entirely naked (= F. *nu comme un ver*), or in allusion to this *Obs*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 454 Nakid as a worme was she *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 824 Lat me nat lyk a worm go by the weye *c* 1450 *Cov Myst., Fall of Man* 291, I walke as werm with-outyn wede. *a* 1467 [see NAKED *a* 1 b]

†d *To look worms*: ? to peer narrowly (*through*). *Obs.* (But perh. a corrupt reading.)

c 1600 *Timon* I. II, I'le make the[e] looke wormes through the pryson grates, Vnlesse thou satisfie to me my debt.

4. Any endoparasitic helminth breeding in the living body of men and other animals. Usu. *pl.* (formerly often with *the*). Also, the disease or disorder constituted by the presence of these parasites.

The numerous kinds are indicated by a defining term, as *flat, gourd, Guinea, hair, maw, palisade, pin, round, tape, thread.* see these words.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 120 Wiþ þam wyrmum þe innan eglað þam men. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2213 in *S. Eng. Leg* 170 Ful of wormes was is flesch 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XII 23 And he waastid of wormes, deiede. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 465 Als lang as he liffid after, wormes & mawkis bred in his flessh & eate it away 1486 *Bk St Albans* C VIJ b, A medecyne for wormys called anguellis 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 103 The wormes is a lyght dysease, and they lye in the greatte paunche, in the belye of the horse, and they are shynynge, of colour lyke a snake, syxe inches in lengthe. *a* 1530 J HEYWOOD *Play of Love* 676 (Brandl) Wherby loue is a drynk mete To gyue babes for wormes, for it drynketh bytter swete 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 25 The King of Russia had died of the wormes, but for a powder I sent him 1652 W POOLE *Country Farrier* 33 To cure the Wormes, or Bottes that doe wring his belly. 1665 *Golden Coast, Guinney* 10 There is a kinde of long Worm, that ariseth in the Legs, Arms, and Thighs of some men that come hither 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* XIII (1721) 94 The National Diseases here are the Small-Pox and Worms 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 413 Children subject to Worms ought not to live much upon Milk, Cheese, or ripe Fruits. 1822 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) I 365 In an attack upon worms, brisk cathartics should always take the lead. 1826 J EVANS *Brit Herbal* 57 Germander, the juice of the leaves dropped in the ears killeth the worms in them. 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* XXXVI 534 A dose of santonin often produces results which will seem to justify a diagnosis of 'worms.'

5. The larva of an insect; a maggot, grub, or caterpillar, esp. one that feeds on and destroys flesh, fruit, leaves, cereals, textile fabrics, and the like Also collect. *the worm*, as a destructive pest.

With defining term prefixed, as *book, caddis, canker, case,* † *cawel, horn, measuring, palmer, red, rook, silk, slug, span, tobacco, whirl, white, wire.* see these words

a 1000 *Riddles* XLVIII. 3 Me þæt þuhte wræþlicu wyrd þæt se wyrm forswealg wera ȝied sumes. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 138 Wiðuten salt fleshs gederеð wurmes & forroteð sone. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 10045 Þo grene corn in somer ssolde curne, To foule wormes muchedel þe eres gonne turne *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 Þai fand bot wormes creuland emid [*s.e* in the manna] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XVII CXIV. (Tollemache MS) In somer þe tender leues þerof beþ eten with smal schagges, and with oþer wormes. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir John Oldcastle* 466 The worm for to sleen in the pesecod *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb* IV 965 Now pike out moughthes, attercoppes, wormes, And butterflie whos thost engendring worm is 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. XXV, The Chambies schal haue al the clothes in her warde, .makyng, repayryng, and kepyng them from wormes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. IX. 522 The small wormes that are found within the knoppes or heades of Teaselles 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* II. IV. 114 She..let concealment like a worme i'th budde Feede on her damaske cheeke. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 78 The small Wormes of the Drones *c* 1630 MILTON *Arcades* 53 Or what the cross dire-looking Planet smites, Or hurtfull Worm with canker'd venom bites. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 230 Books are subject among other Chances to fire, and the Worme 1677 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 35, I observed worms in wheat and Rye 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 132 The Worm that gnaws the ripening Fruit 1797 in A. Young *Agric Suffolk* 39 Wheat never plants kindly after a thin crop of clover; but is subject to the worm, and to be root fallen. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* III 239 The crawling worm, that turns a summer-fly 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men, Shakesp* Wks (Bohn) I 358 They have left no file of old yellow accounts to decompose in damp and worms 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fazr* XLI, The worms have eaten the cloth a good deal 1857 KINGSLEY *Leti* (1877) II. 41 The office of worms in this world is to prevent, while they seem to accelerate, putrefaction. 1884 J PHIN *Dict. Apicult* 78 When worms are spoken of by the ordinary beekeeper, the larvæ of the beemoth are almost always meant 1886 *Tobacco* (ed Lock) 55 Worms, in the American phraseology, here generally known as caterpillars, are the *bête noire* of the tobacco grower.

fig. 1557 R. EDGEWORTH *Serm.* 305 b, Pride, which is the moght, the worme that eateth vp the riche men. 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 287 Nothing can man have so pleasing, green, and, in appearance, so lasting, which has not its own worm prepared by God, whereby, in the dawn, it may be smitten and die

b. The larva or grub of many kinds of beetles, destructive to trees, timber, furniture, etc. (Cf. 9 and *wood-worm* (WOOD *sb.*1 10 b).)

a 1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 121/35 *Termes, uel teredo*, wyrm þe borað treow, *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 376 Right as wormes shendeth a tree. *c* 1470 *E. E Misc* (Walton Club) 70 Iff wormys wex in a tre 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. XIV. P 1 As the wormes do brede moste gladly in softe wode and swete 1567 *Satir Poems Reform.* IV 154 As the worme that workis vnder cuire At lenth the tre consumis that is duire 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. XXIV I 539 As touching the Worme, some trees are more subject unto it than others. 1657 R. AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I (ed. 2) 72 Foure Diseases that sometimes happen to Fruit-trees Mossinesse, Bark bound, Canker, and Wormes 1733 W ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 190 The Worm is very apt to get between the Bark of this Wood after it is fell'd 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* III 236 Worms ate the floors, the tap'stry fled the wall. 1925 C. J GAHAN *Furniture Beetles* 5 Furniture or woodwork destroyed by what is commonly known as *the worm* —little six legged, white grubs which live inside the wood, devouring it and turning it to powder.

c. *contextually.* A silkworm.

a 900 *Leiden Riddle* 9 Uyrmas mec ni auefun uyndicræftum 1559 W CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 196 In this country breed the Wormes which make silk. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 53, I thinke that God and nature thought it meete, The noblest wormes on noblest tree to feede. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* III IV 73 The Wormes were hallowed, that did breede the Silke. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* II ii, An especial good piece of Silk; the Worm never spun a finer thread 1634 MILTON *Comus* 715 Spinning Worms, That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 220 It is good to let the [Mulberry] Leaves be clear of Dew or Rain before you give them unto the Worms 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 59/1 As these moulting periods approach, the worms lose their appetite and cease eating.

6. A maggot, or, in popular belief, an earthworm, supposed to eat dead bodies in the grave

a 900 *Juliana* 416 Þæs lichoman seþe on legre sceal weorðan in worulde wyrme to hroþor *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 114 Rib reafiað reðe wyrmas *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 We beoð wiðuten al swa ðe deade mannes þruh, þe is wiðuten ihwited, and wiðinne stinkende and full of wermes *c* 1250 *Death* 157 in *O E. Misc* 178 Nu þe sculen wormes [*Jesus MS* wurmes] wunien wiðinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 14321 Wormes biginnes at ete him nu *a* 1400 *Minor P Vernon MS* 66/114 Wormes blake wol vs enbrase. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 b, Thou shalt haue no power to fele the stenche of thy body, nor howe the wormes shall suke thy roten kareyn 1542 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 164 My soull to God my maker, and my bodie to the wormes 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Job XIX. 26 Thogh after my skin wormes destroy this bodie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. I. 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them 1622 *Bible* Job XXIV 20 The worme shall feed sweetly on him. *a* 1679 J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 274 Three months after, his bodie went to the wormes. 1795 M G. LEWIS *Monk* (1796) III. 63 (*Alonzo the Brave* XII), The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out, And sported his eyes and his temples about 1825 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr* (1850) IV. 135 Some of our party told me of a third [grave], in which the worms were at work, but I shrunk from the sight 1892 W WATSON *Great Misgiving* 4 in *Lachrymæ Musarum* 52 Life is a feast, and we have banqueted—Shall not the worms as well?

punningly. (Cf. SHAKS *Ham* IV III 21–3) 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar T.* S.V, He is gone to the diet of worms, he is dead and buried, or gone to Rot-his-bone

b. *fig* as one of the pains of Hell (Mark IX. 48, Isa LXVI. 24).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark ix. 48 Aworpen on helle fyr, þar hyra wyrm ne swylt. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 53 in *O E Misc.* 73 Þe wurmes. Þat dop þe saule teone *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. I Þe saule thurgh assent gets þe worme þt neuer sall dye. 1547 BECON *Agst Whoredom* III in *Homilies* I R IV b, The worme, that shall there gnawe the conscience of the dampned, shall neuer dye 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 230 As to the other Fate of Books, it is to be feared these feed their Authors never dying Worme 1667 MILTON *P. L* VI 739 Driven down To chains of Darkness, and th' undying Worm.

c. *Worm's* or *worms' meat*, said of a man's dead body, or of man as mortal. Also †*worms' food* or *ware, food* or *meat for* (or † *to*) *worms.*

[*a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 127 Lic biþ þonne wyrmes ziefi *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* XXX 145 We syndon deadlice menn and to duste sceolon on worulde wurðan wurmum to æte] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne schalt tu beon wurmes fode? *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* (1922) 59 Þat lam & wurmene mete 1340 *Ayenb* 216 Saint bernard zayþ huet is man bote uelþe wermene mete [*esca vermium*]? *Ibid.*, He is. mete to wermes ine his dyaþe. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 7 in *26 Pol. Poems* 121, I shalbe wormes ware 1421–12 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 1087 It is to gret an abusioun, To seen a man, þat is but wormes mete, Desire riches 1561 B GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* VI Qj b, To day with myrthe alyue, and foode to wormes within a whyle 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* III. I. 112 They haue made wormes meat of me 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1671) 235 Fear not clay and worm's meat. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 45 Poor Worms-meat, Soar not to the hight of State 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II, By Heaven, he shall be Worms-meat within these two hours.

7. †a. A tick or mite breeding in the hand, foot, or other part of the body. *Obs.*

See also HANDWORM, *nose-worm* (NOSE *sb* 18), *wheal-worm* (WHEAL *sb*1 b), RING-WORM, DEW-WORM (etym note).

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 124 Gif wyrm hand ete 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 47 There be some shepe, that hath a worme in his foote, that maketh hym halte 1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Worme in the hand, *ciron* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* I. (Arb) 49 A litle blayne, a small cutte, yea a silte poore worme in his finger, may kepe him from shoting wel ynough 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul.* I. IV 65 Her Waggoner, a small gray-coated Gnat, not halfe so bigge as a round little Worme, prickt from the Lazie-finger of a man [Qo 1 maide] 1605 ERONDELLE *Fr. Gard* G 7 b, His knees are very round, he hath a worme at the right knee.

†b. *fig.* or *allusively. Obs.*

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* KIV b, To picke a worme betweene two forked fingers [*i.e.* to make horns: cf Cotgrave s.v *Ciron*]. 1604 ?DEKKER *Newes fr. Gravesend* Ep Ded in *Plague Pamphlets* (1925) 67 Strange fashions did I pick (like wormes) out of the fingers of euery Nation.

c. *popularly* = COMEDO.

1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing Room* 64 A Glass that can to Sight disclose The smallest Worm in Cælia's Nose, And faithfully direct her Nail, To squeeze it out from Head to Tail. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII. 752 It is also known as grub, worm, black-head, or 'waster'.

8. An earthworm, or a larva (see 3, 5 above).

a. as the food of birds.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 601 Ac wat etestu . Bute attercoppe and fule uluȝe, An wormes, ȝif þu miȝte finde Among þe uolde of harde rinde? *c* 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 326 The foules smale That eten as that nature wolde enclyne, As worme, or thynge of whiche I tel no tale. *c* 1386 — *Sqr's T* 609 And to the wode he wole and wormes ete *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Cock & Jewel* 94, I had leuer haif scrapit heir with my naillis Amangis this mow, and luke my lyfis fude, As drak, or corne, small wormis or snaillis 1605

Shaks. *Much* IV ii. 72 How will you liue? *Son* As Birds do Mother. *Wife* What with Wormes, and Flyes? 1670 Ray *Prov* 84 The early bird catcheth the worm 1825 Stephens in *Shaw & Gen. Zool* IX. i. 18 The old birds feed them with small worms, caterpillars and insects. 1836 [Hooton] *Bubberry Thurland* III. 295 As brisk as a robin wi' worms. 1864 Browning *Dram. Pers., Caliban* 51 The pie with the long tongue That pricks deep into oak warts for a worm. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, As the early bird catches the worm

b. as bait for fish.

Also with defining term prefixed, as *caddis, dew, dug, lob, lug, red*, etc. see these words

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1129 As fisch þat is wt hok inomen, þat whon he worm he swoleweþ alast, He is bi þe hok itiȝed fast 1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W.) D j, *Lumbricus*, a worme or an angle twache. 1566 *Nottingham Rec* IV. 130 Diggyng downe the comon dycke .for gettyng of wormes. 1604 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iii 28 (Qo. 2) A man may fish with the worme that hath eate of a King, and eate of the fish that hath fedde of that worme. 1622–34 Peacham *Compl. Gent* xx. (1906) 258 For your liue baits they are wormes of all kinds, especially the red worme. 1657 T. Barker *Barker's Delight* (1659) 41 For the Barbell, I have taken great ones in Ware river with wormes, for I know no better bait than wormes. 1806 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Tristia, Elegy Dunthorne* 6 Patient as men, upon the river's side, Who for a dinner throw the worm or fly.

collect. sing 1909 W. C. Platts *Light Lines* 82 There may be no particular skill required in catching a few trout with worm in coloured water.

9. A name for various long slender crustaceans and molluscs (e g. *Teredo navalis*, the ship-worm) which destroy timber by boring. Also collect. *the worm*, as a destructive pest.

Formerly supposed to be a grub or larva: cf. 5 b and Teredo. See also *ship-worm* (Ship *sb*.² 9 b), †Tree-worm.

1681 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 314 She being a new shipp, onely spoyled with the worme. 1692 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Inuent* 7 Securing the Hulls of his Majesties Ships against the Worm. 1774 E. Long *Jamaica* III. 740 This tree .having been found to stand the sea-water very well, uncorroded by the worm, which is not able to penetrate it. 1864 Browning *James Lee's Wife* II iii, Some ships, safe in port indeed, Rot and rust, Run to dust, All through worms i' the wood.

II. 10. *fig.* A human being likened to a worm or reptile as an object of contempt, scorn, or pity, an abject, miserable creature.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxii. 7 Ic soðlice eam wyrm [*vermis*] & nales mon. *c* 1200 Ormin 4870 Icc amm an wurrm, & nohht nan mann 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Ich am, he zede, a lite werm, and no man. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) Pref 1 In þat land he wald..suffer hard passioun and dede of þe Iews for vs synfull wormes. 1402 *Friar Daw* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 45 Sith that wickide worme, Wiclyf be his name, began to sowe the seed of synne in the erthe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iv. 67, I am þi most poure seruaunt, and an abiecte worme *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. xiii. § 2 O Clinias, .the wickedest worme that euer went vpon two legges. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 87 *Fist.* Vilde worme, thou wast ore-look'd euen in thy birth. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Millaine* III ii. G 4 b, If I am dull now, may I liue and dye The scorne of wormes & slaues. *a* 1662 Duppa *Rules & Helps Devot.* I. (1675) 26 A Dignity that raiseth us poor Worms of the Earth to a kind of equality with the Angels themselves. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 258 All this dread Order break—for whom? for thee? Vile worm! 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 213 He, from his exceeding manfulness, , Wroth to be wroth at such a worm. 1864 Trollope *Small Ho. Allington* xxvii, Poor reptile; wretched worm of a man! 1882 Besant *All Sorts* vii. (1898) 67 The meanest amongst us poor worms of earth. 1926 *Introduction to Sally* iv. 51 In the presence of her loveliness, what a mere mincing worm he was.

b Similarly *the son of a worm* (after Job xvii. 14).

1633 Shirley *Gamester* II (1637) D 1, He that affronts Me, is the sonne of a Worme, and his father a Whoore. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 3 Man, who is a worm, and the son of a worm.

†c. With qualification expressing tenderness, playfulness, or commiseration: A human being, 'creature'. *Obs.* (In 16th c. esp. *loving worm.*)

Cf. G. *das arme wurm*, applied to a child.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III ii. (Arb.) 41 Yea and he is as louing a worme againe as a doue. 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II R ij, Thus bicause they woulde bee counted to louynge woormes, they make menne counte them lyars, and fonde flatterers. 1568 Fulwell *Like will to Like* A j b, Yet are women kinde wormes I dare wel say. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 247 Apuleins Asse was a louing worme. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 31 Poore worme thou art infected. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bl. Thomas* I. i, *Val.* How does his father? *Hyl.* As mad a worm as e'er he was. 1626 B. Jonson *Staple of Newes* V. iii, There hee sits like an old worme of the peace.

†d. Used, like Caterpillar 2, for: One who preys on society. *Obs.*

1591 Greene *Notable Disc. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart) X. 30 The scruing-man sent with his Lordes treasure, loseth ofttimes most part to these worms of the commonwelth 1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O Pl* IV. 296 Lords, see these wormes of kingdomes be destroyed. [Cf. 295 *ante* the catterpillers of the state.]

e. *slang.* A policeman.

1865 *Slang Dict.* 272 *Worm*, the latest Slang term for a policeman.

11. *fig.* A grief or passion that preys stealthily on a man's heart or torments his conscience (like a worm in a dead body or a maggot in food); esp. the gnawing pain of remorse. Cf. Canker-worm 2.

Sometimes 'the worm that never dies' (as in 6 b)

a 900 *Andreas* 769 Brandhata nið weoll on ȝewitte, weorm blædum fag. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 280 The worm of conscience. 1560 *Nice Wanton* 281 (Manly) The worme of my conscience, that shall neuer dye, Accuseth me dayly more and more. 1578 H. Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 143 Euery man read easily in his face .that some secret worme gnawed vpon his accustomed ioy 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 222 The Worme of Conscience still begnaw thy Soule 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* III. iv, 'Twil hardly buy a capcase for ones conscience tho' To keep it from the worm. 1727 Pope *To Mr John Moore* vii, Their Conscience is a Worm within, That gnaws them Night and Day 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* xlv, While in this manner he secretly nursed the worm of grief that preyed upon his vitals. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II xxvii, And, oh! that pang where more than madness lies! The worm that will not sleep—and never dies. 1826 Hazlitt *Plain Speaker* I. Wks. 1903 VII 106 We secretly persuade ourselves that there is no such thing as excellence. It is that which we hate above all things. It is the worm that gnaws us, that never dies. *a* 1865 J. Gibson in T. Matthews *Biog* (1911) 56 Nor did I feel the worm of envy creeping round my heart whenever I saw a beautiful idea skilfully executed by any of my young rivals.

†b. A whim or 'maggot' in the brain; a perverse fancy or desire; a streak of madness or insanity. Often *wild worm* (cf. 2). *Obs.* (So G. *wurm*.)

a 1500 Medwall *Nature* II 307 (Brandl) The wylde worm ys com into hys hed, So that by reason only he ys led *a* 1530 J. Heywood *Play of Love* 678 (Brandl) Our louer, in whose hed By a frantyke worm his opinion is bred *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 44 Some private Scorpion in your heartes or some wild worme in your heades hath caused you to conspire my death and confusion *Ibid., 3 Rich. III* 42 The wilde worme of vengaunce waueryng in his hed 1606 Chapman *Gent Usher* v iv 50 But a father Would rather eate the brawne out of his armes Then glut the mad worme of his wilde desires With his deare issues entrailes 1623 Massinger *Dk Millaine* v i. L 2 And if I now out-strip him not, and catch him, . hereafter I'le sweare there are wormes in my braines. 1653 Dorothy Osborne *Lett.* (1888) 84 Lest you should think I have as many worms in my head as he. 1674 Rymer *Rapin's Aristotle's Poesie* 47 The Emperor Nero who had the Worm in his Head, and conceited himself a Wit. 1678 Ray *Prov* (ed. 2) 278 He has a worm in 's brain. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 26 Nov. (O.H.S.) I 100 He presently after laid it aside, by reason the worm (wch wch he is possessed) mov'd in his head another way.

†c. *Greedy worm* (cf. 13). Avarice or greediness as an itching passion in the heart. *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. 42ᵇ Auarise, to al vertu contraire, The gredi werm, the serpent vnstaunchable 1587 Holinshed *Chron* III 137/1 Thus we see what occasion the emperour and duke did take, to inrich themselves by the meanes of the king, whome they forced not to impoverish, so their owne greedie worme were serued 1607 Beaum & Fl. *Woman-Hater* I iii, He is of good wit, and sufficient understanding, when he is not troubled with this greedy worm.

12. *The worm*: formerly a popular name for various ailments supposed to be caused by the working of a 'worm', or resulting in a worm-shaped tumour or growth. †a. Colic. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1500 *Roule's Cursing* 57 in *Maitland Fo.* (1919) 163 The worme, the wareit vedumfa [= wedenonfa']. *c* 1633 Sir A. Johnston (Ld Warriston) *Diary* (S.H.S.) I 12 That Sunday .schoe took the worme at midnight, begoud to cast, and so continewed al Mononday. 1654 *Ibid* II. 275, I heard after sermon of M. W. G. having the worme, and not being able to com to the kirk al the Saboth.

b. Toothache. *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

Cf. Shaks. *Much Ado* III ii. 27

a 1583 Montgomerie *Flyting* 301 (Tullibard MS.) The choikis, the charbunkill, with þe wormis in thy cheikis. 1673 Wedderburn *Vocab* 20 (Jam.) *Laborat dolore dentium*, he hath the worm. 1881 W. Gregor *Folk-Lore N. E. Scot.* x. 48 It was a common belief that toothache was caused by a worm at the root of the tooth, and toothache was often simply called 'the worm' 1890 Service *Thr Notandums* vii 44 The auld man was girnin' wi' the worm.

†c. ? An abscess or swelling thought to resemble a worm in shape. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 336 If a Horse do labor in that kinde of impostume which they vulgarly call the Worm, either any where as well as in the nose, they do open the skin with a searing iron.

III. 13. A small vermiform ligament or tendon in a dog's tongue, often cut out when the animal is young, as a supposed safeguard against rabies, = Lytta.

Also †*greedy* or †*hungry worm* see Greedy 1 d, Hungry 4.

1530, 1585, 1627 [see Greedy 1 d] 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Lytta*, a worme in a dogges tongue. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil's Ret* Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Full of play like a wanton whelpe whose worme was not taken out of his tongue. 1654 C. Wase *Gratius' Cynaget* B 8 b, Where the tongue is with fast tendons bound, The fury (call'd a worme) is thence convey'd. 1737 [see Hungry 4]. 1868 R. Owen *Anat Vertebr* III. 197 The long cylindrical fibrous body .called 'lytta', and in Dogs, where it attains its largest size, 'the worm'.

fig 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* I. 6 Your worme from your youth hath been a proud conceit of your self, which, being nourished vnder your tongue so long, makes it now runne riot.

b. A tendon in a dog's tail, often cut or pulled out when the tail is being docked.

1877 Stables *Pract Kennel Guide* 141 There is no earthly occasion for pulling out the nerve or 'worm' as it is called

14. Used to render L anatomical terms. †a. The epididymis (see quot. and cf Wormy *a.* 2). *Obs.*

1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* I xi. (1552) 23 Thys parte of the sede cariars may be called the worme· in latyn, *Corpus lumbricosum* for because that it hath many conuolutions as wormes lyinge togeather haue.

b. The median lobe of the cerebellum; the *vermis* or vermiform process.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex* 1899 *Syd. Soc Lex*

15. An artificial or natural object resembling an earthworm

1702 *Lond Gaz* No. 3858/4 A small Picture of a Man in Armour, set in Gold in a Shagrin Case, 2 little Gold Worms on each side the Picture 1894 K. Grahame *Pagan Papers* 129 The drippings made worms of wet in the thick dust of the road 1907 *Westm Gaz.* 1 Jan. 7/2 The 'worm' of the Somerset Light Infantry is a black thread woven into the gold lace on the officers' sleeves.

b. *pl.* The coiled pods of *Astragalus hamosus.*

1849 *Gardeners' Chron* 3 Feb. 96 Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Hedgehogs per paper or 3*d*. Snails or. 3*d* Worms or. 3*d* 1902 L. H. Bailey *Cycl Amer. Hort* 1990 Under the name of 'Worms,' 'Snails' and 'Caterpillars,' various odd fruits of leguminous plants are grown as curiosities *Astragalus hamosus*. is the one usually known as 'Worms'

16 Used as the name of various implements of spiral form (Supposed to resemble the sinuous shape and movement of an earthworm.) †a. The screw of a screw-press. *Obs*

1548 *Elyot's Dict*, *Cochlea*, the vice or wourme of a presse 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus*

b A double or single screw fixed on the end of a rod, used for withdrawing the charge or wad from a muzzle-loading gun.

1591 G. Clayton *Mart. Discipl.* 17 Euery Souldiour to haue a sufficient Caliuer, rammer, worme [etc.] ? 1594 Barwick *Disc. Weapons* 8 His scrues and wormes to serue all for his skowring sticke 1600–1 *Churchw. Acc. E. Budleigh* (Brushfield 1894) 19 P⁴. the makinge cleane of the musketts and for a worme and scowerer 1703 *La Hontan's Voy. N. Amer* I 132 My Men began to unload their Pieces with Worms, in order to charge 'em afresh 1708 *Lond. Gaz* No 4455/4 Fine Triangle Worms experienc'd for drawing of Balls out of Pieces, with Scowerers and Washers to them, made either to screw upon the Rod with a Socket, or to pin on 1774 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 9 Feb. Suppl 2/3 Best double worm, box handle, single worm, ash handle *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seasnan's Catech.* 4 What is the use of the worm? To draw the gun after loading.

c A sharp-pointed spiral tool, used for boring wood or soft stone; an auger or gimlet, or the screw of such a tool. *local*

1594 Plat *Jewel-ho* II. 28 If there happen to bee any quarrie of soft stone betweene him and the marle he must firste make his entrance thorough the stone with a piercing worme 1812 [see Screw *sb*.¹ 5] 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Worm* 6. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Worm*, a gimlet.

d. The thread or spiral ridge of a male screw.

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II 31 The Rules and manner of cutting Worms upon great Screws The Threds of Screws when they are bigger than can be made in Screw-plates are called Wormes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III 321/2 The Screw-Pin (of a vice) is cut with a square strong Worm or Thred. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit* II 12/2 If these Rings or this Worm be cut in too near to the centre of the Skrew, the weight will then be moved by shorter Leavers 1750 Blanckley *New Expositor* 143 *Screws for Hatches*, are made with a very nice Worm, that works in a Nutt let into a Sort of Drum-head 1773 W. Emerson *Princ Mech.* (ed 3) 42 The endless or perpetual screw *AB*, having one worm, leaf, or tooth, which drives the teeth of the wheel *CD* 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX 254 He made the thread of the worm too fine. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II 152 Fly-screws and others having several worms. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar 488 The inner end of the spoke has a worm cut upon it and is screwed into a solid metal centre, or hub.

e A spiral channel cut in a hollow cylinder to correspond to the ridge of a screw which turns in it; the spiral of a female or hollow screw.

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s v. *Reservatory*, Each Pipe is three foot and a half long, and there are Bridles at each end of them, which are join'd and closed together by Screws and Worms 1835 *Brit Cycl. Arts & Sci* II 357/1 In the head is fixed a metal nut, containing a worm or hollow screw. The worm is adapted to receive the screw by which the pressure is produced. 1875 Fortnum *Maiolica* VI 52 Some of these pieces have a stopper fitting into the neck by a screw, the worm of which is worked upon it by means of a piece of wood formed with projecting teeth, the interior of the neck being furnished with a corresponding worm. 1878 'H. Collingwood' *Secr Sands* III, In either end of each length was inserted a narrow band of metal thick enough to allow of a worm and screw, so that all the lengths of each cylinder could be screwed together perfectly water tight.

f. The spiral of a corkscrew; also, the corkscrew as a whole *local*

1681 Grew *Museum* III § i v. 303 A Steel Worme used for the drawing of Corks out of Bottles. 1702 *Phil Trans.* XXIII. 1367 A close spiral revolution like the Worm of a Bottle Screw 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Worm*, .The spiral of a cork-screw 1887 *Kentish Gloss*, *Worm*, a corkscrew.

g An endless or tangent screw the thread of which gears with the teeth of a toothed wheel (or similar device).

1729 Desaguliers in *Phil Trans.* XXXVI. 197 Where Goods are to be rais'd high, then an endless Screw turn'd by an Handle at each End..leading an Axis in Peritrochio, or as it is commonly call'd, a Worm and Wheel applied to a Crane, with a Gibbet, is most useful 1855 Lardner *Hand bk. Nat. Phil*, *Hydrostatics* etc § 145 This wheel revolves on an axis, upon which there is a worm or endless screw. 1863 Smiles *Industr. Biogr* xv 293 The plan he adopted was to fix a worm-wheel on the side of the ladle, into which a worm was geared 1904 Mecredy *Dict. Motoring* 129 Worms were formerly cut on a lathe, and the wheels in a gear-cutting machine in the usual way, the teeth being set diagonally to match the angle of the worm.

h. A long spiral or coiled tube connected with the head of a still, in which the vapour is condensed.
1641 FRENCH *Distill* i (1651) 25 Put it into a Copper Still with a worme. 1682 *Lond Gaz* No, 1686/4 Six Backs, several Stills and Worms. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. (1760) 2 A subsequent Treatment of the fermented Liquor by the Alembick, or hot Still, with its proper Worm and Refrigeratory 1885 'C E. CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt Smoky Mts* xv, They cut the tubs and still to pieces, destroyed the worm, demolished the furnace. 1887 *Manch Exhib. Catal* 239 Samples of Whisky Model Still and Worm

i A spiral heating flue in a furnace or coiled steam pipe in a boiler.
1758 [DOSSIE] *Elaboratory Laid Open* 9 Another great error in the building furnaces, particularly those for harts-horn pots, or sand-pots, is the carrying the fire round the object, to be heated, in a vermicular flew, or worm (as it is commonly called), as the principal force of the fire is exercised on that great mass of brickwork, which forms the worm 1766 *Museum Rust* VI 299 They [*sc* two caldrons] may be set in the open fire, without any flew or worm round them, in an oven like furnace 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* 371 The steam is either admitted into the copper by a perforated pipe, or it is made to circulate within it through a closed coil or worm

j A spring or strip of metal of spiral shape.
1724 *Lond Gaz* No 6318/2 A Steel Worm or Rowling Spring, to be used in hanging of Coaches 1840 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl.* III 172/2 The cutting instrument performs its operations with wonderful precision, frequently cutting a large and continuous shaving of thirty or forty feet in length which, curling up, forms a curious and perfect worm or screw

IV 17. *attrib* and *Comb* **a.** gen, as *worm-kind, -tribe*; objective, as *worm-breeding* adj, instrumental, as *worm-cankered, -consumed, -gnawed, -gnawn, -spun, -worn* adjs., dative, as *worm-reserved, -ripe*, parasynthetic, as *worm-shaped* adj.
1611 FLORIO, *Vermifero*, *worme-breeding 1830 TENNYSON *To J M K* 6 Thou art no sabbath-drawler of old saws, Distill'd from some *worm-canker'd homily 1612 J DAVIES (Heref) *Muses Sacrif* Wks (Grosart) II 65/1 The *Worme-consumèd Corse 1793 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Epistle to the Pope* 76 The wise Parisians mock her *worm-gnaw'd shrine 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II II II *Babylon* 491 Th' old, rusty, mouldy, *worm-gnawn words of yore 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* VIII 166 Animals of the *worm kind, being entirely destitute of feet 1611 COTGR, *Vermiformes*, two *worme-resembling parts of the *Cervelet* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Wks (Grosart) IV. 176, I am the vnworthiest of all *worme reserued wretches 1893 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Delect Duchy* 117 A glance up at the *worm-riddled rafters 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* xi 247 This morbid, *worm ripe piety, once in favor 1767 *Phil Trans.* LVII 430 When it is extended, it is of a *worm shaped figure 1870 P M DUNCAN *Blanchard's Transf. Insects* 384 The larvæ are worm-shaped. 1922 *The Enchanted April* ix 138 Mrs Fisher had never cared for maccaroni, especially not this long, worm-shaped variety 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Wks (Grosart) IV 214 Though we glister it neuer so in our *wormespunne robes 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* VIII 5 This may serve to distinguish them [*sc* caterpillars] from the *worm tribe. 1820 PRAED *Eve of Battle* 119 Sleep, in Honour's *worm-worn bed. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* lxiii, Worm-worn volumes

b. In sense 8 b, as *worm-bag, -bait, farm, -hook*, †*-poke, -tackle, -tin*; *worm-bobber, -catcher, -catching, -fisher, -fishing, -hunter, -hunting*; †*worm-embowelled* adj
1909 W C PLATTS *Light Lines* 83 Scudding across the meadows, with his rod and his *worm bag, to the river 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sk* 48 On the Axe the only kind of *worm bait used is the blackhead or bluehead 1844 J T. HEWLETT *Parsons & Widows* I 11 He is a mere *worm-bobber—cannot throw a fly or spin a minnow 1880 F BUCKLAND *Nat Hist Brit Fishes* II A short gentleman, like you, sir, .would never make a *worm catcher 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr 594/2 Mr Wells offered to back against Frank Buckland a long-legged and long-armed friend on any night at *worm-catching 1608 DAY *Hum out of Breath* I [II] B 3 b, And see if any siluer-coated fish Will nibble at your *worme-emboweld hooks 1880 F. BUCKLAND *Nat Hist Brit Fishes* 10 A *worm farm at Nottingham 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp* 115 The *worm fisher ought always to possess a stock of it [hart's-horn moss] 1904 GALLICHAN *Fishing Spain* 64 The worm fisher has his opportunity when the streams are in spate 1842 PULMAN *Rustic Sk* 48 *Worm-fishing is followed with greatest success during the season of mowing grass 1857 W C STEWART *Pract Angler* VII (ed 3) 133 Fly-fishers are apt to sneer at worm-fishing. 1747 BOWLKER *Art Angling* 64 This is a very large Fly, and is to be made upon a small *Worm-hook 1837 KIRKBRIDE *North. Angler* 12 In Carlisle .we speak of large worm, middle, and small worm hooks 1865 A. S MOFFAT *Secr Angling* 165 If the *worm hunter only takes care to tread softly upon the bosom of his mother earth 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 159 The worm hunter will turn over every likely stone or rubbish heap which comes in his path 1852 *Zoologist* X 3421 He employed himself in this *worm hunting for a considerable time ? 1630 W LAUSON *Comm* on J Dennys *Secr Angling* Note 13 *Worme poake of cloath 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp* 108 In preparing *worm-tackle 1906 *Macm Mag* Apr 417 The rod, basket, and .the *worm-tin.

c In sense 4, as *worm-colic, -disease, -fever, -sickness*; also in names of remedies, as *worm-cake, -lozenge, -medicine, powder, -preventive, -syrup, -tea*, also *worm-killing* adj.
1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 23 June, Suppl 2/3 His never failing *worm cake, which destroys that vermin so pernicious to children 1788 J HURDIS *Village Curate* (1797) 102 His worm-cake and his pills 1810 JAMES *Milit Dict* (ed 3), **Worm-colic*, a distemper in horses, occasioned by broad, thick, and short worms or truncheons 1848 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* (ed. 7), *Helminthiasis*, *worm disease 1792 J TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* II Index, *Worm fever 1899 *Syd Soc. Lex*, *Worm fever*, pyrexia consequent on the irritation set up by intestinal worms 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of G* I Wks 1799 I 164 You *worm-killing, blistering, glistering — 1818 SUSAN FERRIER *Marriage* I XXVII, If Mary had taken some of her nice *worm-lozenges 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VIII 2/1 The popular 'worm lozenges'. 1702 J PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 177 Two Girls were seized with most violent Cholicks, .which no Clysters, Purges or *Worm Medicines could appease 1799 *Med. Jrnl* II 151 Recommenders of some newly-broached worm medicines. 1727 POPE in *Miscellanies*, To Mr John Moore, Author of the celebrated *Worm-Powder 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med* 447 The *worm-preventives are medicines which give tone to the intestinal membrane 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, **Worm-sickness*, a severe disease occurring among sheep in Holland, set up by the fly *Lucilia sericata*. 1773 *Pennsylv Gaz* 30 June 3/3 A new invented *Worm-Syrup 1850 PEREIRA *Elem Mat Med* (ed 3) II 1478 A preparation kept in the shops of the United States, and much prescribed by physicians, under the name of **worm tea*, consists of spigelia root, senna, manna, and savine, mixed together

d In sense 16 g, as *worm-drive, -gear, -gearing, -jack, -pinion, -rack, -screw, -shaft, -spindle, -thread, -wheel*.
1907 *Westm Gaz* 19 Nov 4/2 This machine retains the silent *worm-drive 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan 3/1 Wanted, 10 ton Foundry Ladle, extra strong, with *worm gear 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl*, **Worm Gearing*, has an arrangement for transmitting circular motion in either direction 1904 MECREDY *Dict Motoring* 128 Worm gearing is used in the steering apparatus for adjustments. 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc* iii 37 Fig 1 is call'd a *Worm-Jack. 1913 F YOUNG & ASTON *Complete Motorist* (ed 8) 177 A worm-driven axle with the *worm pinion underneath 1891 *Century Dict*, **Worm-rack*, a rack gearing with a worm-wheel 1677 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr Sci. Men* (1841) II 172 To this a toothed arch was fastened, by the help of which, and a *worm screw, the piece of wood might be raised or depressed easily. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf.* 228 The toothed wheel, acted on by the worm-screw 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 391 The mechanical power is a central worm screw working in four racks on pillars 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 372 Screws of *worm-shafts, which are placed so as to keep the carriage parallel to the drawing rollers [in a spinning mule] 1677 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* iii 45 That the Teeth of the Worm wheel may gather themselves into the Grooves of the Worm in the *Worm-spindle 1773 W EMERSON *Princ. Mech* (ed 3) 43 All things here laid down relating to the perpetual screw, do suppose that the axis of the worm-spindle lies in the plane of the wheel it works in 1925 *Chamb Jrnl* May 332/2 The *worm-thread and the teeth in the strip are square and of great strength. 1677 *worm-wheel [see *worm-spindle*]. 1842 *Civil Engin & Arch Jrnl* V. 73/1 A vertical shaft, on the bottom of which is a worm, taking into a worm-wheel. 1925 *Chamb Jrnl* May 332/1 An ideal clip for hose connections based on the worm and worm-wheel principle.

e. In sense 16 h and similar applications, as *worm-cooler, -maker, -pipe, refrigeratory, -safe, -tank, -tub*.
1812 *Ann Reg, Chron* 35 A large *worm cooler, which contained nearly 60,000 gallons of water 1793-4 *Matthews's Bristol Directory* 31 Pewterers, *Worm-makers, and Copper-smiths 1850 *Patent* in *Law Times Rep* X 861/1 The coal is put into a common gas retort, to which is attached a *worm pipe passing through a refrigerator 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 6 A clean copper still, furnished with a capital and *worm-refrigeratory 1853 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) I. 594 The *worm-safe is a contrivance for permitting the distiller to observe and note at any period of the distillation the alcoholic strength or specific gravity of his spirits, without access to the still. 1860 GESNER *Coal, Petrol*, etc. (1865) 79 The worm is fastened securely by iron stays into the *worm tank 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 158 Barbadoes Cedar .is frequently made into *worm-tubs. 1757 A COOPER *Distiller* I. xvi. (1760) 74 Another Requisite to be observed is that the Water in the Worm-tub be kept cool 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict* c 24 § 143 (1) An officer may require a distiller to cause the water in any worm tub to be drawn off.

f Special combinations: **worm-bark**, the anthelmintic bark of the West Indian cabbage-tree, *Andira inermis*; **worm-burrow**, the hole made by a worm in the earth, a fossil perforation of this sort; **worm-cast**, the convoluted mass of mould thrown up by an earthworm on the surface of the soil after passing through the worm's body; so **worm-casting**; **worm-conveyor** (see quot 1910 and CONVEYER 4 b); †**worm-earth** = *worm-cast*; **worm-fence** *U S* = SNAKE-FENCE, †**worm-fowl**, *collect.* birds that feed on worms, †**worm-fret** *a.* [*fret*, obs. pa pple. of FRET *v.*1], worm-eaten; †**worm line**, a spiral, **worm month** *Sc* and *N. Ir.*, July (or the second half of July and first half of August); cf Da *ormemaaned*; **worm-oil** = *wormseed oil*; **worm pipe-fish**, *Syngnathus* (*Nerophis*) *lumbriciformis*; **worm red** *a.*, ? dull brownish red; also *sb.*, **worm-shell**, the twisted shell or tube of a marine annelid or mollusc, as *Serpula* and *Vermetus*; also applied to the animal itself; **worm-snake**, a name for various small harmless snakes, as *Typhlops nigrescens* and *Carphophis amœna*; **worm-spring**, a spiral spring; †**worm-state**, the larval stage in insect transformation; †**worm-stone**, a spirally-twisted fossil, †**worm-tongued** *a* (see sense 10), **worm-track** = HELMINTHITE, **worm-tube** = *worm-shell*, **worm-web** *Sc.*, a cobweb; †**worm-work**, ? a winding earthwork.
c 1791 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) VII. 631/2 *Geoffræa*, also called the *worm-bark tree 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Worm-Bark*, . the bark of the *Geoffræa Surinamensis*. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms, Arenicolites*, those circular holes which appear .on the upper surface of many sandstones, and which seem to have been *worm-burrows 1883 *Science* I 520/2 The more slender side roots descend chiefly through worm-burrows 1914 *Brit Mus Return* 213 One worm-burrow from the Cambrian of Bray Head 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v *Walk*, Which will be of service to prevent weeds from growing through the gravel, and to hinder *worm casts 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 740/2 (*Earthworm*) Worm-casts gradually accumulate on the surface to form a layer of the very finest soil 1881 DARWIN *Veg Mould* 10 On such grassy paths *worm-castings may often be seen 1884 C G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec* Ser III 430/1 From the stones it [*sc* crushed slag] passes through a *worm conveyer to a brick-press 1910 *Encycl Brit* VII 53 The worm conveyor, also known as the Archimedean screw, consists of a continuous or broken blade screw set on a spindle This spindle is made to revolve in a suitable trough, and as it revolves any material put in is propelled by the screw from one end of the trough to the other *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 2 *Worm-earths also abound most in the richest land 1796 F BAILY *Jrnl. Tour N. Amer.* (1856) 111 They place split logs angular-wise on each other making what they call a '*worm-fence' and which is raised about five feet high 1833 T HAMILTON *Men & Manners Amer.* (1843) 149 The worm fences and the freshness and regularity of the houses are sadly destructive of the picturesque 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, The primitive worm-fence is universal, and an ugly thing it is *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl Foules* 505, I wol sey my veyrdit For watir foule And I for *worme foule, seyde the foole cukkowe 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* 1 6566 *Wermfrete stokkes 1551 RECORDE *Pathw Knowl* A iiij b, An other sorte of lines is there, that is called a spirall line, or a *worm line, whiche representeth an apparant forme of many circles, where there is not one in dede 1782 J. RAMSAY in Allardyce *Scot & Scotsmen 18th C.* (1888) II. 256 It looked liker February than the *worm month 1825 JAMIESON, *Worm-month*, the month of July, Perths from the hatching of many kinds of reptiles in this month 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Worm month*, a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lammas. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl*, **Worm-oil*. 1835 JENYNS *Man Brit Vertebr Anim* 488 *Syngnathus lumbriciformis*, Nob (*Worm Pipe Fish) 1831 J HOLLAND *Manuf Metal* I. 309 The files are then heated to a sort of *worm-red 1833 *Ibid* II 80 The [sword] blade is then hardened by the smith heating it in the fire until it becomes worm red 1881 GREENER *Gun* 252 The pot is then placed in a bright coal fire, where it remains till the whole is of a worm red 1665 MERRETT *Pinax* 194 *Tubuli in quibus vermes*, *Worm-shells. *c* 1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl* VI III, Great Indian furrowed Worm-shell. 1767 *Phil Trans* LVII 432 The Serpula, or Worm-shell 1776 MENDES DA COSTA *Elem Conchol.* 148 The third family is the Vermiculi, or Worm Shells 1860 P. P CARPENTER in *Rep Smithsonian Instit* 1859, 206 The Ivory Worm-shell (*Vermetus eburneus*) 1861 *Ibid* 1860, 210 Family Vermetidæ (Worm-Shells) 1885 F MCCOY *Prodromus Zool Victoria* XI 7 *Typhlops nigrescens* The Blackish Australian *Worm-Snake 1885 [see *ground snake*, GROUND *sb* 18b] 1729 *Phil. Trans* XXXVI 133 The upper Wire or Point.. is by Means of the *Worm-spring EF., made to push the said Beam upwards with the Force of the Spring. 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XIII 488/1 There must be a worm-spring fastened to the key, and to the bar W., to keep down the end of the key 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 64 This Insect, in the *worm-state, is about the bigness of a louse. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh* 126 At the same rubble Quarries we find also the *Lapides vermiculares*, or *Worm-stones. 1681 GREW *Museum* III § 1 v. 303 The Worme-Stone Not much unlike a Steel Worme used for the drawing of Corks out of Bottles. 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 17 *Woorme-toungued Oratours, dust-footed Poets, and weatherwise historians 1859 PAGE *Geol Terms, Vermiculites*, the smaller. *worm tracks which appear on the surfaces of many flaggy sandstones 1776 MENDES DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol* 285 A single Vermiculus, or *Worm-tube 1883 *Science* II. 88/2 As the coral grows, it spreads round the worm tube 1914 *Brit. Mus. Return* 213 A supposed Worm-tube from the Chalk, of Bridlington. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk* V 214 My bed cloth consisted of a single covering not thicker than a *wormweb 1821 GALT *Sir A Wylie* I. XXI 178 Your Leddyship's character's no a gauze gown, or a worm web 1643 *Lancash Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc) 179 They bringe up an open trench in a *worme work, the earth being indented or sawed, for the securitie of their myners.

Worm (wɜm), *v* Forms: 3 wirme, 6–7 worme, 7 woorme, 7– worm. [f. the sb. Cf. Du., G. *wurmen* (in various senses)
In *Gen. & Ex* 3342 'Quo so nome up forbone mor it [the manna] wirmede, bredde, and rotede ðor' read 'wirmes bredde' (cf. Petrus Comestor *scatebat vermibus*)]

I 1. *intr* To hunt for or catch worms.
1576 TURBERV *Venerie* li 153 When he [the boar] feedeth on fearne or rootes, then is it called rowting or fearning, or (as some call it) worming bycause when he doth but a little turne vp the grounde with his nose, he seeketh for wormes. *Ibid* lii 154 In soft places where he wormeth 1611 COTGR, *Vermiller*, to worme, to root for wormes 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap & Good Husb* VI. 1 115 It is good to keepe Chickens one fortnight in the house, and after to suffer them to goe abroad with the Henne to worme 1880 F. BUCKLAND *Nat. Hist Brit Fishes* 11 Men, women, and children are employed in 'worming'. 1899 R HAGGARD in *Longm Mag.* Apr 520 The old thrush goes on worming without even taking the trouble to look up

2. *trans.* To cause to be eaten by worms; to devour, as a burrowing worm does. Chiefly *pass.*, to be eaten by worms. Also *fig.*
1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. i A 3, The body, as the Duke spake very wisely, is gone to be wormd 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Pet* II 4 530 The people called him [Herod] a god, but the wormes soone confuted their ridiculous deity, That . when the Angell had worm'd that Idoll, he might say, Behold your king. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 816 Ev'ry plague that can infest Society, and that saps and worms the base Of th' edifice that policy has rais'd 1821 GALT *Ann Parish* XXVII 235 The Manse had fallen into a sore state of decay—the doors were wormed on the hinges. 1864 T. S. WILLIAMS

& SIMMONDS *Engl. Commerc Correspt.* 285 Buffalo hides except rubbed, holed, or wormed, cannot be laid down at all near your hmit. 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Some few margins are wormed, but this can be repaired at a trifling cost. 1900 *Trans. Highland & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. v. XII. 235 It might have been suspected that part of the thinness [of the oats] at one end of the plots was due to worming.

b. To eat (one's way) *through*. (Cf. 9 c.)

1858 MASSON *Milton* I 481 There were men who had wormed their way through libraries, and might be classified according to the colours left in them by the food they had devoured.

II. 3. To extract the 'worm' or lytta from the tongue of (a dog). (Supposed to be a safeguard against madness: see WORM *sb.* 13.)

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 369 It shall be good when spanell whelpes are one moneth olde to worme them vnder the taung 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 1. 6 A dog not wormed while he is yong, will in time proue mad. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vii, *Int.*, Hee Will screw you out a Secret from a Statist —, *Com* So easie, as some Cobler wormes a Dog. 1641 PEACHAM *Worth of Penny* 21 For a peny you may have your dog worm'd, and so be kept from running mad. 1743 H WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 3 Oct., Patapan is in my lap; I had him wormed lately, which he took heinously. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The men assisted the laird in his sporting parties, wormed his dogs, and cut the ears of his terrier puppies. 1845 BROWNING *Pretus* 50 He wrote the little tract 'On worming dogs'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (as a remedy for madness, a ribald tongue, or greediness).

1564–78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 62 You learned your Retorike in the vniuersitie of Bridewell; you were neuer well wormed when you were young. 1589 NASHE *Countercuffe* Wks. (Grosart) I. 77 The blood and the humors that were taken from him, by launcing and worming him at London vpon the common Stage. 1615 DAY *Festivals* xii. 335 Abishai desiring leave. to go and worme that unhappy Tongue of his [Shimei's]. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 9 He bans, and cannot be quiet till his tongue be wormed. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV i, Is she grown mad now? Is her blood set so high? I'le have her madded, I'le have her worm'd. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk Millaine* III. ii. G3 When I had worm'd his tongue, and trussed his hanches. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. 12 He is such a froward testy old fellow, he should be Wormed like a mad Dog. *a* 1679 J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 137 A certaine woman that eat much before her husband, and hee complained of her to her mother, shee told him itt was her fault, for she had not wormd her.

†c. *To worm a person in the nose* to extract information from him by adroit questioning. *Obs.*

Cf. F *tirer à quelqu'un les vers du nez.*

1623 *Trans. Aunc & Mod. Times* IX. xxii. 953/2, I haue so cunningly wormed my husband in the nose; that he hath discouered vnto me, more Mony then hee acquainted you withall.

4. To rid (plants, esp. tobacco) of 'worms' or grubs.

1624 CAPT SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Wormes in the earth also there are but too many, so that to keepe them from destroying their Corne and Tobacco, they are forced to worme them euery morning, . else all would be destroyed. 1641 [cf. WORMING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1649 W. BULLOCK *Virginia* 11 The poore Servant goes daily through the rowes of Tobacco stooping to worme it. 1779 J. CARVER *Treat. Culture Tobacco* iv. 23 This is termed 'worming the tobacco'. 1864 DE CONS *Cotton & Tobacco* 274 The plants ought to be wormed—which means searched and cleared of worms —at least once a week.

absol. 1886 C. G. W. LOCK *Tobacco* 69 The usual practice is to worm and sucker while the dew is on in the morning.

III. †5. To pry into the secrets of (a person); to play the spy upon. *Obs.*

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. iii, O he is a very subtile and a dangerous knave, but if he deal a Gods name, we shall worm him. *a* 1626 — *Wit without Money* IV. iv, I'le teach you to worm me, good Lady sister, and peep into my privacies to suspect me. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 41 You have .a Lay-presbytery to worme your Purposes and Consciences. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 211 Spies with eye askance, Pretended heretics who worm the soul.

6. *To worm* (a person) *out of*: to deprive or dispossess of (property, etc.) by underhand dealing. ? *Obs.*

1617 W FENNOR *Compters Commw.* 10 It was onely a tricke to worme mee out of my money. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen IV* xi, Richard (whom late wee left dethron'd) is not Worne from the Storye, though worm'd out of King. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant. Crew, Worm'd out of*, Rookt, Cheated, Trickt. 1728 tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* I. 58 This gave us a suspicion..that they jointly contriv'd to worm us out of this Mony. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. viii, We cannot wrestle against the world, but we may shake hands with it, and worm the miser out of its treasures.

7. *To worm out*: to thrust out, get rid of, expel, by subtle and persistent pressure or undermining.

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombie* II. ii, I haue tied vp the louing worme my daughter, and will see whether fansie can worme fansie out of her head. 1643 SIR T BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 30. 67 It is a riddle to me, how this story of Oracles hath not worm'd out of the World that doubtful conceit of Spirits and Witches. *a* 1668 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 46 He did not only stock his Colledge with such a generation of Non-conformists as could not be wormed out in many years after his decease; but [etc.]. 1665 *Surv. Aff Netherl.* 127 The industrious Portugeze, whom they have wormed almost out of all their discoveries in Asia and Africa 1683 in J. Wickham LEGG *Eng. Ch Life* (1914) 115 A Temper, which must Inevitably..Worme out once againe the Common Prayer. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), To *Worm*, to work one out of a Place, &c. 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract Disc* II. 271 He who has the handsomest address in worming others out of business, and winding himself in. 1748 E ERSKINE *Serm* (1755) 332 The Venom of the Old Serpent has diffused itself through all the Powers and Faculties of the Soul and Body, and it is worming out your Life. 1760 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 114/1 Such a body of troops as..in time might be able to worm out the English from the trade of Bengal. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Worm*, to worm out, also to undermine, or supplant 1811 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I *Bachelor's Complaint*, Innumerable are the ways which they take to insult and worm you out of their husband's confidence.

8. *To worm out*: to extract (information, a secret, etc.) by insidious questioning. Similarly const *out of* or *from* (a person).

1715 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, I fancy thou could'st worm it [a secret] out of her 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Worm*, to worm out, to obtain the knowledge of a secret by craft. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. T., I he Will* IV, I do not want to worm your secret from you. 1807 CRABBE *Birth of Flattery* 56, I Who've loosed a guinea from a miser's chest, And worm'd his secret from a traitor's breast. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi, Old Wood knew all her history . He had wormed it out of her, day by day. 1844 A. SMITH *Mr. Ledbury* xx. (1856) 60 He was able . to worm out a description of the locality 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xx, By little and little our Juvenile Talleyrand..wormed out from Dick this grievance. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* iii. 68 He counsels his mother not to let the king worm from her his secret 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* v 62 The judge ordered one of his peasants to visit the man, and to worm the truth out of him. 1900 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Quisanté* I. 14 She could not get much out of him, but she found herself trying to worm out all she could.

b. To extract (money, etc.) *out of* (a person) by pleading.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii, They make the labourer fancy that he is not to depend upon God and his own right hand, but on what his wife can worm out of the good nature of the rich.

9 *intr.* To move or progress sinuously like a worm; also *transf.* of things. Usually with adv., as *about, along, up, down*, or prep , as *in, into* (a confined space). Also, to move windingly *through*; to twine or twist *about* (something).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Trt.* I. xxii, Thousand flaming serpents hissing flew..And woorming all about his soule they clung 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Bro* (1819) 118 He [a drunk man] work'd, with sinuosities, along, Like Monsieur Corkscrew worming thro' a Cork. 1826 J F COOPER *Last of Mohicans* xx, I little like that smoke which you may see worming up along the rock above the canoe. 1839 BAILEY *Festus, The Centre*, Through seas and buried mountains .have we wormed Down to the ever burning forge of fire. 1884 *Century Mag* XXIX. 139 They wormed through the grass to within forty or fifty feet of the rifle-pits. 1885 *Cyclist* 29 Aug 1101/1 The procession .moved off in a straggling manner. .Once in order, however, the riding was excellent, and a very presentable line wormed through the Newport Road 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* xvi, The caves and their passages worm about inside the koppie.

b *refl.* in same sense.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 255 So, kneeling,. or fairly stretched at full-length supine.., we worm ourselves into the holes and crannies. 1899 D C. MURRAY *Dangerous Catspaw* 200 Gale wormed himself into the little passage. 1927 AGATHA CHRISTIE *Big Four* viii 107, I crawled cautiously out of the bushes, and inch by inch I wormed myself down the steep path.

c. With advb. acc., as *to worm one's way*. Also of figurative progress (cf. next).

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 399 Fistulous ulcers have sometimes wormed a sinuous path, and opened into the vagina. 1845 LINGARD *Hist. Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. II. 95 Through such intrigues it occasionally happened that men, in no wise qualified for the episcopal office, wormed their way to the episcopal bench 1851 F B HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* III. 39 A number of newspaper-vendors are worming their way through the crowd. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lxii. (1878) 348 That snake in the grass who wormed his way into my house. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr Claudius* vii. 117 The screw..rushed round, worming its angry way through the long quiet waves.

10. *fig.* To make one's way insidiously like a worm *into* (a person's confidence, secret affairs, etc.); to burrow *in* so as to hurt or destroy. Also, to wriggle *out of* (a difficulty).

1627 P FLETCHER *Locusts* IV xxi, To comply With that weake sexe, and by fine forgerie To worme in womens hearts, chiefly the rich and high 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Rents* II, But when debates and fretting jealousies Did worm and work within you more and more, Your colour faded. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 231 Vse subtle and crafty men, they will search, and skrew, and worme into busines of difficulty 1833 RITCHIE *Wand Loire* 138, I worm into their secrets like a being of supernatural power 1868 *Cornh. Mag.* July 68 We cannot pause to tell how impostors .wormed into his confidence 1881 TENNYSON *Cup* I. i. 54 And once there I warrant I worm thro' all their windings. 1893 in J H Barrows *World's Parlt Relig.* I 618 These facts are exceedingly embarrassing for the adherents of the evolutionary theory; but they worm out of the difficulty in a manner that provokes a smile.

b. *refl.* To insinuate oneself *into* (a person's favour or confidence, a desirable position, etc.).

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 1 Aug , I was endeavouring to settle some points of the greatest consequence, and had wormed myself pretty well into him, when his Under Secretary came in and interrupted all my scheme. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 10 One Zaraida .so worm'd herself into the Confidence of her Mistress, as to be in the highest Esteem with her. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III III. P 4 If you have management enough to worm yourself into his confidence. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* VI, Worm yourself into her secrets; I know you can. 1853 READE *Chr Johnstone* III, Flucker,..with admirable smoothness and cunning, wormed himself into cabin boy on board the yacht 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. v. 45 He was to worm himself into the family councils. 1911 J. H. ROSE *W Pitt & Gt War* XX 432 This was before Wedderburn had wormed himself into favour with Lord North.

11. *trans.* with predicate-extension · To move (an object) *off, down, through*, etc. by a gradual tortuous propulsion or dragging.

a 1862 T. WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* (1863) 117 Aided by the urgent stream, we carefully and delicately wormed our boat off the rock. 1873 J T MOGGRIDGE *Harv. Ants* I 33 We measured a tunnel [formed by ants] by worming a straw down it. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 251 Dick had gradually wormed his right arm clear of its bonds 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Dec. 2/1 To repel all attempts on the part of the enemy to worm his patrols through our advanced troops

IV. 12. [See WORM *sb.* 16 d, e] To make a screw-thread on. †*To worm in*, to screw in , to insert and secure by screwing.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i IV *Handie-Crafts* 523 He hatcheth files, and winding vices worneth 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi P 78 It hath four Iron Hooks ., whose Shanks are Wormed in 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* x. (1876) 130 A smith may be engaged generally in forging or worming screws. 1884 M MACKENZIE *Dis Throat & Nose* II 271 Its outer surface is smooth for four inches from the distal end , but for the rest of its length it is wormed

13. *Naut.* To wind spun-yarn or small rope spirally round (a rope or cable) so as to fill up the grooves between the strands and render the surface smooth for parcelling and serving.

1644 (implied in WORMING *vbl sb* 6] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Worm a Cable*, or *Hawser*,. to succour or strengthen it, by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands. 1730 CAPT W WRIGLESWORTH *MS Log-bk of the 'Lyell'* 22 Sept , Got our Main Stay down, Wormed the lower end of it 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) *Enmueller un tlat*, to worm a stay 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Apr 2/2, 60 fathom of cable, part of which is wormed 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 28 It should be tarred and wormed with stout spunyarn 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. 360 Three men can worm, parcel, and serve 2 fathoms of 12-inch in an hour

14. To remove the charge or wad from (a gun) by means of a worm (see WORM *sb.* 16 b) Also *absol.*

1802 C JAMES *Milit Duct* 8 v., *To worm a Gun*, to take out the charge of a fire-arm by means of a worm. 1859 F A. GRIFFITHS *Artil Man* 209 No 4 Worms, spunges, rams home, runs out, and trains. 1873 *Routledge's Young Gentlm. Mag.* Jan. 79/1 The guns were 'wormed', 'sponged', loaded, and run out

†**Worma tic**, *a. Obs.* [f WORM *sb*, prob. after *rheumatic*] Of, consisting of, or containing worms

1665 NEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 177 The Wormatick Cadaverous Humor and Matter *Ibid* 521 It came from a Wormatick Cause in the Bowels. Salts might kill the Worms. 1690 R CLARK *Vermiculars Destroyed* 15 Slime and wormatick matter.

†**Worm-eat**, *ppl. a. Obs* = WORM-EATEN, *lit.* and *fig.*

1597 BP HALL *Sat.* I iv. 6 Some brauer braine in high Heroick rimes Compileth worm-eate stories of olde tymes 1601 *and Pt. Return fr Parnass.* IV III 1936 Spending the marrow of their flowring age, In fruitelesse poring on some worme eate leafe. 1607 R TURNER *Nosce Te* E3, This worme-eate Churle

†**Worm-eat**, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from next.]

1. *trans.* To eat into by, or as by, worms.

1598 FLORIO, *Tarmare*, to mothe-eate or worme-eate 1653 CHISENHALE *Catholike Hist.* 109 Should the gnawing rusty teeth of time worm-eat and rase all his Records. 1663 HEAD *Hic & Ubique* II i. 20 Let 'em rot with their cares And worldly affairs, And worm eat their souls with their treasures. *a* 1739 JARVIS *Don Quix* II IV x, Leave off these vanities, which worm-eat your brain.

2. *intr.* To undergo being worm-eaten.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 125 That they bee reade-deale, which are allmost as durable as oake, and will not worme-eate so soone as white deale

Worm-eaten, *pa. pple* and *ppl. a.* Eaten into by a worm or worms

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* XVII. lxxiv. (1495) Q 111/1 Frute .yf it be not roten nother worme eten. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Take white pese and wasshe hom wele; Devoyde þo worme-etone alle bydene. 1493 *Festyvall* (W de W 1515) 139 An olde staffe of asshe that was all worme eten. *c* 1570 *Misogonus* III III 84 A neighboure of yours wch is payned in hir mandible wth a wormetone toth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. IX 57 Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolles, That were all worme eaten, and full of canker holes 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 145 Smircht worm-eaten tapestrie. 1600 ABBOT *On Jonah* xx. 434 The worke of wormes shall not be refused, to cloath a worme-eaten body 1653 W. RAMESFY *Astrol Restored* 72 He found [it] in an old rotten worm-eaten book. 1679 *Rector's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 45 Y^e beans were sound and ye pease wormeaten. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Walk Lond. & Westm.* Wks. 1720 III 316 Old worm-eaten Presses, whose Doors flew open on our Approach. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 148 Then, like worm-eaten fruit, it drops and dies. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXVIII, Old worm-eaten ship timber. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag* Oct. 628/2 No one ever yet found an unsound or worm-eaten nut in a squirrel's store.

b. *transf.* Applied to organic tissue which is indented with small holes

In Elizabethan writers as a jocular description of a 'grog-blossom' nose

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 18 A huge woorme-eaten nose, like a cluster of grapes hanging downewards. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf Yeare* F 1 An Antiquary might haue pickt rare matter out of his Nose, but that it was worme-eaten (yet that proued it to be an auncient Nose) 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* III 966 The whole of the colon above the stricture was distended and worm-eaten by small ulcers. *Ibid* IV 746 A larger superficial ulcer with irregular 'worm-eaten' or 'mouse-nibbled' margins 1899 *Ibid.*

VI 550 The surface [of the bone] has a worm-eaten appearance

c. *fig.* (of persons and things). Decayed, decrepit; antiquated, outworn

c 1575 W Wager *Longer thou liuest* 329 (Brandl) You begin to be scabbie and worme eaten, It is time Salt vpon you to strow 1589 R Harvey *Pl Perc* (1590) 6 His worm-eaten Conscience 1597 Morley *Introd Mus* 158 Your close in the treble part is so stale that it is almost worme eaten. 1604 ? Dekker *Newes fr Graueseud* Ep Ded A 4 That worme-eaten name of Liberall It's a name of the old fashion 1614 Ralegh *Hist World* I vii § 4. 103 And therefore were all thinges among the Greekes (which antiquitie had worne out of knowledge) called *Ogygia*, which we in English commonly call (worme eaten) or of defaced date 1637 Rutherford *Lett* (1671) 187 O poor fools who are beguiled with painted things and rotten worm-eaten hopes! 1721 Ramsay *Tartana* 362 These musty Fools Who only move by old worm-eaten Rules 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Sept. 5/1 The worm-eaten bibliophile

absol. 1730 Pope *Let to Gay* 1 Oct., The employment I am fittest for—conversation with the dead, the old, and the worm-eaten

Hence †**Worm-eatenness**, worm-eaten condition.

1617 Rider *Bibl Schol*, *Caries* Rottennesse or worm-eatennesse in wood 1617 Barbier *Famus Ling.* 94 The tops of chesnut trees rot with rustie wormeatennesse. 1666 J Smith *Old Age* 85 By the ceasing of the teeth we must understand, all those infirmities that are incident to them by reason of age, whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, wormeatenness, [etc.] 1730 Bailey (folio), *Verminousness*, Fulness of Worms, Worm-eatenness

Wo·rm-ea·ter.

1 A bird or other creature that feeds on worms, *spec.* the Worm-eating Warbler (see below).

1760 G Edwards *Glean Nat Hist* II. 200 The Worm-eater [of Pennsylvania]. 1831 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer* II 221 *Sylvicola* (*Vermivora*) *peregrina*. Tennessee Worm-eater 1878 J. Buller *New Zealand* I. v 39 A desperate gang headed by a chief called 'Kaitoke' (worm-eater)

2 [f. Worm-eaten] (See quots.)

1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl* 22 Apr 2/3 A man gave his occupation as that of a worm eater He said he was employed by a furniture manufacturer to fire shot at furniture so as to give it a worm-eaten appearance 1900 *Daily Mail* 31 Oct., Worm-eaters . assist the makers of spurious oak furniture to deceive the public by drilling worm holes into the wood so as to give it an ancient appearance.

†**Wo·rm-ea·ting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* The eating of worms into fruit, timber, etc.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho* I 36 Steeping of seeds in the infusion of wormewood, centuary, coloquintida, and such like, will defende them from wormeating 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I x 48 Hee shall cleanse them [*sc* trees] from wormes, filthines, and worme eatings 1677 N Cox *Gentl Recreat* IV 15 To preserve these Stocks or Tops from rotting, or worm-eating, rub them over thrice a year with Sallet or Linseed oyl 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc New Invent* 40 To make good the damage she brought home by Worm-eating

Wo·rm-ea·ting, *ppl a* That eats worms for food. *Worm-eating Warbler*, the bird *Helmintho-therus vermivorus* of the eastern U. S.

1817 Stephens in Shaw's *Gen Zool.* X 730 Worm-eating Warbler *Sylvia vermivora*. Inhabits Pensylvania 1831 Swainson & Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* II 204 The worm-eating Warblers (*Vermivoræ*) 1872 Coues *Key N Amer. Birds* 93 *Helmi*[*ntho*]*therus vermivorus*. Worm-eating Warbler.

Wormed (wɜ·md), *ppl. a.* [f. Worm *v.* and *sb.* + -ed.]

1. Eaten into or bored by worms, infested with worms.

1846 A Young *Naut. Dict.* 371 Wormed, the state of timber or plank when a number of internal cavities are made in it by a particular kind of worm, called the *Teredo navalis*, that abounds chiefly in tropical climates. 1853 G Johnston *Nat Hist. E. Bord* I. 96 Old bushes may generally be seen growing, all knaggy and wormed, about decaying onsteads. 1860 *Encycl Brit* (ed 8) XXI. 976/1 There is great reason to believe that some inflammatory action of the liver, of the eye, and of other wormed viscus, precedes the evolution of parasites in them 1883 R Bridges *Prometheus* 102 Then in the rumed dwellings and old tombs He dug, unbedding from the wormed ooze Vessels and tools of trade and husbandry. 1913 Masefield *Daffodil Fields* III, Wormed hard-wood piles were driv'n in the river bank.

2 Formed with a screw-thread. Also in parasynthetic combinations = furnished with a (specified) number of screw-threads

1683 Moxon *Printing* xi. P 1 62 A Three-Worm'd Spindle comes faster and lower down than a four-Worm'd Spindle. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 8 Aug 11/1 Two perpendicular bars of iron are firmly fixed at B B, the upper portion of each of them deeply wormed for a screw When the silo is full, planks are laid lengthwise over its whole surface, through which the wormed ends of the iron bars protrude.

Wormer (wɜ·mər). [f Worm *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who pries into the affairs of others, one who 'worms out' (secrets).

The meaning in quot 1602 is uncertain

1602 Chettle *Hoffman* III (1631) F 1 b, How say you, most valiant and reprobate Country men · haue ye not heard I haue bin a stinger, a tickler, a wormer. 1822 Mrs. Nathan *Langreath* III 465 The insidious wormer of family secrets.

2 a. One who catches or collects worms for bait.

1880 F Buckland *Nat. Hist. Brit Fishes* II It is a very interesting sight to see the lights of the numerous wormers when they are out with their lanterns collecting of a dark night. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr. 594/2 A long reach is indispensable to a good wormer.

b. One who angles with a worm or worms as bait.

1891 A Lang *Angling Sk* 26 In a small burn a skilled wormer may almost depopulate the pools. 1909 W C. Platts *Light Lines* 82 And how keen some of these old wormers are!

3 *U.S.* = Worm *sb.* 16 b

1891 *Century Dict* 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1911 Webster.

†**Wormete**, *a. Obs.* In 4 wermethe. [OE. *wyrmǽte*, f. *wyrm* Worm *sb.* + *ǽt-* pret. stem of *etan* Eat *v.* Cf MHG. *wurmæge*.] Worm-eaten.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 126 Wiþ wyrmætum lice. 1340 *Ayenb* 229 Ase þet fiut ne is nazt guod, þaȝ hit by wel uayr wiþ-oute, huanne hit is uorroted and wermethe.

Wo·rm-grass.

†1 A species of stonecrop, *Sedum album*, with worm-like leaves. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I lxxvii. 114 Wilde Prickmadam, great Stone Croppe, or Worme grasse. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II cxxxvi 414 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Worm-Grass*, an Herb that kills Worms.

2. The Pinkroot, *Spigelia marilandica*, of the Southern U. S., the root and leaves of which are used as a vermifuge Also applied to *S. Anthelmia*.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 156 *Anthelmenthia Spigelia* Worm-grass 1786 Abercrombie *Arrangem* 66 in *Gard Assist.*, *Spigelia marilandica*, or Maryland worm grass, or Carolina India pink. 1822 Good *Study Med.* (1829) I 375 The Indian-pinks, or worm grasses *s*[*pigelia*] *anthelmia*, and *s Marylandica* 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind. Isl* 789 Worm-grass, *Spigelia Anthelmia*.

Wo·rm-hole. A hole made by a burrowing worm or insect in wood, fruit, books, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 946 To fill with worme-holes stately monuments 1599 — *Hen V*, II iv. 86 'Tis no sinister, nor no awk-ward Clayme, Pickt from the wormeholes of long-vanisht dayes 1615 Rowlands *Melancholie Knt.* 33 Old bookes, wherein the worm-holes doe remaine. 1684 J S *Profit & Pleas United* 167 As for your Float let it be of the lightest Cork you can get, clear from cracks or worme holes 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 23 Others, whose time of transformation is also near at hand, fasten their tails to a tree, or to the first worm-hole they meet, in a beam. 1858 O W Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-T.* (1883) 262 An apple with a worm hole 1874 Willshire *Anc. Prints* III 79 The worm holes so frequently to be met with in the old crab and pear-wood blocks of the early masters.

Hence **Wo·rm-holed** *a.*, perforated with worm-holes.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks* Ser I 202 The resolution and persistence of the one, like sound timber wormholed and made shaky, as it were, by the other's infirmity of will and discontinuity of purpose. 1875 'S Beauchamp' *N Hamilton* I 166 'See, sir,' he would say as he turned the chairs over with a rap on the floor, to shake the sawdust out. 'There's the proof' worm-holed you see, sir, worm-holed'.

Wo·rmhood. *nonce-wd.* [-hood.] The state or condition of being a worm.

1692 S. Shaw *Diff. Humours Men* 26, I doubt he will make a worse Beast of him than a Worm, if the company do not over-rule him, he'll make him that he cannot crawl, and then he will lose his worm hood as well as his manhood.

Wormian (wɜ·miăn), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. (*ossa*) *Wormiān-a*, f. the name of the Danish physician Olaus *Worm* (1588–1654).] The designation of small bones of irregular shape (otherwise styled *ossa triquetra*), frequently found in the sutures of the skull.

1832 R Knox *Cloquet's Anat* 59 A wormian bone, which varies in size, and is frequently of an oval form 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV 960/1 An interval is formed, which is afterwards filled up with Wormian ossicles 1866 Huxley *Prehist Rem Casthn.* 88 There is a large Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture 1884 J G. Garson in *Jrnl Anthropol. Inst* XIII. 391 The wormian bones are small in most instances.

Wo·rming, *vbl. sb.* [f. Worm *v.* + -ing 1]

1. a. Extraction of the 'worm' or lytta from a dog's tongue.

1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 371 The worming doth discharge the Spanell of madnesse and frenesie. 1654 C Wase *Gratitus' Cyneget.* Illustr 13 To prevent Madnesse by Worming. 1828 *Sporting Mag* II. 31 Worming . is most efficatious.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1859 *Slang Dict.*, *Worming*, removing the beard of an oyster or muscle

2. The action of ridding (plants, etc.) of 'worms' or grubs.

1641 Milton *Animadv Remonstr. Def* 52 [He] challenges as his right . the clipping of every bush, the weeding and worming of every bed. 1864 De Coin *Cotton & Tobacco* 274 The worming must continue, after the hoeing is done, until the plants are ripe for cutting.

†3. The practice of a spy or informer. (In quot. *attrib.*) *Obs*

1607 Beaum & Fl *Woman-Hater* III iii, Has not many men been raised from this worming trade?

b. The use of insidious methods of progress or advancement.

1916 *Nineteenth Cent* Nov. 1074 In the Two Americas, . Deutschtum has, by silent worming, won enormous power all the way from Chicago to the Chilean coast.

4. Angling with worms as bait.

1842 Pulman *Rustic Sk* 48 Zo 't's all up wi' wormin', an' huomward da trot Th' angler, wull pleyz'd wi' th' spoort e've a-got 1910 *Encycl Brit* II 28/1 The other methods of taking trout . are spinning, live-baiting and worming 1922 *Blackw Mag* Jan. 39/1 When I showed him how to cast the worm up stream, . he was delighted with this, to him, novel method of worming.

5. The action of catching worms (for bait).

1881 *Athenæum* 30 Apr 594/2 Worming is an art; the worms are very cunning, and apt to pop back into their holes if the hunter treads heavily

6 *Naut.* The process of winding spun-yarn round a rope or cable, so as to fill up the spiral furrows between the strands (cf. Worm *v.* 13). Also *concr*, the yarn or line thus used as a filling.

1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* 116 Worming is the laying of a small roape, or line alongst, betwixt the strands of a cabell or hawser. 1721 W Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist* 120 Lanyards, Ratling, Worming 1791 Smeaton *Edystone L* (1793) § 137 Not only the service and worming were cut, but the cable itself was injured by the sharpness of the rocks. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 65 Worming is made of 2 or 3 strands. *c* 1860 H Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 27 The worming is put in the lay 1897 F T Bullen *Cruise Cachalot* 84 A favourite design is to carve the bone into the similitude of a rope, with 'worming' of smaller line along its lays.

7. A worm-like incrustation.

1903 Conrad & Hueffer *Romance* v iii. 425, I knew the feel of every little worming of rust on the iron candlestick

8. *Comb.* **worming machine** (for making screw-threads); **worming-pot**, a utensil for forming worm-like ornaments on stoneware.

1866 J Chamberlain in *B'ham & Midl Hardware Distr.* 607 They [*sc* screw-blanks] are next carried to the *worming machine. 1839 Ure *Dict Arts* 1017 Common stoneware is coloured by means of two kinds of apparatus, the one called the blowing pot, the other the *worming-pot

Worming, *ppl. a.* [f Worm *v.* + -ing 2.] Winding, twisting; *fig.* working or advancing insidiously or tortuously.

1626 B. Jonson *Staple of Newes* v. ii, I ha' you in a purse-net Good Master Picklocke, wi' your worming braine, And wriging ingine-head of maintenance 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III v. 369 But Saint Hierome will have them [*sc* windows] lattised, *Lignis interrasilibus, et vermiculatis*, with worming or winding splinters of shaved wood. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Charity* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 156 Your sly, sneaking, worming souls, Whom Friendship scorns, and Fear controuls 1835 W G. Simms *Vemassee* i. 14 (Funk) Around the fields the negro piles slowly the worming and ungraceful fence.

†**Wo·rmish**, *a Obs.* [-ish] Worm-like; as weak or despicable as a worm

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v (1922) 177 In such a shadowe, or rather pit of darkenes, the wormish mankinde lives, that neither they knowe how to foresee, nor what to feare. 1626 Hayward *Sanct Troub. Soul* I § 3 52 Be not angry with vs (wormish weakelings) although we offend; for thou knowest what we are and whereof we are made 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 3, I haue a..iudgement to discerne such wormish waspes.

†**Worm-kin.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 wyrmcyn(n, 3 wrimkin. [OE. *wyrmcyn*(*n* = OHG. *wurmchunni*, *-khunni*, MHG. *-kunne*, f. Worm *sb.* + Kin *sb.*1] The race of worms or serpents, or a species of these.

Beowulf 1425 Ȝesawon ða æfter wætere wyrmcynnes fela, sellice sædracan sund cunnian *c* 893 Ælfred *Oros* III. ix. (1883) 136 On westennum wildeora & wyrmcynna missenlicra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xi 12 Scorpionem, þæt is an wyrm-cynn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3895 Ðor-fore hem cam wrim kin among, ðat hem wel bitterlike stong.

Wormless (wɜ·mles), *a. rare.* [-less.] Free from, destitute of, worms.

1837 Darley *Syren Songs* v Poet. Wks (1908) 441 In the wormless sands shall he Feast for no foul gluttons be. 1902 Mabel Barnes-Grundy *A Thames Camp* vii 111, I was in a shocking bad temper owing to the absolutely wormless condition of our plot.

†**Wo·rmlet.** *Obs.*—° [-let] A little worm

1611 Florio, *Verminucci*, wormelets. *Ibid*, *Vermolini*, little wormes, grubs, or wormelets.

Wo·rm-like, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Resembling a worm in structure, form, movement, etc.; vermiform.

1721 Bailey s.v *Vaĉuola major*, the foremost Worm like Process of the *Cerebellum*. 1774 Goldsm *Nat. Hist* I. 173 The whole body of the water then is found replete with little worm-like insects 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 77 A strange spiral, or worm-like, motion 1868 W Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 218 A dreadful fat worm like black thing with onions . . ; it was lamprey. 1885 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 50 The Ant-eaters have narrow heads with long snouts, to accommodate their enormously long worm-like tongues.

b. *fig.* (Cf. Worm *sb.* 13.)

1805 Wordsw *Prelude* XI 252, I . . wished that Man Should start out of his earthy, worm-like state, And spread abroad the wings of Liberty. 1877 Gladstone *Diary* 7 May in Morley *Life* II. VII. IV. 565 Never did I feel weaker and more wormlike.

B *adv.* After the manner of a worm.

1813 Byron *Corsair* I xiv, That heart hath long been changed; Worm-like 'twas trampled, adder-like avenged. 1842 Browning *Pippa Passes* III, A pale wretch . . Who through some chink had pushed and pressed, On knees and elbows, belly and breast, Worm-like into the temple.

Wormling (wɜ·mlin). Also ? wormeling, wormlin. [f Worm *sb.* + -ling. Cf. ON. *yrmlingr*] A small worm; chiefly *fig.*, a poor despicable creature.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. II. *Imposture* 498, O dusty wormling! dar'st thou strive and stand With Heav'ns high Monarch? 1612 Shelton *Quix.* III. IV (1620) 149 God . doth not abandon the little flies of the aire, nor the wormelings of the earth, nor the spawnlings of the water. 1621 Brathwait *Nat. Embassie* (1877) 14 Thou wormlin, how dar'st thou reuile his name? 1628 Sir W. Mure *Doomesday* 185 Vile wormeling, Thou whose tender pride The weakest

sunshine scarce couldst byde. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* etc. II. 129 The good and great, That lent a portion of their wealthy power, And saw'd a wormling from destruction's fate. 1858 E. CASWALL *Masque of Mary* etc. 179 The uncreated Word, who flesh became For us poor wormlings creeping on the ground. 1891 C DAWSON *Ad somnos* IV. 85 But if [there is] a God, what of the wormling man, Who madly dares impeach His awful will?

†Wormly. *Obs. rare.* [' Named from *Wormley* in Herts. or that in Surrey.] A horse.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 852 Thy white Wormly brave [*ton blanc corserot*].

Wormseed (wɜ̄·msīd). [WORM *sb.* 4.]

1. A name for various plants considered to have anthelmintic properties; as swine's fennel or sulphurwort, *Peucedanum officinale; Artemisia Santonica, A. Vahliana, A. judaica, A. maritima; Erysimum cheiranthoides* (Treacle or English Wormseed), *Chenopodium anthelminticum* and *Ambrina anthelmintica* (American Wormseed); *Halogeton tamariscifolium* (Spanish Wormseed).

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 188 Swynys fenkel or wyrmsed *feniculus porosus* *c* 1400 [see *swynesfenel*, SWINE 5 b]. 1541 *Bk. Propertius Herbs* D j, *Feniculus poeticus*.. is called worme sede. It is good to destroy wormes in a mannes body. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxii. 212 Cameline, or English Woormseed. *Ibid.* 213 Treacle Wormeseede riseth vp with tough and pliant braunches. *Ibid* II cccxxxv. 942 The Latines name it *Semen-tina*; the seede is called *Semen sanctum*, Holie seede, and *Semen contra Lumbricos*: in English Wormseed; the herbe it selfe is also called Wormseed, or Wormseedwoort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* VII. xxvii. 867 *Camelina*. English Wormeseede. 1686 RAY *Hist. Plant.* I. 368 Absinthium Santonicum Alexandrinum C. B. . Semen Sanctum Park. Sementina Ger. .. Wormseed. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 332 Worm-seed, *Chenopodium*. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav N. Amer.* I. 163 *Chenopodium anthelminticum* is very plentiful on the road... The English who settled here, call it Worm-seed and Jerusalem Oak .. In Pensylvania and New Jersey its seeds are given to children, against the worms. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* III. 585 *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. Treacle Wormseed. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 418 Wormseed. Jerusalem Oak. *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, . growing all over America. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v, Spanish Wormseed, *Halogeton tamariscifolium*.

2. The dried flower-heads of one or other of these plants, used as an anthelmintic. Formerly also in pl. *Levant, Alexandrian, Barbary, Tartarian wormseed*, that prepared from species of *Artemisia*.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Worme sede, ij s. vi. d. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 269 Woorme seede of the best kynde, cauled *Semensina*. 1594 R. WILSON *Coblers Proph* II. 427 (Malone Soc.) *Sould.* I abhorre and defie thee. *Con* Euen as the child doth wormeseed hid in Raisons. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxv. 941 This Wormwood called *Sementina* and *Semen sanctum* . beareth that seede which we haue in vse, called Wormseede: in shoppes *Semen santolinum*. 1615 in W. Foster *Lett. recd E. Ind. Co.* (1899) III. 177 Wormseeds likewise doth grow in Corosson. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 25 The Child certainly knows..That the Wormseed or Mustard it refuses, is not the Apple or Sugar it cries for. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo of the Ship Hamstead Galley, .consisting of.. Worm-seeds, Gum Arabeck [etc.]. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Wormseed, *Semen contra, semen sanctum*, or *semen santonicum*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Chenopodium*, The fourth and fifth Sorts were brought from America, where the Seeds are call'd Worm-Seed. 1789 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX 82 The Chenopodium, producing the semen santonicum, or worm seed, a medicine formerly in great character 1865 *Treas Bot., Wormseed*. The name is applied in herb-shops to *Semen contra*, the produce of several species of *Artemisia*. 1867 WATTS *Dict. Chem*, Wormseed. *Semen Cinæ. Semen Contra. Semen Santonici.*—The flower-buds of *Artemisia Vahliana, A. Sieberi*, and *A. inculta*. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 293 Santonica or worm-seed.

3. The eggs of the silkworm moth. Cf. SEED *sb.* 5 a.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scotl.* 133 By supplying the Planters in those Parts with small Quantities of Wormseed, of the best Breed.

4. *attrib* in *wormseed mustard, oil*, † *stone, weed*, † *wort* (see quots.).

1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 35 *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. *Worm-seed Mustard. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 167 The essential oil of Chenopodium anthelminticum, known in North America under the name of *Worm-seed Oil, is powerfully anthelmintic. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem*, Wormseed oil. *Oleum cinæ* 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. 65 A Stone..found in .Cornwall: and is called there, *Wormseed-Stone, being thick set with small Bodies, not unlike the *Semen Santonici*, or Wormseed 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 170 The *Worm-Seed Weed. 1830 J D MACCOCK *Flora Barbadensis* 446 Worm Seed Weed *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. 1597 *wormseedwoort [see 1]

Wormship. *nonce-wd.* [-SHIP] The personality of a worm. (With possess. pron, as a mock-title.)

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* V cxlix, Vain Son of Dust pull down thy foolish Crest, And in this Glasse thy feeble Wormship see. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophila* II. xviii, Now serves our Guiltiness, as winding sheet To wrap up Lepers, Cover meet; While thus stern vengeance does our Wormships sadly greet 1775 S. J PRATT *Liberal Opin.* CXXXIV (1783) IV 217 A dead man being property *under the earth*; so that. as the property properly belonged only to the worms, the matter ought to be submitted to their worshipful wormships.

†Wormstall. *Obs* [? Altered f. dial *oumer*, UMBER *sb.*[1] + STALL *sb.*[1]] An outdoor shelter for cattle in warm weather

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXXIII, Drive thy sheepe and cattaile out of the Sunne, into some worme stall and place of shade 1613 MARKHAM *Eng Husb.* Former Pt II A 4, The shelter will be an excellent wormestall for cattell in the summer. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray, Wormstal*, shelter for cattel in hot weather.

Wormwood (wɜ̄·mwud). Forms: 5 wyrmwode, 5–6 worm(e)wod(e, 6 wormwodd, worme-, woormewoodde, wourmewodde, 6–7 -wood(e, 6– wormwood. [Altered f. WERMOD, as if f. WORM *sb.* + WOOD *sb.*[1]]

1. The plant *Artemisia Absinthium*, proverbial for its bitter taste The leaves and tops are used in medicine as a tonic and vermifuge, and for making vermouth and absinthe; formerly also to protect clothes and bedding from moths and fleas, and in brewing ale. It yields a dark green oil.

a 1400–50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 11 For to makyn surripe of violet; it of wormwode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 530/1 Wymwode, herbe, *absinthium* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* C v, A medecyne for an hawke that hath mutes. Take the luce of wormewode and put it ther thay be and thei shall dye 1573 in Gage *Hengrave* (1822) 201 For wormewoode to lay amongst the bedding at Coleman Streete, xij *d* 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 123 Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strowne, no flea for his life dare abide to be knowne. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii 30 When it did tast the Worme wood on the nipple of my Dugge, and felt it bitter. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii. D 1 b, These for frenzy be A speedy and a soueraigne remedie, The bitter Wormewood, Sage and Marigold 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* II. 1, He burnt wormwood in't, to kill the fleas i' the rushes. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg.* I 628 And Artemisia grows, where Wormwood grew 1855 DILLMER *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 140 Wormwood gives its flavour to the 'purl' of the English workman. 1899 BRIDGES *Idle Flowers* XV, Ragwort and stiff Wormwood And straggling Mignonette.

b With qualifying word, designating species of *Artemisia* and some similar plants; as

†French wormwood, *A. gallica* or *A. Santonica*; **†Holy w.**, *A. Santonica*; **Pontic, Roman w**, *A pontica* or *A. Absinthium*; **Sea w.**, *A. maritima*, **Tree w.**, *A. arborescens* of the Mediterranean. Also **Roman w**, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*; **Wild w.**, *Parthenium Hysterophorus*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 7 Wormwod pontike .in englishe maye be also called wormwod gentle. *Ibid* 8 Absinthium santonicum. may be called in englishe frenche wormwod *Ibid*, Frenche wormwod is weaker then Sea wormwod is 1551 — *Herbal* I A iiij, Ponticum absinthium . maye be named in englishe, wormwode gentle or wormwode Romane, Wormwode pontyke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I II. 5 The second kinde of Wormwood is called in Latine *Seriphium*, and *Absynthium Marinum* ..In English Sea wormwood. *Ibid.* 6 *Santoni* wormwood, or French wormwood 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccxxxiii 940 It is called in English small leafed Wormwood, Romaine Wormwood, garden or Cypres Wormwood, and French Wormwood *Ibid* II cccxxxv. 941 Holie Wormwood .called *Sementina* and *Semen sanctum* . beareth that seede which we haue in vse, called Wormseede. *Ibid* II cccxxxvi. 943 *Absinthium arborescens*. Tree Wormwood 1696 SLOANE *Catal Plant Jamaica* 127 Artemisia humilior flore majore albo Wild Wormwood. 1721 *Queen's Closet* 10 To make Syrup of Wormwood Take Roman Wormwod, or Pontick Wormwood, half a Pound. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v. *Absinthium*, The Roman and Sea Wormwoods are great Creepers at the Root. The Tree Wormwood rises to be a Shrub five or six Foot high. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot* App 332 Wormwod, Wild, *Parthenium* 1854 THOREAU *Walden* XIV (1886) 261 It was overrun with Roman wormwood and beggar-ticks. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl* 789 Wormwood, wild, *Parthenium Hysterophorus allusively.* 1672 R WILD *Poet. Licent.* 27 This bitter Cup hath Roman Wormwood in't.

c. *Salt of wormwood*, an impure carbonate of potash, obtained from the ashes of wormwood.

1617 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1639) 209 The salt of wormwood is esteemed hot and dry like the hearb. 1666 WOOD *Life* (O H S) II. 95 Salt of wormwood and juyce of lemmon. 1756 F HOME *Exper Bleaching* 277 To four pints of lime-water .I added 20 gr of salt of wormwood 1789 BUCHAN *Dom. Med* XIV (1790) 153 An ounce of the bark with an equal quantity of salt of wormwood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 95/1.

2. *fig.* An emblem or type of what is bitter and grievous to the soul.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxix 18 Lest there be amonge you some rote, that beareth gall & wormwodd. — *Amos* V 7 Ye turne the lawe to wormwod. *Ibid* VI. 12 Ye haue turned true iudgment in to bytternesse, and the frute of righteousnesse in to wormwod. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 90 But . amonge his soo many prosperous, pleasaunte, and luckye affayres, fortune mengeled sume seedes of wormewoodde, and corrupted his pure corne with the malicious weedes of coccle. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* V II. 857 To weed this Wormewood from your fruitfull braine. 1593 G HARVEY *New Let Notable Cont* Wks. (Grosart) I. 285 Conuerting the wormewood of iust offence into the angelica of pure attonement 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav* F 4 Too much gall dyd that wormwood of Gibeline wittes put in his inke. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *London to Hamburgh* C 4 b, All his sugred sweet promises, were in the proofe but Gall and wormwood in the performance. 1622 BACON *Hen VII* 209 These two Persons turned Law and Iustice into Woorme-wood and Rapine. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* II II (1629) 33 *Mel.* Ha, ha, ha *Rhe* There's wormewood in that laughter. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* III 107 Venemous also is the Wormewood of his braine 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Repentance* IV, Sweeten at length this bitter bowl, Which thou hast pour'd into my soul; Thy wormwood turn to health 1642 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks 1851 III 232 *It* had beene happy for this land, if your priests had beene but onely wooden; all England knowes they have been to this Iland not wood, but wormewood 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 239 Thus Judgment is turned into Wormwood. for it is embittered by injustice, and delays make it sour 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* III. 23 My life is bitter as wormwood.

b. *To be wormwood* (or *gall and wormwood*): to be acutely mortifying or vexing (*to* a person).

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XII X. (Rtldg) 435 The accounts her ladyship brought from Madrid were wormwood to the duke 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XI, His presence and his communications were gall and wormwood to his once partial mistress 1856 R. A VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II VIII IV 51 It was wormwood to the proud spirit of Agrippa to be treated as a mere astrologer 1898 F. T BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 339 The sight of other people's good fortune is gall and wormwood to a vast number of people.

3. Used as a name or specific epithet for certain moths.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 91 The Wormwood (*Cucullia Absinthii*, Ochsenheimer) *Ibid* 134 The Wormwood Pug (*Eupithecia Absinthiata*, Stephens). *Ibid* 169 The Wormwood Eyelet (*Semasia pupillana*, Stephens). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 136, 434.

4. Short for *wormwood ale* (see 5).

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm-pl. Bk* IV 425 Oxford, All Souls ..Their silver cups are called ox-eyes, and an ox-eye of wormwood was a favourite draught there. Beer with an infusion of wormwood was to be had nowhere else.

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *wormwood-bush*, † *-cake, -diet, -draught, -drink, wormwood-coloured* adj., **wormwood-ale, -beer**, ale or beer in which wormwood is infused; **wormwood coal** (see quot), **wormwood water, wine**, a cordial prepared (like absinthe or vermouth) from wormwood, also *fig.*

1603 *wormewoode ale [see *w. beer*]. 1665 in *Maitland Club Miscell* (1840) II 528 For wormewood ale and other ale in the morneing 000 03 00 1603 F HERING *Cert Rules* B 1 b, You may vse a good draught of *wormewoode beare or ale. 1728 *Poor Robin* May A 8 b, Scurvy-grass Ale, clarified Whey, And Wormwood Beer are good they say. 1858 LADY WILKINSON *Weeds & Wild Flowers* 418 Purl, or wormwood-beer. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* V 38, I came opposite to a small clump of *wormwood bushes 1658 W M *Queens Closet Opened* (ed 4) 15 *Wormwood Cakes good for a cold Stomach, and to help Digestion 1858 LADY WILKINSON *Weeds & Wild Flowers* 353 An old belief continues to be connected with the circumstance of the dead roots of wormwood being black, and somewhat hard, and remaining for a long period undecayed beneath the living plant They are then called '*wormwood coal', and if placed under a lover's pillow they are believed to produce a dream of the person he loves 1816 *Beckford's Vathek* (ed Garnett) 72 He awoke . stung to the quick by *wormwood coloured [1786 wormwood-colour] flies 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II *Providence* 46 Gladly will I, like Pontick sheep, Unto their *wormwood-diet keep. 1750 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett to Shenstone* 9 Sept, I have a return of my fever to-day, and take *wormwood-draughts. 1658 in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 6 [Let it] be celebrated with cowheeles, and tripes, the keenest mustard, and the bitterest *wormewood drinke. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* V VI 5 *Vit* Ha, are you drunke? *Flam.* Yes, yes, with *wormewood water; you shall tast Some of it presently. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* II. 45, I aduise them to take two or three parts of wormwood-water, and one of *Aqua vitæ*. 1725 G. SMITH *Distilling* 46 Wormwood-water is in good demand in the Country 1832 G DOWNES *Lett Cont. Countries* I 168, I was attacked with a violent pain in my stomach, which yielded only to a strong dram of wormwood water (*Eau d' Absinthe*) 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Absynthites* *wormewoodde wyne 1587 HARRISON *England* II. VI (1877) 150 Artificiall stuffe, as 3 pocras and wormewood wine 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 81 In upper Germany the first draught commonly is of wormewood wine 1692 in *Earthquake at Lima* (1748) App 328 This Gentleman engaged me to take a Glass of Wormwood Wine with him, as a Whet before Dinner 1806 J PINKERTON *Recoll Paris* II. XV 208 A decanter of Jamaica rum, Wormwood wine, or that of Vermouth 1844 MANGAN *Love & Madness Poems* (1903) 323 Why must Medjnims evermore Drink their tears as wormwood wine?

b. *fig.* Attrib., passing into adj. = bitter, tart, unpleasant to experience. So also **†wormwood lecture**, a scolding or 'talking to'.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr* 893 Thy secret pleasure turnes to open shame, Thy sugred tongue to bitter wormwood tast 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* I ii, An honest decayed commander, cannot skelder, cheat, nor be seene in a bawdie house, but he shall be straight in one of their wormewood comœdies 1608 DAY *Law Tricks* II C 2 b, Trust me, loue hath kild That worme-wood humor. 1640 *Womens Sharpe Revenge* 5 And now lately one or two of the sonnes of Ignorance have pen'd three severall ill-favoured Pamphlets called Lectures, as the Juniper Lecture, the Crabtree Lecture, and the Wormwood Lecture, wherein they have laid most false aspersions upon all women generally. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II 1. (1680) 14, I shall read him a Worm-wood Lecture, when I see him 1682 M PARKER (*title*) A brief sum of certain wormwood lectures. Which women used to sing and say Unto their husbands every day 1871 F. T PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 24 Clouding with wormwood drops the wine of life 1895 G P LATHROP in *Month* (B C) Jan. 6 Notwithstanding the wormwood memories of wrongs in the past 1897 HARDY *Poems of Pilgrimage, Lausanne*, Still rule those minds on earth At whom sage Milton's wormwood words were hurled

Wormy (wɜ̄·rmi), *a.* [f. WORM *sb.* + -Y[1]. Cf MHG. *wurmic, -ec*, G. *wurmig*, Du. *wormig*]

1. Attacked, gnawed, or bored by worms or grubs; worm-eaten.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. CXXXIII. (1869) 128, I am a wormy wilowh; who so leneth to me is lost. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1568) 120 b, Studiously keping those monuments from wormie wemes. 1611 COTGR, *Vereux*, wormie, full of wormes. 1708 OZELL tr *Boileau's Lutrin* 54 The wormy Boards, by Time's corroding Spight disjoin'd 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitland Club) 213 All the fruit in that country is very wormy, and some of the finest nuts had a great worm in the kirnall. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes* II 307 And thou,—go burn thy wormy pages 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* LVII, An old brown, panelled,

dusty vestry, where the wormy registers diffuse a smell like faded snuff 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 176 We have picked nearly every apple (wormy or otherwise)

transf 1833 in *New Statist. Acc Scotl.* (1845) III *Selkirk* 41 The herbage on the hills . was destroyed by a caterpillar in 1762, long called the *wormy* year.

b. *fig.* = WORM-EATEN c.

1611 *Coryate's Crudities, Panegyr Verses* c5 b, Old wormy age that in thy mustie writs Of former fooles records the present wits 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III VII VIII 343 Europe's wormy dynasties rerobe Themselves in their old guilt.

c. *Arch.* = VERMICULATED 1 c.

1823 [see VERMICULATED 1 c]

2. Of the body, its parts and secretions: Infested or affected with worms, itch-mites, etc. Of fish: Lousy (*U. S.*).

1599 A M tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physicke* 362/1 An oyntment for the Wormye, and itchinge Handes 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II xliii. 255 The iuice thereof dropped into wormie eares, doth kill the wormes that is in them. 1625 HART *Anat Ur* II VIII 105 What would he presage by such a wormie vrine? 1679 TRAPHAM *Disc Health Jamaica* 103 Children the chief subjects of Worms and wormy Slime 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 140 It is used by Chirurgeons in putrid and wormy ulcers. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Ascarides*, The horses that breed ascarides are, above all others, subject to slime and wormy matter 1860 *Encycl Brit* (ed 8) XXI. 974/2 The poor of Scotland are not more wormy than the better fed poor of England. 1884 *Springfield* (Mass) *Wheelmen's Gaz* Nov 110/3 The stream was fairly alive with trout but the large ones were wormy

3. Of earth, soil, the grave, etc.: Infested with worms, full of worms.

1590 SHAKS *Mids N* III II 384 Damned spirits all, Alreadie to their wormie beds are gone 1625 MILTON *Death fair Infant* 31 Yet can I not perswade me thou art dead Or that thy beauties lie in wormie bed 1632 W LISLE *Faire Æthiopian* X 176 The men of Sere, Who brought the King two silken robes to weare, Of daintie sleaue drawne from their wormie trees 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 345 Loose wormey ground 1814 WORDSW *Excurs* III. 281 Feelingly sweet is stillness after storm, Though under covert of the wormy ground! 1838 DE QUINCY *Shaks* Wks. 1890 IV 76 The wormy grave brought into antagonism with the scenting of the early dawn 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* II IV 71 Birds busily scratched their food out of the wormy earth.

transf 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlix, Wherefore all this wormy circumstance? Why linger at the yawning tomb so long?

4. Resembling a worm; worm-like

Formerly in techn terms, esp *Anat*, as *wormy body* [tr *corpus lumbricosum* see WORM *sb* 11 a], the epididymis, *wormy process* = vermiform process (VERMIFORM 3 b)

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* I XI (1552) 23 b, When thys foresayd wormye body hath attayned to the myddle regyon of thee stone, it is no more thycke wrethed, but playne, smoth, and round 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 477 The anterior and posterior processes of the braine, called vermi-formes or the wormy processes 1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Wks* VI XXIX 222 The 4 other [muscles of the hand] are called, by reason of their figure, the *Lumbrici* or wormy muscles. *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 60 Pliny calls it *Coccus Scolecius*, or the Wormy Berry

1856 MRS BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I 220 A weary, wormy darkness, spurred i' the flank With flame, that it should eat and end itself Like some tormented scorpion 1876 MORRIS *Æneads* VII 351 The dreadful wormy thing Seemed the wrought gold about her neck [*sit tor tile collo aurum ingens coluber*] 1888 *Harper's Mag* Aug 327 With fleshy, brilliant, long, wormy feelers instead of fins 1895 MRS CROKER *Village T* (1896) 152 Lumps of sticky cocoanut and delicously long, wormy native sweets

b. *fig* Grovelling; earthy; crooked, tortuous

1640 BP REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXVII. 459 Hereby wee are brought to a Just Contempt of sordid and wormie Affections *Ibid* XXXVIII 499 To be of a creeping and wormy disposition, to raise the Soule unto no higher Contemplations, than Base and Worldly 1662 J CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 353, I have constantly considered the light of the Sun married as a husband to the Splendour of the Glo-worm; one Heavenly and constant, but the other wormy or corruptible. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* VII. 669 That is the fruit of all such wormy ways, The indirect, the unapproved of God You cannot find their author's end and aim

5 Of or pertaining to worms *poet.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX XXIII, Next with naked hand, She pluck'd the boughs of the manchineel; And of the wormy wax she took, That, from the perforated tree forced out, Bewray'd its insect-parent's work within 1842 HOOD *Elm Tree* III 351 With sudden fear her wormy quest The Thrush abruptly quits

†Worn, *v Obs rare.* [? repr OE. *weornan* to wither, fade] *intr* To waste *away*

1538 STARKEY *England* 76 And so hyt fallyth into many-fest dekey, and by lytyl and lytyl wornyth away.

Worn (wōn, wōən), *ppl. a* Forms: see WEAR *v.*[1], also 7 wooren. [pa. pple of WEAR *v.*[1]]

1. Impaired by wear or use, or by exposure; showing the results of use or attrition.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps* CII Wks (1876) 196 Heuen & erth shall perysshe theyr condycyons shall in maner be olde & worne 1563 in *Inventaires de la Royne Descosse* (Bannatyne Club) 57 Mair ane vther cottt of blew veluot weill auld and worne 1573 BARET *Alv* s v, Old worne houses and rotten, *exesæ ædes* 1575 A FLEMING *Virg Bucol* VI 17 The waightye pott of Bacchus with worne eares [*attrita ansa*] 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* XXII 64 Whether it be a worne footing or a sharpe cuttyng foote. 1817 KEATS *Spec Induction* 15 From the worn top of some old battlement 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* III, His dress consisted of a worn dark suit. 1847 A GATTY *Bell* Pref, The worn pen of an habitual sermon writer. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 31 Mar 8/1 By the new arrangement, bankers in the country are deprived of all excuse for not sending in their worn coins 1913 EDITH WHARTON *Cust Country* II XV 203 The curtains of worn damask.

b. *fig.* Of words or ideas: Hackneyed by use or repetition, trite

1569 ROEST tr *Y van der Noot's Theat Worldlings* 37 Hys woren Romyshe trashe patched and newly redressed 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III V 47 According to the worne axiome of Divinity, Grace perfecteth nature. 1853 LANDOR *Imag Conv, L Philippe & Guizot* Wks 1876 VI 565 There you will see the most honourable men at the helm of government, who never thought their worn words worth keeping any more than their worn cloaths.

2. Of persons: Wasted, enfeebled, or exhausted by toil, exposure, age, anxiety, or ill-health; showing signs of such enfeeblement. (Cf. *care-worn.*) Also of animals

1508 [see 1] 1573 BARET *Alv* s v, An old worne souldiour 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 64 Finding him so worne and wasted with continuall mourning. 1581 A HALL *Iliad* IX 164 Though The hie and mightie gods should say they would againe renew To youth my worne corpse. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1368/1 To doctor Sanders a naturall borne subiect, but an vnnaturall worne priest 1690 PEPYS *Mem Navy* (1906) 85 A worn unassisted Secretary 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XI 400 So worn, so wretched, so despis'd a Crew. 1814 WORDSW *Excurs.* VII 906 To conceal Tender emotions spreading from the heart To his worn cheek 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VIII, The President looked somewhat worn and anxious, and well he might 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* XXIV, I was shocked to see the worn look of his handsome young face 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm* III 48 The serene resting-place for worn human nature—the world of art *a* 1891 T B ALDRICH *Lander* (Cent) Lead the worn war-horse by the plumed bier.

b Of land: Spent, exhausted, no longer fertile.

1681 R KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 20 Which Inclosures they will keep up for several years, until the Ground becomes so worn, that the Flowers will thrive there no longer. 1860 WORCESTER cites Gray

†3 Of time, a period: Past, spent. *Obs*

1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* V i 142 Infirmitie (Which waits vpon worne times).

4 With adv (See also WORN-OUT.)

a *Worn-down*: in senses 1, 2 above.

1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV 147 The poor worn-down sort [of horses] are the most common victims of this barbarity 1833 C LYELL *Princ Geol* III 265 A worn-down crater 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* XIX (1873) 440 The worn-down sandstone 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV 876/2 The old worn-down tooth is shed.

b *Worn-in*, ingrained by attrition or exposure to weather. (Cf INWORN.)

1883 *Gd Words* Aug 543/2 Weather-stain and worn-in dirt.

†c *Worn-up* (WEAR *v.*[1] 10 b) = WORN-OUT 2

1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 209 A purchaser of worn-up horses

Hence **Wo'rnness,** worn condition

1873 MRS WHITNEY *Other Girls* VI 72 The first poetry, the first fresh touches [of her new life] were passed into established use, and dulled into wornness and commonness.

Worne, rare obs form of WARN *v.*[2]

Wornel, wornil, var. ff. WARNEL.

Worn-out, *ppl. a.* [See WEAR *v.*[1] 9 b, 10 b, 11, 17 Cf. OUTWORN]

1 Of material things: Injured, damaged, defaced by wear, usage, attrition, or exposure, esp. to such a degree as to be no longer of use or service. **†** Of graphic characters: Obliterated.

1612 SPELDEN *Illustr Drayton's Poly-olb.* IV 72 The errour I imagine to be from restoring of wooren out times in Bede and others. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 40 The bases whereof did beare these now worne out characters 1637 SPELMAN in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 153 A single letter in a worne out worde, is a great help to revive what wanteth *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* XIII 1 It is a very obscure and almost worn-out stamp of that glorious Image in which at first God made man 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc, Printing* XIII P 2 For Triangular Punches, I commonly reserve my worn out three square Files. 1756 C SMART tr *Horace, Epist.* I. XIX 38 For the bribe of a worn out coat. 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop*, The worn-out thin shoes 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 439 A worn-out vein of ironstone. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXII 259 The worn out carpets and old-fashioned chairs. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXXIV 372 There was a worn-out old safe in a corner.

b Of a colour Dull; not bright or vivid

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict* s.v *Apocynum*, Small Umbels of worn-out purple-colour'd Flowers 1812 *New Bot. Garden* I 6 These [flowers of Asclepias Syriaca] are of a worn-out purple colour

2. Of persons, living things, etc.: Utterly exhausted and wasted in strength or vitality.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Feb. 1695 The Hospital design'd to be built at Greenwich for worn-out seamen. 1738 P WILLIAMSON *Life* (1812) 49 They used all proper means to recover my worn-out spirits. 1789 WESLEY *Minutes* Wks 1872 VIII 327 Every worn-out Preacher shall receive, if he wants it, at least ten pounds a-year. 1793 COWPER *To Mary* 55 Thy worn-out heart will break at last 1795–6 WORDSW *Borderers* II. 927 We kill a worn-out horse, and who but women Sigh at the deed? 1796 MARSHALL *Plantng* I. 93 The rough and the worn-out Hedges 1851 D JERROLD *St Giles* XI 105 Her father was a worn-out, broken merchant. 1852 HOSKYNS *Talpa* 78 The specific operation of lime upon a worn out soil. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I 595 This practice of crossing with a Gamecock was much in vogue with the old breeders, to improve a worn out stock 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S* V. XIV. 496 There, in the woods, worn-out men sank down on the bare, frozen ground

b. Of a smile Faint, feeble, 'wan'.

1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* XIV, At last, with 'bated breath,' and a very worn-out smile, [she] faltered forth.

3. Of ideas, devices, etc.: Hackneyed by use, trite, stale, out of fashion. Of institutions: Effete.

1723 ADDISON *Cato* I III. 7 Your cold Hypocrisie's a stale Device, A worn-out Trick. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 5 Those hangings, with their worn-out graces. 1801 HT. LEE *Canterb. T* IV. 5 Under the claims of a sort of antiquated and worn-out nobility 1819 in *Croker Papers* 3 May, His speech treated a worn-out subject so as to make it appear a new one 1841 W SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl* II 23 This composition exhibits the worn-out Grecian mythology in an aspect of picturesque novelty. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* XV, I am too old for that worn-out quibble 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXVIII. (1898) 194 The House of Lords was an effete and worn-out institution.

†4. Of time: Past, departed. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1350 This patterne of the worne-out age

Hence **Worn-outness** (also *-outness*).

1844 J T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ii, The worn-outness of the old pony on which he used to ride 1898 B GREGORY *Side Lights* 434 Receiving allowances..on the same plea of wornoutness.

Worod, obs. pa. t. WORRY *v.*

Worow(e, obs forms of WORRY *v.*

Worp, obs. form of WARP.

Worple, var. of WARPLE *sb. dial.*

†Worral. *Obs.* Also warral, waral, (woralla). [a. Arab. ورل *waral.*] A monitor lizard; = VARAN.

1714 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Aleppo* Add 3 Here is found a large Serpent which has legs and claws, called Woralla. 1738 T. SHAW *Trav* 429 Of the Lizard Kind, the Warral is of so docible a Nature, and appears withal to be so affected with Musick, that I have seen several of them keep exact Time and Motion with the Dervishes, in their circulatory Dances 1743 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 208 The Worral is four feet long, has a forked tongue. 1744 C THOMPSON *Travels* III. 326 The Worral is a Sort of Lizard, which sometimes is thirty or forty Inches in Length

Worre, obs. f WAR *sb.*[1], *v* [1], WAR *a.* and *adv.*

Worret, Worrey: see WORRIT, WORRY *v.*

Worriable (wʌ rĭăb'l), *a* [f. WORRY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be worried or roughly treated.

1882 C. LLOYD MORGAN in *Nature* XXVI 524/2 A dog can call his companion's attention to a worriable cat.

Worricow (wʌ rikəu). *Sc.* Forms: *α* 8 **wirrycow,** -kow, 8–9 **wirricow,** -kow *β.* 8–9 **worry-, worricow** (9 **worriecow, warricoe**). [f. WORRY *v.* + COW *sb* 3 (as if 'a goblin apt to worry').] A scarecrow; a hobgoblin. Also *transf.* a person of frightful or unprepossessing appearance.

α. 1711 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* XI, I hirsl'd up my dizzy Pow, Frae 'mang the Corn like Wirricow. 1728 — *Gen Mistake* 181 Much hated Gowk, tho' vers'd in kittle Rules, To be a Wirry-kow to writing Fools 1815 G BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 41 Or yet wi' wirriekows to mingle, That brinstane belsh. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* VI, That's Yawkins and his crew . the ill-contriving wirricows.

β. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. 1, It canna be our commander Monsieur de Champignon, running about in the dark like a worricow 1789 D DAVIDSON *Seasons* 122 The worrycow gid sic a yell. 1809 T DONALDSON *Poems* 37 Where harpie, imp, an' warricoe, An' goblins dwell. 1816 SCOTT *El Dorado* II, They do say there's a sort o' worricows and lang-nebbit things about the land 1818 — *Hrt Midl.* XXVIII, It..keeps unceevil folk frae staring as if ane were a worrycow.

b. with *the* = the Devil

1719 W. HAMILTON *3rd Ep Ramsay* XIII, May thou thro' thy creed, Be keeped frae the wirricow, After thou's dead. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle* VII, Auld waild tales . O' warlocks loupin' round the wirrikow.

Worried (wʌ rid), *ppl. a.* [f. WORRY *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb. Killed or mangled by biting, etc.; maltreated, harassed; troubled or distressed in mind.

1559 BP. COX in Strype *Ann Ref.* (1709) I VI 99 God was mightily angred with his People, because they offered unto God the Blind, Lame and worried Sacrifice. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* III. 11, Heauen's souldiers doe beleager My worried soule. 1646 — *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks (Grosart) I. 115/2 Can poore affrighted Lambs wanton, and frisk upon the pleasant plains, when as their worried Mothers tremble at the Quest of every Curre? *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIV lxx, His worryed limbs forthwith the Soldiers stretch To fit Him to His wide tormenting Tree *Ibid.* XIX. XXXVIII, Must thou Sail from thy quiet Home, and yield to be The worried Slave of all the Winds that blow. 1800 HURDIS *Fav Village* III To the branch Which midway meets him in his worried flight 1825 C K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II 347, I am now better—but a good deal shaken, as they say of half-worried kittens. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng* IV. 194 A fagged, worried, hard-working, dusty-footed labouring man. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III v, 'I don't mean that,' said Mrs. Boffin, with a worried look. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* XXXVIII, 'You look ill and worried', said the Colonel 1903 BRIDGES *Wintry Delights* 248 And 'tis a far escape from wires, wheels and penny papers And the worried congestion of our Victorian era.

Worrier (wʌ riəɹ). Forms: 6 *Sc* **wirrear,** -iare, 7 -ier; 6 **wurrier,** *Sc.* **worriar,** 7– **worrier.** [f. WORRY *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An animal that kills or injures others by biting and rough treatment. Also *fig*

c 1536 LYNDESAY *Compl Bagsche* 26 For I haif bene, ay to this hour, Ane wirrear of lamb and hog 1583 *Elgin Rec* (New Spalding Club) I 173 Calling him auld wouff facet theiff carle and worriar of scheip. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* VI (1833) B 4 b, Diogenes being admonished that so he should be torne by birds and beasts, did reiyre a taunt, in requyring a cudgell to be coutched beside, whereby to weare his wirriers away 1634 CANNE *Necess Separ* 35 Beeing doubtlesse very theeves, robbers, wolves, and worriers of the Flocks. 1663 J SPENCER *Prodigies* III § 4 (1665) 229 Κύνες χθόνιοι terrestrial Dogs (as they called their more material and coarser sort of Dæmons, conceived the Worriers of

Souls). 1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dullness* 12 Tory Dogs: whereof great Numbers have since been so prudent, as intirely to change their Principles, and are now justly esteemed the best Worriers of their former Friends. 1839 HOOD *To Lady Dep. Indies* 31 Go where the fierce musquito is a worrier. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 29 The Worrier Dog—the Cow with Crumpled horn.

† b *jocularly* A swiller of liquor). *Sc. Obs.*

1584 *Lug. Bp. St. Andrews* 12 Still dayise drinckand or he dyne, A warriare of the gude sweit wyne.

2. One who harasses or persecutes another.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 304 P6 Certain Persons who by the Strength of their Arms, and Loudness of their Throats, draw off the Regard of all Passengers from your said Petitioners, from which Violence they are distinguished by the Name of *the Worriers* 1734 SWIFT *Fanno's Overthrow* xi. Wks 1765 XIII. 291 On this Worrier of Deans whene'er we can hit, We'll shew him the way how to crop and to slit

3 One who causes distress of mind to another, also, one who gives way to anxiety or mental disquietude.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1897 *Voice* (N Y) 11 Feb 3/1 'Worry' is from inside, and the fault of the 'worrier' 1912 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Dec. 800/1 Both brothers write of their mother, an excellent woman but a worrier—of the son she was with and about the son she was absent from.

Worriless (wʌ·rilĕs), *a.* [f. WORRY *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from worry.

1889 *Science* 1 Feb. 88/2 The professor, leading a comparatively congenial and worriless life, is a deeper sleeper [than the teacher].

Worriment (wʌ·rimĕnt). Chiefly *U. S.* [f. WORRY *v.* + -MENT.] The act of worrying or causing anxiety; the state of being worried or troubled in mind. Also, something that harasses or causes worry.

1835 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nature* I v. 128 The worriment we have had about money lately has set you a dreaming. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I iv 91 Over and over again he had been on the point of giving her up, out of sheer worriment and exhaustion of soul. 1866 'G. F. HARRINGTON' *Inside* I. 9 It was a special weapon in her arsenal in the worriment of her husband. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/1 Her slight tendency to worry saved others a world of worriment. 1885 B ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* I. x. 165 Ready with vinegar, hartshorn, and the usual worriments towards resuscitation 1912 MRS ALLEN HARKER *Mr. Wyckerly's Wards* VII. 108, I don't know how they'll take this fresh worriment.

Worrisome (wʌ·rĭsŏm), *a* [f WORRY *sb.* or *v* + -SOME[1].] Apt to cause worry or distress; given to worrying.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* xlv, I must give orders that you come in at once, with that worrisome cough of yours. 1888 H C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II 1. xix. 43 Which is likely...to become before long the highest good of these worrisome days. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 61/1 The best an' the most worrisome woman that God ever made.

So **Worrisomely** *adv.*

a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX vii, How worrisomly cross and peevish were Thy feeble years.

Worrit (wʌ·rit), *sb. colloq.* Also 9 -et. [f. the vb.] A state of worry or mental distress, a fretting care or anxiety. Also, a person that worries others or himself.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, 'A parochial life, ma'am, continued Mr. Bumble, 'is a life of worrit, and vexation, and hardihood.' 1844 in Ashwell *Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1880) I. vi 221 Assuaging any and every worret, temporal and spiritual. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, 'Mrs. Richards's eldest, Miss!' said Susan, 'and the worrit of Mrs. Richards's life!' 1861 CALVERLEY *Charades* 1, Endless cares and endless worrits, well I knows it, has a wife. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hunchback* 68 The young men did not mind strictness, but they would not stand worrying. B was as kindly and good-natured as possible, but he was a 'worrit.'

Worrit (wʌ·rit), *v. colloq.* Also 9 -et. [App. a vulgar alteration of WORRY *v.* Cf. WHERRIT, WERRIT.]

1. *trans.* To worry, distress, vex, pester.

1818 LAMB *Let to Mrs. Wordsworth* 28 Feb., These pests worrit me at business. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxvi, 'Don't worrit your poor mother,' said Mrs. Sanders. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, Lord bless us, how she did use to worret us at Sunday-school 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II xiv (1904) 313 Why worrit yourself about finding Arthur Carr at all? 1869 J. R. GREEN *Lett* (1901) III. 235, I have been worriting myself these last days with those Welsh chaps and our early history.

b. with advb. extension

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. x. (1904) 259 It don't do me no good: it only worrits me into a perspiration. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* viii. 116 Sir Abraham won't get papa another income when he has been worreted out of the hospital. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxvi. II. 66 It will worret you to death, Lucy; *that* I can see.

2. *intr.* To give way to worry; to experience or display mental disquietude, impatience, etc.

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. xiv. (1904) 317 It was how to track the man as was Mary's death, that I puzzled and worrited about in my head, at that time. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* viii. (1881) 127 He snaps, and worrits, and won't speak to her sometimes for a whole morning. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* vii, 'Look alive, girl! Come—bustle, bustle! It's gone six o'clock.' 'Why, father, how you keep on worriting!'

Hence **Worriting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* 1. xxiii, There would be none of this *worriting and wearing. 1845 GERALDINE JEWSBURY *Zoe* I 33 [He] is just the naughtiest and most *worriting boy I ever saw 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf* I. xi 194 Here and there some. worriting, energizing mortal. gets command of a boat. 1871 SMILES *Character* VIII 219 Worretting, petty, and self-tormenting cares.

Worrow, obs. form of WORRY *v.*

Worry (wʌ·rī), *sb.* [f. the vb]

1. A troubled state of mind arising from the frets and cares of life; harassing anxiety or solicitude.

1804 W. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) III. 290 Broomfield is a scene of almost as much bustle as Old Palace Yard So much so, that the incessant worry of it is an expressive word) of this house makes me think of quitting it 1835 MARRYAT *Jac Faithf.* xxv, It were better to know the worst at once, than to be kept on the worry all your days 1838 BUCKSTONE *Our Mary Anne* 20 After all the worry of mind I have endured this day. 1844 DICKENS *Martin Chuz.* xxii, Martin felt, from pure fatigue, and heat, and worry, as if he could have fallen on the ground 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs Hallib* II xxvi. (1888) 290 The fact is I have a good deal of worry upon me 1871 SMILES *Character* VIII. 219 Cheerfulness enables nature to recruit its strength, whereas worry and discontent debilitate it 1879 MRS. CRAIK *Fair Mrs Jardine* III. ix 227 It is not work that kills, but 'worry'

transf. 1866 LONGF. *Flower-de-luce* ii, Thou laughest at the mill, the whir and worry Of spindle and of loom

b. An instance or case of this, a cause of, or matter for, anxiety, *pl.* cares, solicitudes.

1813 *Sketches of Character* (ed. 2) I 178 You may suppose what a worry Mrs. Mac. was in 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* v 27 Eliza came in here in a great worry, crying and taking on. 1861 FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 66 There is scarcely a greater worry which invalids have to endure than the incurable hopes of their friends. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* IX 76 'Delicious spot to come and repose in from the cares and worries of life', said Lord Lackington 1868 LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* II, Rich people have about as many worries as poor ones, I think. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 25 To learn to write with the left hand is a labour and a worry. 1912 *Times* 1 May 10/2 His chief worry was that he was unable to be of any further use.

2. The act of biting and shaking an animal so as to injure or kill it. (Properly of hounds when they seize their quarry)

1847 SURTEES *Hawbuck Grange* XII 250 The whole pack flew from their noses to the worry, and rolled one over another with their victim into the river. 1859 G A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* III. 28 They will join in the 'worry' as eagerly as the youngest hound 1882 C. LLOYD MORGAN in *Nature* XXVI 524/2 But no dog could tell his companion of the successful 'worry' [*sc* of a cat] he had just enjoyed 1886 *Forest's Sporting Notes* III 135 And then among the reeds is a rolling over, a confusion, and a worry

transf. 1902 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* (1902) 100 There is a brief and breathless 'worry' at the top, and the hill is ours. Few Boers have remained to face the bayonets.

3. Irritation or morbid stimulation (of bodily tissue).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 750 This form of looseness appears to be due to direct worry of the mucous membrane

Worry (wʌ·rī), *v. Pa. t.* and *pple.* worried. Forms. α. 1 wyrgan, 4 wyry3(e, 4–5 wirwe, wirie, wiry(e, wyrie, wyry(e, 5 wyrwyn, wyrhy, 5–7 wirrie, wyrry, 6 *Sc* wirrey, virry, 5–6, 9 *Sc* wirry. β. 4 werew, *Sc* ver(r)y, 4–6 wery(e, (5 were, werou-), 5–7, 9 *dial.* werry, 6 wearry, 6–7 wearie, weary. γ. 4–6 worow(e, (4 *pa. pple* yworewid, 5 *pa t* worod, 6 *3rd sing* woroeth), 5 worwyn, 6–7 worrow, 7 wurrow; 4–7 wory(e, (5 vory), worie, 6 worrye, 6–7 woorry(e, 7 woorie, worrey, whorry, worr' (*in verse*), 6–8 wurry, 6– worry. [OE. *wyrgan* = OFris. *wergia* to kill, MLG. *worgen*, MDu *worghen* (Du. *worgen*, *wurgen*), to strangle, throttle, OHG. *wurgan*, *wurkjan* (MHG. *wurgen*, *würgen*, G. *würgen*), to strangle, worry, kill by violence.—OTeut.**wurgjan*, related to **werg-*, a strong vb stem found in MHG. *irwergen* to throttle.—Indo-Eur **wergh-*.

The α- and β forms (*wurry* and *werry*) are normal ME. developments of OE *wyrgan* cf. the forms of MERRY *a* The γ-forms apparently represent a late WS **wurgan*, with later graphic substitution of *wo-* for *wu-*, see the note to WORM *sb* The original *u*-sound of this form is indicated by the late spellings with *woo-*]

† 1. *trans.* To kill (a person or animal) by compressing the throat; to strangle *Obs.*

a *c*725 *Corpus Gloss* S 558 *St[r]angulat*, wyrgeð *uel* smorað *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1921 On þe morwen, hwan it was day, Ilc on other wirwed lay, Als it were dogges þat weren henged 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII 534 (MS. β) Harald threwe hym to the grounde and had wyrged [*MS* γ ywyryed] hym with his hondes, nadde he be the rather delyvered out of his clowes. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 530/1 Wyrwyn', *strangulo*, *suffoco* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII v 26 Tua gret serpentis The quhilk he wyrreit wyth his handis tuay. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S) II. 191 Thay wirrit him to the deid. 1606 *Reg Privy Counc Scot* (1885) VII. 185 He tuike the said complenner be the throat and thought to have wirryed her or she had awaked

β *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1915 Weren he werewed *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvi (*Nicholas*) 994 He weryt hyme [*eum strangulavit*] 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 23 The fende weryit him in his bed. 14 *Quatuor Serm* (Caxton 1483) d4, I denounce al tho that werye or slee theyr generacions 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 424/2 To Wery, *strangulare*, *suffocare*

γ. 13. *St Greg Trental* 19 in *Min Poems fr Vernon MS* 261 Anon as hire child I-boren was, þe Nekke heo nom, þe child heo woriede [*Cott. MS* wyryede] 14 *Promp Parv* 532/2 (MS. K) Worwyn, *supra in* wyrwyn 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 423/2 To Worowe, *jugulare*, *suffocare*. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* 11 in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) I 104 That thay abstayne fra it that is worreit [Acts xv. 20] 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 240/5 East Laudiane knawis the loue and fidelitie of ane of thair Ministers towards his wyf, wha worriet hir before he passit to his preaching

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 465 Þese wexe so riche þat it semede þat þe doubter passede and weried [*v rr* wyryȝede, wyryed, wyryde] þe moder [*ut filia ditata matrem supergredi videretur et suffocare*].

† 2 To choke (a person or animal) with a mouthful of food. Used with the food as subj, or *refl* and *pass* Const. *on* (the food), hence *to be worried*, or *worry oneself*, *on* = to devour greedily. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16929 At til iesus þe thrid dai had fighten gam sathan, And werid him on his aun bit, als hund es on a ban. 14 WYNTOUN *Chron* VII 514 (Wemyss MS) God lat neuer of it a crote, Till I be weryit [*v rr* wyryd, wereyt], pass oure my throte *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1568 On suche a femele my flesshe wolde be wroken, weryed I wolde be on suche a bayte *a* 1529 — *P Sparowe* 29 Gib, I say e, our cat Worrowyd her on that Which I loued best 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* II. 663 How Godowyn worreit himself to Deid in Presence of Edward King *Ibid*, The breid stak so fast, it wirreit him to deid. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II 276 'God gif that breid wory me, gif evir I wes othir art or part of Alarudis slauchter' And incontinent, he fel doun weryit on the breid. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 55 To be *Worried*, to be choak't *a* 1779 D GRAHAM *Collect Wrst.* (1883) II. 39 She squattles up a mutchkin at a waught, which was like to wurry her.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl*) To be choked, to choke. Const *on* (as above). *Obs.*

c 1420 WYNTOUN *Chron* VII 504 Swa suddandly richt at þe burde He wereit 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXI. 24 Now quhill thair is gude wyne to sell, He that dois on dry breid virry [*v r* wirrie], I gif him to the Devill of hell 1715 in Maidment *Old Ballads* (1844) 33 He like a fool, did eat the cow, And worried on the tail 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD *Lett. & Jrnls* (1884) v. 123 A great fat caile so short necked that you would think he would worry [at] every word he spoke. 1721 KELLY *Scot Prov.* 385 You fasted long, and worried on a Fly.

† c. Of smoke To suffocate (a person). *Obs*

1755 *Edom of Gordon* xv in Child *Ballads* III 434 Dear mother, gie owre your house, For the reek it worries me

3. *trans* To seize by the throat with the teeth and tear or lacerate; to kill or injure by biting and shaking. Said e.g. of dogs or wolves attacking sheep, or of hounds when they seize their quarry.

α. *c* 1380 [see b] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C x. 226 Wolues þat wyl yep men, wommen and children *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 25 Mak ane suddand schow vpon ane scheip, Syne with thy wappinnis wirrie him to deid 1549 *Compl. Scotl* 156 There is ouer mony doggis in scotland that virreis there master as acteon vas virreit 1606 *Wily beguiled* 71 My dog wirried my neighbours sow, and the sow died 1623 *Extr. Aberd Reg.* (1848) II 383 Mastishe and cur doggis quha wyrries and devouris thair sheip

β *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* III (*Andreas*) 259 Sewine hundis com quhare he lay, and verrit hym sodanly *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 6264 He wolde hem wery and drinke the bloode. *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr* XVIII 46 þe prophete Abdo þat was weroude [*v r* wirwed] of þe lyoune 1554 W PRAT *Aphrigue* K IV b, Many e other beastes whiche the dogges do werye & kyll 1586 WHETSTONE *Engl Mirror* 44 If a Beaie appeare, they will all ioyne to weanie him. 1599 PERLE *David & Bethsabe* B IV, The mastiues of our land shall werry ye 1609 *Ev Woman in Hum* V 1 in Bullen *O Pl* IV, Acteon was werried to death with his own dogs *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm Hebr* XI 37 When he obserueth that the Wolf hath wearied some sheep

absol 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* III (1818) 141 Farre from home old foxes werry

γ 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 1229 Lyons, libardes and wolwes kene, þat wald worow men bylyve, And rogg þam in sonder and ryve 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn* 1905 Ryȝt bifore þe hors fete þay fel on hym alle, And woried me þis wyly wyth a wroth noyse. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 958 Þone warlawe wyt, he worows vs alle! *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 8777 To scle the Gregais wold he not ses, As hongre lyoun bestes vories *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 421 And with þat he ran on þe selie lambe and worod itt 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 47 The men of Hyrcania, that keepe Mastiffes, *to woorrye* them selues 1592 BACON *Observ Libel* (end) Resuscit (1657) 150 The persecutions of the Primitive Church As that, of Worrowing Priests, under the Skins of Bears, by Doggs, and the like 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* Med. III D 4, Alas! the rau'nous Wolues will worr' thy Sheepe. 1639 J CLARKE *Paræm* 56 Many dogs may easily woorie one 1680 P. HENRY *Diar & Lett* (1882) 285 Ralph Nixon had three sheep worry'd to death in one night 1795 *Life John Metcalf* 3 One of the young hounds happening to worry a couple of lambs 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 88 Many dogs are in the habit of looking out for sheep to worry, at some distance from their homes 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xx, She bit me.. She worried me like a tigress 1866 AUGUSTA WILSON *St Elmo* v, Did not he worry down and mangle one of my best Southdowns? 1867 *Times* 8 May 12/2 Defendant's dog seized Mrs. Miller by the leg, and bit her several times, throwing her down, and worrying her very much

absol. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 990 Such a dog am I, To worry, and not to flee 1899 H D RAWNSLEY *Life & Nat Eng Lakes* 173 A dog that shows signs of worrying is 'put down' at once

b *fig.* (or in figurative context).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 24 No warde to hem hou faste þe woluys of helle wirien cristen soulis. 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III 72 His owen kynde briddis, þat weren well ny yworewid with a wronge leder 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV xi 114 b/2 To play yᵉ wyly foxes & wyrry simple soules & pore lambes. 1549 [see 3 α] 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 318 That they ouersee that other Ministers do theyr dutye, that the wolues do not worrye the flocke. 1563 FOXE *A & M.* 1442/2 My L is it not enough for you to wery your own shepe, but ye must also meddle wt other mens shepe? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 238 Even so

those parts of our life which are diseased, naught and ill affected, these they seize upon, and are ready to worry and pluck̃e in peeces. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II Wks 1851 III 67 To let them still hale us, and worrey us with their band dogs, and Pursivants. 1690 C NESSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 317 Herod pretended to worship Christ when he intended to worry him 1863 R F BURTON *Wand. W Africa* I. 1 White sea dogs coursed and worried one another over Father Mersey's breadth of mud

c *transf* To bite at or upon (an object); to kiss or hug vehemently; to utter (one's words) with the teeth nearly closed, as if biting or champing them

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* XIII 568 Queene Hecub ronning at a stone, with gnarring seazd theron, And wirryed it beetweene her teeth [*morsibus insequitur*]. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* V II 58 Then againe worryes he his Daughter, with clipping her 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. 54 And then he grew familiar with her hand, Squeez'd it, and worry'd it with ravenous kisses 1905 L. J VANCE *Ier O'Rourke* I XIV, As the Irishman entered, Prince Felix said a word, or two, low-toned and tense—worried them between his teeth, like an ill-dispositioned cur 1914 A N LYONS *Semple Simon* I 1 13 Their sons, late of the Great School, home from India on leave and unanimously worrying small moustaches of the tooth-brush pattern

d. *intr.* To pull or tear *at* (an object) with the teeth.

1882 *Little Folks* Jan 24/2 There was Floss, worrying at the parcel, which had only thin paper wrapped round it

4 *trans.* To swallow greedily, devour. Also with *up*. Latterly *north.* and *Sc*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5902 Bot aaron wand it wex sa kene þas oþer it wired [*Gött* wiid, *Trin* woryed] al bidene 1619 A GIL *Logon Angl* Pref B 3 To worrow, *Voro* 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav.* 125 They had seene him weare many [jewels] and twas them, hee had woorried in his Ostrich appetite 1643 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang Unl* II § 568 Stout feeders do nothing else but devour (never lin wurrowing) 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 138 Think ye his gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaister 1805 G MCINDOE *Poems* 65 (E D D) Great claggs o' meat they ne'er could worry 1887 *Jamieson Suppl*, *Warry*, to worry, devour, eat ravenously

5 To harass by rough or severe treatment, by repeated aggression or attack; to assail with hostile or menacing speech.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III iii (Arb) 46 But in spite of Custance, which hath hym wered, Let vs see his mashyp solemnely buried. 1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* 34, I thought verilie they woulde haue worried one another with wordes, they were so earnest and vehement. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark all* 12 Hath your nightly watchings and continuall disorder of your braines so whorried your senses. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr Ho Stuarts* 74, I being a man can speak by experience, who hath been most justly worryed by the hand of the Almighty for sins 1675–7 WARWICK *Mem Chas I* (1701) 321 Cromwell marched forwards into Scotland, and left Lambert to worry Hamilton in England. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Serm* IV (1681) 212 No mans Life or property will be safe, mankind would worry and prey upon one another 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem Burnet* II (1736) 177 He cruelly worries the Memory of a Daughter of England 1729 GAY *Polly* I XIV, In conniving at my escape, you save me from your husband's worrying me with threats and violence 1852 ROCK *Ch of Fathers* III. I. 302 They vowed they would give peace to the land they were then wasting and worrying by fire and sword 1877 FREEMAN in *Brit Q Rev* Jan 182 He perhaps hardly brings out how thoroughly Edward the Third was worried into war by the aggression of Philip. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 23 Feb. 5/3 Having found their range during daylight, they continued to worry our men all the night.

transf a 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXII x, Soil if not duly worried, digg'd and plow'd, Harrow'd and torn 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* V. 304 A repeated application to some of these drugs by worrying the cardiac ganglia, tends to dilatation of the heart.

b. with advb extension expressing result, as *away, in, to death*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abigo*, He chased or wered away his sonne to Rhodes 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Yeare* E 4 First to scratch out false Cressidaes eyes, and then (which was worse) to woorry her to death with scolding 1659 MILTON *Civil Power* 74 If departed of his own accord, like that lost sheep the true church either with her own or any borrowd force worries him not in again. 1678 *Poor Robin's True Char Scold* 6 Thus she worries him out of his senses at home 1721 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. V. 184 He is worryed to death by those ungrateful nations.

c. *transf* With adv. (e. g. *out*, *down*) or advb. phr: To get or bring into a specified condition by harassing treatment, persistent aggression, or dogged effort. Similarly *to worry one's way*

1727 E. LAURENCE *Duty of Steward* 55 The Tenants have been suffer'd to worry out the strength of the Land by sowing Rape, &c 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XX XXX 256 You at last worry out a solitary spark [from the flint] 1870 E E HALE *Ten Times One* III. 61 While she 'worried down' the tea, and ate a slice of toast 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept 455/2 All such points he will delight to worry out for himself. 1894 CROCKETT *Play-actress* IV 52 Worrying out a knotty point in the 'Original Hebrew'. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud Biogr* II II. 48 Scott worried his way into some understanding of the language by main force 1920 A HOPE *Lucinda* II 24 Waldo was not quick-witted, but he had a good brain If he got hold of a problem, he would worry it to a solution

d. To irritate (an animal) by a repetition of feigned attacks, etc

1807–8 SYD SMITH *Plymley's Lett* III Wks 1859 II 146/2, I admit there is a vast luxury in selecting a particular set of Christians, and in worrying them as a boy worries a puppy dog 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XXI, Hissing and worrying the animal [a chained dog] till he was nearly mad.

e. *U.S.* To afflict with physical fatigue or distress.

1828 WEBSTER, *Worry* . 2 To fatigue; to harass with labor, a popular sense of the word 1876 HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* V 66 For three steady hours he went on, the horse no more worried than if he had been standing in the stable.

f Fencing. *To worry the sword* 'to fret one's opponent by small movements in rapid succession which seem about to result in thrusts or feints' (*Century Dict*).

6. In lighter sense: To vex, distress, or persecute by inconsiderate or importunate behaviour; to plague or pester with reiterated demands, requests, or the like.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 906 Witness when I was worried with thy peals 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II XIII, 'Tis barbarous in you to worry a Gentleman in his Circumstances 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 I 196 He had continually worried the Assembly with message after message 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* VII, You worry me to death with your chattering. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II 9 (*Albani & Picture-dealers*), I am infested and persecuted and worried to death by duns They belabor and martellate my ears 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt Royal* II. v. 103 She will worry you till you give your consent 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 July 5/3 The supply of ignorant *cicerone* to worry visitors with their foolish babblement. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* VI 281 The scholars were not to be worried with everlasting ritual observances. 1927 J B PRIESTLEY *Adam in Moonshine* x. 203 They won't really do anything but worry you with questions.

b. with advb. extension as *out*, *out of* (something)

1729 SWIFT *Grand Question debated* (1732) 8 But, Madam, I beg, you'll contrive and invent, And worry him out, till he gives his Consent. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I x 269 Addressing 'dear Angelina' in an affectionate whisper that would never have led one to suppose she worried the poor girl's life out at home 1876 HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* XV 209 She had worried him out of his life, and he had gone and left her childless 1898 *Times* 18 Oct. 9/3 If by chance it [the French Government] imagines that this country is going to be worried out of the position taken up by Lord Salisbury, it is making a very grave mistake

7. To cause distress of mind to, to afflict with mental trouble or agitation; to make anxious and ill at ease. Chiefly of a cause or circumstance, or *refl* or *pass*

1822 HAZLITT *Table-Talk* XXIII (*On great and little Things*), Small pains are more within our reach, we can fret and worry ourselves about them 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr Hall, Bachelor's Conf*, He had settled the point which had been worrying his mind. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* V, I quite fret and worry myself about her. 1866 GEO ELIOT *F Holt* I (1868) 21 Increasing anxieties about money had worried her 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron Barset* II lvi. 121 Men when they are worried by fears, become suspicious. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II III 95 This self-plagiarism sometimes worries us 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I 74 Don't worry yourself about it, my love. 1889 'J S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* XXI (1891) 238 It puzzles me and worries me to guess why Miss Lavinia always wanted to drop the subject.

b. in pa. pple., denoting a state of mind.

1863 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem* (1884) 60, I am sure, dear Mama, you are worried to death about it 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron Barset* I. XXI 179 The subject..was a sore one, and he was worried a little. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* XXIII II 25 He felt a little worried and wearied, perhaps with mental debate 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 602 Some patients are attacked [by lichen] when worried or in low condition.

c. *intr.* (for *refl*) To give way to anxiety or mental disquietude.

1860 WORCESTER, *Worry* v n., to indulge in idle complaining, to fret, to be troubled. (Colloquial) *Roget.* 1861 HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* XIII. 181 When she can find nothing to do, then she worries 1874 LD COLERIDGE in *Life* (1904) II. IX 244 'Don't coddle and don't worry' is his recipe for longevity 1879 H GEORGE *Progr & Pov* IX IV (1881) 414 Men would no more worry about finding employment than they worry about finding air to breathe 1901 ALDRIDGE *Sherbro* XX. 205 My head-man begged me not to worry

8. *intr.* with advb. extension (cf. the transf. uses 5 b, c, 6 b above). a. To advance or progress by a harassing or dogged effort; to force or work one's way *through* Of the wind: To go *on* blowing in a harassing way.

a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV XCVII, Yet worying among the waves they spy'd A wracked Mortal *Ibid* XIII. IV, Winter worries forward at his due Determin'd season, spight of all the Ice Which clogs his heels 1820 W. IRVING *Sk Bk*, *Spectre Bridegroom* 211 He was naturally a fuming, bustling little man, and could not remain passive. He worried from top to bottom of the castle with an air of infinite anxiety 1883 SYMONDS *Ital Byways* I. 13 For the next three days the wind went worrying on. 1901 *Daily Express* 21 Mar 7/1 In the end we worried through and anchored 1903 KIPLING *5 Nations* 211 When the wind worries through the 'ills.

b. To get *through* (a business, piece of work) by persistent effort or struggle; so with *through* adv *To worry along*: to contrive to live, 'keep going', in the teeth of trials or difficulties (*U. S.*).

1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaint* (1882) 299 She must try to worry along without him. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XX, I worried through that war without a scratch. 1878 — *Celia's Arb* XII, Often on Saturday night I wonder how I have managed to worry through the work of the week. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I 269, I think I can manage to worry along. 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 7 Oct 2/2 The British farmer has much to contend with, but on the whole he worries through a great deal more successfully than could be expected

9. *Comb.* †**worry pear** (*tree*) = CHOKE-PEAR

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 108 The wyld Pere tre or chouke Pere tre or worry Pear tre.

Worrying (wɒ·rɪ,ɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f WORRY *v* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of strangling or of biting and tearing by the throat

In quot. 1621 'worrien' is perhaps this word, altered for the rhyme

1483 *Cath Angl* 414/2 Werying, *jugulamen*, *suffocamen*. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 422 The moste importune barkynge of Dogges, and werieng one an other 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat Embassie* etc. 194 How duely I did keepe My woollie store (as I had care) from worrien, Scab, sought, the rot or any kind of murren 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XII, Then the astounded Tom heard the worrying of a terrier, and the squeak of a dying rat.

2. The action of harassing, pestering, or distressing

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IX, Worryings and quellings of young children 1862 *Sat Rev* 8 Feb 157 Amidst all this worrying and being worried 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVII (1872) VI 218 Such worryings (*ces sortes de compromis*) leave their mark on a man.

Worrying, *ppl. a.* [f. WORRY *v* + -ING 2.]

†1 Given to harrying or raiding. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 109 A greater rabble of worrying freebutters

2 Harassing; distressing to the mind or spirits.

1826 F REYNOLDS *Life* I 212 Your whole conduct is literally worrying and annoying in the extreme 1834 HOOK *Gilbert Gurney* XI *New Mo Mag* XLII. 470 Whether she would allow me to send her anything to cheer her up after her worrying journey. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVI, There are few things more worrying than sitting up for somebody, especially if that somebody be at a party 1853 — *Bleak Ho.* VII, Whatever the sound is, it is a worrying sound.

Hence **Wo·rryingly** *adv*

1842 MOORE *Mem* VII 312 The difficulty still haunts me most worryingly

Worsam, var. of WORSUM *Obs*, pus.

Worse (wɜ·ɪs), *a.* and *sb* Forms: *a.* 1 wiersa, wirsa, 1–2 wyrsa (1 wuyrsa), 2 wurse, 2–6 wurse, 4 wirse, 3 wrse, 3–6 wurs, 3– worse, 3–6 worsse, 4 worss, 3–7 wours, 6 woorse, woorse, 7 wourse, 9 *vulgar* wuss. *β.* 2 wærsa, wersa, 2–6 werse (3 *Orm.* werrse), 3 weorse, 4 wersse, 4–5 vers, 4–6 wers, 5 werce; 5–6 wars, warsse, 5–6, 8–9 *north* warse [OE. *wyrsa*, *wiersa* = OFris. *wirra*, *werra* (for **wirsa*, **wersa* by assimilation), OS. *wirsa*, OHG. *wirsu, -ero, -oro* (MHG. *wirser*), ON. *verri* (for **wersi*); Sw. *varre*, Da. *værre*; see WAR *a*), Goth. *waírsiza* :— OTeut. **werszzon-*, f. root **wers-*, found in OS., OHG. *werran*, G. (*ver-*) *wirren* to entangle, confound (see WAR *sb.*1) + *-zzon-* compar. suffix.

For the graphic change of *wu-* to *wo-* see the notes to WORM *sb.* and WORRY *v.* The *β*-forms appear first in north-east midland texts and are app. due to Scandinavian]

A *adj.* Used as the comparative of BAD, EVIL, ILL, or as the opposite of BETTER.

1. More reprehensible morally; more wicked, depraved or vicious; more cruel, unkind, or ill-conditioned.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XIV. § 3 Þi hi send wyrsan þonne nytenu þy hi nellaþ witan hwæt hi sint *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt XII. 45 Đonne gæþ he, and hym to genimþ seofun oþre gastas wyrsan þonne he *a* 1122 *O. E Chron.* an. 979 (Laud MS.) Ne wearð Angelcynne nan wærsa dæd gedon 1154 *Ibid* an 1140 Oc æfre þe mare he iaf heom, þe wærse hi wæron him *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 82 Idel speche is vuel, ful speche is wurse. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2100 He werse was þan Sathanas 1340 *Ayenb.* 64 Ine þise zenne [of swearing] byeþ þe cristene worse þanne þe sarasyn *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III 348 Þei stelen þore mennis children, þat is werse þan stele an oxe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Priest's T.* 466 Now certes I were worse than a feend If I to yow wolde harm or vileynye 1396 — *Lenvoy a Bukton* 18 Bet ys to wedde than brenne in worse wise *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 195 It is saide in old sawes Wars pepill wars lawes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, III II. 132 Three Iudasses, each one thrice worse then Iudas. 1671 H. M tr. *Erasm Colloq* 226 And didst thou return holy from thence? Nay somewhat worse than I went 1718 PRIOR *An Epitaph* 26 So ev'ry Servant took his Course, And bad at First, They all grew worse. 1818 WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1838) IV 395 Keswick worse now as to morals than thirty years ago 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 232 The song Might have been worse and sinn'd in grosser lips Beyond all pardon. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Four* XI, 'He *be* a bad'n, sure enough,' Mr Horrocks remarked; 'and his man Flethers is wuss' 1863 W C BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* III 69 Considering it no worse to employ myself usefully than to pass the time loitering about

b. qualifying an agent-noun.

1653 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I. 547 Wors livers then my self have seen their errors. 1872 GEO ELIOT *Middlemarch* XXXV II 199, I only hope and trust he wasn't a worse liver than we think of.

c. *Worse and worse* = worse in an increasing degree, progressively worse.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* III. [26] He that is frowarde of hert wyll euer be the worse and worse. 1567–9 JEWEL *Def Apol* (1611) 151 That the Wicked and Wilfull should wax woorse and woorse. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* V Proem i, The world being once amisse growes daily wourse and wourse

2. More harmful, painful, grievous, regrettable, unpleasant, offensive, unfavourable, unlucky, etc.

Beowulf 2969 He forgeald hræðe wyrsan wrixle wælhlem þone *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXIX § 2 Hwylc is wirsa wol . þonne he hæbbe on his geferrædenne feond & freondes

anlicnesse? *c897 — Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 122 Oft sio wund bið ðæs þe wiersa & ðy mare, ȝif hio bið unwemme gewriðen. *971 Bl. Ckl. Hom.* 243 Þy læs wen-e þæt. God ..us sende on wyrsan tintrego. *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt ix 16 Se slite byð þe wyrsa [*Lind. sceaurra h.*]. *c1200* ORMIN 7375 Þa beþ hemm ȝarrkedd mare ifrrh & werrse pine inn helle, þann iff [etc.]. *c1230 Hali Meid.* (1922) 19 Se herre uegre, se þe fal is wurse. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7691 Wo so come to ese hi n rist of eni trespas, Bote he paide him þe bet, þe wrs is e de was. *c1386* CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 366 Now is my prison worse than biforn. *a1440 Sir Eglam.* 293 Þn worse tyme blewe he never byn-ber e. *1484* CAXTON *Fables of Alian* XIII, Werse is the stroke of a tonge than the stroke of a spere. *1531* ELYOT *Gov.* I. XIII (1883) I. 116 Whi he nowe, beinge men, nat onely haue forgotten their congruite but, that wars is, hath all lernynge in der'sion. *1542* UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 200 Add to that horrible cruell dede he gaue no wurse name but vncomely demeanure. *1580* G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett* 35 *Nou on ne dermio*, worse lucke. *1596 Edmund* [illegible] II 1 451 Lillies that fester smel far worse then weeds [= shaks. *Sonn* XCIV 14]. *1597* MIDDLETON *Hurt. Chinon* v. F 4, Closelie pent vp in cellights, farre more worse vnto her then darke Dungeons *1602-12*, *1693* (see REMEDY *sb.* 1 b). *1634* A. WARWICK *Spare Min* 1. (ed. 2) 14, I will either make my fortunes good, or bee content they are no worse *1658* STYLE *Rep.* 23 Oftentimes dubious words shall be taken in the worse sense *1685* DRYDEN *Sylv.* Pref a 3, But it will be ask'd why I turn'd him into this luscious English, (for I will not give it a worse word). *1697 — Æneis* I.. 526 What have I worse to fear? *1732* POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 319 Which of these is worse, Want with a full, or with an empty purse? *1775* SHERIDAN *St. Patrick's Day* I. i, I never see her but she puts me in mind of my poor dear wife. *O'Con.* Ay, faith; in my opinion she can't do a worse thing. *1834* MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXVII, 'If the weather becomes worse—' 'It can't be worse,' interrupted O'Brien, 'it's impossible to blow harder' *1835* T. MITCHELL *Aeharn. of Aristoph* 584 *note*, 'I his word [ALWAPOR] bore two meanings; its better sense implying *brightness* and *splendour*, its worse betokening *fatness* and *grease*. *1840* DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi, Come, you drop that stick or it'll be worse for you. *1870* J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* II. x. 398 If logic finds fault with it, so much the worse for logic. *1871* GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* XXV II. 56 No very good news; but then it might be worse. *1876* Q VICTORIA *More Leaves* (1884) 333 The rain continued persistently, having got worse just as the prayer began. *1879* MCCARTHY *Donna Q.* I. 55 There are worse things to be endured in life than being thought too much of by one's husband. *1881* MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* II. 6 If you have not profited by my outlay, so much the worse for you.

†b. Harder to deal with, more difficult. *Obs.*

a1225 Ancr. R. 50 Þe blake cloð..is þiccure aȝein þe wind, & wurse to þurhseon. *1297* R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1214 Vor ȝif hii adde o þing iwonne of castel oþer of toune, Wel þe worse it wolde be to bringe hom þer doune.

c. More unattractive; more unsuitable or unfitting; more faulty, incorrect, ill-conceived, etc.

1640 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* Ep. Ded. (1650) A 7, For the Stile, it is therefore the worse, because, whilst I was writing, I consulted more with Logick then with Rhetorick. *1666* EARL ORRERY *St Lett.* (1742) 187 The argument was bad, the plot worse, the contempt of authority worst of all *1741* CRESS. POMFRET in *Cless. Hartford's Corr* (1805) III. 85, I went to see the palace of prince Giustiniani In my life I never saw a worse *a1745* SWIFT *Story Injured Lady* (1746) 2 She has bad Features, and a worse Complexion *1797 Ht Lee Canterb T.* (1799) I. 338 Nothing makes a man worse company than being in love with his own thoughts. *1841* SPALDING *Italy* I 372 They were much given..to fixing maximum prices on provisions of every sort, but in respect to corn they did what was even worse. *1841* DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxv, 'Worse manners', said the hangman, 'I never see in this place afore.' *1847* RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* XXXII. 306 Old manuscripts, written on bad paper, and with worse ink *1868* A. L GORDON in Turner & Sutherland *Developm. Austral Lit.* (1898) 201 Mount.. has a head worse if possible for business than mine.

d. With agent-noun: More unskilful or inefficient; that does the work more badly. Also, more addicted to some (specified) bad habit.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 136 If I was a bad Carpenter, I was a worse Taylor. *1827* FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. (1842) 459 These remarks .become more applicable, when the substance acted upon is a worse conductor of electricity. *1871* GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* XXIII. II. 21, I never heard but one worse roarer in my life, and that was a roan. *1898* J ARCH *Story of Life* XII. 281 The more uneducated a man is the worse hand he is at waiting.

e. *Worse and worse*: cf. 1 c.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.) And ðæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was king & æure it was werse & werse. *c1522* SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 132 Whyles he doth rule, All is warse and warse. *a1548* HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 2 b, All thynges .., as well in the realme as without, waxed worsse and worsse. *1596* SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii 93 Worse and worse, she will not come: Oh vilde, intollerable, not to be indur'd. *1682 Lond Gaz.* No 1760/2 The affairs of Hungary grow worse and worse. *1720* LADY B. GERMAINE in *Cless. Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) I 73 Worse and worse here every day—no soul left that we know but Lady Kit and Mrs. Coke. *1735* POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 121 So when you plague a fool, tis still the curse, You only make the matter worse and worse. *1852* MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* iii. 23, I have been patient, but it's growing worse and worse—flesh and blood can't bear it any longer. *1885* 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* IV, 'This is worse and worse,' said Lady Gethin, gravely

3. Less good, not so good, inferior; of lower quality or value.

Beowulf 1212 Wyrsan wiȝfrecan wæl reafedon æfter guðsceare. *c888* ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXX. § 1 Ic wat. þæt mænigne mon sceamaþ þæt he wiorðe wyrsa þonne his eldran wæron *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* John ii. 10 Ælc man syleþ ærest god win & þonne hiz druncene beoð þæt þe wyrse byð *c1200 Vices & Virtues* 65 Þe þingð ðat þu naust naht to wurðin ane wurse mann ðane ðu art. *c1200* ORMIN 14064 Sippenn he biginneþþ To brinngenn forþ summ werrse win, Son summ þe follc iss drunnkenn. *c1205* LAY 583 Heo wes a cheuese, hire cheap wes þe wrse *a1300 Cursor M* 38 O gode pertre cums god peres, Wers tre, vers fruit it beres *c1380* WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 150 And so þei menen þat crist nedid alle prestis to leue þe betre and take the worse hi *c1386* CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 18 I hat ilke fruyt [the medlar] is euer leng the wers Ttl it be roten. *1390* GOWER *Conf* I 5 Men sein it [the world] is now lassed, In worse plit than it was tho. *1481 Cely Papers* (Camden) 65, I saw newer Hollendars make whorsse payment in my dayys. *1573-80* TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 The soile and the seede, with the sheafe and the purse, the lighter in substance, for profite the worse. *1594 Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 200 My worse cloke. *1597* HOOKER *Eccl Pol.* v. lvii. § 2 They which at all times haue opportunitie of vsing the better meane to that purpose, will surely hold the worse in lesse estimation *1601* SHAKS. *Jul. C* III i. 239 The Master is a Wise and Valiant Romane, I neuer thought him worse. *1606 — Ant & Cl* III ii. 52 He has a cloud in's face. *Eno.* He were the worse for that, were he a Horse *1615* J TAYLOR (Water P) *Urania* xlii. B 8 b, Worse then the dust, that vnder-foot is trod *1654* GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I 2, I attribute this Costiveness. to his yeares, being on the worse side of forty. *1759* BROWN *Compl Farmer* 32 Sheep. should be bought from a worse land to bring on to a better. *1776* ADAM SMITH *W. N* IV viii, Though it is acknowledged, that the commodity of the distant country is of a worse quality than that of the near one. *1770 Cases temp. Hardwicke* 35 It can never be interpreted, that removing oneself from a worse prison to a better is a surrender of oneself into custody. *1820* SCOTT *Monast.* Introd Ep, 'They are prime stanes' ..; 'warse than the best wad never serve the monks, I'se warrant.' *1894 Times* 10 July 11/3 [Tennis] Two fine chases —worse than a yard and better than half a yard.

†b. Of silver or coin: Of less value *than* (a specified standard). *Obs.*

1488-9, 1676, 1681 [see STERLING B 3]. *1549* LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 27 The saynge is, that since priests haue bene minters, money hath bene wourse then it was before. *1715* in *Lond. Gaz* No. 5349/3 A certain Person was indicted for selling Silver Wares worse than Sterling *1716 Ibid.* No. 5404/4 Silver one third Part worse than the said Act directs. *1782* in *Phil. Trans* (1803) XCIII. 135 The coins were worse than standard

†c. In phrases implying loss or defeat, as *the worse deal, end, part, side*. *Obs*

a900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1225 Ond þær womsceaþan on þone wyrsan dæl fore scyppende scyrede weorþað. *a1300 Cursor M* 21466 Þan said þat iun, bi sant drightin Mi thinc þe wers part es mine *1387* TREVISA *Higden* II 29 þat 3ere men of þat side schal haue the worse ende and be ouercome *14 . Guy Warw* (Cambr. MS.) 602 With pryde he wolde juste with Gye The worse parte come hym bye *Ibid.* 3537 Yf he chase on þe warse syde. *a1530* J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love* 1258 (Brandl) Then shall I shewe such a thyng in this purs As shortly shall shewe herein your part the wurs. *1583* GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* lxxiii. 449/1 He shall obtayne no right in Law And if he doe, yet shall he haue the worse end of the staffe

d. *To be worse than one's word*: to fail to carry out, or act up to, what one has promised.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* v v 89 Will you be worse then your word? *1715* DE FOE *Fam Instruct* I viii. (1841) I 139, I will not be worse than my word to my lady. *1826* GALT *Last of Lairds* xxxix. 352 Mrs. Soorocks was not worse than her word, for [etc.].

e. *Worse half*: used jocularly to match *better half* (see BETTER A 3 c).

1783 H WALPOLE *Let. to Lady Browne* 19 Oct, It is not fit my better-half should be ignorant of the state of her worse-half *1884* FLOR MARRYAT *Under Lilies & Roses* IV, The preparations would serve to occupy our time, whilst our worse halves are out shooting.

4. Predicatively (often with *the*: see THE *adv.*).

a. Of persons: Less fortunate, less well off, in less favourable circumstances or position. Const *for* (some person or thing that causes deterioration or loss).

a1122 O. E. Chron. an. 1064 (Laud MS.) Swa þet seo scyre & þa oðra scyre þe þær neh sindon wurdon fela wintra þe wyrsan. *a1250 Owl & Night* 303 Wenestu þat haueck bo þe worse þo3 crowe bigrede him bi þe mershe? *1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 231 For þe wers is no weih, wis 3if he seme, Þouh he finde opur folk folewen his dedus. *1362* LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 26 And drink whon þou drugest, but do hit not out of Resun, þat þou worþe þe worse whon þou worche scholdest *c1520* SKELTON *Magnyf* 1761 To make fayre promyse, what are ye the worse? *a1542* SIR T. WYATT *Poems* (1913) I 150 A diligent knave that pikes his masters purse May please him so that he withouten mo Executor is, and what is he the wourse? *1595* SHAKS. *John* I i 183 A foot of Honor better then I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. *1596 — Merch. V.* III. ii. 263 When I told you My state was nothing, I should then haue told you That I was worse then nothing. *1601 — Twel N* v i 30 Thou shalt not be the worse for me, there's gold. *1610 — Temp* II. i. 261 Say, this were death That now hath seiz'd them, why they were no worse Then now they are. *1621* LADY M. WROTH *Urania* I i Miserable Vrania, worse art thou now then these thy Lambs, for they know their dams, while thou dost liue vnknowne of any *a1708* BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol* (1711) III. 203 Thou art never the worse, for others being better *1777* SHERIDAN *Sch Scand* III. i, I hadn't the Pleasure of knowing his Distresses till he was some thousands worse than nothing *a1784* JOHNSON in Mrs. Piozzi *Anecd.* (1925) 43 How would the world be worse for it,. if all your relations were at once spitted like larks, and roasted for Presto's supper? *1840* BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Ser I *Jackdaw of Rheims*, Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!

b Less well in health, physical condition, or spirits; less hale or strong

The worse for (Sc *of*). overcome or intoxicated by (liquor, drink) Also *transf*

c1000 Ags Gosp Mark v 26 [Hire] hit naht ne fremode, ac wæs þe wyrse *1388* WYCLIF *Mark* v 26 [She] was nothing amendid, but was 1ather the wors. *c1440 Partonope* 6402 (E.E.T.S.) Forthewyth was bloghte hym hys hakeneye, Neyther better ne worse, but in þe same a-Raye As he hym fryste broste frome the foreste: He semyd no þynge a lusty beste. *1508* KENNEDIE *Flyting* 464 And now thy wame is wers than ewir it was. *1540* PALSGR *Acolastus* IV vi, V iv b, It liketh me not to remember it 1. I am the worse whan I thynke on it. *1552* HULOET, Warsse to be for age, *vetutesco.* *1594* SHAKS. *Rich III*, I iii 3 Ther's no doubt his Maiesty Will soone recouer his accustom'd health *Gray* In that you brooke it ill, it makes him worse. *1597 — 2 Hen. IV*, II iv. 113, I am the worse when one sayes, swagger. *1603* DEKKER *Wonderful Year* E 2 b, There was she worse then before. *1776 Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better; he is now worse *1837* LOCKHART *Scott* I V. viii. 261 He answered, that he had ridden more than forty [miles], a week before, and felt nothing the worse *1856* MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* (1871) V xlii. 196 Germanicus grew rapidly worse *1861* FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20, I hope you were not the worse for my visit

(*b*) *1835* MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* 1, My mother had retired to her bed a little the worse for liquor *1871* GEO ELIOT *Middlemarch* XXXIV II 316 When a man has made himself the worse for liquor, he's done enough mischief for one day *1881* J B GOUGH *Sunlight & Shadow* 266 Who ever saw me the worse for drink? *1885* STEVENSON *Prince Otto* III ii 268 To tell you the open truth, your Highness, I was the worse of drink *1913 Spect* 24 May 874/1 A learned judge said of Mr. Gladstone that he was often 'the worse' for flattery.

c. Of things: In less good condition; showing signs of damage, deterioration, or loss of quality. Const. *for* (see 4 a), obs. or dial. *of*.

It would be none the worse for: i e it would be all the better for, would be improved by *colloq*

c1290 St Dominic 64 in *S Eng. Leg* 279 þat writ lay longue in þat fuyr, and neuere þe weorse it nas, Ne nou3t i-wemned of one letter *c1440 Pallad. on Husb* XI 101 Let brede hem [*sc* olives], lest they hete and be the wers. *1546, 1706, 1711* [see WEARING *vbl sb.*1 3] *1592* SHAKS. *Ven & Ad* 207 What were thy lips the worse for one poore kis? *1596* SPENSER *F Q.* v xii 35 Euery matter worse was for her melling *1753-4* RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xviii. 129 Sir Charles answered . That he would take a survey of the timber upon his estate, and fell that which would be the worse for standing. *1782* COWPER *John Gilpin* 183 A hat not much the worse for wear *1824* in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1825) 213 His face. rather the worse of the dirt by which it was encased *1835* DICKENS *Sk Boz, Greenwich Fair*, Blue satin shoes and sandals (a *leetle* the worse for wear). *1839* FR. A KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* (1863) 20 Their allowance of rice and Indian meal would not be the worse for such additions. *1883* D C MURRAY *Hearts* XVII. (1885) 137 Her finery was naturally all the worse for having been fine *1911 Athenæum* 19 Aug 216/3 We do not know that his book is much the worse for this avowal of purpose *Mod.* His coat would be none the worse for a good brushing.

d. *Worse and worse*. cf. 1 c, 2 e.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 23 Saturne thus felyng hym in grete sorow & trowble and alwey wors and wors as a fore is sayd. *1553 Respublica* IV iii. 1019 Truelie, I fele miselfe hitherto wurse and wurse. *1605* SHAKS. *Mach* III iv 117, I pray you speake not: he growes worse and worse *1848* THACKERAY *Van Jeav* XIV, 'Well, Jane?' 'Wuss and wuss, Miss B.,' Firkin said, wagging her head 'Is she not better then?'

5. *Comb.*, as *worse-natured, -tempered* adjs.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* Pref. A 3, His being badly nurtur'd formerly, and worse natur'd still. *1659 Gentl Calling* 446 These differ from the former. as a worse natured fool from a better *1747* RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii 10 My poor sister is not naturally good-humoured. She must therefore have appeared to great disadvantages when she aim'd to be worse-temper'd than ordinary

B *absol.* or as *sb.* Chiefly ellipt. or absol. uses, with or without the def. or indef. article.

1. A person that is less good, virtuous, kindly, etc. As *pl.*, those that are worse.

c1175 Lamb Hom. 85 In halie chirche boð betere and wurse 13 *Cursor M* 1057 (Gött) Caym was þe feindes fode, was neuer wers of moder born. 13 . *E E. Allit P.* B. 80 Boþe burnes & burdez, þe better & þe wers, Laþez hem alle luflyly to lenge at my fest *a1529* SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* IV 17 Beholde thi selfe, and thou mayst se; Thow xalte beholde no wher a warse *1579* SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Envoy 12 The better please, the worse despise, I aske nomore. *1601* SHAKS *Jul C* III ii 116, I feare there will a worse come in his place. *1606 — Ant. & Cl.* I. ii 68 And let her dye too, and giue him a worse, and let worse follow worse *1667* MILTON *P. L* x 903 He. shall see her gaind By a farr worse. *1823* BYRON *Juan* X. lxvii, That worse than worst of foes, the once ador'd False friend. *1901 Westm Gaz.* 6 Nov 2/4 Fool will take Fool, and Worse take Worse

†b. *The worse*: the Evil One, the Devil. *Obs.*

c1200 Trin Coll. Hom. 187 Iob þe wan wið þe wurse. *Ibid* 191 Neddre smuhgð drieliche Swo doð þe werse *c1205* LAY 1140 Temple heo funden þar ane Þe wrse hit hafde to welden *Ibid* 11091 Þe wurse [*c* 1275 þe feond] hine luuede *Ibid* 29188 Crist seolue he forsoc and to þan wursen he tohc

c. *sb. pl.* (*One's*) *worses* = inferiors. (Nonce-use, after *betters*.)

1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXVIII. 9 Speaking to you, then, as workers, and of myself as an idler, tell me honestly whether you consider me as addressing my betters or my worses? *Ibid.* 18 The question whether you are the betters or the worses of your masters.

2. Something worse; what is more evil, harmful, grievous, unlucky, etc.; a greater degree of badness

Beowulf 1739 He þæt wyrse ne con. *c888* ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x, Hu meaht þu þonne mænan þæt wyrse & þæt laðre nu ðu ðæt leofre hæfst gehealden? *a900* CYNEWULF *Elene* 1039 He þæt betere ȝeceas & þam wyrsan wiðsoc *c1205* LAY. 3431 Ich wende swiðe wel to don ac wurse ich habbe vnderfon. *Ibid* 24822 3if þu swa nult don þu scalt wursen vnderfon. *c1330* R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2432 Alas! he seyde, y hider cam! Fro wycke vntil wors y nam. *c1374* CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1074 Now is wykke i-turned vnto

worse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 515 Wers than this can nat be said for me. 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* 1 10 This tyrant too, whose senses stil to worse and worse do runne 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II III 46 For feare of worse, that may betide 1593 Shaks *Rich II*, I III 301 Oh no, the apprehension of the good Giues but the greater feeling to the worse 1602 — *Ham* III IV 179 Thus bad begins, and worse remaines behinde 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* III. II 79 To feare the worst, oft cures the worse 1614 Bp Hall *Recoll Treat* 974 Weake and base mindes euer incline to the worse 1667 Milton *P L* IX 128 Though thereby worse to me redound *a* 1796 Burns *Grace bef Dinner*, And, if it please thee, Heavenly Guide, May never worse be sent 1812 Byron *Ch. Har* I. IV, Worse than adversity the Childe befell. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch xx, With fair warning not to come back on such an errand, lest worse come of it. 1864 Tennyson *Enoch Arden* 742 That which he better might have shunn'd, if griefs Like his have worse or better. 1864 G A Lawrence *Maurice Dering* I 132 You had better take yourself off peaceably, before worse comes of it. 1869 Morris *Earthly Par* III 423 (*Lovers of Gudrun*), Ah, farewell, Lest of mine eyes thou shouldst have worse to tell Than now thou hast! 1896 Housman *Shropshire Lad* xliv, Dust's your wages, son of sorrow, But men may come to worse than dust

b. *To do worse* to behave more wickedly, badly, foolishly, etc., also, with dative of person or *to*, to deal with or treat (a person) more harshly or unkindly.

Orig const with the adv · see Worse *adv* 1, 1 b In the early examples given here, the inflexion seems to indicate the neut adj or quasi-sb, and the word is perh usually so apprehended in later use Cf *do good*, Good *sb* 5 a

1154 *O E Chron.* an 1137 (Laud MS) Næure hethen men werse ne diden þan hi diden *Ibid.* 1140 He dide þanne wærse þanne he hær sculde. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 223 Trin MS) Werse he doð his gode wines þan his fiendes *c* 1205 Lay 3496 Nule heo me do na wurse þanne hire lond forwurnen. *Ibid* 29186 Gurmunddes mon he bicom ne mihte he na wurse don, for crist seolue he forsoc *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1408 Hweþer deþ wurse, flesch þe gost? *c* 1330 R Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 8696 Syn þey had mercy & pyte, Wirse þan þey schul nought do we. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III 250 Why schulde nost men now reprove popes, þif þei don now wersse? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Squire's T* 592 Who kan sey bet than he, who kan do werse? 1396 — *Lenvoy a Bukton* 17 But yet lest thow doo worse, take a wyfe. *c* 1500 Medwall *Nature* II 245 In good fayth syr ye may do wurs 1535 Coverdale *Jer* III 5 Thou speakest soch wordes, but thou art euer doinge worse, and worse 1605 Shaks *Macb* IV. II 71 To do worse to you were fell Cruelty

c. What is less good or precious or valuable. (Cf Worse *a* 3)

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III Wks 1922 II 22 Never after to feede of worse then furmentie 1596 Shaks *Merch. V* II VII 55 Neuer so rich a Iem Was set in worse then gold. 1667 Milton *P. L* IX 102 For what God after better worse would build? 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* I 289 All below, whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree, degen'rate still to worse. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan. Der* lvi, That thornpressure which must come with the crowning of the sorrowful Better, suffering because of the Worse

d. Used as an alternative or addition to an unfavourable epithet or characterization = something worse still. Usually *or worse, and worse.*

1393 Langl *P Pl* C XVIII 72 Men may lykne letterd men to a Iussheborgh, oþer werse 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I 1011 A vyllayne orels wers sothly thou was borne. 1653 Walton *Angler* VII 147, I might say more of this, but it might be thought curiosity or worse. *a* 1734 North *Ld. Kýr Guilford* (1742) 224 The Man's Wife was his Nurse, or worse. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* XIII, They say, sir, he went up to court, and slandered the nuns there for drunkards and worse. 1898 'H S Merriman' *Roden's Corner* XXV. 269 Everybody knows that it is a disgrace or worse—perhaps a crime

3 In phrases with a preposition. a. *For better, for worse,* also *for better or (for) worse*. used where an issue is doubtful or beyond human control

To put to better and to worse. ? to subject to every kind of luck (quot *c* 1430)

1390 Gower *Conf* II 24 For bet, for wers, for oght, for noght, Sche passeth nevere fro my thoght. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 244, I wolle putte my body to better & to worse, To fyȝte for þe qwene *a* 1500 *Sarum Manuale, In sponsalibus* (Rouen 1501) fo xlvii, I N take the N. to my wedded wif to haue and to holde fro this day forward for bettere for wers for richere for pouerer. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII* 59 b, And so for better or worse, the Frencheman called the Englisheman knaue and went away with the stockdoues. 1639 J Clarke *Parœm* 122 For better for worse. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lix, Mr Towlinson informs the kitchen that him and Anne have now resolved to take one another for better for worse 1871 Smiles *Charac* I (1876) 10 Character is undergoing constant change, for better or for worse. 1905 H. W Boynton *Bret Harte* 85 He had also, for better or worse, a decided instinct to invest human nature with certain attributes of ideal grace.

b. *For* (†*to*, †*unto*) *the worse* chiefly used to indicate the result of a change in condition or quality, fortune, or circumstances

c 1400 Maundev (Roxb) XXIV 113 þe iournee chaunged efter to þe werse 1548 Forrest *Pleas Poesye* 352 The worlde is chaunged from that it hathe beene, Not to the bettre but to the warsse farre. 1620 [? G Brydges] *Horæ Subs* 319 Honor nourisheth in light and vain men a wrong opinion of their own worth, and consequently, often changeth their manners into the worse. 1668 Dryden *Maiden Q* III. 1, All we have done succeeds still to the worse *a* 1712 W King *Letter* Wks 1776 III 272 It is thy curse Ever to change, and ever for the worse 17 [Burns] *Carl, an the king come* II, I trow we swapped for the warse. 1835 T Mitchell *Acharn of Aristoph* 263 *note*, The Doric character generally was undergoing a most important change for the worse.

c *From bad* (†*evil*, †*ill*) *to worse*

1549 Latimer *4th Serm bef. Edw VI* (Arb) 121 He by vnrepentaunce fell frome euyll to worse, and frome worse, to worste of all. 1550 Lever *Serm* (Arb.) 32 You whych haue gotten these goodes into your own handes, to turne them from euyll to worse 1562 J Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 73 Suche driftes draue he, from yll to wars and wars 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal.* Febr. 12 Must not the world wend in his commun course From good to badd, and from badde to worse, From worse vnto that is worst of all ? 1639 J Taylor (Water P) *Pt Summers Travels* 43 You draw us from bad to worse, and from worse to worst 1649 C. Wase *Sophocles, Electra* 38 See then lest Bad enough to Worse advance. 1667 Milton *P L* XII 106 Thus will this latter, as the former World, Still tend from bad to worse

†d. (*To judge*) *to the worse* · disadvantageously, unfavourably. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par Rom* xiv 39 Take heede that no man iudge others actes to the worse [*nec alius alium judicet in malum*]

e. (*To differ*) *for the worse*: to one's disadvantage.

1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* III xi 83 The situation of the Quaker differed from that of other dissenters, and differed for the worse

4. *The worse*, the losing or less desirable part (in a contest, or the like); disadvantage. Cf. A. 3 c and Worst *sb.* 8. Chiefly in the phrases which follow (b, c, d).

c 1205 Lay. 26594 And ær heo to-tweinden þe wurse wes Rom-leoden *Ibid* 26997 Bruttes wokeden þa & heore wes þat wurse 14 *Guy Warw* (Cambr. MS) 11073 He þoght, þe warse went on hys syde *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7760 (Trin) Of þis batail þat was so snel þe wors [*Cott* force, *Gött.* fors] on kyng saul fel *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* 1 39, I byleue, yf the kynge beseege the castelle that the worsse shalle retourne vnto hym.

b. *To have the worse* to be worsted or defeated in a contest. Also *gen.* to have the disadvantage in a comparison with another.

c 1205 Lay. 26712 þa iwræð sone þat Bruttes hafden þat wurse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16373 He þat hit gan, þe worse he hadde 13 *E E Allit P* C 48 Penne is me lyȝtloker hit lyke & her lotes prayse, Penne wyþer wyth & be wroth & þe wers hæue *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T* 490 Yow louieres axe I now this question, Who hath the worse [*v r* werre], Arcite or Palamon? 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 380 Wicke is to stryve and have the worse *c* 1450 *Merlin* III 56 In that bataile was grete mortalite on bothe parties, but the hethen peple hadde moche the werse. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. XXX 261 Sir Gawayne and syr Trystram mette, and there syr Gawayne had the werse. 1567 Painter *Pal. Pleas* II. XXX 352 b, In the end, the Salimbenes had the worsse [in a skirmish with the Montannes] 1590 Spenser *F Q* II V 15 Was neuer man, who most conquestes atchieu'd, But sometimes had the worse, and lost by warre 1880 Emily Eden *Semi-attached Couple* iv, Perhaps the instinct that always leads a man to foresee when an impending explanation is not likely to end in his favour, prompted him to divine that he should have the worse of this. 1888 Oman *Hist Greece* XV (1901) 142 A running fight ensued, in which the invaders had greatly the worse

†c *To go* (*away*) *with, to go* (or *come*) *to, unto, by the worse* to be defeated or worsted, fail, miscarry.

(*a*) *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 49 The folk of Troye hem seluen so mysledden That with þe worse at nyght homward þey fledden 1632 Holland *Cyrupædia* I. 12 Went he any time away with the worse? very pleasant he was and laughed at himselfe most of all

(*b*) 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I IX 46 Fyghte not with the swerde ye had by myracle, til that ye see ye go vnto the wers. 1532 Tindale *Exp v-vii Matt.* vii (*c* 1550) 87 b, Which handes, if thou for werines once let fal, thou goest to the worse immediatly. 1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist* II XI 67 In those ordinary bickerings he commonly went to the worse *Ibid*, *Agricola* 251 Now sommer and winter alike they went to the worse [*tum aestate atque hieme iuxta pellebantur*]. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 96 As Truth got euer the vpper hand, so the brochers and vpholders of falshood came euer to the worse

(*c*) 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 310 The beginning should procede of you, whiche in the cause are inferiours, and goe by the worse. 1565 Golding *Cæsar* I. 23 [*c* 31] To whom the Heduanes and their confederates had diuerse tymes gyuen battell wherin going by the wors, they had receyued great domage 1641 C. Burges *Serm.* 5 Nov. 55 Have they not miscarried, and gone by the worse all along? 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 34 Neither let us despair of them, because they have been foiled, that they will still hereafter go by the worse 1671 Milton *Samson* 904 In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse.

†d. *To put to the* (or *one's*) *worse*: to defeat, worst, discomfit, in a contest or conflict. *Obs.*

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* X. LVIII 512 He put me to the werse or on foot or on horsbak. *c* 1482 J Kay tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* Ded in Gibbon's *Crusades*, etc. (1870) 136 But ther [at Rhodes] he was put to hys worse and to shame. 1538 Elyot *Dict*, *Pessundo*, to cast vnder foote, to put to the warse. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II 78 For euer, if they chaunced to skirmishe, the Frenchmen were put vnto the worse. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 9 When he had by the space of ten yeares waired with diuers Kings, and often put them to the woorse 1606 G Woodcock *Hist Iustine* IV. 22 He was twice put vnto the worse [IV. IV 9 *duobus proeliis victus*]. 1611 *Bible* 2 Chron VI 24 If thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy *a* 1641 Bp Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 265 Aretas took the field againe, but was put to the worse

†e. *To wrong to the worse* · to vex, distress. *Obs* 1553 Ascham *Germany* Wks. (1904) 133 Octauio was euermore wrong to the worse by many and sundry spites.

Worse (wɔ̄is), *v. Obs* exc in nonce-use. Forms: 1 wyrsian, wyrsiȝan, 2 wursien, 3 wurse(n, wursi, wursin, werse(n, *Orm.* werrsenn, 4 worsi, 4, 6–7, 9 worse. [OE. *wyrsian*, f. *wyrsa* Worse *a.* Cf OFris. *wersia* to resist, withstand, OHG *wirsôn* (MHG. *wirsen*, *wirsen*) to make worse.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow worse, deteriorate.

c 825 *Vesp Ps* XXXVII 6 Fuladun & wyrsadon [*deteriorauerunt*] wundsweðe mine *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I 124 He sceolde beon ascyred fram manna neawiste, ȝif his hreofla wyrsiȝende wære. *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* XXXIII (1883) 158 Folclaȝa wyrsedan ealles to swyðe. *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* an 1085 (Laud MS) & aa hit wyrsode mid mannan swiðor & swiðor *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 47 þa sende me clades for to biwinden þe rapes, þet his licome þe feble wes ne sceolde noht wursien *c* 1205 Lay 18931 ȝif ich wilne sæhte, þenne wursede [*c* 1275 weisede] ich on crafte *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 326 Þe wunde þet euer wurseð an hond, & strengre is forte helen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O E Hom.* I. 265 Sikere ha beoð of þulli blisse, þat hit ne mei neauer mare lutlin ne wursin. 1340 *Ayenb* 33 Efterward comþ werithede þet makeþ þane man weri and worsi uram daye to daye. 1854 Sir J D Hooker in L. Huxley *Life* (1918) I 352 Evil as our days are, whether they mended or worsed, it would [etc.]

2. *trans.* To make worse, impair, injure, blemish.

c 1200 Ormin 11845 To werrsenn & to niþþrenn uss Biforenn Godess ehne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Ȝe muwen muchel þuruh ham beon i goded, and i-wursed [*MS T.* wursnet]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2165 Þet tet wake ules ne wursi neauer mi mod *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E Hom* I 202 Mine sunnen habbeð gimliche iwursed me. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 811 Hire holy maidenhod þat neuer for no þing i-worsed nas *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* II. 161 Oþer creaturis ben beterid, and noon ben worsid, bi þis siȝte. *Ibid* III. 349 Whan þei maken freris, þat ben worsid bi þis makyng, þei don hem a goostli harm 1598 R Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo* To Rdr, Other Translators, who are reputed to haue taken great paines in worsing their authors. 1616 Breton *Good & Bad* 39 His breeding may eyther better or worse him. 1621 Quarles *Esther* Wks (Grosart) II 52/1 What's good, (like Iron) rusts for want of vse, And what is bad, is worsed with abuse. 1667 Milton *P L* VI 440 Perhaps more valid Armes, when next we meet, May serve to better us, and worse our foes. 1867 A Trollope *Last Chron Barset* (1869) I xlii 446 [Waiter at country inn *log*] Them as goes away to better themselves, often worses themselves, as I call it 1886 *Referee* 21 Feb 7/4 Instead of bettering it [*sc* their condition] they have 'worsed' it.

Worse (wɔ̄is), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 wiers, wirs, 1–2 wyrs; 2–6 wurs, 3 wrs(e, 3–6 wurse; 3–6 wors, 3–worse, 4 worsse, 6 woorse *β* 2–6 wers, 4–6 werse, 5 werce; 5–7 wars, 5, 8–9 *north.* warse, 5–6 warsse. [OE *wyrs*, *wiers* = OS. *wirs*, OHG *wirs* (MHG. *wirs*, *wurs*), ON. *verr* (for **wers*; hence Wab *adv.*; Sw. *varr*), Goth *wairs*: see Worse *a*] Used as the comparative of the advs. *badly, ill, evil, evilly.*

1. More badly or wickedly; more censurably or foolishly in regard to conduct

In *do worse*, the word is now perh. usually regarded as the neuter adj or sb see Worse *sb.* 2 b

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* XXVIII 189 Ða underðioddan ðæt hie wiers ne don ðonne him man bebeode *a* 1000 *Sal & Sat* 181 Wyrs deð se ðe heht oððe ðæs soðes ansæceð *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1416 Such heo mahte beo of golnesse, þat suneȝeþ wurse in modnesse. *c* 1315 Shoreham III 221 Þou halst wel wors þane masseday þane man myd hys workynge. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 783 Wers wirchen no folke þan ȝe weiȝes alle *a* 1362 Langl *P Pl.* A. III. 102 Unwittily, ywys, wrouht hastou ofte, Bote worse wrouhtest þou neuere þen whon þou fals toke *Ibid* A XI 279 Þanne mai ie þe maudeleyn who miȝte do wers? *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* I. 44 But oure Pharisees to dai done wel wers 1546 J Heywood *Prov* I XI (1867) 32 We maie doo much ill, er we doo much wars. 1781 Cowper *Table Talk* 518, I judg'd a man of sense could scarce do worse Than caper in the morris dance of verse.

b. More severely, hardly, harshly, unkindly, or unfavourably.

†*To do* (a person) *worse*, to treat more harshly or severely. Cf Worse *sb* 2 b, and, for the use of the adv, Woe A. 6.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 236 (Lambeth) Hi hem deð wa inoch. Nute hi hweþer hom deþ wurs [*Trin Coll* doð wers] *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 57 Þeih he betere do ðan an oðer, þeih hweðere he læte wers of him seluen, ðanne he do of oðre. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night*, 793 Telstu bi me þe wrs [*Cott* wurs] for þan þat ic bute enne craft ne kan? *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* II. 66 Euel thou spekest, worse dost mene. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1365 He hym reportid wers thanne euer he ment. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 68 Her sone tytan gouerned hym so malicyously and allewey worse and worse with out ony compassion on the peple 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* XIX 9 We will deale worse with the then with them. 1553 *Respublica* 13 But let this be taken no wurse then yt ys mente 1590 Shaks *Mids N* III II. 45 Now I but chide, but I should vse thee worse 1598 — *Merry W* II 1 56, I shall thinke the worse of fat men 1605 — *Lear* II. II 155 My Sister may recieue it much more worsse, To haue her Gentleman abus'd, assaulted. 1667 in *Extr St Papers Friends* Ser III (1912) 271 They have used us worse then they did before. 1667 Milton *P L* XII. 484 Will they not deale Wors with his followers then with him they dealt? 1802 Wordsw *Stanzas Castle Indol.* 33 Some thought far worse of him, and judged him wrong 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* XIV, I hope you won't think the worse of me for having made these little appointments at Miss Flite's. 1880 Tennyson *Columbus* 106 Being but a Genovese, I am handled worse than had I been a Moor 1881 W Collins *Black Robe* I. 236 You are sure you won't think the worse of me, if I tell it?

c. More carelessly, faultily, unskilfully, imperfectly, etc.

c 1205 Lay 28560 Mon i þan fihte non þer ne mihte ikenne nenne kempe, no wha dude wurse [*c* 1275 wors], no wha bet *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 208 Oðer ȝif me ȝemeð wurse ei þing ileaned oðer biteih to witene, þen he wene þet hit ouh *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 505 Yet þu singest wrse [*Cott* worse] þan þe heȝwhge 1377 Langl *P Pl* B. XVII 322 It doth hym worse þan his wyf or wete to slepe. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems*

ix. 51 Here wantes, þat þey wnyȝe þe wors *Ind* x 10 We fareþ as knaue þat takeþ his lyȝe byfore, serue his maister wel be worse þerfore. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V 64/1 Your Souldeours..the wers paied of theire wagees 1538 Starkey *England* 99 The ground also worn tylled and occupyed 1546 Heywood *Prov.* I. xi (1867) 32 Who is wurs shod than the shoemakers wyfe? *Ib. I* 34 At end I might put my wondryng in mine eye, And see neuer the woorse 1580 Sidney in A. Collins *Lett. & Mem.* (1746) I. 235, I would..your Worship would learn e a better Hand, you write worse then I, and I write evell enough. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 30 If euer you haue spent time worse, ere now. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 35 There are who judge still worse than he can write. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. vii, I may put all the good I have ever got by y our ill eye out of my eyes, and see never the worse. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. xi. 363 Raw soldiers, ill-disciplined, and worse commanded. 1821 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III 238 The prints are ill drawn and worse executed upon stone. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I iii. 394 The English women of that generation were decidedly worse educated than they have been at any other time since the revival of learning.

2. More unfortunately, unluckily, or unhappily. *Worse off*, in worse circumstances, less happily or fortunately situated: see Off *adv.* 11.

In early use often with impers. vb. and dat of person, e.g. (*it is, chaves, lumpi him wors* (cf. Wor A. 3 and *it liliand* 1347 'wirs is them Gorun'); later, *it is, goes*, etc. *worse with him*.

Prov. *to go further, and fare worse* see Further *adv.* 1 a.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxii. 247 Dylæs him ðy wirs sie *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 14 Ne synga þu, þæt læs þe þe on sumon þingon wyrs getide. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 994 (MS. F) Ac hi þar..wyrs ȝeferdan þonne hi æfre wendan. *c* 1205 Lay. 3453 Wel oft wes Leir wa and neuer wurs þanne þa. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 34 Me is þe wurs þat ich þe iseo. *c* 1275 *Vox & Wo* 202 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 276 Therfore ich fare the wors. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 116 Ofte hadde horn beo wo Ac neure wurs þan him was þo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26784 And worthes þam wel wers þan ar, And quilum bettis neuer mare. *c* 1325 *Sir Orfeo* 98 (Sisam) When Orfeo herd þat tiding, Neuer him nas wers for no þing. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 143 And alle for her forfadres þei ferden þe worse. *Ibid.* XIV. 226 And if he chyde or chatre, hym chieueth þe worse *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4550 þay awondrede of him ecchon, þat for al þe strokes þat þay gerde on, þat hym nas noȝt þe wers. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T* 547 And Absolon hym fil no bet ne wers. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 740 By god, for thi wordes he shal fare the wors. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5935 The Troiens full tyte were tyrrit to ground Thurghe Achilles chiualry hom cheuyt the worse. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xiv 51 Make obere folk þe worse to lyue, For synguler profyt þou wolde haue. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 615 But him lymped þe worse. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 502 'Suster, how is it with the?' And sho answerd agayn & said; 'Nevur wars' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 191 God spede, dere wife, how fayre ye? *Vxor.* Now, as euer myght I thryfe, the wars I thee see *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxix. 216 It is now with me wers than euer was. 1525 Bp J. Clerk in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser II. I. 316 He shall ryght well knowe that he farythe nothyng the wars for the Kynges Highnes and your Grace is recommendation. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 67 But this mocion worse succeded then the entreators deuised. 1573-80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 44 But worse shall he speed, that soweth ill seed. 1609 Rowley *Search for Money* (Percy) 12 Seeke him and finde him hee must, or it would goe worse with him. 1639 G. Platters *Discov. Subterr. Treas.* 21 But the more I tryed the worse I sped. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 996 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout, Confusion worse confounded. 1832 G. C. Lewis *Lett.* (1870) 20 On the whole they are rather worse off than the convicts in the hulks. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 467 A clamour grew As of a new world Babel, woman built, And worse-confounded.

b. *Worse and worse.* Cf. Worse *a* 2 e.

1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 159 The exchaunge goyth ever the lenger warse and wars. 1553 *Respubl.* 1 IV ii. 990 And howe doo ȝoue mend now in your thrifte & your purse? *People.* As zoure ale in sommer, that is still wurse & wurse. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 105 How dooth your eye syght? woorse and woorse (said he). 1639 J. Clarke *Parœm.* 83 It mends like soure ale in summer worse and worse.

3. a. As an intensive, with verbs of hurting, harming, vexing, fearing, hating, etc.: More greatly, severely, or intensely; in a greater degree.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii 21 Such as feare the report of a Caliuer, worse then a hurt wilde-Ducke. 1599 — *Much Ado* II iii. 163 He would but make a sport of it, and torment the poore Lady worse. *a* 1600 Donne *Sat.* IV 90 As Itch Scratch'd into smart, and as blunt iron ground Into an edge, hurts worse. 1607 Shaks. *Cor* I. viii. 2, I do hate thee Worse then a Promise-breaker. 1613 — *Hen. VIII* III. ii. 295 He startle you Worse then the Sacring Bell 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 693 Such another field They dreaded worse then Hell. *Ibid.* VI 607 Back defeated to return They worse abhorr'd, 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I 312 Which, angry as he is, will vex him worse. *a* 1796 Burns *Ep. from Esopus* 65 Thou know'st, the virtues cannot hate thee worse. 1819 Keats *Cap & Bells* xviii, That fellow's voice, which plagues me worse than any. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* V ii. 110 That stern yet piteous look, those solemn tones, Wound worse than torture.

b. As a diminuent, with verbs of liking, trusting, praising, pleasing, etc.: In a lesser or lower degree, less, less well. Similarly *worse at ease*, less well at ease.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xix. 143 Dylæs hira lufu aslacige, & he him ðe wirs licige. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1043 (Laud MS.) Se arcebiscop wende þæt hit sum oðer mann abiddan wolde..þe he his wyrs truwude and uðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9035 þe wick er neuer þe worthier, þat man tell quat þe dughti er, Ne þe gode þe wers to prais, Quat-so men o þe wick sais. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. III. 168 Nay, lord, quaþ þat ladi, leef him þe worse, Whon ȝe witen witerliche wher þe wrong lihþ. *c* 1530 Redford *Wyt & Sci.* 835 (Manly) Ye, and I lyke him never the wurs. 1592 Shaks *Ven & Ad.* 774 Your treatine makes me like you worse and worse.

1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 25 The more one sickens, the worse at ease he is. 1607 — *Cor.* V. ii. 75 The glorious Gods..loue thee no worse then thy old Father Menenius do's. 1607 Harington in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) II 250 Even Augustus was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to his successor.

4. *Worse than* used before an adj. (sb., vb.) as a form of pejorative comparison. Cf. More C. *3 a* 5.

13. *Gosp. Nicod.* 741 (MS. G) Ȝe wers [*v.r.* wors, wars] þan wode, how dar ȝe negh þis stede? 1588 Shaks *Tit. A.* II. iii 175 Oh keepe me from their worse then killing lust. 1605 — *Lear* I ii. 82 Brutish Villaine; worse then brutish 1607 — *Timon* III. v. 106 I'm worse then mad. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 413 Besides thir other worse then heathenish crimes — *Samson* 893 By worse than hostile deeds. 1799 Wordsw. *Ruth* 164 O Ruth! I have been worse than dead 1810 — *Soone.*, '*Yet, yet, Biscayans*' 3 Else 'twere worse than vain To gather round the bier these festal shows. 1867 A. T. Drane *Christian Schools* II vi 253 Among the scanty relics that escaped the hands of these worse than Vandals. 1867 Augusta Wilson *Vashti* xx, To feed the worse-than-Ugolino hunger of never-satiated scandal and gossip. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 3/2 He deliberately chose to worse than waste his opportunities and his talents.

5. Used parenthetically or conjunctionally to introduce an additional clause or sentence containing a further and stronger instance of action which incurs reprobation. Cf. More *adv.* 6.

1784 Cowper *Task* II 22 Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys; And, worse than all, and most to be deplor'd, Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat With stripes 1805 Wordsw. *Rob Roy's Grave* 24 They stir us up against our kind; And worse, against ourselves. 1913 G. Murray *Euripides* VII. 166 He had denied the gods; worse, he had denounced the doings of the gods as evil. 1926 H. E. Rollins *Gorgeous Gallery* p. xvi, Worse still, he has omitted one leaf.

6. *Comb.*, as *worse-affected, -applied, -armed, -bodied, -born, -calculated, -disposed, -executed, -governed, -ordered* adjs.; also †**worse-opinionated** *a.*, having a more unfavourable opinion (*of*); †**worse-willing** *a*, less well-disposed; more unwilling.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 63 It was apparant that either he was growne weaker in iudgement or *worse affected to the Queenes seruice. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 418 Before the rest of my deere Country-men, Of better wit, but *worse-applyed pen. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxviii, If the Lord of Hosts should cast the balance in behalf of the fewer numbers and *worse-armed party 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 20 Ill fac'd, *worse bodied, shapelesse euery where 1834 H. Lytton Bulwer *France* I. 92 That 'great manner,' by which the old nobility strove to keep up the distinction between themselves and their *worse-born associates 1817 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. VI. I. 50 Parliament was so completely an instrument of bad government, that it was *worse calculated to produce good results than the mere arbitrary will of a King. 1579 T. F. *Newes fr. North* D 3 b, I am very sure, that many are *wurse disposed, and much more vngodly in high and honorable calling 1820 *Q. Mus. Mag.* II. 454 Irregular, ill-directed, and *worse-executed rehearsals. 1672 Sir W. Temple *Ess. Govt.* Misc. (1680) 69 Fugitives out of some *worse governed Family. 1642 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. vi. 436 Confessors who..having suffered much in testimonie of their perseverance, became the *worse opinionated of those, who had not beene endued with an equall constancie *a* 1715 South *Serm.* IV 366 An ill-inclined Judgment, and *worse-ordered Morals. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par* 1 Cor. IX 20-3 That I might, folowing their mindes, allure them either vnto Christ, or at the least, not make them thereunto *worse willing by displeasing their mindes. 1550 Somerset tr *Calvin's Epistle* B ij b, But this muste not astonyshe vs, nor make vs wurse willynge or fearefull. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* II ii. (1886) 15 The people would be woorse willing to accuse them; for feare least they worke revenge upon them

Worsement (wɜ·ɪsmɛ̀nt). [f. Worse *v* + -ment, after *betterment*. Cf. Worsenment.] Deterioration and depreciation of real property caused by the action of persons outside without the owner's consent.

1884 Ld. Salisbury in *1st Rept. Royal Commiss. Housing Working Classes* Q. 13690 If you charge for betterment, do not you think you should pay for worsement? 1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 July 2/2 We doubt whether the abolition of the gates and bars will in fact conduce to the 'worsement' of the squares and streets in question. 1908 Arnold-Forster in *Mem.* (1910) xxii. 340 That the principle of betterment should only be adopted concurrently with the principle of worsement, or deterioration.

b. *transf.* and *gen* (nonce-uses)

1893 *Westm. Gaz* 30 May 1/1 This morning's batch contains 52 pages of 'amendments' (or worsements, ought not Mr. Plunket to call them?) on the Home Rule Bill. 1902 *Ibid.* 17 June 11/1 The 'Worsement' or 'Betterment' of Directors. .Do the Directors stand to lose or gain by the consolidation of the companies and the enlargement of the capital?

Worsen (wɜ·ɪs'n), *v.* [f. Worse *a.* + -en 5 1 Cf. Lessen *v.*

The word is common in dialect (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) and was reintroduced to literature *c* 1800–1830 (by writers like Southey and De Quincey) as a racy vernacular substitute for *deteriorate* and the like.]

1. *trans* To make worse; to impair, vitiate, cause to deteriorate

a 1225 (see Worse *v* 2). *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 112 Tymes byn changet, men byn worsont 1533 tr. *Erasm. Com. Crede* 171 b, Such persons which by crafte done appayre and worsen the commune coyne. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I Wks. 1851 III. 10 It is still Episcopacie that .worsens and sluggs the most learned, and seeming religious of our Ministers 1644 Digby *Nat. Soul* x § 11. 432 A. state, where she can neyther be bettered or worsened *c* 1647 Feltham *Resolves* II xiii. (1661) 205 Life in it self is a Blessing And it is not worsened by being long 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI 239 The righteous are signally sanctified by fiery dispensations, but the wicked are signally worsened by the same dispensations.

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev* IV 251 If effeminacy could become the attribute of a whole nation, it would be proper to institute societies for worsening the condition of the poor. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) II 357 Methodism has worsened whatever it has altered. 1816 — *Ess* (1832) I. 172 The manufacturer worsened his wares, the landholder increased his rents. 1832 — *Penins War* III 703 Men whose nature, originally bad, had been worsened by their way of life 1835 Carlyle in Froude *Life in London* (1884) I i. 19 To ask able editors to employ you will not improve but worsen matters. 1853 De Quincey *Autobiogr. Sk* II. Wks. 1862 XIV 93 Their case was certainly not worsened by being booked for places in the grave. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* IV 40 There sat a woman all alone Whom some ten years would make a crone, Yet would they little worsen her 1906 *Spectator* 30 June 1043/2 Irrelevance and confusion are worsened, *not bettered*, when advanced under the cloak of a distinguished reputation.

b. *spec.* To inflict loss upon (a person, locality) in respect of real property (see Worsement).

1894 *Times* 4 Apr. 6/2 Every man who was worsened having to be compensated before he was turned out. 1894 *Daily News* 21 June 2/3 The construction of these thoroughfares had worsened Wardour-street and other streets through diversion of the traffic

c. To represent (a thing) as worse than it is; to depreciate.

1885 Jean Ingelow *Perdita* 66, I have worsened life, I have wronged the world. 1885 Gladstone in *Times* 28 Apr. 7/4 The policy which is necessary in the existing circumstances, which I shall say nothing to exaggerate or worsen.

d. *refl.* To make oneself worse or (*dial*) worse off

1828 Carr *Craven Gloss* s v, I will not worsen mysell. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph* 167 Moab and Ammon chose them gods like themselves, and worsened themselves by copying these idols of their sinful nature. 1864 Kingsley *Water of Life* (1879) IV 51 They feel that they have weakened and worsened themselves thereby. 1866 Geo Eliot *F. Holt* v, That's how the working men are left to foolish devices, and keep worsening themselves

2. *intr.* To become worse, deteriorate.

1795 Wordsw. in *Mem.* (1851) I 86, I am still much engaged with my sick friend; and sorry am I to add that he worsens daily. 1823 De Quincey *The Dice* Wks 1862 X. 325 Next day Schroll was in a violent fever On hearing this report, Schroll rapidly worsened. 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) II 183 It is the nature of man to worsen if he be left to himself. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* II (1858) 9 If life last longer the general condition of the poor must be bettering instead of worsening. 1861 Bersse. Hope *Engl. Cathedral* v. 184 However the world may mend or worsen 1880 Miss Broughton *2nd Thoughts* II. III VI. 226 The weather has again changed and worsened. 1882 Morris *Hopes & Fears for Art* IV. 119 Whether the times better or worsen.

Hence **Wo·rsened** *ppl. a.*, **Wo·rsening** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

(*a*) 1830 Southey *Let to Allan Cunningham* 4 Mar. in *Life* (1850) VI. 89 The portrait is a worsened copy of 'Fitzbust the Evangelical' 1875 A. J. Ellis tr. *Helmholtz's Sensat Tone* 783 Skhismic Intonation exaggerates the errors of the Thirds in Bosanquet's, of which it is simply a worsened form 1888 *Jewish Chron* 17 Feb. 11/2 Even this worsened condition is disputed by some eminent authorities.

(*b*) 1831 Southey *Lett* (1856) IV 250 To the serious injury of his health, and even to the worsening of his temper 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev* II v. 1, Such .. desperate hope that worsening of the bad might the sooner end it and bring back the good. 1876 Geo Eliot *Dan Der* xix, The ten or twelve years since the parting had been fruitful enough for much worsening 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 153/3 The steady worsening of social conditions.

(*c*) 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IX. x (1873) III 173 Does not reach Potsdam till the 14th September, and then in a weak, worsening, and altogether dangerous condition 1891 G. A. Smith in *Robert W. Barbour* (1893) 425 A very large number of worsening or desperate cases [of drunkenness]

Wo·rsen, dial. or illiterate alteration of Worse *a* and *adv* (? arising from the colloq. *worse'n* = worse than)

1634 Heywood & Brome *Lancash. Witches* V 1 L 1, It stinket .worsen than ony brimstone. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I. xi, From bad to worse, from worse to worsen 1854 A. E. Baker *Northampt. Gloss* s v., It's worsen than it was.

Worseness (wɜ·ɪsnɛs). [f. Worse *a.* + -ness. Cf. Worsenness.] The quality or state of being worse or inferior.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* I 187 And sib þe worsnesse of þing is matere of sorewe, man shulde have more sorewe for synne þan for ony oþer þing. 1845 Sir J. D. Hooker in L. Huxley *Life* (1918) I 207 The badness of the specimens, the worseness of the published descriptions 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav* V 23 We will have no equality, but recognition of every betterness that we can find, and reprobation of every worseness 1913 J. Hunter in L. S. Hunter *Mem* (1921) 248 He said I was worse than when I came the first time—the worseness due, no doubt, to the strain and worry of last winter

†b. *spec.* Quality below the standard for gold or silver. Cf. Worse *a.* 3 b and Betterness 1 b

1782 in *Phil. Trans.* (1803) XCIII. 135 The accuracy of these assays was farther confirmed, by nearly the same average of worseness being found upon more than 170000 guineas.

Wo·rsenment. [f. Worsen *v.* + -ment] Occas. used in preference to Worsement as a more analogical form.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 July 2/1 The word, we suppose, ought to be 'worsenment', for while the verb of better is

'to better', the verb of worse is 'to worsen'. 1905 J. M. Robertson *Chambers Iaan* ix 43 Whereafter his worsenment is swift indeed 1906 *Pall Mall Gaz* 10 Mar 2 If 'betterment' is recognised, worsenment should be equally allowed for

Worser (wɔ̄ ɪsəɹ), *a* and *adv* Also 6 wurser, woorser, 9 *vulgar* wusser. [A double comparative, f. Worse *a* and *adv.* + -er 3 Cf *lesser*

The word was common in the 16th–17th c as a variant of 'worse', in all its applications In modern use, it is partly a literary survival (esp in phrases like *the worser part, sort, half*), partly dial. and vulgar]

A. *adj* = Worse *a*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xix. cvi. 1l viij/1 More thrumbles egges ben lyke to Geys egges but they ben lesser and worser of smellynge 1553 Brende tr *Quintus* vii 122 b, Fearing the sequel of worser inconuenitences 1553 J. Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 129 If one should sett Lukes Veluet against Geane Veluette, the Lukes will appeare better, and the Geane will seeme worser 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Duke of Suffolk* xxiii, To preserve me from a wurser yll *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *Wks* (1843) I lix, The one woulde call thother Swanborn, the whyche they dyd take for a worser woorde then knaue 1572 R. T. *Discourse* 40 Vniuster then Pilate, worser then Lucifer. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 99 What worser for barlie than wetnes and cold? 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* xxx. (Arb.) 66 In harder case and worser plight am I 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* ii (1882) 33 They are not onely not inferior to any nation in the world in the excesse of apparell, but are farre woorser, if woorser can be. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 36 Chang'd to a worser shape thou canst not be. 1595 Markham *Trag. Sir R. Grenuile* clxxi, His pure part, from worser parts refind. 1605 *London Prodigal* v. i. 68 (Brooke) Such bad beginnings oft haue worser ends 1606 Rowlands *Hell's broke loose* To Rdr (Hunterian Club) 7 All composed of the scumbe and waste worser sort 1633 Ford *Loue's Sacrif.* v. i. K 2, I find she is A diuell, worser then the worst in hell 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 8. 36 The conclusion alwaies followes the worser part, if there be any worse. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. iv (1640) 15 We must speake of Caine, who being the elder brother was yet the worser man 1643 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxviii. 26 The worser sort of Papists 1667 *Termes de la Ley* 352 It is there taken in the worser sense. 1682 Norris *Heroicles* 88 Hence 'tis that the worser actions are accompany'd with the worser pleasures 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iii. iv. 83 Our own great infirmities and failings deserve a worser place, a more incommodious Habitation 1742 *Lond. & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 38 The worser earthy Part of the Hop is greatly the Cause of that rough, harsh, unpleasant Taste. 1783 Burns *Remorse* 9 Or worser far, the pangs of keen Remorse 1821 Southey in *Edinb. Ann. Reg.* II. i. 417 Upon the convention of Cintra ministers had chosen the worser part 1827 [see Half *sb.* 4 b] 1829 Southey *Sir T. More* II. 208 Lawcraft, if not a twin-fiend with Priestcraft, is perhaps the worser devil of the two 1854 S. Austin *Germany* 312 The worser part of the press was timid, venal and obsequious 1871 M. Collins *Inn Str. Meetings* 33 One might imagine it a worser Troy 1876 Farrar *Marlb. Serm.* xxvii. 272 He must break, if need be, his old life in two, and fling away the worser half 1887 Morris *Odyss.* xi. 621 For I, e'en I, the bondsman of a worser man was made

vulgar 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxii, You might ha' made a worser guess than that, old feller 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* iii. 1, 'It's the butties', said Nixon, 'they're wusser nor tommy'

b *absol* and *ellipt.*

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* i. iv. (1592) 13 He setteth Tenedos on fire, whose fearefull flames espide, Gaue Sommons vnto carelesse Troy for worser to prouide 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. (1617) 22 [He] shall not bee able to discerne which is the worser 1622 Mabbe tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 269 If thou shalt reserue the better for thy selfe, and giue the worser vnto God. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ix. 394 A worser neuer liued 1635 Hayward tr *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 58 If the change chance to be from a bad Prince to a worser 1660 Gauden *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 50 There is no necessity.. to make evil deeds good by doing worser 1680 W. Allen *Peace & Unity* 75 This was no call to the better sort of Christians to separate from the worser 1840 G. Godwin *Last Day* v. 5 Fanny, you are a bignorant creature, and Mr. Brisk's a worser 1887 *Field* 19 Feb 233/1, I hear it was a toss up which day was the better or 'wusser' of the two

†**c.** *sb pl* (One's) inferiors *Obs.*

1581 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 92 b, They ought to beholde their inferiours with a more gratious eie, by meanes whereof they get the good will of their worsers.

B. *adv* = Worse *adv.*

1560 Pilkington *Expos. Aggeus* C iii b, And the worser learned be preferred afore the better, to the ministery, let not the better disdayn him 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 90 There pasture and cattel, worser do fare 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* v. i, How like you this? doth he well? *Diog.* The better, the worser. *Ibid.* v. iv, I pray thee, what doost thou think of loue? *Diog.* A little worser then I can of hate 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. 232 But thus do ye, nay worser 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. i. 105 How do you Lieutenant? *Cas.* The worser, that you giue me the addition 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. v. 90, I cannot hate thee worser then I do, If thou againe say yes. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* iii. 1, 'Twould make his head ake worser than his horns do 1628 *Mad Pranks Robin Goodfellow* (Percy Soc.) 45 My hostesse asked me how I liked this tale? I said, it was good enough to passe time that might be worser spent 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 435 Where he does well, none does better, but where ill, none worser 1664 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 21 His Draught I am confident you will like the worser, because he likes it so well 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* xvii. 429 The other Chinese Merchants were much worser used 1700 J. Brown *Amusem. Ser. Com.* 48 Persons that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands, and can't tell how to employ it worser 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop*, Your poor dear wife as you uses worser nor a dog.

Worser (wɔ̄ ɪsəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. Worser *a*, after Better *v.*] *trans* To make worse, *refl* to impair one's worldly position. Hence **Worserıng** *vbl. sb.*

1842 *Collectanea Glocestr.* 283 *Worsered*, made worse 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 827/2 This, be it for the bettering or the worsering of the type, is to our democratic civilization forbidden forever 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 514 She says, 'Be going to better myself, Guv'nor' I says, 'Take care you don't worser yourself.'

Worserer (wɔ̄ ɪsərəɹ), *a* A further extension (jocular or vulgar) of Worser *a*

1752 Foote *Taste* I. (1781) 8, I have heard, good Sir, that every Body has a more betterer and more worserer Side of the Face than the other 1842 *Collectanea Glocestr.* 283 *Worser, worserer*, worse

Worserment [f. Worser *a.* or *v.* + -ment, after *betterment*] = Worsement.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/5 What, if we may coin so barbarous a term, may be called the avoidance of 'worserment' 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* I. 93 They received no compensation for this 'worserment' which must have practically ruined many of them.

†**Worserness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Worser *a* + -ness Cf Worseness] The quality of being 'worser' or inferior

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiii. lxxviii. 322 In Heats and Colds Extremities is Worsernesse in neither Nor, working in their Seasons, is a Betternesse of Either

Worsest (wɔ̄·ɪsest), *a* A jocular and dial. refashioning of Worst, as if f. Worse *a* + -est (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1838 *Bentley's Misc.* III. 104 But a laughing woman, with two bright eyes, Is the worsest devil of all

Worset(t, worssett, north. ff. Worsted.

Worship (wɔ̄ ɹʃip), *sb.* Forms: *a* 1 weorð-scipe, -scype, *north* worðscip, 3 worðscipe, -schipe, -schepe, 4 worþssipe, -schip, wortscip, -schyp, 3 worsipe, 4 -ssipe, 4–6 -schipe (4 -schupe, 5 -schype, whorshype), 4–5 worschepe, -shepe, 4 worchipe, -chepe; 4–5 worschippe (5 -schyppe), 4-chippe, 5–6 worshyppe, 5–7 -shippe, 4 worscip (-sip), 4–6 worschip (4–5 -schipp, 4 -schyp), 4–5 worchip, -chyp, -chep; 4– worship (6–7 -shipp), 5–6 worshyp (5 -shypp); 6 *Sc.* wourshıp, 7 woorshıp; 9 *vulg.* wash-up. *β.* 1–3 wurð-, wurþscipe (1 -scype), 3 wurð-, wurþschipe, -shipe (*Orm.* wurrþshipe), -sipe, -sype, wurhscipe; 3 wrð-, wrþsipe, wrh-, wrscipe (-sipe), 4 wrshepe, -chepe; 3 wurschipe (*Orm* wurrshipe), -sipe, 4 -shype, 5 -chipe, 4 wurshippe, 5 -chippe, 6 wushippe, 5 wurschip (-chip, -chyp, -chep), 5–6 wurship *γ* 1 wyrðscipe; (chiefly *north* and *Sc*) 4 wirscipe, -schepe, 5 -shipe, -chipe, -chepe, wyr-; 4 wirscippe, 5 -shippe, wyrschyppe, -chippe (vir-, vyrchippe), 4 wirscip(p, -scep(p, 4–6 wirschip (6 -schep, virschip), wirchip, -chep; 5 wir-, wyrship. [OE. *weorðscipe*, later *wurð-, wyrð-*, northern *worðscipe*, f. *weorð* Worth *a.* + *-scipe* -ship. The formation is peculiar to English]

I. 1. The condition (in a person) of deserving, or being held in, esteem or repute; honour, distinction, renown; good name, credit. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Common down to 16th c.)

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Hi wunnon æfter weorðscipe on þisse worulde, & tiolodon goodes hlisan *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 44 Witza on his cæðle worðscip ne hæfis *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Nan witega næfð nanne weorðscype on his ægenum earde *c* 1205 Lay. 3159 Worðschepe [*c* 1275 worsipe] haue þu *Ibid.* 3291 Me þunche3 þat mi fæder nis no whit felle, no he wurh-scipe ne can. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1342 An maide mai luue cheose þat hire wurþschipe ne forleose *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8619 (Kölbing) On him y told hir wele bitowe. So ful y knawe him of worþschipe *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 551 þat were semlyest to seye to saue my worchep *c* 1386 Chaucer *Franklt. T.* 83 To seke in Armes worshipe and honour 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. 155 To wynne þe maystrie of wommen þou getest but litel worschippe. *c* 1430 *Compleynt* 341 in Lydg. *Temple Glas* 63 Of worshepe, honour & mesure She is the welle 1485 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 Because ye arn of worshepe and cunnyng worthyly endowed 1432 *Ibid.* 35 The said Erle hath desired .. to kepe his trouthe and worship unblemysshed. 1485 Caxton *Parrs & V.* (1868) 9 Every man dyd hys best to gete worshyp there. 1530 Palsgr. 418/1 If he wyll say it of his worshyp [*sur son honneur*] I dare affyrme it 1555 *Instit. Gentl.* Prol. *vj b, Thus most men desyre the title of worship, but fewe doo worke the dedes that vnto worship apperteigne. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxxx. ii, With thy justice mercy dwelleth, Whereby thy worshipp more excelleth 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1318 It will be to your worship, as my knight, To see that she be buried worshipfully.

†**b.** A source or ground of honour or credit (to a person). *Obs.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 199 Nis hit ðe no wurðscipe þet þe deouel me to drawe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P. 2675 Salomon seith It is a greet worshipe to a man to kepen hym fro noyse and stryf *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 185 Moche worshipe it were to vs alle Might I þe ram and þe rynge bryngen home to þis halle *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 7099 Litle worship had it been If ye my ladies clothes hed seen. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xxi. 146 Me semeth hit were your worship to helpe that dolorous knyghte 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 3 b, The synnes that a man..is shryuen of .shall be moche worshypp to hym 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xix. 22 It is a mans worshipe to do good.

†**c** One who, or that which, constitutes a source or ground of honour. *Obs.*

c 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 23 Thow art ensaumple of chastitee, And of virgynes worshipe and honour 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiv. 73 He bad ga fech Rhebus, hys ryall steyd, Quhilk was hys wirschyp and hys comfort hayll. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* iii. 3 But thou (o Lorde) art my defender, my worshipe, and the lifter vp of my heade. 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 345 Wallase, the cheife honour and Wirschep of the Weiris, drew him back to the Scotis partie

†**d** *spec* Worthiness in battle, valour *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7022 After þam com Iedeon, þat wirscep in his time had don 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iii. 50 And throw his worschip sa wroucht he, That he reskewyt all the fleeris *Ibid.* xv. 154 Bot thar fell fayis sa can assaill, That thar mycht no worschip availl *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* ii. xvi. 1521 Hir douchtyr Tuk vp armys in hir stede, þat worschep pruffit in mony deide

†**2** In phrases **a.** *To win (one's) worship*: to gain honour or renown. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 12373 Forr þurrh þatt tatt tezz wolldenn ha3æn Godd wurrshipe winnenn *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2439 He luued hir wil mare þan are, For wirscipp þat sco did him win 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 818 Who þat þer be of mest mi3t, Grete worþschipe he winneþ. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 618 Nis no man vpon mold þat more woischip winnes. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* iii. 57 A worþi kny3t wol worchip wynne. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 35 That Auntie shall by-gynne . That knightis shall there worship wynne 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xxviii. in *Ashm.* (1652) 155 But wyll ye here what worshyp and avayle, They wyn in London *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) 574 Vpon ye v. day played togyder an Henauder, and a squyre called John Steward, whiche daye also the Englyssheman wan ye worshyp 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 157 Quha vantis be bluid thay all thair woischip wan 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 3 Vpon a great aduenture he was bond, To winne him worship 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 184 That with industrious paines hath wonne His true got worship

†**b.** *To get*, or *have, the worship of*: to gain the honour of overcoming or winning *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* lxxii. 116 Bawdwyn, and they that were with hym, said that they ought to haue the worship of this toun *a* 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) p. xxxv, A batell in Smytfeld, betwene the Lord Scales and the bastard of Burgoyne, and the Lord Scales had the worship of the felde. *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron.* (1811) 574 An Englysshe esquyer . gatte suche worshyp of the same Henauder, that the kynge . made hym styreyght knyght.

3 The condition (in a person) of holding a prominent place or rank; dignity, importance, high standing or degree. Now *arch.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* vii. § 3 Swelce þu sie ðines agnes benumen, æ3þer ge þinra welona ge þines weorþscipes. *c* 1030 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 105 Swa hwylcere ylde oððe wurðscipe [L. *dignitatis*] he si *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132, He com on s' Petres messe dei mid micel wurscipe into the minstre *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 Þanne hie scolde forlesen ða michele wurðscipe mang ðo angles *c* 1205 Lay. 22452 Swa þu scalt wunien in wurðscipe þire *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Al so as pruide is wilnunge of wurðschipe, riht al so edmodnesse is forkeoting of wurðschipe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7099 Constant [a monk] þe coroune tok, & þus to worschipe gan he lende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Guodes of auenture, ase richesses, worssipe, and hei3nesse *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 13 For to haue lykynge of mete and drynk and cloþ and worldly worschipe. *c* 1435 *Chron. Lond.* (Kingsford 1905) 42 We pryve hym [Richard II] off alle kyngly dignyte, and worship. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 13 Ye ar inbylled to be made knygth at this Coronacion but and it lyke you to take the worchip uppon you [etc.] 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg.* 409/2 There was a clerke moche renomed at rome whiche could not come to the worship that he desyred. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xiv. 21 Whether his children come to worshipe or no, he can not tell And yf they be men of lowe degre, he knoweth not. 1549 in Tytler *Eng. under Edw. VI* (1839) I. 219 And we and others of worship in these countries do incur by these means much infamy. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 208 Yet is it not to be forgot, In Court that some to worship come. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 7 In professing that his intent was to adde by his person honour and worship vnto hers, he tooke her plainly and clearely to wife. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 57 Savinge unto everye man his higher place of worshipp and degree 1731–8 Swift *Polite Conv.* 194 She was as fine as Fi'pence, but truly, I thought there was more Cost than Worship 1765 Foote *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 8 Indeed you labour .for little or nothing only victuals and cloaths, more cost than worship 1814 Scott *Lord of Isles* II. vii, Worship and birth to me are known By look, by bearing, and by tone.

†**b.** With *a* and pl. A distinction or dignity; a position of honour or high place. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 75 Al þe blisse of þise wordle him ssolde by drede and wo, rychesses dong, worþssipes uoulhede 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1139 Pride of lyf þat some in hert kepes, Falles to honours and worshepes 1387 Trevisa *Higden* II. 213 Offa was wiooþ wiþ men of Caunterbury, and byname hem þat worschippe [*sc.* the archbishopric] *a* 1395 Hylton *Scala Perf.* ii. xxviii. (W. de W. 1494), He þat hath forsake the loue of the worlde in worshyppes and riches ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 22 How they whanne wyth were wyrchippis many *c* 1400 *Cursor M.* 25368 (Cott. Galba MS.) He þat victori may gete sall be corond [with] wirschippes grete *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 35 If þou haddist lyued unto now in worshipes & lustes of þe worlde *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld* 69 Riches and worshippes ben but lente to man for a tyme. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 288 Men That in the most exact regard support The worships of their name. 1606 G. Woodcock *Hist. Iustine* III. 19 That it should be lawfull for them .to possesse all their estates and worships whatsoeuer.

†**c.** An alleged name for a company *of* writers. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vij, A worship of writeris.

4. *Man, gentleman*, etc., *of worship*: a person of repute and standing. Now *arch.*

In quot. 1598 contrasted with *of honour* (= belonging to the nobility).

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Hit becomþ wel to man of worssipe þet he by. amesured me alle his dedes 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 17 Þanne weies of worschipe. Wiþ his lettres he let to þe

lud sende *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklin's T.* 231 He was a man of worshipe and honour. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 With other fo kes of worshippe, preests, and go d frendy.. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol. 6 b, Euery great estate, bothe men & women of worship, that haue great possessyons of landes and tenementes, shulde haue [etc.]. 1556 *Acts Privy Counc. Irel* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 21 They shall examyne hym or them before the next gentleman of worshipe 1577–87 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel* 39 1 in *Holinshed*, There are besides these noble men, certeine gent'emen of worship, commonlie called baronets. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr* To Gentl Rdrs. 3 Besides, diuers of worship haue reported, his vprightnes of dealing 1598 STOW *Surv.* 265 In this Cloyster were buried many persons, some of worship, and others of honour. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pi'gr.* C 2 b, Kinde Mr Thomas Bamster, the Mayor, Who is of worship and of good Respect. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* IX. 178 Our Author (though a person of witt and worship) denyeth his intelligence from a French writer disaffected in religion 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. vi, All the World know me to be a Knight, and a Man of Worship. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XIX, 'This in our presence, and to a man of worship!' said the Abbot. 1837 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech of Folkestone*, Which [manuscript] bespoke the owner a man of worship, and one well to do in the world 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 295 His uncle and his grandfather were both men of worship in my boyish days.

† b. So *of good*, or *great, worship*. *Obs.*

1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* 6 b, Christopher Roper (a man of good wurshippe, and so estemed of them) *Ibid.* 7 Maister Tucke .& maister Dorrel .gentlemen of good wurshyppe, and Iustices of peace. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* I. (1879) 103 One dish or two of good wholsome meate was thought sufficient for a man of great worship to dyne withall. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* F 2, The other two . seemed meaner then himselfe, but yet Gentlemen of good worship. 1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 12 It hath ben allwaies inhabited with diuerse Knights and gentlemen of greate worshippe.

† c. *Place of worship*: a 'good house'. *Town of worship* an important town. *Obs.*

1484 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 314 Sweche dysports ..as sche hadde seyn husyd in places of worschip ther as sche hathe beyn. 1494 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 130 The said lordes goeing on foote in everie towne of worshippe.

5. With *your* or *his*: A title of honour, used in addressing or speaking of a person of note. In later use *spec.* as the title of a magistrate.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* Ded., I doo offre yᵉ same to your worshipful mastership, not that I adiudge it a present, worthy your worship, but that [etc.]. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* B 6 b, Your worshipes .were then elected Governours of this said Hospitall. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 1 Your wurship is not ignorant that [etc.]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 61 What does his casheer'd Worship mutter? 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. i. 23 *Roughm.* Ha, what will you draw? *Clem.* The best wine in the house for your worship. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 111 Now Marcus Dama is his Worship's Name 1742 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* 1. ii. (1807) 59 Indeed I did not know your worship at first; I am sorry to see you out so late, and 't please your worship, and all alone. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. v, He .arrived when the justice had almost finished his business. He .was acquainted that his worship would wait on him in a moment. 1768 *Complete Letter-Writer* (ed. 12) 45 To P. S. Esq; High Sheriff of the County of Y. *Sir, your Worship* 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV ½ *Dig* I have got a letter for your worship. 1797 LAMB *Let to Coleridge* 10 Jan., Is it a farm you have got? And what does your worship know about farming? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV, 'This here's Pickvick, your wash-up,' said Grummer *Ibid.*, 'Muzzle!' 'Your worship'. 'Open the front door'. 'Yes, your worship.' 1861 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* Ser. II. 73 For which I humbly hopes your worship will be pleased to send him to Botany Bay. 1861 *Hand-bk. Letter-writing* 63 To his Worship .E. C. Walton, Esq., Mayor of Manchester.

† b. Without personal pronoun. *Obs. rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. 404 If Variance hapt to fall, They went not to such Worships as like Tyrants men miscall. 1663 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. XII. 171 The next in dignity to himself .(Though such an alliance would perhaps be thought derogatory to the Worships of our days).

† c. *My worship*· jocular for 'me', 'myself' *Obs.*

1601 W. PERCY *Cuckqueanes* III. v. (Roxb.) 39 If I shewe you not such a peice of Hammer-craft,. neuer giue you my worship credit hencefurth. 1668 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 223, I saw 3 good matches at Newmarket which pleased the king well, but not my worshippe, for I gott no money by them. 1728 [DE FOE] *Street-Robberies* 10 My Mother got a Hand-Basket, into which .she put my Worship. *Ibid.* 26 She let him know that her Husband (meaning my Worship.) was out of town

† 6. Of things: Repute, worth, value. *Obs rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Wel wurð wunne be of wurðshipe swo hit be *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8259 O wortscip was þis tre to wonder 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xcix (1495) M iiij b/2 Moost worshyp is in whyte glasse [Isidore XVI. XVI. 4 *maximus honor in candido vitro*].

II. † 7. Respect or honour shown to a person or thing. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hept., On Old Test* (1922) 28 He heold his fæder on fullum wurðscipe þær. *c* 1020 WULFSTAN *Hom* XXXIII. (1883) 163 Ealne þæne þysmor .we zyldaþ mid weorðscype þam þe us scendaþ. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1115, He his onfeng mid mycelan wurðscipe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3925 Si Dribhtin..Wurrþshipe & loff & wullderr. *c* 1205 LAY. 1211 Ich þe wulle huren mid wrhscipe hæzan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Bereð wurðschipe þerto, uor þe holi sacrament þet ze iseoð þer þurh. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12092 Til eldrin men wirscip to scau. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1092 That I may of yow here sayne Worshyp or that ye come agayne. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 7 To bringe þe body in to þe place þider withe worschepe *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 1050 A souerayn sal ger gestes kepe With honour & with gret wirchepe. *c* 1420 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 241 He salutyd his moder with gret worchepe. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 181 And therfor grete honoure, glorie, and Perpetuel virchippe, is to the Prynce. 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 54, I haue spokyn wt Bongay and he spekys of yow myche whorschype. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 103 Sen thow with wirschep wald sa fane be styld, Haill, so ierane sengeour! 1535 COVERDALE *Apoc. Esther* XIII. P 2 Thou wotest that I loue not the glory and worshipe of the vnrighteous. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 117, I preter-mitted nothing, which might make for your aduauncement, in respecte of the worship that might be ministred by wordes. *a* 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ireland* (1633) 70 So that they were then received with all worship

† b. *In, for*, or *to* (one's) *worship*· in honour of. Also with dat *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 5 Heo nomen þa .blostme and . bistreweden al þane weye him to wurþscipe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Halewen þet ze luuieð best & mest, in hore wurðschipe sigge3 oþer les, oþer mo. *c* 1290 *Magdalena* 338 in *S. E. Leg.* 472 Þe Marie heo mauden wardein of heom ., þe swete holie Maudeleyne in cristes wurthschipe, For heo was þe kingue of heouene leof and deore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1111 In hir wirschip wald i bigyn A lastand warc apon to myn. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 In stede of kynge's banere he did him bere þe croice, In wirschip of Jhesu. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 93 Medus cleped þe citee Media also, in worschippe of his moder 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 A bretherhode þer is ordened of barbres. in þe worschep of god and ys moder. *c* 1430 *Compleynt* 550 in *Ly. dg Temple Glas* 66 In hir worshepe & memorye, Was mad a laumpe of this ston. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Aug* Prol. 1 Than wil I beginne þis werk, to þe worchip of þis glorious doctour 1465 *Paston Lett.* II 235, I wold make my doblet all worsted for worship of Norffolk. 1494 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 558 Such Craftes .as bere 3erely charge in þis Cite to þe worship of the same. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* 51 b, The dedicacyon of a chirche that saynt Bonyface yᵉ pope halowed in the worshyp of our lady & of all martyrs 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 125 It is written at the length, and in most shewyng maner, to their honour and worship.

† c. *To do* (one) *worship*· to show honour, pay respect or homage, to. *Obs*

c 1205 LAY. 9828 Claudien..wes þi cudliche freond, þe dude þe þa wurhscipe. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2757 [Jethro's daughters] gunen him ðore tellen, Hu a 3unge man ðewe and wurðipe hem dede. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5290 (Fairf.) He has me cast of alle my care, and done me worshepe. 1387 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 206 Our gastly fadirs techis us . til ilk man that worshipfull is, for to do worship aftir that it is. 14 *Sir Beues* (C.) 1222 So moche worschypp he haþ for me ido. *c* 1450 *Life St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7090 Kyng William in his 3ere thryd Worschip to Robert comyn did *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 329 Ye have doon to them soo grete worship. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* II. 10 That *they maye do worshippe* to the doctryne off god oure saveoure in all thynges. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv, Do your maister worship as ye haue done in time past 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* III. iv, That shirt may doe you More worship then you thinke. [1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* XVII. § 3 IV. 78 To accompany the King on his voyage or simply to do him worship on his departure]

† d. *To have*, or *hold, in worship*: to hold in honour *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel. Wks. II 67 For þe puple hadde Crist in worship as a prophete 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 429 Belles and staues [That] in worschippe men haues. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 Þai hafe þat place in grete wirschippe 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* iii. 6 That his philesofris. be had in worshipe and high recomendacioun. *Ibid.* XVIII. 15 And euyrmore loke that thou holde alle thi lordis in gret worshipe as they ben of estate

8. Reverence or veneration paid to a being or power regarded as supernatural or divine, the action or practice of displaying this by appropriate acts, rites, or ceremonies.

Place of worship see PLACE *sb.* 16.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5980 Þe folk .of egypte mas to beistes þair wirscipe. *Ibid.* 5985 Thre dais gang .We most weind in to wildirness To mak vr lauerd his wirscip to. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7362 We (Saxons) haue Godes seeres, ffor whos wyrschip we make auteres. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* III. 63 Oure angels went fra vs oway, Bifor god þaire wirschip to ma. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 1141 Þarfor þe rowle I wil reherce, How þai sal do wirchep alway, When þai to god sal sing or say. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II. 208 Whan theyre ioye ys not else but that worshyp and glory be gyuen vnto god 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 215 Doinge them dayly worshipe and reuerence in the temples. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 12 Lord, thow will haif..Wirschip in Spirite and veritie. *Ibid.* 87 Quhilk is the trew wirschip and rychteousnes That God requyris of mankynd. 1596 BARLOW *Three Serm.* i 3 His presence in that temple so holy, so glorious, and appointed for his woorship 1641 J. BURROUGHS *Sions Joy* 53 The changers of Gods worship amongst the ten Tribes were wiser. 1644 (*title*) A Directory for The Publique Worship of God, Throughout the Three Kingdoms 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* II. IV. § 7 Which Pliny takes notice of as a great part of the Christians worship. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 53 He believed there should be no other Religious worship, but a general Celebration of that Being in some short Hymn 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 147 P 4 As the matter of Worship is now managed, in Dissenting Congregations 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 485 In some places scarce as many ministers remained as to perform the duties of religious worship. 1777 *Archæologia* (1779) V. 197 The Church of Kirkdale was considered in Doomsday-Book as the place of worship belonging to that manor. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit* 20 He redeemed man from the worship of that idol, self. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. IV, The attitude that Nature dedicates to the worship of a God 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm* VI. 129 To think that we know everything about God is to benumb and deaden worship: but mystical thought quickens worship 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journ* 45 Protestant worship was forbidden in this region, houses of worship were pulled down, meetings for worship were forbidden

b. *transf.* Veneration similar to that paid to a deity. *Obs.*

1838 MRS. BROWNING *To Bettine* 3 Upturning worship and delight To his grand face, as women will. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 1. 25 The dying city obtained wider worship in her decrepitude than in her youth 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 13/1 The General Assembly addressed James in terms of worship extraordinary to a republican ear.

9. With *a* and pl. A form or type of veneration or adoration; † a single instance or occasion of performing the acts associated with this.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* V. III. 334 Viracocha, which helde the chiefe place amongst the worships which the Kings Inguas made. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* XXXV. 1 The Church, in her Worships, is terrible as an army with banners. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe*, etc. III To Rdr. *1 b, This Dipping of two new Sisters in a Pond of the Yard being in publick, upon the Lords-day, and betwixt the Morning and Evening Worships, drew away much people thither. 1669 W. PENN in *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* III. (1912) 282 The Phar[isees], Esseans, Saduces &c had the chief exercise of their distinct worships. 1687 *Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/5 And likewise Indemnifying fully and freely all Quakers, for their Meetings and Worships. 1835 I. MITCHELL *Acharn of Aristoph* Introd. p. XII, A faith, which stood far indeed above the baser worships, which surrounded it. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect* Ser. II. v. 217 Free from the more debasing admixtures of most worships of heathendom. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* etc. 210 Continuing to dispense the customary gratuities among the ministers of worships, which were still adhered to by large masses of the Roman people 1906 A. E. WHATHAM in *Amer. Jrnl. Relig. Psychol.* II. 56 Asherah worship was a combination of two separate worships

b. *poet.* An object of worship. *rare.*

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. VI, By that brightness That gildes the world with light, by all our worships,. I will not rest.

III. 10. *attrib* and *Comb*, as † *worship-deed*, † *-house, -music, -song*; *worship-worth, -worthy* adjs., † worship-willer, one who desires to be worshipped.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 12770 But wold 3e, lord, do my rede, 3e scholde do a worschip dede. 15 . *Plowman's T.* I. 228 (Urry), Soche worship-willers mote ill fele 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 364 Then were the wisest of the people woorship worthie. 1794 in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc* (1918) 9 The Castle with their Worship House adjoining is a fine Object. 1871 FORMAN *Living Poets* 363 This offers positive existences as worship-worthy in the room of those ideas. 1884 *Chr. World Pulpit* 12 Nov. 309/2 This passage .indicates the true nature of worship-song 1884 PAYNE *1001 Nights* IX. 151 None is worship-worth save God alone. 1919 C. A. HARRIS *Brit. Music* 130 The Fathers of the Genevan School prohibited all worship music except unisonous psalm-tunes

Worship (wɜ·ʳʃip), *v.* Forms. *α* 4 worþ-, worssipie, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) worschipe, 4 -schupe, 5–6 -schype (6 -schypen); 4–5 worshipe(n), -sshipe, -shepe(n), 4- shupe; 4–5 worschippe, 5 -shippe, 5–6 -shyppe; 4 worsip, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) worschip (5 -schyp), 4–6 worshyp, 4– worship; 6 woorship, *Sc.* wourschip; 3–5 worchip (5 -chep, -chyp, -chyppyn), 4–5 worchipe (5 -chepe, -chepyn) *β* 3 wurðsupen, wursipe, 5 wurshepe, -schip, -shup, -chippe, -chep, 6 wurship *γ.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 4 wyr-, wirschipe, 5 wir-, virschepe; 4 wirsc(h)ippe, 5 -shuppe; 4 wirscip (-scep), 4–5 wirschip (6 -schep, virschip); 5 wirchip(e, -chep, wyrchip. [Early ME. *wurþ-, worþscupen*, f. *wurþ-, worþscipe* WORSHIP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To honour or revere as a supernatural being or power, or as a holy thing; to regard or approach with veneration; to adore with appropriate acts, rites, or ceremonies.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 5 We understonden ure louerd on ure eðele bede, and wurðsupen him on ure eðie dede *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 94 in *O. E. Misc* 213 Hole cherche is a hous⁊ of prayere, þe 3at of heuen crist doþ hit calle, To worchip þer-in our saueour *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1937 Noe did to rais an auter suyth, He 3od to wirscippe godd als wis. *Ibid* 22292 Þat hali trinite..aght ouer-all wirsceped be. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þou ne sselt habbe god bote me ne worssipie ne serui *Ibid.* 6 Zuiche byeþ þe ilke þet worssipeþ þe momenes. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 170 The Cronique Seith that the gentils most of alle Woischipen hire and to hire calle. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* II. 5796 And þei of Lewne worschip Wlcanus, þe god of fyre 1447 BOKENAM *Seyntys, Marg* 153 And for she dede wurshepe Crist and loue .Hyr fadyr hyr hatyd. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 315, I come from Ierusalem, where I have worshypd the holy grave 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 253/1 Euery man well woteth how reuerently hym selfe worshypped both our lady and all saintes 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. V. 8 To driue farre away the true God whome we ought to feare and worshyp 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 53 The King was as superstitious in worshipping those miraculous herrings as the fisherman. 1639 J. CLARKE *Parœm.* 12 Men use to worship the rising sunne. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Leaving me* 6 They worshipt many a Beast, and many a Stone 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect., Poland* (1685) 74 There is no City in the World where God is Worshipped after so many different Ways, unless in Amsterdam. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* VII. 200 The true God, whom their fathers had worshiped 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 328 The virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus, and St. Mary Magdalene worshipping him 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* VII. 191 We may say that the most frightful of reptiles is worshipped by the most barbarous of mankind 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. VII. 102 Men have worshipped some fantastic being for living alone in a wilderness. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Engl. Th. 18th Cent.* I. V. 293 The God whom Butler worships is, in fact, the human conscience deified.

b. *transf* To regard with extreme respect or devotion, to 'adoie'.

1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* I (1741) 126 Why may I not know and worship my Benefactor? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XI II, Men are strangely inclined to worship what they do not understand 1837 Lockhart *Scott* IV II 63 Under the shadow of the genius that he had worshipped almost from boyhood. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* VII II. 258 Lady Churchill was loved and even worshipped by Anne 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* x, She had worshipped intellect, and now it had become her tyrant 1856 Dickens, etc *Wreck Golden Mary* II 19, I worshipped the very ground she walked on! 1889 'J S Winter' *Mrs Bob* IV, Our mother was the sweetest of women—Mamie and I worshipped her. 1906 *Lit World* 15 Nov. 508/2 His wife simply worshipped him.

c. *absol.* To engage in worship; to perform, or take part in, the act of worship.

a 1703 Burkitt *On N T* Matt IV 9 If to worship before the devil, be to worship the devil, then to worship before the image, is to worship the image 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser II *Blakesmoor*, I knew every nook and corner, wondered and worshipped everywhere 1860 Warter *Seaboard* II 462 It distresses me sadly to see the effect of not worshipping where good men of all ages have been used to worship 1889 'J. S Winter' *Mrs Bob* II, Ever since the first day he had persistently and abjectly worshipped at the shrine of Mrs Lovelace 1908 R Bagot *A Cuthbert* VI. 52 The parish church in which the Cuthbert family had worshipped

†2 *trans* To honour; to regard or treat with honour or respect. *Obs*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 511 Siðen sal chirches ben wursiped mor and mor *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6474 Fader and moder þou wirschip ai *Ibid* 28141 Ic hafe couenid in blis to be for-þi þat alle suld wirschippe me 1338 R Brunne *Chron* (1810) 163 Richard curteise was, Forgaf alle þe trespas, wirschipid himself aboue, Wirschipped him at reson, right as himself was digne. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A VII 94, I wol Worschupe þer-Wiþ Ireupe in my lyue 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 The privilege of regalie Was sauf, and al the baronie Worschiped was in his astat. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 39 þai war fayr yong men .and þai war wurshuppid & had in grete dayntie with evure man. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* XXV 538 Worship your better, & love your neyghbour 1530 Palsgr. 784/2, I worshyp a man, *Je honnore* I have ever worshypped hym for his great vertues. 1561 T Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* III (1577) Q IV b, A womanne knowing hir selfe so muche beloued and worshipped many yeares togither at length is brought to loue him 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 120, I will honour those alwayes that be honest, and worship them whom I shall know to be worthy in their liuinge

†b. To treat with signs of honour or respect; to salute, bow down to. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A XI 168, I grette þe goode mone as þe gode wyf me taujte, And afterward his wyf, I worschupet hem bobe *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 62 And þis Putiphar & his wife come & mett hym, and wurschippid hym *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* lii 480 Thanne his Meyne Ajens hym gonne gon, and hym worschepid Everichon 1523 Berners *Froiss.* I cxlvi. 175 When he had thus sayde, euery man worshypped hym, and dyuers kneled downe at his fete 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* II 19 The kynge stode vp, and wente to mete her, and worshipped her. *a* 1591 H Smith *Serm* (1594) 228 If they doe so admire me in silkes, how would they cap me and worship mee, if I were in veluets? 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* VII. ix. § 5 When he had worshipped Absalom, he withal wished that his Kingdom might last a long time.

†c To honour *with* gifts, etc *Obs*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* II 113 Offa worschipped [L *insignivit*] Alduif, bisshop of Lichefeld, wiþ þe archebisshoppes pal. *Ibid* III 69 þe kyng of Babilon worschepede [L *honoravit*] þis Ezechias wiþ ȝiftes. *c* 1450 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk, Bidding Prayer* III. 71 We sal pray specially for all þaes þat wirchips þis kirke owther with buke or bell, uestment or chales 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 84 So that none of us reserve and kepe to his propre use but ringis and iouches for to worship his wiffe and children withalle 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 87, I suppose that oure lord dyd worschype hys seruante with seche benefettys to geue other example.

†3. To invest with, raise to, honour or repute; to confer honour or dignity upon. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 330 At London is his heued, his quarters ere leued, in Scotland spred, To wirschip þer iles. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks.* I 286 þe manheed of Crist is a margarite þat worshipiþ his Chirche and confortiþ mennis hertis. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* 4 The excercyse of bokes worshippeþ a leche. *Ibid* 38 Sich pronosticacion shal worshipe þe hisynes of þe leche *c* 1450 Burgh *Secrees* 2326 Lyke as a Robe fayr of greet Rychesse, Worshippeth the body of a mighty kyng, So fair language Worshippeth a lettir with good endityng *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc (E E T S) XII She had a-went, she had worshipped all her kyn. *a* 1591 H Smith *Serm* (1594) 337 He gapes for a phrase that he may haue one figure more to grace and worship his tale. 1601 A. Munday *Downf Earl Huntington* I III B 3, You haue dishonoured mee, I worshipt you, You Unto a Iustice place I did preferre, Where you vniustly haue my tenants rackt

Worshipability. *rare.* [f. next.] Capability of being worshipped.

1818 Coleridge *Lit Rem.* (1836) I 378, I commend the modern Unitarians for their candour in giving up the possible worshipability of Christ

Worshipable (wɔ̄·ɹʃipăb'l), *a.* [f. Worship *v.* + -able]

†1. Entitled to honour or respect; honourable, worshipful. *Obs.*

c 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens* 3511 Thy disposicion Ordeyned had the table By lyklyhede of high degre And of estate ful worshipable *c* 1410 — *Life Our Lady* (MS Ashm. 39 lf. 94 b), Se howe lowely in a stall or stabill howe that she satte this lady worshipabill. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7724 A Gorger off Sobyrnesse, The wych Armure ys profytable, To alle folkys worshepable

2. Capable of being worshipped.

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* i. (1858) 196 Nature is still divine,. the Hero is still worshipable. 1857 P Freeman *Princ. Div. Serv.* II 173 A worshippable Presence of Christ, resulting from their consecration 1883 *American* VI. 7 Woman's being is to him fairly worshipable.

Worshipful (wɔ̄·ɹʃipfŭl), *a* (*sb., adv*). Forms *α.* 4 worþssipuol; 4 worshup-, 4–5 worschip-, worschep- (4 worssip-), 5 worchip-, 4– worship-, 5–6 worshypful, *Sc.* wourschip-, 6 woorshipfull, etc. *β.* 5 wurschip-, -chep-, 5–6 -shipful(l. *γ.* 5 wir-, wyrship-, etc. [f Worship *sb.*]

1. Of things: Notable or outstanding in respect of some (good) quality or property; distinguished, imposing; reputable, honourable. Now *arch.*

a 1300 *E E Psalter* lxxi 14 Worschepfulle [L *præclarum*] þe name of þa Bifore hime it sal be swa. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Vor uirtue is þing wel worþssipuol, lostuol and uremuol 1357 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App II. 119, I beleve that the moost worshipful sacrament of the auter is Crystis body in fourme of bred 1388 Wyclif *Gen* XXVIII. 17 Hou worschipful [L. *terribilis*] is this place! 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* XIV XLIV. (Tollem MS) With his comynge þerto oure Lorde made þis Mountt [Tabor] worschipful [L *commendabilem*] *c* 1450 *Merlin* V 85 He seide that so high and wurschipful a-mendes dide neuer a lorde to his man. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 6815 In the most worschepful and reverent kyne they hym beryeden as they cowde devyse. 1479 *York Memo Bk* (Surtees) I. 171 The mare of this said wirshupfull cite for time beyng. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit Ps* CII Wks (1876) 189 He shall gyue vs power to preche , whiche shall be a very worshypfull offyce 1560 Pilkington *Expos Aggeus* (1562) 182 They shall finde mo worshipfull names geven to the preachinge minister, then to any one sorte of men 1575 Laneham *Lett* (1871) 1, I am placed at Coourt heer (as yee wot) in a woorshipfull room 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 175 When this right worshipful title [of knighthood] was by the Prince conferred upon one *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Suff* (1662) 65 His Posterity still flourish in a Worshipful equipage at Nacton 1687 *Reflect. on Hind & Panther* 34 No Romance can furnish us with such pleasant and worshipful Tales 1826 Scott *Woodst* II, Will he give us the remains of his worshipful and economical house-keeping? 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq* XXI. IV, 626 Whether standing or sitting, his look was worshipful and kingly. 1876 Geo Eliot *Deronda* XXXVII, Isn't that better than painting a piece of staring immodesty and calling it by a worshipful name?

absol *a* 1871 Grote *Eth Fragm* V (1876) 176 Aristotle distributes good things into three classes—the admirable or worshipful [τα τίμια]—the praiseworthy—the potential

2 Of persons. Distinguished in respect of character or rank; entitled to honour or respect on this account Now *arch.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* XXVIII 4 Konynge that makis men worschipful 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* (T) 205 Ilk man that worshipfull is 1390 Gower *Conf* I 182 And ek so worschipful a wif, The doughter of an Emperour, To wedde it schal be gret honour *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3147 A worshipfulle woman in þat contre þo dwelt 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret* lviii 34 Þus shalt thou be holden wijs and worshipfulle for thi governance 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X VIII. 425 Syr Tristram that is the worshipfullest knyght that now is lyuynge *Ibid* XVI III 668 Of a moche more worshypfuller mans hand myghte I not dye *c* 1530 *Prov.* in *Pol, Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 58 A nobyll and a wurshipfull hert nevyr askyth of womens dedys. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 272 Wyse & woorshypful men experte in nauigations 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut Fam Love* To Rdr ¶¶ 1 b, The answere beyng intercepted by my worshypfull frend, came not into my handes. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 199 Small townlets which have given surnames to ancient and worshipfull families 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX 396, I encountered with a Worshipfull English Gentleman Mr Stydolffe Esquier of his Maiesties body. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. 197 Edwin Sands, Arch-Bishop of Yorke, born in Lancashire of worshipfull Parentage. 1819 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II 52 Oh! what a delicious painter of mind and body is that worshipful Master Aubrey! 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* Let. CCXVII (1871) IV 239 If not the noblest and worshipfulest of all Englishmen, at least the strongest and terriblest

†b. Applied to Bede, = Venerable *a* 1. *Obs.*

14 . ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 1583 Behynde all these was worshipfull Beede *c* 1450 *Compend Olde Treat* (Arb) 175 Worshupfull Bede in his first booke telleth [etc.] 1483 Caxton *Golden Leg* 411/1 He is not called of holy chyrche Saynt bede but worshypful bede.

3. a As an honorific title for persons or bodies of distinguished rank or importance. formerly used very widely, but now restricted to justices of the peace, aldermen, recorders, the London city companies and freemasons' lodges and their masters. *Right worshipful* is applied to mayors, and the sheriffs, aldermen, and recorder of London.

1398 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) III 316 Y .by for yow hier, worshepful fader in God, and lord, Richard, by the grace of God erche bysshop of York,. make avowe [etc.] 1405 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 605/1 To comune with the Wyrshipfull Prince Robert the King of Scotland, and his Consell 1426 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 20 Vnto his wirshipfull Maur, . and all þe wirshipfull Counsell of þe cite of York 1473 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 79/1 The fundation of that worshipfull Fader William Wykeham, sumtyme Bisshop of Wynchestre 1578 T Nicholas tr *Cortes' Conq. W India* (1596) Ep Ded, Whilest I abode in the Isle of Palma, in affaires of merchandize for the worshipfull Thomas Lock deceased 1605 Camden *Rem* Ded 1 To the Right Worshipfull, Worthy and Learned Sir Robert Cotton. 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 48 The Worshipfull Companys letters 1639 J Taylor (Water P.) *Part Summers Trav* 20 The right worthy worshipfull Knight Sir Paul Neale 1641 W. S *More's Edw V* Ded, To the Right Worshipfull Sir Iohn Lenthall Knight 1720 A. Petrie *Rules Deportm* (1877) 79 The Manner of directing of your Letters To the Right Worshipful Lady M S. . To the Worshipful Lady A. S.

1732 Pope *Hor. Satires* II II 75 How pale, each Worshipful and Rev'rend guest Rise from a Clergy, or a City feast! 1756 C. Lucas *Ess Waters* III. 286, I thanked his worshipful brethren of the Council 1768 *Complete Letter-Writer* (ed 12) 46 To the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Mercers. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* LVII, A dusty old beadle who has something to do with a Worshipful Company who have got a Hall in the next yard 1849 James *Woodman* II, Sir Charles Weinants, a right worshipful gentleman also. 1876 *Law Rep 2 Probate Div* 382 A certain Cause now pending in our Consistory Court, before the Worshipful Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, ..our Vicar General

b. Used in forms of address, as *worshipful sir, (right) worshipful master*, etc.

1425 *Paston Lett* I. 19 Right worthy and worshepefull Sir, I recommaunde me to yow, [etc.] 1440 *Corr* etc *Coldyngham Priory* (Surtees) 114 Wirshipfull sir I comend me to 30we *c* 1440 Marg Paston in *P Lett* I 42 Ryth reuerent and worsepful husbon *c* 1455 Bekynton *Corr.* (Rolls) II 342 [To Henry, Duke of Somerset, begins] High mighti Prince and my right worshipful and good lord. 1473 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 144 Ryght wyrshypfull and my ryght tendre modre, I recommaunde me to yow 1542 Udall in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 2 Right worshipfull and my singlar good Maister *a* 1592 Greene *Alcida* (1617) Ded A 3, To the Right Worshipfull, Sir Charles Blount, Knight. *Ibid.*, So (right worshipfull) after your returne from the Low Countries, [etc.] 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort* III 1, Her Ladyship, Right-worshipful, is pleas'd not to be at home. 1768 *Complete Letter-Writer* (ed 12) 48 Justices of the Peace, and Mayors, are stiled Right Worshipful 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* IX, 'Thanks, most worshipful,' returned Miss Vernon 1843 Lytton *Last Bar* I 1, It shall not be my fault if I do not, though but a humble headman to your worshipful Mastership, help to make them so. 1861 *Dict Daily Wants* s v *Addresses*, The Mayors of all Corporations, with the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are styled *Right Worshipful*, and the Aldermen and Recorder of other Corporations, as well as Justices of the Peace, *Worshipful* 1906 *Complete Letter-writer* 21 A Mayor is addressed as 'The Worshipful the Mayor of —', in a few cities as 'Right Worshipful'.

c. *absol.* (chiefly pl.) or as *sb.* In later use *spec.* a magistrate.

c 1450 *MS. Trin. Coll Camb R 3 19* lf 170 b, Worshipfull and dyscrete that here present be, I wyll you tell a tale, two or thre. *c* 1460 J Russell *Bk Nurture* 655 þan durst y do my devoire with any worshipfulle to be wonnynge 1536 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 129 As by the reporte of dyvers worshyppfulles yt ys to us openly declared. 1565 *Child-Marriages* (1897) 49 As he hard it reported by diuerse worshipfull and others 1579 W Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* 30 b, Hauyng deceiued some Iustices of Peace, and other worshypfull of countrey, where they dwel 1595 *Churchw Acc St. Marg Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 24 When the worshipfull of the parish .. went the perambulacion to Kensington 1806 *Spirit Publ Jrnls.* X. 213 Anon the day of trial comes, The Worshipfuls were on their bums, And all the court in solemn silence sat.

†4. Showing or bringing honour or distinction *to* a person; reputable or honourable *for* one *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 14 And 3if þei seyn þat grete chirchis ben worschipful to god [etc] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 46 þer is no þing more worshipful to a leche þan to kepe a lyme woundid fro swellynge. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 325/1 Craftes which be convenient, wurshipfull and accordyng for Gentil wymmen, and oþer wymmen of wurship ? 1472 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 143 That shuld not be wurchepfull for you, for men shull not than set be you. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II v. (1883) 63 For he had oppynyon that hit was as worshipfull and fittynge to a kynge to pardone as to punysshe.

5. Imbued with the spirit of worship or veneration.

1809 W Taylor in Robberds *Mem* II. 274, I should have been more humble, panegyrical, worshipful 1840 *Tait's Mag* VII. 3 The Whigs. are more worshipful of that perfection of wisdom, the glorious British constitution. *a* 1861 T. Woolner *My Beautiful Lady, Night* IX, Or kneels she worshipful beside her bed. 1892 Hardy *Tess* XXXI, He would sometimes catch her large, worshipful eyes looking at him from their depths.

6. Deserving or capable of being worshipped; worshipable.

1872 Browning *Fifine* XXXII, Obey Implicitly, nor pause to question, to survey Even the worshipful! 1901 *Athenæum* 19 Jan 72/3 The theory of transmigration of ancestral souls into worshipful plants and animals.

†7. *adv.* = next. *Obs rare*

1470 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 135 It is a fowle slaunder that he was so wurchepful beried .and so litill do for hym sithen.

Worshipfully, *adv.* Now *rare.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 worschip-, 5 worschyppe-, worshep-, worshipp-, 5–6 worshyp- (5 warshyp-), 6 worshypp-, woorshipfully, etc.; 4 worchipfulli, worchepefulleke. *β.* 4 wurschyp-, 5 wurshepfully. *γ.* 4 wirship-, wirshep-, 4–5 wirschip-, 5 wirchip-, wyrschypfully. [f. prec. + -ly 2]

†1. With due honour; with words, acts, or attentions, expressive of esteem or regard. Now *arch.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 9897 þat y þys wrþy sacrament mowe begynne, And wurschypfully þar-of to speke. 1357 *Lay Folkes' Catech.* (T.) 186 That we neuen noght his name but worshipfully 1389 *Eng. Gilds*, (1870) 57 þan xal ilk a broþer comyn and gon wit þe cors to cherche, worchepefulleke *c* 1400 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* (1907) 248 Oure lady and hir sustres and Maudeleyn resceyued hem worschipfully with knelynge and lowe bowynge to the erthe 1447 Bokenam *Seyntys, Marg.* 872 Fro whens, .they come to a relygyous place .wher wurshepfully Austyn was receyuyd. *c* 1500 *Melusine* I 10 It is grett shame to me that I ne doo you to be conueyed worshipfully thrugh my land. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus* XLVII. 20 He ordeyned to kepe the holy daies worshipfully, and that the solempne

feastes .shulde be honorably holden. 1579 Twine *Phis. agst. Fortune* II. xlm. 219 b, Thou oughtest eyther to speake worshypfully of thy father, or els to holde thy peace. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1319 It will be to thy worship, as my knight,.. To see that she be buried worshipfully. 1872 — *Gareth & L.* 809.

†2. In such a way as to confer honour or dignity, or to make a good appearance. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12462 He schulde set hit most worschipfuly, ffor he wolde vrle his pane wypal *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5157 God has þe nouȝt for-gete for worchipfulli artou wedded to welde a kinges sone. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 20 He gers þam be leped honestly and wirschipfully, .þan sall schir be.. bawmed and wirschipfuly cledd. 1448 Hen. VI *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 378 To thentent that diuine service shal mowe be doon therin worshipfully vnto the honour of god. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1117 Worshippfully we shulle hyr lede Into the palys and bery her so. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* III. 20 After him buylded Baruc the sonne of Sabai the other pece worshipfully & costly. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 42 The wisedome of Salomon, is worshipfully thought of throughout the whole compasse of the world. 1606 Dekker *Seven Deadly Sins* Wks. (Grosart) II. 38 Worshipfully is this Lord of Limbo attended, for Knights themselues follow close at his heeles.

†3. So as to obtain or deserve honour or praise; worthily. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 227 If she gouerne hir worshipfully. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* IV. 8 If a kyng wolle regne worshipfully, it bihouyth him neyber to haue, skarste ne fool large. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. iv. 123 The thyrd is wel to be one of the knyghtes of the round table .for many tymes he hath done ful worshipfully. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 336/1 Charges, which must be kept and borne Worshipfully and Honourably. *a* 1500 *Balle's Chron* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 141 They worshipfully ruled and governed. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 914 To take on hande Worsshepfully to withstande Such temporall warre and bate. 1545 in *Cal St. Papers Irel.* Pref. 6 The said Wyllame fowght stylle manly and worshipfully. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Berks* (1662) 109 A family of his alliance is still worshipfully extant in this County. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 490 Then Sir Lavaine did well and worshipfully.

†4. *Ironically.* Finely, properly. *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* III Wks. 463/2 Is not this conclusion worshipfully deduced vpon scripture?

5. In a spirit of worship.

1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. i. 39 Gleaning worshipfully what fragmentary illustrations of the history..of the family might fall from their lips.

Worshipfulness (wɜ̄·ɹʃipfŭlnĕs). Also 4 worschupefulnesse, 5 worschipfulnes, 6 woorship-. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being worshipful, in various senses.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 501/292 Vppon a day for worschupefulnesse þe Pope wolde synge a Messe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Y saw al seche [= such] with a special certen worschipfulnes put to ful softe and esy peynys. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* xxxix. 16 Honestnes is vertousnes, and woorshipfulnes Doe where honestnes, or vertousnes, bearth rout. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* v. i, I owe all Sir-Reuerence to your Right Worshipfulnesse. 1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 137 We may not confront the polished and blazoned worshipfulness of the Ten Hundred, with our blank smocks and uncurried roughness. 1887 Flor. Warden *Scheherazade* III. 168 Distant awe and reverent worshipfulness.

†**Worshipfully.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Worshipful *a.* + -ly 1.] Worshipfulness; in quot. as a title.

1589 Nashe *Countercuffe* A ij b, To be brefe with your worshipfultie, Pasquill hath posted very diligently ouer all the Realme.

†**Worshiphead.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 worþsiphede. [f. Worship *sb* + -head.] Dignity, rank.

1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Þis zenne anhezeþ and logeþ by the hodes and þe worþsiphede.

Worshipless (wɜ̄·ɹʃiples), *a.* [See -less.]

1. Not practising worship; unworshipping.

1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* 231 What mad-men are these, who thrust themselves..into wicked, worshipless families.

2. Destitute of worship; unworshipped.

1815 Byron *Hebrew Mel., On Jordan's Banks* 12 How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod? How long thy temple worshipless, Oh God? 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxiii (1848) 356 Who gave their names to stars which still roam round The skies, all worshipless. 1842 *Blackw. Mag* LII 455 Long has the god been worshipless!—To prayer! *c* 1914 H. S. Holland in S. Paget *Mem* (1921) 300 [He felt the Cathedral services] rather limp and worshipless.

†**Worshiply,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 worþssiplich [f. Worship *sb.* + -ly 1.] Honourable.

1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worþssiplich, guod lostuol, and guod uremuol.

†**Worshiply,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: α. 4 worþschiplich(e, worschip-, worssip-, worshepliche; 4 worshepeli, -ly, 4 worschip-, 5 worshyp-, worshup-, worshep-, 5– worshiply (-lie, etc.). β. 5 wurchyply, 7 wurshiply. γ. 4 wirschiply, 5 wyrohiply. [Irreg. f. Worship *sb.* + -ly 2.] = Worshipfully *adv.* (in various senses).

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 27498 Wirschiply, i thanc it þe, þat suilk a simple wroght als me Did be broght vnto preist-hade. 13 . *Guy Warw.* (A) 131 His lordis honour he held worþschipliche, & defended it wele & hardiliche. *Ibid.* 5040 Þan y herberwed weren he Worþschipliche in þat cite. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 81 To ȝorke þe[s] com aȝeyn, & wrouht þer worschiply..a Kirk of our Lady 1340 *Ayenb.* 54 Þo þet libbeþ be hyre onestete, þe ilke libbeþ worssipliche to þe wordle *c* 1400 *Brut* xxii. 26 Þis Belyn duellede þo in pees, and worshepliche him helde amonges his barons. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 494 My Lord Chanceler wold that my master schuld be beryed wurchyply. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 69 The whiche king Cirus received the saide Lizander full worshiplie in his palais *c* 1489 Skelton *Death Earl Northumld.* 186 Barons and those knygtes bold..Whom he as lord worshyply manteyned. 1602 J. Dee *Diary* (Camden) 64 He used me and reported of me very freely and wurshyply.

Worshipped (wɜ̄·ɹʃipt), *ppl. a.* [f. Worship *v.*] Regarded with worship; adored, venerated.

1757 Dyer *Fleece* II. 361 To Agra, the proud throne Of India's worshipp'd prince, whose lust is law. 1803 Visct. Strangford *Poems of Camoens* Sonn. xviii (1810) 104 Dear land, which once adorn'd my worshipp'd fair. 1867 Aug. J. E. Wilson *Vashti* xxviii, Heaven shield you, my worshipped one! 1872 Smiles *Charac.* II. (1876) 49 The poet himself was .interred beside her worshipped grave *absol.* 1860 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXXII. 141 The Worshipped and the worshipper are there.

Worshipper (wɜ̄·ɹʃipəɹ). Also 4 worschiper, wirshiper, 5 wor-, 6 woorshypper, 7, 9 worshiper. [f. Worship *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who worships. Freq. const. *of* (the deity or thing worshipped).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 88 Þes wickid ydolatrours, worschiperis of false goddis. 1382 — *2 Macc* i. 19 Prestis that thanne weren wirshipers of God. — *Acts* xvii 22 Men of Athenis, bi alle thingis I se ȝou as veyn worschiperis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 168 God is a spiryte and they that be his true worshyppers, must worshyp hym in spiryte. *a* 1533 Berners *Gold. Bk M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, He was a greatte louer of his goddis, and woorshypper of theym. 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit* (1569) M j, Such fansies lighted nowe in Papistes, and irreligious mens heades, delighteth in true worshippers hurt. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i 41 True worshippers of Mars 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 3 287 This immortall fewde against worshippers of the true God 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 58 The ready imitation of his [Odin's] superstitious worshippers. 1794 R. J. Sulivan *View Nat* I 141 Fire, being the purest body in nature, its worshippers supposed that it ought to be honoured with the purest kind of devotion. 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* xxxii, The good father .is already a worshipper of the Deity whom I have served. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. iii, All men, especially all women, are born worshipers. 1868 Fitz-Gerald *Omar* ii, When all the Temple is prepared within, Why lags the drowsy Worshipper outside? 1876 J. Parker *Paraclete* I. vii 108 The worshippers of Intellect may not know that they are worshippers of God under another name.

b. One engaged in, or taking part in, divine worship

1825 Scott *Talism.* ix, Did you, or did you not, know any lady amongst that band of worshippers? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* xiii. III 252 The worshippers were dispersed, beaten, and pelted with snowballs. 1914 J. Mackay *Ch Highlands* v 107 Few worshippers could be got together.

2. *transf.* One who regards a person or thing with feelings akin to worship; a devotee.

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Her Unbelief* 10 Thou sit'st, and dost not see, nor smell, nor hear Thy constant zealous worshipper. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 142 All your Enterprizes in asserting the Liberty of the Gospel and the Worshippers of it. 1788 Crowe *Levesdon Hill* 3 And, vested so, Thou dost appear more gracefully array'd Than Fashion's worshippers. 1792 Almon *Anecd. W Pitt* I. xx 331 Notwithstanding the state of modern depravity, Truth will continue to have her worshippers. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* v. i, When the Poet dies, Mute Nature mourns her worshipper. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. v, A worshipper of the 'Glass of Fashion', rather than of 'the Mould of Form'. 1847 S. Hickson in *Westm Rev.* XLVII. 60 We can only conclude, worshipper of Shakspere as he is, that he prejudged the question 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xvii. IV. 85 Sarsfield was .too honourable a gentleman to abuse his immense power over the minds of his worshippers

Worshipping (wɜ̄·ɹʃipiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Worship *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of offering worship (to a deity).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9372 But yn alle here moste gladyng, To fals goddys þey made wurschypyng *c* 1315 Shoreham II. 4 Þou opene myne lyppen, lord, And my mouþe .Schel þyne worschypyng sende. 14 *Pol., Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 174 Angels alle in his presence Ar vndyr thyn obedyence, And do the worshippynge! 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II. 195 They felle .by ydolatrye from the worshypynge of very god 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 36 The abhominable synne of ydolatry, yᵗ is the worshyppyng of false goddes 1535 Coverdale *Wisd* Contents, The worshippinge of ymages. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* IV. xxxvi. 158 b, [They left] the worshipping and calling on their false gods. 1623 Cockeram II, A worshipping of Idols, *Idolatria.* 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 375 For virtue, and God's better worshipping

b. With *a* and pl. An instance of this, a form or variety of worship.

1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* II. 197 They were wretchedly ledde to the worshypynges of Idols. 1549 Olde *Erasm. Par. Ephes.* Prol. ¶ ij, To walke .as it were before the porche of the temple, to expell and kepe out all false worshyppinges 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xx. (1617) 348 What are all the worshippings of God which man hath ordained of his owne head, but childish imaginations. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* V. vi. 406 To acknowledge one God, whome varietie of Sects and worshippings should best content 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv* 193 That the thoughts should enkindle in us hearty worshippings, of a boundless goodness

†2. The action of honouring, revering, or treating with profound respect. *Obs.*

13 . *Gosp. Nicod.* 993 Haue pese with wirschiping, iosep of Aramathy. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 440 Too myche worshypyng of Antecristis lawe. 1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Q.* cxxxix, He that to hir worschipping Myght ought auaile 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xiii (Arb.) 45 Some perchance would thinke that next after the praise and honoring of their gods, should commence the worshippings and praise of good men. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* 77 For the dignities sake of religion, which cannot be liable to all base affronts, meerely for the worshiping of a civil mariage.

attrib 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii, This worshipping kinde of entertainment is a superstitious vanitie

Worshipping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2] That worships; engaged in worship

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 116 Then will his cross be exalted for an ensign to the circling, bending, and worshipping universe. 1789–96 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 446 In 1738, there were seven worshipping assemblies in this town [Newport] 1876 Blackie *Lett. to Wife* (1909) 240 Either I must speak the truth and offend the worshipping widow, or print lies and prostitute my own intellect. 1880 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abr* xxxii 308 She was a brand-new bride, happy in herself and her grave and worshipping stripling of a husband

Hence **Worshippingly** *adv.*, adoringly.

1850 Miss Mulock *Olive* xxiii, Once again I will lie on the floor of the Sistine, and look up worshippingly to Michael the angel. 1891 D. Dorner *Steven Vigil* II. iv. x 51 Mary's eyes were continually straying across to rest worshippingly on her sister's face

†**Worsing,** *vbl. sb Obs.* [f. Worse *v.* + -ing 1.] Deterioration

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 195 He is haldin to restoir the wad [= pledge] to the debtour, without worsing or deterioratioun.

Worsle, *v. Sc* and *north. dial.* Also 6 worsill. [var of Warsle *v.* Cf. MDu. and Du. *worstelen*] *intr.* To wrestle. Hence **Worsler;** **Worsling** *vbl. sb*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 138 Our fallowschip exerce palestrale play, Nakit worsling and strougling at nyse poynt 1535 [see Warsle *v.* 1] 1571 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxviii. 43 Be worsling first in faith the feild was myne. 1573 *Ibid* xxxix. 350 Then wes he worsland our ane woundie swyre. 1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 12 (Jam.), I cannot expresse what a worsling I finde within mee *Ibid* 1073 (Jam.) We shall worsle with God in prayer that your end may be peace. 1828 Carr *Craven Gloss., Worsle,* to wrestle, to contend *Worsler,* a wrestler *Worsling,* wrestling

Worst (wɜ̄st), *a.* and *sb* Forms: *a* 1 wyrresta, wyrsta, wirresta, wierresta, (wyrest); 1 *Northumb.* wurresta, 2–6 wurst, 3–4 wrst; 3–6 worste, 3–worst, 6 woorst, 9 *vulgar* wust. *β.* 1 werresta, 1–2 wersta, 2–6 werst(e, 3 wer(r)est, 4 *Sc.* verste, 4, 6 *Sc.* verst; 4–6, 8–9 *north.* warst, 5–6 warste. [OE. *wyrresta, wyrsta, wierresta, werresta, wersta* = OFris. *wersta,* OS. *wirrsista,* OHG. *wirsisto, -esto* (MHG. *wirseste, wirste, wirste*), ON. and Icel. *verstr* (Norw. *verst,* Sw. *värst,* Da. *værst*) — OTeut. **wersistas,* f. *wers-.* see Worse *a.* and -est.

The β-forms, which were local in OE., were reinforced in Anglian ME. by Scandinavian, cf Worse *a.*]

A. *adj.* Used as the superlative of the adjs. *bad, evil,* or *ill.*

1. Most bad or evil, in regard to moral character or behaviour; most vicious, wicked, cruel, etc.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxix. § 11 He ne sceal lufian to ungemethice ðas worulddæselðe, forðæm hie oft cumað to þæm wyrrestum monnum. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past C* xxi 153 Ðeseoh ða scande & ða wierrestan ðing ðe ðas menn her doð. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xii. 45 And swa byð þysse wyrrestan cneorysse *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 77 Gif ðu luuest ðo ilche ðe ðe luuieð; ne don swa ðe werste menn of ðe woreld? *c* 1205 Lay. 29545 Þer he funde þa wurste men þa on londe wuneden. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 82 Idel speche is vuel; ful speche is wurse; attri speche is þe wurste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8626 Þe worste men of þe lond, & mest cruel al so, He wolde make is conseilers. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 648 Fikenhild, þat was þe wurste moder child. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 99 When y my self have thourh-soht, y knowe me for the wrst of alle. 1340 Hampole *Pr C* 4456 Gog and Magog þe werst folk þat in þe world duels 13 . *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 2098 Þer wonez a wyȝe in þat waste, þe worst vpon erþe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 161 Myn housbonde is to me the worste man That euere was — *Merch. Prol* 6, I have a wyf, the worste that may be. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 145 Pride, Which is the werste vice of alle. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 57 He went vnto a grete company of thevis, & he, þat was gude emang his brethir, was þer þe warste of all. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 523/1 Werst, or most badde, *pessimus.* *a* 1500 *Mankind* 207 in *Macro Pl* 12 He ys worst of þem all 1552 Huloet, Warste of all, *nequissimus, pessimus* 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 13 His worst fault is that he is giuen to prayer. 1607 — *Timon* IV. ii. 39 Strange vnvsuall blood, When mans worst sinne is, He do's too much Good 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 579 The worst avarice is that of sense 1737 — *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 37 Chaucer's worst ribaldry is learn'd by rote. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 299 It will be impossible to keep the new tribunals clear of the worst spirit of faction 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii. 11 The worst passions are softened by triumph. 1918 *Cornhill Mag.* June 562 Able editors, who most often quoted what was worst and most Prussian in Carlyle.

b. Qualifying an agent-noun or the like.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 66 Þu ne cuðest ðone soðan freond; and for ði þu beurne on ðone wyrstan feond. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* I. 140 Homely enemyes ben þe worste. 1382 — *Ephes.* vi. 16 The firy dartis of the worste enmye [*tela nequissimi ignea*]. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 62 Þe fowlest worme, þe warst synner, þe lawest of men 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* I (1676) 13 And yet believe your self, your own worst Foe 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lvi, My worst enemies never accused me of being meek 1854 J. S. Mill *Lett* (1910) II. App. A. 371 His worst flatterer is himself. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xx, Lord Welter's worst enemies could not accuse him of driving slow. 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 12 The man of the world, that worst enemy of the world

2. Most grievous, painful, unlucky, uncomfortable, unpleasant, unfavourable, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii. 22 *Mors peccatorum pessima,*

deað synfulra se wyrresta *c888 Ælfred Boeth* xxxviii § 2 Dæt is þæt sweotoloste tacen þæs mæstan yfeles on þisse weorulde, & þæs wyrrestan edleanes æfter þisse worulde *971 Blickl. Hom* 245 Ic wæs ʒetoʒen to þæm wyrstan tintreʒum *a1122 O. E. Chron.* an 1086 (Laud MS.) Swylc coðe com on mannum, þæt full neah æfre þe oðer man wearð on þam wyrrestan yfele, þet is on ðam drife *a1200 Moral Ode* 217 (Lamb MS.) Þe þe deþ is wille mest, he haueð wurst mede *a1300 Cursor M.* 14555 Of all him fell þe werst lot. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xvi. 2 A wounde feers and worst [1388 werst, Vulg. *vulnus saevum et pessimum*] 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 349 False Egiste Was demed to diverse peine, The worste that men cowthe ordeigne. *c1450 Mirk's Festial* 145 Then come þay all wrope and beten þys man on þe worst maner þat þay cowþe *c1470* Henry *Wallace* IX. 174/1 I traist to God our werst dayis ar gane 1484 Caxton *Fables of Aurian* xxvii (1889) 248 Of two euyls men ought euer to eschewe and flee the worst of bothe. 1552 Huloet, Worste tyme for a publycque weale, *alienissimum rei publice tempus* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 176 b, If he bee angry, and fierce, and round, he is worst of all 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 449 Poyson shewes worst in a golden cup 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 132 Giue thy worst of thoughts The worst of words. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Canuus' Admir. Events* 123 He repaires to his owne house, meager, pale, and in the worst case that can be imagined 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 462 But pain is perfet miserie, the worst Of evils 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IV. 392 That hope alone will fortifie my Breast Against the worst of Fortunes and of Fears. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 498 We thought they ought to be every one of them put to the worst of Deaths 1765 Gray *Shakespeare* 8 What awaits me now is worst of all. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 527 The worst cases were discharged cured ..in about an average period of twelve days 1805 *Ibid.* XIV. 227 Bleeding had been attended with the worst consequences 1809 *Ibid.* XXI. 410 The two worst wounds in the loins were foul and deep 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 240 It was by her address and invention that I got my sooterkin of a 'study' improved out of some of its worst blotches 1881 W. Collins *Black Robe* I. 272 'How does Stella bear it?' 'In the worst possible way. In silence.'

b. Hardest, most difficult to deal with. Const *to* and inf.

c1400 King Solomon's Bk. Wisdom 100 Þre þinges on erþe beþ þat men mowen nowȝth yknowe Þe werst is þe fierþe 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 Moost perylous kynde of lepry & worst to be cured 1639 J. Clarke *Parœm.* 87 The best things are worst to come by 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 98 Our worst piece of work was now before us.

c. U. S. colloq. phr. *the worst kind*; also used adverbially = most severely, most thoroughly.

1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 227 He loves Sal, the worst kind. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 517 *Worst kind* Used in such phrases as, 'I gave him the worst kind of a licking.' Also adverbially, as 'I licked him the worst kind,' i. e. in the worst manner possible, most severely.

3. Most wanting in the good qualities required or expected, least good, valuable, desirable, or successful; most inferior; meanest or poorest in quality; least considerable or important.

c1325 Sir Orfeo (Sisam) 367 Þe werst piler on to biholde Was al of burnist gold *c1400 Destr. Troy* 1570 The werst walle for to wale. Was faurty cubettes by coursse *c1420 Sir Amadas* (Weber) 345 The warst hors is worthe ten pownde Of hom all that here gon 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xvi. 439 The werst of them wille not be lyghtly matched of no knyghtes that I knowe lyuynge 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 82, III. syluer sponys of the werste sorte. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 123 To John Colson my worst chamlet dublet 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 38 marg., The more hast yᵉ wurst speede. 1562 Winȝet *Wks.* (S. T. S.) I. 114 The best gerris tane away and sauld, and the werst reseruit. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 49 Graie wheat is the grosest, yet good for the clay, though woorst for the market, as fermer may say. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 33 Naturall endowments haply not the worst for two and fifty degrees of northern latitude 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. 226 He was secure, being on the worst side of fifty. 1696 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 182 For then yᵉ University would have the disposall of their liveings, wᶜʰ now they give to yᵉ worst men they can find. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 299 In the worst inn's worst room 1740 Mrs. E. Montagu *Corr.* (1906) I. 42 Living in a cottage on love is certainly the worst diet and the worst habitation one can find out. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. vii, To charge the same for the very worst provisions, as if they were the best 1786 Burns *Auld Farmer's Salut Mare* xv, They drew me thretteen pund an' twa, The very warst —'*My Father was a Farmer*' II. My talents they were not the worst 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 10 He was one of that class who, with the best intentions, have made the worst citizens. 1836 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 436 Burnaby Green was the worst of translators 1839 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 One of the worst dogs is then slipped at the herd 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 466 It was the worst [show] I ever saw, cattle included.

†b. Phr. *At (the) worst hand*: (*a*) in a position of defeat; (*b*) most dearly or unprofitably; (*c*) on the lowest estimate. *Obs.*

c1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 He saw well that his folke was at the worste hande, soo made he to sowne the retrete *a1604* Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 380 They were driven at the worst hand to sell unto the mercilesse Merchants, their Cowes, Hackneyes [etc.] 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 421 More ignorant barbarisme here, than in Paulus, who *at worst hand hath related it in good and true Latine*.

†c. *In worst part*: in the most unfavourable aspect or construction. *Obs.*

a1530 J. Heywood *Play of Love* 1508 A louer best loued hath paynes in lyke wyse As here hath apered by sondry weys Which sheweth his case in wurst part to aryse. *c1611* Chapman *Iliad* xxiv. 124 Myself take that wrong he hath done To Hector in worst part of all.

†d. *To have the worst end (of the staff*, etc.): cf. Worse *a.* 3 c. *Obs.*

1564 T. Dorman *Proof Cert. Articles Relig.* 92 Yow maie haue cause to thincke, that yow holde by the worst ende of (the staffe. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1204 Persave then, ȝe haif then The warst end of the trie.

4. *predicatively.* Most unfortunate or badly off.

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 126 Or to be worse then worst Of those, that lawlesse and incertaine thought I magine howling 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 2 To be worst, The lowest, and most deiected thing of Fortune.

5. *Comb.*, as *worst-humoured, -intentioned, -natured, -surfaced, -willed* adjs.

c1400 Apol. Loll. 105 Warst willid traytoris [*malignissimi proditores*] 1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 103 When I consider that our Country-men are none of the worst natur'd 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* III. i. 25 Every body knows I am the worst natur'd fellow breathing *a1680* Earl Rochester *Allus. Horace* 60 The best good Man with the worst natur'd Muse 1774 *Goldsmith's Retal.* Postscript, Thou best humour'd man with the worst humour'd Muse 1896 Crockett *Grey Man* xxxiv. 231 The greediest and worst intentioned rascals in the world. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 3/1 From Blois to Chartres was the worst surfaced road we came across.

B. *sb.* (absol. uses of the adj.; usu. with *the*)

1. *The worst*: one who is, or those who are, most objectionable or least estimable in moral character, behaviour, accomplishments, etc.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 68 And let worse follow worse, till the worst of all follow him laughing to his graue. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church-porch* st. 72 Judge not the preacher The worst speak something good 1757 W. Wilkie *Epigoniad* IX. 270 Favor, your sex and innocence will plead, Ev'n with the worst. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* I. 435 Lovely to the worst she [Virtue] seems 1880 Tennyson *First Quarrel* xiii, An' *she* wasn't one o' the worst 1898 Kipling *Day's Work* (1923) 363 Mr. Pepper himself, beyond question a man of the worst.

†b. *spec.* The Devil. Cf. Worse *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Ephes.* VI. 16 The firy dartis of the worste [1382 the worste enmye] *c1400 Destr. Troy* 1961 Thou sot with vnsell, seruand of o þe werst!

2. What is most objectionable or deplorable in regard to morals, taste, etc.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 174 How so his mouth be comely, His word sit evermore awry And seith the worste that he may. *a1400–50 Wars Alex.* 4656 He þat wayues ay þe werst & wilkis þe bettir. *c1400 Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xvii. 14 He is euermore redy to do and say the werst *c1480* Henryson *Trial of Fox* 10 Of euill cummis war, of war cummis werst of all *c1600* Shaks. *Sonn.* cl. 8 In the very refuse of thy deeds, There is such strength and warrantise of skill, That in my minde thy worst all best exceeds 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 65 For that we easily enchine to the woorst 1855 Lynch *Letters to the Scattered* VII. 95 Unchecked sin tending to the perfect worst in wretchedness because to the perfect worst in character.

b. With *of*. What is most reprehensible or faulty in a person's character.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Do you know the worst of your father? 1871 Geo. Eliot *Middlemarch* xxxviii. II. 284 He's Whiggish himself.; that's the worst I know of him. 1897 Watts Dunton *Aylwin* VIII. ii, 'We's all so modest in Primrose Court, that's the wust on us,' replied the woman.

3 What is most grievous, unlucky, painful, hard to bear, a state of things that is most undesirable or most to be dreaded.

c1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 304 Beth nought agast For hardely þe werste of þis is do 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 25 Bot yet the werste of everydel Is last *a1400–50 Wars Alex.* 532 All scho dredis hire dede & doute for þe werst *c1440 York Myst.* xxxv. 212 Þe werste is paste *c1470* Henry *Wallace* XI. 1222 Off Wallace end my self wald leiff, for dredis To say the werst. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 166 Prouyde for the woorst, the best wyll saue it selfe 1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod.* I. iv, N. O. (fearyng the worste). 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 96 And the worst fall that euer fell. 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 8 The Wretch that thou hast blowne vnto the worst, Owes nothing to thy blasts 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* V. xii, Take good heart, the worst is past, sir. You are dis-possest. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* V. § 15. 428 Wisdome teacheth men to forecast the worst, that they may be provided against the worst. *c1660* J. Gwynne *Milit. Mem.* (1822) 84 We were prepar'd, as knowing the worst, to receave our doome bravely. 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 251, I beleeve she conceales the worst from you 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 269 Her Husband..Who guards her, or with her the worst endures 1674 — *Samson* 1570 Then take the worst in brief, Samson is dead *a1796* Burns '*In vain would Prudence*' 4 Above that world on wings of love I rise, I know its worst—and can that worst despise 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, Tell me the worst at once. 1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* IV. 220 The best thing we can do, is to get off as fast as we can, for fear of the worst 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxxvi, I knew the worst now, and was composed to it. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* II, To face the worst that might happen. *a1873* Lytton *Pausanias* II. i, I am prepared for the worst, even recall 1893 Ashby Sterry *Naughty Girl* VII. 68 She turned pale and fancied the very worst.

b. A course of action ill-advised in the highest degree.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 767 Wherefore me thinketh it were not the worst to send to the Quene some honourable and trustie personage 1591 Savile *Tacitus Hist.* II. § 39 Neither can it so easily be discerned what had beene best to haue done, as that it was the worst which they did.

c. The worst part, degree, or phase *of*.

1615 Sandys *Trav.* 138 Hauing with two daies rest refreshed them, now to begin the worst of their journey 1889 'J. S. Winter' *Mrs. Bob* XXII. (1891) 252 Miss Theodosia had already got the worst of her grief over. 1919 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Sept. 7 The confectioners have got over the worst of their sugar troubles.

d. *The worst is*: the most painful or unfortunate thing or circumstance is (*that* ..). Also *the worst of* (something), *the worst of it, is*, etc.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) A 6 b, The woorst is, they thinke that impossible to be done in our Tongue 1584 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xv. 50 The worst of all was that more then 13000 persons remayned dead 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1905) 379 Now the worst on't was, a Chirurgeon was scarce in Mansoul 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 284 P 5 The worst of it is, that the drowsy Part of our Species is chiefly made up of very honest Gentlemen 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. xviii, And 'twill be lucky, if that's the worst on't 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. ii. (Rtldg.) 6 But paying through the nose was not the worst of it. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Parish* II, The worst of it is, that having a high regard for the old lady, he wants to make her a convert to his views 1849 Rock *Ch. of our Fathers* I. v. (1903) I. 293 But this is not the worst of having a church too near the houses of a small town. 1853 Mrs. Gaskell *Cranford* xiv, Here I broke down utterly. The worst was, all the ladies cried in concert 1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* VI. 68 And she couldn't help it, poor lady, either, that is the worst of it; one gets so as not to be able to help things.

e. Phr. *To come*, †*fall to the worst*; †*to go all of the worst*.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 237 Ful many a worthi kniht It hadde assaied, And evere it fell hem to the worste *Ibid.* 380 Falle it to beste or to the werste. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 212 b, And therefore the matter goeth not all of the wurst, when the lighter maladie..expelleth and drieueth out the greater 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 253 Things never come to the worst but they mend.

f. *If the worst come(s) to the worst*: if things fall out as badly as possible or conceivable.

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knts. Poste* C 3 b, If the worst come to the worst, it is but the hiering of a hackney to ryde to London 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 28 Had the worst come to the worst, yet could we not haue wanted meate and drinke. 1667 Dryden & Dk. Newcastle *Sir M. Mar-all* II. (1668) 14 Why, if the worst come to the worst, he leaves you an honest woman 1700 T. Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 108 Let the Worst come to'th Worst. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 201 If the worse came to the worst, I could but die. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* XIII. (1895) 93 Which would have been a witness for the elders, had the worst come to the worst 1904 Weyman *Abbé. Vlaye* III, If the worst comes to the worst, I can aid him.

†g. pl. *Worsts* = the things that are worst (in phr. *worst of worsts*). *poet. Obs.*

1609 Jonson *Epicoene* V. iv, This is worst of all worst worsts I that hell could haue deuis'd. 1624 Quarles *Job Militant* xv. 37 But what is worst of worsts, (Lord) often I Haue cry'd to Thee, a stranger to my cry.

4. What is least good in quality or least valuable; the most inferior kind or lowest quality (of an article).

?*a1400 Stanzaic Life of Christ* 2344 But Caynes cornes God forsok, that of the worst made his offryng 1509 *Will in Archæol.* LXVI. 314 Item ij grayles oon of the best another of the worst 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 125 Paie Gods part furst, and not of the wurst. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* ¶ iiij, The very woorst of all being of great vertue and value. 1587 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) 149 Being sure that they [the clergy] would neither drinke nor be serued of the worst 1615 Sandys *Trav.* 136 The merchants brought with them many Negroes; not the worst of their merchandizes 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) 215 The worst of Christ, even his chaff, is better than the world's corn.

5. *At (the) worst.* a. In the most evil or undesirable state that can be; at the greatest disadvantage, fallen to the lowest degree of badness, illness, or misfortune. Similarly *at one's worst*.

1532 More *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 1557 fol. 611/2 That they shalbe no woorse, parde, not when they be at yᵉ very worst, then faithful harlottes. *a1586* Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xcv. 2 Yet sighes, deare sighes, indeede true friends you are, That do not leaue your best friend at the wurst 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 250 Thou hast me, if thou hast me, at the worst 1605 — *Mach.* IV. ii. 24 Things at the worst will cease, or else climbe vpward, To what they were before 1605 — *Lear* IV. i. 27 Who is't can say I am at the worst? 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 209, I would be at the worst; worst is my Port. 1772 T. Hull *Str. W. Harrington* (1797) III. 122 Mrs. Stanhope was at the worst.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 A man leaveth things at worst, and depriveth himself of means to make them better. *1639* J. Clarke *Parœm.* 122 When the world is at worst it will mend.

1845 Ht. Martineau *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 362 Your people (never beginning to do their best till they are at their worst) 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv., Southey & Landor* Wks. 1853 II. 168/1 Unhappily Italian poetry in the age of Milton was almost at its worst 1872 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 12 A dark and tyrannical superstition at its worst. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 716/1 No Dickens himself at his very worst has such tiresome repetition 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Eliz. Lit.* 284 Heywood, even at his worst, is a writer whom it is impossible not to like.

b. Even on the most unfavourable view or estimate or surmise.

c1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 96 Somwhat shal I seye; For at the worste it may yit shorte our weye 1729 P. Walkden *Diary* (1866) 73 At the worst, I would subscribe to take half a quarter 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 At the worst, what do they amount to. 1824 Southey *Let. to May* 29 Aug., He had seasons of good-nature, and at the worst was rather to be dreaded than disliked 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* IX, I thought that if a man played long enough he was sure to win at last, or, at the worst, not to come off a loser 1871 Thirlwall *Lett.* (1881) II. 267 Urban II. pronounced that the killing of an excommunicated person was not a murder, but at the worst an offence to be expiated by a penance.

1598 Florio, *Alpeggio andare*, at woorst, if the woorst fall out 1634 Milton *Comus* 484 Or els som neighbour Woodman, or at worst, Som roaving Robber calling to his fellows 1667 — *P. L.* II. 100 If our substance cannot cease to be, we are at worst On this side nothing. 1670 Dryden

1st Pt. Conq. Granada v ii, But 'tis, at worst, but so consumed by fire, As cities are, that by their falls rise higher. 1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar Syst.* 36 He is at worst sure of wholesome bread. 1778 Sir J. Reynolds *7 Disc.* 215 So that not much harm will be done at worst 1837 Landor *Pentam. i. Wks* 1853 *II.* 303 *1 Brutus* and Cassius, at worst, but slew an atheist. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* I. vii. 209 This kind of thing went on for another week of weather which at worst was showery.

6. (*To do*) *the worst* or *one's worst*: the utmost evil or harm possible. Hence occas. *one's worst*, without *do*.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xiv. 48 Blanchardyn herkned the prouost, to whom boldly he answered that he shold doo the best and the worst that he coude [in the joust]. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* III 73 It is the man among all oure enmyes, that worste dooth to vs 1528 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II 177 [He] beds them to do to hym the best and the worst that they can for he setts not a Strawe by them all 1553 Ascham *Germany* Wks 1904 133 Let his enemnes *do to* him the worst they could 1567 *Horestes* 385 (Brandl) Drawe thy sword, sylyne, yf thou be a man, And then do the worst, that euer thou can. 1568 North *Guevara's Diall Pr* iv. xiv. 150 b, The woorst they can doo, they can but murmur. 1608 Shaks. *Per* III i. 40, I do not feare the flaw, It hath done to me the worst. 1869 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. *Loo. Gudrun* (end), I did the worst to him I loved the most.

(*b*) 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 311 Ha, thou fortune, I thee defie, Nou hast thou do to me thi werste. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. lvii. 511 Wete ye wel that I am sure Tristram de Lyones, and now doo your werste. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III ii. 24 Treason ha's done his worst. 1616 T. Drake *Bibl. Scholast.* 30 A fig for him. Let him doe his worst. 1639 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Pt. Summers Travels* 43 And therefore now you with all double diligence, doe endevour to doe your best to doe your worst. 1650 T. Vaughan *Anthroposophia* 27 When Death hath done her worst. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 115 Let the winde sit in what corner it will, and do its worst. 1713 Addison *Guard.* No. 102 P 8 To defie the Cold and Rain, and let the Weather do its worst. 1781 Cowper *Table Talk* 729 Satire has long since done his best; and canst And loathsome ribaldry has done his worst. 1842 Browning *Pied Piper* xi, You threaten us, fellow? Do your worst, Blow your pipe there till you burst! 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxxii. (1898) 226 Now you may go away and do your worst

(*c*) 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. iii 5 Therefore to our best mercy giue your selues, Or like to men prowd of destruction, Defie vs to our worst. 1611 — *Wint. T* III. ii. 180 What old or newer Torture Must I receiue? whose euery word deserues To taste of thy most worst.

7. The harshest view or judgement; as *to speak* or *think the worst of* a person or thing).

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxix C. iv, Let princes talk, And talk their worst of me. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb* II. iii. 159 She's my good Lady, and will conceiue, I hope, But the worst of me. 1632 Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 63, I hold my selfe greatly injured of such as judge of me rather the worst than the best. 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav* ix. 2 The worst he can venture to say is, that it is ridiculous.

†**b.** *To take* or *wrest to the worst, to take at worst*: to put the most unfavourable construction upon. *Obs.* Cf. Worse *sb.* 3 d.

1535 Coverdale *Prov* x. 32 The lippes of the rightuous are occupied in acceptable thinges, but the mouth of the vngodly taketh them to the worst. 1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Superer.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52 Let me not bee mistaken by sinister construction, that wresteth and wrigleth euery sillable to the worst. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 181, I cannot choose but tell him that I care not, And let him tak't at worst.

c. *To make the worst of*: to regard or represent in the most unfavourable light.

1796 Mme. D'Arblay *Camilla* II. 162 But it's over, you know; so what signifies making the worst of it? 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxxvi, Now I was hot, and had made the worst of it, instead of the best. 1877 Trench *Lect Med. Ch. Hist.* 115 Roman Catholic writers make no attempt to conceal the depth of desecration and dishonour which the Papacy then passed through; nay, they seem rather to take a pleasure in making the worst of this.

8. Defeat in a contest. (Cf. Worse *sb.* 4.) †**a.** *To put to the worst*: to defeat, overcome Also *to put at, drive to the worst; to give* (one) *the worst on't. Obs.*

c 1460 *Three 15th C. Chron* (Camden) 59 She put him dyverse tymes at the worste. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Esp.* (1584) 328 They hued by robbing and pilling one from another, euermore driuing the weakest to the worst 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Destroço*, putting to the woorst, putting to flight. 1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Andria* I iii. (1607) 20 *Me & illum harus pessundedit.* My master hath put him and me to the worst. 1644 Vicars *Jehovah Jireh* 194 Our left wing being thus put to the worst. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II (1900) 229 Why, I would a fought as long as Breath had been in me; and had I so done, I am sure you could never have given me the worst on't *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Mar 1687 The party were exceedingly put to the worst by the preaching and writing of the Protestants. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. v. (1840) 69 Putting Michael and all the faithful army to the worst.

b. *To have the worst*: to be defeated. †Similarly *to go* or *come to, come* or *go by, come off by, go away with, come off with the worst.*

1529 *Morte Darthur* I. ix. (W de W) Fyghte not with the swerde. til that ye see ye go to ye worste [*Caxton* vnto the wers]. 1596 Shaks. *Tam Shrew* I ii. 14, I should knocke you first, And then I know after who comes by the worst. 1597 Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 90 His owne side came to the worst, doing more scath to themselues than to their enemies. 1605 *London Prodigal* I. i. 51 He is a mighty brawler, and comes commonly by the worst 1613 Sir E. Hoby *Counter-snarle* 24 Hee which bringeth a great Armie into the field, without victuall or munition, is like to goe by the worste. 1639 [see Go *v.* 57 c]. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. ii 29 There was a shrewd brush lately twixt the young King and his Mother, who met him in open field..; but she went away with the worst. 1710 E Ward *Brit. Hud.* 26 Those who laugh'd aloud at first, At last may chance to come by th' worst. *Ibid.* 116 Those who by reviling first Begot the Fray, came off by th' worst. 1834 Godwin *Lives Necrom.* 184 In these wars, the Persis generally came off with the worst.

1598 R. Bernard *Terence, Andria* II v (1607) 43 *Nostræ partis timeo* I feare our side will haue the worst 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 300 There happen'd a fray betwixt the Souldiers and the Halberdiers.., the last of which had the worst of it. 1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem* (1720) III. 166 The King of the Bulgari made a troublesome, uncertain War upon the Empire, which sometimes had the better, oftentimes the worst 1848 Thackeray *Van Faar* xlvi, George bragged about his valour in the fight, in which he decidedly had the worst.

Worst (wɔ̄ist), *v.* [f. Worst *a*]

†**1.** *trans.* To make worse, impair, damage, inflict loss upon: = Worse *v.* 2, Worsen *v.* 1 *Obs*

1602 Harington in *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 321 Her bettering the state of my father's fortune (which I have, alass! so much worsted) 1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 22 God makes all things for good; 'tis Man Sowers and worsts Creation 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp.* Pref. P 16 If I be intemperate I grow sick and worsted in some faculty. 1682 Prvn in Clarkson *Mem* (1849) xviii. 115 Thy father's public spirit had worsted his estate. 1728 W. Smith *Ann Univ. Coll* 88 By which the College may be said to be worsted [*sic*] above 3*l.* 10*s.* per Annum *a* 1741 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb* II. (1822) 26 A pear grafted upon a quince may be mended but if grafted upon a white thorn will be worsted. *Ibid.* xix. 274 *note*, But suppose I had worsted my substance, are there not many who.. have lessened their estates, though they have never practised agriculture? 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 26 To better the Condition of the Tenants at the same time, at least not to worst them. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 341 Suppose you kill one another, will the matter be bettered or worsted by that? 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xiv, Nor is there any doubt but the land is annoyed and worsted [*infestetur*] ..by these seeds. 1783 Pott *Chirurg Wks.* II. 69 He may be much worsted by the experiment.

†**b.** *intr.* To grow worse, deteriorate. *Obs. rare*

1782 P. Beckford *Th Hunting* (1802) 314 We perceived that our scent worsted, and were going to stop the hounds *c* 1815 Jane Austen *Persuasion* (1818) I. i 10 Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood worsting.

2. *trans* To defeat, overcome, get the better of (an adversary) in a fight or battle

1636 Brathwait *Rom Emp.* 20 After many battailes Otho being worsted.. slew himselfe 1657 Earl Monm. tr *Paruta's Pol Disc* 187 He got a notable Victory, worsting a great many of the Enemy with a much lesser number 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 878 The Bear was in a greater fright, Bent down and worsted by the Knight. 1703 Earl Orrery *As you find it* II ii. 27 There's no more believing him than the Paris-Gazette, when it relates a Battle where the French were worsted. 1772 Priestley *Inst Relig* (1782) II. 194 The Syrians having been worsted in the hilly country. 1849 Grote *Greece* II liv (1862) IV 527 A battle ensued, in which that prince was completely worsted. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 He turned on them and worsted them badly before making his escape. 1886 Child *Eng & Sc. Ballads* II. 441/2 The page worsts his accuser in a duel. 1889 Morris *Ho. Wolfings* 18 In forty fights hast thou foughten, and been worsted but in four 1902 J. F Rusling *European Days & Ways* 209 Blücher now took pleasure in getting even with Napoleon for worsting him at Ligny.

b. To defeat in argument, in a suit, attempt, etc.; to outdo, prove better than; to quell (an attack).

1652 Baxter *Inf. Bapt* 209 Lest if you were silent the people should think you were worsted. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 150 How are al Lyricks out gon by Davids Harp and how do Salomons Proverbs (for contracted sense) worst Seneca? 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* v. 229 And where His Highnesse was worsted or wearied, Arch-bishop Cranmer supplied His place. 1664 Butler *Hud* II. ii. 520 Remember how in Arms and Politicks We still have worsted all your holy Tricks. 1693 *Humours Town* 20 If I must be worsted, it shall be in good Christian English. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. for Persecuted* 69 Who art oftimes pleased to permit a righteous Cause to be worsted 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1781 (Oxf ed.) II 414 Johnson could not brook appearing to be worsted in argument. 1802 Mar Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* II., I could not bear to go away worsted, and borne down as it were by the English faction 1868 Milman *St Paul's* III. 70, He appealed to Rome, but was worsted in his appeal 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* I. v. 136 In any skirmish with this young lady he was likely to be worsted. 1889 Ruskin *Præterita* II 273 [I was] in the habit of feeling worsted in everything I tried of original work 1911 Rose *Pitt & Gt War* x 234 In this secret chaffering Pitt and Grenville were worsted.

Hence **Wo'rsting** *vbl. sb.*

1842 J. H Newman *Ch. Fathers* 60 We might have conquered by a worsting which was honourable and dignified 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I ix, The dispute ends in the worsting of the person to whom alone it is of any consequence to succeed.

Worst (wɔ̄st), *adv.* Forms: *α* 1 wyrst, wyrrest, wiersf, 2–3 wurst, 4–5 worste, 6 woorst, 4– worst. *β.* 1–2 wærst, 3–6 werst (3, 6 *Sc.* verst, *Orm.* werrst, 4 werist), 4–5 werste, 6– *Sc* warst. [OE. *wyrrest, wyrst, wiersf* = ON. (Icel., Norw.) *verst* (Sw *värst*, Da. *værst*). Cf. Worst *a*.] In a manner, or to a degree, that is most (or extremely) bad or evil.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past C.* xxxii 209 Donne hie wenen ðæt hie hæbben betst gedon, ðæt we him ðonne secgen ðæt hie hæbben wiersf [*Cott.* wyrst] gedon. *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr.* xxxiv 60 Þa ofermodan oðre rican ðe þis werize folc wyrst tucniað *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* an. 1087 (Laud MS.) [He] dyde ȝit ealra wærst ofer eall þæt land. *a* 1200 *St. Marher.* 14 Þis beoð þe wepnen þet me wurst wundeð *c* 1200 Ormin 4250 Uss birrþ clippenn all awezz Þe flæshess fule wille, Þatt allre werrst & allre mast Werdeþþ þe wrecche sawle *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 68 Of alle wymmanne Wurst was godhild þanne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21450 [I shall treat him] þe werst [*Gött* werist] þat euer i can or mai *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2809 Þat me greueþ werst *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 370 As þe peple of israel wern werste gouernyd undir her prestis 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 122 Thus he, which love hadde in desdeign, Worste of all othre was besein *Ibid.* II 15 Whan that he worst ferde 1549 *Compl Scotl* vii 69 The thrid part of hyr mantil vas verst grathit *c* 1560 A Scott *Poems* xvi. 46 Thay cary victuallis to þe toun That west dois dyne 1575 Gascoigne *Glasse Gout* Wks 1910 II 11, I am not the worst furnished of a servaunt with this good fellow. 1601 Shaks *Jul. C* iv iii 106 When thou did'st hate him worst. 1629 N Carpenter *Architophel* II (1640) 66 Oftentimes he that can best act, can worst pen his own part. 1632 Lithgow *Trav* iv. 142 The Turkes Sabboth is worst kept of all 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 205 But Gentlemen, an' Ladies warst, Wi' ev'n down want o' wark are curst. 1787 — *John Barleycorn* xi, But a miller us'd him worst of all, For he crush'd him between two stones — '*My Father was a Farmer*' iii, And when my hope was at the top, I still was worst mistaken 1888 Saintsbury in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 293/1 In this great mass [of correspondence] Voltaire's personality is of course best shown, and perhaps his literary qualities not worst.

b. With a vb. of liking, loving, allowing, pleasing, etc.: Least well, least

971 *Blickl Hom* 195 Oft hit gesæleþ þæt his æhta weorþaþ on þæs onwealde þe he ær on his life wyrrest ube *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 4386 (Fairf.), I salle þe make wiþ myne housbande þe werst loued [*Cott.* luue] of alle þis lande *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv xxxvii 84 Oftyme suche maystres as ben of lest reputacion ben mooste necessary, and worst mowe ben myssed *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem* II. (Arb.) 153 Cæsar and Cicero, whose puritie was neuer foiled, no not by the sentence of those, that loued them worst. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 150 Swine of al other beastes can woorst away with hunger 1608 Shaks. *Per.* iv iii. 21 Of all the faults beneath the heauens, the Gods doe like this worst. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, v, iii 78, I cry your Honour mercie; you may worst Of all this Table say so. 1634 J. Levett *Ordering Bees* 8 Bees of all other creatures can worst away with any great noyse 1786 Burns *What ails ye now'* xii, But, Sir, this pleas'd them warst ava.

c. *Comb.*, as *worst-affected, -bred, -damaged, -deserving, -favoured* (Sc. *-faurd*), *-formed, -governed, -looking, -managed, -manned, -paid, -used* adjs.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F 5 The pehenne (the whiche of price unto him without comparison is the worste faverdeste) 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Mother* II. i, What Titles had they had, if Nature had not Strove hard to thrust the worst-deserving first? 1721 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxii 170 His majesty's worst-affected subjects 1751 Chesterf *Lett* (1774) II 103 The worst-bred man in Europe, if a lady let fall her fan, would certainly take it up and give it her 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II, 283 In the worst-formed bodies..there lies an immortal spirit 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 74 The warst-faurd wyfe on the shoris of Fyfe Is cumlye comparet wi' thee. 1831 Scott *Ct. Rob* xxiii, Waiting for the slowest and worst manned vessels 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Streets—Morning*, The hardest worked, the worst paid, and too often, the worst used class of the community 1853 — *Bleak Ho* ix, I thought him the worst-looking dog I had ever beheld 1857 Mrs Carlyle *Lett.* II. 318 The worst-used woman I ever knew 1871 Le Fanu *Checkmate* I. 276, I believe that we are the worst governed and the worst-managed people on earth 1890 W J Gordon *Foundry* 55 The worst-damaged plate was taken out, re rolled, and replaced.

Worsted (wu'sted), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 worth-, 4 wurthstede, worthested(e, wortestede; 3 wr-, 4–5 wurstede, 6 -steede, 5–6 wursted (5 -stet); 4–5 wirsted, 6 wyrsted, 5 werstede; 4–6 worstede (5 wore-), 4– worsted (4 -seted, 6 -stedd, -styd; 5 -stet, 6 -stett; 6 vorsted), 5 worsteyd, 6 -steid; 6–8 worstead, 6 woorstred, 7 -sted, -stead. *β* 5–6 wolsted(e, 6 wullstid, ulsted, 7 wolsteed, 6, 8 woolsted. *γ.* 5–6 wusted, 5–7 wosted, 6–8 woosted. *δ. Sc.* and *n dial.* 4, 6–7, 9 worset, 4, 6–7 worsett, 7 worssett; 5–6 worsat, 6 worsatt, -ait, 9 wurset, -it, wossat, wusset; 4 wirset, 5 wirssat, 6 wirsait; 5 wersed. [From the name of a parish in Norfolk, north of Norwich, originally (OE.) *Wurðestede*, later *Wurthstede, Worthsted*, etc., and now written *Worstead.*]

†**1.** (Anglo-Latin) *pannus*, (Anglo-French) *drap, de Wurthstede*, etc.: = sense 2. *Obs.*

1296 *Cal Close Rolls* (1904) 511 Pannum de Worthstede. 1301 *Let Pat* 4 Oct in *Northampton Bor. Rec.* (1898) I. 59 De quolibet panno de wurthstede qui vocatur coverlit 1328 *Rolls of Parlt* II 28/1 Ses poueres Overours des Draps de Wurthstede en le Counte de Norff 1347 *Ibid.* 168/2 Pur Draps de Worstede une novelle Custume levee. 1350 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 173 In xx pannis de nigro worseto 1402–3 *Ibid.* 182 In tribus pannis de wirsted 1442–3 *Ibid.* 185 In 1 panno nigro de worestede

2 A woollen fabric or stuff made from well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool combed to lay the fibres parallel.

α 1293 in *Camden Misc* II. 13 Pro xl. ulnis de wrstede ad caligas faciendas 1345–9 in *Archaeologia* XXXI 78 Eidem ad vnam aulam de worstede operatam cum papagailles *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 262 Of double worstede was his semycope 1393–4 *Act 17 Rich II*, c 2 Les Marchants & ovetours de draps appelez sengle Worstede. 1421 *E E Wills* (1882) 19 Also y be-queythe to Robert, myn heldest son, a reed bedde of worsteyd 1459 *Paston Lett* I. 478 Item, j pece of grene wurstet xxx yards longe 1465 *Ibid* (1904) IV 201 A coverlyte of whyte werstede longyng therto. 1535 in *Archaeologia* IX 249 A dubblette of wursteede. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VIII*, 62 b, Within hys gate dwelled dyuerse Frenchmen that Kalendred Worsted, contrary to

the kynges lawes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 475 They obtained that the Worsted made there [at Norwich] might be transported *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norf.* (1662) 247 It surpasseth my skill to name the several stuffs (being Worsted disguised with Weaving and Colouring) made thereof. 1728 POPE *Dunc* II 150 The very worstead still look'd black and blue. 1771 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 258 Directions for cleaning of Worsted and other Sorts of Stuffs 1886 BECK *Draper's Dict* 373 *Worsted*, cloth of long stapled-wool, combed straightly and smoothly, as distinct from woollens, which are woven from short staple wool, crossed and roughed in spinning

β 1436 *Nottingham Rec* III. 152 Unum cowle de nigro wolstede 1551–2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw VI*, c. 7 § 1 Any kynde of Clothe Chamlettes Wolstede Sayes [etc.] 1598 STOW *Surv* 76 His guarde all in a Liuery of Wolsted.

γ. 1440 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 182 A vestment of Black worsted 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb) 38 A piece wusted iij. yerdes deppe, for stremers and standartes 1537 in Glasscock *Rec St Michael's, Bp.'s Stortford* (1882) 126 Item a vestment of grene wusted w^t an obe 1556 *Tourson's 1st Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 108 They shewed vs a certaine course cloth, it was course woull, and a small threed, and as thicke as wosted. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World Wond* 235 Sleeues , one halfe of woosted, the other of veluet

δ 1350 [see 1] 1375 *Exch. Rolls Scot* II 505 Per empcionem de xij ulnis cum dimidio de wirset 1436 *Registr Aberdon* (Maitl Club) II 148 Vnum vestimentum integrum de nigro wersed 1483 *Acta Auditorium* (1839) *112/1 A couering of Inglis woisat. 1520–1 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 305 One vestment of blacke worsett. 1565 in Hay Fleming *Reform Scot* (1910) 610 Ane baithkyt [*sic*] of roich worsat, to ly under nobillis feit 1612 *Sc Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 289 Beltis . of worsett the groce, viij li

b. With *pl* A particular variety of this fabric.

1314–5 *Rolls of Parlt* I 292/2 Draps qe homme appele Worthstedes & Aylehames 1348 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1708) V 618 Stapula aliorum Pannorum de Worstedes 1393 *Pat Roll 16 Rich II*, II 28 Feb., Pro mercatoribus et operatoribus de worstedes 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/2 Persones that maken untrewe ware of all maner Worstedes. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III 14 A Worsted man of Norffolk, that solde worstedys at Wynchester 1541–2 *Act 33 Hen VIII*, c. 16 § 2 The makinge and weavinge of worstedes and other clothes 1573–80 BARET *Alv* V 92 As if a man should carrie Mockadoes and woolsteds to be sold at Norwich 1603 R JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* 27 They inuented. the making of tapestrie, saies, searges, wosteds, russets 1853 URE *Dict Arts* II 833 The class of goods technically distinguished as 'woollens' in distinction to 'worsteds' 1895 *Daily News* 13 Sept 5/3 The revival is more apparent in the production of the higher class of goods known as worsteds than in that known as woollens.

3 A closely twisted yarn made of long-staple wool in which the fibres are arranged to lie parallel to each other. Later, a fine and soft woollen yarn used for knitting and embroidery (cf. WOOL *sb* 3 b).

1465 *Paston Lett* II 235, I pray yow ye woll send me hedir 1j clue of worsted for dobletts, to happe me thys cold wynter 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg* (1844) I. 236 Ane grit buyst, and certane kemmis, worsettis, spectikyllis, and vther small geir in it 1612 *Sc Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 296 Sewing worssett. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 143 Their loom stands before them, and in their left hand they have several ends of round bottoms of Woorstead of many colours, which they place in their several places 1709 *Phil Trans* XXVIII. 265 She being a Spinner of Yarn or Woosted. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Story Injured Lady* (1746) 7 If a Tenant carried but an Inch of Worsted to mend his Stockings, he should forfeit his whole Parcel 1784 ADAM SMITH *W. N* IV. VIII. (1793) II 307 Woollen yarn and worsted are prohibited to be exported under the same penalties as wool 1841 BARHAM *Ingol Leg., Nell Cook* Scene, Mrs John Ingoldsby at the table, busily employed in manufacturing a cabbage-rose in many-coloured worsteds. 1854 SURTEES *Handley Cr.* lx (1901) II. 152 The young ones sought out their threads and their worsteds to work her a collar or a piece of crochet work each 1889 *Harduncke's Sct.-Gossip* XXV 134 The syphon, which may consist of a single thread of wool or worsted

4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Made of worsted or worsted yarn; said of cloth, thread, garments, etc., also in specific names of fabrics or materials, as *worsted braid, damask*, etc.

1410 *Rolls of Parlt* III 637/2 Les Worstedes appelez Worsted-beddes, doubles, & sengles. 1492 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* I 202 For ij dowbil wirssat beltis til him, price iij s 1502 *Ibid* II 198 For iiij elne worsait ribane to cord the said goune 1533 *Test. Ebor* VI 43 A wolsted dublet 1566 in Peacock *Eng Ch Furniture* (1866) 67 Item iij worsted copes 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 74 Spangled like to the wooested stockings of Saturne 1605 ERONDELLE *Fr Gard* D 8 b, I will haue no woorsted hosen 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb., Widow's Tears* iv, The woosted thred Is cut, that made us clothing 1720 T GORDON *Humous 1st* I 45 Renouncing his Buckles and conforming to Woolsted-Tapes 1748 SMOLLETT *R Random* xvii, His white silk stockings were converted into black worsted hose. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The thumb of his mother's worsted glove might hold the treasure of the whole clan 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 Worsted shag [is made] at Banbury and Coventry 1858 LYTTON *What will He do?* I vi, Two small worsted rugs. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* II, Voluminous worsted curtains falling before the narrow windows. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 524 Worsted Braids...Worsted Damasks

Comb 1767 *Ann. Reg* 158 The looms of a worsted-lace-weaver

5. Simple attrib. and adjective comb., as *worsted-breaker, -comber, -dealer, -factory, machinery, -maker, -making, manufacture, -manufacturer, merchant, mill, repository*, †*-shearing*, †*shearman, -spinner, -spinning, -throwster, trade, -weaver, -weaving*

1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 217 These two endless chains pass over fluted guide-rollers (like those more obviously seen in the *worsted-breaker) 1702 in P. Wright *New Bk. Martyrs* (1784) 808/1 William Hussey, a *worsted comber 1830 PARSON & WHITE *Directory Leeds* etc. 426 *Worsted Dealers. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 554/1 A *worsted factory in the north. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2819 *Worsted machinery 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 95 Weuerys, *worsted-makyrs, tukkarys and fullarys. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c 16 § 5 The said mysterie and occupacion of *Worsted makinge. 1805 LUCCOCK *Wool* 156 The state of the *worsted manufacture 1736 in *Rec Convent Royal Burghs Scot.* (1885) V. 604 The case of the silk and *worset manufacturers 1801 T PECK *Norwich Directory* 11 Crowe William, Worsted-Manufacturer. 1481 *Paston Lett* III 278 One Bolt, a *worstede marchaunt. 1880 GOLDW SMITH *Cowper* VII 100 The letter slides from spiritual despair to the worsted-merchant. 1836 W WHITE *Hist.* etc *Norf.* 96 Two *worsted mills at Norwich. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Worsted-repository*, a shop where fancy knitting-wools are sold. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c 17 § 1 The *Woisted Sheremen wythin the seid Citie have chosen Wardens of *Worsted sheryng 1830 PARSON & WHITE *Directory Leeds* 171 *Worsted spinners 1895 *Daily News* 21 June 9/2 The *worsted-spinning business of Henry Pease and Company 1716 *Lond Gaz* No 5401/4 A *Worsted-Throwster by Trade. 1835 URE *Philos Manuf* 68 The *worsted trade of England 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/2 The craft of *Worsted Wevers 1707 *Lond Gaz* No. 4319/4 George Durant, of the City of Norwich, Worsted-Weaver. .

Worsted (wʊ̄·ɪstĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. WORST *v.* + -ED] Defeated.

1699 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 198 The worsted party, by the fate of war, being deprived of their estates 1780 S. J PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed 4) II 52 The general on the worsted side affected to be dismayed 1812 J. & H. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* i. (1873) 6 God bless the guards, though worsted Gallia scoff. 1869 GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* III 84 A place of refuge for fugitives, and for the worsted party expelled from other portions of Greece

absol. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict Florence* xiv, To submit is the worsted's duty

Worstedness. *rare.* [f. WORST *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being worst.

a 1665 J GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 92 Lastness or worstness in estate or condition.

† **Worsum, wursum.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 **worsm** (uuorsm), **wursm**, 3 (9 *north. dial.*) **wursum** (**wrusum**), 4, *Sc.* 6–7, 9 **worsum**; *Sc.* 7 **worsam, -some**, 6 **woursome**, 9 **woursum**. *β.* 3, 6 *Sc* **wirsum** (3 *Orm.* **wirrsenn**), 9 *north. dial.* **wirsom** [OE. *worsm, wursm*, metathetic form of the more usual *wormes, wurmes* (also *wyrmes*), app. related to *wyrm* WORM *sb.*] Purulent matter, pus

α. *c* 825 *Epinal Gloss* 777 *Pus*, uuorsm. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* I 100 Heo þæt worsm [*v. r.* worms] ut atyhð. *Ibid* II 202 Oþ þæt he þæt wursm of muðe hræce. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 274 Mine wunden gedereð neowe wrusum [*v. r.* wursum] & foð on eft uorte rotien. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 12835 Ouer-al wrang vte worsum and ware, And wormes creuld here and bare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair loppent blude. 1595 DUNCAN *App Etym* (E D S), *Pus, sanies*, worsum of a byle. 1610 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* III 95 For Bewitching of ane kow, quhairthrow þe haill milk that scho þaireftir gaif was bluid and worsam 1623 P. FORBES *On Rev.* IV 15 It is not mixed with bloud . much lesse with bloudy worsum. 1666 *Despaut Gram.* D 4 a (Jam.), *Tabes* rotten and putrified blood and worsome. 1808 JAMIESON, *Woursum, Worsum*, purulent matter; S pron *wursum* 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed 3), *Wursum*, pus; particularly when foul

β *c* 1200 ORMIN 4782 War & wirrsenn toc anan Ut off hiss lic to flowenn *a* 1250 *Ancr R* 322 (Titus MS), Hwon al þe fulðe scheawes him & wringes ut tat wirsum. 1597 in *Misc Spalding Club* (1841) I. 93 Thow keist witchecraft on the said cow, that scho gewe no milk, bot lyk wirsum or wenem 1847 HALLIWELL, *Wirsom*, foul pus. *Yorksh.*

b quasi-*adj.* Purulent.

a 1599 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 444 He hes not skunnert at thy worsum bylis, and botchis.

Wort (wɜ̄ɪt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **wyrt**, 2 **wirte**, 6 *pl.* **wirtes**; 2 **wert**, 4 *pl.* **wertes**; 1, 3, 5–7 **wurt** (5 *pl.* **wurten**), 3 **wrt**, 3–7 **worte** (5 **wourte**), 4–**wort** (5 *pl.* **worttus**, 6 **woort**). [OE. *wyrt* root, plant = OS. *wurt*, OHG. (MHG. and G.) *wurz*, ON. (Icel., Norw., Sw., Da.) *urt*, Goth. *waurts*, the stem is related to those of ON. *rót* ROOT *sb.*, and of L *rādix*, Gr. *ῥίζα*.

For the history of the spelling and pronunciation, see the note to WORM *sb*.]

1. A plant, herb, or vegetable, used for food or medicine; often = pot-herb.

Not in ordinary use after the middle of the 17th cent. and now *arch.* As a second element, however, retained in various plant-names, as *colewort, liverwort.*

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxxxix 6 On marne swe swe wyrt leoreð *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xxiii 173 Manegra cynna wyrta & grasu *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke xi 42 ȝiuð teoðas minte & cunela & ælc wyrt. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 70 Deos wyrt þe man betonicam nemneð. *c* 1205 LAY 31884 Þat folc flah in to wudes heo luueden bi wurten *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 119 Ilk gres, ilc wurt, His owen sed beren bad he. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 6999 It wolde finde hom lec & worten inowe bi þe zere 13 . *E E Allit. P* A 42 Schadowed þis wortez ful schyre & schene, Gilofre, gyngure, & gromylyoun, & pyonys. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 170 Whan she homward cam she wolde brynge Worines or othere herbes tymes ofte *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Hakke smalle by wortis and persyl. *c* 1475 *Macro Plays, Mankind* 265, I was neuer worth a pottfull a wortis, sythyn I was borne. 1531 ELYOT *Governor* III xxii (1883) II. 343 Wortes that the feldes do brynge furthe, for their potage. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxv 642 Cynes is set in gardens amongst potte herbes, or wurtes 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* VII 238 *Wirta* or *Wurta* Woortes, for which wee now vse the French name of herbes 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Yr, Winter* xvi II 204 It is an excellent pleasure to be able to take pleasure in worts and water, in bread and onions. 1755 JOHNSON, *Wort.* 1 Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort, spleenwort.* 1864 COCKAYNE *Leechd.* (Rolls) I Pref p lii, We find the healing power of worts spoken of as a thing of course 1888 A. S WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* cxv 330 And worts and pansies there which grew Have secrets others wish they knew.

† **2** A general name for any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica*; colewort. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 190 Woman mylk and wortis soupith. *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* I 154 Saue wortis [*excepti caulibus*] sowe in hem what euere hit be. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-Bks.* 69 Hare in Wortes—Take Colys, and stripe hem faire from the stalkes *a* 1500 *Mourn Hare* in *E E Misc.* (Warton Club) 44 Yf I to the toune come or torne, Be hit in worttus or in leyke 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Brassica . anglice vocatur* wortes *aut* Cole *aut* Cole Wortes [1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. 1 123 *Fal* Good wotts? good Cabidge] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX iv II. 11 Heie is the stem of a woort so well growne, here is a cabbage so thriven and fed, that a poore mans boord will not hold it. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* III. ii, I am poor, yet digging, pruning, . Planting of Worts and Onions, any thing That's honest, . I'll rather chuse 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, To M. Jo Wicks* 12 A Dish Of thrice-boyl'd-worts. 1755 JOHNSON, *Wort* 2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

† **3** *pl.* = POTTAGE 1 *Obs.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182 Prol. 231 He shall lat ordeynn wele his soper with wortis of the necke of the hert and of oþer good metes 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 114 Wortes made of olde chese, cicer, cristall beaten to powder and taken with hony 1547 BALDWIN *Mor Philos.* 7 If thou, Diogenes, couldest flatter Dionise, thou shouldst not need to make woorts 1556 WITHALS *Dict* (1562) 51/2 *Pulmentum*, a meate made lyke grewell or wortes

† b With qualifying word: esp. *long worts.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks* 5 Lange Wortys de chare —Take beeff and merybonys, and boyle yt in fayre water; þan take fayre wortys and parboyle hem in clene water [etc.] *Ibid*, Lange Wortes de pesoun. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 518 Frumenty with venesoun, pesyn with bakon, longe wortes not spare *c* 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) B 1 b, For to make small wortes.. then take herbes of the beste that thou can gete for wortes, and hewe them small

4. *Comb*, as †*wort blade*, †*-leaf*, †*-plant*, †*porridge*; †wort-cropper, a name for the hare; **wort-cunning** (pseudo-*arch*), the knowledge of herbs and plants; †**wort-stock**, a cabbage-stalk; †**wort-yard**, a herb-garden. Also WORT-WORM.

14 . *Lat-Eng. Voc.* (MS Harl 2257), *Caulis*, . a *worte blade 13 *Names of Hare* (MS. Digby 86 if 168 b), Þe cawelhert, þe *wort croppere 1864 COCKAYNE (*title*) Leechdoms, *Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* 13 Rosted in a Dockeor *Worte leafe. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr Wülcker 786/37 *Hoc oluscubum*, a *wurtplant. 1556 in W H. Turner *Select. Rec Oxford* (1880) 240 Item, *worte porrege, . 11j^d 14.. in Wr -Wülcker 594/32 *Mandavus*, . a *wortstoke 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX ix II. 50 Wort-stocks beeing dried and burnt into ashes *c* 1000 *Cambr. Ps.* cxliii 13 *Pruniptuaria*, hordyrn *vel* *wyrt-geardas *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 331 He suffrede not, for defaute of preching, Goddis vyneȝerde passe to a wortȝerd. 1382 — *1 Kings* xxi 2 ȝif to me thi vyn ȝerd, that I make to me a wort ȝerd

Wort (wɜ̄ɪt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **wyrt**, 5 **wirt**; 4– **wort**, 4–7 **worte** (5 **wortte**), 4 **wourt**, 5 **wurt**(e, 5–7 **woort** (6 **woorte**). [OE. *wyrt* = OS. *wurtja* spicery, MHG and G. *würze*, spice, brewer's wort), f the stem *wurt-*; cf. *wyrt* WORT *sb.*[1]]

1. The infusion of malt or other grain which after fermentation becomes beer (or may be used for the distillation of spirits), unfermented beer. † Of beer: (*to be*) *in wort*, still unfermented. (See also SWEETWORT.)

c 1000 *Ags. Leechd.* II 268 Bewylle þone þriddan dæl on hwætene wyrt. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 158 Fro wort to ale. *a* 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon) 16 *Cirmellum*, worte *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-Bks.* II. 107 Seth hem [*se* quinces] in goode wort til þey be soft. 1492 *Acta Dom Concil* (1839) 243/1 Þe spolyatioun of hirf a chalder of malt in ail and woit. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Garden* (1578) 54 In the first Woorte there goeth out of these Hoppes almost no vertue at all. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Nay then two treyes, an if you grow so nice Metheg-line, Wort, and Malmsey. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 8 They put in willowe leaues and broome buds into their woort in steed of hoppes 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 385 It were good also to try the Beere, when it is in Wort, that it may be seene, whether [etc.] 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1699) I 314 This in 2 hours time will ferment and froth like Woit 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess Artif Philos* 65 When a parcel of Wort, brewed in the common manner, is become fine by standing 1738 *Gentl Mag.* VIII 140/1 An eighth Part of the Wort evaporated in three Hours boiling 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 24/1 By the excise rules, 100 gallons of such wort ought to yield one gallon of proof spirit for every five degrees of attenuation 1868 SPENCER *Princ Psych.* VI. VII (1872) II. 72 Fermenting wort gives out carbonic acid. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict* c 24 § 5 (1) No person may, without being licensed, Brew or make wort or wash

† b. *Sc. To play wort*, to work or stir the mash in the brewing vessel. *Obs*

1644 *Markinch Kirk Sess. Rec.* 10 Jan, The collecteres . delateth that Alex^r Greig his wyff & his woman wer playing wort *Ibid* 12 May, James Robertson denyed that thair was any wort played in his hous the fasting Wednesday.

† c. *fig. To cast in one's worts that*, etc.: to give one something to meditate upon or consider. *Obs*

1539 CROMWELL *Let to Hen. VIII*, 5 Feb. (1902) II 176 And yet further I casted in his worttes that if they wold regarde them [*sc* the Pope's censures] your highnes was and

shuld be hable..to defende yourself ,and that..they shuld not fynde your grace unfournished of all thinges expedient.

2. An infusion or decoction of malt formerly used in treatment of ulcers, of scurvy, and other diseases.

1694 SALMON *Eate's Dispens.* (1713) 717/2 This medicine will do much better in a strong Decoction of Ground Malt, Anglice Wort. 1766 in Macbride *Th. & Pract. Physic* (1772) 642 The first day he took the wort, he had the following scorbutic symptoms. 1770 RUSH in *Med. Observ.* (1772) IV. 367 An Account of the Usefulness of Wort in some ill-conditioned Ulcers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in names of utensils and materials used in brewing, as †*wort-cake, -condenser, -cooler, copper,* †*dish,* †*-fat, -filter, -lead, -refrigerator,* †*-stone,* †*-trough, tub, tun*; also *worts-receiver.*

1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Let to Admiralty* 3 My Yeast-powder..to set the first parcel of *Wort-cakes in fermentation. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wort-condenser*, one for condensing the vapor which rises from the wort in the process of boiling. *Ibid.*, **Wort-cooler*, usually a shallow vat of large area, in which the infusion of malt is placed to cool 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Journ.* I. 406/2 The consumption of fuel was much more considerable in the immense grate under the *wort copper. 1747 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1774) 80 In the brewhouse ..a *wort dish, sixpence. 1367 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p lxxviii, iiij galfatts sive *wourtfatts. 1583 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 172 Ane maskling fatt, ane wortfatt. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wort-filter*, one for extracting the clear liquor from the boiled mash. 1420 *Inventory* in *Lincoln Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30. f. 69, 2 *wortleddes. *a* 1550 in Strutt *Horda* (1776) III 65 Item 6 wort leods, callyd coolars. 1893 NETTLETON *Manuf. Spirit* 103 They drain by several pipes..into a *worts-receiver. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Wort-refrigerator*, an apparatus for cooling wort after boiling with hops and previous to fermentation. 1529 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1883) 178 A mask fat, a *wort stane. 1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 30 A browyn leed..a maskefatt,..and a wortston. 1485 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371, j *wort trogh de lapide. 1660 *Melrose Regality Rec.* (S.H.S.) I. 295 Ane woorttroch 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 320 Foure gyle fattis and ane *wort tube. 1635 *Toke* (Kent) *Estate Accts* (MS.) fol. 178 The great *worte tunne in bruhouse.

†Wort, *sb.*3 *Sc. Obs.* [Metathetic form of *wrot* WROOT *sb.*] The snout of a pig.

1507 *Extracts Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 436 That nay swyne be haldin withuin this toun, vtteuche band, or ane ring in thar wort,..and gif thai be fundin vteuche band, and without ring in thar wort,..thai salbe eshet, [etc.].

Wort, variant of WHORT.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 370 Black Worts. Black Whortle-berries.

†Wort, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Metathetic form of *wrot* WROOT *v.* Cf. WORT *sb.*3] *trans.* Of swine: To root or dig *up* (ground).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 Ane swine that ..wortis othir mennes landis, sal be slane. 1560 *Maitl. Club Misc.* III 218 That odiouse Beast and lecherouse Swyne (quhai hais worted and ruted vp the Lordes wyne yard so far as in him wes) 1597 JAS. VI *Daemonol.* III. i. 59 When as Swine wortes vppe the graues. 1808 JAMIESON, To *Wort, Wort-up,* v.a., to dig up.

Wort, var. *vorte,* FORTE *conj.* (= until).

a 1400 *R. Glouc. Chron.* (Rolls) 4920+22 Vorte [MS. *a.* wort] God yt wolde amende.

Worth (wŭrþ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 weorþ, weorð (1–2 weord), wurð (2 wurhðe), wyrþ, 1, 3 wurþ, 2–3 wurth (5 wurthe, wyrtht); 1, 4 worþ, 3– worth (6 wortht), 4–7 worthe, 6 woorth, wourth(e. [OE. *weorþ* (*wurþ, worþ*) neut., = OFris. *werth,* OS. *werd,* OHG. *werd* (MHG. *wert,* G. *werth, wert*), ON. *verð* (Norw. *verd,* Da. *værd*), Goth. *wairþ.* Cf. WORTH *a.*]

1. Pecuniary value; †price; †money.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliii. 13 Ðu bibohtes folc ðin butan weorðe. *c* 893 *ÆLFRED Oros* IV. x. 198 Þeh he he hie sume wið feo gesealde,. he þæt weorð nolde agan. 971 *Blickling Hom.* 89 Hire innoþ þu gefyldest nigon monaþ mid ealles middangeardes weorþe *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxvi. 9 Þys mihte beon geseald to miclum weorþe, and þearfum gedæled. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 31 Þet he nime þa like ehte oðer his wurð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 150 Nis heo unisele þet mit te wurð of heouene buð hire helle? 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7674 Þe King William uorto wite þe wurþ of is londe Let enqueri streitliche [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12390 Treen beddes for to make, Was he wont for worth to take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 46 That al the gold of Cresus halle The leste coronal of alle Ne mihte have boght after the worth. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 539 He sholde yeve to them eschaunge to the worthe of the same acris. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 1 Chryses with things of price,..His daughter captiue helde by Greekes by worth hir home to buy. 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 133 A pearle..makes all base, & to come under the worth thereof. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 27 Rising and falling of Commodities is always between several Commodities of distinct worths. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 133 The bark..Charg'd with a freight transcending in its worth The gems of India. 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Doctors' Commons,* Some poverty-stricken legatee, . selling his chance .for a twelfth part of its worth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV 41 Of little worth Was all the gear that hall did hold.

b. The equivalent *of* a specified sum or amount.

For OE examples see PENNYWORTH, and cf HALFPENNY-WORTH, *pounds'worth* (s.v POUND *sb.*1 4), SHILLINGSWORTH.

1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot* I. 258/1 The malis..of the vi merkis worth of land of the Redecastell. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* IV. 55 b, This victualler had about him in Gold to the Worth of 20. Florins. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iii. 22 I'de rather then the worth of thrice the summe, Had sent to me first 1627 *Treasurer's Almanacke* (ed. 2) B 6, The Operation of the worth of 30 *li.* Annuitie for 6 yeares *a* 1687 PETTY *Polit Arith.* viii. (1692) 108 If the Tradesmen..could do one Million worth of Work extraordinary. 1782 COWPER *Table-T.* 85 The worth of his three kingdoms I defy, To lure me to the baseness of a lie 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 410 'Take Five horses and their armours;' .'My lord, I scarce have spent the worth of one!' 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xxiii, He always gets the worth of his money.

†**c.** In allusive phr.: The amount or value *of* something small or insignificant. *Obs*

13 *Guy Warw* (A) 150 Þer nas man þat bireft him worþ of a slo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. IV. 170 3it 3eue 3e me neuere þe worthe of a russhe. 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov* I. x. (1867) 24 Beggyng of hir booteth not the worth of a beane.

†**d.** Money (in contrast to goods). *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5393 Þai had noþer worth ne ware þat þai moght for þaur mete spare

2. The relative value of a thing in respect of its qualities or of the estimation in which it is held.

Freq. with implication of high value: cf b

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Hit sseweþ þet þe wordle is ydel, ine his inge vyl, in worþ biter 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 25 Of Selver that was overforth Schal ben a world of lasse worth 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 174/2 Ye Worth of a thing, *precium, dignitas* 1599 STORER *Life & D Wolsey* C 3, A man made old to teach the worth of age. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 42 This bad inscription which I insert more for the honor of the name, then the worth of the verse 1616 DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast* 2 A man knoweth not the worth of a thing before that he wanteth it 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I. i 880 Nor doth the bold'st attempts bring forth Events still equal to their worth. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art Poet.* 526 Let them not come forth, 'Till the ninth ripening Year mature their Worth. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. ix, I knew not..the full worth of steadiness and prudence till I knew this young man. 1857 MAURICE *Epist St John* I. 4 He made me see the worth of habits, the worth of acts, the worth of moral purposes. 1877 C. GRIKIE *Christ* XXXI. (1879) 370 The worth of man's homage to God does not depend on the place where it is paid

b High or outstanding value, excellence. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Three Weeks' Observ* D 2 b, A paire of such Organs, which for worth and workemanship are vnparalelld in Christendome 1659 *Gentl Calling* VI xvii. 435 Any thing that carries the stamp of ancient worth and nobility. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* V ii. § 16. 469/2 A covetous Pelagian, and one that had nothing of worth in him.

3. The character or standing of a person in respect of moral and intellectual qualities, *esp.* high personal merit or attainments.

In early use also comprising rank or dignity

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II iv. 102 His worth is warrant for his welcome hether. 1593 — *Rich II,* III iii 110 By the Worth and Honor of himselfe,..His comming hither hath no further scope, Then for his Lineall Royalties. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 19 He was a iust Prince, full of worth and magnanimitie 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat Embassie* Ded A 2, The accomplished mirror of true worth, Sr. T H the elder 1655 ASHE *Funeral Serm. Gataker* 46 To favour the Son very highly for his own worth and work in the Ministry 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. 265 How hard for real worth to gain its price? 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xvi. 103, I regard him for his own worth's sake, and for his uncle's 1788 J HURDIS *Village Curate* (1797) 14 The down-cast eye of modest worth, Which shrinks at its own praise. 1827 SOUTHEY *Funeral Song, P'cess Charlotte of Wales* 21 Henry, thou of saintly worth. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 3 Each did much to raise the measure of worth of mankind.

b. In *pl*, †sometimes of one person

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II ii. § 4 How can you him unworthy then decree, In whose chiefe parte your worthes implanted be? *a* 1593 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III iv. 1037 If that your maiestie can looke so lowe, As my despised worths. 1616 T. SCOT *Philomythie* II. C 3, If either of you, thinke you can Out of your owne worths, proue more fit. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon.* 116 Honourably preferred, and prouided for according to their worthes.

4. In the phrases *of great, little, no,* etc., *worth.*

1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. iii. 21 A goodlie Ladie That seemed to be a woman of great worth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V. lxii. § 15 As the sacrament it selfe is a gift of no meane woorth 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V iv 161 Euerie day Men of great worth resorted to this forrest 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 70 Seeing resistance of no worth, [they] fled 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 952 Forgive him, then, thou bustler in concerns Of little worth. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* XXX, Caldrons and tripods of great worth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 397 And two dear things are one of double worth. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Colonna & Buonarotti* Wks. II 217/2 A man of highest worth.

b. *Of worth*; of high merit or excellence.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLV. i, My harte endites an argument of worth 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* III. i. 107 She is promis'd by her friends Vnto a youthfull Gentleman of worth. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 38 Rings and Iewels of Gold inammeld and set with stones of worth and lustre. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat Solyman* 84 All the Kaanas or Governments of Persia were likewise bestow'd upon persons of worth. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. Pref. p VII, Women of worth and sense are to be found everywhere. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV 391 Her thin white hand, that wore a ring of worth 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXVII, The sordid wretches, conceive those temptations too powerful for men of worth.

5. The position or standing of a person in respect of property; hence *concr.*, possessions, property, means. *Obs* or *arch.*

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* II. vi. 32 They are but beggers that can count their worth. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. (1615) 109 Euery Gentleman, Husbandman, Farmer and householder of any worth 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 206 They generally loue play·. so that..they will hazard all their worth, themselues, wiues, children and other substance. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. 227 She gave in an estimate of her worth, to what amount the Ladies knew not.

1812 CRABBE *Tales* XVII 172 To legal claims he yielded all his worth

†**6.** *To take at, of,* or *to worth; to take* (*accept, bear, have*) *in worth,* or *in good worth; to take* (or *bear*) *well in worth*: to take (something) at its true or proper value; to take in good part, to be content with. (See also AWORTH *adv.*) *Obs*

(*a*) 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XII 125 Take we her wordes at worthe, for here witnesse he trewe. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* n ij, I thanke the that thou tokist it to worthe *Ibid* q ij b, Thi mynde or hert that shulde take it at worthe. *c* 1520 *Everyman* 903 This memoryall men may haue in mynde, Ye herers take it of worth

(*b*) *c* 1481 *Paston Lett.* III. 278 Yf she be eny better than I wryght for, take it in woo[r]the, I shew the leeste *c* 1490 CAXTON *Rule St Benet* (1902) 234 He that it was sent vnto shall take it in worthe & cherefully *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1439 And so as ye se it wyll be no better, Take it in worthe suche as ye fynde 1576 GASCOIGNE *Kenelw Castle* Wks 1910 II 100 That you take in worth my will, which can but well deserve 1636 SIR R. BAKER *Cato Variegatus* 16 When a poore friend, a small gift gives to thee. Take it in worth and let it prayssed be

(*c*) *c* 1500 *Yng Child Bk.* 114 in *Babees Bk.*, Be it gode or be it badde, Yn gud worth it muste be had 1523 [COVERDALE] tr *Dulichius' Old God* (1534) Oj, Yf greate abbottes wolde take my salutation in good worthe it sholde be redy for theym. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 82 It becommeth me to take it in good worthe, I am not better then he was. 1576 R. PETERSON *G della Casa's Galateo* 26 Some neuer take in good worthe the honour and courtesie that men doe vnto them 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell* A 1j b, Not doubting that you wil take this small gift in good worth 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St.* I vi 16 He compounds with his father to accept in good worth the utmost of his endeavour

(*d*) *a* 1542 WYATT *Poems, Lo I how I seek* 8 Hap evyll or good I shallbe glad To take that comes as well in worthe 1564 *Brief Exam* A iij, I trust your most Reuerende fatherhood wyll beare all these thynges well in worth 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Leprrs* A 2, Pardon my rudenesse herein, and take it well in woorth.

Worth (wŭrþ), *sb.*2 Now only *Hist.* Also 7 woorth. [OE. *worþ* (*weorþ*), *wurþ,* = OS *wurd,* MLG *wurd, word*] An enclosed place, a homestead

Except in quot 1649, only by inference from place-names in which it forms the second element.

1575 LANCHAM *Let* (1871) 4 The name. is called Kenelworth. Syns most of the Worths in England stand ny vntoo like lakez [etc.] 1628 COKE *On Litt* 5 b, Worth signifieth a watry place or water 1649 *Deed of Conveyance, Windsor,* All those two closes one on ye Spittlehill and the other in the Woorth comonly called Margret Acre 1917 *Q Rev.* Oct 338 Probably the 'worths' were farms on clearings made later than the original settlements

†Worth, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare*–1. [Perh. an error for WORTHING.] Manure.

1609–10 *Act 7 Jas I,* c. 18 § 2 The Counties of Devon and Cornewall, where the moste parte of the Inhabitantes have not commonly used any other Worth, for the bettringe of their Arrable Grounde and Pastures.

Worth, *sb.*4, error for ORD (beginning).

14 *Sir Beues* (S) 293 [He] tolde [it] boþ worth and ende.

Worth (wŭrþ), *a.* Forms 1–2 weorþ, weorð, weorðe, 1–5 worþ, 3–5 worþe, 3–6 worthe, 3– worth, 1, 3 wurð, 1–5 wurþ (*Orm.* wurrþ, 3, 5 wrþ), 3–5 wurth (5 wurght), 4–5 wurthe; 5 wourth, 6–7 woorth (6 -the); 5 werth, 9 *dial.* wirth. [OE. *weorþ, worþ, wurþ,* = OFris. *werth,* OS. *werd,* MDu. *wert, weert* (Flem. *weerd*), *waert* (Du. *waard*), OHG. *werd* (MHG., G. *wert*), ON. *verðr* (Icel. *verðr,* Norw. *verd,* Sw. *vard,* Da. *værd*), Goth. *wairþs*; the relationships of the stem are obscure. OE. also had the derivative form *wierðe, wyrðe,* which is represented by *wurðe, wurthe,* in early southern texts, see WURTHE *a.* The Anglian form of this, *weorðe,* cannot in ME. be distinguished from *weorð.*]

Almost always (now only) in predicative use, or following the sb as part of a qualifying phrase.

I. 1 Of the value of a specified amount or sum; equivalent to (something) in material value.

Also used indefinitely in direct or indirect questions; see group (*b*).

(*a*) *a* 695 *Laws Ine* lv, Ewo bið mid hire giunge sceape scill. weorð. *Ibid.* lviii, Oxan horn bið x. pæninga weorð *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11416 Somme riche robes, wyþ [*v r* worth] many poundes. *c* 1350 *Athelston* 391 Now is my goode hors forlorn, He was wurþ an hundryd pounde *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 712 At the beddes hed he fond A sword, worthe an Erllys lond. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 86 3e haue a comyn sayng among you, and sayn þat Godys grace ys worth a new fayre. 1480 WARKWORTH *Chron.* (Camden) 25 Alle the good that was therin, whiche was worthe xx ml li or more. *c* 1530 [see MARCH *sb.*2 2]. 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* 81 Though the horse be nat the xx part worth in value of the summe of money. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 44 A rottenly mould is land woorth gould 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* VII 289 An ell of the scarlet of Venice or of Turkie-cloath is here worth thirtie ducates. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paræm.* 45 A penny at a pinch is worth a pound 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past* V 127 What Present worth thy Verse can Mopsus find! 1705 ADDISON *Italy, Pavia* 28 It [the statue] is esteem'd worth its weight in Gold 1779 WARNER in Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV. 285 He would be worth a mint of money, and make one of the best hunters in the kingdom. 1839 LANE *Arab Nts.* I. 80 It is worth ten pieces of gold. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 122 The money of all nations is worth, at its maximum, the property of all nations, and no more

(*b*) *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1085 He lett ge-writan

..hu mycel ælc mann hæfde & hu mycel feos hit wære wurð *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* lvii 37 Loke what it is wiz [= wrþ], þat ye ne sette na felun price þar-on. 1528 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II 19 A Fyne .whych amountyth nygh asmoche as the sayd landes be worth clyerly to be solde. 1605 Erondelle *Fr. Gard* K 5 b, There is a fayre Diamond, what is it worth? 1795–6 Wordsw *Borderers* III 1278 Pray tell me what this land is worth by the acre 1905 'G Thorne' *Lost Cause* II 37 What'll it be worth when it is reaped?

ellipt. *a* 1690–1874 [see Candle *sb* 5 f] 1883 D C Murray *Hearts* xviii, The game didn't seem worth the candle

b. Of (such-and-such) value *to* a person. Also with dative of person.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* xii, [The Dene sayd] I pray yow what is this benefyce worth to yow a yere. 1533 More *Apol* x Wks 867/1 Al the landes and fees that I haue is not at this daye woorthe yearelye to my lyuynge, the summe of full fyfty e pounde 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 303 Certenly that countrey is not so much worth vnto hym, but that, if he myght with his honour, he coulde be content to forgoe it 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 160 He said the first oath should stand and that it should be worth her 100li 1686 tr *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 83 Which Employment was worth to him about fifteen thousand pounds yearly.

c. In contemptuous comparisons. Sometimes *ellipt* after verbs of action: see (*b*).

For further examples see Button *sb.* 1 b, Cress 2, Fas 2, Fig *sb*[1] 4, Fly *sb*[1] 1 d, Halfpenny 1, Haw *sb*[1] 2, Leek 3, Mite[2] 1 b, Pease *sb* 2 b, Pin *sb*[1] 3 b, Preen *sb* 1 b, Straw *sb*[1] 7, Turd 1 b.

c 1250 *Orison of Our Lady* 28 in *O E Misc* 160 þis liues blisse nis wurð a slo *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 86 ibid 95 Hit nere on ende wrþ on heryng. *c* 1290 *St James* 52 in *S Eng Leg* 35 Ouwer power nis nouȝt wurth au hawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26991 Hop es god at hald wit houe, bot til vnskil noght worth a gloue. 1303 R Brunne *Handl Synne* 769 For euery gadlyng nat wurþ a pere 'Takyþ ensample at ȝow to swere *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3167 þis lond nis worþ anay [= an egg], When þou darst do swiche adede *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* 1 24 þat fled, And all þaire fare noght worth a flye. 1390 Gower *Conf* I 334 To hasten is noght worth a kerse 14 ? Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 597 For all the baytys that ye for hym haue leyde be nat worth a peere. 1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph.* 8 Whereas in maters not woorth a blewe point wee will spare for no cost *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen VII*, 7 She knewe it to be but a feigned & peinted mattre & not woorth two strawes 1580 Fulke *Retentive, Discov Dang Rock* II 181 Therfore these three differences are not worth three chippes. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 72, I would say they [the Jesuits] had no scholerisme worth a blew button amongst them

ellipt. 1776 Foote *Bankrupt* II 36 Manufacturers, and meagre mechanicks? fellows not worth powder and shot.

(*b*) 1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1725) 204 þou fisshes not worþe a leke, rise & go þi ways 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A. viii. 54 Schal no deuel at his deþ-day deren him worþ a Myte *c* 1425 *Macro Plays, Castle Persev.* 2227 Go hens! ȝe do not worthe a tord!

2. Of material value; capable of being estimated in terms of money or some other material standard; valuable as a possession or property. Qualified by adv. of quantity, as *little, much,* †*nought.* †*Well worth*: of full value. *arch*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 213 þe sullere loueð his þing dere and seið þat it is wel wurð, oðer betere; þe beker seið þat hit nis noht wurð *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 306 Lityl is worth the reme of an ey 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 118 As for a gosse hawke I gett non here yett for my lordd Chamberleyn beyth hem upp and [= if] they be any thyng wurth 1558 T. Watson *Seven Sacr.* xviii 113 Bye me one or twoo of the best of them and leaste woorthe 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II iv C iv b, Ah sir, when one is hungry, good meat is much worth 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ Conv* III (1586) 138 It may rightly be saide that the feathers are more worth then the byrde 1615 W Lawson *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 6 Fruit blown vnripe, are small worth 1718 *Entertainer* No 19 126 A Carbunkle is more worth than a Rock. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 68 My Time or Labour was little worth, and so it was as well employ'd one way as another

b. Of value in other than material respects. *arch.*

c 1200 Ormin 11156 Mare wass hiss bede wurrþ þann alle þeȝre lakess *c* 1205 Lay. 26555 Nis noht wurð þratte buten þer heo dede æt 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 2318 His sacringe was lute worþ & naþeles it was ydo 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 25 That figure Betokneth how the world schal change And waxe lasse worth and lasse *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 36 Hyt ys so muche worthe, The vertu therof no mon telle may 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I xii, Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely, than to lyue rychely beyng euer in daunger 1568 Cecil in *Cal St Papers Irel* Pref 8 Marry I an ounce of advise is more worth to be executed aforehand than in the sight of perrills 1579 Googe *Lopes de Mendoza's Prov.* 32 That wisedome is more woorth then the weapons of the mightie 1648 Gage *West Ind* 37 Their prayers for them is more worth then the means of sustenance which they receive from them. 1672 Marvell *Reh Transp* I. 19, I do not think it so much worth to gain his approbation 1781 C Johnston *Hist J. Jumper* II 173 A blessing that is more worth than all the wealth of which the Jews have ever cheated honest men 1834 Southey in *Corr w C Bowles* (1881) 311 He will have a living lesson, better worth than Divines could teach 1871 B Taylor *Faust* II II ii 148 Little worth is woman's beauty, So oft an image dumb we see

3 Of a specified or certain value in other than material respects

1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 810 To soþ þou seidest me, þat as muche as ich hadde ich was worþ 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 8550 þy lyfe hym þynkeþ ys wurþ no þyng 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 261 For riht wisdam is worþ al þe world riche. 1362 Langl. *P Pl.* A Prol. 75 Weore þe Bisschop . worþe bope his Eres, Heo scholde not beo so hardi to deceyue þe peple. 1526 J Rastell *Hundred Merry Tales* (1866) 93, I pray yᵉ teche me my Pater noster, & by my trouth I shall therfore teche the a songe of Robyn hode that shall be worth xx of it 1590 Spenser *F Q* I iii 30 A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sowre 1617 Morvson *Itin* I 248, I thought an howers rest worth a Kings ransome 1638 Chillingw. *Relig Prot* I. iii. § 26. 139 Neither is this deduction worth any thing 1713 Addison *Cato* II, i, A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty, Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage. 1795–6 Wordsw *Borderers* II 1003 A thought that's worth a thousand worlds! 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxviii, A night-cowl of good claret is worth all the considering-caps in Europe 1849 Lytton *K Arthur* VI lxxx, But one live dog is worth ten lions dead 1867 Freeman *Norm Conq* I vi. 574 The judgement of a competent tribunal is always worth something 1894 *Solicitors' Jrnl* XXXIX 2/1 In a matter of this kind a grain of common sense is worth a peck of scientific hair-splitting

b. In the phrase *as much as .. is worth.*

1711 Steele *Spect* No 24 ¶ 4 It is as much as my Life is worth, if she should think we were intimate. 1849 Cupples *Green Hand* x, To haul on a wind was as much as her spars were worth

c. *For all* (*it, one*) *is, was worth*: to the fullest extent Orig *U S.*

1883 *Mercury* (N Y) in Ware *Passing Engl.* 5 Scalchi, to use a side-walk phrase, played Siebel for all the character was worth. 1884 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 1 Oct 2/4 The Boston Post, having worked the bogus letter for all that it was worth, now admits that it was a forgery 1889 Gunter *That Frenchman* xxi 298 [The steamer] is driving, for everything she is worth, down the waters of the Finnish Gulf 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 197 We spun round and round . I steering the whole time for all I was worth.

†**4.** Valuable; of value or use (*to* some end); worthy. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 90 Zaynte paul heþ hyer ynemned þe meste gentile guodes þet man may do and þet mest were ywoned to by worþ and profiti 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* v. 13 To no thing it [salt] is worth ouer, no bot that it be sent out, and defould of men 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret* 196 Hit is noȝt wourth, the Science and Iugementes of the Sterrys. 1449 Pecock *Repr* III. viii. 325 And therfore this afore sett answere is not worth. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2545 To Ryde A-ȝeyne hem All by dene Or ther worthe walles holde.

†**b.** Worth while. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pro l.* 785 Vs thoughte it was noght worth to make it wys And bad him seye his voirdit as hym leste 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II 1 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonyng with eny persoon of the laise vpon eny mater of Goddis lawe, but if he be able [etc].

5. Of standing in respect of possessions, property, or income; possessed of, owning. Usu. with specification of the sum.

1460 *Paston Lett.* III 429 Enquere of hym wher his goode is, and what he is wurthe , for I undre stande that he is wurthe in money vᶜ marke 1497 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 123 She is called worth mli beside hir land. 1532–3 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Euery suche person beynge worthe in mouable substaunce the cleere value of xx li or aboue 1551 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 59 Gentlemen that . wolde not be seen in london so disgysed for asmoche as they ar worthe or hope to be worthe 1567 Harman *Caveat* 61 The troth is she would wekely be worth vi or seuen shyllinges with her begging 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 257 Sr Theodore Mayerne is dead and left his dawghter wourth a hundred thousand pounds in ready mony 1676 Etherege *Man of Mode* III. iii, You are for Masks, and Private Meetings; where Women engage For all they are worth I hear 1711 Steele *Spect* No 260 ¶ 1 If all my Securities are good, I shall be worth Fifty thousand Pound 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* lxxxii, She assures me that I shall be sole heiress of all she is worth. 1821 Lamb *Elia* 1 *Old Benchers Inner T'*, He was master of four or five hundred thousand pounds; nor did he look . worth a moidore less 1878 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q Neighb* xxxii, She will be worth something when she is married.

†**6.** Of persons: Of account or importance; entitled to respect or honour, worthy. *Obs.* (In OE also of things)

Beowulf 1902 He þæm batwearde..swurd gesealde, þæt he syðþan wæs. maþme þy weorðra. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 Welig & weorð & rice & foremære on his agnum earde. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 A swa he gecneordra, swa hiō he weorðra. *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS.) an 876 þa gislas þe on þam here weorþuste wæron. *c* 1200 Ormin 5020 & tu þe selff narrt nihht nohht wurrþ Wiþþutenn Godess hellpe. *c* 1205 Lay. 30993 þer neoren eorles no wurðer [*c* 1275 worþere] þene cheorles. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (E) 172 ȝa, leue lord, godes sone, welcom be þou & worþ come. 1340 *Ayenb* 23 þet byeþ þe heȝe men and þet byeþ mest worþ *Ibid.* 90 Huo þet lest heþ, lest is worþ *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2498 He wan a-ȝen to william & to his worþ make. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C xi. 310 Fore þe more a man may do, . The more is he worth and worthi. 1535 Coverdale *Prov* xvi. 32 He that can rule him selfe, is more worth then he yᵗ winneth a cita.

II. †**7.** Of sufficient merit, entitled by merit, deserving, *to* be or do something. *Obs.*

In OE. usually expressed by *wyrðe*; see Wurthe *a*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II 316 We ðe næron wurðe beon his wealas ȝecigde *c* 1200 Ormin 2357 Pærþurrh wass ȝho wel wurrþ to ben Swa wurrþedd her onn erþe. *Ibid* 19875 Forrþi wass ȝho wurrþ att Godd, To don þatt dede o Sannt Johan. *c* 1205 Lay. 2965 Hu mochel wor3 leste þu me [*c* 1275 hu mochel worþ holdist þou me] to walden kineriche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12822, I am noght worthe to lese þe thuanges of his sco 1340 *Ayenb.* 231 Naȝt ne is worþ to habbe maidenhod of bodye þet heþ wyl to by y spoused *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* 1 (*Peter*) 332 He. mad hym byschope; for þat he ves worth to haf sic degre 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 107, I trowe ther be noman That halt him lasse worth than I To be beloved. *c* 1420 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. 4502 He was worthe to wyn victorys.

b. Deserving or worthy of (something). †In early use with genitive.

In OE only in form *wyrðe*, Angl. *weorðe*

c 833 *Will* in Birch *Cartul Sax.* I 575 Ða hwile þe God wille ðæt ðeara ænig sie þe londes weorde sie. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi § 1 For his cræftum he bið anwealdes weorðe, ȝif he his weorðe bið 12 in Bracton *De Leg Angl* IV. i. (Rolls) III. 284 He ne es othes worthe that es enes gylty of oth broken *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10353 Now, loke if þis lede soche longyng be worthe, As þou writis in þi wordes *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 922 Than es þer wark worth mikyl mede. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 12302 (Trin) Þe childes frendes fro þat houre helde ihesu woi þe honoure. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 1245 Ilkane be werk and be will Is worth his rewarde. 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew Garden* (1626) 18 And it is hardly possible to misse in graffing so often, if your Gardiner be worth his name 1772 T Mudge *Descr. Timekeeper* (1799) 19 It flatters me not a little that you should think any thing of mine so much worth your trouble. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* lii, The captain is not worth his salt. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 194 He will have recognized..How much that's good in man. makes Monsieur Léonce Miranda worth his help

†**c.** Without const: Of merit, deserving. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I 358 Your place is ordeyned in hevene after þat ȝe ben worþe.

†**d.** Deserving on account of demerit or fault. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS. B) 72 In worde, & werk I am to wite and worth to blame. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 44 (Fairf) Our dedis fra our hert takis rote, queþer þai be worþ bale or bote *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7104 Wel were it worth to bene brent

8. Sufficiently valuable or important to be an equivalent or good return for (something). Also const. *of* *Worth* (*the*) *while*: see While *sb.* 3 b.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* IV. 355 The queene. beet Iudas ful ofte, but al for nouȝt, ffor it was not worþ þe while 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II viii. 129 Thair with my handis wrocht I worth my deid 1556 Huggard *Display Protestants* 40 It shall be worth the traueill to say somwhat therein 1642 C. Saltonstall *Navigator* 65 They [the Theorems] will give you so great a light that it will be well worth your labour 1667 Milton *P L.* I 262 To reign is worth ambition though in Hell. 1711 W. King tr *Naude's Ref. Politics* 111 107 That the crown of France was well worth the trouble of hearing one mass. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 23 Ye, who sometimes think the glory Of the labour scantly worth,

b. With vbl. sb. (in early use with *the*, *one's*) as complement. †Also *to* with inf. (quot. 1559).

The const also occurs with OE *wyrðe, weorðe.*

In recent times the illogical use of *worth for worth while*, and vice versa, is frequent.

(*a*) 1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* IV vii X ij b, My corne..was not worth the cuttyng downe 1559 Clough in Burgon *Life Gresham* (1839) I. 255 It was sure a sight worth to go 100 myles to see it! 1582 N. Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* I v. 23 (*margin*) Three smal Ilands discouered not worth the entering. 1617 Morvson *Itin* I 32 A Tower.. worth the seeing, for the antiquity and building 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 112 All histories will tell you, it is a point worth the looking into 1669 Earl Sandwich tr *Barbo's Art of Metals* I. (1674) 129 It is very well worth ones making a journey purposely to see them. 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* cccxlii 300 Hang 'em All up they are not Worth the Begging 1798 Wordsw. *Peter Bell* III 815 An Ass like this was worth the stealing! 1832 Lister *Arlington* II. 252 You may think it little worth the telling, but you shall know every thing

(*b*) 1591–5 Spenser *Col Clout* 85 Well I weene it worth recounting was 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 28 Viewing round about all what was worth seeing in so famous a place 1686 [Allix] *Dissert* iii in *Ratramnus' Body & Bl* (1688) 54 It is worth observing, that the Adoration of the Sacrament sprang not up till some Ages after. 1751 Hume *Enq. Princ. Morals* vii (1902) 256 [He] soon lost his iron lamp, the only furniture which he had worth taking 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* viii iv, That the matter is somewhat spread is now not to be helped, and therefore little worth thinking of. 1836 *Hints on Etiquette* (ed 2) 15 If a man be worth knowing, he is surely worth the trouble to approach properly. 1877 Mallock in *19th Cent.* Sept 251 (*article*) Is Life worth living? 1889 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* III. 285, I have then, as at all times, found life eminently 'worth living' 1915 Sisam *Skeat's Havelok* p. xxxi, When a text has any claims to belong to the thirteenth century, it is worth noticing what evidence it contains for the lengthening of short vowels in open syllables

c. With nouns having the force of vbl sbs.

1660 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) IV 231 He is acquainted with diuers things worth the knowledge. 1744 M Bishop *Life* 137, I .was very inquisitive in asking about every particular Thing that was worth my Observation. 1772 *Junius Lett* lxviii. 338 It is worth the reader's attention to observe. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iii, 'They are not worth your notice,' said the dismal man 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 76 The rusting of this particular metal is worth closer study.

†**9.** Fit, meet, proper *Obs rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7515 It es noght worth, leif sir king, þat man in godd haue mistrouing. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 3426, I maynly ȝow swere,..þe worthe wage þaim [to] wayue þat þai haue wele serued. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 441 Certes to blame ben þe lordes grete, þat hir men lete Vsurpe swiche a lordly apparaille; [It] Is not worþ.

Worth (wɜ̄ɹþ), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc *arch* Forms: (see below). [Common Teut.: OE. *weorðan, wurðan* (*wearþ, wurdon, geworden*) = OFris. *wertha, wirtha, wirda* (WFris. *wirde*), OS. *werðan* (MLG. and LG. *werden*; MDu. and Du. *worden*), OHG. *werdan, werthan* (MHG. and G. *werden*), ON. and Icel. *verða* (Norw. dial. *verda, verta*, MSw. *varþa, vardha*, Sw. *varda*, Da. *vorde*), Goth. *waurþan*. The stem is prob. the same as that of L. *vertĕre*, OSlav. *vrŭtĕti, vratiti* (Russ *vertjet'*), Lith. *versti* (stem *vert-*), Skr. *vṛit* (*vártatē, vartti*) to turn, the sense in Germanic having developed into that of 'to turn into', 'to become'. Cf.-ward *suffix.*

OE. compounds are represented by the obsolete For-worth and I-worth.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. a. *Inf.* α. 1 weorðan, wurðan, wyrðan, 2–3 wurðen, wurþen, 3 *Orm.* wurrþenn, 3 wrþan, 4 worþen, worthyn. β. 2 wurðe, 4 werþe, 4–5 worþe, 4–6 worthe. γ. 4 worþ, 4–5 worth ð. 4 worde, 5–7 *Sc.* word.

α. *Beowulf* 2526 Uncsceal weorðan swa unc wyrd geteoð. *a* 900 *Andreas* 282 (Gr.) Sceal feorhgedal æfter wyrðan *c* 1000 *Daniel* 115 (Gr.) Þætte rices gehwæs sceolde ende wurðan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 147 He wiste, þat hit wurðen solde. *c* 1200 Ormin 492 Þatt nan ne sholidde wurrþenn þa sett to wurrþenn prest. *c* 1205 Lay 1234 Þar on þu scalt wrþan sæl. *c* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 200 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 It sollen wurþen to nout. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 262 (B M MS.) Ne schal me neuer worþen wel. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 9 Schent mote y wurþen. *a* 1400 in *Anglia* XVIII. 324 Ȝif on be in poynt to worthyn wod.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 147 He spec of þat he sholde wurðe. 13 . *Guy Warw.* 111 Saiche o miȝt y neuer werþe. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 327 God lene him grace to god man to worthe. *c* 1400 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 491 Cursed mot he worthe *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1217 What shall worthe of ys twoo?

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 930 To puder sal þou worth again 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B II. 47 Lat hem worth til lewte be iustice. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 2878 He bad hym..on a blonk worth. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 120 What wyl worth of thys man?

δ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22489 (Edinb.) Þe sternes, sal, worde al blak sumans col. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1181 Now quhat sal word of me? 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 30 He wald word man for our saluation. *a* 1665 W. Guthrie *Serm.* 14 (Jam.) What will word of my wife?

b. *Pres Ind.* (*3rd sing.*) α. 1 weorðeð, (uuiurthit), wyrðeþ, 3 wurðeð, 4 worþeþ (*pl.* worþen); *north.* 1 wordes, 4 worþes, -is (*2nd* worþest), 5 worthis, *Sc.* wordis, wourdis. β. 1 weorð, wierð, wyrð, wirð, wurð, 2 wrð, 3 wurþ, 3–4 worþ, 4–6 worth (4 worht); *2nd* 1 wyrst, 3–5 worst

In OE. and early ME. the present tense is sometimes used in place of the future.

α. 735 [see B. 2]. *a* 900 *Andreas* 483 (Gr.) Ȝif ðu larna þinra este wyrdest. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke 1 34 Huu wordes ðis? *a* 1000 *Laws of Æthelbirht* lxv, Ȝif hanes hlice weorðeþ, iii scillingum gebete. *c* 1205 Lay. 8786 For ȝet heo wurðeð þe la3e. *c* 1290 *Beket* 998 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 135 Alle we worþez i-brouȝt to nouȝte. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 36 Hit wortheth al to wyn. 13 *Guy Warw.* 407 Þou worþest to hewen. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 1106 Hit worþez to yourez. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.) Þe ouir party .. worþeþ more lyȝte, and þe neþer parties . worþen more heuy. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 782 Vp he worthis vppon his stede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 706 ȝone is Wymond, I wait, it worthis nȝ weir. *c* 1480 Henryson *Cock & Jesset* 23 þe bow þat ay is bent Wordis vnsmart.

β. *a* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* iv, Þonne he betwux us & hire wyrð. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii. 111 He wierð self to ðæs onlicnesse. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist* Pref. i (1890) 2 Hu wurð he elles ȝelæred? *a* 1000 *Laws Æthelbirht* lxv, Ȝif he healt weorð, þær motan freond seman. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 19 Ðu, to duste ȝewyrst [*v.r.* wyrst]. *Ibid., Exod.* vii. 9 Heo wyrð to næddran. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Fram þa forme man to þa latst þe wrð et þes wrldes ende. *c* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 304 in *O. E Misc.* 120 And selde wurþ he blyþe and gled. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1570 So is þe stude icluped nou & euere worþ. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 128 Sauned worþ he neuere mo. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 488 Þyn snaunt worþ dere aboȝt. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. Prol 187 Siekyt worth thir bestis skymnis.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2232 Þou worst þer king anon 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 404 Ysauued worstow [*v.r.* worst þou] neure. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 805 Elles þow worst beleyn. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P.) 1505 Certys, syre, thou worst schent.

c. *Pres. Subj.* 1 weorðe, (uneorthae), 2–3 wurðe, (*pl.* wurðen), wurþe, 3 wurthe, 4 wurth, 3–4 worþe, 4–6 worthe; 4 worþ, 4–worth, (4 wortht, 5 vorth); 6 *Sc.* wirth.

735 [see B. 2 b]. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III 58 Ȝif nægl of honda weorðe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Iþonked wurðe him. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Ure fon . wulled swo don, bute we wurðen us warre. *c* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 633 Wel worþe he wid. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 434 Waried wurthe he. *Ibid* 2873 Blissed worþe his soule ay! *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* ii 11 Wele worth þe while. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 146 Mensked he worþe! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 597 Till ye fay worthe *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4872 Woo worth the tyme. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlv. 9 Wo wirth the fruct. And wo wirth him 1563 *Homelies* II. *Passion* II 199 Wo worth the tyme that euer we synned. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt Brit* ix xviii 887 Ah woe worth him.

d. *Imper.* 4 worth, 5 worthe.

a 1330 *Otuel* 823 Worþ vp bi-hinden me her. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 Thanne worthe upp, Walis

2. *Past Tense.* (*1st and 3rd sing.*) α. 1–3 wearþ, wearð, warð, 2, 4 ward (2 uuard), 3–4 warþ (3 *Orm.* warrþ); 2–3 werð, werþ, 4 werþe, werth; *pl.* 1 wurdon, 2 wurðon, wurþen, 5 worden. β. 3 wurð, wurd, worþ, (4 worþe), 4–6 worth (5 worthe). γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 5 word, 5–6 worde

α. *a* 900 *Andreas* 1343 (Gr.) Hwæt wearð eow? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 On ðam dæge wurdun herodes & pilatus ȝefrynd. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Wurþen men suiðe of wundred. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt viii. 26 Þær warð ȝeworðen mychel smoltnyss. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 133 Sum [seed] .. werð totreden. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 167 Þe lichame warð bretful of wunden. *Ibid.* 181 He, wearð þar mide acheked. *c* 1200 Ormin 10960 Þærafftterr warrþ itt efft to nohht. 13 . *Guy Warw.* 4723 Opon a mule sche warþ anon. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* V. 277 At laste he werþe sike. *c* 1400 *Chron. R. Glouc.* (Roll.) App. G. 171 Noble he werþ & riche *c* 1400 T. Chestre *Launfal* 131 He ward yn greet dette. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xvi (Arb.) 34 Thus worden my teeth al blody.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 99 Þat bred wurð to fleis. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 945 His name ðo wurð a lettre mor *Ibid.* 1197 Ȝhe wurd wið child. *c* 1275 *Duty of Christians* 109 in *O. E. Misc.* 144 Þat folk worþ eft wrope i-spild 1387 Trevisa *Higden* V. 195 Lowys . worþe sike *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvi. 186 What worthe of hit he ne knew *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 13 Wictaill worth scant. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v xi 86 The myndis worth agast.

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 420 He worde stane-dynde. 1570 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 137 He knewe not what worde of them

3 *Past Participle.* α. 1 ȝeworden, 2 -ðen, 3 -wurðen, 4 iworþe. β. 1 worden, 2 wurðen, 3 *Orm.* wurrþenn, 5 wurthen; 2–3 worðen, 4 worþen, 4–5 worthen, *Sc* 4–5 worthyn, -ine, 5–6 worthin (6 -ing), 6 wordine γ. 2 wurþe, 5 worthe

α 972 *Blickl Hom* 223 He.. sona weard hal ȝeworden. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt viii 26 Þær warð ȝeworðen mychel smoltnyss *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 And is þat..iwurðen to meastling. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* IV. 287 Þe Parthes þat were i-worþe rebel.

β. *c* 1000 *Daniel* 124 (Gr.) Weard he acol worden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 He spec of þat .alse þeh3 hit wurðen were. *c* 1200 Ormin 3873 Godess Sune Wass wurrþenn mann. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* iv (*James*) 198 Herrod.. wes worthine þe devilis lyme. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9691 To frete hora with fyre, þat were fey worthen 14 . Wyntoun *Cron* (W) iv 1654 Thai had sene The wethere worthing brycht and schene. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxli (1869) 139 On horse he is wurthen vp. *c* 1480 Henryson *Want of Wyse Men* 6 Wit is worthin wrynkis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. Prol. 26 Wenis thou . the craw be worthin quhite. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (S T S) 29 That God is wordine mane.

γ *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 219 Also suteliche swo it wurþe were *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. vi. 516 Lete se what schulde haue worthe of the men.

4. *Weak forms.* a. *Pa t.* 3 wurðede, 5 wurthed; 4–5 worthed(e, -id (*Sc.* -yd); *Sc.* and *north.* worthit,-yt(5 wourthit). b *Pa pple.* 4 worþed, worthed, *Sc.* 7 worde, 9 wort.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2946 De fisses .wurðeden dead. 13 . *Gaw & Gr. Kn.* 485 Til worþed an ende. *Ibid.* 678 A duk to haue worþed. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 354 Thame worthit .. abyde. *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb.) xxiv. 122 Þe whilk.. worthed till a worthy and a Cristen man. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 307 What at wurthed of þe bodie cuthe neuer man tell *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 973 Thus wourthit schir Gawyne wraith *a* 1500 *Hist K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) *S* iij, The kyng .worthed there vpon. 1570 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 149 He knoweth not what is woorde of the graill 1629 Z Boyd *Last Battell* 425 (Jam.) What can bee worde of such a..professor. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 38 What could be wort of a' the sheep

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To come to be, come to pass, come about, happen, take place.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 34 Cuoeð. [Maria] to ðæm engel, huu worðes ðis? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. viii. 26 He bebead þam winde & þare sæ, & þær wearð ȝeworðen mycel smyltness. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 147 He spec of þat þe sholde wurðe. *Ibid.* 197 Hit is worðen alse ure louerd wolde. 13 . *Northern Passion* H 410 Or þe kok haue krawin thrise Sall it worth opon þis wise. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Kn.* 485 Wyth wele walt þay þat day, til worþed an ende, in lounde. *c* 1400 *Leg. Rood* iv. 127 And so it wurthed at þe last þe eros al out of minde was past. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* xvi. 38 Aftyr this, worth gret spech yn-to all þe lond.

b. In the subjunctive mood, expressing a wish for something to happen to one, usually with dat. of person.

13 *Cursor M.* 25633 (Göttt.) Gabriel said, 'leuedi! ful of blis, ai worth þe wel!' *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2221 He let his oth al ouer-go, Euere wurþe him yuel and wo! *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2567, I ne wot in wat wise to worche be best, but worþe god wiþ alle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 493 Eft he seyde to hem selfe wo mote þou worþen. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 482 But ever worthe hem wel that doth thee moche sorwe. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 295 Þe dor tyneth on hym for euermore and so eurelasting farewel worthe hym and hys werkys.

c. In the phrases *woe worth* (now arch.), and *well worth* (obs.) followed by noun or pronoun. (Cf. Woe A 4, Well *a.* 1)

(*a*) *c* 1205 Lay. 3359 Wa worðe þan monne þe lond haueðe mid menske. 13 . *Cursor M* 21902 (Edin.) Antecriste wa worþe his wit! *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4118 Ȝif I wrong seie any word, wo worþ me euer 1390 Gower *Conf.* III 320 Wo worthe evere fals envie! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 260 Woo worthe the oure that euer I was made in! 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* iv. xi 132 Wo worth this sword, for by hit haue I geten my dethe. *a* 1542 Sir T. Wyatt *Poems* (1913) I. 76 Thou toke her streight from me 'that wo worth thee! 1600 Holland *Livy* v. xlviii. 211 Wo worth men conquered, and downe with them still 1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., Widow's T* 21 Woe worth the Time, woe worth the day, That reav'd us of thee, Tabitha. *a* 1801 R. Gall *Poems & Songs* (1819) 30 Wae worth ye, sir! it sets ye ill To talk to me in sic a style 1810, 1870 [see Woe A. 4]

(*b*) *c* 1205 Lay. 13079 Wel wurðe þe Vortiger þat þu ært icumen her. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 155 Wel wurðe his miȝt, ðe wrout is on ðe ferðe day! 13 *Gaw. & Gr Kn.* 2127 Wel worth þe, wyze, þat woldez my gode. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* ii 5 It es wrokin, I wene, wele wurth þe while. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v 379 Wel worth of dremes ay þese olde wyues. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox & Wolf* 35 Weill worth my Father, that send me to the lair.

2. To become, come to be (something). a. With sb. or adj. as complement.

735 *Bæda's Death-verse* 1 Fore there neidfaerae naeniȝ uuiurthit thoncsnotturra than him tharf sie 971 *Blickl Hom.* 175 Þa hwile þe he þær stod, he wearþ færinga ȝeong cniht. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron* an. 1135, And uuard þe sunne suilc als it uuare thre niht ald mone *Ibid* an. 1154, Þat ilce dæi þa sæclede he & ward ded. *c* 1200 Ormin 160 Oþre unnfæwe shulenn ec Full glade & blipe wurrþenn *c* 1205 Lay 32107 Þenne scullen i[n] Bruttene blissen wurðen riue *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1175 Abimalech wurð sek on-on 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 2806 Louerd he worþ of france *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 836 Til y tristrem se, No wol þ y neuer blipe. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 265 Bute þe loweste þat liuede his lord mihte worþe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I 289 Scheepe þat drynkeþ of þat oon [river] schulle worþe blak, and schepe þat drynkeþ of þat oþer schul worþe whyte. *a* 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS* 699 in *Anglia* XVIII. 324 Ȝif on be in poynt to worthyn wood For peyne of teth, dragance is good *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII. iii 145 He suld hawe worthyd rede for schame A fre kynryk swa til desame 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S T S) 45 For dout that thai worth proude and hautayn of thair office 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv Prol. 245 O lust, . Thy self consumyng worthis insaciable.

b. With past participles

735 *Bæda's Death-verse* 5 Hwæt his gastae .. æfter deothdaege doemid uueorthae. *a* 1154 *O. E Chron* an 1135, Wurþen men suiðe of uundred & of dred. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 133 Sum of þe sede feol bi þe weie and werð to-treden *c* 1200 Ormin 347 Þatt streon þatt wass. lac to wurrþenn offredd her O rodetreowness allterr. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1943 In ðis disternisse, Ȝet wurðe [he] worpen naked and cold. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 2801 Cristendom worþ icast adoun. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2291 But god now hem help, slayn worþ þei slepend 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B xix. 404 But þow lyue by lore of *spiritus iusticie*, . ysaued woistow neuie *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1871 If þou tarie longe her-wyþ þou worst y-schent Heȝe þow woist an honge. *c* 1425 *Eng Cong. Ireland* xlix 124 Al the contrey forth ther-aftyr worth so I-storbet, that [etc.].

3 With prepositional or adverbial complements:

a. To come to be, attain to being (in a particular place or condition).

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* iv, Swa deð eac se mona þonne he betwux us & hire [the sun] wyrð *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1028 Þonne, Adames cynn..weorþeð foldræste eardes æt ende. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 327 Þo he adde is bone ido he werþ aslepe rist þere *c* 1374 Chaucer *Compl. Mars* 248 He wend anon to worthe out of his mynde. *c* 1400 Trevisa *Higden* VII. 505 The stretе werth a fuyre *c* 1400 T. Chestre *Launfal* 131 So savagelych hys good he besette, That he ward yn greet dette. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 1096 Lat it worth at my wil the wourschip to wale.

b. To turn or be converted *to* something; to change in status *to*

Beowulf 2203 Heardrede hildemeceas to bonan wurdon *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 870, Hit þa þæt ær wæs ful rice, þa hit wearð to nan þing *a* 1023 Wulfstan *Hom.* xxx. 145 We sceolon on worulde wurðan wurmum to æte *c* 1200 Ormin 6976 Þatt steorrne Warrþ all to nohht Affterr þatt Crist wass fundenn *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 99 Þat bred wurð to fleis and þe drinke to blod. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 And is þat tu wendest gold, iwurðen to meastling. *c* 1300 *K. Horn* (Laud) 467 Þou art so fayr and bryȝte, þou schalt worþe to ȝwyne. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1106 Quat-so-euer I wynne in þe wod, hit worþez to yourez. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 746 And ich a beggers brol . worþ to a writere. 1456 Sir G Haye *Law Arms* (S T S) 211 Sa that, bot gif thare war a soverane all the world wald woith to nocht

c To get *up, on* or *upon*, a horse, etc.

c 1290 *Beket* 1164 in *S. Eng. Leg* 139 Þe holi Man..werth op and rod him forth wel faste. 13. *Guy Warw* 4723 Opon a mule sche warþ anon *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5053 (Kolbing) A destrer þo ladde Agreuein & seyd, 'Worþ her on hastiliche!' *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II pr. ii (1868) 35 Worþe vp [*L ascende*] yif þou wilt *c* 1400 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxxiii, þe horsmen þat beth þere at þe deth, shulde worthe vppe on horse *c* 1450 Lovelich *Merlin* 11398 Kyng Arthewr be þe Reyne his hors took son, . 'My leve frend,' he seide, 'worth vp in haste' *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) *S* iij, For thy the kyng Boccus anon Toke hors and worthed there vpon

d To become *of* (= happen to, betide). Also with *on*.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sel Wks II 277 God behiȝt hem Isaac, and tolde what shulde worþe of him *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We wist neuere what worthed of þe remenaunt *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v vi 516 Lete se what schulde haue woi the of the man in these ȝeeris, if thei hadden not be mad religiose. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef Edw. VI* (Arb.) 120 What wyl worth, what wyl be the ende of thys man? *c* 1570 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 150 He knew not from whence they came, or what worde of them 1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 425 (Jam.) Then many shall wonder what can bee worde of such a blazing professor. *a* 1665 W Guthrie *Serm* 14 (Jam.) What will word of my house? And, What will word of my goods and gear? 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 38, I was considering what could be wort of a' the sheep

e. To pass *away*, go *hence*, remain *after* (= behind).

13 *Cursor M* 19110 (Edin.) Þe lastand dede sal worþe awai *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2355 Wende listly hennes & late me worþ after. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1975 Þou shalt haue þat I hete & þou hence worth. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 22588 (Trin.) Lord god þat lasteþ ay Þou shal vs do to worþe away.

4. *To let* (one) *worth*: to let alone; = I-WORTH 6.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2330 Per fore he was so prout & þe king nas him sulf bote as a ssade, & let im worþe al out. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3597 'Lat me worþ', quaþ william, 'þat schal i wite sone' 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. Prol 187 For-þi I conseille alle þe comune to lat þe catte worthe *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6037 Late ladies worthe with her thyngis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii 58 Than seide Merlyn, 'Let me worthen ther-with, and I shall a-quyte me of the couenaunt that I made'.

5. To behove, need, be necessary. Usu impersonal with dative preceding (*him worthit*, etc.). *Sc.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 194 Him worthit, magre his, abyde In till ane hamelat neir thair-by *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* ii (*Paul*) 651 Þis Nero worthit ay of ned..ryse aye quhene

his master come nere *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. 333 þis Pyppyne þan Werthit til tak til hym Off Frawns þat tyme þe gouernaylle. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III, 271 Schir Amar said, 'Irewis it wordis tak'. *Ibid.* VIII 1616 Off this sayn[g] me worthis for to ces.

† Worth, *v*[2] *Obs* Forms: 1 weorðian, wurð-ian, wyrðian, *north.* worðigan, 2–3 wurðien, -in, wurðen (3 *Orm* wurrþenn), wurðgin (*pa pple.* 2 iwurðȝed, 3 iwur(d)get), wurðie, 3 wurrþe, worþi, 5 worth(e. [OE. *weorðian, wurðian,* f. *weorþ* Worth *sb*[1]]

1. *trans.* To honour (a person or thing); to treat with honour or respect.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xvii 123 Ðu weorðast ðine suna ma ðonne me 971 *Blickl Hom.* 11 Weorþian we eac þa clapas his hades *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv 8 þis folc me mid welerum wurþað [*v r* weorþað]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 45 We aȝen þene sunne dei swiþeliche wel to wurþien *c* 1200 Ormin 2358 Þærþurrh wass ȝho wel wurrþ to ben Swa wurrþedd her onn erþe. *c* 1205 Lay 13422 Þas cnihtes weoren an hirede hæhliche iwurðed *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 262 Ihesus. Ros fro ded on ðe sunenday, ðat is forð siðen worðed ay *Ibid* 3503 Wuið ðin fader and moder so, ðat ðu hem drede *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 2124, I wald more worth .. a wyse man disciple, þan þe honour þat Acheles a3t

b. To pay divine honours to (a deity); to worship

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* iv iv 162 þa diofla þe hie an simbel weorþedon 971 *Blickl Hom* 27 Ȝif þu feallest to me & me weorþast *c* 975 *Rushw Gosp* John iv 22 Ȝie worðigas þte ȝe ne wutun, we worðiȝað þte we wutun *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 11 Hine ȝe scule wuiþian and hersumen and luuian mid al euwer heorte *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 45 Ure hlouerd ihesu crist heȝed and wurðed bie he *c* 1205 Lay. 1162 Heo wuiðeden þæt anlicnes þe scucke hit on feng *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1845 Wið newe alter wurðed he wel ðe strong god of ysrael

2 To raise to honour; to distinguish.

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 1195 (Gr) Bið se hwæteadiȝ wiȝȝe weoiðod, se þæt wicg byrð *a* 1000 *Waldere* I. 22 (Gr) Weorða ðe selfne godum dædum *c* 1205 Lay 2614 Al his cun he wuiðede, richen & wrecchen *c* 1400 *Chron R Glouc* (Rolls) App G. 154 Þeos foure weyes on þis lond, kyng belin Made & worþede ham wiþ gr[et] franchise

Worthen, *v nonce-wd* [f. Worth *a.* + -en.] *trans* To raise in worth.

1894 'G. Egerton' *Discords* 241 Woman has cheapened herself through ignorant innocence, she must learn to worthen herself by all seeing knowledge

Worthethy, obs form of Worthy.

Worthful (wē·ɪþfúl), *a.* Forms 1 weorðful, 1–3 wurð-, wurþful (3 *Orm.* wurrþfull), 3 wurthful, 4 worþuol, 7 worthful(l; 6 wyrthfull. [OE. *weorþ-, wurþful,* f. *weorþ, wurþ,* Worth *sb.*[1] In later use app re-formed (partly to match *worthless*) in 16–17th and again in 19th cent, perhaps on the model of G *wertvoll*]

1 Of persons: Honourable, deserving of honour; meriting respect or reverence, full of worth or merit. Also *absol*

Beowulf 3099 Swa he manna wæs wiȝendo weorðfullost wide ȝeond eorðan *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xiv 8 Ne site þu on þam fyrmestan setle, þe læs sum weorðfulra siȝ inzelaðod fram hym *a* 1122 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1086 § 8 Se cyng Willelm ..wæs swiðe iice & wurðfulre.. þonne æniȝ his fore-genga wære *c* 1200 Ormin 5105 Helyas wass an wurrþfull prophete. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1481 Ȝef he is wurþful and aht man 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 þe heȝe men and þe hardi and þe worþuolle 1536 in *Lett Suppr Monast* (Camden) 126 Ryght wyrthfull sir, with due reverens my duty remembred [etc] 1607 Rowlands *Guy Warw* Ep Ded, Disdain not therefore (most worthful and precious spirit) .. to vouchsafe the view of these Artless Lines. 1647 Trapp *Comm 2 Cor.* x. 13 (1656) 728 As any man is more worthful, he is more modest 1849 Rock *Ch. Fathers* II. 272 Those high-born dames and worthful females whom Margaret the queen had drawn about her *a* 1909 G Tyrrell *Autob* (1912) I. 238 The more worthful have to repair the defective training of the noviceship.

† **2** Respectful, reverent; loyal *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III 440 Munecas ȝestaþolode to weorþfulre þenunge hælendes cristes *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2678 Or [= before] hane he hire pliȝt & sworen, ðat him sal feiȝ wurðful ben boren

3. Having worth or value; valuable; precious.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 140 þet heo strenðeð & deð menske hire wurðfule soule. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1017 His wundri werkes & wurðful in eorðe. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E Hom.* I 211 Turn to þe worlde þi wurðful rode þet þu spreddest þe on. 1599 Marston *Antonio's Rev* II ii, That prince that worthfull praise aspires, From hearts, and not from lips, applause desires 1879 Pentecost *In Vol Bk* vi (1882) 43 Just as a man's note is only current and worthful because the man is good 1888 Furnivall *E E T. S, Texts preparing, Gen. Notices* 3 Some [Lives of Saints] are dull But all are worthful for the history of our language 1893 Upton *Hibbert Lect* (1894) 298 The presence of absolutely worthful ideas in our consciousness

Hence † **Worthfulhead,** honour, dignity; **Worthfulness,** value.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3499 Ne let ðu nogt min wurð-ful-hed forfaren in ðe fendes red. 1894 Pentecost in *Brit Weekly* 20 Sept 338 Make this the touchstone of worthfulness in selecting the books

† **Worthihead, -hood.** *Obs.* [f. Worthy *a.*] Honour; distinction; worthiness.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* vi 333 Thar may no man haf worthyhede, Bot he haf wit to steir his stede [*v r.* deid]. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* Ed. Pref (1812) p. x, He was a knyght, electe for worthihode.

Worthiless, obs. var. Worthless *a.*

a 1542 Wyatt *Ps* cii Proem. 15 The Justice y[t] so his promesse complyshythe For his wordes sake to worthlesse desert 1590 J Proctor in C S *Right Relig* A iij, I will leaue you, loth to keep you too long, perusing a worthlesse pamphlet

† **Worthily,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 worþilyche, -lych, worthilyche; 4 worþili, worthily, -yly, 5 wurthyly, wordyly. [var of Worthly *a*, after *worthy.*] Worthy, honourable

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 343 Wolde ȝe, worþilych lorde,.. Bid me boȝe fro þis benche 13 *E E Allit. P.* A 846 For-þy vche saule þat hade neuer teche, Is to þat lombe a worthyly wyf *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1642 A[1] worþiliche wiȝt, wel wo is me nouþe! ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 695 Seyne that worthilyche wy went vn-to chambyre *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 365 (Thornton MS) Scho was the worthilieste wyghte, þat any wy myghte welde.

Worthily (wē·ɪðili), *adv.* Forms: *a* 4 worþ-, worthilych, 5 wurthilyche; 4 worþili, -ily, -yly, 4–5 worthili, 4–6 worthyly (4 -ylye, 5 -ylie, wurthyly), 4– worthily (5 worthithly, 7 worthilie); 5 wordyly(e, 6 *Sc.* wordily *β.* 4 worthelıche, -eli, 4–7 worthely (6 -elie, woorthely). [f. Worthy *a.* + -ly[2]. The *β*-forms are not always distinguishable from variants of Worthly *adv.*]

† **1.** With due dignity, pomp, or splendour. *Obs.* (Passing into sense 3.)

13. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 72 When þay had waschen, worthyly þay wenten to sete *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4290 With a real route he rod hire a-ȝens, & worþili hire he welcomed 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. II. 8, I..was war of a womman worthelı yclothed *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1632 Priam a pales gert make, Full worthely wroght & by wit caste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* iv 12 Thei buryed the body of the knyȝt, worthely among hem in a newe sepulcre *a* 1450 *Contin Brut* 461 This coronacion was worthely doon *Ibid* 486 Lordes and ladyes were worthely served thurgh all the Court 1522 *World & Child* (facs) A ij, I am not worthely wrapped nor went But powerly prycked in pouerte

† **b.** Becomingly, elegantly. *Obs. rare.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 144 Bot his wombe & his wast were worthily smale

2. In a manner befitting one of high standing or character; in accordance with one's own dignity or personal worth; honourably, nobly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II 186 Men tellen þat he doth In armes day by day so worþily þat alle prys hath he. 1382 Wyclif *Ephes* iv 1 So I byseche, that ȝe walke worthily in the clepinge, in which ȝe ben clepid. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 1405 Þai within on þe wall worthili with-stude. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II. 259 Al this sayde worshyp was done vnto oure lady. by cause she had worthyly ouercome the fende 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 462 Hercules and theseus did worthyly and digne of memorye 1569 J. Rogers *Glasse Godly Love* (1876) 188 This blessed state of Matrimony I exhort you that you walke worthely therin 1596 Spenser *F Q.* vi ii 25 Well may I certes such an one thee read, As by thy worth thou worthily hast wonne 1606 Shaks *Ant. & Cl* II ii, 102 Worthily spoken Mecenas. *a* 1629 Hinde *S. Bruen* xxxi (1641) 97 He that had done so worthily at Ephrata, became famous in Bethlehem. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 2 The gentleman has moved worthily, and like a gentleman. 1784 Cowper *Task* v 807 The soul that sees Him, learns at least t' employ More worthily the pow'rs she own'd before. 1807 G Chalmers *Caledonia* I, III. vii 380 He worthily fell, in fighting for his people 1858 J G Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* vii 157 An incident of a life worthily spent. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Feb 5/5 The office he has long worthily held as parliamentary secretary to the Trades' Union Congress.

b. Const. *of*, or ellipt. for this.

1842 W L Garrison *Life* III 15 There are some who do not walk worthily of their profession. 1882 F T Palgrave *Visions Eng* 237 Oft hast thou acted thy part, My country, worthily thee!

3. According to desert or merit; as one (or it) is deserving or worthy; deservedly, justly, rightly

The attribution of desert may be either to the subject or object of the sentence.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 We menge wordis of louynge sa þat worthily he may trow him. 1447 Bokenam *Seyntys, Marg* 86 This blyssyd mayde Margrete wurthyly Be these sexe vertuhs to heuene dede stye 1535 Coverdale *1 Chron.* xvi 25 For the Lorde is greate and can not worthely be praysed 1548 Patten (*title*) The Expedicion into Scotlande of the most woorthely fortunate prince Edward. 1591–5 Spenser *Col Clout* 375 Or be their pipes vntunable and craesie, That they cannot her honour worthylie? 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I 109 The other wines of this Country and all the other fruits cannot be worthily praised. 1642 D Rogers *Naaman* Ep Ded 1 For all men to cast their eyes upon, and that worthily, for most costly and pretious was their matter 1695 Ld. Preston *Boethius* II. 62 That which cannot be taken away is worthily esteemed the most excellent 1825 J Neal *Bro Jonathan* II. 2 We know of no case wherein he [the Wild Man] is worthily represented. 1844 H. G. Robinson *Odes of Horace* I. vi, Who worthily of Mars shall write In adamantine Tunic bound? 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, His father .promised him the succession—which indeed he had worthily deserved.

b. Used with reference to demerit or the punishment for this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* vi xvii (Bodl MS.), Dauid blamed worthilich þe seruantes of king saule þat were sleping 1509 Barclay *Ship of Fools* (1874) I. 247 But suche youth worthely lyue in brawlynge stryfe and payne 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpet* 175 But if thou wilt be styl sturdy .The Lord shall plage the worthely 1592 Greene *Repentance* Wks (Grosart) XII. 187, I haue so often offended thee that I haue worthely deserued death. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* iv 188 As the processe of her life was in many passages therof worthily infamous. *a* 1678 T. Stanley *Hist. Philos* xiii xxix (1687) 933/2 Ingratitude is worthily hateful to all men. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 404 Egregious purpose! worthily begun In barb'rous prostitution of your son

c Fittingly, in respect of subject or matter.

1553 Eden *Treat. New Ind* (A1b) 6 My trauayl herein coulde no wayes be more worthely bestowed 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 14 Here a man not knowing the mystery, might worthely be astonned. 1642 J Eaton *Honeyc Free Justif* 68 That new distinction is the more worthily to be suspected for a corrupter of the Gospel

4. With due devotion or reverence; in a fitting spirit, reverently, devoutly; also, with real desert by reason of faith or good life.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiv 1 Lord wha sall won in þi tabernakile, þat is wha worthily lufis þe here. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars T* P 385 Men may also refreyne venial synne by receyuynge worthily of the precious body of Ihesu crist *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I lxxiii (1869) 42 And if this bred thou wolt nempne and clepe wel and wurthilyche, j sey it is bred of lyf *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) *F* iv b, Yf this word be worthely spoken It shalbe hard fro eith to heuen 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 172 b, Clennesse of hert, wherby they may worthyly laude and prayse god 1565 Harding *Answ. Jewel* 132 By the vertue and efficacie of this Sacrament duely and worthely received 1610 Healey *St Aug Citie of God* xv xxiii 563 Wee do worthily beleeue that the 70 had the spirit of prophecy. 1755 Young *Centaur* I 11 As to God, they say, 'The natural religion commands us to think worthily, and speak reverently, of Him'. 1770 *Sacraments Explain'd* (ed 2) 54 A second Thing required, is the State of Grace, without which, no one can worthily receive this Sacrament

† **5.** At a proper rate or value. *To take worthily*: to accept graciously. *Obs*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 381 Heliye left þe grete richesse . & tooke worþili þe pore ordenance þat a goode man & his wyfe proferid to hym 1390 Gower *Conf* I 180 As thei come Io hire To schewen such thing as thei broghte, Whiche worthili of hem sche boghte

† **Worthine.** *Obs* [OE. **worðign,* var. of *worðig,* f. *worþ* Worth *sb*[2] Survives in place-names as *-wardine*] An enclosure, close; see also quot. 1701.

12 *Reg Prior B M Wigorn.* (Camd.) 95 b, W. persona de Wittuñ pro j Wrthin In festo viij d 1701 *Cowel's Interpr.* (ed Kennett), *Worthinus,* a Worthine of Land, a certain quantity or dimension of Ground so call'd in the Mannor of Kingsland, Com Hereford

Worthiness (wē·ɪðines). Forms: *a.* 4 worþi-, worþynes(s(e, 4–7 worthi-, worthynes, 5–6 worthy-, 5– worthiness; 4 wurþy-, 5 wurthyness(e, wurthines (wurghtinesse); 6 woorthi-, woorthyness(e, wourthines. *β.* 5 wordynesse, 6 *Sc.* wirdines. [f. Worthy *a.* + -ness]

1. The character or quality of being worthy, in various senses: **a** Of persons.

a 1340 Hampole *Pr. C* 3757 þe help .Availes til þe saules in purgatory, .Afur þai er of worthynes. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 178 In al þis world þer nys a bettre knyght Than he þat is of worthinesse welle. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 90 Remembrance That thei toke of his worthinesse Of knyhthod and of gentilesse 1447 Bokenam *Seyntys, Anna* 607 This lady to preysen Afyr þe meryte of hyr worthynesse, Fer pasyth my wyt. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlii 167 By the hyghe prouesse & grete worthynes of blanchardyn. *a* 1533 Berners *Gold Bk M Aurel* (1546) Lvj b, All the world feared Rome onely, for her worthynes in armes. 1550 Crowley *Inform* Sel Wks (1872) 163 Stand not to much in your own conceyte, gloryinge in the worthynesse of your bloude. *c* 1590 *Faire Em* I iv 35 Such costly robes As may become her beauties worthynes 1604 Shaks *Oth* II i. 212 He is a good one, and his worthynesse Do's challenge much respect 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I x. 46 Worthinesse, is a thing different from the worth, or value of a man; and also from his merit, or desert, and consisteth in a particular power, or ability for that, whereof he is said to be worthy. *a* 1676 Hale *Common Law* (1713) 239 They are in Law in the same Right of Worthiness and Proximity of Blood, as their Root was 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 104, I am awaken'd to see more Worthiness in you, than ever I saw in any Lady in the Land. 1801 Wordsw *Prioress' T* I. 30 My knowledge is so weak, .. To tell abroad thy mighty worthiness 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 173 A Divine Charity not only perceives real worth, but even creates worthiness where it did not before exist

β c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 203 Thei semede to be of grete wordynesse *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xiv. 49 O thou free knyght, replenysshed wyth prowesse & of grete wordynesse

b. Of things or qualities.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xvi vii. (1495) 556 Siluer . bereþ þe prise after golde in worþines and valow. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 5536 For ther may be no Richesse Ageyns frendshipp of worthynesse. 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 17383 For love excellyth in worthynesse Euery tresour and rychesse. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 288 All erthly creatures restored ageyne in maner to the worthynesse of effecte that they were made for 1542 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 37 P 1 Suche. hereditamentes shoulde be knytt unyted and annexed, . agreable to the worthiness and dignitye thereof. 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II 67 Next vnto the Rose in woorthynesse, for his Sauour and beautifull whitenesse is the Lillye 1638 Junius *Paint Ancients* 47 Art can doe nothing without the materiall, whereas the materiall without Art hath her own worthinesse. 1675 Baxter *Cath Theol.* II. I 235 Is there ever the less worthiness in it, because God causeth it? *a* 1768 Secker *Serm.* (1771) VI. 132 Convinced of their Mission from Heaven by the singular Worthiness of their Conduct. 1850 Clough *Poems,* etc (1869) I. 167 Say, if you can, when was there most real worthiness of existence.

c. With *a* (and plural), *that*, or *this*.

13 tr Ælred in *Engl. Stud.* VII 328 Now, suster,. go nyer and chalange sum partye of alle þis swete wurþynesse. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II xv 235 Forto be. deuouth remembrid upon Goddis worthinessis 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our*

Ladye II 91 A prerogat ue is an excellente wert y et. 1590 Stockwood *Rules Construct.* 8 This woort inness of one person aboue another, is not of birth or blood 1657 Jer. Taylor *Disc. Friendship* 39, I may take in also the accidental and extrinsick worthinesses. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 12 There is a worthiness consistent with free Grace. 1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I xxxvi 250 My Brother is valued by those who know him best, not . for this or that single worthiness [etc]. 1803 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I 243, I could make a swelling passage about the old gentlemen and their worthinesses. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm Abbey* xxxiii 332 There is a worthiness in God's saints, though that worthiness is itself of God's free giving.

†2 With possessive pron., as a title. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 50 He bad me doo my besynesse That to his hihe worthinesse Som newe thing I schokle boke. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 1938 Sire, wetis it wele, youre worthi nes [etc]. *Ibid* 3163 First wrate I to youre worthines. 1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V 287/1 The grete and outrageouse costes and expenses not unknowen unto youre worthynesses, which I bare, in execution of the said charge. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Bj, Your worthynesse may knowe what my iudgement is. 1602 Chettle *Hoffman* I. (1631) C1, We know your worthinesse is experienc't in all true wisedome. 1608 Heywood *Sa. Iust, Hist* Ded., Your worthinesse.

†3. Ceremony, pomp. *Obs.*—1

a 1450 *Contin Brut* 428 The Quene was dellyuyryd of a feyre sone, whiche with high and grete worthynesse was brought forthe, and cristenyd.

†4. The quality of deserving *to* be treated in a specified manner. *Obs.*—1

1396–7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 303 Jet [this sin] ..passith in worthinesse to ben punischid in peynis of helle.

†Worthing[1]. *Obs* Forms: 1 weorðung, 1–2 wurðung, 1–3 wurðing; 1 worðung, 3–4 worþing (4 worþynge). [OE. *weorðung, wurðung*, f. *weorð-, wurðian* Worth *v.*[2]] Honour; respect; worship.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* iii. 35 For ðære weorðunge ðæs folces he bið on ofermettu awended. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 4 Ne is witge buta worðung. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* ii. 2 Lecge uppan þæt weofod Drihtne to wurþunga. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 59 Þencheð nu men hwilch wurðin(g) eow haueð idon þe heouenking *Ibid.* 109 Godes lage bit ec mon wurðie efre his feder and his moder mid muchelere wurþunge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 33 Ðu giue me seli timinge To thaunen ðis werdes biginninge, Ðe, leuerd god, to wurðinge. *Ibid.* 3787 Of ðo Reklefates for wurðung, Woren mad..Corunes. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Þat ic mote wiþ moch worþing to 30v schow is vprising. *c* 1325 Shoreham III. 182 As al holy cherche þe tekþ, þou make þyne worþynge.

b *Worthing day*, Sunday; *worthing-night*, ? Sunday night.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Þat wes heore sunedei and bet heo heolden heore wurðing dei þene we doð. *a* 1327 *Adam Davy's Dreams* 87 Me met a sweuene, on worþing-niȝth Of þat ilche derworþe knyȝth.

†Worthing[2]. *Obs.* [app. f. ME. *wurþ* Worth *a.* Cf. Gooding *vbl. sb.*] Dung; manure. Also *fig.*, moral corruption or filth.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet smal chef þet flid ford mid þe winde bicumeð wurþinge. *a* 1200 *St Marher.* 3 Ne lettu neauer þe unhwiht warpen hire i wurðinge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þe ilke sari wrecches þe i þe fule wurðinge vnwedde walewoð. þeos walewið i wurðinge, & forrotieð þrin.

c 1582 in T. West *Antig. Furness* (1774) App. viii. 3 D 4, Five hundred fudder, or wayne load, alias coupe load, of wurthinge or dung. 1591 *Broomfleet Manor Roll* (MS.), Item, that Thomas Waile remove his swynestye that the worthing or fylth therof do not corrupt the water. 1592 in *Lancs. Q. Sess. Rec.* (Chetham Soc.) I 54 Eighte wayne lodes of worthinge or dounge. 1605 *Shuttleworths' Acc.* (Chetham Soc) 161, xxj lood of worthing for barlye . ; xv loodes of worthinge, with good store of lyme in yt.

attrib. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 337/1 A Worthing Forke, or a Dung Fork. 1876 E. Leigh *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Wording hawk*, dungfork.

Worthless (wē·ɪplės), *a.* [f. Worth *sb.* + -less.]

1. Of things, etc.. Destitute of (material) worth; having no intrinsic value

1588 Shaks. *Tit A.* v iii 117 Me thinkes I do digresse too much, Cyting my worthlesse praise 1591 — *Two Gent* iv. ii. 6 But Siluia is ..too holy, To be corrupted with my worthlesse guifts. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* Ep Ded, My Lord, this worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play. 1693 Prior *To Hon. C Montague* vii, Scorning at Night the worthless Prey, We find the Labour gave the Joy. 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xviii. 435 A worthless triumph o'er a worthless foe! 1784 Cowper *Epist. J. Hull* 18 Can gold grow worthless that has stood the touch? 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxii, Why should I occasion more bloodshed than has already taken place on so worthless an account? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The indulgence..was clogged by conditions which made it almost worthless. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 11 Nov 3/1 The book seems to us about as worthless as a book can be without being morally offensive.

2. Of persons: Lacking worth or merit; destitute of moral character; contemptible, despicable.

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, v. v. 53 So worthlesse Pezants bargaine for their Wines, As Market men for Oxen, Sheepe, or Horse. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Tragt.* II, *Asp* ..Perhaps he found me worthless. 1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* B 5 b, Seuenthly, and last's a worthy worthlesse crew, Such as heau'n hates. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1020 The Timnian bride Had not so soon preferr'd Thy Paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd. 1713 Addison *Cato* iv. ii, Am I then doom'd to fall By a boy's hand?..and for a worthless woman? 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 68 He was a worthless fellow, though an excellent workman. 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix 275 They get lazy ,and take to drinking, and go all down to be mean, worthless fellows. 1855 Macaulay *Hist Eng* xx. IV. 384 A worthless adventurer, whose only recommendation was that he was a Papist 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* III. 300, I am very sorry that an honest man should have been fooled by a worthless girl

absol. *a* 1768 Specker *Serm.* (1770) III 192 If it brings the Worthless and the Wicked into Credit and Familiarity with their Betters. 1890 W James *Princ Psychol* I 552 The mode of genesis of the worthy and the worthless seems the same.

†3. Unworthy (in various senses) *of* something, or *of* a person. *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Philomela* Wks. (Grosart) XI 176 But now thou art valued worthlesse of all thy former honours 1602 Shaks. *Jul C* v. i 61 A peeuish School-boy, worthles of such Honor. 1602 Chettle *Hoffman* iv (1631) H 2, The worthy Dutchesse, worthles of this death, Was murder'd. 1639 G Daniel *Ecclus* xxi 79 But the wise Man will scorne soe poore An Act, soe worthles of him

Hence **Worthlessly** *adv.*

1847 C. Bronte *Jane Eyre* xxxii, Miss Oliver .was exacting, but not worthlessly selfish. 1883 Whitelaw *Sophocles, Ajax* 1162 Me too it shames to hear Words of a babbler, prating worthlessly.

Worthlessness (wē·ɪplesnės). [f. prec + -ness.] The character or quality of being worthless

1611 Cotgr., *Vilteté*, vilenesse, basenesse, worthlesnesse. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* II ix 87 That his people may find his worth by the worthlesnesse of him that succeeds. 1662 H. Stubbe *Indian Nectar* Pref 12 Man ought to entertain other despair, then what his own Worthlessness creates in him. 1703 J Savage *Lett. Antients* liv 139, I am heartily glad that other Ladies besides me have discovered thy Worthlesness. 1771 *Junius Lett* lvii. 297 The meanness and intrinsic worthlessness of the object (supposing he could attain it) would fill him with shame, and disgust 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit* (ed 4) 313 A cold cruelty of practice, quite equal to the worthlessness of her principles 1852 Grote *Greece* II lxxi. IX 247 He proclaimed that he was ashamed of the worthlessness of his countrymen. 1884 R. W Church *Bacon* v. 102 The many extravagant tributes paid. to high-handed worthlessness.

†Worthly, *a. Obs.* Forms· 1 weorðlic, wurðlic, 2 wurdlich (*comp.* wuredluker), 3 wurð-, wurþlich (*sup.* wurðlukest), 4 wurthli; 3–4 worþlich (3 *sup.* -lokest, 4 *comp* -loker), 4 wortlich, -lych, worþelych, 5 worþelyche; 4 worþ-, wórthli, -ly, worþe-, worthely. [OE. *weorðlic, wurðlic*, f. *weorð* Worth *sb.*[1] + -ly[1].]

1. Of things Having great value or importance; noble, fine, excellent, worthy

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* III. x 140 Papirius weorþlicne sixe hæfde. *a* 900 *Juliana* 9 Wæs his rice brad, wid & weorðlic. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* xix. 143 Hi worhton eac þa wurðlice cyrcan *c* 1100 *O. E Chron* (MS D) an 1058, He ..wurðlic lac ȝeoffrode *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 47 Heo haſð mid hire þreo wurdlicne mihte. *c* 1205 Lay. 11772 Ah loke wulche wunliche londes, whulche wurðliche wude *Ibid* 28923 He bad alle þe ȝeonglinges .þat heo heom biȝeten wurðliche wepnen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E Hom* I. 187 Hwi nis me unwurhþ elc wurþliche þing aȝein þe muchel delit of þi swetnesse. *c* 1300 *Sir Tristr* 1029 Swiche meting nas neuer non made Wiþ worþli wepen wiȝt 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 464, I wysse a worploker won to welde I neuer keped. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1024 Hee aboute hath ibene And iwounne at his will þe wortlych places. *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* (Kaluza) 761 Her wer a worþly won For man, þat wer in doute 1422 Yonge tr *Secreta Secret.* 146 Riches of golde, syluer, yowelis, and othyr worthely possessionys 14.. in *Hist Coll Citizen London* (Camden) 126 The cyttezyns shall have alle ande every franches þe whiche of worthely mynde be progenys of oure lorde the kynge,.. to hem and to hys sayde cytte were graunty de.

2. Of persons: Estimable, honourable, worthy.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 Ȝeþenc hu weorðlic and hu foremærlic þe wolde se mon þincan *c* 1100 *O E Chron* (MS D) an 1023, Hi þa mid weorðlicum weorode .hine . feredan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 29 Ðu ert wel don man and þarto wurðlich. *c* 1205 Lay. 25496 Wenhauer his quene, wurðlukest [*c* 1275 worþlokest] wiuen. *c* 1275 *Ibid* 26459 Hii þanne gonne go and leope to horse, worþliche kempes *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1687 Play miri he may Wiþ þat worþli wiȝt. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* v 38 Als wise man of wordes and worthli in wede. *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 233 Canstou me graiþ tellen To any worþely wiȝt. *c* 1467 in *Excerpta Hist* (1831) 188 That no man thenk that I..undirtake the thynges abovesaide by any arrogance to be callid worthly

†Worthly, *adv. Obs* Forms. 3 wurðeliche, -like, wurðliche (wurdliche, *Orm* wurrplike), -lich, -lic; 3–5 worþliche, 3–4 worþ-, worthli, 5 worthely, wordly, 4–6 worthly. [f. Worth *a.* + -ly[2].] 1. = Worthily *adv.* 1.

c 1200 Ormin 8177 All he wass wurrþlike schabd, Alls iff he wære o hfe. *c* 1205 Lay 14164 Þu sca[l]t habben gærsume hæhliche heom to ueden & wurðliche scruden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Heo schulen beon ine heouene, ouer oðer kunnes folke, wurðliche iheied. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1518 Dor he was for his fadres luuen Holden wurðelike a wel a-buuen *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 673 He .welcomes hir worþli *Ibid* 3202 Whan þei were cloped worþli in here wedes *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 184 When we war in that fayre palays, It was ful worthly wroght always.

2. = Worthily *adv.* 2.

c 1205 Lay 5770 Þe sculleð eow wurðliche wreken *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 1428 Þan Alexander..Wynnes worthly ouer þe wallis with-in to þe cite

3. = Worthily *adv.* 4

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 His flesc and his blod, ȝif ic hit swa wurðliche underfenge, swa hit wurðe wære. *c* 1200 Ormin 1033 Þatt follkess haligdomess, þatt wærenn inn an arrke þær Wel & wurrplike ȝemmde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21618 Þe lauerd agh yee worthli to lufe 1552 S. Gardiner *Expl Cath. Fayth* 18 For such as receaue Christes most precious body and bloud in the Sacrament worthly, they haue Christ dwellyng in them.

4. = Worthily *adv.* 3 c.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 43 Hyt was so gret and ynestymable that y can not remembre how y myght wosdly speke of hyt

†Worthmint. *Obs* Forms: 3 wurðmunt, -mund, worðmunt. [OE *weorð-, wurð-, wyrðmynt* (also *-mynd, -myndu*), f. *weorþ*, etc, Worth *sb.*[1]] Honour, worship.

c 1205 Lay. 28851 Þe wile þe þis world stænt ilæsten scal is worðmunt. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1455 O witti wummon ! wurðmunt & alle wurðschipe wurðe ! *a* 1225 *Juliana* 65 (Bodl. MS.) Þu art wurðe wurðmunt from worlde into worlde

†Worthness. *Obs* [OE. *weorð-, wurð-, wyrþnes* (north *worðnss*), f. *weorþ*, Worth *a.*] a Honour b. Worthiness.

1258 *Proclam Hen III*, § 2 Þæt vre rædesmen habbeþ idon and schullen don in þe worþnesse of gode and on vre treowþe for þe freme of þe loande 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her* a 3, Beyng in worthenes aarmes for to bere by the Royall blode in ordynance.

Worthship. [f. Worth *sb.*[1] + -ship.] The condition of being of worth.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr* I. vi, It is the summary of all manner of 'worship', and true worthships and noblenesses whatsoever. 1851 — *Sterling* I v, The world. its worthships and worships unworshipful.

Worth-while, *sb. rare.* [See While *sb.* 3 b, and Worth *a.* 8.] The quality of being, or that which is, worth while.

1867 Mrs. Whitney *Leslie Goldthwaite* II, How did the world seem to such a person, and where was the *worth-while* of it? 1899 *Westm Gaz.* 3 Aug 2/1 The pursuit of the worth-while

Worth-while, *a* [Cf prec.] That is worth while; of sufficient value or importance.

Common in recent use.

1884, 1904 [see next] 1912 *World* 7 May 677/1 He has scarcely any worthwhile reversionary interests. 1927 *Publishers' Circular* 30 Apr 487/3 Each book is offered as a book particularly worth while in the judgment of the Board of Editors.

Hence **Worth-whileness,** the quality of being worth while.

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Oct 5/1 The worth-whileness of forming a local portrait gallery 1904 B'ness v Hutten *Pam* 128 If something does present itself to you in the light of worth-whileness, nothing can stop you

Worthy (wē·rði), *a, adv., sb* Forms *a.* 3 wurði (wrþi), 4 wurþy (wrþy), 4–5 wurthi, -thy (5 whurthy); 5 *Sc.* wirþy, 6 *Sc.* wirthie, -thy; 3–5 worþi (4 wortþi), 4–5 worþy, 3–6 worthi (4 worthti, 6 *Sc.* vorthi), 3–7 worthye, 4–7 worthie (4–5 worthé), 3– worthy (4 worthethy, 5 whorthy; *Sc* 5 vorthy, 6 vorthty), 5 wourthy, 6 woorthie, -thye, 6–7 woorthy. *β Sc.* (and *north.*) 5–6, 8– wordy, 6 vordy, wirdy, -die, wordie [ME. *wurðe, worði*, etc, f. Worth *sb.*[1] + -y, replacing OE *wyrðe, weorðe*, Wurthe *a.*, and in some senses OE *weorð, wurð*, Worth *a.*

The following are illustrations of the *β*-forms

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 224 Sa [he] made feil wordy goddis burde. 14 *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 114 Alle men helde her wordy heuen. *c* 1460 *Merita Missæ* 71 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 150 Pray..That thow be wordy to see that syght 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vii 137 Ane wordy werriour. thai mycht hir ken. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (S.T.S.) 64 It is ane new vord and aluay wordy to be resauit. 1583 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Lanark* (1893) 89 Quharfor I am nocht wirdie to be ballie [bailie]. 1721 [see 1 b] 1724, 1725 [see 8]. 1804 R Anderson *Cumbld Ball* 114 It's for auld Kit Claffet, our wordy wise neybor. 1872 J Young *Lochlomond* 49 (E D D.) Cottars puir, wha ne'er had datirk Wordy the name o' honest wark]

A. *adj.* I. 1. Of things: Having worth; possessed of value or importance; good, excellent. Now *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1501 Firme birðe was wurði wune *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel Wks II 226 Cristene men shulden þenke shame to foule þe worþi suyt of Crist 1393 Langl *P Pl C.* xiv 28 Thauh ich preise pouerte þus and preoue hit by ensamples Worthiour *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 190 Prayere is more worthy to good, þan almes or fastyng *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 86 Þus ȝe may se by veray reson þat Godys grace ys more worþy þen any fayre *c* 1450 *Cursor M* 20160 (Laud) Of hym we wille our story rede, For worthyest yt is in-dede 1557 Seager *Sch. Vert* 513 in *Babees Bk.*, Aristotle the Philosopher this worthy sayinge writ. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 108 The Date (a woorthy tree) bendeth vp agaynst his burden. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* B 1 b, The pots feet finely roasted In a worthie fire 1628 R. Havman in *Eng. Hist Rev* (1918) Jan 31 Vnlesse your maiestie suddainely assist, this worthie busines is like to vanish Lamentablely. 1669 Worlidge *Syst Agric.* (1681) 171 Cows and Oxen are worthy Beasts, and in great request with the Husbandman. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I xi 55 All the most passionate Graces used in this most worthy manner of singing. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot in 1772*, 303 According to the worthy custom of these islands.

†b. Of the value of, worth (so much). *Obs.*

1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6323 Hys vessel was ten mark wurþy [*v.r* wrþy] ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl*, *Nativ* 592 Thyrd parte the worlde, as reade wee, that temple was worthye. 1569 J Sanford tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 160 The thinge is so muche worthy as it maye be solde for. 1577 Kendall *Flowers Epigr.* 36 b, If thou saue they are no gifts, but trifles worthie nought 1604 E. G[rimstone] *Acosta's Hist Indies* III. xx 185 The traffike they make of it, is worthy much mony 1782 Ramsay *Rise & Fall Stocks* 124 We thought that dealer's stock an ill ane, That was not wordy haff a million

c. Capable of justifying (expense).

1785 J Phillips *Treat. Inland Nav.* 44 It would be found worthy the expence to carry the navigation to Braintree.

2. Of persons. Distinguished by good qualities, entitled to honour or respect on this account, estimable.

13 *K Horn* (Harl) 1222 For þer bueþ myne knyhte worþi men & lyhte. 1338 R Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 162 Of his men most worþi, at þam conseile gan [he] take *c* 1385 Chaucer *L G. W* 597 *Cleopatra*, This ilke senatour Was a ful worthy gentyl werriour *c* 1400 Maundev (Roxb) xv. 67 Criste es þe best, þe worthiest and next to Godd 1422 Yonge tr. *Secreta Secret* 197 Iosue the Wourthy and wyse weryor. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A* I. xxi 36 The good admonestyng of the worthy duc encreaceth in an oost haidynes and vertue 1548–9 (Mar) *Bk Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 Thou moste worthy iudge eternal 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II. 20 He callde the auntients of the host, they that most worthy were 1594 Shaks. *Rich III*, III, vii 239 Long liue King Richard, Englands worthie King. 1639 W. C. *Italian Convert* xxx. 222 But especially his worthy wife did then shew her selfe most loving and loyall. 1663 Jer. Taylor *Funeral Serm Abp Armagh* 20 He was bred in Cambridge, under Mr Hulet, a grave and a worthy Man 1711 Addison *Spect* No 106 P 4 My worthy Friend has put me under the particular Care of his Butler. 1758 *S Hayward's Serm.* Introd p iii, A small collection of your late dear and worthy Pastor's sermons 1806 H Siddons *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III 211 That worthy man could read hearts with great perspicuity 1848 Lytton *Harold* III ii, Slowly then rose Alred, Bishop of Winchester, the worthiest prelate in all the land 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* vii, She would like her to be married to some worthy person.

b *absol.* in sing or plural sense.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xiii 33 þis maister was made sitte as for þe moste worthy 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 196 That he be [= by] worthi and be wise was conseiled. *c* 1412–20 Lydg *Chron. Troy* iv. 342–3 Howe Kynge Priamus, with al the worthy of Troyans partye, kame to the felde 1490 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 149/2 To tak a deligent inquesicioune of þe best and wordiast of þe said burghe. 1535 Coverdale *Gen* xlix. 10 The cepter shal not be remoued from Iuda tyll the Worthye come 1845 J. C. Mangan *German Anthol.* I. 76 The Worthy possess not the earth.

c. *Worthy of blood* in *Eng. Law*: see quots.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, The elder brother shall haue the lande by discent, for that, that the eldest brother is more worthy of blod 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 12 b, The bloud of the part of the father is more worthy in iudgement of law, than the bloud of the part of the mother. *a* 1676 Hale *Common Law* (1713) 230 In the Case of Purchaser, it resorted to the Line of the Mother, and the nearer and more worthy of Blood were preferred. 1766 Blackstone *Comm* II 213 The worthiest of blood shall be preferred. 1841 Stephen *Comm. Law Eng* I. 382 All the female ancestors were equally worthy of blood.

d. Of mind or character: Having a high moral standard

1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* IV 12 But all three are men of worthy minds, and deserve better fortune 1788 Wesley *Wks* (1872) VI 469 Such as are styled, in the cant term of the day, men of worthy characters,—one of the most silly, insignificant words, that ever came into fashion. 1843 Miall in *Nonconformist* III 1 An act of homage done to great and worthy principles

Comb 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 50 b *marg*, No honorable nor worthie minded men. 1760–72 H Brooke *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 153 He is a worthy-hearted child 1856 *N Brit. Rev* XXVI. 227 A worthy-minded parson of the old school

†3. Of persons Holding a prominent place in the community, of rank or standing. *Obs*

c 1386 Chaucer *Cant. T*, Prol 217 Famulier was he With frankeleyns And [eek] with worthy wommen of the toun *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7607 There was Ecuba þe honerable With women of worship, the worthiest of Troy. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 45 in *Babees Bk*, If þou sytte be a worthyor man Then þy self thow art on, Suffre hym fyrste to towche þe mete.

†b. *Worthy man* (also as one word). a man of note or standing. *Obs.*

1427 in *Cov Leet Bk.* (1907) 111 The seyd meir made com afore hym thes wurthymen foloweng 1435 *Ibid* 182 The whiche bille the seid meyre send to all the wurthymen of the seyd lete. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 537/2 3erde, boone a-forne a worthyman, *Quiris*. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 398/1 Burgeis and Worthymen, Comonalte and their Successours. *a* 1500 *Bale's Chron* in *Six Town Chron* (1911) 133 To have had diverse worthymen and their goodes of the citee.

†4 Of things: **a.** Strong, powerful. *Obs.*—1

a 1300 *E E. Psalter* xlix. 3 Fire in his sight sal brenne sothli And in his vmgange storme worthi [L. *valida*]

†b. Honourable, held in honour or esteem. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. xix. 24 Is cryst more of myʒte & more worthy name Than ihesu or ihesus? *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 98 þis stat is most worþi in þe chirche. 1557 N. T (Geneva) *Matt* xxiii 6 They loue to syt in the worthiest place at feastes 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt Tamburl.* I 1 191 We knew The Lords would not be too exasperate, To iniure or suppresse your woorthy tytle 1597 A. M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5 b/2 The worthyest partes of the bodye, as the Braynes, Harte, Liver, or throte. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P) *New Discov by Sea* Ep Ded, All which I humbly Dedicate to your Noble, Worshipfull and worthy Acceptances *a* 1721 Prior *Down-Hall* ix, He is a Lawyer of worthy Renown.

5. Of sufficient worth or value; sufficiently good; appropriate, fitting, suitable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11492 Ilkan him gaf worþi offrand *a* 1440 *Found St Bartholomew's* xviii (1886) p lxvii, God, that is mervelous in his seyntes he with worthy preysyng magnyfied 1563 *Homilies* II *Sacram* 1 214 A right & a worthy estimation, and vnderstanding of this mistery 1594 in Brydges *Restituta* (1815) III 298 You that sought for matter in a forraine soyle, As worthie subjects of your silver pen. 1738 Gray *Statius* 1 19 Ye Argive flower Receive a worthier load; yon puny ball Let youngsters toss. 1808 Scott *Marmion* 1 xii, We saw the victor win the crest He wears with worthy pride. 1870 F. R Wilson *Ch. Lindisf* 64 It was improved by the insertion of worthy windows

†b. Sufficiently heavy or severe; deserved, merited by default or wrong-doing, condign. *Obs.*

1552 Crowley *Pleas. & Payne* 197 No hell can be a worthy payne For your offence, it is so greate 1574 *Homilies* II, *Wilful Rebell* IV 586 A worthy end of al false rebelles, who become hangmen vnto them selues *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. xv, Often he freed them But Left them at length in worthy plagues to pine 1601 Shaks *All's Well* IV. iii. 7 He has much worthy blame laid vpon him 1622 J Taylor (Water P) *Merry Wherry Voy* Wks. 1630 II 10/1 They did as much as lay in them to doe, to giue them worthy punishment

6. Of persons: Possessed of sufficient worth, desert, or merit.

1552 *2nd Prayer-Bk Edw. VI, Commun.*, rubric, The humble acknowledgyng of the benefites of Chryst, geuen vnto the woorthye receyuer 1788 Picken *Poems* 86 A wordy frien' is e'en right rare, An' virtue ill to hit on. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har* IV civ, Thou Shalt one day, if found worthy, .. See thy God face to face. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 146 No worthy successor of Richard Turpin arises to 'murder sleep'. 1885 *Manch. Even News* 6 July 2/1 Mr. Phelps is bent on proving that he is a worthy successor to Mr. Russell Lowell.

b. Of actions, etc.: Adequate or suitable in respect of moral excellence or noble aims.

1563 *Homilies* II. 444 (*title*) An Homely of the worthy receauing of the Sacrament of the body and bloud of Christ. 1609 Dekker *Gull's Hornbk* IV, Your next worthy worke is, to repaire to my Lord Chancellors Tomb. 1619 J Taylor (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* C 3, I know there's many worthy proiects done, The which more credit hath won 1675 Comber (*title*) A Companion to the Altar. Or, an Help to the worthy receiving of the Lords Supper. 1851 Mrs Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 223 Before the eyes of men, awake at last, Who . turn to wakeful prayer and worthy act

II. With various constructions.

Freq. intensified by *well*, see Well *adv.* 16 b

7. Of sufficient merit, excellence, or desert *to* be or have something. †Also with *that*.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 186 in *O. E. Misc* 6 Ne deme ðe noʒt wurdi, Ðat tu dure loken up to ðe heueneward. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1012 Of ðe ðre he wurðede ðe ton,. Ðe was wurði wurðed to ben. *Ibid* 3753 He seiden he weren wurði bet To ðat seruise to ben set. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4056 Ioseph he sagh a night in sueuen, þe quilk es worþie for to neuen. 1362 Langl *P Pl. A.* II 91 Worþi is þe Werkmon his hure to haue 1377 *Ibid.* B. III 228 Mede is wel worthi þe maistrye to haue! *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* 228 þat we may fle fro paines of hell And be worthi in blis to dwell. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 97 O mayden worthy to be loued of god. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2, I requyre you all in the moost worthy to be loued woundes & passyon of Chryst. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S.T.S) II. 11 He will, perchance, be fund worthie to be counted amang the maist wirthie vndir the sone in his tyme. 1642 D. Rogers *Naaman* 139 Not worthy to be named the same day with God. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x 46 He is Worthiest to be a Commander that is best fitted with the qualities required to the well discharging of it. 1708 Atterbury *Serm* (Job xxii. 21) 24 That we may be found worthy to be admitted into the Blessed Vision of him in the next [life] 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 700 All such as manly and great souls produce, Worthy to live, and of eternal use 1799–1805 Wordsw *Prelude* IV. 131 Those walks well worthy to be prized and loved 1816 J Wilson *City of Plague* II iv 53 One hand alone on all the earth was worthy To place these flowers 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) III. 307 The only knowledge worthy to be called knowledge

ellipt *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxi, 3e mone haue maysturs euyrqware As wele wurthi 3e ar soe.

b. With ellipsis of *to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1248 It es nogtht worþi forgiuen be. 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 46 As hire thoghte. bche was noght worthi axen there, Fro when they come. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* xx 120 He is worþy be loued.

†c. Const *for* (some purpose). *Obs.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* II. iv. 76 He is as worthy for an Empresse loue, As meet to be an Emperors Councellor. 1658 Earl Monm. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 65 Dona refused to fall upon any petty businesse, as not worthy for his Kings Fleet, to run any hazard in.

8 Deserving *of* something, by reason of merit or excellence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10350 Berns oft er for þair dughtihede Selcuth worþi mikel of mede 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 492 Your labours shall neuer be dygne ne worthy of preysyng. *c* 1534 Tindale *Prol. Mark*, Ye see . of what authoritie his writing is, and how worthy of credence. 1565 Stapleton tr *Bede's Hist Ch. Eng.* 177 He was founde best worthy of that bishopprick 1605 Camden *Rem., Wise Sp* 186 No mortall man doubtlesse is woorthy of such an high name 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 181, I thinke him worthy of much greater trust and favor. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I. 68 For now she's wordy of my hand. 1725 — *Gent Sheph* I 1, Weel are ye wordy o't 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII 596/1 The only Service worthy of Preferment in the Army 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* IV. 137 It contains nothing worthy of attention. 1848 L Hunt *Jar of Honey* Pref 16 French has lately been thought worthy of cultivation. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvi 192, I thought such services worthy of some recognition. 1874 Green *Short Hist* III § 4 128 Abelaid was a foe worthy of the menaces of councils

b. With ellipsis of *of* Deserving, meriting.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19362 (Edin) þa wente toifuler þan are, þat tai for him war worthi grame. *c* 1400 *26 Pol Poems* II 40 The trewe seruant is worthy hys mede 1494 Fabyan *Chron* lxxxiii (1811) 62 That thou resygne the Rule of thy lande to hym yt is more worthy this rome than thou art. 1550 Crowley *Inform.* Sel. Wks. (1872) 162 Your owne conscience shall iudge you worthye no mercye 1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* 540 This man is worthye much commendation. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xxxviii, Oh giue thy selfe the thankes if ought in me, Worthy perusal stand against thy sight 1639 in *Verney Mem* (1904) I. 94 There is no newes worth your acceptance or worthy my labour. 1648 Winyard *Midsummer Moon* 3 Good ingenious soules are thought worthy heaven because they boast no merit 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* I. (1676) 14 Be worthy me, as I am worthy you. 1727 Switzer *Pract. Gard* I v. 38 And it is worthy remark, that he waters [etc] 1743 Francis tr *Hor, Odes* IV ix 30 Greece had with Heroes fill'd th' embattled Plain, Worthy the Muse in her sublimest Strain 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port* cxxxii, It was worthy notice, I was informed 1813 J. C Hobhouse *Journ* (ed. 2) 509 Whatever was worthy imitation was imitated by the Turks 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 712 Him too you loved, for he was worthy love 1889 Swinburne *Study B. Jonson* 83 Dame Polish is a figure well worthy the cordial and lavish commendation of Gifford.

c. With verbal sbs. (Cf. Worth *a.* 8 b.)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 90 þan þe grete devull sayde þat he was wurthi lovyng. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par. Matt* iii 1 Nowe is it worthy the hearyng to knowe how our Lorde Iesus Christ began & entred with the matter, that he came for. 1582 Pettie tr *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I (1586) A 6 b, Either to doe thinges worth the writing, or to write things worthy the reading. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 152 The wordes of Beniamin are worthy the inserting 1685 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl Club) I 145, I took boat from Middleburgh to Dort; nothing occurred worthie noticeing 1718 *Entertainer* No 27, 179 He is not worthy regarding who has not some Spice of this Ambition. 1795–6 Wordsw *Borderers* III 1179 'Twere matter Worthy the hearing 1879 Morley *Burke* III. 40 A time .when England would not be worthy living in.

9. Deserving or meriting by fault or wrong-doing. Const. as in senses 7 and 8.

(*a*) *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 447 in *O E. Misc* 14 Man al so ðe foxes name Arn wurði to hauen same *c* 1366 Chaucer *A B C.* 123 And þat my soule is wurthi for to sinke. 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. v. 236 þow haddest [be] better worthy be hanged þerfore *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 155 He said his head war wurthi to be smetyn off *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* IV iii. 435 Mannys lawe is leeful and not worthi be vndrinome and blamed *c* 1460 *Contin. Brut* 517 þei said playnly þat þe Lorde Say, .& many mo, wer traytoures, & worthy to be dede. 1508 Stanbridge *Vulgaria* (W de W) B v, Thou arte worthy to be hanged 1561 T Norton tr *Calvin's Inst* I ix 20 Then suche carelesnesse is woorthye to bee laughed at. 1584 R Scot *Discov Witcher* III xix. (1886) 56 Whereby it is inferred that they are worthie to die. 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 171, I think, therefore, he is worthie to paie 500 li dammage

ellipt 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 1417 Pilatus he sende Voi to holde hom harde inou, as hii wel wrþi were. 1556 *Chron Gr. Friars* (Camden) 42 To be hongyd and heddyd and there sufferde as they ware wordy

(*b*) 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 746 As ȝe ben worþi of wo whan þe word failus *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 4788 þat we ar worþi to þe deth, wel we be a-knowe. 1505 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 32 Yowr wyff hays had hyll wordes for me, qwylk yt I was never woide off 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 84 There are manie woorthie of great blame in this respect

(*c*) *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi 1 Sett noght swilk skilles agayns me þat i be conuycte & worþi dampnacioun. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III ix 56 In this fyre haue they theyr sepulture, none other be they worthy. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* 10 b, Idlenes euermore [is] worthie blame. 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II. 28 Oh hatefull case, worthy reproche. 1625 Brathwait *Strappado* 193 O I were worthy death, Not to loue them.

10 Appropriate, suitable, becoming, fit· †**a.** In the phrase *It is worthy that* . , or variations of this *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7311 It es wel worthye þat qua Mai bere no wel ne thole na wa 13 *Ibid* 6508 (Gött.) þis ilk es he þat broght vs thoru þe rede se,. þar-for es worthti he honurd be. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 7573 It were worthy To putte thee out of this baily *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 79 Now for this feste shalle we seyen the graces, as worthy is, with all oure dylygence 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 288 Yt is worthy that man shulde calle all the workes of god to prayse hym. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 149 'It is weill worthie', quod he, 'I want ȝone tyke, [etc].'

b. Const. with noun as object. In later use = of sufficient excellence, etc., to be appropriate for (one). Now *arch.* and *rare*.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 267 þe glose seyth, þat it is noȝt worthy god to be mercyfull to hym þat is cruel & vnmercyfull. *c* 1513 More *Hist. Edw V* Wks. 35/1 Katheryne is in verye prosperous estate, and woorthye her birth and vertue 1639 Du Verger tr *Camus' Admir Events* 40 Her lookes did but seeke to find a Rocke worthy her shipwracke 1697 Dryden *Æneis* VI 1178 These are Imperial Arts, and worthy thee 1718 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 166 The host to succour, and thy friends to save Is worthy thee *a* 1774 Goldsm *Hist Greece* II 130 To teach him all such arts and sciences as are worthy the heir to a great Kingdom 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair Women* 164 A name for ever! .Worthy a Roman spouse. 1852 J H Newman *Idea University* viii (1873) 186 It is the drawing the mind off . to subjects which are worthy a rational being.

c. Const. *of*

1576 Fleming *Panopl Epist* 219 Mine *Aeneas*, which if it were worthy of your person, I wold most willingly present it to your highnesse 1591 Spenser *Ruins Time* 287 Treasure passing all this worldes worth, Worthie of heauen it selfe, which brought it forth 1637 Rutherford *Lett* xci *To Y Kennedy* (1671) 186 That our little inch of time-suffering is not worthy of our first night's welcome-home to heaven. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV 241 Nectar, visiting each plant, fed Flours worthy of Paradise 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XI 633 Let that vile Soul in that vile Body rest, The Lodging is well worthy of the Guest 1795 *Gentl Mag* LXV 542/2 His charities were truly splendid, worthy of the son of the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne. 1810 Scott *Lady of L* V x, The stern joy which warriors feel In foemen worthy of their steel 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xxxv, Your sentiments and conduct are worthy of the noble house you descend from 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp* xv. (1875) 244 There had been

pontiffs whose fearlessness and justice were worthy of their exalted office.

†**11.** Under an obligation *to* do something. *Obs.*—1

1469 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 128 Wheche wele considered, she were worthy to recompense you.

B. *adv.* or *quasi-adv* Worthily, in a manner worthy *of* (something). *Obs.* or only *poet.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1477 Sir Wawen her welcumed worthy on fyrst *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 360 I hay callit it the best gude than, And maist worthie began, Sen euer King Charlis was man. 1526 TINDALE *Ephes* iv. 1, I. exhorte you thatt ye walke worthy [Gr. ἀξίως] off the vocation wher with ye are called. 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III 114 Among all other creatures the Horse may worthiest challenge the chiefest place. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 67 It is a prouder triumph to found a race by living worthy, than to receive the greatest honours from the records of the dead. 1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* III. 47 Satisfaction which arises from a conviction of having acted worthy of ourselves.

b. In comb. with adjs or verbs, as *worthy-sing* vb. (= to sing worthily). *worthy-sweet* adj.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV. *Tropheis* 34 Let me his Harp-strings haue, His Lute, and not his Launce, to worthie-sing Thy glorie. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xlv, The leafy sounds of woodlands ..Brought interposition worthy-sweet.

C. *sb* **1.** A distinguished or eminent person; a famous or renowned man or woman, esp. a man of courage or of noble character.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1508, 'I woled wyt at yow, wyȝe,' þat worþy þer sayde, 'what were [etc.].' *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 755 A seie þat was .vnder a windowe of þat worþeis chaumber. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9482 He woundit þat worthy in his wide brote. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. 4103 Vp-on þe whiche .. many worþi loste þer his lif. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlate* 849 The Pape..Wosche with thir worthyis, and went to counsall. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* i. 21 There is the shylde of the Worthies smytten downe. — *1 Macc.* ix. 21 Alas, that this worthy shulde be slayne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 46 Too serue this woorthy, . My father vnweithy mee sent 1605 *1st Part Jeronimo* III. ii. 30 This fierce, courageous Prince, a noble worthy. 1628 A. LEIGHTON *Appeal to Parlt.* 126 Sundry worthies of the Scottish nation. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 322 Rule to trye the reall worth of Feminine worthies by 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II ii. 149 Did not our Worthies of the House, Before they broke the Peace, break Vows? 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) Ded. A 6 b, To excite some renown'd Worthy to do you Justice 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 647 With commendation due, To set some living worthy in his view. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. XVIII, The Bard of years to come...Shall with the Worthies of his country rank Llewelyn's name 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* I. I Before he can be registered among the worthies of humanity. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* II. vii 81 In the course of the next year England lost one of her truest worthies.

b. *spec.* A hero of antiquity.

1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 133 A maske of greate personages representinge the woorthyes of the greekes. 16.. ROWLEY *Birth of Merlin* IV. v. 119 He to the world shall add another Worthy. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 51 Hercules among all the other Worthies was most frequently made in a Lions skinne. 1711 POPE *Temple Fame* 65 *note*, The western front is of Grecian architecture. The Doric order was peculiarly sacred to Heroes and Worthies. 1762 HURD *Lett. Chivalry* 39 Do not you remember that the Grecian worthies were .as famous for encountering Dragons..as for suppressing Giants?

c. *The nine Worthies*: nine famous personages of ancient and mediæval history and legend, also called †*the nine Nobles* (see NOBLE *sb.*1 I b).

The number is composed of three Jews (Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus), three Gentiles (Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar), and three Christians (Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon).

c 1427 *Agincourt* 13 Though thou be not set amonge ye worthyes nyne, Yet wast thou a conqueroure in thy tyme. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133, I bequeth to my brother, the hallyng with the ix worthy. 1550 J. COKE *Eng & Fr. Heralds* § 11 (1877) 61 Charlemayne .for his valyauntnesse is of the nombre of the nyne worthyes. [1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXIX. 128 For well this Subiect might increase the Worthies vnto ten.] 1610 TOFTE *Honours Acad.* II 3 That famous Iosuah, one of the nine Worthies. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kicksey Winsey* C 1 b, Forgot had bin the thrice three worthies names, If thrice three Muses had not writ their fames.

transf. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 156 Semyramis, is one of the nine worthies of that sexe.

†**d.** A prominent scholar or theologian. *Obs.*

1605 HIERON *Short Dial.* A iij b, Popish grounds, which our owne worthyes, long since haue razed and overthrowne. 1607 — *Defence* I. Pref. ¶3 b, Is not this,. to make voyd all the writings of our worthyes written in condemnation of those corrupt translations? 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. ¶ 13 So many of their Worthies disclaiming the now receined conceit.

e. Applied colloquially or facetiously to any person, esp. one having a marked personality. (Common in 19th cent.)

1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks.* III. 69 Thus it fared with our two Worthies. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* iii, Tressilian acquiesced, and the two worthies left the apartment together. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets—Night*, Stirring the taproom fire and..taking part in the conversation of the worthies assembled round it. 1850 'SYLVANUS' *Bye-lanes & Downs* I. 13 Another worthy of York appertaining to the turf about this period. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser II. *Pietro* 351 Ho, my knaves without there! Lead this worthy downstairs!

2. A thing of worth or value. *rare.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 236 In her faire cheeke, Where seuerall Worthies make one dignity.

†**Worthy,** *v Obs.* [f. WORTHY *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render, or hold, worthy (*of* something); to raise to honour or distinction.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. 109 Who hath worthyed kinges in the felde? 1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm Par Jas.* i. 13–21 This is the honoure that the heauenly father worthyed vs withal 1565 CALFHILL *Answ Martiall* 128 b, To make hir wel apayde, that she should be worthied to haue a God to talk to hir. *Ibid.* 170 b, Sith the Scripture is worthyed of these titles. 1601 W WATSON *Impott Consid.* (1831) 4 By how much I might be worthied with a favourable conceit had of you all. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II ii 128 When he .put vpon him such a deale of Man, That worthied him, got praises of the King 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* Med. xvi. N 1, So wisedome be the message; Embassadours are worthyed in th' Embassage.

2. To hold in honour, pay respect to.

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ireland* 93 The Pepil of the londe manshiply hym sholde vp-take, and worthy as lorde

-worthy, the adjective employed as a second element in a number of compounds, of which only a few have come into regular use, as *blame-, note-, praise-, sea-worthy*. The earliest instances, occurring in the 13th century, are later variants of forms in *-wurthe* (OE. *-wyrðe*), as *dere-, luve-, stalworthe* for earlier *derewurthe*, etc., = OE. *déor-* and *stælwyrðe*. Other OE. examples, as *nytwyrðe*, are not represented in ME., and there is app. no direct connexion between OE. *þancwyrðe* and the late ME. *thankworthy*. Of new formations the 13th cent. affords *deathworthy*, the 14th *blame-* and *thankworthy*, and the 15th *sale-worthy*; the 16th adds *faith-, honour-, praise-, note-, fault-*, and *name-worthy*, and the 17th *worship-, wonder-, scorn-, fame-, laugh-*, and *labour-worthy* The common *sea-worthy* is not recorded before 1807, and more recent formations from the 19th cent. include *mark-, song-, battle-worthy*, and irregularly from verb-stems, *teach-* and *paint-worthy*.

Wortle (wɜ·ɪt'l). Forms: α. 5 wirtil, wrytel, 9 whirtle, wortle. β 7 wurdle, 9 wordle. [Of obscure origin.] An implement used in the drawing of wire or lead-pipe (see quots. 1875). Also *Comb.*, as *wortle-maker, -plate*.

1430 *Cov Leet-bk* 142 Joh. Smyth, wirtilmaker. *Ibid* 160 Tho. Smyth, writelmaker 1664 H POWER *Exp. Philos* 56 Your Wire drawers know, that if they take a short piece of Wire,..and drill it through, that then though they draw it out to the smalness of a hair, yet will it still remain hollow quite through in despite of their Wurdle 1819 REES *Cycl* XXVII 3 M 2, The workmen are provided with a great number of these plates; they are called whirtles. *Ibid*, This winds up the double chains, drawing the pipe through the whirtle, by which it diminishes its size and lengthens it out. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Whirtle*, a perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. *Ibid., Wordle*, one of the pivoted cams in a draw-head, capable of simultaneous adjustment .to regulate the size of the throat through which the tube or wire is drawn. 1888 *Science* 14 Dec 286/1 The wire breaking into short lengths when being pulled through the wortles 1913 *Engineering* 18 Apr. 541/3 It is also probable that the earliest wortles were hard stones. *Ibid* 542/1 The wortle-plates required by those engaged in drawing wire by hand

Wortle(berry, obs. ff. WHORTLE(BERRY

†**Wortling.** *Obs. rare.* [f. WORT *sb.*1 + -LING.] A young vine-plant.

1691 Y-WORTH *New Art Making Wines* 9 But if thou wilt repair an old Vine, these [roots] are taken out, and are now call'd Wortlings. *Ibid.*, These our Wortlings. are the better able to defend against the Frost.

Wortwale, var WARTWALE *Obs.*

†**Wortworm.** *Obs* Forms: 4–5 worte worm (6 worme), 5 wort worme, -wyrme, wurtwurme. [f. WORT *sb.* + WORM *sb.*] A caterpillar that feeds on worts or cabbages.

1388 WYCLIF *Joel* i 4 A locuste eet the residue of a worte worm [L. *residuum eruce*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 532/2 Wort wyrme, þat etythe wortys, *eruca*. *c* 1440 *Palladius on Husb.* I. 880 Tak luce of hennebane With sour aysel, . Erether wol be worteworm̃ys bane. 1496 *Bk St. Albans, Fishing* I j b, In August take wortwormes & magotes. 1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Worte worme.

Worwyn, wory(e, obs. forms of WORRY *v.*

Wos, obs and vulgar f. *was*, pa. t. of BE *v.*

Wos, wose, obs. forms of WHOSE.

Wosbird, dial. var. *whore's bird* (WHORE *sb.* 3).

Wose, obs f. OOZE. **Wosen,** obs f. WEASAND.

Wosie, obs. f. OOZY *a.* **Wosing,** obs f. OOZING *vbl. sb.*

†**Wosith.** *Obs.* Also 3 wasiþ, [wei-siθ]. [f. WOE *sb.* + SITHE *sb.*1] Trouble, affliction.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 209 ȝif he seȝ his emcristene þolien wosiþ. [*c* 1205 LAY. 25846 þa fond he þer ane quene weop for hire wei siþ.] *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (Titus) 51 Alle þe alde wiues schome craft, þat cunnen of þat wasiþ *Ibid* 53 Lutel wat meiden .of hire wasiðes of þat fode fostrinde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15712 Manie obere sore hit ment, þat wyth hym byde many wo sith

Wosse, wosshe, obs. ff. WISH *v.* **Wosseyle,** obs. f. WASSAIL *v.* **Wost,** obs. f. VOUST *sb.* **Wost(e, wostow(e, wostu:** see WIT *v.*1 **Wostour,** obs. f. VOUSTER. **Wosy(e,** obs. ff. OOZY.

Wot (wɒt), *v. arch.* Forms: (see below). [var. of WIT *v.*1, due to the carrying over of the preterite-present stem *wōt* (earlier and northern *wāt*) into other parts of the verb. The substitution occurs first in the 2nd pers. sing. (*wāt, wōt* for *wāst, wōst*) and the plur (for *witen*) of the present tense, and appears in northern texts from the end of the 13th century. In the 14th cent. the new forms *wotest* and *woteth* (*wotes*) appear. The infin. *woten* occurs early in the 15th cent, and *wotte, wote, wot* in the 16th, together with the pres. pple *wotting*. The pa. t *wotted* is an archaism of the 19th cent.] *trans.* and *intr.* To know. Freq const. with *of*. (See WIT *v.*1)

1. *2nd sing. pres. indic.* α. *north* and *Sc.* 4–5 wat, 4–6 wate, (4 whate, quat, vat), 6 wait, (vait). β 4 whote, 5 woot, wot

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 766 Wat þou [*Gott* quat, *Fairf.* wate] quarfor? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 2666 Ne þou whate never in what stede þou sal dyghe 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 241 Thou vat nocht quha is thi frend. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* CXXIX, Lo, wate thou quhy? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. XIII 5247 (Cott.) Quhar was God, wat þou oucht, Befor þat hewyn and erde was wroucht? 1549 *Compl. Scot* XV 126 Thou vait that ane man vil haue childir of deferent conditionis. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 404 Thryis als mekle scho reuis, That thou not wait *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 133 Thow wate nocht quhen that it will licht.

β *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) XI 4 Þou whote wham I mene *c* 1400 *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* III 40 Now wot þou wele of all oure wo *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3231 (Trin.) Wende in hye vnto mesopothanye, þere þou woot oure frendes wone.

2. *Pres indic. plural.* α. *north* and *Sc.* 4–6, 8 wat (4 quat, 5 vat), wate (5 quate), 5–6 wait (6 vait, waite). β 4–6 wote (4 wotep, wotin, 5 *north.* woteys), 5 woote, 5–6 woot, wott(e, 5–9 wot (5 whot)

α *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4729 Wel wat [*Fairf.* wate] yee Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me *Ibid.* 14571 We wat [*Gött* quat] mast quat er þai þar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1432 Ofte chaunges þe tymes here, als men wele wate *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 172 Of pollucione of flesche grovis, as ve vat, giltines *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* V. XI 2931 (Cott.) As þe wate and has herde tel. 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Armis* (S T S.) 151 Changeing of men that wate the kingis secretis may do grete scathe 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol 66 Lik as the sawle of man is ane, we wait, Havand thre poweris distinct and separate 1549 *Compl. Scot* V 32 Thai vait nocht quhat thing is the varld 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I 58 Quhilkes to cal scheip or gait we knawe nocht, nor wat we weil. 1720 RAMSAY *Prosp Plenty* 171 Right wiel they wate That truth and honesty bauds lang the gate 1724 — *Tea-t Misc.* (1733) I. 66 Now wat ye wha I met yestreen?

β 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 39 Þys clerkys wote þat ys to wetyn *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret, Gov Lordsh.* 51 We woot wel þat þe kepynge of largesse ys right herd. 1426 LYDG *De Gual Pilgr* 2432 They . whot nat wher to saue or lese *c* 1460 *Play Sacr.* 334 Ye wott what I haue sayd. 1521 FISHER *Serm* Wks. (1876) 315 We woot that that people of the Iewes was a shadow of the chrysten people. *c* 1530 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) I App XLIII 119 Ye call the Scripture the new Lerninge, which is eldre than any lerninge, that ye wote to be the old 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II. II 90 Then you may come and see the picture that you wot of 16 MIDDLETON etc *Old Law* III. I, I have found out the true age. of the party you wot on. 1657 TRAPP *Comm Ps.* XXXII. 5 Wot you what?. he hath confessed himself as guilty..as his man 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) IV XVII. 141 Wot ye not the indelicacy of an early present, which you are not obliged to make? 1842 JAMES *Brigand* IV, There are more dangers around than you wot of 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* XI. II. 30 'Don't forget to caress the old gentleman you wot of,' said the Advocate frequently.

3. a. *2nd sing. pres. indic.* 5 wotest, -ist, -ys(t, 6– wottest, 6 wottst, wotste, *Sc.* wattis.

1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* I. II. 74 Wottest thou not wel that every shepherde ought to seke his sperkelande sheep. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 45, I myȝte nat lyve els, þowe wotist. 1448–9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes* 360 Wotys thow qwat me thynkyth best? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XXIV. 72 This knyght is a man of more worship than thou wotest of 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Pax Rom* Prol ✠ IV b, Thou wotteste not what thou teachest 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) A VIJ, For well thou wotste, if thyrsty were my minde Then would I [etc.] *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 426 Thou wattis not quhat thou wald. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVI, Wottest thou that Lucas de Beaumanoir is now himself at Templestowe? 1844 MRS BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* XV, I would have The dead whereof thou wottest, from that grave

b. *3rd sing. pres. indic.* 4 wotis, 6 woteth, -ith, 6 wottyth, 6– wotteth, 9 wots; *Sc.* 6 wattis, 7 waits, 9 wats.

13 *Cursor M.* 10506 (Gött.) He wotis þis haue I ȝernid ay. 1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 1432 Lytill wotith the goslyng what the gose thynkith. *Ibid* 1438 Wele wotith the cat whos berde she likkith 1531 *Dial Laws Eng* II liii. 44 It is therefore no synne to say he wottyth not where he is 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* III 32 He that woteth all thynges, knoweth her 1577 *St. Aug Man* (Longman) 27 O kyngdome without ende, where the day woteth not what time meaneth 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Mvrum in Modum* (Grosart) 6/1 Through which she wots what works hir woe or weale 1633 SIR A JOHNSTON (Wariston) *Diary* (S H.S) 81 Quho waits bot the Lord wil deal bountifully with his servant once this weak as he did [etc.] 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* XI, Let her know that he she wots of remained here expecting to see her. 1879 E ARNOLD *Lt Asia* VIII 22 The ant wots of its ways, The white doves know them well.

4. *Infin.* 5 woten, 7 wote, 6 wotte, 6– wot. Also *subj.* 6 wote, *imper.* 6 wot, wat, 7 wote.

1414 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 59/1 Which is gret doel to alle the Kynges trewe lieges to woten of swiche meschiefs done and used withinne the Rewme 1509 FISHER *Ps.* CXLII Wks. (1876) 253 No meruayle it is yf than the sely soule .wote not what

to saye. 1530 PALSGR Ep. Ded. p iij, So that we myght wotte for the kepynge of trewe congruite in that tonge how [etc.]. 1575 A FLEMING *Virg Bucol* III 8 If so much thou know not, then, well wot, the goate is mine 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXX. III II. 406 Wote well, that ordinarily the water thereof is not good. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Lang.* 19 Conscience, they called Inwit, as that which they did inwardly wit and wote, that is, know certainely. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* I. xi, The Monarch full little did wot That she smiled, in his absence, on brave Lancelot 1875 MORRIS *Æneids* III 379 The other things the Parcæ still ban Helenus to wot.

5. *Pres. pple.* (and *verbal sb*). 6 **wottyng**, 6– **wotting.**

1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 42 People browght to extreme distresse and not wottyng how to lyue 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 220 Wottyng and weenyng, were those two thingis one 1574 A L *Calvin's Four Serm.* 11, He stammered, not wotting what to say. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst* 60 Well wotting that there was no such thing 1827 SCOTT *Harold* III iii, Hardly wotting why, He doff'd his helmet's gloomy pride 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* XIV. 451 And neither the Queen nor Laertes the Elder were wotting of this

6 *Past tense.* 9– **wotted**

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* VIII, That honest gentleman's terror communicated itself to him, though he wotted not why. 1853 HUXLEY in *Life & Lett* (1900) I 114 Having rushed into more responsibility than I wotted of 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* (1902) 217 He will see many things he wotted nothing of.

Wot, dial and vulgar form of WHAT.

Wot(e, obs forms of OAT.

Wote, obs. Sc form of VOTE *sb.*

Wote · see WIT *v.*[1], WOT *v*

Woth, obs. ind. pres. of WIT *v*[1]

† Wothe, *sb* and *a Obs* Forms: *a.* 4 waþe (quaþe), 4–5 wathe (5 waghe, ?wauhte, *Sc.* vathe), 4 wath (quat, 5 *Sc.* vath); 4 wayth, 5 *Sc.* waith *β.* 4–5 wothe, 5 woth [a. ON. **wāðe* (ONorw. and Icel. *vaðe, vaðr*, Norw. *vaade, vaae*, MSw *vaþe, vadhe*, Sw. *våde*, Da. *vaade*), perh. f **wā* (ONorw. and Icel. *vá*), harm, disaster.]

A. *sb* The condition of being exposed to or liable to injury or harm; danger, peril; hurt or harm; a cause of harm or injury. Also const. *of.*

a a 1300 *E. E Psalter* cxiv. 3 Sorwes ose dede vmgafe me ai, And wathes ose helle me fand þai *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1846 þe stormes starked wit þe wind, Wath vas bifor and sua bihind *Ibid* 29362 Quen man es in wath o ded 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 293 If him com any scaþe, tinselle of seignorie, Tille 3ow it wille be waþe *c* 1440 *York Myst* v. 65 Nay, certis it is no wathe, Ete it safely ye maye *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1737 Fast south that went; to bid it was gret waith

β. 13 . *E E Allit P* A. 375 Bot much þe bygger 3et was my mon, Fro þou was wroken fro vch a woþe 13. *S Erkenwolde* 233 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 271 Bot for wothe ne wele, ne wrathe ne drede .I remewit neuer fro þe ri3t *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6030 For to wacche and to wake for wothis of harme. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xx. 143 She seyþ, þey go to helle woþes *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* iii. 416 Ye shuld not be so spitus standyng in sich a woth.

B. *adj.* Dangerous.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4213 Allas! þat i him [Joseph] ouþer oute-sent, þat wai þat was so wath to wend. *Ibid.* 28687 To fall in syn hu gret foly,—hu quat [*Cotton Galba* wathe] it es þar-in to ly.

Hence **† Wothely** *adv* [Icel. *váðaliga*, MSw. *vadhelika, vadelige*], dangerously, perilously.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2090 This gentille wondes alle wathely, that in the waye stondez! *Ibid* 2186, I am wathely woundide, waresche mone I neuer! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8827 Achilles woundit full wothely in were of his lyffe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 303 (Thornton) Arthure .Salle be wondede, I wysse, fulle wathely [*Douce* woþely; *Irel* wothelik], I wene.

Wothe, var. of *woghe* WOUGH *sb.*[2]

Wother, obs. form of OTHER.

Wother, woþer, obs. forms of WHETHER.

Wother-weight (Sc.); see WITHER-[1], 2.

† Wotless, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. WOT *v.*] Unknowing, ignorant.

1594 H. CONSTABLE *Diana* VI. x, Whose hands I kisse.. when she stands wotlesse whom so much she blisseth.

Wot-save, obs form of VOUCHSAFE *v.*

Wott, obs. Sc. form of WIT *sb.*

Wott(e, obs. ind. pres of WIT *v*[1]

† Wottingly, *adv. Obs.* [f. *wotting*; pres. pple. of WOT *v.*] Wittingly, knowingly.

1530 PALSGR. 846/2 Wottyngly, *a escient.* 1852 *Gloss. Cumberld., Wittenly*, wottenly; designedly

† Wottoo = wilt thou: see WILL *v*[1] A. 3 a. δ.

1701 STEELE *Funeral* III (1702) 42 Wottoo, Wottoo Fright thy own Trembling shivering Wife

Wou, obs. f. How *adv.*; obs Sc f. Vow *sb.* and *v.*[1]

Wou'bit, oo'bit. *dial.* Forms · *α* 5 **wolbode** (**welbode**), **wolle bode**; 5 **welbede, 6 wolbede, 7 wolbet, volbet**; 7 **wool-beard, woollbed, 8 wool bed** *β. Sc.* 6 **wowbat, woubet** (**voubet**), **wobat**, 9 **vowbet, woubit.** *γ. north.* and *Sc.* 7 **oubut**, 9 **oubit, oobit, ubit, yeubit, hoobit, hubert**; **obeed.** [ME. *wolbode* and *wolbede*, app. f. *wol* WOOL *sb.* with obscure second element; the form *-bode* may be connected with BOUD or BUDDE] A hairy caterpillar, esp. the larva of the tiger-moth; a 'woolly bear'. Also *transf.* (and *attrib.*) applied contemptuously to a person.

α 14 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 706/15 *Hic multipes*, a welbode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 423/1 A wolle bode (*A* Wolbode), *multipes*. 1496 *Treat. Fishing w Angle* (1883) 24 Bynde it on your hoke with fletchers sylke and make it rough lyke a welbede. 15. *Ortus Vocab* (Shrewsbury MS) Wolbede 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIX. v. II. 369 The Wooll-beads or Caterpillers, which are a kind of earth-wormes , all hairie, having many feet, and courbing archwise as they creepe 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper. Angler* III. 27 Those rough insects (which some call Wooll-beds, because of their wool-like outside, and rings of divers colours) 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m* IV § 8 (1700) 35 Palmer-worm, Palmer-fly, Wooll-bed, and Cankers, Are all one Worm. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 18

β 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 89 Ane wallidrag, ane worme, ane auld wobat carle. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) XXXIV 94 Swa ladeis will nocht soun3e With waistit wowbattis rottin *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 268 Wan-shapen woubet [*v r* wowbat, wolbet], of the weirds invyit. *Ibid* 614 An warloch, an warwolfe, an voubet but haire. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron S P.* Gloss, *Woubit, Oubit*, one of those worms which appear as if covered with wool 1809 *Edin Rev* XIV. 143 The *hairy vowbet*, or *yeubit*, is the name given by boys [in Berwickshire] to the caterpillar of the tiger-moth

γ 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 103 The English-Northren-men call the hairie Catterpillers, Oubuts. *c* 1800 *Ayrs Gl Surv.* 693 (Jam) *Ubit*, dwarfish. 1825 JAMIESON, *Oobit*, a hairy worm, with alternate rings of black and dark yellow 1851 KINGSLEY *Poems, The Oubit*, It was an hairy oubit, sae proud he crept alang 1861 J BROWN *Horæ Subs* Ser II. 117 Very like a huge caterpillar or hairy *oobit*. 1865– in dialect glossaries, etc (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

Wouch(e, var forms of WOUGH *sb* [2] *Obs.*

Wouchaif(f)e, Wouchesafe, etc., obs. forms of VOUCHSAFE *v.*

Woud, obs Sc f. VOID *v.*, obs. f. WOOD *sb.*[1] and *a.*

Wouf, var. WOOF *int*

Wouf(e, obs. form of WOOF *sb*[1]

Wough (wɒu, wǭ), *sb*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 1–4 **wah** (5 *Sc.* **wacht**). *β* 1 **waz**, 4 **wagh, wau**; 1 (*dat.*) **waze**, 3 **wazhe, wauze**, 4 **waghe, wawe**; *pl* 1 **wazas**, 3 **wazes**, 4 **waghis**, 5 **wawis, -es.** *γ.* 4 **woz** (*dat* **woze**, *pl* **wozes**), 4, 7–9 **wogh**, 5 **woch**, 8 **woagh**; 3–4 **wouh**, 4 **wouz, woughe**, 5, 8–9 **wough.** *δ.* 4–5 **wowe**, 4 **wow**; *pl.* 3–5 **wowes** (3 **woawes**), 5 **wowen.** [OE. *wāg* (also *wǣg*), *wāh*, = OFris. *wāch* (W Fris. *weach*, EFris. *wôch*, NFris *woch, wuch, ûch*, etc), related to Goth. *waddjus*, ON. *veggr* (see WIG *sb* [2]).

The later Sc. *vaw, va'*, and northern dial. *waw, woa, wo'*, are normal phonetic developments of *wall*, and their wide currency indicates that they represent that word rather than this]

1. A wall of a house; a partition.

α c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXXVI. § 7 Swa swa sælces huses wah bið fæst ær3ðer ge on dære fiore ge on ðæm hrofe *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 288 Him ne wiðstent nan ðing, naðer ne stænen weall ne bryden wah. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1015 An waȝhe iifft Wass spredd fra wah to waȝhe *c* 1205 LAY 25887 He nom þare halle wah [*v r.* wað] and helden hine to grunde *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O. E. Hom* I 247 Is eauer hire unþeaw forte sechen in-3ong abute þe wahes to a murðrin hire þrinne 13 *Cursor M.* 23216 (Edin) Paintid fire . bat apon a wah war wroht *a* 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.* (E E T S.) 7 Quhile þa ly by þe wacht.

β Beowulf 1662 Þæt ic on wage ȝeseah wliteg hangian eald sweord eacen *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* V xv. 250 He oft ..slog mid his heafde on þone waȝ. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 151 Hie þa wurdon sona ablinde & heora heafdu slogan on þa wagas *c* 1200 ORMIN 6825 An waȝhe off Cristess kirrke *Ibid* 6825 Þatt hirnestan þatt band ta twegȝen waȝhess. *c* 1205 LAY 10182 Heo letten alle þa scrud at þere dure werpen vt, wascen þe wages [*c* 1275 wowes] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7667 þe king þan hent a sper scarp To stair him thoru vnto þe wau [*Gött.* wawe; *Fairf* wagh]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 6619 A purtrayd fire on a waghe, þat es paynted outher heghe or laghe. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3222 3it ware þe wawes of þe wanes, Polischid all of pure gold.

γ c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Cariteð arist up fram ðe grundwalle, and beclepð all ðe wouh. *c* 1290 *St Dunstans* 132 in *S Eng Leg.* 23 Þe harpe he heng vp bi þe wouh. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 970 (Camb.) Þe se bigan to broȝe Vnder hir woȝe. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1144 Þys olde man was broght so logh þat he lay ful colde besyde a wogh. 1340 *Ayenb* 72 Bettuene ham and paradys ne is bote a lyte woȝ. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxi 4 As to a boowid woughe, and to a ston wal put doun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4773 In the castell..all was bare as a bast, to þe bigge woghes. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 785 Hym liketh best a daubed wough, and he Wol haue a wal of cley and stoon. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 181 An adycrope come of þe woch 1674 RAY *N C. Words* 54 A *Wogh*, a Wall, Lanc. 1703 THORESBY *Let to Ray*, A *Wogh*, any Partition, whether of Boards or mud Walls, or Laths and Lime, as a Boardshed wogh, studded wogh *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs Dial* Wks. (1862) 69, I crope under a Wough 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. XIX, She lived agin the wogh yonder, where you see that gent coming out.

δ. a 1225 *Ancr R* 172 Þauh hire hcome beo wiðinnen þe uour woawes *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1528 Wowes west and iere huse 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4272 Hete mayst thou bettyr slepe a throwe Than sytte and loke vppon a wowe 13 *E. E Allit. P* B 1531 In þe palays pryncipale vpon þe playn wowe. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 324 Ther was nothing hem betwene, Bot wow to wow and wall to wall. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 18388 Troye is doune & ouer throwen, Tour & bour, walle & wowen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 533/1 Wowe, wal [*v.r* wowe or wall], *paries, murus.* *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 551, j. yerde bitwene the wowes *a* 1470 H. PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) V iii. 198/1 God lykeneth flaterers to theym that playstren & paynten walles and wowes without

2. *Mining.* The side of a vein.

1653 MANLOVE *Liberties of Lead-Mines* 234 If woughs be strete, the Miner then may fire *Ibid* 259 Water holes, Wind holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts and Woughs 1681 HOUGHTON *Rara Avis* (E.D S) 44 *Woughs*, the walls or sides, sometimes of hard stone, and sometimes soft 1836 R FURNESS *Astrologer* I Wks (1858) 135 Where wough or rider, twitch'd a leading fast, There he was matchless at a tearing blast

3. *Comb.*: **† wough-nail,** wall-nail (WALL *sb.*[1] 22).

OE. *wāgrȳft, -rift* occurs in the Ormulum as *wagherifft.*

1331 in Topham *Colleg Chap. St. Stephen* (1834) 67 Eidem pro 1000 de Wounail empt' pro quadam interclus' in dicta domo faciend'. *c* 1300 in Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. 498 [On the Irish estates we find a kind of nail called] 'woh' or 'wouwe-nails'. 14xx *Ibid* III 447 Wogh prig nails

† Wough, *sb.*[2] *Obs* Forms: *α.* 1–4 **woh, 3 woch**, 3 (5 *Sc.*) **wocht**, 4 **woht.** *β* 1 (3) *dat.* **wo** (**woo**), 3–4 **woȝ** (4 **woȝh**), 3–5 **wogh**, 1 *dat.* **woȝe**, 3–4 **woȝe** (4 **woȝhe**), 3–5 **woghe**, 5 **wothe.** *γ.* 3 **wou**, 3–5 **wow**; 3–4 **wouh** (3 *pl.* **wouhwes**), **wouȝ** (5 **wouȝh, wowȝ**), 4 **wough**, 5 **wugh**, *Sc.* **weuch**; 5 **wouche, wou-, wowȝe, woughe.** [OE. *wōh* (inflected *wō-, wōg-*), neut. of *wōh* WOUGH *a.* used as *sb.*]

1. Wrong, evil; injury, harm

α c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI. x 264 Þa sæde him hiora an,.. þæt he woh bude *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) XCIII 4 Hi .woh meldiað *c* 1205 LAY 11589 þat wes swiðe muchel woh *c* 1250 *Death* 261 in *O E Misc* 184 Lete us hatie þat woh and luuie þat riȝte *c* 1250 *Orison* 16 ibid 160 Þu brohtest dai and eve niȝt, Heo broȝte woht, þu broȝtest riȝt. *c* 1300 *Harrow Hell* (Harl) 52 Mon haþ do me shome ynoh wyþ word ant dede in heore woh.

β c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XL § 7 Englas. nanes wos [*v r.* woges] ne wilniað. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C* XLV. 343 Hie nyllað wietan mid hwelcum woo [*v r* wo] hie hit ȝestriendon *c* 924 *Let* in Birch *Cartul* II. 236 Ic him wolde fylstan to ryhte and næfre to nanan wo. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 165 Al riht is leid and wogh arered 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1550 Þus hym frayned þat fie, and fondet hym ofte, For to haf wonnen hym to woȝe *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 544 For þat were swiche a woȝh þat neuer wolde be mended. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2812 As me is wa for þi woȝe & þi wrange bathe.

γ. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 126 Wouh þet me mis-deð us, oðer of woid oðer of werc. *Ibid* 190 Wel is us nu, Louerd, uor þe dawes þet tu lowudest us mide oðre monnes wouhwes *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 7279 Of two þynges wakned hys wough. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1117 3if þou wole a-menden his wouȝ, þou most deþ polen þorw strong pyne I-nouȝ *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 1333 Her hertes was full of sorow and woughe.

2. In phrases **a** *To do* or *work wough.* Also const. *to, on* (a person) or with dat.

(*a*) *c* 1205 LAY. 22456 þat ne scal þe king woh don *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Vor polemod is þe þet þuldeliche abereð wouh þet me deð him *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15828 Wit þair bastons bete þat him And did him mikel wogh. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 119 To William did he wouh, He did brenne Helwelle, & William broþer slouh *c* 1400 *Rowland & O* 119 For here schall no man do the woghe, till aughte dayes ben a-goo.

(*b*) 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 7687 Vor no mon ne durste him wiþsegge, he wroȝte muche wou *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24340 (Edin.) To me his moder did þai þat mis, þat wroht on him þis woh. 13 *E. E Allit. P* A 622 Þay lafter ryȝt & wroȝten woghe *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 700 The wyis wroght vthir grete wandreth and weuch. *Ibid.* 1199 To wirk him wandreth or wough *c* 1550 *Hunt Cheviot* XXVI in Child *Ballads* III. 308/2 He wrought hom both woo and wouche

b. *To have wough*: to be in the wrong.

c 1205 LAY 3327 Leiuedi þu hauues mochel wouh *Ibid.* 5043 þu hauest woh & [he] haued riht. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 54 Me leoue sire, þu hauest wouh *c* 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 332 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 Seye þu me soþ, Yf þu ert gywene kyng oþer hi habbeþ woh *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1531 þai seiȝen he hadde þe riȝt, þe stewaid hadde þe wouȝ *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 284 Ac so wys clerk ne worþ þer non, þat ne schal haue to don ynouȝ, fiorto disputen aȝeins hym þeiȝ he haue þe wouȝ.

c. *Mid* or *with wough*: wrongfully (OE. also *on wōh.*)

c 885 *Ælfred's Will* in Birch *Cartul* II 177 Þæt ic mine mæȝecild oððe yldran oððe ȝingran mid wo for-demde. *c* 960 *Laws Edgar* II iv, & se þe oðerne mid woȝe forseggan wile, þæt he [etc.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 29 þas ruperes and þas reueres þet nemeð oðres monnes eahte mid wohe *c* 1205 LAY. 24811 Of Frolle þan kinge, þat þu mid woȝe at Paris asloȝe. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E. Hom.* I 205 Summe tide ich habbe iheued of oðer monnes mid woh *c* 1290 *Beket* 1239 in *S. Eng Leg.* 142 [They] tolden þe kinge of al þe wo þat seint thomas hadde with wouȝ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 161 Herode kyng wit wogh For crist sak þe childer slogh. 13 *Guy Warw.* 5080 Ich on of hem þat he toke, he slouȝ, Were it wiþ riȝt, were it wiþ wouȝ [*c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 4806 Wiþ gode riȝt & no wouȝ.]

d *Without(en) wough*: truly.

13. *Guy Warw* 6896 Ich it seye, wiþouten wouȝ. *c* 1400 *Merlin* 1415 (Kölbing) Herkneþ alle, wiþ owte wouȝh, Y schal ȝow telle, why y louȝh 14. *Sir Beues* (S.) 2135 Certes, madame, with out wowȝ. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 1172 Suche viituose werkus he wolde welle do Fulle sotelyche wi-bwte ony wothe [*rime* bothe]. *Ibid* 2100. *c* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1638 Withe Syr mador, with outen woughe, Full sone acordement gon they make.

Wough (wuf), *sb* [3] Also *Sc.* **wouch.** [Imitative. Cf. WUFF] The bark of a dog or other animal.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid Encycl* 481 *Wouch*, the same with *bouch*, a dog's bark 1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* II XXII. 200 The hound, with a short 'wough' dropped in upon his head 1898 *Longm Mag* May 67 Little squirrels have quite a large vocabulary,. a bark or wough when suddenly alarmed.

†Wough, *a. Obs.* (or *dial.*) Forms: 1–4 woh 3 wop, , 4 wouȝ, 9 *dial.* oogh; *pl.* (etc.) 3 woȝe, woȝhe, wowe. [OE. *wōh* (inflected *wō-*, *wōȝ-*), of obscure origin. Hence WOLGH *sb*.2]

1 Crooked, bent.

862 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul* II 114 Danne fram langan leaȝe to ðam won stocce. *c*897 ÆLF ELD *Gregory's Past C.* 21.67 Sio midle noda & sio woo *a*1000 *Lacnunga Æthelb* xliv, Gif muʒ oþþe eare wuh weorðeþ. *a*1100 *Glass.* in Wr-Wülcker 146 38 *Dysuria, diuretica, mistice* woge wegas. *a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 813 Þe fox can paþes rigte & woȝe

1866 BLOMFIELD *Prov Words Lincs* 142 The woodman said that the stuff was kind, but all I've seen was cough inclined.

2. Wrong, evil, bad. Also *absol.*

Beowulf 2747 Wom wundorbebodum werzan gastes. *c*888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Hit is woȝ þæt hi men læte unwitnode *a*1000 *Ruddles* xl. 24 (Gr) Woh wyrda gesceapu. *c*1200 ORMIN 1375 Þær Cristess menniscnesse Draanc dæþess drinnch o rodetreo for ure woȝhe dedess. *c*1205 LAY. 4333 Þat is woh & na wiht riht. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Wiðute knotte & dolke of woh inwit & of wreiunge. *c*1250 *Owl & Night.* 164 Schild þine svikeldom vram þe liȝte, & hud þat woȝe [*v. r.* wowe] among þe riȝte. *c*1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1730 Her wening was al woȝ, Vntroweand til hem to. *a*1400 *Octouian* (Weber) 1050 Florentyn nast forsok hyt, þey hyt wer woȝ.

†Wough, *int. Obs.*[−1] = WAUGH, WOW.

*a*1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 Wough, she is gone for euer, I shall hir no more see

Wouȝ, obs. var. HOW *adv.*

†Wouhleche. *Obs.*[−1] [f. *wouh-*, repr. OE. *wōȝ-*, stem of *wōȝian* to WOO + *-lēche* -LEDGE.] Wooing, courtship. So also **†Wouhlechung.**

*a*1225 *Ancr R.* 96 No wouhleche nis so cuiuert ase is o pleiate wis. *Ibid.* 388 He uor wouhlecchunge sende hire his sonden.

Wouke, obs. form of WEEK *sb.*

†Woul, *v. Obs. rare.* [Imitative. Cf. WAWL *v.*] *intr.* To howl, cry, wail.

*c*1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 748 *Tessen craile*, Brok woulith. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* v 8 Woule ȝe in Bethauen. *Ibid.* vii. 14 Thei crieden not to me in her herte, but thei wouliden in her couchis.

Would (wud), *sb.* [The subj. of WILL *v.*[1] used substantively.] The feeling or expression of a conditional or undecided desire or intention.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 32 Bot yit is noght mi feste al plein, Bot al of woldes and of wisshes, Therof have I my fulle dishes. 1626 FENNER *Hist Manna* (1656) 58 Thou hast a setled will to sinne, but a sorry would, or a months minde to repent. *a*1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1735) 559/2 Your Woulds and Wishes after Christ and Salvation..are not the real Exercises of your Soul's flying unto him for Salvation 1864 TREVELYAN *Cawnpt Wallah* (1866) 231 If all my 'woulds', dear Jones, were changed to 'couldst', I'd deck thy bungalow with Europe goods. 1876 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag* Wks. (Bohn) III. 151 All writings must be in a degree exoteric, written to a human *should* or *would* instead of to the fatal *is*.

b. With *the*, denoting desire or intention in contrast to duty or necessity.

1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xvii. 127 But so it will always be with silly girls, that distinguish not between the *would* and the *should*. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Early Ger Lit* (1872) III. 188 When man, hemmed-in between the Would and the Should, or the Must, painfully hesitates.

Would, obs f. HOLD *v.*, OLD *a* WELD *sb.*[1], WOLD, var. WOOLD *sb.* and *v.*

Would-be (wu·dbi), *a.* and *sb* [The phrase *would be* (see WILL *v.*[1] 40) used attributively and absolutely.]

A. *adj.* Of persons: That would be; wishing to be; posing as.

In the earliest examples used as a mock addition to a designation or title: cf. B.

1300 GRAYSTANES in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees) 77 Eum [*sc* Henry de Luceby] contempserunt, vocantes eum H. walde be Priur. 1642 KYNASTON *Leoline* etc 138 By the skill of Marquis would-be Iones, 'Tis found the smoakes salt did corrupt the stones.

1647 TRAPP *Comm Matt* v 21 286 Epictetus complained that there were many would be Philosophers, as far as a few good words would goe. 1692 *Rabshakeh Vapulans* 2 The Wou'd-be-Wits, and wou'd-be-Wise, The witty Fool must have the foremost place. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73 2/2 The next a Proctor's Clerk, a Would-be Beau 1750 *Student or Oxf. Misc* I. 23 None but Academical Pedants and would-be-wits. 1794 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV 112 We shall see what the court lawyers..and would be ambassadors will make of it. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV. ii, They are not rascals—they are would-be men of the world. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 91 Antiochus was a propagator of false religions, a would-be destroyer of the true. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hurkback* 307 Napoleon I..actually bequeathed a legacy, to Cantillon, the would-be assassin of Wellington.

b. *transf.* Of things: Intended as.

*a*1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 54 The burnished plate That decks the would be rustic gate. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xxvi, Speaking with a would-be tone of congratulation. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xcii. (1878) 513 He had continued to speak with the same fluent would-be cynicism. 1901 H. SUTCLIFFE *B. Cunliffe* v. 75 His usual stilted gait softened to a would-be airiness.

c. With following adj, forming a hyphened phrase.

1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xxvii. 238 The would be-genteel coxcombs of Calcutta. 1840 T. GORDON tr *W Mensel's Ger. Lit* II. 80 Books..are filled with Philistinism and would-be wise morality. 1865 ANNIE THOMAS *On Guard* II 90 A sayer of would-be sensible things 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Belinda* I iii, With a would-be-valedictory wave of the hand.

d. *Would-be-thought*: wishing to be considered as.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 67 The wits, and would-be-thought wits, of the day 1815 MRS PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 148 'Perhaps I might', rejoined the would-be-thought cynic.

B. *sb.* One who fain would be (something specified or implied)

Sometimes used as a fictitious surname

(*a*) 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* Dram Pers (1607), Politique Would-bee, a Knight. Fine Mada Would-bee, the Knights wife 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at Venture* I 5 *Enter a Servant Ser* Sir, here is Mr Wou'dbe to wait on you

(*b*) 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 238 They are the Politick would be's of the Clergy. *c*1730 RAMSAY *To his Son* vi, Yet, tho' ye let little would be's know. 1732 *London Mag* I 240 Of all the Fops in Nature, none are so ridiculously contemptible as the Wouldbees 1781 COWPER *Conversat* 612 A man that would have foiled, at their own play, A dozen would-be's of the modern day

†Wou lder. *Obs.* [irreg. f. *would*, pa. t. of WILL *v.*[1] + *-ER*] In the proverbial phrase *wishers and woulders*: those given to saying 'I wish ...' and 'I would...', i e. indulging idle wishes instead of making active efforts.

The proverb in which the word rimes with *householders* is freq. quoted (with slight variations) down to the 18th cent

1508 STANBRIDGE *Vulgaria* (W. de W.) C vj, Wysshers and wolders be small housholders 1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* I xi. (1867) 26 Wishers and wolders be no good householders. *a*1617 BAYNE *Lect* (1634) 140 A man may bee a wisher and woulder with Balaam, but misse of his desires 1623 R CARPENTER *Consc. Christian* 18 The imperfect Essayes of lazie languishing wishers and woulders. 1646 HAMMOND *Tracts, Consc.* 36 The hypocrisie of the wisher and woulder, that could wish he were better then he is. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 295 (Scot. Prov.) Wishers and walders are poor householders. [1870 SCHAFF *Comm Prov.* xxi 25–6 Wishers and woulders are neither good householders nor long livers.]

†b. In *well-woulder*: well-wisher. *Obs.*[−1]

1643 *Plaine English* 28 These are well-woulders to the Parliament.

Would-have-been, *a.* [The verbal phrase used attributively.] That would have liked to be, that aimed at being, (something specified)

1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect* V (1748) I 233 Her penetrating eyes immediately discovered her would-have-been gallant *Ibid.* VII II 29 The would have-been member was ready to burst with inward rage at this sneer 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv Mr. Ledbury* XXXIV, The would-have-been assassin of Louis the Fifteenth 1901 *Westm Gaz* 16 Nov. 7/1 The hunt goes forward after the would have-been invaders of Natal

†Wou lding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [irreg. f. *would* pa. t. of WILL *v.*[1]] The action or fact of desiring. Usually coupled with *wishing*.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* K iii, There be some who onely with wishyng and wouldyng are riche in their owne fantasie. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Clerum* iii. (1681) I. 51 You may call it wishing and wouldng, (and we have Proverbs against wishers and wouldersː) rather than Praying. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm* I. (1656) 314 If wouldng and wishing will bring them to heaven, then they may come thither. *a*1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 113 Wishing and wouldng is but trifling.

b. *pl* Desires, inclinations.

*a*1640 FENNER *Sacraf Faithfull* (1648) 38 Many a poore soule, that hath forcible wouldings, and wracked desires after grace and holinesse. 1661 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* III (1662) 554 Some lazy wouldings or wishings, or weak velleities. 1710 J. NORRIS *Chr Pryd* 217 They have a great many imperfect Motions, Inclinations, Half Consents, and Velleities or Wouldings to do so. *a*1758 JON EDWARDS in *Life Brainerd* (1845) 368 His desires were not idle wishings and wouldings.

†Wou ldingness. *Obs. nonce-wd* [f as prec. + *-NESS*] Desire, inclination

*a*1660 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I iii. Wks. 1674 I. 31 And 2 whatsoever you do, you do, first against one velleity (or wouldingness) or other; and secondly, with some mixture of the contrary.

Woulfe (wulf) Also **Woulf.** [The surname of Peter Woulfe (?1727–1803), a London chemist.] *Woulfe's apparatus*, a series of glass receivers (*Woulfe's bottles*) formerly used in distillation.

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I. 109 A bent tube immersed to the bottom of the water, contained in one of Woulf's bottles. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 311 Woulfe's apparatus evolved so large a quantity of subtile, elastic, and often incondensable vapours 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XV (1842) 369 An arrangement of vessels first devised by Glauber, but which with some modifications, has since received the name of Woulfe's apparatus. 1855 SCOFFERN *Elem Chem.* 358 The Woulfes bottles are about two-thirds filled with water.

Woulk, obs. Sc. form of WEEK *sb.*

Woult, obs. Sc. var. VAULT *sb.*[1]

Wouman, obs form of WOMAN.

Wound (wūnd), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1–3 wund, 3 wunde (wnde); 3–5 wonde, 4–6 wond (6 *Sc.* vond), 5 woynd, 6 *Sc.* wind. *β.* 3–7 wounde, 3–wound (5 wownd, *Sc* vound); 8 *pl.* wawnds. [Common Teutonic. OE. *wund* = OFris. *wunde*, *wund* (WFris. *woune*, EFris. *wûn*), MDu. *wonde* (Du. *wond*), OS *wunda* (LG. *wunde*, *wunne*, *wunn*), OHG *wunta*, *wunda* (MHG *wunte*, *wunde*, G. *wunde*), ON. (Icel., MSw.) *und* (Da. *vunde* from LG.), of uncertain relationship

The original *ū* was normally lengthened before *nd*, but in the standard pronunc. has been prevented from developing into *ou* (as in *bound*, *hound*, *ground*, etc) by the influence of the *w* (in contrast to *wound*, pa. t. of WIND *v.*[1]). The pronunc. (wound) is however given by some dictionaries of the 18th century (Kenrick, 1773; Jones, 1798), is widely current in dialects, is implied in various forms of WOUNDS and ZOUNDS, and was common in the adv. WOUNDY]

1. A hurt caused by the laceration or separation of the tissues of the body by a hard or sharp instrument, a bullet, etc , an external injury.

†*Death's wound* see DEATH-WOUND.

α Beowulf 2711 Ða sio wund ongon, þe him se eorðdraca ær geworhte, swelan and swellan *c*900 *Bæda's Hist* II. ix (1890) 124 Eac wæs se cyning gehæled from þære wunde, þe him ær gedon wæs. *c*1000 *Sax Leechd* I 180 Wið wunda, genim þas wyrte þe we senecio nemdun *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom* 79 Þa com þer an helendis Mon and heuede roupe of him and wesch his wunden mid wine *c*1205 LAY. 23969 He wunde afeng feouwer unchene long *c*1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 187 in *O E Misc* 42 Ne schullen hi nouht yete þolie none wnde *c*1300 *Havelok* 1980 He haues a wunde in the side 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 5337 Byhalde þe wondes þat þe styked. *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 501 Þan he askede of Olyuere If þat he any wonde bere in ys body þat tyde *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 6316 Achylles. hymselfe fore to no fyght for hys fel wondys 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret* 181 The bee is a Passynge wrathfull beste and for vengeaunce they lewyth thar Stynguil in the wonde. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XVI 33 He toke them and Wasshed their wondes 1549 *Compl Scot* XIV. 121 The mortal vondis that he hed resauit fra bessus his seruituir

*β c*1290 *Sancta Crux* 438 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 14 To-gadere huy smiten to grounde and maden heom wel bitere wounde 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 11397 He hadde mo þan tuenti wounde ar he were inome *c*1325 *Spec Gy Warw.* 442 And þere þeih sholen se sopliche, His grisli wounden openliche 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 137 Of word among the men of Armes Ben wounded heeled with the charmes, Wher lacketh other medicine *c*1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xix 87 Þe blude rynnez doun fra þer woundes. *c*1440 *Promp Parv* 533/1 Wownde, festryd, *cicatrix* Wownde, made wythe swerde or other wepne, *stigma*. *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 356 He cast hym doun to the grounde with a wounde mortall 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* I ccclxxvii. (1557) 120 b, There be dyuers sortes of woundes, some be newe and freshe woundes and some be olde woundes, some be depe woundes, [etc] 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I. ii 55 Dead Henries wounds, Open their congeal'd mouthes, and bleed afresh 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I. 3, Wounds should be drest and heal'd, not vext, or left Wide open, to the anguish of the patient 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C Wars* 271 Octavius was shortly after shot by the Besieged, and dyed of the Wound 1679 OLDHAM *Sat Jesuits* III (1681) 70 A Wound though cur'd, yet leaves behind a Scar. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II VIII 222, I receiv'd a wound with a sword which laid me on the ground 1744 J. ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv Health* III. 516 For want of timely care Millions have died of medicable wounds 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill* 157 The broken soldier, Wept o'er his wounds 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII 387 Having..several sabre and pike wounds 1841 LEVER *O'Malley* LXXI, 'And his wound? Is it a serious one?' said a voice, as the doctor left my room 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XXVI, The blood flowed from a wound on the head. 1907 J. H PATTERSON *Man-eaters of Tsavo* VII. 78, I bathed and dressed his wounds.

b. Esp. in *the* (*Five*) *Wounds* of Christ.

*c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ac he hom helde mid his halie fif wunden. *a*1225 *Ancr R.* 292 Nem ofte Jesu. Vlih into his wunden, creop in ham mid þine þouhte. *a*1300 *Leg Rood* II 258 He aios to lyue From deþe þen þridde dai myd is wounden viue. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 642 Alle his afyaunce vpon folde was in þe fyue woundez þat Crist kaȝt on þe croys. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 155 By meryte of our lordes fyue woundes 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1532) 2 The moost worthy to be loued woundes & passyon of Chryst 1533 in *Lanc Duc Docum.* (1914) 157 The 11 cunstabelles . shall deyll vd in honor and worship of the v. wondes of our lord to the v porest folkes in the towne 1625 tr. *Camden's Hist Eliz* 220 They brought into the field many men, vnder flying colours, wherein were painted in some, the fiue wounds of our Lord. 1660 F BROOKE tr *Le Blanc's Trav.* 53 The Church of the five wounds of our Saviour 1807 WORDSW *White Doe* II 21 And figured there The five dear wounds our Lord did bear 1845 PUSEY tr *Horst's Parad Soul* (1847) II VI 81 Salutations to the Five Wounds of Christ 1887 *Encycl Brit.* XXII 549/2 As regards full stigmatization, with the visible production of the five wounds, ..the oldest case, after St Francis, is that of Ida of Louvain.

c Used as an oath or strong exclamation, as *By Christ's*, or *His, wounds, His arms and wounds, Wounds of God*, etc. (Cf WOUNDS *int.*)

See also BLOOD *sb.* 1 e, GAD *sb*.[2] 3, GOD *sb.* 14 a, GOG[1] 2, and OONS, SWOUNDS, ZOUNDS

*c*1350 *Athelston* 144 Sodaynly þan schalt þou dy, Be Cristes woundys fyue. *c*1480 HENRYSON *Wolf & Lamb* 2689 Be his woundis, fals tratour, thow sall de. *a* 1533 BERNERS *Huon* clxxxix 762 Than the maister ruffian began to swere bloode & woundes that thei shulde plei at the dyse. 1550 LATIMER *Serm* G 11 b, He cried oute, what, shall I dye (quod he) woundes, sydes, hart, shal I dye, woundes and sydes shal I thus dye? 1560 *Nice Wanton* 215 It is lost, by His woundes! and ten to one! 1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* B 1 b, Gogs hart, Blood, wounds and nailes, it wil make a man mad 1589 *Rare Tri Love & Fort* (Roxb) 143 By his wounds I would never lin [etc] 1602 CHETTLE *Hoffman* IV (1631) H 2 b, S'wounds ile confound her, and she linger thus 1728 CIBBER & VANBR *Provok'd Husb* I. 14 Ad's waunds, and heait! I'm glad I ha' fun ye 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Random* XI, 'Blood and wounds' (cried Weazel) d'ye question the honour of my wife, madam!' [1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* XXV, Wounds of God! In what way thought you that a lawyer listened to your rigmarole?]

d. *fig.* or in fig. context

*a*900 *Cynewulf's Crist* 1314 Eala! þær we nu maȝon wrape firene ȝeseon on ussum sawlum synna wunde *c*1000 *Rule St Benet* (Logeman) 80 Ælfremeda wunda na abarian [*L. alienа vulnera non detegere*] *c*1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 42 Ure helende com to helen þe wundes þe he deuel hadde on mancun broht *a*1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom.* I 189 Þine wunden healen þe wunden of mi saule *c*1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 239 My foo that gave myn herte A wounde 14.. HOCCLEVE *Virg & Christ* 62 Vn-to the souerain leche,

preye of grace, þat he my wowndes vouchesauf to cure 1530 TINDALE *Answ More* 1. Wks. (1572) 261/1 The wound of temptation beyng greater then that it could bee healed with the preaching of a woman. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 231 That the woundes of the Church might be healed 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* L 3 b, Who falleth from patience by the wounds of evill tongues. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 59 The wounde of the priviledge of the House not soe greate, as that his Majestie shoulde conceave a suspicion of our zeale to his honor. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt* 1. xi 24 This Wound is not cured by saying, that he first conquers one, and then more 1708 POPE *Ode St Cecilia* 29 She Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. 1744 H. BROOKE in E Moore *Fables* xv 14 The wounds of honour never close 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* xvi, Louis, who searched the wounds of the land with steel and cautery 1862 MRS. BROWNING *De Profundis* v, And tender friends go sighing round, 'What love can ever cure this wound?' 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, My jewel will always believe the best of me, time will heal up her wounds

2 *transf.* An incision, abrasion, or other injury due to external violence, in any part of a tree or plant.

1574 T. HYLL *Ordering Bees* etc 77 Then the barke of him [an Apple tree] is sicke then cut it with a knife, and when the humour thereof is somwhat flowen ouer, stoppe diligently his wounde with clay 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 33 Make as few wounds in a Tree as possibly you can. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 397 If you have occasion to make any great Wounds, cover them over with Clay 1799 H ROOKE *Sk. Sherwood Forest* 15 Where the Bark has been stript off for cutting the letters, the wood which grows over the wound never adheres to that part. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 73 If the cortical layers, while yet young, are accidentally injured, the part destroyed is again regenerated, and the wound healed up without a scar 1897 W. G. SMITH tr *Tubeuf's Dis Plants* 79 Wounds to the wood are also frequently produced during the felling of neighbouring Trees.

b. In other transf. uses

1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1 689 Soon had his crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold. *Ibid* IX 782 Her rash hand Forth reaching to the Fruit, she pluck'd, she eat Earth felt the wound 1792 PAKENHAM in *Trans Soc. Arts* X. 210 Fifty-eight lower masts were wounded, thirty two of which had their wounds in the upper third

3. *Surgery.* An incision or opening made by a surgical operator.

1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* III vi. 143 If. you ..then by a Wound made in an Artery shall put in a crooked hollow probe 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV 522 The wound of the integuments was contracted with strips of adhesive plaster. 1884 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder* 37 At the operation no tumour was found,. on Feb. 20, the wound was quite healed

4 Something which causes a wound (lit or fig.)

1715 POPE *Iliad* IV 225 My varied belt repell'd the flying wound. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 667 Let thy words be wounds For, so, I shall not fear thy power to hurt.

†5 (= L *plaga.*) a. A blow, a stroke. (Cf. PLAGUE *sb.* 1) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 47 Thilke seruaunt that knew the wille of his lord, and made not him redy, and dide not vp his wille, schal be betun with many woundis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* VI. XVI. (1495) 119/1 The seruaunt that is not chastysed with wordes muste be chastysyd with woundes. 1450–1530 *Myrr Our Ladye* II 68

†b. A plague. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1207 That was the ten woundes of Egypte

†6 An imperfection, a flaw *Obs.*

1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I i 1 Our first and ingenerated forefathers, from whom we derive our being, and the severall wounds of constitution

7. *Her.* (See quot)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Seuen signes, or tokens whiche are figured in Armes round 7. Is of Purpre, and is to be called a Wounde.

8 *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *wound-complication, -fever, -mark, -print, -secretion, -surface, -typhoid*; with meaning 'used for the healing of wounds', as *wound balsam, -herb, -oil, -ointment, -paste*; **b.** objective and instrumental, as *wound-dilator, -dressing, explorer; wound-inflicting, -plowed, -producing, -scarred, -worn* adjs.

1658 A FOX tr *Wurtz' Surg* IV 1 300, I like and approve better of Wound Oyles, and of Wound Ointments, than of *Wound Balsams 1850 PEREIRA *Elem Mat Med* (ed 3) II 1525 Wound Balsam 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 213 A common and formidable *wound-complication 1846 JAMES *Heidelberg* III. 141 In every country town, the latter [*sc.* the barber] exercised the craft of bone setting and *wound dressing 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Wound explorer*, an electric sound used in searching for bullets 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. & Pract Med* (ed. 2) I 70 Pyæmia (*wound-fever, surgical infection) 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cxci 508 In the world there are not two better *wound herbes 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* 543 Golden Rodde is the most soveraigne woundherbe of many 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* III. xxii 416 Clowns-woundwort an excellent woundherb. 1866 J B ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met* 229 So did the *wound inflicting brute rush on 1892 J A. HENDERSON *Ann Lower Deeside* 114 One of the survivors of the gang used to exhibit the *wound-mark of a dagger 1658 *wound-oil, *-ointment (see *wound balsam* above). 1753 J BARTLET *Gentl Farriery* XXV 224 Pledgits of tow spread with black or yellow basilicon (or the wound ointment). 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 12 Apr. 907 Herr König did not approve of *wound-paste *c* 1600 J DAV *Begg Bednall Gr* 1. i. (1881) 10 Thou art a Souldier, and thy *wound-plow'd face Hath every furrow fill'd with falling tears. 1862 J M NEALE *Hymns East Church* 88 In His Feet and Hands are *Wound-prints, And His Side 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 9 Oct 5/3 One of the most terrible *wound producing bullets with which our military could be armed 1888 GUNTER *Mr Potter* XII 144 The weather-beaten, *wound-scarred veteran of the plains 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 2 This cord was saturated in *wound-secretion 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner* 108 *Wound-surfaces, of whatever sort, are closed and healed by it. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I. 611 Pyæmia has been called *wound typhoid 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb.* II. i 62 His pale *wound worn limbs

9. Special comb.: **wound-cork,** a protective layer formed on a damaged trunk or branch of a plant or tree, †**wound-drink** (see quot. 1694); **wound-free** *adj.*, free from wounds; **invulnerable**; **wound-fungus,** a fungus which grows on the injured part of a plant; **wound-parasite,** a parasite infesting damaged plants; **wound-rocket** (see quot.); †**wound-shrub,** a shrub having healing properties; **wound-stripe,** a strip of gold braid worn by a wounded soldier on the left sleeve, vertically, above the cuff; †**wound-tree** (see quots. and cf. *wound-shrub*); **wound-weed,** = WOUNDWORT; **wound-wood,** wood formed over an injured part.

1897 W G SMITH tr *Tubeuf's Dis Plants* 76 A corky tissue—*wound-cork—may be formed in consequence of wounds to the bark 1657 W COLES *Adam in Eden* CCCXXXV 614 Of Bugle The decoction is an especial helpe in all *Wound-drinkes 1694 W SALMON *Pharm Bate* 757/1 A *Wound Drink, or Drink for wounded People 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit Troy* XII XCIII 263 Nor scapt the Troian *wound-free. 1613 — *Silver Age* III 1, When we prou'd his skin To be wound free, not to be pierc'd with steele 1624 — *Gunaik* VI 280 An hearbe with whose juice if he would annointe any part of his bodie it should preserve it wound-free 1897 W. G SMITH tr. *Tubeuf's Dis. Plants* 77 They are less suited for the entrance of *wound-fungi than wounds on the living branch. 1897 W G SMITH tr *Tubeuf's Dis Plants* 76 The normal duramen is preyed on for nutriment by many *wound-parasites 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E D S) 82 Barbara herba maye be called in englishe *wound-rocket, *for it is good for a wounde* 1659 LOVELL *Herball* 542 *Wound-shrub, *Izontecpatlis, Vulnerum medicina.* 1919 *Chamb Jrnl* Feb 82/2 A young fellow with *wound-stripes on his arm 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot* 1650 *Negundo mas & fœmina.* The male and female *wound tree *Ibid*, *Nimbo.* Another healing or wound tree. 1857 ANNE PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 288 *Solidago Virgaurea* This Golden Rod was called *Wound-weed 1897 W. G. SMITH tr *Tubeuf's Dis. Plants* 77 These reagents even replace the formation of protective *wound-wood.

Wound (wūnd), *v.* Forms 1 **wundian,** 2 **wundie,** 3 **wunden** (4 **wnden**); 3–5 **wonde,** 5–6 **wond**; 3–6 **wounde** (4 **wownde,** 5 **wowndyn,** 6 *arch.* **wounden**), 4– **wound** (5 *Sc.* **wound**). *Pa. t.* 5 (9 *arch*) **wound.** [OE. *wundian* (f. *wund* WOUND *sb*) = OFris. (*w*)*undia* (WFris. *wounje*), MDu. and Du. *wonden*, OHG. *wuntôn* (MHG. *wunden*, G. *verwunden*), OIcel. *undaðr* pa. pple; also OE. *gewundian* = Goth *gawundôn.*]

1. *trans.* To inflict a wound on (a person, the body, etc.) by means of a weapon; to injure intentionally in such a way as to cut or tear the flesh.

c 760 *Poenit. Abp. Ecgbert* IV. XXII. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 210 Gif hwylc læwede man oðerne wundige, gebete wid hine ða wunde. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXXVIII. 277 Swelce he sua nacodne hine selfne eowige to wundigeanne [*v r.* wundianne] his feondum *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod* XXI. 12 Se ðe man wundað & wile hine ofslean, swelte he deaðe *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 15 Gif þu me wundedest, ic sculde wundie þe þer on-3ein *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 33 Hie him bireueden alle hise riche weden and wundeden him swiðe. *c* 1205 LAY 1724 Heo mid wepnen hine wundeden [*c* 1275 wondede] & seoððen hine slewen *c* 1290 *Beket* 2101 in *S E Leg.* 166 He woundede is Arm swyþe sore, þat blod orn faste a doun 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 330 Come Roberde's squiere, & wonded him wele more *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 421 Crist ,koude not ordeyne siche busches. mentis to robbe men & to wounde hem 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* I. 3403 Eueryche gan oþer for to hurte and wounde, Til eche his felawe hath cruelly y slawe 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen VII*, c 36 Preamble, Stanhop. lay in wayte uppon the seid sir William and hym grevously wouneded and maymed 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 17 Brake owte of the kynges jayle of Newgaite Owyn & wondyd hys keper. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II XXVII 155 If he wound him to death, this is no Crime 1704 POPE *Windsor For* 180 With her dart the flying deer she wounds. *c* 1800 *Young Huntsm* IV in Child *Ballads* II. 148/1 He. little thocht o that penknife Wherewith she wound him deep 1839 LANE *Arab Nts* I. 110 From the day on which I had wounded him, he had never spoken. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *A Quatermain* XXII. 254 They backed and hewed at him with swords and spears, wounding him in a dozen places

refl. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb) XIX 87 Þai wound þam self in þe legges and þe armes *a* 1450 *Myrk's Festial* 136 He wondyd hymselfe in þe honde wyth his nalle grevesly

b Said of the weapon, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) lvi. 5 Wæpen-strælas þa me wundedon 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1374 One of þe arwys wounded [*v r* wndede] a knyȝt. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV 75 His cruell darte did Pirus wounde 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1185 My Honor ile bequeath vnto the knife That wounds my bodie so dishonored. 1727 DE FOE *Hist Appar* IV (1840) 31 No engine or human art can wound him 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Voy* v. 29 One [of the muskets] flew out of the Soldier's Hand, and falling against my Leg wounded it very much.

c. Freq. in passive.

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 894, Hiora cyning wæs gewundod on þæm gefeohte, þæt hi hine ne mehton ferian. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17431 Ajȝ þan anȝ wundedd wass þurrh þa firene neddress. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 853 Wunded þor was gret folc and slaȝen 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2974 Þe king let do vnder lechecraft hom þat iwounded were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7762 Þe king saul was wonded sare *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1377 Wel weldes he nouȝt his hele, for wonded was he sore 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* XIII 6 With these Y was woundid in the hous of hem that loueden me. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XLIII 283 Of a wilde swyn thow were wondid sore thoruh thin hype 1538 in P H. Hore *Hist Wexford* (1900) I 237 The residue being wondide to death fiede away. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 453 Hee was deadly wounded in the head 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I 88 In a wound in the right Temporal Muscle, where the Artery was wounded 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 383 ¶ 2 An honest Man that has been wounded in the Queen's Service. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, Count Morano was wounded as bad as he 1836 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Tuggs's at Ramsgate*, All the coaches had been upset, each coach had averaged two passengers killed, and six wounded 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* IXV, For nearly three centuries the legend lingered on that Nero was the wild beast, wounded to death, but whose deadly wound had been healed.

2. *fig.* To injure, inflict pain or hurt upon, in a manner comparable to the infliction of a wound; in later use *esp.* to pain or grieve deeply.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 71 Ðar ðu art ðurh hem [*sc* sins] 3ewunded, ðat ðu cunne hes halen *c* 1200 ORMIN 12484 Þe deofell comm to wundenn Crist þurrh gluterrnessess wæpenn *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 15 He schoteð niht & dai hise earewen to wundi þe wið wac wil & makien to fallen *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VII. 14 That may say we ere woundid with charite *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 533 So sore hath she me wounded That stod in blak wyth lokyng of her eyen 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II v. 78 Nedy I am & hongry,. wonedyd & ill colorde for absens of my lufe 1531 ELYOT *Gov* II XII. (1883) II 155 Wherwith Gysippus was so wounded to the harte,. that oppressed with mortall heuynes he fell in a sowne 1600 SHAKS *A. Y L* v ii. 25, I thought thy heart had beene wounded with the clawes of a Lion *Orl.* Wounded it is, but with the eyes of a Lady 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 May, He has said that he would wound me with the person where my greatest interest is. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II (1676) 16 Oh! Indamora, hide those fatal Eyes; Too deep they wound, whom they too soon surprise 1738 JOHNSON *Lond* 168 Fate never wounds more deep the generous Heart, Than when a Blockhead's Insult points the Dart 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sensib* xxix, She dared not trust herself to speak, lest she might wound Marianne still deeper 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* V XVIII And many a word, at random spoken, May soothe or wound a heart that's broken! 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* XXIV 402 If he says something careless she is sensitive to it, and it wounds her. 1905 'G THORNE' *Lost Cause* VIII, It does wound one deeply to hear the Highest and Holiest things spoken of in this way

b With immaterial objects.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1702 When þe saule es wounded with syn. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 43 b, The mynde is so wounded with ignoraunce that [etc] 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor* VIII 12 When we synne so agaynst the brethren and wounde their weake consciences 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* V 1, We must not wound reputation. 16.. *Lust's Domin.* II v, It wounds my soul, To see the miserablest wretch to bleed 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Four Mæid of West* III. 1. 31 To spare my flesh And wound my fame, what is't? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I IV, Better to die ten thousand thousand deaths, Than wound my honour. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. XVIII 128, I come to attend you as a duty which I owe to my mother's memory, and I hope this may be done without wounding that of my father 1832 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr* (1879) I 342 The execution would wound the sovereignty of the foreign supreme government 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* I 92 You have undone me, wounded my credit with the King, past recovery. 1884 L J JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. 51 Moore's vanity was easily wounded at any time.

c. Used to express the effect of harsh or disagreeable sounds upon the ear.

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I. 1, [*A Dead March within, and Trumpets*] *Max.* Somewhat of mournful, sure, my Ears does wound *a* 1675 TRAHERNE *Poems of Felicity* (1910) 52 The Bells do ring, Their shriller Sound doth wound the Air 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wm.* (1767) I. III 94 Their ears are wounded by the language of vice 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* I, I shall be away from Clavering, so that the marriage-bells may not wound my ears

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To inflict a wound or wounds; to do harm, hurt, or injury (physically or otherwise), to impair in any way. Freq. *fig*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XI 71 Se deweþa wundað & sio wund sarað. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 2540 The sword, Wych ys sharp. To wonde, & hurte, & parte atwene 1592 DRAYTON *Harmony Ch., Song Moses* XX, I kil, giue life, I wound, make whole againe? 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* V 1 This curtesie Wounds deeper than your Sword can, or mine own 1668 J. WILSON tr *Erasm Praise of Folly* (1913) 137 Sometimes also they use somewhat of a sting, but so nevertheless that they rather tickle than wound 1692 PRIOR *Ode Imit. Hor* XI, He Wounds, to Cure, and Conquers, to Forgive 1735 POPE *Pol. Sat* 203 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike 1744 E MOORE *Fables* X 30 From the hoop's bewitching round, Her very shoe has pow'r to wound 1818 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 413 Even the instinctive worm on which we tread Turns, though it wound not. 1829 *Chapters Phys Sci.* 272 Its strokes are so fine and delicate, that while it wounds it pleases 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout P*, *Thorns in Cushion*, Ah me! we wound where we never intended to strike

4. *transf.* To pierce or cut as with a wound; to damage in this way.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 124, & te ilke wind ne wundeð nout bute þe eare one *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 9 Yit nas the grownd nat wownded with þe plowh 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III 459 Hit is unlaweful among us to woundy þe hilles wiþ culter and wiþ schare 1553 EDEN *Treat New Ind* (Arb) 14 The anuyl and hammer shall soner be wounded and leape away. 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 267 His wouen girthes he [the steed] breakes asunder, The bearing earth with his hard hoofe he wounds 1608 — *Per* IV Prol. 23 When she would with sharpe needle wound The Cambricke which she made more sound By hurting it 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X. 412

Force on the Vessel that her Keel may wound This hated Soil. 1743 R. Blair *Grave* 232 The tapering Pyramid.. whose spiky Top Has wounded the thick Cloud *a* 1766 J. W. Baker in *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, Some [turnips], which had been accidentally wounded by cows 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 446 1 (*American*), The American aloe ..yields, when wounded, an abundance of sweet fluid 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI 820 1 s.v. *Shipbuilding*, For the sake of avoiding unnecessarily wounding the timbers.

†b. *spec.* To damage (a mast), esp in a naval action. *Obs.* (freq. in 18th cent.)

1743–4 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. I. 211 The Namure being in a shattered Condition, all the Topmasts wounded 1758 *Ann. Reg.* I. 100 2 The Orpheus .. is peppered very well too, her masts very much wounded 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 16 June 1/3 Her rigging was much cut, and her mainmast wounded.

c. *fig.* To wine: To overpower.

1613 J. Miles tr *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 610/1 Vpon the left hand lay the bodies of beasts stretched out along, sleeping verie soundly. All were wounded with Wine 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 416, I. filled Another cup, well knowing that the wine Would wound him soon.

Wound (wound), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Wind *v.*1] Subjected to winding, in various senses of the verb.

1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* xxvii. 1 An eddere,. a crookid wounde serpent. 1583 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 78, ij paire of bownd wheales j paire of wounde wheales. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* III. i. 88 Soft as the loosening of wound arms in sleep.

Wound, pa. t. and pple. of Wind *v.*1

Woundable (wū·ndăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Wound *v.* + -able.] Capable of being wounded; vulnerable.

1611 Cotgr., *Blessable*, Woundable. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iii. 414 Power and Profit are the two apples of Princes eyes, woundable with the least touch thereof. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* IV. xiv. 130 So woundable is the dragon, under the left wing, when punched in point of profit.

Wounded (wū·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ed1.]

1. Subjected to, injured or impaired by, wounding; suffering from a wound or wounds: a. Of persons or animals.

1382 Wyclif *Ps* lxxxvii. 6 As woundid men slepende in sepulcris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7238 Mony woundit wegh fro his wepyn past. 1422–30 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. 5410 Pere I leue þis dedly wounded man, Ful sore seke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 254 There lay hee stretch'd along like a Wounded knight. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* I. 74 All these wounded Patients. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 283 It is the wounded soldier who deserves the reward. 1795–6 Wordsw. *Borderers* v. 2152 The wounded deer retires to solitude. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel* III. x, It stretch'd him on the plain, Beside the wounded Deloraine 1846 Mrs. A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. xi. 205 Like some poor wounded bird that steals into a thicket to die. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lyn.* 633 Kay near him groaning like a wounded bull.

b. Of parts of the body.

1597 A. M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 5 b/2 We can not, without dilaniatione of the wounded parte, drawe forth the bullet. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vi 25 Ouer Suffolkes necke He threw his wounded arme. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XII. 946 Fix'd on his wounded Face a Shaft he bore. 1769 E. Bancroft *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana* 399 A cataplasm.. applied to the wounded part, is the general remedy for venomous Bites. 1826 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed 5) 101 A stratum of coagulated blood..extending from a few inches below the wounded part.

c. *fig.* Impaired, attainted.

1692 Prior *Ode Imit. Hor.* xiii, Tell 'em howe're, the King can yet Forgive Their guilty Sloth, .And let their wounded Honour live.

2. *absol.* Those who have received wounds.

c 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* 1, Þam ȝemete þe gode læcas doð ymbe ȝewundode. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 5 Als wounded, slepand þat are In throghes. 1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. 67 From the defeat of the Scotch army near Dunbar, there came many of the wounded to St Johnstons. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* IV. xxiii, The yellow moon her lustre shed Upon the wounded and the dead. 1845 C. Sumner *True Grandeur Nations* (1846) 15 A little cheese and a few vegetables are all that can be afforded to the sick and wounded. 1894 in W. W. Tomlinson *Songs & Ballads Sport* (1895) 260 Round the goals the wounded sit.

3. *fig.* Deeply pained or grieved.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 370 Sche hath my wounded herte enoint. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 75 The quiet of my wounded Conscience. 1647 Fuller (*title*) The Cause and Cure of a wounded Conscience. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 341 No wounds like those a wounded spirit feels. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlix, The wounded heart of Florence. 1884 Flor. Marryat *Under Lules* II, The only person in the room who pours oil upon his wounded sensibility 1891 Farrar *Darkn. & Dawn* lix, If there were anyone who could bring healing to her wounded soul

4. Of inanimate objects: Marked or injured by cutting or piercing.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LV. v, Their speach .softer flowes then balme from wounded rind *a* 1717 Parnell *Song* Poems (1737) 20 No more he .with a True-love Knot and Name Engraves a wounded Tree. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 229 Whom the cut Brass, or wounded Marble shows Victor o'er Life 1801 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 384 The greatest quantity of rope has been made from the wounded cables of the prizes 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. xlix, Wide scatter'd hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1846 Dickens *Battle of Life* I, For a long time, there were wounded trees upon the battle-ground. 1897 W. G. Smith tr. *Tubeuf's Dis. Plants* 75 A healing tissue immediately begins to form on wounded surfaces.

†5. = Woundy *adv. Obs.*

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 28 P 2 A wounded sharp Boy he is.

Wou·ndedly, *adv* [f. Wounded *a.* + -ly 2.]

†1. = Woundily. *Obs.*

1794 Waldron *Heigho for Husb* III. ii. 33 Are you certain sure it was only a leady I met?—it look'd woundedly like an angel!

2. In a wounded manner; as though wounded.

1802 Coleridge in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 100 It does a friendship no good for a man to have felt resentfully, and woundedly, towards his friend. 1925 A. S. Alexander *Tramps* 95 [The grey hen] rises, fluttering broken-wingedly or woundedly.

Wou·ndedness. [as prec. + -ness] The state of being wounded.

a 1640 Fenner *Serm.* (1657) 223 The Patients here are felt and discerned to have two wounds or maladies, First, brokenness in heart, Secondly, woundednesse

†**Wou·nden**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of Wind *v.*1] Twisted, twined.

Beowulf 2193 Him wæs .wunden gold estum ȝeeawed, earmhreade twa. 13 .. *Evang. Nicod* 65 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 332 A wonden wrethe þat his heued hyd Spred he all furth on brede. 1602 W. Basse *Three Past Elegies* II. (1893) 62 A wounden wreathe she had of Baies and Firre.

Wounder (wū·ndəɹ). [f. Wound *v* + -er.] One who or that which wounds.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 424/1 A Wounder, *plagarius* 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 7 Your father was my founder, till death became his wounder 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches*. xvi. x (1886) 410 The blood of him that is wounded, re-boundeth and slippeth into the wounder 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IX (1626) 179 Like a Bull, that beares A wounding iauelin; whom the wounder feares 1818 Todd, 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* I. 23 He was one of the *fedstors* or wounders, i.e., one of the band of volunteers who made the assault upon the enemy. 1901 'Linesman' *Words by Eyewitness* (1902) 57 Shells are unlovely killers and wounders.

Wounder, obs. form of Wonder *sb* and *v.*

Wounderus, obs. form of Wondrous.

Woundikins, *int.* [f. Wound *sb.* I c see -kin.] A variant (with dim. ending) of Wounds *int.*

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxxii, Woundikins! if there bean't feyther

Woundily (wou·ndili), *adv. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. Woundy *a.*2 + -ly 2.] Excessively, extremely, dreadfully.

1706 Farquhar *Recruit Officer* I. i, It smells woundily of Sweat and Brimstone 1710 in Wilkins *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 90 Sir Peter pour'd such charges that wounded much deeper, But yet he was woundily beat 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* x. x. P 28, I. got off in a twinkling; being woundily afraid that he would strip me of my clothes 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 17, I own I's woundily afraid of dead men 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxviii, The butler observed, 'it was burning clear now, but had smoked woundily in the morning.' 1850 Thackeray *Pendennis* lii, Pen suffered woundily when called on to pay his share. 1880 L. Wingfield *In H. M. Keeping* II. 248 You convicts are woundily crooked cattle.

Wounding (wū·ndiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. Wound *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb, the fact of being wounded. Also *fig.*

13 .. *K. Alis* 3737 (Laud MS.), R13th also he was arise, Of his woundyng he was agrise. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 4795 Þare was hurling on hiȝe, Quat of wrestling of wormes, & wonding of knistis *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 52 If any man .be smyten in any party of þe legge violently and without wondyng of þe skynne. 1528 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 140, I ame Indytyd thear for beatyng and wondyng of one John Holtt 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* I. 2 Nine dayes Apollo bent, and shot, and them with wounding sped 1633 P. Fletcher *Piscat. Eclog.* v. xvi, How can thy eye most sharp in wounding be, In seeing dull? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* III. iv, An Indictment of Assault, Battery, and Wounding, was instantly prefered against Tom. 1799 W. Nicol *Pract. Planter* 225 All wounding, in pruning, should be performed on, or towards the extremities of boughs which [etc.] 1842 Manning *Serm.* xviii (1848) 267 The sharp inward wounding of the soul 1890 *Retrospect. Med.* CII. 275 All kinds of head injury from slight concussion to compound comminuted fractures of the skull with wounding of the brain substance

2. = Wound *sb* I.

1581 A. Hall *Iliad* IV. 65 That this your wounding got, Which irkes you so, he should delay 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grenvile* (Arb.) 78 At length, the Maister hath procurd The Knight discend, to haue his woundings curd. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 7 The great physician of sin-sick souls had healed my own wounding.

Wounding (wū·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That wounds or injures; capable of causing hurt or pain *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Mid spere of wundinde word weorreð lecherie..wiþ þe lefdi of chastete. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXIV. IV, Their own tongues to their own woe Shall all their wounding sharpnes bend 1596 *Edward III*, V. 138 Crosbowes and deadly wounding darts. ? 1638 Wotton in L. P. Smith *Life & Lett.* (1907) II. 384 You have left in him *illos aculeos*, for you are indeed a wounding man, as my servant Nicholas saith 1648 J. Quarles *Fons Lachrym.* 13 Oh what a wounding sorrow 'tis to think How all will be destroyd. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 360 His Journey to pursue, Where wounding Thorns, and cursed Thistles grew 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 271 Forms Of furies, driving by upon the wounding storms. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Princ.* IX. III. 176 To a simple unsophisticated girl, this must surely have been cutting and wounding 1915 F. S. Oliver *Ordeal by Battle* III. i. 181 The result must necessarily be wounding to the credit of popular institutions all the world over.

Hence **Wou·ndingly** *adv*

1887 *Temple Bar* May 144 What she had said to him gently, was said now roughly, woundingly. 1919 J. D. Beresford *Jervaise Comedy* xv 272 What she implied was woundingly true of that old self of mine which had so recently come under my observation and censure.

Woundir, obs. form of Wonder *sb* and *v.*

Woundit, obs. Sc. pa. pple of Wind *v.*1

Woundless (wū·ndles), *a.* [f. Wound *sb.* + -less.]

1. Free from a wound or wounds; unwounded.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 41 Doubted Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 353 He that steals home wound-less from the Wars, Is held a Coward. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 216 Undertaking to deliver them you in a short time woundlesse and friends. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 42 So many sluggard knights lying in field, for all I see your person woundlesse. 1755 Johnson. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Fire-worshippers* IV. 565 And some who, grasp'd by those that die, Sink woundless with them. 1855 M. Arnold *Balder Dead* II. 18 All at night return to Odin's hall Woundless and fresh. 1891 Meredith *One of our Conq.* I. xii. 226 His pride in appearing woundless and scarless

†2. That cannot be wounded, invulnerable *Obs.*

1604 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. i. 44 (Qo 2) Whose whisper may misse our Name, And hit the woundlesse ayre. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maiden's Blush* 338 Th' Angell through the woundless Welkin swifter glides Then Zephyrus.

3. Inflicting no wound, unwounding, harmless.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 346 And not a dart fell woundless there.

Woundly (wou·ndli), *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. Wounds *int.* + -ly 2] = Woundily *adv*

1646 Quarles *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks (Grosart) I. 80/1 One thing hee told me, now I think on't, troubles me woundly. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) 72 Wat [Tyler] was woundly angry with Sir John Newton. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 41 Andrew talk'd woundly wittily to them all. 1839 C. Clark *Y. Noakes* XXXIII, A woundly larned man was he.

Woundrous, obs. form of Wondrous.

Wounds (waundz), *int. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 9 **wouns**; 7–8 **wauns**, 8 **waund(s**; *dial* 8–9 **wuns.** [pl. of *wound* see Wound *sb.* I c] = God's wounds, used as an oath or asseveration.

α 1610 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* D 1, Wounds then farewell. 1753 Foote *Englishm. Paris* I. 14 But Wounds how the Powder flew about 1801 G. Colman *Poor Gentl.* I. 1 4 Wouns! let me come at him 1820 Keats *Cap & Bells* lxii, 'Wounds! how they shout!' said Hum 1822 Scott *Nigel* IX, Wouns! man, we'll stuff his stomach with English land.

β 1694 Echard *Plautus* 14 Waunds! I ha'nt let fly sure 1706 Farquhar *Recruit Officer* I. i, Wauns! I wish again that my Wife lay there 1728 Cibber & Vanbr. *Provok'd Husb.* IV. 65 Waund, he'll storm any thing *Ibid.* 68 Waunds! you have had one hundred this Morning 1796 T. Morton *Way to get Married* II. ii. (1800) 33 *Clem.* Who's at the door? *Serv.* Wauns I forgot It be master Dashall fra Lunnon.

γ c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Reader, Wks (1862) p. xxxiv, Wuns eigh, theawrt likt' strowll ogen. 1843 T. Wilson *Pitman's Pay* 57 'Wuns', says aw, 'this rough beginnin' .freightens me'.

Wou·nd-up, *a* [f. *wound*, pa. pple of Wind *v.*1 + Up *adv.*] That has undergone winding up (see Wind *v.*1 20)

1837 Lever *H. Lorrequer* I, All were breathless in their wound-up anxiety to hear of their countryman. 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xxxix, That old gentleman is still murmuring, like some wound-up instrument running down

Woundwort (wū·ndwɹt). [f. Wound *sb* + Wort *sb* 1, after Du. *wondkruid*, G. *wundkraut.*] A popular name given to various plants from their use in healing wounds, *esp.* (*a*) one of the species of *Stachys*, often more fully as Clown's w., Downy w., Marsh w., etc.; (*b*) the golden-rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*); (*c*) the kidney-vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*); (*d*) the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), † (*e*) Saracen's w. (*Senecio saracenicus*); (*f*) Hercules' all-heal (*Opopanax Chironium*), (*g*) Knight's pondwort (*Stratiotes aloides*).

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 87 Solidago saracenica is called in duch Heidnishe wuntkraut. It may be called in english Woundewurte 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xcvii. 347 Saracenes Consounde is called in Latine *Solidago Saracenica*, in English Saracenes Woundwoort *Ibid.* xcix. 349 Of captaine Doreas his Woundwoort *Ibid.* cclxxxv. 677 It seemeth to be *Stratiotes aquatilis* or *Stratiotes potamios*, or Knights water Woundwoort. *Ibid.* cclxxiv. 851 Of Clownes Woundwoort or Allheale *Ibid.* 852 Whereupon I haue named it Clounes Woundwoort 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 693 *Achillea Sideritis lutea* Achilles yellow Woundwort 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ccxli. 382 Allheale is called in English Hercules Allheale, and Hercules Woundwort 1718 Rowe *Lucan* IX. 1566 Woundwort and Maiden weed perfume the Air 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 320 The downy Woundwort [*sic*] is a native of Jamaica. It should be a fine vulnerary 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 364 You speak to me of dittany and wound-wort. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* III. 531 *Stachys sylvatica*, Hedge Nettle Woundwort *Ibid.* 728 Common Goldenrod Woundwort *Solidago Virga-aurea* 1819 Rels *Cycl.*, *Wound-Wort*, Hercules's, or All-heal, the *laserpitium chironium* of Linnæus. 1852 *G. W. Johnson's Cottage Gard. Dict.*, *Anthyllis vulneraria* (common woundwort). 1857 Anne Pratt *Flower Pl.* IV. 190 *Stachys sylvatica* (Hedge Woundwort) *Ibid.* 191 *Stachys palustris* (Marsh Woundwort) *Ibid.* 192 *Stachys Germanica* (Downy Woundwort). *Ibid.* 193 *Stachys arvensis* (Corn Woundwort)

Woundy (wū·ndi), *a.*1 *rare.* [f. Wound *sb* + -y 1] a. Characterized by wounds. b. Causing wounds.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Discourse Arms* 30 Like Sicinius Dentatus who served his Country one hundred and twenty battayles, and brought from them woundy Testimonies of valour 1826 HOOD *Love* 5 What art thou, Love?. a boy that shoots, From ladies' eyes, such mortal woundy darts.

Woundy (wau·ndi), *adv* and *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 8 **waundy** [f. WOUNDS *int* + -Y[1].

The pronunc. (waundi) is given by Sheridan (1789) and Smart (1846) in contrast with the noun (wǣnd)]

A *adv.* Very; extremely, excessively.

a c 1621 ROWLEY etc *Witch Edmonton* II i, 'Tis woundy cold, sure! 1660 *Dial betw Tom & Dick* 1/2 And yet the Thief is woundy Close 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* IV xiii, He was woundy angry when I gav 'n that wipe 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 79 His drinking much Flip, makes him woundy subject to the Vapours 1774 C DIBDIN *Waterman* I, She keeps her a-bed woundy late of a morning 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch xv, His orders are woundy particular 1829 — *Jrnl* 19 Apr, We smoked and I became woundy sleepy 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II 237 He was 'a woundy ugly customer in a wax, she could tell me'

β 1718 BREVAL *Play is the Plot* II i 19 And the Jade's a great Fortune, and waundy handsom too into the Bargain 1791 O'KEEFE *Mod Antiques* I. (1792) 16, I was waundy hungry

B *adj.* Very great, extreme

1681 *Plain Dealing, Dial. Humphrey & Roger* 1/1 By the Mass, Hodge, thou say'st well, I have a woundy mind to do as thou say'st, but [etc.] 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* v iii, You must know Sir, there is a Neighbour's Daughter that I had a woundy Kindness for 1718 BREVAL *Play is the Plot* II i 11 And has she such a waundy deal of Wit, do you say Sir? 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 37 So he flew into a woundy passion and threatened to horsewhip me 1836 T. HOOK *G Gurney* I 213 You'll kill a woundy sight on 'em, I think, at that distance 1888 F COWPER *Capt Wight* 218 They castle folk be a woundy lot of gallants

Woundyr, obs f WONDER *sb* **Wounded, Wount(e,** obs. ff. WONT *ppl. a.* **Wounty,** obs f WANTY.

† **Woup.** *Sc Obs.* Forms: 6 wowp, wop, 6–8 **woup,** 7 **woupe,** 8 **woop** [Of obscure origin, the related verb is now represented by WUP.] A hoop or ring, esp. a finger-ring of plain metal as distinguished from one set with stones

1511 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* IV 310 For outquitting of Wille Wodis wowp at lay in wed XXVIIJ s 1535 in Ramsay *Bannff Charters* (1915) 70 Ane woup of gold 1542 *Acts & Decreets* I f 140 Ane woup of gold about his arme of ane pund weycht. 1633 SIR A JOHNSTON (Warriston) *Diary* (S H S) 31 Thy uyis woupe brak on thy finger in two halfs 1691 in *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* (1919) LIII 54 Two stoned ringes, with five gold woupes and ane gold lockit 1720 in *Fraser Papers* (S H.S) 164 Three woups and a pearl necklace A small diamond ring, three woops and a pair of gold lockets.

Wourd, obs. form of WORD

Wourne, var. *worne, wurne,* WARN *v.*[2]

1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. iv. B iij, But wife Rebecca, I woulde not haue you to mourne, As though I did your honest petition wourne.

Wourt(e, obs. forms of WORT *sb* [1, 2]

Wous, southern form of FOUS *a Obs*

13 *Vox & Wolf* 12 in *Rel Antiq* II 272 Withinne the walle wes on hous, The wox wes thider swithe wous.

† **Wous,** var. of VOUS *int Obs.*

1674 J HOWARD *Engl Mounsteur* v. ii 62 *French,* Make way English Clown. *Wil.* Wous, but we won't

Woushesauff, obs f. VOUCHSAFE. **Woust,** obs f. VOUST. **Woustour,** var. VOUSTER *Sc.* **Wout,** var VULT *Obs.* **Wout(e,** obs varr. VAULT *sb* [1] and *v* [1] **Wou-wou,** var. WOW-WOW. **Wouyn,** obs. pa pple of WEAVE *v* [1]

Wouz, var. How *adv.*

c 1394 *P Pl Crede* 356 Wib hertes of heynesse wouȝ halwen þei churches

Wove (wōuv), *ppl a* and *sb.* [var of WOVEN see forms of WEAVE *v* [1]]

1 = WOVEN *ppl a* 1, 2, 3

1710 SHAFTESB *Soliloquy* III ii 147, I can't conceive how a Writer changes his Capacity, by this new Dress, any more than by the wear of Wove Stockins, after having worn no other Manufacture than the Knit 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* I. ii 37 Opening a trade for wove goods on the coast 1831 SCOTT *Ct Robt* xii, The chairs and couches were covered with Eastern wove mats 1840 MRS GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist Knitting* I 57 If a wove stocking, open up the seam 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 15 'Mid bergs about the Ice cap Or wove Sargasso weed

b *Wove mould,* the particular kind of mould used in making wove paper (see quot 1854)

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 927 The frame-work of a *wove* mould is nearly the same 1854 C. TOMLINSON *Oby Art-Manuf, Paper* 20 In wove moulds, as their name implies, the wire is woven into wire cloth.

2 *techn* Of paper: Made on a mould of closely woven wire. (See 1 b, and cf. WOVEN *ppl a.* 4.)

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd Trade* 63 Wove Foolscap 18/6 *Ann. Reg, Chron* 86 It is printed on the most splendid wove paper 1879 *Print Trades Jrnl* XXIX. 43 A hand-made, blue wove Foolscap paper

b. *absol* or as *sb.*

1859 *Stationers' Handbk* 12 In woven papers may be mentioned *Blue Wove..*; then comes another, which is termed *Yellow Wove.* 1880 J DUNBAR *Pract Papermaker* 56 That warm cream colour so much desired in high-class cream wove and laid post.

Wove, pa t and pple. of WEAVE *v* [1]

Woved, obs. pa pple. of WEAVE *v* [1]

Woven (wōu v'n), *ppl. a.* Also 6 **wouen, wovyn;** *Sc* 5 **wowen,** 6 **wolvin,** 7 **wolfin.** [pa pple of WEAVE *v.*[1]]

1. That has undergone the process of weaving; formed or fabricated by weaving.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I 242 A wowen quhyt hatt scho brassit on with all. 1560 B. GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* II. (1561) C iiij, The wouen webbe of flaxe 1575 in *Archaeologia* XXX. 19 Item v paire of woven shets. 1612 *Sc Bk Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 293 Busteanis or woven tweill stuffe 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesm* (1732) I 332 Her Stockings from Tewskbury, if ordinary; from Leicester, if woven. 1758 WHITEHEAD *Verses to People Eng* 4 And Navies powerful to display Their woven wings to every wind 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v ii 27 You clothed me in a robe of woven gold 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh Bound* 834 Where Scythia's shepherd peoples dwell aloft, Perched in wheeled wagons under woven roofs 1883 W. D CURZON *Manuf Industries Worcs.* 80 Travelling endless woven wire sieves

fig 1894 J. DAVIDSON *Ballads & Songs* 33 We set about To bring the world within the woven spell

2. Formed by interlacing or intertwining after the manner of weaving

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I v 4 Soone after comes the cruell Sarazin, In wouen maile all armed warily 1596 *Edw III,* III v 31 Whilst he, Lion like, Intangled in the net of their assaults, Frantiquely wrends, and byt(e)s the wouen toyle 1628 MAY *Virg Georg* II 49 Take a thick-woven Osier colander, Through which the pressed wines are strained clear 1658 ROWLAND tr *Moufet's Theat. Ins* 901 They live here longer then in their artificial woven Hives 1793 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 240 Long grass and willows form the woven wall 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* XXXIII, Woven tracery ran o'er The solid rind. 1892 W B YEATS in *1st Bk Rhymers' Club* 7 Under the woven roofs of boughs.

fig 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 6 A pernicious woven-knot of malignant active spirits 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 48 Voice of living beings, and woven hymns Of night and day 1891 CAYLEY *Math Papers* (1897) XIII 121 The groups thus obtained, with substitutions which interchange the two sets of letters, are said to be 'woven' groups

Comb 1885 MRS CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* 12 Horses feed in the wide, woven-fenced fields

3. Interlaced, intertwined; wreathed.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 459 A well Images all the woven boughs above. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 232 The kiss, The woven arms, seem but to be Weak symbols of the settled bliss. I have found in thee 1849 LYTTON *K Arthur* III cx, Fair was her prison, walled with woven flowers.

† 4. Of paper = WOVE *ppl. a* 2. *Obs*

1797 *Brit Critic* IX 72 We have volumes every day, on woven-paper, in which war is execrated.

Woves, obs. form of VOWESS.

a 1550 LELAND *Itin* (1768) II 33 An Image in the Habite of a Woves.

Wow (wau), *sb* [Imitative cf WOUGH *sb*, and BOW-WOW.] a. A bark or similar sound. b. A waul

1811 *Sporting Mag* XXXVII 131 Johnson with a surly wow, wow. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot* 125 It's weak i' the wow, like Barr's cat. 1913 *Blackw Mag* Mar. 452/2 A barking deer explodes in an unexpected 'wow' ten yards off.

Wow (wau), *v*[1] [Imitative: cf. prec. and WOUGH *v.*] *intr.* To howl; to waul.

1806 R JAMIPSON *Pop Ballads* I. 234 The wolf wow'd hideous on the hill. 1824 CARR *Craven Gloss, Wow,* to howl 1900 C LEE *Cynthia in West* v 69 You should hear her wow, just like an owld cat!

Wow (wau), *int* Chiefly *Sc.* [Of exclamatory origin: cf. VOW *int.*]

1 An exclamation, variously expressing aversion, surprise or admiration, sorrow or commiseration, or mere asseveration.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI Prol. 19 Out on thir wanderand spiritis, wow! thow cryis 15 *Peblis to Play* 74 (Maitl. fol. 178) Ane winklot fell and hir taill vp; wow, quod malkin, hyd 3ow. 1721 RAMSAY *Prosp. Plenty* 74 Wow! that's braw news 1789 BURNS *Grose's Peregr* II And wow! he has an unco sleight O' cauk and keel 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xi, Wow, woman, the Beltrams of Ellangowan are the auld Dingawaies lang syne *a* 1840 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems, Fy, let us a'* 16 But wow! he looks dowie and cow'd 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* 36 As below the brig we turn—Oh, Wow! the deavin' din there!

b. Followed by *but* or *gin.*

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr* II. 40 And wow gin she was skeigh And mim that Day 1724 — *Tea-t Misc* (1733) I 8 The woer he step'd up the house, And wow but he was wond'rous crouse *a* 1800 *K Henry* X in Child *Ballads* I 299/1 O whan he slew his good gray-hounds, Wow but his heart was sair! 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* VI. 151 My auld uncle Willie cam doun .An' wow but he was a braw man.

2. In other than Scottish use.

1892 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* v. 35 Wow! my father, of those two regiments not one escaped 1916 J J. BELL *Little Grey Ships* 17 'Wow!' exclaimed the young seaman 'Wish I was in Egypt. How's this for cold, old Bill?'

Wow, obs Sc. f. Vow *sb.* and *v.*[1], *v* [2]; obs. f. Woo *v*, var WOUGH *sb* [2] **Woward(e,** var. ff. VAWARD. *Obs* **Wowbat,** obs. var. WOUBIT **Wowchaife, wowchesaf,** obs. ff. VOUCHSAFE *v.*

† **Wowe.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 wawa, 2–4 wawe, 3–4 wowe, 3 wou [OE *wāwa* = OHG *wēwe,* ON. *vá* — OTeut. **waiwan-,* f the root **wai-,* repr. by OE. *wā* WOE] Misery, distress, trouble, sorrow.

a. a 1000 *Genesis* 466 (Gr.) Þæt þær yldo bearn moste onceosan godes & yfeles, welan & wawan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlviii. (Z) 279 On ðære wæron awritene heofunga and wawa. .Se wawa ȝetacnað þone ecan wawan, ðe ða habbað on hellewite *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He wurð idemed to þolien wawe mid douelen in helle. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 151 in *O E Hom.* I. 169 Eure he walde her inne wawe and me wene wumen *c* 1200 ORMIN 13349 Þatt he shollde wurrþenn harrd To þolenn alle wawenn.

β *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 165 Here is smertinge, sorinesse, werinesse, and oðre wowe muchel *c* 1205 LAY. 27560 Þar was wowe and sorimisse inowe. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 414 Al þat ho singeþ hit is for wowe. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Seven Sines* I. iii. in *E. E P.* (1862) 17 Þis worldis wel nis bot wowe *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 858 Þanne falþ ous rewelyche by kende To soffry wowe.

Wowe, var. WOUGH *sb.*[1] and *a.*; obs form of WOO *v.*

† **Wowell.** *Obs rare.* [Of obscure origin; perh. connected with *wouelle* in *Saxon Leechd.* II. 266.] Coltsfoot.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon) 140 *Pes pulli, herba terrestris,* donnhoue uel wowell uel feldhoue

Wowen, obs. f. WOO *v.*; obs. Sc f. WOVEN *ppl a*

Wowf (wauf), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin.] Crazed, daft, mad.

1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S P* IV Gloss, *Wowf,* mad. 1819 SCOTT *Leg Montrose* VI, It is very odd how Allan, who, between ourselves, is a little wowf, seems at times to have more sense than us all put together. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch VII, 'What d'ye mean by deft [= daft]—eh?' 'Just Fifish', replied Peter, 'wowf'. 1897 SNAITH *Fierceheart* IX 101 Is yer honour gane clean wowf?

Wowing, obs. form of WOOING *vbl sb.*

Wowl (waul), *v.* [Imitative.] *intr.* and *trans* To howl.

1757 [E PERRONET] *Malice* I. XXVIII, A second blinks and wowls his dread *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Wowl, v.* to howl, to waul vociferously.

Wowld, obs. f. WOLD. **Wown,** obs pa pple. of WIND *v* [1] **Wownd(e,** obs. ff WOUND *sb.* and *v.* **Wowp,** obs. var. WUP *v Sc.*

Wowser (wau·zəɹ). *Australia.* [Of obscure origin] A Puritanical enthusiast or fanatic

Hence *Wowserism, Wowserite*

1909 *Daily News* 1 Apr 4 'Wowser' is a term applied by certain portions of the Australian Press to parsons of all denominations, more particularly to those who are fanatical on temperance and social evils Their followers are called 'Wowserites', and their propaganda 'Wowserism' 1912 *Nation* 11 May 214/2 A wowser is one who wants to compel everybody else to do whatever he thinks right, and abstain from everything he thinks wrong.

Wowt(e, obs. var ff VAULT *sb* [1] and *v* [1]

‖ **Wow-wow**[1] (wau wau) Also **wou-wou, wau-wau, wawou, wa-wa, wawah, wah-wah.** [a Malay واواو *wauwau,* Javanese *wawa* (whence also Du *wouwouw, warwraw*), imitative of the animal's cry] The silver gibbon of Java, *Hylobates leucascus.* Also applied to *H agilas.*

a 1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier* I 209 The Ash coloured or Silvery Gibbon, also called the Wou Wou 1838 *Libr Entert Knowl, Menageries, Monkeys* etc I. 183 The wou-wou (*Hylobates Leucicscus*) is covered with a very fine long fur of a woolly texture 1885 H O. FORBES *Wand Eastern Archip* 70 The loud plaintive wailings of a colony of Wau-waus

attrib 1894 H O. FORBES *Handbk Primates* II. 154 The Wau-Wau Gibbon *Hylobates leucisscus.*

β. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 102 Monkeys of every description, from the hideous proboscis to the pretty wa-wa. 1883 ISAB. L BIRD *Golden Chersonese* 297 A little wah-wah, the most delightful of apes.

Wow-wow[2]. [Imitative] A bird of British Guiana

1855 H. G. DALTON *Hist Brit Guiana* II 413 The 'boolora', or wow-wow (*Tragopan melanopterus*), so named from the noise it makes, is about the size of a small pigeon

Wow-wow[3]. ? *Obs* [Of obscure origin] Only in *wow-wow sauce,* a fanciful name for a preparation used with stewed beef

1822 MAY *Cook's Oracle* (ed 4) 325 Wow Wow Sauce for Stewed or Boiled Beef 1868 *Enquire Within* (ed 35) 285.

Wowyn, obs. f WOO *v.* **Wox,** obs. Sc. f. VOICE *sb* **Wox, Woxe(n,** obs. pa. t. and pa. pples of WAX *v.*; **Woxin, Woxsen,** etc., obs. pa. pple. of WAX *v.*

Woy, *int.* Also **woyh.** [Exclamatory] A call to a horse to stop. (Cf. WAY, WO, WHOA *int*)

1797 T MORTON *Cure for Heart-ache* I i, *Frank* (*within out*) Woyh! whoh! Smiler! 1809 R KERR *Agric Berw* 503 Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters in calling to stop used the incommunicable sound of *proo,* now *woo,* or *woy.* 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss, Who, Woy,* a word used to stop horses in a team

Woyage, obs. Sc f VOYAGE **Woyce,** obs Sc. f. VOICE *sb.* **Woyd,** obs. f. WOOD *sb* [1] **Woyd(e,** obs. Sc and north. ff VOID *a., sb.,* and *v.* **Woye,** var. VOYE *Obs.*, way. **Woyid,** obs. Sc. f. VOID *v* **Woys(e,** obs. ff. VOICE *sb.* **Woyse,** obs. f OOZE *sb* **Woywod,** var. VOIVODE **Woȝte,** obs. var VAULT *sb.*[1] **Woze,** obs. f OOZE *sb* [2] **Wozen,** obs. f. WEASAND **Wp(e, Wpone,** etc., obs. ff. UP, UPON, etc.

Wr.

Wr- (r), a consonantal combination occurring initially in a number of words frequently implying twisting or distortion), the earlier of which usually have cognates with the same initial sounds in the older Germanic languages. The combination is regularly preserved in Gothic, OS., OFris., and OE., but in OHG. is reduced to *r*. In ON. the *w* was lost before *rð*, *rū*, at an early date over the whole Scandinavian area; at a later period in all other words in ONorw. and OIcel. In the modern Germanic tongues *wr-* remains in Du., Flem., LG., and Fris., and is represented by *vr-* in Da., Sw., and some Norw. dialects.

Some 130 words in *wr-* are recorded from the OE. period, and a number of these survive in the later language, while others have been added from Du and LG. Early difficulty in pronouncing the combination may be indicated by the Old Northumbrian spellings with *wur-*, and by the 14–15th cent. *wersit* 'writ', *werangus* 'wrongous'. The *r* is sometimes separated from the *w* by metathesis, as in ME. *wærð* for *wræð* 'wroth', *werch* for *wrech* 'wretch', *wirten* for *written*; but conversely *wr-* may arise from the same cause, as in OE. *wryhta* 'wright', for *wyrhta*. Signs of the dropping of the *w* begin to appear about the middle of the 15th cent. in such spellings as *ringe* for *wring* v., *rong* for *wrong* adj.; these become common in the 16th cent. (for examples see WRANGLE, WRAP, WREAK, WRECK, WRENCH, WREST, etc.). Reduction of the sound is also indicated by the converse practice of writing *wr-* for *r-*, which similarly appears in the 15th cent. (in *wrath* for *rathe*), and becomes common in the 16th; for examples see the subordinate entries under WRACK, WRACKED, WRAGGED, WRAP, WRAPE, WRETCHLESS, etc. In standard English the *w* was finally dropped in the 17th century; it has remained (though now obsolescent) in Scottish, and in some south-western English dialects is represented by *v*, which is also regular in north-eastern Scottish.

The phonetists Bullokar (*Amendment of Ortographie*, 1580) and Gill (*Logonomia*, 1621) have *wr-* throughout, and no doubt pronounced the *w*. Later authorities, e g R. Hodges (*English Primrose*, 1644), mark the *w* in this combination as silent.

Wr, obs. var OUB *pron* **Wra**, ME. var. WRO. **Wraak**, var. WRAKE *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Wraaste**, obs var. WREST *sb.*[1] **Wrabbe**, var. WROB *v. Obs.*

†**Wrabbed**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. WRAWED *a.*] Perverse; difficult to manage.

1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* 986 By theyr condicions so croked and crabbed, Frowardly fashonde, so waywarde and wrabbed. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii. Haue any mo maisters suche a man as I haue? so eluishe, so frowarde? So crabbed, so wrabbed, so stiffe, so vntowarde?

†**Wra'bble**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 wrabel-, *Sc.* wrabill. [Of obscure origin. Cf. WARBLE *v.*[3], WORBLE *v.*] *intr.* To wriggle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VIII. x. 84 About hir palpis .The tua twynnis..Sportand full tyte gan to wrabill and hing. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poysened Bk* I. iii. 7 The hote fyre of hell shalbe so fast tayed in all theyr tayles wrabelynge there togather, y^t neuer shall they gete ye fyre fro theyr taylys.

Wrable, obs. Sc. variant of WARBLE *sb.*[1]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XII. Prol. 245 In wrablis [*ed.* 1553 werblis] dulce of hevynly armonyis The larkis..Lovys thar lege with tonys curyus. [Cf. WRIBLE.]

Wrache, obs. Sc var. WRETCH *sb.*

Wrachit(ness, obs. Sc. ff. WRETCHED(NESS.

Wrack (ræk), *sb.*[1] Forms. 1 WRÆC, 3–5, *Sc.* 6 wrak, 4 wrac, 4– wrack, 6–7 wracke. [OE. *wræc* neut., f. pret. stem of *wrecan* to drive, etc., WREAK *v.* Cf. WRACK *sb.*[2], by which the later senses (esp. sense 5) may partly have been influenced; in writers of the 16–17th cent. it is sometimes uncertain which word is intended.

The evidence of rhymes shows that early northern ME instances of the spelling *wrak* usually have a long vowel, and belong to WRAKE *sb.*[1]

I. 1. Retributive punishment; vengeance, revenge; in later use also, hostile action, active enmity, persecution. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *poet.*

Freq. coupled with words of similar meaning, as *war*, *wrath*, *wreak*, and tending to pass into sense 2.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV. XXV (1890) 356 Hi..mid þy wiite ðæs foresprecenan wræces slægene wæron. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 25 Þæt unasecgenlice wræc & þæt ungeendode wite, þæt þon unlædon þær geteohhod bið. 13. *Cursor M.* 890 (Gött.), Til þat worm vr lauerd þan spack wordis bath of wreth and wrack. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I. 24 Sic diuisioun may nocht lest rycht lang, But weir and wrak and mekle opin wrang. 1575 TURBERV *Venerie* 177 And yet can man .Use wracke for rewth ! can murder like him best? *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Psalms* LXXVIII. XIX, Now pine and paine conspire With angry angells wreak and wrack to frame. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. II. 21 There gan he .with bitter wracke To wreake on me the guilt of his owne wrong. 1863 LONGF *Wayside Inn, K Olaf* II. v, Strange memories crowded back Of Queen Gunhild's wrath and wrack. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II. III. 516 Will it bring him back To let loo-e on the country war and wrack?

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 49 Hath he not lost much wealth by wrack of sea?

†b. In the phr. *to do* or *take wrack* (*on* one)

12 . *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 91 Tol Tem Sok et Sak with yryn' and with water deme and do wrak. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1585 Myn hornys [are made] for to take wrak On shrewes, & to putte abak.

2. Damage, disaster, or injury to a person, state, etc., by reason of force, outrage, or violence; devastation, destruction.

In very frequent use from *c* 1580 to *c* 1640.

c 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens.* 5426 The tother [bow], hydouse and ryght blak, Wrought al oonly for the wrak, Ful of knottys. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* I. 2184 For lak of manhod drawþ hym euer a-bak; He is so dredful and ferful of þe wrak. 1557 *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 188 The golden apple that the Troyan boy Gaue to Venus., Which was the cause of all the wrack of Troy. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* V. II, Loe, here the wofull wracke And vtter ruine of this noble realme! 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* VI. 120 On this odde knight alacke We neuer shall set eyes againe, this day wil be his wracke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. IX. 25 Eftsoones the others .on their foes did worke full cruell wracke. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* I. CXXXIX. Ff 2, If he be angry he wil worke you much wrack in this countrey. 1640 T. CAREW *Perswasions to love* 69 Time and age will worke that wrack Which time or age shall ne'er call back. 1659 *Bibliotheca Regia* (title-p.), Such of the Papers as have escaped the wrack and ruines of these times. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I. i, When he hoisted his standard black, Before him was battle, behind him wrack. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 414 The wind in winter-time Has made in Himalayan forests wrack. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. 122 While the country was a prey to fire and sword, the Church stood high above the wrack and waste.

b. In the phr *to bring, go, put, run to wrack* (*and ruin*). Also *fig.* Cf RACK *sb.*[6] 1.

In freq use, esp. with *go* (*went*), *c* 1560–*c* 1680.

1422 LYDG *Chron. Troy* Prol. 161 For nere writers, al wer out of mynde, Nat story only, but of nature and kynde The trewe knowyng schulde haue gon to wrak. 1420–2 — *Thebes* II. 2225 Vpon his foon he rolled it [*sc.* a huge stone] at onys, That ten of hem wenten vnto wrak. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 41 What did monkes and fryeres thanne, When masse went thus to wracke? 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* III. iii. P 113 b, He whose shyppe is gone to wracke. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 70 This Arke, by diuine prouidence, was gouerned from running to wracke. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 400 Thy scepter rent, and power put to wrack. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 111 Arezzo beeing by long dissention amongest themselues almost brought to wracke. 1606 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 67 The greater part of his army .were all put to wrack. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 670 And now all Heav'n Had gone to wrack, with ruin overspred. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq* V. II. (1733) 115 All their Affairs went to wrack upon it. 1757 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 421 All nature was going to wrack .Gods and men were perishing in one common ruin. 1864 KINGSLEY *Roman & T.* II. (1875) 31 All things were going to wrack. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto*, etc. 129 The man but for whom had gone to wrack All that France saved from the fight.

(*b*) 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* I. ix. 12 Herod..supposing his rule to goe to wracke, and ruine. 1577 H. BULL tr *Luther's Comm. Ps* (1615) 287 Whiles all things seeme to fall to wracke and ruine. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* 196 Gods famine and the common wealth goe to wracke and ruine.

c. In other phrases, as †*at*, *in wrack*. *rare.*

1592 A. DAY *Eng Secretorie* I. (1595) 51 When Rome was now at wracke, her Nobilitie spoyled, and her glorie trode vnder foote. 1901 J. BARLOW *Ghost-hereft* 113 Round his gang crashed roof and wall in wrack.

d. *dial.* The brunt or consequences *of* some action. (Cf RACKET *sb.*[3] 4.)

1844 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s. v., 'Mind you'll stan' the wrack o't'. 1871– in south. dial. use (Oxf., Berks., Devon): *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s v.

3. A disastrous change in a state or condition of affairs; wreck, ruin, subversion. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Found St. Bartholomew's* 49 Where oure dede and purpos ys of the wracke of chastite. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 256 A frend no wracke of wealth, no cruell cause of wo, Can force his frendly faith vnfriendly to forgo. 1588 GREENE *Metam* Wks (Grosart) IX. 87 Wit oft hath wracke by selfe-conceit of pride. 1591 *2nd Pt Troubl Raigne K John* (1611) 108 What haue I lou'd but wracke of others weale? 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grenvile* (Arb.) 42 The wet worlds sacke Swells in my song, the Dirge for glories wracke. 1602 SHAKS *All's Well* III. v. 24 The miserie is example, that so terrible shewes in the wracke of maidenhood. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let Toleration* x. 281 Toleration then does not .make that woful wrack on True Religion which you talk of. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXVII, He that serves Peveril munna be slack, Neither for weather, nor yet for wrack. 1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 159 Have all those sound resolutions melted away in the wrack of haggard dissolving fancies!

†b. The ruin, downfall, or overthrow of a person or persons, adversity, misfortune. *Obs*

1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 7727 Lat no man with hys wordys falsly smyte, Malycyously to make wrak Off hys neyhebour. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 21 Tyrantis settand thair haill purpois and intent vpone mischeiff and wrack of vtheris. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astr & Stella* Sonn. XIX, On Cupids bowe, how are my hart strings bent, That see my wracke, and yet imbrace the same? 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R Grenvile* LVII, To flye from them. Were to .crush my selfe with shame and seruile wrack. 1625 A. GIL *Sacred Philos* I. 119 By sinne there was a generall wrack of mankinde. 1667 DENHAM *Direct Painter* 55 Presuming of his certain wrack, To help him late, they send for Rupert back. *a* 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. CXXXVII, That smooth-tongu'd Gale whose whispers woke That Wrack which stole on me.

II. †**4.** An instance of suffering or causing wreck, ruin, destruction, etc *Obs*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* V. I, Amongst so many wracks As I haue suffred both by Land and Sea. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 609 The new Conquerours by wrackes testified to the earth, that they had wrecked themselues on her and their enemies. 1630 LORD *Banians* 33 Thunder and lightning, such as seemed to threaten a finall wracke to the earth. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt Iron Age* I. I, Troy was twice rac't, and Troy deseru'd that wracke.

†b. A means or cause of subversion, overthrow, or downfall *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (A ib.) 20 The Syrens song is the Saylers wrack. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I. II. 105 And thus I feare at last, Humes Knauerie will be the Duchesse Wracke. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 781 The fool Amphimachus, to field, brought gold to be his wrack. 1623 DAY *Festivals* (1615) IX. 248 How at length might it haue prooved a wracke to his owne Person. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr Princ* (1659) 183 When shall I be deliuered from thee, gaol of my soul, and wrack of my salvation. 1682 COCHRAN in Howie *Cloud of Witnesses* (1778) 199 Jugling with the Lord. hath been our ruin and wrack.

5. A thing or person in an impaired, wrecked, or shattered condition. (Cf. WRACK *sb.*[2])

a 1586 SIDNEY *Psalms* XXXVII. XV, The mann whom God directs, Though he doth fall, no wrack he proveth. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* IV. II. 366 Young one,. who is this Thou mak'st thy bloody Pillow?..What's thy interest in this sad wracke? *a* 1803 in Child *Ballads* IV. 187/2 O spare me, Clyde's water, Mak me your wrack as I come back, But spare me as I gae. 1866 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss.* 204 *Vrack*, a broken down person. 1888 *Scot. Sermons* in *Brit. Workman* May, Doon gaed the biggin', an unco wrack.

b That which remains after the operation of any destructive action or agency; a vestige or trace left by some subversive cause. Also *fig.*

In later use, esp with *leave*, freq by misapprehension of Shaks *Temp* IV. I. 156, where the reading (altered by Malone to *wrack*) is *racke*· see RACK *sb.*[1] 3 b

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV. IV, I am a poore, poore orphant—a weake, weake childe, The wrack of splitted fortune. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Muse* III. note, Poetry makes what Choice it pleases out of the Wrack of Time of things that it will save from Oblivion. 1793 WORDSW *Evening Walk* 360 No wrack of all the pageant scene remains. 1823 BYRON *Giaour* 1237 The wither'd frame, the ruin'd mind, The wrack by passion left behind. 1878 BOSW SMITH *Carthage* 406 An ancient seat of civilisation was swept away at a single stroke, leaving hardly a wrack behind.

†c. A damaged or injured part, damage, impairment. Also *fig Obs.*

1602 DONNE *Progr Soul* I. VII, This soule which oft did teare And mend the wracks of th' Empire. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XVII. 151 With the threeds. [the spider] repaireth all rents and wracks of the same [web]. *Ibid*, A man carefull of his priuate estate, and of good foresight, in repairing of small decaies and preuenting of wracks. *a* 1632 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 9 We mend the wrack and stains of our apparel.

Wrack (ræk), *sb.*[2] Forms · 4–5, *Sc.* 6–7 wrak, 5 *Sc.* wrac, 6–7 wracke, 6– wrack (9 *Sc.* vrack). [a. MDu. (also mod. Du.) *wrak* neut (older Flem. *wracke*, Kilian), or MLG. *wrak*, *wrack* (whence G *wrack*), = MDa. *vrak* (Da. *vrag*) neut., MSw. *vrak* (*wrack*, *wragh*; Sw. *vrak*) neut., Norw. dial. *rak* neut., wreck, wrecked vessel, a parallel formation to OE. *wræc* WRACK *sb.*[1]

Except for its frequent use by southern writers between 1508 and 1690 (cf the note to WRACK *sb*.1), the form is predominantly northern and Scottish]

1. A wrecked ship or other vessel; a vessel ruined or crippled by wreck. Now *dial*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 513 The Constable of the Castel down is fare To seen this wrak and al the shipe he soghte. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 29 She will split or billage on a Rocke, a wracke 1636 G SANDYS *Paraphr Ps* xlviii. 76 Blacke Eurus roars, And spreads his wracks on Tharsian shores 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 126 Close by shoar we saw the wrack of that Saique, which stranded the same day 1692 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot* (1880) IV 594 His ship become a wrak. 1756 in *Hist. Coll Essex Inst* (U S A) V. 158/1 Drowned from the wrack of the sch[ooner]. *Ibid*, The sea came and washed them over from the said wrack 1772 ANNE LINDSAY *Auld Robin Gray* v, But hard blew the winds, and his ship was a wrack. 1862 LONGF. *Birds of Passage* II. *The Cumberland* vi, Down went the Cumberland all a wrack. 1905 *Cornh. Mag* Feb 209 'Wracks, man,' he shouted, pointing to the double lighthouse, 'there is no chance of wracks for a puir fisherbody noo'.

transf (of persons) 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 27 Menaphon espied certain fragments of a broken ship floating vpon the waues, and sundrie persons driuen vpon the shore These three (as distressed wrackes) preserued by some further forepoynting fate [etc] 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, I. iv 24 Me thoughts, I saw a thousand fearfull wrackes: A thousand men that Fishes gnaw'd vpon 1601 — *Twel N* v 1 82 That most ingratefull boy From the rude seas.. Did I redeeme a wracke past hope he was.

b. Remnants of, or goods from, a wrecked vessel, esp. as driven or cast ashore; shipwrecked effects or property, wreckage; also in earlier use, the right to have such Now *arch*

1428 *Excheq Rolls Scotl* IV 439 Le wrak cujusdam navis combuste infra portum de Leth. 1452 *Reg. Mag Sig. Scot* 125/1 Invenerunt dictum forestarium custodem de *Wrac* et *Waif* infra dictum *dominium* de *Coldingham*. 1501 *Extr Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 428 Ane brokin schip, quhilk, throw storme of sey, happin to brek, and the wrak of hir come in on the cost of Croudane 1584 GREENE *Morando* Wks (Grosart) III 84 Tis an ill flaw that bringeth vp no wracke. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, I ii 165 As rich As is the Owse and bottome of the Sea With sunken Wracke. 1639 in Maitland *Hist. Edinburgh* (1753) II 151/1 All their antient Rights, with Pit and Gallows, Sack and Soke, Thole, Theam, Vert, Wiack, Waifs [etc]. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I (1669) 71 Charybdis is a Gulf which violently attracting all Vessels that come too nigh it, devoureth them, and casteth up their wracks [*ed* 1652 wrecks] 1670 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* IV i, My own lost Wealth thou giv'st not only back, But driv'st upon my Coast my Pyrat's Wrack. 1759 PHILIPOTT *Villare Cant* 11 Witsom were goods driven to the shore, when there had not been for some space any wrack visible. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Antigone* 591 Casting up mire and blackness and storm-vext wrack of the sea 1897 *Longm Mag* Feb 333 Through the heaped mysteries of waith and wrack, When the long wave from the long beach draws back

† **c.** *pl.* Fragments of wreckage. Also *fig*. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1912) 350 Who then myselfe should flie So close unto my selfe my wrackes doo lie.

2. The total or partial disablement or destruction of a vessel by any disaster or accident of navigation, = SHIPWRECK *sb* 2. Now *rare*.

1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 42, I haue in my voyage suffred wrack with Vlisses 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I vi. 1 As when a ship An hidden rocke escaped hath vnwares, That lay in waite her wrack for to bewaile. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 2 Glad that with wracke of ship, and losse of goods they may prolong a despised life 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog* v 331 In a wracke, wee trust A Sayle-yard, or a Planke of broken Chest, To carrie vs. 1673 DRYDEN 2 *Pt. Conq Granada* (ed. 2) III 105 As Seamen, parting in a gen'ral wrack, When first the loosening Planks begin to crack Each catches one 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v *Flotson*, Jetson, or Goods cast out of the Ship, being in danger of Wrack. *a* 1879 H. DEWAR in *Poems of Places, Brit. Amer.* 35 In the wrack tall masts would crack.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1580 H GIFFORD *Posie of Gilloflowers* (1870) 52 Fell Sathan is chiefe rular of these seas. Hee seekes our wracke, he doth these tempestes rayse. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. Wks 1922 II. 150 Yet being imbarqued in the same ship, the finall wrack must needs be common to them all. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks 1873 I. 114 Ryot sets up sayles, And . Drives your unsteddie fortunes on the point of wracke inevitable 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* VI. hi § 7 When Seas did foame His force effecting with his cares preuented still my wracke 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II ii 5 Hee that steeres by that gale, is euer in danger of wracke 1649 G. DANIEL *Trvarck*, *Rich II*, vii, The greater winds of Faction broke in here, To make a wracke. *a* 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I CCXXXIV, That venturing any longer stay to make, Was but to run upon a certain wrack

3 Marine vegetation, seaweed or the like, cast ashore by the waves or growing on the tidal seashore. (Cf. WREOK *sb* 1 2, VAREC 1.)

Also *cart-, grass-, kelp-, tang-, sea-wrack*

In first quot the precise sense is not quite clear

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III IX 34 Rent me in pecis, and in the fludis swak, Or droun law vndir the large seis wrak. 1551–[see SEA-WRACK 2] 1650 [HOWE] *Phytol Brit* 101 Divers sorts of Sea Oake, or Wrack 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 71 Herbs, growing commonly upon Stones and Rocks in the Sea. 14 Wrack. 1700 WALLACE *Descr Orkney* (1883) 42 *note*, When the sea-weed is driven in greater plenty, all the people divide the wrack according to the proportion of land they have. 1716 *Petiveriana* I 159 Full of small seedy Warts as in our common Wrach or *Quercus marituma* 1785 MARTYN *Lett Bot.* XXXII. 500 Fucus, Wrack, or Sea-weed properly so called, has two kinds of bladders 1849 H MILLER *Footpr Creat* I 10 The shores of the lake were strewed by a line of *wrack*, consisting of marine plants [etc]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 57 The purple and olive wreaths of wrack, and bladder-weed, and tangle 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* 78 The farmers grow sea weed for manure, cutting the wrack periodically. Stones are placed for the wrack to grow on

b. Weeds, rubbish, waste, etc, floating on, or washed down or ashore by, a river, pond, or the like; = WREOK *sb*.1 2 b.

1598– water-wrack [see WATER *sb*. 29] 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* (ed. 2) I. 396/2 To prevent the *wrack* floating on the surface of the water finding its way into the sluice. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* I 14 When we came within five or six miles of the land, the yellowish-green tinge of the sea was suddenly succeeded by muddy water with wrack, as of a river in flood. *Ibid*, The wrack, consisting of reeds, sticks and leaves. 1877 V. L. CAMERON *Across Africa* I 63, I observed wrack of grass and twigs in the branches of small trees, *showing how high the floods must be at times*

c. Field-weeds, roots of couch-grass or the like, esp. as loosened from the soil to be collected for burning; vegetable rubbish or refuse found on agricultural lands; = WREOK *sb* 1 2 c.

1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 6 [They] will not suffer the *Wrack* to be taken of their Land, because (say they) it keeps the Corn warm. 1825 JAMIESON, *Wrack*, Dog's grass, . *Triticum repens*, Linn; ROAB. Perhaps denominated *Wrack*, because it is harrowed out in the fall, and burnt 1883 *Longm Mag.* April 658 Seed has to be sown, turnips have to be thinned and hoed and 'wrack' gathered 1894 HESLOP *Northumb Gloss.* 799 *Wrack*, weeds, especially 'whickens' and sea-weed.

4 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as † *wrack-ship* (= sense 1); † *wrack-rich*; *wrack-threatened, -threatening*; also † **wrackfree**, = WRECKFREE *a.*; † **wrack-goods** [cf. Du. *wrakgoederen*, G. *wrackgut*] *Scots Law*, = sense 1 b, **wrack-spangle** *local* (see quot. 1856).

1570 in W. Boys *Hist Sandwich* (1792) 775 Savyng that we shalbe wrakfree of oure owne goodes whatsoever 1594 SHAKS *Lucr* 590 All which together like a troubled Ocean, Beat at thy rockie, and wracke-threatning heart. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 More deafe . then are the wrack rich Lybique rocks. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref) *Microcosmos* Wks (Grosart) I. 38/2 A Sternelesse Shippe On mightiest Seas, wrack-threatn'd on each syde 1671 *Shetland Docum.* in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 To secure all wrack and waith goods. 1681 STAIR *Instit.* VII 76 Our Custome agrees with . other Nations, except in the Matter of waith and wrack Goods. 1693 *Ibid* (ed 2) III III. 420 Where the Wrack ship is, the Owner may be known by Writs in the Ship 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Wreckfry*, wrack free, exempt or freed from the forfeiture of Shipwracked Goods and Vessels to the King. 1856 *Househ. Words* 8 Nov 391/1 Wrack-spangle, the popular name of these things, implies that they deck the sea-weeds as spangles adorn robes. The savans call them Serpulæ.

Wrack (ræk), *sb* 8 Also 5, 6 *Sc.* wrak, 6 wracke, 9 *Sc.* vrack [a. (M)LG. or Du. *wrak* (whence MHG. and G. dial. *wrack* refuse, rubbish, Da. *vrag*, Sw. *vrak*, refuse); see also WRAKE *sb*.3, WRECK *sb*.2, and cf. WRACK *a*]

1. That which is of an inferior, poor, or worthless quality; waste material; rubbish. Now *rare*.

1472–5 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 156/1 Such [bowstaves] as were called the wrak, not goode ne able to make of but Childern' Bowes 1492–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 249 Reparaciones [on a mill], pro cariagio le ramell et wrak a scaccario usque Viram 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 9 § 4 That no persone or persones doo caste or unlade out of any maner of Ship any maner of Balaste rubbishe gravell or any other wracke or filthe, but oonelie upon the Lande. 1866 GREGOR *Banffshire Gloss.* 204 *Vrack*, anything worthless. *Ibid.*, 'His nout's just mere vrack.' 1885 *Pall Mall G* 27 March 4 They send anything—the very wrack of towns—instead of the valuable agricultural labourer which we want.

† **b** *Sc. World's wrack*, earthly 'pelf' or 'dross'; worldly possessions, goods, or gear. *Obs.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow & Birds* 307 (Bann.), Our wickit ennemye evir is reddye, Quhen wretchis in his warldis wrak do scraip, To draw his nett. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIII. 10 For warldis wrak but weilfair nocht awailis *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 223 Quhill stuffit weill with warldis wrak, Amang my freindis I wes weill kend. *a* 1586 in *Maitland Fol. MS.* (S.T.S.) 241 Now he hes gold and warldis wrak Iyand him besyd 1792 BURNS *My Wife's a winsome wee thing* IV, The warld's wrack we share o't, The warstle and the care o't.

2. An inferior grade of flax. Also *attrib*.

1879 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* IX. 298/1 Of the lower qualities of Riga flax the following may be named.—Wrack flax, White picked wrack, Picked wrack flax *Ibid.*, The lowest quality of Riga flax is Dreiband Wrack.

Wrack, freq erron. f. RACK *sb*.1 3, 3 b.

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon* II 397 Observing how the wrack rides before the wind 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. 1, The smoke rises to join the wrack of clouds. 1878 H. S WILSON *Alpine Ascents* II 57 A filmy wrack wreathes round and upward

Wrack, erron. f. RACK *sb*.8 1, 1 b, 1 c.

1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, II v. 3 Euen like a man new haled from the Wrack, So faire my Limbes with long Imprisonment 1666 *Boyle's Orig Forms & Qual* 22 Mystical Notions, which put the Understanding upon the Wrack. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads* 306 For the pure sharpness of her miseries She had no heart's pain, but mere body's wrack

Wrack, erron f. RACK *sb* 8

1829 H MURRAY *N America* II III IV. 442 They abhor a trot, and instruct the animal only in a pace and a wrack.

† **Wrack**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 4 wrac, 6 *Sc.* wrak. [a. MLG. *wrak*, *wrack*, LG. *wrak* (whence G. dial *wrack* worthless, Sw *vrak*-, Da. *vrag*-), or MDu. *wrac*, *wrak* (Kilian *wrack*, *wraeck*, Du. *wrak*), OFris. *wrak*, *wrac* base (WFris. *wrak* shaky): cf. WRACK *sb*.3]

1. Of persons: Worthless, base, evil.

c 1375 *Kindheit Iesu* 315 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 12 Bote a giw of heorte wrac Alle hise lawes þare he to brac.

2. Damaged, impaired, injured, unsound.

1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 164, iiij last heryng, iij wrack & on rooue; the wrack cost viijli & the roue xxti. 1496–7 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* (1905) 32 Item, a diaper clothe, wrack, content in lengthe iij yardes di 1584 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV 343 To devyde the guid and sufficient fische fra the wrak and evill.

† **Wrack**, *v*.1 *Obs.* Forms: 3 wracken, 4–5 wrak, 6 wraoke [Irreg. var. of WREAK *v*. Cf. *brack*, *brak*, for BREAK *v*.]

1. *trans.* To avenge or revenge (a person, deed, etc.); to punish. Also const. *on*

c 1205 LAY. 20256 Baldulf .. þenchеð in þissere nihte to slæn þe to wracken his broðer *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 Merci ci i ende lutel availede, þwan Crist it wolde so harde wrac. [1891 WADDELL *Psalms* XVIII. 47 The God wha wiacks a' right for me.]

2. To give vent to or wreak (spite, malice, etc.).

1635 J HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 199 The King went to wrack his spite on their corpes. 1644 J FARY *Gods Severity* (1645) 2 You . must needs wrack your malice by revenge 1720 PRIOR *Cupid Mistaken* iii, Couldst thou find none other, To wrack [*ed.* 1709 wreck] thy spleen on?

Wrack (ræk), *v*.2 Now *arch* or *dial.* Also 5–7 wracke, 6–7 *Sc.* wrak, 9 rack. [f WRACK *sb*.2 Cf. WREOK *v* 1]

† **1.** *intr* To suffer or undergo shipwreck. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII XXXVIII 331 One told hym there was a knyghte of kyng Arthur þ[a]t had wrackyd on the rockes. 1596 [A MUNDAY] tr *Sylvain's Orator* 333 The ship happened to wracke, so that the poore man and his daughter saued themselues in a little Island. *a* 1620 J DYKE *Sel Serm* (1640) 146 When a Shippe wrackes at Sea, the goods are utterly lost 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* 56 We may cast our wares into the Sea, to lighten the ship that it wracke not

fig and in fig context. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) C 1 b, Thus selfe loue .Makes beautie wracke against an ebbing tide 1596 BP ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 327 Their Loue hath wracked, and from kind love, beene turned to deadly hate. 1616 B JONSON *Forrest* III. 95 God wisheth none should wracke on a strange shelfe 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 223 Sir, you haue beene saued vpon my coast, I hope you will not suffer mee to wrack vpon yours

2. *trans.* To wreck (a vessel, mariners, etc.); to ruin or cast ashore by shipwreck. Chiefly *pass.*

1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul.* 1368 Driuen hard vpon the bare and wrackfull shore, In greater daunger to be wi act, then he had been before. 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, I feare me he is wrackt vpon the sea 1596 BACON *Max & Use Com. Law* I (1636) 44 Goods wrackt shall be preserved to the use of the owner. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III (1634) 86 They pursuing the victorie, had left part of the fleet to save those that were wrackt 1683 *Brit Spec.* 86 Most of the Fleet, wrackt that Night by a sudden Tempest, lay split on the Shore 1699 T. ALLISON *Voy. Archangel* 22 Putting provision therein for subsistance, in case we should be forced ashore and wracked 1755 JOHNSON. 1838 J F. COOPER *Homeward Bound* XXIV, I esteem it a great privilege to have the honour of being *wracked*. in such company. *Ibid*, If she [the ship] had been honorably and fairly wracked. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 19 The seas With outstretch'd angry arms .Wracking whole fleets in pride like riven toys

fig and in fig context. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks (Grosart) II 193 A professed Curtizan, whose honestie and credit is so wracked in the waues of wantonnesse *Ibid.* 242 No tempests of aduersitie shal wracke my fancie against the slipperie rockes of inconstancie 1594 *Selimus* G 3 b, My feeble barke, while thy foamie floud doth it immure, Shall soon be wrackt vpon the sandie shallowes. 1598–9 B JONSON *Case Altered* II. vii, O! in what tempests do my fortunes saile, Still wiackt with winds more foule and contrary, Then any other noi them guest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt Cong Granada* III (1672) 23 Though wrack'd and lost, My Ruines stand to warn you from the Coast. *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* I CCXVII, Till miserably wrack'd, most woful she Quite sinks in this self-torments monstrous Sea. [1897 W. BEATTY *Secretar* X 77 The wind that drave them . was the same that had wracked Darnley, and Bodwell]

3. To cause the ruin, downfall, or subversion of (a person, etc), to ruin, overthrow. Also *refl.*

1564 QUEEN MARY in *Reg Privy Council Scot.* XIV. 201 Seing the puir men, awnaris of the saidis ship and guidis, ar uterlie herit and wrakkit 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 186 Suppose we suld wrack [1621 wrake] our self, and tyne The feild, and all our kin be hangit syne. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XLI IV, Now he is wrackt, say they, loe their he lies. 1604 A. CRAIG *Poet Ess* A 4, When Troy was wrackt,..He came .Yet sayd he nought 1628 PRYNNE *Love lockes* 59 Externall Beautie betrays and wrackes the Soules of many 1792 BURNS *'What can a young lassie'* IV, I'll cross him, and wrack him, until I heart break him. 1810 in R H. Cromek *Remains* 27 He'll dance wi' ye, 'O'er Bogie', Maiden, and wrack ye.

refl 1595 DANIEL *Civ Wars* III XVI 47 b, That weake, and enuied if they should conspire They wracke themselues, and he hath his desire.

b To render useless by breaking, shattering, etc.; to injure or spoil severely, to destroy.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1310/2 In the towne of Bedford the water came vp to the market place ; their fewell, corne and haie was wrackt & borne awaie. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Dido* I i, Of them all scarce seuen [ships] doe anchor safe, And they so wrackt and weltred by the waues [etc.] *a* 1678 MARVELL *Bermudas* 9 Where he the huge Sea-Monsters wracks, That lift the Deep upon their Backs 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VII. XXXVIII, As if the world's wide continent Had fallen in universal ruin wracked 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* VI. 56 The [castle]..is wracked by the

Saxon's breath. 1899 S. MACNAUGHTAN *Chimney Corners* 252 His queeny bee..was wrackin' an' ruinin' all afore her.

tr. ref. a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. LXVII, Doth Stella now beginne with piteous eye The raigne of this her conquest to espie? Will she take time before all wracked be? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 97 Eightie odde yeeres of sorrow haue I seene, And each howres ioy wrackt with a weeke of teene. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III CXXXII, The Precedent may dangerous prove, and wrack Thy Throne and Kingdome.

4. *intr.* To undergo ruin or subversion.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. xviii, [Those] who be swarved To ill, both they and theirs shall wrack 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 131 Ayde, without which the who'e Empire were in daunger of wracking. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVI. 56, I smore if I conceill, I wrak if I reveill, My hurt 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 89 What gaine these when they themselves remaine castawayes, wracking in the depth of hell.

Hence **Wra'cking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Ruinement*, a ruining, †wracking, spoyling 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 13 The utter wracking and worrying of the holy lambes of Christ. 1611 COTGR., *Naufrageux*, †wracking, shipwrack-bringing

†Wrack, *v.*3 *Sc. Obs.* [ad. MLG. *wracken* (whence G. *wracken* to sort), to reject, refuse, var. of *wraken*, WRAKE *v.*3] *trans.* = WRAKE *v.*3

1609 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 284 Ilk last vesetit wrackit, jadget and brunt be thame [*sc.* inspectors]. 1611 *Ibid.* 326 Anent the mater of the hering and barrells thairof, sufficiencie of pakking and wrakking of the same.

†Wrack, *v.*4 *Obs.*—1 (? ad. Du. *wraken* to make leeway. Cf. G. *wrak, wraking*, leeway.)

1635 L. FOXE in *North-West Fox* 180 In that distance bolding the same course, I had 2 deg 14 min. to wracke upon, and within one point at most of my parallell.

Wrack, freq. erron. f. RACK *v.*3

1553–5 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App XXXV. 98 The Martyrs in the old Time were wracked. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* I. i, The Money I ha wrackt by usury. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov* Wks. (1641) 118 Doubtfull writing hath wrackt mee beyond my patience. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 10 Rdr, As the one had wrackt and limm'd my thoughts, with endless tenters. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 33 The Church rather expounds the Opinion..into a favourable sence, than nicely weighs and wracks their words. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 370 What great Concern wracks the Spirit of a faithful Servant of God. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II XIV 353 Landlords had now so wracked their rents. 1756 *Monitor* No. 72 II. 197 If they wrack their brains . to find out [etc.] 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* i, Let..Crabbit names an' stories wrack us, An' grate our lug. 1895 PARKHURST in *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Mar. 308/2 Sin..wracks the machinery of the mind. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 5/3 They themselves are wracking their busy brains.

absol. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* v. i. 16 A paire of Tribunes, that haue wrack'd for Rome, To make Coales cheape.

Wracked (rækt), *ppl. a.* [f. WRACK *v.*2 + -ED1.] That has undergone or suffered wreck, esp. shipwreck; ruined, destroyed.

1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 15 Yeelding the Greekes a thorough feare, the Troyans courage hie, So that the wracked Campe restore his credite worthilie. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 372 A hundred Prophets, from sad drowning keep The wracked planks on th' Idol-Ocean deep. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. LXXV, When loe an angry Sea on its proud waves bears In dreadfull triumph a wrack'd Man 1652 NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 157 Those wrack't goods that had been seized by the Receivers of his Customs. 1747 *New Canto Spenser's F. Q.* XXIII, The wrack'd Merchant, now secure, from Shore Looks back with Dread on all his Perils past. 1864 MRS LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 17 Every body's troubles is her troubles, from a wracked boat to a broken patcher! 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* IX. 263 Two cups..which my father took from wracked Arisbe's hold.

Wracked, erron. f. RACKED *ppl. a* 3

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II *iv. Tropheis* 823 Hee makes th' whole Kingdom's wracked ribs to meet. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 683 Merab rejoyc'd in her wrackt Lovers pain. a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* X CCXXXIV, New fear Stormed their wracked Souls.

Wracker1 (ræ'kəɹ). *rare.* [f. WRACK *v* 2 + -ER1.] One who wrecks, ruins, or subverts

1611 COTGR., *Ruineur*, a ruiner, wracker, spoyler.

†Wracker2. *Obs. rare* [f. WRACK *v.*3 + -ER1, or ad. MLG. *wraker* (whence Da. *vrager* sorter).] = WRAKER.

1584 [see WRAKER]. 1719 in *Rec. Convent. Royal Burghs Scot.* (1885) V. 217 By means of wrackers of herrings to be imported there. *Ibid.*, To appoint..ane overseer of these wrackers.

Wracker3 (ræ'kəɹ). *rare.* [f. WRACK *sb.*2 3 + -ER1 1. Cf. VRAICKER] One who collects wrack, vraic, or seaweed.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 293 The Norman wrackers, as they gathered sea-weed on the beach

Wracker, obs. var. RACKER1.

1736 AINSWORTH I, *Contortor*, ..a wracker, or wrester.

†Wra'ckful, *a.*1 *Obs.* Also 3 wrecful, 4 wrakful, 5 -fulle [f. WRACK *sb.*1 + -FUL.] Characterized by resentment or anger; vengeful, angry.

c 1230 (implied in next). 13.. *E. E. Allit. P* B. 302 Now God in nwy to Noe con speke Wylde wrakful wordez. *Ibid* 541 Suche a wrakful wo for wlatsum dedez Parformed þe hyze fader. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3818 He wente at the gayneste, Wondis of thas wedirwyns with wrakfulle dynttys.

Hence **†Wra'ckfully** *adv.*, vengefully. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 41 Hwen godd se wracfulliche fordemde his heh engel.

†Wra'ckful, *a.*2 *Obs. rare.* In 4 wrecful. [OE. *wræcful*, f. *wræc* WRACK *sb.*1 + -FUL] Full of misery; wretched.

c 1311 in Wright *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 256 For wille is red, the lond is wrecful, For wit is qued, the loud is wrongful.

Wra'ckful, *a.*3 Now *arch.* and *rare.* [f. WRACK *sb.*2 + -FUL.]

1. Causing shipwreck; wreckful.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* II. 64 To Syllas wrackfull shore with shypps approche we nye. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* I iv b, That..shears the fruitles sande with wrakfull waues. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I II 353 To stand still firm against the roaring noise Of wrackfull Neptune 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 326 Where king Latinus lent safe harbor for his Ships, with wrackfull tempests rent. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Flowres of Sion* XII 6 These Lockes, of blushing deedes the gilt attire, Waues curling, wrackfull shelfes to shadow deepe. 1633 T. BANCROFT *Gluttons Feauer* F 2 b, A Vessell, neare some wrackfull strand

2. Causing destruction or devastation; effecting damage or harm; destructive.

1578 *Murr Mag.* 23 b, Then my delight was in the diery dent Of wrackful warre 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 24 Eu'n so the king of streames Beyond his banckes abroad all wrackfull goes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* LXV 6 O how shall summers hunny breath hold out Against the wrackfull siedge of battring days? 1633 T. BANCROFT *Gluttons Feauer* B 6 Cracke all mine arteries with tortures rude, Yet must more stormes, more wrackfull woes abide? 1921 *Chambers's Jrnl* Jan. 50/1 A people that..has not had its mind and feelings warped by that wrackful war.

3. Subject to, attended by, injury, harm, etc.

1581 T. HOWELL. *Deuises* B iv, To shunne the sheete of shame, Which had bewrapt her wrackfull blemisht name 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref') *Muses Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II 82/1 This Life, a Way; (a wrackfull way) that Wisedome lothes to proue. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* III. vi, What wanton horrors marked their wrackful path!

Wracking, erron. f. RACKING *vbl. sb.*3 (also *attrib.*).

1676 *Land Gaz.* No. 1083/1 Certain Instruments .made use of for the wracking of Criminals. 1688 HOLME *Armory* III. 311 1 A Wracking Plank, with a Rowling Wheel of so many Spokes. 1803 W. BLAKE *'I saw a Monk'* II, Voltaire [arose] with a wracking wheel

Wracking, erron. f. RACKING *ppl. a*1 2.

1749 *Milton's P. L.* (ed Newton) II 182 We perhaps shall be hurl'd Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey Of wracking whirlwinds 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Mirabeau*, The sport of wracking winds.

Wrack-rider. Also rack-. *north. dial.* (See quots.)

1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist Cumbld.* I. 460 [The] Brandling .is the Rackrider of the county of Durham, and the Samlet. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C Words, Wrack*, or *Wrackrider*,..the same species of trout as the brandling

†Wra'cksome, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. WRACK *v.*2 + -SOME1] Destructive.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* II 361 Then mine not you their towers and tourets tall, Nor bring the wracksom engine to their wall

Wrackstaff, obs. erron form of RACK-STAFF

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv* I XII. 6 If he eat Nothing but Wrack-staves for his Meat.

Wrae, Sc. var. WRO *sb.* **Wræcche,** obs. var. WRETCH. **Wræstlen,** obs. f WRESTLE *v.* **Wræð,** obs. pa. t. of WRITHE; obs. var. WROTH *a.*

Wrag, obs. erron. f. RAG *sb.*2 2.

1844 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* VII. 63/1 Two stone offices . formed of Kentish wrag ashlar.

†Wrag, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Of imitative origin. Cf. WRAGGLE *v*1] *intr* To struggle or strive; to resist. Hence **Wragging** *vbl. sb.*

a 1275 *Ancr. R.* (MS Cleopatra C. VI) fol. 173 b, For þeo þet [*sic*] fondunges waggeð oðer hwiles, & [heo] mote wresten aȝein wið strong wraggunge

Wrag, erron. f. RAG *v.*2

1841 J. BLACKWOOD in Mrs. Oliphant *Blackwood & Sons* (1898) II. 261, I do not forget to wrag the Doctor on this subject

†Wragged, obs. erron f. RAGGED (rough)

c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* VI, Then let not winters wragged hand deface, In thee thy summer ere thou be distil'd.

†Wra'gger. *Obs.* Also wrager. [Cf. WRAG *v.*] One who wrangles.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII 58 Both bosters and bragers god kepe vs fro, Sich wryers and wragers gose to and fro For to crak *Ibid* XXX 143 A bag full Of Wraggers and wrears, a bag full of brefes, Of carpars and cryars [etc.]

†Wra'ggle, *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* In 3 wragel-, 6 *Sc.* wraggil, wraigle, 7 wragle. [See WRAG *v.* and -LE, and cf. WFris. *wraggelje* to waddle, LG. dial. *wraggeln* to wiggle, to wriggle]

1. *intr* To struggle or strive; to resist. Hence **Wra ggling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 374 Þe oðer bitternesse is bitternesse in wrastlunge, & in wragelunge aȝean uondunges. *Ibid*, For þe ȝet [*sic*] fondunges, þet beoð þe deofles swenges, wagged oðer hwiles, & [heo] moten wresten aȝean mid stronge wragelunge.

2. To wriggle. Hence **Wra ggling** *ppl. a.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 195 Wan wraiglane [*Maitl.* wraggilland] wasp! 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* C 2, I strugled and stragled, and wrigled and wragled.

Wra'ggle, *v*2 (See quot. and cf. RAGGLE *v*)

1875 GILLIES in *Trans. N Z Inst.* (1876) VIII. 246, I could make out two or three holes .where the silk lining.. was raised and wraggled.

Wragh, obs. var. WRATH *sb*; var. WRAW *a.*

Freq in the Egerton and Harleian copies of the *E. E. Psalter*, e.g II. 13, XVII. 9, LIX. 2, LXXIII 1.

†Wragland. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin. Perh. merely a var. of the erroneous form *wranglan(d)* cited s v. WRANLONS; but cf. WRAGGLE *v.*1]

1. (See quot. and cf. WRANLONS.)

1611 COTGR., *Raboudris*, wraglands, crooked, or misgrowne trees which will neuer proue timber.

2 (See quot. and cf. WRECKLING)

1611 COTGR. *Rabougrir*,. to wax mishapen, or imperfect of shape, to become a wragland, or grub

Wrah, variant of WRAW *a. Obs* **Wraht,** var. *wrought*: see WORK *v.* **Wrai(e, Wraier,** varr. WRAI(ER *Obs.*

†Wrain-bolt, variant of RING-BOLT. Also **†Wrain-stave,** a staff for inserting in an eye of this.

1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos* 17 *Wrain Bolts* [Each] has a ring at one End for a Staff to go through, [etc.]. *Ibid* 190 *Wrain Staves* are a Sort of thick Billets, tapered so at each End that they may go into the Ring of the Wrain Bolt [Hence in Rees' *Cycl* (1819), Young *Naut. Dict.* (1846), Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867), etc]

Hence **†Wrai ning-bolt, -staff.** *Obs.*—1

1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1776), *Antsot*, a crooked instrument of iron, used to bind the side-planks round the timbers in ship-building. The English artificers perform this operation by wraining-bolts and staffs.

Wraist(e, obs. variants of WREST *sb.*1, *a*, and *v.*

Wrait, obs. or Sc. pa. t. of WRITE *v.*

Wraith (rēɪ̯θ), *sb.* Orig (and chiefly) *Sc.* Also 6 wrath, wrayth, wraithe, 7 wreath. [Of obscure origin]

1. An apparition or spectre of a dead person; a phantom or ghost

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* X XII 102 Nor ȝit na vane wrathis nor gaistis quent Thi char constrenyt for to went *Ibid* XI. 93 In diuers placis The wrathis walkis of goistis that ar deyd. a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w Montgomerie* 658 Thy speach ..is espyed, That wrytes of witches, warlocks, wraiths, and wratches. 1786 BURNS *'When Guilford good'* VIII, Chatham's wraith, in heavenly graith, cry'd, 'Willie, rise!' 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI Introd. 146 In realms of death Ulysses meets Alcides' wraith. 1861 E S KENNEDY in *Peaks, Passes & Glaciers* Ser II. I 170 She. died broken-hearted

Afterwards, in the still of the evening, the damsel's wraith would enter the dairy department 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat & Man* IV 288 While Winander, Fairfield and Rydal remain, to all visionary minds his [*sc* Wordsworth's] wraith will haunt them. 1893 T E. BROWN *Old John*, etc. 44 While I Drift vaporous to the ancient sea, A wraith, a film, a memory 1900 A UPWARD *E Lobb* 226 Tall, pale and hollow-eyed, with gaunt cheek-bones, . like a wraith from an extinct world

fig 1880 G MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Feb IX, Duty's firm shape thins to a misty wraith.

b. An immaterial or spectral appearance of a living being, freq. regarded as portending that person's death; a fetch

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* X XI 127 Thydder went this wrath or schaddo of Ene. 1597 JAS VI *Dæmonol* III I. 60 These kindes of spirites, when they appeare in the shaddow of a person .to die, to his friendes, are called Wraithes in our language 1691 R. KIRK *Secr Commonwealth* I §7. 18 What the Low-countrey Scotts calls a Wreath, and the Irish *Taibhsha* or Death's Messenger. 1772–3 R FERGUSSON *To Mem Dr W. Wilkie* 35, I dream't yestreen his deadly wraith I saw Gang by my een as white's the driven snaw... I kent that it forespak approachin' wae. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr Scott Bord* I p CXXXVI, The wraith of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scotish superstition 1824 MRS. GRANT in *Mem & Corr* (1844) III 66 A wraith is the shadowy likeness of an absent living person. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI II, As the shape of the warning wraith haunts the mountaineer. 1870 MYERS *Poems* 92 She and her love,—how dimly has she seen him Dark in a dream and windy in a wraith! 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* I. 404 This is wellshown by the reception not only of a theory of ghosts, but of a special doctrine of 'wraiths' or 'fetches'.

transf. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XVII, An opposition procession was then e entering, headed also by men in black 'Is it our double?' asked Shirley 'our manifold wraith?'

fig 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* LXXII 13 O hollow wraith of dying fame, Fade wholly, while the soul exults

c. Without article.

1884 E GURNEY in *19th Cent* 796 The coincidences of death and wraith are due to chance 1898 H NEWBOLT *Island Race* p x, O Strength divine of Roman days, O Spirit of the Age of Faith, Go with our sons on all their ways When we long since are dust and wraith

2 A water-spirit.

1742, etc [see WATER *sb.* 24 q] 1801 M. G LEWIS *Bothwell's Bonny Jane* II, I hear, with mournful yell, The wraiths of angry Clyde complain 1832 J BREE *St Herbert's Isle* 132 Wraiths and warlocks by the rush-grown mere 1854 H MILLER *Sch. & Schm* X. (1858) 203 Highlanders cutting down their corn, when the boding voice of the wraith was heard

3. An appearance or configuration suggestive of a wraith or spectre.

1882 WHITTIER *Storm on Lake Asquam* III, A fire-veined darkness swept Over the. range, A wraith of tempest,.. From peak to peak the cloudy giant stepped 1912 L TRACY *Mirabel's Isl* I, Through the wraiths of scud he thought he had seen something.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wraith-land, -seeing, -spell, wraith-like* adj.

1756 *Yorkshire diary* in *N. & Q.* (1922) 390/2 For the warding off of all things whatsoever from the dead—be they imps, wraithspells, wick things and the like ket 1865 J. YOUNG *Homely Pictures* 126 Their leggies gat wraith-like, their cheekies gat death-like 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I 405 In Silesia and the Tyrol the gift of wraith-seeing still flourishes. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 27 Apr, What challenges are prompted to the great..to come from their wraithlands!

Wraith, obs Sc. var. WRATH *sb.*, *v.*, WROTH *a.*

Wraith(e, error. varr. RATHE *sb.*[2]

1824 CARR *Craven Gloss*, *Wraiths*, shafts of a cart 1851 L. D B GORDON *Art Jrnl Illustr Cat* p VII*[1], The 'wraithe' is for the purpose of keeping the threads separate. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 2 Feb 7/2 He got a rope, fastened it . to the cart wraiths, and strangled himself

Wraithly, etc., obs. Sc varr. WROTHLY, etc.

Wrak: see WRACK *sbs.*, WRAKE *sb.*[1], *sb* [3]

† **Wrake**, *sb.*[1] *Obs* Forms: 1 wracu, 3–5 wrak, 4 *north* wrac, 5 wraak, *Sc.* vrak; 2– wrake, 5–6 *Sc.* wraik. [OE *wracu* (oblique cases *wrace*, *wræce*), f., revenge, vengeance, etc, = Goth. *wraka* persecution, f the same stem as OE. *wræc* neut, WRACK *sb.*[1] For the related OS *wrâka*, OHG *râcha*, see WRECHE *sb*]

1. Suffering that comes or is inflicted as a retribution or penalty; retributive punishment, vengeance, revenge. Also (*b*) coupled with cognate terms

Beowulf 2336 Him ðæs guðkyning, wedera þioden, wræce leornode. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lvii 11 Blð ȝeblissad se rehtwisa ðonne he ȝesið wrece ðeaia arleasra. *c* 1050 tr. *Bæda's Hist* I xv. § 2 (MS Corpus Camb), Ne wæs unȝelic wracu þam ðe iu Caldeas bærndon Hierusaleme weallas *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 61 Bute we turnen to gode anradliche, he wile his sweord diaȝen, þat is his wrake. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 50 Ah we schulen sechen efter wrake on alle þat we briweð *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13055, I dred bot þou ne bete þi sake, þou sal noght dei wit-vten wiake 13 *E. E Allit. P.* B 386 [On] þe moste mountaynez flokked þe folke, for ferde of þe wrake. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xii (*Matthias*) 179 At þe laste Iudas for wrake Rubene in þe nek strake. *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 72 Wolt þou werne wrake to hem þat hit deseruethe? *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydrache* (? 1510) U j b, That scourge is a sword of wrake That one shal agayne a nother take 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II ii 120 The cruell wraik of that dissaitfull slycht

(*b*) *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 13 ȝif ȝe to-brecað mine lare , þenne scal eou sone ȝewaxen muchele wiake and sake, here and hunger *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1194 Ic wot hwar sal beo niþ & wrake *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 552 So cam on weilde wreche and wrake *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 890 Til þat worm þan drightin spak wordes bath o wrath and wiak [*Trin* wrake] 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 3389 þer shewed God weyl by þat kas þat þe kote a-cursed was, And tokened wel soroweandwrake 1382 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I 252 The grete vengaunce and wrake That schulde falle for synnes sake. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2446 Vengeaunce shalle than on you come, With sorowe, woo and wrake I *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1451 The knyghtis answerd with wo and wrake 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII x 117 Hevy wraik And sorofull vengence ȝit sall the ourtak.

b. In the phr *to do*, *have*, *nim* (= take), *ta*, or *take wrake* (*of*, *on*, or *upon* a person or thing, or with indirect object).

In freq. use *c* 1375–*c* 1480, esp with *take*.

† *a* 900 *Laws of Ine* ix, ðif hwa wrace do, ærðon he him ryhtes bidde *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke xviii 7 Ne deð god his ȝecorenra wrace ? *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 Þa ilke wrake þe ic dude þe, þu scoldest don me. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 205 God nom muchele wrake for are misdede *a* 1275 *Prov Alfred* 647 in *O E Misc* 136 For he þe wile wrake don. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11554 On þe sakles he suld ta wrake. 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech* (T) 485 For to take wrake Or wickedly to venge him opon his euen cristen *c* 1450 *Ludus Cov* 375 Mercy nay nay they xul haue wrake *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanch.* xxvi. 95 To be pressented to the kynge of salamandrye, for to haue wrake vpon hym *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydrache* (? 1510) Ej, On thy goddes we shall do wrake 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI vi 80 The montane Caphareus, That vengeans tuke and wraik apon our floit 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III xxiii (S T S) II 40 We desire nowther þe goddis nor men to tak ony wraik or punyssement on ȝow 1613 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hymen* Plays 1873 III 122 Let Peace grow cruell, and take wrake of all.

c. *In wrake of*, in revenge or punishment for. *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 799 In wrak of hyr fals plicht [the accuser] deit sodanely in þare sicht 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III iv 92 For strang hunger sall ȝe stand in sic state, In wraik of our iniuris and bestis slane

2. Adverse action; active enmity; hostility; mischief.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* (1883) 106 His sunu hatte Mars, se macode æfre ȝewinn, and wrohte, and saca and wraca he styrede ȝelome *c* 1205 LAY 4040 Wrake wes on londe, wa wes þone vnstronge *a* 1327 *Metr Treat Dreams* in *Rel Ant.* I 262 Armes y-sen ant eke bataille, Hit is strif ant wrake withoute faille *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 397 All thus the wrake gan biginne, And with wrethe thai went atvinne, Tho bold bernes to 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C xviii 85 What þorw werre and wrake and wycked hyfdes, May no preiour pees make in no place. *c* 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 125 Hertis devided have caused mochel wrake *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2675 Syr gawayne And mordrete that mykelle couthe of wrake 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX 1 797 For and there ryse warre and wrake betwyx syr launcelot and vs, wete you wel [etc.]

3. Distress of body or mind, pain, suffering, misery

a 1000 *Phœnix* 51 (Gr), Nis þær on þam londe ne wop ne wracu, weatacen nan *c* 1320 *Bonaventura's Medit* 366 My brepren also, kepe hem fro wrake. 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 328 A was þrouȝt in tene & wrake Ofte for þat childes sake. 13.. *Leg St Gregory* 338 He tok þat child wiþouten hete and bar it hom wiþouten wrake *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* 866 Þis wille turne vs all to wiake & to dole. *c* 1450 *Ludus Coventriæ* 189 He xall suffer for mannys sake, moch gret sorow and wrake

4. Destructive harm or injury; wrecked, ruined, or impaired state or condition; ruin, destruction, wreck.

a 1275 *Prov Alfred* 142 in *O. E Misc.* 111 For God may giuen wanne he wele goed after yuil, wele after wrake *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1815 He wol þe chacy as ys fo & werche þe sorwe & wrake. *a* 1400 *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) II. 786 Her was muche manqualm, wrake was in londe *c* 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xvii, These wrechut wurmus wurchen me this wrake. Thus to wrake am I wroȝte, Waynor, i-wis. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw* (C) 1158 For thy sake To vs ys comen moche wrake, And all for the loue of the 1470–85 MALORY *Arth.* VII. xx. 244 He wil doo moche harme , and worche you wrake in this countray *a* 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Banks Helicon* 47 Fals Helene causd King Priamus wraik [*v r* wrake] In Troy 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 178 That sik hatred war nocht the occasioun of the wrake of the hail Realme 1602 CHETTLE *Hoffman* I (1631) B 4 b, Newes more welcome then the sad discourse Of Leninberg our nephewes timeles wrake

b. In the phr. *to bring unto*, *to fall unto*, *to go*, *put*, or *work to wrake*.

a 1425 *Cursor M* 9204 (Trin), Ierusalem was stroyed & take, þat kyngdome fel in to wrake. *c* 1425 *Non-Cycle Myst. Pl* 35 Alas, all þen had gone to wrake; Wold ye haue slayne my son Isaac! *c* 1435 *Chron London* (Kingsford, 1905) 25 Iurrours went also to Wrake, wher that they myht be ffounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II. vii. 110 By multitude and nomer on ws set All ȝeid to wraik *c* 1550 R BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* A 11 b, Displeasure and thought doth bring him vnto wrake. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 107 W[hi]ch made muche myserye, and wrought this realme to wrake. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S) I. 158 Quhen his armie was al put to wrake

5. An instance or occasion of suffering or inflicting vengeance, harm, injury, or the like.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 4950 Now es vs comen our ald sakes In to wandret new, and wrakes. 13 *E E. Allit P.* B. 235 þat oþer wrake þat wex on wyȝez 13 *Coer de L* 1562 Kyng Rychard hys hostel gan take, Thar he gan hys fyrste wrak *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron* I 1362, V. wrakys syndry has our tane þis Brettane *Ibid.* II 533 The wrakys ten in Egipte rasse *c* 1440 *Bone Florence* 1977 God had sende on hym a wrake, That in the palsye can he schake *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 948 The quene swore to venge hyr of that wrake *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S) I 125 Seand nathing bot wraikis to come to hir pretendit husband

Hence † **Wra·kedom**, revenge *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1205 LAY 76 For þe wrake-dome of Menelaus quene,.. for hire weoren on ane daȝe hund þousunt deade.

† **Wrake**, *sb* [2] Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* wraik (6 vraik), 7 wraick. [var. of WRACK *sb.*[2], the form may be due to the influence of the preceding word]

1. Shipwreck; = WRACK *sb.*[2] 2.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I ni *heading*, How that Enee wes with the tempest schaik, And how Neptune his navy saifit fra wraik. 1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Wrake of a shippe, *naufraige* 1535 *Acts Parlt*, *Jas VI* (1814) III 255/2 The haill wraik and wayth that sal happin to be fund..within the boundis of the saidis landis or sie cost thairoff 1620 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot.* 146/1 Cum lie wraik et wair, piscaria de lie yair de Avach, silvis lie scioggis et bussis 1625 [see WAITH *sb.*[2]] 1632 *Extracts Burgh Rec Lanark* (1893) 327 With furk, fork, vert, vair, wiaik, vennysone.

3 Sea-wrack; = WRACK *sb.*[2] 3

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Brock mor*, Wrake of the sea 1597, 1657 [see SEA-OAK] *c* 1690 KENNETT in *Promp. Parv.* (1865) 533 Reits, sea-weed, of some .called reits, of others wrack or wraick

4. *Sc.* A wrecked edifice, etc. *rare*—[1].

c 1625 A CRAIG in H Bisset *Rolment* (S T S) I 23 One man consecratis religius workis to Gods . ane Other leavs sad wrakis, and Ruynis now.

† **Wrake**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* wraik. [var of WRACK *sb.*[3]; for the long vowel cf. WRAKE *v* 3] Refuse, rubbish; something worthless.

a 1350 *Northern Passion* (G) 1372 þe met of þat oþir [tree] ne wol it notht del Hit was schortir þan þe make Awei þei slongen hit alle for wrake *a* 1586 *Maitland Quarto MS.* (S T S) 111 Sum houpe is ȝit that my seruice sall speid, Without ye quhilk I wait I am bot wraik. 1604 A CRAIG *Poet. Ess.* C 3, Then shuld we not bin poynted at for wrake, scorne, and disgrace.

† **Wrake**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 *north.*, 5 *Sc.* wrak, 8 rake, 6 *pa. pple.* ywrake. [Irreg. var. of *wreke* WREAK *v*, prob. influenced by WRAKE *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *wraken*, var. of *wreken*; MLG. *wraken* to torture.

OE. *wraciende* occurs as var of *wrecende* (=carrying on) in *Oros.* I xi]

1. *trans.* = WRACK *v* [1] 1. Occas *refl* Also *fig.*

c 1205 LAY 6015 Wrake we us on Bruttes & in to þan londen we sullen faren *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6256 Bot þan I sal me on him wrake *Ibid.* 6597 Drightin sal me on yow wrak [*v.r.* wrake], To sauue þaa men þat has na sak. *c* 1400 *Pride of Life* 88 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* 90 Deth & Life striuith a sterne strife King of Life to wrake.

2 *intr.* To execute vengeance (*on* a person).

a 1300 *Cursor M* 25458 O mans-slaghter had I na mak, Ne nan sa wild in wa to wrak [*Fairf.* wrake], To riue þe grene and gra. *Ibid.* 27459 Quare euer he mai þat man ouer-tak, He sal wit suerd apon him wrak [*Fairf.* wrake]

3. a. To be wroth or angry. *rare*—[1].

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* VII. 12 (E), God demer riht, þoland, and strang, Nou wrakes [*v r* wrathes] be daies alle lang?

b. To wax violent or furious; to rage.

c 1330 *King of Tars* 148 Gret werre tho bigon to wrake, For the mariage ne moste be take Of that mayden heende.

4. *trans* To vent (one's wrath); = WREAK *v.* 3

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV VIII 14 Ah wofull man, what. wrath of cruell wight on thee ywrake. doth thee thus wretched make?

b. To take (vengeance) *on* some one.

1755 *Mem Capt Peter Drake* I. XIII 102 In the End, I sufficiently raked my Vengeance on Mrs. Dickering.

† **Wrake**, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs* Also WRAIK(e. [var. of WRACK *v* [2] Cf. WRAKE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To bring (a person) to ruin; = WRACK *v.*[2] 3. Also *refl*

1571 *Satir Poems Reform* XXVIII. 141 And scho wer wrakit, all the warld may wene, Than sould the Duke but dout ressaif ye croun *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T.S) I 71 They thocht no thing better nor to wrake them and that with extreme weiris. 1599 ALEX. HUME *Poems* (S T S) 41 The Lord the wicked wraikes. 1603 *Philotus* lii, Quhome haue ȝe wraikit bot ȝour awin. 1621 [see WRACK *v* [2] 3, quot 1567]

b. To subvert or overthrow.

1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* XII 74 Apperandly thir plaigis ar powit out To wraik this warld, and wait ȝe quhair about? 1574 *Ibid.* VIII 447 Quhen the Kirk sa ȝe haue wrakit, ȝit all the Kirkis sall not be stakit *a* 1614 J MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 246 The presuming of the cheiff corrupt members had vitiat and wrakit the esteat of the Kirk

2. To hurt, harm, or injure severely, to damage, wreck, or ruin materially

1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* XXIV. 8 Quhair furious Fleming schot his Ordinance, Willing to wraik him wantit na gude will 1578 *Sc Acts*, *Jas VI* (1814) III 113/2 Sum of thair housiss wyiffis and bairnis being thairin wer alluterlie wraikit and brount 1596 in *Spalding Club Misc* (1841) I 88 His haill geir surmounting to mair nor thrie thowsand lib. .ar altogidder wrakit and away 1607 *Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1848) II 295 Dumbartane is liklie to be wrakit be the inundatioun of the watter of Clyde 1692 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot* (1880) IV 595 Ane bush named the Generall, was wraked in this harbour.

3. *intr.* = WRACK *v* [2] 4. *rare*—[1].

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* XII. 67, I dout not, in our dayis, Hepburnis will wiaik for wyrrying of the King

Hence † **Wra king** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1569 *Durn. Occurr.* (Bann Cl.) 147 The wraiking of James erle of Mortoun and his assistaris

† **Wrake**, *v.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 wraik. [a. (M)LG. *wräken* (whence Sw. *vraka*, Da. *vrage*), older Du. *wraaken*, Du *wraken*, older Flem. *wraecken* (Kilian), to reject, etc. Cf. WRACK *v.*[3]] *trans.* To examine (goods, etc.) with a view to rejecting or destroying the unsound, faulty, or damaged. Hence **Wraking** *vbl. sb.*

1584 *Burgh Rec Edinb.* (1882) IV 343 All the heiring and quhyte fische that sall cum within the said port to be strukin vp, visitet and wraket 1599 in *Rec. Convent. Burghs Scot.* (1870) II. 60 Anent the office of jedgerie wraking and burneing of all hoghedis and barrellis of herings 1609 *Ibid.* 284 Nane to be transportit furth of the realm quhill thai [*sc.* herring-barrels] be packit, wraikit and merkett as followis

† **Wra keful**, *a. Obs.* [f. WRAKE *sb.*[1] + -FUL. Cf. WRACKFUL *a* [1], WREAKFUL *a*]

1. Vengeful, = WRACKFUL *a* [1]

a 1225 [implied in WRAKEFULLY] *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres* 329 Ane wraikfull sentence geuin on fair Cresseid.

2. Of persons: Revengeful, vindictive

a 1300 *E E Psalter* XVII 51 (E), Leser min be niht and dai Fra mi faes wrakeful [*v r.* wrathful] are

3 ? Wicked; sinful.

c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* iv 23 This wrakeful werkes under wede in soule soteleth sone.

4. *Sc.* Destructive

c 1625 *Bisset's Rolment* (S T S) I. 22 Evin in this act, thow nearest a Monument That all the spyte of wraikfull tyme out faces.

Hence † **Wra·kefully** *adv.*, vengefully *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 364 Wule God so wrakefuliche awreken him upon sunne? *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 2047 (Royal MS), Hu wiakefulliche [*Cott. MS* wrakeliche] wenestu wule he ant wreðe uppon þe, wrecche!

† **Wra·ker**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. WRAKE *v* [3] + -ER [1] or a (M)LG. *wraker*. Cf. WRACKER [2].] One who inspects goods and rejects or destroys the faulty.

1584 *Sc Acts*, *Jas. VI*, III (1814) 302 [To] appoint ane discrete man to be visitour, wraker [*v r.* wracker], gager, and birnar of the saidis treis 1584 *Burgh Rec Edinb* (1882) IV 343 Jadgeares, wrakeris, visitouris and markeris of the haill hering and quhyte fishe that sall cum within the port 1598 in *Rec Convent Burghs Scot* (1870) I. 31 Iadger burnear, or wraker of all barrellis and hogheidis of salmond and hering

† **Wrakling**. *Sc Obs.* Also -lin, -lyne, -lene. [ad MLG *wrakelinge*, MDu *wrakelinc* (whence also Fris. *wraklinge* plank-nail, Da. dial. *vrækling*).] A large make of nail, esp. used in shipbuilding Also *collect*

1494 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 250 The expensis for the macken of the erne grathe of the barge [include] for wraklynys bocht, xvj[li]. *Ibid* 253, vj stane and xij pundis of boltis and wrakling. 1496 *Ibid.* 310 Ane thousand of singil bowsslett, and iij[m] wraklene

attrib. 1497 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot.* I 334, iij° gret wraklin nalis

† **Wrall**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also wrawl. [f. next.]

1. A winding or twisting; a twist or coil.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII 1x. (Camb MS), þe eddir amphibena wigleþ wiþ wralles [*ed.* 1495 wrynkles] corckles & drauȝtis of þe bodi

2. A wreathed decoration or ornamentation.

1540 in V Green *Hist. Worcs* (1796) II. App p iii, Item, vj spones with wrawles. *Ibid.* p iv, vj spones with wralls.

† **Wrall**, *v. Obs* [Of obscure origin, cf. UNWRALL *v*] *trans.* To wreathe, wind, or twist; to convolve.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* v. xii (Tollem MS), These holes ben set in þe stony bon [of the ear] and ben wralled and wounde as a spyndel of a presse *Ibid.* XVII. lxxx,

Genista] hab 3elow floures in somer, bikke and wralld [L. *intortos*]. *Ibid.* XVIII ix (Bodl. MS), Serpentes and addres þat may bynde and wralle and folde is owne bodie.

fig. c1395 *Plowman's Tale* I. 372 Such successours [of Peter] ben to bold, In wranglyng al the world thei wral.

Hence †**Wra·lling** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. II clxxiv. (Bodl MS), Smellinge smoke croked wip many bendinges and wrallinges.

Wrall, etc.: see WRAWL, etc.

Wramp (ræmp), *sb. north. dial.* and †*Sc.* Also 9 **ramp.** [Of obscure origin. Cf MLG. *wrampachtich*, Da *vrampet* warped, twisted.] A twist or sprain. Chiefly *fig.*

1669 FLEMING *Fulfilling of Scripture* (1671) 99 How dreadful it is to give the conscience a wramp which is more easily hurt then healed. 1690 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. King's Commissioner* 17 Young ones may get a wramp, and a wrong set by bad Masters. *a* 1706 in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* I 60 It will be better than Swine Seam, For any Wramp or Minzie 1724 M SHIELDS *F. Renwick* in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) II. 138 Grieved for the Wounds and Wramps, Stabs and Strokes his Mother Church of Scotland hath received. 1747 RELPH *Misc. Poems* 17 Oft wittingly..I fell, Pretendin some unlucky wramp or strein 1846 BROCKETT *N.C. Words* (ed. 3) 1878- in Cumb. and Northumb. glossaries (s.v. *Ramp*).

Wramp (ræmp), *v. north. dial.* and *Sc.* [Related to prec.] *trans.* To twist or sprain (the ankle, etc.); to rick or wrench.

1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Ibid.*, Cumb., I've wrampit my kute. 1878- in Cumb. and Northumb. glossaries (s.v. *Ramp*) 1897 LD. E. HAMILTON *Outlaws* IX. 101 He's wrampit his ankle.

Wran, Sc. or dial. var WREN.

†**Wranchevel.** *Obs.*—1 (Meaning obscure.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1608 Þe fend hyt was þat schente hyt [*sc.* spousing] al Myd gyle and hys abette, Wranchevel.

Wrancke, obs. erron. f. RANK *a.* **Wranckle,** obs. erron. f. RANKLE *v.* **Wrang,** obs. or dial. pa. t. of WRING *v.* obs., dial., or Sc. var. WRONG.

†**Wrangel.** *Obs.* [Cf. WRONG *sb.*1] The rib of a boat. Also *attrib* in *wrangel-nail.*

1355 *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw III*, m. 33 Computat in. [3,900] de Wrangelnaille et xlvij. doleis vacuis emptis. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 331 Reparacions of makyng and amendyng the Boote belongyng to the Bridge. .Peyd..for v wrangells, xviij d. Item .for ij wrangells, viij d.

Wranglan(d)s: see WRANLONS, WRAGLAND, and WRONG *a.* 1.

Wrangle (ræ·ŋg'l), *sb* [f next]

1. An angry dispute or noisy quarrel; an altercation or bitter disputation.

1547 LATIMER in Foxe *A & M.* (1563) 1350/2 Or els he had neuer come into this wrangle for his own goods with your brother. 1621 COTGR., *Noise*, a brabble, . wrangle, squabble. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 92 [This] animated all those persons who were mutinous & discontented .. to raise wrangles & cavills at what ever I did. 1732 SWIFT *Consid. Two Bills* Wks. 1841 II 225/1 An infinite number of wrangles and litigious suits in the spiritual courts. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed 2) II. 72 When discord agitated the assembly of the gods, and their wrangles had made a bear-garden of Olympus. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 335 The complicated wrangles of this continent 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* p. cvi, Preferring the songs of Colonean nightingales to the wrangles of the stage. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold Foil* XXIV. 279 The disgraceful wrangles of the religious newspapers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 (1882) 171 Each..had to be extorted after a long wrangle between the borough and the officers.

attrib. 1602 PARSONS *Warn-word to Sir F. Hastings* 22 The arrival of O.E, his wrangle-word. *Ibid.* 26 This pedling marchant comming later to the faire with his wrangle-word.

transf. 1866 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sans Merci* II. 235 There are days when [the horse]..will jump only on compulsion; but he has to deal with sharp spurs and hands of iron; and he has never once got much the best of a wrangle.

†**2. a.** A disputatious answer or argument. **b.** A controversy. *Obs*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam Love* 21 b, To the fourme of wordes he hath formed a wrangle, the matter he graunteth belike to be true. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* I. (1766) 1 Your Objections rather tend to stir up the Powers of Love, than the Wrangle of a rational Debate.

3. Without article: The action of wrangling; angry altercation or argument, noisy dispute or contention.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem Geo. III* (1845) III. 81 From this dialogue the assembly fell to wrangle, and broke up quarrelling. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. XCI, None can hate So much as I do any kind of wrangle. 1834 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 159 They are just well and ill enough together to turn the stream of wrangle into a new channel. 1877 TALMAGE *Serm* 255 The Book of Job has been the subject of unbounded theological wrangle

Wrangle (ræ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 7–8 **rangle** [Cf. LG. *wrangeln*, MHG. *rangelen*, frequentative f. *rangen* (= MLG. and LG. *wrangen*) to struggle, wrestle, make uproar, related to *ringen*: see WRING *v.*]

1. *intr.* To dispute angrily; to argue noisily or vehemently; to altercate, contend; to bicker.

1377 [see WRANGLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1552 ELYOT, *Altercor*, to contende with wordes, .to wrangle. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim* II. 24 The servant of the Lord must not wrangle. 1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* I. (1925) 83 The contrarie to right wold be soon espied, howsoeuer it [*sc.* the tongue] wrangle. 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Humility* iv, Here it is For which ye wrangle. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 211 None do here Use to swear, Oathes do fray Fish away; *Fishers must not* rangle. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to M. Boileau Despreaux* 192 With too much Heat, We sometimes wrangle, when We should debate. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. VIII, First secure what share you can before you wrangle for the rest. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal* 55 Now wrangling and grumbling to keep up the ball 1847 JAMES *Convict* III, Sometimes they laughed and wrangled good-humouredly enough. 1867 [F. WRIGHT] *Some Habits Working Classes* 124 Even in cases in which no premeditated resolve to wrangle exists, wrangles often occur 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. III. 22 While his Norman lords were wrangling

b. Const. *about, against, anent, over,* and esp. *with* (a person).

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* II. 526 Why clemen they wholy his powere, And wranglen ayenst al his hests? *c* 1400 *Langland's P Pl* C. XVII. 80 Þaugh couetyce wolde with þe poure wraxle [*Camb. MS.* wrangle] þei mai nat come togederis. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D* v II. (Arb) 80 Certaine men with you haue wrangled About the promise of marriage by you to them made. 1596 BELL *Surv Popery* II. II. 194 Howsoeuer you wrangle about your formall succession 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* I. 6 Did man .come wrangling into the world, about no better matters? 1630 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lang. Unl.* § 795 They wrangle anent . that universal and present remedie, whether it bee to bee had or no. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 353 Quarrelling and wrangling about their wealth. 1746 LD HARDWICKE in Harris *Life* (1847) II. 290 Wrangling about trifles, they lose great objects. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* XI, They sometimes wrangle with her for an hour together under my study window. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 3 While rival farmers wrangle over rates and road-making. 1904 *Verney Memoirs* II. 135 [They] were still wrangling with his mother and his many creditors.

fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III iv 144 Mens Natures wrangle with inferiour things 1614 J COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* K 2 b, Let vs no longer wrangle with our Wittes, Or dally with our Fortunes. 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 207 The windes favorable, and the seas composed; but anon they began to wrangle and we to suffer.

transf. 1648 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, Musicks Duell* 43 A nightingale In controverting warbles evenly shar'd, With her sweet selfe shee wrangles.

c. To make a noise suggestive of or comparable to wrangling; to jangle.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 178 The golden bits keep wrangling as they go. 1873 LONGF. *M. Angelo* I. II. ad fin., Low and loud the bells Jangle and wrangle in their airy towers.

2. To argue or debate, to engage in controversy; formerly also, to dispute or discuss publicly as at a university, for or against a thesis, etc. Freq. const. *about, over, upon, with.* Also with clause (quots. *a* 1586, 1586)

1570 DRANT *Serm* C iij b, Hence wrangle the Iesuistes, hence wrastle the Sorbonistes. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 So must they bee content little to mooue . sauing wrangling, whether Vertue bee the chiefe, or the onely good. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* II. (1595) 46, I must wrangle while you stole awaie Toms bread and butter 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* XVII (1627) 208 In wrangling about words, not disputing to the purpose, and to the point 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol II) 182 Being resolved to forsake my own [opinion], if any man will wrangle with me for it 1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat Cambridge* (1841) App B. p. lxxii, The Commencers and their Sophisters are disputing and wrangling there until the clock strikes 5. 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I 49 All the question (wrangle e'er so long) Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? 1773 LD MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I VIII. 108 About which we see men wrangle and dispute without end. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 4 When few [were ready] to write or wrangle for their creed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XIII III. 365 The factions of the Parliament House, awe-struck by the common danger, forgot to wrangle. 1877 FIELD *Lakes of Killarney to Golden Horn* 75 For this reason .the Assembly wrangles over unimportant matters.

transf. *a* 1608 in Davison *Poet Rhapsody* (1621) 102 Tell wit how much it wrangles In tickle points of nicenesse 1858 H. BUSHNELL *Serm for New Life* VII (1861) 93 The mind that judges God..stumbles, complains, wrangles, and finds no issue to its labour.

3. *trans* †**a.** With *out*: To argue out (a case, dispute, etc.), to contest or dispute contentiously to an end or issue *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. VI, If I make 'hem not wrangle out this case to his no comfort. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* V IX, While they wrangle out their cause, let vs agree 1664 POWER *Exp Philos* III 184 If he could but stiffly wrangle out a vexatious dispute 1728 [DE FOE] *Street-Robberies* 42 The poor Captain was left to wrangle it out with the People of the House.

b. In *pass.* To be argued or debated.

a 1734 NORTH *Ld Kpr Guilford* (1742) 165 And so it was wrangled off and on till the Session ended.

c. To utter wranglingly. *rare*—1.

1760 STERNE *Tr Shandy* III XXXVIII, All that had been wrote or wrangled thereupon in the schools and porticoes of the learned

†**4.** To get (something) *out of* a person by bargaining. *Obs rare*—1.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 75 We wrangled out of the King ten quarters of Corne for a copper Kettell.

5. To influence or persuade (a person) by wrangling or contention, to argue *out of* a possession, etc., or *in* to some state.

1633 BURROUGHS *Sov Brit. Seas* (1652) 4 Princes disdaining to bee wrangled out of the ancient rights and regalities. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* VIII 182 To wrangle the Church of England out of a good possession. *a* 1659 BP BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) I XII 165 Will a man be wrangled out of his Evidences? 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V 525 All the devils in hell shall never wrangle a believer out of his heavenly inheritance 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I 70 The Latter would have wrangled 'em out of it 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* VIII, Moral philosophy [has] wrangled the world in and out of its senses.

b. To force or drive *out of* a place by wrangling

1693 C MATHER *Wond. Inv World* 26 To wrangle the Devil out of the Country, will be truly a new Experiment.

†**c.** *refl.* To harass (oneself) by altercation. *Obs.*

1649 BP. SANDERSON in D'Oyly *Life Sanderson* II 442 When we have wrangled ourselves as long as our wits and strengths will serve us. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No 8 (1726) 37 In this mischievous course have these our reverend old mothers continued for several centuries, wrangling themselves about trifles

6 With *away, out.* To consume, spend, or pass away (time) in wrangling. *rare.*

1794 MRS. A. M BENNETT *Ellen* IV 230 They may at last possibly agree to wrangle out the evening of their lives together 1905 R GARNETT *W Shakespeare* 53 Do I weakly Wrangle away my precious moments?

7. *Western U. S.* To take charge of (horses), to herd.

1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* XIII 197 Forrest detailed Rod Wheat to wrangle the horses, for we intended to take Honeyman with us

Wra·ngled, *ppl a*1 ? *Obs.* [Cf. RANGLE *v.*] Wreathed; twisted; injured by twisting.

a 1569 PHAER *Æneid* VIII (1562) Bb iij, Both noise and feare thei mingled through their work, and wrangled wrathes of following flame. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls* XI 17 The stump was harder than his head; and his arm was a little wrangled, as we may say, by pitching on it

Wrangled (ræ·ŋgl'd), *ppl a*2 [f. WRANGLE *v.* + -ED1.] Disputed, contested.

1876 Miss BROUGHTON *Joan* II. IX, The children returning to ask loudly for arbitration on some wrangled point

Wrangler (ræ·ŋglər). [f. as prec. + -ER1]

1. One who wrangles or quarrels; an angry or noisy disputer or arguer.

c 1515 *Coche Lorell's B.* 4 Here is gylys Fogeler of ayebery, With wallys the wrangler. *c* 1520 *Dial. Creatures Mor* v. B ij b, Many one ageynst Lawe and Reason somtyme wyll stryue and be full of questyons, wherfore they be takyn for wrangelers and euyll people 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Lucilla will either shut mee out for a Wrangler, or cast mee off for a Wiredrawer. 1619 in Foster *Eng Factories Ind* (1906) I 68 Giles James, a swaggerer and wrangler, much discommended. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 159 Convinced gainesayers and wranglers they are, in stead of convincers. 1741 WATTS *Improv Mind* I. XIII § 20 Rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious wranglers. 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I 360 But this wrangler here—Nought will suffice him but the highest place. 1809 IRVING *Knickerb* IV. I, His name was a corruption of *Kyver*, that is to say, a *wrangler* or *scolder* *a* 1901 STUBBS *Germany in Early Mid Ages* (1908) 107 Henry the Wrangler conspired with the Czechs of Bohemia.

fig. and *transf.* 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv* 129 Where so the wofull Louer is, euen there also is he [*sc.* Cupid], In bedde the wrangler will not misse his pillowbeare to be 1606 SHAKS. *Tr & Cr* II ii. 75 The Seas and Windes (old Wranglers) tooke a Truce 1633 G HERBERT *Temple, Family* II, What doth this noise of thoughts within my heart? Lord, Turn out these wranglers, which defile thy seat

Prov. 1616 DRAXE *Bibl Scholast.* 244 A wrangler neuer wanteth words 1672 T HUNT *Abeced. Scholast.* 18 Many Lawyers, many Wranglers

b. One who engages in argument, debate, or controversy; a debater, disputant, or controversialist.

1561 T N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst* IV XVIII 145 b, Nowe least any wrangler shoulde sturre vs vp strife by reason of the names of sacrifice and sacrificing prest 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 90, I set downe the proportions to content wranglers, who will take occasion to detract from that which they cannot disproue *c* 1643 LD HERBERT *Autobiog* (1824) 42 Teaching them the subtilities of Logic, which as it is usually practised, enables them for little more than to be excellent wranglers 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* IV. VIII § 11 These general Maxims are of great Use in Disputes, to stop the Mouths of Wranglers 1741 WARBURTON *Div Legat* II II Append. 23 There is indeed a Time when a serious Writer would not trouble himself to confute or set a Wrangler right. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* VI § 1 (1788) 127 A man who has studied logic all his life may be, after all, only a petulant wrangler. 1842 I TAYLOR *Enthus* IV. 79 The argumentative resources of the modern .wrangler [*earlier edd* stoic] 1881 PAXTON HOOD *Christmas Evans* 162 He was not a wrangler, not disposed to maintain debates as to his rights.

c. The name for each of the candidates who have been placed in the first class in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge University. See TRIPOS 2, and cf. SENIOR *a* 3

1750 *Friendly Adv Old Tory to Vice-C Cambr* (1751) 26 The Wranglers. have usually expected, that all the young Ladies of their Acquaintance should wish them Joy of their Honours. 1791 in C Wordsworth *Schol Acad* (1877) 393, I did above three times as much as the Sen[io]r Wrangler last year. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept 571/2 These two drivellers are represented as having been fellow-wranglers at College! 1831– [see SENIOR *a* 3]. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XII, He took up his books once more, and came forth third wrangler 1874 C. WORDSWORTH *Soc Life Eng Univ* 232 The set for Com Priora, Feb. 9, 1748–9, being the earliest which bears on its back a list of the Wranglers and Senior Optimes

fig *c* 1820 BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 630/2 Lady B would have made an excellent wrangler at Cambridge

2. *Western U. S.* One who is in charge of a string of horses or ponies on a stock-farm; a herder

1888 ROOSEVELT in *Cent. Mag* April 851/2 There are two herders, always known as 'horse-wranglers'—one for the day and one for the night. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV.

405/2 One of them would overpower the 'wrangler' in the darkness, and turn the horses loose.

Wranglership. [f. prec. 1 c + -SHIP.] The position or rank of a wrangler of Cambridge University.

1791 in Wordsworth *Schol Acad* (1877) 323 I'm perfectly satisfied that the Senior Wranglership is Peacock's due. 1843 R. J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med.* xxx 397 Obtaining the senior moderatorship [in Dublin university] (analogous to the wranglership of the English universities) 1888a *Standard* 30 Jan 3 To witness the last conferment of degrees under the old system of Wranglership 1883 MISS M BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* xxx, Those young ladies as yet outside the intellectual region of Wranglerships and the Classical Tripos

attrib. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar, Men break down under a wranglership competition

Wranglesome (ræ ŋg'lsəm), *a colloq* or *dial* [f. WRANGLE *sb.* + -SOME.] Given to wrangling, quarrelsome; contentious, peevish.

1817 *Ann Reg*, *Chron* App 215/1 Why do you flurry yourself so much · the child is only a little wranglesome and cross 1847 HALLIWELL 1869– in dialect use (Yks, Lanc, and Chesh).

Wrangling, *vbl sb.* [f. WRANGLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1 The action of the verb; noisy quarrelling.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B IV 34 There as wratthe and wranglyng is þere wynne þei siluer 1551 GARDNER *Explic Christ's Presence* 14 As for such other wranglyng shall after be spoken of by further occasion 1598 FLORIO, *Contesa*, a strife, a debate or wrangling 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 137 Mars causes discord and wrangling 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV 137 The king of brutes..wad rage Wi' bootless wrangling in his cage 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. XII, Though wild debate And wrangling rend our infant state. 1882 SIR C DILKE in Gwynn *Life* (1917) I 426 Much unseemly wrangling would be prevented for many years

fig 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-cl* C 2 b, 'Twill become ye, well, when wrangling wrestles with such violent murie

b. Controversial argument or debate; contentious disputation.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit* 219 There falleth out amongst them oft-times much wrangling about the questions 1641 MILTON *Reformation* 25 What wrangling the Bishops and Monks had about the reading, or not reading of Origen 1679 PENN *Addr Prot.* II 11 (1692) 71 Philosophy, became little else than an Art of Rangling upon a multitude of Idle Questions 1720 S PAYNE *Bp. R Cumberland's Sanchon* p XXVII, His Averseness to any thing like Wrangling made him..leave his Book to shift for it self 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) II 331 All that wrangling and witticism wherewith the prophecies have been pelted by freethinkers 1827 WHATELEY *Logic* 26 A system of such rules must, instead of deserving to be called the art of wrangling, be [etc.] 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXV. 436 A refuge from platform oratory and senatorial wrangling

attrib *c* 1700 POMFRET *Strephon's Love* 10 Those dull, pedantic rules, They had collected from the wrangling schools. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* 1. 1, Unpractis'd in Disputes, and wrangling Schools

2 A wrangle; a noisy quarrel.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 472 They that can-not suffer the wranglyngs of young marryed women. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II III *Vocation* 1152 He heard amid the street A wrangling, jangling, and a murmur rude. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* Pref, Consider me as a Person that contemns all Wranglings. 1727 SWIFT *To Stella* 7 Not in Wranglings to engage With such a stupid vicious Age 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* lxx (1790) II. 530 The wranglings of Cambridge, and the disputations at Oxford, are apt to give young men a controversial turn, which [etc.] 1821 BYRON *Sardanap* II. 1, Truce with these wranglings, and but hear me! 1890 TALMAGE *Fr Manger to Throne* 562 Unseemly wranglings concerning who should be greatest in the kingdom of Christ.

Wrangling, *ppl a* [f as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That wrangles, quarrels, or disputes; engaged or embroiled in, given or addicted to, noisy altercation or dispute, contentious

1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 161 Hys atorney ys a wranglyng felow, he wold non odyr mony but nemyng grotes *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* II. 40 Thow manytycore, ye marmoset, Wranglynge, waywyrde, wytles, wraw, and nothyng meke 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* V. 100 Mars is a wrangling craking wretche 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl*, VII XXXIV, The third Hæreticus, a wrangling carle 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I. XXXI (1674) 36 It might serve for a Lesson to wrangling Courtiers. 1728 POPE *Let to Caryll* 18 Jan, The unrighteous labours of wrangling statesmen, and the quarrelsome ones of uncharitable divines 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 39 After the death of poor wrangling Dennis 1820 WORDSW *Dogmatic Teachers'* 2 Ye wrangling Schoolmen, of the scarlet hood! 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl, For wrangling curs will fight over a banquet as fiercely as over a bare bone. 1846 MRS. A MARSH *Father Darcy* II V. 112 The wrangling nobles of Philistia.

transf and *fig* 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Dd IV, A wrangling tongue is the best language thou hast *a* 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk Buckhm) *Wks* (1753) I 15 Thy happy stroke can into softness bring Reason, that rough and wrangling thing 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist, Revolution* XIII, And he, the bright day's husband, Beheld a wrangling heart, as 'twere her soul On eddies of wild waters cast 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* I. 28 Let no wrangling breath distune the peace That shines about us

b. Noisy; clamorous; also *transf.*, jangling.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt* III E 3 b, When the sad nurse to still the wrangling babe, Shall sing the carefull story of my death 1845 LONGF *Belfry of Bruges, Carillon* II, When the wrangling bells had ended. 1856 MRS GORE *Life's Lessons* II 227 Her remote Dale, with its wrangling beck. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 214/1 So has it fared with the marshlands..with their wrangling sea-fowl.

2. Of the nature of wrangling; contentious, noisy, clamorous.

1551 GARDNER *Explic Christ's Presence* 43 Wherof this auctor may not thinke nowe as vpon a wranglyng argument, to satisfie a coniecture diuised. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III VI § 6 To finde him busie in wrangling altercation 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 57 Because hee may not as a Judge sit out the wrangling noyse of litigious Courts. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* XIX, This wrangling piece of Learning. 1722 HORROBIN in Keble *Life Bp Wilson* (1863) 507 The wrangling, jangling disputes about the Divinity of our Saviour 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* (1811) 216 Some wrangling dispute or other that shall sour the whole company.

3. Marked or characterized by noisy or contentious disputation or altercation.

1576 WHETSTONE *Rock of Regard* I 97 A wrangling hate, where once was passing loue. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II IV 55 Accursed, and vnquiet wrangling dayes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 251 Our wrangling humour and desire to be cavilling about questions disputable 1628 MAY *Virg. Georg* II 61 He sees no wrangling courts, no lawes undone By sword. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes, Destinie* III, Thou neither great at Court,..Nor at th' Exchange shalt be, nor at the wrangling Bar. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II 307 Peace, factious monster, born to vex the state, With wrangling talents form'd for foul debate 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXIV 262 It is hard to behold the worshipped men of our wrangling days become degraded under modern light 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Antigone* III At call of Polyneices, stirred By bitter heat of wrangling claims, Against our land they gathered

Hence **Wra·nglingly** *adv.*

1621 COTGR, *Tempestativement*, contentiously, seditiously, wranglingly, 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV 65 We should . discourse of it not Wranglingly and Contentiously, but Cordially and Spiritually

†**Wrang-nail** *Obs. rare.* [var of ME *angnail* (OE *angnægel*), perh. by confusion with *warnail* (OE. *wernægel*) WARNEL.] A corn on the foot or hand; = AGNAIL 1.

?*c* 1530 *Pol, Rel., & L Poems* (1903) 64 For to Dystroy a Wrang Nayle, othe[r]wyse callyd a Corne 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* X j, An agnayle or wrangnayle [1562 wragnayle], *clauus.*

Wrang-nail, -rope: see WRONG *sb* 1

Wrangous(lie, -uis(lie, -us(lie, etc., obs. varr. WRONGOUS(LY.

Wrangwis(e, -ly, -ness, obs. ff. WRONGOUS, -LY, -NESS.

Wrankle, obs. erron. f. RANKLE *v.*

†**Wranlons.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin. Cf. WRAGLAND 1] *pl.* Unthriving trees that will never become timber.

1432–3 MARTIN in *Year-Book* 11 *Hen. VI* (1567) 1 b, Querkes qe sont appelles wranlons quel ne voet estre meiesme, mes est suable bois, il nest auge wast [Hence in Kitchin *Crt Leet* (1580) *wranglans*, in translation (1651) *wrang-lands*, whence in Blount (1656), Skinner (1671), Coles (1677), etc.; also Bailey (1721) *wranglings*]

Wrap (ræp), *sb.* Also 5 wrappe. [f. the vb. Not usual before the 19th cent.]

1. a. A wrapper or covering. Also *fig*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 212 Thow must square & proporcioun þy bred and so shaltow make þy wrappe [*v.r* wrapper] for þy master manerly. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy* 216 In Goa they vse not to abate any tare of any goods, except of sacks or wraps 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 100 That want of power to penetrate through wraps and appearances to the essence of things

b. A cover, blanket, rug, or the like for laying over or drawing about the person when travelling, reposing, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1861 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept, We have heard .Livingstone, the African explorer, and many other travellers, say that at night no wrap could equal the beard. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 54 I had two large carpet bags, a bundle of heavy wraps, and an umbrella, to transport with me 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 15 A few wraps in case of a night bivouac.

2. A loose garment or article of feminine dress used or designed to envelop or fold about the person; a shawl, scarf, or the like.

1827 *Lady's Mag.* June 342/1 The Circassian wrap is much worn for half-dress; .it well sets off the fine bust of a well-made female. 1840 *Ladies' Cabinet* Mar 201 This is not however the case with the cloaks or shawls adopted as wraps for evening parties. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* X, Arthur had the delight of putting Zadwidga's wrap around her shoulders. 1894 MRS DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 222 Her face .was close to his shoulder; a light wrap of lace framed it.

attrib 1887 *Manch. Exhib Catal* 64 Warm Wrap Shawls.

b. An additional outer garment used or intended to be worn as a defence against wind or weather when driving, travelling, etc. Usu. *pl.* (Cf 1 b)

a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 353 Tom Musgrave in the wrap of a traveller 1855 A MANNING *O Chelsea Bun-h.* XIV 229, I was taking off my wraps, and making ready to go up stairs 1861 J H BENNET *Winter Medit.* (1875) I X 303 A bitter cold north-west wind, had been blowing, which obliged us to use all our wraps 1898 J B. WOLLOCOMBE *Morn till Eve* I. 2 After unrolling and unbuttoning his outer wraps, the doctor ascended the stairs

3. a. *spec.* A single convolution, twist, or winding of a thread in fastening an object.

1879 OGDEN in J. H. Keene *Fishing Tackle* (1886) 172 Secure it with one wrap and two hitches before taking the tweezers off, cut off silk [etc.].

b. *techn.* (See quots.)

1888 C. P. BROWN *Cotton Manuf.* 28 A complete revolution of the latter [worm-wheel] means 3564 yards—technically called a wrap. *Ibid*, If a warp contains 4 wraps and 7 teeth, it is 14,445 yards long

Wrap, obs. erron. f RAP *sb.*1

Wrap (ræp), *v.* Also 4–7 wrappe (6 *arch.* wrappen), 6 warppe, 6, 9 *dial.* warp, 7–8 rap, 9 *dial* wrop. [Of obscure origin. Cf. the earlier BEWRAP *v* (also BELAP *v*, LAP *v* 2 with the variant WLAPPE, and WAP *v.*2), and NFris. *wrappe* to press into, stop up, Da dial. *vrappe* to stuff.

The dialect var. *wrop* had formerly greater currency. 'This word is often pronounced *rop*, rhyming with *top*, even by speakers much above the vulgar' (Walker, 1791) 'The same pronunciation is not uncommon in some parts of the United States' (Worcester, 1858)]

I. 1. To cover, enwrap, or swathe (a person or part of the body) by enfolding in a cloth or the like; in later use esp., to envelop or enshroud with a garment; to attire, garb, clothe in an enfolding garment. Occas. *refl.* Also with advs., as *about, around, round.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 975 Sone, y was wunt þe swetly to wrappe, Now swaþe y þe dede 13 *Coer de L* 3094 Hys chaumberlayn hym wrappyd warm. He lay and slepte *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV XX. 64 When thou bytoke hym me to clothe and wrappe *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 245 The vyrgyn wrappynge and gatherynge togyther the handes and fete of her lytel sonne in a bande. 1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Gen* XXXVIII 14 She coueted hir with a vaile, and wrapped her selfe —*Isaiah* XXVIII. 20 For the bed is streict, and the couering narowe that one can not wrap him self 1649 MILTON *Hymn Natiy.* 1, The Heav'n-born-childe, All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* II. 477 Some term Beasts thus wrapped about the Body [*ante* 'with a Towel'] charged with a pale. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III 495 Helen in her lucid veil close wrapt around, Silent retired 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* VI XXVI, A shape with armice wrapp'd around. 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* I II, All three were wrapped to the cheekbones and over the ears 1909 J L. ALLEN *Bride of Mistletoe* VI 159 Coarsely wrapped and carrying some bundle.., [she] opened her front door

b. Const *in* († *on*) or *with*. Also *refl.*

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 745 He gript his mantel, as a weiȝh woful he wrapped him þer-inne *Ibid.* 2609 Þei wist wel þat þei went wrapped in þe skinnes *c* 1375 *Pol, Rel, & L Poems* (1903) 255/10 Iesu, swete, beo noth wroþ þou ich nabbe clout ne cloþ þe on to folde ne to wrappe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* XXXVII. 1 King Ezeche, kutte his clothis, and wrappid is with a sac *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr* VI. (1908) 47 Sche wrapped hym in the keuerchiefes of hir heued. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I 6/69 Pouert eek liggith the colde wyntris nyht Wrappid in strauh, without compleynynge 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXVII. 59 Joseph toke the body, and wrapped it in a clene lynnyne clooth. 1547 *Bk Marchaundes* C v b, Thus coyffed and wrapped with their read hattes of this capper, they go fro town to town 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. i. 52 Weake wretch I wrapt my selfe in Palmers weed 1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 171 Married women · .wrap their heads and mouthes with a narrow long piece of linnen *a* 1680 BUTLER *Charac*, *Corrupt Judge* (1908) 68 He wraps himself warm in Furs. 1755 J SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1765) I 186 With his Legs wrapt close in a Pair of good Hay-Boots 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 675 Some noble lord Shall. wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak. 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XXII, Sir Kenneth then wrapped him in the haik, or Arab cloak 1831 — *Ct Rob* XXVIII, Let me wrap my head round with my mantle. to dispel this dizziness, 1872 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett* III. 247 We had to wrap our invalid in quite a heap of rugs and shawls

transf. and *fig* 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII 9 Whan I shuld setten the cloude his clothing, and with dercnesse it. I wrap þide aboute *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol, He wrappeth him in his frend, þat condescendith to the rihtful preieris of his frend. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1036 So lewdly in my termes I me wrappe *c* 1550 in *Gamm Gurton* II, I am so wrapt, and throwly lapt Of ioly good ale 1575 VAUTROLLIER *Luther on Ep Gal.* 136 As he [*sc* Christ] is wrapped in our flesh and in our bloud *c* 1640 WALLER *Apol Sleep* 28 Where Phœbus never shrouds His golden beams, nor wraps his face in clouds. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold Key* 359 Faith wraps it self in the righteousness of Christ. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VIII 953 Sad Nilus spreads his Mantle o're the winding Coast, In which he wraps his Queen 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II xii 313, I was resolved, if I were applied to, to wrap myself close about in a general denial. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 75 Silent, as night, that wrapt us in her veil, We pac'd up yonder hill 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* V III, In words, like weeds, I'll wrap me o'er. 1866 *Reader* 2 June 533 Francis II, wrapping the imperial phantom on its fall as decently as he could. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 143 She had to wrap her shivering spirit in a blind reliance on him.

c. Freq. with *up*, esp. in later use *passive*, = attired in warmer or protective clothing Also *refl*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* II. lxix (1892) 495 If you continue to wrap up our young acquaintance, in such warm choice swadlings, it will quickly grow up to maturity. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* II XVIII, Now serves our guiltiness as winding sheet, To wrap up lepers: cover meet 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 20 In the night time they are forc'd to wrap themselves up in certain linnen cloaths 1756 C LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 196, I know a gentleman [whose] servant wraps him up in a sheet dipped in cold water. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) I 148 The former thinks the cold so severe, that he wraps himself up in all the garments he can procure 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* LVII, Are you well wrapped up? It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in 1862 KINGSTON *Three Midshipmen* X, Their blankets quickly dried, and the poor fellows were then wrapped up in them again 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* V, He had to be wrapped up against the cold and further fortified by a cup of black coffee.

d. *absol* for *refl.*

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XI, She never wrapped up enough. If a man don't wrap up..he has nothing to fall back upon.

1878 MARCH. DUFFERIN *Canad. Jrnl.* (1891) 52 The governess won't wrap up : nothing but a frost-bite will make her careful. 1885 MRS. ALEXANDER *Valerie's Fate* II, I advise you to take that delightful shawl of yours to wrap up in on your return

2. To cover or envelop (an object) by winding or folding something round or about it; to surround *with* or enwrap *in* a covering, wrapper, or the like, esp. so as to protect from injury, damage, loss, etc. Also *transf.* (Cf. LAP *v.*[2] 3.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam* xxi 9 The sword is wrappid with a pal after the preestis coope. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 623 Canacee..softely in plastres gan hire [*sc.* an injured falcon] wrappe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x iv (Bodl MS), Brijte bemes of stronge fuyre schyneþ but þei beþ wrapped. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* 221 b, Hercules..brak the bondes in whiche he was wrapped and swaded in. 1484 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 143, iij Angelettes wrappyd yn paper. 1508 *Bk Kervynge* in *Babees Bk* 269 Yf ye wyll wrappe your soueraynes brede stately. *c*1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* K j, Dyp wool in the decoction.., and let thy syde be wrapped often therewyth. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 110 2 The coal, or coate wherewith any kind of pulse is wrapped or couered. 1602 *2nd Pt Return Parnass* I iii. 352 He..furnishes the Chaundlers with wrist papers to wrap candles in. 1647 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Kings Welcome to Hampton Court* 3 Thou hast not wrap'd thy Talent in a Clout 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. vii. 57 A great Hackle, the body black, and wrapped with a red feather. 1762 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 33 Some Alpine mountain, wrapt in snow, Thus braves the whirling blast. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. l, Subtle poniards, wrapt beneath the cloke. *c*1890 BP. SELWYN in F D. How *Life* (1899) 260 We can't be kept in bandboxes and wrapped in cotton wool all our lives. 1893 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 49 Wrap the tube in a piece of clean white paper.

fig 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III 122 For all his witte in his wede ys wrappid ffor sothe. 1545 BALE *Myst Iniq.* 67 For that shall they be wrapped in the cheanes of longe darkenesse. *a*1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 27 Because thys second sorte is wrapped within the folde of the proposed subiect.

refl 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 1 Stond fast therfore .., and wrappe nott youre selves agayne in the yoke of bondage.

b. Freq with advs., as *about, down, round, together*, and esp. *up*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xiv. 19 Thou forsothe art cast aferr fro thi sepulcre ..; and aboute wrapped with hem that ben slayn with sweord. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. I. (1878) II. 21 When the Bore is .cut out, ech peece is wrapped vp with bulrushes, ozier peeles, packethreed, or such like 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A* IV. II 27 The old man ..sends the weapons wrapt about with lines, That wound .to the quick. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* II (1906) 13 When he has quite don with his plates ..see that he, cleanse them very perfectly, wrapping them up in papers 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. VIII 78 A white Hackle, the body of white Mo-hair, and wrapped about with a white Hackle Feather. 1726 SWIFT *Adv Grub-st. Writers* 8 Your still-born Poems shall revive, And scorn to wrap up Spice. 1799 G SMITH *Laboratory* I 35 When you use them, wrap them up in tow. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 566 Waxed paper is very useful .for wrapping up deliquescent or changeable substances. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac* xxix. (1862) 418 Every limb was wrapped round with these stripes by itself.

elipt. 1879 OGDEN in J. H. Keene *Fishing Tackle* (1886) 170 Take a length of gut,..test it, .lay it underneath the hook, and wrap down with the waxed silk close and even.

†c. *Prov.* (See quot., and cf. LAP *v.*[2] 3 d.) *Obs.*—[o]

1677 MIÈGE *Fr. Dict.* II, Wrapped up in his mothers smock, *aimé des femmes.*

3. To envelop or enclose *in* a surrounding medium, as flames, water, etc. Freq. in *passive.* (Cf. 6 d.) Also *refl.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XIV. 27 The Egipciens fleynge,..the Lord wrapte hem with ynne in the myddel floodes. — *Judith* XIV 4 The dukis of hem finden hym heded, in his blod wrappid. *c*1510 *Gesta Rom.* (W. de Worde) A v, In his blode the bone was wrapped. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III XI. 35 Sad shadowes gan the world to hyde From mortall vew, and wrap in darkenesse dreare *c*1659 *Roxb Ball* (1888) VI. 326 A Man .Whose Father is wrapped in mould. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 158 Of these the vigilance I dread, and to elude, thus wrapt in mist Of midnight vapor glide obscure 1715 POPE *Iliad* IV 54 Fulfil thy stern desire, Burst all her gates, and wrap her walls in fire! 1761 GRAY *Odin* 93 Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd, Sinks the fabric of the world 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 124 Oh Winter, .Thy forehead wrapt in clouds, A leafless branch thy sceptre. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* I, The baron who wrapped the castle of his competitor in flames. 1908 G. CORMACK *Egypt in Asia* II 18 The loftier summits are wrapped in clouds.

fig. and in fig context. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVII. 19 Wee forsothe ben wrappid in derknessis. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 18 The fylthy voluptuousnes of the body, wherin the synner waltereth and wrappeth hymselfe lyke as a sowe waloweth. in the puddell. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* V II 128 (Q. 2), Why doe we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 176 Wrapping sin in clouds won't alter its character, my girl

elipt. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* v. 27 And he was wrappid bifore the feet of hir.

†b. To involve, environ, or entangle (a person, etc) in something that impedes movement or restricts liberty; to catch in this way. Chiefly in *passive.* Also with *in. Obs.*

*c*1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1686 Be war of þencombraunce Of þe feend, which, him castiþ þe wrappe in & wrye 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Esech.* (1574) D vij, When we shall mourne so that we should be so wrapped in and tangled 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul.* 220 How surely are the wareles wrapt by those that lye in wayte? 1569 BLAGUE *Sch. Conceytes* 268 The Hart being entred into a thick wood, his horns were wrapped faste in the boughes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 158/1 Absalom ..beeing wrapped by the haire to a tree

fig. 1592 GREENE *2nd Pt Conny Catching* (1592) B 4 These moathes of the Common-wealth, apply their wits to wrappe in wealthy farmers with strange and vncoth conceits. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 636 O how are they wrapt in with infamies, That from their own misdeeds askaunce their eyes?

c. To clasp, embrace. Also in fig. context. (Cf. LAP *v.*[2] 3 c.)

1588 SHAKS. *Titus A* IV. II. 58 What dost thou wrap and fumble in thine armes? *a*1600 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* II VII, To perswade our great Grandmother the earth to wrap his cold body in her warme bosome. 1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 192 Others you'll see .Wrapt in th'embraces of a kersey coat. 1797 COLERIDGE *Melancholy* 3 Her folded arms wrapping her tatter'd pall

4. To envelop, entangle, or implicate (a person, etc.) *in* (†*into*), to surround, encompass, or beset *with*, some (esp. prejudicial) condition of things, as sin, trouble, sorrow, etc. (Cf. ENWRAP *v* 2 c) Also occas. with *up.*

Freq. in *passive*, not always distinguishable from 6

1380 *Lay Folks Catech* (Lamb MS) 81 We be wrappid with many myscheuys. *a*1400 *Relig. Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 234 Mannes soule was wrapped in wo *c*1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 959 My goost is wrapped in an heuy drede. *c*1450 tr *De Imitatione* III v. 68 A synner þou art & encombred and wrapped in many passions. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II VII 16 Suche as than bare moost rule in the towne, were so wrapped with treason, yᵗ [etc.] 1526 TINDALE *Rom* XI 32 God hath wrapped all nacions in vnbeleve. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 37 b, The deuill is disposed to wrap vs in sondry calamities at one time 1624 CARLETON *Thankf. Remembr* ix. 95 They stirred vp new troubles..by wrapping them in new garboiles against the King *c*1659 *Roxb. Ball* (1886) VI. 326 It is a Man wrapped in woe. *a*1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II 40, I see him brood, Wrapt in his mental solitude 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 147 So the stately Queen abode. , Wrapt in her grief 1899 G WYNDHAM in *Westm. Gaz* 15 Dec. 5/3 We were living from day to day wrapped in anxiety

refl *c*1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 586 Alle this manere of folk.. wrappen hem in hir synnes *c*1430 in *Pol, Rel, & L Poems* (1903) 217 þou wrappist þee wiþ vanytees. *a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 49 He brought him selfe into a streyghter custody and wrapped him selfe into tortures and punyshmentes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Induco*, To wrappe or intangle him selfe in captious questions. 1675 DRYDEN *Aurengz* I. (1676) 13 Though in one Fate I wrap my self and you.

transf *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III 418 Unhappy Deity! Why lov'st thou still in these deceits to wrap my fantasy?

b. To involve, enfold, or enwrap (a person, etc.) *in* some soothing or tranquillizing state or influence. Freq in *passive*, = sunk *in* slumber, rest, etc. Also with *up.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III 291 Ho so þus leued his lyfe to the ende, Euere wrappid in welle, .Myȝte seie [etc.] 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps* (Percy Soc) 10 Whan I am wrappyd in wele 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I i 41 Carelesse Quiet lyes, Wrapt in eternall silence farre from enemyes 1598 *Mucedorus* IV I. 42 Musicke speake loudly now, the season's apt, For former dolours are in pleasure wrapt 1737 POPE *Eloisa* 302 Enter, each mild, each amicable guest; Receive, and wrap me in eternal rest! 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1202 He hears, At distance safe, the human tempest roar, Wrapt close in conscious peace 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 25 His senses gradually wrapt In a half sleep, he dreams of better worlds. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IX, The house is wrapped in slumbers 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* XXX 371 Wrapped in ineffable repose, lay her child. 1872 *Punch* 2 March 95/2 They were soon wrapped in sound and healthy slumbers.

fig 1791 COLERIDGE *Happiness* 79 Where far from splendour, far from riot, In silence wrapt sleeps careless Quiet

5. To involve or enfold (a subject or matter) so as to obscure or disguise the true or full nature of it, to conceal or hide by enveloping *in* a mass of different character. Cf. 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVIII. 2 Who is this, wrappende in sentencis with woordis vnwise? *c*1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 507 Al were he ful of treson and falsnesse It was so wrapped vnder humble cheere And vnder hewe of trouthe *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1426 A word þat is wrappid, and in wrath holdyn 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Implicata res controversiis*, a matter wrapped and incombred with many controuersies *a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III IV, He dispatched privat letters to al those principall Lords , wrapping their hopes with such cunning, as they rather [etc.] *a*1639 T. CAREW *Ingrateful Beauty Threatened* III, Wise poets, that wrapt Truth in tales. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II 104 Some dire disaster .; But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 41 Heard'st thou the awful invocation, Youth, Wrapt in those holy harpings? *a*1770 JORTIN *Serm* (1771) I v 85 The religion of the Egyptians was all mystery, wrapt in obscurity 1825 SCOTT *Talism* XVIII, I have no objection that leeches should wrap their words in mist. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems (1850) I 184 Zeus requires Thy declaration Do not wrap thy speech but speak clearly! 1865 R W DALE *Jew. Temp.* iii (1877) 35 The image wrapped in the word .is a very impressive and instructive one 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1875) III XII 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness.

b Freq with *up.* Also *transf*

1560 BIBLE (Genev) *Micah* VII 3 Therefore the great man he speaketh out the corruption of his soule so they wrap it vp 1601 DANIEL *To Egerton* VI, If it be wisedome Which so imbroyles the state of truth with brawles, And wrappes it vp in strange confusednesse 1619 VISCT DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 119 Sum more bitternes then her Highnes had wrapped up in sweet termes 1669 STILLINGFL *Serm* 125 Here is no wrapping up Religion in strange figures and mysterious non-sense, which the Ægyptians were so much given to 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 271 P 4 If it had been proper for them [*sc* ladies] to hear, the Author would not have wrapp'd it up in Greek 1779 *Mirror* No 22, It was some error in education which had wrapt up Cleone's character in so much obscurity 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) I. 228 Their best plan for seizing on the savings of other men's industry in the funds, is only spoliation wrapped up 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Régime* 14 Without troubling to wrap up his resolve in smooth-sounding words.

6 Of qualities, etc : To invest, environ, or beset (a person, etc.); to encompass *in* some condition. Also with *up.* (Cf 4.)

1382 WYCLIF *Job* XVIII 21 Al aboute feris shul gasten hym, and withinne wrappen his feet 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par* 1 *Cor.* 18 Albeit matrimonie be a holy thyng, yet it wrappeth a man in worldlye care 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 358 b, The self same cause wyl shortly after wrap vp them also in great distresse 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 602 Ay me whom euill hap Vnworthy in such wretchednes doth wrap 1608 SHAKS *Lear* IV. III 54 (Q 1) Some deere cause Will in concealement wrap me vp awhile. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec Guilty* 388 Humane Justice wraps up the innocent and the guilty in the same punishment. 1665 SIR R HOWARD & DRYDEN *Ind Queen* II i, Guilty rage, Which, wrapt all things in one cruel fate. 1734 WATTS *Relig Jew* 122 Thy power, thy fulness of blessing, wrap my soul up in astonishment and devout silence 1737 POPE *Hor, Ep* II I. 402 O er the land and deep, Peace stole her wing, and wrapt the world in sleep 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 146 They disentangle from the puzzled skein, In which obscurity has wrapp'd them up, The threads of shrewd design. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. XXX, Oblivion wrapped Our spirits

transf *a*1542 WYAT in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 73 Some pleasant hower thy wo may wrappe, and thee defend, and couer

b. Of mould, etc.: To contain, cover (the dead).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV. v, By the fresh turned up mould that wraps my sonne. 1745 COLLINS *Ode on Death of Col. Ross* VII, Every sod, which wraps the dead 1792 BURNS *Highland Mary* III, Cauld's the clay, That wraps my Highland Mary! 1794 — *Sonn. Death R Riddel* II, The sod that wraps my friend

c To form a wrap or covering for (a person or thing), to cover, clothe. Also with *round*

*c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 122 About him a mandilion, A garment that 'gainst cold in nights, did soldiers use to wrap 1732 POPE *Ep to Cobham* 249 Let a charming Chintz, and Brussels lace Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* II XIX, A palmer's amice wrapp'd him round 1872 *Amer Encycl Printing* 504/1 Wrappers differ from them [*sc* labels] in having larger margins, so that they can inclose or wrap up a bottle of patent medicine, a bar of soap, etc

fig 1842 TENNYSON *Vis Sin* IV v, Wine is good for shrivell'd lips, When a blanket wraps the day

d. Of flames, etc.: To spread or extend around, about, or over (something); to surround, encompass (Cf. 3.) Also with advs, as *round, up.*

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* II 534 [A] sudden cloud. all his fame benights, and all his store, Wrapping him round, and now he's seen no more. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II 13 Night had wrap'd in Shades the Mountain Heads 1716 GAY *Trivia* III 385 Flames sudden wrap the walls 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) I. 357 Our own muddy atmosphere, that wraps us round in obscurity 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* III XXIV, Not faster speeds the midnight blaze, Wrapping thy cliffs in purple glow 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XVIII 133 A thick fog wrapped the mountain quite closely 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 337 The snow had wrapped all the city in a white clinging mystery

fig 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XV, How beautiful was the tranquillity that wrapped the scene 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IV 4 The speaking quietude That wraps this moveless scene

e To veil or conceal *from* a person, etc.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Ded XIV, While clouds are passing by Which wrap them [*sc* stars] from the foundering seaman's sight 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II 105 A cloud .That wrapt the Goddess from him.

II. 7. To wind or fold up or together, as a pliant or flexible object; to roll or gather up in successive layers, = LAP *v.*[2] 2. Occas with *up* or *together.* Also *transf.*

*c*1350 *Will Palerne* 2421 As bliue þe bere schimnes from here bodi þei hent, & wiȝtly wrapped hem to-gadere. 14 *Trevisa's Barth. De P.R.* XVIII IX. (B M Add MS.) fol 266 b/a Alle kynde of serpentes and addres þat by kynde may wrappe and folde his owne body 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kynge* II 8 Then toke Elias his cloke, and wrapped it together. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I II B v, For saie thei, the begynner of thinges visible, wrapped vp bothe heauen and earth togither in one paterne 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I i 18 The vgly monster , wrapping vp her wrethed sterne arownd, Lept fierce vpon his shield 1600 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) I 416 Can there be miste or darkenes where you are, whose beames wrappes up cloudes as whirlewindes dust? 1608 *Great Frost* in Arber *Garner* I 87 The western barges might now wrap up their smoky sails, for their voyage was spoiled 1653 W RAMESEY *Astrol. Restored* 304 Thunder is an exhalation thickened and wraped into a cloud 1662 R VENABLES *Experienc'd Angler* v. 61 Bream loveth red worms, especially those that [lie] .wrapped up in a knot or round Clue

fig *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* II. met. VII (1868) 60 Deeþ wrappeþ to gidre þe heye heuedes and þe lowe 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* I 14 Wakide the ȝoc of my wickednesses in his hond, wrappid thei ben togidere, and leid on my necke 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* I. 82 Wayte well my wordis, and wrappe hem togedir *a*1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* I (Arb) 27 In these fewe lines, I haue wrapped vp the most tedious part of Grammer 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 337 For end, he wisheth malicious persons a better spirit and so wrappeth vp all with commendations 1618 DONNE *Serm* (1661) III 173 In all this, thou dost but wrap up a snow-ball upon a coal of fire 1625 BACON *Ess, Cunning* (Arb) 441 Some haue in readinesse so many Tales and Stories, as there is Nothing, they would insinuate, but they can wrap it into a Tale.

refl 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Torqueo*, The scalie serpent wrappeth himselfe in rounde rundels

8. To fold, wind, or roll (a covering, garment, or the like) about a person, etc.; to arrange or dispose (a wrapping, etc.) so as to cover or envelop; = LAP *v.*[2] 1 Usu with advs. or preps, esp. *about, around, round.*

Somewhat rare before *c* 1790

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 7368 A large couerechief of threde She wrapped all aboute hir heede 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Intortus*, His garment wrapped rounde about his lefte arme. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I. ix 36 His garment. , The which his naked sides he wrapt abouts. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy.* 19 The Levantines used to wrap white linnen about their heads 1773 GRAVES *Spiritual Quixote* XI. iv, Unto the old Incumbent at his gate , His banyan, with silver clasp, wrapt round His shrinking paunch. 1796 COLERIDGE *'Away, those cloudy looks'* vi, 'I here shiv'ring sad, Round his tir'd limbs to wrap the purple vest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I i, The warder wraps his shaggy mantle round. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 45 Wrapping my plaid around me, I wandered up towards Charmoz 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* March 309/1 Dick wrapped the heavy coat around her and held her in his arms

fig and *transf* *a* 1814 WORDSW *Excurs* IV 83 Thou, who didst wrap the cloud Of infancy around us. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc* XXXVI, The God wraps a purple atmosphere Around his shoulders 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* X. 160 Among many people, the body is regarded as a mere garment wrapped around the soul.

b. To twist or coil (a pliable or flexible substance, etc) *round, about,* or *on* something; to twine. Also *refl.*

1523 FITZHERB *Husb* § 127 Cutte the settes the more halue a sonder, and wrappe and wynde theym together 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* II 5 The depe laye aboute me, and the wedes were wrapte aboute myne heade. 1560 BIBLE *Job* VIII 17 The rotes thereof are wrapped about the fountaine 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 390 Woodbine hath many small branches, whereby it windeth and wrappeth itself about trees 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s v *Turban*, About this [cap] is wrapped a long piece of fine thin linnen or cotton. 1753–4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II XXXIX 310 Again she wrapped her arms about me 1815 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 119 The Screw of Archimedes is formed by wrapping a tube round a cylinder 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXVIII, 'What did you wrap this round the book for?' said St. Clare, holding up the crape 1854 R. BLAKEY *Angling* 60 A strong peg on which the line can be wrapped

9 a. *intr.* (for *refl*) To twine, encircle, or wreathe *round* or *about* something as or in the manner of a wrapper or cover; = LAP *v.*[2] 1 b. Also *transf.*

1608 *Relat Trav W. Bush* D 1 b, The Vyne so loueth the Elme by nature that it wrappeth more kindely about it. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* XIII 223 A Flat Leather Thong, which wrapping close and tight about the Rowler commands it the easier 1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 35 (1713) I 228 Well, and Conscience, when you have once boil'd it tender in the Pipkin of Reformation, it will wrap about your Finger like a Glove 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl* I 272/1 [With] the formation of the extreme end of the breakwater it would be next to impossible for a sea to warp or wrap round it 1855 *Orr's Circ Sci, Inorg Nat* 55 Gneiss is often found wrapping round the central granitic axis of mountain chains

b. Of a garment To extend *over* the figure, etc., so as to cover it, or form a lap. (Cf. LAP *v.*[2] 8.)

1798 *Lady's Monthly Mus* Nov I. 397 The gown, wrapping over one side, drawn up a little with white cord. 1827 *Lady's Mag* Nov 621/1 Mantles well wadded, capacious, and wrapping well over the form, are much in request.

Wrap-, the verb stem in comb. with a sb. or adv, in sense of 'that which wraps or is wrapped about', as **wrap reel** (see quot), **wra'p-round**, a garment for wrapping round a person; **wrap tobacco** (also *ellipt.*), = WRAPPER *sb* 4. Also WRAP-RASCAL.

1877 BROWNING *Agamemnon* 120 A wrap-round [Gr ἀμφιβλήστρου] with no outlet I fence about him—the rich woe of the garment 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct 11/1 What is known as 'wrap' tobacco is the special kind which it is sought to cultivate *Ibid*, 'Wrap' fetches from 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d* [per lb.] 1890 NASMITH *Mod Cotton Spinning Machinery* XIV 291 In order to ascertain the counts of yarn, a machine known as a 'wrap reel' is employed This consists of a small fly or swift.

Wrap, erron f. (freq. *c* 1600–1680) of RAP *v* 3

1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorbodue* IV II 239 His noble limmes in such proportion cast As would have wrapt a sillie womans thought 1592 *No-body & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) 317 Your kinglie presence wraps my soule to heaven 1615 DAY *Festivals* 295 All they can wrap and rend is little enough for Wife and Children 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gent* XVI. 206 Whatsoeuer he could wrap or wring. 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef Ho. Comm* C, The command must needs come with much evidence when it wrappeth the will into such an height 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II 55 Artabanes [fell] into a deep musing, seeming wrapt with the greatness of the action 1679 C. NESSE *Antid agst Popery* 193 The Apostle [was] wrap'd up to the third heaven 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamebt Gloss* II. 408 He wraps and wrings all he can 1922 E PHILLPOTTS *Grey Room* IV 106 He was wrapt from this life to the next.

Wrape, obs. erron. f. RAPE *v*[2] 4

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* II ii, The least of these delights, Able to wrape and dazle humaine eyes

Wrappage (ræ'pedʒ). [f. WRAP *v.* + -AGE]

I. 1. That which wraps, enfolds, or covers; a wrap or outer covering; a wrapper of a parcel, packet, or the like.

In freq. use, esp. *fig.*, from *c* 1860.

fig 1827 CARLYLE *Ess*, *Richter* (1840) I 15 Every work, be it fiction or serious treatise, is embaled in some fantastic wrappage, some mad narrative accounting for its appearance 1842 SARA COLERIDGE in Coleridge *Aids Refl* (1843) II 445 To consider the words of Scripture as mere wrappages for some more definite revelation out of Scripture. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii, Not till. he had unwinded from him the wrappages of it [*ante* the conscious life ecclesiastical] could he become clear about himself 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser. II. III 68 All these things, dress, fortune, etc are mere wrappages compared with the substantial ground of a man's character. 1881 A C BRADLEY in *Macm Mag* XLIV 36 The words of the *Prometheus*, however insignificant their historical wrappage may have seemed to him

lit. 1846–8 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser. I. vi. ad fin, To-morrow this sheet shall be the wrappage to a bar of soap. 1871 W. COLLINS *Marq. & Merchant* I 232 No possible wrappages can keep that poison from operating 1886 D C MURRAY *First Person Sing* XXII, The knots were conquered, the paper wrappages removed.

b. Without article. Material used for covering or enveloping; wrapping material. Also *fig.*

a 1876 M COLLINS *Th in Garden* (1880) I 187 Odd things are met with in the papers used by shopkeepers for wrappage 1881 E DOWDEN in *Academy* 22 Feb 118 Nothing should be lost, except what is unvital, mere wrappage and encumbrance of history.

2. A loose garment for enveloping the person; a wrapper. Also in fig. context.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I 1, The vestural Tissue .which Man's Soul wears as its outmost wrappage and overall. 1837 — *Fr Rev.* II III IV, Figure under what thousand-fold wrappages and cloaks of darkness Royalty, meditating these things, must involve itself 1863 D WILSON in *Edin New Phil Jrnl.* XVIII 79 The constant laying of the infant to rest on its side, along with the fashion of cap, hat, or wrappage, may [etc] 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* III. 446 Another wrappage, namely one thick veil That hid her, matron wise, from head to foot.

3 Something wrapped up; a package, parcel.

1883 *Daily Tel* 19 Nov. 5/3 This paper wrappage was taken on by train to Stalybridge.

II. 4. The action of wrapping. *rare*–[o].

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Ec Rev.*). [Hence in later Dicts]

Wrappe, obs. var (and pa. t) of WARP *v.* I.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 7527 Alle naked hym-self he wrappe Among þe þornes þat were sharpe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pelgr* 21932 Yiff I hadde wrappyd the, Nakyd, cast the vp and doun In thornys for thy savacioun 15.. *Henryson's Paddock & Mouse* 171 (Harl. MS), Now hie, now law, Now on the quheill, now wrappit [*Bann. MS.* wappit] to the ground

Wrapped (ræpt), *ppl. a.* and *pa. pple.* Also 7–8 **wrapt.** [f WRAP *v* + -ED[1]]

I. 1. Concealed, covered, hidden.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X IV. (Bodl. MS), Fuyre.. beschyneþ alle þinges wiþ his..wrapped [L *circumvelatus*] briztenes. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc (1878) 125 Ile be partener Of thy harts wrapped sorrow more hereafter.

2. With *up*: **a.** Involved, complicated; couched in complex, covert, or vague terms.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1853) II. 304, I have analyzed these declarations, because being somewhat wrapped up in their expressions, their full import might escape, on a transient reading 1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 7/1 It is the way of the 'Temps' to speak in wrapped up language, but throughout the crisis its utterances have been even more than usually enigmatical 1898 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 5/2 The beauty of the Fashoda Blue Book was the absence of wrapped up phrases

b Muffled *up* in, covered *up* with, a wrap or enveloping garment.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* 11, The shining figure of a wrapped-up man 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 8 June 1/3 The wrapped-up figure on a pedestal

c. Marked or characterized by absorbed attention. (Cf. 5)

1884 *Pall Mall G* 8 Nov. 4/1 His incapacity to hear . gives him a more wrapped up air than the brother 1893 *Daily News* 27 June 6/3 Faces wore a 'wrapped up' expression, and voices were hard and tuneless

3. Drawn together, fashioned, made, or constructed by wrapping or twining.

1820 KEATS *Cap and Bells* XXV, With hasty steps, wrapp'd cloak, and solemn looks . [he] upon his errand sallies. 1837 KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 2 The wrapt hackle flies are generally most esteemed in this part of the country 1907 C. HILL-TOUT *Brit. N. Amer, Far West* VI 109 Woven basketry embraces by far the greater number of basket forms, and includes such [kinds] as wicker-work, wrapped-work, twilled work.

II. In predicative use. **4.** Deeply interested, centred or absorbed *in* a person or thing

a 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen V*, 34 b, Benedict the .XIII . was wrapped in his owne folishe and fantastical opinion 1581 MARBECK *Bk of Notes* 599 Him that is wrapped in the businesse of this world 1816 BYRON *Ch Har.* III CXV, My daughter! I see thee not, I hear thee not, but none Can be so wrapt in thee. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXV, Whether Mr Dombey, wrapped in his own greatness, was at all aware of this or no

b. Freq. with *up*. † Also const. *with* (= *in*).

In very frequent use from *c* 1820

(*a*) 1699 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II, I am so wrapt up with him, *je l'aime si éperdûment.* 1704 F FULLER *Med Gymn.* (1705) 142 How much soever some People may be Rapt up with their *Sal Volatile* 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* 704/2 King James was so wrapt up with a conceit, that he had now conquered the whole nation

(*b*) 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 5 Being wrapped up in the safety of my old age 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 105 ¶ 6 The State-Pedant is wrapt up in News 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I 3 His whole soul is wrapt up in Miss Lydia. 1784 P. WRIGHT *New Bk. Martyrs* 805/1, I want words to express it, he was like one wrapped up in heaven. 1806–7 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVI. III, Before you are yet sufficiently wrapped up in the study 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess, Wordsw.* 166 His heart was wrapped up in his wife and sister. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid Agent* I. 31, I like a man to be wrapped up in his own calling.

c. *Wrapped (up) in*, entirely associated or bound up with; quite dependent on, involved in

1648 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* V 231 O then, first for your own illustrious sake, And next, for Us wrapp'd up in you, beware Of his Designs in time 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 123 ¶ 4 His young Wife (in whom all his Happiness was wrapt up) died. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II. 157 He was the only child , and the lives of his parents were wrapt up in him 1847 JAMES *Convict* I 108, I put mine [*sc* happiness] under your guardianship also, for mine is wrapped up in yours 1859 MISS PIDDINGTON *Last of Cavaliers* II 69 My mother's whole life is wrapped in him 1892 J TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed 3) 167 Wrapped up in the mysterious nature of Self-existence, is the equally mysterious power of communicating existence.

5. Absorbed or engrossed *in* thought, contemplation, etc. Also in earlier use with *up*

Perhaps partly suggested by RAPT *pa. pple* 4

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V III 128, I am wrap'd in dismall thinkings 1634 MILTON *Comus* 546, I began Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy To meditate my rural minstrelsie 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III II, He is always wrapped up in cogitation. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* XIII, He seemed to be wrapped up in profound contemplation 1771 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I XIX 1 Where the stripling, wrapt in wonder, roves 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII 1 ¶ 2, I found Don Cæsar just as much wrapped up in the contemplation of the happy couple. 1859 GEO ELIOT *A Bede* II, Some.. were resting .with their eyes closed, as if wrapt in prayer or meditation. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 162 The girl stood wrapped in delight.

Hence † **Wra'ppedly** *adv.*, intricately *Obs.*–[o]

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1685 Wrappedly, *contorte* 1647 HEXHAM I s v.

Wrapper (ræ pəɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **wraper**, 8 **rapper**, 9 *dial.* **wropper.** [f. WRAP *v* + -ER[1].]

I. 1. That in which anything is wrapped, enveloped, or enclosed; a piece of fabric or other material forming a wrapping; esp. in later use, a protective covering for a parcel or the like.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 224 Take bope endis of þe towelle, and wrythe an handfulle next þe bred myghtily, and se þat thy wrappere be made strayt. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXIII. 153 His wounde opend, and out of it ranne blood thrugh the wraper 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr Tong, Vne envelope & couverture*, a wrapper. 1611 COTGR, *Envelope*, a wrapper; a peece of wast paper for that purpose. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II, c.* 28 § 6 Woollflocks .pressed togeather with Screws into Sacks Baggs and other Wrappers made of Wool or Linnen. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 90 ¶ 7 My legs [were] closed together by so many Wrappers one over another, that I looked like an Ægyptian Mummy. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Wrapper*, a coarse Cloth in which Bale-Goods are wrapped, &c. 1785 W. TOOKE in Ellis *Lit. Lett.* (Camden) 430 As soon as such a number of books are perfected, the surplus of the various signatures are thrown aside for wrappers and other official uses 1802 G V. SAMPSON *Statist Surv. Londonderry* 354 The fabric .is of two characters 1st, Narrow, or 27 inches wide, called wrappers, and made of tow-yarn 2d Wide, made of lint yarn 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XXIII 574 The object would often be attainable by a wrapper of tin foil 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVI, I saw the burial of a pilgrim, miserably poor There was no coffin, nor wrapper 1901 *Wide World Mag* VI 442 The assassin had torn open the wrapper of the package.

transf 1552 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 35 b, The thyrde wrapper of the [fœtus] *Ibid.* 36 These iii wrappers or caules

fig 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I 11, Each was hidden under almost as many wrappers from the eyes of the mind.

b. A detachable outer paper cover of a book, published part, etc., intended to protect the print, boards, or binding.

1806 *Med Jrnl.* XV. 334 Any publication, calling itself a Review, used as the means of circulating the celebrity of such remedies, on their wrappers, covers, or a few leaves tacked at the beginning and end. 1825 HONE *Every day Bk* I 597 The wrappers to the parts of this work. 1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 448/2 Books . notable for the sylvan colour of the wrappers, their large print and liberal margin.

c. A covering to protect and compact a newspaper, magazine, etc., when sending by post or delivery.

1846–8 LOWELL *Biglow P* Ser. I vi. ad fin, Tearing off the wrapper of my newspaper. 1871 *British P. O. Guide* 1 Jan 10 The postage must be prepaid by the use of a stamped wrapper 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* II, A large table littered with newspaper wrappers.

d. *pl.* = WRAP *sb.* 1 b. ? *Obs.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* 312 *Railway blanket*, a traveller's warm wrapper. 1865 MRS. L. L CLARKE *Common Seaweeds* I. 18 A double strap such as we use for a rolled railway wrapper. *Ibid* VII. 137.

e. A sheet put over furniture, shop-goods, etc., to protect from dust or fading.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, The tarnished paws of gilded lions, stealthily put out from beneath their wrappers 1905 H G. WELLS *Kipps* I II § 2 At half-past six in the morning he would dust boxes and yawn, and take down wrappers and clean the windows *Ibid*, Hanging wrappers over the fixtures and over the piles of wares upon the counters.

2. An article of apparel for wrapping, rolling, or coiling about the head. *rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron, Hen. VIII*, 7 Other two ladyes , and on theyr heades skayns and wrappers of Damaske golde with flatte pypes. 1789–96 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 264 The women of the lower class wear on their heads a wrapper of white linen.

b. A shawl, mantle, etc, for wearing about the person.

1782 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II 330 Pope was so infirm, and his body required so many wrappers and coverings, that it was hardly possible for him to be neat. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxv, A man pulled off a large wrapper which had concealed the lower portion of his face. 'Pop that shawl away' [he said] 1885 Mabel Collins *Prettiest Woman* i, She had thrown a loose white wrapper round her shoulders. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Dec 2/7 The silk wrapper that he was wearing was stolen from off his neck

3. An outer garment, esp. for indoor wear or use in household work, designed for loosely enveloping the whole (or nearly the whole) figure; a loose robe or gown. In later use chiefly *U.S.*

1734 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc* Ser. IV VI 42 The [Indian] Queen's [garment] was a sort of scarlet rosetti in the make of our English wrappers. 1740 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1903) I. 84 Her dress, her avarice, and her impudence must amaze a Jew that never heard her name She wears an old mazarine blue wrapper, that gapes open and discovers a canvas petticoat 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 265 Her wrapper, or morning-gown, a piece of Irish linen, printed at London 1782 *Jrnl. Yng. Lady of Virginia* (1871) 42 We got up [from bed], put on our rappers, and went down in the Seller. 1839 Dickens *Nicholby* xxiv, Mrs. Curdle was dressed in a morning wrapper. 1862 [see Morning *sb.* 7 b]. 1883 Miss C. F. Woolson *For the Major* vii, His wife had just risen—or so it seemed, for she wore a rose-colored wrapper. 1886 A. G Murdoch *Scotch Readings* (ed 2) 15 She got on a working wrapper, and sat herself down. 1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov. 663/2 The Englishwoman, scorns the hideous 'wrapper' which so many French and Americans wear in the bosom of their family.

b. An article of dress, esp. for masculine wear, intended to wrap about or fit loosely over the person; a wrap Now *dial.*

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Nov. 2/3 Tandy was clad in a white serge wrapper, resembling a friar's gown. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* II. vi, A shower of rain now began to fall Sir Peter, turning to Walter,.. said to him, 'What! no cloak, sir? no wrapper even?' 1842 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 86 Just the same price as I gave for a Chesterfield wrapper (as it is called). 1844 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 422 The dress of the people, both male and female, commonly consists of a large loose wrapper and trousers. 1888 T. Hardy *Wessex Tales* I. 58 An old milkman near, in a long white pinafore or 'wropper'. 1891 — *Life* xiv, The brown rough 'wropper' or over-all—the old-established dress of the [harvesting] field-woman.

4. Tobacco-leaf of a superior grade prepared and used for the outer cover of cigars or of plug-tobacco; a covering made of this Chiefly *U.S.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/2 Filler, is the inside of the Roll [of tobacco]: which is any sorts of Leaves and Stalks. Wrapper, the out side of the roll, which are good leaves. 1839 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I 48 The filling of cigars now belies the wrapper. 1864 R. L. De Coin *Hist & Cult. Cotton & Tobacco* 302 The best leaves are required by the twisters for wrappers around twists or plugs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 4 A cigar consists of three parts, the wrapper, the bunch, and the filler.

b. *U.S.* A cigar.

1849 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* 60 Our friend expending a whole bunch of Spanish wrappers among .. horrified audiences.

5. *Bot.* †a (See quots.) *Obs.*

1718 tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant* I. 256 The Wrapper of the Acorn...is a sort of Box set off with several Scales pale green. *c*1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III 446/1 *Calyx*, the cup *Involucrum*, or wrapper, a cup remote from a flower 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Corolla*, The envelope, cover, or wrapper of the stamens and pistils.

b. In Fungi, = Volva.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 286 *Agaricus volvaceus*...Wrapper at the root, grey or greenish. *Ibid.* 373 Lycoperdon. .Wrapper many-cleft, expanding. 1807 Jas. E. Smith *Introd. Botany* 253 *Volva*, Wrapper, or covering, of the Fungus tribe. 1860 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1337/1 *Volva*, .. the membranous covering, curtain, or wrapper of the fungus tribe, hiding the parts of fructification, till bursting all round it forms a ring on the stalk.

6. *Amer.* a. (See quot.)

1792 G. Cartwright *Jrnl Labrador* III. p. x, *Wrappers*, loose sleeve-pieces to button round the wrists, to defend them from the frost.

b. A make of leather boot adapted for fastening round the leg (also called *wrapping-boot*).

1808 Pike *Sources Missis.* (1810) III App. 36 A kind of leather boot or wrapper *Ibid.*, In the eastern provinces the dragoons wear, over this wrapper or boot, a sort of jack-boot made of sole-leather.

c. An undershirt. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*

7. *Lumbering.* A chain for binding logs on a skid.

1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 391/2 The load is stopped exactly opposite long parallel skids. Two men cautiously unhook the 'wrappers'.

II. 8. One who wraps or packs up anything; *spec.* one whose occupation consists in wrapping parcels. Also with *up*.

1591 Percivall, *Embolvedor*, a roller, a wrapper vp. 1755 Johnson. 1866 in S. Timmins *Resources, etc B'ham* 356 Women & Girls as Lacquerers · Chargers of Tubes, Press Women, & Wrappers-up. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 45 Cutlery ..Wiper,..Getter up, Wrapper up *Ibid.* 99 Factory Labourer .; Storeman, Wrapper, Slinger. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Grocery and Provisions.—Junior..wanted .. Good flat wrapper and correct accountant preferred.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wrapper-apron, -brat*; *wrapper-addresser, -writer.*

1876 Mrs. G. L. Banks *Manchester Man* ii, She had taken off her wrapper-brat [*footnote* A sort of close pinafore] 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 11/1 They were mostly clerks and..wrapper addressers. *Ibid*, Some half-dozen wrapper-writers,..each..copying with lightning-like rapidity from a directory page before him. 1896 M. Quiller-Couch *Jane Vercoe*, etc. 145 Enveloped in what was commonly called a 'wrapper-apern'.

Wrapper (ræ pəɹ), *v* [f. prec.]

1 *trans* To cover with, enclose or envelop in, a wrapper.

1885 C G. W Lock *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 263/1 Vegetable parchment is used very extensively for wrappering the better class of literature 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 203 Delivering the papers folded and wrappered ready for post. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 24/2 A volume in quarto, handsomely, but alas! very loosely, wrappered.

2. To cover *up* in or as in a wrapper.

1905 H. G Wells *Kipps* II ix, All the stalls were wrappered up, and all the minor exhibitions locked and barred

Hence **Wra·ppered** (-up), *ppl. a.* Also **Wra·pperer**, one who covers (esp magazines or books) with wrappers.

1896 H G. Wells *Wheels of Chance* IV, A cheerless, shutter-darkened, wrappered up shop 1906 — *Days of Comet* I v, Two other wrappered figures came out of the bungalows 1908 *Daily Chron* 24 April 11/3 Girls wanted as book wrapperers (magazine)

Wrappering (ræ pərɪŋ). [f. as prec. + -ing[1] I d.]

1. Coarse fabric or material used or designed for wrapping or covering.

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII 88/2 Upon the bricks is placed a quantity of. gravel, and a piece of fabric, such as common wrappering 1864 Mrs H Wood *Oswald Cray* xiv, Her apron is a piece of wrappering off a bale of goods 1867 *Morn Star* 17 Sept 6 Calverley .tied round his neck a piece of linen wrappering

2. A loose outer garment, a wrap or wrapper.

1862 Mrs H Wood *Mrs Hallab* I x, Mrs. Dare was silently removing some of her outer wrapperings 1900 F S. Ellis *Rom. Rose* L 406 A great fur cloak for wrappering She wore.

† **Wra ppery.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -ry [3].] A wrap or covering.

1662 J Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* 354 The hand or arm of the Young is cut off , neither is it found among the wrapperies [L. *involucra*], even as the head is

Wrapping (ræ·pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wrap *v.* + -ing[1]. *App. rare between the 16th and 19th cent.*]

1. The action of covering with or enveloping in a wrap or wrapper. Occas. with advs., as *round, up*. Also *fig.*

*c*1440 *Promp Parv.* 533/1 Wrappynge, or hyllynge, *coopercio, involucio.* 1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 170 Which [arrow] he pulled out and without wrappinge of his wound called for his horse 1611 Cotgr., *Emmaillotement*, a swadling, or a wrapping in swathe bands. 1837 Ht Martineau *Soc Amer* III 73 A wrapping round of inconvenient considerations with an impenetrable cloud of the plainest-seeming words. 1872 March Dufferin *Canad. Jrnl* (1891) 52 The children play in the snow. Their nurse, Mrs. Hall, dislikes the wrapping up.

b. The action of interlacing or intertwining; the fact of being interwoven. Also *fig.*

1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 105 By reason that the wreathing and wrappinge togither of the bowes kept them of from the bodies of the tres. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s v *Implexus*, A wrappyng of armes crosse one within an other 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem* III (1852) 70 Yet this artful wrapping together of the one with the other, this blending of things so dissimilar, will not accomplish the object designed.

2 Something used or designed for enveloping or wrapping up; a wrap or covering. Also in fig. context.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. 9 My witt is ful luyte to unwralle þe wrappyinges of so wonder werkes 1388 Wyclif *Wisd.* VII. 4 Y was nurschid in wrappyngis, and in greet bisynesses. 1855 [G R Leifchild] *Cornwall* 298 The wearing of thin shoes and stockings during unsuitable weather, being a dangerous transition from the thick shoes and wrapping worn by the same persons in daily work 1876 *Encycl Brit* V. 775/2 Broken leaf tobacco firmly wrapped round with one or two wrappings of whole leaf tobacco 1883 Gilmour *Among Mongols* XVII 201 The volumes are carefully swathed up in their yellow wrappings. 1894 'J S. Winter' *Red Coats* 78 Dolly was eagerly tearing the paper wrappings off the big box of sweeties. *fig* 1836 Arnold in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. 28 Having been enabled to receive Scripture truth in spite of the wrapping which has been put round it. 1901 F. Campbell *Love* 319 Hidebound in a wrapping of utter selfishness.

b. An article of dress used or intended for enveloping the figure; a loose covering or upper garment, a wrap, wrappage, or wrapper.

1635 Rainbow *Serm* 15 The sheepe gives us shelter enough from the cold, why should we hunt after more costly furres and wrappings? 1853 Dickens *Bleak Ho* III, A gentleman in the coach who looked very large in a quantity of wrappings 1882 T Coan *Hawaii* 35, I preached in wet clothes, continuing my labors until night, when in dry wrappings I slept well 1899 Rodway *Guiana Wilds* 30 No stiff wooden figure made up of corset and wrappings, but a woman of flesh and blood

3. *attrib.* in sense of 'used or designed for wrapping or covering', as *wrapping-cloth, -silk, -wire*; † **wrapping boot** *U. S.*, a form of boot adapted for wrapping about the ankle and calf; **wrapping-paper**, a special make of strong paper for packing or wrapping up parcels.

1566 *Eng Ch Furniture* (Peacock, 1866) 75 A cup of sylver for the communion with 13 wrappinge clothes for yt. 1648 Hexham II, *Een Windel*, a Wrapping-cloath 1808 Pike *Sources of the Mississippi* (1810) III App. 42 Their dress is the wrapping boot with the jack boot, and permanent spur over it. 1828–32 Webster, Wrapping paper. 1842 Faraday *Chem Manip.* (ed 3) 470 Strong common brown wrapping paper 1860 Rimbault *Pianoforte* 183 Modern pianofortes have steel wire throughout, with about one octave in the bass closely lapped. The wrapping wire is of soft iron for the upper part of the octave, and of copper for the lower. 1883 *Daily News* 24 Apr 5/8 The four main cables are 15¾ inches in diameter There are 243 miles 493 feet of wrapping wire on each 1883 W D Curzon *Manuf. Industries Worcs* 80 The manufacture of the heavy and coarse sorts of wrapping paper. 1890 *Cent Dict.* s.v *Silk, Wrapping-silk*, a fine strong floss employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

b In sense of 'used or worn as a wrapper' or enveloping outer garment', as *wrapping cloak, coat, mantle, peignoir, robe.* Also Wrapping-gown

1787 Mme D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov, What was my surprise to see a large man, in an immense wrapping greatcoat, buttoned up round his chin! 1800 *Lady's Monthly Museum* Nov. V. 408 White muslin wrapping robe, with full sleeves 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxi, His dress [was] a horseman's wrapping coat 1824 Mevrick *Ant Armour* II. 11 The birrus or large wrapping cloak 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* x, The large wrapping man's cloak which she wore 1870 Morris *Earthly Par* III IV 198 He came, and to the floor he cast His wrapping mantle

c With advs, as *wrapping up department.*

1883 W D. Curzon *Manuf. Industries Worcs* 101 [In] the wrapping up department girls are busily engaged wrapping up goods of all kinds.

Wra·pping, *ppl. a.* [f. Wrap *v.* + -ing[2].] That wraps, covers, or envelops. Also *fig.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb) 50 In vayne Laocoon . Is to sone embayed with wrapping girdle y coompast. *a*1586 Sidney *Ps* xxxi 11, Preserve me from the wyly wrapping nett, Which they for me have sett. 1813 [Leigh Hunt] in *Examiner* 31 May 351/1 Give me a small wrapping silence about me 1869 *Daily News* 13 Oct, The necessity of plunging through a deep gulph of air before one meets the wrapping and oblivious wave

Hence † **Wra ppingly** *adv*, disguisedly. *Obs*[−1]

1649 Canne *Snare Broken* 12 It would not have been so ambiguously, darkly, wrappingly given forth

† **Wra pping-gown.** *Obs.* [f. Wrapping *vbl. sb.* 3 b + Gown *sb.*] A night-gown

1709 S. Wesley in Quiller Couch *Hetty Wesley* (1903) 1 viii, She had nothing on but her shoes and a wrapping gown 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 139 P 7 She rush'd out of bed in her wrapping gown, and consulted her glass. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb* I II, I shall never be reconciled to this nauseous wrapping gown 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII x P 5 What was my surprise at meeting him in his wrapping-gown and night-cap 1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* I, The wide wrapping-gown and night-cap 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* III 1 8 The King was soon standing before the fire in his wrapping gown

Wrap-rascal (ræ·pˌɹɑskăl). Now *arch.* or *dial* [† Wrap *v.* + Rascal *sb* 3 Cf. *hap-harlot*] A loose overcoat or great-coat, esp. worn in the 18th century, a surtout.

1716 Gay *Trivia* I. 58 The true Surtout *marg*, A Joseph, a Wrap-rascal, etc 1738 in W. C Sydney *Eng & Engl 18th C.* (1891) I 121 Those loose kinds of great coats which I have heard called 'wraprascals' 1802 Bentham *Ration Judic Evid* (1827) II. 191 A sort of knave's coat, or (to use an appellative not many years ago applied in vulgar language to a particular sort of surtout) a wrap-rascal. 1845 *Punch* VIII 87 The shapeless articles which, under the various names of Taglionis, Wrap-rascals, are now placed on the human form 1884 Sala *Journ due South* I 1, Muffled up in these hirsute wrap-rascals, and with wide-awake hats slouched over our eyes. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xxv, On the threshold, in a rough wraprascal ., stood James More.

fig 1812 J O. in *Examiner* 23 Nov 750/1 The specious cloak of Prudence,—that wraprascal of the worldly-minded. 1862 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Letts's Diary*, There is the cozy wraprascal, self-indulgence—how easy it is!

attrib 1898 Weyman *Castle Inn* 192 A big dingy man in a wrap rascal coat

† b (See quot.) *Obs.*

1796 Grose *Dict Vulg Tongue* (ed 3), *Wrap Rascal*, a red cloak, called also a roquelaire

Wrapt, obs. erron † Rapt *ppl a.* 2.

1796 Mme D'Arblay *Camilla* IV 337 [She] was absorbed in .wrapt expectation 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII xiii P 16 He will hear it read with so grave and wrapt a silence.

Wrapture, obs. erron. form of Rapture.

† **Wrase.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 warse. [OE *wrǽsen* band, tie Cf. also LG. *wrasen* stuffed pad for the head]

1. A small bundle

*c*1275 *Passion of our Lord* 383 in *O E Misc* 48 Of one wrase of bornes he wrybeu hym one crune. *c*1470 *Cath Angl.* 425/1 (A), A Warse, [*sic*], *fascaculus*

2. = Wase 2 (Cf. Wreath 5 a, Writh.)

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Arculum*, a roll that women weare on their heads to beare water a wrase [*Elyot* wase]

Wraskle, obs var Wraxle *v.*

Wrasle, Wrassil, Sc. varr. Wrestle.

Wrasse (ræs). Also 8 wraws, 8–9 wrass. [ad Cornish *wrach*, mutated form of *gwrach* = Welsh *gwrach* wrasse, also old woman (cf Old wife 3) Mod. Cornish dial. has also the form *wrath*, and *wrasse* may be an E. plural in -s.]

1. One or other species belonging to the acanthopterygian family *Labridæ* or esp. the genus *Labrus* of bony, thick-lipped, marine fishes; esp. the ballan (the 'old wife', *Labrus maculatus*) or the striped, red, or cook species (*L. mixtus*), found on the British coasts.

*a*1672 Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 319 *Turdus vulga-*

tissimus, Tuncti marvu Venetis. Cornub. *Wrasse. Ibid.* 320 *Cornubiensibus* Wrasse *dicitur.* *a* 1705 RAY *Syn Pisc.* (1713) 136 *Turdus vulgatissimus,..*the Wrasse, or Old Wife. 1752 J HILL *Hist Anim* 249 The Wrasse, or Old-wife, is frequent in the Mediterranean 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* VI. 307 The Labrus or Wrasse [has] the body oval; the head middling, the lips doubled inward 1860 GOSSE *Rom Nat Hist* 295 The brilliant wrasses dart out and in, decked in scarlet and green 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 686/2 Some 450 species of wrasses are known.

b. With distinguishing epithet.

Comber, cook, cuckoo, rainbow, red, small-mouthed, striped wrasse see these words

1769 PENNANT *Brit Zool* III 203–8 Ballan Wrasse. Bimaculated Wrasse, *L bimaculata* Trimaculated Wrasse Striped Wrasse Gibbous Wrasse. 1776 *Ibid* (ed 4) pl. xlvii, Comber Wrasse Antient Wrasse. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I 279–291 The Green-streaked Wrasse Red Wrasse, Three-spotted Wrasse [etc]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 310 *L. Lineatus*, the Lineal-streaked, *L varegatus*, the Blue-streaked, *L carneus*, the Three-spotted Wrasse. 1848 *Maunder's Treas. Nat Hist* s.v, Several species of this Acanthopterygious fish, viz. the Cook Wrasse or Blue-striped Wrasse (*L. variegatus*), the Comber Wrasse (*L comber*). 1874 COUCH *Brit Fishes* III. 30–41 Green Wrass Scale-rayed Wrasse Small-mouthed wrass [etc]

c. *New Zealand* (See quots.)

1872 J. HECTOR *Fishes N Zealand* 108 A small Wrasse, called the Spotty or Poddly. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng* 518/2 *Wrasse*, this English name is given, in New Zealand, to *Labrichthys bothryocosmus*, Richards Called also Poddly, Spotty, and Kelp-fish

2. Without article Wrasses collectively

1750 HEATH *Acc Isl Scilly* 45 The Fish are Pilchards, Hake, Wrass, Whistlers 1763 in Pennant *Brit Zool* (1776) I 143 Where the whistling fish, wraws, and polacks resort 1878 P. THOMSON in *Trans. N Zealand Institute* XI. 384 Wrasse, Parrotfish, and Spotties are often in the market 1883 *All Year Round* 16 June 16/1 The bill of fare of a family of the neolithic period ..They had mullet and wrasse, dogfish and skate

3 *attrib*, as *wrasse family, -fish.*

1840 tr *Cuvier's Anim Kingd.* 309 *Labridæ* (the Wrasse, or Rock-fish Family) 1890 *Cent Dict* s.v *Labrus*, Wrasse-fish (*Labrus maculatus*)

† **Wrast,** ? *sb. Obs.*–1 (Meaning obscure)

Perhaps *to-wrast* pa pple., 'wrested away' (from what is right) but cf next.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1663 He dalt with hir al in daynte, how se-euer þe dede turned to wrast

† **Wrast,** *a Obs*–1 [OE. *wræst, wrást* elegant, noble, excellent. In ME perh a back-formation from UNWRAST *a*] **a.** Of sound: Loud, strong. **b** Of persons. Stout, active.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1423 Wylde wordez hym warp wyth a wrast noyce 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 170 Wilde fire þei kast, þe kyng to confound, His schipmen were fulle wraste [*printed* wrask], els had he gon to ground.

Wrast, etc.: see WREST, etc

Wrat (ræt). Now *dial.* or *Obs.* Also 6 wratte, 9 wraught. [a. (M)LG. *wratte* (LG. *wratt*, Du. *wrat*), or metathetic var WART *sb*] = WART *sb* 1.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll Waters* II CCXIX. P1/1 The syck wrattes in the foundament 1562a, 1629 [see WART *sb* 1] 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 30 Black hairy wrats Out-throw her fiz were like mustaches seen. 1808 JAMIESON. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C Words* s.v.

† **Wratbyhe.** *Obs.*–1 [Of obscure origin; perh. f. Cornish *wrath* WRASSE + *bihan* small.] (See quot.)

1443 in *Bekynton's Corr* (Rolls) II 238 Magister Tregoran dedit piscem vocatum base et le wratbyhe alias a tenche of the see

Wratch, etc. see WRETCH, etc

Wrat(e, obs. or Sc. pa. t. of WRITE *v.*

Wrath (rɒθ, *U.S* rāθ), *sb* Forms: *α.* 1 wræ̆ðu, -o, 3 wræððe, 2 wreðða, 3 wreððe (wreaððe), 2–3 wreððe, 3–4 wreþþe, 4–5 wretthe. *β* 1 wraððo, 3 wraððe (wraððhe), wraðþe, 3 *Orm*, 4–5 wraþpe, 4–5 wratthe. *γ.* 3 wraðe, 4–5 wraþe, 4–6 wrathe; 3 wrað, 4– wrath (4 wragh, 5 wraaþ, wraugth, 7 wrauth). *δ Sc.* 5–7 wraith, 6 -the, 6 vraith, vr-, wrayth (wrayith). [OE. *wræ̆ðu, -o,* = *wræþþu*, f. *wræþ* WROTH *a.* + *-þu*.—Teut. *-þō*: see -TH[1]. Cf. WRETHE *sb*

The original long vowel (æ) was shortened before the double consonant, and gave the two ME types *wreþþe* and *wraþþe* From the latter comes the mod *wrath*, with later lengthening of the *a*, as in *path, lath*. This pronunc (rāþ), regarded by Walker (1791) as 'more analogical', and formerly common in Eng use but now displaced by that with the rounded vowel (rɒþ), is still given as the standard by American dictionaries]

1 Vehement or violent anger; intense exasperation or resentment; deep indignation: **a** In the phrases *for*, † *o*, † *on*, *of*, *with* († *mid*), or esp *in wrath.*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark III 5 [Jesus] ymb-sceawde hia mið wræððo cuеð to ðæm menn, aðen hond ðin *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 113 þe lauerd [scal] do hit for rihtwisnesse and noht for wreðe *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 121 Ne he ðe ðurhwuneð on wraðþe, ne he ðe wuneliche lið on hordome *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1361 þe Keiser kaste his heaued, as wod mon, of wraððe *Ibid* 2048 Hu wrakeliche, wenestu, wule he, al o wraððe, wreken on þe, wrecche! 13 *Guy Warw* (C) 3326 It is Guy, That in wrath from the woll departi truly 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* III 5 He biholdynge hem aboute with wrathe seith [etc] *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6697 Then for wrath of his wound..He gird to a grete. *c* 1450 *Myrr our Ladye* II. 79 Some vse when they here the fende named in play or in wrathe to saye Aue Maria. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl* II II, My heart is swolne with wrath, on this..villaine Tamburlaine and of that false Cosroe. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II XII 86 Yet being men they .stared ghastly, some for wrath, to see their captiue Dame. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. (1669) 24 Come not near me to night, while I'm in wrath. *c* 1743 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Wks* (1822) I. 203 Great Earl of Bath, Be not in wrath, At what the people say 1798 WORDSW *Peter Bell* 348 On he drives with cheeks that burn In downright fury and in wrath. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I 243 But we may go in wrath.

b. In general use. Occas. *personif.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Wreððe haſð wununge on þes dusian bosme. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 41 All ðare hwile ðe ðu wraððe oðer mið hauest mid te *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3863 Der ros wreððe and strif a-non Aaen moysen and aaron. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 He ne suffied neuere wrath to be aboue. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. VI. 98 Beo wel i-war of wraþþe þat wykkide Schrewe *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 3872 Wiatthe, þe body of man inward fretith. *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 210 in *Macro Plays* 83 Wietthe, þis wrecche, with me schal wawe *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Soc) 214 Ageyn hym wrathe if thou accende The same in happ wylle falle on the 1526 TINDALE *Ephes* IV 31 Let all bitternes, fearsnes and wrath be put awaye from you 1590 SPENSER *F Q.* I IV 35 Such one was Wrath, the last of this vngodly tire 1640 G SANDYS *Christ's Passion* II. 201 Wrath, the Nurse of War. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 125 Upon every triffle they shall be provoked to Wrath 1781 COWPER *Expost* 132 He judg'd them with as terrible a frown As if not love, but wrath, had brought him down. 1839 J. H NEWMAN *Par Serm* IV II 40 Wiath was abroad and in his path 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLVI, Mrs Brown's daughter looked out .; and there were wrath and vengeance in her face 1885 10th *Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App I 143 He was now full of wiath and resentment against them

transf 1827 POLLOK *Course T* V 595 He heard the weltering of the waves of wrath. 1848 O W. HOLMES *Battle of Lexington* III, Fast on the soldier's path Darken the waves of wrath.

c With qualification (adj or poss. pron)

a. c 900 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 12 Ælc bitternesse & ira & wræððo sie ginvmmen from ivh *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 67 For ȝif þi wreððe and þi mod, for þenne is þi bode god *c* 1205 LAY 14421 Corneus seide þas ilke word mid muchelere wredðe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 163 þe way was y-opened forto take wreche of al olde wreþþe *a* 1400 *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) II 857 Þis spousing was enchesen of gret hate & wreþþe. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXVI 154 Of my wretthe wreke me I will

β a 1200 *St Marher* 18 þa warð þe ieue woð ant beð. o great wraððe bringen forð a uet *c* 1205 LAY 6379 Ah hit wes muchel hærme þat þurh his wraððe his wit wes awemmed *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 941 Þe wraþþe binymeþ monnes red. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 728 ȝif þemperour were wiþ me wroþ his wraþþe forto slake 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 154 The king .Was so wel paid That al his wraththe is overgo. *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 5085 (Trin), Mi wraþþe is clene fro me goon

γ. c 1300 *Haveloh* 2719 Do nu wel with-uten siht, Yeld hire þe lond Wile ich forgiue þe þe lathe, Al mi dede and al mi wrathe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc* 51 Mars which, The old wrath of Juno to fulfille Hath sette the peoples hertis..on fyre Of Thebes [etc] *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1373 Yet in his wraugth this thought he euer among, If he shuld avenge hym sodenly [etc] 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II VII, His mayster by grete wrathe beganne to bete hym. 1526 TINDALE *Ephes.* IV 26 Lett nott the sonne goo doune apon youre wrathe 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, II I 106 Who sued to me for him? Who (in my wrath) bid me be adius'd? 1616 T. SCOT *Phalomythie* II. C 3, Ech roreth out his wrath, Nor other need of drums or trumpets hath 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 651 The Seer could not yet his Wrath assuage 1735 POPE *Prol Sat* 30 Which must end me, a Fool's wrath or love? 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* I. 339 When he had respectfully suffered her wrath to vent itself, he made apologies 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XXVII, His chafing, bleeding temper is one raw; his whole soul one rage, and wiath, and fever 1871 B TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I XXV 209 The Evil one with terrible wrath Seeketh a path His prey to discover.

δ. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf, & Cadger* 7 In his wraith he werryit, thame to deid *c* 1520 M NISBET *N Test* (S T S) II. 238 *marg*, As for malice or vnlawful wraith, it is vtirly forbiddin *c* 1614 SIR W MURE *Dido & Æneas* I 296 His hoarie head he reares Above the waters, toss'd by Juno's wraith.

d. Righteous indignation on the part of the Deity.

c 900 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 8 God, beado folces ðines biddendes rvmmodlice biseh, & sv'oppa ðines vraððo ymbwoend. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Fondie we te kelien godes wraððe mid teares *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XCIV. 11 (E), Als in mi wrath swore I best, If þai sal in-ga in mi rest. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 780 He takyþ more to wraþþe þat synne þan [etc] 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* XXXVIII 19 Saith the Lord God, myn indignacioun shal stye vp in my wrath *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 Forto apese the wrathe of God. thei .fasted 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* XIII. 11, I gaue the a kinge in my wrath 1562 WINJET *Wks* (S T S) I 30 For the abusing of thir dayis God is at wrayith with vs. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 803 As when the wrath of Jove Speaks thunder 1667 — *P. L.* III. 406 To appease thy wrauth [thy Son] offerd himself to die For mans offence 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* X 556 The native fires, which God awoke, And kindled with the fury of His wrath 1853 T PARKER *Theism, Atheism*, etc p. li, To appease the wrath of God, or purchase his favour.

e *transf.* Violence or extreme force of a natural agency, regarded as hostile to mankind or growth.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Jan 19 Thou barrein ground, whome winters wrath hath wasted. 1608 *The Great Frost* in Arber *Garner* (1895) I. 86 [This] may teach them in summer to make a provision against the wrath of winter. 1648 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* II XVI, Stern bristles hedg'd up high His back, which did all wrath of thorns defie 1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* IV. XXI, A wasted female form, Blighted by wrath of sun and storm. 1813 — *Rokeby* VI XXI, Mine be the eve of tropic sun! No twilight dews his wrath allay 1833 WORDSW. '*If Life were slumber*' 34 She knelt in prayer —the waves their wrath appease 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 588 All her flower of body..With the might of the wind's wrath wrenched

2 An instance of deep or violent anger; a fit or spell of ire or fierce indignation.

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 41 Ðe dieule arard upp ðe wraððhes and þe cheastes and te bitere wordes 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 294 Bituex þe king of France & þe erle. Was þat tyme a distance, a wrath bituex þam nam *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 27671 (Fairf), To deme a man til ille for a wraþ he has him tille. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2310 In a wrath, þe wale kyng swyth Him of his principalete priued 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. V (1883) 68 Hit is better to leue a gylty man vnpunysshyd than to punyshe hym in a wrath or yre. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Cor* XII 20 Lest there be amonge you, debates, envyenges, wrathes, stryuynges 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* IV VI. 8 So both to wreake their wrathes on Britomart agreed. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* III III 79 Lingring perdition, shall step by step attend You, and your wayes, whose wraths to guard you from [etc] 1855 M ARNOLD *Balder Dead* III 79 For haughty spirits and high wiaths are rife Among the Gods 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 706 When some heat of difference sparkled out, How sweetly would she glide between your wiaths

† **3** Impetuous ardour, rage, or fury. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III 78 [They] go vpon the oost by soo grete wrathe that it was merueyll 1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 *Macc* IV 25 Bearynge the stomack of a cruel tyraunt, & ye wrath of a wylde brute beest 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I i 109 Henrie Monmouth, whose swift wrath beate downe The neuer-daunted Percie to the earth. 1601 — *Twel. N* III IV 257 Your opposite hath in him what youth, strength, skill, and wrath, can furnish man withall

† **b.** The ardour *of* passion, love, etc *Obs*–1

1600 SHAKS *A Y L* V II 44 They are in the verie wrath of loue, and they will togethei.

4 Anger displayed in action; the manifestation of anger or fury, esp. by way of retributory punishment; vengeance: **a** Of the Deity, etc. Freq. in *wrath of God, day of wrath.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XXI 23 Bið forðon ofer suiðnisso micelo on-ufa eorðo & wræððo folce ðissum 1050–70 in *Leofric Missal* (1883) 1/1 Hæbbe he godes curs and wræððe ealra halgena. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 27 He..biddeð þat godes wraððe cume uppen his ozen heued. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess* I 10 Jhesu, that delyuerede vs fro wraththe to comynge. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 27362 (Fairf), þe day of wiaþ & wrake & sorou. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 107 Sodeynly þanne þe wretthe & þe wieche of god schal fallyn on þe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (A1b) 61 The whyche, tresur to hem fro daye to daye the wrathe of owre sauyur Ihesu cryste in the daye of hys wrathe 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* VII 16 Remembre that the wrath shall not be longe in tarienge 1583 W HUNNIS *Ps* VI. 11 If into heauen I might ascend, O Lord, thy wrath would thrust me forth downe to the earthe againe. 1624 QUARLES *Job* IX 46 The smoothest pleader hath No power in his lips, to slake his [*sc* God's] Wrath. 1682 PEDEN *Lord's Trumpet* (1739) 13 When Wrath is so near, I pray You to take notice what Ye are doing, for [soon] Ye shall .be overthrown with the Wrath of God 1758 S HAYWARD *Serm.* I 7 Sin brings us under the wrath and curse of God. 1793 R GRAY *Poems* 133 To redeem [him] from wrath, His Saviour once did bleed and die. 1820 SHELLEY *Fragm, Satire upon Satire* 14 Then send the priests To preach the burning wiath which is to come 1846 MRS A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. v. 107, I have dedicated myself to .the god of wrath and vengeance.

b. Of persons.

a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Warton Cl) 98 The chylderyng ȝyng, With Herowdes wretthe to deth were wrong 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV (S.T.S) II. 94 The wraith and Ire of romanis aganis þe veanis war defferrit to þe nixt ȝere 1602 CHETTLE *Hoffman* III (1631) F 3, The Dukes squadrons arm'd with wrath and death, Watch but the signall when to ceaze on you. 1667 MILTON *P. L* IX 14 The wrauth Of stern Achilles on his Foe 1781 COWPER *Table-T* 597 Man lavish'd all his thoughts on human things—The feats of heroes, and the wrath of kings. 1805 WORDSW *Prelude* X 26 Avengers, from whose wrath they fled In terior. 1836 J GILBERT *Chr Atonem.* (1852) 339 Legal wrath is nothing else than the just award of crime. 1868 HEAVYSEGE *Jezebel* I. 130 My red wrath shall fall like yon bright bolt

5. An act done in anger or indignation.

a 1440 *Jacob's Well* 42 ȝif ȝe wyl sle fro þe iuj wrettys [*sic*] of god. 1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. CCVI [CCII] 633 To make amendes for all wrathes, forfaytes, and dommages that euer they dyde to hym. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* VII 12 Therefore came a great wrath from the Lord of hostes. *a* 1754 E ERSKINE *Serm* (1755) 200 No Man can read his Bible but he must hear of a wrath to come from God upon Impenitent Sinners.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *wrath-fire, -storm*, objective, as *wrath-provoking*, † *-venger*; similative, as *wrath-faced, -like*; instrumental, as *wrath-bewildered, -consume* v, *-kindled, -swollen.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* II V 52 She kissed so sweetely as might make Wrath-kindled Ioue away his thunder shake 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II*, I i 152 Wrath-kindled Gentlemen be rul'd by me. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* IV. D 8 b, [To] Threaten to drawe his wrath-venger, his sworde 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 42 The guilt of such a wrath-provoking sin. 1656 SPARROW tr. *Boehme's Auron* XIX. 434 When thou fightest against him, thou strikest up his wrath-fire. 1718 WODROW *Corr* (1843) II. 356 The extraordinary stirrings of the Jacobites, and their elevation, especially since our wrath-like divisions at Court. 1757 W WILKIE *Epigoniad* III. 66 They fly dispers'd, nor tempt ..His wrath swoln neck and eyes of living fire 1798 SOTHEBY tr *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I 27 His sovereign's wrath-bewilder'd brain. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar K.* IVI, Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrathconsume me quite. 1886 J PULSFORD *Infoldings* V 63 The wrath-storm which our sins have created. 1892 G MEREDITH *Poems* 81 It surges like the wrath-faced father Sea To countering winds.

Hence †**Wra·thhead**, wrath; deep anger. *Obs.*–1
1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12450 God .. Oþer for-3yueþ. alle with gladehede, Or alle abydeþ to hys wraþhede.

Wrath, ME. var. Wroth *a.*

Wrath (rɔ̨þ), *a.* [var. of Wroth *a.*, prob by association with Wrath *sb.*] Wroth, angry, irate; deeply resentful.

Somewhat rare; but occurring in various passages of the Douay Bible (1609) where earlier versions and the Authorized have *wr th*.
1535 *Treviso's Earth. De P. R.* xviii. xii. 316 2 No creature is more feruente to take wreche than is the bee whan he is wrathe. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 20 Oberon is passing fell and wrath [*rime* hath]. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. viii. 43 Whereat the Prince full wrath, his strong right hand heaued vp on hie 1609 Bible (Douay) *Gen.* xl. 2 Pharao being wrath against them .. sent them into the prison. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* xviii, Th old Dragon under ground .. wrath to see his Kingdom fail. [1847 Madden *Lagamon* I. 271 When he was wrath with any man.] 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* iv, Lovel, seldom angry, was violently wrath with his brother-in-law 1862 Bulwer *Strange Story* II. 223, I saw the child .looking towards us, and..she seemed near. I felt wrath with her.

†**Wrath**, *v* *Obs.* Forms: α. 3 wreðden, wreþþen, 4 wreþþe, wretþe, 4–5 wretthe β. 3 wraðden (wraðhin), 3–4 wraþþen (3 *Orm.* -enn), 4–5 wraþþe, 5 wraþþi, wrathþe; 3 wratþen, 4–5 wratthen, wratthe. γ. 3 wraðen, wraþen (wrahþen), 4 wrathen, 4–5 wraþe, wrathe, wrap (4 wragh), 4–6, *arch.* 9 wrath. δ. 5, *Sc.* 6 wraith. [Early ME. *wreþþen*, *wraþþen*, f. the sb. (see Wrath *sb.*), taking the place of the earlier *wrðen* Wrethe *v.* Cf. Awrath, Iwrathe, and Wroth *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To be or become angry, wrathful, or wroth; to feel, manifest, or exhibit anger, to rage.
c 1205 Lay. 1450 Þa iwredðede [*v.r.* iwreððede] Numbert. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 746 Þe king bigon to wreððen [*Cott. MS.* wraðden]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxl. 10 Sinful sal se, and wrath he sal. 13 *E. E. Allit P* B 230 3et wrathed not þe wy3, ne þe wrech sa3tled. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C i 189 Yf he wratthe, we mowe be war 14 . *Sir Beues* (C.) 632 He wrathed sore yn is hertte. *c* 1450 *Merlin* i. 3 Whan the gode man herde this he gan to wratthe.
transf. *c* 1275 Lay. 4577 Þe wind com on wiþere, And þe see wreþþede. *Ibid.* 12006 Þe see was wonderliche wod; and þe see wraþþede.

b. Const. *against*, *at*, *in*, *with* (a person or thing).
1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1810) 111 Whan wrathed Steuen with Dauid of Scotland. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8442 The worthy at his wife wrathet a litle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 A gentille knightes doughter that wratthed atte the tables with a gentille man.
transf. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxiii. 3 When wrathed [*Harl* wraghed] breth of þa in us þus. 1382 Wyclif *Ps* cxxiii. 3 Whan shulde wrathen the wodnesse of hem in to vs.

c. Of the Deity: To be or grow righteously angry or wroth (*against* or *with* a person or thing).
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 12 (H.), God demer rith,. Nou wrathes he alle daies in land? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B. ix. 128 Caymes kynde & his kynde coupled togideres, Tyl god wratthed for her werkis. 1382 Wyclif *Lam.* v. 22 Lord, thou wrathedist ajen vs hugely. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 77 And God wratthed therwith, and bade Moyses [etc.].

2. *trans.* To make (a person, etc.) irate, angry, or wroth; to move to wrath, ire, or deep resentment; to anger, enrage; to annoy, vex.
In very frequent use from *c* 1350 to *c* 1450.
α. *c* 1205 Lay 3771 Heo werðede [*c* 1275 Hii wreþþede] heore moddri mare þene heo sulden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 On alle wise worberen to wreðden hore dame. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* (A.) 276 And þu hi myd worde iwrehþed heuedest. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Þet we ous loky þet we ne wreþþi uader ne moder wytndeliche. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4045 Þenk eftsones to auenged be of þe Amyral þat hab y-wreþþed þe. *a* 1450 *Northern Passion* (D) 727 Petir stod wretthid ful sore.
β. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 99 Se ðe hafð ðese eadi mihte, him ne mai no mann wraðhin. *c* 1205 Lay 7200 Þe feond wes iwraððed. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7721 3if þat enl him [= William] wraþþede, adoun he was anon. 13. *K Alis.* 3369 (Laud MS.), Ne shalton wraþþe þi lordis gent 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8584 Of þese dedly synnes seuene, þat we wraþþe with God of heuene. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. ii. 85 Serwe on þi lokkes, Such weddyng to worche to wraþþe with trube. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xii. (Bodl. MS.), Þe bee whan he is ywraþped. *a* 1450 Myrc *Par. Pr.* 1142 Hast þou..Wrathþed þy neybore in any þynge? 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxxxx. 244 The kyng was gretely meuid and wratthed.
transf. *c* 1205 Lay. 12006 Þe see wes wunder ane wod, and ladliche iwraððed.
absol 13 *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 260 Lechery.. wasteþ ., hit wraþþeþ, hit bigileþ.
γ. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* (B.) 276 If .þu hire mid worde wraped hauedest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16427 Pilate forthoght þaim bath to wrath *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 981, I wraped him neuer .. in word ne in dede. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1151 Ne I wolde haue wratthed her truly *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* 29 But yn a myshappe .þay wraþeden hor modyr. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f v b, Wrath not thy neighborys next the. [1866 Morris *Ayenb.* 8 *marg.*, Wrath not thy Father or Mother]
transf. *c* 1205 Lay. 4577 Þe wind com on weðere, and þa se he wraðede [*c* 1275 þe see wreþþede].
δ. *c* 1400 *Brut* ii. 310 Wherfore þe King was gretly . wraithed. *c* 1480 Henryson *Fables, Wolf & Lamb* 43 He wraithit me, and than I culd him warne Within ane 3eir.

b. Predicated of things. Somewhat *rare*.
a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 238 Ne nis na þing hwerþurh monnes muchele madschipe wreððeð [*Cott. MS.* wraððeð] him wið mare [etc.]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Moni þing schal ham wraððen & gremen. 1472 *Paston Lett* III 57 Sir Jamys is evyr choppyng at me .with syche wordys as he thynkys wrathe me.

c. To provoke or incite (the Deity) to righteous anger or wrath; to move to displeasure. Also const. *to*, *with*.
In frequent use from *c* 1325 to *c* 1425.
c 1200 Ormin 5615 Þu Ne darrst nohht Drihhtin wraþþenn *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 138 Monnes soule geð ut of hire here heouenliche cunde, & forte paien hire, wreððet hire schuppare. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8813 Þo þou wraþþedest so muche god *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 606 Al our ioie We schuld lese, and, for that sinne, Wretthi God therto *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1227 (Fairf.), Vn-sely cayme and alle his ossprynge wrabet him wib wikked rede *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 16 Ihesu, for them y þe biseche þat wrabben þee in ony wise. *a* 1450 Myrc *Pore. Pr* 978 Hast þou .I-wrathþad þy god greuowsly? 1485 Caxton *St Wenefr* 3 Thou hast gretely wratthed oure lorde

3 *refl* To wax, become, or grow angry.
c 1205 Lay. 20345 Arður þis gomen iseh and wraðde hine sulfne *a* 1225 *Juliana* 10 (Royal MS.), Þa þe reue iherde þis, he wreððede him swiðe. *c* 1290 *Beket* 972 Þo þe king i-saiz him so come he wrathþede him a-non *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 661 Fader, no wretþe þe nou3t 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A iii. 176 Whi þou wraþþest þe now, wonder me þinkeþ. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 4125 Hurre brother wratthede hym þo at þe last. *c* 1450 Lovelich *Grail* xxxvii. 644 Anon to wraththen sche gan hire there [1822 Scott *Peveril* xxii, 'Nay, wrath thee not, Will,' said Ganlesse]

4. *trans.* To be or become angry with (a person); to treat with anger, ire, or deep resentment.
c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iii. 174 Ne I nyl forbere, yf þat ye don a-mys, To wrathen [*Harl MS.* wreth] yow, and whil þat ye me serue, Cherycen yow right after 3e deserue. 1375 *Cantic de Creatione* 288 3ut bad me Michel with word od Worschipen þe, or elles god Wolde wrathen me *c* 1430 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* (1903) 191/11 Whi wraþþist þou me? y greue þee nou3t. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep* 73 b, A cruell stepdame will my children wrath [L. *saevuet in partus meos*]

5. To afflict, harm, or injure; to bring to grief or disaster.
13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1529 Gwichard, who hab wrethed þe, & where hastow in bateyle be? 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 726 For werre wrathed hym not so much, þat wynter was wors. *Ibid.* 2420 Adam, Salamon and Samson were wrathed wyth her [*sc* women's] wyles. 14 *Guy Warw* 1123 (Camb MS.) 3252 Or they be passyd the hyllys hye, We schall þem wrath.

Hence †**Wra·ther**, one who excites, or moves to, wrath; †**Wra thing** *vbl sb.* *Obs.*
1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* ii. 7 Therfor thou shalt speke my wordis to hem,..for thei ben *wraththers. *c* 1370 *Stacions of Rome* 107 (Vernon MS.), *Wraþþing of Fader or Moder 3if hit be In godes nome he forgiueþ þe *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 296 in *Cursor M.* 1673 For nane alde wraþþing hate noȝt þi frende if he chaunge his manere. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 241 Principally for dreed of god, for dreed of his wretthyng *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 24 For drede of sclaunder and wratthinge of her.

Wrath, obs. erron. f. Rathe *adv.*
c 1400 *Arth & Merl.* 2145 (Linc. Inn MS.), King Anguis .. Did arme his men wrath & prest.

Wrathe, obs. pa. t. of Writhe *v.* **Wrather-hail**, **-heal**, **-hele**, varr. Wrother-heal *Obs.*

Wrathful (rɔ̨·þfûl), *a.* [f. Wrath *sb* + -ful. Cf. Wrethful *a*, Wrothful *a.*]

1 Of persons, etc: Harbouring wrath; full of anger; enraged, incensed
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 51 Mi leser artou Fra mi faes ben wrathful ai *c* 1330 *Spec Gyde Warw* 262 Þeder he wole lihten adoun Wraþfful .as a houn. 1388 Wyclif *Prov* xv. 18 A wrathful man reisith chidyngis. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xviii xii. (Bodl. MS.), Some [bees] beþ .foule to sitt and more wraþfulle þanne oþer *c* 1430 in *Babees Bk.* 12 [Do not be] to wielde, ne to wraþful, neiþer waaste. 1568 Grafton *Chron* II. 758 He was malicious, wrathfull, enuyous. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i (Arb.) 18 Al the frushe and leauings of Greeks, of wrathful Achilles 1624 Milton *Pr* cxxxvi 10 O let us his praises tell, That doth the wrathfull tyrants quell. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* iv 344 The Bees, a wrathful Race 1697 — *Æneis* viii 81 With sacrifice the wrathful queen appease *a* 1718 Prior *2nd Hymn of Callimachus* 22 Lest wrathful the far-shooting God emitt His fatal Arrows. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind* 393 They hung down their heads, and looked gloomy and wrathful. 1846 W H Mill *Five Serm* (1848) 116 Describing Himself as wrathful against the determined sinner 1877 'Rita' *Vivienne* i. viii, Her heart was wrathful and indignant. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus, Ohio* I 325 The tollgates were torn away by wrathful citizens.

b. *transf.* Of things.
1563 Sackville *Induct Mirr Mag* 1, The wrathful winter prochinge on a-pace. 1590 Spenser *F. Q* ii ii 30 Thousand furies wait on wrathfull sword 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* i ii. 902 Thou hast felt the rod Of the revenging wrathfull hand of God 1605 Shaks *Lear* iii ii 43 The wrathfull Skies Gallow the very wanderers of the darke 1697 Dryden *Æneis* ix. 461 Nor with less Rage Euryalus employs The wrathful Sword, or fewer Foes destroys 1709 Steele *Tatler* No 38 p 3 They stripp'd and fought full fairly with their wrathfull Hands 1727 Thomson *Summer* 741 Unusual Darkness .gains The whole Possession of the Air, surcharg'd With wrathful Vapour *a* 1835 Mrs Hemans *Treasures of Deep* ii, Sweep o'er thy spoils, thou wild and wrathful main 1841 Dickens *Barn Rudge* lvi, A threatening light which .showed like a wrathful sunset

2. Marked or characterized by, expressive of, of the nature of, wrath or anger.
1390 Gower *Conf* III 98 Full of ymaginacion Of dredes and of wrathful thoghtes, He fret himselven al to noghtes. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xx 77 Þan comeþ she hom in wraþþeful hete 14 *Of Manners* 8 in *Babees-bk* 34 Of wrabful wordis euermore be ware 1514 Barclay *Egloges* (1570) B iv/1 Better is. a small handfull with rest and sure pleasaunce, Then twenty dishes with wrathfull countenaunce. 1535 Coverdale i *Macc.* ii 49 Now is the tyme of destruccion and wrathfull displeasure 1610 *Mirr for Mag* 630 Ioue in the tempest of his wrathfull mood Powr'd downe his wreake vpon my wretched hed. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii § 3 186 Wrathfull and revengefull affections 1716 Pope *Iliad* v. 1092 Him with a wrathful Look The Lord of Thunders view'd 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk* vii 252 The tremendous screams of their wrathful voices 1900 *Longm Mag* March 452 His accelerated and somewhat wrathful departure from Brackenhurst.
Comb 1885 C J Lyall *Anc Arab Poet* 5 A lion wrathful-eyed

Wra·thfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2. Cf. Wrethfully *adv.*] In a wrathful manner; angrily, wrothfully
c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 1362 Þe king for þis was swiþe wroþ, wraþfulliche swore his oþ 1390 Gower *Conf* II 375 Bot he hem wrathfulli congeide 1596 Spenser *F. Q* v i 18 His sword he drew all wrathfully 1602 Shaks *Jul C* ii. i 172 Let's kill him Boldly, but not Wrathfully 1740 Richardson *Pamela* II 281 He said wrathfully, Begone, rageful Woman! 1833 Mrs Browning *Prometh Bound* 189 Zeus Right wrathfully Bears on his sceptral soul unbent 1839 Dickens *Nickleby* xii, 'Hold your tongue,' replied Miss Squeers wrathfully 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 March 4/8 The recollections of our correspondent have apparently been wrathfully awakened.

Wra·thfulness. [f. as prec + -ness] The state, condition, or quality of being wrathful, wrath, ire.
1382 Wyclif *Ecclus* i 28 Wrathefulnesse forsothe of wilfulnesse is his turnyng vp so doun 1546 *Wycklyffes Wycket* (1828) 3 He shalbe raysed tyll the wrathfulnes before determyned is perfectlye made. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut* xxxii 189 There is no wrathfulnesse in God 1591 Harington *Orl Fur.* xli 1, What iron band, or what sharp hard mouth'd bit Can bridle wrathfulness and conquer it? 1683 J. Pordage *Mystic Div* 118 To the Fire-essence do belong, Fierceness, Fierinss, Wrathfulness 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Irefulness*, wrathfulness 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* i, Adam was afraid she had thought him serious about his wrathfulness.

†**Wra·thless**, *a.* Also 4 **wraþþelees** [f. Wrath *sb.* + -less.] Free from, devoid of, wrath
c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xii 42 To alle that ever hider eode, To do to day my neode, ichulle be wraththe-lees 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii 1 *Handycrafts* 635 Tost by the Fiend that fiercely tortures them, With wrathlesse wounds their senselesse members wounding *c* 1636 Waller *On C'tess Carlisle's Chamber* 14 Before his feet so sheep and lions lay, Fearless and wrathless, while they heard him play

Wrathli, **Wraðliche**, etc, varr. Wrothly *adv.*

†**Wrath money.** *local.* [var. of *warth-money* cf. *ward-silver* Ward *sb.*2 25 b and Wardpenny.] = Wroth money
1730 Thomas *Dugdale's Warwick* I. 4/2 The party paying it must go thrice about the cross, and say The *Wrath* money, and then lay it in the hole of the said cross before good witness.

†**Wrathness** *Obs.*–1 In 5 wrathenesse. [f. ME *wrath* Wroth *a.* + -ness] Anger.
c 1440 *York Myst* xxxi. 12 Dragons .schall derke in þer denne In wrathe when we writhe, or in wrathenesse ar wapped

Wrathy (rɔ̨ þi, *U.S.* rā þi), *a.* Orig. (and chiefly) *U.S.* [f. Wrath *sb.* + -y 1. Cf. Wrothy *a*]

1. Of persons: Feeling, or inclined to, wrath; wrothful, very angry, incensed.
1828 J. F Cooper *Red Rover* viii, You are wrathy, friend, without reason 1828 Webster, *Wrathy*, very angry, a colloquial word 1833 [S Smith] *Lett 3 Downing* viii (1835) 66 When things don't go right, and the General gits a little wrathy 1859 Trollope *West Indies* (1860) xiii 198 They are wrathy men, and have rough sides to their tongues 1887 Mrs D Daly *S Australia* 307 The wrathy owner of the missing horses
absol 1902 C. G Harper *Holyhead Road* II. 185 But the habitations of wrathy and peaceable are alike overthrown

b. Marked or characterized by, expressing or evincing, deep anger or indignation
1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II 112 A wrathy red light has come into his deep eyes 1890 *Big Game N Amer* 352 He was in a decidedly wrathy mood 1897 H G Wells *Certain Matters* (1898) 131 Coming back to wrathy swearing, I am sorry to see it decay.

2. *transf.* Of the elements, etc. Fierce, violent, tempestuous.
1872 Talmage *Serm.* 100 The shrill blast of the wrathiest tempest that ever blackened the sky or shook the ocean 1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* i. xxxi, The wrathy, masterful, winter sea

Hence **Wra·thily** *adv.*, wrathfully. *U.S.*
1847 Webster 1879 G W. Cable *Old Creole Days* (1883) 235 The negro begged; the master wrathily insisted.

†**Wra·thling**, *a.* *Obs. rare*–1. [Imitative. Cf. Rattling *ppl a.*] (See quot.)
a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Leics.* ii 126 [They] have an harsh and wratling kind of Speech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the Throat, and cannot well pronounce the Letter R.

Wraught, obs. f. *wrought*, pa. t. of Work *v.*

Wraw, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 3 **wrah**, 4 **wragh**, 5 **wraȝe**; 4 **wrau**, 4–5 (9 *north. dial*) **wrawe**, 4–6 **wraw**, 9 *dial.* **raw**. β. 4 **wrowe**, **wroȝ**, 5 **wrow** [Of obscure origin; the forms indicate an unrecorded OE. **wrāh*, **wrāg*.]

1. Of persons. Angry, wrathful, wroth.
c 1205 Lay 3354 Þis iherde Leir king, þar fore he wes swuþe wrah *a* 1275 *Ancr. R* 416 (Cott. Cleop MS.), Þet nan from ow ne parti wið scandle, ne wrah, ne mispaiet *a* 1300

Thrush & Night in Hazl *E P P*. I. 51 Hy gladieth hem that beth wrowe *c* 1315 SHOREHAM IV 139 Wat helpþe hyt so wrau to be, Wanne þou wyþ gode chyst? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manc Prol.* 46 With this speche the Cook wax wrooth & wraw *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 8 Wisit þat er seke; Sahtil þat eie wraȝe *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test* in Halliw. *Nugæ P* 9 They be than so angry and so wraw. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* II 40 Thow mantycore, . Wranglynge, waywyrde, wytles, wraw, and nothyng meke. 1811 WILLAN in *Archaeol* (1814) XVII 163 *Wrawe*, angry. 1887 *Kentish Gloss* 126 *Raw*, angry —Sittingbourne.

b Marked or characterized by anger or ire.

c 1475 *Prompt Parv.* (K.) 80/2 Clenchyn a.ȝen in wraw speche, . *obgarrio*

2 Peevish, crabbed; perverse, contrarious.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 677 Accidie maketh hym heuy thoughtfull & wrawe [*v rr.* wrowe, *Ellesm MS* wrawful] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 99/2 Crabbyd, awke, or wrawe , *ceronicus, bilosus Ibid.* 533/1 Wraw, froward, ongoodly, . *protervus, exasperans.*

Hence † **Wraw ful** *a.*, = WRAW *a.* 2; † **Wraw·ly** *adv.*, perversely; † **Wraw·ness**, perverseness

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* P 680 He dooth alle thyng with anoy and with wrawnesse, slaknesse, and excusacion *c* 1400 wrawful [see prec. 2] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 18/2 Awkely, or wrawely, *perverse, contrarie Ibid.* 533/1 Wrawnesse, *protervia, bilositas, perversitas.*

† **Wraw**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **wrawen**. [ad. MDu. *wrauwen*, of imitative origin] *intr.* To miaul, as a cat, to mew.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* x. (Arb) 22 Thenne began he [*sc.* Tybert the cat] to wrawen for he was almost ystranglyd, 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* III 611 Quhan we vold [= would] be in the shap of cattis, we did nothing but cry and wraw.

† **Wrawed**, *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **wrawd** [f. WRAW *a.* + -ED[1].] Angry, wroth; perverse.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3167 For he .Is wrawid & wrathfull of will, & wode as a lyon *c* 1460] RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 590 Crabbe is a slutt to kerve & a wrawd wight. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb) 116 O forlorne Dido, now now wrawd destenye grubs the.

Wrawl, *v. Obs.* exc. *north. dial* Also 4 **wral**, 6 **wrall**, 7 **wralle**; 5, 7 **wrawle**, 6, 8 **wraul**, 7 **wraule**, 6– **wrawl** (9 *dial.* **rawwl**); also 4 (9 *dial.*) **warl**. [Imitative Cf. Norw. *vraula, raula*, also Da *vraale, vrøle*, Sw. *vråla*, LG. *wrålen*, to squall, bellow, scream.]

1. *intr.* To utter an inarticulate noise or sound; to bawl, squall.

c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1835 Thus he wrawled & wroth a way, One word to hyr he nolde not say 1573 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 191 Bralling fooles that wrall for euerie wrong. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 152 Man alone she hath laid all naked upon the bare earth, to cry and wraule presently from the very first houre that he is borne into this world 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ Life* 53 Euer crying and wrawling for they wote not what *c* 1780 M LONSDALE in S Gilpin *Songs Cumbld.* (1866) 276 Guidman stuid wraulin at her lug, An' ca'd her many a garrick 1811 WILLAN in *Archaeol* (1814) XVII. 163 *Wrawling*, quarrelling, or contending with a loud voice 1859 B BRIERLY *Daisy Nook* 49 A lot o' dhrunken chaps rawlin' wi' one another.

† **2** Of a cat: = WRAW *v. Obs* –1

1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI XII. 27 Some were of cats, that wrawling still did cry.

Hence **Wraw·ler**, one who brawls or squalls; **Wraw·ling** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 37/2 Blaffoorde or *warlare [*Winch. *MS* wrawlere] ., *traulus* 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 55 Neither were [the children] cryers, wrallers, or vnhappy children. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 365 She wyll neuer leue her *wrawlyng. 1570 GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* II. (1880) 21 b, Children there that lye, And fill their eares with wrawling all the night 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1219 Cries and wrawlings of an infinite number of children. 1623 *New & Merry Prognost* E 2, Beggars loue brawling, And wretches loue wrawling 1573 A ANDERSON *Expos of Benedict* 30 To quiet & make still his wanton and *wrauling cryes 1619 R WEST *Bk Demeanor* 60 in *Babees Bk*, Nor practize snuffingly to speake, for that doth imitate The brutish Storke and the wralling cat. *c* 1620 *Welsh Embass.* IV 1510 [The women] to still their wrawlinge bastards cry out, husht [etc.]

Wrax, erron. f. RAX *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Wraxle, *v. Obs.* exc. *s w. dial.* Forms 1 **wraxlian**, 3–4 **wraxli**, 4–5, 9 *dial* **wraxle** (5 **wracsle, wraskle**, 9 *dial.* **wroxle, roxle**). [OE. *wraxlian* = OFris. *wraxlia* (WFris. *wrakselje, wrokselje*). The orig form of the stem may have been *wrasc-*; cf OE *wræstlian* WRESTLE *v.*] *intr.* To wrestle, to contend, strive. Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XXXII 24 Ða wraxlode an engel wiþ hyne on merizen *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* XXIII 578 Ic wæs on unmætum costnungum winnende and wraxligende. *c* 1275 LAY. 1858 Brutus hine lette witie fort lete fondien of his main stronge, to wraxli to vore Brutus. *Ibid* 24699 Somme þar wraxlede and wiþer-game makede *c* 1305 *St. Swithun* in *E.E P* (1862) 45 Þe baldelikere hi mi3te Huppe ouer diches wher hi wolde, boþe wraxli and fi3te. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XVII 67 Yf wratthe wraxle with þe poure he hath þe worsse ende *Ibid* 80 þaugh couetyce wolde with þe poure wraxle þei mai nat come to-gederis. 14 *Voc* in WT.-Wülcker 593 *Luctor*, to wraxle 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 217 [Though he] wriggled, and pawed, and wraxled, and twined 1852, 1886 in Devon and Isle of Wight glossaries 1854 *N. & Q.* 16 Dec. 479 (Cornish dialect), *Wroxle*, . to wrestle

Hence **Wra·xling** *vbl sb.* (also *attrib*) and *ppl. a.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in WT.-Wulcker 150 *Luctatio*, wraxlung *c* 1275 LAY 1871 Þar was mochel folk at þare wraxlinge. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss., *Wraxling*, wrestling 1837 [MRS PALMER] *Dial Devon Dialect* 9 Wot'n go to rail an zee the wraxlin? 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* XXX, I'll ,buy me a pair of horn tips to my shoes, like a wraxling-man. 1867 ROCK *Fyn an' Nell* CXXI. (E D.S.), Jan's wraxling ginged tha wildego 1892 SARAH HEWETT *Peasant Speech Devon* 150 A wraxling match between Joe Gooding and Dick Gollop

Wray, ME or dial. var. WRO.

† **Wray**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms *a* 1 **wrɔȝan, wrɔȝan**, 2 **wreiȝen, 3 wreȝen, wreiȝen** (*Orm.* **wreȝ(h)enn**), 2 **uureien**, 2–3 **wreien**, 3 **wreyen**, 5 **wreyyn**; 3 **wreiȝe**, 3–4 **wreie**, 3–5 **wreye**, 4–5 **wreȝe** (5 **wreythe**), **wregh(e**, 4 **wreȝ, wrei**, 4–6 **wrey**; 4 **wroie, wroye**, 4–5 **wraie**, 5–6 **wray** (6 *Sc.* **vray**). *β.* 3–4 **wryghe**, 5 **wrigh**, 4–5 **wryen, wrye**, 4–6 **wrie**, 5–6 **wry**. *γ.* 5 *Sc.* **wre**, 8 *north. dial.* **wree**. [Comm. Teut : OE *wrēȝan, wrēzan*, = OFris. *wrôgia, wrêia* (WFris. *wroegje*, EFris. *wrogje, wrog*, NFris *wroge*), MDu. *wroeghen* (Du. *wroegen*), OS *wrôgjan* (MLG. *wrogen, wrugen, rogen*, LG. *wrogen, wragen, wrôgen, rogen*), OHG. *ruogen* (MHG. *ruegen*, G. *rugen*), ON. *rægja* (Icel. *rægja*; Norw. *regja*, Sw. *roja*), f the stem *wrôg-* (ON. *rôg* slander, strife), with a variant *wrôh-* which appears in Goth. *wrôhs* accusation, *wrôhjan* to accuse.

By normal dialectal developments, three main forms of the stem appear in ME, viz. *wrey* or *wray, wry*, and northern *wre*]

I. 1. To accuse, denounce, or inform on (a person); to expose (one) by revealing or divulging information, etc, to one's harm, prejudice, or discredit, to charge with a crime, offence, fault, etc., = BEWRAY *v* 2.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) D 74 *Defferuntur*, meldadun *uel* wroegdun *a* 900 *O E. Martyrol* 10 Dec 216 Ic cume eft on domes dæg ond þe þonne wrege beforan Crystes þrymsetle *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II 184 Færde þa ardlice to þam heah-ȝeræfan and begann hi to wrægenne *a* 1122 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1069, Her man wrægde ðone biscop Ægelric on Burh, & sende hine to West mynstre. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 29 Ne mei þe deofel þe wreien on þan oðre hue *c* 1200 ORMIN 2889 He [*sc* Joseph] wass ædmod & milde, I þatt tatt he ne wollde nohht Unnshaþiȝ wimmann wreȝhenn *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 84 in *O E. Misc* 39 Þe maystres of þe temple . For to vndernyme vre louerd were euer abute Þet heo hynem hte wreye and don of lyf-daye. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1090 Than told Sir Amis al that cas And hou the steward gan hem wrain 13 . *Gosp Nicodemus* (G) 204 Pilat seþin to þe Iewes sayd: 'Ȝe wrigh him wrangwisly'. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 2859 Sho hyr talde How wikkedly that sho was wreghed, And how that thaytyrs on hir leghed *c* 1450 *Northern Passion* (MS Ad) 609 þe Iewes ledde hym vn to cayphase And by fore hyme þay gune hym wrye 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1482) 167 b, Cithero .borwede of one scilla, but he was wryed er þe bargayne was made

refl c 1200 *O. E Chron* (MS. D) an. 1076, Walþeof eorl ferde ofer sæ & wreide hine sylfne & bæd forgyfenysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 27 3if þu wiereest þe seolfen to þine scrifte *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 304 Mon schal wreien him suluen ine schrifte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26706 Qua wil noght him-seluen wrei nu ar he dei. *Ibid.* 16466, 26701, 26716, 26967.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 306 Let þouhtes munegunge wreie him, & bicleope him of misliche sunnen *a* 1400 in *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 741 In bremful bale he schal hit by, When concience his werk schal wrye

b. Const. *to* (another), *of* (a thing).

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 8 Nov 202 Þa wregdon þa oðre cræftiȝan hy to þam casere *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XXIII. 14 Ic nanne inting an findan ne mæg on þisum men of þam þe ge hine wregað *c* 1132 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1132, Þa com Henri abbot & nureide þe muneces of Burch to þe king *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 172 He was sone iwreied to þe kinge Salomon. *c* 1308 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 200 Ic am i-wreid, Sire, to the, For that ilk gilt 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 3303 Here wil we no longer duelle . To þemperour y-wraid we beþ. *c* 1400 *Pepysian Gosp. Harmony* 95 Þe Jewes euerichon bigonnen hym to wryen of many þinges. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 134 Antipater .was wryed to the Emperoure Julian.

fig. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 141 3if ure hierte .us ne undernemeð naht ne ne wreihð of nane senne.

refl a 1300 *Cursor M* 26668 þat þou..wrei þi-self and oþer noght O þi wicked werkes wroght

2. To declare or assert (something about another) by way of accusation or denunciation, to bring forward as a charge.

a 900 *O E Martyrol.* 25 Aug 152 Þa foron þa hæðnan bisceopas ond þæt wregdon to þæs kyninges breðer. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 478 Þæt folc wrehton his modiȝnysse to ðam casere *c* 1200 ORMIN 416 Þatt fand mann nan þing upponn hemm To wreȝenn, ne to tælenn *c* 1350 *Northern Passion* (1916) II 128 Somme folwede [Jesus] þinges to here, Wat þey mi3te on him leye To þe Iuws vorto wrey.

3. To reveal or disclose (something secret) perfidiously or prejudicially; to divulge with breach of trust; to betray, = BEWRAY *v* 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 26690 þat þou sa wrei þin aun dede, þat na soigne be for þe lede *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 3656 Non com ogain To wray þe kinges parlement 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI 281 But his counsaile was i-wried, and he was i-closed in an abbay 1398 — *Barth De P R* XVI lxxxiii (Tollem. MS.), Quyrin. ; þis ston wryeþ and discouereþ in slep counsel and priuite *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3546 Priamus has. spies That 3oure consayl to him wries *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron* (Camden, 1856) 21 As sone as the said lordez wiste that thair counselle was discovered and wraid, they fledde. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Lord Hastings* XLVII, Alas, are counsels wryed to catch the goode? 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* 128 Cut out my tong, .Least I should wraye this bloudy deede of his.

4 *gen.* To reveal, disclose, or divulge (some fact, etc.); to declare, communicate, or make known; = BEWRAY *v* 4.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 533 (Camb. MS), Hele ihc wulle, and noþing wreie, Ower beire cumpaignie. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XVIII (*Egiptian*) 1446 Ilke 3ere solempnyt fest þai mad, one þat day scho deyt, fra þat he hyre lyf had wreyt *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl T* 216 In his songes somwhat wolde he wreye His wo as in a general compleynyng 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IX III 5 The deid is auld for to beleif or wry, Bot the memor remanis perpetually *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 57 Your sighes yow fet from farre, And all to wry your wo. 1587 TURBERV *Trag T* R VIIJ b, Then gan hee write his former loue, And all his flame vnfolde

transf. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 91 Alas I dye, the torche is come that al this world wol wrie 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R* X V (Tollem MS), Leye bischineþ derke þinges, and wryeþ þinges þat ben hidde, and makeþ hem knowe.

b. Const. with clause. *rare*–[1].

1575 *Gascoigne's Poesies* Wks 1907 I 23 In thundring verse he wrayes, where highest mindes be thrall

5. To reveal or make known the presence of (a person); to expose; = BEWRAY *v.* 5.

c 1290 *Beket* 1214 in *S Eng Leg* I 141 With him a-morewe he nam His oste, þat he ne scholde him wreiȝe forto he astur weie cam 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 1675 And for þai scholde him nouȝt wrain, Vnder his hond he made him pai. 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1706 Þay sued hym fast, Wreȝande hym ful weterly with a wroth noyse *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 18342 To an old tour He hyed hem with mechel hast For drede lest thei were y-wraied.

b. To put (a person) in the power of an enemy or opponent by disloyalty or treachery, to betray

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 111 in *O. E. Misc* 150 He þat wreyeþ his sibbe oþer him fled Abuuen his eyen þe flod geþ 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V 117 He was i wreyed by þe same douȝter Fausta and slȝ to Marcul *Ibid* 157 þere he was i-wreyed wiþ [= by] a wenche

c. To expose (a person) by revealing some hidden fact or private matter

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 5460–2 Als stolne thyng wreghes a theefe funden, When it es obout his neke bounden, Right swa þair syns sal wreghe þam þar *c* 1400 T CHESTRE *Launfal* 147 Thane seyde syr Launfal , Tell ye no man of my poverte. The knyghtes answerede and seyde tho, That they nolde him wreye never mo *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 36 Wreȝ hir noht þat te þing es sent to *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 62 As a theef wol be gladde thei e as he ys hidde, and not be wrayed of his theefte *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) G j, Yf thou thy frende it sey, And wenyst he shal the not wrey

6. To reveal, disclose, or discover the true character of; to show or expose the existence or presence of (something desired to be concealed); to betray; = BEWRAY *v.* 6.

1576 WHETSTONE *Rock of Regard* I. 38 Thou mayst (God wot) thy visard vaile, thy wanton maskes are wrayd. *Ibid* 65 The colours which I wore, my secrete mourning wrayde 1587 *Mirr. Mag*, *Staiter* III, The werke wrayes the man, seeme he neuer so fine.

7. To expose to view; to exhibit, show.

1587 TURBERV *Trag. Tales* M iij, He wried his wounds, he shewde the shameful blows, He told the trayters treason

8. *intr.* or *absol.* **a.** To denounce or slander a person; to make accusations, cast aspersions.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2179 Meriadok wrayeþ ay, To þe king þus seyd he. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II 84 þat no manere mede shulde make him wrye 14 . *Wheatley MS* (1921) 8 First ye gloþered, now ye wrye.

b. To make disclosures or statements.

c 1425 *Thomas of Erceld* (1875) 2 If I solde sytt to domes-daye, With my tonge, to wrobbe and wrye. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXI 25 They askid yf I a prophete ware, And I saide 'nay'; but sone I wreyede high aperte.

c. *north dial.* (See quot)

1781 J HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed 2) Gloss, *To wree against a person*, to insinuate to his disadvantage

Hence **Wraying** *vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Grism* (Z) 317 *Accusatio*, *wreȝing *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 200 Þe vifte [vice] is Wreiunge. *Ibid.* 304 We schulen beon cwite of wreiunge ette muchele dome *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 739 The ladi bad hire maydens anon, Out of hire chaumbre forte gon, For drede of wriyying sake. *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 27671 (Cott Galba MS), þai will of deme a man with ill, And has bot a wreghing þar-till. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ireland* 102 He beleued þe fals mannys talys & wryynge *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Þe on [rule] riwieð þe heort, þe makeð hire esne & smeðe, wiðute knotte & dolke of woh inwit & of *wreinde. *c* 1300 *Cursor M* 26350 [One should be] Wreiand [in confession]

† **Wray**, *v.*[2] *Obs.*–[1] [See RAY *v.*[2] 5] *intr.* To evacuate

1620 I. C *Two Merry Milk-maids* IV i. M 1, I thinke some Bird has wraid in my eye

† **Wrayer**. *Obs.* In 1 **wregere**, 2 **wreiere**, 4 **-er, wraier**, 4–5 **wreyer** (4 **wroyer**), 5 **-are**; 5 **wryer**; 5 *north* **wrear**. [OE. *wrēgere* (f. *wrēgan* WRAY *v* 1 + -ER[1]), = OFris *wrēgere, wrôger* (NFris. *wrôger*), MDu. and older Flem (Kilian) *wroegher*.] One who denounces, discloses, or betrays; an accuser or betrayer

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 336 Se ealda wregere cwæð, Buton ge forgifon [etc] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 57 Prud ne wreiere ne beo þu noht *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 26709 He sal for soth on domes-dai Haue wreiers [*Fairf.* wroyers] *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3288 Þe wraiers þat weren in halle, Schamly were þai schende *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq Ireland* 102 He was onful & bakbyter, wreyer, false & traytur. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 37/2 Blabbe or labbe, wreyare of cownselle, *futilis*. *c* 1460 [see WRAGGER].

†Wray·ful, *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 wreiful. [f. WRAY *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Containing or involving an accusation; accusatory.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Schrift schal been wre fu', bitter, mid seoruwe. *Ibid.* 304.

Wrayst, obs. f. WREST *sb*[1] and *v* **Wrayt**, obs. pa. t. of WRITE *v.* **Wraythe**, obs. pa. t. of WRITHE *v.*[1]

†Wray·ward, *a. Obs. rare* [Prob. an alteration of WAYWARD *a*.] Perverse, froward.

1516 *Promp. Parv.* (W. de W.) C iij, Crab.yd or wrayward, *acerrimus, tetiosus.* *c* 1520 *Dial. Creatures Mor.* v. B ij b, A wrayward man cawseth stryues. *Ibid.* xii D ij b, A sertayne lorde somtyme had a wrayward seruant and iuyl wyllyd.

Wrd, obs. form of WORD.

Wre, obs. Sc. variant of ORE[2].

1633 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 44 'a Reservand to ws yron wre and all other kynd of minerallis.

Wre, Sc. var. WRAY *v.*[1] *Obs.*; obs var. WRY *v.*[1]

Wreachednes(s, obs. ff WRETCHEDNESS.

Wreade, obs. var WREATHE *v.*

1584 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. S i, The snake abont him wrigling winding wreades with griefe of wound.

Wreak (rīk), *sb.* Now *arch.* or *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 wreke (4, 6 wrek), 6–7 wreake, 6– wreak [In early Northern texts a normal variant of WRECHE *sb.*, in later use prob. substituted for this, or for WRAKE *sb.*, under the influence of the verb.]

I. Pain or punishment inflicted in return for an injury, wrong, offence, etc.; hurt or harm done from vindictive motives; vengeance, revenge.

In frequent use from *c* 1540 to *c* 1620

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22604 (Edm.), Saint peter sal be domb þat dai, For doubt of demsters wrek [*Cott.* wreke]. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5338 Howe suld þai þan in þe tyme of wreke Bestille? *Ibid.* 6101 Pe day of wreke and of vengeaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12072 Þe sayntis of hell Were wode in hor werkis for wreke of Achilles. *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 76 þe wrethe & þe wreke of oure goddez fallez apon vs. *?a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* X. 120 [On] all knaves childer in this Countrey .. shall fall the wreake. 1526 TINDALE *Prol. Romans* Wks. (1572) 49/1 He describeth the outward conuersation of Christen men, how they ought..to commit wreake and vengeaunce to God 1559 *Myrr. Mag.* 63 But wrath of man his rancour to requite, Forgets all reason . I mean by rancour the parentall wreke. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 158 Such flames of wreake withyn her bowels fride. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 2610 Thee carying headlongs to eternall wreake. 16 . *Faithful Friends* II. iii, Nor shall the life or goods Of thee, or any thy assistants, feel The wreak of his just anger 1865 *Reader* No. 142. 309/2 Pride and haughty wreak From irreverence begin. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* II. 32, I would. the wreak of wrath were wroken, and I Dead.

b. In the phr. *to perform, seek, spend, work*, and esp. *take* (. . .) *wreak.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. 202 (Petyt MS.), When god toke wreke of Caym synne. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1256 (Fairf.) þat I sal take wreke on þe *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* v. 61 God..on the puple tho took ful grete wreke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXV. 191. I saide that he shuld .of youre warkys take wreke. 1525 TINDALE *Wks* (Parker Soc. 1849) 229 No man should avenge himself, or seek wreak, no, not by the law 1576 WHETSTONE *Rock of Regard* I. 72 Sith fortune threates, to woorke our wreake of ioy, By sowsing of our ship in seas of yre 1582 BATMAN *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XII. 349/1 No creature is more wreakful, nor more feruent to take wreak than is the Bee when he is wrath. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World Wond.* 162 A huswife of Millan . wrought her wreake vpon the fruite of her womb. 1623 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* III. i. E 4 Dull and drousie in performing Wreake of the deare bloud of my matchless Brother. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 308 Enough of wreak is spent; A passage hath been made among the foes. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 167 None murdered the damsel but I; take her wreak on me this moment.

†c. *In* (or *for*) *wreak of*, in revenge of, in return or repayment for. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iv, Would to heaven (In wreak of my misfortunes,) I were turn'd To some faire water-Nymph 1599 PEELE *David & B.* E ij, They with him conspire, And kill thy sonne in wreake of Thamars wrong. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* V. i. 123 Death..he shall indure For wreake of that ioyes exile I sustaine.

d. The avenging of a person.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* III. i, Your defect of spirit and valour, First showne in lingring my deare Brothers wreake.

†2. An instance of taking vengeance or exacting retribution. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii 51 God þat giues wrekes me to *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II 750 Of the Grekes the cruel wrekes. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. XIII, My tongue. [shall] Tell thy wreakes and their disgraces, Who this ill to me procure. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 397 Where mortall wreakes their blis may not remoue. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *96 Serm., Passion* xvi. (1661) 224 To take a wreak or revenge upon sin.

†3. Harm, injury; damage. *Obs.*

15.. *Pearl, Byrdes* 24 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 168 All the byrdes..Said, the Hauke doth vs great wreake. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 38 Vnkind tongue, to yll hast thou me rendred, For such desert to do me wreke and shame. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* 33 These same olde walls..is that which Rome men call. Behold what wreake, what ruine, and what wast. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Melodie* vi 44 My foes .would rejoise To see my wreak, and would my soule subuert.

Wreak (rīk), *v.* Forms: 1–2 wrecan, 2 wrecon, 2–4 wreken (3 wreken, weerken, wreoken, *Orm.* wrekenn), 5 wrekene, wrekyn, 3–7 wreke (4 wrekke), 4–5 wrek (4 wreck), wreek, 5 wreeke, wreike, 5–6 *Sc.* wreik, 6–7 wreake, 6– wreak (7–8 reak); *Sc.* 5 wryk(e, 6 wrik. *Pa. t.* 1 wræc (uuraec, *pl.* wræcon), 2–3 wrac, 3 *pl* wrake, 4–5 wrake, 5 wrak, 6–7, 8–9 *arch.* wroke (9 wrok); 4 wrek. *Weak*: 4–5 wreked, 4 -id, 5 -yd, *Sc.* -yt, 6– wreaked (8 raked, 9 wreak'd, *Sc.* wreakit). *Pa. pple.* 1 wrecen (ȝewrecen), 3–4 wreken (ıwreken), 3–5 wreke (4 y-, 4–5 ıwreke); 3–7, 9 *arch.* wroken (4–6 y-, 5 ıwroken), 4, 5–6 *Sc.* wrokin, 4–5 wrokyn, 5 -yne, 6 wrokne, *Sc.* wrokkin, wrockin, 6–7 wrocken, 4–5, 9 *arch.* wroke (4–5, 6 *arch.* ywroke, 5 ıwroke), 6 wrooke, *Sc.* wrok. *Weak*: 6, 9 wreaked, 6 wrekte, wreackt, 7 wreakt, 9 *U.S.* reeked [Common Teut.. OE *wrecan* str. v (*wræc, wræcon, wrecen*), =OFris. *wreka* (WFris. *wrekke*), OS. *wrekan* (MLG. and LG., MDu. and Du. *wreken*; also LG. *wräken*), OHG. *rechan, rèhhan* (MHG. *rechen*, G. *rächen*), ON. and Icel. *reka* (Norw. *reka*; Sw. *vräka*), Goth. *wrikan* (to persecute), f. the Teut. stem *wrek-*, pre-Teut **wreg-*, cognate with that of L *urgēre*. Cf. WRACK *v.*[1], WRECHE *v.*, WREOK *v* [2], also A-, BEWREAK *vbs*]

I. †**1.** *trans.* a. To drive, press, force to move. *Obs.* (OE. only.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) T 213 *Torquet*, uuraec. *a* 1000 *Riddles* L. 1 (Gr.), Hwylc is hæleþa þæs horse þæt þæt mæze asecgan, hwa mec on sið wræce? *Ibid.* XXL. 11 Me þurh hryeg wrecen hongaþ under an orþonc pil.

†b. To cast or throw *out* of a place. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3148 Ilc folc is to fode framen, And noȝt ðor of [*sc.* of a kid] vt huse wreken. *Ibid.* 3191 Ðor he doluen,. and hauen up brost ðe bones ut of ðe erðe wroken.

†c. *transf.* With *out*. To pass or spend (time). Cf. DRIVE *v.* 21. *Obs.*[1]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1547 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute, þe mikel spere es rune aboute.

†2. To banish or expel, to drive out or away. *Obs.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1076, Sume hi wurdon ȝeblende, & sume wrecen of lande *?a* 1300 *Gregory* 216 Sche halpe þe pouer and þe lame, þe deuel fram hir for to wreke 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Huerout he wrek þo þe zyalde and boȝte ine þe temple

fig. and *transf.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 189 Huanne he his ssel wreke out of his uelaȝrede. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4428 For all ȝoure wisdom, I-wis, is wroken to ȝour tongis.

II. 3. To give vent or expression to, to exercise or gratify (wrath, anger, etc.); to vent.

a 900 *Genesis* 2508 Þas folc slean, cynn on ceastrum mid cwealmþrea, & his torn wrecan *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Thorpe) lxxxiv. 5 Ne wrec þu þine yrre, wraðe mode, of cynne on cynn. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19606 Forrþi let he takenn himm To wrekenn hise tene. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 324 He schal nat ryghtfully his yre wreke. 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* 83 Lete not vengeance þy wraþþe wreke. Vengeance is goddis. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4674 Darel roode wel wrothe and yll, For he had not wroken his fill. 1530 PALSGR. 785/1, I wreake myne anger. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Eng.* I. 231/1 The more to wreake his wrath, the King spoyled many Religious houses of their goodes 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. IX. 23 As when Dan Æolus..Sends forth the winds..Vpon the sea to wreake his fell intent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 323 They were staied in this sweetnesse of wreaking their anger, and satiating their revenge. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 [The] heart breaking stile of Enemies: and such Enemies too, as to wreake their malice. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. II. 23 'Tis my hate and the deferred desire To wreak it, which extinguishes their blood. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* IV. I 213 So in time to come May Agamemnon wreak his wrath. 1878 SELBY *Stein* III. 315 Stein wreaked his disappointment in unsparing criticism.

transf. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* 103 The only creature .On whom the elements their rage might wreak. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. VII, Beneath most calm resolve did agony wreak Its whirlwind rage.

b More usu. const. *on* (†*in, against*) or *upon* a person (Freq. from *c* 1560.)

c 1200 ORMIN 19866 Þho þohhte þatt þho shollde onn himm Wel wrekenn hire tene. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 589 Wel hastow lord y-wroke on me þin Ire *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* VII. (*James Minor*) 133 Þar-fore þai wrekyt þar wodnes In þis Iamis, callit þe les. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. VII. 107 Leuer I had ye had wroken your angre vpon me. 1556 PHAER *Æneid* IV. (1558) L iij, On my brother fals I wroke my tene. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 9 Pandosto determined to wreake all his wrath on poore Bellaria. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* CCVI, I neuer will retire, Vntill our Teene vpon the French we wreake 1697 BURGHOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 180 As tho'ȝ they wou'd ieak their Malice upon God 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* XII. 1233 The moody Sire, to wreak his Hate On Realms. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* Pref., I wreaked my Resentment upon the innocent Cause of my Disgraces 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* LXIV. (1806) IV. 732 The church persevered in the project of wreaking her own enmity against the nonconformists 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* VIII. (1865) 119 That I might wreak the utmost extent of my anger on his head 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XIII, The dwarf wanting somebody to wreak his ill-humour upon 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. 112 To wreak a coward's spite on the corpse of the dead Harold

c. *refl.* Of a passion, feeling, etc.: To give expression to (itself); to find utterance or free course.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. V. 5 Disleall knight, whose coward courage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 186 That the indignation of mankind should have wreaked itself upon the chief monsters. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XIII, In the education of her child, the mother's enthusiasm of thought had something to wreak itself upon 1887 R. S. STORRS in *Libr. Mag.* Aug. 106 The Hellenic spirit wreaked itself in immortal expressions on the choicest marbles and temples in the world

d. To bestow or spend *on* a person, etc; to expend

a 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* Wks. 1922 II 303 She hath no other cause of anguish But Thereus love, on her by strong hand wrokne. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* 107 To wreak Such love upon the task as [etc.] 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 174 God Grants each new man Intercommunication with Himself, Wreaking on finiteness infinitude 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. IV. 76 *Mephis.* Here is the genuine path for you, Yet strict attention must be given *Stud.* Body and soul thereon I'll wreak

†**4.** To punish or chastise (a person); to visit with retributive punishment. Also *refl. Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XLI. § 3 Þæt wæs þæt mon wræce & witnode hwone for his yfle. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1090, Se cyng wæs smæȝende hu he mihte wrecon his broðer Rodbeard, swiðost swencean *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11773 For to wreke þam was he bun þat þus did cast þair goddes dun *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 186 With the Iues he [*sc.* Jesus] was so stad, to ded they can hym wreke *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *96 Serm.* (1661) 165 To wreak ourselves for so often offering so foul indignities to Heaven.

transf. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems* (1904) 134 The desp'rate Heron. turns his last to wreak The palizades of his [*sc.* a falcon's] Beak.

†b. To injure, hurt, or harm (a person). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Florence* 104 He was all to-brokyn, Ferre travelde in harnes, and of warre wrokyn 1572 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* XXXII. 124 Lat neuer thair micht Haue strenth or power thame for to hurt or wreik. *a* 1593 MARLOWE tr. *Ovid's Elegies* II. XI. 22 What each one speakes Beleeue, no tempest the beleeuer wreakes [L. *credenti nulla procella nocet*] 1683 W. WALKER *Phraseol. Gen.* 1351 In labour the stronger wreaks the weaker *In opere firmior* (*bos*) *imbecilliorem conficit*

III. 5. To avenge (a person).

In senses 5, 5 b, very frequent *c* 1200–*c* 1600 The passive construction, *to be wreaked* (†*wroken*), freq. implies that the revenge is taken by the injured party, and is thus equivalent to the reflexive use

Beowulf 1385 Selre bið æg-hwæm þæt he his freond wrece þonne he fela murne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XVIII. 5 Forðon woedo *uel* hefiz wæs me ðas widiua ic wræco ða ilco *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 979, Hine nolden his eorðlican magas wrecan. *c* 1205 LAY. 27612 Cumeð hidere to me, and wreke we Beduer min æm *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1856 Symeon and leui it bi-speken, And hauen here sister ðor i wreken *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3295 Mani on slain þer lay . Ful wele wreken er þay. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4466 Wrekeþ ȝour fader wiþ ȝour mistes *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 855 þe wee in his wreth wrekis his modue *c* 1450 *Merlin* XXV. 451 Thei thought wall to be wroken whan thei saugh tyme *?a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* V. 101 Therfore how will I wroken be? 1530 PALSGR. 454/1 He wyll be wroken whan you shall thynke lest 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 13/1 He counteth it for a sufficient reuenge, that he can reuenge and be wreaked 1765 in Percy *Reliques* I. 106 And soon I' the Gordon's foul hartis bluid He's wroken his dear ladie 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 355 Grant me some knight to Kill the foul thief, and wreak me for my son

refl. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Ne wrec þu þe mid wussinge ne mid warienge *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Ne wrekie ȝe nout ou suluen, ne ne gruccheȝe nout 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 85 To wreke hymself he bouȝte With werkes or with wordes whan he seighe his tyme *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens* 369 Antropos, hir self to wreke, Doth ful many thredes breke *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 310 Will God I leiffe, we sall ws wreke on part *?a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* XIV. 267, I am as wroth as I may be, And some way I will wreak me 1530 PALSGR. 785/1 If thou cannest nat wreake the, byte the poste. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. VIII. 44 How worthily . Iustice that day of wrong her selfe had wroken 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 70 They that by combat seeke to wreake themselues. 1659 SOMNER *Dict.* s. v. *Wræcan, Vulgo dicimus* to wreke ones selfe, or take revenge

b. Const. *of*, on (†*o, in*), or *upon* (†*up*) one who has done harm, etc

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XVIII. 3 Widiua cuoeð wræc ðu mec of wiðerworde minum. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 279 He his sincȝyfan on þam sæmannum wurðlice wrec. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 5 Þanne ȝelpð he ðat he is wel iwreken of his unwine. *c* 1205 LAY. 22210 [To] wreken uppen [*c* 1275 vppe] Maximien Valentin & Gratien *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2028 Ȝhe ðhenkeð on him for to ben wreken *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5962 (Kolbing), Þe king Wele him wiake of his foman. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 169, I wolde be wreken on þis [B. II. 194 wroke of þo] wrecches *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 31 In oure lordes name, y am wroken in hem *c* 1450 *Merk's Festial* I. 88 Lorde, þou wreke me apon þis man. 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1482) 358 b, He wold be wroken vpon kyng rychard 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth., Dol. Disc.* 50 The Goddesse of revenge deuisde So to bee wreackt on my rebelling wyll 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. II. 21 Both greedie fiers on other to be wroken. *Ibid.* IV. VI. 23 She vpheld her wrathfull hand, With fell intent, on him to bene ywroke *transf.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 148 Be war forthi thou be noght sik Of thilke fievere [*sc.* jealousy] For it wol in himself be wroke. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1566 That on suche a femele my flesshe wolde be wroken 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* IV. 1, Canst thou hope that these handes will not be wrooke on thee? 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. V. 102 To wreake the Loue I bore my Cozin, Vpon his body that hath slaughter'd him.

refl. *c* 1200 ORMIN 924 God wollde himm wrekenn o þe preost. *c* 1205 LAY. 15052 Wrekeð eow ȝif ȝe cunnen of Sexisce monnen *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11963 Vr neghburs mai þam on vs wreke 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 46 Of fals Edrik fayn wild he him wreke *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 395 *Balade*, Hym deynyth nat to wieke hym on a flye *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 702 She saw an egle wreke him on a fly. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1913) I. 131 Comfort thy self my wofull hert, Or shortly on thy self the wreke.

1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorboduc* II i, Attempt redresse by armes, and wreake your-self Upon his life. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Conuers Eng.* 192 The Duke thought best to vse this mans meanes, to wreake himselfe of the said Bishops. 1611 CHAPMAN *Widowes T* III 1, That I may wreake my selfe vpon my selfe 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem* x (1899) 292 They usually wreaking themselves on the ministers as the cause of all public evils. *c* 1830 in Child *Ball.* III 438/1 He micht hae spared my lady's life, And wreakit himsell on me! 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 800 Well that ye came, or else these caitiff rogues Had wreak'd themselves on me

†c To revenge (a person) *of* (*on*) a wrong, injury, etc *Obs*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 76 þe King was carefull in hert, Till hee were wroken of þe wrong *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 56 On euery wrong a man may nat be wreken. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3199 He will me wreke on 3oure werke wers þan of thefes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 4634 Be wroke he wold of sum thing *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1028 Syth hyt ys soo, Cryste wreke hur of hur woo *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col Clout* 600 Then ye wyll be wroken Of euery lyght quarell. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 34 To find ane way of Pechtis to be wrok Of thair injure 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v 21 Stirring to be wroke Of his late wrongs 1591 *and Pt Troub Raigne K John* (1611) 73 Tis Gods decree to wreake us of these harmes

refl *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol & T* 620 On his falsheda fayn wolde I me wreke, If I wiste how *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v 22 About the park thai set With vi hundreth ., All likly men, to wrek thaim of thar harmes. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 606/2 The man wanted nothing but faithful subiectes to haue wroken himselfe of such wrongs 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg Gallery* B iv, That thou and I shall ioyne in ioy, and wreake vs of our wrong

†d. To deliver or rescue (a person) *from* or *out of* woe, etc. *Obs rare*

13 *E E Allit P.* A 375 Much þe bygger 3et was my mon, Fro þou was wroken fro vch a wope *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst* (Shaks Soc) 29 Out of whoo 3et art not wrokyn, In helle logge þou xalt be lokyn *Ibid.* 330, I xal delyvere mannys kynne,—From wo I wole hem wreke!

†e *refl* To satisfy or gratify (oneself) *Obs* —1

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B IX. 181 Whiles þow art 3onge, and þi wepne kene, Wreke þe with wyuynge, 3if þow wilt ben excused.

6 To take vengeance or inflict retributive punishment for, to avenge or revenge (some wrong, harm, or injury).

Beowulf 1670 Ic fyren-dæda wræc, deað cwealm denigea. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii 10 Wrec blod ðiowa ðinra ðæt agoten is. *c* 1205 LAY 19365 He þohten hider wenden & wræken his fader wunden *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17332 Miself es sett to wrek þe wrang. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 327 þat non ne mihte comen hire to with hir to speken, þat euere mihte hire bale wreken 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii 43 For the blood of his seruauntis he shal wreek *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1750 Now [is] tyme To mene vs with manhode & our mys wreke 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* Ep II in Ashm (1652) 109 Of your great fortune ye be not presumptuous, Nor vengeable of my rode to wreke every wrong *a* 1525 *Vergilius* in Thoms *E E Prose Rom* (1858) II 23 When wyll you wreke your faders dethe? 1581 A HALL *Ihad* IX. 169 Yet list he not their wretched woe to wreake 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T* (1837) 141 The dome diuine Yet strikes at last, and surely wreakes the wrong 1596 SPENSER *F Q* IV XI 5 For of a womans hand it was ywroke, That of the wound he yet in languor lyes 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* II. ii, Lend me your helping hands To wreak the Parricide. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* XII 338 Arms, Arms, the double-form'd with Fury call; To wreak their Brother's Death. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* II XXVII, Vanoc's death must now be wroken 1814 — *Lord of Isles* IV XXX, O Scotland! shall it e'er be mine To wreak thy wrongs in battle-line. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. II 56 My will It is that holds me yet alive Till all my wrong be wroken

b. Const *on* or *upon* (a person or persons)

a 900 *Juliana* 204 þonne ic nyde sceal on bære grimmestan godscyld wrecan *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2586 Wroken on þaim sal be þat wrang 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 227 Wreik on thame the mekill ill That thai and tharis has done vs till. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* lxix, On my-self bene al my harmys wrokin 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron, Hist Scot* I 390/1 That he might haue wroken his griefe vpon him 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. XI 15 Perhaps this hand-may wreake your sorrow on your cruell foe 1717 POPE *Iliad* IX 684 She call'd the powers beneath On her own son to wreak her brother's death. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* I. 507 Why then the crowd May wreak my wrongs upon my wrongers. 1883 R W DIXON *Mano* I XII 37 On him, [I] beseech thee, wreak my wrongs amain.

†c. To vindicate (something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *26 Pol Poems* 18 God biddeþ vengeaunce hize, And helpe troupe be wel wroken. 1589 R ROBINSON *Gold Marr.* (1851) 10 Poore clout-shooes gate their clubs, and willingly attend, To wreke there mistris cause

†7. To visit (a fault, misdeed, evil action) with punishment; to punish (wrong-doing) *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVIII §7 Þæt is þonne hiora mildsung þæt mon wrece hiora unðeawas be hiora gewyrhtum. *c* 897 —*Gregory's Past C* xlix. 383 Dæt he ða gyltas wrece on scyldegum monnum 971 *Blickl. Hom* 185 Swa se wer hit wreceþ gif his wif hie forhealdeþ *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 161 Godes wrake cumeð on þis woreld to wrekende on sunfulle men here gultes *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E Hom* I 209 Ne bi-hold þu ham [*sc.* sins] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3067 So sal ðin hardnesse ben wreken, ðat men sulen longe ðor-after speken 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 77 þat wikkednes, þat men suld haf wroken. *a* 1375 *Lay Folkes Mass Bk.* App IV 395 þat god may wreke Euerich a word þat we speke 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XIX (Arb) 46 A' reynart that ye now al thus haue your wyl I pray god to wreke it. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q* VI II 22 There gan he .with bitter wracke To wreake on me the guilt of his owne wrong 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf Sheph.* V. i, Else Pan wreak, With double vengeance, my disloyalty.

8. To inflict or take (vengeance, etc) *on* or *upon* a person, to execute or carry out by way of punishment or revenge.

In frequent use from *c* 1830

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I 30 That ye make punyssyon thereof and wrek on hym grete vengaunce 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism & Guisc* 589 He left the Dame, Resolv'd To wreak his Vengeance, and to cure her Love. 1758 P. WILLIAMSON *Life & Adventures* (1812) 39 So desirous was every man to have a share in wreaking his revenge on them [*sc* dead Indians] 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (1782) I. 412 Xerxes wreaked his vengeance upon Babylon. 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb.* IV VII, An historian springs up, who wreaks ample chastisement on it [*sc* a nation] in return. 1855 PALEY *Æschylus* Pref (1861) p XXV, Till vengeance had been wreaked for the wrongs suffered in life 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1236 Thou hast wreak'd his justice on his foes 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* II 32/2, I would the deed Were done, the wreak of wrath were wroken, and I Dead

b To cause or effect (harm, damage, etc).

1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* II XXXIX, With thee will I seek Through their army of banded slaves to wreak Ruin upon the tyrants 1818 — *Rosal & Helen* 670 That poor and hungry men should break The laws which wreak them toil and scorn, We understand. 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr.* III 11, [In]the fog the unpopular steamer always was wreaking destruction upon somebody or something 1880 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Landslips are looked for and wreak but little harm

c To inflict or deliver (a blow, etc.); to deal.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. X, The wreathed Serpent did ever seek Upon his enemy's heart a mortal wound to wreak 1849 MEREDITH in *Chambers' Edin Mag* July 16/2 There the murder-mouthed artillery Wrok the thunder of its treachery On the skeleton brigade. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 55 Though they wreak Upon me stroke and again stroke.

9. With *out*. To exact by way of punishment

1879 MOMERIE *Origin Evil* I. 16 Justice, which can only be appeased by wreaking out a certain quantity of agony as an equivalent for a certain quantity of sin.

IV. †10. *intr* To take vengeance; to inflict punishment. Also const. *on Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXVII 12 In noman dryhtnes ic wreocu in him. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* lvi. 435 Ic wrice on eow æfter eowrum geðeahte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Thorpe) cxlix. 7 Mid þy hi wrecan þenceað wraðum cynnum. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 77 Lat him wreke ðe is riht deme ouer ðe liuende. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 2049 Hu wrakeliche, wenestu, wule he, al o wraððe, wreken on þe, wrecche! *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* XCVIII. 9 Our God, þou herd hem; þou, God, was mercyful to hem and byginnand to wreke in alle her fyndeynges 13 . *E. E Allit P* B 198 Bot neuer 3et . I herde þat euer he wrek so wyberly on werk þat he made *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* 2786 Thai here gladly, and lytill speris, Laith for to crab and seldin wrekis *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* III. 252 Fy, now 3owr oares employ, Sack, wreak, revenge, demolish and destroy!

Hence **Wreaking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 19336 (Edin) Quehir 3e wil driue on us þe blame Of ani wreking of [*Fairf.* on] þis name *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV met. VII (1868) 147 Agamenon purged in wrekyng by þe destruccioun of troie þe loste chambres of mariage of hys broþer. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXIX 323 Thy wordis and werkis will haue a wrekyng. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks* (1672) 298 When our hearts tell us it is but the wreaking of our Malice 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* XXXVIII 41 The Wreaking of a Malice, and the gratifying of a Revenge

Wreak, erron f. *reak*, obs. var REOK *v.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Dec 29 What wreaked I of wintrye ages waste 1592 R. JOHNSON *Nine Worthies* F j, He layde him downe like one that wreaked no guerdon to this grace 1594 *Selimus* 200, I wreake not of their foolish ceremonies. 1600 [see RECK *v* 3 a] 1683 G MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 66 Better's a comming, pray thee, do not wreak [*rime* break].

Wreak, obs. erron. f REEK *sb*[1] and *v*[1]

Wreake, ? variant of WRECK *sb*[1] 5.

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 41 The French lye yonder like to wreakes of sand.

†**Wreake,** obs var. WRECK *v*[1]

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 49 Huge whales in Seas that mighty carricks wreake

Wreaker (rī kəɹ). Now *arch* and *rare*. Also 4–5 **wreker**(e, 5 **-ar**, 6 *Sc* **wrekar**. [f WREAK *v.* + **-ER**[1]. Cf. OHG. *rechâri* (MHG. *-ære, -er*, G. *rächer*), MLG. *wreker, wrecher*, (M)Du. *wreker*, and WREKHER.] One who takes vengeance; an avenger

a 1300 *E E Psalter* VIII. 3 þat þou for-do þe faa, þe wreker him vnto. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV. pr IV (1868) 128 Ne seek no foreyn wrekere [*ed* 1560 wreckerie] out of þi self, for þou þi self hast prest þe in to wicked þinges. *c* 1381 — *Parl Foules* 361 The stork the wrekere of avouteryе *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 18 That thow destroye the enemy and the wiekere 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 201 b/2 This holy man was a grete wreker and auenger on hymself. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VI IX. 81 Tysyphone, the wiekar of misdedis 1557 PHAER *Æneid.* VI (1558) Sj, Brutus, mischief wreaker. [1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 68 The storke..ys a greater wreaker of the adulteryе of his owne kynde] 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* XI 280 For him she left indeed All woes that a mother's wreakers to dreadful end may speed

Wreakful (rī kfūl), *a.* Also 6 **wreke-**, 6–7 **wreakeful**(l. [f WREAK *sb.* + **-FUL** Cf WRACKFUL, WRAKEFUL, WRECHEFUL *adjs.*]

Freq from *c* 1560 to *c* 1610 Now *rare* or *Obs*

1. Of persons, etc.. Given or addicted to revenge; vengeful

1531 TINDALE *Wks* (1572) 24/2 They also fayne ye saintes more wreakeful, and vengeable, then the Poetes fayne their goddes 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul* 2116 Not helping to do any sinne that wrekefull Ioue forbode. 1570 T NORTON tr *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 201 A wreakful mind and revengeful of injuries 1582 [see WREAK *sb.* 1 b] *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV 119 Atrides, this, doth passing fitly stand With sterne Achilles wreakfull spirit 1653 H COGAN tr *Scarlet Gown* 80 Knowing well, that Antonio was wreakful, and vindicative. 1801 W, RICHARDSON *Maid of Lochlin* III, Of their own renown Wreakful assassins are those shallow rulers 1805–6 CARY *Dante, Inf* XI 91 Less wreakful pours Justice divine on them its vengeance down.

b *transf* Of natural agencies

1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorboduc* III 1, Destroy, I say, with flash of wrekefull fier The traitour sonne. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 7 b, Was earth consumde with wreakful waues? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i *Eden* 197 The wreakfull nature-drowning Flood Spar'd not this beauteous place 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II v 344 Unsuccoured From wreakefull stormes' impetuous tyranny. 1838 S BELLAMY *Betrayal* 18 Summoning From earth, and air, and their more proper hell, All wreakful influences.

2. Marked or characterized by desire for revenge; of the nature of vengeance or retribution.

1532 *Henryson's Test Cresseid* 329 (Thynne), So scheweth through thy dede, A wrekeful sentence gyuen on Creseyde 1582 A. HALL *Iliad* IX 166 *This short discourse is onely* you to pray to put this wreakful wrath away. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* (1613) 153 He will (in wreakfull recompence that thou hast so disgrac't him) deforme thee. 1610 NICCOLS *Eng Ehtna* Induct. 9 In top of heau'n he tooke his wreakfull stand Ore that great Towne 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* II 11 592 Cold winter's stormes and wreakfull teene. 1751 MENDEZ *Suasons, Spring* 11 The cuckoo with his wreakful tale the spouse doth fray 1757 MICKLE *Concub.* I XXIV, Left to your Aunts fell Spight and wreakfull Cruelties

Wreakless (rī kles), *a*[1] *rare*. [f WREAK *sb.* + **-LESS.**] a Unpunished b. Unavenged.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev Bussy d'Ambois* III. i, Nought that is Approv'd by Reason, can be Cowardise. *Charl* Dispute when you should fight Wrong wreaklesse sleeping, Makes men dye honorlesse 1615 — *Odyssey* II. 223 You still wreaklesse liue. Gnaw (vermine-like) things sacred: no lawes giue To your deuouring 1880 SWINBURNE *Birthday Ode* 142 Under these the watch of wreakless wrong With fire of eyes anhungered

†**Wreakless,** *a*[2] *Obs.*[—1] [Cf. WREAK *v.*, obs var. RECK *v*] = RECKLESS *a*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, V. VI. 7 So flies the wreaklesse shepherd from ye Wolfe.

†**Wreaks,** erron. f REAKS (pranks) *Obs.*

1653 MORE *Antid. agst Atheism* III. VI. 125 A very perfidious Master, who plays wreaks on purpose to betray them

Wrear, var. WRAYER *Obs.* **Wreast,** obs f. WREST *v*, WRIST. **Wreastlen,** obs f WRESTLE *v.* **Wreat,** Sc. var. WRITE *sb.* and *v.* **Wreatch,** obs. f. WRETCH *sb.*

Wreath (rīþ). Pl. **wreaths** (rīðz). Forms 1 **wriða**, **wriþa**, 4–5 **wrepe**, 4–6 **wrethe**, 5 *Sc* **wreth**, 6 **wreith**, **wrayth**, 6–7, 9 **wreathe**, 6– **wreath** (9 *north dial* **wreeath**). [OE *wriða, wriþa*, f. the weak grade of the stem of *wriþan* WRITHE *v.*[1] Cf. WRITH *sb.*

The alleged OE *wráð* as a variant of *wrád* rests only on a transcript by Junius.

Walker (1792) gives the pronunciations (rīþ) and (rīð), preferring the former on grounds of analogy, though he thinks it 'the least usual mode'. Occasional rimes of that period (e.g Roscoe, Shelley) attest the currency of the latter pronunciation.]

I. 1. Something wound, wreathed, or coiled into a circular shape or form, a twisted or wreathed band, fillet, or the like.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXIII. 608 Hi becnytton anne wriþan eall onbutan his swuran *a* 1050 *Liber Scint* (1889) 200 Mid wriþan treowenum [L *loramento ligneo*] gewriþen grundweall na byþ toslopen 13 *Gosp Nicod* 65 A wonden wrethe þat his heued hyd Spred he all furth on brede *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) XXIII, For sometyme þei croiteth in wrethes and sometyme flatte 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* XVII. CIII, The sowles & stakes be pyghte in the grounde, & thene abowte ben wrethes wouen & wounden of thornes & roddes. 1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Wrethe of olde cordes dypped in grece and pytche, *tourbignaulx* 1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 120 White taffata for wreathes abowte their hattes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187 A low Tulipant (or wreath of silke and gold). 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* V XV 420 Where one gaineth a garland of bayes, hundreds have had a wreath of hemp 1656 J SMITH *Pract Physick* 162 Let them be thicker, by wispes or wreathes of small sticks—wrapt up in linnen 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s v *Rigging*, A circular wreath or rope, called the grommet, or collar *c* 1850 *Rudim Navig.* (Weale) 122 *Grommets*, .wreaths of rope which confine the oars 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Garlands*, wreaths of ribbon enclosing a white glove 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining* 295 *Wreaths*, four short pieces of hemp rope placed round the legs of a horse.

b Aring, band, or circlet of (usu precious) metal, etc., esp. for wearing as an ornament, a torque.

a 1000 *Riddles* lix [lx] 5 Friþospede bæd God nergende gæste sinum se þe wende wriþan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 568 Ic ʒeslea ænne wriðan on his nosu, and ænne bridel on his weleras 13 *K Alis* 5723 (Laud MS), A griselich best , Teeþ he had so wreþen wriþen *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XLVII. (*Euphemia*) 296 To quham þe lug, gef a kirtil & of fyne gold a wrethe þar-til *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 1287 A wrethe of gold Vpon his heed, set ful of stones brighte 1456 SIR G HAYE *Law Arms* (S T S) 46 [He] tuke a grete wreth of golde and put it about his hals 1443 in *Rep MSS Ld. Middleton* (1911) 111 The scheriffez of Coventre hath a salt seller, the wrethis gilt 1521 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) V 203 Cum uno flore argenti in fundo, cum uno wreith deaurato circa florem. *c* 1530 *Hychscorner* 587 They be yemen of the wrethe that be shakled in gyues. [1855 THORPE tr *Beowulf* 4041 Oft she a ringed wreath [OE *beah-wriðan*] to the warrior gave]

c *Her.* A representation of a ring or circlet used as a bearing; *spec.* the circular fillet or twisted

band by which the crest is joined to the helmet; = ORLE 1 c. Also *fig* (quot. 1622).

1478, etc. [see TIMBRE *s*.2] 1513 in *Glover's H'st. Derby* (1829) I App 61 Robert Darley bayryth 3 barrs upon his nek, sabul unde or wave, issant owt of a wrayth goulls and sylver. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 105 He beareth on a wreathe 'Topaze' and 'Saphiere' an Alcian. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 15 The wreath of three, was made a wreath of five; for to the three first titles of the two houses were added two more. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 393 2 A Sarazens Face environed about the Temples with a Wreath or Torce 1780 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 2) V 3603 The Wreath is a kind of roll which ancient knights wore as a head-dress when equipped for tournaments. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii 265 The Crest was worn supported by a Chapeau or Wreath. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* 172 A Coronet, or a Wreath, . was composed of two strands of twisted silk, on which the Crest appeared to be supported *Ibid.*, The Wreath, Bandeau, or Torse sometimes, though improperly, styled a Chaplet.

†d. A metal ring forming a holder for a spindle.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb* xxii. 335 The Spindle is kept from moving end-ways, by Wreaths, in the same Manner as the Axis of a Wheel-Barrow is. *Ibid.* xxiii. 377 The Hopper and Spindle are kept in their Place . by two Wreaths screw'd on to the Spindle.

2. Something resembling or comparable to a twisted or circular band; *esp.* a coil of a spiral column of smoke, steam, or the like.

Before *c* 1790 *rare*; freq. from *c* 1820. cf. next.

1667 MILTON *P L* VI. 58 So spake the Sovran voice, and Clouds began To darken all the Hill, and smoak to rowl In duskie wreathes. 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* I ix. 181 Having lit her pipe, to add a few more wreathes to the general volume. 1866 *All Year Round* XV. 189/1 Certain misty wreaths—the skirts of an adjacent sea fog—kept sweeping up the valley. 1899 GUNTER *M. S. Bradford* xvi. 210 As he puffs the wreaths out of his complacent lips.

b. Freq. const. *of* (smoke, etc.).

1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 112 As the sun declines . The shepherd, all involved in wreaths of fire, . shows a shadowy speck 1794— *Guilt & Sorrow* lviii, Where wreaths of vapour tracked a winding brook 1797 SCOTT *Erl-King* ii, It is but a dark wreath of the cloud. 1859 DICKENS *T Two Cities* II. v, Wreaths of dust were spinning round before the morning blast 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk* 365 Wreaths of sea came rolling in. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii 288 The homes of the fishermen were putting out curling wreaths of smoke.

c. A bank or drift of snow; a snow-wreath, snowdrift. Freq. *wreath of snow*. Orig. (and chiefly) *Sc.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* I ii, The thick blawn Wreaths of Snaw . May smoor your Wathers. 1744 THOMSON *Winter* 828 Scarce his Head Rais'd o'er the heapy Wreath, the branching Elk Lies slumbering sullen in the white Abyss. *c* 1790 in Burns *Wks.* (1800) IV. 177 Weeping at the eve o' life, I wander through a wreath o' snaw. 1806 J GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 13 While yet in mountain cleughs Lingers the frozen wreath. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* V ii. (1864) 284 [He] lived to see his empire melt away like the winter's wreath. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 26 Those wild gardens amid the wreaths of the untrodden snow.

d. *transf.* A bank of sand.

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 207 Endless links and sand wreaths.

3. Each of the turns, convolutions, or coils of a ringed or spiral structure, spiral shell, etc., a whirl, whorl.

1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 61 There is in most hives 17 or 18 wreathes. *Ibid*, 4 wreathes from the bottome. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v vii. 255 The four first wreaths of my scrue are undoubtedly true. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1012 The open of the shell is pretty sound, the second turn or wreath is very large for the proportion 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 416 A small Brown Buccinum, with a roundish Mouth of six Wreaths. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v. *Scalare*, A peculiar species of .. screw shell, the several wreaths of which [etc.]. 1778 [W MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ* 58 Let the wreaths (or twists) of the [sheaf] bands be turned upward, toward the ears. 1818 *Gleaner's Port-folio* Sept. 68 The wreaths being ornamented with transverse undulating costæ.

b. *Conch.* The genus *Turbo* (TURBO 2); a turbinated or wreathed shell, a turbinate.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* (ed 4) IV 128 *Turbo* Wreath. .. Its animal [is] a Slug 1797 *Encycl Brit.* (ed 3) XVIII 595/2 The clathrus, or barbed wreath, has a taper shell of eight spires. 1815 BURROW *Elem Conchol.* 203 *Turbo*, Whorl or Wreath.

†c. *Bot.* = COROLLA 2. *Obs.*

1760 J LEE *Introd Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 The Petal encloses and protects it [*sc.* the flower] in the manner of a Corolla, or Wreath.

4. A fold, crease, or wrinkle.

† *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1093 Alle falterde þe flesche in his foule lyppys, Ilke wrethe as a wolfe-heuede, it wraythe owtt at ones! 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxvii. 484 As it [*sc.* the fig] is verie fat the iuice doth constraine the skin to fall into wreathes. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. v 225 If he haue a short chub neck, with a thicke skin, and many wreathes, or rolles, about the setting on of his chaps. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat* I 126 The Wild-Goat is as big as a Hart. . They have Wreaths and Wrinkles on their Horns. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1740) II. 71 You will know whether it [*sc.* the horny part of the hoof] be smooth and even, or, otherwise, in Wreathes or Wrinkles

b. A raised band or string-course *rare*—1.

1677 MIÈGE *Fr Dict.* I, *Cordon de muraille*, an outstanding wreath or edge of stone on the out-side of a building, commonly distinguishing the several Stories.

c. *north. dial.* (See quot.)

1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* 271 *Wreath*, the mark and swelling on the skin occasioned by a blow.

5. a. = ROLL *sb.*1 8 c. Now *dial*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 43 b/1 A wase or wreath to be layed vnder the vessell, that is borne vpon the head. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 213 A Wreath, *cercus, cestuellus.* 1687 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr Dict* I, *Tortillon*, a Wreath of Cloth which Women lay upon their heads when they carry a Pail or Basket. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1855–76 in Yorks glossaries. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* 172 The *skeel* is carried on a 'wreath' or pad.

†b A roll of bread. (Cf TORTE.) *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III 220 They beat their corne to powder. then they make paste of it, and of the paste, cakes or wreathes. 1615 R COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) I. 47 A present of 10 wreathes of bread, and a basket of grapes

†c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Pende*, a Pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold.

6. a. A twist, coil, or winding (of some material thing or natural growth); a sinuosity; a winding motion.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w Hatchet* D iv, The Cedar . knitteth it selfe with such wreaths into the earth, that it cannot be remooued *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* VII. xvii (1662) 53 The second wreath of that Cable 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 242 The very tailes of them [*sc.* large sheep] hanging in many wreathes to the ground. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX. 527 Of his tortuous Traine [the serpent] Curld many a wanton wreath in sight of Eve. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 149 Round your neck in wanton wreaths I twine 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 213 A troop of porpoises In curling wreaths. . gambol on the tide. 1810 SHELLEY *Posth. Fragm M. Nicholson, Spectral Horseman* 50 Then does the dragon . . twine his vast wreaths round the forms of the daemons. 1815 — *Alastor* 338 Twilight Entwined in duskier wreaths her braided locks O'er the fair front of day 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 72 A lowly look on . twisted wreaths of the worm in dirt.

†b *Venery.* The tail of a boar *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 241 The tayle of a Bore is to be termed his wreath. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* IV 27 b 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos* [Hence in some later Dicts.] 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Navy Landships* D 2, A Deere, Bore, a Hare, haue no more tayles then a Iack-an-Apes, for it is a Deeres Single, a Bores Wreath, a Hare or Connyes Scut. [1817 PUCKLE *Club* 50 [The flatterer's] next discourse was of the tail or single of a deer, the wreath of a boar.]

7. Something formed by twisting, yarn of a specified texture.

1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 61 A diff'rent spinning ev'ry diff'rent web Asks from your glowing fingers . some require The more compact, and some the looser wreath.

8. A curve in the handrail or string of a geometrical stair; that part of the handrail which bends round such curve.

1814 P NICHOLSON in *Trans Soc Arts* XXXII. 134 The Plank, out of which the Wreath is to be cut. 1820—*Staircases*, etc. p III, Squaring the wreath upon geometrical principles. 1871 R. RIDDELL *Carp. & Joiner* 68 In this case the wreath must be in two pieces. 1881 *Duct Architecture* s.v, A wreath of a staircase handrail is continuous in a circular or elliptic staircase.

9. *south. dial.* (See quots.)

1813 DAVIS *Agric Wilts* 268 *Wreaths*, the long rods of hurdles used for sheep-folding 1856 *Morton's Cycl. Agric* II 727 *Wreathes*, (Dorset.), withes to keep hurdles and sowels together.

10. *techn.* A defect in glass (esp. flint glass), consisting in almost imperceptible striæ producing certain optical aberrations. ? *Obs.*

1839 URE *Dict Arts* 584 An uniform flint-glass, free from striæ, or wreath, is much in demand for the optician *Ibid*, Glass allowed to cool slowly in mass in the pot is particularly full of wreath.

II. 11. A chaplet or garland of flowers, leaves, or the like, esp. worn or awarded as a mark of distinction, honour, etc Also rarely without article.

1563 SHUTE *Archit* D iv b, The whiche Astragalus shalbe as it were certaine round beryes and the other Astragalus, . shalbe wrothonne [*sic*] like a wreath 1589 WARNER *Alb Eng* I. iii. 7 Apollos sonne perceauing him with Garland on his head, . caused him to cast the wreath away 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. (1605) Gg 8, Goddesse of Artes and Armes, Be thou assisting to this Poet of mine, With funerall wreathes incompassing his browes 1628, etc [see LAUREATE *a* 1 b]. 1694 PRIOR *Hymn to Sun* II, As His Infant Months bestow Springing Wreaths for William's Brow 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* I 196 He the wreath Pontific bore amid the Spartan camp 1784 COWPER *Task* V 712 But fairer wreaths are due . To those who, posted at the shrine of truth, Have fall'n in her defence. 1821 BYRON *Sardanap.* I. ii, The shepherd kings of patriarchal times, Who knew no brighter gems than summer wreaths 1839 DICKENS *Nicholeby* XXIV, Mrs Borum and the governess cast wreaths upon the stage 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 288 She shall wear Alternate leaf and acorn-ball In wreath about her hair 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII 29/2 He is ready to resign his victor's wreath to Darwin

fig and *transf* 1593 MARLOWE *Edw II*, v i, [May] this crowne, like the snakie wreathe of Tisiphon, Engirt the temples of his hatefull head 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 61 Hee gained The Stewards nobler name: and attain'd The royal Scottish wreath, upholding it in state 1613 BROWNE *Brit. Past* I. iv 73 Sow-thistle . whose downy wreath If any one can blow off at a breath, We deeme her for a maide 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 938 There he obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself, And never with'ring wreaths. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* I 46 Auspicious Hope! in thy sweet garden grow Wreaths for each toil. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VI. xvii, Twilight o'er the east wove her serenest wreath 1835 WORDSW. *Death Yas. Hogg* 30 Our haughty life is crowned with darkness. Like London with its own black wreath.

b. Const. *of*

? 1450 *Merk's Festial* I 113, I for þe on my hed suffyr a wrepe of stynkyng þornes. 1595 SPENSER *Epith.* 256 Hymen also crowne with wreathes of vine 1671 MILTON *P R.* II 459 A Crown, Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns, Brings dangers 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* V 177 The common Crew, with Wreaths of Poplar Boughs, Their Temples crown 1704 POPE *Summer* 10 The Muse adds this wreath of Ivy to thy Bays. 1800 WORDSW *Ellen Irwin* 4 A Grecian maid Adorned with wreaths of myrtle

fig. and *transf.* 1605 SHAKS *Lear* II II 113 The wreath of radient fire On flicking Phœbus front. 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 397 The glory That plays like a wreath of halo-light Around his Mary's head 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Love* § 5 The remembrance of these visions is a wreath of flowers on the oldest brows 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V* III (1875) 60 The power and splendour of her literature, conferred upon her [*sc.* Greece] a wreath of unfading admiration

c A trailing cluster of flowers, tendrils, etc.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 631 A poore Chappel adorned onlie with wilde mosse, and wreathes of clasping Ivie. 1784 COWPER *Task* V 158 Long wavy wreaths Of flow'rs Blush'd on the panels 1798 WORDSW *Lines in Early Spring* 10 Through primrose tufts. . The periwinkle trailed its wreaths 1881 E WAUGH *Lancs Songs* (ed 5) 84 Wreaths of fairy frost-work hung Where grew last summer's leaves

d. *Purple wreath*: (see PURPLE *a.* C 2 c).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind* 789 1890 *Cent Dict*, *Petrea volubilis*, the purple wreath, . . is a native of the West India islands and of the mainland from Vera Cruz southward.

e. As the title of a book comprising a collection of short literary pieces; = GARLAND *sb.* 4.

In frequent use from *c* 1825

1753 (*title*), The Wreath. a Curious Collection of New Songs 1799 E DUBOIS (*title*), The Wreath, composed of Selections from Sappho [etc] accompanied by a prose Translation and Notes. 1843 (*title*), The Ayrshire Wreath. a Collection of Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse. 1881 'A. L O E.' (*title*), A Wreath of Indian Stories.

f. A representation of a wreath in decorative work, metal, stone, etc.

1847 C BRONTE *J. Eyre* III, A certain brightly painted china plate, whose bird of paradise, nestling in a wreath of convolvuli and rosebuds, had [etc.]. 1890 YOUNG *Ann Barber-Surg. Lond* 506 Four wrought silver garlands or wreaths for crowning the Master and Wardens on Election Day.

†12 A twisted mass (*of* something). *Obs* —0

1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wrongel van Pueren ofte Wormen*, a Wreath of Wormes for bobbing

III. 13 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wreath hurdle, line, -offering, part, rail, work, wreath-drifted, maker, -wise*, wreath animalcule (see quot. and cf. PERIDINIAL *a.*); wreath shell, = sense 3 b; wreath-wort, the early purple orchis, *O. mascula*

1854 A ADAMS, etc. *Man Nat Hist* 370 *Wreath-Animalcules (Peridinidæ)* 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks* 76 More dazzlingly white Than the *wreath-drifted snows 1818 *Sporting Mag* II. 181 The making of *wreath hurdles is a profitable business. 1825 J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 597 Draw a line, which will give the *wreath line formed by the nosings of the winders 1881 *Instr Census Clerks* 55 Artificial Flower Maker Shell Flower Maker *Wreath Maker *a* 1835 MRS HEMANS *Korner & Sister* Poems (1875) 425 With his *wreath offering silently to stand In the hush'd presence of the glorious dead. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 597 In preparing the string for the *wreath part, a cylinder should be made 1820 P NICHOLSON *Staircases*, etc 17 Getting a *wreath rail out of the least quantity of stuff 1825 W HAMILTON *Hand-book* 423 *Turbo*, the *wreath shell 1845 J C MANGAN *German Anthol* II 105 Hand-with-hand, linked *wreathwise round, The virgins dance in order. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 384 The same person . hath contrived an Engine to turne *wreath work 1730 W GEORGE in *Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) III 255 Another large partition, encompassed with plaited wreath-work. 1884 W. MILLER *Plant-n* 148 Purple *Wreath-wort.

Hence **Wrea thage**, wreaths collectively. *rare*—1.

1883 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* July 79 Then one sees . In their hedgerow wreathage manifold Clustering.

Wreathe (rīð), *v.* Also 6–7 wreth(e, 6–9 wreath, 7 wreethe, wreith, 9 *Sc.* wraithe. [Early mod. Eng. *wrethe*, partly a back-formation from *wrethen* (see WREATHEN *ppl. a*), pa. pple. of WRITHE *v*.1, and partly f. WREATH *sb.* Senses 6–7 clearly show the influence of WRITHE *v*.]

I. 1. *trans.* To twist or coil (something), to form or fashion into a coil or coils. Occas in fig. context. Also with *about, up.*

1535 *Treuisa's Barth De P R* V xii, These hooles bene wrethed and wounde as a spyndle of a presse 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 327 Longe heare which they wreath on both sydes theyr eares 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 879 An adder Wreathed up in fatal folds 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 246 These parts yeeld sheepe, whereof the taile of one wreathed to the ground, doth [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P L* IV 346 Th' unwieldy Elephant us'd all his might, and wreathd His Lithe Proboscis 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat.* I x. 22 The Guts are oblong, round, hollow bodies variously wreathed about 1738 THOMSON *Agamemnon* I VII 26 Troy yet wreathing smoke to heaven 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 102 Yonder nodding beech That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V XVIII, Fitz-James wreath'd his left hand in the mane 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 6 Therefore . are we wreathing A flowery band to bind us to the earth. 1826 SHERER *Notes & Refl. Ramble Germany* 126 A large hollow spire of open stone-work, wreathed and twisted as fancifully as an elegant toy might be. 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir Despot.* VI 246 The chain of spiritual despotism had been beaten and wreathed upon the anvil . of the afflicted Church

refl. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 68 To ymagine that the coale should wreth or turne it self in some place to the one [vein]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys Mech* Digress 379 The Beards of wilde Oats. continually wreath and unwreath themselves according to . . the temperature of the ambient Air 1753 *Adventurer* No 31 P 10 Wreathing themselves in various contortions, a new brood of serpents hissed round

her head 1758 *Phil Trans* L. 585 Like the slugs, they wreath themselves up, and when touched make themselves quite round *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* I (1858) 20 The clouds wreathing themselves in that strange wild way.

b. To wind or turn (some flexile object) about or over something; to form or adjust as a wreath or encircling coil. Freq with *round* or *about*. Also *transf.*

1530 Palsgr. 785/1 He had a kercher wreathed about his heed 1583 tr. *Maison Neuve's Gentleon* I 80 b, [This] dismeasured Crocodile wreathyng his Tayle all aboute his [*sc* a horse's] Feete afore. 1585 T Washington tr *Nicholay's Voy* IV xii 125 They weare on their heads a cloth wreathed. 1603 B Jonson *Sejanus* v. K 4 b, A new Head being set vpon your Statue, A Rope is since found wreath'd about it 1622 Peacham *Compl Gentl* v 42 A Serpent wreathed about a Sword, placed vpright 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I 30 Round that, they wreath a white or red Turban 1777 Potter *Æschylus* II Ye waves That o'er th' interminable ocean wreath Your crisped smiles *a* 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs* VIII. 352 An ill-adjusted turban wreathed around their sunburnt brows 1845 J C Mangan *German Anthol* II 62 The white flowers wreathed Around my temples by thy whiter hand 1877 Tennyson *Achilles over the T* 5 Around his head The glorious goddess wreath'd a golden cloud

refl 1600 Shaks. *A Y L* IV iii. 109 About his necke A greene and guilded snake had wreath'd it selfe 1631 Brathwait *Eng Gentlewoman* 122 The Iuye windes and wreathes it selfe about the Plant 1866 Bryce *Holy Rom Emp* v 83 The gorgeous drapery of romance gradually wreathed itself round his name

c. *Sc.* To fasten or secure (a yoke) upon a draught-animal Only in fig context.

Perhaps partly by influence of *Lam* I 14 (see 3 b *fig*)

1650 J Nicoll *Diary* (Bann Cl) 17 These men labour to wreith the yok of thair oppressiounes upon thair bodyes and soules *a* 1732 T Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 46 A yoke, which the wretched sufferers can neither bear, nor yet shake off, is wreathed about their necks 1759 Robertson *Hist Scot* II (1817) I. 399 Troops employed as instruments for subduing the Scots, and wreathing the yoke about their neck. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, I 92 Till, the yoke being wreathed about their necks, the most secret murmurings became fatal to those who uttered them. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII 500 Not those who sailed To purchase human flesh, or wreath the yoke Of vassalage on savage liberty

transf. 1852 J Jarvie *Disc.* 108 The burden of man's guilt is wreathed to the neck of the Only Begotten.

2. To surround or invest with or as with something twisted or turned, to enwreathe. Also with advs, as *about, in*

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 41, vj Corled bed Sculles wrethen abowte with redd golde sarsnett and sylver Lawne 1631 T. Heywood *2nd Pt Faar Maid of West* I B j b, I for this Will wreathe thee in a glorious arch of gold, stuck full of Indian gemmes 1671 Milton *P R.* IV 76 Dusk faces with white silken Turbants wreath'd. 1769 Sir W Jones *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 7 With stings of asps the leafless plants were wreath'd. 1832 Scott *Betrothed* Note D, Three hundred of the British, who fell there, had their necks wreathed with the Eudorchawg 1833 Wordsw *In Frith of Clyde* 4 Ne'er did morn more gracefully wreathe with mist his [*sc* a crag's] forehead high 1854 F. W. Mant *Midshipman* 90 Like some huge baronial castle wreathed in with smoke 1879 Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* i 18 Wreathed with fresh Sculpturings of forgotten warfare

fig 1842 J Wilson *Chr North* (1857) I 243 Contentment wreathes with silk and velvet the prisoner's chains

b To encircle or surround with a wreath or garland, to bedeck or adorn with or as with a wreath; to garland.

1634 Milton *Comus* 55 This Nymph gaz'd upon his clustring locks, With Ivy berries wreath'd. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* I. 5 With Laurels wreath your posts, And strow with Flow'rs the Pavement. 1702 Pope *Sappho* 25 Would you with ivy wreath your flowing hair 1796 Coleridge *To a beautiful Spring* 6 With one fresh garland of Pierian flowers My languid hand shall wreath thy mossy urn 1810 Scott *Lady of L* II xxi, To wreathe a victor's brow 1848 Lytton *Harold* I i, Doors and windows were.. wreathed with garlands 1887 Bowen *Æneid* v 73 Then with the myrtle of Venus the chieftain wreathes him

c. Of flowers, etc.: To encompass or enclose (an object) as or after the manner of a wreath; to form a wreath about (something).

1718 Prior *Solomon* II 140 In the Flow'rs that wreath the sparkling Bowl, Fell Adders hiss. 1796 Coleridge *On Autumnal Evening* 10 Each flower that wreath'd the dewy locks of Spring 1908 *Westm Gaz* 10 Dec 2/3 Flowers of heaven! wreathing The God-centred vision of all coming years!

3 To unite (two or more things) by twining or twisting together; to entwine, intertwine, also, to fold (the arms).

1553 Brende *Q Curtius* 13 A rope folded and knit with many knots, one so wrethed within an othir, that [etc] 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* II 61 You shall wynde and wreathe the greene blades [of the garlic] togeather, and treade them to the grounde 1592 Shaks *Two Gent* II i 19 You haue learn'd to wreath your Armes like a Male-content. 1596 Mascall *Cattle* 275 To ring hogges, , some put a red paste wyar vnder the skinne of his snout, then wreath it altogether. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel* IV. Wks 1856 I 53 Enter Andrugio and Antonio wreathed together 1808 Wordsw *White Doe* 1724 If she too passionately wreathed Her arms. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. VIII, I behold An Eagle and a Serpent wreathed in fight 1847 Madden *Lazamon* III 31 Twelve swine, tied together, with withies exceeding great wreathed altogether

b. To combine (several things into one structure) by interweaving; to twine together; to form or make by intertwining.

a 1547 Surrey *Par. Eccl* IV. 34 Cables brayded thre fould . , to gether wrethed swer [= sure]. 1579 E K *Gloss to Spenser's Sheph Cal* Dec 81 A kind of woodde. fit to wreath and bynde in leapes to catch fish withall. 1604 E G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix 420 A great cord wreathed of chaines of roasted mays 1767 Gray *Death of Hoel* 15 Chains Wreath'd in many a golden link 1788 Cowper *Gratitude* 7 She gave me beside, Wreath'd into an elegant bow, The ribbon 1811 T. Davis *Agric Wilts* 263 Hurdles made of hazel rods closely wreathed. 1844 W Barnes *Poems Rural Life* 289 *Blake*, a bar of wood with holes to take the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreaths it

refl 1555 Eden *Decades* (Ai b) 225 The leaues of this *Cocus* . wreathynge them selues one within an other

fig 1597 Hooker *Eccl Pol.* v lxxvi § 8 When heauenly and earthly happines are wreathed in one crowne 1611 Bible *Lam* I 14 The yoke of my transgressions is bound by his hand they are wreathed, and come vp vpon my necke *a* 1716 South *Serm* (J), In such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly wreathed and twisted together

†c *local.* To support, maintain, or hold up (a bank, etc.) by or as by wattled work. *Obs.*

1569 *Surrey & Kent Sewers Comm* (L C C, 1909) 34 That he stake wreth & lande vppe so mutche earth as neade ys 1572 *Ibid* 120 To stake walle or wreath his banke against the riuer of thames. 1576 *Ibid* 252 To scale watle and wretche [*sic*] the outer side of the saied shewer

4. To arrange or dispose flowers, etc., as (a wreath); in later use *esp* to adjust or fashion (flowers, etc) into a garland or chaplet

1595 *Locrine* II vi. 14 A flowring garland wreath'd of bay 1667 Milton *P L* IX 892 From his slack hand the Garland wreath'd for Eve Down drop'd 1828 *Lady's Mag* Aug 446/1 A very beautiful chintz, with flowers, delicately wreathed on a striped ground of yellow muslin 1849 Ruskin *Sev Lamps* IV § 2 His next step was to gather the flowers themselves, and wreathe them in his capitals 1892 Tennyson *Akbar's Dream* 23 Gathering From each fair plant the blossom choicest-grown To wreathe a crown for the king.

†5 To make (a bow) by a supple bending of the body *Obs rare*—1.

1730 Thomson *Autumn* 1197 Let those of fairer front Wreathe the deep bow, diffuse the lying smile.

II. †6 To strain or turn forcibly round or to a side; to wring, wrench, or wrest. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F Q* II i 56 Sir Guyon from so heauie sight his head did wreath 1592 A Day *Eng Secretorie* I (1595) 23 Statelie trees (some tops wherof the wind seemeth to wreath and turne at one side) 1606 Holland *Sueton* 25 By wreathing their [*sc* fugitives] throats he turned them againe vpon the enemies 1617 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (ed 3) 139 They killed a man which was a first-borne, wreathing his head from his body 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr* II (1906) 15 To wreath, rub, slap and smooth them [*sc* blankets] till you have rendred them very soft and gentle 1674 Hooke *Animadv* 52 This Plate must be wrenched or wreithed, so that the Plain thereof must stand parallel to the Plain of the Index Frame 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 100 Was it for this you your locks with tort'ring irons wreath'd around? 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq* II ix. § 7 Moses threw it [*sc* a diadem] down to the ground, and wreathed it round, and trod upon it

fig 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 344 To wrest the will of man, or to wreath his heart to our humours

†b. *fig* To extend unduly the application or meaning of (a writer or writing); to 'wrest', stretch, strain. *Obs rare.*

1566 Stapylton *Ret. Untr Jewel* IV 62 b, To wreste and wrethe Scriptures at his pleasure 1583 Foxe *A & M* (ed. 4) II 1820 It is shame for you to wrast and wreath the Doctors as you do 1656 J Hammond *Leah & R* (1844) 23 They were resolved to wreth and stretch their commission to the prejudice of Mary-land

†c *refl* To worm (oneself) *in*; to insinuate

a 1571 Jewel *On 2 Thess* II i, 2 [Antichrist] shall shew forth himself at the first with countenance of deuotion and holinesse, that hee may secretly wreath in himselfe.

d. To twist, turn, or contort (the body, limbs, etc.); to writhe.

1642 Milton *Apol agst Smect* Wks (1697) 334 When in the Colleges young Divines have been seen so oft upon the Stage wreething and unboning their Clergy-limbs 1695 Blackmore *Pr Arth.* VIII 171 Octa his wounded Body wreaths in Pain 1697 R Peirce *Bath Mem.* II. v. 318 He was suddenly seized with a violent Convulsion Fit, which wreathed him every way 1711 Gay *Rural Sports* I 236 Impatient of the wound, He rolls and wreaths his shining body round. 1787 *Minor* III ix. 187 My mother wreathed her body, and cried 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XI xi, Even in death their lips are wreathed with fear. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & South* IX, Margaret wreathed her throat in a scornful curve.

e. To alter (the features, etc.) *in, into*, or *to* a smile, etc (Cf. Wreathed *ppl. a* 1 c)

1813 Scott *Rokeby* I xxiii, Contempt kept Bertram's anger down, And wreathed to savage smile his frown 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xvi, Gilbert walked up to the pair, his weather-beaten countenance wreathed into paternal smiles. 1877 Miss A B Edwards *Up Nile* x 286 [They] wreathed their countenances in ghastly smiles

refl 1868 Miss Braddon *Dead-Sea Fruit* i, The mobile mouth will wreathe itself into such a smile that [etc]

†7. a. To take (something) by force, to wrest or seize. *Obs. rare*

1590 C. S *Right Relig* 11 To wreath from Princes their crownes is more impossible *Ibid.* 15 Authoritie to wreath from kinges their crownes

†b. To rend or tear. *Obs.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II i 104 If it should happen to haue lighted on any part of the shippe, it would rent and wreth sayles, mast, shroudes and shippe and all in manner like a wyth. 1606 N. B[axter] *Sydney's Ourania* E j, The stemme of an Oke in peeces they wreath 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 487 Lyons doe not onely bite, but also wreath and teare the wounds

III. *intr.* **8.** To undergo writhing, twisting, or deviation; to diverge or swerve, to bend, turn, or coil Also with *round*.

1584 R Scot *Discov Witchcr* XII VII 225 From their course the starres doo wreath, And soules she coniure can. 1599 T Cutwode *Caltha Poet.* (Roxb) XXXI, The Bay tree . seems to sigh And with the wanton wind to wrig & wreath, against the god. 1603 G Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 64 Sometymes the same [vein of limestone] is found to wreath to the northe and southe *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII 236 Aiax a farre greater stone lift vp, and, wreathing round, With all his body layd to it, he sent it forth 1821 Clare *Vill Minstr* II. 190 Downy bents, that to the air did wreathe. 1878 Susan Phillips *On Seaboard* 60 Where the lithe brown sea flowers wreathe and sway

fig. 1849 C Bronte *Shirley* III 151 Beauty is never so beautiful as when, if I teaze it, it wreathes back on me with spirit 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* XLIX, The lightest wave of thought shall lisp, The fancy's tenderest eddy wreathe.

†b To become involved or intertwined. *Obs*

1631 Brathwait *Eng Gentlew* Table †2, The Iuie while it is winding, decayes the plant, with which it is wreathing

9. To assume the form of, circle in the manner of, a wreath. Also *fig*

1776 J Barclay *Par Psalms* 88 The flames of fire shall round him wreathe. 1814 Byron *To Belshazzar* II, Go! dash the roses from thy brow—Gray hairs but poorly wreathe with them. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp* (1856) 444 A strange, palpable obscurity, wreathing up in long strata to the northward 1867 Morris *Jason* VII 595 Real fire of pine-wood Wreathing around my body greedily 1875 Stedman *Vict Poets* III (1887) 81 The weary penman who could send a smile wreathing from Land's End to John o' Groats

b. *Sc.* To form into, assume the shape of, a snowdrift or snow-wreath

1861 R Quinn *Heather Lintie* (1863) 43 We'd na be rad o' scath fra wather, Though snaw was wreathin'. 1887 *Suppl Jamieson* 280/1 The snaw was wraithin' in the glen

10. Of flour or meal, in milling: To hug the eye of the millstone so closely as to hinder its descent.

1891 *Cent Dict.* s v

Wreathed (rīðd), *ppl. a.* [f Wreathe *v.* + -ed 1. Cf. next and Writhed *ppl a.*]

1. Formed by or as by wreathing, writing, twisting, or twining; arranged or disposed in coils, curves, or twists, contorted, twisted.

In frequent use from *c* 1590 to *c* 1630

c 1530 Tindale *Exod.* XXVIII 14 Thou shalt make cheynes off fine golde lynkeworke and wrethed, and fasten the wrethed cheynes to the hokes. 1535 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 127 My ij wrethed rynges of gold 1587 A Day *Daphnis & Chloe* (1890) 14 Yong rammes with their wreathed hornes. 1605 B Jonson *Masque* Blackness P 1 Musique made out of wreathed shells. 1608 Sir H Plat *Garden of Eden* (1653) 142 Winding the young stock about the stick, it will grow in a wreathed form 1665 G Havers *P della Valle's Trav E India* 114 [The] Diadem might have been of wreath'd Linnen, or Gold, or other solid matter *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet Wks 1721 IV 273 Unicorns.. with their terrible wreath'd Hornes 1743 Davidson *Virgil, Aeneid* VIII 351 A chain of wreathed gold 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* I x, The Eagle unremittingly assailed The wreathed Serpent. 1820 P Nicholson *Staircases* p IV, The geometrical construction of the wreathed part of the Rail 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* XX, The short and proudly wreathed lip. 1908 [Miss Fowler] *Betw Trent & Ancholme* 362 The fog at times lies wreathed, white and still

fig c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps* CXIX. D III, From falshoods wreathed way, O save me, Lord. 1846 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1903) 95 Whence flowed the tones Of silver lyres, And many voices in wreathed swell.

†b Corrugated; wrinkled. *Obs.*

1567 Maplet *Gr Forest* 42 The Fig tree, all his Wood not so plaine, as wrethed & wrinckled 1656 Beale *Heref Orchards* (1657) 12 You shall find the better-tasted fruit to be more wrethed or wrinckled

c Formed by wreathing the countenance.

1633 Milton *L'Allegro* 28 Nods, and Becks, and Wreathed Smiles.

†2 Crossed, folded; also, having the arms folded.

1588 Shaks *L L L* IV. iii 135 Longauile Did neuer lay his wreathed armes athwart His louing bosome, to keepe downe his heart 1595 Markham *Sir R. Grenvile* iv, Thetis . with wreath'd armes 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Another .walks off melancholic, and stands wreath'd As he were pinn'd up to the arras.

3 a. Of columns, etc · Twisted or shaped in a screw-like form; contorted.

1624 Wotton *Elem Archit* 31 Wreathed, and Vined, and Figured Columnes, which our Author himselfe condemneth *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 25 Mar 1644, Some of the columns wreathed, others spiral 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract Build.* 596 Wreathed columns, such as are twisted in the form of a screw 1842 Gwilt *Archit* 1053 *Wreathed columns* are very appropriately called contorted columns.

†b Having a spirally-grooved bore; rifled *Obs.*

1681 R Cromwell *Let.* in *Eng Hist Rev* (1898) XIII. 96 The little gun..is not so propper for shott it being a wreathed barrell

4. Formed or combined by twining or interweaving; entwined, intertwined

1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 8 A banquet vnder a wreathed arbor of Laurell, Iessemen, Holly, and Iuy *Ibid*, A banke of wrethed boughes. 1633 T Adams *Exp. 2 Pet* II 4 524 These chaines, were they of cords, of wreathed trees, of iron, might bee burst asunder 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Wreath* I A Wreathed garland of deserved praise. 1688 Holme *Armoury* II 468/2 Two Serpents in Fesse to the sinister; wreathed, respecting. *Ibid*, Two Snakes wreathed in pale. 1795 H. Tooke *Purley* II. 256 A *raddle* hedge, is a hedge of twisted or wreathed twigs or boughs 1817 *Dugdale's Monasticon* I. 1 Here St. Joseph erected,. of wreathed twigs, the first Christian

oratory in England. 1828 TENNYSON *Lover's Tale* II. 43 They vanish'd Beneath the bower of wreathed eglantines. *transf.* 1782 WARTON *On Sir J. Reynolds's Painted Window* 24 Where Superstition with capricious hand In many a maze the wreathed window plann'd.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 60 A rosy sanctuary will I dress With the wreath'd trellis of a working brain

5. Covered, decked, or encompassed by a wreath or wreaths; garlanded.

1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 33 When from this wreathed tomb shall I awake? 1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II 76 Byron's wild and wicked travesty hits the Laureate [*sc.* Southey] hard on his wreathed head. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 6/2 The wreathed coffin was conveyed ..to the burial ground.

b. *Her.* Encircled *with a twisted band or wreath.*

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 473/2 A Flower de Lis Wreathed, or in the middle Wreathed *Ibid* 393/2 A Sarazens Head wreathed about the temples. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 143/2 Heads are also blazoned wreathed or banded, as the case may be.

c. In the specific names of birds (see quots.).

Frequently used by Latham

1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. 358 Wreathed Hornbill; ..on the top of the upper mandible is an appendage rounded at top. 1785 *Ibid.* V. 216 Wreathed Plover; ..round the crown runs a list of white, encircling the head like a wreath. 1819 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* XI. 488 Wreathed Pinvian. *Pinvianus coronatus*, ..[= Latham's] Wreathed Plover. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VII. 140 Wreathed Warbler... From the eye round to the nape a white line, passing backwards, and surrounding it as a wreath at the back part.

Hence **Wrea·thedness.** *rare*⁻⁰.

1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Contorteousness*, wreathedness.

Wreathen (rī·ðn), *ppl. a.* Also 4–6 wrethen, 5 -yne, -in, (?) wrethe. [ME. *wrēðen*, normal variant of *wrīðen*, pa. pple. of *wrīðen* WRITHE *v.* Cf. WRETHEN *ppl. a.*]

1. = WREATHED *ppl. a.* 1.

a. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5526 All þe watir of þe werd [to him seemed] bot as a wrethen neddre. 1401–2 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 393, vj libr. de wrethyn candell, xr. *a* 1450 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 85 My baselard has3t a wrethin hafte. 1465 *Will of Pachett* (Somerset Ho), A wrethyne ryngе of golde. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur* II. 310 Great gilte Candilsteks costid withe wrethin shanks. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 207 b, Veluet..fret with flowers of Siluer, and small twigges of wrethen worke. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iv. 5 Mercure with his wrethin wand. 1887 *Suppl Jamieson* 280 Wrethin' strae-ropes.

β. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Exod.* XXVIII. 22 Chaynes of pure golde and wreathen worke. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* I. Wks. (1912) 7 The Bel-weather ..by the force of his wreathen hornes..slew him. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 243 Many.. are the Epithets which are giuen to Snakes, as ..Gorgonean, wreathen, slyding. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XXVIII. 14 Thou shalt make ..two chaines of pure gold..; of wreathen worke shalt thou make them. 1792 *Mass. Mag* Nov, Imagination very easily giving them [*sc.* stalactites] pedestals and chapiters, and even wreathen work. 1871 J. HAY *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 154 Wreathen amulet Forged against sword-stroke 1872 RUSKIN *Aratra Pentelici* 51 The wreathen work of its doors, ..the foliage of its capitals. 1875 — *Fors Clav.* lviii. 288 The pierced fractional coins will only bear a chased wreathen fillet. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* li, The glorious woods of wreathen gold..all were mine.

Comb. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 566 Wreathen-podded Whitlowgrass. [Grows in] Fissures of limestone rocks.

2. Formed or arranged by or as by twining or interweaving; entwined, intertwined.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. ix. § 21. 81 Their Oratory, built onely of wrethen wands. 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon.* 58 To build a Church or Oratorie of wreathen wands. 1713 COUNTESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 39 The Flowers..In wreathen Garlands dropt agen On Lucullus. *a* 1850 in Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Orders* (1852) 45 A church of wreathen wands.

Wreather (rī·ðəɹ). [f. WREATHE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which wreathes, twists, or twines. Also *transf.*

1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV 62 To proue you wresters and wrethers of Gods holy worde. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 5 Pityocamtes, that is to say, a wreather or bower of pine apple trees. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Wrijter*, an Extorter, a Wreather, or a Wrester. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 14 Sleep,..Soft closer of our eyes! ..Wreather of poppy buds, and weeping willows!

Wreathing (rī·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of twisting or contorting; the fact of writhing; an instance of this

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Torsement*, a wreathing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 223 Leauing their mouings free, which yet..shall come to the end which God hath listed to appoint vnto them, whatsoeuer windings and wreathings they seeme to themselues to make. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 34 By the wreathing of their bodies..they seek to avoid the pursuer. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. v. 8 Touching the Contorsion or Wreathing of the recurrent Nerve. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks Nat.* 130 The Earth-Worm..by a sort of wreathing, takes hold of the Ground with its small Feet. 1794 R. J. SULIVAN *View Nat.* II. 456 The sun,. whose oblique course is not unaptly represented by the wreathings of a snake. 1800 *Med. Jrnl* III. 451 The attendants told me, from the wreathing of her body.., that she would soon have another fit. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 260 [Steam] With tressy wreathings playing in the air 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. 23 Mid the wreathings of the vapour dim The goddess grew in glory visible.

fig 1612 SHELTON *Quix* I. IV vi. (1620) 345 His Friend did notable injurie to their amitie in searching out wreathings and ambages in the discovery of his most hidden thoughts to him. 1641 FANNANT *True Relat Parl. Rich. II*, 37 Those infinit wreathings of contention.

b. *concr.* That which is wreathed or twisted.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xiii. 449 And for these grafts it is ynough, if euerie one of them, haue one good eielet or two about the wreathing 1634 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (ed 2) XII 110 To Painter, for the picturing of some exquisit arme, leg, torse or wreathing of the body

†2. A wresting of the sense or meaning of something. *Obs.*

1628 PRYNNE *Cens Corens* 67 Which is a grosse abuse, a wreathing, a peruerting of the Scriptures

3. The action or fact of entwining or intertwining; an instance of this.

1553 [see WRAPPING *vbl. sb.* 1 b] 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. xii. 53 Boughes and braunches. did dilate 'Their clasping armes, in wanton wreathings intricate. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. ii. (1682) 32 In strings there is required either wreathing or some texture of component parts 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry of Children* VIII, Let them touch each other's hands, in a fresh wreathing Of their tender human youth! *a* 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age of Fathers* (1903) II 23 The wreathing of a garland for the Penates.

4. The action of investing with a wreath.

1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. IX 137 The operations of wreathing and unwreathing must here have been performed by the soldiers symbolically

Wrea·thing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That wreathes, twists, or twines; enwreathing.

1697 DRYDEN *State Innoc* III 16 When your kind Eyes look'd languishing on mine, And wreathing Arms did soft embraces joyn. 1697 — *Virg Past* IV 22 Unbidden Earth shall wreathing Ivy bring 1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* 280 To cast from off her Brow the wreathing Green. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor* vi, In red and wreathing columns flash'd The flame 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* XIV, [To] see the wreathing water in the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 327 The wreathing mists and wandering clouds of such a day.

†2. *Wreathing-team*, part of the gear of a plough. Perhaps an error for *wrethen* WREATHEN *ppl a*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 5 He muste haue his ploughe and his horses, and the geare that belongeth to them, bowes, yokes, landes, stylkynges, wrethynge-temes

Hence **Wrea·thingly** *adv.*

1845 J. C. MANGAN *German Anthol.* II. 59 That lone Gate which the tall wild weeds encircle wreathingly. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug 542 [The smoke] falls wreathingly upon the face of the sleeping child

Wreathless (rī·ðles), *a.* [f. WREATH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no wreath, destitute or devoid of a wreath or wreaths.

1825 COLERIDGE *Work without Hope* XX With lips unbrightened, wreathless brow, I stroll. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball* 139 While youth with burning lips and wreathless hair Sang toward the sun 1903 *Daily Chron* 30 March 5/7 The almost clandestine removal of the coffin, wreathless and flowerless to the numbered luggage-van.

Wreathlet (rī·ðlet). [f as prec. + -LET.] A small wreath.

1833 *Blackw. Mag* XXXIV. 258 From that Wreath he has woven wreathlets. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 491 These tiny wreathlets wandered hither and thither. 1887 [C. MACKAY] *Twin Soul* I. xxii. 235 The blue smoke curled in beautiful wreathlets to the sky.

Wreathy (rī·ði), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.]

1. Of the form of a wreath, coil, or twisted band, marked or characterized by convolution, twisting, or twining; wreathing, curling.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXIII. § 1. 203 A vast multitude of seuerall little ioyntes, and wreathy labyrinthes of nature. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 3) III xxiii 135 That famous one [*sc.* horn] which is preserved at St Dennis near Paris, hath wreathy spires, and cochleary turnings about it. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *Fugitive Verses* (1840) 3 Slowly mounts the smoke in wreathy clouds. *Ibid* 110 Wreathy folds. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Nournahal* 121 Those wreathy, Red Sea shells, Where Love himself, of old, lay sleeping. *a* 1851 MOIR *Evening Tranquillity* vi, Above yon cottage..The wreathy smoke ascends 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVI. (1856) 332 The long, wreathy brown clouds

transf. 1784–5 *Ann Reg., Poetry* 137 Wreathy smiles, and roseate pleasures, Are thy richest, sweetest treasures. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 513 The very foam of the sea, flung in all its wreathy airiness from the crest of a wave.

2 Decked with a wreath or wreathing.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV. 438 The Bacchanalian Dames. houl about the Hills, and shake the wreathy Spear.

b. *Her.* (See quot.) *rare*⁻⁰.

1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.*, *Tortilly*,..a term applied to Ordinaries which are wreathed; the term *wreathy* is also found

3. Of the nature of, forming or constituting, a wreath or garland. Also *transf.*

1718 ROWE tr *Lucan* 181 Her bristling Locks the wreathy Fillet scorn. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VI. 152 Around his loins the verdant cincture spreads A wreathy foliage *c* 1750 R. CUMBERLAND in *Mem.* (1806) 62 The victim beast, With all its wreathy honours on its head 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III 90 On Carmel's brow the wreathy vine Had all its honours shed 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser III 146 A wilderness of blossom, interwoven, intertwined, wreathy, garlandy 1830 [see GARLANDY *a.*], 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* XVII 59 His forehead chapleted green with wreathy hop.

Wreat(t, obs. Sc. forms of WRITE *sb.*¹

†Wrecche, *v. Obs* [OE. *wreccan* (*wreahte*, *wrehte*; *wreaht*, *wrehi*) to arouse, undertake, raise. Cf MDu *wrecken*, NFris *wräkt* to waken, *wraken* (adj.) awake.] *trans.* To rouse, arouse; to bring to life.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XXVIII 193 Ne sceal he no ðæt an don ðæt he ana wacize, ac he sceal eac his friend wreccean [*v.r.* wreccan] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XI 241 We feollan on slæpe., ac he læt þurh-wacol., and wrehte us siððan *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 106 Þo hit bycom þat he hayhte [= hatched] & of his eyre briddes wrauhte [*Cott* wrazte].

Wrecche, Wreche, etc : see WRETCH, etc.

Wrecful, variant of WRACKFUL *a.*² *Obs.*

†Wreche, *sb Obs.* Forms *α* 3 wræche, 3–6 wreche, 4–6 wrech, 4 wriechе, 4–5 wreeche, 5 wreach. *β.* 3–4 wrache, 5 wrach. *γ.* 4–5 wreoche (4 vreoche), 5–6 wretche. [The normal representative of an OE. *wrǽc* (with palatal *c*) fem., of which however the existing texts present no example which can be definitely distinguished from *wrǽc* neut, WRACK *sb.*¹ (A possible instance occurs in *Riddles* II. 4, if the reading *wræce* is correct.) The vowel of *wrǽc* (—earlier **wrāk-jō*) corresponds to that of OFris *wrêke*, *wrêtse* (NFris. *wrêk*, *wrak*), OS. *wrâka*, *wrêka* (MLG. *wrâke*; MDu. *wrâke*, Du. *wraak*), OHG. *râhha* (MHG. *râche*, G. *rache*), Goth. *wrēkei*.

The *β*-forms partly represent a south-eastern variant of *wrǽcche*, and are partly due to confusion with *wrake* WRAKE *sb*; the *γ*-forms show assimilation (in some instances merely graphic) to *wrecche* WRETCH *sb* The normal spelling, if the word had survived into modern English, would have been *wreach* or *wreech*.]

1. Retributive punishment; vengeance; = WREAK *sb* 1.

In very frequent use from *c* 1290 to *c* 1450

α. *c* 1200 ORMIN Introd. 19 Forr þatt wass mikell wræche wiss þatt all folc for till helle *c* 1205 LAY. 29582 Vre drihte his wreche sende an wræstliche þan folke *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 552 So cam on werlde wieche and wrake *a* 1333 W. HEREBERT in *Relig Lyrics 14th C* (1924) 20 Nou, dame, ich þe byseche At þ like day of wreche. Spek uor me 13. *E. E. Allit P* B 230 3et wrathed not þe wy3, ne þe wrech sa3tled *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 625 The wieche of god hym smoot so cruelly, That thurgh his body wikked wormes crepte. *c* 1400 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton, 1483) III VIII 55 Euer haue they in theyr hertes holden wreeche and rancour 1477 NORTON *Ord Alch* 1 in *Ashm* (1652) 15 For doubt of such pride and wreach, He must be ware that will this Science teach *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 469 To kepe þis place from wreche.

Personif 1413 *Pol Poems* 53 Euere by troupe stondes wreche, For wreche is goddis champioun. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 698 in *Macro Plays* 58 Let se cum in, Indignacion & Sturdynes, Wreche, & Dyscorde expres.

β. *c* 1200 [see 1 b β] *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* (H.) 1560 The eyghte day betokynth gret wrache. 13. *E E Allit. P* B 204 He forȝet alle his fre þewes, & wex wod to þe wrache, for wrath at his hert *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 1 36 And for wrach schuld falle on hymselfe yn party, þerfor [etc] 1535 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xii 315 b/1 Some [bees] for grete wrath and desyre of wiache stingethe soo depe, that [etc]

γ. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1585 þus him vel vrecche of god, vor he þe apostles slou *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 658 Leef on hym that strengor is, For doute of more wrecche [*rimes* teche, leche] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I 253 Anon þe pride of Romayns, oþer som oþer wrecche of God all myȝti falleþ vppon hem. *a* 1470 H PARKER *Dives & Pauper* (W de W. 1496) I. XXIX 67/2 Harde wi etche was comyng but yf they wolde amende them of her falshode. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. (1811) 147 Hir eyen dystylled dropes of blode, the which, in token of Goddes wretche, in yᵗ boke remayne at this day.

b. In the phr. *to do*, *have*, *make*, *nim*, *seek*, and esp *take wreche*. (Cf. WREAK *sb.* 1 b)

α. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 29 3ef þu wreche ne secst hwannē þu time siest *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 107 in *O. E Hom.* I 197 3if þu heuedest wreche inumen of mine luðernesse *c* 1275 *Duty of Christians* 56 in *O. E Misc* 143 Elles vre louerd god on vs wulle don wreche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1334 Ichabbe of him wreche inou, wanne he bireȝ min oie *a* 1300 in *E. E. P* (1862) 4 Tak wrech of sinful man. 13 *K. Horn* 1292 (Harl MS), þat lond ichulle þorhreche & do mi fader wreche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 He heþ ynome to lite wreche. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 3404 [They] þouȝt manli to make wreche here lorde to queme. *c* 1425 *Eng Cong. Ireland* 120 Yn hope þat god shold take wrech of ham. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6396 Generides, youre lord, now besech On this mater to doo som wrech *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XII. 244 Be war lest god wele taken wreche *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* II (1811) 24 This Appolyn toke wreche of theim that spoyled the goddes & theyr Temples 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 138 To take wrech for the cruell murder of his nevew.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 He nam stronge wrache þer-of. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng* 724 in Ritson *Metr Rom.* II 300 Hou schulde he esperen eni mon Wen he of bestes wrache nom?

2. An act or instance of vengeance; = WREAK *sb.* 2.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 641 On wreche ðat sal 3et wurðen sent, wan al ðis werld wurðe brent *Ibid* 2985 Ðe ðridde wreche dede aaron Bi-foren ðe king pharaon. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 229 Fro heuen to helle þat hatel schor laste. Þis hit was a brem brest & a byge wrache. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 329 Egipte was i smyte wiþ ten grete wreches. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxi. (Tollem MS), God sente mo wreches upon þe Egyptians þan ten. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5943 (Trin), Fast on god þo gon þei cal To delyuer þe folke of þat vreche *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 241 By reason of a wreche done. vpon one of Kinge Wyllyams knyghtes.

3. Affliction or calamity, deep distress, misery.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3396 3et sal ðe kinde of amalech Ben al fled dun in deades wrech. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 60 Thinke on your wreche and your daunger. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 138 Lord of loue For þe was set sely sacrynge, To winne þe world þat was in wreche. *c* 1450 *Ludus Coventriæ* 327 Cryst hath us wonnyn owt of wreche 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Siþ þat deuelis be dampned, & ful of wreche of helle

b *To go to wreche*, to go to wrack. *rare*⁻¹.

13 *Body & Soul* 242 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343 Thyn other thing, nou thou art ded, Al schal geynliche gon to wreche.

†Wreche, *v Obs rare.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans* To rescue or deliver, = WREAK *v.* 5 d.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 16076 þat bischop

cam, his folk to preche, þer Cristendam fro Paen wreche [*v r* to reche]

2 *refl* To avenge (oneself).

1398 TREVISA *Glanvil De P. R.* XVIII vii (Bodl. MS), þe bore takeþ herte and strengþe to wreche hym of his adversarye wiþ his tuskes

3 To give effect to (wrath, etc) ; = WREAK *v.* 3

c 1420 LYDG *Ballad Commend Our Lady* 41 Or þe wycked fend his wrath up on us wreche [*rime* leche].

Hence † **Wre cher,** an avenger (*of* some wrong).

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* VIII 3 þat þou destruȝe þe enemy and þe wrecher [L *ultorem*] of Adam sinne

† **Wre cheful,** *a. Obs* Also 3-4 wrech- ; 4 wrac(c)h-, 5 wreechful. [f. WRECHE *sb.* + -FUL. Cf. WREAKFUL *a*] Vengeful ; revengeful

c 1290 *St Edmund* 333 in *S Eng Leg* I. 309 God nis nouȝt so wiechful ase men weneth 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 377 Seyntes and halowes of þis lond beeþ more wrecheful þan seyntes of oþer londes 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* XVIII. XII (B M Add MS), No creature is more wrecheful þan is þe bee whanne he is ywraþþed *a* 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) 1 Thess IV. 6 God is wrachful of alle suche men. *c* 1410 *Lantern of Light* 99 He smytiþ not to venge is owene wreechful herte but to do þe wille of God & saue his neibours soule.

Wrecht, obs. Sc form of WRIGHT *sb.*1

Wreck (rek), *sb.*1 Forms· [1-3 wrec (1 werec, waerece, warec), 2 wrech, 3-4 wrek, 3 wreck-, 4 wreck,] 3, 5–6 wrek, 5–7 wrekke, wrecke, 6- wreck [a. AF *wrec, wrech, wrek* (also *werec, waerec, warec,* whence F. *varech, varec* VAREC), a ON. **wrec, *wrek* (Norw and Icel. *rek* n), f the stem of *wrekan* to drive: see WREAK *v* , and cf WRACK *sb*2 The AF. word is also the source of med L. *weccum, warectum* The ON variant **wreke* (Icel. *rekr*) is represented in English by the obsolete WREKE. Another French form appears in VRAIC.]

I 1. *Law.* That which is cast ashore by the sea in tidal waters ; esp. goods or cargo as thrown on land by the sea from a wrecked, stranded, or foundered vessel. Occas *wreck of the sea* (med.L *wreccum maris,* AF. *wrec* or *wreck de mer*), † *wreck of the king* (med.L. *wrech regis*). Cf SHIPWRECK *sb.* 1, SHIPBRECHE.

[1077 WM I in *Chron Abb Ramsey* (Rolls) 201 Bramcestre ..cum omni maris ejectu quod nos *wrec* [v r *waerec*] nominamus 1175-6 *Pipe Roll Hen. II* (1904) 83 Quia accepit wrech regis 1200 K JOHN *Charter to Dunwich* in *Rotuli Chart* (1837) 51/2 De ewagio de wrec et lagan et de omnibus aliis consuetudinibus *a* 1268 BRACTON *De Leg* I XII (Rolls) I. 60 Item ubi non apparet dominus rei, sicut est de wrecco maris 1292 BRITTON I 216 Par fraunchises de aver wrek de mer trové en soen soil 1343 in *Rymer's Fœdera* (Rolls) II 11 1225 Wreccum maris tam de piscibus regalibus, quam de aliis rebus quibuscumque, ad terram ibidem projectis 1600 see JETSAM 1]

1228 in *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Wrek, weyf, stray, merchet, lecherwyt, blodewyt. *Ibid.* 57 Wrek et weyf, stray. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 311/2 Wrecke of the Sea, Weyves, Estraves 1477 *Paston Lett* III 211 Mastras Clere hath sen down hyr men, and with set alle the stuff and wrekke. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 205/1 The same Duc shall have.. Wrekke of the See, Tresour founde 1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1576) 229 If a ship were cast on shoare and were not repaired by syche as escaped on liue within a certaine time, this was taken for Wreck *Ibid.*, If from thencefoorth any one thing (being within the vessell) arriued on liue, then the ship and goods should not be seised for wrecke 1630 *Aldeburgh Rec.* in *N & Q.* May (1921) 427/2 Burying a man that came ashore when the Kings wreck came ashore 1651 tr *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1657) 24 The Kings Prerogative, chap 11. the King shall have Wreck of the Sea throughout the whole Realm 1666 *N. Riding Rec* VI 201 A warrant against 11 Britton men foi riotously taking a whale and other wrecke 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s.v, Wreck, antiently, not only comprehended goods from a perishing ship, but whatever else the sea cast upon land ; whether it were precious stones, fishes,..or the like 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I 283 If any persons take any goods so cast on shore, which are not legal wreck 1768 *Ibid* III 106 The court of the admiral [had] no manner of cognizance of any wreck of the sea for that must be cast on land before it becomes a wreck 1800 ADDISON *Amer Law Rep* 63 *Wreck,* in its legal signification, is confined to such goods as, after shipwreck at sea, are by the sea cast upon the land. 1821 *Act* 1-2 *Geo IV,* c. 75 § 26 That no person who may be entitled to Wreck of the Sea .shall be entitled to appropriate such Wreck or Goods until he [etc] 1866 *Daily Tel* 3 Nov , The more scrupulous deliver up their spoil to the receiver of wreck. 1888 J WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 687/1 As wreck in the last resort became crown property, it was never subject to forfeiture *Ibid* , Wreck was frequently granted to subjects as a franchise

2. = WRACK *sb*2 3, SEA-WRACK 2 a, VAREC 1. Latterly *Sc.* and *north. dial*

Cf *tangle wreck* TANGLE *sb*1 3, *sea-wrech* s v SEA-WRACK.

1499 *Promp Parv* (Pynson) s v b, Wrek of the see, *alga, norga.* 1500 *Ortus Vocab* B iij, *Alga, herba marina,* i e *illud quod mare projecit,* wrekke or frothe of the see 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc) 97 The grass, weeds and wreck, brought by the sea and left upon the sands 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s v , Wreck in some places is used to manure the ground 1752 in *Scots Mag* (1753) July 335/2 He was then employed in gathering wreck 1791 *Statist Acc Scotl* I 113 The shores [of Ayrshire] abound with rich sea-weed or wreck for manure. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 351 Sea-ware. driven upon the shore by the tides is commonly called *blown wreck* 1876 in *Cleveland Gloss.* Suppl 1894 K. HEWAT *Little Scottish World* VII 112 The 'Wreck Brethren' annually raised funds for their purposes and regulated the carting of the wreck.

b = WRACK *sb*2 3 b. Now *dial*

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 533/2 Wrek, of a dyke, or a fenne, or stondynge watyr, *utva.* 1742 *N Riding Rec.* VIII 242 The Treasurer to pay £1 for clearing away the wreck from How and Kirby Misperton Bridges 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* II 298 Our faces were concealed by the 'wreck' that covered the stones 1877-86 in Lincoln and Chesh glossaries 1884 G S STREATFIELD *Lincoln. & Danes* 376 Wreck, weeds and other rubbish floating down streams or on ditch water

c *Sc* and *dial* = WRACK *sb*2 3 c.

1743 R MAXWELL *Sel Trans Soc Improv Agric Scot* 11 Cause pull up and gather carefully the Wreck, or Roots of Weeds and Grass, into Heaps 1787 W. H MARSHALL *Norfolk* II 392 *Wreck,* dead undigested roots and stems of grasses and weeds in plowland 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Jan 59 A field where dung was applied amid mountains of wreck, or couch grass

3 A vessel broken, ruined, or totally disabled by being driven on rocks, cast ashore, or stranded ; a wrecked or helpless ship, the ruins or hulk of such. Occas. also *wreck of a ship*

[*c* 1290 *Fleta* I xliv (1647) 61 Item dicitur wreckum navis vel batellus fractus, de quibus nihil vivum evaserit] ?*a* 1500 *Chaucer's Man of Law's T* 415 Wks (1532) 24 b, The constable of the castel downe is fare To seen this wrecke, & al the shyp he sought 1611 COTGR , *Vuaresgue,* a wrecke, or ship cast away 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* 1. 67 Charybdis is a Gulf which violently attracting all Vessells that come too nigh it, devoureth them, and casteth up their wrecks 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 80 He shall restore whatever Wrecks may happen on his Goasts 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 189, I could plainly see the Wreck of a Ship cast away in the Night 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 14 The Ship is a perfect Wreck 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr* III 669 Three .from the wreck on oars and rafts descend 1805 J. TURNBULL *Voy. World* (1813) 391 The ship struck upon a reef of rocks , and shortly became a total wreck 1812 J WILSON *Isle of Palms* I 32 Fast the miserable Ship Becomes a lifeless wreck 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* LXXIX, The wreck of a little coasting craft still lay about two hundred yards to sea.

fig. and in fig context. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 386 To the fair haven of my native home, The wreck of what I was, fatigu'd, I come 1796 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 350 Such is the person you come to see, or rather the wreck of what was never a first-rate vessel 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I 322 All of manhood in him had given way and left him a stranded wreck. 1885 TENNYSON *The Wreck* 5 My life itself is a wreck, I am flung from the rushing tide of the world as a waif of shame

b An unserviceable or crazy old vessel.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec 5/1 There are too many of these old wrecks [= barges] on the river.

4 a. *Law* A piece or article of wreckage; a fragment of a wrecked vessel or its cargo Freq. *pl*

1570 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 775 Wrecks and fyndalls floating, and the half of all wrecks and fyndalls 3ottsome. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 489/2 [Richard I] pardoned al wreckes by sea , releasing for euer al his right to the same 1579 [RASTELL.] *Termes Lawes* 187 b, The Lorde shall haue that as a wreck of ye sea 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* I XXV. (1663) 167 The Question is, whether the Goods bee . called Spoils or Wrecks. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict* s v *Lagan,* [If] these Goods are cast away upon the Land, they are then a Wreck. *Ibid,* s v , It was usual to seise and forfeit Wrecks to the King, only when no Owner could be found. 1768 [see 1]

b. Without article. = WRECKAGE 2.

1744 *Gentl Mag* 616/2 Several chests, broken masts, and other pieces of wreck floating in the sea 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Narr Loss Transports* 34 The Chissel-bank was strewn with pieces of wreck, and piles of plundered goods 1815 *Ann Reg.,Chron.* 42 Six men reached the shore upon planks, being much bruised by the surf and wreck 1833 REDDING *Shipwrecks* I 194 All the crew believed the ship was crushed to pieces, but no wreck floated up 1865 SWINBURNE *Felise* 80 [Such things] As the sea feeds on, wreck and stray and castaway

5. A drifted or tossed-up mass; a large heap; a great quantity; an abundance Now *north dial.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* II 34 Where Chesill lifts Her ridged snake-like sands, in wrecks and smouldring drifts 1683 G. M[ERITON] *Yorks Dial.* 15 There's sike a wreck, it [*sc.* corn] liggs all down o'th Land . 1846 BROCKETT *N C Words* (ed 3), *Wreck,* a great quantity. as a confused heap. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 224/1, I saw wrecks on 't

6. That which remains *of* something that has suffered ruin, demolishment, waste, etc ; the dilapidated, disorganized, or disordered residue or remainder *of* anything. Also (*a*) with *a* and pl.

(*a*) 1713 ADDISON *Cato* V 1, But thou shalt flourish Unhurt amidst . The Wrecks of Matter, and the Crush of Worlds 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect* (Maitl Cl) 250 His freinds .got him, out of the wrecks of his estate, betwixt L 30 or L 40 *per annum* 1780 *Westm Mag* 371 He continued obstinate and mad, going over the wrecks of the house 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych* 493 An envy of the isles, a pleasure-house , It scarce seems now a wreck of human art. 1888 BRYCE *Amer.Commw* II lv 335 The Republican party was formed . out of the wrecks of the Whig party

(*b*) 1743 R BLAIR *Grave* 30 Names once famed, now dubious or forgot, And buried 'midst the wreck of things which were. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per Pic* IX, From the wreck of the hammock [she] made an occasional bed for herself on the floor. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVIII, Assisted with suggestions which they had since executed with the wreck of their fortunes. 1804 W. L. BOWLES *Spir Discov* III 46 My destined voyage, by the shores Of Asia, and the wreck of cities old 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. XXXI 255 There he was joined by the wreck of the consul's army 1854 R. S SURTEES *Handley Cr* LXXVI, As Mamma surveyed the wreck of luncheon.

transf and *fig* 1791 BURNS *Song of Death* III, Thou strik'st the dull peasant—he sinks in the dark, Nor saves e'en the wreck of a name 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* V. 109 He sheds A passing tear perchance upon the wreck Of earthly peace

b. The broken-down, debilitated, or emaciated form *of* a person. (Cf 7 b)

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I 225 It was, indeed, the wreck of her once noble lad 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de La Vallière* V III, These wrecks of man Worn to decay 1893 SELOUS *Trav S E Africa* 62 All the Portuguese here were mere wrecks of men—frail, yellow, and fever stricken

7 That which is in a state of ruin; anything that is broken down or has undergone wrecking, shattering, or dilapidation

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVI 62 Amid heaps Of mountain wreck, on either side thrown high, The tortuous channel wound 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* III, This wreck of ancient books and utensils. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* lv, Like a dam, the mighty wreck [*sc* of a bridge] Lay right athwart the stream 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* XX, Alas ! a crack, a flap, a rattle, and all forward was a mass of dangling wreck 1889 MRS. E KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I (1891) 4 What was left of the wreck had to be given up to creditors

fig 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser I. VIII. (1866) 145 The life hopes have become a wreck.

b. A person of undermined, shattered, or ruined constitution ; one who is debilitated by ill-health, hardship, etc. (Cf. 6 b)

1795-6 WORDSW *Borderers* I 336 *Osw* But how fare you? *He:* Well as the wreck I am permits 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* I XXXI, 'Yes,' continued the venerable wreck, after a short pause. 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II 335 It is easy to see you have suffered I an entire wreck, like myself 1899 E W. HORNUNG *Dead Men* XII, I was slowly dying of insomnia I was a nervous wreck. 1901 W R H. TROWBRIDGE *Lett of her Mother to Elsa* XXXI 154, I think I am in for influenza. I feel a perfect wreck.

8 [By misapprehension] = WRACK *sb*1 5 b

1787-9 WORDSW *Evening Walk* 306 No wreck of all the pageantry remains. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* IX 130 These ruins soon left not a wreck behind 1835 I TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* V 185 Other systems have . been swept away, leaving hardly a wreck behind

II. 9. The disabling or destruction of a vessel by any disaster or accident of navigation; loss of a ship by striking on a rock, stranding, or foundering, an instance of this; = SHIPWRECK *sb.* 2 *To make wreck* cf. MAKE *v.*1 64.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 507/1 Yf eny of the forseid Wares or Chaffares come into this Reame or Wales by wey of wrek 1477 *Paston Lett.* III 211 There is a grete chyppe go to wrekke be for Wynterton 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* I 4 This Arke by diuine prouidence. was gouerned from running to wreck 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron* II 490/1 That euery person makyng wrecke by sea, and comming alme to lande, shoulde haue all his goodes free 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II x 6 Learning his ship from those white rocks to saue, . Threatning vnheedie wrecke and rash decay. 1607 COWELL *Interpr* s v *Flotsen,* Jetson is a thing cast out of the shippe being in danger of wrecke. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt Conq. Granada* III 207 As Seamen, parting in a gen'ral wreck, When first the loosening planks begin to crack, Each catches one 1749 *Gentl. Mag* 396/1 The ill behaviour of his crew, and the bad condition of the ship occasioned its wreck. 1795 BURNS *O Mally's meek* III, Her two eyes Would keep a sinking ship frae wreck. 1809 R. WARNER *Tour Cornwall* 158 A range of rocks, the terrible scene of many a disastrous wreck 1845 C WILKES *Narr US Explor Exped* II 91 In leaving the harbour we had a narrow escape from wreck 1888 F HUME *Mme Midas* I Prol , We are shipwrecked sailors, and I will tell the story of the wreck

fig and in fig context. 1564 BULLEIN *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 93 The ship of fooles. wanteth a good Pilot, the storme, the rocke, and the wrecke at hand. 1770 COWPER *Let* 25 Sept , The storm of sixty three made a wreck of the friendships I had contracted

b *Stock Exchange* (See first quot.)

1876 'E. PINTO' *Ye outside Fools!* 360 A *Corner, Pool, Clique, Ring* are all terms equivalent to a *Rig* or *Wreck. Ibid.* 408 The seductive interest of Rigs and Wrecks

10 The action of subverting or overthrowing an established order of things, etc. ; the fact of being brought to disaster ; downfall, overthrow, ruin.

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* 494 He came into Mesopotamia, not without plaine daunger and wrecke to the state 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* XXV, Then all the woes and wrecks which I abide, as meanes of blisse I gladly wil embrace. 1608 *Great Frost* ad fin , Being , thus round beset with the horrors of so present a wreck, he fell down on his knees. 1763 J BROWN *Poetry & Music* V 78 The most celebrated bards of ancient Greece, whose songs have perished in the wreck of time 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III III, Proud of calamity, we will enjoy the wreck of wealth 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd & Is* Introd (1846) I 23 The wreck of their ancient liberties 1839 TALFOURD *Glencoe* I 1, You come To share the wreck of the Macdonalds 1885 J PAYN *Talk of Town* I 182 It was not that she feared to risk the wreck of her own happiness.

fig. 1793 BURNS '*Where are the joys*' IV, A' that has caused this wreck in my bosom, Is Jenny

b. The action of wrecking or breaking apart; the fact of being materially wrecked or ruined; destruction or demolition.

1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 166 P 2 Books, which..may last as long as the Sun and Moon, and perish only in the general Wreck of Nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) I 25 The manner in which he relieves the earth from this universal wreck 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I XXIX. 376 In accounting for these extraordinary accumulations of broken coal we may undoubtedly refer their origin to the wreck of the regular seams. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 31 During thunderous wreck to the two hostile vessels 1886 J BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 73 *Wreck,* a break-down, as in a shaft or on an incline.

c In the phr. *to go to wreck* (*and ruin*).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II 542 Our fained shields and wepons then they found, And our discording voice they

knew. We went to wreck, with nomber ouerlayd 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par Mark* v 11-17 The flocke goeth to wrecke and vtterly perisheth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 676 All things els about him went to wreck. 1721 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* (1840) 65, I saw our men go to wreck. 1789 BURNS *Elegy on Year 1788* 4 A Towmont, sirs, is gane to wreck! ? 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk. Wks.* 1858 I. 126 To wreck goes every notion or feeling that divides the brave man from the brave 1877 BLACK *Green Past* i, The whole estate is going to wreck and ruin. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl* xxviii, Here you are in a bad way: ship lost, your whole business gone to wreck

elapt 1782 BURNS *'No Churchman am I'* v, A letter inform'd me that all was to wreck.

III. 11. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *wreck buoy, case, chart, flag*; objective and instrumental, as *wreck-finder, raiser, -seeker*; † *wreck-fishing, -raising, -threatening*; also *wreck-devoted, -strewn*.

1874 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. 109 *Wreck buoys are painted green. 1892 MARSDEN *Sel. Pleas* p. xlii, In 1377 a *wreck case was tried before justices 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit* No 2747, Large *wreck chart of the British Isles for 1861. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v iv. 42 A *wreck-devoted seaman thus might pray To the deaf sea. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 7/2 (citing *N. Y. Tribune*), The wreck of a coal barge was first located. Two boats, termed '*wreck-finders', then, by means of derricks or suction pumps raise the coal to the surface. 1674 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 310 This Invention of *Wreck-fishing (by Sir Edmund Curtis), for the Recovery of His Majesty's Ten, cast away before Ostend. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 8/4 The Thames Conservancy have hoisted their green '*wreck flag', warning all craft to steer clear of the debris. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 36 Wharfinger, Wharf Agent, . *Wreck Raiser. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 The *wreck-raising vessels that are to make an attempt to save some of Admiral Cervera's unfortunate squadron. 1843 CAPT MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxvii, The unconscientious *wreck-seeker of a captain. 1821 SHELLEY *The Fugitives* 21 The Earth is like Ocean, *Wreck-strewn and in motion. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 620 Inaccessible *Wreck-threatening Staten Land's o'erhanging shore.

b. Attrib. in names of persons having, or appointed to take, charge of wreck or wreckage, as **wreck commissioner, -master.**

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Lee*), *Wreck-Master*, a master of a wreck. *a* 1858 in Grant *Rep. Wrecking Bahamas* 77 The first-licensed wreck-master boarding a vessel wrecked, stranded, or in distress shall..become the master of all wreckers employed on such vessel, and shall be styled the 'wreck-master' 1876 *Act* 39-40 *Vict.* c. 80 § 29 It shall be the duty of a wreck commissioner, to hold any formal investigation into a loss. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., *Receivers of wrecks* (in Great Britain), *wreck-masters* (in New York and Texas), officers whose duty [etc.]. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 70 Instructions for the handling of explosives..should be placed in the hands of the railroad staff, including wreckmasters

c. Special Combs., as **wreck-fish**, the stone-bass; † **wreck-goods** *Sc.*, goods cast ashore from a wreck; † **wreck-make**, *poet.* that which causes wrecks; **wreck-ware** *Sc.*, **-weed**, = sense 2; **wreck-wood**, wood washed up or ashore from a wreck; also *attrib.*; **wreck-works**, salvage-works for raising a wreck or wrecks.

1880 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 18 This fish, is called in Devonshire, *Wreck fish, because it follows floating timbers. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 270 Special Line, furnished with all accessories, used in fishing for Stone Bass or Wreck-fish 1693 STAIR *Institl.* (ed. 2) Alph. Index K 2, *Wreck-goods become Escheat as Publick. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. 1. § 13 Wreck-goods, were not claimed as escheat, but secured for the owners. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 And Caulons castels we doe spy, with Scylla the *wreckmake. 1865 WAY *Promp. Parv.* 533 *note*, On the coasts of Scotland sea-weed is called '*wreck-ware'. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* x, One whom the sea flung forth as *wreck-weed. *Ibid.* v, The *wreck-wood that the callants brought in yesterday. 1843 *Times* 25 July 3/2 The mast is still standing, and very little wreck-wood has driven from her. 1895 QUILLER COUCH *Wandering Heath* 5 The rain drove, aslant like threads of gold silk in the shine of the wreckwood fire. 1903 E. CHILDERS *Riddle of Sands* xx, The *wreck-works were evidently what they purported to be.

† **Wreck**, *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [var. of WRACK *sb* 3, after prec.] 'Pelf'; 'dross'; = WRACK *sb.*[3] 1 b

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractatis* Wks. (S T S) I 8 Hauand regarde to the wrek of this warld or lustis of thair bodyis *a* 1568 BLYTH in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunt. Club) 321/11 Ane wreche sall haif no mair, Bot ane schort scheit at heid and feit, For all his wrek and wair

† **Wreck**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Alteration of WREAK *sb*: cf. WRECK *v*[2]] Vengeance; revenge.

1592 *Legh's Armory* 96 b, His irefull heart straight braided out wrothfull wordes of wrecke [1562 wreke] and reuenge. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 16 Ah cruell hand, and hart That worket such wrecke on her.

Wreck, obs. erron. var. RACK *sb*[1] 3.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* III. 30 Why did you raise me to the heighth of Joy, Above the wreck of Clouds and Storms below?

Wreck, var. REEK *sb.*[2] (= RACK *sb*[2] 5 d)

1674 RAY *Coll. Words, Smelting Tin* 122 The head tin passes to the *wreck*, where they work it with a wooden rake in Vessels. 1800 MISS EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* II, I had new models made of the sieves for lueing, the box and trough, the buddle, wreck, and tool.

Wreck (rek), *v.*[1] Also 5-6 **wrek-**. [f. WRECK *sb.*[1] Cf. med.L. *wrecare* (12th cent.).]

In various senses common only in passive use.

† **1.** *trans* To cast on shore. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (W.) 475 Folke fordryvon in the schores, ..Brone stedes, .All maner of ryches,..Wrekkyd with the water lay. [=xliv. (Camden), He fond wrekun a mung the stones Knyztes in meneuere] *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 894 He say that lady whyte as flowre, Was wrekyd on the sonde *a* 1509 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* Var Coll (1907) IV 87 [Seizing them] as goodes wrekked, which neither can nemay soo bee taken as long as the veray owners thereof be certainly knowen 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v. iv. 5 A Coffer strong, seeming to haue suffred mickle wrong by being wreckt vpon the sands. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict* s.v., If Goods wreck'd are seised by Persons having no Authority 1821 *Act* 1-2 *Geo. IV*, c. 75 § 26 That Part of the Coast where the same [goods] shall have been stranded, wrecked or found.

2. To cause the wreck of (a vessel), to wreck (a ship); = SHIPWRECK *v.* 1 b. Chiefly *passive*. Also *fig* and in fig. context.

1570 LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1576) 228 A shippe laden with the Kings owne goods was wrecked within the precinct of this libertie. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II xii 7 The ribs of vessels broke, And shiuered ships, which had bene wrecked late. 1732 *Gentl Mag* 976 A great Number of Ships were wrecked by stormy Weather 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 395 Brought into the European seas, in some India ship that might be wrecked upon her return 1845 J C. MANGAN *German Anthol.* II 100 The shallop of my peace is wrecked on Beauty's shore 1846 MRS A MARSH *Father Darcy* II ii 60 So bravely as we have struggled against the overwhelming waters! The vessel is finally wrecked! 1865 H KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* lxxvii, If the *Wainoora* has sailed, she is wrecked somewhere on the coast

refl. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 716 This frail bark of ours, when sorely tried, May wreck itself without the pilot's guilt

b. To make or cause (a person) to suffer or undergo shipwreck; to involve in wreck; also, to cause the loss of (goods or cargo) by shipwreck; = SHIPWRECK *v.* 1. Chiefly *passive*.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II 8 The Spaniards, last yeere wrecked on the Coasts of Connaght, had left great store of treasure 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Narr. Loss Transports* 14 A young Gentleman, .wrecked himself, and wandering along the unhospitable shore 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xx, We were wrecked in our boat last night. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II i, Thy villains with their lying lights have wreck'd us! 1903 S. E. WHITE *Forest* vii, A big roller rips along your gunwale [of a canoe] You are wrecked

fig 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 148 The rocks on which high hearts are wrecked 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 2) 323 Bound to earth, Wrecked in the deeps of Heaven, in Death's expiring birth! 1880 W H. D ADAMS *Wrecked Lives* Ser I. p vi, If he would not wreck his life amid the rocks and quicksands of worldly lusts

absol 1881 H D RAWNSLEY *Sonn Eng. Lakes* 115 So may it be when storms my life shall strand On treacherous shoal, May .waves that wrecked reach out a pitying hand To gulf my sorrow

c. *transf* (See quot)

1617 MORYSON *Itin* III. 144 There be some quicksands, wherein footemen are in danger to be wrecked

3 To cause or bring about the ruin or destruction of (a structure, etc.) as by violence or misuse; to reduce to a ruinous condition in this way; to shatter, ruin, destroy

1510 in Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II 70 [He] maketh Fysch garthes & weeres by reason wherof the seid porte is so wrekked & shallowed, that [etc] 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lvi, That tree am I, whom ye do wreck, do ruine, and destroy. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 370 Thou too, O Comet, Who drew the heart of this frail Universe Towards thine own, till, wrecked in that convulsion, Thine went astray 1865 *Pall Mall G* 14 July 9/2 The mob commenced 'wrecking' Conservative houses, stoning one sick old gentleman as he lay in his bed. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 34 The everyway external stream leaves it [*sc* a rush]..wrecked at last. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 123 The joint is found to be completely wrecked

transf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xli, How now? My Duke's crown wrecked?

b. To cause or bring about the subversion or overthrow of (some condition or order of things); to shatter, ruin

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vi, O recal Those flatt'ring arts thy own deceit employ'd To wreck my peace! 1791 BURNS *Fair Eliza* II, Can'st thou wreck his peace for ever? 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 334 Their want of tact and judgment has wrecked the party. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* VII iv, Do not wreck, upon trifles, a noble interest we have in common 1883 SIR C. S C BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX 251/2 We hear of abuse of different kinds of process which amounts to wrecking credit 1884 *St James's Gaz* 11 Jan. 6/1 His Administration was very nearly wrecked at the outset.

c To frustrate or thwart, to prevent the passing of (a measure, etc.).

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. v, Every fresh attempt at an amicable compromise was wrecked upon the obstinate bigotry of the leading civic authorities 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb 7/2 The measure will, it is pretty certain, be wrecked before it gets out of committee

4. To bring (a person) to ruin or disaster; to subvert, ruin. Also *refl.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III ix 4 All his mind is set on mucky pelfe, To hoord vp heapes of evill gotten masse, For which he others wrongs, and wreckes himselfe 1594 [see 3] 1644 *Raleigh's Remains* 48 If he resolve, to wreck him, and to have his life 1732 POPE *Ess Man* I. 254 Let ruling Angels from their spheres be hurl'd, Being on Being wreck'd, and world on world 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode R A's* III. Wks. 1812 I 20 Despising Pride, whose wish it is to wreck 'em

b. To shatter (a person's health, constitution, or nerves) by sickness, hardship, or the like; to destroy the quality or tone of. Usu in *passive*

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser III (1857) 125 The drunkard ..discovers that he is unexpectedly degraded, his health wrecked. 1897 KIPLING *Capt Cour.* 213, I wonder your nervous system isn't completely wrecked.

5 *intr.* a. To suffer or undergo shipwreck; = SHIPWRECK *v.* 2. Also *fig.* and in fig context.

1671 MILTON *P R* II 228 Honour, glory, and popular praise; Rocks whereon greatest men have oftest wreck'd. 1671 — *Samson* 1044 What Pilot so expert but needs must wreck Embarqu'd with such a Stears-mate at the Helm? 1729 BERKELEY *Lett Wks* 1871 *IV* 161 *My letters were in one of the vessels that wreck'd* 1860 MRS C. CLIVE *Why Paul Ferroll* IV, With all her early impressions wrecking around her, she did not know to what to cling 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 172 The *montagna bruna* on which Ulysses wrecked 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II ii, Holy Church May rock, but will not wreck, nor our Archbishop Stagger on the slope decks for any rough sea

b. To break down in health.

1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* XIV, What is this wreck of all he hath in fief, When he that hath is wrecking?

6 a To cause damage by washing *up*

1634 *Rotherham* (Yorks.) *Feoffees Accounts* (MS.), P[ai]d to Tho Sandall for paveing at the bridge where the water had wrecked up.

b. To silt *up*, as with tide-driven sand, etc.

1786 in *Trans Soc Arts* (1789) VII 56 By a gradual, continual loss of out-fall amongst the sands, and by the sluice on the marsh and other parts wrecking up

7. To seize or collect wreck or wreckage; to search *for* wreck Also *transf*

1843 *Times* 28 Mar. 7/1 The news of the wreck spread rapidly, , and in the evening a large mob assembled with a view of 'wrecking'. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 2 Oct 3/1 [Your job,] perhaps, is to go 'wrecking' for firewood Down upon the rocks the friendly tide casts many a spar and log

† **Wreck** (rek), *v*[2] *Obs.* Also 6-7 **wrecke**, 6-7, 9 **reck**, 7 **recke**. [Late variant of WREAK *v.*; the exact reason for the shortening of the vowel is not clear, but cf. dial. *breck* for BREAK *v.*]

1. *trans.* = WREAK *v* 5, 5 b Chiefly *refl.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 54 To Wreck, *vindicare* 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm* (1590) 331 Any larger commission granted to vs to wreck our selues vpon our brethren 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* 1 10 The minde and intention of the Apostle here was not to wrecke himselfe vpon them 1622 P HANNAY *Philomela* lxxxiv, 'I he world shall know I was not slow To wreck a wronged maid. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI Wks 1851 V. 242 They wreck'd themselves on the Countries round about, wasting .all Essex, Kent, and Sussex

2 = WREAK *v.* 3.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv § 31 It is a kind desire of his amendment (and not a willingness to wreck his own rage) which [etc] 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* I 11 Being ready at once to asswage his Concupiscence, and wreck his Malice 1681 *Character Ill-Court-Favourite* 5 These Insufferable Grandees, who reck their Private Spleens.

b. With preps., as *on, upon, against* (a person, etc); = WREAK *v.* 3 b Also with *out*

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod*, etc Q ij b, She sought on me to wrecke hir spight 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II Wks. (Grosart) II. 151 With what greater plague .can the vniust gods wreck their wrath and extreme rigour vppon any man 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 25 That malice.. which he could not there so easily wrecke on their Creator 1649 MILTON *Eikon* XXVI, To wreck his spleen, or ease his mind upon the Parlament 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV 1, Give him Pow'r to wreck his Hatred Upon his greatest Foe? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 439 ₱ 3 [They] often wreck their particular Spite or Malice against the person whom they are set to watch. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, I 191 The king.. was determined to wreck his resentment on all concerned. 1793 R GRAY *Poems* 25 Some in the fray wreckt out his spleen On some sly pate or sawney

3. = WREAK *v* 6, 7.

1593 MARLOWE *Edw II*, IV. iv, For the open wronges and iniuries Edward hath done to vs, We come in armes to wrecke it with the swords. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* v. iv 24 He 'alus sent To wiecke on them their follies hardyment 1667 MILTON *P. L* IV 11 Satan came down To wreck on innocent frail man his loss Of that first Battel

4 = WREAK *v.* 8.

1764 GOLDSM *Hist Eng in Lett* (1772) II. 231 There was no object on whom to wreck their vengeance *a* 1790 HENRY *Britain* (1793) VI 419 They not only wrecked their vengeance on the living, but on the ashes of dead heretics

Wreck, obs. erron. var. RACK *v* 3 2 c

1776 G SEMPLE *Building in Water* 101 Splicing the long Sides of the Belts, so as they may not wreck in dropping them down. [Cf WRECKING.]

Wreck, obs. erron. var. of RECK *v.*

Wreckage (re kedʒ). [f WRECK *v.*[1] + -AGE 3.]

1. The action or process of wrecking; the fact of being wrecked. Also *fig*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* II v 11, Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue for both [*sc* wisdom and folly] 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw VI & Bk Com Prayer* 272 A lively picture of the wreckage of ecclesiastical structures at that time [1548-9] 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II 291 There had been much wreckage of unverified beliefs and extravagant hopes

2 Fragments or remains of a shattered or wrecked vessel, wreck

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Times*) 1867 *Morn Star* 4 Feb, A large quantity of timber, ship's spars, &c The wreckage appeared to be that of a large ship 1885 T P BATTERSBY *Elf Island* 36 The deck was covered with wreckage 1899 DOYLE *Duet* (1909) 119/2 Some of the wreckage from those vanished vessels

attrib 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist* 23 His wreckage-spars, His harried ships

b. *pl.* Pieces or fragments of wreck *rare.*

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XVII vii, A bolt shot into the storm-tost Sea and its wreckages.

3 Material of or from a wrecked or shattered structure; a ruined fabric, building, etc.

1874 J GEIKIE *Gt Ice Age* xvi 208 The ice-current . would leave upon their frozen shores the wreckage of the distant mountains. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour-*

Land viii 112 They form the wreckage of a palace for princes 1894 Doyle *Mem Sherlock Holmes* 103 The venerable wreckage of a feudal keep

b. *fig.* Persons whose lives have been wrecked, who have failed to maintain a position in society.

1883 F. Peek (*title*) Social Wreckage, a Review of the Laws of England as they affect the Poor 1888 *Pall Mall G* 26 Nov 6/1 Twenty beds are nightly filled by wreckage, more or less battered, from the stress of life 1898 *Daily News* 18 Apr 5/1 What a line of flotsam and jetsam it is! that mass of human wreckage.

Wrecked (rekt), *ppl. a.* [f Wreck *v.*[1] + -ed[1]]

1 That has undergone or suffered shipwreck; destroyed, lost, or cast ashore by shipwreck, = Shipwrecked *ppl. a*

1729 Woodward *Fossils* I 116 The Coral found affix'd and growing upon wreck'd Ships. 1795 W Lee *Hist Lewes* 547 It has been the practice of many lords to keep the wrecked goods 1818 Shelley *Rosal & Helen* 394 Wrecked mariners, Who cling to the rock of a wintry sea 1821 Scott *Pirate* vii, One wave made the wrecked vessel completely manifest in her whole bulk. 1850 W Irving *Mahomet* II 483 Whether the old man. was one of the wrecked cruisers, or a wrecker, is not specified 1869 *Daily News* 11 Aug, Throwing upon the holders of wrecked goods the burden of accounting for their possession

2 Damaged or destroyed by wreck, violence, or disaster, shattered, ruined.

1818 Shelley *Julian* 224 Like weeds on a wrecked palace growing 1818 — *Marenghi* vii, Thou shadowest forth that mighty shape in story, As ocean its wrecked fanes, severe yet tender 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng* ix (1880) 150 Amidst the ruins of a wrecked church. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech* 2821/1 Removing obstructions from the track, such as wrecked cars or locomotives

b. *fig* That has suffered wreck; brought to ruin or disaster.

1819 Keats *Lines to Fanny* 33 That most hateful land, [where] my friends live a wrecked life 1855 G Brimley *Ess* (1858) 84 The incipient stage of madness, springing from the wrecked affections 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xviii. 301 He flung into bribery what was left of his wrecked credit. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXIV. 470/2 He was thinking of the old king with the wrecked mind.

Wrecker[1] (re·kəɹ). [f. Wreck *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1 One who causes shipwreck, esp. for purposes of plunder by showing luring lights or false signals; a person who makes a business of watching for and plundering wrecked vessels; also, one who wrongfully seizes or appropriates wreck washed ashore.

1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* (1821) I 27 The good people . thronged like wreckers to get some part of the noble vessel driven on shore 1843 *Times* 20 Jan 3/6 Although the officers of the coast-guard keep a sharp look-out, considerable depredation was carried on by the wreckers 1882 Farrar *Early Chr* xxii, Cornish wreckers went straight from church to light their beacon-fires

fig 1865 Thoreau *Cape Cod* vi. 105 Are we not all wreckers contriving that some treasure may be washed up on our beach?

b One who wrecks or ruins a structure, institution, concern, etc.

1882 C G Walpole *Short Hist Irel* 441 The Defenders especially had begun to turn the tables upon the 'wreckers', and were the terror of the country side. 1889 Gasquet *Hen VIII & Eng. Monast* II 426 Like a swarm of locusts the royal wreckers went forth over the land

fig 1883 *American* VI. 37 Lawyers and agents, who might be described with fairness as 'wreckers' and who generally manage to absorb the assets. 1903 *Westm Gaz* 28 Feb 10/1 As a wrecker of Cabinets Ireland holds a proud position

c. *fig* One who wrecks, or successfully obstructs the passing of a measure, etc

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 1/2 If they are not able to reckon more than 8 Parnellite 'wreckers' 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Nov 8/4 The wreckers in the Senate claimed for America the right of fortifying the Canal.

2 *Stock Exchange* (See first quot.)

1876 'E. Pinto' *Ye Outside Fools!* 359 *Wreckers*, those who make a similarly-organized attack as bears upon some stock, rotten or good, and force down the price by large and successive sudden sales 1884 *American* VIII 84 The clamor of contending inflaters and wreckers at the stock exchange

Wrecker[2] (re·kəɹ). Orig. (and chiefly) *Amer.* [f Wreck *sb*[1] + -er[1].]

1. A person engaged in salving wrecked or endangered vessels or cargo; a salvager, salvor

1804 M'Kinnon *Tour West Indies* ix 137 Those persons called wreckers, who are licensed by the Governor of the Bahamas, and cruise amongst these islands for the benefit of salvage 1819 *Edwards' Hist W Indies* (ed 5) IV 225 The business of wreckers consists in giving assistance to those who are wrecked, or in danger of being so, upon the almost endless rocks and shoals [of the Bahamas] 1851 *Rovings in Pacific* I 173 Our own vessel had heeled on to a sunken patch in the offing . It gave us wreckers a tremendous fright 1875 Talmage *Old Wells* 273 The wreckers shoot a rope out to the suffering men

2 A ship or vessel employed in salvaging sunk, wrecked, or stranded vessels

1864 Webster 1868 [see Wrecking *vbl. sb*[2] 2] 1898 *Westm Gaz* 14 July 5/2 The Wreckers and Admiral Cervera's Vessels.

†Wreck-free, *a. Obs* [Early ME *wrec-frī*, f. Wreck *sb.*[1] 1 + Free *a.*] Exempted or free from the forfeiture of wrecked vessels and goods.

1205 *Rot. Chart.* (1837) 153/2 Cum socca & sacca & thol & theam & infangeneth[ef] & wrecfri & witefri & lestagefri & locofri 1278 *Charter to Cinque Ports* in *Rymer's Fœdera* (1816) I. ii. 558/1 Et quod habeant infangenethef, & quod sint wrecfry, & wytefry & lestagefry 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I 117 (tr quot 1278), That they shall be wreckefree, lastagefree, and louecopfree. [1706 Phillips (*Wrec fry*), and in later Dicts.]

Wreckful (re·kfŭl), *a.*[1] [f Wreck *sb*[1] + -ful] Causing shipwreck, ruin, or disaster; dangerous, destructive.

1596 Spenser *F Q* vi viii 36 Straungers which on their border Weare brought by wreckfull wynde 1810 Scott *Lady of L* v 1, The wreckful storms that cloud the brow of War 1848 Mangan *Poems* (1903) 106 This dull world still slumbers In a midnight dream, Drifts it down Time's wreckful stream 1876 Tennyson *Harold* iii 1 51 A summer mere with sudden wreckful gusts From a side-gorge

†Wre·ckful, *a*[2] *Obs* [f Wreck *sb* 3 + -ful. Cf Wrackful *a*[1], Wrakeful *a*, Wreakful *a*] Full of, manifesting or taking, revenge; marked or characterized by vengeance

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr* iv xvii (1568) 158 Per force my self dooth straine the wreckfull gods, vouch saue it doo not so 1601 W T. *Ld Remy's Civ Consid* 36 If a man haue to deale with some manner of men which are wreckfull, of a strange nature, hard to please. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* I 709 The Earle in wreckfull displeasure laid his Castle even with the ground

Wre·cking, *vbl sb*[1] [f Wreck *v.*[1] + -ing[1]]

1 The action of destroying by shipwreck or causing wreck; the fact of having suffered wreck

1775 Ash, *Wrecking*, the act of destroying by dashing against rocks or sands at sea; the act of destroying by violent means. 1851 W Collins *Rambles beyond Railw* v (1852) 108 'Wrecking' is a crime unknown in the Cornwall of our day 1868 M. Pattison *Academ Org* 3 Wrecking was no longer permitted by public morality 1891 C Dawson *Avonmore* 46 Till drunk with wrecking's awful toil, Havoc will laugh and Ruin smile!

attrib 1885 *N & Q* 6th Ser XI. 428/1 The Wrecking system once practised on the English coasts

2 *concr.* That which is wrecked, *pl* wrecked remains

1855 Singleton *Virgil* I 200 The more vigorously all will toil To mend the wreckings of a fallen race

Wre·cking, *vbl sb*[2] *Amer.* [f Wreck *sb*[1] 3.]

1. The action or business of salvaging a wreck or wrecks

1804 [see 2]. 1868 H. D Grant *Rep Wrecking in Bahamas* 35 Wrecking has become a regular vocation for a considerable portion of the population.

2 *attrib*, esp. in sense 'used for, or in connexion with, relating to, salvaging wreck', as *wrecking car, crane, outfit, pump, train*; also *wrecking law, operation*

1804 M'Kinnon *Tour West Indies* ix 144 Effecting an immediate escape in a wrecking vessel from this wild and inhospitable spot 1868 H D Grant *Rep Wrecking in Bahamas* 36 Copies of abstract of the wrecking laws *Ibid* 62 The harbour-master , who formerly commanded a wrecker and now owns licensed wrecking vessels 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 644/1 Fairbairn's traveling-crane is adapted for a wrecking-crane for railroad use *Ibid* 2821/1 *Wrecking car*, one carrying devices for removing obstructions from the track, such as wrecked cars or locomotives *Ibid*, 2821/2 *Wrecking pump*, a steam pump specially designed for pumping the water out of bilged or sunken vessels, in order to raise them 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept 914/2 A wrecking train soon removed the débris 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI. 68 The wrecking outfit should be immediately available. *Ibid*, Wrecking operations.

b In sense 'engaged in salvaging wreck or wrecks', as *wrecking company, crew, expedition.*

1851 *Rovings in Pacific* I 149 Bound on a wrecking Expedition 1878 B Harte *Man on Beach* 33 A wrecking crew of curlew hastily manned the uprooted tree that tossed wearily beyond the bar. 1891 in *Leeds Mercury* 19 Sept 12 Captain Merritt, of the Merritt Wrecking Company.

Wrecking, obs. erron var Racking *vbl. sb* 3 1.

1776 G Semple *Building in Water* 128 That the Timber be both firmly spliced and bolted together, to prevent their wrecking, swagging or dislocating.

Wre·cking, *ppl a* [f. Wreck *v*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. That wrecks; causing wreck, ruin, or destruction; destructive.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm* Wks. 1686 III 228 [Industry] is in itself satisfactory, as freeing our mind from distraction, and wrecking irresolution 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* xii ix P 4 The wrecking fury of the storm 1880 R Bridges *Shorter Poems* Wks (1912) 275 The moon, That poured her midnight noon Upon his wrecking sea 1893 *Westm Gaz* 9 Feb. 7/2 Playing a wrecking game towards the present Government.

2 Going to wreck, becoming wrecked.

1903 S E White *Forest* viii, A man . scaled the face of the moving jam, and reached the top just as the two sections ground together with the brutish noise of wrecking timbers

Wreckle, variant of Wriggle *sb* 3.

1816 Bingley *Usef Knowl* III 225 Sand-launce, Sand Eel, or Wreckle (*Ammodytes tobianus*) is a small fish distinguished by its eel-shape

Wre·ckless (re·kles), *a. rare* [f. Wreck *v* 1 + -less.] That cannot be wrecked.

1821 Byron *Heaven & Earth* iii 753 Hence to where our all-hallow'd ark uprears Its safe and wreckless sides!

Wreckless, obs. erron f Reckless *a.*

Wre·ckling. Now *dial.* [var of Reckling. Cf. Wregling.] A weak, puny, or dwarfish animal (or plant), *spec* the smallest and weakest of a litter.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I 530 It causeth it [*sc* the vine] to seeme scortched and full of knots, yea and to grow like a dwarfe or wreckling 1607 Markham *Cavel* I 48 When shee shoulde come to foale, shee would bring foorth nought but a wreckling 1614 — *Cheap Husb, Swine* xi. 94 Take the wreckling, or worst Pigge, and annoint it all ouer 1781 [see Reckling] 1825– in dialect glossaries, etc. (N. Cy; Nhb to Warw).

attrib. 1602 tr *Pastor Fido* iv viii. M 2 b, 'Ioo much I honour thee, poore weake and wreckling child

Wree, Sc. variant of Wry *v*[2]

†Wreekes, erron. f Reaks (pranks) *Obs.*

1628 Burton *Anat Mel* (ed 3) iii. ii vi. iii 515 Fawnes and Satyrs will certainely play wreekes.

Wreest(e, obs. or dial varr. Wrest *sb*

†Wre gling *Sc. Obs.* = Wreckling.

1679 in Wodrow *Ch Hist* (1828) IV. 501 What through grace he will make such a weak wregling able to endure

Wrehche, obs. f Wretch *sb* **Wrei,** etc. see Wray *v.*, etc. **Wreicht, Wreight,** obs ff. Wright *sb*[1] **Wreist,** obs. Sc. var Wrest. **Wreithe,** obs. f. Wreathe *v.* **Wreitt, Wreitten,** obs. Sc. pa. t and pa pple of Write *v.*

Wrek, alteration of Wrack *v* [4]

a 1635 L Foxe *North West Fox* in *Voy* (Hakl Soc 1894) II 280 In that distance holding the same course, I was 12 m wrekt from my true course.

†Wreke. *Obs* Also 6 reke [a early ON. **wreke* m (Icel *rekr*, Norw. *reke*), from the same stem as **wrek* neut : see Wreck *sb*[1]]

1 = Wreck *sb.*[1] 1.

1420 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 32 Every man here knoweth wel þat þe wreke is parcel of þe enheritance of Ermyngton 1477 *Paston Lett* III 213 Remembir your ryth of your wreke at Wynterton. *Ibid*, Gret plante of wreke of the schyppe worth meche mony 1495 *Act* 12 *Hen VII*, c 34 *Preamble*, With wreke of the Sea and all other forfaitures [1535 *Act* 27 *Hen VIII*, c 26 § 23 Lordes maichers shall have, hold, and kepe within the precincte of their said Lordeshipps wreke de mere, wharfage]

2 = Wreck *sb.*[1] 2

c 1440 *Promp Parv* 533/2 Wreke, of þe see, *alga, norga.* 1500 *Ortus Vocab* BB viij b/1 *Norga, fex maris*, wreke 1545 Elyot, *Vlua*, reke or wiedes of the sea

Wreke, etc., obs ff. Wreak *sb* and *v*

†Wrele, *v. Sc. Obs.* [?Of imitative origin.] *intr.* To struggle or move about writhingly

1513 Douglas *Æneid* I Prol 298 Quha is attachit on till a staik Ma go no ferrar, but wiele about that tre *Ibid.* v iv 114 First Sergest behind sone left lies he, Wreland [L *luctantem*] on skelleis and wndeis of the see

Wren (ren). Forms *α.* 1 wrenna (werna), 3–7 wrenne, 5 wrenn, 5–6 wrene (6 *pl* wreneys), 5– wren. *β.* 1 wrænna (wærna), 3, *Sc.* 6–7 wranne, 5 *Sc*, 9 *Sc* and *dial.* wran (7 wrane, 9 ran), *Sc.* 6, 9 vran (9 vraun) [OE. *wrenna* (also with metathesis *werna*), *wrænna* (*wærna*), obscurely related to OHG *wrendo, wrendilo*, Icel. *rindill.*]

1 *Ornith.* One or other species of small dentirostral passerine birds belonging to the genus *Troglodites*, esp the common wren (jenny- or kitty-wren), *T. parvulus*, native to Europe

In quot *c* 1450 used in some allusive sense

α c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) B 136 *Birbicarriolus*, werna. *a* 1100 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 132 *Farrax*, wrenna, *uel* hicemase *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 564 (Jesus Coll MS), Hwat dostu godes among monne? Na mo þene doþ a wrecche wrenne [*Cotton MS* wianne] *Ibid* 1717 Þe wrenne [*Cotton MS.* wranne] for heo cube singe þar com To helpe þare nyhtegale. 13 in *Rel Ant* II. 107 Levere is the wrenne, Abouten the schowe renne, Than the fithel draut, Other the floute craf 1390 Gower *Conf* III 349 So that the litel wrenne in his mesure Hath yit of kinde a love under his cuie *c* 1401 Lydg *Flour of Curtesye* 57 The sely wrenne, the titmose also, have siee electioun To flyen Wher as hem liste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxviii 573 Thus shull the knyghtes of the rounde table go to a-venge the deth of the wrenne *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 600 The prety wren, That is our Ladyes hen 1593 Marlowe *Edw II*, v iii, The Wrenne may striue against the Lions strength, But all in vaine. 1613 W Browne *Brit Past* I iv 13 As little wrens, but newly fledge, First by their nests hop up and downe the hedge. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph* I xcviii, Shrubs cannot cedars, nor wrens eagles praise 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 224 P 2 Thus the fable tells us, that the wren mounted as high as the eagle, by getting upon his back. 1750 C Smith *State Co. Cork* II 334 The Wren makes but short flights. ; to hunt and kill him is an antient custom of the Irish on St. Stephen's day. 1768 Pennant *Brit Zool* II 268 The wren may be placed among the finest of our singing birds 1825 Wordsw *The Contrast* 30 This moss-lined shed, green, soft, and dry, Harbours a self-contented Wren 1864 Bryant *Little People of Snow* 21 A pleasant spot in spring, where first the wren Was heard to chatter 1888 Newton in *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 688/2 The range of the Wren in Europe is very extensive.

β. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 260 *Litorius*, wærna *a* 1100 *Voc* Ibid 286 *Bitorius*, wrænna, *uel britorus* *a* 1250 [see α] *c* 1450 Holland *Houlate* 649 The litill we Wran, That wretchit dorche was. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 39 Robeen and the litil vran var hamely in wintir 1823 Jennings *Observ. Dial W. Eng.* 128 Wians an robin-riddicks *a* 1842 in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* 184 We'll hunt the wran, says Robin to Bobbin *a* 1859 in *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser VIII. 209/1 The wran, the king of all birds. 1880–91 in Antrim, Cornwall, and Devon glossaries 1899 Somerville & Ross *Some Exper Irish R. M* 1, The carpenter . wished the divil might run the plumber through a wran's quill

Phrases *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iii. 105 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 434 As wise as any wrenne And holy as an henne *a* 1598 Fergusson *Prov* (S T. S) 10 As sair fights wranes as cranes.

transf 1601 Shaks. *Twel N* iii. ii 70 [Stage direction] Enter Maria. *Toby.* Looke where the youngest Wren of mine comes

b With distinguishing epithets

1638 W. Lisle *Heliodorus* vi 87 A bird no bigger then . the Iynny Wren. 1648– [see Jenny wren] 1808–14 A. Wilson *Amer Ornith.* (1831) II 188 *Sylvia troglodytes*,

Winter Wren. 1825– [see KITTY¹ 2] 1831 J. RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 570 Wren ... Provincially called] Vraa, or Ran Cutty, Katy, or Kitty Wren. 1848 *Naumann's Birds Nat. Hist.* 1 v. The American House Wren (*Troglodytes domesticus*) inhabits the whole of the United States. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* March 616/1 The winter wren [*T. hyemalis*], is a saucy little atom. 1914 *Brit. Mus. Return* 137 An example of the St. Kilda Wren (*Troglodytes hirtensis*.)

2. Applied, esp. with distinguishing term, to various other small birds of the family *Troglodytidæ* or *Sylviidæ*, resembling the common wren in appearance or habits; esp. the gold-crest (*Regulus cristatus*).

Also *hill-, marsh-, reed-, rock-, sedge-, willow-, wood-wren*: see HILL *sb.*¹ 4 f, MARSH 4 b, REED-WREN, ROCK *sb.*¹ 9 c, SEDGE *sb.*¹ 6, WILLOW *sb.*¹ 6, WOOD *sb.*¹ Some provincial names are recorded by Swainson (1885), pp. 25–27.

1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 287/1 The 'Carolina wren'. (*Thryophorus Ludovicianus*) ... are found chiefly in the vicinity of water. 1674 RAY *Coll. Words* Eng. Birds 87 The *copped Wren: *Regulus cristatus* 1900– [see COPPED *ppl. a.* 3] 1750 C. SMITH *State Co. Cork* II 335 The *Regulus* or *crested wren ... is a smaller bird. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 583/2 [The] Golden-crested Wren ... must not be confounded with the rarer *Fire-crested Wren, also to be seen in Britain. *Ibid.* 583/2 This species is the ... *Gold-crested Wren ... and Kinglet of the modern British. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 67 The twitter of the *golden wren. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 511 The small and delicate *golden Crested-wren. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 270 The Golden crested Wren is diffused throughout Europe. 1830 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* I. 98 The smallest of all the British birds, is called the Golden-crested Wren. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 227 The *golden-crown'd Wren: *Regulus cristatus* 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli, The feeble little golden-crowned wren, that shadow of a bird, braves our severest frosts. 1823 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* VII. 205 *Gold naped Wren, *Sylvia elata*, inhabits Cayenne in the winter. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* s.v., Yellow Wren. ... Provincially called] Willow Wren. *Ground Wren. 1758 G. EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 95 The *Ruby-crowned Wren. 1760 *Ibid.* II 143 The *Yellow Wren hath ... been figured and described by different authors under various names. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 378 The yellow wren [*Sylvia trochilus*] frequents ... places where willow trees abound from which it takes one of its names.

b. Applied to various Australasian species of wren-like birds (see quots.).

Also *emu-, rock-wren* (see EMEU 4, ROCK *sb.*¹ 9 c).

1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* III. 18 *Malurus cyaneus*, ... Superb Warbler, Blue Wren, etc., of the colonists. *Ibid.* 29 The Striated Wren [*Amytis striatus*] ran with amazing rapidity. *Ibid.* 19–31, 39–40 [many species of *Malurus*, *Amytis*, and *Hylacola*].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wren-hunting, -like*; **wren-box**, a collecting-box used by 'wren-boys'; **wren-boys**, in Ireland, a party of boys or young men, carrying a decorated holly-bush with a wren or wrens hanging from it, who go about on St. Stephen's Day singing verses; **wren-bush**, a bush used for this; †**wren creeper**, a variety of tree-creeper (see quots.), **wren song**, the song carolled by the wren-boys; **wren-tail, wren's-tail**, an artificial fly for trout-fishing; **wren-tit** *U.S.* (see quot.)

1901 *Folk-Lore* June 131 A *wren box from the Pitt Rivers Museum at Farnham. ?*a* 1800 in Croker *Researches in S. Ireland* (1824) 233 It won't agree with the *Wren boys at all. 1824 CROKER *Iced.*, A holly bush, ... having many wrens depending from it, is carried from house to house with some ceremony, the 'Wren boys' chaunting several verses. *a* 1855 in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. XII. 489 Song of the Youghal Wren-boys. 1871 *Varrell's Brit Birds* (ed. 4) I. 465 The dead bird, hung by the leg between two hoops, ... was carried about by the 'Wren-boys' [of Cork]. 1901 *Folk-Lore* June 131 [He] exhibited a *Wren-bush from co. Wicklow. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 537 The practice of carrying about 'the wren bush' on St Stephen's Day. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 268 *Wren Creeper, ... Size of the Willow Wren. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist Birds* IV. 271 Wren Creeper, *Certhia trochilea*, ... inhabits America. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* iv. 44 A whole Parish running like madmen from Hedg to Hedg a *Wren hunting. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 36 Wren-hunting. [Particulars follow.] 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 10/1 It used to be a common custom ... to make wren-hunting parties a feature of the season from Christmas to New Year. 1541 *True Char. of Untrue Bishop* 4 Witnesse his many Sparrowish, *Wrenlike wanton extravagances. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 207 From those loftiest notes Down to the lowland wren-like warblings. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxxi, I'm nobody—a wren-like journalist. 1855 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. XII. 489 The *Wren Song in Ireland. 1837 KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 40 The *Wren's Tail, an excellent summer fly. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 245/2 The Wren's Tail ...; legs of a wren's tail-feather, used as a hackle. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. 204 The *Wrentail, Brown Bent, Froghopper. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 38/1 Among the best of these are ... the wren-tail, the grouse and partridge hackles. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 79 *Chamæidæ*; *Wren-tits ... much like a titmouse in general appearance, ... with the general habits of wrens.

†**Wrench**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 **wrenc**; 2–6 **wrench**, 3–6 **wrenche**. *β.* 6 **wrinch(e.** [OE. *wrenc*, corresponding in form to OHG. *renki* twist, sprain (G. *ranke* bend, hollow), and in sense to MHG. and G *ranke* bending, turning, trick, artifice. Cf. WRENK *sb.* and WRENCH *v.*]

1. A crooked, cunning, or wily action or device; a trick, wile, or artifice. Freq. coupled with *wile*.

α. c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv. § 1 Nauht ne derezað monnum manne aþas, ne þæt lease lot þe beoð mid þam wrencum lewrixen. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill* xxxvii. (1889) 136 On swa hwylcum wrence worda æniʒ swerize. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1003, Þa sceolde Ælfric lædan þa fyrde ac he teah forð þa his ealdan wrencean. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god solf mid his wrenche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Ah þis here sacrament ouer alle oðer þinges unwriþð his wrenches, & hreked his strencões. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 163 Monymon weneþ þat he wene ne þarf, longes lyues, ac him lyeþ þe wrench. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7711 He dredde hym of sum wykked wrenche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 347 At þe laste Turgesius deide by gileful wyles and wrenches. 14.. *Sir Beues* (E.) 2753+32 Þe dragoun cowde soo many a wrenche. *a* 1450 *Medit. Life & Passion of Christ* 1150 Þere ne shal No wrenches ne no fendes wyle Make þat swetnesse away to gon. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 23 b, All those thynges were wroughte by wrenches of wyked spyrittis. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) To Rdr. A iij b, The wrenches and wyles that the lewde sorte of this people doe vse to gette money with.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Wrinches or wyles, *charuaris*. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) A a vij, If we take not hede to prepare against his wrinches, it wyll ouerthrow vs. 1547 *Bk. Marchaundes* 63, God knoweth what wily wrinches they do commit fro day to day.

2. Without article: Trickery, deceit, guile; fraud.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2924 Of is luþer wrenche. Four hondred & four score mid treson he slou þere. *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 44 He was stronge adrad ʒut of wommanes wrenche. 13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 438 She schette the dore, and set him on benche. Wil ye nou here of wommannes wrenche? 1566 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxvi. 10 Their right hand with wrenche and wile for bribes doth plucke and pull.

Wrench (renʧ), *sb.*² Also 5 **wrynche**, 6–7, *dial.* 9 **wrinch** (9 *dial.* **wringe, ringe**); 6 **wren(t)che**, 9 *dial.* & **wrunch, runch**. [App. not a continuation of the prec. word, but directly based upon the verb.]

†1. *Obs.* = *wrench*, crosswise. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

? *c* 1460 *MS. Porkington* 10 fol. 58 (Halliwell), The vij wyffe sat one the bynche, And sche caste her legge one wrynche.

2. An act of wrenching, or the fact of being wrenched; a twisting or pulling aside, awry, or out of shape; a violent twist or turn.

1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Wrenche, *torche*. 1628 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* xii. 1, Gods iudgements are the racke of godlesse men. If one straine make them not confesse, let them bee stretched but one wrench higher, and they cannot be silent. 1755 JOHNSON, *Wrench*, a violent pull or twist. 1771 LONNERGAN *Fencer's Guide* 87 A Wrench is thus formed. *Ibid.* 88 Retire a little upon the second wrench. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xi, The little stone having been raised with one wrench of a spade. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, They all could hear the creak of wood slowly yielding; the wrench of iron; the mighty fall of the ponderous gates. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* iii, [She] gave a contemptuous wrench of her shoulder. 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* iv, [The yacht] jibbed round of a sudden, with an appalling wrench at the horse.

fig. and in fig. context. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxii. 128 The same reason wold serue with one lytell wrenche ferther, to take in lyke wyse a waye from euery other man. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 218 A Noble Nature May catch a wrench. 1854 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. 167 Quite conscious that it is a strong wrench that drags him out of so large a part of the habits of life. *a* 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* (1866) I. 247 Then, with a wrench, changing the subject, he broke out [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 51, I shall bless each kindly wrench that wrung From life's tree its inmost virtue.

b. A sudden or sharp twist or jerk causing pain or injury to a limb, person, etc.; a sprain, strain. Also in fig. context.

1530 PALSGR. 290/2 Wrenche out of joynt, *deboytement, dejoncture*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 49 If he haue a wrentche, or haue taken colde in his arme. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 28 If a wrenche breake a bone without perishing the fleshe or skinne whiche coureth it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 69 Every small Wrinch, or stepping awrie, is enough to put an ill-set Bone out of joynt. 1665 EARL ORRERY *St. Lett.* (1742) 100, I have got such a wrench in my ancle. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 226 They haled him into the ship, without any other injury than a wrench in his arm. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 1 The contortions and wrenches to which the limbs of animals are continually subject. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 134 They compelled the arms to take a position which, if the footing gave way, would necessitate a wrench. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* iv, She quietly gave a wrench to the neck of the young hope in her breast.

c. An instance of this in horses; also with *the*, as the specific name of an ailment.

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 301 Claribel supposing it hadde bin some wrench, commaunded his man to bathe the horse leg. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* 59 The Curbe ... commeth by some straine or wrinch wherebie the tender sinewes are grieued. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* C 6 b, The shedding of the haire, the Horse hipped, the Wrench, the Neckecricke. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 306 A horse that hath gotten a wrench in his shoulder. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3105/4 A dark brown gelding, ... goes wadling behind, as if he had a Wrench in his Back. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Entorses*, Wrenches of the Pasterns in Horses.

d. *fig.* A parting or separation causing painful or violent emotion; pain or anguish resulting from leave-taking.

In frequent use from *c* 1875.

1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii (1855) 202 The misery of the wrench from all that is dear and bright. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 4 It was not without a wrench that they tore themselves from their English homes. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* x, Now that it had come to parting with the last of them [*sc.* daughters] it was an undeniable wrench.

e. *Mathematical Physics.* (See first quot.)

1876 BALL *Theory of Screws* 4 We now introduce the word *wrench*, to denote a force *and* a couple in a plane perpendicular to the force. *Ibid.* 5 These wrenches could be replaced by one wrench which is called the resultant wrench.

†3. A sharp turn, bend, or deflection, an abrupt turning movement. *Obs. rare*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt. ad fin., The reader wandering vppe and downe, as it were in wrenches, or ... in a mismase diuersly tournyng and wyndyng. 1596 SIR J. DAVIES *Orchestra* lii, I loue Meanders path, Such winding sleights, such turnes and tricks he hath, Such Creekes, such wrenches, and such daliaunce.

fig. 1654 I. AMBROSE *Ultima* 203 Austin after some turns and wrenches concludeth thus.

b. *Coursing.* A turning or bringing round of the hare or rabbit at less than a right angle.

1615 MARKHAM *Country Content* I. viii. 105 That Dogge which giueth the first turne, if after the turnes he giuen and neither coat, slip, nor wrench extraordinary, then he [etc.]. 1686 (see WRENCH *v.* 2). 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 189/1 A Wrench, is not a turn, but as it were, a half-turn. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 598/1 A cote is when one [dog] outruns the other, and gives the hare a turn or wrench. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 212/1 Working Power is evinced by the Wrench and the Turn. 1887 *Field* 29 Feb. 235/3 The brindled [greyhound] eventually finishing the course with a couple of wrenches and a kill.

4. Change from the original purport or signification; a strained or wrested meaning; a forced or false interpretation. (Cf. WREST *sb.* 3.)

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 55/2 If there be wrench in this Paralell, It is in that [etc.]. 1701 STRYPE *Life Aylmer* 265 Whence the Popish Bishops might see their Wrenches and Cavillations to be maintained thereby. 1864 LOWELL *Black Preacher* 11 But since I might chance give his meaning a wrench,. I'll put what he told me In a rhymed prose.

5. One or other form of mechanical screw.

1552 *Acts Hen. VIII* (ed. Bellewe) 40 The Bier [= buyer] shall not ... straine the same clothes, by teintour or wrinche [1514 wynche]. 1598 FLORIO, *Storta*, a wrench or wrest that ioyners vse. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 810 Hee was faine to cause them to bee tormented with their thumbes in a wrinch. 1618 DALTON *Country Justice* 34 Any teynters, *wrinches or other engines whatsoeuer, wherby any deceipt may be vsed in the stretching of any wollen Cloth. [1702 *Guide for Constables* 31 Tenters, headwrinches, or other engines for stretching of cloth.] 1825 JAMIESON, *Wrunch*, a winch or windlass. *Lanarks[hire]*.

†b. *fig.* A means of compulsion or constraint. *Obs. rare*.

1628 BACON *Hen. VII*, 90 He resolued to make this profit of this businesse as a Wrench and meane for Peace.

c. A tool or implement of various forms, consisting essentially of a metal bar with (freq. adjustable) jaws adapted for catching or gripping a bolt-head, nut, etc., to turn it; a screw-key, screw-wrench, or spanner.

Also *bed-, monkey-, pipe-, screw-, tap-, tube-wrench*: see those words.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 78 A spindle that is turned with a wrench upon the outside. *Ibid.* 223 Tool-budget [for carrying] the few requisites for the coachman's use—such as a wrench, a hammer, a chissel. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, We worked very hard until the hole was large enough, using the crow-bar and a little wrench. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No. 6111, Patent wrench and mallet to save all taps from damage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 199/2 The wrench or spanner is used for fastening the headstock or poppet down on the bed.

d. *Surg.* Applied to various makes of instruments having adjustable jaws, spec. for gripping a deformed foot to be rectified by torsion.

1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instruments* 774 Wrenches for bending Thomas's Splints. 1896 TUBBY *Deformities* 416 Some wrenches are formidable and powerful instruments. *Ibid.* 418 Holding the foot in the bite of the wrench too long.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wrench finisher, forger*; *wrench hammer, handle*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2822/2 *Wrench-hammer*, a hammer having a movable member to form a spanner. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lv, Mr. Mordacks holding him, as in a wrench hammer, all the way, silencing his squeaks, with another turn of screw. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 44 Wrench Finisher and Forger. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 957/1 *Wrench Handle*, a double-arm wrench for use with dies for cutting threads, and other purposes.

Wrench (renʧ), *v.* Forms *α.* 1 **wrencan**, 2–4 **wrenchen**, 4, 6 **wrenche**, 5– **wrench**, 6 **wrensh** (7–8 **rench**, 8 *arch.* **wranch**). *β.* 4 **wrynch**, 5 **wrynche**, 6 **wrinche**, 6–7 **wrinch**. [OE. *wrencan* to twist, turn (also *fig.* to practise wiles), = OHG. *renchan* (MHG. and G *renken*) to twist; of obscure relationship. Cf. WRENK *v.*]

I. †1 *intr.* To perform or undergo a quick or forcible turning or twisting motion, to turn or writhe (*about* or *aside*). Also *fig. Obs.*

α. c 1050 *Indicia Monast.* (MS. Cott. Tib. A. iii) fol. 97, Is þæs horderes tacen, þæt mon wrænce mid is hande, swilce he wille loc hunlucan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 At plege ... þih and shonkes and fet oppieð, wombe gosshieð, and shuldres wrenchieð. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 281 Hu þu was naket bunden faste to þe piler, þat tu ne mihtes nowhwider wrenche fra þa duntes. *c* 1375 [see WRENK *v.* 1]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 538 Anoon his knyʒtes come to Venus to have the lyng, but heo wrenchide [*MS.* a wrynched] and blenchide and strof longe tyme, but [etc.]. *c* 1500 *New Notbr. Mayd* 152 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 7 To fulfyll His wanton wyll, Wrenchynge from me alway. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Num.* xxii. 25 The asse ... wrenshed vnto the walle and thrust Balams fote vnto the wall. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 258 This Torpedo Doth not as other Fish, that wrench and wriggle When they be prickt. 1625 BP.

Mountagu *App Cæsarem* 319 Setting some rigorous Puritans aside, that like no Religion but one of their owne making, there are few Calvinists that will wrench at this. 1716 Gay *Trivia* III. 123 Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall

β *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 1538 Some gase wryncband to and fra, And some gas hy pand. 1509 Hawes *Past Pleas* XVIII. (1845) 84, I can not wrynche by no wyle nor croke, My heart is fast upon so sure a hoke *a* 1632 T Taylor *God's Judgem* I. I XXII (1642) 84 A charet ,wherein were certain yron-works, which with wrinching about gave an horrible sound *a* 1641 Br Mountagu *Acts & Mon* (1642) 497 Rather then goe to law, to sit down by losse, and without wrinching forgo what was his due.

†b *Fencing* (See quots. and cf. Whirl *v.* 3.) 1771 Lonnergan *Fencer's Guide* Index, *Wrenching*, is to disarm, by whirling off your adversary's blade, without setting any bounds to it, or whirling to any certain parade *Ibid.* 88 When you parry with a Prime, wrench round into a Tierce.

2. *Coursing.* Of a hare, etc.: To veer or come round at less than a right angle; to rick.

1576 Turbery *Venerie* 244 A deare will holde on the same waye, and neuer turneth and wrencheth as a Hare will do before the Greyhounds 1686 R Blome *Gentl. Recreat.* II 98/1 Sometimes the Hare doth not Turn, but Wrench; for she is not properly said to Turn, except she Turn as it were round, and two Wrenches stand for a Turn. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v *Coursing*, If the hare turns not quite about, she only *wrencheth*, in the sportsman's phrase 1839 *Laws of Coursing* in Youatt *Dog* (1845) 261 If a dog draws the fleck from the hare, and causes her to wrench or rick only

II. 3. *trans* To twist or turn (a thing) forcibly or with effort, to jerk or pull with a violent twist; = Wrest *v* 1. Also with advs., as *about, round*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 210 Summe luglurs beoð þet ne kunnen seruen of non oðer gleo, buten makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore mud. *Ibid* 222 Ich chulle wrenchen hire þiderward ase heo mest dredeð 1545 Ascham *Toxoph* (Arb) 146 Some will take theyr bowe and writhe and wrinche it. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 41 Small seedes, whiche be as they were wrenched or writhen about 1590 Tarlton *News Purgat* 22 Though shee coulde not treade right, yet wrincht her shooe inward 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* III XI 444 The wood of such great plants, doth pinch and wrinche the graft mightily 1674 [see Wrpathe *v* 6] 1718 Br Hutchinson *Witchcraft* 146 One [cart carrying corn] wrench'd Amy Duny's House, upon which she came out in a Rage. 1819 Scott *Leg Montrose* XIII, If you venture to call for assistance, I will wrench round your neck 1845 — *Talism.* XXVIII, Each strange and disproportioned feature wrenched by horror into still more extravagant ugliness 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I XXXI. 422 The limestone of the principal branch is suddenly wrenched round. 1863 B Taylor *Poets Yrul* III *Watch of Night* 7 Blow, winds And wrench the trees forlorn That struggle where they stand. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 588 All her flower of body,..With the might of the wind's wrath wrenched and torn

b. To tighten with or as with a wrest or wrench, †to tune (a harp, etc) in this way. Also with *up*.

1577 Grange *Golden Aphrod* H iij b, Orpheus with thy Harpe in hande, Arion also ,Wrinche vp your strings *Ibid* M iij b, Playing vppon their Harpes, wrinched and set to the highest note of Diatesseron 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech* 2253/1 The eye [of the spanner] is caught over the stud on the collar, so as to wrench it fast.

fig. 1607 Shaks *Cor* I. VIII. 11 For thy Reuenge Wrench vp thy power to th' highest

†**4.** *fig* a To draw or turn (a person) aside; to force *out of* the right way *Obs.*

a 1200 *St Marher* 4 Þæt tu ne maht nanes weies wenden me ne wrenchen ut of þe weie. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 124 Nes þer nan þet mahte neauer eanes wrenchen hire ut of þe weie *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Ihesu crist leue swa hare heorte halden to him, þat hare flesches eggunge ne weorri hare heorte wit, ne wrenche ham ut of þe wei þat ha beoð in gongen.

†b. To draw *out* or expel (temptations); to withdraw or shelter (oneself); to divert or deflect towards another. (Cf. Wrenk *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 244 Swuche þouhtes ofte, i vlesliche soulen, wrenched ut sonre vlesliche tentaciuns þeone sumine of þe uorme *Ibid.* 294 þet tu ne meiht þis scheld holden o þine heorte, ne wrenchen þe þerunder frommard þe deofles earewen. *Ibid.* 304 3if þu seist þet þin unstrencðe ne muhte nout elles, þu wrenchest þine sunne o God.

†c To misrepresent or slander (a person).

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 157 3ef y am wreint in heore write, Thenne am y bac-bite

5. To injure or pain (a person, the limbs, etc) by undue straining or stretching; to rick, sprain, strain.

α 1530 Palsgr. 785/1, I wrenche my foote, or any lymme, I put it out of joynt 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 235 A playster upon places that be out of ioynt or wrenched. 1611 Florio, *Storcersi le membra*, to straine or wrench ones limmes out of ioint 1638 W. Lisle *Heliodorus* VIII. 141 Bagoas with a fall Had wrench'd his leg 1729 Swift *Direct Serv* Rules, You wrenched your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay 1835 I. Mitchell *Acharn of Aristoph.* 1064 *note*, To wrench the ankle 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* XXII, He came down on the pavement and wrenched his leg

fig 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof St.* III XIX 204, Would it not have wrench'd and sprain'd his soul?

β 1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Contro v* 259 By wrinching their foote in drawing on their hose 1583 tr *Maison Neuve's Gentleon* 54 b, His fistes, so were wrinched that he felt them not 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 78 If an Ox be wrinched and strayned in his sinewes 1684 J S *Profit & Pleas. Untied* 204 Leg out of Joynt or Wrinched

b. To affect with severe pain, suffering, or anguish; to distress or pain greatly; to rack.

1798 Coleridge *Anc Mar* VII. XV, Forthwith this frame of mine was wrenched With a woful agony *a* 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs* VII. 872 Through the space Of twelve ensuing days his frame was wrenched 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 456 A spirit not my own wrenched me within.

transf 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* V 31 Should the whole frame of earth by inward throes Be wrenched

6. To pull or draw with a wrench or twist; to twist or wrest out; to force, turn, etc., by a twisting movement: **a.** With preps., as *from, into, out of, to.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb) 72 Swiftlye they determind too winche thee nauye too southward 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* V II. 288 Wrench his Sword from him 1697 Dryden *Æneis* XII 534 Turnus Wrenched from his feeble hold the shining sword 1730 Thomson *Winter* (ed 3) 360 When Justice Wrench'd from their hand Oppression's iron rod 1748 *Anson's Voy* II VI 201 Seizing his pistol, [he] wrenched it out of his hand 1820 Shelley *Prometh Unb* I 39 To wrench the rivets from my quivering wounds 1882 B D W Ramsay *Recoll Mil. Serv* I. 1. 25 We wrenched out of the wall an iron hook

fig and in fig context 1603 Shaks *Meas for M.* II IV 14 How often dost thou Wrench awe from fooles? 1605 — *Lear* I iv 290 O most small fault, Which like an Engine, wrencht my frame of Nature From the fixt place 1790 Burns' *What needs this din'* 20 Bruce Wrench'd his dear country from the jaws of ruin 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit* 13 Nor could he [sc. Shakspere] have been wrenched from his place in the edifice without equal injury to himself and it 1851 Hawthorne *Ho Sev Gables* XVI, To wrench it [sc a fixed opinion] out of their minds. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* XLII III. 283 His gift was that which wrenches success out of the very jaws of failure

refl 1834 Sir F B. Head *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 129 As if the corpse had wrenched himself once again into daylight.

b. With advs, as *away, off, out, outward, up; asunder, open.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 364 Staying the midst of your toole vpon the horses neather iaw, wrinch the tooth outward 1608 Shaks *Per* III II 53 *Sec Gent.* 'Tis like a coffin . *Cerimon* Wrench it open straight 1639 G Plattes *Discov Infin Treas* XII 84 In a quarter of an houre the whole bush is wrenched up by the rootes 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. I, I had the fortune to wrench out the pegs 1796 Boys *Agric Kent* (ed 2) 120 A hop-dog, to wrench up the poles 1819 Shelley *Peter Bell 3rd* I x, As he was speaking came a spasm, And wrenched his gnashing teeth asunder. 1825 J Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I 251 He went up to the door, wrenched off the fastenings 1863 Geo Eliot *Romola* XXIV, Like a harp of which all the strings had been wrenched away except one 1884 *Manch Exam* 11 Oct. 5/1 They wrench off cupboard doors to spare themselves the trouble of closing them

fig 1821 Hazlitt *Winterslow* X. (1850) 174 The revolutionary wheel which has of late wrenched men's understandings almost asunder. 1848 Mrs Gaskell *Mary Barton* X, Wrenching up her natural feelings of home. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 218 It seems some unseen monster lays His filthy hands upon my will, Wrenching it backward into his.

refl. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr* I. I, What he had in tow . sometimes seemed to try to wrench itself away

absol (for *refl*) 1912 P. A Talbot *In Shadow of Bush* XXV. 277 At sight of us she wrenched free.

c. Without const. Also *fig.*

1655 Vaughan *Silex Scint* II *Starre* V, Desire that never will be quench'd, Nor can be writh'd, nor wrench'd. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* X. 1273 To wrench the Darts which in his Buckler light 1713 [Croxall] *Orig. Canto Spenser* XX. (1714) 17 Those honest Hounds Striving to wranch the Chain, Which did her tender Limbs to th' Rock upty 1879 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* (1912) 248 The lazy cows wrench many a scented flower.

d. To seize or take forcibly; = Wrest *v* 4.

1605 Shaks. *Macb* III. I. 63 They. put a barren Scepter in my Gripe, Thence to be wrencht with an vnlineall Hand. 1796 Southey *Joan of Arc* V 474 If the iron rod Should one day from Oppression's hand be wrench'd By everlasting Justice! 1810 Scott *Lady of Lake* V VI, Wrenching from ruin'd Lowland swain His herds and harvest 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* VI 92 Those from whose hands he had wrenched the means of subsistence 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 13 To wrench from the reluctant hands of diplomacy exceptional modifications of those fatal treaties. 1868 E Edwards *Ralegh* I. IX. 143 Spoils had been wrenched from Spain such as hitherto were almost unexampled

e To deprive (a person) *of* something by wrenching or wresting

1786 Burns *To Mountain Daisy* VIII, Till wrench'd of ev'ry stay but Heav'n, He, ruin'd, sink!

7. To twist, alter, or change from the right or true form, application, or import; to wrest, pervert, distort. Cf. Wrest *v* 5

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 29 Wrenching thys text of scrypture after their owne phantasie. *Ibid.*, Thei wrench these wordes a wrye 1589 Puttenham *Eng Poesie* II. IV (Arb.) 89 Let his ryme and concordes be true, and not darke or wrenched by wrong writing 1593 Harvey *Pierce's Super* 100 Should impertinent secrecies be reuealed; .euery proposition wrinched to the harshest sense? 1641 Milton *Reform* II. Wks. 1851 III 51 These devout Prelates for these many years have not ceas't in their Pulpits wrinching, and spraining the text. *c* 1655 — *Sonn*, 'Cyriack, whose Grandsire' 4 [He] in his volumes taught our Lawes, Which others at their Barr so often wrench 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks Char* VIII 211 They proceeded to wrench that power to the restraining of all dissentients 1877 Winchell *Reconcil Sci & Relig.* XII 325 It is infinitely better to learn how God really did proceed, than to. wrench our Bible to make it fit a misconception of facts.

†b To derive (a word) by alteration *from* another. *Obs*

1623 Camden *Rem* (ed 3) 70 *Lewes*, wrenched from *Lodowick*, which Tilius interpreteth, Refuge of the people

8 *Coursing.* To divert, turn, or bring round (a hare, etc.) at less than a right angle; to rick.

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XXIII. 345 When each man notes Which Dog first turnes the Hare, which first the other coats,

They wrench her once or twice, ere she a turne will take 1839 *Laws of Coursing* in Youatt *Dog* (1845) 262 When a dog wrenches or ricks a hare twice following, without losing the lead, it is equal to a turn 1840 *Sportsman* II 216 Wrenched by the one or the other of her pursuers, she seemed every moment almost in the jaws of one of them 1865 *Field* 4 Mar 151/3 Rebe wrenched her hare half a dozen lengths in advance of Master Sweeney

absol 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 20 Gardenia shot in front, and turned, she then wrenched and killed 1886 *Field* 20 Feb 227/2 Mr Dent's dog went up for the kill after wrenching once.

†**9** To drive, impel, or thrust (a weapon) with a twisting movement. *Obs rare.*

1594 Kyd *Cornelia* IV. I. 23 Scipio hath wrencht a sword into hys brest *Ibid.* V 322 He wrencht it to the pommel through his sides.

†b. *refl.* To force (oneself) *in* among others. *Sc Obs* —1

1729 Wodrow *Corr* (1843) III 454 [Such] persons .in a time of party and division, get in where they ought not to be, and when they have wrenched themselves in, talk [etc.].

10. *absol.* To pull or tug (*at* something) with a turn or twist. Also *fig.* and *transf*

1697 Dryden *Æneis* XII 1132 Th' incumbent Heroe wrench'd and pull'd and strain'd, But still the stubborn Earth the Steel detain'd. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk Gt* IX IX F 3 France has been wrenching and screwing at this Lorraine, wriggling it off bit by bit 1865 Dickens *Mut Fr.* II XV, He again grasped the stone and wrenched at it. 1891 Kipling *Life's Handicap* 245 The water snarled and wrenched and worried at the timber.

b. To come *out* by or as by wrenching.

1903 E Childers *Riddle of Sands* VIII, The lower screw-plate on the stern post had wrenched out

Wrench, obs. or dial. erron. f. Rinse *v.*

Wrenched (renʧt, *poet.* reⁿʃed), *ppl. a* [f Wrench *v.* + -ed 1]

1 Sprained, strained; dislocated

1556 Withals *Dict* (1562) 77 b/a Wrenched or hurte in the iointes, *distortus.* 1567 Gresham in Burgon *Life* (1839) II 212, I wolde have waited upon you , but that my wrenched legge would not suffer me 1684 J S. *Profit & Pleas United* 73 Foot out of Joynt or wrinched Foot. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 87 Who never knewest pang Of wrench'd or broken limb 1897 Anne Page *Afternoon Ride* 89 Briefly loosed the wrenched wrist.

b Twisted, wrung Also with *off* Occas. *fig.*

1894 A. Morrison *M Hewitt Investigator* 245 A trap-door six or eight inches open, the edge resting on the half-wrenched off bolt 1908 A. Noyes *W. Morris* 63 There are wrenched hands and writhen lips in it 1915 A. Rhade *Poems Love & War* 78 From our tears and wrenched hearts, Let some fair harvest spring.

2. *Pros.* (See quot.)

1891 J C Parsons *Engl Versif* 144 Wrenched Accent. —This term is used when the metrical stress is thrown upon a syllable which would not ordinarily be accented

Wrencher (re nʳʃəɹ). [f Wrench *v* + -er 1.]

1 A machine or instrument for wrenching or wringing. *rare.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P. R* XIX l. 892 Sourysshe thynges bere downe the meete as it were a pressour other a wrencher [*MSS.* wrynge] 1832 S. Warren *Diary Late Physician* I. 380 Before proceeding to use our screws, or wrenchers, we once more looked and listened

2. One who or that which wrenches or twists Also *fig.*

1847 in *Home Life Sir D Brewster* (1869) 190 [Thou wert] The pillar of thine own beloved fane; The wrencher of its chill and crushing chain. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char* XVII 415 The wrencher of a civil institution to his own individual aggrandisement

†**Wre·nchful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Wrench *sb.*1 + -ful.] Artful, crafty, deceitful

a 1225 *Ancr R* 268 His wihtful crokes, & his wrenchfule wicchecreftes *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 890 þe wrenchfule feont ..wið his wiles weorp ham ut sone of paraises selhðen *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* (1922) 64 þu wrenchfule [*Titus MS.* wrech wile] ful wiht! al for nawt þu prokest me to for-gulten.

Wrenching (re nʳʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wrench *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb in various senses; an instance of this.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* V XXVIII (Addit. MS.), þe hond is greued by wrastinge and wrenching of ioyntes. *c* 1430 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 5 (Addit MS.), þe secunde techynge a comyn word off wrenchynges out of loynte 1545 Ascham *Toxoph* (Arb) 145 An other maketh a wrynchinge with hys backe 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* 51 b, Of the wrinching of the shoulder 1674 *Barbette's Chirurg* (ed 2) 17 Sometimes the Bone is forced out of its place, but a little, or half, which is called Sub-luxation, or Wrenching. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* XXII 338 By the Twisting (or Renching) of the Wheels 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* I. I 160 My curdling limbs Quiver with the anticipated wrenching. 1861 Dickens *All Year Round* 13 July 365 The sudden wrenching of him out of our boat. 1884 E Yates *Recoll* I 159 The charioteers declined to submit them to the unavoidable twists and wrenchings

fig 1555 Latimer in Foxe *A & M.* (1583) 1724/2 Their racking, writhing, wrinching, and monstrously iniuryng of Gods holy scripture 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* Cc III, Whose loue hath eased the wrenching of my heart. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks Char.* XVI 391 No tyranny being equal to the wrenching of law for penal purposes.

b. *spec.* The action of rectifying a deformed foot, esp. by a foot-wrench

1896 Tubby *Deformities* 415 Wrenching may be effected more especially in this degree by manual force, and in the severer degrees by special apparatus *Ibid*, When wrenching is carried out with the hands

†**2.** A griping pain in the bowels. *Obs.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 124 Vexed much with wrinching and griping in the bowels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 442 The wringings and wrinchings in the guts or belly of a man or woman.

3. *attrib.* in *wrenching-iron.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 22 Give me that Mattocke, & the wrenching Iron. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 6 June 3/2 The Thieves left behind them a Wrenching Iron, about two Feet long.

Wre·nching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That wrenches or twists; of the nature of a wrench. Also *fig.*

1618 GAINSFORD *Glory Eng.* II. xxv. 315 Yet we haue still gone forward, and could not bee pull'd backe by any wrenching arme whatsoeuer. 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* viii. 99 The stem must be strengthened to resist the wrenching stresses. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xix. 248 He gives this wrist a wrenching twist. 1894 I. PINKERTON *Blizzard* 105 The thought gave him a wrenching pang.

Hence **Wre·nchingly** *adv.*

1884 L. MACBEAN tr. *Buchanan's Spir. Songs* 28 He was stripped and wrenchingly Stretched out with cruel strain.

† **Wrench-milk.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **wrynche, urynche.** [f. the stem of WRENCH *v.* Cf. OE. *wringwæg* curd.] Curd.

1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) Cv, *Oxigulum*, wrenche mylke. [1525 *Oxigala*, wrynche mylke.] 1530 PALSGR. 285 a Urynche mylke, *maigre* [read *maigre*].

† **Wrene,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OE. *wrēne* lascivious, libidinous.] Wanton.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6600, I schal the teche bothe burdoun and mene, Ne be thow neuere so wroth ne wrene.

Wrene, ME. var. WRY *v.*[1]

Wrenean (renī·ăn), *a.* [f. the name of the architect Sir Christopher *Wren* (1632–1723) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to, following or consonant with the architectural theories or practices of, Sir C. Wren; built by Wren.

1813 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 132 The decorations of the Wrenean school of architecture. *Ibid.* 133 Topped with Wrenean pedestals and balls. *Ibid.*, Whether at the Wrenean, or any subsequent period. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/1 The exquisite gates which adorn the Wrenean terraces of Chelsea.

Hence **Wrene·anize** *v. trans.*, to make Wrenean in character.

1813 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 133/1 The lanthern is wholly Wreneanized, in two tiers with lights to each.

Wreng, obs. var. WRING *v.*

† **Wrength.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [repr. OE type **wrengðu*, f. *wrang* WRONG *a.* For the formation cf. *length*, *strength*.] Crookedness; distortion.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 3 Þanne goð he to a ston, & he biliеð ðer-on, Biliеð til his bec biforn haueð ðe wrengðe forloren.

† **Wrenk,** *sb. Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **wrenk(e.** *β.* 5–6 **wrink(e, wrynk.** [Northern var. of WRENCH *sb.*[1] Cf. next.]

1. = WRENCH *sb.*[1] 1. Freq. coupled with *wile.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* Prol. 2 Thou filde this gaste sa full of witte..That al bestes er red for man, Sa mani wyle and wrenk he can. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2360 Þe world ledes a man with wrenkes and wyles. 13.. *Cursor M.* 13336 (Göttt.), Na wrenkes [*other MSS* wrenches] of þe maledight Againes hir sal haue no might. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 67 With wrynkis and with wiles to wend me my weys. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* 37 For euerie wrink, forsuith, thow hes ane wyle. *a* 1500 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 3 The deuill wyll cast mony wrenkis of falsait. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 42 In me..wes mony wrink and wyle. *a* 1508 MERSAR in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 808/19 For every wrynk luk that ye haif a wyle.

2. Trickery, deception; = WRENCH *sb.*[1] 2.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 246 For falshed & for wrenk he forsuore þe land.

† **Wrenk,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 **wrenke, wrinck.** [Northern var. of WRENCH *v.* Cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To writhe; to turn *away.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17458 Bot iesu crist þat rightwis es, A-wai to wrenk he dos þe wrang. *Ibid.* 19353 Þan be-gan þai wrenk [*Gött.* wrinck, *Fairf.* wrenche] and wrest, And for tene þair tethe to guast.

2. *trans.* To turn aside, to divert from oneself. (Cf. WRENCH *v.* 4 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26385 Þis ypocrites..wald ai wrenk þair ausn wites, For to sem þam-self god and lele.

Wrennian (renĭăn), *a.* [See WRENEAN *a.* and -IAN.] Built by, or in the style of, Sir C. Wren.

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 393 The gallery front of a Wrennian church of two orders, such as S. James's Piccadilly.

Wreoen, Wreoðen: see WRY *v.*, WRETHE *v.*[2]

Wrest (rest), *sb.*[1] Forms *α.* 3–6 **wreste,** 5– **wrest** (7–9 **rest**), 5 **wreeste,** 6 **wreast,** *Sc.* **wreist,** 7 *Sc.* **wriest,** 8 **rist.** *β.* 4–5 **wrayst(e,** 5 **wraist(e.** *γ.* 5 **wraaste, wrastt,** 5–6 **wrast(e.** [f. the verb.]

I. 1. The action of twisting, wrenching, or writhing; a twist, wrench; a tug or violent pull; † a turn of a tuning-peg (quot. 1501).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3462 þair strut it was vn stern stith, Wit wrathli wrestes [*Gött.* wraystes] aiþer writh. *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 26 in *Babees Bk.* 300 First to the ryght honde þou shalle go, Sitthen to þo left honde þy neghe þou cast; To hom þou boghe withouten wrast. *c* 1500 *Proverbs* in *Antiq. Repf.* (1809) IV. 406 Stoppide in the freytes they [*sc.* lute-strings] abydeth the pynnes wrest. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. iv, Thair instrumentis all maist war fidillis lang, But with a string quhilk neuer a wreist 3eid wrang. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 With the wreast of a Cok [he] was sure of a coolar: water spurting vpward. 1611 COTGR., *Torse*, a wrest, wrinch; wry the, wry ing.

1883 A. HERSCHEL in *Nature* March 458 The time-rates of each of these momenta..are respectively angular moment or twirl (of a force-couple) and tractive moment or wrest (of a motor-couple).

fig. c 1430 LYDG. *Life of our Lady* (Caxton, ?1484) I. viii b, It causeth hertes no lenger to debate That partyd ben with the wreste of hate. *a* 1590 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 31 I one, if it be ouerstrained, cracketh at the first wrest. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 126 In the strong wrest of supplication, then, sole travailing.

b. Extent of wresting, hence, reach of capacity, stretch, strain. *rare*[−1].

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* L ij b, Thou wert chosen to make an Oration..in which (hauiing toyled thy wits to theyr highest wrest) thou [etc.]

† **c.** Without article. Twist or coil. *Obs.*[−1]

a 1575 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 49 Thei hade for the moste parte long heare, withowte wrest or curle.

† **d.** *Sc.* A wrenching or spraining of the muscles, a sprain or strain. *Obs.*

1616 *Orkney Witch Trial* in Dalyell *Darker Superstit. Scotl.* (1834) 118 [To make] a wresting thread, and give it in the name of the Father, Sone, and the Holie Gaist, it wald mak ony wrest of man or beast haill. *c* 1700 in Jas. Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 60 It will be good against the Pine Of any Wrest or Strienzie. 1881 PAUL *Past & Pres. Aberdeen* 15 Mr. Thomson then [=in 1698] being bed rid by reason of a wrest in his ankle.

† **2.** *fig.* An ill or evil turn; a trick. *Obs.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (E.) 1930 A made hire alway to ete fern, Lest þey deden him ony wrest. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 387 Than shall we wayte þam with a wrest, And make all wast þat þei haue wroght.

† **3.** The action of wresting, forcing, or straining the meaning or purport of words, etc., an instance of this. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 169 b, By what wrest of Logicke doth Osorius gather habilitie of Freewill out of the holy ordinaunces. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 22 They seke fauls armure by wrest of scripture. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 467 Where the witnesse of the other hath often a wrest and tacke of her corruption. *Ibid.* 716 It is partly falsification, partly a wrest of the Scripture. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 58 To picke quarels at words, by wrests and streines, neither to purpose nor to sense.

II *techn.* † **4.** *Surg.* A peg for tightening a ligature by twisting. *Obs.*

c 1370 ARDERNE *Practica* (MS. Ashm. 1434) fol. 4 In quo foramine vnum vertile, anglice *wrayst*, imponatur. *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne* 9 By middez of whiche wraiste in þe ouer ende shal be a litel hole.

5. An implement for tuning certain wire-stringed instruments, as the harp or spinet, a tuning-key. Now *arch.*

In ME. sometimes erron. used to render L. *plectrum.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Þe sowne of speking byndeþ wordes, as wreste [1495 wraste] tempereth þe strenges, so þe tonge smyteþ þe teeþ. *c* 1425 in *Anglia* VIII. 109/32 Þis newe tymbrer settiþ hir handys and fyngers for a wrast, þat is an instrument of organ-songe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 533/2 Wreste of an harpe or other lyke, *plectrum*. *c* 1460 *Liber Pluscardensis* (1877) I. 392 Sal we the menstral wyt? Yha, bot he bent and pruf thaim [*sc.* the strings] with his wraist. 1504 CORNISHE in *Skelton's Wks.* (1568) Z vij, A harper wt his wrest maye tune the harpe wrong. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 38 Hiz harp in good grace dependaunt before him hiz wreast tyed to a green lace, and hanging by. 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 333 Wrests for virginals the groce, vi li. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 April, Calling on the virginall maker, buying a rest for myself to tune my tryangle. 1668 *Ibid.* 20 July, To buy a rest for my espinette at the ironmonger's.

1793 *Minstrel* I. 91 Beside it, suspended by a green lace, he hung the wrest, or key, by which it is tuned. [Cf. quot. 1575.] 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, A silver chain, by which hung the wrest, or key, with which he tuned his harp. 1831 H. NEELE *Rom. Hist.* I. 201 Trying his harp strings, and with his wrest or screw tuning them to the proper pitch. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 36 The distinctive badge of the [minstrel's] profession was the wrest or tuning-key.

transf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Soune is..yschape with þe wraaste [L. *plectrum*] of þe tunge.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 3 There lacked a wrest to the harpe to set all the strynges in a monacorde and tune, which was the matrimony..betwene the kynge and Elizabeth. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I. 81/1 O let the longest Largs be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note, and turne the Wrest. 1613 JAS. I *Edict. against Private Combats* 45 This small instrument the Tongue..being kept in tune by the wrest of awe.

c. *Her.* The figure of a 'wrest' used as a charge.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 87 b, His crest a wrest in crosse, Sol. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 59/2 He beareth Argent, a Virginall Wrest sable.

† **6. a.** An implement for wresting; a tool for turning bolts, nuts, etc; a screw-key. Also *fig.*

1589 in *Trans. Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* (1878) I. 12, iiij vice pynnes with a wrest for a field bedde. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (Surtees) 8 Two silver Candlesticks for two tapers to be taken in sunder with wrests. 1598 [see WRENCH *sb.*[2] 5] 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 4 This fellowship in feeding together is..a wrest that straineth and stretcheth benevolence to the utmost.

fig. a 1592 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) E 4, Faith is the key that shuts the spring of loue, Lightnesse a wrest, that wringeth all awry.

† **b.** A machine for hoisting or hauling weights. *Obs. rare.*

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* II. 104 They deuised certayne engines or wrestes [Gr. μηχαναι] to heaue vp stones from the grounde, hauyng vppon each stayre a wreast.

† **c.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare*[−0].

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 102/1 Wrest, is that by which Saw-teeth are set.

7. Special Combs., as **wrest block,** = *wrest plank*; **wrest-pin,** the peg or pin round which the ends of the wires or strings of certain musical instruments are coiled; a tuning-pin (also *attrib.*); **wrest-plank,** the board in a piano in which the wrest-pins are fixed (also *attrib.* and *Comb.*)

1787 H. WALTON *Specif. of Patent* No. 1607, The *rest block, the damper, and the rest pin are made the same as they always are made in Grand Piano Fortes. 1783 J. BROADWOOD *Specif. of Patent* No. 1379 3 The *rist pins to which the strings are fixt. 1802 T. LOUD *Specif. of Patent* No. 2501. 2 The rest pin block. 1825 P. ERARD *Specif. of Patent* No. 5065 2 The want of stability in the wrest pin plank. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 722/1 The tuning-pin screws into the thick metal wrestpin piece. 1799 J. SMITH *Specif. of Patent* No. 2345 2 The Drawing shows the *rest plank, trussed with wood. 1846 BURKINYOUNG in *Repert. Patent Invent.* (1847) IX. 78 The rest plank bridge. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 50 Piano Manufacturing Tuner. Turner Wire Maker. Wrest Plank Maker.

Wrest, *sb.*[2] *Agric.* Now *dial.* Also 9 **wreest, wrist.** [Incorrect spelling of *rest*, var. REEST *sb.*, by association with prec. and WREST *v.*] A piece of iron († or wood) fastened beneath the mould-board in certain ploughs. **b.** A mould-board.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxviii. 190 The Plough-sheath, Wrest, Beam, Share, and Coulter retain these names clearly in most parts. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agricult.* 207 Any Plough having its true Pitch, with its true cast on the Sheild-board and short Wrest. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 165 The earth of the furrow, in rising up from the fore part of the wrest, is soon resisted by the mold-board, and turned over suddenly. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agriculture* 6 March 1776 *note*, The wrest is the piece of wood, or iron, which is meant to *wrest* open and clear effectually the bottom of the plow-furrow. 1796 BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 64 The furrows are opened with an old plough, with a wrest at each side. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 408 The wrest or mould-board. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Kentish Dial.* 191 *Wreest*,..that part of a Kentish plough on which it rests against the land ploughed up. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Words* 49 *Wrist* (*Wrest* or *Reest*) of a plough, a piece of wood below the shield board, which wrests the earth aside from the plough.

Wrest, obs. var. WRIST *sb.*

Wrest (rest), *v.* Forms *α.* 1 **wræstan,** 3–4 **wresten,** 5 **-yn, -on,** 4–6 **wreste,** 4– **wrest** (7 **rest**); 6–7 **wreast(e,** 6 *Sc.* **wreist** (9 **reist**), 6 **wryst(e,** *Sc.* **wrist.** *β. north.* 4 **wraist(e,** 5–6 **wrayste.** *γ.* 4–6 **wrast, wraste.** *Pa. t.* 3–5 **wraste,** (also *pa. pple.*) 4–5 **wrast,** 5 **wraiste, wrest,** 4 **wraisted, wrastid** (etc.), 6– **wrested.** [OE. *wræstan*, = ON. **wræsta* (ONorw. and Icel. *reista*, MDa. *vreste*, Da. *vriste*) —**wraistjan*, related to WRIST.

The northern forms with *ai, ay*, are directly ad. ON. **wræsta*.]

I. 1. *trans.* To subject (something) to a twisting movement; to turn or twist. Also with advs., as *about, away, round.*

α. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 95 (Gr.), T. hine on ða tungan sticað, wræsteð him ðæt woddor, and him ða wongan brieceð. *c* 1205 LAY. 7532 Julius hit wraste & þat sweord stike feste. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 3194 Hur fyngres sche wiast, þe blod out brak. Sche tremblede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (Bodl. MS.) fol. 248/2 Þe poette seiþ þat serpente wraste his owne white heed backeward. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 7510 (Trin.), I shook hem bi þe berdes so þat her chaules I wraste in two. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 533/2 Wrestyn, and wrythyn a-3en, *reflecto*. 1548 ELYOT, *Intorqueo mentum*, to writhe or wreste the chynne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 272 A small rod of siluer which is wrested, so that the two ends meet. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 148 A shoe is wrested and turned according to the fashion of a crooked or splay foot. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. (Grosart) III. 153 The heliotrope flower wrests its neck in turning after the warm sun. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 193 A Rope, which they bring over the Top of all the loaded Sheets, and wrest it at the Tail [of each waggon]. 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems* 59 He wrested o'er the rhymer's head that garmenting which wrought him wrong.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 105 Notwithstanding all these barres, within which he [*sc.* a mountain-range] is pent, twined, and wrested.

β, γ. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 9 Wraistyng þe skynne atuyx þe tewel & þe fistule? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xvi. 547 This Caytyfe shall be wronge wrast, or I wend away. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 203 To wrayste, *torqueere*.

† **b.** To screw or turn (the pin or pins of a musical instrument) so as to tighten or tune the strings, to tune or tighten (a stringed instrument, its wires, etc.) by means of a wrest. Also with *up.* Occas. in fig. context.

a 1000 *Bi Manna Wyrdum* 82 (Gr.), Sum sceal mid hearpan æt his hlafordes fotum sittan, & a snellice snere wræstan, lætan scralletan. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 340 An harpe haþe þre partis,. þe ouermost in which ben strengis wrastid. *Ibid.* 341 And sorowe of trespasse ajeyns hem ten [*sc.* strings] shal wraste his harpe to a-corde welle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 533 Wreston, *plecto*. 1504 CORNISHE in *Skelton's Wks.* (1568) Z vj, The claricord hath a tunely kynde As the wyre is wrested hye and lowe. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings

and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious 1587 GREENE *Tritam* II, Siluestro had almost made Lacena peeuish, fearing if he wrested not the pin to a right key, his melody would be marred 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm Wom* 19 As fidlers do their strings, who wrest them so high[etc.] *fig* 13 . *E E Allit P.* B. 1166 þat wakned his wrath & wrast hit so hyge, þat [etc.] 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* VI 423 Of an harpe he herde the sueete soun. Which instrument Wrestid hym ageyn to al gladnesse 1584 GREENE *Merr. Modestie* (1866) 19 The Judges by the power of the law thought to wrest his vpon a higher pin. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V 232 Rouze thy spirites. and wrest them vp to the most outstretched ayry straine of elocution

†c. To put or set *in* with a twisting or tortuous movement; to insert or introduce in this manner. Chiefly *fig*. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 120 He can do nothing else in musik but wrest & wring in hard points vpon a plainsong. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* III. II 450 Theres a fine word now; wrest in that if you can by any meanes. 1690 C. NESSE *O & N Test.* I 109 If the subtle serpent can but see a hole to wrest in his head.

2. To pull, pluck, drag away, or detach (a person or thing) with a wrench or twist; to twist, tear, or wrench out, etc. Also with advs., as *aside, forth, off, out, whence*, or preps, as *off, out of*, and esp *from*.

a 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4309 Bineþe þe nekke he him nom, & wraste him adoun of is hors 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6195 þe lyd vp sone þey wraste 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V. 281 Fyve knyȝtes myȝte not wreste the rope out of his hond. 14 . *Sir Beues* (M.) 190 Wyth that syr Guy his swerde out wrasted *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* XIV 670 Hym from his hors anon he wraste. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. XII. 33 From her The wicked weapon rashly he did wrest. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III (1662) 197 He also then assisted Henry Bull..to wrest out of the hands of the Chonsters, the Censer 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 33 Young girls could not be wrested from them [*sc* apes] without a great deal of difficulty 1724 C. L. *St Taffy's Day* 37 Brass Knockers strong, from Doors fierce wresting 1778, etc [see WREST *sb*.²] 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XXII, Foster wrested the flask from her hand 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXII 21 Thou from a mother's arms canst wrest her daughter asunder

transf 13 *E E Allit. P* B 1802 He was corsed for his vn clannes, & of þyse worldes worchyp wrast out for euer 1886 FLOR. MARRYAT *Tom Tiddler's G* 173, I procured a bed, whence I was wrested at an unearthly hour the next morning

refl 1686 tr *Chardin's Trav Persia* 163 In another Condition, I should have wrested my self out of their Clutches Scotfree

β, γ *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3466 He þat on þe right side lai þe toþer him wraisted oft away 13 *E E. Allit P.* C. 80 þay. Wryþe me in a warlok, wrast out myn y3en. *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Cotton) 316 He hyllde his hand so faste, That owte he myght hit [*sc.* a leaf] natt wrast 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* V XII 21 His yron axe by no meanes backe againe he forth could wrast

b *fig.* and in fig. context.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 24 Suche euyll oppinyon once fastened in mennes hartes hard it is to wraste oute, and maye growe [etc.] 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, That our holynes, deuocyon, & good religyon wrast vs not from the fauour of God. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. II (1877) I. 53 Being sore grieued, that she had wrested out such a verdict against him. 1693 PRIOR *To Dr Sherlock* 44 You wrest the Bolt from Heav'ns avenging Hand. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas V*, XI Wks. 1813 III. 350 Unfortunate Princes from whose hands some strong rival had wrested their sceptre 1796 WORDSW. *Borderers* 1617, I yielded up those precious hopes, which nought On earth could else have wrested from me. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* P 81 He had been wrested by no common deliverer from the grasp of no common foe 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv* Wks II. 47 Single states are poor props but who can wrest out Germany?

†c To force (a person) out *of* something *Obs.*—1

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI 261 He is wraiste of his witte or will of his wone.

†d. *transf.* To press or force *out* (sounds, etc.); to emit or utter, esp. with difficulty. *Obs.*

c 1402 LYDG *Compl. Bl Knight* 48 The nyghtyngale.. her voys gan oute wrest. *c* 1502 *Joseph Arim.* 388 In May, whan the nightyngale Wrestes out her notes musycall 1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* II 116 To wreast out this following complaint. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* H j, The poore gentlewoman not able to wreste out one worde for weepinge.

†e. With *forth*. To pass or spend (time) in pain or distress *Obs. rare*—1.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* D iij, With many a sobbing sighe he wrested foorth the tedious night.

†3 To turn or dispose (some one, his heart) to a person or thing; to incline or influence (a person, etc.) *to* do something. *Obs*

13 . *Gaw. & Gr Kni.* 1482 Wyȝe þat is so wel wrast alway to god *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1427 Fynally he gan his herte wreste To trusten here 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 7739 He brydlede hem, & dyde hem wreste, Whateuere they herde, to sey the beste. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XI 137 If thai with wrang ought walde þe wrayste Owte of all wothis I sall þe were 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) B ij, Ofte tymes by force they wrest and wring him to their handes 1592 GREENE *Repentance* Wks (Grosart) XII 157 A yong man is like a tender plant, apt to be wrested by nurture either to good or euill 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I 51/2 A sweete-sowre thing (Which may the Sov'raign wrest, the subiect wring) Call'd Lieges'-loue abus'd *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog Parlt* (1628) 23 To wrest the King, and to draw the inheritance vpon himselfe, hee perswaded his Majestie to relinquish his enterest.

†b To move (the mind, attention, etc.) from a settled state or an object; to unsettle, unfix, to divert *to* something else. *Obs*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 4622 Our wild [= will] is many ways wraiste, as þe wedire skiftis. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* x, Langer slepe ne rest Ne myght I nat, so were my wittis wrest. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 70 We gloir for to speik of Christ . Bot far fra him our hartis we wreist 1570 GOOGE *Pop Kingd.* Pref B ij b, They carefully wrest their mind hither and thither, to obtaine the forgiuenesse of their sinnes. 1609 LD. BROOKE *Mustapha* III i, Who wrests his princes mind Presents his faith vpon the stage of chance. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 188 Whereas Ariosto will wrest his [*sc* a reader's] Attention to a new businesse.

c. *poet.* To draw aside, divert (a look).

1738 J. G COOPER *Father's Advice to his Son* 111, The father's eyes no object wrested, But on the smiling prattler hung.

4. To usurp, arrogate, or take by force (power, a right, etc.); to assume forcibly (a dignity or office); to seize, capture, or take (lands, dominion, etc.) from another or others: a. Const *away, from* (also in early use with dative), *out of*, † *into, upon*.

In very frequent use (esp with *from*) since *c* 1820.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 23 He syȝ the Trinyte apere within his body clere, then enterd in hym envy, Whan he hade seyne this gloryus syȝt, He wolde wrast hym his myȝt 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 15, I was very muche grieued that the triumphe which most iustly you did deserue, was so wrongfully wrested from you. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Macc.* iv. 24 He wrested the high priesthood vpon him self. 1660 T. M *Hist. Independ.* IV 23 The English affairs and Government being thus wrested into the hands of a few desperate persons. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* III 96 The Popes had so strugled to wrest the Investitures out of the hands of the Princes of the West. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl* IV. i, Oh! teach my Power To cure those Ills, Lest Heav'n should wrest it from my idle Hand. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, II. Wks 1813 V. 261 The emperors, too feeble to wrest them out of their hands, were obliged to grant the clergy fiefs of those ample territories. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is* (1846) I. VI 294 The rights, thus wrested from the grasp of Rome. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXII. 384 They had gradually wrested his authority out of his hands

fig and in fig. context. 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm. Par Rom*, 32 They through their strength in faith wreste out with strong hande the benedicción of God 1671 MILTON *P. R* I. 470 Thou hast urg'd me hard with doings, which not will But misery hath rested from me. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat Philosophy* I. 1 3 The spoils of all nature are . wrested with reluctance, from the mine, the forest, the ocean, and the air. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 5 To wrest a territory from the sea 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 163/2, I had wrested from fortune her favours and smiles

b. Rarely without const.

1535 COVERDALE *Prol.* P 24 Lest thou wrest the righte of the straunger. 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* Wks. (Grosart) II. 87/1 He shall returne, what he did wrest. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* III XXV 230 The great means of the Clergie in time of Popery was rather wrested then given. *absol.* 1582 C. FETHERSTONE *Dial. agst Dancing* A 4, The extorcioner wresteth and wringeth, to the ende he may augment his gaines. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog Parlt.* (1628) 19 The Lords being to strong for the King, forced his consent. They wrested too much beyond the bounds of reason.

c. To obtain or gain (money, information, etc.) by extortion, persistency, or strong persuasion; to wring; = SCREW *v.* 5. Also with advs, as *out*, or preps., as *from, out of*.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Extorqueo*, Thou diddest wreste from Ceasar, 50 talentes *Ibid., Veritatem extorquere*, to wreste out the truth. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 12 Boon Companions, that by their wittes can wrest money from a Churle. 1601 MOUNTJOY in Moryson *Itin.* (1617) III. 149, I should have wrested out of him [*sc.* a prisoner] the certainty of all things 1624 *Termes de la Ley* 185 b, Exaction is where an Officer or other man demandeth and wresteth a fee . where no fee is due at all. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* II. 91 At last she wrested leave from her Husband to live a Nun 1671 MILTON *Samson* 384 Did not she . reveal The secret wrested from me? 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* XVII, Your obstinacy can neither wrest from us the truth nor pervert it. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XLII, She battled with herself.., but he wrested the answer from her. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* ad fin., Tortures could never wrest from an Egyptian the confession of a secret

transf. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 486 Deepelie muzing at her doubtfull speach, Whose meaning much I labored foorth to wreste.

5. To strain or overstrain the meaning or bearing of (a writing, passage, word, etc.); to deflect or turn from the true or proper signification; to twist, pervert; = WRENCH *v.* 7, SCREW *v.* 3 c.

In very freq use *c* 1575–*c* 1700. An earlier example is implied under WRESTING *vbl. sb.* 2.

a a 1533 FRITH *Boke* (1548) C iij b, Sophisters wolde wrest their sayinges, and expounde them after their fantasy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* III 12 Is it not he which wringeth the writer, and wreasteth his meaning? 1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dignity Chivalry* § 1 The forenamed point, 'The Dignity of Chivalry', is not violently wrested *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 287 To wrest and torture words to comply with his extravagant Wit 1708 O. DYKES *Eng. Proverbs* 120 Are not the holy Scriptures good, because they are wrested? 1738 JURIN in *Keill's Anim Oecon* 98 See also how that can be done, which my learned Antagonist seems most to have wrested 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXI, You appear convinced of my guilt, and wrest every reply I have made 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 52 Nay, do not wrest my words. 1909 T. R. GLOVER *Conf. Relig in Early Rom Emp* x 309 He can quibble and wrest the obvious meaning of a document to perfection

absol. 1564 MARTIALL *Treat Crosse* 84 Lett heretickes wringe and wrest as longe as they list, to wise men they shal neuer be hable to persuade the contrarie. 1592 GREENE *Upst Courtier* C 3, The end of all being, is to knowe God, And not as your worshippe . wrests to creep into acquaintance

transf and *fig* 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Gal* 4 This submyssion of myne is by them wrest into a wrong meanyng. 1582 HOWELL *Deuises* G j, For Golde who shunnes to wrest a wrong And make it seeme as right and strong? 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, I II 14 God forbid. That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading. 1617 CAMPION *4th Bk Ayres* XX, Wrest euery word and looke, Racke euery hidden thought. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 28 Nor wrest I any experiment to make it *quadrare* with any preconceiv'd Notion 1768 WALPOLE *Hist Doubts* 94, I have thus, without straining or wresting probability, proved all I pretended to prove.

γ. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1126 By wrastynge the text, to the scriptures sore decay 1561 T. N[ORTON] *Calvin's Inst.* III 201 Diuines, that violently wrasted many places of Scripture. 1563 *Homilies* II *Repentance* II P 6 The aduersaries go about to wrast this place for to maintaine their auricular confession withall

b. Const. *against, from*, † *into, to, unto*.

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen VIII*, C 10 P 1 The Pope did obfuscate and wreste Goddis holy worde. from the spirituall and trew meanynge therof 1550 LEVER *Serm* (Arb.) 138 They wrest the saying of Paule vnto a wrong meanynge 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 9 What places of scripture the Papistes do depraue and wraste into a wronge sense 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* 1 6 They are glad to snatch here and there a word, to wrest against the Author's meaning 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptis Sci* XVIII. 116 To wrest names from their known meaning to senses most alien. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 135 St Paul himself, mangles some citations and seems to wrest them to a different sense. 1820 *Q Mus Mag* II. 260 *note*, This word has been wrested from its pristine and legitimate signification. 1851 KINGSLEY *Lett* (1878) I 272 When you try to wrest Scripture and history to your own use 1904 S. H. BUTCHER *Harvard Lect* 184 If their utterances could not be wrested to the desired end

absol 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* (1547) d vij b, Thus make ye of gods holy scripture a shipmans hose, wresting and wringing to what purpose ye will

c To put a wrong construction on the words or purport of (a writer); to misinterpret.

1555 PHILPOT in FOXE *A & M.* (1563) 1429/2 It is shame for you to wrast and wrieth the doctors as you do 1579 GOSSON *Sch Abuse* To Rdr (Arb.) 18 His schollers were woont, howe right soeuer hee wrote, to wrest him. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests, Answer* L 4 b, They haue no reason to quarrell with any of vs for wresting, or mistaking, or misalledging Fathers 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* VI 273 A confused companie of Authors of little knowledge in our English affairs, tentered and wrested from their genuine sense 1687 PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* Pref., Those Authors are wrested from their true Sense.

†d. To derive or deduce (a name, etc.) irregularly *from* something; to change improperly. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 628/1 The Irish thinke to ennoble themselves by wresting theyr auncientrye from the Spaynyarde. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 59 *Geruasius* in Latine may signifie honourable, as wrested from *Gerousius Ibid. James*, Wrested from *Iacob* 1721 *Brightland's Gram Eng Tongue* 137 Asparagus, Sparagus, which the Vulgar wrest to Sparrowgrass.

6. To turn or deflect (a matter, etc.); to divert *to* (*unto*, † *into*) some different, (esp undue or improper) purpose, end, etc.; to distort or pervert.

1524 SIR T. MORE in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I I 256 To use th'erle of Angwish for an instrument to wryng and wreste the maters in to bettre trayne. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod* XXIII. 8 Giftes blinde euen them ye sharpe of sight & wraist the righteous causes 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ* 3 The art of Poesie being wrested and turned to the foolenes of Loue 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs* 148 Let not the parties ielousie, wrest or wry his iudgement in the least degree to preiudice 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. 225 One casuall event that may bee but wrested to their purpose 1721 BERKELEY *Prev Ruin Gt. Brit* Wks III 208 Cunning men, who bend and wrest the public interest to their own private ends. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* XV, By wresting to the prisoner's disadvantage every circumstance 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *British Const* XVI 247 A Pemberton wresting the rules of evidence, to the sacrifice of innocent persons 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist* III XVIII 282 The forms of government might be overborne and perverted; and the charge of thus wresting and warping them is shared [etc.].

b. To deflect (the law, etc.) from its proper course or interpretation; to turn from the right application; to misapply, pervert.

α. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Deut.* XVI 19 Wrest not the lawe nether take any rewarde 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse of Govt* V. IX, Where no mediacions may wrest the sentence of the Lawe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 622/2 The same Statutes are very easely wrested to the fraud of the subject. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XXIII. 6 Thou shalt not wrest the iudgement of thy poore in his cause. 1683 BURNET tr *More's Utopia* 149 A sort of People, whose Profession it is to wrest Laws. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. II 75 The law was generally supposed to be wrested, in order to prolong their imprisonment 1885 LD. FITZGERALD in *Law Times' Rep* LIII. 477/2 He would have been wresting one of the rules

β, γ 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam* VIII. 3 His sonnes toke giftes, & wraysted the lawe. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 53 To wrast the wayes of iudgement.

†c. To divert or deflect unjustly *upon* some one *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* LIV 4 They have wrested iniquities upon me 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 476 The Gouernour had wrested the Inquisition vpon mee.

7 a. To overstrain the muscles of (a joint, etc.), to sprain, strain, or rick (the foot, ankle, etc.). Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Play* 742, I haif wreistit my schank. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 29 Take heede that thou wreaste not thy foote. 1649 T. WODENOTE *Hermes Theol* 147 He stumbled, and wrested his foot *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas I* (1850) I. 375 He, vnhappellie going throw Abirdein .., wrestit his cute or leg. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict* V 84 *s. Sc* I have reisted my wrist, by using a hammer

b. To affect with griping pain; to rack, wring.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2302 *Cou Cou.* Ye shall be clappyd with a coloppe That wyll make you to halt and to hoppe.

Cor. Con. Som be wrestyd there that they thyrke on it forty dayes. 1700 BLACKMORE *Dervaes's Song* 202 The earth with dreadful gripes was sore opprest, Which did its twisted bowels wrest.

II. †8 *intr.* To struggle or contend; to strive or wrestle *against* something. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 374 [Heo] moten wresten azean [fondunges] mid stronge wraslinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19353 (Edinb. MS.), þan bigan þai [*sc.* the Jews] wrenke and wraiste [*v.rr.* wraist, wrest], And for tene þair tebbe to gnaiste. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3554 Ihet holde 30w so sore agast, That 3e dar nat with hem wrast. 1548 P. NICHOLS *Godly New Story* E iij b, For some wring & wrest to go backe agayn into Egypt. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 277 Ane fische in the nette, Ay wrissing and thristing, the faster still is scho. 1590 LODGE *Remed. Loue* P 2 b, He that wrests against the will of Venus. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 1 b, She struggled, she wrested, but all was in vaine. *transf.* 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 447 The blessed state of them that dye in the Lord, in the meaning of which you wrest and wrigle, like a snake.

†9. To force a way, make way with effort, find egress. Also with *through, out*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Hirth's Festival* 1. 9 þay bonden hym to þe crosse.. so hard, þat þe blod wrast apon yche a knot. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1377 The timbre and yre thorugh hys body wraste. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 81 The faire Enchauntresse, Tryde all her arts .thence out to wrest.

†10 Of sound: To break forth. *Obs.*—1

13.. *E.E. Allit. P* B 1403 Stumen trumpen strake steuen in halle, Aywhere by þe wowes wrasten krakkes.

Wre·stable, *a. rare*—0. [f. WREST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being wrested.

1612 FLORIO, *Torcenole*, wrestable, to be wrested.

Wrest-balk, obs. erron. f. REST-BALK *v.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 158 Another practice here, is to veil or wrest-balk at Midsummer.

† Wrest-beer. *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

Perh. for *rest-beer*, from the time it was allowed to lie before being used.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T., Parlt* (Arb.) 81 Just as in brewing of Wrest-Beer, there's a great deal of business in grinding the Mault;. then it must be mash'd, then they keep a huge quaiter when they carry it into the Cellar, and a twelve month after 'tis delicate fine Beer.

Wrested (re·sted), *ppl. a* [f. WREST *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has undergone wresting or wringing; twisted. Also *transf.*

1609 HOLLAND *Ammianus Marcell.* 50 Bolts and darts discharged violently from the writhed and wrested strings of a brake or such like engine. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 440 A wrested Bryre Onely kept close the gate which led unto it. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 72 The ache of a wrested joynt. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 320 The Bone may alwaies remain wrested.

2. *fig* Deflected or turned from the true meaning or natural application; strained, perverted.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 60 The bare wordes of the lawe, or a wrythen and wrested vnderstandinge of the same. *c* 1554 HOOPER in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 160 This iudgement of Paul is more to be followed, then al our own fayned and wrested defences. 1559 T. BRICE *Reg. Martyrs* July 1557 D ij, When wrested law put him to deth. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 32 So many wrested Scriptures, so many false conclusions. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 175 For he, wanting the humor of his wrested observance, falles away into ignorant silence. 1687 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit Luther* 46 Little wrested sentences of authors. 1729 T. INNES *Crit. Essay* I. 330 Wrested texts of the Old Testament. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *To Sir R. Walpole* 133 New courts of censure .Explain'd, at will, each statute's wrested aim. 1868 J. BRUCE *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. p. xv, Opinions..raised upon wrested inferences.

3. Drawn out, taken or acquired, by force.

1565 COOPER s.v. *Cado, Non sponte cadentes lachrymae*, wrested teares. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 24 Death me liefer were, then such despight, So vnto wrong to yield my wrested right. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 154 Vast confusion waites As doth a Rauen on a sicke-falne beast, The imminent decay of wrested pompe.

Wrester (re·stəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who wrests or wrenches; a twister, †one who tunes with a wrest.

1504 CORNISHE in *Skelton's Wks.* (1568) Z vj, Any Instrument mystunyd shall hurt a trew song; Yet blame not the claricord yᵉ wrester doth wrong. 1552 HULOET s.v., Wryste or wrythe, *extorqueo*. Wryster and wrynger, *idem*. 1611 COTGR., *Retordeur*,..a wrester, a retorter, a wrier backe.

†b. An implement for picking locks. *Obs.*—1

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 86 The Picklocke is called a Charme. He that watcheth, a Stond. Their engins, Wresters.

2. One who wrests, strains, or deflects the meaning or application of words, etc.; a perverter, distorter.

1533 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 524/1 A false wrythe and wrester of holy scripture. 1560 JEWELL *Answ. to Cole* I vi, A falsarie, a wrester, a corrupter of the Doctoures. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* II. ii, A troubler of good men, and a wrester of lawes. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 348 All such wresters and peruerters of the truth. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. P. Greyb* 310 Antick foppish jugglers, and wresters of Holy Writ. 1711 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) III. 287 In the first of these Senses, .these Wresters of it Bent and Warped the streight Line and Measure of their Duty. 1891 W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* I. 21 Those wresters of the law must feel the law.

transf. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii (Arb.) 166 To forbid all manner of figuratiue speaches .as meere illusions to the minde, and wresters of vpright iudgement.

Wresting (re·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of twisting, or turning awry; the fact of being wrested. Also with *off*.

1398 [see WRENCHING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1548 ELYOT, *Torsio*,.. a writhyng, a wrestyng. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 367 Branches which will not easily breake with wresting or playing. *a* 1600 *Montgomerie's Cherrie & Slae* 276 (Laing MS.), Ane fysche fanggit in þe net,. With wreisting and thrysting, The faster stykis scho. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 79 In thy walkes thou hast a care to avoide. the wresting of thy feete. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Distorsion*, .a wresting or wringing several Ways. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Sprain*, a violent Contorsion or Wresting of the Tendons of the Muscles. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* x. 135 Never dreaming the wresting off [*sc.* of a staple] had been done beforehand.

transf. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 480 The wresting of the Inquisition vpon me.

†b Adjustment of the strings of a musical instrument by tightening with a wrest; tuning in this way. Also in fig. context. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 Many men failen in þis wrastyng [of a harp] & in goostly syngyng aftur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 533/2 Wrestynge, *plectura, plexura*. *c* 1500 *Prouerbis in Antiq. Repr.* (1809) IV. 407 A slac strynge in a Virgynall dothe abyde no wrestinge, it is so louse and light. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xviii. e 2 b, A harper .occupyed about ye wrastynge of his harpe strynges. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 26 b, When he with writhyng and wrestyng had brought his heresie into tune. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. i § 4 The wresting of a string too high marres the musick.

c. *fig* The action of taking away or obtaining by force; exaction, extortion.

1611 COTGR., *Extorsion*, a violent wringing, or wresting of things from others. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Wks. 1851 VIII. 339 The wresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection. 1721 BAILEY, *Extortion*, an unlawful and violent wresting of Money, &c. from any Man. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 289 His wresting from her the secret which had been locked for ages in the ice caves.

† d. With *in*: (see WREST *v.* 1 c) *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 124 The vnpleasantnesse of it commeth of the wresting in of the point.

2. Perversion, distortion, or deflection of the meaning, interpretation, or application, misinterpretation; an instance of this.

c 1444 PECOCK *Donet* 140 Prechers ben woned to wrynge oute of a worde alle maters whiche to hem liken, bi wrasting of sillablis and of lettris. *Ibid* 142. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 66 Blasphemouse bablynges and abhomynable wrastynges of the scriptures. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 473 He hath nothing that may not bee reasonably construed on our side without any wresting. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXIX. 528 It were an vtter wresting of the Text, to conuey it any other way. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 4 A wresting of actions and wordes to the worse or sadder part. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 19 The ridiculous wresting of Scripture. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iii § 20 A manifest perverting of Justice, and a barefac'd wresting of the Laws. 1711 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 267 Expressions .so bright and clear, as should prevent all possible Wrestings and Misconstructions. *a* 1774 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1777) III. II. 61 Aiming to find out such a sense of them [*sc.* principles of human reason], without violence or wresting, as may coincide or prove reconcileable therewith. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 5 If a prophecy. admitted of no wresting.

†3. The action of contending or struggling; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 180 Be lowly not sollen, if ought go amisse, What wresting may loose thee, that winne with a kisse. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 355 Their dayly exercise then was a continuall wresting agaynst the world, and the Deuill. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 140 Discontentment still goes on, and neither side get any thing but by hard wrestings.

†4. Griping or wringing pain. *Obs.*—1

1546 PHAER *Regim. Life* 59 In suche a disease, the glystre muste be greate in quantitie, or els ye shulde make wrestynge & roumblynge in yᵉ bellye.

5. *Comb.*, as **†wresting-vice, stick,** one suitable for or used in wresting or twisting; **wresting thread,** *Shetland dial.*, a thread wound or tied round a sprained or injured limb as a charm to effect a cure.

1568 W. SKINNER tr. *Montanus Inquis.* (1569) 26 b, Hys armes. are bound with very stiffe and small cordes which afterwards they straine with certaine stiffe wresting stickes or troncheons. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 9 The hangman prepared both hookes and wresting-vices. 1616 [see WREST *sb.* 1 c]. 1840 *New Statist. Acc.* (1845) XV. 141 The 'wresting thread', is a thread spun from black wool, on which are cast nine knots, and tied round a sprained leg or arm. 1883 R. M. FERGUSSON *Rambling Sk.* 122 When a person received a sprain the Wrestin Thread was cast.

Wre·sting, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That wrests or twists; in quot. *fig*.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1608 Let your Lust and Lykynge stande for a lawe. Be wrastynge and wrythynge, and away drawe.

Hence **Wre·stingly** *adv.*

1613 R. YONG in Zouch *Dove* A 3 b, But Love breaks forth,..And wrestingly, out of my wonted lynes, It makes me shuffle in these hobling rymes.

Wrestle (re·s'l), *sb.* [f. next. Cf. WARSLE *sb.*]

1 Without article. The action of wrestling or struggling; the fact of having wrestled. Also *fig*.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. pr. vii. 99 So ought not a wise man beare with greefe, fortunes wrestell [L. *certamen fortunæ*]. 1796 BURNS *Poem on Life* VII, His pangs, And murd'ring wrestle, As he hangs A gibbet's tassel. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. IX. II. 118 War in Italy, universal spasm of wrestle there, being now the expectation of foolish mankind. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 819/1 Their limbs gnarled and twisted as if they had won their places by splendid wrestle. 1915 'Q' *Nicky-Nan, Reservist* XVII, He paused, seemingly in wrestle with an inward reluctance.

2. A struggle between two persons, each trying to throw the other by grasping his body or limbs; also, a wrestling-bout according to rules; a wrestling-match. Also with *over, up*.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. 13 Corineus, Whom in a Wrestle the Giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his Ribs. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* I. LXXVI, Beyond the tilt-yard spread the larger space, For the strong wrestle and the breathless race. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 196 Fondness for the wrestle and the race prevailed. 1893 ROBINSON & GILPIN *Wrestling* 54 On the following day, the loser in the wrestle up proved victorious. *Ibid* 85 Owing to some oversight on the part of the umpires, they decided it must be a wrestle over.

b. *fig.* A struggle or contest.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* III. 4 Both parties in the wrestle professing earnest wishes of peace to us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. III. 62 The body politic straining every nerve in a wrestle for life or death. 1893 HORTON *Gospel Entering Europe* 27 [Paul's] long wrestle with spiritual realities in the desert of Arabia.

Wrestle (re·s'l), *v.* Forms. *α* (1 wræstlian), 3 wræstlen, wreastlen, wreastlin, wrestilen, 3–4 wrestlen, 5 -lyn, wrestelon, 4–6 wrestel, wrestil, 5 wrestele, wrestell, -tyll, 5– wrestle (6 wressell). *β.* 3 wrastlen, 3, 5 wrastelen, 5 wrastel(l)yn, -tlyn, 4–6 wrastel, 4–5 -tele, -til, 5 -till, -tule, -tyl, 6 -tyll(e, -tell, 4– (latterly *Sc.* or *dial.*) wrastle (6 wrasle, 8 rasle, 9 *dial.* wrostle, wros(s)le); 4 wrastli, -tly, 9 *s.w. dial* wrastly, wrassly. *γ* 4–5 wristele, -tle, wrystille, -tel, 9 *dial* wrustle, wrus(s)le, russel. [OE. **wræstlian*, frequentative of *wræstan* to WREST, represented in the cognate languages by NFris. *wrassele, wrâstle*, MLG. *worstelen, wrostelen*, LG. *wrosseln, frosseln*, MDu. *worstelen* (also Du.), *werstelen, wrastelen*. Cf. WARSLE *v.*, WRAXLE *v.*]

I 1. *intr.* To strive with strength and skill to throw a person to the ground by grappling with him; to endeavour to overpower and lay down another, esp. in a contest governed by fixed rules, by embracing his body and limbs and tripping or overbalancing him. Also with **†***samen*, **†***yfere, together*.

α a 1100 [see WRESTLING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1205 LAY. 1858 Brutus hine lette witen to wreastlene bi-foren Brutus, Geomagog and Corineus. *Ibid* 24699 Summe heo wræstleden And wiðer-gome makeden. 13.., *c* 1375 [see *β*, *γ*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 533/2 Wrestelon, *luctor, palestrizo*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. 14 So to gedre they wrestled longe tyme. 1503 in Meyrick *Ant. Armour* (1824) III. 238 To wrestle all manner of ways, at the pleasure of the commers. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 447 To wrestle in the games of Olympia. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 229 With professours of wrestling, to bestrew his bodie with dust., for to wrestle. 1718 A. THOMPSON tr. *Geoffrey of Moum.* IV. viii. 107 Two noble Youths wrestled together, and afterwards had a Dispute about the Victory. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXIII. 915 Arising to a third essay, They should have wrestled yet again. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 290 A handsome sum of money has been subscribed to be wrestled for. 1889 W. ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* 183 The platforms at rural fairs where local champions wrestled for a fall.

β a 1250 *Ancr. R.* 318 (MS. Titus D. XVIII), Ich..biheold oðe wraslinge, oðer me self wrastlede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7439 Ac he ouercom þe deuel, & adoun him caste, To gadele as his wrastlede, & bond is honden vaste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3939 Sa lang þai wrasteld [*Gött* wrestild, *Fairf.* wresteled] samen þare þat iacob was ban hurt wel sare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 8 Pipen he koude, and wel wrastle and sheete. *c* 1440 *Alph. Tales* 164 Þus þai wrasteld togedyr, & þis man fell. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XIV. 320 He toke the kynge wyth both his armes by the waste, & wrastled togyder a longe whyle. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* XIX. 61 b, To shoote, to wrastle, to dooe anye manys feate. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 [They] do wrastle two and two with force of armes. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. II. *Trophees* 268 Wee wrastle not For painted sheep-hooks, or such pettie Prize. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 288, I am now a laying in the fourth week; and I am strong enough even to wrastle. 1758 L. LYON in *Mtl. Frnls.* (1855) 33 [They] hopt and rassled together to see which would beat and our men Beat. 1795 MACNEILL *Scotland's Scaith* II, Wha wi' Will cou'd rin or wrastle, Throw the sledge, or toss the bar? 1876– in dialect glossaries (Sc., Yks., Lanc., Som.). 1896 P. GRAHAM *Red Scaur* VI, Learnin' her son to box and wrastle.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3933 Sammen handlinges wristeld [*Fairf.* wresteled] þai Al þe night, til it was dai. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1141 Wrothely þai wrythyne and wrystille togederz. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* IV. 14 To lerne to fight, to wristle, & to put at yᵉ stone. 1869– in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (*wrustle, wrussle, russle*, etc.).

b. Const. *with* or **†***mid* (a person, etc.).

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1804 Iacob bi-lef ðor on ðe nist,. And ðor wrestelede an engel wið. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. III. 225 Wipe hym wrestlyt þe angel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* IV. 14 That he shold wrestell with Coryn. 1530 PALSGR. 756/1 Wrestell nat with me, for I wyll thrawe the on thy backe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 171 She woolde oftentymes play and wrestle .with the kynges chamberlens. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 P. 5 Were there a Scene written, wherein Penkethman should break his Leg by wrestling with Bullock. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 246 He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves. 1856 KINGSLEY *Heroes* 169 He challenges all comers to wrestle with him. 1889 W. ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* 229 Sam Rundle recently wrestled with Carkeck the American.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Þe ȝeape wrastlare nimeð ȝeme hwat turn his fere ne cunne nout, þet he mid wrastleð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 515 Vor he ssolde mid corineus wiastli he adde iþo3t. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1798 A place to pleye, ordeyned Brutus, [for Corineus] For to wrastle wyþ þat geaunt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 276

Sche coupe eke Wrastel Wiþ any ȝonge man, were he neuere so whight. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* lvii. 373 Darste thou wrastill with me? *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi 565 He toke aymonet by the wast for to wrastle wyth hym 1530 Palsgr. 785/1, I dare nat wrastell with hym, leste he gyve me a fall. 1612 J. Davies (Heref.) *Muses Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 41/2 O thou, whom Iacob wrastled with a space 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xxiii. 93 Consider how many Spectres have been seen or felt to wrastle, pull or tug with a man

γ 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxii. 24 And loo! a man wristlide with hym vnto the morwe

c To struggle physically (*with* something) after the manner of wrestling.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 This infant wrastling with snakes in his swadling cloutes. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 129 It fits loues sonne Wrastle with Lyons, and to tugge with Beares. 1623 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Discov. by Sea* A 6, Against the rugged waues, we tugge and wrastle. 1643 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 94 She tugs and wrastles with the foamie waves. 1821 Joanna Baillie *Metr. Leg., Lady G. B.* xxvii, With her in mimick war they wrestle, Beneath her twisted robe they nestle. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* ii, Thames, the 'old Eton fellow' that wrestled with us in our boyhood. 1893 Robinson & Gilpin *Wrestling* 77 The boat upset, and the strong man went down, unable to wrestle with his remorseless foe.

fig. and *transf.* 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xv. (1495) v vj, [Mercury] is callyd the god of wrastlyng, for he [=the planet] wrastlyth wt the sonne as he wold ouercome hym. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ecclus.* li. 19 My soule hath wrestled with her [*sc.* wisdom]. *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xvi. 4, I wrassill with the wind. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* ii. 233, I have in this worke wrastled with that envious and ravenous enemy Time. 1611 Cotgr., *Luicter contre les ombres*, to wrastle with shadowes; to be angrie without cause. 1844 A. B. Welby *Poems* (1867) 89 In bondage I must wrestle here with death. 1893 Robinson & Gilpin *Wrestling* 41 When lying on his death bed, while wrestling with a foe sure to triumph in the end

d With complement

1893 Robinson & Gilpin *Wrestling* p. xliv, If Best did wrestle second, it must have been for some minor prize. *Ibid.* 26 Morton threw Halliwell of Penrith, and Anthony McDonald wrestled up with him

2. To contend or struggle in hostility or opposition (*with* or *against* another or others).

a 1200 *St. Marherete* 14 Wrestlin ha moten ant wiðerin wið ham seoluen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2035 Wiecche mon hwerto wultu wreastlin wið þe worldes wealdent? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 224 If wratthe wrastel [*v. r.* wrystel] with þe pore. 1388–9 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 491 Prelatis, here deme 3ee and wrastulis 3ee who schal be mayster. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 350 Pan, which is the god of kinde, With Love wrastlede and was overcome. 1526 Tindale *Eph.* vi. 12 We wrestle not agaynst flesshe and bloud but . agaynst worldy ruelars. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 167 For Kyng Henry and Richard wrestled for the game, and stroue for the wager. *a* 1575 Pilkington *Nehemiah* iii. 5 (1585) 41 b, Men that dare and wil wrastle with the rich in correction. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 116 Wrastling with the venetians they had almost bereaued them of their estate and taken their city. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) III. 396 Venice wrastleth with the Turk

b. *fig.* To strive or labour (esp. to obtain the mastery, superiority, or advantage) *with* or *against* difficulties, circumstances, forces, personal feelings, etc. Also (*b*) without const.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 To wrastlen stalewardliche a3ein þes deofles swenges. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 11 All þat wrestils agayns vices in actif lif. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* p. 555 This vertu is so vigerous that it dar wrastle agayn the assautes of the deuel. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1571 Who that Wyl wrastle ageyn yt [*sc.* vengeance]. 1489 Skelton *On Death Erle Northumbld.* 82 They buskt them Againe the kyngs pleasure to wrestle or to wring. *c* 1534 T. Starkey *Let. to Cromwell* in Collier 9 *Hist. Lett.* (1871) 48 In such tyme as I was wrastelyng wyth my fevur. 1553 Wood tr. *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* 5 b, Thei haue wrestled against the truth of a long time. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 79 Iewes who wrestled in vaine against the decree of God. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* ix, You must wrastle stoutly with the difficulties. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* ii. 167 We rave, we wrestle with Great Nature's Plan. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 79 Strive to . wrestle against principalities and powers. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Tuesday bef. Easter*, Rather wouldst Thou wrestle with strong pain, Than overcloud Thy soul. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* ii. xv, I had to wrestle with my self-respect.

transf. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* I. v. 52 Were it not thou art my fathers sonne, And striuing kindnes wrestled not with ire

(*b*) *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 170 Of corupcioun of my body, for it is heuy to wrestil here sa lange. 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. xi. 214 His witt schal be dressid and lad forthe with myche lasse peyne and labour, than forto wrastle withinneforth in his owne ymaginaciouns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 118 b, The more that ony persone relucketh, wrestleth, or stryues to ouercome these manyfolde temptacyons. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 21 Who dothe wrest his will to wrastle in eche wronge. 1654 E. Johnson *Wonder wrkg. Prouid.* *104 For the which all the Israel of God fight, wrastle, pray

c. To strive earnestly (*with* God) in prayer.

With allusion to Gen. xxxii. 24–26

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 180 The Lord whom we must wrastle withall by our praiers. 1638 [see 11]. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* viii. lxxiv, By pray'r God's serv'd betimes; remember who The blessing got by wrestling so. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* ii. 57 [They] wrestled with God in their daily Prayers for his Release. 1826 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxiii, We have prayed, and wrestled, and petitioned, for an offering. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxiv, The mother.. wrestled with God in earnest prayer.

3. a. To labour, toil, or exert oneself; to strive (*for* something); to tussle.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* li. 25 My soule wrastled in it; and in doing it I am confermed. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 107 Thus go these prelates aboute to wreastle for honoure. 1558 Phaer *Æneid.* vii. S ij b, They their ships in marble seas with ores dyd wrastlyng towe. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 469 Whilest Hysmaell was thus wrestling for the Persian kingdome. 1620–6 Quarles *Feast Worms* 1493 They rebell, and wrastle, And neuer cease, till they subdue the Castle. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) IV. 28 How many a poor Hazlitt must believe that he is seeking Truth, yet only wrestle among endless Sophisms. 1873 Gosse *On Viol & Flute* 55 Two of us swam out to it. And as I strove and wrestled in the race, I turned and saw [etc.]

fig. 1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* i. 1, Like errand Knights, our valiant wits must wrastle To free our ladyes from the inchanted Castle.

b. Of natural agencies, etc. To engage in conflict or strife; to act against each other.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 525 Wrope wynde of þe welkyn wrastelez with þe sunne. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 784 As þe erth & all þe elementis at anes had wrestild. 1865 S. Bowles *Across the Continent* xviii. 185 River and rock have striven together, wrestling in close and doubtful embrace

c. To engage in argument, debate, or controversy; to debate, dispute.

c 1450 Capgrave *St. Augustine* 53 A-geyn all þese þis souereyn maystir stood as a strong geaunt, wrestling with aigumentis for þe clennesse of þe feith. 1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* in Wks. (1876) 337 Here Martin luther for his shrewed brayne wyll some thyng wrastell agaynst vs. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Martiall* 105 Hosius doth wrestle maruelously about the word. 1626 Donne *Serm.* 783 They were loath to wrastle with the people, or force them from dangerous customes.

d. To busy, occupy, or concern oneself closely or earnestly *with* a subject, etc., to deal *with* something as a task or troublesome duty.

c 1454 Pecock *Folewer* 7 Summe wrastlen so long þerwith til þei gete competent vndirstondyng þerof. *Ibid.* 15 Eny obir hard writyng with which þei schulen wrastle. 1582 Mulcaster *Elementarie* i. (1925) 43 The other will rather cast awaie their armor, then wrastle with the difficulties of vnknown and vneasie passages. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* Pref., The yong student wrastling with difficult termes. 1638 R. Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 14, I am wrestling still with —— and preparing you an after-dinners Recreation. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 13 Wrestling with language and logic. 1905 R. Bagot *Passport* ix. 80 After wrestling with French history or German poetry

4. To twist or writhe about; to wriggle, move sinuously; to work backwards and forwards

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 890 He welterys, he wristeles, he wryngez hys handez. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 655 Petrius peyned hym sore to a-rise and turned wrastelinge. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 He wrange, he wrastled, and cryed, he wiste not how he myght gete out. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* xiii. iv. 82 The snaill Fleand the burnand heit A lang tyme gan do wrassill and to wreill. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Paradox agst. Libertie* 659 When Eole doth unlock Sterne Auster's stormie gate, making the waters wrastle, And rush against the sturdy Castle. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1630) 254 Fire if it be out of its place, water, if it be out of its place, it is still wrastling till it returne to its owne place. *c* 1870 B. Harte *Fr. Pedro's Ride* in *Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 108 He saw the wild oats wrestle on the hill.

b. To move or proceed with effort or toil; to struggle *out* (*of*) or *through* some place or condition. Also *fig.*

1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* iii. lix. 150 The armie could hardly wrestle out of the snowe. 1614 Lithgow *Trav.* L j b, Wrestling amongst intricate pathes of rockes · two of our Asses fell ouer a banke. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 93 Wee lost our way, and at length wrastled to Geer. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xvii. clxxi, Breath forced is to goe about, And through the Noses Sluces wrestle out. 1728 Ramsay *Robt., Richy & Sandy* 70 A squirrel wi' his bells Ay wrestling up. 1853 W. Cadenhead *Flights of Fancy* 255 (E. D. D.), When we've wrastled thro' the warl', as wrastle we maun a'. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life* 83 The flames running from thatch to thatch, and, as they express it, 'wrastling' across the intervening spaces. 1899 E. F. Heddle *Margot* 151 Once he said he would like to live to hear how Christian 'wrastled through'

II. 5. *trans.* To engage in (a wrestling-bout or match). Also in fig. context.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2276 If it 3oure mekill maieste miȝt any thinge plese, I wald to wacken 3oure welth now wirstill a turne. *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prunc.* 5232 Per-with þis land hath wrastled many a pul. 1588 Drake *Let.* 31 July in Barrow *Life* (1843) 304 We have the armey of Spayne before us, and mynd with the Grace of God to wressell a poull with hym. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xxviii. 226 Now Ptolemais being to wrestle her last fall, stripped her self of all cumbersome clothes. 1645 [see Fall *sb.*[1] 13]. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 13 And for their Seditions and Treasons, let us leave Tyburn and them to wrastle a fair fall about them. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, Hark thee, friend, wilt thou wrestle a fall with me? 1825 —*Betrothed* Conclusion, Have we not wrestled a turn before now? 1843 in Robinson & Gilpin *Wrestling* (1893) 58 Charles Lowden, would wrestle a match with any individual of the same age. 1855, 1883 [see Fall *sb.*[1] 13].

6 a. To contend with (a person) in wrestling; to overcome by, throw in, wrestling. Also with *down*

Cf. the earlier *over-wrestle* Over- 21, and Warslf *v.* 1 c.

1818 in Robinson & Gilpin *Wrestling* (1893) 164 He now challenges his opponent to wrestle him for ten guineas. 1843 *Ibid.* 58 The veteran.. will be happy to accept the challenge, and wrestle Mr. Lowden.. for £5 or £10 a side. 1881 Du Chaillu *Land Midn. Sun* II. 51 A stout girl of twenty, strong enough to wrestle any man. 1903 S. E. White *Forest* xv, [He] is not a mighty man physically... I think I could have wrestled Peter down.

b. *Western U.S.* To throw (a calf) for branding.

1888 Roosevelt in *Century Mag.* April 861/2 A fire is built, the irons heated, and a dozen men dismount to, as it is called, 'wrestle' the calves

7. To push or thrust *into* something with a wrestling motion. *rare*[—1].

1820 Byron *Juan* v. lxxviii, Wrestling both his arms into a gown, He paused

III. With adverbs. **8.** *To wrestle down*, to put down by wrestling or striving, to suppress, quell

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xx. 31 These his words did such a warre excite, As no mans powre could wrastle downe. 1808 Scott *Marm.* ii. xxiv, If they wrestled down Feelings their nature strove to own. 1816 — *Bl. Dwarf* vi, I will wrestle down my feelings of rebellious humanity.

†**9.** *To wrestle off*, to set aside by argument; to controvert, rebut. *Obs. rare*[—1]

1639 Laud *Confer. w. Fisher* 241 Where is then the Scriptures Prerogative? I know there is much shifting about this Place [*marg.* Num. 2], but it cannot be wrastled off.

10. *To wrestle out* †**a.** To struggle through (a period of time) in discourse, etc. *Obs.*

a 1756 *Pennecuik's Collect. Scots Poems* 120 When Mess John has wrestl'd out the [hour] glass.

b. To go through, to perform or execute, to carry out, with struggle or effort.

1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxii, In a moment the wretch wrestled out his last agonies. 1842 Lover *Handy Andy* xxxiii, I would rather *wrastle* out a logical dispute any day. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1843) I. 322 They have wrestled out the strife with the unseen powers of the wicked one

11. To drive or force *out of* something (as) by wrestling. Also *fig.*

1638 A. Henderson *Serm.* (1867) 279 If so be that we will wrestle with God for a blessing, and prevail with him, then we sall wrestle the enemies out of it also. 1858 R. Chambers *Domest. Ann. Scott.* I. 9 How to wrestle the people out of their love of the May-games

Wrestler (re slǝr). Forms: α. 1 wræstlere, 4 wrestlere, 5 -teler, -wrestler, 6 wreastler. β. 3 wrastlare, 4–5 -ȝ(e)lere, 5 -teler, -tyller, 6 -tlear, -tleer, 6–7, *Sc.* and *dial.* 9 wrastler, 9 *dial.* wrossler. γ. 4–5 wristeler(e, 4 -tilere, 9 *dial.* russ(e)ler. [OE *wræstlere*, agent-noun f. **wræstlian* Wrestle *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. older Flem. *worsteler*, Du. *worstelaar*.]

1 One who wrestles, esp. one who practises or is skilled in the art of wrestling, as an athlete

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 431 *Luctatur* [sic], wræstlere. *a* 1225 [see Wrestle *v.* 1 b β]. 1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. viii. (1850) 70/1 Abacuc, a strong wristelei [1388 wrastelere] and a sharp, stondith vpon his waard. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* II. 383 Minotaurus was a grete man and huge,.. and a wiȝt wrastlere. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* i. 94 By Iacob ys vndyrstond a wrasteler. 1497 Bp. Alcok *Mons Perfect.* Cij. 14 A wresteler, intendeth to haue yᵉ vyctory of hym yᵗ he wrestled wᵗ. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* Table, Diogenes mocked a wrastlear. 1579 W. Wilkinson *Confut. Fam. Love* B ij b, One listed to see wrestlers bestirre them in their play. 1615–6 Boys *Wks.* (1622) 190 Runners and wrastlers contend for a crowne that shall perish. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 444 He embraces him and, lifts him above Ground, as Wrestlers do, to throw him down again. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 She was overlooking a Ring of Wrestlers. 1785 *Lond. Chron.* Mar. 262/3 He was celebrated as a prize fighter, a wrestler, and a cricketer. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 44 When wrestlers join to tug each other down. 1876 Gladstone *Gleanings.* (1879) II. 351 As a Cumbrian wrestler struggles to get a good grip of his antagonist. 1902 N. Lloyd *Chronic Loafer* vi, I was the best wrastler in the valley

fig. 1682 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xvii. 317 The prayers of Mr. Knox were mighty wrestlers with God. 1721 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 596 He is.. a great favourite, and mighty wrestler in prayer. 1814 Cary *Dante, Parad.* xii. 52 The hallow'd wrestler [St. Dominic], gentle to his own, And to his enemies terrible

2 *fig.* One who strives or contends with difficulties, against adverse conditions, etc.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 11 For Iacob is als mykill at say as wrestlere or supplantere of syn. — *Cant.* 514 Iacob, þat is, wrastlere agayns vicys. *c* 1454 Pecock *Folewer* 114 In hem þat ben with passions bisi wrastlers. 1577 Hanmer *Eccl. Hist.* To Rdr., The valiant wrastlers, and inuincible champions of Christ Iesu. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xv, He shall see in those young things little wrestlers with him for his daily bread. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* ii. iv. 72 Experienced wrestlers with fate and fortune.

3. *Western U.S.* One who throws cattle for the purpose of branding.

1888 Roosevelt in *Century Mag.* April 861/2 The calf-wrestlers, grimy with blood, dust, and sweat, work like beavers

4. *Comb.*, as *wrestler-like*; **wrestler frog**, the S. American 'wrestling' frog, *Rana luctator*

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. 329 He will prooue faire, fat, ful of bloud, & b[l]ockish, which habit Hippocrates called wrastler-like. 1616 Chapman tr. *Musæus* G 6, Notus and Boreas wrastler like imbrace. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Naturalist in La Plata* iv. 77 Plate, Wrestler frog [*Ibid.* 76 The frog, catching two of my fingers round with its fore legs, administered a hug]

Wrestless, ? erron. f. Restless *a.*

Perh. associated with Wrest *v.*, and intended to mean 'not admitting of being turned aside'.

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 368 He with sad thoughts . and wrestlesse passions spent the time till his returne. 1648 J. Quarles *Fons Lachrym.* 38 His wrestless arm hath bent his yeelding bow

Wrestling (re slin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Wrestle *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action or exercise of two persons grappling or gripping in a contest of strength and adroitness, the one endeavouring to throw the other by tripping or overbalancing him; the fact of contending or throwing in this manner. Also in fig. context.

a 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 122/1 *Palestram*, wræstlunge. *c* 1205 LAY. 1571 Þer wes muchel lome at þere wrastlinge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 735 Sif tueie men goþ to wraslinge *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28526 At wrestely ȝe at wake, rengd raf i. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8273 What wiþ wristing, wat wiþ togging *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 548 Ouer al ther he cam, At wrastlynge he wolde haue alwey the Ram. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. vi 356 To se how þat this Cryne Wald deil wiþ him in wresslyne *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 350 He caught the lynge. by the waast in maner of wrastelynge. 1539 ELYOT *Cast Helthe* 50 b, Wrastlyng also with the armes and legges dothe exercise the one and the other. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 152 The weaker hath the woorse, in wrestlyng alway. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse Race* Wks. (Grosart) III 325 There could I describe what warlike Races the Winds held with the Waters their Wrastling, Running, Retiring 1644 MILTON *Educ* 7 They must be also practic'd in all the locks and gripes of wrastling 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* 125 The right Knack of Living resembles Wrastling more than Dancing. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med* (1790) 41 The fatal effects of carrying great weights, running, wrestling, and the like. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* II 64 The wrestling is only practised on the afternoon of St. Bartholomew's day 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos* (ed. 2) I 126 Some say that Plato gained a prize for wrestling at the Isthmian games.

b. With *the*. The sport of grappling and throwing; a contest in wrestling; a wrestling-match.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 318 Ich biheold hit, & oðe wrastlinge & oðer fol gomenes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 517 Þe wrastlinge bitvene hom was somdel toȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1800 On a clyf faste by þe se þe wrastlyng was ordeyned to be. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 190 Towardes þe wrasteling þe yong childe rode. *c* 1430 *How the Good Wijf* 81 in *Babees Bk.* 40 Go not to þe wrastelinge, ne to schotynge at cok. 1518 in Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 154 The wrestlyng at Seynt Jamys tide. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 524 This yeare was a great fray at the wrastling. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 28 June, Went to Moorefields. and saw the wrestling..between the north and west countrymen 1725 POPE *Odyssey* VIII. 104 None in the leap spring with so strong a bound, Or firmer, in the wrestling, press the ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 388/1 Leaping and running generally accompany the wrestling as prize games. 1893 ROBINSON & GILPIN *Wrestling & Wrestlers* 189 He went..to Newcastle, and won the wrestling there.

c. With *a* and pl A wrestling-bout or match.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 992 Ȝyf þou euer seityst swerde eyþer ryng For to gadyr a wrastlyng *Ibid* 8987 Karolles, wrastlynges, or somour games. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 171 Ther was ther be siden cried a wrastelynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 291 Leuyth ȝoure rennyng on holy-dayes to wrestelynges, markettys, & feyris. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Gilbert* 65 Thei..vsed not to renne to wrastillingis, berbaytingis and swech oþir onthrifty occupaciones. 1556 *Chron. Gr Friars* (Camden) 6 Thys yere was one John Norwelde .slayne at Blackehethe at a wrestlynge. 1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 37 Great preparation was made of stage playes, .wrastlings, and other infinite pastymes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 610 Pelides then set forth Prize for a wrastling 1683 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II 339 Where the wrestlings are used to be in Lincoln's Inn fields 1893 ROBINSON & GILPIN *Wrestling* 11 [He] stood unrivalled in all the wrestlings.

2. The action of striving or contending, maintenance of resistance, opposition, or strife, on the part of persons.

c 890 WÆRFERÞ tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 320 Swa wæs þær þa seo wræstlung ymb Stephanum. *Ibid.* 321 He þa .ut ferde of lichaman to gewinne & to wræstlunge lifes & deaðes. *a* 1400 *New Test* (Paues) Ephes. VI. 12 For ȝoure wrastlynge ..is aȝeyn princes. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXXIX. 54 So this wrastlyng endured a long space; but fynally the knyght was rescued. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* V 19 b, [To] make ye redy to this wrastling, if ye esteme the blessed rewardes of the gospell. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 294 With sore Wrestling agaynst the parching Sun. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 23 Sept. 9 Our wrastling, and striving with that fierce and peremptory opposition. *a* 1844 in Stanley *Arnold* I. II. 32 His absolute wrestling with evil. 1883 *Knowledge* June 334/1 That heavy and subtle wrestling for position which distinguishes the first-class player [of chess].

transf 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I 279 The river having with a great turning compasse after much wrestling, gotten out towards the North. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* IV. 74 This concurse and wrastling of the water.

fig. 1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks. 1347/1 Hys catholike fayth .euer continue shal whyle this worlde last, what wrestlyng soeuer the infideles shall make with it 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 227 How unequall is the wrastling between reason and passion in a weake spirit. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. III. (1866) 45 Language which describes the wrestling of the soul. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Life as a long wrestling with unseen and invisible forces of grace.

b. The action of struggling or labouring.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Al þus, .. iðe wrastlunge [*printed* winstlunge] of tentacium, ariseð þe biȝeate. *a* 1225 [see WRAGGLE *v* 1]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 1. 61 And so yn wrastelyng, scho woke of hyr slepe. 1563 PILKINGTON *Burnynge of Paules Ch.* M iiij, Saint Willyams horse, . wyth wrastlynge and sparrynge vppe, saued himselfe and his master from drowninge.

fig 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 252 Which it will be no impeachment for the wisest to turne loose for a trueth, without any diffident wrastling with it.

c. The action of striving earnestly in prayer; an instance of this.

1722 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 664 You have our prayers here, and .. the Church of Scotland has a share in your wrestlings. 1818 J. PYE SMITH *Script. Test to Messiah* I. 96 The 'wrestlings' of holy prayer. 1902 A. MCILROY *Druid's Island* VIII, After deep conseederation, an' sore wrastlin' wi' the Almichty in prayer.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wrestling article, bout,* †*game, -house, -master, -match, ring*; wrestling place, a place where wrestling is practised or held, †wrestling pull, a bout of wrestling; = PULL *sb.*[2] 3; wrestling school *Gr. Antiq.*, = PALÆSTRA a.

1714 PARKYNS *Inn-Play* 62 To make these *Wrestling Articles yet more stronge they may be with a Noverint Universi. 1869 TOZER *Highl Turkey* II. 237 [The ballads] treat .of *wrestling bouts with Charon. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI IX. 43 Coridon Did chalenge Calidore to *wrestling game. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* 8 The olives here tell more to us of Olivet than of the wrestling-ground. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* III III, This is the talk which daily . crowds the Bagnios, and drains the *Wrestling houses! 1714 PARKYNS *Inn-Play* 15 Since the Diluvians have been celebrated *Wrestling Masters 1820 T MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I 272 Say further what the wrestling master Instructed you *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Feb 1667, A *wrestling-match for £1000 before his Majesty. 1889 W ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* 233 What a Lancashire wrestling-match is like. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 533/2 *Wrestelynge place, *palestra.* 1556 *Chron Gr Friars* (Camden) 42 At Clarkenwell at the wrestlynge place *a* 1592 GREENE *Deb betw. Follie & Love* Wks (Grosart) IV 218 Hath not Follie inuented a thousand deuices to drawe a man from idlenesse, as Dancing schooles, Fencing houses, wrastling places? 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 23, I pray you whose wrestling place is this? 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 2 This *wrastling pull betweene Corineus and Gogmagog. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) III. 461 The *wrestling ring in Lincolns Inn Fields. 1893 ROBINSON & GILPIN *Wrestling & Wrestlers* 9 Old and young regarded wrestling science..with keen relish. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XXVI, When I be in *wrestling trim.

Wre·stling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING[2].]

1. That wrestles or contends, in various senses. Also *transf.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II 531 As wrastling windes, out of dispersed whirl Befight themselues 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Wks. (Grosart) IV 156 Your paine shalbe wrastling, tearing, and intollerable. 1597 C. MIDDLETON *Fam. Hist Chinon* VI 38 His Father , whome wrestling age had almost now layed along in hys graue 1605 Z JONES tr *Loyer's Specters* 12 There was amongst the Greeks, a Diuell . named the wrastling Diuell *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 361 All their stall flies up in wrastling flame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X. 465 The thundring noyse of my wrestling voyce 1738 WESLEY *Ps* XXIV vii, Thou the true wrestling Jacob art. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* VII 266 The wrestling thews that throw the world 1889 W. ARMSTRONG *Wrestling* 232 Wrestling men are impulsive beings 1892 W H HUDSON *Naturalist in La Plata* 366 How I saw and lost the noble wrestling frog [= wrestler frog].

2. Marked or characterized by strife or contention, or by earnest striving.

a 1593 MARLOWE tr. *Lucan* 299 His graue looke appeasd The wrastling tumult. 1620 T. PEYTON *Glasse of Time* I. 50 That none by wrong oppression might Be crost, by cunning, wringing, wrestling guile 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* V (1857) 98 It was impossible to avoid being struck with its wrestling earnestness and fervour 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* XIVII, She poured forth her soul with the wrestling intensity of a last pleading.

†**Wresty**, obs. erron. f. RESTY *a* 1

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Prol i, Wresty Nature's Spight 1702 — *False Friend* V. i, I was at first, a little wresty, and stood off

Wret, obs. or dial. var. WART *sb.*; obs. Sc f WRIT *sb*; obs. pa. pple. or Sc. pa. t. of WRITE *v.*

Wretar, obs. Sc. f. WRITER.

Wretch (retʃ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 wrecca, wræcca, 2–5 wrecche, 2–3 wræcche, 3–4 wrehche, 3–5 wrechche, 4–5 wrechhe, wrechch, 5 wrecch, 3–6 wreche (5 *Sc.* werche), 4–5 wrech (5 *Sc.* werch), 4–6 wretche, 5– wretch (6 wreatch); 4 wroche, 8 *dial.* wrotch. *β.* 4–5 wrich, wriche (wirche), wrych, 5 wrycche, 6 wrytche. *γ. Sc.* 5–6 wrache (5 warche), 6 wratche, *Sc.* and *dial.* 9 wratch. [OE. *wrecca, wræcca,* = OS. *wrekkio, -eo* (applied to the Magi), OHG. *reccheo, reccho*, etc, exile, adventurer, knight errant (MHG. and G. *recke* warrior, hero):—OTeut. **wrakjo(n)*-, f. the stem *wrak-, wrek-* · see WREAK *v.* The contrast in the development of the meaning in Eng. and German is remarkable.]

A. *sb.* †1. One driven out of or away from his native country; a banished person; an exile.

The ME instances are doubtful; they may be contextual uses of sense 2

Beowulf 2137 Ða wæs winter scacen, fæger foldan bearm; fundode wrecca, gist of geardum. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* II, Ða hioð þe ic wrecca geo lusthærlice song ic sceal nu heofiende singan. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 722, Ealdbriht wrecca gewat on Suðrege & on Suð Seaxe *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's Prol.* 58 Now help thow. Me semed wreeche in this desert of galle. *c* 1450 *Ludus Coventriæ* 26 Goo naked vngry and bare foot.., as wrecch in werlde þou wende. *Ibid.* 27, I wende as wrecch in welsom way.

2. One who is sunk in deep distress, sorrow, misfortune, or poverty; a miserable, unhappy, or unfortunate person; a poor or hapless being.

a. *c* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* X. 38 Ne mæg mon æfre þy eð ænne wræccan his cræftes beniman. *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* VI. (1883) 45 Wræccena reaflac is on heora hamum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ȝif þe cristene mon bið sacful, and Ȝif þe wrecche bið modi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 So heih ȝeoue nes neuer ȝiuen to so louwe wrecches. *c* 1275 *Sinners beware* 103 in *O. E. Misc* 75 Nv wenep ek þes wrecche þat he ne þurue recche *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13564 Cowardie halp þer no wrecche 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 Mercy or almes is a wille of ielevynge of a wreche oute of his mysese. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 15 Modir of mercy, Benigne confort of vs wrecches all! *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* CLVI (1811) 145 He was mylde and gracious to the poore, and marcyfull to wretchis and nedy 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* 125/1 Solomon the..happy king of Juda, bycause of his Idolatrie is of a soudeine made a wretch of all other 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Discov by Sea* B 3 b, Poore wretches, which (were it not for your charity) would perish in your streetes. 1671 T HUNT *Abeced Scholast* 140 If money do fail a wretch thou art. *a* 1721 PRIOR *24 Songs* III 8 She scorns to hear, or see, The wretch that lies so low as me. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 49 The Wretch, that long has tost On the thorny bed of Pain 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV V, Even in the grave there is no rest for me, Cut off from that last hope, the wretch's joy 1855 LD GRANVILLE in *Life* (1905) I 206 Being a bed-ridden wretch I do not venture to disobey you. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I 349 O King, whom all the world henceforth shall know As wretched among wretches

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23104 (Edinb.), Þar sal stand on his left side, Wrichis stad in waful wide. *Ibid* 23236 Þe v. [pine of hell] es vndemenes of dint, þat þa wriches þar sal hint 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 150 A Wrytche, *miser.*

γ *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXVII. (*Machar*) 1010 Þan was þat wrache wondir wa.

b Without article. (Freq in apposition to a personal pronoun.)

c 1200 ORMIN 10140 þatt te birrþ forr þe lufe off Godd Wiþþ usell wrecche dælenn 13 *Guy Warw* (A.) 294 Allas, wreche, hou may i duelle? *c* 1350 in *Relig Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 63 God & man my spouse is—Wele aght me, wryche, to luf him dere. *c* 1400 *Pol. Poems* 122/163, I, wreche, whyder shal y fle. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XVI. (Percy Soc.) 65 Alas! I wretche and yet unhappy peke Into trouble. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 2 Fynally I beseche all to praye for me wretche 1653 H COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* I. 2 For myself, poor wretch, I went in my misery to Setuval 1743 YOUNG *Nt Th.* IV. 14 Imagination's fool, and error's wretch, Man makes a death, which nature never made 1790 COWPER *On Receipt Mother's Picture* 24 Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son, Wretch even then? 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 909 Fond wretch! He leans upon his crutch, and talks of years To come. 1886 W. J TUCKER *E. Europe* 36, I, poor wretch, in possession of nothing

c. Used as a term of address

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 29 Weilawei wrecche, al swa eða þu mihtest, smiten of þin aȝen heaueð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2049 Hu wrakeliche, wenestu, wule he, al o wraððe, wreken on þe, wrecche! *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 37 Ah, wrecche! þe care aȝain þi pinunge þrahen binimeð þe nihtes slepes *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7178 A! wrecches vnwar, woo ys in our hond! *a* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* III. 331 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 437 Ye call that poore man wretch, As thoughe ye hadd no retche. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XIV. 503 O wretch of Guests thy Tale hath stirr'd My minde to much ruth. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. II 34 Poor wretch, I pity thee.

d. Applied to animals, birds, or insects.

a 1300 *Fox & Wolf* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 66 The wrecche binethe nothing ne vind, Bote cold water *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Swallow* 1908 Thir hungrie birdis wretchis we may call 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* 628 Vpon them shall be fastened manie boordes or hurdles .for to pleasure this small wretch [*sc* a silkworm] withall. 1602 *Ld. Cromwell* IV 1 47 Who sees the Cob web intangle the poore Flie, May boldlie say the wretches death is nigh. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* XXVII, Soone away the Waspe doth goe, Poore wretch was neuer frighted so 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III IV, This was the second time this squire had endeavoured to kill the little wretch [=a favourite dog] *Ibid* VI, The hare was no sooner on shore than it listened to the sound of the pursuers. Fanny was wonderfully pleased with the little wretch. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 273 The villain Spider., fixing in the Wretch his cruel Fangs, Strikes backward 1802 G. V. SAMPSON *Statist. Surv. Londonderry* 210 As to the rearing of calves, there is a [cruel] superstition. As soon as the wretch is produced,. two persons. pull it most forcibly.

e. A person or little creature. (Used as a term of playful depreciation, or to denote slight commiseration or pity.)

c 1450 *Merlin* XXXIII 683 He that was full fierce and prowde hadde shame to iuste with so litill a wrecche. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* I III. 44 The pretty wretch lefte crying, & said I. 1599 BRETON *Miseries Manilia* II, With these last words, Farewell good mistresse, the good poore wretch gave up the ghost. — *Scholler & Souldiour* 30 Oh 'tis a heavenly noise to heare the sweete wretch [=the nightingale] 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III III 90 Excellent wretch Perdition catch my Soule But I do loue thee 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 25 May, She being a good-natured and painful wretch 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. VII, Had you exposed the little wretch in the manner of some inhuman mothers. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch, Cold and yet cheerful 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 227 Swift as the radiant shapes of sleep From one whose dreams are Paradise Fly, when the fond wretch wakes to weep 1850 KINGSLEY *A Locke* XXVIII, Two little boys hailed us —two little wretches with blue noses and white cheeks 1891 'S. MOSTYN' *Curatica* 85, I see my wife wants me. The poor wretch is terribly jealous

3. A vile, sorry, or despicable person; one of opprobrious or reprehensible character; a mean or contemptible creature. Also without article.

In very frequent use from *c* 1300.

a. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 351 Hyre se feond oncwæð, wræcca wærleas wordum mælde *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 47 Þu prokest me to forgulten, & waldes warpe me as wrecche i þi leirwite. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1074 Þat folc vn-seli, . ðo sori wrecches of yuel blod. 1340 *Ayenb* 25 Þus him ioisseþ and him glorifieþ þe wreche me his herte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A II 169, I wolde be wreken on þis wrecches þat worchen so ille. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 310 The feythles wrechch how hath he him for-swore *a* 1450 *Medit Life & Pass Christ* 1139 Wiþ rugged nayles þe wrecches wode Nailed him hard

to þe rode 1555 PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 230 Vnto me moste vile, sinnefull, wicked and vnworthy wretch 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 337 These wretches entred into the Princesse Chamber, and brake her head 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Observ & Trav fr. London to Hamburgh* C 4 b, [They] were amazed at the ingratitude of the wretch 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 104 The perfidious wretch Theseus abandoned the poor Ariadne. 1715 DE FOE *Fam Instruct* I 1, Wretch that I am, how have I lived, as without God in the world 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 30 Let eternal infamy pursue The wretch to nought but his ambition true 1805 J. TURNBULL *Voy* XVII (1813) 212 The wickedness of the wretch who would import a cargo of spirituous liquors into the Society Islands 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* XXIX, If I be wretch enough to give place to the devil 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* XI, What wretches men were, to be sure!

β 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B X 78 þe wrecches [*Camb MS* wryccches] of þis worlde is none ywar bi other *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXXI. 360 If any wight with þis wriche any werse wate werkis *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I 2 He ys not but a wryche and slyme of erth

γ 1572 *Satir Poems Reform* XXXII. 118 Consume this wratche with Brinstane 1866– in Scottish glossaries, etc.

b. Used as a term of opprobrious address.

13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1033 Brademond, olde wreche, Ertow come Iosiane to feche? *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4005 'Al wriches!' quod þe wale kyng, 'Eftur þe deth of 3our duke quat deynes 3owe to stryue?' *c* 1430 *Chev Assigne* 71 A, kowarde of kynde, & combred wrecche! 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV v. V j b, Thou wretched person,. thou wretche that thou art 1605 SHAKS *Lear* III II. 53 Tremble thou Wretch 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 93 Wretch! look back upon a mis-spent Life 1820 CRABBE *Borough* XXII. 248 Wretch, dost thou repent? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I III 90 Thou wretch! Will none among this noble company Check the abandoned villain?

c. Used without serious imputation of bad qualities.

1688 PRIOR *Ode* VII, Levelling at God his wand'ring Guess Laws to his Maker the learn'd Wretch can give 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Boarding-ho.* I, Her 'wretch of a husband', as she inwardly called him 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. VIII 159 A wretch of a pedant who knows all about tetrameters.

†**4.** A niggardly or parsimonious person; a miser *Obs.* (In later use chiefly *Sc*)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 6203 þe wrecche saw hys tresoure sperd, And sette hym up yn hys bedde 1340 *Ayenb.* 188 Uor to ssette þe porses of þe wrechchen þet hi ne ssolle by open to do elmesse *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 634 Vse thy richesses that men haue no cause to calle thee neiþer wrecche ne chynche 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XLI 5 Be nocht a wreche, nor skerche in 3our spending 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VIII Prol 53 The wrache walis and wingis for this warldis wrak 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* II 1 H iij b, Snayles .all the wynter season kepe theym within their shelles, lyuynge lyke a wretche *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II 318 All wratchis may tak example be this man nocht to hurd vp thair siluir. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc* 23 (Jam.), *Est valde avarus*, he is a great wretch

†**5.** A poor or paltry thing *Obs rare*—[1]

? *a* 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* 202 þis worldes loue ys a wrecche.

6. *Comb*, as *wretch-like.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* IV 961 Th' abiect threshold [she] chose Of her faire chamber, for her loth'd repose; And mourn'd most wretch-like.

B. *adj* †**1.** Of persons: Poor; miserable; deeply afflicted; = WRETCHED *a* 1. *Obs*

a 1122 *O E Chron* an 1083, þa wreccan munecas lagon onbuton þam weofode 1154 *Ibid* an 1137, Wrecce men sturuen of hungær. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 125 Alswa baldeliche mei þe wrechesta mon clepian drihtan him to federe. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 6556 Wha se hæfde richedom, he hine makede wræcche mon 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4187 Alas þou wreccche mon, woch mesaunture Aþ þe ybroȝt in to þis stede. 13 *Guy Warw* (A.) 4811 Sche was a wriche wiman þat michel sorwe so was an 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. XIII (Addit MS.), No man is more wrecche noþir haþ more woo .þan he þat hath an yuel wif. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron Troy* III 4151 Allas! I, woful creature, I, wreche woman *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I 47 þenke how febull and how wrecche he ys, when he ys bore. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 158 The wretche people thinks they haue holpen a soule 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI IX 30 It is the mynd .That maketh wretch or happie

†**2** Of conditions, etc = WRETCHED *a* 2 *Obs.*

1131 *O E. Chron.* an 1131, Crist ræde for þa wrecce muneces of Burch & for þæt wrecce stede *a* 1200 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram*, etc (1838) 5 þonne biþ þet wrecche hif iended 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4094 þat we after hor wrecche deþ hor londes auonge. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 949 (Fairf.), Wende out of þis louesom lande, in to þe wrecche werlde þou gange 1583 G. BABINGTON *Commaundm* (1590) 60 Yet see, ah wretch, and woful plight, Thy goodnesse to mee farre passeth all masters to their seruants.

†**3.** Despicable; vile; reprehensible. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 103 Kiel mine wreche herte, þe is iattred of his manifealde fondinges *c* 1290 *Beket* 1406 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 146 Ich drede for mine wrechche gultes þat worse worth þe ende 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9913 þe wreccche luþer giwes. *c* 1350 in *Relig. Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 50 To hoh chirche pes þou sende, And to vs wreche simful, hif wyt-outen ende. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 33 Sardanapallus was a man more wrecche þan eny womman

†**4.** Of a paltry character; = WRETCHED *a* 3 b

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 335 Euer croweþ þi wrecche crey þat he ne swikeþ nyht ne day.

†**Wretch,** *v Obs.* Also 5 wrecche, *Sc.* 7 wreche, 8–9 wratch. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To render miserable.

a 1513 FABYAN *Chron* VII (1811) 302 Ye fore namyd bisshop contynuynge his tyrannyes, greued ye bisshop of Wynchester, and wretchyd nygh all ye londe

2. *intr.* To be or become niggardly or parsimonious. *Sc.*

a 1598 D. FERGUSSON *Sc Prov* (S. T. S.) 10 As the carle riches he wretches [Kelly (1721) wratches] 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 139 As the wretch wretcheth, the more he is enriched [1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 104 The more the carle riches he wretches.]

†**Wretchcock.** *Obs.* [Alteration of WRETCHOCK, prob. by misprint in the text of Jonson, and adopted from this by Gifford] = WRETCHOCK

1641 *B. Jonson's Gipsies Metam* Wks 50 The famous impe yet grew a wretchcocke [1692 wretchcock] 1816 GIFFORD *B. Jonson's Wks., Masque* VII. 371 *note*, In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature. This unfortunate abortive, the goodwives call a wret[c]hcock 1817 — *Persius* II 55 *note*, The poor puny wretchcock in whom the good old grandmother sees the future son-in-law of kings.

†**Wretchdom.** *Obs.* In 3–4 wrecche-, wrechedom, 3 -dome, 4 -dom, -dam [f. WRETCH *sb.* + -DOM] Misery; distress; baseness.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 232 Muchel godnesse hit is uorto icnowen wel his owune wrecchedom, & his wocnesse *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 705 in *O E Misc* 138 þe rede mon he is scolde, of wrechedome he is king *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3113 In wrechedom er now all went. 13 . [see WRETCHEDDOM]

Wretche, var. WRECHE *sb Obs.*

Wretched (re·tʃed), *a.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 wrecched (-ede, 4–5 -id, 4 -ide, 5 -yd, -et), 5 wrechched (-id, -yd), 3–5 wrechhed (3–4 -ede, 3–5 -id, 4 -yde, 5–6 -yd, *Sc.* -it, -yt), 5 wrechid, wreached, 6 wreiched; 5– wretched (5–6 -id, -yd, *Sc.* -it, 6 wreteched). *β* 3–4 wrichede (4 -ed, 5 -id), 4 wryched, 4–5 wrricched, -id, 5 wrycched. *γ Sc.* 5–6 wrachit (5 wrochit), 6 wratchet, -eit, -it, ratchit. [Irreg. f. WRETCH *a* + -ED[1]. Cf. WICKED *a* 1]

1. Of persons, etc.: Living in a state of misery, poverty, or degradation; sunk in distress or dejection; very miserable or unhappy.

α a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Þanne ic wolde ðe wrecchede saule sa rewliche acwellan. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 277 Ihesu iiche ar tu, and tah poure þu bicom for me, westi and wrecched. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 24517 Allas! quat es me nu to red, I wrechidest of all! *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2426 Wreched saul,. what may thou say When þou partes fra þe body away? *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 60 þe wrechid Thebans bretheren two Were slayne. *c* 1450 *Myrr our Ladye* 7 So ye vouchsafe of youre tender charyte to praye for oure right poure & full wretched soulle. 1482 [see WRETCHEDFUL *a.*] 1538 STARKEY *England* II. I. 173 Pepul, wych now lyue in idulnes, wrechyd and pore. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. III, I am the wretchedst man aliue 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* III 1, We are no Spinsters; nor, if you look upon us, So wretched as you take us 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., My Heart Discovered* 37 What should the wretched Widow do? ? 1705 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 475 Man without God wretcheder than a stone or tree 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid Orleans* II. 238 A most wretched band Groan'd underneath the bitter tyranny Of a fierce dæmon. 1829 HOOD *Dream Eugene Aram* XIX, My wretched, wretched soul .Was at the Devil's price. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. 1, The poor exasperated Mother, wretchedest and angriest of women. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I XXIV, A mountain of it can't make you one hair's breadth the happier or the wretcheder.

β a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II. 2 þa ere fendis, þat bigiles wricched saules

γ. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S. T. S.) 24 We wratcheit sinnaris pure, Our sin hes vs forlorne

b. *absol.*, in sing. or plural sense.

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* XVI. 4 For whi dust is endid, the wretchid [1382 the wrecche] is wastid; he that defoulide the lond failude 1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* I 41 *marg.*, Others pleasures a griefe to the wretched. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III V 37 Who might be your mother That you insult, exult, Ouer the wretched? 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 1192 Let These Insnare the wretched in the toils of law 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* IIV, The delight of having made the wretched happy. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *Remains* (1825) 306, I heard the wretched's groan, and mourn'd the wretched's doom. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* II, The wretched look often more picturesque than their betters.

2. Of conditions, etc. Marked or distinguished by misery or unhappiness; attended by distress, discomfort, or sorrow

α c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 141 Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume and hwu wrecchede his her biwist. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 949 3ee most leue þis lufsum land, Vnto þe wreched werld to gang *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 557 þe bygynnyng of man Es vile and wreched to behalde 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XV. 138 A wrecched hous he helde al his lyf tyme *c* 1450 *Cursor M* 9573 (Laud MS.), Here now my prayere Of this wrecchid preson. 1538 STARKEY *England* I II. 47 Myserabul penury and wrechyd powerty. 1582 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 3 You see howe in this wretched warre our people doe decay 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. III 67 Oh wretched state! Oh bosome, blacke as death! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Past* I. 25 The raging Sword and wastful Fire Destroy the wretched Neighbourhood around. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II (Globe) 402 The Savages killed them over again in a wretched Manner, breaking their Arms. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* IX, Think, for a moment, on his wretched fate! 1847 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (ed 3) II. 511 The disorderly and wretched state of the population. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. V ii, Wretchedest age, since Time began, They cannot even bury a man

β c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) VI 21 It es lang sen any durst come nere þat wricched place

γ c 1480 HENRYSON *Prais of Aige* 25 This wrachit warld may na man trow 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* Prol 209 In this wracheit vaill of sorrow. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 57 Quhen fra this wratcheit lyfe we wend.

b. Of weather, etc.: Causing discomfort; very unpleasant or uncomfortable.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 27 March, A rainy wretched scurvy day from morning till night. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets—Night*, It was such a wretched night out o' doors 1888 *Encycl Dict* s.v., Wretched weather

3 Distinguished by base, vile, or unworthy character or quality; contemptible.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O E Misc* 28 Þo ilke þinges so bieth bitere to þo wrichede flessce *c* 1290 *Codicem MS Digby 86* (1871) 99 Wellawei, wi ecchede bali, nou þou shalt to bere *a* 1333 W. HERBERT in *Relig Lyrics 14th C* (1924) 19 Dame, help at þe noede þat uor no wreched gult Ich boe to helle y-pult *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS. B.) 80 þat god haue merci of my wreched synfulnes 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armes* (S. T. S.) 172 Of this wrechit disobeysaunce cummys untreuth 1495 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 502/2 Their cursed, myschevous and wreched purpose 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III XI Wks 226 We take suche a wretched pleasure in the hearing of their sin 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 776 *margin*, Oh depe and wi etched dissimulation! 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 278 The wretched nature of the young man, and his extreame impietie. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 213 Compatriots infected with the same leprosy of a wretched peevishness whereof those rapacious varlets have given such cannibal-like proofs 1720 T. INNES *Crit Essay* (1879) 311 Knox himself led on the furious mob in this wretched expedition 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc* (1759) I. III 109 The wretched Circumstances which put an end to our Lord's life 1835 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Pawn Shop*, Where the practised smile is a wretched mockery of the misery of the heart 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) II. IX. 421 The thing was clearly some wretched court intrigue.

b Of a poor, mean, or paltry character; mean, worthless; sorry, trifling

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 403 Quhen sic a knycht, sa richt worthy As this is, In to sic perill has hym set To vyn ane wrechit hamlet *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Augustine* 46 His clobis wer not ouyr costful, ne ouyr wrecched 1450 *Lincoln Diocese Doc* 45, I gyff my wrechid body to be Beryd in a chitte with owte any kyste. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III 265 This wretched victory they shall obteine, where the Lord shal suffer them to ouerspreade the darknes of lyes 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1662 J. DAVIES tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass* 274 He who play'd upon the Timbrel accompany'd with a wretched inharmonious Voice *Ibid* 406 A wretched coarse Cloth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 13 P 6 The wretched Taste of his Audience 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy round World* (1757) 297 A paper written in such wretched Spanish as we could muster up amongst us. 1778 E. HARWOOD *Eds Classics* (ed. 2) 5 Editions printed on wretched paper 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I 189 That still wretcheder apology for a coat 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIX IV. 263 So wretched had his education been 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* XXX, The wretched little islets of Gyara and Tremerus.

4. Of persons, etc.: Contemptible in character or quality; despicable, reprehensible; hateful.

c 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 79 There stode a dragon, .Wretched and skaled al wyth asure. *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 82 [When] he hard þis clauce red, .þis wrichid clerk made a skorn þerat & sayd þat it was fals. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 62 Nero, of alle men wrecchidhest, redy to alle maner vices *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 400 Had he the warld, and be wrachit off hart, He is no lord as to the worthines 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 b, Al though they be wretched lyuers & noughty packes. 1560 tr. *Fisher's Godly Treat Prayer* C j b, Euery man, be he neuer so extreme and wretched a synner. *c* 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 68 To eate the Lordes supper with open vnrepentant & wretched persons is not lawfull 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 92 The absurdities of every wretched sect of Atheists 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 107 The wretched tyrant had exhausted the whole magazine of animal terror. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* X II, At war with myself and a wretched race, Sick, sick to the heart of life, am I

transf. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* XXXI (1856) 266 The icebergs are wretched enemies in the dark

5. Of persons or animals: Poor in ability, capacity, character, etc.

c 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 85 On spurre with the whiche he was compellid to stere his wrechid hors to renne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. 150 Such as are farrowed in winter are commonly poore and wretched 1668 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Idea Perf Paint* 16 By the hand of some wretched Dauber. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterfield* 31 The women who make the wretchedest wives in the world 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 363 Daniel's omission of the wretched kings between Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar.

†**6.** Niggardly; miserly (Cf. WRETCH *v.*[2]) *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks (1834) 280 That the minister is the greedi est man in the parish, and that the richer they become the more wretched they are.

7. *Comb*, as †*wretched-fated, -witched*, and esp. *wretched-looking*

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 425 People, Pleas'd with the blaze, do, wretched-witched Elves, For fuell (fooles) cast in their willing Selves. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* XX 50 Thou most sowre, and wretched-fated man Of all that breath! 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 74 The single wretched-looking horse of each, half drowned in the torrent. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 383/2 The cattle of the district are in general wretched-looking. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 295 The wretched looking farm-houses of former years

Hence †**Wretchedom,** misery. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast Love* 408 He tyed hym .To wiecceddam [*v r* wrecchedam] and serwe i-nou3.

†**Wretchedful,** *a. Obs* [var. of WRETCHFUL *a.*, after prec.] Full of misery; miserable, wretched.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg* V 27 Cisaram, was wrappid bifore the feet of hir, and he lay out of lijf, and wretchidful. *c* 1420 *Prymer* 69 What schal y þanne, most wrechidful, þenke? *c* 1425 in *Anglia* X. 343/2 Wrecthedefulle & sorowfulle þou schalt abyde þe grace of þe hye iustyse 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 36, I herde and sawe the wrechid companyes of men and women ouer wrechidful bounden to gedyr

†Wre·tchedhede. *Obs.* In 3–4 wrecched-(4 wrocched-), 4 wrecchid-, 3–4 wrechid-, 3–5 wrechedhede (4 -hed, 5 -heed. [f. WRETCHED *a.* + *-hede* HEDE 2. Cf. WRETCHEHEAD.] The state or condition of being a wretch or wretched person; wretchedness, misery

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 41 [God] helped poure fra wrecched-hede. *c* 1325 *Metr Hom.* 23 Cr st ..us teche For to forsak this werdes winne Ful of wrecchedhed and sinne. 13 . *Cursor M.* 1141 (G tt. For þi ill wreched hede [*Trin.* wrecched hede] þu sal lede euer þi lif in nede. *a* 1400 in *Relig. Lyrics 15th C.* (1924) 240 Whan y þenk vp-on my dede , Dede torneþ into wrecchidhede.

Wretchedly (re·tʃedli), *adv.* [f as prec. + -LY 2.] In a wretched manner.

1. In a miserable or unhappy fashion; with great misery, discomfort, distress, or unhappiness; miserably.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9453 Quen he sa wrechedli had tint His heritage. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 842 Þus wrechedly endes þe lyf of man *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxiii 251 Thei lyven fulle wrecched-liche, and thei eten but o es in the day ! *c* 1410 *Lanterne of Li3t* 51 Art þou not þanne wrechidli diuidid in þi self? *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* 5 Adam . fel so wretchedly in to synne. 1538 STARKEY *England* 74 For lake therof [*sc.* food] many . lyue veray wrechydly. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 82 Tyll death from this lyfe, did hir wretchedly fetche 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* l. lxxvi, Crest-fall'n by sin, how wretchedly I stray *a* 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Liberty* Pr Thus wretchedly the precious day is lost. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 403 It is our lots to be so wretchedly situated .as to be content with forty shillings *per* cow *per annum*, nett profit 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i. 77, I can bear—However wretchedly —In life what others could not brook to dream. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* IX 76 This body..In thy despite here mangled wretchedly. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. viii. 187 Arnulf. drove him out to die wretchedly in exile.

b. In a way suggestive of indisposition or bad health.

1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* VI 232 Methinks I look so wretchedly to day! 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* xxx, Though looking most wretchedly, she ate more

2. So as to cause, or involve in, misery, distress, or discomfort.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5049 Þe wreche. Þat þus wrecchedliche vs drif3 out of vre kunde londe. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 190 Wretchedly caste oute from the glory of paradyse *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 223 b, The hepyng of synne vpon synne, wretchedly by his aunceters *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July 1656, A faire towne, but now wretchedly demolished by the late siege. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., The prisoners were wretchedly lodged.

†**3.** *Sc.* In a miserly or niggardly manner. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 21 Sum gevis to littill full wretchitly, That his giftis ar not set by.

4. Qualifying adjs. (or advs.) To a distressing, vexing, or unsatisfactory degree; deplorably, very badly; = MISERABLY *adv.* 5.

In the trivial use frequent from *c* 1830.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 76 They are wretchedlye blynde, for want of lyuelye knowlege in the sacred scriptures. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xix. Wks. 1686 III. 219 Sloth is a base quality, the argument of a mind wretchedly degenerate and mean. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* I. iii. (1700) 8 Both Error and Vice do .so wretchedly abound *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July 1679, The land all about wretchedly barren. 1810 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 4 Miss Berry ..looking wretchedly ill 1830 GREVILLE *Mem* 5 Feb. (1875) I 275 They are wretchedly off for speakers 1858 DICKENS *Lett* (1880) II. 65 You will find it a wretchedly stupid letter. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxvii II. 306 The hospitals were in a wretchedly disorganised condition.

5. In an inexpert, unsatisfactory, or crude manner; inefficiently, unskilfully, very poorly.

1677 MILGE *Fr. Duct.* II. s.v., To do a thing wretchedly, . *faire mal quelque chose* *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July 1656, A statue of Coulus in wood, wretchedly carved 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 136, I made me a Suit of Cloaths wholly of these Skins; .they were wretchedly made. 1757 [BURKE] *Europ. Settlem Amer* VII XXVII II. 269 The capital .was a small place wretchedly fortified 1778 E. HARWOOD *Eds. Classics* (ed 2) 59 This Edition wretchedly reprinted, Francof 1690. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I xxvi. 349 We are wretchedly prepared for another winter on board. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* II. 16 Lina, dearest, ..you were playing [billiards] almost as wretchedly as I.

Wretchedness (re·tʃednĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being wretched.

1. A condition of discomfort or distress caused by privation, poverty, misfortune, adversity, or the like, great misery or unhappiness.

In very frequent use from *c* 1375.

a. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 6102 Þe day of wrethe and of wrechednes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man's Tale's T.* 67 Yet hath this brid .Leuere in a sforest that is rude and coold Goon ete wormes, and swich wrecchednesse. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* vii. 19 Thenne..comyth 3sen..our lord, whenne þat he hath pyte of our wretchidnesse. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 448 Yf thou were in the abysmes of wrecchidnes and myseryes. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 37 He cast hym out into this vale of mysery and wretchednes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks (Globe) 614/1 When they are weary of warres, and brought downe to extreeme wretchedness. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 61 Is wretchednesse depriu'd that benefit To end it selfe by death? 1679 DRYDEN *Pref to Troil & Cress.* ad fin., Consider the wretchedness of his condition. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* I. 229 Thought, busy thought! Strays (wretched rover!) o'er the pleasing Past: In quest of wretchedness perversely strays. 1760 D. WEBB *Inq. Beauties Painting* 161 A fine image of hopeless wretchedness, of consuming grief. 1820 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 302 The manifold wretchedness to which the poor Irish tenant is liable. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness. 1887 BRUCE SMITH *Liberty & Liberalism* 615 What we call 'wretchedness, unhappiness, and sin' are the inevitable results of the gap which does exist between our powers and our aspirations.

β. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II. 11 Þe dred of god is noght of wricchidnes bot of ioy *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxvi 124 Þai liffe with grete wricchedness and scantness

γ *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Prais of Aige* 12 Wrachitness his [= has] turnyt al fra weil to vo

b. A cause or occasion of misery

1382 WYCLIF *James* v. 1 Do now, 3e riche men, wepe 3e, 3oulynge in 3oure wrecchidnesss that shulen come to 3ou *c* 1410 *Lanterne of Li3t* 49 Þis a sorowful vanite & a greete wrecchidnes. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 242 How grete tormentes & how grete wretchednesses they gather and hepe to theyr owne sowles. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I i ii, Call not the Past Time, with all its confused wretchednesses, a lost one 1893 *Amer Mission.* (N Y) Dec. 436 To these vices is added now a new wretchedness, the vice of drunkenness

2. The condition or character of being base or vile, odious or contemptible, despicableness, meanness, badness

13.. *Cursor M* 10887 (Gött), Widuten sinne and wrecchednes Sal þu be mayden as þu es *Ibid* 17288+273 Als mikel os scho loued bifore þe dele & wricchednes, Als mikel loued scho crist thoru hir grete godenes. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 7 3if it so befalle þat any of þe bretherhede falle in pouerte .so it be nat on hymselue along, thorw3 his owne wrecchednesse. *c* 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 413 For more they loven wrechednesse Thanne hevenely thing *c* 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb.) 52 Therfor ye oughte .conceyve the gret adversite that fallithe to us is only for synne and wrecchidnes 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II. 2010 For baudy balades full of wretchednes 1546 LANGLEY tr *Pol Verg de Invent* IV i. 81 b, They returned to their old wretchednes and sinful alhominacions. 1617 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Pref., Wks (1639) C], Censuring other men in many things, but not perceiving their own wretchednesse at all. 1645 MILTON *Colast* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 The guilt of his own wretchednes 1649 — *Eikon.* Pref., [Their] Pulpit-stuffe hath bin the .perpetuall infusion of servility and wretchednesse to all thir hearers. 1755 JOHNSON, *Wretchedness*, despicableness.

†**b** A base or reprehensible action; a vicious trait, deed, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 171 Þei tellen lesyngis & wrecchidnessis of synnis *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T* 795 [To] doon so heigh a cherlyssh wrecchednesse Agayns franchise and alle gentillesse

†**3.** *Sc* The state or condition of being miserly or parsimonious; niggardliness, miserliness *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII 526 Thai sawft na Sotheroun for thair gret riches; Off sic koffre he callit bot wretchitnes *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1857 Wrechitnes richt so Haith Realmys maid ful desolat & barre. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXI 4 He that hes gold and grit richess,..And levis in to wrechitness, He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

4. The state or condition of being mean, sorry, or paltry; inferiority, worthlessness.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 39 His seventh assertion .is . a curious specimen of the wretchedness of his information. 1828–32 WEBSTER s.v., The wretchedness of a performance.

5. The fact or character of being uncomfortable or unpleasant, discomfort.

1836 DICKENS *Sk Bos, Streets—Night*, After a little conversation about the wretchedness of the weather. 1888 *Harper's Mag* Oct. 782 The gray wretchedness of the afternoon was a fit prelude to Barra.

†**Wretchful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: (see quots.). [Irreg. f. WRETCH *sb.* and *a* + -FUL. Cf. WRETCHEDFUL *a.*] Wretched; miserable; unhappy

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* v 15 Wrecheful forsothe infirmyte; what maner he cam, so he shal turne a3een. — *Rev.* III. 17 Thou art a wrecche, and wrechful [1388 wretcheful], and pore, and blynd, and nakid

†**Wretchhead.** *Obs* In 2 wreccehed, 2–4 wrec-, 3–4 wrecc-, wrechhede, 3 wreccehed, wrecchade, 5 wrechehead. [f. as prec. + -HEAD. Cf. WRETCHEDHEDE] = WRETCHEDNESS 1.

Frequent in Robert of Gloucester's *Chronicle*

1154 *O. E Chron* an. 1137, Wes næure gæt mare wreccehed on land. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 Þas þeues boð þo þet weren imakede engles in houene, and fellen ut for hore wrechede. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 We þankieð gode ..ðe 3ew haueð of ðessere michele wrecchade ibroht *Ibid* 95 Þurh hwam ic am .on manizes kennes wrecchades, sori and sorhfull *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1219 Hwanne ic iseo þer sum wrecchede Is cumynde neyh inoh ic grede *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* I. 292/133 Þench noupe, louerd, on mine wrechhede! 13 . *Chron. R Glouc.* (MS. Digby 205) 5053 Nowe we ben Dryuen oute clene with sorwe & wrechehede [*v.rr* wrechede, wrechhede, wrecheheed]

Wretchless (re·tʃles), *a.* ? *Obs.* [Erron. form of *retchless*, obs. var. of RECKLESS *a.*]

Also 1609 Daniel *Compl Rosamond* lii, 1617 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v 385, 1662 — *Serm* VI § 33 (in *Eccl Pol* 302), 1669 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* II. 200, 1689 Sanderson *Serm* 389, 1710 Cowley *Cutter Colman St* Pref., 1714 Quarles *Feast for Worms* Med. 1, where however the earlier edd. have *rech-, retch(e)lesse, retchless*

1. Of persons: Heedless, careless, imprudent; = RECKLESS *a.* 1.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 85 Thus (carefull I) doe care for careless thee, Whilst wretchles thou, makst no account of mee. 1617 *Greene's Arbasto* v D 3, A fit reuenge for so wretchlesse an enemy. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov Power Parl* IV App. 20 The people fell away from their wretchlesse and lascivious king. 1666 [see RECKLESS *a.* 1] 1681 *Gesta Rom.* v B 3, This young Lord .sought many Realms, and found many wretchless fools. 1853 TRENCH *Prov.* (ed 2) 136 The motto of some, who become utterly wretchless, caring not. how much further they advance.

2. Heedless *of* something; = RECKLESS *a.* 2.

1661 RUST *Origen's Opin.* 37 Some in their charge, who are wretchless and insensible of all wholesome counsels.

3. Marked or characterized by heedlessness or carelessness; = RECKLESS *a.* 3

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 473 The vnmercifull regard which wretchlesse and childish mindes beare towardes the greatest labors and deserts of the best men 1633 [see RECKLESS *a* 3] 1656 OSBORNE *Observ Turks* § 15 This . doth often hurry such as have had their hopes deluded into wretchlesse Infidelity 1673 ALLESTREE *Lady's Calling* I. v § 26 The comprehensive description of the most wretchless profligated state of sin

Hence †**Wre·tchlessly** *adv. Obs*

1615 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov* 87 Hee doth vpbraid him with folly, which would so wretchlesly, and sinfully depart with that ?16 in *Strype's Eccl Mem* III App 124 Cursed are al they that do the Lord's busines wretchlesly

Wretchlessness (re·tʃlesnes). Now only *arch.* [Erron form of *retchlesnes*, obs var. of RECKLESSNESS. Cf RECKLESS *a.*]

Also 1634 Raleigh *Hist World* IV III § 5, 1718 Daniel *Civ. Wars* V xxi, where however the earlier edd. have *retchlesnes(se*, etc

1. The condition or quality of being reckless or heedless; recklessness.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II 1304 [A language] corrupted not so much by the mixture of other Tongues, as through a supine wretchlesnesse. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* IV 113 The pride and self-conceit of some, the wretchlesnes of others 1673 HICKMAN *Quinquart Hist* II 455 For any men to have the Doctor's .sentence of Predestination alway before them, is no way apt to beget either despair or wretchlessness

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* vii, Till lately, from my youth up, I was given over to all wretchlessness and unclean living 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* IV. 209 To the wretchlessness of human nature his mind must have been peculiarly sensitive

2. Disregard or neglect *of* something.

Frequent in echoes of quot. 1630

1630 *Articles Ch. England* XVII. C 2, Whereby the Devil doth thrust them either into desperation, or into wretchlessness [*earlier edd.* rech(e)lessnesse] of most unclean living [1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I 171 To drive man to absolute despair and thence (as our Church expresses it) to complete wretchlessness of unclean living.] 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 377 What a rare insolence and wretchlessness of sin must be involved in such expressions 1892 *Sat. Rev* 17 Dec. 719/2 His fault finding is due to wretchlessness of most unclean desperation in him

†**Wretchly,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 2–3 wrechelich. [f. WRETCH *sb.* + -LY 1.] Wretched, miserable.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 33 Adam ferde ut fram þe fulle edinesse of paradis in to þesse wrecheliche hateringe of þisse worelde

†**Wre·tchly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms 3 wrecchelîche, wreccheliȝ, 3–4 -lyche, 4 wrechelı, 5 *Sc.* wrechly. [f. WRETCH *a* + -LY 2] In a wretched or distressing manner; miserably.

c 1200 ORMIN 3326 And tohh þatt Godd wass wundenn þær swa wrecchelıȝ Wiþþ clutess inn an cribbe *c* 1205 LAY 12096 Ne miȝte hit na mon telle þet weoren æi wimman Swa wræcchelichen atoȝene *Ibid.* 30554 Þa wes he wræccheliche of lust after deores flæsce 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 88, I wrouthe wrechelı now & wraþede drihten 13 . *Chron. R Glouc.* (Hearne) 9157 Ac [þe] kyng .nom hym vaste, And in prison hym huld, & wrecchelyche he deyde atte laste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XVIII (*Seven Sleepers*) 161 Sa þat þai suld . for hungyre de wrechly.

So †**Wre·tchlike** *adv Obs. rare*—1.

c 1200 ORMIN 3708 To libbenn her onn eorþe Full wrecchelike inn uselldom Off metess & off clapess

†**Wre·tchness.** *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 wrechenesse, 5 -nys, wrachenes [f. WRETCH *a.* + -NESS] Wretchedness; misery; a cause or source of distress.

a 1330 W. HEREBERT in *Rel Ant* II. 227 What ! ich vol of wrechenesse, hou shal ich take opon, When ich no god ne bringe to vore the domes mon? 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXX 12 At the riȝt of the est my wrecchenesses anoon risen 14 . in *Walter of Henley's Husb* (1890) 42 The hard change off fortune discendithe to myche vnease or wrechenys. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich III*, c. 2 Mony worshipfull men were compelled . to lyff in greate penurie and wrechenesse.

Wretchock (re·tʃɔk). Now *dial.* Also 6 wretchocke, -ecke, 7 -ocke. [f. WRETCH *sb.* + -OCK. Cf. WRETCHCOCK.] The smallest or weakest of a brood, etc., a puny fowl; a diminutive person, little wretch.

a 1529 SKELTON *E Rummyng* 465 The goslenges were untyde; Elynour began to chyde, They be wretchockes [*v rr.* wrethocke(s] thou hast brought, They are shyre shakyng nought! 1579 G HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 87 Lerned philosophers..are the dryest, leanist, ill-favoriddist, abiectist, base mind[e]dist carrions and wretchecks that ever you sett your eie on. 1621 B JONSON *Gypsies Metam* in *Horatius*, etc. (1640) 48 The famous Impe yet grew a wretchocke [*Heber MS.* wretchock], and for seven years together he was carefully carried at his Mothers back 1903 R M. GILCHRIST *Beggar's Manor* 223 She can't have gone of her own account, the poor wretchock dotes on you. 1905 *Eng Dial Dict., Wretchock*,..the smallest pig of a litter. s Wor[cester].

Wrete, obs. var. WART *sb*; obs. pa. t and pa. pple. of WRITE *v.* **Wreten,** obs. f. *written*, pa. pple of WRITE *v* **Wreth,** obs. f. WREATH, WREATHE *v.*; obs. Sc. f. WROTH *a.*

†**Wrethe,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 wræðo, -u, wræþu, 2 wræþe, 3 wreðe, 3–5 wreth, 4–6 wrethe, 6 *Sc.* wreath. *β. north.* 4–5 wrythe, 5 writh(e, *Sc.* wryth. [OE. *wræðo* (also *wrāðo*), *wrǽþu* (f. *wrāþ* WROTH *a.*), = MLG. *wrēde.* ON.

**wreiðz* (Norw. *vreide*, MSw *wredhe, vredhe*, Sw. and Da *vrede*), *reðz* (Icel. *reiði*, Norw. *reide*) A different OE formation is represented by WRATH *sb.*]

1. Violent anger, = WRATH *sb* 1. Also in the phr. *be* (=by), *but, for, of, in, on, through, with wrethe*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark III 21 And miððy ȝeherdon his eodon to haldanne hine, cuoedon forðon þætte on wræðo [L. *in furorem*] ȝecerred wæs *c* 1100 *O E Chron* (MS F) an 1051, Forþan hi wæran intinga þare wræðe ðe was betwyx him & ðan cinge *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O E Misc* 33 Yef se deuel us wille a-cumbri þurch senne oþer þurh wreþe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 482 Lamech wið wreðe is knape nam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 10049 Moght in hir noþer be wreth ne het, Hir tholmodenes it was sa gret. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 830 Lete thi wrethe first ouergon, Y pray the *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xlii (*Agatha*) 121 In wryth quyncyane bad gef hire buffetis. *a* 1400 *Sir Degrev* (Thornton MS) 299 (Halliwell), Thus thay fighte in the frythe, With waa wreke thay thaire wrythe. 1422 YONG tr *Secreta Secret.* 135 Hatredyn engendryth wronge and wrethe *c* 1440 *Eng Conq Ireland* 75 But in nothynge thay myght acorde, & begon to de pert, as in wrethe 1530 PALSGR 290/2 Wrethe, angre, *courrous, maltalent* 1587 W FOWLER *Whs* (S T S) I 53 Sometymes through wreath, I forced was ,To teare them all in peaces small.

Personif c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 624 Wrethe bestrode a wylde bore, and next hem gan ryde

transf. c 1475 *Partenay* 231 An huge bore of meruelous wreth

2. A fit or display of wrath; = WRATH *sb* 2.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 865 (Dubl MS), Sir, lat þi wrethes all wende 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 117 Wrethis, hatredis, detraccions mekely suffyr

3 Of the Deity = WRATH *sb.* 4 a.

c 900 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 11 In alle soðfæst-[nis] ðin se ymbvoended [L *avertatur*] wræðo ðin *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* (1883) 174 Hæfþ eal folc micele wræþe æt gode þurh his ænne gilt *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 O þat soruful dai o pain, þe dai o wreth, o quak and soru *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 1552 Þarewyth þai wreth God þat sese all, And his wreth at þe last sall with þam mete 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I 191 Þat tyme þat Egipt was i smyte wiþ God all myȝtes wrethe. *c* 1420 [see WREAK *sb* 1].

4. Injury, hurt, harm. *rare*

c 1400 *Melayne* 96 Wende thy waye To Charles & he sall wreke thy wrethis alle. *c* 1440 *Bone Florence* 1613 *Hys mowthe, hys nose, braste owt on blood, Forthe at the* chaumbur dore he yode, For drede of moire wrethe.

Wrethe: see WREATH, WREATHE *v.*, WRIT *sb.*

†Wrethe, *v*[1] *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 *Northumb* wræðan (wuræðan), 2–3 wreðen (3 werðen), 5 wrethyn; 4 wreþi, 4–5 wreþe, wreth(e, 5 *Sc* wreyth. β 5 *north.* writhe. [OE *wræðan*, causative verb f *wráþ* WROTH *a* Cf. WROTH *v*]

1. *trans.* Of persons (or things) To make angry, to vex, anger, irritate = WRATH *v.* 2.

In frequent use from *c* 1300 to *c* 1400

c 900 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 107 Se cyng ,mið ðy ȝiherde wræðde & sende herȝum sinum. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt xviii 34 And wuraeðde [L *iratus*] his ȝesalde hine ðæm pinerum *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 39 Bute we inwaliche imilcien and forȝeuen þan monne þe us wreðeð and sceandet *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 38 For moni þing schal ham wreaðen & gremien *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom* 197 þet ich ðe wreðede sume siðe hit me ieoweð sore 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 3461 Sir, ye er wrethed wrang, That sal ye wit wele or I gang 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 45 Gif he tuk till his helping, Ane or othir suld wrethit be 1422 YONG tr *Secreta Secret* 199 God no man refusyth, haue he neuer so myche hym wrethyd *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2856 More neuer ne was woer Then off that he hade wrethed so Raymounde

b. *refl* To wax angry, = WRATH *v* 3

c 1205 LAY 9214 Þe kæisere hine wrædde, þe wurs him wes on heorte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18221 Wit þis can iesus him to wreth *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VII 12 God is rightwis iuge, he wrethis him noght ilk day *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 995 For na thing that thou mai sayn, Wil i me wreth. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III XXXII (1869) 153 Nature wolde wretthe hire if man [etc]

c *impers* = ANGER *v* 2 b

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 4639 Or ellis ȝow writhis with ȝour wele, for ȝe na welth haue

2. *intr.* To become or be angry; = WRATH *v.* 1

c 900 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 197 Wræðde. diwl [L *fremuit diabulus*] *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt v 22 Eghuelc seðe uraeðes broðere his. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 33 Iobreoke anes eorðliches monnes heste, he wile wreðe wið þe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 13 (Bodl MS.), Affrican wreaðede & swor swiðe deopliche *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1584 Be ðu ðer til esau Eðe moðed be, ðe wreðed nu *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* II 12 Gripes disciplyne, leswhen lord wreth and ȝe perisch fra rightwis way 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V 207 þat he schulde whanne he gan to wreþe seie ofte and by ordre foure and twenty lettres of Grewe. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2593 Þen þe berne writhis, Fandis him first on be-fore, & all folojes eftir 14 *Titus & Vesp* (Roxb) 1404 (Addit MS 10036), Thei wreped with him for his sawe. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4853 It was for his syne That his fader had wrethed heuylyso.

3 *trans.* To be angry with (a person); = WRATH *v* 4

c 1420 *Chaucer's Troylus* III. 174 (Harl MS. 2280), Ny nyl [I] forbere if þat ȝe don amys To wreth ȝow. *c* 1500 *Poems Gray MS* (S.T.S) 46 Quhy wrethis þou me? I greif þe nocht.

Hence **†Wre·thed** *ppl a*; **†Wre thing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VI 1 He sall be seen til ill men as *wrethid and as wode *1567 Satir Poems Reform* IV 136 The crewell work of wretheit womanheid *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29511 Quen man wit *wrething wode, Gis his sentence on ani man *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5036 Lefe of þi wordis, For writhing of þir wale treeis, & willne þaim na mare 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* cxlvi, By quhois effectis grete ȝe movit are to wrething.

†Wrethe, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In I wreþian, wreðian (wræð-), 3 wreoðien. [OE *wreðsun* (also *a-, ge-, under-wreðian*), f. *wraðu* support, etc., = OS. *wreðran, giwreðran.*]

1 *trans.* To prop or hold up; to support or sustain Also in fig context. (Only OE.)

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXI, Heora ælc [*sc.* creature] wind wið oðer, & þeah wræðeð oðer, þæt hie ne moton toslupan. *c* 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial* 175 Wreþiende [L *sustenans*] þa tydran limu betwyh his ȝingrena handum *a* 1000 *Andreas* 523 (Gr), Se ðe rodor ahof & ȝefæstnode folmum sinum, worhte & wreðede

2 *refl* To support (oneself) by leaning upon another, = LEAN *v*[1] 2 b. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 252,3if þet heo werged, euerichon wreoðeð him bi oðer *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 857 Alle þeos writeres writes þet ȝe wreoðeð ow on

3 *intr.* To rely *on*, depend *upon*, a person.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 142 Þet heo ownn to beon of so holi liue þet al Cristene uolc leonie & wreoðie upon ham *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1327 We ne cunnen warpen na word aȝein to weoiein ne to wreððen him þet ha wreoðeð on

Wrethen, -in, obs. or Sc. varr. WREATHEN *ppl a.* **Wrether hail,** var. WROTHER-HEAL *Obs.*

†Wre thful, *a. Obs.* [Early ME *wrēðful*, f *wrēðe* WRETHE *sb.* + -FUL. Cf. WRATHFUL *a*, WROTHFUL *a*]

1. Of persons: Angry, irate; = WRATHFUL *a.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 43 Heo wes hȝere and swikel, and wreðful and ontful *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 118 Pellican is a leane fowel, so weamod & so wreðful þet [etc]. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 5207 Ihesu Crist, þat til þam swa wrethful sal seme þan 1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV 297 For he was wreþful, and priveliche envious and opounliche disceyvable. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret* 233 He that hath a sharpe noose and smale, he is wrethfull

absol a 1225 *Ancr. R* 212 Þe wreðfule bruoren þe ueonde skimeð mid knaues 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Þe þridde werre þet þe wreþuolle heþ is to þan þet byeþ onder him.

2. Marked or characterized by wrath

c 1325 *Metr Hom* 141 The bischop sau that Godd wald tak Of this man sin wrethful wrac. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* XI VIII 163 Quhidder this turn to Goddis wrethfull wraik, Or hardyment and honour

Hence **†Wre·thfully** *adv.*, **Wre thfulness.** *Obs*

c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 58 Þe hound of wrethfulnes [*text* wrechfulnes; L *iracundiæ*] grennib wiþ his teþ *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2218 Then thes paynymes wrethfully ther-thens Whent

†Wrethly, var of WROTHLY *a* and *adv* *Obs*

13 *Cursor M* 3462 (Gött.), þair strut it was vnsterne stithe, wid wrethly [*Cott* wrathli] wlaystes oþer wreche. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Age & Youth* 66 (Bann MS), He on his wayis wrethly went but wene.

Wreþþe, etc., obs. variants of WRATH, etc.

Wreton, -yn, obs. ff. *written*, pa. pple. of WRITE *v.*

Wrett, etc. see WRIT *sb*, WRITE *v* **Wrett(e,** obs or dial varr. WART *sb.*

†Wretthy, *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. *wretth*, ME. var. of WRATH *sb.*] = WROTHY *a.*

14 . Latin-Eng Voc (MS Harl 2257), *Fervidus, id est, calidus, iracundus, Anglice* hot, wretthy

†Wrewche, ? error for *wewch* WOUGH *a.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Robene & Makyne* 125 Malkyne went hame blyth annewche, .And so left him, bayth wo & wrewche, In dolour & in cair.

Wrey, etc., varr. WRAY *v*[1] *Obs*; obs. f WRY *v*[2]

Wrible, obs Sc. var. WARBLE *sb*[1]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII II. 18 The birdis Wyth wriblis [*ed* 1553 werblis] sweit, Gan meis and glaid the hevynis. *Ibid.* VII XII 147 [Cf. WRABLE]

Wrieched, -id, etc, obs. varr. WRETCHED *a.*

Wrich, obs var. WORK *v* **Wrich(e,** obs varr. WRETCH *sb.* and *a.* **Wricht,** Sc var WRIGHT *sb.*[1]

Wrick (rik), *sb.* Also *dial.* vrick. [f. WRICK *v*[2] Cf RICK *sb* 2] A sprain or strain.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* 254 This wrick, or sprain of the coffin-joint. 1886 *W Somerset Word bk* 841 A vlick in my back

†Wrick, *v*[1] *Obs rare.* In 4 wricke, wrikke. [ad. MLG **wricken* (in *vorwricken, -wrycken*; LG. *wrikken*) to move here and there, to sprain; or Du. *wrikken* to move jerkily, to scull (whence G *wrickeu*, Da. *vrikke*, Sw. *vricka*). Cf. WRIG *v*] *intr.* To move (jerkily or unsteadily) from side to side.

c 1305 *St Dunstan* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 Þe deuel he hente bi þe nose Þe deuel wrickede her and þer 1308–30 *Erthe upon Erthe* 2 Erþ geþ on erþ wrikkend in weden

Wrick (rik), *v.*[2] [Perh. the same as prec., but recorded earlier as RICK *v* 2 Cf. however WRICK *sb*] *trans* To sprain or strain.

1886–93 in Somerset, Berkshire, and Wiltshire glossaries 1904 *County Gentleman* June 1963 [The race-horse] having wricked his back badly.

Wride (rəid), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 1 wrid, wryd, 7– ride. [OE. *wrid*, f *wridan, wridsan* to put forth shoots, grow. Cf. Yks *writh, rithe.*] A shoot, stalk, or stem; a group or bush of stalks, etc, growing from one root.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss*, *Culmus*, wyrð [*Erfurt* wryd] 944 in Birch *Cartul.* II 542 þurh þone lea to þam miclan hæslwride. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I. 216 Ȝenim æscþrote ænne wrid *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* Iab 223 Letuce with other herbis in a wride. *Ibid.* II 207 Heere is an helful thyng, a wondir wride. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 743 The Franke Ozier hath no great stemme, but only a great wride or head neare the ground 1669– [see RIDE *sb*[3]] 1790 *Oxford Jrnl* 21 Aug. 3/2 From a single oat.—One hundred, and thirty three wrides, or stalks. 1848 W BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 370 A wride of hazel or ash 1862 *Q Rev.* Apr 313 (Dorset), A hazel-bush may contain many wrides.

Wride (rəid), *v. s w dial.* [f. prec., or perh. a survival of OE. *wridan, wridsan.* Cf. WRITHE *v.*[2]] *intr* To put forth shoots; to spread out.

1825 JENNINGS *Obs Dial. W. Eng* s v. 1848 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss* s v., The wheat da wride out well. 1873– in s w dial use (Som, Dorset, Devon)

Wrie, etc : see WRAY *v*[1], WRY *v.* and *a*

Wried (rəid), *ppl. a* [f. WRY *v.*[2] + -ED[1].]

1. Turned aside; deflected, diverted.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXXV. 1v, A vaine deceiver, Whose wryed footing not aright directed Wandreth in error

2 That has undergone contortion or twisting; writhed, contorted.

1576 A. HALL *Acc Quarrel*, etc (1816) I. 100 His colour crymson, his eyes fyry, his visage wryed unnaturally 1598–9 B JONSON *Case is Altered* II IV, Vsing their wryed countenances in stead of a vice, to turn [etc] 1638 MAINE *Lucian* (1664) 342 The Quoiter who stands wryed in a Gesture ready to deliver. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XXIII 656 A silver cup That crookt and wryed was about the brim. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* IX. 372 His thick neck [was] wryed and twisted 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 106 His mouth was wried with agony

transf 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* Prol 178 Vsing his wryed lookes (In nature of a vice) to wrest and turne The good aspect of those that shall sit neere him.

†Wriels. *Obs.* Forms: 1 wrizels (wyrȝels), -ils, wrils, 3 wrieles, wriheles, 4 wrielys, 5 wriels (weryels). [OE. *wrigels*, etc, f *wrig-*, ppl stem of *wrlon, wrēon* WRY *v.*[1] + -ELS] A covering; a veil Also *fig*

In quots *a* 1225 and *c* 1400 taken as a plural; see -ELS.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* CI 27 Swe swe wrigels onwendes hie, & hie bioð onwende. *c* 1000 in Assmann *Ags Hom* (1889) 196 He þa his wrigels ȝeopenode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 320 Of þeos six wrieles despoile þine sunne *a* 1275 *Ibid.* 420 (MS Cott. Cleopatra), Wimpel ne hefde, nouðer ne nemned hali write, ah wriheles of heuet 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXIV 8 Nakid thei leue men, whom wederes of hillis moisten, and not hauende wrielys [L *velamen*] clippe stones *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV. XXIX 61 They faren right as done weryels of ymages made of clothe, stopped with strawe.

†Wrien, *ppl a. Obs. rare.* In 3 iwrien, 4 wreyen. [pa. pple. of WRY *v.*[1]]

1. Hidden, covered.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 388 Herto ualleð a tale, and on iwrien [*v r* hulet] uorbisne.

2 Accoutred; equipped

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 7555 (Kölbing), He cleped an amirail, Wiþ fiften þousand wreyen knistes, & bad him, þe cuntre sle doun rigtes.

Wri·er. *rare.* [f WRY *v.*[2]] One who twists.

1621 COTGR, *Retordeur*, a twister,. a wrier backe.

Wrieson(e, -oun(e, -own, obs. Sc. ff. ORISON.

†Wrig, *sb*[1] *Obs*[−1] [Cf. WERG.] The willow-tree.

1564 *Brasenose Coll Munim* 19 (Berks), [The tenant may take] boowes of the wrigges to make stakes. for the mentayning of the mowndes.

Wrig (rig), *sb*[2] *Sc.* [Cf. WREGLING, WRECKLING.] The smallest or weakest of a litter, brood, or family.

1805 G MCINDOE *Poems* 67 Tho' [I am] the wrig In a'the nest there's nane sae big, Excepting Jock 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 700 The small weak pigs are usually nicknamed *wrigs*, or pock shakings 1899 J COLVILLE *Scot. Vernacular* 15 The wee wrig, or *puir né* member of the litter [of pigs]

†Wrig, obs. erron f RIG *sb.*[4]

1638 N WHITING *Il Insonio Inson* 139, I have espied a plump-cheek'd bonny lass She is a wrig, I warrant

Wrig (rig), *v.* Now *dial* [? ad. LG. *wriggen* to twist or turn, an imitative word of the same type as *wrikken*; see WRICK *v.*[1]]

†1. *trans* To twist or bend (some flexible object) about; to cause to writhe or wriggle. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *E Rummyng* 177 The bore his tayle wrygges..Agaynst the hye benche 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II 37 Thus worms in sturdie pride Do wrigge and wrest their parts divorc'd by knife.

†2. To turn aside; to divert. *Obs.*[−1]

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 First thee pilot Palinure thee steerd ship wrigs to the lifthand.

3. *intr.* To move sinuously or writhingly; to wriggle, writhe. Now *dial.*

1599 T CUTWODE *Caltha Poet.* XXXI. B 6, The Bay tree.. seems to sigh .And with the wanton wind to wrig & wreath, against the god 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* 408 The child 's allus wrigging about. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s v.

Wriggle (rig'l), *sb.* Also 8–9 riggle, 9 wreckle. [f next. Cf. LG. *wriggel* wilfulness.]

†1. A piece of sophistry; a shift. *Obs.*[−1]

1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 14 To think such little wriggles and Evasions will pass for rational Discourse

2. A quick writhing movement or flexion of the body, etc Also *fig*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 85 P 5 They have always a peculiar Spring in their Arms, a Riggle in their Bodies. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I 482 Such length as they [*sc* animalcules] can throw themselves forward by one wriggle of the tail. 1829 *Loudon's Mag Nat. Hist.* II 220 [The water-shrew] swims very rapidly, .his very nimble wriggle is clearly discernible. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I 37 Fishes ,assist their motion with no dorsal riggle. 1899 J. VINCENT *1st Bp. Bath & Wells* 11 To kill a story that has got into print, and to leave it dead, and without a wriggle.

transf. 1899 A. LANG in *Contemp Rev.* March 403 There

the line gives a wriggle, suggesting that the circle was evolved out of a spiral

b. A sinuous or tortuous formation, marking, etc.; a wriggling or meandering course.

1825 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 84 *Wriggle*, any narrow sinuous hole. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daw* I. i, The serpentine walks were mere wriggles. 1881 RUSKIN *Ethic Athens* II. § 24 A few careful pen strokes, or wriggles, of your own off-hand writing. 1899 [see WRIGGLED *ppl. a.*].

c. A turn or sinuosity. *rare*—[1].

1853 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T., Minotaur*, At every new zigzag and wriggle of the path.

3 *local.* The sand-eel or sand-launce.

1816 [see WRECKLE]. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxiii, We dug wriggles out of the sand 1885 *Field* 26 Dec. 895 3 Sand-eels are known along the Sussex coast as 'riggles or wriggles', from their action of burrowing into the sand.

Wriggle (rɪ·g'l), *v.* Also 5 **wryggle**, 6–7 **wrigle**, 7–9 **riggle**. [a. (M)LG. *wriggeln* (LG. dial. also *frigeln*, *vriggeln*, = Du. *wriggelen*, WFris. *wriggelje*, Norw. *vrigla*, *rigla*), frequentative of *wriggen*: see WRIG *v.*, and cf. WIGGLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To twist or turn the body about with short writhing movements; to move sinuously, to writhe, squirm, wriggle: a. Of reptiles, etc.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lx 758 The adder Alphibena..glydeth and wryggleth [*MSS.* wigleth, -eþ] wyth wrynkles. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* V M iv b, As whan some serpent .wrigling wreathes his limmes about. 1592 [see WRENCH *v.* 1]. 1606 MARSTON *Parasit.* II. i. C j b, How the poore snake wriggles with this suddain warmth. 1665 *Phil Trans.* I 43 The Snake .by turning and wriggling laboured ..to avoid it. 1821 *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 490 As clearly as you may see..a serpent wriggle in the grass. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xx, Eels .are used to being skinned. Yet they wriggle a bit.

b. Of things.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. 77 The tip of Philomelaas tongue did wriggle to and fro 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Bb j b, Philomelaes tongue, which being cutte of, wrigled vp and downe a longe season. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV xxxiii 227 The severall parts of Insecta being cut asunder, may wriggle and stirre for a while. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I. 471 The pieces of an eel cut asunder continue to wriggle. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* III v, His nose at the same time wriggling with most portentous agitation. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* III. 65 The float will often bob and wriggle about .before the bite is confirmed. *fig.* 1611 TOURNEUR *Atk. Trag.* IV. i, [It] makes the spirit of the flesh begin to wriggle in my blood.

c. Of persons (or animals): To twist, turn, or move uneasily.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 111 If sheepe or thy lambe fall a wrigling with taile. 1602 [see WRAGGLE *v.*[1] 2]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. iv, Here shee is come. Downe o' your knees, and wrigle. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 125 The Lambs came under the damms, to riggle and nussle at their dugs. 1732 SWIFT *To a Lady* 90 Then apply Alecto's whip Till they [*sc.* villains] wriggle, howl, and skip 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV 460 On pointed Spears they lift him [*sc.* an otter] high in Air; Wriggling he hangs 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. i, Ethel..wriggling fearfully on the wide window-seat. 1895 S. CRANE *Red Badge* vi, He wriggled in his jacket to make a more comfortable fit.

transf. and *fig.* 1577 [see WREST *v.* 8]. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) To Observe that..when put together they may not wriggle in the least. 1828 CARLYLE *Love-Lett.* (1909) II. 159 Self is a foundation of sand...Fools writhe and wriggle and rebel at this.

2. To move, proceed, or go with a writhing or worming movement. Const. with advs., as *along*, *away*, *in*, *out*, or preps., as *from*, *into*, *through*, *up*.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, These vinegar tart spirits are too pearcing ..Finde they a chinke, they'l wriggle in and in. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Such a Lent* Wks. 117/2 The Eele, would wriggle vp and downe in his muddy habitation. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ix. 25 Devils run and wriggle into their holes, as worms use to do in time of thunder 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vind. Mosaick Syst* 67 Talons fit to hold fast the Live Prey that it wriggle not from them. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 375 No lizard wriggles through the brake. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parab fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 129 The eels wriggled away in the mud. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Sk.* 235 Wriggling and squirming up a dark green vertical wall.

fig. and in fig. context. 1734 SWIFT *Let to Faulkner* Wks. 1841 II. 726/1 Is it not sufficient to see with what pain and shame he wriggles along 1762 WARBURTON *Docir Grace* Pref., Truth..forbids us to riggle into her sacred presence through by-paths. 1840 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1846) 47 That the Understanding is over-ready to .riggle along the crooked paths of evil. 1849 *Habits Gd. Society* VII. 246 His words come cautiously and suspiciously wriggling up to you.

b. To flow or run sinuously; to meander.

1640 [see WRIGGLING *ppl. a.* 3]. 1682 W. RICHARDS *Wallogr* 34 A Rivulet which wrigled along with a crooked current. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let to G. Montagu* 1 Sept., The Trent wriggles through a lovely meadow. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxiv, Little paths wriggling among the antiquities. 1894 EVANS *Freeman's Hist. Sicily* IV 388 The southern Himeras, whose salt waters wriggle to and fro in the broad dale.

3. a. To insinuate oneself *into* favour, place, etc.; to advance, 'creep' or get *in*, by wheedling or ingratiation.

(*a*) 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Now dos he creepe, and wriggle into acquaintance with all the braue gallants. 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* I. (1637) B 3 b, The Courtiers make Us cuckolds; marke, we wriggle into their Estates. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 235 By low ignoble Offices..To wriggle into Trust and Grace. 1745 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 457 Earth's subtile serpents, Which wriggle into wealth, or climb renown. *c* 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 39 A scheme by which to wriggle into Court favour. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. iv. 29 Lake had crept and wriggled into place and pay.

(*b*) 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Flor.* II ii, This courtier .. perhaps, by his place, Expects to wriggle further if he does, I shall deceive his hopes *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* I i, He's the King's Favourite; .we may fear he'l wrigle in Twixt him and us. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 9 If they but wriggle in his Lordship's Ear,..they learn to domineer 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Instr. Horace* I xii, He .Who, wriggling to the Hanoverian Guards, Kept the poor Prince of Brunswick out.

b. To make use of shuffling or sinuous means; to get *out of*, escape *from*, a condition or position by evasion, mean artifice or contrivance.

a 1646 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 240 This affliction that thou doest so riggle to get out of 1690 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* III 29 Men will wriggle any way to get from under the force of a text. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 223 Certain to wriggle out of its inevitable results by..dangerous artifices 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 315 He wriggled out of his bargain. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I 114 You are wriggling cunningly out of the position.

4 *trans* To cause to writhe, twist, or bend tortuously; to move or turn writhingly or with quick jerks. Also with advs., as *aloft*, *away*, *down*, *out*, *up*, or preps., as *from*, *into*.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* I. (1878) 109 Sheepe wrigling taile hath mads without faile. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II (Arb.) 50 Their tayls..they [*sc.* two serpents] wrigled. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 97 Wrigling his elbowes and shoulders scornfully from me. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x 365 The wretched Patient cannot lie down, .wrigling his body all manner of ways. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv* II, Make room for the sauce-pan by wriggling it on the coals. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) I. 381 If you can conceive a blue-bottle fly wriggling his tail. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* II, She wriggled her legs away from that of the chair. 1887 EGGLESTON *Graysons* XV, He tried to pull and wriggle his trousers-legs down to their normal place.

refl. 1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 35 These [insects] would..wrigle themselves up to the top of the water again 1739 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr* (1861) I. 45 With violent squeezing.. we riggled ourselves into seats. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. IV, Besenval is painfully wriggling himself out, to the Champ-de-Mars.

fig. 1712 *Odes of Horace* II. 12/2 *Et* might easily riggle it self into the place of *ut*.

b. To bring into a specified state, form, etc., by writhing or twisting. Const. with advs., as *asunder*, *off*, or preps, as *into*, *to*. Occas. *refl.* Also *fig.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 18 With your Fingers and Thumb wriggle it quite asunder 1857 W. C. STEWART *Pract Angler* vii (ed 3) 138 The worm..being free to wriggle itself into any shape 1858 [see WRENCH *v* 10]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* XVII 115 Slavery is wriggling itself to death.

5. To introduce, insert, or bring *in* (something) by wriggling, to insinuate (*into* something).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* E 4 b, A snaile coulde not wriggle in her hornes betwixt them. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I lv 55 A Slam, I hin-Gutted Fox made a Hard Shift to Wriggle his Body into a Hen-Roost. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI 374 As to the width of the gates,..the men..could..easily incline the roller on one side, and .wriggle it in 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* II 313 Power..is a snake that when it once finds a hole into which it can introduce its head, soon manages to wriggle in the rest of its body.

fig. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, I'm afraid. they'll riggle you into some ill-favour'd affair 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 71 When you have wriggled in. a new-fashioned long-tailed word.

b. To insinuate or introduce (a person) gradually (*into* favour, office, etc.), esp. by subtle or shifty means. Also with *in*. Chiefly *refl.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 180 He by the means of the Mistriss..wriggles himself into the company of the Duke's Baker 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 355 By these arts doth Satan, like a cunning serpent, wriggle himself into the affections of men. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Dec., While he was wriggling himself into my favour 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 28 March, She would have wriggled herself into the best clause in the will 1766 — *Let to Mann* 18 July, He might have wriggled his brother in [=into office] afterwards. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* XVI, He wriggled himself into the good opinion of the coachman. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I x. 359 [He] wriggled himself into a peerage

c. To make (one's way) by sinuous motion. Also in fig. context.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* VIII. 214 Cunning statesmen who have wriggled their slimy way to wealth. 1891 *Century Mag.* March 649/1 The Pi-Utes .wriggled their way out through the passages in the rocks 1899 E. CALLOW *Old Lond Tav* I. 119 Whitebait seem to have wriggled their way higher up the river.

6. †a. To cut or carve (something) with a wriggly or sinuous pattern; to slash. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii 274 A collar of brawne, cut downe Beneath the souse, and wriggled with a knife 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I i. 4 Many more, by prowesse of the Captaine Joneses of our times .have been hackt, hew'd, wriggled and utterly confounded.

b. To form in a tortuous or sinuous manner.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 20 June, Stanhope..has wriggled a winding-gravel walk through [the groves]. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 8 Oct. 2 Be content to wriggle pretty patterns on the mud of spoils!

†7. To twist, pervert. Cf. WREST *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 52 Sinister construction, that wresteth and wrigleth euery sillable to the worst. 1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 2 Which *when it* is in writing,..is no more by a disputant indeed to be wrigled and wrested.

Hence **Wriggled** (ng'ld) *ppl a*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 100 They haue a wrigled tayle, and croked tethe like to a Bore 1611 COTGR., *Frisgotteres*, frets; cranklings, wrigled flourishings, in carvings, &c *a* 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iii, Your hollow thumb join'd with your wriggled [dice] box. 1899 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev* March 403 At each side are two-circled and one-circled specimens with the wriggled line, and two cups and circles with no wriggle

Wriggle- (ng'l), the verb-stem used attrib. in a few combs., in the sense 'undergoing or characterized by wriggling', as †**wriggle-eye**, **-tail**, etc.

In quots 1579, 1620, app from *wriggled tail*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Feb 7 They wont in the wind wagge their wrigle tailes, Perke as Peacock. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk* E 2 b, Let no yong rigle-eyde Damosell be left vnassaulted 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III ii, Short riggle-tayle Comfits, not worth mouthing 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Afr ica* 473 A dance of women , the usual wriggle and stamp affair

Wriggler (rɪ·glər) [f. WRIGGLE *v.* + **-ER**[1]]

1. One who or that which wriggles; *esp.* a wriggling fish, animalcule, etc.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep Ded, The Fryes of Wrigglers peep out of their Graves and Dungeons 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Progn v 237 Drabs, Trulls, Light-skirts, Wrigglers, Misses. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia* II 381 *Wrigglers*, small fish, of which commoner names are sand-eels or lance-fish 1896 in *Advance* (Chicago) 18 June 897/2 To make the little wriggler [= a child] sit still. 1914 *Melbourne Argus* 27 March 13 Mosquitoes in the larval state are known as wrigglers.

2. *fig.* One who makes his way by subtle, ingratiating, or underhand means.

1632 A. WILSON *Swisser* II 1. 163 To obserue the tyme, yee wriglers. There is an ytching height that all do ayme at, But diuers wayes to come to 't. 1785 COWPER *Tiroc* 432 Providence, In spite of all the wrigglers into place, Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace

3. (See quot.)

1900 *Daily Mail* 31 Oct., Wrigglers are engravers who devote their working hours to the tracing of those zig-zag lines which are so often a feature of cheap Britannia metal teapots.

Wri·gglesome, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. WRIGGLE *sb.* + **-SOME**.] Wriggling.

1891 G. MACDONALD *There & Back* XXII, The wrigglesome, slimy things [*sc.* water snakes]

Wriggling (rɪ·glɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. WRIGGLE *v.* + **-ING**[1]]

1. The action of the verb in various physical senses; an instance of this.

1580 TUSSER *Husb* I b, How to cure the wrigling of ye taile in a sheepe or a lambe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 427 The Lampreys get betwene the very mashes [of a net], which with their much winding and wrigling they will wrest wider and wider 1665 *Phil Trans* I 67 The wrigling and playing of the Mandril 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 2 Oct., Lovet, towards the end of dinner, after twenty wrigglings, said [etc.] 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav Phys* III iii viii. 189 Appetite is not sharpened by the wriggling of the locomotives. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I, The wrigglings of a worm.

2. *fig.* Evasion, equivocation; shuffling.

1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III 56 He is my superior, even in the master art of wriggling 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Feb 652/2 There is a wriggling that is wrong, as when Peter wriggled from the questioning accusations of the servant girl

3. *attrib.* in allusive use, as †*wriggling disease*, *mordecancy*, *trade*.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk Lond* I. 17 If any of his Flock were seiz'd By heat, with wrigling Disease *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxii 271 Their figging Itch, wrigling Mordicancy. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI 91, I am a Baker, And have a Wrigling-Pole 1765 [E. THOMPSON] *Meretriciad* 40 The fam'd itinerant lass. by her motions in the wriggling trade, Two sterling thousands made

Wri·ggling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + **-ING**[2].]

1. That wriggles or squirms; writhing

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* V 63 b, A wrigling taile streight to his limmes was added more beside. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1292/1 Two wrigling or scralling serpents 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* I. v. 102 As an Angler A wrigling yealow worme thrust on his hooke 1690 C. NESSE *O & N Test* I. 42 He assumes the shape of a wriggling crooked serpent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III 363, I must take care .the little riggling rogue does not slip through my fingers 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* VII. 167 A native emerges out of the moving mass of dead elephant and wriggling humanity 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life* 296 A great wriggling iguana

transf. c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II 71 Thir vrigling werse than plaine sall pass perfyt

2. Characterized or distinguished by wriggling or writhing.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv *Decay* 887 As a fell Serpent With wriggling pase doth still approach his Foe 1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat. Philos.* I II. 42 A wrigling motion, like that of eels. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R A 's* I VIII, Won with such wry mouths and wriggling pain. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescript*, *Filbert*, Watching two maggots run their wriggling race. 1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed 3) XII 303 Wriggling movements of a Salamandroid quadruped 1888 GUNTER *Mr. Potter* XXII. 259 [A dog] with tail and ears and body all wriggling ecstasy

fig 1688 MIÈGE *Gt. Fr Dict* II s.v., He took a wriggling byas in his Letter, which I am not pleased with *c* 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 289 The wriggling prurience of such lackey's literature as is handed round.

3. Meandering; tortuous; winding

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiv.* III. 48 [Sylvia] came unto the wriggling brook. *Ibid* 62 His flow'ry green, Which wrigling Tyber laves. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P.* 5 It is not unlike the crawling of a Snake, it's various Hills and Vallies seem to borrow that riggling Shape

Hence **Wri·gglingly** *adv.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* To Rdr. 4 They ..do rather *incedere tortuosè*, goe wrigglinglie to worke. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* v. 73 [He spoke] wrigglingly, and with gesticulations towards the pit

Wriggly (rɪ·glɪ), *a.* [f. WRIGGLE *v.* + -Y 1. Cf. LG. dial. *wriggelig* wilful]

1. Given to wriggling; squirming, writhing.

1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss Shetl. Dial* 92 *Rigly* [sic], unsteady, rickety. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec 2/1 The thrush twice found a wriggly creature, and these he carried off to his family.

2. Winding; sinuous, tortuous

1901 C G HARPER *G. North Road* II. 257 One leaves Dunbar by wriggly and exiguous streets.

Wright (rəit), *sb.*1 Forms: *a.* 1 wyrhta, *Northumb.* wyrihta, -te, wyrchta, 1–2 *Kent.* werhta; 2 wirhta, 3 wurhte, wuruhte. *β.* 1 wryhta, 3 wruhte, wrihhte, 3–4 wrıht(e, 5 wrihte, 3–5 wryhte, wryht, (3, 5 wryth, 5 wrythe), 4 wryȝt(e, 4–5 wrıȝt, 4–6 wrighte (4 wrhight, wrigth, writh), 5–6 wryght(e, 4–wright; 2 wrichte, 5–6 *Sc.* wrycht (6 vrycht), 5–7, 9 *Sc.* wricht (5, 9 vricht, 9 wirricht); 4 wreght, 5 *Sc.* wrecht, 6 *Sc.* wreicht, 7 wreight, 9 *dial.* wreeght. *γ.* 5 wryte, *north.* write, 9 *north. dial.* wreet (whreet), reet. [OE. *wyrhta, wryhta*, etc. (also *gewyrhta*), = OFris. *wrichta*, OS *wurhtio, -eo*, OHG. *wurhto* (MHG. (in combs.) *wurhte, wirhte, worhte*), f. *wurh-* :—OTeut. **wurχ-*, variant stem of **wurk-* : see WORK *v.*]

1. An artificer or handicraftsman, *esp.* a constructive workman Now *arch.* or *dial.*

Eye-, glassen-, mill-, tile-wright: see those words.

α ?*a*695 *Laws of Ine* lix (*Liebermann* I. 116) Mon sceal simle to beregafole azifan æt anum wyrhtan vi pund wæȝa. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi 3 Ahne ðis is smið *uel* wyrihte, sunu Maries? *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 318 God eac forði hi tostencte, swa þæt he forgeaf ælcum ðæra wyrhtena seltcuð ȝereord *c*1205 LAY 21134 On aluisc smið ; he wes ihaten Wygar, þe witeȝe wurhte. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Þe caliz þet was imelt iðe fure . wolde he, ȝif he kuðe speken, awarien his wuruhte honden?

*β γ c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark, Introd. 3 Wundrande þæt lar & mæhto ðæs wrihtes sunu *vel* smiðes sunu *c*1030 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 2 Þam he clypað his wryhtan [L. *operarium*]. *a*1200 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 204 And ic bebeode ðat paðu mi meodes [*sic*] wrichte and Wlnoð min huscarl on ðam minstre hersumian. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 325 Þis diithin in his witte all purueid His werc, als dos þe sotill wright 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx 137 Þe fyngres is ful hand, for failled thei here þombe, . Sholde no wryȝt [*Ilchester MS* write] worche. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II 497 He made seke in euery regioun . For euery wrıȝt and passyng carpenter 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* VI 324 Being rapt into admiration of the infinite Wisdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant Pretences of the World and Animal Wrights. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 207 Upon that central shrine . Laid down The scribe, and the physician, and the wright His several offering 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 224/1 *Wreeghts*, or *Wrights*, work-people in general.

† **b.** Applied to the Deity, = CREATOR 1. *Obs*

*c*888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* ad fin., Drihten ælmihtiga God, wyrhta & wealdend ealra ȝesceafta *a*1000 *Phœnix* 9 Wlitiȝ is se wong eall, æþele se wyrhta se þa moldan ȝesette *a*1200 *St. Marher.* 20 Þu wisest wruhte of alle, markedest eorðe. *c*1200 ORMIN 18780 Þatt all þatt shaffte þat wass wrohht Wass lif inn himm þe wrihhte *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 331 Þis wright þat spek of here wroght bath erth and heuen

† **2.** One who does or performs something; a doer or worker *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Forðon þe nan wyrhta ne mæȝ good weorc wyrcean for Gode buton lufon & ȝeleafan *a*1000 *Genesis* 1004 Him ða se cystleasa cwalmes wyrhta ædre æfter þon andswarode. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 At tese fif gaten fareð in deaðes wrihte, and þerinne doð. *a*1300 [see BATTLE *sb.* 14]

3 One who works in wood; a carpenter, a joiner.

From *c*1470 to *c*1655 chiefly *Sc.* and *north*; in later use only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (or'*arch*). The Sc pron is'(w)rıxt', (north-eastern) 'vrıxt'

Cart-, house-, plough-, ship-, timber-, wagon-, wain-, wheel-wright, see those words

*α c*1205 LAY 16969 He lette axien anan gode wurhten þe mid æxe cuðe wurchen

*β. a*1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Wið-uten .. ðe wrihte his timber to keruen after ðare mone *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 1666 A schippe be-houes þe to dight, þi self sal be þe maister wright. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9163 He ded come wryȝtes [*gloss.* carponters] for to make Coueryng ouer hem. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II 19 Joseph was a forgeie of trees, þat is to seie a wrıȝte *c*1450 *Northern Passion* 161/462 Than wantide the wryghtis a tre 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* (1883) II 372 To the wright to make the Pillorye, v s 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* VIII D 8 The wryghte uncertaine what to make, a stoole or God of me 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 41/1 He sawe yet howe the iest [of the ships] might bee repaired wherefore he chose forth wrightes among the Legions *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II 1 § 8 (1622) 193 As we may see, in Platoes fore-named instances of his Smithes, and his Wrights 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 64 This Ship wright makes the Ship, not as he is a man or good, but as he is a Wreight or Artizen 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* V iii, Masons and wrights shall soon my house repair. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 198 *Wright*, at present, is a general name for timber workmen, but the Scots, by *wrights*, mean *carpenters*. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., German Playwrights* P 1 The millwright, or cartwright, or any other wright whatever 1858 *Times* 6 March 12/3 At Hull about 500 wrights are on strike 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* IX 129 Nor yet among them ever ship-making wrights there are

*fig. a*1200 *Vices & Virtues* 91 Hier is igadered swilch timber ðe næure rotien ne mai, and þis derewurðe mihte is wrihte ðerover.

Sc. Prov. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 227 He is not the best wright that hewes the maniest speals

*γ c*1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii 230 Thy fadir knewe I wele be sight, He was a write his mette to wynne. *c*1460 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS), Wryte, or carpentare, *carpentarius* 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 230 A wryte that mayd my mastyrys stabyle 1824– in N. Cy., Nhb., Dur., Yks., and Lanc. glossaries (*west*) 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* 618 *Wreet's shop* a carpenter's, or more frequently a Wheelwright's shop. 1877–90 in Yks. glossaries (*wreet*).

4 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *wright-craft*, †*-house, -smith*; † wright-garth, a joiner's yard; **wright-work**, work performed or done by a joiner

1385–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 391 [Le] Wrigthous et le Plomberhous. 1474–5 *Ibid.* 94 Le Wrightgarth et Swynegarth. *a*1619 M. FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II 1. § 8 (1622) 193 One Arte, of Wright-Craft; and one Arte, of Smiths-Craft. 1630 *Ann. Banff.* (New Spald. Cl.) I 64 Ane load of wricht wark 2s 1671 in Holmes *Pontefract Bk. Entries* (1882) 103 Item, for wrightworke, [& 5] 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 56 Wheelwright, Wrightsmith

Hence † **Wri·ghtry**, = WRIGHTING. *Obs. rare*—1.

*c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* III (*Noah & Ark*) 250 Now assay will I how I can of wrightry.

† **Wright**, *sb.*2 *Obs.* In 2–3 wriht, 3 *Orm.* wrihht. [ME. reduction of **z-wrıht*, OE. *gewyrht*: see I-WUHT.] Desert, what one has deserved; hence, blame, fault.

*c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Crist us ȝeue of him mihte; betere þenne we habbeð wrihte. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Ich triste þat he [*sc.* God] nele neng [don ?] bi mine wrihte. *c*1200 ORMIN Ded 202 To þolenn dæþþ o rodetre Sacclæs wiþþutenn wrihhte *Ibid.* 8240 He wass flemmd & drifenn ut All affterr hise wrihhte

Hence † **Wri·ghtful** *a.*, having deserved something; † **Wri·ghtlesslike** *adv.*, undeservedly.

*c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2076 Ic am stolen of kinde lond, and her wrıȝteleslike holden in bond *Ibid.* 2204 Wrıȝtful we in sorwe ben, for we sinıȝeden quilum.

Wright (rəit), *v.* Also 4 wrihte, 9 *n. e. Sc.* vricht. [f. WRIGHT *sb.*1, or WRIGHTING.]

† **1.** *trans* To build, construct. *Obs. rare.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 At London, a haule he did vp wright *Ibid.* 321 A brigge he suld do wrihte

† **2** To repair (a ship), to renovate, mend.

Perh. erron. for *righted*: see RIGHT *v.* 11 c

*a*1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 391 Having there new wrighted up such ships of his as had been bruised in the fight.

3 *intr.* To pursue the occupation of a wright. *Sc.*

1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* 204

Wright(e, obs. varr WRITE *sb.* and *v.*

Wrighting (rəi·tɪŋ). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: (see quots.). [f. WRIGHT *sb.*1 + -ING 1] The occupation, business, or craft of a wright or carpenter.

*a*1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydrache* (?1510) *H* 11j, Wryghtyng is also a conyng That myght not be foreborne be my iugyng 1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.*, *Whreeting*, carpentry. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* 204 A've been a'simmer at the vrichtan 1900 O. AGNUS *Jan Oxber* IV 96, I shall follow my wrighten agen

† **Wriguldy-wrag.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf next] Mischief, harm.

1519 RASTELL *Interl. Four Elem.* E 2, Jak boy, is thy bowel-broke? Or hath any man done the wryguldy wrage?

† **Wrig-wrag.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf WRIG *v.*]

1. *Sir Wrig-wrag*, ? a contentious person

*a*1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* IV. 149 The follest slouen ondyr heuen, .Wytles, wayward, Syr Wryg wrag *a*1529 —*Sp. Parrot* 91 Let syr Wrig wrag wrastell with syr Delarag

2. *At wrig-wrag*, at daggers-drawn; at enmity or variance

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* G 3 b, Their townes were stil at wrig wrag, & suckt from their mothers teates serpentine hatred one against each other

Wrıht, obs. form of WRIGHT, WRIT *sbs.*

† **Wrike nail** *Obs. rare.* [Origin obscure: cf. WRICK *v.*1] ? A screw-nail.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 283 Prouision of Stuff for the Cokkebote aforesayd ffor c wryke nayles vj*s*.

Wrily, var. WRYLY *adv.*

Wrim, obs. var. WORM *sb.*

† **Wri·mple**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 wrympyl. [Cf RIMPLE *sb.* (also RUMPLE *sb.*2), and WRIMPLED *a.*] A crease or fold; a rimple, wrinkle

1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson) 510 b, Wrympyl, or rympyl, *ruga* *Ibid.*, Wrympyl, or pleyt of cloth, *plica* 1578 FLORIO *1st Frutes* 88 b, The smooth throate maketh folkes with wrimples 1603 — *Montaigne* I xxii 51 The hoarie head and frowning wrimples of custome. 1611 COTGR., *Gelasin*, a wrimple in the face.

† **Wrimple**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Probably a back-formation from WRIMPLED *a.* Cf the later RIMPLE *v.*]

1 *trans* (See quots and cf. JAG *v.*1 2.)

1611 COTGR., *Pranger*, to fringe, also, to .wrimple, iag, or snip on th' edges *Ibid.*, *Rider*, to wrinkle, or to wrimple.

2. *intr* To pucker the face or countenance.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 88 Alas we do but only wrimple at a Pulpit-launcing, sing a Penitentiall Psalm.

Hence † **Wri·mpling** *vbl. sb. Obs*

1611 COTGR., *Ridement*, a wrinkling, wrimpling, crumpling. *Ibid.*, *Rugosité*, a crumpling, wrimpling, furrowing.

† **Wri·mpled**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 wrymplyd. [f. MDu. or MLG. **wrimpelen* (older Flem. *wrempelen* 'to drawe the mouth awry', Hexham), frequentative of MLG. *wrempen, wrumpen* to wrinkle, bend, turn. Cf the earlier RIMPLED *a.*] Wrinkled, rimpled, or puckered, creased.

*c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203, I can not armys blase, Nor to the fulle rynge hire belle, That is so wrymplyd as a mase 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they theyr bellies wrimpeled or loose 1577 WHETSTONE *Gascoigne* B j, I holde a forme, within a wrimpled skin. 1592 R. D[ALLINGTON] *Hypnerotomachia* 28 b, A Dragon['s] wrimpled backe. 1611 COTGR., *Renfrongné*, wrimpled, crumpled, puckered 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I I. xlvii, Wafts of winds centrall That ruffle Psyche's wrimpled veil. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 The wrimpled skin, of that old man 1672 tr. *Huertado's Lazarillo* II O 4, Seeing me so bleak, and wrimpled, like an old Wives belly

Wrinch, erron. f. *rinch*, var RINSE *v.*

1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i. 171 We stand before your puissance Wrinching our holy begging in our eyes To make petition cleere

† **Wrinch**, var. of (or error for) *winch* WINCE *v.*1 I.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* E j b, Rub no more, the curtall wrinches

Wrinch, Wrine, obs. varr WRENCH, WRY *v.*1

† **Wrine**, *v. Obs.*—1 [a ON **vrina* (ENorw. and Sw. dial. *vrina*, Norw. *rina*). Cf WHRINE *v.*] *intr.* To squeal, as a pig.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 139 To Wrine, *vociferare, vt porcus.*

Wring (rɪŋ), *sb.*1 Also 1, 5 wringe, 4–6 wrynge, 9 ring. [OE. *wringe*, f. *wringan* WRING *v.* Cf. OE. *win-wringe.*]

1 A cider-press or wine-press.

*c*890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* 250 Sanctulus brohte æmtige cyllan þyder to þære wringan *a*1350 in *Relig. Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 28 Þy schroud red wyth blod Ase troddares in wrynge *Ibid.*, Þe wrynge ich habbe y-trodded al mysulf on 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX XXXVIII (B M Add MS 27944), Sourisshe þinges. bereþ doun þe mete as it were a pressoure oþer a wrynge. *c*1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 495 (Colchester MS.), Oilmylles, wheeles, wrynges,..I nyl not speke of nowe. *Ibid.* XI 107 Erly sette on werkyng hem [*sc.* olives] the wrynge 1532–3 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 255 The dragge, and the wrynge, and the vate. 1664 NEWBURGH in Evelyn *Pomona* 42 The Cider, bottled immediately from the wring. 1844 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 370 *Wring*, a press, as a cider-wring *a*1906 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., Cider from the wring

2 A cheese-press.

[1670 in C. Worthy *Devon Wills* (1896) 27 A cheese wring.] 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 226 The measured dripping of the whey from the wrings downstairs

3. *Wring-house*, the house or shed where a cider- or cheese-wring is kept.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 472 Wring-house for making cider 1842 G. PULMAN *Rustic Sketches* 52 In th' ringhouse hard to work, Th' mill da grind 1886 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* XIII, His dwelling, cider-cellar, wring-house.

Wring (rɪŋ), *sb.*2 [f. WRING *v.*]

1. The act of wringing, twisting, or writhing; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

*c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXI 237 Bot he that forsake I shall gyf hym a wryng that his nek shall crak 1611 COTGR., *Garrot*, .a wring, or pinch in the wythers 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV XXIV. P 1 The sighs, and tears, and blubbers, and wrings of a disconsolate mourner 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. i, My brother has given it a wring by the nose 1789 T. RAWLINS *Fam. Archit.* 17 Arch Stones, if any Wring or unequal Pressure happen, will naturally settle close to each other. 1889 *Century Mag.* May 85/1 She gave the shirt a vicious wring.

fig 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I 1, Have I not crush't them with a cruell wring? 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. XXII 72 We sinke vnder the wring of sorrow.

b. The action of squeezing, pressing, or clasping; a squeeze or clasp of the hand

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V III, A Wring by the hand, with a Banquet in a corner *Ibid.* V. IV, The Wring by the hand, and the Banquet is ours. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* II I. D 4 b, Yet do I vnderstand, your secret iogges and wringes; Your entercourse of glaunces. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Time's Curtain drawn* M 8, A winke, a nodd, a wringe, a kisse, Sent by some Childe 1896 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II xvii, James, with one wring of the hand, retreated 1894 J. A. STUART *In Day of Battle* XVII, I gave the good soul's hand a hearty Christian wring.

2. A sharp or griping pain, esp. in the intestines.

*c*1500 *Roulis Cursing* 62 Ane of thir infirmiteis.., The stany wring, the stane and sand blind. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I XXVIII. 195 Hens dung swallowed by hap, bringeth frets and wrings in the bellie 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 220 An horse..sore vexed with a suddaine gripe or wring in his belly, fell down 1611 COTGR., *Trenchaison*, a gripe, or a wring, as of the Chollicke, &c

3. With *down.* That which is obtained by wringing.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* III, To look at the last wring-down of cider

Wring (rɪŋ), *v.* Pa. t and pa. pple. **wrung** (rʌŋ) Forms: *Inf.* 1 wringan, 2–4 wringen, 4 wryngen, 5 -ene, -yn, wringin; 3–7 wringe (5 ringe), 4–6 wrynge, wryng, 4–5 wreng, 4–wring (6 *Sc.* wrink-, 7–8, 9 *dial* ring). *Pa. t.* 1–9 (now *dial.*) wrang, 4–6 wrange (*pl.* 1 wrungon, 3–4 -en); 3–7 wrong, 3–6 wronge, 6 wroong, wroung (*pl* 4 wrongen, 5 -on); 4– wrung (6 wrunge). *Pa. pple.* 1, 4 wrungen, 6 wrunge, 6– wrung (8 rung); 5–7 wrong, 5–6 wronge (4–6

ywrong, 4–5 y-, iwronge\, wrongen, 5 wrounge, 6 wroung, wroong e. *Weak pa. t.* 5–8 wringed; *pa. pple.* 6–7 wringed. [OE. *wringan* (*wrang, wrungon*; *wrungen*\, = OFris. **wringa* (WFris. *wringe*), OS. **wringan* (in *âtwringan*; MLG. *wringen*, LG. *wringen, ringen*), MDu. and Du. *wringen*, OHG. *rinkan, ringan, ringen* (MHG, G. *ringen*) Other grades of the stem *wrung-* are represented by *wrang* WRONG *a.* and Goth. *wruggō* snare.]

I. 1. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or twist (a moist substance, juicy fruit, etc.), esp. so as to drain or make dry. Also *transf.* and in fig. context. (Cf. 14 b.)

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial* 250 Witodlice hit gelamp þa þa Langbeardisce mæn wrungon eleberȝan on bære treddan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* xl 11 Ic nam þa winberian & wrang on þæt fæt. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2054 De beries þor-inne [*sc.* a cup] me þuȝte ic wrong 13 *Ælis* (W.) 333 Herbes he tok And stamped heom in a morter, And wrong hit [*Laud MS* wronge it out] in a box. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 65 His faire steede. So swatte, þat men myghte him wrynge, His sydes were al blood. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-Bks* 28 Take Molberys, and wrynge a gode hepe of hem þorw a cloþe. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 75 Wrynge hit [*sc.* turnsole with glair] into a schelle. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Maryit Wemen* 438, I haif a water spunge for wa,. Than wring I it full wylely. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 325 Protagenes portraied Venus with a sponge;..if once she wrong it, it would drop blood. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1671) 147 God is wringing grapes of red wine for Scotland 1662 R. VENABLES *Exper. Angler* vi. 65 Wash it [*sc.* moss] well, wring it very dry. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 147 Strain them [*sc.* elderberries] through a coarse Cloth, wringing the Berries. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 263 Pour the rest of the milk to it,.. then wring it through a cloth 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* III. i. 97 That your face Seen through my sleep has wrung mine eyes to tears For pure delight in you.

absol. c 1050 in Techmer *Zeits.krift* (1885) II. 123 Donne þu cyse habban wille, sete þonne þine twa handa togædere bra[d]linga, swilce þu wringan wille.

b. To strain (juice, moisture, etc.) from a moist or wet substance by squeezing or torsion; to extract (fluid) *from* or *out of* something by pressure, etc. Occas. in fig. context. Also with advs., as *forth, out* (sense 14 a).

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 2 Ne meaht þu win wringan on mide winter. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 72 Genim þære ylcan wyrte leaf, . wyl on wætere, & wring þæt wos 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxviii. (Bodl. MS), Newe wyne þat is newe take oute of þe presse and wrong. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1872) 138 Cristes Cros ȝit spac þis speche: Furst was I presse wyn to wringe. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* VI. 38 He wrange yᵉ dew out of the flese. 1576 G BAKER tr *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 11 b, We distill the lycour wrynged forth. 1631 ANCHORAN *Comenius' Gate Tongues* 69 Oyle is wringed and strained out of oliues *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 May 1645, A laundress wringing water out of a piece of linen. 1746 HERVEY *Medit* 42 The intolerable Pressure wrung Blood, instead of Sweat, from every Pore. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* I. 17 You have to. wring the honey and oil out of the rock. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. Prol., Wringing the water from his coarse clothing.

transf 1652 BELL tr. *Luther's Table Talk* XXXV 381 He wringeth from me a bitter sweat.

c. *transf.* To force (tears) *out of* the eye, *from* a person, etc.; to squeeze out.

a 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* I. lix. (W. de W. 1494), He ,somtyme wryngeth a tere oute of his eye. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III xiii. 135 Art thou come. To wring more teares from Isabellas eies? 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, The gripe of chaunce is weake to wring a teare From him. 1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* III. i, It wringe the Tears from Grillon's Iron Heart. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar* xvii, It is not a small distress that can wring tears from these old eyes. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* I. i, 'Twere sin to charity To wring one drop of brine upon thy corpse. 1819 KEATS *Otho* III. ii 221 A foolish dream that from my brow hath wrung A wrathful dew.

2. To twist, writhe, or wrest (a person or thing); to force (a limb, etc.) *round* or *about* so as to cause a sprain or pain.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Teoh him þa loccas, & wringe þa earan & þone wangbeard twiccize. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 162 Hongur..hente wastor bi þe mawe, And wrong him .be þe wombe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1014 By the nose I schall the wryng, Thow berdles gadlyng. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xl. (Arb.) 111 The foxe..grepe the wulf fast by the coyons. And he wronge hem so sore that [etc.] *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2196 Iche shall wrynge the. on the wryst. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Contro.* 114 After they had chaffed his temples.., wrong hys little finger [etc.]. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. IV. v. 338 He wrung her throat so straitly betweene both his armes, that [etc.]. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Agonie* ii, There shall he see a man .wrung with paine. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 137 P 3 Let me wring your Neck round your Shoulders. 1727-41 [see TWIST *v.* 9 b] 1825 BURNEY *Dict Marine, To Wring a Mast*, is to bend or strain it out of its natural position by setting the shrouds up too taught. 1826 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* VIII, It's but wringing the head o' him about at last. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts* I. 64 The menlook began to wring it [*sc* another's ear] by little and little. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* XIX, I shall wring that Budd's neck if he comes in my way.

refl. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 171 The common people .wrong them selfes by the berdes.

fig. 1900 J. L. ALLEN *Incr. Purpose* IV. 39 His heart-strings were twisted tight and wrung sore this day.

b. To contract or contort (the features, etc.); to screw, distort, turn awry.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1062 (Camb.), Horn tok burdon & scrippe, & wrong his lippe. 1576 WHETSTONE *Rocke of Regard* I. 83 She wrounge her mouth awry. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Would'st have me..wring my face with mimic action? 1607 TOPSELL *Four f. Beasts* 141 When he fauneth vpon a man he [*sc* a dog] wringeth his skinne in the forehead 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* I. i. 8 Do you not observe Sir, how hard he wrings his brows? 1808 SCOTT *Marm* VI XXX. 5 When pain and anguish wring the brow 1885 R L & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 184 The white face. wrung with unspoken thoughts

c. To twist or force (the features) *into* or *to* a smile, etc.

1806 J. BEERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed 4) VII. XXXV, The necessity..of wringing your features into a smirk, in addressing a poltroon. 1827 HOOD *Mids Fairies* XCIV, To hope my solemn countenance to wring To idiot smiles!

3. To twist (a wet garment, cloth, etc.) in the hands, so as to force out water; also in recent use, to pass through a wringer. Occas in fig context. Also with *away* (quot 1728).

c 1300 *Havelok* 1233 He sholen hire cloþen washen and wringen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XIV 18 Dowel shal wasshen it [*sc* a coat] and wryngen it þorw a wys confessour. *c* 1425 *MS Sloane 73* fol 201, [When] þat þou moystist it þus.. loke þat þou wrynge it clene 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 494 After she toke oute the sherte appertly and wronge hit. 1530 PALSGR. 785/2, I wringe..a clothe that is wete. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. X 152 The presses were wrung, the vessels flowed with wine. 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* III. vii, My whole body is in a sweat, that you may wring my shirt, feel here. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Bod.* III. 11 To purify Quicksilver by tying it up strictly in a piece of kids..leather, and then wringing it hard to force it out. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* VII, I never..wrung away my sarks with washing. 1732 SWIFT *Let. to Y. Brandreth* 30 June, Take care of damps;..if a stocking happens to fall off a chair, you may wring it next morning 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II 283 Weeping, she wrings his dripping hair. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 51 A wet sheet, dipped in water, and well wrung.

absol. c 1425 in *Rel Ant.* I. 275 A woman ys a worthy thyng. They dothe washe and dothe wrynge 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 173 Maids, wash well and wring well 1635 *Life & Death Long Meg Westm* II 5 She had been used.. to hard labour, as to wash, to wring

b. To clasp and twist (the hands or fingers) together, esp. in token or by reason of distress or pain. In very frequent use from *c* 1300.

c 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* I. 43/303 He weop and criede and wrong is hondene *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 980 (Camb. MS), Hire fingres [*Harl* hondes] he gan wringe 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. v. 68 Wrobliche he wrong his fust. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 23960 (Fairf.), Hir louelie fingris ho did wringe *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam* 815 They weptyn faste and wrang ther hande *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 37 There had you seen .. many a hande wrongen. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxx 165/1 They wronge their handes and tare their heeres 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. i. Song, Come you whose loves are dead,..Weep and wring Every hand and every head. 1659 W CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharon* III II 105 Her hands Wringing each other's ivory joints. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV v, Wherefore dost thou wring thy tender hands? 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract Educ.* (1811) I 104 Persons in violent grief wring their hands and convulse their countenances 1845 MANGAN *German Anthol* I. 262 She wrang her hands till blood gushed forth. 1884 F. M CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* I. 89 He wrung his fingers together and breathed hard.

transf. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The wind sawed... The shrubs wrung their many hands.

absol a 1300 *Cursor M* 23960, I se him hang, I se hir wring. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1212 Lat hym care and wepe and wryng and waille *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 236, I wringe & wepe as þing for-lorn. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 251 She wrong and wept a pace.

4. Of a tight shoe or boot To press painfully upon (the foot, toe, etc); to hurt (a person) in this way; = PINCH *v.* 1 b.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 347 The schoon schulden be so narowe, that thei schulden needis wringe his sones feet into greet peyne 1540 PALSGR *Acolastus* IV VII X iij, Doth thy shoe wrynge the? 1580 NORTH *Plutarch, P. Æmylius* (1595) 262 Is not this a goodly shooe? yet. neuer a one of you can tell where it wringeth me 1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. II Hee bought a paire of Bootes, whereof the one was so straite that it wrong his legge and foote verie sore 1612 SHELTON *Quix* II (1620) 223, I know where my shoo wrings me 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* IV, Quit her! as chearfully, as I would a Shooe that wrings me 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I 297/2 None knows where it [a shoe] wrings him but he that wears it 1831 R LOWER *Tom Cladpole* XXIV, I gun to feel. De haboot ring ma toe

b. In figurative contexts; esp. in the proverbial phrase *to know where the shoe wrings one*, or variants of this: cf. PINCH *v* 1 b

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 341, I woot best wher wryngeth me my sho — *Wife's Prol.* 492 He sat ful ofte and song Whan þat his shoo ful bitterly hym wrong 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. V (1867) 57 My selfe can tell best, where my shooe doth wryng mee. 1584 LODGE *Alarm* E IIJ b, We shall finde whereas their shooe wringeth them 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Constable* A 4 b, I haue a shooe wrings me to th' heart 1654 EARL MONM tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 253 Here it is that the King of Spains shoe wrings him 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 314 They see where the shoo wrings him.

c. *absol.*, esp. in fig. or proverbial use.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 413, I see that others maye gesse where the shooe wringes, besides him that weares it 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 54 As he were a Coblers eldest sonne, [he] would by the laste tell where anothers shooe wrings. 1609 ROWLANDS *Crew Kind Gossips* 4 Little do you know where my shoo wrings 1698 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II XXV 149 He that weareth the shooes knoweth where they wring. 1887 *Brighouse News* 23 July (E D D.), Every man knows best where his shoe wrings.

5. To cause anguish or distress to (a person, his heart, etc.); to vex, distress, rack.

In freq use from *c* 1780, esp. with *heart*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1531 So hard hym wrong of sharp desir þe peyne 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 91 If that thou fiele That love wringe thee to sore, Behold Ovide and take his lore. *a* 1535 FISHER *Serm* Wks (1876) 419 A penitent soule, that is sore prest and wrong with vtter shame. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth, Reporter* VI, In deede the rage which wrong him there, was rathe 1614 WITHER *Juvenil., Epigr* V 6 Where only thine own guiltinesse doth wring thee. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 32 Every word hath its weight, and secretly wrings those lay-Levites 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Art of Poetry* 158 For Nature Wrings the sad Soul, and bends it down to Earth. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar* XXVIII, Though he has wrung my heart, that shall never inspire me with vengeance. 1831 JAMES *Phil Aug* III II, Even the sunbeam, seemed but given to wring him [*sc* a prisoner] with the memory of sweets he could not taste 1845 MANGAN *German Anthol.* I 161 Remorse may wring thy soul too late! 1884 W C SMITH *Kildrostan* 79, I must tell you all, Howe'er it wring my heart.

absol 1553 ASCHAM *Germany* 23 His talke is alwayes so accompanied with discression ., as he neither biteth with wordes, nor wringeth with deedes *a* 1893 CHR G ROSSETTI *Poems* (1904) 215/1 O faces unforgotten! if to part Wrung sore, what will it be to re-embrace?

b. To affect (a person, etc.) with bodily pain, hurt, or damage (sometimes *spec.* by torsion or pressure); to hurt, harm, or injure. Now *dial.* or *arch.* (after Shakspere).

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2047 Howe the gowte wryngeth me by the too! 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s v *Constrictus*, The mouthe wrounge with the bytte 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 249 Wring not a horse on the withers, with a false saddle. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I 55 After they had first wrung their foreheads with twisted ropes 1623 *St. Papers, Col* 217 [Stale cider] doth extraordinarily wring the belly 1698 FRYER *Acc E India & P* 176 Being wrung by her Pain. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4886/4 Rung with the Fetters on the white Foot, and rung a little on the Shoulders 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI 195 When scalding Thirst their burning Bowels wrings. 1882 *N & Q.* 29 July 94/1 My clothes wring me 1887 *Kentish Gloss* 192, I wrung my shoulder with carrying a twenty-stale ladder.

absol 1575 GASCOIGNE *Weedes, Compl Gr Knt*, A peece which shot so streight, It neyther bruzed with recule, nor wroong with overweight

fig. or in fig. context. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 387 For deny I wil not that I am wrong on the withers. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II i. 7 The pooie Iade is wrung in the withers [Cf. UNWRUNG *ppl. a.*] 1888 E. GOSSE *Congreve* 3 It wrung the withers of the poets of Collier's day.

c. To distress or afflict (a person) by exaction, severity, etc; to oppress, keep down.

1550 BECON *Fortr Faithful* C IIJ, Thus yᵉ pore people be so wrounge of these ungentle gentlemen, yᵗ the selye soules are lyke unto dry haddockes. 1599 in Fowler *Hist C. C. C* (O H S) 352 So as you [do not] .wring your Tenants in such sort for your private gain 1623 P'CESS ELIZ in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II. III. 232 My Lorde, I have not bin forward to wringe you with requests 1625 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* III 537 The meanest Groom I saw, I feared so, I durst not wring, nor wrong, nor wrangle with 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th* II 152 Bare existence, man, to live ordain'd, Wrings, and oppresses with enormous weight

†d. To press or ply (a person) with argument or confutation. *Obs. rare.*

1567 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol* 2 What doo Heretikes when they are vrged and wroonge, when by force of arguments they are straighted 1646 TRAPP *Comm John* VIII. 7 Thus our Saviour wrings those supercilious and censorious hypocrites

6. To wrench or wrest out of position or relation; to cause to change place by turning or twisting. Const. with advs, as *apart, asunder*, or preps., as *from, off, out of*.

c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 3262 His stirops he made him tine, To grounde he him wrong 1495 *Trevisa's Barth De P R* XI XIII (W de W) 9 VI b, Thonder dystroyeth hye trees and wryngyth [*MSS* rotep] theym out of the grounde 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* I 15 The prest shal wrynge the neck of it a sunder *a* 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* I. IV, He wrong a club . out of the hande of Belzebub 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXV (1592) 386, I will wring a sunder the yron barres [= Isaiah xlv. 2] 1635 *Long Meg Westm* XX, Meg .did wring the stick out of his hands 1699 T ALLISON *Voy Archangel* 18 Our Rudder Head was wrung in peices. *a* 1784 in Child *Ballads* III 480/1 His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung 1887 BORROW *Romany Rye* XLI (1903) 257 My mouth being slightly wrung aside, and my complexion rather swarthy 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* XI, I'll wring his calf's head off his body

fig. and in fig context 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par* Pref Bj, Godly Counsaillours, whom this wicked rable found meanes to wryng out of fauour 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 295 Now you haue my opinion, you must not think to wring me from it *a* 1592 [see WREST *sb* 5 b] 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* X. XLI, Who the life from both their hearts can wring? *c* 1830 BRYANT *The Past* V, My spirit struggles hard to wring Thy bolts apart. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 51 Each kindly wrench that wrung From life's tree its inmost virtue

†*refl. a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII 127 To wring themselves out of God's hand by annihilation.

b. To bring out (words, etc.) with effort.

a 1350 in *Relig Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 34 Þou wringest mani wrang word Wiþ wanges ful wete. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Praise* (No. 3) 1, Lord, I will speak thy praise,. Then will I wring it with a sigh or grone 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 1 Hear these tuneless numbers, wrung By sweet enforcement and remembrance dear

7 To acquire or gain (money, property, a right, etc.) by exaction or extortion; to wrest or wrench *from* or *out of* a person, etc.

a 1300 *Sarmun* in *E. E. P* (1862) 3 Þe wreccbis wringit þe mok so fast; up ham silf hi nul nost spend 14 . *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 583 *Flecto*, to wrynge mony 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 113 All which priuileges. they..do what they

can to wrest and wring from us 1594 WEST *and Pt Symbol* § 215 Those offences are committed when any wringeth money or other things from another man 1630 *R Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 367 That Marquisate of Saluzzes which Henry the fourth of France wrung from him. 1730 BAILEY (fol), *Extort*, to wrest, wring or get out of one by force, threat or authority 1829 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi, Hard hands have wrung from me my goods, my money, my ships. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxii IV 727 To wring taxes out of the distressed population. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V* i (1875) 15 The fields which the usurer has wrung from the orphan

absol. 1582a (see WREST *v* 4 b]

fig and *transf* 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 620 How hardly that Act of Parliament was wronge out of them 1608–11 BP HALL *Epist.* i Ep. Ded , It were well if I could wring ought from my selfe not vnworthie of a iudicious Reader. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc* , *Burns* P 31 They will wring from Fate another hour of wassail and good cheer 1842 J. WILSON *Chr North* (1857) I 160 To wring from the very soil more than it could produce 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* IX II 464 The pressure which had wrung from him the only good acts of his whole reign.

b. To exact, extort, or draw (an admission, consent, etc) *from* or *out of* a person, etc

In frequent use from *c* 1830.

c 1444 [see WRESTING *vbl sb* 2] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II vii (1588) 213 At the common Law, *Nemo tenebatur prodere seipsum*, and then his fault was not to be wrung out of himselfe, but [etc.]. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 41 The Lord doth not so .to wring from him some tearmes of homage. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1199 [They] constrain'd the bride To wring from me my secret 1721 YOUNG *Revenge* II 1, I wrung a promise from him he would try. 1792 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem* I 352 To wring the slow surrender from his tongue 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vi 79, I was determined no enemy should wring a complaint out of me. 1864 G A LAWRENCE *M Dering* II 83 The gay dare-deviltry of the man wrung from both..admiration 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept 293 These are not admissions wrung by the energy of his opponents from Mr Huxley

transf a 1813 SHELLEY *Falsehood & Vice* 73 The stifled moan Wrung from a nation's miseries

fig 1853 MAURICE *Proph & Kings* xxv 441 Wringing out of texts or symbols the proof of some New Testament revelation

8 To press, clasp, or shake (a person's hand) ; to press (a person) *by* the hand , to shake hands with

1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib.* II. Wks 1170/1 The one toke the other by the tip of the finger, for hand would there none be wrongen thorow the grate 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 333 So wringing hir by the hand, he ended 1601 [? MARSTON] *Pasqul & Kath.* III (1878) 137 I'le wring thy fingers with an ardent gripe *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug 1673, He wrung me by the hand. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, The good old King at parting wrung my hand. 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* xvii, Langley took his hand, and wrung it hard 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* l, Mr Toots wringing Walter by the hand 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* III, He shook hands with Tom, wringing his hand harder than he knew

b. To squeeze or compress *together rare*—1

1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* 1 (1891) 3 He Joyned in on Mappe the [four] greate sheeres [= shires] by reason whereof he was forced to wringe them. neere together.

9. a. To subject (something) to a writhing, wresting, or turning movement , to press, drive, or impel in this way. Occas *fig* or in fig. context Also with preps , as *in*, *into*, *upon*.

13 . *K Alis* 2383 (Laud MS), His spores he gynneþ in horse wrynge *a* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlix. 190 He wrang his fystes and brake the cordes al a sonder. 1565 J HALL *Crt Vertue* 73 b, Of wexe they make scripture a nose, To turne and wryng it evry waye. 1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* Peroration (1925) 252 In tormenting the minde, and wringing it to the worst. 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witcher.* XIII. XXV (1886) 270 If you wring a testor upon ones forehead, it will seeme to sticke, when it is taken awaie. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II 11, Wringing [*folios* wrieng] her waste, and thrusting out her chinne 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I II 135 It is a hint That wrings mine eyes too 't 1648 HEXHAM, *Wringh-aersen*, to Wringe or Friggle the taile. 1760–2 GOLDSM *Cit W* lxxix, They must wring their figures into every shape of distress 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* XXXV, And is it true, then, that the bridegroom's face was wrung round ahint him? 1862 MRS BROWNING *Little Mattie* III, Her lips you cannot wring Into saying a word more.

transf. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* VII 28 [He] wringed his strock atte the pullyng out ayen, that he made of his swerde.

b. To wrest or twist (a writing, words, etc.) , to strain the purport or meaning of ; to deflect, pervert ; = WREST *v.* 5.

[1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C v 31 Wily-man and wittuman and waryn wrynge-lawe] 1546 *Supplic of Poore Commons* (E E. T S) 77 Wringyng & wrestynge the Scriptures. 1581 [see WREST *v* 5] 1606 S GARDINER *Bk Angling* 109 By this wringing the Scripture and causing it to bleede 1641 MILTON *Ch Govt* v, By wringing the collective allegory of those seven Angels into seven single Rochets. 1645 — *Tetrarch.* 8 [God's] commands and words..are not to be so strictly wrung, as [etc]

absol. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut Standish* (1547) d vij b, Thus make ye of gods holy scripture a shipmans hose, wresting and wringing to what purpose ye will 1564 [see WREST *v.* 5]

c. To turn or deflect (a matter) *into* or *to* something , to convert. ? *Obs.*

1524 *State Papers Hen VIII*, I. 152 To wryng and wreste the maters in to bettre trayne, if they walke a wrye 1848 L HUNT *Jar Honey* p xvii (tr. Bacon), So are those doctrines best and sweetest which .are not wrung into controversies and common-places.

†**d.** To incline or dispose (a person) ; to bend or divert *to* something. *Obs.*

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 210/1 Our harte euer thinketh the iudgement wrong, that wringeth us to the worse. 1553 ASCHAM *Germany* 6 b, Octauio was euermore wrong to the worse by many and sundry spites 1579 [see WREST *v* 3]

e To wreathe, twist, or coil (something flexible) ; to wind or dispose in coils.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi 50 b, Another great columne in forme of three serpents, wrong one within another 1597 A M tr *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 29 b/1 Cause the patient gentlye to wring about his neck a table naptkinne or a towell 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat Hon* IV III. 3 That is to say, a Serpent writhed or wrung together 1837 A. TENNENT *Vis Glencoe* 49 Some in coils their forms did wring, As when the deadly serpent's spring Insures its victim's doom 1896 'M FIELD' *Attila* IV 107 She catches hold of her own veil and wrings it round her head

†**10** *refl.* To wriggle or insinuate (oneself) *into* a place, favour, etc *Obs.*

a 1525 *Vergilius* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom* II. 27 The deuyll wrange hym selfe into the lytell hole ayen 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* B 4 b, They wring themselues into his good opinion ere he be aware 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* III, Niggard life Hath but one little, little wicket through We wring our selves into this wretched world. to curse and raile 1621 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Superbus Flagellum* D 7 b, These vipers proudly make humility a screw, To wring themselues into opinions view.

II. With adverbs

11. Wring down: To force, squeeze, or press down ; *spec* to force down the throat

1633 *Swedish Intelligencer* III. 23 [They] will eate you whole handfulls of raw Onyons as familiarly as an Italian wrings downe sallets, or we apples. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* lii, There were the fellers round her wringing down the cheese [in the press].

12. Wring in: To insert, insinuate, or bring in with or as with a twisting movement Chiefly *fig*

1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl* 207 Maister Hesk would fain make Euthymius to speak for him, if he could tell how to wring him in 1597 [see WREST *v* 1 c] 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II IV, Who when they haue got acquainted with a strange word, neuer rest till they haue wroong it in. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly olb* XXI 187 Giue me those Lines .In which things naturall be, and not in falsely wrong.

13. Wring off: To wrest or force off by twisting or turning round.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1909 Of some I wrynge of the necke lyke a wyre 1611 BIBLE *Lev* 1 15 The Priest shall bring it vnto the altar, and wring off his head 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II v, One of our servants wrung off the bird's neck 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* IV 1 167 Let one . Wring my crown off and cast it underfoot.

14. Wring out: a. To force out (moisture) by or as by twisting ; to squeeze out. Also *fig.* and *transf.* Cf. OUTWRING *v*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 712 Hee wringes oute þe wet wus *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W* 2527 *Philis*, To meche truste wel may I pleyne on 3oure teris falsely out i-wronge 1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* XVI. 10 He that was wont to wringe out, schal not wrynge out wyn in a pressour *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Þen grynde tansy, þo iuse owte wrynge. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 33 Gedeon wronge out the dewe 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 40 b, He that bloweth his nose ouermuche, shall wringe out bloude *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. XXVII, With that the fellow wrang out teares. 1612 S. RID *Art of Jugling* E 3 b, So (with a little sponge in your hand) you may wringe out blood or wine 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 111 A sturdie woman, washing and winding of linnen clothes, wrings out the water. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 328 From stubborn shrubs Thou wrung'st their shy returning virtues out 1816 J WILSON *City of Plague* II 1. 196 Such return Wrings out the tears from my old wither'd heart.

transf 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* V XXXVI. (Bodl MS), Colde aier is ywronge oute [L. *exprimitur*] and idrawe to þe vtter parties

b. To strain (a wet fabric, etc.) with a twisting motion, so as to press out most of the moisture Also const. *of* (the liquid in which the thing has been wetted).

13 . [see 1] 1388 WYCLIF *Judges* vi 38 Whanne the flees was wrongun out, he fillide a pot with deew *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* II 417 [After it has been] so steped xix dayes, Wrynge out the mirte [= myrtle berries] & clense hit. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom Apoth* 23 Wet a long cloth, .wringe it well oute 1576 G. BAKER tr. *Gesner's Jewell of Health* II b, We wring out the thyngs infused. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg* II IX. 191 With a Compress wrung out as is prescribed. 1771 MRS HAYWOOD *New Present for Maid* 268 Then wring them out of those suds. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M. Barton* VIII, Just help me wring these out, and then I'll take 'em to the mangle 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 419 A large towel wrung out of cold water

c. To get or fetch out (something) with a wrenching movement ; to wrench or wrest out

c 1420 *Wyclyffite Bible* 2 Sam. XXIII 21 (MS Bodl 296), He wrong out þe spere fro þe hond

d To express or bring out with effort. (Cf 6 b.)

1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 106 Oft, Dawe, in thi writtyng, thou wryngist out contradiccion. 1831 LAMB *Elia* II *Newspapers 35 Years ago*, We were wringing out coy sprightliness for the [Morning] Post.

e. To obtain or draw (something) from another by pressure, application, or art , to extract, elicit, bring out.

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 b, Of all these thynges can they [*sc* merchants] wrynge out [L. *elicere*] golde and syluer, to the wonderfull losse of people 1591 LYLY *Endym* V III, Marking my sighes, by questions [he] wrunge out that, which was readie to burst out. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann* XV V 228 Let false praise, and wroong out by praiers be restrained 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* II V, Present thy guilt, As if twere wrung out with thy conscience gripe. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 90 That which claws away world from about them, would, 'tis like, wring out their Planethood from within them. 1833 I TAYLOR *Fanat* II 38 The gratification is wrung out from the very torments of the heart 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* XIX IV 287 In order to wring out from them the names of their employers. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 121 He wrung their pardon out

†**f.** To expel or depose (a person) from position or office ; to thrust out. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 174 b, After he had wronge oute [L *eiserat*] Mathew Helde he placed [another] in his rome. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon* 232 In which office he continued, vntill hee was wrung out by Wolsey

15. Wring up: a To pull up with a twist ; to wrench up.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 185 The wedis with an hond most vp be wronge [Cf. *upwring*, Ur- 4 a]

b. To squeeze, press, or compact by torsion ; to twist or screw up.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Take almondes, bray hem, wryng hom up. *c* 1440 in *Housek Ord* (1790) 442 Take parsel, and grinde hit, and wringe hit up with egges thrugh a streynour 1885 C G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser IV 244 Wring the book up tightly in the press. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* III, The very white frock which had been wrung up and ironed by her mother's own hands

c. *Mining.* In passive. Of a lode : To become diminished or dwindled

1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc xi 343 By continuing the workings through the space so wrung up 1855 [J R. LEIFCHILD] *Cornwall* 143 Sometimes the lode . becomes 'wrung up', or impoverished.

III. *intr* †**16.** To flow or run *out* under pressure ; to issue *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 322 Al þet fule wrusum scheaweð him, & wringeð ut biuoren al þe wide worlde. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O. E. Hom* I 281 Þat te blod wrang ut at tine finger neiles *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11700, I wil þat vte þe water wring ? *c* 1400 *Emare* 881 The teres out of hys yen gan wryng *a* 1450 *Northern Passion* (D) 1280 Þe bloode a non began *out to springe* And þan þe watir after to wringe.

†**b** To struggle or force a way *out* Also *fig*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 2110 Thus oute at holes gunne wringe Euery tydynge streght to Fame *a* 1525 *Vergilius* in Thoms *E. E Prose Rom.* II. 26 There was a lytell hole, and therat wrange the deuyll out like a yeel 1584 R SCOT *Discov Witchcr* III. XVI. 51 Little holes where a flie can scarselie wring out.

c. *Mining.* With *out.* (See quot and 15 c.)

1855 [J. R LEIFCHILD] *Cornwall* 91 Sometimes the schist so abounds in the lode, that the quartzose part disappears altogether, or is only continued in minute strings. In such a case, the lode is said to have dwindled away, or to have *wrung out*

†**17** To suffer or sustain twisting, wrenching, or turning *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg Kath* 1368 Þe keiser. bed ba binden ham swa, þe fet & te honden, þet ha wrungen ajein.

b. To be engaged in, to perform the action of, writhing or twisting ; *esp* of the hands.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B v. 85 His body was to-bolle for wi atthe, And wryngynge be 3ede with þe fiste *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1690 Fore his men pursued a dere, To his castell, That doth my hondys wring, This Giaunt hym toke *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr.* 780 Koghe þow not penne, þy þonkes, Ny wrynge þou not with þy schonkes. ? *a* 1480 *Piers of Fulham* 143 in Hazl *E P. P* II. 7 A gentyll byrd takyn can no defense, Save wrastyll and wrynge with the tale a lyte. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E E T. S) 69 When they sawe the worlde som what lyke to wrynge on the other syde, they denyed it 1604 E T *Case is altered* C 1j b, His wife with her handes wringing entertaines him with a weeping. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 153 Mr Weteyes went with hands wringing together 1783 J EDMESTON in *Sacred Poetry* (1868) 243 The hands I love dearly are wringing.

†**18** To fling *away* , to rush precipitately *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 2557 Richard the whiles away he wronge, Thile thai were alle dismayede

19. To twist the body in struggling or striving ; to struggle *with* or strive *against* something , to contend, labour, or endeavour earnestly.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V. V 168 Arthur weltred and wrong that he was other whyle vnder and another tyme aboue 1489 [see WRESTLE *v* 2 b] 1548 P. NICOLS *Godly New Story* E 11j b, Some wring & wrest to go backe agayn into Egypt 1556 J HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* 1 59 The more he [*sc* a fly] wrange, the faster was he wrapt [in the web] 1570 DRANT *Two Serm* K vj, Iannes and Mambres wrong and shouldered at the truth 1791 [W BECKFORD] *Pop Tales of Germans* II 123 Violent convulsion fits shewed that they were wringing with death 1837 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) IV 114 With the many headed coil of Lernean serpents [Hercules] wrestled and wrang for life or death.

b. To twist, turn, or struggle in pain or anguish ; to writhe

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) III 1409 Swyche a cramp on me sett is, I ly and wryng 1596 HARINGTON *Metam Ajax* (1814) 45 He. looked as if he had been wringing hard on a close-stool 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* III VI 79 He wrings at some distresse 1633 BP HALL *Occas Medit* LXIX 167 How is it [*sc* a worm] vexed with the scorching beames, and wrings up and down ! 1789 [see WRINGLE *v* 2] 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr* III i, In hydra-wrestle, giant 'Millocracy' wrestles and wrings in choking nightmare.

c To suffer or undergo grief, pain, punishment, etc. (*for* something).

1565 J HALL *Crt Vertue* 134 b, None but the poore Doth wrynge therfore, And suffer the distres 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 22 The shoemaker hath so scanted his shoe that his foote wringeth therewith 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspiracy* I i, Such as are impatient of rest, And wring beneath some priuate discontent 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 28 My heart wrings with regret. 1831 R.

LOWER *Tem Cinefole* cxlvi, My toe did ring full sore 1882 *N & Q* 17 June 493/2, I took it [sc. a feather bed] away, ..because he would not wring so [*i.e.* have such bed-sores].

20. †**a.** To set *upon* a person with hostile language. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 334 Whereunto tendeth all the endeuour of those men, whome Osorius here wringeth vpon [L. *oppugnat*] so sharpely

b. To carry *on* wringing or torture. *rare*—1.

1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i, Let them wring on, I am strong yet. *Guard.* Confess, And the rack will be spared you.

†**21.** To associate, or join hands, *with* another. *Obs. rare.*

1580 LYLY *Sir Jilia* 109 Which [bribe] belyke you thought that my handes did so tickle to touche, that I would wring with the wrong and flee from the truth.

Hence †**Wringed** *ppl. a.*, WRUNG, squeezed (out).

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Wee wer al inueigled, with wringd tears miserye blended. *?a* 1600 *Roman Charity* in A. Phillips *Cvil. Old Ball* II 142 With wringed Hands, and bitter Tears, These Words pronounced she. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 637 'Tis as if Divine Goodness did kneel down to a Sinner with wringed Hands.

Wring, obs erron. f. RING *v.*[2]

†**Wring-bolt,** obs. erron. f. RING-BOLT.

1815 BURNEY *Dict. Marine, Wring-bolts*, ..in ship-building, are bolts used to bend and secure the planks against the timbers. [Hence in Crabb (1823) and later Dicts. Cf. WRAIN-BOLT.]

†**Wringe,** obs. variant of *wrinch* WRENCH *sb.*[1]

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 3 A Dame..Whose wringes, winks, whose curious smiles and words, And scraping feete, lost blandement affoords.

Wringer (rĭ·ŋəɹ). Also 6–7 ringer. [f. prec. + -ER[1]. Cf. OHG. *ringari* (MHG., G *ringer*) wrestler.]

I. 1. An exactor, extortioner; an oppressor.

a 1300 *Sarmun* xxi. in *E. E. P* (1862) 3 Such a wringer gob to helle for liti gode þat ne nogt his. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206 How lost you your welth?..Who was your welthes wringer? 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Paules* 56 Masters detayning seruaunts wages; a roring sinne, whiche shall make the wringers houle for it. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Sec. Sess. Parlt.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 141 An Act against all greedy Wringers, Wrongers, Usurers, and Oppressors. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xxxii, You're a screwer by deputy, a wringer, and squeezer, and a shaver by substitute.

2. One who presses *out* juice or moisture. *rare*—1.

1388 WYCLIF *Isaiah* xvi. 10 Y haue take awei the vois of wyngeris out [L. *calcantium*].

b. One who wrings clothes or the like after washing; one whose occupation consists in wringing

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. ii. 5 There dwels .his Laundry; his Washer, and his Ringer. 1618 REYCE *Brev Suffolk* (1900) 22 Wringers, spinners, weavers, burlers. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Old Lieschen,..who was his washer and wringer. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 59 Gun Cotton Manufacture: Beater. Dipper. Wringer

transf 1573 HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 102 Her waste so laste; her fingers sutch wringers.

†**3. a.** One who twists or distorts. *rare*—1.

1552 HULOET, Wringer or wryster of a thinge out of ordre, *sines.*

†**b** = WRESTER 2. *Obs rare*—1.

c 1560 *Godly & Fruteful Treatise*, Wresters and wringers of thy holy scripture.

†**4.** One who causes pain, suffering, etc.

1602 *Contention betw. Liberality & Prodigality* IV. ii, Thistles, and nettles most horrible stingers, Rauens, grypes, and gryphons, oh vengible wringers.

II. †**5.** A crow-bar. (Cf. RINGER *sb.*[1] 3.) *Obs.*

1703 [R. NEVE] *City & C. Purchaser* 48 They .united into one intire Body, so that they are forced to get them out with Wringers (or Iron-bars).

6. A wringing-machine

1799 *Hull Advert.* 15 June 2/4 Mr Beetham's, patent wringer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2822/1 Palmer's Combined Wringer and Mangle. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 298 Passing it between the rollers of the wringer.

7. A device for wringing hot fomentations before application.

1884 EVA LÜCKES *Lect. Nursing* vii. 135 You will require new fomentation flannels and wringers 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 435 A good wringer is made by a strip of ticking.

Wringing, *vbl. sb.* [f. WRING *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses; the fact of being wrung.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5452 þer was siking, weping & wringinge for wo at here hertes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (Bodl. MS.), Oile..renneþ þe better and þe clenner oute of þe draffe in the wringinge and pressinge. 1482 [see WRING *v.* 9 a] 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. c iij, The peynfull wringing of so vneasie a yok. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* To Rdr, He hath but a slight wringing by the eares. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 57 The wringing of the shoo being knowne to him only which weareth it. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 33 The wringing of the nose bringeth forth bloud. 1656 JEANES *Mixt Schol. Div.* 156 With..wringing of hands, knocking of breasts, tearing of haire. 1706 (see WRESTING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1718 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. 54 In this great Length of the Tube of the Bowels . . no Body can encrease or diminish the Contractions or Wringings of the same. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* clxiv (1819) III. 224 That wringing of the hands, beating of the breast. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* lv, Her broken words, and her wringing of her hands. 1854 R. S SURTEES *Handley Cr.* iv, The wringing of turkeys' necks.

b. *fig.* The action of wresting or taking forcefully; extortion.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret* C ij, Ready to suffer wrong without wringing of reuenge out of Gods hand. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Extortion*, . an vnlawfull . wringing of mony or mony worth from any man. 1611 [see WRESTING *vbl. sb.* 1 c]

c. With advs, as *out, up*

1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 19 The wringing out of grapes to her husband. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Extortion*, an unlawful wringing out of money from any person. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall, etc* xi 343 The miner terms such points .of contact a nipping-in or wringing-up of the lode.

2. The action of squeezing or pressing water or moisture out of clothes, etc.; †the personal service of doing such. Also in fig. context.

1560 *Wills & Invent N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 191 To find hym fyre and a chamber with all wessyng wry[n]ginge and one to help hym one with his clothes and of. 1587 *Sc. Acts, Jas. VI* (1814) III 508/1 Meit drink clething bedding wesching and wringing 1626–7 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) II 92 My keepinge with .washinge, wringinge and other necessaryes during my life 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Love Unknown* 16 My heart in a font..was dipt and di'd, And washt, and wrung the very wringing yet Enforceth tears. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* IX, Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dishclout. 1845 G DODD *Brit. Manuf.* IV. 96 The wringing [of wool]..is..effected thus 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2822/1 The ordinary wringing injures fine apparel.

†**3.** A griping or wringing pain, esp. in the intestines. *Obs.*

c 1550 H LLOYD *Treas. Health* Liv, The ryndе of the pyne apple tree..doth. take awaye the wryngyng of the bely 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 235 The gryping paynes and wringings of the bellie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 445 The torments and wringing of the cholique. 1607 [see WRESTING *vbl sb* 2] 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. 83 The wringing of the Guts. 1721 BAILEY, To *Verminate*,..to have a griping or wringing in the Belly.

†**b.** The action or fact of feeling remorse, apprehension, or mistrust; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 28 Doubts, wringing of the Conscience, Feares and despaires 1633 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* I. i, No wringings in your mind now, as you love me. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 36 He beheld her, in the wringings of penitential desolation *Ibid.* 41 The weight and wringing that was then at his heart.

4. Perversion; = WRESTING *vbl. sb.* 2 ? *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ Martiall* v 127 Hys wordes without wringing or wresting at all, be taken . to importe much lesse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 279 Wordes in the Gospell, which (by wringyng and wrestyng) you doe accustome to force to your purpose *a* 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiuing* (1630) 222 Diuers such like wringings of Scripture. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg Madonna* 325 Without any wringing of the text for an especial purpose

5. *concr.* In *pl.*, that which is wrung out Also *fig.*

1867 DENISON *Astron without Math.* 168 That great law . . prevents the whole earth and the sea . . from flying in pieces like the wringings of a mop. 1886 BROWNING in *Daggs' Catal* March (1897) 48 The 'quality of lying is not strained' in this particular case, but droppeth 'as should the wringings of a felon brain for the sake of a dollar'

6. *attrib.*, as †*wringing point*; **wringing-machine,** a machine for wringing clothes, etc., after washing; a wringer.

1637 WALTON in Wotton *Reliq* (1651) 166 Then was Stigand, the Metropolitan, . fairly deposed, being too stiffe for the times 'which was indeed the wringing point 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 698 A washing and wringing machine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* 417 Wringing-machine Maker.

Wri·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. †**a.** Of hands. That undergo wringing, squeezing, or pressing; wrung under distress. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2324 Heo. seh . . wepmen & wummen, mid wringinde honden wepinde sare. 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) B vj, Another cryes with wringing handes. 1596 *Roman Charity* in *Roxb. Ball.* VIII. 6 With wringing hands and bitter teares, these words pronounced she. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I 73 Wringing Hands and Gnashing Teeth thenceforth and for ever.

b. Quasi-*adv.* in *wringing-wet*, very wet; so wet that moisture may be wrung out.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 406 To drie here clothes that were wringing wete. 1570 B GOOGE *Pop Kingd* 49 b, Maydens . dabbled all with durt, and wringing wette *a* 1614 *Serm. Jude* I. in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) III 665 A poor fisherman . . with his clothes wringing wet 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* III I. 377 The wringing-wet Influence (as Housewives call it) of δ and ♀. 1847 *Illustr. Lond News* 21 Aug 128/2 Their handkerchiefs are 'wringing-wet'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 387 Then I clutch . a wringing wet blanket. 1901 ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xxiii, Foot-sore, utterly exhausted, and wringing wet with perspiration.

2. That writhes or twists.

1597 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* II. Wks. (1912) 81 The wrathfull Dragon with his long, wringing taile.

3. Causing pain, distress, or anguish; racking, distressing.

1576 FLEMING tr *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 27 Nipping neede & wringing want 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 250 The wringing pains in the bellie 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 188 A painfull wringing grief in the body after food 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* II. viii, One task . . which, however wringing to my heart, must be completed 1891 H. LANCH *G Meredith* 88 The wringing sorrows brought about by his own baseness.

b. Characterized by oppression or extortion.

1620 [see WRESTLING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II viii, Many a wringing despot. Who work'd his wantonness in form of law.

c. Causing straining or stretching (of the fingers)

1676 MACE *Musick's Mon.* 41 Therefore were they constrain'd to extreme hard, cross, and wringing Stops . upon the Finger-board

†**Wringle,** *sb. Sc* [f. next.] (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Wringle*, a writhing motion.

†**Wringle** (rĭ·ŋg'l), *v. Obs* Also 7 ringle [Corresponds in sense 1 to Da. *vringle*, Sw. and Norw. *vringla*, to twist, entwine, and in sense 2 to Flem. *wringelen* to squirm, writhe. The precise source is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To entwine or twist together; to wreathe.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 63 b, This Serpente I haue descried as wringled into a wreathe.

2 *intr* To move sinuously; to writhe.

1596 [see next]. 1643 '*Powers to be resisted*' 12 A poore worme will wringle away from the foot, and earth it selfe. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Rangen*, to Ringle, or to Wrestle. 1789 *Shepherd's Wedding* 12 (E. D D), She threw and she drew, she wringl'd and wrang

Hence **Wri·ngling** *ppl a.*

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* liii, I loue Meanders path; . In his indented course and wringling play He seemes to daunce a perfect cunning Hay.

Wringle- (rĭ·ŋg'l), the verb-stem used attrib in **wringle-gut, -straw** *deal.*, †-tail . (see quots.).

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins* 937 There is another Fly..which Pennius cals *Curuicaudem* [=curved tail], very well in English a Wringle-tail, in regard that he bends his tail towards him with his sting started 1691 RAY *N. Co. Words* (ed 2) 84 *Wrangle-streas*, or *Straws*, Windle-Straws. 1777 in *Eng Dial Dict.* s v, *Wrangle-gut*, one who frets his guts to fiddle-strings by twisting and turning his body. 1877 *Holderness Gloss* 160 *Wringlesthreea*, a coarse grass

†**Wringleather,** obs erron. f RINGLEADER

1525 WARHAM in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser III I 366 Some of the chief wringleathars.

Wringle-wrangle. *rare*—1. [Reduplication of WRANGLE *sb.* with change of vowel as in *jingle-jangle, tingle-tangle*, etc.] Controversial argument; wordy disputation.

[Cf 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* II viii, They be so quarrelsome a wrangle, wrangle, wrongle, snap, growl, scratch.]

1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xlv, The House was not sitting, and there was no wrangle-wrangle of debates to furnish material for the columns.

†**Wri·ngly,** *adv Obs.* [Cf. WRINGLE *v.* 1.] In a wrung or twisted manner; twistedly.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 137 Three showrs wringlye wrythen glimming, and forceblye sowcing

Wri·ng-staff, -stave *rare*—0. [Cf. WRING-BOLT, WRAIN-STAVE.] A staff for inserting in an eye of a ring-bolt

1815 BURNEY *Dict. Marine, Wring-staves* are strong pieces of wood used with the Wring-Bolts. [Hence in Crabb (1823) and some later Dicts.] 1884 *Imp. Dict.* s v, *Wring-staff*; . called also Wrain-staff

Wrink, var. WRENK *sb. Obs.*

Wrink (rĭŋk), *v.* ? *Obs.* [Cf. WRINKLE *v.* and ME *forwrynkked* (FOR-[1] 8).] = WRINKLE *v.* 3 b

1822 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 11 Grief and age had wrink'd her brow

Wrinkle (rĭ·ŋk'l), *sb.* Also 5–6 wrynole, -kle, -kel, -kul, -kyl(le, 6 wrynckle, wrinkel(l, -kyll, -okel, 6–7 wrinc(k)le (6 rinkle, 7 rinckle, -el). [Of obscure origin, possibly a back-formation from WRINKLED *a.*

Somner's OE '*wrincle*, ruga, a wrincle' is not otherwise known. Kilian's '*wrinckel*, ruga' is also uncertified, and is rendered suspicious by his citing the English word.]

I. †**1.** A sinuous or tortuous movement, formation, etc; a winding or curving; a sinuosity. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I 26/3 An hous Callid Laboryntus, . Ful of wrynkles. 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (1482) 40 b, Laborintus . is an hous wrought with windynges so diuersly by wonderful wayes and wrynclis, that [etc.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v v 62 The eddir Lang wrinklis makis oft with hir body. *Ibid.* XII VIII 69 Als feill wrynklis and turnis can scho mak As dois the swallow.

2. A crease, fold, or ridge caused by the folding, puckering, or contraction of a fabric, cloth, or other pliant substance. Occas. in fig. context. Also without article

In quots. 1676, 1869 with allusion to sense 4 b.

a 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* Gen XXXVIII 14 (MS Cotton Claudius E II), She took a roket clob wiþ many wrynchs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 534/1 Wrynkyl, or plate yn clothe, *plica* 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshman* (Percy Soc.) 1 Nor of his clothynge one wryncle stode a wrye 1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef Convoc.* A iij b, These wordis are so spoken in parabole, and ar so wrapped in wrinkels 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. 212 With their hosen hanging about their heels, ful of wrinckles *Ibid.* xv 312 He takes it at heart, to haue a wrinckle in his pumpe. 1617 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1639) 250 That there be no wrinckles in the clouts applied 1676 W HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 54 Cause for that virgin Church to condemn themselves for some spots or wrincles in their garment. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 16 P 2 His stockings [were] without a wrinkle 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 175 The roll of canvass . winds up and lets down without a single wrinkle. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* V, Her Sunday bonnet was without spot, her Sunday gown without wrinkle.

fig 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik* IV 191 She so farre insinuated into the King's breast, that the wrinckles of all suggestions were cleared

b. A slight narrow ridge or depression on a surface; a longitudinal mark; a corrugation.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 100 The wryncles on the houe. 1601 *and Pt. Return fr Parnass.* III IV 1409 One that admires the good wrinckle of a boote. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. 126 The Wild-Goat[s] have Wreaths and Wrinkles on their Horns. 1683 MOXON *Mech Exerc., Printing* xxii. P 1 He leaves no wrinckles in the turnings up [of the paper lining] 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.*

(1740) II 71 Whether it [*sc* the horny part of the hoof] be smooth and even, or .in Wreathes or Wrinkles 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc* (1743) 224 The little Wrinkles, Hollows, or Crevices of the Corn 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 850 Wrinkles arising from the desiccation of the tube. 1839 *Civil Eng & Arch Jrnl.* II 154/1 When . docked she did not show a wrinkle in her copper.

fig and in fig context 1719–20 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 54 The Cracks and Wrinkles of your Mind 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T* Ser. II VI (1869) 127 They cause a wrinkle in the clear and polished surface of their existence

c. *transf.* of physiographical features.

1805 WORDSW *Prelude* VIII 583 Here is shadowed forth From the projections, wrinkles, cavities, A variegated landscape 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* XIV, Every point and wrinkle in the headland. 1900 LE GALLIENNE *Trav* XV. 234 Northleach, lying in 'a wrinkle' of the still dreary hills

3. A small fold or crease of the skin, esp due to age, care, displeasure, etc.

In frequent use from *c* 1590

c 1425 *Cursor M.* 18840 (Trin.), His forhede fer wemles in sigt wipouten wrynkul [*earlier MSS* runkel, -il, ronclis] hit was sligt. 1530 PALSGR 290/2 Wrinkell in ones face, *raiere* 1586–90 GREENE *Metam* Wks. (Grosart) IX 30 Venus frowned on the smith with a rinkle on her forehead. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 169 Fier.. causeth wrinckles and spots on their bodies. 1673 [R LEIGH] *Transp Reh.* 52 There are many wrinckles and chaps we will not fill up with the paint of art *c* 1788 W BLAKE *Tirzel* 108 To count the wrinkles in thy face 1827 R M BIRD *Nick of the Woods* III. 71 Though the wrinkles of forty winters furrowed deeply in his brows 1877 BLACK *Green Past* II, The calm and thoughtful forehead that had as yet no wrinkle of age or care.

b. *transf.*, *fig.*, and in fig context.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 1, Their bloud had (as it were) filled the wrinckles of the seas visage. 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* I 1519 A perfect soul-state, and a perfect state of body, hath no wrinkle in it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 22 No wrinkles in the face, no gray hairs on the head of eternity! 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV clxxxii, Roll on, thou . Ocean! . Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow. 1895 *Whitby Gloss* 199 *Wreeaugs*, .. wrinkles of dust or dirt upon the skin 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* XX V, [They] have contributed a wrinkle of human Fun to the earnest face of Life

c A ripple or ruffle on the surface of water; a wavelet. Chiefly *poet*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* v. xlvii, As when a stone . Prints in the angry stream a wrinkle round. 1665 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 39 The Sea was as smooth as Glass, not the least curl or wrinkle discernable. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* II 180 Nor faintest wrinkles o'er the waters creep, 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 17 Where the blue lake's wrinkle marks the river's inrush pale.

4. *fig.* A moral stain or blemish.

Freq coupled (as in next) with *spot*, after Eph v 27

a 1400 *Pauline Ep* (Powell) Eph v. 27 þe kyrke not hafande a spot or a wrynkylle 1408 *Wycliffite Bible* Eph v 27 (MS Fairfax 2), [That] þe chirche.. hadde noo wem ne ryueling eþer wrynkele 1530 R WHYTEFORD *Werke for Householders* A ij, Our owne conscyence shall clerely confesse al our hole lyfe, and euery wrynckle & parte therof. 1569 ROEST tr. *J. van der Noot's Theat* 97 A glorious Church, without any spot or wrinckle. 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* I 1519 Poverty is the wrinkle of riches, and disgrace is the wrinkle of honour. *Ibid*, In the state of glory.. we shall not have one spot or one wrinkle.

b. Without article; chiefly in *without* (*spot or*) *wrinkle.*

1526 TINDALE *Eph* v 27 A glorious congregacion with oute spot or wrynckle [Hence in later versions] 1643 CARYL *Expos Job* I 1519 Believers have now a righteousness in Christ without spot or wrinkle 1651 N BACON *Disc Govt. Eng* II XXVII. 205 Henry continued in that condition eighteen years without wrinkle of Fame. 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold Key* 325 In this Robe of Righteousness we are without spot or wrinkle.

5. *Anat., Zool., Bot.* = RUGA.

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Mankynde* 11 Though that the matrix . be full of ryuelles or wrinkles 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. (1586) 117 The skinne of their [*sc* quadrupeds'] jawes , if it lie in wrinkles, sheweth he is olde 1639 T. DE GRAY *Expert Farrier* 352 A wrinckle in the shoulder or in any other joynt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 275 It is a .root, which by exsiccation hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1732 MONRO *Anat* 12 When they [sc. *laminæ*] make the first Turn or Wrinkle, he stiles them *Cancelli corrugati* 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat Hist.* (1776) IV. 214 The muzzle [of the mandril] is, strongly marked with wrinkles. 1775 [see RUGA] 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed 4) 176 The numerous folds or wrinkles which line the inner surface of the duodenum 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* XIII, Like the wrinkles on a nutmeg

6. A section of a calcining furnace.

1884 C. G W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser III 448 The ore is there thrust out of the furnace into the 'wrinkle'.

II. †7. A crooked or tortuous action; a crafty device; a trick or wile *Obs.*

1402 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 45 A' for-writhen serpent, thi wyles ben aspied, with a thousand wrynkels thou vexed many soules. 1547 LATIMER in Foxe *A & M.* (1563) 1350/2 When you note me to be so muche abused by so ignorante a manne, so simple, so playne, and so farre without all wrincles, *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* B vb, Euery wrynkel they haue to couer and worke discert with al. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb) 54 Euery wile and euery wrinkle of womens disposition.

8. *colloq.* A clever or adroit expedient or trick; a happy device; a 'dodge'.

Freq. from *c* 1840 in phr. *to put one up to a wrinkle* (*or two*). Perh a development from the following, or some similar piece of repartee.

1731–8 SWIFT *Polite Conv* i 74 They say, mocking is catching. *Miss.* I never heard that *Nev.* Why, then,..you have a wrinkle more than ever you had before.

1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 111 He could put her up to a wrinkle or two. 1848 *Punch* July 19 He.. knows 'a wrinkle' of everything 1875 'S BEAUCHAMP' *N. Hamilton* II 155 'You surely don't mean to say you are going to fish with blue-bottles?' 'Yes, I do It's a wrinkle.' 1882a *Cassell's Bk Sports* 40 Such wrinkles experience alone will teach.

transf. 1832 COL HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 44, I was . among the workmen, getting some *ne plus ultra* wrinkles done for the great gun, covers, etc.

b. A piece or item of useful information, knowledge, or advice; a helpful or valuable hint; a 'tip'.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II 232 On that most auspicious day, I acquired two additional wrinkles. 1862 LD W. LENNOX *Recreat Sportsm* I 277 While upon the subject of yachting, we would venture to offer a 'wrinkle' as to coppering them. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI XII 402 [That] news hasn't got into the papers yet, but I've had the official wrinkle

9 *Cant* An untruth, fib, lie.

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict., Wrinkle*, an untruth.

III. 10. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *wrinkle-filling*, †*-wizard*; *wrinkle-coated, -faced*, †*fronted, -furrowed, -scaled, wrinkle maker.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit*, etc. 70 Was neuer Bull so fell with wrinckle fronted face. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. IV 380 Ingenious Saturn, . bald, hoary, wrinkle-faced. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* F 1 b, So Socrates was censured by a wrinckle-wyzard 1613 DEKKER *Devils Last Will* Wks (Grosart) III 351 The Founder and Vpholder of Paintings, Wrinkle-fillings, and Botchings vp of old . Faces. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas Imag.* III 129 A female old and gray, With..wrinkle-furrow'd brow 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 55 Curdly or wrinkle-coated Cheese 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) 716 *Podolepis rugata*, wrinkle-scaled Podolepis 1836 E. HOWARD *R Reefer* IXVII, Thought is a sad wrinkle maker. 1907 J LONDON *Before Adam* XII, A little fellow, wrinkle-faced

Hence **Wri'nkleful** *a.*, full of wrinkles or creases; **Wri'nklet**, a small wrinkle.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II IV *Decay* 121 With her best complexions, She mends her faces wrinklefull defections 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed 3) 224 The lake smoothed down Each shining wrinklet

Wrinkle (rɪ·ŋk'l), *sb*.2 Also 7 **wrincle.** Now *s w dial.* and *local U.S.* [Alteration of WINKLE *sb.*, after prec.] The periwinkle or whelk. Also *transf*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1724 A walke, or wrinkle, *turbo* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 b, Wrincles, . and Muscles, are gathered by hand upon the rockes. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* II 1 454 Oysters and small Wrinckles 1750 HEATH *Acc. Isl Scilly* 46 Of Shell-fish are denominated Shrimps, Limpets, Wrinkles 1795 WOLCOT (P Pindar) *Royal Tour* Proem 24 She swears I'm Rather a wrinkle, limpet, paltry muscle. *a* 1870 J COUCH *Polperro* (1871) 153 A journey to the sea-coast to pick 'wrinkles' 1880-a in Cornwall Glossaries

Wrinkle (rɪ·ŋk'l), *v.* Forms: 5-6 **wrynkle**, 6 **wrynkel, wrynckle**, 6 **wrinkel**(l, -kill, **wrinkyl**, 6–7 **wrincle**, 6–8 **wrinckle**; 6– **wrinkle** (7 **wringkle**). [app. a back-formation from WRINKLED *a.* or WRINKLING *vbl. sb*]

Somner's OE '*wrenchan*, rugare, crispare, to wrinkle' occurs in no known text, and was prob. inferred from *gewrinclod* Kilian's *wrinchelen* 'rugare' is also uncertified and rendered suspicious by his citation of the English word]

1. *intr.* To suffer or undergo contraction or puckering into wrinkles or small folds, to become corrugated. Also with †*together*, *up.*

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* C iij, This crampe wherby the membre is made shorte and great, and wrynkelynge to gether as lether. 1530 PALSGR. 785/2, I wrinkell, as a kercher or a garment dothe, *Je plonne* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* II. (1596) 47 If ye kernel do wrinkle or run together 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 90 [This] Apple is apt to wrinkle and wither 1788 G. PARKER & STALKER *Japanning* 30 Suffer [your print] not to cockle, wrinkle, or rise up in little bladders 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser II I 62 The neckcloth, after four vain attempts, wrinkled round his neck in folds 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. 147 The ice seemed to wrinkle up in obedience to the pressure.

transf 1653 WALTON *Angler* v 127 If he sees the water but wrinkle or move in one of these dead holes. 1864 BUCHANAN *Undertones, Proteus* III, A trackless Ocean wrinkling tempest-wing'd.

b Of persons, the face, etc.: To become creased or puckered; to assume or undergo marking with wrinkles, creases, or lines; to crease.

1530 PALSGR 785/2 Your face begynneth to wrinkell. 1606 MARSTON *Parasit.* II C 3, What are you fleering at? ther's some weakenes in your brother you wrinkle at thus 1684 *Contempl St Man* I IV (1699) 35 If he reach old Age his Face wrinkles 1706 *Lond Gaz.* No 4252/4 When he Smiles both corners of his Mouth wrinkle 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 89 ₱ 5 The finest Skin wrinkles in a few Years. 1819 KEATS *Fall of Hyperion* I 225 This old image here, Whose carved features wrinkled as he fell. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb 378 Its body began to wrinkle and to plump up.

c. To contract *into* smiles, etc., by puckering.

1853 J. B MOZLEY *Lett* (1885) 221 His face wrinkles into countless smiles 1854 R. S SURTEES *Handley Cr.* x, Dolefu!'s face wrinkled into half its usual size with delight.

†2. To move sinuously; to wriggle. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Piscis tortilis*, a fish that writheth and wrinkleth. 1653 [see WRINKLING *ppl a* 3].

3 *trans* To form or cause corrugations, wrinkles, or folds in or on (a surface, etc.), to corrugate Occas in fig context. Also with *over.*

1611 COTGR., *Fronser*, to .wrinkle, crumple, frumple. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng.* Wks 1851 V. 178 Neither do I care to wrincle the smoothness of History with rugged names of places unknown 1766 *Compl Farmer* s v. *Madder*, Too hasty a drying wrinkles and splits the bark. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Young Friend* 38 A beauteous spring scarce wrinkled by the gale! 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 542 The flood of cloud, Which sunrise from its eastern caves Drives, wrinkling into golden waves 1820 — *Prometh Unb* II 1 137 A wind swept forth wrinkling the Earth with frost *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia, Crinkle*, . to wrinkle, twist, plait, or rumple irregularly *a* 1856 T. SEDDON in *Mem & Lett* (1858) 205 A wilderness of mountain tops, in some places wrinkled over with ravines

absol. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II 75 b, This pouldre .draweth together the loosed parte, it dryeth, rueleth, or wrynkeleth.

b To contract or draw (the skin, countenance, etc.) into creases or wrinkles, to pucker, crease. Also *refl.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* (1569) I F iv, That the swelling of their body, might not irrugate and wrinckle their faces. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return Parnass* III III 1324 My master will looke on the title and wrinckle his browe *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 298 He ne're wrinkled his nose 1721 BAILEY, *Frown*, to wrinkle the Forehead 1798 SOUTHEY *Surg JWarning* VI, He wrinkled his black eye-brow 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt* V VII, As if the face of the Sphynx were to wrinkle itself in laughter 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III XV, Wrinkling his face into a very map of curves and corners

fig. and in fig. context 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr* II. II 79 A Grecian Queen, whose youth & freshnesse Wrinkles Apolloes. 1647 T. CALVERT *Heart Salve* To Rdr 3 The other carries with it a decor and beautie that no old age can wrinkle or furrow with uncomelinesse 1667 MILTON *P L* XI. 839 A keen North-winde Wrinkl'd the face of Deluge, as decai'd 1789 BURNEY *Hist Mus* III. 463 What is the secular Music that thirty years have not wrinkled, withered, and rendered superannuated! 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 3) 242 One, Whose heart was wrinkled long before his brow?

absol c 1779 CRABBE *Midnight* 438 The Brow of State, On which Distraction helps the Scythe of Time to wrinkle there.

c With *up.*

? *c* 1590 *Sir T More* III 11 205 For know, .Mirth wrinckls vpp my face. 1700 T BROWN *Amusem. Ser & Com.* 3 Wrinkling up his nostrils. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Horace, Epist* I. v. 33 That no foul Linen wrinkle up the Nose 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. III 38, I fear that wicked laughter round his eye, Which wrinkles up the skin even to the hair. 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* v. II 186 Sad at her mouth a little, with drawn cheeks And eyelids wrinkled up.

d To screw up (the eyes). Also with *up.*

1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* VI, Quilp, wrinkling up his eyes and luring her towards him with his bent forefinger 1901 W R H TROWBRIDGE *Lett to Eliz* X. 43 Blanche wrinkled her eyes at him in the prettiest way.

4. To manifest (something) in or by facial wrinkles. Also *refl*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II XIX, Some ill-favoured cheerefulnesse began to wrincle it selfe in his face 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II XIII, Only crows' feet were wrinkled round them [*sc.* eyes]—marks of black old Time

5. *intr Cant.* (See quot)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict, Wrinkle*, to lie, or utter a falsehood.

Hence **Wri'nkler.** *Cant.* (See quot)

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict, Wrinkler*, a person prone to lying; such a character is called also a *gully*

Wrinkled (rɪ·ŋk'ld), *a* [f. WRINKLE *sb.*1 + -ED2, or in early use representing the rare OE. ppl. form *gewriuclod* winding (of a ditch), serrated . cf. WRINKLE *v.*]

†1. Formed or disposed in convolutions, sinuosities, or windings; twisted, curled, coiled *Obs.*

c 1403 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 84 þe hous, That was forwrynkked [*v.r* so wrynkled] bi craft of Dedalus *c* 1407 — *Reson & Sens.* 3607 The house of Dedalus is so wrynkled to and froo That man not, how he shal goo. 1412–20 — *Chron Troy* II 2512 þe serpent Whiche wrinkled is, as ze may beholde, Vp-on þe zerde [= Mercury's wand] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V X 79 The hous Hait Laborynthus, with mony went and streit, Had wrinkullit wallis *Ibid* VI I 60 Laborinthus, Full of wrinkullit vnreturnable dissait. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 554 The fourth kind of red cole is called, in Englishe Wrinckled or ruffed Cole 1587 MASCALL *Bk Cattell* III. (1596) 283 The wrinckled tailes of hogs.

2. Having, distinguished by, or formed into wrinkles, corrugations, or creases; contracted or puckered into small furrows and ridges, corrugated; also, pleated.

1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 34 Peeke wheate oft tymes is flyntered, that is to saye, small corne wrynkeled and dryed. 1530 PALSGR 785/2 Where have you ben, your kercher is wrinkled 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 32 b, The Apple tree is of wrinckled barck 1612 *Two Noble K* I 1 122 Like wrinckled peobles in a glassie streame 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 160 The wild Irish used to weare 30 or 40 elles [of linen cloth] in a shirt, all gathered and wrinckled. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ₱ 5 Every Ribbon was wrinkled, and every Part of her Garments in Curl 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s v. *Leaf*, So as to give upon the whole [leaf] a wrinkled surface. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 462/2 The smooth and polished enamel [of the tooth] presents a finely wrinkled appearance. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* v 70 Objects. distorted by reaching the eye through wrinkled window-glass 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 8/2 A large, wrinkled lump of chalk.

fig 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* v VII, The wrinckled fortunes of this poore spinster 1643 CARYL *Expos Job* I. 1519 His wealth and honour were extreamly wrinkled

b. *poet.* Formed by, due to, swelling or surging.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII 49 Fresh horror. driven through the wrinkled waves By rising Zephyr. 1626 J LANE *Contin Sqr.'s T.* 193 Now Titan, in th'oriental, wrinckled wave, had filld his lavor.

3. Of persons, the face, etc. Marked with small folds, wrinkles, or furrows; creased, lined, furrowed.

a 1529 SKELTON *Ll. Rummynge* 17 Her face. Woundersly wryncled. 1596 SHAKS. *Mer. & V.* I. i. 27 To mea with ..wrinkled brow An age of poverty. 1616 R. C. *Tim. Whist.* (1872) 12 I am ..era bled, wrinkled, olde 1652 BARNDALE *Nympha Lib.* II. ix. 32 With wrinckled face, thou cry'st out, Vanitie' *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Rem.* (1684) 114 An old wrinkled Baboon 1728 POPE *Iliad* XI. 112 On her wrinkled front .hat steadiest care. 1786 *Bickerst. Vathek* (1883) 53 A wrinkled old eunuch 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi. His large and wrinkled hand. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty*, Character gives sp endour to youth, and awe to wrinkled skin.

transf. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 5 A purpose More grave, and wrinkled, than the aimes Of burning youth 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xxxiii. Old age, with its gray hair, And wrinkled legends of unworthy things. 1817 WORDSW. *Pass of Kirkstone* 17 Wrinkled Egyptian monument; Green moss grown tower.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 9 Grim-visag'd Warre, hath smooth'd his wrinkled Front. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. iii. Dj, Or hes he hid Within the wrinckled bosome of the world? 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 71 Casting off the old and wrincl'd skin of corruption to..wax young again. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 2 The frowns of perverse and wrinckled fortune 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 197 The wrinkled face of antiquity 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 739 The hoary mountains and the wrinkled ocean Seem younger still than he. 1871 E. F. BUER *Ad Fidem* xvi. 351 The fresh present, and wrinkled antiquity

c. Marked or characterized by wrinkles.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 154, I am entred into my wrinkled and withered age. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 69 After our vnbridled youth comes sage and wrinckled yeares. 1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* IV. ii, These two my lord Comedus and Tragedus,..This grave.., That light and quick, with wrinkled laughter painted. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 871 Listen and appear to us.., By hoary Nereus wrincled look. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 74, The lectures of wrinkled wisdom. 1792 BURNS *'In Summer when'* i, A dame in wrinkled eild.

4. *Bot., Anat., Zool.* Marked by rugæ or wrinkles; rugose, corrugated.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1574) 117 Those Nauews be the better, which be long and in a manner wrinckled. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. 167 The heades and the neckes of [peahens]..couered with a wrinckled skinne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 472 The skinne vpon the vpper part of this beast, is all wrinckled 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 267 Their [*sc.* horses'] wrinkled and round nostrills. 1727 BAILEY, *Rugosus*,..(in Botan Writers,) wrinkled. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) II 49 Leaves on leaf-stalks, ..wrinkled and shining. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix 233 Wrinkled tubes of these [annelids]. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 83 The Spoonworm..with a strange scalloped and wrinkled proboscis. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iv. 65 The rugose or wrinkled corals.

b. In specific names (see quots.).

1681 GREW *Museum* I. 127 The Wrinkled-Snail. *Cochlea rugosa.* 1770 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* (1777) IV. 95 Wrinkled V[enus] with thick shells, marked with rugose concentric *striæ.* 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool* I. 33 Wrinkled Baboon, . with..large blood-red wrinkled callosities behind. 1801 PENNANT *Tour* 114 *Salix reticulata*, or Wrinkled Willow. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 28 Wrinkled Tortoise, *Testudo rugosa* .. Tortoise with black wrinkled shell. *c* 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 353 A curious envelope..thrown by a Wrinkled Hornbill (*Anorrhinus corrugatus*).

5. *Comb.*, as *wrinkled-old, -leaved, -visaged.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 133 Were I hard-favour'd, foul, or wrinkled-old. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 195 G[eranium] *Lindum.* Wrinkled-leaved Crane's Bill. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) I. 171 A grey,..wrinkled-visaged figure

Hence **Wri·nkledness.**

1552 HULOET, Wrinckelenesse [*sic*], or ruggednes of the skynne, *scabredo* 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rugosité.* 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Toriness*,. writhenness, wrinkledness 1889 E. W. BENSON in *Life* (1899) II. 262 The Shah has a nearness and wrinkledness of eyes.

Wri·nkled, *ppl. a.* [f. WRINKLE *v.*] Subjected to wrinkling. In quot with *up.*

1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxiii, Putting the mouth of the pipe to his wrinkled-up temples.

Wri·nkleless, *a.* Also 8 wrinkless. [f. WRINKLE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of or free from wrinkles.

1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xliv. 225 The wrinkless, compressed, yet open forehead. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* xxvii. 245 He wore..wrinkleless kids. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* iii, His sallow and almost wrinkleless face.

Wrinkling (ri·ŋklin), *vbl. sb.* [f the stem of OE. *gewrinclod* (see WRINKLED *a.*) + -ING[1]]

†1. A twisting or coiling; a sinuosity. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 9 As laborintus..hab many. wyndynges and wrynkelynges, þat wil nouȝt be vnwarled 1535 *Trevise's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxiii, A good smellynge smoke,. full meuable, and tornynge, and crokyd with many bendynges and wrynklynges.

2. The action of creasing, puckering, or contracting into wrinkles; the fact of becoming corrugated or rivelled.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* Ciij, Retraction and wrynkelynge together of the veynes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad* II 346 A certaine contraction and wrinckling..of the orifice. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 173 The Curtizans make all the forepart of their gownes in like manner open, to avoid wrinckling. 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2) 111/2 The wrinkling of the lower part of the Vagina. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 174 If the Fly had been Dead for some while.. I could have observed none of this Wrinkling. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iii 149 A peculiar wrinkling [of the trousers] from the foot to the knee. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 268 [The] degree of wrinkling of the back of the mesothorax. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 40 Wrinklings of the crust .gave rise at first to baby mountain ranges.

trans. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol* 120 The olive-leaves curl, violets crisp and close Like a nymph's wrinkling at the bath's first splash

attrib. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2822 *Wrinkling-machine*, ..one to wrinkle transversely the upper leathers of boots and shoes

3. *concr.* A series or collection of wrinkles; a puckered surface, formation, etc.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiii. (W. de W.) lviij, Yᵉ fatnes .. stretchyth oute the wrynkelynge of the skynne 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 379 The shrinueled wrinclings yᵗ appeare on women bellies after their deliuerance 1628 FULKINGHAM *Panala Med.* 66 It clenses the Ventricle from ..Crudities sticking to its rugosities and wrinklings 1857 P. P. CARPENTER *Cat. Mazatlan Shells* 225 The first whirl ..is characterized by extremely minute wrinkling over the whole surface, only discernible when quite fresh 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* III. iii. § 6 Such wrinkling of brow and mouth as only an experienced actor can produce

b. *spec* (See quot.)

1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing* 588/1 *Wrinkling*, an uneven surface in a book, caused by not being properly backed or pressed, or occasioned by dampness

Wri·nkling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]]

1. Causing or forming creases or wrinkles.

1602 [? MARSTON] *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 69 The wrinkling print of Time err'd when it seal'd my forehead vp with age 1756 MASON *Odes* 16 To thee, whose..polish'd brow The wrinkling hand of Sorrow spares. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 62 Ye icy Springs, stagnant with wrinkling frost 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* I. i, A wrinkling smile crossed the sexton's brow. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 49 We took thy wrinkling cares For ruffling hopes, and called thee weak.

2. Undergoing marking with, characterized by, wrinkles or creases.

1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 113 Glad Echo. Her wrinkling founts with soft vibration shakes. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 100 This wrinkling brow, Naked and bare of its great diadem. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* 27 The wrinkling stalk of Time. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* IV. 13 Furniture carved just enough to give the notion of wrinkling pleasantry

†3. Wriggling, writhing. *Obs.* [*rare*[—1]

1653 LAUSON *Dennys' Secr. Angling* 21 There be divers wayes to catch the wrinkling Eele

†**Wri·nklingly,** *adv. Obs. rare* [f. as WRINKLING *vbl. sb.* + ING[2] + -LY[2]] In a tortuous or curving manner, sinuously.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. xxx. (MS. Tiberius D. VII) fol. 29 Laborintus ys an hous .wiþ turnynges & wyndynges so dyuerslych & so wrynklynglych [*Rolls ed.* I. 313 wrynkyngliche] ywroȝt [etc.]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* III. 157 In olde women. sometimes,..they [*sc.* breasts] are knit wrink[l]ingly vpward.

Wrinkly (ri·ŋkli), *a.* [f. WRINKLE *sb.* + -Y[1]] Full of, marked with, wrinkles; creased; puckered, crumpled

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. Dd iv b, Him Tryton..blew with whelked shell, Whose wrincky wreathed flue, did fearful shril in seas outyell 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 117 The Fruit being ripe is wrinkly. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xxix, Sour'd by age, .he furls his wrinkly front. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* VII. 46 Foreheads . which are wrinkly, short and shining 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* lxxv, The Captain older and more wrinkly than she expected. 1882 SLADEN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. 197 The whole membrane becomes very thick and wrinkly. *transf.* 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxii, Mrs. Waule giving occasional dry wrinkly indications of crying.

Wrinse, erron. f. RINSE *v.*

1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* I. 63 b, They wash and wrinse themselues very cleane.

Wrisled, obs. f. WRIZZLED *a.*

Wrisoun(e, obs. Sc. ff. ORISON.

Wrist (rist). Forms: *a.* 1– wrist, 5–6 wriste, 4–5 wryste, 5–6 wryst; 4 virste, 5 wirste, 5–6 wyrste, 9 *dial.* wurst. *β.* 4–7 wrest (5 wrost?), 5–6 wreste, 6 wreast (wrast, 8 *dial.* wraste), 9 *Sc.* reist. [OE. *wrist*, = OFris. *wrist, -wirst* (in *hand-, fôt-wirst*), *-werst* (in *fôt-werst*), *-rust* (NFris. *wrast, wrest*), MLG. *wrist* (LG *wrist, wirst, rust*), MDu *wrist*, MHG *rist* m., *riste* f. (G. *rist* m., instep, wrist), ON. *rist* f., instep (Da., Sw. *vrist*, Norw. *vrist, rist*), prob. f. *wrīð-*, weak grade of the stem of *wrīðan* WRITHE *v.*]

1. *Anat.* That part of the human frame between the fore-arm and the metacarpus; the joint by which the hand is united to the fore-arm; the carpus, or radio-carpal joint, of primates.

Cf. *arm-wrist* (ARM *sb.*[1] III), HAND WRIST.

a. ? *a* 940 *Laws Athelstan* in *Liebermann* I. 386/1 Gif hit anfeald tyhtle sy, dufe seo hand æfter þam stane oð þa wriste. *c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 The virste, *la coude de la meun* 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1535 Non oper forme bot a fust fayl-ande þe wryste. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. 2258 He heeld Hand and fyngres aboue the coles brihte, Til the ioyntes fallyng heer & yonder, From the wirste [*v.rr* wrest, wrost, wristis] departid wer assonder *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 534 Wryst, or wyrste of an hande, *fragus* 1530 PALSGR. 290 Wrist of ones hande, *poignet* 1574 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxvii, Cassandra they haled From Pallas house, Her wrists fast bound. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 49 An eare as bigge as the wrist of a mans arme. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. 204 The Doctor fairly twisted his wrists 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 P 3 The fan can play without any force but just of the wrist 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 37 A substance as thick as one's wrist. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 211 The pulse in the wrist was scarcely to be felt 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 433 [Taking] her dear hands . about each little wrist. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 828 The wrist of the orang, gibbon, the tailed apes.

β. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1769 Beues smot is left hande be þe wrest. 14 [see *a*]. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1811) 393 The whiche had theyr ryght handes smyten of by the wrestes. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* K vj, Both his handes cut of by the wreasts. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 354 Fastening Cords to the wrests of mine arme 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 184 The axillary artery passing by the wrest or place of the pulse. 1788 VALLANCEY *Voc. Bargue* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* II. 34 *Wraste*, the wrist.

b. Without article

1686 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 422, 3 Payres of black Buttons for wrist and neck 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvi, I'll bracelet him with iron both on wrist and ankle

c. *transf.* That part of a garment, sleeve, or glove, which covers the wrist.

1828 *Lady's Mag.* Aug. 446/1 The cuffs at the wrists of all gowns 1873 SUSAN COOLIDGE *What Katy did* III. 44 She adjusted her veil and the wrists of her three-buttoned gloves.

2. †a. The joint of the thigh or knee. (Cf. OE. *cnéow-wyrst.*) *Obs.*[—1]

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5850 Men wend his the [= thigh] bane had bryst, He had na harme in bane ne wrist

b. The ankle; the instep. Usu. *wrist of the foot.* Now *dial.*

c 1530 *Hychscorner* (*c* 1550) B ij, *Frewyll.* But can they go no more. *Imag.* O no man, the wrest is twyst so sore. 1547 in Leland *Collectanea* (1774) IV. 321 He.. tyed himselfe a little beneath the Wrist of the Foot. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot* II. 22 Thys vnguent must be applyed vppon the wreste of the handes, the wreste of the foote [etc.] 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* (1620) II. 169 About the Wrists of her Legs she wore two Bracelets 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* (1631) 1005 The *Tarsus* or wrest of the Foot 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 152 The bone of the Foots wrist 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Reist*, the instep. Upp[er] Clydes[dale]. 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 799 *Wrist-o'-the-foot*, the ankle.

3 *Comp. Anat.* A part or joint analogous or answering to the wrist in man. a. The carpus or carpal joint in birds. b. The knee or knee-joint in the fore-legs of animals. c. *Ichth.* (See first quot.)

a. *a* 1843 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 327 The Wrist of Birds consists of but two bones b *a* 1843 *Ibid* 315 The Wrist [in reptiles], *carpus*, consists of numerous small bones 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 211 That [carpal bone] on the radial side of the wrist [in *Crocodilia*] is the largest 1890 MIVART *Dogs, Jackals*, etc. 6 Vertically from the wrist up the front of the [wolf's] leg c. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 308 [In] some spinous fishes the carpal bones are so elongated as to form a sort of arm or wrist, to the extremity of which the pectoral fin is articulated. *Ibid*, Fishes with Wrists to the Pectoral Fins 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 176 The carpal bones of these fins increasing in length from the ulnar to the radial side of the wrist.

4. a. *Mech.* One of the partitions of the bucket of an overshot water-wheel. ? *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII. 903/2 We have heard them named the Start or Shoulder, the Arm, and the Wrest (probably for wrist, on account of a resemblance of the whole line to the human arm) 1829 *Nat. Philos*, *Mechanics* V. 20 (L. U. K.), This bucket is formed of three planes; . BC is called the arm, and CH the wrist

b. A pin or stud, projecting from the side of a wheel, crank, etc., to which a connecting rod is attached, a wrist-pin.

1864 WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1720/1 *Pitman-box*, the stirrup and brasses which embrace the wrist of the driving-wheel 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 229/2 A wrist on a crank wheel

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1863 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* (ed. 2) 450 *Wrist of an anchor*, the continuation of the arm in a square or rounded form towards the palm or fluke.

5. *attrib*, as *wrist connection, end, power*; freq. in sense 'worn about or depending from the wrist', as *wrist-bag, -cord,* †*favour, -iron, -plaster*, etc.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 Jan. 6/5 The sums stolen out of the *'wrist-bag' purses 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2822/2 A pin passing through the axis of a *wrist-connection 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* VIII. 202 A well-known New Zealand weapon is an edged club of bone or stone .Through the neck it has a hole for a *wrist cord. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 521 The *wrist end of the ulna 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* III. 1, A fine *wrist-favour of this gold. 1871 *Archæologia* XLIII. 426 Stone *Wrist guards .. Those [plates] of finely-grained green stone .appear to be intended to be worn on the wrist 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 83 We divides the sets of *wrist-irons 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Eye*, Mix all these together to a Consistence fit for a *Wrist-plaister 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* 165 Every player who has much *wrist-power 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* April 408/1 Big policemen, swinging their clubs by the *wrist-straps

b. In sense 'of or pertaining to a wrist-band or sleeve-cuff', as *wrist-button, -link, -stud.*

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* XXX. 315 His wrist-buttons, his shirt-studs, the camelia in his coat 1859 *Habits of Good Society* III. 142 Elaborate studs and wrist-links, are all abominable 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev.* II. 38 Having buttoned his jewelled wrist-studs in 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2822/2 *Wrist-link*, a link with connected buttons for the wristband or cuff

c. In Cricket, etc., in the sense 'effected or directed by means of wrist-work,' as *wrist hit, -play* (hence *wrist-player, -playing*), *shot, stroke.*

1862 PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 19 Throwing back the bat to the balls..necessitates good wrist-play 1867 *J. Lillywhite's Cricketer's Comp.* 105 A. G. Lee, capital wrist player 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* 42 Players are not equally good both at the forward driving and the wrist-playing games 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work, Maltese Cat*, Hughes made some

sort of quick wrist-stroke [in polo] 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 April 2/2 The cut was not a wrist hit, but a vehement exhibition of energy 1906 *Ibid* 21 March 10/1 A wrist shot that was remarkable

d. Special Combs, as †wrist-bender, a muscle which bends or controls the wrist; wrist-bone, any one of the small bones of the wrist; a carpal bone; wrist clonus *Path*, spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the hand, produced by sudden backward pressure; wrist-drop *Path*, an affection marked by inability to extend the hand and fingers, resulting from paralysis of the forearm extensor muscles; also *attrib.*; wrist-fall, a drooping ruff or band (cf. FALL *sb*.1 23 c) formerly worn about the wrist, wrist-guide (see quots); wrist jerk *Path*, wrist clonus; wrist-pin *Mech*, = WRIST 4 b; also *Comb.*; wrist-plate *Mech*, an oscillating plate bearing one or more crank-pins or wrists on its face (*Cent Dict*); wrist-watch, a small watch worn in a wristlet or strap around the wrist, wrist-work, flexure of the wrist, as in batting

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg Wks* 222 Both the *Carpiflexores*, or *Wrest-benders, arise from the inner processe 1552 HULOET, *Wreast bone of the hand, or arme, *brachiale* 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl Exerc* IX 29 The brawne of the arme must appeare full, shadowed on one side, then shew the wrist bone therof 1825 SCOTT *Talism* II, The wrist-bones peculiarly large and strong. 1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 42 Two little carpal bones, or wrist-bones 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med Sci* VIII 33/2 Odd cases of supernumerary wrist-bones 1888 *Ibid.* VI 771/2 A *wrist clonus may be produced by a forcible hyperextension of the wrist *a* 1841 *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VII. 522 One of these consequences [of the use of lead] is *wrist drop 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 693 The two commonest varieties—the wrist-drop type and the upper arm type 1890 MRS A. E BARR *Friend Olivia* III, The lace *wrist-falls and neck-bands 1861 J S ADAMS *5000 Mus Terms* 108 **Wrist Guide*, that part of Logier's Chiroplast which guides the wrist. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Terms* 90 The wrist-guide, by which the position of the wrist was preserved [in piano-playing] from inclination outwards 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VI 700 The *wrist and elbow jerks. *Ibid* VII. 191. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2822 The *wrist-pin is a truncate, conical, tubular piece attached to the crank-wheel by a bolt *Ibid.*, *Wrist-pin Turner*, a machine for turning wrist-pins or [for] the turning of journals 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabele Campaign* IV, Field-glasses, *wrist-watch, buckles, and buttons should be dulled 1898 RANJITSINHJI *With Stoddart's Team* VII 103 His cutting was hard and full of *wrist work. 1902 *Westm Gaz* 3 June 3/2 There was any amount of wrist-work in his cutting.

Wrist. see WREST *sb.* and *v.*

Wristband (rɪ·stbænd, rɪ·zbănd). [f. WRIST + BAND *sb.*1]

1. The band or part of a sleeve (esp. of a shirt-sleeve) which covers or fastens about the wrist; a cuff or sleeve-band

1571 in Feuillerat *Revels Q Eliz* (1908) 146 Skarfes, ffawchions, buskins, wrestbandes 1622 COTGR., *Poignet de la chemise*, the wrist-band, or gathering at the sleeue-hand, of a shirt. *a* 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, You'l dip your wrist-bands, (For Cuffs y' have none) as comely in the sauce As any Courtier 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II i, With that the Hands to pocket went, Full Wrist-band deep. 1752 BERKELEY *Th Tar-water* Wks 1871 III 500 Unbuttoning the neck and wristbands of his shirt 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXX, Although his coat was short in the sleeves, it disclosed no vestige of a linen wrist-band 1886 *Tip Cat* XVI. 208 He was keenly conscious of his old boots and crumpled wristbands

b A band worn as a protector on the wrist. *rare.*

1882 *Imp Dict*, *Muffettee*, a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies

2 A bracelet or wristlet.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 252 *Armilla*, a bracelet or wrist band 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I 365 A Silver Wrist-band, or Hoop to come about their Arms. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Brachiale* (Lat), a Bracelet, a Wrist-band 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 28 June 5/2 Wrist-bands, which are a revival of the beaded bracelets worn in early Victorian days, have been introduced

b A band for shackling the wrist

1884 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder* 17 The feet and hands [of the patient] are attached by anklets and wristbands 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II. 870 Strait-jackets are a survival of the dark ages, and leather wrist-bands and bandages abrade the skin

3. A bandage for fastening round the wrist, also, a wrist-plaster

1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat. Philos.* I v. 94 The *ligamentum latum*, or wrist-band, that keeps the tendons from inconveniently starting up 1684 — *Porosun Bodies* IV 32 Those [plasters] that Physicians call *Pericarpia*, or Wrist-bands.

Wristed (rɪ·sted), *a* [f as prec. + -ED 2]

1. Having a (specified kind of) wrist.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV 61 White-wristed Juno Being much incensed 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* 53 Strong-wristed players play more back [etc.]. 1905 H G. WELLS *Kipps* II. vii § 4 A thin wristed hand

2. Carried on the wrist

1899 *Daily News* 28 Oct 7/5 A green parrot, 'wristed', like a falcon, but not hooded

Wrister (rɪ·stəɹ). *U.S.* [f. as prec + -ER 1.] A knitted covering for the wrist, a muffetee.

1879 WEBSTER *Suppl* 1883 *Century Mag* Aug 624 A neighbor, come to tea, was crocheting wristers for her grandson

†**Wri·stikin.** ? *nonce-word. Obs.* [f. as prec. · see -KIN.] A muffetee.

1826 CARLYLE *Love Lett* (1909) II 257 She has manufactured two pairs of wristikins 1851 MRS CARLYLE in *Mem* (1903) II 35 A pair of woollen wristikins.

Wrist-joint (rɪ·st,dʒoint) [t. as prec. + JOINT *sb*.] The joint of the wrist; the radio-carpal articulation or joint. a In man.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 47 The obstruction, which perhaps occasioned that swelling in the wrist-joints. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 209 Wrist joint This articulation, is formed by the junction of the hand and fore-arm 1852 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. 1507 The wrist-joint enjoys every [such] variety of motion 1873 T H GREEN *Introd. Pathol* (ed. 2) 54 The extensors of the wrist-joint.

b. In birds

a 1843 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VII. 327/1 The Radio-carpal bone ..forms a cap to the front of the Wrist-joint 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 31 Extension of the hand upon the wrist-joint increases and completes the unfolding of the wing.

Wristle, etc, obs. varr. WRESTLE *v.*

Wristled, obs. f. WRIZZLED *a.*

Wristlet (rɪ·stlet). [f. as prec. + -LET.]

1 a (See quot.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Wristlet*, an elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove. [Hence in some later Dicts.]

b. A bracelet; = WRISTBAND 2.

1851 *Catal. Gt Exhib* 862 Articles for the Modea, Djedda, and Mecca Markets ..Aimlets and wristlets. 1863 SPEKE *Discov Nile* VIII. 203 The king wore, for ornament, neatly-worked wristlets of copper. 1889 *Daily News* 8 June 5/4 The poor little creature had been decorated with a pair of silver wristlets.

c. A handcuff, a wrist-iron.

1881 *Daily Tel* 31 Dec 6/1 Wearing black dresses instead of grey, with leg irons as well as wristlets, to show that they were bad-conduct men. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Feb 7/5 The illegal use of belts, anklets, and wristlets, in restraining violent lunatics

d. A small strap for wearing on the wrist. Also *attrib*

1891 *Times* 16 Oct 4/6 Blue gauntlet gloves, and watch in wristlet 1914 *Ibid* 24 Aug 9/4 Stealing a wristlet watch from a dressing-box at the baths.

2 An ornamental band or covering for the wrist.

1851 *Illustr Lond News* 19 July 86/1 Wrought muslin wristlets about two inches in width. 1861 T B ALDRICH *Pampina* Poems (1875) 90 A siren lithe With wristlets woven of scarlet weeds.

b. A muffetee Cf WRISTBAND 1 b, WRISTER.

1869 *Eng Mechanic* 26 Nov 264/1 Wristlets, muffs, collarettes, in different patterns, are knitted on the LK knitter 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 771/1 Knitted gloves, suspenders, comforters, wristlets.

†**Wri·stling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.*–1 [Of obscure origin.] The action of, or fact of undergoing, curling, coiling, or twisting.

1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 151 The wrystling and turnyng vp of the tayle [L *cauda contorta*], is a signe of a sound Hogge.

Wristy (rɪ·stɪ), *a Cricket.* [f. WRIST + -Y 1] Performed by flexure of the wrist; marked by or clever in wrist-work

1888 *Longm Mag.* May 47 He was a good bat, noted for his 'wristy' play, as some critic termed it 1893 W. L. MURDOCH *Cricket* 54 A quick, wristy throw.

Writ (rɪt), *sb.* Forms: 1– writ (1 *north.* u(u)rit, *pl.* writto, wriot(t)o, 3–4 wriht, 5 wrethe, *Sc* wirt, 6 wret), 3–8 writt (4 weritt), 3–7 writte; 3–7 wryt (5 *Sc* wryte, wyrt), 4–6 wrytt (6 whrytt), 3–7 wrytte. [OE. *writ* (also *gewrit* I-WRIT), = ON. and Icel. *rit* writing (Norw. *rit* drawing), Goth. *writs* pen-stroke, OHG. *rɪ̄z* m., stroke, character (MHG. *rɪ̄z*, G. *ritz* m, *ritze* f), f the weak grade of *wrītan* to WRITE. Cf. HANDWRIT, and WRITE *sb.*1]

1. Something written, penned, or recorded in writing; a writing. Now *rare.*

a 900, *c* 950 [implied in sense 1 c] *a* 1122 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 963, [He] fand þa hidde in þa ealde wealle writes þet Headda abb[od] heafde ær gewriton *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 100 Al ho habbeð in hore write þet we misduden here *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 þis writte wit fele was red and sene, Bot fa it wist quat it wald mene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2486 þis writ shal henge bi him þare. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 Sir haf here þis writ, & schewe him alle newe 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. 3290 Ful oft sythe þe writ he dide rede. 1488–92 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot* I 87 There was a writ fund, sayand: In hac boxa [etc.] 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 151 b, He couered his mynde craftely, that his writte myght haue some shewe. 1586 WHITNEY *Emblemes* 143 Th' Emperor tooke his penne, for to confirme the cause But all in vayne he rente the writte in twaine 1762 LD TALBOT in *Walkes' Lett.* (1769) I. 10 A person who hath been the object of the writ of any paper. 1891 WALSHAM HOW in *Life* (1898) 323 You have a writ given you, which is like a small cake. 1905 *Westm Gaz* 7 Oct 4/2 The writs of the insane are generally distinguished by great length.

transf c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1974 Đo iacob sa3 dat sori writ [*sc* the bloody coat], He gret

†b. A written work, a book; also *pl*, the writings or works of an author or authors. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 425 Þæs þe us leorneras wordum secgaþ, & writu cyþaþ. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 He wisseð ðes mannes þonc, ðurh halize writes *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 And tat schal forðre i þis writ beon openliche ischeawet. *Ibid.* 39 Herene his read, þat he i þe frumðe of þis writ readde *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 9655 Her after sone in þis write, Whi he it dede, ze schul it wite *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 608 He wald-eyed was, as þe writt schewys *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 63 Woo to hem þat .. writun writtis of vnritfulnes. 1456 HAYE *Law Arms* (S T.S) 15 Sanct Paule in his wryttis, sayand [etc.]. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w Dunbar* 258 How thy forbearis come the writ makis me war. 1590 GREENE *Mourn Garment* (1616) C 3 b, The Authors in their writtes plaine discusse, Fairer was not Tyturus 1646 R BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Epist, In the following writ I point at the danger 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I 665 Let Israels foes .rashly judge his Writ Apocryphal 1687 — *Hind & P* III. 2 Much malice Perhaps may censure this mysterious writ.

c *spec* Sacred writings collectively, the Bible or holy Scriptures, = SCRIPTURE *sb.* 1; †a single passage in these. Freq without article (cf. 2), in *Holy* or *Sacred Writ.* † Also *pl*

a 900 *Rituale Eccl Dunelm* (Surtees) 79 Cwoeð forðon ðio writ, eghwoelc se ðe gilefeð on hine ne bið sceomiende *c* 900– [see HOLY WRIT] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. XXVI 54 Ah hnu forðon biðð gefylled wuriotto? *Ibid* Mark XII 10 Ne writ ðius leornada gie. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 67 Þenc ðat ðe writt seið þat æure bie ðe mildce ouer ðe rihte dome *c* 1410 *Lantern of Light* 132 Alle þoo þat trowen þat helþe may cum of vsing Goddis word þat we clepen writtes? *c* 1490 in *Asloan MS* (S T S) I 57 He vsit euer mercy and euer will ffor the writ sayis In eternum [etc.] 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, I III 61 His Weapons [are] holy Sawes of sacred Writ. 1685 WALLER *Div Love* I 44 Sacred Writ our reason does exceed 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East* II i 60 Cæsarea ..is remarkable in sacred writ upon several accounts

transf 1608 SHAKS. *Per* II Prol 12 At Tarsus, where each man Thinks all is writ he speken can.

†d. A written communication, a missive, letter

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 7 Sainte powel wrot þo a writ and sende hit synfulle men. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 407 He sende iseelede writes to alle þe icudde clerkes. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 930 (Camb. MS.), A writ he dude deuise; A þulf hit dude write 13 *K. Alis* 4502 (Laud MS.), He sent to Alisaunder a wrytt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1774 Delyuenep me þe wryt, þat Charles sente to sir Balanne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III 425 The knycht Schew him the wryt lord Persie had him sent 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A.* II. iii 264 All too late I bring this fatall writ 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag* III ii 26 A letter written to Hieronimo .'For want of incke receiue this bloudie writ'.

2. a. Without article (cf. 1 c). That which is written, written record

c 1205 LAY 25005 Nu ze habbeoð iherd .wulc word heo sendeð us heie into vre londe mid write [*c* 1275 writ] & mid worde 13 *K Alis* 7137 (Laud MS.), Þe kynge tolde hem by wiyit his damage *c* 1375 in *Anglia* I 315/307 Jut after he [=Adam] gat pretty sones mo, Þus in writ fynde y *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 24 As I in writt fynd 1622 J MAYER *Treas Eccles Expos* 266 Barnabas cured the sick with the touch of euangelicall writ 1671 MILTON *P R.* III 184 If of my raign Prophetic Writ hath told That it shall never end 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 247 He .Of ancient writ unlocks the learned store *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *View Covt Grace* (1734) 266 A Will declared, testified, and signified by Word or Writ. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* IV, The mere human surmises and doubts which clash with Homeric writ!

†b = WRITING *vbl. sb* 9. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 þis writte [on a marble stone] wit fele was red and sene 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1136 He bad bulden of marbre A pler ; & þat þei wrouhten a wrytte. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 534/1 Wrytte, vpone a grave stone, *epitaphium*. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 395 Reid the writ of thar werk, to 3our witness. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. XXXIX, This found he grauen in the tender rinde; he mused on this vncouth writ 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Trs Faith* 203 There is writ remaining after sin is acted...Writ written with a pen of iron, and diamond

c. Written command, order, or authority.

In later use generalized from the senses under 3

a 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 360 3if hit ne be pley of lond by wiyt *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fox, Wolf, & Husb* 48 Haif 3e writ or witnes for to schaw? *c* 1520 *Vox populi* 328 in Hazl *E P. P.* III 279 Lysens to compownde By fyne or wrytte of post. 1538 STARKEY *England* I IV. 117 Touchyng appellatyonys in causys and remouyng by wrytt 1705 *Lond Gaz* No 4103/3 Her Majesty hath been. pleased, by Writ, to Call [him] to the House of Lords 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 148 The convention in 1688 did not assemble without writ. 1808 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II 1020 [When] the proceedings .have been instituted in the county court by plaint, and not by writ.

3. A formal writing or paper of any kind; a legal document or instrument. (Passing into next)

a 1122 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS.) an 963, Hu se papa Agatho hit feostnode mid his write *a* 1200 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV 203 Ich mid ðusen write ȝelde and ȝeue ðen broðren on Chertseye ðo x hyden lond 1258 HEN III *Proclamation*, We senden ȝew þis writ open, iseined wiþ vre seel. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 136 He sende writes sone on on After his erles 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A II. 49 Alle to witnesse wel what þe writ wolde, In what manere that Meede in marriage was i-feffed 1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 257/1 Writtes executories under the Kynges grete Seale 1467 *Mann & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 402 [Paid] for a nother wrytte uppon the patent of lyvelode, 13 s 111 d 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I 91 [He] was made a baron by the Kinges wryt. 1562–3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 231 That he may haif inspectioun of the saidis writtis producit 1601 WEEVER *Mirr Mart* D vj, The Bishop Caus'd writs be set on Rochesters great Church commaunding me remember To appeare 1672 *Sc Acts* (1820) VIII 87 The Writers to the signet are heirby discharged, to forme or write writts of any kind, unles [etc.] 1729 T. INNES *Crit Ess* Pref. (1879) 12 A writ under his great seal 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk* 239 Witnessing the King's writ for that purpose 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* IV 48 Lawful King, Whose writ will run thro' all the range of life

b. *Law* A written command, precept, or formal order issued by a court in the name of the sovereign, state, or other competent legal authority, directing or enjoining the person or persons to whom it is addressed to do or refrain from doing some act specified therein.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 þe wryt þat me pledeth in þe Litee, by fore Justyces. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 206 [To] come fully to the stre. gthe of the courte for the kynges b.eef or writte. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1516) 331 A wryt was directed vnto the Mayre and Aldermen, chargynge theym that [etc.]. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* III i. 29 Bring them away to execution: The writ is come aboue two houres s.nce. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* V iii. 2104 To be briefe Academico, writts are out for me, to apprehend me. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps* LXXIII. 4 There are no writts signed for their execution. 1727 PRIOR *Dove* xviii, This cruel Writ, wherein you stand indicted. 1820 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* ed. 2) II 779 After possession has been given under the writ. 1874 LL.W. P LENNOX *Recoll.* I 212 A brother of an M P, finding s.mi.ry writs out against him.

c. With *of* (the specific designation).

Writ of a.d, certiorari, cessavit, d.stringas, ease, elegit, entry, error, e.e. u.ion, formedon, habeas corpus, injunction, inquiry, mandamus, misnomer, mesne, mixt d'ancestor, non est inventus, prit.ege, prohibition, ravishment, rebellion, right, summons, venire facias, waste, etc : see these words.

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 Yif he is y-pleted by wryt of plee of londe. 1481 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) II 134 My wrethe of subpena. 1568–9 in Bolton *Stat Irel.* (1621) 325 Any writt of dower 1643 CARYL *Expos. Job* I. 967 A writ or patent of protection. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s.v., Writ of Assistance, of Privelege, .of Rebellion. 1833 *Act* 3–4 *Will. IV*, c. 27 § 36 [lists many writs thereby abolished]. 1865 *Act* 28 & 29 *Vict* c 104 § 47 A Writ of Dem clansit extremum may be issued.

d. *spec* A document issued by the crown conveying a summons to a spiritual or temporal lord to attend Parliament, or directing a sheriff to hold an election of a member or members of Parliament.

c 1400 *Contin. Brut* 324 To þe parlement was sompned by wryt . iiij bissbopes & iiij abbotes. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 335 He was elect Abbot . after the seid Parlement somond, and hadde never Writte of Parlement. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 147 The whyrit for reoynyng ye Parliament. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 636 Then was Edward Nevill by the King's Writ called unto the Parliament. 1689 PEYNNE (*title*), A Brief Register, Kalendar, and Survey of the several Kinds and Forms of Parliamentary Writs. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Sept. 1688, Writs were issued in order to a Parliament. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict* s.v. *Parliament*, Among the Parliament Writs 14 Eliz. 1761 HUME *Hist Eng.* III. lx. 292 They issued some writs for new elections. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) II. 117 In 1264 [the Earl of Leicester] set the first example of issuing writs to cities and boroughs. 1888 J. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 697/1 The writ is to be returned by the returning officer..with the name of the member elected endorsed on the writ.

†4. = WRITING *vbl sb.* 5. Freq. *in writ.* *Obs.* (latterly *Sc.*).

c 1160 *Ælfric's Hom.* (MS. Bodl. 343) fol. 63 b, Felæ wuadræ þe we her nyllæð on write setten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þet rihte ilene setten þe twelne apostles on write. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3282 He badd settenn upp o writt All mannkinn, forr to lokenn [etc.]. *a* 1300 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Slein he was..Þat þis lore put in writte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 23 To put in wryt a suthfast story. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* VII. 106 Loke ye do it well in wrytt 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 14 When in writ I do theirof reherse. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 446 The Bishop of Rosse his memorialls, left in writt. 1684 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1694) 212 A Testament .does require to be in Writ.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *writ-charter*; *writ-proof* adj., *-reader*, *-reading*; †writ-rune, a written character; hence in *pl.*, a document or letter.

c 1205 LAY. 5750 Þa com þer a mon irnen..þe brohte writ-runen. 1781 *Reading not preaching* II. 5 To apply this to our writ-reading clergy *Ibid.* 7 All that writ-readers can read. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* LXXVIII, Our family have been writ-proof for centuries. 1906 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 506 The writ-charter addressed to the shire-moot.

Writ, dial. variant of WART *sb.*

Writ (rit), *v. Anglo-Irish.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To serve (a person) with a writ or summons. Also *refl.*

1888 *Pall Mall G* 14 Nov 8/1 Pat Horty [interjected] . 'I was writted myself, and sold out'. 1894 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Real Charlotte* XXVIII, Why don't ye writ her for the money?

Writabi·lity. *rare.* [Cf. next and ABILITY.] Capability, readiness, or disposition to write.

1770 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Lady Ossory* 15 Sept., Having recovered my write-ability enough to thank your ladyship for your kind intentions. 1788 — *Let. to Mrs H. More* 22 Sept., My writability in pressing my letters on you.

Writable (rai·tăb'l), *a.* [f. WRITE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That may be written; capable of being reduced to or set down in writing.

1782 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Oct., The talk was by no means writable, but very pleasant. 1799 COLERIDGE in Sandford *T. Poole* (1888) I 300, I go to the famous Harz Mountains to see the mines...On my return I will write you all that is writable. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III ii. 97 All written or writable law respecting the arts is for the childish and ignorant.

2. Suitable for writing with.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. Horne* (1877) I. 267, I am turning this pen round and round to find a writable side to it.

†**Writa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [Irreg. f. as prec. + -ATION.] Poor or insipid writing.

1778 Miss CARTER *Lett to Mrs. Montagu* (1817) III. 95 What writing, as somebody used to say, what writation it all is! 1787 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 174 Nine-tenths of it is bad writation about the origin of society.

Writative (rai·tătiv), *a.* [f. as prec + -ATIVE.]

1. Disposed to write; given or addicted to writing. Now *rare.*

1736 POPE *Let. to Swift* 17 Aug., Increase of years makes men more talkative but less writative. 1755 CHESTERF *Let* 19 Dec., Deaf people are commonly as frivolously writative 1930 *Nat. Rev.* 17 Jan 55 Our 'writative' contemporaries.

2. Marked by inclination or addiction to writing

1746 BURKE in *Leadbeater Papers* (1862) II 72, I always distinguish between a man's talkative and writative character. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 102, I was in a fine writative vein.

Write (rəit), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5–7 wryte (5 vryte, 6 *Sc.* vryit, wryt), 4 wrigt, 5 wryȝt, 6 *north* wrighte; *Sc.* 6–7 wreit (6 vr-, ur-), 7 wreitte, 6–9 wreat, 7 wreatt, wrait, 9 wraet, vreet [var. of WRIT *sb.* after WRITE *v.*, or directly f. the latter.

Examples earlier than the 16th century are prob mere graphic variants of *writ* (as sometimes shown by the rime), but may have helped to introduce the new form.]

†1. That which is written; a written record or work; a writ, writing, letter, document, etc. *Obs.*

Latterly, and from *c* 1465 to *c* 1630 chiefly, *Sc.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8495 (Fairf.), Þis write wiþ many was rede and sene. 14 *Sir Beues* (C) 1260 Forþe he goth with þat wryte 1456 *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 214/2 Made the day of this present write be us and our counsale. 1500 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitl. Cl.) I 52 We haiff subscriwit þis wryte wyth our handes. 1566 STAPLETON *Ref. Untr Jewel* IV. 32 The.. Legat brought forth a write from Zosimus. 1568 T HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 114 Thes my trifliyng toyes, and far vnconning writes. 1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. ii, Let's read these writes. What's here? complaints against my worthy brothers. 1678 SIR G MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* (1699) 261 A Write that is null. 1705 DALRYMPLE *Coll. Sc Hist.* 267, I have neither seen Writes nor Chartularies, only a Copy of the Charter. 1762 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 98 His own proper writes and evidents.

†2. a. *Holy* (or *the*) *Write*, = WRIT *sb.* 1 c.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4845 Holy wryte swyche men holdes As wylde wulues brekyng foldes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* v. (*John*) 184 Þe fyrste skil, he tuk vt of haly vryte [*rime* it]. 14 . *Arth. & Merl.* 686 (Douce MS.), Þus holy wryȝt wetnessyþ hyt. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas & Pain* 537 Holy wryteteacheth you so. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 113 Thow. hes promittit in the write..Of all thair Sin to mak thame quyte.

†b. Written record; writing; = WRIT *sb.* 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs*

1483 in *Acts Lords of Council* (1918) II p CXXVII, Ane act of the Lordis. gevin thairupon be .actentik write and document. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5319 He hes red, in Hebrew wryte, Off fyftene signis. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 No man for despite, By worde or by write His felowe to twite *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S.T S) I 366 Of the quhilk .the nobillis..hard tell alsweill be wreit as be toung. *c* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Wks* (S.T S) II. 238 The monuments of wryte of the greatest antiquitie. 1681 STAIR *Instit* I 345 Private Ways are Constitute. by going and coming that way uninterrupted fourty years without Write, or any other Right. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl., Write*, writing, as contrasted with verbal communication

†3. *Law.* = WRIT *sb.* 3 b, c. *Obs*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 Wrytes of newe disseysyne, ..And wrigt of ryȝt of dowarye. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 212 Ye must have a meen be sum wryte of trespas for them 1489–90 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 92 Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of dedimus. 1516 in *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 2 By wright of entre. 1538 STARKEY *England* I iv. 117 He wyl by wryte remoue hys cause to the court at Westmynstur. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 249 A Baylife serued with one wryte an whole score or tweyne.

4. *Sc.* = WRIT *sb.* 4. Only in phr. *in write.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) III. 127 The king .All his desyr in wryte syne to him send. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II*, 47 The summonds..sall be put in write *a* 1643 LD. NAPIER *Mem.* (1793) 49 To set downe there .informations in wreat under there hand. 1727 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 270 They behoved to set them [*sc* answers] down in write.

5. a *Sc.* Handwriting; manner or style of calligraphy.

Hand of write: see HAND *sb* 16 b.

a 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 He causit wryt a copie in guid wrait. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws Scot* II 525 One mans write will differ from it self at several occasions 1824 *Galt's New Brit. Theatre* I 351 Whose write is it? not Henry's, sure, no—yes! 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v., *Sma' write*, small text; *Grit, Big*, or *Muckle write*, round text. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr Duguid* 190 My write being noo very crabbit.

b *Write-of-hand*, the art or method of writing. *dial.*

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xliii, A could wish as a'd learned write-of-hand,. for a've that for to tell Christopher as might set his mind at ease.

Write (rəit), *sb.*[2] [f. the vb.]

1. *Write-off* †a. A printed form with blanks for filling in with writing. *Obs*

1752 BRAWER *Lex Merc. Redv* 363 No Money will be paid .without such a Draught, or what is called, a Write off. 1826 in P. Auber *Analysis, Suppl* (1828) 56 For every sum drawn out of the Bank of England, a write-off, or draft, shall be signed

b. A cancellation in or by writing.

1905 *Daily Chron* 22 July 2/6 The write-off in respect of the short weight was inevitable

2. *Write-up*, a written account or description commending or praising a person or thing. Orig. (and chiefly) *U S*

1887 *Aberdeen* (Dakota) *Republican* 31 Dec 2/2 The LaMoure Progress. has an elaborate write-up of its city and county. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 22 What 'write-ups' they gave me, to be sure!

Write, obs. var. WRIGHT *sb.*[1]

Write (rəit), *v.* Forms. (see below). [OE. *writan*, = OFris *writa* to score, write (Fris. *wrete* to wear by rubbing, etc.), OS *wrītan* to cut, write (MLG. *writen*), OHG. *rīzan* to tear, draw (MHG. *rīzen*, G. *reissen*), ON. *rita* to score, write (Norw. *rita*, *vrita*, Sw *rita* to draw), cf. ON. and Icel. *rita* (wk v.), to write. The relationship of the stem *wrīt-* to Du. and LG. forms without *w* (MDu. and MLG. *rīten*, etc) is doubtful]

A Illustration of Forms.

1 *Inf* (and *Pres stem*). a. 1–2 writan, 2–4 (6 *arch*) writen (3 *Orm.* writenn, wrifftenn), 4 wryten, 5 -yn, writon; 4– write (5 wrijte, 9 *dial.* wroite), 4–6 wryte (5 wreyte, whryte, wryth(e, 9 *north. dial.* wreyt), 5 wrytt(e, 5–7 wryt, 6 vryt; 5 wrighte, 6–7 wright, 6 *Sc.* vriht, 5 wrygth, wryȝt(e, 5–6 wryght, 6 wryghte. β. 4–5, *Sc.* 6 writte, 5–6 *Sc*, 8 writt, 4, *Sc.* 5–7 writ, *Sc.* 5–7 vrit. γ. 5–7, 9 *Sc.* wret (7 *Sc.* vret), 6 wrett, wrete, *Sc.* wreit, ureit, 7–9 wreat (9 vreet, wireete). δ *Sc.* 6 wraite, 9 vrait.

a. 831 in *O. E Texts* 445 Þis mid episcopus rodetacne [ic] festnie & write. 838 *Ibid* 447 Ic abba ȝeroefa cyðe & writan hate hu min willa is. *c* 1100 *O E Chron.* (MS F.) an. 40, Matheus agan his godspell to writen 13 *Cursor M.* 648 [None] mai write þe mikel ioy. 14 *Chaucer's Anel & Arc.* 209 (Harl MS.), Sheo gane hit wreyte *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 534 Wrytyn, *scribo* 1449 *Paston Lett* I 87 [He.prayeth] me to wrythe to 30w ?*a* 1450 tr *Higden* V. 359 Orator did wrȝte the Actes of thapostles 1480 in *Cely Papers* (Camden) 52 As of any tydynges her y con none wrytt yow as ȝett 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 23 In my honour sum thing thow go wryt [*rime* delyt]. 1589 PEELE *Eglogue* B j b, To writen sike praise ?1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* XVI 3 My barren muse. to wryt for bears. 1673 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist Soc.* July (1914) 98 Thou should wright to her 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* XV, Summun I reckons 'ull 'a to wroite

β 13 *Cursor M.* 5323 Þe king þan did his lettres writte [*rime* lite] *Ibid* 9898 Fairer , þan ani clerc mai writ wit inc 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* CLXXXII, Quhat nedis me To writt all this? 1533 GAU *Richt Way* 25 Al the buikis quhilk .oders cane writ *a* 1700 in *Cath Rec. Soc. Publ* IX 365 To writt her life 1704 ATHOLL in *Seafield's Lett* (1915) 137, I did myself the honour to writte . last week

γ 1477 in *Makculloch MS.* (S T S) 28 *Sarffo*,..to wiet 1536 BOORDE in *Introd.*, etc (1870) 52 To wrett att theyr request. *a* 1547 in *Anglia* XII 260 Off hur goodnese then wolde I wrete. 1573 TYRIE in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 11, I haif thocht. to wreit this writting amanges the rest 1603 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App I 31 The man that teichis me to vret. 1640 SIR W MURE *Counter-Buff* 52 A schollar . A pasquill did against his Countrey wreat 1699 *Seafield's Lett.* (1912) 256, I have .htell to wret 1705 *Ibid* (1915) 46 He layes it on me to wreat 1859 E B RAMSAY *Remin* v. (ed 5) 99 To write , in old-fashioned Scotch pronunciation . [is] to wireete 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlix, Ye'll jist vreet aff at ance 1914 ANGUS *Shetland Gloss* 158 *Wret*, to write; *p t* and *pa p* wret

δ 1564 Q. MARY in *Reg Privy Council Scot* XIV. 201 We ar movit . to wrait this present unto you 1580 HAY in *Cath Tractates* (S T S) 68 That quhilk I hone Calum wraites in the fourt buik. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh Gloss.* 204 *Vrait*, to write.

b *3rd pers sing* 1–4 writ, 3 wryt

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 2 Mycel ysel deð se ðe leas writ *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 21 Þe deofel writ heo [*sc.* a sin] in his tables. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 245 The Philosophre Writ and conseileth to a king.

2. *Pa. t* a. *Sing.* (latterly also *pl*). a. 1–6, 9 *north. dial* wrat (3 *pl.* wratenn, 5 whrat, *Sc.* vrat, wart), 4, 6 wratte, 2, 4– wrate, 5 wraite, *Sc.* 5–7 wrait, 5 wrayt(e, 6 wraitt, vrait, 9 *dial.* wraat, wreat.

Since *c* 1300 chiefly *north* and *Sc.*, but also in southern use *c* 1540–*c* 1620

743–5 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 42 Wilfrið bisceop he hit wrat. *c* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 235 God þas laȝe. wrate his him self *c* 1200 [see B 4 b] 13 *Cursor M.* 21243 Þe godspel in itali he wratte [*Fairf.* wrate, *rime* smate] *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 1470 (Fairf.), Ennoc wrate [*Gött.* wiat]sum bokis wiþ his hande. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* VII 1854 Þis Alexander. Wart [*v r* wrait] til Schir Mathow 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 76 The clawys that ȝe whrat of Laysetter 1585 WHITNEY *Choice Embl.* (1586) *4 b, Seneca wratte lamentable Tragedies *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1922) 25 Upon a roote of the tree she wrat this couplet 1620 T. PEYTON *Glasse Time* I 51 That sweete Disciple which the Gospell wrate. 1708 FALCONER in Hearne *Collect* (O H S) II 130, I wrate once and again 1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* 124 *Wraat*, wrote 1828– in Yorks and Linc. glossaries (*wrate*). 1894 HESLOP *Northumbld Gloss.* 799 He wrat him a letter

β. 3–8 wrot, 5–6 wrotte, wrott; 4 wrote, 5 *pl* wroten, 6 wroate (wroght); 4–5 wroot, 6 wroott, wrout(e.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 17 Elch of hem wrot [= *Lamb Hom* 75 wrat]his uers 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 9281 A fende. wrote alle þat euer þey spake 13 *K Alis* 4778 (Laud MS.), He .wroot Alle þise wondres 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XIX. 478, I wrote [*v r* wroot, wrouȝte, wroȝt] as me mette. *c* 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* Acts XV 23 The apostlis wroten greting ?1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 202 A letter from you wherin ȝe wrotte for your mone 1513 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II. I 212 A letter the Swyssers wrootte unto me. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 223, I wroute a verse ?*c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser III III. 189 Sythe I last wroght to you 1557 in Foxe *A & M.* (1576) 1892/1 Whether thou wrotest it not. 1590 TARLTON *News Purgat* A 2 Virgill after he wrot his *Aeneidos*, wrote his *Culex*. 1709 STRYPE *Ann Ref* I. 246 He wrot to Cecil to release him.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. 299 A Letter which thou wrotest

γ. 5–9 (now *dial.*) writ (6 *Sc.* vrit), 5–7 writt, (7 ritt), 6–7 writte; 5 wryt, 6 wrytte.

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6585 There as he writ of these worchynges 1479 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 15 Ze wryt to me a clawys in your letter. 1539 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II II 152 Yowr Kyng wrytte agaynste Lwthher 1561 T HOBY tr. *Castiglione* II (1900) 144 A letter which [she] writt unto her lover 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 226 They writ to all their brethren. 1648–63 [see B. 22 b] 1666 in *11th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V. 14, I ritt wonce to you. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog* (Camden) 9 My Lord H writt to my mother. *a* 1774 GOLDSM tr *Scarron's Com Romance* (1775) I 313, I writ to her, she received my letter 1788 *Irisher* No. 12. 156 Authors (who writ in the Latin tongue) 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. 1, He writ back a letter.

δ. 5–7 write.

c 1454 PECOCK *Folewer* 7 Þe book which y write in englisch 1582 R ROBINSON tr *Leland's Assertion* III 5 That Iohn which concerning Arthure write the golden historie. *a* 1700 [see B 16]

ε *Sc* 6–7 wreit (vreit), 7 wreitt, wreat, 6 wrett, 6, 9 wret.

1549 *Compl Scot* 116 Also he vreit ane lettir *c* 1560 [see B 7 b] *a* 1568 *Henryson's Sum Practysis* 9 (Bann MS), The quhilk ȝe nocht vnderstude, Bot wrett on as ȝe culd. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (T) 645 Witness sum vers he wreit [*Harl MS* wieat] *a* 1600 — *Poems* (1910) 240 Sant peter wrett ane vþair quhair. 1652 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I 45, I wreitt lykewayes to my sone in law to assist him. 1914 [see A 1 γ].

b. *Pl.* α 1 writon, 3–5 writen (3 *Orm.* -enn), 4–5 wryten, 5 writun, wrytyn (9 *dial* rit'n); 4 write, 5 whryte, *Sc.* wryt.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XVIII § 3 Eac þa ðe hi ymb writon. *a* 1200 *Vices & V* 27 Þat ðe ure hali faderes writen 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 85 Yit of that Calistre And Aristotle whylom write To Alisandre, thou schalt wite *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Gilbert* 95 þei mor-ouyr wrytyn and sent on-to þe Pope, compleynyng 14 *Wycliffite Bible* Acts xv. 23 The apostlis .wroten [*v rr.* wryten, writen, writun] to hem greting 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 55 ȝe whryte to howr father that [etc]. 1887 *S Chesh. Gloss* 86 Wey rit n, .Yai rit n, .Dhai rit n

β. 1 wreotan, -on, 4–5 wreten, wrete.

852 in Birch *Cartul* II 58 Her sindan ða naman ðere monna þe þis wreotan & festnedan. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* (1890) 346 Þætte seolfan þa his lareowas æt his muðe wreoton 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 24 Þe gentil genosophistiens To þe emperour alixandre here answerus wreten 1387 TREVISA *Higden* V 147 Athanasius and oþer bisshoppes . wrete for seventy chapitres. *c* 1440 *Wycliffite Bible* Acts xv 23 (MS Bodl 277), þe apostlis wreten bi þe hondis of hem greetyng 1449 *Paston Lett* I 76 Your eronds that ye wrete to me fore

c. *Weak forms.* 5 wrytted, *pl* writide(n.

c 1420 *Wycliffite Bible* 1 Esdr IV. 6 Thei writiden accusing aȝens the dwellers *Ibid* 8 [They] writen [*v r* writede] oon epistil 1449 *Paston Lett* I. 88 My cosyn Cler wrytted to me that sche spake with Schrowpe

3 *Pa. pple* a. α. (*a*) 1 ȝewriten, 2–3 ȝewriten, 3–5 i-, 4–5 ywriten, 4 ywriton, -ein, 3–4 i-, 5 ywryten, 5–6 -yn (*b*) 1–7 writen (1 uuriten, 3 *Orm.* writenn, 5–6 wirten, 5 -in), 4–5 writene, 4–5, *Sc.* 6 -in, 5 -yn, -on, -un, 6 *Sc.* vritzn(e; 4–6 wryten, 4–5 -yn (wyrtyn, 5 *Sc.* vyrtyn), 5 -un, -on, -ine, *Sc.* vrytin; 6 wryghten, 6–7 wrighten.

(*a*) *c* 880 in *O E Texts* 452 Ond sio ðis lond gewiten & unbefilten [etc] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 11 [It] wes iwriten inne þa table *Ibid*, Nu weren þas þreo laȝe ȝe-writen 13 . *K Alis* 4042 Hit is y-writein 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. 1 174 Wordes i-writen in þe Ewangelye. ?*c* 1530 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. III II 221 Y wrytyn at Godolphyn.

(*b*) *Beowulf* 1688 On ðæm wæs or writen fyrn-ȝewinnes. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 224 A boken hit [is] writen þer me mei hit reden *a* 1400 in *Relig Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 157 Tyl a lettre of loue me lede, þat was wyrtyn on a wall *a* 1447 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. I 8 Wrytyn the xij day of Marche. 1517 *Lincoln Wills* (Linc Rec Soc.) V 75 The last will . wirten the day a bovesaid. 1552 *Office of Augm., Misc Bk XLV*, No 147 The daye. aboue wryghten. 1693 *Seafield's Lett* (1912) 127 This is wryten in my bed 1703 *Ibid.* (1915) 8, I have writen to the Earle.

β. 4–5 iwritten, 5 ywrytten, 6 ywritten; 4– written (5–6 writtyn, 5–6, *Sc.* 7 -in, 7 writt'n), 4–6 wrytten, 5 wrytyn (whrytyn), 5–6 -yne, 9 *Sc.* vrutten.

13 . *Cursor M* 6995 In his time war þe fabu[l]s written. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VIII 41 As it is i-written in his lyf *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* II 225 As in þe Bibil wryttyn [*v.r.* writtin] is 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 78, I have whrytyn to yow dyvarys lettyrs 1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul* 721 Ywritten haue I red There is no better way to fishe 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 71 Things not before discourst or writt'n of 1871 W ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlviii, [How] hisna he vrutten to you?

γ. 4–5 iwreten, 5 -yn, ywreten; 4–7 wreten, 4–6 -yn, 5–6 -in, 5 -yne, -on, *Sc.* 6–7 wreittin (6 vreittin), 7 wreaten, 6 wraitten

1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII 79 As here is wreten in lettres. *Ibid.* 441 Emerus had i-wreten and descryved Anselms lyf. 14 *Chaucer's Sec Nun's T.* 91 (Lansd. MS), Euery where þis wordes al wi'golde wreten [*Camb. MS* i-wretyn] were 1476 in *Cely Papers* (Camden) 4 That Thomas Kesten hat ywreten unto me 1534 CROMWELL in *Lyfe & Lett.* (1902) I 385 Wretyn at my house 1581 *Excheq. Rolls Scotl.* XXI 421 The landis aboune wreittin. 1664 J. CARSTAIRS *Lett* (1846) 109, I have wreaten ane other lyne to the Lord Chancellor. 1685 *Seafield's Lett.* (1912) 10, I would have wreten to you. 1693 *Ibid.* 109 [A letter] wreitten to him

δ. 5, *Sc* 6 wrettyn, 6 wretten (-on, *Sc.* -in)

1445 *Paston Lett.* I 59 Wrettyn in haste, at Norwich *a* 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* CXVI 407 Letters wretten on the pament *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) II 50 This letter [was] wrettin be thir thrie forsaid personis in all heist.

ε. 7 *Sc.* wraitten.

a 1614 J MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 367, I have wraitten a special treatise thairof.

b *a.* 3–5 i-, ywrite, ywryte; 3–7, *Sc.* 8 write (7 wright), 4–6 wryte.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom* 241 Hit is iwrite Nemo [etc.] *c* 1200, etc [see YWRIT *þa þþle*] *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 228 (Trin), A boc hit is write. 13 *Chron R Glouc.* (Rolls) 190 Ywrite [*v r.* wryte] was lo þis *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* CCCXVI, þe sothe as y fynd yn story y wryte 1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 43 Wryte at London 1698 in *12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App V 53 Hee has wright my Lord all particulais. 1682 [see B 15 a]. 1705 SEAFIELD *Lett* (1915) 61 It is write by one I can trust

β. 5 i-, ywritte, 5, 6–7 *arch* ywrit; 5–6 writte (5 whritte), 5 wrytte, 5–6 wryt, 6– (now *dial* or *arch*) writ, 6–7 writt.

1422 YONGE tr *Secreta Secret* 122 As y fynde writte 1424 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 39 I-wrytte at London. 1457 *Paston Lett* I 417 Wryt hastly at London *a* 1542 WYATT in *Anglia* XVIII 273 As it is writt 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I x 19 Her sacred Booke, with bloud ywrit 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I III XXVI, On which..be ywrit These words 1681 PENN in *Pennsylv Hist Soc Mem.* (1864) I. 210, I have, writt truth. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1103 The letter being writ And folded.

γ. 3–5 iwrete, 4–5 ywrete, 4–6 wrete, 7 *Sc.* wreat(e, wreitt.

c 1275 LAY 22981 Þat soþe his iwrete 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 2179 Hyt ys seyde þurgh lawe wrete, þat [etc] 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 10008 The word ywrete in sapyence. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 438 On that sleue these wordes were wrete. 1662 J. CARSTAIRS *Lett* (1846) 97, I have wreate a lyne to the Provost in that matter 1694 *Seafield's Lett.* (1912) 144 The Secretarys ate wreitt to anent it.

δ. 5 ywret; 5 wrette, 5, *Sc.* 9 wret, 5, 7 wrett.

1423 in *Rep Hist MSS Comm* Var Coll IV. 83 Y wret at Exeter the day a bove y sayd ? 1460 *Paston Lett* I 539 Wret the v day of Decembre. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 126 The other was wrett yesternight. 1914 [see A. 1 γ]

ε. 6–8, 9 *dial.* or *illit.* wrote (6 roten), 7 wroate; 6 wrotte, 7 wrott, 7–8 wrot.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede* 12 Such thinges as I haue wrote of the most holy father *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites* XCII, When workes of warre are wrotte by such as I 1637 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Drinke* D 1 b, So I Have wroate a hotchpotch. 1693 PEPYS in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 212 As had they been wiott on purpose 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* III 154 An exhortatoiy Epistle wrot to him 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Verse*, The Books themselves were wrote [1738 written] all running 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXIV, Has she wrote to me? 1879– in dial. glossaries (Shropsh, Warw., etc.).

B. Signification.

I. *trans.* 1. †a. To score, outline, or draw the figure of (something); to incise. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1688 Hroðgar .. hylt sceawode, ealde lafe, on ðæm wæs or writen fyrn-ȝewinnes. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* XXI. 160 Num sume tiglan..& writ on hiere ða burg Hierusalem. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 290 Writ þonne þam horse on þam heafde foran cristes mæl. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 190 [She] wrat on hire breoste þe hali rode taken. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 413 Another thing was don there write That semede lyk an Ipocrite *a* 1450 *Medit Life & Passion of Christ* 1350 Loue þat art so mykel of myȝt, Writ in myn herte þat reuful syȝt. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Dec 136 By myne eie the Crow his clawe dooth wright 1590 — *F. Q* II. VIII 43 Guyons shield..Whereon the Faery Queenes pourtract was writ

b. To form (letters, symbols, words, etc.) by carving, engraving, or incision; to trace in or on a hard or plastic surface, esp. with a sharp instrument; to record in this way.

In later use not clearly distinguished from sense 2

a 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 139 Ræd sceal mon secgan, rune writan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* X 2 Ic write on ðam bredum ða word ðe wæron on ðam ðe ðu ær bræce. *c* 1175, *c* 1250 [see TABLE *sb.* 2 a] 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B XII. 80 Þorw carectus þat cryst wrot þe iewes knewe hemselues Gultier . Þan þe woman. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) III 17 In the Dust and in the Powder..thei wroot Lettres and Figures with hire Fingres. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Augustine* 25 He took a peyre tables, and wroot in þe wax al his desir. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut* XXVII 3 Thou shalt set vp greate stones, and wryte vpon them all the wordes of this lawe 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 1 117 Men being first inforced to write their actes in barkes of trees. 1649 OGILBY tr *Virg., Bucolicks* v 13 I'll try that Song on the green Beech I writ. 1697 J LEWIS *Mem Dk Glocester* (1789) 77 He made an Epitaph to be wrote on a stone 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III 325 On Poets' Tombs see Benson's titles writ 1781 COWPER *Hope* 588 Blush, calumny! and write upon his tomb, Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies. 1831 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Hist Anglo-Sax.* VII 153 The slips of bamboo upon which the inhabitants write or scratch their compositions with a bodkin 1857 LOCKER *Lond Lyrics* 52 It was I wrote her name on the sand.

fig and in fig context. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 235 [Jesus Christ] þe sceolde his aȝen wille . in ure heorte write *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 25586 Suete iesu! þi pines in vr hertes write *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 102 Þy countretayle þey wil shewe, þe skore, In helle or in heuene, wreten trewe. 1599, 1622 [see TABLE *sb* 2 c] *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 49 It is the Holy Ghost that must write them in your hearts; wee can but write them in your heads. 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* I IX 27 When we see writ in our Souls.. the Name or rather the Nature and Idea of God. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 2 The names of the older generations are writ in brass on the glowing walls of the Inferno

transf 1588 SHAKS. *Titus A* III I 170 Which of your hands hath not. rear'd aloft the bloody Battleaxe, Writing destruction on the enemies Castle? *a* 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* I 1, Useless are all words Till you have writ performance with your swoids 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* IV CLXXXII, Roll on, thou .dark blue Ocean! Time writes no wrinkle on thy azure brow

c. fig. *To write in the dust, in* or *on sand, water, the wind*, etc., with reference to absence of abiding record (See WATER *sb* 1 f, and of SAND *sb.*2 2 c.)

1513 MORE *Edw V* (1641) 130 For men use to write an evill turne in marble stone, but a good turne in the dust 16II–3 [see WATER *sb* 1 f] *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* V II, Words writ in waters, have more lasting Essence, then our determinations. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems* (1904) 203 But what women say to kind Lovers, we write in rapid streams and wind. 1795 J NOTT tr *Catullus* LXVII II 113 What are woman's vows? Fit to be written but on air, Or on the stream! 1821 KEATS in *Poet. Wks.* (1876) p XXX, Here lies one whose name was writ in water. 1846 MRS BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I 433, I may say of Henrietta that her only fault is, her virtues being written in water. 1847 MANGAN *Poems* (1903) 99 Oh! let not your vow Have been written in sand!

d *transf.* To impress or stamp marks indicating (some condition or quality) *on, in,* or *over* a person, etc.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. II 162 There is written in your brow Prouost, honesty and constancie *a* 1653 H. BINNING *Sermon* Wks (1845) 648 Insobriety is written upon many passages of your behaviour 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 195 A Tun of Man in thy large Bulk is writ. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXV, Cook and housekeeper is written on her round face 1866 LEVER *Sir B Fossbrooke* I 78 One on whom Nature had written gentleman *a* 1899 in *Westm. Gaz* 30 Dec 1/2 Duty is written all over him

2. To form or delineate (a letter, symbol, ideogram, etc.) on paper or the like with a pen, pencil, etc.; to trace (significant characters) in this manner

743–5 [see A 2 α] *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XVI. 6 Nim þine federe & writ fiftiȝ *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded 104 Þatt he An bocstaff write twiȝȝess *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2527 And he ðat ðise lettres wrot, God him helpe weli mot *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2482 We deme, þat. þare be writen þise leteres. 'þis is þe swike' [etc] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI 221 He fonde þre R and þre F i-write. *c* 1425 *Crafte Nombrynge* 16 Þat digit þat þou hast y-write 1521 BARCLAY *Introductory* B j, Whan P. is wryten in the ende of a worde in frenche. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. XII. 31 And her before the vile Enchaunter sate, Figuring straunge characters of his art, With liuing bloud he those characters wrate. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* III 12 It was as easie to erre in writing two for sixe and twentie, as for three and twentie. 1647 T HILL *Paul* (1648) 15 Some tell us Jeremiah and Zachary written contractively in the Hebrew are the same. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Voy* I 4 Unhappily, the Secretary wrote Zeila for Dancala 1845 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl Lit.* (1849) I. 602 At other times they [*sc* hieroglyphics] are phonetic, and written by an alphabet of about 140 letters 1887 A J. ELLIS in *Encycl Brit.* XXII. 382 Some system of writing speech-sounds.

b. To enter or record (a name) with a pen, etc.; to mention (a person) in this way. Also in fig context.

c 1200 ORMIN 3554 He shall writenn alle þa þatt cwemmdenn himm o life Onn eche lifess bokess writt *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 6889 He wrat þe nam, and sett to sele 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 31 Otho .heet take hym þe names i-wrete of hem þat were gilty. *a* 1400 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1869) 41 Plate, Alle these xxij personis before wretyn *a* 1450 *Medit Life & Passion of Christ* 884 To writon vs in bok þat neuere failes 1474 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 25 We ordeyn that all vacabondes, bifore writen, kepe gode reule. 1535 COVERDALE *Isaiah* IV 3 Al soch as are written amonge the lyuynge at Ierusalem. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Inscribo*, They write their owne names in the titles of their bookes 1623 COCKERAM II. s v, To WRITE his name to a Band 1714 ADDISON *Spect*, No 568 P 3 [He] had written the Names of several Persons at the Side of every Sin. mentioned by that excellent Author 1772 R FERGUSSON *Braad Claith* 1, To hae your name Wrote in the bonny book of fame 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y, St Barnabas* v, Never so blest, as when in Jesus' roll They write some hero-soul. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* v, Glynn took her programme and wrote his own name for several waltzes

fig 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* LXXV, My verse shall, in the heuens wryte your glorious name 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed 2) 248 *To write one's name on a joint*, to have the first cut at anything,—leaving sensible traces of one's presence on it

3. a. To set down in writing; to express or present (words, etc) in written form; to pen Also (*b*) said of the pen, etc. Occas. in fig context.

In frequent use from *c* 1380.

832 in *O. E. Texts* 446 Ic .mid cristes rodetacne ðis festnie & write. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 133 Se Halga Gast dihtode ealle þa þing þe halige men writon *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut* XXXI. 24 Æfter ðam ðe Moyses wrat ðisse æ bebodu. *a* 1200 *St. Marher.* 23 Hire bone wes þet ich hit write on bocfelle. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 467 in *O E Misc* 50 Pilates wrot him seolf a writ al on hying *c* 1290 *Beket* 222 in *S. Eng Leg* I. 123 þis child Seruede A borgeys of þe toun, and his a-countes wrot. 1303 [see A 2 β] 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A 1 174 Þeos beþ wordes i-writen in þe Ewangelye. *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 566 in *26 Pol. Poems* 139 Who may graunte me thys boone, That my wordes wreten were 1473 WARKW. *Chron* (Camden) 11 He wrott in alle his lettres theyere of his regne. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 These instruccyons yᵗ I haue gathered & wryten for you. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. 1 37 Can you not reade it? Is it not faire writ? 1667 MILTON *P. L* XII 489 A Comforter.. the Law of Faith. upon thir hearts shall write 1681 in *Jrnl Friends' Hist. Soc.* July (1912) 136 At leasure it may bee written faire in the Booke. 1752 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III.

(1754) 1/3 His Hand had wrote what was directly contrary to the Dictates of his most inward Mind 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* III. 141, I will get these instructions wrote in a proper form 1825 J. F. Cooper *L. Lincoln* III. 202 At the close of his long life, he wrote Gen., Bart., and M.P. after his name.

(*b*) 1883 J. G. Petrie *Man. for Type-Writer* 4 Machines ..which write capital and small letters. 1897 *Strand Mag.* May 593/2 No pen can write, no song sing, and no story tell half their happiness.

fig. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 35 About it, and write happy when th'hast done. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1671) 174, I painted a provision-cloke of my own, and wrote ease for my self and a peaceable ministery. 1888 Ruskin *Præterita* III. iv. 159 Mozart's birth wrote the laws of melody for all the world ..irrevocably.

b. To form by painting or the like; to paint.

a 1400 [see A. 3 a α]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 54 Alle churches new whytte lymed, with the commandmenttes wrytt yne on the wales. 1561 in *Archæol.* (1770) I. 16 To the peynter for wrighting the scripture 1724 Swift tr. *Hor., Sat.* II. 92 The lines Writ underneath the Country Signs. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 358 Most mere house-painters undertake to paint sign boards ..and..write them tolerably well 1889 Sutherland *Sign-Writing* 1. 1 A man might set out and write a sign in the time.

† c. To translate *into* another language. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 1 This tretys the whiche I thenke to wryte Out of latyn in to my comyne langage.

d. *Writ* (*written*) *large*, penned, recorded, or exhibited in large or prominent characters. Chiefly in fig. use.

c 1645 Milton *Sonn., On new Forcers of Conscience* 20 *New Presbyter* is but *Old Priest* writ Large. 1866 'Geo. Eliot' *F. Holt* viii, The man was no more than the boy writ large, with an extensive commentary. 1868 Farrar *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 56 Let us look beyond them, and see it writ large upon the history of nations. 1877 L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. 117 That my life..Was but a tale Writ large by Zeus.

e. Of a manuscript, etc.: To bear or exhibit in writing.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. iii. 145 Whose Chronicle thus writ, The man was Noble 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 1, I have ..been informed, that such or such Ancient Manuscripts for an *et* write an *ac.*

† f. To employ in dating. *Obs.*

1651 Marius *Adv. Bills of Exchange* (1700) 13 At Hamborough and Strasburg .they do write the same stile with us here in England, namely old stile, but in all other parts beyond the Seas. they do generally write new stile.

g. To print by means of a typewriter; to type-write; = Type *v.* 4.

1883 J. G. Petrie *Man for Type-Writer* 3 Writing and re-writing familiar words until the fingers run easily.

4. To state or relate in writing; to draw up or frame a written statement of (circumstances, events, etc.); to chronicle or make a record of. Also with *to*, *unto* (a person), or indirect personal object.

In very frequent use from *c* 1300.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 4 Þæt ic be ðam halgan fæder Cuðbyrhte wrat oððe on þysse bec oððe on oðre *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086, Fela þinga we magon writan þe on ðam ilcan geare gewordene wæron. *c* 1175 [see A. 1 b]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 605 In boke is de turtres lif writen o rime. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6793 As it is of hire iwrite, & of ire holi fame. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17843 We sal yow write .All þat we herd and sagh. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8970 Þere..Þey dede to wryte yn boke þys chaunce. 1387, 1423 [see A. 3 a, γ, 1 β]. 1448 *Paston Lett.* I. 71, I wryte to yow the very cause why. 1497 Br. Alcok *Mons Perfect.* C j b/2 Cryst cam into ye worlde, as it is wryte. 1559 in T. Wright *Q. Eliz.* (1838) I. 17 We woll not write it for gospell that their power is so greate. 1568 Hackett tr. *Thevet's New found World* xxvii. 42 b, There resteth nowe to wright that, the which we haue learned. 1643 Digby *Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 44 To peruse what I have written at full upon this point. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* i. 12 The *Collegium Conimbricense* are perswaded that he writ the truth. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 18 Whose life is so curiously writ by Thomas Hubert 1794 *J. H. Moore's Pract. Navig.* (ed. 10) 169 Occurrences which are written on the log-board. 1833 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* lx, It is written that my race Hew'd Ammon, hip and thigh. 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* II i. 55 Which alms (Remembering what was writ of Magdalen) I gave not grudging.

fig. and *transf.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 He..wrot mid his owune bloda saluz to his leofmon *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xvii 181 His herte blod wrot oure hele, And Ihesus body, þe parchemyn is. *a* 1586 Sidney *De Mornay* v. ¶ 9 We haue read in nature that there is but one God, as a thing which we finde written euen in the least creatures 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 22 That selfe-hand Which writ his Honor in the Acts it did. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1682) 814 Those Testimonies of it [sc. God's patience], which were written in showers, and fruitful seasons. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 321 Is adverse providence, when ponder'd well, So dimly writ, or difficult to spell. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 355 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

b. With clause as object, either introduced by *that*, etc., or directly quoted.

(*a*) 835 [see A. 1 α]. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* (1890) 42 Writeð Eutropius þæt Constantinus se casere were on Breotone acenned. *Ibid.* 460 Hi on heora sinoðgewrit onzeþeoddon, & þus writon betwyh him· Wilfrið [etc.]. *c* 1200 Ormin (1878) II. 354 Acc hallȝhe weress wratenn uss,..þatt [etc.] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Leteð writen on one scrowe hwat se ȝe ne kunneð nout. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 4 If noman write hou that it stode 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 348 As ye wrygth they sey now. 1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 397 A table wherin was wreton wyth letters of gold Passe no further [etc.] 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 230 Of Pompeius it is writen, that [etc.] 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 99 Sum wrytes scottis to eit menis flesche 1686 *Seafield Lett.* (1912) 25 They write that..their fleet sailed from the Texel 1761 L. Morris in *Cambrian Reg.* (1796) I. 368 The bad sign-painter was obliged to write over his drawings, this is a horse, this is a cock, &c. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv, 'I shall expect you at half-past five,' Captain Dobbin wrote. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi. 1 One writes, that 'Other friends remain'

transf. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 191 Paraventure in thilke large book Which þat men clepe the heuene ywriten was With sterres. That he for loue shulde han his deeth al as! 1616 T. Scot *Philonythie* K 8, The stiffe-vdder'd Coa [missing]..the merry milke-maide ..by chance, wrot on the ground With milk-white letters where shee would be found.

c. To convey (tidings, information, etc.) by letter; to send (a message) in writing. Freq. with *to* or *unto*, or with dative of person; also with *how*, *that*, etc., and clause.

(*a*) ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3904 He wraite vn-to Waynor how the werlde chaungede. 1449 [see A. 2 c]. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1900) 164 He wrott unto the Duke,..he would [etc.] 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 31 He writes me here, that [etc.]. 1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 150 They wrot me how the Portingals had 4 gallions. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* (1847) 92 She writes me..what conflicts she had endur'd 1763 Scrofton *Indostan* (1770) 77 The Colonel ..wrote the Soubah, 'That ..their enemies' [etc.]. 1833 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 434, I had ..written to Rose how we had best start agitating 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 69 [She] writes me that she is very much better

(*b*) 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. vi. 63 Haue you with heede perused What I haue written to you? 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 12 Alexander..writ word to his Mother he had found out [etc.]. 1676 Essex in *E. Papers* (Camden, 1913) 59 What you say, hath bin writt over hither by divers. 1678 [see A. 3 b α]. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 179, I beg you will write me word..whether [etc.] 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 159 Your brother writ me an account of your fatal falling away 1843 Lowe *Fishes Madeira* I. 102 Mr. Yarrell writes me word that [etc.] 1850 Miss Mulock *Olive* xxv, You will..write me word how it looks.

d. To decree, ordain, or enjoin in writing. Chiefly *fig.* (of fate).

1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Esdr.* vi. 27 King Cyrus wrote that this House shulde be buylt vp. 1675 Dryden *Aurengz.* I (1676) 14 'Tis writ in Fate, I can be onely yours 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxxv, 'It was not so written,' said Antonio, who..was a fatalist 1902 'Roma White' *Backsheesh* xvii 280 That which is written is written. It is stronger than I. So let it be.

5. a. To give a written account or enumeration of; to describe or depict in writing.

c 1000 *Three O. E. Prose Texts* 2 Ac þa ðing þe me nu in gemynd cumað ærest þa ic þe write *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 19 Ne mai ic þenchen, ne on boke write, alle ðo pinen of helle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 Efter þe urouren þet beoð her iwritene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 648 Ne writer nan mai write wit inc þe mikel ioy þat þam es lent. 13 .. [see A. 2 β]. 1382 Wyclif *Eccles.* xlii. 7 The ȝyuen thing.., and the taken, al diskryue, or wryte *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I xi. 55 [= Rev. xxii 18] Putte God upon him the veniauncis writun in this book. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xvii, If I could write the beauty of your eyes. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* 131 When the Egyptians will write a man eating or at dinner, they paynt a Crocodile gaping 1636 E. Dacres *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 545 Things which they have done, that lived in the manner aboue written

b. To treat of (a subject, theme, etc.) in writing

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John 1. 45 We gemetton ðone hælend.. þone wrat moyses & þa witegan on ðære æ. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 152 Those who haue of late daies written the art of musicke. 1711 Felton *Dissert. Classics* (1718) a 4 b, The Difficulties of writing History. 1737 Pope tr. *Hor., Ep.* II. i. 146 Ev'ry flow'ry Courtier writ Romance 1821 Byron *Diary* 29 Jan., They talk Dante—write Dante.

c. To give expression to (one's feelings, thoughts, etc.) by means of writing, to express in written form.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1756 Þar he deme þ mony riht dom & diht & wryt [*v. r.* writ] mony wisdom. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xiii. 26 Thou writist aȝen me bitternessis. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xxiv. 146 Lord, aȝens me þou doest wryte Bitternesse, bote swete is past 1524 Q. Margaret in Green *Lett.* (1846) I. 319, I did write my mind plainly to you 1653 Walton *Angler* 1. 29 God [allowed] those .. to write his holy will in holy writ 1705 Seafield *Lett.* (1915) 34, I shall write my thoughts with all freedome 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) VII. 76 My heart is full, and I can't help writing my mind. 1798 Nelson in *A. Duncan Life* (1806) 96 Buonaparte writes his distress for stores

6. To compose and set down on paper (a literary composition, narrative, verse, etc.); to put into or produce in literary form, to bring out (a book or literary work) as an author; to indite.

In very frequent use from *c* 1570.

† *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 84, Her Iohannes wrat þa boc Apocalipsis *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 55 For alswa god hit bit, and inne þe godspelle þe he writ *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 85 Dis ic habbe iwriten for ðe te frieurien ðanne ðu miede hafst. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4124 He [*sc.* Moses] wrot an canticle on ðat booc *a* 1272 *Luue Ron* 210 in *O. E. Misc.* 99 And yeue him god endynge þat haueþ iwryten þis ilke wryt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14399 Vr for-eldres þe bible wrat. *c* 1330, *c* 1386 [see Style *sb.* 13] 1390 Gower *Conf.* Prol. 6 Good is that we also Do wryte of newe som matiere. *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* I. v. 18 To him that writeth my songe & my praysynge 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 25 Al the buikis quhilk oders cane writ. 1585 [see A. 2 α] *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. lviii, In pearcing phrases late The Anatomie of all my woes I wrate. 1608 Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 257 When Moses writte that storie 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 311 Pamphlets which he wrote to persuade those [etc.] 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* (1727) 50 They writ the whole Poem on purpose to abuse some one. 1781 Cowper *Let.* 12 July, I have writ Charity as well as I could 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, [If] the monks take not to writing chronicles 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 11/2 He is busy writing the new novel

fig. and *transf.* *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xciii, The falce hearts history Is writ in moods and frounes and wrinckles strange 1853 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 142 Marmion was 'written' while he [*sc.* Scott] was galloping on horseback

b. With various preps., as *against*, *for* or *to* (or with indirect personal object), *of*, *on*, or *upon* (a subject, person, etc.).

c 1200 Ormin 5810 [They] writenn off þe Laferrd Crist Goddspell o fowwre bokess 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 169, I wrote hir many bokes 1481 in W. Blades *Caxton* (1882) 231 The polytyque book whiche that Tullius wrote vpon the disputacons *c* 1520 M. Nisbet *N. T.* (S. T. S.) I. 17 It was niedful that it [*ante* the euangel] war writin alsa aganis heretikis 1585 Whitney *Choice Emblems* (1586) Ep. Ded. *4 His priuate bookes he wratte to Traian, of counsell and gouernement 1685 Waller *Div. Poesy* I. 17 Verse so designed, on that high subject wrote 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 568 ¶ 3 Some-body had written a Book against the 'Squire. 1794 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Ellen* II. 47 Volumes wrote on the subject could not do it away 1820 *Q. Mus. Mag.* II. 68 The character of the Count [in the opera] has been obviously written for Signor Garcia. 1888 Barrie *When a Man's Single* xi. 180 Mary Abinger read them [*sc.* books] proudly, knowing that they were all written for her.

c. To compose and set down (music, a melody, etc.) in notes.

1672 T. Salmon *Ess. Adv. Music* Contents, Chap. iv, One who can Sing a Treble part, can immediately Sing that which is written for the Base 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. 566 Such keys as these pieces are written in 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 108/1 Airs written in two parts. 1885 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* II. 105 [Arne] wrote new music for Addison's opera 'Rosamond'

7. To pen (a document, writing, etc.), to put into proper written form; to draft or draw up. Also in fig. context.

831 [see A. 1 α]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 19 Witodlice pilatus wrat ofer-ȝewrit *c* 1200, etc. [see Writ *sb.* 1 b, 1 c]. *a* 1333 W. Herebert in *Relig. Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 19 And helpe he wole ich wot, Vor loue þe chartre wrot, þe enke orn of hys wounde. *c* 1400 *Ploughman's Tale* iii. 1367 This writing writeth the pellican 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/1 The said Officers woll write newe distressez ayenst your Commissioners. 1476 *Acta Auditorum* (1839) 42/1 þe hande þat wrate þe said write 1573 [see A. 1 γ] 1659 W. Chamberlayne *Pharon* III. i. 252 Where Loves fair hand hath Valours passport wright *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T.* Mark xv. 37 The inscription wrote by Pilate over our suffering Saviour 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* VII, A lawyer to write her last will. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 517, I had made no question of thine eyes or heart, Nor spared to read the scriptures in them writ, Wert thou my son.

b. To pen (a letter, missive, note, etc.); to communicate with a person by (letter, etc.). Freq. const. *to*, † *unto*, or *till* (now *Sc* and *north. dial.*), or with indirect personal object (cf. 22 b).

Freq. from *c* 1450. See also Billet doux, Chit *sb.*[5], Letter *sb.*[1] 4, Love letter, Note *sb.*[2] 16, Pistle *sb.* 1.

c 1000 *Three O. E. Prose Texts* 1 Alexandres epistoles þone he wrat & sende to aristotile *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5323 þe king þan did his lettres writte To somond al. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1293 My rede is þis þat hastily a lette thow hire write *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1782 þe lettre þat ys til hym wryte *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex.* 66 He garte writte anoþer leitre, and sent it to Talyfride 1513 [see A. 2 a β] *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) ix. 17 It is þe hairt to quhome ȝe wret The misseif 1613 J. Saris *Voy. Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 94 This daye Mr. Cocks writt me a letter 1668 [see A. 3 b γ] 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 2 Another hath just now writ three Lines to Clarissa 1802 Marian Moore *Lascelles* II. 126 The young man writ her a polite note 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlix, I want you to write a card for Colonel and Mrs. Crawley 1891 'J. S. Winter' *Lumley* iv, I've got a dozen letters to write for you

fig. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* iii. 2 ȝe ben oure pistle, writun in oure hertis

c. To fill in (a cheque, etc.) with writing.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* liii, Perker wrote a cheque for the whole amount

8. To describe or designate (a person) by writing *to* be something; to style, call, or term in writing; to set down in a particular class. Also *transf.*

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxii. 30 Writ this man a bareyn man, — 1 *Macc.* viii. 20 For togidre write vs ȝoure felawis and freendis. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* x. 65 The kynge wrote him amonge his chefe frendes 1565 Cooper *Σ υ Ascribo*, Write or adde me also to be of my brothers opinion *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1640) 61 If one were a Knight, they would write him .Sir John Finch, Knight. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. i. 101 Whereby he does receiue Particular addition, from the Bill, That writes them all alike. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. 1, [That] you will vouchsafe To write me, 1' your family. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxii. 30 Thus saith the Lord, Write ye this man childlesse. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Church, Vanitie* 6 Heark and beware, lest what you now do measure And write for sweet, prove a most sowre displeasure 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. to Dissenter* 47 The Author Writes himself a Church-of England-Man

fig. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 186 The Invention or Advance of most Arts write [*sic*] the despised Scholler Creditor 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 758 Haile wedded Love . Farr be it, that I should write thee sin or blame 1820 Scott *Abbot* I, One whom Heaven had written childless. 1856–9 Dickens *Novels & Tales* VI. 59 (Fl.), Nature had writ him villain on his face.

b. *refl.* To designate (oneself) by a particular title in documents, letters, etc. Also *fig.*

1533 Bellenden *Livy* (S. T. S.) II. 81 He wrate himself consul *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 193 Duke Reiner writyng hymself kyng of Naples, Sicicile, and Jerusalem. 1570 Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 4 Therefore doth he

wright Himselfe as heyre apparent to the Empire. 1648 MILTON *Observ Art Peace* Wks 1851 IV. 567 These write themselves the Presbytery of Belfast. 1678 *Black Prince* in *Harl Misc* (1809) III. 151 John, duke of Lancaster , wrote himself king of Castile and Leon 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist Print* 94 St. Giles's, Cripplegate, of which church he wrote himself vicar in 1566 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* viii, A man of law, Nichil Novit, writing himself procurator before the Sheriff-court 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T* xx, In due process of time he took his degree, and wrote himself B A 1880 RUSKIN *Bible Amiens* 1 (1884) 3 Why should a little Frankish maid [*sc* Amiens] write herself the sister of Venice?

ellipt 1678 GODOLPHIN *Repert Canon* (1682) 13 The Archbishop of Canterbury writes himself *Divina Providentia*.

c. *To write oneself man*, etc.: To arrive at man's (or woman's) estate; to attain manhood, or a specified age. (Cf 11 b.)

1660 FELL *Hammond* (1661) 3 He grew the Tutor of those who begun to write themselves men. 1663 HEAD *Hic & Ubique* IV II 45 Now since I write my self Man, go thy way 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXIV, Thou wilt be mad with vanity ere thou writest thyself man. 1831 — *Cast. Dang* V, The governor had attained his thirtieth year and his lieutenant did not yet write himself one-and-twenty

d *refl.* To name (oneself) in writing; to sign.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* IX, This same Demetrius, for so he wrote himself when in foreign parts. 1911 BARRIE *Peter & Wendy* V 80 James Hook, or as he wrote himself, Jas Hook.

e. To bring or reduce (a person, etc) to a specified state by writing. Chiefly *refl.*

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat* 32 A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped, If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. 1736 *Gentl. Mag* VI 662 The Craftsman hath seen better Days; but he has wrote himself into Contempt 1751 WARBURTON in *Person's Tracts* (1815) 345 *note*, That no man was ever written out of reputation, but by himself 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ*, *Calais*, I had wrote myself pretty well out of conceit with the *Desobligeant*. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt Hoggarty Diam* XI, You have.. written yourself out of five hundred a-year. 1852 THORPE *Northern Mythol* III 15 Another, whose cabbages were constantly stolen from his garden, wrote the thief fast from Saturday night till Sunday 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* XVII, If we wrote our fingers to the bone, we could not throw any light [etc].

f To make (one's way) by literary work.

1890 T. F TOUT *Hist Eng* III Addison wrote his way with his Whig pamphlets to a secretaryship of state

9. To spell (a word, name, etc) in a specified or particular manner in writing.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded 109 Forr he ne maȝȝ nohht elless Onn Enngllssh wiittenn rihht te word. *c* 1205 LAY 28869 On feole bocken his nome me swa writeð 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 748 And for this word scho gert vrit swa, Men wend the Franch-men suld it ta *c* 1620 A HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 9 And Varro wrytes domineis and serveis, for dominis and servis 1659 PHILIPOTT *Kent* 395/2 Blackmanstone, written Bleachmanstone, that is, Man's bleak Town 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict* , Many words written alike are differently pronounced 1828 DUPPA *Trav Italy*, etc 8 In this MS. Virgil is uniformly written Vergil. 1865 WAY *Promp Parv* p lxxiii, The word written according to the orthography of the period.

10. To carve, grave, or trace letters or words on (a hard or plastic surface). Also *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3613 Oðere tables he broȝte eft writen. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 2040 Bi water he sent adoun Liȝt linden spon. He wrot hem al wiþ roun 1382 WYCLIF *Exod* XXXI 18 The Lord ȝaf to Moyses two stonen tablis of witnessyng, writun with the fyngre of God *a* 1450 *Medit Life & Passion of Christ* 883 He wrot his body wiþ harde nailes. *Ibid.* 1190 Strong was þy pyne þe to wyte His fayre forhed with þornes wryte *c* 1822 BEDDOES *Poems, Pygmalion* 157 Writing the sand Idly, he paused.

b. To cover, fill, or mark (a paper, etc.) with writing; to trace significant characters on (a surface, etc)

a 1240 in *O. E Hom.* I. 249 Euch an [*sc.* devil] bereð a gret boc al of sunnen iwriten wið swarte smeale leattres. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* II 9 A boke , the which was writen withinforth and withoutforth *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 175 Wyde wyndowes y-wrouȝt y-written full þikke, Schynen wiþ schapen scheldes to schewen aboute 1448 *Anc. Deed C.* 5103 in *Catal* VI 173 A large roll of parchemyn wretyn and lympned with certeyn maters 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 5 Aftyr that y had made and wretyn a fyve or six quayers. 1530 PALSGR. 499/1 Correcte this boke, it is falce written 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II III 138 Till she haue writ a sheet of paper 1739 *Wks Learned* I. 103 That the Leaves of these two great Poets were wrote at Random 1833 MRS. STOWE in *Life* (1889) 70 The envelope was written in a scrawny, scrawly, gentleman's hand 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* (1903) IV 87 A small strip of vellum written with the following translation.

11. a To employ, or be able to employ, (a particular language) in writing.

c 1320 *Cast Love* 24 Ne mowe we alle Latin wite, Ne Ebreu ne Gru þat beþ i-write 1521 A. BARCLAY (*title*), The Introductory to wryte, and to pronounce Frenche. 1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* (1925) 59 Such people, as teach children to read and write English. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded P 4, I have endeavoured to write English, as near [etc.]. 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav* (ed 2) IV 28 Charles VI speaks and writes Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 13 The Latin which Gregory writes is.. his native tongue.

b. To employ (a name, word, etc.) in designating oneself; esp. †*to write man*, = 8 c.

(*a*) 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen VI*, IV VII. 74 The Turke, that two and fifty kingdoms hath, Writes not so tedious a Stile as this 1599 — *Much Ado* V. I 37 How euer they haue writ the stile of gods

(*b*) 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, I. II 30 As if he had writ man euer since his Father was a Batchellour. 1601 etc. [see MAN *sb.*[1] 4 c] 1616 B JONSON *Underw., Celebr Charis* I. 3 Though I now write fifty years, I have had, and have my peers. 1672 M. LOCKE *Obs on Ess Adv Mus* 2 When I began to write Man, and had convers'd in the world *a* 1766 in Fordyce *Serm Yng Wom.* (ed 3) I 38 All mankind is the pupil of female institution. the daughters till they write women. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II 219 Just as I had written man; or was of age 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XIV, The elder, well-sized, and dark-visaged, may write fifty and five years

c. To employ (a particular literary style) in written compositions.

1772 R. FERGUSSON *To Mr R. Fergusson* II, You write sic easy stile and plain, . Nae suth'ron town dare you disdain.

12. To execute (a particular style of handwriting).

1390- [see HAND *sb* 16] 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, IV. II. 100 Nay, he can . write Court hand 1631 LENTON *Charac.* C 9, Hee writes a faire hand. 1702 *Lond Gaz* No. 3865/4 Writing a tolerable Clerk's-Hand 1716 [see ROMAN *a.*[1] 5 b]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversation* 28 Whoe'er writ it, writes a Hand like a Foot. 1766 [see ROUND HAND 1] 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 313/1 He writes a good hand. 1865 LE FANU *Grey Dev.* II 73 What a hand he writes!

II With advs. **13. Write down. a.** To put or set down in writing; to commit to, describe or record in, written form; to note or jot down.

1588 SHAKS *Titus A* II. IV 3 Write downe thy mind, bewray thy meaning so 1611 — *Wint. T* IV. IV 571 Things knowne betwixt vs three, Ile write you downe 1682 *Rec Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S H S) 40 He gives out wool to scrubleing and writes itt down 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 155 P 2, I will . write down all they say to me 1751 R PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. p XI, For the Purpose of writing down his Life from his own Mouth. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* XVII, I write down these opinions, not because I believe that [etc.] 1891 W. BRIGGS & BRYAN *Geometry* 143 This enables us to write down at once the equation.

b With complement. Also *fig* , and *refl.*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* IV. II. 78 O that hee were heere to write mee downe an asse! 1602 — *Ham* I II 222 We did thinke it writ downe in our duty To let you know of it 1854 LEVER *Dodd Family Abroad* XVI 138 It's like writing yourself down Goth at once to oppose these 1856 MRS GORE *Life's Lessons* III. 70 Why does not E. H. write himself down M P. in the new House?

c To overcome or suppress, to disparage or depreciate, by writing, to condemn or decry in writing, to write in disparagement of.

1726 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Howard* 17 Nov, However, one thing I was pleased with, that after you had writ [me] down you repented, and writ me up again. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell *Hebrides* 1st Oct, It was said to old Bentley, upon the attacks against him, 'Why, they'll write you down' 'No, sir, no man was ever written down but by himself' 1798 *Monthly Mag* Jan 49 [Wilkes] actually *wrote down* at least one administration 1850 H. WALTER *Tyndale's Answ More* Introd. Notice 2 This effort to write down Tyndale and his labours 1851 [see 18 e] 1902 A. MACHEN in *Among my Books* 103 That his only object is to write down those tedious romances of chivalry.

absol. 1877 STUBBS *Med. & Mod Hist* V (1886) 110 It seems that no man's zeal is roused to write unless it is moved by the desire to write down.

d *refl.* To diminish or destroy one's literary reputation by inferior writing.

1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No 40 P 3 There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down 1773 [see prec] 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. VII P 4 He has written himself down at a terrible rate by his last publication.

e. To reduce (an account, total, assets, etc.) to a lower amount in writing.

1894 *Westm Gaz.* 27 June 6/1 That this, as well as all other similar accounts, should be steadily written down, and finally out of the balance-sheet. 1897 *Ibid* 8 Sept 6/1 The assets have been written down in a drastic manner.

14. Write in. To insert (a fact, statement, etc.) in writing; †to inscribe.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev* XXI 12 It hadde a wal. and in the ȝatis of it twelue aungels, and names writun in *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II XI 1060 Oþir fenȝheide fabillis sere I wil forber to wryt in heyre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A book of papyr to wryte in expensis 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict* I 108 All the great scenes have been written in by him. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* liv 390 It was a moment's work to write in the other name [on a pardon] 1903 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 10/2 The date is written in by the rubricator.

15. Write off. a. To note the deduction of (money) in an account or financial statement; now *spec.* to record the cancelling of (a sum, as a bad debt, depreciated stock, etc.).

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 107 To send the Bill to the House of the Acceptant, and desire him to order that the Value be write of in Bank 1752 BEAWES *Lex Mere Redv* 363 Write off from my Bank Book, one hundred and fifty-seven Pounds 1819 *Mortimer's Commerc Dict.* (ed 2) 87 One of the clerks writes off the sum required. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

fig. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept , China and India being written-off as full of people

b To compose (a letter, etc.) with facility or expedition.

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lxvii, She wrote off a letter to a friend. 1862 — *Philip* XXVIII, Philip was writing off. one of his grand tirades. 1871 [see A. 1 γ].

16 Write out. a. To make a (fair or perfect) transcription or written copy of (something, a rough draft, etc.); to copy out; also, to transcribe in full or detail, as from brief notes or shorthand.

To write out fair, to make a fair copy of.

1548 ELYOT s v. *Describo*, To write out a boke by an other mans copie. 1565 COOPER, *Exscribere alicui*, to write out the copie of a thyng to one. 1611 COTGR. s vv *Copier*, *Transcrit.* *a* 1700 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* IX 336 His Bookes, w[hi]ch she write out and faithfully practised 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 41/1 The writer wrote out a Persian bond. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII XII P 5, I offered to write his memorials out fair 1877 *Smith & Wace's Dict Chr Biog* I 208 Atticus wrote out his sermons and learnt them by heart

b. *refl.* To exhaust one's resources or stock of ideas by excessive writing; = OUTWRITE *v.* 3.

1832 SCOTT *St Ronan's* Introd , The Author had exhausted himself, or, as the technical phrase expresses it, written himself out 1905 *Author* 1 Feb 152 He has written himself out.

17. Write over. a. To write (something) anew or again, to rewrite; = OVERWRITE *v.* 3, RESCRIBE *v* 2.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. II. 120, I will haue that subiect newly writ ore 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. VI 5 Here is the Indictment , Eleuen houres I haue spent to write it ouer *a* 1645 LD NAPIER *Mem* (1793) 51 They might gaine some tyme in wreating them [*sc* articles of accusation] over to consult vpon the mater 1711 R. MARTIN in Burton *Life Challoner* (1909) I. 32 They spent two dayes in writeing over fair all ye answers. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett Nephew* 1 I, I am extremely pleased with your translation now it is writ over fair.

b. To cover the whole or remaining surface of (a book, etc.) with writing; = OVERWRITE *v.* 1 b.

1828 DUPPA *Trav Italy*, etc. 9, I saw MSS. of some of the Codes written over with monkish commentaries.

18. Write up. a. To put in writing a full account, statement, or record of (something); to give an elaborate description of, describe fully; to pen or write in full or detail.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX IX 227 (Royal MS), I wyll noucht wryt wp all That I hawe sene in my tyme fall. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* XII 4 Mardocheus wrote vp the same matter 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng Lepers* G 3 b, The Divell that playeth host in this worlde writeth up all in his booke 1860 *Cornh. Mag* II 750 You will be waited for by a few of the discontented, and asked to 'write up' certain parts, without any reference to your story. 1887 J HAWTHORNE *Tragic Myst* II, After interviewing the sentry . they depaited to write up the tragedy

† b. To enter (a person, his name) in a roll, list, etc.; to enroll; = INSCRIBE *v.* 1 b. *Obs*

c 1500 *Priests of Peebles* 277 That wryt wp leile and falss, . And dytis þaim vnder a perdoun 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* X 36 There shall xxx M also of the Iewes be written vp in the kynges hoost. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps* LXXXVII 6 The Lorde shall rehearse it, when he wryteth vp the people 1666 P GORDON *Diary* (Spald Club) 72 Haveing told where wee were to lodge, they sent a writer to write up our names.

c. To form, trace, or place (something) in writing in an elevated position.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* V. 25 This is the scripture, that is written vp 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI*, I I 169, I will , ouer the Chayre of State, . Write vp his Title 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XXXV, Not content with writin' up 'Pickwick' [on the coach-door] *Ibid* III, I call it a dispensary, and it's always writ up so.

d. To raise or elevate by writing.

1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Wks* III. 68 Writers. writing themselves up into the same delusion with their Readers.

e. To commend (something) to notice or favour by appreciative writing; to laud by way of advertisement.

1824 *Blackw Mag* XVI. 165 She was never written up, to use the modern technical expression, in the Reviews. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Wks* (1863) XII 21 Byron .wished to write up Pope by way of writing down others 1893 'Q' [QUILLER COUCH] *Delect Duchy* 7 I'll go in presently and write up this place

f. To bring (a journal, report, etc.) up to date, or to the latest event, fact, or transaction; to complete (some record) in writing.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. V, He writes up the journal neglected for a week or two. 1848 HANNAY *Biscuits & Grog* 19 Now that we . have little to do, suppose we write up our logs? 1900-1 *Proc. Univ Durh. Phil. Soc.* II 3 Even the minutes of the Curators cease to be written up.

III. *intr.* **19** To inscribe letters *in*, *on*, or *upon* a hard or plastic surface by scoring, tracing, engraving, etc. Also *transf.* and in fig context.

Differing from next chiefly in the specification of the material written on

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John VIII 6 Se hælend abeah nyþer & wrat mid his fingre on þære eorþan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* II. 434 Swilce anes mannes hand writende on ðære healle wage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13729 He stuped dun, and wit his hand He wrat a quil in to þe sand. 1382 LANGL *P. Pl* A. III 62, I lere ȝou, such writynge ȝe leue, To write in Wyndouwes of ȝoure wel dedes. 1382, 1387 [see TABLE *sb.* 2 b] *a* 1450 *Medit Life & Passion of Christ* 842 On þi forhed so whit so snow Thow writest with a thorny bow. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlate* 206 He couth wryte With his neb for mistar, Apon the se sand 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I VII. 111 The speir ourtumit in the dust did write. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* XXXVII 16 Take a sticke and wryte vponit. 1585, 1621 [see STYLE *sb* 1]. 1674 C F. *Wit at Venture* 85 They write in sand when they make oaths. 1706 STEVENS *Sp Dict* I. s v. *Escrivir*, To write on the Sand, or Water, is to do things to no purpose, as that Writing is immediatly effac'd. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 917/2 The Chinese wrote or engraved with an iron tool upon thin boards or on bamboo. 1818 [S WESTON] *La Scava* 31 A great quantity of styles to write with on wax-tablets. 1878 [see STYLE *sb* 5]

fig *a* 1400 *Relig Lyrics 14th C* (1924) 114 Þogh my hert be hard as stone, 3it maist þou gostly write þer-on. *a* 1653 [see WRITING *vbl. sb* 7 b].

20. To engage in, perform the action of, writing (esp. with pen and ink); to produce (a specified kind of) writing

To write and read: see READ v. 12 b

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xliv 2 Hreod writ[eres] hre'lice writendes. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 He þat her least ou wrat swa as he cuðe *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv 2 Mi tunge rede pipe maister-writer, Of swiftlike writande Le þer 1382 WYCLIF *Isaiah* viii 1 Tac to thee a gret boc, and writ in it with the poyntel of a man. *a* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 828 He bad & wrot & radde & huld godes seruise 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 12 He cowth wryte and reid *c* 1524 R. CROKE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser III I. 336 Provided ..that no man may force hym [*sc.* a pupil] to wryte oonles I be there presente, to dyrecte. his said hande and stile 1590 P. BALES *Writing Schoolemaster* (title-p.), The Arte of Brachygraphie. that is, to write as fast as a man speaketh treatably 1643 COCKERAM II, To Write after a strange manner, in so much as no man can reade it. *decipher.* 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* (1675) 159 We think they write backwards, and they, that we do. 1738 POPE *Ep. I Sat.* II. 186 Chartres scarce could write or read. 1775 C. JOHNSTON *Pilgrim* 73 Any one may write away, without restraint,.. whether they can even so much as spell. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, 'Do thou write.' 'Your Royal Highness forgets,' said Ramorny, pointing to his mutilated arm. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr* I iii 145 A fat philosopher sitting writing with a goose quill. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* 18 Then would they [*i.e.* the monks] read or write, what long melodious hours!

transf. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 54 The crystyn pepulle wolde wryte dayly..aboute the placys of her herte wyth her fyngur. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omar* li The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ, Moves on.

b. Said of the writing-pen.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I ii. 191 Denise Wit, write Pen, for I am for whole volumes in folio. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 98 Whether the..whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write. 1742 GRAY *Lett.* (1900) I. 112 My having at last found a Pen that writes. 1786 S. TAYLOR *Shorthand Writing* 98 A steel or a silver one [*sc.* pen] that will write fine.

c. To depict on glass, etc.; to paint.

1854 SUTHERLAND *Sign Writer's Assistant* 24 To write, gild and ornament on glass. 1889 — *Sign Writing* VIII. 10/1 Writing upon the glass.

d. To print by means of a typewriting machine or the like, to typewrite.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2677/1 Johnston's apparatus for the blind is to enable them to write by pressure upon letters in the required order. 1883 J. G PETRIE *Man for Typ.-Writer* 3 The learner must be content to write slowly and deliberately at the commencement.

21. To perform the action of composing and putting on paper; to practise literary composition; to engage in authorship or literary work.

In very frequent use from *c* 1600.

a 1128 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 963, Ic write & feostnige mid Cristes rodetacne. *c* 1205 LAY. 41 Þa makede a Frenchis clerc Wace wes ihoten, Þe wel couþe writen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17846 Sundri þai þam fra oþer saite, And aiþer be himseluen wrate. 1387 [see A. 2 b β]. 14 . *Wheatley MS.* (1921) i. 59 If I write al my lyue I schuld neuer here woo dyscryue. *c* 1445 PECOCK *Donet* 6 It is honest ynouȝ a man to speke and write aftir oon of þo opyniouns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Therupon I begon after my poore maner to wryte in latyn. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* III. ii, To conceive that he spake or wrot like olde Duns or Scotus. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xxxviii. comm., S. Paul not only preached, but also writte. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. Fleetw Shepheard* 38 He writes well, who writes with Ease. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* Pref., A gentleman who had wrote for the stage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III. I. 332 Halifax ..from whom Dryden was not ashamed to own that he had learned to write. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 177/1, I am not writing in the dark.

fig. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1904) 62 He fights now with her Penne, And she writes with his Sword.

b. With preps., as *about*, † *be*, † *o*, *of* (= on), *on*, *upon*, † *ymb* (a matter, subject, etc.); or *against*, † *contrary*, *to* (a person, etc.).

In very frequent use from *c* 1390.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XVIII § 3, Swa some swa þa writeras dydon, & eac þa ðe hi ymb writon 971 *Blickl. Hom* 161 Se halga godspellere swa be him wrat. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 410 Ȝe habbeð of þeos blissen i writen on oðer stude. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21324 Matheu o crist manhedes wratte. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 90 Thilke time at Rome also Was Tullius with Cithero, That writen upon Rethorike. *Ibid* 91 Among the whuche in Poesie To the lovers Ovide wrot 1448–9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cl.* 524 Qwere he off constellacionnys doth wryght. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 22 Sen thir clarkis hes writtin in thair stylis To ȝoungar folk. 1565 COOPER s.v. *Rescribo*, To write contrarie or agaynst olde orations. 1644 [see A. 3 a β]. 1698 FLOYER *Asthma* (1717) p. i, All the Moderns that have Writ on that Subject. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 499/2 Had they wrote against the Ministry, we could have borne it. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 252 For thee we..explain a thing till all men doubt it, And write about it, Goddess, and about it. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* Poems (1856) 138 Once in thy mirth thou bad'st me write on thee. 1883 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 299/1 Cicero writes of them as wise men, augurs, and diviners.

c. With various qualifications.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvi, By spirits taught to write, Above a mortall pitch. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 114 The fault is most his own who should have writ to the capacity of vulgar Readers. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess* Pref. III, His subjects are often great and noble, and then he never fails to write up to them. 1711 FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (1713) 91 It must be our Care to think and write up to the Dignity ..of the Things we presume to treat of 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. vii. P 5, I should be sorry to write down to their comprehension. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 33 Authors will learn to write down to the lowest standard.

d. To compose music, a melody, etc.

1672 M. LOCKE *Obs. Ess Adv. Mus.* 14 Our certain Method of the Scale; which never gives occasion for writing in improper Keys 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus* II. 556 The custom of writing upon a Plain-Song 1789 *Ibid* III 109 Italus and Bird had long accustomed themselves to write for voices.

22 To compose a letter, note, etc; to communicate information, etc, send word, by writing; to conduct epistolary correspondence. Also with *for* (a person or thing) or *to* (do something)

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 244 Whan dereworþe dindimus þe enditinge hurde Of alisandre asking as he write hadde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1298, I kan not trowen þat she wol write as ȝen. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 2431, I wrate to ȝow at me to wayne [*v. r* wafe] be ten wyse clerkis. ? 1481 [see A 2 a β]. 1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 89 Sir whereas you required me to write, for that [etc.] 1586 RALEIGH *Lett.* 29 May, The sider which I wrat to ȝou for. 1626 BP MOUNTAGU in *Corr J. Cosin* (Surtees) I. 204, I haue no[t] much newes, nor occasion to write. 1692 PRIDEAUX *Lett* (Camden) 158, I have expressly wrot to be informed of it 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 36 Goods, such as the Captain had writ for 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 P 6, I applied to him by letter, but had no answer I writ in terms more pressing *a* 1842 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II 318 He wrote to request my aid 1890 R. C LEHMANN *H. Fludyer* 31 Tell Mary she hasn't written for an age.

b. With preps, as *to* (also *unto*, *till*), or indirect personal object (cf. 7 b). Also const. *of*.

In group (*a*), freq from *c* 1560. In group (*b*), rare until *c* 1770; freq *c* 1790–*c* 1865, now regarded as commercial or colloquial.

(*a*) *c* 1000 *Three O. E. Prose Texts* I Þa ȝeþohte ic for þon to þe to writanne. 1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 1. 3 Makinge al bisynesse of writinge to ȝou of ȝoure comoun helthe 1434 *Acts Privy Counc* IV 351 The King hath writen to þerle of Northumber[land]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI 945 Than Eduuard wrayt till Menteth prewalie. 1534 CROMWELL in *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 394 Wherefore .I. am bold to wryght vnto you. 1648 GAGE *West Ind* 163, I writ unto my friends 1663 CHAS II in Cartwright *Madame* (1894) 136, I writt to you yesterday. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV 191 The abbess was wrote to concerning me. 1824 WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp.* (1838) XII. 7 Write to me to General Colville's quarters. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Children*, viii, Ferrers wrote to a friend of his at Chertsey

(*b*) *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v 1303 Thow hast not wreten here syn þat she wente. Now write here þanne [*MS Gg* to hire]. 1612 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 15 Together with Mr. Cook's Books you wrote me of 1672 in *Camden Soc Misc* (1881) 13 Being in hast, have not tyme to wright any body else. 1763 LIZ CARTER in *Mem* (1808) I 356, I writ you from Amsterdam 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 32 As I write you, I shall not write Mrs. Nelson this day *a* 1800 PEGGE *Anecd* (1814) 216 *Wrote* me, and *write* you, (merchant's language). 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXI, Clive..wrote me about the transmogrification of our schoolfellow 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 840/1 Mr. Adams was another character of whom my host had written me.

c With advs., as *off*, *over*. Write in (*Theatr*), to send in notice in writing.

1577 HARRISON *England* III I. (1878) II. 10 He wrote ouer for more of the same fish. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* xv, He wrote off to Frank at Whitehall 1866 LEVER *Sir B. Fossbrooke* II 283, I have written off to Tom Lendrick to come over here with his sister 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Nov 9/2 The plaintiffs did not 'write in' or give notice that they were coming

23 In clauses introduced by *as*, or with advs, as *so*, *thus*.

1[illegible]. in *Eng. Misc to Furnivall* (1901) 91 Swa swa Lycas wrat on his godspelle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11467 For þe prophet had written sua, And said [etc] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 525 Then slayn wes mone thowsand .. As Daies in his buk he wrate *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II. 356 Þis Poul .., whan he wroot þus in prisoun to folk to turne hem to Crist *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *St Augustine* 60 Rith þus he wrot in Latin. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G iv, It was done as the kynge had wreton 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 Thys hath destroyd more then any pestylens, as Lyuius wrytyth. 1594 H WILLOBIE *Avisa* 57 b, He wrate againe so as followeth. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (Epigr) 11 To one. he wrighteth thus. Discendi [etc] 1696 *Scafield's Corr* (1912) 176 For newes, as Sr James wreits to your Lo[rdship]pe, ther is non 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 95 Thus has one of those foul-mouth'd Poets wrote 1770 [DALRYMPLE] *Anc. Sc Poems* 310 The Cardinal .. writes thus to Cardinal Borromeo, 24th November 1561 1874 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* 121 While I am writing thus about the production. of these love-songs.

24. To follow or practise writing as a profession or occupation; to work as a clerk, amanuensis, or journalist; † *Sc* to act as a 'writer'.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat Wyclif* (1851) 138 To write to þe kynges seel and hold seculer courtes to byȝe & to selle. 1650 J. NICOLL *Diary* (Bann. Cl.) 2 Thomas Hunter, wryter, .wes fund giltie of perjuirie; and thairfor wes declaired incapable of wryting or ageanting ony bussines 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xx, You might live through it on much worse terms than by writing for Snagsby. 1895 ESCOTT *Platform, Press*, etc 281 The *Daily News*, on which Pigott once wrote.

25. To spell words in writing, to represent words, etc., orthographically.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 7 To wryte orthographicallie ther are to be considered the symbol, the thing symbolized, and their congruence *Ibid* 21, I wald understand quhy they wryte not as they speak. 1704 J PITTS *Acc Mohant* A 4 b, I. writ as near, as I could, to their way of speaking it

IV. *intr.* for *passive*

26. a. To be described in writing. *rare*—1.

1827 LADY MORGAN *Mem* (1862) II 247 The comfortless, unaccommodating reality of those times which paint and write so well.

b. To be penned or written. *rare*—1.

1862 O. COCKAYNE *St. Marher* (1866) p v, The manuscripts write straight away from end to end of the ruled lines.

Writee (rəitī). *rare*. [f prec + -EE] One to or for whom something is written; a reader.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. Comm, Where a man is vnderstood, there is euer a proposition betwixt the writers wit and the writees. 1885 *Punch* May 243 The 'Writer' and the 'Writee', the 'Joker' and the 'Jokee'

† **Writeling**, *vbl. sb. Obs rare* [Cf OE. *writian*, to chirp, chatter, etc, and -LE 3] Trilling or warbling (of the nightingale)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 48 West þu þat ich ne cunne singe, Þeȝ ich ne cunne of writelinge? *Ibid* 914 Wi nultu þare preoste singe, An teche of thire writelinge?

Writer (rəi təɹ). Forms: 1–5 writere, 3–writer, 6–7 wrighter, *Sc* writter (6 writare, -air, 6–7 writtar, -are); 4–7 wryter, 5 -ere, -are, 5, *Sc* 6 -ar, *Sc* 6 wrytear, vryter, wryttar, *Sc.* 6 wreter, -ar, wrettar. [OE. *writere*, f *writan* WRITE *v* + -ER[1]. Cf. ON. *ritari* writer, Sw *ritare*, OHG *rizari*, etc, painter (G. *reisser* tracer).]

I. 1 A person who can write; one who practises or performs writing; occas., one who writes in a specified manner, = PENMAN 2. Also with advs, as *down*, *out*, *up*.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* liv. 423 Swa se writere, ȝif he ne dilegað ðæt he ær wrat [etc]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 186 Oft ȝehwa ȝesihð fægre stafas awritene, þonne herað he ðone writere. *a* 1250 *Ancr R.* in *Mod Lang Rev* (1914) 331 Ipench o þi writere i þine beoden sumchearre *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24075 Es na. writer [mai] write wit pens ord, Hu þat vr stur was stiang *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I 301 Þys monke was þe feyrest wryter þat was knowen in all þe world *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (F) 354 Whoso wol vse this deuocioun, I pray him Sey a pater-noster for the writere 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* xl B j, Some fawte eyther in the translatour, or in the wryter, or nowe a dayes in the prynter 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 501 *Eclogarius*, a gatherer or writer down of such things in a summarie 1639 S DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 145 This disease, much resembling that of writers, to wit, the itch of the fingers ends 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Transcriber*, a Writer out, or Copier 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lxvi (1862) VI 15 His duty of Anagrapheus or 'Writer-up' of all the old laws of Athens 1888 F HUME *Mine Midas* I. ii, Wishing his long fingers were round the writer's throat

b. One who paints words, etc; a sign-writer

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk Trades* (1842) 360 The Sign Painter, however, or writer, is a journeyman or master solus 1861 *Internat Exhib*, *Lists Trades U. K* 80 Writers and Gilders on Glass 1871 CALLINGHAM *Sign Writing* 98 In order to imitate raised letters, the young writer should have some idea of the elements of linear perspective.

c. *Writer's cramp* (*palsy*, *paralysis*), a form of cramp or spasm affecting certain muscles of the hand and fingers essential to writing, and resulting from excessive use of these.

1853 SIEVEKING tr *Romberg's Nerv Diseases* I 320 A peculiar form of local spasm in these parts has recently been made known under the name of the Writer's Cramp 1885 H A REEVES *Bodily Deformities* 351 Writer's or Scrivener's Palsy. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*, *Scrivener's palsy*, a spasm or cramp ., called also Writer's Paralysis.

2. One whose business or occupation consists in writing; a functionary, officer, etc, who performs clerical or secretarial duties, a scribe, clerk, or law-writer.

Ship's writer see SHIP *sb*[1] 9 c.

c 890 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* 52 [He] wæs writere [L *notarius*] in þissere halgan Romane cyrican *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* Pref, Siððan min on Englisc Ælfred kyning awende worda ȝehwelc, & me his writerum sende suð & norð 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek* IX 2 O man with. an ynkhorn of a wryter [L *scriptoris*] in his reynes *c* 1450 *Godstow Register* 141 Walter scriptor operwise writer of þe abbei of Gloucetur *Ibid.*, Scriptor or wryter 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42, I beqwethe to John Elys, wrytere, a gowne of blak 1526 *Reg Privy Seal Scotl.* I 512 Maknand him directour of the chancellary with power to make deputis, clerkis, wrytaris. 1607 COWELL s v, Writer of the tables .is an officer in the Exchequer 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* p VII, A very unskilful Writer (whom I was often times by haste reduc'd to imploy) 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt Brit* 586 Writer and Embellisher of the Queen's Letters to the Eastern Princes *Ibid* 734 William Douglass .. Writer to the Privy Seal 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II 239 The Writer, or the Person who officiates in his Place, is carefully to note the Circumstances of the Danger. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* x, This [affidavit] was given out, sir, to a Writer 1873 W STOKES *Rapid Writing* 104 Ready Writers, or persons prepared to write at a moment's notice

† b. *Jewish Hist* = SCRIBE *sb* 1 1. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hept* (1922) 46/1 Esdras se writere awrat ane boc *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt II 4 Þa ȝegaderode herodes ealle þæra folces writeras. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III 247 Esdras, the writere, come doun wiþ þe kynges lettres 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* XXXVI 32 Jeremye .3af it to Baruc, the writer

c. Sc. *Writer to* († *of*) *the Signet* (abbrev. *W.S.*), originally, a clerk in the Secretary of State's office, who prepared writs to pass the royal signet; in later use, one of an ancient society of law-agents who conduct cases before the Court of Session, and have the exclusive privilege of preparing crown writs, charters, precepts, etc.

1488 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scotl* I 89 Item, to the writaris of the singnet, at the Kingis commande, ij vnicornis, XXXVJ *s* 1585 *Sc Acts* (1814) III 377 That the secretair admonishe all his deputis and writtairis to the

signet That [etc.] 1672 [see WRIT *sb* 3] 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* 501 There is at present about One hundred ordinary Writers to the Signet *Ibid* 734 Writers to the Queen's Signet. 1789 BURNS *Let to Ainslie* 6 Jan, I do not know if passing a 'writer to the signet' be a trial of scientific merit 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xiii III 252 The College of Justice, a society composed of judges, advocates, writers to the signet, and solicitors 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/1 A writer to the signet is the highest grade and finest flower of the profession of solicitor, as practised in Scotland

ellipt. 1594 in *Hist Writers to Signet* (1890) 230 Quhatsumevir writtare obeyis nocht his lordschipis depute keipare of the signet 1695 *Ibid* p xliv, Ane convenient house, where the wryters may meet upon all occasions 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* v (1845) 36/2 In the discharge of his functions as a Writer's Apprentice

d. *Sc.* An attorney or law-agent; an ordinary legal practitioner in country towns; a law-clerk.

1540 *Sc Acts* (1814) II. 359 Except þame þat ar writtaris notaris and scribis in our souerane lordis courtis of Justice. 1565-6 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 417 We haif subscrivit thir presentis . befoir thir witnessis, Alexander Hay, writtar, [and] Williame Dowglas *c* 1620 SIR J MELVIL *Mem.* (Bann Cl) 324 He maid the haill subiectis to trimble vnder him, . vexing the haill writeris and lawers to mak sur his giftis and conkissis 1658 J NICOL *Diary* (Bann Cl) 210 A long call maid be the Judges of the Court of Sessioun, and of the laweirs, clerkis, and writeris 1773 R FERGUSSON *Rising of the Session* 1, Tir'd o' the law, The wylie writers Hurl frae the town in hackney chaises 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xxv. 216 The fees both of advocate and writer 1888 D GRANT *Sc Stories* 153 He had put him into the office of a 'writer' in the county town.

e. A clerk in the service of the former East India Company. Now *Hist*

1676 in Wheeler *Madras* (1861) 64 Some of the Writers . by their lives are not a little scandalous 1747 in Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind Gloss* (1886) 742/2 Mr Robert Clive, Writer in the Service, being of a Martial Disposition 1775 CARACCIOLI *Life Clive* I 14 Mr Clive had served the East India company seven years, as a writer 1809 *Cobbett's Pol. Reg* 22 Apr 578 These Writers are clerks, sent out to India, where they collect taxes from the people 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 345 Writer to the Most Honourable the East India Company.

3. One who writes, compiles, or produces a literary composition; the composer *of* a book or treatise, a literary man or author; = PENMAN 3, 3 b. Also with *on* († *of*) or *upon* (a subject)

In very frequent use from *c* 1560 Also *book*, *comedy-*, *essay-*, *history-*, *letter-*, *news-*, *pamphlet-*, *play-*, *prose-*, *story-*, *tragedy writer*, etc see these words

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xviii § 3 Hu ne forealdodon þa ǽewritu þeah & losodon þonecan þe hit wære, swa some swa þa writeras dydon *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 327 Nu togeare þa Brihtferð writere þis awrat synd feowertyne epactas *a* 1200 *St Marher* 2 Ant ich birȝet hit iwriten of þe writere þa, al hire passiun. *c* 1225 *Leg Kath* 856 Philistiones flites, & Platunes bokes, & alle þeos writeres writes þet ȝe wreoðieð ow on *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 21196 Lucas was O þe apostols dedis writer 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 90 Many an other writere the bokes wise Translateden *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr.* (1908) 8 As it semeth to the writere here of most spedeful and edifienge to hem. 1538 STARKEY *England* 137 Prouysyon to stoppe folysch wrytarys and lyght bokys of the gospel *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol Poetry* (Arb) 27 Such were..Moses and Debora in theyr Hymnes, and the writer of *Iob*. *c* 1611 [see WRITER] 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* XIII (1687) 841/2 A great Writer, and exceeding for multitude of Books. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s.v *Music*, The most antient writer of [= on] musick .was Lasus Hermionensis 1752 A MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No 5, A cold, trifling, frothy Writer 1834 DICKENS *Sk Boz, Hor. Sparkins*, A writer of fashionable novels. 1861 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit Const* xv. 219 It has been remarked by writers on our Constitutional History. 1886 C E PASCOE *Lond of To-day* xl (ed 3) 334 Women dress for each other, says one writer

b One who is writing *The (present) writer*, the writer hereof.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S) I 4, I the wrettar that dois considdar weill The sindrie myndis of men 1623 JOBSON *Golden Trade* 8 It pleased them to imploy mee the present wrighter 1784 COWPER *Table t.* IV. 18 Tears trickled down the writer's cheeks Fast as the periods from his fluent quill 1857 W C STEWART *Pract. Angler* VII (ed 3) 139 A brother of the writer made the same trial with the same result. 1895 ARBER *Sk. Marprel. Controv.* 193 The present Writer's belief on this subject

c A composer of music.

1688 T SALMON *Prop. Perform Music* 19 That the Writers of Musick may more certainly know where to fix their Flats and Sharps 1782 BURNEY *Hist Mus.* II 567 Written Discant, which is practised in Italy, by all writers for the Church 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III iv. 161 [Corelli] the simplest and purest writer of Italian melody.

d. *Writer-up*: see WRITE *v.* 18.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII 80, I had been misled by those writers-up of this country. 1904 *Times* 1 June 14 He carried on business as a writer-up of advertisements

4. *ellipt.* The writings of an author

1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 2 Let therefore these few lines suffice, out of an antient Writer 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 [This] history makes me suspect he transcribed what he hath out of some writer 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II 465 In some of the classic writers it is said [etc.] 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit* II A whole host of able writers are suffered to moulder in obscurity on the shelves of our libraries 1859 HELPS *Friends in C* Ser II. II 96, I saw the other day in an American writer a humorous account

5. *Writer's sand* (see quot. and SAND *sb* 2 8).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VII. 479 Such granulations vary in size from the finest 'writer's sand' ('tuberculous dust') to [etc.].

6. One who typewrites; a typist.

1883 J G PETRIE *Man. for Type-Writer* 15 Unless the printers are accustomed to the writer's style of shortening words

II 7. A make of paint-brush

1884 R LESLIE in Ruskin *Dilecta* (1900) 6 Turner used short brushes, some of them like the writers used by house decorators. 1889 SUTHERLAND *Sign Writing* IV 4/4 A few sable and camels hair pencils. There are what are called 'writers'.

8 A pen, etc, that writes in a specified manner

1907 *Westm Gaz* 10 Dec. 12/2 These pens are certainly excellent writers

III 9 *attrib* (chiefly appositive), as *writer body*, *chisel*, *-lad*; *writer-type*, *word*.

1686 SIR J LAUDER *Decis* (1759) I 401 Some Writer lads were also accessory 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* IX, The writer lads fu' well may mind her 1785 BURNS *To W Simpson* III, Ferguson, the writer-chiel 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, I have just arrested her *jurisdictiones fandandy causey* Thae are bonny writer words 1869 A MACDONALD *Clerical Intrigue* 108 A miserable writer body frae Glasgow. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 169 That's the writer-type. He has the same modelling of the forehead as Torp

Hence **Wri·teress**, a female writer or author, an authoress, **Wri·terling**, a petty writer; a sorry or indifferent author.

1822 *Blackw Mag* XII 656 Our rhyming *writeresses are frequently single gentlewomen 1855 THACKERAY *Char Sk* Wks 1898 III 517 Remember it henceforth, ye writeresses —there is no such word as authoress 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem* (1843) I 420 Every writer and *writerling of name has a salary from the government.

Writership (rəi·təɹʃip). [f prec. + -SHIP 3.]

1 The office or position of a writer in the service of the former East India Company Now *Hist*

1763 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App I 358 The surprising applications made by the top familys for writerships confounded him 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg, Proc* 98 The motives that influenced their nominations to writerships. 1854 J HACKERAY *Newcomes* I 21 Being offered a writership, he scouted the idea of a civil appointment

2. The office or employment of a clerk; a clerkship.

1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 304 Officers who are thoroughly competent for writerships in dockyard[s] and victualling yards at home.

Writh (riþ). Now *dial.* [Cf. Da. *vrid*, Norw. (*v*)*rid*, turning, evasion, etc; ON. *rið* winding staircase] = WRITHE *sb* 1, 1 b.

14 *Latin-Eng. Voc.* (MS Harl 2257), *Grani*, a writh 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 150 A Writh, *cestrallus* 1844 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 370 *Writh*, the bond of a faggot

Writh, southern dial. var. FRITH *sb* 2 3.

Writhable (rəi·ðəb'l), *a. rare*—1 [f. WRITHE *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being writhed

c 1425 *St Christina* in *Anglia* VIII 126 She croked hir armes & fyngers as if þey were wryþabil for softenesse.

Writh(e, varr. WREATHE *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Writhe (rəið), *sb.* Also 6-7 wrythe. [f. next. Cf. WREATH *sb*, and OHG. *rida* 'tensio'.]

†1. Something twisted, wreathed, or formed into a circular shape; a twisted band; a wreath. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V x. 25 The writhe of gold, or chane lowpit in ringis 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Luke* VII. 74 To brede [her hair] with wrythes of golde enterlaced emong it. 1569 UNDERDOWNE *Heliodorus* IX 127 [Each] hathe a round Wrythe vpon his head, in which their Arrowes are set in order.

†b (See quot. and cf. WRITH.) *Obs*—o

1552 HULOET, Wrythes, or any thing that may be wrythed about like a willow or osier, *vitilia, ium*

c A curled or twisted formation; a wreath or twist.

1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 219 The castle sate its rock as a strong rider sits his horse,—fitting its limbs to every writhe of the flint beneath it. 1874 R TYRWHITT *Sketching Club* 164 The writhe in his mustache

2 An act of writhing; a twisting or writhing movement of the body, countenance, etc.; a contortion.

1611 COTGR, *Torse*, . a wrest, wrinch; wrythe 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav* I 185 Men who could watch the excruciating writhes . of others 1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 29 The head or leading flank whose writhes and turnings are followed by every other part of the body [of troops]. 1812 CHALMERS *Biogr Dict.* V 312 He expired without a writhe in his countenance 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alas!* xvi, The silent writhe with which Jim receives this piece of information

†b A twinge *of* pain, etc. *Obs*—1

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav France* 133, I had some writhes of it [*sc* rheumatism] before I entered Champagne.

3. Degree of tautness; tension *rare*—1

1879 *Grove's Dict Mus* I. 135 A body of parchment, strained upon a hoop to the required writhe or degree of stiffness for resonance.

Writhe (rəið), *v.*[1] Forms 1 wriðan, 3 wriðen, 4 wryþen, 4-5 wrythen, 5 wrythyn, writhyn; 4-5 writhe, 4- writhe (6 wriethe), 4-7 writh (6 wrieth); 4-5 wryþe, 4-7 wrythe, wryth. *Pa. t* 1 wraþ, 3 wreð, 5 wraythe, wrathe; 3 wreoð, 4-5 wroþ, wroth, 5 wrothe, wrooth. *Pl* 1 wriþon, 2 uurythen, 3 wryþen, 4 writhen (7 writhe), 5-6 wrythen (6 wrethen). *Pa pple.* 1 ȝewriðen, 3 ywriðen, 4-5 iwriþen, ywrithen, ywryþe, y-, iwrithe; 1, 4 wriþen, 4- writhen (4 -un, 5 -yn, 6 -in), 5-7 wrythen (5 -yn); 4 writhe, 5 wrythe, 4 wreþen, 4-6 wrethen (5 -yn), 5 ywrethe; 6 wrothonne *Weak pa t* and *pa. pple* 5- writhed, 4-6 wrythed [OE. *wriðan* str. v (pa. t *wráþ*, pl *wriðon*; pa pple. *gewriðen*), also *gewriðan*, = OFris. **wriða* (NFris. *wrier*, *wreal*), OHG. *rîdan* (in *gâ-*, *kerîdan*, MHG. *rîden*), ON. *rîða*, MSw *vriþa* (Sw. *vrida*), MDa and Da. *vride*, related to *wriða* WREATH. Cf WREATHE *v.*

The northern ME pa t *wraythe* may represent ON **wreið* pa. t. of **wriða* (later *reiða*)]

I. *trans.* **1.** To twist or coil (something); to fashion into coils or folds; to dispose or arrange in a coiled or sinuous form, to bend or distort by twisting. Freq with *about*, *over*, *round* preps, *up* adv Also *refl.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* XXVI (Z) 155 *Torqueo*, ic wriðe. 1154 *O. E Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Me dide cnotted stirenges abuten here hæued & uurythen to tæt it gæde to þe hærnes 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VI 9 He bar a boi dun i-bounde wib a biod lyste, In a webe-bondes wyse i-wriþen aboute *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I. 278 A ȝerde mai growe so greet þat men shal not wriþe it *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* III 118 Writhe not the hed of thy sarment *a* 1450 *Knt de La Tour* (1868) 21 He writhed a litell wipse of strawe *c* 1460 [see WRAPPER *sb* 1] *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) *A* 13 b, A grene wand may be wrethen whyle it is grene 1568 TURNER *Herbal* II 128 The floures grew very thyck together as they were writhen about the stalcke 1614 D DYKE *Myst. Selfe Deceiuing* (1630) 279 Correcting the crookedness of a twig hee writhes it too much the other way. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Verg* 149 Never was there serpent wrythen up so suddenly. 1643 in Sir J Temple *Irish Rebell* (1646) 117 They would take and writh wyths about their heads 1658 tr *Porta's Nat Magic* I VIII 12 The pulse called Lupines, still looks after the Sun, that it may not writhe his stalk. 1745 tr *Columella's Husb* III XVIII, Twisting and writhing the head of a shoot. ?*c* 1745 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XX 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail 1827 POLLOK *Course T* V 597 The Worm writhing its folds In hideous sort 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* 45 This leafless tree, That's writhen o'er the linn 1866 CHR ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr.* 6 Who twisted her hair And writhed it shining in serpent-coils. 1901 WEYMAN *Ct Hannibal* VI, The tiring-maid flung herself at Mademoiselle's knees, writhing herself about them.

†b. To force in wreaths. *Obs*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* I met IV 7 (Camb MS.), Veseuus writ[h]ith [L *torquet*] owtthorw his brokene chymynees smokynge fyres

c. To change or fashion *into* († *to*) some form, etc, by wreathing or twisting.

1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* I (1925) 25 If the pliable mind be vnwiselie writhen to a disfigured shape 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* XXXIV, Their countenances seemed fiercely writhen into the wildest expression of pride 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven* I. I § 26 The Arab points the arch and writhes it into extravagant foliations 1879 SYMONDS *Sk Italy & Greece* (ed. 2) 291 Snow lies..writhed into loveliest wreaths

†2. To unite, combine, or make compact, by twisting, entwining, or interweaving; *to join with* something, twine together, to intertwine. Freq. with *together* Obs

c 1205 LAY 25974 Þat weore twælf swine mid wiðen y-wriðen al to-gadere 1388 WYCLIF *Judges* XVI 9 As if a man brekith a threed of herdis, writhun with spotle 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVII cl (Bodl MS), Al schrubbes and treen wiþ prickes beþ ywounde and ywrethe togedres, and biclippiþ euriche oþer *a* 1400-50 *Bk. Curtasye* 440 in *Babees Bk* 313 Litere Wele watered, i wrythen, be craft y-trode *Ibid.* 442 Wyspes . Wele wrethyn and turnyd a-ȝayne þat tyde *c* 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 1792 The wyf fast hyre keyes wrothe In the end of the borde clothe *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* VIII, The hegge also With sicamour was set and eglantere, Writhen in-fere so wel 1568 COOPER *Thesaurus, Nervi tortiles*, . stringes writhed together. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I XIII 86 Let them rub them with a wispe of strawe harde writhen together 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl Swed. Emb* (1772) I. 179 Their stirrup [is] a withe writhed togither. 1672 J WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XIII 209 Thick trunckes, which were writhen variously amongst themselves

†3. To form or fashion (a wreath, etc) by plaiting, entwining, or twisting; to plait. Also with *together* Obs.

c 1275 [see WRASE 1] 1388 WYCLIF *John* xix. 2 Knigtis writhen a coroun of thornes *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I 121 þay wiythen a crowne of þornys and setten on his hed 1520 *Treat Galaunt* 191 Theyr typpettes be wrythen lyke to a chayne *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt* XXVII 29 Writhing together a crown of thistels 1563 SHUTE *Archit* D IV b, The other Astragalus shalbe wrothonne like a wreath.

†4. To turn or wrench round or to a side, to twist about; to wring. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3462 þair strut it was vn-stern stith, Wit wrathli wrestes ai þer writh 1388 WYCLIF *Lev* I 15 Whanne the heed is writhun to the necke 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* I. III. 19 Ane blusterand bub The schippis stewyn frawart hir went can writhe 1584 BEDINGFIELD tr *Corte's Art Reding* 101 An angrie horsse that dooth wryth his head from one side to the other 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* II (1617) 80 To carrie your cudgell in his eye of that side which he most writheth 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* X 448 Æneas writh'd his Dart, and stopp'd his bawling Breath 1713 STEELE *Englishm* No 1 5 There may be a Way of appearing Wise by writhing the Head

fig. and in fig context. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV. XI 95 Hir faynt spreit in all partis writhis [L *versabat*] sche *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 282 [He] writhed his loke toward the royal walls 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 141 A yoong wench hath him sure enough by the necke, and doth writhe him which way she list' 1684 H. MORE *Answer* Pref b j b, The Remarker, has writhen and forced his Wit and Invention to personate [etc.].

†b. *fig.* To divert or deflect from or to a person, course, etc.; to cause to turn away, bend, or incline towards another. Cf. WRENCH *v.* 4 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15369 For þat wald writ [*vrr.* writh, wripe] on me ..al þair aun wijt. *Ioud* 28101. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi (*Eugenia*) 361 Þar for sco thocht wele to wricht [*read* writhe] in Lyme ir wikidnes alwyth. *Ibid.* xlii (*Agatha*) 97 For to wryth agathis wil fra cryst. 1418–20 LYDG *Compl. Troy* II. 2011 Whan þat he his aspectus glade Fro a man listeth fer to writhe. 1534 WHITTINTON *Vulgaria* (1520) 27 Pleasures fayre. ofte tymes wryth e the hyggar partes of the soule fro vertue 1561 NORTON & SACK. *Gorboduc* I ii, Lest I e fraude Of flatterin g tongues . wrythe them to the ways of youthfull lust. 1642 CHAS. I *Let. t Mayor of Bristo* 2 There re elicious instigations . to writhe and bend your inc inats ns to oppose Me. 1655 [see WRENCH *v.* 6 c].

†c. With advs., as *about, aside, away, back.* Occas. *fig.* and in fig. context. *Obs*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4359 Fortune . can writhe his heed awey. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Fully & Sk.* 107 Sa suld we wryth all syn away. *c* 1550 H. LLOYD *Trans. Heath* A j, If the eyes be wry'hen aside *a* 1564 BECON *Treat. Fasting* iv, To wryth his head about lyke an hope. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* v. 8 He..shal wryth backe the heade therof.

5 To subject (the body, limbs, etc.) to a contorting or twisting movement; to twist, contort; to wring or wreathe. Also with advs., as *around, round, together, up,* and absol.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII 66 He wroth his fust vp-on wraththe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. XVIII. 1475 Þan spak Makbeth dispytusly, .Lyk al wrethyn [*v.r.* wrythin] in his skyn. *c* 1450 *Ludus Coventriæ* 28 Wrythe on to my necke bon with hardnesse of þin honde. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Torquere,* To writne one's necke. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Constancie* vii, He.. Whom nothing can procure . To writhe his limbes. 1691 BAXTER *Certainty Worlds Spirits* 166 Some Reapers... were hurt, writhen, and one killed with a Whirlwind. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 A Country Girl..writhing and distorting her whole Body 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 75 The alarmed Goddess. Writhes her fair limbs. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 434 In the fall, his hip was writhed. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 143 Aw'll wrythe thy neck reawnd. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 March 1/1 The Arabs .. writhed their bodies under guns, Gatlings, and muskets.

refl. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 328 Then Satan first knew pain, And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* VI. XXXII, The mountaineer Yet writhed him up against the spear. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* XXIII. 169 The creature writhed himself in glee.

b. To distort (the face, etc.); to draw awry; = WRING *v.* 2 b.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 189 The God of Ire . Wrything his face with many angrie word. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 145 Some make a face with writhing theyr mouthe. 1548 ELYOT, *Interquere mentum,* to writhe or wreste the chynne. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* xix. 1 Better is a poore man.. then a rich writhing his lippes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 569 They.. writh'd thir jaws. 1755 JOHNSON, *Distortion,*.. irregular motion by which the face is writhed. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 74 [They] Madly dash'd the darts together, writhing barbarous lineaments.

c. To utter, speak *out,* with a writhe.

1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* XXI. 290 As they drag her back..she writhes out to Ora..: 'They'll do the same to you'. 1902 SMAITH *Wayfarers* XII, Sir Thomas would grunt and wriggle and writhe his tipsy protests.

d. To make or pursue (its way) by writhing.

1867 J. G. WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 326 The snake which has writhed its way to the Mocking Bird's nest

6. To twist or wrench (something) out of place, position, or relation; = WRING *v.* 6. Const. with advs., as *asunder,* †*atwo, off, out,* or preps., as *from, off, out of.* Also *refl.* Occas. *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 21 Bi mizt he wrooth out the spere fro the hond of the man. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 271 He his necke hath writhe atuo. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 48 Sethe þy capone,..brisse hom in hast And wrythe itwen. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 39 There myghte ye see..crampons of yron wrythen a sondre 1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Phil & Mary* (Roxb.) 22, I wolde God in sondare I myght wrythe his necke boune. ? *a* 1600 in Child *Ballads* III. 413/34 Then he writhe the gold ring of his fingar. 1606 MARSTON *Parasit.* v. H 4 b, Cupid ., Whose force writh'd lightning from Ioues shaking hand. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 224 Before their heads be writhen off. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* IX, She writhed herself free. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *One Trav. Returns* XVII, Writhing the water from their auburn hair.

fig. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11616 But god .. wrangis in his wrathe writhis to ground. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 5/2 Here the Bishops began first to writhe out theyr elections and theyr neckes a litle from the Emperours subiection.

†b. To insert (something) *in* or *into* a space by insinuation or twisting. Also *transf.* and *refl. Obs.*

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xliv. (1596) 67 You may writh a linnen cloth..in the nosthrils. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* G 2 b, This desolatiue-Trumpet of Ierusalem; a weake breath or two I will writhe into it. 1598 B. JONSON *Every Man in Humour* III. v, He had so writhen himselfe, into the habit of one of your poore *Infanterie.*

†7. To wrest, strain, or pervert the meaning of (a writing, passage, word, etc.); to deflect, misapply; = WRENCH *v.* 7, WREST *v.* 5, 6, WRING *v.* 9 b. *Obs.*

In frequent use from *c* 1555 to *c* 1600.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Hh iv, They haue writhen and enlarged the discipline of Justyce. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 43 The pelagians..searched out places of scripture, and writhed them violently..to their purpose. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Torqueo,* To wreste & writhe the law. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 106 The *Ladies Psalter,* wherein that which is spoken of God by the Spirit of God is writhed to her 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* I. 199 Wresting and writhing mens writings to another meaning

†b. To misinterpret (a writer); = WREST *v.* 5 c.

1555 [see WREST *v.* 5 c] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv 47 Stephen and Paule. , howe soeuer they be writhed, yet must..so be vnderstanded.

II. †8. To envelop, enfold, or swathe (something) by winding or folding *Obs.*

a 1000 *Egbert's Pen.* III. XVI in Thorpe *Laws* II. 202 Þa ðe forbrocene wæron, þa ðe ne wriþon [L. *ligaturis*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 34 Þa genealæhte he, & wrað his wunda *c* 1205 LAY. 17762 Wreoð nu wel þene King þæt he ligge a swæting. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 160 Hir heed writhen was..with a greet towayle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. v. (Bodl. MS.), Been..makeþ honye combesse ywounde and ywri he wiþ waxe. *a* 1400–50 *Bk. Curtasye* 685 in *Babees Bk.,* Þen brede he brynges, in towelle wrythyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 534/1 Wrythyn, *idem quod* hyllyn.

†b. To confine or fasten with a cord, bond, etc; to bind, fetter. *Obs.*

Beowulf 964 Ic hine hrædlice heardan clammum on wælbedde wriþan þohte. [*c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Crist ferde to helle and iwrað þene alde deouel.] *c* 1205 LAY. 17394 Ze mote uaste heom wriðen mid strongen sæil-rapen 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 80 Þay Wryþe me in a warlok, wrast out myn ygen. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 98 Coordes of synful men ha a bouten writhe me

fig. c 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 9088 In hir loue was he so writhen, That he myght not his wille refrayn

†c. To secure or fix (something) *with* a pin, etc. *Obs.*—1

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 12 Assay Ovens made..of strong Armor-plate, and writhen with Ironpins.

†9 To surround or invest *with* something, to wreathe, enwreathe. Also with *about. Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V. v. 12 Ane mantill brusit with gold, With purpour selvage writhin mony fold *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* II. (1728) 227 A Caduceus writhen about with two serpents.

III. *intr.* 10. To move or stir in a turning or sinuous manner; to change posture by twisting, to twist about.

a 1300 in *Maps' Poems* (Camden) 336 Thi wretche wiþ [=wit] so þunne, That ay was writhinde as a wond 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5471 Þey sawe hys coloure ofte ouer caste, And wroth a boute, to and fro 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1200 Þen he wakenede, & wroth, & to hir warde torned 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 510 For a pene on a day forth þay gos, Wryþen & worchen & don gret pyne ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1141 Wrothely thai wrythyne and wrystille to-gederz 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 111 Elles the one ende [of a bow-string] shall wriethe contrary to the other 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 26 The babe wrythed with the head to seeke for the pap. 1621 COTGR., *Serpeger,* to wriggle, writhe, or goe waiuing, &c., like a serpent. 1809–14 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VI. 292 The Indian bird That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lodore* 61 Flying and flinging, Writhing and ringing, . this way the Water comes down at Lodore. 1893 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Diana Tempest* XVI, [He] lit the paper, and watched it writhe under the little chuckling flame

fig. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XIII. 126 This warld fowre neuer so, Now in weyll, now in wo, And all thyng wrythys.

b. To contort the body, limbs, etc., as from agony, emotion, or stimulation; to twist *under* or *with* pain, distress, etc.; to wring, turn. Also with *about*

In frequent use from *c* 1800.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1920 Thane the worthy kynge [Arthur] wrythes, and wepede with his eghne. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1189 (Ashm. MS.), Þe wale kyng writhis him vnfaire [*Dubl. MS* wex wode wroth]. *Ibid.* 1409. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. XI. 1776 Al brym he belyt in to brethe, And wrythit al in wedand wrethe 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. CXXXVI. 242 Beaumayns. walowed and wrythed for the loue of the lady. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v, Let them ..be..empal'd, and left To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake. 1798 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 432 [She was] writhing under the wound. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XIII, Mr. Brass, after writhing about,. was by this time awake also 1848 EDMESTON *Sacred Poetry* 171 Though the nerves may writhe with pain 1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* 280 That dark ocean, full of human wrecks, writhing in anguish *fig.* 1846 MRS. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. III. 74 His heart writhing with hatred. 1893 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Diana Tempest* XXXIV, Passion, writhing in torment, seized him in a Titan grip.

c. *poet.* To twine or coil (*round* something).

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. (1853) 33, I saw The pictured flames writhe round a penanced soul.

11. To change place or position, to turn, move, or go, with a writhing or twisting motion. Usu. with preps., as *about, down, from,* †*of, to, up,* or advs., as *apart, away, back, out.*

c 1205 LAY. 6729 Þe king..him wræð [*c* 1275 leop] to, ase he hine wolde anho 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 350 Of þe way a fote ne wyl he wryþe *Ibid.* B. 533 Wylde wormez to her won wryþez in þe erþe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1093 Ilke wrethe as a wolfe-heuede, it wraythe owtt at ones! 14 *Chaucer's Miller's T.* 97 (Camb. MS.), With here hed sche wrythed faste a-wey. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1835 Thus he wrawled & wroth a-way. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Introd. Chr. Wom.* II. XII. 122 Whan thou wrythest awaye from thy steppe childrен, callynge the mother 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 18 He proffered kisses too the tree, the tree did from him wryth. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* XI. CLII, Struggling for speech, the pale lips writhed apart. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 237 Vivien..Writhed toward him, slided up his knee [etc.] 1892 F. TENNYSON *Poems* 369 Snakes writhed to their holes.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 986 If ther myght ben a variaunce, To wrythen out fro goddes purueynge 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 Thei ben bastard braunches that . writhyn wrongli away from holy churche techinge. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 4276 (Trin.), At þe ende wol prine loue out wriþe *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* I. IX. 621 Fra his will quhen þat we writh. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* III. Wks. 1564 I. 337 b, He writhed with his hande from doyinge wrong. 1601 [see WREATHE *v.* 8]

†c. To turn, be converted, *to* something. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 130 To many maner synnes hyt [*sc.* handling] wryþys. 13 *St. Alexius* 571 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 187 His wife kome þan wiþ rewfull grate Als scho wald all to watir writhe.

†**Writhe,** *v.*[4] *Obs* [OE. *wríðan, wíðran,* var. of *wridan, wridran*: see WRIDE *sb.* and *v.*] *intr.* To sprout, to flourish.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4322 Latt no wykkyde wede waxe, ne wrythe one this erthe

Writhed (rəiðd), *ppl. a.* [f. WRITHE *v.*[1] + -ED[1]. Cf. WREATHED *ppl. a.*]

1. That has undergone writhing, contortion, or twisting; twisted.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. LXXXIII. 764 The stem [of the smaller cedar] is croked or writhed. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* H ij, Wrythed wrinckles [shall] peere on blemi-ht browe 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xliv (1596) 67 A writhed linnen cloth 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 50 The writhed and wrested strings of a brake 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 396 The angular and variously writhed Worm-tube.

transf. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Defence Truth* 84 All, that here you haue vttered, be nothinge but wrythed coniectures

b. Of the features, etc.: Subjected to contortion or writhing; contorted, wry.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Laide grimace,* a writhed mouth 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. *Law* 96 Snuffing with a wrythed nose the Amber 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 150 They have a black and wrythed Face 1802 JOANNA BAILLIE *2nd Pt. Ethwald* II. II, There be some Whose writhed features do state upon you 1830 TENNYSON *'Clear-headed friend'* III, 'I hose writhed limbs of lightning speed 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. 292 A breed of the human race whose numberless cages of teeth stared out from between the writhed lips.

2. Fashioned by or as by twisting or convolution

1552 HULOET, Writhed, or wynded one in another as a cord or rope is lincke to lincke, *vestitus, Funes intorti,* writhed cordes. 1802 LEYDEN *Mermaid* I, How softly mourns the writhed shell Of Jura's shore, its parent sea! 1858 SKYRING *Builders' Prices* 55 Every inch opening in the writhed rails

b. Of pillars, etc. = WREATHED *ppl. a.* 3 a.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXVII, The fantastic forms of writhed pillars 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* III. 92 The dark porches and writhed pillars of Verona

Hence **Wri·thedly** *adv.*, **-ness** *rare.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Contorte,*. frowardly obscurely intricately: writhedly. 1755 SCOTT, *Contorteousness,* writhedness.

†**Wriðel.** *Obs* [Of obscure origin.] ? Wild lettuce.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3153 Ilc man after his owen fond, Heued and fet, and in-rew meten, Lesen fro ðe bones and eten, Wiþ wriðel and vn-lif bread [Cf. Exodus XII. 8 'Et edent carnes et azymos panes cum lactucis agrestibus']

Writhen (ri·ðn), *ppl. a.* Also 4 writhun, 6 -yne, 4–9 wrythen. [pa. pple. of WRITHE *v.*[1] Cf. WREATHEN *ppl. a.*]

1. Subjected to writhing, twisting, or turning; twisted out of regular shape or form; contorted; †also, closed, clenched (quot. 1377). a. Of things.

13 . *K. Alis* 5723 (Laud MS.), A griselich best , Teeþ he had so wrepen wriþen 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 174 Þe wrythen fuste, or the werkmanschip of fyngres. 1483 in *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 116 Item a peir of coral beedis, the gawdies gilt wrythen 1520 in *Archaeologia* LIII. 14 One playn paten chased yn the foote w' a wrythen knope. 1564 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* 44 b, A writhen arme of the tree 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. IV. 33 Some smoked beeve, Hang'd on a writhen wythe. 1611 COTGR., *Grugeons,* the. most writhen fruit on a tree. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. XX. 53 In Men this Neck is more long-round, narrow, and a little writhen 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. XIII. 61 The Muscles bruised and writhen 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 506 Dread Jove (whose arm in vengeance forms The writhen bolt). 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* U j b, Curl'd Stone. has writhen Lumps in it 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Music-master* II. XV, The writhen elder spreads its creamy bloom. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., At Eleusis* 72 That lame wisdom that has writhen feet

fig. 1894 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Ebb Tide* II, 'I'll give my father up,' returned Herrick, with a writhen smile

b. Of persons, their features, etc

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) XXII. A bauld writhen man. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 21 Their countenances [were] writhen and terrible. 1635 R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincolne* II. III. (1682) G 3 b, Her cheeks now appeared old and writhen. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 447 Till, with a writhen Mouth,.. He tastes the bitter Morsel 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XIV, My choice were rather that my writhen features should blacken in this evening's setting sun 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 23 Her lip was gray and writhen

2. Combined or made by, subjected to, twining or plaiting; intertwined, entwined, or plaited. Cf. WREATHEN *ppl. a.* 2

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 24 Garas lixtan, wriðene wælhlencan; wordum & bordum hofon heiecombol 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* II. 9 Wymmen ournynge hem silf, not in writhun heeris, ethir in gold, but [etc.] 1388 — *Ecclus* XLV. 12 Writhun reed threed. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. V. (1869) 3 A coride wel wrythen, þat bi places was knet 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 31 Pees and beanes set. thre sheues together, the toppes vpwarde, and wrythen together. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXXIX. 15 Wrythen cheynes of pure golde 1585 HIGINS *Iunius' Nomencl.* 113/2 *Corona pactilis,* a writhen garland 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 221 Many cords of wrythen and twisted sinewes. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XIII. 212 A capillary or hairy piece crisped and writhen together. 1733 T. GENT *Hist. Rippon* 57 They built an House..with

Wry·then Wands or Boughs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* 224 *Wry·then*, pp ; ntertwined

3. Disposed or arranged in coils, folds, or windings; formed or fashioned by or as by coiling, convolution, etc.

Cf the earlier *forwrithen* ppl a. (FOR- *pref*[1] 8).

c 1542 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 172 A writhyne ryngе of golde 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 77 Destilled in serpentins, or writhen, or crouked vessels 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 263/2 *Linamentum tortile*, a rolled or writhen tent *a* 1608 DEE *Relat Spir* I (1659) 115 A Serpent leaned upon her twice writhen taile 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 961 The wrythen rolls of the turbant 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* I 454 His writhen Shell he takes 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 258 [Full] of intertwining writhen snakes

†**4.** *fig* Wrested; perverted; deflected. *Obs*

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* I (1895) 91 A wrythen and wrested vnderstandynge of the same. 1561 T NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I XIII 31 b, To fense themselues against the crooked writhen suttleties with plaine and simple truthe.

5. *Comb*, as *writhen-faced, -formed*

1594 NASHE *Unfort Trav* L4 b, A wearish dwarfish writhen facde cobler *c* 1861 J T STATON *Rays fro' Loomnary* 115 A thing that's writhen-formt

Hence **Wri·thenness**. *rare*—[0].

1727 BAILEY, *Tortuess*, writhenness, wrinkledness

Wri·theneck [f. WRITHE *v.*[1]] = WRYNECK 1

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 103 Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla*) So called from the extraordinary pliancy of its neck, whence also Writhe neck

Writher (rəi·ðəɹ). Also 5–6 wrythер. [f. WRITHE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]] One who writhes or twists; † one who perverts

c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 674 Ther were bosters, Praters, fasers, strechers, & wrythers. 1533 [see WRESTER 2] 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 25 Ye wresters and wrythers of Goddes holy worde

Writhing (rəi·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec + -ING[1].]

1 The action of the verb in various senses; an instance of this. Also with *away*. Occas. *fig*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr 's T* 119 With writhyng of a pyn *c* 1420 LYDG *Ballad Commend Our Lady* 96 3if ony offence or writhyng in hem be, Þu art ay redy up-on her woo for to rewe *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 136 Yf Lyberte lacked a reyne Where with to rule hym with the wrythyng of a rest. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 241 Let thy laughter [be] without vnseemely writhing of thy mouth and visage 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 60 A writhing away or turning about of the bodie 1634 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 189 Ill-fauoured gestures, and writhing of their mouth and eyes 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 84 The Writhing [of a tree] is the turning of branches 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor, Odes* I XXXVII 34 The Writhings of the wrathful Asp 1827 KEBLE *Chr Year, Wedn before Easter*, The writhings of a wounded heart 1835 R M BIRD *Hawks* (1856) 134 Sterling could not trace a single writhing or quivering of limb 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* XII, A slow writhing. of the shadowy substance of the brig's sails, masts, and hull, into determinable forms

†**2.** = WRESTING *vbl sb.* 2, WRINGING *vbl sb.* 4

1555 TRAVERS in Strype *Eccl Mem* (1721) III. App. 87 Without wrythyng, wrastyng, or doubtyng of his promis. 1562 COOPER *Answ Defence Truth* 78 All the argumentes that you haue brought are nothing but writhinges of extraordinary cases 1662 HIBBERT *Body Divinity* 1. 189 What wrything and wringing the Protestants make to shift off this place.

Wri·thing, *ppl. a* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

†**1.** That wrings or extorts; practising extortion. *c* 1530 [see WRESTING *ppl. a.*]

2 That writhes; twisting or turning to and fro

1798 R. BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* 76 Where writhing earth-worms meet th' unwelcome day. 1812 BYRON *Ch Har* II. XCVII, Smiles raise the writhing lip with ill-dissembled sneer. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* X, 170 The forked and writhing lightning 1888 T. S. HUDSON *Scamper through Amer* 171 Our driver adroitly left one [rattlesnake] a writhing corpse

transf. 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 3 The children whose faces watched them through the writhing window panes

3. Marked or characterized by sinuous or tortuous movement.

1808 JAMIESON, *Wringle*, a writhing motion 1818 HAZLITT *Lect Poets* III 128 The writhing agonies within. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V, A writhing attempt to smile.

Hence **Wri·thingly** *adv.*, in a writhing manner.

1611 COTGR, *Tortuément*, wryingly, writhingly. 1822 *New Monthly Mag* IV 524 The monster turned writhingly. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III VII, Turning over writhingly in her chair.

Writhled (rɪ·ðld), *a.* [app. f. the stem of WRITHE *v.*[1] (see -LE 3); but perh. an alteration of RIVELLED *a*]

1. Of persons, the skin, etc.: Wrinkled, shrivelled, withered Now *Obs.* exc *arch.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vultus*, To make the face writheled and wrinkled 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. III. 23 This weake and writhled shrimpe 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villane* I III 187 Cold, writhled Eld. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1904) 100 Cynthia spotted, she impure; Her body writheld 1693 J. H. tr *Juv Sat* X 11 A writhled and discouler'd skin 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball*, *St. Dorothy* 445 This makes him sad and writhled in his face

Comb a 1656 R. COX *Actæon & Diana* 4 A writhled fac'd companion

†**2.** Rough; shaggy. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1600 *Timon* V iv. (1842) 86 An vnshorne heade, a writhled beard, beetle browed

Writhy (rəi ði), *a.* [f. WRITHE *v.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. Da. *vridig* flexible] Moving sinuously; writhing.

1742 BLAIR *Grave* 330 Nor Fly, nor Insect, Nor writhy Snake, escap'd thy deep Research

Writing (rəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WRITE *v.* + -ING[1].]

I. 1 The action of one who writes, in various senses, the penning or forming of letters or words; the using of written characters for purposes of record, transmission of ideas, etc. Also with *out*.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 80 Of silence & of speche nis bute a lore; & forði, ine writunge, heo eorneð boðe togederes 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A.III 61 For-þi I lere 3ou, lordynges such writynge 3e leue, To writen in Wyndouwes of 3oure wel dedes. 1377 *Ibid* B XII 84 Þe clergye conforted þe womman Holi3 kirke knoweth his þat crystes writyng saued. 1487–8 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 132 For the wrytyng of the names of the ffounnderes 1513 MORE *Rich III*, Wks 56 For al yᵉ time could scant haue suffised vnto yᵉ bare wryting alone 1549 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 42 To waplett the payntour ffor the wryting of IX peces of Canvas 1631 T POWELL *I om All Trades* (1876) 141 The Scriveners had no imployment, but writing of blanke Bonds 1671 *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist MSS Comm.) I 508 This way that I propose of the King's writing himself, is the only way to effect it 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 288 He directed me to send it with a Letter of his Writing 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII. 917/2 The bark of trees was also used for writing by the ancients 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* XVI 423 The diamond should be held in a vertical position during the writing 1849 MRS MERRIFIELD *Orig Treat.* I p XXIX, The two blanches were frequently practised by the same person, whence the term 'writing' was applied to painting on glass, which was also called 'writing on glass'. 1888 *N. & Q* 30 Dec. 542/2, I believe Lancaster first suggested writing on sand with the finger 1898 J TAYLOR tr *Kautzsch's Hist. Lit O. T.* 10 The writing out of the products of those earlier days

fig. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* 813 He that hath yt [*sc.* faith] in his herte of goddes own wrytynge

b. *At this (present) writing*, at the time of writing this. Also *up to this* (..) *writing*.

1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 4 Jan, I am, at this present writing, not very much tumed for the recollection of what is diverting 1832 J P. KENNEDY *Swallow B* (1860) 13 An account of all my doings up to this present writing 1846 C. MITCHELL *Newsp. Press Direct* 77 The critical (musical) department, is at 'this present writing', to use an Irishism, nothing if not meagre 1884 *Cent Mag* Jan 433/2 It is at this writing given out that [etc.]

c. = TYPEWRITING *vbl. sb.*

1883 J. G. PETRIE *Man. for Type-Writer* 5 While the writing is being done by the fingers of the right hand 1899 WARDLE *Univ Typewriter Man* 10 It also keeps the paper in position for writing.

2 The art or practice of penmanship or handwriting

c 1440 LYDG *Hors, Shepe & G.* 187 Yiff pennys & writyng were a-way, Off remembraunce we had lost the kay *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 278 Johun enformyd hym in wrytyng, & in endystyng 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I XXV. 80 They having no vse of bookes, or writing 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 126 Before the invention of letters and writing 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s v, Writing is now chiefly practised among us by means of pen, ink, and paper 1742 FIELDING *Y Andrews* II XVII, The poor people bred their son to writing and accounts, and other learning 1784 T ASTLE (*title*), The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary. 1828 *Mirror* V. 75/2 The three R's—Reading, Writing, and Rithmetic 1892 *Pop Sci. Monthly* XLII. 244 Writing is the art of fixing speech by conventional signs

b. Style, form, or method of fashioning letters or other conventional signs (esp. in handwriting or penmanship); the 'hand' of a particular person.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 278 Þat his voys, his wrytynge, was lych þe voys, lyche þe hand, .. of Johun his mayster. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 148/2 False wrytynge, *plastographia*. 1476 *Acta Auditorum* (1839) 42/1 It wes his awne propir hand and writting 1560 BIBLE *Ezra* (Genev.) IV 7 The writing of the letter was the Aramites writing 1590 P BALES *Writing Schoolem* Q 2 The Arte and knowledge of faire writing 1602 [J WILLIS] *Art Stenogr* (title-p), A very easie direction for Steganographie, or Secret Writing. 1620, etc [see SHORT-WRITING, SHORTHAND c]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Callygraphy*, fair, or handsome writing 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s v. *Gothic*, Gothic character, or writing, is a character, or manner of writing, which [etc.]. 1748 [see HIEROGLYPHICAL *a.* 1] 1784 T. ASTLE *Orig & Progr Writing* 7 This produced a further change in writing 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV iv 95 *Savella*. Knowest thou this writing, Lady? *Lucretia*. It should be Orsino's hand! 1883 *Stationer & Bookseller* 8 May 10/1 Best finished round-hand writing. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 80 The landlady knew his writing

c. The occupation of a (professional) writer.

1594 *Hist. Writers to Signet* (1890) 230 To be suspendit fra all writting quhill the payment of the forsaid pane. 1681 *Sc Acts* (1820) VIII 244/1 All writers to the Signet, All publict Notars and other persons imployed in writeing or Agenting

3. The action of composing and committing to manuscript, expression of thoughts or ideas in written words, literary composition or production.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 326 Ther-to he koude endite and make a thyng, Ther koude no wight pynchen at his writyng 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I 2677 As the poete bi wrytyng techith vs 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt* I Al thynges that ben reduced by wrytyng ben wryton to our doctryne 15 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) II 321 Gif lytil rewarde be in wryting, Bettir war leif my paper quhyte 1597–8 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb) 10 Reading maketh a full man, and writing an exacte man 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 89 Efter the wrytynge of this other the Lord Oboyne delyuered me your Ma[jes]ties of the 13 1664 *Extr St Papers Friends* Ser. III (1912) 213 Hee is not of parts for the writeing of such a Letter 1759 STERNE *Tr Shandy* II XI, Writing is but a different name for conversation 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* XXX, Magazine writing is the most difficult of all writing 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* III, Though all three could talk French fast enough, the writing of it was another matter

b. Style or manner of composition or literary expression.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* XX (Percy Soc) 98 Besechyng you to pardon me of my rude wrytyng, For, with woful herte was myne endytyng *c* 1530 L COX *Rhet.* (1899) 84 Doubtful wrytynge is whan the wordes may be expounded dyuers wayes *a* 1626 BACON *Ch Controv.* Wks 1879 I 344 Bitter and earnest writing must not hastily be condemned 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep Ded, Supposing our countrymen had not received this writing [of scenes in verse] till of late 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 409 ᵖ 10 A finished Taste of good Writing 1760 D WEBB *Inq Beauties Painting* VII 199 It is the character of fine writing that the thoughts should be natural 1819 KEATS in Forman *Wks.* (1883) III 320 Fine writing is, next to fine doing, the top thing in the world 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* IX. 220 Easy and unstudied as his writing seems

c The composition of music.

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Music* 490 The most subtle and elaborate productions [*sc.* masses] that I have ever seen in this kind of writing 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII. 109/1 The art of writing in parts. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* (ed 3) 245 Four-part writing is justly considered the foundation of harmony

d With advs, as *down, in, off*. (Cf 12 g.)

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec 6/3 Some scheme for the writing down of capital. 1900 *Ibid* 22 Nov 9/2 [The] music hall agents said that due notice of 'writing in' was given 1912 *Times* 19 Dec 18/5 The scheme provided for the writing off of capital liabilities

†**4.** Manner of setting down in written form; spelling, orthography. *Obs*

1521 A. BARCLAY *Introd.* A v b, Whiche is contrary bothe in the true wrytynge, & also to the true pronuncyacion of perfyte frenche 1582 [see WRITING-MASTER] *c* 1620 A HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 1, I seeing sik uncertentie in our men's wryting, as if a man wald indyte one letter to tuentie of our best wryteres, nae tuae wald agree. 1636 B JONSON *Eng Gram* III, The unsteadfastness of our tongue, or incertainty of our writing. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s.v. *Orthography*, Attempts have been since made to reduce the writing to the pronunciation.

5. The state or condition of having been written or penned; written form. Freq *in writing*.

See COMMIT *v.* 1 e, PUT *v.*[1] 16 b, REDUCE *v* 15 b.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 268/2 Yeving in a Peedegree in writyng 1462 *Paston Lett* II 122 Let them send ther excuse to me in wrytyng. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* Pref 2 Thei commit to wrytinge, stories. 1611 COTGR., *Mettre par escrit*, to, set downe in, commit vnto, writing. 1657 tr. *Perkins' Profit. Bk.* VII. 179 Another will by him put in writing. 1753 *Act* 26 *Geo. II*, C 19 § 15 Which Examination the said Justices are hereby required to take down in Writing 1831 PALGRAVE *Hist Anglo-Saxons* VII 151 Many matters now consigned to writing *Ibid* 152 Some little was reduced into writing 1887 BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 42 The author's agreement. is in writing

II 6. That which is in a written (now also typewritten) state or form; something penned or recorded; written information, composition, or production; literary work or compilation.

† *The* or *Sacred Writing* (quots. 1340, 1797), Scripture.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4671 Seynt Ysodre seyþ yn hys wrytyng, 'Alle þo' [etc.] 1340 *Ayenb* 71 Zuyche byeþ þo 3onges of helle ase þe writinge ous telþ 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* V. 7 Who euere shal reede this wrytyng *c* 1444 PECOCK *Donet* 156 Alle suche men.. I remitte into þe writing and witnessing of seynt Austyn 1451 *Paston Lett* I. 208 The Shereffe hath writyng from the Kyng that he shall make such a panell. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* lxvi (1811) 45 That sayinge disagreeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius. 1537 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 726 Which was latelie surrendered & given vpp by wrytyng to theme 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II. VII 64 A carrion death, Within whose emptie eye there is a written scroule; Ile reade the writing 1611 BIBLE I *Esdras* II 2 He made proclamation by writing 1797 *Monthly Mag* III 529/1 A passage in sacred writing, where the Philistines sent back the ark of God. 1808 W SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II 755 Neither the 4th nor 17th sections of this statute require, that the agent should be authorized by writing 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* XXVII. (1845) 256/1 He pointed out to me this hand which, like the writing on Belshazzar's wall, disturbed his hour of hilarity 1887 *Cornh. Mag* Jan 65 The laundress denied all knowledge of the type writer or the writing

allusively 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* XXII, Cut it down, and you will have no more writing upon your wall.

transf 1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 427 Nature is God's writing, and can only tell the truth.

7. A written composition; freq. *pl.*, the work or works of an author or group of authors; literary productions.

In frequent use from *c* 1560.

1340 *Ayenb.* 46 Þis boc is more ymad uor þe leawede, þanne uor þe clerkes þet conneþ þe writinges 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* II 1 It is founden in dyscryuyngis, or wrytyngis, of Jeremye, the prophete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XV 81 Holi Writt in this wise takun, is not holier neither better than eny other writing is. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1532) 38 That suche wrytynges be approued by. discrete goostly fathers 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 105 Famous men have studied to illustrate these Arts by their writings and disputations. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ᵖ 8 The present Writing is only to admonish the World. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) Pref, The said Bishop hath obtained such an high Esteem by his Writings 1818 SHELLEY *Julian & M.* 340 If this sad writing thou shouldst ever see 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VI II 108 The writings of the fathers 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XIV 233 A writing to the effect that it [*sc.* a museum] was closed altogether

b. *The* (*sacred* or *holy*) *writings*, the Scriptures.

1340 *Ayenb* 13 Þanne þridde day, uor to uoluelle þe writinges, he aros uram dyaþe to liue. *a* 1653 BINNING *Wks* (1735) 20/2 The Hand of God must first write on their

Heart, ere they understand the Writings of the Scriptures 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* (1687) 327 The truth of the holy Writings 1721 FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (1713) 64 The Sacred Writings, even in our Translation, preserve their Majesty. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* II. IX. 4 ? 1 Mention is made of the use of signets in the sacred writings.

c. A musical composition.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 137 It appears from the writings of this exquisite harmonist, that he had studied the greatest masters of his own time.

8. a. A written document, note, etc.; a letter or missive.

1456 *Paston Lett.* Suppl. (1901) 58 All though my wrytyngges put yow many tymes to gret labour 1513 Q. CATH. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1 I. 30 Came a Post from my lord Howard with a writing at length of every thing as it was 1555 *Instit. Gentil.* Lv, Ye childe brought the same wryghting to the handes of Mertia. 1629 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 256 These were the contents of the writing. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 358 Without another clear and express Donation, wherof they shew no Evidence or Writing 1890 GIBLESTONE *Found. Bible* 21 There are frequent references in the Book of Ezra to writings, such as proclamations, genealogies, decrees, letters, copies.

b A written paper or instrument, having force in law; a deed, bond, agreement, or the like; a document relative to a marriage contract or settlement.

In very frequent use from *c* 1500.

1448 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 66 If any suche writyng were knowe and proved by my seide Lorde and the other arbitrous. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 530 Into witnesse they put to theire seales, euerych to others writyng. 1520 in Glascock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp.'s Stortford* (1382) 37 P[aid] for makyng the wrytynges bytwene the parishe and the belfounder. 1592-3 in Barfield *Thatcham* (1901) II 103 Pd. for two locks for the chest wher the wrightings are kept. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* III. 1. 40 These writings are the evidence of Lands. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* II. ii 27 You do not lay the necessity of marrying Home enough to her: . our Counsel [might] Have been drawing the Writings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 P 2 The Lawyers finished the Writings (in which..there was no Pin-Money) and they were married. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 71 Perhaps your Lordship's Writings [=property-deeds] are in the Hands of those two Fellows. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 235 The Court ordered all deeds and writings ..to be delivered up. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby genteel Story* ix, No writings at all were made, and the ceremony merely read through. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII 430/1 The statute..requires a deed in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed.

†c. A writ *of* divorce, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* ii. 14 Doynge awey that wryting of decree, or dom, that was azens 30u. 1568 BIBLE (Bishop's) *Matt.* v. 31 Whosoeuer putteth away his wyfe, let hym geue her a wrytyng of diuorcement.

9. Wording or lettering scored, engraved, or impressed on a surface; an inscription.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxii. 16 The wrytyng forsothe of God was grauen in the tables. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VII. 149 His epithaphy—pat is, writynge on his grave. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 16 Brynge 3e to me a peny... Whos is this ymage, and the writyng? 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 397 He shewid the wrytyng that that other ymage helde. 1530 PALSGR. 675/1 There was a writynge upon his grave, but the weather hath put it out. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xlv 11 Precious stones .. set in golde .. with a writing grauen after the nomber of the tribes of Israel. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxix. 30 They made the plate..of pure gold, and wrote vpon it a writing, like to the engrauings of a signet. 1623 COCKERAM II, Writings on Tombes, *epitaphes.* 1706 [see WAITE *v* 19]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 917/1 The most ancient remains of writing . are upon hard substances, such as stones and metals.

10. Words, letters, etc., embodied in written (or typewritten) form; written lettering.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9094 He so moche sorow hadde, As hys wrytyng was alle to-fade 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1738) s.v., J. Ravenau. shews how to revive, and restore old writings almost effaced. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 451 A new Method of recovering the Legibility of decayed Writings. 1834 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Boarding-ho.* II, The writing looked like a skein of thread in a tangle. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 957 For restoring faded writing. Brush it over with a solution of ammonium sulphide 1899 WARDLE *Univ. Typewriter Man.* 14 Regulating the width between the lines of writing.

11. *Printing.* (See NEWS *sb.* 5 b.)

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **12 a.** Simple attrib., as *writing chair, course, day, exercise,* †*glove, hand, lesson, night, terms, -time.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 425/2 A wrytynge chare. 1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* (1925) 255 The platting of this my writing course. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 301 A pair of writing gloves, 1s 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 450 Having been always on writing nights in an hurry. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* Epilogue, My writing days are over. 1788 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 205 My writing-time is expended. 1805 SCOTT *Let.* in *Lockhart* (1837) II. ii 44 I shall hold myself well paid on the *writing* hand. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, Preparations for giving Kit a writing lesson. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iv, The two were not..on speaking, or even on writing terms. 1875 DAVIDSON *House Painting* 206 What is called the Script or writing character, the most elegant of all.

b. In sense 'used for writing with', as *writing apparatus, cane, fluid, implement, tool, wire,* etc. Also WRITING-INK, -PEN.

Cf OE *writing-feþer* 'a pen'

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 71/2 *Graphium,* a writing wyer. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 261 The sharp point of a bodkin or writing steele. 1800 M. KOOPS *Hist. Acc. Inv. Paper* 37 *Charta Augusta*..being too thin for the writing-cane 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VIII. vi P 1 That minister .. made me take my writing apparatus. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxi, Give him writing-tools. 1840 *Patents* (1869) 56 Ink or writing fluids. 1866 *Ibid.* 388 Articles commonly called 'writing' or 'library' sets. 1873 W. STOKES *Rapid Writing* 73 The formidable iron Writing implement bearing the name of Style.

c. In names of devices for performing or executing writing, as *writing automaton, -ball,* †*engine, machine, telegraph.*

1695 *Athenian Merc.* 9 April, The Writing Engine, for taking several Copies of the same thing at once. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Errors* 239 (Ridpath) invented The Polygraphy, or Writing Engin. 1799 *Patents* (1869) 8 A certain . writing and drawing machine. 1819 *Ibid.* 21 A machine.. which I denominate the penographic or writing instrument 1868 *Chambers's Jrnl* 136/2 [A] Writing-machine for the Blind. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2823/2 *Writing-telegraph,* one which sends autographic messages 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Writing-ball,* an electric printing apparatus. 1904 STANDEN & TAYLOR *Typing* i, Manipulating the writing machine [=typewriter].

d. In sense 'used or designed for writing upon', as *writing cloth, material, slate, surface.* Also WRITING-BOOK, -PAPER.

1800 M. KOOPS *Hist. Acc. Inv. Paper* 33 These writing-materials were not in general use. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 63, 2 [Reams] Writing Royal 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 540 Dowse's patent tracing and writing cloth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2477/2 *Table,* a tablet .. [or] writing-surface. 1888 BURGON *12 Good Men* II. v 36 To get out his writing materials, and to scribble.

e. In sense 'forming a support or surface for writing on', as *writing ledge, slope* Also WRITING-BOARD, -DESK, -TABLE 3.

1855 *Patents* (1869) 179 [The cover] which forms the continuation of the writing slope. 1902 *How to Make Things* 53/1 The construction of the writing ledge.

f. In sense 'engaged for or employed in writing', as *writing class, clerk, hand*

1815 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, My lawyer['s] writing-clerk (habited as a sharp-shooter) walked to and fro before his door 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No 2867, Saving the cost of a writing clerk. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* XCIII. 17 If he ever puts me into one of his books I'll. amputate his writing-hand 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 79 The writing-classes joggled each others' arms and elbows.

g. With advs., as *writing-off, -out.* (Cf. 3 d.)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 11/1 Its sister in misfortune dare not face the writing-off stage yet. 1904 *Ibid.* 9 Feb 4/2 The 'writing-out' process from which most popular authors suffer.

13. Special Combs.: **writing booth** †(*a*) *Sc.* a writing-chamber; (*b*) a booth or stall where writing is transacted; **writing cabinet,** an article of furniture in which a writing-desk is combined with drawers, shelves, and other facilities for writing, **writing-case,** a portable case for holding writing requisites, and providing a desk or surface to write upon; also *Comb.*; **writing centre,** a physical centre which controls the action of writing; **writing-chamber,** a room or chamber where writing is transacted; freq. *pl.,* a lawyer's offices; **writing diamond,** = DIAMOND *sb* 4; †**writing dust,** = *writing sand*; **writing-frame,** a frame with guides designed to help the blind in writing; **writing hand,** the peculiar position assumed by the hand in shaking palsy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †**writing house,** a writing-chamber; **writing-pad** (see PAD *sb.*[3] 4); **writing-room,** a writing-chamber; † **writing-sand,** a kind of sand used to dry wet ink after writing; † **writing-standish** = STANDISH; † **writing type,** script type

1597 *Extr. Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 121 Ane hous..to be ane *wreting buyth to..thair servitour and clerk. 1609 in *Hist. Writers to Signet* (1890) p xlvii, All wrytteris to the signet are bothe..in the streittis and in thair wreitting boathe, to wear a gowne. 1898 *Wide World Mag.* July 448 Public writing booths in Barcelona. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 758 Monocleid *writing cabinet The whole of the drawers, closets, and partitions may be opened by one lock 1853 *Arab Nts* (Rtldg) 253 He drew from a little *writing-case .. some paper, a cut cane, and an ink-horn 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. iv ad fin., Crown Prince has given him in keeping a writing-case with private letters 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 655 If the tumour should happen to produce complete destruction of the auditory nerve centre or the *writing centre 1618 in *Hist. Writers to Signet* (1890) p xliii, The *wryting chalmer of Adame Lawtie. 1708 J. SPOTTISWOODE *Introd. Stile* Pref., I did draw out of my Collections I had made, while in a Writing-Chamber,. such [etc.]. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 4 In the scriptorium or writing chamber of their convents. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* III. 71 Fragments of diamond .set in handles. are called scratching or *writing diamonds. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 69 The shining or glassie powder..usually implyed in *writing dust. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2823 *Writing-frames for the blind. 1597 *Extr. Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 153 The *wreitting hous for the clerk of this burght. 1598 FLORIO, *Scrittoio,* a counting house or writing house. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 108 Monasteries had..Museums, Scriptoria, or *writing-rooms. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, The adjoining writing-room. 1750 HEATH *Acc. Scilly* 57 [A bay] where the Beach .is covered with an exceeding fine *Writing Sand. 1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 174 Fine white writing-sand. 1773 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 2 Dec. in *Life,* You may..have a little *writing-standish made of it. 1825 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 313 *Writing types, a kind of letter much used in France.

Writing (rəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]] That writes; engaged in, addicted to, writing.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii 44 What names the writing person hath here writ. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III 246 A Rank superiour to the Writing Worthys 1728 RAMSAY *General Mistake* 181 To be a wirrykow to writing fools 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiv, Do you take any interest in writing people? 1893 *Athenæum* 24 June 802/3 A great mistake, to which one writing architect at least is liable

Writing-board. [WRITING *vbl. sb* 12 e + BOARD *sb.*] A board on which to rest the paper while writing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 534 Wrytynge borde, *pluteum* 1648 HEXHAM II, *Een Schrijf bordt,* a Writing board 1773 J. NOORTHOUCK *Hist. London* 619 The writing school contains long writing boards to sit and write upon 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 630 Underneath this writing-board is a space for papers

Writing-book. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 12 d + BOOK *sb.*]

1 A blank book in which to write for purposes of record, etc.; a book containing or consisting of writing-paper.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cayer,* a quier of any written paper, when a whole writing booke is deuided into equall partes. 1645 *Papers rel. Scots Army* (S. H. S.) 506 Payed for 3 wreattinge books, £0 14 6. 1701 *Maryland Laws* v (1723) 16 Substantial Writing Books for registring such Proceedings in. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, Poor Briggs went and placed herself obediently at the writing-book 1865 *Enquire Within* (ed. 27) 93 Buy coarse white paper,. ready to be made into writing-books

2 An exercise book in which to practise penmanship or handwriting, a copy-book.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud Lit.* iv (1627) 30 A little copie booke fastened to the top of his writing booke. 1775 ASH 1850 C. TESS OSSOLI *Woman in 19th Cent.* (1862) 333 Having the youngest daughter set copies in the writing book 1878 B. HARTE *Man on Beach* 64 Guiding her hand over the writing book.

Writing-box. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 13 + BOX *sb.*[2]] A small box for containing paper and other writing requisites.

1474 *Paston Lett.* III 110 My wryghtyng box of syprese. 1757 R. BENTLEY tr. *Hentzner's Trav.* 31 Two little silver cabinets which she uses for writing boxes. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* (1868) 416 That his writing-box should be set upon his bed before he rose 1827 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor,* etc 164 A writing-box of sandal wood, inlaid with ivory 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. ii. 63 The business which must be despatched before he had a right to close his writing-box.

Writing-desk. [WRITING *vbl. sb* 12 e + DESK *sb.*]

1. A desk used or designed for writing on; such a desk fitted with conveniences for holding writing materials, papers, etc. Also *transf.*

1611 FLORIO, *Scrittoio,..*a writing deske 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 370/2 He beareth Argent, a Writing Desk, proper *c* 1732 SAVAGE *Wks* (1775) II. 263 The advertisement of the Lady's writing-desk. 1829 SCOTT *Wav.* Gen. Pref. P 11 The drawers of an old writing desk. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel Story* i, A number of. bills, neatly docketed in his writing desk.

attrib. 1891 C. NISBET & D. LEMON (*title*), Everybody's Writing-Desk Book.

2. A make of portable writing-case or box which on being opened forms or provides a desk or surface for writing on.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib., Brit.* II. No 6939, Despatch boxes, writing desks, and dressing cases 1865 *Patents* (1869) 370 Improvements in portfolios, writing desks, writing cases

Writinger. *nonce-word.* [f. WRITING *vbl. sb.* + -ER[1].] An expert in handwriting.

1868 FURNIVALL in *Percy's Folio MS* I. p. xiii, The change of the shape of the *c* may help some future and more learned writinger to settle the date.

Writing ink. Also **writing-ink** [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 12 b + INK *sb.*[1] 1.] A make of ink or writing-fluid prepared or suitable for writing with the pen.

1548 ELYOT, *Atramentum scriptorium,* writyng ynke 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 127, I have presently made a Mixture to serve for Writing Ink 1688 *Patents* (1869) 2 A certaine powder . doth imediately turne the same [water] into very good black writing ink. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1738) s.v. *Ink,* Chinese Ink is not fluid, like our writing Inks 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII 478/2 A blue writing ink has been lately introduced. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 2 For inking in drawings the best Indian ink should be used, and not common writing ink.

Comb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 417 *Writing-ink Maker,* a manufacturer of fluid inks for writing with

Writing-master. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 13 + MASTER *sb.*[1] 10.]

1. A teacher of or instructor in writing, penmanship, or calligraphy Also *transf.*

1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* I (1925) 62 The hole ortografie, which concerneth the right writing of our tung, will help the writing master 1646 in Roberts *Soc. Hist. Eng.* (1856) 407 Given to the writing mr, 2s 6d 1678 DANSON in Marvell *Def. John Howe* 126 With a Writing-Master's directing his Scholars hand 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Nov., That is a common caution that writing-masters give their scholars 1754 G. BICKHAM (*title*), The English Monarchical Writing-Master A new county copy-book 1812 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. vi. 282 'Patience is a virtue,' was my writing-master's favourite copy. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib. Troub.* II. xi, In the college school. There certainly was a writing-master

2. The yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

1875 G. C. DAVIES *Rambles* xxxii 231 Yellowhammers or 'writing masters', as the country lads sometimes call them, from the scribblings on the egg shells

Writing-paper. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 12 d + PAPER *sb.*]

1. A special make of paper, usu. with a smooth

surface and sized, for writing upon; now *esp.*, note-paper.

1548 ELYOT, *Epistolaris charta*, writyng paper 1596 *Edward III*, II ii, Go, breake the thundring parchment bottome out, .I will vse it as my writing paper. 1600 J LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 113 If all the earth were writing paper made. 1686 *Lond Gaz.* No 2179/4 All sorts of Writing and Printing Paper 1770 *Phil. Trans* LX. 391 The film was not thicker than common writing-paper 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i, p 4 Writing paper such as a secretary of state need not be ashamed of 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ.* III 110/2 Strong and tough writing-papers for account-books

attrib 1827 FARADAY *Chem Manip* i 23 A blank writing paper book with pen and ink

2. A sheet of this. *rare*—1.

a 1777 in Evans *Old Ball* I 255 A writing-paper Upon his head he had to wear, which did his treason show

Wri·ting-pen. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 12 b + PEN *sb.*2 4] A pen suitable or adapted for writing

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII XXXI (Addit MS), A wrytinge penne hatte *Calamus scripturalis*. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* v 14 Out of Zabulon are there become gouernours thorow the wrytinge penne [Luther *Schreibfeder*] 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini, Pol Touchstone* 410 He bore in his chief Standard a writing Pen 1688 HOLME *Armoury* (ROXB) III xv 20/1 The Pen Knife is that with which we make the Pen, or writing Pen 1831 *Patents* (1869) 30 Certain improvements in the construction of writing pens 1866 *Ibid* 390 To utilize writing pens which are worn out

Wri·ting-school. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 13 + SCHOOL *sb.*1 1, 9]

†**1.** A school in which writing or calligraphy is taught. *Obs*

1530 PALSGR 433/1 He goeth to the writyng scole 1607 *Extr Aberd Reg.* (1848) II 294 A writting schoole for instructing of the youth in writing and arithmetik allanerlie 1691 *Athenian Mercury* 30 May, Advert, Young Gentlemen may be faithfully Taught by the Author, at his Writing-School 1721 W WEBSTER *Attempt* (title-p.), The Education of Youth especially with Regard to their Studies at the Writing-School. 1773 [see WRITING-BOARD] 1780 *Mirror* No 81, Going along with a set of other girls to.. a public writing-school

2 At Oxford University: A room used or set apart for written examinations

1876 T G JACKSON *New Exam Schools Univ Oxf* 3 The three Writing Schools occupy the first floor *Ibid*, The large crowded Writing Schools. *Ibid* 6 For occasional use as a Writing School I have arranged two of the Vivâ Voce Schools

So †**Writing-schoolmaster** *Obs*

1590 P BALES (*title*), The Writing Schoolemaster Conteining three Bookes in one, teaching Swift, True, Faire writing 1631 J DAVIES (Heref.) *Lively Portraiture* (title-p.), The Writing Schoolemaster: The Anatomy of Faire Writing

Wri·ting-table. [WRITING *vbl. sb.* 12 c + TABLE *sb.*]

†**1.** A small thin tablet, sheet, or plate of wood, ivory, or other material for writing (esp. notes or memoranda) upon; a writing-tablet, = TABLE *sb.* 2 b Cf. TABLET *sb.* 1 c. Usu *pl. Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* 1 63 Zacari axed for wrytynge tables and wroote 1589 NASHE *Pasquill's Counter-C* A 1j b, A newe paire of Writing tables with profitable Notes for that quarter. 1625 K. LONG tr *Barclay's Argenis* IV. iii. 242 She taketh up her Writing-Tables, in which she writeth these lynes. 1696 in *Harl Misc* (1744) I 512 Writing-tables Paper's Place supply'd 1829 J MURRAY *Pract Rem Mod. Paper* 15 The use of lead as the material of the writing table

†**2** = ESCRITOIRE *Obs*

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Oct., Lady Orkney is making me a writing-table. 1722 *Lond Gaz* No 6119/3 [He] took with him a Writing Table, containing 15 Drawers

3 A table used, suitable, or adapted for writing on, having usu. drawers and other accessories or conveniences.

1833 LOUDON *Encycl Archit.* § 2096 A handsome writing-table, with numerous drawers and divisions for containing papers, money, &c 1862– [see KNEE-HOLE] 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 227 Torpenhow brought him the money and carefully put it away in the writing-table.

attrib 1893 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Diana Tempest* xi, The little pile .that you wound up, and put in your writing table drawer.

b. = WRITING-BOARD.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2823 The writing table lets down, exposing a number of drawers, shelves, and pigeon-holes.

So **Writing-tablet**, = prec 1.

1829 J. MURRAY *Pract. Rem Mod. Paper* 17 There are writing tablets of ivory, and of wax. 1831 *Patents* (1869) 31 A durable copy book or writing tablet 1891 *Smith's Dict Antiq* II 753 Ordinary Greek writing tablets

†**Writling**, early f. RITLING (var. RECKLING)

1611 COTGR., *Coat*, the vnderling, starueling, or writling of a beast. *Ibid*, *Grugeons*, the smallest, or most writhen fruit on a tree, writlings *Ibid* s vv *Couat*, *Regrowt*.

†**Writrix.** *nonce-word.* [f. WRITER, after L. fem. agent-nouns in *-trix.*] A female writer, an authoress.

1772 NUGENT *Hist Fr Gerund* I. 145 Why should it not be said, she was not a common woman, but a geniusess, and an elegant writrix?

Written (rɪ t'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4–6 writen (5 *Sc* -in, 5 ywriton), 4 wreten (5 -on, 6 -yn, *Sc.* -in); 5 writtin, wryttin, -yn, 6– written (6 whrythyn), 7 writt'n. [pa. pple. of WRITE *v.*]

1 That is composed, recorded, preserved, or mentioned in writing, committed to writing; also, that is in writing (as opposed to oral or printed); manuscript

In very frequent use from *c* 1570.

a 1300, etc [see 2 b] 1485 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App V. 385 The above wrytin Perse Lynche, Mayor *c* 1521 *First Eng Bk Amer.* Introd. (Arb.) p xxxi, In the lande of Armeneten is whrythyn seruyce of the masses. 1565 HARDING *Answ Ivelles Challenge* 30 b, Thinges either declared by written scriptures, or taught by the holy ghost. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy* Ep Ded ¶ 2 Printed or written discoueries and voyages 1617–20 MORYSON *Itin* (1903) 139 The written Relations of this tyme testifye that they mantayned 600th men at Armes. 1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 9 Written Language is permanent. 1738 C'TESS POMFRET in *C'tess Hartford's Corr.* (1805) I. 24, I make the tour of the world in Gemelli's written one 1782 [see WRITER 3 c] 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* II, He will consent to accept a written apology 1865 *Patents* (1869) 365 Letters and other written documents 1899 WARDLE *Univ. Typewriter Man.* 6 The Bell gives the operator warning when the written line is about to be completed

fig 1605 SHAKS *Macb* v iii 42 Can'st thou not Raze out the written troubles of the Braine? *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems* (1904) 168 O sacred Peincture! Thou art a written and a body'd mind 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII vii, Bitter penitence, That gives no respite night nor day from grief, To abide the written hour. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 809 Thou wouldst ask that giant spirit The written fortunes of thy house

transf. 1889 SUTHERLAND *Sign.-Writing* ii 2/1 The consideration of what a written sign ought to be 1902 C. R. CONDER *First Bible* 62 To assign dates to the written monuments on stone.

b. Of laws: Reduced to, established by, writing; formulated in documents, codes, or printed works. (Cf. UNWRITTEN *ppl. a* 1 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 14843 We sari men, quat mai wee sai, Ne knau we noght þe writen lai. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* III Prol 2 Moysses Bioucht to þe Iowis þar wryttyn lawys 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 146 Alle lawe posityf and alle lawe wreton condempne the vnto the deth 1684 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst. Law Scot* (1694) 4 Our written Law comprehends, First, our Statutory Law [etc] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s v. *Writing*, We also say, *written law*, *lex scripta*, in opposition to common law 1853 [see WRITABLE *a* 1] 1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV. 365 The question whether a written law comes relatively early or late in the history of a nation.

2. a. That is inscribed or carved upon; bearing engraving or inscription.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* XII 114 Grekis sayn that pechis we may make Ywriton [L. *scripta*] growe *c* 1793 *Encycl Brit* XII. 433 Written Mountain, Mountain of Inscriptions, a supposed mountain in the wilderness of Sinai 1794 W HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld* I 138 Written Rocks on Gelt 1861 READE *Cloister & H* lv, Presently we did pass a narrow lane, and espied a written stone

b. Bearing, inscribed or covered with, writing.

1580 [see WRITING-BOOK 1] 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. vii 64 A carrion death, Within whose emptie eye there is a written scroule 1656 T. VIOLET *Proposals* 19 A written parchment, and a written sheet of paper annexed thereunto. 1692 *Athenian Mercr.* 24 Dec., A flat bundle of written Papers. 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* II ii, Treaties which in all ages have been but written parchments 1869 *Patents* 6 The written paper and the copying paper are laid on a board *fig* 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh Unb* II i 110 Oh, lift Thine eyes, that I may read his written soul!

†**3.** *Written hand*, cursive form of writing; a form of running hand *Obs.*

1532 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 45 A prymmer lymmed with gold and with Imagery, wretyn hond. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* Ep Ded, This worke being as yet but in written hand. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 86 An old breviary of written hand and much esteemed *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan 1658, He had skill to reade most written hands. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II i, We appoint him our Secretary for he can read written hand. 1849 *Chambers's Jrnl* 13 Oct. 239/1 Here, Theresa, see what it [*sc.* a paper] says: you can read written hand better than I

4. Of letters, etc.: Traced or formed with the pen.

1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* (1925) 60 Som writen figure or accent *c* 1620 A HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 7 The symbol, then, I cal the written letter. 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2), *Persians* 351 The vestiges of the written digamma. 1877 *N. & Q.* 31 March 246 Origin of written characters. 1881 *Lancet* 26 Nov 904/2 As he wrote each letter he named one aloud, but the written and spoken letter never corresponded with one another.

5. a. That has been written to. Also with *to*. In quots. *absol.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I. 206, I command thee to be pleased If not for the writer's, or written's sake, for thy word's sake. *Ibid* II 121 [The letter] was written on one knee, kneeling with the other Not from reverence to the written to, however

b. With *advs.* That has been written *about*, *down*, *out*, or *up*.

1754 RICHARDSON *Corr* (1804) II. 198 Your capital men with their short written-down speeches 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Dec 59/1 Not thet I'd b'lieve any written-out foolishness 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 149 Negligently written up records. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 205 Using the native languages in his phonetically written-down form 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 8/1 The best written about poet of modern times.

Writter (rɪ təɹ). [f. WRIT *sb.* + -ER 1] One who serves a writ or process

1882 *Punch* 4 Nov. 215/2 There was a regular army of writters to meet me 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* XXXI, The writters would be after him like a pack of wolves

†**Wrive**, *v. Obs.* In 5 wryve [ad MDu. *wrîven* (Du. and Flem. *wrijven*, MLG and LG *wrîven*, *wrîfen*; WFris. *wriuwe*, NFris. *wrïwe*), = OHG *rîban* (MHG. *rîben*, G. *reiben*).] *trans.* To rub.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xliii. (Arb.) 116 They rubbed and wryued hym vnder his temples and eyen [Hence 1894 F. T. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 328 They wryved his eye]

†**Wrixle**, *v. Obs* Also wrixel, wryxle. [OE. *wrixlian*, *-an* to alter, change, exchange, etc., also *gewrixlian*, altered form of *gewrixlian*, = OFris. *wrixlia*, OS *wehsalon*, OHG. *wehsalon* (G. *wechseln*), etc]

1. *trans.* To alter, change, confound.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 9327 What whylenes, or wanspede, wryxles our mynd? *Ibid.* 10328 Wodenes þe wrixlet, & þi wit failet

2. To exchange.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3120 þai hade laisure þere likyng to say, And wrixle þere wit & þere wille shewe.

†**Wrixling**, *vbl sb Obs*—1 [OE. *wrixlung* 'mutuum', f. *wrixlian*: see prec] The action of changing, or the fact of being changed.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E Hom.* I 207 Ich bide þe bi his cloões wrixlunge, Nu red nu hwit, him on hokerunge

Wrizzled (rɪ z'ld), *a* Now *dial* Also wrizled (7 wristled, 8 wrisled) [? var. of WRITHLED *a*] Marked with creases, wrinkles, or corrugations; wrinkled, shrivelled.

The reading *wrizled* in Shaks 1 *Hen VI*, II iii 23 (where the authoritative texts have *writhled*) is due to Hanmer, 1744

1590 SPENSER *F Q* I viii 47 Her wrizled skin as rough, as maple rind, So scabby was, that [etc] *c* 1656 SIR H CHOLMLEY *Mem.* (1870) 32 A wristled [finger] nail, as if it had been crushed. 1705 tr *Bosman's Guinea* 49 They look as awkward and wrisled as an old Company of Spaniards 1708 GAY *Wine* 9 Youthful fires .paint with ruddy hue His wrizzled Visage. 1777 in *Eng. Dial Dict* s v, A wrizled apple, a wrizled old woman. 1873–1898 in Somerset and n Yorks glossaries

Wro. Now *north. dial.* Forms: *α. north.* and *Sc.* 3–6 wra, 5 wraa, 5, 9 wray (9 ray), 9 wrae (rae), wraie. *β.* 4–5 wro, 5 rowe. [a. ON. **wrá*, later *rá*, *ró* nook, cabin (whence MSw. *vraa*, *vra*, Sw. *vrå*, Da. *vraa*, Norw. *raa*, *ro*)]

1. A nook or corner; a retired or sheltered spot.

α a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18155 þaa waful wras sa dedli dim, All lighted þe lem þat come wit him *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xiii (*Cecilia*) 495, I. giffis bot a lytil wra, a vyd merkat þare-for I ta. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4190 Quare þre wees in a wraa welk þaim allane 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VI Prol 158 Sum blind Cyclopes of thi laithlie wra 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1889) II 365 The Dalesman selects a sheltered spot (a *wray*, for instance), which protects him from the wind altogether 1891 in *Eng Dial Dict.* s v *Ray* sb.2

β a 1300 *Havelok* 68 He made hem lurken, and crepen in wros. *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 1 81 As I wandred in a wro, In a wode besyde a wall *a* 1400 *Stac Rome* 181 A lutel be-hynde. þer stont a Chapel in a wro. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* (1875) 43 Nere þat wro is a well.

transf 13. *E. E Allit P.* A 866 In appocalyppce is wryten in wro, I seghe, says Iohan, þe loumbe.

2. *Sc.* An enclosure or shelter for cattle. ? *Obs.*

1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Rae*

Wroath, obs. var. RUTH *sb.*1 4 b.

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II ix 78 Ile keepe my oath, Patiently to bear my wroath

†**Wrob**, *v Obs*—1 In 5 wrobbe, wrabbe. [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To speak of a matter; to give information.

c 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* (1875) 2/1 If j solde sytt to domesdaye, With my tonge to wrobbe [*v r.* wrabbe] and wrye, Certanely þat lady gaye, Neuer bese scho askryede for mee

†**Wro bber.** *Obs*—1 [f prec.] An informer.

c 1300 *Havelok* 39 Wreieres and wrobberes made he falle.

Wroche, etc., obs. forms of WRETCH *sb.*, etc.

Wrocht(in, Wrocte, Wroght(e, etc.: see WORK *v.* **Wrog**, southern ME. var. FROG 1.

Wroght, obs. var. WROTH *a.* **Wrohte**, var. WROUGHT *sb. Obs.* **Wroie**, obs. var. WRAY *v* 1

Wroith, obs. Sc. f. WROTH *a*

†**Wroke**, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also wroik. [a. MLG *wrok*, *wruk* (LG, Du. *wrok*) enmity, hatred, spite.] Active ill-will or hatred; spite, malice.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 23 All þar wioke sall ende wyght þam selwne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V xi 11 Juno, Not satysyit of hir auld fury nor wroik.

Wroke, wroken, etc.: see WREAK *v.*

Wrong, *sb.*1 Now *dial.* Also 2 wranga, 3–4 wrange, 3–5, 6 *Sc* wrang, 6 *Sc* wraing, wrayng, 4–5 wronge. [a. ON **wrong*, *rong* (gen. *rangar*), rib of a ship (Norw. *rong*, *raang*, *vrong*, *vraang*, Sw. dial *vrang*), f. **wrangr* curved, bent see WRONG *a* Hence also MLG *wrange*, Du. *wrang*, F. *varengue* (14th c.), *varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, floor-timber of a ship

†**1.** A rib of a ship or other vessel, also, a floor-timber of a ship. (Cf. RUNG *sb.* 4.) *Obs.*

(The sense of the OE instances is not clear)

c 1000 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 201 *Cauernamen*, wrong. *c* 1100 *Ibid* 182 *Nomina nauium, et instrumenta earum.* . *cauernamen*, wranga.

1295 *Acc Excheq K. R.* 5/8 m. 3, Et xv *d.* in j Wrange empt'. Et v s j *d.* in v. Wranges emptis 1296 *Ibid* 5/20 m 1 *dorso*, In lx arboribus emptis de Priore de Tynemue . ad Wrangas faciendas in Galea, xxv *s* 1336 *Ibid.* 19/31 m 6 In xl lignis emptis in grosso pro Wronges faciendis, xv *s.*

1352 *Excheq Acc. Q R.* 20/27 (P.R.O.), Pro fotynges et

wrongs inde confectis in nave predicta. 1407 *Acc. Exchq. K. R* 44/11 (2) m. 6 In xxiij. Wronges. infra paruam batellam expenditis. *c* 1435 *Ibid* 53/3 m. 2 Pro ix pecijs maremij . pro Wrangys dicte balingere Regis inde faciendis. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* v xii. 164 Thai..gan to forge newis wrayngis and airis. *Ibid.* ix ii. 38 Vpbleiss curiolt, hechis, wrangis, and how.

2. A large crooked branch or bough of a tree, esp. one cut off and lopped for timber Latterly *dial.*

1764 *Anc. Rec., Chron* 83 An oak which..contained 13 loads 35 feet of timber, 5 loads of wrongs (pieces not less than six inches girt) (etc.). 1787 W. H Marshall *Norfolk* II. 372 *Wrongs*, crooked arms of trees. 1823 E. Moore *Suffolk Words* 498 The wrongs of oaks are as valuable nearly as the body or right up timber. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E Anglia*, *Wrong*, a crooked bough.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1), as †*wrong-nail*, †*-rope*; †wrong-head, = Rung-head (cf. *wrung-head*).

1296 *Acc. Exchcq. K. R.* 5/20 m. 3 *dorso*, M C clauis s[c]ilicet Wrangnayl emptis, *vj.d. c* 1340 in Nicolas *Hist. Navy* (1847) II. 477 [Two ropes called] wrangropes, 13*s* 1352 *Acc. Exchcq. K. R* 20 27 P R.O.), Pro mmccc. wrongnaill' emptis pro reparatione navis 1356 in *Pipe Roll 32 Edw. III*, m 33 1, ij. wrangeropes et xxj. basteropes. 1633 *Admiralty Crt. Exam* 50, 6 Nov. (MS.), She was shenthed from her bende to the wrong head.

Wrong (rɒŋ), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 1–5, *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 6– wrang (4 vrang, 9 *north. dial.* wrank), 4–5, *Sc.* 6 wrange. β. 3– wrong (5 worng), 4–6 wronge (5 wronke, 6 wrongue, 7 ronge), 5 wrunge. [Substantival use of Wrong *a*.]

I. 1. That which is morally unjust, unfair, amiss, or improper; the opposite of right or justice; the negation of equity, goodness, or rectitude. (Freq. contrasted with *right*.)

a 1200 *Wulfstan's Hom.* xlii. 203 Þa unrihtdeman, ðe.. wendaþ wrang to rihte and riht to wrange. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewise men þe..maken wrong to rihte, and riht to wronge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 877 If riht goþ forþ & a back *wrong*. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4381 For wrong ne lefte he nyȝt ne day. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 177 Degradyt syne wes he Off honour Quhethir it wes throuch wrang or rycht, God wat it. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 245, I wolle ,tȝgte for þe qwene with whome þat wronge seȝthe. *c* 1480 Henryson *Wolf & Lamb* 79 Quhar wrang and reif suld dwell in propertie. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 65 They put no difference betuix wrang and right. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iv 1 For to maister wrong and puissant pride. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii 116 Right and wrong, (Betweene whose endlesse iarre, Iustice recides). 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 662 One,..eminent In wise deport, spake much of Right and Wrong 1737 [see Right *sb*[1] 3]. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 149 Without the means of knowing right from wrong 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 72 The abandonment of all principle of right enables the soul to choose and act upon a principle of wrong. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 35 Why are right and wrong at strife?

Personif. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 61 A wiht þat wrong is i-hote, Feder of Falsness *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 728 in *Macro Plays* 59 Let se fyrst, Wronge & Sleyght! Dobullnes & Falsnes, schew yowur myght! 1581 A Hall *Iliad* IX. 166 But Wrong a mightie monster is. *a* 1586 Sidney *Sonn.* Wks. 1922 II 321 For Love is dead: Sir wrong his tombe ordaineth. 1847 Mangan *Poems* (1903) 84 It foretold fair Freedom's triumph, and the doom of Wrong

†**b.** The fact or position of being in the wrong (cf. 8 a). Chiefly in the phr. *to have wrong* (cf. Fr. *avoir tort*) *Obs.*

a 1300 in *Maȝ's Poems* (Camden) 335 Ic seyȝe, gas[t], thou3 hast wrong .. Al þe wyt on me to leye. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1282 Whan I had wrong and she ryght She wolde..For-yeve me. 1420–2 Lydg. *Thebes* II. 1811 But he hadde wronge, Which thoght..the ȝeer was wonder longe Of his Exil. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonse* xii, I . thanke yow gretely. For ryght ye haue and I grete wronge. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 241 But let Aristotle alone (for he hath wrong). 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 121 Sche wil be in wrang to her housband, gif that he knawes, sche offend. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* (1620) 117 Whether you have right or wrong, I knowe you must have the last word.

c. Deviation from fact, accuracy, or correct standard; incorrectness, error.

c 1620 A. Hume *Brit Tongue* 2 To command..the schooles to teach the future age right and wrang. 1796 Burke *Regic Peace* ii. (1892) 126 Whether .there was some mixture of right and wrong in their reasoning.

2. Unjust action or conduct; evil or damage inflicted or received; unfair or inequitable treatment of another or others; injustice, unfairness.

a. 12.. [see β]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 279 *Ihesus*, I wyrk no wrang, that shall thou wyt. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 224 It slaklis ire off wrang thai suld radres. *c* 1520 M. Nisbet *N. Test.* (S.T.S.) II. 71 Christ heir, in repreising wrange, did nocht resist it with wyolence. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* xiii. 71 Wickit men delytis ay in to wrang. *a* 1598 Fergusson *Sc. Prov.* (S.T.S.) 108 Wrang hes nea warrand. 17.. Ramsay *Address to Town Council* i, I've suffer'd muckle wrang.

β. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 168 (Lamb MS.), Ne scal him [*sc* God] na mon mene þer of strengþe ne of wronge [*Egerton MS*, wrange] *c* 1300 *Havelok* 72 To wronge micht him no man bringe, Ne for siluer, ne for gold. *c* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv 68 Ihesu, for love thou tholedest wrong 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 117 Alle þat wrong worchen, wende þei schulen After heore deþ-day [etc.]. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 15922 (Trin.), Ȝe bere me wrong on honde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 534 Wronge, a ȝen truthe and ryghtewysnesse,..*injuria*. *a* 1500 *Gest Robin Hood* xciv. in Child *Ballads* III. 61 The hye iustyce and many mo Had take in to theyr honde Holy all the knyghtes det, To put that knyght to wronge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W 1531) 301 The false accusacyon & testimonyes of yᵉ iewes was so euydent & playne wronge 1590 Spenser *F. Q* II ii. 28 Ne ought he car'd, whom he endamaged By tortious wrong. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 7 Behold, I cry out of wrong [*marg* or, violence], but I am not heard 1624 Wotton *Archit.* 111 Which mention .I haue willingly made of his Name,. with much wrong to his other vertues. 1671 Milton *Samson* 76 Expos'd To daily fraud, contempt, abuse and wrong. 1749 Melmoth *Fitzosb Lett* lxxii, Ye plaintive crew, that suffer wrong 1793 R Gray *Poems* 126 He doth conceive of high affront And mighty wrong committed. 1846 Mrs. A. Marsh *Father Darcy* II. vii. 131 One who never sees wrong, without the noble resolution to revenge it 1874 J. Sully *Sensation & Intuition* 154 A man who never knows the deep anguish of conscious wrong until [etc.].

b. *Law.* Violation, transgression, or infringement of law; invasion of right to the damage or prejudice of another or others: injury, harm, mischief. In early use *Sc.*

12 . [see Thwert-nay]. 1318 in *Acts Parlt Scotl* I. (1844) 471/1 Torth & noun rayson quod dicitur wrang & unlaw. *a* 1400 *Ibid* 647/1 Quoniam attachiamenta sunt principia et origo placitorum de wrang et unlaw 1538 Starkey *England* I iv 117 So justyce ys oppressyd and wrong takyth place. 1609 Skene *Reg Maj*, etc. I 95 b, Vnjustlie, and against the law, with wouch, wrang, and vnlaw. 1670 Blount *Law Dict*, *Tort feasor*, a Doer of wrong, a Trespasser. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* II. 45 The ancient Irish Law of Civil Wrong

c. *To do* (. . .) *wrong*, to act unjustly or unfairly (*to* a person or thing, or with dative).

c 1220 *Bestiary* 798 Bimene we us, we hauen don wrong *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2683 He broȝte vn-warnede on hem fiȝt, He hadden don egipte wrong *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29084 Man dos to fasting mikel wrang *c* 1330 *Spec Gy Warw.* 222 If man wole chese to don wrong 1372 in *Relig Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 71 Þe child þouthte sche dide him wrong. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 126/2 Do wronge a-ȝene resone (*P* ayenst reason or lawe), *injurior, prejudico*. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 71 The lawe and right doth noman wrong 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov* 28 That he whiche hath done wrong, be compelled to make restitution 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 87 Place doong heape a low Where water all winter time did it such wrong 1610 Shaks. *Temp* I ii 440, I feare you haue done your selfe some wrong 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 102 As the King of England can doe no wrong, so neither can he doe right but by his Courts 1737 Pope *Hor., Ep.* II. ii. 12 To say too much, might do my honour wrong 1831 Scott *Cast Dang* xiii, By which she has done me great wrong. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem* lii ii, Thou canst not move me from thy side, Nor human frailty do me wrong.

†**d.** *To have* (. . .) *wrong*, to suffer injustice, prejudice, or harm; to receive injury. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3077 'Hu! haue ȝe wrong,' quad pharaon, 'ȝu wapmen giue Ic leue to gon'. 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9582 Quyte þe weyl oute of borghgang, þat þou ne haue for hyt no wrang. *c* 1420 *Lantern of Light* 45 Glotenye . drowneþ þe witts of þe peple, til þat þei be vnresonable & kunnen not knowe whanne þei han wrong *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I. 5 Þogh þay haue moche wrong, þay may not gete amendes. 1509 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 626 He had grete wrong in certeyn ffyldes ..by the comens of Couentre 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 10 Suche as thinke they haue wronge at his hande 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 12 In their opinion he had wrong to be so charged. [1821 Scott *Kenilw* v, He thinks he hath wrong, and is not the mean hind that will sit down with it. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* x, I own you have had some wrong.]

3. In various prepositional phrases: †**a.** *With* or *mid* (. . .) *wrong*, wrongly, wrongfully, unjustly. (Cf. 4.) *Obs.* [Cf. ON. *með rangu* wrongly.]

1124 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124, [They] sæidon þet se king heold his broðer Rotbert mid wrange on heftnunge. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 209 (Lamb MS.), Þa þe ledden hore lif mid unriht and mid wrange *c* 1290 *Beket* 839 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 130 Me þinchez with gret wrong þe chalangez þe king. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 110 Steuen, suore, þat . þe kyng, no non of his, suld chalange þat of fe, With wrong no with right *c* 1400 *Brut* 257 Þe Kyngus person bare þe blame, wiþ wrong. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xlii. (Arb.) 115 Suche false extorcionners .. oppresse the poure peple wyth grete wronge. *a* 1500 *Gest Robin Hood* cclxviii. in Child *Ballads* III 69 There I holpe a pore yeman, With wronge was put behynde. 1598 Yong *Diana* 27 Rather then blame discredit me, Let me with wrong forgotten be.

b. *In* or *by wrong.* (Cf. 4 b.)

a 1400 *Sir Degrev.* 542 That y shalle faythly fyeght, Both in wornge and in ryght. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm Par Matt.* v. 18 For mekenesse obteyneth more .than violence. can purchase or obtayne by right or wronge. 1590 Spenser *F Q* II iv 42 His am I Atin, his in wrong and right *Ibid.* VII 30 None could weene Them to efforce by violence or wrong 1611 Bible *Jer* xxii. 13 Woe vnto him that buildeth .his chambers by wrong 1855 Tennyson *The Letters* 12 Then we met in wrath and wrong

†**4.** Claim, possession, or seizure that is unjustifiable or unwarranted on legal or moral grounds. Esp. in phr. *with* or †*mid* (. . .) *wrong*. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 27300 For heo al mid wrange wlneden of ure londe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2806 þat þe swike Haues it [*sc.* the kingdom] halden with mikel wronge *a* 1325 *MS. Rawl B* 520 fol. 56 b, 31f þe Eir mid wronge vsurped þe seisine of Eldere þoru deseisine 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 209 And gyff that ony man thaim by Had ony thing that wes worthy, .. With rycht or wrang it have wald that. *c* 1420 *Lantern of Light* 45 Couetise of hem þat purchasen wiþ wrong her neiȝboris ground & her catel. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* II 540 That. none other for hym or in his right, myght neuer clayme ony thyng of right, or of clayme, or of wronge, in the forsaid acre of lond 1590 Spenser *F Q* I. iv 12 Proud Lucifera. did vsurpe with wrong and tyrannie Vpon the scepter

b. In the phr. *by, in,* †*of*, or †*of* (. . .) *wrong*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 28795 Vr lauerd .receues nan Almus þat o [*v r.* of] wrang es tan. 1528 in *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 23 [He] hathe of his owne auctoryte and wronge enteryd into the premisis 1548 Elyot, *Iure uel iniuria*, by right or wronge. 1588 Kyd *Househ. Philos* Wks (1901) 278 Riches, either miserably gotten or encreased by wrong. 1594 — *Cornelia* v 439 Must I liue to see great Pompeys house Vsurpt in wrong by lawlesse Anthony? 1628 Coke *On Litt* 181 Therefore no relation of an estate by wrong can helpe him. 1729 Jacob *Law Dict* s v *Right*, An Estate gain'd by Wrong 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed 2) V 141 The defendants had done nothing to vest the freehold in them, either by right or by wrong

5. With possessive pron or genitive †**a.** Injustice, harm, or evil inflicted upon another or others; wrong-doing *Obs.*

c 1275 *Duty of Christians* 59 in *O. E Misc.* 143 We schule to criste grede, And bidde mylce of vre wrong. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 6430 Now we þe executore haue mysseyd, And of hys wrong he haþ vpbreyd 13 *E E. Allit P* B 76 More to wyte is her wrange, þen any wylle gentyl 14 in *Acts Parlt Scot* I (1844) 352/2 Of a man grantand his awne wrang *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* xiii 84 Gramerci, Lord, that list eek mortifie My wronge 1513 Douglas *Æneid* I 1 63 Sen Pallas mocht on Grekis tak sic wraik for Aiax Oilus wrang? *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* xl, Loue knowes it is a greater griefe To beare loues wrong, then hates knowne injury 163*x*–2 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500li and make recognition of his fault and wrong 1642 J M[ARSH] *Argt. conc Militia* 17 It is against the rule of Law, that any man should take advantage of his owne wrong.

b. Injury, hurt, harm, or prejudice received or sustained by a person or persons. Also in phr *to* or †*in one's* (*own*) *wrong*

13 *E. E Allit P.* A. 15 Ofte haf I wayted wyschande þat wele, þat wont was whyle deuoyde my wrange 1399 Langl *Rich Redeles* Prol 13 Whom all þe londe loued, And ros with him rapely to rigtyn his wronge *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2812 As me is wa for þi woȝe, & þi wrange bathe 1560 Daus tr *Sleidane's Comm* 57 b, It is not lawfull for anye Christian to reuenge his owne wronge. 1596 Spenser *F Q* v viii 11 What meane ye thus vnwise Vpon your selues anothers wrong to wreake? 1612 Drayton *Poly olb* II 229 That she, to her own wrong, and every other's griefe, Would needs be telling things exceeding all belief 1656 H Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 93 He will rebate in his own wrong 1660 Waller *To King on his Return* 62 Armies and fleets .redressed his wrong. *a* 1740 Spotswood in W S. Perry *Hist Coll Amer. Col. Ch* I 204 Be cautious how you dispose of the profits of your parish; least you pay it in your own wrong *a* 1768 Secker *Serm.* (1770) II 364 The Abilities of the Man, that uses them to his Neighbour's Wrong 1822 Shelley *Dirge* 8 Wail, for the world's wrong! — *Calderon's Mag Prodig* II 139 My words shook Heaven, Proclaiming vengeance, public as my wrong

fig 1633 G Herbert *Temple, Storm* III, There it stands knocking, to thy musicks wrong, And drowns the song

6. Physical hurt or pain caused to or sustained by some thing or person; treatment causing material injury or damage. (Cf. 11.) Now *rare*.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxvii 10 With wrong and harm of charge and schipp bygynneth seiling for to be 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* v xxxii (Bodl. MS.), For þe more ese withstondinge and putting of wronge and of hurtinge [of the marrow] *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* x. 12 In wanyng of Phebes be they tofionge, So may hit meest auayle and do leest wronge. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 32 Light ladder and long doth tree least wrong 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 39 Flaxe the more wrong it suffereth, the better doth it prooue 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v iv 5 There before them stood a Coffer strong, But seeming to have suffred mickle wrong. 1602 Chettle *Hoffman* iv (1631) H 2 b, A powder Being set on fire to suffocate each sence Without the sight of wound, or shew of wrong. *c* 1660 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II. 262 Small forts .to defend the merchants and their goods from wrong 1726 Pope *Odyss.* xxi 429 Lest time or worms had done the weapon [*sc* a bow] wrong. 1873 A. G Murdoch *Lilis* 44 Dinna dae the door-boards wrang, An absent tenant canna see ye.

7. *The wrong*, that which is wrong; the opposite of justice or equity; absence of right or fairness; unjust or wrongful action.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17458 Þof it neuer haf lasted sua lang, A-wai to wrenk he dos þe wrang *c* 1330 *Spec Gy de Warw.* 749 Here ȝe muwen se þe wrong 1388 Wyclif *Acts* vii. 24 Moises dide veniaunce for hym that suffride the wronge. 1422 *tr. Pol. Poems* 44 My sword Shal shede þe rist fro þe wrong 1513 Douglas *Æneid* vi xiv. 25 Brutus, can revenge the wrang in his cuntre 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 131 And ȝour fals glosing of the wrang, Sall nocht mak ȝow to rax heir lang 1671 Milton *Samson* 1030 Capacity not rais'd to apprehend Or value what is best In choice, but oftest to affect the wrong 1831 Scott *Cast Dang* iv, If the Scottish have not had the right upon their side, they have defended the wrong with the efforts of brave men 1861 Paley *Æschylus* (ed 2) *Supplices* 337 *note*, If the wrong has been wholly on one side

8. The fact or position of acting unjustly or indefensibly, the state of being wrong in respect of attitude, procedure, or belief (Cf. 1 b) †**a.** In the phr. *to have the wrong. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6029, I haue þe wrang, And al þis wrak on me es lang. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 908 The steward was so strong, And hadde the right and he [=Amis] the wrong 13 *Seuyn Sages* (W) 2900 Than sal thou thiseluen se Wha haue the wrang, the wife or he. *c* 1430, 1828 [see Right *sb.* 6 b]

b In the phr. *to be* or *put in the wrong.*

a 1400 *Chron. R Glouc* (Rolls) II 795 Þou wolt. þi soule to helle bringe, Vor þou ert in þe wronke [*v r.* wronge] 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii 390 Ye knowe ye were in the wronge 1513 West in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. I. I 74 Your Grace was in the right and he in the wronge 1561 T. Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtier* II (1900) 186 Thinking that he himselfe had bine in the wronge. 1603 Shaks *Meas for M* v. 1 86 You are i' the wrong To speake before your time. 1700 T Brown *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* Wks 1720 III 91, I am in the wrong, I own it. 1795 Hutton *Hist Birmingham* (ed. 3) 223 The authors I have seen are

all in the wrong 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* vii II. 266 He had now put himself in the wrong 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xi, I quarrelled with her last night. I was quite in the wrong 1895 *Cornh. Mag* Oct. 380 It puts Lord Tennyson so brutally in the wrong

†c. *To give the wrong to*, to regard as being in the wrong *Obs.*—1

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 558 They shall gyue the wronge and blame to the Troians, And to vs the loose.

II 9 A wrongful, unjust, or unfair action; a violation or infringement of one's rights; an injury received or inflicted, a mischief a. With *any, no, that, this*, etc.

1067–77 *Ags Laws* (Liebermann) I 486/1 Ic nelle ġeþolian, þæt ænig man eow ænig wrang beode *c* 1290 *Beket* 230 in *S Eng Leg* I. 113 Þar-of nolde he þolien no wrong *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 1363 (Kolbing), 3if y may atake þis wrong, He worþ to drawe & to hong. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III 1008 Per-with mene I fynally þe peyne Fully to slen and euery wrong redresse. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 90 That sege wald sit with none wrang, Of berne that wes borne. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* ix. (Arb.) 19 That he myght auenge this ouer grete wronge 1502 Atkynson tr *De Imitatione* III. li. (1893) 239 If any wronge be laȝde vnto hym *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II xxii, She resolved to spende all her yeares .in bewayling the wrong, and yet praying for the wrong-dooer 1611 Bible *Ecclus* x 6 Beare not hatred to thy neighbour for euery wrong 1667 Milton *P L* IX. 300 Thou thy self with scorne wouldst resent the offer'd wrong 1735 Pope *Iliad* II 300 Durst he, as he ought, resent that wrong, This mighty tyrant were no tyrant long 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 25 All shall give account of ev'ry wrong, Who dare dishonour or defile the tongue! 1795–6 [see Wrong-doer 1]. 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 36 That each had suffer'd some exceeding wrong 1862 Shirley (J Skelton) *Nugæ Crit* x 444 The wrong indeed was redressed, as far as redress was possible

b. With *a* and pl

α a 1300 *Cursor M* 6447 Quar thoru in right þai suld be gett, In smale wranges þat þar war. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 5541 Alle þas þat has tholed here Falsheds and wrangs *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11616 God, þat . wrangis in his wrathe writhis to ground 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xc. 70 Quhen thow art ald, and ma na wiangis wyrke 1596 Dalrymple tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* II. 302 Quha war woundet or had gottin vtheris wrangis. 1786 Burns *Author's Cry & Prayer* xii, Then echo thro' Saint Stephen's wa's Auld Scotland's wrangs 1818 Scott *Hrt Midl* xxxvii, We are for righting our ain wrangs

β 1303 R Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11154 God..late hem neuer here soules lese For no wronges þat þey chese! 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A xi 19 As clobers þat Conterfeteþ dis-seites and Conspiret wronges 1422– [see Redress *v*.1 2] *c* 1450 *Myrr our Ladye* II 145 My sowlle suffereth pacyently wronges and contraryous thinges *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II 867 [May such a wrong passe from a father's mouth? 1612, etc. [see Redresser] 1697 Dryden *Virg Georg* IV. 740 Trees bent their Heads to hear him sing his Wrongs 1794–6 Coleridge *Relig Musings* 306 The innumerable multitude of wrongs By man on man inflicted. 1811 W R Spencer *Poems* 11 Thy wrongs his guilty soul shall sting 1874 Green *Short Hist.* IV § 4 191 A wrong of brother against brother was also a wrong against the general body of the gild

c *Law.* An invasion of right, to the damage, harm, or prejudice of another or others; a violation of law or statute; a tort or trespass.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt* III. 225/1 The folk of the Mercerye of London [compleynen] of many wronges subtiles, and also open oppressions *c* 1400 *Brut* I 265 He was at þe parlement at Wynchestre forto haue amendede þe wronges and trespasses þat were done amongus þe peple. 14 in *Acts Parlt Scotl.* I. (1844) 337/2 Þe quhilk wrang was amuffyt betuen þaim in þe lande 1518 in Leadam *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II. 128 They came to make their humble peticion and sewed their grevys and wronges afforseid 1588 Jas VI in *3rd Rep Hist MSS. Comm* 419/2 A puir man that dar nocht seik redres of this wrang be the ordinar course of iustice 1617 — in Halliwell *Lett Kings Eng.* (1846) II. 143 Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and wrongous ground whereupon it proceeds 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess* 259 The parties endeavouring such breaches of Priviledge, should not take advantage of their own wrongs or tortious doings. 1768 Blackstone *Comm* III 2 Wrongs are divisible into two sorts or species; private wrongs, and public wrongs. 1770 *Cases temp. Hardwicke* 35 The declarations must fall likewise as grafted on a wrong. 1838 W Bell *Dict. Law Scot* 498 Where there is reparation due on account of wrongs suffered through gross carelessness 1888 Pollock in *Encycl Brit*, XXIII 454 Civil wrongs for which there is a remedy by action in courts of common law jurisdiction. *Ibid.* 454/2 An actionable wrong.

d In the phr. *to do the* (. .) *wrong* (*to* or *unto* a person, or with dative).

c 1330 *Spec Gy de Warw* 602 þenk Off þe wrong and þe vilte, þat men to Iesu Crist dede *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* vi (*Thomas*) 666 þe wrange þat to my n god is done. *a* 1400 *Pauline Ep* (Powell) 2 *Cor* vii 12 Not for hym þat has don þe wrong, nor for hym þat is suffryd 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & Fly* 4 The wrong that I have done the flies here among. 1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* I. vii, The great wrong & iniurie that was done vnto him 1643 Caryl *Expos Job* I 663 Only the creditor can remit the debt, and he the offence to whom we have done the wrong. 1672 *Acts Privy Council Scotl.* III 345 She was the person who did the wrong. 1828 Scott *F M. Perth* IX, The Earl deeply resented the wrong done to himself. 1883 D C. Murray *Hearts* xxviii, In spite of the wrong he had done and the wrong he meant to do him.

e. Similarly with *a, any*, etc., or pl

1382 Wyclif *Matt* xx. 13 Frend, I do thee no wronge [1388 noon wrong]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 845 That ye causeles han doon grete Iniuries and wronges to me *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) vii. 13 Yef man dos yu ani wrang. 1479 *Paston Lett* III 267 Th' enjuryes and wrongys done . to John Paston 1560 Bible (Genev.) 2 *Macc* iii 12 That it were altogether vnpossible to do this wrong to them 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent* II vii 80 As thou lou'st me, do him not that wrong. 1638 R Baker tr *Balzac's Lett* (vol III) 28, I do not think I shall do you any wrong to send you a better companion. 1676 in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App V 30 The wrongs Lord Marshall doth him, and all the younger children 1813 *Nat Intelligencer* (Washington, D C) 29 July 2/3 The wrongs done us by the British government 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. x. IV, I might persuade myself then She would not do herself this great wrong. 1861 Mill *Utilit* (1863) 73 In each case the supposition implies two things—a wrong done, and some assignable person who is wronged

†10. An incorrect or improper procedure. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* VIII 53 The figtre now teneye [L *inoculare*] hit is no wronge In weet lond. *Ibid.* x. 3 The same ek is no wronge Rather to do.

†11. A physical or material injury, hurt, or damage. (Cf 6.) *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P R* XVII cxvii (Tollem MS.), By þe leues þe spray is defendid agens colde and hete, and agens all wronges of frostes and snowe *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 339 Yf me ferne hit wel That in the tre the morter do no wronge

†12 Something obtained or held wrongfully. *rare.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 133 þerfore, restoryth 3oure wrongys, & caste out þe wose of false couoytise! *Ibid* 136 3oure nede þanne excusyth 3ou nouȝt fro dedly synne, but ȝe ȝerne ȝelde to hem 3oure dette & 3oure wrong!

III. 13. *Comb.* (chiefly objective), as *wrong-repressing, righting*; *wrong-redresser, -righter*; also *wrong-caused, incensed, -vexed*; *wrong-proof* adj.

a 1586 Sidney *Ps* XXXV 1, Speake thou for me against wrong speaking foes. *a* 1586 — *Arcadia* I II, Striving which coulde .recount their wrong-caused sorow 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 51 These swelling wrong incensed Peeres 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. lxxxi, Wrong-worker Riot 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 210 Long wrong-vext, in a not-Need-less Cause *a* 1816 Bentham *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd View* (1830) 17 A penal, or say a wrong-repressing code 1832 Wordsw *Highland Hut* 12 Some gentle heart wrong-proof, Meek, patient, kind 1849 Lytton *K Arthur* V lxxxiii, The great Wrong-Redresser 1869 Kingsley in *Life & Lett* (1877) II 296 The most unexpected forms of actual wrong-saying and doing 1889 J K Stephen *Lapsus Calami* (1891) 51 A nursery of wrong-righters.

†**Wrong**, *sb.*3 *Obs. rare* = Leaf *sb* 13.

1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 374/1 All the Nicks or Notches in the [watch] Wheels are termed Teeth, and those in the Pinions are called Wrongs

†**Wrong**, obs. variant of Wring *sb.*1 I.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 495 Oilmilles, whelis, wrongis [L *preium*], not bigonne Of new.

Wrong (rɔŋ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: α. 1–5, 6– *Sc.* and *north. dial.* wrang (6, 9 vrang, 9 *north. dial* wrank), 4–5 wrange. β. 3– wrong (3 wronk, 5 rong), 3–6 wronge; 9 *north. dial.* wrung, wrunk. [Late OE. *wrang*, a. ON **wrangr*, *rangr* awry, unjust (Norw. *vrang, rang*, MSw. *vranger* (Sw. *vrång*), (M)Da. *vrang*), = MLG. *wrange, wrangh* sour, bitter, MDu. *wrangh, wranc* bitter, unpleasant, hostile (Du. *wrang* acid, tart; whence WFris. *wrang*); related to Wring *v.*

The adoption of the word in the OE period is shown by its use as a sb (see Wrong *sb* 2), but examples of the adj. are lacking, unless *on wrangan hylle* in a Berkshire document of 944, preserved only in a 13th century copy (Birch *Cartul.* II. 557), is accepted as original, and as representing this word. Early ME instances may occur in the following place-names.—

a 1153 in *Coucher Bk. Kirkstall Abbey* (1904) 52 Confirmo donacionem terre quam eis fecerunt Rogerus de Wrangebroc et Henricus Walensis. 1167–8 *Pipe Rolls Hen. II*, 56 Pro murdro in Wrongedichhundred [in Rutland] 1198 *Pipe Rolls Rich I*, 23 Terra in eadem ulla [in Suffolk] s. ad Wrangaker 1 acr'. et 1 rodam.]

A *adj.* I. †1. a. Having a crooked or curved course, form, or direction; twisted or bent in shape or contour; wry

c 1200 Orm 9207 All þatt ohht iss wrang & crumb Shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd. *Ibid.* 9653. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 78 His [*sc.* the eagle's] bec is ȝet biforn wrong [*a* 1252 in *Cartul. Mon. Rameseia* (Rolls) I. 353 Fulbrocfurlange; Wrongelande; Wylokescroft.] 1388 Wyclif *Lev.* XXI 19 A man [that] is ether of litil, ether of greet, and wrong [L. *tortus*] nose 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr.* 19656 The crookydnesse .off my crok, Wrong at the ende, as ys an hook. *a* 1470 H. Parker *Dives & Pauper* VIII xv. (1493) F ii, The bowe is made of ii. thynges, Of a wronge tree, and a right strynge. *a* 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) P j, A cocatryce hath . many teth crokyd and wronge 1611 Cotgr., *Gauche*, left, left-handed, wrong, sinister, awry. 1613 in *North Riding Records* IV 143 Thone acre a brode wrangland, stinting att the strete, lying between six narrow wranglandes, towards the north, and one narrow wrangland . towardes the south.

fig 1340 *Ayenb* 159 Yef þe onderstondingge is wrong, oþer yef he tuy steþ oþer wyþwent. , al þe inwyt ssel by þiestre and þe hieap of uirtues.

†b. Marked by deviation, deflected. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Glacynge, or wronge glydynge of boltys or arowys, *devolatus.*

†c Of an oblong shape. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 517/1 Warpyn, or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle, *oblongo*. *Ibid.* 534/1 Wronge, or avelonge ., *oblongus*

2. Of persons: Mis-shapen; deformed. Latterly *dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxx (1869) 152 Boistows j am, and haltinge, and wronge. To the virly j go hippinge 1787 Grose *Prov Gloss*, *Wrong*, crooked A wrong man or woman. *Norf a* 1825 Forby *Voc E Anglia*, *Wrong*,.. deformed, mishapen in person

II 3. Of actions, etc: Deviating from equity, justice, or goodness; not morally right or equitable; unjust, perverse. Also *absol.*

α a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16498, I sal me seluen on me wreck For þis marchandis wrang 13 *E E Allit P* C 384 Wepande ful wonderly alle his wrange dedes. *c* 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 5994 Alle wrang haldyngs of gudes sese *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Verse) 2248 For wit þai wele þat þai sal cum To reknyng on þe day of dome Als sche sal for hir warkes wrang *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth* 421 (Douce MS.), Þou has wonene hem in werre, with a wrange wille 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* IX. 11 The wrang spending of my wittis fyve 1786 *Harv'st Rig* CIX, The beding time does now begin. Now, tho' they're a' together mixt, There's naething wiang 1822 Scott *Nigel* II, I hope there was naething wiang in standing up for ane's ain country's credit

β. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* B 596 þe woke ginne þu coueren, þe wronke ginne þu rihten mid alle þine mihten. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4582 Alle þe werre & þis wo is our wronge dedes. 1382 Wyclif *Lev* XIX 13 Thow shalt not doo wronge chalenge to thi neiȝbore. *c* 1425 *Cursor M* 22276 (Trin.), Anticrist shal him shewe in þo d[a]yes . his werkes wronge to fulfille *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXV 26 So þat oure wirkyng be noght wronge. 1535 Coverdale *Hab* i 4 This is the cause, yᵗ wronge iudgment procedeth 1579 Spenser *Sheph Kal* May 102 So often times, when as good is meant, Euil ensueth of wrong entent 1620 T Peyton *Glasse of Time* 150 That none by wrong oppression might be crost, by wrestling guile 1651 Hobbes *Leviath* II XXVI 144 A wrong Sentence giuen by authority of the Soveraign 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Auth Apol. P 13 One of the wrongest attempts in nature to turn into ridicule .a work which had cost so much time 1728 Vanbrugh & Cib *Prov Husb* III, When a sad wrong word is rising just to one's tongue's end, I swallow it. 1763 Tucker *Lt Nat* (1834) I 211 If the finger rest against the trigger of a loaded musket, and a man stand just before, you cannot do a wronger thing 1853 Miss Yonge *Heir of Redclyffe* IX, She did not awaken her mind to consider that anything could be wrong that Philip desired. 1862 Mill *Utilit* (1863) 9 [That] creed holds that actions are wrong [in proportion] as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness 1878 Jevons *Prof Econ* 65 There is nothing, morally wrong in a strike when properly conducted.

b. In the phrase *it is* (*would be*, etc) *wrong to* (do some thing).

1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav Love* 180 Had he required life of vs againe, Had it beene wrong to aske his owne with gaine? 1781 Cowper *Conv* 291 'Tis wrong to bring into a mixt resort What makes some sick. 1857 Borrow *Romany Rye* xlii, I confess it was wrong in me to interrupt you 1879 McCarthy *Donna Q* I iv 87 It was very wrong of him to make such a request. 1881 W. H Mallock *Rom. 19th C.* II. 93 It would be indeed wrong..to say he was making love at all

4. Of persons. Deviating from integrity, rectitude, or probity; doing or prone to do that which is evil, noxious, or unjust; opprobrious, vicious.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 29 þe wrang to here o right is lath. 13.. *Ibid* 2204 (Gott.), þis nembrot was wrang werour, Reuer and manqueller grett 1382 Wyclif *Isaiah* III 12 My puple his pleteres, or wrong axeis [*L exactores*], spoileden *a* 1470 H Parker *Dives & Pauper* VIII xv (1493) F ii, Of them yᵗ ben wronge throughe synne. *Ibid.* F ii b, So Crist at the doome shal sett the wrong lyuers on his left honde 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct* I iv (1841) I 78 For I think.. we have all been wrong, and it is my part to submit. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc* 780 Th' incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead! *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol Leg* Ser. III. *Truants* 58 Queer little devils were they! Cob was the strongest, Mob was the wrongest. 1896 B L Farjeon *Betrayal & Fordham* IV. 299 It don't make black white, 'cause I'm a wrong 'un.

b. Actively opposed († *to* another), antagonistic.

1340 *Ayenb* 204 Ssarpnesse of hiue to do his uless onderuot þet is wrang to þe goste. 1780 Cowper *Rep. Adjudged Case* 2 Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose,—The spectacles set them unhappily wrong

5. Not in conformity with some standard, rule, or principle; deviating from that which is correct or proper; contrary to, at variance with, what one approves or regards as right.

α 1320 in Wright *Lyric P* viii. 31 Y-wis hit is al wrong. Al wrong y wrohte for a wyf, that made us wo in world ful wyde. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl* A. XI. 67 Whi wolde God suffre such a worm In such a wrong wyse þe wommon to bi gyle? 1390 Gower *Conf* I 169 Of here wrong condicion To do justificacion. *c* 1459 in *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) p xxxix, Her husband cometh and seyeth the feyrest langwage that ever ye hard. But all is rong; he is ever in trouble 1550 Crowley *Epigrams* 916 Ye must saye as they saye, Be it wrounge or ryght 1591 Spenser *Daphn* 243 She fell away in her first ages spring; For age to dye is right, but youth is wrong 1676 Hale *Medit. Lord's Pr.* 183 When I look into my Conscience, I find her easily bribed, and brought over to the wrong party. 1690 Locke *Hum Und* IV xxi § 16 The foundation of vice in wrong measures of good 1709 Pope *Ess Crit* 338 But most by Numbers judge a Poet's song, And smooth or rough, with them is right or wrong 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* II § 19 Revenues that in ignorant times were applied to a wrong use 1753–4 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. xxviii. 333 Permitting the interview, which they suppose the wrongest step that could have been taken.

b. Not in consonance with facts or truth; incorrect, false, mistaken.

c 1420 *Prose Life Alex* 34 And ȝe haffand in vs a wrange consayte, blamez vs 1528 More *Dyalogue* III Wks 210/1 Our hart euer thinketh the iudgement wrong, that wringeth us to the worse 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, II i 54 If any heere By false intelligence, or wrong surmize Hold me a Foe. 1611 Bible *Deut* XIX. 16 If a false witnes, testifie against him that which is wrong. 1670 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS. Comm.) I 475, I do not use to be found in a wrong story 1690 Locke *Hum Und* II xi § 13 Mad Men put wrong Ideas together, and so make wrong Propositions *Ibid* § 69 Fashion and the common Opinion having settled wrong Notions. 1728

Chambers *Cycl* (1751) s. v. *Error*, Some philosophers define error [as] ..a wrong judgment, disagreeing with the things whereon it is passed. 1730 Bailey (vol. I), *Misacceptation*.., a wrong understanding or apprehending of any thing 1865 Williams *Mem. M. Henry* 304 A wrong date is assigned to the delivery of this Sermon 1871 Le Fanu *Rose & Key* II. 27 Her watch .being seldom more than twenty minutes wrong, either way. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 370 An allegation if wrong deviates more or less from the truth 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer* 111 There is something wrong in this, deer do not stand up to be shot down that way.

c. Of belief, etc. · Partaking of or based on error; erroneous.

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 42 þat þai ne faile in wrang trouȝ. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen VI*, II. iii. 32 Marry, for that shee's in a wrong beleefe, I goe to certifie her Talbot's here. 1656 Cowley *On Death of Crashaw* 56 His Faith perhaps in some nice Tenents might Be wrong; his Life ..was in the right. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III 306 For Modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight; His can't be wrong whose life is in the right. 1755 Johnson, *Misbelief*, .false religion; a wrong belief

6. Not right or satisfactory in state or order; in unsatisfactory or bad condition; amiss

What's wrong with (mod colloq.), what is the matter with (see Matter *sb.*[1] 25 b), what objection is there to, why not have (etc.)?

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 58 Also flowyng emoroydes somtyme ar hidde.., þat of som þai ar demed to be dissenteriker and yuelx wrong. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 80 What aylithe you? y trow there be sum thinge wronge with you. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 188 If any thyng wrang be, Soyne is she wroth 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 131 In thy default se that na thing be wrang. *a* 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* 103 (Bann. MS.), Scho fand all wrang that sowld bene richt. 1781 Cowper *Exhost.* 301 Policy is busied all night long In setting right what faction has set wrong. 1793 [Earl Dundonald] *Deser Estate of Culross* 56 We shall never get right till we get as far wrong as we can. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, 'Something wrong here,' .said the traveller, pointing to his own forehead significantly. 1835–[see Put *v.* 25 b]. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II. ix, You see, it might put us wrong with our son-in-law 1860 A. Leighton *Trad. Sc. Life* 52 Nothing wrong with Mrs. Graeme, I hope? 1925 R. A. Knox *Viaduct Murder* ix 90, I want to know what's wrong with a game of bridge?

b. *Turf.* Of a horse: Held in check so as to cause him to lose the race

1889 *Sporting Times* 29 June (Farmer), Isabel and Maudie knew the Turf and all its arts—They had often blewed a dollar on a wrong 'un.

c. (See quot.)

1895 Brewer *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 1315 *A Wrong 'un*, a horse which has run at any flat race meeting not recognised by the Jockey Club.

7. Not adapted, according, or answering to intention, requirement, or purpose; not proper, fitting, or appropriate; unsuitable. †Also const. *to*.

a 1400 *Bk Curtasye* 99 in *Babees Bk.* 302 Yf hit go þy wrang throte into, And stoppe þy wynde *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII 109 Kitte of euery roten thyng or drie, For grene yf that me kitte of, that is wronge. 1514 Barclay *Cit. & Uplondyshman* (Percy Soc.) 11 Than was no cocko .To laye wronge egges within a straunge nest! 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* x. 83 The meis interpret it to the vrang sens. 1550, 1560 [see Werst *v.* 5 b]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 110, I haue directed you to wrong places. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev Man in Hum.* II. i, He..claps his dish at the wrong mans dore. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 63 Of which if he thinks to make me ye first example he will find he has fixed upon a wrong man. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P* 126 They brought me to the wrong side of a pretty Square Tank, or Well. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), To *Misrepresent*, not to represent fairly, to give a wrong or false Character of. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Misplace*, to put in a wrong Place. 1736 [see Wrongness 2]. *a* 1778 Topladv *Anecd.* Wks. 1794 IV. 152 To put your hand into the wrong pocket. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 38 (1794) II. 60 This was the wrongest time that could be chosen. 1821 Lamb *Elia* I. *Mrs. Battle*, An adversary, who has slipt a wrong [playing] card. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk Boz, Scenes* xvii, Shoving the old and helpless into the wrong buss 1871 Geo. Eliot *Middlemarch* xl, The fatal step of choosing the wrong profession. 1884 E. Yates *Recoll* II 67 Never did a man so persistently .do the wrong thing in the wrong place.

b. In various allusive phrases: (see quots. and Bark *v.*[1] 2, Box *sb.*[2] 21, Shop *sb.* 8 b, Sow *sb.*[1] 3).

1554 Ridley in Foxe *A & M.* (1563) 931/1 If you wil heare how Saint Augustine expoundeth that place, ye shal perceaue that ye are in a wronge boxe. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* II. ix. (1867) 75 Ye tooke..the wrong sow by theare. 1616 *Withals' Dict.* 584 *Vlulas Athenas*, you bring your Corne to a wrong market. 1639 J. Clarke *Parœm* 7 You bring your hogs to a wrong market. 1762 *Brit Mag.* II. 440 You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear. 1833 Jas Hall *Leg West* 46 You are barking up the wrong tree, Johnson. 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Tales* xii, Does he want .money? meat? drink? He's come to the wrong shop for that, if he does. 1877 'Saxon' (Mrs. Trotter) *Gall. Gossip* 190 Ye've got the wrang soo by the lug this time. 1897 *Daily News* 4 March 6/1 The now well-quoted phrase of Lord Salisbury's, 'we put all our money upon the wrong horse'. 1907 *N. & Q.* 19 Jan. 46/2 'You will find yourself in the wrong shop!' is a vague threat

c. *The wrong end*, the end, extremity, or limit less adapted, suitable, or proper for a required or particular purpose. Occas. *fig.* Also quasi-*adv.* (quot. 1897).

1587 Underdowne tr. *Heliodorus* VI. (1895) 166 Calasiris carried Cariclias quiver.., the wrong ende downeward on his shoulders. 1602 *2nd Pt Return Parnass.* III iii. 1323 My master .then turning the wrong end of the booke vpward 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 24 They begin at the wrong end, learning Words first. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxv. 147 Till a Vain Repentance Minds us of it at the Wrong End on't. 1737 [see Go *v.* 1 c] 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VI III. P 5 This was setting up the trade of a steward, but beginning at the wrong end 1836 [Hooton] *Bilberry Thurland* III 252 He looked prodigiously cruel, having, as our country folks term it, got out of bed the wrong end first. 1878 [see End *sb* 24] 1886 Kington Oliphant *New English* I 491 We talk of the wrong end of the stick 1890– [see Stick *sb.*[1] 14 e] 1897 Kipling *Capt Cour* 125 Patent rockets that went off wrong-end-first 1902 S E White *Blazed Trail* xxxii, Daly knew men. He was at the wrong end of the whip

d. *Typog.* Not of the proper size, character, or face. Freq. in *wrong fount* (abbrev. *w.f.*); also *attrib.*

1771 Luckombe *Hist Printing* 444 Letters that are of a wrong Fount. 1808 Stower *Printer's Gram* 216 Plate, The Exemplification of Typographical Marks Stet Ital. .w f. 1896 *Bloxom's Mech. Exerc., Printing* p. xviii, Wrong-font characters, broken space-lines, and bent rules

e. Not of requisite social standing.

1859 Lever *D. Dunn* xxxii, She is 'tres grande dame', and never knows wrong people, .such as are to be met with in society; not by claim of birth and standing, but because they are very rich, or very clever, in some way or other.

8. Of a way, course, etc.: Leading in, having a trend or aspect to, a direction other than one intends, desires, or expects.

To go the wrong way, of food, etc.: see Way *sb.*[1] 4 e.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 527/2 Wylgate, or wronge gate, *devacio*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II 765 Some brekyng downe the walles to bring in the next way, and some yet drew to them that holpe to carye a wrong way. 1572 Gascoigne *Hearbes* Wks. 1907 I. 349 He much mistooke and shot the wronger way. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd & Commw* (1603) 158 The Russe Emperor .leading foorth his armie to incounter him marched a wrong-way. 1632 Holland *Cyropædia* 94 They chaunced upon a wrong by-lane 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxi, That he had himself ordered the man to go a wrong way. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad Horsem* 39 Only take care to point his head the wrong way. 1833 Redding *Shipwrecks* I. 71 They were steering a wrong course. 1835 Macaulay *Mackintosh* Ess (1897) 324 Were their faces set in the right or in the wrong direction? 1836 Sara Robinson *Kansas* (ed. 3) 40 We took the wrong road when nearly there 1883 Stevenson *Treas Isl.* xxxii, This here crew is on a wrong tack, I do believe.

b. *fig.* and in fig. context.

1412–20 Lydg *Chron Troy* II 1818 Þorus myst of errour falsely to forveye By pathis wrong from þe ryȝte weye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Takynge the wronge waye, they liue here a whyle in worldly pleasure. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov & Epigr* II ix. (1867) 75 Ye may see, ye tooke The wrong way to wood. *a* 1613 Overbury *Countrey Newes* Wks. (1890) 174 That the allegory of justice drawne blind, is turned the wrong way 1698 Collier *Short View* 210, I observe the Moral is vitious It points the wrong way. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 17 Grace leads the right way if you choose the wrong, Take it, and perish 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. i. P 6, I..muttered blessings on them the wrong way, and swore outright 1856 Olmsted *Mech Heavens* 133 Because all the inquirers into Nature were upon a wrong road, groping their way through the labyrinth of error. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 March 6/5 The bill. seemed to proceed upon the wrong tack.

9. *The* (or *a*) *wrong way*, the way or method least conducive to a desired end or purpose; the (or an) incorrect manner.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 546 Rohars sayd, 'Sire, here is my gage' 'Rohars,' sayd Charlemagne, 'here ye take a wronge waye' 1639 J. Clarke *Parœm* 8 You go the wrong way to worke. 1651 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I. 518 Hee tooke the wrong way to right himself. 1727 (see Go *v.* 4] 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 14/3 They went the wrong way to work to gain the ear of the House

b. (*The*) *wrong way* (†*wrong-way*, Sc. *wrang-gaites*), in adverbial use, = in a contrary or opposite direction or position to the proper or usual one.

1693 Congreve *Old Bach* IV viii, You wou'd have taken 'em for Friezland Hens, with their Feathers growing the wrong way 1697 *Lond. Gaz* No 3325/4 The S stands the wrong way. 1700 T. Brown *Amusem Ser. & Com* 157 A Band, or a Cravat put the wrong way. 1733 Tull *Horse-Hoeing Husb* xxiii 360 Being wrong way upwards, the Seed is apt to arch in them 1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expos.* 103 *Marking-Yarn*, .is white Yarn spun the wrong Way 1806 R. Jamieson *Pop Ballads* I. 210 Syne wrang-gaites round the kirk gaed he 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, Dream* xiv, At night .He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, Tormenting himself with his prickles 1862–[see Rub *v.*[1] 3a, 13 e] 1886 Besant *Childr Gibeon* II ix, All three [had] got out of bed the wrong way that morning.

10. *Wrong side* (†*wrong-side, wrongside*)

Cf. Da. *vrangside*, Norw. *rangsida*.

a. That side of some thing, a fabric, etc., which lies or is normally turned inward, downward, or away from one; the side opposite to the usual, or principal, the lower or under, the back or reverse, of two surfaces.

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker shall not rowe. Clothe on the right side nor of the wrong side 1562 J. Heywood *Prov & Epigr* (1867) 137 He hath turnd his typpet twyse . Fyrst on the wronge syde and last on the right 1596 Spenser *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 635/2 The manner of theyr womens riding on the wrong side of theyr horse, I meane with theyr faces towardes the right side. 1601 Shaks. *Twel N* III 1 14 How quickely the wrong side [of a glove] may be turn'd outward 1632 T. Heywood *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* IV 1. 42 The three sheep-skins with the wrong side outward. 1725 *Lond Gaz* No 6353/2 A jet black Mare, a thick Mane lying on the wrong side 1771 Mrs. Haywood *New Present* 98 Slit the leg of lamb down on the wrong-side. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xvi, Keeping on the wrong side of the road. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 92 He jumped hastily on to his pony (from the wrong side, after the Indian fashion)

fig and in fig. context 1553 Ascham *Germany* Wks. (1904) 147 Homer .whose saying in Greeke is excellent, but beyng turned in the wrong side into English, it shall lesse delight you 1605 Shaks *Lear* IV ii 9 Of Glosters Treachery When I inform'd him, then he call'd me Sot, And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. 1637 Rutherford *Let. to Y Meine* 7 Sept., Christ's winds turn not when he seemeth to change, it is but we who turn our wrong side to him 1687 Dryden *Hind & P* III. 438 Till frowning skys began to change their chear, And time turn'd up the wrong side of the year 1831 Carlyle *Sart Res.* I x, In looking at the fair tapestry of human Life, he dwells chiefly on the reverse, and indeed turns out the rough seams, tatters, and manifold thrums of that unsightly wrong-side, with .indifference.

b. In the advb. phr. (*the*) *wrong side out* (†*outwards*), *before*. In later use freq. without article.

1599 Shaks *Much Ado* III 1 68 So turnes she euery man the wrong side out 1604 — *Oth* II iii 54 My sicke Foole Rodorigo, Whom Loue hath turn'd almost the wrong side out. 1663 South *Serm* (1717) V 100 He will find, that if ever another Turn befals the Nation, it will be the Wrong side outwards, the Lowest Uppermost 1859 H. Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xxxiv, His hat was on wrong-side before 1883 'Mark Twain' *Life on Mississippi* liv. 481 We all struggled frantically into our clothes, getting them wrong side-out and upside-down, as a rule 1888 'J. S. Winter' *Bootle's Childr* ix, Trying hard to twist into its proper place a finger of the glove which would go on wrong side out

c. Phrases: *To laugh on the wrong side of one's mouth* (see Laugh *v.* 1 b); *on the wrong side of the blanket* Sc (see Blanket *sb.* 3).

1714 Lucas *Gamesters* 65 But tho' he laugh'd, 'twas on the wrong side of his Mouth 1771, etc [see Blanket *sb.* 3]. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I VII § 1, I began to laugh and sing, though it was sometimes on the wrong side of my mouth 1820 Scott *Monast* xxxvii, Shafton , men say, was a-kin to the Piercie on the wrong side of the blanket 1837 Carlyle *Diamond Necklace* III, By and by thou wilt laugh on the wrong side of thy face mainly 1889 [see Laugh *v.* 1 b].

d. The side, party, or principle of which one disapproves.

1649 [see Right *a.* 10 b] 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 740 Because forsooth thy courage has been tried And stood the test, perhaps on the wrong side. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* III. i, He could argue on the wrong side of any question with an acuteness [etc.]

e. *On the wrong side of*, older than (a specified age); upwards of. (Cf. Shady *a.* 2 b.)

a 1663 Killigrew *Parson's Wedd* v. ii (1664) 140 She is smitten in years o'th wrong side of forty 1692 L'Estrange *Fables* ccci 306 An Old Man on the Wrong side of Fourscore 1712 Steele *Spect* No 282 P 3 They had passed their Prime, and got on the wrongside of Thirty 1773 Mme D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I 220 He is on the wrong side of an elderly man, but seems to have good health 1828 Lytton *Pelham* III. xx, Am I to look like a methodist parson on the wrong side of forty! 1895 *Pall Mall Mag* Nov. 394 A good-looking woman, a little on the wrong side of thirty, perhaps.

f. The disadvantageous, undesirable, or unsafe side *of* some place, object, etc.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 502 We were on the wrong side of the Straits of Malacca. 1728 Vanbrugh & Cib. *Prov. Husb* IV i, He .takes me into the lobby [to vote]; but I was got o' the wrong side the post 1791– [see Post *sb.*[1] 8 1] 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann Horsem* (1809) VI. 91 [The horse] has got an awkward trick .of leaving the other two on the wrong side of the fence 1814 Scott *Wav* x, His grandsire was from the wrong side of the Border 1893 Miss Cholmondeley *Diana Tempest* i, The poor meagre home in a dingy street; the wrong side of Oxford Street

fig. 1728 Vanbrugh & Cib *Prov Husb.* I 10 We are got a little on the wrong side of the Question 1783 Cowper *Ode to Apollo* 2 Patron of all those luckless brains, That, to the wrong side leaning, Indite much metre 1861 A. Leighton *Trad. Scot Life* Ser II 65 That he would not speak to his wife on this the wrong side of eternity 1865 Swinburne *Chastelard* I. II 38 For love, I think of that as dead men of good days E'en the wrong side of death was theirs

g. *To get up* or *out of bed* (*on*) *the wrong side*, with allusion to the supposed disturbing effect on one's temper. (Cf. Right *a.* 20 c) *colloq*

1801 *Marvellous Love-Story* I 167 You have got up on the wrong side, this morning, George 1867 H. Kingsley *Silcote of S* xi, Miss had got out of bed the wrong side. 1887 [see Get *v.* 65 a]

11. Of persons, etc.: a. Judging, believing, or acting contrary to the facts of the case; incorrect in judgement, assertion, or action; mistaken, in error.

1693 Locke *Educ* Wks 1714 III. 35 His Practice must by no means cross his Precepts, unless he intend to set him wrong 1735 Pope *Prol to Sat* 158 Did some more sober Critic come abroad, If wrong, I smil'd; if right, I kiss'd the rod 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) III 270, And I own I am wrong 1797 S. & Ht. Lee *Canterb T* (1799) I. 93 Though my head was wrong, my heart was right. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) V. Concl., If I am wrong in this 1836 Lytton *Duchess de La Vallière* III iii, I was not wrong to feel remorse, But wrong to give it utterance! 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed 2) I. 37, I should be very wrong not to obey you

b. Not normal or sound *in* the senses, etc; not sane

1765 Sir J. Porter in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App I. 381 Any suspicion that he was wrong in his senses 1835 D. Webster *Orig Sc Rhymes* 13 (E. D. D.), This maid that was wrang in the mind 1881 D. Thomson *Musings* 44 Lasses will laugh at yer havers, An' think ye are wrang in the head.

III. †12. That has no legal right, title, or claim, not legitimate; unlawful; = Wrongful *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2026 Syf a womman yn

hordam do swyche outrage þat a wrong eyre bere herytage *c1420* LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 682 There were Wrong vsurpers, with gret extorcioners *1456* SIR G HAYE *Law Armes* (S T S) 23 In the quhilk tyme the traytrous Romayns maid thre wrang papis. *1460* CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 225 Herry the wrong Kyng of Spayn *a1585* MAITLAND in *M. Folio MS* (S T S) 428 Fray god degressouris and vrang possessouris, repent sall ȝe

†b. *Wrong-heir*, the hermit-crab. *Obs.*

1730 S DALE *Taylor's Hist Harwich* 436 The Wrong-Heire or Bernard the Hermit *1854* MAYNE *Expos. Lex* 155 The hermit crab takes up its abode in univalve shells which it finds empty, hence has been named *Wrong heir*

13 Marked or characterized by illegality; not legally valid

1480 Coventry Leet Bk 459 þe chirchewardens kepen hit still be wronge possession and sett hit to ferme yerely *1593* SHAKS *3 Hen VI*, I. 1 159 Be thy Title right or wrong, Lord Clifford vowes to fight in thy defence

†b Obtained unjustly; held unlawfully *Obs.*

1563 Homilies II. *Rogation Week* 524 God neuer suffereth the thirde heyre to enioye his fathers wrong possessions.

†**14.** False; fictitious; unreal *Obs rare*—1

c1350 Will Palerne 706 For soþe, ich am a mad man now, wel ich may knowe, Forto wene in þis wise þis wrong metyng soþe

†**15** Belonging to, situated on, the left side *Obs. rare.*

?a1400 Morte Arth 1480 Wrothely one the wrange hande sir Gawayne he strykkes *1533* BELLENDEN *Livy* (S T S) I. 38 Becaus the Rivere of tyber severit þame fra þe romane landis on þare richt handis, þai turnit þame on þare wrang handis

IV. *Comb.* **16.** Parasynthetic, as *wrong-ended* (see 7 c; hence *wrong-endedness*), *wrong-hearted* (hence *wrong-heartedness*), *-haired*, *-jawed*, *-minded*, *-principled*.

a1400 Octavian (Camb MS) 107 Moche sorowe deryth mee, That Rome schalle wrong-heyred [*v.r* wrange-ayerde] bee In vnkynde honde. *1552* HULOET s v, Wronge iawed, or hauinge the neither longer then the vpper iaw, *bronchus*. *1805* JAMES *Milit Dict* (ed 2) s v, The inhabitants of England and Ireland are seldom wrong-headed. *1835* GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) III *275* Evidences of the wrong-endedness of a property-qualification, with which the British people as a whole unhappily familiar *a1849* H COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II 88 His judgment of books is not so much superficial as it is wrong-principled *1883 Imp. Dict* IV. 669 *Wrongminded*, having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views *1885 Century Mag* XXIX. 910 Wrong headedness may be as fatal now as wrong-heartedness.

B. *adv.* **1.** In a direction differing from the right or true one; by an erroneous course or way; astray.

13 *Cursor M* 5760 (Gott.), Mi folk of ysrael es in wa; þai haue ben led wrang alsua *c1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15720 He sailed al day, & on þe nyght, Vmwhile bobe wrong & ryught, Til he com in-til an ilde *c1386* CHAUCER *Reeve's T* 332 By God, thoughte he, al wrang I haue mysgon *1572* GASCOIGNE *Gascoigne's Woodmanship* 31 He winked wrong, and so let slippe the [bow]string, Which cast him wide *1614* SYLVESTER *Parl Vertues Royall* 706 A fair Ship. wants A skilfull Pilot, That never wry shee sail, nor wrong shee row. *1715 Lond Gaz* No 5295/11 Lost or carried wrong, several Parcels of Goods. *1773* GOLDSM *Stoops to Conq* I ii, Lock-a daisy, my masters, you're come a deadly deal wrong! *1824* MACTAGGART *Gallov Encycl.* (1876) 293 We may wander even on kend grun; so I may run myself wrong in Gallowa, a land I weel ken *1869* W. S GILBERT *'Bab' Ballads, Peter the Wag* 15 He loved to send old ladies wrong, And teach their feet to stray *1875* MISS BIRD *Hawaiian Archip.* 403 Our guide took us a little wrong once. .'Wrong' on Mauna Loa means being arrested by an impassable *a-a* stream

fig *1399* LANGL. *R. Redeles* III 80 Thus lafte þey [*sc* the young eagles] þe leder þat hem wrong ladde. *1729* BUTLER *Serm* Wks *1874* II *167* How liable we are to be led wrong by passion and private interest *1755 Man* XXXVII. 4 When the powers of the soul are wrong directed *1786* BURNS *Prayer in Prospect of Death* III, List'ning to their [*sc* passions'] witching voice Has often led me wrong *1859* RUSKIN *Two Paths* App. 1 (*1891*) 251 Tintoret may lead you wrong if you don't understand him

†b. In an oblique or deflected line or position, obliquely, askew. *Obs*

c1440 Pallad on Husb IV 312 Sette hit [*sc* a bough] in the delf so lenyng wronge [L. *oblique*] *c1440 York Myst* XXXV 182 We twoo schall see tille aythir side, For ellis þis werke wille wrie all wrang *?a1500 Chester Pl.* XVI. 547 This Caytyfe I have cast, shall be wronge wrast, or I wend away

2. *To go wrong* **a.** To take a wrong way, road, or course, to go astray Also in fig context; and *fig*, to make a mistake, to fall into error; to err

a1300 Cursor M 15448 A taken þan i sal youu giue, þat yee sal noght ga wrang **13** . *Ibid* 25682 (Gött), All þat singes þis sang þu lede þaim right þar þai ga wrang *c1340* HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 193 Na wonder es, yf þai ga wrang, For in myrknes of unknawyng þai gang *c1400 26 Pol. Poems* 120 Whenne he wolde nogt folwe hym [*sc.* the angel], Out of the waye he wente wronge *c1440 Promp Parv* 202 Goo wronge, *devio, deliro* *1513* DOUGLAS *Æneid* VI. Prol 8 To follow Virgile in this dirk poeve, Convey me, Sibill, that I ga nocht wrang *1526 Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 71 b, Whan this sterre was hyd they went wronge to theyr great peryll *1606* SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* V i 74 *Aga[memnon]* We go wrong, we go wrong *Anax.* No yonder 'tis. *1709* POPE *Ess Crit* 427 The Learn'd So much . scorn the crowd, that if the throng By chance go right, they purposely go wrong *1712* J. JAMES *tr Le Blond's Gardening* 1 It being easy to go wrong where no-body has beaten the Way *1793* R GRAY *Poems* 10 There's mony a ane That far frae gude's way hath gane wrang *1849 Tait's Mag* XVI. 188/1 We went wrong in making any active intervention. *1873* H SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* XIV 337 There are more ways of going wrong than of going right.

b. To deviate or depart from moral rectitude or integrity; to take to evil courses; also (*b*) to fall from virtue.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* V 33 Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, becaus the wif ȝeid wrang *1535* COVERDALE *Ecclus* IV 19 But yf he go wronge, she shall forsake him. *1780* COWPER *Progr Err* 556 Thus men go wrong , Bend the straight rule to their own crooked will *1848* DICKENS *Dombey* LVIII, That when ladies had bad homes and mothers, they went wrong in their way too *1888* H S MERRIMAN *Phantom Future* VIII, I tried to show you that I was not quite a blackguard. But it was useless; I went wrong again

(*b*) *1837* LYTTON *E Maltrav.* 21 She had a vague idea about girls going wrong *1888* MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. VIII. 169 A home for poor girls who had gone wrong

c Of events, etc · To happen amiss or unfortunately, to issue or result unsuccessfully or unprosperously

1592 Arden of Feversham II ii, Should you deceiue vs, twould go wrong with you *1595* SHAKS. *John* I. 1 41 Your strong possession much more then your right, Or else it must go wrong with you and me *1711* SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 9 Oct, This day has gone all wrong, by sitting up so late last night *1820* W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk*, *Rip van Winkle*, Everything about it went wrong, and would go wrong, in spite of him. *1857* BORROW *Romany Rye* XLII, Everything seemed to go wrong with me—horses became sick [etc] *1885* G R. SIMS in *Pall Mall G* 7 April 19/2 A thick slime of what looks like toffee gone wrong *1891* E KINGLAKE *Australian at Home* 114 A pal or two ready to help a chap if things go wrong.

d. Of things · To get out of gear or working order, to fail to work, run, etc., by reason of friction, trouble, or break-down. Of a clock or watch To fail to keep correct time

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb* V i, While others [*sc.* clocks] may keep going continually, and continually be going wrong *1861* DICKENS *Gt Expect* V, We have had an accident with these [handcuffs], and I find the lock of one of 'em goes wrong *1871* LYTTON *Coming Race* XXII, That watch .has never gone wrong since I had it *1885 Law Reports* 10 P D 100 The machinery had gone wrong *1898 Tit-Bits* 29 Jan. 342/2 The water supply has gone wrong

e. Of persons: To fail in some undertaking or enterprise, or in the general conduct of life

1819 W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 203 Seein' Papists' side gae wrang, Out at the Chanc'llor's-door he flang. *1848* THACKERAY *Van Faar* XVII, He was a very kind old man. I'm really sorry he's gone wrong.

f Of food, etc.: To get into bad or unsound condition; to become unwholesome.

1882 Imp Dict. II 403 *To go wrong*, to become unsound, as meat, fruit.

3. Not in accordance with good morals or a just standard of actions; in a manner contrary to equity or uprightness; unjustly, unfairly; = WRONGFULLY *adv.* 1, WRONGLY *adv.* 2

a1250 Owl & Night 1362 Heo may do bi myne songe, hweþer heo wile wel þe wronge *1303* R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12180 Þys erymyte beheld whyche come with gode deuocyoun, And whyche for ouþer enchesoun Alle sagh þys ermyte euerydeyl, Who come wrong, and who come weyl *c1350 Will Palerne* 1176 Þer-for þe wronger he wirches, al þe world may know *c1400 Rule St Benet* (Verse) 1608 Wyne þat es myghty & strang Mase witty men forto wirk wrang *c1430 Chev. Assigne* 170 Hit is þorowe þe werke of god or þey [*sc* gold chains] be wronge wonnen **15** in *Dunbar's Poems* (S T S) 322 The regeand tirrant is exilit and his ofspring The land of Juda, that iosit wrang *1606* SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* III VI 80 We perceiu'd both how you were wrong led, And we in negligent danger. *1728* POPE *Dunc* IV 188 The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong *1801 Farmer's Mag* Apr 191 The tithes were gifted away to others (right or wrong, I do not presume to enquire) *1848* DICKENS *Dombey* LXI, I do conjure my relative to set right whatever she has done wrong, because it *is* wrong, and not right *1865* GROTE *Plato* I. VII. 299 We ought not to act wrong or unjustly.

4 Out of accordance or consistence with facts or the truth of the case; mistakenly, erroneously, incorrectly; = WRONGFULLY *adv.* 2 b

c1200 ORMIN 10020 Swillke sinndenn alle þa þatt spellenn wrang & leȝhenn *Ibid* 18312 Acc þatt niss nohht; ȝe wenenn wrang Off me *a1300 Cursor M.* 13906 Qua will þe sla? qui sais þou wrang? **13** . *Gosp. Nicodemus* 110 Me think in thoght þe bedell wrang ȝe blame *c1350 Will Palerne* 4118 Ȝif i wrong seie any word, wo worþ me euer *c1400 Rule St Benet* (Prose) 14 Ofte speke þai wrang *c1470* HENRY *Wallace* IX 780 To Fyfe he past, to wesy that cuntre, Bot wrang warnyt off Inglismen was he. *1548* TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S) 13 Anethum is wronge englished, of some anise *1593* G FLETCHER *Lucia* B 3 b, Wrong they doe esteeme She hath no heat *1681* W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 1355 You took my meaning wrong *1690* LOCKE *Hum. Und* IV. XVI § 11 A thousand odd Reasons may make one Man quote another Man's Words or Meaning wrong *1703* N ROWE *Ulysses* IV 1, Whoe'er Brought you the Message Mistook the Queen, and has inform'd you wrong *1721* SHAFTESB. *Charac* III 204 Thus at last a Mind sees its Hindrances and Obstructions, and finds they are wholly from it-self, and from Opinions wrong-conceiv'd. *1791* COWPER *Judgm. Poets* 19 To poets The nymphs referr'd the cause, Who all judg'd it wrong *1847* TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 278, I take her for the flower of womankind, And so I often told her, right or wrong *1848* THACKERAY *Van Faar* LXIII, In spite of her care and assiduity she guessed wrong *1864* LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* XXIII, Ye maun hae been wrang informed

5. Not in the right or proper way; in an improper or unfitting manner; improperly, unduly, amiss.

c1200 ORMIN 10030 Whatt tęȝȝ don þe læwedd folle O Drihhtin wrang to trowwenn, & wrang to ledenn þeȝȝre lif, & Drihhtin wrang to þeowwtenn. *a1250 Owl & Night* 196 He wot insyht in euche songe, huo singeþ wel huo singeþ wronge. *a1300 Cursor M* 12480 Quen þat þai wrang wit iesu delt *c1340* HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 2487 Our gude dedys er ofte done wrang *c1400 26 Pol. Poems* 107 My wittes on nyȝtes wrong y ware *c1440 York Myst* XXXVII 264 Here workis þou all wrang *1504* CORNISHE in *Skelton's Wks* (1568) Z V b, If he [*sc* the harper] play wrong. *1531* TINDALE *Expos. 1st Ep. John* Prol (1538) 7 b, Because we be wronge taught *c1620* A HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 11 The south pronunces eu, we ou, both, in my simple judgement, wrang *1755 Man* XLV. 5 Methods extremely wrong calculated for promoting the real perfection of individuals. *1787* JEFFERSON *Writ* (1859) II. 332 They will amend it whenever they find it works wrong *1828 Life Planter Jamaica* 96 The estate was wrong managed. *1881* MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* I. X 298, I asked him to come on with me.. I hope I did not do very wrong *1897* O. WISTER *Lin M'Lean* 164 Every guest's uneasiness lest he drink his coffee wrong

b. Out of proper order or due place.

1573 BARET *Alv.* s.v, To put on his shoes Wrong, *inducere calceos alicui præpostere* *1732* POPE *Ess. Man* I 50 All the question Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong?

c Clumsily, inelegantly; badly *rare*—1.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Misfashioned*, shapen wrong or ill.

6. *Comb.* **a.** With pa. pples, as *wrong-directed*, †*-feigned*, *-grounded*, *-ordered*, *-screwed*, *-timed*.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 317 A dull, or careless, or *wrong directed application *1513* BRADSHAW *St Werburge* II *1852* Subtell policy and *wrong feyned euidens *1768–74* TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) II 80 *Wrong-grounded piety and obstinacy *a1586 Sidney's Arcadia* Wks 1922 II 214 To heare The poore-clad truth of loves *wrong-ordred lot *1849* CUPPLES *Green Hand* XIII (1856) 122 As if one saw through a *wrong-screwed glass *1740* RICHARDSON *Pamela* II 111 Don't let a little *wrong-timed Bashfulness take place.

b With strong pa pples., as †*wrong-taken*, †wrong-gotten *a*, unjustly obtained, ill-gotten.

a1300 Cursor M. 27867 Til wrang takin [þlyng [*v.rr.* wrang(e) þing] be quite again *1388 Wyclif's Sel Wks* III 472 If he make restituccione of wronge-goten godis *c1400 26 Pol. Poems* 97 He þat ful is fylde Wiþ wrong take pore mennys thrift. *c1425* in *Anglia* VIII 156/10 Summe men þat hadde mykel spendid of wrange goten goodes *c1440 Alph Tales* 202 It was all of robbery & of wrong-getten gudis.

c. With vbl. sbs and pres pples., as *wrong-believing*, *-going*, *-thinking*, *-voting*; also †*wrong-wresting*, = turning aside.

a1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX Cc iv, The winds vpcaught that stroke, and Iuno Queene the daunger brake Wrongwresting as it went. *1652* H BELL *Luther's Colloq* IV 90 Superstitions and wrong-believings *1850* J BROWN *Disc our Lord* I 367 Our short-comings and wrong-goings *1857* GEN P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* I. XLVI. 184 Depriving wrong-voting officers of their commissions. *1877* HUXLEY *Techn. Educ*, *Sci. & Cult.* (1881) 66 Clear and consecutive wrong-thinking is the next best thing to right-thinking.

Wrong (rɒŋ), *v.* Also *a* 5 wronge, 6 *arch.* wrongen; *β.* 4– (latterly *Sc.* and *north. dial.*) wrang, 9 *n.e. Sc* vrang. [f. WRONG *a.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To do wrong or injury to (a person); to treat with injustice, prejudice, or harshness, to deal unfairly with, withhold some act of justice from (some one).

In frequent use from *c*1600.

a c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11868 Þen schul we ryghte, þat now vs wranges. *c1400 Apol. Lollards* 64 Now are iust men oft wrongid, and schrewis vnpunischid. *1479 Paston Lett.* III 266 He wyll be with me ayenst myn oncle in iche mater..that he entendyth to wrong me in. *1496–7 Act 12 Hen. VII*, c 12 § 4 At the complaynte of the Constable in the name of any party so hurted or wronged. *1526 Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1532) 38 Shewynge hymselfe to be rather glad to be so despysed & wronged *1596* SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 623 By this Statute the sayd Irish Lord is wronged, for that he is cut of from his customarye services. *1611* BIBLE *Prov* VIII 36 Hee that sinneth against me, wrongeth his owne soule *1654* BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv (1661) 73 Why should it be in the power of a subject, to wrong his Prince and his Country? *1697* DRYDEN *Æneis* VII. 515 To this false Foreigner you give your Throne, And wrong a Friend, a Kinsman, and a Son. *1720*, etc [see RIGHT *v* 7]. *1748* RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) I 172 Vilely suspicious of [his servants] wronging him he is always changing *1792 Anecd W Pitt* II XXIX. 141 The Americans have been wronged They have been driven to madness by injustice *1839* DICKENS *Nickleby* XX, [That] day of reckoning .will be a heavy one for you if they are wronged *1881 Act* 44–45 *Vict* c 58 § 280 (*a*), An officer..who thinks himself wronged by his commanding officer.

refl *1598* SHAKS *Merry W* III III 178 Good master Ford, be contented You wrong your selfe too much. *1683* D. A *Art Converse* 88 We wrong ourselves if we oppose their Sentiments *1860* TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 168 His gain is loss; for he that wrongs his friend Wrongs himself more

β *1423* JAS I *Kingis Q* XCII, Thus were thai wrangit that did no forfet *c1459 Reg Aberbrothoc* (Bann Cl) II 105 Ewyl myndit personis wrangis and tribulis ws *c1540 Dr Doubble Ale* A IV b, Some wolde he shuld be hanged Or els he shulde be wranged *1596* DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S.) II. 182 J suffirit him nocht in ane iot to be wrangte *1784* COWPER *Task* III 101 Hypocrisy, detest her as we may, (And no man's hatred ever wrong'd her yet) May claim this merit *1792* BURNS *Bonie Lesley* IV, He'd look into thy bonie face, And say, 'I canna wrang thee' *1793* R GRAY *Poems* 27 Some silent sang, And glow'rt as they were wranged. *1825* JAMIESON *Suppl* s.v.

b To violate or do violence to; to treat unfairly or without due respect.

c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I XIII 70 So that he not wrongee [*sic*] the lawe of kinde neither therbi wrongee Holi Scripture. *1592 Solyman & Pers* III 1, Spare me not, for then thou wrongst my honour. *1602* SHAKS *Ham.* V. II. 263, I do receiue

your offer'd loue like loue And will not wrong it. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* III. i, You wrong our Friendship when your Right you name. 1706 E WARD *Wond. en World Disc.* (1708) 45 Without wronging the Rule of the Gospel 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. v, I would return it, but that I must touch it that way, and so wrong my oath. 1784 BURNS *1st Epist. to Lapraik* VIII, To say aught less wad wrang the cartes, And flatt'ry I detest 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III Introd. 111 The friendship thus thy judgment wronging With praises not to me belonging. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 221 She pray'd me not to judge their cause from her That wrong'd it. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XIX, Rely on my not wronging your forbearance and consideration. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* IV. III, You wrong your beauty . in being so proud. 1861 READE *Cloister & H* XLVII, Well then, mother, she is comely, and wrongs her picture but little

2. To deprive or dispossess (a person) wrongfully *of* something; to cheat, defraud.

c 1484 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 64 [He] is injuried & wronged of his tenror in Arkenden, contrarie to right and conscience 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV 208 A Citizen so wrong'd Of the honor him belong'd 1660 *Myst. Good old Cause* 13 He hath wrong'd him of a great estate 1730 SWIFT *Let. to Eyre* 3 Jan., You wrongged me of half my due. 1773 R. FERGUSSON *Grait's* 98 The succeeding generations [to] wrang O' braw men maintenance 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Jan, I never wronged any man of a shilling. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* LX, Ask any body. whether I have ever wronged them of a farthing. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XIV, [He wants] to wrang no man o' 's money.

ellipt. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth* (Hunter. Cl.) 34 Haue I wrong'd thee in all my life, Mouthfull of Hay or Grasse?

3. To do injustice to (a person) by statement, imputation, opinion, etc.; to impute evil to, asperse or calumniate undeservedly; to discredit or dishonour by word or thought.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 421 *Queene* Shall I forget my selfe, to be my selfe? *Rich.* I, if your selfes remembrance wrong your selfe. 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* B b, Woman thou wrongst the King, & doubtst his honour 1620 *Frnch. Ho Comm.* I. 535 His first Speech should be, to clear himself from Suspicion of wronging this House. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I) 120 Nor will I believe he was made after the image of God, lest therein I should wrong so excellent a nature 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, He says that the Duke of York is suspected.., but that he do know that he is wronged therein. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. i, Thou wrong'st me, if thou think'st Ever was love..like mine. 1782 COWPER tr *Mme Guyon, Happy Solitude* 9 Thy creatures wrong thee, O thou sov'reign Good! Thou art not lov'd, because not understood. 1795–6 WORDSW. *Borderers* I. 167, I wot not what ill tongue has wronged him with you. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, He wronged his uncle, however, in supposing [etc.]. 1836 LYTTON *Duchess de La Vallière* III. v, My foolish fancies wronged him! 1861 TENNYSON *In Mem.* I, I wrong the grave with fears untrue.

4. To cause undeserved physical harm or injury to (a person, etc.); to affect harmfully or injuriously; to hurt or damage. Now *Sc.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 49 For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I 37 The people after dinner, warmed with drinke, are apt to wrong any stranger. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 211 One [fruit] out of curiositie I tasted of, which .malignantly bit and wronged my mouth and lips. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. P 5 The edges of his Graver. may, in a slip, touch upon the Side and Face of the next Stroak, and wrong that more or less. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 151 Without breaking or wronging the greater Roots. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 376 Those boughs also .draw all the sap to them and wrong the rest that are weaker. 1793 R. GRAY *Poems* 54 A gude man loves his beast, And will not wrang him. 1826 R. HETRICK *Poems* 92 Is't 'cause some farmer's wranged his pechan At some drunk frolic

refl. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 They..greatly erre and wrong themselues, that. surcharge their bodies with ouer-much meat. 1899 J. B. SALMOND *Man Sandy* XIII. 93 Blair lauch till I thocht he wudda wranged himsel'.

†**b.** To impair or injure the quality or substance of (something); to affect detrimentally or harmfully; to mar, spoil. *Obs.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iii. 46 If she..forgoe his loue, She both will wrong her owne estate and ours. 1630 in *Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) II 898 All authoritie being dissolved, want of government did more wrong their proceedings, than [etc.]. 1638 W. M *Garcia's Sonne Rogue* 149, I was constrained ..with the force of my sneezing to wrong my breeches. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* Pref, Do not scoffe at the Histories, being good in themselves, though wronged by my want of language. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan, 'The Widdow', an indifferent good play, but wronged by the women being to seek in their parts. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 30 May 1662, Her teeth wronging her mouth by sticking a little too far out. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 748 Sweet is the harp of prophecy; too sweet Not to be wrong'd by a mere mortal touch.

5. *Naut.* To outsail (another vessel); to outdo or surpass in sailing; also = BLANKET *v.* 2. ? *Obs.*

1685 T. PHELPS *Captiv.* 2 We had try'd his sailing all ways, but found we could not wrong him any way. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. vi, One Ship is said to wrong another, that exceeds it in swiftness of sailing. 1727 S BRUNT *Voy to Cacklogallinia* 21 Our Sloop wrong'd 'em so much, that we soon came up with, and took them. 1748 SMOLLETT *R Random* lxv, We were very much wronged by the ship that had us in chase. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* I. I. x. 73 The officers [of an English man-of-war] .observed they wronged her so much, they could go round her if they pleased. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk* 739 To outsail a vessel by becalming her sails is said to wrong her.

II *intr.* †**6** To act wrongly, harmfully, or injuriously; to do wrong (*to* a person, etc). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 For whan that boli cherche wrongeth, I not what other thing schal rihte. *Ibid* II 389 God and. the world. Largesse awaiteth as belongeth, To neither part that he ne wrongeth. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg* 61 Our beloued sonnys Abbot and Couent shewed þat Richard Clerke and summe oþer. , vppon tithis possessions and oþer thynges. , wronge to þe same. 1540 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I 49 The assise deliuerit that Angnes Baldon wrangit in the breking of Katerine Falconeris heid 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. I 119, I wrong to say so *a* 1676 HALE (J. &v. *Higg'e*), It argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to higgle and dodge in the amends.

7. To heel over. (Cf. RIGHT *v.* 6 c) *nonce-use*

1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* II, The ship rights Before one can say 'I hank Heaven!' she wrongs again

Hence **Wro nging** *ppl. a*

1845 J C. MANGAN *German Anthol.* II. 60 That strong.. devotion which. saved from wronging stain the sacred garland of Homage.

Wrong-doer (rɒŋdu.ɹ). Also wrongdoer. [f. WRONG *sb.*[2] + DOER.] One who does wrong.

1. One who commits wrongful, unjust, or blameworthy acts; one who transgresses or offends against the moral law.

1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* II XIII (Skeat) I 18 Suche maner badnesse, whiche is used to punyse wrong-doers, is somwhat. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III li 123, I knowe hov all binge is doon, I knowe þe wronge doer & suffrer *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon* IV (1885) 116 That he defende his peple ayenst wronge doers inwarde bi justice *Ibid.*, All the wronge doers of þe reaume. *a* 1513 FABYAN *Chron* (1811) 307 Wyllyam, which was a defendor of yᵉ pore people agayne extorcioners & wronge doers, was by them put wrongfully to deth *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II xxii, She resolved to spende all her yeares in .praying for the wrong-dooer 1612 BP. HALL *Contempt., O T* IV II, P 11 Who is so ready to except and exclaim as the wrong doer? 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 183 [That] the King may both govern and rule. the Holy Church, and that he defend the same from wrong-doers 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* III 1, Vindictive Jove prepares his Thunder Let the Wrong-doer and the Tyrant tremble. 1795–6 WORDSW *Borderers* V 2071 He forgave The wrong and the wrong doer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* V I 646 They were men of blameless life, and. were regarded not as wrongdoers, but as martyrs. 1880 W H.D ADAMS *Wrecked Lives* Ser. I p. iv, The unerring Nemesis of Failure dogs the footsteps of the wrongdoers.

2. *Law.* One who is guilty of a wrong, tort, or trespass; a trespasser, tort-feasor; a law-breaker

1501 *Nottingham Rec* (1885) III 306 The seid Mayrez and brethern . shall . punysshe the wrongdoers therin in such maner as they may lawfully do. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 181 For that [action] maketh him a wrong doer 1642 — *Inst* II. 168 If the goods or merchandises .. be . taken away by certaine wrong doers not knowne. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 171 If any Seat be taken away by a Stranger, the Church-warden may have their Action against the Wrong-doer. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 182 A writ of entry in the post only alleges the injury of the wrongdoer 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 142 For the same acts that are good, when done by the person who has right, are not sufficient in the case of a wrong-doer 1856 *N. Brit. Rev* XXVI 271 Shall the master .be answerable pecuniarily to the dead man's widow, or shall it be the wrong-doer? 1911 *Times* 17 May 3/4 He. denied that the mere fact relieved a wrongdoer from paying damages.

Wrong-doing (rɒŋdu ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also wrongdoing [f. as prec. + DOING *vbl. sb.*] The action of doing wrong or amiss, or the fact of wrong being done.

1. Transgression of or offence against the moral or established law; reprehensible action or behaviour; evil-doing, misdoing; misconduct.

Rare before 19th c In frequent use from *c* 1860

1480 *Coventry Leet Bk* 444 The Priour & Couent. desiren restitucion of such wrongedoyng 1547 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1352 He that is so obstacle and vntractable in wickednes and wronge doing 1681 ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* 1335 To withstand the doing of wrong, to be against wrong doing, *obsistere injuriæ*. 1828–32 WEBSTER. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III 10 The idea of honour is such as to exclude all fear, except of wrong doing. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt* LXXV. II 25 It is the rule of heaven, that wrong doing shall bring sorrow. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* XXII, To act [thus] .would have been to betray uneasiness and confess wrongdoing

2. A wrongful or blameworthy action.

1874 M CREIGHTON *Hist Ess.* i. (1902) 21 A wrong-doing of which it felt no guilt 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 245 [She] seemed to have suffered for every body else's wrong-doings.

Wrong-doing, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + *doing*, pr. pple. of DO *v.*] That does wrong, harm, or ill; prone to or committing wrongful actions.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) XXXI. 23 þat te celeresse sal . be meke, and sobur, and noht .noius, ne wrangdoande [*L injuriosus*] 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III 205 The violent Will of the wrong-doing Great 1901 *Daily News* 3 Jan 6/1 The populations of wrong-doing cities must pay

Wronge, etc., obs. pa. t. and pple. of WRING *v.*

Wronged (rɒŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. WRONG *v.* + -ED 1.]

1 Of persons, etc: Wrongfully, unfairly, or unjustly treated; affected harmfully or prejudicially, injured.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV 462 The wronged hed by me of my deare sonne, Whom I defraud of the Hisperian crown 1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorboduc* I. II, The smaller compasse that the realme doth holde, The nearer [is] justice to the wronged poore. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V III 121 The wronged Soules Of butcher'd Princes 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* II 178 A wronged womans reuenge 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort* V. (1735) 111 Take this wrong'd Lady home and use her handsomely. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II 221 He resolves to make Personal Restitution, where the Wrong can be discover'd and the wrong'd Person reach'd. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II 104 Some wronged female orphan of this old Abbey 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, Two dragon sentries. on duty over the wronged innocence imprisoned 1891 FARRAR *Darkn & Dawn* VIII, The knight .. was charged with favour towards the wronged Britannicus.

absol 1582 MULCASTER *Elementarie* (1925) 264 The name of Christians, which verie litle enioyneth a serch to avoyd contention, euen by submission of the wronged 1691 MAYNMAN *Nav Spec* 187 That the strong Man be. made to restore the Wronged to his Right 1864 [see WRONGER] 1891 J. K. STEPHEN *Quo Musa Tendis?* 35 When the wronger falls and the wronged wins bays

2. Of things. Subjected to detriment, prejudice, or unfavourable bias.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Eromena* 25 The vengeance of my wronged honour 1644 MILTON *Divorce* (ed 2) 4 He therefore. shall restore the much wrong'd and over-sorrow'd state of matrimony 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* II lxi, She sees defamed Glory, wronged Right 1849 LYTTON *K Arthur* V, VIII, On thy wronged grave one hand appeasing lays The humble flower. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph Apol* 125 Strain a point the other way, And handsomely exaggerate wronged truth!

†**b.** Perverted *Obs. rare*—[1].

1619 A NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis* C 3 b, Besides, preferments would attend On me that I might be the end, Whereat Mens wronged thoughts might aime

3 Diseased; having the normal functions disordered.

1634 T JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg Wks* XV II 562 Great paine in the interim torments the patient by reason of the wronged peristomium. *Mod Sc* A wranged stomach.

†**Wrongeld.** *Obs. rare.* Also wrongeyeld. [? f. WRONG *sb.*[1] + *yeld* YIELD *sb*] A form of tallage.

1340 in *Cal Rotulorum Patent.* (1802) 137/2 Rex confirmavit relaxacionem Thomæ Comitis Norff[olk] concessam tenentibus suis manerij de Lopham de quodam tallagio vocato Wrongelde [Cf. *Ibid.* (1898) 545 Le Wrongeyeld]

Wrongen, obs. var. WRUNG *ppl. a.*

Wronger (rɒŋəɹ). Also 4 wrongar. [f. WRONG *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf LG. *wranger* distorter]

1. One who wrongs another; a person who does wrong or amiss; an inflicter of wrong, harm, or injury; a wrong-doer.

Freq. from *c* 1840 (often contrasted with *wronged*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* V XIII 549 Defenders aȝens wrongers and diffamers of the .wickid world. 1591 SPENSER *M Hubberd* 1098 That he should warne the wronger to appeare at Court, it to defend 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph Content* XXV, If any by his fellowes be opprest, The wronger. Shall be well bangd *a* 1618 [see WRINGER] 1667 *Phil Trans* II 457 A great Wronger of our Nation 182 E ELLIOT *Corn Law Rhymes* (1904) 23 In our prayers, If we forget our wrongers, may we be Vile as their virtues 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 228 Utterly unable to make out whether his client was the wronged or the wronger, guilty or not guilty. 1895 W WATSON *Purple East* (1896) 16 A charge from Him Who watches..To smite the wronger with thy destined rod

2. An injurer or misuser *of* something

1591 *Troub. Raigne K John* II. 152 Arme thee, traytor, wronger of renowne. 1620 BEAUM & FL *Faithf Sheph.* IV. 1, Learn not to be a wronger Of your word, was not your promise laid. *a* 1625 — *Noble Gent.* I 1, Do not give thy self..so open vile, So great a wronger of thy worth, so low. 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Wranglands* (old Records), misgrown Trees that will never prove Timber, q d. Wrongers of Land.

Wrongful (rɒŋfûl), *a.* Also 5 wrangful. [f. WRONG *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of wrong, injustice, or injury, marked or characterized by wrong, unfairness, or violation of equity, unfair.

c 1321 [see WRACKFUL *a.*[2]]. 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 211 Pandolf proued þe kyng, in his disputeson, He mayntend wrongfulle þing, & wild to no reson 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 Of his wrongful herte he demeth That al is wel *c* 1445 PECOCK *Donet* 94 þou3 al þis lyf be foule, peynful,. vnkynde, wrongful ? 1520 LD J BUTLER in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II. II 51 There is noo thinge so unjuste or so wrongfull but our Deputie here wolde. suffer. the same 1553 ASCHAM *Germany* 10 This fact was very wrongfull of the Pope for the deede. 1608 *Yorksh Trag* I II, Heape not wrongfull shame On her. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* VI. 581 Nor want they lots, nor judges to review The wrongful sentence. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* II IV, In that wrongful and upbraidmg tone Kehama found relief. 1859 I TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 261 A wrongful policy may be maintained 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err* XI 301 He regarded slavery simply as an unnatural and wrongful accident

b. Of actions: Performed, executed, or done unjustly, unfairly, or harmfully; injurious, harmful; unjust.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw* 618 Þe kinde of þi manhede Wolde haue wreche of wrongful dede 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 358 Thei wrongfull werres usen *c* 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr.* (1908) 186 ȝeuynge occasioun of offence by envie, false couetise, and wrongful demynge 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W de W 1506) IV VIII Q IV b, In suche maner that the stroke or the betynge after yᵉ ryght may be sayd cruell & wrongfull *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II VI, Where daunger would offer to make any wrongfull threatning upon him *a* 1667 JER TAYLOR (J), He. must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his wrongful dealing 1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Usurping*, a wrongful taking that which is another's Right. 1839–40 WORDSW *Sonn.*, *'Fit retribution'* 5 She plants well-measured terrors in the road Of wrongful acts 1877 E. R. CONDER *Basis of Faith* V 203 Passion, prejudice, and corrupt self interest make wrongful entrance.

†**2** Of persons. That commits wrong, that does wrong or injustice *to* (or *against*) another. Cf. WRONG *a* 4 *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XII 58 Lest peraventure the domesman bitake thee to the wrongful axere, and the wrongful axere sende thee in to prisoun *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 2204 (Trin.), þis nembrot [was] .wrongful emperour, Robber &

monqueller greet *Ibid* 11539 Wroob wex þat wrongful [*v r.* wrangwis] kyng [= Herod] 1549 COVERDALE, etc *Erasm Par Rom* 25 It foloweth not that God is to any man wrongfull. *Ibid* 1 *Cor* 40 Yf we ryse not,..bothe you and I..are also founde wrongful agaynst god *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XXXVIII. x, Mighty wrongfull foes, Who do evill for good. 1614 R HARRIS *Samuels Funerall* (1618) 22, I shall be wrongfull to conceale the other

3 a. That is contrary to law, statute, or established rule; unlawful, illegal, tortious.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T* P 567 To yeuen conseil to areysen wrongful custumes and taillages. 1459 *Paston Lett* I 454 The wrongfull entre made upon serteyn personys feffyd to myn use. 1483 *Nottingham Rec* (1883) II 305 Þe seid forcible & wrongfulle entree punysshable grevously by your lawes. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 622/2 The wrongfull distrayning of any mans goodes 1628 COKE *On Litt* 277 b, When an estranger that no right hath presenteth to a Church, the wrongfull act is called an Usurpation 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s v *Trespass*, They were the Goods of the Plaintiff, when the Taking will be wrongful 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II IX 150 Unless the owner will declare his continuance to be tortious, or, in common language, wrongful 1844 MACAULAY *Sp* 6 June (1854) 327 All the statutes of limitation sanction possession which was originally wrongful 1862 *Chambers' Encycl* III 462/1 It was regarded as treason to the king, inasmuch as it was a wrongful detaining of his free liegeman 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq* (1876) IV XVII 36 To charge Godric with wrongful occupation of the King's land.

b Of persons. That is such without legitimacy or right; holding office, possession, etc., unlawfully or illegally; having no legal right or claim; = WRONG *a* 12

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* V 60 In reuengement of the right against the wrongfull heyre 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol* V lxii § 19 Charge them we cannot as wrongfull possessors of that whereunto they haue right 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* XII 359 His son to death was lastly done, To set his rightful Crown upon a wrongful head. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III 263 Seizing the franchise, or ousting the wrongful possessor 1835 DICKENS *Sk Bos, Greenwich Fair*, There is a rightful heir .; and a wrongful heir, who loves her too.

†c Unjustly detained. *Obs. rare*—1.

1596 SPENSER *F Q* V VIII 27 The Prince..did of him requere That Damzell, whom he held as wrongfull prisonere.

†4 Of the nature of error, mistaken, incorrect, erroneous. *Obs rare.*

c 1470 *Cath. Angl* 424/2 (A), Wrongfulle, *erroneus.* 1562 COOPER *Answ Priv Masse* 113 To depende vpon your wrongefull interpretacion of Christes wordes.

Wrongfully (rɒ·ŋfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a wrong or wrongful manner, wrongly.

1 In a manner contrary to the principles of justice or equity; unjustly, unfairly.

In very frequent use from *c* 1400 to *c* 1600

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I 414 If þat I consente, I wrongfully Compleyne i-wys 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* III 14 He seith to hem, Smyte 3e wrongfulli no man. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 275 Þou seest gode lyuerys suffere wrongefully 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I II (1883) 12 He was dampned to deth wrongfully. *a* 1513 [see WRONG-DOER 1] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III XIV, Not to suffer such treasures to be wrongfully hidden. 1634 W TIRWHYT tr *Balzac's Lett.* (vol I) 121 Justice so exact that they will not condemn the Devil himself wrongfully 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* V 447 Salius pleads the prize is wrongfully conferred 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I XIX, When once a vile name was wrongfully or injudiciously given 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XXVI, If he acted wrongfully, it was in no shape by any precept or example 1893 MISS CHOLMONDELEY *Diana Tempest* IV, When a man was wrongfully keeping possession of many thousands.

b. In an illegal or unlawful manner; contrary to the law, unlawfully, illegally, tortiously.

a 1439 *E E Wills* (1882) 119 All maner land that is holden by me or yn my name wrongfully 1480 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 446 Also the people hurten the ffysshe in Swanneswel-pole be þeir wasshyng ther, which they don wrongfully. 1554 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* III 115 b, Yf a man wrongfully take my goodes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 231 b, Possessions, which wer from you bothe torciously and wrongfully with holden 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus* II (1882) 30 If they possess them [*sc* their lands] wrongfully, then ought they to surrender their tytle. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath* II XXI. 113 A man might enter in to his own Land, (and dispossesse such as wrongfully possessed it,) by force. 1752–3 *Act* 26 *Geo II*, c. 19 § 5 Where any such Goods .are wrongfully bought, sold, or concealed 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. 4 When [another] wrongfully detains one's wife, child, or servant. 1810 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed 2) II 1249 Plea, that because the gate was wrongfully erected across the same, the defendant pulled it down 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q B D. 816 The sons' goods were in this case wrongfully seized

†2. In an improper fashion; incorrectly. *Obs.*

1549–50 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 91 Where they find any Ground wrought wrongfully by any man, contrary to the right and custom of the Mine. 1551 T WILSON *Logike* B ij b, Knotty Subtiltees that are bothe false, and wrongfully framed together

b. Mistakenly; erroneously; falsely

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy S Seas* 180 The Governor was right in his Conjecture, and did not suspect them wrongfully 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 123, I am forced to assume, perhaps wrongfully, that [etc]

Wrongfulness (rɒ·ŋfŭlnes). [f as prec. + -NESS.] The state, quality, or character of being wrong or wrongful; absence of right, equity, or justice; wrongness

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 7546 (Trin.), Nouþer may iren nor stele were monnes wrongfulnes wele. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* XXXVII 222/2 To abstaine from anoyance, wrongfulnesse, and violence 1587 — *De Mornay* XVI. (1592) 264 Wit is maimed with ignorance, Will with wrongfulnesse. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediviva* II. IV. 98 The right or wrongfulness of this that hath been said 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I I. II. 13 The summary expulsion of all superstition, wrongfulness, and ill-will. 1866 *Sat. Rev* 28 Apr. 488/2 [To] allege the wrongfulness of his own acquisition 1880 MATTHEW *Wyclif's Wks* 393 On the Wrongfulness of the Clergy holding Secular Office

†Wrong-half, *v. Obs. rare* Also 4 wrang-halue, 5 -half. [f. WRONG *a.* 10 + HALF *sb.* 1] *trans.* In fulling To dress the reverse side of (cloth) in some manner.

a 1400 *Little Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II. 8 Qe nul folour face amesner..nul diap al molyn auant qil soit lauee et apparaillee en manere qe home appele *Wranghalued.* 1514 *Coventry Leet Bk* 640 þat non of the occupacion wronghalf no cloth but only vse dobyns or smoth tesyls. 1518 *Ibid.* 659 That no man..put no cloth to ony walker to full but if he will burle it & wranghalf it within the Cite. *Ibid.*, That hytt be well byrled &..truly wranghalft.

Wro·nghead, *sb.* and *a.* Also WRONG-HEAD. [f. WRONG *a.* + HEAD *sb.*]

A. *sb.* A perverse or wrong-headed person; one who displays perversity of judgement.

1729 MANDEVILLE *Fab Bees* II. p v, There really are such Wrongheads in the World, as will fancy Vices to be encouraged, when they see them expos'd 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr* (1756) I 168 The Family of the Wrong-Heads is a very numerous one. 1753 tr *Genard's School of Man* 189 The part of a wronghead acted to perfection. 1822 *Blackw. Mag* XII. 630 There is another point on which 'the Wrongheads' are equally mistaken. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 57 Obstinate wrongheads, who will take no counsel except from calamities.

B *adj* = WRONG-HEADED *a.*

1732 POPE *Hor Sat* II. II. 148 This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhyming race. 1850 LEVER *R. Cashel* III, Tiernay is in one of his wrong-head humours.

Wrong head: see WRONG *sb* 1 4.

Wrong-headed, *a.* (Stress variable.) Also **wrongheaded.** [f. WRONG *a.* : cf. prec.]

1. Having a perverse judgement or intellect; persistent or obstinate in erroneous opinion; perversely or obstinately wrong.

In frequent use from *c* 1750

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI § 26 The pious fraud of some wrong-headed Christian. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic* XXI, The characters of these wrong-headed enthusiasts 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. I. P 5 The most [wrong-headed retail dealer in the town 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XX, There's no reason she should die or live miserably because you are wrong-headed 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/1 The furious zeal of wrong-headed bigots

2. Marked or characterized by perversity of judgement.

1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 436 So long as we entertain a wrongheaded distrust of England 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* I IV, The wrong-headed anger of her master 1809 W IRVING *Knickerb.* IV I (1861) 116 Carts that went before the horses; weather-cocks that turned against the wind; and other wrong headed contrivances 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* XVIII, Wrong-headed and treacherous behaviour. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct 5/3 Had her Southern Slav policy been less persistently wrong-headed

Hence **Wrong-hea dedly** *adv.*

1737 *Hervey's Mem.* (1848) II 398 [He] insisted, very wrongheadedly, that he would have his directions in writing. *a* 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1904) I. 30 [The headmaster] was very severe, and wrongheadedly severe. 1866 *Athenæum* 31 Mar 427/3 The man..would act very wrongheadedly. 1906 *Daily Chron* 23 Aug 3/1 This was to make, wrong-headedly, a toil of pleasure

Wrong-hea dedness. Also **wrongheaded-ness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or character of being wrong-headed; perversity of judgement or intellect.

In frequent use from *c* 1850

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p XII, The Limits that separat Wisdom from Folly, Wrong-headedness from intellectual Sanity. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) III. 5 There is no end of his misfortunes and wrong-headedness 1792 *Ann Reg., Hist.* 8 The wrongheadedness and insanity of Mr. Godwin's publication must be admitted 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg* XXIV. (1857) 342 The wrongheadedness of a jury. 1860 GOSSE *Rom Nat Hist* 299 [It] is enough with many to convict the inquirer of wrong-headedness and credulity. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Arminell* XII, Through youthful impetuosity and wrongheadedness I have jumped out of my social world.

2. With *pl.* A perverse or untoward act

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 18 Nov, He was enabled. to carry them [*sc* the Powers] on to the main object of the war, notwithstanding their .. separate views, jealousies, and wrongheadednesses.

Wronging (rɒ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f WRONG *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of doing wrong or acting wrongfully; an instance of this.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* III XVII 395 If remedie of this wronging schulde be do in this wey *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 416 Without ony wrongyng of the heires of the forsaid Thomas 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par 1 John* IV. 5 The man of a worldely spirite prouideth for his owne commoditie at al handes, yea euen with wronging of his brother. 1604 *Ho Comm Jrnl* I 218/2 [They] were Instruments of much wronging and oppressing the People. 1624 *Admiralty Crt. Exam* 28 April (MS.), That their shippe might not bee overpressed with saile to the wrongeinge of her 1659 *Gentl Call* (1696) 7 A wronging, a calumniating even of the very Devil 1720 A PETRIE *Rules Good Deportm* (1877) 116 This not only is a wronging of the Magistrate of his Right, but it wrongs all fair Traders 1867 A. L GORDON *Ashtaroth* Wks (1912) 253 Yet I forgive your wronging,..I call your bitters sweet

Wrongish (rɒ·ŋiʃ), *a.* [f. WRONG *a* + -ISH.] Somewhat wrong.

1849 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond* (1884) II 22 All these paper bundles were written last summer, and are wrongish, every word of them

Wrongless (rɒ·ŋles) *rare*—0. [f WRONG *sb* 2 + -LESS.] Devoid of, free from, wrong

1755 JOHNSON, *Wronglessly*, adv. (from *wrongless*). [Hence in Ash (1775) and later Dicts]

Wronglessly (rɒ·ŋleslɪ), *adv rare.* [Cf. prec. and -LY 2.] Without doing wrong or inflicting injury; harmlessly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I XV, He was deerly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honorable courteous, and wronglesly valiaunt 1868 G MACDONALD *R Falconer* II 95 Some woman may have darkened his story—darkened it wronglessly, it may be with coldness, or only with death.

Wrongly (rɒ·ŋlɪ), *adv.* Also 4 wrongli, -liche; 5 *north* wrangeli, 9 *Sc* and *north. dial.* wrangly. [f WRONG *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. ON. *rangliga*, Norw. *ranglege*; MSw. *vranglika*, Da. *vrangelig.*]

1. In a wrong, undue, or inappropriate fashion; unfittingly, improperly Also *Comb.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11069 Agens God, he ys nat quyte Þat suffreþ for hys owne profyte Holy cherche wrongly be 3yue To þo men þat wykkedly lyue *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III VII, So wrongly-consorted a power could not resist the ready minded force of Amphialus. *a* 1830 SIR T LAWRENCE in Williams *Life & Corr.* (1832) I 131, I began life wrongly, I spent more money than I earned, and accumulated debts 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* IX, She was so afraid of speaking wrongly, that she was silent 1904 *Daily Chron* 2 May 5/6 A wrongly-set switch.

b. Inaccurately; incorrectly. Cf. WRONGFULLY *adv.* 2.

1633 [? WARE] *Spenser's State Irel* Pref. ¶ 3 b, He deceased at Westminster in the year 1599 (others have it wrongly 1598) 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II XI § 13 71 Mad Men, having joined together some Ideas very wrongly, mistake them for Truths 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) III 414 The judgement is evidently misstated, or wrongly printed 1858 [see URINOMETER]. 1892 *Photogr Ann.* II 735 If any houses have been omitted, or wrongly included under any heading.

c. In an erroneous manner; by mistake or misapprehension; erroneously, mistakenly; = WRONGFULLY *adv.* 2 b

1755 JOHNSON, *Misbeliver*, ..one who holds a false religion, or believes wrongly. 1809–14 WORDSW. *Excurs.* V. 508 What sees he but a creature . that yearns, Regrets or trembles, wrongly, or too much; Hopes rashly. 1838 JAMES *Robber* IV, You construe what I have said very wrongly. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 407 To us, rightly or wrongly, general principles appear rather as [etc] 1918 *Times Lit Suppl.* 28 Mar 147/1 The methods have, rightly or wrongly, largely fallen into discredit.

2. In an unfair, unjust, or inequitable manner; unjustly, unfairly; = WRONGFULLY *adv* 1.

1340 *Ayenb* 8 And yet zeneseþ he more þet deþ oþer porchaceþ ssame oþer harm to oþren wrongliche. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. IV 92 False puple, That by-gylen good men and greueþ hem wrongliche *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* in *Cursor M.* App 1672 A game man rigtwise striue þou in na wise, ne wrangeli him greue. 1419 *26 Pol. Poems* 69 To wynne wrongly wele, wod þey gan wede *c* 1450 *Myrr. our Ladye* II 249 Many of them wrongly wandrynge from the ryghtnes of faythe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIX II, Wrongly sett to worke my woe 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I V. 23 Thou.. would'st not play false, And yet would'st wrongly winne. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* V CI, There he had his rightfull punishment, Though wrongly done; and there he lost his head 1839–40 WORDSW *'The Roman Consul'* 10 When they by wilful act A single human life have wrongly taken 1847 C BRONTË *Jyre* VIII, I have been wrongly accused

Wrongness (rɒ·ŋnês). [f. as prec. + -NESS]

†1. The state or condition of being curved or crooked; crookedness, wryness. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp Parv.* 534/2 Wrongnesse, of werke, *curvitas* *c* 1475 *Ibid.* 433/2 (K.), Ryth, with owtyn wrongnesse, *rectus*

2. Want of correctness or exactness; unsuitability or inappropriateness to a desired purpose or end; faultiness, error

1726 BUTLER *Serm* 306 There was a Probability, if he could see the whole Reference of the Parts appearing wrong to the general Design, that this would destroy the Appearance of Wrongness and Disproportion 1796 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* (1847) II 365 Though not right in itself, it may become right by the greater wrongness of the only alternative—the remaining in neediness and uncertainty. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* II III, This is indeed a time when right Education is, as nearly as may be, impossible however, in degrees of wrongness there is no limit. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 10 The Botanical lecturer was, to the extremity of wrongness, wrong 1897 *Westm Gaz* 4 Sept 2/1 Her gown, even her gloves—everything that could be wrong was wrong, with the worst of all wrongness

3. The character or quality of being morally wrong or wrongful; injustice, wrongfulness.

In frequent use from *c* 1870

1833 CHAMBERS *Const Man* (1834) I. II. 100 Malice, envy, falsehood, injustice, irrespective of their wrongness [etc]. 1843 MILL in *Nonconf.* III. 1 As if a man's sense of rightness and wrongness were nothing 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc Statics* X. § 1. 128 To determine the rightness or wrongness of certain actions 1881 *Gentl Mag* CCL 764 When nature..is . chastising us right and left for our wrongness, it is no time to sit at ease.

4. a. A wrong bent, tendency, or inclination. *rare.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II V. 203 The Wrongnesses within themselves which the best complain of, and endeavour to amend. 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* X 219 What wrongnesses do such thoughts produce in our tempers, in our behaviour!

b. A wrongful, unfair, or faulty act or action, a wrong, injustice.

1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* III iv (1858) 417 Al. our wants..and all our wrongnesses carry their manifold burdens to God's fidelity

Wrongous (ɪ·rɒŋəs), *a.* Latterly *Sc.* (and *north.*). Forms: α. 2–6 **wrangwis** (5 **-wiss(e, -uiss,** 6 **-uis**), 2–5 **wrangwise** (3 **wranc-**), 5 **-uise,** 4–5 **-wys(e,** 4 **wrangewis, -wys,** 5 **wrangwis** (**-ways, wranwos**), 6 **wrangwus**; 3 **wrongwise,** 4–5 **-wis, -wys** (5 **-wes, -wos**) β. 5– **wrangous** (6 **-eous**), 5–7 **wrangus** (5 **-ws, werangus,** 5–6 **vrangus,** 9 *dial.* **wrangush**), 5 **wrangis**; 5– **wrongous** (5–6, 9 **-eus,** 6, 9 **-eous,** 5 **-ys, -os,** 5–6 **-us**). [Early ME. *wrangwis*, f. *wrang* WRONG *a.* + *-wis*, after *rihtwīs* RIGHTEOUS *a.* Cf MSw and older Da. *vrangvis*, Sw. *vrångvis* iniquitous, Da. *vrangvis*, Norw. *rangvis*, self-conceited.

The orig spelling *wrangwis, -uise*, survived until the 16th c.; the obscured endings *-wes, -wis, -uus, -os*, etc., appear in the 15–16th c., and *wrangous, wrongous*, about the end of the 15th c. Cf. RIGHTEOUS *a.*

The exact sense is doubtful in the following early example —? *a* 1200 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 47, 2 *Salebrosos .. asperos*, .. wiþerwyrde, wrangwise, wose.

†1. Of persons: Acting wrongfully, inequitably, or unjustly; rascally, iniquitous, unjust. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 256 Þer inne boð .Med-ierne domes men, and wrongwise [*Egerton MS* wrancwise] reuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 11539 Ful wrath he wex, þat wrangwis king. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 12 Wrongwis men & couatous. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 116 He þat hauys right a longe vyage, ys wrongwys. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Wolf & Lamb* 157 Wrangous men of fals Intent. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxi. 4 He shal .. punysh the wrongeous doer. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 99 For wrangus men sall end mis-cheuouslie. *a* 1599 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess.* (1606) 19 (Jam.) So man by nature is a wrangous and vnjust iudge. *c* 1625 BISSET *Rolment* (S.T.S.) II. 162 Princes of Scotland, that war..wrangous usurperis of the crown.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 837 Þe wrangwis wit þar wasul wrak þar þai biginning gan to tak.

2. Marked or characterized by wrong, injustice, or unfairness; = WRONGFUL *a.* 1.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 48 Þer ne scal me us naut binimen mid wrangwise dome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7548 Godd es euer on rightwis side, Werraand again wrangwis pride. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* lxv. 43 Thoro þat er rayand. dissensiones, and werangus ordinandis *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 149 Thi sharpeste bynd.ngs and wrongwys Captiuitee. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 919 Off crystin blud to se it was gret syn, For wrangwis caus. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxv 12 Bewarre of wrongeous offeringes, for ye Lorde . regardeth no mans persoonne. *c* 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 583 Lufe is wrangous, and lufe is variable. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 74 It is nocht for no wrangous quarrell that we haue assembellit our selffis. 1617 JAS. I in Halliwell *Lett. Kings Eng.* (1846) II. 143 Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and wrongous ground whereupon it proceeds. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot* II. (1655) 51 The wrongous iudgement and sentence given against them 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xxvi, The wrongeous maschief ȝe would noo do to the sweet gurl. 1830 — *Laurie T.* IV vi, The issues of his wrongous suspicions.

b. Of actions, etc.; = WRONGFUL *a.* 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22276 Þan sal. sone þe antecrist come, his werkes wrangwis to fulfill 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (T) 222 Wrangwise takyng..of othir men godes. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS* 12 A wrangewise wylnynge or ȝernynge to haue any maner of gude that vs awe noghte. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. IX 626 Na war his mercy grete excede Our gilt and our wranguise deid 1483 in *Acta Dom Conc.* II Introd. 102 The actioun anent the wrangwise occupacioun of the landis. 1517 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* I 448/1 The wranguis taking or steling of certane money. 1523 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I 321 In wrongus withholding of her Dowre. 1568 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) II 444 The alledged investing, and wrongous electioun of the said regent. *c* 1625 BISSET *Rolment* (S.T.S.) I. 8 Pilate beand..vexit in his spreit for .his wrangus doingis. 1907 *Times* 17 April 10/5 A Court of Session action for damages for alleged wrongous certification of lunacy.

3. Not right or justifiable in nature or application; not applicable or proper; unfitting, unsuitable

a 1350 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 29 Ȝe suld haue schame On me to put swilk wrangwys blame. *c* 1460 *Tennneley Myst.* xxiii. 551 Yonder is a fals tabyll, It is falsly writen, I wys, This is a wrangwys thyng *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 649 Othir sum said, it was the wrangwis place 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T.S.) II 81 He take litil fere how beit he war honorit with wrangwis stile. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 174 Alace ! this is ane wrangous way. ? *a* 1800 *Lord Ingram* xxv. in Child *Ballads* II. 129/2, I will not father my bairn on you, Nor on no wrongeous man. 18xx *Joseph the Book-Man* 52 Perchance I've play'd some very wrongous prance.

b. Wrongly directed or constituted.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 17 If Lindy chanc'd .To play a feckless or a wrangous shot 1843 R. W HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* IV 77 In their improvement, if the State be wrongous and defective, you must raise the State to the people.

4. †a. Obtained by illegal, wrongful, or unfair means; ill-gotten. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI xiii 1130 Be thyft, Oppyn refe, or wrangwys gyft,..all I wan The gud. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Trial Fox* 11 (Bann MS), Off wrangus get [*v r* geir] cummys wrang successioun 1533 GAU *Richt Way* (S.T.S.) 16 Thay that haldis wrangus guidis of thair richtburs or takis wp wrangus rentis. 1600 HAMILTON in *Cath Tractates* (S.T.S.) 234 The Ministers dar not teache this restitution of wrangous geir. *a* 1750 in Walker *Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 180 Wrangous gear can never thrive.

b *Scots Law* Contrary to law; unlawful, illegal.

1671 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 275 Manifest oppression and wrongous imprisonment committed upon the said compleaner 1700 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1823) XI. 213/1 The draught of the Act for preventing wrongous imprisonments and against undue delayes in tryalls. 1701 *Ibid* 272–275. 1753 *Scots Mag* Aug. 420 2 Under the pain of wrongous imprisonment. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx, Dougal will have a good action of wrongous imprisonment and damages agane him 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schm.* xvii 473 The pedlar. raised an action for wrongous imprisonment 1901 *Scotsman* 29 March 6 8 Pursuer claimed. damages for wrongous dismissal.

Wrongously (ɪ·rɒŋəslɪ), *adv.* In later use chiefly *Sc* Forms: 4–6 **wrangwis-**, 4–5 **-wys-**, 5– **wrongously**, etc (see WRONGOUS *a.*); also 4–7 **-lie,** 4 **-li**; 5–6 **-le** [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.]

1. In a wrongful, unjust, or evil manner; wrongfully, unfairly, inequitably.

In very freq. (esp *Sc.*) use from *c* 1425 to *c* 1650

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* 32 Itschawed That I led mi lif wrangwislie. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX. 22 [People] wrangwisly slane or harmed. *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* 23 Noghte anely he þat wrangwysely getes, bot he þat wrangwysly haldes. 14.. *Guy Warw* 6500 (Camb. MS), Þou duyst vncurtesly e For to smyte me wrongeuslye *c* 1440 *Alph Tales* 48 To pray for me, at I be nott wrongoslie putt to dead. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* VII. 58 If thou swere wrongwosly,..Thou art worthi grete blame. 1468 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 29 Ye tennauntes..have wrangwisly halden & occupies xvij poules feet of ye grounde 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. XX. (S.T.S.) II 123 For þe said law put þe faderis fra þe publike landis quhilkis þai wrangwislie possedit 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 12 God condemneth no man wrongeously *a* 1615 *Bruce Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 17 He was sinistruously and wrongously put out of the Abbay 1680 ALISON in Thomson *Cloud of Witnesses* (1871) 62 They have . assized and sentenced me wrongously 1756 BYNG in Beatson *Nav & Mil. Mem* (1790) II. 81 The injury done to our characters..which.. [have] been most injuriously and wrongously attacked. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) I vi 242 If one [child] on returning .. shall find the chair in the possession of another occupier..it has the sense of being wrongously dispossessed. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* III 462 Where a free man is wrongously captured or detained 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 340 She . slapped the schoolmaster for hating me wrongously

2. Without good ground or justification; for no sufficient cause or reason; undeservedly

a 1300 *Cursor M* 27695 If þou ever thoro envie Has ani man wreid wrangwisly. *c* 1350 *Relig. Lyrics 14th C.* (1924) 94 My well of my wele sa wrangwysly wryed. *a* 1400 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (G.) 204 Ȝe wrigh [*v r* blame] him wrangwisly 1483 in *Acta Dom Conc* II Introd. 103 The malis of the landis excepand xli .quhilk it is allegit that he is wrangwisly chargit with. 1563 WINJET *Wks* (S.T.S.) I 53 Paull at that tyme wes . maist wrangwslie persuadit, that all that he did wes .pleasand to God 1574 in *Mestl. Club Misc* I. 102 David declarit that..the Lirk wes wrangwslie and sinesterlye informit of him. 1639 *Large Declar Late Tumults Scotl* 377 Wherein..wee are heavily and wrongously blamed and taxed of many great offences 1828 E IRVING *Last Days* 323 To endure reproof wrongously, for Christ's sake 1885 BURTON *Arab Nts* (abr. ed.) III 215 Let these folk go, for they are wrongously accused

†b. Without due title, claim, or warrant.

14.. in *Anglia* VIII 164 Hee wrangously toke to hym þe name of an hirde-man. 1456 SIR G HAYT *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 23 Ane othir callit Damas was put in the sege wrangwisly

†3. Incorrectly; = WRONGLY *adv.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign., Bovata Terræ*, quhilk in sum buikes, is wrangeouslie writtin, *Davata terræ.* 1732 MONRO *Anat Bones* (ed 2) 192 A small Cavity, where the *Recti interni minores*, commonly (tho' wrongously) ascribed to Cowper, take their Rise 1740 in Heslop *Northumbld Wds* (1894) 799 Pay'd by one of ye late stewards, his fourth part of ye money—wrongously given to Ralph Smith

†**Wrongousness.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **wrangwisnes.** [f. as prec. + **-NESS**] The state or condition of being wrong; wrongfulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7543 Qua-sa fightes in wrangwisnes, Him helpes noght his Iunnes *c* 1385 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Sua stroies mare men the lesse, Wit wa and werldes wrangwisnes

†**Wrongwende,** *a Obs*—[1] [f. WRONG *a* + *-wende*, as in *hälwende*, etc. Cf. Norw. *rangvend*] Distorted, turned aside.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 254 Þeo habbeð þe nebbes wrongwende euerichon frommard oðer, hwon non ne luueð oðer.

Wrong-wise, *adv* [f. WRONG *a.* + WISE *sb.*[1] II.] In a wrong or reverse manner.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV xi 99 The illuminations, that they might be seen in their true position by the people, had to be limned wrong-wise up with regard to the writing

†**Wroot,** *sb. Obs.* In 1 **wrot, urot, uurot,** 4–5 **wrot,** 5 **wrotte, wroughte** [OE *wrōt*, = MLG. *wrote* (a mole), LG. *wrote, wrote*, WFlem. *wroete* (snout). Cf. next and WORT *sb.*[3]] The snout of a swine, etc.; a proboscis

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) B 188 *Bruncus*, wrot *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wulcker 118 *Promuscida*, ylpes bile, *uel* wrot. *a* 1325 *Old Age* ii in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Moch me anueþ þat mi dribil druiþ and mi wrot wet *c* 1375 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1875) 43 Þis bestes heore wrot to him gonne beode 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII xxix. (Tollem MS.), The sea swyne piccheþ þe wrot [1535 snowte] in grauel *Ibid* XVIII xlii (Bodl. MS.), With his wrotte and snowte he wroteþ vp treen 14 . *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 587 *Grunnus*, a gruyn, or a wrot.

†**Wroot,** *v Obs* Forms. 1 **wrotan,** 2–4 **wroten** (5 **-yn**), 4–7 **wrote** (5 **wroth-**), 4–6 **wroote,** 6–7 **wroot** (5 *Sc.* **wrotte,** 6 **wrutt**). [OE. *wrōtan*, = OFris **wrōta* (WFris. *wrotte*, NFris *wrote, wrote, wrat*), MLG. *wroten* (LG. *wroten*), MDu. and Du. *wroeten* (Antwerp dial. *wruten*), OHG **wrōzzian, ruozzan* to plough up, ON. and Icel *róta*, (M)Sw. and Norw. *rota*, Da. *rode*), f. *wrōt* WROOT *sb.* Cf. ROOT *v* 2, WORT *v*, WROOT *v.*]

1. *intr.* To turn up soil with the snout, as swine in search of food; to dig up the earth by grubbing; = ROOT *v* 2 1. Also in fig. context

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) S 689 *Subiga*, wrotu *a* 1000 *Riddles* XLI[1] 107 Swin, bearg bellende on bocwuda won wrotende wynnum lifde. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 37 Alse swin, þe nulleð and wroteð and sneneð aure fule *c* 1205 LAY 469 Wilde swin þat wroteð ȝeond þan grouen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* P 83 (Ellesm.), Right as a soughe wroteth in euerich ordure, so wroteth [*other MSS add* sche, she] hire beautee in stynkynge ordure of synne *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) v, [Wild boars] wrote in þe grounde with þe rowell of hir snowte *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* XII, The bore be-gynnus to wrote, He ruskes vppe mony a rote 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 20 In the wyldernesse of this worlde where they labour & wroote in the erth *a* 1586 SIDNEY *De Mornay* Pref P 2 We preach the kingdome of heauen, and haue our groynes euer wrooting in the ground 1587 HARRISON *England* III VIII (1878) II 52 Some [sheep] also will wroot for them [*sc* saffron-bulbs] in verie eger maner. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* II 320 That cruell Boare, whose tusks turn'd up whole fields of graine, And wrooting, raised hills upon the leuell Plaine 1641 BEST *Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 144 To lye it wheare it may bee well wroten amongst with swine and beasts. *Ibid* 148 Rye-strawe, well wrote amongst

b *transf* Of worms.

c 1308 *Erthe upon Erthe* 2 Þan schullen an hundred wormes wroten on þe skin. 13 *E. E Allit P.* C 467 God wayned a worme þat wrot vpe þerote *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23281 (Trin.), Þo wormes euer shul on hem wrote 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. 6435 Lik a werm that wrotith on a tre.

c. Of persons To turn up the ground *rare*—[1].

c 1325 *Orfeo* 239 Now he most bothe digge and wrote, Er he have his fille of rote

2. *trans.* To turn over, dig or tear up, with the snout, as in grubbing or burrowing; = ROOT *v* 2 2 Occas. with *up*. Also in fig. context.

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) lxxix 13 Hine utan of wuda eofeias wrotað. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* VI 32–33 A were es wroght, ȝowre walles with to wrote Wrote þai sal ȝowre dene *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* I. 406 Molde-worpis þat wroten þe erþe. 1398 [see WROOT *sb.*] *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) XXIV, Rootes þat þei [*sc* boars] wrote oute of þe erthe *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* 148 (Addit. MS.), There entred a swyne, and the new plantes he wroted 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 102 The Sow wrooting vp the clots of the ycarth 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 29 Cursed be those Swynishe senses, whiche can wroote together all rootes of wickednesse [1620 *and Pt Return fr Parnass.* III IV 1390 If his earth wrooting snout shall gin to scorne] *transf* 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* XV 27 The couetous man wrutteth vp his owne house

b. To draw or cast (earth, etc.) by grubbing.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I 802 Light molde aboute and on, anoon let wroote. *Ibid* III 445 More [mould] a litel herre vppon hit wrote *Ibid.* XII. 469 But wete hym ofte, and donge aboute hym wrote.

Hence †**Wroo ting** *ppl. a Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 79 A wrooting vlcus [L *vlcus corosiuum*] is þat of his malice fretiþ [*B M. Addit. MS.* wroteþ] 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 132 The wrotyng hogge. 1600 THYNNE *Emblems* (1876) XXIII 5 With wrootinge groyne [the] warlike hore Turnes vp and betters that bad lande

Wroot, obs. erron. form of ROOT *v.*[1]

†**Wroo ter.** *Obs.*—[o] [f. WROOT *v.* + **-ER** [1]. Cf. Du and older Flem. *wroeter*; WFlem *wroeter* (snout), also WFris. *wrotter* field-worker.] An animal that roots.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 534 Wrotare, *versor* (K *verror*).

†**Wroo ter,** obs erron f. ROOTER [1] 1.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V. 229 Mollifying the homely crucifiel of Iesus Christ crucifyde & wrootel vp of Pallestine

Wroothe, obs. form of WROTH *a.*

†**Wroo ting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f WROOT *v.* + **-ING** [1].] The action of grubbing or rooting; the result of this, the furrow made by a pig rooting.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 147 Curatis resten as moldwarpis in wrotynge of woildly worschipe & erþely goodis *a* 1379 *Glouc. Cath MS* 19 No 1, 1 III. fol 6 b, Scrophula ys a sore that is lyke a swynes wrotynge *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 534/2 Wiotynge, of beestys, *versio* Wrotynge, of a swyne, *scrobs* 1491 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 333 Whate with wrotyng and tredyng of the saide bestes [*sc* swine] 1532 MORE *Confut Tyndale* Wks 586/1 We must yoke them for breking hedges, and ringe them for wroting.

Wropper, dial f. WRAPPER *sb* **Wros(se,** obs. vair. WORSE *a* **Wrot,** obs. metathetic var. WART *sb.* **Wrotch,** etc. see WRETCH, etc. **Wrote,** pa. t and pa. pple. (now *illit.*) of WRITE *v.*

†**Wroth,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **wrooþ, wrooth,** 5, *Sc.* 6 **wrothe,** 6 **wroath.** [f WROTH *a*, replacing WRATH *sb.* or WRETHE *sb.*] Deep anger or resentment, wrath, rage, or fury, ire

The earlier examples are doubtful The first may be a miswriting for *wrethe* or *worthe*, and the second may be adjectival, as in Gower *Conf* VI 1696 (see FOR-[1] *pref.* 10)

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2077 All þe werd [*v r.* werld] war to waike his wrothe to with stand. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12183 (Trin.), Leuy for wrooþ smot him on þe heed a dint. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* II x 24 Sair pwnitioun of Greikis died scho, als His husbandis wroth 1581 A HALL *Iliad* VI. 109 Thus sets the trayterous iade the king with griefe and wroth a fire 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr.* II iii 182 Imagin'd wroth Holds in his bloud swolne and hot discourse 1663 BUTLER *Hud* I i 892 The objects of our Wroth *Ibid.* II 737 At this the Knight grew high in wroth.

Wroth (rɔ̄ᵘþ), *sb* 2 *Cornish dial.* [Cf. WRASSE.] One or other species of wrasse.

1750 HEATH *Acc Isl Scilly* 317 The Coast is plentifully stored with Sea Round Fish; as Cunner, Rockling, Cod, Wroth, Becket 1882 JAGO *Anc. Lang Cornwall* 314 *Wroth*, a fish known as Conner, or sea Carp

Wroth (rɔ̄ᵘþ, rɒþ), *a.* Forms α. 1 wrað (*Northumb* uraðˇ, wuraðˇ), 2–3 wraðˇ (5 wrad), 3–4 wraþ, 4 wraþe, 4–5, *Sc.* 6 wrathe (4 wrahte), 4–5 wrath (4 wragh, 5 *Sc.* vrath, 6 wraath, wraathe), *Sc.* 5–6, 8 wraith (6 wreith); 3 wræðˇ (wærðˇ), 6 *Sc.* wreth. β 3 wroðˇ, 3–5 wroþ (3–4 vroþ), 3–5 wroþe, 4–6 wrothe, 4– wroth (4 wrogh, wroght, wroþt, 4–5 wroht, worth, 5 wrought, wroghth, wourthe), 4–5 wrooþ, wrooth, 5 wrooþe, 5 rowthe, 6 wrouthe. [OE. *wráþ*, = OFris *wrêth* evil, OS *wrêd* (MLG. *wrede*, *wrêt*, LG *wrêd*), MDu. *wrêt*, *wreet* (Du. and Flem *wreed* cruel), OHG *reid*, *reiđ* (MHG. *reit*, *reide* curled, twisted), ON. **wreiðr*, *reiðr* (Norw. *vreid*, *reid*, Da. and Sw *vred*) angry, offended, f. the pa t. of *wríðan* to WRITHE. Cf WRATH *a*.]

In very freq use *c* 1250–*c* 1450. Rare (exc in or after Biblical usage), *c* 1530–*c* 1850, being regarded as 'out of use' by Johnson, 'nearly obsolete' by Ash, but as 'an excellent word and not obsolete' by Webster (1828–32). Revived in sense 1, esp in formal or dignified style, *c* 1800

1. Stirred to wrath; moved or exasperated to ire or indignation; very angry or indignant; wrathful, incensed, irate.

Rarely *attrib*, as in quots *a* 1225, 1375, *c* 1400

a *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt xxii 7 Đe cyniz uutedlice mið ðy ȝeherde wurað wæs *a* 1000 *Genesis* 2260 Đa wearð unbliðe Abrahames cwen, hire worcþeowe wrað on mode. *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1066, þa þe cyng Willelm ȝeherde þæt secgen þa wearð he swiðe wraþ *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wraþ þer fore *c* 1200 ORMIN 19603 And ta warrþ wraþ Herode *c* 1205 LAY 8268 Þa wes he wræð ful iwis *Ibid* 28723 Þus þe king wordede, wræð on his þonke *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 1599 Þof he was wrath it was na wrang 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI 245 Micht no man se ane vrathar man *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) 1 He, as a wrath fader,..deseret vs os not hys sons *c* 1450 *Merlin* 1. 18 Tho gan the Iuge to be right wrath. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 100 The Carll wox wonder wraith. *c* 1520 M NISBET *Ephes.* IV 26 Be ye wrathe, and will ye nocht do synn *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) VI 38 For be scho wreth I will not wow it 1590 BUREL in Watson *Coll* II (1709) 2 Anna, wondrous wraith, Deplors hir sister Didos daith *a* 1776 *Lord Ingram* in Child *Ballads* II. 131/2 A' was blyth at Auld Ingram's cuming, But Lady Maisdrey was wraith

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 183 Al þat me was leof, hit was þe loð, þu ware a sele ȝief ich was wroð *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 120 Wroð mon is he wod? *c* 1290 *Becket* 413 Þo was þe king wel of i-nouȝ, wiðere þane he was er. 13 . *Cursor M* 4889 (Gött), If he it wit he wil be wroght [*Trin* wrooþ]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xli. (BM Addit. MS), By þe galle we ben wrooþ, by þe herte we ben wys. *c* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 22 Thanne she was wrother thanne afore. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 113 Sire,..ye be wroth of som other thyng 1526 TINDAL *Matt* xxii 7 When the kyng hearde that, he was wroth 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Par. Mark* x 65 For he was nether wroth, nor murmured against Christ *a* 1599 SPENSER *F Q.* VII vi. 35 There-at Ioue wexed wroth. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xv. 7 If he be very wroth, . euill is determined by him 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr* 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III 25 Our modern Dissenters seem wroth, when they are deem'd a vulgar kind of People 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI IX, The parson saying, 'You behold, Sir, how he waxeth wroth at your abode here'. 1820 WORDSW *'A Book came forth'* 7 But some, Waxed wroth, and with foul claws On Bard and Hero clamorously fell. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 23 Then the old man Was wroth, and doubled up his hands 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho* xl, Sir Leicester is majestically wroth. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* XXXIII, 'I know it,' said Carroway, too wroth to swear

absol *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 944 Selde endeþ wel þe loþe & selde playdeþ wel þe wroþe

transf *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T* 34 Reuel and trouthe . been ful wrothe al day as men may see.

b. Said of the Deity.

a 1100 in Earle *Land-Charters* (1888) 253 Crist .. him wurðe wrað þe hi hæfre ȝeþywie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 959 Wa es me! lauerd, þat euer i mad þe wrath. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc.* 5479 When he es wrathe þat es maker of alle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* ¶ 96 Ther shal the wrothe Iuge sitte aboue 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. I 117 God was wel þe wroþer. *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 1 4 Aboue hym schall be Crist his domes-man so wroþe, þat [etc.] 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (S.T S) I. 106 The goddis war sa commovit and wraith, þat [etc.] 1611 BIBLE *Isaiah* lxiv 9 Be not wroth very sore, O Lord 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 1110 The God was wroth. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 351 He saw full many a God Wroth as himself 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I i. 28 Why should not Heaven be wroth?

c With dative, or const. with preps., as *against, at, on,* † *to,* † *toward,* † *upon,* or esp *with*

(*a*) *a* 1000 *Genesis* 405 Þonne weorð he him wraþ on mode *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Thorpe) lxxxiv. 4 Þæt ðu us ne weorðe wraþ on mode *c* 1200 ORMIN 4814 Forr whatt iss Drihhtin me þuss wiaþ? *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 31 Beo hit nu, þat ti were beo þe wraþ

(*b*) *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 117 Þi les ðe god iwurðe wraþ wið eou *c* 1205 LAY. 6369 A-nan se he wes wraþ wid eni 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 570 Colneus wroþ inou was Toward þe king Iotrin. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12293 Al tymes ys God more wroþer with þys þan [etc.] *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* III 5 For mani men to him er wroth 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 201 Gyff ony thar-at war wrath. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* XXIV 10 Balaach was wrooth agens Balaam. 1412 *20 Pol Poems* 47 First whan god wiþ man was wroþ. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 535 Dyane..was wrothe and angry vpon them. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* I 50 Charlemayne. was wrothe to theym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron* XXVIII. 9 The Lorde God ,is wroth at Iuda 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III VI. 19 She woxe halfe wroth against her damzels slacke. *Ibid* VII 8 Be not wroth With silly Virgin 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* LXXXIX 38 Thou hast bene wroth with thine anointed 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, The signor, it seems, had lately been very wroth against her. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 160 Then got Sir Lancelot suddenly to horse, Wroth at himself 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I 39 She, dear soul, was very wroth against him always. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Antigone* 1177 Wroth with his pitiless sire, he slew himself

fig *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 30 Þe wrang to here o right is lath, And þride wyt buxsumnes is wrath

† **2** Marked or characterized by anger or wrath; indicative of ire or indignation. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Thorpe) lxiii 4 Hi hi mid wraðum wordum trymmað *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* lxxiii 1 Wrathe es þi breth, ouer schepe of þi fode. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxiii. 3 Her wodeship was wroþe oȝains us 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 1706 Þay sued hym [*sc* a fox] fast, Wrezande hym ful weterly with a wroth noyse. *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 828 (Fairf), Sone bigan venaunce to kithe, al was wraþ þat er was blithe 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 22 Wroth woords statelye thus[he] vsed 1648 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XII XXXIII, Wroth fiery Knots are marshalled upon Her Forehead.

† **3** Of a fierce, savage, or violent disposition or character, stern, truculent *Obs.*

Beowulf 319 Ic to sæ wille wið wraþ werod wearde healdan *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. II. 254 Þa wearð Tiberius Romanum swa wraþ & swa heard swa he him ær wæs milde & ieþe *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Thorpe) lxvii 5 Þa þe wydewum syn wraðe æt dome *c* 1205 LAY 18583 Þis iherde Gorlois & he andsware ȝaf, eorlene wraðest *Ibid* 28503 Arður þat iherde, wraðest kinge *c* 1275 *Ibid* 6402 Þar was mani bold Brut, and mani cnihtes wroþe [*c* 1205 bisi kempen]

†**b.** In the phrase *as wroth as* (*the*) *wind.* *Obs*

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 319 He wex as wroth as wynde. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. III 328 Also wroth as þe wynde Wex Mede in a while *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13091 And he [was] wrothe as the wynde to his wale eme. 14 *Erthe upon Erthe* 33/48 Erthe is as sone wroth as is the wynde. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 770 Golograse ., Wod wraith as the wynd, his handis can wryng.

† **4.** Of animals: Of a violent or fierce nature; irritated, enraged. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1548 Se deopa seað æleð hy mid þy ealdan liȝe , wraþum wyrmum. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1043 Þe vle wes wroþ, to cheste rad, Mid þisse worde hire eyen abraid 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B 1676 Þou on mor most abide With wroþe wolfes to won. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* I (*Peter*) 523 Þan wes þe hound na thing wrath, Na schup to do na man schath. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 738 As wrath as a waspe 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* XII. 17 The dragon was wroth with the woman.

b. *transf* Of the wind, sea, etc.: Moved to a state of turmoil or commotion; violent, stormy.

13 *E. E. Allit P.* C. 162 Euer was ilyche loud þe lot of þe wyndes, & euer wroþer þe water, & wodder þe stremes 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 525 Wroþe wynde of þe welkyn wrastelez with þe sunne. 13 , etc [see 3 b]. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 47 Wry not fro Godis word as the wroth wynd. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II. XI. 19 When the wroth Western wind does reaue their locks. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* V. 66 The wroth sea's waves are edged With foam. 1852 C. B MANSFIELD *Paraguay*, etc (1856) 123 It rained heavily...So I was wroth, and the weather too 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1649 The most holy heart of the deep sea, Late wroth, now full of quiet.

† **5** Bad, evil; grievous, perverse. *Obs.*

In later use in *to wrothe hele, -haile* (see WROTHER-HEAL)

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Thorpe) cxviii 101 Ic minum fotum fæcne siðas, þa wraþan weȝas, werede ȝeorne *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* L (1883) 273 Hu læne and hu lyðre þis lif is, hu tealt and hu wrað *a* 1225 *Juliana* 57 Weila as þu were iboren wreccche o wraðer [*v r* wraðcer] time. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 171 Þe wrecches þet ha seh wraðe werkes wurchen *a* 1250 *Prov Alfred* 115 Þenne beoþ his wene ful wroþe isene. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 3019 To wroþe hele al þis lond was he so milde þo. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 131 To wrothe hele that he was bore. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7872 That was him to wrothe-haile For thei of Grece opon him throng.

† **6.** Displeased, grieved; sorrowful, sad *Obs.*

13 *K Alis* 4528 (Laud MS), Alisaunder haþ vnderstonde þe lettre þat com from darries sonde. Wroþ he was, & hadde pyte 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 70 Ladies laȝed ful loude, þo3 þay lost haden, And he þat wan was not wrothe. *c* 1450 *Ludus Coventriæ* 329 Lombe of love with-owt loth, I ffynde þe not, myn hert is wroth.

† **b.** Fearful, apprehensive, afraid. *Obs. rare*—1.

13 . *K. Alis* 544 (Laud MS), Vche of hem so bycom wroop. For a dragon þer com in fleen

† **Wroth,** *v. Obs.* Also **1 wraðian, 5 wrothyn, wrothe.** [OE. *wráðian* (= OS *wrêðian*, ON. **wreiða, reiða*, refl. *reiðask* (Norw. *vreidast*, MSw. *vrepas*, Sw *vredgas*, Da. *vredes*) to get angry, f *wráð* WROTH *a.* Cf *awroth* (s.v. AWRATH), WRATH, WRETHE *vbs.*]

1 *intr* To become wrathful or angry; to manifest anger.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp* Mark x 41 Đa tenu ongunnun wraðiȝa of iacobe & iohanne. 14 *Wars Alex* 2593 (Dubl. MS), 3itt wer hys baratours abaist & þen þe bern wrothed *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1196 Lo, sir kyng, hold this, or ellis wi oth we anon *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1254 Again melusine wrothed he ful sore.

2. *trans.* To make wroth or angry; to enrage.

c 1450 *Mirk's Festual* 1. 66 Adam loued hyr and wold not wroth hur. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* (Pynson), Wrothyn or maken wrothe, *irrito* 1611 FLORIO, *Adirare*, to anger, to wroth.

b. *refl.* To become wrathful or angry.

c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1780 Bot thau he wrothe hym never so sore, For sothe I nylle prove hym no more.

Wroth, obs. var. *wrought*, pa. pple. of WORK *v.*

Wrothe, obs. metathetic var. *wort*, WART *sb.*

† **Wrothe,** *adv Obs.* Forms: α. 1 wraðe, 3 wraþe, 5 wrath. β. 3 wroðe, 3–4 wroþe, 5 wrothe, wroth [OE *wráðe*, f. *wráð* WROTH *a.*]

1 Wrathfully, angrily, severely, = WROTHLY *adv.* 1.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke xiii 14 Ondsuarade ða dæs folces aldormon wraððe [*Rushw.* wraðe]. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 638 Eow se waldend wraðe bisencte *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* (C) 972 Þu canst ȝolle wroþe & stronge *c* 1275 in *O E. Misc.* 144/109 Þat folk worþ eft wroþe i-spild, þe nule to hire [*sc.* true love] turne 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 Was neuer in þam both [*sc* Wales and Scotland] terme set ne stounde, Þat þei [ne] discorded wroth. *c* 1400 *Arth & Merl* 824 Heo beot hire boþe ecuele and wroþ *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 2917 The Sowdon wrothe answerd ageyn *Ibid.* 9229 The lord he smote than so wrothe That shelde to-rofe.

2. Evilly, badly, ill; = WROTHLY *adv* 2.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* 1, He þa ȝehat swiðe yfele ȝelæste, & swiðe wraðe ȝeendode mid manegum mane. *a* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Thorpe) lvii. 2 Eft ȝe on heortan hogedon inwit, worhton wraðe *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 193 Þese þreo þing noteð ech man on two wise, wel, and wroðe *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1360 Wymmon may pleye vnder cloþe hweþer heo wile wel þe wroþe 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 729 Vor þou art mi doȝter I loued þe one, þou ȝelst nou my loue wiboþe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Þet þou hest oft zibes euele and wroþe y-loked hire festes. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 73 He clothed him and fedde hym yuel and eke wrothe.

3 Sorrowfully; sadly; = WROTHLY *adv.* 3.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* (J) 415 A wintre þu singest wroþe & yomere *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 96 in *O E Misc* 75 Þei-fore heo schule siche And in helle smyche Acoryen hit ful wraþe

† **Wrother-heal,** *sb* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 wraðer-, 3–4 wraþer- (4 wreþer-), 3 wroðer-, 3–5 wrother-hele (5 wrothir-, wrothher-); also 3 -heale, 4 -hale, -hayle, 4–5 -hail(e, -hayl. [= OE **(tó) wráþre hǽle (hǽlu, -o)* see WROTH *a.* and HEAL *sb* 2 b (HELE, HAIL *sb.*², HALE *sb.*¹). Cf. GODER-HEAL]

A *sb.* **a.** *To wrother heal* (*hele*, also *hail, hale*), with evil fate or fortune; with or to misfortune, injury, calamity, or destruction.

c 1205 LAY 29556 Þer heo iwurðen to, to wraðere hele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 202 Go ut ase dude Dina, to wrother hele. *c* 1275 *xi Pains of Hell* 27 in *O E Misc* 148 To wroþere hele he wes ibore *c* 1305 *Pilate* 187 in *E. E P.* (1862) 116 He swor his more oþ anon þat he to wroþere hele þer com 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIV. 120 For to wrotherhele was he wrouȝte þat neuere was ioye shaped. *a* 1400 *Sqr Iowe Degre* 299 Alas! it tourned to wroth-her-heyle. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 21923 (Trin.), To wroþerhele he ȝaf vs wit

b. With dative (noun or pronoun) of person, etc.

a 1200 *St Marher.* 10 Ah crist to wurðmunt, ant him to wraðerheale, þe rode taken aruddе hire readliche. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 43 þe ich font & habbe ifolhet me to wraðer heale 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 7282 So þat harald was king to wroþerhele þe kinedom. 13 *Gosp. Nicod* 695 What raue þe vayle, þat in yhour temple hang? vs all to wrotherhaul 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 20 Out of wrong heo wox to wroþerhele monye. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4260 He sayled in with a feble sayl And þat was him to wrotherhayl.

c With genitive pronoun. *rare*—1

c 1205 LAY 490 Mid þræte he spilede. To wroþer heore hele habbeð heo such werc idon.

B. *adv.* Unfortunately; disastrously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16477 Ful wrather-hail to min bihoue haf i tan þis mone. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 129 Wroþer hele was Iudas born, For þurw þat sinne he was lorn. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 208 Wroþer hele come þou her, I rede þou ȝeld op þi brond *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1759 Þou sekis fraward Sichim þi-selfe wrothu-haile.

Wro·thful, *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [var of WRATHFUL *a.*, after WROTH *sb.* or *a*]

An app. early example in R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 37 is prob. an error for *wrathful* or *wrethful*

1. Of persons: Full of wrath, angry; = WRATHFUL *a.* 1.

c 1500 *Communycacyon* (W. de W) C j, Alas why haue I wrothfull ben? 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* I. 2 A taker of vengeaunce is ye Lorde, and wrothfull. 1546 *Gasser's Prognost.* d ij b, The warrier & wrothful Mars, Lord of this yere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II. xi 34 The knight yet wrothfull for his late disgrace, him sore smote 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. vi, Wrothful at such arraignment foul, Dark lower'd the clansman's sable scowl

b Prone to wrath.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* VII 8 His men are stronge and of a wrothfull stomack.

2 Proceeding or arising from wrath, characterized by or expressive of anger

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxviii. 24 Let thy wrothfull displeasure take holde of them 1562 LEIGH *Armory* 165 b, His irefull hart straight braided out wrothful wordes of wreke and reuenge.

Hence **Wro·thfully** *adv.*, **Wro·thfulness.**

a 1500 *Hist K Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) P ij, He styreth and quakyth *wrothfully. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cxxiii. 3 When they were so wrothfully displeased at vs. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q* VI VII. 16 But (quoth he halfe wrothfully) Where is the bootie? 1855 THORPE tr. *Beowulf* 6116 Then was the quarrel wrothfully avenged. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* x, 22 Pryde was not made for man, nether *wrothfulness for mens children.

† **Wro·thly,** *a. Obs.* In 4 **wrathli.** [repr. OE. *wráðlic*, f. *wráþ* WROTH *a.*] Angry, violent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3462 Wit wrathli [*Gött.* wrethly] wrestes aiper writh.

† **Wro·thly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms *a.* 1 **wraðlice,** 3 **wraðliche,** *Orm.* **wrapelig,** 4 **wrathli, -ly,** 5

Sc. **wraithly**. *β.* 3 **wroð-**, **wroðeliche**, 4 **wropeliche**, **-lich**, **wroplich**, **wropli**, **-ly**. 4–5 **wropely**, **wrothely**, 5 **wroothly**. [OE. *wrāðlīce* (= MLG. *wretliken*, MDu. *wreedelick*, Du. *-lijk*), f. *wrāð* WROTH *a.* + *-LY* 2]

1. In a wrathful, bitter, or cruel manner; wrathfully, angrily, furiously.

α. Beowulf 3062 Þa sio fæhð ƿeaxeð ƿeorecen wrāðlice. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15832 Þᵻff þatt Crist swa wraþelīȝ Draf menn. Ut off þatt temmp'e *c* 1205 LAY. 7379 Cezar isch þis writ, and he hit wraðliche bi-heold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3958 Quen he of his cuming herd Ful wrathli gains him he ferd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i 3 It is wiþ swa mykil delayȝnge & swa wrathly, þat it is noght worth þat þai doe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Placidas*) 323 Forton . turnyt hyr bak one hym wrathly. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 237 Wallace, . bumpart amoset, wraith's tit it . went. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Ga.* 162 Wondirly wraithly he wrought, and all as of were *β c* 1205 LAY. 435 Þe king nom þat writ on hond & he hit wroðliche bi-heold. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1166 The leuedi loked opon him tho Wrotnlich. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* C. 232 Þay wakened wel þe wropeloker, for wiopely he cleped. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A v. 68 Wropliche he wrong his fust. 1421 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* 151 He wroothly wente out of hir compaignie *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 9 Oure Lord..shoke thre speres wrothly.

2. Badly, ill. *rare.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Man hit noteð wroðeliche, þe mid ȝepshipe bicherð his emeristen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 (Cott. MS.), ȝif þu art unwurðliche & wraðeliche ilatet.

3. Sadly; sorrowfully. *rare*—1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I prose i. (1868) 7 Þus þis compaygnie of muses iblamed casten wropely [L. *maestior*] þe chere adounward to þe erþe.

Wroth money. *local.* [variant of WRATH MONEY.] (See quots.)

1730 THOMAS *Dugdale's Warwick* I. 4/2 A certain rent due unto the Lord of this Hundred (of Knightlow), called Wroth money, or Warth money, .probably the same with Ward penny. 1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II 571/2 The payment..of Wroth or Ward money for protection, and probably also in lieu of military service. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov 5/3 The [annual] custom of paying 'wroth money', at Knightlow Cross.

So **Wroth silver** (also **Wroth penny**). *local.*

1864 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II 571/2 The payment of this Wroth Silver. 1893 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 497 The Duke of Buccleuch...observed..the curious custom of collecting.. 'Wroth Silver', or 'Wroth Penny', from various parishes. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov 10/1 The Duke..demands 'wroth silver'. from some thirty parishes, and the nominal amounts are .. placed in a stone trough on Knightlow Hill. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 10/1 The Duke['s] .. annual collection of 'Wroth silver'..is a curious old custom, carried on for centuries, and observed each year, on November 11.

† **Wro·thsome**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. WROTH *a.* + *-SOME*.] = WROTHFUL *a.* 1.

c 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2293 Thou hast bene so waywarde, so wranglyng, and so wrothsome.

Wrothy (rō·ðĭ, rŏ·þi), *a.* [f. WROTH *a.* + *-Y* 1. Cf. MDu. *wreedich* (Du. *wreedag*) cruel.] Wrathful, angry.

In 19th c., revived under the influence of WRATHY *a.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret* 157 Mowrnynge and wrothi thow shalte reme. *Ibid.* 229 Tho men..bene wrothy and hugely angry 14. *Wheatley MS.* (1921) 28 In my flesche ther is no hele In presence of thi worthi [*read* wrothi] face [L. *a facie tre tue*]. 1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* v, A more wrothy gentleman .it having rarely been my evil fortune to forgather with. 1869 TROLLOPE *Vicar Bullhampton* XVII, Gilmore .was waxing wrothy. 1902 ROBINSON *Talmud* VIII. p. xiii, Ezra was wrothy that the Torah should be given through him.

Hence **Wro·thily** *adv.*; **Wro·thiness.**

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 227 A grete fleshy shorte neke tokenyth wrothynesse like as a bull is. 1898 N. MUNRO *J. Splendid* XXV. 257 [He] would ruffle up wrothily with blame for my harping on that incident.

Wrotte, obs. var. WART *sb*

Wrough, *interj. rare*—1 [Imitative.] Used to represent the snort or grunt of a hog or pig.

1589 [? NASHE] *Almond for Parrat* F 3 b, A hogge..lifts vp his snoute into the ayre, and cryes wrough, wrough.

† **Wrought**, *sb. Obs. rare.* In 3 wrohte, 4 w(h)rouhte. [Early ME. var. of *wruhte* (OE *wryhta*), WRIGHT *sb.*1] = WRIGHT *sb*1 1, 1 b.

c 1275 LAY. 16969 Wrohtes, þat mid axe couþen weorche. *Ibid.* 21134 Wigar þe wittye wrohte *a* 1333 W. HEREBERT in *Relig. Lyrics 14th C* (1924) 22 Holy wrouhte of sterres bryht. *Ibid.* 27 Louerd god almyhti, Whrouhte of alle þinge.

Wrought (rɔt), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3–4 **wroȝt**, 5–6 **wroght**, 5– **wrought** (6 *arch.* **wroughten**), 5 **wrout**, 7 **wrote** [ME *wroȝt*, var *worht*, pa. pple. of *wirchen*, *wurchen* : see WORK *v.*] Worked into shape (or condition)

Freq. as the second element of combs., as *fine-*, *finely-*, *gold-*, *hammer-*, *hand-*, *hard-*, *high-*, *highly*, *machine-*, *thick-*, *thin-*, *well-wrought*: see these words, and cf IN-, FOR-, OVER-, *UNWROUGHT ppl. adjs.*

I. †**1.** Created; shaped, moulded. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2606 Teremuth. bad it ben to hire broȝt, And saȝ his child wol faire wroȝt. *c* 1400 (see WELL-WROUGHT *ppl. a.* 1] 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 126 God truly is infinit of gretnes, .of all wroght kyndes vnconsauyd.

b. That is made or constructed by means of labour or art; fashioned, formed.

Cf OE *hand-worht*, = mod E 'hand-wrought'.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1381 With a wonder wroȝt walle wruxeled ful hiȝe. 1338, *c* 1400, etc. [see WELL-WROUGHT *ppl. a.* 1] 1624 in *Archaeol.* (1806) XV. 161, 3 pare of wrote boote hose 1660 R. READ *Wecker's Secr. Art* 220 Lay with every bed of your wrought and drawn Glass one of the said pieces of Glass. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem* (1830) 189 A rich curious-wrought gold chain 1696 DERHAM *Clock-maker* 4 The wrought piece which covers the Balance is the Cock. 1700–1 *Act* 12–13 *William* c. 4 § 1 For want of Assayers .. to assay and touch their wrought Plate. 1739 *Act* 12 *Geo II*, c 26 § 6 Any wrought Seal or Seals with Cornelian or other Stones set therein. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 165 After them appear'd a fair wrought car. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* ii, Her robe No wrought flowers did adorn 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 107 Most elegantly wrought earthen vases 1890 YOUNG *Ann Barber-Surg. Lond.* 506 Handsomely chased and wrought silver garlands.

c. Shaped, fashioned, or finished from the rough or crude material; cut.

1560 BIBLE (Bishops') *Numb* xxxi 51 Moses & Eleazar toke the golde of them, and all wroght iewels 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* Aug 134 To him be the wroughten marer alone. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron* xxii 2 Hee set masons to hew wrought stones 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* III xxvi, Her lips rock-rubies, and her veins wrought sapphires show. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 623 The water mimick'd the wrought oaken beams. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It Isl* III. 355 The country exports .. the marble of Carrara, both wrought and unwrought. 1854 S. G. MORTON *Types Mankind* 357 Large quantities of wrought bones, human and animal

†**2.** Artificial; specially prepared. *Obs.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Govt. Lordsh* 83 He sholde caste vp-on his heued wroght waters attempred *Ibid.* 85 Thre Rotes of wroght hony. [tr. L. *artificialis*]

3. a. Of textile materials, esp. silk: Manufactured; spun. (Cf. RAW *a.* 2 a.)

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 506/1 Wrought Silke, throwen Rybans and Laces, falsely .wrought 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII*, c. 21, All other maner of Sylkes, aswell wrought as rawe or unwrought. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Commw* 336 The riches of the Kingdome are especially silkes, wrought and unwrought 1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Eng.* (ed. 18) I 37 Merionethshire abounds with Sheep, Fish, Fowl, and wrought Cottons. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1738) s.v. *Silk*, The silks brought from Italy are partly wrought, and partly raw, and unwrought. 1841 HAYDN *Dict Dates* 472 Wrought silk was brought from Persia to Greece 325 B.C.

b. Decorated or ornamented, as with needlework; elaborated, embellished, embroidered

1455 *Lincoln Diocese Doc.* 67 [A] Wrought bordcloth cum j pari towalles de eadem. 1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 155 Item j. large wrought Bordeclothe. 1552–3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw VI* (1914) 104 Purple wrought vellet *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I xiii, A light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought smocke came through it in many places 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* I iii, As a Millaners wife [conceals] her wrought stomacher with a smokie lawne. 1599—*Ev Man out of Hum.* IV iv, A piece of my wrought shirt 1614 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 50 A veary fair wrought purse *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1682) 609 A curious wrought Tapestry 1686 *Lond Gaz.* No 2152/4 A green wrought Sattin Ribon. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 P 5 My Mistress presented me with a Wrought Nightcap. 1711 *Hermit* 25 Aug 2/1 The old Tapestry Hangings and Wrought Bed [must be] pulled down. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* II. XIX, A wrought Spanish baldric *c* 1816 MRS SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* VII. 45 [She] had on a wrought muslin frock 1847 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* XI, Beds with wrought old English hangings crusted with thick work 1851 [see WRISTLET 2].

transf. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 310 A third sort of Melons are wrought or embroider'd, having amidst the embroidery red, yellow, and green spots

c. Of leather, etc.: Prepared by dressing, dressed.

1541 *Extr. Aberd Reg* (1844) I 454 Quhat craftisman that braks the samyn [act], the rest of his wrought leddei to be escheitt. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 130/1 *Linum factum*.. wrought or hitchild flax.

d. Of articles: Made, manufactured, or prepared for use or commerce.

c 1580 in *Eng. Hist Rev.* July (1914) 518 Pilchars and Red herringe, wrought Lime. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz* c 16 § 1 Any Artificer using to work Leather into wrought Wares. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept 1657, Some habits of curiously-colour'd and wrought feathers 1757 *Reft Importation Bar Iron* 19 The Americans would take more wrought Goods from the British Manufacturers. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* III x. 459 The whole value of the wrought commodity 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed 3) II 444 Wrought rosin, or shoemaker's rosin 1851 *Catal Gt Exhib* 865 The traders purchase the wrought articles from the heads of the lapidary workmen.

4. a. Of metals: Beaten out or shaped with the hammer or other tools.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliv. 13 His clothinge is of wrought golde. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 403/1 *Argentum factum*, wrought siluer, as plate, coyne, &c 1687 MIÈGE *Gt Fr. Dict* II s.v. *Ouvré*, Wrought Silver, wrought Brass. 1696–7 *Act* 8–9 *William III*, c. 34 § 1 Every Hundred weight of Tin wrought commonly called Pewter. 1717 BERKELEY *Frnl. Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV. 555 Gold and silver, wrought and unwrought, found along the side of the little sea. 1819 SHELLEY *Fragm., Tale Untold* 3 Empty cups of wrought and daedal gold. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 459/1 A circular plate of thin wrought bronze

Comb. 1893 *Outing* XXII 111/1 A wrought-gold bracelet.

b. *Wrought iron*, slag-bearing malleable iron (see IRON *sb*.1 1 and MALLEABLE *a.* 1).

1703 *Act* 2–3 *Anne* c 18 § 12 Wares made of Wrought Iron 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV II 371 Cannon cast so soft as to bear Turning like wrought Iron 1837 *Civil Eng & Arch Frnl* I. 1/1 The rails are of wrought-iron, fixed in cast-iron chairs. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mulit Dict* 473/2 Wrought iron is valuable as a gun material 1881 [see IRON *sb*.1 2 a]. *Comb.* 1829 W. ELLIS *Polyn. Res* II 298 A wrought-iron nail. four inches long 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2823/2 *Wrought-iron Furnace*, [a] puddling furnace. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* XI, Great old wrought-iron gates

c. Of metal-work: Made by hammering or hand-work (in contrast to *cast*).

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* XII, His learned distinctions between wrought scissors and those of cast-steel 1810 in URE *Dict. Arts* (1839) 875 Cut nails are full as good as wrought nails. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II § 20 Ornaments of cast-iron are always distinguishable, at a glance, from wrought and hammered work 1883 W. D. CURZON *Manuf Worcs* 2 The wrought work of ploughs and blacksmiths' work of all kinds

†**5.** *transf.* Worked up; rough, agitated *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. III. 33 The wind still continuying, and the seas sore wrought 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 368 The billowes of a wrought sea 1604, 1702 [see HIGH-WROUGHT *a* 1]

6 a. Of coal Hewn from the bed or seam; won

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 28 The Horse Engin.. serves .to draw up the Wrought Coals. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal mining* 295 *Wrought coal*, etc., worked or *gotten*

b. Dug; moved by digging, etc.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb 222/1 As the shelving banks close in there is a smell of the wrought earth.

7 Of animals: Employed in labour; worked.

1725 *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Ox*, Wrought Oxen in the Seasons they are put to labour, ought to be fed with Care.

II. With adverbs. **8.** *Wrought-off*, worked off; printed.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* XXII P 7 He uses one of the Wrought-off Forms 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist Print* 409 Then we impose from wrought off Forms. 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printers' Man* 114 Wrought-off heaps [of paper].

9. *Wrought-up*, stirred up; excited or stimulated; enlivened.

1810 CRABBE *Borough* XV. 67 He knew How to make all the passions his allies, And To watch the wrought-up heart, and conquer by surprise 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Siege of Valencia* 1, The deep feelings wakening at their voice, Claim all the wrought-up spirit to themselves 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III XI, Excited as I had been by my painful and wrought-up interest in his recital.

Wrought, pa. t. and pa. pple of WORK *v.*

Wrought(e, erron ff *rought*, obs. pa. t. of REACH *v.*1 **Wroughte**, var WROOT *sb. Obs.*

Wrouȝt(e, **Wrouht(e**, **Wrout**, etc.: see WORK *v.*

Wrou ghter. *Cant.* (See quot.)

1870 B. HEMYNG *Out of the Ring* 32 The Welshers' Vocabulary . *Broad pitcher*, a man playing the three cards *Wroughter*, the man who plays them. *Ibid* 33, 35

Wrout, *v.* Now *dial.* [var of WROOT *v.*: cf. ROUT *v.*8] *intr* = WROOT *v.* 1.

1530 in *Ancestor* XI (1904) 183 Crest a boore silver wrouting in a bushe of nettelles vert. 1530 PALSGR 786/1, I wroote, or wroute, as a swyne dothe, *je fouille du museau* 1565 *Satir Poems Reform* 1. 355 Ledd with th' affection, th' onlie Springe and Roote, that all godlie Goverment clerelie wroutethe owte. 1624 SANDERSON *Two Serm.* (1628) 46 Like Swine. , we grouze vp the ake-cornes, and .lie wrouting & thrusting our noses in the earth for more. 1825–63 in dial. glossaries (N. Cy., Nhp., Dorset) s.v.

Wrow(e, obs. varr. WRAW *a.*

Wrox (rɔks), *v* Now *dial.* Also 7 **wroxe**, 9 *dial.* **rox.** [Of obscure origin]

1. *trans* To cause to decay or rot.

1649 BLITHE *Eng Improver* VI 34 So cut the Turfe, that the Soard may have all the Winters frost to wroxe, and moulder it *Ibid* XX 119 For your Horse Dung let it be but well Wroxed or Roten

2. *intr.* To decay, rot. *dial.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Wrox*, to begin to decay *Warw.* 1854–1890 in dial. glossaries (Nhp., Leics., Warw., Glouc.) s.v. *Rox*

Wroye(r, var. WRAY *v.*1, WRAYER *Obs*

† **Wruck**, *v Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure relationship. Cf. RUCK *v.*3] *trans.* To throw *up* on shore; to cast ashore.

? *a* 1600 *Arthur & King of Cornwall* 187 (Percy Fol. MS.), One litle booke He found..at the sea-side, Wrucked upp in a floode

Wruȝen, **wruhen**, obs. pa. t. pl. of WRY *v.*1

Wruhte, obs f. WRIGHT *sb.*1

† **Wrung**, *sb. Obs*—1 [f. *wrung*, pa. pple. of WRING *v.*] An affection in horses caused by straining of the withers

1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* C 6 b, The Blood shot, the Wrung in the Withers, the straine

Wrung: see RUNG *sb.*, WRING *v.*, WRONG.

Wrung (rʌŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 4–5 **wrongun**, **-en**, 5 **wronge**, 6 **wrong.** [pa. pple. of WRING *v.*]

1. Subjected to wringing, twisting, or squeezing; pressed, squeezed.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* XXIV 10 Balac wrooth azen Balaam, with wrongun hoondis seith [etc.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VIII*, 51 The handes of the sayd Hun were wrong in the wristes, wherby we perceyued that his handes had been bounde. 1611 FLORIO, *Torcifecciole*, the dregges of wrung Grapes 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 82 The Nurse with wrung hands lies at Phedra's feet.

b *transf.* Of fabrics (see quot 1904).

1902 *Westm. Gaz* 12 March 2/2 An overdress of green wrung chiffon. 1904 *County Gentleman* 25 June 1966/3 Wrung muslin is the smartest fabric for tea-gowns [It] looks as if it had been washed and had been wrung through the hands.

† **2** Of a towel. *Obs*—1

Meaning not clear; app. opposed to *plain*

1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 155, 11 schorte Wronge Towellys It[em], 13 longe Playne Towellys

3. That has suffered or undergone distress, grief, or pain; racked, distressed.

1730 THOMSON *Winter* (ed. 2) 289 The tender anguish nature

shoots Thro' the wrung bosom of the dying man. 1817 Moore *Lalla R* III 365 Death had taken thy wrung spirit home. 1841 James *Brigand* xxv, The refuge of many a wrung and broken heart

b. Marked by distress, worry, or pain.

1862 Mrs H Wood *Mrs Hallib Troub* III xix, His face wore a wrung expression 1882 *Mrs Raven's Temptation* II 188 Her nervous and wrung appearance.

Hence **Wrungness.**

a 1875 J Hinton in Hopkins *Life & Lett* (1878) 273 There are two things awry, the acting for self (a distinct tension and wrungness), and [etc.]

† **Wrung-head**, erron f Rung-head *Obs.*

1711 W Sutherland *Shipbuild Assist* 165 *Wrung-heads*, that part between the Floor-timber Head and second Foot-hook Heel, which, if a Ship lies on the Ground, bears the greatest Strain [Hence in *Rees' Cycl*, Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, etc.]

† **Wrung-staff**, obs var Wring-staff.

1846 Young *Naut Dict.* 372 Wrain-Staff, Wrung-Staff.

Wrusum, Wrutt, obs. vars. Worsum, Wroot *v.*

† **Wru xled**, *pa. pple. Obs rare.* [Obscure: relationship to Wrixle *v* is not clear.]

13 *E. E Allit P* B 1387 A wonder wroȝt walle wruxeled ful hiȝe 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2191 Wel bisemez þe wyȝe wruxled in grene Dele here his deuocioun

Wry (rəi), *sb.* Also 5–6 wrye [f. Wry *v*[2] or *a*]

† **1.** *On* or *upon wry*, = Awry *adv Sc Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV 705 Thair bemys strekit air, Owthir all evin, or on wry. 1423 Jas I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, To the colde stone my hede on wrye I laid 1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 175 (Maitland Fol MS), With hingit luik ay wallowand vpone wry 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III. 482 Scho . turnis hir face and lukis vpoune wry

2. A twisting or tortuous movement.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* VII. xxii 674 The bitch being much lesse than the dogge may haue some aduantage , and so in turnes, slips, and wiles, may get much ground 1654 Vilvain *Epit Ess* v xiii, The Sea flows and ebbs with crooked wry

3. Distortion caused by refraction *rare*—[1].

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D* vii, You make full sure to prog him [*sc* a loach] well, in spite of the wry of the water.

Wry (rəi), *a.* and *adv* Also 6 wrye, 6–7 wrie, 6 wrey. [f. Wry *v.*[2] Cf. prec. and Awry *adv.* and *a.*]

A *adj.* **1.** Of the features, neck, etc.: Abnormally deflected, bent, or turned to one side; in a contorted state or form, distorted.

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I xi 4 b/2 Henry Erle of Lancastre with the wrye necke, called Torte colle. *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 1162 For they their members lakked, fote and hand, With visage wry and blind 1542 Elyot, *Mirrones*, men hauynge wry mouthes. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters*, *Flatterer*, Hee will halt or weare a wrie necke *a* 1637 B Jonson *Horace, Art Poet* 52 With faire black eyes and haire, and a wry nose 1663 *Unfort Usurper* I III 6 In wry neck'd Nero's Court, a wry neck was the mode. 1705 *Lond Gaz.* No 4097/4 He likewise cures Hair Lips and Wry Necks 1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne*, etc 138 Some of the disqualifications for priest's orders were wry-noses [etc]. 1819 *Rees' Cycl* XXXVIII *s.v.*, A remedy for wry-necks. 1860 A Lighton *Trad. Scot Life* 224 The round cheek and wry lip, betokening his love of fun 1861 Geo Eliot *Silas M* I, Their dreadful stare could dart cramp, or rickets, or a wry mouth at any boy

b. Temporarily twisted, contorted, or writhed by reason or in manifestation of distrelish, disgust, or the like. Freq in the phr. *to make* (*draw, pull*) *a wry face* or *mouth* (*wry faces* or *mouths*).

1598 R Bernard tr *Terence, Eunuch* IV iv, Howe the hangman makes a wrie mouth 1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v ii, The bitter bob in wit; the Reuerse in face or wry-mouth 1611 [see Wry faced *a*] 1662 J Davies tr *Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 208 Causing a certain Buffoon to make wry-faces and shew a thousand postures 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* (1708) Pref., Saints with screw'd Faces and wry Mouths 1711 Swift *Jrnl to Stella* 17 June, Flap your hand, and make wry mouths yourself 1760 Sterne *Tr Shandy* III. x, With a wry face [he] read aloud, as follows. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* v i, [He] made a wry face, and returned it 1783 [see Wriggling *ppl a* 2] 1802 Beddoes *Hygeia* III 55 Hardly daring to draw a wry face at any thing offered them 1839 Dickens *Nicholeby* VIII, Making a variety of wry mouths indicative of anything but satisfaction 1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* I i, Physic to be quickly swallowed with wry face. 1884 Mrs. C Praed *Zéro* XIII, Each guest drank, made a wry face

c. Of a smile, etc.: Made with a twisting of the features expressing dislike or distaste; 'twisted'.

1883 D. C Murray *Hearts* XXVI, He only shook his head with a wry smile and declined a verbal answer. 1899 E. W Hornung *Dead Men* XVIII, He turned to me with a wry smile

2. That has undergone twisting, contortion, or deflexion; wrung out of shape; twisted, crooked, bent.

1552 Huloet, Wrye, or disfourmed, or out of fashion, *distortus* 1562 Hollybush *Hom Apoth* 6 b, The membre becommeth lame and wrye 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam Wits* VIII (1596) 113 Such men take dislike at any one wry plait of their garment. *a* 1613 Overbury *Characters* Wks (1890) 50 Her wrie little finger bewraies carving 1622 R. Preston *Godly Man's Inquis* 47 Peter was shent for walking with a wry foote to the Gospell 1752 F Coventry *Pompey the Little* II XIII 241 A wry Plait in the Sleeve of his Shirt 1851 *London Phil Mag* Feb 133 The two pairs of planes, into which the wry quadrilateral was divisible. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com* (1881) 79 The timbers of their huts lean to an upright in wry splinters

transf 1579 Spenser *Sheph Cal* Feb. 28 For Age and Winter accord full nie, This chill, that cold, this crooked, that wrye 1776 Da Costa *Elem Conchol* 211 The gutter or beak bends or falls on the back, in a wry manner 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct 5/1 Their chanting in church is so wry that it makes you start

b. Deflected from a straight course; inclined or turned to one side. Also in fig. context. *Wry look*, one expressive of displeasure or dislike. So *wry twist* (of the features)

1587 Golding *De Mornay* XVIII. 330, I take to witnesse the happiest Courtiers that are, whether one wrye looke of their Prince do not sting them more at the heart, than [etc.] 1613 W. Browne *Brit Past* I II 712 As Tavy among the woods doth wander, Losing himselfe in many a wry meander 1615-6 Boys *Wks* (1630) 183 If he run in wrie-wayes and bye-wayes, the more his labour. 1719 Atterbury *Serm.* (1734) II. 77 Every wry Step, by which he imagines himself to have declined from the Path of Duty 1748 Cowper *Verses written at Bath* 28 Flatt'ning the stubborn clod, till cruel time, on a wry step, Sever'd the strict cohesion. 1755 Johnson, *Contortion*, twist; wry motion; flexure. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xxx, Here he said to the stranger with his wryest twist upon him, 'Your commands'. 1864 C Geikie *Life in Woods* V 75 My eldest brother had cast many wry looks at the thick logs 1872 Gibbon *For the King* XXII, His features gave a wry twist

fig *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* Wks 1922 II 226 Sometimes to her newes of my selfe to tell I go about, but then is all my best Wry words, and stam'ring, or els doltishe dombe

3. Of words, thoughts, etc. Contrary to that which is right, fitting, or just; aberrant, wrong; cross, ill-natured.

1599 B Jonson *Cynthia's Rev* II iii, He's one, I would not haue a wry thought darted against 1643–5 Milton *Divorce* II. iii, Thus were [they] wont to thinke, without any wry thoughts cast upon divine governance 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* VIII v. (1733) 220 All this together, might have aton'd for a wry word or two. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. iv, Which strange combination of ideas produced more wry actions than all other sources of prejudice 1821 Scott *Kenilw* xv, Art thou not a hasty coxcomb, to pick up a wry word so wrathfully? 1856 G H. Boker *Betrothal* I i, Why this argument? I have heard ten thousand, yet never Knew one wry notion straightened by them all 1886 Spurgeon *Treas Dav.* Ps cxxxiii. Introd., In this psalm there is no wry word

† **b.** Of persons: Perverse, cross. *Obs.*—[1]

1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl* 190 With pure, thy self-thou-pure wilt-show; And with the froward, wilt-be-wry.

c. Wrested, perverted, distorted.

1663 Butler *Hud* I. ii. 431 He was. Next Rectifier of wry Law. *a* 1732 Atterbury (J), He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers 1896 Mrs Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 290 Poor boy, he meant, what seemed to his wry mind, honestly towards you!

4. Marked or characterized by perversion, unfairness, or injustice.

1561 Norton & Sackv *Gorboduc* I. i, My lordes, be playne, without all wrie respect Or poysonous craft to speake in pleasyng wise. 1593 Q Eliz *Boeth* IV pr v 89 When cheefely geayle, lawe & other tormentes be turnd in wry sorte, & wickedest payne doo presse good men. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VI xlii. 29 By influence individuals of a class will be powerful here and there, under any system, however cross and wry.

B. *adv.* In an oblique manner, course, or direction; awry.

1575 A Fleming *Virg Bucol* IV. 12 Vnto thee, O childe, ye ground ,First offringes yuie wandring wrye [*L errantes hederas*], in euery place shall yeald 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I II 1070 In these doubts much rather rest had I, Then with mine error draw my Reader wry. 1614 — *Parl Vertues Royall* 706 A fair Ship wants A skilfull Pilot,.. That never wry shee sail 1721 Bailey, *Wry*, on one side, not straight 1886 *S. W Linc Gloss* 169 It's not very pleasant, when things all go wry

C *Comb*, as *wry-eyed, -gutted, -legged, -looked, -toothed, wry-blown, wry-set.*

1593 in Tytler *Hist. Scot* (1864) IV. 212 A seduced king, . and wry-guided kingdom 1602 *Wythals' Dict.* 286/2 That is crooke-footed, or wry-legged. 1604 F T *Case as Altered* C ij b, There was an old man,..stumpe-footed, wry-bodied, gagge-toothed, slandering-tongue. 1648 J. Quarles *Fons Lachrym* 34 There is no wry-look'd enemy T'upbraid thy actions 1845 Youatt *Dog* IV 103 A small breed of wry-legged terriers. 1883 *Longm Mag* Aug. 381 The wry-eyed, spectacled schoolmaster 1883 Stallybrass tr *Grimm's Teutonic Myth.* III. 1075 Wry toothed beldams. 1897 H N Howard *Footsteps Proserpine* 16 The sea-brine beats on the wry-blown toft 1905 A T. Sheppard *Red Cravat* II. VII 120 Their outlines of twisted chimneys, wry-set doors

b. Special combs: **wry-bill**, the wry-billed plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*), native to New Zealand; **wry-billed** *a.*, having a bill deflected to one side (see prec.), † **wry-neb**, a curvirostral fossil animal, † **wry-stroke** *fig.* (see quot.), **wry-tail**, a deformity in poultry, characterized by deflexion of the tail to one side.

1896 Newton *Dict Birds* 1053 *Wrybill, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, [is] one of the most singular birds known, peculiar to New Zealand. 1873 Sir W. L. Buller *Birds N. Z.* 216 *Anarhynchus frontalis*, *Wry-billed Plover. 1889 Parker *Catal N. Z. Exhib* 116 (Morris), The curious wry-billed plover [is] the only bird, in which the bill is turned to one side—the right 1708 *Phil Trans* XXVI. 78 *Curvirostra*, the *Wry-neb. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist* VI vi § 4 A Prior without a Posterior having none after him to succeed in his place. We behold him only as the *wry-stroak given in by us out of courtesie, when the game was up before 1880 L. Wright *Illustr. Bk Poultry* 201 *Wry tail ,is in many cases owing to spinal causes, and in all such should be ruthlessly stamped out.

Wry (rəi), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *Inf.* (and *Pres. stem*). 1 wreon, 3 wreoen, 5 wrene, wre; 1 wryon, 3 wri(h)en, 4 wryen, 5 wrine, wryne, wryyn; 3 wreie, wrihe, 4 wriȝ-, 4–5 wrye, wrie, wri, 4–9 wry. *Pa t* 1 wrah, wreah, 3 wreȝe, 3–4 wreih, 4 wreyh, wreighe, wreygh, wrei, wrey, wray; *pl* 1 wriȝon, wruȝon, 2–3 wruȝen, 3 wruhen, 3 wriȝen, wrien, 4 wreȝen, wreghen. *Pa. pple.* 1 wriȝen, wroȝen, 4 wrien, wryen, wrin; 3 iwriȝen, 3–4 i-, 4 ywrien, y-wryen; 3–5 i-, 4–5 ywrie, ywry(e, 3 iwroȝe, 4 ywryȝe, 4–5 ywriȝe; 4 wriȝe, 4–5 wrye, 5 wrie; 3–4 wreon, 4 wreiȝen, 3 wreȝe, 4 y-, iwreȝe, 4–5 wreygh, wreighe, wreye. *Weak pa. t.* and *pple* 4–5 wryed, wried, 4 wryde, 6 wride. [OE. *wrēon* (pa. t. *wrāh, wrēah*, pl. *wrigon, wrugon*, pa. pple. *wrigen, wrogen*), *wrion*, **wrīhan* (ONorthumb. *wriga*), = NFris. *wreye*, OHG. **rīhan* (in *intrīhan, inrīhan*, 'revelare'). Cf. Bewry *v*[1], Overwry *v*, Unwry *v.*]

† **1** *trans.* To lay, place, or spread a cover over (something); to overlay with some covering; to cover up or over. *Obs*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark XIV 65 Ongunnun summe efne-ȝespitta hine &. wriȝa onsione his *c* 1205 Lay 27859 þe while he wuichen lette ane cheste longe And wreon heo al mid golde *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 58 Uorþi was ihoten a Godes half þet put were euer iwrien. *c* 1275 Lay. 7781 þe toppe [of a tower] mihte wreie on cniht mid his cope. *c* 1366 Chaucer *Rom Rose* 56 Ther is neither busk nor hay In May that it nyl shrouded bene And it with newe leues wrene *c* 1386 — *Knt's T.* 2046 The maister strete That sprad was al with blak and wonder hye Right of the same is the strete ywrye *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 348 With marbil or with tile thy floryng wrie. *Ibid.* XIII 47 The vessel fild be cloȝid clene or wrie 1499 *Promp Parv.* (Pynson) t i b/2, Wryȝn or hyllyn, *tego* *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Wry*, to cover close

fig *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 1686 þe feend, with many a circumstaunce Ful sly, him castiþ þe wrappe in & wrye.

b. To cover or rake up (a fire) so as to keep it alive. (Cf. Rake *v*[1] 5.) Now *dial.*

Cf. Ovid *Met.* IV 64 'Quoque magis tegitur, tanto magis aestuat ignis'; also Fr. 'Le feu plus couvert est le plus ardant' (Cotgr s v *Feu*).

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 539 Wel þe hottere ben þe gledes rede, That men hym wrien with asshe pale and dede *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 735 *Thisbe*, As wry the glede & hetteie is the fyr; Forbede a loue and it is ten so wod. *a* 1895 in Rye *E. Angl. Gloss.* 251.

† **2.** To cover (a person) with a garment (or armour); to clothe, attire. Also *refl.* Occas. in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 901 Ælfred in Thorpe *Laws* I 52 Ȝif mon næbbe buton anfeald hrægl hine mid to wreonne oþþe to werianne *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt XXV 36 Ic wæs . nacod & ȝe clæþodon *uel* ȝie wriȝon meh. *a* 1000 *Genesis* 1572 Þæt he ne mihte hine handum self mid hrægle wryon. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 2246 Tuo hondred knihtes al so, Wel ywrie wiþ þe atyl 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1148 Wrye me with sum clope. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 380 Swych loue of frendes regneth al þis town, And wre yow in þat mantel euere mo. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1201 *Dido*, Dido al in gold & perre wrye. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6684 Of his hondwerk wolde he gete Clothes to wryne hym.

† **b.** To put trappings or armour on (a horse); to caparison, trap, harness. *Obs*

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 1281 Mid vif hondred hors iwrie þe erl of kent was in a wode him vor to awreke. *Ibid.* 2052, 4076, 4096, etc 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 3761 Beues seȝ þe strete ful aboute Of stedes wrien [*v.r* ytrapped] and armes briȝt 13 *K. Alis.* 1606 (Laud MS), Per men miȝten quyk yseen Many hors wiþ trappen wryen. 14. *Sir Beues* (C.) 4145+13 Þauȝe þat hors were with yren wrye Syr Befyse smote clene a way.

† **3.** To cover (a thing, or person) so as to protect, keep warm, or conceal. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Genesis* 2170 Ic þe wiþ weana ȝehwam wreo & scylde folmum minum *a* 1000 *Riddles* XXVI[i] 12 Mec [= a book] siþþan wrah hæleð hleobordum *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þes fikelares mester is to wrien, & te helien þet gong þurl *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *O E Hom* I 279 Alle gate þu hafdes hwer þu mihtes wiþe þine banes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 þe þornhog þet ys al ywryȝe myd prikyinde eles. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 627 She is the monstres heed ywryen, As filth over ystrowed with floures *c* 1386 — *Somp. T.* 119 Though I him wrye a-nyght and make hym warm. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* XIII. 34 From the wynd hem wne With donge

refl. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* (1922) 66 Ȝef þu wel wrist te under godes wengen. 13 *K. Alis* 2786 With targes, and hurdices, Theo Gregeis heom wryed als the wise. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 2333 He. in a bed him dight, And wreighe him wel warm aplight, With clothes *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6795, I haue .wel leuer..wrie me in my foxerie Vnder a cope of paperlardie. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 265 He leyd hym in his bed, he wryed hym. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb) 175 Wyth hir mantyl he [*sc* a child] dede hym wrye.

absol *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 140 þe childeryn of mannys gettyng vnder þi weengys, god, wrying, In hope schul be gyed.

† **b.** To conceal or hide (a matter, etc.), to keep secret or unrevealed. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Genesis* 876 For hwon wast þu wean & wrihst sceome. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 160 in *O. E Hom* I 169 Al scal þer bon þanne unwron, þet men wiȝen her and helen *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 84 Mid his preisunge [he] heleð & wriheð mon his sunne *a* 1275 *Ibid* 420 (MS Cott Cleop.), Wrihen ha schal hire scheome, as sunfule Eue dohter *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 918 God nom of hire his monhede Þorw whom he wrey his Godhede 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Huanne þe blondere.. excuseþ and wryeþ þe kueades and þe zennes of ham. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV 1654 God, to whom þer nys no cause y-wrye. 1387–8 T Usk *Test. Love* II v. (Skeat) 1 102 He

wryeth moche venim with moche welth. 1412-20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. 2813 For al þe foule schul couerily be wried, þat no defaute outward be espied *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 862 in *Macro Plays* 63 With þe crose & þe pyll I xall wrye yt *a* 1500 *Ragman Roll* 157 (MS Bodl 638, fol. 217 b), Though they her malice inwarde keuyr & wrye

refl. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 329 And ay of loues seruantz euery while, Hym-self to wre, at hem he gan to smyle.

†c. To disguise (a person) *Obs. rare*—1.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* v. 61 b, The Gods were faine themselues to hide In forged shapes. Ioue the Prince of Gods was wride In shape of Ram.

†4. Of things: To serve as a covering to (a person or thing); to be spread or extended over.

a 1000 *Genesis* 1386 Flod ealle wreah hea beorgas *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 Sio filmen bið þeccende & wreonde þa wambe & þa innoforan *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Đe faste hope hafð hire stede up an heih, for ði hie is rof and wriðð alle ðe hire bieð beneðen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þe rinde, þet wrih [*v.r.* wrið] hit, þet is þe treouwes warde *Ibid.* 390 Þis scheld þet wreih his Godhed was his leoue licome 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Vor þet is þe sseld of gold þet hym wrihþ of eche half ase zayþ þe sauter. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 143 In. Februarye. Whan frost & cold þe erthe doth wrye. 1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 581 Even as the bed..that is so narrow, that it will not wry them warme.

†b. To cover or stretch over (an expanse of ground). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 5192 Weoren þa hulles and þa dæles iwrizen mid þan dæden *Ibid.* 17349 Þa Irisce fullen & wrizen al þa feldes. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4049 Of Sarrazins . was wrin al þe feld. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 1764 (Kölbing), To Winchester þai gun spede Wiþ so michel pople of men, þat þai wrezen doun & den. 13 *K. Alis.* 1992 (Laud MS), Alisaunder þi foo .Liggeþ now, wiþ swiche preye, þat he wriþeþ [*v.r.* wrieth] al þe contreye

Wry (rəi), *v.*2 Forms: 1 wrizian, 3–5 wrien, 4–5 wryen (5 wryn), 4–7 wrie, 4–6 wrye, 5– wry; 5 wroy(e, *Sc.* 6 vrey (8 wray), 9 wree. [OE. *wrīzian* to strive, move or go forward, tend, wend (= OFris. *wrigia* to bend, stoop), perh related to LG. *wriggen* (see WRIG *v.*, and cf. BEWRY *v* 2).]

I. *intr.* †1. a. To move, proceed, or go; to turn, wend. (Only OE) *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxv § 1 Þeah þu teo hwelcne þoh ofdune to þære eorðan swa þu hine alætst, swa sprincð he up & wrizað wið his gecyndes *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxi[i] 5 Hlaford min [= master of the plough] on woh færeð, weard æt steorte, wrizað on wonge

†b. To have a particular or specified tendency, disposition, or inclination; to incline. *Obs*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 1 Swa deð ælc gesceaft; wrizað wið his gecyndes. *c* 1250 *Will & Wit* 7 in *O. E Misc.* 192 Hwenne so wil to wene wrieð. 13 . *Erthe upon Erthe* 42 Wanne .. eorþe toward eorþe þorw couoytise wrizeþ. *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) IV xxx 78 He wylle cheuysse hym suche counceylle as he troweth wylle wryen to his purpoos. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* II. (1869) 114 For j wole þat þe tale be turned ooþer weys,..þat it turne.. wryinge to my wurshipes. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Iames* v. 39 b, The fore tokens of a mynde that wryeth downe vnto desperacyon. 1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv* I. (1586) 23, I mean those, who though sprinkled with some imperfections, yet wrie rather to the good, then the euill

†2. Of persons: To move or go, to swerve or turn, *aside, away*, or *awayward*. Also in fig. context.

c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv 48 Þat feyre wrieþ awey as hue were wroht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 97 With hir heed sche wryed fast awey. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 18 To the worchip of this world thai wryn fro me away *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* I 112 Þet ze wryeth away and gruccheð to come to me. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. cxlvi. 176 Than the kyng wryed away fro hym, and commaunded to sende for ye hangman. 1534 MORE *Comf agst Trib* I Wks. 1162/1 Of wickednes thei wrie awaye and turne to theyr fleshe for helpe.

†b. In similar use without adverb. *Obs*

c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 26 Þif she grucche wiþ þe to rage, And alway fro the wole wrye *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 1352 The steward saw that, and did wry, And drew him som dele aside. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 7 That wiecche may not wrye fro my wrekis. *a* 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydracke* (? 1510) S iij, He that clymeth ouer hye May happe somtyme to wrye 1581 A HALL *Iliad* III 56 Paris wried at last, and so the blowe did shunne. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxiii, As when a Nimph .Leadeth a daunce ., she wries to euery hand And euery way doth crosse the fertile plaine 1621 SANDERSON *Serm ad Pop* iv P 3 Like a young unbroken thing that hath metal, and is free, but is ever wrying the wrong way.

fig 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* G ij b, How fayned friends do fayle, if fate doe wrye, 1593 Q. ELIZ *Boeth* 1 met. 1, 2 O with how defe eare she from wretched wries.

†c. *fig.* To deviate or swerve from the right or proper course; to go wrong, to err. Also with advs., as *amiss, aside*. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 627 An ydole of false purtraiture Is she, for she woll sone wrien [*v.r.* varien]. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 84 Þat no manere mede shulde make him wrye, For to trien a trouthe be-twynne two sidis 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 47 He wrys away fro Godys word to his wyckydnes *Ibid.* 50 Wry not fro Godis word. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl* Pref. C v, If ye wilfully wrye so far from hys truth *a* 1557 MRS M BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* M 1's Wks 1365/2 Yf we of oure owne frowardnes wrye not a contrary way, but be readye to folowe hys most blessed will. 1568 T HOWELL *Arbor Amitie* (1879) 40 How much a man the greater is, By his Offence that wries amisse. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb* v. 1 5 How many Must murther Wiues much better then themselues For wrying but a little? 1632 SANDERSON *Serm* II 27 By wrying aside in some one or a few particulars, he may offend the Lord. 1634 *Ibid.* I. 63 These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such a kind of perfection as it cannot have

†3. Of things To turn aside or obliquely; to undergo deflexion, twisting, or bending; to bend, wind; to turn from side to side.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 906 Þe sonne Gan..downward for to wrye. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2791 Then shalt þowe se an entre, . Thoure it be streyt to-fore, . It growith more & more, & as a dentour wriythe. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I. 347 Thi somer hous northest & west let wrie *c* 1450 *Ludus Coventriæ* 229 Þe patthe be-twyn both þn þat may not wry Schal be hope and drede to walke in perfectly. 1553 M. WOOD tr *Gardiner's True Obedience* 49 b, The decaied partes of their power (whose building .hath wried on the one side long ago) 1565 B GOOGE tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* VII V v b, Perchaunce..The liuely spirite enclosde doth wrye as best it may, And striuing long through passage smal doth get at length away. 1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xii, The first [part of the brain] with diuers crooks and turnings wries.

†b. Of a horse To hold the head or neck to one side *Obs.*—1

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I xxxvi 70 Holding his necke awry;..The cure is to let him bloud on the contrary side to that way he wryeth.

4. To contort the limbs, features, etc., as from pain or agony; to wriggle; to undergo twisting or turning; = WRITHE *v.*1 10 b.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 660 He was wraþful i-wrouht & wried in angur. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 338/381 On þe hed ponne [him] hard, þat he go wryinge þenneward *Ibid.* 477/46 Þe ffisch. wroþly wrieþ on þe Crok. 1493 *Festyvall, I our Sermons* 21/2 As a galled horse that is touched on the sore wyncheth & wryeth 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* III. xxii 50 b, How to correct that Horse, which will mowe or wrie with his mouth *c* 1590 J STEWART *Roland Furious* VI, *Poems* (S T.S) II 54 Scho schrinks, Scho vreyis, Scho vips for vo. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* III. i, She. wryes, and wriggles, As though she had the Itch. 1829 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 34 He saw the wretchit men Wieein' and wreethin' wi' the pain 1893 *National Observer* 30 Dec. 165/2 His mouth kept wrying from side to side.

II. *trans.* †5. To deflect or divert (a person or thing) from some course or in some direction; to cause to turn aside, away, or back Also *refl* *Obs*

a 1400 *Partonope* 6865 Of hym they had the victory [in the lists], So sore hir aduersaries dyd they wrey 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* v. xiv. 9 Baith to and fra al did thar nokkis wry [L *torquent*]. *Ibid.* XI XIV 50 Latynis all thar ene about did wry [L *convertere*] 1555 PHAER *Æneid* II 65 His tacle to the left hand set, and sterne to left hand wried 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 88 Right so to thee same boord thee maysters al wrye the vessels.

fig *c* 1425 *Cast. Persev* 1675 in *Macro Plays* 127, I wyl me wryen fro wyckyd wreche. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* O ij, If he [*sc* a prince] wrie himselfe never so little from that becometh hym *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I XVIII, Our mindes from the right line of vertue, are wryed to these crooked shifts 1620 [G BRYDGES] *Horæ Subs* 148 Let not the pasties ielousie. wrest or wry his iudgement in the least degree to preiudice 1635 PEMBLE *Wks* 6 Ambition and tyrannie in Churchmen wryed their thoughts .to the advancement of their owne greatnesse 1650 TRAPP *Comm Deut* XXXIII. 9 Not to be wryed or biassed by respect to carnal friends, is a high. point of self denial

†b To avert (the head, face, etc); to turn aside or *away*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton, 1483) I XV 11 Hit sytteth the nought to wrye awey thy face *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 1413 She gan ay hir hede to wrye *a* 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr* 776 Sum-what þy face from hyre þou wry 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks 70/1 The duke wried his head an other way. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 35 He wryit his face away and his visage 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* III 55 Hector from his helmet then his countnance hauing wried, . the lots did turne. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* IX XIX § 22 Buckingham . wried his face another way 1655 J COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 276 When [he was] pressing for a kiss her head she wried.

†c. To change or alter (one's course). *Obs* —1

1598 Q ELIZ. *Plutarch* I 13 His course..wryed was to east, the sons arising place.

†6. To curve, inflect, bend. *Obs.*—1

c 1450 *Hymns Virg* (1867) 122 The rayn bowe iwryyd schalle be.

7 To twist or turn (the body, neck, etc) round or about; to contort, wring, wrench; to writhe Also with advs., as †*a-doyle*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 285 Wrye not youre nek a doyle as hit were a dawe. 1593 [see WRING *v* 2, quot *a* 1586]. 1598 Q ELIZ. *Plutarch* XII. 14 Diogines bak wrying and turning nek in casting on her Looke. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel.* I. (1617) 39 If you see her wrie her taile. 1656 EARL MONM tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr Parnass.* I (1674) 132 Wrying his Body twenty several waies. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XVI 248 Jove granted him to save the ships from fire, But at returning safe his neck he wri'd 1725 *Ram Dict* s v. *Palsey*, Let him be blooded in his Neck-Vein on the contrary Side to the Way he wryes his Neck. 1800 LAMB *Let* in *Final Mem* VI 51 Without much wrying my neck I can see the white sails.

b. To twist out of shape, form, or relationship; to give a twist to; to pull, contort, make wry. Also *fig* and in fig. context.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XXII VIII, [My] loosed bones quite out of joynt be wried 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* V II, In her sinking downe shee wryes The Diadem which shee wore 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* 281 The heat wrieth the proportion of the face 1665 J SPENCER *Prodigies* 254 They are a Nose of Wax which may be wry'd to what figure Fancy shall impose upon them 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 217 They are, for the most part, Latin and Greek words, wryed a little at the point, towards the native language. 1686 G STUART *Joco-ser Disc* 41 The Todd will wry about the Neck o' th' Cock. 1727 SWIFT *God's Revenge agst Punning*, The Lord mercifully spared his neck, but as a mark of reprobation wryed his nose 1842 BROWNING *In a Gondola* 47 Guests by hundreds—not one caring If the dear host's neck were wried. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc 69 Some Titanian arm, Whose elbow, jogged by earthquakes, wryed the pole. 1861 SWINBURNE *Queen-Mother* I 1, I know him by the setting of his neck, 'I he mask is wried there 1883 R. W DIXON *Mano* II IV 78, I put on those arms which he From the dead body had begun to wry

†c. *fig.* To wrest the meaning of, = WRITHE *v.*1 7. *Obs*

1521 FISHER *Sermon agst Luther* IV. D v, Men of fell wyttes .[who] had the propre fayth to wrye & to torcasse the scryptures. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Matt* XIII 59 b, False Apostles whyche wresteth and wryeth by subtyll interpretacion, the heauenly doctrine after their lustes 1564 *Brief Exam.* *** 1j, You do wrye this place from his naturall sense 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 156 This Alleager wryeth the sense 1649 BP REYNOLDS *Hosea* VII 136 Take heed of wresting and wrying that to the corrupt fancies of our owne evill hearts

†d. To pervert. *Obs*

1563 *Mirr Mag*, *Hastings* XLVII, Alas, are counsels wryed to catch the goode *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 754 The things I said, gif þow wald now deny, Weiming to wry þe veritie with wyles *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. VI, Publique defences neglected, and in summe all awrie, and (which wried it to the most wrie course of all) witte abused 1620 E BLOUNT *Horæ Subs* 148 Let not the parties ielousie. wrest or wry his iudgement in the least degree to preiudice

e *poet.* To distort the judgement of; to warp

1861 SWINBURNE *Queen-Mother* I II, *Hen* This fool is wried with wine *Mar* French air hath nipped his brains

f *poet.* To turn, change, or alter (a colour)

1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball*, *At Eleusis* 181 Ill slant eyes interpret the straight sun, But in their scope its white is wried to black.

†8. *absol.* = WRING *v* 4 c. *Obs. rare*—1.

14 *Chaucer's Merch T* 341 (Petw MS), But I woote best wher wrieþ my shoo

9. To twist or distort (the face or mouth), esp so as to manifest disgust or distaste; = WRITHE *v.* 5 b. Also *refl.*

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K Hart* II. 96 Her face scho wryit about for propir teyne 1552 HULOET, Wryinge the mouth in waye of derision, *valgulatio* ? 1554 COVERDALE *Hope of Faithful* (1574) 150 Though ye wry your mouthes at it. 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* 173 Winking with their eyes and wrying their faces at me 1682 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic* (1751) 81 He wry'd his mouth, and knit his brows 1691 MRS D'ANVERS *Academia* 56 He dare not wry his Mouth to laugh. *a* 1779 D GRAHAM *Writ* (1883) II 92, I made my eyes to roll, and wrayed my face in a frightful manner. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 291 Bitter is bitter, though the lips be not Allowed to wry themselves thereat. 1888 *Sat. Rev* 1 Dec 650/1 The tonics were bitter enough to wry the palate 1898 M HEWLETT *Forest Lovers* XV, She wried her mouth to a smile

†10 To roll, wrap, or wind *up* *Obs* —1

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128, I take the seed to be a cluster of bubbles wryed up snug

Wry, etc., vars WRAY *v.*1 *Obs.* **Wrycche**(d, **Wryche**, etc, obs ff WRETCH(ED. **Wryed**, var. WRIED *ppl a.* **Wryer**, var. WRAYER *Obs.*

Wry-faced, *a* (Stress variable.) [f. WRY *a.* 2] Having the face out of line with the neck and chest; also, that has or makes a wry face.

1607 TOPSELL *Four f Beasts* 14 Antiphilus made a very noble one [*i.e* picture of a satyr] in a Panthers skin, calling it *Aposcopon*, that is, Wri-faced 1611 COTGR, *Camard*, a wry-mouthed, or wry faced wench; or one that often makes wry mouthes, or ill fauoured wry faces 1684 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1990/4 One of the Robbers was Wrifaced and Pock broken 1803 FESSENDEN *Poet Petit* 87 Each wry-fac'd rogue, and dirty trollop 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xvii, You snivelling, wry-faced, puny villain. 1898 *Westm Gaz* 17 Feb 9/3 A slim, wry-faced man

transf 1687 SETTLE *Refl Dryden* 83 What a wry faced contradiction is here?

Wryghe, obs. variant of WRAY *v* 1

Wrycht(e, obs. forms of WRIGHT *sb.*, WRITE *v.*

Wry-ing, *vbl. sb.*1 *dial.* [f. WRY *v* 1 + -ING 1] (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*, *Wrying*, covering, of bedclothes, &c, not of apparel.

Wrying (rəi iŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. WRY *v.*2 + -ING 1]

1. The action of twisting, wringing, or writhing; an instance of this.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship*, *Diseases* clix 68 b, The taint being made somwhat full, with continuall turning and wrieng of it *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II XIV, A certaine wrying I had of my necke. *c* 1595 CAPT WYATT *Dudley's Voy.* (Hakl Soc) 42 The motion and wryinge of his mouth 1611 COTGR, *Tortuement*, a crooking, wrying, writhing 1888 G GISSING *Life's Morning* III xx 161 Wilfrid [spoke] with a little wrying of the lips

†2. The action of wresting or perverting. *Obs.*

1562 WINJET *Wks* (S T S) I 20 We allegeit na thing bot sincerlie the expres Word of God, but wrysting, wrying, glorssing, or cloking *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Passion* XXV (1616) 237 We must not thinke, Brethren, that this is any wrying and wresting of the old Scripture

†3. The action of deviating or turning from a course, etc.; straying. *Obs*

1592 BABINGTON *Notes on Gen.* III. 10 Wryings and turnings from the matter will not serue, minsings and shiftings before hym were neuer currant. 1604 — *Notes on Exod* III. § 18 How hard it is to leaue a wonted wrying from the right way

Wry ingly, *adv rare* [f *wrying*, pres. pple. of WRY *v.*2] In a twisting or writhing manner.

1611 COTGR, *Tortuément*, wryly, crookingly, wryingly *Ibid*, *Tortueusement*, wryingly.

Wryly (rəi·li), *adv.* Also 6–7 wrily. [f. WRY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a wry, oblique, or distorted manner. Frequent in recent use

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong, Tortuement*, wrily, crookedly 1611 COTGR., *Obliquement*, obliquely, wrily 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* s.v. *Contorte.* 1848 LANDOR *Imag Conv* Wks I 16/2 Most of these have chewed upon it harshly and wryly 1893 *Chambers's Jrnl* 18 March 164/2 Mr Jones smiled wryly

Wry-mouth (rəi·mauþ). [f. WRY *a.* 1, 1 b + MOUTH *sb.*]

†**1.** (See quot. 1859.) *Obs*

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 29 The gall of a wild Cat is very good against the wry mouth 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex.* 1283 *Tortura*, formerly used for *Spasmus*, chiefly of a part, as of the face or the mouth; wry-mouth

2. a. *attrib* = WRY-MOUTHED *a.* 1 Also *ellipt.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII lxxxiv, No wry-mouth squint-ey'd scoff can stay Their swift progression. 1655 GAYTON *Bagnal's Ghost* 3 Thick Ling and wry mouth Plaise. 1881 E P HOOD *Christmas Evans* IV 120 Of wry-mouth fiends a wrathful brood

b. One who has a distorted mouth.

1840 *Penny Cycl* XVIII 316/1 [It] had fallen into disuse since the death of Boleslav the Wry-mouth

3. *U. S.* **a.** One or other fish belonging to the genus *Cryptacanthodes* of blennioid fishes, and native to the north-western Atlantic. **b.** The electric ray or torpedo (*Cent Dict.* 1891).

1844 *Amer Jrnl Sci.* XLVII. 60 *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, Storer, Spotted Wry-mouth 1880 *Science* April 212/2 The sea-raven, the rock-eel, and the wry-mouth, which inhabit these brilliant groves, are all colored to match their surroundings.

Wry-mouthed, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. WRY *a* 1. Cf. prec.]

1. Having a wry mouth.

1552 HULOET, Wrye mouthed men, *murriones.* 1604 F T. *Case is Altered* C ij b, There was an old man bleer-eied, wry mouthed, botle nosed, lame-legged. 1616 T SCOT *Philomythie* A 6 b, They wrie-mouth'd Plaice did eate. 1618 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* III. ii, A pack of wry-mouth'd mackrel Ladies 1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 152 Looking asquint, wry-mouth'd, wry-neck'd. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem Conchol.* 210 *Buccina Recurvirostra*, Wry mouthed Whelks. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems*, | *Guido Cavalcanti* XXII, That wry-mouthed minx.

fig 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Nipping Abuses* L 4, The wri-mouth'd Crittick. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* 1487 Daring Presumption, wry-mouth'd Derision, Damned Apostacie

2. Marked or characterized by contortion of the mouth. Also *transf.*

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* III 21 What flout, what wry-mouth'd scoffe, Hath scap'd the furie of my Foemans tongue To doe my simple Innocencie wrong? 1635 — *Embl.* V v 34 What soul would not be proud Of wry-mouth'd scorns? *a* 1699 J BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIII. CCXXVIII, What wry-mouth'd play They us'd, their gentle Savior to flout 1728 POPE *Dunc* II 145 A shaggy Tap'stry, Instructive work! whose wry mouth'd portraiture Display'd the fates her confessors endure 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII 59 Lifting up her rolling eyes, with a wry-mouthed earnestness.

Wryneck (rəi·nek). Also WRY-NECK. [f. WRY *a.* 1 + NECK *sb.*]

1. One or other species of the genus *Iynx* of small migratory scansorial picoid birds, esp. the common species, *Iynx torquilla*, distinguished by its habit of writhing the neck and head.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 59/2 *Iynx torquilla*, a wrynecke. 1611 COTGR., *Torcol*, the little ash-coloured and long-tongued bird, called a Wrynecke. 1676 GREW *Museum, Anat Stomach* VIII 38 A Young Wryneck hath no Crop, and but a small Gulet 1752 J HILL *Hist Anim* 402 *Iynx*, the wry-neck, has a very singular way of twisting it's head about, and bending it's neck, it thence obtained the name of the Wry-neck. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* I 181 The Wryneck we believe to be a bird of passage. It takes its name from a manner it has of turning its head back to the shoulders. 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* IX. (1816) I 288 The wryneck and the woodpeckers live entirely upon insects. 1839–43 YARRELL *Brit Birds* II 152 As the Wryneck makes its appearance here about the same time as the Cuckoo, it has acquired the names of Cuckoo's Mate, and Cuckoo's Maid 1888 NEWTON in *Encycl Brit* XXIV. 652/2 The *Picidæ* [include] at least three Subfamilies. The Woodpeckers proper, . the Piculets, . and the Wrynecks.

†**b.** An infusorian (see quot.) *Obs* −1

1769 *Phil Trans.* LIX 149 The *Volvox torquilla*, or wry-neck

2 a. One who has a wry neck

Earlier versions of quot 1879 have the form *wrynot*

1607 R. [CAREW] tr *Estienne's World Wond* 300 They learne to looke downe to the ground, to counterfet wry-necks 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 172 Of them is the Proverb, Never trust a wry Neck 1656 FLECKNOE *Diarium* 2 And wry neck they would ask with laughter, What newes 'twas he was hearkning after? 1879 W HENDERSON *Folk-Lore N C.* VII 254 He caps Wryneck, and Wryneck caps the Dule [= Devil].

b. *attrib.* = WRY-NECKED *a* 2.

1586 FERNE *Blaz Gentrie* 129 The wrynecke Earle of Lancaster. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) To Rdr, Th'art no wri neck critick 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 255/2 A son . known as Henry Tort-Col or Wryneck... This Henry Wryneck died in 1361.

†**c** *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs rare*−0.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg T., Wry Neck Day*, hanging day

3 *Path* A deformity characterized by contortion of the neck and face, and lateral inclination of the head, stiff-neck; = TORTICOLLIS.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl s.v. *Wry-Necked*, If the Wry-neck proceeds from a contraction of one of the mastoide muscles 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV 334 This species, therefore, offers us the three following varieties Natural wry neck . . Spastic wry-neck Atonic wry-neck. 1872 T BRYANT *Pract. Surg* (1884) II. 345 Wry-neck is an example of this affection [*sc.* rigid atrophy] due to a contracted sterno mastoid muscle. 1881 W RIVINGTON in *Brain* IV. 257 The ordinary form of spasmodic wry-neck

b. (See quot.) *rare*−0.

1819 REES *Cycl*, *Wry neck*, a disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn forcibly to one side [Hence in WEBSTER (1828–32), and later Dicts.]

Wry-necked, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. WRY *a.* 1. Cf. prec.]

1. Having a wry or crooked neck.

1596 SHAKS *Merch V* II v. 30 The vile squealing of the wry-neckt Fife. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg* Ser II. *Netley Abbey*, A squeaking fiddle and 'wry-neck'd fife' 1870 ENGEL *Catal Mus Instr.* 62 The wry necked Fife. The Italians call it *cornetto curvo.*

2. Of persons or animals: Affected with distortion of the neck; having wryneck.

1608 DEKKER *Dead Term* Wks. (Grosart) IV 39 That aged and reuerend (but wry-necked) sonne of thine. 1653 [see WRY-MOUTHED *a* 1] *a* 1679 J WARD *Diary* (1839) 273 Some are wry neckt from the womb 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr* II Pref A 4 Great Alexander (being blind) did love that Wry neck'd Fool 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl, *Wry-Necked*, a term applied to persons affected with a distortion of the neck 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 608 It is almost impossible to bring the head of a wry-necked lamb into the passage of the womb. 1860 GEO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* II v, She preferred the wry-necked lambs

fig 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III iii in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, This same wryneckt death still spoyles all drinkinge, 'tis a thinge I never could indure 1647 N. WARD *Simple Cobler* 20 All the squint ey'd, wry-necked, and brasen-faced Errors that are or ever were of that litter.

Hence **Wry-ne·ckedness.** *rare*−1.

1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 90 The wry-neckedness of the protecting shell.

Wryness (rəi·nes). Also 6 WRINES, 7 -NESS(E, WRYNESSE [f. WRY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The fact or condition of being wry or distorted, distortion, twisting.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict*, *Tortedad*, crookednes, wrines, *obliquitas* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* 107 The waight of a groate thereof, helpeth the conuulsion and wrynesse of the mouth 1616 DONNE *Serm* Wks. 1839 V. 463 This is (*tortuositas serpentis*) the Wryness, the Knottiness, the Entangling of the Serpent *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xxxi 256 A perversive Wriness and Convulsion of the Muscles 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl Gard.* I 35 A large Garden would be less pleasing if it had some visible wriness to disfigure it 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. IV § 4 A bitter taste produces wryness and contortion of the mouth 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II XXVI, The wryness of his face and the uneasiness of his limbs 1898 MERIMÉE *Later Alexandrian* Poems I. 200 An inspiration caught from dubious hues, Filled him, and mystic wrynesses he chased.

2. *fig* Deviation from what is regular or normal; obliquity, wrongness.

1633 AMES *Agst Ceremn* II 498 Notwithstanding all this weaknesse, and wrinesse of these instances, the Rej. doth so triumph in them 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess* I xii. 143 An exploring the rectitude or wrynesse of their behauiours in this particular. 1906 HARDY *Dynasts* II. IV v, The wryness of the times.

Wrypick, erron. f. RYEPECK.

1881 G. D LESLIE *Our River* 112 The boat is moored by short stout wrypicks. [*Ibid.* 230 A couple of ripicks.]

Wrytche, obs. var. WRETCH *sb.* **Wrythe,** var. WRETHE *sb. Obs.*; obs. f. WRITHE *v.*

Wu, Wuas, obs. varr. HOW *adv*, WHOSE. **Wuoche,** var WHITCH *Obs.* **Wuch(e,** obs. varr. WHICH. **Wud,** obs. or dial. f. *would*, pa. t. of WILL *v.*1 **Wud(d, wude,** obs. or Sc. and dial. ff. WOOD *sb.*1 and *a.* **Wuddie, -y, Wuddle,** var. WIDDY, WIDDLE. **Wudz,** obs. f. WOOTZ. **Wueke,** ME. var. WICK *sb.*1

Wuff (wʊf), *sb.* [Echoic. Cf. WOOF *sb.*2, WOUGH *sb.*, and next.] A low, suppressed bark of a dog.

1824 [CARR] *Craven Gloss* s.v. 1888 'J. S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr* II, The 'wuff-wuff' of one or other of the dogs breaking the silence.

Wuff (wʊf), *v.* [Echoic. Cf. WAFF *v*, WOOF *v*] *intr.* To bark in a low, suppressed manner.

1851 G H KINGSLEY *Sp & Trav* V (1900) 143 That dog, now growling and 'wuffing' in his dreams.

Wugg (wʊg), *v. south. dial* [dial. *wug, wugg, wo(a)g*, etc, a call to a horse.] *intr.* Of a horse: To move forward, to go on.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* IV, Wugg then, Dobbin! Wun'not go home to-night? 1881 — *Christowell* III, No man as ever I see yet hath received the power to make Teddy wugg, when a' hath his nosebag on.

Wuke, Wulc(h, obs. ff. WEEK *sb.*, WHICH.

Wulde, obs. Sc. form of WILD *a.*

†**Wulder.** *Obs.* Also 1 wuldor, -ur, -er, 3 *Orm* wullderr [OE. *wuldor, -ur, -er*, a derivative (with *r* suffix) from the stem of Goth. *wulþus.*] Glory, honour.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* xx. 6 Micel is wuldur his in haelu ðinre. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXX. § 1 Is þæt ungerisenlic wuldor þisse worulde & swiðe leas. *a* 1200 *Fragm Ælfric's Gram.*, etc (1838) 7 Þin wombe was þin God, & þin wulder *c* 1200 ORMIN 3379 Si Drihhtin upp inn heoffness ærd Wurrþminnt & loff & wullderr. *Ibid.* 7630 Crist þarrkedd iss. till þiss Judewisshe folle Wurrþshipe & eche wullderr.

Wulderne, var. WILDERN *Obs* **Wule,** obs. f. WHILE, WILL. **Wulf,** obs f. WOLF

Wulfenite (wu·lfĕnəit). *Min* [a. G. *wulfenit* (1845), f the name F. X. von *Wulfen* (1728–1805), Austrian scientist, + -ITE 1 2 b] 'Molybdate of lead, found in brilliant crystals' (Chester).

1849 J NICOL *Man Min.* 385 Wulfenite, *Haidinger*, Molybdate of Lead, *Phillips* [etc] 1858 GREG & LETTSOM *Man Min* 411 Wulfenite decrepitates when heated 1883 *Science* I 609/1 The red varieties of wulfenite

Wull, obs f. WOOL *sb.*; Sc. var. WILL *sb.* and *v.* **Wullcat,** Sc var. WILD CAT. **Wullee,** var WELL. **Wullen,** obs. f. WOOLLEN *a* **Wulpere,** var. VOLUPER *Obs* **Wult,** Sc var. VULT *Obs.* **Wultre,** obs. f. VULTURE.

†**Wumme,** *int. Obs.* Also 2 wumé (3 wummen). [App. repr OE. *wá mé*, f. *wá* WOE *int.* 5 + *mé* ME *pers pron* For the vowel cf *nummor* s.v. NO MORE] Woe is me!

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Wume [L *heu michi*] nu þet min uthwiste is her swa longe ituþed *a* 1200 *St Marher* 13 Wummie lefdi qð he þa wa is me mine liues. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 158 Wummen [*v.r.* wumme] wo is me, he seið, þe hoh prophete

Wummera, var. WOOMERA. **Wummle,** dial. f WIMBLE *sb* **Wummon,** obs. f WOMAN *sb* **Wun, Wun', Wund,** Sc varr WIN *v.*, WIND *sb* **Wunde,** obs. f. WOUND *sb.* **Wunder,** obs f. WONDER *sb.* and *v.* **Wunderelle,** var. WONDEREL *Obs.* **Wundi,** var. WINDI *a Obs.* **Wune:** see WONE *sb.*1 and *v.*1 **Wunna,** *Sc.* = 'will not': see WILL *v.*1 A. 6 b β. **Wunner,** obs. f. ONER *sb.* 1; Sc. f. WONDER.

†**Wu·nsele.** *Obs* [f. *wune*, WON *v* + SELE] A dwelling-place.

c 1205 LAY 15703 Þa wunede ich on bure, on wunsele mine. *Ibid* 17602 Her wit scullen . biwinnen his wunseles.

Wunsome, -sum, obs. or north. dial. forms of WINSOME *a.* **Wunt,** dial. f. WANT *sb.*1 (mole). **Wunt(e,** etc.: see WONT. **Wuo,** ME. var. WOE. **Wuord,** obs. form of WORD *sb.*

Wup (wʊp), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6 woup, wowp (wolp, wewp), 9 wop, wup (oup, oop). [Of obscure origin. Cf. WOOP *sb.* and WHIP *v.* 19.]

1 *trans* To bind (something) round with cord, thread, etc.

1512–3 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* IV 464 Smale towis to wowp the Margrettis mast with. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 360 Two barrell cordis to woup brokin stokis and quheillis *a* 1586 *Dunbar's Goldin Targe* 62 (Maitland Fol. MS.), Tressis cleir wouppit [*v.r.* wypit] with goldin threidis. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. S P. Gloss*, *Oop, Oup*, to join by hooping 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Oop, Wup*, . . to bind with a thread or cord, to splice.

2. a. To unite or join (thread, yarn, etc.). **b.** To secure or fasten by tying

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* IV, A hank [of yarn], but not a hail ane—the full years o' three score and ten, but thrice broken, and thrice to oop 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 1, Tak the auld pleuch ryn [=rein] there, and wup it ticht atween the stays.

Wur-, var. (esp. ME.) spelling of WOR-. **Wurble,** dial. var. WARBLE *sb.*2 **Wurch(en,** obs. ff. WORK *v.* **Wurd,** obs. form of WORD. **Wurdle, wurdle,** obs f. *wordle*, WORTLE. **Wurhte,** obs. var. WRIGHT *sb.*1

Wurley (wɜ·rli). *Austr.* Also 9 worley, worlie. [Native word 'from the language of the Adelaide tribe' (G. Taplin *Native Tribes S. Australia* 12)] An aboriginal's hut. Also *attrib.*

1847 G. F. ANGAS *Savage Life* I. 105 Two men, approached one of the *wurlies.* 1848 G. B WILKINSON *S. Australia* 323 The men break down branches of trees and strip bark to make themselves a worley or shelter. 1887 MRS DALY *Digging* etc. *S Australia* 32 The body of an unfortunate Chinaman was found half-roasted on a wurley fire. *Ibid* 67 They lived in wurleys. These miserable substitutes for houses are 'lean-to's', made of sheets of bark propped up by saplings.

Wurlyon, obs Sc. form of WIRLING.

Wurne, var WARN *v.*2 *Obs*

†**Wurp.** *Obs. rare.* In 1 wyrp, werp, 3 wrp. [OE. *wyrp* (= LG. *wurp*, MLG. and (M)Du. *worp*, a cast, throw, OHG. *wurf, wurph*, MHG., G. *wurf*), f the weak grade of *werp-* WARP *v.*] A (stone's) throw. Also *fig.* in *eie wurp*, a glance of the eye.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke XXII. 41 He zefearrad wæs from him sua micle woerp *vel* wyrp is stanes [*Rushw.* wyrp stanes is, *Ags Gosp.* anes stanes wyrp, *Hatton Gosp.* werp]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 56 Dauid . þurh on eie wurp to one wummon . lette vt his heorte *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 155 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Iesus from heom iwende þe wrp of o ston.

Wurrow, Wurry, obs. varr. WORRY *v.* **Wurset, -it,** Sc. ff. WORSTED *sb* **Wurst,** obs. f. VERST, WORST *a*; dial. f. WRIST. **Wursum,** var. WORSUM *Obs.*

Würtemberg siphon. (See quots.)

1829 *Nat. Philos., Pneumatics* VI. 27 (LU K.), A syphon, in which the extremities of the legs are turned upwards, called the Wirtemburg syphon. 1850 OGILVIE s.v. *Siphon, Würtemberg siphon*, a siphon with both legs equal [etc.].

Wurtewale, obs. var. WARTWALH.

c 1450 METHAM *Wks* 138 Naylys the qwyche..that. hath no wurtewalys .be most repreuably.

†Wurthe, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 wierðe, wyrðe, wyrþe, wirðe, 1–4 wurðe, wurþe (3 wrþe), 3–4 worþe. [OE. *wierðe, wyrðe*, etc., a derivative from *weorþ* WORTH *sb.*[1] or *a.* In OE. and early southern ME. texts distinguishable from WORTH *a.*, but subsequently merged with it.]

1. Worthy. (Freq. const. with inf.)

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxiii 227 He .bit ðære tide hwonne he ðæs wierðe sie ðæt he hine besuican mote. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Þa lareowas beoþ syþþan domes wyrþe. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii 11 He ys strengra þonne ic, ðæs gescy ne eom ic wyrþe to beranne. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1046, Behet man him þæt he moste wurðe beon ælc ðæra þinga þe he ær ahte a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 59 Ic am wel wurðe ðat and more to þolien. c 1205 LAY. 13445 Swa þat heo al speken þat Uortiger weoren wurðe to walden þas þeode a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 3if ich nam wurðe for to beon iblessed c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 320 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 Alle hi onswerede, he is wrþe to beo ded 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 830 Þe stude. me cluþeþ after him, vor he was so worþe man. *Ibid.* 3466 Wel a3te þat be a wurþe stude wanne þer such sepulture ys. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 741 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 301 Afterward, ase he wes wurthe,..An abbot him remue wolde.

2. Deserved, merited.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 We moten þauh don him wo, ase hit is ofte wel wurðe.

Wurðscipe, etc., obs. ff. WORSHIP.

Wurtzite (wū·ɪ-, wə·ɪtsəit). *Min.* [f. the name Prof. C. A. *Wurtz*, a French chemist (1817–84), + -ITE[1] 2 b.] 'Zinc sulphide, crystallizing in the hexagonal system' (Chester).

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 60 Wurtzite and sphalerite are the same compound under distinct crystalline forms. 1897 L. FLETCHER *Introd. Study Min.* 81 Wurtzite is interesting as crystallising in the Rhombohedral system.

Wuruhte, obs. var. WRIGHT *sb.*[1]

Wurzel, short for MANGEL-WURZEL.

1888 *Encycl. Dict.* 1898 JEROME *Second Thoughts* 305 An atmosphere of wurzels was the thing that somehow he [*sc.* a farmer] suggested.

Wus, obs. var. OOZE *sb.*[1] **Wusbard,** dial. f. *whore's bird* WHORE *sb.* 3. **Wusche, wuss, wuss(e)he:** see WISH. **Wusse,** var. WIS *adv. Obs.* **Wust(e,** obs. pa. t. of WIT *v.*[1]

Wut, dial. variant of OAT.

1818 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.* 31 *Wuts*, oats. 1865– in various dial. glossaries, etc. (Yks. to Devon) 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* i. 8, I met Hilary .and listened to a long tirade which he delivered against 'wuts.'

Wute(þ, etc.: see WIT *v.*[1]

Wuther, var. WHITHER *sb.* and *v. dial.*

1847 E. BRONTE (*title*), Wuthering Heights. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvi, The 'wuther' of wind amongst trees. 1877 JESSIE FOTHERGILL *First Violin* vi. i, The wind wuthered wearily.

Wutter, var. WITTER *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2] **Wuzeer(at,** varr. WAZIR(ATE. **Wuzzent,** Sc. var. WIZENED *a.*

Wy, northern var. QUEY, obs. f. WEIGH, WHY. **Wy-,** freq. ME. variant of WI-. **Wyage, wyayge,** obs. varr. VOYAGE *sb.*

Wyandotte (wəɪ·ăndɒt). [f. the name of a tribe of N. Amer. Indians.] One of a handsome breed of medium-sized domestic fowls. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Bazaar* 12 Sept. 866/1 Wyandottes. Wanted a few early pullets, pure bred. 1897 K. DE LA BERE *Poultry Guide* i. 21 He has reared 1,000 head of Black Minorcas, .. and Wyandottes. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 2/2 Time was when the world knew no Wyandotte fowl at all; but the ingenuity of the fancier has now given it White, Silver,.. Partridge, Silver-pencilled, and Blue-laced Wyandottes.

Wyandoure, Sc. var. VIANDER[1] *Obs.* **Wyc,** obs. f. WICK *a.* **Wycch(e,** obs. ff. WHICH, WITCH. **Wyce,** obs. f. VICE *sb.*[1], *v.*[2], VOICE; obs. Sc. var. WISE *a.* **Wych(e** · see WHICH, WHITCH, WICH, WITCH *sb.*

Wych elm, witch elm (witʃelm). Forms: *a.* 7 weech, 7–8 wich, 7–9 witch elm. *β.* 8– wych elm. (Also hyphened.) [f. WITCH *sb.*[3] + ELM. Cf. the slightly earlier *witchen elm.*] A species of elm, *Ulmus montana*, having broader leaves and more spreading branches than the Common elm; the witch hazel or Scots elm; also, the wood of this.

a. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 475 A Cions of a Weech-Elme, grafted vpon the Stocke of an Ordinary Elme, will put forth Leaues, almost as broad as the Brimme of ones Hat. 1633 T. JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1482 *Vlmus folio glabro*, Witch Elme, or smooth leaued Elme. a 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 54 Wich-hazells, as we call them in Wilts (in some countries wich-elmes). 1715 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, There's a good deal of Virtue in that [Conjurer's] Wand —I fancy 'tis made out of Witch-Elm. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 115, I here write of, the common Elm, and the witch Elm. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Introd. 2 The witch elm that shades Saint Fillan's spring. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvii, Witch-elms that counterchange the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright.

β. 1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 34 The Wych (or broad-leaved) elm. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 152 The variety with a smooth bark and leaf, commonly called the Wych-Elm. 1845 FABER *Rosary*, etc. 86 Many a bay, By a drooping wychelm fanned. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1189 Forked branches of Wych Elm,, were used as divining-rods. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 317 The Wych elm is a hardy tree, of rapid growth.

b. *attrib.*, as *wych-elm faggot, foliage, tree.*

1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 28 To fill up the drains with witch-elm faggots. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 11 In this yard there stood an old wych-elm tree. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 8/3 Bunches of wych-elm foliage.

Wych(e)safe, obs. vAIT VOUCHSAFE. **Wycht,** obs. Sc. f. WIGHT *a.* **Wycke,** obs. var. WEEK *sb.*

†Wyclifan. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as next + -AN.] A Wycliffite.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 92 He is callid an heretike that heresies sowith, as Arrians, Wyclyfanes, Sabellyanes, and other.

Wycliffian, -ifian (wikli·fiăn), *sb.* and *a. Church Hist.* Forms: (see quots.). [ad. med.L. *Wyclyvian-us*, or directly f. *Wycliffe, -clif*, etc: see WYCLIFFITE.]

†A *sb.* = WYCLIFFITE *sb. Obs.*

[c 1400 *Knighton's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 184 Sicque a vulgo Wyclyff discipuli et Wyclyviani sive Lollardi vocati sunt. *Ibid.* 312 Idem archiepiscopus firmavit sententiam excommunicationis super Lollardos sive Wyclyvianos.] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 965/2 Chaucer semeth to bee a right Wicleuian. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 200 It had been easily answered, in that poynt, by the Wickleuians. 1654 H. TURBERVILL *Man Controv.* 47 Let him not cite the Wicklehans, for they held, That [etc.]. 1717 EARBERY *Pref. Varillas' Pretended Reformers* p. vi, Our new Allies the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Wicklifians.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, characterizing the teaching of, Wycliffe or his followers.

1720 LEWIS *Life Wyclif* 114 The Wicliffian Superstition which obliges the Ministers of the Church to be Beggars. 1889 *Q. Rev.* April 510 Some of the sentiments are exclusively Wicliffian.

Hence **†Wycliffianism,** = next *Obs.*—[1]

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 90 That Principle of Wickleffianism, which the Jesuites themselves so loudly hoot at.

Wycliffism, -ifism (wi·klifiz'm) *Church Hist.* Forms: (see quots.). [f. as next + -ISM.] The religious doctrines or tenets advocated or propagated by Wycliffe, or held by his followers.

1675 in S. Knight *Life J. Colet* (1724) 267 To prevent the Growth of Wicklivism. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Puerit.* I. 4 Urban .writ to young King Richard II, .to put a stop to the progress of Wickliffism. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 145 Wickliffism took shelter in Wales, when it was persecuted in England. 1814 W. WILSON *Hist. Dissent Churches* IV. 487 He passed a law, making the profession of Wickliffism a capital offence. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Inaugural Lect.* 37 England .has not been the parent of great religious movements, excepting Wycliffism. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 620 John Stokes pronounced Hus's doctrines to be pure Wyclifism.

Wycliffist, -ifist (wi·klifist), *sb* and *a. Church Hist.* Forms: (see quots.). [f. as next + -IST. Cf. med.L. *Wiclefistæ* (Du Cange).]

A. *sb.* = WYCLIFFITE *sb. ? Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. iii. 501 The sect of Wiclifistis, whiche azens the vij principal gouernaunces .rehercid bi the proces of this present book holden [etc.]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 244 A Frere Augustyn felle in the secte of Wiclefistis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 In Boheme the Hussites, in England the wiclyffystes. 1565 SHACKLOCK tr. *Hosius* 14 Whiche couetrather to be counted Carolstadians then Lutherans & other new Wicleffistes. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 807 Frater Robertus Rose .writ much, yet neuer offended the VVicklevists. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 57 John Bromiard came to Cambridge, .sent thither to ferret out the Wicklivists. 1673 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart* 443 Wickliffists did maugre all the malice of their Adversaries increase. 1716 in M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 27 The Wicklefists and Waldensians were against Episcopacy as being against the Pope. 1758 LOWTH *Life William of Wykeham* 207 The Wickliffists were persecuted and dispersed. 1819 *Rees' Cycl.* s.v. *Wicliff*, An account of his distinguishing tenets, and those of his followers, Wicklifists and Lollards.

transf. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* III. (1681) 65 The dangerous Works of that old Lollard, Paul; That arrant Wickliffist.

B *adj.* = WYCLIFFITE *a.*

1725 LEWIS *Life Pecock* (1744) 320 In much the same manner does the bishop recommend these books to the Wiclifist laity.

Wycliffite, -ifite (wi·klifəit), *sb.* and *a. Church Hist.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* Wiclefit, 7 Wicklev-(7–8 -lev-), 8 Wiclev-, 8–9 Wicliff- (9 Wiclif-, Wiklif-), Wickliff-, 9 Wycluff-, Wyclifite. [ad. med. or early mod. L. *Wiclefita*, etc., f. the name of John *Wyclyffe* or *Wyclif* (*c* 1320–1384, also spelt *Wiclif*, etc.), English theologian, writer, and religious reformer, + -ITE[1] 1 b.]

A. *sb.* One who held or propagated the religious tenets or doctrines of Wycliffe; a follower of Wycliffe; = WYCLIFFIAN, WYCLIFFIST *sbs.*

1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 54 Heresies, of the Albigenses, Waldenses, Wiclefits, Hussits. 1662 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Wicklevites*, the followers of Wicklif. 1684 S. G. *Anglorum Spec.* 796 Eleanor Cobham was persecuted for being a Wicklevite. 1720 LEWIS *Life Wyclif* 108 A most effectual Way to ruine the poor Wicliffites. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 390 The Wicklifffites entirely grounded their ideas on scriptural proofs. 1813 T. D. WHITAKER *Visio P. Pl.* p. xviii, That he taught almost all the fundamental doctrines of Christianity has no tendency to prove him a Wickliffite or Lollard. 1850 FORSHALL & MADDEN *Holy Bible* I. p. xxxiii. *note*, The Wycliffites were not backward to defend their right to have the Scriptures in their own language. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Glean.* Ser. II. 57 [Bishop] Richard Fleming had also been a Wiklifite.

B. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to, written or made by, Wycliffe or his followers.

1843 WAY *Prompt. Parv.* 316 *note*, In the earlier Wicliffite version. 1880 F. D. MATTHEW *Wyclif's Wks.* p. xxviii, That he really held Wyclifite opinions. 1884 J. R. THOMSON *Life Wiclif* 86/1 The Wiclifite tenets spread most rapidly. 1896 SKEAT in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 219 A diligent student of Wycliffite literature.

2. Of persons: That is a follower of Wycliffe; holding, advocating, or propagating the religious views of Wycliffe and his school.

1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 450 The Wycliffite or Lollard preachers had raised a cry against the clergy. 1880 F. D. MATTHEW *Wyclif's Wks.* p. xxix. (*heading*), Wyclifite Party crushed.

†Wycliffize, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **Wicclifize.** [f. as prec. + -IZE] *intr.* To espouse or advocate the views of Wycliffe (esp. as to Church property).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 302 The Lay Parliament, which did wholly Wicclifize, kept in the twelfth year of King Henry the fourth.

Wy cliffry, -fry [f. as prec. + -RY. Cf. LOLLARDRY.] = WYCLIFFISM.

1896 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, III. 457 The very treatise on the Church [by] Hus, is nothing but Wiclifry transplanted word for word into Bohemia. 1900 — *Council Constance* 147 Wenzel gave no support to Wycliffry.

Wycre, obs. f. WICKER. **Wydder(e,** obs. ff. *wider* (see WIDE), WHITHER *adv.* **Wyddie,** obs. f. WIDDY. **Wyddo, -ow(e, Wydew,** etc., obs. ff. WIDOW, etc. **Wyd(e,** obs. ff. WIDE *adv.*

†Wyde. *Obs.*—[1] A variety of apple-tree.

1525 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* 42 Dyuers apple trees that haue knottes in the bowes, as casses or wydes, and suche other that wyll growe on slauynges.

Wyder, obs. f. WHITHER *adv.* **Wydraught,** etc., obs. ff. WITHDRAUGHT. **Wydue,** etc., obs. ff. WIDOW *sb.*[1] **Wydur, -yr,** obs. ff. WHITHER *adv.*

†Wye[1]. Latterly *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Forms. *a.* 1 wiga, 4 wiȝe, wihe (whi, whie, whiȝ) wyȝe, wyȝ (wiȝh), wieȝ, 5 wiȝ, 4–5 wyghe, 4–6 wye, 4–5, 6 *Sc.* wy, 4, 6 wie. *β* 4 weiȝ, weiȝh, weih (wehy), 4–5 weiȝe, weie (4 waie), weye, 5 wey, wegh (whegh, whe), we, 5–6 wee. [OE. *wiga*, f. the weak grade of the stem repr. by *wíg* WI *sb.* Cf. OHG. *widerwigo* 'rebellis', and *Wigo* as a proper name.]

In OE. chiefly, and in later use only, in poetic use.

1. One who fights; a fighting man; a warrior or soldier.

a. Beowulf 629 He þæt ful ȝeþeah, wælreow wiga, æt Wealhþeon. c 900 tr. *Baeda's Hist.* I. xv (1890) 50 And hi þa sona hider sendon maran sciphere strengran wiȝhena. 993 *Battle of Maldon* 210 Swa hi byide forð bearn Ælfrices, wiga wintrum ȝeong. 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 581 Syþen þe brawden bryne of bryȝt stel ryngez Vmbeweued þat wyȝ vpon wlonk stuffe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3787 William & his wiȝes were armed wel sone. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 56 [He] wente in-to Wales with his wyes alle. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 499 The wyis quhar the wicht went war in wa wellit. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 505 With mony wy that worthie war and wycht, [he] Appeirit thair richt sone. 15.. [see *β*]

β. a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1030 (Ashm. MS.), Bot wees wiȝtly with-in þe wallis ascendid, Freschely fendid of. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1212 Mony woundit we from his weppont paste. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* liv (Douce MS.), Þe wees, þat werene wounded so wobely, Surgenes sone saued. 1515 *Scottish Field* 493 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), A yong knight, .. Sir William Warkehoppe was the wees [*Percy MS.* wyes] name. *Ibid* 637 Now is this fuirse feilde foughten to an ende; Many a wee wanted his horse, and wandered home on fote.

2. A noble, vigorous man; hence *gen.*, a man, a person.

In very freq. use from *c* 1340 to *c* 1420, esp. in *a*-form.

a. a 900 *Andreas* 1721 (Gr.), Hie ða gebrohton æt brimes næsse on wæg þele wigan unslawne. *a* 1000 *Menologium* 160 Se þe fægeie iu mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn, wiga weorðlice. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 579 Þen alle þe wyȝez in þe worlde myȝt wynne By þe way of ryȝt to aske dome. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 371 Wis holde ȝe no whi but ȝif he wel conne Faire tempren his tounge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 98 Went neuere wy in this worlde thorw that wildernesse, That he ne was robbed. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1628 In þe same wedes, For all þis werld as þis wy wendes now attyred. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix. Scho was the worthilleste wyghte, þat any wy myghte welde. c 1480 HENRYSON *Lion & Mouse* xxxii, Thair is na wy that will my harmis wreik. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 50, I awoik as wy that wes in weir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* V. xi. 19 Sone slaid scho down wnsene of ony wy. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 739 Sen ye ar pleisit to pleiss ane vthir wy.

β. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 17 Þanne weies of worschipe, wittie & quainte, Wiþ his lettres he let to þe lud sende. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 281 'Sertes,' þan seide þemperour, 'y am þat ilk weiȝh'. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 374 'Holy writ,' quod that weye, 'wisseth men to suffre'. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 134 He passis his way, Vn-wetandly to any wee. *Ibid* 383 His liknes he changis, Worthis agayn to a wee, fra a worme tuinys.

b. Used as a form of address.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1508, 'I woled wyt at yow, wyȝe, þat worþy þer sayde. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 69 Woidlich weiȝ, we wische of þi ȝifte Al-lastinge lif. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2302 Welcom we [*Dubl.* wye], at all þe werd sall wyn with þi handis. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 57 Sen thy will is to wend, wy, now in weir, Luke that wisly thow wirk. 1515 *Scottish Field* 257 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856), I will wynde you to wreke, wees, I you heete.

c. Without article. (Cf. MAN *sb.*[1] 2.)

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1039, I am wyȝe at your wylle to worch youre hest. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 337 Hadde neuere wye witte to worche þe leest. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles*

III 288 þis warmnesse in welth with wy vppon erthe My3te not longe dure *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S.) x. 51 Thair is nocht wie Can estimie My sorrow.

d Applied to the Deity *rare*

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2441 þe wy3e hit yow 3elde þat vp haldez þe heuen and on hy3 sittez *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* III 39 Be the wy that all the warld wrocht

3. *transf* A woman; a lady. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3356 Thou shalt haue riches more Rife þan any lady in þi land, And more likandly lyf as a wee noble *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* XXXI 34, I lufe þe wy Will nocht apply, Nor grant to gife me grace agane.

Wye [2] (wəi) *techn.* (See quots. and cf. Y 3)

1857 DAVIES & PECK *Math Dict*, *Wyes*, the supports of the telescope in the theodolite and level 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2823/2 *Wye*, a Y or crotch Used in many ways as a temporary shore or brace 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal mining* 295 *Wye* (C[umb]), the beam end connection above the pump-rods of a winding and pumping engine

Wye, north. dial. var. QUEY; obs var WEIGH *sb*[1] and *v*[1] **Wye byt**, var WAY-BIT *Obs* **Wyefde**, var WEVED *Obs.* **Wyefe**, obs. f. WIFE. **Wyel**, **Wyelde**, **Wyeldeware**, **Wyele**, **Wyelfoyle**, **Wyell**, obs. ff. WHILE, WIELD, WILD-FOWL, WILDWARE, WHEEL [2], WILE. **Wyer**, obs. f. WEIR, WIRE *sb* and *v.* **Wyes**, **wyese**, etc., obs. forms of WISE *sb* and *a* **Wyet**, **Wyete**, **Wyeued**, **Wyeve**, **Wyeygt**, obs. ff. WHITE *a*, WIT *v*[1], WEVED, WEAVE *v.*, WEIGHT *sb.*[2] **Wyf**, **wyfe**, **wyff(e**, obs ff. WIFE *sb.* **Wyfyne**, Sc. var. WIVEN *a Obs.* **Wygeon**, **Wyghe**, obs ff. WIDGEON, WITH *prep.*, WYE [1]. **Wyghte**, obs. f. WEIGHT *sb* [1], WHITE *a.* **Wy3t-save**, obs. var. VOUCHSAFE *v* **Wygorusly**, obs. Sc. f. VIGOROUSLY *adv.* **Wyhee**, var. WEHEE *v.* **Wyhylle**, obs. f WILE *sb.* **Wyice**, obs. Sc f. WISE *a.* **Wyif**, obs. f. WIFE. **Wyill**, obs Sc. f. WILE. **Wyir**, Sc var. VIRE *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Wyis**, etc., obs. Sc. ff. WISE. **Wyk(e**: see WEEK *sb*, WICK, and WIKE *Obs.*

†**Wyke**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* (Of obscure origin and meaning: not obviously connected with OE. *wīcan.*)

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXIX 87 Ofte when y syke, with care y am thourh-soht, When y wake y wyke, of serewe is al mi thoht.

†**Wyke**, *v.*[2] *Obs rare.* [ad. MDu. *wijcken* (Du. *wijken*) to give way, depart, etc.] *intr.* To give way, to withdraw

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XXVIII. (Arb) 67 In nede alwey [I] haue byden by yow where other beestis haue wyked and goon theyr way [Du *ontwiecken*] *Ibid* 71 It is better that we wyke [Du *wijcken*] and departe, than we sholde fyghte with hym

Wyked, obs form of WICKED *a.*

†**Wykeha·mic**, *a. Obs.*—[1] In 8 WICKHAMICK. [See WYKEHAMIST and -IC] = WYKEHAMICAL *a* 1.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet Wks 1721 II. 69 Thus from the two Wickhamick Springs shall rise Diffusive streams the Church to fertilise.

Wykehamical (wikæ·mikăl), *a* Also 8–9 WICCAM-, 9 WYCCHAMICAL. [f. as prec + -AL The form *Wiccamical* is ad. mod.L *Wiccamic-us*]

1. Of or pertaining to Winchester College, or the pupils or staff of this, = WYKEHAMIST *a.*

1758 C GOLDING *Def Cond Warden Winchester Coll* 38 He hath given the Electors Liberty to take a Person from within the Wykehamical Societies. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag* 101 William of Wickham, a Song for the Wiccamical Anniversary 1830 W L BOWLES *Life Ken* I. 18 Dulce Domum, the old Wykehamical song. *Ibid* 23 The great object of Wykehamical hopes, New College 1878 H C ADAMS *Wykehamica* XXII 397 In Wykehamical phrase, the Præfect would have 'broken their necks'. 1901 *Athenæum* 26 Jan 105/3 If we were asked to select the typical Wykehamical epitaph.

2. That is or has been a pupil of, or connected with, Winchester College

1844 R PALMER in *Mem.* (1896) I 364, I printed them for private and anonymous circulation among my Wykehamical friends. 1878 H C ADAMS *Wykehamica* XVII 320 This oath is one of the things which the Wykehamical body ought to have abolished long ago. 1903 FEARON in C E Osborne *Fr. Dolling* IX, He was rapidly adopted within the Wykehamical family, and was what the school would have called 'a most patriotic Wykehamist'.

Hence **Wykeha mically** *adv.*

1878 H C ADAMS *Wykehamica* XXIII 418 *Chouse*, 'a shame'. Here the word has been Wykehamically diverted from its original meaning, viz 'to cheat'.

Wykehamist (wi kămist), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 **Wykhamist**, **Wiccamist** [ad. mod L. *Wykehamista* (16th c.), f. the name William of *Wykeham* (1324–1404), Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Winchester College (1382) and New College, Oxford (1379).]

A. *sb.* One who is or has been a pupil at Winchester College

1758 C GOLDING *Def Cond* 51 Lest any Wykhamist should be offended 1773 *Hist & Antiq Winchester* I. 147 Andrew Phillips shared the piety and doctrine of the Wiccamists. 1782 J. NICHOLS *Sel Collect Poems* VIII 75 Young Cibber, being likewise a Wykehamist, called on Dr Ridley 1860 WALCOTT *Cathedrals* 251 That most characteristic gathering of Wykehamists old and young. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 July 14/3 The governors of Harrow have successively appointed the most learned and single-minded of Wykehamists 1903 [see WYKEHAMICAL *a* 2].

B. *adj* = WYKEHAMICAL *a* 1.

1865 (*title*), Wykehamist Meeting The anniversary festival will be holden May 17, 1865 1867 AUG. G DRANE *Chr. Schools* II VII 260 The Wykehamist Colleges opened the way to other foundations of a similar description 1892 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 212/1 It may reasonably be hoped that this is not Wykehamist Greek

Wyker, **-ir**, **Wykker**, **Wykur**, etc., obs ff WICKER. **Wyket(t**, **Wykket(t**, obs. ff WICKET **Wykit**, **Wykked**, **-id**, etc, obs ff. WICKED *a* **Wykke**, obs f. WICK *a.* **Wyl**, obs. f. VILE *a*, WHILE *sb*, WILE, WILL *sb.* **Wylage**, obs f. VILLAGE *sb.* **Wylanlyche**, obs. f. VILLAINLY *adv* **Wyld(e**, obs ff. WEALD, WILD. **Wylde**, obs f. WIELD. **Wyldren**, var. WILDERN. **Wyldrenes(se**, obs. ff. WILDERNESS. **Wyldyng**, obs. var WIELDING *ppl. a.* **Wyle**, obs. Sc. f. VILE; var. WALE *v*[1]; obs. f WEEL[2], WHEEL, WHILE, WILE. **Wyled**, **Wylem**, obs. ff. WILD, WHILOM.

Wyliecoat (wez likōt,-kǫt) *Sc.* (and *north.*) Forms 5–6, 9 wyle-, 6 vyle-, vile-, wile-, wele-; 5–7 wyly-, 6 vily-, veli-, 6–7 weyli- (8 weily-), 6– wylie-, 8– wyliecoat (9 wili-, wilie-); 7 wylli(e)-, 9 willy-, willey-, welli-; 7 waly-, vali-, 7, 9 walli-, 9 walacoat; also 5 -coyt, 5–8 -cot, 5–7 -cott, -cote, -coit, 5, 7– -coat. (Occas. as two words, or with hyphen.) [Of obscure origin: the forms of the second element agree throughout with those of COAT *sb.*, but the first has not been identified, and may be an alteration of some foreign term.]

1. An under-waistcoat, in earlier use esp. one worn under a doublet, an under-vest, woollen or flannel under-garment ? *Obs.*

In latest quots applied to some kind of outer garment

1478 *Acta Auditorum* (1839) 83/1 A doublat of Bukkessy with a wyle cot of quhit in it 1494 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot* I. 225, v quarteris of Inglis quhit, to be the King ane wyly coit 1505 *Ibid.* III 109 For ane wyly cote undir his cote, vs vjd 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* VII Prol 90 In double garmont cled and wyly coyt. 1561 in *Inv de la Royne Descosse* (Bann Cl.) 23 Foure wylie cottis of quhite lambskynnis 1645 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald Cl) I 179 To delywer to James Walker ane wyliecote worthe thrie poundis four shillingis. 1786 BURNS *To a Louse* VI, I wad na been surpris'd to spy You on some bit duddie boy On's wyliecoat. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I, A hardy little boy did not hesitate a moment to strip off his *wylie-coat*, [and] plunge into the water 1823 *Mirror* I 285/2 A wallicoat of white drugget, deep blue inexpressibles.

Prov 1737 RAMSAY *Sc Prov.* (1750) 107 We can shape their wylie-coat, but no their wierd

2. An under-petticoat.

1544 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* VIII. 326 Tua elnis and ane half scarlot to be hir ane wyle cote. 1551 *Ibid.* X 33 Arche Clerk, send with ane furrit vylecoit to my Lady Gordoun *a* 1586 SIR R MAITLAND in *M Quarto MS.* (S.I.S.) 2 Sumtyme thay will beir vp their goun, to schaw thair wylicot hingand doun. 1604 *Compt Bk D Wedderburne* (S.H S) 45 Ane narrow pece quhyt cleyth to be my lassis weylecottis 1686 G STUART *Yoco-ser Disc* 31 The Sisters skewed their Wylycoats 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II XXII, The bride she made a fen, To sit in wyliecoat sae braw *a* 1725 *Cock-laird* in *Orpheus Caled* 26, I man' ha'e a Silk Hood, wylie coat, And a Silk snood. 1797 PINKERTON *Hist Scot* I 154 The kirtle, or close gown, was rarely accompanied with the wylicot or under petticoat 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* XXXII 235 We are a pack o' silly ciaiturs. A' thing that wears willy-coats, no yin muckle to better anither! 1895 —*Grey Man* III. 23 Nell Kennedy with her wylicoats kilted

Prov. 1721 KELLY *Scot Prov* 54 A Wife knows enough, who knows the good Man's Breeks from Weilycoat.

b. A feminine (or esp in later use, a child's) night-dress.

c 1634 in C. K Sharpe *Pref. to Law's Mem.* (1818) p lviii, She was seen, standing bare-legged and in hir sark vailcot conferring with the devill *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (1851) II 233 Scho gettis wp out of hir naiked bed in hir night wailycot, bairfut and bairleg. 1894–9 in Northumb. and Cumb. glossaries

Wylk(e, **Wyll**, obs. ff WHICH, WEEL[2] **Wyll**, **Wylle**, obs. ff. WHILE, WILE. **Wyllanye**, **Wylly**, **Wylst**, obs ff. VILLAINY, WILY, WHILST. **Wylt**, obs. f. QUILT *sb.* **Wyly(e**, **Wylys**, obs ff. WILY, WHILES.

†**Wymalve.** *Obs rare* Also 3 ymalue. [a AF. *wimave*, *widmalve* (12th c), = OF. *vi-*, *vismauve*, *vismalve*, etc. (F. *guimauve*) —pop.L **viscomalva*, for **hibiscomalva*. see HIBISCUS and MALLOW] = WYMOTE. (Cf. VIMAUE.)

c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wulcker 556 *Althea*, i ymalue, i. holihoc *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd Oxon.) 22/2 *Bismalua*, *alta malua*, *altea idem*, *a[nglic]e*, wymalue *uel* marshmalue

Wyme, obs. form of WAME.

Wymmen, obs. pl. form of WOMAN.

Wymote (wəi mōut). Now *local.* Also 9 wymote, wimot(e. [Unexplained var. of WYMALVE] The marsh-mallow, *Althea officinalis*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., Wymot is *Ibiscus* 1665 LOVELL *Herball* (ed. 2) 479 Wymot, see Marsh mallow. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Pl* (ed. 3) III 612 Marsh Mallow Wymote. [Found in] salt marshes and banks of rivers. 1821 S F GRAY *Brit. Plants* II. 639 *Althæa officinalis* Shop marsh-mallow. Wymote. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 482 *Wimote*, common Marsh Mallow.

Wyn, obs f. WEEN *v*, WIN *v* **Wynakar**, **-ir**, obs. Sc. f VINEGAR **Wynbeme**, obs. f WINDBEAM. **Wyncouth**, **Wyncus**, obs Sc ff. UNCOUTH, VANQUISH. **Wynd**, obs f. WIND

Wynd (weind). Chiefly *Sc* (and *north dial*). Also 5, 8 wynde (6 vynd, wyne, 9 *north. dial.* wynnd), 5 winde, 8–9 wind (9 weind) [App f the stem of WIND *v.*[1] (cf. OE. *gewind* winding ascent, spiral, etc), the long vowel indicates an OE disyllabic form **wīnde* or **wīnde*]

1. A narrow street or passage turning off from a main thoroughfare; a narrow cross-street, a lane or alley · a. In Scotland (and northern England)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII XXVII 4490 þai til Edynburgh helde þe way, And at þe Freyr Wynde enteryt þai 1439 *Charters*, etc. *of Edinb* (1871) 64 The comon venale callit Sanct Leonardis wynde 1506 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 617/1 Le Nudiyis Vynd infra burgum de Edinburgh 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) II 174 Seing a possest persone with the deuil . rinn throuch gaittes, houses, close, wynes, straits and streits frilie 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 336 Bonnetts maid in Leith wynd 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 227 A house neer to the head of Blackfriers Wynd 1727 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 30 Those Side Lanes which they call Wynds *c* 1730 BURT *Lett N Scotl* (1818) I 18 Being in my retreat to pass through a long narrow wynde or alley, a guide was assigned me. 1782 SIR J SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot Dial* 165 Many narrow lanes, leading down the sides of the hills, which lanes, from their being generally winding, are called *winds* 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* II, A sma' house at the fit of ane of the wynds 1860 SIR J B BURKE *Vicissi Families* Ser II. 153 The site of Appleby is exceedingly beautiful... From this main street are narrow lanes, called *weinds*, jutting out towards the river Eden. 1886 MASSON *Edinb Sketches* (1892) 11 A multiplicity of narrow foot passages called closes, with a few wider and more street like cuttings called wynds

b. Applied to similar lanes, etc, in other parts.

1863 SIR R. ALCOCK *Capital of Tycoon* I. 255 Black-teethed women rush down the wynds and passages [in Yeddo] which lead to the great thoroughfare 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II, Fresh from the cities of the Old World, and the short and stunted figures which crowd our alleys and back wynds 1894 WEIMAN *Man in Black* VIII. 168 The priest passed unharmed through the lowest wynds of Paris.

c. Without article.

1822 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. XXI, From lane and wynd the sounds of gladness peal 1856 W E AYTOUN *Bothwell* 145 That cry..rung through street, and pealed through wynd

2. *attrib*, as *wynd house*; **wynd head**, the higher end of a narrow street

1530 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 34 Fra the Wyndheid of Glasgw to the Grayfieris 1665 J. NICOLL *Diary* (Bann Cl) 443 [He] errectit ane staige betwixt Niddries and Black Friers wynd head 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* I, The windows of the wynd houses

Wyndak, **-ok**, obs ff. WINNOCK *Sc.* **Wynde**, **Wyndel**, **-ille**, etc, obs ff. WIND, WINDLE *sb.*[1]

Wyndi, var OUNDY *Obs* (Cf. UNDY.)

1486 *Bk St Albans*, *Coat-arm.* b v, The secunde [coat-armour] is calde wyndi, that is to say whan the felde is made like wawis of oon colour or of diuerse colouris.

Wyndlas(e, **-lasse**, etc., obs. ff. WINDLASS.

†**Wyndre**, *v. Obs rare* [ad. OF. *guingnier*, *guignier*, etc., to deck, trick out.] *trans.* To trim, deck, or embellish (oneself, the brows, etc.)

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1018–1020 Fetys she was; No wyntred [*sic*] browis had she [F *ne fu fardee ne guignie*] Ne popped hir for it neded nought To wyndre hir [F. *de son tiser*] or to peynte hir ought

Wyndyrtak, **Wyne-3arde**, **-yaird**, obs. Sc. ff UNDERTAKE *v.*, VINEYARD. **Wynfall**, obs. f. WINDFALL.

†**Wyning.** *Obs.* Also 3 wynyng, 4 *pl.* wyn(e)wes, wynwys [repr OE. *wining* 'leg-band', of obscure formation.

For the later plural forms cf *penewes*, for the earlier *penegas*, var. of *peningas*, pl. of *pening* PENNY]

A small strong rope for tying a sail, = GASKET 1.

1295 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 5/8 m. 13 Et iij s. in xij. duodenis de Wyninges emptis..ad velum. 1296 *Ibid* 5/20 m. 5 In filo empto ad velum et vna pecia de Wynyng emptis de eodem. 1304 *Acc. Exch K. R.* 12/6 m 3 In xij velis, et Wynwes, et minutis cordellis. 1336 *Ibid* 19/31 m. 5 Computat .in CC xx vlnis de Beluete emptis pro Wynewes inde faciendis ad ductum velum cum eisdem ligandum. 1420 in *For Acc. 3 Hen VI*, G/2 In sepo Towe Wynwys et aliis diuersis ferramentis.

Wynk(e, obs. ff. WING, WINK. **Wynland**, obs. Sc. pr. pple. of WINDLE *v.*[1] **Wynlas**, **-ase**, **-asse**, obs. ff. WINDLASS.

Wynn. (See quot)

1863 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* Suppl, *Wynn*, a kind of timber truck or carriage [1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* 2823/2 *ynd*, a truck or low carriage]

Wynscott, obs. Sc. f. WAINSCOT. **Wyntermyte** see VITREMYTE **Wynwes**, pl.: see WYNING. **Wyolence**, **-ent**, obs. Sc. ff. VIOLENCE, VIOLENT. **Wyolet**, obs. f. VIOLET.

Wype (wəip). Now *dial.* Also 7, 9 wipe. [Of doubtful etymology; perh. echoic, from its call. Cf. (M)Sw. and Norw. *vipa*, Sw. *tofsvipa*, Da. *vibe*, also PEESWEEP, PEWEEP] The lapwing

c 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 165 [I a vanele e le pounzot, *gloss*] a wype and waschere *c* 1425 *Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 640 *Hec vipa*, wype. 1512 in *Earl Northumb. Housek. Bk.* (1770) 104 It is thought goode that Wypes

be hade for my Lordes own Mees onely. 15 *Parlt Byrdes* 303 Thowgh thou be hasty, as the wype, And thy feders, flyght rype 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* D ij b, Right Plouer, Snype, and Woodcock fine with Curlew, Wype and Rayle 1825 J MACKINNON *Messengham* (1881) 18 Plover are here called Wipes, or Pywipes 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss* 251 *Wypes*, the lapwing or plover.

Wyp(p)e, obs. ff. WHIP. **Wyppit, wypt**, obs. pa. t. and pple. of WIPE *v.* **Wyr**, Sc. var VIRE *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Wyrall**, obs f. VIBL. **Wyrch**, obs. var. WORK *v.*

Wyrckyn, wyrkyn, obs. ff. FIRKIN

1480 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 54 Yowr ij wyrkyns whon of samon and the tothyr of tony. *Ibid.* 177 A wyrckyn with gonstonys.

Wyrd(e, obs. variant of WEIRD *sb* **Wyre**, Sc. var. VIRE *v.*[1] *Obs.* **Wyrfolk**, obs. variant of WORKFOLK. **Wyrgyne**, obs. Sc f. VIRGIN. **Wyrie, wyry(e**, etc., obs. vars WORBY *v* **Wyris land**: see URE *sb.*[4] **Wyrk, Wyrle, Wyrne, Wyroa(u)nce**, etc., obs ff WORK *v.*, WHIRL *v.*, QUERN, WEROWANCE. **Wyrok**, Sc var. WIRROCK. **Wyrstylle**, obs. f. WARSLE *v* **Wyrt**, obs. Sc. f. WRIT *sb* **Wys**: see BE *v.* A. 6, VICE *sb.*, VISE *v.*, WIS, WISE **Wysage**, obs. Sc. f. VISAGE. **Wysar**, etc , obs. ff. VISOR, WIZARD *sb.* **Wyse**, var. VISE *v. Obs.*; obs. f. WISE. **Wysh**, var. WIS *v*[1] *Obs* **Wysk**, obs Sc var WHISK *sb.* **Wysle**, var WIZLE *dial.* **Wysment**, Sc. var. VISEMENT *Obs* **Wysnit, -yt**, obs. Sc. ff. WIZENED *a* **Wyson**, Sc or north f WEASAND. **Wyss(e**, etc., vars WIS *adv.* and *v.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. ff WISE. **Wyssel**, obs. f. WHISTLE *v.* **Wysshe**, etc, obs. pa. t. of WASH *v.* **Wysshene**, obs. f. CUSHION *sb.* **Wyst(e**, obs. pa t. and pple. of WIT *v.*[1]

Wyste, southern ME. var FIST *sb.*[1]

1422 YONGE tr. *Secreta Secret.* 156 The honde that nowe in leynthe othyre in Palme hym streythyth, agayn into a wyste hym closyth.

Wystel, Wystyll: see WHISTLE, WISSEL.

Wyt, obs. f. WHIT, WHITE, WIGHT, WIT.

Wytale, Wytch(e, obs. ff. VICTUAL, WITCH.

Wytch(e, obs. ff. WHITCH (a chest).

1558–9 *Will A Cole* (Somerset Ho), A wytche in the universitie of Oxforde called Cista Antiqua universitatis.

Wyte, obs f. WHITE, WIGHT, WIT; var. WITE. **Wytel(e**, obs. ff WHITTLE *sb.*[1] **Wytenge**, obs. f. WHITING *sb.* **Wytenonfa**, var. WEDENONFA' *Sc Obs.* **Wyte-, Wythsave**, obs vars VOUCHSAFE *v.* **Wyth(e**, obs ff. WHITE, WIGHT, WITH, WITHE. **Wythen(n)e**, varr. WHETHEN *Obs* **Wyther, -yr(e**, obs Sc ff OTHER **Wyth-sounday**, obs. form of WHIT SUNDAY **Wytht(e**, obs ff. WHITE, WIGHT. **Wyþy**, contr. f. *with thi*. see WITH *prep.* 6 **Wyt-saffe, -saue**, etc, obs. vars. VOUCHSAFE *v* **Wytson(e**, obs ff. WHITSUN. **Wytstare**, obs. f WHITSTER. **Wyttail(e**, obs. vars. VICTUAL. **Wytt(e**, obs. ff. WEIGHT *sb* , WHITE, WIT *sb.* and *v.* **Wytyng**, obs f. WHITING *vbl. sb.* **Wyue, wyve**, obs. ff WIFE *sb.*, WIVE *v.* **Wyvel**, etc, obs. ff. WEEVIL. **Wyver**, obs. Sc. var. WEAVER[1].

† **Wyver.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 guiure, 5 gwyuer (gwuer), 4–5 wiuere, 5 wiver, 6–7 wiuer; 4–5 wyuere, 5–7 wyuer, 7 wyver. [a. OF. *wyvre, wivre, guivre* (F *guivre, givre*), etc , varr *vivre* serpent : see VIVER[2]]

1. A viper. Also *fig* and in fig context

13 . *K. Alis.* 5609 (Laud MS), Addres, guiures, & dragouns, Wolden þis folk Envenymen & abite. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1010 Ialousye þat wikkede wyuere 1387–8 T USK *Test Love* III v (Skeat) I 34 Wherfore ye ne ought accompte thilke thing [*sc* jealousy] among these other welked wivers and venomous serpentes, as envy, mistrust, and yvel speche *c* 1400 *Partonope* 7079 Now is he allone in þe wildernesse Amonge wyuerse and serpentes *Ibid* 7254 Maruk shewed hir grete lyons, Dragons, Wyuers, and eke serpentes.

2. *Her.* = WYVERN 1.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv* (1875) 42 A Wyuer is a kynde of serpent of good Bulke, not vnlyke vnto a dragon, of whose kinde he is, a thinge well knowen vnto the Heroldes, vsinge the same for armes, and crestes, & supporters. *Ibid* 42 The erle of Kent bearethe a wiuer for his Creste and supporters; the erle of Penbroke, a wiuer vert for his Creste 1631 WEEVER *Anc Funeral Mon* 293 A wiuer volant. *Ibid* 294 A Wyuer being the Armes of Hugh Brent Esquire 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Il yver*, the name of an Animal, little known otherwise than as it is depicted in Blazonry.

3 *Wyver-fish*, some chimerical fish *nonce-use*

1857 MEREDITH *Farina* IX. 153 Upon that he [*sc* the Demon] shot out his wings, that were like the fins of the wyver-fish, sharpened in venomous points

Wyvern (wəi vəin) Also 7 wiu-, wiverne, 8–9 wivern (8 wefforne). [f. prec, with excrescent *-n* (see note on BITTERN[1]).]

1. *Her.* A representation of a chimerical animal imagined as a winged dragon with two feet like those of an eagle, and a serpent-like, barbed tail

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III xxvi. 182 So doth the Wiuerne partake of a Fowle in the Wings and Legs, and doth resemble a Serpent in the Taile 1682 J GIBBON *Introd ad Lat Blazoniam* 123 This Dragon hath but two Legs, and so is the same with our Wiverne 1716 S KENT *Gramm Her* s v *Drake*, He beareth Argent, a Wivern, his Wings displaid and Tail nowed Gules. 1780 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 2) V 3605/2 A Wivern volant Bendways Sable *Ibid*, A Wivern with a human Face 1822 GAGE *Hengrave* 38 A squirrel . impaling a coat argent, on a chevron, between three wyvern's heads 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist. & Pop* x 68 Two Wyverns also support the shield of the Duke of Rutland 1882 CUSSANS *Her* (1893) 100 The wings of the Dragon, and Wyvern are always represented as addorsed. *attrib* 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 214/1 He beareth Vert, a Wivern-Wolf *Ibid*, He beareth Azure, a Wivern Serpent, Or.

b. An image or figure of this monster.

1863 *Chr Remembrancer* Oct 436 The name of S Romanus is still dear to the boys and girls of Norman villages by sundry processions of dragons, wyverns, made of combustibles 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 17 Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man Whose blazing wyvern weathercock'd the spire *Ibid* 516 The manorial lord Burst his own wyvern on the seal, and read a letter from his child

2 Such a monster conceived as having a real existence.

? *a* 1700 in Surtees *Hist. Durham* (1823) III 243 Sir John Conyers, Knt, slew y^t monstrous, and poysonous vermine or wyverne, an aske or werme, wh[ich] overthrew and devoured many people in fight 1820 SURTEES *Ibid* II 172 [He] goes forth to slay wolf, bear, or wivern 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II 454 Lakes which, Blaze like a wyvern flying round the sun 1869 *Tales fr Blackwood* XV 74 As if she had been a Wyvern or a Gorgon

Wyvoll, Wyvyl, obs ff. WEEVIL. **Wywe**, obs. f WEAVE *v.* **Wywere**, obs var. VIVER[1] **Wyyfe, Wy3ffe**, obs ff. WIFE. **Wyys**, obs. f. WISE *a.* **Wyzen**, Sc. or north. f WEASAND.

X, Y, Z

By C. T. ONIONS

PREFACE TO LETTERS X, Y, Z

THIS portion of the Dictionary, which treats of the words beginning with X, Y, and Z, and thus forms the final section of the whole work, contains in all 4746 entries. Of that number 1722 are Main words, 2312 are Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., of which 1084 are compounds of the prefix *y-*, 216 are Special combinations, and 496 are Obvious combinations not requiring explanation. Of the Main words 1311 are still in current use, 270 are now obsolete, and 141 are alien or not completely naturalized. The number of illustrative quotations for the three letters is 12,580, of which X supplies 557, Y 9900, and Z 2123.*

Of the three letters dealt with in this section, X and Z are alike in comprising very little that is not of alien origin, whereas Y, except for certain words from Eastern or aboriginal languages, is Germanic. The history of the letters themselves is of unusual interest; the necessity of cross-references from one to the other indicating their points of contact is a remarkable feature. The name *yogh* of the Middle English letter ȝ finds a place in a dictionary for the first time here. The various monosyllabic names of Z, viz. *zad*, *zard*, *zed*, *zee*, are recorded in their several alphabetical places. Words having initial X are with few exceptions derived ultimately from Greek, and are of a technical character. *X rays* and *Xylonite* are the only two that are generally familiar. The oriental *xebec*, the town-name *Xeres* (the original of *sherry*), and the abbreviation *Xmas* are worthy of note. The vocabulary of Z is larger and more varied. The most important Greek derivatives, mostly acquired through the medium of Latin, are *zeal* with its connexions *zealous*, *zealot*, *zelator*, and *zelotic*, *zephyr*, *zetetic*, *zeugma*, *Zeus*, *zizany*, *zizyphus*, *zone*, and the groups of words depending on *ζωή* life, *ζῷον* animal (including *zodiac*), *ζυγόν* yoke, and *ζύμη* ferment. The number of words traceable to some Semitic language is considerable: among them are *zagaie*, *Zamzummim*, *zarf*, *zariba*, *zarnich*, *zecchin*, *zedoary*, *zenith*, *zero*, *zibet*, *ziczac*, *Zion*, *ziralect*, *zuz*. From India comes the following, several being of Persian origin: *zamorin*, *zayat*, *zemindar*, *zenana*, *zendik*, *zerumbet*, *zillah*, *zumbooruk*. The Romance languages have supplied some dozen words; *zest* and *zouave* come directly from French, while *zany* and *zero* have a Franco-Italian origin; in *zendalet* and *zucchetto* we have perversion or misuse of Italian words; from Spanish come *zabra*, *zamarra*, *zambo*, *zambra*, *zorro*, *zumbador*. From Modern German we have *zeitgeist*, *Zeppelin*, *zinc*, *zinke*, *zither*, *zizel*, *zollverein*, *zwanziger*, together with most of the names of minerals, which are extraordinarily numerous, and comprise *zaratite*, *zeagonite*, *zeilanite*, *zeolite*, *zeunerite*, *zircon*, etc, *zorgite*, *zunyite*, *zurlite*, *zwieselite*, *zygadite*. From Slavonic languages are *zemni*, *zibeline* (through French), *zolotnik*, from languages of Africa, *zebra* and *Zulu*; from Turkish *zaptieh*, from Tibetan *zho*, from Mexican *zopilote*. South African Dutch gives *zuur-veldt*, and the artificial invention *Zarp*, which has an analogue in the recently coined *Anzac*. Articles of etymological interest or curiosity will be found under the headings *zamia*, *zegedine*, *Zend-Avesta*, *zenzic*, *zest* sb.[1], and *zoea*.

The outstanding characteristic of the letter Y is its wealth of ancient monosyllables, a large number of them are in very common use at the present day, such as *yard*, *yarn*, *yawn*, *yea*, *year*, *yearn*, *yeast*, *yell*, *yelp*, *yes*, *yet* adv., *yew*, *yield*, *yoke*, *yolk*, *yore*, *you* and *your*, *young*, *youth*; others are obsolete, archaic, or dialectal, such as *yain*, *yair*, *yap*, *yare*, *yark*, *yarm*, *yate*, *ye*, *yean*, *yed*, *yeie*, *yeke*, *yeld*, *yelt*, *yeme*, *yeo*, *yepe*, *yern*, *yerr*, *yet* vb., *yex*, *yisse*, *yore*, *yote*, *ythe*, *yule*, *yure*. Other important words of native origin are *yarrow* (the plant), *yellow*, *yesterday*, and the obsolete *yever* and *yomer*. Extraordinarily interesting examples of survival of Old English words in modern dialect are *yarrow* adj., *yed*, *yeo* sb.[1], *yes* sb.[1], *yeender*, and *youster*. Y includes a large class of words of an (ultimately) onomatopœic or echoic character; besides those which have their origin in Common Germanic, and are included in the list given above, there are many others that seem to have taken their rise within the borders

* The scale of this work compared with that of some other large dictionaries for this portion of the alphabet is exhibited by the following figures:—

		Johnson 1755	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' and Suppl.	'Century' Dict. and Suppl.	Here
Words recorded	X	none	396**	460**	286
	Y	96	592	876	3443
	Z	31	653**	999**	1017
TOTAL		127	1641	2335	4746
Words illustrated by quotations	X	none	36	31	262
	Y	82	187	313	2290
	Z	16	138	167	818
TOTAL		98	361	511	3370
Number of quotations	X	none	37	31	557
	Y	303	287	754	9900
	Z	52	151	231	2123
TOTAL		355	475	1016	12,580

In the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary the number of quotations is 380.

** These high figures are due to the inclusion in these encyclopædic lexicons of many Latin names belonging to the systematic terminology of zoology and botany which do not fall within the scope of this Dictionary.

of English itself; such are *yabble, yack, yaff, yaffle, yammer, yamph, yap, yar(r, yawl, yawp, yaw-yaw, yike, yirr, yo-ho, yoll, yoop, youf, yow, yowf, yowl, yowt*; of these several express the barking or yelping of dogs. But a great part of Y consists of compounds formed with the prefix Y-, such as the following, not a few of which have a history of several centuries continued down to the modern period by archaistic usage: *yblent, yblessed, yborn, ybound, yclad, yclept, ycore, ydight, y-end, yfed, yfere, yfound, yhere, ykid, yknow, ylike, ymong, ypent, ywroken, ywrought.* In addition to these, there is a multitude of subordinate entries recording Middle English forms of past participles and other words, and thus illustrating with detailed evidence the facts set out in the article on the prefix. Materials of another kind useful for the study of historical English grammar will be found in the numerous entries of dialectal by-forms with initial *ya-, ye-, yi-, yo-*, arising from the development of an Old English *éa, éo*, into *yá, yó*, or the prothesis of a y-glide to an *e* or *i* sound; some of these forms are of sufficient importance to receive the status of Main words, e.g. the Scottish *yill* (= ale) and *yird* (= earth). From alien languages the chief loans are *yacht, yawl, yokindale, younker, yuffrouw* from Dutch or Low German, *yarpha, yemsel, Yggdrasil, yolster* from Scandinavian, *yager, yiddish, yodel* from Modern German, *yam*[2], *yamstchik, yourt, yuft* from Russian, *yaboo, yercum, yoga, yogi, yoni, yug* from various languages of India; *yaourt* (or *yoghurt*), *yataghan*, and *yelek* are Turkish, *yashmak* Arabic, *yamun* and *yulan* Chinese, *yen* Japanese, *yak* Tibetan, *yucca* Carib, *ylang-ylang* Tagalog; *yam*[1], *yapock, yapon, yarak, yari-yari, yarke, yarran, yate* sb, *yaws* originate mostly in languages of uncivilized peoples, and their immediate source is not in every case ascertainable.

This section involves no very difficult problems of sense-development, but a few articles may be mentioned in which the presentation of meaning and usage reveals points of interest; such are *ye* and *you, yes, yet, yield, young lady, young man.* Problems of etymology are more conspicuous, and it would be possible to draw up a lengthy list of articles in which these have been treated with fuller evidence than hitherto; the following are representative:—the prefix *y-* and the six suffixes *-y, yankee, yawn, yeender, yere yellow-hammer, yelve, yeo* sb.[1], *yeoman, yepsen, yere, yerk, yesterday, yfere* adv., *yode, yokel, yokindale, yolk* sb.[2], *yon, yong* sb. and vb, *yule.* Students of Spenser will be interested in the conjecture recorded s. v. *yond* adj.[2]

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C. T. ONIONS.

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X.

X (eks), pl. X's, *Xs* (e·ksez), the twenty-fourth letter of the modern and the twenty-first of the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form and position to the Greek Χ. The early Greek forms ⊹ Χ represented the aspirated voiceless velar (kh) in the Ionian alphabet, and (ks) in the Chalcidian alphabet. (In the former, (ks) was denoted by Ξ, in the latter, (kh) was denoted by Ψ.) X was adopted by the Latins with the value (ks) from the Greek alphabet introduced into Italy. The ancient Roman name of the letter was *ix*, which is that given by Ælfric in his Grammar (*c* 1000).

Words having initial *x* (pronounced as *z*) in English are nearly all of Greek origin, a few, as *xebec*, *Xerxes*, have *x* representing early Sp. *x* (now *j*). In OE. *x* was used medially and finally as a variant spelling of *cs* (whether original or standing for *sc*), e. g. *æx*, *eax* = *æcus*, *acus*, *æsc* Axe, *áxian* = *ácsian*, *áscian* to Ask, *fixas*, pl. of *fisc* Fish, *fixian* = *fiscian* to Fish, *waxan* = *wascan* to Wash. Other variants are *cx*, *hx*, *xs*, *cxs*, *hxs*, as *meohx*, *mcxen* Mixen, *axsan* Ashes. Similar spellings occur in the Colton MS of Cursor Mundi, e. g. *flexs* (*s* flesh, *wexs* wash, *fixses* fishes; the same MS. has the unexplained spellings *fux(o)l*, *foux(u)l*, etc. of Fowl *sb.* In East Anglian texts of the 14th to the 16th century *x* is frequently written for initial *sc*, *sch* in *xal* shall, *xuld* should, *xsal* also is found in the Paston Letters; instances of other words so written are only occasional, e. g. *xad* shed (pa. pple.), *xowyn* shove, *xuldrys* shoulders. Initial *x* stands for *sh* (or *s*) in early forms of some oriental words, as *xerif* Sherreef (after early Sp. *xerife*), *xaraffe*, *-aff* Saraf, and *Xinto* Shinto. Other temporary uses of *x*, but with its normal value (ks), are found in the once general *axes*, *axis* Access, *hunx* Hunks, and the less common *exelent* Excellent, *exite* Excite, on the other hand *pox* = *pocks* has become permanent, and *sox* has been adopted in the hosiery trade as a convenient shortening of *socks*.

1905 Wells *Kipps* II. § 1 He would have considered himself the laughing stock of Wood Street if he had chanced to spell *socks* in any way but 'sox'.

The phonetic values of *x* in English are three, of which the commonest is (ks), as in *axis* (æ·ksis), *buxom* (bʊ·ksəm), *doxology* (dɒksɒ·lŏdʒi), *excuse* (ekskiūz), *expense* (ekspe·ns), *oxen* (ɒ·ksˈn), *proximity* (prɒksi·mĭti), *tax* (tæks). The pronunciation of the prefix *ex-* followed by a vowel or *h* varies according as it bears the stress or not, the general rule being that *e·x—* = (eks) and *ex—·* = (ègz), as *exile* (e·kseil), *exact* (egzæ·kt), *exhort* (egzɔ̄·ɹt); but there is considerable variety in individual words and individual usage. see Ex- *prefix*1 1 note. The same general principle governs the pronunciation of *anxious* (æ·ŋkʃəs), *anxiety* (æŋgzai·ĕti), *luxury* (lʊ·ksiŭri, lʊ·kʃəri), *luxurious* (lʊgziū·riəs, lʊgzjū·riəs), *Alexander* (ælégza·ndəɹ), *Alexandrine* (ælégza·ndrin); but here also individual usage varies. The third value (z), arising from a reduction of (gz), is given in all cases to initial *x*, as *Xerxes* (zɔ̄·ksīz); this value is shown in many instances in the 17th and 18th centuries by the spelling with *z*, as *Zanthian*, *zebeck*, *Zerez*, and instances are not uncommon in the 19th century of *xantho-* and *xylo-* for *zantho-* and *zylo-*; early examples are *Zanctus* Xanthus (Lydg. *Troy Bk* II. 731 rubric, 15th cent.), *zyphe* Xiphe (1572). Cf. *Santippa* Xanthippe (Chaucer), *Cerses* Xerxes (Wyntoun *Chron.*, S T.S., III. 54). A similar reduction of *x* took place in French:

x, if he be the fyrste letter of a worde, as *xenotrophe*, *xylobalsome*, whiche they sounde but *s*, sayenge *senotrophe*, *sylobalsome*, for they can nat gyve *x*, whiche is also a greke letter, is true sownde (1530 Palsgr. *Esclarc* I. xxv.)

I 1. The letter or its sound.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 6, *x* ana ongynð þam stæfe *s* æfter uðwitena tæcinge. 1530 Palsgr 38 Note that *x* shall never be sounded in frenche lyke as he is in latyn, or as we wolde do in our tonge, in no wyse, but lyke an *s*. *c* 1620 A Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 12 The top of the tongue stryking on the inward teeth formes d, l, n, r, s, t, and z. The midle tongue stryking on the rouf of the mouth formes the rest, c, g, k, j, q, and x. 1636 B. Jonson *Engl. Gram.* I. iv, X is rather an abbreviation, or way of writing with us, then a Letter; It begins no word with us, that I know, but ends many. 1735 Middleton *Diss. Orig. Printing Eng* 7, I take the Date in question to have been falsified originally by the Printer, and an x to have been dropt in the Age of its Impression. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg* Ser. III *Lord of Thoulouse* xxi, His cap, and his queer cloak all X's and Izzards. *a* 1849 Poe *Tales, X-ing a Paragrab*, When the exigency does occur, it almost always happens that *x* is adopted as a substitute for the letter deficient. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist.* & *Pop* xxi (ed 3) 360 Az., on a cross arg the letter X sa. 1878 W. J. Cripps *Old Engl. Plate* 110 Much of the old plate of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that is still to be found in the counties of Devon and Cornwall bears the old Exeter mark, which was a large Roman capital letter X crowned.

b. The letter considered with regard to its shape, chiefly *attrib* and *Comb.* Hence identified with a cross. *X's and O's*: the game of noughts and crosses.

1545 Elyot, *Decussis* is also a fourme in any thynge representynge the letter X, whiche parted in the myddell maketh an other figure called *Quincunx*, V. 1769 in C. Welsh *Bookseller of Last Cent* 354 Those [books] with an X. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 28 July 2/1 Chairs in sets with W tableau and X backs. 1837 Hebert *Engin.* & *Mech. Encycl* II. 876 The said pin traverses the X groove from side to side. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 176/1 Suppose a cross like an X or V to be cut out of brass-plate. 1861 Hagen *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer* 213 An *x*-shaped spot. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xii, The boy leaped the new X fence very cleverly. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 402, I will write your name on the paper and you must make an 'x' behind your name. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 92 It wasna playing at x's and o's to be steering for that crossbones of a Dutchman. 1899 Jesse L. Williams *Stolen Story*, etc. 54 Billy, reaching the end of the page, made a double X mark to show that it was the end of the story. 1911 P. Bridges *Green Wave of Destiny* xiv. 211 There was just room between the humps for two narrow sacks placed X-wise.

c. Used like other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order, as in the signatures of the sheets of a book, the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, etc.

II. Symbolic uses.

2 The Roman numeral symbol for ten (or ⊹ tenth); so xx = twenty (in early use also for 'score', as iij^{xx} = 'three score', 60; also occas. xx^{ti} = L *vnginti*), xxx, occas. xxx^{ty} = thirty, etc.

c 1000 *O. E. Chron* an. 409 (Parker MS.) Þæt wæs embe .xi. hund wintra & x wintra þes þe heo getimbred was. *a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. (1850) I. 17 There weren not left . no but v. hundrid horsmen, and x. charis, and x. thousind of footmen. 1426 Audelay *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 71 Þour x comawndmentis ȝe most con. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 146 The feest of kyng Aswere was ix^{xx} dayes dwyng. 1478 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 237 He seythe ye be xx^{ti}s in hys dette. 1481 *Howard Housek. Bks* (Roxb.) 9 For j m. j^{c} iij^{xx} maryners. 1481–90 *Ibid* 451 The nombir of the horse ys vij^{xx} iij. 1488 *Henry's Wallace* v. 909 $X_{AXX}{}^{ty}$ with him off nobill men at wage. 1489 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 350 Wretyn at London, the x. day of Februar. 1525 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 126 To my valentyn Agnes Illyon x s. 1537 Cromwell in Merriman *Life* & *Lett.* (1902) II. 53 Frome London the xth daye of Aprylle. 1638 Ford *Fancies* III. ii, If my watch keep faire decorum, Three quarters have neere past the figure X. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* 241 Pope Leo the Xs time.

⊹b. X^{er}: abbreviation of *December*. *Obs.*

1624 Sir W. Aston in Goodman *Court Jas. I* (1839) II. 369 Madrid, 24 of X^{er} 1624.

c. *X* a ten-dollar note. *XX*. a twenty-dollar note. *U. S. colloq.*

1837 *Knickerbocker Mag.* IX. 96 My wallet..distended with V's and X's to its utmost capacity. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xx, The Custom-House officials..who know the green side of a XX.

3 In *Algebra* and *Higher Mathematics* used as the symbol for an unknown or variable quantity (or for the first of such quantities, the others being denoted by *y*, *z*, etc); *spec.* in analytical geometry, the sign for an abscissa, or quantity measured along the principal axis of co-ordinates (hence called the *axis of* x). Hence allusively for something unknown or undetermined (also *attrib* and in *Comb.*). See also X rays.

The introduction of *x*, *y*, *z* as symbols of unknown quantities is due to Descartes (*Géométrie*, 1637), who, in order to provide symbols of unknowns corresponding to the symbols *a*, *b*, *c* of knowns, took the last letter of the alphabet, *z*, for the first unknown and proceeded backwards to *y* and *x* for the second and third respectively. There is no evidence in support of the hypothesis that *x* is derived ultimately from the mediæval transliteration *xei* of شيء *shei* 'thing', used by the Arabs to denote the unknown quantity, or from the compendium for L. *res* 'thing' or *radix* 'root' (resembling a loosely-written *x*), used by mediæval mathematicians.

1660 J. Moore *Arith* II. i § 19 16 (*Algebra*) Note alwayes the given quantities or numbers with Consonants, and those which are sought with Vowels, or else the given quantities with the former letters in the Alphabet, and the sought with the last sort of letters, as *z y x*, &c. lest you make a confusion in your work. 1709 J. Ward *Yng. Math. Guide* IV. iii (1713) 380 Let $y = AS$ the Abscissa, and $z = SP$, put $x = Aa$ the Distance between the two Semi ordinates, which we suppose to be infinitely near each other. 1726 E. Stone *New Math. Dict.* s. v. *Conoid*, If *a* be equal to the Transverse Axis of the Hyperbola, generating a Conoid, and *x* be the Heighth of the Conoid, or the Abscis of the Hyperbola. 1771 *Encycl Brit* II. 269 The equation of any curve, is an algebraic expression, which denotes the relation betwixt the ordinate and abscissa, the abscissa being equal to *x*, and the ordinate equal to *y*. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 175/2 (*Kant*) What is that unknown principle (= X) on which the understanding relies, when of the subject A it finds a foreign predicate B, and believes itself justified in asserting their necessary connexion? 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 29 The *x* of the Egyptian equation being pretty obviously the Egyptian people. 1898 W. T. Stead in *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/4 What manner of man is its author? He is the X in the equation. 1898 A. Lang *Making Relig* II. 15 Research in the X-region is not a new thing under the sun. 1903 Greenough & Kittredge *Words* v. 53 To make fun of the x's and y's of the algebraist. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 May 4/3 There is 'a wholesome distrust,' says Professor Ewing, 'of what may be called *x* chasing.'

b. Hence used *attrib.* as an indeterminate numeral adj. = 'an unknown number of..' Chiefly *humorous*.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xi, The black porker's killed—weighed *x* stone. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 965 In the union of egg and sperm we witness the joining together of but two sets of characters and not that of 'x' sets derived from as many ancestors.

c Put for a person's name when unknown or left undetermined. Also X. Y. (See also 5.)

1797 in *Corr. Pinckney, Marshall* & *Gerry* (1798) 36 We have promised Messrs. X. and Y. that their names shall in no event be made public. 1798 *Ibid.* 23 The names designated by the letters W. X. Y. Z. in the following copies of letters from the Envoys of the United States to the French Republic. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 125 As to Mr *x*, I borrow, on this occasion for his use, one of the names employed by mathematicians for the designation of their unknown quantities. 1848 Thackeray *Ballads of Policeman X, Bow Street* ad fin., Pleaceman X. 54. *Ibid., Three Christmas Waits* I. My name is Pleaceman X. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* XII iv, The house-steward was in fact the veritable XY of the *Times* [newspaper], for whom Dick Avenel had been mistaken. 1857 Dickens *Dorrit* II. xii, The son of P. Q., whom we would call X. Y. 1873 H. Drummond *New Evangelism* etc. (1899) 199 X won't be preached to along with Y and Z and Q, that won't do X any good, for he thinks it is all meant for Y, Z, and Q. 1899 O. Seaman *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 47 For terror of the Law and him that waits Outside, the unknown X, to hale us hence. 1901 Elinor Glyn *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 70 You feel obliged to ask the X's, the Y's, and the Z's from duty, and so you do...This is the kind of assortment that arrives: Papa X, Mamma X, and two girl X's; Papa Y, Mamma Y, and Master and Miss Y; Papa Z, Mamma Z, Aunt Z, and Mdlle. Z—such a party!

d. In wireless telegraphy (also in comb. *x-stopper*): see quot.

1906 J. A. Fleming *Princ. Electric Wave Telegr.* ix. 611 The electric discharges due to atmospheric electricity create electromagnetic waves of an irregular type, which interfere with wireless telegraphy by causing irregular signals. These are technically termed X's. Means have been devised for sifting out the waves due to these irregular atmospheric disturbances. One of these devices, due to Mr. Marconi, has received the name of an X-stopper.

4. In designations of brands of ale, stout, or porter, XX or double X denotes a medium quality, XXX or treble X the strongest quality. Also in the marking of qualities of tin-plate.

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 21 A lover of the best London porter and double XX. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 47 His best double X. 1839 Barham *Ingol. Leg* Ser. I. *St. Dunstan*, Keep clear of Broomsticks, Old Nick, and three XXX's. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 1254 The following Table shows the several sizes of tin plates [and] the marks by which they are distinguished. Common, No. 1..C. 1. Two crosses, 1..XX. 1. Three crosses, 1..XXX. 1. Four crosses, 1 XXXX 1. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cr.* ix. (1901) 75 'And you musicians', turning to the promenade band, 'who were hard at work with some XX, 'be getting your instruments ready' 1856 Geo. Eliot *Ess* (1884) 87 Barclay's treble X. 1886 A. G. Murdoch *Sc. Readings* Ser. I. 98 The XXX stout was brought in.

5. XYZ. used to denote some thing or person unknown or undetermined (cf. 3).

1808 Coleridge *Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 105, I use it rather as an X. Y. Z, an unknown quantity. 1813 Byron *Let.* 23 Nov., Wks. 1832 II. 269 Junius was X. Y. Z., Esq. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Ess. Faith* in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 426 [This] determines whether X. Y. Z. be a thing or a person. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* II, Among the sham agents must be classed the 'Professors,' or 'X. Y. Z.'s.'

III. Abbreviations.

6. In writing the name CHRIST, esp. in abbreviated form, X or x represents the first letter (kαι) of Gr ΧΡΙϹΤΟϹ *khristos*, and ΧΡ or χρ the first two letters (kαι *rōu*) Hence in early times Xp̄, in modern times Xt, Xᵗ, and X, are used as abbreviations of the syllable *Christ*, alone or in derivatives; thus †Xp̄en, Xp̄n = CHRISTEN, †Xp̄enned = CHRISTENED; †Xpian, Xtian(ity) = CHRISTIAN(ITY); XMAS (*Xstmas*, *Xtmas*) = CHRISTMAS.

†Xp̄c stands for $\overline{\text{XPC}}$ contracted form of ΧΡΙϹΤΟϹ; cf. IHS

a 1100 *O E Chron* an 1021 On Xp̄es mæsse uhtan. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 337 In þis word Vix ben but þree lettris, *V*, and I, and X And V bitokeneþ fyve; I bitokeneþ Jesus; and X bitokeneþ Crist. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19951 Xp̄c þi sone, þat in þis world alighte, Vp on þe cros to suffre his passioun. 1485 *Rolls of Parlt* VI 280/1 The most famous, blessed and Xp̄en Prince *Ibid.* 336/1 Any Kyng or Prynce in England Xp̄enned 1573 BARET *Alv* s. v. *V*, The long mistaking of this woorde Xp̄s, standing for Chrs by abbreuiation which for lacke of knowledge in the greeke they tooke for x, p, and s, and so likewise Xp̄ofer. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* (Hunter. Cl.) 25 Xpian the outward, inward, not at all. 1634 *Documents agst Prynne* (Camden) 33 Such right, as your Xtianity, place, and function joyntly require. 1685-6 MS. in *Bk Com. Pr. 1662* (Bodl.), My first child . Xstened on thursday the 28 of the same month. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Milton* (MS. Aubrey 8. lf 63), He was so faire, that they called him the lady of Xt's coll. 1711 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) III. 155 This Note I took out of a Book of Mr. Urry of Xt's Church. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict Arts*, etc s. v., Xmas. for Christmas, Xpher. for Christopher, &c.

7. Put for the initial syllable *ex-* of a word, or as an abbreviation for a word beginning with *ex-*. *X's* (slang): expenses. Also, in Stock Exchange quotations, *xd* = ex dividend, etc.

1838 MANNING *Let.* in Purcell *Life* (1896) I xi 230 All the 'Xs', I fear, would go out [*Note* 'X's and Peculiars' were the nicknames given by the Tractarians to the Evangelicals who called themselves Christians *par excellence*.] *Ibid.*, He writes as tenderly as if he thought you a serious 'X'. *a* 1849 POE *Tales, X-ing a Paragrab*, One gentleman thought the whole an X-ellent joke. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 2/1 New York Central Railway 92½ 92⅝ xd. 1894 LOUISE J. MILN *Strolling Players East* xv, 132, I think we might clear our X's. Perhaps I should explain that 'X.'s' means expenses. 1910 *Encycl Brit* V 107/2 Canonists have continued to refer to the decretals of Gregory IX by the abbreviation X (*Extra*, i. e. *extra Decretum*).

8. *Chem.* = XENON.

Hence **X** *v. trans.*, to supply with x's in place of types that are wanting

a 1849 POE *Tales, X-ing a Paragrab*, I shell have to *x* this ere paragrab', said he to himself, as he read it over. . So *x* it he did, unflinchingly, and to press it went *x ed.*

Xa, Xabandar, obs. ff. SHAH, SHABUNDER.

Xal, xall(e, obs. ff. SHALL.

Xanthæmatin to **Xanthelene:** see XANTHO-.

Xanthate (zæ·nþēt). *Chem.* [f. XANTHIC + -ATE 4.] a. A salt of xanthic (sulphocarbethylic) acid. b A compound of xanthic oxide (xanthine) with an alkali.

1832 [see XANTHIC 1 b] 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 498 Xanthate of sodium forms yellow needles *Ibid* 499 Xanthate of Antimony forms large, lemon-yellow, triclinic crystals. Xanthate of Bismuth . crystallises in shining golden-yellow laminæ. 1887 A. M BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 79 [Xanthine] combines with the alkalies, forming xanthates.

Xanthein (zæ·nþi,in). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *xanthéine* (Frémy & Cloez, 1854), arbitrarily f Gr. *ξανθός* yellow, to distinguish it from *xanthine* XANTHIN (1 b).] That part of the yellow colouring-matter of flowers which is soluble in water: cf. XANTHIN 1 b.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem, Org.* 546 The yellow substance which is soluble in water is termed xantheine: it may be obtained from the yellow dahlia. 1864 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem* XVI. 513 Yellow of Flowers . The insoluble substance, called Xanthin by Frémy & Cloez, appears to correspond with Marquart's anthoxanthin; their Xantheïn, soluble in water, with Marquart's colourless extractive matter

‖ **Xanthelasma** (zænþĭlæ·zmă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + *ἔλασμα* metal plate.] = XANTHOMA. Also *attrib.* Hence **Xanthela smic** *a.* = XANTHOMATOUS; ‖ **Xanthelasmoidea** [see -OID], a disease resembling xanthelasma, which leaves yellowish or brownish patches on the skin; also called *vitiligoidea*

1867 W. J E WILSON *Diseases of Skin* (ed 6) xxiv. 773 Epithelial hypertrophy to which from its colour and laminated appearance we have given the name of xanthelasma. 1900 J HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. No 41 10 There is none of the characteristic xanthelasma leather *Ibid.* 18 She had xanthelasma spots on the eyelids *Ibid.* 2 The xanthelasmic [form of jaundice]. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, Xanthelasmoidea. 1903 *Lancet* 30 May 1521/2 If further investigation should prove that in xanthelasmoidea the coagulability is high it will thus be more decisively separated from the urticarias.

Xanthian (zæ·nþiăn), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **Zanthian.** [f. *Xanthus* (see def.) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to (or an inhabitant of) Xanthus, an ancient town in Asia Minor; *spec.* of a collection of marbles discovered near it.

1685 COTTON *Montaigne* I xl (1711) I. 363 The Zanthians, who being besieg'd precipitated themselves into such a *furious Appetite* of dying, that Brutus had much ado to save but a very small number 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I 662 Ere yet the Food Of Troy they taste, or drink the Xanthian Flood 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* IV 244 (*Alexander*) A spring in Lycia near the city of the Xanthians 1842 SIR C FELLOWS (*title*) The Xanthian Marbles, their acquisition and transmission to England

Xanthic (zæ·nþik), *a* [ad F. *xanthique*, f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow. see -IC.]

1. *Chem.* Epithet of certain compounds which produce substances of a yellow colour, or of bodies connected with these. a. *Xanthic oxide*, the original name of XANTHINE; so *xanthic calculus*, a urinary calculus containing xanthine.

1817 MARCET *Ess Chem. Hist. Calculous Disorders* IV 99 If the potash be added to the pure xanthic substance, no change of colour takes place. The residue of the solution of xanthic oxyd in water produces the yellow substance, when treated with nitric acid *Ibid* 101 Xanthic oxyd *Ibid* 102 In burning, it emitted an animal smell, which did not at all resemble that of the lithic, cystic, or xanthic calculus 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* 642 Xanthic or Uric Oxide ($C_{10}H_4N_4O_4$) was discovered by Dr. Marcet as the principal constituent of a very rare variety of urinary calculus. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* (1879) II 84 Calculi of uric acid and the urates, with their modifications the oxalates, xanthic and cystic oxide.

b. *Xanthic acid*, a complex acid containing sulphur and carbon, also called sulphocarbethylic or ethyldisulphocarbonic acid ($C_3H_6OS_2$), many of whose salts (*xanthates*) are yellow. So *xanthic ether*, etc.

1831 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed 7) II. 176 Xanthic acid is characterized by precipitating the salts of copper yellow *Ibid*, During the distillation of xanthate of potash, a substance comes over which Zeise has distinguished by the name of xanthic oil 1837 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* 146 Xanthic or Sulphocarbethylic Acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 498 Ethyldisulphocarbonic or Xanthic Acid is a colourless oil, heavier than water, its taste is acid, astringent, and bitter *Ibid* 500 Ethylic Disulphocarbonate or Xanthate, Xanthic Ether, $C^4H^{10}OS^2$, has a pale-yellow colour, a sweetish taste.

2. *Bot.* De Candolle's name for a series or class of colours in flowers, of which the type is yellow. opp. to *cyanic*

1843 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) IV 34 A most uncommon combination of colours—cyanic and xanthic tints in one and the same flower 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot.* (1892) 454.

Xanthide (zæ·nþoid). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + -IDE.] a. A compound of xanthogen (XANTHOGEN 1). b. A salt of xanthydric (persulphocyanic) acid.

1823 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed 9) II 667 The oxides of common metals (copper, lead, mercury, &c) decompose it [*sc.* hydroxanthic acid] by giving up their oxygen to the hydrogen of the acid, and the xanthogene unites with the metal, forming xanthides. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 1050 *Xanthides*, syn with *Persulphocyanates*

Xanthin (zæ·nþin). *Chem.* Also **xanthine,** (**zanthin**). [ad F. *xanthine* or G. *xanthin*, f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow: see -IN 1.]

1. a. A yellow colouring-matter obtained from madder.

1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 387 Madder, according to Kuhlmann, contains two colouring matters, one, which is yellow, is soluble in cold water Kuhlmann, who first obtained it, has given it the name of *xanthin* 1839 URE *Dict Arts*, etc. 1329 *Xanthine*, is the name given by Kuhlmann to the yellow dyeing-matter contained in madder. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Cyc Sc* I. 421/1 Other principles may be extracted from madder, such as purpurine, alizarine, xanthine.

b. That part of the yellow colouring-matter of flowers which is insoluble in water · cf. XANTHEIN.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem, Org.* 546 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1050

2. (See quot.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1050 *Xanthin*, applied. 3 By Couerbe to a gaseous product of the decomposition of xanthates, to which he assigned the formula $C^2H^3S^2O^2$.

3. *attrib.* **Xanthin-spar,** yellow lead-spar or WULFENITE.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 1052.

Xanthine (zæ·nþin) Also -in. *Chem.* [ad. F. *xanthine*, f. Gr. *ξανθός* yellow: see -INE 5.] A substance ($C_5H_4N_4O_2$) allied to uric acid, found in various organs and secretions of the animal body; originally called *xanthic oxide* (see XANTHIC 1 a), from its forming a lemon-yellow compound with nitric acid

1857 G BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed 5) 46 This interesting body bears so close a resemblance to xanthine or uric oxide, that Scherer has named it hypoxanthine 1862 H. BENCE JONES in *Jrnl. Chem Soc* XV 78 (*heading*) On a Deposit of Crystallized Xanthin in Human Urine. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 582 The liver contained leucin, tyrosin, and xanthin 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim Alkaloids* 78 Xanthine may be extracted from muscular tissue in the same way as the sarkine

attrib and *Comb* 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 1050 *Xanthine* was discovered by Marcet in a urinary calculus weighing only 8 grains Liebig and Wöhler afterwards found it in a larger calculus weighing between 18 and 20 grammes; these are the only known examples of xanthine calculi 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem* 93 Dr. Bence Jones has recorded an interesting case of xanthin gravel occurring in a lad aged nine and a half years. 1883 *Science* 23 Feb 75/1 By heating xanthine-silver [= the silver-compound of xanthine] with methyl iodide, a methyl group was introduced 1897 *Trans Amer Pediatric Soc* IX. 123 Convulsive seizures, produced by the action of the poisonous xanthin bodies on the nerve centres 1907 *Sat. Rev* 16 Mar. 338/1 So called food reformers bandy about their catchwords—flesh-forming, . xanthin-forming and the like

Hence **Xanthinine,** ‖ **Xanthinu·ria** (see quots)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 1051 *Xanthinine* $C^4H^4N^2O^2$. . A base produced. by heating thionurate of ammonium to 200°. On boiling the resulting mass with water, the xanthinine remains as a yellow powder. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, *Xanthinuria*, passage of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthippe: see XANTHIPPE.

Xanthitane (zæ·nþitēn). *Min.* [f. next + -ANE.] A mineral produced by alteration or decomposition of sphene or titanite see quot.

1856 C U. SHEPARD in *Amer Jrnl Sci* Ser. II XXII 96 *Xanthitane* In hollow crystals with the form of sphene, and pulverulent Color pale yellowish white It is found in a decomposing feldspar, and probably proceeds from the decomposition of sphene.

Xanthite (zæ·nþoit) *Min* [f Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + -ITE 1.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, occurring in yellowish crystals

1828 THOMSON *Ann Lyc. N Hist N Y.* III 44 (Dana) 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 615/1 *Xanthite* consists of a congeries of small rounded grains, not larger than small grains of sand 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* IV § 1 364

Xantho- (zæ·nþo), before a vowel **xanth-**, repr Gr. *ξανθο-*, combining form of *ξανθός* yellow, occurring as the first element in various compounds and derivatives, chiefly terms of chemistry, mineralogy, and pathology; the more important of these are given in their alphabetical places.

(Sometimes also erroneously *Zantho-*. see X)

1 *Chem.* In names of, or adjectives relating to, various compounds: (*a*) of a yellow colour, as *xanthæ·matin*, *xa·nthaline*, *xa nthoco·balt*, *-cobal·tic*, *xanthocre·atine* (*-crea tinine*), *xa nthophane* [Gr. *φαν-*, stem of *φαίνειν* to cause to appear], *xanthopi·crin* (*-pi·crite*) [Gr. *πικρός* bitter], *xanthopi·otein*, *xantho psin* [Gr. *ὄψις* sight], *xanthopu·ccine* [PUCCOON], *xanthopu rpurin*, *xanthorha·mnin*; *xanthophe·nic*, *xanthopi·ote ic*, *xantho ta nnic*, *xanthy dric* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water] adjs.; (*b*) derived from or related to xanthic acid (XANTHIC 1 b), as *xa·nthamide*, *xa·ntharin*, *xa nthelene*, *xanthe ic*, *xa nthomethy·lic* adjs; (*c*) derived from or related to xanthydric acid, as *xa nthane* (*-an*). see quots.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, **Xanthamatin*.. Term by Brett and Bird for a yellow, bitter substance found by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid. 1893 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl*, 25 Mar. 793/2 *Xanthaline—A New Opium Alkaloid ($C_{37}H_{38}N_2O_9$) 1855 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Chem* IX. 276 *Xanthamide. $C^6NH^7S^2O^2$ *Ibid* 277 Xanthamide exposed in a distillatory apparatus to a gradually increasing temperature is resolved into mercaptan and cyanuric acid 1868 — *Dict Chem.* V. 1049 **Xanthan*, Berzelius's name for the group Cy^2S^2, regarded as the radicle of persulphocyanic or xanthydric acid *Ibid*, **Xantharin*, or *Xanthil*, an oily fetid compound, $C^4H^{10}O^2$, supposed by Couerbe, to be produced by the dry distillation of xanthic ether. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 614/2 When xanthate of potash is subjected to distillation a limpid yellow coloured fluid comes over, which Zeise has called **xanthéic oil* 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 1049 **Xanthelene* Zeise gave this name to an oil produced. by precipitating potassic ethyl-sulphocarbonate with a cupric salt. 1856 GIBBS & GENTH *Res. Ammonia-cobalt Bases* in *Smithsonian Contrib Knowl* (1857) IX. v 48 The salts of *Xanthocobalt 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 1054 *Xantho cobaltic Salts. 1891 *Cent Dict*, **Xanthocreatine* 1913 DORLAND *Med Dict* (ed. 7), *Xanthocreatin*, xanthocreatinin 1887 A. M BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 85 *Xanthocreatinine $C_5H_{10}N_4O$. closely resembles kreatinine. It shows in pellets of sulphur yellow, of slightly cadaveric odour 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V 1052 **Xanthoglobulin* This name was given by Scherer to a substance which he obtained in yellow globules 1880 J W. LEGG *Bile* 515 Hypoxanthin and xanthoglobulin were also found. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 501 Methyl-disulphocarbonic Acid (CH^3HCOS^2 *Xanthomethylic Acid Methylic Disulphocarbonate, $C^3H^6OS^2$ Xanthomethylic Ether 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, **Xanthophane*, an orange-yellow pigment obtained from the retina. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 1052 **Xanthophenic acid* A yellow colouring matter,..produced. by heating phenol or cresol with arsenic acid The *xanthophenates dye silk and wool red, of various shades 1852 W GREGORY *Handbk Org. Chem.* 301 **Xanthopicrate* is a bitter crystalline substance from the bark of *Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis*. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 1053 *Xanthopicrin*, *Xanthopicrite* These names were given to a yellow colouring-matter from the bark of *Xanthoxylon caribæum*, since shown to be identical with berberine. 1838 T THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 710 *Xanthopicrite. was detected by Chevalier and Pelletan [1826], in the bark of the *Xanthoxylon caribæum* It has a very bitter and astringent taste 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV 164/1 The alkaline *xanthoproteates 1843 T THOMSON *Chem Animn Bodies* 178 *Xantho-protein Acid* This name [*Xantho-proteinsäure*] has been given by Mulder [1838] to a yellow coloured acid, obtained first by Fourcroy, by treating fibrin or albumen with nitric acid 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem* 130 Heated with strong nitric acid pepsin does not give the xantho-proteic reaction; hence it would appear that pepsin is not an albuminoid substance. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 10 Sept. 602 The normal gland extract gave a positive result with the xantho-proteic test. 1883 OGILVIE (Annandale), **Xanthoprotein*, a yellow acid substance formed by the action of nitric acid upon fibrine. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Xanthopsin*,

yellow pigment of the retina 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Xanthopsin*, visual purple partially discolored or bleached by light, visual yellow 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Xanthopsiccine*, name proposed by Lerchen (1878) for an alkaloid found in hydrastis. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* II 588 *Purpureoxanthin* (or **Xanthopurpurin*) is formed from purpurin by reduction with stannous chloride in alkaline solution 1843 KANE in *Lond., Edinb., & Dubl. Philos. Mag.* July 3 The dark-coloured [Persian] berries . give out to boiling water an olive-yellow material, to which I give the name of **xanthorhamnine* 1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* XV 533 *Xanthotannic Acid* Obtained from elm-leaves reddened in the autumn 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 1054 **Xanthydric acid.* Syn with *Persulphocyanic Acid* [obtained as 'a pale yellow crystalline powder', *ibid.* IV. 378].

2. In various compounds. **Xantha·rsenite** *Min.*, a mineral allied to chondrarsenite, occurring in sulphur-yellow masses **Xanthoca·rpous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having yellow fruit. **Xanthocomic** (-kɒ·mik) *a.* (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr κόμη hair], yellow-haired. **Xa·nthocone** (-kōn), **Xantho·conite** *Min.* [G *xanthokon* (Breithaupt, 1840), f. Gr. κόνις dust], an arsenio-sulphide of silver, of a dull red or brown colour, yellow when pulverized **Xanthocy·anopsy, Xanthocya·nopy** (-kyan-) *Path.* [Gr. κύανος blue + ὄψις, ὠπή sight], a form of colour-blindness in which yellow and blue are the only colours discerned. ‖ **Xanthode·rma, -de·rmia** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δέρμα skin], yellowness of the skin. **Xa·nthodont, Xanthodo·ntous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having yellow teeth, as certain rodents. **Xantho·meter** [-METER], an instrument for determining the colour of sea or lake water by comparison with a scale of different-coloured solutions. ‖ **Xantho-pa·thia, Xantho·pathy** *Path.* [Gr. -πάθεια -PATHY] = *xanthoderma.* ‖ **Xantho·psia, Xa·nthopsy** *Path.* [Gr. ὄψις appearance, sight], an affection of the eyes in which objects appear yellow; yellow vision. **Xantho·rthite** *Min.*, a yellow variety of orthite. **Xanthosi·derite** *Min.* [Gr. σίδηρος iron], a native hydrated oxide of iron, occurring in needle-shaped or fibrous crystals, or as an ochre, of a yellow, brown, or reddish colour. **Xanthospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having yellow seeds.

1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* 796 *Xantharsenite. Occurs with hausmannite, in crystalline limestone. 1862 MAYNE *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 2) 436/1 *Xanthocarpous. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 497 Europe is the chief seat of the *xantho-comic or light-haired races 1846 WORCESTER, *Xanthocon (citing DANA). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1052 *Xanthocone.* A silver-ore from the Himmelfurst mine, near Freiberg in Saxony 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 108 **Xanthoconite* Color dull-red to clove-brown, crystals orange-yellow on the edges by transmitted light. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Xanthocyanopsy. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Xanthokyanopy. 1867 W. J. E. WILSON *Diseases of Skin* (ed. 6) 695 *Xanthoderma represents the yellow complexion of certain of the races of mankind. 1900 *Lancet* 11 Aug. 414/1 The mucous membranes were not coloured and the urine never showed a trace of bile pigment. This was in favour of the diagnosis of *xanthoderma. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Xanthodont. 1862 MAYNE *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 2) 436 *Xanthodontous. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 April 8/3 When the Queen visited the Antarctic exploration ship *Discovery* she was particularly interested in Forel's *xanthometer 1867 W. J. E. WILSON *Diseases of Skin* (ed. 6) 695 *Xanthopathia, or yellow discoloration of the skin, consists in the deposit in the cells of the rete mucosum of a yellow colouring principle 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), **Xanthopsia*, yellow vision,—as sometimes occurs in jaundice 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 603 A very curious symptom caused by santonin...is xanthopsia 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 287 *Xanthorthite, of Heimann, is apparently an altered variety [of orthite] 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1054 **Xanthosiderite.* A hydrated ferric oxide. 1862 MAYNE *Med. Vocab.* (ed. 2) 436/2 *Xanthospermous.

‖ **Xanthochroi** (zænþɒ·krōəi, -ōu·kroi), *sb. pl. Anthropology.* [mod.L. (Huxley), app. meant as a transliteration of an assumed Gr. **ξανθωχροι*, f. ξανθός yellow + ὠχρός pale (the regular L. form of which would be **xanthōchrī*), by later writers and in Dicts taken as *xanthŏchrōī* (sing. *-chrous*), ad. Gr. ξανθόχροος, f. ξανθός yellow + χρόα skin. cf MELANOCHROI.] In Huxley's classification of the varieties of mankind: A subdivision of the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired class, having yellow or light-coloured hair and pale complexion.

1866 [see XANTHOMELANOI]. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II 113/2 The Xanthochroi, or fair whites are the prevalent inhabitants of Northern Europe

Hence **Xanthochroic** (-krōu·ik), **Xanthochroid** (-ōu·kroid), **Xanthochroid** (-ρ kroi·oid), **Xanthochroous** (-ρ·kroiəs), **Xanthochrous** (-ōu krəs) *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Xanthochroi* So ‖ **Xanthochroia** (-kroi ă) [mod.L. f. Gr. χροιά = χρόα skin], yellow discoloration of the skin from change in the pigment; **Xanthochroism** (-ρ·kroi·iz'm), *Ornith.*, abnormal replacement of another colour by yellow in the plumage of certain birds.

1867 W. J. E. WILSON *Diseases of Skin* (ed. 6) 695 Xanthopathia Syn. Xanthoderma; *xanthochroia. 1870 HUXLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* July 515 The *Xanthochroic area 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. i 202 The xanthochroic group pale skin, blue eyes, and abundant fair hair 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* xii (1869) 378 [The] *Xanthochroid [group] 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 421 There seems to be a certain correlation of colours in most cases of Heterochrosis ..green feathers exhibit *xanthochroism. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, **Xanthochroöid*, same as *Xanthochroic* 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Xanthochroŏus 1865 *Xanthochrous [see MELANOCHROUS]. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 230 Great stature and a xanthochrous complexion were . the characteristics of the Celt or German.

Xanthogen (zæn·þŏdʒen). *Chem.* [f. XANTHO- + -GEN, after G. *xanthogensaure* (Zeise, 1822).]

1 The hypothetical radical of xanthic acid. Also *attrib.*

1823 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 665 This new acid contains sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen, the two first of which probably form a compound base, analogous to cyanogen To the base, Mr Zeise has given the name of *xanthogene* on account of the yellow colour of its compounds. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1052 *Xanthogen oil.* Zeise's name for an oily product formed by the dry distillation of potassic xanthate

2 A substance supposed to be contained in flowers. see quot

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 668 According to Filhol, nearly all flowers contain a substance which forms colourless solutions with acids, and acquires a fine yellow colour when treated with alkalis. this substance was designated by Marquart as resin of flowers, and by Hope..as xanthogen, which name is also retained by Filhol He describes it as solid, of a light yellow colour,..soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Xantholiniform (zæn·þŏlɪ·nifōrm), *a. Entom.* [f mod.L. *Xantholinus* (f Gr. ξανθός yellow, with ending of *Staphylinus*, an allied genus) + -(I)FORM.] Resembling in form the beetles of the genus *Xantholinus*

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II No. 5 250 *P[ederus] procerulus* . Narrow, elongate, sub parallel, xantholiniform

‖ **Xanthoma** (zæn·þōu·mă). *Path.* [f. Gr. ξανθός yellow + -ωμα (cf. *sarcoma*).] An affection of the skin, characterized by the growth of yellowish patches or tubercles. Also *attrib.* Hence **Xanthomatous** (-ōu mătəs) *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of xanthoma.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 410 Xanthoma is a connective tissue new growth, characterized by the formation of yellowish, circumscribed, irregularly shaped, non indurated patches or tubercles 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 484 The chamois leather like patches may simulate xanthoma. *Ibid* 896 The so called 'xanthoma cell' is . a fragmented muscle fibre in a state of granulo-fatty degeneration. 1914 *Lancet* 13 June 1697/1 Xanthomatous nodules in the liver.

‖ **Xanthomelanoi** (zænþɒme lănoi), *sb. pl. Anthropology.* [mod L. (Huxley), transliteration (instead of the regular L. form **xanthomelanī*) of an assumed Gr. **ξανθομέλανοι*, f. ξανθός yellow + μέλας, μελαν- black. cf. MELANOI and XANTHOCHROI. (On the analogy of the other terms, the word should have been *Melanoxanthoi*, the first element referring to the hair, the second to the skin.)] In Huxley's classification of the varieties of mankind· A subdivision of the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired class, having black hair and yellow, brown, or olive complexion. Hence **Xanthome·lanous** (-əs) *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Xanthomelanoi.*

1865 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 153 The 'xanthomelanous,' with black hair and yellow, brown, or olive skins. 1866 — *Lang's Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 The *Leiotrichi* may be best subdivided, according to their complexion, into *Xanthochroi*, *Melanochroi*, *Xanthomelanoi*, and *Melanoi.*

Xanthone (zæn·þōun). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ξανθός yellow + -ONE.] A compound which forms the basis of various natural colouring matters.

1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 867 *Xanthone* is Diphenylene ketone oxide

Xanthophyll (zæn·þŏfil). *Chem.* [ad. F. *xanthophylle* (Berzelius), f Gr ξανθός yellow + φύλλον leaf] The yellow colouring-matter of leaves in autumn, a constituent or derivative of chlorophyll; also called *phylloxanthin.*

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 334 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1052 *Xanthophyll* Nothing certain is known respecting its composition, or of the manner in which it is formed from chlorophyll 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII 46/2 When the life of the leaf is destroyed by frost or drought, the chlorophyll is rapidly changed to xanthophyll.

Xanthophyllite (zænþŏfi·ləit). *Min.* [ad. G. *xanthophyllit* (G. Rose, 1840), f. Gr. ξανθός yellow + φύλλον leaf + -ITE¹ 2 b.] A micaceous mineral, a species of seybertite, occurring in yellowish crusts or implanted globules in talcose schist.

1844 DANA *Min.* (1862) 149

‖ **Xanthorrhœa** (zænþorɪ·ă) [mod L., f. Gr. ξανθός yellow + ῥοία flowing, flow.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of Australian liliaceous plants, some species of which (called Grass trees or Grass Gum-trees) yield a yellow resin.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1054 Xanthorrhœa resin

2. *Path.* A morbid affection resembling leucorrhœa (see quot.).

1891 *Lancet* 7 Nov. 1037/1 There is..more or less leucorrhœa, or xanthorrhœa, as it should rather be called, because the discharge is yellow, not white

‖ **Xanthosis** (zænþōu sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ξανθός yellow. see -OSIS] (See quots)

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Xanthosis*, a term applied to the yellow discolouration often observed in cancerous tumours. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Xanthosis*, formation of a yellow skin or pigment.

Xanthous (zæ nþəs), *a. Ethnology.* [f. Gr. ξανθός yellow + -OUS] Applied to those races, or that type, of mankind characterized by yellow or yellowish hair and light complexion; fair, blond. Also said of the hair, complexion, etc. Opp. to MELANIC 1, MELANOUS.

1829 T. PRICE *Less. Physiogn. & Physiol. Inhab. Brit.* 3 It is true that the Greek and Roman writers do describe the various barbarous tribes of Europe, representing some to be of the fair, or, as it has been styled, Xanthous complexion, others of the dark, or Melanic. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Phys. Geog.* 64/1 (U.K.S.) Men of the xanthous variety of colour are known to spring up among the negroes in Africa. 1876 W. F. SKENE *Celtic Scot.* I. i ii 126 The Caledonii . were larger in body, and less xanthous 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 35 The xanthous type with chestnut, red, or fair hair

‖ **Xanthoxylon** (zænþŏ·ksɪlǫn). *Bot.* Also 8 zanthoxylon, -um. [mod.L. *Xanthoxylon, -um* (by Linnæus spelt *Zanthoxylum*), f. Gr. ξανθός yellow + ξύλον wood.] A large and widely distributed genus of trees and shrubs of the N. O. *Rutaceæ* (type of the suborder *Xanthoxyleæ*, sometimes reckoned as an order *Xanthoxylaceæ*), yielding various products, esp. pungent and aromatic drugs and condiments; it includes the N. American Prickly Ash or Toothache-tree (*X. americanum* and *fraxineum*), the Chinese or Japanese Pepper (*X. piperitum*), the Prickly or W. Indian Yellow-wood (*X. Clava-Herculis*), etc. Hence **Xantho·xyl**, a plant of this genus, or of the order or suborder of which it is the type; **Xanthoxylaceous** (-ē·lə·ʃəs), **Xanthoxyleous** (-i·lɪəs) *adjs.*, belonging to the *Xanthoxylaceæ* or *Xanthoxyleæ* (see above); **Xantho·xylene** (-ēn) *Chem.*, an aromatic volatile oil obtained from the fruit of *Xanthoxylon piperitum*; **Xantho·xylin** (-in) *Chem.*, (*a*) a crystalline resin or camphor obtained from an oil distilled from the seeds of *X. piperitum*; (*b*) a crystallizable bitter principle contained in the bark of *X. Clava-Herculis* and other species; **Xanthoxy·loïn**, a neutral principle obtained from the bark of *X. americanum.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 473 Several *Xanthoxyls have in their habit, and especially in their foliage, a marked resemblance to the Ash. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 679 The Xanthoxyl Family of the Rutal alliance. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I vi. 213 *note*, Among *xanthoxylaceous plants, the Cuspare of Angostura, known in America under the name of Orinoco bark. 1857 STENHOUSE in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* July 20 The pure hydrocarbon, to which I propose to give the name of *Xanthoxylene, is colourless, [etc.]. *Note*, The pleasant aromatic odour of Japanese pepper is due to Xanthoxylene. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 131 Several *Xanthoxyleous plants have., a marked resemblance to the Ash. 1854 STENHOUSE in *Lond., Edin., & Dubl. Philos. Mag.* Jan. 28 The crystals of *xanthoxyline belong to the oblique system. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 21 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 3 Some curious shrubs..we had never seen before,..large *xanthoxylum, and purple-berried bay 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II 32 A Negro woman, who had been affected for many years with several large phagædenic ulcers, was put under my care I commenced the use of the Zanthoxylon, by bathing the sores with the decoction. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 1054 *Xanthoxylon.* The bark of *X. caribæum..or *X. Clava Herculis* ..used in the Antilles as a febrifuge.

‖ **Xantippe** (zæntɪ·pē). Also 7 **Zentippe, Zantippe.** [Properly *Xanthippe*, Gr. Ξανθίππη.] The name of the wife of Socrates, hence *allusively*, an ill-tempered woman or wife, a shrew, a scold (with pl. *Xantippes*).

1596 SHAKS. *1 am. Shr.* I. ii. 71 As curst and shrow'd As Socrates Zentippe [*1st Fol., Qo*; *2nd–4th Fol.* Zantippe, *mod. edd.* Xanthippe]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 262 Richard Hooker, married a clownish silly Woman and withal a meer Xantippe. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII xi, An errant Vixen of a Wife ..By this *Xantippe* he had two Sons. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* xiii 339 For the time being the worst of Xantippes must turn into an angel of amiability if she gives a ball

Xaraf, -affe, -off, obs. ff. SARAF.

1628 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 296 We lye at the mercy of the xaroffs or exchangers of monie. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 93 In the presence of the Xaraf, or Money-changers

Xebec (zī bek; *also* zī·bek). Also 8–9 **-eck, -eque, -ecque**; β. 8–9 **zebec(k, 9 zebecque.** See also CHEBEC. [Altered form of CHEBEC (F. *chebec*) after Sp. *xabeque*, now *jabeque.*] A small three-masted (originally two-masted) vessel, commonly lateen-rigged but with some square sails, used in the Mediterranean, formerly as a ship of war, now as a merchant-ship.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 409/2 Capt. Fortunatus Wright, of Liverpool, in the *King George* privateer off Leghorn, engaged a xebeck which had 280 men on board 1760 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 148/2 An Algerine xebeque of 20 guns, was driven on shore near Penzance. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.*

LII. 450 There came a Spanish xebeck from the West, .and was becalmed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict Marine* (1780) s. v., The sails of the xebec are in general similar to those of the polacre, but the hull is extremely different.. The extremity of the stern projects further behind the counter and buttock than that of any European ship 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 237 *Xebec.* A small vessel with three masts, navigated in the mediterranean. The fore and main-masts are called block-masts, being short The mizen-mast is fitted with a topmast, &c, and has been lately added, to keep them better to the wind . The fore-mast rakes much forward. 1816 *Ann. Reg, Gen. Hist* 133/2 A large Tunisian xebeck putting out two boats, gave a general chase. *a* 1829 I. TAYLOR *Ship* v. (1846) 118 The xebec very much resembles the galley in shape , in its triangular sails and low masts. It is the corsair of the Algerines, and mounts from sixteen to twenty-four guns 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed 2) 158 The Spanish xebec has in general a lateen fore, with a square main-sail and mizen 1884 MISS C. F WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag* Feb. 368/2 The coasting xebecs

β 1769 *Ann. Reg, Chron.* 164/1 A large Algerine zebeck, of 30 guns and 300 men. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xix, A three-masted zebecque. 1844 HOOD *The Key* iv, The last Zebeck that came And moor'd within the Mole

attrib. and *Comb.* 1780 CAPT. KNOWLLS in *Naval Chron.* II. 518 Two Spanish Xebec Ships, polacre rigged. 1801 LD. COCHRANE *ibid* VI. 151 A Spanish xebeck frigate, of 32 guns. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 280/2 A French xebeck rigged privateer, of two guns.

Xel, obs. form of SHALL *v.*

1429 in *Calr. Pat. Rolls 8 Hen. VI.* 30 A comon assemble which xel ben ordeyned be the maur.

Xeme (zĭm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Xema* (Leach, 1819), an arbitrarily formed word.] A bird of the genus *Xema*; a fork-tailed gull.

1836 EYTON *Rarer Brit. Birds* 64 Sabine's Xeme was first observed by Captain Sabine in Greenland

Xenacanthine, Xenarthral: see XENO-.

†**Xenagogue** (zĕ năgŏg). *Obs.* In 7 xen-. [ad. Gr. *ξεναγωγός*, f. *ξένος* stranger + *-αγωγός* leading.] One who conducts strangers; a guide. So †**Xenagogy,** conduction of strangers . used as the title of a guide-book.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 386 The places, whereof I ment to make note in this my Xenagogie and perambulation of Kent. 1583 in Thynne *Animadv* (1875) p lxii, The Xenogogie of Bedfordshire 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 136 They are generally excellent Zenagogues or guides through their Countrie.

Xenelasy (zĕnĭ·lăsi) *Gr Hist.* [ad Gr *ξενηλασία*, f. *ξενήλατεῖν*, f. *ξένος* foreigner + *ἐλα-* (*ἐλαύνειν*) to drive away] A measure at Sparta for expulsion of foreigners.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. II 515 Nor were strangers permitted to stay at Sparta; they came thither it seems, by a sort of sufferance, but the uncourteous process called xenêlasy was always available to remove them.

‖ **Xenia** (zī niă). *Bot.* [mod L., ad. Gr. *ξενία* state or relation of a guest, f. *ξένος* guest· see -IA [1].] A supposed direct action or influence of foreign pollen upon the seed or fruit which is pollinated.

1899 *Nat. Sci.* May 393 *Xenia*.., the direct action of the male element on the mother-plant, is an extremely hypothetical theory. 1901 *Nature* 12 Dec 126/2 Xenia is the name given to the results of the crossing of the plant by a foreign pollen, exhibited in some peculiarity which appears in the seed itself

Xenia, pl. of XENIUM.

Xenial (zī·niăl), *a. Gr. Antiq* [f Gr *ξενία* XENIA + -AL.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the relation between host and guest: applied to a friendly relation between two persons of different countries, or between a person and a foreign country. So **Xenian** *a.* (in quot. 1834 rendering Gr. *ξένιος*, a title of Zeus as protector of the rights of hospitality).

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 533 The holy customs of the Xenian Jove. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 220 The Taphians,..from the xenial relation of their Lord Mentes to Ulysses, must in all likelihood have lived in the neighbourhood of Ithaca. 1869 — *Juv. Mundi* iii 87 Demetor Tasides .. is represented. as being in xenial relations with Egypt.

‖ **Xenium** (zī niŭm); usually in pl. **xenia.** [L., ad. Gr. *ξένιον*, prop. neut. of *ξένιος* adj pertaining to a guest, f. *ξένος* guest, stranger.] **a.** In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.*, a present (esp. of table delicacies) given to a guest or stranger; *transf*, in mediæval usage, an offering made (sometimes compulsorily) by subjects to their prince on the occasion of his passing through their estates; also extended to other kinds of offerings (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Xenia*, Presents bestowed by the Greeks to their Friends, Guests, or Strangers... In our old Records, it is taken for such Presents or Gifts as us'd to be made to Princes, or to the Governours of Provinces 1772 [S DENNE] *Hist. Rochester* 106 That there be reserved to me out of the estates which I have assigned for the maintenance of the monks, such a xenium [orig *exenium*] as is here specified. 1865 STUBBS *Chron. & Mem. Rich. I* (Rolls) II Introd p xxx, The xenia, or Easter and Christmas offerings from [the monks'] manors, which were settled on the cellarer for the use of the sick and strangers.

b. (See quots.)

1792 NEWTON tr *Vitruvius' Archit.* VI. x. 145 The pictures representing the sending of gifts to strangers are by the painters called *xenia*. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict Terms Art, Xenia*. .Pictures of still life, fruit, fish, &c, many of which have been found as decorations on the walls of houses in Pompeii

Xenization (zenəizē·ʃən). *rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ξενίζειν*, trans. to entertain strangers, intr. to be a stranger, f. *ξένος* stranger : see -IZE and -ATION.] The fact of sojourning as a stranger.

1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 231 The xenization of Abraham's seed in a foreign land

Xeno- (zeno), before a vowel **xen-,** repr. Gr. *ξενο-*, *ξεν-*, combining form of *ξένος* a guest, stranger, foreigner, adj foreign, strange; used in various scientific and other terms; for those not found here, see their alphabetical places **Xenacanthine** (-ăkæ·nþəin) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Xenacanthus* pl., f. Gr. *ἄκανθα* spine], *a.* belonging to the extinct order *Xenacanthini* of selachian fishes, with long slender spines; *sb.* a fish of this order. **Xena·rthral** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint], having peculiar accessory articulations in the vertebræ, as the American edentates. **Xenobiosis** (-bəi,ō·sis) *Zool.* [Gr. *βίωσις* manner of life], a form of symbiosis among ants in which two colonies of different species live together on friendly terms without rearing their broods in common. **Xe·noderm** *Zool.* [mod.L. *Xenoderma*, f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a snake of the genus *Xenoderma* or sub-family *Xenodermatinæ* (mod. Dicts). **Xeno gamy** *Bot.* [Gr. *γάμος* marriage], fertilization by pollen from another plant of the same species; cross-fertilization. **Xenogenesis** (-dge nəsis) *Biol* [GENESIS], (supposed) production of offspring permanently unlike the parent (cf. HETEROGENESIS 3); so **Xenogene·tic, Xenoge·nic** *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of xenogenesis; **Xenogeny** (zenɒ·dʒĭni), xenogenesis. **Xeno genous** *a. Path.* (see quot.). **Xenolite** *Min.* [-LITE], a silicate of aluminium, allied to fibrolite. **Xenomania** (-mē·niă), a mania or insane fancy for foreigners, or for something foreign, hence **Xenoma·niac,** a person affected with 'xenomania'. **Xenomorphic** (-mɔ̄·rfik) *a. Geol.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], applied to mineral constituents of a rock having a form different from the normal in consequence of the pressure of other constituents. **Xenopa·rasite, Xenopa·rasitism** *Biol.* (see quot.). **Xenophilism** (-ɒ·fĭlizm) *nonce-wd* [Gr *φίλος* loving, friendly], love of foreigners or of something foreign. **Xenophoby** (zenɒ fōbi) *nonce-wd.* [Gr, *φόβος* fear], fear of foreign persons or things; so **Xenophobic** (zenɒfɒ·bik) *a.* characterized by this. **Xenophoran** (-ɒ fŏrăn) *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Xenophora*, f. Gr. *-φορος* carrying], belonging or allied to the genus *Xenophora* (carrier-shells) of gastropod molluscs, distinguished by the habit of cementing stones and other foreign bodies to their shells. **Xenopterygian** (-ptĕri·dʒiăn), *Zool* [Gr. *πτέρυξ* wing, fin], *a.* belonging to the suborder *Xenopterygii* of fishes, with spineless fins, scaleless skin, and a complex sucking-disk between the ventral fins; *sb.* a fish of this suborder. **Xenurine** (zenɪ·nɪurəin), *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Xenurus*, f. Gr. *οὐρά* tail], *a.* belonging to the genus *Xenurus* of armadillos, having the tail nearly naked; *sb.* an armadillo of this genus, a kabassou.

1885 *Stand Nat Hist.* (1888) V 66 The geographical distribution of the Edentates . To America belong the *xenarthral or many-jointed forms 1901 W. M. WHEELER in *Amer. Naturalist* July 535 *Xenobiosis. The best-known guest ant is the European *Formicoxenus nitidulus.* 1877 DARWIN *Lett.* (1903) II 413 Some such terms as autogamy, *xenogamy, etc 1870 HUXLEY *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc*, *Rep* p lxxvii, The term Heterogenesis has been used in a different sense, and M. Milne-Edwards has therefore substituted for it **Xenogenesis Ibid.* p lxxxv, The analogy of pathological modification is in favour of the *xenogenetic origin of microzymes. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict* (ed 2), **Xenogenous,* caused by a foreign body, or originating outside the organism. 1913 *Ibid* (ed 7) *adds* 2. Formed or developed in the host: a term applied to toxins formed by the action of stimuli on the cells of the host 1844 DANA *Min* (1868) 374 *Xenolite, resembles fibrolite..excepting in the high specific gravity. 1879 K HILLEBRAND in *19th Cent.* Oct. 626 Germany received the first caresses of this strange *xenomania from the hands of youthful Carlyle and old Coleridge 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist Elizab Lit* iv 136 No writer of the period has such a command of pure English, unadulterated by xenomania and unweakened by purism, as Daniel 1879 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 5/1 Are we all *Xenomaniacs? 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Feb 168/2 Sir Arthur Sullivan was never the least bit of a *xenomaniac* 1888 HATCH in Teall *Brit. Petrography* Gloss. 423 *Allotriomorphic*, a term applied by Rosenbusch .in contradistinction to idiomorphic. It is synonymous with *xenomorphic. 1905 E. S SALMON in *Ann Bot* Jan. 127 To describe cases where a form of a Fungus which is specialized to certain host-plants .proves able to infect injured parts of a strange host, I propose the terms *xenoparasite and *xenoparasitism. 1912 W SICKERT in *English Review* Apr. 147 Lest the writer be accused of *Xenophilism 1912 *Nation* 11 May 214/1 The popular attitude with regard to external politics is one of crude and *xenophobic Imperialism. 1909 *Athenæum* 13 Mar 325/3 Those whose sense of justice . is not impaired by prejudice or *'xenophoby' 1898 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* June 308 No Stromboid, Naticoid, or *Xenophoran molluscs have been found hitherto in any fresh water that is known 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 50 The Kabassous, or *Xenurines, have the third as well as the fourth and fifth metacarpals abbreviated and broad

†**Xenodo·chial,** *a Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. *ξενοδοχία* (XENODOCHY [2]) + -AL.] Given to receiving strangers, hospitable.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 402 The Insuperable Aversion, that those three Xenodochial Prelates seem'd always to exert against the French Nation *Ibid* 404.

‖ **Xenodochium** (zenŏdɒ·kĭŭm, *-ēum*, ad. late Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*, f. *ξένος* stranger + *δέχεσθαι* to receive] A house of reception for strangers and pilgrims; a hostel, guest-house, esp. in a monastery.

1612 CORYAT in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) II. 1829 In Constantinople, Peru, and Galata, there are Karabassaries or *Xenodochia* foure hundred and eighteen 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* 1 VII 246 [A] spital was an house of entertainment for poor travellers or pilgrims this [*sc.* spital of St Catherine] was a *Xenodochium* of that kind 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II XIII. 18 Many have supposed that the xenodochium, or hospitium, for the reception of strangers was placed in this division of the mansion 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1858) I VI 246 Within the precincts of the monastery stood an edifice, distinguished by the Greek name of *Xenodochium*, in which a certain number of paupers received their daily support, and which was gratuitously opened to every traveller who solicited relief 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. VI. 263 Long before the era of persecution had closed, the hospital and the Xenodochion, or refuge for strangers, was known among the Christians.

†**Xenodochy** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Anglicized form of prec.] = prec

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg Eng. Hist* (Camden No 29) 121 Ther was at York an auncyent and welthy xenodochye that ys to say, an hospytall .wher powre and nedye people wer enterteynyd.

†**Xenodochy** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 xenodechie, xenodochie. [ad. Gr. *ξενοδοχία* cf XENODOCHIUM] Entertainment of strangers, hospitality.

1623 COCKERAM, *Xenodechie*, hospitality 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy New Eng* 181 Sincere and religious people descryed by their charity and humility by their Zenodochie or hospitality.

Xenon (ze·nɒn). *Chem.* [ad. Gr. *ξένον*, neut. of *ξένος* strange.] A heavy inert gaseous element present in minute quantity in the atmosphere, discovered by Sir William Ramsay in 1898. Symbol Xe or X.

1898 RAMSAY & TRAVERS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc Bristol* 830 The last fractions of liquefied argon show the presence of three new gases These are krypton .. metargon, and a still heavier gas,..which we propose to name 'xenon'

Xenophontean, -ian (zenŏfɒ·ntiăn), *a.* [f. Gr. *Ξενοφῶν, -ῶντος* Xenophon, name of an ancient Greek historian and biographer (*c* 444–354 B.C.) + -EAN, -IAN] Pertaining to, characteristic of, described by, or resembling (that of) Xenophon.

1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II 99 M Thomas Blundeuil,..whose painefull, and skillfull bookes of Horsemanship, deserue also to be registred in the Catalogue of Xenophontian woorkes. 1834 GEN P THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) III 127 In all European services there is a class of officers who might not unaptly be termed Xenophontean; men..zealous to know the most that is possible, for the sake of acting under its guidance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I 338 The Apology appears to combine the common characteristics both of the Xenophontean and Platonic Socrates

So **Xenopho·ntic** *a*

1822 T MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 27 What authority the poet had for engaging his Socrates in these ridiculous speculations, it is now impossible to ascertain; but the Platonic, and even the Xenophontic, Socrates is sometimes almost as absurd 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug, Colonel Fremantle, in one of the most Xenophontic little books that has seen the light within these latter days, tells us [etc] 1882 A S WALPOLE *Xenophon's Anab.* I (1900) p x, A Greek of Xenophontic age 1904 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/1 A mere Xenophontic record of the length of stages in a journey

Xenotime (ze·nətəim) *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by Beudant, 1832, as if f. Gr. *ξένος* strange + *τιμή* honour, but app. in error for **ξενότιμε*, f. Gr. *κενός* empty, vain: see quot. below] A native phosphate of yttrium

1844 DANA *Min* (1868) 528 Xenotime. Lustre resinous Color yellowish-brown, reddish-brown, hair-brown, flesh-red, grayish-white [etc] Beudant named the species *xenotime* (apparently from *ξένος*, stranger to, and *τιμή*, honor), but in the next line gives the derivation '*κενος*, vain, et *τιμή*, honneur', as if the word were *kenotime*, and adds.. that this name is intended to recall the fact that the mineral was erroneously supposed by Berzelius .to contain a new metal. 1907 *Athenæum* 20 Apr 479/1 M. Jean Becquerel has been engaged in magneto optical researches.. Most of his experiments have been made with crystals of xenotime (a magnetic phosphate of yttrium).

Xeque, var. (Pg. spelling) of SHEIKH.

Xerafeen, -in, var. SERAPHIN *Obs.*

‖ **Xeranthemum** (zɪəræ nþi·mŭm). *Bot.* [mod. L (Tournefort, 1700), f. Gr *ξηρός* dry + *ἄνθεμον* blossom] A plant of a genus of composites of the Mediterranean region, having flower-heads with dry chaffy bracts of a purplish or whitish colour, the genus itself; one kind of the plants commonly called *everlasting* or *immortelle.*

1741 *Compl. Fam-Piece* II iii. 385 Seeds of Jacea's, Xeranthemums, .and sweet Sultan. 1751 HILL *Hist. Plants* 574 The longleaved xeranthemum with paleaceous

receptacles. It is a native of Germany and France; the flowers retain their beauty many years 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist* 116 Virginia and English tobacco, Indian corn, xeranthemum, ten-week's stocks.

Xerapheen, -phin, var. SERAPHIN *Obs.*

‖ **Xerasia** (zɪəre·ɪsiă). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ξηρασία* dryness, also in sense below (Galen).] A disease of the hair characterized by excessive dryness.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Xerasia*, a fault in the Hairs when they appear like Down, as it were sprinkled with Dust 1896 tr. *Balzac's César Birotteau* 152 To prevent xerasia and baldness.

Xeres (ze·rɪes, zɪə rez). Also 7 **Zerez.** Name of a town in Andalusia, famous for its wine; in full, *Xeres sack, wine* = SHERRIS (*sack*), SHERRY *sb*[1] 1.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bristol* (1662) III 34 *Bristol Milk.* This Metaphorical Milk, whereby Xeres or Sherry-Sack is intended 1662 MERRET in Charleton *Myst. Vintners* (1675) 233 Most of the Canary is made with Malago and Zerez Sack. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIV 26 The xeres and port Are of the right sort. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* I, Do you like the wine of Oporto, or the wine of Xeres? 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* II. xvi. 13 So many skins of Xeres wine

Xeriff (ze·rɪf, zɪə·rɪf), var of *sheriff* see SHERIFI.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. i, I ask Six Hundred Xeriffs for him [*sc.* a horse] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Xeriff*, a former gold coin, current in Egypt and Turkey, for about 9 s. 6d Another name for the ducat in Morocco.

Xeriff, obs. form of SHEREEF.

Xero- (zɪə·ro), before a vowel **xer-**, repr. Gr. *ξηρο-*, *ξηρ-*, combining form of *ξηρός* dry, occurring in several scientific and technical terms. ‖ **Xerode·rma, -de·rmia,** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin], one of several diseases characterized by excessive dryness of the skin; hence **Xeroderma·tic, -de·rmatous, -de·rmic** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of xeroderma. **Xe·roform** *Med* [after *chloroform*]: see quot. **Xerophilous** (-ɒ·fĭlǝs) *a. Bot* [Gr. *-φιλος* loving], adapted to a dry climate or habitat, or to conditions of scanty available moisture; so **Xerophil(e** (zɪə·rǝfĭl), *sb.* a xerophilous plant; **Xero·philly,** the condition or character of being xerophilous. **Xe·rophyte** (-fəit), *Bot.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a xerophilous plant (see above); so **Xerophytic** (-fĭ·tĭk) *a.*, pertaining to or having the character of a xerophyte, xerophilous; **Xero phytism,** xerophytic character, xerophily. ‖ **Xerostomia** (-stō·u miă), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr *στόμα* mouth], dryness of the mouth from insufficient secretion of saliva **Xerothe rmic** *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot], dry and hot.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed. 7), **Xeroderma,* diminution of secretion of the sebaceous glands. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis* viii. 222 True xeroderma is in reality the early stage of ichthyosis, a true epithelial disease. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 786 [*Lichen pilaris*] is only a part of a general xeroderma. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7), **Xerodermatic* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 851 The skin is dry and thin but not *xerodermatous. 1892 *Cent Dict.*, **Xeroderma*, same as Xeroderma. 1899 [see XEROSIS]. 1890 *Retrospect Med* CII. 92 Minute white, gray, or red scaly *xerodermic prominences, having a hair in the centre. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Xeroform*, a yellow neutral powder derived from tribromphenol and bismuth, $(C_6H_2Br_3O)_2BiOH+Bi_2O_3$. useful in the treatment of wounds, abscesses, etc., and as an intestinal antiseptic. 1884 *Trans Victoria Inst.* 38 *Xerophiles—plants such as pertain to very dry climates. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* xxii 316 The *Xerophilous and Maritime species [of mosses] are very few in number. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 774/3 A paper by the Rev. G. Henslow 'On the Origin of Plant Structures by Self-adaptation to the Environment, exemplified by Desert and Xerophilous Plants' 1904 *Science* 3 June 866/2 The causes of *xerophily in bog plants. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl & Ferns* I. 178 In countries with long dry seasons [etc.], .. the plants agree in having a lower rate of transpiration than plants living where there is plenty of available water Plants of this kind are termed **xerophytes* 1906 G. HENSLOW in *19th Cent* Nov 801 *Euphorbia] *Paralias* is a xerophyte with coriaceous leaves, because it has adapted itself to a maritime situation in England. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl & Ferns* I. 185 No plants can be regular epiphytes unless they possess well-marked *xerophytic characters, including as a rule the capacity for water-storage. 1900 *Nature* 13 Dec 150/1 Every one is aware how extremely intolerant of moisture are the cacti and some other xerophytic plants *Ibid.* 15 Nov. 53/2 The stomatal grooves on the lower surface of the leaf [of *Lepidodendron*] suggest a xerophytic adaptation. Indications of *xerophytism are afforded by other anatomical characters in certain Palæozoic types. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, **Xerostomia*, dryness of the mouth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 310 The salivary and buccal secretions may be totally arrested as in cases of xerostomia 1904 *Bot. Gaz.* Apr. 312 (Cent D Suppl.) Jerosch holds that an interglacial *xerothermic or steppe period has been proved by the facts of plant geography, paleontology, and geology.

‖ **Xeroma** (zɪərō·u mă) *Path* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ξηρός* dry, after *sarcoma*, etc.] Abnormal dryness of some part from lack of fluid secretion; *spec.* = XEROPHTHALMIA. Hence **Xero·matous** *a.*, of the nature of or affected with xeroma.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Xeroma, xerophthalmia *Xeroma, lachrymal*, suppression of the lachrymal secretion. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Xeromatous. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis Eye* (ed 3) 876 The cornea passes into complete pannus or xeroma.

Xerophagy (zɪərɒ·fădʒi). Also 7 **-fag-.** [ad Gr *ξηροφαγία*: see XERO- and -PHAGY.] The eating of dry food, esp. as a form of fasting practised in the early church.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Xerophagy*..the eating dry meats. 1671 F. S. tr *Daille's Serm Colossians* II. 2 The stations, the xerofagies, and other disciplines of the Montanists 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 157 In the Week which precedes the Feast of Easter, the Fast was more rigorous, and in some Places they eat nothing but dry'd things; which they call'd Xerophagy 1884 *Catholic Dict* (1897) 558/2 (*Lent*) Some kept the fast of extraordinary strictness known as xerophagy for one day. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. v. 190 *note*, As for xerophagies, says Tertullian, they charge them with being a novel title for a pretended duty.

‖ **Xerophthalmia** (zɪərɒfθæ·lmiă) *Path.* Also formerly anglicized as **xerophthalmy,** -ie [L., ad. Gr. *ξηροφθαλμία*, f. *ξηρός* dry + *ὀφθαλμία* OPHTHALMIA.] An ophthalmia without discharge; inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye with abnormal dryness and corrugation

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Xerophthalmy* soarness or bleardness of the Eyes, when they neither swell, nor run 1658 PHILLIPS, Xerophthalmie. [1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693), *Xerophthalmia*, a dry Bleardness or Blood shot of the Eyes.] 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 885 (*heading*) Cuticular conjunctivitis or xerophthalmia.

‖ **Xerosis** (zɪərō·ŭ sĭs). *Path.* [mod.L., a Gr. *ξήρωσις*, f. *ξηρός* dry see -OSIS.] = XEROMA; spec. = *xeroderma* (see XERO-) Also *attrib.*

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict*, *Xerosis*, a drying, dryness. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 661 To the milder forms [of ichthyosis] the names *xeroderma* and *xerosis* are frequently applied 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl* 17 Mar. 622/2 Xerosis bacilli were present

So **Xerotic** (zɪərɒ·tĭk) *a.* [see -OTIC], affected with xerosis: **Xerotine** (zɪə·rŏtəin) *a.*, in *xerotine siccative*, trade-name of a substance used for drying ships' bottoms.

1882 *Standard* 14 Jan 5/8 We have had a terrible explosion of xerotine siccative on board here 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict*, *Xerotic*, dry 1893 *Westm Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/1 The sad loss of H.M.S *Dotterel*, presumably from the effects of an explosion of Xerotine Siccative, supplied as patent driers 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict* (ed 2), *Xerotic*, characterized by xerosis, or dryness.

† **Xesturgy.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. *ξεστουργία*, f. *ξεστός*, vbl. adj f. *ξέειν* to polish: see -URGY.] The process of polishing

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 48 Diuers coulered stones.. so glistering and seuerly set of a diligent Xesturgie [orig. *xesturgia*]

Xil-: see XYL-.

† **Xilinous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *xilinus*, *xylinus* (Pliny), a. Gr *ξύλινος*, f. *ξύλον* cotton-tree see -OUS.] Of cotton.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Xilinous.

Xinto, etc., obs. ff. SHINTO, etc.

1776 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 108 The sect of Xinto The Xinto sect. The deity of the Xintoists [orig. *Sintos, Sintoistes*]

† **Xiph.** *Obs. rare* In 6 **zyphe.** [ad. L. *xiphias*. see next.] The swordfish, *Xiphias gladius.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II 66 The fielde is of the Jacinthe, a pyle in pointe d'Ermyne, betwene two Zyphes hariante, Lunæ. This is a fishe whiche is named a swordfe fishe.

Xiphias (zɪ fiæs). Also 9 *erron.* **xy-.** [L., a. Gr *ξιφίας*, f. *ξίφος* sword.]

1. A swordfish, esp. *X. gladius*; in mod. *Zool*, the genus of fishes of which this is the common species, characterized by having the upper jaw prolonged into a sword-like weapon.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II 492 Having dissected the head of a *Xiphias* or Sword-fish. 1763 C. SMART *Song to David* lxxv, Strong through the turbulent profound Shoots xiphias to his aim. 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* v 108 The heel of an East Indiaman was once bored by a twenty-foot Xyphias so violently, that the sword went in up to the root, and the fish was killed by the force of the blow.

2. *Astron.* A southern constellation, also called Dorado or the Sword-fish.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Constellation.* 1771 [see SWORD-FISH 2]

Hence **Xiphiad** (zɪ·fiæd), a fish of the family *Xiphiidæ.*

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 137 Xiphiads or Sword-fishes.

Xiphioid (zɪ·fĭɒĭd), *a.*, and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling or allied to the genus *Xiphias*; belonging to or having the characters of the family *Xiphiidæ.* **b.** *sb.* A xiphioid fish.

1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. § 1. 416 Cycloid Order... Xiphioids 1891 *Cent Dict*, Xiphioid, *a* and *n*

‖ **Xiphiplastron** (zɪfiplæ strŏn). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **-a.** Also (more correctly) **xipho-** [mod. L., properly *xiphoplastron*, f. Gr. *ξίφος* sword + PLASTRON.] Each of the fourth or hindmost pair of lateral plates in the plastron of a turtle. Hence **Xiphipla·stral** *a.*, pertaining to or constituting a xiphiplastron; *sb.* a xiphiplastral plate, a xiphiplastron.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces, the fourth [lateral], xiphiplastron. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæont* III II 1084 [The pubis and the ischium] may be anchylosed to the xiphiplastral 1889 LYDEKKER in *Q. Jrnl Geol Soc* 1 Aug 511 The imperfect left xiphiplastral [of a Chelonian]

Xiphisternal (zɪfĭstɜ·năl), *a* and *sb. Anat.* and *Zool* Also (more correctly) **xipho-** [f *xiphi-* for *xipho-*, Gr. *ξίφος* sword + STERNUM + -AL.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or constituting the xiphisternum (see below). **b.** *sb* A xiphisternal part or appendage. So ‖ **Xiphiste rnum** (xipho-), the posterior division of the sternum, in some animals osseous and in others cartilaginous, in man constituting the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, also sometimes applied to the XIPHIPLASTRON of a turtle.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 284/1 The posterior cartilaginous appendages [of the sternum in birds] he [*sc.* Geoffroy St. Hilaire] terms xiphi-sternals 1839-47 *Ibid.* III 838/1 The posterior [of the two pairs of elements of the 'sternum', i.e. plastron, of *Chelonia*] are fitly denominated the xiphosternal pieces 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The posterior or xiphisternal end of the sternum 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palæont* 399 The xiphisternum is the 'xiphoid cartilage' of human anatomy 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 362 The sternum [in *Mammalia*] is divisible into three regions—a præsternum or manubrium sterni, a mesosternum; and a xiphisternum, sometimes cartilaginous, sometimes ossified. *Ibid.* 384 [The] bilateral origin [of the sternum in some *Lacertilia*] is evidenced..by the prolongation backwards of two xiphisternal horns.

Xiphocostal (zɪfokɒ·stăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr *ξίφος* sword + COSTAL.] Pertaining to or connected with the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs.

1899 in *Syd Soc. Lex*

Xiphodyme (zɪ fodəim). [ad. mod.L *xiphodymus*, contr f. *xiphodidymus*, f. Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *δίδυμος* twin] = XIPHOPAGUS.

1861 *N. Syd Soc Year-bk Med* 404 A Monstrosity of the Genus Xiphodyme

Xiphoid (zɪ·fŏid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat* Also *erron.* 8-9 **xyphoid,** 9 **ziphoide.** [ad. mod L. *xiphoidēs*, a. Gr *ξιφοειδής*, f. *ξίφος* sword + *εἶδος* form: see -OID] Sword-shaped, ensiform. a descriptive epithet of the cartilaginous or bony process at the lower or posterior end of the sternum in man and other animals (also called XIPHISTERNUM), and of a projecting bone at the back of the head in the cormorants and related birds (also called *occipital style*).

1746 GLASS *Dropsy* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 338 We found the Circumference of her Abdomen to be just six Feet four Inches, and from the Xyphoid Cartilage to the Os Pubis it measur'd four Feet and half an Inch. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 172 The outer surface of the xiphoid bone. 1802 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 351 In the Hystrix, there is a xiphoid cartilage. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* IV. 202/1 [The sternum] is connected..with a xyphoid appendix 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed 7), *Xiphoid ligament*..is a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage, of the 7th rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 35 The narrow lower end [of the sternum], which projects freely and remains cartilaginous till late in life, is called the xiphoid process. *Ibid.* 65 In Frogs and Toads we have a middle and xiphoid sternum.

So **Xiphoi dal, Xiphoi dan, Xiphoi·dian** *adjs.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 276 The brest..extended from the throat to the Diaphragma or Cartilagian Xiphoidan muscle or Midriff, which is round, lying overthwart the lower part of the brest, separating the heart and lights from the stomach. 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1345/2 Xiphoidian. 1904 *Amer. Nat.* Jan. 20 (Osteology of Pygopodes) A pair of flaring external xiphoidal processes, which curve outwards, then inwards.

Xiphonite (zɪ·fŏnəit). *Min.* [Named from *Xiphonia*, an ancient city in Sicily, where found: see -ITE 1.] A variety of amphibole, occurring in minute light yellow crystals in cavities of a volcanic rock.

1899 DANA *Syst Min.* App. I. 3 Xiphonite is a name given by G. Platania..to a variety occurring in minute crystals with hematite in cavities of a slag like rock.

‖ **Xiphopagus** (zɪfɒ·păgŭs). Pl. **-gi** (dʒəi) [mod.L., f Gr *ξίφος* sword (here referring to the xiphoid cartilage) + *πάγος* something firmly fixed or set (: *πηγνύναι* to fix).] A twin monster united by a band extending downwards from the xiphoid cartilage, as in the case of the Siamese twins. Hence **Xiphopagic** (zɪfopæ·dʒĭk), **Xiphopagous** (zɪfɒ·păgəs) *adjs*, constituting a xiphopagus

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed. 7), *Xephopagus* [sic] 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict*, Xiphopagus. 1894 BATESON *Variation* 560 *note*, The relative position of xiphopagous twins may result simply from the way in which they happen to be laid by the mother or the midwife. 1901 *Brit Med. Jrnl.* 6 Apr 874/2 A new case of xiphopagous twins in two Chinese boys, who are united by a bridge running from the xiphoid cartilage to the umbilicus. 1901 *Lancet* 13 July 108/1 A Case of Xiphopagus or Double Monster 1901 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci* VII. 685 (Cent. D., Suppl.) Xiphopagic.

Xiphosuran (zɪfosiū·răn), *a.* and *sb Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Xiphosūra* pl. (irreg. f. Gr. *ξίφος* sword + *οὐρά* tail, instead of the correct form *Xiphūra*) + -AN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to the order *Xiphosura* of *Arachnida*, including the king-crab (*Limulus*)

with a long sharp telson, and the extinct genus *Belinurus*. b *sb.* An arachnid of this order. So **Xi·phosure** (= b); **Xiphosu·rous, Xiphu·rous** *adjs.* (= a).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 460/1 Latreille..admitted into the class *Crustacea* 12 orders, viz., the Decapods,. the Xyphosures [*sic*], and the Siphonostomes. 1879 H A Nicholson *Palæont.* (ed. 2) I. xviii 385 In the Devonian no certain traces of Xiphosurans have yet been detected, but several types occur in the Carboniferous. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 528 A Xiphosuran is found in the upper Silurian.

Xmas, common abbreviation in writing of Christmas see X 6 Also **Xmassing.**

1551 in E Lodge *Illustr. Brit Hist.* (1791) I 145 From X'tiemmas next following *c* 1755 in B Ward *Hist St. Edmund's Coll.* (1893) 303 In ye Xmas and Whitsuntide Vacations 1799 Coleridge *Let to Southey* 24 Dec , My Xstmas Carol is a quaint performance. 1801 — *Let. to Southey* 31 Dec , On Xmas Day I breakfasted with Davy. 1875 S. G Thomas in R W Burnie *Mem & Lett* (1891) 55 We are not going to have any Xmas festivities or visitors of any kind. 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 268/1 He's beginning Xmassing already

‖ **Xoanon** (zōu·ănɒn). Pl. **xoana** (-ā). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. *ξόανον*, related to *ξύειν* to scrape, carve.] A primitive rudely carved image or statue (originally wooden), esp. of a deity.

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Xoana*, graven Images, Statues carv'd out of Wood or Stone 1883 *Daily News* 10 May 5/2 This particular xoanon, if we may use that expression in lieu of 'idol'. 1893 W. M. Ramsay *Church in Roman Empire* vii 125 The primitive *xoana* of the nursing-mother (Artemis at Ephesus)

Xonotlite (zɒnɒ·tlɔit). *Min.* Also **xonaltite.** [First in erron form *xonaltite*; named (in Ger., *xonaltit*, afterwards *xonotlit*) by Rammelsberg, 1866, 1875, from *Xonotla*, a village in Puebla, Mexico, where found · see -ite 1.] A hard massive hydrated silicate of calcium.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed 5) 397 Xonaltite.. Color white to bluish-gray . Occurs at Tetela de Xonalta, Mexico, in concentric layers, with apophyllite and bustamite 1879 Watts *Dict Chem.* VI 1128 *Xonaltite.* A hydrated calcium silicate, found at Tetela de Xonatla in Mexico. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI. 420/2 Xonotlite

Xowyn, obs. form of Shove *v.*

X rays (eks rēz), *sb. pl.* (Also with hyphen.) [tr. Ger. *x-strahlen*, the name given by Rontgen to the rays in question, expressing the fact that their essential nature is unknown. cf. X 3.] A form of radiation discovered by Prof. W. C. Rontgen of Würzburg in 1895, capable of passing in various degrees through many substances impervious to light, and of affecting a sensitized plate and thus producing shadow-photographs of objects inclosed within opaque receptacles or bodies, e.g. of the bones, or a bullet or other foreign body, within the flesh of a living person or animal; they also produce fluorescence, phosphorescence, and electrical effects, and have a curative operation in certain skin diseases; much used in recent surgical and medical practice. Also called *Röntgen rays* (see Ray *sb* 1 1).

1896 *Nature* 23 Jan. 274/1 (Röntgen in *Sitzungsberichte der Würzburger Phys.-Med. Gesellschaft* 1896, 133 tr by A Stanton) A piece of sheet aluminium, 15 mm. thick. allowed the X-rays (as I will call the rays for the sake of brevity) to pass, but greatly reduced the fluorescence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 362 Skiagraphs taken by means of the X Röntgen rays. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 408 The application of the X rays to the diagnosis of internal aneurisms *Ibid.* VIII 717 The injury produced by the X rays of Röntgen.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.* (in sing. form *X-ray*).

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/3 Radiations which have the X-ray like property of passing through so-called opaque substances 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 408 Aneurysms of the thoracic aorta can sometimes be detected earlier by X ray examination. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 8/3 Another X-ray photograph of a girl's wrist and hand, showing the thickening of the bone brought on by rheumatism. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 1/5 Dr. Hall Edwards, whose heroic fight against the inroads of X ray dermatitis has been compassionately followed by the King and public.

Hence **X-ray** (e ksrēi·) *v.*, *trans* to examine or treat with X rays. So **X-radia·tion.**

1900 *Lancet* 17 Feb. 488/2 The patient's chest had been x-rayed, but the position of the bullet could not be localised. 1902 *Brit. Med Jrnl.* 12 Apr. 894/2 The child was *x* rayed, and a large nail was seen 1915 E Rutherford in *Nature* 9 Sept. 33/2 To examine the quantity and quality of the X-radiation scattered from crystals at different angles

X(s)tmas: see Xmas.

Xul, xuld(e, xwld: see Shall *v.*

†Xylaloe(s, xyloaloe(s. *Obs.* Forms. 6 xiloaloes, 6 (8) xyloaloe, 7 xylaloës, 7–8 (in Dicts) **xyloaloes.** [a late Gr *ξυλαλόη*, f. *ξύλον* wood + *ἀλόη* Aloe. Cf obs. F. *xilaloe* (Cotgr.)] = Lign-aloes, Aloe 1 Also *attrib.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 114 Wasshe them..with wyne, in the whiche is .soden myntes, roses, violettes, and xiloaloes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/2 Take Xyloaloe woode j G. *Ibid* 11/2 Suger of Candy, xyloaloe, Cloves, Ginger 1683 Morrison tr *Struys' Voy.* I vi. 38 An Oyntment made of Xylaloës, or, wood of Aloes.

Xylan (zɔi·læn). *Chem* [f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + -an.] A gelatinous compound contained in wood, also called *tree-gum, wood-gum.*

1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 868/1.

Xylate (zɔi·leit). *Chem.* [f. Xyl-ic + -ate 4.] A salt of xylic acid.

1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 818. 1879 — *Dict Chem* VI 1130 Calcium salts, which may be separated by their different solubility in water, the xylate being more soluble than the paraxylate.

Xylem (zɔi lem) *Bot.* [mod. (Nageli in Ger.) f Gr. *ξύλον* wood · cf. Phloem.] Collective name for the cells, vessels, and fibres forming the harder portion of the fibrovascular tissue, the wood, as a tissue of the plant-body. Also *attrib*

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 94 The different forms of tissue of a differentiated fibro vascular bundle may be classified into two groups, which Nägeli calls the *Phloem-* (Bast) and *Xylem-* (Wood) portion of the bundle The xylem-portion of the fibro-vascular bundle has mostly a strong tendency to thicken its cell-forms *Ibid* 95 These horizontal elements may be designated as rays; within the xylem they are called xylem-rays, within the phloem, phloem-rays. 1894 D H Scott *Struct Bot* 1 *Flowering Pl.* 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.

Xylene (zɔi·līn). *Chem* [f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + -ene.] A mixture of three isomeric hydrocarbons having the formula $C_8H_{10} = C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$, obtained as a volatile colourless liquid from wood-spirit or coal-naphtha; any one of these three hydrocarbons · systematically named *dimethylbenzene.* Also *attrib.* (Also called Xylol, q.v)

1851 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc* III. 184 Xylol or Xylene 1859 Watts tr *Gmelin's Hand bk Chem.* XIII 116 Xylene series Primary Nucleus $C^{16}H^{10}$, Xylol $C^{16}H^{10}$. 1885 Remsen *Org. Chem.* (1888) 241 Coal-tar xylene consists of three isomeric hydrocarbons .known as *ortho-xylene, meta-xylene,* and *para-xylene.*

Hence **Xyle·nic** *a.*, **Xylenol** (zɔi·lī·nɒl), **Xy·lenyl, Xyleny·lamine:** see quots.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem* V. 1059 *Xylenyl* Syn with *Xylyl Xylenylamine.* Syn. with *Xylidine.* 1872 *Jrnl Chem. Soc* New Ser. X 482 Liquid Xylenol is a colourless, highly refracting fluid, smelling strongly of phenol. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 11) 798 Xylenol is produced by fusing the potassium salt of xylyl sulphurous acid with potassium hydrate 1879 — *Dict Chem.* VI 1128 *Xylenol.* $C^8H^{10}O = C^6H^3(CH^3)^2OH$ Dimethyl-phenol, Xenol, Xylylic phenol *Ibid.* 1129 Solid xylenol dissolves abundantly in alcohol and ether Liquid xylenol is colourless and strongly refractive. 1894 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 871/2 *Xylenic alcohol* is tolyl-carbinol.

Xylic (zɔi lik), *a. Chem.* [f Xyl-ene + -ic.] *Xylic acid*: dimethylbenzoic acid, $C_9H_{10}O_2$, also called Xylylic *acid* (see quots.)

1872 [see Xylidic]. 1873 Watts *Fownes' Chem* (ed 11) 817 Xylic and Paraxylic acid 1879 — *Dict. Chem* VI. 1129 *Xylic* or *xylylic acid.* $C^9H^{10}O^2 = C^6H^3(CH^3)2. CO^2H$. Two modifications of this acid, distinguished as *xylic* and *paraxylic*, are formed, together with xylidic acid by oxidising pseudocumene..with dilute nitric acid at the boiling heat

Xylidic (zəili·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. Xyl-ic + -id 4 + -ic.] *Xylidic acid*: either of two isomeric substances obtained by the oxidation of xylic and paraxylic acids: see quot. Hence **Xylidate** (zəi··lidɛit) [-ate 4], a salt of xylidic acid.

1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. 1130 *Xylidic acid.* $C^9H^8O^4$. This bibasic acid is formed , by the oxidation of xylic or paraxylic acid. *Ibid., Calcium xylidate,* $C^9H^6O^4Ca$, forms indistinct white scales, very soluble in water.

Xylidine (zɔi·lidɔin). *Chem.* [f. Xyl-ene or Xyl-ic + -id 4 + -ine 5.] a An amine-derivative of xylene, homologous with aniline, occurring in several isomeric modifications having the formula $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2NH_2$, used in the preparation of artificial dyes. Called also **Xyli·damine.** b. = Xyloidin.

1850 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc* III. 184 Mononitroxylol, when dissolved in alcohol, and treated with hydrosulphate of ammonia, yields a base analogous to toluidine; it may be called *Xylidine.* 1868 Watts *Dict Chem.* V. 1059 Xylidine is a colourless liquid, heavier than water.

Xylite (zɔi·lɔit). [ad. G. *xylit*, f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood. see -ite 1.]

1 *Chem.* A volatile liquid obtained from wood-spirit, also called Lignone. Also *attrib*

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVII. 634/2 With acids xylite gives rise to xylitic acid, xylite naphtha, xylite resin, and xylite oil 1855 Watts tr *Gmelin's Hand-bk Chem* IX. 48 Xylite oil $C^{12}H^9O$ Produced by the action of oil of vitriol, hydrate of potash, or potasium on lignone.

2. *Min.* An impure silicate of iron, occurring in brown fibrous masses resembling asbestos or 'mountain wood'.

1850 Ansted *Elem. Geol., Min.* etc. § 460 Hisingerite is another silicate of iron, and with it are associated Stilpnomelane, Chloropal, Xylite 1868 Watts *Dict Chem* V. 1059 *Xylite.* This name is given by Hermann .to a mineral forming finely fibrous masses resembling mountain-wood

Hence **Xylitic** (zəili·tik) *a Chem.*, applied to compounds derived from xylite (sense 1): see quots

1843 [see sense 1 above] 1852 W Gregory *Handbk Org. Chem* 393 An excess of potash causes the formation of three products xylitic naphtha, $C_{12}H_{12}O_2$, xylitic oil, $C_{12}H_8O$; and xylitic resin, C_8H_8O.

Xylo- (zəi·lo), before a vowel **xyl-**, repr Gr. *ξυλο-*, *ξυλ-*, comb. form of *ξύλον* wood the first element of various scientific and technical words, the more important of which see in their alphabetical places. **Xy·lochlore** (-klōəi) *Min.* [ad. G. *xylochlor* (von Waltershausen, 1853), f. Gr. *χλωρός* green], an altered form of apophyllite, found in olive-green crystals in a fossil tree-stem in a volcanic rock in Iceland. **Xylochlo·ric (-chloe·ric)** *a Chem* [ad F *xylochlorique, -chloeïque*, f. Gr. *χλοερός* = *χλωρός* green], in *x acid* · see quots **Xy·lochrome** (-krɒum) *Chem.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a colouring matter produced by chemical alteration of decayed wood. **Xylocopid** (zəilɒ·kŏpid), *a Entom* [mod L *Xylocopa*; Gr. *-κοπος* cutting, -id 3], belonging or related to the genus *Xylocopa*, comprising the carpenter-bees. **Xylocryptite** (-krɪ ptəit) *Min* [Gr. *κρυπτός* hidden see -ite 1]: see quots **Xy·lolite,** *Min.* [-lite]. see quot. **Xylophilan** (-*ɒ*·filăn) *Entom.* [Gr *φίλος* loving: cf. -phil], *a* belonging to the group *Xylophila* of beetles, which live in decayed wood; *sb.* a beetle of this group; so **Xylo·philous** *a.*, living or growing in or on wood, as an insect or a fungus. **Xylo·polist** *rare*—° [Gr. *ξυλοπώλης*], a timber-merchant. **Xylopyrography** (-pəɪ*ɒ* grăfi) [Gr *πῦρ* fire, -graphy] = Poker-work. **Xyloretin** (-rē tɪn), **-retinite** (-re tɪnəit) *Chem.* [G *xyloretin* (Forchhammer, 1840), Gr. *ῥητίνη* resin], a white crystalline resin obtained from fossil pine-wood. ‖ **Xylostro·ma** *Bot.* [mod.L, f. Gr. *στρῶμα* something spread out, a bed, coverlet], the mycelium of certain polyporoid fungi (originally supposed a distinct genus) which forms a dense leathery sheet on the surface of wood; hence **Xylostro·matoid** *a.* [-oid], resembling a xylostroma. **Xylotherapy** (-þe răpi) *Med* [Gr. *θεραπεία* healing], the use of certain kinds of wood in the cure of disease (see quot). **Xy·lotile** (-təil), **-til** (-til) *Min.* · [G. *xylotil*; Gr. *τίλος* down, fine hair], a mineral allied to (or a variety of) asbestos, also called *mountain-wood.* **Xylotomous** (-*ɒ* tŏməs) *a.* [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], that cuts or pierces wood, as an insect. **Xylotypographic** (-təipogræ·fik) *a.* [Typographic], printed from wooden blocks or types

1868 Watts *Dict Chem.* V 1060 **Xylochlore.*, Kenngott ..has shown that it is an altered form of apophyllite. 1872 — tr *Gmelin's Hand bk Chem.* XV. 534 *Xylochloric acid* $C^{30}H^{28}O^{34}$? A green colouring matter, which sometimes forms on decayed pieces of wood. 1868 — *Dict Chem* V. 1060 *Xylochloric acid*, a term applied by Fordos, to the green colouring-matter of decayed wood, which may be extracted by chloroform. 1898 H C Porter tr. *Strasburger's Text Bk. Bot* 124 The tannins impart to the dead wood a distinct colour, often very characteristic, especially when it has been transformed into wood dyes, or so-called *xylochrome 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 881/1 A photograph.. showing the *Xylocopid model and its Asilid mimic. 1820 *Q. Jrnl. Sci Lit. & Arts* VIII. 352 It may be named provisionally *Xylocryptite, expressive of its being hidden in fossil wood. 1868 Watts *Dict Chem* V. 1060 *Xylocryptite*, a mineral apparently related to Scheererite, occurring in yellow waxy crystalline particles on lignite. (Becquerel) *Ibid* 1061 **Xyloïte* Syn with mountain-wood, or ligniform asbestos 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci*, etc, **Xylophilans*, the name of a tribe of beetles, consisting of those which live on decayed wood 1862 Mayne *Med Vocab* (ed. 2), *Xylophilus* growing upon, or living in decayed wood; *xylophilous 1656 Blount *Glossogr*, **Xylopolist* a Woodmonger 1850 Ogilvie, *Xylopyrography 1901 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 6/1 [Baron Auer's] father was .an inventor in typography and xylopyrography. 1852 W Gregory *Handbk Org Chem* 417 Tekoretine, Phylloretine, *Xyloretine, and Boloretine, are the names of four resinous compounds, found in the peat of Denmark, on the remains of pine trees 1868 Dana *Min* (ed. 5) 743 *Xyloretinite was derived by Forchhammer through the action of alcohol on fossil pine-wood from the marshes of Holtegaard in Denmark. 1871 Cooke *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I 282 Polyporus vitreus 'Glassy Polyporus' ..Distinguished by its distinct *xylostromatoid sub-stratum, which separates easily from the matrix 1880 *Boston Jrnl. Chem* Dec 144 At a recent meeting of the Societé de Thérapeutique M Dujardin-Beaumetz read for M. Jourdanis a note on the æsthesiogenic properties of certain woods applied to the skin, which he calls *xylotherapy M Jourdanis has applied plates of wood to the insensible skin, and as with plates of metal, magnets,..and blisters has obtained a return of sensibility 1864 Webster, *Xylotile 1868 Dana *Min* (ed 5) 406 Xylotile is probably only an altered asbestus It occurs delicately fibrous, wood-brown, light or dark, and also green in color 1872 W Skeen *Early Typogr.* 417 The *xylotypographic text.

‖ **Xylobalsamum** (zəilobæ·lsămŏm) Also 7 in anglicized form **xylobalsame.** [L (Pliny), ad. Gr. *ξυλοβάλσαμον*; see Xylo- and Balsam, Balm Cf. F. *xylobalsame*, †*xilo-* (Cotgr.).] The fragrant wood of the tree *Balsamodendron gileadense*, which yields the resin called Opobalsamum or Balm of Gilead.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R* xvii xviii (Bodl MS) lf. 194 b/1 Balsamum is a tree liche to a vyne þe tre hatte Balsamum and þe stokke Xilobalsamum and the frute and þe sede Carpobalsamum and iuse Opobalsamum] 1626 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Xylobalsamum*, a sweet wood out of which balme droppeth 1728 Chambers *Cycl., Xylo-Balsamum*, a Name which Naturalists, &c give to the Wood of the Tree which yields that precious Gum known to the Latins by the Name of *Opo-Balsamum*, and among us

by the Name of *Balm of Gilead*. The *Xylo-balsamum* is reputed good to strengthen the Brain, and Stomach. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 1060 *Xylobalsamum*, the commercial name of the odoriferous wood of *Amyris gileadensis*, which yields Mecca balsam.

†**Xyloca·ssia.** *Obs.* Also 6 xilo-. [late L, ad. Gr. *ξυλοκασ(σ)ία* (Dioscorides). see XYLO- and CASSIA.] = CASSIA[1] 1 (cf. 1 b).

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 284 Precious marchaundies were brought from the redde sea and India, Cinamome Longe pepper Whyte pepper. Cloues. Cassia. Xilocassia Xilocinamome, [etc.] 1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P* 178 In the Groves about Carwar grows *Cassia Lignum*, *Xylo-Cassia*, or Bastard Cinamon.

†**Xyloci·nnamon.** *Obs.* In 6 xilocinamome. [ad. Gr. *ξυλοκιννάμωμον* (Dioscorides), L. *xylocinnamōmum* (Pliny): see XYLO- and CINNAMON.] Cinnamon-wood.

1555 Xilocinamome [see XYLOCASSIA] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Xylocinnamon*, or *Xylocinnamomon*, the Wood of the Cinnamon-Tree

Xylograph (zəi·lograf), *sb.* Also xylo-. [The earliest words of the group are *xylography*, *xylographic*, *-ical*, ad. F *xylographe* (18th cent.), *xylographique*: see XYLO- and -GRAPHY, -GRAPHIC.] A wood-engraving (i e. either an engraving on wood, or an impression from one), esp one of the early period. Hence **Xy·lograph** *v. trans.*, to execute from a wood-engraving So **Xylographer** (-ɒ·grăfəɹ), **Xylo·graphist**, a wood-engraver, esp. of the early period; **Xylographic** (-græ·fik), **-ical** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or executed by wood-engraving; **Xylogra·phically** *adv.*, by the method of wood-engraving; **Xylography** (-ɒ·grăfi), wood-engraving, esp of the early period or of a primitive kind; also, more widely, printing from wood blocks as distinct from type.

1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* Pref. p xiii, The account which gives the honor of the invention of Xylography to the Card-makers *Ibid.* 176 The covers of books have of late been a fertile source of typographical and xylographical discoveries *Ibid.* 205 Whether the xylographic art took its rise in Italy or Germany, cannot so clearly be proved. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp* 264 Many past and present 'Xylographers' (or wood-cutters) could do infinitely better 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 60 Printing, or rather xylography, is said to have been invented about the beginning of the tenth century. 1855 tr. *Wedel's Rudim. Pathol Histol.* (Sydenham Soc.) Auth. Pref p vi, The xylography was executed by A. Rosenzweig 1859 J. P. BERJEAU *Biblia Pauperum* 15 Six editions of the Biblia pauperum due to the Netherlandish xylographers. 1863 *Sat Rev* 5 Dec. 738/1, The forthcoming edition of the New Testament, illustrated with all the powers of modern xylography. 1864 *Ibid* 17 Dec 758 The Brothers Dalziel are the xylographists, if there is such a word 1864 WEBSTER, *Xylographic*, an engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIII 6 Worked in red, blue and yellow, just as if they were the three colors of a xylograph 1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept 310/2 The woodcuts, if coarse from a xylographic point of view, are admirably characteristic. 1883 I TAYLOR *Alphabet* VIII II 222 The runes were essentially a xylographic script 1887 HESSELS *Haarlem* xv 53 Xylographic Donatuses. *Ibid* XVIII. 77 The *Doctrinales* ..were not printed typographically but from wooden blocks (xylographically) 1892 *Nation* (N Y) 31 Mar 249/2 We have received from Tokio, Japan, a copy of a handsome xylographed life-sized picture of Commodore Matthew C. Perry *Ibid*, The xylographic picture is a good specimen of popular art 1905 E CANDLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* IV. 67 Xylograph editions of the Lamaist scriptures and lives of the saints

Xyloidin (zəiloi·din, *formerly* zəilɔ̆·idin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *xyloïdine* (Braconnot), f. Gr. *ξυλοειδής*, f. *ξύλον* wood: see -OID and -IN[1].] An explosive substance, $C_6H_9(NO_2)O_5$, allied to pyroxylin, obtained by treating starch or vegetable fibre with nitric acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org Bodies* 664 *note*, M. Braconnot, by digesting saw-dust of wood, or potatoe starch, in concentrated nitric acid, obtained a mucilaginous solution. ..Water coagulated it, and separated a white caseous substance, to which he has given the name of *xyloidin* 1850 *Fownes' Chem* (ed 3) 388 Both xyloidine and pyroxyline appear to be substitution compounds, in which the elements of nitrous acid replace, to a certain extent, those of water in starch and ligmine 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 1060 Xyloïdin is a white, inodorous, and tasteless powder. Xyloidin when struck decomposes with detonation, but not so violently as gun cotton.

Xylol (zəi·lɒl). *Chem.* Also -ole. [f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + -OL] = XILENE Also *attrib.*

1851 [see XYLENE]. 1856 WARREN DE LA RUE & H. MILLER in *Proc Roy. Soc.* VIII 225 The Burmese naphtha products contain the corresponding hydrocarbons, namely,— Benzol $C_{12}H_6$ Toluol $C_{14}H_8$ Xylol $C_{16}H_{10}$ Cumol. $C_{18}H_{12}$ 1894 *Brit Jrnl Photogr.* XLI 5 Xylol is the best solvent of Canada balsam for such hermetical sealing 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 4 The section is to be dried with fine filter paper,. clarified with xylol, and mounted in xylol balsam

Xylonite (zəi·lŏnəit). Also xylo- (see X). [Early form *xyloïnite*, irreg f. XYLOIDIN + -ITE[1], afterwards assimilated to Gr. *ξύλον* wood] Another name for CELLULOID.

The invention originated with Alexander Sparkes, and was afterwards worked out by Daniel Spill (*Engl Mechanic* XXIX 93/1), who patented it 1867–75. An American company formed in 1881–2 adopted the form *xylonite*

1869 The Xylonite Company Limited [incorporated 19 May] 1870 *Provis Specif. Patent* No 787 In the production of those products which are similar to or such as are known as xyloinite or such compounds as contain xyloidine or soluble gun cotton 1885 *Reader* 7 Mar 455 Zylonite is the trade name of a substance that imitates amber, shell or ivory. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 3/2 The imitation ivory produced by the Xylonite Company, at their manufactory at Manningtree, in Suffolk 1892 ELEANOR ROWE *Chip Carving* (1895) 52 Paper-knives, hairpin boxes, and various other small articles made in Xylonite look remarkably well when carved

Xylophagous (zəilɒ·făgəs), *a Zool.* Also 9 *erron.* xylo-, xilo-. [f. mod.L. *xylophagus*, f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *-φαγος* eating: see -OUS Cf. F. *xylophage*] Feeding upon wood, as an insect larva, or boring into and destroying wood, as a mollusc or crustacean. So **Xylo·phagan**, *a.* belonging to the *Xylophaga* or *Xylophagi*, names in different classifications for various groups of insects whose larvæ devour wood, *sb* an insect belonging to one of these groups; **Xylophage** (zəi·lofēdʒ), a wood-eating insect.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Xylophagans*, *Xylophaga*, a tribe of Coleopterous insects, also a family of Dipterous insects. 1877 KURZ *Flora Brit. Burmah* I 339 Wood..of a coarse fibre, soon attacked by *xylophages 1739 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 279 This *Xylophagous Worm 1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 704/1 The. xilophagous Conchifera 1836–9 *Ibid* II 862/1 The Xylophagous insects of this tribe are exceedingly destructive. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 16 Tree-destroying Xylophagous larvæ.

Xylophone (zəi·lŏfoun). Also xylo- (see X). [f. Gr. *ξύλον* (see XYLO-) + *φωνή* voice, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of flat wooden bars, played by striking with a small hammer or by rubbing with rosined gloves.

1866 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 470/3 A prodigy who does wonderful things with little drumsticks on a machine of wooden keys, called the 'xylophone', almost five octaves in compass. 1890 HALLETT *1,000 Miles in Shan States* 322 A native xylophone made of eighteen sonorous strips of hard wood fastened side by side by strings and suspended over a boat-shaped sounding board 1892 R. L. GARNER *Speech Monkeys* xiii. 135 Drawing a mallet rapidly across the keyboard of a xylophone.

Hence **Xylophonic** (-fɒ·nik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or resembling that of a xylophone.

1899 MARY KINGSLEY *W. African Stud.* iii. 65 Many African instruments are sweet, notably the xylophonic family. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug 10/2 Two swarthy bare-armed blacksmiths who extract xylophonic music from a couple of cart-wheels.

Xylophory (zəilɒ·fŏri). *rare*—[1]. [ad Gr. *ξυλοφορία* wood-carrying, f. *ξύλον* wood + *-φορος* carrying (: *φέρειν* to carry).] Wood-carrying. *Festival of xylophory* (Gr. *ξυλοφόριος ἑορτή*, Josephus), applied to the Feast of Tabernacles.

1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Jewish War* II XVII § 6 The next day was the festival of Xylophory, upon which the custom was for every one to bring wood for the altar.

Xylose (zəi·lous). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + -OSE[2].] A colourless carbohydrate, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on xylan; also called *wood-sugar*.

1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict Chem.* IV. 538/2 1899 CAGNEY tr. *von Jaksch's Clin Diagn* VII. (ed. 4) 334 [Pentose], in the form of arabinose, rhamnose and xylose, has been identified in the urine.

Xylostein (zəilɒ·stī·in). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Xylosteum* (f. Gr. *ξύλον* wood + *ὀστέον* bone) + -IN[1].] A poisonous bitter substance found in the berries of the fly-honeysuckle, *Lonicera Xylosteum*.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 1061. 1871 — tr. *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* XVI. 102.

Xylyl (zəi·lil). *Chem.* [f. XYL-ENE + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (C_8H_9) of xylene and its derivatives Hence **Xylylamine**, **Xy·lylene**, †**Xylylen** (= *xylylamine*), **Xyly·lic** *a.*, etc.: see quots.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* vi. § 2 (ed 2) 453 Xylol, $C_{16}H_{10}$ Nitroxylol, $C_{16}H_9NO_4$. Xylylia, $C_{16}H_{11}N$ 1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 9) 694 The hydrate of oxide of xylyl. has been observed by Mr H. Muller 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1061 *Xylyl* C_8H_9. A monatomic radicle, homologous with phenyl and tolyl, which may be supposed to exist in xylene .and its derivatives *Ibid*, *Xylylamine* .a base..(not yet obtained), related to benzylamine as xylidine .to toluidine. *Ibid*, *Xylylene.* C_8H_8 A diatomic radicle related to xylyl, C_8H_9, in the same way as ethylene to ethyl *Ibid* 1062 *Xylylic acid* $C_9H_{10}O_2=C_6H_3(CH_3)^2CO^2H$. homologous with benzoic and toluic acids. *Ibid*, *Xylylic acetate, chloride*, &c. Syn. with *Tolylic Acetate, Chloride*, &c

Xyrid (zəi·rid). *Bot.* [f. mod L. *Xyrid-*, *Xyris*, ad Gr. *ξυρίς* a species of iris, f. *ξυρόν* razor, so called from the sharp-edged leaves.] A plant belonging to the *Xyridaceæ*, an order of monocotyledons typified by the genus *Xyris*, comprising sedge-like herbs having flowers with three coloured petals like those of Spiderworts, chiefly tropical and North American. So **Xyridal** (zi·ridăl) *a.*, belonging to the alliance *Xyridales* in Lindley's classification, comprising the *Xyridaceæ* and allied orders; *sb.* a plant belonging to this alliance; **Xyridaceous** (zirideɪ·ʃəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Xyridaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* 186 [The] nearest relationship [of *Philydraceæ*] is plainly with Xyrids and Spiderworts *Ibid.* 185 Alliance XIV. *Xyridales.*—The Xyridal Alliance.. Natural Orders of Xyridals *Philydraceæ. Xyridaceæ. Commelynaceæ Mayaceæ. Ibid.* 187 *Xyridaceæ* —Xyrids.

Xyst · see XYSTUS.

Xystarch (zi·stɑɹk). *Gr. Antiq. rare*—[0]. [ad. Gr *ξυστάρχης*, f. *ξυστός* XYSTUS + *ἄρχειν* to rule.] (See quot.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Xystarch*..an Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the Xystus.

‖ **Xyster** (zi·stəɹ). *Surg.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ξυστήρ*, f. *ξύειν* to scrape.] An instrument for scraping bones.

[1684 tr *Bonet's Phys. Dict.*] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 429/1 Raspatorium, Rasping hookes; .Scraping Instruments to shave and scrape filthy and scaly bones. Its called also Xyster.

‖ **Xyston** (zi·stɒn) *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr *ξυστόν* the polished shaft of a spear, hence a spear, neut. of *ξυστός* scraped, polished, f. *ξύειν* to scrape, polish] (See quot., and cf. SARISSA)

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii XII. 77 The regiments of cavalry called Sarissophori or Lancers..carrying a long lance, and distinguished from the heavier cavalry who carried the xyston or short pike.

‖ **Xystus** (zi·stŏs) Pl. **xysti** (-əi). Also 7 **zystus**, pl. **xisti**; 8–9 **xystos**, 9 **zystos**; 8–9 **xystum**, pl. **xysta** (7 *erron.* **xystas**). Also in anglicized form **xyst**. [L. *xystus* masc., also *xystum* neut., ad. Gr. *ξυστός*, prop. sb. use of the masc. of *ξυστός* adj.: see prec.] Among the ancient Greeks, a long covered portico or court used for athletic exercises; among the ancient Romans, an open colonnade, or walk planted with trees, used for recreation and conversation; hence occas. allusively.

1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* 132 Those large Xystas, Porticos, Atrias and Vestibula of the Greeks and Romans. 1696 — *Let to Wotton* 28 Oct, Spacious plots of ground., built about with porticos, xisti, & noble ranges of pillars 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Zystus*, was a Place where the Wrestlers exercis'd. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Xystos*, a large Portico or Gallery, where the Greek Wrestlers us'd to practise in Winter time. *Ibid.*, *Xystus* or *Xystum* (among the Romans) an open Walking-Place..; also a Knot Garden 1721 (*title*) The Architecture of A Palladio containing A short Treatise of the Five Orders .also The different Construction of Private and Publick Houses, High ways, Bridges, Market-places, Xystes, and Temples. Revised, By Giacomo Leoni 1763 SMOLLETT *Trav* XXX (1766) II 102 The *Xysta*, which were shady walks between two porticos 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 596 Zystos, among the antients, a portico or aile of unusual length, commonly appropriated to gymnastic exercises. 1856 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett* XIV. (1913) II. 405 [I] directed the workmen to set creepers in my xystus 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist* vi. 98 Philosophers who aired their elegant doubts in the shady xystus.

Y.

Y (wəi), pl. Y's, *Ys* (wəiz), the twenty-fifth letter of the modern and twenty-third of the ancient Roman alphabet, representing ultimately Υ, υ (u psilon) of the Greek alphabet, a differentiated form of the primitive V which has given also U and V. It was adopted first in the Latin alphabet in the form V to express (*u*) and (w), and was later (after B. C. 100) readopted in the form Y to represent the Υ of borrowed Greek words.

The name of the letter in the Romanic languages, 'Greek i' (e. g. F. *i grec*, Sp *i griega*), and the Ger. name *ipsilon*, It. *ipsilon*, *-onne* (†*yssilonne*), and Pg *ypsilon*, preserve the fact of its Greek origin. The English name *wy* (wəi) is of obscure origin.

The earliest available English evidence is in the MS. of the *Ormulum*, col 109 (l 4320), where *pi is written*, app in the first hand (*c* 1200), over y, the fifth letter of the name IESOYS Nothing certain is known about the historical relationship of the English name to the name vi or ui attributed to 'the Greek y' in the grammatical treatise (*a* 1150) contained in the Edda, or to the *ui* or *gui* of some OF. systems Gawin Douglas rhymes Y with *sky* (see quot 1513 in sense 2 below); other early references to the name are :—

1573 Baret *Alv.*, Y hath bene taken for a greeke vowel among our latin Grammarians a great while, which me thinke if we marke well we shall finde to be rather a diphthong: for it appeareth to be compounded of u and i, which both spelled togither soundeth as we write Wy. 1580 Bullokar *Amendm Orthogr.* 8 The olde name of -y: (which is wy).

(1) The letter of which our *y* is the direct representative occurs from the earliest times in OE. script to express the *i*-mutation of *u*. It had various forms ranging from those resembling the Greek *u psilon*, in which the tops of the limbs turn outwards in opposite directions, to those in which both limbs turn in the same direction, whether to the right (forming an F-like character) or to the left. This last type with the right shank continued leftwards below the line was the form that prevailed in ME. script, and which, with the top closed (ȳ), became identical with the debased forms of þ: see (3) below. Most forms of the OE. *y* in the earliest manuscripts are written with a superposed dot, which is also a feature of the *y* in contemporary manuscripts of Latin texts. The dot fell out of use towards the end of the eighth century, but was revived towards the end of the tenth. The dotted *y* continued throughout the ME. period, and was carried into some of the early founts of type (e. g. in *The Book of St. Albans* of 1486 the dotted *y* is employed in the larger, but not in the smaller type).

In later (West-Saxon) OE, *y* was written alternatively for *i*, e. g. as representing older *ie*, as in *cyle*, *ongytan*, *yld*, for *cuele*, *ongietan*, *ield*; and, as its function of expressing rounded *i* (i, u) was usurped by *u* in imitation of French usage, it became ultimately a possible substitute for vocalic *i* in any position. This use had become established by the middle of the 13th century, and, thenceforward, with the deterioration of script, *y* came to serve as a convenient means of breaking up an ambiguous series of minims produced by a succession of *i*, *u*, *n*, *m*, as *nym*, *myn*, *ynumen*, *unymete*, for *nim*, *min*, *inumen*, *unimete*. This free use of *y* was continued through the ME. period, and the tradition lasted for a long period after the introduction of printing; but *i* was gradually restored to its place, the resulting orthographic convention being that *y* is retained: (i) for final *i*-sounds, as in *fly*, *family*, *daily*, *destroy* (formerly spelt also *flie* and *flye*, *familie* and *familye*, etc.), only alien words being spelt with final *i*, (ii) in Greek words, representing *υ*, as in *hymn*; (iii) before *i*, in inflexional forms of verbs ending in *y* or *ie*, as *flying*, *lying*, *tying*, not *fliing*, etc.; (iv) in the plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by another written vowel, as *boy boys*, *ray rays*, *alley alleys*, *money moneys* (but *monies* is still common, and *vallies*, *monkies*, etc. were equally so until recently). Particular usages, not falling under these categories, are the use of *y* to distinguish *dye* from *die*, and the fluctuation between *flyer* and *flier*, *tyre* and *tire*, *gipsy* and *gypsy*, *tiro* and *tyro*, *siphon* and *syphon*, *cipher* and *cypher*, *silva* and *sylva* (see each word for the special circumstances).

In some texts *y* is found substituted for *z* = French *j* (dʒ), e. g. in Shoreham's Poems *manyour* is written for *manzour* = manger, in Ayenbite *yyoyned* for *yroyned* joined, in the Camb. MS of the 15th century version of Guy of Warwick occur *yaye*, *yolye*, *yelowse*, *harbenyoure*, *soyourned* = joy, jolly, jealous, harbinger, sojourned

(2) About the middle of the 13th century *y* began to be used to represent the voiced palatal spirant (y), taking the place of the character ȝ (called Yogh, q.v.) in one of its values. ȝ is a loosely written form of OE. ᵹ, which had become appropriated in early ME script to the guttural and palatal spirants, while the continental *g* was appropriated to the voiced guttural and palatal stops (though in some MSS. *g* stands for all these sounds: cf. G) The practice of contemporary scribes varied considerably, some restricting *y* to its vocalic use, others using it freely for both consonant and vowel. Northern scribes of the 14th and 15th centuries often write *yh* for *y* initially, as *yhit*, *yheyt* yet, *yher* year, *yhoung* young.

In many late ME. scripts ȝ became identical in form with *z*, and it was retained by Scottish printers in this form; e. g. printed *zer*, *fenzeit*, *Dalziel*, represent *yer* year, *fenyeit* feigned, *Dalyiel*: see further s.v. Z.

(3) Another value of *y* arises from the assimilation of *y* and *þ*, the runic *thorn* (see Th), which had become indistinguishable from each other in some MSS. of the early 14th century (e. g. the Cotton MS. of Cursor Mundi). After 1400 *þ* fell more and more out of use, and in some scripts was represented only by the *y*-form in the compendia *yᵉ*, *yᵗ* or *yᵃᵗ*, *yᵉʳ*, *yᵐ*, *yᵘ* = the, that, they, them, thou, and the like, many of which continued to be extensively employed in manuscript in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two of these, *yᵉ* or *ȳ*, *yᵗ* or *ȳ*, were retained in printers' types during the 15th and 16th centuries, but often with a form of *y* somewhat different from that used in other positions (In Sir John Cheke's translation of the New Testament, a dotted *y* stands for *th*.) In manuscript (e. g. in letter-writing) *yᵗ* lasted well into the 19th century. It is still often used pseudo-archaically, jocularly, or vulgarly (pronounced as *ye*), e g in Lewis Carroll's 'Ye Carpette Knyghte', and in shop-signs like 'Yᵉ Olde Booke Shoppe'.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17033-4 (MS Cott. Vesp. A III, lf 94 b) And es naman yᵗ es in skil yat agh sai her again 14 . *Agincourt Song* (Pepys MS), Pat tounn he wan and mad a fray Yat fraunce xal rewe tyl domysday *c* 1500 *Prompt. Parv.* (Middle Hill MS.) 535 *note*¹, Yanne or thann, ..Yowtyng or thowtyng. *Ibid.* (MS note in Brit. Mus. Copy of Pynson's ed.), All these Y stande for Th accordinge as the Saxon caracte was in this sorte þ 1508 *Chapman & Myllar Prints* (S T S 1918) 171 Thou ryall king all yis suld reull yi realme 1551 Sir W. Pickering *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* in *Nat. MSS.* II 1, At pares yᵉ 27 of octobre 1665 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 62 Without any interuption yi upon *Ibid.* 63 It may be clearlie answered yrto 1680 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 292 Bo[reatton] where Iᵈ Paget yᵉⁿ was 1705 J. Rogers in *Mrs E. Montagu's Corr.* (1906) I. 145, I had notice by my Mother yt you had ordered me £40 1741 Dk. Portland *ibid* 76, I am to inform you yt ye Duchess continues as well as can be, and ye Babe too. 1745 Mrs Robinson *ibid* 225 [He] told ym yt ye French was landing in the Marsh.

Pronunciation. The vocalic sounds now normally expressed by *y* are :—

1. i, as in *hymn* (him), *synonymy* (sinǫ·nimi), *silly* (si li); in unstressed syllables there is more or less reduction or obscuration.
2. ɔi, as in *my* (mɔi), *deny* (dᵻnɔi·).
3. əiə, as in *lyre* (ləiəɹ).
4. ə̄, as in *myrtle* (mə̄·ɹtˈl).
5. ə, as in *satyr* (sæ·təɹ).

With *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, it forms combinations having special values —*ay* (final) = ei, as in *lay* (lei), *essay* (e·sei), = əi in *aye* (əi); = *ī* in *quay* (kī), = e in *says* (sez), *ey* = *ī*, as in *obey* (obī·), *convey* (kǫ̈nvī·), = i, as in *alley* (æ·li), *honey* (hʌ·ni), = əi in *eye* (əi) and its derivatives, = ẽə in *eyre* (ẽəɹ); *oy* = oi, as in *boy* (boi), *annoy* (ănoi·); *uy* (rare) = əi in *buy* (bəi).

The consonantal sound expressed by *y* is denoted in this Dictionary by (y), as *yew*, *you* (yū).

1 The letter or its sound

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram* II (Z) 5 To ðisum [*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*] is ȝenumen se grecisca *y* for inttingan grecisera namena, and se ylca *y* is on engliscum ȝewritum swiðe ȝewunelic *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 79/1 Quere plura vocabula similem sonum istis habencia in S litera, ubi I vel Y sequitur hanc literam S immediate [*c* 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 2 A 3 for yoke.] 1521 Barclay *Introd. Fr* B 13 b, But specyally y muste be wryten for I, in yᵉ ende of englysshe wordes, and whan n m, or u, is wryten before, or behynde it 1530 Palsgr. 16 The writtynge of *i* and *y* in any frenche worde, eyther alone or as part of a diphthong, causeth no difference in sounde 1599 in *Promp. Parv* (Camden) 536 *note*, All these wordes of ȝ we pronounce with Y at this daye, and some of these ȝ here vsed haue that place of G in oure spekinge and writinge at this daye 1636 B Jonson *Engr. Gram* I iii, Y is also mere vowelish in our tongue, and hath only the power of an *i*, even where it obtains the seat of a consonant 1693 Dryden *Disc Satire* Ess. (1900) II. 67 [Satire] ought to be with *z*, and not with *y*, to distinguish its true derivation from *satura*, not from *satyrus*. 1755 Johnson *Dict.*, *Gram* a 2 b, It may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth* 1785 Pinkerton *Lett. Lit* xxxiv 243 (Ending) in *y* we have no less than 4900 words, about an eighth of our language, our words amounting to about 35,000. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *Mary Barton* xxii, Tails of *ys* and *gs*. 1874 'Max Adeler' *Out of Hurly-burly* ix (Rildg) 121 The Smith that spells without a y is not the Smith for me!

b. Used for the Greek letter Υ (*u psilon*), esp. as a Pythagorean symbol see quots.

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xv (MS. Bodl 263) lf 117/2 Pithagorus. Fond first out y a figur to discerne The liff heer short and liff that is eterne 1587 Greene *Tritam Love* Wks. (Grosart) III 96 Did not Pythagoras compare vertue to the letter Y, which is small at the foot but broad at the top: meaning that to obtaine vertue is verie painefull, but the possession thereof passing pleasant? 1616 Holyday *Persius* III. 119 The Samian letter Y Whose spreading branches teach Philosophie, Hath marked out The high-rear'd right-hand path, wherein to walke 1693 Dryden *Persius* III. (1697) 443 Where the Samian Y directs thy Steps to run, To Virtue's narrow Steep, and Broad-way Vice to shun. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I 272/1 The other two divaricate, like the branches of the greek Y

2 The letter considered with regard to its shape; a figure or marking of this shape. Also Comb. *Y-shaped* adj.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII Prol. 120 Palamedes byrdis crouping in the sky, Fleand on randoune schapin lik ane Y. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v 873, I hear the Crane (if I mistake not) cry Who in the Clouds forming the forkéd Y, . Instructeth Souldiers in the Art of War. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.*, etc (1821) II 265 The centre of the town is a pretty expansion, in the form of the Roman Y 1849 Rock *Ch. Fathers* I v. 324 *note*, A rich orphrey..dividing itself a little way below the neck, takes the shape of the letter Y, and passes, in that form, over the shoulders. 1861 Hagen *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer* 214 Between the antennæ is a black Y 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 511 The bucket is then lowered into the Y-shaped rests. 1907 C. C. Brown *China* xvi 233 A Y-shaped divining rod

3. A contrivance or piece of apparatus in the form of the letter Y; *esp.* a forked support for a telescope, theodolite, or piece of mechanism. Also *attrib*, as *Y axis*, *bearing*, *piece*; **Y branch**, a piece of piping with a branch at an acute angle to the main (cf *T branch*, T 3 b); **Y cross**, (*a*) a cross in the form of the letter Y, often used as an ornamental device on ecclesiastical vestments; (*b*) a piece of piping consisting of three branches diverging at acute angles; **Y level**, the common spirit-level, used with a telescope or theodolite resting on Y's (also written *wye-level*, q v.); **Y track**, a short track on a railway at right angles to the main track and connected with it by two switches in opposite directions, used for reversing an engine or car. Also in names of natural structures, as *Y cartilage*, *ligament*: see quot 1890.

1793 Wollaston in *Phil. Trans* LXXXIII 137 The four pillars carry the Ys for the pivots of the transit. 1803 Mudge *ibid* XCIII. 407 The telescope was then quickly taken out of the Ys 1838 P. Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXV. 304 There are two constructions [of levels] that are commonly adopted, viz the Y level and Troughton's level 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Beighton's Hand Gear*, The Y piece, as it is called, G, bearing the moveable weight F. 1864 Webster, *Y*, a. (Railways.) A portion of track con-

sisting of two converging tracks connected by a cross track. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word bk*, *Journal*, the bearing part of a shaft, upon which it rests on its Y's or bearings. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* III 266/1 A wire, the axis of which coincides with the Y-axis 1878 Lockyer *Star-gazing* 314 The Y bearings of a theodolite 1884 Knight *Dict Mech.* Suppl, *Y Branch*, a branch with a divergent stem *Y Cross*, a pipe with two divergent stems. 1886 Cumming *Electricity* (1887) 40 A mounted telescope swinging on two Y pieces. 1890 Billings *Nat Med Dict*, *Y cartilage*, the triradiate piece of true cartilage which, before puberty, unites the three portions of the hip bone at the bottom of the acetabulum *Y ligament*, the femoral ligament

b Collectors' name for various moths of the genus *Plusia*, having markings more or less resembling the letter Y

1775 M Harris *Engl Lepid* 59 Y moth Brown, having a mark in the middle of the wing like the letter Y 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 93 The Golden Y (*P. Iota*) ,frequents woody places *Ibid*, The Yorkshire Y (*P. interrogations*). *Ibid* 94 The Essex Y (*P circumflexa*) 1844 H Stephens *Bk. Farm* III 778 The Gamma or Y-moth, *Plusia gamma* 1845 Jas. Hamilton in W Arnot *Life* vi (1870) 289 The first captive was her favourite Golden Y-moth 1903 *Blackw. Mag* Apr 490/1 Young missel-thrushes searching for the larvæ of the silver Y

4. *Math.* Used to denote the second of a set of unknown or variable quantities (the first being denoted by *x*); *spec.* in Analytical Geometry, the symbol for an ordinate, or quantity measured in the direction of the second axis of co-ordinates (hence called *the axis of* y).

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Conic Sections*, If the *Latus Rectum* of any Diameter, as DK, be *y*, then, as the Diameter DK is to its conjugate $\beta\gamma$, or its equal $\omega\nu$; so that Conjugate $\beta\gamma$, or that Tangent $\omega\nu$ is to *y*. 1903 [see X 3]

5. Used in abstract reasoning for the name of a person or thing (usually in connexion with X). Also *Y. Z.*, used as the initials of a person remaining anonymous.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 23, I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c. Y. Z. 1867 Sir S. Northcote in A Lang *Life, Lett*, etc. (1890) I ix 293 The success of A and B will tempt Y. and Q to enter upon the same field 1873 [see X 3 c]

6 Used to denote position in a series, as of the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery.

7. Abbreviations. y. = year(s). Y = Yttrium (*Chem*) Y.C. (see quot. 1883). Y.M.C.A., Y W. C. A. = Young Men's (Women's) Christian Association.

1680 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett* (1882) 293 Hee is now 23 y. old. 1881 *Y.M C.A. Monthly Notes* Sept. 138/1 Pasteur Cook (Paris) said the Y M C As were differently conducted in England to what they were in France 1883 Simmonds *Dict Trade* Suppl, *Y C*, an abbreviation for yellow candle tallow 1887 (*title*) Y.W C.A Monthly Journal. 1902 *Oxf. Times* 16 Mar. 12/1 A squad of eight Y.M C A. men..gave a gymnastic display.

Y, obs. form of Eye, I *pron.*, In *prep.*

Y- *prefix* (1 ȝi-, ȝe-, ȝæ-, ȝie-, ȝy-, 1–2 ie-, 2–3 ȝe-, 2–5 i-, hi-, 4–7 *dial.* e-, 3– now *dial.* a-, now *arch.* y-) represents OE. *ge-*, earlier (and Northumb.) *gi-*, = OFris *gi-*, *ge-*, *ie-*, *e-*, *a-*, OS. *gi-*, *ge-*, *i-*, MLG., MDu. *ge-*, *ghe-*, locally *i-*, *y-*, *e-*, (LG., Du. *ge-*), OHG. *ga-*, *ka-*, *gi-*, *ki-*, *ge-*, (MHG., G. *ge-*, dial. *je-*, also *gi-*, *ga-*), Goth. *ga-*:— OTeut. **ga-*. The parallelism of formation and meaning exemplified by such forms as L. *communis* and Goth *gamains*, OE. *gemǽne* common, I-mene, L. *convenīre* and Goth *gaqiman* to assemble, L. *conticēre* and Goth. *gaþahan* to be silent, L. *commemini* and Goth *gamunan*, OE. *gemunan* to remember, L. *conferre* and Goth. *gabairan* to compare, has suggested the probability of the etymological identity of Teut *ga-* with L. *co-*, *com-*, and some scholars have accepted this on the assumption that Verner's law operated in some instances of initial consonants. (L *com-* is normally represented by *ham-* in OFrank. *hamēdi*, synonymous with OHG. *geidi*, MHG *geide* conspirator)

The original form *ga-* is the only one found in Gothic (e. g. *galeiks* Ylike); it was preserved also in OHG. (e. g. *galīh*), continued in MHG., and survives in a few words in some German dialects. The weakened (unstressed) form *gi-* was the prevailing one in OHG. and OS. and is the earliest form recorded in OFris. and OE, but it was early reduced to *ge-* in the whole of the Low German and High German area. In Scandinavian the prefix had disappeared entirely in prehistoric times as a living element, but relics of it remained in ON. *glíkr* Ylike, *gnógr* Enough, *greiðr* Graith *a.* (cf. Ready).

The phonetic changes of OE. *ge-*, resulting in its complete disappearance in modern English as a living formative except in certain dialects, are in general paralleled in most of the LG. (as opposed to the HG.) dialects. While in IIG. the vowel of the prefix not uncommonly underwent syncopation, which has become permanent (to the obscuration of the origin) in certain words, as G. *gleich* (OHG. *ga-*, *gi-*, *gelīh*) like (Ylike), *gnade* (OHG. *ginâda*, OS. *gināthia*, *nâthia*, Du. *genade*, ON *náð*), in LG dialects, on the other hand, there was a tendency for the consonant to fall, leaving *a-* or *e-*, in some dialects *a-*, e g OS *unmetes* 'ahquid incommodum', MLG *ilêtene*, pa. pple. of *lîten* to permit, *medeselle* (cf. G. *mitgesell*) companion, *enaugh* enough, *eschein* (cf G. *geschehen*) happened, MDu *idaen* done, *idragen* drawn, *yslagen* slain, Du dial *vralig* weak, OFris. *idein* done, *islein* slain, *onebunden* unbound, *enôch*, *anôch* enough, *unaborn* unborn, *ofeslain*, *ofaslain* killed off, EFris. *unikarmed* unkempt, NFris *-enogh* (in comp) enough. Complete suppression of the prefix takes place in certain cases, as in MLG. *to like* (cf. G. *zuglench*) immediately, LG. *lîk* like, *naug* enough, *schein* happened, OFris. *bedda*, *sâth* companion, *fadera* godfather, *selscip* society, WFris. *nôch* adv. (beside *genôch* adj.-pron.), NFris *nogh* enough; the suppression of the prefix is normal in pa. pples.; in words of other classes, it survives sporadically or has been revived through Du or HG influence.

The like developments of OE. *ge-* are traceable in the history of several words in which its identity and force have long ceased to be recognized, or from which all traces of the prefix have been obliterated e g. OE *geforðran*, ME. *ifor|ð(i)e*, *aforth*, Afford *v.*, OE. *gewær*, ME *iwar(e*, *awar(e*, Aware *a.*, OE. *gelīc(e*, ME Ylike, Alike, Like *a* and *adv.*, OE *gemang*, *ongenang*, ME Ymong, Among, Mong, OE. *genoh*, ME. *ino3*, *ano3*, Enough, *'nuff*, OE. *handgeweorc* Handiwork (whence, by analogy, Handicraft), OE. *ǽghwæðer* Either. For further examples of the complete disappearance of the prefix see below.

The general facts of the history and survival of OE. *ge-*, of which some details are given below, are:—In positions where it was still recognizable as a prefix, it had left few traces in northern English by 1200; its disappearance in the north was assisted by the absence of the prefix in ON. Substantival, adjectival, and verbal forms (other than pa. pples.) continued, not later than the end of the 14th century, only in southern and west-midland dialects. The pa. pple. was regularly formed with the prefix in southern ME till about the middle of the 15th century, and its use in the form *a-* survives in south-western dialects to the present day. Pa. pples. so formed were a prominent feature of the archaistic language of Spenser and his imitators, and a few of them, the most notable of which is Yclept, persist as conventional archaisms of poetry.

In OE. and ME. the prefix was written either continuously with the body of the word of which it formed a part, or disjoined from it by a full or a half space; in the archaistic usage of the 16th and 17th centuries the general practice was to print the compound as one word, without hyphen In this Dictionary established and well-known forms such as *yclad*, *yclept*, are printed without hyphen, but in other instances the convenience of the reader has been consulted, where occasion arises, in the avoidance of unhyphened forms where these would not suggest the nature of the word-formation.

Compounds of the prefix spelt with *y-* are entered in their alphabetical place, whether as full articles or as cross-references. Compounds which did not come down late enough for the spelling *y-* to have become established with them have been entered in their place in the letter **I**: see I-[1]. The choice of *y-* (and not *i-*) by Spenser and other archaists was determined by the prevalence of that form in the texts upon which he modelled his language. There are a few instances of the general survival of the *i-* form till a late date, e. g. I-thee *v.*, the retention of *i-* in Iwis is due to the false etymologizing of it as *I wis*.

The original (physical) signification of the prefix, 'with', 'together', without admixture of transferred meaning, persists in some OE. words, such as *gedræg* lit. that which is drawn together, band, multitude (cf. Goth. *gadragan* to heap up or together), *gelaþian* to summon together, invite (cf. Goth. *galaþôn* συγκαλεῖν), *gerunnen* 'run together', coagulated (cf. Goth. *garinnan* to come together), *geþéodan* 'conjungere', to join together, connect; but for the most part its meaning in OE compounds falls under one or other of the following categories, which are arranged in the probable order of their development in primitive Germanic: the notion of physical accompaniment or conjunction passing into that of (1) association in life, occupation, etc., and hence, of suitability or appropriateness, and (2) collectivity, the final stage being (3) a perfective or intensive notion evolved in some measure from each of the others.

1. The associative meaning is exemplified by two classes of words in OE.:

a. Designations of persons associated or related by birth, family, or status, such as *gebedda* (I-bedde) 'one who shares a bed with another', bedfellow, consort, f. *bedd* bed, *gefēra* (Yfere, Fere *sb.*[1]) 'one who goes with another' (*faran* to go), companion, *gehâda* 'one of the same order as another', fellow-minister, f. *hâd* condition, order, *gesíþ* (cf. Goth. *gasinþa*, OS *gisíð*, OHG. *girind*) 'one who shares a voyage with another', companion, f *síþ* journey.

b. Adjectives and allied substantives denoting quality or condition, in which the purely associative sense readily passes into that of appropriateness, convenience, or similarity, such as *gecynd* (I-cunde *sb*) nature, *gecynde* (I-cunde *a*) natural, *gedéfe* (cf. Goth *gadôbs*) becoming, fit, *gemæc* well-matched, *gemæcca* companion, mate, Match *sb.*[1], *gemaca* mate, Make *sb.*[1], *gelíc* lit. related in form to, of the same form as, Like *a.*, Ylike, *gelíca* an equal, *gemet* sb., measure, proper measure, proportion, moderation, *gemet* adj., *gemǽte* lit. of suitable measure, fit, proper, Meet *a.*, *gerǽde* lit. suitably prepared (see I-rede, I-redy and Ready *a.*), *gesíðð* related, I-sib(be, *geswége* harmonious, *getrewe* holding faith with, True.

2 Compounds in which *mutual* relation is implied form a link between the associative and the collective uses, e g. OE. *gefán*, *geféond* (I-feond) enemies, *gefrínd* (I-freond) friends, *gebróðor* (I-brotheren) brothers, *geswéostor* sisters, *genéagas* kinsmen, *gescý* pair of shoes. The number of OE. words of purely collective meaning is not large; examples are *gebæcu* back parts, *gefylce* army, troop, *gemǽre*, pl. *gemǽru* limits, boundary, *getimbru* pl building, edifice, *gewǽde* clothing, I-wede, *gewíder*, pl. *gewídru* weather (esp as good or bad), storm cf. (G. *gewitter*).

b. What is probably to be regarded as a particular development of the collective sense appears in the OE. generalizing pronouns and corresponding adverbs, *gehwá* every or each one (cf. I-hwat), *gehwile* each or every one, ME. *i(l)ch*, Ilk, *gehwá* somehow or other, *gehwǽr* everywhere, Ywhere, *gehwíder* in any or every direction. Some of them were reinforced by the prefixing of *á* ever, e. g. *ághwá* each or every one, *ághwæþer* each of two, both, Either, *ághwelc*, ME. *euch* (see Each).

3 The perfective or intensive sense is found in the following classes of words:

a. Substantives denoting the result of an action, a stage in a process, or a particular state, as OE. *gemót* meeting, Moot *sb*[1], *gemynd* (cf. L. *commemini*) memory, remembrance, Mind *sb.*[1], *gesíhþ* relationship, *gesíhþ* I-sight, Sight, *geswell* swelling, Swell *sb.*, *geweorc* working, what is done or built, fortification, Work *sb*, *gewitnes* testimony, I-witness, Witness *sb.*, *gewrit* what is written, writing, I-writ, Writ.

b. Adjectives denoting a state, as *geclǽne* pure, *gehál* Whole, *gesund* uninjured, Sound *a.*

c. Verbs which denote achievement of a result, the attainment of a stage in a process, or a special limitation of the general sense of the simple verb. The force of the prefix is clearly recognizable in examples like OE. *geetan* to eat up, consume, 'comedere', *gestígan* to mount up, 'conscendere', and esp. in such pairs as *ærnan* to run, *gewrnan* to gain by running, *áscian*, *frignan* to ask, *geáscian*, *gefrignan* to learn, *beran* to carry, *geberan* to bring forth, *faran* to go, *gefaran* to depart this life, die, to get by going, occupy, *rǽcan* to stretch forth, offer, *gerǽcan* to reach, obtain, *rídan* to ride, *gerídan* to reach as by riding, get into one's power, *weorþan* to become, be, *geweorþan* impers. to be agreed, *gán* to go, *gegán* to attain to, get, occupy, *winnan* to fight, strive, *gewinnan* to win. But in many instances no difference of meaning is discernible between the simplex and the compound, e g. *beorgan*, *gebeorgan* to protect, *hátan*, *gehátan* to call, name, command, promise, *limpan*, *gelimpan* to happen, *secgan*, *gesecgan* to say, tell. There are also some causative compounds, as *gebétan* to make good, improve, Beet *v*, *geforðran* to further (see Afford), *gehefigian* to make heavy. Of such verbs many did not survive except in their pa. pples. into the ME. period, others survived only till about 1300, and that in southern areas; a certain

number, such as *gehīeran* YHERE, *gesēon* YSEE, continued in use in present and past tenses till 1400 or later; very few lasted till 1500 or beyond. But from the middle of the 16th century onwards archaizing poets created (orig. after pa. ppl. forms) new formations in which the prefix was meaningless. Such are *yclepe* (after *yclept*), *yglaunst*, and *yshrilled* (Spenser), *ycharm'd*, *ysprout* (Robinson's *Mary Magdalene*), *ysteer* (Gosson), *ydrop* (Henry More); there are also pres. ppples. like Sackville's *ycausing* and Milton's *star-ypointing*.

4. The use of perfective or completive *ge-* had its most extensive development in the formation of pa. ppples., a function common to the Low German and High German groups but not found in Gothic and Scandinavian. The prefix could be employed with any uncompounded verb, but the verbs corresp. to OE. *bringan* to bring, *cuman* to come, *findan* to find, *weorþan* to become, did not normally take it. In OE. and in ME. (where the prefix continued in full use) it is often impossible to determine whether a particular pa. ppple. with *ge-* (*i-*, *y-*) belongs to a simple verb or to its compound with *ge-*.

In OE. the prefix was employed in forms derived from Latin, as *geplantod* = *plantatus*. Similarly in ME it was freely employed with verbs of French origin, as *ybaptised*, *yblamed*, *ycircumcysed*, *iclosed*, *igranted*, *ikupled*, *ymartred*, *yoccupied*, *ipaied*, *i-passed*, *irobbed*, *isturbed*, *isued*, *isustened*, *iwarsed*. Early loanwords from Scandinavian also took it, as *itaken* (12th cent.).

It came down into ME as a peculiar characteristic of the language of the south and west-midland regions, and examples are consequently abundant in such texts as (in the 13th cent.) Layamon's Brut, the texts of 'the Katherine group', Owl and Nightingale, Robert of Gloucester, (in the 14th cent.) Ayenbite, Shoreham's poems, Piers Plowman, Trevisa's works, Sir Ferumbras, (in the 15th cent) Yonge's translation (Anglo-Irish) of Secreta Secretorum and the anonymous Two Cookery Books (E. E. T. S.); its frequency in Lydgate is presumably due to metrical exigencies and to imitation of Chaucer, in whom it is fairly common, whereas it is almost entirely absent from the works of Gower. In the 16th century it was adopted as an archaistic feature from Chaucer and Lydgate by many poetical writers, among whom are Phaer, Sylvester, Arthur Hall, and, above all, Spenser. In the 17th cent. Henry More is a prominent user of these pa. ppples., and in the 18th cent. Thomson and other Spenserians have many examples Some of the most commonly occurring words are *ybent*, *ybound*, *ybrought*, *yclad*, *yclept*, *ydight*, *ydrad*, *ypent*, *ypight*, *ywrought*.

In modern dialects its use in the form *a* (ə) extends over a triangular area of which the angles lie in Worcestershire, Surrey, and Cornwall; it is found also in Pembrokeshire and Wexford. Modern examples of dialectal usage are:—

1568 HOWELL *Arbor of Amitie* 36 b, In husbandry, icham truely, ycounted to excell. 1605 *London Prodigal* IV. i. E 3 b, Such a lerripoope as thick ych was nere a sarned. *c* 1640 JOHN SMYTH *Descr Hundr. Berkeley* (1885) 23 A native hundreder, beinge asked where hee was borne, answereth, where shu'd y bee y bore, but at Berkeley hurns, And there, begis, each was y bore Or thus, Each was 'geboren at Berkeley hurns. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D.S.) 326 Tha hast a creem'd ma Yearms, and a most a bost ma Neck. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 27, I shall've a-meade *Ibid.* Gloss, *A-zet*, set, or planted. 1886 *W. Som. Word bk*, *Adood*, done.

5. In OE. *ge-* was used in the formation of adjs. from substantival stems to express the possession of, or being provided with, something, as *gefeax* having hair (of a certain colour), *geheort* courageous, *gestence* odorous, *gewurms* purulent (f. *wurms* corruption; cf. Goth. *guscōhs* shod), but esp. with the ppl. ending *-od*, *-ed*, as *gefeaxod* (beside *gefeaxen*) having hair, *gehelmod*, *gehilmed* helmeted, *gehyrnd* horned, *gesperod* armed with a spear. The number of the latter was added to in ME., e. g. *ybonchyd* humped, (*wel*) *ycheryd* well-favoured, *ifeðered* (cf. OE. *gefeðerian*), *ileaded*, *ileðered*, *ypavylyound*, *iteiled*, (*old*) *i-yeerid*, in some instances the forms with the prefix are the more original forms of such adjs.: see e. g. FEATHERED, LEADED, LEATHERED, TAILED, YEARED. A few compounds of this class were coined by archaists of the 16th century, e. g *ycrested* (A. Hall, 1581).

-y *suffix* [1] (Forms: 1 *-iz*, 2–5 *-i*, 4–6 *-ye*, 4–7 *-ie*, 4– *-y*, 6– now only in certain cases *-ey*), descending from the OE. adj. suffix *-ig*, which represents under a common form two OTeut. suffixes **-ĭga-*, *-aga-*, still distinguishable in OE. by the presence or absence respectively of mutation of the stem vowel of the sb. to which it is added, e. g. *mōdig* MOODY :— **mōdaga-*, f. **mōda-* MOOD *sb* [1], *mahtig* MIGHTY .— **mahtĭga-*, f **mahtĭz* MIGHT, *stānig* STONY beside *stēnig*, *þurstig* beside *þyrstig* THIRSTY

OTeut **-ĭga-*, *-aga-* are differentiated forms of Indo eur. *-qo-* (Skr. *-ka-*, Gr *-κο-*, L *-cu-*) arising from application of the suffix to *i-* and *a-* stems respectively In other Teut languages the following forms are found· OFris *-ig*, OS *-ig*, (MDu *-ich*, Du *-ig*), OHG *-ig* (MHG *-ec*, *-ic*, G. *-ig*), ON *-igr*, Goth *-eigs*, *-igs*; OS. *-ag*, OHG *-ag*, *-ah*, ON. *-agr*, Goth. *-ags*, *-ahs*; also OHG. *-uh*, ON *-ugr*, Goth. *-ugs*.

When the suffix is appended to a sb. ending in *y*, the convention of modern spelling requires it to be spelt *-ey*, as in *clayey*, *skyey*, *wheyey*. When the sb. ends in *-e* preceded by a vowel, the *e* is retained, as *bluey*, *gluey*; in other cases there may be variation, as *homey*, *homy*, *liney*, *liny*, *nosey*, *nosy*.

1. The general sense of this suffix is 'having the qualities of' or 'full of' that which is denoted by the sb. to which it is added, as *icy* = (1) of the nature of, having the appearance, hardness, coldness, slipperiness, transparency, etc. of ice; (2) full of or covered with ice. In OE. there was a very large number of such adjs., many of which have a continuous history from the earliest times to the present day; in the case of some, however, e. g. *clayey*, *icy*, *rainy*, *wintry*, there is a significant gap in the evidence, which suggests that they may have dropped out of use and have been formed afresh later. There are some noteworthy instances of new formations in late OE., e. g. *dohtig* DOUGHTY replacing *dyhtig*, *dūstig* DUSTY, *snāwig* SNOWY replacing *snāwlic*. To several OE. adjs. in *-ig* there were parallel formations in *-iht*, as *īsig*, *īsiht* icy, *sandig*, *sandiht* sandy, *þornig*, *þorniht* and *þyrniht* thorny; the disappearance of this latter suffix left freer scope of development for the forms in *-ig*.

In ME. the number of these derivatives does not seem to have been at first greatly increased; the following fresh coinages are exemplified first from texts before 1300, *dready*, *fiery*, *frighty*, *hairy* (cf. OE. *hæriht*), *happy*, *needy*, *sleepy* (but cf. OE. *unslǣpig*), *tidy* (*c* 1250 = in good condition); there are occasional parasynthetic compounds, as *sorrileui* short-lived. The addition of the suffix to non-native sbs. is at least as early as the 13th cent, e. g. *savoury* in the Ancren Riwle. The fourteenth cent, esp the later half, was prolific in new formations; to this period belong *angry*, *bushy*, *earthy*, *fatty*, *flowery*, *heady*, *hearty*, *milky*, *miry*, *mouldy*, *mucky*, *naughty*, *smoky*, *sweaty*, and many more. The sixteenth cent. was also a prolific period; to it belong, e. g., *cottony*, *frothy*, *dirty*, *healthy*, *leafy* (but *leavy* is 15th cent), *mealy*, *saucy*, *sugary*, *viny*, *woolly*, *yeasty*. Others, such as *bulky*, *measly*, *noisy* (Dryden), *peppery*, *racy*, *skyey* are recorded first from the 17th cent.

Later new derivatives tend in a large measure to be colloquial, undignified, or trivial, as *bumpy*, *dumpy*, *flighty*, *hammy*, *liney*, *loopy*, *lumpy*, *lungy*, *messy*, *oniony*, *treey*, *verminy*, *vipery*; some are from verbs, as *dangly*. Contextually, the application of the adj. may be narrowed in any direction, as *mousy* = (1) resembling a mouse, (2) quiet as a mouse, or (3) infested with mice. A sense 'addicted to' (cf. 3), as in *booky*, *doggy*, *horsy*, is of modern growth.

1850 THACKERAY *Contrib to Punch* Wks. 1900 VI. 163 *Grizzel* had brought me an oniony knife to cut the bread 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* II, Bedsteads and washstands and bureaus—the very things that made up stairs look so very bedroomy. 1891 M. MURIEL DOWIE *Girl in Kark.* xi. 144 Fretwork brackets and crystal dangly things.

2. In the 15th cent., if not earlier, certain monosyllabic adjs. were extended by means of this suffix, app. with the design of giving them a more adjectival appearance, e. g. *hugy* f. *huge*, *leany* f. *lean*. The majority of such words arose in the 16th and 17th cent.; examples are: *bleaky*, *chilly*, *cooly*, *dusky*, *faintly*, *haughty*, *hoary*, *lanky*, *paly* adj [1], *plumpy*, *slaghty*, *slippery*, *stouty*, *swarty*, *thicky*, *vasty*. In this application the suffix has not infrequently come to express much the same notion as *-ish*; this is particularly so with colour-epithets, as *blacky*, *yellowy*, and esp. when these are used quasi-advb, as *greeny-blue*, *bluey-green*, *reddy-brown*.

3. As early as the 13th c. this suffix began to be used with verb-stems to express the meaning 'inclined or apt to' do something, or 'giving occasion to' a certain action; in the Ancren Riwle alone we have *slibbri*, *shidri*, *sluggi*, *slummi*. Chaucer has *sleepy* = soporific. In the 16th cent. arose *choky*, *drowsy*, *slippy*, *sticky*; later we find *blowy*, *clingy*, *floaty*, *quavery*, *rollicky*. The immediate etymon of such adjs cannot always be ascertained.

4. From the early years of the 19th cent. the suffix has been used still more freely in nonce-words designed to connote such characteristics of a person or thing as call for condemnation, ridicule, or contempt; hence such adjs. as *beery*, *catty*, *churchy*, *jumpy*, *newspapery*, *piggy*, *tinny*.

-y *suffix* [2] (1–3 *-ian*, *-igan*, *-ia*, 2–4 *-ien*, *-ie*, 3 *-igen*, *-eȝen*, *-ye(n*, *-in*, 3–4 *-i*, 4–5 *-ey*, 8 *-ee*, 3– *-y*) represents OE. infin. ending *-ian* of the 2nd class of weak verbs (having pa. t. in *-ode* and pa. ppple. in *-od*), corresp. to OFris. *-ia*, OS. *-ôian*, *-ôn*, (MLG., MDu. *-en*), OHG. *-ôn* (MHG., G. *-en*), Goth. *-ôn* :— OTeut. **-ōjan*. This class of verbs is denominative; e. g. OE *sealfian* to anoint :— **salbōjan*, f. **salbō* ointment, salve, *hearpian* to harp, f. *hearp* harp, and contains many intrans. verbs derived from adjs., e. g. *cólian* to be cool (= OS. *cōlôn*) :— **kōlōjan*, f. **kōluz* cool, *nearwian* to be narrow, f. *nearu* narrow; it was swelled in prehistoric OE. by the passing over to it of many verbs that orig. belonged to the *-ējan* class, as *hātian* — **hātōjan*, *-ējan* to hate (cf. OHG. *haggēn* beside *haggên*). Adoptions of foreign verbs were regularly taken into this class, e g. OE. *fersian* to versify, (*ge*)*temprian* to moderate, *offrian* to sacrifice.

By the 13th century this suffix had become restricted to the southern and western districts of England, and in the course of the century became generalized in those parts as the infin. ending of all verbs of whatever origin. The following are some examples of the extension of its use: in verbs orig. belonging to other conjugations, *brukien* (OE. *brūcan*) to enjoy, *nemni* (OE. *nemnan*) to name (Layamon); in new derivatives on native stems, *chapfari* to chaffer (Ayenbite), *grundien* to sink (Layamon), *knihti* to knight (King Horn); in verbs from Scandinavian, *lastin* (ON. *lasta*) to blame, *trosti* (Ayenbite), in verbs from French, not only those in *-ier*, *-ir*, *-ire* (the similarity of which to the ME. suffix would naturally suggest adoption into the *-ien* conjugation), *boili* (OF. *boillir*) to boil, *consenti* (OF. *consentir*), *herberȝi* (OF. *herbergier*) to harbour, *saisi* (OF. *saisir*) to seize, *treti* (OF. *traitier*) to treat—including those of the *-iss-* conjugation, *norisi*, *norischei* (OF. *norriss-*) to nourish, *perissy* (OF. *perriss-*) to perish —but many also of other classes, *anuri* (OF. *anourer*) to worship, *fausie* (OF *fauser*) to fail, *granti* (AF. *graunter*) to grant, *ioyni* (OF. *joign-*) to join, *tempti* (OF. *tempter*) to tempt (these forms occur in various texts from Laȝamon to Ayenbite).

This suffix has been in continuous use in the south-west until the present day, when it is the regular infin. ending of verbs when used intrans. in the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Dorset. Examples and illustrations since 1400 are:—

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Gadere alle þe kreme in þe clothe, an let hongy on an pyn *Ibid* 31 Take Porke or Beef, wheþer þe lykey 1484 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 115 To costs to rydy for the Chals that waste ystole xij[d]. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 143 Thee wut ruckee, and squattee, and doattee in the Chimley Coander lick an Axwaddle 1825 JENNINGS *Observ Dial W. Eng* 7 Another peculiarity is that of attaching to many of the common verbs in the infinitive mode, as well as to some other parts of different conjugations, the letter *y*. Thus it is very common to say *I can't sewy*, *I can't nursy*, *he can't ready*, *he can't sawy*; as well as *to sewy*, *to nursy*, *to ready*, *to sawy*, &c but never, I think, without an auxiliary verb, or the sign of the infinitive *to* 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial* 28 The truth is, that in the Dorset the verb takes *y* only when it is absolute, and never with an accusative case. We may say, 'Can ye zewy?' but never 'Wull ye zewy up theäse zëam?' 'Wull ye zew up theäse zëam?' would be good Dorset Belonging to this use of the free infinitive *y* ended verbs, is another kindred one, the showing of a repetition or habit of the action, as 'How the dog do jumpy,' i. e. keep jumping. 'The child do like to whippy,' amuse himself with whipping. 'Idle chap, He'll do nothen but vishy, (spend his time in fishing,) if you do leave en alwone' 'He do markety,' He attends market

-y *suffix* [3] (also 3–7 *-ie*, 4–6 *-ye*) represents ultimately, through F *-ie*, Com. Romanic *-ĭa* = L. *-ĭa*, which comprised under one graphic form the Greek suffixes *-ία* and *-εια*, as in L. *mania* = Gr *μανία*, whence F. *manie*, ME. MANIE, L. *sympathĭa* = Gr. *συμπάθεια*, whence F *sympathie*, Eng. SYMPATHY. Romanic *-ĭa* displaced L. *-ĭa* and became a living formative for abstract nouns of quality or condition; e. g. in OF. from *corteis* (COURTEOUS) was formed *corteisie* COURTESY, from *fol* (FOOL), *folie* FOLLY, from *gelos* (JEALOUS), *gelosie* JEALOUSY, and the like. When learned adoptions were made of L. nouns in *-ĭa*, this suffix was also represented by *-ie*, and so assimilated to *-ĭa*; e. g. F. *furie* FURY, ad. L. *furia* (whence also organic

OF. *fuire*). In AF. preference was given to such forms as these over popular or semi-popular forms, e. g. AF. *accidie*, *glorie*, *estorie*, *victorie* = central F. *accide*, *gloire*, *estoire*, *victoire*, L or med.L. *accīdia*, *glōria*, *historia* (Gr. ἱστορία), *victōria*; it is the AF forms of such words that were adopted into English (see ACCIDIE, GLORY, STORY, VICTORY).

There were various new formations in late or med.L., in Romanic, or in individual Romance languages; examples are Romanic **librarīa* LIBRARY, **poesía* (for *poesis*) POESY, OF. *navie* NAVY.

This suffix has never been in English a prolific formative, but from time to time new coinages have been made, e. g. in the 14th cent. *beggerie* BEGGARY and in the 16th COOPERY (= cooper's work or ware), f. *beggar* and *cooper*, both doubtless furthered by the prevalence of the suffix -ERY. Nonce-words like *orphany* and *tenanty* are of doubtful status, but the correspondence of adjs. in *-ic* and *-ous* to sbs. in *-y* has made possible in modern times the formation after Gr. types of such words as *brachycephaly*, *gymnosperny*, *synchrony*, *syntony* from *brachycephalic*, *gymnospermous*, *synchronous*, *syntonic*. The domain of the suffix is much enlarged by its constituting the final element of many compound suffixes, which receive separate treatment in this Dictionary in their alphabetical places; e. g. -ACY, -OY, -ERY, -GRAPHY, -LATRY, -LOGY, -MACHY, -PATHY, -PHAGY, -PHILY, -RY, -TOMY, -TONY.

Many important sbs. having this suffix appear as English adoptions of French words in the 13th century, as *barony*, *blasphemy*, *company*, *courtesy*, *felony*, *folly*, *jealousy*, *litany*, *story*, *villainy*; others, such as *comedy* and *tragedy*, *fury*, *glory*, *harmony*, *honesty*, *library*, *melancholy*, *memory*, *misery*, *navy*, *victory* date from the 14th century; in the 15th and 16th centuries another series of borrowings from French or from Latin appears, such as *family*, *industry*, *irony*, *liturgy*, *modesty*.

The majority denote a state, condition, or quality; others denote an activity or a result of it, as *blasphemy*, *felony*, *fury*, *harmony*, *history*, *liturgy*, *memory*, *phantasy*, *poesy*, *victory*. From either signification a definitely concrete meaning may be readily developed, which is found in *barony* (= baronial domain, body of barons), *company*, *family*, *library*, *navy*, *sacristy*, etc. The concrete application is abundantly illustrated also by names of countries, as †*Armony* (Armenia), *Italy*, †*Syrie* (Syria), *Brittany*; cf. -IA *suffix* 1.

-y *suffix* 4, representing, first through AF. forms in *-ie*, later by direct adaptation, L. *-ium*, which was added to verbal roots (primarily *i-* and *e*-stems) to denote an act, as in *beneficium* well-doing, good action, f *beneficēre* to do good, *colloquium* conference, conversation, f. *colloquī* to speak with, *gaudium* joy, f. *gaudēre* to rejoice, *suspīrium* sigh, f. *suspīrāre* to sigh. The earliest derivatives of this formation that were introduced into English are *remedy* (Ancren Riwle), through AF *remedie*, from L *remedium*, and †*sacrilegy* (early 14th c.), from AF. **sacrilegie* or L. *sacrilegium* To both of these there are parallel forms, †*remede* and *sacrilege*, derived from continental Fr. forms *remede* and *sacrilege*; there are several similar pairs, of which the shorter form represents a continental Fr. form, the longer the corresponding AF. form or the orig Latin, viz. †*augure* 1 and *augury*, *benefice* and †*beneficie* (rare), †*colloque* and *colloquy*, *empire* (F. *empire*) and †*empery* (AF. *emperie*, L. *imperium*), *homicide* sb 2 and †*homicidie* (rare), †*perjure* sb.2 (rare) and *perjury*, †*subside* (*c* 1450–1553) and *subsidy*; †*ingeny* 'mind', 'intellect' has its etymological doublet in *engine* 'native talent, genius, ingenuity, mechanical contrivance'. Most of these words, together with *obloquy*, came into the language before 1500. †*Relevy* sb 1 (med. L. *relevium*) and *suspiry* (L. *suspīrium*) are rarities; *gaudy*, though partly from L. *gaudium*, is prob. of mixed origin; the derivation of *larceny* is somewhat obscure. *Horology* 1 (beside *horologe*) and *mystery* 1 are derived, through the medium of L. *-ium*, from Greek forms having the cognate termination *-ιον*.

This cannot be said to have been at any time a living suffix in Eng., but there appears to have been reminiscence of its function, combined with the false analogy of words in -RY, in the coining of a few nouns from verbs ending in an *r*-sound, viz. *enquery* (*c* 1440), *inquery*, *inquiry* (16th c.), f. *enquere*, *inquire*, *expiry* (from 1752) f. *expire*, and a rare *transpiry* f. *transpire*. *Entreaty* (16th c.) is f. *entreat* vb. on the analogy of *treat*, *treaty*.

-y *suffix* 5, representing AF., OF. *-é*, *-ee*, mod.F. *-é*, *-ée* '— L. *-ātu-*, *-āta-* (see -ATE 1, -ATE 2).

a. In sbs. = -ATE 1, as in (i) COUNTY 1, OF. *counte*, F. *comté*, L *comitātus*, f. *comit-*, *comes* count, DUCHY, F *duché*, L. *ducātus*, f. *duc-*, *dux* duke, TREATY, F *traité*, L. *tractātus*, f. *tractāre* to treat, (ii) ARMY, F. *armée*, Romanic **armāta* armed force, f. *armāre* to arm, DELIVERY, AF. *delivree*, ppl. sb f. *delivrer* to deliver, ENTRY, F. *entrée*, Romanic **intrāta*, f. *intrāre* to enter.

This suffix is represented under other forms in certain words, e g *assignee*, *committee*, *refugee* (F. *assigné*, *commité*, *refugié*), *attorney* (OF *atorné*), *alley*, *journey*, *valley* (F. *allée*, *journée*, *vallée*).

b. In adjs. = -ATE 2, as in *easy*, OF. *aisié* (F. *aisé*), f *assier* to ease. There are few general adjs. of this kind, but there is a considerable number of heraldic descriptive terms having this termination, the earliest example of which is *jerowunde* (14th cent.), *gerundi* (1486), GYRONNY, a. OF. *geroné*, *gironné*, f. *giron* GYRON. Early adoptions of this class have the ending *-e*, later *-ee*, and (as early as the Book of St. Albans, 1486) often *-i*, later *-y*. With some, *-y* has become the regular form, as *barry*, *bendy*, *fretty*, *fusilly*, *gyronny*, *lozengy*, *nowy*, *paly* adj.2, *sarcelly*; others are found commonly with either *-é*, *-ée*, *-ee*, or *-y*, as *botoné(e*, *-y*, *checky*, *chequee*, *nébulé*, *-y*, *tenné*, *-y*, *undé(e*, *undy*; others, of more modern introduction, usually retain the French spelling, as *coupé*, *dancetté(e* (cf. †*dancy*), *écartelé*, *renversé*, *semée*; some have been anglicized with the native ppl. suffix, either temporarily or permanently, as †*besantid* (= *bezanty*), *escarteled*, *paled* ppl. adj.1, *resarcelled*, *sarcelled*. In *wavy* (after *undy*) we have a rare instance of an analogical use of the suffix with a sb. of native origin.

-y *suffix* 6, **-ie** (also 7–8 *-ee*, 7– *-ey*), used to form pet names and familiar diminutives. The forms *-y* and *-ie* are now almost equally common in proper names as such, but in a few instances one or other spelling is preferred, as *Annie*, *Betty*, *Sally* (rather than *Anny*, *Bettie*, *Sallie*); in the transferred applications of these, as *jemmy*, *tommy*, *dicky*, and the like, *-y* prevails; in general hypocoristic forms *-ie* is the favourite spelling after Scottish usage, as *dearie*, *mousie*. The use of *-ey* is subject to the same rules as for *-y suffix* 1.

The use of this suffix in pet forms of proper names is found in Sc. as early as 1400; and in the 15th and 16th centuries instances become frequent; examples are *Cryste*, *Cristi* (f. *Cristin*, *Cristian*), *Pery* (f. *Pere* Peter), *Sandy* (f. *Sandre* for *Alisandre* Alexander), *Jamy* (f. *James*), *Michy* (f. *Michel*), *Richy* (f. *Richard*), *Roby* (f. *Robert*), *Edi* (f *Ede*, *Ade* Adam), *Anny* (f. *Anne*), *Bessy* (f. *Elizabeth*). Such names were prob. modelled orig. upon forms like *Davy*, *Mathy* (= OF. *Davi*, *Mathé*), which have the appearance of being pet forms of *David*, *Mathou*. (Many have survived in Sc. surnames, as *Christie*, *Eadie*, *Purrie*, *Ritchie*, *Christison*, *Mathieson*, *Robison*, *Davy* occurs as a surname in English use in the early 14th cent.)

The formation was greatly extended in Scottish and English use; whence *Annie*, BILLY, *Carrie* (f *Caroline*), CHARLIE or CHARLEY, *Fanny* (f. *Frances*), JACKY, JENNY, JIMMY, JOHNNY, NANNY, *Nellie* (f. *Ellen*), PATTY, *Reggie* (f. *Reginald*), TOMMY, *Willie*. Many female names have corresponding forms in Du. names with the suffix *-je*, as in *huisje* little house, f. *huis* HOUSE *sb.*1; e. g. *Betty*, *Elsie*, *Hetty*, *Katy*, *Lottie*, *Matty*, *Sally* correspond to Du. *Betje*, *Elsje*, *Jetje*, *Kaatje*, *Lotje*, *Matje*, *Sellie*; but there is no evidence of historical contact.

The earliest recorded instances of the use of such proper names as appellatives are Scottish and belong to the beginning of the 16th century: viz. *Lowrie* (f. *Lowrens* Laurence) used for 'fox'; *Katy* and *Kitty* (f. *Katherine*), with the meaning 'lass, wench', tending to a specifically depreciatory sense, 'wanton, loose woman', which senses belong also to the 18th century *Molly* and *Nanny* (as in *Nanny-house* brothel); a few female names, viz. *Molly* and (dialectally) *Peggy*, have been used to designate an effeminate type of man.

The application of the female names to birds dates, according to our evidence, from the close of the 16th century; the wren is designated by *Kitty* and (more commonly) *Jenny*; in 1616 Ben Jonson calls a parrot *Polly*, in modern dialects *Peggy* is applied to various warblers and the pied wagtail, and *Betty* to the hedge-sparrow Then, in the course of the 17th century, these names came to be applied to various mechanical contrivances, among which machines for spinning processes and the burglar's jemmy are prominent. This transference of application is illustrated by *Betty* (a burglar's jemmy, 1700), *Jenny* (in SPINNING-JENNY, 1783), *Jinny* (a stationary engine at a mine), *Peggy* (a washing-tub dolly, in various dialects).

Among male names the following are typical: *Johnny* is used for fellow, chap, *Jemmy* for the burglar's weapon, *Billy* for a roving machine; *Bobby*, *Charley*, *Dicky*, *Geordie*, *Jacky*, *Jockey*, *Tommy* exhibit a great variety of modes of application.

The first known instance of the application of the suffix to a common noun is LADDIE which appears in 1546 in the form *laddy*, used by John Bale; but there is no evidence until the 18th century of the generalization of *-y* for pet diminutives. Early instances are *dummie* (1595), *grannie* (1663), *dearie* (1681), *mousie* (1693, Sc.); *laddie*, *lassie*, and *sweetie* were used by Allan Ramsay, and these, with Burns's *birdie* and *mousie*, helped to popularize such formations in English generally; hence the appearance in the late 18th and early 19th century of *cooky*, *doggie*, *froggy*, *mannie*, *slavey*. In *blacky* and *darky* = 'nigger' there remains something of the status of a proper name; cf. *Fatty* as a nickname. *Bookie* for *bookmaker* is a formation of a rare type; cf. *nighty* for *nightdress*.

1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag* Apr 509/2 No rowdy ring, but a few quiet and well-known 'bookies', who were ready enough to lay the odds to a modest fiver.

There are two words that are generally held to contain this suffix, viz. *baby* (late 14th c.) and *puppy* (late 15th c.). With *baby* may perhaps be coupled *daddy* and *mammy*, although the evidence for these is not earlier than the 16th century; the pairs *babe* and *baby*, *dad* and *daddy*, *mam* and *mammy*, may have resulted from different phonetic reductions of original reduplicated forms **baba* (cf. BABAN), **dada*, **mama*. The source of *puppy* (spelt *popi* in the Bk. St. Albans) is doubtful; *pup* is a back-formation from it.

Ya: see ONE, YAH, YE, YEA, YOU.

Yabber (yæ·bəɹ), *sb. Australia.* ['It is pronounced by the aborigines *yabba*, without a final *r*. *Ya* is an aboriginal stem, meaning to speak' (Morris *Austral Eng.*).] Speech, language, talk: applied to the speech of the Australian aborigines. So **Yabber** *v.* (*intr.* and *trans.*), to talk, esp. in an aboriginal Australian language.

1874 BEVERIDGE *Lost Life* III. 37, I marked Much yabber that I did not know. 1885 MRS C. PRAED *Austral Life* 19 They yabbered unsuspiciously to each other. *Ibid* 28 Longing to fire a volley of Black's yabber across a London dinner-table 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 126 He's yabbering some sort of stuff in his sleep 1888 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* XXVII, They could speak a little Spanish and French, and got on with them But Jim and I could only stare and stand open-mouthed..while they'd yabber away quite comfortable.

Yabble, Sc. var. GABBLE *sb.* and *v.*; hence **Yabbler** = GABBLER. (Cf. *yab*, *yabber* = GAB, GABBER.)

1808 JAMIESON, To *yabble*, *v. n.*, to gabble, Fife 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 204 And than sic skellochin' and shout, ..Was never sic a yabble! 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XI, There was a general clustering about him as Samie 'yabbled' out the particulars. 1901 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 48 An outpost of these cacklers and yablers sounded the alarm.

‖ **Yaboo** (yabū'). Also 8 **yabou**, 9 **yabu**. [Hindustani = Persian يابو *yābū*.] One of a breed of large ponies or small stout horses in Afghanistan, Persia, and adjacent countries.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XIV. VII. 367 *note*, There are in the highland country of Kandahar and Cabul a small kind of horses called yabous, which are very serviceable 1832 *Lit. Souvenir* 153 What in England would have been termed a capital punch pony,—in Persia, a good stout yaboo. 1880 in Ld Roberts *41 Years in India* lxi. (1897) II. 353 Yabus 1,592, mules and ponies 5,926.

‖ **Yacca** (yæe kă). [Native name.] A West Indian evergreen tree, of either of two species of *Podocarpus* (*P. coriacea* and *P. Purdieana*, N. O. *Taxaceæ*), or its wood, used in cabinet-work, etc. Also *attrib.*

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 109 Yacca Wood, or Yacher, from Jamaica, is sent in short crooked pieces like roots. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 789 Yacca tree, *Podocarpus coriacea*. 1890 H. THOMAS *Untrodden Jamaica* 10 A gate composed of closely set pales of Yacca.

Yacht (yɒt), *sb.* Forms: 6 **yeagh**, 7 **yoath**, **yolke**?, **yaugh**, **yuaght**, **yought**, **y(e)aught**, (*Sc.* **z(e)aught**, with *z* for *y*), **yauht**, **jacht**, **yach**, (**yacth**), **yat**, **yott**, 7–9 **yatcht**, **yatch** (*pl.* 7–8 **yatchs**, 8 **yatches**), 7– **yacht**. [ad. early mod. Du. *jaght(e* (now *jacht*) = *jaghtschip* (lit ship for chasing), light sailing vessel, fast piratical ship, f. *jag(h)t* hunting, chase (= G. *jagd*), f *jagen* to

hunt, chase (see -T *suffix*[3] a). Owing to the presence in the Du. word of the unfamiliar guttural spirant denoted by *g*(*h*), the English spellings have been various and erratic; how far they represent varieties of pronunciation it is difficult to say. That a pronunciation (yɒtʃ) or (yatʃ), denoted by *yatch*, once existed seems to be indicated by the plural *yatches*; it may have been suggested by *catch*, *ketch*.

The word has been adopted in many European languages: F *yacht* (yak), G. *jacht-*, *yacht* (*schiff*), Da. *jagt*, MSw *jacht* (15th c.), Icel, Sw. *jakt*, Sp. *yate*, *yate*, *yac*, Pg. *iuate*, Russ. яхта.]

A light fast-sailing ship, in early use esp. for the conveyance of royal or other important persons; later, a vessel, usually light and comparatively small, propelled by motive power other than oars, and used for pleasure excursions, cruising, etc, and now esp. one built and rigged for racing.

1557 *Voy. Stephan Burrough* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 294 A barke which was of Dronton, and three or foure Norway yeaghes, belonging to Northberne. 1613 PHINEAS PETT *Autobiogr.* (Navy Rec. Soc. 1918) 109 [We anchored thwart of Sluis, where came on board us with his] yoathes [the Prince of Orange] 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) I 118, I esteemed he came to spie .whether our shipp and the Duch yaught staid for to take the Amacon shipp. 1622 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 303 This smalle shippe or yolke is mostly ladne with pepper. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 40 The Emperour (who yet had never greater vessell than a Punt or Yaugh upon the Danuby). 1643 in *Sussex Archæol. Coll.* XLVIII. 129 Paid for tow and nails used about my Lords Yought at Pemsie. *Ibid*, To unrig my Lord's Yaught. 1660 SIR W LOWER *Voy Chas. II*, 12 Jachts or pinnaces 1664 in *Mantl Club Misc.* (1840) II. 518 To the sailors whair his Lordship breakfast in the Zeaught 001 10 00. To the sailleris of the Zaught at Owlage 003 12 00. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App. v 10 Gunner of his Majestie's vessell the Mary yaucht. 1673 H. STUBBE *Further Justif War Neth.* 5 They who had struck their Flags .unto a Ketch of two Guns in the time of Cromwel, refuse to do it unto a Yacht of his Majesties. 1678 R. FERRIER *Jrnl* 25 in *Camden Misc* (1895) IX, A fair small River which ye King has there cut to take his pleasure on, there being severall yotts 1680 ALSOP *Mischief Impos* VI 36 A.. Man of War as big as 2 or 3 Yatchs. 1688 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 759 About 20 small smacks and yats in the Downs. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Oct 1661, I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his Yatchts (or pleasure boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King. 1710 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* II, *Yatches*, are Vessels with one Deck carrying from 4 to 12 Guns, with from 20 to 40 Men; and are of Burden from 30 to 160 Tun 1766 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron.* 137/1 Admiral Keppel set out for Harwich, to take the command of the yatchs intended to carry over her R Highness the Princess Carolina Matilda to Holland 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v, The royal yachts are commonly rigged as ketches, except the principal one reserved for the sovereign, which is equipped with three masts like a ship. 1790 H. WALPOLE *Let to Miss Mary Berry* 10 July, The river was covered with little yatches and boats. 1811 *Self Instructor* 587 The Dutch yatchts are chiefly used on their rivers and canals 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxiii. 602 A yacht now with every luxury of life can circumnavigate the globe.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *yacht-berth*, *-builder*, *-building*, *-club*, *-race*, *-racing*, *-sailing*, *-sailor*, *-squadron*.

1846 MRS GORE *Eng! Char.* (1852) 46 Insensible to the perils of any uneasy *yacht-berth. 1868 *Trollope's Brit. Sports* 195 The Swedes are skilful *yacht-builders. *Ibid.* 217 The progressive improvement in *yacht-building during the last twenty years 1837 in *Yachting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 12 That the Commodore be requested to seek an audience with Her Majesty, with a view to the continuance of the Royal Cup to be presented to the *Yacht Club at Cowes 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 271 The American *yacht race is the last sensation. 1868 *Trollope's Brit Sports* 196 We do not mean to say that *yacht-racing has wholly escaped those sharp practices 1833 W H MAXWELL *Field Bk* Introd., *Yacht-sailing has been slightly noticed 1856 MARETT *Yachts and Yacht Bldg.* Introd. p ix, The designer [of a yacht] should be an experienced *yacht sailor. *Ibid* 74 For many years after the establishment of the Royal *Yacht Squadron.

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Ya·chtdom**, **Ya·chtery**, yachts collectively; **Ya·chtman**, **Ya·chtist**, a yachtsman; **Ya·chtling**, a little yacht; **Ya·chty**, *a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a yacht.

1901 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Jan 1/3 A yacht for her Majesty that would eclipse all examples in modern *yachtdom for luxurious comfort and sea going qualities. 1861 J. G FRANCIS *Beach Rambles* 60 The flower of the *yachtery of England. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 419 The assembled Thames *yachtsmen. 1895 *Nat. Observer* 21 Sept 542 They went the way all *yachtists go 1872 *Daily News* 21 Aug, The tiny *yachtlings (the largest of them measures but 10 tons, the smallest but four or five). 1892 *Field* 27 Feb 279/2 The latest craft on the stocks—though of size that might be called '*yachty'—is thoroughly of the canoe family.

Yacht (yɒt), *v.* [f. prec. sb., or back-formation from YACHTING *sb.*] *intr.* To make a trip in a yacht. (Chiefly in gerund or pres. pple.)

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh Easy* XIX, We must swear that it is a party of pleasure, and that we are gentlemen yachting 1858 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 243 Sir James Brooke. not content with yachting it about amidst orange flowering groves, .conceived a great work amongst the Malay race 1863 SPEKE *Jrnl* 260 Sometimes the king spends a fortnight yachting. 1867 *Nation* (N Y) 3 Jan. 1/2 The only one of the owners who *yachted* as well as raced, by being on board his own craft.

Yachter (yɒ·təɹ). [f. YACHT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1]] One who makes a trip in a yacht, a yachtsman.

1828 *Sporting Mag* XXI 341 Several East India ships.. with such saucy rigging that would have made the Yachters raving in envy. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Mar 5/4 When in Bombay he was an enthusiastic yachter

Yachting (yɒ·tiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. YACHT *sb* or *v.* + -ING[1]] The action, practice, or amusement of cruising in a yacht, the art of navigating a yacht.

1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutters* 1, Of all amusements, give me yachting 1874 BURNAND *My Time* XXIX. 279 He.. never missed a season's yachting with them

attrib 1830 OGILVIE s v, A yachting voyage. 1868 A. K. H BOYD *Less Mid Age* 327 We had a pleasant yachting excursion. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 465/2 Invited to a yachting party 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 9 A sad yachting disaster occurred at Ilfracombe.

So **Ya·chting** *ppl. a.*, that sails in a yacht; addicted to yachting.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXIX, Yachting men from Southampton. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug 138 The yachting world is very variously composed.

Yachtman (yɒ·tmæn). Now *rare*. Pl. **-men**. [f. YACHT *sb.* + MAN *sb*[1]] = YACHTSMAN.

1820 *Examiner* No 662 807/1 The Royal Yachtman. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rur Sports* 460/2 A variety of sails called flying-jibs, &c., which vary with every yachtman's fancy 1868 *Trollope's Brit Sports* 205 First-class yachtmen from Harwich

Yachtsman (yɒ·tsmæn). Pl. **-men**. [f gen. of YACHT *sb.* + MAN *sb.*[1]] A man who owns, manages, or sails in a yacht; a man addicted to yachting.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 138 It requires a combination of those attributes which distinguish the modern Briton to make a great racing-man or a genuine yachtsman 1868 *Trollope's Brit Sports* 219 Nine out of ten yachtsmen build or buy their vessels in the dark

Hence **Ya·chtsmanship**, the practice or skill of a yachtsman.

1862 VANDERDECKEN (*title*) The Yacht Sailor, a treatise on Practical Yachtsmanship 1886 *St James's Gaz.* 8 Sept. 4/2 The partisans of English yachtsmanship.

So **Yachtswoman** (yɒ·tswumən).

1888 *Athenæum* 1 Sept 294/1 The Sea-Eagle is much exposed to the attacks of marauding yachtsmen and yachtswomen 1906 *Daily Tel* 29 Jan 9/6 A well-known American yachtswoman.

Yack (yæk) A syllable imitative of a snapping sound, hence as vb.

1861 MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* XLI, Tom .with a sound translated by 'yack', sent his leg out a long way 1873 W CORY *Lett. & Jrnls* (1897) 318 He opens his beak, and yacks like the young jackdaw

Yack, var. YERK, to beat; dial f. OAK.

Yad, obs pa t of GO.

1424 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 23 The Sheriffs yadden up to the West Derby fen *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1193 His squiers habite he had, Whan he to the deyse yad

Yad, var. YAUD *Sc.* and *north. dial*, mare.

Yadder, var. EDDER. see YEDDER *sb.* and *v.*

Yae, Sc. dial. var. AE *a*, one, only. Hence **Yaefauldness**, 'onefoldness', simplicity.

a 1771 *Bonny Hnd* VIII. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I 446/2 I'm Lord Randal's yae daughter, He has nae man nor me. 1864 J BROWN *Yeems* 8 His absolute downrightness and yaefauldness

Yaf, yafe, obs pa. t of GIVE *v.*

Yaff (yæf), *v. Sc.* and *north dial.* [Echoic · cf. YAFFLE *v* and WAFF.] *intr.* To bark, yelp, also, to prate, nag Hence **Ya·ffing** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*; also **Yaff** *sb.*, a bark or yelp.

1609 *Ravenscroft's Deuteromelia* 21 With all the hounds at her tail! With 'yeaffe a yaffe! yeaffe a yaffe!' 1808 JAMIESON, To *Yaff*, 1 To bark, to yelp. 2 To prate, to talk pertly 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* 1, Will ye no let me hear what the man wants, wi' your yaffing? 1844 G J PENNINGTON *Pronunc. Gk.* 22 A yaffing cur 1910 G J LAURIE in *Poets of Ayrshire* 205 He'll row for fun amang the snaw And syne yaff at the moon.

Yaffe, obs. pa. t. of GIVE

Yaffingale (yæ·fiŋgel). *s.* and *s.w dial.* Also 7 **yippingale**, 9 **yelpingal**, **yappingal(e.** [f. various echoic syllables with termination modelled on *nightingale*.] The green woodpecker; = YAFFLE *sb*[1]

1609 C BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* VII § 5. H 5 b, The woodpecker or yippingale. 1802 [see YAFFLE *sb*[1]] 1865 *Cornh Mag* July 35 Mr. Matthew Arnold has very justly praised Maurice de Guérin for speaking of the woodpecker's laugh. But the West-country peasant ages ago called it the 'yaffingale', *that is*, the laugh singer 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* 1, The tap of the yaffingale 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn* 696 The garnet-headed yaffingale 1888 *Berksh Gloss*, *Yelpingal*, the woodpecker 1906 G. A B DEWAR *Faery Year* 198 The statement of the gamekeeper that he had seen a 'black yappingal'

Yaffle (yæ·fl), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also **-el**, **-il** [Echoic of the laughing cry of the bird · cf YAFFLE *v.* (See also HICKWALL.)] The green woodpecker

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I 173, I remember the cry of the wood-peckers, or yaffils, as we call them in that country [*sc* Kent] 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict* (1831) 385 Green Woodpecker. Yappingale Yaffle or Yaffler 1856 KINGSLEY *South Wind* II Poems (1889) 292 O blessed yaffil, laughing loud! 1893 D JORDAN & JEAN A OWEN *Forest Tithes* 126 On their grey trunks the yaffle shins about, yells, laughs, and yikes to his heart's content.

Yaffle, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. YAFFLE *v.*] A bark, a yelp.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII 662 My faithful dog sent up a loud 'yaffle' 1856 AIRD *Winter Day* Poet Wks 192 The petulant yaffle of the cottage cur

Yaffle, *v dial* [Echoic] *intr* a. To bark sharply, as a dog, to yelp. (Cf. YAFF *v*) b. To talk indistinctly, to mumble. c. Of a woodpecker: To utter its characteristic cry. (Cf. YAFFLE *sb.*[1], YAFFLER.) Hence **Ya·ffling** *ppl a.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Yaffle*, to bark. Same as *Yaff* 1848 A B EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, *Yaffle*, to yelp, or bark like a little dog A yaffling little cur. 1875 *Anderida* XVI. II 26 Then came three or four sounding taps from a woodpecker's beak, and a yaffling laugh as he flew away 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 12 Aug 4/5 Yaffling little pet dogs.

Yaffler (yæ·fləɹ) *dial.* [f. YAFFLE *v.* + -ER[1].] The green woodpecker: = YAFFLE *sb* 1

1802 [see YAFFLE *sb*[1]] 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* III. 91 *Picus viridis* The Green Woodpecker Yaffler. Yappingale 1863 J C ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 70 Ta'n't a yaffler's [nest]; it's a black and white woodpecker's 1906 *Sat. Rev* 10 Feb 169/1, I thought that would touch you, woodpecker! Ha, ha, ha—who's the yaffler now?

†**Y-aforsayde** [Y- 4], aforesaid 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 147 And as y-aforsayde thes bene the foure cardynall vertues.

Yager (yē·gəɹ) Anglicized spelling of G. *jäger*, *jaeger*: see JAGER 1, 2.

1804 *Ann. Reg*, *Chron.* 424/2 The light companies and yagers were sent out and skirmished 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev*, XV, All hail, M. P. At whose command 'grim women' throng in crowds With 'small gray men', 'wild yagers', and what not. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert Wyom.* III. XXI, And first the wild Moravian yagers pass 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 562/1 The 8th Uhlans, and the 10th regiments of foot Yagers; both Poles, are nearly cut up 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S* V. IVII 176 He [*sc* the landgrave] bargained to supply four hundred Hessian yagers, armed with rifled guns.

b. A rifle. *U. S.*

1840 C F HOFFMAN *Greyslaer* I 1, He instantly brought his yager to his shoulder 1848 H W HERBERT *Field Sports U. S.* II. 254 Throughout the South and South-West, the *yager*, as it is called, or short-barrelled, large-bored piece, is universally preferred

Yager, yagger, var. JAGGER 3.

Yagger, var. JAGGER[2] *dial.*, pedlar.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* V, I would take the lad for a yagger, but he has rather over good havings, and has no pack.

Yaguarondi, -undi, var. JAGUARONDI.

Yah (yā), *int*[1] (and *sb*). Also ya, yar. [Echoic.] An exclamation of disgust, aversion, or malicious defiance. Also a vague or meaningless exclamation used by or attributed to negroes.

1812 H & J SMITH *Rej Addr*, *Rebuilding* V, While shout and scoff, Ya! ya! off! off! Like thunderbolt on Surya's ear-drum fell 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* LXII, 'A very excellent lodger, sir I hope we may not lose him' 'Yah!' cried the dwarf 'Never thinking of anybody but yourself' 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* IV, He turned to bay and bit the professor's finger till it bled 'Oh! ah! yah!' cried he *Ibid.* V, 'Yar!' 'you little meddlesome wretch.' 1863 READE *Hard Cash* XI, 'What him mean? what him mean? Yah! yah!' 1868 HOLME LEE *B Godfrey* XXXVI, Gerrard, with a 'yah!' of repulsion, dropped the thing 1890 HENTY *With Lee in Virg* 299 'Yah!' the old man shouted 'Do you suppose we are going to give in to five men?'

Hence **Yah** *v. intr.*, to shout 'yah!' *nonce-wd*

1904 *Sat Rev* 23 Jan 101 Yahing at Russia and cheering the 'brave little Japs'.

Yah, *int*[2] Repeated, *yah! yah!*, denoting a perverted or affected pronunciation of 'hear! hear!'

1886 H. W. LUCY *Diary Gladstone Parlt* 349 There are cheers of various kinds There is Mr Alderman Fowler's deep chested 'Yah, yah, yah!' 1887 *Punch* 21 Mar. 132/1, I used to call out Yah! yah! as I do in House of Commons.

Yah (yā, ya), *adv.* Dialectal for 'yea' or 'yes'; or in representations of Ger or Du. speech. Cf. the earlier YAW *adv*

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* IV, 'Yah! yah!' hold a light', put in one of the Boers 1899 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 5/1 'Yah,' which the rustics of the Peak frequently use for 'Yes,' and which they employed exclusively thirty years ago. 1905 *Ibid.* 23 May 4/7 America has two substitutes for 'yes' One of them is 'yep' and the other is 'yah'

Yahoo (yahū'), *sb* A name invented by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* for an imaginary race of brutes having the form of men; hence *transf* and *allusively*, a human being of a degraded or bestial type. (Cf. HOUYHNHNM)

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV II, The Fore feet of the Yahoo differed from my Hands in nothing else, but the Length of the Nails, the Coarseness and Brownness of the Palms, and the Hairiness on the Backs 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. § 5. 28 At the expence of disgracing reason and human nature, and making mankind yahoos 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* IV X, To see a noble creature start..at the passionate exclamation of a mere Yahoo of a stable boy 1829 MACAULAY *Mill on Govt* Misc. Writ (1868) 143/1 Because civilised men, pursuing their own happiness in a social state, are not Yahoos fighting for carrion. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* IV, 'And what sort of fellow is he? a Yahoo, I suppose?' 'Not at all, he is a perfect gentleman' 1904 ASHBEE *Last Rec Cotswold Community* p. XXIII, To have the pleasant valleys of Saintbury and Weston tramped by armed bands of Birmingham yahoos.

attrib. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV IV, I told him, we had great Numbers [of Houyhnhnms] [that] Yahoo-Servants were employed to rub their Skins smooth [etc] 1735 *Ibid*, *Let to Sympson*, I must .confess, that .some Corruptions

of my Yahoo Nature have revived in me 1751 WARTON *Newmarket* 192 That hated animal, a Yahoo Squire 1888 F HARRISON in *Forin Rev.* Nov. 681 Pessimist pictures of human destiny and Ya hoo theories of human life

Hence (*nonce-wds*) **Yahoo'** *v. intr.*, to behave like a yahoo; **Yahoo'dom**, the realm of yahoos, yahoos collectively; **Yahoo ish** *a*, resembling or characteristic of a yahoo, **Yahoo ism**, style or quality characteristic or suggestive of a yahoo

1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. v, A dam low bred lot, *ya-hoom' all over the place 1906 *Sun* (N. Y.) 17 Aug 4/1 One dictum in a Judge's mouth can unleash all *Yahoodom 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* 1 37 The infrahuman, the *Yahooish, the diabolic 1862 ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag* July 70 Those '*yahooisms' are degrading in art 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 374/1 In the '*Scotsman*' we have Yahooism militant

Yahveh, -vism, etc., **-weh**, etc. see JEHOVAH, JAHVISM.

Yai, graphic variant of *þai*, obs f THEY: see TH and Y. **Yaid, ȝaid**, var. YAUD

Yaik, ȝaik, obs. Sc. ff. ACHE *v* **Yailing**, variant of YILING.

† **Yain**, *v. Obs.* Forms 1 ȝiȝeġnian, 3 aȝeine, ȝene, 4 ȝeyne, ȝayne. [OE. (Northumb) *gigegnan*, **ongegnian*, corresp. to OHG. *gaganan*, *gagenan*, ON. *gegna* (whence GAIN *v*[1]), f. *gegn-*, *ongegn* against (see AGAIN *adv*).]

1. *trans* To meet, encounter, oppose.

a 1000 *Rit. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 45/23 [*Justitia*] *oliviabit illi quasi mater honorificata*, [soðfæstnis] ȝiȝeġnaþ him svoelce moder arwyrðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 17854 He aȝeineden þere uerde þe icumen wes to eerde *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 845 Abid abid me shal þe ȝene [*v r* yene] 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1724 Loude he was ȝayned, with ȝarande speche.

2. *intr.* To avail · = GAIN *v*[1] 1.

c 1325 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 661 For heer but ȝif we make vs euene, þer may no miht ne ȝiftes ȝeyne.

Yair, yare (yēəɹ). *Sc.* and *north. dial* Forms: 2-3 ihar, yhar, 3 yhare, (yere), 3-9 yare, 4 yar, 4-6 yaire, 5 ȝar, 6-9 yair, 9 yaar [OE. *gear*, *ger*, recorded in comb. *mylengear*, *-ger* 'mill-yair'.] An inclosure extending into a tide-way in a river or on the sea-shore, for catching fish; a fishgarth.

1178-1219 *Chartulary of Abbey of Lindores* (S H S) 11 Omnes piscarias in they . preter vnam piscariam meam, scilicet, vnam iharam ad colcuike. *c* 1200 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 15 Piscarias meas de Benton in Tyna, &c. Hames yhare et Burnemuth yare 1369 *Reg Mag Sig. Scot.* (1814) 66/1 Cum piscariis infra aquas de Northesk, et Suthesk, in crois, yaris, et Rethibus. 1408 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 53 In cccc speclynges de nostro ȝar, 13 *s.* 15[11] *Exch. Rolls Scot* XIII. 443 *note*, With all woddis, foreestis, wateris, lowis, yairis and fischingis thaireof bath in fresch watir and in salt 1580 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 553 The demolescheing and doun casting of the cruvis and yairis on the watter of Forth *c* 1680 *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect* (S H S.) III. 211 Some of them [*sc.* herrings] are taken in the Yairs. 1791 *Statist Acc Scot.* I. 282 There are a good number of salmon caught on the sea coast [Kilt-earn] by means of yaires, or small inclosures, built in a curve or semicircular form near the shore. At high water the salmon comes within these yaires, and at low water is easily taken. 1793 *Ibid* VIII 597 They erect what are called *yares*, a sort of scaffold projecting into the water; upon which they build little huts..; from these scaffolds they let down their nets. 1883 *Standard* 10 May 3/6 He destroyed a yaire in which they often caught a number of herrings

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **yair-fishing**, fishing by means of yairs; **yair-net**, a long net fixed by poles and extending into a river so as to form a yair.

1796 *Statist Acc Scot* XVII 217 The Zair or Yair Fishings, so productive in this parish [*sc* Cardross] 1805 *Statu v Leslie of Powis* 209 (Jam) The yare-net is about thirty-six fathoms in length, and about two and one-half fathoms in depth. *Ibid.* 356 The .yare nets extend at least three fourths across the channel of the river.

Yair, graphic variant of *þair*, obs. f. THEIR, THERE: so **yairfor, yairof**, etc., obs. Sc. ff. THEREFORE, THEREOF, etc. **Yait(t**: see GATE *sb.*[1]

Yak (yæk, yāk). [Tibetan *ɣyag* (Jaschke).] A bovine animal (*Poephagus grunniens*), found wild and domesticated in Tibet and other high regions of central Asia, having the body and tail covered with long silky hair, which is made into various fabrics; the tails are used for decoration, and in India as fly-flappers (see CHOWRY).

1799 S TURNER *Embassy Tibet* (1800) 186 The black chowry tailed cattle the Yak of Tartary. 1862 TORRENS *Trav. Tartary etc.* 125 The oxen mostly used in Ladak are hybrids between the yâk and the common cow 1893 DUNMORE *Pamirs* I 246, I remounted my yak. 1903 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 163/1 Only in the valleys does scanty scrub give sustenance to the yaks, on whose services the travellers depended.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *yak corps*, *-hair*, *-tail*; **yak lace**, a heavy kind of lace made from the hair of the yak.

1904 *Times* 18 Jan 5/6 The transport difficulties are still enormous, though the *Yak Corps is working well 1905 E. CANDLER *Unveiling of Lhasa* xiv 268 A heavy curtain of *yak-hair hangs above the entrance-gate 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 525 **Yak Lace* is a coarse Pillow Lace, made in Buckinghamshire and Northampton . The material used is from the fine wool of the Yak. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 42 Strange gifts from the East .*yak-tails and peacock feathers.

Yak, obs. Sc. f ACHE *v.*; dial. f. OAK.

‖ **Yakamik** (yæ kămik). Native name of a South American bird allied to the cranes, *Psophia crepitans*, also called Trumpeter, domesticated by the Indians. In recent Dicts

Yakmak, erron. form of YASHMAK.

Yald, obs f. OLD *a.*, YAUD; var. YAULD *a.*; Sc. pa. t. of YIELD *v.*

Yaldran, -drin, var YOLDRING

Yale (yēl). Also 5 gaill, gale, 6 jall, 7 yeale. [ad. L. *ealē* (Pliny *Nat. Hist.*)] A fabulous beast with horns and tusks, perhaps the two-horned rhinoceros; used *Her.* (see quot. 1910).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. ix. 754 In to þat lande [*sc* India] þai say sulde be Ane oþer best, callyt Eale [*v r* Ane oþir beist is callit Gaill Into þat land forouttin faill], þat is lik al til a hors . And has a gret tusk as a bare . And in his hewide ar hornys twa. 1536 in *Archæologia* (1910) LXII 311 Paid to Ric Rydge for lyke cuttyng carvyng. and makyng of .and jall and Iunecorne a dragon, a lyan a grey honde [etc] [1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. XXI.] 206.] *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc) I. 264 The Ethiopian yeale hath two hornes of a cubit longe. 1910 *Archæologia* 313 The jall or yale is a rare and strange animal partaking of the nature of the heraldic antelope, that is to say, wearing horns and a large pair of projecting tusks ..and he is silver bezanty, that is, white with yellow spots He is one of the supporters of the Dukes of Somerset *Ibid.* 314 *note*, The yale occurs as one of the supporters of the arms of the Lady Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII.

Yale, yall, obs forms of ALE, YAWL.

Yalloch, Yal(l)ow, Yalp: see YELLOCH, YELLOW, YAWP. **Yalt**, obs. pa. t. of YIELD *v.*

Yam[1] (yæm). Forms: [6 nname, inany, ignane, iniamo, 6-7 inamia, 6-8 igname, 7 ignaman, ighname, iniamu, 7-8 inhame], 7 yeam(e, yawm, yaum, jamoo, 7-8 yame, 8 jamme, jamb, guam (?), yamm, 7- yam. [a. Pg. *inhame* (Clusius 1567) or Sp. *iname* (Scaliger 1557), *iñame*, †*name*, whence F. *igname* (Thevet 1575); the ultimate origin is uncertain.

The foll. quots. contain unanglicized forms —

1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy. E Indies* 18 A fruite called Inany [It. *Ignami*] . lyke to our Turnops, but is verye sweete and good to eate. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* Comm. xi. 342 These people [*sc.* of the Philippine Islands] do more esteeme yron than siluer or golde, and gaue for it fruites nnames [Sp. *ñames*] patatas, fish. 1588 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II. II 129 Their bread is a kind of roots, they call it *Inanna*, and when it is well sodden I would leaue our bread to eat of it. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr *Linschoten's Voy.* I. lv. 99/2 Iniamos were this yeare brought hether out of Guinea, as bigge as a mans legge. 1600 J PORY tr *Leo's Africa* Descr Places 52 They haue good sustenance also by meanes of a root, called their Igname, but in the west Indies Batata. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat Bot* XV XXIX. 1383 This manner of planting this Inhame savoureth something of that of the Manihot or Iucca, wherof the Cassavi is made. 1665 *Golden Coast* 65 The Battatas are in form almost like Iniamus. 1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1460 A sort of Inhame *vulgo* Yam or Potatoe 1759 tr *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 165 The roots of manioc, igname [Fr], and batatee multiply greatly in open places.]

1. The starchy tuberous root of various species of *Dioscorea*, largely cultivated for food in tropical and subtropical countries, where it takes the place of the potato; also, any plant of the genus *Dioscorea* (or, by extension, of the N. O. *Dioscoreaceæ*), comprising twining herbs or shrubs with spikes of small inconspicuous flowers

With defining words, applied to various species of *Dioscorea*, and to plants of other genera in some way resembling these **Chinese** or **Japanese Yam**, *D Batatas* **Coco** or **Koko Yam** = COCCO, KOKO. **Common Yam**, *D. sativa*. **Granada** or **Guinea Yam**, *D. bulbifera* **Indian Yam**, *D trifida*. **Long Yam**, of Australia, *D transversa* **Native Yam**, a name for Australian species of *Ipomœa* (N.O *Convolvulaceæ*) with edible tubers. **Red, White, Negro Country**, or **Winged Yam**, *Dioscorea alata* **Round Yam**, (*a*) a species of yam with a round tuber, (*b*) the Burdekin Vine of Australia, *Vitis* (*Cissus*) *opaca*, with an edible tuberous root. **Wild Yam**, *Dioscorea villosa* of N. America, the root of which is used medicinally, also called *colic-root*; also applied to two W. Indian climbing shrubs, *Rajania pleioneura* (N O. *Dioscoreaceæ*) and *Cissus sicyoides* (N.O *Vitaceæ*); also to an Australian parasitic orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) with edible roots, called *native potato* in Tasmania.

1657 R LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 94 Planting provisions of Corn, Yeams, Bonavista, Cassavie 1659 in *Engl Hist Rev.* (1919) July 285 To procure planton rootes, cassada-sticks, large jamooes, potatoes and bonavist [in Cape Verde Is.]. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 16 Plentifull produce of Sugar-Canes, Tobacco, Cotten, Maiz , Potato's, Yames [*printed* Yarnes]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* (1699) 12 Yams, Potatoes and Plantains served us for Bread. 1699 WAFER *Voy.* 101 Yams, of which they have two sorts, a White and a Purple 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* I 7 Jammes [orig F *jammes*] *Ibid* II 16 Jambs, Potatoes, and other Fruits 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XIV (1840) 236 Guams, potatoes 1729 *Dampier's Voy.* III 460 *Round Yam.* From the Root which is white raw, but when boyl'd red. *White Yam.* Its Root being of that Colour, the Leaves single and cordated 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 360 The Wild Yam. This plant grows wild in the inland woods of Jamaica *Ibid* 359 The Negro Yam. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot.* 278 The yams, so important a food in all tropical countries, because of their large, fleshy, mucilaginous, sweetish tubers. 1858 HOOG *Veg Kingd* 718 The Chinese Yam (*D. Batatas*), recently introduced to this country as a substitute for the potatoe. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W Ind. Isl.* 789 Yams, Indian, *Dioscorea trifida*... Yams, white, *Dioscorea alata*. Yams, wild, *Cissus sicyoides* and *Rajania pleioneura* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 411 Yams vary greatly in size and colour , many attain a length of two or three feet, and weigh from 30 to 40 lbs , some are white, others purplish throughout, while some have a purple skin with whitish flesh, and others are pink, or even black. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 433 White Bockra or Winged Yam (*Dioscorea alata*, L) —Square stemmed climbing plant. *The roots of this species afford a much more delicate food than those of D sativa.* 1889 MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl Austral.* 67 *Vitis opaca*, .Round Yam

2. Applied to † (*a*) the mangrove, of which some species have an edible fruit; (*b*) varieties of the common potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), cultivated in Scotland; (*c*) a variety of the sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*), largely eaten by negroes in America.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* App , *Yams*, . a name sometimes used for the *rhizophora* of Linnæus *c* 1775 T. L. *Yankee Doodle* (song) 11. in *N. & Q* 1st Ser V. 87 Farewell all de yams, and farewell de salt fish 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot* II 84 To give them [*sc* horses] a considerable quantity daily of potatoes, especially of the coarse sort, called yams 1815 *Pennecuik's Wks.* 78 *note*, There is a demand for the large coarse varieties of potatoe, improperly called yams. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 30 The varieties raised exclusively for cattle are the common yam, red yam, and ox-nobile. 1862 WHITTIER *At Port Royal, Song of the Negro Boatmen*, De yam will grow, de cotton blow, We'll hab de rice an' corn 1892 *Kilmarnock Standard* 30 July 5/2 The Negro likes his yam.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *yam-hill*, *-root*; **yam-bean**, either of two species of leguminous plants, *Pachyrrhizus* (*Dolichos*) *tuberosus* and *angulatus*, cultivated in the tropics for their pods and tubers, both of which are edible; **yam potato** = sense 2 (*b*); **yam-stick**, a long stick sharpened at the end, used by Australian natives for digging and as a weapon; **yam-stock**, a nickname for an inhabitant of St Helena; **yam-vine**, (*a*) a species of yam (*Dioscorea bulbifera*); (*b*) the 'vine' or climbing stem of the yam-plant.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 789 *Yam-bean, *Dolichos tuberosus* 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr* 321 Yam Bean (*Pachyrhizus angulatus*), its tubers are like turnips 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Progr Cult* Wks. (Bohn) III 228 Even the races that we still call savage. vindicate their faculty by the skill with which they make their *yam-cloths 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* III. 85 A *Yam hill—i.e. a bank of mould prepared for the purpose of growing yams. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 324 The *yam potatoe. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl Plants* (1836) § 2085 The juice of *yam-roots fresh is acrid 1861 BP MACKENZIE in H Goodwin *Mem* (1864) 349 Huge yam roots, some weighing fifty pounds. 1863 M. K. BEVERIDGE *Gatherings* 27 One leg's thin as Literali's *yam-stick 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Daughter* I ii, The blonds of the Baltic, the brunettes of the Mediterranean, .and the fair *yam-stocks of St. Helena. 1792 MAR RIDDELL *Voy Madeira* 89 The *dioscorea bulbifera*, or *yam vine. 1894 B THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 186, I should soon see the green yam-vines.

† **Yam**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [a. Russ. ямъ *yam* posting stage or house, Pers. یام *yām* post-horse.] A posting house.

1569 TURBERV *Trag. Tales*, etc (1587) 147 b, If riding poast vpon a trotting Nagge. If homely yammes, in stead of Innes at night [etc]

1800 *Asiat Ann. Reg*, *Misc. Tracts* 236/2 Each night they reached a yam, and each week a city.

Yam(e, graphic var. *þam(e*, THEM: see Y (3).

Yamboo, var. of (or error for) *jamboo*, JAMBO.

1777 G FORSTER *Voy round World* II. 302 The yamboos, (*eugenia*,) a cooling watery fruit, of the size of pears.

Yamen, Yamf: see YAMUN, YAMPH

Yammer (yæ·məɹ), *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 6 ȝawmer, ȝamer, 8 yaumour, yaummer, 8-yammer. [f. next. Cf. MDu., MLG. *jammer*.] An act, or the action, of 'yammering'; a cry of lamentation, a wail; a loud outcry, shout, yell; lamentation, complaint, querulous utterance

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIII 122 The air was dirkit with the fowlis, That come with ȝawmeris and with ȝowlis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6002 Than sall those Creaturis forlorne Warie the hour that thay wer borne, With mony ȝamer, ȝewt, and ȝell, 1792 A WILSON *Watty & Meg* XXXIX, While the weans, wi' mornfu' yaummer, Round their sabbin mother flew 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 12, Gin ye dinna tak' tent to yersel' wi' yer eternal yammer o' 'Peats, Jock Gordon', an' 'Water, Jock Gordon', ye'll maybes find yersel' whaur Jock Gordon 'll no be there to serve ye

Yammer (yæ·məɹ), *v. Obs* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms · 5, 8 yamer, 6 ȝammer, -ar, ȝalmer, 7 yalmer, -ur, 8 yommer, 8-9 yaumer, 9 yaummer, yawmer, yammar, 6, 9 yammer. [Alteration of ME. *jomer*, YOMER, after MDu., MLG. *jammeren*]

1. *intr* To lament, mourn; to utter cries of lamentation or distress, to wail; to whine, whimper

[*c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 12, Hit ȝaulut, hit ȝamurt, lyke a woman] 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* XIX. (Arb.) 47 He sayned as he had wepte, right as he hadde yamer de in his herte. 1603 *Proph of Waldhave* (Bannatyne) 29 Thou shalt yalmur and yell that al York shal it heare 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* XVIII, It [*sc* the child] does yammer constantly 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* IV, The White Maiden of Avenel is aye seen to yammer and wail before ony o' that family dies 1861 WAUGH *Birtle Carter's Tale* 27 To see poor wortchin folk's little bits o' childher yammerin' for a bite o' meight—when there's noan for 'em.

b. To murmur, complain, grumble; also *trans.* to say in a complaining or querulous tone.

1786 *Hav'st Rig* cu, They ever and anon stand still, And yamour saír; 'We're sure we do our day fulfil, And meikle mair.' *c* 1826 Hogg in *Y Wilson's Noctes Ambr.* (1855) I 224 There's some souls 'll yammer and cheep If a wm'le-straeìie in their way. 1892 Kipling *Barrack-room Ballads, Tomlinson* 77 Then Tomlinson he gripped the bars and yammered, 'Let me in —'. 1894 Crockett *Mad Sir Uchtred* ix, 'They chase us, Belus,' he yammered.

2 To make a loud unpleasant noise or outcry; to howl, yell; to roar, shout.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. i. 38 Greit figuris of wolfis . 3ouland and 3ammerand grislie for to heyr. *c* 1550 *Clariodus* I. 738 (Maitland) 24 The cairfull echo 3almering to the sky *a* 1585 Montgomerie *Flyting* 123 Hoy, hurson, to hell, . Where deuils in their den dois 3ammar and 3ell 1603 *Proph. of Waldhaue* (Bannatyne) 27 He yelped, he yalmered, and youled loude. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xx, Like fiends yammering and girning when Hell wins a soul.

3. To long, yearn, crave.

1705 [see below]. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1775) 51 Boh I yammer t'hear heaw things turn'd eawt. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxiii, When a' thae things are yammerin' to get haud o' ye.

Hence **Ya·mmering** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 240 Terribil spraichis of yammering pepill in the deidthraw. 1705 J. Dunton *Life & Errors* 247 Mr. Ames, had always some Yammerings upon him after Learning and the Muses. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* IV. 191 A sucking weanie to its yamering fa's again. 1807 Stagg *Poems* 21 Our wee yen's yammerin' noise. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 486 Suppressed, discontented, yawmering..whiggism. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* VII, The yammering of the baby. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xxiii, 'Na, na', he cried, in the strange yammering speech of the creature.

Yampee. = Yam 1.

1706 Nemnich *Polygl.-Lex.*

Yamph (yamf), *v Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also yamf. [Echoic.] *intr.* To bark, as a dog, esp. a small dog; to yelp. Hence **Ya·mphing** *ppl. a.*

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, The hale town tykes yamph loud. 1728 — *Hackney Scribblers* xii, Nae mastive minds a yamphing cur. 1818 W. Muir *Poems* 33 Has wylie Reynard come thy way, Or peace disturbing yamphing Tray. 1844 M. A. Richardson *Local Hist. Table-bk., Legend.* II 136 The yamphin thing [*sc.* a dog] dee't the neist day

Hence **Yamph** *sb.*, a bark, a yelp.

1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scotch Songs) Ser. III. 69 She kend wha it was by the yamph o' his tyke.

‖ **Yamstchik** (yæ·mstʃik). Also 8 **yamsheek**, 9 **yems(t)chick, -schik, yamshik.** [Russ. ямщикъ, f. ямъ Yam 2.] The driver of a post-horse.

1753 Hanway *Trav* (1762) I. II. xii. 56 It was so worded as to signify either post-horses or *yamsheeks* ‖[1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 21 The peasantry, furnish the horses, and each drives his own. They are called *yamstchiki.*] 1855 *Englishw. in Russia* 40 The yell of the yemstchick inciting his team to greater speed. 1896 'H. S Merriman' *Sowers* xxiv, Paul .driving with both hands and extended arms, after the manner of Russian yemschiks 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 15/1 Parties..of *yamshiks*—a special organization of Old Russia entrusted with the maintenance of horses for postal communication.

‖ **Yamun, yamen** (yä·mɤn) Also -oun, -ən. [Chinese *ya* tent or pavilion of a general, official residence, office + *mun* gate.] The office or official residence of a Chinese mandarin; hence, any department of the Chinese public service, as the *tsung li yamun* or Chinese 'foreign office', established in 1860.

1827 H. E. Lloyd *Timkowski's Trav.* III. I. 111 The tribunal (called the yamoun) is the supreme court of the country of the Kalkas: it has the civil and military jurisdiction, and administers justice: sentence is past according to the printed code of laws. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 45 He saw pagodas, and yamuns. 1883 *Sunday Mag* 632 The yamun or official residence of the county magistrate 1891 *Daily News* 26 July 5/1 He made a run for the official yamen, but was overtaken. and murdered. 1907 *Times* 30 May 5/2 The intention is to attack every yamên and to exterminate all the officials.

Yan, Yance, north. dial. ff. One, Once.

Yande, obs. form of Yond.

Yane, north. dial. f. One; obs f. Yawn.

Yanglour, obs. form of Jangler.

Yanizari: see Janizary.

Yank (yæŋk), *sb.*1 *dial.* and *U. S.* [f. Yank *v.*] a. *Sc.* A sudden sharp blow or stroke. b. *U. S.* A sudden vigorous pull, a jerk.

1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck* xiv. II. 18, I took up my neive an' gae him a yank on the haffat. 1888 Gunter *Mr. Potter* VIII 100 Her brother giving her a masculine yank [from the gondola], and jumping her upon the steps 1913 M. Roberts *Salt of the Sea* XVIII 447 He gave the twine a yank.

Yank, *sb.*2 (*a.*) Colloq. abbreviation of Yankee.

1778 *Conquerors* 14 Give me five hundred brave and chosen men, I'll drive the Yanks from north to south again. 1834 R. H. Froude in *Newman's Lett* (1891) II. 77 The Yank edition of the 'Christian Year'. 1872 Schele de Vere *Amer.* 23 During the war *the Yanks* became the universal designation of Federal soldiers in the Confederacy, even as they were called *Rebs*—not Rebels—by Northern men 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 35 As clever at a trick as a Yank.

Comb. **Ya·nkland** *nonce-wd.*, the land of the Yankees, America.

1834 R H Froude in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II 37 When I shall go to Yankland I do not know

Yank (yæŋk), *v. dial* and *U. S.* [Origin unknown.]

1. *trans.* To pull with a sudden vigorous movement; to jerk or twitch vigorously.

1848 Bartlett *Dict Amer.*, To *Yank*, to twitch or jerk powerfully; a term used in New England. 1854 *Spirit of the Times* (N Y) (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*), Afore you could say Sam Patch, them hogs were yanked aout of the lot, kilt and scraped. 1874 J. W. Long *Amer Wild-fowl* VIII 143 How angry it has made me to have a nervous knownothing catch me by the arm and yank me down, for fear a duck that he happened to catch sight of half a mile off would see me and take alarm 1902 *Sat Rev.* XX Jan. 39 Yanking up fence-posts that were wanted in a hurry.

absol. 1867 *Visit to Nantucket* (Schele de Vere 649) He yanked and yanked, but the sapling wouldn't come, and thar he was caught in his own trap. 1884 *Bath Herald* 11 Oct. 6/2 When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she never shoves her toes into them, and yanks and hauls until she is red in the face.

b. *transf.*

1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* XXVI, Yank them both to bed. 1901 F. Hume *Golden Wang-ho* XIII, I'd have yanked Jinfou to the police-station straight away.

2. *intr.* To pull or jerk vigorously, *fig.* to be vigorously active.

1822 Ainslie *Land of Burns* I They went not forth like gaugers, A yanking on their cloots 1888 *Cassell's Encycl Dict* s.v, She yanked on at the work. 1912 Masefield *Dauber* III. II, The staysails flogged, the tackle yanked and shook.

Hence **Yanking** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) active, 'pushing' (*Sc.*); (*b*) jerking, twitching.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* II, I canna bide their yanking way of knapping English at every word. 1876 Mrs Whitney *Sights & Insights* XXIX, Poor Emery Ann had had a yanking old horse, and a wretchedly uncomfortable saddle

Yankee (yæ ŋki), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8–9 **Yankey, Yanky,** *pl.* **Yankies.** [Source unascertained.

The two earliest statements as to its origin were published in 1789: Thomas Anburey, a British officer who served under Burgoyne in the War of Independence, in his *Travels* II 50 derives *Yankee* from Cherokee *eankke* slave, coward, which he says was applied to the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees; William Gordon in *Hist Amer. War* states that it was a favourite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge, Mass, *c* 1713, who used it in the sense of 'excellent' Appearing next in order of date (1822) is the statement which has been most widely accepted, viz. that the word has been evolved from North American Indian corruptions of the word *English* through *Yengees* to *Yankees* (Heckewelder, *Indian Nations* III. ed. 1876, p. 77); cf Yengee.

Perhaps the most plausible conjecture is that it comes from Du. *Janke*, dim. of *Jan* John, applied as a derisive nickname by either Dutch or English in the New England states (J N. A. Thierry, 1838, in *Life of Tickmor*, 1876, II VII. 124) The existence of *Yank(e)y, Yankee*, as a surname or nickname (often with Dutch associations) is vouched for by the following references:

1683 *Cal. St. Papers, Colon. Ser.* (1898) 457 They [*sc* pirates] sailed from Bonaco ; chief commanders, Vanhorn, Laurens, and Yankey Duch 1684 *Ibid.* 733 A sloop unlawfully seized by Captain Yankey 1687 *Ibid* (1899) 456 Captains John Williams (Yankey) and Jacob Everson (Jacob). 1687–8 *MSS. Earl of Dartmouth* in *11th Rep Hist MSS. Comm.* App v. 136 The pirates Yanky and Jacobs. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. III. 38 1725 *Inventory of W. Marr of Carolina* in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser X. 467 Item one negroe man named Yankee to be sold.

Cf. also 'Dutch yanky' s v. Yanky.]

A. *sb.*

1. a. *U. S.* A nickname for a native or inhabitant of New England, or, more widely, of the northern States generally; during the War of Secession applied by the Confederates to the soldiers of the Federal army.

1765 *Oppression, a Poem by an American* (with notes by a North Briton) 17 From meanness first this Portsmouth Yankey rose. *Note*, 'Portsmouth Yankey', It seems, our hero being a New-Englander by birth, has a right to the epithet of Yankey; a name of derision, I have been informed, given by the Southern people on the Continent, to those of New-England what meaning there is in the word, I never could learn. 1775 J. Trumbull *M°Fingal* I 1 When Yankies, skill'd in martial rule, First put the British troops to school. *Editor's note*, Yankies—a term formerly of derision, but now merely of distinction, given to the people of the four eastern States 1775 *Penna Gazette* 10 May in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser VI 57/1 They [*sc* the British troops] were roughly handled by the Yankees, a term of reproach for the New Englanders, when applied by the regulars. 1778 *Muse's Mirrour* I 220 O My Yankee, my Yankee, And O my Yankee, my sweet-ee, And was its nurse North asham'd Because such a bantling hath beat-ee? 1817 M Birkbeck *Notes Journ. Amer* (1818) 19 The enterprising people [at Richmond, Virginia] are mostly strangers; Scotch, Irish, and especially New England men, or Yankees, as they are called. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. I. 13 He was a Yankee, the very character of whom is, that he can 'turn his hand', as he says, 'to any thing'. 1891 Duncan *Amer. Girl in London* 23 The Yankees are the New Englanders,..the name would once have been taken as an insult by a Southerner.

b. By English writers and speakers commonly applied to a native or inhabitant of the United States generally; an American.

Applied occas. to a ship (cf. *Frenchman*, etc.).

c 1784 Nelson *Let. to Locker* in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 321, I am determined not to suffer the Yankies to come where the ship is 1796 T. Twining *Trav Amer* (1894) 68 Their wit was particularly directed against a 'Yankee' who was one of the company We apply this designation as a term of ridicule or reproach to the inhabitants of all parts of the United States indiscriminately; but the Americans confine its application to their countrymen of the Northern or New England States 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng Philos.* III xx If thou marriedst the heiress, thou must give up thy little American, thy fascinating yankey 1836 Haliburton *Clockm* Ser. I. IX, I'll be d——d, said he, if ever I saw a Yankee that didn't bolt his food whole like a Boa Constrictor 1851 *Blackw Mag* LXIX 409/2 When we next saw the Yankee [*sc.* a frigate], there we were coming right down upon him over the breast of the sea 1887 'Edna Lyall' *Knight-Errant* XVII, I really am Italian, though Signor Sardoni will call me a little Yankee.

2. [ellipt use of the adj.] The Yankee language, the dialect of New England, *loosely*, American English generally.

1824 J Gilchrist *Etymol. Interpr.* 8 The naked savages of Indiana already speak a corrupt English (or Yankee). 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser I 1, You did not come from Halifax, I presume, sir, did you? in a dialect too rich to be mistaken as genuine Yankee 1840 — *Letter Bag* III 34 Coarse jokes in English, German, French, and Yankee.

3. Whisky sweetened with molasses. *local U S. colloq*

1804 Fessenden *Orig Poems* 97 Call on me when you come this way, And take a dram of Yankee

4. *pl. Stock Exchange slang.* American stocks or securities.

1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Sept. 12/1 There was great excitement in the American market yesterday, and the bulls are cherishing the hope that there is to be a sustained boom in 'Yankees'. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 13 Mar 1/7 Yankees finished higher on the lead from Wall Street.

5. A name for various special tools of American origin, or of ingenious design. (Cf *Yankee notions* in C.)

1909 *Cent Dict.* Supp.

B. *adj.* That is a Yankee; pertaining to or characteristic of Yankees (often with connotation of cleverness, cunning, or cold calculation); *loosely*, belonging to the United States, American.

1781 A. Bell in Southey *Life* (1844) I 37 The whole coast infested with Yanky privateers 1784 Abigail Adams *Lett.* (1848) 161 We have curtains, it is true, and we only in part undress, about as much as the Yankee bundlers 1822 Cobbett *Weekly Reg* 9 Mar 633, I was on board a little Yankee sloop in the Bay of Funday 1828 (*title*) The Yankee and Boston Literary Gazette 1829 Marryat *Frank Mildmay* XX, I will show you a Yankee trick 1886 Froude *Oceana* 357 California with its gold and its cornfields, its 'heathen Chinese' and its Yankee millionaires, was a land of romance

b Used of or in reference to the language or dialect: cf. A. 2.

a 1854 Whittier *Charms & Fairy Faith* Pr. Wks 1880 II 239 A sort of Yankee-Irish dialect. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Introd, Wks. 1890 II 170 Of Yankee preterites I find *risse* and *rize* for *rose* in Beaumont and Fletcher, Middleton and Dryden

C *Comb.*, etc. a. *gen*, as *Yankee-like, -looking.*

1799 *Aurora* (Phila.) 30 Sept. (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) Faith, 'twill be Yankee like, and plagued funny. 1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser I XVII, I heard him ax the groom who that are Yankee lookin feller was.

b Special combinations and collocations. **Yankee gang,** name in Canada for a special arrangement of gang-saws (see quot); **Yankee-land,** the land of Yankees, New England; *loosely*, the United States; **Yankee notions** [Notion 9 b], small wares or useful articles made in New England or the northern States, **Yankee State,** a nickname for Ohio.

1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, **Yankee Gang*, an arrangement in a saw-mill (Canada).. It consists of two sets of gang saws, having parallel ways One is the *slabbing-gang*, and reduces the log to a balk and slab boards. The balk is then shifted to the *stock gang*, which rips it into lumber. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* VI 350 More wit from *Yankee-land 1837 Hawthorne *Amer Note-bks* 13 July (1883) 57 It sounds strangely to hear children bargaining in French on the borders of Yankee land. 1819 *Mass Spy* 8 Sept. (Thornton), I come here to retail My *Yankee notions,—cheese, wit, verse, codfishes, Cider, et cetera. 1825 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* XXII. II 298 The tallow, corn, cotton, hams, hides, and so forths, which we had got, in exchange for a load of Yankee notions 1889 *Century Mag* May 82/1, I saw the American tin-ware, lanterns, and 'Yankee notions'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 125/1 Ohio was called 'the *Yankee State'.

Hence **Yankee** *v.* (*rare*—1), *trans.* to deal cunningly with like a Yankee, to cheat, **Ya·nkeedom,** the realm or country of Yankees, the United States of America; Yankees as a body; **Ya·nkeeyess,** a depreciatory term for an American woman; **Ya·nkeefied** (-fəid) *ppl. a.*, made or become like a Yankee; characteristic of a Yankee; **Ya·nkeeish** *a*, resembling a Yankee (whence **Ya·nkeeishly** *adv.*, like a Yankee); **Ya·nkeeism,** Yankee character or style; a Yankee characteristic or idiom; **Ya·nkeeize** *v., trans.* to make Yankeeish, give a Yankee character to.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 683 [They] are considered capable of '*Yankeeing' the more simple-minded Canadians. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr 417/2 He ought to take steamer direct for *Yankeedom; they'd make him President at once! 1890 Miss Broughton *Alas* I VIII, Yankeedom and Cockneydom, rushing hand in hand through all earth's sacredness. 1852 *Q. Rev* Mar. 297 The *Yankeeyesses who urge the convenience of a manly garb. 1846 Jas. Taylor *Upper Canada* 47 Some of the Canadians indulge in the *Yankeefied habit of bolting down their victuals. 1897

Voice (N Y) 14 Jan 8 Japan is getting Yankeefied in more ways than one. 1855 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii 112 Waal, now, to speak *yankeeishly, I calculate your dander is rising. 1880 *Eclectic Rev* Apr. 359 The term *unwell*, when first brought up, was ridiculed as a *Yankee ism 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII 653 Guilty of all those Yankeeisms which distinguish the lout from the gentleman 1865 VISCT. MILTON & W. B. CHEADLE *N.-W. Pass. by Land* II (1867) 28 Irish or German Yankees; out Heroding Herod in Yankeeism. 1864 *Guardian* 20 Apr 386 We begin to fear that England is becoming *Yankeeised. 1877 SIR F ELLIOT in Dowden *Corr. Sir H. Taylor* 377 The most certain of political tendencies in England is what I will call the Yankeeising tendency 1888 H. E SCUDDER *Noah Webster* VIII 289 Hawthorne, Yankeeizing the Greek myths, and finding all Rome but the background for his Puritan maiden, was asserting that new discovery of Europe by America

Yankee Doodle (yæ·ŋki dū·d'l). [Origin uncertain

The tune is said to have been composed in 1755 by Dr. Shuckburgh, a surgeon in Lord Amherst's army, in derision of the provincial troops (*Hist. & Misc. Coll New Hampsh.* 1824, III. 217–18)

1. The title of a popular air of the United States of America, considered to be characteristically national.

1768 *Jrnl. of the Times* (Boston) 29 Sept. in Lossing *Pict. Field-Bk. Revol* (1851) I. 480 Those passing in boats observed great rejoicings, and that the Yankee Doodle Song was the capital piece in the band of music. 1775 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 22 July 317/2 General Gage's troops are much dispirited; and disposed to leave off dancing any more to the tune of Yankey Doodle. *c* 1775 T L *Yankee Doodle, or the Negroe's farewell to America* (song) in *N & Q.* 21st Ser. V 87 Yankee doodle, yankee doodle dandy, I vow, Yankee doodle, yankee doodle, bow wow wow 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser. I. xvii, He.. walked off, a whistlin Yankee Doodle to himself.

2 A Yankee. Also *attrib.*

a 1807 J. SKINNER *Amusem. Leis. Hours* (1809) 78 Syne after him cam Yankie Doodle, Frae hyne ayont the muckle water. 1814 MOORE *Parody of Letter* 48, I might have withheld these political noodles From knocking their heads against hot Yankee Doodles 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* XXIII. II 319 One of your yankee doodle invitations, that,—happy to see you *another* time. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl* 5 Sept. (1890) II. 351 We have had .Yankees male and female, and a Yankee-Doodle-Dandy into the bargain, a smart young Virginia man.

Hence **Yankeedoo'dledom, Yankeedoo'dleism,** = YANKEEDOM, YANKEEISM (above).

1861 *Death of Lincoln Despotism* (Bartlett), And hold them Abe Lincoln, and all his Northern scum, Shall own our independence of *Yankee Doodledom. 1836 *Fraser's Mag* XIII. 468 The man's whole life..was a long series of Frenchified *Yankeedoodleisms.

Yankeese (yæŋkī·z). *nonce-wd.* [f. YANKEE + -ESE.] American English.

1883 'OUIDA' *Frescoes, Ai Camaldoli* 119 They..feel like two tame 'possums sitting on a gumtree Now don't say I can't talk Yankeese!

Yanker (yæ·ŋkəɹ). ? *Obs.* [f. YANK *v.* + -ER[1]] **1.** *Sc.* = YANK *sb*[1] a; *fig* a big or 'thumping' lie.

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* XII. I. 330 'Ay, billy, that is a yanker!' said Tam aside. 'When ane is gaun to tell a he, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince.'

2. (See quot., but perh. an error for JANKER.)

1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will IV*, c 46 § 89 If any person.. shall drive any four-wheeled cart, commonly called a wood yanker without a person in charge of each pair of wheels.

†**Ya·nky.** *Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful status, origin, and meaning. Perh. Du. *Janke*, applied orig. to a particular ship, and so identical with YANKEE (q.v.). The following examples of *Yankee* in the proper names of ships may be compared:—

1776 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I 55 They were in the Yankee Hero 1813 *Examiner* 12 Jan. 22/1 The Yankee, American schooner privateer]

1760–1 SMOLLETT *Launcelot Greaves* iii, Proceed with thy story in a direct course, without yawing like a Dutch yanky. 1904 P. FOUNTAIN *Great North-West* XVII. 195 A yanki is a small kind of galliot, and the Dutch fur traders used craft of this kind to ascend the rivers in search of their Indian customers.

Yanolite (yæ·nolәit). *Min.* [a. F. *yanolithe*, ? f. Gr *ἴανθος* violet see -LITE.] = AXINITE.

1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol*, *Min* etc § 438 *Axinite*, Thumite, Yanolite In violet crystals, remarkable as one of the few representative forms of the unsymmetrical oblique prism. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 299

Yaoor, var GIAOUR.

‖ **Yaourt** (ya·uɹt). Also **yao(o)rt, you(a)rt.** [Turkish يوغرت *yōghurt* (with quiescent *gh*)] YOGURT.] A fermented liquor made by the Turks from milk.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I VII. 137 Once on a fast-day eating some nice YAOORT 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* XVII 250 The 'youart', or curds and whey, which is the principal delicacy to be found amongst the wandering tribes 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Yaourt*, a fermented liquor or milk-beer, similar to koumis. 1887 T. STEVENS *Around World on Bicycle* XVIII 427 The *yaort* bowl contains one solitary wooden spoon.

Yap (yæp), *sb* [Echoic Cf. YAWP.]

1. A dog that yaps; a yelping cur. Now *dial.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol* 1 4 Those bawling yappes, that barke rather of fashion, then fiercenes. 1692 R L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCLXXXIV 248 'Tis a Common Thing upon the Passing of a Strange Dog through a Town, to have a Hundred Curs Bawling at his Breech, and Every Yap gets a Snap at him *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E. Anglia*

2 A sound expressible by the syllable 'yap'; a short sharp bark or cry.

1826 LAMB *Ess*, *Pop Fallacies* XIII, But *yap, yap, yap!*—what is this confounded cur? 1864 *Daily Tel* 8 Oct, A small dog,..giving a quick series of sharp low barks, or yaps 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co* 258 A weasel rushes past...He utters a strange startled 'yap'. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag* July 328 The sub. gave a little yap of joy.

Yap, yaup (yap, yǭp), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north* Forms: 4–6 ȝape, 5 ȝop(e, 5–6 ȝaip(e, 6 yaip, 8–9 yap, 9 yaup. [Northern ME. *ȝape*, with rare southern var. *ȝop*, representing *gēdp*, alteration of OE. *gēap* YEPE by conversion of the falling into a rising diphthong.]

1. Clever, cunning; shrewd, astute; nimble, active: = YEPE 1.

13.. *Northern Passion* (H) 1944 Ȝe haue ȝape men him forto ȝeme. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 9019 (Fairf) Haue he bene be-fore neuer sa ȝape [*Cotton* yepe] Fra þen I telle him for a nape. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 318 Of þar ydolis þe bischope, Aristodemus, þat wes ȝape, Raisit a gret sedicione In þe puple of þat towne *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6642 A ȝop knyght & a ȝonge. *a* 1450 MYRC *Par Pr* 1651 Bvt, confessour, be wys and ȝop, And sende forth þese to þe byschop *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 628 The ȝaip ȝeman to the ȝet is gane. *a* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 79 Ane grume,..ȝaip, and ȝing. 15 *Christ's Kirk* 100 (Bann. MS) A yaip yung man, Lowsd of a schot. 1825 BROCKETT *N C Gloss*, *Yap*, apt, quick 1891 'H HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 40 I'm juist as yap an' yauld As e'er was youth

†**2.** Eager or ready, esp. *to do* something *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 602 ȝaipe, thocht he ȝong was, to faynd his offens. *c* 1500 *Rowll's Cursing* 205 (Bann MS.) With gaipand mowth richt yaip to swelly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. II. 88 The byssy knaipis and verlettis of his stabill About thame stud, full ȝaip and seruyabill. 1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* II [He] seem'd right yap His mealtith quickly up to gawp.

3. Eager or ready to eat, hungry.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I 20 Right yape she yoked to the pleasing feast. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1845) 29 The farmers' sons, as yap as sparrows. 1832 CARRICK in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scotch Songs) Ser. I (1839) 74 Like leeches when yaup 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* II, Gi'e the bairns a bit piece,..the like o' them's aye yap.

Yap, *v.* Also yap-yap. [Echoic. Cf. YAWP.]

1. *intr.* To bark sharply, as a small dog; to yelp.

1668 [see *yapping* vbl. sb.] *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr* I, Up come the hounds yelping, yapping, puffing, and blowing. 1865 ANNE MANNING *Belforest* II. 100 A little dog that .yap-yapped at every visitor. 1901 MEREDITH *Poems*, *Forest Hist.* XVII, Where long forlorn the lone dog whines and yaps.

2. *transf* To speak snappishly.

1864 'ANNIE THOMAS' *D Donne* III 204 Dora was not one of the women who yap and scream in wrath or excitement. 1893 KIPLING *Many Invent.* 130 Ortheris yapped indignantly.

Hence **Ya·pping** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Ya·pper,** a dog or person that yaps.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 499 Some dozen *yappers and yellers of all shapes and breeds. 1901 *Longm Mag.* May 46 His enemies said 'Job wer' a proper yapper'. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 243 A Voice not unlike the *yapping of a foysting Cur. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* ix, The shrill yapping of the hounds. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 214 There was some rather feeble yap-yapping at the Peers 1865 ANNE MANNING *Belforest* I 265 Every little *yap-yapping dog. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead-sea Fruit* XXV, Half a dozen little yapping dogs assailed me

Ya·ply, *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Forms. 4–5 ȝap(e)ly, 5 yappely, ȝopely, 8–9 yaply. [f. YAP *a.* + -LY[2].] Actively, nimbly, readily, eagerly; in mod. Sc. hungrily. So **Ya·pness,** hunger.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 228 To the ȝate ȝaply þei ȝeoden wel ȝare. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1674 A souerayn aw forto be-hald ȝapli vnto ȝong & ald. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1393 (Dubl. MS.), And þai ȝopely ayayn ȝeldyn þaim swythe. *c* 1440 *York Myst* XXX. 231 We muste yappely wende in at þis yate 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 68 Unto their supper they right yaply fa' 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* IV, My yapness and stiff appetite

Yapock (yæ·pɒk). Also **yapok, yapach.** [f *Oyapok*, name of a river between French Guiana and Brazil, spelt earlier *Wiapoco* (Harcourt *Voy. Guiana*, 1613)] The South American water-opossum, *Chironectes variegatus*, having webbed toes

1827 GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III 35 There are Yapocks of a smaller size.. Found on the banks of the Yapoch river of Guyana. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd*, 103 The Yapach frequents the rivers of Guiana. 1892 J. A THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 569 The aquatic Yapock (*Charonectes*) . feeds on fish and smaller water animals.

Yapon, yaupon (yǭ·pɒn). Also 8 yaupan, yopon, yappon. [North Carolina.] An evergreen shrub or small tree (*Ilex Cassine* or *vomitoria*), allied to the holly, growing in Texas and Southern U. S; a decoction of the leaves (*yapon tea*) is used as an emetic and purgative. Also called *Appalachian* or *Carolina tea.*

a 1712 LAWSON *Hist Carolina* (1714) 91 *Yaupon*, call'd by the South Carolina Indians *cassena*, is a bush that grows chiefly on the sand banks and islands. 1723 J BRICKELL *Nat Hist. Carolina* (1737) 319 They drink great quantities of yaupan tea 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind* 361 The Yopon, or Cusseena. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arr.* in *Gard. Assist.* 42 Yappon tree 1884 G P LATHROP *True* II. 13 That kind of holly known in the region [N. Carolina coast] as yaupon.

Yapp (yæp). [Name of a London bookseller to whose order this style of binding was first made, about 1860 (*N. & Q.* 9th Ser., 1890, IV. 256).] Name for a style of bookbinding in limp leather with overlapping edges or flaps. Hence **Yapped** (yæpt) *a*, made in this style.

1888 *Publishers' Circular* 15 Feb 163 Bagster's Bibles. In Sheep Yapped, with Elastic Band. 1888 *N & Q* 6th Ser VII 313 *Yapp*, as applied to binding, is the name of the binder [*sic*] who originally employed the style now so known 1889 *Rep. Artisans Paris Univ. Exhib* 31 Bagster & Co have a good variety of work in the Bible line, especially their india-rubber kid-lined Yapps 1894 *Guardian* 31 Oct. 1712 An ingenious method of appending markers to Bibles with yapped or overlapping bindings. 1910 *Athenæum* 26 Feb 239/1 In velvet persian, yapp edges, boxed

Yappet (yæ·pet), *v.* [frequent. f. YAP *v.*: see -ET] *intr.* = YAP *v.* 1. Hence **Ya·ppeting** *ppl. a*

1681 T FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 255 It is a little Tutty nos'd yappeting Sprite, the Good Old Cause's Lap-Dog 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xix I 290 The likeness he was pleased to discover between my poor self and a yappeting suburban poodle.

Yar(r, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 ȝar(r)en, 7 yarre. [Imitative. Cf. ARR *v.*[2], GARRE *v.*, YIRR] *intr.* To snarl or growl, as or like a dog. Hence **Ya·rrer; Ya·rring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1595, & he ȝarranде hym ȝelde *Ibid* 1724 Loude he was ȝayned, with ȝarande speche 1611 COTGR., *S'entregratter*, to whurre, yarre, grumble, one at another. *Ibid*, *Gronderie*, whurling, yarring. *Ibid*, *Gronder*, ..a whurrer, or yarrer. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II XXII. 153 When he saw that all the dogs were flocking about her, yarring at the retardment of their accesse to her. 1768 BEATTIE *To Mr A Ross* in *Helenore* (1812) 132 In kittle times, when faes are yarring.

Yar, obs. or dial f. EARTH, ERE, THEIR, YAIR, YOUR; var YAH *int.*[1]

†**Ya·rage.** *Naut. Obs* [? f. YARE *a.* or *v.* + -AGE] The power of moving or being managed at sea.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 997 They were light of yarage armed and furnished with water-men as many as they needed. *Ibid.* 999 The gallies of the enemies, the which were heaue of yarage, both for their bignes, as also for lacke of watermen to row them.

Yarak (yæ·ræk). *Falconry.* [? Pers. يارکي *yārakī* power, strength, ability.] *In yarak*, (of a hawk) in proper condition for hunting.

1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falc. Brit Isles* 105 The Goshawk.. will not work at all unless in good temper and proper flying order, termed in the East '*yarak*' *Ibid* 108 It requires about ten days to get this Hawk into '*yarak*'. 1900 MICHELL *Hawking* XII 162 Unless the hawk was in first-rate condition,—in what is called 'screaming yarak'. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* X, He's in yarak Plumed to the very point.

Yarb, dial. form of HERB.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* V. (1871) 23 Stultiloquent yarb-monger. 1847 THOREAU *Let* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) June 736, I hope he got 'yarbs' enough to satisfy him. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* IV, Some skill in 'yarbs', as she called her simples.

Yarborough (yā·ɹbŏrə). *Cards.* [Said to be so called because a certain Earl of Yarborough used to bet 1,000 to 1 against the occurrence of such a hand.] In whist and bridge, a hand which contains no card above a nine.

1900 J. DOE *Bridge Man* 35 If he has a Yarborough, you will lose the game 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 809/2, I have held yarboroughs and been doubled and roughed all the evening

Yard (yāɹd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 ȝeard, 4–5 ȝerd(e, 4–6 ȝard(e, yerde, 4–8 yerd, 4–9 yaird, (4 ȝherd, 5 ȝeard, ȝord, yorde, 6 ȝharde, 7 yearde, 8 *Sc.* yeard), 5–6 ȝaird, 6–7 yarde, 3– yard. [OE. *geard* str. masc. fence, dwelling, house, region = OS. *gard* enclosure, field, dwelling, MDu., Du. *gaard* garden, OHG. *gart* circle, ring, ON. *garðr* GARTH, (Sw. *gård* yard, Da. *gard* yard, farm), Goth. *gards* house, with corresp. wk forms OFris. *garda* garden, OS. *gardo*, OHG. *garto* (MHG. *garte*, G. *garten*) garden, Goth. *garda* enclosure, stall. (OE. *geard* is the second element of *middangeard* MIDDENERD, *ortgeard* ORCHARD, *wingeard* WINYARD.)

The ulterior relations of these words are uncertain. Close affinity of sense is exhibited by the words derived from the Teut root *gerd-* · *gard-* *gurd-*, represented by GIRD *v*[1] (OE. *gyrdan*, OHG. *gurten*, ON. *gyrða*) and GIRTH *sb.*[1] (ON. *gyrð*, Goth. *gaurda*), and those derived from an Indo-European root *ghort-*, viz. Gr. χόρτος farm-yard, feeding-place, food, fodder, L. *hortus* garden, *co-hors* enclosure, yard, pen for cattle and poultry, COHORT, COURT, OIr. *gort* cornfield; but there are phonological difficulties in the way of equating both groups of words. (OSl *gradŭ* enclosure, town, Russ. ГРАДЪ, ГОРОДЪ town, as in *Petrograd*, *Novgorod*, Lith *gardas* hurdle, fold, are prob. borrowed from Teutonic.)

The general signification of the word is 'enclosure', the particular character of which is usually to be inferred from the context; the simple word is thus often felt to be short for a specific compound of it (see references in the various senses).]

1. A comparatively small uncultivated area attached to a house or other building or enclosed

by it; *esp.* such an area surrounded by wall's or buildings within the precincts of a house, castle, inn, etc. Cf. *back-yard, castle yard, chapel yard,* COURTYARD, *inn-yard, palace yard, stable-yard*

In OE used in sing. and pl =dwelling, house, home, the 'courts of heaven'; also, region, tract (cf. *middangeard* MIDDEN-ERD).

Beowulf 2459 Nis þær hearpan sweg, gomen in geardum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 740 (Gr) Wit ,forleton on heofonrice heahgetimbro, godlice geardas. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 763 (Gr) Swa soðfæstra sawla motun in ecne geard up gestigan rodera rice. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 571 To þe templ men cane draw; & of It til in þe garde I wes cummyne, I ne spard *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 108) 302 Alex ..Is dweld in his fader gerd As a pore man 1524 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 10 A litle howse with a yerde 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 100, I kepe doggis in my yarde. 1565 in Hay Fleming *Reform. Scotl.* (1910) 613 Part of ane yard within the abbay place of Sanctandrois *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* Hist. Wks. 1825 II. 71 He was brought vpone a scaffold in the parliament yaird 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 P 1 As I was walking, in the great Yard that belongs to my Friend's Country-House. *a* 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 11 96 The steeple-house yard 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, I wandered from one quadrangle of old-fashioned buildings to another, and from thence to the College-yards, or walking ground. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* v iv, Four horses, that had been only fourteen miles, had just re-entered the yard 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* v, An old cathedral yard. *Ibid* viii, A long row of small houses fronting on the street, and opening at the back upon a common yard. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 20 The small yard between the stables.

b. *spec.* † (*a*) The 'ground' of a playhouse, orig. an inn-yard; (*b*) *Sc. pl.* a school playground; (*c*) = COURT *sb.*[1] 3 (esp. in proper names, as *Carter's Yard, Thompson's Yard* in Oxford).

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn bk.* vi. 29 Neither are you to be hunted from thence though the Scar-crowes in the yard, hoot at you. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiogr.* in *Lockhart* (1839) I 41, I made a brighter figure in the yards than in the class. 1815 — *Guy M* II, Half the youthful mob of 'the yards' used to assemble to see Dominie Sampson descend the stairs from the Greek class 1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II 211/1 Every Street, Lane, Square, Yard, Court, Alley, Passage, and Place are to be thus cleansed.

c. Contextually = CHURCHYARD, GRAVE-YARD.

[1627 MORYSON *Itin.* I 145 Not farre thence is a yard vsed for common buriall, called the holy field, vulgarly *Campo Santo.*] 1791 BURNS *There'll never be peace* II, And now I greet round their green beds in the yerd. 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* I. xi 217 The road he had taken brought him at length to the church, through the yard of which it led. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xxii, The little church, its yard shaded with trees.

d. An inclosure attached to a prison, in which the prisoners take exercise. *Liberty of the yard* (U. S.). see quot. 1828–32.

1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* iii. 74 Why were not the walls of the yards repaired in time, that prisoners might with safety be allowed the proper use of them? 1828–32 WEBSTER s. v. *Yard, Liberty of the yard,* is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III 438/1 This person ..took me into the yard and stripped me.

e. *The Yard,* short for 'Scotland Yard', the chief London police office.

1888 GUNTER *Mr. Potter* xviii 221 They're tired of paying your old master's salary up at the Yard. 1904 SWEENEY *At Scotland Yard* II, W. E. Monro was one of the greatest public servants who ever worked at the Yard.

2. An inclosure forming a pen for cattle or poultry, a storing place for hay, or the like, belonging to a farm-house or surrounded by farm-buildings, or one in which a barn or similar building stands. (Cf. *barn-yard,* FARM-YARD, *poultry-yard.*)

c 1300 *Havelok* 702 Þe hennes of þe yerd *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 27 A yeerd she hadde enclosed al aboute With stikkes and a drye dych with-oute In which she hadde a Cok. *Ibid.* 177 Oon of hem was logged in a stalle Fer in a yeerd with Oxen of the plough. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* v (Arb) 10, I [sc chantecleer] had viij fayr sones and seuen fayr doughters whiche wente in a yerde whiche was walled round a boute. 1551 *N Country Wills* (Surtees 1908) 218 To Jhon Collin, one lode of heye in my yarde. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 58 All maner of strawe that is scattered in yard 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 175 One of the Lyons leaped downe into a neighbours yard, where nothing regarding the crowing or noise of the Cocks, hee eat them up. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* II 766 His wanton Kids. Fight harmless Battels in his homely Yard 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. VIII, A vast herd of cows in a rich farmer's yard. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xv, A thriving farm with sleepy cows lying about the yard.

3. A piece of inclosed ground of moderate size, often adjoining a house and covered with grass or planted with trees; a garden. Now *dial.,* a kitchen- or cottage-garden (cf. DOOR-YARD, KAIL-YARD).

See also *grass-yard,* GREEN-YARD.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1027 Paradis es a yard cald o delites Wit all maner o suet spices. *Ibid* 12522 He sent him to þe yerd For to gedir þam sum cale. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 30 And after Phillis Phillíberd This tre was cleped in the yerd. *c* 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm) I 255 Gardes for herbys ande for virgerys. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xxvii 111 (Add. MS) He had a faire yerde [*Harl. MS.* gardin], that he mekell loved *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 537/2 Yerd, or yorde, *ortus.* 1477 in *Exch Rolls Scot* IX. 101 *note,* Oure landis of Auld Lindoris with the brewlandis cotagus and yardis therof 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I. p lvi, Aqua vite ..maid of sic naturall herbis as grew in thair awin yardis. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm* v (1590) T 2 b, Quhat Christ suffered for thame in the zarde [*sc* Gethsemane], and on the crosse. 1728 in *Nairne Peerage Evid.* (1874) 33 Houses biggings yairds orchyairds. 1792 BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* iii, My daddie has nought but a cot-house and yard. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* ix, Any of her apple trees or cabbages which she had left rooted in the 'yard' at Woodend *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Yard,* the garden belonging to a cottage or ordinary messuage 1889 MARY E. WILKINS *Far Away Melody* etc. (1891) 11 Four old apple-trees, which stood promiscuously about the yard back of the Cottage

4. An inclosure set apart for the growing, rearing, breeding, or storing of something or the carrying on of some work or business. Cf *bruckyard,* DOCKYARD, *dung-yard, hemp-yard,* ORCHARD (OE. *orgeard*), SHIPYARD, *tan-yard,* VINEYARD, †*wingeard*), *yard* (OE. *wingeard*).

1378 [see *hemp-yard,* HEMP *sb* 6 b] 1520 *Perth Hammermen Bk* (1889) 15 Ressavit fra John Kynloch of this yeres excrestes of the yairds 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I xvi 7/2 Great leuers the whiche they founde in a carpenters yarde 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil & Mary* c. 16 § 7 Before the said Boate bee lanched out of the Yarde or Grounde wherin the same Boate shall fortune to bee made *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 23 He hath a little yard, gravelled fit for wrestling 1696 *Cal. St. Pap., Dom* 282 The porter, master-caulker and 'teamer' of Deptford Yard. 1748 *Anson's Voy* II VI 200 A ship-carpenter in the yard at Portsmouth. 1803 PERING in *Naval Chron* XV. 61 The yard is paid quarterly. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, River,* What can be more amusing than Searle's yard on a fine Sunday morning? 1837 — *Pickw* II, 'What's Mr Smithie?' inquired Mr. Tracy Tupman. 'Something in the yard [= the Dockyard]', replied the stranger 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 191 Eggs from the Yards of Mr Punchard. 1873 G. S. BADEN-POWELL *New Homes* 194 The 'yards' are usually situated near the head station 1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 131 Around each claire is built a levee or dirt wall called a yard. .This yard retains the water filling the basin.

b. The piece of ground adjacent to a railway station or terminus, used for making up trains, storing rolling-stock, etc.; also an inclosure in which cabs, trams, etc are kept when not in use.

1827 [see *wagon yard,* WAGON *sb.* 12] 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, A .young man, emerging suddenly from the coach yard. 1894 *Daily News* 18 May 5/4 Yesterday his cabs were still in the yard 1903 *Westm Gaz.* 8 Jan. 7/3 The yard foreman knows the capacity of each of the engines he sends out from his yard.

5. *U. S.* and *Canada.* An area in which moose and deer congregate, esp. during the winter months

1829 HALIBURTON *Nova-Scotia* II. ix. 392 In winter they [*sc* moose] form herds, and when the snow is deep, they describe a circle, and press the snow with their feet, until it becomes hard, which is called by hunters a yard, or pen. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* 614 So confident is the Elk in the security of the 'yard', that it can scarcely ever be induced to leave its snowy fortification 1884 *Science* 28 Mar. 394/1 Immense yards, containing hundreds of deer, existed along the various tributaries [of the Ottawa] 1903 *Longman's Mag* July 248 [They] never failed to destroy a 'yard' to the last fawn.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb* (*a*) in sense 1, as *yard door, gate, wall*; **yard-dog,** a watchdog kept in the yard of a house or dwelling; (*b*) in sense 2, as *yard-bar, -dung, -liquor, -pond, -room*; † (*c*) in sense 3, (*Sc.* and *U. S.*), as *yard door, end, house, tack*; †**yard-dike,** a garden wall, **yard-grass,** a low annual grass, *Eleusine indica,* common in 'yards' about houses in parts of U. S. A.; also *Cynodon Dactylon*; (*d*) in sense 4, 4 b, esp. relating to dockyards, ship-yards, cab yards, or railway yards, as *yard clerk, craft, -keeper, -lighter, -master,* **yard-money,** fees payable by hirers of cabs from cab-owners to stablemen, etc. on returning them to the yard.

(*a*) 1580 in *Archaeologia* LXIV 358 To mak and hang a yard dor at the nether end of the turrit at the bridg 1795 HAIGHTON in *Phil Trans.* LXXXV 197, I kept this animal nineteen months, during the greatest part of which he performed the office of a yard dog 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd (*inst*), Trusty, the yard dog. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Yrs. Ago* III, Lofty garden and yard walls of grey stone 1865 — *Herew.* XIX, Let me and my serving-man go free out of thy yard gate 1905 A. C. BENSON *Thread of Gold* II, A big black yard-dog 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 29 Near the yard doors.

(*b*) 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 119 Some barnroome haue little, and yardroome as much. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. I. 3 When I make use of yard dung, I take care it is very rotten. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 23 It is better management to prevent, than either to waste or cart-out a superfluity of Yard-liquor 1827 CLARE *Shepherd Cal* 20 While ducks and geese..Plunge in the yard pond brimming o'er. 1869 MRS WHITNEY *Hitherto* XI, The lowing of cattle at their yard-bars.

(*c*) 1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 189 He sal put bath husband tak and yard tak til al possibil polyci. 1505 *Ibid.* 260 Biggind of gud yerd hous, sufficiand chawmeris and stabulis to resaue and herbry xij or xvj hors. 1532 *Abst Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV 57 The rademyng and lowsing of twa riggis of land, lyand at his yard end 1595 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 132/2 Up the saidis Alesteris eist yaird-dyk to the march of Galdwalmoir. 1691 *Jedburgh Counc Rec.* 19 Mar (MS.), For his wrongous awaytakeing of certaine stones out of the minister's yeard dyke at his awn hand 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 79 Behind the yard door of my own house, .there was a low fence 1822 J. WOODS *Two Yrs' Resid. Illinois* 199 Yard-grass comes on land that has been much trodden; it is something like cock's-foot-grass, except the seed. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist Barbados* 586 *Cynodon dactylon.* Devil's Grass. Bahama, or Yard Grass. 1907 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* IV. xvi. 392 A minister's yard dyke, or garden wall, was overthrown.

(*d*) *a* 1647 PETTIE in *Archaeologia* (1796) XII 266 Those businesses, which were put out by the great to divers yard-keepers. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St Gt Brit* (ed 93) II 87 Yard-keeper and Fuel-maker. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII 504 Six Gun-vessels and Yard-lighters 1862 (16 Apr) in *Orders of Council Naval Service* (1904) II 29 Pensions granted to the Riggers employed in Your Majesty's Dock-yards, and the Seamen belonging to the Yard Craft 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Yard Clerk,* one who has the oversight of the yard of a brewery, builder, etc 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 26 July 7/3 On returning to the yard at night he has to stump up ten shillings more, plus a mysterious fee of two shillings called 'yard money' 1889 *Boston* (Mass) *Jrnl* 9 Apr 3/4 [A] yardmaster at Brattleboro' had one leg cut off by a switching train 1892 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 93 The brakesman was standing by to couple the cars that the yard engine was backing down on to the rest of the train 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI. 67 The ordinary yard-handling of, say, an army corps

Yard (yärd), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 gyrd, gerd, (ierd), 1–2 gird, 3–6 gerd(e, yerd(e, 4–5 garde, 4–7 yarde, (3 gerrde, geord, yeorde, yherde, 4 gierd(e, geird, yeird, geerde, gurde, 5 gearde, gherde, yeerde, yerede, 6 yerdde), 5–7 yeard(e, (9 *Sc* yaird), 5– yard [OE *gierd, gyrd, gird,* Angl. *gerd* = OFris. *zerde* (EFris. *jard*), OS *-gerda* (in *segalgerda* SAILYARD), MLG. *gerde,* MDu. *ghe rde, garde,* Du. *garde, gard,* OHG. *garta, gartja, gardea, gerta,* MHG, G. *gerte,* generally taken to represent OTeut. **gazdjō,* deriv. of **gazdaz* (whence OE. *geard*?, MLG. *gaert,* OHG. *gart,* ON. *gaddr* GAD *sb.*[1], Goth. *gazds* prickle), prob. related to L. *hasta* (.— **ghazdhā*) spear, OIr. *gat* rod.

Some, however, regard the *r* in this word as original and connect it with OSl *žrŭdĭ,* Russ ЖЕРДЬ thin pole]

†**1.** A straight slender shoot or branch of a tree; a twig, stick. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xi. 7 Gerd from uinde styrende [*arundinem uento agitatum*] *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 8 Seo drize gyrd, þe næs on eorðan aplantod, and swa-ðeah greow. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 510 A giet ok he wolde braide adoun as it a smal gerd were *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met II. (1868) 68 Þe gerde of a tree þat is haled adoun by mygty strengþe bowiþ redely þe croppe adoun. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 5614 (Trin.) A cofur of gerdes dud she be wiouȝt *c* 1425 *Engl Conq Irel.* 30 Thay areised a dyche, & a feble castel vpon, of yurdes and turues *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 221 A branche of palme of paradyse of þe wheche þe gearde was grene as gresse.

†**b.** *fig.* in reference to Isaiah xi. 1. cf. ROD *sb.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 217 An gerd sal spruten of iesse more. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 57/169 Heil þou gerde of Iesse. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 212 Þou seydest a gerd schulde sprynge Oute of þe rote of Ientill Iesse 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* II. 172.

†**c.** In reference to taking or surrendering land, esp. in phr. *by the yard* (law-Fr. *per le verge*). see quots. and cf. ROD *sb.*[1] 1 c. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB *Surv.* 13 b, There be other tenantes by copy of court role, and is called tenauntes per le virge *s* by the yerde And they be called so bycause whan they wolde surrendre their tenementes in to the lordes handes to the vse of another, they shall haue a lytell yerde in his hande by custome of the courte, and that he shall delyuer vnto the stewarde. 1539 *Bk Presidentes* 48 b, How the copy should be made of landes holden by the yarde.

†**d.** Used typically of a thing of no value.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 9660 He ȝeues of hem not a ȝerd.

†**2.** A staff or stick carried in the hand as a walking-stick, or by a shepherd or herdsman. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 10 Næbbe ȝe gold..ne codd on wege ne twa tunecan ne ȝe-scy ne ȝyrde [*Lindisf* ȝerd; *Rushw.* ierde]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num* XVII. 10 Ber Aarones ȝirde in to þam ȝetelde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Exod* 2987 He smot wið ðat ȝerde on ðe lond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5894 Þan tok aaron his ilk yeird, And on þe flore he kest it don *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 141 Þe heerdes ȝerde *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxv, The yerde wherewith Moyses departed the see 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* (facs) B v, For horse take Moyses yearde, There is no better chaime.

†**b.** (Also *Golden Yard*; cf *yard-band* in sense 12, and *ell-wand*) The Belt of Orion *Obs*

1551 [see GOLDEN *a.* 10]. 1652 *Loves of Hero & Leander* (1653) 23 The Yard, Orion, and Charles Wain.

†**3.** A stick or rod used as an instrument for administering strokes by way of punishment or otherwise. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 290 Ȝenim ane ȝirde, sleah on þæt bæc þonne bið þæt hors hal. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 243 Þu ahst to habben Stede and twei sporen and ane smearte ȝerd. *c* 1205 LAY 20318 Ofte me hine smæt mid smærte ȝerden [*c* 1275 ȝerdes] *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 451 in *O E Misc* 130 Þe mon þe spareþ yeorde and yonge childe *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 777 Hit [*sc* a horse] þoleþ bobe ȝeid & spure. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1427 Tristith wele that I Wole be her champioun with spore and yerd *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 537 Ȝif þi child be not a-fert, Ȝif him i nouh of þe ȝerd 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* (1554) Prol XXVIII, His yard of castigacion *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 40 He made hys confessour bete hym wyth a ȝarde apon þe backe al bare, as a chyld ys beten yn scole *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (1888) 5 The payens bett him with scourgis & with scharp ȝerds eke.

†**b.** *fig.* A means or instrument of punishment; hence, punishment, chastisement. *Obs*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 184 Þench ȝet þet hwose euer hermeð þe,.. þench þet he is Godes ȝerd, & tet God bet þe mid him. *Ibid* 324 Ase ofte ase þe hund of helle kecched ei god from þe, smit him anonright mid te ȝerde of tunge schrifte 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 95 Qwo so make any noyse .and þe den

comaunde him to ben stille, and he ne wil nouth, scal taken him þe 3erde *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* 1 xxii (1859) 24 Tretyng with yerd of loue, and discipline *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. ii 424 He thretened hem that he wolde come to hem in 3erde, that is to seie, in peyne *c* 1530 *Crt Love* 363, I shall . meekly take her chastisement and yerd

†4. A wand, rod, or staff carried as a symbol of office, authority, etc.; hence in fig phr *under the yard*, under (the) rule or discipline (of) *Obs*

c 1205 LAY 22480 He bar on his honde sænne mucle 3eord of golde *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 382 in *O E Misc* 48 Seþþe hi nomen a red clop and duden him a-bute And one yerd on his hond *a3* *Seuyn Sag* (W) 1432 Diocliciun the maistres herde, He strok his berd, and schok his yerde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cleric's Prol.* 22 Hoost quod he I am vnder youre yerde Ye han of vs as now the gouernance *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 813 Þen was him geuyn vp þe 3erde & 3olden þe rewme. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 537/2 3erde, borne a-forne a worthyman. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXII. IV, Com pleyntes . Refourmed were well vnder his yerd egall

5. *Naut.* A wooden (or steel) spar, comparatively long and slender, slung at its centre from, and forward of, a mast and serving to support and extend a square sail which is bent to it.

(See also JACKYARD, MIZEN-YARD, SAILYARD, TOPGALLANT-*yard*.)

c 725–*c* 1440 [see SAILYARD 1]. 1336–7 [see YARD ROPE]. 1465 *Mann. & Househ Exp.* (Roxb.) 199 My mastyr paid for the yerde [of the said ship]. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl Fur* XLI. XVII, At last with striuing, yaid and all was torne, And part therof into the sea was borne. 1624 Capt. J SMITH *Virginia* III. XII 90 Some [ships] lost their Masts, some their Sayles blowne from their Yards 1633 T. JAMES *Voy* 19 We put abroad all the sayle that was at yards 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl Anson's Voy.* 21 The Sails were almost always splitting and blowing from the Yards 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. XII, Fain to strike the galley's yard, And take them to the oar 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* I, Fog lying out on the yards, and in the hovering in the rigging of great ships. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Prol (1870) I 26 We saw the yards swing creaking round the mast.

†6. A straight rod or bar used in various connexions (see quots.). *Obs.*

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 260 The yerdys called sparres of the halle ryalle 1538 ELYOT, *Radius*, . a rodde or yerde, that Geometricians haue to describe lynes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc., Navig.* xii. (1597) 322 b, In vsing M Hoods staffe they shall need . onely to marke vpon what degree of the yarde the shadow of the Vane strecketh.

†7 A measuring-rod; *spec* a measuring-rod or -stick of the length of three feet; a yard-measure.

See also CLOTH-YARD, *ell-yard* (ELL[1] 5), METEYARD (OE. *metegyrd*), *tailor's yard* (TAILOR *sb* 6 b)

c 1000–1050 *Institt. Pol.* XII [VII] (Liebermann 478) And riht is, þæt ne beo æniz metezyrd [*Quadripartitus* mensuralis uirga] lengre þonne oðer *c* 1430 Met yeirde [see METEYARD]. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 537/2 3erde, metwande, *ulna* 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Princes* Gen Prol A ij, By the yarde the marchaunte measureth al his war 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts fr Parnass* I x. (1674) 13 He had a very just yard at home *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *London Lady* 8 The Heroes of the Yard have shut Their Shops. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, If they offered to come into the warehouse, then strait went the yard slap over their noddle 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 7, I was bound to a haberdasher I learned in a few weeks to handle a yard with great dexterity

8. A unit of linear measure equal to 16½ feet or 5½ yards (but varying locally); a rod, pole, or perch. Now *local*.

Sometimes spec. distinguished as *land-yard*.

900 in Earle *Land-Charters* (1888) 351, xvi 3yrda gauol-timinga. 901–9 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl Ævi Sax* (1865) 156 Dæs landes be suðan ðæm circan xxiiii. 3erda on lange & on bræde ðar hit bradest is fif 3eurda, & ðær hit unbiadost is anne 3eurde. 12 . *Textus Roffensis* in Birch *Cart Sax* III. 659 To wercene þa land peran & þreo 3yrda to þillianæ [L. *tres virgatas plancas ponere*] *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1449 Her vnder is a 3erde depe A water. 1828 [see *land-yard*, LAND *sb.* 12]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* s v, As a linear measure, the yard varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom, at Hertford the land-yard is 3 feet; at Saltash, 26½ feet; at Falmouth and Bridgend 18 feet; and at Downpatrick, 21 feet. 1886 ELWORTHY *W Som. Word-bk., Yard*, a measure of five and a half yards (16½ feet) both long and square, *i.e* the same as a rod, pole, or perch.

9. A measure of length (the standard unit of English long measure) equal to three feet or thirty-six inches. (See quot. 1867.) Also the corresponding measure of area (*square yard* = 9 square feet) or of solidity (*cubic yard* = 27 cubic feet).

The earlier standard was the ell = 45 inches (*ulna* in Stat. de Pistoribus, 13th cent.); this was succeeded by the *verge* (1353 Act 27 Edw III, stat. 2, c 10), of which *yard* is the English equivalent

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. v 214 Thanne drowe I me amonges diaperes my donet to lerne, Amonge þe riche rayes I rendred a lessoun, To broche hem with a pak-nedle And put hem in a presse and pynned hem þeinne, Tyl ten 3erdes or twelue hadde tolled out threttene 1426–7 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* 64 For v 3erdis and a half of grene bokeram 11½ s 11½ d. 1496–7 *Ibid* 32 An Awlter cloth conteynyng in lengthe 11½ yardes di. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 152 A gowne of vi brode yardes at vj[s] the yard xxxvj[s]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. III. 46, I am in the waste two yards about 1617 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Three Weekes Observ* E 4 b, I bought a yard and halfe of pudding for fiue pence. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 78 One hundred of Lathes will cover six yards of seeling, and lathing is worth six pence the yard 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd Painting* (1786) IV. 43 Sir James could obtain but 40*s.* a yard square for the cupola of St Paul's 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* VII, Sir Cook, let me have half a yard or so of broiled beef 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Seven-Dials*, When penny magazines shall have superseded penny yards of song. 1848 — *Dombey* XXXV, Mrs. Perch has made the tour of the establishment, and priced the silks and damasks by the yard 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil* I. § 407 The British standard of length is the Imperial Yard, defined as the distance between two marks on a certain metallic bar, preserved in the Tower of London, when the whole has a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit 1896 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 615/1 The railway line was perfectly straight for a distance of over 700 yards

fig 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut* IV. 27–31 We imagine God to be lyke our selues, & we measure him by our owne yard *a* 1626 BACON (J.), A peer, a counsellor, and a judge are not to be measured by the common yard.

b. Vaguely, hyperbolically, or fig.; phr. *by the yard*, at great length, without end

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 192 Hir yelow heer was bidyed in a treese Bihynde hir bak a yerde long 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 19 His beard a foot before him, and his hair A yard behind. *a* 1843 SOUTHY *Comm pl. Bk* Ser. II. (1849) 209 Latinisms,—yard-and-half-long words 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green*, I VIII, Spit us out a yard or two more, Giglamps 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H* V, He could talk by the yard of what little he did know 1881 H JAMES Jun. *Portrait of Lady* XLII, He had a face a yard long, I wondered what ailed him 1900 ELINOR GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 117, I danced it with some idiot who almost at once let yards and yards of my gauze frills get torn.

c. Phr. *Yard of ale*, etc., a deep slender glass for liquor, or the amount of liquor contained in it. *Yard of clay* (*clay yard*), a long clay tobacco-pipe. *Yard of satin* (slang), a glass of gin (see SATIN *sb.* 4). *Yard of tin*, a coachman's horn

[1828 W. T MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* III. VI, *Log* The haberdasher is the spirit-merchant, and tape the commodity he deals in white is Max, and red is Cognac *Jerry*. Then give me a yard and a half of red] 1842 *Punch* II 23 His Highness condescendingly indulged in a pot of half-and-half and a yard of clay 1866 *Lond Musc* 29 May 235/2 The stolidity of a mynheer smoking his clay yard 1872 *N & Q.* 4th Ser. X 49 At the annual Vinis, or feast, of the mock corporation of Hanley (Staffordshire), the initiation of each member, in 1783, consisted in his swearing fealty to the body, and drinking a yard of wine—i e, a pint of port or sherry out of a glass one yard in length 1899 *Ibid* 9th Ser. III 97/1 The (disused and probably illegal) 'yard' of ale This is a measure a yard long, holding, I should fancy, more than a pint 1902 *Tatler* 8 Jan 52 A 'Yard of Ale' Glass. It is 38 in. high and contains two pints of ale. 1903 C. G. HARPER *Stage-Coach & Mail* I XII 279 That instrument [*sc.* the key-bugle] came over from Germany in 1818, and for a time pretty thoroughly displaced the old 'yard of tin' the earlier guards had blown so lustily

d. In Building: *Yard of lime, mortar, stone*, etc.: see quots.

1852 LAXTON *Builder's Price Bk.* 9, 27 cubic feet, or 1 cubic yard, contains 21 struck bushels, which is considered a single load. *Ibid* 12 A load of brickwork requires 2½ cubic yard of chalk lime, and 3 single loads or yards of draft. 1881 *Dict Archit.* VI. 84/2 A standard perch being taken as 21 ft (or 16½ ft) long, 18 ins. high, and 12 ins. thick. This is about 'a yard of stone', or a ton, or horse load 1892 *Ibid* VIII, *Yard of Lime*, or load In 1750 it was equal to 30 or 32 bushels.

10. a. In full *yard of land* (OE. *gyrd landes* = L. *virgata terræ*) An area of land of varying extent according to the locality, but most freq. 30 acres: commonly taken as = a fourth of a hide. See also YARDLAND.

688–95 *Laws Ine* CXI (Liebermann), Gif mon 3eþingað 3yrde landes [*Quadripartitus* uirgata terre] oþþe mare to rædegafole & 3eereð, gif se hlaford him wile þæt land aræran to weorce & to 3afole, ne þearf he him onfon, gif he him nan bot[l] ne selð, & þolie þara æcra 937 in Earle *Land-Charters* (1888) 322 Þis synd þære anre 3yrde landgemæro æt æschyrste þe 3ebyrað into þære hyde æt toppeshamme 978–992 *Charter of Oswald* in Kemble *Cod Dipl* III. 263 Landes sumne dæl ðæt syndon .iii. hida æt Bradingcotan and an 3yrd æt Genenofre. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* an 1085 (Laud MS.) Swa swyðe nearwelice he hit lett ut aspyrian, þæt næs an ælpig hide ne an 3yrde landes. þæt næs 3esæt on his 3ewrite. 14 *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44, iiij acres makithe a yerde of londe and v yerdis makithe a hyde off lande. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 559 A Charter . confermyng to ser Iohn Trillawe and to Edmond Mahaunke, v mesis, viij yerdis of lond 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 307 Seased of and in a messe half a yard of land a closse called Grymes closse. .in thyngden 1589 in F J Baigent *Rec. Crondal* (1892) 163 One yarde of customary lande, . graunted to and with the said messuage or messuages. 1618 *Crt-roll Gt Waltham Manor*, Ad tres rodas prati, parcellam de Alizaunder's yardland, . et ad unam croftam terre .parcell. unius virgate terre vocat. Alisaunder's yarde.

b. An area of land of the extent of a quarter of an acre, being, theoretically, a strip of land bounded by a 'yard' (sense 8) and a furlong, i. e. 5½ × 220 yards; a rood.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 290, v. acris and a yerd of his arable lond. 1613 *MS Acc St. John's Hosp, Canterb*, One acer of land and iij yeardes & viij pearches 1726 in W Wing *Ann. Steeple Aston* (1875) 54 Fourth part of an acre of meadow ground, called a yerd. 1893 MRS B STAPLETON *Three Oxf. Parishes* 309 A yard is a fourth part of a lot. An acre is a lot

†11. The virile member, penis; also = PHALLUS 1. (So L. *virga*.) *Obs.*

1379 *Glouc Cath MS.* 19 No I, lib 1, ca. 3, fo 5 [The urine] passith out by the 3erde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XVII 11 3e shulen circumside the fleshs of the fer thermore parti of 3oure 3eerde *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 92, I haue oft tyme sene pulnis grecus for to availe in þe cancre of a mannes 3erde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* V. II. 676. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* 1 (1617) 23 You must haue care that your Stallyons yarde be all of one colour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. IV. 479 This yard, which they called *Phallus*, was vsually made of Figge-tree. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O H S) III. 420 A monstrous child..It hath three yards and he makes use of them all at once. 1748 tr *Vegetius Renatus' Distemp Horses* 87 His Yard drops Matter 1884 J PAYNE *Tales fr Arabic* I. 30 Aboulhusn. abode naked, with his yard and his arse exposed

transf 1683 SNAPE *Anat Horse* III v. (1686) 114 It [*sc* the pineal gland] is also called the Yard or Prick of the Brain, because it resembleth a Man's Yard.

†b. = *pintle-fish* (see PINTLE 3) *Obs*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* XVIII 174 *Colybdænæ*, Yards or shamefishes Gesner saith that the French men call this fish the Asses-prick, and Dr Wotton termeth it grosly the Pintle fish 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim* 232

12 *attrib* and *Comb* as (sense 5) *yard-mast, -tackle*; (sense 9) *yard-band, -glass, -length, -rule, -stick, yard-broad, -deep, -long, -square, -thick, -wide* adjs, (sense 11) *yard-ball, -mattering, -syringe; yard-fallen* adj, yard-coal, yard-seam, a seam of coal a yard thick; †yard-fell, the foreskin, yard-work = YARDAGE[2] 1. Also YARD-ARM, -MEASURE, -ROPE, -WAND.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* Descr *j, *Yard bals or Bels hung 'twixt the flesh and skin 1828 *Craven Gloss*, **Yard-band*, a rod of a yard in length. 'The Ladies yerd-band', the belt of Orion. 1711 *Act 10 Anne* c 18 § 104 All such Callicoes which shall be within One Eighth Part of a Yard of *Yard broad shall pay as Yard broad. 1895 J PHILLIPS *Man Geol* 188 *Yard coal. 3 feet. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl s v., **Yard fallen*, a term to express a malady to which horses are sometimes subject, which is the hanging down of the penis from its sheath . , the creature not being able to draw it up again. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer* IV 4 *3erde felles. 1882 *N & Q* 6th Ser V. 456/2 The expense of 7*s* 6*d*. was not his main reason for the non-replacement of the absent *yard-glass. 1843 J WARD *Boroughe Stoke-upon-Trent* 367 The drinking off a *yard-length-glass of ale at a single draught *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks II 52 In Ewen Bows they *Yard long Arrows shot. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 276 A rope of yard long words. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* I, A nod of his yard-long visage. 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A yard-long dog-fish was dropped into. the boat. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1000 They sawe the threescore shippes of Cleopatra busie about their *yard masts, and hoysing saile to flie. 1708 KERSEY, **Yard-mattering*, a Distemper in Horses. 1862 *Times* 21 Jan., Strong active relays of pitmen and miners can soon clear the shaft from the *yard-seam. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* III. 388 Their *yard-square towels. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Yard stick. 1844 EMERSON *Lect, Yng. American* Wks. (Bohn) II 293 It has great value as a sort of yard-stick, and surveyor's line. 1878 *N. Amer Rev* CXXVI. 507 Senator Huerman was content to measure the Bland Bill with the yard-stick of the constitutional lawyer 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Yard stick*, an ash walking-stick, 3 feet in length which a manager or underviewer carries with him in the pit, with which he roughly measures any lengths of work done and with which he chastises unruly lads 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1725) 455/2 Make an Injection into the Yard, with a proper *Yard-Syringe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, **Yard-tackles*, tackles attached to the fore and main yards, whereby the boats..are hoisted in and out. 1901 K. STEWART *By Allan Water* I. I *Yard-thick walls bear testimony to its own great age. 1766 W GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, I piece *yard-wide quilt. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf* XV. (ed 3) 139 The practice, in retail linen-drapers' shops, of calling certain articles *yard-wide*, when the real width is, perhaps, only seven eighths or three-quarters 1865 BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 9 Newspapers in his 'yardwide days', as he would term the period of his earliest acquaintance with manhood 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 173/2 The yard-wide tweed usually sold for trousers. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal mining*, **Yard Work*, . synonymous with yardage.

Yard, *v.*[1] *Colonial* and *U. S.* [f. YARD *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To inclose (cattle, etc.) in a yard. Also with *up*.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Yard, v. t.*, to confine cattle to the yard; as, to *yard* cows (A farmer's word.) 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 68 The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 201 An old Creeper hen that had been yarded with the Chittagong ♀ rooster 1859 H KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* XXXI, Well, lad, suppose we yard these rams? 1865 [see ROUND *v* 1 5 f]. 1885 FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia!* 83 Seven or eight men were yarding up a mob of cattle.

b. To store up (wood) in a yard.

1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 12 The logs which have been yarded or piled up in the woods. 1903 *Windsor Mag.* Sept 405/2 They [*sc* beavers] commence to build their houses and yard-up wood for the winter in September.

c. To shoot deer in their yards.

a 1892 *Tribune Bk Sports* 432 (Cent. D) 'Pot-hunters' have other methods of shooting the Adirondack deer, such as yarding and establishing salt licks

2. *intr* Of moose, etc.: To resort to winter quarters (see YARD *sb.*[1] 5). Also with *up*.

1852 H W. HERBERT *Field Sports* (ed 4) II. 299 Here it [*sc.* the moose] still breeds, and yards in winter. 1874 W. STAMER *Genil Emigrant* I 293 The caribou do not yard. They winter it out on the bogs. 1894 *Century Mag* Jan. 354 They do not yard up until the deep snow comes.

Yard, *v.*[2] [f. YARD *sb.*[2]] In sense 1 used to render Manx *slattys*, f. *slat* rod, wand of authority.]

1. *trans.* In the Isle of Man, to summon for hiring used of the hiring of servants by the coroner of a sheading on behalf of those entitled to a prior claim for their services at a low wage.

1662 in M. A. Mills *Stat. Laws I. of Man* (1821) 116 That the Coroners of this Isle, who..by Statute have had the Benefit of yarding of three Servants within their Sheading, shall for the future have but the Benefit of one yarded Servant 1667 *Ibid.* 138 The Wages mentioned in the said Statute was only intended for such Servants as were made

by Jurys and Yarding 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr Isle of Man* (1865) 39 If any man or maid servant be esteemed extraordinary in their way, either he [*sc.* the lord's steward], the Governour, or the two Deempsters have the power to oblige such a servant to live with them for the space of a year, and receive no more than six shillings for their service during the said time This they call yarding. *Ibid.*, All servants who have any apprehensions of being yarded. 1892 *Denham Tracts* I. 199 The old privilege of yarding, given by ancient customary law to the Lords, Deemsters, and Chief Officers in the island.

2 To furnish with sailyards.

1676 T. MILLER *Modellist* Index, In the second Page is shewed a Rule for Masting and Yarding 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No 4117/4 Easy Directions to Build, Rigg, Yard, and Mast any Ship.

Yardage[1] (yā·rdedʒ). [f. YARD *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The use of or charge for a yard in which commodities are stored, cattle inclosed, or the like.

1889 *Baltimore Sun* in *Public Opinion* 16 Feb., The object of the company is to regulate the price of pig-iron by holding it in stock in yards leased by the company at the furnaces.. Each furnace is to turn over all its product to the company,. the furnace master paying the company yardage at the rate of 25 cents per ton.

Yardage[2]. [f. YARD *sb.*[2] + -AGE.]

1. The cutting of coal at a fixed rate per yard.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 8 The amount for yardage .includes powder, fuse, and candles furnished by contractors and paid for as labor 1887 *Manch. Exam* 8 Dec 5/2 The men employed at the Colliery .have struck for an advance of wages of 10 per cent. They also demand an extra 25 per cent. on yardage.

2. The aggregate number of yards; amount estimated in yards.

1900 *Referee* 23 Sept. 1 (Cass Suppl.) That the courses as measured from end were as represented in yardage 1906 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 8 The yardage of linen goods exported in 1905 was the largest in any year during the last twenty.

Yard-arm, *sb. Naut.* Also 6 **yardes-**, 7 **yards-**, 7–8 **yard's-**. [f. YARD *sb.*[2] 5 + ARM *sb.*[1] 8 a.] Either of the two ends of a yard; *esp.* that part of either end which is outside the sheave-hole. Often used for the yard as a whole.

1553, etc. [see b] 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept., It being a place just wide enough, and not so much hardly, for ships to go through to it, the yard-armes sticking in the very rocks 1756 *Gentl. Mag* Nov. 506/2 So near as to be almost on board each other, our yard arms very near touching hers. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* VI, Aloft there! lie out, you Perkins, and reeve a whip on the starboard yard-arm. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* XV. III 609 The vast wood of masts and yardarms below London Bridge

b. in reference to hanging or ducking a person from the extremity of a yard as a punishment.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 266 For pickerie ducked at the yardes arme, and so discharged 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 b, [He had] three stroppados at the yardes arme of the gally. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* B 7, They are duck'd from the yeard arme of State, into the deep sea of disgrace. 1746 *Brit. Mag* 48, I shall go near to complement you with the Ceremony of the Yard-arm. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix* IV. xi (1803) IV 235 He ordered the two Turks.. to be hanged at the yard's arm 1870 THORNBURY *Tour rd Eng* I IX. 188 It was the time of hard fighting, .and frequent stringing up at the yard-arm. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 13/2 The improbability of seeing them in their proper place at the yard-arm of one of Her Majesty's ships

c. advb. phr. *yard-arm and* (or *to*) *yard-arm*, said of two ships so near to one another that their yard-arms touch or cross. Also *yard-arm to* or *with* (another ship).

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/1 The Saphire and Success bore in among them, laying yard arm to yard arm with the Admiral and Vice-Admiral 1697 *Ibid.* 3288/2 They lay Yards-Arm and Yards-Arm for 5 Glasses. 1759 *Ann Reg.*, *Chron.* 62/1 The second lieutenant then came upon deck, and fought the ship bravely, yard-arm and yard-arm. 1781 *Log of Albemarle* 30 Oct in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII. p. III, Finding the Albemarle yard arm with them they submitted. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S* xlvii, The old English (and French) method of laying himself yardarm to the enemy, and boarding him suddenly 1887 BESANT *The World went* etc. VI, An engagement, yard arm to yard-arm, with a Frenchman.

transf. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. xvi 299 To leave it [*sc* a picture by Turner] to the nation on condition of its being hung yard-arm and yard-arm with Claude

d. *attrib.*

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 The goose neck or yard arm iron 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Yard arm cleats*, wooden wedges fixed on the yards at those points where they support the lifts and braces *Ibid.*, *Yard arm piece*, an octagonal piece of timber supplied to replace a yard-arm if shot away 1883 *Man Seamanship for Boys* 68 The yard-arm men get hold of the head-earrings

Hence **Yard-arm** *v nonce-wd.* (*a*) *yard-arm and yard-arm* (*intr*), to be yard-arm and yard-arm; (*b*) *trans.* to hang (a person) from the yard-arm

1840 THACKERAY *George Cruikshank* Wks 1900 XIII 312 They are yard-arm and yard arming, athwart-hawsing, marlinspiking,. as honest seamen invariably do, in novels. 1902 *Munsey's Mag* (U. S.) XXVI. 499/2, I wish to God you'd been yard armed ten years back!

Yarded, *ppl. a.* [f. YARD *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a yard or yards

1654 T. W[EAVER] *Songs & Poems of Love & Drollery* 42 How you are yarded both in flesh and Land Is all on which they stand.

2. (See YARD *v.*[2] 1.)

† **Yardel.** *Obs. rare.* A yard-measure.

1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds' *Mem* (1843) I. 493, I am glad you disdain measuring lines like linen by a yardel

† **Yardhove** *Obs* In 5 **yerdhoue.** [f. YARD *sb.*[1] + HOVE *sb.*[1] Cf. TUNHOOF.] prob. Ground Ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*).

c 1430 *M. E. Med. Bk* (Heinrich) 221 *Herbe pro balneis.* Tak yerdhoue [etc.] *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 991 The makyng of a bathe medicinable Holy hokke & yardehok [? *error for* yardehof].

Yarding, *vbl sb.*[1] [f. YARD *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. *concr* (See quot.) *U. S.*

1840 BURL *Farmer's Comp.* 315 *Summer yarding*, stuff carted into the yard, and trodden by the cattle, for manure.

2. Storage in a yard.

1865 GRANDY *Timber Importer's Guide* 129 Market value of bricks,. allowing for .expenses of yarding, &c 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 149/2 The freight and yarding charges

3. (See YARD *v.*[1] 1.) *Colonial*

1898 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Rom Canvas Town* 97 The same process of yarding-up, catching, and cropping proceeds

Yarding, *vbl sb.*[2]: see YARD *v.*[2]

Yardland (yā·rdlănd). Forms · see YARD *sb.*[2] and LAND *sb*, also 5 *Sc.* **yertland.** [= *yard of land*, OE *gyrd landes*: see YARD *sb.*[2] 10 a.]

1 = YARD *sb.*[2] 10 a.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 205 [She] 3af & confermyd þe same 3erdelonde þat reynolde of halso 3af to mynchons of Godestow 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 619 *Virgata*, a yerdlond 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 516/2 A Mese, a Yerdland, 111 Acres of Medowe. 1496 *Reg Mag. Sig. Scot.* 492/1 Aliam peciam terre prope australem partem dicti tenementi inter le yertland ejusdem et terram quond. dicti Nich. 1517 *Lincoln Dioc Doc* (1914) 265, I bequeth to Robert my sone ffordethers hous with the yarde londe 1527 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II 17 John Selby was seased of a Mese a close and di. yeerd land with thappourtenaunces 1551 in Phillipps *Wills* (*c* 1830) 199 A hous with on yeardland, lyeing in Blokley. 1581 *Stanford Churchw Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr (1888) 172 Rec of parisheoners by the yard lands towards the bell 1592–3 *Act 35 Eliz.* c. 7 § 8 Eveie person havinge One Yarde Lande or more in his Possession lying w[th]in the sayde Fyve Miles [of Oxford] 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial* III 97 How are the tenants stinted, whether by the yard-land, plow-land, oxegang, acres or rent. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St Eng* (ed. 15) I 17, 30 acres ordinarily make a yard-land 1716 *Lond. Gaz* No 5487/4 A Messuage, Close, and half a Yard Land 1720 KENNETT *Monitions & Advices* II. 55 The same worthy Benefactor gave another half yard Land unto the poor People of the Parish of Blaxley. 1740 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I 244/2 The said Mr Cooper hath lett to the said John Weston .part of an Estate in Huggles-cote, in the name of one Yard Land with Common for the said Yard Land 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric Wilts* 14 The tenantry yard-lands (or customary tenements) which are still subject to rights of common *Ibid.* 15 There are many instances where a yard-land of about £20 per annum, contains about two acres of meadow land, eighteen acres of arable , and a right on the common fields for perhaps forty sheep. 1883 SEEBOHM *Engl Vill Comm* v. 164 The yard-land was the normal holding of the *gebur* or *villanus*

2 Incorrectly used for YARD *sb.*[2] 10 b.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* K vij, A rodde of lande, whiche some call a roode, some a yarde londe 1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 67 A Rood is somtime called. a Yardland, but .very corruptly, for a Yardland containeth much more than an Acre

Yardman[1] (ya·rdmăn). [YARD *sb.*[1]] A man who has charge of, or is employed in, a yard, e. g. a farm-yard, builder's yard, stable-yard, railway-yard, etc.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Yard-man*, the hind who has the particular care of the farm-yard, and of the cattle fed there 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Yard-man*, a manager or overlooker in a builder's yard. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 406 The payment of washers, ostlers, and harness cleaners who are all classed together as yard-men is ordinarily divided between the cab-owners and the drivers 1876 *Belfast Newsletter* 22 Nov. 3/3 Yardman wanted in the neighbourhood of Belfast; would be required to clean boots, &c., and make himself generally useful. 1903 *Hull & East Yorksh Times* 28 Feb. 1/1 Yardman Wanted,.. must be good milker.

Yardman[2]. *Naut.* [YARD *sb.*[2]] In *royal yardman*, *upper yardman*, etc., a sailor occupied on the royal yards, the upper yards, etc.

1886 ALBERT VICTOR & GEORGE *Cruise H.M.S. Bacchante* I 551 He was a smart royal yardman 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 27 June 815/1 An unfortunate upper yardman made some blunder aloft.

Yard-measure. [f. YARD *sb.*[2] + MEASURE *sb.*] A rod, bar, or tape for measuring by the yard (but not necessarily restricted to that length).

1831–4 R. S. SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* (1838) 192 A silk yard-measure in a walnut-shell. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* II, I looked at the little bit of wax-candle she kept for her thread— at the little house with a thatched roof, where the yard-measure lived, at her work-box with a sliding lid

Yard-rope. *Naut* [f. YARD *sb.*[2] + ROPE *sb.*[1]]

† **a.** (*pl.*) The permanent rigging of a yard

1336–7 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 19/31 m. 4 (P. R. O.) In viij petris cord' de canabo pro duobus yerderopes inde faciendis 1356 in *Pipe Roll 32 Edw. III*, m. 34/2, xlvij. trusseropes, xxv. yerderopes, xxiij. Wyndyngropes, ij. Cranelynes 1420 in *For. Acc. 3 Hen. VI*, I, De ij Tripgetropes ij Trusses pro 3erdrope 1487 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Yerd ropes for the top

b (See quot. 1867.)

1850 J. S. CARDEN *Curtail'd Mem.* iii (1912) 89 The intended Victim was on the Forecastle, the Yard Rope from the Fore Yard rove round his neck, The Yard Rope Man'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Yard-rope*, .that by which a yard is hoisted for crossing, or sent down. Also, rove for execution.

Yardsman (yā·rdzmĕn). [*f* gen. of YARD *sb.*[1] + MAN *sb.*[1]] = YARDMAN[1]

1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., The Guardians of Mile-End Old Town require, for their industrial schools,. a. man as Yardsman 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 79/2 The servant was *bonâ fide* employed by the defendant as yardsman and labourer 1888 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/4 A yardsman who saw the approaching train shouted to the guard

So **Yardswoman.**

1817 in A. J. C. Hare *The Gurneys of Earlham* (1895) I. 282, I was conducted by the newly appointed yards-woman, to the door of a ward 1905 *Daily Chron* 1 Sept. 1/6 Holborn Union ..The Guardians of the above Union require a Girls' Yardswoman at the Schools, Mitcham, Surrey.

Yard-wand. [f. YARD *sb.*[2] + WAND *sb.*] A three-foot rod for measuring. Also *fig*

14 *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 61, j 3erde wande, and weghttes 1586 *Durham Depos* (Surtees) 321 The yerdwand was not a lawfull yerdwand. 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll Cur.* I 165 Whom [*sc* his daughter] had he measured by the yard wand of the world he might perhaps have bestowed upon one of the greatest Monarchs in Christendom. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 26 And were 't not pity But both should serve the yardwand of the city? 1774 *Westm. Mag* II 453 He is sure to be a mere yard-wand of Nature, and marked with as much brass as the implement he uses to measure frippery with 1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch-m* 7 If all our yard-wands and other measures were burnt 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. I XIII, That the smooth-faced snubnosed rogue would leap from his counter and till, And strike, if he could, were it but with his cheating yardwand, home.

Yare (yēə·r), *a. arch.* and *dial.* Forms 1 **3earo, 3earu, 3earw-, -ow-, -uw-,** 2–3 **3aru,** 3 **3areou, -ew, -ue, -ow, 3eærwe, 3æru, -ew, 3eruh,** *pl.* **3arre,** 3–4 **3ar,** 3–5 **3are,** 4 **yarwe, 3eare,** *Sc.* **3air, yhar,** (4–5 **yore, 3ere, yere**), 5 **yar, youre,** 6 *Sc.* **3or(e, 3oir, yoir,** 3– **yare.** [OE. *gearu, -o,* = OS. *garu*, MDu **gare* (Du. *gaar* done, dressed), OHG. *garo, garaw-* ready, prepared, complete (MHG *gara, gar, gar(e)w-*), ON. *gerr* ready made, prompt, skilled (see GARE *a*); prob. a compound of OTeut. **ga-* Y- prefix and **arw-*, represented by OE. *earu* ready (? in Exodus 339 for MS *gearu*), OS. *aru* (MS. pl. *aroa*) ready (for reaping), ON. *orr* ready, liberal-handed, in neut. *ort* advb. quite, OE. *earwunga*, (late Northumb.) *arwunge* gratis, freely, and perhaps Goth *arwjô*, OHG. *arawîn* in vain.]

1. Ready, prepared. **a.** of persons: const. *to* with sb. or inf.

Beowulf 211 (Gr.) Beornas gearwe on stefn stigon. *c* 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* XXXVI § 6 Ic hæbbe nu ongiten þæt ðu eart gearo to ongitanne mina lara. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 234 (Gr.) He wæs gearo suðe *c* 1205 LAY. 9457 Weoren alle þa cnihtes 3arewe [*c* 1275 3ar] to þon fihte *Ibid.* 22278 We beoð alle 3arewe [*c* 1275 3arue] To ganne & to ride. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2334 Ich am 3arow to al þe wa þet tu const me 3arkin. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 132 in *O. E. Hom* I 197 3if he is to bote 3eruh and bit þe uorgiuenesse 13 *Coer de L.* 343 Stylle he hovyd and bode yore; To them he thought to ryde more 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 346 On athir syd thus war thai yhar, And till assemble all redy war. *c* 1440 *York Myst* VII 30 To offyr loke þat ye be yore [*rime* nomoie]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XIII. 704, I am redy and yare, go we in fere To that bright 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 143 And so the second may be yare and ready, to take his cue and turne of the former. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* IV. II 67, I hope, if you haue occasion to vse me for your owne turne, you shall finde me yare

b. of things; in later use, (of implements) ready for use.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1270 Þæt hy him yrmþa to fela grim hellefyr gearo to wite and weard seoð 971 *Blickl Hom.* 39 Ʒeðoþ þæt eow sy mete gearo on minum huse. *c* 1205 LAY. 7783 Þe tur wes al 3aru *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 His merci is hire euer 3eruh. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 378 3if hundes urneþ to him ward He hokeþ paþes sviþe narewe & haueþ mid him his blenches 3arewe *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 895 Mi dere gode damisele my deþ is al 3are *Ibid.* 2729 Þe werwolf waited wistly which schip was 3arest, to fare forþ at þat flod *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 90 Afterward came his brother..And seide to gamelyn is oure mete 3are? *c* 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy W Ind* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 To see that .everie souldier [should have] his furniture as yare and fine as might be. 1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* VIII. 35 The Corporall is to see. the souldiers .. keepe their armes cleane, neat, and yare. 1631 MARKHAM *Country Contentm* (ed. 4) I. XI 78 You shall observe that all your Tooles, Lines, or Implements be (as the Sea-man sayth) yare, fit, and ready 1799 SCOTT *Covenanter's Fate* XXXIII, At each pommel there, for battle yare, A Jedwood axe was slung 1808 — *Marmion* I IX, The gunner held his linstock yare.

c *To make yare*, to make ready, get ready, prepare (also *refl.*).

c 1290 *Beket* 821 in *S. Eng Leg* 130 Pare-fore make þe 3are i-nov þine a countes to 3elde 13 *Coer de L.* 1185 The knyght it takes withouten let, Dyghtes hym, and made hym yare *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2270 *Philomela*, This Theüus let make hise shepis 3are And in-to grece hymself is forth I-fare *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* IV 121, I shall found to make me yare. 1865 TOM TAYLOR *Ball. of Brittany*, *Brav* II, To night make me a good ship yare.

2. Alert, nimble, active, brisk, quick.

13 *Coer de L.* 6751 The Sarezynes fledde .; In there herte they were soo yarwe, Alle here yates they thought too narwe *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel* 114 Thys legat was youre aboute, pees to make betwene the kynge & Iohn *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 18 in *Macro Plays* 77 God hym 3euyth to aungelis Ful 3ep & ful 3are 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* III XIII 132 A halter'd necke, which do's the Hangman thanke, For being yare about him. 1626 CAPT. J. SMITH *Accid.*

Yng Seamen 18 Be ȝare at the helme 1698 VANBRUGH *Short Vind* 27, I believe, had the Obscenity he has routed up here, been buried as deep in his Church yard, the Yarest Boar in his Parish wou'd hardly have tost up his Snout at it 1706 E WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 11 It's the Trick of a Hound to be yare at Hares only 1832 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) II. 253 Like a right yare steersman. 1869 *Athenæum* 28 Aug. 284/2 *Yare*, which is still current in Norfolk, and is pronounced yar, = brisk, active, lively.

b. Of a ship. Moving lightly and easily, answering readily to the helm; easily manageable.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 237 The wynd was good, the Schip was yare 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 131 The Persian gallies, being high cargged, heauy, and not yare of steredge. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl.* III VII 39 Their shippes are yare, yours heauy. 1610 — *Temp.* V I 224 Our Ship Is tyte, and yare *a* 1642 SIR W MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 She is Roomsom for her Men, and yare to run too and again in. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 749 Caesars ships being more yare, and ready for any needs of service 1658 EARL MONM tr *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 177 Vluzzali commanded 25 of his yarer gallies to assault our right Wing.

3. *Comb.*, as *yare-handed*, †**yare-witel**, quick-witted

[*c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* V II, Se ȝeonga wæs ȝeworden hale hchaman .& ȝearowyrde on ȝespræce] *c* 1205 LAY 3028 Heo was alre ȝungest Of soðe ȝær witelest. *Ibid* 5639 Þa cnihtes weoren wise & ful ȝere witele 1728 W BETAGH *Voy rd World* 26 Don Pedro took care however to be very officious or yare handed (as we say) with his present

Yare, *adv Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 ȝeara, ȝeare, ȝearo, ȝere, 2–4 ȝeare, 3 ȝære, 3–5 ȝare, 4 ȝaire, ȝhare, ȝar, yaar(e, yarre, 4–5 yhare, (4–6 ȝore, 5 yore, yere), 5–6 *Sc.* ȝair, (6 ȝoir, ȝor), 4–7 (9 *arch.*) yare [OE *geara, -o, -e*, also *gear(e)we, -wwe*, corresp to OS. *garo* (Du. *gaar*), OHG. *garo*, also *garawo* (MHG. *gare, gar*, also *garwe*, G. *gar*) completely, quite, OHN. *g(ɔ)rva, gerva* quite, clearly, plainly, adv. of *gearu*, etc.: see YARE *a*]

†**1.** Quickly, without delay, promptly, immediately, soon. (Often used vaguely, esp in *full yare*, as a riming tag) *Obs.*

Beowulf 2748 (Gr.) Þæt ic ȝearo sceawize swezle searo-ȝimmas *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2866 Þat, bi ði leue, hise folc vt fare, Dre daiȝes gon and ben ðor ȝare, In ðe deserd. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 497 (Cambr MS) Aþelbrus .tolde him ful ȝare Hu he hadde ifare *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2837 'Haste', he said, 'þan þeder yaar, For i do noght til þou come þar'. *Ibid* 5225 Þan was Iacob busked yare, Wit al þe gynge þat wit him ware. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 696 And by the mole thai passyt ȝar, And entryt sone in to the rase *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugale* 1320 The emperoure of Rome was there, The kynges of Peivens and of Calabere yare, And other two or thre. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 3536 The ermyte Answeryd swythe yare 14. *Guy Warw* (C) 5944 And wyth hys fyste he smote me sore· Sythen he flewe awey full ȝore 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I V 37 Ane duelling place for Troianis biggit has he, And full ȝor, The armes of Troy has set wp in memor *Ibid.* II. XI. 21 Send ws thi help als ȝoir, And conferme all thir takinnis sene befoir.

†**b.** Nimbly, briskly *Obs. rare.*

1622 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Merrie Wherrie-Ferry-Voy* Wks 1630 II 8/1 Though it [*sc* a tongue] continuall toyl'd, And went as yare, as if it had bin Oyl'd

c. As exclamation: = Quick! esp. in nautical use. *arch.*

1606 SHAKS *Ant & Cl.* V. II 286 Yare, yare, good Iras; quicke Me thinkes I heare Anthony call 1610 — *Temp* I. I 7 Cheerely, cheerely my harts· yare, yare Take in the toppe-sale. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. VII. 204 Yare, yare! Lord sauff us! Here they come! What's to be our fate? Keep close for a wee while 1867 MORRIS *Jason* IX. 241 Yare!—for the ebb runs strongly towards the sea.

†**2.** Well, thoroughly; (often with *know*, etc.) certainly, plainly, without doubt. (Often used vaguely as in 1.) *Obs.*

Beowulf 2656 (Gr.) Ic wat ȝeare þæt næron ealdȝewyrht þæt [etc.] *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 109 God of gode ȝearo acenned sunu soþan fæder. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr* IX 9 He het him to gamene ȝeara forbærnan Romana burig *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke XX. 6 Hi wiston ȝere þæt iohannes wæs witeȝa *c* 1205 LAY 18816 Ah ful ȝare ich hit wiste 13 *E E Allit P.* A 834 Þe þryde tyme is þer-to ful mete In apokalypez wryten ful ȝare *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 4866 (Trin) Gode men, he seide, ȝe shal fare, But of oure kyng I warn ȝou ȝare *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 641 Se that thow leis thame not, bot ȝeme thame full ȝair 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. IV. 97 Now quha was blyth bot Menestheus, full ȝore?

†**Yare,** *v. Obs.* Forms. 1 ȝearwian, 3 ȝ(e)arwen, ȝ(e)ærwen, ȝarewen, 3–5 ȝare, 4 ȝhare, yare [OE. *gearwian*, f. *gearu* YARE *a*

Cf. OE. *ȝierwan*, OS *garuwian, gerwean*, MDu. *gherwen, garwen, gerwen*, OHG. *garawen* (MHG, G *gerben, garben*), ON. *gǫr(v)a, gjǫr(v)a, gera* (see GAR *v*)]

trans. To make or get ready, to prepare.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 13 Se hata sumor dryȝð & ȝearwað sæd & bleda. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Luke I 76 Þu ȝæst beforan drihtnes ansyne his wegas ȝearwian *c* 1205 LAY 220 He makede ane heȝe burh Þa burh wes wel ȝarwed [*c* 1275 ȝarket]. *Ibid.* 29834 Bruchinal ȝarewede his ferde. *a* 1300 *St Gregory* 1178 in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 71 Whan þe nyȝt was al a gone a bote þe fisschere he gan ȝare. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 58 Þe kyng ȝared his folk, on haste alle þat he myght.

refl. c 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt. VI. 25 Hu ȝe eowic ȝearwiȝe *c* 1205 LAY 7473 ȝarewieð eow to fihte 1338 R BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 90 He ȝared him to batalle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4866 Þan ȝaris he him ȝapely & a-ȝayne turnes.

Yare, var. YAIR; obs. f. YORE

Yare, y'are, abbreviation of *ye are.*

1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch* I 3 b, Welcome M Golding yare very welcome sir.

Yarely (yēə·lli), *adv. arch.* Forms: 5 ȝarely, ȝarle, -ly, 6 yeerlie, 7–9 yarely. [OE. *gearolice*: see YARE *a.* and -LY 2, and cf OS. *garolīko*, OHG. *garalīhho* (MHG *garlīche*).] Quickly, promptly; nimbly, briskly; †diligently; = YARE *adv* in various senses

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 288 Ic þæt ȝearolice ongiten hæbbe *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1035 Outhire macches ȝow maynly þerto Or ȝeses ȝarely vp þe ȝerde & ȝeld me þe cite 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 144 Actes lawles to doo without feare, how yeerlie togither they band 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. II. 216 The Silken Tackle, Swell with the touches of those Flower-soft hands, That yarely frame the office 1610 — *Temp* I. I 4 Fall too't, yarely, or we run our selues a ground 1627 J SMITH in J Taylor (Water P) *Armado* A 8, This new fleete runnes ouer Seas and Lands, And's now so victua'ld, rigd and yarely plyes. 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* V 1 (1671) 77 Come yarely my mates, every man to his share of the burthen *a* 1681 T RAYMOND *Autobiog* (Camden 1917) 29 In London great out-cryes about this tyme [*c* 1631] against shom [*sic*] whoe they called Armynians as if shom of that opinion intended yarely to introduce Poperie 1812 W TENNANT *Auster F.* IV IX, Till . The younker Curtius Down headlong yarely gallop'd, horse and all 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I 186 The Count kept plunging, yarely, through the ranks [1897 LD. TENNYSON *Tennyson* II 133 *note*, He revived many fine old words which had fallen into disuse. and I heard him regret that he had never employed the word 'yarely']

‖**Yari-yari** (yā rɪ¡yā rɪ́). [Native name.] Name in Guiana for the wood of *Duguetia quitarensis*, also called *lance-wood*

1858 HOGG *Veg Kingd* 27 1862 *Lust* in Veness *El Dor ado* (1866) App. 144 A piece of tough wood from the Yari-yari tree

†**Yark,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝearcian, 2 ȝearceon, ȝeirke, 2–5 ȝarke, 3 ȝarrkenn (*Orm.*), ȝearkien, ȝarki, -i(e)n, ȝerek-, ȝarekien, ȝerke, 4 yark. [OE. *gearcian*, f. *gearu* YARE *a.* with factitive suffix as in *teldcian* to delay, f. *eald* old.] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To make ready, prepare.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* XIX 3 He þa ȝearcode him ȝereord and hiȝ æton. *a* 1122 *O E Chron.* an. 1091 (Laud MS) Þa ȝearcode he his fare & to Englelande com *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He haueð us i3arket þa ecche blisse 3if we wulleð hit iernien in heuene riche. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9151 Forr þatt he wollde ȝarrkenn hemm Onnȝæness Cristess come. *c* 1205 LAY. 23275 ȝarkieð bi þan flode Mine scipen gode *a* 1225 [see YARE *a.* 1] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 8856 Was neuer man born þat cuth wirc Ne ȝark sulk a-noþer kirc 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B VII 80 He þat ȝiueth, ȝeldeth and ȝarketh hym to reste *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 882 He forȝet not, but ȝepely ȝarkit hym þerfore. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6070 His men he ȝarked Euerychon vnto that fyght 1708 KERSEY, To *Yark*, (N[orth] C[ountry]) to prepare.

b. To put in a position; to set, place. *Yark to*, to shut; *yark up*, to open. Also *fig.*, *pass.* and *intr*, to pass *into* a state

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 820 Þay ȝolden hym þe brode ȝate, ȝarked vp wyde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 414 Yong men yepely yarke into Elde. *Ibid.* 5595 Now is ȝepely a yere yarket to end. *Ibid* 6082 For to ȝarpe [*sic*] vp the ȝate he ȝepely comaund *Ibid* 10738 Þai ȝarkit to þe yatis ȝepely onon. *Ibid* 11265 Þai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh, With ȝep men at þe yatis ȝarkit full þik

c. To ordain, decree, appoint; to grant, bestow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8982 Hard it es, þe wrid o sin Þat yarked was til adam kin! 13 *E. E. Allit. P* B 758 3if þou ȝernez hit, ȝet ȝaik I hem grace. *a* 1400 *Emare* 329 Such sorow was here ȝarked ȝore.

Hence †**Ya rking** *vbl. sb.*, preparation

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Spelman) second IX. 20 [X. 17] ȝearcunge heortan [Vulg. *præparationem cordis*] *c* 1200 ORMIN 10800 Itt [*sc* John's baptism] wass ȝarrkinng ȝæn fulluhht Þatt Crist sellf shollde settenn.

Yark: see YERK.

‖**Yarke, -kee** (yā·ɪkz). [Native name.] A South American monkey of the genus *Pithecia*, esp. the white-headed saki, *P leucocephala.*

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 48 *Simia pithecia*, L (The Yarke) Blackish, circumference of the face whitish. 1855 DALTON *Brit. Guiana* II. 449 The yarkee is the name given by some to the white-faced Saki

†**Ya·rken,** *v. Obs.* [f. YARK *v.* + -EN 5] *trans.* To prepare.

c 1205 LAY. 7384 Leteð ȝarkni [*c* 1275 ȝarki] mine scipen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3240 Hold up ðin ȝerde to ðe se And del it so on sundri del, Dat ȝu ben ȝarknede weiȝes wel 14. *Chaucer's Rom. Rose* (MS) 716 Layes of loue ful wel sownyng They songen in their yarkonyng [*ed Thynne* 1532 iargoning; Fr *en lor serventois*, v r. *en son patois*].

Yarl· see JARL.

Yarly, obs. Sc form of EARLY *adv.*

Yarm (yāɪm), *sb.* Now *dial* [Goes with next] A discordant outcry, a scream, yell.

13.. *E E Allit. P* B 971 Such a ȝomerly ȝarm of ȝellyng þer rysed 1898 *Shetl. News* 26 Mar (E D D.) Da yarms an' spittin' o' da cat

Yarm (yāɪm), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 4 ȝerme, 9 yerm, yirm. [OE. **gierman, gyrman*] *intr.* To utter a discordant or mournful cry; to scream, yell, howl, to wail.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps* XXXVII 9 Ic ȝyrmde for ȝeomrunge heortan minre 13. *S. Cristofer* 119 in Horstm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 456 Þe fende bygane to crye & ȝarme. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3911 Than cho ȝermys and ȝee[s] at ȝorke in hir chambire. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4745 Vmquile he noys as a nowte as a nox quen he lawes, ȝarmand & ȝerand.

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 178 In hels abisse: Where they may yaule and yarme til that they burst. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Curse ye Meroz* 26 A Holder-forth may Yawle and Yarne [*sic*] 'till his Lungs ake 1808 JAMIESON, *To yirm*, to whine, to complain; also, to ask in a querulous tone; implying the idea of continuation. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Yarm, Yawm*, to shriek or yell. *a* 1835 HOGG *Miser's Warning* XXII, They yermit and flaitte a summer's day.

†**Y-armed,** *pa pple.* [Y- 4, ARM *v.*] Armed.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4522 Eiȝte hundred ssipes Vol of saracens yarmed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Godes knyȝtes, þet þe holy gost heþ y-dobbed and y-armed. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6976 He nas yarmed nother lym ne lyth. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 7810 Hys handys wern yarmyd wel

Yarmouth (yā ɪməþ). Name of a fishing town on the coast of Norfolk: used *attrib* in *Yarmouth bloater* (also *transf.* a native of Yarmouth), †*capon*, †*coach* (see quots.), *herring* Hence **Yarmouthian** (yaɪmdu·þiăn), *a* belonging to Yarmouth; *sb* an inhabitant of Yarmouth.

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 15 The Hollanders be very welcome guests vnto the Yermothian Herring-buyers *Ibid* 26 These Hollanders be Hosted with the Layestof men, as they be with the Yermothians. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) II. 248 A Yarmouth Capon. That is a red-herring. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict. Cant Crew, Yarmouth-Coach*, a sorry low Cart to ride on, drawn by one Horse. *Yarmouth Pie*, made of Herrings, highly Spic'd, and Presented by the City of Norwich (upon the forfeiture of their Charter) annually to the King 1732 *MSS Dk Portland* (Hist MSS. Comm) VI 153 These machines, which now in merriment are called Yarmouth coaches. . They are something of the nature of a sledge, as at Bristol, with one horse. 1832 Yarmouth bloaters (see BLOATER] 1850 DICKENS *Dav Copp* III, Peggotty said that she was proud to call herself a Yarmouth Bloater. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Yarmouth herring-boat*, a clincher-built vessel with lug-sails, similar to the drift or mackerel boats.

Yarn (yāɪn), *sb.* Forms 1 ȝearn, 4 ȝern, iern, yaarn, 4–6 yern(e, 5 ȝarn(e, ȝieren, yeern, 5–7 yarne, 6 yaren, yarone, yeryn, yorne, 6–7 yearne, 7 yearn, 5–yarn. [OE. *gearn* str. n. = WFris. *jern*, NFris. *jaarn, juarn*, MDu *gaern, gar(e)n* (Du *garen*), OHG, MHG., G *garn* yarn, †net, ON. (Sw., Da.) *garn* (whence GARN *sb.*); app. f. the root represented also by **garnō* in ON. *gorn*, pl. *garnar* guts, and **garnjo-* in OE. *mægern*, OS. *mǣgarni*, OHG. *mittigarn* MIDGERN (= entrail-*lat*, suet), and related (outside Teutonic) to Lith. *žárna* intestine, L. *haruspex* one who divined the future from an inspection of the entrails of victims, Gr. χορδή intestine (CHORD) (Cf., moreover, Skr. *hirā* vein, L. *hira* empty gut, *hillæ*:— **hirl-* smaller intestines.)]

1. Originally, spun fibre, as of cotton, silk, wool, flax, now, usually, fibre spun and prepared for use in weaving, knitting, the manufacture of sewing-thread, etc

Also with qualification, as *cotton, linen, woollen yarn.*

c 1000 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 238/27 *Felatum*, ȝearn. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* ibid. 187/30 *Glomus*, unwunden ȝearn *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 157 A klewe of yarn *Ibid*, Do my yaarn on the reel. 1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 353/1 Tout maner de ȝern. 1391 in W Hudson *Leet Jurisd. Norwich* (1892) 75, x hespys de Irlond-yern pretii iiij. d. 1420 *E E. Wills* (1882) 46 Item dimidium þe ȝieren and wolle that is in this house. 1531–2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII* c. 6 § 1 The carder and Spynner to delyver agayn to the same Clothier yerne of the same Woll *a* 1552 LELAND *Itin* (1769) VII. 47 Good Marchandis at Lyrpole, and moch Yrisch Yarn that Manchester Men do by ther 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Stafford* in *Ann Lichfield* (1863) IV 6 On cope of whitte & blewe yorne 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* I. III. 93 You would be another Penelope yet they say, all the yearne she spun in Vlisses absence, did but fill Athica full of Mothes 1748 in *Jrnl. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1928) 28 We had about eighty Score of Yarn stole out of garth 1784 COWPER *Task* I 53 Well-tann'd hides, .With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn in the cushion fixt 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) I 707 The manufactures obtain the finer sorts of yarn chiefly from Yorkshire and Ireland 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XIII, A long stocking of mixed blue and white yarn.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV III 84 The webbe of our life, is of a mingled yarne, good and ill together. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks 1862 IX. 32 In the mingled yarn of human life.

transf. 1862 JOHNS *Brit Birds* 56 Eggs, from which emerge bodies enveloped in a soft plush of grey yarn.

b. *collect. sing.* put for fishermen's nets. *dial.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek* XVII. 20, I will cast my net aboute him, and catch him in my yarne. — *Hab* I. 15 They take vp all with their angle, they catch it in their net, & gather it in their yarne [Luther *Garn*]. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Yarn*, 'Take the yarn', said of herrings when they strike the net.

c. In *Rope-making*, one of the threads of which a strand of rope is composed (= ROPE-YARN 1), or these threads collectively.

1627 [see SPUN-YARN 2] 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 59 *Yarn*, called twenty-five, twenty, and eighteen thread yarn, differs only in the fineness; the twenty five being finer than the twenty. 1831–3 P. BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 753 The first part of the process of rope-making is that of spinning the yarn or threads. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech* 28, 18-yarn spunyarn. *Ibid.* 51 If it is for boltrope 3 inches in circumference, each strand will have 30 yarns.

2 *To spin a yarn* (*fig.*, orig. *Naut. slang*), to tell

a story (usually a long one); also, 'to pitch a tale'. Hence *yarn* = a (long) story or tale. sometimes implying one of a marvellous or incredible kind; also, a mere tale. *colloq.*

1812 J. H Vaux *Flash Dict* s v., *Yarning* or *spinning a yarn*, signifying to relate their various adventures, exploits, and escapes to each other. 1835 Marryat *Jacob Faithful* ix, Come, spin us a good yarn, father. 1835 — *Pacha of Many T.* xvii, 'You must tell lies, and you will have gold.' 'Tell lies! that is, spin a yarn; well, I can do that.' 1837-42 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 97 Like uncle Parker,.. I am a spinner of long yarns. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 162 Catch them spinning any of their yarns to me. 1897 Hall Caine in *Humanitarian* XI 234 What I mean is that without motive a story is not a novel, but only a yarn 1903 *Dublin Rev.* July 131 All further developments of these traditions were mere 'yarns'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *yarn ball, hose, -man, rope, scales, spindle, stockings, thread, twine; yarn-buyer, -factoring, -jobber, manufacture, -manufacturer, -seller*; (sense 2) *yarn-slinger, -teller*; yarn-clue, a ball of yarn; **yarn-croft** *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, a rope-yard; yarn-dyed *a.*, dyed while in the state of yarn or thread; **yarn-frame, -guide** (see quots.); yarn-house, a building in which yarns are stored; **yarn-reel** (see quot.); **yarn-roll** = Yarn-beam.

For other names of apparatus used in yarn manufacture see Knight's *Dict. Mech.*

1585 Higins *Junius' Nomencl.* 295/2 *Pila paganica*,. a bal stuft with soft wooll or haire, and vsed to be tossed from hand to hand, a tossing ball· a *yarne ball. 1763 *Museum Rust* I. 11 The eagle-sighted *yarn-buyer. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxiii (*Old Play*), Like to the *yarn-clew of the drowsy knitter, Dragg'd by the frolic kitten through the cabin. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 11 A dainty quay here is, and many *yarne-crofts here about. 1885 Hummel *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 289 If in any dyed woollen fabric, the dyeing took place while it was in the state of thread or yarn, it is said to be *yarn-dyed. 1841 Lever *O'Malley* xxvii, A race of linen weaving, Presbyterian-*yarn factoring fellows. 1832-3 P. Barlow in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII 755/1 The yarn reels were placed individually in a stationary frame at the head of the ropeground; and it appears that the register was to be conveyed onwards towards the *yarn frame, as the strand was twisted by the hook of a sledge, at the end where the process commenced, until the whole strand was made *Ibid* 756/2 The *yarn guide, or perforated plate, through which the rope yarns pass individually to concentre at the press block. 1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz* (1823) II. 144 Eyght small women chyldren spinnyng worsted yarne, and as many knittyng of worsted *yarne hose. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 60 After yarn is tarred, it is laid in the *yarn-house to harden. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5878/8 William Hill, .*Yarne-jobber. 1637 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 168 Goodman Howes, of Bury, *yarneman. 1882 *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 664/2 The whole operations in *yarn manufacture comprise (1) heckling, (2) preparing, and (3) spinning. 1783 *Specif. Patent* No. 1365. 1 Thomas Baker, of Derby *Yarn Manufacturer. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 88 A *Yarn reel is a circular board, nailed in the middle to a piece of oak, . 16 inches long, and is used to wind spun-yarn on. 1831 G R. Porter *Silk Manuf* III. iii. 215 A weight, suspended over the *yarn-roll to produce the requisite tension of the threads of the warp. 1534 in F. W. Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 49 A *yerynrope. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxi, The *yarn scales in the weigh-house. 1705 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4188/4 Richard Corbett, of Spittle fields, *Yarn-seller 1897 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang*, **Yarn-slinger*, one who writes tales in newspapers. 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 736 She draws the *yarn-spindle from her bosom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz* No 4056/8 Blue *Yarn Stockings 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* II. 219 Knitting coarse yarn stockings. 1891 *Tablet* 7 Nov 742 The most confirmed American *yarn-teller. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* Pref p xiii, My *yarn thread' was strong enough to twitch out the trout to the green bank where I stood. *c* 1600 J. Keymer *Dutch Fishing* (1664) 7 To make Cables and Cordage, likewise *Yarn Twine, and Thred for the makeing of Nets and Lines.

Yarn (yān), *v colloq* [f. prec. (sense 2).] *intr* To 'spin a yarn', tell a story. Hence **Ya rning** *vbl sb* and *ppl. a.*

1812 [see Yarn *sb.* 2]. 1849 Cupples *Green Hand* I, Somehow or another I was al'ays a yarning sort of a customer. 1859 H Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* xxxi, The head man of that there gang is a-sitting yarning with your boss 1888 *19th Cent* No. 38, 655 So we talked and yarned till I grew sleepy and dozed off. 1888 W. Clark Russell *Death Ship* vii, We speedily fell to yarning.

Yarn: see Earn *v.*[1], Yearn *v.*, Yern.

Ya'rn-beam. *Weaving.* [Cf. G. *garnbaum.*] The roller on which the yarn is wound.

1598 Florio, *Subbio*,. the roule whereon the weauer rouleth vp his web or worke, called a yarne beame. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII 835/2 The cane-roll or yarn-beam, on which the warp is rolled when put into the loom. 1844 G. Dodd *Textile Manuf.* i 40 The yarn-beam is capable of revolving on its axis.

Hence **Yarn-beaming** *a.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Yarn-beaming Machine*, a machine for winding the warp-yarn on to the beam

† Yarn-chopper. *Obs.* [f. Yarn *sb.* + Chopper [2].] A dealer in yarn.

Also in various corrupt forms in Law Dicts., etc., see Journ-chopper

1429 *Act 8 Hen. VI*, c. 5 Les regratours du file appelles Yernchoppers.

† Yarndle. *dial. Obs.* Shortened form of Yarnwindle.

1682 Martindale *Country-Surv.-Bk.* x. 69 Those things which here in Cheshire we call Yarndles, being used by Country Housewives in winding of their Yarn

Yarned (yāind), *a.* [f Yarn *sb.* + -ed [2].] Furnished with yarn.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. ii. 16 Five spindles yarnd.

† Yarnen, *a Obs.* [f. Yarn *sb.* + -en [4]] Made of yarn.

1568 Turberv. *Trag. T*, *Epit* etc. (1587) 190 b, A paire of yornen [*v.r.* yarnen] stockes to keepe the cold away

Ya rnets, -its. *Sc.* [Of obscure formation] = Yarnwindle.

1808 Jamieson, *Yarnets*, an instrument for winding yarn. 1842 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser iv 94 The aefauld yarn was ta'en awa', To the yarnits niest, to lay an' twist.

Ya'rn-spinner. [f. Yarn *sb.* + Spinner] 1. A workman who spins yarn.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Mar. 137/2 T. Kemp, Knaresborough, yarn-spinner. 1895 *Daily News* 10 May 9/3 Yarn spinners are very busy on old orders

2. One who 'spins a yarn'; a story-teller. *colloq.*

1865 Mrs Whitney *Gayworthys* xxvi, 'Captain Vorse, we want a yarn—a real sailor's yarn!' 'Oh, I'm no yarn-spinner', said the young captain, evasively. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 323/2 The story was 'improved' by the marine yarn-spinners of that port.

So **Ya rn-spinning.**

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Yarn-spinning*, a figurative expression for telling a story 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 731/1 These inventions are at the foundation of all modern systems of yarn spinning

Yar-nut, north. dial. var. *ernut*, Earth-nut. (Cf. Gernut, Jurnut.)

1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Yar-nut*, earth nut, or pig-nut. 1908 [Miss Fowler] *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 230 The earth-nut, or 'Yar-nut'.

Ya'rnwind. *Obs* exc. *dial.* Also 9 yarewind. [OE. *gearnwinde* (= WFris. *jernwine*, NFris. *juarnwinj*, Flem. *garenwinde*, MHG., G. *garnwinde*, Icel. *garnwinda* skein of yarn), f. *gearn* Yarn *sb* + **winde* = OHG. *winta* (G. *winde*) winder. Cf. Garnwin] = Yarnwindle.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) R 168 *Reponile*, gearnuuinde. *c* 1000 *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 213/11 *Conductum*, gearnwinde. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Yarewinds* (yaa r'winz) .a machine for holding yarn intended to be made into skeins or wound into balls The yarewinds consisted of a reel and stand 1903 *Eng Dial Dict*, *Yarnwinds* [Shetland, Caithness]

Yarn-winder. Also 5 yernwynder. [In ME. an alteration of OE. *gearnwinde* or of Yarnwindle by association with *winder* (cf. Du. *garenwinder*); in mod E f. Yarn *sb* + Winder] An apparatus for winding yarn, as a yarn-reel or a yarn-spooler.

14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/31 *Appendrum*,..a yernwynder, or a reel. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, Yarn-winder.

Yarnwindle (yā nwi·ndl'). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 yar-, 3arewyndel, 5 3arn(e wyndel, 3arwyndyl(l, yerwyndylle, 6 yarne wyndell, 9 yarn-windle, *Sc.* yarn-winle. Also Yarndle, Yarringle. [f. Yarn *sb.* + *-windle*, instrumental formation on Wind *v*[1] (see -le 1); cf. Yarnwind] An appliance for winding a skein of yarn into a ball: = Garnwindle.

c 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 157 A yarwyndel. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 547 *Serence lussel et voydere*, hechele clewen 3arewyndul *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 536/2 3arne wyndel, or ga(r)wyndel (*S.* or 3arwyndyl), *gurgillus*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 794/33 *Hic virgillus*, a yerwyndylleblad 1530 Palsgr. 291/1 Yarne wyndell, *tornette* 1611 Cotgr., *Desvidoir*, a paire of blades, or yarnwindles 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxii, Nae man willingly wad cut short his thread of life before the end o' his pirn was fairly measured off on the yarn-winles. 18— *Pirate* v, Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-windles!

Yarpha (yā rfā). *Sc. dial.* Also yarff (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [ON. *jorfi* (*jarva*-) gravel.] A peat-bog; peat combined with clay or sand.

1803 G Barry *Orkney* 1 10 *Yarpha*, or bog soil, whose characteristic is a black colour connected with the power of retaining moisture *Ibid*, In those places that are most elevated, the *yarpha* soil is most frequent 1808 Jamieson, *Yarpha*, s. Peat full of fibres and roots, *Orkney* 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxv, The poor *yarpha*, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs

Yarr (yār), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial* [Cf. NFris (Fohr) *jir* spurrey.] The corn-spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.

1775 *Essays Agric* 435 Farmers in Scotland will take notice that this [*sc.* yairow] is not the plant known among them by the name of *Yarr*, spurrey, *Spergula* 1821 Souter *Agric. Banff* App 46 Those lesser weeds that go under the common appellation of skellach, gule, yarr, &c. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 390 S[pergula] arvensis is a common weed in sandy soils, in Scotland called yarr.

Yarr, *v.*: see Yar.

‖ **Yarran** (yæ rān). *Australia.* [Native name] Name for several Australian species of *Acacia*.

1888 'R. Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* xlvi, We stopped inside a yarran scrub.

† Yarringle. *Obs.* Also 7 yarwingle. Corrupt form of *yarwindle*, Yarnwindle.

Cf. *garwyngyll* in ed. 1499 of *Promp Parv* (Camd 188/1)

1611 Cotgr., *Tournette*, a Rice, or Yarwingle to wind yarne on. 1687 *Mother Shipton* 7 A pair of Yarwingles, made in the form of a Cross. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III. 287/2 A Pair of Yarringles with its Pins, set upon its Stock. . This Instrument is also of great use with Housewives, by the help whereof Yarn Slippings or Hanks is wound. . Some term these a Pair of Yarringles or Yairingle Blades.

Ibid. 288/1 The Yarringle foot 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Yarringles*, same as *Yarnacles* [= *Yarewinds*]

Yarrow (yæ·rou), *sb.* Forms: 1 3ear(e)we, 5 3arwe, 3arow(e, 5–6 yarow, 6 yarowe, yarrowe, 6– yarrow. [OE *gearwe* = Du. *gerw* (:— **garwe*), OHG. *gar(a)wa* (G. *garbe*), of uncertain etym.] The common name of the herb *Achillea Millefolium* (N. O. *Compositæ*), also called Milfoil and Nose-bleed, frequent on roadsides, dry meadows, and waste ground, with tough greyish stem, finely-divided bipinnate leaves, and close flat clusters of flower-heads of a somewhat dull white, often varying to pink or crimson, sometimes used medicinally as a tonic Also extended to other species of *Achillea*. b. Applied with defining words to plants of other genera. **Soldier's Yarrow**, *Stratiotes aloides*. **Water Yarrow**, a name for various water plants with finely divided leaves, as *Ranunculus aquatilis*, *Hottonia palustris*, and the genus *Myriophyllum*. (Cf Milfoil 2.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) M 204 *Mirifillo*, 3earwe *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 354 Wyl on meolcum þa readan 3earwan. *c* 1050 *Ags Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 297/31 *Millefolium*, 3earewe. *a* 1400–50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 202 Millefoly or neseblod or 3arwe 14 *Nom.* in Wr Wulcker 711/26 *Hoc millefolium*, 3arow. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 536/2 3arowe, myllefoyle, herbe for nese blederys 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 83 Full craftely conjurit scho the Yarrow. 1546 Langley tr. *Pol. Verg De Invent* I xvii 32 b, Mercurie founde the vse of Moly, Achilles Yarowe, Esculapius, Panace 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I ci 142 Water Milfoyle or Yearrow *Ibid* 143 Knights Milfoyle: souldiers Yerrow. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxxxvi 678 Water Milfoile, or water Yarrow, hath long and large leaues. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii 203 The Yarrow, where-with all he stops the wound-made gore. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb* Table Hard Wds., *Yarrow*, is an hearbe called the water-Violet, and growes in Lakes, or marrish grounds 1784 J. Twamley *Dairying Exempl.* 91, I take yarrow to be an ill favoured Plant for Cheese where it prevails much in Land 1789 J Pilkington *View Derby.sh.* I. viii 348 *Hottonia palustris*. Water Violet. Water Yarrow 1866 Mrs. Riddell *Race for Wealth* xxiii, A lawn in which I have gathered 3arrow

† Ya'rrow, *a. dial. Obs* [dial. var. Argh (OE. *earg*); cf. Sussex *yar* (W. D. Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* 1853).] (See quot)

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Yarrow*, fearefull, faint-hearted.

Yarrum (yæ rəm). *Thieves' Cant.* Also 6 yaram, 6–7 yarum. [?] Milk

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 83 Yaram [*v r.* yarum], mylke. 1608 Dekker *Lanth & Candle Lt* i, If we mawnd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck, Or poplars of yarum 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II (1652) F 3, Here's Pannum and Lap, and good Poplars of Yarrum. *a* 1700 B. E *Dict Cant. Crew*

Yarth(e, obs or dial. ff. Earth.

a 1500 *Cov Corp. Christi Pl* 36/79 Apon the yarthe. 1688 Holme *Armoury* III xvii. (Roxb.) 120/1 The yarthing Hooke, or forke is an Instrument of Husbandry as well as warre 1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial W. Eng*, *Yarth*, earth.

Ya'rwhelp. *local.* Also 6 yerwhelp, 7 yarewhelp, yarwell, 7–9 yarwip, 8 yarwhelph, 8–9 yarwhip [? Imitative of the goat-like cry of the godwit; cf. Yar *v*] The bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica* or *rufa*) and the black-tailed godwit (*L. ægocephala* or *melanura*).

1577 in *Archaeologia* (1821) XIX. 289 Yerwhelps 1j. 1js 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv 26 The flesh of . Lowin, Yarwhelpe, Plover, Wodcocke 1634 in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App p xiii, Yarwell 1 dozen and 11 oz 14 oz. 1668 Sir T. Browne *Let to Dr Merrett* 29 Dec., A Yarwhelp, Barker, or Latrator a marsh bird about the bignesse of a Godwitt. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith* 292 The Godwit, called in some places the Yarwhelp, or Yarwip. 1744 *Ant. & Pres St. Co Down* xviii. 227 The Yarwhelp or Yarwip, is something like a Wood-cock

Yarwingle, -wyndel: see Yarringle, Yarnwindle.

‖ **Yashmak** (yæ ʃmæk). Also -mack, -mac, yasmak, yashmak (*erron.* yakmak, yaknack). [Arab. يشمق *yashmaq*] The double veil concealing the part of the face below the eyes, worn by Mohammedan women in public.

1844 Kinglake *Eothen* III 47 *note*, The yashmak. is not a mere, semi transparent veil, but rather a good substantial petticoat applied to the face. 1848 Thackeray *Van Fazr* xviii, We let their bodies go abroad liberally enough, with smiles and ringlets and pink bonnets to disguise them instead of veils and yakmaks. 1885 *Times* 25 May 10 A Turkish lady is shocked if a strange man sees her without a yashmak. 1895 P. Hemingway *Out of Egypt* II. 167, I gave her [*sc.* an old Arab woman] a cigarette, and she consented to accept a light from me, raising her yashmak for a moment

Hence **Ya shmaked** *a.*, wearing a yashmak.

1904 Oxenham *Weaver of Webs* xiii, The simple pleasure of exciting the envious admiration of their yashmaked and unemancipated sisters.

Yask *sb.* and *v.*, local variant of *yesk*, Yex.

1580 Hollyband *Treas Fr. Tong*, *Eacailler*, to gape, yaske, to yawne 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Yask*, a term used to express the sound made by a violent effort to get quit of something in the throat

† Yasked [Y- 4], asked. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 294, I haue . hym . yasked Where he were god 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7048 Thow sholdest. Fyrst yaxyd A Bordoun.

Yaspen, yaspin: see Yepsen

† Yasured [Y- 4], azured *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 14/36 *Bleu asuret*, Blyew y-asured.

Yat · see GATE *sb*.1, THAT, YACHT.

Yataghan (yæ tăgæn) Also **yatagan**; ATAGHAN. [Turkish يطاغن *yātāghan*.] A sword of Mohammedan countries, having a handle without a guard and often a double-curved blade.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I iii. 52, I began hacking and hewing with my yatagan. 1837 *Gambler's Dream* I. 144 With our flowing garments, our turbans, and our yataghans, we conquered Asia under the standard of the Prophet. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 566/1 The curved Arab yataghans with an outside edge. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 125 A Circassian .flourishing .a formidable looking yataghan

Yatch, yatcht, obs. ff. YACHT.

Yate (yēt), *sb.* Also yeit. [Native name] Either of two species of gum-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta* and *E. occidentalis* (flat-topped yate), of south-western Australia, yielding a tough wood; also the wood itself.

1880 VON MUELLER *Select Extra-trop. Plants* 110 1884 MILLER *Plant n.*, Yate tree, or Yeit-tree, *Eucalyptus cornuta*. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 12/1 The extraordinary properties of yate, believed to be the strongest of all known woods.

† **Yate,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2 ȝeatan, ȝeetan, ȝetan, ietan, (*Orm.*) ȝatenn, 3–4 ȝette, ȝet, 4 ȝete, yete, *north.* ȝiate, 4–5 *north.* ȝate, yate, 5 ȝote. *Pa. t.* 2 ȝeatte, ȝætte, ȝeotte, iette, iette, 2–3 ȝatte, 3 ȝet(te, 4 yatt(e, ȝat(e, yeitt; 3 ȝet(t)ed(e. *Pa. pple.* 2 (*Orm.*) ȝatedd, 3 i3etted. [late OE. *ǥéatan* (Peterborough Chron), f. *ǥéa* YEA, app. after ON. *játa*, also *játta* to assent, acknowledge, confess, promise, grant (cf. OHG. *ǥijâzan*, MHG. *jâzen* to assent); for the formation cf ON *neita* NAIT *v.*2 to refuse.

The northern form *ȝate* is directly from or influenced by ON. The west-midland present *ȝette* is prob due to the pa. t *ȝette*.]

1 *trans.* To grant, bestow, concede Also *absol.*

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Ic Uitahanus papa ȝeate þe Wulhfere cyning & Deusdedit ærcebiscop & Saxulf abbod ealle þa þing þe ȝe ȝeornon *Ibid.* 675 Ic ȝæte þæs ilce curs Ic Adrianus legat hit ietе *Ibid.* 1066 Se æðeling hit him ȝeatte þa blîpolice *c* 1200 ORMIN 154 Godd Allwældennd hafeþþ herrd & ȝatedd tine benees. *c* 1205 LAY. 10991, & al ich þe ȝette Swa þu hit ȝirnest. *Ibid.* 14267 Þe king him ȝette swa Hengest hit wolde *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 ȝif þu driuest us heonene, do us tȝeos swin her, & he ȝettede ham *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2402 He ȝettede hire & ȝef blîðeliche leaue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8414 And curtaisli, wit-vten hone, He yatte hir freli al hir bone *Ibid.* 22413 Fourti dais he sal tham yate þat fallen ar ute of þair state. Þat þai mai þam wit penance bete 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 776 'Now bone hostel', cope þe burne, 'I be seche yow ȝette!' *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201 God ȝate (*K.* Godȝote, *H.* Goodȝoth, *P.* Godwolde), *utinam.*

2. To acknowledge, confess.

c 1200 ORMIN 9819 Ne wolldenn þeȝȝ nohht cnawenn Ne ȝatenn þatt teȝȝ wærenn ohht Sinnfulle onn anig wise *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26946 Þou he yeitt [*Fairf.* ȝeted] his wickedhede It moght him to no merci lede. *Ibid.* 27428 A man him cums al for to scriue .And yetes .þat he es fallen in miskenyng.

3. To provide, give, offer.

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 558 Frende no wrang I wyl þe ȝete *a* 1420 *Cursor M.* 29047 (Cotton Galba) Als oure lord crist at þe last Gat vs ensaumple forto fast

1788 *Voc. Forth & Bargie* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* II. 34 *Yale*, give

Hence † **Yating** (ȝettung) *vbl sb.*, granting, consent.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 On is ful wil uorte don þet fulȝe, mid skilles ȝettunge.

Yate see GATE *sb*.1, YET.

Yatte, obs form of GATE *sb*.1

Yaucht, obs. form of YACHT.

Yaud (yōd, yād). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–6 ȝald, 6 ȝad, ȝaid, 6–7 yawde, 6–9 yawd, 8 yade, 8–9 yad, yode, 8– yaud. [a. ON. *jalda* (Sw. dial. *jalda*), poet. word for 'mare'.]

1. A mare usually applied to an old mare; also *loosely* to an old or worn-out horse (associated with JADE).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Petit. of Gray Horse* Poems lxi. *refrain*, Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald, That I sould be ane ȝuillis ȝald! 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV 1. (1652) K j b, Your Yawdes may take cold, and never be good after it. 1709 *Queen Anne, or, the Auld Grey Mare* IV. in *Jacobite Songs & Ball.* (1887) 57 And they hae seized the yaud And tied her head and heel. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V 326 She's have a Yode to ride out; She's neither drive the Swine, nor the Plough. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc* (1733) I 8, I have three owsen in a plough Twa good ga'en yads and gear enough. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* i, Landlord, get us our breakfast, and see an' get the yauds fed 1866 MRS LYNN LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* II. 294 [They] sneered at her as the 'grey yaud wha'd be better rode wi' martingal nor snaffle'.

b. *Comb.*, as *yaud-stealer*; † **yaud-swiver,** one who commits buggery with a mare

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 246 Muttoun dryver, girnall ryver, ȝadswyvar, fowll fell the. *c* 1560 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 60 And yett Ednam shuld still be his father yawd steiller.

c. *attrib.* or *adj* Of a horse: Worn out.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Petit. of Gray Horse* 25 Poems lxi, Suppois I war ane ald ȝaid aver, Schott furth our clewch to pull the clever.

† **2.** A strumpet, whore. *Comb.* **ȝaldson,** the 'son of a whore'; a term of abuse (cf. *whoreson*).

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3809 ȝondire to ȝone ȝaldsones he þat ȝeldes hyme evel, Be he neuer mo sauede. 1545 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 42 You leid that said Annapill Grahame wes ane freris get and freris yawde.

Yaue, obs. pa. t. of GIVE *v.*

Yauger, variant of JAGGER 3.

Yaugh, yaught, obs. ff. YACHT.

Yaul: see YAULD, YAWL.

Yauld, yald (yōld), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 yawl, 9 yaul. [Origin unknown.] Active, sprightly, nimble; strong, vigorous.

1786 *Har'st Rig* VIII, A bang O' Highlanders, a fendy rout, Baith yawl and strang 1787 BURNS *Let to W Nicol* 2 June, She's a yauld, poutherie Girran 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliv, There's mony yauld chiels amang thae volunteers 1873 D. MACLAGAN *Heather* III in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser III (1881) 177 Though somethin' auld An' no sae yauld

Yauld, Yaulew, Yaulpe, Yaumer, -our: see YIELD, YELLOW, YAWP, YAMMER.

Yaup · see YAP *a.*, YAWP.

Yau'pish, yaw'pish, *a. Sc.* [f. *yaup*, YAP *a* + -ISH 1.] Hungry.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons, Spring* 31 Take thou thy way To where the lusty tenant o' the floods Has, yaupish, ta'en his stan' in quest of food 1835 D WEBSTER *Paisley Fair* in *Harp of Renfrewshire* Ser. II (1873) 153 I'm e'en growing yawpish, We maun hae some buns and some ale.

Yaupon, var YAPON.

‖ **Yava** (yā vă). Variant of KAVA; cf. AVA.

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 196/1 The eyes of the great yavva drinkers are much blood-shot. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II 641 It [sc *Bucnemia tropica*] is also indigenous to the Polynesian isles, where it takes the name of yava-skin, as being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called yava.

Yave, obs. pa. t. of GIVE *v.*

Yaw (yō), *sb.*1 *Naut.* Also 7 yawe, yogh. [Related to YAW *v.*1] An act of yawing; a movement of deviation from the direct course, as from bad steering.

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Joye* 91 Lyke a shyppe without anker holde or rother, ye wander as the variable wynde tosseth you, and so make yawes in and oute, without any right course. ?1565 SIR J HAWKINS *2nd Voy. W Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 9 To make three yawes, and strike the Myson thee times. 1667 (Nov 5) *Admiralty Crt Exam.* 77, Made a yogh. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3315/1, I crouded Sail to Leeward to him,..making a little Yaw sometimes to shew my French Ensign. 1725 H DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII 425 It cannot be expected but that a Ship before the Wind will deviate from her true Course, sometimes one Way, sometimes another, in her Yaws and Sheers 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, The boat took a sudden yaw or sheer, which canted me overboard. 1840 R H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXIII, Another wide yaw and a come-to snapped the guys 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk* III (ed 2) 59 If under steam, a slight yaw with the helm will serve to show the direction you intend to take.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* · cf. YAW *v.*1 2

1597 J PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 Now and then we make yawes agaynste our wills. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III v, 'Tis strong, strong Wine· O the yaws that she'll make! 1870 READE *Put yourself in his Place* III. 163 Putting her left hand to his breast, she gave a great yaw, and then a forward rush with her mighty loins. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* I. iv, He gave a beery yaw in the saddle.

c. *Comb.* **yaw-sighted** *a.* (*Naut slang*), cross-eyed, squinting.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) I vi. 45 A yaw sighted bitch 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word Bk.*

Yaw, *sb.*2 [Back-formation from YAWS apprehended as a plural.] Each of the excrescences or spots of eruption in yaws.

1744 *Med. Essays Soc. Edinb.* V. II. 793 Sometimes after all the other Yaws are fallen off there remains one large Yaw, high knobbed, red and moist; this is commonly called the Master-yaw 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 732/2 Hairs at the seat of a yaw turn white 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* XXVII. 427 The crust which caps and encloses an uninjured yaw is yellowish.

b Used as attrib. form of YAWS, as *yaw matter, tarnt, tubercle*, **yaw-house,** a hospital for persons affected with yaws; **yaw-weed,** a shrubby plant, *Morinda Royoc* (N. O. *Cinchonaceæ*), used in the West Indies as a remedy for yaws.

1679 TRAPHAM *Disc Health Jamaica* 122 The long Guinny Worms, arising from the Yaw taint found in the Children of the Blacks. 1822–7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) III. 171 The revolting scene of a yaw-house 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II 433 *note*, The time that elapses between the inoculation with yaw matter and the first appearance of a yaw tubercle 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind Isl* 789 Yaw-weed, *Morinda Royoc.*

Yaw, *v.*1 [Of obscure origin.

ON. *jaga* to move to and fro as a door on its hinges, has been compared]

1. *Naut. intr.* Of a vessel: To deviate temporarily from the straight course, as through faulty or unsteady steering; to turn to one side or from side to side in her course

1586 [see YAWING *vbl sb.*] 1612 DEKKER *If it be not Good* Wks 1873 III 293, I spie two Shippes yonder, that yaw too and agen. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Eee 2, She had yawed to leeward. 1769 *St. James's Chron.* 5–8 Aug. 4/2, I see the Ship yaw as if there was not a Seaman aboard 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XIII, The frigate yawed to with all her sails set 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Shellbacks* 54 The barque yawed as far as the hawser would allow.

2 *transf.* and *fig.* To deviate, go out of course, go or move unsteadily (Often with direct allusion to sense 1.)

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. VII. (1886) 183 The daie delaied by length of night which made both daie and night to yawe. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* V II. 120 (Qo 2) To deuide him inuentorially, would dosie th' arithmaticke of memory, and yet but yaw neither in respect of his quick saile 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XVI, I shot ahead, and yawed a little—caught a peep at her through her veil. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 80 The rider yawed in his saddle as a boat. yaws on a cross-sea swell.

3. *trans.* To cause to yaw (*lit.* and *fig.*), to move (something) unsteadily from side to side.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 202 The Ship of State was, as the Seamen phrase it, yawed to and fro 1807 E S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* XXXVII III. 48 Owing to the unskilfulness of her pilots, she was *so yawed* about, that it was quite uncertain when she would be moored in a safe port 1827 HOOD *Sailor's Apol. for Bow-legs* 41 [She] yaw'd her head about all sorts of ways. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* iv (1849) 168 The man at the wheel, neglecting his helm, 'yaws' the ship about sadly.

Yaw, *v.*2 *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To be wide open; to yawn.

1596 LODGE *Wits' Miseries* 72 His browes bent, his hand shaking, his nostrils yawing *Ibid* 103 A fellow stretching himselfe at his window, yawing, and starting.

Yaw, *adv.* [Used in representations of Ger. and Du. speech: cf YAH *adv.*] Yes.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I i, *Steph.* Boy! *Boy.* Yaw, yaw, here Master. 1697 VANBRUGH *2nd Pt Æsop* II. III, *Æsop* Have you then a mind to a Wife, Sir? *Bean* Yaw myn Heer 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXIV, [Dirk Hatteraick loq.] Wetter and donner! yaw—What do you take me for?

Yaw, *int.* An affected exclamation. Also as vb. (cf. YAW-HAW, YAW-YAW).

1797 MRS A M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III 277 He will yaw a parcel of nonsense about jukes and lords. 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* II 94 Yawning and muttering, 'Reynolds is an humorist, not a wit—yaw! yaw! I am a wit!'

Yaw, local form of HEW *v*

a 1529 SKELTON *Col Clouts* 1206 Ye prechers shall be yawde, And some shall be sawde 1847 HALLIWELL, *Yaw*, to hew *West*

Yawd(e, var. YAUD, mare **Yawe,** obs. f *gave*, pa t. of GIVE *v.* **Yawer,** var. YURE, *dial.*, udder. **Yawey,** var. YAWY.

Yawger, var. JAGGER 3.

Yaw-haw (yō hō·), *v.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To laugh rudely or noisily Hence **Yaw-haw** *sb.*, a loud or rude laugh, **Yaw-hawing** *ppl. a.*

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I. XIX, I had to pucker up my mouth .to keep from yawhawin in her face. 1912 H. MACFALL in *English Rev.* Jan 334 A booth at a fair, a place set up but to tickle the country-bumpkins into yaw-haws.

Yaw-haw. Intended to represent an affected pronunciation characterized by loose articulation in which open vowel sounds predominate. Hence attrib, as sb. (= affected person) and vb. (cf. YAW *int.* and *v.*, YAW-YAW *v.*).

1867 E B. RAMSAY *Art of Reading* 9 All reading where sounding the vowels predominates is indistinct At Cambridge, in my time, it used to be called a 'yaw haw' reading 1876 J GRANT *One of the '600'* VII, That yaw-hawing donkey, Berkeley

Yawing (yō ing), *vbl sb.* [f. YAW *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb YAW; temporary deviation of a vessel from her course, unsteady movement from side to side; also *fig.*

1586 J MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 253 Be hir tumbling and yeawing, the mast schouk sa louse, that Mr. Robert, haid mikle ado to fasten the sam 1627 CAPT. J SMITH *Sea Grant* ix 38 He that keepes the Ship most from yawing doth commonly vse the lest motion with the Helme. 1793 NELSON 22 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 335 The Chase, by yawing, which her superiority in sailing enabled her to do, gave us many broadsides. 1858 R. S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lii, There is a great yawing of mouths and.. renewed inquiries for fords 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 293 The language has such a fatal genius for going stern-foremost, for yawing

So **Ya wing** *ppl a*, that yaws (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1835 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I 292 Another [evil] will be a sort of unsteady yawing course of the state-ship 1850 'H HIBOVER' *Pract Horsemanship* v. 92 A more yawing, pully-hauly brute I had scarcely ever ridden.

Yawl (yōl), *sb.*1 Forms: 7 yaule, yale, 7–8 yall, yaul, 8 yawle, (**youghall**), 8–9 yole, yoal, yoll, 7– yawl. [app. ad. MLG. *jolle* (LG. *jolle, jolle, jelle*), or Du. *jol* (17th c.) explained by Sewel, 1708, as 'a Jutland boat', whence dim *jolleken* (1660, Hexham), cf. Sw. *julle*, Da. *jolle*; of unknown origin. F. *yole*, † *iol(e*, It. *jolo*, Russ. ялъ are from Germanic.]

1. A ship's boat resembling a pinnace, but somewhat smaller, usually with four or six oars.

1670 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 132 Next morning our Captain and I..went on shore in the yale betimes. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 The *Larks* Boat being Commanded by Captain Leightons Brother, the *Bonadventures* Pinnace by Mr. Harrises accompanied with Mr.

Littleton, and the Yaule by Mr Brisbane. 1687 W Hedges *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 240 Capt. Milborne, perceiving ye Hazard, came off in his Yall to our assistance. 1742 Woodroofe in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii 76 We had a long-boat of five tuns, and a yaul, each with six oars 1775 Dalrymple in *Phil Trans.* LXVIII 397 Hove the ship to, and sent jolly boat and yawl in search of him 1776 *Pennsylvania Even. Post* 4 June 280/2 A small Youghall belonging to some vessel. 1834 Marryat *P Simple* xxxii, The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Yawl* In the British navy it is the fifth boat in point of size, the others being the launch, long-boat, barge, and pinnace.

2. A small sailing-boat of the cutter class, with a jigger.

1684 *Lond Gaz* No. 1898/4 Some Deal men have tried to go off to her in one of our Yaules 1692 *Ibid* No 2808/4 A Deale built Yawl with 6 Oars 1713 *Order in Council* 13 Sept in *Lond Gaz.* No 5155/1 There came on Board the said Bark Seven Men in a Deal-Yawl. 1798 Cruttwell *Gazetteer* (1808) III. s. v. *Orkney*, The inhabitants sail from island to island in small boats, called yoals 1873 *Daily News* 22 Aug, The Pantomime takes the schooners' prize, the Oimara that for cutters, and the Florinda for yawls.

3. A small kind of fishing-boat.

1670 J. Smith *Eng Improv. Revivd* 254 The Commodities of Shotland which the Inhabitants do for the most part Trade withal is Ling and Cod, which they take with Hooks and Lines in small Boats, called Yalls, about the bigness of Gravesend Oars. 1854 H. Miller *Sch & Schm* iii (1858) 42 All sorts of barques and carvels, from the fishing yawl to the frigate. 1865 *Leeds Mercury* 22 Feb., Three more of the fishing yawls being missing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*

1865 *Guardian* 17 May 478 A yawl-boat was landed bottom up from the hurricane deck upon the heads of those below. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asphodel* xvi, His little yawl-rigged yacht 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* vi i, Pete began to think of buying a Dandie, which being smaller than a Nickey, and of yawl rig, he could sail of himself.

Yawl (yōl), *sb.*[2]. [f. Yawl *v.*[1]] An act of 'yawling'; a shout, yell.

1728 Fielding *Love in several Masques* iv ii, To me, the Turkish Yawl at an On-set, the Irish Howl at a Funeral, or the Indian Exclamation at an Eclipse, are all soft Musick to that single Noise.

Yawl (yōl), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 4–5 ȝaule, 4, 7–8 yall, 6 yalle, 6–7 yaule, yawle, 7–8 yaul, 8–9 yole, 7– yawl [Parallel to Yowl, with alternation of vowel designed to express a variety of the sound echoed. Cf. LG. *jaueln* (of cats).]

1. *intr.* **a.** To cry out loudly from pain, grief, or distress: also said of the howling of dogs, the 'wauling' of cats, the screaming of peacocks.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1453 He hurtez of þe houndez, & þay Ful ȝomerly ȝaule & ȝelle *c* 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 386 To catche catell as covytous As hound, that for hunger woll yall [*rime* fall]. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* ix, Hit ȝaulut, hit ȝamurt, lyke a woman. *Ibid.* vii (Douce MS.) There come a lede of þe lawe ,ȝauland and ȝomerand, with many loude ȝelles. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 178 In hels abisse: Where they may yaule and yarme til that they burst. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Begger* B iv, I (like many other froward boyes) Would yaule, and baule, and make a wawling noyse. 1681 Hickeringill *Sin Man-Catching* 16 The little Peacocks shreame out and yawle amain, pluming themselves *a* 1825 Forby *Voc E. Anglia* s v., The cry of a peacock is an excellent instance of yawling 1833 Tennyson *Goose* ix, Then yelp'd the cur, and yawl'd the cat 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl* II. 193 Give a look to that bairn, it yawls sorely.

b. To call aloud, shout, bawl, scream, vociferate.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 Cato right eagrely yallyng at Pompeius. 1620 Quarles *Feast for Wormes* iii. D ij b, The haplesse Pylot mainly calls, Calls *Ionah, Ionah*; and yet lowder yawles 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II (Globe) 405 They all ran shreaming and yawling away. 1808 Jamieson, *To Yaul*, to yell

transf 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II i, My gutts they yawle crawle and all my belly rumbleth

2. *trans.* **a.** (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*) To shout out, utter with shouting.

1542 Udall *Erasm Apoph* 172 b, Then ,whiche yalle and rore, that learnyng is vtterly nothyng auailable to the gouernaunce of a commenweale. 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* II iii. Q vj b, Such as haue yauld Ergo in the schooles. *Ibid*, *Scourge* Vij b, The nimble Tapster ,Still yalling, *here, anon sir, by and by.* 1679 *Pol. Ball.* (1860) I 220 They baul and they yaul aloud thro' the whole town The rights to succession and claims to the Crown 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* v (new ed.) 217 A man should never yawl out the namby-pamby ballads beloved of young ladies.

b. (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified state by 'yawling'.

a 1627 Middleton *Widow* II. i, Ile make 'em yaul one an other deaf, but Ile have thee.

Hence **Yaw'ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1568 *Hist Jacob & Esau* I. i A ij, The deuill stoppe that same yallyng throte Somwhiles. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. II. II *Babylon* 228 Nigh breathlesse all, with their confusèd yawling 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 146 Young Beagles Whose yawling throats will never let him sleepe. 1715 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks* 454 The hideous Outcries that he made, and his continual Yauling 1719 D'Urbey *Pills* III. 31 A Wife, That makes him weary of his Life With Scolding, yoleing in the House

Yawl, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd* [f Yawl *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To convey in a yawl.

1884 'Mark Twain' *Huck Finn* xxiv, When we got to the village, they yawled us ashore.

Yawl, var. Yauld *a.*

Yawler[1] (yō lər). *rare*—°. [f Yawl *v.*[1] + -er[1] 2.] One who 'yawls' or howls.

1611 Cotgr., *Glatisseur*, a barker; bawler, yawler.

Yawler[2] (yō lər). Also yoler. [f. Yawl *sb.*[1] + -er[1] 1.] A sailor who rows or sails in a yawl; one of the crew of a yawl.

1833 M Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii, Pipe away the yawlers, boatswain's mate. 1867 *Engineer* 27 Sept. 283/3 'Yolers'

Yaw'ling. *local.* Also 8 yaulin. A young herring.

1758 *Descr Thames* 227 A young Herring is by some termed a Yaulin. 1879 T. Satchell *Index Gloss. Fish Names* (E D S) 8 *Clupea Harengus*, Yarmouth-capon, Yawlings, Whitebait, White-Herring

Yawlsman (yō lzmăn) *rare*—[1]. [f *yawl's*, gen of Yawl *sb.*[1] + Man *sb* 1] = Yawler 2.

1885 *Chamb Jrnl.* 15 Aug 513/2 The bluff yawlsman riding to his nets far out at sea.

Yawmer, var. Yammer *v.*

Yawn (yōn), *sb.* [f Yawn *v.*]

1 Something that yawns, a gaping opening or entrance, *esp.* a chasm, abyss.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev* III iii, Wks 1856 I 111 Now gapes the graves, and through their yawnes let loose Imprison'd spirits to revisit earth 1755 Amory *Mem.* (1766) II. 56 The billows that were all in wild uproar, and then came down into the dreadful yawn 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No 22 (1822) I. 170 I rust not the tempting yawn of stable yard or gateway. *a* 1821 Keats *Hyperion* I 120 Spaces of fire, and all the yawn of hell. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 234 The stubborn, wonderful old piece of timber-frame was picked out of the yawn of the hatch in splinters

2 The or an act of yawning: **a.** Gaping or opening wide.

1697 Congreve *Mourn Bride* II v, Sure, 'tis the Friendly Yawn of Death for me. 1705 Addison *Italy* 248 And sometimes with a mighty Yawn, 'tis said, Opens a dismal Passage to the Dead.

b. Involuntary opening of the mouth, as from drowsiness.

1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 96 After a few hearty Yawns, he crawls up upon Deck 1712 Steele *Spect* No. 320 P 5 Our Salutation at Entrance is a Yawn and a Stretch. 1742 Pope *Dunc* IV 343 She heard thy everlasting yawn confess The Pains and Penalties of Idleness. 1875 Tennyson *Q Mary* I. iii, A life of nods and yawns.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Yaw'nful** *a.*, **Yaw'nish** *a*, **Yaw'nless** *a.*, **Yaw nsome** *a*, **Yaw'nsomely** *adv*

1855 Anne Manning *Old Chelsea Bun Ho.* ix. 156, I awoke chilly and yawnish 1878 J. Thomson *Plenip. Key* 26 His mouth and arms stretched yawnful. 1881 J M. Brown *Student Life* 4 A yawnless languor. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 498/1 Fifty dull, stiff-jointed, yawnful years. 1900 *Yorksh. Post* 28 July 6/6 A jaded and yawnsome and even jaundiced assemblage 1908 *Standard* 18 Feb. 7 A. yawnsomely dull debate.

Yawn (yōn), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 ginian, gyn-, ginonian, ȝeon-, ieon-, ȝenian, 3 ȝeon(1)e, ȝonie, 3–4 ȝone, yone, 3–5 ȝeone, ȝene, yene, 4 ȝyne, 6 yeane. *β.* 4–5 ȝane, 4–6 yane. *γ* 6–7 yawne, 6–8 yaun, 6– yawn. [OE. *ginan, geonan* = OHG. *ginôn, -ên* (MHG. *gunen*), MDu. *gênen* to gape, yawn, related to the synonymous OE. *gánan* Gane *v.* (q.v), OHG. *geinôn*, and OE. *gînan*, ON. *gina* The vocalism of the present form of this word is difficult to account for. The normal representatives of the OE. and early ME. forms (*ȝene, ȝone*) would be **yeen* and **yoan*. Later ME. *yane* prob arose through regional contact with Gane *v.* The 16th cent. *yaun, yawn*, may have been the result of special local development of *yane* or *yone*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To open the mouth wide voluntarily, esp. in order to swallow or devour something, in early use often, to have the mouth wide open; to gape. Said also of the mouth *Obs*

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) B 24 *Battat*, ȝeonath. *Ibid* G 4 *Garrit*, ginat *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 50 Bewyl twy dæl on wætre ȝeot on bollan & ȝeona ymb. *c* 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Th.) xxi. 11 [xxii. 13] Hi todydon heora muð ongean me, swa swa leo, þonne he ȝeonað *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1 2409 (Napier 65) *Hiulco, i aperto*, ieonienduh *rostro, i. ore*, bile. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 242 ȝif þu iseie . ȝeonien wide uppon þe, þene deouel of helle *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 292 Þat me ne chide wit þe gidie Ne wit þan ofne me ne ȝonie *a* 1290 *S Eustace* 156 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 214 A wilde houn kipt his ȝonge sone anon, On him he ȝenede wide. 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2763 ȝenande & gapande on him so, Ase he wolde him swolwe þo. 13 *K Alis* 485 (Linc. Inn MS.) Him þouȝte a goshauk wiþ gret flyȝt Setliþ on his herberyng And ȝeniþ (*Laud MS.* ȝyneþ] and sprad abrod his wyngyn *c* 1400 *Arth & Merl.* 1583 (Linc. Inn MS) His mouþ and þrote ȝonede wide. 14.. *Ibid* 1117 (Douce MS.) And wiþ his mouþ he ȝenede wyde. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 200 Then anon come a gret horryble dragon and ȝeonet [*v r* ȝanyng] on her

β 13 . *Coer de L* 276 Upon hys crest a raven stode, That yaned as he wer wode. 1382 Wyclif *2 Macc* vi. 28 Eleasarus ȝanynge [*v r* ȝonyng] with open mouth, was compelled for to ete swynys flesh 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii x. (Tollem MS.), The ȝauen biholdeþ þe mouþe of hire briddes, whan þey ȝaneþ *Ibid* xvi vi, [Auripigmentum] helpeþ tisik if þey ȝaneþ þeron and takeþ þe smoke þerof. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 151 Multitudes of Crocodiles lyinge in the sande, and yanyng to take the heate of the soonne

γ. 1568 Hacket tr. *Thevet's New found World* xx. 32 This fish is named Marsouin,..he hath on the heade a certayne cundite or opening, by the which he yawnneth or purgeth, euen as the Whale [orig Fr. *par lequel il respire ainsi que la baleine*]. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor* 970 The crocodiles yawne and offer there teeth unto them to be picked and clensed with there hands.

2. To lie, stand, or be wide open, as a chasm, abyss, or the like; to have or form a wide opening, gap, or chasm.

a. c 890 Wærferth tr. *Gregory's Dial* 52 Beneoðan swiðe deop niwolnys ginode [*v.r* ȝeonode] *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 304 Bineoðen us, ȝeoninde wide þe wide þreote of helle *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 Vndyr hym helle ȝeonyng, and galpyng, and spyttyng fyre

γ. 1599 Shaks *Hen. V*, IV. vi 14 The gashes That bloodily did yawne vpon his face 1742 Young *Nt Th.* vi 730 Wide yawns the gap, connexion is no more 1795 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 14 And where the land slopes to its wat'ry bourn, Wide yawns a gulph beside a ragged thorn. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II xxxi, As sudden ruin yawned around 1829 — *Anne of G* xxxiii, A private staircase which yawned in the floor to admit their descent 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 241 The beach yawning some thirty feet below 1877 Miss A B Edwards *Up Nile* xvi 648 Here yawns a great pit half full of débris 1890 W Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II, It was the Isle of Wight, and the shore on either hand went yawning to it till it looked a day's sail away

fig 1580 Spenser *Let to Harvey* H 's Wks (Grosart) I. 35 The onely, or chiefest hardnesse, is in the Accente. whyche sometime gapeth, and as it were yawneth ill-fauouredly.

†**3.** *To yawn after* or *for*, to be eager to obtain, to long for. *Obs*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1403 Þe gost ȝeoneþ after more & more An lutel reliþ of milce & ore 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 283 After he hath caught that within his clawes, after which he was euer yawning. 1594 Hooker *Eccl Pol* Pref iv. § 3 The chiefest thing which lay reformers yawne for is, that the Cleargie may be Apostolicall.

4. To make involuntarily a prolonged inspiration with the mouth wide open and the lower jaw much depressed, as from drowsiness or fatigue.

a. 1450–80 tr *Secr. Secr* xxxiv. 23 Suche a man yeneth often, and hath sumtime disese in his eyen. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxlvii 54 The pacient wyll be colde and oft yeane or gape, yf this feuer be putryfied 1598 Bp Hall *Sat.* vi II. 101 Had he heard the Female Fathers grone, Yeaning in muds of her procession

β c 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dau* 56 in *Babees Bk* (1868) 38 Lauȝe þou not to loude, ne ȝane þou not to wide. *a* 1529 Skelton *E Rummyng* 331 She began to yane and gaspy. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par. Luke* viii 78 [He] wil stande gapyng & ȝanying whan he should geue eare as though he wer more then half in slepe 1557 Edgeworth *Serm.* 261 He yaned seuen tymes, and opened his eyes, ieuiued, and hued. 1570 Levins *Manip* 19/7 To Gane, yane, *oscitare*.

γ. 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm Par Thess* 7 Those that yawne and slumbre in naughtinesse, are occupied in darknesse of the soule 1622 Gataker *Spirituall Watch* (ed 2) 67 The very sight of those that yawne is wont to set others also on yawning 1721 Bolingbroke in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II. 41 You shall be forced to read it out, though you yawn from the first to the last page. 1836 J H Barrow *Mirr Parl* I. 818/1 Mr O'Connell here yawned so loudly as to interrupt the Honourable Member 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III iii, It must be owned that the audience yawned through the play, and that it perished on the third night 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* II, I thought I should have yawned till I broke my neck

b To open the mouth wide from surprise or the like; to gape. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1604 Shaks *Oth.* v ii. 101 Me thinkes, it should be now a huge Eclipse Of Sunne, and Moone; and that th'affrighted Globe Did yawne at Alteration *1607 — Cor* III ii 11 To shew bare heads In Congregations, to yawne, be still, and wonder [etc.] 1887 F. T. Havergal *Heref. Gloss., Yarning*, = staring 'Stand *yarning* there'. E.

c *trans.* To say or utter with a yawn or with wide-open mouth. Also with cognate object.

1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* I 394 Scorning the wound he [*sc* the lion] yawns a dreadful roar 1828 Macaulay *Poems, Political Georgics* 30 Let all in bulky majesty appear, Roll the dull eye, and yawn th'unmeaning cheer 1854 Dickens *Hard T* III ii, 'It wouldn't be bad', he yawned at one time, 'to give the waiter five shillings, and throw him' 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 243 One immense fellow .. yawns a yawn a yard wide.

d. To bring into some position or condition by, or to the accompaniment of, yawning, also *occas.*, to pass through in a lethargic manner.

1742 Young *Nt Th.* III 336 For what live ever here? . To surfeit on the same, And yawn our joys? *Ibid.* VIII 614 No man e'er found a happy life by chance; Or yawn'd it into being, with a wish 1817 Lady Morgan *France* II. (1818) I. 247 The *Dalai lamas* of *haut ton*, who yawn away their existence in the assemblies of London 1880 *Daily News* 29 Oct 6/2 He literally yawned us out of the room *a* 1903 'H. S. Merriman' *Last Hope* I, He politely yawned that reminiscent fish-curer into silence

5. *intr* To open wide as a mouth; to form a chasm; to gape, part asunder.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. iii 19 Graues yawne and yeelde your dead 1667 Milton *P L* vi. 875 Hell at last Yawning receavd them whole, and on them clos'd *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Feb 1645, The sea retiring neere 200 paces, and yawning on the sudaine, it continued to vomit forth flames and fiery stones. 1723 Young *Last Day* I. 87 The valleys [shall] yawn, the troubled ocean roar 1820 Scott *Monast.* xii, If the earth yawned and gave up a demon 1848 Dickens *Dombey* lvi, When the silent tomb shall yawn, Captain Gills, I shall be ready for burial, not before. 1852 Tennyson *Ode Wellington* 269 The black earth yawns the mortal disappears; Ashes to ashes, dust to dust

6. *trans.* To cause to open wide

1382 Wyclif *Ps* xxxiv [xxxv] 21 Thei ȝeneden [*v.r.* maden large, *Vulg.* dilataverunt] their mouth upon me.

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll.* II. 31 The monstrous Whale (wch Roles The Ocean, wth his Breath, and Yawnes the Brine As its Recesse). 1798 Southey *Grandmother's Tale* 85 She stood beside the murderer's bed, and yawn'd Her ghastly wound

7. To make, produce, or afford by opening wide.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II iii III *Law* 1220 The groaning Earth Tearing her rocks, until she Yawn a way To let it out, and to let in the Day 1818 Byron *Ch Har.* IV. lxii, None felt stern Natuie yawning forth a grave for those who lay Upon their bucklers for a winding-sheet. 1821 — *Sardanap* II i 422 The realm itself, in all its wide extension, Yawns dungeons at each step for these and me. 1907 *Smart Set* Mar 41/2 The prison doors were yawning a welcome for the runaways

8. *Comb.* yawn-mouthed *a*, yawning, gaping.

1861 Chr Rossetti *Prince's Progr.* xxix, Out it [*sc.* a light] flashed from a yawn-mouthed cave, Like a red hot eye from a grave

Yawner (yǭ·nəɹ). [f Yawn *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who yawns, as from drowsiness.

1687 Miège *Gt Fr. Dict.* I, *C'est un Bailleur perpetual*, he is an everlasting Yawner 1818 Bentham *Ch Engl* 130 To procure upon an average half a dozen voluntary yawners, in addition to the compulsory ones 1897 *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 Sept 5/5 The yawner. . is not being intentionally rude, but is exercising muscles which have been for a long time inactive.

2. Something that yawns; a wide ditch.

1832 *Egan's Bk Sports* 220/2 Sir Francis Burdett, sitting erect upon Sampson, and putting his head straight at a yawner. 1852 R S Surtees *Sponge's Sp Tour* viii. 1862 *Sporting Mag* June 512 In clearing a yawner The King of the Valley covered the extraordinary space of 31 feet

Yawning (yǭ·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f Yawn *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Yawn.

1. The action of opening the mouth wide, esp. involuntarily from drowsiness

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) B 23 *Barritus*, ȝenung *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 412/5 *Garrulitas*, ȝeonung. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 536/1 ȝanynge, or gapynge wythe the mowthe , *hiatus.* 1552 Huloet, Yauninge, *oscedo* 1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xv 69 Those that be cumbred with much gaping & yawning 1605 Willi t *Hexapla Gen.* 353 Yawning in trauaile to women is mortall. 1707 Prior *Sat. Poets* 200 Your Yawning prompts me to give o'er. 1755 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II 774/1 Near to this, is a large handsome Monument, erected to the Memory of James Cooper of this Parish, Gent. remarkable for his loud Yawning during the Time of Divine Service. 1838 W C Harris *Narr Exped. S. Africa* 15 [They] were very slow in taking the hint conveyed by his violent yawnings, that he was anxious to retire to rest 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 98 Abnormal visceral or reflex movements such as paroxysmal hurry of the heart, or of respiration—sneezings, yawnings, or hiccoughings

† 2. Longing *after* (something). *Obs.*

1634 Rainbow *Labour* (1635) 33 Ambitious yawning after outward dignitie and honour

3 The action of opening wide.

1820 W Irving *Sketch Bk* (1859) 7 The yawning of a seam [in a boat].

Yawning (yǭ·nin), *ppl. a.* [f. Yawn *v.* + -ing 2.] That yawns.

1. That opens the mouth wide, esp. in order to swallow or devour something; chiefly *transf.* of the mouth, wide open.

c 890 Wærferth tr *Gregory's Dial.* 156 He ȝemette on þam wege standan sumne dracan ongæn hine mid ȝeniendum [*v. r.* ȝinniendum] muþe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Ne blowe ȝe hire nout ut mid maðelinde muðe, ne mid ȝeonninde tuteles 13 . *Guy Warw* (A) 4117 A lyoun þai seye cominde þo, Wiþ ȝenende [14 *Caius MS* yanyng] moupe, & wern he was. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5852 An horrible serpent.. With a yanyng throte gain hym gan Auaunce 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 187 As thoughe they wolde with yanynge mouthes haue torne in sunder the bealy of the mannes Image. 1593 Shaks *2 Hen VI*, IV. i 73 Now will I dam vp this thy yawning mouth, For swallowing the Treasure of the Realme. 1617 J. Taylor (Water P) *Three Weekes Observ* B iv b, His eies well dried, would make good Tennis balls,. his yawning mouth would serue for a Connoborrow. 1693 Congreve in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. (1697) 289 Large yawning Panthers.

2. Opening, or open wide, as the earth, a chasm, abyss, etc.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros.* Contents iii iii, Hu Marcus Curtius besceat on þa ȝeniȝendan [*v r.* ȝyniendan] eorþan. *c* 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* iv xxi. [xix] (1890) 322 For openie wunde & ȝeoniendre 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi 35 He Vpon his crested scalpe so sore did smite, That to the scull a yawning wound it made 1667 Milton *P L.* x 635 Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave 1780 Cowper *Progr Err.* 172 Cards, with what rapture, and the polish'd die, The yawning chasm of indolence supply! 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* xxiv. I 420 Many houses were swallowed up by the yawning earth, which closed immediately over them 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxv 363 Strains which, having once rent the ice, tend subsequently to produce yawning crevasses. 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* 87 A lofty pass surrounded with yawning precipices

3. That yawns from weariness; *transf* characterized by or producing yawning, drowsy, sleepy.

1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks 1907 I 58 The stretching armes, yᵉ yaunning breath, which I to bedward use 1599 Shaks. *Hen V*, I ii 204 The sad-ey'd Iustice Delluering ore to Executors pale The lazie yawning Drone 1605 — *Macb* III. ii 43 The shard-borne Beetle, with his drowsie hums, Hath rung Nights yawning Peale 1617 Hieron *Wks* II. 108 Many formall, idle, and (as I may call them) yawning requests for mercy 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt Exemp.* II. Disc ix 122 It is impossible to prevent them, any more than we can refuse to yawn when I see a yawning sleepy person 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I 204 Everyone sees that the yawning husband, and the vapourish wife, are truly insupportable to one another 1764 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) II. 96 The account of the character of Mr. Legge is the most yawning pamphlet I ever read. 1826 Scott *Woodst* xv, Here am I ready to fight, if this yawning fit will give me leave 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxx, 'I he yawning, shaking, peevish figure of the mother.

Hence **Yaw ningly** *adv.*

1629 Bp Hall *Hypocrite* Wks 1634 II 361 Leaning upon your idle elbow yawningly 1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXII 17 The caliph received .yawningly the countless homages. 1876 Miss Broughton *Joan* I. x, She looks out yawningly towards her friend, the sea.

Yawny (yǭ·ni), *a.* Also **yawney.** [f. Yawn *sb* or *v.* + -y 1.] Characterized by yawns or (much) yawning; inclined to, or provocative of, yawning.

1805 [implied in *yawniness*]. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb 74/2 His laugh relaxed into a yawny simper 1830 *Ibid* 410/2 His Discourses are .what one departed friend Nollekens would have described as 'yawney'—that is, somewhat heavy. 1888 Meredith *Let. to Miss Meredith* 5 Jan., Briny and Koby in Lapmland last night, very yawny to day

Hence **Yaw·niness.**

1805 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* (1843) II 115 The old yawniness comes on at times. 1898 Shiel *Yellow Danger* 176 The day has that very early-morning grayness for which one can find no adjective to express its utter yawniness.

Yawp, yaup (yǭp), *sb.* Also yop. [f next] A harsh, hoarse, or querulous cry, esp. of a bird

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl*, *Yawp*, the cry of a sickly bird; or one in distress 1879 Black *Macleod of D.* IX, The eagle raised its great wings, and flapped them.. while it uttered a succession of shrill yawps 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug 207/2 He can only tell us how bad he is by hideous grimaces and inarticulate yawps

b. *fig.* Applied in contempt to speech or utterance likened to this.

1844 'Jonathan Slick' *High Life N. York* I 114 He looked round as if he wanted to say something. ; but I told him to go ahead and hold his yop 1882 Stevenson *Fam. Stud* 93 When Mr Spencer found his Synthetic Philosophy reverberated from the other shores of the Atlantic in the 'barbaric yawp' of Whitman

Yawp, yaup (yǭp), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also 4 ȝolp, 6 yaulpe, yolp(e, 6–7 yalp, 7, 9 yope. [Echoic. Cf. Yap *v.* and Yelp *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shout or exclaim hoarsely; to yelp, as a dog; to cry harshly or querulously, as a bird.

13 . *E. E Allit. P.* B. 846 What ! þay ȝeȝed & ȝolped of ȝestande sorȝe. *a* 1560 Phaer *Æneid* IX (1562) Ee ij b, Thereupon men shout, yᵗ hye heauen yalping yells 1573 Baret *Alv.* Y 3 To Yaulpe and barke like a dogge, and a foxe, *gannio.* 1580 Fulke *Retentive* 51 They like impudent dogges yolpe & barke against vs. 1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 114 To stop their adversaries mouthes, alwayes yolping and crying with hatefull sounds. 1623 Jonson *Golden Trade* 145 The Lyon remaines feeding whilest his small seruant [*sc.* the Jackal] stands barking, and yalping by 1654–1787 [implied in *yawper* (*yoper*), *yawping*: see below]. 1802 Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Yaup*, .. more commonly denotes the incessant crying of birds. 1880 *Spec Westmoreland Dial.* II. 52 (E D D) We yoped an' shoot't ta egg folk on. 1885 *Letts's Househ. Mag.* 620/2 'That's it!' yawped Mr Spoopendyke. 'You've been thinking again!' 1915 *Daily Mail* 12 Mar 4/5 The Press of the Fatherland yelped and yawped at America's heels.

2. *trans.* To utter with a strident or harsh voice.

1567 Painter *Pal. Pluas* II. 161 b, To pacify this immoderate rage which in vaine yᵗ yalpest forth against this troupe 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* Wks (Grosart) III. 198 What more haue I in my Proclamation to yalp out?

3. *intr.* To gape. *dial* (Cf. Gaup *v.*)

1836 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxxi, They stand starin and yawpin, all eyes and mouth. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 7 'Sue! Wot yer yawpin' at thar?'

Hence **Yaw·ping, yauping** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a* ; also **Yaw·per, yauper** (yoper), one that yawps

1576 Fleming tr *Caius' Dogs* (1880) 31 The older dogges . cease from yolping 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 214 The apostacie of the sands from the yalping world was so great, that they ioynd themselues to the maine land of Eastflege 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 97 The yalping of maungie Whelps. 1678 E. Howard *Man of Newmarket* IV. i. 43 Thou art so earnest still to follow Yopers, that make so much haste to devour a simple Hare. 1787 Grose *Provinc. Gloss* (1790), *Yauping*, crying in despair, lamenting. Applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. 1825 Jamieson, *Yauping, part adj.*, ill-natured, peevish 1846 Worcester, *Yauper*, one that yaups. *A. Everett.* 1896 Crockett *Grey Man* xxxvii, The yawping and crying of the seabirds. 1899 Jesse L. Williams *Stolen Story* etc 206 When the time came, a goodly number of these same yawping lads went to the front to get shot at.

Yaws (yǭz). [Origin uncertain; identity with Pian has been suggested (*N. & Q.* Ser. x. I. 5).] A contagious disease affecting negroes, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences or tubercles on the skin; also called *frambœsia.* Also *attrib.*

1679 Trapham *Disc. Health Jamaica* ix. 113 Both which quarters of the world [*sc* American and African deserts] bring forth the monstrous Yaws as a proper Stock to engraft a new cion of Disease 1739 Huxham in *Phil Trans* XLI 667 He had frequent impure Conversation with some of the Negro Hussies (who probably laboured under the worst Species of Pox, called the Yaws). 1766 Hillary *Air of Barbadoes* 346 Whether it be the *Yaws* or a sort of itch which the Negroes call in their language *Crowcrow* 1804 Southey in C. C. Southey *Life* (1849) II 257 The yellow fever will not take root in a negro, nor the yaws in a white man. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 502 Paulet, who inoculated healthy negroes with yaws fluid *Ibid* 506 Syphilis never itches, yaws nearly always does 1898 P. Manson *Trop Diseases* xxvii 430 Yaws virus applied to a pre-existing ulcer may .cause it to fungate like an ordinary yaw.

Yawy (yǭ·i), *a* Also **yawey** [f Yaw(s, Yaw *sb.*2 + -y 1] Affected with or characteristic of yaws.

1679 Trapham *Disc Health Jamaica* ix 119 The Yawy Patients 1744 *Med. Essays Soc Edinb* V II 794 The Yawy Matter 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 732/2 If the yawey matter finds access to a pre existing sore or ulcer

Yaw-yaw (yǭ·yǭ·), *v.* [Cf. Yaw *int.*] *intr.* a. To say 'yaw! yaw!'; to talk affectedly. b. To utter inarticulate cries resembling the syllables 'yaw, yaw'. Hence **Yawyawdom** (*nonce-wd.*), an affected expression.

1854 Dickens *Hard T* II ii, They liked fine gentlemen . They became exhausted in imitation of them; and they yaw-yawed in their speech like them 1862 — in R. C. Lehmann *C. D as Editor* (1912) 319 The word 'shindy', or any similar yaw-yawdom. 1885 Hornaday *2 Yrs in Jungle* vi. 63 The jackals broke out into a perfect concert of agonized yelping and yaw-yawing.

Yawyn, obs. 3 pl. pa. t of Give *v.*

Yax(e, dial ff. Axe

1504 in *Archaeologia* (1846) XXXI. 208, ij. yaxronges weyeng iiij li. et di 1808 Jamieson, *Yaxe*, an axe, Buchan

Yaxyd · see Yasked.

Yay, obs. graphic variant of *þay*, They.

† **Ybake(n** [Y- 4], baked 1340 *Ayenb.* 112 Bread tmes ybake. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B vi 184 Benes and bren ybaken togideres. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 54 Tyl it be y-baken y-now. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. xi. 47 The schaft was sad and sound, and weill ybaik [orig *solidum nodis et robore cocto*]. **Ybanysshed,** banished. *c* 1385 [see Banish *v.* 2c] *c* 1400 tr *Higden* (Rolls) VII App. 510 Somme of hem were slayn and somme y-banysched. **Ybaptized.** 1297 [see Baptize *v* 1] **Ybarnd:** see Ybrent **Ybarred,** barred. 1377 Langl *P. Pl* B. xix. 162 In an hous al bishette & hei dore ybarred. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xix. v. 780 That wyndowe was y barryd with yron. **Ybathed.** *c* 1300 [see Bathe *v* 3]. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 815 With here salte ȝerys Here brest here face y-baþed was ful wete **Ybatrid.** *c* 1380 [see Batter *v* 1 b]. **Ybe, yben(e, yby,** earlier *ȝebeon, ib(e)on, ibi*, etc. (see Be *v.* A 8) 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 5729 Sein swithin. . þat longe adde vnder erþe ybe *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 1203 Sche sleiȝest had y bene. 1340 *Ayenb* 239 Ane cite huer he hedde y by at ane bredale *a* 1500 *Flower and Leaf* 375 The grete affray That they in grene without had in ybe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xi. i 73 The quhilk Acetes had tofor ybe Squyer to kyng Evander. **Ybedded** [Y- 5], provided with beds 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xv 498 Yuel yclothed [þei] ȝeden, Badly ybedded. **Ybede** [Y- 4, Bid *v*], asked for 1340 *Ayenb.* 117 Huanne god heþ y-yeue to man þet he him heþ ybede. **Ybegunne,** begun 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 147 The batelle ybegunne, men of Perwides .fledde **Ybeld** · see Ybuld **Ybenched** [Y- 5], furnished with benches *c* 1394 *P Pl. Crede* 205 An halle Wiþ brode bordes aboute y-benched wel clene **Ybent,** bent *c* 1330 [see Bent *ppl. a.* 2]. 1399 Langl *Rich. Redeles* III. 214 Grette browis y-bente 1508 Dunbar *Gold Targe* 110 Cupide the king, wyth bow in hand ybent. 1579 Hake *Newes out of Powles* (1872) G iii b, That Broking trade might practized be by men so well ybent. 1595 *Locrine* I Prol 9 A dreadfull Archer with his bow ybent. **Yber,** pa. t. of I-bere *v* 1 **Yberyit,** obs Sc pa pple of Bury *v* ' see Yburiep. **Ybet(te** [Bei t *v*], amended, improved; kindled. *c* 1000 [see Bett *v* 1]. 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. iv 93 Bettere is þat bote bale adoun brynge, þan bale be ybette & bote neuere be bettere *a* 1400 *Octouian* 235 Anoon a fyer ther was ybeet [*rime* y-set] 1501 Douglas *Pal Hon.* Prol. 14 Vapours hote, richt fresche, and weill ybet 1581 A. Hall *Iliad* II. 19 And to his side a sworde he girt, with golden nayles ybet **Ybete** *v.* [Y- 3 c], to beat. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q* cxvi, My teris That ȝe se on the ground so fast ybete. **Ybete(n** [Beat *v* 1], beaten 13 .. *K. Alis.* 1518 An ymage.. Y-beten al with gold fyne 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Behoueþ þet he by ybeate and y-wesse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W* 1122 *Dido*, Ne coupe of gold with floreynys newe I-bete [*v. rr.* ybet, ybete, ybette]. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 609 And Arthour [was] y-bete wyþ wounde *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf* 2017 Nowe must ye be storm ybeten with showres and raynes **Ybite,** bitten *c* 1460 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* in *Rel Ant* I. 157 Off brede y-bite no soppis that thu make. **Yblamed,** blamed. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B III 282 Who so seyth hem sothes is sonnest yblamed. **Yblaunchyd,** blanched. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 31 Draw vppe a brisi Mylke of Almaundys y-blaunchyd. **Ybleft,** var Ysleued

† **Yble·nt,** *pa. pple.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 yblend. [Y- 4, Blend *v.*1] Blinded; dazed; 'clouded'.

a 1225–1450 iblend, iblent [see Blend *v.*1] 1340 *Ayenb.* 202 Huo þet is beueld mid þo lac he is riȝtuolliche yblent. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 457 þat was i-blend wiþ [*MS* y yblend be] þe chaungynge of hap of mankynde [orig. *hoc obnubilavit sortis humanas varietas*] *c* 1407 Lydg *Reson & Sens* 3659 Shippes .With her songe so fonned bee, So supprysed, and y-blent. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiv, All my body so it hath ouerwent, That of my sicht the vertew hale Iblent. 1590 Spenser *F Q* I II. 5 The eye of reason was with rage yblent. 1590 Greene *Neuer too late* (1600) 60 Beeing all with cares yblent, When he thought on yeeres mispent.

Yble·nt, *pa. pple.*[2] *Obs.* or *arch.* [Y- 4, Blend *v* 2] Blended, mingled; confused, blurred

1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr* 10078 Thys Rud entendement Ys wyth Rudnesse so yblent, That dyamaunt, .ys noon . So indurat. As he 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 108 When I observe their Light and Heat yblent 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I II, Ivi, He was bent To keep the credit which he then had got, As he conceiv'd: for it had been yblent 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. iv, All these sounds yblent inclined all to sleep.

† **Yblessed, yblest,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 1 ȝebletsod, 2 iblecced, -sced (see Bless *v.*), 4 ybli(s)ced, etc. [Y- 4] Blessed, blest.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6285 Yblessed be þe moder wombe þat him to monne bere. 13 . *Cursor M* 23081 (Edinb) Ybliced folk. 1377 Langl *P. Pl* B vii. 13 Bisshopes

yblessed, 3if þey ben as þei shulden. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* xxi. 148 Than was the worlde y-blessyd whan wyse men regnyd. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* xxxiv, Bausis and Philemon were iblest For feasting Iupiter in strangers stead.

†**Ybleued**, pa. ppie. of BELEAVE, to remain 1340 *Ayenb.* 225 þe ilke þet is ybleued ine lyue he ssel him loki chastliche. **Yblowe, yblown**, blown. 1377, *c* 1384 [see BLOW *v.*[1] 13, 17 c]. 14 - *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 245 Ther is a bitter blast yblowe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I II IX, Lest we be yblown about with wanton wind. **Yblynd(ed**, blinded, blindfolded. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 497 Yblynd wiþ þe blasynge of þe snowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 3681 Entendement Ys with Ire yblynded so. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxx. 113 The handes ybounde & the eyen yblynded. **Yblyndfalled**: see BLINDFOLD *v.* & the eyen yblynded. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3011 Gy of Borgoyngne þar afond y-blyndfalled, and by-bounde. **Ybode(n**, proclamed, bidden, prayed. *a* 935 *Laws of Æthelstan* II. c. 20 Sif. hit beo seoſon nihtum ær ȝeboden ær ðæt ȝemot sy. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 69 þurh festing and þurh wacunge and ec þurh ibodenes biddunge. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 498 Of mani noble he nam ȝeme, þat he hadde y-boden fiem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 111 þre dayes fastynge y-bode for þat **Yboffeted**, buffeted. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 261 þe nyȝt in whiche Crist was i-buffeted [*v r.* yboffetted]. **Ybonchyd**, = BUNCHED, humped 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 18299 The bo[n]ch with whiche this folke relygious bene ybonchyd **Ybontyd** [BUNT *v* 3], sifted *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take Almaunde mylke, & y bontyd flour. **Ybord** *v pseudo-arch* [see Y- 3 and ABORD *v* 2], to accost. 1768 DOWNMAN *Land of Muses* xx, Them Alma gracefully y-bording **Yborȝe** [Y- 4, BERGH], saved, hence **Yborȝing**, *vbl. sb*, salvation 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Vor tuo þinges is þe man yborȝe, be þe be uhynge of kueade and do þet guode *Ibid* 201 þet his holy zaule . miȝte ysy and knawe god, and al þet him is niede and guod to his yborȝinge.

†**Yborn**, *pa. pple. Obs* (from 16th c. *arch.*) Forms: 1 ȝeboren, 2–3 iboren, 4–5 yboren, i-borne, 4–6 yborne, ybore, (6 ybor), 4–8 y-born. [OE. *geboren*, pa pple. of OE. *geberan* I-BERE *v.*[1], *beran* BEAR *v.*[1]]

1. Born.

Beowulf 1703 Þæt ðes eorl wære ȝeboren betera 900-930 *O. E. Chron.* an. 855 (Parker MS.) Iternon Hrapraing, se wæs ȝeboren in þære earce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 55 Weo beon swa his sunes iborene. 13 *K. Alis* 5024 Alsone as that childe y-borne is *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix 110 He is the sloweste mon that ever wes y boren *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 7780 Ywain bastard ybore *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) 286 Wommen maken gret Sorwe, whan hire Children ben y born. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 58 Ne so the Son of hys kynd is ybor, That he a part hes tharof, and na mor. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 220 Woe be to that Priest yborne That will not cleanly weed his corne. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXXIII, Or was he to continuall pain of God yborn? 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol* II. LXI, Heirs of eternity! yborn to rise Through endless states of being. 1755 MENDEZ *Sqr. Dames* II. XXIX in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* IV. 150 A young swain on Shannon's banks yborn

2. Borne.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E 390 *Expositio*, ȝeborone. 11.. *O. E Chron.* an. 3 (MS. F) Þæt cild Crist wearð ȝeboren æȝean of Egiptan. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 3442 After þat he was in þe hors bere ybore *c* 1325 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 70 He hath robbed Engelond, the mores, ant the fenne, The gold, ant the selver, ant y-boren henne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1810 þe obre relyqes þat þou hast away y-born. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 319 Whanne þei haveþ y-bore doun here enemyes 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. I XXV, Fair clustred buildings with high spires to heaven yborn.

†**Yborned, Ybornsched**: see YBRENT, YBURNUSCHT. **Yborwed** [Y- 4, BORROW *v* 1] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XV. 307 Fonde þei þat Freres wolde forsake her almesses, And bidden hem bere it þere it was yborwed. **Ybosted**, boasted. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XVII. 59 Hope cam hippyng after þat hadde so ybosted. **Ybought**, pa t. of I-BYE, to buy. 1446 ? LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* I. 396 This blessid lord þat Ypon a crosse oure soules dere y bought. **Y-bought, -oht, -ozt**, pa. pple. of BUY *v.* or I BYE *v* *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (L.) 182 For my deþ wes monkune yboht

†**Ybound**, *pa. pple. Obs.* (from 16th c. *arch.*) Forms: 1 ȝebunden, 4–6 ybounde(n, 6 ibund, 4–8 ybound. [pa. pple. of OE. *gebindan* I-BINDE, *bindan* BIND.] Bound.

Beowulf 871 Cyninges þeȝn..word oþer fand soðe ȝebunden *Ibid.* 1531 Wundenmæl wrættum ȝebunden *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5863 Ȝond men ledeþ Leodegan Ybounden toward king Rion. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2861, I toforn hadde nat seyn Som other folk ybounde so 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV Prol 40 The God abuse, from his hie maieste, With the ibund, law in a maid did lycht. 1563 [see BIND *v* 2 c]. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. *Democr Plat* VIII, The low Cusp's a figure circular, Whose compasse is ybound, but centre's every where 1714 GAY *Sheph Week* Prol 84 Thy joyous Madrigals twice three, With Preface meet, and Notes profound, Imprinted fair, and well y-bound

†**Ybowed** [Y- 4, Bow *v* 1], influenced 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 451 [He] was ybowed vor favour [*orig influxus favoribus*] **Ybowne**, *pseudo-arch* [Y-, *bowne*, BOUND *ppl a.*[1]], about to go or start. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Fruites Warre* cxl, A daye before he was from thence ybowne **Yboylid**, boiled. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 48 Hony y boylid hote **Ybrad** [BREDE *v* 1, to roast], tortured as with fire. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XI 39 The care that icham yn y-brad, y wyte a wyf. **Ybraid** [BRAY *v* 2], pounded. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 48 A pece of Milwelle y-braid with-al.

†**Ybre'nt**, *pa. pple. Obs.* (from 16th c. *arch.*) Forms · 3–4 ibrend(e, 4–5 ybrend, -te, 6 ybrint, 4- ybrent; 3–4 ybarn(e)d, 4 ybernde, 5 y-borned. [See Y- 4 and BURN *v.*[1]] Burnt; *occas.* burnished.

1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2890 þe king vortiger was ybarnd to doust wiþinne *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xliii. in *Anglia* IV 199 So þe child þat drawe þ is hond. fro þe brond þat is enes ibrend *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 148 in *E E P.* (1862) 94 In þe fur me hem caste þo hi hadde longe ibrend 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 þe ybernde uer dret. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H Fame* II 432 Y-brent wyth hete *c* 1450 LYDG *Life Our Lady* xlix (1484) g viij, With golde of fayth fayr bright y borned 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III I 7 Ybrint in smoke of flambis 1590 SPENSER *F Q* III IX 53 And heauenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I I XVII, The proud Phaeton, Who clomb the fiery car and was ybrent 1767 MICKLE *Concub* I XXVIII, With feverish Thirste ybrent. *Ibid* II. LIII, The ragged Walls with Lightning seemd ybrent

†**Ybroached**: see BROACH *v* 1 1. **Ybroke** · see BREAK *v* and I-BROKE. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 4985 þe fourme of pes was vaste ymad þat ne miȝte noȝt wel be ybroke 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr.* 143 Throgh a feyth y-broke. **Y-brought**, brought. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2505 Rowen ..among hom ybroȝt was. *c* 1325 *Poem temp Edw II* (Percy) VIII, Holy cherche Is mych ibrowt adoun 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 586 Ȝe were y-brouht forþ & bred of þat modur. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXIX 107 The kynge of polonye, that sawe his standarde ybrought to the grounde 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. *Democr Plat* II, As men ybrought Into some spacious room **Ybroylid**, broiled *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 47 Porke y-broylid. **Ybuld, -beld**, etc [Y- 4, BUILD *v*], built. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1331 Ne sawe þay neuere by fore þat a place so faire ybuld *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 172 A woon wonderlie well ybeld. *c* 1400 in *26 Pol Poems* XXVI 195 Withyn y-bylde halles and bowres. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 201 The tempill y bylid [For form cf. *bylled*, quot *c* 1400 s.v. BUILD *v.* 1] **Ybulled** [BULL *v* 3], issued a bull against. *c* 1400 *Langland's P Pl.* A. v 77 (MS. H) [Ichaue] y-bulled hem to þe lord to make hem lese siluer **Yburied, -bir-, -ber-** [Y- 4, BURY *v*], buried. *c* 1250 [see BURY *v* 1] 1297 [see FALL *v.* 33 b]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 45 He was i-slawe and y-buried þere 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II v. 28 With wyne and sleip yberyit and at rest. **Yburnuscht, ybornsched**, burnished. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 3622 Wel y-burnuscht fair & bryght. 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 3587 Sherpe swerdes y-bornsched briȝte.

Yburþananseca: see BYRTHYNSAK.

†**Ycalled**[1], **-yd, ycalde** [Y- 4], called. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XV 32 Þanne am I conscience ycalde. 14 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 212 A woman þat heleine was icluped [*MS.* β ycallyde, γ ycallyd] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr.* 2904 To-forn or he had makyd man, He was ycallyd but God only **Ycalled**[2] [Y- 5, CAUL *sb* 1], wearing a 'caul' 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV 223 In riche robes rathest he walketh, Ycalled and ycrimuled. **Ycapred**, capered. *c* 1634 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. 1, Huh, huh, huh, huh, so; ycapred very wele **Ycarked, ykarked**, loaded, burdened 1340 [see CARK *v.* 1] **Ycarped**, talked 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B XV. 296 If þei couth han ycarped by cryst **Ycast.** 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5122 þe englisse þo & saxons .castles bigonne bulde þat hi adde er ycast adoun. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Huanne he heþ alle his uelþes ykest out. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXX. 111 They were y-caste from the realme of Tourmaday. **Ycaught, yca(u)ȝt.** 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4372 Hii wende wel hor owe sleuþe on ȝou abbe ycaȝt. *c* 1570 icaught [see CATCH *v.* 32] **Ycausing** *pr. pple* [Y- 3 c], causing 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag*, *Conipl. Henry Dk. Buckhm.* XLIX, The Tyrant kyng .. Saunce earthly gylt ycausing both be slayne.

Ych(e, Yce, obs. forms of ITCH, ICE.

Yclipped, obs. form of YCLEPT.

†**Ycesed** [Y- 4, CEASE], appeased, quieted. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 155 Whanne þe Babilons were i-sesed [*MS.* γ ycesed]

Ych(e, obs. ff EACH, I *pron.*, ITCH *v.*[1]

†**Ychaf(f)ed**, warmed. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 242 That syde is moste colde and moste nedyth to be ychafit. *c* 1460 J RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 893 His stomachere welle y-chaffed to kepe hym fro harme **Ychained.** *c* 1393 [see CHAIN *v.* 2 b]. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* XVI, Those ychain'd in sleep **Ychanged.** 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3325 þis art was al clene ydo þat ychanged hii were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 242 Hi wes ychonged in-to an ymage of zalt 1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr.* 172 The herte y changed fro ayse to mysayse. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. XXV, The bare bones . First into liquour melt to air ychanged been. **Ycharged**, charged, laden. *a* 1225 icharged [see CHARGE *v.* 4]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2504 Ychaiged mid gode knistes ssipes eistetene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 260 þet youre herten ne by y-charged of glotounie. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III 230 Ich man y-charchid to schoppe at his croune. *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel* 12 O shippe y-charget with whet. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc* (Arb) 224 And though with Indian stones Ycharged were thy backe **Ycharm** *v* (*pseudo-arch*) [Y- 3], to charm. *c* 1620 T ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1438 Seu'n sprights, with thunder hee ycharm'd from out my brest. **Ychased, -ced.** 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 323 þere Lotharius flig and was i-chasede [*MS.* β ychaced]. *c* 1460 [see CHASE *v* 1 2 c].

Yche, var ECHE *v. Obs.* to augment, increase.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R.* IV VII (Tollem MS), [Blood] is more scharpe for þe ychynge of hete

†**Ycheckt**, checked 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. XXVIII, It would project Dark powerfull beams, that solar life ycheckt , all things would die.

Ychele, var. ICKLE, ICICLE.

Ycheon, obs. f. *each one* see EACH B. 1 c.

†**Ycheryd** [Y- 5], (well) favoured *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 5373 Wel y cheryd of lokyng **Ychesyled.** 1509 [see CHISEL *v* 1 1]. **Ycheued** [CHEVE *v* 5], done homage. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 15062 Ȝit y ne may Leten oure forfadres lay, þat we longe on haue y-leued, & til oure Godes þer-inne y-cheued **Ychid**, chidden 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 þere Dunston was strongliche despised and i-ched [*v. rr* y chidde, y-chyd]

Ychon(e, obs. ff. *each one*. see EACH B. 1 c

†**Ychoppid** [Y- 4], chopped. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 46 A litel sope Porke or vele y-choppid. **Ychose**(n [Y- 4, CHOOSE, I-CHEOSE], chosen. (Cf. YCORE) 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2419 Ychose we beþ þer to 1340 *Ayenb.* 68 þe holi gost..makeþ his ychosene zinge. þe zuete zonges of heuene.

c 1400 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 529 He was lawfullich y-chose pope.

Ycicle, Ycie, obs. ff. ICICLE, ICY

Yclad (iklæ d), *pa. pple. arch.* (since 16th c.). Also 4–5 ycladde, ycledde, (also 7) iclad, 6 ycladd. [See Y- 4 and CLAD.] Clothed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2843 Mark y clad in palle ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 472 Al to selde Is ony pouere man wel fedde Or wel arayed or [y]cledde *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 134 Yclad [*v. rr.* iclad, y-cladde] he was Al in a kirtel of a lyght waget 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 363 Iff a man se an other naked he shalle have mo sekernes of hym thanne iff he se hym yclad. *c* 1474 CAXTON *Recuyell* (1894) 615 A place voyde, where the maysters putte the body of hector y cladde in his beste garementes and robes. 1568 T HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 97 My carefull corps yclad with heauinesse 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Fij, All yclad in grene he paced forward to the parke 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I. I. 29 An aged Sire, in long blacke weedes yclad 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, I 1 33 Her words yclad with wisedomes Maiesty 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 30 In pure white clothes iclad 1616 R C. *Times' Whistle* II. (1871) 30 Ignorance in his scarlet robe yclad 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XIX 371 Yclad in Armour shining like the Sun 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol* II x, Yclad in steel, and bright with burnish'd mail 1751 R. LLOYD *Progr. Envy* XV, In flowing sable stole she was yclad 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* II liv, Spring yclad in grassy dye.

†**Yclansed, yclensed**, pa. pple of CLEANSE, YCLENSE. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 59 In þe font we iclensed weren 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1012 Þoru graces of þe londe Idronke hii beþ iclansed sone *a* 1340 *Ayenb* 74 þe fornayse huerinne berneþ þe zaules al-huet hi byeþ yclenzed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 337 Whete cornes beeþ þere ful smal, vnneþe i-clansed wiþ manis hond

Ycleap'd, obs. form of YCLEPT.

†**Yclense**, *v.* [Y- 3 c, CLEANSE] To cleanse. 971 *Blickl Hom* 21 We sceolan .ure heortan ȝeclænsian from oþrum ȝeþohtum. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 760 Her kynde were more to y clense diches.

†**Yclepe** (iklī p), *v. Obs.* Also 6 ycleepe. [OE. *geclipian, gecleopian* to call (in various senses): see Y- 3 c and CLEPE *v.* Spenser's *ycleepe* is a new back-formation on YCLEPT. In quot 1901 'ycleping' is an error for 'clipping' (CLIP *v* 1).] *trans.* To call by name, name

c 950, *c* 1100 [see YCLEPT] 1595 SPENSER *Col Clout* 65 Himselfe he did ycleepe, The shepheard of the Ocean by name. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct 8/2 The old Saxon custom of 'ycleping', or naming, the Church has just been revived at Painswick, in the Cotswolds

Yclept (ikle·pt), **ycleped** (iklī pt, *poet* iklī·ped), *pa. pple. arch.* Forms 1 ȝeclypod, *Northumb.* ȝiclioþ(p)ad, 2 ȝecleped, iclipet, 2–3 iclepet, i-, ycluped, 4 yclepud, 4–5 icleped, yclepid, 5 iclepyd, 6 iclipped, iclipt, yclipped, yclippet, ycleapt, -ed, *Sc.* ycleipit, 6–7 yclipt, 7 i-, ycleeped, ycleep'd, ycleap'd, yclipped, ecleaped, eclip't, 8 yclyped, 4- ycleped (7–9 yclep'd), 8– yclept [OE. *geclypod*, pa. pple of (*ge*)*clypian*, (*ge*)*clipian* CLEPE, YCLEPE: see Y- 4. Adopted by Gawin Douglas from his ME. models, and much affected as a literary archaism by Elizabethan and subsequent poets; in less dignified writing often used for the sake of quaintness or with serio-comic intention.] Called (so-and-so), named, styled.

c 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 60 *Dignus vocari apostolus*, wyrðe þætte ic se ȝiclioþad erendwraca. *c* 1100 *O E. Chron.* an 1057 (MS D) [Eadmund] Irensid wæs ȝeclypod for his snellscipe *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 9 Heo weren iclipet synagoge al swa is nu iclepet al cristen folc. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Durh ane oðre senne þe is ȝecleped mobedıencia. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 5 Syon was sum hwile iclepet þe hehe tur of Ieiusalem 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 110 Al þis was ȝwile icluped [*v. rr.* ycleped, icleped, clepud, callyde, callyd] þe march of walis *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 5560 Her ost was ycleped Blaire *a* 1340 *Ayenb* 18 A vice þet is y-cleped ine clergie ingratitude. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 121 & braunde was þat bold quene of burnes y-clepud. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Make round-lyke Fretourys þat ben y clepid Ragons. *c* 1440 *Stac Rome* 674 in *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 166 A lytylle chapelle yeet there is, I-clepyd 'titulus pastoris'. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* III (1555) C j b, They pyped a daunce I clipped, amour de la hault plesaunce 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. II 23 The king thairof yclepit Anyus 1581 HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 244 By name yclipt Endimion 1588 SHAKS. *L L L* I i. 242 Now for the ground Which? which I meane I walkt vpon, it is ycliped, Thy Parke 1592 *Soliman & Pers* V III 74 That fraudfull squire of Ithaca, iclipt Vlisses 1598 TOFTE *Alba* III G v, Loves Labor Lost, I once did see a Play, Ycleped so 1611 COTGR., *Nommé* named, called, cleaped, ecleaped 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* II (1871) 22 The diedfull beast, ycleped crocodile 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 12 But com thou Goddes fair and free, In Heav'n ycleap'd Euphrosyne 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* II. 1, *Seuc* Is thy name Taber? *Tab* I am so eclip't Sir. 1663 BUTLER *Hud*, I 1 904 A valiant Mamaluke, In Foreign Land yclep'd (Sir Samuel Luke) 1664 *Ibid.* II 1 46 A tall long-sided dame (But wondrous light) ycleped Fame. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C'tess of Bristol* 1 Apr., Attending damsels yclep'd maids of honour. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Poetry Prof.* Wks. 1774 I. 31 Tho' not one wit bestrides the back Of useful drudge, ycleped hack. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *Praise of Chimney-Sweepers*, The sweet wood yclept sassafras 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* XI, The old and tenantless dwelling yclept Fieldhead 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) I 169 It is yclept 'redistribution of seats'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 23 Feb 9/1 The Associated South London Extended Gold Mines Corporation, Limited, yclept in the market Suds.

Fiiireg predicated of the name 1653 J Taylor (Water P) *Cert. To av Uncert Journ.* 17 The name of *Wheat ears*, on them is ycleap'd, Because they come when wheat is yeerly reap'd

†**Yclepte, Yclept** [Y- 4], pa pples. of Clip *v*.1, Clitch *v.* **Ycleyed,** stopped with clay *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* IV 438 Another list ycleyed hem to se **Yclinge** *v* (*pseudo-arch.*) [Y- 3 c], to cling. *c* 1620 T. Robinson *May Magd.* 339 Yet to ye banckes his tender rootes yclinge. **Y-clive**1, obs. pa pple. of *clive*, Cleave *v*.2 *a* 1325 *Maudelain* 323 in Hoistin. *Altengt Leg* (1878) 166 So michel pain is in hir ycliue, 3ete ich wene wele þat sche liue **Yclive**2, pa pple of Clive *v*, to climb **Yclomben,** climbed *c* 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg Princ* 904 þou þat yclomben art in hy honoures. **Yclosed,** closed. 1377, *c* 1420 [see Close *v* 2 b, 3]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 48 And so nogt y closyd, serue foith 1647 H More *Song of Soul* III. App xviii, The ghosts Of men deceas'd in sleep yclos'd **Yclothed,** clothed 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 3949 Noble men ycloþed in ermine *a* 1400 *Adam Davy* 140 þe kyng stood, ycloþed al in rede *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 4 To haue fed me and 3eue me dryngke, ycloþet me **Yclouted,** patched 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI 61, I shal .cast on me my clothes yclouted and hole. **Yclove,** obs. pa pple. of Clyave *v*.1 (3 *β*) **Yclyketed,** latched 1393 Langl. *P Pl.* C. VIII. 266 þe dore Y-keyed and yclyketed.

Yclyped, obs. form of Yclept.

†**Yclypped** [Y- 4], obs. pa. pple. of Clip *v*.2 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr* 20r2 Yclypyd & yshaue Vp-on your hedys **Y-colded,** made cold, cooled *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 80 And þe potte y-colded, be it opned **Ycoled,** obs. pa pple of Cull *v*.1 13 . *K. Alis.* 2686 Foure thousand knyghtis, Y coled alle for the nones. **Y-colo(u)rid,** coloured. 1422 Yonge tr *Secr Secr* 230 Eyen y-colorid like rede wyne **Ycome(n,** come. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 4249 þo king arþures men ycome were echon 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 þis boc is ycome to þe ende 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3617 Now ye ben ykome ageyn **Ycompaced.** 1297 [see Compass *v*.1 2] **Ycomparisoned.** 1340 [see Comparison *v* 1] **Yconceyued.** 1340 [see Conceive *v.* 7] **Yconfirmed.** 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 4882 þoru haid oþ & god ostage yconfermed was al þis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 106 þi beleaue by 3-confermed ine ous. **Yconfortid,** comforted. 1422 Yonge tr *Secr Secr.* 247 The kyndly hette shal be y confortid **Yconfounded.** 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 8419 Al clene þe ssiewen were confounded [*MS* a yconfounded]. **Ycongeyed,** pa. pple of Congie *v*, to permit 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 Whan eny man is i-congyed [*MS.* y ycongeyed] here to commence in eny faculte [etc.].

Yconomie, Yconomus (**-imus**), obs. ff. Economy, Œconomus

†**Yconquest** [see Y- 4 and Conquest *pa. pple*], acquired. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. II 50 Rewardis. Yconquest in this batall Laurentane. **Yconsayled,** counselled. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 309 *note*, As Edricus hadde yconsayled while a was alyve **Ycontined, -contyened,** contained 1340 *Ayenb* 39 Zome byeþ y contined ope þan þet byeþ yzed *Ibid.* 118 [see Contain *v* 2] **Yconyd,** pa pple of Coin *v*.1 **Y-coped** [Y- 5] *a*, early form of Coped *a.*, wearing a cope. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 342, I knewe such one. Come in þus ycoped at a courte.

†**Ycore,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl a. Obs.* Forms: 1 3ecoren, 2–3 icoren, 3–4 icore, 4 i-, ycorn, 3–5 ycore. [OE. *gecoren*, pa. pple. of *cēosan* to Choose, *gecēosan* I-cheose.] Chosen; often predicative and as adj., elect; 'choice', fair, comely (cf. the uses of *corn* s v. Choose *v.* A. 6 a); hence in ME. used as a meaningless tag often riming with *before*; *absol.* elect one, the elect.

Beowulf 2400 He hæfde eall 3ecorone. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 299 Wiþ þa 3ecorenan Cristes þeznas. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* II xviii, Honorius .to bisceope 3ecoren wæs. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2818 Abraham drihtne 3ecoren *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) cxxxi. 18 [cxxxii 17] Ic . fæ3re 'gearuwe byrnende blac-ern bere for minum criste 3ecorenum [orig *christo meo*] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Nu ic þe bidde for þine kinedome and for alle þine haleȝen and ec þine icorene *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð fole iclepede and swa lut icorene. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 167 Hwat is þis þe astihð alse dai rieme, fair alse mone, icoren [orig. *electa*, Song of Songs VI. 10] alse sunne? *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (L) 244 Let vs neuer be forloren for no sunne, crist ycoren. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 579 Of wel heighe kin y-corn *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 544 [The child] as a roonde of flesche icore In chaumbre lay hire bifore, Withouten blod or bon. 13.. *Coer de L* 146 With a coron off gold i-corn. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 978 þe kiddeste y-core þat corone weldus! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 766 Charlis kyng þe beste knyȝt y core þat is owar now lyuyng. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 789 Edgar .To þe kyndam of Englonde was y core.

†**Ycoroned:** see Ycrowned. **Ycorumped** [Y- 4], pa. pple. of Corrump *v*, to corrupt **Ycorve(n,** carved. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4240 He vel adoun as a gret ok þat binepe ykorue wer. *c* 1394 *P Pl. Crede* 173 A woon wonderlie well y-beld, Wiþ arches on eueriche half & belliche y-corven. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 23 Rasonys y-corven. **Ycoryd,** cored. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 46 Take perys y-coryd. **Ycounted.** 1568 [see Y- 4]. **Ycouped,** pa. pple. of Coup *v*.2, to cut **Ycoupled.** 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 445 3if a 3ong sheep..schal be y-coupled and y-3oked to a wylde bole. **Ycovered** (see also *yheuered*), covered. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr* XXXIII, Apples with cabbage-net y cover'd o'er. **Ycraul** *v* [Y- 3 c], to crawl. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 75 Vile man from vilest durt on earth ycrauld **Ycrested** *a.* [Y- 5], crested 1582 A Hall *Iliad* v. 97 A heaune helmet..with crests ycrested three. **Ycrimiled,** pa. pple. of Cremil *v* **Ycristened,** christened. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 37 Sche was y-cristened and i-cleped Eugenius, and i-made monk 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII 165 Men fyndeþ þat makamede was a man ycrystned. **Ycrost,** crossed 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* 243 For, Crownes are richly blest, with Peace y-crost **Ycrowned, -coro(u)ned, -cronet,** crowned 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3934 In þe oþer half þe quene was of erchebissops al so Ylad & ycrouned ek as riȝt was uor to do 1340 *Ayenb* 267 Ich y-ȝeȝ þe innumerable uelaȝrede of þe holy martires mid blisse and worþssipe y-corouned 1387 Trevisa *Higden*

(Rolls) V 71 þou schalt be y clowned bisshop at Rome 1422 Yonge tr *Secr Secr* 199 Than he hym bethoght of the grete noble that he demenyd in Ierusalem, then as he was kynge y-cronet 1642 H More *Song of Soul* II III III. XIII, With fair flowers from unknown root ycrownd **Ycullid,** obs pa pple. of Kill *v* 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C. I. 199 Thauh we hadde ycullid þe catte 3ut sholde þer come anoþer. **Ycus(s)ed,** obs pa pple. of Kiss *v.* **Ycustumet,** pa. pple. of Custom *v* (sense 1) 1422 Yonge tr *Secr Secr.* 247 Aftyr the tyme of the yere and the houre of the day y-custumet or vset **Ycutte** (see also *ykyt*, etc.), cut *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 51 Datys y cutte in .ij or iij.

Ycy, Yd, obs. forms of Icy, It.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 78 To fulfyll yd in word and dede

†**Ydad,** a minced oath: cf. Edad.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism* I Wks. 1716 I. 42 Ydad, I think I am just of that Opinion myself

†**Ydamned, -dampned,** obs pa pple of Damn *v.* 1340 *Ayenb* 78 Vor manye filozofes oþer of greate clerkes and of kynges and of emperours, byeþ ydampned ine helle. *c* 1395 *Shipman's Tale* 1243 Thou shalt be .clene y-dampned into hell *c* 1400 *R Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 8679 He was þere idemd [*MS. C* ydampned] to þe pine of helle stronge

Ydan(t, obs. ff Eident, ident *Sc*, diligent.

†**Ydarted** [Y- 4], pierced as with a dart *c* 1374 [see Dart *v.* 1] *c* 1407 Lydg. *Reson & Sens* 6878 With wo they be throgh-out y darted. **Ydaunted,** overcome. 1582 A. Hall *Iliad* V 80 Chromius eke fel deade in fielde y-daunted by his might.

Ydder, obs. form of Udder.

†**Ydead, ydede** [Y- 4], dead. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 169 þis 3ere Levyngus þe bisshop of Worcestre y-dede. 1642 H More *Song of Soul* III I v, Old Adam Under some senselesse sod with sleep ydead. **Ydee, ydene** [OE. *gedēn, gedēn*, pa pple. of Do *v.*, I-do *v.*], done *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1266 Synne ær gedenra. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 290 When þe masse was alle y-dee. *c* 1425 *Engl Conq. Irel.* 28 That thou ne hast y-dene noght some grete lette, hastyly be about to do.

Ydel, obs. form of Idle, Idol.

†**Ydel(e)d** [Y- 4, Deal *v*], divided. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 542 þis lond was þo ideled [*MS a* ydeld; *β*, γ ydelde] a þre 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 107 þese tweie kyngdoms were..y deled bytwene tweye kynges. †**Y-dem(e)d** [Y- 4, Deem *v*], judged, condemned. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 He is idemd to eche wowe on helle. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6381 þin owe mouþ þe aþ ydemd. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 909 We faiþful folk. Ben y-demed to do dedus of rihte 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III 229 His dwellinge [was] ydemed a bowe-drawte fiom hem

†**Ydemptifically,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [app. ad. med L. **identificē*, adv. of **identificus* Identific] With actual identity.

1432–50 tr. *Higden, Hart Contin.* (Rolls) VIII. 461 Criste is not in that sacramente ydemptifically, veiyly and really in his propie presence corporealle

Ydenly, obs. form of Idently *adv. Sc.*

Ydeot(e, obs. form of Idiot.

†**Ydept** [Y- 4], dipped 1340 *Ayenb.* 106 Y-dept ine blod **Y-det** [Y- 4, Dit *v*], stopped, closed *a* 1340 in *Rel Ant.* I 30 Hwan Banockesbourne is y-det myd mannis bonis. **Y-dicyd** [Y- 4], cut into dice. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Hard Wastel y-dicyd,

†**Ydi·ght,** *pa.pple. Obs.* (after 1500 *arch.*) [Y- 4, Dight *v.*] Prepared, furnished, dressed.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5581 þe welisse ver in engelond vorte he it adde ydi3t *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 211 Her dortour y di3te wiþ dores ful stronge *c* 1510 *Lytell Geste R. Hode* VII, Full hastily was theyr dyner I dyght 1522 *World & Child* A j b, Stretes and strondes full strongely ydyght. 1579 Fulke *Refut Rastell* 722 The Aultars bright, that were rounde ydight.

Ydil(l, -illy, Ydiome, Ydiot(e, obs. ff. Idle *a.*, Idly *adv*, Idiom, Idiot.

†**Ydo(n** [Y- 4, Do *v*, I-do *v*], done, put. *Wel idon* (cf. MHG. *wol getān*) excellent. 1123, etc. [see Do *v.* A. 8]. *c* 1205 Lay 910 Membricius, þet wes a riche mon, þe wes swiðe wel idon [Wace *sawes hom*]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9535 Wincestere was þus ibarnd and oþer harm ido. *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 312 A þral..To strong prison was i-don. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 71 What hast y-doo, sire bisshop? 1392 *E E Wills* (1882) 3 þat þe hows be ysold, and þe Almes yi-do in þe worst 3ere 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr* 17310 Thys mescheff .Ys ydon and wrouht by me. **Ydobbed** see *Ydubbed.* **Ydodded,** shorn. *a* 1400 *N. T* (Paues) 1 Cor. XI. 6 3if it be foul for a womman to ben y-dodded oþer balled. **Ydolve** [Delve *v*], undermined; buried. 1340 *Ayenb* 263 Vor huych hord þet ilke zelue hous ne by y-dolue heslyche he wakeþ. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IV II. (1554) 102 She was ydolue lowe. **Ydoubled, -dobbled,** doubled. 1340 *Ayenb.* 230 Yef þou me beuelst aye mi wyl, my chasthede hit ssel by me ydobbled. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 275 With deyntes y doublid and dausinge to pipis **Ydought** [Dow *v.*1], grown strong. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5906 Tho the kyng was hool, and wel y-doughth.

Ydous, obs. form of Hideous.

†**Ydout** *v* [Y- 3 c], to fear. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6328 Ech prince & ech lond ydouted hom tuo. **Ydouted** [Y- 4], feared. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I 42 With diamauntis derne y-doutid of all. **Ydrad(de:** see Dread *v.*, Ydred. 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I II, O happy man that full perswasion had Of this! if right at home, nought of him were ydrad. **Ydrawe** *v* [Y 3 c], to draw 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3037 A cause evydent That thow mayst wel.. The sword ydrawe. **Ydrawe, ydraȝe,** *pa. pple.* [Y- 4], drawn. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 5905 þou art mid vnriȝt her to ydrawe 1340 *Ayenb* 133 He wes villiche y draȝe ase a þyef 1393 Langl. *P. Pl* C XIX 218 Eue was of adam and out of hym ydrawe *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 26 Take gode mylke of Almaundys y-drawe with wyne.

Ydre: see Hydre.

†**Ydred** (also *ydreddyd, ydrad, ydraded*), pa pple of Dread *v.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He ys ald and yknawe and ydred and yworþssiped and yloued 1422 Yonge tr *Secr. Secr* 137 Wyrchippyd, ylowid, and ydreddyd. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. IV 55 Abuf the hevin ydred and starrit sky. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I I 2 Yet nothing did he dread, but euer was ydrad 1610 G Fletcher *Christ's Vict Heaven* I. XI, Euery one shrikes his ydraded speare. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II 1 II. XIX, Mans awfull majesty of every beast ydred **Ydremed,** dreamt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 49 Whejier I have i-mette [Caxton hath y-dremed] þis tale or nou3t. **Ydrenched,** drenched. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit* 285 And how the fields ydrenched were with bloud **Ydressid, ydrest,** prepared, equipped, adorned *c* 1386 i-dressed [see Dress *v.* 3] 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr Secr* 165 Anoone aftyr the Iue Saw that he was wel ydressid. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 11 Make a dragge of powder Gyngere,. an caste þer-on When it is y-dressid. 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I III lvi, Their face with love and vigour was ydrest. **Ydreyght,** obs. pa. pple. of Draw *v.* **Ydreynt** [Drench *v*], drowned 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 14464 Swych wynsyng Made hym that he was atteynt And myddes off the see ydreynt. **Ydrife, ydrive,** driven. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 4803 þe brutons were ydriue [*v.r* ydrife] al in to west walis 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 109 He hadde wiþ his prayers y-dryue away addres and cokedrilles from þe Egypcians

Ydromancy, Ydromel, obs. ff. Hydromancy, Hydromel.

†**Ydronke(n, -drunke,** drunk. *a* 1275 *Prov Ælfred* 476 in *O E. Misc.* (1872) 131 Werse þe swo on euen yuele haued y-dronken. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Ich ne ssel by an eyse al huet ich habbe ydronke. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B VI 281 Til I haue dyned bi þis day and ydronke bothe. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 75 Mida. was sleyne þro the bloode of a bulle ydrunke. **Ydrop** *v* [Y- 3 c], to drop. *a* 1718 Parnell *Fairy Tale* 171 And down ydrops the knight.

Ydropesey, -ie, etc., **Ydropike, Ydrosacre,** obs. ff. Hydropsy, Hydropic, Hydrosacre.

†**Ydrownd** [Y- 4], drowned. 1603 J Davies *Microcosmos* Pref 23 In Teares ydrownd. **Ydubbed,** dubbed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Godes knyȝtes þet þe holy gost heþ y-dubbed. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 363 Ty'll degon and dobyn.. were y dubbid of a duke ffor her while domes.

Ydul, Ydy, obs. ff Idle *a.*, Eddy.

†**Ydyned** [Y- 4], dined. 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C IX 303 Er ich haue y-dyned by þys day and y-dronke boþe] **Ydyt** [Dit *v*], closed, shut up. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3186 Wyþ hys hede [he haþ] my mouþ y-dyt *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk Wisdom* 242 A pytte, þere seuen hungri lyouns weren þereinne all ydytte.

Ye (yī, yĕ), *pers. pron. and pers. nom.* (*obj.*), *pl.* (*sing*). Forms: see below. [OE. *ge*, stressed *gē, gīe*, corresp. to OFris. *jē*, OS. *gi, ge*, (MLG., MDu. *ghi, -i*, LG, Du. *gij*), OHG., MHG. *ir* (G. *ihr*), ON. *ér* (·— **jér*), Sw, Da *i*: analogically modified forms (after the 1st pers. pl. pron., e. g. OE. *ge* after *we*, ON. *ér* after *vér*, HG. *ir* after *wir*) of OTeut. **jūs*, unaccented **jus*, represented by Goth. *jus*, f. root *ju-* with pl. ending *-s* (cf. Zend *yūš*, Lith. *jūs*, and Skr. *yū-yám*).

For the declension of the 2nd pers pron in OE. and ME. see Thou

In the earliest periods of English '*ye* was restricted to the nom. pl. In the 13th c. it came to be used as a nom. sing. = 'thou', first as a respectful form addressed to a superior This use survives in modern dialects, esp. (in the form *ee*) in interrog. and imperative formulæ (e g. *Dee* = 'do ye'), but also in objective uses = 'thee' (e. g *Oi tell ee*). When *you* had usurped the place of *ye* as a nom., *ye* came to be used (in the 15th *c.*), vice versa, as an objective sing. and pl. (= 'thee' and 'you').]

Now (in all uses) only *dial*, *arch.*, or *poet.*; in ordinary use replaced by You.

A. Illustration of Forms:

1 3e, 3ie, 3ee, 2–3 3ie, (gie, ge), 2–5 (6–8 *Sc.* printed *ze*) 3e, 4–5 3ee, *north.* yhe, 4–6 *north.* 3he, 4–7 yee (3 i3e, hye, 4 i3e, iye, (i)he, 7, 9 *dial.* yea), 3– ye

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. v. 13 Ȝee sint salt eorðes. *Ibid.* Luke xvi. 15 Ȝie sindon ða þe ȝie soðfæstiȝeð inuh foræ monnum. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 217 Penche ȝie aelc word of him swete *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 127 ȝe ne beoð ne alesde of deofles anwalde mid golde ne mid seolure. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Nu ȝie habbeð iherd þes wimmanes name. *c* 1200 Ormin 11118 Hu ȝe muȝhenn lakenn Godd *c* 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O E Misc* 28 Hye habbet to gode i-offred of yure selure. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 320 ibid. 82 To day ye schulle myd blysse To heueryche wende 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9360 Louerdinges ȝie wute wel þat [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 411 (Cott.) Als yee herd me neuen *Ibid.* 19094 (Edin.) His sone. Gif. demid als ge seiuin wate 13. *Gosp. Nicod.* 1105 Wende we to þaime, if yhe [*v.r.* 3he] rede. 13 . *Northern Passion* 157 He seid wol iye yeue me mede? 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc* 68 Als yhe sal here afturward sone. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* XXII. 29 ȝee erren, nether knowynge the scripturis 14.. *Northern Passion* II. 172/306 Me þenkeþ he saide ihe habbet wrong. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* V. 38 Drink with my Guddame, as ȝe ga by. 1510 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl* I 314/1 Wit zhe us to have made..oure lovit Alexander Andersoun..settar and sear of all skynnys. 1611 *Bible* Gen iii 5 Yee shall bee as Gods 1639 Mure *Ps.* cxlviii. 9 Yea mountaines and yea hills. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I 72 All yee that are willing yt the last proposition should stand so as it is. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Yea's*, you shall.

b. In combination, proclitically or enclitically, with other words, as · †*yet* = ye it, *yare* = ye are, *y'have*; *d'ee, dee* = do ye, *hark'ee, harkee.* Now *dial.*

c 1200 Ormin 9006 Loc 3iff 3et wilenn follȝhenn 16xi, 1625, 1632 [see Dee] 1631 Knevet *Rhodon & Iris* V. VI I 3, An ample restitution, Of what y'have tane from her. 1632 Brome *Northern Lass* I ii, If I interrupt you, hang me. Dee hear? 1634 Ford *Perk Warbeck* II. i, Madam, yare passionate 1708, etc. harkee, hark'ee [see Hark *v.* 2 c]. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E.D.S.) 485 No, es thankee, Cozen

Magery. 1775 SHERIDAN *St Patr. Day* I. i, There's a discipline, look'ee in all things. *Ibid.*, Hark'ee, lads, I must have no grumbling

Cf. the rimes in the following:—*a* 1721 PRIOR *Cupid Mistaken* 14 Indeed, Mamma, I did not know Ye I took You for your Likeness, Cloe. 1774 GOLDSM *Retaliation* 136 Then what was his failing? come tell it, and burn ye. He was—could he help it?—a special attorney.

B. Uses.

1. The pronoun used (as the plural of THOU) in addressing a number of persons (or, rhetorically, of things), in the nominative (or vocative)

Beowulf 237 Hwæt syndon ge searohæbbendra? *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. vi. 5 þonne ge eow gebiddon, ne beo ge swylce liceteras *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ze herde wilche laje weren er crist wes iboren *c* 1200 *Vices & Vrtues* 19 Zie ðe berð iwant fram me *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 27 in *O. E. Misc.* 104 Wolde ye, mi leode, lusten eure louerde, he ou wolde wyssye wisliche þinges. *c* 1300 *Harrow Helle* (E) 142 Helle ȝates, y com ȝou to, Now ich wil þat ȝe vndo. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 37 Thus be yee parted nou atuo. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 1 Good men and woymen, þys day, as ȝe knowen well, ys cleped Sonenday yn þe Aduent. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lxxx. 555 My fayre felawes wete ye wel that I will torne vnto kynge Arthurs party *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* II. 32 Cum Garnyche, cum Godfrey, with as many as ȝe may 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* v i. 34 Ye, that on the sands with printlesse foote Doe chase the ebbing-Neptune..and you, whose pastime Is to make midnight-Mushrumps. 1662 *Bk. Com. Pr., Comm, Conf.*, Ye [*1st Pr. Bk.* 1549 You] that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins. 1781 SIR J BANKS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 7 Shew the World that ye still are as ye always have been, worthy the Patronage of your King! 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* vii, Yet ye are seven!—I pray you tell, Sweet Maid, how this may be 1833 TENNYSON *Death of Old Year* i, Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. II. 95 The King answered, Ye know not the reason wherefore I would kill the sage. 1902 BRIDGES *Matres Dolorosæ*, They rode to war as if to the hunt, But ye at home, ye bore the brunt.

† **b.** In apposition with *self* (*ye self, selven* = yourselves): see SELF A. 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6786 (Cott) To cumlinges do yee right na suike, For quilum war yee seluen slike. *Ibid* 14691 Bot . if yee self willi be blind. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Pet* ii 5 And ȝe silf as quyk stoonys be ȝe aboue bildid in to spiritual housis.

c. In apposition with and preceding a sb. (or adj. used *absol.*) in the vocative.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII 62 Ze Legistres and lawyers ȝe witen wher I lyȝe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 1809 Ye sustren nyne. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B xv. 333 Ze riche, ȝe robeth and fedeth Hem þat han as ȝe han. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef Edw VI* (Arb) 84 Ye brainsycke fooles, Ye hoddy peckes, Ye doddye poulles, ye huddes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, III. ii 88 Looke not to the ground, Ye Fauourites of a King 1681 BAXTER *Hymn*, Ye holy Angels bright, Which stand before God's Throne 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII 634 That Blood, those Murthers, O ye Gods replace On his own Head 1730 THOMSON *A Hymn* 76 Ye woodlands all, awake. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim Immort.* iv, Ye blessed creatures, I have heard the call Ye to each other make.

2 Used instead of *thou* in addressing a single person (originally as a mark of respect or deference, later generally: cf. THOU, YOU).

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1341 Sire emperour quaþ þe erl þo, ne be ȝe no so bolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8721 'Lauerd', sco said, 'god it witschild þat þou britten sua mi child Yee giue him all til his allan, Me es it leuer þan he be slan'. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 47 Ma dame, if ye wolde have rowthe. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 My Lord I knowe wele that ye be of such birth estate and myghte that [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* I. 25 Moder,..be not dismayed, for ye shull neuer be luged to deth for my cause. *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 549 (Winch.) Ȝetyng, with worshyp seyng ȝe not þu, *vosacio.* 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxi (Arb.) 52 Saye that ye your self haue made the lettre. *c* 1489 —*Sonnes of Aymon* XIV 336 Good lord, ye created & made our fader Adam. 1516 in *Acts Parlt. Scot.* (1875) XII 36/2 We with oure lauthfull service thankis ȝoure grace of the grete Regarde ȝe Beir to the weill..of our kingis gracis person. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 26 The ioyfull Virgin.. him thus bespake..How shall I quite the paines, ye suffer for my sake? 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* I. ii. 49 *Iul*[*ia*]. Will ye be gon? *Lu*[*cetta*]. That you may ruminate. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 45 Ze sing sae dull and ruch, Ze haif deivt our lugs. 1786 BURNS *To a Louse* 19 Now haud you there, ye're out o' sight. 1866 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* III. 159 Ye've dune summut ye're sorry for 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1142 'Damsel', he said, 'ye be not all to blame'. 1873 *Oxfordshire Gloss., Ee* is a more refined word than *thee.*. 'Who did ee see up strat?' *Ee* is used to a superior, and not *thee.* 1878 HARDY *Ret. Native* I. iii, Be ye a-cold, Christian?

b. In apposition with and preceding a sb. in the vocative.

a 1596 *Sir T. More* I. i. 11 Compell me, ye dogges face! 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 69 O ye impudent gossip. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XXIX, Ye donnered auld runt.

3. Used as objective (accusative or dative) instead of *you* (in plural or singular sense).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr* I xvi. 86 Y preie ȝe seie ȝe to me [etc.]. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 263 We leaue ye here behynde. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV iv, For this will Dido tye ye full of knots, Ye shall no more offend the Carthage Queene. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I i. 110 He is in a good forwardnesse, I tell ye, if all hit right. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii 181 As I haue made ye one Lords, one remaine: So I grow stronger, you more Honour gaine. 1624 BEDELL *Lett* iv 73 This no Protestant will grant yee. *c* 1650 MILTON *Sonn, On new Forcers Consc.*, To. ride us with a classic Hierarchy Taught ye by meer A. S and Rotherford. 1667 —*P. L.* II 840, I shall. bring ye to the place. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 18 I'll bear ye Company for Year and Day. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, There's saxpence t' ye to buy half a mutchkin 1820 BYRON *Mar Fal* v 1 198 Was not the place of Doge sufficient for ye? 1827 KEBLE *Chr Y, and Sunday Advent* VI, Ye, who your Lord's commission bear, His way of mercy to prepare Angels He calls ye. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxii, 'Go thy ways with him, sir,' cried the sexton, 'and Heaven be with ye both!' 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict* (1889) I p. xiv/1 I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus* 127 The morrow's sun shall light ye homeward both.

† **b.** Used redundantly ('ethical dative'). *Obs.*

1668 R L'ESTRANGE *Vis Quev* (1708) 6 He comes ye laden forsooth, with Letters of Recommendations. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat.* (1834) I. 471 He cannot make a handsome bow, nor run ye off an elegant period.

Hence † **Ye** *v.*, to use 'ye' instead of 'thou' in addressing a single person: cf. THOU *v.*, YEET *v.*

1483 *Cath. Angl* 426/1 To ȝe, *vosare in plurali numero vos vestrum vel vbi.* 1510 *Promp. Parv* 537/2 (W de W.) Yeyn or sey ye, *voso*

† **Ye,** *conj.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝe, 2–3 ȝe, 3 *Orm.* ȝa. [OE. *ge*, corresp. in use to OS. *ge, gi(e, gea*, and *ja*, OHG. *ja* and *jauh, joh, jouh* (MHG. *ja, joch, jouch*), Goth. *jah*] And; also, too. *ȝe .. ȝe* (or *and*) both . and; as well . . as

Beowulf 1864 ȝe wið feond ȝe wið freond *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 847 þonne herga fruma æþelinga ord eallum demeð leofum ȝe laðum lean æfter ryhte 900–30 *O. E Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 835 [He] þær ȝefliemde ȝe þa Walas ȝe þa Deniscan. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 204 Her sint tacn aheardodre lifre ȝe on þam læppum & healocum & filmenum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 103 Deos sunne fordeð eiðer ȝe saule ȝe lichoma. *c* 1200 ORMIN 846 He turrnde mikell folle till Godd ȝa læwedd folle, ȝa læredd

Ye, obs dial. form of GIVE *v.*

1788 *Voc Forth & Bargie* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad* II. 34 *Y'oure*, give over, cease.

Ye: see EYE, YEA; graphic var. THE, THEE, cf. Y (3).

Yea (yēˑ), *adv.* (*sb.*) Now *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 ȝæ, ȝee, ȝe, 2–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝe, 4–5 ȝhe, 4–6 ȝee, ye, 4–7 yee, 5 yhe, 6 je *β.* 1 ȝea, 1–2 ia, 3–5 ȝea, (also 6 *Sc*) ȝa, 4 yaa, iaa, ȝia, ȝai, 4–5 ȝaa, ȝha, ya, yai, 5 yha, yae, 5– yea, 4 ȝo, 100, ȝoo, 5 yoe, 5–7 yoo *γ.* 3 ȝei, yai, 4–5 ȝey, 5 yei, ȝeyȝe. *δ.* 1 ȝiee, ȝi, 4 yie, 5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝie, 8 *dial.* yoy, 9 *dial.* yi, yigh. *ε.* 3 ȝeoi, ȝui, 5 ȝoye. [An affirmative particle having forms corresponding more or less exactly in all the other Teutonic languages: OFris. *gē, jē*, OS. *jā*, (M)LG. *ja*, (M)Du., OHG., MHG. *ja, jā*, (G. *ja*), ON. *já*, Goth. *ja, jai*, all derivable ultimately from a primitive Teut. **ja, je*, which has undergone modification in different directions as the result of sentence stress or emotional emphasis.

OE. (WS.) *gēa* combined with the corresp. Anglian *gē* to produce the ME. type *ȝe(e, ye(e*; the Northumb. development of the Anglian form, *gēe, gī* (cf. Northumb. **scīep, scīp* = WS. *scēap* SHEEP), gave a ME. type *ȝēe*, continued in mod. north. dial. in *yi, yigh, yoi*. In later WS. the falling diphthong of *gēa* became a rising one, *geá, iá*, whence arose southern *ȝo* and northern *ȝa* (but cf. ON. *já*) In other respects the phonology of the English forms is obscure. The modern standard spelling *yea* and pronunciation (yēˑ) show arrested development of the vowel, but the pronunciation (yĭˑ) is current locally. ME. *ȝei, ȝey, ȝeyȝe* seem to point back to a doubled form **ȝēȝe*. The *e*-forms *ȝui, ȝoi* constitute a distinct southern type, with possibly a modern representative in Hampshire *yigh*.]

A word used to express affirmation or assent: now ordinarily replaced by YES.

1. As simple affirmative, in answer to a question not involving a negative: = YES 1.

For the distinction formerly observed between *yea* and *yes*, see NAY *adv* 1 and YES 2.

In ME. *ȝe* is sometimes accompanied by a pronoun repeating the pronominal subj of the question (see quots. from *Ancren Riwle*, *a* 1225, and cf. the first quot. from the same text in 2 c).

731 BÆDA *Hist. Eccl* v. ii, 'Dicito,' inquiens, 'aliquod verbum, dicito Gæ [*OE transl* (*c* 900) cweð nu ȝee],' quod est, lingua Anglorum, verbum adfirmandi et consentiendi, id est, etiam. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* John xxi. 15 þa cwæð se hælend. Simon iohannis lufast ðu me swiðor þænne ðas; He cwæð to him, ȝea [*Lind.* & *Rushw* ȝee] drihten þu wast þæt ic þe lufiże. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii 24 Eart þu Esau min sunu? And he cwæð: Ia leof, ic hit eom. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 47 Is hit god for to hiheren godes weordes and heom athalden? ȝe fuliwis *c* 1200 ORMIN 4452 Maȝȝ anig mann slan oþerr mann & cwellenn himm wiþþ herrte? ȝa full wel seȝȝþ þatt Latin boc. *a* 1225 *St Marher* 4 Hwet godd heiestu ant hersumest? Ich heie qð ha godd feder. ȝe [see sense 4] qð he lude, leuestu ant luuest him þe reowðfulliche deide on rode? Yai quoð heo. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 52 Is hit nu so ouer vuel uor te toten utward? ȝe hit *Ibid.* 408 Mei ich preonen ou þis? ȝe ich silærliche *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 772 'And wenis þou þat it be sua Sum he has said yow?' 'certes, ya!' *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl* (1857) 508 ȝhe ne answerede nai ne ȝo *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 268 'What? sone', seide þe couherde 'seidestow i was here?' 'ȝa, sire, sertes', seide þe child. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1575 'Wolleþ ȝe ȝou defende ouþer ȝe wolleþ flen?' 'ȝea, so god me mende.' *c* 1420 *Avow Arth* xxiv, Gauan asshes, 'Is hit soe?' To tother knyȝt grauntus, ȝoe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 294 His moder .Askyd medeyn if she hadde done wele And she seid yae. *a* 1450 MYRC *Par. Pr.* 69 Belevest thowe fully alle the pryncipalle articles of the Feithe. ? The Sike persone answerethe, Yee *a* 1466 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll Cit Lond* (Camden) 165 'Yf ye holde you welle plesyd say you nowe, ye!' And thenne alle the pepylle cryde with oo voyce, 'Ye! ye!' *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 364 At him he speryt, all Scottis gyff thai be. Wallace said 'ȝa' *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2843 'Madem, if ȝhe remembri, so it was The red knycht That wencust al'. 'ȝha,' quod the qwen, 'rycht well remembir I'. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii 15, I said, 'Is this ȝour gouirnance, To tak men for thair luking heir?' Bewty sayis, 'ȝa, schir' 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XIII 51 Jesus sayde vnto them: haue ye vnderstonde all these thynges they sayde, ye syr *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III iii (Arb) 46 *R Royster.* Trowest thou so? *M. Mery.* Ye plain 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, III ii 2 *Rich* Barkloughly Castle call you this at hand? *Aut.* Yea, my Lord 1602 *Contention betw. Liberalitie & Prodigalitie* II. iii (Malone Soc.) 345 *Van* What, still so hastily? *Ten.* Yoo by gisse, sir, tis high time 1611 W ADAMS *Let* in Rundall *Mem Japon* (Hakl Soc.) 39 He asked whether our countrey had warres? I answered him yea. 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E D S) 86 *Yoy*, yes, from *yea* or *ay* rather than *yes* 1859 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 688 'Look on it, child, and tell me if ye know it' And Enid . answer'd, 'Yea, I know it' 1865 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Bk, Shakers*, When we broke up, sez I, 'my pretty dears, ear I go you hav no objections, hav you, to a innersent kiss at partin?' 'Yay,' thay sed 1909 K D WIGGIN *Susanna & Sue* I. 13 [Shaker Eldress loq.] 'Yee, yee! I remember well!' [*footnote* Yea is always thus pronounced among the Shakers.]

b. Expressing assent to a statement, command, etc: = YES 3. (See also 4.)

a 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wulcker 96 *M.* And manige fedaþ þa ȝetemodon ofer sumor þæt eft hiz habban ȝearuwe *A* ȝea swa hiz doþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1246 'Sun,' he said, 'þou most now ga To paradis þat i com fra' 'Yai, sir, wist i wyderward þat tat vncuth contre ware.' *a* 1330 *Otuel* 303 'Euele mote he þriue & þe, þat ferst failleþ of me & te.' 'ȝe leue ȝa,' quaþ otuwel þo *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 170, 'I tiouwe þat beo þi sone' bi Iosaphe he seide. 'ȝe, sire, so he is *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 2979 'Ye shul vnto me swere þe lawes kepe til I agayn come,' to which þei gan answere, 'ȝee, ȝee, *man*, ȝee!' *a* 1535 COVERDALE *Josh* XXIV. 22 Ye are witnesses ouer youre selues, that ye haue chosen you the Lorde, to serue him. And they sayde Yee 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* II ii 3 *Joh* It is so, the Count Claudio shal marry the daughter of Leonato *Bora.* Yea my Lord, but I can crosse it. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 757 'Then, Enid, shall you ride Behind me' 'Yea,' said Enid, 'let us go'

c. Rarely in answer to a negative question (*obs.*: = YES 2 a), or in contradiction of a negative statement (now *dial*: = YES 2 b).

a 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in Wr.-Wulcker 92 *M.* Ne canst þu huntian buton mid nettum? *V* ðea butan nettum huntian ic mæg *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Nis nout, cweð he, God so grim ase ȝe him uoie makieð No, he seið, Dauid, ȝuihe [*MS. T* ȝeoi he, *MS C.* ȝeihe], and seið þenne hwareuore. *Ibid.* 392 Ne muhte he mid lesse gref habben ared us? ȝe siker [*v.r.* ȝuse I wis, ȝes I wis], ful lihtliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XVII 23 Thei seiden to hym, ȝoure maister payeth nat tribute? And he seith, ȝhe [1388 ȝhis]. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* lxvii, Quhare[un]to lyve I langer? Wofullest wicht, and subiect vnto peyne; Of peyne? no: god wote, ȝa. 1876 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* (1879) 149 'This is th' house isn't it, Matty?' 'Yigh. We're just i' time.' 1886 CUNLIFFE *Gloss Rochdale-w-Rossendale Wds. & Phr*, *Yi* .is a negative [answer] to a statement, as, 'You have not been at home to-day,' to which 'yi' means that the statement made is untrue.

d. *To say yea*: to answer in the affirmative; hence, to give assent.

c 1100 *O E Chron.* (MS. D.) an 1067 Se kyng befealh ȝeorne hire breðer oð þæt he cwæð ia wið *c* 1300 *Beket* 36 This Gilbert seide ȝe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 288 And to the knyht sche seide· 'Yee.' *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 29 To a ferme . oþer ȝie or nay. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3164 They praed them to say In all this mater playnly ye or nay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol 93 Nocht fullie grantand, nor anis sayand ȝe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 128 A folkemot was an assembly of people to say yea or nay to that which should be declared vnto them. 1683 *Col. Rec Pennsylv.* I. 72 All yee that are willing yt the last proposition should stand so as it is, see yee.

† **e.** Standing for an affirmative dependent clause after a verb of saying or believing· = YES 5 *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M* 772 (Fairf.) And wenis þou þat hit is squa? Certis, ho sayde I traw ya [*v.r.* ȝa, ȝe]. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/1, I trowe rather ȝe than nay *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIV 321 Alas, doo they not remembre me, I byleve better ye than nay. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 263 Yf they swere ye they are your enemyes and to the contrary, yf they swere that noo.

† **f.** *Yea or no*, after *whether*, in an alternative dependent question = 'whether .. or not'. So in an alternative dependent clause, as *would I yea or no* = 'whether I would or not'. *Obs*

1515 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc) II. 93 To the Interrogatory Whethir thei had this by the Comen assent ye or noo [etc.] *c* 1540 *B N. C* (Oxf) *Munim* 27 112 (MS) Whether J. S was cosyn and heire of [A B], ye or naye, he knoweth not. 1577 BRETON *Floorish upon Fancie* Wks (Grosart) I. 7/1 Would I ye or no, I learnd some of his raging rules. 1670 in *Extr St. Papers rel Friends* Ser IV (1913) 313 In that time I shall tell thee whether I shall make them yea or no. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar* iv. (1840) 30 Whether they really do converse familiarly with us, yea or no?

† **2.** Used as an ordinary adverb directly qualifying a clause or word Even; truly, verily. *Obs.*

In the Lindisfarne and Rushworth glosses on the Gospels it freq. renders L. *etiam, jam* = *sōðlice, wrtodlice*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark XIII 22 *Ad seducendos si potest fieri etiam electos*, to ȝesuicanne ȝif mæge wosa ȝee ða ȝecoreno. *Ibid* John xvi. 32 *Ecce uenit hora et iam uenit*, heono cuom ðio tid, ȝee cuom [*marg.* ȝi nu cummen;

Rushw & ge comon]. *c* 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App 258 Iherd ȝe beo þin holi nome in heouene & in eorþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 13050 Þou luues hir yaa again þi liue 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 129 Þe kyng forbeed þat any schulde selle hym woode ȝe [*L etiam*] forto sebe his mete and vitailles wiþ. 1388 Wyclif *Prov* xiv 20 A pore man schal be hateful, ȝhe [Vulg *etiam*], to his neiȝbore *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 895 in *Macro Plays* 64 Schulde we leve þis lyue, ya whowe, We may a-mende wen we be sage 1581 A Hall *Iliad* III 58 Helene did him earnestly behold, and swelling yea with wrath [etc.]

3. Used to introduce a statement, phrase, or word, stronger or more emphatic than that immediately preceding. = 'indeed'; 'and more': = Yes 4.

Often practically coinciding with Nay *adv* 1 5, which however properly expresses the contrast in degree between the statements, etc, whereas *yea* expresses their identity in substance

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 185 He openeþ swa þe moder hire earmes hire leoue child for to cluppen, ȝe sobes. 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 4797 Seint patric was here monek & suþþe abbot her ȝe ar seint austin come mo þen an hundred ȝer. 13 *Cursor M* 19752 (Edin) He fande a man unfere In paiesie gia aȝte ȝier 13 . in *Pol Rel & L Poems* (1903) 261 Þou þeng wel on þese þinges yie, wat tou art, & wat tou were. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 153 Þat . Ioy mad, ȝey, mure þan ma nemmyt be *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 10 Þei seyn þat an hebene philosofre is wittiere and trewere þan almyȝti god, ȝe þat god is fals and a fole *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* cxlix. 565, I had rather haue lost iiii. of my best cityes, ye and all my countie destroyed 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 38 Giff we be the barnis of God thane ar we alsua heritours, ȝei heritours of God 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb) 106 How wantonly, yea, and how willingly haue we abused our golden time. 1605 Camden *Rem* 3 As that the true Christian Religion was planted heere most auntiently by Ioseph of Arimathia, yea by saint Peter, and saint Paul *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 14 We see, not onelie in our idiom, but in the latin alsoe, one symbol to have sundrie soundes, ye, and that in one word, as lego, legis 1671 Milton *P R* I 117 Regents and Potentates, and Kings, yea gods, Of many a pleasant Realm 1690 W Walker *Idiomat Anglo Lat* Pref. 3, I did not always particularly quote the place of my author; yea sometimes I did not so much as set down my author at all 1786 Wesley *Jrnl* 3 May, Some of them use improper, yea, indecent, expressions in prayer. 1813 Shelley *Q Mab* II 130 Those Pyramids shall fall! Yea! not a stone shall stand to tell The spot whereon they stood! 1859 Tennyson *Marr Geraint* 704, I kept it for a sweet surprise at morn. Yea, truly is it not a sweet surprise?

4. Introducing a question or remark in reply to a statement, etc., expressing either vague assent or (more commonly) opposition or objection: = 'Indeed?'; 'Well', 'well then'.

a 1225 [see sense 1] *c* 1230 *Halt Meid.* 25 Nu þu art iwedded, & of se heh se lahe iliht ȝei nu, hwat siut, & for hwuch þing meast hit is? 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B xi 33 'ȝee, iecche þe nenere,' quod iecchelesnes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3357 'Pis childe rose vp, and alȝue he ys'. .' ȝe', quod þe kyng, 'he nasnot dede þo, y wys.' 'ȝeysse, for god', quod þe knyȝt, 'dede he was & his body golde' 'ȝoye, sire', quod þe archebisshop .' 'Mony grette meracle þis mayden has do.' 'ȝe, syre archebysshop, holde þou þy clappe! For y ȝeue no by leue þei to.' *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 376 'Hald ȝow fra the Court, for ocht that may be; ȝone man that thow outrayd Is not sa simpill as he said .' 'ȝea, Dame, haue nane dreid of my lyfe to day' *c* 1520 Skelton *Magnyf* 942 *Fan.* They fell a chydynge With Crafty Conuayaunce. *Con. Ab.* Ye, dyd they so? 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* iii. 1 The serpent sayde vnto the woman: Yee, hath God sayde in dede. Ye shall not eate of all maner trees in the garden? 1590 Shaks *Mids N* III. ii. 411 *Rob.* Come, recreant *Dem.* Yea, art thou there? 1605 — *Lear* I. iv 326 (Qo) Yea, is it come to this? 1859 Tennyson *Geraint & Enid* 128 'Yonder comes a knight' 'Yea, but one' Wait here, and when he passes fall upon him.

† **b.** As a mere introductory interjection, emphasizing the statement following. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1626 Kynge Arthur than loude spake A-monge hys knyghtis to the quene: 'ȝa, yonder is launcelot du lake, Yiff I hym euyr with syght haue sene.'

B. as *sb.*

1. An utterance of the word 'yea'; an affirmative reply or statement; an expression of assent. (Usually opposed to *nay* or *no*: see also 3.)

1228 *Mem Ripon* (Surtees) I. 53 Credendi. per suum na vel suum ya. *a* 1400 *Cristene-mon & Jew* 125 in *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS* 488 Oþer a nay, or A ȝa? Soone tel þou me swa. *c* 1480 Henryson *Orpheus & Eurydice* 574 (Bann. MS) Thingis..Till ȝe or na quhilk ar indefferent 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xv 36 Sum micht haif ȝe, with littill cure, That hes oft nay, with grit labour 1534 Tindale *James* v. 12 Sweare not Let youre ye be ye, and youre naye naye 1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 230 Take pitie of him which attendeth life or death of your yea or nay. 1588 Shaks *L. L. L.* v ii. 413 My woing minde shall be expresst In russet yeas, and honest kersie noes. 1611 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App I. 538 Their No should be as welcome unto him as their Yea. 1714 tr. *Joutel's Jrnl. Voy Mexico* (1719) 34 We observ'd that their Yea consisted in a Cry, fetch'd from the Bottom of the Throat. 1812 Jefferson *Writ* (1830) IV 178 Their nay is the yea of truth, and its best test. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xxxiii (1862) 473 Not seldom He gives even in the very act of seeming to deny; his Nay proving indeed a veiled Yea

b. More vaguely. Affirmation, assurance, certainty, absolute truth; a positive statement or principle.

1382 Wyclif *2 Cor.* i 18 For oure word the which was at ȝou, ther is not in it is [*v rr* ȝea, ȝhe] and nay [Vulg *est et non*], but in it is is, that is, treuthe. 1526 Tindale *2 Cor* i. 19–20 Goddis sonne Jesus Christ was not ye and naye but in hym it was ye. For all the promises of God, in hym are ye [1881 *R V.* in him is yea. For how many soever be the promises of God, in him is the yea]. and are in hym Amen. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res* II. iv, Love God. This is the Everlasting Yea, wherein all contradiction is solved.

2. An affirmative vote; a person who votes in the affirmative. usually *pl.*, opposed to *nays* (or *noes*).

Still in use in the U S. Congress. Cf Aye.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II 58 After a short debate the House was divided. The yeas went forth 1706 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H S) 203 'Twas carried in ye Affirmative Yeas 141, Noes 71 1781 Hatsell *Prec Proc. Ho. Comm* (1796) II xc6 *note*, If this question for adjournment takes place before four o'clock in the afternoon, and there is a division upon it, the Yeas go forth, if after four o'clock, the Noes. 1789 *Massachusetts Spy* 29 Jan 3/2, 107 Members present—Yeas 101. 1838 *Congr. Globe* 24 Dec 33/1 Mr Tillinghast asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered 1888 Bryce *Amer Commw.* xiii I 176 If one fifth of a quorum demand a call of yeas and nays, this is taken.

3. *Yea and nay* (or *no*): positive and negative statement (or command); affirmation and denial (or injunction and prohibition); sometimes, alternate affirmation and denial, vacillating statement, shilly-shallying. Also *attrib.* (see C. below).

1382 Wyclif *2 Cor* i 17 Is and not, or ȝhe and nay. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 297 He folwede þe kynges wille and his ȝee [*v r.* ȝhe] and nay in al manere wise. 1526 Tindale *2 Cor* i 18 Oure preachynge vnto you, was not ye and naye 1540 Palsgr *Acolastus* Declar Names b 4, To flatter hym, and holde him vp with ye and nay. 1598 Shaks *Merry W* I. iv 99 The very yea, & the no is, ye French Doctor my Master [etc.] 1720 Prior *Conversation* 34 These two went on, With yea and nay, and pro and con. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* II. i. 27 There had been a good deal of dealers' yea and nay about it. 1913 H. Brown *Our Renaissance* II (1918) 56 Beyond yea or nay he inspired the greatest of all philosophers.

b. *By yea and nay* (or *no*): a formula of asseveration in the form of, and substituted for, an oath (cf Matt. v. 34–37). ? *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. 54 *Longa* You swore to that Berowne, and to the rest *Berow* By yea and nay sir, than I swore in iest. 1598 — *Merry W* I. i 88. [1642 Brome *Joviall Crew* I (1652) C3, By yea-cock and nay-cock The Fields will afford us a Hedge or a Hay-cock.] 1661 W. N. etc *Merry Drollery* I 2 b, He swore by yea and nay He would have no denial. 1682 Mrs Behn *False Count* Plot A1 b, By Yea and Nay, shee'll throw her self on you. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s v, 'By fair yea and nay,' by a solemn affirmation *a* 1839 Praed *Charades & Enigmas* xvii, But still the Lady shook her head, And swore by yea and nay

C. *Comb.* **Yea-and-nay** *a.* [attrib. use of phrase see B. 3], (*a*) whose 'communication' is 'yen, yea, nay, nay'; spec. †*yea-and-nay man*, a quaker; (*b*) of indefinite or indeterminate character, 'neither one thing nor another', ambiguous; (*c*) disposed to assent or deny indifferently or according to expediency; hesitating, vacillating, undecided; also *sb.* a Quaker; hence *yea-and-nayish* adj. (*nonce-wd.*) in sense (*b*); **yea-forsooth** *a.*, addicted to saying 'yea forsooth' in the way of superficial assent; **yea-nay** *a.* = *yea-and-nay*; **yea-say** *v.* [after Nay-say *v*], *intr.* to say 'yea', to assent; *trans* to assent to; **yea-word**, a word of assent.

1656 Flecknoe *Diarium* 35 Above all of your *yea and nay Man, take especial heed I pray. 1678 (*title*) A Yea and Nay Almanack for the people call'd Quakers. *a* 1700 B E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Yea and Nay-Men*, Quakers 1775 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* Jan. (1889) II. 9 He was a *yea and nay* man not worth remembering. 1781 C. Johnston *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 81 One of your water-gruel, yea-and-nay good boys. 1807 *Antid. Miseries Hum. Life* 4 They were Yeas and Nays. 'What's that?' said I. 'O quack, quack I suppose', said the squire. 1828 L Hunt *Ld Byron* etc I. 309 Shelley had only to become a yea and nay man in the House of Commons, to be one of the richest men in Sussex. 1865 Anne Manning *Belforest* I. 200, I hate yea-and-nay persons that don't care, and leave it to you. 1900 M Hewlett (*title*) The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay 1777 Mme. D'Arblay *Early Diary* July (1889) II. 202 Our journey proved very *yea and nayish* 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, I. ii 41 A Rascally-*yea-forsooth-knaue, to beare a Gentleman in hand, and then stand vpon Security. 1847 Mrs. Gore *Castles in Air* III, The executor was an infirm *yea-nay old gentleman. 1856 R. A Vaughan *Mystics* VIII. ii. (1860) II. 279 *note*', It was indeed no time for compliment—for hesitant, yea-nay utterance upon the question. 1875 Morris *Æneids* VII 615 Whom all men follow straight, The while their brazen *yea-saying the griding trumpets blare. *Ibid.* XII 841 And yea saying she bowed 1887 — *Odyss* XIII 47 So he spake; and all yea-said him and bade the thing to be *a* 1861 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm & Eng* (1864) III. 82 Nor did any bashfulness real or conventional, delay his *yea-word.

Yea, *v.* [f. prec] *intr.* (or with *it*): To say 'yea'; to reply affirmatively: opp to Nay *v* 2 b.

1598 Bp Hall *Sat* VI. i 82 No more smell-feast Vitellio, Ioues him in his maw, loaths in his heart, Yet soothes, and yeas, and Nayes on eyther part 1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* 6 Such as will swallow their camels, and yea it, and nay it, with them from the one end of their faith unto the other 1679 *Establ Test* 23 A. Jesuit can thou and thee, and yea and nay, as well as the best of them [*sc* Quakers].

Yead, obs. form of Eyed.

1598 Q. Eliz. *Plutarch* 134 Thre yead men.

Yead, dial. form of Head *sb.*

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 97 Chell make thy Yead addle 1864 Tennyson *North. Farmer* v, A bummin' awaay loike a buzzard-clock ower my yead

Yead(e, obs. pa. t of Go. see Yode

Yeaf, obs. pa. t of Give. **Yeaghe,** obs. f. Yacht. **Yeal,** dial. form of Ale. **Yeald:** see Guild, Old, Yeld, Yield.

Yealdon, var. Elding 1, fuel.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, Take awa yealdon, take awa low.

Yeale, obs. form of Eel

a 1625 in *Engl. Hist. Rev* Jan (1915) 25 Some of the yeales being worth 2*s* a peece

Yeale, obs. form of Yale.

Yea ling. *Sc.* Also 8 eeldin, 9 yeildin, yeelin', eelin [? For **even eilding*, one of *even eild* (Eld *sb.*) or equal age with another. Cf. *evneld, evin eild* = contemporary in Douglas *Æn.* III. xii. 42] A contemporary in age. Also *attrib.*

1728 Ramsay *Phœnix and Owl* VI, You, a Species by your sell, Near Eeldins with the Sun your God 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 150 My dear-remember'd, ancient yealings. 1804 Couper *Macguildrochiana* I. xvi, His bonny, various, yeelin' frien's. 1808 Jamieson, *Yeildins, Yealings.*

Yealk, obs. form of Yolk.

Yeallow, yealow, obs. ff. Yellow.

Yealte, obs. var. Yelt.

† **Yean,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 ȝeeene, ȝe(e)ne, yene, e(e)ne, yn. [app. f. next.] A young lamb, yeanling.

1408 *Wycl. Bible* Ps cxiii 13 (MS. Fairf 2) þe sheep of hem ben wþ ȝeeene [*v rr* ȝene, ȝeene, ene, eene, ȝn] *Ibid* Isa. xl 11 He shal beie sheep wiþ eene eþer wþ lombe [*v rr* yene, ene].

a 1650 in J. E. T. Rogers *Hist Agriculture & Prices* (1887) V. 341 [Besides the general names of sheep, ewes, rams, wethers or muttons, and lambs, I find tups, tegs, yeans, crones and hoggs].

Yean (yīn), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms. 4 ȝene, 6 yene, 6–7 yeane, 6- yean [? OE. **gecēanian*, related to *gecan* 'feta', pregnant. see Y- and Ean *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of a ewe. To bring forth (a lamb); also said of goats and occas other beasts

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 303 Alle þe splekked lamberne and kedes þat schulden be i-ȝened *a* 1513 Fabyan *Chron* VII. (1811) 368 A lambe was ycnyd, hauynge ii perfyte bodyes. 1523 Fitzherb *Husb* § 37 An ewe goth with lambe xx wekes, and shall yeane her lambe in the .xxi. weke. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen* 319 There is a riuer in Assyria which causeth the sheepe that drinke thereof to yeane blacke lambes. 1644 Quarles *Sheph Orac* VII, They'l conspire To yeane their jolly lambs within thy cot 1759 R. Brown *Compl. Farmer* 32 The ewes yean the polled lamb with the least danger 1800 Wordsw. *Pet Lamb* 39 The dam that did thee yean Upon the mountain-tops 1806 Southey in *Ann Rev.* IV. 51 To record the day and hour when a sheep died, a lamb was yeaned, or one of the flock stolen. 1862 Trench *Poems, Vis Tusculum* 15 Watching the white goats their young Tending, new yeaned. 1871 R Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxiv 154 What grim lioness yeaned thee, aneath what rock's desolation?

b *fig.* To produce, give birth to.

1598 Marston *Sco. of Villanie* VI 39 Yon's one hath yean'd a fearefull prodigie. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Wood Notes* II, Trenchant time behoves to hurry All to yean and all to bury.

2. *intr* To bring forth young, as a sheep

1548 Elyot, *Adasia*, an olde yewe, whiche hath lately yeaned or had a lambe. 1565 Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 99 Like an ewe when she is yeaning and wringeth for deliuer aunce. 1573–80 Tusser *Husb* (1878) 73 Ewes readie to yeane craues ground rid cleane. 1625 Sylvester *Job Triumph* IV 478 The time when mountain Goats and Hinds Do yean and calve *a* 1662 Holyday *Juvenal* (1673) 22 To see a woman calve, or a cow yean 1794 T Davis *Agric. Wilts* 17 By the time all the ewes have yeaned 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* VI I. 212 The ewes yean twice a year 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* XV. I. 232 The ewes yean in a yard or standing pen 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyssey* 51 The ewes yean thrice within the full circle of a year

Hence **Yeaned** *ppl. a.*, **Yea'ning** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib*) and *ppl. a.*

1567–1849 [see New-yeaned *ppl. a.*]. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 253 His eawes to haue good yeaning 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husb* III (1586) 139 The shepeheard must be as careful as a midwife in the yeaning time. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 258 Within thirteen months she brought 7 Lambs at three yeanings 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II 751 The yeaning Ewes prevent the springing Year 1775 Adair *Amer Ind* 309 The she bear takes an old large hollow tree for her yeaning winter-house. 1776 *Complete Grazier* (ed 4) xxvi 144 It is necessary she [*sc.* a ewe] should at her yeaning have the benefit of springing grass. 1866 Copley *Agric.* IX. xvi. 487 Late yeaned lambs are generally delicate.

Yean(e, obs forms of Yawn.

Yeane-sherre, obs form of Janizary.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* VII. 73 They are all *Yeane-Sherres*, or *Janizaries*, i. e Soldiers.

Yeanling (yī nlɪŋ). *arch.* [f. Yean *v.* + -ling. Cf. Eanling.] A young lamb or kid. Also *fig.*

1637 B. Jonson *Sad Shepherd* I ii, When to their store They add the poor man's yeanling. 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Orac.* I, One of my weaker yeanlings hapt to stray. 1792 Cowper *Odyss* IX 283 As he milked his ewes..All in their turns, her yeanling [he] gave to each 1862 Mrs Norton *Lady of La Garaye* IV. 411 Still to the schools the ancient chiming clock Calls the poor yeanlings of a simple flock. 1869 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 207 Take the young ones to the teat, Left in yeanlings' penfolds pent.

b appositive or as *adj.* That is a yeanling; young or new-born: esp. of a lamb. Also *fig.*

1658 *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* 495 The common Epithets expressing the nature of this Beast [*sc* the lamb] are these, rough, yeanling [*ed.* 1607 yearling], weak, unripe, sucking, tender 1667 Milton *P L* III 434 The flesh of Lambs or yeanling Kids 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I p xiv, The yeanling kids and cooing turtles 1812 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXIII 239 To surround

himself with ushers, proportioned to the number of boys, and more advanced in acquirement than these yeanling monitors. *a* 1873 R. Buchanan *Man and Shadow* I. Poet. Wks 1874 III. 61 By the yeanling Lambkin's side.

Yeant, obs. f Giant. see Y (I) *note*.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 233 Ther dwelly th a yeaunt in a foreste. *Ibid* 301 He come where the yeant was

Year (yī·ər). Forms 1 ȝear, ȝer, (ear, ȝar), 2–5 ȝear, 2–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝer, (3 ȝeor, ȝeær, ȝer, hier, 3–4 ȝier, 4 ȝiere), 3–6 yer, (4 yerr, yeier, yeire, ȝher, *Sc.* ȝheir), 4–5 ȝeer, (yher, yhere), 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝere, yeir, 4–7 yere, yeer, 5 ȝeere, (ȝeyre, heire, heyre, here, ȝhere, eer, *Sc.* yheir, ȝhir, 5–6 yeyr), 5–7 yeere, 5–6 *Sc.* ȝeir (6–8 zeir), 6–7 yeare, (*Sc.* zeare, 7 *Sc.* zear), 6– year [OE. (WS.) *ġear* str n, also masc, (Anglian) *ġēr*, = OFris. *jēr*, *jār* (NFris. *jēar*, *jēr*, EFris *jēr*, *ēr*, WFris. *jier*), OS. *jār*, *gēr*, MLG. *jār*, MDu. *jaer* (LG., Du. *jaar*), OHG., MHG. *jār* (G *jahr*), ON *ár* (Sw. *år*, Da. *aar*), Goth. *jēr* :— **jērom*, cognate with Zend *yāre* year, Gr. ὥρος year, ὥρα time of year, season, year, time of day, OSl. *jarŭ* spring (Russ., Pol., etc. *jar* spring, Serb. summer); cf. also L. *hornus* of this year (·— **ho-jōrnus*). The normal OE. (flexionless) pl. *ġēar* is represented still in dialectal usage; for illustration of the history see I β.]

1. The time occupied by the sun in its apparent passage through the signs of the zodiac, *i.e.* (according to modern astronomy) the period of the earth's revolution round the sun, forming a natural unit of time (nearly = 365¼ days), hence, a space of time approximately equal to this in any conventional practical reckoning (considered with respect to its length, without reference to its limits: cf. 3)

c 960 Æthelwold *Rule St Benet* liii. (Schröer 1885) 85 To ȝeares fæce twegen ȝebroðra into cumena cicenan gan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 204 Hyt bynnan healfon ȝeare ealne þone wætan ut atyhþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Nu aȝe we .ȝeten alse fele daȝes, alse hie diden ȝeres þat we ne singeð þo blisfulle songes *c* 1205 Lay 227 Asscanius heold þis drihtiche lond Daȝes & ȝeres *c* 1290 *S Eng Leg* 2/33 Twelf Monþe it was þare afterward and half ȝer and more. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4705 Be þe thrid yeir was gan, Vnnethes was þer beist left an. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A* VII. 43 Þou schalt ȝelden hit a-ȝeyn at one ȝeeres ende. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 58 More he lerned in on ȝer þan any of his oþer fere dide in ȝeres tene 1428 *E. E Wills* (1882) 80 Competent saleri for an hole here. 1456–70 *Acts Parlt. Scot* (1875) XII. 27/2 Landis. quhilkis our predecessoris hes iosyt..in hundreth ȝeirys befor thir days 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxx. 32 Gif evir my fortoun wes to be a freir, The dait thairof is past full mony a ȝeir 1598 Shaks. *Merry W* I. i. 13, I that I doe, and haue done any time these three hundred yeeres. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* x. in *Milton's Areop* (Arb.) 14 No Haberdasher of small wares, not hauing beene seuen yeeres apprentice to the trade. 1718–19 Swift *Stella's Birthday* Wks 1841 I 682/2 Stella this day is thirty-four (We shan't dispute a year or more). 1819 Scott *Leg Montrose* vi, A family of four hundred years' standing 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* xviii, A gentleman within a year or two on either side of thirty. 1884 Goldwin Smith in *Contemp Rev* Apr. 533 The idea that the United States are disposed to aggress upon Canada cannot survive a year's intercourse with their people.

β. 900–30 *O. E Chron.* (Parker MS) Pref. 4 Þa feng Æþelbryht his broþur to, & heold .v. ȝear. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 An wif þe þolode blod-ryne twelf ȝear. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 Þrie hier and six monepes. *c* 1205 Lay. 3789 Ale þe twa ȝere. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 218 Efter ueole ȝer. 1340 Hampole *Pr Consc.* 741 An hundreth and twenti yhere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T* 588 And thre yeer in this wise his lif he ladde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xi. 56 Poul was slain bifore the tyme of this exile bi almost xxxti. ȝeer 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (*W. de W.* 1531) 118 b, A thynge done peraeuenture a dosyn yere before 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 121 *Mony* ȝeir 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 200 He had burned in Purgatorye a greate number of yeare 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i 183 He will last you some eight yeare, or nine yeare. 1699 Bentley *Phal* Pref p. lxxxv, Sir Henry Spelman used it lxxx Year since 1702 in *Cath. Rec Soc Publ.* VII. 101 The Curé is now stone blinde, & has been this 4 year 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxix, At last they didna 'gree at a' for twa or three year

b. Following and qualifying a date: = a year before or after . . .; †*was a year*, a year ago. More commonly expressed by *twelvemonth* (Twelvemonth I b).

1533 Cromwell in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) I 362 That..your pleasure maye be to suffer it to bere date from Mydsomer Was a yere 1606 G. W[oodcocke] *Lives Emp.* in *Hist. Iustine* L l 5, The Emperor .tooke him prisoner vppon the same day twentye yeares, after that his father was taken prisoner by Charles the fift. *a* 1873 Wilberforce *Ch. & Emp* (1874) 8 On the day year on which he had received our Lord's servants into his house. 1880 Disraeli *Endym* xxxv, I should not be surprised .if he were to change his name again before this time year.

c. In reference to the duration of some (usually painful) experience, as the sufferings of purgatory (always in reference to *years of pardon*), a term of imprisonment, etc. (Usually *pl* with numeral)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 61 Vuele god us briseð,. oðer þurh orf qualm oðer þurh smerte ȝer [cf G. *schmerzensjahr*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (L) 221 And so myȝt pardoun be gotun to sey yche day a lady sawter ȝhe ten powsand ȝer in on ȝere. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll* 8 Þeweniti powzand ȝer of pardoun. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 271 'Goodys curse have he for it', sayd Charlemagne, 'and an evyll yere.' 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 5 Sa mony thousand ȝeris of pardone powers and remissione of sine and payne 1874 W. S Gilbert *Charity* II, *Mr. S* .There is nothing to connect me with that matter. *Ruth.* Nothing? .I've writin' of yours which is fourteen year [*i e* penal servitude], if it's a day 1901 *Scotsman* 27 Feb. 11/1 The woman also told him that ..if he was not careful she could get him fifteen years.

d. *pl.* with numeral, expressing a person's age. (Cf. 5.)

More usually either followed by *of age* or *old*, or omitted by ellipsis; e g. 'a man fifty years of age', or 'fifty years old', or 'a man of fifty'. For obs variants of expression see quots

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11315 O gode haliman . O sex scor yeire, hight symeon. 13.. , etc. [see Old *a.* 4 b] *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks I. 83 Whan [Crist] was twelfe ȝeer olde. 1382 — *Matt* II. 16 Alle the children, .fro two ȝeer age and with ynne *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch T* 177, I wol no womman thritty yeer of age 1390 Gower *Conf* I 148 The yongest of hem hadde of age Fourtiene yer. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 12386 (Trin.) Ihesu was þat tyme þore Of eiȝte yeer olde & more *c* 1450 *Merlin* i 15 It semed ij yere age or more *c* 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 37 in Hazl. *E. P. P* I. 112 When the child was xij yere and more 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 67 Put theym bothe in one pasture, tyll they be foure or fyue yere olde 1570 *Satir Poems Reform* x 14 Ane woundit man, of aucht and threttie ȝeiris 1600 Shaks *A Y L.* II iii 73 At seauenteene yeeres, many their fortunes seeke But at fourescore, it is too late a weeke. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Table* 62 b, The heire of ane Soccoman is of perfite age, quhen he is passed fivetene zeares. 1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 32 Wine, that aged was eleven year. 1695 Sibbald *Autobiog* (1834) 127 Four children who died all before they were full four yeer old. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* v. 544 A nurse of ninety years.

e. In special or idiomatic genitive or attrib. uses, qualified by *a* or a numeral.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram* xlix. (Z) 287 *Annicŭlus*, anes ȝeares cild oððe lamb 1451, 1552 [see Day *sb.* 11] 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 8 The dyvvysyon. dured in Fraunce continuelly by .xj yeerday. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) Civ, My enmy straunged but for a ten yeares daye 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1623) D iij, The Bee is but a yeares Bird, with some advantage 1635 in Foster *Crt. Min. & Ind. Comp.* (1907) 67 [At 41 per hundred at] a yeares day of payment 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 22 Sept., A people that have been unhinged this twelve-years day, and are unhinged still. 1860 *Merc Marine Mag.* VII. 181 She..is classed in Lloyd's Register as an eight years' ship

2 a. With qualifying words, denoting periods differing in length according to the manner in which they are computed in some scientific or conventional reckoning

Anomalistic, astronomical, canicular, civil, embolismic, equinoctial, Gregorian, Julian, lunar, lunisolar, natural, sidereal, solar, Sothic, tropical, vague (etc.) *year*: see the adjs.

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 316 Þæs ȝeares dagas þe ȝetelwise witan nemniað on lyden solaris annus, & on englisc þære sunnan ȝear. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 79 For the Romaines at the beginning had but 10 moneths in the yere: as some of the barbarous people make but three moneths for their yere. 1592 [see Julian]. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* II. 1 xliii. (1597) 171 b, The Egyptian yeare containeth the iust number of 365 dayes. 1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Period, Victorian Period*, an Interval of 532 Julian Years 1757 J Ferguson *Astron.* (ed. 2) xxi. § 408 The Solar or Tropical Year, which contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds, and is the only proper or natural year, because it always keeps the same seasons to the same months 1841 Wilkinson *Mann & Cust Anc. Egypt* xi. Ser. II I. 17 The sacred was the same as the solar or vague year. 1860 R. S. Poole in W. Smith *Dict Bible* I. 505/1 There appear to have been at least three years in use with the Egyptians before the Roman domination, the Vague Year, the Tropical Year, and the Sothic Year.

b. *transf.* Applied to a very long period or cycle (in chronology or mythology, or vaguely in poetic use).

Cynic year. see Cynic *a*, 3. *Great year* (Gr. μέγας ἐνιαυτός), the period (variously reckoned) after which all the heavenly bodies were supposed to return to their original positions, also called *Platonic year* (see Platonic *a*, 3 b); also occas. used of certain cycles in modern chronology.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII xxi. (Bodl MS) lf. 86/1 Chaunging of roundenes and cercles of sterres þe chaungeing of hem falleþ in euerich xxxvj. M. ȝeere. And þis þe greete ȝere þat is the laste of alle þinges. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xi 123 b, With the life of this bird [*sc.* the phœnix], the reuolution of the great yere is made, which diuers .say to consist, not in 540. yeres, but in 12950. yeres. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvi (1592) 402 If they had liued lesse than Sixe hundred yeares, their obseruations had bene in vaine, because the great yeare continueth so long 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* II. I. xxxvii (1597) 170 It is called of some the yeare of the worlde, and of some the great yeare of Plato, which contayneth according to Alphonsus, 49000. yeares yet some affirme that the perfect yeare of the worlde contayneth but 36000 yeares. 1666 S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 91, I will engage you shall never be one of their Disciples, though you should study them [*sc.* Platonists] to the revolution of their Great Year. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 583 On such day As Heav'ns great Year brings forth 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* I. III. § 9 Unless they had lived six hundred years for the Great Year is compleated in that interval 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 116 The 'great year,' or geological cycle. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 89 Five thousand angelic years, which are five hundred and eighty-six millions of the years of men. 1893 Huxley *Romanes Lect.* 36 The suggestion that the power and the intelligence of man can ever arrest the procession of the great year.

c. The period of revolution of any planet round the sun (*planetary year*).

1728 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The Times wherein Jupiter, Saturn, the Sun, Moon, &c. finish their Revolutions .are respectively call'd the Years of Jupiter, and Saturn, [etc.]. 1870 E F Burr *Ecce Coelum* IV 104 According to the Neptunian calendar, it is only thirty-six years since the creation of Adam.

3. A space of time, of the length stated in sense 1, with fixed limits. a. *esp.* Such a space of time as reckoned in a calendar and denoted by a number in a particular era: commonly divided into twelve calendar months, in the ordinary (Roman) calendar beginning with January and ending with December, and consisting of 365 (or 366) days: see Calendar I. (Distinctively called the *civil year*)

Year of Christ, †*of God* (Sc), *of our Lord* (Lord *sb* 7 b), *of grace* (Grace *sb* 12), †*of salvation* (Salvation 1 c), a particular year of the Christian era (denoted by a number following)

(Formerly also in *pl.* with numeral, denoting a particular year of an era)

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Luke II. 41 His magas ferdon ælce ȝere to hierusalem *c* 1132 *O E. Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1132 Dis ȝear com Henri king to þis land. *c* 1205 Lay 7220 He makede þane kalend þe dihteð þane moneð & þe ȝer *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 101 Þat oþer ȝer a faukun bredde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 150 Two geuelengðhes timen her, And two solstices in ðe ȝer. 1357 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (1879) 118 The sacrement of the auter whilk ilk man and woman .aught forto resceyve anes in the yhere. 1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* (1900) XIV 217 The secvnde day of May the yher of our lorde MCCC neynty and sex. *a* 1500 *Bernard de cura rei fam.*, etc (E E T S) 32 Be the yheris of cryst comyn and gone, Fully nynty ande nyne. 1556 Lauder *Tractate of Kyngis* 19 The ȝeir of God Ane M V C LVI 1584 in *Cath Rec. Soc. Publ.* V 64 The lettre from Richard Hutton written in September withowt yere. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 297 Stalions are to be seperated from Mares al the yeare long, except at the time of procreation. *a* 1646 J Gregory *Learned Tracts* (1649) 164 The Christians did not use to reckon by the years of Christ, until the 532 of the Incarnation. *Ibid.* 165 That the first year Dionysian of Christ ought to bee reckoned the third 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 4 In the yeer of the Salvation of all mankinde, three hundred thirty and nine. *a* 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc Publ.* IX. 335 [They] were al by holy obedience sent to Paris in the yeare 1652 1788 Cowper *Stanzas Bill of Mortality* 2 Could I. as sure presage To whom the rising year shall prove the last. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi, The Hielands hae been keepit quiet since the year aughty-nine—that was Killiecrankie year 1861 M. Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 36 Dr Pauli .more than once gives the day and the month, without remembering to add the year of an event.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 265 Abowte þe yeris of our Lord CCCC VI 1474 *Acc. Ld High Treas. Scot* I. 1 The ferd day of the moneth of August, the ȝere of God etc. lxxiij ȝeris.

b. Such a space of time, with limits not necessarily coinciding with those of the civil year, forming a division of a period (or the whole period) of office, study, or other occupation, or of a person's lifetime (in these cases commonly with ordinal numeral, often with possessive noun or pronoun), or taken between definite dates for some special purpose, e. g. taxation, payment of dividends, agricultural operations, etc.

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps* xxx. 11 Lif min and ȝearas *mine*. *c* 1200 Ormin 9503, & ta wass Kayfasess ȝer þe fifte ȝer bigunnenn *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 43 Þe fif & þrittuðe ȝer of his [*sc* Maxence's] rixlinge. 1338 R. Brunne *Chron* (1725) I 10 In his elleuent ȝere com folk, þat misleued. *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 3893 (Trin) His ȝeres passed & seuen dayes Rachel he weddide þe story sayes *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 138 Þe v. yer of þe reine of kinge Edwarde 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 162 Suche greate charges as they [*sc.* sheriffs] must bere by Reason of the same Office after their yer Ended 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. 1, Which I'll perform. not for my yeare, But for my life 1616 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ* III. 34 There in your English Colledge,..he liued and heard his course of philosophie and almost two yeares of school diuinitie. 1631 Milton *Sonn* VII. 2 How soon hath Time..Stoln on his wing my three and twentith yeer! 1635 A Stafford *Fem Glory* (1869) 61 His living in obscurity from His twelfth to His thirtieth yeere. 1848 E. S Creasy *Eton Coll* 42 The relative positions which the boys of each year had occupied in the school. 1871 Smiles *Charac* III (1876) 68 At the following Christmas examination he was the first of his year.

c. Such a space of time as arranged for religious observance in the Christian Church, with special seasons and holy days, beginning with Advent (but, formerly or locally, with other periods).

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) IV 683 The lessouns, pistlis, and gospels, that ben rad in the chirche al the ȝeer. 1657 Sparrow *Bk Com. Prayer* 106 We begin. our Ecclesiastical year (as to some accounts, though not as to the order of our service) with the glorious Annunciation of his Birth by angelical message. 1827 Keble (*title*) The Christian Year; Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year. 1875 *W Smith's Dict Chr. Antiq* I. 33/1 The first Sunday in Advent was not always the beginning of the liturgical year.. The *Antiphonarius* of St. Gregory begins I Advent, and the *Liber Responsalis* with its Vigil But the earlier practice was to begin the ecclesiastical year with the month of March, as being that in which our Lord was crucified (March 25)

4. As the period of the seasons, and of the growth of crops and vegetation in general; hence *poet.* connoting the phenomena of growth and decay.

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 222 Myn herte and alle my lymes been as grene As laurer thurgh the yeer is for to sene. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 29 Take Strawberys, & wayssbe hem in tyme of ȝere in gode red wyne 1573–80 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 59 Make hillocks of molehils, in field thorough out, and so to remaine, till the yeere go about. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 5 Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 18 As yet the trembling year is

unconfirmed, And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze. 1781 COWPER *Hes orsm* 24 Vines, olives, herbage, forests disappear, And all the charms of a Sicilian yeai 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Sleeping Palace* i, The varying year with blade and sheaf Clothes and reclothes the happy plains.

b *transf.* A year's produce. (A literalism.)

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* ii. 25, Y shal 3eelde to you the 3eris whom the locust eete

c. Each of the annual rings in the wood of a tree. *I are.*

1708 *Phil Trans.* XXVI. 263 The Circles, or (as they are commonly call'd) Years, are closer

5. *pl.* Age (of a person).

Years of discretion: see DISCRETION 6 b

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2381 3earum frod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10885 Himm birrþ beon fullwaxenn mann, & shadd fra childess 3ærress. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 5 3unge mon of 3eres *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12759 He was yong & yepe, of yeris but lyte *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Euery gilt, Done frome he passith the 3eris of Innocens *a* 1529 SKELTON *Death K. Edw. IV* 37, I se wyll, they leve that doble my 3eris 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 231, I my selfe learned it of one of no small credite, of great yeares. 1598 R. BERNARD tr *Terence, Hecyra* v. i, I am of that yeares now that it were no reason to remit mine offence. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 39 When she was of yeares fitt for marriage 16.. MIDDLTON, etc. *Old Law* II ii, Ere they be thought at years to welcome misery] 1624 QUARLES *Job Militant* Medit. xvi, Dayes, produced to decrepit yeeres, Fild with experience, and grisly haires. *c* 1652 MILTON *Sonn to Sir H. Vane* 1 Vane, young in yeares, but in sage counsell old. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy E Ind.* 1 Ever since I came to years, that I could tell my own inclinations. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. XIII, You may change your Opinion, if you live to my Years. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XIII, That Madame Cheron, at her years, should elect a second husband, was ridiculous. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I VI 594 William, still a boy in years but a man in conduct and counsel.

b. Full or mature age (esp. in phr. *into* or *to years, of years*); old age (esp. in phr. *in years* = old, aged) Now *arch* or *poet.*

Stricken, struck, stricken in years: see the pa. ppples

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb, Emblem, Men of yeares haue no feare of god at al. 1581 PETTIE tr *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* III. (1586) 130 It is better for a man to chuse a young wife, then one in yeares. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 66 Till my infant-fortune comes to yeeres. 1605 *First Pt Jeronimo* I. iii, Had not your reuerend yeares beene present heere, I should haue ponyarded the Villaynes bowels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 392 If the horse be of yeeres 1623 COCKERAM II, *Vnder Yeeres*, Minoritie, Nonage. 1633 LAUD in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) I. 111, I am in Years, and have had a troublesome Life 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig* 85 As they grew into Years. 1773 BURNEY *Pres St Mus Germany* (1775) I 329 Wagenseil is rather in years. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm* I. viii, The Man of Years mused long and deep 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk* III. 284 He was slipping into years apace, And years make men restless

6 *pl.* (more or less vaguely): Age, period, times; with *poss pron.* time or period of life.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Iðe uorme 3eres [of monastic life] nis hit bute bal-pleouwe. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 215 Fram þe 3ouþe of my 3er 3erned ich haue Of wide werkus to wite. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii 15, I shal eft thenke to thee alle my 3eres, in the bitternesse of my soule. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII XII. (MS. Bodl. 263) 379/1 The lord of lordis, lord of longest yeeris *a* 1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* CII. XXIII, Take me not Lord away In myddes off my yeres. 1659 H. PLUMPTRE in *12th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. v 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* XC, Our God, our help in ages past, Our hope for years to come. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 28 Those who know any thing of the state of painting in this country of late years 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII § 8 430 The last years of Elizabeth's reign were years of splendour and triumph abroad.

b. In emphatic or hyperbolical use, chiefly in *pl.*: A very long time. (Cf. AGE *sb* 10 b)

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i, Where hast thou been this long long year of hours? *c* 1759 J. GOFF in *Jrnl. Friends Hist. Soc.* (1918) 69 Dr Betty, I think every Day Absent from thee, Years. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II i, At certain periods of life we live years of emotion in a few weeks 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* v, Once, years after, in the country lanes, Two scholars whom at college erst he knew Met him.

7. Phrases. (See also senses 2, 3, 5)

A year, formerly also *a3ere, ayeer, a-year* [A *adj.*[3] 4 *prep.*[1] 8 b] every year, yearly, *per annum.* †**By (the) year** [By *prep.* 24 c] in the same sense; rarely †*by years.* Also *by the year*, from year to year (as a tenancy, etc.). **Year after year** [AFTER *prep.* 6], **year by year** [By *prep* 25 c], **from year to year** [FROM *prep* 3 b] through a succession of years, either continuously or at some particular time in each year; every year successively. (Hence *year to-year* adj phr., occurring or done from year to year) Also †*for year and year.* †*From x year to x year, x year and x year* every *x* years †*Year, year, and year*: on a stated occasion every year in succession. **Year in (and) year out** [IN *adv.* 2] as each year begins and until it ends; continually throughout the year (and through successive years).

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1133 Þar treon schulleþ a yer blowe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII lxi. (Tollem. MS.), Þe figo tre ..bereþ fiute þries or fowre sipes a3ere 1435 in Heath *Grocers' Comp* (1869) 417 Paid the mairalte dew ffor the ground in the Groceres' Hall,..þat chased a yeer . xl lb 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 28 Christmas comes but once a yeere *a* 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 327 Every worn-out Preacher shall receive at least ten pounds a-year 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* III I 291 Every man who had fifty pounds a year derived from land. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit Const.* VI (1862) 84 He pays £10 a-year to the owner

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10212 Þai halud alle þe festes dere þe Iues war wonto halu bi yere. 14 . *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 59, vj suttes by þe 3er' to þe sayd cowrtt. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* I v (MS. Bodl 263) 23/2 She tauhte ther laboreris To sowe ther greyn & multeplie bi yeris *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* XVII 23 A ladi .that might spende more thanne fyue hundred pounde bi yeere 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* III. VIII 108 b, If such lande be worth xl s by yeie 1640 HABINGTON *Edw IV* 95 The reward of a hundred pound by the yeare during life 1797 [see BY *prep* 24 c].

1611 *Bible* 2 Sam XXI 1 There was a famine three yeeres, yeere after yeere 1830 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Sleeping Beauty* 1, Year after year unto her feet..The maiden's jet-black hair has grown.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 131 Þe almes of þise bischoppes of so old synne is gedren for a certeyn rente 3er bi 3er in lecherie to lige *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. XXXIV. 82 In euery countrie ben certeyne officers yere by yere chaunged for the more sykernes. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Kings x. 25 [They] brought hym euery man his present, vesselles of syluer [etc.] yere by yere. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 5/2 *Annales*, . Chronicles: records of matters done yeare by yeare 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 77 Be it your fortune, year by year, The same resource to prove 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 12 The accounts were delivered year by year to Mr. Norton.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 62 Fro 3er to 3er, fro seuene 3er to seuene 3er. 1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 175 Now wolle ye here how they in Cotteswolde Were wonte to borowe, or they schulde be solde, Here wolle gode, as for yere and yere [*v. r.* fro yere to yere]. *Ibid.* 176 Ffor yere and yere they schulde make paymente, And some tyme als too yere and too yere. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 20 There as thou hast deyllyd from heyre to 3ere 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Sam ii. 19 Hys mother made hym a lytle coate, and brought it to him from yere to yere. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 68 From three yeares to three. *c* 1630 MILTON *Sonn.* i. 12 As thou from yeer to yeer hast sung too late For my relief. 1635 in Foster *Crt Mm. E India Comp.* (1907) 29 At yeare, yeare, and yeare from the first of March next. *Ibid* 93 Yeare, yeare and yeare, upon rebate 1838 H. H. WHITE *Watkins' Princ Conveyancing* II (ed 8) 28 *note*, A tenancy from year to year. 1845 A. POLSON in *Encycl Metrop* II. 829/1 An estate from year to year may arise not only from express stipulation, but even from that general letting heretofore held to constitute an estate at will. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 218 A year-to-year reading of the Gospels 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* etc. (1877) 251 That the energy radiated from year to year was supplied from year to year.

1868 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* XV, You see other girls having splendid times, while you grind, grind, year in and year out. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Senior Partner* III. 135 At Mr McCullagh's the same faces greeted customers year in year out.

b. Law. (*a*) *Year and day*, a period constituting a term for certain purposes, in order to ensure the completion of a full year. *Year, day, and waste*, a prerogative whereby the sovereign was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of a tenement held by a person attainted of petty treason or felony, with the right of wasting the tenement: finally abolished in 1870.

Cf. MDu. *jaer en dagh*, a year and six months (and, locally, three days)

c 1450 *Merlin* XXXIII. 682, I shall seche hym a yere and a day, but with-ynne that space I may knowe trewe tidinges. 1454 *Rolls of Parlt* V 274/2 In case the Maire, Constables, and Felawship aforesaid, commence not their accion..within the yer and day next after thoffence. 1514 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 90 Vnder the pane of banyssing of the toune for 3er and day. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog* XVI. (1567) 49 b, If the husband be attainted of felonie the kinge shall haue the yeare, daye and wast of the lands of the wife 1659 HICKS tr. *Plowden's Abridgm. Comm* 212 So by the custom of many Mannors, one shall lose Copyhold if he claims it not within a year and day after the death of his ancestor *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot.* I VI § 42 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXV, When we are handfasted, we are man and wife for a year and day; that space gone by, each may choose another mate. 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo V* c. 20 § 103 When the sequestration is dated within year and day of any effectual adjudication

(*b*) *Years and terms*, in full *books of years and terms*, the year-books.

1528 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks 239/1 In the yeres and termes called Hunnes case. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex*, Year-books, or Books of years and terms.

See also GOODYEAR, NEW-YEAR, TO-YEAR.

8 *Comb.*, as *year-end, -spinner; year-born, -counted, -marked* adjs; **year-bird**, a name for *Rhyticeros plicatus*, a bird of the Malay archipelago, having a very large beak with a wrinkled growth on the top, which was believed to develop a fresh wrinkle every year; **year-count**, among the N. American Indians, a series of figures each symbolizing the chief event of a year, usually painted on hide, and forming a record or chronicle (also called *winter-count*); **year-ring**, each of the rings formed by successive years' growth in the wood of a tree; †**year-tack**, a lease for a year. See also YEAR-BOOK, etc.

1873 *Cassell's Bk. Birds* III. 137 The plumage of the *Year Bird is principally black *a* 1882 ROSSETTI *Soothsay* i, Let no man ask thee of anything Not *yearborn between Spring and Spring *a* 1896 D. G. BRINTON in Keane *Ethnol* (1896) 218 There is absolutely no similarity between the Tibetan calendar and the primitive form of the American, which was not intended as a *year-count, but as a ritual and formulary. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der.* XLIII, My own small *year-counted existence. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh Dritties* Ser II. 106 A nice little bit to fall back on i' th' Savings bank at th' *year end 1899 *Westm Gaz* 4 Jan 6/3 The year-end stocktaking results. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* XXIII, Old and *year-marked faces. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 58 The original form and structure of wood..are retained by the charcoal left by each, so that *year-rings and cells may be distinguished in wood-charcoal 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. II *Babylon* 512 One [language], becomming old, Is cradle-toomb'd; another warreth bold With the *yeer spinners. 1532 *Abst Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1879) IV. 57 James Grahame sall haef ane *yeyitak for the yeyr that he has gewin our to hyme

Year, obs. f. ERE; *year whayle* = EREWHILE.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, I. Induct., What were those Puppits that hopt and skipt about me year whayle?

Year-book (yīə·ɪbuk). [Cf MLG *jârbôk*, MDu *jaerboeck* (Du *jaarboek*), OHG. *jârpuoh* (G. *jahrbuch*), etc.]

1. *pl.* The books of reports of cases in the English law-courts published annually during several periods from the reign of Edward II to that of Henry VIII.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Logike* I XVII 61 b, Uncoherent cases in yeare-bookes. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm* (1657) II IX 189 The Reports and year-books of our Common Law. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Acc. Auth Hales's Case* 12 Plowden, who is as little like to be mistaken in the sense of the Year-books as any Reporter we have 1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* IV 501 [Ld Mansfield] said, that, when he was young, few persons would confess they had not read a considerable part, at least, of the Year Books 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* I 432 It has been supposed that Pynson printed above forty year-books

2. A book published annually and containing information for the year, e. g. in connexion with a society or religious denomination; an annual.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 261 P 4 The following Fragment out of much more which is written in my Year-Book. 1839 TIMBS (*title*) The Year-book of Facts in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year. 1847 (*title*) The Congregational Year Book, for 1846. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Year-book*, an annual, a book of law cases; a turf register. 1883 (*title*) The official Year-book of the Church of England

3 A book of information about the various days and seasons of the year, as Hone's Year-Book (1829).

Yeard, 3eard, Sc. forms of EARTH

1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 35 Out of the 3eard we cutt peates and turfes *a* 1783 *Burd Ellen* XI in Child *Ballads* III. 88/1 A yeard-fast stane.

Yeard, obs. form of YARD.

Yea'r-day. Forms: see YEAR and DAY; also **year's day** (*yeeres dai*, etc.). [In OE. *géares dæg* = OFris. *iersdei*, MDu. *jaersdagh*, OHG. *jâr(s)tac* (MHG. *jarstag*, G. *jahrstag*)]

†**1.** (*year's day.*) The first day of the year, New Year's Day. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *jour de l'an.*)

a 1122 *O.E Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1096 To 3eares dæ3e 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 275 [Christ] hadde of þe firste 3ere of his burþe but sevene dayes from þe nativite to 3eresday.

2. A day observed every year in commemoration of a person or event, an anniversary; *esp.* a day on which requiem services were held every year in commemoration of a deceased person: cf. OBIT 2 b and YEAR'S MIND. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 171 To every godd. Thei made a temple forth withal, And ech of hem his yeeres dai Attitled hadde. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 537/2 3erday, *annivesarius.* 1448 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 281 We haue ordeyned..for to kepe the 3ereday of Jon lyster of Cambryge 3erely. *c* 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 275 How be it the fyrst dirige may be differred,..3et the XXXth day and 3eres day schal neuer be differed. 1526 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I. 179 That the sayd feoffers yerely kepe up the aforsayd tyme my yereday for my soule. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 584 The very daies on the which the women celebrated the feast and yeareday of Adonis death.

3. *pl.* Days of the year.

1897–8 *Ann. Rep Bur Amer. Ethnol.* p. xliii (Cent. Dict Suppl.) A simple observation on the setting sun behind a distant sierra, which would in itself permit a count of year-days, if not the recognition of the bissextile.

Yeard-hunger: see YERD-HUNGER.

Yeare, obs. form of EAR, YEAR.

Yeared (yīərd, *poet.* yīə·red), *a.* or *pa. pple.* Also 5 **i-yeerid.** [f. YEAR + -ED.]

1. †That has lived or lasted a given number of years; so many years of age, or of so many years' standing: as *old i-yeerid* = of old standing; *twice yeared* = that has lasted two years, *yeared to thirty* = thirty years of age (*obs.*). Also without qualification, That has lasted many years (*poet.*).

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1858 Þou of þe pryue seel art old I-yeerid. 1583 BURGHLEY in Nicolas *Mem. Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 323 His [*sc.* Oxford's] fall in her Court, which is now twice yeared. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I i, Year'd but to thirty 1848 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 282 White with all yeared snows and radiant rime.

2. Phr. *yeared and dayed*, said of property left unclaimed for a year and a day, after which time the original owner's claim lapsed: see YEAR 7 b (*a*).

1523 FITZHERB *Surv.* XV 28 b, They maye, cease theym as streyes and put them in sauegarde to the lordes vse tyll they be yered and deyed 1579 *Admiralty Crt. Exemplifications* 19 No 105 There was driven, upon my libertie of Alverstoke, a certaine shipp, wheare she being yeered and daied according to the law of Oleron hath ever since remayned.

Yearethlye, obs. form of EARTHLY.

1553 *Respublica* II. i. 1 What yearethlye thinge is permanent or stable?

Yearful (yī·rful), *sb. nonce-wd* [f. YEAR + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a year.

1889 H M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 25 Nov 5/4 Over a yearful of stirring events.

† **Yearing,** *sb* and *a. Obs.* Forms: see YEAR; also 6 yeoryng. [f. YEAR + -ING 3]

A. *sb.* = YEARLING A. 1; also with numeral, as *three yearing*, an animal three years old.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 8 Jabel departed the flokkis of scheep fro the flokkis of goot...aftir here age 3eringis be hem selve, and elder be hem selve. 1586 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees) II. 131, 13 coulte foles, not yearingers [*sic*]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 122 The french haue no proper name for this beast that I can learn vntil he be a three yearing, and then they call him (*un Gabler*). 16211 COTGR., *Borret*, a yearing. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 The yearinges weare large, and the two yeares little

B. *adj* = YEARLING B 1.

1452 *Lincoln Dioc Doc.* (1914) 51 A 3eryng calf 1516 in *5th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm.* (1876) App. 596/2 A yeoryng boloke. 1558 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) VI 81, 13 yeringe foolles.

Yeark, obs. form of YERK.

Yearlily, error in mod. Dicts. for *yearely*, YEARLY *adv.*

Yearling (yī·rlin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms. see YEAR; also 6 erlynge. [f. YEAR + -LING 1. Cf. early mod.Du. *jaerlingh*, G. *jahrling*]

A. *sb* 1. An animal a year old, or in its second year (esp. a sheep, calf, or foal; also applied to certain birds and fishes; rarely to a child).

1465 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 554, x. yerlynges. 1531 *Lincoln Dioc. Doc.* (1914) 247, I bequeth to Jane Hay a yereling, that is to say, a cowe heifer. 1541 in Leadam *Sel Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 53 One heyffer oone Erlynge & xj Shepe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I (1586) 43 b, In the next [pasture] are my young breede, Yeerelinges, and Twoyeerelinges. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* I (1617) 66 To seperate your horse-colts from your Mare Colts,. and your yearelings from your two yeares olde. 1847 STODDART *Angler's Comp* 208 The parr of Tweed . descend to the sea in the shape of smolts, as yearlings 1847 *Bewick's Brit Birds* I xx *note*, The female yearling is termed a red Falcon, the male a red Tiercel 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 463 The cows, on the other hand, as well as the yearlings and two-year olds, are generally fattest in June. 1902 WISTER *Virginian* xi, Alfred . is a little more than a yearlin', and of course he'll snuffle

b. *transf.* The fleece of a yearling sheep.

1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Manuf.* i. 7 The second clip, which is somewhat thicker in fibre [than 'lambs'], and both longer and stronger in staple, is styled 'yearlings'.

2. A plant a year old, *spec.* applied to hops of the previous year's growth.

1849 *Florist* 247 Matthew's Juno, large and full, lavender, purple-edge, noticed by us as a yearling last season 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Oct. 12/1 Messrs Woolloton and Son state that 'brewers hold exceptionally large stocks of yearlings' 1902 *Times* 19 Sept. 2/5 Yearlings are in good request at 70s to 100s.

B. *adj.* 1. Of an animal (rarely of a child): A year old; in its second year.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Fj, The fleshe of yerelynge wethers .is conuenient inoughe to eate. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 111. *Law* 585 Yearly, the Jews a Yearling Lamb must slay *a* 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Tracts* I (1683) 80 So many thousand male unblemished yearling lambs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 246, I order'd Friday to take a 3earling Goat 1729 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* 13 A well grown, fat Yearling Child. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 244 Even like a yearling child, a fosterer's care 1859 *Sportsg Mag* Oct. 240 The yearling filly by him [*sc.* Rataplan], out of Musjid's dam. 1900 *Jrnl Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 148 Kips—the skins of small or yearling cattle, exceeding the size of the calf skins.

b. Of plants or seeds, esp. of hops: Of the previous year's growth.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 246 Cuttings, or yearling plants, for hedge-planting. 1888 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 2/6 Yearling and old hops are at present quite neglected. 1892 *Ibid* 11 Oct 6/4 Yearling red cloverseed.

2. Of a year's standing; that has been such for a year.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I, As yearling brides provide lace caps, and work rich clothes, for the expected darling.

Year-long, *a* [f. YEAR + LONG *a* Cf. OE. *gearlanges* adv for a year, MHG. *jârlanc*, (G. *jahrelang*), ON. *árlangt* (as adv.)] Of the length of a year; lasting for a year, or throughout the year; often, lasting for years in succession, (sometimes) age-long.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett., to T. Poole* (1895) 612 The year-long difference [*viz* Feb. 1812–13] between me and Wordsworth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 319 Thee From year-long poring on thy pictured eyes, Ere seen I loved. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par* (1870) I 1. 16 No Greenland winter waits us there, No year-long night 1886 A WEIR *Hist Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 44 Her legislative assembly...did good service to her fame at the time, but the year-long farce soon lost its plausibility 1886 W. WALLACE in *Encycl Brit.* XXI 453/1 The year-long alliance between philosophy and theology.

b. *hyperbolically* Seeming as long as a year.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr Poems* 92 Through year-long hours of hope and woe She sits and waits.

So **Yea rs-long** *a.* (*rare*—1), lasting for several or many years.

1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* I. xiii. 235 The years-long regard that she had had for him.

Yearly (yī·rli), *a.* (*sb.*) [OE. *gearlic* = OFris. *ier(a)lik*, MLG. *jârlik*, *jaerlije*, OHG. *jârlich* (MHG. *jaerlich*, G. *jahrlich*), ON. *árligr*; see YEAR and -LY 1.]

† **1** Of the year; belonging or relating to a year. *Obs. rare*

c 1000 *Hexameron of St Basil* (1849) 12 Næron nane tida on ðam 3earlican getæle ær ðam ðe se ælmihtiga scyppend 3esceop ða tunglan to 3earlicum tidum 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* F v b, Yow shall kepe an Yerely-Booke for Collections, Legacies and Benevolences 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* To Rdr, The naturall Philosophers may obserue . the varietie of heauenly influence, of the yearely seasons. *c* 1811 in *Rep Comm. Publ Rec. Irel* (1815) 104 The Recognizances are regularly arranged in yearly bundles according to their Receipts.

2. Done, made, observed, happening, coming, produced, etc. every year or once a year, annual.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) A 618 *Annua*, 3erlice. 925–36 *Laws of Æthelstan* Prol, 3e ðæs libbendes yrfes, 3e ðæs 3earlices westmes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 216 The seid solempne 3eerli goyng bi 13. tymes in ech 3eer. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24, I will that ther be a yerlie obit done. 1561 WINJET *Bk. Questions* § 63 Wks (S.T.S.) I. 215 The 3ierlie celebrationn of the Pasche day 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 81 The yearely course that brings this day about. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* v. 77 And yearly Games may spread the Gods renown. *a* 1721 PRIOR *New-Year's Gift to Phyllis* i, The circling months begin this day, To run their yearly ring 1857 H MILLER *Test Rocks* xii. 470 In some of the fossil-trees these yearly rings are of great breadth 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* II vii 85 An officer, who provided them with daily food and with a yearly change of raiment.

b esp. of payments, charges, revenue.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 2406 Þai .3erely tribute him to geue 3apely him hetis. 1452 *Lincoln Dioc Doc.* (1914) 61 To whome I haue granted any fees, annuetes, yerely rentis, or fermes 1524 *Act 14 & 15 Hen VIII*, c. 3 § 8 Landes and tenementes to the yerely value of xx. s 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i 315 Fiue hundred poore I haue in yeerely pay 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 318 Having received an yearely pension of Lewis the eleaventh 1712 HUGHES *Spect* No 316 P 6 The yearly Rent which gives the Value to the Estate. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 237 O people and King of Athens, where is your yearly tribute?

c. Engaged or hired by the year.

[1521 *Bible* Lev xxv 53 As a yeerely hired seruant shall he be with him] 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 Wages had gone up 5*l.* a year for yearly men.

Yearly (yī·rli), *adv.* [OE. *gearlice* = MLG *jârlik*, OHG. *jârlich*, ON. *árliga*, etc.: see YEAR and -LY 2.] Every year, once a year, year by year, annually.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 347/9 *Annuatim*, 3earlice. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 1079 Þat man syne 3erly can hym seke..Ilke 3ere. fra quhare he duelt in Ingland *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 58 Þe gernare þat kepis 3erely þe whete þat es rede with-owte and white with-in. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 47 A feld yerly tyllyd, or ellys euyry othyr yere. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim Mon.* v. (1885) 119 Such as wolde haue ben feyner of a c li in hand, than of xl li worth lande yerely 1500 *Reg Privy Seal Scot.* I 68/1 To haf merkatis and fairis in the said burgh 3erle, with a merkat cors. 1583 STUBBES *Anat Abus.* II (1882) 31, I thought one might haue had a farme or a lease for a reasonable rent yeerely 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 177 There is a Caravan that yearly in Lent goes from Caire to Jerusalem *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 536 He gave yearly great sums in charity 1830 A CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Painters* II 176 The demand for his works lessened yearly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* vi. II. 65 It was agreed that Sunderland should receive this sum yearly.

Yearly, dial. form of EARLY.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 209 A monstrous pretty garden, MISS; I am up yearly and late at it myself.

† **Yearman.** *Obs.* In 5 yerman. [f. YEAR + MAN *sb.*1] A man hired by the year. (Cf. YEARSMAN.)

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 210 My Lord toke the stward to pay the yermen for wages as folew.

Year-mind · see YEAR'S MIND

Yearn (yɔ̄rn), *sb.* [f next] A yearning.

a 1797 MRS M W. GODWIN *Wks.* (1798) III. xliv. 134, I feel my fate united to yours by the yearns of a true, unsophisticated heart. 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc., Shelley & Byron* (1859) I 307 In one mighty yearn after that beauty from which he is debarred, [Keats] breaks his young heart, and dies. 1862 'ARTEMUS WARD' *His Bk* (1865) 35 'Hast thou not yearned for me?' she yelled 'Not a yearn!' I bellered. 1890 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended cloths.

Yearn (yɔ̄rn), *v.*1 Forms 1 3iorna, 3eornan, 3iernan, 3irnan, 3yrnan, 2–4 3ierne, ierne, 2–5 3erne, 3 3irn(e, (*Orm.*) 3eornnenn, 3–4 3orn(e 3–6 3ern, 4 3iern, yhern(e, 3harn(e, 3aren, 4–5 3yrn(e, 4–6 3arn(e, yarne, 4–7 yerne, 4–8 yern, 5 yurn, herne, 6 yo(u)rn, *Sc* 3airne, yairne, 6–7 yearne, 6– yearn. [OE., Northumb. *giorna*, Mercian *geornan*, WS. *giernan*, corresp. to OS. *girnean*, *gernean*, ON. *girna* (see GREEN *v.*2), Goth. *gairnjan*, related to OE. *georn*, Goth. *-gairns*: see YERN *a.* and YERE *v.*]

I. † **1.** *trans* To desire earnestly, to experience a strong desire or longing for **a.** with simple obj.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth* xv, Ne diorwyrðra hræ3la hi ne 3irndan *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xxii 7 Hwi 3yrne we 3yt 3ewitnesse? *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS D) an 1067 Đa began se cyngc Malcholom 3yrnan his sweostor him to wife. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 Đare ðinge ðe on ðesse worlde waren he ne 3ernde *c* 1205 LAY 17795 Cnihtes feollen a-dun & 3irnden heore dæðes *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 192 Muche word is of ou hu 3e beoð vor godlesc & for ureoleac 13erned of monie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23458 Fair Iuels..men yerns oft. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III 152 Þis man wole no þyng yerne But youre honour *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 485 Mor we suld 3ern hele of saule þan of bodi *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 1407 For þat þou art brent With couetyse now, þou 3ernest soules cure *a* 1450 *Rats Raving* 3790 At E nocht seis, hart nocht 3ainis. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi 19 We 3arne thy presens, bot oft thow hes refusit Till cum ws till. 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tractate* 627 That death 3e 3airne, it sall fast frome 3ow fle.

† **b.** with obj. clause. *Obs.*

c 897 *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past C.* xliv 331 Hwile ðe he 3iernð ðæt he his weolan 1ece. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxiii 8 Ne 3yrne 3e þæt eow man lareowas nemne *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 28 Lest eny reve me my make, ychabbe y-3irned 3oie 13 *Cursor M* 1801 (Gott) Þai 3ernid þan, þa caitifes madd, þat þai had ben wid noe stadd *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* III (*Andrew*) 423, I 3arne þe Of corse to here þe priwete *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* v II 260 Octoviane 3arnyt hym to be His ayr.

2. *intr.* To have a strong desire or longing; to long. **a** Const. inf. with († or without) *to*.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 53 Þa halgan naht ne . 3yrndon to hæbbenne. *c* 1000 *Poenitentiale Ecgberti* I § 10 in Thorpe *Laws* II 176 5if se man. 3yrneð Cristes lichaman to underfonne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3578 Crist wass æfre swillc to sen Þatt gode 3eorrndenn himm to sen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1 Man yhernes rimes for to here. *Ibid* 6479 Þi neghbur wijf 3erne noght at haue 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conse* 6705 For hungre þai sal yherne it ete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 158 The kynryk 3harn I nocht to have *a* 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W 1494) I xvi, 31t shalt thou 3erne. for to come as nere as þou mayst to þat state *a* 1568 *Wowing of Jok and Jynny* 9 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter Club) 387, I yean full fane To. sit down by yow. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* II iv, I must do that my heart-strings yern to do. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No 142 P 3 My gushing Heart, that..yearns to tell you all its Achings 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II xiii, A female tenderness which yearn'd, As with maternal love, to cherish him 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lv, The child yearned to be out of doors. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II iv 38 He had a daughter whom he yearned to hail as queen

b. Const. *after, for,* † *to, towards* Also *absol.*

c 893 *ÆLFRED Oros.* VI. xxviii, He ofslog Proculus & Bonorum, þa 3ierndon eac æfter þæm onwalde *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 27 Þe godfrihte ne 3ierneð to none þinge bute after godes wille *Ibid* 183 Ðus wareð þe sowle þe licame, for þat hit haueð þarafter 1erned *a* 1225 *Juliana* 8 He bi3et et te keiser þat he him 3ettede reue to beonne as þat he 13irnd hefde 1340 *Ayenb* 55 Þe þridde bo3 of þise zenne is to uerliche yerne to þe mete ase deþ þe hond 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T) 560 Tham that ledis thair lifs als thaire flesch yhernes *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2937 Yonge men & yeuerus yurnes to gaumes 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlii 750 Thay pepill That .3arnis for fude with sa greit zeill. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 503 His Maw began to yern again after some of the Figs. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II 367 His heart yearned after the damsel who was to inherit these domains. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 266 Yearn'd after by the wisest of the wise. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II 440, I yearn for the country again.

transf 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 213 Sacriledge is one of the most detestable sinnes, after which Gods curse yearneth, til he be revenged

† **3** *trans.* To express a wish or desire for (an object), to ask for, request. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark x 46 *Mendicans*, 3iornade [*Rushw* 3iorndel. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Mark xi. 24 Swa hwæt swa 3e 3yrnende biddað 3elyfað þæt 3e hit onfoð. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 656 Þa 3eornde seo abbe þet he scolde him tybian þet he æt him 3eoinde *Ibid* 777 He 3eornde at se kyning þet he scolde for his luuen freon his ane mynstre Wocingas het. *Ibid.* 1011 Se cyng & his witan. 3eorndon friðes *c* 1205 LAY 929 3irne we to þane kinge 3euen suiðe gode *Ibid.* 8250 King Androgeus 3eorneð þi grið *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 2420 Lauerd, . 3ette me þet ich 3irne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Þe uerþe bo3 of auarice is acsynge, þet is, to 3erne opo oþre mid wrong. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 67 3ernes now of my 3ift þat 3ou leue were, & what it be þat 3e bidde 3our bonus I graunte.

† **4.** *intr.* Of hounds: To cry out eagerly, give tongue. Also *trans* to give tongue after. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl Laurel* 1409 The howndes began to yerne and to quest *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 276 That after our houndes 3ournynge so meryly, In herynge we may folow 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* lxv 181 You muste holde your yong Terryers eueiy one of them at a sundrie hole of some angle or mouth of the earth, that they may herken and heare theyr fellowes yearne. *Ibid.* lxvi. 185 When they percieue the Terryers beginne to yearne them 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recr.* I (1677) 28 When Beagles bark and cry at their Prey, we say, they Yearn.

† **b.** *transf. Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb) 100 Nymphs in mountayns high typ doe squeak, hullelo, yearning. 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus* xxii 4 He shall be soiled in the vnsavory Slime From Dunghills gather'd, all Men yerne at him. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Curse ye Meroz* 26 A Holder-forth may yawl and yerne, snivle and whine, thump and bawl

5. a. *intr* To give a sound suggestive of strong desire; to express yearning or strong desire; also *trans.* to utter in emotional voice.

1816 L HUNT *Rimini* I. 40 Yearns the deep talk, the ready laugh ascends 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* VII, The music, yearning like a God in pain. 1856 DICKENS *Househ. Words* 3 May 368/2 While the organ was yearning its last, and the great throng was pushing to the doors. 1894 LE GALLIENNE *Prose Fancies* 22 The kind of voice in which Socialist actresses yearn out passages from 'The Cenci'.

b. To have an appearance as of longing.

1870 ROSSETTI *Burden of Nineveh* IX, The faces of thy ministers Yearned pale with bitter ecstasy. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef Sunrise, Tenebrae* 92 The blossom of man from his tomb Yearns open. 1890 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. v. 95 The jibs yearning from their sheets taut as fiddle-strings

II. 6. *intr.* To be deeply moved; to be moved

with compassion; to have tender feelings; †to mourn, grieve. In first quot. app. *trans.* to have compassion upon.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv 11 ȝerne ws, guberne, wirgin matein *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk agst. Rastell* II. B iv, The slender reasons that those ii wytted men, syr Thomas More and my lorde of Rochestre had brought to confyrme purgatory made my harte to yerne 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Kings III 26 Her bowelles yerned vpon her sonne 1562 COOPER *Answ Priv Masse* (1850) 56 Any christian heart may rather yearn and lament to remember so ungodly profanation of the holy sacrament 1577 HARRISON *England* II. x (1877) I 217 To raise pitifull and odious sores, and moove the goers by such places where they lie, to yerne at their miserie 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 30 They in their bleating voice did seeme to yearne 1649 G DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen IV*, ci, The horror of Imaginary Death Strikes deep with flesh; and all Mortalitye Yernes at a Change 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* (1901) 21 It would make any ones heart yern within him, that has any man's blood in him 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 123 P 5, I have left your Mother in the next Room Her Heart yearns towards you 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii, With her gentle nature yearning to them both, feeling the misery of both 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q Neighb* xxii. (1878) 406 My heart was yearning over her.

†b. To be reluctant *to do* something *Obs. rare.*

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 53 [He] committed such excesse of cruelnie, that the most barbarous heathen in the world would haue yearned to doe.

†7. *trans.* To cause to mourn; to move to compassion. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich II*, v. v. 76 O how it yern'd my heart, when I beheld, That horse 1598 — *Merry W.* III v 45 She laments Sir for it, that it would yern your heart to see it. 1641 J SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 94 Who .tortures them, in that manner, that it yerns a mans bowels to observe!

Hence **Yearned** *ppl. a.*; also **Yea'rner**, one who yearns.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 724 Lofare of vertu & dyspysare Of þe warld, of hewine ȝarnar 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xlii, That his long yearn'd life Were quite out-spun. 1838 S BELLAMY *Betrayal* 82 What if that vow Thy Father's yearn'd heart, all impatiently, Hath quench'd in its embrace 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Oct 10/1 The yearned-for visitor 1915 A BENNETT *Over There* 186 The yearners after Calais did themselves no good by exterminating fine architecture and breaking up innocent homes, but they did experience the relief of smashing something.

Yearn (yɜ:n), *v.*[2] Chiefly *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 **yern**, 6 *Sc.* **yyrne**, 8– **yirn**, 7– **yearn**. [Probably dial. variant of EARN *v.*[2], with initial *y*-glide; cf. YEARTH, etc. Continuity with OE. *geyrnan* (pa. pple. *geurnen*) is improbable.]

a. *intr.* To coagulate, curdle. b. *trans.* To curdle (milk), esp. for making into cheese; to make (cheese) of curdled milk. Hence **Yearned** *ppl. a.*

1372–3 [implied in YEARNING *vbl sb*[2]]. *a* 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xi (Bann MS.) He het the milk our hett, And sorrow spark of it wald yyrne. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 33 The making of cheese of yearned milk. ?1717 *Gaberlunyie Man* VI in *Songs of Scotl* (1862) 177 The kirn's to kirn, and milk to yirne. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid.* xxxix, His honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dunlop cheeses, and it sall be my faut if a better was ever yearned in Lowden. 1866 'SARAH TYTLER' *Days of Yore* II. 219 Mrs. Hoy was salting Elspa's butter, and 'yearning' her cheese. 1868 R. L. STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag* (1899) XXV. 36/2 Curds called 'yearned milk' hereaway.

Yearn (yarn(e, yern(e), *v.*[3], obs. or dial. f. EARN *v.*[1]

a 1178 *Cott Hom.* 221 þat he eorðlic man sceolde ȝeðeon, and ȝearnian' mid admodnisse þet wunlunge on hefen rice. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 367 Thy-self art never like to yern.. her mercy. 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb* xxxvi, Beware they thresshe clene, though the lesser they yarne 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI. i. 40 Put away proud looke, and vsage sterne, The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor yearne. ?*c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* II 2. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1884) III 189 Those worthye deeds Whereby y'ave yearn'd all wellcome. 1626 *Essex Archdeaconries, Depos Bk.* 27 June lf. 77 (MS) He sayd that he was ever yearning of money. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 359/2 She .told me, I must look out and *yearn* my own living.

Yearn, obs. Sc. f. ERNE, eagle.

1790 BURNS *Elegy on Capt. M— H—* iii, Ye cliffs, the haunts of sailing yearns

Yearn(e, obs ff YARN

†**Yearnandlike**, *a. Obs. rare.* In quots. yorn-, yhern-. [f. YEARNING *ppl. a.* + -LIKE, rendering L *desiderabilis*] Desirable

a 1300 *E. E Psalter* xviii 11 [xix 10] Yornand-like over þe golde. *Ibid.* cv 23 [cvi. 24] And for noghte þai had þe land þat yhernandlike was in þar hand

Yearnful (yɜ:nfúl), *a.* [In sense 1 OE. *geornfull*, f. *georn* YERN *a.*; in senses 2 and 3 f. YEARN *v.*[1]: see -FUL 1.]

†1. Eagerly desirous, anxious, solicitous. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxii. § 2 Ðu ær sædest þæt þu swiðe ȝeornfull wære hit to ȝehyranne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 41 Martha martha ȝeornfull þu eart & embe fela þinga ȝedrefed. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1631 Beo ȝeornfull Crist to cwemenn *c* 1275 *Duty of Christians* 100 in *O. E Misc.* 144 We schulde abute cristes lay Beon yeornfulle & clybbe *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xvi (*Magdalen*) 780, & scho sa ȝarnful wes þar til, þat scho til wildrnes has socht, & fand a derne sted, was wrocht In til a crage of angil wark

2. Mournful, sorrowful

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) Dj, Oh Musicke, .lend me thy yeinfull tunes, to vtter my sorow. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Tj, So out of thy stonye hearte maye yet flowe suche water, as may wash and purge my yearnfull woundes. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dr* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 303 She wet his visage with a yearnfull streame 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI xi 522 *Ala, Ala*, was their yernfull note 1889 J K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* xix, The wild yearnful melody.

†3 Full of compassion. *Obs*

1633 P FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xlvi, His yearnfull heart pitying that wretched sight.

Hence **Yea'rnfully** *adv.*; †**Yea'rnfulness**, eagerness, diligence.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 Sume tiliað mid micelre ȝeornfulnesse wifa. *c* 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St Benet* IV (Schroer 1885) 17 Þæs ecean lifes he sceal mid ealre ȝeornfulnesse ȝirnan *c* 1200 ORMIN 11181 Swa þatt himm birrþ fra þeþennfoþ Wiþþ mikell ȝeornfullnesse To follȝhenn Godess lahheboc *a* 1884 WALT WHITMAN *After the Sea-Ship* 9 Larger and smaller waves in the spread of the ocean yearnfully flowing

Yearning (yɜ:nɪŋ), *vbl sb.*[1] [f. YEARN *v.*[1] + -ING[1]]

1 The action of YEARN *v.*[1]; intense longing or desire *after*, *for*, †*of*, *to*, or *to do* something; an instance of this.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* v 45 Mid ðære ȝierninge [*v.r* ȝirninge] ðara smeaunga Godes wisdomes anes *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill* xi (1889) 59 Se na wiðsæcð middan nearde þam eorðlicre æhte ȝegladað ȝyrnincg [L. *ambitio*] *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 114 His þurst nis nout buten ȝirnunge of ure soule hele. *Ibid.* 130 Þuruh ȝirnunge of heorte to heouenliche þinges 13 . *Cursor M* 10513 (Gött) Þi ȝerning gode and þi prayere, Es comyn now to goddes ere 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse* 1127–8 Outher yhernyng of þe flesshe of man, Or yhernyng of eghe, Or pride of lyfe 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (T) 507 A tuangwise wilnyng Or yernyng to hafe any kyns gode that us augh noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 742 That, to fullfill hys ȝarnyng, Become his men ðaim ilkane *a* 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) II xxi, The yernyng of thyn herte to Jhesu. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 536/2 ȝarnynge, or ȝernynge, or desyrynge, *desiderium, optacio, exoptacio* *a* 1450 *Ratis Raving* 975 It makis the knawleginge, And ledis the at thi ȝarnynge Fra place to place, quhar þow wald be 1821 BYRON *Cain* III 1, Such melancholy yearnings o'er the past 1836 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett* (1878) I. 33 Her restless yearnings after future things. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Mr Peters's Story*, A strong disposition to doze, And a yearning to seek 'horizontal repose' 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii, Her doubts and fears between the two; the yearning of her innocent breast to both. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* cxvi, Less yearning for the friendship fled 1892 LIDDON *Elem Relig.* I. 24 That Being to Whom the highest yearnings of his inmost self constantly point

b *transf.* (contextually) An object of intense desire.

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 23 Take to þee al myn entente þat þou be to me myn ȝerninge. 1869 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. (1876) 40 The great yearning of prophecy was the total destruction of idolatry

†2. The baying of hounds. Also *transf. Obs.*

1532 ELYOT *Gov* I xviii, If they wold use but a fewe nombre of houndes, onely to harbor owe, or rouse, the game, and by their yorning to gyue knowlege whiche way it fleeth. 1576 TURBERV *Venes* 18 lxv. 181 When they beginne to baye, (whiche in the earth is called Yearnyng). 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb) 53 Thee skirch rings mounting, increast is the horror of armoure, From sleepe I broad waked, And to the shril yerning with tentiue greedines harckned.

3. The state of being moved with compassion.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi 247 Amongst all other vices, there is none I hate moore, than cruelitie But it is with such an yearning [F. *mollesse*] and faint-hartednes, that if I see but a chickins necke pulld off, .I cannot choose but grieve *c* 1625 BP. HALL *St Paul's Combat* I Wks. 1634 II. 441 Of pitty and yearning of bowels 1647 S. M[OORE] (*title*) The Yernings of Christs bowels towards his languishing Friends 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) 134 All that inward Feeling and Yerning of the Heart and Soul at a pitiful Object.

4. *attrib.* †**yearning-meat**, the meat for which one yearns.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3684 'Fader', he said, 'sitt vp and ete, I ha broght þi ȝerning mete'

Yearning (yɜ:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [f. YEARN *v.*[2] + -ING[1]] Rennet. Also *attrib.*

1372–3 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 577 Pro yernyng et Chesecloutes emp. pro vaccaria. 1581–2 *Inv* in Best *Rayne. Bks.* (Surtees) 172 Yerens [? yernens], oitemeell, and onions 13*s* 4*d* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl App., *Earning*, or *Yearning*, a name used in several parts of the kingdom for rennet 1788 W. MARSHALL *E Yorksh.* Gloss (E D S), *Cheslip-skin*, the calf's bag, used in making yerning *c* 1880 [see EARNING *vbl sb*[2] 2] 1825 BROCKETT *N C. Gloss* s v., A plant used in North Tindale to curdle milk for cheese is called yerning grass 1825 JAMIESON s v., The yirnin is the maw or stomach of the calf.

Yearning, obs. var. EARNING *vbl sb.*[1] (1 b)

1581 B. RICH *Farew.* Ej, With her yearnynges to helpe to releue hym.

Yearning (yɜ:nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. YEARN *v.*[1] + -ING[2]]

1. That yearns; characterized by longing desire or compassion

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* cccx, These yearning cryes, that from the Caridge came 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* IV. lxxiii, This Devota breaths out yerning Cries *a* 1704 T BROWN *Two Oxf Schol* Wks. 1730 I. 10 Some tenderhearted virgin ..who with yearning bowels will offer me her best assistance. 1819 KEATS *Fall of Hyperion* I 39 Appetite More yearning than on Earth I ever felt. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xlv, The two pale faces. one with a wild hard despair in it, the other full of sad, yearning love. 1873 E. E. HALE *In His Name* viii, As if the Holy Spirit had sent the immediate answer to his yearning prayer. 1891 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Marriage at Sea* IV, A full-rigged ship .. with yearning canvas and ocean-worn sides.

transf 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Anactoria* 228 By the yearning in my veins I know The yearning sound of waters

†b *Yearning mood* optative mood *Obs.*

1522 VAUS *Rudim. Gram.* Bb ij (Jam.), *Optatiuo modo*, yarnand mode.

†2. Of hounds: see YEARN *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1706 J. PHILIPS *Cerealia* 190 As the tall stag .quits his lair, And flies the yearning pack which close pursue

Hence **Yea'rningly** *adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 402 She felt yearningly enough for both 1861 H MACMILLAN *Footn Page Nat.* 197 The geranium growing in the cottage window yearningly stretches out its tender leaves to the smiling sunshine. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V iii, He looked at it lovingly, fondly, yearningly.

Yearnling (yɜ:nlɪŋ) *nonce-wd.* [f. YEARN *v.*[1] + -LING] A young child over which one yearns.

1829 LAMB *Let to Procter* 29 June, She visited. a poor man's cottage that had a pretty baby (O the yearnling!)

Yea'r-old, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* A year old; of the age of one year.

1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 85 Young shoots rising in the spring from the year old plants. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* IV, Was it not Wat the Devil who drove all the year-old hogs off the braes of Lanthorn-side? 1883 GUSTAFSON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 894/2 The little year old Edgar. was very sick.

B. *sb.* A beast a year old, a yearling.

1539 *Wills & Inv. N C* (Surtees) I 124, xj ky & iiij quyes iiij yer olds iiij ij yere olds 1583 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II 82 Eight younge cattell, yeare-olds, and tuantays. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1824) I. xlv 381 None but the year olds remain together 1816 SCOTT *Bl Dwarf* I, To see if him and me can grice about the luckpenny I am to gie him for his year-auld *c* 1830 *Gloue Fasyn Rep* 17 in *Libr Usef Knowl., Husb.* III, The year olds are kept in the field all winter.

Year's day: see YEAR-DAY.

Yearsman (yɪə·zmăn) *local* [f. *year's*, gen. of YEAR + MAN *sb.*[1]] A labourer hired by the year.

1891 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 Our labourers are divided into two classes: the day labourer and the yearsman.

Year's mind, yea'r-mind. [OE *gearge-mynd* see YEAR *sb.* and MIND *sb.*[1] 5 b.] The commemoration of a deceased person by the celebration of requiem services a year after, or every year on the anniversary of, his death or funeral; a yearly obit. Cf. *twelvemonth's*, MONTH'S MIND.

a a 1100 in Napier *Contrib OE. Lexicogr.* (1906) 28 Dis is seo caritas þe Baldwine abbod hæfð ȝeunnon his ȝebroðrum for Eadwardes sawle, þæs godan kynges, þæt is healf pund æt his ȝearȝemynde to fisce. 1489 *Will of R Partrich of Sudbury, Suff* 5 Dec (P.C.C., 1 dogett), v s. yerely to the keping of a yer minde for my soule. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 1104 For keeping of a yeare minde and for making feastfull dayes In honour of that worthy wight. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1592) 229 Hee commaunded an Anniuersarie or Yeere-minde to be kept in remembrance of him. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 19 b, Augustus had in mirth giuen him the name of *Founder*, he was so reputed, and his yeares-mind after his death solemnized accordingly.

β. 1408 *E E Wills* (1882) 15 That. hys Executours. haue ..rewlyng of my obytis, that ys for to sayn, my ȝerys mynde, xx wynter Af[t]er my deses. *c* 1420 *Prymer* 56 Graunte þou to þe soule of þi seruaunt, whos ȝeris mynde we maken to dai, a seete of refreschinge blisse. 1520 SIR R ELYOT *Will* in T Elyot *Gov.* (1883) App A, The prest executing the service at myn enteryng, moneth mynde, and yeres mynde. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* Gen. Somme aiij, For his fathers honoure he deuised games of actiuitie, and set-foot the his Obite or yeres mynde, with greate solempnitie 1562 VERON *Huni. Purgat.* 25 The moneth myndes and yeres minds other wyse called Anniversaries 1849 ROCK *Ch Fathers* I vii. II 350 No others' names were read out but of those whose anniversary or year's mind fell upon that very Sunday or festival. 1902 *Westm Gaz.* 4 Feb. 7/3 The 'Year's Mind' of her late Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated at St. Matthew's, Westminster, this morning.

Yearth, etc., obs. or dial. ff. EARTH *sb.*[1], etc

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 49 An yearthen potte 1561 *Plowman's T* in *Chaucer's Wks.* 95 b/2 That taketh maistrie in his name Ghostly, and for yearthly good. *c* 1581 LODGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch Abuse* (Shaks Soc.) 6 To make a yearthly creature to beare the person of the Creator. 1582 HESTER *Secr Phisorav.* III. 1. 2 Drie the Vitriolł in a yearthen pan. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 261/2 *Yearthing*, put Earth about [the kiln]. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Yearthen*, earthen.

Yeast (yīst), *sb.* Forms: 1 gist, gyst, 5 ȝest(e, ȝeest, yeest, 6–9 yest, 7 eyst (?), 8–9 *dial.* east, 9 *dial.* yist, 7– yeast. [OE. (late WS.) *gist*, Anglian **gest*, corresp. to MLG. *gest* dregs, dirt, MDu *ghist*, Du. *gist*, *gest* yeast, MHG. *jest*, *gest*, *gast* (G. *gischt*, *gascht*) yeast, froth, ON. *jastr* yeast, related to OHG. *jesan*, *gesan* (MHG. *jesen*, *gesen*, *gern*, G. *gahren* to ferment), the causative OHG. *jerian*, *gerian* to cause to ferment, and ON. *geri* yeast. The underlying base *jes-* is found also in Skr. *yás(y)ati* to seethe, boil, *práyastas* bubbling over, Zend *yah-* to boil (intr.), Alb. *gjes buken* I knead bread, Gr. ζέω I boil, ζεστός boiled, W. *ïâs* seething]

1 A yellowish substance produced as a froth or as a sediment during the alcoholic fermentation of malt worts and other saccharine fluids, and used in the manufacture of beer and to leaven bread.

Modern science distinguishes two kinds of yeast, *surface* or *top yeast* (G. *oberhefe*) and *under*, *sediment*, or *bottom*

yeast (G *unterhefe*), the former propagated by buds, the latter by spores, of the fungus *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* The yeast of beer is used medicinally as an antiseptic and stimulant in low fevers, and as an application to ulcers

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 266 Læt þonne hwon gestandan, do of þa gaxellan, do þonne niwne ȝist 1530 PALSGR 291/1 Yest or barme for ale, *leueton* 1591 A. W. *Bk Cookrye* 8 Put into your broth a spoonfull of yest. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v xxiii. 725 They renewe the force and strength of the yeast or leuen euerie hower with beere already made, so long as till the said lenen or yeast become strong inough of it selfe 1612 *Housek. Bks Howard of Naworth* (Surtees) 41 To Harry Baker to bestow in eyst v^s. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii 119 When Yeast, and outward means do fail, And have no pow'r to work on Ale. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl* viii. (1672) 19 Those sharp scorbutick dregs imitating the nature of yist. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* III. (ed. 2) 274 Yeast..consists of a great Quantity of subtile and spirituous Particles, wrapped up in such as are viscid. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII 192 An instance of a young gentleman in the last stage of typhus fever, being cured by the use of yeast 1843 R. J GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med.* Introd Lect. 34 Sugar by presence of yest [is made to resolve itself] into alcohol and carbonic acid. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Studies* 314 There are two kinds of yeast, or rather two forms of the same plant The one is called 'surface' yeast, the other 'sediment' yeast. The former requires a temperature of 70° to 80° Fahrenheit; the latter 32° to 45°. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 The porous texture of bread is due to the presence of bubbles of gas evolved by the fermentation of the yeast.

b. With qualifying word, as *beer-yeast*; applied esp. to common yeast drained, pressed dry, and made into a cake in order to be kept for a time: see quots. and cf. *yeast-cake, -powder* (4).

[1762 T. HENRY *Acc Method Pres. Water*, etc. 26 The Process for making artificial Yeast. Boil flour and water together to the consistence of treacle . In about two days, such a degree of fermentation will have taken place, as to give the mixture the appearance of yeast] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., German yeast is now imported to a considerable extent in a dried form from the Continent. 1878 *Chambers's Encycl* s.v *Yeast*, Patent Yeast is exactly similar [to German Yeast], but is raised from a wort made purposely from malt and hops Artificial Yeast is a dough of wheat or other flour, mixed with a small quantity of common yeast, and made into small cakes, which are dried. 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Press-yeast*, the yeasty froth from the surface of a fermenting fluid, washed and pressed into cakes for bakers' use. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 July 3/3 Patent yeast is either made by the baker himself or is bought from the yeast merchant. It..leaves an unpleasant smell and taste in the bread.

c. *fig.* = LEAVEN *sb.* 2 a.

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 35 Though liberty has no relation to party ., there is yet a kind of yest observable in its nature, which may be necessary to the fermentation and working up of virtue. 1818 KEATS *Let* Wks. 1889 III 105 The best of men have but a portion of good in them—a kind of spiritual yeast in their frames, which creates the ferment of existence. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* VI. IV. I. 324 The Plantagenet yeast being strong within his sons.

d. *Path.* A fungus of the genus *Saccharomyces* present in certain skin-diseases.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 760 The common saccharomyces or yeast of the scalp

†2 The froth or 'head' of new or fermenting beer. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 10 Þen take ȝest of New ale an caste þer-to. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 537/2 ȝeest, berme, *spuma*. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* I 241 Let not the Head, or Yest work over at the bungs 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 290 When drays bound high, they never cross behind, When bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind.

3 *transf* Foam or froth, as of troubled water.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 94 The Shippe boaring the Moone with her maine Mast, and anon swallowed with yest and froth. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxi, They melt into thy yeast of waves 1864 *Q. Rev.* Apr 311 The dim headlands of new empires which are already looming darkly up out of the yeast of stormy waves.

4 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *yeast-ash, -cell, -culture, dumpling, -fungus, -germ, -poultice, -scum*; *yeast-like* adj. and adv.; **yeast-beer**, new beer with which a small quantity of fermenting wort has been mixed to make it 'work'; **yeast-bitten** *a.* (see quot.); **yeast-budding**, a direct budding or germination of spores from other spores as occurring in *Saccharomyces* and other fungi; **yeast-cake** (see 1 b); **†yeast-fat**, a fermenting-vat; **yeast-plant**, any plant of the genus *Saccharomyces*, esp. *S. cerevisiæ*, which produces fermentation in saccharine fluids; **yeast-powder**, the powder of dried yeast (cf. 1 b), also (*U.S.*) baking-powder.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 6 Pasteur himself used actual *yeast ash. 1829 *Art of Brewing* (ed 2) 54/2 (L.U.K.) The gas being too weak to buoy up the now close head of the tun, the yeast might partially or wholly subside, and the ale would become **yeast-bitten*, it would receive that disagreeable taste which the head had acquired by too long exposure to the atmospheric air. 1898 PORTER tr *Strasburger's Bot.* 350 Such a method of multiplication of conidia by budding is termed *yeast budding, and the conidia are termed yeast conidia. 1795 SIR J DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 4, I put in the Wort-cake and *Yeast cake at his sight. 1847–9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV I. 101/2 The importance of *yeast-cells in the phenomena of fermentation. 1899 CAGNFY tr *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn* v (ed 4) 200 Yeast-cells (Saccharomycetes) are the commonest form of parasite in the intestinal discharges. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 420 Protein or dead cultures of bacteria, filtered *yeast-cultures 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* IX. 112 *East Dumplings First make a light Dough..with Flour, Water, Salt, and Yeast. 1367 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. lxxviii, 1 *yestefatt. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen Pathol.* 86 The several fermentation or *yeast-fungi 1867 *Edin Rev* Apr 395 The fermentation occurs only in presence of the *yeast germs 1868 *Rep U S Comm. Agric* (1869) 277 The . *yeast-like appearance of the decomposing brood 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 813 What is called the '*Yeast-plant' consists of a particular form of the vegetative structure (*mycelium*) of a Fungus. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) II xii. 257 The brewer deliberately sows the yeast plant 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Cataplasma Fermenti*, the *yeast poultice, for sloughing and mortification, flour mixed with yeast and heated till it rise 1795 SIR J DALRYMPLE *Let to Admiralty* 2 Wort-cake and *Yeast-powder made at the King's breweries. 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 602/1 After ten to fourteen days the *yeast-scum on the surface disappears.

Yeast (yīst), *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *intr* (also *refl.*) To ferment; to be covered with froth, as agitated water. Also *fig.* Hence **Yea·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 KEATS *Otho* III. ii, To thee only I appeal, Not to thy noble son, whose yeasting youth Will clear itself, and crystal turn again. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I IX 113 (Like dough before the fire) every well belaboured [bed] tick was left to yeast itself awhile 1891 C DAWSON *Avonmore* II. 35 Racing seas, with their yeasting waves. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 14 June 1463 The presence of purin bodies in beers is probably due to the yeasting and processes of manufacture.

Yeast, obs. form of EAST.

Yeasty (yī·stı), *a.* Also 7–9 yesty. [f. YEAST *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of, pertaining to, full of, covered with, like or resembling yeast.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingdon* D j, His beard, Thats glewed together with his slauering droppes, Of yesty ale 1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Entert.* I (1601) A iij, Each yeastie bowzing bench. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel.* Ind., Wks. 1856 I 5 As slovenly as the yeasty breast of an ale knight 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II viii 75 We have then [*sc* in June] another Dunne, call'd the Barm-flie, from it's yesty colour 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 25 That Yeasty quality that most Ale in Cities, especially in London, is subject unto. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed 2) 84 He fell into Drinking such Quantities of their yeasty Ale, as made him distracted 1836 [see *yeastiness* below] 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* II (1856) 15 From foaming whiteness it melted into yesty green.

transf 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol Anat* I. xvi. 39 The Arterial, fermentative, or leavening, and yeasty Blood.

2. *fig.* with various connotations: 'Swelling', 'working'; light and superficial, 'frothy'.

1598 E GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Like a Swarth utters hose his puffe thoughts swell With yeastie ambition 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* V II 199 He only got the tune of the time, and outward habite of encounter, a kinde of yesty collection, which carries them through & through the most fond and winnowed opinions 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-calf* in *Agincourt* etc. 161 Knowledge with him is idle, if it straine Aboue the compasse of his yestie braine 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* IV. 1, Byron's mind was like his own ocean, sublime in its yesty madness. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 Apr 425/2 Burying his thought in a yeasty mass of adjectives.

3. *transf.* Foamy, frothy, like troubled water.

1605 SHAKS *Mach* IV. I 53 Though the yesty Waues Confound and swallow Nauigation vp 1798 *Poetry of Anti-Jacobin* No 36. 236 And Whitbread wallowing in the yeasty main 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol* xxi. (1819) 331 The yesty waves which confound the heaven and the sea. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IV 472 Far'up the beach, the yesty sea-foam roll'd 1820 BYRON *Juan* III lviii, The ocean when its yeasty war is waging Is awful 1899 F. T BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 254 We were over the bar and in smooth water, only the yeasty flakes of the spent breakers following us

Hence **Yea·stily** *adv.*, **Yea·stiness**

1778 H. BROOKE *Antony & Cl.* IV iv, I know not why of late This yestiness of temper comes upon me 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V 405/1 It [*sc* creamy scum] however rises again, becomes yesty, the bladders enlarge in size, the yestiness increases, and, when ready for cleansing, it has a vigorous, rich, yesty brown and bladdery head. 1890 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag* I. viii 162 The pale blue brine that melted yeastily from her metalled forefoot.

Yeat, obs Anglo-Irish f. GET *v.*

1554 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 415 If the creditore can not yeat the owner nor his attorney.

Yeat(e: see GATE *sb.*[1], YET.

Yeather, var. EDDER: see YEDDER *sb.* and *v.*

Yeaught, obs. form of YACHT.

Yeauman, obs. form of YEOMAN. .

Yeaunt, obs. form of GIANT: see YEANT.

Yeave, obs. form of EWE *sb.*[1]

Yeaven, obs. pa. pple. of GIVE *v.*

1592 *B. N. C.* (Oxf.) *Muniments* 18. 73 (MS.).

Yeax, Yeck, obs. ff. YEX, ITCH *v.*[1]

Yed (yed), *sb.* Now *Sc.* Forms: 1 ȝied(d,ȝed(d, ȝid(d, ȝyd(d, 3 ȝed, 8– yed. [OE. *giedd*: see next.]

†1. A song, poem, speech, tale, riddle. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1160 Leoð wæs asungen, gleomannes ȝyd *Ibid* 1723 Ic þis ȝid be þe awræc *c* 1205 LAY. 25853 Heo..hire ȝeddes [*later version* wordes] sæide ȝeomere stefne

b A fib, an exaggerated tale (Jam.) *Sc.*

2. Contention, wrangling; strife.

1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. to Hamilton* II, [The soldier] Wha now to youngsters leaves the yed, To 'tend his fauld. 1808, etc [see *Eng Dial Dict*].

Yed (yed), *v.* Now *Sc.* Forms 1 ȝieddian, ȝeddian, ȝiddian, ȝyddian, 3–4 ȝedde, 3–5 ȝede, 6 yedde, 8– yed. [OE. *geddian*, f. *gedd* (see prec.), ? f. root *gad-* to put together, as in GATHER, TOGETHER. For the development of sense 2 cf. OE. *gieddum wrixlan* to dispute, and the use of the vb. in Daniel 728.]

1. *intr.* To sing, recite, talk, discourse.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XII 26 Þa ongan se Wisdom ȝlowian & ȝeoddode þus *Ibid* XXXI 71 Þa ongan he eft ȝiddian & þus singende cwæð *c* 1205 LAY 21429 Aiður. þus ȝeddien agon [*later version* þes word saide] Mid gomenfulle worden. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A I 138 Piechet in þin harpe þer þou art Murie at þi mete whon me biddeþ þe ȝedde *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P) 215 Thay nolden no langer with hym ȝede, Ne suffry langer lygge in bede

b. To fib, exaggerate a tale (Jam.). *Sc.*

2. To contend, wrangle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip* 48/35 To Yedde, chide, *iurgare* 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* I 398 Gloss., *Yed*, to contend, wrangle Contention, Wrangling.

Yed, yedd(e, obs. pa. t. of GO: see YODE.

Yedder (ye·dəı), *sb. north. dial* Forms: 5 ȝedd-, yeddyr, 6 ȝedder, 7–9 yeather, 8–9 yether, 9 yadder, 6– yedder. [VARIANT of EDDER *sb.*]

1. An osier, or rod of pliant wood, used for binding a hedge. Also *attrib.*

1512–13 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 106 Pro cariag xij plaustrat. lez thornes, ȝedders, et rysez ad prædict sepes 17 [see STRUT *sb.*[2] 2 b] 1691 RAY *N C Words* 152 A yeather, *vimen*. 1764 *Museum Rust* III. IV. 10 Yethers (as binders of hassel or willow are here [*sc* Yorks] called) 1779 CHARLTON *Hist. Whitby* 96 A certain stake and yether hedge 1829 J HODGSON in J Raine *Mem.* (1858) II 156 Great abundance of fine osiers will be thus produced, but a few of the strongest shoots should be left on each stake, for other stakes and poles and yeathers 1852 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc.* XIII II. 281 Farmers find posts and rails cheaper . than the old system of 'stake and vice'. *Footnote*. Called in some parts .'stower and yedder'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Yethers*, oziers and similar flexibilities.

2 The mark of a blow or stripe, or that made by tight binding; a weal. Also, a smart blow

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 286 He. grapyd his bakk, & it was passand sare & full of yeddyrs & wowndis as he had bene betyn. 1483 *Cath Angl* 426/1 A ȝeddyr, *linor, vibex* 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus* XXVIII. 17 The stroke of yᵉ rod maketh yedders. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron S P* IV Gloss., *Yether*, the mark left by tight binding, as with a small cord 1825 JAMIESON, *Yether*, a severe blow, Upp. Clydes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Yether*, a discolouration of the skin caused by a blow.

Hence **Yedder** *v.* (see quots.).

[1523 edderinges: see EDDER 1691 RAY *N C Words* 152 Eathering of hedges being binding the tops of them with small sticks as it were wooven on the stakes] 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* etc. II. 131, I hae heard o' some o' them that fought the deil,. yethered him and yerked him till he coudna mou' another curse 1825 JAMIESON, To *Yether*, to bind firmly, Roxb. 1825 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I 1381 Yadder them with your yaddeis, and stake them on each side, with street stowers 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, To *Yedder* or *Yether*, to interweave or connect with pliable twigs or osiers a row of upright sticks or stobs in hedge work. 1876 *Ibid*, *Yether*, v. to interweave with twigs, as in basket-making 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Yether*, v. to lash with a whip

†Yedding, *vbl sb.* [OE. *gieddung*, f *gieddian*, YED *v.* + -ING[1]] A song; a speech, discourse; *spec.* a 'gest' or romance in verse.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Luke XV 3 *Et ait ad illos parabolam istam*, & cuoeð to ðæm ȝeddung ðios. *a* 1350 in *Thornton Rom.* (Camden) 262 ȝeddyngis, japis, and folies. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cant T.* Prol. 237 Wel koude he synge and pleyen on a rote Of yeddynges he baar outrely the pris. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1421 And evere Myldore sche sete Harpyng notus ful swet..Songe ȝeddyngus above. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 537/1 ȝeddynge, or geest, *idem quod* geest (or rowmamnce)

†Yede, *v. Obs.* Also 6 yead, 6–7 yeed(e, 7 yed. [A pseudo-archaism of 16th cent. poets and their imitators; *yede*, pa. t. of GO (see YODE) used erron. as an infin.] *intr.* To go, proceed.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag* XXX, Yeding forth, anone An horrible lothly lake we might discerne. *a* 1578 DRANT (Webster) Years yead away, and faces fair deflower 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Sept 145 They wander at wil, and stray at pleasure, And to theyr foldes yead at their owne leasure 1590 — *F. Q* I. XI. 5 Then bad the knight his Lady yede aloose 1602 CARFW *Cornwall* 116 Downeuet (perhaps so called) of downe yeeding, as hauing a steep hill. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* V. 174 Yet she, poore soule, was sore adread Into the horrid cell to yed 1633 FISHER *Fumus Tyres* III. IX, Vnneath thilke borrells May well ne yede, ne stand. 1768 DOWNMAN *Land of Muses* XII, Early the morn we will forth yede yfere

Yede, ȝede, obs. pa. t. of GO. see YODE

†Ye·der, *a. Obs.* In 4 ȝederr, 5 ȝedire [Origin unknown.] Quick; frequent. Hence **†Ye·derly** *adv.*, quickly.

13 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 463 He sone ȝederly for-ȝete ȝister-day steuen 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1215, I ȝelde me ȝederly, & ȝeȝe after grace. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5042 So did his princes..for pete of him-selfe, With ȝedire ȝoskingis & ȝerre ȝett out to grete

Yee, obs. f. EYE, YE, YEA.

Yeed(e, ȝeed(e, obs pa. t. of GO: see YODE

Yee-ho: see YO *int.*

Yeel(e, obs. form of EEL.

Yeelaman, variant of **HIELAMAN,** shield of Australian aborigines.

1862 KENDALL *Poems* 19 Yeelamans splinter and boomerangs clash.

Yeeld, etc., obs. form of GUILD, YIELD, etc.

Yeelde, obs. pa. t. of AIL *v.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 66 The duke knewe wel what she yeelde.

Yeen, obs. pl. of EYE *sb.*[1]

Yee nder. *north. dial.* Forms: 7 earnder,

eender, 7–9 yeender, 7, 9 yender; also 8–9 yeandurth. [Representing OE *ēfr undern* 'mane' (Ælfric *Lev.* VI. 20) = OFris. *ēr unden* in the forenoon, NFris. (Sylt) *ti onner, irner* forenoon, MDu *eeronderen* (*broot*) 12 o'clock meal (cf early Flem. *eronderen* 'meridiari', Kilian): see ERE *prep* and UNDERN.] The forenoon.

c 1663 KYNDER *Hist Darby.* § 7 Your Peasant exceedes ye Greeke, who as Athenæus sayes have fowre meales a day, that is breakefast, dinner, supper, and a collation after supper. But these and ye Moorelanders add three more, ye bitt in the morning, ye Anders-meate, and yenders meate, and soe make up seaven 1674 RAY *N. C Words* 55 The *Yeender* or *Eender*, the Forenoon, *Derbysh.* 1684 G MERITON] *Yorkshire Dial.* 195 (E.D.S.) It comes 1th Earnder, Wife, or else by Neaun. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *The Yeender* or *Earnder*, the forenoon. Hallifax, in Yorkshire. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc Dial* (1770) 25 Sed I, I'r there last Oandurth, on he'd leet o oneth' Yeandurth ofore 1855 J. DAVIES *Races Lanc* in *Trans Philol Soc* 236 The equivalent of the Lanc. 'oandurth' [afternoon] and 'yeandurth', forenoon

Yeep (yeep), var. YEPE *a* **Yeepsen**: see YEPSEN. **Yeer, yeere,** obs. ff. ERE, YEAR. **Yeerde,** obs. f. YARD *sb*.2 **Yees**. see YEZ. **Yees(y, yees(y,** obs. ff. EASE, EASY.

† **Yeet,** *v. Obs* In 5 yeetyn, yet-, yyt-. [f. YE *pron.* + *-t*, as in THOWT. Cf. MHG. *ir(ē)zen*, med L. *vosare, vobissare, vositare, vobissitare*, and YE *v.*] To use the pronoun *ye* in addressing a person. Hence † **Yeeting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 537/2 3eetyn, or sey 3ee (*P* 3etyn or sey 3e with worship), *voso Ibid.* 538/1 3ytynge, wythe wurchyp seyynge 3e, and not thow (*K* 3etynge), *vosacio.*

Yeet, yeet: see YET *v.*, to melt, cast. **Yeewk,** obs. form of YUKE *sb.*, itch. **Yef(e:** see GIVE, IF. **Yeffell,** obs f. EVIL *adv.* **Yeffor,** obs. form of EVER *adv* **Yef(f)t(e,** obs. ff GIFT.

Yegg (yeg). *U.S.* [Said to be the surname of a certain American burglar and safe-breaker.] A burglar or safe-breaker. So **Ye·ggman.**

1903 *N. Y. Even. Post* 23 June (Cent. D Supp), The prompt breaking up of the organized gangs of professional beggars and yeggs 1908 *N Y Times* 2 Jan (ibid), Detective Sergeants captured on the Bowery three men who, they say, are among the most successful 'yeggmen', or safe-crackers, in the business. 1906 A STRINGER *Wire Tappers* 100 'Now, nitro-glycerine I object to, it's so abominably crude' 'And so odiously criminal!' she interpolated 'Precisely We're not exactly yeggmen yet.'

† **Yegged** [V-5], obs. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5542 Þat suerd Yegged it is in þe on half & in þe oþer nost

Ye-ho · see YOHO *int.*

† **Yei,** *sb Obs* [f. YEIE *v.*] A cry, wail.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 306 Mid liȝse schulen þe uorlorene worþen a swuch 3eor [*MS T.* 3ur, *MS C* 3ei] þet heouene & eorðe muwen beoðe grisliche agrisen

Yei, obs. form of EYE *sb.*1

1553 *Respublica* II. II, I praie god she bee blynde. I am haulf afraide leste she have an yei behynde.

Yei, obs. graphic variant of THEY.

Yeid(e, 3eid(e, obs. pa. t. of GO: see YODE.

† **Yeie,** *v Obs.* Forms. 2–3 3eiȝe, 3–4 3eie, yeie, 4 3eye, 3y3e, yeye. [OE. **gīegean*, **gēgan* = WFris. *geije* to cry out, ON. *geyja* to bark, to blaspheme :— **gaugjan*, f. **gaux* (cf. ON. *-gá* barking, blasphemy, as in *guðgá*).

Prob related forms with *-t-* suffix are Du *guiten* to bark, scold, G dial *gauzen, gäuzen* to yelp, scold, ON *gauta* to boast, prate]

1. *intr.* To cry out, shout.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer wepeð..and swiðe reowliche ilome 3eiȝeð *c* 1205 LAY. 27750 Þa 3eiden lude Alle Rom-leode. *Ibid* 29563 Heo seoððe 3eiden him on Mid 3eomerliche stanen. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 162 Ifont ter swiðe feole 3eiinde & 3urinde. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 44 Þeo ilke þat beoð stalewurðe 3eoiinliche 3eieð [*v.r.* 3eiȝeð] efter godes grace to helpe *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* XXXIX 111 Thah ich 3eie upon heth. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* (Hallіw) 1541 The loude cry and 3eiyng That heo wolleth with loude stevyn 3evyn. 13 . *Northern Passion* (G1) 139 Men ne sschulle noth yeye þos longe 13 . [see YEDERLY]

2 *trans* To utter in a loud voice; to call out; to announce for sale in a loud voice, to 'cry'

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeð to 3eien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware *Ibid.* 126 For þi we 3eieð to him iðe Paternoster, 'Et dimitte nobis debita nostra'. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1265 þes keiser wodeliche 3eide Hwet nu, unwreste men.

3. To ask for, as with a loud voice.

c 1320 *Cast Love* (Hallіw) 358 How Meicy here sistur heoie herte 3y3th 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 67 Syþen riche forth i-unnen to reche honde selle, 3eȝed 3eres 3iftes on hi3

Yeild (3eild), obs. Sc f ELD *sb.*2, age.

1513 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II 278/2 Dispensand wt his aige quhat 3eild þat euir he be of

Yeild, 3eild, obs forms of YELD, YIELD

Yeinder, obs f. YONDER **Yeir(e,** obs ff. YEAR, **Yeird** (3eird), obs Sc. and north. dial. f EARTH

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 41 He sufert onder poncio pilat to be crucifeit to de and to be zeirdit. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 482 Thair to tak sasine thairof be deliverance of zeird and stane.

Yeirne, obs. form of IRON **Yeisk** (3eisk), Sc. f. *yesk*: see YEX. **Yeistrein,** obs f YESTREEN. **Yeit,** obs Sc. f. YET. **Yek,** dial. form of OAK.

† **Yeke,** *sb Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeac, ȝaec, ȝec, iac, iec, 4–5 ȝeke, yeke. [OE. *ġēac* cuckoo = MLG *gȫk* simpleton, MDu. *gooc*, OHG., MHG. *gouh, gouch* cuckoo, bastard, fool, (G. *gauch* provincial name of cuckoo, etc., simpleton, gawk), ON. *gaukr* cuckoo (whence Sc. GOWK); perhaps f *gau-* as in **gaujan* (see YEIE *v.*).] The cuckoo Also in comb. (with gen.) † **Yekesterse** [TARSE1] = CUCKOO-PINT.

With OE. *ġeaces stīre* 'cuckoo's sorrel' cf ME *goukesures* glossing *Alleluia* in MS Rawl C. 607 lf 1 b

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) A 131 *Accitulum*, ȝeces sure [*Epinal* ȝeacaes, *Erfurt* ȝecnes]. *Ibid.* C 121 *Calciculum*, iecus surne [*Erfurt* iaces surn] *Ibid* G 87 *Geumatrix*, ȝeac. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 716 ȝeacas ȝear budon. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol* (Anecd. Oxon) a4 *Iarus, barba aaron, þes vituli*, i. ȝekesterse. 14 *MS Porkington* lf 59 (Halliw) Whene the ȝeke gynnys to synge, Thenne the schrewe begynnys to sprynge 14 *MS Rawl. C 506*, lf 249 b, *Iarus aaron*, ȝekstels, gauk pyntill.

Yeke (3eke), obs f. EKE *v*, *adv*, ITCH *sb*, *v.*1

† **Yekth.** *Obs.* Forms 1 ȝiecða, ȝicða, ȝihða, ȝyhða, 3 ȝeoðe, ȝeohðe, 5 ȝykthe, yeketh, ȝeght, ȝight [OE *ġiecða* = OHG. *jukdo* (MHG. *jukede*) .– OTeut. **jukiþon-*, f. *juk-*: see ITCH *v* 1 (The suffix occurs in other names of physical disorders, as *clęwęþa* itch, *spéowþa* vomit)] Itching, itch.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xi 70 Se ȝicða [*Hatt* ȝiecða] bið swiðe unsar, & se cleweða bið swiðe iow *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 252 Þes læcedom deah ge wiþ hriefðo & ȝicþan *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 86 Unaberendlic ȝyhða ofereode ealne ðone lichaman. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 9 Þat bearninde ȝeoðe [*v r.* ȝeohðe] of þat licomliche lust. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 538/2 ȝykynge, or ȝykth'e [1499 *P.* ȝekyn or yeketh], *pruritus*. 14 *Medulla Gram* (Rawl MS.), *Prurigo*, a scabbe a ȝeght. 14 *Medulla* (Cant. Cath. MS), *Pruritus*, ȝight,

Yelamber, -bre · see YELLOW-HAMMER

Yeld (yeld), *a.* (*sb*) *Sc* and *north dial* Forms · 1 ȝelde, 5– yeld, 6 ȝeld, ȝeild, ȝeald, 6–9 yeild, yeeld, 7 yeell, 8–9 yell, yeald, 9 yield, yeal, yeel, yill See also EILD. [late OE. **ġielde, gelde* (in glosses), corresp. to MLG. *galt*, OHG, MHG. *galt* (MG. *gelde, gelle*, G *gelt*), ON. *geldr* (MSw. *galder*, etc) · cf. GELD *a.* and *v* 1]

1. Of an animal · Barren; that has missed having her young, or is not old enough to bear.

a 1100 *Agr. Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 226/22 *Effeta*, ȝelde *Ibid* 304/26 1412 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) 158, IX yeldbestis videlicet iiij vaccæ j stot ij quoks, ij stirketts 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. IV 32 Enee hym self to the, Proserpyne, A ȝeld kow all to tynschit 1538 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* II 386/2, xl ȝeild scheip *a* 1598 D. FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov.* (1641) No 47 A yeeld sow was never good to gryces 1726 *Fleming's Fulfilling Script* (ed 5) Table Scots Phr, *Yeald*, barren or dry 1808 JAMIESON, *Yeld*, 3 Applied to cattle or sheep that are too young to beai, Dumfr 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep* 79 in *Libr Usef. Knowl*, *Husb* III, Yill gimmers, *Ibid.* 81 The yell ewes being all sorted off the herding a few days before the lambing begins 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 38 If she has never been put to the ram she gets the name of *yeld-gimmer*. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct 560/2 To shoot the yeld hinds on the 15th of October. 1897 *Badminton Mag* Apr 474 We have got altogether four bucks and a good yeld doe

b Of birds In a single state, unmated *Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* III. 388 Birdis clekkit as tha war wont till do, .No nestis maid bot all that tyme war ȝeild 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetl. Isl.* II. 280 [They], not paring, are called yield kittiwakes.

2 Of cattle. Not yielding milk, from being in calf or from age, 'dry'. Also of a nurse

1670 *Contract* in *Proc Soc. Ant Scot* (1896) XXX. 20 Too tydie kay & four yeell kay. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* x, An' dawtet, twal pint Hawkie's gane As yell's the Bill 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IX. 317 The yell cattle vary in numbers according to the seasons of the year. 1808 JAMIESON, *Yeld, Yeald, Yell, Eild*. A cow, although with calf, is said to *gang yeld*, when her milk dries up. A yeld nurse signifies a dry nurse. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* XXXIX, A wild farm in Northumberland, well stocked with milk cows, yeald beasts, and sheep 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst Leg Edin* (1886) 8 'And wha will pay for the wet nurse?' said I, 'for ye ken I am as dry as a yeld crummie.'

3. Applied to inanimate objects that are sterile, unproductive, etc. (see quots.).

1721 KELLY *Scot Prov* 42 Any thing is better than the Yell Kail. An Apology for having little, or bad, Fleshmeat *Ibid foot n*, Yell is properly what gives no Milk, here it signifies boil'd without Meat, or having no Butter. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl* s v. *Yell*, A rock is said to be yell when it will not quarry but with gunpowder, a field is said to be yell when nothing will grow on it 1825 JAMIESON, *Yeld* 8. Bleak, cold; applied to the weather, as denoting that it has no tendency to fruitfulness, or that it threatens sterility.

B. *sb.* A barren cow or ewe, a hind that is not pregnant.

1856 MORTON *Cycl Agric* II 727 1886 *W Somerset Word bk., Yeld* a female deer not pregnant

Hence **Yeld** (yell) *v trans*, to make 'yell', keep from breeding.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep* 81 in *Libr Usef Knowl*, *Husb* III, That those least fit for breeding be yelled off for sale. *Ibid*, The contrivance of yelling or breeching a certain number of ewes in each herding

Yeld, obs form of ELD *sb* 2, age.

a 1529 SKELTON *Death Edw IV*, 86 Of no great yeld

Yeld(e, (3eld(e), var. *ilde*, obs form of AISLE.

1527 *Dunmow Churchw MS.* lf. 6 b, For mendynge of lede over the new chapell and over the ȝelde on the same syde 1535 in Weaver *Wells Walls* (1890) 82 In makyn and byldyn of the new ȝeld in the ch[urch] of B[romfelde]. xl^{s}.

Yeld(e, obs. form of GUILD, YIELD.

Yelden, variant of YOLDEN.

Yelderin, -drin(g, var. YOLDRING.

Yele, var. AIL *sb.*2, awn.

1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* C iv, *Arista*, the yele.

Yele, obs. form of AISLE.

1498 *Churchw Acc, Pilton* (Som. Rec Soc) 66 For takyng downe off the nort wyndow yn our lady yele *c* 1600 *Inscr Northam Church, Devon* in *N & Q.* 8th Ser I 463/1 This Yele was made Anno 1593

Yele (3ele) : see EEL, HEAL *sb*

Y-eled [V- 4, ELE *v* 1], anointed 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5331 He was king of engelond þat veirst þus yeled was of þe pope of rome 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 295 He was i-led [*MS* y yeeled] and anoynt and i-housled.

Yeled, obs. form of EYELID.

14. in Wr.-Wulcker 600/2 *Palpebra*, an yeled.

Yeleinge, var. YILING.

Yelek (ye·lek) Also JELICK. [Turk. يلك *yelek*] A long vest worn by Turkish women.

1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I i. 49 Over the shirt and shirtiyan is worn a long vest (called *yeleḳ*), the yelek is cut in such a manner as to leave half of the bosom uncovered, except by the shirt, but many ladies have it made more ample at that part; and, according to the most approved fashion, it should be of a sufficient length to reach to the ground 1865 W. HEPWORTH *Holy Land* II 49 The yelek, a vest, is worn by these ladies open at the front.

Yeles, obs. form of EYELESS.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. met VII. 100 Pole♁emus with his yeles hed.

Yelf, obs. variant of YELVE.

Yelfat, obs. f. *ale-fat, -vat* (ALE II).

Yeliche, obs. form of YLIKE

Yelk: see YOLK.

Yell (yel), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 ȝell, 5 ȝelle, yelle, 6–7 yel, 6– yell. [Earlier *ȝel* (LAY. 17799); f. YELL *v.*] An act of yelling; a sharp loud outcry, such as is described s.v. YELL *v* I.

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* VI (*Thomas*) 659 Þan al þe prestis gef a ȝell, As þai had bene fendis of hell. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* VII, Þauland ful ȝamely, with mony loude ȝelles. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 122 One woman chiding maketh greater yell Than should an hundred pyes in one cage. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform* XXXII. 79 Than cryit my bairnis with mony ȝout and ȝell. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I i. 75 *Rodo* Ile call aloud *Iago* Doe, with like timerous accent, and dire yell, As when (by Night and Negligence) the Fire Is spied in populus Citties. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 25 P 7 The yell of inarticulate distress 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 420 The patient ox, with stripes and yells Driv'n to the slaughter 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XXVIII, Fearfully the yell arose Of his followers, and his foes; These in joy, in fury those 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* V, Janet gave three skips on the floor, and uttered as many short shrill yells of joy. 1841 J. F. COOPER *Deerslayer* XIX, Once or twice the Indian yell was given. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II 212 Closely followed by the victorious enemy, who celebrated their success with songs or rather yells of triumph 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I I X, The vilest madness flushes up in the ruffian's head, Till the filthy by-lane rings to the yell of the trampled wife.

b. Of animals.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 178 As my cryes..You heare all night, so let your yrksome yells augment 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 688 Sometime he [*sc* a hare] runnes.. where earth deluing Conies keepe, To stop the loud pursuers [*sc.* hounds] in their yell. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* III 550 The loud yell of watry Wolves to hear. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I iii 26 Marmots with yells of terror scattered themselves among the rocks. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 45 The terrific yells of that cursed biped [*sc.* a peacock].

c An outcry in writing, e. g. in a newspaper.

1853 BP. WILBERFORCE in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. v 210 Once let such a course be begun, and though the yell of 'The Record' will be with you, it will be impossible to halt there. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 758/1 This, from the 'United Irishman', is of course a mere yell, not to be taken seriously

d. A cry consisting of a set of words or syllables shouted on certain occasions, as by American college students.

18 . *St. Nicholas* XVII. 837 (Cent Dict.) The young men are giving the mountain calls or yells—cries adopted according to the well-known college custom. 1913 *Spectator* 8 Mar. 386/1 The undergraduates of Princeton and Virginia University acclaimed their academic head with their characteristic college yells.

Yell (yel), *v.* Forms: 1 ȝellan, ȝiellan, ȝillan, ȝyllan, 3 ȝeolle, 3–5 ȝelle, 4 ȝel, ȝele, yhelle, ȝolle, ȝulle, 4–6 yel, yelle, 5 ȝhelle, 6 *Sc.* ȝell, 5– yell. *Pa. t. str.* 1 ȝeal, *pl.* gullon, 3 yal, *pl.* gullen, ȝulle(n, ȝollen, 3–5 ȝal; *wk* 4–5 ȝelled, 5 ȝellede, yellid, -yd, 6 yeald, *Sc* ȝeld, 6–yelled. [OE. (Anglian) *gellan*, (WS) *giellan, gyllan, gillan* str. vb, pa t. *geal*, pl. *gullon* = MLG. *gellen, gillen* wk., MDu *gellen* str. (Du *gillen*), OHG. *gellan* str (MHG, G wk. *gellen*), ON. *gialla*, pa. t. *gall* (Sw. *galla*, Norw. *giella*); f. *gell-*, extended form of *gel- gal-*, whence OE. *galan* to sing, GALE *v.*1, *-gale* in *nihtegale* NIGHT(IN)-GALE, ON. *-gal* in *hanagal* cockcrow, OS, (M)Du., OHG. *galm* outcry.]

1. *intr.* To utter a loud strident cry, esp. from

some strong and sudden emotion, as rage, horror, or agony.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2040 Þer me mahte iheren þe heaðene hundes ȝellen & ȝeien & ȝuren *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 3/87 Þo cam þe deouel ȝeollinde forth *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 583 *ibid* 235 Huy weopen ant ȝollen [*Harl. MS* ȝulle] faste 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4239 So grisliche ȝal [*v. rr.* ȝolled, ȝelled] þat ssrewe þo *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 241 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 96 Þo gan þemperour for wraþþe loude ȝulle and rore. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 569 They yelleden as fendes doon in helle *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 422 Thei cryed alle 'nowelle' as high as thei myght yelle 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 176 Women are saied to chatter, churles to grunt, boies to whine, & yongmen to yel 1575 Laneham *Let.* G iv b, Knights stampt, Squiers startld az steeds in a stoour Yeemen & Pagez yeald oout in the hall 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV 423 Infernal Ghosts, and Hellish Furies, round Environ'd thee, some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* v, She yelled out on seeing him as if an adder had stung her. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* XII. 93 They whooped and yelled in the Indian style 1877 Tennyson *Harold* v. 1 229 When all was lost, he yell'd, And bit his shield, and dash'd it on the ground

fig. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. v Wks. 1856 I. 141 Murder for murder, blood for blood, doth yell!

b. Of certain birds and beasts: To emit a loud cry, either as their natural utterance or when hurt or from rage.

a 1000 *Riddles* XXV. 3 Ic eom wunderlicu wiht, hwilum græde swa gos, hwilum ȝielle swa hafoc. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 112 Þe faucun was wroþ wit his bridde & lude ȝal & sterne chidde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1453 He hurtez of þe houndez, & þay Ful ȝomerly ȝaule & ȝelle. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV xxiv. 2116 Alkyn best ȝhellande ran as þai war wode Til woddis and til wildirnes. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 500 She yelled lyke a calfe. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Jer. ii. 15 The lyons roared vpon him & yelled 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV ii. 60 The Dogges did yell. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I xi. 37 The cruell wound enraged him so sore, That loud he [*sc.* the dragon] yelled for exceeding paine. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I iii, Yell'd on the view the opening pack;..A hundred dogs bay'd deep and strong. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* ix. 408 Innumerable hyenas, . fighting, running, and yelling like demons

†c. Applied to loud singing or chanting.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 395 Nero gan to ȝelle [*v. r.* ȝolle] and songe þe gestes of Troye. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 18 What wisdom is this to hiren hem so dere to yelden in churchis and abbeies.

†d. *trans.* To protrude (the tongue) in uttering a yell. *Obs.*

1480 *Rodt Devyll* 229 in Hazl *E. P. P.* 1864 I 228 Behynde them woulde he steale, And geve them a sowce To cause some to yell out theyr tongues longe

e. To urge *on* by yelling.

1868 G. Meredith *Poems, Orchard & Heath* ix, They raced; their brothers yelled them on.

†2 *intr.* Of an inanimate thing: To make a strident or crashing noise. *Obs*

a 1000 *Riddles* XXXIII 4 Ic seah searo hweorfan, grindan wið greote, ȝiellende faran *a* 1000 *Andreas* 127 Guðsearo gullon, garas hrysedon. *c* 1205 Lay. 9797 Helmes þer gullen [*c* 1275 ȝollen]. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 302 The water wille ȝelle als hit ware wode And bicome on hire so red so blod. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XIV x 654 Soo she wente with the wynde rorynge and yellynge that it semed alle the water brent after her. 1560 B. Googe tr. *Palingenius' Zodiac* v. (1561) M iij b, Black storms he sends with thondres rore he makes the skies to yel. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* F 2, Let .sounding musicke yell Through hils, through dales.

3 *trans.* To utter with a yell. Also *transf.*

[*a* 1000 *Seafarer* 24 Ful oft þæt earn biȝeal urigfeþra] 13.. *Gosp. Nicodemus* (A.) 1796 Howe þai lay in droupand drede And non so ȝhepe a worde to ȝelle. 1370–80 *Visions of St. Paul* 275 in *O. E. Misc* 230 Þei ȝelleden wiþ lodly cry, 'Poul, Michael, on vs ha merci.' *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 5 Þay styntyn neuer to cry and ȝelle: 'Woo ys hym þat þedyr schall goo.' 1577 Whetstone *Gascoigne* XXVI, The Nightingale, When she might mourn, her sweetest layes doth yel 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii 7 It [*sc.* heaven] resounds As if it felt with Scotland, and yell'd out Like Syllable of Dolour. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii 540 He tumbled down, and as he fell, Did Murther, murther, murther yell. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 21 Another Son of a Whore yells louder than Homer's Stentor, Two a Groat 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III i, Clamorous war-pipes yell'd the gathering sound. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II lxxi, Yelling their uncouth dirge, long daunced the kirtled clan 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. XXVIII 230 Otho fled ., hunted by the students, all yelling abuse.

Hence **Yelled** (yeld) *ppl. a.*; **Ye·ller**, one who yells.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII 499 Some dozen yappers and yellers of all shapes and breeds. 1895 S. Crane *Red Badge* XXIII, At the yelled words of command the soldiers sprang forward. 1900 *Lancet* 3 Mar 637/2 To prosecute a newspaper yeller for obtaining money under false pretences

Yell, obs form of Aisle.

1503–4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 252 Þe gret vynddow vythe þe Trenyte in the sovthe yell 1540 *Lincoln Dioc. Doc.* (1914) 230 Within ye churche of saynte peter in ye myddell yell.

Yell, local variant of Heald.

1883 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Yells*, in weaving, guides for the warp-threads

Yell, obs. or dial f. Ale, Evil, Hale *a.*, Yeld.

Yelld, var *ilde*, obs form of Isle

16[2]2 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, St Lalances in the yelld of Teneth

Yelling (ye·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Yell *v.* + -ing 1] The action of the verb Yell; *esp.* the uttering of a sharp loud cry of rage, agony, etc

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1643 An mid ȝulinge [*Jesus MS.* yollinge] & mid ȝrede. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 493 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 233 ȝeot heo i-heoiden heore ȝeollinge [*Harl MS* ȝullinge] 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* B 971 Such a ȝomerly ȝarm of ȝellyng þer rysed 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 112 Hou abhominable is the feynid preiere othir hidous yellinge of siche prelatis *a* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 240 þes fendes madyn a ȝellyng and a cryyng, þat any myght be agast forto here hit. 1556 Lauder *Tractate of Kyngis* 92 With gretyng, rary ng, and with ȝellyng 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* v v 936/1 Often times the Singers striue among themselues for the excellencie of voyces, whereby it commeth to passe that the whole Churche ringeth with an hoarse kinde of yellinge 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XIII 124 When after goes the cry with yellings lowd and deepe That all the forrest rings 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix (1663) 281 The dreadfull yelling of six thousand Elephants 1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym* 151 Cries that are like the yellings of the damned 1740 Richardson *Pamela* I xxvi. 78 The cursed Yellings of you both made me not myself. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* XXVII, The yelling and screaming of the children 1828 — *Br. Lamm.* IX, The impatient yelling of the hounds 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* XLII 18 Swell your voices in higher harsher yellings

Ye lling, *ppl. a.* [f. Yell *v.* + -ing 2] That yells; that utters a loud strident cry or noise.

c 1000 *Widsiþ* 128 (Gr.) Ful oft of þam heape hwinende fleaȝ ȝiellende ȝar on grome þeode *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 52 Hy ȝyllende garas sændan 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I ii. 31 A piteous yelling voyce 1667 Milton *P. L.* II 795 These yelling Monsters that with ceasless cry Surround me 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1681 The lonely tower whose mournful chambers hold .the yelling ghost 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* vi, The disordered and yelling group. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. leading art., To force their horses through the ring of yelling savages. 1899 Somerville & Ross *Irish R. M.* 179 The tall old house quivered, and the yelling wind drove against it.

b Characterized by or filled with yells.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 489 He manegum ȝesceod ȝyllende gryre. 1549 Coverdale, etc *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v 12 Not with vncomely yellyng noyses, as madde drounken men are vsed to dooe 1595 *Locrine* I Prol. 4 A Mightie Lion, ruler of the woods,. With yelling clamors shaking all the earth 1697 Dryden *Æneis* III 887 His brother Cyclops hear the yelling Roar 1825 Scott *Talism.* v, A loud yelling laugh. 1906 'Marjorie Bowen' *Viper of Milan* XXXIV, The garden was one wild, yelling confusion

Yelling, variant of Yiling *Obs*

Yellm, obs. form of Yelm *v.*

Yelloch (ye·lɔχ), *sb. Sc.* Forms 6 ȝelloch, ȝalloch, 7 yellough, 9 yill-, yelloch. [app. f. Yell with symbolic ending: cf. *belloch*, *skelloch*] A yell.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiv 100 With a ȝelloch [*v. r.* ȝalloch] and cairfull womentyng 1697 Cleland *Poems* 17 His brains with shouts and yelloughs tumbled 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, Sir Robert gied a yelloch that garr'd the castle rock 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

Yelloch (ye lɔχ), *v. Sc.* Also 8 yellowch, 9 yello. [f. prec.] *intr.* To yell; *trans.* to utter with a yell. Hence **Ye llocking** *vbl. sb.*

1773 Fergusson *Hallowfair* VIII, Than there's sic yellowchin and din, Wi' wives and wee-anes gablin. 1821 Scott *Pirate* XXX, An auld useless carline, called Tronda Dronsdaughter, yelloched and skirled

Yellow (ye·lo), *a.* and *sb.* Forms· *a.* 1 ȝelu, -o, ȝeolu, ȝeolo, ȝiolu, ȝeolw-, -uw-, -ew-, 2 ȝeoluw, ȝeolew, ȝeluw, 3 ȝeolu(h, ȝeleu, 4 ȝelew(e, ȝelugh(e, ȝelogh, ȝelow3, ȝel3, ȝelw, (ȝealwe), 4–5 ȝelwe, yelwe, ȝelou, ȝelow(e, 5 yelu, (ȝelhw(e, ȝelhew(e), 5–6 ȝellow, yelow(e, (6 ȝello, yelloo, yealow(e), 6–7 yellowe, (yeallow), 6– yellow (9 *dial.* and *vulgar* yeller). *β.* 2 ȝolewe, 4 ȝolȝe, yolwe, ȝolow, 5 yolgh, yolow, 5–6 yolowe, 6 yollow(e, yolo, 9 *dial.* yollo(w. *γ.* (chiefly *Sc.* and *north dial.*) 4–5 ȝalou, 4–6 ȝalow, yalow, 5 ȝalowe, yalowe, ȝalwe, (ȝalo, yhalou), 5–7 ȝallow, 6 ȝallou, yallowe, (ȝallo, yalley), 7–9 *dial.* and *vulgar* yallow, (9 esp *U.S.*, yaller, yallah). *δ.* 4 yaulew, 6 yewlow, ewlow, yeolow, youlowe, jowllo. [OE. *geolu*, *-o* = OS. *gelo*, (M)LG *gel*, MDu. *gel(e)u*, *geluw*, *geel* (Du. *geel*, Flem. *geluw*, *geelw*, *gelw*), OHG. *gelo*, (MHG. *gel*, *gelw-*, G. *gelb*) ·— OTeut. **gelwa-* :— Indo-eur. **ghelwo-* (cf. L *helvus* greyish yellow, Lith. *želvas* greenish).

For other derivatives of the Indo-eur *ghol-* *ghel-* *ghl-*, see Gall *sb.*[1], Gold[1], and cf. also L *holus* vegetable, OIr *gel* white, OSl. *zelije* cabbage, *zelenŭ* green, Skr *hárit-*, Zend *zaranya-*, Pers. *zer* gold, ON. *gulr* yellow]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the colour of gold, butter, the yolk of an egg, various flowers, and other objects; constituting one (the most luminous) of the primary colours, occurring in the spectrum between green and orange.

α Beowulf 2610 Hond rond ȝefeng, ȝeolwe linde *c* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 242 *Crocus*, ȝelu *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) C 876 *Crucus*, ȝelo *Ibid.* F 219 *Flabum*, ȝeolu *a* 900 *Leiden Riddle* 10 Uyrmas mec ni auefun uyidi cræftum, ða ði ȝoelu godueb ȝeatum fraetuath *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Blake tadden .ȝeluwe froggen and crabben *Ibid.* 53 Alswa doð monie of þas wimmen heo clapeð heom mid ȝeoluwe claþe *c* 1290 *St. Eustace* 182 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 398 With red heued, ȝeolu and crips 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 3978 Þe ye þat ys ful of Iawnes, Alle þenkeþ hym ȝelogh yn hys auys *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5881 Wyþ eȝene graye, and browes bent, And ȝealwe traces *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 675 This Pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex [*v. rr.* ȝelw, ȝelowe, ȝalowe]. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 Also j ȝelew cope of selk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 537/1 ȝelhwe of colure (*K*, *H.* ȝelwe, *S.* ȝelhewe, *P.* ȝelowe colowre) 1523–34 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 14 Red otes are the beste otes, and whan they be thresshed, they be yelowe in the busshell 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II v 166 Remember who commended thy yellow stockings, and wish'd to see thee euer crosse garter'd 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii 376 Come vnto these yellow sands. 1630 Milton *On May Morning* 4 The yellow Cowslip, and the pale Primrose. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 302 King-cups in the yellow mead. 1855 Ht. Martineau *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 383 Yellow as a guinea 1860 Fitz-Roy in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII 342 A bright yellow sky at sunset presages wind

β *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe ȝolewe fiogge. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* XXX 32 Seuer alle þi speckid sheep, and with speckyd fiese, and what euere ȝolow. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 192 Hir hed was ȝolow as wyre Of gold fyned wiþ fyre. *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I 579 Ek best are hennis blake, & werst ar white And good ar yolgh 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 107 The sparver of buckeram yolowe and rede 1597 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 146 One maske was yolowe 1828 *Craven Gloss.* 296 As yollo as a daffodowndilly. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Yollow*, yellow.

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* XXIX. (*Placidas*) 23 Quhen for elde his teeht waxis ȝalou with-al 1397 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) 117, j coopertorium cum rosys ȝalow. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) VII 48 His Nekke is ȝalowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 425/1 ȝalowe, *aureus* 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Glaucus*, ȝalo or yrne graye. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* X. 9 Clothed with yalow sylck and scarlet 1546 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 239 Too yalley coverlettes. 16 Sir W. Mure *Sonn. to Margaret* IX 10 Yallow curls of gold. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 101 'Do you remember the lilies at Stanlake?'..'Acres on 'em,..Yallah ones as well'

δ 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 477 Here yaulew here Out of the tresses sche hit tere 1513 *Inv.* in *Archaeologia* LXVII. 343 A pece of youlowe lawne. 1541 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 80, iij old ewlow quishens 1550 *Ibid.* II. 103 A yewlow coverlet 1591 Spenser *Ruins of Time* 10 Rending her yeolow locks

b. Of the complexion in age or disease; also as the colour of faded leaves, ripe corn, old discoloured paper, etc.; hence *allusively*.

The phrase in quot 1605 has been freq. echoed.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 106 Wiþ þære ȝeolwan adle hune bisceop wyrt. menge þa togædere. *Ibid.* 348 Ȝif him biþ ælfsoȝoþa him beoþ þa eaȝan ȝeolwe þær hi reade beon sceoldon ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 310 Sorowe, thought, and greet distresse, Made hir ful yelwe [*MS* yolare]. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 951 Bot vn-lyke on to loke þo ladyes were, For if þe ȝonge was ȝep, ȝo3e was þat oþer 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr. Secr.* 222 Yolow coloure in the face meddelite with palnesse. 1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 225 The riping corne growes yeolow in the stalke 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 204 Haue you not a moist eye? a dry hand? a yellow cheeke? a white beard? *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* CIV 5 Three Winters colde, Haue from the forrests shooke three summers pride, Three beautious springs to yellow Autumne turn'd 1605 — *Macb.* V iii 23 My way of life Is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI 435 The green Eare, and the yellow Sheaf. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1322 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world 1817 Byron *Beppo* XCII, No, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? 1824 — ''*Tis time this heart*' II, My days are in the yellow leaf 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Sentiment*, 'The Misses Crumpton' were very upright, and very yellow 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I 358 They [*sc.* the Shakespeare Society] have left no file of old yellow accounts to decompose to discover whether the boy Shakespeare poached 1849 James *Woodman* vii, The yellow autumn time of the year

†c. With allusion to the use of yellow starch (coloured with saffron). *Obs.*

1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* II. 1 (1615) Dj, Trincalo, what price beare's wheate, and Saffron, that your band's so stiffe and yellow? 1616 B. Jonson *Devil is an Ass* I i, Car-men Are got into the yellow starch. 1619 Rich *Irish Hubbub* 4 Yellow bands are become so common, to euery young giddy-headed Gallant, and light-heel'd Mistresse, that me thinks a man should not hardly be hanged without a yellow band, a fashion so much in vse with the vaine fantasticke fooles of this age. *a* 1626 Middleton *Widow* v 1, That Suit will disgrace my Masters fashion for ever, and make it as hatefull as yellow bands. *c* 1645 [see Starch *sb* 1].

d. Having a naturally yellow skin or complexion, as the people of the Mongolian races; hence = Mongolian 2, Mongoloid 1. (Also applied in *U.S.* to mulattos or dark quadroons.)

In recent use also *transf.* in *yellow peril* and similar phrases, denoting a supposed danger of a destructive invasion of Europe by Asiatic peoples.

1834 [see Mongolian *a.* 2] 1886. *Amer. Song*, 'Cheer up Sam' 1, I lov'd a dark-eyed yellow girl, And thought that she lov'd me. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 5 The 'yellow agony', as the Chinese, the best market gardeners in the world, are called. 1900 *Daily News* 21 July 3/5 The 'yellow peril' in its most serious form 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 851/1 Mongolic or Yellow Man prevails over the vast area lying east of a line drawn from Lapland to Siam.

e. Applied to naval captains retired as rear admirals in H. M. Fleet without being attached to a particular squadron (red, white, or blue). (Cf. Yellow *v.*[1] 2 c.)

1788 *Parl. Hist.* XXVII 22 An establishment planned in 1747, for the maintenance and support of such officers as were passed by in a promotion of captains to flags, and this was the first (as it was commonly called) of Yellow admls. 1854 De Quincey *War* Wks. 1862 IV 264 That's a sort of plagiarism from Themistocles I have as good a right to the words .as that most classical of yellow admirals. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Yellow-admiral*, a retired post-captain, who, not having served his time in that rank, is not entitled to his promotion to the active flag. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 1/2 For the remainder of those in the senior rank there is a prospect of their attaining the rank of flag officer with the 'yellow' attachment.

f *transf* Dressed in yellow.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvi, The yellow postillion was cracking his whip gently.

† **2.** *fig.* Affected with jealousy, jealous (Cf. JAUNDICED 3.) Also in allusive phrases, as *to wear yellow hose* = to be jealous. *Obs*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* v ii, Ha, ha, ha, by my ventoy (yellow Lady) you take your marke improper 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 III. 14 Iealous men are eyther Knaues or Coxcombes, bee you neither you weare yellow hose without cause 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III i, If my Lord Bee now growne yellow 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comm. Two Tales* (1900) 47 Your yellow humour interprets this to be too much familiarity *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II 61 Why, therefore, Shouldst thou deplore, Or weare stockings that are yellow? *c* 1680 *Man's Felicity* xiii, My Wife will wear no yellow hose. 1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict., Yellow*, jealous, a jealous husband is called a *yellow gloak*. 1858 AIDÉ *Rita* xvi, Well, the filly's cut you out, Rita. won in a canter, you see! You've got to wear the yellow shoes, and all your own fault

3. (orig. *U. S.*) Applied to newspapers (or writers of newspaper articles) of a recklessly or unscrupulously sensational character.

A use derived from the appearance in 1895 of a number of the *New York World* in which a child in a yellow dress ('The Yellow Kid') was the central figure of the cartoon, this being an experiment in colour printing designed to attract purchasers.

1898 *Daily News* 2 Mar 7/2 The yellow Press is for a war with Spain, at all costs. 1898 ELIZ. L BANKS in *19th Cent.* Aug 328 All American journalism is not 'yellow', though all strictly 'up-to-date' yellow journalism is American' *Ibid.* 332 Its [sc. *New York Journal*] Sunday editions, with its 'yellow kids' and 'blackberry blossoms' and various other 'special features'. 1902 — *Newspaper Girl* xviii, The very first thing I was asked to do in the line of 'yellow' work was to walk along Broadway at midnight and 'allow' myself to be arrested 1906 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Nov 714 The President of the United States sent his Secretary of State to New York to throw the whole weight of Mr. Roosevelt's authority and influence against the 'yellow' candidate [sc. Hearst]

B. *sb.*

1. The colour described in YELLOW *a* 1, or a shade, pigment, fabric, or stuff of this colour.

1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3446 Jelugh vnder gelugh þey hyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 82 His colour was bitwixe yelow [*v r* gelw] and reed 1396–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214 [Hangings] cum avibus de yelow *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5462 All hor colouris to ken were of clene yalow *c* 1450 in *Mastl Club Misc* III. 199 Courtenes of singill worsat palyt of red and grein and yhalou *c* 1532 in E Law *Hampton Crt Palace* (1885) 363 For 4000 flemyshe pavyng tyll of grene and jowllo 1541 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 135 A crose of yolowe opone his brest *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 227 Quene Anne ware yelowe for the mournyng 1577 B GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III (1586) 133 b, The sicknesse of the Gall is also discerned by the browne yellowes vnder the vpper lippe 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* B 3 b, Wks (Grosart) VI. 94 To weare the blacke and yellow [*mine* followe]. 1609 B JONSON *Silent Wom* I iv, Wee doe beare for our Coat Yellow, or Or, checker'd Azure, and Gules. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII* Prol 16 A long Motley Coate, garded with Yellow 1633 BP HALL *Occas. Medit* (ed. 3) § 54, I doe not like these reds, and blewes, and yellowes, amongst these plaine stalkes and eares *c* 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II 275 Ribband knots for her head of sky collor, or yallow. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 10 60 When he appear'd in Yellow, his Great Men hid themselves in Corners. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser I (1863) 58 The narrow lane bordered with elms, whose fallen leaves have made the road one yellow. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 224 The ochres are the most permanent yellows. 1889 J K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* vii, His complexion is too dark for yellows Yellows don't suit him.

b. With qualifying words, denoting different shades of the colour, as *brass-, bronze-, canary-, gold-, Isabella-, lemon-, primrose-, rust-, straw-, sulphur-* (etc) *yellow*, or various pigments and dyes, as *aniline y., Chinese y., cobalt y, imperial y, Indian y, King's y, Mars y., Naples y., strontian y.*, etc., for which see the first element.

1532 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* VI. 23 Tway elnis franche ȝallow to lyne the said cote 1794 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 89 Isabella yellow 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 69 Brass-yellow, gold-yellow, and bronze-yellow. 1832–3 BARLOW in *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) VIII 539/2 A yellow termed rust yellow is made with acetate of iron thickened with gum for light yellows 1899 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/1 Martius's yellow. This substance has many an alias, some alluring, some otherwise, golden yellow, Manchester yellow, saffron yellow, nap[h]thalene yellow.

†**c** *allusively*, as the colour attributed to jealousy. cf. A 2. *Obs*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* II iii. 107 If thou hast The ordering of the Mind too, mongst all Colours No Yellow in't.

2. Denoting various objects of a yellow colour, as the yolk of an egg, the stigmas of the saffron crocus (quot. 1587), a yellow carriage (quot. 1833), or any yellow substance, as sulphur (quot. 1649), old faded paper; also *elliptical* for a yellow variety of any flower, fruit, root, etc.

c 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 429 *Fitilium* [Erfurt *vitellus*], æzerzelu. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 22 Genim æges þæt geoluwe & meng lythwon wiþ hunig *Ibid.* 130 Banwyrt do on sure fletan & on hunig æges geola, meng tosomne, smire mid 1587 HARRISON *England* III. viii. 232/2 In *Holinshed*, In euerie floure [of saffron] we finde commonlie three chiues, and three yellowes 1649 *Woodstock Scuffle* xxiv, The men were frighted, and did smell O' th' yellow. 1738 DEERING *Cat Stirp* 149 *Napus sylvestris* the Country People here call them the *Yellows* 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau* II vii, The arrival of Lady Frances Sheringham herself and her maid, in a 'yellow and two' 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 14 The yellows [sc. turnips] then follow, and last for about 2 months. *a* 1845 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Mem* (1855) I 373 To make this condiment, your poet begs The pounded yellow of two hard-boil'd eggs 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xvi, As he [sc. the aged nigger] sat leering out of the yellows of his eyes. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 43 Yellows or swedes.

b. A particular yellow species or variety of bird, butterfly (= SULPHUR 5 a), or moth.

1826 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool* IX II 464 [American Gold-finches] are called York Yellows 1855 *Poultry Chron* II 515 Tumblers, Blues, Blacks, Silver, Yellows 1880 A H SWINTON *Insect Variety* 51 Our English Clouded Yellows. 1896 W F KIRBY *Handbk Order Lepidopt* II. 214 Both our Clouded Yellows are very rare in Scandinavia

3. A person of one of the yellow races (see A 1 d); a Mongolian. Only *pl.* (Cf *black, white.*)

1808 C. SCHULTZ Jr. *Trav.* (1810) II 198 In attending to the amusements of the whites, the yellows, and the blacks, I had almost forgotten to mention the reds. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 50 The 'whites' have made a complete surrender to the 'yellows' 1901 *19th Cent* May 837 If they [sc Japanese] are to colonise at all they must colonise among the yellows and the blacks

4. As the colour of a party badge; hence *transf.* an adherent of a party whose colour is yellow.

1755 *Gentl Mag.* Aug 339/2 The blues being in the old interest, and the yellows in the new 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* II, He would not vote yellow. 1881 [see BLUE *sb* 8].

5. A 'yellow' journal or writer: see A. 3.

1898 *Daily News* 27 July 5/7 This deliberate attempt to stir up animosities is worthy of 'the yellows' at their worst. 1901 *Scribner's Mag* Apr 408/2 The killing at the Vulcan Shops made the yellows froth head-lines.

** For specialized uses of the plural in singular sense, see YELLOWS.

C. Collocations and Combinations.

1. Special collocations. **a.** In names of species or varieties of animals distinguished by their yellow colour or colouring as *yellow ant, baboon, bass, bittern, boa, chatterer, fly, fly-catcher, grosbeak, perch, redpoll tanager, underwing, wagtail, warbler, weasel, woodpecker, yrite*, for which see the sbs.; also **yellow dog**, (*a*) (see quot. *c* 1770); (*b*) *U. S. colloq.* (see quot 1860); **Yellow Sally**, name for a species of stone-fly used as a bait by anglers; see also YELLOW-BIRD, YELLOW-FISH, YELLOW-HAMMER. **b.** In names of plants distinguished by having flowers (or sometimes fruit, wood, etc.) of a yellow colour as *yellow archangel, balsam, bedstraw, bugle, camomile, centaury, cress, crocus, daffodil, dead-nettle, fir, flag, gentian, gilliflower, gold* (GOLD 2), *gowan, jasmine, loosestrife, medick, ox-eye, pearmain, pimpernel, pine, poplar, poppy, rattle, rocket, rose, sedge, succory, sultan, thistle, vetch, vetchling, water-cress, water-lily*, for which see the sbs; also **yellow-weed**, (*a*) *dial.* dyer's-weed, *Reseda Luteola*; (*b*) common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*; (*c*) in *U. S.* a name for some species of golden-rod (*Solidago*); **yellow-wort**, a gentianaceous plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, having bright yellow flowers and yielding a yellow dye; yellow centaury. **c.** In names of minerals, and of chemical or other products, of a yellow colour. as *yellow arsenic, copper, copperas, corallin, jasper, lake* (LAKE *sb* 6 3), *ochre, orpiment, quartz, sandalwood, sanders, ultramarine, wash, wax*, for which see the sbs., also **yellow bark**, any variety of Peruvian bark of a yellow colour, as Calisaya bark, **yellow berries**, the fruit of *Rhamnus infectorius* and other species, yielding a yellow dye; also called *Persian berries*; **yellow deal**, the wood of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*; **yellow earth**, † (*a*) a generic term for minerals or 'earths' of a yellow colour; (*b*) a yellowish clay, coloured by iron, used as a pigment; a variety of bole; **yellow metal**, an alloy of two parts of copper and one of zinc, used for sheathing vessels; **yellow ore**, yellow copper ore, copper pyrites (see COPPER *sb.*1 12); **yellow share**, ? *sb.* or *a.* (? *obs.*) [cf. REDSHIRE, -SHARE], a name or epithet for a brittle or friable iron ore (see quot.), **yellow soap**, a common soap made of tallow, rosin, and soda; hence **yellow-soap** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to wash or rub with yellow soap; **yellow ware**, yellow earthenware or stoneware; **yellow wove** (see quot.). **d** In names of diseases characterized by yellowness of the skin, or of some tissue, secretion, etc.: as *yellow jaundice* (see JAUNDICE), *softening, typhus*; (acute) **yellow atrophy**, 'atrophy and yellow discoloration of the liver with jaundice' (Dorland s v. *Atrophy*); † **yellow evil**, jaundice, or (app) some epidemic disease of which jaundice was a symptom; **yellow gum**, jaundice in infants, characterized by yellowness of the gums; **Yellow Jack, yellow jack**, a slang name for yellow fever, **yellow plague** = *yellow evil*, **yellow sickness**, (*a*) = prec., (*b*) a disease of hyacinth-plants (see quot. 1887); † **yellow sought** [SOUGHT *sb.*], jaundice. see also YELLOW FEVER. **e** Miscellaneous: **yellow admiral** (see A. 1 e); **yellow cartilage** *Anat.*, cartilage containing *yellow fibres*, elastic cartilage; **yellow cell** *Biol.*, one of the small yellow bodies found in many radiolarians, now held to be symbiotic algæ; **yellow dirt**, a contemptuous appellation for gold; **yellow fibre** *Anat.*, one of the elastic fibres of a yellow colour occurring in certain tissues (so **yellow fibrous tissue** = *yellow tissue*); **yellow flag**, a flag of a yellow colour displayed on board ship, formerly as a signal of capital punishment, now as a signal of infectious disease or of quarantine, and hoisted in war time on hospitals, etc., **Yellow George** (see GEORGE 4 b); **yellow-man**, † (*a*) a yellow silk handkerchief (*slang*); (*b*) a man of the 'yellow' or Mongolian race (see A 1 d), **yellow peril** (see A. 1 d), **yellow press** (see A. 3), **yellow rain** = *sulphur rain* (see SULPHUR *sb.* 8), **yellow spot** *Anat*, a yellowish circular depression in the middle of the retina, being the region of most distinct vision; **yellow stick** (see quots), **yellow tissue** *Anat*, tissue containing *yellow fibres*, elastic tissue. See also YELLOW-BOY.

1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* x. (1818) I 310 PISO speaks of yellow *ants called *Cupiá* inhabiting Brazil. 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H* vii (1868) 129 The common Yellow Ant (*Formica flava*) so abundant in marshes and gardens. 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 204 The yellow *atrophy is distinguished by a deep yellow colour, imbibition of the whole tissue of the organ with bile [etc.] 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl-Lex.* 960 Yellow *bark. 1837, 1875 [see CALISAYA]. 1838 THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 802 The yellow bark is the most employed, and most highly esteemed in this country. It is the bark of the *cinchona cordifolia* of Mutis. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 33 Another species which closely resembles the Striped Bass is the *Morone interrupta*, generally known as the Yellow *Bass. 1712 tr *Ponet's Hist. Drugs* I. 13 The Yellow *Berry is the Fruit of a Shrub which Authors call Licium. 1812 J SMYTH *Pract Customs* (1821) 46 Yellow Berries are the fruit of a species of Lycium, growing plentifully in different parts of France It is much used by the Dyers and Painters 1776 PENNANT *Brit Zool.* I. 276 Yellow *Bunting, the crown of the head is of a pleasant pale yellow. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D S.) 14 The second [kind of Camomile] is called in greke chrysanthemon it maye be called in englishe yealowe *camomyle. 1882 *Garden* 29 July 85/2 The Yellow Camomile, seems to be almost unknown 1879 tr *Semper's Anim. Life* 74 Most of the Radiolaria bear in their body certain particles known as the yellow *cells. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II 140 Yellow *Copper Ore. Copper Pyrites. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict* 488/1 Yellow copper is more brittle, stiffer, and less malleable [than the red]. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E D S.) 55 Plenie maketh mention of a kynde called Narcissus herbaceus, whiche is after my iudgement our yealowe *daffodyl 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v. *Trellis*, Trellises, being generally made of regularly cut yellow-*deal, or oak. 1753 A MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No 42 Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow *Dirt. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand Warwick* 152 While you hesitate about receiving from me a little yellow dirt, for which I have no use *c* 1770 T. FAIRFAX *Compl Sportsman* 97 Yellow *dogs, are those which have red hairs, inclining to brown. 1840 *Daily Pennant* (St Louis) Apr 20 (Thornton *Amer. Gloss.*) One of those interesting animals, a yellow dog, with a bullet-hole through his breast 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V* iii, A 'yallah dog' is a large canine brute, of a dingy old-flannel colour, of no particular breed except his own 1895 BRET HARTE *Clarence* III iii, In Illinois we wouldn't hang a yellow dog on that evidence. 1552 HULOET, Yellow *earth founde in the mynes of golde or syluer, *sandaraca*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 38/2 Yellow earth, as Durry, Yellow Occar, Sand 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I 194 This yellow earth differs from ochres only in containing a greater proportion of argill. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI 425/1 Bole . Stolpenite, Rock Soap, Plinthite, Yellow Earth or Felimite, Fetbol, and Ochran are varieties. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 Afterward fel a pestilence in to al Wales of þe ȝelowe *yuel þat is i-cleped þe iaundys 1494 [see JAUNDICE 1 β]. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 62 Yellow *Fir, called Dram,.. is the best sort of Fir for flooring 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 301/3 The principal tree in these forests is the yellow Fir 1783 *Ann Reg., Chron* 213/2 The other three were hanged a yellow *flag was flying from each ship during the execution. 1803 *Act* 45 *Geo. III*, c. 20 § 14 If the said ship have a clean bill of health, a large yellow flag of six breadths of bunting at the main-topmast head 1836 MRS. C P. TRAILL *Backwoods of Canada* 19 [Our ship bears] the melancholy symbol of disease, the yellow flag. 1863 *Ann. Reg., For Hist* 326 The yellow flag, ordinarily held so sacred in modern war, has been but the mark for the hottest and most deadly fire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk, Yellow-flag*, the signal of quarantine. 1750 G EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* III Index 243 The great Yellow *Fly with black Spots 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 2/1 A banded yellow-fly. *c* 1386 Yelewe *gooldes [see GOLD 2 1]. 1625 B JONSON *Fan's Anniv* Wks. (1641) I. 129 Gladdest myrtle for these postes to weare..star'd with yellow-golds, and Meadowes Queene. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. 139 Yellow *Grosbeak. head, neck, breast, belly, and vent, yellow Inhabits Asia. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis Childhood* (ed. 4) I. 26 Nurses have usually accounted the yellowness that appears about the third day after birth, if unusually deep (termed by some the yellow *gum) as the true jaundice. 1836 E HOWARD *R Reefer* xxxiii, Misgivings about Yellow *Jack 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv, Have seen three choleras, two army fevers, and yellow-jack without end. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* I, I knew a good deal..

of South East America, and remembered that Yellow Jack was endemic 1821 *Sporting Mag* (N S) IX. 27 A prime yellow-*man round his squeeze. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict Turf* s. v., John Gully introduced the yellowman 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Jan. 1/2 Convinced free-traders from the Colonies draw the line at the free invasion of the Yellow man. 1647 in W. M. Williams *Ann Founders' Co* (1867) 103 Wayghtes of Brass shall not be made of any worse Brass than Yellow *Mettell 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII 284 A ship fastened with yellow metal ought not to be put under the head of 'copper fastened'. 1878 Ure *Dict. Arts* IV, Yellow-metal sheathing 1481–90 Yelu *okyr [see Ochre *sb* 1] 1599 in *Archæologia* LXIV. 384 For too pounde of yellow Oker for the said seeling iiij d 1799 G Smith *Laboratory* I 185 Take yellow ochre, neal it well, and it will turn to a brown red. 1899 Cagney tr *von Jaksch's Clin Diagn* (ed 4) 143 The expectoration, which was of a yellow-ochre tint 1843 R. J Graves *Syst Clin. Med.* xxix 392 The ulcer was dressed with yellow *ointment. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss*, *Yellow-ore*. Chalcopyrite. 1819 Lingard *Hist. Eng* I ii 108 A pestilence of the most fatal description (it was called the yellow *plague) depopulated the island. 1887 [see Plague *sb.* 3 b] 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s v *Rain*, *Sulphur-rain* or *yellow *rain* is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar 5/2 The phenomenon of 'yellow rain' was observed at some of the southern stations 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1859) 105 The delicate lemon-coloured 'Yellow *Sally' (Chrysoperla viridis). 1867 F Francis *Bk. Angling* vi. (1880) 231 The Yellow Sally has a high character with some anglers 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 160 The first and meanest whereof [*sc* Iron Ore], they call yellow *share an ill sort that runs all to dirt and is good for nothing..this sort some others are please'd to call Redshare. 1747 Carte *Hist Eng* I 214 *note*, The yellow *sickness, a pestilential distemper which is mentioned by abundance of ancient writers, as laying Wales almost desolate 1807 *Ess Highl. Soc.* III. 437 *note*, Yellows, Yellow sickness, or Jaundice 1887 Garnsey & Balfour tr *De Bary's Fungi* 482 A disease in the hyacinth known in Holland as the yellow sickness, the characteristic symptom of which is the presence of yellow slimy masses of Bacteria in the vessels. 1813 *Gentl Mag* Jan. 95/1 *Soap, Yellow, 104*s Mottled 114*s* 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxv, Applying plenty of yellow soap to the towel, and rubbing away, till his face shone again. 1835 — *Sk Boz, Parish* vi, The children were yellow-*soaped and flannelled, and towelled, till their faces shone again. 1845 Yellow *softening [see Softening *vbl sb* 1 b]. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd Pathol* (ed 2) 42 Yellow Softening .,in which, from the fine state of division and close aggregation of the fatty particles, a dead yellowish-white colour is imparted to the softened tissue 14 . 3alow *souqt [see Sought *sb*] 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I ii 6 The infusion . cureth the Iaundise or Yealowsought. 1869 Huxley *Physiol.* ix (ed. 3) 241 Exactly opposite the middle of the posterior wall, it [*sc* the retina] presents a slight circular depression of a yellowish hue, the *macula lutea*, or yellow *spot 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 730 Ophthalmoscopic examination reveals a peculiar appearance in the region of each yellow spot. 1861 Macleod *Devot to B. V. M in N Amer.* 342 *note*, Hebridean Protestants.. are .called Protestants of the Yellow *Stick. 1880 W G. Blaikie *Life Livingstone* i. 3 A tradition that the people of the island [Ulva] were converted from being Roman Catholics 'by the laird coming round with a man having a yellow staff, the new religion went long afterwards, by the name of the religion of the yellow stick'. 1876 Quain *Anat.* (ed 8) II. 67 Yellow or Elastic *Tissue 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 585 *Typhus icterodes* or yellow *typhus 1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxiii, A comfortless sort of dressing-room, where I found a yellow-*ware jug and basin. 1760 J Lee *Introd. Bot* App 332 Yellow *weed, *Reseda*. 1853 G Johnston *Bot. E. Borders* 111 *S[enecio] Jacobæa*. Ragwort: Yellow-weed 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Reseda Luteola* . Dyer's-Rocket, Dyer's-weed, Dyer's Yellow-weed, .Yellow-weed 1789 Pilkington *View Derbysh.* I. 384 *Chlora perfoliata*, perforated [*sic*] *Yellow-Wort. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk* 12 In woven papers may be mentioned *Blue Wove*—that is, a paper of woven texture, but blue in colour; then comes another, which, although in point of fact white, or an extremely pale cast of blue, is termed *Yellow *Wove*.

2. Combinations. **a.** Qualifying other adjs. (or sbs.) of colour (= yellowish, inclining to or tinged with yellow): as *yellow-black*, *-brown*, *-dun*, *-green*, *-grey*, *-olive*, *-red*, *-white*; also occas. other adjs., as *yellow-ripe*

In OE expressed by *geolu* in comb. or by the adv. *geolwe*, as *geolurēad*, *geolwe rīad*.

1841 Clough *Poems, Song of Autumn* 5 My gay green leaves are *yellow-black, Upon the dank autumnal floor. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 177 Pileus *yellow brown. 1859 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 109 The rich yellow-brown of the oaks. 1639 T de Grey *Compl Horsem.* 59 The horse which is milke white, *yellow-dunne, sanded or pie-bald 1832 Lytton *Eugene Aram* I ix, He..drew up his line, and replaced the contemned beauty of the violet-fly with the novel attractions of the yellow-dun. 1837 Kirkbride *Northern Angler* 32 The Yellow Dun.. makes its appearance on the northern rivers some time in May. 1768 G. White *Selborne*, *To Pennant* 17 Aug., The *yellow-green of the whole upper part of the body is more vivid. 1816 Stephens in Shaw *Gen. Zool* IX. II. 404 Upper part of the back and scapulars yellow-green. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 269 The broad descending surfaces of yellow-green oak. 1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 466 *Yellow-olive Parrakeet *c* 1050 *Voc* in Wr-Wülcker 437/20 *Lutea*, þæt *ʒiolureade. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiv. (Tollem. MS), Yf þey ben browne in coloure, oþer citryn ʒolwer[e]de 1829 Stephens in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XI. II. 324 The breast is yellow-red. 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts* (abr. ed) III 3 All manner trees bearing *yellow-ripe fruits 1614 Sylvester *Parl. Vertues Royall* 1288 Her *yellow-sallow skin. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 163/21 *Galuus*, *ʒeolubwit 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* 1. i. 337 A Hen that fain would hatch a Brood. Sits close thereon, and with her lively heat, Of yellow-white bals, doth live birds beget 1891 Farrar *Darkn & Dawn* xli, That yellow-white plant, which grows on an old oak in the wood 1898 *Eliz & her German Garden* 55 Coral-pink petals, paling to a yellow-white

b Parasynthetic and instrumental combs. (many of which are used in the names of species or varieties of animals or plants). as *yellow-backed*, *-banded*, *-barked*, *-barred*, *-bellied*, *-billed*, *-blossomed*, *-bodied*, *-breasted*, *-browed*, *-cheeked*, *-chinned*, *-coloured*, *-covered*, *-crested*, *-crowned*, *-faced*, *-finned*, *-flagged*, *-fleshed*, *-flowered*, *-flowering*, *-footed*, *-fringed*, *-fronted*, *-girted*, *-gloved*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-hilted*, *-horned*, *-jerkined*, *-leaved*, *-legged*, *-lit*, *-locked*, *-lustred*, *-maned*, *-marked*, *-painted*, *-pinioned*, *-ringed*, *-ringleted*, *-robed*, *-rumped*, *-sealed*, *-shafted*, *-shanked*, *-shouldered*, *-skinned*, *-skirted*, *-spotted*, *-sprinkled*, *-stained*, *-tailed*, *-throated*, *-tinged*, *-tinging*, *-toed*, *-tressed*, *-vented*, *-wamed* (Sc = -bellied), *-washed*, *-winged*, etc, adjs.

Also Yellow-haired

1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* IV. 440 *Yellow-backed Warbler 1874 *Baily's Mag.* Jan 346 One or two yellow-backed railway novels. 1833 Tennyson *Eleänore* 22 The *yellow-banded bees 1612 Cotgr, *Saulx vitelline*, *yellow-barked Willow. 1824 Loudon *Green-house Comp.* I 68 Yellow-barked shoots and leaves 1832 J Rennie *Butterfl & Moths* 174 The *Yellow-barred Iron occurs in woods 1752 Hill *Hist Anim* 328 The *yellow-beaked, American Owl 1709 T Robinson *Nat Hist [Westmld* x 60 The Male is grey, the Female *yellow-bellied 1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* III 42 Yellow bellied Thrush the under parts of the body of a pale rusty yellow 1822 — *Gen Hist. Birds* II 331 *Yellow-billed Horn bill 1859 Geo Eliot *Adam Bede* I vi, Turning even the muddy water into a mirror for the yellow-billed ducks 1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 292 The *yellow-blossom'd vale 1852 Mundy *Antipodes* (1857) 31 The delicate yellow-blossomed acacia. 1752 Hill *Hist Anim.* 30 The black and *yellow-bodied Œstrus 1864–5 Wood *Homes without H* vi 139 To see the yellow-bodied Wasp dart into the dark mass 1730 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans* XXXVI. 432 The *Yellow-breasted Chat 1776 Brown *Illustr Zool*, 80 The yellow-breasted Flycatcher. 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng.* iii I. 313 The yellow-breasted martin was still pursued in Cranbourne Chase for his fur 1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* IV 459 *Yellow-browed Warbler. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 419/1 White petaled, *yellow-centred flowers. 1765 Lavard in *Phil Trans* LVI 13 A rusty *yellow-colored crust covering the stalactites 1776 Brown *Illustr Zool.* 24 The *Yellow crested Woodpecker 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets* 127 A flock of yellow-crested cockatoos. 1776 Brown *Illustr Zool.* 50 *Yellow crowned Thrush. 1817 Stephens in Shaw *Gen Zool* X 623 Yellow crowned Warbler 1752 Hill *Hist Anim.* 322 The *yellow eyed Owl 1845–50 Mrs Lincoln *Lect Bot.* App. 187 *Xyris caroliniana* (yellow-eyed grass) 1592 Nashe *P Penilesse* Wks (Grosart) II 27 In praise of Lady Swin-snout, his *yeolow-fac'd Mistres 1758 G Edwards *Glean Nat. Hist* I 49 The Yellow-faced Parrakeet 1811 Shaw *Gen. Zool* VIII 445 Yellow-faced Parrakeet 1804 *Ibid.* V. 176 *Yellow-finned Herring. 1868 *J E Ollivant tr P Kollonitz's Crt. Mexico* 16 The *yellow-flagged boat of the quarantine. 1885–94 R Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Dec. 12 The *yellow-fleeced flocks 1859 Darwin *Orig Spec.* iv (1860) 85 Another disease attacks *yellow fleshed peaches far more than those with other coloured flesh. 1742 Mortimer *Husb* II. 239 The Toad Flax of Valentia is *yellow-Flowered 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) VI 270 A yellow-flowered Sea-Lavender is a rarity 1888 J. & E R Pennell *Sent Journ.* 11 Across the yellow flowered sand-dunes 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 213 The *yellow flowering pea 1894 Lydekker *Marsupialia* 172 *Yellow-footed Pouched Mouse, *Phascologale flavipes* 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl & Moths* 221 The *Yellow-fringed White [Moth] (*Ypsolopha*] *flavicilatus*) 1781 Pennant *Gen Birds* 62 *Yellow-fronted Honey-Sucker 1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* IV. 461 Yellow-fronted Warbler The forehead and crown are of a bright yellow 1901 *Nature* 19 Sept 523/2 A Yellow-fronted Amazon (*Chrysotis ochrocephala*) from Guiana. 1880 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 6/5 The.. *yellow-funnelled White Star liner steams slowly in 1818 Keats *Endym* I 253 *Yellow girted bees 1771 Smollett *Humphry Cl* II 10 June, let i, It was the singularity in S——'s conduct that reconciled him to the *yellow-gloved philosopher 1743 G. Edwards *Nat Hist Birds* 44 The *Yellow headed Linnet This Bird being of kin to Linnets or Canary-Birds, I choose to call it by this Name. 1783 Latham *Gen. Synopsis Birds* IV 401 Yellow-headed Wagtail. 1787 Hawkins *Life of Johnson* 233 A long *yellow-hilted sword. 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 83 The *Yellow-horned [Moth] (*Ceropacha*) *flavicornis*) .antennæ yellow. 1860 Motley *Netherl* II I 35 Battling breast to breast with the *yellow-jerkined pikemen of Spain and Italy 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v. *Purslane*, The red or *yellow leaved, commonly called golden purslane 1824 Longf. *Autumn* 20 Maple yellow-leaved 1752 Hill *Hist Anim* 340 The *yellow-legged Falco 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III viii, A bystander, *yellow legginged and purple-faced 1877 Black *Green Past.* vi, Asleep in the hushed *yellow-lit room 1697 Dryden *Æneis* x. 786 Camers the *yellow Lock'd 1878 Longf *Kéramos* 182 A ground of deepest blue With *yellow-lustred stars o'erlaid. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr Hunting* IX 416 He was only a *yellow-maned one [*sc.* lion] 1783 Latham *Gen Synopsis Birds* III 337 *Yellow-necked Flycatcher 1861 W F. Collier *Hist Eng Lit.* 104 Those *yellow painted wooden caravans. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I 243 His glossy Skin, or *Yellow-py'd, or blue. 1624 Heriot in *Mem* (1822) App III 98 My *yellow-pointed diamond-ring 1880 A H Swinton *Insect Variety* 94 The groups of *Yellow-ringed Gnats 1864 Tennyson *Boadicea* 55 Thither at their will they haled the *yellow-ringleted Britoness 1889 S Langdon *Appeal to Serpent* iii 50 A long procession of *yellow-robed monks. 1758 G. Edwards *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 97 The *Yellow-rumped Fly-catcher 1808–13 A Wilson *Amer Ornith.* (1832) I 280 Yellow-rumped Warbler —Sylvia Coronata 1841 *Yellow-sealed [see *yellow-seal* in c] 1848 Thackeray *Van Faar* xi, My *yellow-sealed wine, which costs me ten shillings a bottle 1822 Latham *Gen. Hist Birds* III 410 *Yellow-shafted Woodpecker, tail dusky yellow, with black spots, and yellow shafts. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk Farm* II 248 A *yellow-skinned chicken makes the most delicate roast 1629 Milton *Hymn Natiu* xxvi, The *yellow-skirted Fayes. 1869 'Mark Twain' *Innoc Abr* vii. 43 The tall *yellow-splotched hills 1828 Latham *Index Gen. Hist Birds* III, Woodpecker, *yellow spotted 1853 Mrs Gaskell *Cranford* xiii, I'm the yellow-spotted lilac gown. 1619 Rich *Irish Hubbub* 4 A *yellow-starcht band about his necke 1758 G Edwards *Glean. Nat Hist.* I 101 The *Yellow-tailed Fly-catcher. 1823 Latham *Gen Hist Birds* VI 232 Yellow-tailed Warbler *a* 1749 M Catesby *Nat. Hist Carolina* (1754) I 62 The *yellow-throated creeper 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 12 Yellow-throated nestling in the nest. 1826 J Wilson *Noct Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I 174 In their *yellow-tinged-lookin blankets 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 1082 The *yellow tinging Plague Internal Vision taints *a* 1593 Marlowe *Ovid's Elegies* II iv, Amber trest [*v r* *Yellow trest] is she 1838 *Wilson's Tales of Borders* IV. 176 He can lurk in the green moss like the *yellow-wamed ask. 1859 Hawthorne *Marble Faun* xxxvi, Those immense seven storied, *yellow-washed hovels 1764 G. Edwards *Glean Nat Hist* III 239 The *Yellow-winged Pye 1808–13 A Wilson *Amer. Ornith* (1831) II 259 Yellow-Winged Sparrow. inhabits the lower parts of New York and Pennsylvania 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xviii, The yellow winged Angel [of Death]

c. Forming sbs. (or adjs.), the names (or descriptive epithets) of animals and other objects, in which *yellow* qualifies the name of some part or distinctive feature. **yellow-back**, (*a*) some kind of fish (see quot 1796); (*b*) a cheap yellow-backed (esp French) novel, **yellow-beak** = **Bejan**; **yellow-bill**, name for various birds with a yellow bill or yellow coloration on the bill, as the American scoter, *Œdemia americana*, **yellow-cup**, a buttercup, **yellow-fin**, name for various fishes with yellow fins or yellow coloration on the fins (see quots.); **yellow-foot** *a.* (Sc. -fit), yellow-footed; **yellow-head**, (*a*) an African plant of the genus *Helichrysum* having brilliant yellow flowers, (*b*) a species of moth (see quot. 1832), (*c*) the American yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*; **yellow-jacket**, (*a*) *U.S. colloq*, name for a wasp or hornet; (*b*) name for various species of *Eucalyptus* with yellowish bark (Morris *Austral Eng.*), **yellow-leg**, **-legs**, a bird with yellow legs, esp either of two N American sandpipers, *Totanus flavipes* and *T melanoleucus*; **yellow-line**, collectors' name for species of moths of the genus *Orthosia* (see quots.); **yellow-neb** = *yellow-beak*, Bejan; **yellow-pate**, the yellow-hammer; **yellow-poll** (warbler), the summer warbler of N. America, *Dendræca æstiva*; **yellow-rump** (warbler), *Dendræca coronata*, also called *yellow-crowned warbler* or *myrtle-bird*; also *D. maculosa*; **yellow-seal** (*nonce-use*), wine in bottles bearing a yellow seal; **yellowseed**, a name for *Lepidium campestre*, also called *mithridate mustard* or *n pepperwort*; **yellow-shank**, **-shanks** = *yellow-leg(s)*; **yellow-shell**, collectors' name for a species of moth (see quot.); **yellow-skin**, one of a race of men having a yellow skin or complexion (see A. 1 d), **yellow-spot**, collectors' name for a species of skipper (butterfly), *Polites peckius*, having a yellow spot on each hind wing; also (*yellow-spot unicorn hawk*) for a species of hawk-moth, *Sphinx quinque-maculatus*; **yellow-throat**, any species of warbler of the N. American genus *Geothlypis*, esp. *G. trichas*, the Maryland yellow-throat; **yellow-top**, (*a*) a N. American species of reed-grass, *Calamagrostes hyperborea Americana*, valued for hay; (*b*) the early golden-rod, *Solidago juncea*, common in eastern N. America, (*c*) a variety of turnip, having the top of the root of a yellow colour See also Yellow-belly, Yellow-root, Yellowtail, Yellow-wood

1796 Stedman *Surinam* II xxix 368 The fisher-men having caught a quantity of large fish, I discovered one among them, the *yellow-back thus called from its colour, which almost resembles that of a lemon. 1890 *Q Rev* Oct. 443 A well-thumbed 'Yellow-back'. 1865 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* xxxiv, The speaker kindled with wrath at the presumption of the *yellow beaks. 1868 [see Bejan] 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 321 Yonder floats by a flock of Parrots with a most abominable combination of harsh screams It is the *Yellow-bill. 1824 W Irving *T Trav* I. 251 A bed of daisies and *yellow cups. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 167 At length a *yellowfin rose 'I wish your honour had hookit that ane' 1825 Jamieson, *Yellowfin*, a species of trout, so named from the colour of its fins., apparently the same with the *Finnoc* or *Fynner*. 1845 Gosse *Ocean* iv (1849) 206 The Yellow fin (*Sparus synagris*, Linn), which has its body marked with longitudinal bands of delicate pink and yellow alternately. 1888 Goode *Amer Fishes* 111 About Cape Cod they [*sc.* squeteague] are called 'Drummers', about Buzzard's Bay and in the vicinity the largest are known as 'Yellow-fins' 1796 Nemnich *Polygl-Lex* 944 *Yellow fingers, *Strombus lambis*. *c* 1780 *Johnstone Hey & Vng Caldwell* xxiv in Child *Ballads* IV. 293 'Nut-brown was his hawk', they said, 'And *yellow-fit was his hound'. 1712 Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 419 Narrow-leaved Cape *yellow Heads [*Elichrysum Africanum*, Ray] 1832 J Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 210 The Yellow Head ([*Porrectaria*] *flavifrontella*)..the head tawny 1897 *Yearbk U.S Dept.*

Agric. 351 In complaints made against the redwing the yellowhead is frequently included as equally guilty 1868 *Amer Naturalist* May 123 [Bears] also dig up '*yellow-jackets', wasp's-nests, for the larvæ 1897 HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 381 He remembered stumbling .into a nest of yellow-jackets. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil Trans* LXII 410 This bird is called a *yellow leg at Albany fort. 1854 *Poultry Chron* II 129 A pen of Brahmas—one pea-comb, two single-combs, one white-legs, two yellow-legs 1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVI 70/2 The winter yellowlegs were less numerous 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl & Moths* 59 The *Yellow Line (*Orthosia flavilinea*) Wings brownish, first pair with a slanting, but very straight yellowish streak 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit Moths* 365/2 The Yellow-Line Quaker (*Orthosia macilenta*) 1899 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot 18th Cent.* XII. II 196 These first year's students were popularly called '*yellow-nebs' 16x2 DRAYTON *Poly olb* xiii 75 The *Yellow-pate, which though she hurt the blooming tree Yet scarce had any bird a finer pype than shee 1783 LATHAM *Gen Synopsis Birds* IV 515 *Yellow-Poll. Rather less than the Pettichaps: This species is found in America, .but its chief residence is in Guiana 1785 PENNANT *Arct Zool* II 402 Yellow-poll Warbler Inhabits Canada 1730 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans.* XXXVI 433 *Parus uropygeo luteo*, the *yellow Rump 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool* II. 400 Yellow-rump Warbler 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* VII, 'Get some of that yellow-sealed wine, Tiggins,' says the captain ..I must say I liked the *yellow seal much better than aunt Hoggarty's Rosolio 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class bk. Bot.* 161 *L[epidium] campestre* *Yellow Seed 1785 PENNANT *Arct Zool.* II 468 *Yellow-shanks Snipe With a slender black bill. 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith Biog.* III 573 The Yellowshank is much more abundant..to the westward of the Alleghany Mountains than along our Atlantic coast. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl & Moths* 128 The *Yellow Shell (*Camptogramma bilineata*) 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* XIII. (1853) 89, I was in hopes we'd have a brush with the *yellow-skins 1904 *Contemp Rev* Aug 289 Russia has ever regarded herself as the dear friend of the nations who are now contemptuously nick named 'yellowskins'. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 24 The *Yellow-spot Unicorn Hawk (*Sphinx quinque Maculatus*). 1702 PETIVER *Gazophyl* 1 6 *Avis Mary-Landica gutture luteo* The Mary-Land *Yellow Throat. 1846 WORCESTER, *Yellow-Top*, a species of grass, called also white top. *Farm Ency*

Ye·llow, *v.*[1] [f. YELLOW *a.*]

1. *intr* To become yellow, turn yellow

a 1050 *Liber Scintill* XXVIII (1889) 105 Na beheald þu win þænne hit geoluwað [L. *flauescit*].

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr* II. 157 Ash or maple 'neath thy colour yellows. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXXVIII, The peak [of the temple] is yellowing downward [in the sunlight]. 1868 *Trnl R. Agric Soc.* Ser. II. IV 425 In one part of the field the oats 'yellow off'. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* XXI, Their foliage yellowing to its fall, rose the giant oaks. 1902 CUTCLIFFE HYNE *Thompson's Progr* VII 184 When the wick yellowed out into flame

2. *trans.* To make or render yellow; to impart a yellow colour to.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 457 Her fiery poyson, yellowing all without. *c* 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* XVII, My papers (yellowed with their age) 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Hor, Odes* I. XXXI 6 The swelling Grain, That yellows o'er Sardinia's Plain 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* V. 560 While the morning light Was yellowing the hill tops. 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* V, The vellum is yellowed in these thirteen years 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* IV, On that fine spring morning, when .cowslips yellowed the meadow-flats. 1907 J. A. HODGES *Elem Photogr* (ed 6) 25 Some modern lenses .become yellowed by exposure to strong light.

b. *spec.* in pin-manufacture . see quot.

1839 URE *Dict Arts* etc 956 *Yellowing or cleaning the pins*, is effected by boiling them for half an hour in sour beer, wine lees, or solution of tartar.

c. *Naut., colloq.* To make a 'yellow admiral' of (see YELLOW *a.* 1 e). Also *transf.* to retire (a person).

1747 in Mahan *Types Naval Off* (1902) 85 'I will not have Hawke "yellowed"' [was the royal fiat]. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) I 171 He gave a droll description of himself as old and fairly yellowed out of the service. 1867 [see YELLOWING *vbl sb.*[1]]

†**Yellow,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [app. extension of YELL *v.* on the analogy of BELL *v.*[4], BELLOW *v.* Cf. YELLOCH.] *intr.* To yelp; to bellow. Hence **Yellowing** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]

1600 SHAKS *Tit. A.* II iii. 20 (Qo) Whilst the babling Eccho mocks the hounds, .Let us sit downe and marke theyr yellowing [*Folios* yelping] noyse 1629 MABBE tr. *Fonseca's Dev Contemp* 244 Roaring and yellowing like so many mad Bulls. 1632 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* II 124 Running about the Camp with horrible yellowings.

Yellow-ammer: see YELLOW-HAMMER.

Ye·llow-be·lly.

1. A name for a frog

1825 *Houlston Tracts* I. No. 28 4 The Frenchman's soupe maigre and fricasseed yellow-bellies. 18 *Nursery Rime*, Yellow-belly, yellow-belly, come and have a swim

b. A native of the fens (in humorous allusion to a frog).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T* (ed. 3), *Yellow Belly*, a native of the Fens of Lincolnshire an allusion to the eels caught there 1846 J. KEEGAN *Leg & Poems* (1907) 362, I would rather dig my daughter's grave, than see her tied to Lanty Wolfe, or any other yellow belly of the County Wexford 1847 HALLIWELL, *Yellow-belly*, a person born in the fens of Lincolnshire *Line*

2. A kind of tortoise, or the tortoiseshell obtained from it.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I, 127 *note*, The Yellow Belly, which plates are very thin and yellow. 1905 *Times* 15 Sept 11/5 Tortoiseshell, .yellowbelly about 5*s* dearer

3. (See quots.)

1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* I. II. 12 I've a mighty puncheon, as the Frenchmen say, to bev a crack at them yeller bellies *Footn* Yellow bellies—a name given by Western hunters and soldiers of the U S A. to the Mexicans 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Yellow-belly*, a name given occasionally to half-castes, &c.

4. Name for various fishes having the under parts yellow (see quots.).

1890 *Science* 28 Feb. 141/2 A sole (*Peltorhamphus novæ-zealandiæ*) and a sole like flounder (*Rhombosolea leporina*), commonly known as 'yellow-belly', are also frequently caught 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N Amer* 1001 *Lepomis Auritus*. .Yellow Belly, Redbreast Bream. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng*, *Yellow belly* In New South Wales, the name is given to a fresh water fish, *Ctenolates auratus*, called also Golden-Perch In Dunedin especially, and New Zealand generally, it is a large flounder, also called Lemon-Sole [*Ammotretis guntheri*] 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Yalla belly*, a young salmon-trout returning from the sea.

Yellow-bird (ye loubɜ̄d). Name for several birds having yellow plumage; now *esp.* the North American goldfinch or thistle-bird, *Chrysomitris* (*Spinus, Carduelis*) *tristis*, and the North American summer warbler (distinctively called *summer yellowbird*), *Dendræca æstiva*.

a 1705 RAY *Syn. Avium* (1713) 80 *Regulus non cristatus Aldrovandi* The small Yellow-Bird 1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist Birds* III 19 The yellow Bird, from Bengall This Bird was about the bigness of a Fieldfare. 1792 W. BARTRAM *Trav N & S Carolina* 290 *P[arus] luteus*, the summer yellow bird 1860 S. F. BAIRD, etc *Birds N. Amer.* 421 *Chrysomitris Tristis*. Yellow Bird, Thistle Bird 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag* Mar 617/2 The American gold-finch, or yellow-bird 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1056 Yellowbird is the North American Siskin and perhaps more than one of the *Mniotiltidæ* 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 495/2 The summer yellow-bird, which pushes its hardy spring flight beyond the Arctic circle.

Ye·llow-bo·ttle.

1. [cf. BLUEBOTTLE 1, BOTTLE *sb*[4]] The marigold (*obs.*); also the corn-marigold (*dial*)

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon) 122 *Menelaca*, gall gounde, anglice yellebotel [*v r.* yelebothel] 1847 HALLIWELL, *Yellow-bottle*, corn marigold *Kent*

2. *nonce-use* [after BLUEBOTTLE 3]. (See quot.)

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng*, *Korrumburra*, aboriginal name for the common blow-fly, which in Australia is a yellow-bottle, not a blue-bottle.

Ye·llow-boy. *slang* ? *Obs.* (Also as two words.) A gold coin, a guinea or sovereign.

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. i, Do they cry Chink in thy Pocket?—How many yellow Boyes (Rogue) How many yellow Boyes? 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III 1, If one could see the yellow boyes peeping underneath the brims now. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* 129, I have . in my Pocket brave Yellow-Boys, to pay for a Coat of Arms. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. VI, Yellow-boys to fee counsel, hire witnesses, and bribe juries. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk Lond.* 182 If you don't fork out the yellow boys (sovereigns) presently, I'll send a ball through your carcass. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* XLII, The delight of picking up the money—the bright, shining yellow-boys

Ye·llowed (ye loud), *ppl. a.* [f. YELLOW *a.* or *v.*[1] + -ED] Made yellow.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* I. 108 (Napier 4/2) *Crocata*, þa gezeolewedan 1824 *Examiner* 307/1 A sun-yellowed river softly flows. 1851 ROBERTSON in S. A. Brooke *Life & Lett.* (1865) II. 73 That peculiar watery shine cast on the yellowed leaves 1906 R. C. BAYLEY *Compl Photogr* 114 A yellowed lens.

Yellow fever.

1. A highly fatal infectious febrile disease of hot climates, characterized by vomiting, constipation, fatty degeneration of the liver, jaundice, etc.

1748 J. LINING in *Ess. Phys & Lit* (1756) II. 370 That fever, which continues two or three days, and terminates without any critical discharge,. and which is soon succeeded with an icteritious colour in the white of the eyes and the skin, vomiting, hæmorrhages, &c .. is called in America, the yellow fever. 1758 *Let to Mayor of*—— 47 Seamen seized by the yellow Fever in the West Indies 1825 SOUTHEY *Let. to John May* 16 Mar in *Life* (1849) I 156 He had had the yellow fever three times, and.. still bore strong vestiges of it in his complexion. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed 3) I. 204 Most authorities hold that true yellow-fever is of the continued type 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* VII 738 Inoculations by the bites of mosquitoes previously fed on yellow fever patients. 1898 *Trnl Sch. Geog* (U S) Oct. 300 When a sufficient altitude is reached, the yellow fever zone is left behind

2. In various allusive uses, chiefly humorous

1854 *Poultry Chron* I 582 After this we got the yellow fever, and the clear buff and silver cinnamon fever We did not care for a thing except speckless colour *c* 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 336 When the 'Runch' is in bloom the appearance is called 'the Yellow Fever' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Yellow fever*, a cant term for drunkenness at Greenwich Hospital; the sailors when punished wearing a parti coloured coat, in which yellow predominates. 1884 *Illustr Sydney News* 26 Aug 5/3 He said I had the yellow fever [*i.e.* for gold], and was to go to the diggings to get cured

Ye·llow-fish. Name for several fishes with yellow coloration; now *esp.* a species of rock-trout, *Pleurogrammus* (*Hexagrammus*) *monopterygius*, of the coast of Alaska, olive on the back and yellowish below.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 317 *Turdus cauda convexa* The Yellow Fish *a* 1749 CATESBY *Nat Hist Carolina*, etc (1754) II 10 The Yellow Fish Some of these Fish were a foot in length this had small thin scales of a reddish yellow colour 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* 944 Yellow fish, *Labrus fulvus*. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 272 The 'Yellow fish', 'Striped Fish', or 'Atka Mackerel', *Pleurogrammus monopterygius*

Yellow-haired (-hēəd stress variable), *a* Having yellow (flaxen, auburn, or golden) hair.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*, *Blond*, yellow haired 1690 *Lond Gaz* No 2569/4 Edmond Barber, aged about 30, Yellow Hair'd 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 208 A tall yellow-hair'd young pensive swain 1812 BYRON *Ch Har.* II lxxii, Let the yellow-hair'd Giaours view his horsetail with dread 1842 PRICHARD *Nat Hist Man* 196 The Britons are taller than the Gauls, and less yellow-haired 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I ii, The yellow haired elderly gentleman with the perpetual smile

Yellow-ham. *Obs* exc. *dial.* (yellow an-). = next, q.v.

1544 TURNER *Avium Præcp* F 4, χλώρευς, luteus sive lutea, Anglicè a yelow ham, a yowlhyng Germanicè *eyn geelgorst* 1657 C. BECK *Univ Char* M 4 b, The yellow-ham bird 1905 *Eng Dial Dict*, *Yellow an-bird*, the yellow-ammer (Kent).

Ye·llow-ha·mmer, -a·mmer. Forms: 6 yelambre, 7 yelamber, yellow-hamer, 7, 9 *dial.* -amber, 9 -ammer, *dial* -ommer, -omber, -homber, 6– yellow-hammer. [In the earliest recorded form, *yelambre*, app. representing OE. **geolo-amore* = *geolo* YELLOW + *amore* 'scorellus' (unidentified), corresp. to OHG. *amero* (MHG *amer*, G. *ammer*), of which there are various cognate or derivative forms, viz. OE. *omer*, *emer*, *enaer*, 'scorellus', OHG. *amerinc*, MHG. *gold(en)emer*, G. *emmerling*, † *emmering*, *emmeritze*, † *emberize* (whence mod.L. *emberiza*), LG. *geelemerken* (dim., with *geel* 'yellow' prefixed). Besides these forms there is a type represented by OE. *clodhamer* (coupled with *feldeware*) 'scorellus', of doubtful formation (? corruption of **goldhamer*) and MHG. *hamere*, *golthamere* 'amarellus'. The origin and identity of *hamer*, *-ere* are uncertain; but connexion with or assimilation to OE. *-hama*, OHG. *-hamo* covering, skin, feathers (see HAME[1]) seems probable, and the form YELLOW-HAM, which may go back to an OE. type **geolo-hama* the yellow-feathered bird, gives support to the hypothesis.

Both forms *-hammer* and *-ammer* are historically justifiable, Yarrell's proposed rejection of *-hammer* (see *British Birds*, 1843, I. 446) is based on insufficient evidence.

The bird has many local names into which the word *yellow* or *gold* enters, viz YOWLRING (YORLING), YOLDRING, YOWLEY, *yellow bunting*, *yellow yite*, *gold spink*, *gold finch*. Cf. (in addition to the names given above) MLG *gelegorsse*, *gersse*, Du *geelgors*, LG *gelgans*, *gös*, G *gelbling*, *gelbammer*, *goldfink*, MHG *gollhans*, *gol(l)ammer*, G dial. *gohner*, Sw *gulsparf*, dial *golspink*, Norw dial. *gulspikke*, *gulspory*, *gulskur*, Du. *geuitspurw*.]

1. A species of bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, common in Britain and Europe generally, having the head, throat, and under parts of a bright yellow.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 5/2 A yelambre, *luteus, vel lutea*. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. II 223/2 in *Holinshed*, Washtailes, cherrie-crackers, yellowhamers, felfares 1598 FLORIO, *Spauracle*, a birde called a yellow hammer, or yowlring. 1656 W. DU GARD tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat Unl* 43 The songsters, living on seeds, the Yelamber of Poppie; the Linnet, of flax. 1674 RAY *Coll Words, Engl. Birds* 88 The Yellow-hammer, or amber, *Emberiza flava*, Gesn 1763 *Ann Reg., Chron.* 59 Contents of a pye lately made at Lowther-hall, in Westmoreland,. forty-six yellow-hammers. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II 377 Flights of yellow-hammers. enliven the fields. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw Ho!* xxx, These same beggarly croakers, that be only fit to be turned into yellow-hammers . and sit on a tor all day, and cry 'Very little bit of bread, and no chee e ese!' 1898 F. C. GOULD in *Westm Gaz* 13 Apr. 2/1 Chaffinches and yellow-ammers give flashes of colour as they pass the glades

b. *U. S.* The golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*.

Also locally in England, the skylark, the yellow wagtail, and the chaffinch.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 31 A 'yellow-hammer', as they called the pigeon-woodpecker 1874 BAIRD, BREWER, & RIDGWAY *N. Amer. Birds* II. 581 This bird [sc. *Colaptes Mexicanus*], in some parts of California, is known as the Yellow-Hammer, a name given in some parts of New England to the *Colaptes auratus*.

†**2.** *fig.* Applied in contempt to a person, esp a jealous husband (cf YELLOW *a.* 2). *Obs.*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* III. I. D 3 b, Heere's a Yellow-hammer flew to me with thy water, and I cast it, and finde, that his Mistris being giuen to this newe falling-sicknesse, will cure thee 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i, Bowyer a Captayne? a Capon, a red beard Sprat, a Yellow hammer, a bow case 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Courtly Masque* D 2, Much of the complexion Of high Shroue-Tuesday Batter, yallow-hammer. 1634 ? ROWLEY *Noble Soldier* II i, You yellow hammer

†**3.** A gold coin. *Obs. slang.*

1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb* II 1, *Sym.*. Now by this light a nest of Yellow Hammers! He undertake, Sir, you shall have All the skins in our Parish at this price. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II i, Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of his yellow hammers.

4 A nickname for a charity boy in yellow breeches

1861 *Cety Press* May, In Worrall's school, founded in 1689, for poor boys born in Cripplegate, the coat is still red, the orange breeches, shoes, and hose of orange, which secured the boys the *sobriquet* of 'yellow hammers' have been discontinued

Ye·llowing, *vbl. sb*[1] [f. YELLOW *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of imparting a yellow colour.

1611 COTGR., *Iaulnissure*, a yellowing, or making yellow. 1622 T STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif* xii 166 Thrift is pleaded for this yellowing of linnen as the which being so yellowed needeth not so much washing 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Yellowing*, a manufacturing term for cleaning pins 1859 A SMITH in *Macm Mag* I. 125 The slow yellowing of wheaten plains. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Yellowing*, the passing over of captains at a flag promotion 1894 *Brit Irnl. Photog.* XLI 25 There would be no yellowing if the paper was good.

So **Ye llowing** *ppl. a.*

1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 576 The op'ning vallies, and the yellowing plains 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I 452 The noisy flock of thievish birds at work Among the yellowing vineyards. 1842 TENNYSON *Launcelot & Gunev.* 11, In curves the yellowing river ran. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 208 The yellowing tendency of oils on blue. 1908 S. E WHITE *Riverman* viii, The old piano with the yellowing keys

Yellowing *vbl sb* [2]. see YELLOW *v* [2]

Yellowish (ye·lŏuĭʃ), *a.* Forms: see YELLOW *a.* [f. YELLOW *a.* + -ISH [1].] Somewhat yellow; of a colour inclining or approaching to yellow; having a tinge of yellow.

1379 *Glouc. Cath MS. 19* No I. 1 iv. lf. 11 It ys evirmare whityssh or 3olowyssh 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* XIII. xxi (Bodl MS.), Nowe he [*sc.* the sea] is whitissche and 3elowissche now white & clere. 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* 184 The Badgerdwhelpes haue theyr nose, their throte and their eares yellowyshe. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* xii, 111 Linseede oyle will turne yeallowish. 1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* I. 188 Yellowish monkey with a black face. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* Introd, His clean silk stockings, washed till their tint had become yellowish. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag* Jan 323/1 The London houses of dirty, yellowish brick.

b. Qualifying adjs. or sbs. of colour

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 68 They paint their nailes with a yellowish red. 1688 *Lond. Gaz* No 2411/4 A yellowish bay Stone-horse 1752 HILL *Hist Anim.* 499 The yellowish-grey Fringilla 1816 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* IX. II 310 Yellowish-green Grosbeak. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol* 214 Miemite of a rich yellowish-green 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug 145/3 Lovely yellow or yellowish scarlet tints.

c. *Comb.*

1693 MOXON *Mech Exerc* (1703) 238 A yellowish coloured fat Earth. - 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict* s.v. *Goose*, A goose ..if yellowish footed and bill'd, [is] young 1840 G V. ELLIS *Anat* 41 A thin, yellowish-looking band

Hence † **Ye·llowish** *v*, to turn yellowish; **Ye·llowishness**, yellowish colour or tinge.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* III XXVI (1639) 146 His tongue is *yellowished. 1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* lxxiii, An uryne that is yelow lyke the *yelowyshenes of an horne of a lanterne that is bryght 1657 W. RAND tr *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* 1. 196 A certain dark and obscure yellowishness [in a picture] 1663 BOYLE *Exp Hist Colours* III XXVIII, Bruis'd Madder..being drench'd with the like Alcalizate Solution, exchang'd, its Yellowishness for a Redness

Yellowly (ye·lŏuli), *adv rare* [f as prec. + -LY [2].] With a yellow colour or light.

1611 COTGR., *Iaulnement*, yellowly 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* I 404 Whether thy fair locks Yellowly curl in the clouds of the morning, or red in the West wave Quivering dip 1833 TENNYSON *Hesperides* iv, When the sullfaced sunset yellowly Stays on the flowering arch of the bough. 1886 HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xiii, The evening sun seemed to shine more yellowly

Yellowness (ye·lŏunes). Forms: see YELLOW *a.* [f as prec. + -NESS]

1. The quality or state of being yellow; yellow colour.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* v vi. (Bodl MS.), Aristotel seith 3elownes of y3en is meuynge of feblenes *a* 1400 CHAUCER *Purse* 11 That I..may..see your colour lyke the sonne bryght That of yelownesse hadde neuere pere. *c* 1460 *Promp Parv* 548 3elhewnesse, *glaucedo* *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3887 Adieu, my lady, with heres yowlownesse! *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. Wks. 1724 II 739 A dark yellowness dying his Skin. 1663 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* III 1, Like the Sun (ev'n while Eclips'd) she casts A Yellowness upon all other Faces 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil Trans* LV. 17 *note m*, The Hyacinth is a stone ,which is red with a certain yellowness. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* viii, Doctors will tell you that the drinking of milk gives yellowness to the complexion. 1889 *Chamb Irnl.* 30 Nov 760/1 There is a solidity and yellowness about Jupiter's light

† **2** *fig.* Jealousy. see YELLOW *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* I III. 111, I will incense Ford to deale with poyson I will possesse him with yellownesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel.* III III 1 ii. (1651) 606 The undiscreet carriage of some..gallant. may ,if he be inclined to yellowness, colour him quite.

Ye llowplush. Plush of a yellow colour, as worn by footmen; hence *transf.* as a humorous appellation for a footman.

[1837 THACKERAY (*title*) The Yellowplush Correspondence] 1841 — *Gt. Hoggarty Diam* II, A great powdered fellow in yellowplush breeches 1842 *Punch* III. 233 He fetched the dishes, drew the corks and performed all the duties of His Majesty's yellowplush.

Yellow-rattle: see RATTLE *sb* [1] 3 a.

Ye·llow-root. (Also as two words.) Name for two N. American ranunculaceous plants, the one a herb, *Hydrastis canadensis*, of Canada and Northern U S. (*Canadian yellow-root, goldenseal*, or *yellow puccoon*), the other a sub-shrub, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, of Southern U S (*shrub yellow-root*), or for their roots, which yield yellow dyes, and are used in medicine as tonics.

1796 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex.* 944 Yellow root, *Hydrastis canadensis*. 1814 PURSH *Plants N Amer* Ind 712 Yellow Root, *Zanthorrhiza*. 1856 A GRAY *Man Bot* 13 *Xanthorhiza* Shrub Yellow-root 1866 *Treas Bot.* 605 Yellow Puccoon, Orange root, or Canadian Yellow root 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med* (ed 6) 782 Yellow Root is an article of the United States Pharmacopœia

Yellows (ye lŏuz). [Plural of YELLOW *sb*, used in specific senses.]

I. 1. Jaundice, chiefly in horses and cattle.

1561 *Norwich Depos* (1905) 65 The horse had a disease running through him which was called the yellows 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 454/1 *Arquatus*,. that hath the yellowes, or the launders. 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* III II 54 His horse raied with the Yellowes 1607 *Merry Devil Edmonton* V II 16 If I doe not indite him at the next assisses for Burglary, let me die of the yellowes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH *Country Farm* 147 For a Horse that is troubled with the Yellowes, you shall first let him bloud. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 220 This is apt to gripe them, and bring on the Yellows 1799 A YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 377 They lose many lambs of the yellows, from August to the middle of September. 1805 R W DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II 1233 The Yellows, which is a disease to which cows are very subject. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev & Cure Dis* III IX. 995 Jaundice is also known under the name of the yellows

† **2** *fig.* Jealousy. see YELLOW *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* (Qo) V 1, You haue a spice of the yealous yet both of you, (in your hose I meane). 1638 FORD *Fancies* II II, *Troy* Yet is this Batchelor miracle not free From the epidemical head-ach *Liv.* The Yellowes *Troy* Huge jealous fits 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl* F ij, Alwayes frolick, free from yellows

3. a. A disease of wheat see quots. 1771, 1815.

b A disease of peach-trees, in which many sterile shoots are produced and the leaves turn yellow (= *peach-yellows*· see PEACH *sb* [1] 6).

1771 GULLET in *Phil Trans* LXII 350 What the farmers call the yellows in wheat, occasioned by a small yellow fly with blue wings, about the size of a gnat. 1815 *Farmer's Mag* 385 The yellows in wheat is a small grub that eats the corn out of the ear before it is ripe 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* I III 'Fore they think on 't they will sprout (Like a peach thet's got the yellers), With the meanness bustin' out 1897 L. H BAILEY *Fruit-growing* 45 In New York the failure [of peach-growing] is often attributed to yellows.

II. 4. Name for certain plants yielding a yellow dye, as *Genista tinctoria* and *Reseda Luteola*; also *dial.* for certain plants with yellow flowers, as the wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, and the wild cabbage, *Brassica campestris*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII V II. 471 An herb called likewise Lutea, *marg*, Some take it to be weld or yellows 1638 FORD *Fancies* V II, Burnish my forehead with the juyce of yellowes 1790 W MARSHALL *Rural Econ Midl Co* (1796) II Gloss (E D S), Yellows, dyers' broom

5. A miner's term for yellow copper ore occurring in tin mines.

1859 R HUNT *Guide Mus Pract Geol* (ed 2) 122 Several tin mines were abandoned when the miners came to the 'yellows'; this was the yellow copper ore, and their saying was that the 'yellows cut out the tin'.

Yellowtail (ye·lŏutēil), *sb* (*a.*) A name (or epithet = *yellow-tailed*) for various animals with yellow tails or yellow coloration on the tail.

† **1.** A kind of earthworm cf. GILT-TAIL. *Obs*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 307 Othersome againe are yellow onely about the tayle. Whereuppon they haue purchased the name of Yellow-tayles. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 210/2 The Ascarides, or lesser Earth-worm, .Some are yellow, called Yellow-Tails, or Golden Tails

2. Name for various fishes, chiefly of N. America, Australia, and New Zealand, as various species of *Seriola, Caranx*, and *Latris*, and many others.

1709 *Dampier's Voy* III II. 143 The Sea and Rivers [New Guinea] have plenty of Fish, we catch'd but few, and these were Cavallies, Yellow tails and Whip rays 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex* 944 Yellow tail, (*a*) *Perca punctata*. (*b*) *Scomber*. 1838 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) XXIV 370/2 *S[cræna] Xanthurus*; . Yellow-tailed Smooth-mouth . Found on the Carolina coast, where it is called the Yellow-tail 1847 J C ROSS *Voy. Antarctic Reg.* II 117 A kind of mackarel, called yellow tail, and sometimes cavallo. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Yellow tail*, a well known tropical fish often in company with whip-rays; it is about 4 feet long, with a great head, large eyes, and many fins *Leiostomus* 1875 MELLISS *St. Helena* 106 *Seriola lalandii*, ..The Yellow Tail of St. Helena is obtained also in the Atlantic, at Japan and Australia 1888 *Rep. U S Comm. Fish* (1892) XVI. 45 The yellow-tail rockfish (*S[ebastichthys] flavidus*). 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 99 The 'Sailor's Choice' [*Lagodon rhomboides*] bears several other names, ..being known in the Indian River region as the .'Scup', and 'Yellow tail' *Ibid* 131 The Yellow Tail, *Bairdiella chrysura*, known as 'Silver Perch' on the coast of New Jersey. *Ibid.* 386 In North Carolina the names 'Yellow-tail' and 'Yellow-tail Shad' [for the Menhaden] are occasionally heard 1897 BEATRICE HARRADEN in *Blackw Mag* Feb. 279 The yellow-tail is rather like a solid beefsteak of coarse fibre. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*

3. (Also *yellow-tail warbler.*) The female or young male of the American Redstart.

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil Trans* (1779) LXVIII. 410 Many yellow tails 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II 406 Yellow-tail Warbler With an ash-colored crown. .Taken ..off Hispaniola, at sea.

4 Collectors' name for a species of moth, also called *gold-tail* (see GOLD [1] 10).

1749 B WILKES *Eng Moths*, etc 28 The Yellow-tail Moth ..may be found sticking against the Barks of the Trees in Parks 1815 KIRBY & SP *Entomol.* II (1818) I. 30 The yellow tail moth (*Bombyx chrysorhœa*, F)

Yellow-wood (ye lowud). Name for various trees and shrubs having yellow wood, or for the wood of any of these.

Some furnish yellow dyes, as *Maclura tinctoria* (FUSTIC) of the W Indies and S. America, and the N American *M. aurantiaca* (Osage ORANGE), *Cladrastis tinctoria* (American or **Kentucky Y.**), and *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia* (Shrub YELLOW ROOT), others are used for ornamental purposes, as species of *Flindersia* (White TEAK) of Queensland and *Rhus rhodanthema* of New South Wales (both called **Light Y.**), *Podocarpus Thunbergii* (**Cape Y.**) of S Africa, and *Chloroxylon Swietenia* (SATIN-wood) of the E Indies; others as timber or for other purposes, as *Schæfferia frutescens* of Florida, *Podocarpus elongata* (**Natal Y.**) and *P. prunosa* (**Bastard Y.**) of S Africa, *P. latifolia* of the E Indies, and *Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis* and other species (**Prickly Y.**) of the W Indies.

1666 J DAVIES *Hist Caribbee Isles* 43 The Island of S. Croix is the most famous of all the Islands for its abundance in rare and precious Trees There is one very much esteem'd for its usefulness in Dying It is called the Yellow-wood from its colour 1726 *Pelweriana* I 243 Prickley Yellow wood. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald Club 1903) I. 465 Ilk cwt brown Brisiell wood, sweet wood, yellow wood or fustic 8d 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 59 One very beautiful [forest tree], *bois jaune*, or yellow wood by some called the mock orange 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst Bot* 122 Oxleya xanthoxyla, a large tree, is the Yellow-wood of New South Wales 1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* vi. 219 A tree greatly resembling the cedar in its external aspect, .. termed .. geelhout, or yellow-wood (*taxus elongata*). 1868 *Rep U S Comm Agric.* (1869) 199 Yellow wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*) is a western tree 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II 527 *Fustic*, or *Yellow Wood* The old fustic of the English dyer It is the wood of the *Morus tinctoria*. 1888 E. E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* 238 The tree, a huge yellow-wood, stood at the edge of the bush.

Yellowy (ye·lŏui), *a* [f YELLOW *a.* + -Y [1] 2.] Having a yellow tinge; yellowish

1667 E KING in *Phil Trans.* II 426 The head, with two little yellowy specks where the Eyes are design'd 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. II, A little kerchief of cobweb muslin and ancient yellowy lace 1883 J PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 107 They took their tumblers and looked at each other across the yellowy foam.

Yelm (yelm), *sb.* Now *dial.* [OE *gelm, gelm, galm, gylm.*] In OE., a handful, bundle, sheaf, as of reaped corn; in mod. *dial.* use, a bundle of straw laid straight for thatching (see YELM *v*): = HELM *sb.*[3] 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXVII. 7 Eowre 3ilmas stodon ymbutan and abuʒon to minum sceafe *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 120 3enim grene mintan ænne 3elm *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1. 5252 (Napier 133/1) *Manipulorum*, 3ylma, wiæda *c* 1390 *B. N. C* (Oxf) *Docts* C [2] 56 We will make 200 yelmes 1649 BLITHE *Eng Improver Impr* (1652) K k 3, You must reap it and lay it upon little yelmes, or two or three handfuls together till it be dry *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc E Anglia*, *Yelm*, *s.* a portion of straw laid for that purpose [*viz.* thatching]; or as much as can be conveniently carried under the arm for any purpose. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co* 124 [The thatcher] is attended by a man to carry up the 'yelms'.

Yelm (yelm), *v. dial.* Also 6 **yellm**, 8 **yealm**, 9 **yalm, yolm.** [f. prec] *trans.* and *intr.* To separate and select straw and lay it in order for thatching. = HELM *v.*[3]. Hence **Ye lming** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb; also *concr* = prec.

1581 *Stanford Churchw. Acc* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 172 For a yellmyng of straw xij[d]. 1589 in H. Hall *Soc. Elis. Age* (1886) 203 A woman 'yelming' 14 days, 1[s]. 9[d]. 1601 in Glasscock *Rec St Michael's, Bp's Stortford* (1882) 67 Pd for strawe, vs Pd for yelmyng, xd Pd to the thatcher and fixer, 11[s]. 1[d] 1629 *Ibid* 71 Pd to Gryces wife for yelming strawe for her house, xvii[d] 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV XVIII. 79 Thatching per square, yelming and serving included, 2[s] 6[d] 1850 *Jrnl R Agric. Soc* XI. II 400 Cornes's new chaff cutter dispenses with the women yelming 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S Co.* 124 Two or three women are busy yelming, *i e* separating the straw, selecting the largest, and laying it level and parallel, damping it with water, and preparing it for the yokes 1890 *Glouc Gloss*, *Yolm* or *Yalm* (Stow-on-Wold).

Hence **Ye lmer**, one who lays out yelms.

1808 BATCHELOR *Agric Bedford* 109 These [two men], together with the four yelmers and servers, cost about 20[s]. per day

Yelow, 3elow, etc., obs. ff. YELLOW.

Yelowse, obs form of JEALOUS.

Yelp (yelp), *sb.* Forms: 1 3ielp, 3elp, 3ilp, 3ylp, 2–6 3elp(e, (3 3ealp, 3ælp, 3eolp, *Orm.* 3ellp), 5– yelp [OE. *gielp*, etc. vainglory, pride = OS *gelp* defiant or arrogant speech, OHG., MHG. *gelph, gelf* loud crying, outcry, cheerfulness, exuberance, ON *gjalp* ? boasting, noise of the sea see next]

I. † **1.** Boasting, vainglorious speaking *Idle yelp*, vain boasting. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2521 3if ic wiste hu wið ðam aglæcean elles meahte 3ylpe wiðgripan *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XIX § 1 Hwæt forstent eow þonne se 3ilp? *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* III XVII (1890) 206 Næfde he on him nader ne yrre ne oferhyd ne 3ytsunge, ne idel 3ylp him on ne ricsade. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 220 Se seofoða henfod-leahter is 3ehaten idel wuldor, þæt is 3ylp. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 103 [He] deð for 3elpe mare þenne for godes luue 3if he awiht delan wule. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4902 Þiss mahhte cwennkeþþ i þin herrte All rosinng & all idell 3ellp *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 865 Ha beoð ful of idel 3elp *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 9836 Of gret los might he make his 3elpe. *a* 1400–*c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* III 321 Without any yelp, At my myght shall I help. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 15602 Off her goddis myȝt made thei 3elp

† **b.** An object of boasting. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1364 Þis is vre child and vre help, Vre strengþe and vre 3elp

II. 2 A cry characteristic of dogs and some other animals, resembling a bark but distinguished from it by being sharp and shrill

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 10 He [*sc* a tod] braisit hir [*sc* a lamb's] bony body sweit, Syne schuk his taill, with quhinge and ȝelp 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I iii, This laithlie fiude In quhome the fisch ȝelland as eluis schoutit, Thair ȝelpis wilde my heiring all fordenfit *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* III iii, No howles of woolves, no yelpes of hounds. 1681 CROWNE *Hen VI*, I ii 14, I hear the Howles of Wolves, and Yelpes of Foxes 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 1 Some are as timorous as hares and start at every sound or yelp of a dog. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX xviii, The dogs, with eager yelp, Ate struggling to be free. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* Mar, After hearing a yelp here, and a howl there, tow, row, yow, yow, yowl bursts out 1848 'F. FORESTER' *Field Sports* II 325 A sort of pipe or call by which the cry or yelp, as it is termed, of the female [*sc* the wild turkey-hen] may be simulated. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 45 The dog With inward yelp and restless forefoot plies His function of the woodland. 1886 J K JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 129 The watch-dog .wakes with a yelp of gladness to greet a caressing hand.

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1775 JOHNSON *Tax no Tyr.* 89 If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of negroes? 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg. Irel* I. 48 The whinge, and the yelp, and the screech, and the yowl, was never out of his mouth 1866 BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xxiv, The [engine] driver vented his impatience by causing the whistle to give three sharp yelps 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Shellbacks* 241 The yelp of a Norwegian seaman who was hauling on a rope

c The syllable *yelp* used imitatively.

1831–4 R S SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* I (1838) 10 'Yelp, yelp, yelp,' howl the hounds. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 299 Yelp | yelp | yelp | passed from mouth to mouth There was a sudden dispersal

Yelp (yelp), *v.* Forms 1 ȝielpan, ȝelpan, ȝilpan, ȝylpan, 2–5 ȝelpe, 4–7 yelpe, (3 ȝælpe, ȝeolp, ȝeilp, ȝulp, *Orm.* ȝellpenn, 4 ȝilpe, 5 yilp, 7 yealp), 3– yelp *Pa. t.* 1 ȝealp, *pl.* ȝulpon, 3 ȝ(e)alp, yelp, *pl* ȝulpe, 4 yalp, 4 ȝolped, 6 yalpid, *Sc.* ȝelpit, 4–yelped *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝolpen, 4 y-yolpe; 4– yelped. [OE. *ġielpan*, etc., = MHG. *gelfen* :– **galpjan*, f. root represented by OS. *galpôn* to cry aloud, boast, LG. *galpen* to croak, MG. *galpen* to bark, yelp, MHG. *galf*, MG. *galp* loud cry, barking, Sw. dial *galpa* to cry (of certain birds). Cf. GALP, GAUP, *yalp*, YAWP.]

I. †1. *intr.* To boast, speak vainglorioously. Const *of* (= OE gen.). *Obs.*

Beowulf 2383 Hreðsiȝora ne ȝealp goldwine ȝeata. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 Ȝif þu ȝilpan wille, ȝilp Godes. *a* 1000 *Daniel* 714 Da wearð bliðemod burga aldor, ȝealp gramlice gode on andan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2042 Þuss mihhte ȝho full modiȝlȝ Off hire sinne ȝellpenn *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 128 [Heo] gelstreð, ase þe uox deð, & ȝelpeð of hore god *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1299 Þu ȝeolpest of seolliche wisdome, þu nustest wanene he þe come. 1340 *Ayenb* 208 Þe fariseu þet yalp ine his benes and onworþede þane pubblycan *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 694 Ne schaltou by þat tyme nobyng ȝulpe of þy doynge here *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1380, I kepe noght of armes for to yelpe, Ne I ne axe nat to-morwe to have victorie *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 2865 in *Macro Plays* 162 Sum bote of bale þou me brewe, þat I may of þee ȝelpe.

†b. *refl* in same sense. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 79 Huanne hi ham yelpeþ oþer hi ham prodeþ 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 97 He hath trewly supposed That he him may of nothing yelpe, Bot if [etc].

†c. Const. clause *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xiv § 1 Hwæðer þu dyrre ȝilpan þæt hiora fægernes þin sie? *a* 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* xvi. (1883) 99 Þa wende he þæt hit godes agen wære; and se deofles man ȝealp þæt he eac swa wære. *c* 1205 LAY 26835 Þu ȝulpe biforen þan kaisere þat þu me woldest a quellen *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 972 Ac ȝet þu ȝelpst of þine songe þat þu canst ȝolle wrope & stronge. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 330 in *O E Misc* 46 He yelp to-vore vs alle þat he is vre king *c* 1400 *Death of Robin Lyth* 82 in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1877) 74 Now xalt thu never yelpe, Wrennok, At ale ne at wyn, That thu hast slawe goode Robyn. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 53 Bot how þay deden after, y nylt not ȝelpe.

II. †2. To lift up one's voice; to cry aloud; to sing loud or on a high note. *Obs*

Cf. the OE sense (with gen) 'to applaud, praise'

c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4697 Gude fadir,..To þe we crye and ȝelpe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* XII 422 Brek outt youre voce, let se as ye yelp 1549 *Compl Scot* VI. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpoint quhen the ossil ȝelpit

†b *trans.* To call out, utter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13520 And he myȝt not him selff helpe; His sorwe coude he to no man ȝelpe

3. *intr.* To utter a yelp or yelps. said of dogs and related animals, and certain birds (see quots.).

1553 M WOOD tr. *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr. A v, A rash bethlem brained hound, rushing he careth not which wai, so he be yelpyng 1593 PEELE *Hon Garter* C 3 b, Enuy will bite, or snarle and barke at least, As dogs against the Moone that yelpe in vayne 1596 W SMITH *Chloris* XIII, A lust led Satyre hauing hir in chace Which after hir, about the fields did yelpe 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 134/2 A Dog Barketh, & Baugheth, being smitten Yelpeth 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 32 Oft does he make the poor Tars yelp and run about, like Dogs in a Church, under the Correction of a Sexton 1708 DERHAM in *Phil Trans.* XXVI 124 April 1, the Jynx first yelped here. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 119 ¶ 5 Compassion once obliged me to .chide off a dog that yelped at his heels 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* vii. (1879) 135 The jaguar, when wandering about at night, is much tormented by the foxes yelping as they follow him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 196 Let the wild Lean-headed Eagles yelp alone. 1848 in 'F Forester' *Field Sports* II 326 The gobblers continued yelping in answer to the female, which all this time remained on the fence 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr*, III. xi, A scholastic huntsman clad for the field, with his fresh pack yelping and barking around him 1879 J BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H* (1884) 56 [The fledgling] left the nest and clung to the .tree, and yelped and piped for an hour

fig 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* G iv b, To Veronas well he hies whose wante of bloud doth yelpe. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* 314 That chain'd rage, which ever yelpt within

4 *fig.* To complain, whine

1706 HEARNE *Collect* 16 Sept (O H S) I. 288 'Twill make ye Whig Pamphlettiers yelp 1792 ALEX WILSON *Watty & Meg* x, Night and day she's ever yelpin, Wi' the weans she ne'er can gree 1801 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) III 469 The nominations have accordingly furnished something to yelp on. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl Fleet* II xx 167, I might, if I pleased, yelp and cry for my lord and his precious friend, Sir Miles Lackington

5 *trans.* a To utter with a loud cry, to express by yelping or in a yelping tone.

a 1654 W. PRICE in C. Wase *Gratius' Cyneget* Illustr 70 There lurks the pride o' th' woods, the Lyon fell, At whose decease our troops [of hounds] shall yelpe a knell *a* 1704 T. BROWN tr *Fresny's Amusem* III (1709) 17 Another Son of a Whore yelps [*ed.* 1700 yells] louder than Homer's Stentor, Two a groat, and Four for Six-pence Mackerel 1828 *Examiner* 98/1 Lord Ellenborough 'gave tongue' on Monday, and yelped an explanation most melodiously. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* x (1875) 311 On their arrival, they yelped consternation at the sharp explosion of the arquebuse

b. To bring into some condition by yelping.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect* No 116 ¶ 6 A raw Dog might have yelped his Heart out, without being taken notice of.

Yelper (ye·lpəɹ). [f. YELP *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1 A boaster. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb* 22 Þe yelpere is þe cockou þet ne kan nazt zinge bote of him-zelue

2. An animal that yelps or gives a sharp shrill cry; also, a person who 'yelps', etc.

a A dog that yelps, a whelp. b. The avocet *local.* c. A young partridge. d A redshank e. A 'call' used by sportsmen to imitate the 'yelp' of the wild turkey-hen. f. *slang* A town-crier. g *slang* A wild beast.

a. 1673, 1825 [implied in 3] 1847 HALLIWELL, *Yelper*, a young dog; a whelp. 1850 DOBELL *Roman* VI. Poet. Wks. (1875) 90 But let one miscreant yelper howl, and mark How all the pack gives tongue. 1886 H. F LESTER *Under Two Fig Trees* II, I was strolling through the establishment [*sc.* a dog's home], looking into one cage of yelpers after another. b. 1770 PENNANT *Brit Zool* IV 69 [Avosettas] are found in considerable numbers during the breeding season, near Fossdyke Wash, in Lincolnshire, called there Yelpers *c* 1818 *Britton's Lincolnshire* 735. c. 1802 W. B. DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II 518 Vos teneri *Yelpers*, vos grandævique parentes. d 1892 D JORDAN *Within an Hour of London T* IX, The 'cussed' redshank or pool-snipe was dubbed the red-legged yelper *Ibid.* XIII, If wild-fowl possess the virtue of gratitude, they must quack, bark, whistle, shriek, and grunt untold blessings on the redshank's head, for the yelper is their feathered sentinel. 18 . ROOSEVELT *Florida & Game Water-Birds* 196 The yelper has a strong, rapid, and often irregular flight and a loud cry. e. 1884 *Sport with Gun and Rod* II 762 We now take our yelper, and give a few sharp yelps, he [*sc* a wild turkey] hears the call. f. 1725 *New Cant. Dict*, *Yelper*, a Town-Cryer, also, one subject to complain. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict Turf* 197 *Yelper*, a town crier. Also, a discontented cove, who is forward to complain of his woes, and the imaginary evils of life. g. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Yelpers*, wild beasts.

3 Applied contemptuously to a speaker or writer, whose utterance is compared to a dog's yelp.

1673 S PARKER *Reproof Reh Transp* 268 He will never take any notice of such a despicable yelper as you, unless with a Dog-whip. 1703 T BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* III 31 Now shall I be ask'd, a thousand more Whimsical Cross Questions, than a Bashful Witness, by an Impudent Yelper at the Old-Bayley 1821 *Blackw. Mag* IX 61 When they reflect on thy strength, and think of their own petty yelpers. 1825 *Blackw. Mag* XVII. 467 A pretty pack of yelpers they are, to be sure, that the Whigs *hound* at the Chancellor 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Aug, in *Lockhart*, In the house of commons he [*sc* Canning] was the terror of that species of orators called the Yelpers. 1873 J GREENWOOD *In Strange Company* 281 The other merciless howlers and yelpers.

Yelping (ye·lpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. YELP *v.* + -ING 1.]

†1. Boasting, proud or pompous talk. *Obs.*

a 1050 *Leber Scintill.* xliii. (1889) 144 *Pro sola inani gloria*, for sylfre idelre ȝylpincge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ne haue þu þines drihtenes nome in nane aða ne.. in nane idel ȝelpunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 330 A derne ȝelpunge & huntunge efter hereword of more holinesse. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4266 Quintylian ansuerede þat bote ȝelpinge [*v r.* ȝulpynge] & bost mid brutons noþing nas. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 492 He ȝerned ȝelpyng to here 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 In þise boȝe byeþ vif leaues, þet byeþ vif manere of ȝelpinges. *c* 1400 T CHESTRE *Launfal* 762 Why madest thou swyche ȝelpyng? That thy lemmannes lodlokest mayde Was fayrer than my wyf, thou seyde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 537/1 ȝelpynge, or boostynge, *Jactancia.*

2 The utterance of a sharp shrill cry. a. Of dogs or birds.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad.* 881 The timorous yelping of the hounds 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. IX, The poor little animal, forgotten by its mistress, .was now discovered by its yelping. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II 1 24 Like children we ran away from the yelping of a cur 1847 *Bewick's Brit. Birds* I 7 [Eagles] often soar out of the reach of human sight: and notwithstanding the immense distance, their cry is still heard, and then resembles the yelping of a dog. 1863 BATES *Nat Amazons* II (1864) 33 We often heard the shrill yelping of the toucans.

b. Of persons Also *fig.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX. 395 A ceremonious mourning.. with such ȝ elping, howling, shouting, and clapping of hands [etc.]. 1854 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1880) II. 376 The yelping against Prince Albert is a mere way of filling up the time. 1894 *Forum* (N Y) Aug 643 The incessant snarling and yelping of demagogues at capitalists

Yelping (ye·lpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. YELP *v.* + -ING 2] That yelps; given to or characterized by yelping.

1592 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, IV ii 47 A little Heard of Englands timorous Deere, Maz'd with a yelping kennell of French Curres 1623 — *Tit A.* II iii 20 Let vs sit downe, and marke their [*sc* the hounds'] yelping [*Qq.* yellowing] noyse. 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 212 A little yealping Dogg. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV 1, The Tradesmen began to surround Lewis like so many yelping curs about a great boar. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk*, *Rip van Winkle* 55 At the least flourish of a broomstick or ladle, he would fly to the door with yelping precipitation. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* II, Kit is a crouching cur to those that feed and coax him, and a barking yelping dog to all besides 1848 in 'F Forester' *Field Sports* II. 326, I heard the yelping notes of some gobblers. 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit Central Africa* VIII. 188 The miserable, yelping mongrels which infest the villages

transf and *fig.* 1607 BEAUM & FL. *Woman Hater* I ii, The very comfort of whose presence shuts The monster hunger from your yelping guts 1607 LEVER *Crucifixe* XX, And like the hunted deere, Of our loud yelping sinnes, we stand in feere. 1787 HAWKINS *Life of Johnson* 100 The deep-mouthed rancour of Pulteney, and the yelping pertinacity of Pitt. 1871 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. VII 416 The yelping, barking crowds in Trafalgar Square.

Yelpingal: see YAFFINGALE.

Yelt (yelt). *dial.* Forms. 1 ȝilte, 5 yelte, 7 yealte, (8 ilt, 8–9 elt, 9 hilt), 6– yelt. [late OE. *ġilte*, **ġielte* = MLG. *gelte* spayed sow :– **galtjōn-*: see GALT, GILT *sb.*2] A young sow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 119/25 *Suilla, uel sucula*, ȝilte 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 614/30 *Suillus, i. parva sus*, a yelte. 1562 WITHALS *Dict.* 17 b/1 A yelt or yonge sow, *sucula.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 661 We call a young swine a Pigge, A weaning Pigge, a sheate, a Yealke [*read* Yealte], and so foorth 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E D S) 409 Es must ha' wone that es can trest. to zar tha Ilt and tha Barra. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Elt*, Elt, or Ilt, is also a spayed sow. Exm. 1903 *E. Angl Daily Times* 24 Aug. 3/7 Some grand young Boars and Yelts for sale at moderate prices.

Yelt(e, ȝelt(e: see YIELD *v.*

Yelting (ye·ltiŋ). A name for fishes of the genus *Lutianus.*

1873 T. GILL *Catal. Fishes E Coast N Amer.* 28 *Lutjanus caxis*. Yelting, glass-eyed snapper. 1876 GOODE *Fishes of Bermudas* 55

Yelu, etc., obs. ff. YELLOW.

Yelve (yelv), *sb dial.* Also 7 yelf, 9 yilve. [Metathetic f. ME. *yevel*:– OE. *geafel* fork, more directly represented by dial. *yeevil*, EVIL *sb.*3, in use along the Celtic border from Cheshire to Cornwall.] A dung- or garden-fork. Hence **Yelve** *v.*, to use a yelve.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 430 Hi hine ufan mid isenum ȝeaflum ðydon *a* 1100 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 241/36 *Forcelle*, ȝæfle, *dictae quod frumenta celluntur*, *i commouentur* *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX 263 He sceal fela tola habban bærwan, besman, race, ȝeafle 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P R* XVII lxx[ii]. (Tollem MS), Hey is houe, tuinid and wende with pikes, ȝeuels [*ed.* 1495 forkees] and rakes] 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 173/2 Yelf or Yelve, an Iron with three fork ends, by which Dung is taken from the Beast, and the house made clean. *Ibid* III. 337/1 A Yelve Iron with two Ends *Ibid.*, With the same Forke or Yelve, (or Evill, as some call it) 1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss Cheshire* (1818) 32 *Yelve*, to dig chiefly with the yelve. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 622 *Yilve*, a dung fork, an *evil*, as we more commonly call it 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk*, *Yelve* a garden-fork 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Yelve*, a potato fork... *Yelve*, *v* to dig, chiefly with the yelve.

Yelvean, early variant of ELVAN.

a 1728 LOWER in Woodward *Fossils* (1729) I 1. 201 A sort of Yelvean Stone, and Earth, mixed together, down to the Load [Cf *Ibid.* 202 A dun Stone which the Miners call Elvean Stone.]

Yelver, obs. form of ELVER.

1655 WALTON *Angler* XIII (1661) 189 In Severn, (where they [*sc.* young eels] are call'd Yelvers).

Yelwe, ȝelwe, etc, obs. ff. YELLOW.

Yelyng, variant of YILING *Obs.*

Yem: see EME, YEME.

Yeman, obs. form of YEOMAN.

†**Yeme**, *sb. Obs.* Forms· 1 ȝieme, ȝyme, 2–5 ȝeme, 3–5 yeme, 4 yem, ȝeeme, 5 yeeme, eme. [OE. *ġieme* fem. (also *ġiemen*), f. OTeut. *gaum-*: see next. Cf. OS *gôma* fem, attention, entertaining, feast, banquet, OHG. *gouma* (MHG. *goume*) fem., observation, feasting, opulence, ON. *gaumr* masc., *gaum* fem., (care see GOME 2).] Care, heed, attention. *In yeme*, in one's care, in charge.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* III xix 134 Hie þæs wealles nane ȝieman ne dydon. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past. C.* v 44 Ȝif we ðonne habbað swæ micle sorȝe & swæ micle ȝieman urra nihstena swæ swæ ure selfra *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 117 He is iset to þon þet he scal ouerscawian mid his ȝeme þa lewedan *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 344 Wiðuten ȝeme of heorte *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7015 (Cott) Tene yer bad he þe folk in yeme [*other MSS.* to ȝeme].

b. In ME. almost always in phr *to nim* or *take yeme*· to take note, notice, observe; to give heed, attend; to heed, care; to take heed, take care, be careful (corresponding to various senses of YEME *v*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 19 Nimað ȝeme nu. hwilche ȝife he us

3eſeð *Ibid.* 75 Numeð nu 3eme þerto, and ic ou wile seggen word efter word *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 77 Þe heuenliche leche seinte poul nimeð 3eme of ure saule sicnesse *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Nimeð 3eme hu wel he seið. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 649 We nimeþ 3eme of manne bure An after þan we makeþ ure *c* 1290 *Beket* 1942 in *S. Eng Leg* 162 Holi churche þat geth al-mest nouþe to grounde bote god nime 3eme þar-to. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17536 For goddes luue tas yeme Quat yee sai 13 . *K Alis* 7415 (Linc. Inn MS) Pors gan abak renne And nom þiderward 3eme And loked toward heore crye. 1340 *Ayenb* 54 Nim 3eme of þe guodes þet þou dest oþer miȝt do. 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A. VII. 14 Þe Neodi and þe Nakede nym 3eeme hou þei liggen. 1421 Hoccleve *Lerne to Dye* 521 They list take no yeeme Vn to the ende which mighte hem profyte. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 12 He that sayth he lovys his Lord, on hym take good eme. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7085 Had she kept furth hir way, He wold of hir haue take no yeme *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 582 3it biddes he to þaim take 3eme

†**Yeme,** *v Obs.* Forms: 1 3ieman, 3iman, 3yman, 3eman, 2–6 3eme, 3 3eome, 3–4 3iem(e, 3–6 3ime, 4 3heme, 3heyme, yeeme, yem, 4–5 yheme, 4–6 yeme, 5 3em, 3yme, 6 3ym. [OE. *3ieman* = OS. *gômean* to care for, guard, entertain (guests), OHG. *goumjan, goumôn* (MHG. *goumen*) to give heed to, observe, feast, ON. *geyma* to heed, watch (Sw. *gömma* to keep, hide, Da. *gjemme* to keep, guard, save), Goth. *gaumjan* to perceive, observe, f. OTeut. *gaum-*, whence also the forms s.v. prec.; the ultimate origin is disputed In OE. constructed with a genitive of the object, which was succeeded in ME. by *of*, and ultimately by a simple object]

1 To care for, take notice of, consider.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xv § 1 Ne 3emdon hie nanes fyrenlustes. 971 *Blickl Hom* 99 Hie nystan ne ne 3emdon hwonne hie þæt eall anforlætan sceoldan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *De Vet. Test* Pref. (Gr) 3/16 He ætes ne 3imde *c* 1205 Lay. 9168 Bruttes her of 3emden & noht hit ne forȝeten

b. To give heed or attention to, attend to, look after; to take heed, take care (*to do* something).

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 160 Swiðe 3eornlice 3iemað ðæt hie ða eorðlican heortan 3elæren *c* 1205 Lay. 12581 For þa arewen ne mihte þa Bruttes 3emen nanes fihtes. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 98 Heo went in hire þuhte ofte swuche wordes, hwon heo schulde oðerhwat 3eorneliche 3emen *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii 66 Euer for to 3eme in 3ouþe and elde, To be buxsome in boure and hall *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2819 All othir thinges he 3emed þat to a bischope degre semed

c *intr.* To attend; to look attentively *upon*.

a 1225 *Ancr R* 44 (MS C) Of ower kneolunge, hwense ze maȝen ȝemen, ear mete & efter [etc.]. 13 . *Cursor M.* 17297 (Göit) Al þai hidd þaim self to 3eme *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 159 Y 3emede vpon þat house & 3erne þeron loked

2 To take care of, keep; to have charge of, have in keeping; to guard, protect, preserve from injury.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1546 Se deopa seað 3iemeð gæsta *c* 1000 Ælfric *Num* III 38 Moises and Aaron and hira bearn 3imdon þæs temples on middan Israhela folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þa men þe beoð in þe castel and hin 3emeð *Ibid.* 115 He scal wicche creft aleggan and wiȝelunge ne 3eman. *c* 1200 Ormin 5585 Himm reowebþ þatt he nohht ne maȝȝ Himm 3emenn all fra sinne. *c* 1205 Lay 369 Children & hinen þa ure nete sculen 3emen *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 448 Nis þer nout in world bi-leued þat nis destrued But eiȝte soulen þt weren i-3emed In þe schup *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 968 In a tour þai han hir do, þat noman miȝt hir com to, Bot an eld midwiif, þat schuld 3emen hir lif 13 *Gosp. Nicod.* (G) 468 His lare be þine algate, And his pese might be 3eme. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T) 443 The seuent vertu is meithe ,That yhemes us fro yernynges of worldely godes 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII 230 3hemen, swanys, and poveraill, That in the parc to 3heyme vittale War left *a* 1400 *Leges Burgorum* c. 57 in *Acts Parl Scot.* (1844) I. 344/2 He sal be lede to þe house of þe kyngis seriand.. and þar he sal be yhemyt fra his chal-langeouris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8254 He hurlet thurgh the helme, þat the hed yemed *Ibid* 10791 The yates to yeme he yepely comaundit. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 132 The said secretar, that the sele 3emyt. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 39 Dispuit of the tresur that he 3emit 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III ix 97 Poliphemus, 3ymmand his beistis rowch *Ibid* VII x. 23 [He] heyrdis wyde, As stot-oure to the king, did kep and 3ime *a* 1568 W Brown *Lett. Gold* in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter Cl) 141 Ye men of kirk, that cure hes tane Of sawlis for to wetsche [*r* yeme] and keip

absol *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xviii. in *E. E. P* (1862) 3 Hi nul noȝt spene bot 3ime in store. *a* 1400 *Syr Perc.* 1136 He lefte mene many ane,. Be the 3ates 3emande.

3. To have the command or oversight of; to rule, govern, manage, control.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* i. 28 Þæt hiȝ..3imdon þæs dæges and þære nihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9541 On na manere Moght he in pes his kingrik yeme 1399 Langl *Rich Redeles* i. 89 The cheuyteyns. Weren all to yonge of 3eris to yeme swyche a rewme *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 1185 My landes foi to lede and yeme. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 1052 Vs aw to 3em our tong And spek not bot we be requerde *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5338 The septur & the soile sithyn haue I 3emyt.

4. To keep, observe (a command, festival, etc.).

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev* XXVI 42 Ic 3yme min wedd *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 11 Þe þridde godes heste Wite ȝe þet ȝe 3emen þenne halie sunnedei *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm.* in *O E. Misc.* 200 Þe halidayes þu shalt 3ieme [*pr.* þieme; *rime* queme] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2690 Ful wel þis lagh sal he yeme 13 *Ibid* 9980 (Göit) Euer scho lyues in mayden-hede, þat scho hir ches þe first day, Scho 3emed it in mekenes ay 1389 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of Wemyss* (1888) II 24 Til there thyngys al and syndry leilly and fermly to be fulfyllyt and yhemmyt bath the partys *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb) xiv. 61 In þe whilk er many gude Cristen men, 3emaund þe same rytes.. þat we vsen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 869, I am ferd lest þou for 3eueines for-3ete þat þe 3eme shuld. *c* 1450 *Bk Curtasye* 304 in *Babees Bk*, With freres on pil-grimage yf þat þou go, þat þei wille 3yme, wilne þou also.

†**Yemeles,** *a. Obs* Forms: 1 3ieme-, 3ime-, 3ymeleas, 2–3 3emeles, 3 3emeleas [OE *3iemeléas*, f. *3ieme* Yeme *sb* + *-léas* -less] Careless, heedless, negligent. Hence †**Yemelesliche** *adv.* [OE. *3iemeléaslice*: see -ly 2], carelessly, heedlessly; †**Yemeleaschipe** [-ship], †**Yemelest** [OE *3iemeléast* see -t 3], heedlessness, negligence.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C* xxi 164 Ond swæ hwelc swæ mid ðæm Godes andan bið onæled, ne bið he for 3iemeliste [*Hatton MS.* 3ieme-leste] 3ehiened *Ibid* xlii 305 Ðæm unbealdum is to cyðanne hu 3iemelease hie bioð ðonne hie hie selfe to suðe forsioð. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II. 84 Þara stowa sum raþe rotaþ 3if hire mon 3imeleaslice tilað *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 109 3if þe king bið unrihtwis and 3if þe biscop bið 3emeles *c* 1200 Ormin 2913 Þatt te33 ne falle nohht i gillt þurrh 3ure 3emeleeste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 92 Hwo se 3emeleaslíche witeð hire uttre eien. *Ibid* 172 3if heo wit ham vuele, & let ham þuruh 3emeleaste etfleon hire seruise *Ibid* 202 3emeleaschipe, oðer to siggen, oðer to don, oðer miswiten ei þing þet heo haueð to witene *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O E. Hom* I 205 3emeleas and unlusti

†**Yemelich,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Yeme *sb.* + *-lich*, -ly 1.] Full of care, anxious.

c 1205 Lay. 3356 Þai 3edede þe king Mid 3emeliche worden

†**Yemer.** *Obs.* [f. Yeme *v* + -er 1. Cf. ON. *geymari* keeper] A keeper, guardian; a ruler

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 831 3if tristrem be now sleyn, Yuel 3emers er we 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II 123 Thow sall tak Ferrand my palfray And gyff his 3hemar ought gruchys, Luk that thow tak him magre his *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 2244 So þat in godes hows may be A gude 3emer of godes menge 14 *Tundale's Vis.* (Turnbull) 239, Y was thi yemer evon and moron Seython thou was of thi moder boron. 1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 94 My emer & I be agreed that I schold have xl li

Yemer, 3emer, variant of Yomer.

†**Yeming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Yeme *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Yeme; care, keeping, protection, charge.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2783 Hic am god ðe in min 3eming nam Iacob, ysaac, and abraham *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 16894 For þi es skil þir dais thre Yeming on him yee lai *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 2034 He proferd him al his þing To ben vnder his 3emeing. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) lviii 38 Suilk 3eming sal sho haue, þat te saule be turnid to god alle-mihti e *c* 1440 *York Myst* xlii 46 Mankynde was thyne whome þu be kende And toke me to þi 3emyng right.

Y-emptid, ME. pa pple. of Empty *v.*

c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 4435 Whan þat þe peple Hir purs y-emptid haue

Yemschi(o)k, yemstchick, variants of Yamstchik.

†**Yemsel.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 3 3emsle, 4 3emsel, -sele, -sale, -seill, -schele, 3eymseill, 3eemsell, 3hemsall, -sell, yhemsale, 4–5 3emsall, 5 3hemsayl, yhemselle. [ad. ON. *geymsla* (f. *geyma* Yeme *v.* + *-sla* = OE *-els*), with assimilation to the native *3eme* Yeme *v*] Keeping, care, charge, custody.

c 1200 Ormin 5095 Ne segge icc þe nohht tatt te birrþ All all se mikell 3emsle, þwerrt ut onn iwhille oþerr mann Alls o þe sellfenn leggenn. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saintis* (*Petrus*) 601 Þe quhilk gaff þame ine 3emsale Of twa knychttis, þat war fell *Ibid* XII (*Mathias*) 245 Cryste gef it hyme ay in 3emsele, þo he wes thefe & ay wald steyle. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 329, I trow he sall Do his dewour, and virk so weill, That hym sall neyd no mair 3eymseill [*MS. E.* 3em seill] *a* 1400 *Leges Burgorum* c. 3 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 333/2 Bot gif, he [*sc.* ane uplandis man] war in þe kyngis oste or in yhemsale of þe kyngis castell. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron* VIII XXVI. 4352 Keparis, þat it [*sc.* a castle] in 3hemsayi [*v.r* 3emsall] hade.

‖ **Yen** (yen). [Japanese, ad Chinese *yüan* round, round thing, circle, dollar.] A Japanese coin, of gold or silver, representing the monetary unit of Japan since 1871, formerly of about the value of the United States dollar, now of about 2 shillings. Also *collect.* as *pl.*

1875 Jevons *Money* XII 147 Even Japan has imitated European nations, and introduced a gold coinage of twenty, ten, five, two, and one-yen pieces, the yen being only three per mille less in value than the American gold dollar 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk* IX. 316 The Yen is divided into 100 Sen, and the Sen into 10 Rin 1883 Simmonds *Dict Trade* Suppl, *Yen*, a name for the dollar in Japan, in former years worth 3*s* 9*d*, but now only about 3*s* 2*d* 1904 *Times* 16 Jan. 11/3 Japan has specie to the unprecedented amount of 113 million yen, or £11,300,000

Yen, obs. pl. of Eye *sb.*; Sc. and north. dial. f. One; dial. f. Yon; graphic var. *hen* Than, Then.

Yence, Sc and north. dial. f Once.

Yench, obs form of Inch *sb.*1

1493 [see Thick *a* 2].

†**Yend,** *v Obs.* Forms 1 3eendian, 2–3 (3)ienden, 5 3ynde [OE. *geendian*· see Y- 3 c and End *v* For the form in quot. *c* 1430 cf. End *sb.* etym. note.] *trans.* To end

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xxviii 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle dagas oð worulde ge-endunge. *Ibid* Luke xiv. 30 Hwæt þes man agan timbrian & ne mihte hit ge-endian *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 129 Iwilch mon bið iboren mid muchele saia and mid muchele sorȝe his lif 1endað *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E Hom* I 217 He is ænde buton ælcere 3iendunge. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* (1840) 12 The multytude that was comynge Of here chyldryn after here 3yndynge.

Yend, obs. or dial. var. Yond. **Yend(e,** 3end(e, obs. ff. End *sb.* and *v.* **Yende,** obs. f. Ind. **Yended,** obs. pa. pple of End *v* **Yender:** see Yeender, Yonder. **Yene,** obs. pl of Eye *sb.*; obs. f. Yawn *v.* **Yenesherre,** obs. form of Janizary. **Yeng, 3eng,** obs. ff. Young.

Yengees (ye ŋgēz), also *-eese, pl.*, whence **Yengee** (ye·ŋgi) *sing*, stated to be a N. American Indian corruption of *English*, applied to the people of New England. (Cf. Yankee)

1819 Heckewelder *Ind Nations* III. (1876) 77 When the Yengeese arrived at Machtitschwanne, they looked about everywhere for good spots of land. *Ibid.* XIII 143 *Yengees.* This name they [*sc* the Chippeways and some other nations] now exclusively applied to the people of New England. They say they know the *Yengees*, and can distinguish them by their dress and personal appearance. The proper English they call *Saggenash* 1826 J. F. Cooper *Last of Mohicans* XXIX, 'What art thou?' 'A woman, one of a hated race, if thou wilt—a Yengee' *Ibid*, It is a red-skin in the pay of the Yengeese 1834 Whittier *Mogg Megone* 40 A scalp or twain from the Yengees torn.

Yenite (yē·nəit). *Min.* [ad. F *yénite* (Lelièvre, *Jrnl des Mines*, 1807), f *Jena* + -ite 1. see quot. 1868.] A former synonym of Ilvaite.

1816 P. Cleaveland *Min.* (1822) I. 394 Before the blow-pipe the Yenite is easily fusible into a dull, opaque, black globule 1868 Dana *Min* 297 Named *Ilvaite* from the Latin name of the island (Elba) on which it was found; *Lievrite* after its discoverer [Lelièvre]; *Yenite* (should have been Jenite) in commemoration of the battle of Jena, in 1806. The Germans, and later the French, have rightly rejected the name *yenite*, on the ground that commemorations of political hostility or triumph are opposed to the spirit of science.

Yenne, obs. form of Even *sb.*1

1478–9 *Stonor Lett.* (Roy. Hist. Soc.) II. 72 Payd for a cope for the caponys on candelmas yenne, vi d.

Yenough, obs. form of Enough.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 9 b, And suche as I found sounde, I thought yenough for me to keepe the reparations

Yent (3ent), var. *yend*, Yond *Obs.*

Yentred, ME. pa. pple. of Enter *v.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 375 Þat I man made was and my name yentred In þe legende of lyf longe er I were.

Yentyll, obs. form of Gentle *a.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* VIII. 20 It neuer commyth of a yentyll courage of any knyght to assayle any person without armure.

Yeo, *sb.*1 *local* (*south-west*). [repr. OE. **ed*, **id* for *ea* stream, river· see *Æ sb.*1, Ea, and cf. Aa] A stream or drain (in mining).

[In the following 16th cent. quots the forms *yew*, *yo* are of doubtful identity, the river-name *Yeo* (OE *Eowan* in oblique cases) may be intended

1521 *Patton Churchw Acc.* (Som Rec. Soc) 139 In expenses for dyking ye new yew xxiijs. iiijd 1543 *Ibid* 157 Payd for mowyng the yew iijs iiijd 1558 *Ibid* 170 Fo Dychinge the parishe woorke in ye Yo..xvj^d and xijd]

1725 Pearce *Laws Stannaries* Introd. p xiii, Every Work may lawfully bring their Water from the River, which the Tinners [in Cornwall and Devon] commonly call the *Yeo*, without Denial or Contention. *Ibid.*, Then they go [to] the *Yeo*, or River, and fetch home the Water which serves this Work 1873 *Q Rev* CXXXV. 157 'Girts' or 'gulphs' are names given by the moormen [of Dartmoor] to the long, and sometimes deep, excavations seaming the hill-sides, down which the miners led their stream, generally known as the 'yeo' 1873 Williams & Jones *Gloss Som*, *Yeo*, main drain of a level.

Yeo (yōu), *sb.*2 Colloq. abbrev. of Yeoman; commonly in *pl.* = Yeomanry 3.

[1710 J Chamberlayne *St Gt Brit* II III (ed 23) 534 M Alford *Yeo*] 1831 Lover *Leg Irel., Paddy the Piper* 150 If the Husshians or the Yeo's ketches you. 1898 K. Tynan in *Westm Gaz.* 12 Oct. 2/1 The yeos at Rathdrum had information that a house. was to be robbed

Yeo, dial. form of Ewe, also in comb. *yeo-necked* = Ewe-necked.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D S.) 210 Tha cortst tha natted Yeo now-reert,. laping o'er the Yoanna Lock 1878 G Murray *Russians of To-day* 15 Mounted upon yeo necked galloways

Yeofaile, obs. form of Jeofail.

Yeo-(heave-)ho: see Yo-heave-ho, Yoho.

Yeolke, Yeolow, obs ff Yolk, Yellow.

Yeoman (yōu·măn). Pl. **yeomen** (yōu·men). Forms *α* 4–5 3oman, 3homan, (4 3human, 3ouman), 4–7 yoman, 5 3oman(n)e, 3omon, yomon, (yhoman), 3uman, 6–7 yoeman. *β.* 4–6 3eman, (4 3heman), 5–7 yeman, (5 3emman, yemon, 6 3eaman, *Sc.* 3ieman, 8 ye'man). *γ.* 4–5 3iman, 3yman, (4 3ymman, 5 3imman, 3ymanne). *δ.* 5– yeoman, (7–8 *Sc.* zeoman). [ME. (14th cent.) *3oman, 3uman, 3eman, 3iman*, prob. reduced forms of *3ong-, 3ung-, 3eng-, 3ingman*· see Youngman, which is itself used as a designation of an attendant or servant (cf. sense 1 below), while a 12th cent. *yongerman* is given in Pseudo-Cnut de Foresta § 2 as a synonym of *læsspegenes* 'mediocres homines' (cf. sense 4), who were intermediate between the *þegenes* 'liberales homines' and the *tunmen* 'villani' (cf. also OE. *gingra* vassal, follower of a prince, etc.).

The *num* found in some forms (*3enman, 3imman*) may be

a survival of the *ugm* of *yongman* Cf MSw, Da. *jomfru*, Icel *jumfrú* (after LG *jumfer*), and Du. *juffrouw* beside *jonkvrouw* young lady

The pronunciation (yĭ măn) is evidenced as late as the time of Swift (see quot. 1706 in 4 β and cf. 1687 in 4 δ).

If this word is ultimately identical with *youngman*, the derivation has possibly a remarkable parallel in s w dial *yeomath, yeemath, yemmath, youmath, yummath* = aftermath, which is app. for **young math*=late mowing.]

I 1. A servant or attendant in a royal or noble household, usually of a superior grade, ranking between a sergeant (SERGEANT *sb.* 7) and a groom (GROOM *sb* 1 4) or between a squire and a page

a 13 . *K Alis* 835 (Laud MS.), To 3oman page & joglers. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B III 213 (MS. R.) Emperoures han 3oumen [C. IV 271 3emen, *v.rr* 3omen, 3immen, 3emmen, 3onge men] to 3ernen and to 11de. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth* 2628 He [*sc* Arthur] made me 3omane at 3ole, and gafe me gret gyftes, And c. pounde, and a horse, and harnayse fulle ryche. 14 in *Monum Francisc* (Rolls) 583 Commaunde 3e that 3oure gentilmen yomen and other dayly here and were there robis in 3oure presence *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 4558 Knyȝt, squiere, 3omon & page 1449 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 157/2 Yomen of the moste honourable Houshold of the Kyng *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV 123 Came there a yoman that sayd to the duchesse .the meete is redy *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2542 To day hote, to morowe outragyous colde; To day a yoman, to morowe made of page. 1593 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 155, I geve unto everye one of my yomen suche as are my howseholde servants over and besyds theire waigs xx^{s} a peece

β 1345-8 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 9 The Kinges archers, vinteners, yemen of offices in the Kinges howse 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 235 Quhill I liff, and may haf mycht To lede a 3heman or a 3wane *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II 388 A bauld squier, with him gud 3emen twa. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. iii 845 The kyng callyd vpon hys knyghtes squyers and yemen. 1584 WHETSTONE *Mirr. Mag*, *Cities* 15 b, Were this a lawe in England, I feare mee we shuld haue more Gentlemen bondmen, then Yemen trustie seruantes

δ *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 19 Our sovereyn lordes household is now discharged of the Court of Marshalsy, and all his clerkes and yeomen 1561 *Old Cheque-Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 1 Mr Paternoster was sworne gent' the 24th of Marche, and Jones, Gospeller, and Thos. Rawlins, Yeoman. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* VII 14 Saule had many yeomen at hand, that wold gladly have employed their labour too destroye David 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw Hoe* III. D4, Come Sergeant Ambush, come yeoman Clutch, yons the Taueine, the Gentleman will come out presently. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* 35 The waiters stand in ranks; the yeomen cry, Make room; as if a duke were passing by. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I XXIX, Where squire and yeoman, page and groom, Plied their loud revelry 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 497 The folly . became in other fields A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughter to their lords.

b An attendant or assistant to an official, etc.

13 . *E E. Allit. P* A. 535 Gos to my vyne, 3emen 3ouge, & wyrkes & dos þat at 3e moun 1363 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 278/2 Gentz de Mestere, d'Artifice & d'Office, appellez Yomen *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 101 A Yeman [*v rr* 3eman, 3oman] hadde he, and seruantz namo 1552 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 124 Lyuery for his yemen and other baser officers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II 84 Robyn Hood had at his rule and commaundement an hundreth tall yomen 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV*, II. 1. 4 *Hostesse* Mr. Fang, haue you entred the Action? *Fang* It is enter'd *Hostesse*. Wher's your Yeoman? Is it a lusty yeoman? 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* C8, Nimble tongu'd Petitfoggers, greedy Seriants, hungry Yeomen, deuouring Catchpoles. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV 47 Eighteen serjeants at mace, and every serjeant hath his yeoman 1861 *Times* 26 July, The senior Sheriff's yeoman read Her Majesty's writ, authorizing the Sheriffs to proceed to the election of 'a fit and discreet citizen' to serve in Parliament. 1897 J. D. WALKER in *Rec Lincoln's Inn* I. Pref 7 A Bencher in 1442 was entitled as of right to have a yeoman (*valettus*) boarded in the Inn at a charge of 14d. per week.

c. *Yeoman's service* (also *yeoman service*). good, efficient, or useful service, such as is rendered by a faithful servant of good standing.

[*a* 1500 *Gest of Robyn Hode* lxxx, It were greate shame sayd Robyn A knyght a lone to ryde, Without squyer yeman or page, I shall the lene lytyll Johan my man, In a yemans stede he may the stande, Yf thou grete nede haue.] 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* v. ii. 36, I once did hold it..A basenesse to write faire; but Sir now, It did me Yeomans seruice. 1613 HOBY *Counter snarle* 75 You may doe the Pope yeoman seruice indeede 1807 SCOTT 11 Aug. in *Fam Lett* (1894) I III 77 This [law] has done me yeoman's service in the hour of necessity 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i, These stalwart sons of the Browns have done yeomen's work. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. 1890 X 247 The word *ignore* has now assumed [a general meaning], with little offence to good taste, and with yeoman service to the intellect 1884 *Illustr Lond News* 29 Nov. 84 The Society has done yeoman's service during the ten years of its existence.

2. With *of* (or *for*) followed by a word indicating the particular department or function, in the titles of various officials, esp. of a royal or noble household, as *yeoman of the bottles, of the buttery, of the cellar, of the chamber, of the crown, of the ewery, of the horse(s, for the household, of the larder, for the mouth* (MOUTH *sb* 2 d), *of the revels, of the robes, of the stable, of the stirrup, of the tents, of the wardrobe*, so *yeoman of the channel* (an official of the Corporation of London. see CHANNEL *sb*1 3 a). Hence in humorous allusion, as *yeoman of the collar*, a prisoner with an iron band round his neck (COLLAR *sb.* 5); *yeoman of the cord, of the halter*, a hangman, or hangman's assistant.

1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 18 Richard Clerk, Yoman of the *Armurie. *Ibid*, Henri Est, Yoman of the *Beddes *Ibid* 19 William Wytnall, Yoman for the *botilles 1591 *Murther John Ld. Bourgh* A 4 b, One John Powell yeoman of the bottels 1531 in Butt *Ford's Archery* (1887) 141 Yoeman of the Kinges *bowes. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI 97/2 Richard Forster, Yoman of the *Botry of oure Household 1513 *Bk Keruynge* in *Babees Bk* 270 Yoman of the *seller and ewery 1345-8 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 4 Yeomen of the Kinges *chamber 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 62 Thre yomen of his chambre 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 110 The yomen of my lordys chambre 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II III. xliii. (ed. 22) 688 Yeoman of the *Channel 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev* 33 Yeoman of the Stirrup .Yeoman of the Male Yeoman of the *close Carte 1530 *Huchscorner* (Manly) 239 *Frewyll* Syr, laye you beneth, or on hye on the soller? *Imag.* Nay, ywys, amonge the thyckest of yemen of the *coller *c* 1640 J. DAY *Peregr. Schol.* XVII (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeoman of the *corde 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 192/2 Yoman of the *Coroune, and Ussher of oure Chambre 1498 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 5 William Frost oon of your Yomons of the Crowne. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 194/1 Watkyn Bedell, Yoman of oure *Ewre. 1455 in *Househ Ord.* (1790) 20 John Canne, Yomen for the *halle 1802 J. T. SMITH *Bk for Rainy Day* (1861) 169 A most diabolical-looking little wretch, denominated 'the Yeoman of the *Halter', Jack Ketch's head man. 1455 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 23, 1 Yoman of *Horse. 1530 PALSGR 291/1 Yeman of the horse, *palfrenier* 1586 T. B, *La Primaud Fr Acad* I 320 The yomen of his horses 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 510/2 *Promus*, a butler' a yeoman of the *larder 1455 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 20 William Platte, Yoman for the King's *mouth 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. v, Yoman for the mouthe with the kynge. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew, Yeoman of the Mouth*, an Officer belonging to his Majestie's Pantry. 1345-8 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 4 Yeomen of the *offices. 1552-3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 111 John howlte yeman of the *Revelles 1455 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 17 John Slytherst, Yoman of the *Robes, 1552 HULOET, Yoman or master of the robes, *vestiarius*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v *Acatery*, A Yeoman of the *Salt-Stores 1650 in *Archaeologia* V 435 The Saucery House, conteyning foure little roomes used by the yeomen of the *sauces. 1455 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 21 Roger Sutton, Yoman for the *sething place. *Ibid.* 23, 11 Yomen and Gromes of the *Stable 1473 *Acc Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 55 The Hensmen and 3omen of the stablis for the King and the Quene. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) I. 325 The king callit on ane 3emen of the stabill and desyrit ane of his abullȝementis. 1526, 1538, 1647, 1692 Yeoman of the *stirrup (see STIRRUP *sb.* 2 d). 1455 in *Househ Ord.* (1790) 18 Yoman of the *Stoole 1552-3 in Feuillerat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 111 Yeman of the *Tentes 1679-88 *Moneys Secr. Serv Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 135 To Thomas Howard, yeoman of the tents and toyles, for his charge in removing the toyles and waggons. 1523-34 FITZHERB *Husb* § 151 The yomen of the *wardropes of noble men 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 45 The Lady of the Strachy, married the yeoman of the wardrob.

b. *Yeoman of the Guard* a member of the body-guard of the sovereign of England (first appointed at the accession of Henry VII, and originally archers). Also *Extraordinary Yeoman*: see BEEFEATER 2.

1485 in Hennell *Hist Yeom. Gd.* (1904) 23 Oure humble and faithful subgiet William Browne yoman'of oure garde. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen VIII*, c 14 A Yoman of the Crowne or of the Kynges garde 1519-20 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 307 Ress' for the Buryall of a yoman of the Gard þat dyed at þe Swan..1^{s}. 1552 in Hennell *Hist. Yeom Gd.* (1904) 292 The Garde, 1552 Ordinarie Yeomen in number cc .. Extraordinarie Yeomen in number cc & vii. 1573 *Ibid* 293 Raulf Colborne an extraordinarye yeoman. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Watermen's Suit* Wks 1630 I. 175 Gentlemen of the priuy Chamber, or Yeomen of the Gard at least. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 19 Captaine of the Guard. Ordinary Yeomen of the Guard, 200 50 Extraordinary 1675 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 305 A Ld Chamberlain was never before turned out for striking a yeoman of the guard. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 109 ¶ 2 The vast jetting Coat and small Bonnet, which was the Habit in Harry the Seventh's Time, is kept on in the Yeomen of the Guard. 1745 MRS. E. MONTAGU *Corr* (1906) I. 202, I can eat more buttered roll in a morning than a great girl at a boarding school, and more beef at dinner than a yeoman of the Guards. 1904 HENNELL *Hist. Yeom. Gd.* 62 In the Yeomen of the Guard the yeomen are all non-commissioned officers, sergeants or sergeant-majors.

c. In the British and U. S. navies, an inferior officer who has charge of the stores in a particular department: with *of* or possessive, as *yeoman of the powder-room, of the sheets* (now abolished), *y. of the signals, of the store-room, boatswain's y., engineer's y., paymaster's y., ship's y*

[*c* 1400 *Beryn* 2997 Why goon the 3emen to bote, Ankirs to hale?] 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. xii 46 A Gunner . must be careful in making Choice of a sober honest Man, for the Yeoman of the Powder. 1698 in *MSS Ho. Lords* (N S.) III (1905) 346 The gunner and the yeoman ordered him to assist them 1702 in *Lond Gaz* No 3815/2 Yeomen of the Sheets, Yeomen of the Powder Room 1816 in *Ord. Council Naval Service* (1866) I. 300 We further submit to your Royal Highness to be pleased to sanction the abolition of the following obsolete or unnecessary ratings.—Yeoman of the Powder Room — of the Sheets 1833 *Ibid* 511 Yeoman of the Store Rooms. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xxx 194 The ship's yeoman's store-room 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 234 The boatswain's yeoman 1899 F. T BULLEN *Way Navy* 28 The chief petty officer, who is entitled chief yeoman of the signals

3. Used appositively in the titles of various attendants and officials, as *yeoman bedel*, †*brewer, cook, farrier* (†*ferrer*), †*fewterer*, †*furner*, †*garneter, gunner*, †*herbergeour* (HARBINGER), *porter, pricker* (PRICKER 3), *purveyor, usher, waxer*, etc.: see also these words

1641 *Yeoman-bedels [see BEADLE 3 a] 1853 'C BEDE' *Verdant Green* I VII, The Vice-Chancellor, with his Esquire and Yeoman-bedels 1553 in *Archaeologia* XII 359 The celler, Servauntes, John Thorowgood and Jeffrey Perkens, *yeomen brevers 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 195/1 To Thomas Cateby, *Yoman Cooke for oure mouth. 1454 *Acts Privy Council* (1837) VI 213 Robert Pilchard *yoman ferrour 1455 [see FERRER 3] 1647 [see FARRIER *sb* 3] 1599 *Yeoman pheuterer [see FEWTERER] 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* V 1, If you will bee An honest yeoman pheuterer, feed vs first, And walke vs after. 1650 B *Discollimnium* 52 The rest of the Subjects [shall be] Yeomen futerers and Goldfinders. 1553 in *Archaeologia* XII 357 The Countinge howse Servants Rauffe Englishe, *yeoman furnator Robert Style, yeoman garnator 1455 in *Househ Ord* (1790) 19 William Peye, *Yoman Fourner. 1454 *Acts Privy Council* (1837) VI 213 Thomas Wente, *yoman garnetter. 1553 in *Archaeologia* XII. 357 Robarte Style, yeoman garnator 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev* 33 Three Yeomen granators· Fee a peice per diem 9 d 1450 *Rolls of Parlt* V 198/1 The office of *Yoman Gonner of oure Citee and Castell of Westchestre *Ibid* 195/1 Oure servaunt John Ripon, one of oure *Yomen Herbergeours 1642 *Docq Lett Pat at Oxf* (1837) 341 His Ma^{te} gent' & yeomen Harbingers. 1455 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 21, 1 *Yoman Herde *Ibid.* 19 John Swyllyngton, *Yoman Messenger. *Ibid*, William Brynklowe, *Yoman Paymenbaker. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ix 196 He fond a *yoman porter kepyng ther many keyes 1560 in J. Scott *Berwick-upon Tweed* (1888) 449 The yeoman porters at any of the gates of this towne 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit.* II. III (ed 22) 628 Yeoman Porter for Oil and Candle for the Gate 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 347 The yeoman porter goes to the governor's house for the keys 1455, 1601 *Yeoman powder-beater [see POWDER *sb*1 5 b] 1586, 1760, 1891 *Yeoman pricker [see PRICKER 3] *c* 1767 G WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* VI, I saw myself one of the yeomen-prickers single out a stag from the herd. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* XVII, Were you to put in for it, I would warrant you were made one of the Abbot's yeomen-pruckers 1454 *Acts Privy Council* (1837) VI. 213 Richard Walgrave and John Glover *yomen purveours 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 33 Foure Yeomen Purveiours. Fee a peice per diem 9 d. 1455 in *Househ. Ord* (1790) 18 Stephen Coote, *Yoman Skynner *Ibid*, John Marchall, *Yoman Surgeon. *a* 1400-50 *Bk Curtasye* 519 In vttur chambur lies on þe flore 1614 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 319 To the Yeoman Vsher's grooms and pages xl s. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. 192 The Yeoman Ushers of Devotion 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* II III (ed 22) 555 Mr. Ric. Pearson, Yeoman Usher. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 152 There was. as many good houshides kept, and as many *yomenne wayters theim as be nowe. 1526 *Househ. Ord* (1790) 152 The yeoman ushers and yeoman wayters for that day. 1573 in Hennell *Hist Yeom Gd* (1904) 293 The *yeomen warders of our Tower of London.

II. 4. A man holding a small landed estate; a freeholder under the rank of a gentleman; hence *vaguely*, a commoner or countryman of respectable standing, *esp.* one who cultivates his own land.

a 1411 *Rolls of Parlt* III 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledynge of men *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XI. 1825 3homen and gentil men alsua. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III xiv 371 Whether he be knyȝt, squyer, gentilman, 3oman, or lowȝer. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs & Lim. Mon.* XVII (1885) 151 A c s off ffee or rente, wich is a feyre lyuynge ffor a yoman. 1473 WARKW *Chron.* (Camden) 1 And othere of gentylmen and yomenne he made knyghtes and squyres, as thei hade desserved 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 40 My father was a Yoman, and had no landes of his owne, onlye he had a farme of III. or IIII pound by yere at the vttermost. He had walke for a hundred shepe, and my mother mylked XXX kyne. 1642 in Rushw *Hist Coll.* (1692) III I. 680 Though many of the Chief Gentry of those Counties were for paying Obedience to his Majestie's Commission of Array, yet the Free-holders and Yoemen being generally of the other side,..they were crush'd. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 39 The sufferings of the Yoemen, Farmers, and other poor Countrymen

β. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 288 Arlaton Hussher, merchant .and Harry White, yeman. 1486 *Bk. St Albans* d iv, Ther is a Goshawke, and that hauke is for a yeman. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 25 Honest 3emen in every toun War wont to weir baith reid and broun. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 26 [70] Twoo substanciall Gentlemen or Yeomen to be chief Constables of the Hundred wherin they inhabyte. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 22 The honorable wyl abhore them, The worshipfull wyll reiecte them, The yemen wyll sharpely tawnte them, The Husband men vtterly defye them, The laboryng men bluntly chyde them. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 283 Money wther gentillmen and 3emenis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S T.S.) I. 36 3iemen and housbandmen thair sal 3e sie gang weil arrayed. 1706 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 19 A good old honest ye'man, Call'd in the neighbourhood Philemon.

γ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 171 Perfore hit is þat a 3eman [*v.r.* 3ymman; L. *vernaculus*] arraiep hym as a squyer, a squyer as a knyȝt, a knyȝt as a duke and a duke as a kyng.

δ. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw Eng.* I. XXIII (1584) 30, I call him a yeoman whom our Lawes doe call *Legalem hominem*, , which is a freeman borne English, and may dispend of his owne free lande in yerely reuenue to the summe of xl s. sterling. *Ibid* 32 Yeoman· which worde now signifieth among vs, a man well at ease and hauing honestlie to liue, and yet not a gentleman. 1592 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, II IV. 86 His Grandfather was Lyonel Duke of Clarence, ..Spring Crestlesse Yeomen from so deepe a Root? 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm Min. Bk.* (1855) 4 To be peyit be the tennants and yeomanes 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* VI. § 4 The other party persuading the substantial yeomen and freeholders that at least two parts of their estates would . be taken from them. 1687 in *Third Coll. Poems* (1689) 21 The Admiral may now turn common Seaman, Or Fer—s like, from Court to Country Yeoman. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 285, I knew a yeoman, who To the great city drove, from Devon's plain His num'rous lowing herd 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* xix, The wealthy yeoman, as he wanders His fertile fields among, And on his thriving cattle ponders. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* Note B, An old and sturdy yeoman

belonging to the Scottish side, .well known by his soubriquet of Fighting Charlie of Liddesdale. 1861 Geo Eliot *Silas M* I. iii, The fall of prices had not yet come to carry the race of small squires and yeomen down that road to ruin. *transf* and *fig* *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II iv (1912) 167 The first might seeme the Lords, the second the Gentlemen, and the last the Yeomen of dogges 1863 Longf *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xx iii, Turning to a Lapland yeoman. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan 32 Never since yeoman Cain killed nomad Abel 1879 Froude *Cæsar* II 14 The grandsons of the yeomen who had held at bay Pyrrhus and Hannibal sold their farms and went away.

† b. Used as a term of disparagement. *rare*—1.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom* lxix. 318 Thenne þe Emperour turnyd to his brothir, and saide, 'þou 3oman, what soory wrecchidnesse is in þe?'

† c. Applied to the pawns at chess. *Obs. rare.*

1533–34 Fitzherb. *Husb* Prol., That boke [*sc* of chess] is deuyded in vi. degrees, .the kynge, the quene, the byshops, the knightes, the iudges, and the yomenne.

5. A man of the standing or rank described in 4 serving as a (foot) soldier. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* exc. as in b.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 101 Schir Richard of Clare . Send wicht 3homen that veill couth schut To bikkir the reirward apon fut. *a* 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 232 Thus in your warres shall you ryde, With syxe good yemen by your syde. *a* 1577 Sir T Smith *Commw Eng* I xxiii. (1589) 41 The gentlemen of Fraunce and the yeomen of England are renowned, because in battle of horsemen Fraunce was many times too good for vs, as we againe alway for them on foote. And Gentlemen for the most part be men at armes and horsemen, and yeomen commonly on foote. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III i 25 And you good Yeomen, Whose Lyms were made in England; shew vs here The mettell of your Pasture. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi. 29 Our Armies in those times . Of our tall Yeomen were, and foot-men for the most. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxix, Two hundred yeomen on that morn The castle left, and none return.

b. *spec.* A member of the (Imperial) Yeomanry: see Yeomanry 3.

1798 in *Ld Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 429 Two of the yeomen of Lord Ely's corps were hanged ., being condemned by a Courtmartial 1812 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 93 It being reported that a poor old woman had been killed by the carelessness of the yeomen, the crowd began to follow the cavalry 1828 Scott *Jrnl* 28 Mar. (1891) 558, I am one of the oldest, if not the very oldest Yeoman in Scotland, and have seen the rise, progress, and now the fall of this very constitutional part of the national force. 1912 L. Tracy *Mirabel's Isl.* iv (1915) 65 'Were you in a Highland regiment?' 'No I was a mere worm, an Imperial Yeoman.'

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib*, as *yeoman class, rank, throng*, appositive (see also 3), as *yeoman farmer, gentleman, man, proprietor, servant, soldier,* †*sprat, volunteer*; †yeoman ale, †yeoman bread (also *yeoman's bread*), names for second qualities of ale or bread; yeoman service (see 1 c)

1532 *Cartular. Abb de Rievalle* (Surtees) 355 Of *yoman aile of the great fatt, v gallons. 1430 *Charters Selby Abbey, York* (B. M. Add. Ch. 45849), 8 panes secundarios vocatos *yhomanbreed 1552 Huloet, Bread called Yomens bread, *domesticus panis* 1620 Venner *Via Recta* i. 18 *Secundarium* is that part of the meale, whereof yeomanbread is made, which some call second bread. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* i, The new-comer's costume was that of the *yeoman class. 1878 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* § 803 After the economical changes which marked the early years of the fifteenth century, the yeoman class was strengthened by the addition of the body of tenant farmers. 1821 Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) I 17 Those only who rent . are, properly speaking, farmers. Those who till their own land are yeomen; and, when I was a boy, it was the common practice to call the former farmers and the latter *yeomen-farmers 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 225 *heading*, How the *yhemen men and the pouer men maid of schetis the maner of baneris. 1481 *Acts Parl. Scot., Jas. III* (1814) II. 139/2 For the slaying..of ony tratour .cummyn of gentill blude, thare salbe payit xx li And for a 3eman man x li *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S. T S) I 98 Witht sindrie wther gentillmen and money 3eamen men of commons. 1593 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV 18/2 The panis and vnlawes of lawborrous salbe for euery erll or lord Tua thowsand pund and for euerie 3eman man Ane hundreth markis 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. iii. 83 A small *yeoman proprietor cultivates his own land 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I 5 A family like Turner's, that produced a small tradesman, a bank-clerk, and a solicitor, must have at least been of as good *yeoman rank as Shakspeare's 1498 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 375 To every of my servants y callid *yemen servants, 6s. 8d. 1880 Hardy *Trumpet-Major* v, No impossible contingency with the *yeomansoldier. 1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart* II. i, She tooke vs, tis true, from the gallowes, yet I hope she will not barre *yeomen sprats to haue their swinge 1808 Scott *Marm* III. xxvi, And on the tale tho *yeoman-throng Had made a comment sage and long 1808 in C. W. Thompson *Rec. Dorset Yeomanry* (1894) 87 Report of the Dorset *Yeomen Volunteers

b. *Comb.*, as *yeoman-like* adj., *yeoman-wise* adv.

1674 N Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 90 They could neither speak with nor make one another, (if I may word it so much Yeoman-wise). 1682 H. More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus, Contin Coll.* 38 A proper Yeoman-like Man 1828 tr *Manzoni's Betrothed Lovers* Pref. p viii, His bold, and honest, and yeoman like bearing.

Hence **Yeomaness** = Yeowoman; **Yeomanhood**, the position or station of a yeoman.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrowe Fr Tongue* 211/2 *Yeamanesse, good wife, haue you no fresh egges? *Ibid.* 283/2 Valiant like the yeamenesses [orig. *Paysantes*] of Lombardie. 1889 Saintsbury *Ess. Engl. Lit.* (1890) 6 They had apparently lost even the dignity of *yeomanhood.

Yeomanly (yōu mănlı), *a.* [f. Yeoman + -ly 1.]

1 Having the rank, or the character, of a yeoman.

1576 A Hall *Acc. Quarrel w Mallerne* etc., Misc Antiq. Angl (1816) I. 97 A yeomanly man *c* 1590 Greene *Fr Bacon* xv (1594) H 6 b, I warrant you hees as 3eomanly a man, as you shall see, marke you maisters, heeres a plaine honest man, without welt or garde. 1621 Donne *Serm., 1 Cor. xv. 26* (1640) 148 Who will undertake to sift those dusts again, and to pronounce, This is the Patrician, this is the noble flowre, and this the yeomanly, this the Plebeian bran? 1680 Aubrey in *Lett Emin Persons* (1813) III 530 His father was an yeomanly man 1853 Raine in *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 36 *note*, The Fells were and are still a clan of yeomanly gentry in the neighbourhood of Ulverston

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a yeoman; (*a*) sturdy; (*b*) homely

c 1626 Donne *Serm., Ps. xxxvii.* 4 (1649) 281 Hee will come to think it .a sordid, a yeomanly thing, still to be plowing, and weeding, and worming a conscience 1641 Milton *Reform* I 28 A homely and Yeomanly Religion 1673 S Parker *Reproof Rch Transp* 30 It is but a blunt and Yeomanly Jest 1827 *Blackw Mag* XXII. 596 Merry Shrovetide, with its rustic feast, and yeomanly feats. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser iv. *Going to Races*, One of a fine yeomanly spirit, not ashamed of his station, sowing his own corn, driving his own team, and occasionally ploughing his own land. 1897 Howells *Landlord at Lion's Head* 126 There was something in Jeff's figure of a yeomanly vigour.

Yeomanly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In the manner of or befitting a yeoman; like a yeoman; doughtily, handsomely.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 106 Wel koude he dresse his takel yemanly [*v.rr.* 3emanly, 3imanly, 3emonlie] 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxix, 'Do the false yeomen give way?' 'No!'.. 'they bear themselves right yeomanly' 1843 James *Forest Days* ix, 'Right yeomanly done', cried Robin Hood.

Yeomanry (yōu mănrı) Forms: see Yeoman; also 5 **yemandry, yomandrye,** 6–7 **yeomandrie, -dry,** (7–8 **-try**). [f. Yeoman + -ry.]

I. 1. The body of yeomen or small landed proprietors, yeomen collectively; †a company of yeomen.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv 386 Schir Iohne the Hastyngis, . With knychtis of full mekill pryde, With squyaris and gude 3hemanry 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* F iij, The nombre of his knyghtes were comonli of his retenew . were ccc xiij. thousand wythout yomanrye and other men necessary to his warres 1538 Starkey *England* (1878) 79 Yf the yeomanry of Englond were not, in tyme of warre we schold be in schrode case. 1549 Latimer *1st Serm bef Edw VI* (Arb) 40 Suche procedynges do intend plainly, to make the yomanry slauery and the Cleargye shauery. 1607 Markham *Cavel.* Ded (1617) A 3, The three great Columbes of this Empire. the Nobilitie, the Gentrie, and Yeomanrie of Great Brittaine. 1692 R. Meeke *Diary* 2 Sept. 54 My father was born in a very mean house· my mother in a comely hall I am a branch of Yeomanry by the father, of gentility by my mother. 1693 *Humours Town* 103 The Yeomandry trudge on honestly in their several Vocations 1704 Swift *T. Tub* x. 184 The Clergy, and Gentry, and Yeomantry of this Land 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer* III 67 The free yeomanry, and the youth of the towns, have an eye for the right, and a heart for the true. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ* xiii (1876) 171 A hardy and prosperous yeomanry, who either purchased the land in parcels, or bargained to work it with their own capital.

b. The general body of fieemen of a livery company. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1497 in J. Nicholl *Comp. Ironm* (1866) 50 The yemenry of this yor worshipfull felishipe of this craffte of Iermongers. 1532 *Ibid.* 54 The wardens of the yemanry of Iremongeres. 1578 in *East Anglian* June (1910) 275 [Provision is made for two] banketts [to friends and to the] companye of yeomanrye. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb. conc Printing* § 19 Euery Master-printer of the Yeomanry of the Company may haue one Apprentice.

† 2 a. A company of yeomen or attendants.

b. The yeomen of the guard. *Obs. rare.*

16 . *Robin Hood & Beggar* xxxd. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III 257/2 And Robin took these brethren good To be of his yeomandrie 1673 Marvell in *Coll Poems* 254 [It is] Dishonourable to the Nation He should have any other Guards but the Yeomanry.

3. A volunteer cavalry force in the British army, originally formed at the time of the French revolution, and consisting chiefly of men of the yeomanry class or status, first embodied in 1794 (Act 34 Geo. III, c. 31).

The full designation was *The Yeomanry Cavalry*, but is now (since 1908) *The Yeomanry* In 1899 the formation of a new corps was provided for, entitled *The Imperial Yeomanry*, recruited for service in the South African War (1899–1902) from the yeomanry, the volunteers, and civilians; this title was subsequently extended to the original yeomanry, and was retained until 1908.

1794, 1798 [see sense 6] *c* 1800 A. Young in *Autobiog.* (1898) 206, I sat at dinner by a gentleman of great property, captain of a troop of yeomanry 1802 *Act 42 Geo. III*, c. 66 (*title*) An Act to enable his Majesty to avail himself of the Offers of certain Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps to continue their Services 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 18 Mar (1891) 558, I dined at the Club of the Selkirkshire yeomanry, now disbanded 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II 139 The management of the militia, yeomanry, and other domestic forces, is regulated by various statutes 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* Introd. 10 Their notion of Reform was a confused combination of rick-burners, trades-unions, Nottingham riots, and in general whatever required the calling out of the yeomanry 1899 *Daily News* 30 Dec 8/5 No mounted corps from this country will be accepted for service in South Africa except as part of the Imperial Yeomanry

II. † 4. The condition of a yeoman; yeomanhood *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 29 For Symkyn wolde no wyf, as he sayde, But if she were wel ynorissed and a mayde, To sauen his estaat of yomanrye [*v.r* yemanrye] 1611 Cotgr., *Roture*, yeomanrie; the estate, condition, or calling of such as are not of gentle bloud. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb* xi 25 They, of all England, most to ancient customes cleaue, Their Yeomanry and still endeuoured to vphold

† 5. Something pertaining to or characteristic of a yeoman. a. Speech befitting a (good) yeoman, homely or honest speech. b. Yeoman's dress *Obs.*

c 1500 *Robin Hood & Potter* xxiii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III 110/2 'Be mey trowet, thow seys soyt', seyde Roben, 'Thow seys god yemenrey' 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iv ii 38 *Fran.* And, sirra, as we go, let vs haue som more of your bolde yeomandry *Fer.* Nay, by my troth, sir, but flat knauery 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. i, Husbanding it in workday yeomanrie.

III. 6. *attrib.*, as *yeomanry cavalry* (= 3), *corps, cut, dress, family, horse, man, officer.*

1794 in Q. L *Yeom. Cav Worc* (1914) 5 The proposed Corps of *Yeomanry Cavalry for the County of Worcester 1798 *Act* 38 *Geo. III*, c 52 (*title*), An Act for authorizing the billetting such Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry as may be desirous of assembling for the Purpose of being trained together 1845 M'Watt (*title*) Letters to Officers and Privates of the Berwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry 1886 H Graham (*title*) Annals of the Yeomanry Cavalry of Wiltshire, a History of the Prince of Wales' Own Royal Regiment. *c* 1800 A. Young in *Autobiog.* (1898) 206 The undisputed origin of all the *yeomanry corps in the kingdom 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* I, With a saddle of the *yeomanry cut, and a double-bitted military bridle. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* xviii, How handsome he looks in his *yeo manry dress 1868 *Chamb Encycl* X. 315/2 The horses employed on *yeomanry duty 1885 J Gillow *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng Cath.* II. 47 The Dennetts, a Lancashire *yeomanry family. 1833 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc* (1842) II. 426 The landlords have martial law in their view before they will give up the Corn Laws; they fat their *yeomanry horses for that very chase. 1884 Jefferies *Life of Fields* 132 There are *yeomanry-men still living who remember how they rode about at night after the rioters. 1902 Violet Jacob *Sheep Stealers* ix, The *yeomanry officer who had been present at the riot

Yeopardie, obs. f. Jeopardy · see Y (1) *note*

1535 in *Lett. Suppr Monast.* (Camden) 81 Withowt great yeopardie of my liffe

Yeorling, var. Yorling *dial.*, yellow-hammer

Yeorned, ME. pa. pple. of Run *v.*

Yeoven, obs. pa. pple. of Give *v.*

1551–2 in Aungier *Syon Mon.* (1840) 94 Yeoven under our signet at our pallace of Westminster. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I xvi 107 Yeouen at Ightham afore saide vnder my seale. 1780 *B N. C* (Oxf) *Munim.* 4o. 35 (MS.) Yeoven.

Yeowe, obs. f Ewe

1547–8 in E Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 32 Six yeowe shepe.

Yeowoman (yōu wumăn). Pl. **yeowomen** (-wimĕn). [After Yeoman.] A woman having the rank or position of a yeoman.

1852 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls* (1897) 58 With a young yeowoman called Miss Brook he sang 'All's Well'. 1892 Tennyson *Foresters* III, *Robin.* Nay, no Earl am I. I am English yeoman. *Marian.* Then I am yeo-woman. O the clumsy word!

Yeox(e, var. Yex *Obs.*

Yep, *int.* (? yeap.) A call to urge on a horse.

1690 Dryden *Don Sebastian* I. i. (1692) 15 To your paces villain, amble, trot, and gallop!—Quick about there —Yeap. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Yep!* a word of command to horses

Yep, dial (esp. U S.) pron. of Yes, cf. *nope.*

1897 Kipling *Capt. Cour* x 222 'Like Lorry Tuck?' Harvey put in. 'Yep.' 1905 [see Yap *adv*].

† **Yepe,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeap, (ȝep), 3 ȝeap, ȝæp, ȝiap, ȝiep, 3–5 ȝep, (4 ȝhepe, ȝeep, yeepe, 6 epe), 4–5 ȝepe, yepe. See also Yap *a.* [OE *ȝeap* open, wide, spacious, curved, crooked, vaulted, crafty, astute; repr. OTeut. root *gaup-*, and prob related to ON. *gaupn* hollow made by both hands held together, hollow of the foot, two-hands-ful, etc (cf *geypna* to encompass): see Gowpen and Yepsen.]

1. Cunning, crafty, sly, wily.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* III 1 Seo næddre wæs ȝeappre þonne ealle þa oðre nytenu. *c* 1000 *Life St Neot* in Cockayne *Shrine* (1864) 14 An fox þe is ȝeapest ealra deora. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 280 Þe ȝeape wrastlare nimeð ȝeme hwat turn his fere ne cunne nout, þet he mid wrastleð *Ibid.* 362 Þeos ȝeape children þet habbeð riche uederes, tetereð hore cloðes forto habben neowe.

2 Prudent, wise, sagacious, shrewd, astute.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd.* III. 184 Cild acenned wis, milde, ȝeap, ȝesmiȝ *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Beð ȝiepe, and waire, and wakieð *c* 1205 Lay 7582 Julius Cesar He wes ȝep and swuðe i-wær *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5370 A wis man es þi sun ioseph, In al egypti es nan sa yepe [*MS. Gött* ȝep] *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3812 That we sende oure Messager, Wise and ȝepe. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst* iv. 724 Iohn, your cosyn, most virtuus & ȝepe.

3 Active, nimble, brisk, alert; bold, daring.

c 1205 Lay 21503 Cheorles ful ȝepe Mid clubben swiðe græte 13 *Guy Warw* (A) 3983 Gu to aseylen þai wer ȝep. 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 88 Maseger, be ȝep and snel 13 *Gosp. Nicod* (A.) 1796 Þai lay in droupand drede And non so ȝhepe a worde to ȝelle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B xi 17 Þow art ȝonge and ȝepe and hast ȝeres ynowe, Forto lyue longe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 11265 Þai kepyn the cloyse of this clene burgh, With ȝep men at þe yatis ȝarkit full þik *c* 1515 *Scottish Field* 491 (Chetham Misc. II.) And of Yorkshire a yong knight, that epe was of deedes.

B *absol.* as *sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 66 Kumeð þe coue [*MS T.* cumes te ȝeape] anonriht & reueð hire hire eiren 13 *E. E. Allit. P* B 796 For aungels hit wern, & þat þe ȝep vnder-ȝede þat

in þe ȝate syttez. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 13231 With-in a yere.. þat yepe was with child

Hence † **Yephede** [-HEAD], † **Yepleȝȝe** [-LAIK], † **Yepship** [-SHIP], cunning, astuteness, sagacity.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* ix. 16 Eall heora ȝeapscipe wearð ameldod Israhela bearnum *c* 1200 ORMIN 2523 Ȝho wass, wiss to fulle soþ, All full Off soþ clænleȝȝe, off god ȝæpleȝȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 193 Þe apostel muneȝeð us to þrie þinges, On is ȝiepshipe, þat oðer is wakienge, þe þridde is bede *Ibid* 195 He notede þe naddre ȝiapshipe. *c* 1205 LAY 2760 Heo færden mid ȝeapscipe & mid wisdome *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 683 (Jesus MS) Þanne erest cumeþ his yephede Hwenne hit is aliemest on drede.

† **Yeply**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *ġeaplīce*: see YEPE *a.* and -LY 2.]

1. Cunningly, craftily; shrewdly, sagaciously

a 900 *Kent. Gl.* XXI, *Procaciter*, ȝeaplice. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 80 Þa betealde he [*sc* Herod] hine swiðe ȝeaplice, swa swa he wæs snotorwyrde. *c* 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII 313 Hiz eac tosceadað þæt stæfȝefez on þrym wisan ȝeaplice swyðe.

2. Quickly, briskly, promptly, without delay.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 1981 Fele þryuande þonkkez he þrat hom to haue, & þay ȝelden hym aȝayn ȝeply þat ilk *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3346 [He] ȝerne opened þe ȝates & ȝepli out rides 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C XVII. 328 Then he ȝerneþ in-to þouht and ȝepliche he secheþ Pruyde *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 6081 For to ȝarke vp the ȝate, he ȝepely comaund *c* 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 118 (Cott MS) Thus þe ȝonge ȝepply ȝede in here ȝerde

Yepsen (ye·ps'n). *dial.* ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 ȝyspun, -on, yepsene, yespen, 5 ȝespyn, yespon, ȝespe, (? ȝelspe, ȝelpe), 7 yeaspen, yaspen, yaspin, yeapsond, 7–9 yeepsen, 8 yepsond, eapns, espin, 8–9 yepsintle, 9 ipson. [ME. *ȝespon, ȝyspon, yepsen*, prob. :— unrecorded OE. **ġiepsen*, **ġiespen*, corresp. to MLG *gespe, gepse, (gōpse)*, LG. *gepse, geps, gopse, gops* (G. *gaspe*)

Various other formations are found in LG dialects, e g. *göppsche, göpshe, göppelsche, -ske*; also early Flem. *gaspe, gaps*, Du dial *gapsel*, LG. *göpshe, gappelsche, -she.*

Affinity of sense suggests derivation from the Teut stem *gaup-* appearing in OHG **gouſana* (in dat pl. *coufanôm*), MHG. *gouſen*, later and dial *gauf*, ON. *gaupn* (whence GOWPEN). In the present state of the evidence it is impossible to determine the relationship of these forms and of Lith. *kiškėnis* = as much as can be seized with two or three fingers, a small handful or armful.]

The two hands placed together so as to form a bowl-shaped cavity; as much as can be held in this; = GOWPEN 1.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 147 Deus meyns ensemble, vodes ou pleyns, Sount apelés les galeyns [*gloss* yepsene; *v rr.* yespone, ȝespyns, ȝyspun, goupynes]

Cent galeynes [*gloss* yespen; *v r* ȝyspones]. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* XII 562 A yespon al to grounde Of cyner. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 537/2 ȝelspe, handfulle (*K., H* ȝespe, *S.* ȝelpe, *P* ȝespyn), *vola.* 16XX COTGR., *Iointée*, in some countries of England it is called a yenspen, in others a goppenful of 1662 ATWELL *Faithf Surveyor* 109 Out of every hors footing,. I could take up whole yeapsonds [of wild oats] that were never the worse for the fire. 1664 GOULDMAN *Dict* I. (1669), A yaspin or handful, *vola.* 1674 RAY *S & E. C Words* 80 A *Yaspen* or *Yeepsen*: in Essex signifies as much as can be taken up in both hands joyn'd together. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.) *Eapns, sb.* 'an eapns', hands full *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1775) 59 There wou'd not I ha com'n for a Yepsintle a Ginneys 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E D S) *Espin, sb.* a handful of anything 1892 C T MARTIN *Rec Interpr.* 256 'A little ipson', in Somerset, is a double handful.

Yer, obs. f. ERE, IRE, YEAR; obs. graphic var. THEIR, THERE; dial. or vulgar f. YOU, YOUR.

-yer, *suffix*, old variant of -IER, now used after *w* or a vowel, as *bowyer, great oneyer, lawyer, sawyer, stuccoyer* (s.v. STUCCOER).

Yerabyll, var. EARABLE *a. Obs*, ploughable.

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 220, VIJ acars of yerabyll lond in Wygbarow.

Yerb, obs. or dial. f. HERB.

‖ **Yerba**, *in full* **yerba-maté** (yē·rbă mæ·te). Also yerva. [Sp. *yerba* herb + *mate* MATÉ.] = MATÉ 2 a, b.

1818 *Amer. State Papers, For. Relat.* (1834) IV. 279 The yerba is used in decoction, like the tea of China. 1843 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Mar 233 Yerba Maté, or Paraguay Tea. 1855 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Chem Common Life* vii. I. 184 A kind of arch upon which the Yerba branches are placed 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Yerva-mate. 1902 H HESKETH PRICHARD *Thro' Heart of Patagonia* XII 177 He seemed to have no provisions, only a bag of *yerba*

Hence **Yerbal** (yɔ:rbā·l) [Sp. *yerbal*], a grove or plantation of yerba.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Yerbal*, a forest or wild grove of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, the holly from the leaves of which the Paraguay tea is obtained 1883 [see MATÉ 2 c].

Yerbua, obs form of JERBOA.

‖ **Yercum** (yē·rkŭm). [Tamil.] An East Indian shrub, *Calotropis gigantea* (N. O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), or the fibre obtained from its bark; also the allied species *C. procera*; both used medicinally.

1826 [see MUDAR] 1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* § 1144 540 Under the names of Mador, Mudar, Akum, and Yercund, the root and bark are used as purgatives

† **Yerd**, *v Obs. rare*—1 [f *yerd*, YARD *sb.*2; cf. OHG. *gerten, kertin* to drive with a stick] *trans.* To beat with a rod

a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 6 Hwil me yerdede hine.

Yerd, ȝerd, etc. · see YARD, YIRD.

Yerde, var. ERDE *v.*, to dwell.

c 1515 *Scottish Field* 648 (Chetham Misc. II.) His ancetors of long tyme, have yerded there long.

Yerd-hunger. *Sc.* 'Earth-hunger': (*a*) voracious desire for land (cf. *eard-hunger* in Scott *Nigel* IX); (*b*) see quot. 1825. So **Yerd-hungry** *a.* See also YIRD.

1823 SCOTT *Let* in *Lockhart* (1839) VII 155 About the land, I have no doubt your Lordship is quite right, but I have something of what is called the *yeard hunger* 1825 JAMIESON, *Yerd-hunger* 1 That keen desire of food, which is sometimes manifested by persons before death. 2. Voraciousness, the term being used in a general sense. *Ibid., Yerd-hungry*, voraciously hungry

† **Yere**, *v. Obs.* Forms · 3–4 ȝere, 4 ȝeore; 3 *pa. t* ȝerde, ȝirde, ȝurde. [ME. *ȝere*, representing an OE. **ġerian* = OFris *gera, geria*, OS. *gerôn* (MLG. *gēren*), OHG. *gerôn, -ên, -ôn* (MHG. *geren, gern, be-gern*, G. *begehren*) to desire, related to OHG., MHG. *ger*, ON. *gerr* greedy (cf. OHG. *girî*, G *guer* desire, OHG. *girîg*, G. *gierig* desirous, covetous, etc.); f. Teut. *ger-*, whence also YERN *a*, YEARN *v.*

With Teut. *ger-* —Indo-eur. *gher-* (*ghor- ghr*) to long, desire, have pleasure, are prob allied Skr *háryati* finds pleasure, *hárṣatē* rejoices, Zend *zara-* striving, goal, χαίρειν, χαρῆναι to rejoice, χάρις favour, grace, L *horīrī, horiārī, horiārī* to cheer, exhort]

trans. To desire, long or yearn for, to express a desire for, request.

c 1205 LAY 4790 Belin king him ȝette þæt forward þat he ȝerde [*c* 1275 ȝornde] *Ibid* 5515 Heo forȝeten here ȝisles & þat grið þat heo ȝurden [*c* 1275 ȝeornden] *Ibid* 11514 Al swa þe king ȝiu de Mauric hit him ȝette. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28982 Þat es to be here ai ȝerand þat ilk liue is ai lastand. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. I. 33 Mesure is Medicine þauh þou muche ȝeore

Hence † **Yering** *vbl. sb*, desire, longing; request

13 *Ball. on Scotish Wars* XX. (Ritson), Al my yeiing he me tald, And yatid me, als we went bi waye. *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 27930 (Cott. Galba) Fole couaitise and fole ȝering.

Yere, obs f EAR, ERE, HEAR, HEIR, YEAR; Sc. and dial. f. YOUR.

† **Yeresgift, -ȝift**. *Obs.* = next.

14 . [see next]. *c* 1425 *Orolog Sapient.* VII. in *Anglia* X. 386/24 In þis daye begynneþ þe ȝeere, and þey þat ben knytte to-gedir by love specyalle vsen to ȝeve eche oþere ȝeerys-ȝiftis. 1545 in *Shropsh. Par. Doc* (1903) 79 For or ladys yeres gyft

† **Yeresyeve**. *Obs.* Forms: 2 ȝieresȝieve, 3 ȝherscheve, ȝaresive, 3–4 ȝeres-, yeresȝyve, -ȝiue, -ȝeue, -yeve, 5 ȝereseffe. [f *yeres*, gen. of YEAR *sb* + *ȝive, ȝeue* GIVE *sb.*1] A gift customarily given or exacted at the New Year, or at the beginning of a year of office.

1194 *Charter Rich. I* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I 52/2 Concessimus, quod sint quieti de bridtol, & de childwite, & de ȝieresȝieve. 1201 *Charter Cambr* in *Rot Chart* (1837) 83/2 Quod omnes burgenses de Cantebrugge sint quieti de ȝherscheve et de scothale. 1231 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* (1903) I 230 [20 s which were paid yearly to the constable of Bristoll from the land of Mangodesfeld by way of] ȝaresive. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. XI. 34 Wolde neuer kyng ne kniht ne Canoun of Seynt poules ȝeuen hem to heore ȝeres-ȝiue þe value of a grote! 1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 99 Hem þat desireth ȝiftes or ȝeresȝiues [*MS. R.* (14..) ȝeresȝiftes] bi-cause of here offices *Ibid* VIII. 52 He ȝaf þe to ȝeresȝyue to ȝeme wel þi-selue *c* 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 548 (Winch), ȝereseffe, *encennium.* [1723 BOHUN *Priv Lond.* (ed. 3) 35 *Jeresgwe*, is a Toll or Fine, taken by the King's Officers, on a Person's entring into an Office; or rather, a. Bribe, given to them to connive at Extortion, or other Offence in him that gives it.]

Yerfull, obs. form of IREFUL.

Yerk (yɔ:k), **yark** (yā:k), *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: see the vb. [f. YERK *v.*]

1. A smart blow or stroke, as of a whip or rod, or of a heavy body falling; a lash; also, the sound of such a blow; the crack of a whip; a thud.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* IV (Percy Soc) 18 And in her hande a strong knotted whippe; At every yarke she made hym for to skyppe. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crepitus plagarum*..a yerke, or girke. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXIV. 143/2 As soone as the wicked feele but one yirke of the rod with Gods hand 1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge, Murton's Trag.* XCIX, No wisdomes lore, nor men of noble fame, Can scape thy scourge, it giues so sore a yarke. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I 35 They gaue mee the yarke with the spurre 1682 FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 56 (1713) II. 99 Our Province is to lash a rout of wanton and disloyal People; and if any will be outermost, and so get a Yerk that makes 'em smart, let them hereafter learn to hide themselves in the Crowd. *a* 1807 J SKINNER *Amuseim. Lees Hours* (1809) 47 Wi' a yawfu' yark, He derfly dang the bark Frae's shins that day. 1826 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* etc. 80 The blacksmith's hammer, yark for yark, We hear ne langer bangin'. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 7) Pref. p XXIII, Clinching every decision with the 'yerk' of a spadeful of earth on the grave's brink. 1871 J MILNE *Sel. Poems & Songs* 89 It flew oure the houses like a lark An ðoun on the fouk's taes fell wi' a yark

fig. 1682 FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 82 (1713) II. 249 More out of dread of a Yerk from Heraclitus, than of all the Penalties in the Statute-Book. 1689 *Answ. Desertion Disc* in *11th Coll Papers rel Pres Juncture of Affairs* 5 To call the Breach of the Original Contract pretended, and a Popular Flourish, is a yerk of Malitious Reflection.

† b *fig.* An impulse, eager desire. *Obs rare*—1.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron* 308 Ciucius did much delight to goe on hunting, & had a fine yeark to kill the Bore & other veneiie in the mountaines.

2. The act of lashing out with the heels, as a horse; a kick, a sudden or abrupt movement, a jerk, twitch

1581 A HALL *Iliad* VI 120 The horse, That With many frisks and yerks behinde, his head doth cast aloft 1618 M. BARET *Hippon.* I. 9 There is no foale but will both leap, .. turne loftily, fetch such yarks behind, that it is very delightfull to behold 1623 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb* (ed 3) I ii. 26 With your rod giue him a good ierke vnder the belly when you please to giue the ierke, he will then giue the yerke. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* IV. 56 Let's fight here; I would have my Mistress see how I put in my Pass, and what a yerk I give it 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV xii 191 Twenty thousand of them battering the Warriors Faces into Mummy, by terrible Yerks from their hinder Hoofs. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III 357 He attacked the couple with his heels, prostrate as they were, yerk for yerk, indiscriminately.

b. A jerking or twitching sensation. ? *Obs.*

1806 J BERESFORD *Miseries Hum Life* IX (ed. 3) 195 The yerk, or throe, in the throat, that follows your last bumper of port. 1831 *Examiner* 290/1 The yerk of the third bottle of hot nastiness [*sc* port]

Yerk (yɔ:k), **yark** (yā:k), *v* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms 5–7 yarke, 5–9 yerk, 6–7 yerke, yeark(e, 6–9 yark, yirk, 9 (*U. S.*) yawk. [ME. *yerk* (15th cent.), appearing first as a technical term of bootmaking Of obscure origin, but prob. in part phonetically symbolic; cf. the largely synonymous *jerk, firk.*]

1. To draw stitches tight, to twitch, as a shoemaker in sewing (*trans.* with the leather, etc. as obj, or *intr*); also, to bind tightly with cords.

c 1430 *York Mem. Bk* (Surtees) I 194 Pro sutura xij parium sotularium yerkyd ad manum, iij d 1600 DEKKER *Shoomakers Hol* (1610) D 3, *Eyre* Yarke and seame, yark and seame *Firke.* For yarking & seaming let me alone & I come toot. 1630 *Tincker of Turvey* 27 His Wife sitting by him when hee was yerking of his shooes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* (1894) Note XLVIII, 'Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots, the heels *rysp*, and the seams *rive*.'— 'If I cannot sew,' retorted Tinlinn, discharging a shaft, which nailed the captain's thigh to his saddle,—'if I cannot sew, I can yerk' 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* I. III LXIV, And they yerkit his limbis with twine. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* III, His hands and feet are yerked as tight as cords can be drawn 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. VII. 269 Eight horses, ..every one with its head yerked to the tail of the one before him 1825 [see *yerking* below].

2. *trans* To strike smartly, esp. with a rod or whip; to beat, flog, lash; to drive with a whip.

c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 484 A carter That with his whyp his maies was wonte to yarke. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* VI. 54 Like as the carter or foore man yerketh his horsse with the whyp 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VI VII 44 That same foole ..Was Scorne, who hauing in his hand a whip, Her therewith yirks 1604 SHAKS *Oth* I II. 5 Nine, or ten times I had thought t'haue yerk'd him here vnder the Ribbes 1632 J DONE *Polydoron* (1650) 212 When I observe a cruell Carter yerke and slash but a poore over-toyld Iade 1703 MRS CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv.* IV I 45 I'll yerk the sullen Devil out of you *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 34 Their skins are gaily yarkit And peel'd thir days 1825 BROCKETT *N. C Gloss.* s. v., Aw'l yark yah, yah dirty bastard yah. 1833 *Blackw Mag.* XXXIV 550 We should yerk the yokel of a Yankee with the knout.

b. To smack or crack (a whip), also *intr* of the whip, to crack

a 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) F ij b, When ich was a lusty fellow, and could yarke a whip trimly. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I XXII (1632) 48 He would..make a whip to yarke and lash, as cunningly as any Carter in France. 1606 G W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* II 9 Euery man drew forth his whip, and began to yerke the same.

c. *intr.* To strike, deal blows.

1815 G. BEATTIE *John O'Arnha* (1826) 30 He swat and yarkit wi' his hammer.

3 *fig.* To beat, lash, flagellate (as with sharp words or treatment); hence, to stir up, excite

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 10 Arius will shake the Church Macchiauell will yerke the Commonwealth. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam Love* III. (1608) E 2, If it hit, and that I yearke my familist out of the Spirit. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Part Summers Trav* C 5, I with my Pen doe meane to yerke and ferke ye 1786 BURNS *To J S*—— iv, My fancy yerket up sublime Wi' hasty summon. 1797 T POOLE in Mrs. H. Sandford *T P. & Friends* (1888) I 221 The weight of government, which our ministry has cause[d] to touch and yark every individual where he never felt it before. 1819 KEATS *Otho* III II, Aye, Satan! does that yerk ye? 1825 JAMIESON, *To Yerk, Yark*, figuratively applied to the rays of the sun, when they beat powerfully on any object 1874 OUTRAM *Annuity* VI, In vain he yerked his souple head, To find an ambiguity.

b. *intr.* To gird or carp *at*

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 392 Almost in euery Paragraph, either he yerketh at his neighbours credit, or commendeth his owne chickens 1826 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks 1855 I. 114 Onything's mair preferable than yerk yerkin at every thing said by a wiser man than yoursel.

4. *trans.* To pull, push, or throw with a sudden movement; to jerk.

1568 J. FFN tr. *Osorius' Confut Haddon* I. 7 b, When you are pricked and yearked foorth with the goades of your owne madnes. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 1907 I. 65 He that yerks old angells out apace. 1604 T. M *Black Bk.* D 3 b, But when I yerkt them [*sc* dice] forth, away they ranne like Irish Lackeys 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 83 When a great sea comes to yerk up the ship. 1780 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Yark*, to push or strike. 1825 J NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III 236 A gray beaver yerked a little on one side. 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* I XIV 258 He .seized the parson by the chin and ears and yerked him upwards several times. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III XIII, I'd larn him how..to

yawk the reins with both hands. 1861 *Stamford Mercº* 27 Sept., He saw him knocking and yarking the horse about and swearing at it 1882 *Jamieson's Sc Dict* s.v., He yerkit to the yett wi' a bang 1904 *Dundee Adv* 2 Dec. 7 If any person went and asked a civil question he might get a besom 'yarked' at his head

b. To utter spasmodically, 'jerk *out*' (words), to start, strike up (a song, etc.).

1604 MIDDLETON *Fr Hubburd's T* C3, He began to speake to the richest of our number, euer and anon, yerking out the word Fines 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 14 Yerking those words out which lye nearest. 1815 G BEATTIE *John O'Arnha* (1826) 57 A' the devils in a ring Yarkit up the Highland fling 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head & Trotters* 287 Yerk us aff a sang belyve.

†**c.** To 'get *up*' or compose rapidly or hastily, to 'dash off'. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* E 4 b, In a night & a day would he haue yarkt vp a Pamphlet as well as in seauen yeare 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 88 You are able to shape your aduersary an answere, and yerke vp a booke in a night.

5. To move (some part of the body) with a jerk or twitch, *esp.* to lash out with (the legs), as a horse.

1599 SHARS. *Hen. V*, IV. VII. 83 [Wounded steeds] with wilde rage Yerke out their armed heeles at their dead masters. 1607 MARKHAM *Cavel* II. (1617) 171 You shall obserue that when he yarketh, he yark out his hinder feete euen and close together. 1623 — *Cheap Husb* (ed 3) I II 17 When a horse yerketh out his nose. 1652 *Loves of Hero & Leander* (1653) 16 Leander now turns on his back, He yerks out legs and lets arme slack 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) s v *Capriole*, The Goat-leap, when a horse at the full height of his Leap, yerks or strikes out his hind legs 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XIII, Mahound yerked out his hoofs. 1828 *Craven Gloss* s v, Thorse yarkd out baath his hinder fit.

b. *intr.* To lash or strike *out* with the heels, to kick.

1565 [see *yerking* below]. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 150 The sooner that poore beast is strucke the sooner doth he yerke. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 729 The horse would let no man get vp on his backe, but would yerke out at them. 1581 J BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 158 b, He [*sc.* the horse] .chaufeth & champeth vpon the bridle, commeth a loft, yorketh out with his heeles behinde. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *s'Agrouper*, He would yearke out behind. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. 36 He fell a Trotting, and Winsing, and Yerking.

transf. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* I. i, How she [*sc.* a ship] kicks and yerks.

6. *intr* To spring or rise suddenly: esp. of animals.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* VI 54 So doth the Salmon vaut; And if at first he faile, his second summersaut Hee instantlie assaies, and from his nimble ring Still yarking [etc.]. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Yark*, to rise hastily 'He yarks up i' th' snert of a cat [= instantly] 1892 *Mem Dean Hole* XVI (1893) 193 It [*sc.* a snipe] yarked up, and screeted, and I nipped round, and blazed 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XV, We saw the wee flag yirk up to the maist-head

b. *fig.* To engage eagerly in some proceeding, to 'pitch *into*'.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 103 Thoughts are free, tho' I mayna sae mickle I can yerk at the thinking 1807 J STAGG *Poems* 52 Some teymes i'th winter neeghts, when dark We'd into th' Ladies Di'rys yark. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head & Trotters* 181 We hae a lang tramp to yerk till in the morning. *Ibid.* 257 Now Dominie, yerk in.

Hence **Yerking, yarking** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses; see above and quots.).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Excussores equi*, flingyng and yerkyng horses 1587 FLEMING in Holinshed *Chron.* III 819 The fox..not able to beare the yerking of his [*sc.* the lion's] taile, or a pelt of his paw. 1589 — *Virg Georg* III 348 Seest thou not that neither bit and bridle Nor cruell yerkings, do stop or stay Horsses from mares 1593 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* XI And what comparable to this spowte of yarking eloquence? 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* Proem, Quake guzzell dogs, Skud from the lashes of my yerking rime 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) I. 254 We'll spur your Iennet Until with yarking she do break her girths. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* App 114 A song of the same smart-yerking tune. 1639 T DE GREY *Compl. Horsem* 2 The horse..never gave over flinging, yarking, plunging, and bownding 1689 T PLUNKET *Char. Ga Comm.* 47 Are all the yerking Muses fallen asleep? 1787 W TAYLOR *Sc Poems* 177 Mornin clocks an' yarkin hammers Reviv'd us by their tunefu' yammers. 1825 JAMIESON, *Yerkin*, the seam by which the hinder part of the upper leather of a shoe is joined to the forepart, Berwicks., Dumfr 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head & Trotters* 286 Hootsman .proposed that Rob Clarty. should .give us some of his reels ..for the yerking off of which Rob. is a famous hand.

Yerk, obs. form of IRK.

Yerker. [f. YERK *v.* + -ER 1.] **a.** One who yerks; a kicker; a flogger. **b.** 'A sudden and very severe blow' (Jam, 1825)

1664 GOULDMAN *Dict.* I (1669), A yerker out, *sternax.* 1678 LITTLETON *Eng.-Lat. Dict*, A yerker or whipster, *plagosus Orbilius.*

Yerl, yerle, obs. or Sc. ff. EARL.

Yerle, -ly, obs. ff. EARLY, YEARLY.

Yerm, variant of YARM *v.*

†**Yern,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeorn, 3 ȝeorn, 3–5 ȝern, (4 ȝarn, yerin), 4–5 ȝerne, yerne, 5 yarne, yherne, 6 yorne, yearne, (9 *dial.* jern). [OE. *georn* = OS. *gern*, OHG. *gern*, *kern* (MHG. *gern*, G. *-gern*), ON. *gjarn*, Goth. *-gairns* (in *seinagairns* selfish, *faihugairns* covetous), also OS. *-gerni* (MLG. *gerne*), OHG. **gerni*, *kerni* (MHG. *-gerne*); f. Teut. *ger-* · see YERE *v* and cf YEARN *v.*]

1. Eager, earnestly or keenly desirous; also, greedy, covetous.

c 893 *Ælfred Oros* III. VIII 122 For þæm þe æȝþer þara folca wæs þæs ȝefeohtes ȝeorn 971 *Blickl Hom.* 43 Ne sceal he eac beon to ȝeorn deadra manna feos *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1051 Ic eom siþes fus edleanan ȝeorn *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 256 in *O E Hom* I. 175 Þa þe weren swa lese þet me hom ne mihte ileuen Med-ierne domes men & wrong-wise reuen 13 *Cursor M* 14638 (Gott.) Þat ȝe war sauf ȝarn haue i bene *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI x 852 To fecht wiþ him þat wer full ȝarne [*v r* yherne] [1905 *Engl Dial. Dict* s.v. *Yearn*, In phr. *to be yern on a thing*, to be bent on it. Shr, Mtg I'm yern on this or that]

b. Earnestly occupied or engaged, busy (*about* something)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8205 (Cott.) O þaa wandes grett lose þai made, þe king abute þam was ful gern [*v rr* ȝern(e]. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 147 Þer was a tonne of bras into þe wheche tonne he was put and closyd þeryn, and fure made vndyr hote, and so þei weren ȝerne about for þat Seynt Ion schuld haue ben brent þeryn

2. Swift, rapid; brisk, lively; nimble, active.

13 *Cursor M.* 23588 (Edinb) Sun and mon, and water and stern, Þat rinnes now wit ras sa yern *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 72 But of hir song, it was as loude and yerne As any swalwe sittynge on a berne *c* 1515 *Scottish Field* 572 (Chetham Misc II.) Yorkshippe [*sic*] like yorne [*v.r* (Percy MS.) yearne] men, egerly they foughten I

†**Yern,** *v. Obs* Forms: 1 ȝeiernan, ȝeyrnan, *Nth.* ȝeiorna, 3–4 ȝurne, ȝirne, 4–5 ȝerne, yerne. *Pa t. a.* (*str.*) 1 ȝearn, (ȝarn, ȝeharn), ȝiarn, *pl.* ȝeurnon, ȝe-uurnun, ȝiurnun, 3–4 ȝorn, 4 yorn, ȝorne, yorne, yourne, ȝarn, yarn, 5 yarne, yurne, *β* (*wk.*) 1 *pl.* ȝeærndon, 4 yerned. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeurnen (see YEARN *v.*[2] etym.), 4 yȝarned. [OE *ȝeiernan*, *ȝeærnan* see Y- *prefix* 3 c and RUN *v.* For the specific sense 'to curdle' see YEARN *v* 2]

1. *intr.* = RUN *v.* 1, 4, 5

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* v. VI (1890) 400 Þa ȝeærndon hio sume ðrage, & eft hwurfon. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* XII. (1900) 88, & þa him gangendum in þam wege him ongen ȝeurnon [*v r* urnon] þer ærendracan. *c* 1300 *K Horn* 749 (Laud 108), To boure he gan ȝerne 13 . *K Alis* 565 (Laud MS), Of wilde beestes com a grete pray, ȝerned þorouȝout þe contray. *Ibid.* 2699 Forthe [he] is wiþ þat ȝsarned [*rinne* forbarnd, *v r.* yroune, *rinne* brenne]. 13 *E E. Allit. P* B 881 Bot þat þe ȝonge men, so ȝepe, ȝornen þer oute. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. III 213 (MS. R) Emperoures .þurȝ ȝiftes han ȝoumen to ȝernen [*v.r.* 1 enne] and to ride *a* 1400 *Octouian* 561 The maryners. yorne awey, with good wylle, Well hastyly. *Ibid* 965 Vpon a stede he gan yerne With sper and scheld. *c* 1400 *St Jer* 15 *Tokens* 45 Þe deuelen willen come ȝernend & speten fire & blast. *c* 1425 *Engl Cong. Irel.* 74 He saw a mych flote of wylde swyne yernynge vp-on hugh & moryce *Ibid.* 82 He yarne to snellych for to socur hym.

b. = RUN *v* 9.

c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 Þes circul ys todæled ontwelf, & seo sunne ȝeyrnð þas twelf fætu binnan .XII. monðum. *Ibid.* 320 Saturnus ys se ytemesta, he ȝeyrnð his ryne binnan þrittiȝum wintrum. 1340 *Ayenb* 84 Stedeuest and lestinde ase þe zonne, þet alneway yernþ and ne is neure wery. *Ibid.* 141 [see *yerning* below]

2 = RUN *v.* 20.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Vor hit behoueþ þet zuich wyn yerne by þe teppe, ase þer is ine þe tonne 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XIX 376 (MS. B) Water..Egerlich ȝernynge out of mennes eyen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 105 Þe streem of Egipte þat ȝerneþ westward in to þe grete see *a* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 8671 (MS C) Þe blod ȝorn to grounde

3. *fig* = RUN *v* 27, 29, 31.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV XXVIII[I] (1890) 366 Þa ȝeorn ðær sona upp ȝenihtsumlic yrð & wæstm. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* XXI. (1900) 147 Swa hwæt swa þe on mod ȝeurne [orig. *quidquid animo occurrit*]. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 529 Þenne al rypez & rotez þat ros vpon fyrst, & þus ȝirnez þe ȝere in ȝisterdayez mony 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XI. 59, I forȝat ȝouthe and ȝarn [*v.rr* yarne, ȝerne, 1393 ȝorn(e, ȝarn] in-to elde 1393 *Ibid.* C. XIX. 165 Enuye and vuel will ȝorn in þe Iewes.

Hence †**Yerning** *vbl. sb.*, running, course; *ppl. a.*, running; also †**Yerner,** a runner

1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Þe sterre þet hatte saturne, þet asemoche yernþ in onelepi daye mid þe firmament ase he deþ ine britti yer ine his oȝene sercle and ine his oȝene yerninge *Ibid.* 255 Þe melle wyþoute scluse þet alne way went be þe yernynge of þe wetere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 13 Panne þe province was swiþe destourbed by rennynge of [*MS* y ȝurnyng and] reses of straungers. *a* 1400 *Prayer & Compl. Ploughman* (1531) F ij, Thou ne madest none suche shepherdes ne kepers of thy schepe, that weren yerners aboute countreys *a* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 8288 (MS. C) Þe ȝurnende water was of hor blod al red. *c* 1425 *Engl Cong. Irel* 94 Bytwene twe peryll·—on on halue, þe wode-yernynge watyr so grysly; on other halue, hys fomen.

Yern(e, obs. ff EARN *v.*[1], IRON, YARN, YEARN.

Yern-bliter, var. EARN-BLEATER, snipe.

1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. from London* in *Ayaz his Sp.* 35 Afore the levrick or yern-bliter began to sing.

†**Yerne,** *adv. Obs.* Forms 1 ȝeorne, ȝyrne, 2–4 ȝeorne, 2–5 ȝerne, 2–6 ȝerne, 3 (*Orm*) ȝerrne, 4 ȝern, ȝiern(e, 4–5 yerne, ȝurne, ȝarne, 4–6 yern, ȝarn, 5 ȝyrne, yorne, yurne, yarn, 6 yarne. [OE. *georne* = OFris. *gerne*, *jerne* (Fris. *jearn*), OS. *gerno* (MDu. *gherne*, *gerne*, Du. *gaarne*), OHG. *gerno* (MHG. *gerne*, G. *gern*), ON. *gjarna* (Sw. *gerna*, *garna*, Da. *gerne*); adv. of OE. *georn*, etc. see YERN *a.*]

1. Eagerly, earnestly, diligently, zealously, heartily

Beowulf 2294 Hordweard sohte ȝeorne æfter grunde. *a* 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1083 Þa wreccan munecas..ȝyrne cleopedon to Gode his miltse biddende *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 11 Muchel is us þenne neod ȝerne bidden ure milciende drihten þet [etc] *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 49 Þider ȝe sculen ȝorne draȝen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 3 Men wisten ȝerne after ure lauerd þesu cristes tocume *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 101 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 108 Þe mon þe on his youhþe yeorne leorneþ wit and wisdom *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 94 in *S Eng Leg* 222, & bede ȝuine oure louerdes grace þulke veyage to do. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2789 (Cott.) ȝern [*Fairf* ȝorne] on þaim he cried merci! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 547 The king then at thaim speryt ȝarne, How thai had farne *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 463) 35 Boþe he day, & be nyght, ȝerne þei ponked our dright, & Seinte Marie. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6719 Thanne may he go abegging yerne Til he somme maner crafte kan lerne *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 727 Seynt Dunstone heyȝede hym fulle faste And ȝyrne to god for hym he bedde *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel* 92 He .besoght ful yorne þat he most allyaunce haue to har kynrede *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* I. 447 Mynge hit yurne Tyl euery part vntyl on body turne 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV VII. 83 The blak swarm our the feildis walkis ȝarn, Tursand throw the gers thar pray to hiddillis dein. *Ibid.* VI. VII 44 The hiddillis held thai and the roddis darn, A myrrtre wod about thaim lowkit ȝarn

b Willingly, gladly, 'fain', *occas.* wilfully.

c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* VII. § 2 Þonne scealt þu ȝeorne ȝeðolian ȝehwæt þæs þe to heora þenungum. belimpet *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 9 ȝif þu ȝierne waxest on godnesse, . after þing þe ðe beð biheue. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1526 ȝe, þat ar so cortays & coynt of your hetes, Oghe to a ȝonke þynk ȝern to schewe, & teche sum tokenez of trweluf craftes. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit Ps* (Percy Soc) 12 And I trespase agens the ȝerne. *a* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 129 He trowis that ȝoung folk I ȝerne ȝeild.

c Thoroughly, well.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen* XXXIX 3 He wiste ful ȝeorne þæt god hine lufode. 12 *Moral Ode* 346 (Egerton MS.) Þat buð ða þe heom sculdeð ȝeorne, wid elche un-ðeawe *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1588 Hire luste swiðe ȝeorne speoken mit te meiden *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E Hom.* I. 199 Þu hit wost ful ȝeorne þet þe deouel hateð me

2. a. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly, fast, briskly, at a great rate.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* II (1883) 18 Hit to ðam dome nu ȝeorne nealæcð. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 498 A ȝere ȝernes ful ȝerne, & ȝeldez neuer lyke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard T* 70 Myne handes and my tonge goon so yerne That it is ioye to se my bisynesse 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XXIII 159 Sleuthe wax wonder ȝerne and sone was of age. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 174 The mayster may his prentes so enforme, That hys hure may crese ful ȝurne *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 536/2 ȝarne, hastyly (*P.* ȝarne or fast), *festinanter* 1443–9 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 12 There he lyted and knokkyd on the gate, and we folwyd as yarn as we myth 1493 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W. 1496) IX. VIII. 358/1 Bere he his sayle neuer soo hyghe, & go he neuer soo yerne. *c* 1530 *Crt of Love* 1299 There nis no swallow swift. ne half so yern can fly.

b. Quickly, without delay, immediately, directly, soon. Also *as yerne* (see AS A. 5 c)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3065 Hennes ȝern þou fle Out of siȝt mine *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1252 ȝeld þe to me ȝeply or ȝerne þou schalt deie *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 376 Achilles with his spere Myn herte cleue,..yf I late or yerne Wolde it by-wreye *c* 1384 — *H Fame* II 402 Wyth that he spack to me so yerne And seyde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 12 ȝif ȝe be gylty, be sory in herte, and ȝerne, wyth full sorwe of herte, beeth schreuyn *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CIX. VI, And then the kyng made hym byshop as yerne Of Winchester.

†**Yernly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeornlice, 2–3 ȝeornliche, 3 ȝeorneliche, ȝernliche, ȝierneliche, ȝornliche, 4 ȝernely; *comp.* 3 ȝerenluker, ȝeorneluker, 4 ȝernloker; *sup.* 2 ȝeornlucost. [OE. *geornlice* = OHG. *gernlihho* = ON. *gjarnliga* see YERN *a.* and -LY 2.] = prec. 1.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) O 38 *Obnixe*, ȝeornlice *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* IV III. (1890) 268 He ȝeornlice in his ȝebede hleoðrade. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt II 8 Farað & axiað ȝeornlice be þam cilde *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Þe feorðe unþeu is þet þe riche mon bihude his feh, and ȝeornliche halde hit. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Men bien swo wiðerfulle þat, swo he ȝerenluker clepeð hem to him, swo hie wiðere turneð froward him. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 100 Hercneð nu ȝeornehche, mine leoue sustren *c* 1275 LAY. 15593 HII.. ȝornliche luste Of þes vncoupe tale *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 593 Nas þer ȝong mon ne old þat ȝernloker wrouȝte *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 55 Damsele Discrecyone. sall. ȝernely luke þat all go wele.

†**Yerr,** *sb. Obs.* In 3 ȝeor, ȝur, 4–5 ȝerre. [f. next.] A loud or harsh cry, yell, howl

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Mid tisse schulen þe uorlorene worpen a swuch ȝeor [*MS T.* ȝur, *MS. C.* ȝei] þet heouene & eorðe muwen beoðe grisliche agrisen *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Bodl MS) 51 [He] bigon swa te ȝuren þat monie weren awundret hwet tet ȝur were. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5042 So did his princes..With ȝedire ȝoskingis & ȝerre ȝett out to grete

†**Yerr,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝyrran, 3 yeorre, ȝure (*pa. t pl.* ȝurren), 4–5 ȝere. [OE. **gierran*, *ȝyrran* str. vb., f. echoic stem *gar-*: cf. GARRE, YAR(R, etc] *intr.* To make a harsh noise, creak, roar, rattle; to cry out loudly, yell, howl

a 1000 *Andreas* 374 Strengas ȝurron *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* (1900) 194/13 *Garrio*, ic [*sc.* a file] ȝyrre. *c* 1205 LAY 28358 ȝurren þa stanes Mid þan blod-stremes *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2041 Þer me mahte iheren þe heaðene hundes ȝellen & ȝeien & ȝuren. *a* 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS) 50 Monie weren awundret hwet te ȝuring mahte beon. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 325 in *O E Misc* 83 He yeorreþ & heo gredeþ, þe feondes heom forþ ledeþ *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 4745 Vmquile he noys as a nowte as a nox quen he lawes, ȝarmand & ȝerand a ȝoten him semed.

Yersel, Sc form of YOURSELF.

Yerst, Yerstendai, obs ff. ERST, YESTERDAY.

†**Yert.** *Obs rare.* [Of obscure origin; combines the symbolic elements, initially of *yerk*, finally

of *blurt, flirt, spirt, squirt.*] = YERK *sb.* 1. **Yert-point**, name of some game (cf *blow-point* s v. BLOW- 3).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXI (1555) T ij, At euery yerte she made godfrey to skyppe 1659 *Lady Alimony* II v, All his games..Are yert-point, ninepins, job nut, or span-counter

Yerth, obs. form of EARTH

Yerva. see HERBA, YERBA.

Yes, *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also 8 yesse, 9 yis, yesh. [Variant of EASSE, prob. the same word as EES, OE. *ǽs* food, bait.] The earthworm.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Yesse*, an earth-worm, particularly those called dew-worms W. *c* 1820 *Quekett's Sayings* (1888) 33 Yeshes are large worms which they make use of as baits to catch eels 1825 JENNINGS *Obs Dial. W. Eng., Yes.* 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss, Yis*

Yes (yes), *adv.* (*sb.*[2]) Forms· *α.* 1 ȝese, 3–4 ȝes, 4–5 ȝeis, (5 yhes, ȝeysse, yesse, 9 *dial* ees), 5– yes. *β.* 1 ȝise, 2–4 ȝise, (4 yiis), 4–5 ȝhis, ȝys, 4–6 ȝis, 4–6 (9 *dial.*) yis, (5 yhis, yys, ȝisse, 6 yisse, 6–7 is, 9 *dial.* iss). *γ.* 1 ȝyse, 3 ȝuse, 4 ȝhus, yus, 4–5 ȝus, (5 ȝeus). [An affirmative word confined to English: OE. *gése, gíse, gýse*, the forms of which point to early WS. **gíese* :— **géasī*, prob. f *géa* YEA + *sī* 3 sing. pres. subj. of *bēon* to be; a similar formation is seen in *nese* (Northumb. *næse, næsī*), prob. f. *ne* NE *adv.* + *sī* (as above).

The acceptance of this derivation necessitates the assumption that *gése* was orig applicable as an answer to a particular class of question, which is intrinsically not improbable. The suggested derivation from **géa swā* 'yea, so' is phonologically inadequate

The pronunciation (yis), still widespread in dialects, was formerly current in polite speech and is recorded as such in Walker's *Pronouncing Dict*.]

A word used to express an affirmative reply to a question, statement, command, etc.

1. In answer to a question not involving a negative; standing for the affirmative sentence corresponding to the interrogative one constituting the question: = 'It is so.' Phr. *To say yes*. to assent, comply; *spec.* to accept a proposal of marriage.

Formerly usually more emphatic than *yea* or *ay*; in later use taking the place of these as the ordinary affirmative particle: cf 2 below.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I 14 Hwi! wolde God swa lytles þinges him forwyrnan ? ȝyse; hu mihte Adam tocnawan [etc.] *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 31 Hwat seist þu, Dauiδ? Hafst þu anige sikernesse herof? .'ȝise,' [he] seiδ, 'we bieδ all siker of godes behate' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV 470 (MS. E.) The kyng .sperit..Gif ony man couth tell tithand Of any strange man in that land 'ȝhis [*v.r* ȝai]', said a woman, 'schir, perfay, Of strange men I can ȝow say'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 341 Þanne þe kyng com, and þe pope axede of hym ȝif he hadde i-holde his oth .. þe kyng. seide 'ȝis al at þe fulle' *Ibid.* VIII. 373 Of þis erle is ofte greet stryf ., whether he schulde be acounted for [*v r.* among] seyntes oþer none Some seyn ȝis. Oþer seien þe contrarie. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 539/1 ȝys, *ita, etiam.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* XXXIV. IX, Haue you hym sene in any time before? Yes yes quod she 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 227 Hast thou found thy Tusculans questions? Is, so evill favoured that I knew them not. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. II. 25 *Duk* Loue you the man that wrong'd you? *Isa* Yes, as I loue the woman that wrong'd him. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 584, 2. *Bro.* Is this the confidence You gave me Brother? *Eld. Bro.* Yes, and keep it still. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 July, Bergen-op-zoom still holds out, and is the first place that has not said yes, the moment the French asked it the question. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* I Introd. 45 Will spring return, .And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray? Yes, prattlers, yes; the daisy's flower Again shall paint your summer bower. 1866 MRS LYNN LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* XVI, 'Is it a nice clean place?' asked Aunt Harriet. ..'Yis! yis! clean eneugh!' said Isaac 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* XIV. (1885) 111 She'd never say 'Yes' to a man she didn't care for. 1917 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Pol. & Pers.* IV x. 364 Is it wise to be prepared for this evil? Until the dream of a universal..disarmament is realized, surely yes.

b. *Yes and No*: a round game (see quots.).

1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* III, It was a Game called Yes and No, where Scrooge's nephew had to think of something, and the rest must find out what; he only answering to their questions yes or no, as the case was. 1854 *Round Games* (ed 2) 111 Yes and No. This game .was formerly called *Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral* A player was sent out of the room, and a word (or rather thing) thought of. The player was called in, and proceeded to ask certain members of the company to which of the three kingdoms—*animal, vegetable*, or *mineral*—the object in question belonged .. He then proceeded to ask other questions, to which the players were only compelled to answer 'Yes' or 'No'.

2 a. In answer to a question involving a negative.

Formerly regularly used thus (and as in b) in distinction from *yea* (see YEA 2), the distinction became obsolete soon after 1600, and since then *yes* has been the ordinary affirmative particle in reply to any question positive or negative, and *yea* has become archaic. The distinction was still observed in the Bible of 1611, in which *yes* occurs four times (all in N T.), always after a negative question or statement; the Revisers of 1881, apparently in ignorance of the usage, have altered it in all these instances to *yea*.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XVI. § 4 Wenst ðu þæt se godcunda anweald ne mihte afyrran þone anweald þam unrihtwisan kasere, ȝif he wolde? ȝyse, la, ȝese; ic wat þæt he mihte, ȝif he wolde. *Ibid* XXXIV. § 6 Ða cwæð he Ne sæde ic þe ær þæt sio ȝesælδ good wære? ȝyse, cwæð ic, ȝe þu þæt sædest þæt hio þæt hehste good wære. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. XVII. 25 Eower lareow, ne ȝylt he gafol? Þa cwæð he: ȝyse, he deð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ne muhte he mid lesse gref habben ared us? ȝe siker [*MS. T.* ȝuse I wis, *MS C* ȝes I wis] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 5208 (Cott) 'How sua, es þar na noþer king?' 'Yus [*Göt.* ȝes], bot he dus nakins thing.' *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* VII. 499 Nys þys god laȝe? ȝes, y-wys, god laȝe þys *13 Cursor M* 2761 (Gött.) 'Ne sal þai all þar-fore liue?' 'Yis,' said vr lauerd 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 84 Trow ȝe nocht than that thai Sall vencust in thair hertis be? ȝhus, sall thai *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV xx. 66 Myn hertes greef, mote I not wepe? O yis *c* 1450 *Merlin* iii. 54 'Haue ye no mynde of the sarazins ?' And thei seide, 'Yesse, full wele' *c* 1450 *Cov Myst* XXX. (Shaks. Soc.) 296 Thynk ȝe not he is worthy to dey? *Et clamabant omnes* 'ȝys! ȝys! ȝys! alle we seye he is worthy to dey, ȝa! ȝa! ȝa!' 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks 997/1 Wold not the iudges trow you geue them ye hearing; yes yes I dout not. 1545 JOYE *Exp Dan.* III. 38 b, Did we not cast thre men bownde into the fyer? which answerd, yisse trwly oh kynge. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II 1, 128 *Val.* What meanes your Ladiship? Doe you not like it? *Sil.* Yes, yes 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* VI 255 Was not the hand of the Almighty able also, to drowne their..plaines with water? Yes and doubtlesse yes 1646 VAUGHAN *Jews. Sat x* 485 But thy spruce boy must touch no other face Then a Patrician? Is of any race So they be rich 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II. 308 *B* 'Is not the Giant's Causeway worth seeing?'—*J.* 'Worth seeing, yes; but not worth going to see' 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* III. XVI, 'You never can have walked, my dear?' 'Yes, I have.' 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* XXVII, 'I like to be always making acquaintances, don't you?' 'Lord, yes!'

b. In contradiction of or opposition to a negative statement expressed or implied, or a negative command or request.

Now usually accompanied by a short asseverative phrase echoing the preceding statement; e g. in quot. 1611, mod. colloq. usage would require *Yes, it was*.

c 1205 LAY 17208 Þa andswarede þe king· Mærlin þu sæist sællic þing Þe nauere nan iboren mon Ne maie heom bringgen þenne..Hu mihte ich heom þenne Heom bringen þeonne? Þa andswerede Mærlin Þan kinge .. ȝuse, ȝuse lauerd king 13 *Cursor M.* 1249 (Gött.) 'Sun,' he said, 'þe bus ga To paradis þat I cam fra...' 'Ja, sir, wist i quebirward' 'ȝeis,' he said, 'i sal þe tell and say, Hugat þu sal ta þi right way.' *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1567 'ȝe, wist y þat,' seide william 'witterly to speke, Of alle harmes we ie ich hol'..'ȝis, be marie,' seide meliors 'misdrede ȝow neuer' *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 5066 (Fairf.) We ar nogt of a kithe saide he, ȝus þat salle I shew to þe *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4659 Knowest hym ought? *Lamaunt.* Yhe, dame, parde *Raison.* Nay, nay *Lamaunt.* Yhis, I *c* 1420 [see YEA 4] *c* 1450 *Merlin's Festrad* 252 Then..þe Iewe .sayde hit was not soo 'ȝeus' quod þe cristyn man. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I XX 66 How sholdest thou knowe it, for thow arte not so old of yeres to knowe my fader, yes sayd Merlyn I knowe it better than ye or ony man lyuynge. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5952 We neuer saw thyne excellence Subdewit to sic Indigence ȝis, sall he [*sc* Christ] say, .. Quhen euer ȝe did ressaue the pure 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M* II. II. 49 *Isab* Must he needs die? *Ang* Maiden, no remedie. *Isab* Yes· I doe thinke that you might pardon him. 1611 — *Cymb* I. IV. 52 *Post.*. My Quarrell was not altogether slight *French* Faith yes, to be put to the arbiterment of Swords 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1904) II 304 *Boswell.* 'You did not know what you were undertaking' *Johnson.* 'Yes, Sir, I knew very well what I was undertaking.' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* II XV, 'But it's not in the way, Charley' 'Yes, it is,' said the boy, petulantly. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* XXVII, 'I do not know he ever preached there.' 'Oh, yes, he did'

3. a. Expressing assent to a command, request, proposal, or summons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4341 'Lauedi', he said, 'com to þi mete' 'Yus', sco said. *Ibid.* 7363 'Þat childs nam yee will me scau' 'Yis', he said, 'i sal þe ken To knau him a-mang oþer men' *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 436 He bede hem pens mo..ȝif þai wald wiþ him go 'ȝis' þai sworen þo *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 753, I telle hyt the vp a condicion That thou shalt hooly. Doo thyn entent to herkene hitte Yis syr *c* 1425 *Cast Persev.* 440 in *Macro Plays* 90 Now go we forth & bere þee manly euere a-mong *Humanum genus.* ȝys, & ellys haue þou my necke 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II XV 93 Hast thow slayn my broder, thow shalt dye therfor or thou departe, wel said balen do it your self, yis sayde kyng pellam, ther shall no man haue ado with the, but my self 1728 DE FOE *Street Robb. Consid.* 15 Prithee call him, Child, said he, to me,. Yes, Sir, said I. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* IV, 'Joe!' 'Yes, sir.' 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* III § 82 Nay, but you will take Christian ornament—purest mediæval Christian—thirteenth century! Yes: and do you suppose you will find the Christian less human? 1898 G B SHAW *Mrs. Warren's Prof* I, *The Clergyman* [calling]. Frank! *Frank.* Yes, gov'nor.

b. Expressing assent to a statement or implication.

a 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 2079 'Be his knigtis as kene as me þis cornes shewis, All þe werd war to waike his wrothe to with-stand.' 'ȝis, he ledis bot a lite, lord, with ȝoure lefe .. Bot mare fersere in feld fell neuire of modire.' 1633 MARMION *Fine Comp* IV. VI, *Sir* I heare she is runne mad. *Aur* Is 1723 C. WALKER *Mem. Sally Salisb.* 26 She would bring out a Word something like Abdication, in this manner, Yes, yes, Abdillication was of great use to you, &c 1732 POPE *Ep Cobham* I Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd, Who from his study rails at human kind. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 77 *Henry.* This is not the way, Mamma, it leads behind those trees that grow Close to the little river *Helen.* Yes: I know. I was bewildered 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XIV, 'They must have been very nice men, both of 'em.' .'Yes, they were, very nice men indeed!' 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* VII 74 The exquisite sense of humour had also slightly evaporated People said, 'Oh yes, very funny,' than which nothing is more fatal to humour. *Ibid* VIII 82 'But we were talking of Mr. Cornish.' 'Yes', answered Dorothy. 'Yes; but I must not talk any longer or I shall be late.'

c. Expressing concessive assent (sometimes sarcastically), and introducing an objection. often repeated in sign of impatience

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. III. 34 *Iew*...May I speake with Anthonio? *Bass* If it please you to dine with vs *Iew* Yes, to smell porke 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XXII, 'Miss Ophelia has taught Topsy to read', continued Eva 'Yes, and you see how much good it does.' 1865 'L CARROLL' *Alice's Adv. in Wonderland* VII, 'It was the *best* butter'. 'Yes, but some crumbs must have got in as well' 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr* XXV, One morning I said— 'There is an American party.' Harris said,—'Yes, but name the State'

d. (Usually interrogative.) Expressing provisional assent, with desire for further information or statement; hence as an inquiry addressed to a person waiting in silence (='what is it?' 'what do you want?'); also as a mere expression of interest (= 'indeed?' 'is it so?').

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* IV, If you are an Englishman, he expects that that railroad is pretty much like an English railroad. If you say 'No', he says 'Yes?' (interrogatively) and asks in what respect they differ You enumerate the heads of difference one by one, and he says 'Yes?' (still interrogatively) to each. 1858 O W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t.* 1, My landlady's daughter .Tender-eyed blonde. Long ringlets...Says 'Yes?' when you tell her anything *Ibid*; 'I was only giving some hints on the fine arts.' 'Yes?' 1898 *Punch* 26 Apr 273/1 After a few moments I was joined by a gentleman ..'Yes?' he said, in a tone of interrogation.

4 Used to emphasize or strengthen the speaker's own preceding statement. = YEA 3.

In first quot perh. used as an ordinary intensive adverb: = YEA 2.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* II II 108 Surely I thinke you haue charmes, la. yes in truth 1613 — *Hen VIII*, I. II 176, I say, take heed; Yes, heartily beseech you 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* XXII, 'Ah, Madam', cried her mother, 'this is but a poor place you are come to after so much finery...Yes, Miss Livy, your poor father and I have suffered very much of late' 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XXII 12 His father's love he scorn'd,..But being drunk, wept sorely when he died. Yes! then he wept. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* IV, 'The race of Dermid, whose children murdered—yes', she added, with a wild shriek, 'murdered your mother's fathers.' 1866 MEREDITH *Victoria* IV, 'He rendered payment for it', said Agostino. 'He perished; yes! as we shake dust to the winds' 1888 'J S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* II, He was living a month ago, and drunk enough to knock me down. Yes, *me* .*me* with a babe of a month old.

†**5.** In construction after a verb of thinking, etc., standing for a clause expressing affirmation or assent: = YEA I e. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* IX. 24 Then Huon .demandyd yf he myght ryde or not, 'brother' quod Gerarde 'I thynke yes' 1634 CAINE *Necess. Separ* V. 218 His wordes import positively *no*, but we are sure *yes* 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. XV, Thou shalt not disobey them. It were better for thee not. Better a hundred deaths than yes.

¶ *O yes* (formula introducing a crier's announcement): see OYEZ.

B. as *sb.* (Pl. *yes's, yeses.*) An utterance of the word 'yes', an affirmative reply, or expression of assent. often opposed to *no*.

[*c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XLII 308 Wene ge ðæt æghwæðer sie mid me ge gise ge nese?] 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 266 ¶ 4 Her innocent forsooths, yes's, and't please you's . moved the good old Lady to..hire her for her own Maid 1775 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 62 No pearly teeth rejoice my view, Unless a 'yes' displays their hue 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I XVII 29 Madoc smiling on the Maid, lightly gave the yes. 1818 KEATS *Endym* IV. 898 Striving their ghastly malady to cheer, By thinking it a thing of yes and no, That housewives talk of 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* V, Dear yeses and noes, how beautiful you are when gently whispered by pretty lips! 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVII. 9 Roses are her cheeks, And a rose her mouth When the happy Yes Falters from her lips 1866 MEREDITH *Victoria* II, 'Said yes!' he remarked. 'He might say no, for a diversion. He has yeses enough in his pay to earn a Cardinal's hat' 1879 'L HOFFMANN' *Drawing-r Amusem.* II 41 The 'Twenty Questions'. He is limited to twenty questions, which, with one exception, must be of such a character as to be answered by a simple 'Yes' or 'No'.

Hence **Yes** *v. intr.*, to say 'yes'; to assent· opp. to No *v.* (see after No *adv.*[8] and *sb.*).

1820 *Blackw. Mag* VIII 271 Thy hat low dangling from thy better hand, *Yes*-ing and *No*-ing to the great man's will. 1891 J K STEPHEN *Quo Musa Tendis?* 56, I don't know what we talked about, I smiled, the same old smile· I 'yes'd' and 'no'd' and 'really'd', till I thought he must discover That I was listening to the band.

Yes, obs. pl. of EYE, obs f. ICE.

Ye'se = *ye shall*: see SHALL A. 5.

Yesk: see YEX

Yesse, obs. f. YES *sb.* and *adv.*

‖**Yesso.** *Obs.* [Sp. *yeso* GYPSUM] = GESSO.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* let. XIV. (1535) 149 Ye made my figure with fete of straw, my legges of ambre, the heed of yesso. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin* Ixix, With Yesso they him purge, with Lime they choake him.

b. Applied to a kind of plaster which is trodden with grapes in the making of wine in Spain.

1875 *Jrnl Chem. Soc* 952

Yest, slang abbreviation of YESTERDAY.

1725 *New Cant. Dict*, *Yest*, a Diminutive of *Yesterday*.

Yest, etc, obs. f. YEAST, etc.

Yeste, obs graphic variant of *yeste*, GEST *sb.*[1]

13.. *Octavian* 279 (MS Ff. II 38, lf 84) In yeste as we rede 13. *Sir Beues* 3693 (Ibid. lf 121 b) Now begynnyth a yeste ageyn Of King Quore & Armyn.

Yesteneuen, var. YESTERNEVEN *Obs.*

Yester (ye stəɹ), *a., adv., sb.* [The first element of *yesterday, yestereve*, etc., used as a separate word. Cf. next.]

A. *adv.* Of or belonging to yesterday. *poet.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Descr. Scot* IX 12/1 We haue such plenty of fishe,..that although Millions .of them be taken on the one day, yet on the next their losse wil so be supplied with new store, that nothing shal be missing by reason of the yesterfang 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II 1. (1692) D 1 b, To love an Enemy, .whom yester Sun beheld, Must ring her Charms. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV 881 When the glimm'ring ray Of yester dawn disclos'd the tender day 1737 GLOVER *Leonidas* VII. 31 Opposition more tremendous still And rumous, than yester sun beheld. 1848 LYTTON *K Arthur* XI. CXLIV, Thro' paths his yester steps had fail'd to find. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Nov. 427 There all day long my yester journey was.

†**B.** *adv.* Yesterday. *Obs.*

1647 in *Essex Rev* (1908) XVII. 134 Sir thomas farfax yester dined at the Tower 1653 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 6 The other took his advertisement so ill that they were like to have fallen by the ears yester. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss* (ed. 2) Suppl., All the day yester.

†**C.** *sb.* Yesterday. Also *transf. Obs.*

a 1701 SEDLEY *Virg Past.* vi. Wks 1778 I 307 With fumes of yester's wine the god was doz'd 1837 WHITTOCK, etc *Bk. Trades* (1842) 390 (*Printer*), Ornamental printing—the last thing of yester's date.

Yester-, in comb. or as prefix = immediately preceding the present, last, in YESTEREVE, etc., after YESTERDAY, YESTERNIGHT: e g *yester-afternoon, -age, -noon, -week.* See also YESTER-YEAR.

1806 COLERIDGE *Let. to D. Stuart* 28 Aug, I .have found myself so unusually better ever since I leaped on land *yester-afternoon. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 97 A poet of the first order .puts the life-blood of an equal interest into Hebrew forms or Greek, mediæval or modern, yesterday or *yesterage. 1885 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Yesternoon. 1872 M. COLLINS in Frances Collins *M. C., Lett* etc., (1877) I. 106, I saw some swallows yesternoon at the parsonage. 1839 MRS. BROWNING *Rom Page* xii, The lady Abbess dead before it, And the chanting nuns whom *yesterweek Her voice did charge and bless.

Yesterday (ye·stədɛ, -di), *adv., sb.,* and *a.* Forms: *α* 1 ȝeostran-, ȝystran-, ȝioster-, ȝestor dæȝ, 3–6 ȝister- (3 yhistre-, 4 ȝester-day, ȝistir(e-, ȝystir-, ȝystyre-, ȝhister-, yhister-, ȝhystir-, ȝuster-, 5 ȝistur-, ȝystyr-, ȝyster-, ȝustir-, 6 ȝeister-, yister-, -ir-, 9 *dial.* yisser-), 4– yesterday. *β.* 1 ȝyrstan-, ȝierstandæȝ, 3 ȝersten-, ȝurster-, ȝursten-, ȝorsten-, ȝorstnen-, 4 ȝursday, 5 ȝurston-, yerstenday; 4 ȝistai, -ay, 8 ye(r)stei. (Also 1–6 occas. as two words) [OE. *geostran, gystran dæg*, Lindisf. Gosp. *gioster doeg*, Rushw. Gosp. *gestor dæge*, also with metathesis (WS.) *gierstan, gyrstan dæg.* The only known parallel to this collocation is Goth. *gistradagis* αὔριον, to-morrow; in OE., the simple *geestron* is found only once, but in the other languages the simple word is regularly used alone in the sense of 'yesterday': OFris. **iester, *ier(t)ne* (NFris, WFris. *jister*, EFris. *jursen, jersten*), MLG. *gisteren, -ern(e*, (LG. *gistern, guster(n)*, MDu. *ghisteren, ghister* (Du. *gisteren*, also *dag van gister*), OHG. *gestaron, gest(e)ren* (MHG. *gestern, gester*, G. *gestern*). The word has the form (with and without inflexional *-n*) of a comparative **ghastr-, ghjestr-* (cf. L. *hester-nus* of yesterday) of an Indo-eur. **ghjes* represented outside Teutonic by Skr. *hyás*, Gr. *χθές*, Alb. *dje*, L. *heri* yesterday (ON. *í gær* yesterday, to-morrow, shows a variant with long vowel).

The twofold meaning exhibited in the above forms and in OHG. *ẽgestern* day before yesterday, day after to-morrow, indicates that the original application of the word was to a day preceding or following the present The following apparent example of the English word with the meaning 'to morrow' is isolated:—

1533 MORE *Apol.* 201, I geue them all playn peremptory warnynge now, that they dreue yt of no lenger. For yf they tarye tyll yesterday I purpose to purchace suche a proteccyon for them [etc.]]

A. *adv.* **1.** On the day immediately preceding the present day. Also, in reported speech, on the day last past, the day before.

† *Ere yesterday*: the day before yesterday.

a. *c* 950 *Lyndisf. Gosp.* John iv. 52 *Heri*, ȝioster doeȝ [*Rushw* ȝestor dæȝe, *Ags. Gosp.* ȝyrstan dæȝ, *Hatton* ȝystendaȝi. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 2732 We witen wel quat is bi-tid, Quuow ȝister dai was slaȝen and hid. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 330 Þou toldest me ȝusterday. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I 124 Wnfayr thingis may fall, perfay, Alss weill to-morn as ȝhisterday *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1632 ȝester day, as we ryde forþ ryȝtes, Wiþ seuen glotouns mette we. *c* 1450 *Northern Passion* 160/404 ȝistirday were þay redis thre, Now are thay closed in to a tre. *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* III. lv. 231 As it was ȝisterday and þe oþir day. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXXI 2 Iacob beheldeth Labans countenaunce, & beholde, it was not towarde him as yesterdaye and yer-yesterdaye. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 76 Mr George ansuerit and said,..wald they send to him the honest and godlie man that maid the sermone ȝeisterday, he wald oppin his mynd into him 1585 WHITNEY *Choice Emblemes* (1586) Ep Ded 1 For hereby, this present time beholdeth the accidentes of former times, as if they had bin done but yesterdaie 1601 SHAKS *Jul C* III. ii. 123 But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might Haue stood against the World· Now lies he there, And none so poore to do him reuerence. 1675 LD. CONWAY in *Essex Papers* (Camden 1913) II The Debate there was yesterday and to day in the House of Commons 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf Park* XI, He was well, had left them all well at Mansfield, and was to dine, as yesterday, with the Frasers. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard Dau.* 81 As tho' 'twere yesterday, as tho' it were The hour just flown. 1849 M ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* 30 Children dear, was it yesterday We heard the sweet bells over the bay? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 212 All evidence of the deep track which they had formed ȝ esterday having been swept away.

β *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXXI 5 Ic ȝeseo on eowres fæder þeawum, þæt he nys swa wel wiþ me ȝeworht, swa he wæs ȝyrstan dæȝ and þis æran dæg. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* XXIII 468 And bigæ us swa ðeah rumlicor to dæȝ be hlafe þonne ðu gebohtest ȝyrstan dæg *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 418/9 *Horno* [sic], ȝierstandæȝe *c* 1205 LAY 17063 ȝurstendæi [*c* 1275 ȝorstendai] ær none Ich wuste þat ȝe comen *c* 1290 *St Dominic* 198 in *S Eng. Leg.* 283 þes frere cam ȝursterday to toune 1455 *Paston Lett.* (1897) I 326 Yerstenday we wrote our lettres of our entent to the Archebysshop of Caunterburye 1788 *Voc Forth & Bargie* in *Trans R. Irish Acad.* II 34 *Yerster*, yesterday, *ear yester*, the day before yesterday

2. *transf.* A short time ago; only lately; the other day; now esp. in prov. phr. *I was not born yesterday*, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 15 Anoþer seide, 'ȝisterday [*MS.* y ȝurstonday] he hadde þe peple at his hestes, and now þe peple haþ hym at here heste' *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 3304 (Ashm. MS), I, þat was ȝustirday so ȝape & ȝemed all þe werld, To day am dreuyn all to dust. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 153 b, From the kechyn to the quere and so to a state One yester day a courter is nowe a prest become 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 116 Naked from the Womb We yesterday came forth; that in the Tomb Naked again We must To-morrow lye 1886 *N Brit Rev.* XXVI. 264 Edinburgh outstripped in population daily by towns that yesterday were hamlets. 1860 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb* XII, It is needless for me to observe that Mr Sawyer was one of those individuals who are described in common parlance as not having been 'born yesterday' 1895 SNAITH *Mastr Dor. Marvin* XLVIII, 'I wasn't born yesterday', he returned sweetly, 'methinks I am rather old in the tooth'

B. *sb.* **1.** The day next before the present; also *pl.* past days (often in echoes of quot. 1605).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) LXXXIX. [XC.] 4 Þusend wintra biȝ þon anlicast, swa ȝeostran dæȝ ȝegan wære [*a* 1300 *E E Ps.* Als yhistre-dai þat forth-yhed here] 13 *E. E Allit. P.* B. 463 He sone ȝederly for-ȝete ȝister-day steuen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 145 Who þat followeþ þe Medes, he schal haue þe trauaille of ȝister day [*MS.* y ȝursday] 1542 UDALL *Erasm Apoph.* II. 252 My yesterdayes araye was to please my housbande 1562 J HEYWOOD *Prov & Epigr.* (1867) 74 Well well (quoth she) what euer ye now saie, It is to late to call again yesterdaie 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* V v 22 And all our yesterdayes, haue lighted Fooles The way to dusty death 1647 DONNE *Serm, John xxv. 26* (1640) 285 Not for your yester-dayes, not for your yesternights sins. 1779 FARR in *Earl Malmesbury's Lett* (1870) I 425 The wind blowing very hard at east all that day, and still more so in the night and on yesterday 1809 BYRON in Dallas *Corr of B* (1825) I 39 Did you receive my yesterday's note? 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* III. XXIII, More of the youth I cannot say, Our captive but since yesterday. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* XVIII II. 144 The Junta, he said, had commenced their sittings on the yesterday 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* LXV, The same gentleman he had seen yesterday, and many yesterdays before. 1899 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* I. § 5. 34 They tried to enrich the church of to-day with the wealth of all her yesterdays

2. *transf.* Time not long past.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* VIII 9 (MS Douce 369), Wee ben as ȝistai born, and wee han vnkunnyng — *Isa* XXX 33 Greiþid is forsoþe fro ȝistai tofeth 1399 LANGL. *Rich Redeles* III 261 It ffalluth as well to ffodis of XXIIJ ȝeris, Or yonge men of yistirday to ȝeue good redis, As be cometh a kow to hoppe in a cage! 1555 PHILPOT in Foxe *A & M.* (1570) 2012/2 We are but yesterdayes children, & our dayes are lyke a shadow. 1570 *Ibid* (ed 2) 125/1 Thy crucified Christe is but an yesterdayes God, the gods of yᵉ Gentiles are of most antiquitie 1633 ASHWELL *Fides Apost* 85 Praxeas a fellow of yesterday 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev* 187 By a revolution in the state, the fawning sycophant of yesterday, is converted into the austere critic of the present hour 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XII, Their skin-deep yesterday's civilisation. 1876 J PARKER *Paracl* II. XVIII 321 As compared with Christian Theology, science as it is now urged upon us is but of yesterday. 1897 KIPLING *Recessional* 15 Lo, all our pomp of yesterday Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!

3. *attrib.* with times of the day: *yesterday afternoon, evening, morning, night, noon.* The combination is used both as *sb.* and as *adv.* Cf. YESTER-.

1654–5 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 26 Yesterday night came letters from Collonell Hacker. 1721 *Lond. Gaz* No 4892/2 The Bridge was finished Yesterday-Morning. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. VI, She enquired how long he had left Suffolk? 'But yesterday noon, ma'am', he answered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XI, Yesterday morning, when a letter was received from Mr Wardle.

C. as *adj* Belonging to yesterday or the immediate past; very recent. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 78 b, A late and an yesterday byrde, hatched and brought forthe of many Popes. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 163 An yesterday conceit of the English Anabaptists. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc III. 51 You may ere long, lay down your Novelties, and the yesterday fashions of your new Brotherhood. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 41 His Judgment dictated, that Yesterday Writers are most proper for Matters of Antiquity. 1690 C. NESSE *O. & N. Test* I 189 The covenant of reconciliation .was but a yesterday covenant.. in comparison of this covenant of redemption..which was from eternity

Hence **Ye·sterdayness** (*nonce-wd*), the distinctive quality of being yesterday or of belonging to the recent past.

1897 *Bookman* Nov. 235 Yesterday, as such and in its essential yesterdayness, has no objective existence. 1909 *Times Lit Suppl.* 3 June 202/2 That disquieting sense of 'yesterdayness' that attaches to most collections of essays ..that have already severally seen the light.

Yestereve (yestər,ī·v), *adv* (*sb*) Chiefly *poet.* [f. YESTER- + EVE *sb* 1] = YESTER-EVENING.

1603 B JONSON *Entertainm. at Althrope* Wks (1616) 873 In hope that you would come here Yester-eue the lady Summer, Shee inuited to a banquet 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, Who jealous is of me, That yester-eve I lighted them, along the dewy green. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circle* II (1874) 271, I marked thee here all yester-eve Lurking about my home 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* XIV. (1883) 204 No longer ago than yester-eve 1859 TENNYSON *Marr Geraint* 702 And yester eve I would not tell you of it, But kept it for a sweet surprise at morn. 1864 W. C BRYANT *Italy* 39 Slaves but yester-eve were they —Freemen with the dawning day.

Yester-even (yestər,ī·v'n), **yestere'en,** *adv* and *sb. arch* and *dial.* Forms 5 ȝistir-, ȝister-, ȝistur-, yster-, 5– yester-. see EVEN *sb.* [f. YESTER- + EVEN *sb.* Cf. YESTREEN.]

A. *adv* = YESTER-EVENING *adv.*

c 1420 *Avow Arth.* XLII, ȝistur euyn I the king hiȝte, To cumme to my mete. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 10025 (Univ Coll. MS) Ihese twyn that yster even full late Caught the last stroke. *c* 1450 *Mer Int* 172 Yester even ye sente for vs, and I am now come. ?1452 *Paston Lett* (1897) I 247 My doughter your wyf told me yester even the man that suyth him will not stonde to your awarde.

1822 BYRON *Werner* III IV, The myrmidons..who were Dogging him yester-even 1840 TALFOURD *Glencoe* II i, He has not return'd Since, yestere'en, he left us 1857 MRS CARLYLE *Lett* II. 313, I had yester-even a presentiment I should die before I got back. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* X, 'When was your last spasm?' 'No longer agone than yesterеen, ma'am' 1880 EMMA MARSHALL *Troub. Times* 295, I did stop yestereven when, in a rage, I was going to strike Lily, for breaking the toy gun James Ellis bought for me.

B. *sb* = YESTER-EVENING *sb.*

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXI, To endure the cruel disappointment of yester even. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* IV IV, Thy swinishness of yestereven

attrib 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlie Controv.* 203 Let vs returne then vnto our yester euen lecture.

Yester-evening (yestər,ī·vnin), *adv.* and *sb. arch* [f YESTER- + EVENING *sb.*1]

A. *adv.* Yesterday evening.

1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* III i, This Morn a trusty Spy, Has brought me Word that yester Evening late,..Your Friends were marry'd. *a* 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1777) III. IV. XXVI. 46 If he be asked why he played at cards yesterevening, to answer, For the glory of God would be untrue, or if true would be a profanation of his name. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XVII, I had taken my post yester evening in the half-furnished apartment. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* VII, Yester-evening I left Monmouth's camp.

B. *sb.* The evening of yesterday.

1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* 235 Late on the yester-evening 1808 — *Let to F. Jeffrey* 20 July, The Review was sent, addressed to you, by the post of yester-evening. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II ii, Me! whom he ne'er saw Till yester' evening 1853 G. J CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 209 Yester-evening's sunset.

Yesterfang (FANG *sb.* 2): see YESTER *a.*

Yestermorn (yestəɪmɒ̄·ɪn), *adv.* and *sb.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. YESTER- + MORN *sb.*] Yesterday morning.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* II i, From yester Morn till Even *a* 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 813 Ah! how unlike what yester-morn enjoy'd! *c* 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* XIII, Each lady dated her intelligence [of the accident] from the same hour of yestermorn. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 21 But if you care indeed to listen, hear These measured words, my work of yestermorn 1895 *Chamb Jrnl* XII. 828/1 The lover wrote yestermorn, making light of the story. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Song of Banjo* 90 To the tune of yestermorn I set the truth.

Yester-mo·rning, *adv.* and *sb. arch.* and *dial.* [f. YESTER- + MORNING *sb.*] = prec.

1654–5 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III 26, 300 Cavaliers tooke yestermorning Judge Rolls out of his bed 1764 H WALPOLE *Otranto* V, My Lady Matilda told me but yester-morning that her Highness Hippolita knows something 1775 MRS THRALE *Let to Johnson* 24 June, So yestermorning, a flag flying from some conspicuous steeple in Westminster gave notice of the approaching festival 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* XI, Those expressions, which were yester-morning accounted but a light offence. 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* IX, He dropped down dead in Oxford Road yester morning. 1889 CONAN DOYLE *Micah Clarke* VI, There was the Squire o' Milton over here yester morning. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* I 1, Even so late as yesteimorning, I was like a beggarman by the wayside.

Yestern (ye·stəɪn), *a.* and *adv. dial.* or *arch.* [? f. YESTER after adjs. in *-ern*, as *eastern*]

a. *adj.* Of yesterday. **b.** *adv.* Yesterday.

[*a* 1000 *Riddles* XLI. 44 Ic ȝiestron wæs ȝeong acenned.] 1860 WORCESTER cites *Wright* 1877 *Holderness Gloss, Yesthern*, W, yesterday. 1891 LD HOUGHTON *Stray Verses* 85, I linger on the oaken bridge Fine-filigreed with yestern snow

†**Yesterneve** (n, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝyrstanæfen, 4 yesteneuen, ȝister-neue. [OE.: f. *gyrstan* (see YESTERDAY) + *æfen* EVEN *sb.*] Yesterday evening.

c 900 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* 22 ȝyrstanæfen [*v. r.* ȝyrstanæfenne] me ȝelamp, þæt ic unȝewealdes ætsporn æt anum fotscamele *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXIII 469 Forþon þe þa hlafas wæron swiðe eaðelice þe us ȝyrstan æfen comon 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 We hedde guod wyn yesteneuen and guode metes *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2160, I sai a selkouþe siȝt mi-self ȝister-neue

Yesternight (yestəɪnəɪ t), *adv.* and *sb.* Chiefly *dial* or *arch.* Forms: 1 ȝystran-, 3–7 yster-, 4 ȝistir-, ȝuster-, ȝerstene-, 4–6 ȝester-, ȝister-, 5 ȝistyr-, yistre-, ȝustir-, 6 yeaster-, 5– yester-.

[OE · f *gystran* (see YESTERDAY) + *niht* NIGHT *sb.*] **A.** *adv.* On the night of yesterday, last night.

In early use not necessarily restricted to the night.

Beowulf 1334 Heo þa fæhðe wræc, þe þu ȝystran niht Grendel cwealdest *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 15988 Ne sal he neuer vp-rise eft, Ar sal þis cok vp-rise Was skald yisternight [*other texts* ȝister-, ȝuster-] 13 . *Sir Beues* (A.) 3088 Wel þe grete þat ilche knyȝt, þat sopede wiþ þe ȝerstene nyȝt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 221 (MS Gg 4. 27) Where ben hue armys & hire eyen clere þat ȝistyr nyȝt þis tyme with me were? *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 148 ȝester neite wan we had fiȝt ȝonder out on þe playne. *a* 1450 *Paston Lett* (1897) I 97 And now yistre nyght my Lord Welles come to Boston with iiij^xx horses 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 1 My heid did ȝak ȝesternicht 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov* (1867) 32 Toward night yesternight we came thyther. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* II i, Yesternight in the evening I walked out, and founde Pasiphilo. 1612 SAVILE in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 123 Sir Th Bodley .. died yesternight between 5 and 6 of the clock after noon 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Aug, I forgot that the post went out yesternight, I therefore put this by the by-post. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett to F. N. White* 9 Jan, I have received two letters, both from persons whom I have never seen, one yesternight, and the other this evening. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf* xx. 125 Yestei night The moon was round. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii, His beautiful daughter was a bride yesternight—this morning the Fair Maid of Perth is a widow before she has been a wife! 1888 FENN *Dick o' the Fens* xii, After our bad time with him yesternight, I mean to have some sleep

B. *sb.* The night last past.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii 54 Mnestheus Quham the renowne of this ȝistir nycht, , Full prowd maid in hys curage our the laif. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist* I. xviii 46 Excessiue affection it was towarde mee,..which bred yesternights trouble. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett* (1651) 83 To know whether you suffered anie thing, or no, by the ill accident of yester-night. 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc Mem.* IX. 5 Thow wilt by this time have mine of yesternight. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. iv, She had dreams all yesternight Of her own betrothed knight. 1812 — *Let. to W Wordsworth* 7 Dec, They reminded me of my words the very yester-night 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 9 Flinging the gloom of yesternight On the white day 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* II i, I have slept so well and sweet since yesternight

Yester-year. [Coined by D. G. Rossetti to render F. *antan* (:— L. *ante annum*) in François Villon's *Grand Testament, Ball.* I.] Last year.

1870 ROSSETTI *Three Transl. fr. Villon* I, But where are the snows of yester-year? 1871 R. BUCHANAN in *St Paul's Mag.* Apr. 88 No crime of yesterday or yesteryear. 1888 MRS. H WARD *Robt. Elsmere* xxxi, Where had the crude pretty child of yester-year departed to? 1893 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 3/1 The vogue of 'Ernest Maltravers' has gone with the snows of yesteryear

Yesterwarde, obs. f. EASTWARD.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 36 Thenne went we yesterwarde

Yestreen (yestrī n), *adv.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *poet.* Forms: *α.* 4 ȝhistrewyn, ȝystrewine, 5 ystrevyn, ȝistreuen. *β.* 6 ȝestrene, ȝistrene, yestrene, yeistrein, 8– yestreen *γ. corruptly.* 6 the strene, 8 the straine, 9 the streen, the-streen. [MSc. *ȝystrewin* = *ȝystir* (see YESTERDAY) + *ewin* EVEN *sb.*, in the 16th c. contracted to *ȝistrene*, later *yestreen* (18th cent.), in which form it was taken up by English writers.] **A.** *adv.* On the evening of yesterday; yesterday evening.

α. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*vii Sleepers*) 229 ȝystrewine wele lat *a* 1400 *Northern Passion* 1489 ȝhistrewyn when þe day was gane. *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 245 Yone gude liberall monke, your hostley, servid me yistrevyn at my supper wurthelie *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7426 ȝistreuen he was in his awen steed

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v xi. 72 In my sleip ȝestrene 1583 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* 422/2 Twa missives, the ane .quhilk he ressauit yeistrein *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xli. 1 So suete a kis ȝistrene fra thee I reft 1721 RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* i, Bessy Bell I loo'd yestreen. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xv, I mind't as weel's yestreen. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, I did feel a rheumatize in my back-spauld yestreen. 1837 LOWELL *Let to G B. Loring* 23 Aug An' 'twas but late yestreen I met her And—ah! those een! 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* iii, He was tired yestreen, and he's the better o' a rest this morning.

γ 1587 W FOWLER *Wks* (S T S.) I 129/88 That which long tyme past before or present is in sight, which was the strene, or yit tomorrow 1711 *Sir Eger, Sir Grahame, & Sir Gray-Steel* 1753 The streen to chamber I him led. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 134 The merligoes are yet before your e'en And paint to you the sight ye've seen the streen. ? *a* 1800 *Fair Ellen* xxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1894) V. 221/2, I dreamed a dream san the straine 1873 [P BUCHAN] *Leg. North* 29 Quo he, 'Guidwife! I had a thocht thestreen'.

B. *sb.* The evening of yesterday.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, When the sea was working like barm wi' yestreen's wind 1861 J R. GREEN *Lett* (1901) II. 75, I spent yestreen at the Crystal Palace.

Yet, *v Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 ȝeotan, 2–4 ȝeote(n, 3 yeote, (*Orm.*) ȝetenn, 3–5 yhet, 3–6 ȝet, 4 yete, ȝhet, ȝit, 4–5 ȝete, ȝeete, ȝute, 5 ȝett(e, ȝut, 5–7 yet, 6 yette, 7 yeat, 9 yett, yat. *Pa. t. α.* 1 ȝeat, ȝet, *pl.* ȝuton, 3 ȝeat, yhet, *pl.* ȝeoten, 3–4 ȝette, 4 ȝete, yeett, yeyt, 4–6 ȝet, 5 yette, 6 yet. *β.* 3 yhotte, 4 yot, ȝot, 5 ȝote. *γ.* 2 ȝettede, 4 ȝetede, -id(e, ȝeetide, 4–5 ȝettid(e. *Pa pple. α.* 1 ȝoten, 3 yhoten, -in (*Orm.* ȝotenn), ȝhutten, yotten, ɪȝoten, ɪȝotten, 3–4 ɪȝote, 4 ȝoten, ȝooten, ȝote, yȝote, 4–6 yoten, 5 yȝutte, ȝut, yat, 6 ɪȝotun. *β.* 4–5 yeten, ȝette, (4 ȝitte), 5 ȝeten, 5–6 ȝett, 6 *Sc.* ȝet, ȝit, ȝyt. *γ.* 5 ȝetted, -yd. [Com. Teut. str. vb. = to pour, to melt metal, pour out, flow OE. *ġéotan*, pa t *ġéat, guton*, pa pple *goten*, = OFris. *giata, zata*, (NFris *jet, wFris. jeetje*, EFris. *jöte*), (M)LG. *geten*, (M)Du. *gieten*, OHG. *giozan* (MHG. *giozen*, G *giessen*), ON. *gjóta* only in senses, to drop one's young, twinkle with the eyes, Goth. *giutan*; f. Teut *geut-* (: *gaut- gut-*) '— *gheud-* (*ghoud-*: *ghud-*), whence L. *fūd-* in *fundĕre*, pa. t. *fūdī* to pour For other derivatives and cognates, see GOTE *sb.*, GUSH *v*, GUT *sb.* The simpler form of the root (*gheu-*) is found in Gr. χέ-ω I pour, χεῦμα pouring, Skr. *hu, juhóti* to pour in sacrifice. (Compounds are BIGETEN, INYET, OUTYET.)]

1. *trans.* To pour. Also *absol.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev* viii. 24 He ȝet þæt blod uppan þæt weofod *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 98 ðeot on fæt, ponne hio ȝenoh þicce sie. *Ibid.* III 246 Aquam ius, þæt is se þe wæter ȝyt *c* 1205 LAY 19771 Six amppullen fulle Heo ȝeoten i þan welle. *Ibid.* 29255 Þer biforen he gon ȝeoten Draf and chaf and aten *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3805 And oyel he yeett apon þat stan And made to godd a voo onan *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xii (*Mathias*) 251 [She] brocht a precuse vnyment, Til ennownte hyme in entent, & apone cristis hed it ȝete *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc. 35 Be þer ȝette in of a ȝolk of an ey *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2789 With þis haly water he yode To þe seke man for his gode. In his mouthe he ȝettid thryse *c* 1483 *Cath Angl.* 426/2 To ȝett be twene, *interfundere*. *a* 1500 BOLLARD in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) 64/1 Than thou most moyst them twyes or thries in the day not yeting [*v r.* ȝitteng] but dewyng or springling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI iv. 37 The fat olie did he ȝet and peir Apoun the entrallis, to mak thaim birn cleir. 1666 *Despair. Gram.* F ij, (Jam.) *Fundo*, to yet, or power forth. *Ibid.* G j, *Fundo* , to yeat forth 1866 EDMONDSTON *Gloss. Shetland & Orkney, Yat*, to pour in large quantity, S

b. To shed (tears or blood; also light).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 173 Ic tearas sceal ȝeotan ȝeomormod. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. vi. (1890) 114 Ond þa ærest longe nihtes in halȝum ȝebedum [he] wæs, & his tearas ȝeat *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 39 Þu scalt .ȝeoten þine teares swiðe sarliche *c* 1200 ORMIN 1773 Þatt blod tacnede Cristess blod Þatt ȝotenn wass o rode *c* 1275 LAY. 19142 Þar was mochel blod ɪȝote. *a* 1300 *E. E Psalter* lxxviii[i] 3 Þai yhotten blode, als watre strem, In vmgange of Ierusalem. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. viii. (1868) 29 Þe sterres couered wiþ blak cloudes ne mowen geten a doun no lyȝt 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon* Prol 47 Phebus furth ȝet depured bemis cleir. 1513 — *Æneis* III. v. 121 And with lang sobbis furth ȝettand teris in vane.

Const. *inf a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 5042 So did his princes . With ȝedire ȝoskingis & ȝerre ȝett out to grete.

c. To pour forth or cause to flow in a flood. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 36 Thar wes na strenth of valeant men to waill, Nor large fludis on ȝet that mycht avail 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ii. (S. T. S.) I 17 This Ryver be divyne purviance was ȝett furth with large flude abone þe brayis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I, p xlviii, The see, be contrarius stremes, makis collision, sum times yettand out the tid, and sum times swelleand and soukand it in agane.

d. *fig.* To pour, shed, infuse. Often rendering L. *fundere* and its compounds in mere literalisms.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xxxix. 282 Sio slæwð ȝiett slæp on ðone monnan. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1206 Þy læs þæt wundredan weras & ides & on ȝeað ȝutan. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom.* I 209 Þe holi goste þet þu . sendest þine deorewurðe deciples and ȝettedest to þeo þet rith luuieð þe *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* xliv. 3 [xlv. 2] Yhotin es ti lippes twai [Vulg *diffusa est gratia in labiis tuis*] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. ii. 151 Heuene holde hit [*sc.* love] ne myȝte so heuy hit semede, Til hit hadde on erthe ȝoten [*v. r.* I-ȝotun, ȝeten] hym-selue. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb) 20 For in hir moders wombe whils this virgine was shette On hire the haly Gast his speciell blissing yette. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxx. (1893) 221 For all carnall loue yet into my soule the loue of thyne holy name. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 219 Some with a fals herte, .. Into his lordes erys yetyth secretly Lyes venomous 1563 WINȜET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* v. Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 21 A certane mist wes ȝet vpon the myndis of al the Bischopes of the Latin toung.

e. *transf.* To pour fluid into (a cavity).

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bann. Cl.) 157 Thay ȝet his mouth full of het melttit gold

2. *intr.* To gush forth or flow in a stream, as water, tears, blood.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 1132 Hat heafodwylm ofer hleor ȝoten. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 1029 He hate let torn þoliende tearas ȝeotan. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 17 Me nom bire & dude swa þat hit [*sc.* blood] ȝeat adun of þe ȝerden. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 582 Reyn ȝette dun on euerilk stede. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12941 For so faste doun the water ȝet, That thei were alle thorow wet *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7811 Teris oute of þaire eyen ȝote. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. iii. (S T. S) II. 152 The teris for blyithnes .ȝet fra þe ene of faderis.

3. *trans.* To form (an object) by running molten metal into a mould; to found; = CAST *v.* 51.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th) cxxxiv. [cxxxv] 15 Gold and seolfur, þe her ȝeotað menn, and mid heora folmum fæȝere wyrceað *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* ix. 12 Hiȝ ȝuton him hæðenne god. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17418 Drihhtinn badd he shollde mellenn brass & ȝetenn himm a neddre. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ich makede nabugodonosor ,makien þe mawmez igoten of golde *c* 1300 in *T North's Engl. Bells* (1888) 8 [Inscription on bell] IOH ME: YEYT. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 10 Who foormede God, and a grauen thing ȝetede, to no thing profitable? 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 185 Þis picher het ȝit [*v r.* ȝute] Dunstan. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II v. 163 Ymagis graued, coruun, or ȝut *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6021 He made it [*sc* a bell] to be ȝett 1533 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot.* VI. 104 To Peris and the laif of the werkmen ȝettand the gunnis in the castell.

b. To form (metal) into a shape, by pouring it when melted into a mould; = CAST *v* 50.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 235 And wonderliche by craft of ȝetynge þat bras is i-ȝote *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I. v. 252 (Edin. MS.) To wirk metall, Yrne and steill, leid and tyn, To ȝet [*v r* ȝett] or bet or graif þar in. *c* 1475 *Prompt. Parv.* 538/1 (MS K) ȝetyn metall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII Prol 94 Sum gouktis quhill the glas pyg grow full of gold ȝit. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I viii. (1883) I. 48 A commune painter or keruer, stained or embrued with sondry colours, or perfumed with tedious sauouis of the metalles by him yoten. 1552 HULOET, Yet, or caste mettall, *fundo.*

4. To melt down (metal). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ix. 7 Lo! I shall ȝeete and preue them. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 129 Vessel, croyses, and chalys were y take, and golde i-schave of seyntes schrynes and i-ȝote. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/16 To Yette metal, *fundere, liquefacere*

5. To set or fasten (as iron in stone) by means of molten lead Hence, to fix firmly.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 185 Þe stakes were ɪɪete, i-schape as a manis þigh, and i-ȝote aboute wiþ leed. 1554–5 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1871) II. 302 Item for vj great cruks fra Johne Alhanny, Item for ane stane of leid to yet thame with, viij^s 1808 JAMIESON, To *yett, v a*, to fasten in the firmest manner, to rivet, Loth.

Hence **Yet,** **Ye'tted** *ppl. a.*, poured; molten, cast; **Ye'tting** *vbl. sb*, casting, founding.

1387 ȝetynge [see 3 b]. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* (Roxb.) 5 The mawmetiers vnto yᵉ ȝette [*grunted* ȝerte] calf of gold prefigured thes thinges *a* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 426/a ȝettyd, *fusilis.* 1504–5 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot.* II 294 Item, for lede to ȝet the pulleis and the pais, and for ȝetting of thaim, ij s. viij d. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 12 Als violent as euyr the ȝet doun rane Furth of the west dois smyte apon the wald.

Yet (yet), *adv.* (*adj*) and *conj.* Forms: *α.* 1 ȝiet, ȝit, ȝieta, 2–4 ȝiete, 2–5 (6–7 *Sc.*) ȝit, 3–4 ȝiet, ȝite, 3–5 ȝyt, ȝitte, 3–6 yitte, 4 yiet, (ytt, ȝhyt, yhitte, 4–5 ȝhit, yhit), 4–6 ȝitt, (ȝhitt), 4–7 yitt, (5 ihit, yt), 5–6 ȝytt, 4–6, 7–8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* yit. *β.* 1 ȝet, ȝeta, 2 ȝeat, ȝæt, iett, 2–5 ȝet, ȝette, (2 ȝeiet, 3 ȝæte, ȝeht, hyet), 3–4 yete, 3–5 ȝete, 4 ȝeitt, yeitt, ȝeite, ȝate, ihet, *Sc.* ȝeyt, yhet(e, yheit, yheyt(e), 4, 5–6 *Sc.* ȝeit, 4–6 yeit, 4–7 yett, 5 ȝeet, ȝett, 5–6 yette, 6 yeat, (yate, 9 *dial.* yeet), 3– yet. *γ.* 1 *Northumb.* ȝeot, 3 ȝeot, ȝot. *δ.* 1–2 ȝyt, 2–5 ȝut, 3 ȝuet, ȝuyt, (ȝuȝt), 3–4 ȝuit, ȝute, 4 yute, ȝutte, 5 ȝutt, ȝuite, yut. [OE. *ġiet* and *ġieta*, corresp. to OFris. *zeta, eta, ita* (WFris. *yetta*, NFris *jat*); of obscure origin. (The synonymous OE. (Anglian) *ġéna, ġéna* show the same parallelism of formation.)

The meanings of *yet* are generally expressed in the Teut. langs outside the Anglo-Frisian group by **noh* (OS., OHG. *noh*, but in Goth. *nauh* is an interrog. particle) .—Indo-eur. **nu ge* and now]

I. 1. In addition, or in continuation; besides, also; further, furthermore, moreover; with a numeral or the like = 'more', as *yet a, yet one* = 'another', 'one more' (= F. *encore un*, G. *noch ein*). *Obs.* or *arch.* (now chiefly with *again* or *once more*, cf. d below).

For the use with words denoting time see 5 c.

Beowulf 47 Þa ȝyt hie him asetton seȝen gyldenne. *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr. *Gregory's Dial.* iv. (1900) 42 Þa þing, þe ic her to ȝita ȝeþeode [L *ea quae subjunxi*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii 16 Ȝyf he þe ne ȝehyrð, nim þonne ȝyt ænne oððe tweȝen to þe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 ȝet cweð ure lauerd to moyses ȝif ȝe cherrat fiom me ower heortan [etc.]. *Ibid.* 41 ȝette he him sceawede ane welle of fure. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 70 A meiden. feier & fieolich o wlite & o westum ah ȝet, þet is mare ȝurð, steðelfest wiðinnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 312 Auh wostu hwat me deð ȝet [*MS. T.* ȝeddes; *MS. C.* ȝeddeð]? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 309 ȝet þu me seist of oþer þinge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 287 Man þou art iwis To winne ȝyt [*v. r.* ȝuyt] a kinedom wel betere þan min is *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 186 Þe herde & his hende wif þat bold barn wiþ his bowe..fedde, & ȝit hadde fele felawes in þe forest. 1375 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 230/2 ȝut after he gat þretty sones mo, And þretty douȝtres and two 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S.T.S.) 87 Alssua ane othir ȝit resoun is [etc.]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 30 Yit, shrew, yit, pull on a thraw! 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 219 Wages of maryners .. ix^li vij^s. Vitayle .vij^li xx^s. Yet Wages of maryners iij^li x^s x^d. 1534 MORE *Answ. Poys. Bk.* I. xiii 54 b, They that call it brede declare yet that in dede it is not brede but the body of Chryste. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii, Stay let me observe this portent yet. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 1 Yet once more, O ye Laurels I com to pluck your Berries *c* 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 7 Notwithstanding yet these expences at home, he brought up his children well 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 There is yet brought in an Act in which of all others your corporation is the least concerned. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded, I had a very early Ambition to recommend my self to Your Lordship's Patronage, which yet encreas'd in me as I Travell'd through the Countries. 1831 WORDSW. *On Dep. Sir W Scott* 7 While Tweed, best pleased in chanting a blithe strain, Saddens his voice again, and yet again. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 273 Yet once more, fair friend 1895 PETRIE *Egypt. Tales* Ser I. 73 The Sekhti came yet, and yet again, even unto the ninth time.

b. Used to strengthen a comparative: now more commonly expressed by EVEN (*adv.* 9 e) or STILL (*adv.* 5 a). †Also formerly with a superlative (= VERY *adv.* 3 a) or an ordinal numeral.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* v. § 3 Ac wit sculon þeah ȝiet diplicor ymb ðæt bion. *a* 1000 *Judith* 282 Þe us monna mæst morðra ȝefremede, .& þæt swyðor ȝyt ycan wolde. *a* 1122

O E. Chron. (Laud MS) an 1087 He .dyde ȝit eallra wærst. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 123 Luuian we ure drihten, for þon þe he luuede us er we hine ȝit we sculen mare, we sculan luuian ure nehstan *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded 6 Broþerr min i Godess hus, ȝet o þe þride wise *Ibid* 780, & Godess enngell sæȝde þær Off Sannt Johan ȝet mare *c* 1275 LAY 28538 Sixti þousend manne And mo þousendes ȝite *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) i 49 Ma manasinges ȝit haue þai maked 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 132 Alpheta is the twelfthe sterre yit. *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (verse) 299 þe fortt degre ȝit es þair als Of sum þat er in order sals. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III iv 1044 Þis kynge mony sonnys hade, Off ane of þa ȝhit mast he made 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* vi 112 Thairfoir ye fand thame prickis vnto your ene, And, ȝif ye spair thame, yit sall find thame moir 1626 GOUGE *Dign. Chiv.* § 5, I purpose to dive yet more deeply into the depth of my Text. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 2 Being able to include as great a variety of parts in the yet smallest Discernable Point, as in those vaster bodies such as the Earth, Sun, or Planets. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* x, That's yit worse. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. v, Which can only awaken painful recollections, or give rise to yet more painful new anxieties. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXIV, The thought, gave a yet deeper colour of carnation to her complexion 1847 H MELVILLE *Omoo* lxvii, My sandals were worse yet. 1889 'J S WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* x. (1892) 121 'And you're quite sure that you really like me.' 'Yes, I'm quite sure,' said he, holding her yet more closely to him.

c. Used for emphasis after *nor* (†*nu, ne, neither*): *nor yet* = and also not. † Also formerly after *or*: *or yet* = or else, or even (cf. e below).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12811 Neþer am i crist ne yeitt heli. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 3 In word, in thocht, or yhet in dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1084 Nat was for-yeten, the porter ydelnesse Ne Narcisus . Ne yet the folie of kyng Salomon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I vi 98 All thai quhilk hatis the cruel tirrantis dedis, Or ȝit his felloun violence sair dredis 1526 TINDALE *Luke* XXIII 15, I founde noo faute in this man. No nor yett Herode. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1888) 152 Neither he, ne yet his parentes, can forsake their prince. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* g VIJ, Quhatsoeuer do proceid ather from the hail body thairof, ather yeit ony particular membre of the same. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II iv. 68 Such an excretion of bloud, which cometh thus to passe by reason of the loosenesse..of the mouthes of the small veines, or yet of the thinnesse of bloud 1637–50 ROW *Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 121 Yit the samine can noth be conceiled. Neither ȝit can the men of God..dissemble the samine. *c* 1639 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App i 35 He does not rekon the samen nether yett his owne charges. 1884 W C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88, I never handled rope, Nor held a tiller, nor yet mean to do

†d Denoting repetition of an act. Again. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11197 Bad him [*sc.* Adam] thoru an angel steuen, þat he suld wit his wijf yete mete. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W* 2687 *Hypermnestra*, She rist ȝit vp, & stakerith her & ther. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 3163 First wrate I to ȝour worthines, ȝit write I þe same 1431 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) II. 15 Unum fiatt pece cum scriptura in cooperculo Drynk and fyll ȝytt. 1564–5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 316 To charge the said Gilbert yit as of befoir, to bring the saidis Urchid Makdowell and Patrik Makdowell.

†e Emphasizing an extreme case: = EVEN *adv.* 9 *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11575 Ar he self wald .To ded it moght naman him bring, And not yeitt þan þat he ne suld rise, Al at his aun deuise. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XIV 26 If ony hatith not his..britheren, and douȝtris, ȝit forsoth and his lyf [*and vers.* and ȝit his owne lijf] *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 2248 All landys northe and southe Off thys werre the word spronge, And yit at Rome it was full couthe.

II. Senses relating to time.

2. Implying continuance from a previous time up to and at the present (or some stated) time: Now as until now (or then as until then): = STILL *adv.* 4 a. Often also implying contrast to a future or subsequent state more emphatically expressed by *as yet* (7 a). cf. c below, and STILL *adv.* 4 b. *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in negative context: see esp. (*b*).

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* Pref 5 Her mon mæȝ ȝiet ȝesion hiora swæð. 971 *Blickl Hom* 231 Nu ȝit þry daȝas to lafe syndon. *a* 1000 *Harrow Hell* 73 (Gr.) A ic þæt heold nu ȝiet. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 449 Þæt cyn on West Sexum þe man ȝit hæt Iutna cyn. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Matt. xv. 16 And synd ȝe ȝeot buton andȝytte? *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 83 Al to fele swiche men bien ȝet þe ne wilen noht here sinnes forleten *c* 1205 LAY 28636 Bruttes ileueð ȝete þat he bon on liue 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 1574 Seint Iones de lateran..þat stont ȝute & heued churche of al cristendom is *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 796 For of þat ilk appel bitt þair suns tethe ar eggeid yitt *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 334 Þat I tolde þe þo I telle þe ȝitte *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1628 Somur qwenes, and qwaintans, & oþer qwaint gaumes, There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 306 Þat he had sene before in spirit, he helde it all pryue ȝyt. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II 309 Robert hunte baylyf did take and kepe and yeat kepeth a cowe of your said oratours. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw V* 11 It wer as great commoditee to them bothe, as for yet a while too bee in the custody of their mother 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* N v b, Euerie moneth was reconed to begin on ye day of ye change, as is obserued ȝeit in ye Hebrew kallendar. 1611 *Bible* Jer xv 9 Her sunne is gone down while it was yet day. 1700 *Stanley's Hist Philos*, *Life* a 3, While he continued yet in the University. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 164. ¶ 3 While her Beauty was yet in all its Height and Bloom. 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 187 This man was from Nidsdale, and had been out of the country since he was ten years old, but he spoke the language pretty well yet 1802 WORDSW *To the Cuckoo* IV, Even yet thou art to me No bird, but an invisible thing 1839 BYWATER *Sheff Dial* ii 22 Dusta work at flat backs yit, as thahs been used to do? 1848 MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* vii, Earnest as the father was in watching the yet-living, he had eyes and ears for all that concerned the dead 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 79 A yet-warm corpse, and yet unburiable. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 81 No students of history can fail to observe that even yet very few nations in the world are fit for diffused political privileges. 1888 'J S WINTER' *Bootle's Childr* v, You know you look ill yet, very ill

(*b*) With negative pples and adjs: cf. *not yet* (4)

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i] 6 The children which were yet vnborne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* IV. 782 Four fair Heifars yet in Yoke untry'd. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 282 The ravishing Discovery of that which is yet unattainable. 1706 POPE *Let to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Till you have finish'd these that are yet unprinted 1725 — *Odyss* v 382 Then shook the Heroe, And question'd thus his yet-unconquer'd mind. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid Georgia* (1863) 19 The swampy patches of yet unreclaimed forest 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 378 The yet unblazon'd shield 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph.* 544 The children in their yet undeveloped strength, the very old in their yet sustained weakness

†b Qualified by a negative, implying discontinuance before the present time. *not yet* = no longer. *Obs rare.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1038 Ne þearft ðu þe ondi ædan nu ȝiet 1530 PALSGR 506/2, I darrayne (Lydgat) This worde is nat yet admytted in our comen spetche. *Ibid.* 598/2, I kydde (Lydgate), I knowe..This terme is nat yet in use.

c. Followed by an infinitive referring to the future, and thus implying incompleteness (e. g. *yet to be done*, implying 'not hitherto done'; *I have yet to learn*, implying 'I have not hitherto learnt'). Cf. also 5.

1659 PLUMPTRE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollityes 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 188 He has three years of study yet to come 1848 LUSHINGTON in *Notes of Cases* VI 11, I have yet to learn that..those on board the steam-tug had a right to .overrule the order of the pilot. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* v. I. 564 The earl had prepared himself for what was yet to be endured 1885 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep* (N. S) LII 569/2 None of them had been completely finished, the painting and papering being yet to be done.

3. Referring to the period preceding the present or some stated time, without necessarily implying continuance: Up to this (or that) time, till now (or till then), hitherto, thus far; with a superlative, or *only*, etc. = at any time up to the present. Usually implying expectation of possible change, more fully expressed (as in 2) by *as yet* (7 a).

a 1000 *Colloq Ælfric* in WR-Wulcker 101 Ȝyt [*adhuc*] þeahhwæþere deoplicor mid us þu smeaȝst þonne yld ure onfon mæȝe *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 139 Þis dei is. þe formeste dei þet euuer ȝiete was iseȝen buuen eorðe *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 9321 'Ful littel se we yeitt', coth þai, 'Of al þat euer we her þai sai' *c* 1375 *Ibid* 10078 (Laud) Now blessid be that byrd of grace The worthiest that euyr yet was. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 80 Na, thank me not ouir airlie, for dreid that we threip, For I haue seruit the ȝit of lytill thing to ruse. 1539 CRANMER *Let to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc) 388 The state of things standing as they do at this present, so far as yet I do know. 1596 SPENSER *F Q.* VI ii. 5 A slender slip, that scarse did see Yet seuenteene yeares. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. xxvi. § 4 When we say a Man is Young, we mean, that his Age is yet but a small part of that which usually Men attain to 1762 WARBURTON in *W & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 335, I have yet printed off but 72 pages. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* xlviii, This is the queerest thing yet! 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz* I viii 471 The most important event that had yet occurred in the history of French civilization. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life of Miss Mitford* I. x 147 'Blanch' is to consist of five thousand lines, and only eleven hundred are yet written.

b. By this (or that) time, so soon as this: chiefly in questions, direct or indirect, to which the negative answer would be *not yet* (4): nearly = 'already', but not expressing surprise as that word would in a question.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 541 Hu þincþ þe, artu ȝut inume, Artu mid riȝte ouercume? *c* 1375 *Cursor M* 1876 (Fairf) How sal we of þes waters wete, Queþer þai be fully fallyn ȝete? *c* 1440 *York Myst.* IX. 186 It waxes clere aboute..Loke þare owte, Yf þat þe water wane ought ȝitt 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 61 Haue you enquir'd yet who pick'd my Pocket? 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, I am glad you have found your tongue yet 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXIII, 'Have you yet done?' said the Duke to the herald 'One word more,' answered Rouge Sanglier 1916 D HANKEY *Student in Arms* (1917) 52 *Potentate* Has a counter-attack been launched yet? *General.* Not yet, Sir

c. With *ere*, *before*, etc indicating the ultimate occurrence of something after an interval of time. before *ere*, etc., nearly = 'already', after *ere*, etc, nearly = 'at length' (cf. 5 a). Now only in *ere yet* (arch.).

13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 1122 To bed ȝet er þay ȝede, Recorded couenauntez ofte *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 196 ȝit or ewyn enterit come that bur office, Obeyand thir bischoppis, and bydand tham by 1592 *Arden of Feversham* I 1 92 Meanewhile prepare our breakfast, For yet ere noone wele take hoise and away. *c* 1643 LD HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 80 Before I departed yet I left her with child of a son 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII 70 Ere yet from Orleans to the war we went 1828 SCOTT *Death Laird's Jock* P 13 Ere yet the fight began, the old men gazed on their chief. 1866 SPURGEON *Hymn*, 'Sweetly the holy hymn' ii, Ere yet the sun the day renews, O Lord, Thy spirit send

†d. At some time in the past; 'once'; previously, before, already. *Obs*

Beowulf 956 Alwalda þec gode forȝylde, swa he nu ȝyt dyde! *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 367 Þe weild i call wit min entens Þe mater of þe four elements, Þat yeit was tan o forme mischapen *Ibid* 1198 Ur lord had aghteld yete A child to rais of his oxspring. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 Þan take youre loof of light payne as y haue said ȝett

4. With a negative, in sense 2 or 3 (*yet* qualifying the whole sentence or clause including the negative). *not yet*, †*yet not*, still not, thus far not, not hitherto, not by this (or that) time, not till now (or then) and not now (or then): implying expectation or recognized possibility of subsequent change (cf. 7 a).

a. With negative preceding. (The more usual, now the only regular, construction.)

Beowulf 583 Breca næfre ȝit æt heaðolace swa deorlice dæd ȝefremede fagum sweordum *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xxiv 6 Þas þing sceolon ȝewurþan, ac nys þonne ȝyt se ende *Ibid.* John vii 8 Min tid nis ȝyt ȝefylled. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 17 Þar næure ȝiete liht ne cam *c* 1200 ORMIN 14371 Abid, abid, wifman, abid, Ne comm nohht ȝet min time. *c* 1205 LAY 109 Nas ȝet Rome bi-wonnen *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 583 in *O. E. Misc* 53 Ich ne astey nouht yete vp to myne vadere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 293 (Harl 7334), He hadde nouȝt geten hym ȝit a benefice. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. vii 282 Neuer yet was I preued with good knyghte 1539 *Bible* (Great) Mark xi 13 The tyme of fygges was not yet. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Edw IV* 207 b, Because Quene Margaret and her sonne were not fully yet furnished for suche a iorney. 1605 SHAKS *Mach.* II. iii 50 *Macd* Is the King stirring, worthy Thane? *Mach.* Not yet. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol* 24 Such a manner of Prelacie, I say, I never durst, nor yet dare condemn. 1708 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* 3 This Kingdom was never yet engag'd in a War of so great consequence. 1776 GIBBON *Let to Holroyd* 18 Jan, Quebec is not yet taken 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 175 A body of representatives was returned, such as England had never yet seen *Ibid* IV 447 As to Halifax, Ormond, and Guildford, he determined not yet to dismiss them 1861 M PATTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 46 In the reign of James I, .when the world of fashion had not yet migrated wholly to the west-end.

b. With negative following. (Cf. G. *noch nicht.*) *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. when preceded by *even*, or *as* (7 a).

c 1000 *Ags Gosp* John vii 6 Ȝyt ne com min tid. *c* 1205 LAY 20572 Ah he heo þa ȝæte [*c* 1275 ȝet] Nefde noht bi-wunnen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3558 'Louerd, merci!' quad moyses, 'ȝet ne let hem noȝt helpe-les.' *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5904 Þe king hert wex herd as bras, 'Þe folk', he said, 'yeitt sal noght pas.' 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. VIII 108 Ac ȝete sauoureth me nouȝt þi seggyng 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 302 And ȝet was not the erl of Arundel and his retenew com hom. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 37 ȝit neuer did sho se his maik in France. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II iv. 204 My Conscience, which I then did feele full sicke, and yet not well. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 423 Such confession was yet never extorted from some of you. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* IV, I leave you to comfort and certainty, which you have yet never known. 1830 MOORE *Mem* (1854) VI. 127 Even yet not quite finished.

5. In reference to future time (see also 2 c, 3 c).

a. At some time in the future (usually implying 'though not hitherto'), hereafter; at length, ultimately, before all is over; often with mixture of sense 9 ('after all').

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxv 245 Ȝiet [*v. r.* ȝit] cymð se micla Godes dæȝ 971 *Blickl. Hom.* IV. 47 On ealra eorþlicra ȝebedrædenne þe Cristene wæron, oþþe ȝyt syn *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 32 Vor þer scholde ȝut a mon dete on þulke tre *c* 1400 *Brut* I 90 Þe Britons supposen þat he [*sc* Arthur] Leueþ in a-noþere lande, and þat he shal come ȝit and conquere al Britaigne *c* 1440 *York Myst* I 87 Abowne ȝhit sall I be beeldand, On heghte in þe hyeste of hewuen. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xlii. 7 [5] Put thy trust in God, for I wil yet geue him thankes for yᵉ helpe of his countenaunce. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII iv, [I] pray that still you guide my way, Least yet I slipp, or goe astray 1760–2 GOLDSM *Cit W.* xliv, He sees that he may yet be happy, and wishes the hour was come. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* III ad fin. (Song), You'll love me yet!—and I can tarry Your love's protracted growing 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* V I 524 Their chief employment is to talk of what they once were, and of what they may yet be 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-stealers* VIII, 'You couldn't be safer, not if you was in Hereford jail itself'..'That's where I may be yet,' he said.

b With reference to the immediate future: (*a*) Even now (though not till now): often with mixture of sense 9 ('after all'); sometimes implying 'while there is still time' (cf. sense 2).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 618 Ȝif ȝiet læst mina lara, þonne ȝife ic him þæs leohtes ȝenoȝ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 251 And of paynis hard and fell, He tald þam, þat he schaw in hell, And sad · 'wrechis, mend ȝow ȝeit!' *Ibid.* l. (*Katerine*) 921 Lewe þine errour, & ask forgifines of þi syne, Yheit mycht þu sauchtyng with hym wine. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 128 To hevyns blys yhit may he ryse, Thurghe helpe of Marie *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3367 ȝon gose I bad ȝow is noȝt etyn I bid ȝow þat ȝe take it ȝit. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Woffully arayd* 43 Wks 1843 I. 142 Cum ȝytt, and thou schalt fynde Myne endlys mercy and grace. 1689 *Acts Parlt. Scot* (1875) XII. 77/1 Þat if he will yett delyver up the Bass & prisoners þerin he should have his bygone arears to himself & garrisone 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II 850 Bethink ye yet of death, and misery, And dull despair, before ye arm to go. 1879 WEBBER *Pigskin & Willow* xiv 197 Time enough yet? No, there isn't time enough yet.

†(*b*) Not later than (a specified time). (Cf. 3 b, c.) *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 313 For ȝef he don ðad god for-bead, Þat sal hem bringen to ðo dead, And sal ȝet ðis ilke dai *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15567 Þou sal þam se yeitt to night Do me ful gret spite. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) VII. 129 Inglis men sall ȝit to ȝere Knok þi palet or þou pas.

c. From this (or some stated or implied) time

onwards; henceforth (or thenceforth). Chiefly, now only, contextually with words denoting time, the sense being then strictly 1 ('further, more'); with a negative, nearly coinciding with 4; often replaceable by 'to come'.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* viii. 10 He abad þa ȝit oðre seofon dagas and asende ut eft culfran. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12920 Bot ar he wild him fulli scau, For yeitt a quille he wild abide. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* i 15 He schal be fulfillid of the Hooly Gost ȝit of his modir wombe. — *John* vii. 33 ȝit a litel tyme I am with ȝou, and I go to the fadir, that sente me *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 3367 He leyȝe in þe vrthe ȝet þrettene ȝere & more 1535 Coverdale *Jonah* iii 4 There are yet xl. dayes, and then shal Ninive be ouerthrowen. 1628 Digby *Voy. Mediterr* (Camden) 56 It was so hott that all men said in a moneth yet meate could not take salt 1849 M. Arnold *Sick King in Bokhara* 5 O merchants, tarry yet a day Here in Bokhara

†**6.** ME *þe ȝet* [OE. *þá ġiet* then yet, when yet: see Theo *adv.* 1, 2]. **a.** Still (= 2); also, while still, when as yet *Obs.*

a 930 *O. E. Chron* (Parker MS) an 921 þa æfter þam þa ȝiet þæs ilcan hærfestes ȝegadorode micel here hine of East Englum *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke xv 20 þa ȝyt [*Lindisf* ȝet] þa he wæs feorr, his fæder he hyne ȝeseah. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1106 Feawa oðre of þam heofodmannan þe mid þam eorle of Normandize þe ȝyt heoldan *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 99 þa ȝet wuniende on þissere weorlde, þe helende ableu his gast on his apostlas. *c* 1205 Lay 7079 þe ȝeht þe [*c* 1275 þe ȝet þat] Lud king ahte þis lond hehte Lundene Trinouant. *c* 1290 *St Dunstan* 2 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 19 Miracle ore louerd dude for him þe ȝuyt he was un-boie.

†**b.** with negative: = 4. *Obs*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 103 Ne wæs her þa ȝiet nymþe heolstersceado wiht ȝeworden. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 1296 (Napier 35/2) *Nondum*, na þa ȝyt næs. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1433 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 147 Ake he ne scholde nouȝt þe ȝeot to engelonde wende *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 750 Of heite was he hol & sound, & pleynede him þe ȝute no þyng.

7. *As yet* [As B. 34 a]. **a.** Hitherto, up to this time, = 3, with a negative = 4; implying expectation or recognized possibility of coming change

c 1384 Chaucer *H Fame* ii. 91 Thow demest of thy selfe amys, For Ioues ys not ther aboute. To make of the as yet a sterre. *c* 1386 — *Franklt. T* 849, I failled neuere of my trouthe as yit, For sikerly my dette shal be quyt. 1484 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 153 Here ys noo goode wyne to gett for noo mony as yett, but I understond ther schall come from Bruges som. 1592 Q. Eliz in *Archaeologia* XIX 12 If your long expected and never had as yet answer had not lingaid. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft* iv i 1 The Sun had as yet but approach'd the East, and my Body as yet lay moveless in the Bed. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 68 Thou hast heard what the Captains have said, but as yet thou shuttest thy Gates 1708 Addison *Pres St War* 19 That War continued Nine Years, and this hath as yet lasted but Six 1823 Scott *Quentin D* xxix, 'No,' answered the Astrologer, 'the End is not as yet' 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxiii, She had never met a professional ladies' man as yet 1849 Macaulay *Hist Eng* ii I. 171 As yet the Duke professed himself a member of the Anglican Church 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxiv, Half-grown as yet, a child, and vain. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* vii 226 But there were extensions of this practice as yet but little noticed

†**b.** Without implied expectation of change: Still, even now or then, to this day, = 2. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* f iv b, As yet they kepe and hold that custome 1530 Palsgr 509/a As for *polu*, defyled, thoughe he be used of Johan le Mayre, there is no verbe used in this sence in the frenche tonge as yet. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist* iii vi. 38 The meate as yet rawe, was snatched from the coales. 1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. iii. 33 The foundations are there as yet apparant. 1611 *Bible* Exod. ix 17 As yet exaltest thou thy selfe against my people, that thou wilt not let them goe? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* vii. 321 Ægypt was made a Province of the Turkish Empire, and so continueth as yet. 1651 [see As B 34 a]

8 as *adj* in sense 2 or 3: That is still or as yet such; still continuing or subsisting. (Cf. Now 16, Still *adv.* 4 a ¶, Then 9 b)

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 356 Let, with her staffe, my yet-Youth govern well..the Flock of Israel. 1629 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* 83 That the yet aliens in euery quarter of the World may bee wonne by the example of dispersed Saints *c* 1634 Strafford in Browning *Life* (1892) 117 The certainty of your lordship's yet abode at West-Chester. 1653 *Gloria & Narcissus* 181 Her yet safety. 1817 Keatinge *Trav.* II. 269 He was one of the numerous party of yet walkers in the world. 1874 Key *Lang.* 1. 7 In the yet non-existence of language.

III 9. as *conj. adv.* or *conj.* (developed from 1), introducing an additional fact or circumstance which is adverse to, or the contrary of what would naturally be expected from, that just mentioned: In spite of that, for all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding Sometimes strengthened by *nevertheless*, etc. Often correlative to *though*, etc.

More emphatically adversative than But *conj.* 24, and freer in construction, formerly sometimes placed after, and still sometimes in the midst of, its clause; *and* or *but* may precede *yet* Nearly equivalent to Still *adv.* 6 b; but *still* indicates mainly that the fact or condition remains unaltered by the adverse one; *yet* usually expresses some degree of surprise at it as something unexpected

[*c* 1205 Lay 28112 ȝif hit weore ilimpe þat Modred hafde þine quene inume. Þe ȝet þu mihtest þe awreken Wurðliche mid wepnen] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 995 So bo bit euer in unker siþe Þat þu bo sori & ich bliþe, ȝut þu aisheist wi ich ne fare Into oþer londe & singe þare. 1297 R Glouc. (Rolls) 3344 Þe castel was ynome & þat folc to sprad þere. ȝute þo hii adde al ydo hii ne founde nouȝt þe king þere. *Ibid* 8804 In prison was roberd al is lif & ȝut ich vnderstonde, Him adde betere abbe ibe king of þe holi londe.

13. *Cursor M.* 786 (Gött) Þis heting was..ful mekil, Bot ȝeit it was bath fuls and fikil 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 185 Thou3 we culled þe catte, ȝut sholde þer come another To ciacchy vs. 1390 Gower *Conf* II. 140 He hath ynowh and ȝit him nedeth. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5 And make þo flesshe to seme, iwys, As hit were raw, and ȝyt hit nys *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS F.) 149, I haw done Synnes druers, And ȝut art thu redi. To graunt me ay forȝefnesse. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 95 Suppose thi binny be bright, as bachiler suld ben, Yhit ar thi latis vnlufsum 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx vii 809 Oftymes we doo many thynges that we wene it be for the best & yet peraduenture hit torneth to the werst. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 21 Al-be-hit I can noght peynt my boke as other be, Vnder youre supporte yut aunter wyl me 1545 Raynalde *Byrth Mankynde* i. iii (1552) 5 Plenty of flesh knitting to geather the muskles not so yet, but that neuerthelesse they haue theyr free motion 1596 Spenser *Prothalamion* 117 As he would speake, but that he lackt a tong Yeat did by signes his glad affection show 1644 Milton *Areop* 26 Though his belief be true, yet the very truth he holds, becomes his heresie 1697 Dryden *Æneis* xi 188 Auspicious Prince, in Arms a mighty Name, But yet whose Actions far transcend your Fame. 1764 Goldsm *Trav.* 28 Some fleeting good, that Allures from far, yet, as I follow, flies. 1814 Scott *Wav* iv, The splendid yet useless imagery 1831 — *Ct. Rob* xxiv, Although they did not all agree on the precise cause of danger, it was yet generally allowed that something of a dreadful kind was impending 1845 M Pattison *Ess* (1889) I. 13 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is yet correct, sufficiently classical.

†**b.** *Yet (that)*, notwithstanding that, although

c 1320 *Cast Love* 1422 In whonhope and doute heo weoren vchon, ȝit heo seȝen him alyue a lyues-mon *c* 1425 *Cursor M.* 12119 (Trin) And ȝit þou wenest makeles to be þat noon in lore shulde teche þe, I con þe teche þat þou not can. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) M ij, Contente you than, for yette that me stirenghste be hitell, the desiere is grete.

Yet(e, ȝet(e, obs ff Gate *sb* 1

†**Yete(n,** *pa. pple. Obs* Forms: 1 ȝeeten, 3 ɜeten, (iheote), 3–4 ɜet(t)e, y3ete, iete(n, 4 y-yete, 1-eete, 4–5 yete(n, 5 yheete [OE. *geeten*, pa pple of *etan* and *geetan* to Eat.] Eaten.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen* xxxi. 54 Þa hiȝ ȝeeten hæfdon, hiȝ wunedon þær *c* 1205 Lay. 6691 Þeær heo hæfden wel ɜeten [*c* 1275 iheote] and seoðden idrunken *Ibid.* 31773 Ær þe uisc i eten weoie. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 309 in *S Eng Leg.* 228 Heo a-risen op and wenden to churche þo heo hadden y3ete. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3127 Þo þai hadde yeten alle, Heiȝe & lowe in þe halle 1340 *Ayenb* 13 Efter his aiiringe, huanne he hedde y-yete mid his deciples. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 511 Thei hadde nouȝt y ete ne dronke nother y-slepe 1398 — *Barth De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 1 iv b/2 A lambe was offryd rosted and yeten. 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 6849 Whan they be fumous, ful off heete, And han yheete & dronke at large.

†**Yeter, yetter.** *Obs* Forms 1 ȝeotere, 3–4 ȝeter, 4 ȝeoter, ȝeetere, 5 ȝetare, 6 ȝettare, yetter. See also Yoter. [f. Yet *v* + -er 1. Cf. MSw. *giutare* 'fictor'] A caster of metal; a founder. Also in comb. *bellyeter.*

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* 1 xii. 54 Þa þæt þa onhæt wæs, & eall ȝedon swa se ȝeotere þæmi æðelinge ær behet. 1298 in Stow *Surv.* (1908) II 290 Belȝetereslane. 13. *K. Alis* 6735 (Laud MS.) A queynt man, & metal ȝeters [*v.r* ȝeoter] 1382 Wyclif *Jer* li 17 Confoundid is eche ȝeetere [1388 wellere] in grauen thing: for fals is his ȝeting. *c* 1440 Bellȝetare [see Bell *sb.*1 12]. 1512 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 360/2 Robert Borthuik, ȝettare of the kingis gunnys. 1552 Huloet, Karuer or yetter of Images, *statuarius.*

Yether, var. Edder: see Yedder *sb.* and *v.*

†**Yeting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Yet *v.* + -ing 1. Cf. Voting.]

1 Casting of metal or a metal object.

1382 [see Yeter] *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 538/1 ȝytynge [*Winch MS.* ȝetyng] of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys, and other lyke, *fusio* *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* ii. 11. 238 Forwhi in kinde of ymagis no difference the grauyng makith fro the ȝutting, or the ȝutting fro the grauyng 1453–4 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 191 Pro uno novo axiltre cum ȝattynges et factura, xxiis iiij d. 1473–4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 65 For the mending and theking of a hous in thare place that wes revin at the ȝetting of the gwn, viij li.

2. Pouring down, forth, etc.; shedding

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8175 Now is yomeryng for-yeton, & yettyng of teres *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 36 Affir þe ȝettyng in of tapsimel wiþ þe forseid poudre 1483 *Cath Angl.* 426/2 A ȝettynge in, *infusio.* A ȝettynge oute, *effusio*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *yeting-place, -vessel*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 21 What maner wise siluer is preued in the ȝeting vessel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 426/2 A ȝettynge place, *fusorium.*

Yetling (ye·tlin), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 4–5 ȝet(t)lyng, 5 ȝettlyne, yetteling, 5–6 yetlyn(g, -line, 6 ȝet-, yaitling, 8 yetlen, (atelin), 8–9 yet(t)lin, yetland, 9 yetlan, yettling. [f. Yet *v* + -ling 1.]

A. *sb.* **1.** A pot or boiler, usually of cast iron; esp one with a bow-handle and three feet.

1378–9 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 588 In factura unius yetling 1472 *Ibid* 246, ij ȝetlynges enee 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 183 One yaitling of brasse. 1564 *Ibid* 223 First a pan wth eares vs—vj yetlinges iiijs. 1702 in *Northumbld Gloss.* (1892) 19 Itm an atelin in the Abbey great kitchen. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss*, *Yetling*, a small iron boiler. N. 1865 Corvan, etc *Tyneside Songs* 9 A kyel pot an a yetlin fell a-top iv his head 1892 Raine *Handbk. York Mus* 173 A fine camp-kettle or yetling, 26½ in. high by 12 in diameter, with three tall legs ending in claws.

2. Applied to various articles made of cast iron; †(*a*) a small cannon; (*b*) a 'girdle' on which cakes are baked; (*c*) a ball used in bowls.

1566 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* XI. 518 Twa culvering moyanis of found and ane grit ȝetling of irne 1576 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1882) IV 51 The townis yetlingis lyand vpon the kirk of feild steipill, with thair fourniture. 1866 Edmondston *Shetland & Orkney Gloss* 147 *Yetlin*, a girdle on which cakes are baked. 1868 Gorrie *Summ & Wint in Orkneys* ix. 354 Flat stones which served the purpose of yettlins, or girdles for firing cakes and scones. 1895 *Fife News* 19 Jan. 7 The 'yettling' measures some seven inches in circumference, and its regulation weight is from twenty two to twenty four ounces

3. Cast iron.

1777 W. Nimmo *Stirlingsh* xiii 309 It [*sc* the pint jug] is made of a sort of yetlin, and appears to be very old 1845 *New Statist Acc Scot* VIII. ii 423 The Stirling Jug, is made of a kind of brass or yettlin. 1883 J Martin *Remin. Old Haddington* 384 The land was as hard as 'yetlan' and would soon kill them and their horses.

B. *adj* Made of cast iron, (of iron) cast.

1495–6 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) 394, j yetlyng pan et iiij laddels de auricalco. 1572 *Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1835) 382 Two yetling pans viijs 1578 in *Inv Royal Wardr.* (1815) 253 Ane demy culveiing of yetline yron 1703 *Househ. Bk Lady G Baillie* (1911) 170 A little yetlin kettle. 1792 *Statist Acc Scot* IV. 167 The ploughs have a cast yetland mould-board 1836 M Mackintosh *Cottager's Dau* 190 My heart. As hard as ony yetlin floor Or whunstane rock.

Yett, ȝett, Sc ff. Gate *sb* 1

Yette (ȝette), var. Yate *v. Obs.*

Yetter: see Yeter.

Yeue, obs form of Ewe *sb.*1

c 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 404 Ram blismyth a yeue.

Yeugh, Yeuk, Yeule: see Yew, Yuke, Yule.

Yeve, ȝeve, etc. · see Give, etc.

Yeve, obs. f. Eve *sb* 1, If.

Yevel (ȝevel), **yevill,** etc., obs. ff. Evil, etc.

Yeven (ȝeven), **-yn,** obs. ff. Even *sb.*

Ye·ver, *a Obs* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 ȝifre, ȝyfre, ȝifer-, 2 ȝifer, (*Orm.*) ȝiferr, 2–4 ȝiuer, 3 ȝifre, ȝiure, ȝefere, yuer, 5 ȝeuer, yeuer, ȝyuer, youre, 9 *Sc.* aiver [OE. *ġifre*, corresp to ON *gífr* (found only in pl. witches, fiends), whence *gífrliga* savagely, in mod Icel. exorbitantly, *gífrligr* in mod.Icel. immoderate, exorbitant. The Icel. form is represented by north. Engl. *giwur* 'greedy', *giverous* (see Yeverous).]

1. Greedy, covetous

Beowulf 1277 And his modor þa ȝyt ȝifre and galȝmod ȝegan wolde sorhfulne sið *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxv § 7 Tantulus se cyning ðe on ðisse worulde unȝemetlice ȝifre wæs *c* 1205 Lay. 7337 Þu sulf ært swiðe gripel þine gumen sunden ȝefere [*c* 1275 ȝifre] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiuie glutun is þes feondes mancipie

2. Eager, quick, prompt.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 3955 Poldamas þe pert was Full ȝeuer and ȝepe, and a yong knight *c* 1425 *Engl Cong Irel.* 124 Thys legat was youre [*v r* besy] aboute, pees to make betwene the kynge & Iohn 1847 J Halliday *Rustic Bard* 94 Forbye the body's clean an' aiver, Wi' little blust, he's doonright clever.

Hence **Ye·verly** *adv.*, greedily; quickly; **Ye·verness,** greediness, gluttony; eagerness, impetuosity.

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv § 7 Him ðær ðæt ilce yfel fylȝde ðære ȝifernesse. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* iii ix (1890) 178 Ongon ȝiferlice þæt ȝæres etan. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 25 Þurh heora ȝifernesse & oferhyrde. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1. 766 (Napier 92/1) *Partinaciter, i. insuperabiliter*, ȝyfer lice *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 33 Hordomes and ȝifernesse and drunchesse *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 240 Ne beo hit neuer so bitter, ne mieleð heo hit neuer· auh gulcheð in ȝiuerliche, & ne nimeð neuer ȝeme *Ibid.* 286 Golnesse cumeð of ȝiuernesse & of flesches eise *c* 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm* 1x in *O. E Misc* 186 To ȝiuernesse and prude none neode he nedde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 543, I haue pittye of your person & your pert face, And ȝeuernes of ȝowthe. *Ibid.* 869, I am feid lest þou for ȝeuernes for-ȝete þat þe ȝeme shuld *Ibid* 13231 With in a yere, full yeuerly, þat yepe was with child

†**Ye·verous,** *a. Obs.* Forms. 5 ȝyueris, -us, ȝeuerus, ȝeferous. [f. Yever + -ous. The north. form *giverous* (see Yever etym.) is found from 17th c. = 'greedy, avaricious' (1677 Nicolson in Ray *Coll. Words* (1691) 141)] Eager, impetuous.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 357 So ȝonge and so yepe, ȝyueris of wille *Ibid* 1242 ȝyueris of hert. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 426/1 ȝeferous, *ambronuus.*

Yevery (ye·vəri), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6, 9 yevery, 8 aevery, 9 yeovery, e(e)very, aiverie. [f. Yever *a* + -y 1] Greedy, voracious.

1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot* (1821) II 272 Uitheris, quhilkis war maur yevery and tume 17 *Dick o the Cow* xxv. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 465 The lads, that hungry and aevery was 1825 Jamieson, *Averis*, adj., very hungry, Roxb.; a term nearly obsolete 1847 Halliwell, *Yeovery*, hungry *Northumb.*

Hence **Ye·vrisome** *a.*, ravenously greedy.

1825 Jamieson, *Yeorisome*, having an appetite habitually craving, Dumfr

Yew (*yū*), *sb.* Forms: 1 iuu, iw, eow, eoh, 4–7 ewe, 4–8 ew, (4 w, hw, hue, 5 hew, uu, uv, new), 5–6 u, 5–7 eu, 6 yeue, yue, yow(e, iewe, eughe, u(g)he, 6–7 ewgh, 6–8 ugh, yeugh, eugh, 7 yugh, yewgh, eue, 6– yew. Also 6 veiwe, 6–7 vewe, 7– view, etc. · see Vew. [OE. *iw, ēow*, late *ēoh*, str. masc, corresp., with consonant-alternation and variation of gender, to OS *īh*, pl. *īchas*, MLG., MDu. *īwe, iewe, iuwe*, OHG *īuu, īuur* str. masc., *īuua* wk. fem, *īga* str. fem. (MHG. *īwe, ībe*, G. *eibe*, Swiss dial. *īche, īge*),

ON. *ýr* (chiefly, bow) :— OTeut. **ihwaz*, **igwaz*, **ihwō*, **igwō*. (F. *if*, Sp. *iva*, med.L. *vivus*, are from Germanic; (M)Du. *ijf* is ad. F. *if*.)

Related obscurely to the Germanic forms are: OIr. *eo*, W. *yw(en)*, Cornish *hivin*, Breton *ivin*, going back to OCeltic **ivos*; Lith *ývà*, Lett *ìwa* black alder (OPruss. *iuwis*, Lett. *iuwe* yew, are from MLG), OSl. (Russ., Serb) *iva* willow.]

1. A tree of the genus *Taxus* (N. O. *Coniferæ*) widely distributed in the North Temperate Zone, esp. *T. baccata*, the common yew of Europe and Asia, having heavy elastic wood and dense dark-green foliage; often planted in churchyards, and regarded as symbolic of sadness.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) T 15 *Taxus*, iuu. 985 *Charter of Æthelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl* III 218 Of wænhyrste on ðone ealdeiw, ðonone of ðon iwe to Lullan setle *a* 1000 *Riddles* lvi. 9 Pær wæs hlin & ac & se hearda iw & se fealwa holen. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 139/14 *Ornus*, eow *c* 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 82/2 *Eye*, w [*Arundel MS* 3*f*, ew]. *c* 1340 *Nominale* (Skeat) 667 Hw, rosetre and hawetre. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's T.* 2065 Mapul, thorn, bech, hasel, Ew, whippeltre. *a* 1400 *Gloss* in *Rel. Ant* I. 7 *Taxus*, ewe. 1535 in E Law *Hampton Crt. Pal* (1885) 372 Treys of Yow, Sypers, Genaper, and Bayes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 150 The bernes of the Italian Ughe. 1587 Mascall *Govt Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 36 Yeugh is euill for cattell to eate. 1588 Shaks. *Tit A.* II. iii. 107 They told me they would binde me heere, Vnto the body of a dismall yew 1612 Webster *White Devil* I ii. 262 Under that Eu, As I sat sadly leaning on a grave 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 555 Iuniper; Cipresse Trees; Eugh. 1663 Cowley *Verses on Sev. Occas, Complaint* 4 Beneath a Bow'r for sorrow made, Of the black Yew's unlucky green 1699 Garth *Dispens* II. 11 Beneath the gloomy Covert of an Eugh. 1706 Hearne *Coll.* (O H S) I 223 Robinson..pull'd up some of ye Ews. 1715 *Ibid.* V. 39 Some say that tis to be planted with Ugh, dwarf Ughs. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 44, I threw myself beneath a blasted yeugh. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric Perth* 478 Ews 6 [feet in circumference]. 1812 Oliver *Elem Bot* II 247 The wood of the Yew is said never to be attacked by insects.

b. The wood of this tree, esp. as the material of bows.

a 1400 *King & Hermit* 199 Wyth a bow of hue full strong And arowys knyte in a thong. 1524 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 177 A bowe of u. 1530 Palsgr. 234/1 Iewe wode to make bowes, *hyf* *Ibid.* 291/2 Yowe to make bowes of, *hyf* 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb) 113 Ewe of all other thynges, is that, wherof perfite shootyng woulde haue a bowe made. 1590 Spenser *F Q.* I i 9 The Eugh obedient to the benders will. 1593 Shaks *Rich. II*, III ii. 117 Their Bowes Of double fatall Eugh. 1619 Drayton *Odes* xvii 73 With Spanish Ewgh so strong, Arrowes a Clothyard long. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Apr 1680, One roome parquetted with yew, which I lik'd well. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* III. xx, My bow of yew to a hazel wand. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama of Two Lives, Snake-Witch* 32 The chevron bands that edg'd the floor All shapely set in oak and yew.

c Branches or sprigs of the tree, esp. as symbols of sadness

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 349 Two bysoms made of boxe and ewe. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* (MS Claud A II. lf. 52), We have non olyfe þat beruth grene leves, we takon in stede of hit hew and palmes wyth, and beruth abowte on procession 1547 *Ludlow Churchw Acc* (Camden) 29 Yeve and candelles at Ester to hange in the churche. 1601 Shaks. *Twel N* II. iv. 56 My shrowd of white, stuck all with Ew. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IV. 731 Sad Cypress, Vervain, Eugh, compose the Wreath 1820 Shelley *Prometh. Unb* IV 16 Strew, oh, strew Hair, not yew! Wet the dusty pall with tears, not dew!

¶ d. Applied to some flowering plants.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* Pref b 2, The flowers of plants having the resemblance of Butterflies; as our English Gandergoose, the flower of Beans, Woodbine, Ew, and Ragwort 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 The thin leaved heath, that bears a Berry, which some call ground Ewe.

2. A bow made of the wood of the yew.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 490 Through a Forrest Tubal (with his Yew And ready quiver) did a Boar pursue. 1697 Dryden *Æneis* IX. 854 At the full stretch of both his Hands, he drew, And almost join'd the Horns of the tough Eugh. *a* 1718 Prior *Henry & Emma* 345 To send the Arrow from the twanging Yew. 1728 Ramsay *Archers diverting themselves* 13 To see them draw the bended yew. 1817 Scott *Harold* II iii, When from Wulfstane's bended yew Sprung forth the grey-goose shaft.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *yew-berry*, *-bough*, *-flat*, *-hedge*, *-leaf*, *-stock*, *-wood*; made of yew-wood, as *yew-bow*, *-panel*, *yew-besprinkled*, *-crested*, *-hedged*, *-leaved*, *-roofed* adjs. See also Yew-tree.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Do hum þis to læcedome . *eowberge. ofgeot mid ealaþ. 1768 G. White *Selborne*, *To Pennant* 8 Oct., The ousel..fed on yew-berries. 1820 Keats *Melancholy* i, Make not your rosary of yew-berries 1851 G. Meredith *Love in the Valley* VII. Threading it with colour, like yewberries the yew 1868 Morris *Earthly Par*, *Man born to be King* 1479 The feet Of the long *yew-besprinkled hill. 1867 — *Jason* VII. 137 She .to a *yew-bough made the boat's head fast. 1558 *Nottingham Rec* IV 123 A dosyn of *ewe bowes. [1622 *Inv* (Nottingham) in *N & Q* 1st Ser. VI. 10/1 Foure Spanishe viewe bowes.] 1727 Somerville *Yeoman of Kent* 9 Bow-men Whose good yew-bows, and sinews strong, Drew arrows of a cloth-yard long. 1860 Longf *Wayside Inn*, *K. Olaf* xx i, From his yew-bow, tipped with silver, Flew the arrows fast. 1824 Scott *Flora Macvor's Song* xi, The *yew-crested bonnet o'er tresses of grey! *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess Men & Mann.* Wks 1777 II. 116 Lord D—'s high shorn *yew-edges. 1777 Mrs. Thrale *Let. to Johnson* 18 Sept., A spirit of innovation has however reached even these at last A yew hedge, or an eugh hedge if you will. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. *Christmas Amusem* 105 From the yew-hedge to the fountain. 1830 Scott *Doom of Devorgoil* I. i, The *yew-hedged garden 1688 Holme *Armoury* II 80/1 He beareth Argent, a *Yew leaf slipped. 1731 Miller *Gard Dict.* s v. *Abies*, The Silver, or *Yew-leav'd Firr Tree 1776 Withering *Bot. Arrangem.* I. 680 Yew leaved Feathermoss. *a* 1692 Aubrey *Wilts* (Royal Soc MS.) 263 (Halliw) With box and *ewgh pannells of about six inches square 1897 A. de Vere in Ld Tennyson *Tennyson* I xiii 293 The *yew roofed cloister of Muckross 1483 *Cath Angl* 118 An *Ev stok, *taxus* 1613 *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls* in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) Addenda s v *Ewe forth*, *Ewe Wood 1830 Tennyson *Œnone* 19 In the yew-wood black as night.

†Yew, *v. local. Obs.* Also yaw. (See quots.)

1748 W Brownrigg *Art of Making Common Salt* II iv. 131 At the Lemington works..They boil the brine violently till a thin skin of salt appears on its surface [*Note*] They say then that the brine begins to yew. 1828–32 Webster, *Yaw*, To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane juice in the sugar works West Indies *Ibid*, *Yew*, to rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works.

Yew(e: see Ewe *sb.*[1], Give, Yeo *sb*[1], You, Yule.

Yewar, -er, obs. forms of Ewer[2].

1538 Elyot, *Gutturnium*, a lauer, or yewer [1552a Huloet, yewar]. 1582 N Lichefield tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind* xvii 44 A certein yewer ye which had a high foot.

Yewel, obs. form of Jewel.

Yewen (yūˑĕn), *a* Now *rare* or *arch.* Also 6 ewghen, eughen, 6–8 ewen, 7 yeughen. [f. Yew *sb* + -en[4] Cf. MHG. *îwîn*, G *eiben*] Made of the wood of the yew; consisting of yew-trees.

1563 *Norwich Depos* (1905) 77 A ewen bow.- 1590 Spenser *F. Q* I xi. 29 So farre as Ewghen bow a shaft may send. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 747 His stiffe armes to stretch with Eughen bowe. 1654 C. Wase *Gratius' Cynaget.* Pref. b 3 b, A round hoop of yeughen wood made of boughs *a* 1700 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 262 As warlike Archers bend long ewen Bows. 1862 Reade *Cloister & H* xxiv, In spite of their laws and their proclamations to keep up the yewen bow. 1884 E V Boyle *Days & Hours in Garden* vi 89 The square-topped Yewen hedge.

Yewer: see Ure.

Yewisse, Yewl, Yewlow, Yewre, Yewrie: see Iwis, Yule, Yellow, Ewer[1], Ewery.

Yew-tree (yūˑtrī). = Yew *sb.* 1.

1398 Trevisa *Barth De P. R.* xvii clxi (1495) V j/1 An Ewe tree is a tree with venim & poyson. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/13 *Hec taxus*, hawtre [*sic*], newtre *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 507/2 Y tree (*K.* uy tre), *taxus* 1538 Turner *Libellus, Taxus*, an Yhe tre. 1593 in *N. & Q* 1st Ser (1852) VI 64/1 Itm. for leadinge of earthe to ye benche about the yewe tree, .ij^s^ iiij^d^. 1607 Topsell *Four-f Beasts* 554 The rotten part of Eue tree 1612a Webster *White Devil* I. ii 261 Into a church-yard, where a goodly Eu tree Spred her large roote in ground *a* 1697 Aubrey *Surrey* (1718) III 46 In this Church-Yard is an Ew Tree, ten Yards in Compass. 1750 Gray *Elegy* iv, Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v xix, The yew-tree lent its shadow dark. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 732 An ancient evergreen, A yewtree

attrib and *Comb* 1688 Holme *Armoury* II 52/1 He beareth Argent, a Yew Tree Branch Fructed. 1845 R. S. Surtees *Hillingdon Hall* x 145 A massive yew tree-lined walk. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F Holt* Introd 4 Its untidy kitchen-garden and cone-shaped yew-tree arbour 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV. 218/2 The poisonous nature of yew-tree leaves.

Hence **Yew-tree'd** *a.*, planted with yew-trees.

1872a Mrs. A Gatty *Bk. Sun-dials* Introd. p. xxii, The quaint yew-tree'd garden.

Yewys, obs. form of Iwis.

Yex (yeks), **yesk** (yesk), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 ȝesca, ieseca, ȝescea, ȝeocsa, ȝeoxa, ȝeohsa, ȝihsa, 4–6 yoxe, 5–7 yexe, 6 yeax, yeske, 6–7 yeox(e, 7 yex, yox, 7, 9 *Sc.* yesk, 9 yisk, yucks, yeux, yokes. [OE. *gesca*, *geocsa*, **gicsa* (*gihsa*), related to next.] An act of yexing; † a sob (*obs.*); a hiccup or the hiccups.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 958 *Singultus*, iesca. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) T 71 *Tentigo*, ȝesca. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* II. 5 Me þios siccetung hafað agæled, ðes ȝeocsa *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 60 þam monnum þe for fylle ȝihsa sliheð. 1398 Trevisa *Barth De P R* xvii ix (Tollem MS.), To abate þe ȝoxe [*ed.* 1495 yexe] þat comeþ of fulnesse 1530 Palsgr. 291/1 Yeske that cometh of the stomake, *sanglout* 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cccxxv, It is named the yexe or the hicket, and of some the dronken mans cough. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* Pref c vj b *marg*, [They] w^t^ a yoxe, do soon dye. 1565 *Harding Answ. Jewel* II 138 The yeax and vomite followed 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 246 Two or three branches of Myntes do swage and appease the Hiccuet or yeoxe. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxviii xx. II. 342 They shall find a remedie for the yox 1609 — *Anim Marcell.* xxx. ix. 392 The yex that often shooke his flankes and small guts. 1621 J Taylor (Water P) *Goose* Wks (1630) I 110/2 One staggering there hath got the drunken yox. 1808 Jamieson, *Yesk*, *Yesk*, *s*, a single affection of hiccup, S. as, He gae a great yesk, S. B *eesh*, id. 1818 Todd, *Yux*, sometimes pronounced *yex*, and *yox*, or *yokes*, the hiccough. 1824 MacTaggart *Gallovid. Encycl* 266 Drink Which cures the yisk and waterbrash 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Yeux*, a hiccup. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk* s v *Yucks*, Why Tommy, you've a-got the yucks —drink some cold water.

Yex, yesk, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *a* 1. I ȝeocsian, ȝeoxian, 3–4 ȝoxe, 4–6 yoxe, 4–7 yexe, 5 ȝexe, 6 yeax, youx, yowx, 6– yex, 9 *dial.* yox, yocks, yaux; *a*[2]. 5–6 yeske, 6 yeask, 6– yesk; *a*[3] 4–5 ȝoske, 5 yoske. *β*1. I ȝiscian, 5 yiske, ȝyske, 5–6 ȝisk, ȝeisk, 9 yisk; *β*2. 5 ȝyxe. [OE. *geocsian*, *giscian*, corresp. to OHG. *geskōn*, *gesgizōn* 'oscitare': of imitative origin.]

† 1. *intr.* To sob. *Obs.*

c 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* II § 1 Ac ic nu wepende & ȝisciende ofgeradra worda misfo *c* 1050 [see Yexing] *c* 1290 *Beket* 1536 in *S Eng Leg* 150 And sore wepinde he wende forth, he ȝoxede and siȝte wel ofte 13 *S Erkenwolde* 312 in Horstm. *Altengl Leg.* (1881) 312 Þe bysshop hade no space to speke, so spakly he ȝoskyd 1388 Wyclif *2 Kings* iv 35 The child ȝoxide [1382 brethed] seuene sithis *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 29 And agayn he suld dy, he began at yiske. 1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W. de W) A iv, *Singultio*, to yeske or to sob 1602 Holland *Pliny* xviii xxxv. I 614 Ravens crying one to another as if they sobbed or yexed therewith. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 283 What thinkst thou of the Body, that yelpes and yexes, at any small push?

2. To hiccup.

a 1400 *Arund. MS* 42 lf. 28 b in *Promp Parv* 539 *note*, Anet .the sed coct, and al hot put to þe nostrelle, soffreth noȝt to galpyn, ne to rospyn, ne to ȝexyn. 1432–50, etc. [see Yexing] *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk Nurture* 298 Be yoxinge, ne bolkynge, ne gronynge 1530 Palsgr. 786/2 Whan he yesketh next, tell hym some straunge newes, and he shall leave it 1544 Phaer *Regym Lyfe* (1545) X vij, It chaunceth oftentymes that a chylde yeaxeth out of measure. Wherfore it is expedyent to make the stomake eygre afore it be fed 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxi 90 He, . yawned, spitted, coughed, yexed. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, To *Yex*, is that we do, when we have the Hicket or Hick up. 1721 Ramsay *On Maggy Johnstoun* vi, We did baith glow'r and gaunt,..yesk, and maunt. 1804 Cowper *Poetry* II. 220 Weel like ye, yeeskin', to be there, Though morn's a head ach.

3. *trans.* To belch forth. Also *intr.* to belch; to hawk, to expectorate.

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T* 231 (Ellesm) He yeseth [*v.rr.* ȝeskeþ, ȝoxeth] and he speketh thurgh the nose As he were on the quakke or on the pose 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix 82 His nek fourth of the cave He straucht, fordrunkin, Boklis furth and ȝiskis of ȝoustir mony streme *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 36 At his mouth His faderis reky flamb furth ȝiskit he. *Ibid* 154 A laithly smok he ȝiskis blak as hell *a* 1555 Lyndesay in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 521/1441 Scho puft and yiskit with sic riftis, That verry dirt come furth with driftis. 1560 Phaer *Æneid.* IX (1562) D iv, He their maisters head w^t^ sword ofchopt, & left his tronke furth yexing belching blood. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* v. 58 He . Beheld him yesking forth his ghost. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 154 It garr'd him yesk his dram-mach 1882 *W Worc. Gloss*, *Yox*, *v.* to cough, or spit up. 1893 *S. E. Worc Gloss.*, *Yaux*, *v.* to cough, or expectorate. 'I don't want no bacca smokers in my kitchen, yauxin' an' spettin' about.'

Hence **Ye·xer,** one who yexes.

1611 Cotgr, *Sengloteur*, one that hath the hickocke; a yexer

†Ye·xen, *v. Obs.* In 5 ȝyksen, ȝosken. [f Yex *v.* + -en[5]] = Yex *v*

14 *Chaucer's Reeve's T* 231 (Camb MS) He ȝyksneth & spekyth þourw þe nose *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 108 They chyuered for colde as cheuerynge chyldren, They ȝoskened, & cryde out & þat a man herde

†Yexiled [Y- 4], exiled 1340 *Ayenb* 30 Men and wyf-men and children deserited and y-exiled

Yexing, yesking, *vbl sb.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: see Yex, Yesk *v.* [OE. *geocsung*, *geoxung* = OHG. *gesgizunga*: see Yex, Yesk *v* and -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Yex, †sobbing (*obs.*); (most freq.) hiccuping.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 423/12 *In singultum*, in sicettunge and ȝeoxunge *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* ibid 179/4 *Singultus*, ȝeocsung. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 801 Mid ȝoxinge & gret wop þus he bigan *is mone* 1382 Wyclif *Lam.* III. 56 Ne turne thou awei thin ere fro my sobbing [*v.r* ȝoxyng] and cries 1387–8 T. Usk *Test Love* I. i. (Skeat) I 6 Any maner disese outward, in sobbing maner, sheweth sorowful yexinge from within. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlvi. (1495) q vj b, Yoxynge is the sowne in the nose of vyolent meuynge of ye stomak. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 5042 So did his princes With ȝedire ȝoskingis & ȝerre ȝett out to gete. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V 389 Pereschenge moche peple in yoskenge or nesynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 539/1 ȝyxynge, *singultus* *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Orat G. Flamineus* (Caxton 1481) f iv, He in his drunkennesse with his stombling yoxing & prating 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 426/2 A ȝiskynge, *singultus* 1510 Stanbridge *Vocabula* (W de W) A v, *Oscedo*, yeskynge 1530 Palsgr 291/1 Yexing, *hocquet* 1543 Traheron tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. ix 96 b/1 Great apostemations..whyche cause rigours, fieuers, spasmes, youxinge 1544 Phaer *Regim Lyfe* (1545) F j, Hycket or yeaskyng, is an euyll mouyng of the veine that expulsiue of the stomake 1562 Turner *Bathes* 9 b, It healeth also the hitchcock or yiskinge. 1569 R. Androse tr. *Alexis' Secr* IV. I. 35 To remedie the yexings of the stomacke and vomitings 1600 Darrell *True Narr.* 6 A bygg blacke catt.. threwe her backward taking from her the vse both of her eyes and handes, which with yesking were euer losed. 1613 Bp Andrewes *96 Serm*, *Eph. iv. 30* (1629) 652 The vpbuylding or yexing of the heart (as Abigail excellently termeth it) 1684 Robt Johnson *Enchir Med* III iv. 152 [The Hicket] is called in English a sobbing or yexing 1887 F. T Havergal *Heref Wds* 38 He suffers so from yocksing 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.*, *Suppl* s v. *Yeterte*, A yetrie yisking.

Yeyed, ? =*yeped*, pa pple of Eathe *v*, to ease.

c 1425 *Abrahame's Sacr.* 334 in *Non-Cycle Myst Plays* (1909) 49 A! Lord, I thanke The of Thy gret grace, Now am I yeyed on dyuers wysse.

Yeyn-, ȝeyn-. see Gain-.

Yeyr, obs Sc. form of Year.

Yeyrd, Yeyre, obs. Sc. form of Earth, Air.

1533 *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1879) IV 60 Jhon Muir .gaef staet, be yeyrd and stane, of ane bak tenement. *a* 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr Pl.* 37/126 When the sun and the stare In the yeyre togeythur warre.

Yez. *Anglo-Irish.* Also yees, yiz. [f. Ye with plural inflexion *s*] You (said to more than one).

1804 Maria Edgeworth *Ennui* vi, Mind the big hole in the middle of the bridge, God bless *yees*! 1828 T. C. Croker

Fairy Leg. S Irel II 110 'Boys', says she, 'I hope yez have made a good dinner'

Yezidi, -dee (ye zidi). Also Yeze(e)dee, Izedi, Zezidee. [Of disputed origin.] One of a religious sect found in Kurdistan, Armenia, and the Caucasus, which, while believing in a Supreme God, regards the Devil with reverential fear.

1818 KINNEIR *Journ. Asia Minor* 414 The Zezidees live in enmity with the Christians 1819 J. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III 114 The strangers were Yezidees 1842 J. B FRASER *Mesop. & Assyria* xiv. 328 The Yezidee religion appears to be a compound of many others strangely jumbled together. 1848 LAYARD (*title*) Nineveh and its Remains: with an Account of the Yezidis, or Devil-Worshippers 1852 BADGER *Nestor* I x 122, I think it cannot be doubted that the term 'Yezeedee' is derived from Yezd, one of the titles applied by the ancient Persians to the Supreme Being. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult* II xvii 299 The Izedis or Yezidis, the so called Devil-worshippers

Yezzy, dial form of EASY

1896 Aug. J. C HARE *Story of my Life* I. iii 178 The old Cheshire proverb—'Bout's bare but it's yezzy.'

Yf, obs form of GIVE *v*, IF

† **Yfaȝe,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 ifaie. [repr. OE. *gefægen* adj. . see Y- and FAIN *a.* (southern ME. *faȝe*).] Fain, gladly.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 199 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 276 'Woltou', quod the vox, 'srift ounderfonge, Tel thine sunnen on and on, That ther bileve never on.' 'Sone', quad the wolf, 'wel i faie' *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 1 1862 Ne forþe þe moder þet hyt beer, Ne woldest þou nase y faȝe

† **Yfailed, yfayl(l)ed** [Y- 4], failed *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 56 Yf þou nelt nauȝt climme þos, Of heuene þou hest yfayled. 13 . *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 202 Trewth is i-faillid with fremid and sibbe 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Alle guodes byeþ ous yfayled. *c* 1394 i-failed [see FAIL *v.* 12 b].

Yfaired, yuayred [FAIR *v*], made clean or pure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 þane gost of wysdom, be huam bi we zuo yclensed ase gold and yuayred of alle uelþe *Ibid*, 200.

Y'faith, in faith · see FAITH *sb* 12 b.

15 . *Chevy Chase* II 124 'Such A-nothar captayn skotland within', he sayd, 'ye feth shuld neuer be.' *a* 1596 *Sir T Mose* I ii 152 Yfaith, yfaith, they are too short for me. 1607 Y'faith [see FAITH *sb* 12 b]. 1619 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii 108 Yfaith her Queeneship little Rest should take

† **Y-falle,** *v. Obs* Also 4 yualle. [OE. *gefeallan* = OHG. *gifallan* see Y- 3 c and FALL *v.*] *intr.* To fall; to befall.

971 *Blickl Hom* 93 þonne gefeallaþ ealle deofolgyld 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Huet cas yualle. *Ibid.* 48 Hit yualþ oþerhuyl desertesoun of eyr and ualse mariages

† **Yfalle(n,** *pa. pple Obs* Forms: 1 ȝefeallen, 6 ivalle(n, ifalle(n, 4 yvalle, yfall, 4–5 yfalle(n, 3 yfalne. [OE. *gefeallen,* pa. pple of *feallan* to FALL, *gefeallan* (see prec.).] Fallen; also *fig*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Seo heofon biþ ȝefeallen æt þæm feower endum middanȝeardes *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) cxlviii 8 Fyr, forst, hægel, and ȝefeallen snaw. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 58 Heo schulen ȝelden þet best þet is þer inne ivallen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 514 Vor hwanne he hauep ido his dede Ifalle is al his boldhede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1537 þe king let bulde vp grete tounes þat were ney adoun ivalle [*MS* ȝ yfalle]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Hou ofte he heþ yualle into zenne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. x 179 Men yfalle in myschef. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 160 Many a word yfalne shall eft arise.

Yfalt, ME. pa. pple. of FOLD *v.*1

Yfare, var. I-FARE *v. Obs.*

1593 *Jack Straw* II. C iv, So did they all yfare like franticke men.

† **Yfare(n** [Y- 4, FARE *v.*1 · cf I-FARE *v*], gone; travelled; dealt *with.* 900–30 *O E Chron* (Parker MS) an. 894 þa he þær to ȝefaren wæs, þa eodon hie to hiora scipum. *c* 1205 LAY. 4690 Nes hit buten feower wiken þat þas kinge ifaren [*c* 1275 i-vare] weoren, cam Brennes riden. *Ibid.* 26425 þa þis wes al ivare, þa wes Brennes kæisere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 400 Ho wes aferd þat hire answare Ne wrþe nouht ariht ivare [*v.r.* ifare]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 577 Whan þat he seyde so, That Troylus was out of town y fare. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 385 He was piled and i-robbed, and fare [*MS.* ȝ yvare] wiþ as it were a þeef. 1432–50 tr *Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VII. 515 The cuntray was foule yfare with **Yfarsyd** [FARCE *v*], stuffed. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 40 Pygge y-farsyd **Yfast, yvast** [FAST *v*2], fasted. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 205 Dære nihte þe hie þæt fæsten ȝefæst hæfdon. *c* 1275 yuást [see FAST *v*2 3] 13 . *K Alis* 2419 (Laud MS) As a wolf, þat fele dawes had yfast *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2822 Gyoun þanne was teynt & paal so longe he hadde yuaste. **Yfastened,** set fast, fixed, fastened *c* 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) lvii[i] 7 Swa weax melted, ȝif hit byð wearmum neah fyre ȝefæstnad 1340 *Ayenb* 107 Zuo yuestned ine þe loue and adrayngt in þe zuetnesse of god *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 50 þan take a dysshe y fastenyd on þe pelys ende. **Yfebled,** enfeebled. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 363 Englisshe men were moche i-feble [*MSS. β and* γ yfebled].

† **Yfed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [OE *gefédd,* pa. pple. of *fédan* FEED *v*] Fed.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 3753 (Napier 100/1) *Holuscutis uesceretur,* ofætum wære ȝefed. *c* 1205 LAY 13573 He us haueð wel iued. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xxxix. 110 Wher he were ythe mone boren ant y-fed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 251 Realliche i-cloped and likyngliche i-fedde [*MS* γ yved] *c* 1450 *Cré of Love* 975 In wofull hour I got was, welaway! In wofull hour fostred and y-fed 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. *Infin. Worlds* C, Where all take life, . . And then renew'd with pleasure be yfed. 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 188 On parchment scraps y fed.

Yfel(l, obs. ff. EVIL.

† **Yfele,** *v. Obs* Forms: 1 ȝefelan, 2–4 ifele, 3 ivele, 3–4 yvele, 4 yfele, 7 yfeele. [OE *gefélan* see Y- 3 c and FEEL *v*] To feel.

c 893 [see FEEL *v* 1]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E. Hom.* I. 201 Hwi ne iuele ich þe imine breoste so swete ase þu eit? *c* 1305 *Judas Isc* 18 in *E Ł P.* (1862) 107 Swiþe heo gan iwite And yfele þat he was mid childe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 13 þe same meik and tokene þat he hadde i-felt [*MS* γ yveld] in his soule he bare alwey after i sene *c* 1634 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III i. (1652) 36, I no where hoart yfeele, but on mine head.

† **Yfell,** *v. Obs.* Also 3–4 yvelle. [OE. *gefyllan, -fiellan* see Y- 3 c and FELL *v.*] *trans.* To strike down, fell. Also **Yfelled** *pa pple.*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV vi § 7 þa hio [*sc* seo nædre] ȝefylled wæs 971 *Blickl Hom* 221 Da wolde he Sanctus Martinus, ðæt gyld abrecan & ȝefyllan *c* 1205 LAY 14838 We heom habbeoð iflemed & mid wepnen ifelled *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 58 Hy smyten vnder schelde þat sume hit yfelde. 13 *K. Alis.* 3363 (Laud MS) Wiþ dynt of spere þou were yfeld *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1525 Syx baners were y-feld.

† **Yfere,** *sb Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝefera, 2–3 ifere, ivere, 3 iuære, iuare, ifære, ifeire, yfere *Pl.* 1 ȝeferan, 2 ȝeferen, 2–3 iferen, 2–4 ifere, iuere, 3–4 yfere, yuere, 3 iveres. [OE. *gefére,* f. *ge-* Y- 1 a + *fær-,* mutated f. *för-* : *faran* to go.] A companion, mate, fellow, associate.

c 870 *Codex Aureus Inscr*, Ic Aelfred aldormon & Werburg min ȝefera *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen* III 12 þæt wif, þæt þu me forȝeafe to ȝeferan *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 229 In helle his hunger and þurst, twa uuele iuere *c* 1205 LAY. 26012 Arður hine teh Bi-siden his iferen [*c* 1275 iveres]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 48 Englene ifere ant arcanglene freond. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5994 Vor suan adde euere is yuere, þre velawes þat next him were. *a* 1300 *K Horn* 235 Hom rod Aylmer þe kyng, Ant horn wiþ him Ant alle his yfere. 13 *K Alis.* 6906 (Laud MS) Þoo wepe þe kyng & hise yfere.

† **Yfere,** *adv. Obs.* (from *c* 1330 to 8 *arch.*) Forms 3–4 ifere, yvere, 4–8 yfere, 5 yfeere, yffere, 6 yfeere, yfeare, *Sc.* yfeir *β.* 4 yferes, 6 *Sc.* yferis. [Origin uncertain. The available evidence favours on the whole the supposition that the adverb arose out of the predicative use of *yfere,* pl. of YFERE *sb.* 'companions, associates', hence 'associated' (see introductory quots. below); if this were so, the form *in fere* (from *c* 1330) arose from analysing *yfere* as *i,* IN *prep.* + FERE *sb.*2 With the *β*-form cf. TOGETHERS, and see -S *suffix.*] In company; together. (Extensively used in ME. poetry as a riming tag; rare in prose.)

[*a* 1200 [see YFERE *sb*] *c* 1205 LAY. 27435 Twein kinges þere æuere weoren ifere. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 24750 Euere tweine and tweyne wenden i-vere [*earlier text* Æuer twein and twein tuhte to-somne ælc mid his honde heold his iuere]. *a* 1300 *S Michael* in *Pop Treat. Sci.* (1841) 136 Ther is turment strong Of wynd, of water, and of fur, and thaye threo were i-fere] *a* 1300 *XV Signes* 117 in *E. E. P* (1862) 11 Al þe seo sal draw ifere as a walle to stond up riȝt *c* 1330 *Assumpt Virg.* (B M. MS.) 859 Cryst of heuene . Amonge þe apostles sone he lyȝt, And gret hem alle yfere. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 2267 In caue þei lyen, & slepen samen y-fere 13 *Gosp Nicod.* (A) 751 And þat for skorne sayd alle yfere. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II 1116 With þat þey wente arm in arm y fere [*v. rr* in fere, yfere] In to þe gardeyn from þe chaumbre doun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1269 We bub knyȝtes alle y-vere y-born in douce fraunce. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* xvii 192 What soule is syk, lay þat herbe aboue, Hit makeþ hool al y-fere 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr,* 2295 And whan I herde al thys yfere, I wex abaysshed in my chere. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 18 þan take Pepyr, an Safroun, an Brede, y-grounde y-fere 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 147 Syne followit all hir dameselis ȝ fere 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat* I. i A ij b, They feede and feele the fruit of that, which once they gott yfeare. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* S ij, As litle ioy I feare, should we feele yfere, as did the two vnsensible pictures. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I ix. 2 O goodly golden chaine, wherewith yfere The vertues linked are in louely wize. 1600 *England's Helicon* F j b, Harpalus and eke Colin were Heard-men both yfere. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I II lxxv, Then let's all go yfere 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxv, And much they moraliz'd as thus yfere they yode. 1768 DOWNMAN *Land of Muses* Iv, There passed by the sister Graces bright, . . Benevolence and Gratitude y-fere.

β. ?c 1390 *Form of Cury* I. xxii. (1780) 20 Take brede and þe self broth and drawe it up yferes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI v. 25 Baith matrouns, and thair husbandis, all yferis.

Yfern · see FERN *a* and *adv. Obs.*

Yferre, pseudo-archaic f. AFAR *adv.*

c 1634 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. IV (1652) 84, I do not reche One beam for all This Buss is a blive guerdon. Hence Carlishnesse yferre.

† **Yfet,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also 1 ȝefett, 2–4 ifet, 3 ifat, 3–4 yuet, 4 y-feet. [OE *gefett,* pa. pple of (*ge*)*fetian* : see Y- 4 and FET *v.*] Brought, carried, fetched; acquired

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV. vi § 8 Amilcor, se wæs of Sicilium him to fultume ȝefett. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 147 And wunie ine þet clenesse þet he haueð et his fulluhte ifet. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1296 Fif siðe tene, icudde & icorene & of feorrene ifat 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5721 þe monekes out of abendone verst were þuder yuet. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1624 þe castel was mad & set, & þer godes þerto yfet *a* 1400 *Octouian* 237 Floraunce was dyder y-feet. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* I. (1558) C j b, Giftes with him he had to bring from Troy destroyed yfet

† **Yfetered** [V- 4], fettered *a* 1000 *Riddles* lii. 4 þa wæron ȝenumne nearwum bendum, ȝefeterade fæste togædre. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 32 Heo liggeð mid iren heune ivcotered 13 . *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Yfetered were ys legges under his horse wombe *c* 1420 [see FETTER *v*1 1]. **Yfethered, Yfeyned,** ME. pa. pples. of FEATHER, FEIGN.

Yff, obs. form of IF.

Yff, yffen, obs. ff. *give, given* . see GIVE *v.*

c 1435 *Torr Portugale* 2009 God, that died vppon the Rode, Yff grace, that she mete with good! 1484 *Cov Leet Bk* 519 Of which somme x li was yffen to theym ageyn.

† **Yfi·lled,** *pa pple. Obs.* [OE *gefylled,* pa. pple. of (*ge*)*fyllan* see Y- 4 and FILL *v.*] Filled; fulfilled.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV III (1890) 266 Þæt wæs swa soðlice mid dæd ȝefylled, swa him to cweden wæs *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 5 þa hit wes ifullet þet ysaias þe prophete iwitezede. *c* 1205 LAY. 6942 þis lond wes on gliðe and ifulled mid godе 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1072 Wonder it is. of þi noble gentrise þat is so noble anerþe iwolt wiþ so vil coueitise 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 337 Lanfranc hadde y-fylled [*MS.* γ y-vulled] his witt wiþ al vertues. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 241 Whan a man sittyth atte mette he sholde wythdrawe his honde afor that he be y-fillit. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. IV XXIV, So all things he yfild with their wish'd good.

† **Yfi·nd,** *v. Obs* [OE *gefindan* · see Y- 3 c and FIND *v.*] To find.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt. XVIII 28 *Inuenit unum de conseruis suis,* . ȝefand enne of esne ðeȝnum. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 243 (Trin Coll MS) Hie secheð reste þar non nis ac hie hies ne muȝen ifinden 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5779 Vor he sende þe kinge word þat he ne miȝte namo vinde 1340 *Ayenb* 130 þou gest in to helle huer þou sselt yuinde ver and bernston 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 405 Ethelwoldus destroyede al þat he myȝte fynde [*MS.* γ yvynde] anon to Crekanfonde. 1412–20 LYDG *Chron Troy* I. 537 Famous Argus, þat first þat art y-founde.

† **Yfixed** [V- 4], fixed 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr* XVIII, This Hand in Mouth y-fix'd, that rends his Hair. **Yflawe, ivlawen** [FLAY *v*1] flayed *c* 1205 LAY. 27377 Heo sculled beon islazene, and summe quic iulazene 13 *K Alis* 894 (Laud MS) þou shalt ben quyk of þine hyde y flawe **Yfled** [FLEE *v*], fled *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 661 The swyfte fame . was borugh-out Troye y-fled with preste wynges **Yflemed, yvlemd** [FLEME *v*], put to flight; exiled. *c* 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI XXXIV. § 4 He ȝefealit wiþ Gotan, & ȝeflieme weard. *c* 1205 LAY. 7658 Hu he was mid his fæiðe i-flæmde of þissen earde. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5609 Vor a traytour of is lond lof was is name Yflemd was out of engelond. 1340 *Ayenb* 39 þe oþre byeþ, þe ualse yulemde, þet viyeþ **Yflesshide** [Y- 5]: see FLESHED 1. **Yflet** [FLEET *v*], removed *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 92 þanne foond y me ful fer y-flet Al from god in maieste. **Y-floured** [V- 5], having flowers. 1340 *Ayenb* 136 He is ase þe smale uleye þet makeþ þet hony . and zekþ þe ueldes yfloured. **Yflowe**(n1, **ifloze, yvlowe,** etc. [FLEE *v*], fled. *c* 1205 LAY. 5953 Alle þe flæmen þe iflowe buð of Rome. *Ibid* 21463 Nu is Childric iulozen. 13 *K. Alis* 4486 (Linc. Inn MS) Darie þe kyng is yflowe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 225 Marcus Antonius was i-flowe [*v. rr* yflowe, fledde]. **Yflowe**(n2, **yflone** [FLY *v*1], flown. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 140 Se earn on ðam ofre ȝesæt, mid fisce ȝefloȝen, þone he ðærrihte ȝefeng 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 672 He let him makie wengen & þo he was iflowe [*v.r* yflowe] an hei [etc] 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* II. III IV XXXVII, They'll all be gone In a short time, like Bats and Owls yflone At dayes approch **Yflo·wn** [FLOW *v*], overflowed. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 379 The land of Tyre with seas yflown. **Yfoȝte, yfouȝte(n** [FIGHT *v.*], fought. 688–95 *Laws Ine* VI (Liebermann), þeah hit sie on middum felda ȝefohten *c* 1205 LAY. 25693 We habbeð wið him iuohten. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 9923 On hors keuered Cleodalis, þat al so wele yfouȝten, cert 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 249 þe tweie breþeren eorles hadde stalworthliche i-fouȝte [*MS* γ yvoȝte]. **Yfoiled,** ME pa. pple. of FOIL *v.*1 **Yfold, -e**(n [FOLD *v.*1], folded, closed. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 7 & þæt swat-lin . . onsundron ȝefealden an anre stowe. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl.* 1454 Vnder þo stones beþ depe in mold To dragouns fast yfold *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5796 þe Ameral gurde hym with ys fuste y-volde. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III. 253 The Roman, helde his honde y folden to geder. **Yfolewed, yfolled:** see YFULLED. **Yfolȝed, yfol(o)wed,** followed *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 237 Se gode man þe godes lufe hað ȝefolȝed 1340 *Ayenb* 99 þis uerste word . yef hit is wel onderstonde and yuolȝed 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B III. 39 Falsenesse haued yfolwed þe al þis fyfty wyntre. **Yfonded** [FAND, FOND *v*], attempted, tried, tested, tempted *Beowulf* 2301 Ðæt hæfde ȝumena sum goldes ȝefandod *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 A þet he hine haueð al isonded to his wille þurhut. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 94 Holi men wuteð wel þet habbeð hit iuonded. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2245 My broþer þat god knist is. & wel ysonded in armes 1340 *Ayenb* 117 We wylleþ wel þet we by yuonded. **Yfong** [FANG *v.*1], taken, seized, received. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliv. 4 Aris and far æfter þisum mannum, and þonne þu hiz ȝefangen hæbbe [etc]. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 460 in *O. E. Misc* 50 We after vre gultes mede habbeþ yuonge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6620 At rome he was vaire auonge [*MS.* ð ysonge] & asoiled al so. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 357 He deide þe ȝere after he hadde i-fonge [*MS.* γ yvonge] þe fey of holy chirche oon and twenty. **Yforged,** forged *c* 1386 [see FORGED *ppl. a.* 2] 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 7671 Whan they . Ben yforgyd off malys **Yfo(u)rmed,** formed, informed 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3179 Yfourmed [*v r.* yformed] as a dragon as red ase fur *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 451 Make no comparyson To creature y-formed here by kynde. 1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 Jak, thi formur is a fole, that thus thee hath yfourmed. *c* 1420 [see FORM *v.*1 3] **Yfost(e)red,** fostered *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 95 þeo . þet hire forðfederes hefden ifostret. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 389 In a covent y-fostered to be. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 26 She was yfostred in a Nonneryе *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 1633 That wisdam and philosophie Yfostred ben with rychesse

† **Yfound,** *pa. pple Obs.* [V- 4] Found.

c 900 tr *Bæda's Hist.* III. xi (Schipper) 235/1 þa his ban ȝefunden & ȝemeted weæron & to þære cyricean ȝelædde. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 35 Oðer he heo wat ðurh þet he heo dude him seolf, oðer he heo hafð i escad, oðer haſð ifunden on boke *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 705 þe Nihtegale . . hedde onswere god ifunde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 333 Aftirward his body and þe body of his wif Gwenvere were i-founde [*MS* γ yvounde]. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 160, I haue y-founde a man aftyr myn herte 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. vii 699 Ye be wel y fonde said sir

Bors. 1522 *World & Child* A v b, So fell a fyghter in a felde was there neuer ȝ founde

†Yfounded [V- 4, FOUND *v.*[2]], founded *c* 1290, etc i-founded [see FOUND *v.*[2]] 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III 265 It is not vnknowen That rewlers of rewmes . Were not yffoundid . . To leue al at likynge *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 394 He schal thenne be chasted after the lawe That was y-fownded by olde dawe **Yfracled, yfreklet** see FRECKLED *ppl. a* 2. **Yfra(n)ght,** fraught. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 858 My schip is wel ney with dispeir y fraght. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* 363 Such as have their stables ful yfraught, With pampred Jades. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i. IV *Handicrafts* 108 The Trees with thousand fruits ȝ fraught. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. *Infin. Worlds* xlv, As if this empty space with bodies were yfraught **Yfrayght** [cf. FREIGHT *pa. pple.*], freighted. 1561 B. GOOGE *Palingenius' Zodiac Life* Bk to Rdr, Momus there doth ryde at flote, with scornefull tonges yfrayght. **Yfrede** *v* [Y- 3 c], to feel, perceive, experience *c* 888, etc. [see FREDE *v.*]. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 316 in *O. E. Misc.* 82 To day ye schulep y-frede And vnder fo lupre mede *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 170 Þaȝ we ne mowe hyt nauȝt ise, Ne forþe me bodie iured. **Yfree** *v.* [Y- 3 c], to free. 688–95 *Laws Ine* lxxiv (Liebermann), Þonne mot hine se hlaford ȝefreoȝean. *a* 1000 *Paternoster* II. 31 Wiþ yfele ȝefreo us. *c* 1205 LAY. 475 Heo biddeð þe mid freonscype, þat þu heom ifreoie 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Þe guodemen in þise wordle, þet god heþ yvryd be grace uram þe þreldome of þe dyeule. *c* 1425 [see FREE *v.* 2] **Yfrendg'de** [V- 4], fringed 1594 CAREW *Tasso* I. xiv, He puts on siluer wings, yfrendg'de with gold. **Yfret(ed**[1] [FRET *v.*[1]], eaten, worn away or into holes. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. vi. 19 *Ubi aerugo et tinea demolitur*, huer rust & mohða ȝfreten bið. *c* 1275, *a* 1577 [see FRET *v.*[1] 2, 3] 13 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 201 That his fleis be al i-frette. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 58 Þe substance of þe veyne yfreted may noȝt be souded with-out disese. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 17468 Conswmyd, and yffret a-way 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* 2 b, Thy prisonere, whose chaines hath through his hart yfreat. **Yfret(ed**[2] [FRET *v.*[2]], furnished, studded. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr* 588, I sawh ther cordys rovnd & long, Al yffret with knottys strong. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* IV. 725 His necke in many a ruge Yfretted grete. **Yfretized,** pa. pple. of FRETISH, FRETIZE *v.*[2] *Obs* **Yfrore** [FREEZE *v.*], frozen. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 181 in *O. E. Misc.* 152 Summe beoþ fur-brend, and summe ifrore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5354 More vor þe harde vorst þat þut water yurore is. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 497 Þe emperesse . . scapede awey over Temse, þat was i-frore [*MS* β yfrore] and heled wiþ snowe *c* 1403 LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 20 A craggy roche, Like ise Ifrore. **Yfrote,** ME pa pple of FROT *v.* **Yfrounct** [FROUNCE *v.*], wrinkled. *c* 1634 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. (1651) 84 His Visage foul, yfrounct with glowing eyn. **Yfruited, Yfry(e)d,** ME. pa. pples of FRUIT *v.*, FRY *v.*[2]

Yft(e, obs. forms of GIFT.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr* xxxi. 173 A wyse and a worthy man þat lowid not yftis to rescewe *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 177 Þe yfte þat Raf þe sone of wayfere & hys heyrys made 1486 *Churchw. Acc., Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 15 John a Dene owth for the yfte of hys syster iij selver sponys xxs.

†Yfuled, yvyled [V- 4, FILE *v.*[2]], rendered foul. *a* 1200 *Aldhelm Gloss* I. 653 (Napier 19/1) *Foedatos*, ȝefylede *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *O. E. Hom* I. 205 Ich habbe mid flesches fulðe ifuled me. 13.. *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) 8971 Wanne he þi mouþ cusste þat so villiche isoiled [*MS B* yuyled] is **Yfulled, yfolled** [FULL *v.*[1]], baptized. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* lviii 443 Doð ærest hreowsunga, & weorðað siððan ȝefullwade. *c* 1275—1297 ifulȝed, ifulhet, yuolled [see FULL *v.*[1]] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 157 Þere he was i-cristned [*v.rr* yfulled, yvolled] of pope Sergius. *a* 1400 *New Test* (Paues) 47/16 To byleuen in Crist, & ben y-folewed **Yfurred,** furred 13 . *K. Alis* 5502 (Laud MS.) Twoo þik mantels, yfurred wiþ grys. 13 . *Coer de L.* 6526 A robe i-furryd with blaun and nere *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 40 A clobe þat was of fyne scarlad, well yfuired wyth grys **Yfurthered,** furthered. *c* 1402 LYDG *Compl Bl. Knt.* xlvii, The trewe man Was put abakke, wher as the falsheds Y-furthered was. **Yfycched** [FICCHE *v.*], fixed. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ* 856 That after-clap, in my mynde so deepe Y-fycched is. **Yfyned** [FINE *v.*[2]], refined. 14.. LYDG. *Beware Doubleness* 99 O ye women, which been enclyned . . To been as pure as gold y-fyned. **Yfyred,** ME pa. pple. of FIRE *v.*[1]

†Ygad(e)red, ygedred [V- 4], gathered. *c* 890–*c* 1275 [see GATHER *v.*] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4527 In is ost þo hii were ygadered in þis cas. *c* 1394 *P Pl. Crede* 189 Þouȝ þe tax of ten ȝer were trewly y-gadered. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlxix. 144 So grete a tresoure was ther wyth-in the paleys, ygadred by the kyng **Ygailed** = GALLED *ppl. a.*[2] 1 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xviii, See I to their Seats all hie with merry Glee, All, but the Wight of Bum y galled **Ygan,** ME pa. pple. of Go *v* **Ygathering,** *pr pple.* [V- 3 c; cf. *ycausing*], gathering. 1866 J B ROSE *Ovid's Met* 163 Rustics there, ygathering osiers **Ygazed,** arch pa pple. of GAZE *v* 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxi, He that unawares had there ygazed **Ygazing,** *pr pple.* [Y- 3 c], gazing 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr* xiii, Thilk Wight that has y-gazing been **Ygelt, Ygerdonyd,** ME. pa pples. of GILD *v.*[1], GUERDON *v.* **Ygerd, ygert·** see YGURD **Ygete,** got 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 225 ȝwat man þe child ssolde be þat he adde bi ȝete [*MS. B* y gete] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 61 Whan he hadde y-gete his axynge. **Ygeve:** see GIVE *v.*

‖ **Yggdrasil** (ɪ'gdrăsɪl). *Myth.* Forms: 8 Y-drasil, 9 Ig-, Y(g)gdrasil. [ON. *yg(g)drasill*, also *askr yg(g)drasils* lit. ash-tree of *Yggdrasil* (? f. *Yggr* name of Odin + *drasill* horse; but the formation is obscure)] In Scandinavian mythology, the great tree whose branches and roots extend through the universe. Also *allusively.*

1770 tr. *Mallet's Northern Antiq* II Fab viii 49 Gangler demanded Which is the capital of the Gods, or the sacred city Har answers, It is under the Ash Ydrasil, where the Gods assemble every day, and administer justice. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii 165 The Tree Igdrasil, that has its roots down in the Kingdoms of Hela and Death, and whose boughs overspread the highest Heaven! 1865 W H. GILLESPIE *Argt Mor. Attrib God* 51 It [*sc* Love] is, in fact, the mundane Yggdrasil. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Wks 1890 I. 361 The nameless eagle of the tree Ygdrasil 1878 EMERSON in *N Amer. Rev* CXXVI. 413 You say. 'Cut away; my tree is Ygdrasil—the tree of life.'

Yghe, yȝe, obs forms of EYE *sb.*[1]

†Ygled, ygyled [V- 4, GUILE *v.*], beguiled 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Lokeþ þane man þet he ne by be none sleȝþe of þe kueade y gyled. *Ibid.* 256 Hi byeþ ofte y-giled **Ygilt**[1] [GUILT *v.*], sinned, offended 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 219 Noþer for noblete of þe persone þat hadde agult [*MS* β ygult]. **Ygilt**[2] = GILT *ppl a* 1434 [see GILT *ppl a* 1 b] 1589 NASHE *Martin's Months Minde* Wks (Grosart) I 196 My hope once was my old shooes should be sticht, My thumbes ygilt, that were before bepitcht **Ygladed** [GLAD *v.*], made glad *c* 950 [see GLAD *v.* 1] *c* 1205 LAY 19587 Þa wes Vðer bliðe & igladed swuðe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 850 Þanne was þat menskful meliors muchel y-gladed. **Yglased,** ME. pa. pple of GLAZE *v.*[1] **Yglent** [GLENT *v.*], made radiant. *c* 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E E T S) 65 Gaude Maria, yglent with grace! **Yglewed, Yglosed,** etc., ME pa pples of GLUE, GLOZE *v.*[1], etc **Ygloved** [Y- 5, GLOVE *sb.*], gloved *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6542 Agamenon on syde houed, With gode Armes and wel y gloued

† Ygo, *adv. Obs.* Also 6 **ygone,** 6, 8 **ygoe.** [Spenserian pseudo-arch form of AGO *adv.*] Ago; formerly. *Late ygo*: recently.

[1426 LYDG. *De Gui. Pilgr* 6276 Yt ys not yet ygon ful yore . . Whan thow doutest the off thys bred] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct 62 And great Augustus long ygoe is dead. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. i. 2 Whom his victorious hands did earst restore To natiue crowne and kingdome late ygoe 1596 *Ibid* IV xi. 39 And following Dee, which Britons long ygone Did call diuine, that doth by Chester tend. 1767 MICKLE *Concub* I xliii, And what ygoe the Place of Herbs had bene, Is now a Turnip Fielde 1768 DOWNMAN *Land of Muses* lx, Her heart had long y-go transmewed bin to stone

†Ygo(e, ME pa pple. of GO *v.* **Ygolped,** ME pa. pple of GULP *v* **Ygon(e, ygoon, yguo,** ME pa. pples. of Go *v* 1340 *Ayenb* 142 He is y-guo into þe hole of þo roche ase þe colure ine his coluerhous. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb* I. 788 Another with a diche aboute ygoon is 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I III xliii, But when from Aptery we were ygone **Ygot(en** [V- 4, GET *v.*], got *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I cxlv (1869) 74 Litel is woorth thing ygoten if after the getinge it ne be kept **Ygovernet,** governed 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr* 207 By Iustice is al the worlde y gouernet **Ygraced,** ME pa pple. of GRACE *v.* **Ygrad, ygred,** ME. pa pples of GREDE *v Obs.* **Y-graithed, ygreithed** [GRAITH *v.*], prepared, equipped *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1993 Þis pinfule gin wes se grisliche igreiðet. 13 . *K. Alis* 7536 (Laud MS.) Ygreiþed þan his foure þousynde. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 225 When he is so y-graithed . Þen shalle ye open hym thus. **Y-gra(u)nted, ygrawnt,** granted 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Huyche y graunted þus he begynþ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 227 Whanne þe legacye of þe clos was commytted to hym he took no procuracies þat hym were y-graunted 1456 *Cal. Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 292 Had and ygrawnt to the fellyst of the sayd comynes. **Ygratyd,** grated. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 15 Brede y-gratyd.

† Ygrave(n, ygraved, *pa pple. Obs* [See Y- 4 and GRAVE *v.*] Buried; graven, engraved

c 1205 LAY 21153 Ænne sceld deore þer wes innen igrauen [*c* 1275 igraued] mid rede golde stauen. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 164 By a caue That was vnder a rocke ygraue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 379 A cros i grave in þe pavement of marbilston. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1798 But be als dep in to the erd y-grave. 1559 *Mirr Mag* (1563) T.J, And in the hart it is so diepe ygrave 1594 CAREW *Tasso* III lxxiii, Where after was ygrau'd. Here lyes Dudon.

†Ygret, ME pa. pple of GREET *v.*[1] **Ygreved, ygrewid,** grieved. 13.. *K Alis* 841 (Linc. Inn MS.) A kyng þer was þat had ygreued muchul his kynne 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 241 Sone he shal be seke and his body y-grewid.

Ygromony, obs. form of AGRIMONY.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 786/12 *Hec igromonia*, a ygromony.

†Ygronde, ygrounde(n [V- 4, GRIND *v.*[1]], ground *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/2 *Commoltus*, ȝegrunde 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. VII 171 To Abate þe Barli bred and þe Benes I grounde *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1691 A sharpe ygrounde spere. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 13 Temper vp þine Almaundys þat þou hast y-grounde. **Ygrope,** ME. pa pple. of GROPE *v* **Ygrounded** [GROUND *v.*], grounded *c* 1369 CHAULER *Dethe Blaunche* 921 So frendly and so wel ygrounded, Vpon al reason so wel yfounded 1426 LYDG. *De Guil Pilgr* 3942 Knowyng that hyr compleynte Was ygroundyd on folye. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 191 Without kyngs Y-groundit be In Goddis wourd of verytie [etc.] **Ygrowe**(n [GROW *v.*], grown *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* III. xiii (1900) 198 Swa fæste his heafod wæs ȝegrowen to ðam lichaman, swylce hit næfi e of acorfen nære 13 *K Alis* 6491 (Laud MS.) Þer hij founde Wymmen growen out of þe grounde. . Somme weren to þe nauel ygrowe, And somme weren ygrowe al out. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 53 This wenche thikke and wel ygrowen was.

Yguana, obs form of IGUANA.

†Yguld, -t, ygyld, -t, ME. pa pples. of GILD *v.*[1] **Ygulpid,** ME. pa pple. of GULP *v.* **Ygurd, -t** [GIRD *v.*[1]], girt 1340 *Ayenb* 236 Y gert aboue mid huite linene gerdles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 403 Þey slepeþ in [Grow *v.*], grown *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* III. xiii (1900) 198 Swa fæste his heafod wæs ȝegrowen to ðam lichaman, swylce hit næfi e of acorfen nære 13 *K Alis* 6491 (Laud MS.) Þer hij founde Wymmen growen out of þe grounde. . Somme weren to þe nauel ygrowe, And somme weren ygrowe al out. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 53 This wenche thikke and wel ygrowen was.

Yguana, obs form of IGUANA.

†Yguld, -t, ygyld, -t, ME. pa pples. of GILD *v.*[1] **Ygulpid,** ME. pa pple. of GULP *v.* **Ygurd, -t** [GIRD *v.*[1]], girt 1340 *Ayenb* 236 Y gert aboue mid huite linene gerdles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 403 Þey slepeþ [GROW *v.*], grown *c* 900 WÆRFERTH tr *Gregory's Dial* III. xiii (1900) 198 Swa fæste his heafod wæs ȝegrowen to ðam lichaman, swylce hit næfi e of acorfen nære 13 *K Alis* 6491 (Laud MS.) Þer hij founde Wymmen growen out of þe grounde. . Somme weren to þe nauel ygrowe, And somme weren ygrowe al out. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 53 This wenche thikke and wel ygrowen was.

Yguana, obs form of IGUANA.

†Ygyld, -t, ygyld, -t, ME. pa pples. of GILD *v.*[1] **Ygulpid,** ME. pa pple. of GULP *v.* **Ygurd, -t** [GIRD *v.*[1]], girt 1340 *Ayenb* 236 Y gert aboue mid huite linene gerdles. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 403 Þey slepeþ in cloþed and i gerd [*MS* β y-gurde]. 14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 604/30 *Precinctus*, ygurd. **Ygyved,** fettered *c* 1290 i-gwiued [see GYVE *v.*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 145 Sabar þat hiȝe out of prisoun [*added in MS.* y ygyued].

Yha, ȝha, obs. forms of YEA.

†Yhabited [Y- 5, HABIT *sb.*], clothed. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. XIII 285 Y-habited as an hermyte an ordre by hymselue. **Yhacked** [V 4], hacked *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 His heaued is ihacked of. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 9 His herte was i-hakked [*MS* y y-hakket] to smal gobettes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 55 Poike y-sope, & smale y-hackyd **Yhad(de,** ME. pa. pple. of HAVE *v.* **Yhaded, yhoded** [HADE, HODE *v.*[1]], consecrated, ordained. 900–930 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 625 Her Paulinus fram Iusto þam ercebiscep wæs ȝehadod Norþhymbrum to biscepe. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 131 Ihadede men he munegeð wel to lerene ilewede men *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1177 Hwat queþ heo ertu ihoded? 1340 *Ayenb* 49 Clerkes y-hoded *c* 1425 I-hodet [see HODE]. **Yhaht,** ME pa pple of HATCH *v.*[1]

Yhald, obs. pa t. of YIELD *v*

†Yhalde(n, ME. pa pple. of HOLD *v* **Yhalewed, yhal3ed, yhal(o)wed** [Y- 4, HALLOW *v.*[1]], hallowed *c* 900, etc [see HALLOW *v.*[1], HALLOWED] *c* 1205 LAY 29443 Na chirche þer nes ihaleȝed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe y haleȝede stedes þet byeþ apropred to guodes seruise 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 13 Þe temple was i-halowed [*MS.* y yhalwed]. *c* 1450 LYDG *Life Our Lady* xlix. (1484) g viij, In al the erthe y halowed and y holde.

Yhalou, obs form of YELLOW.

†Yhamled, ME pa. pple. of HAMBLE *v* **Yhandled** [Y- 4, HANDLE *v.*[1], I-HANDLE], handled *a* 1225 *Juliana* 51 Neauer adet his dei nes ich þus ihondlet. 1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* II. xi (Skeat) I 201 Is vertue the hye way to this knot that long we have y handled? **Yhanted** [HAUNT *v.*], practised 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 988 Ne we sitte in no sete þere sinne is y-hanteþ

Yhar(e, obs. ff. YAIR, YARE, fishgarth.

†Yharded [Y- 4, HARD *v.*], hardened. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 352 Þe folkes herte ys So yharded [*v r* ihaided]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. met. v (1868) 133 Þe weyste of þe snowe yhardid by þe colde *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 52 Whan he is a lytel y hardid in þe ouen **Yharmed**[1], var. Y-ARMED, armed. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2633 Þre hondred þousend men mid him yharmed he nom **Yharmed**[2], harmed 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 Vor yef hi byeþ queade hi ssolle by þe more y-harmed þanne þe obre **Yharneysed, Yhasped, Yhat,** ME pa. pples of HARNESS *v.*, HASP *v.*, HEAT *v*

Yhat (ȝhat), yhate, obs. ff. GATE *sb.*[1]

†Yhate(n · see YHOTE **Yhated,** hated. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2254 Wiþ gret poer . . Of scottes & of picars þat euere abbeþ þis lond yhated 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. IX. 99 Is moste yhated vp erthe of hem þat beth in heuene **Yhatered,** ME pa. pple. of HATER *v.*, to clothe. **Yhaved,** had. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM VII. 434 We nedde y-haued ryȝt no profyȝt Ine heuene a-boue

Yhe, obs. f. EYE, YE, YEA. **Yhed** (ȝhed(e), obs. pa. t of GO. see YODE. **Yhed(de,** var. of YHID. **Yheedid, -yd:** see HEADED.

Yhefyr, obs. form of HEIFER.

1446 *Churchw Acc., Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 85 It. of J Meke vor a yhefyr . iij *s*

Yheid (ȝheid(e), obs. pa. t. of GO: see YODE. **Yheir, Yheit,** obs. ff YEAR, YET, GATE *sb.*[1] **Yheld(e,** obs ff YIELD *v*

†Yheled[1] [Y- 4] *pa pple*, healed. *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV iii. (Schipper) 366 & þa on morgenne ȝehælede ȝewitte aras & ut eode *c* 1175, *c* 1200 [see HEAL *v.*[1] I, 3 b] 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. XIV. 96 A wounde yheled. **Yheled**[2] [HELE *v.*[2]], covered, concealed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXIX. 2 Se pitt wæs ȝeheled mid anum stane 1297 R GLOUC. (1724) 305 Myd blod þe erþe was yheled. 13 . *K Alis* 278 Þeo lady lyst on hire bedde Yheoled [*MS Laud* yhiled] wel wiþ selkyn webbe. 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* III. 212 An herne at þe halle ende, Well homelich yhelid *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Straw on pouder Canelle y-now, þat þe stekys be al y-helid þer-wyth **Yheled**[3], var. Y-ELED, anointed. *c* 1275 iheled [see ELE *v.*[1]]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7243 King alfred þe kunde more þat uerst was yeled [*MS B* yheled] at rome

Yhelle, obs. form of YELL *v.* **Yheme,** etc., var YEME, etc **Yhen,** obs. pl. of EYE *sb*[1]

†Yhende, *a* and *adv* [OE *gehende* see Y- 1 b and HEND(E], near, at hand. *c* 893, *c* 1000 [see HEND *a* 1, 2 and *adv.* 1] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1263 Þer hi wel vnderstonde scholde þat sum vnsel heom is ihende 1340 *Ayenb* 212 Þer bieþ obre þet gredeþ hare benes zuo lhoude þet þo þet byeþ y-hende byeþ desstorbed **Yhent** [Y- 4, HENT *v.*], caught 1297 [see HENT *v.* 1]. 14. *St Jeremie's 15 Tokens* 96 Miȝth þai hym haue yhent fast by þe crovne **Yheped,** heaped *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* XII. 334 Yf they mende not, yheped se Askis or flood grauel aboute her roote.

Yher(e, obs. forms of YEAR.

†Yherber(e)ȝed, yherborwed [Y- 4], harboured *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 143 Seuen aweiȝede gostes ware on hire ȝeherbereȝede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Ine zuo poure house y-herberȝed. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII 235 Ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen.

Yherde, early var. of YIRD *Sc.*, earth.

†Yherdling. *Obs.* The holder of a yardland

11 . *Cartulary of Battle* in Vinogradoff *Villainage in Eng.* (1892) 148 *note*, Yherdlinges custumarii [cf *Ibid*, Majores Erdlinges scil virgarii Halferdlinges (majores cottarii) Minores cottarii.]

† Yhere, *a. Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. **gehȳre*, f *gehīeran*. see next. Cf. MHG. *gehœre.*] Obedient.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I 732 Þeȝ he ne be nauȝt yhere, Ac wykke

† Yhere, *v. Obs.* Forms: see Y- and HEAR *v.* [OE *gehīeran*, etc. = OS. *gihōran*, MLG, MDu. *gehoren*, OHG. *gahōrjan* (MHG. *gehœren*, G. *gehoren* with special sense-development, to belong), Goth. *gahausjan*: see Y- 3 c and HEAR *v* (The instances of the pa. pple. may belong to the simplex or the compound.)] To hear.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lx. 38 [x. 17] Lustas heortan heara ȝeherde eare ðin. *Ibid* liv 2 [lv. 1] Ȝeher god ȝebed min & ne forseh ðu boene mine *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt. xviii. 15 Ȝyf he þe ȝehyrð, þu ȝestaþelast þinne broðor. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxiii 201 Ȝehyredum þysum wordum hi ongunnon ealle weopan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 5 Ȝe iherden er on þe godspel hu [etc.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Nu ȝe habbeð iherd þes wimmanes name. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3440 Ac subþe hii wonne al clene out as ȝe ssulle after yhure *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B M. MS.) 9 Par auenture ȝe haue noȝt iherde How oure ladi went out of þis

werde. 1340 *Ayenb* 265 Nou broþren and zostren y-hyreþ my red. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 355 þe iuge swoor þat he hadde 1 herde [*MS* y yhurd] suche tales of Zenocrates his mouth 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C v 157 Loue . cryed vp-on conscience, þe kynge hit myghte yhure. 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr. Secr* 235 Who so hath a smale neke, he sholde haue a swete voyce and wel y-harde.

Yhere (ȝhere), obs. form of Ear *sb.*[1]

†**Yher(i)ed, yher(y)ed** [Y- 4, Hery *v.*], praised. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 107 þet ure drihten beo eure ihered on ure godan weoican *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P* xvi 52 A betere burde never nes y-heryed with the heste *c* 1450 *Crt of Love* 592 Venus, Goddes eterne, thy name y heried is!

Yhern(e · see Yearn *v.*[1], Yern *a*

†**Yhert** [Y- 4, Hard *v.*], hardened 1340 *Ayenb* 29 Huanne man is y heit ine his kueadnesse þet me ne may him wende.

Yheryd [Ear *v.*[1]], ploughed 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr* 5398 That erthe..Wher as sowe was thys greyn, Was nat .. yheiyd neueradel. **Yheryȝed** [Harry *v.*], ravaged *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 140 Hys husbondus that yaf rent Was y-heryȝed *dounryght*

Yhes, obs. form of Yes.

Yhet · see Gate *sb.*[1], Have, Yet.

†**Yhevid** [Y- 4, Heavy *v.*; cf I-heveȝed], grieved. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* 51 Sith my two doughters haue thus yhevid me, sothely I shal preve the thrid. **Yhewe(d,** hewn. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 46 *Excisum de petra*, ȝehenwen of carre *vel* stane 11.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 545/36 *Lignum*, ihenwen treow. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 283 þat tyme the woodes in Wales were i-hewe [*MS* y yheuwe] adoun 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* VIII xi (1558) 6 b, Vnto the death was wounded and yhewe

Yheyt(e, obs forms of Yet *adv*

†**Yhid(de, yhud(de, yhyd(de,** etc. [Y- 4, Hide *v.*[1], I-hede], hidden. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxv § 1 Þon finț he þær þa ryhtwisnesse ȝehydde mid þæs lichoman hæfignesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Hester, on Ebrewish, þet is ihud, an English. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5099 Wanne þe relikes of halwen yfounde were & ykud þat vor drede of saxons er wide were yhud *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xl. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þer nis no þing a-boute þe bone to ȝeme þat was ihuddid here 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Godes riche is ase on tresor in þe uelde yhed *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 175 Some slepte vpright her heed yhed *c* 1374 [see Hide *v.*[1] 4]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 431 Iosephus was i founde y-hid among useles *c* 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* iv. 487 By nyght, and vndir cloude yhid the mone.

Yhifte, obs. form of Gift *sb*

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.*, etc. (E E T. S.) 36 Of all yhiftes þat gode yevith to man

†**Yhight,** ME. pa. pple of Hight *v.*[1] **Yhilid** [Y- 4, Hild *v.*], flayed 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 167 [He] made hym be i-hylde [*MSS.* β, γ y huld] al quyk 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr. Secr.* 167 Wherfor this kynge comandid that he were y-hilid.

Yhis, etc., obs ff. Yes, etc. **Yhit(te,** obs. ff. Yet *adv.* **Yhode,** obs. pa. t. of Go: see Yode. **Yhoded** see Yhaded. **Yholde(n,** obs. pa pples. of Hold *v.*, Yield *v.* **Yhole,** pa. pple of Hele *v.*[1], to conceal.

†**Yhole,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝehal, 3 ihal, 3–4 ihol, 4 yhol, 4–5 yhole. [OE *gehál* see Y- 3 b and Whole *a.*] Whole, sound.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II 154 Ða ȝemette he þæt fæt .swa ȝehal þæt ðær nan cinu on næs ȝesewen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Wyrc swa hit man ȝehal forswelȝan mæge *c* 1205 Lay 821 Al ihal & al isund. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 80 Hope halt þe heorte 1 hol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Huo þet is yhol of bodie and uoul ine herte is ase þe berieles yhuited *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 22 Þen take figys, an kerue hem a-to, or Roysonys y-hole.

Hence †**Yholliche,** wholly; †**Yholnesse,** †**Yholschipe,** wholeness.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *O. E. Hom.* I. 203 Moder of swich sune wiȝ iholschipe of meiden. *c* 1315 Shoreham III. 223 Þarefore do þe al y-holliche þat day [*sc.* mass-day] to holy þynge 1340 *Ayenb* 127 Þe loue of þe herte huerby he him yefþ y-holliche and wyþoute corrupcion to þet ha louep *Ibid.* 230 Yholnesse and clennesse of bodye þet is to zigge þet þet body by y-hol wyþoute uelþe of lecherie *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 ȝif þ[e] þe axkere bryngeþ skore oþer wryt, and aske þe berynge y-holecheche [*sic*].

Yholk, obs form of Yolk.

†**Yholpe(n** [Y- 4, Help *v.*], helped. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom.* I, 191 Þu me hauest iholpen aueole kunne wise. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8358 Ich hom abbe quaþ vr louerd iholpe [*v. rr* yholpe, yholpen] er ywis. 1377 Langl. *P Pl.* B. xvii. 60 How he with Moyses maundement hadde many men y-holpe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5505 Socoured ofte And most I hope [*Thynne's ed.* yholpe] in all her neede.

Yhon(e, Yhong, obs ff Yon, Young.

†**Yhonge,** -ed [Y- 4, Hang *v.*], hung, hanged *a* 1000 *Phænix* 38 Wintres & sumeres wudu biȝ ȝelice bledum ȝehongen *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1136 If þu art þar ouer ihonge þi lif is euer luþer and qued 13 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 2612 The thre theues were knightes, That were i-honged 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 Al alsuo ase þe wordle him hild uor uyl and uor wlatuol, ase me deþ enne y-honged. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc 34 Þe legges y-raised vp and wiþ a towel y-hungen.

†**Yhorsed,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *gehorsed*: see Y- 5.] Horsed; on horseback.

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* III. ix. § 1 On his feȝehere wæron xxxii M. & þæs ȝehorsedan fifte healf M. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1010 Þa Dænisc an þær wurdon ȝehorsode. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 1950 Alle on stalworþ stedes stoutliche i-horsed *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 801 Y-horced & y-armed *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxvii 102 Yf wele yhorsed I had not ben I shulde neuer haue escaped

†**Yho(u)sled** [Y- 4], houselled, communicated. *a* 1000 in *Anglia* XIII 425/860 Þænne hi beoþ ȝehuslude, *dum communicantur.* 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 73 He ..was i-houseled [*MS* y y-housled] to fore al þe people in an Esterday. **Yhote(n** [Hight *v.*[1]], called; commanded; promised; bidden, etc. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen* 11 11 Þæt land, þe ys ȝehaten Euilað 1154, etc [see Hight *v.*[1] A. 3, B. 1]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 159 Þe fuwer wateres þa þe beoð ihaten us on to weschen. *c* 1200 Ormin 3360, I Daviþþ kingess cheastre, þatt iss ȝehatenn Beþþleæm *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2416 Siðen ðor was mad on scité, Ðe was y oten Ramesé. 1340 *Ayenb* 119 Þise graces byeþ yhote yefþes uor þri skeles *c* 1400 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII App 521 The emperour had y-hote his servauntes that thei schuld go after hym privylich 14 *K. Sol Bk Wisd.* 156 Þe widewe son died, he was yhote Ionas

Yhoten, var. Eten *Obs*, giant.

Yhou, Yhour(e, Yhouth(e, obs. ff. You, Your, Youth

†**Yhove** [Y- 4, Heave *v.*], heaved. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 455 Y-meoved and y-hove fer out of oon place into anoþer

Yhow, Yhownge, Yhowthe, obs. ff. You, Young, Youth.

Yhowted, ME. pa. pple. of Hoot *v.*

Yhte, rare var. of ME. *ehte*: see Aught *sb.*[1]

1390 Gower *Conf.* II 378 This Priamus hadde in his yhte A wif, and Hecuba sche hyhte.

Yhu, ȝhu, obs. forms of You.

Yhude, ME. variant of Yode.

†**Yhugged** [Y- 4], hugged. 1614 J. Davies *Eclogue* 188, I ne wot, on mould what feater skill Can bee yhugg'd in Lordings pectorall **Yhuited** [White *v.*], whitened. 1340 *Ayenb* 178 Line cloþ þet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge. *Ibid* 228 Þe berieles yhuited þet is uayr wyþ-oute and wyþ inne uol of stench. **Yhuld** see Yhilled.

Yhule, Yhung, obs. ff. Yule, Young.

†**Yhungen**: see Yhonge **Yhuntid** [Y- 4], hunted. 1399 Langl. *Rich Redeles* III 228 He was halowid and y huntid and y-hote trusse. **Yhu(y)red, yhyred,** hired. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss* in Wr.-Wülcker 115/21 *Locatio*, behyring, *uel* ȝehyred feoh. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV 51 An oost þat was i-hered [*MS.* γ yhuyred] out of Grecia 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 336 Bote he be heyliche yhyred elles wol he chide **Yhurt(e,** ME. pa pple. of Hurt *v.* **Yhy(e)alde,** ME (Kentish) pa pple of Hold *v* 1340 *Ayenb* 8 Zuich wrepe longe yhyealde and byuealde ine herte **Yhyȝed** [Y 4, Hie *v.*], hastened *a* 1400 *New Test* (Paues) 2 Thess. II 17 We haſeþ muche y-hyȝed to sen ȝoure vysage **Yhyled** [Hill *v.*[1]], covered *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 193 þat cloister .All y-hyled wiþ leed lowe to þe stones.

Yi, graphic var *Ji*, They; dial. f. Yea.

Yid (yid). *slang.* [Back-formation f. next.] A Jew who speaks Yiddish.

a 1890 *Spoiling Tunes* (Leland), I might, if I had poached upon the province of the Pitcher, Have devoted just a verse or two to love among the Yids

Yiddish (yi diʃ), *sb* (*a.*) [Anglicization of G. *jüdisch* (yu diʃ) Jewish, the full German name is *jüdisch deutsch* 'Jewish-German'. The English word has been adopted in German as *jiddisch.*] The language used by Jews in Europe and America, consisting mainly of German (orig. from the Middle Rhine area) with admixture (according to local or individual usage) of Balto-Slavic or Hebrew words, and printed in Hebrew characters.

1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. vii, [German immigrants] tell me their wants in their own language, which is generally Yiddish. 1892 *Chamb. Encycl*, IX. 496/2 There were at one time two newspapers in London alone published in Yiddish. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* VII. (1912) 368 Several of the band stood round gesticulating, and talking German or Polish or Yiddish 1900 C. Russell *Jew in London* II. 18 The Yiddish-speaking community.

adj 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxviii, A large importation of Polish Jews who were making a little Yiddish Poland for themselves up a court 1892 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 496/1 Martin Luther compiled a dictionary of *Rotwälsch* .used by the thieves of his time, in which half the words are Hebrew, derived from the receivers of stolen goods and their Yiddish dialect.

So **Yi ddisher** [G. *Jüdischer*], a Jew who speaks Yiddish.

1890 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang.*

Yie, obs. form of Eye, Yea.

Yieft, ȝieſte, obs. ff Gift *sb.*

Yield (yēld), *sb.* Forms. 1 ȝeld, ȝield, ȝild, ȝyld, ȝeold, 2 ȝeeld, 2–3 ȝield, 2–5 ȝeld, 4 eild, yilde, 4–5 ȝeild, yeild, 4–6 yeld, 5 ȝelde, yelde, 6 yalde, 6–7 yeeld(e, 6– yield. [In senses 1–3 OE *ȝeld*, etc, str. neut (cf Guild etym.) = OFris. *geld*, *ield* (Fris. *jeld*, *jel*), OS. *geld* (senses as in OE), MLG., MDu. *gelt* payment, money (Du. *geld* money), OHG, MHG. *gelt* (senses as in OE), (G *geld* money), ON. *gjald* (Sw. *gald*, Da. *gjeld*), Goth. *guld* tax: f stem of **geldan* (see next). In senses 4–6 directly f Yield *v.*]

†**1** Payment; a sum of money paid or exacted, as a tribute, tax, etc. · *spec.* = Geld *sb.* Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark Introd 4 *De reddendo caesari tributo*, of ȝyld ees cæseres ȝeselenne. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1013 Bead þa Sweȝen full ȝild & metsunga to his here þone winter. *Ibid.* 1087 Ælc unriht ȝeold he forbead. *a* 1154 *Ibid*, 1137 Hi lædden ȝældes on þe tunes. *c* 1200 Ormin 10170 Þeȝȝ haffdenn wikenn off þe king To sammnenn hise ȝeldess. *c* 1205 Lay. 7194 Romleode .þe . ne dursten hider liðen Axien king of þissen londe þat he ȝefue ȝeld in to Rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27831 Strenth, þat lauerding agh to meild, þat o þair men tas wrangwis yeild. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2959 (Linc Inn MS.) ȝef þow wold aske suche a ȝeld Com and haue hit in þe feild. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 4 It is accordit þ[t] a ȝelde be raisit þ[t] is to say xijd of ilk pvnde. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 652 That the lady shold hold and haue all yelde and all quarels and exaccions fre and quyte. 1494 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 67 And this ȝeild to be gadderit yeirly anes in the yeir. 1531 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 329 Euery mannys wief, after the deth of hur husbond, beyng a taillor, shall kepe as many servaunts as they wille, so she bere scotte and lotte, yeve and yeld, w[t] the occupacion. 1582 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 6 The constablye of Shaipelles for a yalde vij[d].

†**b.** Payment for loss or injury, compensation.

601–4 *Laws of Ethelbert* xxviii, ȝif man inne feoh ȝenimeþ, se man iii ȝelde ȝebete. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Strong ȝeld is her mid alle & Godes dom is, & his heste, þet heo hit ȝelde allegate. *c* 1500 *Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot Poems* (1792) I. 29 Upon the day of Dome, For mans body thair to give ane yeild

†**2.** The offering of sacrifice to a deity, worship. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 146 Þu goda ussa ȝield forhogdest. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 212 Þis ilke ȝeld, þet tu dest to deouelen.

†**3.** Reward, recompense; retribution. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 45 (Trin. Coll. MS.) He deð his aihte an siker stede þe hit sent to heueriche, þar ne þarf he habben care of here ne of ȝielde *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 376 Þe polemode þolie bitter one hwule uor he schal sone habben ȝeld of blisse.

4. The action of yielding crops or other products, production; that which is produced, produce; *esp.* amount of produce

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 216 Eek hillis yeld is Wel gretter grayn and fewer, then in feeld is *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 Beyng in some yeres, or in sundrye countreys, thynne wheete, or thycke husked, or bettyr and heavyer of yelde, some tyme whiter flower or browner. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Hardyng* 157 After haruest for so muche as wheat was of so smal yelde, it was solde for .xii.s. and .xiii s. iiii.d a quarter. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 126 The yong plants ought daily to be plucked vp from the old, for feare of hindring the yeeld of the old. 1577 Googe *Heresbach's Husb* 17 b, To knowe the nature of euery grounde, Iscomachus in Xenophon, dooth wyll you to marke wel the plantes and the yeeld of the Countrey 1611 R. Fenton *Usurie* II. xiii. 91 That increase which God gaue by the yeeld of the earth and liuing creatures. 1773 Burke *Lett., to Marq. Rockingham* (1844) I 445 The wheat was laige in show upon the ground, but the yield in flour is not extraordinary. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Linc* 213 His yield 12 guineas an acre. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 731 The coking lasts about twenty-four hours, and the yield of coke in the ovens averages 67 per cent. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* III xv. 489 Since the year 1850, the average of the yield of gold in Australia has been 10,000,000 *l.* 1868 Daseny *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 382 He had a farm just outside the town on the yield of which he lived 1893 Traill *Soc. Eng.* Introd. p. xlviii, Their earliest trade, is, in the surface products of the earth—in corn or wine, in the yields of the olive-grove or the orchard.

b. The amount obtained from some financial transaction, impost, etc. (e. g. of interest from an investment, of revenue from a tax)

1877 R. Giffen *Stock Exch. Securities* 152 The higher the yield of a security. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 A tax .which, moreover, is considerably reduced in its yield by the cost of collection 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 15/4 The present value of the three Central London stocks..affords a yield of over 5 per cent.

†**5.** The action of yielding or giving in; surrender, submission *Obs. rare*

1600 W Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 193 Their consent, yeeld and concurrence. *Ibid* 351 No such yeelde, as the Iesuiticall faction report we haue made.

6. The action of yielding or giving way, as under pressure or tension.

1889 *Telegr. Jrnl & Electr. Rev.* 20 Dec. 707/1 It was concluded that the increase of [elastic resistance] during 'yield' is the same for all the specimens.

Yield (yēld), *v* Forms: see below [Com. Teut. str. vb · OE. (WS.) *ȝeldan*, (Angl. & Kent.) *geldan*, pa. t *geald*, *guldon*, pa pple. *golden* = OFris. *gelda*, *zelda* (WFris *jilde*, EFris. *ȝelde*, NFris *jall*), OS *geldan*, MDu. *g(h)elden* (Du. *gelden*), OHG. *geltan*, (MHG., G. *gelten*), ON. *gjalda*, Goth. *-gildan* (in compounds *fragildan*, *usgildan* to compensate) :— OTeut **geldan*, of which the ultimate relations are uncertain.

This verb has had a remarkable sense-development in English owing to its having been used as an equivalent of L. *reddere* and F. *rendre*, or their compounds. In some of the related languages the word has shown tendencies to develop in the same directions, but the only generally surviving senses on the Continent are 'to be worth, to be valid, to concern, apply to', which are not represented at all in the English word.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Infinitive and Present Stem* *a.* 1 ȝieldan, ȝeldan, 2–5 ȝelde(n, 3–7 yeld, 4 ȝielde, ȝeilde, yeilde, yhelde, (also 8 *Sc.*) ȝield, 4–5 ȝhelde, (also 7 *Sc.*) ȝeeld(e, 4–6 ȝeld, yelde, 4–7 ȝeild, 4–7 yeild, 5 ȝheylde, eylde, elde, 5–7 yeeld(e, 6 ealde, 6–7 yeald, 7 yielde, eyld, 4, 6– yield.

c 825–*a* 900 [see B. 1–7]. *c* 1200 Ormin 19903 Whanne & hu He wollde hiss dere kemmpe Hiss mede ȝeldenn. *c* 1250 yeld [see B 6] 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6369 Icholle wel þin mede ȝelde. 13 *Cursor M.* 110 (Cott) Scho sal þam ȝeld a hundreth fald. *Ibid.* 260 Traistli acuntes sal we yeild. *Ibid* 28738 Resun to yield well better is O merci þan of cruelnes. 13 *Ibid.* 19472 (Edinb) To þe thesu ȝield I mi gaste. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5503 Account to yhelde of þair kepyng 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 33 To ȝeld or reskew Strewilling. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xlii. 22 And ther is not that seie, ȝeeld. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9792 Darel fast he beheilde, And seid, 'Sir, crist you yelde Of this comyng.' *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.*

537/1 3eelde þe goost, or deyyn. *a* 1483 Elde [see B. 10 a] *a* 1500 *Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc.) 169 The high father of heaven I praie To eylde your good deed to daie. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* li. 1, I wil yelde prayse vnto thy name *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen VI*, 206 b, Twoo so inuincible nacions, which neuer would yeild or bowe. 1572 Yeald [see B 17 b] 1598 SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II (1887) I. 16 His purpose is not to ealde the posesion. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 13 How you shall bid God-eyld vs for your paines. 1611 MURE *Misc Poems* 1. 25 3eeld to his powar. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App XIX, That light Orb of air must yielden evermore To phansies beck. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. ¶ 18 To yeeld him an intire Body of necessary Theology. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* ii, He to best poets skairslie zields in ocht

β. 1 3ilden, 3yldan, 3–5 3ulde(n, 4–5 3ild(e, 3yld(e, 4–6 yild(e, 6 ild, ylde (in *God dild*, etc.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XXII. 4 3if man cucu finde, þæt he stæl. 3ilde be twifealdon. *a* 1122 [see B 1]. *c* 1205 3ulden [see B. 1]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28833 þe pouer man es like þe fild, þat corn plente is wont to yild. *c* 1305 in *E E P* (1862) 58 An hezere Justise þat þe schal þe trecherie 3ulde 1389 3yld [see B 2] *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 80 3ild vp þi rewme. 1493 *Cov Leet Bk.* 550 Due therfor paying, gyffyng, or 3ilding 1575 God dylde [see B 7] 1590 SPENSER *F Q* I vi 3 That stubborne fort to yilde. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv *Decay* 238 God dild you.

γ. Sc. 5 3auld, 5–6 3ald, yald.

c 1450 *Sc. Leg Saints* IV (*Jacobus*) 142 þat criste .can vs kene Gud fore ewil to 3ald almene. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* X 824 He suld the castell 3eld [*MS E.* 3auld] quytly *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 553 He bidis yow your londe Ye yald hyme our. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X X 136 He weltis our, and 3aldis vp the breith.

δ. 5 yolde.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab* 403 Yolde youe here to me 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 Cownsaylenge theyme to yolde vp the cite *c* 1482 J KAY tr *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* ¶ X (1870), So that they wold knowlege hym as theyre souuerayn: and yerely yold hym a lytyll trybute.

b *Pres. Ind* (contracted forms) *2nd sing.* I 3ieltst, 3iltst, 3ilst, 3yltst, 3–4 3elst, yelst. *3rd sing.* I 3ielt, 3ilt, 3ylt, 2 3eelt, 3 3ilt, 3eldþ, 3–5 3elt, 4–5 yelt, 5 yalte.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl § 7 Ælmihtig God 3ilt ælcum æfter his 3ewyrhtum *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 231 Elc 3eelt efter his 3earnunge. *c* 1205 LAY. 21071 Nu he me 3ilt [*c* 1275 3elt] mede For mire god dede *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 232 Hwoso is siker of sukurs. & 3elt tauh up his kastel to his wiðerwines. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 100 Ac ssropssire 3eldþ haluendel to bulke bissopriche iwis. *Ibid* 729 Þou 3elst nou my loue wrope. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 He .þet yelt him kuead uor guod. *Ibid.* 38 Vor yef þe vinst and nazt ne yelst, þou hit stelst. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4904 He chaungith purpos and entente And yalte into somme couente.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 3eald, 3 3eald, 3–4 3iald, 3eld, 3–5 3elde, 4 eild, 3ilde, (also 6 *Sc.*) 3eild, 4–5 yeld, 4–6 yelde, 5 3ylde, 3eelde, 6 *Sc.* yeild, 7 *Sc.* yeeld.

971 [see B. 5]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Ich 3eald þat ich noht ne nam. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath.* 128 Ah se sone ha 3eald ham swucche 3eincleppes 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9216 He . 3eld him is godnesse þat he dude him. 13 *Cursor M.* 9484 (Cott) Sathanas To was seruis straitt he him eild 13. *Ibid.* 6398 (Gött) Þat 3eild him ay ful littel thanc 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 95 þe kyng Ieconias 3ilde hym ..to Nabugodonosor 14 *Sir Beues* 4306 (Pynson) And both in armes yeld vp the gaste *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1024 3it Hope and Curage wan the field, Thocht Dreid and Danger nevir 3eild 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* IX 418, I yeeld to the Noble mans counsell, and giuing him all dutifull thankes, he sent a guide with mee.

b. *2nd sing.* I 3ulde, 3 3ulde; *3rd sing.* 4 3uld(e. *pl.* I 3uldon, -an, 3–4 3ulde(n, 4 3uld.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2419 Dugoðum wlance druhtne 3uldon god mid gnyrne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Th) cv 26 [cvi 36] Sceuccgyldum swyþe 3uldan *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 406 Þu 3ulde þet tu ouhtest. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 953 Al þe feldes þo wern y-fuld of dede Saue an vewe þat leye & 3ulde & abide hure deþes stounde 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 77 He 3elde [*MS.* γ a 3uld] vp þe goost *Ibid* 95 (MS. γ) Þeos þat 3uld [*v.r.* 3ilde] ham wylfolych [orig. *istz gui sponte se dederunt*]. *Ibid* 269 Whan þe men of þe citee sigh þat þey 3elde hem self [*MS.* γ hy 3ulde ham sylf].

β. 3–5 3old, 3olde, yolde, 4 youlde, 4–5 3oulde, 4–6 yold.

In the earliest quots. a variant of *3ulde*; see a b.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 61 in *O E. Misc.* 39 Vor alle þe gode þat he heom dude, hi yolde him luþre mede *c* 1290 *Beket* 829 in *S Eng Leg.* 130 And þov ne 3olde me þar-of none a-countes 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3847 & to þe king arthure hom 3olde ech man þat was wys *Ibid* 11800 þe castel of penneseie heo 3olde vp þe kinge. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 307 For hauke siluer he 3old 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 304 Hur 3ates 3eede þei too & youlden hem soone. *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod.* 562 þe kyng of Denmarke 3olde hym anone þo 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 287 But afturward alle went bak, and 3old hem to the Kyng. *c* 1482 J KAY tr *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* ¶ 10 (1870), There he kneled downe and yold thankynges unto God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III xi. 25 To her yold the flames.

γ. Chiefly *north.* 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) 3ald, 3alde, (also 6, 9 *Sc.*) yald, (4 3ialde, yalld, yhald); 4–5 yauld, 5 3auld, 3aulde

13 *Cursor M.* 1208 (Cott.) Lelli yald he him his teind. 13 *Ibid.* 19794 (Edinb) He hir raisid And 3ialde hir quic up for þaim alle. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 390 To crist his bodi he 3aid *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3661 þe kinges sone of spayne to hire 3alde 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX 320 Syne 3ald the castell to the king *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXII. (*Laurentius*) 496 He 3auld þe spryt *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6499 He gird to þe ground, & þe gost yalde *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 1XXX, Whanne it plesed vnto God, he yalde ayen the sight vnto this good man 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II ix. 46 The gaist he 3ald with habundance of blude. 1552 3ald [see B. 14 c] 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 168 The kirk-yard's coffins yald and broke

δ. 4 3alt, 3alte, yalt; 4 3elt(e, 5 yelte, yilt.

c 1300 *Seynt Margrete* in *Leg. Cath* (1840) 100 He 3elt hem her seruise With wel michel wous. 13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 927 & wele he 3alt him his while. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 261 Durst non oþain him kiþe, Bot 3alt him tour & toun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XII 214 Why þat one thef on þe crosse creaunt hym 3elt. *Ibid* XVIII. 100 3owre champioun chiualer .3elt [*v rr* 3elte, yelde, yilt] hym recreaunt. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. XXV (1869) 150 Whan I sigh that he hadde don euele, he yelte ayen the pens.

ε. 4 3eldid, yhelded, 3eilded, 4–5 3eldede, yeldid, 5 3eldide, yeldyd, yeldyd, yyldyd, 5–6 yelded, 6 yealded, *Sc.* 3eildit, yeldit, 6–7 yeelded, 7–8 yeilded, 7– yielded.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* VII 4 If I 3eldid ill til 3eldand til me ill for goed 1340 — *Pr. Consc* 2272 He yhelded þe gast to God and dyghed 13 *Cursor M.* 696 (Gott) Alkines thing in diuers wise 3eilded to Adam þair seruise. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli 356 Whose wombe that yeildyd fresh and fayr. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1883) 60 They opend the yates and yelded them vnto hym *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S T S) I 408 He held wpe his handis to god and 3eildit the spreit 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 1. 297 He yeelded unto nature, and ended his life. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 241 The Mountaine .of it selfe .. yeelded many wilde but pleasant fruits. *a* 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* I § 30 The King Yeilded 1874 [see B. 10 b]

ζ 5 yoldede.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 269 The citesynnes .yoldede the cite.

3. *Pa. pple. α.* 1 3olden, 4 y3olden, 3oldine, -un, yoldon, -un, 4–5 3olden, -yn, (yholden), 4–6 yolden, -in, -yn, 5 y-yolden, (3oldyne, 3holden), 5 (6 *Sc.*) 3oldin; 5 3oulden, 6 youlden, *Sc* 3owdin, yowdin, 9 *Sc.* yowden.

a 900 *Kent. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 67/9 *Et..retribuetur*, and bið 3olden. *a* 1000 [see B. 6] 13 *Cursor M.* 23192 (Edinb) Þar sal be yoldin him his hire. 13 . *Guy Warw* (A.) 1572 Ful iuel ichaue y-3olden it þe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXIV. 1 Body and saule, sall be 3olden till þe in ierusalem. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 804 He set ane sege thar-to stoutly, And lay thair quhill it 3oldyn was *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4556 Curtesie certeyn dide he me So mych that may not yolden be. *c* 1450 *Brut* II 492 þe town of Melun was yholden to þe Kynge 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 67 b/1 Our lord hath yolden the malyce of Nabal on his owen heed, 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I III. 9 Quhy mycht I nocht on fieldis of Troy haue deid, And by thi richt hand 3owdin furth my spreit? 15 *Christ's Kirk* 157 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Cl.) 287 For hir saik he wes nocht yoldin. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III 25 b, All the Cities .that had beue youlden vnto hym 1836 youden [see YOLDEN 2].

β 3–5 i3olde, y3olde, yolde, 4 i3oulde, hy3olde, i3ulde, y3ulde, 4–5 y-yolde, 3ulde, 4–6 3olde, 5 i-yolde; 5 3old, 5–6 yold.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9223 Ar þe castel him were i3olde *a* 1300 *Flores & Bl* 809 To hire he haþ i3olde Twenti pond of ride golde. 13 *Bonaventura's Medit* 346 Wheber nat euyl be 3ulde for gode. 1340 *Ayenb* 73 Hou uirtues and guode dedes byeþ heȝliche yolde. *Ibid* 163 þis dette ne may by uolliche y-yolde 1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I. 2220 With-out assaut þe castel were y-3olde *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* LXXXVIII, Whanne they shalle be yolde ayenne an hundred folde more. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 380 She aȝeine to hyme haith ansuer 3olde. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VII VII 30 To reape the ripened fruits the which the earth had yold

γ. 5 3(h)eldyn, 5–6 yelden(e, 6 -yn, yeelden.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* III. 11 276 Þat he Sulde bundyn and syne 3eldyn [*v r.* 3oldin] be. 1472 yelden [see B. 8]. 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 14 This yere .was the towne of Rome yeldene to the emperor. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 80 Thinke. what thou hast yelden to him againe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 95 Klaius who lately yeelden was To beare the bonds which time nor wit could breake.

δ 4 i3elt, i3ilde, 5 y3eld, yelde, 5, 7 yeld, 6 yeeld.

13 *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1698 Oure gode dede schal ben iuel i-yelt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 485 Forto he hadde i-3ilde hym þe castel of Newerk 1401 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser. II, I 14 [He] hadd y3eld op the Castell of Kermerdyn. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4781 Townys and Castelys are yelde to his hand. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* I v III, Who (wonne by loue) hast yeeld the spoyle of thy virginity. *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol Soc) II. 24 Mariborough was .treacherously yeld to Castlhauen the 9th of May.

ε. 5 i3elded, 3eldid, yeldyde, 5–6 yelded, 6–7 yeelded, 7– yielded.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg* 128, j. d. 3erely to be i 3elded to me and to my heyres. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XII. 304, I have yelded you agen that ye lended me right now 1540 yelded [see B 9]. 1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gorboduc* V II, Who fearing to be yelded fled before 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III XXXVI. 230 Before hee yeeld them obedience; unlesse he have yeelded it them already. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 365, I should never have yielded to injustice from any fear of death.

ζ. 5 yolded, -yd

1449 *Paston Lett.* I 85 And ther they were yolded all the hundret schyppys to go with me in what port that me lust. *a* 1466 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll Cit. Lond* (Camden) 115 The towne whythe grete sawte was yoldyd and wonne.

B Signification.

I. To pay, repay, requite.

† **1.** *trans.* To give in payment, render as due, pay (money, a debt, tribute, tax, etc.). *Obs.*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* 1 x § 1 Þæt him leofre wære wið hiene to feohtanne þonne gafol to 3ieldanne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XVIII 30 *Donec redderet debitum*, wið he 3ulde þæt scyld *a* 1122 *O E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1014 Se cyning het 3yldan þam here þe on Grenewic læg XXI þusend punda. *c* 1205 LAY. 7372 Þu ahtest me to 3ulden [*c* 1275 3elde] 3auel of þine londe *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 404 Iðen euentid, hwon me 3elt were-men hore deies hure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1985 And 3eildes til your creatur þe tend part o your labour. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 5219 Today ich 3eld 3our rentes Wiþ haid woundes & deþ dentes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) XXII. 104 þis citee 3eldez 3erely to þe Grete Caan..1. thousand comacyes of florenes of gold. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg* 318 Symon Holle held j Cotage, vj acris of bond-lond, and shold yelde by the yere iij shillings at two termes of the yere in even porcions 1491 *Act 7 Hen VII*, c 19 § 1 By the service of a redde rose to the same late Kyng and his heires for all maner services to be yolden 1553 T WILSON *Rhet.* 15 To performe their bargaines, to stand to their promises, & yelde their debtes. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* IV. § 1 21 b, The killing of them [*sc* foxes] is a breach of the kings Royal free Chase, and for that the offender shall yeelde a recompence 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* II XI 272 Glocester yielded [orig *reddebat*] XXXVI Dicres of Iron and c. iron rods fitted to make nails for the Kings ships

2. To give as due or of right, or as demanded or required; to render (service, obedience, account, reward, thanks, etc.) Now somewhat *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags Ps* (Th) CXVIII[i]. 17 Ȝild þinum esne gode dæde *c* 1200 ORMIN 5214 Lef faderr, 3eld me nu I forr all min swinnc rihht mede *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 186 þenchеð anon þet he is ower uederes 3erde, & þet he wule 3elden him 3erde seruise *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath* 2248 Ich am her, . mid alle mine hirdmen, to 3elden reisun for ham 13. *K Alis* 7420 (Laud MS.), 3eldeþ me homage alle. 13 *Cursor M* 461 (Gott) Qui suld i him seruise 3eilde? All sal be at mine aun weilde 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. VIII 175 þer dede schullen a-rysen,..and a-Countes 3elden How þou laddest þi lyf. 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 3 Which wardeins schul gadere þe qwarterage and trewelich 3yld here acompt þerof *c* 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr., Gov Lordsh* 49 With ioye y wente hoome 3eldand to oure creatour gret þankynges. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII XIX. 717 They yelded hym honour and good aduenture. 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 They shal yeld an accompt for it one day 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb) 33 And so we her subiects should yeeld continual thanks vnto her highnesse. *c* 1620 *Women Saints* (1886) 170 Seeing we haue beene reserued to yield these funerall speeches to our brother and sister 1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr.* XXXVIII, That he might be moved to let go his right to punish us, and we not moved to be careless in yielding him the rest of his right which he hath to our obedience. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* XV, What token canst thou give me, that we should yield credence to thee? 1832 JAMES *Phil Augustus* II 11, Yield him obedience in lawful things 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XXXVI, We yield all blessing to the name Of Him that made them current coin.

† b. To perform (a promise), pay (a vow). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* XLIX [I] 14 3eld ðæm hestan ðehat ðin 13 *E E Allit P* B 665, I schal 3elde þat I hyȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XIX. 21 Thei shul vouwe vouwes to the Lord, and 3eelde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV IX [XIII], þei 3olden vp here avowes *c* 1400 tr. *Secr Secr*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 110 3elde þy hetynges.

† c. To give thanks to. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *York Myst* X 53 Nowe awe I gretely god to yeelde, That so walde telle me his entente.

† **3.** To pay for loss of or injury to (something); to make compensation for (loss or injury); to make up for, make good. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

a 900 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. XXII, Ȝif hwa adelfe wæterpyt & hine eft ne betyne, ȝelde swelc neat swelc ðær on befealle. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XXII 6 Ȝif fyr bærne mugan oððe standende æceras, ȝylde þone byrst þe þæt fyr ontende. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 31 Þah ic hefde al þet ic efre bi3et, ne mahte ich 3elden swa muchel swa ic habbe idon to herme *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 58 Heo schulen 3elden þat best þat is þer inne ivallen. *Ibid*, Heo is gulti of þe bestes deaðe .& schal..3elden þe bestes lure 1340 *Ayenb* 31 Uor hi ne moȝe amendi ne yelde þe harmes þet hi habbeþ ydo, and hit behoueþ yelde oþer hongy.

† **4.** To pay back, repay; to give back, restore (In later use mostly with *again.*) *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* liv 425 Wenstu hwæðer he hine mid ðy gehealdan mæȝe ðæt he him nauht mare on ne nime, ne ðæt ne ȝielde ðæt he ær nam? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 79 Ȝif þu mare spenest of þine, hwan ic aȝen cherre, al ic þe ȝelde. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 302 Schrift 3elt eft al þet god þet we hefden uorloren. 13 *E E. Allit P* B. 1708 So 3eply was 3arked & 3olden his state. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl* A. V. 236 And 3it I-chulle 3elden aȝeyn 3if I so muche haue. *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 27867 (Cott Galba) Till wrang tane thing be 3olden ogayne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* LXXX, And whanne it plesed vnto God, he yalde ayen the sight vnto this good man 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* III 295 So peace that was loste by Adams synne, he restored & yelded ageyne. 1489 CAXTON *Fayttes of A* II. XXI 219 He ought to be yolden ageyn to his frendes 1552 HULOET, Yeld eftesones a thinge receiued, or taken, .mony borowed or suche like.

† **5.** To give (something) in return for something received; to render, return (a benefit or injury, etc); const. *for. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Ne he nænizne man unrihtlice fordemde, ne nænigum yfel wiþ yfele ȝeald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 15 Ne scalt þu ȝelden vuel onȝein uuel nuða. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Ase þe apostle lereð, ne ȝelde neuer vuel uor god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 4424 For þi leute and þi truthhede Ful iuel es yolden þe þi mede! 1387–8 T USK *Test Love* I. iii (Skeat) I. 107 Yvels for my goodnesse arn manyfolde to me yolden. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 292 It with kinde nevere stod A man to yelden evil for good. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. x, Euyll folk for the good done to them, they yeld ageyne euyll *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* VII, IV, If I wrought not for his freedom's sake, Who causlesse now yeeldes me a hatefull hart Then let my foe chase me

b. To return (an answer, a greeting, or the like). Now only (with admixture of 10 b or 14), to vouchsafe (an assent) *to.*

a 1225 *Ancr R* 64 He þe sit & speked touward him, & ȝelt him word aȝein word *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8166 And þair hailsing þai til him tald, Ful hendeli to þam he yald *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1987 Brengwain answere 3olde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 234 In hast þemperour hendely his gretyng him

ȝeldes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 224 And euer to his asking ane answer he ȝald 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* II xix, Venus again ȝald thame thair salusing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 142 Than yf we be touched with a sharpe woide, we shal ȝelde a benigne & gentyll answere 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M.* IV II. 6 Leaue me your snatches, and yeeld mee a direct answere. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* xvi, As he yielded to this suggestion a ready and rapturous assent, they all rose 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 111 To this Protagoras yields a reluctant assent

†**6.** To give something in return for, make return for, pay for, repay; to reward, recompense, requite (an action, etc., in good or bad sense; often with dative of person). Often in phr. *God yield it you*: cf. 7 a. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 413 Þonne he me na on leofran tid leanum ne meahte Mine ȝiſe ȝyldan *Ibid* 1102 Min sceal swiðor mid grimme gryre ȝolden wurðan fyll & feorh-cwealm, þonne ic forð scio. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 5 For þanne he wile ðere ȝelden elch man his hwile mid swilch mede swo he ernede here *c* 1200 ORMIN 6239 þatt heore daȝȝwhammlike swinne Beo daȝȝwhammlike hemm ȝoldenn. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Clepe þo werkmen and yeld hem here trauail. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4996 'Sir', þai said, 'godd yeild [*v rr.* ȝilde, ȝeild, ȝelde] it yow' *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg* (Camb. MS.) 249 Thu hast made me ofte glad; Thu has done as my sone bad, My sone shal it ȝelde to the. *a* 1300 *K. Alis* 132 (Laud MS) He ,þinkeþ ȝelde his iniquite. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 9241 He hadde iuel ȝolden þe kisseinge þat Gvenour him ȝaf at his arminge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 319 þat god for his grete miȝt al here god hem ȝeld. ? *a* 1370 *Robt. Cisyle* 128 in Hazl. *E. P P* I. 274 The portar ȝalde hym hys travayle, He smote hym agayne withowten fayle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7941 The dethe of þat doughty shalbe dere yolden With the blode of þi body. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 368 If thou thenke as thou seyst, god ȝelde it thee. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* lxxxviii, Suche good dedes, it is noble thinge to be do, and to vse, whanne they shall be yolde ayenne an hundred ſolde more. 1530 PALSGR. 786/2 Whe1e I can nat, God ȝelde it you.

absol. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXXXVII[I]. 8 The Lord shal ȝelde for me.

7. With personal object (orig. dative; sometimes with *to*) To reward, remunerate, recompense, repay. **a.** in good or neutral sense: esp. (in later use only) in phr. *God yield* (*you* etc.), also corruptly *God eyld..*, *God dild..*, etc. (see GOD 8), from *c* 1400 to *c* 1600 a common expression of gratitude or goodwill. *Obs* or *rare arch.*

Beowulf 1184 Wene ic þæt he mid gode ȝyldan wille uncran eaferan. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 123 Se ilca Drihten .us þonne wile , æghwylcum anum men ȝyldan & leanigean æfter his sylfes weorcum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He elc ȝeelt efter his ȝearnunge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 2581 God it ȝeald ðese wifes wel, Ön hom, on haȝte, eddi sel ! *c* 1300 *Havelok* 803 God ȝelde him þer i ne may, þat haueth me fed to þis day ! *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1547 But louelıche lemman oure lord mot þe ȝeld þat þi worþi wille was to come to me nouþe *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1680 A MI in this town Wold do hym worshipp God hem ȝeld ' so have þey offt or nowe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlvii (1869) 75 Whan þei weren trussed, grace dieu, god ȝilde hire wel, goodliche spak to me. 1454 *Paston Lett.* (1904) II. 331 Suster, God ȝelde ȝow for ȝowre labore fore me, for gaderyng of my mony. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXIII. 495 'Gramercy, sir', sayd the duke rycharde, 'and god yelde you !' 1575 *Gammer Gurton* v. II, *Bally.* God blesse you gammer Gurton *Gamer.* God dylde you master mine. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* IV v 42 How do ye, pretty Lady? *Ophelia.* Well, God dil'd you. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV II 33 Tend me to night two houres, I aske no more, And the Gods yeeld you for't. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* v. *ad fin.*, Marry God dild him. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 18 Heaven yield her for it.

†**b** in bad sense: To take vengeance on, 'pay out'. *Obs.*

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 318 Al þat haþ me fader islawe,. Ich schel hem ȝilden [14 *MS. M.* I shall be vengid] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 43 Myn is þe veniaunce, and I schal ȝelde hem in tyme 1382 — *Ps.* xl 11 [xli. 10] Thou..Lord ..ȝeen rere me, and I shal ȝelde to them.

II. To give or put forth, produce, furnish, exhibit.

8. To give forth from its own substance by a natural process, or in return for cultivation or labour, to produce, bear, generate (fruit, seed, vegetation, minerals, etc.); to put forth (a bud, shoot, etc.); †to bring forth, give birth to, bear (offspring). Now chiefly *arch.* or *poet.*

In first quot. with partitive object

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4720 Þof men ouer all has saun feilds, O corn es þai noght an þat yeilds. 1472 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 31 She this day hath rendred & ȝelden þe fruyt of her wombe a sone and a doughter. 1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 31 For want of seede, land yeeldeth weede. 1577 GOOGE tr. *Heresbach's Husb* 39 b, The Female [hemp] ..dooth yeelde a white flowre. 1577 HARRISON *England* II XV. 90 b/2 in *Holinshed*, Till they spread or yeld their rootes down right into the soyle about them 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I II 107 Iniurious Waspes, to feede on such sweet hony, And kill the Bees that yeelde it, with your stings 1608 — *Per.* v. III 48 Thy burden at the Sea, and call'd Mariina, for she was yeelded there 1611 *Bible* Gen. I. 29 Euery tree, in the which is the fiuit of a tree yeelding seed. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. xi 595 The soile yeeldeth Cloues, Ginger, and Siluer 1651 BP HALL *Soliloquies* XVI, If I look into my orchard I see the well grafted scions yield, first a tender bud 1672 GREW *Idea Philos Hist. Pl.* § 43 Turpentine, which, in Distillation, yieldeth Oyl and Water, both limpid. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg.* III 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem*, *Org.* (1862) III. § 3. 194 They all combine with the elements of water and yield one of the acids homologous with formic acid. 1859 E. FITZGERALD *Omar* V, But still the Vine her ancient Ruby yields. *fig.* 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XVI (1592) 262 This minde of ours doth also yeeldfoorth words *Ibid* 267 When did euer purenesse yeeldfoorth corruption?

b. To furnish (a produce of so much). Also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12329 þan quen it [*sc* wheat] scorn was, weil it yalld A hundret o þair mettes tald 1577 HARRISON *England* I. XIII 38/1 in *Holinshed*, Eche acre of Whete will yeeld commonly twentie bushelles. 1577 GOOGE tr *Heresbach's Husb* 30 b, The other kinde [of oats] is lyghter . and yeeldeth but little flowre 1667 PRIMATT *City & C Builder* 4 Inclosed Lands in many places doth yeild half as much, or as much more, as Lands in common fields 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* III. 63 The farmer makes his land yield double by good tillage 1888 P STRUTT in *Hominist* Sept. 391, I have seen a barrowful of crushed quartz-rock yield up at last..a little spoonful of gold

c. To produce as a result; to give as a mathematical product. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Arts* L VIJ, I multiply the first numbre 3 into ye second 40000, and it yeldeth 120000 1593 FALE *Horologiogr* 31 The quotient Sine shall yeeld an arke, whose Complement shall be named the Complement repeated. 1876 R. H HUTTON *Ess* (ed 2) I. Pref 26 Wherever two or more independent and equally worthy sources of information appear to yield up inconsistent results

d. *absol.* To bear produce; to be productive or fertile. †Hence, to turn out (in a certain way).

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5696 Þe erþe ȝeld betere & þet weder was murgore bi is daye ,þan me er ysaye. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* in *Sal. & Sat.* (1848) 277 Lypt chep lupere ȝeldes, quoþ Hendyng. 13 . *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 498 A ȝere ȝernes ful ȝerne, & ȝeldez neuer lyke *c* 1386 [see YIELDING *vbl. sb.* 4]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. v. 316 He couythe weil bathe ken and se Qwhat lande sulde ȝhelde or fertile be. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x 30 Sara was vncertan thanne That euere oure seede shulde sagates ȝelde. 1523-34 FITZHERB. *Husb* § 10 If the grounde be good, putte the more beanes to the pease, and the better shall they yelde. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Part Summers Trav* 14 A good Myne that doth hold out, and yield plentifully 1760 R BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II 38 It makes corn to yield well. 1856 MORTON *Cycl. Agric* II 1132/1 Spalding's Prolific Red Wheat.. yields remarkably well, and weighs well in the bushel.

†**9.** (with compl.) To render, make, cause to be; also occas. to make, cause (*to do* something).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I cli. (1869) 76, I haue a stoon þat to þe folk, whan I wole, yelt inuisible *c* 1450 *Mankind* 733 in *Macro Plays* 27 My inwarde affiixcyon ȝeldyth me tedyouse wn to yowur presens. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I, I. D IV, What? is not he yelded quiete (with these wordes)? 1582 A. HALL *Iliad* V. 83 For doubt that this our forwardnesse may yeelde vs both to die *Ibid.* VIII 135 This threat and surly speech doth yeelde the Gods amazde and dum. 1609 *J. Rainolds's Def Judgm* Pref A 1 b, That holy man, whose learning .and pietie may perhaps yeeld him more admirable to posteretie. 1674 *T. Campion's Art Descant* II. 35 Example will yield it more plain

10. To give, in various senses. †**a.** To deliver, hand over, present, offer. Also with *up*. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8743 (Cott.) Me think . þe child be nawight don to ded, Bot he be yoldon to yond wijf. 13 *Ibid* 10220 (Gött.) Ilkan to þe temple broght Sere giftes . All þair giftes þai ȝeld vp þar 13.. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 67 Syben riche forth runnen to reche honde-selle, ȝeȝed ȝeres giftes on hi3, ȝelde hem bi hond. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXVII 24 A croune shal be ȝolde [*late vers.* ȝouun] to thee. *a* 1483 in *Engl. Gilds* (1870) 316 þe euery prentes .shall elde a brekefast to the forsayde M and Wardons 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M* V. I. 7 Our soule Cannot but yeeld you forth to publique thankes 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. 1 90 Where the holy Trinitie did first yeeld it selfe in sensible apparition to the world 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III 212 No furious God bestorms our soil and skies, Nor yield our hands the bloody sacrifice.

b. To give as a favour, or as an act of grace; to grant, accord, allow, let (one) have, bestow.

a 1225 *Juliana* 72 Schendeð hire nuðen ant ȝeldeð hire ȝarew borh. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1066 (Cambr MS.) King þe wise, ȝeld me mi seruise. Rymenhild help me winne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxx, Afterwarde God yelde her that she had deserued. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasse Gout* Wks 1910 II 48 God is bountifull, yelding unto every man that is industrious the open way to knowledge. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I (Arb.) 35 Yeeld pytye, graunt mercy. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXL. IV, Yeeld, O Lord, that ev'n the head of those That me enclose, Of this their hott pursute May tast the frute. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* III. XI 17 To yield him loue she doth deny. 1624 SIR J. DAVIES *Ps* III 4 Wks (Grosart) I. 365 His God to him not safety yeilds nor aid. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* XXXI, 'I know but one [jugglers' feat]', said Vidal, 'and I will shew it, if you will yield me some room' 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau* XVIII, And slowly was my mother brought To yield consent to my desire. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* II §6. 89 The King yielded the citizens the right of justice. 1885-94 R BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May XXIV, His name she never learn'd, Nor was his image yielded to her sight.

†**c.** To exercise, exert (a function, force, etc), to deliver, deal (blows), to give (battle); to execute, inflict (a sentence, vengeance). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5872 And taron sett he men at ask Of ilk dai to yeild þair task. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM VII 893 God þe fader hys leue sone Engendrede out of alle wone, .Ac man haþ certayn tyme of elde Wanne he may engendrure ȝelde. 13 . *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 1932 Thries misdede this womman bald, And thre vengaunces he hire yald. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2708 Þe selcouþ a sautes þat þei samen ȝolde. *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3126 He..Bid buske him eft to þe bent vs bataill to ȝeld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1177 Iche buerne on his best wise batell to yelde. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2572 Smert boffettes there they yeld. 1561 GOOGE tr *Palingenius' Zodiac* V. O v, Of custome long is nature bred and yeldes her force alway To vse that long time hath bene kept. 1582 A HALL *Iliad* I. 3 The rancor ceaseth not, til they do yeeld their vengeance due 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor* 118 b, Christ doth encourage them which do yeld their endeuour. to performe ye rule of the Gospell.

11. To give forth, emit, discharge; to utter. Also *absol. Obs.* exc. as represented by weakened uses of other senses, as 8, 14.

c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lvi. 481 And the tombe owt blood gan ȝelde 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4354 Scho riftit, routit, and maid sic stends, Scho ȝeild, and gaid at baith the ends. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 44 It causeth the stomacke to yeld from him that is within him 1552 HULOET, Yeld forth licoure, or moystnes, *exsudo.* 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV. 72 They cries and clamors yeeld 1591-5 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 822 Ne is there shepheard. That dare, Blaspheme his powre, or termes vnworthie yield. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 22 So we finde that Violets. yeeld a pleasing Sent 1853 M ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* III, Air swept lindens yield Their scent 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1344 The huge pavilion slowly yielded up .that which housed therein.

†**12.** To give, render, state, declare, deliver, communicate (speech, or something expressible in speech, as a reason, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Sextus* 109 in Horstm *Altengl Leg* (1881) 107 Decius Cesar .Demed þam al thre to ded. And when þe dome was ȝolden swa, þan answerd þe dekins twa [etc] 1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim* VI 13 Crist Jhesu, that ȝelde a witnessing vndir Pilat of Pounce *a* 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 5192 Lat þi semblance be sadd quen þou þi saȝe ȝildis 1575-85 SANDYS *Serm.* 1 § 24 We haue no other reason to yeeld of our dooing, but onely this. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng* (1633) 230 The order of proceeding to judgment is by assent of voyces and open yeelding their mind in court 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ Osor.* 104 b, Yeldyng the same in the Latine toung almost, which Basile before him dyd expresse most manifestly in the Greeke toung 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III 1 20 The reasons of our state I cannot yeelde. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* I 1. B 3, Hast thou yeelded vp our fixt decree Vnto the Genoan Embassadour? *Ibid* IV. G 4, She were no woman, if shee could not yeelde strange language 1607 ROWLANDS *Diogines Lanthorne* E 3 b, Morrow (quoth he) Philosopher, I yeild thee time of day. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 43 What reason can you yeeld for this?

†**b.** To report as being so-and-so: = DELIVER *v.*[1] II c. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 28 Anthony's dead. If thou say so Villaine, thou kil'st thy MISTRIS. But well and free, if thou so yeild him, there is Gold.

13. To give so as to supply a need or serve a purpose; to give or provide for use, furnish, afford.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw IV*, 226 b, They could none otherwise do, but yelde & geue hym a reasonable reward. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 282 b, He made a goodly librarie, whiche yelded certen notable bookes afterwardes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 392/2 *Castellum*,..a conduit built with cocks and spowts to yeeld water *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Ps* XVIII. IV, The cherubins their backs, the winds did yeild their wings To beare his sacred flight. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* I Navigable rivers, which yeelde safe havens and roads. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 594 That there is such a beast in the world, both Pliny..and others, doe yeeld erefrigable testimony 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 103 This County also yeilds good store of Honey 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* (ed 7) II. 102 Making each several string yield a clear sound. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 326 Man is an harp whose chords elude the sight, Each yielding harmony, dispos'd aright 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II 128 The narrow valley being watered by a running stream, yielded fresh pasturage. 1861 SPENCER *First Princ.* II. V. § 57 (1875) 285 A ball fastened to the end of an india-rubber string yields a clear idea of the correlation between perceptible activity and latent activity. 1894 H DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 251 Two flints struck together yielded fire.

b. To give rise to, cause, occasion (a state or feeling). Now *rare.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* 709 But if it might empaire, offende, or yeld anoy Unto the state. 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* I. 15 Yeelding the Greekes a thorough feare, the Troyans courage hie. 1618 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Penniless Pilgr.* B 3, We made a field-bed in the field, Which sleepe, and rest, and much content did yeeld. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* X 448 The English Fleete..comming, yeelded no small feare to the affrighted Towne. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor Epist* II. II 120 [He] Yields Diversion to the gaping Throng. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. I § 49. 400 Curved forms and winding movements yield of themselves a certain satisfaction through the muscular sensibility of the eye

c. To furnish or produce as profit, bring in.

1573-80 TUSSER *Husb* (1878) 74 Good cow & good ground Yeelds yeerely a pound 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* V. IV, I frotted a jerkin, for a new reuenu'd gentleman, yeelded me threescore crownes, but this morning 1603 G. OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 114 Rockes yeldinge small proffitte. 1700 S L tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 96, I..pleased my self with the thoughts of what it would yeild me among the Chineeses, and the English. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XII, I have sold the things. They have not yielded quite as much as they might have done. 1895 *Manch. Guardian* 14 Oct. 5/5 It has cost altogether Rx 875,000, and will yield a revenue to the Government of Rx 50,000

†**d.** To present to view, exhibit. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl.* XVI 206 The valley yeelding so goodly a prospect, as I neuer beheld a better. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 July 1654, The stables are well order'd and yeild a gracefull front. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 69 We had a clear view of Staten land, which yields a most uncomfortable landskip.

III. To surrender, give way, submit.

14. To hand over, give up, relinquish possession of, surrender, resign. *arch.* or *poet.* (*a*) in material sense, esp. of surrendering a military position or forces to an enemy.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3366 þat hi ssolde him þe castel

3elde ar he wiþ strengþe him nome *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 7164 þe Iuus was þan þair vnder-lute, Sampson bunden þai yald for dute *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2717 Do nu wel with-uten fiht, Yeld hire þe lond *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wyfe's T* 56 And suretee wol I han er þat thou pace Thy body for to yelden in this place. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 161 Had he not come, the cyte had be 3oldyn *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw* 1032 Gif thou luffis thi life, Yeld me thi bright brand, burnist sa bene. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 545 Deulbere, thy spere of were, but feir, thou yelde 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Cong. E Ind.* I. lxxviii. 158 The shippe beeing yeelded, our men did enter the same. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 233 The besieged did yeeld the place to the Queene 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India & P* 151 We soon made him yield his Prize to engage with us. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc, The hard heir strides about their lands, And will not yield them for a day.

(*b*) In immaterial sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 10602 þai yald hir [*sc* the child Mary] to þe temple þan. 1486 in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 54 Yelding his title and his crowne unto the king. 1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed 2) 2296/2 [Queen Mary] who beyng long sicke before, vpon the sayd xvii. day of Nouember, yelded her life to nature. 1586 A DAY *Engl Secretorie* II (1595) 28, I was content to yeeld my interest for eleuen hundred and three score poundes. 1611 *Bible* Rom VI 13 Neither yeeld yee your members as instruments of vnrighteousnes vnto sinne. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *New Discov.* B j, We .Were glad to yeeld the honour of the day Vnto our foes 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* App 34 He is well contented to pass by them all in silence, which is as much as yeeld the Cause. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 53 The prostrate South to the Destroyer yields Her boasted Titles. 1808 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* xvii, It will be imagined that I yield my opinions from meanness of spirit. 1833 NEWMAN *Arians* IV i 312 The timid Constantius, yielding to fear what he denied to justice. 1838 JAMES *Robber* VII, You have yielded your heart and your happiness to one of whose. family you know nothing.

†(*c*) To give up, resign (mentally). *Obs rare*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 17 Those two men that we left the day before did not come to us till we were in the North Seas, so we yielded them also for lost.

(*d*) To relinquish, surrender (a position of advantage or point of superiority).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I ii 15 Each to other yeeldeth land 1647 COWLEY *Mistr, Bathing in River* III, And still old Lovers yield the place to new. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 3 June 1666, [This] put new courage into our Fleete, now in a manner yielding ground 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I VIII. 69 Grief does not easily yield its place to joy 1851 MRS BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* I. 1074 Living heroes who will scorn to yield A hair's-breadth even 1864 *Congressional Globe* 5 Mar 934/2 *Mr. Schenck*, I ask the gentleman from Vermont to yield to me for about five minutes *Mr Morrill*, I will yield the gentleman ten minutes of my time 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 268 The finest of Coleridge's Odes is beyond all doubt the 'Ode to France' It were profitless now to discuss whether it should take or yield precedence when weighed with the 'Ode to Liberty'.

b. with *up*; rarely with *over*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R* 266 þreateð þet ze wulleð 3elden up þene castel bute 3if he sende ou þe sonre help. *c* 1290 *St. Lucy* 83 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 103 Ich 3elde him op al mi bodi. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1256 He 3ald vp his sweord to saue þanne his liue. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 1140 Or he 3ode þai 3olde hym vp þe realm. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 258 He tolde them .that onlesse thei woulde yelde vp the toune .he would put them to the sword. 1600 *Old Cheque-Bk Chapel Royal* (Camden) 5 Edward Pearce yealded up his place for the Mastership of the children of Poules 1611 *Bible* 1 Macc x. 32, I yeeld vp my authoritie ouer it 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxix, The ring which bound the faith he swore, By Edith freely yielded o'er. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* IX, He had kindly yielded up to us his wife's own little parlour 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* xvi, Sir Leicester yields up his family legs to the family disorder [*sc* gout].

c. *To yield (up) the ghost (soul, breath, life, spirit)*. to 'give up the ghost', die, expire. *arch.*

c 1290 *S Eng. Leg* 211 He was neiȝ ope þe pointe þene gost op to 3elde *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 209 How our leuedi endid and yald Hir sely saul. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 13262 þey fond hym sone, 3eldyng þe gast *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 2194 Whan with honour vp yolden is his breeth *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 335 He bowethe hym down & 3eldethe vp þe lyfe *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1088 The batell was richt crewell to behold, Of knychtis wich that haith there lyvis 3olde. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4000 Thay, For extreme hunger, 3ald the spreit 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 303 Canutus the Hardie who there amid his cups yeelded up his vitall breath 1611 *Bible* Gen. xlix 33 He yeelded vp the ghost, and was gathered vnto his people. 1627 J TAYLOR (Water P) *Armado* C 4, The Horse proued himselfe a mortall beast, yeelding his breath into the ayre 1844 MRS BROWNING *Romaunt of Page* XVIII, Out upon the traitor's corse Was yielded the true spirit. *a* 1845 HOOD *Fall of Deer* 35 Nor like a Craven yeeld his Breath

d. *refl.* and †*pass.* To be dedicated or devoted *to*, to give oneself up or be addicted *to*.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 429 As she were, for the love of God, Yolden to religioun 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 317 In blake clothes thei hem clothe,. And yolde hem to religion *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 951 Y ware 3olde euermore to be your knyght. 1621 T WILLIAMSON tr *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 124 Eleazar was gone and yeelded to prophane ceremonies. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iv, All the extravagances which strong affection suggests and vindicates to those who yield themselves up to it. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XIII, I .yielded myself for a little while to the interest of the scene.

15. *refl* To give oneself up, surrender, submit, as to a conqueror (now *rare*; superseded by 16). Also with *up*.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5447 þe maystres of þe lond 3olde hom to hom echon [*v rr* 3uilde, 3oulde, 3eldede, 3elden] *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 23769 Hardili es he cuward,..þat yeildes him ar he be soght. 13. *Gaw & Gr Knt* 1215, I 3elde me 3ederly, & 3eȝe after grace. *c* 1400 *Brut* CXCVII 219 Anone he & his company comen to the Gentil Knyght & saiden '3elde þe, traitour' 3elde þe!' 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII XXII 306 Rather shalle he slee me than I shal yelde me as recreaunt 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 237 Quhen deith cummis thair is na vther grace, Bot 3eild the than, for doutles thow mon die 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, V III 10 Vnlesse thou yeeld thee as a Prisoner 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit* IX XIX 724/1 The sight of vs their annointed Soueraign shall cause them. submissiuely to yeeld themselues to our mercy. 1642 J TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life Henry Walker* A 3 b, Others would have him come on Land and yeeld himselfe. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 243 Genoua also was constrained to yield it self, and shake off the French yoke. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII 343 Indeed I love thee come, Yield thyself up

with *compl* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B XII. 193 He 3elte [*v rr.* yald, 3elde, yelde, 3alte, 3ald] hym creaunt to cryst on þe crosse & knewleched hym gulty *c* 1500 *Melusine* 335 My intencion is thither to goo and to yeld my self there hermyte 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidane's Comm* 284 b, I yelde my self prisoner to you saith he *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I. III. XXXI. (1655) 157 My Don will yeeld himself his prisoner. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I XII 54 To those that have yeelded themselves subjects 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Prussian Vase*, He yielded himself up a prisoner 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. XVI, He yielded him an easy prey To those who led the Knight away.

const. *inf* 1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Disc Weapons* Ded 1 b, [They] will (with humility) yeeld themselues to heare and learne by their experiences.

16 *intr.* To give oneself up, surrender, submit (as overcome in fight). Also with *up* (*obs. rare*)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3451 Seuen knistes .to hem ward gun priken & bad hem 3eld *c* 1450 *Merlin* 461 Sir knyght, thow art take yelde thow to me 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. lxx, It [*sc.* a castle] must yelde vp, or els be wonne at length 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V*, IV. II 37 England shall couch downe in feare, and yeeld 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28 The rebells therewith weere so terrified, that they forthwith yeelded 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. (GROSART) II. 400 The whole Province of Utrecht is yielding up. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I (Globe) 270 There needed very few Arguments to perswade a single Man to yield, when he saw five Men upon him, and his Comrade knock'd down 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 16 Yield Leave the body and these gory spoils

†with *compl* *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II 77 [They] brought A yongman, bound his handes behinde his back Whoe willingly had yelden prisoner.

b. In wider sense To give way, be subjected, submit (cf. 17); *occas.* to break down, succumb.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* Ep. Ded, Shall I yelde to mysery as a just plague apointed for my portion? 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* IV. II. 566 The worldly griefe is the sorrowe of such men as yeeld vnder the burthen of sorrowe. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, V. II 11 Thus yeelds the Cedar to the Axes edge 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 184 Not yeelding to the charmes of Sleep *a* 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 86 Sorrow shou'd to Prudence yield 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 25 Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI XXIII, The night has yielded to the morn 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XLIV, The child..soon yielded to the drowsiness that came upon her *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1873) III. v. 355 Theory should yield to fact, and not fact to theory 1896 *Pall Mall Mag* May 17 The night was yielding, and the dawn came up in a thin white mist.

†c. *pa. pple.* in *refl.* or *intr.* sense = that has surrendered. Hence in *pass.* sense = forced to surrender, subdued. *Obs.* Cf YIELDED, -EN, YOLDEN.

In first quot with mixed constr.

a 1330 *Otuel* 862 Hit where sschame To sslen a man þat 3olden him is. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1211 Now yeldeth yow, for oþer bote is noon. To þat Criseyde answered þus a-noon, Ne hadde I er now, my swete herte dere, Ben yolden, y-wys I were now not here 1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* I vii (Skeat) I 30 Although the party be yolden, he may with wordes saye his quarel is trewe. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1899 þe erthe at to myne enpire enterely bees 3olden. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII XI 228 Whan ye see me beten or yolden as recreaunt. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. XII. (S T S) II 92 þe Inemyis kest away þare wappynnys and war 3oldin presoneris. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneis* II. 827 Like as the elm .doth bend his top, Till yold with strokes with ruin it doth fall *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXXVI. 7, I 3oldin am, and 3it am stryving still *a* 1600 — *Misc. Poems* XXI 11 To prove on me thy pith, That 3oldin am in will

†d. To give place, give way *to*. *Obs.*

1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III XXVII. 201 In some partes one element ends and another beginnes, yeelding by degrees one vnto another 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* II 42, I yeild to the, more worthie thame nor I.

e. To be inferior *to* Now *rare*.

[1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV XXVI 281 But as touching almonds and other fruites, all trees must yeelde to the almonds of Chachapoyas] 1617 MORYSON *Itin* I. 18 The City [of Nuremberg] may perhaps yield to Augsburg in treasure and riches. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. VI, Their mutton yields to ours, but their beef is excellent. 1846 SYD SMITH *Wks* (1859) II. 74 Demerara yields to no country in the world in her birds. 1832 R. & J LANDER *Exped. Niger* I IV 187 The vast plain on which it stands, although exceedingly fine, yields in fertility and beauty..to the delightful country surrounding the city of Bohoo

17. To give way *to* persuasion, entreaty, or the like; to cease to oppose or object, to submit, comply, consent Also with *up* (*obs. rare*)

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E E T S) VII. 647 Turne to thie fellowes and kis! I yeald, for in my youth we haue bene fellowes, I wis 1532 ELYOT *Gov* III. XVIII (1883) II. 315 Ther lacked litle that the yonge man was nat vainquisshed; and that the flesshe yelded nat to the seruice of Venus 1561 T HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtyer* II Q iv b, He woulde neuer yelde at the perswasion of many Scholars 1583 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ.* V. 43 Yealdinge to the froward importunities of the Donatists 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* To Rdr. ¶ 8, I haue yeelded vnto those my freindes which pressed me in the matter 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* IV. I 425 You presse mee farre, and therefore I will yeeld. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn* 2 We will forthwith yeeld up to them without any more dispute. 1671 MILTON *P R* II 409 Thy temperance For no allurement yields to appetite 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X III, He yielded to the dissuasions of his friend from searching any farther after her that night 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann Q Neighb* XXVI, As soon as they had yielded to my arguments 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII § 5 516 The danger at last forced the King to yield to the Scotch demands.

†b. with *inf.* or *clause*, or with *to* and sb.: To submit, consent, agree (*to do* something, *that* something should be done, or *to* something proposed).

1572 in *13th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App IV 13 If such reasons shall not move him for to yeald to departe 1597 HOOKER *Eccl Pol*, V lxxi § 7 To graunt that what their fancie will not yeelde to like, their iudgement cannot with reason condemne 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann* I XVI 31 The Reatins no way yeelding that the mouth of the lake Velinus should be dammed vp 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VII XII 529 As this was preparing, and every one yeelded to this treatie of peace [etc.] 1626 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. III 245 Which news so soon as the French heard, their courage came downe, and they yielded to be gone the next tyde. 1667 MILTON *P L* IX 248 To short absence I could yeild, For solitude somtimes is best societie *Ibid.* 902 How hast thou yeelded to transgress The strict forbiddance? *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* VII. 55 Should some patron yield my stores to bless. 1799 JANE WEST *Tale of Times* XXXIII, Nor can I yield to sully my integrity by basely framing a forged accusation. 1824 — *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 265 He yielded to ask for mercy, but he yielded without hope of success.

18. *trans.* †a. With compl. adj. or adj. phr. To acknowledge or admit that a person or thing is so-and-so. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28077 Til our lauerd crist and þe, M gastli fader, yeild i me Plighti for my syn o pride. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B V 374, I, glotoun, gylti me 3elde, þat I haue trespassed with my tonge *c* 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) X. 120 3eldynge him self gylty, and cryenge him mercy. 1450–1530 *Myrr our Ladye* II. 87 Yeldyng vs gylty not for the thanke of man but *Coram domino*. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, II. IV. 42 Till you conclude, that he vpon whose side The fewest Roses are cropt from the Tree, Shall yeeld the other in the right opinion 1630 W FREAKE *Doctr Jesuits* 17 Which thing, if I shall yeeld vnto you as lawfully done [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L* XI. 526, I yeild it just, said Adam, and submit 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. IV ¶ 19, I shall be thought to have out-run my subject Yet I cannot yield it wholly impertinent. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I 1, He yields his Arms unjust if he withdraws 1744 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* VIII. (1748) II. 65, I knocked under, in token of yielding myself in the wrong.

†b. With clause or acc. and inf.: To concede or admit that a thing is so. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II ix. 38 Pensiue I yeeld I am, and sad in mind 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* II. i, I must yeeld, . I did .Make such a frivall promise. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 242 The Apostle Paul 2 Cor II. 6 is content to yeeld his accusers, that, he was 'rude in speech' 1633 BP HALL *Hard Texts* I Cor VII 40, I thinke that I also shall be yeelded to have the Spirit of God. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let Toleration* IV 224, I will yeild my self to have mistaken you *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Suckling* (1898) II 241 Sir John Digby yielded to be the best swordsman of his time. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V 1, 'Tis hard for Souls like mine. to yield they have done amiss

c. With simple obj., with or without dative of the person: To grant, allow, concede the fact, validity, or cogency of. Now *rare* (and associated with 14).

1571 CAMPION *Hist Irel.* VII (1633) 20 The honourable Historian Titus Livius, yeeldeth certaine priviledge to antiquitie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV IV 421, I yeeld all this *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 This idle e;. in wordes ending in c. as peace, face these I yeld because I ken noe other waye to help this necessitie 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch* I. 1, 'Tis true, the King Osrick. may be thought fit To be endow'd with all you seem to yeild him. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 265 And Pallas, if she broke the laws, Must yield her foe the stronger cause. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 55 354 All which wise Men mean was yielded on both sides by our Lawyers 1907 *Verney Mem* I. 63 The point appears to have been yielded

†19. *refl.* To betake oneself (cf F *se rendre*); hence *yield-you* as a nonce-rendering of *rendez-vous*.

c 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14225 [Guenevere] 3ald hure til þat nonnerye. *c* 1400 *Rom Rose* 4904 He .yalte [him] into somme couente 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII, XXIII 724 Sire Percyual yelded hym to an hermytage oute of the cyte. 1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv* 295 He tooke his leaue of hir, and went out into a narrowe by lane, where from thenceforth euer after the (yeeld you) was giuen him.

20 *intr.* To give way under some natural or mechanical force, so as to collapse, stretch, bend, crack, etc Const. *to* (the force, pressure, etc.).

1552 HULOET, Yeld againe as dankysh, *contabesco* 1577 [see YIELDING *ppl. a.* 4] *c* 1580 LODGE *Reply Gosson's Sch Abuse* (Hunter. Cl) 26 Looke for wonders where musike worketh, the bowels of the earth yeld where the instrument soundeth 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) E j, As there is a Topace that will yeeld to euery stamp, so there is an Emerald that will yeeld to no impression. 1603 G OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 2 [The sea] doth not. seeme to yeld to the lande in anye parte. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 64 The same stone moste miraculouslie being pulled, would yield like a bowe. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr* X. 98 After Rains,. the Ground yields and sinks so much, that [etc.]. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 196 If they [*sc* the arteries] be distended in the longitudinal direction, they yield and elongate 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. XIV. 96 The snow yielded, he fell, and slid swiftly downwards. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal M.* s v, Pillars of coal are said to yield when they commence to give way or crush

b. To submit *to* some physical action or agent (e. g. pressure, friction, heat, etc) so as to be affected by it.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min* (ed 2) I 37 He distinguishes those that yield to the file, as the white copper ore, hæmatites, etc 1827–35 N. P Willis *Idleness* 49 When the frost has yielded to the sun. 1838 Dickens *O Twist* xxi, The door yielded to the pressure. 1847 W C L. Martin *Or* 158/1 Ophthalmia arising from blows, generally yields to bleeding. 1867 H Macmillan *Bible Teach* Pref (1870) p. vii, The mountain must yield to the action of cold and heat 1908 H Wales *Old Alleg* xvii. 292, I was surprised that you didn't yield to brandy

†**21.** To decline, turn aside, be deflected *from* a path or course: *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* 15 [Setters] attend diligently vpon theyr Master, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left 1631 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (ed. 6) I ii 22 Ease your hand, and draw it up againe, letting it come and goe till hee yeeld and goe backeward. 1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 21 Without yielding, in the smallest degree, from the resolution she had formed

IV. 22. *Comb.*: **yield-capacity**, capacity of yielding or producing; **yield-point**, the 'point' or precise amount of tensile force at which a particular body or material begins to yield or give way, i. e. to undergo elongation or deformation.

1889 *Nature* 12 Dec 122 To assess the yield-capacity of any locality stocked with Scotch pine. 1889 *Telegr Jrnl. & Electr Rev* 20 Dec 707/1 The question of discontinuity of the curves about the 'yield point' was next discussed.

Yieldable (yī·ldăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Yield *v.* + -able] †**a.** Having the quality of yielding, productive *of.* †**b.** Disposed to yield, submissive. **c.** That can be yielded. *rare*—°. (mod. Dicts.). Hence **Yie·ldableness** (in quot., †submissiveness).

1577 Harrison *England* I viii. 17 b, in *Holinshed*, If the soyle [were] yeeldable of woode. 1603 H Crosse *Vertue's Commw.* (1878) 19 She is euer readie to dwel where she findeth the heart yeeldable to honestie 1645 Bp Hall *Three Tract, Peace-maker* § 13 The fourth disposition for Peace, a yeeldablenesse upon sight of clearer Truths.

†**Yie·ldance.** *Obs.* [f. Yield *v.* + -ance. (A favourite word with Bp Joseph Hall.)] The action of yielding, in various senses.

1. Surrender, submission, compliance.

1620 Bp. Hall *Apol Brownists* 2 The spirits of these men are too-well knowne, to admit any expectation of yeeldance. 1633 — *Hard Texts* Rom. vii. 8 Had not the law strictly restrained us from the yeildance unto sinne. 1657 Trapp *Comm Job* xv 14, 87 Seeking to disarm his indignation by an humble yeildance *a* 1716 South *Serm., Gal.* ii. 5 (1727) V. 490 For if the things under Debate be given up to the Adversary, it must be upon one of these two Accounts; either, 1 That the Persons who thus yield them up, judge them unfit to be retained. Or, 2 That they find themselves unable to retain them, one or both of these must of necessity be implied in such a Yieldance.

b. Granting, allowance.

a 1656 Bp Hall *Specialties Life* Rem Wks. (1660) 23 If I might draw him to a willing yieldance of that parcell of my due maintenance, which was kept back from my not over deserving predecessor.

2. Production, yield.

a 1656 Bp Hall *Serm., Ps cvii 34* Wks 1662 III 197 How should the corn, wine, oyl, be had without the yieldance of the earth? 1668 Steele *Husbandman's Calling* vii. 183 When it [*sc* harvest] comes, sometimes the poor yieldance of it utterly disappoints him.

Yielded (yī·ldĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Yield *v* + -ed 1.] Surrendered, given up, granted, etc: see the verb.

1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* iv lxxx. 231 A dishonoured captiue, and yeelded person 1595 Shaks *John* v. ii. 107 Haue I not heere the best Cards for the game? And shall I now giue ore the yeelded Set? 1697 Dryden *Æneis* xii 1359 Against a yielded Man, 'tis mean ignoble Strife 1801 Southey *Thalaba* iii. xix, The rushing flow, the flowing roar, Filling his yielded faculties. 1810 Scott *Lady of L* i xxxiv, He sought her yielded hand to clasp. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par, Watching of Falcon* (1870) I. 582 And yielded towns were set aflame. 1895 W. Watson *Odes* etc. 53 O yielded lips, O captive breast!

†**Yielden,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of Yield *v.* (A. 3 γ). Cf. Volden.] = prec

a 1542 Wyatt in *Tottel's Misc.* (1557) H ij b, The fierce lyon will hurt no yelden thinges *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneis* ii. 196 Ye sacred bandes I wore as yelden hoste. 1561 Norton & Sackv *Gorboduc* ii. ii, Shall I abide, .. And holde my yelden throate to traitours knife?

Yielder (yī·ldəɹ). Forms: see Yield *v* [f. Yield *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which yields.

†**1.** One who has to pay, i. e. owes, something; a debtor. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 163 He ne is naȝt riȝtuol, þet ne yziȝþ naȝt ine his herte, .and onderstant, þet he is yeldere, and a-yens god of treuþe, toppe alle þing *Ibid* 262 [see Yielding *vbl sb* 1].

†**2.** A rewarder. *Obs*

1382 Wyclif *Judith* Prol., ȝeldere of hir chastite. 1388 — *Ecclus.* xxxv. 13 For whi the Lord is a ȝeldere [1382 ȝeldende], and he schal ȝelde seuene fold so myche to thee.

3. One who gives something up, or gives in; a surrenderer (also with *up*); one who concedes.

1590 Shaks *Mids. N* iii. ii 30 For briars and thornes at their apparell snatch, Some sleeues, some hats, from yeelders all things catch. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, iv. ii. 123 The Block of Death, Treasons true Bed, and yeelder vp of breath. 1598 — *1 Hen IV*, v. iii 11 (Qo 1), I was not borne a yeelder thou proud Scot. 1893 *Daily News* 25 May 5/6 In the hope that they might get concessions from this universal yielder.

4. Something that produces or furnishes, a producer; now esp. with qualifying word referring to the amount or quality of the produce.

1733 W Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 198 A sort [of wheat] that, is a great Yielder to the Barn. 1861 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag* June 132 Nature's yielders of good 1906 *Westm Gaz* 6 Dec. 2/3 The quality of the good milker's milk is better than that produced by the small yielder

Yieldness · see Yieldy.

Yielding (yī·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Yield *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Yield.

†**1.** Payment; *transf* obligation to pay, debt

1340 *Ayenb.* 115 Ich am mochel ine dette ayen þe and .ich ne habbe huer-of maki þe yeldinge *Ibid* 262 Uorlet ous oure yeldinges, ase and we uoleteþ oure yelderes *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 403 Þis is but ȝilding of dette bi mannus lawe.

2 The giving of something as due, or as a favour; rendering; bestowal.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 7846 Yheldyng of mede for ilk gud dede. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cii[i] 2 And wile thou not forȝete alle the ȝeldingus of hym.

†**3.** Repayment, reward, recompense, retribution

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xciii[i] 2 ȝelde ȝeldynge til proude. 1382 Wyclif *Isa* lxvi. 6 Vois of the Lord ȝeldende ȝelding to his enemys. 1382 — *Luke* iv. 19 He sente me to preche the ȝeer of the Lord plesaunt, and the day of ȝeldynge. 1388 — *Ps* cxxx. 3 [cxxxi. 2] As a child wenyde on his modir, so ȝelding be in my soule *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv* 537/1 ȝeldynge, *reddicio.* 1530 Palsgr 291/1 Yeldeng, *retribution.*

4. Production of crops or the like; produce.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol* 598 Wel wiste he by the droghte and by the reyn The yeldynge of his seed and of his greyn 1547–8 in E Green *Somerset Chantries* (1888) 32 A tenement in Pytmyster the yelding wherof John Forde solde unto William Voysey .for xij li sterling. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 127/2 Speculating as to the profit of this year's yielding.

5 Giving *up*, giving in, surrender, submission.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxv. 3833 Syn of þe ȝeldyn [*v.r.* ȝelding] tretyt þai, þat gif þai be a certane day War noucht reskewit .þat sulde gif vp þe towne *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 837 'ȝarne efter ȝeilding,' on ilk syde thay call. 1544 in Leadam *Sel. Cases Crt Requests* (Seldon Soc) 112 To make an yeldynge yf the lyst .by the deliueryng of a mote to any of the seyd tenauntes to the vse of them whom shall please her. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 427 Eche part with an hundred Knightes and Esquiers,..to fight and combate to the yeldyng 1583 Melbancke *Philotimus* R iv, But this, nor anye thinge coulde enforce him to relinquish his suite, sauing the yelding of her battered brest. 1606 Shaks *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 25 What merit's in that reason which denies The yeelding of her vp? 1631 Weever *Anc Funeral Mon.* 769 At the battaile, and yeelding vp of Mont de dier 1721 Shaftesb. *Charac* II. 214 A Sacrifice and mutual yielding of Natures one to another 1818 Keats *Endym.* i. 411 She, .breath'd a sister's sorrow to persuade A yielding up. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 499/2 More or less cowardly yieldings to panic and sedition

b. Giving way, as to persuasion or the like; compliance, concession, consent.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. i. 118 How well this yeelding rescues thee from shame. 1592 — *Rom & Jul.* ii. ii. 105 Therefore pardon me, And not impute this yeelding to light Loue. 1612 *Bible* Eccl x 4 Yeelding pacifieth great offences. 1634 Canne *Necess Separ.* (1849) 108 Their bare presence argues their approbation and yielding in show to ceremonies. *a* 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I § 22 (1702) I 12 His Yeilding to the violent passion. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* iv. vi, He.. imputed her yielding, to the ungovernable force of her love towards him. 1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xv, I can see no limit to the yielding, and bending of his mind when it is worked upon by the idea of power. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. vii, 130 Nothing was to be gained by yielding in minor points.

6. Giving way, as to pressure or other physical force.

1665 Hooke *Microgr* 41 It is shrunk,..which is caused by the yielding a little of the hardened Skin to a Contraction. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc, Printing* xxiv ¶ 7 The softness or yielding of the Paper, Tympan, and Blankets. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes* iv. 176 The Yielding of the Flexible Branch or Twigs whereto the Nest is fastened. 1860 Tyndall *Glac* I. ii. 20 There will be a gradual yielding of its mass under the pressure.

Yie·lding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That yields, in various senses.

†**1.** Owing, indebted: cf. Yielder 1, Yielding *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 169 Asemoche ase he is worþ betere þanne ich, zuo moche ich am yeldinde be riȝte riȝtuolnesse.

2. Bearing produce, productive, fertile. ? *Obs.*

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1556) 59 b, Nothing is better than groundtilth and trimmyng, nothing yeeldinger, nothing sweeter, nothing meeter for a freeborne man. 1598 Yong *Diana* 441 The fertilitie of the yeelding soyle. 1777 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric, Digest* 45 *note*, In a yielding Year, a Jag of equal size to those alluded to will afford from two Quarters to twenty Bushels of Wheat.

3. Giving in, surrendering, submitting; disposed to submit, submissive, compliant, unresisting.

1578 H Wotton *Courtlie Controv* 44 As the Hunter who pleasureth not to take the yelding pray, thou shunnest me 1599 B. Jonson *Ev Man out of Hum* iv v, I am eas'ly yeelding to any good Impressions 1698 [Ferguson] *View Ecclesiastick* 5 To become Guilty of the Little and mean Vanity of Attacking a yielding as well as a Routed Enemy. 1741–2 Gray *Agrippina* 197 With fond reluctance, yielding modesty. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xi. iii, Sophia, who was yielding to an excess,. at last gave way. 1801 Scott *Glenfinlas* xvii, Fair woman's yielding kiss. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 75 You may press her yielding hand 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxv, There are yielding moments in the lives of the sternest and harshest men.

4. Giving way to pressure or other physical force; not stiff or rigid, taking impression, bending, collapsing, etc.

1577 T. Kendall *Flowers Epigr.* 42 Can Flint or Marble harde be made, as yeldyng Butter softe? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. xi. 25 A thunder bolt Perceth the yielding ayre 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. iii. 618 Neither can the hard-hearted Rockes breake these yeelding Vessells. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl Horsem* 313 By some fall upon yeelding or slippery ground 1697 Dryden *Æneis* ii 66 His forceful Spear. Pierc'd through the yielding Planks of jointed Wood. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 132 The cannon ball breaks down a stone wall, while the yielding packs of wool take away its force. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y., Prayers at Sea*, Beneath the shadowy clouds The yielding waters darken in the breeze. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 258 The shafts of all the long bones being so soft and yielding that the mere weight of the limbs is sufficient to produce their distortion

Hence **Yie·ldingly** *adv.*, **Yie·ldingness** (see senses 3 and 4 above).

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Four Serm. Song Ezech* (1574) Ep, You see him sometyme yeldingly stretch out, sometyme struglingly throw his weakened legges. 1592 Warner *Alb Eng* viii xlii. 28 As Mayds that know themselues belou'd and yeeldingly resist 1823 Moore *Loves of Angels* Introd 53 A Spirit of light[mould, that took The prints of earth most yieldingly. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* lxxxvi, Like the clouds that are yieldingly pierced by the light of the evening star 1607 Hieron *Wks* I 282 This readinesse and yeeldingnesse of the inward man 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng Women* (1767) II xiii. 222 A degree of complacence, yieldingness, and sweetness, beyond what we look for in men. 1802 Paley *Nat Theol.* viii. 124 The yieldingness of the cartilaginous substance. 1838 Lytton *Alice* viii. vi, Evelyn was gentle, even to yieldingness. 1880 J. E Burton *Handbk Midwives* 227 The thinness and yieldingness of the bones.

†**Yie·ldless,** *a. poet. Obs rare.* [f. Yield *v.* + -less] Unyielding; not surrendering.

1652 Davenant *Gondibert* iii ii civ, A Fort so yeildless, that it fears to treat. 1703 Rowe *Ulysses* iii. i, Undaunted, yieldless, firm.

Yieldy (yī·ldi), *a. rare* [f. Yield *sb.* or *v.* + -y 1] **a.** Productive, fertile. *Obs.* **b.** Having the quality of yielding or giving way physically. Hence **Yie·ldiness.**

1598 Chapman *Iliad* v. [ix.] 92 Of the most fat and yeeldie soile 1757 tr *Henckel's Pyritologia* 42 Themselves containing nothing of the noble metals, yet mixed with other ores, prove yieldy 1857 Mayne Reid *War-Trail* xiii, A .serpentine yieldiness of movement

Yien, Yiet, Yif(f, Yift, Yigh: see Eye *sb.*1, Yet, Give, If, Gift, Yea.

Yight, obs. form of Ought *v.* (q.v, 6 b γ)

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars T.* ¶ 321 (Egerton MS) He þat.. hath despite to doon þat hym yight to do.

Yijs, obs. form of Yes.

Yike (yəik), *sb.* An imitation of the cry of the woodpecker. So **Yike** *v.*

1889 D. Jordan & Jean A. Owen *Woodland, Moor*, etc. 38 The yikeing laugh of the green woodpecker. 1891 — *Within an Hour London T.* xi, [The green woodpecker] making the woods ring with his maniacal yikes | 1892 — *Forest Tithes* (1893) 126 The yaffle shins about, yells, laughs, and yikes to his heart's content.

Yild(e, ȝild(e, obs. ff. Guild, Yield.

†**Yile,** obs. var. Gyle. ȝeeltonne for **yle-tun* = *gyle-tun*, Gyle-fat.

c 1425 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 43 Item ij ȝeeltonnys, ij mashfattes..pro cerevisia.

Yile, obs Sc. form of Isle.

a 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 389 The Yile of Rosa.

†**Yiling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 yelyng, 5–6 yilyng(e, 6 yaalinge, yeleinge, 7 yelling. Variant of Gyling *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Inv.* in *Camden Misc* (1895) IX. p. xviii, Unum yilyngfatte. 1488–9 *Rep. MSS. Ld Middleton* (Hist MSS. Comm. 1911) 471, iiij. yelyng tubbys. 1556 *Lanc Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1884) 14 On yilynge toobe and on saltynge toobe. 1573 *Ibid.* 64 One brewinge keare and a troghe for ye same, ij^s A yailinge keare, xij^d 1588 *Ibid* (1861) III 137 One yeleinge combe v^s. 1688 Holme *Armoury* iii. 319/2 The Yelling Comb or Tub is that Vessel into which the Wort is put to Work with the Yeast, or Bearm.

Yill (yil), *sb.* Scotch variant of Ale.

1785 Burns *Death & Dr Hornbook* iii, The Clachan yill had made me canty. ?*a* 1800 *Bonnie Earl o' Murry* in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 449/2 Her bread it's to bake, Her yill is to brew 1818 Scott *Br Lamm.* xii, If they offer ye a drunk o' yill, or a cup o' wine 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Shellbacks* 98 The guests in the sanded kitchen were content with twopenny bottles of 'yill'

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *yill-caup* [Cap *sb.*8], *-house, -maker, -making, -seller, -selling, -shop, -wife* (see also Eng Dial Dict.).

1786 Burns *Holy Fair* xviii, The Change-house fills, Wi' yill-caup Commentators. 1789 D. Davidson *Seasons* 13 Chiels wi' sooty skins, an' yill-caup een 1790 Jas Fisher *Poems* 59 Ye're welcome neighbour yill wives here.

Hence **Yill** *v. trans.*, to entertain with ale.

1808 Jamieson, To *Yill, v a*, to entertain with ale, a term commonly used by the vulgar. to denote one special mode in which a lover entertains his Dulcinea at a fair or market. 1890 Service *Notandums* ii 11 He forgot to bid Maggie to the yuillin'.

Yill, Yilt, Yin, Yinder, Ying (ȝing): see Yield *a.*, Yield *v.*, One, Yon, Yonder, Young.

Yio, var Heo *Obs.*, she

13 . *Northern Passion* 104 In holy wrytte of here men rede þat sche [*v. r.* yio] hade donen synfulle dede.

Yioyned, ME, pa. pple. of Join *v.*1

Yip (yip), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* In 5 **3yppe, 3ippe, yepe** [Echoic.] *intr.* To cheep, as a young bird. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 401/2 Pyppyn, or 3yppe, as henn bryddys (*K*, *H.* 3ippyn, as bryddys, *P.* yepyn) *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Yip*, *v* to chirp like a newly hatched chicken, or other very young bird

Yir, graphic var. *þir* Thir, these.

1572 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxxi. 199 Thairfor, yir plaigs wald yai eschew.

Yirb, Sc. and n. dial. f. Herb.

Yird (also 4 **3erd(e**, 4, 8–9 **yerd**, 5 **yherde**, 6 **3ird**). Sc. and north. f. Earth *sb.*, and *v.* (to bury).

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* i (*Petrus*) 681 Ihesu, ..þat in þis 3erd com fra hewine 1433 *Deeds rel. Orkney* vi, Aisiamentis as weill under yherde as boufe yherde. 1550 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1880) II. 74 All pertenens quhatsumeuir . als weill vnder the 3ird as abouf 1562 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot* XI 214 To David Ellis for 3erding of Johnne Gordoune . xxs. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 221 They fand yirdit in the yaird of Drum ane trunk full of silver plait. 1785 Burns *Jolly Beggars* Recit i, When lyart leaves bestrew the yird. 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid Encycl* s v. *Yird-fasts*, The cauld yird, the grave 1825 Jamieson s. v., *'Fairly yirdit'*, dead and buried. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss*, *Yerd*, a fox-earth. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 511 The 'Yirding of a live Cock' to cure epilepsy. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* xxiv, To afford yirds and secret caves for our Solway smugglers.

b. *Comb.* esp. in *yirdfast* = Earthfast (cf. ON. *jarðfastr*). See also Yerd-hunger.

1545 *Aberd. Reg.* XIX (Jam.) Tuelf pennis Scottis of yerd siluer 1785 *Poems in Buchan Dial* 6 Whare now thy groans in dowy dens The yerd-fast stanes do thirle. 1808 Jamieson, *Yirdin*, thunder [see Earth-din] 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 A penetrating and even suffocating yird-drift 1824 Macfaggart *Gallovid. Encycl*, *Yird-fasts*, large stones sticking in the yird, or earth, that the plough cannot move. 1825 Jamieson, *Yird-drift*, snow, not in the act of falling, but lifted up from the ground, and driven by the wind, after it has lain for some time.

Yire, Yirk, Yirm, Yirn: see Ire, Yerk, Yarm, Iron.

Yirr (yer), *v. Sc* [Possibly repr. OE. *gyrran*, **girran* (see Yerr), but probably an independent echoic formation.] *intr.* To snarl, growl. So **Yirr** *sb*, a snarl, growl.

1786 Burns *Ep. to May Logan* ii, When idly goavan whyles we saunter; Yirr! fancy baiks. 1815 G. Beattie *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 63 The watch dogs yirr'd and yowf'd wi' fright. 1825 Jamieson, *Yirr*, the growl of a dog 1890 Service *Notandums* xix 125 If ony whillywha o' an Englisher should yirr and mak a kilfudyoch aboot the words he doesna ken.

Yirth, Sc form of Earth.

Yis, obs. pl. of Eye *sb*[1]

c 1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E E.T.S) 11 Beholdyng . thynges to cumme . with the yis of his soule.

Yis: see This, Yes

Yisce, variant of Yisse.

Yise, obs. f. Ice, Yes.

†Yisel. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **3isel**, 2 **3ysel**, 3 **3isel, 3eesel.** [OE. *gísel* = OHG. *gîsal* (MHG. *gîsel*, G. *geisel*), ON. *gisl* (Sw. *gisslan*, Da. *gidsel*, *gissel*) Gisel; cf Olr. *giall.*] A hostage

c 893 Ælfred *Oros* III. vii. § 2 Philippus þa he cniht wæs, wæs Thebanum to 3isle geseald *c* 1205 Lay. 21103 Bringeð her þa 3æsles Biforen ure cnihtes. *Ibid.* 22790 He wes i3efen Arður To halden to 3isle.

Yisk, Sc. f. *yesk*, Yex.

† Yisse, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **3itsian, 3ietsian, 3idsian**, 2–3 **3itsen**, 2–4 **3issen**, (2 **3itcen**, 3 **3isoen, 3yscen, 3escen, 3ietcen, 3etsen**, 4 **yisse**; in vbl. sb. 3 **3ittsunng, yssyng**, 4 **icinge**). [OE. *gîtsian, gîdsian* = OHG. **gîtsôn* (MHG. *gîzen, gîtsen*, G. *geizen*), f. Teut. *gîd-*, whence also OHG. *ît* (MHG. *gît*, G. *geiz*) covetousness, OHG *îtag* (MHG. *gîtec*, G. *geizig*) covetous; ultimately related to Lith. *geidžu* to covet, Lettish *gaada* desire, OSl. *židati* to expect] *trans.* (in OE. const. gen. or dat.) and *intr.* To covet. Hence **Yisser,** a covetous person; **Yissing** *vbl. sb.*, coveting, covetousness.

Beowulf 1749 [He] 3ytsað gromhydig. *c* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 82 *Appetitus*, 3itsung [*Corpus Gloss* 3idsung]. *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth.* xiii § 1 Sio 3itsung 3edeð heore 3itseras laðe. *Ibid* xxvi. § 2 Ælc bit þæs reaflaces þe him on 3enumen bið, oððe eft oðres 3itsað. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past C.* xli. 298 (Cotton MS.) Hu 3ewitende ða ðing sint þe hie 3idsiað [*v r.* 3ietsiað] *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 233 He wat wel þat manize men bieð sa ful of 3escung *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 271 (Trin. Coll MS.) Þo þe waren 3ietceres of þis weraldes aihte, *c* 1200 Ormin 4360 3æn 3ittsunng & gredi3le33c. *c* 1205 Lay. 3332 Þe kinges beoð 3unge Of æhte 3issinge *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Al so 3isceð a 3issare [*v r* 3iscere] þet moni þusunt muhten bifluhten. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3515 Ne 3isce ðu noȝt ðin nestes ðing, Hus, ne axte, ne wif, in ðin 3iscing *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 35 in *O E. Misc.* 38 Mid yuernesse and prude and yssyng wes þat on. *c* 1315 Shoreham iv 357 Þorȝ 3eskynge efter gode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Icinge, in cle[r]gie auarice oþer couaytise *a* 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 251 3issinge and giosinge and felsship beon riue. *Ibid.* 269 Worldes yissyng Me haueth schent.

Yisse, 3-, obs ff. Yes. **Yist,** dial. f. Yeast *sb.*

Yistai, -ay (3istai, -ay), contr. ff. Yesterday.

Yister-, 3ister-, etc., obs. or dial. ff. Yester-.

† Yit, *2nd pers. pron. dual nom. Obs* Forms: 1 **3it, 3yt**, 2–3 **3it**, 3 **3et**, (*Orm*) **3itt.** [OE. *git* = OFris. **jit* (NFris. *jat, jæt*, Sylt *at*), OS. *gut*, ON. (MSw) *it*; f. unstressed form of Ye with an obscure dental element.] Ye two, both of you.

Beowulf 508 Dær 3it for wlence wada cunnedon 971 *Blickl. Hom* 187 3yt 3it þurhwunað on incre anwilnesse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xx 22 3yt nyton hwæt 3yt biddaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 93 Hwi iwerð hinc swa þet 3it dursten fondian godes? *c* 1200 Ormin 4498 Butt iff 3itt muȝhenn betenn itt Onn anȝ kinne wise. *c* 1205 Lay 5020 Ne beon 3it [*c* 1275 3e] bute tweien, mine sunen 3it [*c* 1275 3eo] beoð beien.

Yit(e, 3it(e, obs. ff. Yet.

Yite (yeit). *dial.* Also **yeite, yoit.** [Obscure.] The yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella.*

1872 P Forbes *Poems* 104 (E D D) Heiryin' linties, yites an' kays 1830 J. Wilson *Noctes Ambr* Wks 1856 III. 4 Lark, lintie, yellow-yite, shilfa, and goldfinch 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* II 54, I have known a black-fishing expedition stopped because a 'yellow yite', or yellowhammer, hovered round the gang when they were setting out

†**Yiug(g)ed** [Y- 4], judged 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 7082 Þo was it ilugged þat he ssolde be Hardi knist *c* 1315 Shoreham v. 101 Y-iuged by þe lawe To by stend wyþ stone 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V 45 Geta was i-iuged [*MS* y y-juget] for a comoun enemy.

Yive, 3ive, obs. ff. Give, If.

Yk, obs. form of I *pers. pron.*

Ykeld, Ykend, Ykened, ME. pa. pples of Kill, Ken *v*[2], Kene.

†**Ykep**(t [Y- 4, Kelp, I-kepe *vbs*], kept. 13 . *Seuyn Sag* 460 To the ich have i kept mi maidenhod. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2125 þis ys þat tresour Which þat my fader haueþ y-kept hit m-to þis day. 1399 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) I. 365 Roton corne, So long ykep, hit is forlorne. 1422 Yonge tr *Secr Secr* Ixix 246 Als longe as the natural hette duryth ..the helth of man shal be y-keppit. 1593 [see Keep *v* 14]

Ykest: see Cast *v.*, Ycast.

†**Ykeuered** [Y- 4, Cover *v* 1], [covered 1393 Langl. *P Pl.* C. x 138 Vnder godes secre seel here synnes ben ykeuered. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45, I 3ewe to Iohn Forster my godsonne a becure of seluer y-keuëryd.

†Ykid, *pa pple* and *ppl. a. Obs* Forms: 1 **3ecyd**, 2 **3ekyd**, 3 **ikud**(d, 3–4 **icud**(de, 3–5 **ykud**, 4–5 **ykid**(de, **ykyd**, 5 **ykyde**, (4 **ykudde, ycud, ikid, yked, ikedde**). [OE *gecýd*, contracted pa. pple. of *cýþan*, *gecýþan* : see Kid *ppl. a.* and Kithe *v.*] Made known, hence, well known, renowned : sometimes (like Ycore) a vague epithet of commendation.

a 1100 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 3 Þa wærð hit sona þam mæran constantine þam kasere gecyd *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1093 Se cyng wæs ofer eall dead 3ekyd. *c* 1205 Lay. 24671 Þat nan laueid taken nolde Næuer nænne cniht, Bute he icostned weoren þrie inne compe, & his oht-scipen icudde *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1295 Italde bi tale, fif siðe tene, icudde & icorene *Ibid* 1933 O icudd keiser I *c* 1315 Shoreham i 633 Bote wanne þer hys o þyng yked, An oþer to onderstonde Perinne 13 . *K Alis.* 3359 (Linc. Inn MS) Y say Daiie . þat he was god knyȝt y kud. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 64 Þe king cortais i kid cofliche saide. 1362 Langl. *P Pl* A iv 140 Bote he beo A Cokewold I-kore [*MS. H.* ykyd] cut of boþe myn Eres! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4344 Y schal . haue wyþ me of 3our knyztes V hundred gode y-kudde 1393 Langl. *P Pl* C xiii 196 A confessour ykud [*MSS. M., T* i-kid] that counteþ nat a ruysshe Fere, ne famyne, ne false menne tonges 14 . *K Sol & Wisd* 78 Wisdom yheled, litel is worþ oiþer treuþ thyd; Bot boþe þai wexen swiþe 3if þai ben y-kyd

†**Ykitt, ykut, ykutted, ykyt** [Y- 4], cut. *c* 1300, *c* 1330 [see Cut *v.* 1, 7] 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 391 He made alle þe hedes and lymes of mawmettes i-kut [*MS.* y ykitt] of *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 69 Smal y-kutted. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 55 Taylid Datys y-kyt a-long. **Yknet**(t, **yknit, yknyt,** knit 13 . *Leg. Greg.* 481 Þe ropes wer fast yknett *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi (1868) 134 While þat I weue..to þe resouns yknyt by ordre. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4924 Whan thys lettrys [*sc* P, A, X] ben yknet, .Parfyt pes they sygnyfye. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 154/1 Felowys, y-knytte to-gedyr in wykydnesse, *complices*

†Yknow, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **3ecnawan**, 2 **3ecnowen, iknа(n)wen**, 2–3 **icnawe(n**, 3 **i-cnowe(n**, 3–4 **iknowe(n**, 3–5 **yknowe(n**, 4 **y-knawe(n, yknaue(n**, 5 **iknow. *Pa t.*** 1 **3ecneow**, 2–3 **icnew**, 2 **3ecnew, 3icneow**(e, 3–4 **iknewe, ikneu. *Pa. pple*** 1 **3ecnawen**, 2–3 **icnawe(n**, 2 **3ecnowe**, 3 **icnowe(n, iknowe**, 4 **yknawe, yknowe(n, ycnowen**, 5 **yknow.** [OE. *gecnâwan* : see Y- 3 c and Know *v.*] To know (in various senses); to acknowledge.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 He wæs of cilda muþe 3ecnawen & weorþad *a* 1000, etc. [see Know *v.* 1, 11, etc] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 49 Betre hit is þet mon ne iknawe noht þe wei to godalmihtin þe he hine icnawe and seoðe hine for-hoȝie. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 143 Þa biðohte heo on hire lifloðe and 3e-cnew þat hie was lað gode. *c* 1205 Lay 24805 3if þu wult icnawen þat he is king ouer þe *a* 1240 *Lofsong in O E. Hom* I 205 Ich icnowe me gulti and creie þe leafdi merci 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. H 122 Ich ne dar þat þe folc yhure þat ich yknowe þe *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 36 For him þat con not i-knowen Nouþer French ne Latyn. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 9049 Herui Riuel þis iknewe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 104 He is þe eldeste and þe meste yknawe and þe meste beloued *Ibid* 201 Zuo þet he ne may y-knawe his sseppere 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. xi 225 In her lyknesse owre lorde ofte hath ben y-knowe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 205 A lewed goost, þat kouþe not y-knowe þe cause of verray martirdom *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 252 We ben cleikes y-cnowen cunnynge in scole 1422 Yonge tr. *Secr. Secr* 123 Whath awaylyth Sotilte of vndyrstondynge and connynge, and how thay byth y-know. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 6737 If ye can me tech Hou I may I-know him

b. To make known; = Know *v.* 13.

a 1400 *New Test* (Paues) Col i 27 To whom God wolde y-knowe þe richesse of þe blisse of þis sacrement.

†**Ykorve(n** see Ycorve(n **Ykoweryn,** ME. pa pple. of Cover *v*[1] ? 1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 77 To send hym worde wher to [= whether the] Mylle of Ermyngton schall be y-koweryn with stone or strawe. **Ykoyned** [Y- 4, Coin *v* 1], coined 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 256/2 Silver is no better . thenne xxxii *s* the seid pound of the coyne ykoyned **Ykremyd** [Crim *v*], crumbled *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 40 A fewe 3olkys of hard Eyroun y-kremyd þer-on **Ykuenct:** see Yquenct. **Ykynde** [Y- 5, Kin *sb* 1], of (high) kin or lineage 1420 *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II 273 The whiche partyes bothe beth weel ykynde and of gret allyaunce. **Ykyt:** see Ykitt.

Yl, obs form of Ill, Isle

-yl (il), formerly occas. **-ule**, a terminal element of chemical terms, ad F. *-yle* (also *-ule*), f Gr. ὕλη wood, matter, substance (see Hyle), used for 'chemical principle, radical'. It was introduced by Wohler and Liebig (*Ann. de Chimie*, 1832, LI. 286), and first used by them in the term *benzoyle*; other early names were *éthyle* (*ethule*), *élayle* (Berzelius), *dadyle, peucyle, cetronyle, citryle* (Blanchet and Sell) Some fifteen in anglicized form, including *acetyl, amyl, cinnamyl, glyceryl, salicyl*, appear in the *Elements of Chemistry* by T. Graham, 1842, who also invented the general term *basyle* for a body which unites with oxygen to form a base. *Methyl* is peculiar in being a back-formation from *methylene.*

-yl is used in forming the names of radicals compounded of two or three elements in various atomic proportions, which behave in combination like simple elements and are the constant bases of series of compounds (though they may not be themselves obtainable in a free state). Thus *carbonyl* CO, *hydroxyl* HO, *sulphuryl* SO_2, are compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and sulphur respectively. The greater number are compounds of carbon and hydrogen, either alone, as *amyl, ethyl, deutyl, trityl*, or with oxygen, as *acetyl, lactyl.*

Ylacay, obs. Sc. var. Lackey.

1512 *Acc Ld High Treas. Scot.* IV. 342 Item, to ane Franche ylacay, xiiij s.

†**Ylacet** [Y- 4, Lace *v*], laced *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq. Ivel.* 52 Pay . turneden towaid weysford by Odroon, wyth baners y-lacet. **Ylad**(d [Lead *v* 1], led, conveyed, carried 1297 R Glouc (Rolls) 2424 Meicurius us ab ylad in to þin londe 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 99 Numerianus was y-lad in a liter *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) ii 13 Oure Lord Jesu, in that Nyghte that he was taken, he was y lad in to a Gardyn. 14 *K. Sol Bk Wisd* 211 Þo Ely in þis fair cart to heuen was ylad, Elisee his felawe was sory. 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr* 9772 The maryner Ledeth the shyp,..And ys hym sylf ylad also **Ylaft**(e: see Yleft **Ylaht** [Latch *v.*[1], I-lyccht], seized, caught *c* 1306 *Pol Songs* (Camden) 214 The Bisshop of Glascou ychot he was y-laht. **Ylaid, ylayd, yleid,** yleyd, ME. pa pple of Lay *v.*[1] 12 *Moral Ode* vi in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Al to muchel ic habbe i spend, to litel y-leid an hoide *c* 1330 *Assumpt. Virg* (B M MS.) 842 It was in þe tumbe ylaide *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2427 Þe clopes þat wein on hine bed ilaid 1426 Lydg *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5415 Then was no chaff ysene, And the strawh yleyd a-syde. **Ylakked** [Lack *v* 1], blamed 1377 Langl. *P. Pl* B ii. 22 That is Mede þe Mayde. hath noyed me ful oft, And ylakked my lemman.

Yland(e, obs forms of Island.

Ylang-ylang (ī læŋ ī læŋ). Also **yhlang-, i(h)lang-.** [Tagalog *dlang-dlang*] An anonaceous tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of Malaysia, the Philippines, etc., with fragrant greenish-yellow flowers from which a perfume is distilled; hence, the perfume itself.

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I 243 Oxidation of Essential Oils. . *Citronella* and *yhlang yhlang* developed no hydrogen peroxide. 1881 *Ibid.* XL 916 Cananga Oil . This oil, also known as Hang-lang or Alanguilan oil 1882 *Englishman* (Calcutta) 2 Dec. 4/5 Atkinson's Perfumery. Ess. Ylang Ylang, Frangipanne 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Cananga odorata*, Ilang-Ilang-tree

Hence **Yla·ngol** *Chem* (See quot.)

1895 *Jrnl Chem. Soc* LXVIII. i. 243 *Ylangol*, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, the isomeride of geraniol

†Yla st, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–5 **3elæstan**, etc. as in Last *v* 1; also 3–4 **ylaste, yleste.** *Pa. t.* 1 **3elæste**, 2 **3elest**, 3–4 **ilast**(e, **ilest**(e, 3–5 **ylast**(e. *Pa pple* 1 **3elæst, 3elæsted**, 2 **3elest**, 3 **ilæst, ilast**, 4 **ylast**(ed. [OE. *geléstan*. see Y- 3 c and Last *v* 1]

1. *trans* To carry out, perform: = Last *v.*[1] 1 b.

Beowulf 524 Beot eal wið þe sunu Beanstanes soðe 3elæste *c* 888 Ælfred *Boeth* xxxvi § 4 Ic eac nauht ne tweoȝe ðæt ðu hit mæȝe 3elæstan *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2762 He hæfde wordbeot leofum 3elæsted. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS.) an 1012 Ða þet gafol 3elest wæs *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 242 Þa þe gode biheten heste and nolden hit ileste *c* 1205 Lay 31109 3if þu miht under criste þis forward me ileste

2. *intr* To last, continue, endure: = Last *v.* 1 2.

a 1000 *Boeth Metr.* vii 19 Ne mæȝ hælefa 3ehwæm hus on munte lange 3elæstan *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Wa is mine saule þet mi lif þus longe ilest *c* 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 151 Letitia sempiterna, þat is ilestende liht *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 387 in *O E Misc.* 126 Alle world-ayhte schulle bi-cumen to nouhte. And vre owe lif lutel hwile ileste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 208 Þe bataile of troye þat ilast vale 3er 1377 Langl. *P Pl* B. iii 191 [Pow] wendest þat wyn tre wolde han y-lasted euere. *c* 1400 *St. Jer. 15 Tokens*

32 Leuere had his owen moder in helle pyne to be, Al þe while þe dom ylast, þan her sones face to see.

b. To stretch, extend, = LAST *v*.[1] 4.

a 1175 *Cott Hom* 231 His land ȝelest wide and side

†Ylat: see YLET. **Ylauenyt,** ME pa pple. of LEAVEN *v* 1422 [see LEAVEN *v* 1] **Ylauȝte, ylauȝthe,** ME pa pples of LATCH *v*.[1], I-LECCHT. **Ylay(e, yleie, yleiȝhe, yleiȝe, yleine, yleye(n, yly,** ME. pa pple of LIE *v*.[1] 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5729 IIe ȝein swithin þat longe ydde vnder erþe ybe [*v.r* yleye] verst bi-ȝete in to ssiyne 13 . *K Alis.* 508 (Linc. Inn MS) A god þat haþ ylaye by þe quene 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B v 82 As a leke hadde yleye longe in þe sonne *c* 1400 MAUNDEV xiii [ix], Ȝif here fader had not ben dronken he hadde not yleye with hem.

Ylde, obs. by-form of ISLE

Yle· see AIL *sb*.[2], AISLE, HYLE, ILL, ISLE.

† Yleave. *Obs.* [OE. *geléaf*. see Y- 3 a, LEAVE *sb*.] Permission; leave.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill* l. (1889) 165 *Inquorum potestas super te ex deo datur licentia*, unrihtwisra miht ofer þe of godes ys ȝeseald ȝeleaf *a* 1122 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1043 Be þes cynges ȝelæfan. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1269 Ȝef eny oþer hyt doþ, Nys hyt oidre, ac ileaue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 God yaf ylcaue þe dyeulen to guo in to þe zuyn. *Ibid.* 112 At his yleaue nymynge

Ylechyd, ME pa pple. of LEACH *v*.[1]

†Yle·ft, yla·ft, *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms. 1 ȝelæfed, 3 ileaued, ileued, 4 yleued, -yd, 4–5 yleft(e, ylafte, ȝ ylaft. [OE. *geléfed*, pa. pple. of (*ge*)*lǽfan*: see Y- 4 and LEAVE *v*.[1]] Left.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xv 37 *Et quod superfuit de fragmentis*, & þ ȝelæfed wæs of scieadungum. *a* 1225 *Ancr R.* 168 Oure large ielef þet we habbeð ileaued *c* 1275 LAY. 28583 Þo nas þar na more ileued in þan fihte. bote Arthur þe king. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 6722 He was al one of þe tem bileued [*v.r.* yleft] theie *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3349 þe 'Assege þanne þay y-lafte. *Ibid.* 5721 Tho was þe assaut y-leuyd clene 1405 in *Royal & Hist Lett Hen IV* (Rolls) 158, I have nought ylafte with me over two men. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* lxiv 240 Yf anythynge be y lefte in the stomake *c* 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II ii (1652) 25 None pleasaunce is me ylaft

†Yleid, Yleie, yleighe, yleine, etc. see YLAID, YLAY(E.

Ylend, ylent, pa pples of LEND *v*.[1] and *v*.[2] *a* 1310 [see LEND *v*.[1] 2] 13 . *Leg. Ores.* 259 þat day was hem no grace ylent 1340 *Ayenb* 19 þe grentе guodes þet god hum heþ ylend. 1647 H MORE *Song of Soul* II ii. 11 iv, The hearing never knew the verdant peint Of springs gay mantle, nor heavens light ylent That must discover all that goodly pride. *Ibid.* iv. xxii, Then life ylent And subtill being quite away are flone **Ylengd,** pa. pple. of LENG *v*.

† Yleo·f, *a* (*sb*.) *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeleof, 3 *pl.* yleoue, ilouе. [OE. *geléof* = MIIG. *gelêp* (also as sb. pl) · see *ge-* Y- 1 b, 2 and *léof* LIEF] Mutually loving or beloved, *sb. pl.* a pair of lovers.

a 1000 *Confess. Ecgberti* XXVIII. in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 152 On þære fiftan cneorysse ȝeleofe men hiȝ moton ȝesamnigan *c* 1000 *Ags Gloss* in Haupt's *Zeitschr.* (1853) IX. 461 *Contubernali sodalitate*, mid ȝeleofre ferædene. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1047 Þar two ȝ leoue [*Cott.* 1love] in one bedde Liggeþ iclupt & wel bihedde

† Ylepe, ylope [Y- 4, LEAP *v*.], leapt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4626 Many wer ouer y-lepe. *Ibid.* 5059 þe tour þay hauede y-take þo Nadde duk Naymes y-lope hem to.

† Yle·re, *v. Obs.* [OE *geléran*: see Y- 3 c and LERE *v*.] To teach; to learn.

Beowulf 3079 Ne meahton we ȝelæran leofne þeoden. ræd ænigne *c* 1290 *Beket* 216 in *S Eng Leg.* 112 Selt child is sone i-lered. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 12 Þat ye mowen nou y here, And þe tale ye mowen y-lere 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. XII 128 Thus þorw my lore beþ men ylered

† Ylered, *ppl a. Obs.* [OE. *geléred*, pa. pple. of (*ge*)*léran* · see prec.] = LERED, learned.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* 8 Uncuð hu longe þær swæ ȝelæride biscopas sien. 11 *Fragm Ælfric's Gram.* (1838) 6 Ilærede men. *c* 1205 LAY 21858 Þieo biscopes wise, a boke wel ilæred. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 64 Sum is so wel ilered, oðer se wis iworded 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XIII. 213 My deuoire to shewen, And conformen fauntekynes and other folke ylered. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1994 And eke in armes full wele ylered

†Ylerned [Y- 4], learnt 1340 *Ayenb* 70 Non wel libbe ne ssel conne þet to sterue ylyerned ne heþ 1362 LANGL *P. Pl* A. IX. 10 Ich hetlede hem hendeli as Hendi *Hadde* I-leorned [*C-text* hadde ylerned] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 219 þat þey hadde i-lerned [*MS.* y ylurned] of here sovereynes to meyntene fredom.

Yleslipe, ylespile, var. *ulespil*: see under IL, ILE. **Ylessed,** ME. pa. pple. of LESS *v*.

Ylet, obs. form of EYELET.

† Ylet[1], **ylat,** earlier *geléten, ieten, ilate(n* [Y- 4, LET *v*.[1]], let, allowed, left, etc. 13 . *K Alis.* 2414 (Linc Inn MS) Per was . mony a veyne ylat blode 1340 *Ayenb* 115 Þe guodes þet ich habbe uoryete and ylete to done. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 109 He was i-closed wiþ ynne þe citee, and y-let out by a roop over þe wal. **Ylet**[2], **ylettyd,** earlier *gelet(t, ilet* [LET *v*.[1]], hindered. 13 . *K. Alis* 1776 (Linc. Inn MS) Ac he was y-lat by þe way *Ibid* 3221 Per þey weoren fouly ylet, þe gates weoren ageyns him scheot. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr* XXXI 174 He was moche y-lettyd by an hugy ryuer. **Ylettert, ylettred,** early var of LETTERED 1303 y-lettrede [see LETTERED *ppl. a*.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 141 Well i lettred [*MS* y ylettert]

† Yleve, *sb. Obs.* Forms. 1 ȝeleafa, 2 ȝe-l(e)afe, ileafe, ileave, 2–3 ileve, 3 ȝielefe, ilæfe. [OE. *geléafa*: see LEIVE *sb*.] Belief, faith.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v § 3 Nu þu ðone ȝeleafan hæfst *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 5 Þet we sulen. habben godne ileafe to ure drihten *Ibid.* 73 Þet an is rihte ileue, þet oðer fulluht. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 143 Þurh rihte ȝielefe, and clene lifiade. *c* 1205 LAY. 2974 Swa helpe me Apollin, for min ilæfe is al on him.

† Yleve, *v Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeliefan, ȝelyfan, ȝelefan, 2 ȝelifen, ȝelyfen, ileafen, 2–5 ileve(n, 3 ilæiven, ilæfen, iluven, 3–4 ilefe(n, ylefe(n, ileove(n, 4 ileave, ileeve, ilyve, yleve, ylif. [OE. *geliefan* = OS. *gilôbjan* (MDu. *ghelooven*, Du. *gelooven*), OHG. *gilouben* (MHG. *gelouben, glouben, glouben*, early mod G. *gleuben*, G. *glauben*), Goth. *galaubjan*. f. Teut. *ga-* Y- + *laub-* dear (related to *leub-* LIEF and *lub-* LOVE).] To believe.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* v. § 3 Ȝeleafst ðu þet sio word wealde þisse worulde? *a* 1000 *Boeth Metr* XXVI 99 Da dysegan men þe ðysum drycræftum long ȝelyfdon. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 65 Wenne ic ileue and wel iso þet no gult me forȝeuen bo *c* 1205 LAY 29022 Karic ileouede to soðe Sexisce monne lare *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 352 in *O. E Misc* 124 Ne ilef þu neuer þane mon þat is of feole speche. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4097 Þou ne dost noȝt ase þe wys If þow yliuest sir Alorys 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 177 Men of þe contray aboute longe tyme þerafter myȝte unneþe i-leve þat þat citee was i-take. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 267 I-leue þe wordis þat I sete

Yleve· see YLIVE, to live.

Yleved, Yleyd, Yleye, Yliac: see YLEFT, YLAID, YLAY, ILIAC.

† Ylight(ed [Y- 4, LIGHT *v*.[2]], lighted. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr* lxi 237 The meeche of a candill whych is y-lyghtid *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 313 With candels ylight.

† Ylike, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 ȝelic, 2 ȝelic(h), 2–5 ilich(e, ylych(e, 3–5 ylich(e, 4 ileche, 4–5 yleche, ilyche. *β.* 2–5 ilik(e, 3–5 ilyke, 4 ylik, ilek, 4–5 ylyk(e, illike, ylike. [OE. *gelîc*: see Y- 1 b and LIKE *a*. Represented now by ALIKE, q. v; see also INLIKE.]

A. *adj* **1.** Like, similar (const. dat. or *to*).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 549 Ic ær ne siðˉ ænigˉ ne mette in woruldrice wiþ þe ȝelic *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV XIX (1890) 322 [Se lichoma] wæs slæpendum men ȝelicra þonne deadum. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 109 Þe alde mon þe bið butan treowscipe bið iliche þan treo þe bereð lef and blosman and nane westmas ne bereð *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Ic scal bien ȝelich ðan heisten [orig. *ero similis altissimo*] *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 200 Hwose haueð eni unðeau of þeo þet ich er nemde, oðer ham ilиche 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind* 792 Ȝe ben to þe helle-hond holliche i-like *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2336 A semede þe diuel ilеche. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr* XXII 149 None afore the hath be y-lyke the, ne aftyre the shall come. *c* 1474 CAXTON *Recuyell* (1894) 321 A geant named Ceibeius ynowh ylyke vnto pluto of condicions.

2. Of a number of things. Like one another; alike; equal. *Ever ylike* always the same.

Beowulf 2164 Feower mearas ȝelice. *c* 980–*c* 1060 *Laws of Æthelred* VI. 11 (Liebermann) 258 Se maȝa & se unmaȝa ne beoð na ȝelice, ne ne maȝon na ȝelice byrþene ahebban *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom* I. 203 Þet nauiþ nouðer ende ne biginnunge þet is euer ilиche wiðute stiiunge 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 355 þinges þat beeth i-liche [*MS* y buþ ylyche] acordeþ to gidres. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 17 Than ben the daies & the nyhtes illike of lenghthe in al the world. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 399 Thre waxe-candels he let make þen, Euery candelle y-leyche of weyȝt 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* XXIII 151 Yestyrday he hadd frendys Speciall, but to-day he haue ham all y lyke. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IV XI. (1558) 103 Fortunes gyftes be nat aye ylyche.

3. Fitting, suitable. (Cf LIKE *a* 6 a.)

c 1205 LAY. 15117 Nusten heo an world-riche ræd þat heom weore ilike.

B. *sb* **1.** (One's) like, equal, counterpart.

a 1000 *Boeth Metr.* XX 37 Nan þing nis þin ȝelica. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 151 Iob wes swa godmon þet ure drihten seide þet under houene ne nan his ilike. *c* 1205 LAY 25378 Nes þer na king his ilike *c* 1305 *Judas* 66 in *E E. P.* (1862) 109 Ech þing louеþ his ilиche.

2. Outward appearance, likeness, semblance; *concr.* an image, 'likeness'.

a 1225 *Leg Kath.* 1843 Crist þurh his ahne engel i culurene ilиche, fedde hire. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Loke þet tu habbe his ilиche, þet is þet crucifix *a* 1300 *K Horn* 305 In hornes ilike þu schalt hure biswike. *c* 1325 SHOREHAM VII. 883 Ase mannes ylyche ymad of tre May nauȝt be al ase man may be. Ne godes ylyche, man, y-wys Ne may nauȝt be al ase god ys.

† Yli ke, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝelice, 2 ȝelic(h)e, 3–5 ilиche, ylиche, 4–5 illike, 4–7 ylike, etc. (cf. prec.); also 4 eliche, elike, elyke, 5 yeliche. [OE *gelîce* = OS. *gelîko* (MDu. *gelike*, Du. *gelijk*), OHG. *galîhho, g(i)lîcho* (MHG. *g(e)lîche, g(e)lîch*, G. *gleich*), Goth *galeikô*; f. prec]

1. Similarly, likewise; alike; equally. *Ever ylike*: unceasingly, continuously.

971 *Blickl. Hom* 119 Ne wæron þas ealle ȝelice lange. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XX. 5 Eft he ut-eode embe þa sixtan & nigoþan tide & dyde þam swa ȝelice *c* 1200 *Mor al Ode* 66 (Trin Coll MS) Africh man mid þat he haueð mai bugge heuericne þe þe more haueð and þe þe lasse boðe iliche 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 152 Þat water of baþe is þat on þat eueie is iliche hot 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XIX. 436 Al tymes ylyke *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T* 1668 Til that the Thebane knyghtes bothe yliche Honured, were in to the paleys fet. *c* 1391 — *Astrol* II § 39 The longitude of a clymat ys a lyne ymagined fro Est to west, illike distant by-twene them alle. *a* 1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf* (W. de W. 1494) I XXXIV, Who soo is euer ylyke wyse in knowyng of god & ghostly thynges. *c* 1400 LYDG *Chorle & Bird* 48 (MS. Harl 116) Of lengthe and brede yeliche square and longe. *c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night* 64 The floures and the gras y-lyke hye 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* lxx, Tantalus That euer yhke hailith at the well Water to draw with buket botemles. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* VIII 106 A bush I se burnand full bryght, and euer elyke the leyfes are greyn,

1486 *Bk St. Albans* C vj b, Take Fenell Maryall and Kersis ilich moch

2. Const dative: In the same manner (as), like, as. Also with *as* (OE. *swâ*), as conj. or conj adv.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* V VII § 2 Þe elpendes hyd wile drincan wætan, ȝelice & spynge deð. 971 *Blickl Hom* 17 He him ȝehet his æriste, ȝelice swa he æi þa þrowunge dyde. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C. XX. 330 Wusshen and wylnen Alle manere of men mercy and forȝeuenesse, And louye hem ylиche hym-sylf 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal.* May 4 How falles it then, we no merrier bene, Ylike as others, girt in gawdy greene? *c* 1634 W CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II ii (1652) 25 If I kissen, These thick stark bristles of mine beard will pricken Ylike the skin of Howndi fish

† Yli·ke, *v Obs.* [OE. *gelîcan* (cf. MDu. *gheliken*, MHG. *gelîchen*, Goth. *galeikan*): see Y- 3 c and LIKE *v*.[1]] *trans.* To please.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* V 1, Ascian þonne Italie hiera agne londleode, hu him þa tida ȝelicoden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 Leue under ylyke þe þet þe holy gost ous wille alyȝte þe hert.

† Ylik(e)ned [Y- 4], likened. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 No þing ne is worþi to be ylykned to þe chaste heite. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. XVII 265 Ypocrisie is . ylikned in latyn to a lothliche dounghep 1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr.* lviii. 228 Ihey bene folis y lykenyd to assis **Ylikewise,** *adv.* = ALIKEWISE cf. YLIKE *a.* 1460 *Cal. Anc Rec. Dublin* (1889) 305 And of fysheryes ylykewis for the fysch **Ylin(e)ked** [Y- 4], linked *a* 1565 SIR T CHALLONER in Q Eliz. *Boeth.* etc. 156/56 What ere thow be that thinges ylynked hast In league so olde 1590 [see LINKED *ppl a*.]. **Yliþe v** [Y- 3 c, LITHE *v*.[2]], to hearken, listen. *a* 1300 *K Horn* (Harl MS.) 2 Alle heo ben blybe þat to my song ylyþe.

† Ylive, *v. Obs* Forms: 1 ȝelifian, 4 yleue; *pa pple.* 1 ȝelifd, 3–4 ilyued, ylиed, ylyued, 4 yleued. [OE. *gelibban, gelifian* (cf. OHG. *gilebên*): see Y- 3 c and LIVE *v*.[1]] To live.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke X. 28 *Hoc fac et vives*, ðis do þættе ðu ȝelifige *c* 1000 in *Narrat Angl* (1861) 30 Fulne ende þines lifes þu hafst ȝelifd 1297, etc. Ylиed, etc. [see LIVE *v*.[1]]. 1340 *Ayenb* 93 Þet is guod lyf and yblyssed þet cristene ssolle yleue. *Ibid* 130 Huanne þe man þengþ.. ine huet trauail he heþ ylened 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. XII. 255 A goode fryday a felon was ysaued That vnlawefulliche hadde ylyued.

Ylk(e, Ylkan, Yll, obs. ff. ILK, ILKA, ILL.

Ylle, obs. form of AISLE, ILL, ISLE.

Yllischman, yllisman, obs. ff. ISLESMAN.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) I. 29 Of grett oppressioun maid be the yllismen [*cf. infra* men of the yllis]. 1610 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VIII. 615 What cours salbe takin with these Yllischmen.

Yllond, obs form of ISLAND.

Ylls, obs. form of ELSE.

1461 in *Jarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 245 Yt he..apper be for yᵉ said holy fader yᵉ pope, or ylls yᵉ wiischipfull doctour Bernardus Romin.

†Ylog(g)ed [Y- 4], lodged 13 *K. Alis.* 3132 (Laud MS.) Forto he com to þat plas, þer Alisaunder yloged was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4001 Wel y-loged ther on pauyllouns. **Yloȝe, ylow(e,** ME pa pple of LIE *v*.[2] **Yloȝed, ylowed** [Low *v* 1], subjected, humbled 1340 *Ayenb* 144 Hi ham byeþ zuo moche yloȝed 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* XXX 172 He ne holdyth hym not y lowet ne vndyrlote of the dyssayses whyche he hathe escapid **Yloke, ylokked,** ME pa. pples of LOCK *v*.[1] 13. *K Alis.* 2769 (Laud MS.) Ar þe ȝates weren yloke 1399 LANGL *Rich Redeles* I 44 With lewte and loue yloke to þi peeris. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII App 525 That the dores be fast y-loke and barred. *c* 1400 *y lokked* [see LOCK *v*.[1] 3]. **Yloked** [LOOK *v*.], looked, observed, etc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Þe sabat, þet wes straythiche y-loked ine þe yalde laȝe

† Ylome, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝelome, 2–5 ilome, 3 ȝelome, 3–5 ylome. [OE. *gelôme*, f. *ge-* Y-, with an element of obscure origin: see LOOM *sb*.[1]] Frequently, often; phr *oft and ylome.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1539 ðe on wolcnum þæs oft ȝelome and ȝiettacen maȝon sceawigan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Westmes þorð uuele wederas oft and ilome scal for-wurðan. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 31 Heald þin cunde, and þine limes lust kel ilome *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 595 Þar me mai þe ilomest finde, Þar men worþeþ hore bihinde. 1340–70 *Alexander* 5225 A Lioun in a launde may lightlyсh driue Of hertes an holle herde, as happes ilome *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 69 Men speken of hym ylome In alle þinges wiþouten strijf.

Ylond, obs. form of ISLAND.

† Ylong, obs var ALONG *a*.[1] (in sense 'depending *on*'). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2711 Þe king esste at enchantors war on it were ylong *a* 1300 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXI. 61 My ioie ant eke my blisse on him is al y-long *c* 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV XXX. 78 Yf it soo be that in his hede be founde ony defaute, hit wylle seme.. that hit is y long vppon his counceyl. **Ylope:** see YLEPE. **Ylore(n, ylorn(e,** ME. pa. pple. of LESE *v*.[1] to lose. 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 5733 His ssolleþ ȝut keuery moche lond þat his abbeþ y lore. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXXIX 110 Al is dayes werk ther weie y-loren 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C. XIII 182 Oþer scdes..That ben leide on louh erthe ylore as hit were *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 79 At euery hour a poynt is y-loore. **Ylosed, ylostе,** ME. pa. pple. of LOSE *v*.[1] 13 *K. Alis* 4282 (Linc. Inn MS) Darie haþ ylost his pray 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 461 Allas I my freendes, þis day I have y-lost 1407 SCOGAN *Mor. Balade* 36 Tyme y lost in youthe folily Greveth a wight goostly and bodily. **Ylоused**[1], loosed, loosened. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 151 þe skyn y-loused [orig *solutacute*]. **Ylоused**[2], freed from lice 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 353 Þey hadde i-lowsed [*MS.* y ylоused] her clopes. **Yloved, ylowid,** ME pa pple of LOVE *v* 1 13 *Coer de L.* 1744 Friends, with the best That might be in any lond Y-loved. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr.* VII. 137 Wyrchippyd, ylowid, and ydreddyd. **Ylow(e, Ylowed:** see YLOȝE, YLOȝED. **Yluggyd,** lugged, pulled. 1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeles* III. 336 He was lyghtliche y-lauȝte and y-luggyd of many. **Ylurned, ylyerned.** see YLERNED.

Yly · see YLAV(E. **Ylych(e, ylyk(e,** var. YLIKE **Ylyft(e,** lifted. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 9 Panne he was i-left [*MS* ɣ ylyft] an hiȝe **Ymaad, ymad(e,** obs pa. pple of MAKE *v.*[1] **Ymaced,** ME pa pple of MASS *v.*[2]

Ymadge, ymag(e, etc., obs. ff. IMAGE, etc

†**Ymake, ymaked,** ME pa. pples of MAKE *v.*[1] **Y-manered, ymanerit(e** [Y 5, MANNER *sb* 1], mannered. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 260 A mayde wel ymanered of good men ysprongе 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* lviii. 226 Tho that haue the flesshe of the brestis lytill and dry bene ille-ymanerite **Ymanned, -yd** [Y-4], manned. *c* 1450 *Brut* II. 434 The toune of Orliaunce was .well ymannyd and vitaillid **Ymaried,** married 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B II. 39 Now worth þis Mede ymaried al to a mansed schrewe **Ymariss(ch)ed,** pa pple. of MARISSE *v.* **Ymarked, -yd,** ME. pa pple. of MARK *v* 13.. *Sir Orfeo* 546 (Zielke) Away! .þat him was so hard Grace yȝarked, And so vile deþ ymarked! 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr.* xl. 199 Euery manes lyfe is y-marky d by kynde, how longe he shal mow doure. **Ymart(i)red, ymartyred,** ME. pa. pple. of MARTYR *v.* 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2819 Ymartired [*v. rr* y martired, y martred] uor vre louerdes loue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 19 Þat ȝere Eustas was y martired **Ymasked, Ymaymed,** ME pa pples. of MASK, MAIM.

Ymbar, obs. form of EMBER [2].

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 68 Holiedaies or fastinge daies as Lent, Ymbar daies, or any such lyke

Ymbarge, obs. form of EMBARGE *v*

1585 *MS Tanner 78*, 52 They shall ymbarge or arrest the Duke of Florrences Gallion.

Ymbassator, -bassutt, obs. var. AMBASSADOR, AMBASSADE.

1484 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 149 To goo as ymbassutt for the stappell to Dewke Phyllypp. 1543 in Lodge *Illustr Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. 45 The Frenche Ymbassator has not proponyt that matt[r] as yet.

Ymbar, ymbre, obs forms of EMBER [1].

c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 254 Our old faders wolden ete þes dayes kakes bakyn yn þe ymbres 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 273 She gins the ymbers vp to rake

Ymbir-, ymbre(n, etc., obs. ff. EMBER [2].

Ymbolden, obs. f. EMBOLDEN, IMBOLDEN.

1612 W ADAMS *Let.* in Rundall *Mem Japon* (Hakl. Soc) 31, I haue ymboldened my selfe to write these few lines.

Ymbrasour, obs. form of EMBRACER [2]

Ymbroder, obs. form of EMBROIDER.

1562-3 *N Country Wills* (Surtees 1912) 37 A suyte of blewe velvet ymbrodered. 1638 *Abridgm Specif Patents, Furniture* (1869) 1 Ymbrodering or hufing of guilded leather

†**Ymed(e)led** [Y-4, MEDDLE *v.*], mixed. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 815 So worldly selynesse y-medled is with many a bitternesse. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 177 Wyde wyndowes. Schynen wiþ schapen scheldes.. Wiþ merkes of marchaunтes y medled bytwene

Ymedicable, Ymedyat, obs. ff. IMMEDICABLE, IMMEDIATE.

†**Ymeint,** pa. pple (ME. and 7 *arch*) of MENG *v*, to mix. **Ymelked** [Y-4], milked. 13 . *St. Kenelm* 234 in *E E P.* (1862) 54 As ful heo wolde a morwe beo, þe3 heo were vmelked an eue.

Ymel(le: see IMELLE

†**Ymelled, -yd** [MELL *v.*[2]], mixed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 þe elementes i-medled [*MS.* ɣ ymelled] to gidres. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery bks* 28 Pouder Gyngere y-mellyd with Sugre **Ymelt(ed,** ME. pa pple of MELT *v* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 13 A streem of gold of nayles i-melt [*MS.* ɣ ymelt] 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV, 287 Golde y meltede **Ymende** [Y- 3 c, *mende* MIND *v.*], to remember 1340 [see MIND *v.* 2 c] **Ymene:** see I-MENE. **Ymened,** pa. pple. of MING *v* **Ymeng, ymeng(e)d, -id, -yd,** ME pa pples of MENG *v*, to mingle 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 254 Þo were among cristinemen þis paiens þus imengd [*v. r* y menged]. *Ibid* 3437 Þus were in worre & in wo ymeng þe saxons .myd þe brutons. 1340 *Ayenb* 196 Loke þet ydele blisse..ne by naȝt y-mengd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 3olkys of Eyroun y-mengyd with þe Ius of haselle leuys. **Yment,** ME pa. pple of MEAN *v.*[1] **Ymered,** pa. pple. of MERE *v* [1], to purify **Ymesurid,** ME. f. MEASURED, *well y-mesurid,* well-proportioned 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* lxix. 236 The bede well y-mesurid **Ymet** [1], ME. pa pple of METE *v.*[2], to dream *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 335 Þou hast y met of venysoun, þou mostest drynke a torn. *c* 1430 [see METE *v.*[2] 2]. **Ymet** [2], pa. pple. (ME and 6–7 *arch*) of MEET *v.* 1522 *World & Child* (facs.) Cv b, Well ymet syr, well ymet. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. 11, Last time we were together here ymet.

†**Ymete,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gemētan*: see Y- 3 c and MEET *v.*] To meet, meet with, encounter.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI xxxi. 286 Mid þæm þæt hiene ȝemette an mon, þa he for from Actesiphonte þære byrig. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Iselie beoð efre þa mildheortan for þi heo imetaþ þa mildheortnesse *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 67 in *O E. Misc* 86 To alle þat heo myhte iseon oþer y-mete. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1437 Him þouȝte imete mid is ost ar he at hom were. *c* 1300 *Names of Hare* 1 in *Rel Ant* I. 133 The mon that the hare i-met, Ne shal him nevere be the bet. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 37 in *E. E P.* (1862) 60 þe maistre þat was firs ynouȝ com & ymette him anon.

†**Ymete(n,** ME pa. pple. of METE *v.*[1], to measure. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 2092 Fuliche ne is he noȝt now fram þe vj fet ymete in brede **Ymeved, ymeoved, ymoved,** ME pa. pple. of MOVE *v* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 301 þe Frensche men..were i meved [MS ɣ ymeoued] by likynge of þat wyn 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr* XXXIV. 189 Yf he thyn answere in dispite haue, neuer for that be thow ymeuet. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) V. 243 To decide the maters y-movede **Ymeynd, ymeynt** = YMEINT.

Ymgrame, error (in T. Wilson's *Rhet.* p. 37, edd. 1580, etc.) for *yngrame,* INGRAM.

Ymidde, ymydde, var IMID *Obs.*

c 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XI. 66 God may say, fern ȝere, folk were fayn To resceyue me ymydde here brest. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7794 He went forth his enmys y midde

†**Yminne** *v* [Y- 3 c, MIN *v.*[2]], to mention. *a* 1325 *Maudelain* 579 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 169 Herdestow euer in spelle yminne Of a woman þat was in sinne? **Yminted,** pseudo arch pa. pple. of MINT *v* [2] 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 10 Like gold yminted new. **Ymixt,** mixed *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* XXXV 38 Hir comelie cheeks of vive colour, Of rid and vhyt ymixt.

Ymnake, error for *ynnake,* INMAKE, inmate.

1536 *Act 28 Hen VIII.* c 24 in Bolton *Stat Irel.* (1621) 175 Euery person and persons which in the haruest season, receiue in his or their houses any person or persons called ymnakes

Ymne, etc, obs forms of HYMN, etc.

†**Ymolt(en** = YMELT(ED 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 129 Golde i schaue of seyntes schrynes and i-3ote [*MS.* β y-molt] *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula,* etc. 31 Whiche y-molten and þe forseid þingis beyng hote 1590 [see MELT *v.*[1] 8]. 1748 [see MELT *v.*[1] 11]

†**Ymo·ne,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *gemāna*: see MONE *sb.*[1], MENE, MEAN *a.*[1]]

1. Companionship, fellowship.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Þonne were he mid his agnum cynne þonne he wæs on ðara ryhtwisena ȝemanan *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 245 For ðan þe se helende underfeng þa sinfullan, and ham mid imone hafede *c* 1205 LAY 21308 Þeh þe wulf beon ane buten ælc imane [*c* 1275 one imone] *c* 1260 *K. Horn* (Camb. MS) 834 Sire, ischal al one Wiþute moie ymone.. Bringe hem þre to deþe

2. Sexual intercourse.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 25 *rubric,* Ne ceorl hæfis wifes ȝemana. *c* 1275 *Wom Samaria* 32 in *O. E Misc* 85 Nabbe ich of wepmonne nones kunnes y-mone. *c* 1275 *Anunc. Verg.* 10 ibid 100 Hw myhte hit iwuiþe þat ich were myd childe, Monnes imone on me ne may nomon fynde *c* 1275 LAY 25916 Ne mihte þat maide his imone [*c* 1205 mone] þolie *c* 1315 SHOREHAM v. 28 Hy wyþ-oute mannes ymone In body, .To manne hyne broute.

3. A companion. (? A scribal error.)

a 1300 *K Horn* (Harl. MS) 530 He nolde gon is one, Athulf wes hys ymone [*Camb MS.* mone]

†**Ymone,** *a* and *adv Obs.* [Alteration of I-MENE *a.* and *adv.* after YMONE *sb*]

A. *adj.* Common, shared by two or more.

1205 LAY. 978 3if we sceoteð to heora mæðe, þat bið ure imone deað 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 6359 He .sede, hail þou be King one. So nis it noȝt, quaþ þe King, uor mi Kinedom is ymone.

B. *adv* Together.

c 1300 *St Brandan* 380 Anon so hi seȝe the monekes come, hi gonne to singe ymone. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 99 If þat on of hem ne dar him self wiþ me fiȝte al one Send hem bope on þyn helf to fiȝte wiþ me ɣ mone

†**Ymong,** *sb Obs.* [OE *gemang,* f. *ge-* Y- 3 a + root *mang-* to mix, found in MENG *v* Cf. next.] Mixture (OE only); company, assembly.

a 1000 *Judith* 193 Berað..Scire helmas in sceaðena ȝemong. *c* 1205 LAY 10868, & sloh þene kung..Imong þissen imonge [*c* 1275 motinge]

†**Ymo·ng,** *prep.* and *conj. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝemang, ȝemong, 2–3 imong, 3–7 ymong, 4 imang(e, 4–5 ymang(e, 4–6 ymonge; also 5 *Sc.* ymangis (after *amonges,* AMONGST). [OE. *gemang, gemong,* used beside *ongemang* AMONG *prep.,* which is f *on* ON *prep.* + *gemang* company, YMONG *sb.*] **A.** *prep.* Among, in the midst of.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* IV. IV, & þeah ȝemong þære heringe þyllica bismra on hie selfe aseedon. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. x. 16 Nu ic eow sende swa sceap ȝemang [*Lindisf.* inmong, *Hatton* onmang] wulfas. *Ibid.* John XXI. 23 Þeos spræc com ut ȝemang broþrum þæt se leorning cniht ne swylt *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 27 Hu derst þu mon þer on-ȝein underfon drihtenes fleis and his blod in þine hcome imong þan unwreste sunne and ec imong þan deofle þe wuneð in him? *c* 1205 LAY 13116 Þe þer sæt..imong alle þan cnihten *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3419 If ymong .x. wurð ost mis don. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 48 Imang you wonand he lese *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 369 Y monge þe pres. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 368 In his mantille of skarlet rede Y-mange his golde he did his brede *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5646 Be takyns he aspyed þe thefe ymang ilkane 1474 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 53 Item to the batis that carȝt our the King, the Quene, and the Coute, ymangis thaim, xl s. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 820 He goith ymong them in his hie cuage 1536 in J. Nicolson & R. Burn *Westmld. & Cumbld* (1777) 613 *note,* Every on of the other iiii pi'ests to have vi d, and to have to drynke ymonge theym viii d. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul, Paraphr Interpr. Answ. Apollo* 15, I Phœbus with my lovely locks ymong The midst of you shall sit.

b. *Her (þer) .ymong*: among or with them; herewith, therewith.

c 1205 LAY. 22702 Her wes fiðelinge and song, her wes harpinge imong *Ibid.* 24194 þer wes harepinge and song, þer weoren blissen imong. *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1580 Heo wes hire seolf þer imong, as hire þuhte.

B *conj. Ymong þat* · while.

Cf OE. *gemang þæm,* mean while.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. 1 § 9 Ȝemong þæm þe Pirrus wið Romane winnende wæs *c* 1205 LAY. 18274 Imong þat he king wæs Merlin him æt-wende.

†**Ymorþred,** ME pa pple. of MURDER *v* 1297 [see MURDER *v* 1 a] 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C. XIII 242 And so is meny man ymorþred for hus money and goodes. **Ymortified,** of MORTIFY. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 45 A gret quantite y-mortified. **Ymoselyd,** of MUZZLE *v.*[1]

Y-moth: see Y 3 b.

Ymounted, pseudo-arch. pa. pple. of MOUNT *v*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. III, Like to an almond tree ymounted high.

Ymovede: see YMEVED.

Ympes(c)he, obs. forms of IMPEACH.

Ympliȝeply, obs. form of IMPLIEDLY.

Ympn(e, obs. forms of HYMN.

Ympreif, var. IMPREVE *v. Obs.*

Ymree, obs form of EMERY.

Ymston, var. ME. *ȝymston* · see GEMSTONE

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 175 in *O E Misc* 98 Among alle oþre ymstone þes beoþ deorre in vyche place *Ibid* 178 Mayde al so ich þe tolde þe ymston of þi bur

Ymulis, obs Sc form of EMULOUS.

†**Ymummyd,** ME. pa. pple of MUM *v.* **Ymund, -munt:** see YMINT. **Ymunde:** see MIND *sb* [1], *a.* **Y-mundified,** ME pa pple of MUNDIFY *v a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 27 Þe wounde ymundified if it be wele tretable.

†**Ymur.** *Obs.* [? a. dial. var. of OF. *umor* HUMOUR *sb.* (cf. Picard *humeur,* Walloon *zmeure*)] ? Atmospheric moisture.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 897 All cold it became & the course helde, Bothe of ymur & aire after I wise *Ibid.* 1575 The Sithetis were streght & of a stronge brede, For ymur & aire oppon in þe myddis.

†**Ymurdred,** arch. pa. pple of MURDER *v* 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* v 95 Here dy thou shalt ymurdred by my hand **Ymuwed,** ME. pa pple of MEW *v* [1]

Ymyd(de, Ymyddes, -is, -ys, Ymydward, obs. var. AMID (cf. YMIDDE), AMIDST, AMIDWARD.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 8769 The body .Was, set in a seate vnder, Ymydward the mayne towmbe

†**Ymylded,** ME. pa. pple of MILD *v.* **Ymynced, y-mynsyd,** ME pa pple of MINCE *v. c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 6 Oynons y-mynced *Ibid* 13 Oynonys y-mynsyd **Ymyned,** ME. pa pple. of MINE *v* **Ymynt(e:** see YMINT 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 4920+32 Þe nyȝt þet he adde imund [*MS.* δ ymynte] voit abbe ywend a-morwe *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 576 Hadd y þat stronge stiok y-take þou haddest to me ymynt. **Ymynused,** pa pple of MINISH *v a* 1400 *New Test* (Paues) Col 1 21 Whan ȝe weren sumtyme y-alyened & y mynused in wyt in efel werkes

Yn, obs. f. IN *prep.* and *adv.,* INN *sb.*

Ynail(l)ed, Ynamyd, ME. pa. pples of NAIL *v.,* NAME *v* [1] **Ynca,** obs. f INCA. **Ynce,** obs. Sc. form of HENCE *adv.* **Ynch(e,** obs ff. INCH **Yncke, Ync(k)le, Ynclynge, Yncorne,** obs. ff. INK, INKLE, INKLING, INK-HORN. **Ynd(e** · see END *sb.*[1], HIND *sb.*[1], IND, INDE. **Yndeen, -ien, Yndewes,** obs. ff. INDIAN, INDIES. **Yndling,** var. INDLING, EYNDLING *Sc. Obs.,* jealous. **Yndoys,** var. *Yndes* (see IND 2). **Yndrest,** var. INNEREST *Obs,* innermost. **Yne,** obs. pl. of EYE *sb* [1], obs f. IN *prep*

†**Ynem(p)ned,** pa pple. of NEMN *v*, to name 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) App. H 10 After þe quene ɣ nempned heo was 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Alle þise zennes þet we habbeþ hyer ɣ nemned, 1417 *E. E Wills* (1882) 27 All my pourest tenauntes. excepte ham þat I haue ynemned in þis bok.

†**Ynence, -ens, -entes,** *prep. Obs.* [var. ff. *enence, anentes* ANENT] Towards; in relation to.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX. 2 Ynence my selfe I. sall be glad in þe *Ibid.* X 8 Euennes is sen in his knawynge, ynentes bath þe partis of goed and ill *c* 1340 — *Prose Treat* 8 Many are þat neuer haue halde þe ordyre of lufe ynesche [*v.l* ead ynence] þaire frendys sybbe or fireмede *a* 1400 *Relig Pieces fr. Thornton MS* (1914) 26 Thurghe þis commandement es man oldaynede ynence God þe Fadire *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x 40 Ynentes þe kirk of þe Sepulchre es þe citee maste wayke *c* 1400 tr *Secr. Secr., Gov Lordsh.* 106 Conferme my louynge in þe, ynens þis Iew.

Yneuch(t, ynew(cht: see ENOUGH, ENOW.

Ynewe, obs. var. ANEW *adv.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 626, & þo by-gan ynewe fiȝt be-twene þis knyȝtes tweye.

†**Ynewed** [Y- 4, NEW *v*], renewed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Ynewed and eft ycristned ine þe bloode of Iesu crist.

Yngde, obs. f IND. **Ynge,** obs. f. HINGE, ING, YOUNG. **Yngoin, ynion,** obs. ff. ONION.

Yngles, -is(se, etc , obs ff. ENGLISH, INGLIS.

Yngynore, obs. form of ENGINEER.

Ynke, Ynkell, obs. forms of INK, INKLE.

Ynkirly, -urly, var. ENKERLY *adv. Obs.*

Ynkleth: see INKLETH.

Ynmast, -most, obs. forms of INMOST.

Ynn(e, Ynner: see IN, INN, INNE, INNER.

Ynnion, obs form of ONION.

c 1580 in *Engl. Hist Rev.* (1914) July 519 Greate ynnions that be xij or xiiij ynches abowte.

Ynogh(e, ynoh(e, etc. : see ENOUGH, ENOW.

†**Ynombred,** ME pa pple of NUMBER *v.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* V x 178 His armye with the garneson of godard and sarasyns of Southland ynombred lx M of good men of armes **Ynome(n, ynume,** ME. pa. pple. of NIM *v.*, to take *c* 1275 in *O E Misc* 43/206 So me doþ to þeoue þat schal beon ynume 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 2421 Vor to be maistres of þis folc we beþ ychose & ynome. 13.. *K Alis.* 4668 (Laud MS), þe boweles weren ynomen oute. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1105 Erld Olyuer & his felawes þat Sarazyns habbeþ ynome. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 53 Leyt salys fall, and has thar cours ynom.

Ynon, obs. form of ONION.

†**Ynorisched, -issed, Ynorsched,** ME. pa. pples of NOURISH, NORSH 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 1450 He spac engliss vor he was at rome inorssed [*MS B.* ynorisched] biuore. 1340 *Ayenb* 205 þe children þet weren y-norissed mid greate metes 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 35 While he was a child y-norsched in þe kynges court of Fraunce. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 9, I. haue ben cheresly ynorysched.

Ynot = *y not,* I do not know. see NOT *v* [2]

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5628 Þere he liþ ȝut to þis day ac ynot to wuche dome þe toun suþþe of pokel chirche fram glastingbury come. 13.. in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1877) 57 Ynot non so freoh flour, Ase ledies that beth bryght in bour.

Ynou(gh, ynow(gh, etc. : see ENOUGH, ENOW.

Ynoumbred, ME. pa. pple. of NUMBER *v.*

Ynpossybull, Ynpugne, obs. ff. IMPOSSIBLE, IMPUGN **Yn sted, stude, styd,** obs ff. INSTEAD.

Ynsyte, obs. form of INCITE.

†**Ynued** [V-4, Nov *v*], harmed. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* xxx. 170 By this vertu Is the herte of a man I-Stabe lid, in so myche that for no chaunce hit is not y-nued

Ynug(h, Ynume(n: see ENOUGH, YNOME(N.

Ynuste = *y nuste*, I knew not. see NIST.

Yo (yō͡u), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 ȝo, 10, ȝaw, 9 yo, yeo(h. An exclamation of incitement, warning, etc. (also repeated). In nautical use = YOHO. Occas. as sb. and in vbl sb *yo-yoing*

c 1420 *Avow Arth* VII [*To hounds*], ȝaw thar suche him no mate *c* 1450 *Manhud* 450 in *Macro Plays* 17 *Myscheff* How, New-gyse, Now a-days! herke or I goo! When owur hedis wer to-gethere, I spake of 'si dedero'. *New-gyse.* ȝo! go þi wey! we xall gaþer mony on-to. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 25 Io furth, greyn-horne! and war oute, gryme! 1772 *Monthly Rev.* XLII 191/2 The scene was quite chang'd, 'twas no more yo, yo ho 1806 PINCKARD *Tour W. Indies* III. 343 A string of negroes singing out in the sailors' cry—yeoh yeoh, yeoh yeoh, and hauling at a long rope. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ix, He was roused by a loud shouting of the post-boy on the leader 'Yo—yo—yo—yo—yoe,' went the first boy. 'Yo—yo—ȝo—yoe!' went the second. And amidst the yo-yoing..the chaise stopped. 1839 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* xiii, Sundry boatmen, that with quick yeo's, Lest it should *blow*,—were pulling up the *Rose*. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, Yo there! Stand! I shall fire!

Yo, obs. f. YOU. **Yoak(e:** see OAK, YOKE, YOLK.

Yoaks, yoax (yō͡uks), *int. Obs.* exc. *dial.* (yocks). A hunting cry; also as vb. (Cf. YOICKS)

1778 GARRICK in *Monthly Rev.* (1779) LX 59 'Squire Western, reeling, with October mellow, Tall, yo!—Boys!—Yoax—Critucks! hunt the fellow! 1828 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S) XXII. 129 He yoaksed in a whisper, he cheered in a whisper. 1905 *Eng. Dial Dict*, *Yocks*, a call of encouragement to a dog hunting rabbits, &c. n Yks.

Yoalk, obs. form of YOLK

Yoberte, obs. form of JEOPARDY.

1539 *St. Pap. Hen VIII* III. 161 Yn gret yoberte of lyff.

Yobliged, ME. pa pple. of OBLIGE *v.*

Yochomdale, yockynggale, var. YOKINDALE.

Yock, yocke, obs. forms of YOKE.

Yod (yɒd, yō͡ud). [See JOD.] Name of the tenth (the smallest) letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

1735 LYONS *Scholars Instr* (1757) 25 Those Verbs which have Vau Consonant, or Yod Consonant for the second Radical.' 1769 PARKHURST *Grk. Eng. Lexicon N. T.* (1794) 385/2 An Iota, Jod, or Yod. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. II. VIII 143 They remembered what He had said about the permanence of every yod and horn of a letter in the Law.

†**Yode, yede,** *v. Obs.* Past tense of GO *v.* (= went, went away, proceeded, took his course). [12th cent. ME. (north-east midland) *ȝeode, ȝede (iede)*, prob. altered form of OE., ME. *eode* (*ede, ode*), pa. t. of GO *v.*, by prothesis of *ȝ*-glide induced by the hiatus in such collocations as *he eode, we eoden.* Later, when the form *ȝode*, arising from the development of *eo* as a rising diphthong, became established, it would help to extend the currency of the form *ȝede* by analogical influence upon *ede*, the normal representative of *ȝode* with a falling diphthong. A parallel development is furnished by ME. *York, Yerk*:—OE *Eoforwīc* (see YORK). Moreover, the OE. compound form *geēode*, pa. t. of *gegán* GO *v*, examples of which are here given with the meaning of the simple *ēode*, may have survived in localities where the prefix *ge-* = Y- persisted in ME., and so have furthered the spread of *ȝede* and *ȝode.*

Beowulf 1967 Hi siõ diuzon, elne geeodon *Ibid.* 2676 Ac se maza geonga under his mæzes scyld elne geeode. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 217 *Adgreduntur*, geeodun [*Epinal* 76 ziliodun]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xx. 5 *Exiit*, ge-eode. *Ibid.* John x. 23 *Ambulabat*, ge-eade.]

Illustration of Forms.

α. 2–4 ȝeode (4 ȝiode).

a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1070 Hi .geodon into þe mynstre *c* 1260 *K. Horn* (Camb MS) 401 He ȝeode in wel riȝte To Rymenhild þe briȝte. *c* 1275 LAY 2533/1–2 Ofte hi ȝeode [*a* 1205 eoden] to ieade, ofte hi ȝeode to roune. *c* 1305 *Judas* 31 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Þe quene ȝeode adai and pleide bi þe stronde 13.. *Cursor M.* 19920 (Edin) Quen þai of Petir undirstode, His coming, sone gain him þai ȝiode. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 397 A lampe..in þat hevene, þat ȝede [*MS.* ȝeode] adoun westward as it were þe sonne. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 228 To the ȝate ȝaply þei ȝeoden [*v rr.* ȝedyn, ȝede] wel ȝare *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) 8409 (MS *a*) Þoru wham þe hebene men ȝeoden al to schonde.

β. 2 ȝæde, ȝede, ıæde, 2–5 ȝede, 3–4 ȝiede, 4 ȝide, ȝed, yhed, *Sc.* ȝheid, 4–5 ȝeide, ȝhede, ȝeede, 4–6 yeede, (also 9 *Sc*) yede, 5 ȝeyde, ȝhed, *Sc.* ȝheide, 5–6 *Sc* ȝeid, yeid, 5–6 (8 *Sc*) yeed, 6 yheid, yead(e, 8 yee'd.

a 1122 *O. E Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1070 Syððon ȝeden heom to scipe, ferden heom to Elig 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 Sume ieden on ælmes þe waren sum wile rice men. *Ibid.*, Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued & uurythen to ðet it ȝæde to þe hærnes. *Ibid* 1140 Scæ fleh & iæde on fote to Walingford. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 Dies ȝunge mann ȝiede awei sari. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1766 Ac basian & al is folc ȝede anon to gronde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1086 Quen caym had don þat drerí dide, Til his fader hamward he ȝeide. *Ibid.* 21093 He prechid þare wiþ fote he ȝide *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14308 Þyse were þe lordes of renoun þat on Moddredes side ȝed doun.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4851 þat day, þat Loth yhed out of Sodome. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 304 Hur ȝates ȝeede þei too & youlden hem soone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 90 Bot othir wayis all ȝheid the gle. *Ibid.* 333 And till swylk thowlesnes he ȝeid, As the courss askis off ȝowtheid 1423 *Acts Privy Council* III 97 He yeed in ambassiate to .ye Kyng of Polayn. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 228 The day yeid doun 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 158, I had xx^{li} more wheyr of ȝeyde xi^{li} and mor for carryayge of wholl 1508 DUNBAR *Kynd Kittok* 33 Becaus the wif ȝeid wrang 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* v C vij, When you yeade to Louaine there to heare the Latine Romishe worde 1575 *Gammer Gurton* IV ii, My Gammer then she yeede, see now hir neele again to bring 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 327 With this the word yead through the toun. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* III. 29 That leddir Quhairby the angels come and ȝeid From hevin to earth. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 7 They Yeed hand in hand together. 1808 JAMIESON, *Yede* is still used in Ang[us] although almost obsolete.

β 2. 3–4 ȝet.

c 1275 LAY. 2647 Þis wes þe ereste king þet ȝet vt to reuing. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* XXIX (*Placidas*) 297 Þane wes þe feynd wondir wa, þat placydas lewit hym sa & ȝet on crist.

γ. 3–5 ȝod, 4–5 yhode, (also 6 *Sc.*) ȝode, (also 7–8 *dial.*) yod, (4 ȝood, ȝodd, yoede, 5 ȝ-, yoode, 6 yood, *Sc.* ȝoid, 7 youd), 4–6 (6–9 *arch.*) yode

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2030 Sone ȝhe mai hire louerd sen, ȝhe ȝod him bitterlike a-ȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1806 He wist noght wyder-ward he ȝodd. *Ibid.* 6264 Þe see on aiþer side þam stod Als walles tua, quils þai for yod. 13.. *Ibid.* 24360 (Gött) Þe nailes þat him fest on rode Thoru in hend and fete þai ȝode. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1146 A hundreth of hunteres To trystors yewters ȝod *c* 1400 *Melayne* 449 The fire ȝode owtt þat come þer nee *c* 1400 [see Go *v* B 21 b]. *c* 1440 *York Myst* IX. 151 My frendis þat I fra yoode Are ouere flowen with floode. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 643 Him thoght oute of þe shipp he yhode 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii 22 Throw howsis and the citie quhar I ȝoid. 1524 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. 244 Saing if he yode awaye she must neds do for her self. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxiii. 636 He issued out of the gate and yode towardes the tentes of his enemyes 1590 SPENSER *F. Q* I x 53 Such one, as that same mighty man of God, That blouddred billowes disparted with his rod, Till that his army dryfoot through them yod 1596 *Ibid.* IV viii 34 So forth they yode, and forward softly paced. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xcii, An armed stead fast by the Soldan yood 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 130 A lang youd I, *a* 1650 *Glasgerion* 46 in Furniv. & Hales *Percy Folio* I 250 He did not kisse that Ladygay when he came nor when he youd. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II XXXV, And much they moraliz'd as thus yfere they yode 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III XXXI, In other pace than forth he yode, Returned LORD MARMION.

γ 2. 4 ȝot, yot.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 10, I leste hyr in on erbere, þur3 gresse to grounde hit fro me yot *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3690 A rideþ to Richard wyþ a spere,..& on þe scheld hym smot; þorȝ-out ys scheld..& iakke & ioupoun, þorȝ-out al it ȝot.

δ. 4 ȝud, 4–5 yude, (yhude, ȝhude, 5 ȝhuyde), 4–6 ȝude, 7 *dial.* yud, 7–8 *dial.* yewd.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII 560 Quhill throu the byrneis brist the blud, That till the erd doune stremand ȝud [*MS. Edin* ȝhude]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 423 Þe kyng meked hym, and ȝeede [*MS.*.y ȝude] bai foot. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II v 330 His brebir. Slew a kyde and in þe blude Wet þe gowne þat he in ȝhuyde. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 563 in *Dunbar's Poems* 303 And throw the myre full smertly than he ȝude 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 55 *Yewd* or *Yod*: Went, *Yewing*: Going.

ε. 5 yad

1424 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec* (1883) I 23 The Sheriffs ..yadden up to the West Derby fen *c* 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1192 His squiers habite he had, Whan he to the deyse yad.

†**Yode,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Pseudo-archaic use of prec. as infin. or pres.; cf. YEDE *v.*] *intr.* To go.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 42 Then foorth one yodeth fast And sayes [etc.].

Yode, var. YAUD, mare.

Yodel (yō͡u·dĕl), *sb.* Also jodel, yodle, *erron.* jödel. [f. next.] A melody or musical phrase inarticulately sung with interchange of the ordinary and falsetto voice, as by Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers. Also *transf.* any cry resembling this.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxv, Fanny's little sisters were taught a particular cry or *jödel*, which they innocently whooped in the court. 1864 *Cornh. Mag* Aug 230, I heard singing and wild jodels about this dissipated city of Innsbruck. 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 307/2 As he joined his own vibrant baritone to the Tyrolese song music, his yodel drowned all other sounds 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 22 The British milkman's yodel, 'Milk below!'

Comh 1874 MISS R. H BUSK *Vall Tirol* Pref p vi, Just as the shriek of the whistle overpowers the Judel-call.

Yodel (yō͡u·dĕl), *v.* Also youdle, yoddle, yodle, jodel, *erron* jödel [ad G. *jodeln* (Bavarian dial. *jodln, jolen*), properly, to utter the syllable *jo*] *intr.* To sing or warble with interchange of the ordinary and falsetto voice, in the manner of Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers. Also *transf.*

1838 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 266 Listening to three little peasant girls, all youdling to perfection in parts 1841 in J. F. Campbell *Frost & Fire* (1865) I. 156 We went yoddling and shouting to rouse the echoes. 1850 *The Initials* V, A loud gay voice was heard in the distance jodling 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XXV, The shepherds jodel in the valleys. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* I 21 Our guides shout and jodel 1890 LOWELL *Let to Miss E. G Norton* 7 Sept, The screech-owl, every night yodels mournfully about the house like a banshee.

b. trans. with the melody as object.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. iii, A single voice was heard yodling forth a ballad. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* XI. II. 52 From far away comes the refrain jödeled back to her.

Hence **Yodel(l)ing** (yoddling, jodel(l)ing) *vbl. sb.*; also **Yodel(l)er** (yodler, jodler), **Yodellist,** one who yodels.

1830 SCOTT *Jrnl* 4 June, Anne wants me to go to hear the Tyrolese Minstrels, but .I cannot but think their yodelling is a variation upon the tones of a jackass. 1841 in J. F. Campbell *Frost & Fire* (1865) I 155 We stepped out for our stone house, from which came yoddling and screaming and all sorts of noises 1885 MRS C. PRAED *Head Stat* XXVIII, Clephane and Wyatt executed an effective jodelling chorus 1885 *Detroit Free Press* 7 Nov. (Cassell), The yodelist began to play once more. 1910 *Blackw Mag* Oct. 469/2 A Swiss yodeler.

Yoe, obs. form of JOY **Yoede** : see YODE

Yoelle, obs. form of JEWEL.

1536 in Archbold *Somerset, Relig Houses* (1892) 62 The crosses, chalysshes and other yoelles of the churches.

Yoeman, obs. form of YEOMAN.

Yoen, yoene, obs. forms of YON.

Yof, graphic var. *þof*, obs. f. THOUGH : see Y (3).

Yof, variant of YOUF.

Yoff, intended to imitate the grunt of a pig.

c 1630 *Song* II in De Foe *Mem Cavalier* (1840) Notes 323 Yoffing, crying, youlling, yelling, Lyk ane citie swyne summonds out with an horne.

†**Y-offred** (earlier *toffred*, OE *geoffrod*), offered, sacrificed. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 738 Of swiche bestius þat ben of burnus yofreed 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 427 Þe bisshop acountede þis nombre by þe nombre of oystes þat were y-offred. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 The bowelles of a beste y offrede.

‖ **Yoga** (yō͡u·gă). [Hind., Skr. *yoga* lit. union: see YOKE *sb.*] In Hindu religious philosophy, Union with the Supreme Spirit, a system of ascetic practice, abstract meditation, and mental concentration, used as a method of attaining this. Also *attrib.*

1820 W. WARD *View Hindoos* (ed 3) IV. 125 Clear knowledge of spirit arises from yogü, or abstraction of mind. 1832 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatic Researches* XVII 184 The Yoga, or Pátanjala school of philosophy. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 657/2 *Yoga*. chiefly consists in a continual meditation on the sacred monosyllable *Om.*., profound contemplation of the divine excellence, and various acts of self-denial. . The *Yoga* is often practised for the purpose of obtaining the eight magical properties of power. In the Purán'as and other works, Yoga very often means magic. 1881 *Contemp Rev* Oct. 583 The *yoga* faculty, or the power of spiritual communion and absorption, is specially claimed for the Hindu race. 1886 'F ANSTEY' *Fallen Idol* VIII, A yogi performing his *japa* in the yoga posture.

Yogee : see YOGI.

Yogh (yoγ). Also ȝok, ȝoch, etc. (see quots.). [See *Mod. Lang. Review* VI. (1911) 441 seqq, VII. (1912) 520–1.] The name of the ME. letter ȝ: see G, Y.

The use of L *jugum* 'yoke' to designate this letter (see quot. *a* 1440) points to the prevalence of the English form *ȝok.*

c 1300 *MS. McClean* 123, lf. 114 b in *Mod. Lang. Rev.* (1911) VI. 442 Yoȝ·ȝ·[*examples*] ȝef·ȝus ȝer·ȝender·duȝ·sulen ar3 mar3 *a* 1400 *Maundevelle's Travels* (Fr text, MS. Brit. Mus. Harl. 4383, lf. 32) ibid. 444 Nous auons en nostre parleure en Engleterre deux lettres pluis quis nount en lour a b c, cest assauoir þ et ȝ, qi sont appelez thorn et yogh [*v. rr.* ȝogh, ioȝh, ȝok]. 1410–20 *Ibid.* (Eng text, MS. Cott Tit. C. xvi, lf. 60 b) ibid. 445 þ & ȝ, the whiche ben clept þorn and ȝogh [*v. rr.* ȝoch, ȝoche, ȝoghe, ȝouh, yowh, yough, ȝouȝ, ȝowȝe, ȝow, ȝoux, youx]. 14.. *MS. Reg.* 17, *B.* x, lf. 14 b, ibid 442 Þe carect yogh, þat is to seie ȝ is figurid lyk a ȝed. [*a* 1440 THOMAS ELMHAM *Liber Metr. de Hen. V* ii. in *Mem. Henry V* (Rolls) 195 Praeposita litera Anglica, scilicet ȝ quae jugum sonat *c* 1465· see Y 1].

Yogh, obs. form of YAW *sb.*[1]

Yoghourt, yoghurd, var. YOGURT.

‖ **Yogi** (yō͡u·gi). Forms: 7 ioggue, iogue, 7, 9 jogue, 8 jougie, joguey, 9 yoguee, yogue, yogee, yogi; yogin. [Hind. *yogī* (Skr *yogi-n*), f. *yoga* : see YOGA.] An Indian devotee or ascetic who practises the system of YOGA, q.v.

1619 PURCHAS *Macrocosmus* lvii. 543 The Indian Gymnosophists offering violence to Nature in nakednesse, and strict absurd Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the Bramenes, Ioggues, and others. 1625—*Pilgrimes* I. II. 32 An Indian Iogue, a begging Frier of that Bramene Religion. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind* I. 152 There is another Sort called *Yougies*, who go naked, except a Bit of Cloth about their Loyns. 1734 *Cerem. & Relig. Customs Nat* III. 480 The *Yoguis*, who affect to devote themselves to the most dreadful Torments, from a Principle of Pride and Fanaticism 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIII. XVI, A band Of Yoguees, as they roam'd the land Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God 1823 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* III 14 A Yogee, who lives under the tree on the skin of a tiger or leopard, which they are very fond of. 1824 HEBER *Narr Journ.* (1828) I. 133 A 'Yogi' (a religious mendicant). 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX. 402/1 Hence has arisen the saying, that the 'yogin' is exalted above the Vedas. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Christ.* VIII IV. III 335 He attained a height of abstraction from earthly things which might have been envied by an Indian Yogue. 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult.* II XVIII 375 No wonder that the Hindu yogi should bring on by fasting a state in which he can with bodily eyes behold the gods.

So **Yo·gism, Yo·geeism,** the system of yoga or of the yogis, **Yo·gist,** a yogi.

1881 SINNETT *Occ. World* 27 The ethereal yogeeism which is called *Raja yog.* 1881 *N & Q* 6th Ser. III 291 The Indian yogist (or fakeer) Haridas 1893 A. LANG in *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/1 He reckons about 90,000 believers in Yogism.

‖ **Yogurt** (yō͡u·gu͡ət). Forms: 7 yoghurd, yogourt, 9 yahourt, yaghourt, yogurd, yo-

ghourt, yooghort, yughard, -urt, yogurt, yohourth. See also YAOURT. [Turkish يوغرت *yōghurt*.] A sour fermented liquor made from milk, used in Turkey and other countries of the Levant.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. IX. XV § 9. 1601 Neither doe they [*sc.* the Turks] eate much Milke, except it bee made sower, which they call *Yoghurd*. 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 25 A kind of Butter-milk by them [*sc.* Turks] called *Yogourt*, which they drink. 1837 PARDOE *City of Sultan* (1838) III. vi 83 The *yahourt*-merchant, with his . trays covered with little brown clay basins, showing forth the creamy whiteness of his merchandize. 1883 E O'DONOVAN *Merv* XVIII 216 We halted to refresh ourselves with a draught of *yaghourt*. 1912 *Dundee Adv* 2 Nov 7 Servian yoghourt is well known

Yo-hah, yohay, *int.* (*sb.*) An exclamation of pleasure among N. American Indians.

1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav Pennsylv.* 22 They gave us the Yohay, a particular Indian expression of approbation 1791 J. LONG *Voy Ind Interpr.* 56 These [gifts] were received with a full yo hah.

Yo-heave-ho (*yōu·hī vhōu·*), *int.* (*sb.*) Also -oh, -o; yeo-heave-o', -yeo. [See Yo *int* and HEAVE HO.] An exclamation of sailors when hauling at a rope or a capstan, heaving an anchor up, etc. Hence **Yo-heave-hoing** *vbl. sb.*

1803 DIBDIN *Songs* II. 254 To the windlass let us go, With yo heave ho! 1840 R H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XV, Yo, heave ho! Heave and pawl! Heave hearty ho! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Yeo-heave-yeoing*, the chant or noise made at the windlass and purchase-falls in a merchantman, to cheer and lighten labour, but not permitted in a man-of-war. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Wks. 1890 IV. 102 He offers a striking contrast with Wordsworth, who has to go through with a great deal of *yo-heave-ohing* before he gets under way 1883 S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* v, Our Anchor soon must change the lay of merry craftsmen here, For the Yeo-heave-o', and the Heave-away, and the sighing seaman's cheer

Yohi·mbenine, Yohi·mbine. *Chem.* Also -in. [See def. and -INE⁵] Names of two colourless alkaloids obtained from the bark and leaves of the *yohimbé*, a West African rubiaceous tree. Also **Yohi·mbio** *acid*

1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc* LXXIV. I 679 An extract of the acid of the rind of the yohimbehe has been recommended as an aphrodisiac. Two substances named yohimbine and yohimbenine have been separated from it. *Ibid.*, Yohimbic acid, $C_{20}H_{24}O_3N_2$, is soluble.

Yoho (*yōhōu*), *int.* Also as two words, or with hyphen; also 8 yoa hoa, yoe-hoe, 9 yeo-ho, -hoy, ye(e) ho. [See Yo *int.*, Ho *int.*¹ and 8.] An exclamation used to call attention: orig. in nautical use, hence generally; also sometimes used like YO-HEAVE-HO, q.v.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) II, *Hola ho*, a cry which answers to yoe hoe *Ibid.* s.v. *O! d'en haut*, Yoahoe, aloft there! 1803 DIBDIN *Songs* III. 47 He can pull away, Cast off, belay, Aloft, alow, Avast, yo ho! 1825 L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 153 The yeo-hoys on board a ship. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* II, Yo ho, my young un! whence and whither bound, my hearty? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXVI, Yoho, past hedges.. Yoho, past donkey-chaises. Yoho, down the pebbly dip. Yoho! Yoho! 1849 LEVER *Con Cregan* XIII, The very voices that ye-hoed, made delicious music to my ear. *Ibid* XVIII, The pleasant ye-ho! of the sailors. *a* 1880 WEATHERLY *Song, Nancy Lee*, The sailor's wife the sailor's star shall be, Yeo ho! we go across the sea 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl* I, Fifteen men on the Dead Man's Chest—Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!

attrib 1887 *Academy* 7 May 317/3 The despised bow-wow theory [Bow-wow 2 b] would, after all, have something in it. On the analogy of that famous nickname, one may, perhaps, venture to suggest the yo-ho theory as a convenient appellation for Noiré's view: yo-ho being, the *clamor concomitans* of sailors engaged in working a capstan. 1888 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* XIV. (1889) 373 The *Pooh-pooh* theory, the *Bow-wow* theory, and the *Yo-heho* theory, completely fail to explain..how conceptual words arose.

Hence **Yoho'** *v.*, *intr.* to shout 'yoho!' (whence **Yoho'ing** *vbl. sb.*); **Yoho ic** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* after *echoic* (cf. quot. 1887 above).

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 191/1 The passengers bawling, the sailors yo-ho-ing. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XV, After two or three hours of constant labour at the windlass, heaving and 'Yo-ho!'-ing with all our might, we brought up an anchor 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* VII, Seamen are singing and yeehoing on board 1888 HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 128 Hark! the echoes are yeo-hoing Valiantly from vale and hill! 1888 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig* VIII. (1889) 211 The Yo-heoic theory [of language]. 1901 BESANT *Lady of Lynn* VIII, The bargemen brought their craft alongside with many loud-sounding oaths and the yohoing without which they can do nothing.

Yoi, *int.* ? *Obs.* Also yooi. A huntsman's cry to encourage the hounds: cf. YOICKS.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* (N S) XVII. 270 The word was given 'Yoi—hark on, hark'. 1831–4 R S SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* I (1838) 10 'Yooi in there!' shouts Tom Hill, who has long hunted this crack pack 1832 *Egan's Bk Sports* 221/2 'Yooi, over he goes!' holloas the Squire 1869 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Songs & Verses* 90 Yoi! wind him! and rouse him! By Jove, he's away.

Yoi, obs. form of JOY.

Yoicks (yoiks), *int.* Also 8–9 yoics, 9 yoix, yooicks. [Cf. YOAKS, YOI, and HOICKS, earlier *hoik* (1607), *hoic*, which is used similarly to, and appears to be a variant of, *hike, hyke*, as in *hike hallow, hyke a Bewmont* (see Turbervile *Hunting* 31, 112, 175).] A call used in fox-hunting to urge on the hounds; also occas. *gen.* as an exclamation of excitement or exultation.

1774 *Westm. Mag* II 657 The bold Fox-hunter, just come up to town, From 'Yoicks, hark forward', loves to seem a clown. 1777 T SWIFT *Gamblers* 54 'Hark forward! Yoics!' with rough delight he hears. *c* 1800 *Arminger's Sportsman's Vocal Cabinet* (1830) 112 Old Juno, young Scentwell, bold Jowler, and Tray, Yoix! yoix! have compelled him to yield 1831–4 R S SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* I (1838) 11 The wood begins to resound with shouts of 'Yoicks True-bo-y, yoicks True-bo-y, yoicks push him up, yoicks wind him' 1858 in *Morn. Chron.* 5 Nov 7/1 The energetic 'view-hollo!', and the hearty cheerful 'yoicks-tally ho' 1875 F. T. BUCKLAND *Log Bk* 3 Yoicks! tear him, my beauties! 1884 *Blackw Mag* May 642/1 With renewed spirits he jumped into a hansom, and gave the direction—..'Yoicks!' cried he to himself, 'I'm going it!'

Hence **Yoicks** (also yoick) *v.*, *intr.* to cry 'yoicks!'; *trans.* to urge on by crying 'yoicks!'

1847 R S SURTEES *Hawbuck Gr.* XIV, The swell huntsman yoicked his hounds into cover 1854 — *Handley Cr* XLVII, (1901) II. 63 The hounds dashed into cover, and master and man proceeded to 'yoicks' and crack their whips.

Yoike, obs. form of YOKE

‖ **Yojan** (*yōu·dgăn*), **yojana** (*yōu·dgănă*) Also -an, -anu. *E. Indian.* [Hindi *yōjan*, Skr *yōjana*, yoking, measure of distance (lit. that travelled at one time without unyoking), f. *yōga*: see YOKE *sb.*] A measure of distance, varying locally from about four to ten miles.

1784 W. CHAMBERS in *Asiatick Researches* (1788) I 155 South of the Ganges two hundred Yojen 1784 W. HASTINGS *ibid.* 259 That ancient city [*sc.* Audh] extended over a line of ten Yojans, or about forty miles 1820 W WARD *View Hindoos* (ed 3) IV. 315 The circumference of the earth is 5,059 yojunus. 1834 *Nat. Philos* III *Hist. Astron* App. 122 (U.K S) The Brahmins suppose the Earth to be spherical they suppose the diameter divided into 1600 equal parts called yojanas 1883 E. ARNOLD *Ind Idylls* 171 Who else Could in one day drive fivescore yojanas?

Yoke (*yōuk*), *sb.* Forms: 1 ȝeoc, ȝioc, ioc, iuc, 2–3 ȝoc, 3 ȝeoc, ȝiok, (*Orm*) ȝoocc, 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝok, 4 ȝook, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝokke, ȝoke, (6–7 *Sc.*) ȝock, 4–6 (8–9 *dial.*) yok, 4–7 (8–9 *dial.*) yock, 5 ȝokk, youk(k)e, 5–7 yocke, 6 youck, yowoke, yowg, yoike, (*pl.* yoixe?), *Sc.* ȝoik, (ȝoilk), 6–7 yoake, (7 yolke, oak), 6–8 yoak, (8 yolk), 4– yoke. [Com. Teut. str. neuter: OE. *geoc* = OS. *juc* (MLG *juk*, MDu *juc, joc*, LG, Du. *juk, jok*), OHG. *juh, joch*, (MHG., G. *joch*), ON. *ok* (Sw *åka*, Da. *aag*), Goth *juk*, corresp. to L. *jugum*, Gr. ζυγόν, W. *iau*, OSl. *igo*, Skr. *yugá-m* :— Indo-eur **yugóm.*

The Indo eur. series *yeug- jong- jug-* is represented also by OHG, MHG *giuh, juch* yoke, 'yoke' of land (whence late OHG. *jûhhart*, MHG. *jûchert*, dial G. *jauchert, juchert*), L *jugerum* measure of land, Gr. ζεῦγος yoke of beasts, couple; ON *eykr* (— Teut. **jaukiz*), Skr *yógya* beast of draught; Skr. *yuj*, Gr ζευγνύναι, L. *jungere*, Lith. *jungiù* to yoke, couple, join, Skr. *yóga* union.

On the analogy of LOCK *sb.*¹ from OE. *loc*, the modern standard form would be *yock*, which survives in certain (chiefly north-midland) districts. Orthographic evidence for the lengthening of the stem vowel (which began first in the inflected forms) appears in the latter part of the 14th century.]

I. 1. A contrivance, used from ancient times, by which two animals, esp. oxen, are coupled together for drawing a plough or vehicle; usually consisting of a somewhat curved or hollowed piece of wood fitted with 'bows' or hoops at the ends which are passed round the animals' necks, and having a ring or hook attached to the middle to which is fastened a chain or trace extending backward by which the plough or vehicle is drawn.

In the yoke with the oxen yoked up

c 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 267/34 *Iugum*, iuc. *Ibid.* 313/37 *Jugum*, ȝeoc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21288 Þe carter self is iesus crist, His bodi es yock [*v rr.* ȝok, ȝock] he has stablist. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc* 169 *Les juges*, the yokkes *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXIII 3 A wylde beste in þe ȝoke 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 131 Hou that an Oxe his yock hath bore For thing that scholde him noght availe *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* I. XVI. 1615 He gert bestis vndyr ȝok [*v.r.* ȝoke] Thoil broddis sare and mony knok. 1523–34 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 To lerne to make his yokes, oxe-bowes, stooles, and all maner of plough-geare. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* XXI. 5 The foole off an asse vsed to the yooke. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 6 Ye plow and all belongyn therto, cheyns, yowgs and such other 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXIX 10 Canst thou bynde yᵉ yock aboute him in thy forowes? 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 169 Four yokes for oxen. 1593 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1884) 122 Plowe harrowes Cheynes and Yockes to yt belonginge. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* I i 263 In time the sauage Bull doth beare the yoake 1642 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) I. 232 Beasts that have bine used to the yooke 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III 227 Let 'em never know The taming Yoak, or draw the crooked Plough. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 38 There, unrefusing, to the harness'd yoke They lend their shoulder and begin their toil 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 194 In England the custom is to attach the yoke round the neck by a hoop of alder, or of elm, fixed under it, which, passing through the yoke, is then fastened to the upper part with buttons, or pegs, upon the ends of the hoop, which is called a bow. 1846 J BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) II. 107 It is a question, whether it is most advantageous to work oxen by the collar or harness single, or in double yoke. 1850 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xii, We were in the yoke soon after daybreak 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 40 The wild team Which love thee, yearning for thy yoke. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Midl. Dict* s v, Yokes are required for bullock draught, and are used either for pole or trace

b. A similar appliance anciently placed on the neck of a captive or conquered enemy, among the ancient Romans and others, a symbol of this consisting of two spears fixed upright in the ground with another on the top of them, under which vanquished enemies were compelled to pass

a 1000 *Ags Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 195/7 *Bora, arcus, uel* ȝeoc *c* 1050 *Ibid* 336/38 *Bogra*, iuc oðe swuicops. 1549 *Compl Scot* XII. 101 Ye sal put your cragis in ane ȝoik to be ane perpetual takyn that ȝe ar vencust be vs 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III XXVIII. 107 His pleasure was, they should passe al under the yoke or gallowes 1649 *Alcoran* 151 They shall have Oaks [*ed* 1734 collars] upon their necks 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II IX 93 Jugurtha grants the Romans Life and Liberty but upon Condition that they should pass under the Yoke. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* XXX 209 His army was routed, and passed under the yoke.

c A figure or representation of a yoke.

Stone yoke, an ancient Mexican carving representing a yoke, supposed to have been placed on the necks of victims when sacrificed

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 8 b, Garmentes trauessed with cloth of gold, cut in Pomegranettes and yokes, strynged after the facion of Spaygne. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/2 He beareth Vert, a Yoke 1899 *Smithsonian Rep* 421 A beautiful example of the stone yoke, or ceremonial collar.

2. A wooden frame or collar fitted on the neck of a hog or other animal, to prevent it from breaking through or leaping over a hedge, fence, etc.

1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Strong yoke for a hog 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* 278 A *Yoak*,. an Instrument . to put on Swine or other unruly Creatures, to keep them from running through Hedges 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s v, I have never seen a pig yoked, but yokes are still in common use for cattle and sheep, and I have, on one occasion at least, seen a number of hens all wearing yokes.

3. A frame fitted to the neck and shoulders of a person for carrying a pair of pails, baskets, etc.

c 1618 MORYSON *Itin.* IV. III (1903) 383, I haue seene men carry the milke in two payles fastned to a wooden yoke before them *c* 1700 KENNETT *MS Lansd* 1033, A yoak of milk, two pailes 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* I. 155 Whenever to rest she her buckets set down, She jinkled her yokes to and fro 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* I, The speaker, who had been carrying a pair of pails on a yoke, deposited them upon the edge of the pavement.

b. A part of a garment, made to fit the shoulders (or the hips), and supporting the depending parts, often of double thickness, of special material, or particularly ornamented.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework* 527 *Yokes.*— These are headings, or shaped bands, into which plaitings or gatherings of garments are sewn, and which are so cut as to fit either the shoulders or the hips, and from which the rest of the bodice, nightdress, dressing gown, or the skirt is to depend 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec 1240/2 The front [of a tea-gown] was all white satin,..with a yoke of gold and white embroidery 1903 *Daily Chron* 24 Jan 8/4 The hip-yoke is a plain piece, sometimes, however, covered with embroidery, that is moulded to the figure below the waist.

4. Applied to various objects resembling the yoke of a plough.

e g †a ridge of hill connecting two peaks (after L. *jugum*), an arched convex frame, timber, bar, etc. (see quots.)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* XXXVII. 24, I stiede vp the heiztus of mounteynes, ȝokes [*later vers.* ȝockis] of Liban 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A* II XXVIII 139 Leuers of yron youkes for brygges to make with 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II 84 The Vine keeper must often goe about his Vines, and set vp his proppes, and make euen his yokes 1864 WEBSTER, *Yoke*. A frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Yoke* A branching coupling-section, connecting two pipes with a single one, as the hot and cold water pipes with a single pipe for a shower bath. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal M*, *Yokes*, short sawn timbers placed across bats for steadying pump trees 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 242/1 The fidicula or lyre consisted of a resonant box, having a yoke (*jugum* or *transtillum*) instead of a neck 1902 *Ibid* (ed 10) XXVII 584/1 The yoke, which joins the [magnet] limbs together and conducts the flux between them.

b. *Naut.* A board or bar fixed transversely to the head of the rudder, and having two cords or ropes (*yoke-lines*) attached for steering: see also quots. 1627, 1769.

a 1625 *Nomencl Navalis* (Hail MS 2301). 1627 CAPT J. SMITH *Sea Gram.* IX 41 A yoke is when the Sea is so rough as that men cannot gouern the Helme with their hands, and then they sease a block to the Helme on each side at the end, and reeuing two sals thorow them like Gunners Tackles brings them to the ships side, and so some being at the one side of the Tackle, some at the other, they steare her with much more ease than they can with a single rope with a double Turne about the Helme. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Yoke*, a name formerly given to the tiller, when communicating with two blocks or sheaves affixed to the inner end of the tiller. It is now applied to a small board or bar which crosses the upper end of a boat's rudder at right angles. 1792 *Jrnl Ho Comm.* XLVII. 364/1 Those Ships that have no Roundhouse, their Rudders should run up, and steer with a Yoke abaft the Rudder Head 1840 R H DANA *Bef Mast* XXIII, The bowman had charge of the boat-hook and painter, and the coxswain of the rudder, yoke, and stern sheets

II. 5. *transf.* A pair of animals, esp. oxen, that are or may be coupled by a yoke.

In this sense the plural after a numeral is often *yoke*.

688–95 *Laws of Ine* Ix. (Liebermann) 116 Se ceorl se ðe hæfð oðres ȝeoht [*v r.* ȝeoc] ahyrod. aȝife ealle. *c* 1200

Trin. Coll Hom 195 Half hundre ȝiokes of ocsen **13.** *E. E. Allit. P.* B 66, I haf ȝerned & ȝat ȝokkez of oxen. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xliv (*Lucy*) 252 Fyfty ȝok of oxine. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xlii 12 A M. yock oxen [1539 *Gt Bible* a M youck of oxen] 1551 in Phillipps *Wills* (*c*1830) 201, I wyll that Ihon my sun, and William my sun, shall have every of them a yowcke of Oxyn 1606 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 173 One yocke of draft oxen, viijli xiijs iiijd 1660 F BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 18 A deep well whence they draw water, with a wheel turned round by a yoke of Bulls. 1778 *Eng Gazetteer* (ed 2) s v. *Wergans*, One of them required 9 yoke of oxen to draw it 1879 BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* xix 408 We saw men plowing, sometimes with a camel, and oftener with a yoke of cattle.

† **b.** *gen.* A pair, couple. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 224 Þe þridde ȝok þat Poul forsendiþ, is chiding and envie. *c* 1380 — *Wks* (1880) 354 Þis first ȝock bigynniþ wiþ paciens. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* II 1 181 These that accuse him in his intent towards our wiues, are a yoake of his discarded men.

6. One-fourth of a SULING, about 50 or 60 acres (cf. Oxgang as ⅛ of a plough-land); hence, later, applied vaguely to small manors. (Cf. YOKLET.) *Kent.*

837 *Kent. Charters* 42 in Sweet *O E Texts* 450, xvi ȝioc æræðelondes *c* 1050 *Ags Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 424/2 *Iuger*, iuc. 1653 in Hasted *Hist. Kent* (1782) II 525 [In the survey of Milton manor, taken anno 1653, there is mention made, as held of that manor, of the] yoke of Hamons atte Deane. [*Note*, Upon these hills, the smaller manors are frequently called *yokes*.] 1772 SHRUBSOLE & DENNE *Hist. Rock.* 44 The originals mention certain persons by name, with the number of yokes and acres belonging to them 1886 *Archæol. Cant* XVI 167 The yoke of Henwood or Hewitt at the east end of the town [of Ashford] extended into Willesboro'.

7. A spell of work at the plough (cf. YOKING *vbl. sb.* 4). *local* (*Kent*).

1796 BOYS *Agric Kent* 157 An acre a day is the common yoke for eight or ten oxen in wet, heavy, land, where four horses would plough an acre and a quarter 1805 *Ibid.* (ed 2) 183 When two yokes are made in a day, which is the usual practice of East Kent, the time of going to work is at six o'clock in the morning, returning home at ten, and then going out again at one, and returning at six

III. 8. *fig.* or in fig. phr., denoting servitude, subjection, restraint, humiliation, oppression, etc.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix. § 1 Æala, ofermodan, hwi ge wilnigen þæt ge underlutan mid eowrum swiran þæt deaðlice ȝeoc. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past C* xxix 200 Ælc ðara þe sie under ðæm ȝeoke hlafordsciepes. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt. xi. 29 Nimaþ min ȝeoc ofer eow *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 71 Se ðe Cristes ȝoc wile beren, and forlat al ðe woreld *c* 1200 ORMIN 4045 Þatt tanne shollde itt lesedd ben Fra dæþess ȝocc. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 228 What kynne seruauntis ben vndet ȝook of seruage deme þei here lordis worþi alle manere honour or worschipe 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 357 He brouȝte alle þe kynges þat were nyh hym under his ȝok. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV i 420 What euer seruauntis ben vndir ȝok, deeme thei her lordis worthi al honour. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 90 Þe ȝok of all þis burden was leid in his nek. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* IV. 31 Tyl al them that hes resault the ȝoilk and the confessione of crist 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform* xli 68 This day thy heid is in the ȝock 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A* I i. 69 He circumscribed with his Sword, And brought to yoke the Enemies of Rome. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks. (Globe) 610/2 Having quite shaken of theyr yoke, and broken the bandes of theyre obedience 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 719 It [*sc.* a castle] became a most grievous yoke unto the neighbour Inhabitants. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XI xxxiv, Impudent Boldness! which can make the Bond of Sweetness their pretence, To break all other yoaks 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 36 P 2 Termagant Wives who make Wedlock a Yoke 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* Introd., In tying us down to the disagreeable yoke of our reason. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I iv (1862) 36 The weary yoke of business 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iii. I. 400 The Restoration emancipated thousands of minds from a yoke which had become insupportable. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. ii. 11 His province ..had never yet submitted to the Norman yoke.

b. With various other implications, as of connexion, co-operation, labour, etc.; in reference to marriage, combining the ideas of union or co-operation and subjection or restraint.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor* vi. 14 Nyle ȝe lede ȝok [Vulg. *jugum ducere*] with vnfeithful men. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 818* (Dubl. MS), He .. fair enformed þam of fight & fetez of armez For ȝapest in hys awne yoke ȝarly to drawe *c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night.* 140 Myn entent is neither for to dye, Ne, whyl I live, in loves yok to draw. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prunc.* 3992 ȝok of mariage 1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 158 Tyll þat youkke of wedlokke ly in my nekke as hyt dose now in yours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 128 We haue byn ioyned togyther with the yoke of holy matrimonie. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 13 Companions..Whose soules doe beare an equal yoke of loue. 1645 FULLER *Good Th in Bad T* 228 It is therefore some comfort that I draw in the same Yoak with my Neighbours 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* IV 22 Were I not resolv'd against the Yoke Of hapless Marriage 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 188 If thou needs must bear the yoke, I wish it Gentle as freedom 1885 HAGGARD *K. Sol. Mines* I, Well I had better come to the yoke [*i. e* begin my task]

IV. 9. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *yoke-bar*, *-bow*, *-gear*, *-peg*, *-pin*, *-ring*, *-work*; (sense 3) *yoke-shoulder-ing* adj; (sense 3 b) *yoke-bodice*, *-collar*, *front*, *piece*; **yoke-arbor** (see quot.); **yoke-band** (= Gr. ζυγόδεσμον), a band for fastening the yoke to the pole; † **yoke-bone**, the jugal or malar bone of the cheek, forming part of the zygomatic arch; † **yoke-devils** *sb. pl.* (*nonce-wd*), companion devils; **yoke-elm**, a name for the hornbeam, from the wood being used for yokes, and the leaves resembling those of the elm; **yoke-horse** (= Gr. ζύγιος ἵππος), a horse yoked to another; **yoke-line** *Naut*, each of the two cords or ropes attached to a yoke (sense 4 b) for steering; **yoke-skey** *S Africa*, = SKEY *sb.*[2]; **yoke-steed** = *yoke-horse*; **yoke-stick**, (*a*) = sense 1; (*b*) = sense 3; (*c*) a stick, or one of two crossed sticks, attached to an animal's neck (cf. sense 2); **yoke-strap**, **-thong** = *yoke-band*; **yoke-toed** *a.*, having the toes joined together in pairs, as scansorial birds; zygodactylous; **yoke-tree**, † (*a*) = *yoke-elm*, (*b*) the body or main part of a yoke

1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, *Yoke arbor*, a form of double journal-box for pulley spindles, in which a curved branch extending from one bearing to the other on each side of the pulley serves to protect the belt from being chafed or otherwise injured. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 270/2 *Subuigium lorum*, the yoke thong, or *yoke band 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 452 Then they brought out the yoke-band, nine cubits in length, along with the yoke. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 320 The *yoke-bars are made of hard-wood 1888 *Bow-Bells Weekly* 4 May 286/3 A serviceable navy serge *yoke bodice, with belt 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 755 The first paue of the vpper Lip ,ariseth from the vtter seame of the Iugall or *yoke bone. 1634 T JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg* v. xi (1678) 117 There is a cleft under the yoke bone ascending into the orb of the eye. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) Int 185 *Iungula*, *geocboza. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 73 If ye tie them as plow oxen be, with a sole and a with, which is made like a yoke bowe 1891 MEREDITH *Horses of Achilles* 15 Poet. Wks (1912) 560 All their lustrous manes Right side and left of the yoke-ring tossed, to the breadth of the yoke-bow. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr. 8/5 A *yoke collar of fine Irish lace 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II ii 106 Treason, and murther, euer kept together, As two *yoake diuels sworne to eythers purpose 1687 MIÈGE *Gt Fr. Dict* II, *Yoke elm, *un Charme*, *sorte d'Arbre de bois dur*. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 261 The Gard'ner who has a fence of Yoke-Elms. 1768 T NUGENT *Trav Germany* II 89 A beech or elder, a yok-elm, an aspin and a crab 1902 LEVETT-YEATS *Traitor's Way* x, We had reined up under a huge yoke-elm 1888 *Bow-Bells Weekly* 4 May 286/3 Six chemises, made with pointed *yoke fronts. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1181 The *yoke-geer of this cart. 1837 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I 1, Neither you, sir, nor your *yoke-horse, shall eat my goods. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* xvi, The fat midshipman watching me critically as I handled the *yokelines. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 269/1 *Radius*, . the yoke sticke · the yoke pin or *yoke peg 1885 *Letts's Housek. Mag* 93/2 A *yoke piece of velveteen. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXIX. s v. *Yoking*, The *yoke ring and ox chain 1891 [see *yoke-bow*]. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 42 The *yoke shouldering village folk were wont to come to fill their clinking buckets. 1850 R. G CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr* II, Passing through each end of the yoke, at distances of 18 inches from one another, are two parallel bars of tough wood about 18 inches in length; those are called *yoke-skeys In inspanning, the yoke is placed on the back of the neck of the ox, with one of these skeys on either side. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 208 They termed the two next the pole *yoke-steeds. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) O 108 *Obicula*, *geocstecca. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 427/1 A ȝoke styke, *fistuculus. 1624 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* Prol., Ovr long time rumor'd Hogge is at length got loose, Leauing his seruile yoake-sticke to the goose. 1684 [MPRITON] *Yorksh Dial.* 100 (E.D.S. No. 76), Yoakes and Bowes and Gad and Yoak-sticks 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Yoke stick*, the wooden shoulder-bar for carrying the milk pails by suspension.. 'As crooked as a yoke-stick,' deformed Also the wooden horseshoe-shaped collar with which oxen are yoked. 1837 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* II. iii, May I die, . And be cut into *yoke-straps and traces. 1585 *Yoke-thong [see *yoke-band*]. 1835 *Yoke-toed [see ZYGODACTYLIC]. 1872 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 199 The parrots are yoke-toed. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 149 *Carpinus*, a kind of tree, called in olde time the *yoke tree, the wood whereof was easie to be cleft. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 322 The draught-chains, hooked to the lever, and passed under the pulleys of the yoke-trees 1890 CRAWFURD *Round Cal. in Portugal* 32 One may see oxen and even cows—for they too do their share of *yoke-work—harnessed to the net.

Yoke (yōuk), *v* Forms see the sb., also 1 *pa. pple* ȝeiukod, 3 *pa. t.* ȝeokede, ȝogede, 4 oak, *pa. pple.* y-ȝoket, y-yokyd, *Sc.* ȝakkit, 5 *pa. pple.* ȝeokyn, 6 *Sc.* ȝoik, *pa. pple.* iooked. [OE. *geocsan*, *f. geoc* YOKE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put a yoke on (a pair of draught-animals, etc); to couple with a yoke. Also with *up* (? *Colonial*).

a 1000 *Colloq. Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 90 *Iunctis bobus*, ȝeiukodan oxan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z) 174 *Iungo*, ic iucige [*v. r.* ȝeocize] 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 251 Steeris well y yokyd *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 269 For o Griffoun there wil bere, fleynge to his Nest, a gret Hors or a Oxen ȝoked to gidete, as thei gon at the Plowghe *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 902 ȝyuerly the ȝepe knight ȝokit hom belyue, Pight hom into ploghe. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 539/1 ȝokke beestys (*S* ȝok, *P.* ȝockyn, *W* yoken) 1530 PALSGR. 786/2 Yoke the oxen, for I wyll go to the plough this mornyng 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T.* III. 166 It was cautioned in the Law not to yoake an Oxe, and an Asse together. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V II 100, I shall learn to consider my driver, the road I am in, and with whom I am yoked 1775 *Ann Reg*, *Chron.* 98/2 The prisoners were all secured and yoked 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xviii, A bullock-driver yoking up his beast. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* xi, A peasant's cart,. drawn by a small cow and a smaller donkey yoked together

2 To attach (a draught-animal) *to* a plough or vehicle (orig. with a yoke); to 'put in', 'put to'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv (*Jacobus*) 329, 332 Scho had bulis wilde and fate, þat scho nocht trewit mycht ȝakkit be In carte, And, gyf It hapnyt þat þai Var ȝokit, suld ryne away. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P R* xviii lxiii[j], (Bodl MS), A ȝonge cowe þat is able to be ȝoked [*ed* 1495 yockid] to drawe at plowȝ. *c* 1420 *Prose Life Alex* 78 We tille na lande, .. ne ȝokes noþer ox ne horse in plughe ne in carte. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 211 Þe bulles mekely stodyn styll, tyll þay had ȝeokyn ham yn þe wayne. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* VI. 7 Take two mylke kyne, and yocke them to yᵉ cait 1650 J. NICOLL *Diary* (Bann Club) 12 The hangman tydand on ane hors befour him yockit in that cairt. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 69 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III. 199 Lions have been yoked to the chariots of conquerors 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I xvii. 210 They yoked in their dogs in less than two minutes 1871 C GIBBON *For Lack of Gold* xvii, Four fresh horses which had been 'yoked' at Abbotskirk. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* II, Twice a year regularly she yoked her mule to her cart and drove into Grosseto.

b with the plough or vehicle as object.

a 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* 1. (Bann. MS) He yokkit his plwch vpoun the plane 1635 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser. II. VI 37 He yocked the cairt wherein Cokstouns chartour kist wes caried away 1638 A. HENDERSON *Serm*, *Ps cxxii 3* (1867) 276 Without his license the pleugh cannot be yoked 1697 DRYDEN *Æneas* XII 433 These on their Horses vault, those yoke the Car *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hame Content* 62 The chaise is yokit in a trice 1869 GIBBON *Robin Gray* xxii, He said he would 'yoke the cart' 1871 ELLIS *Catullus* lv. 28 Rhesus' chariot yok'd to snowy coursers.

c. *gen.* To attach, put on or in (as a yoke).

c 1848 KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 470 The Scotchman.. 'yoked on' his war-pipes, and the rafters, rang..with the martial strains of the Highland Pibroch. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxiv (1856) 196 By the time I had yoked my neck in its serape.

3. To fasten a yoke round the neck of (a hog or other animal): see YOKE *sb.* 2.

1530 PALSGR 786/2 You muste yoke your hogge, for he ronneth thorowe every hedge 1607 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 442 That all thinhabitants of this lordship yoke or ring their swine sufficiently. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc Ep. Rdr. c] b, So yoking and ringling the wild Boars amongst them that they may not break through the hedges, or down the walls of the vineyard of the Lord. 1708 in *Hist. Anc Chapel Stretford* (Chetham Soc.) II 84 Wm. Moss for not yoaking and ringing his swine, 2*s.* 1840 COLQUITT in *Congr Globe* Jan., App. 145/2 If they think it . a duty..to yoke the geese to keep them from going in washing in violation of the Sabbath. 1886 [see YOKE *sb.* 2]

4. To suspend (a bell) on a yoke (see YOKE *sb.* 4, quot. 1864).

1701 in W. S Banks *Walks Yorksh.*, *Wakefield* etc. (1871) 44 John Hinchliff for yoaking ye bell 2 18 6

5. *Mining.* To mark out (a claim) with 'yokings' (see YOKING *vbl. sb.* 6).

? 1556 in Pettus *Fodinæ Reg* (1670) 96 All Grounds, as Crosses and Holes that be not stowed nor yoked lawfully. 1664 [see STOWCE]

6 *trans.* To bring into or hold in subjection or servitude; to subjugate, oppress. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1325 *Old Age* III. in *E E P* (1862) 149 Y-ȝoket ic am of ȝoie wiþ last an luþer lore. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 325 The pore people they yoke With sommons and citacyons. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph* 300 b, Vntill they were yoked by the thirtie tyrannes, and afterwarde conquered and subdued by Philippus. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 185 With traditiounis of men we haif thame ȝockit 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* IV. 1, All Rhodes is yoakt, and stoopes to Solman. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 29 The Normans, who..would have yoaked the English under their tongue, as they did under their command. 1647 N. BACON *Disc Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 He was fain to yoke his lawless will under the grand Charter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 307 Xerxes, the Liberties of Greece to yoke. 1671 — *Samson* 410 But foul effeminacy held me yok't Her Bond-slave. 1781 COWPER *Table T.* 258 As well be yok'd by despotism's hand, As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.

7. *fig.* To join, link, couple, connect, associate, † *occas.* to embrace.

c 1205 LAY. 1872 Heo ȝeokeden [*c* 1275 ȝogede] heora earmes & ȝarweden heom seoluan. *a* 1400 *Pynner* (1891) 111 Oak nouȝt me to gydere with synneres. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 Whiles that the sterres ben in theyr courses well yocked *a* 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marvit Wemen* 220 [He] with a ȝoldin ȝerd, dois ȝoik me in armys. 1561 WINȜET *Bk. Questions* § 53 Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 120 The matrimonie to be dissoluit, and the twa..harlotis to be ȝokit vp in a præ tendit band of matrimonie. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (*Pitscottie*) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 319 The Earle of Angus and the Earle of Glencairneis was ȝokit togither. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T* I. ii. 419 Oh then,. my Name Be yoak'd with his, that did betray the Best. 1628 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Let euery of vs be carefull to approoue our sincerities to God by yoking answerable practise to our profession. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I viii. 171 The two Riuers (as it were) yoked together goe along it. 1638 FARLEY *Moral Embl.* x, Foure Elements in this my body are All yockt in one. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Sae mony royal boroughs yoked on end to end, like ropes of ingans. 1865 J G. HOLLAND *Plain Talks* II. 67 Ambition, when yoked with genius 1867 DK ARGYLL *Reign of Law* II. 103 It often happens that some common law is yoked to extraordinary conditions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiv. 420 Cato was one of those better natured men whom revolution yokes so often with base companionship.

b With reference to marriage. only in *pa. pple.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth* IV i. 67 Thinke euery bearded fellow that's but yoak'd May draw with you. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 364 He that is yoaked with a wife must not put her away. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 455 P 3, I have the Honour to be yok'd to a young Lady. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 340 My bride, My wife, my life. O we will walk this world, Yoked in all exercise of noble end.

c. To join or couple the ridges in ploughing.

1812 SOUTER *Agric Banff* App. 82 We are directed to yoke awal and bear-root, that is to plow the ridges by pairs *Ibid.*, We must take care not to yoke twice one way; otherwise it will impoverish the one half, and thicken the other too much 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I. 471 Another mode of ploughing land from the flat surface is *casting* or *yoking* or *coupling* the ridges

8. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To join, associate oneself, be or become connected or linked. Now *rare.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 33 Keip 30u fra harlattis nycht and day; Thay sall repent quha with thame 3ockis. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, v. ii, That galling grief and I may yoke in one 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* III. i 57 You must enquire your way, . with a gentler spirit, Or neuer be so Noble as a Consull, Nor yoake with him for Tribune 1851 TENNYSON *To the Queen* 10 The care That yokes with empire.

b. with reference to the married state.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i 23 God forbid, that I should wish them seuer'd, Whom God hath ioyn'd together: I, and 'twere pittie, to sunder them, That yoake so well together. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife*, I iv, *Alt* Shee would faine marry. I. *Lady* ..Who would she yoke with?

9. *intr.* To join battle, engage (*with* an enemy); to engage in a contest or dispute, rarely *trans.* to engage in dispute with, attack. *Sc.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 333 Syne he and tha hes 3okkit sone togidder In plane battell. 1581 A HALL *Iliad* v. 92 We sooner see goe to the hacke, the dull and fearful foke, Than hardie souldiors in the field, who wishe with foes to yoke. 1587 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn* xix. 12 3ok vhen we will, I hope to gar him 3eild. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 398 The orthodoxe and heterodoxe partie will 3oke about it with all their strength. 1822 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem.* (1850) II 360, I..yoked upon him, and posed him well with questions 1902 N MUNRO *Doom Castle* xv, She yoked himsel' on his jyling the lassie

10. *trans.* To set (a person or thing) to work or service (usually consciously *fig.* from 2); *dial.* to urge to attack, set (a dog) *upon* a person.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 116 There's Vlysses, and old Nestor, .yoke you like draft-Oxen, and make you plough vp the warre 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1862) I cxiv 285 He hath yoked me to work, to wrestle with Christ's love 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 98 Bishops either will cause stone him, Or else yoak butcher dogs upon him. 1805 MACINDOE in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 152 To count, his man and Tam were yoket, Ten hunder thousand tatties 1807 COLERIDGE *Let. to H. Coleridge* 3 Apr, Mere natural qualities..must not be deemed virtues until they are broken in and yoked to the plough of Reason. 1867 DE. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iii. 128 It is by wisdom and knowledge that the Forces of Nature are yoked to service. 1910 W. R NICOLL *Round of Clock* xv. 230 He yoked his great imagination to constant labour

11. *intr.* To engage vigorously in some occupation; to set to work, set to; to put one's hands *to*; to set *on* a person. *Sc.*

1554 in Tytler *Hist Scot.* (1864) III 29 ['Oh!' said Angus, 'that I had here my white goss-hawk. we should then all] yoke [at once'] 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. xciv 243 O, if I could yoke in amongst the thick of angels and seraphims and now-glorified saints! 1685 PEDEN *Let. to Prisoners* July, He is the easiest merchant ever the people of God yoked with. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 20 Right yape she yoked to the pleasing feast 1816 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem* (1850) II. 83, I yoked to the review of 'Jones'. 1818 *Ibid.* 444 In homely phrase. she *yoked* to the reading of the Bible upon that principle. 1823 MRS E LOGAN *St. Johnstoun* ix, Wi' that they a' yoked to me, and hoisted me ower into the cobble 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 74 To *Yoke*, to resume work 1895 MARCHBANK *Coven. Annandale* xi, They yoked on the man as he was riding alang in his carriage.

Yoke. see YOLK, YUKE

Yo·k(e)able, *a. rare.* [f. YOKE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being or adapted to be yoked. Hence **Yo·keableness** (in quot., readiness to be held in subjection, submissiveness).

1483 *Cath Angl* 427/1 3okabylle, *iugalis.* 1611 COTGR., *Accouplable*, yoakeable. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 161 Yokeableness, or a pliableness and tractableness to be ordered

Yokeage (yōu·kedʒ). *U. S.* = ROKEAGE, q.v.

Yoked (yōukt, *poet.* yōu ked), *ppl. a.* [f. YOKE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Coupled by a yoke, as a pair of draught-animals; also, attached to a vehicle or plough, as a draught-animal.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress* 209 This goldin Cart. Four 3okkit steidis .. throw the Spheiris drew. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 119 He was nother horse ne mare, nor yet yokyd sow. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt* XXI. 5 A foole of an 3ooked as. 1568 HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* 24 The yoked Oxe doth smell his strawie stall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 42 The Septentrions call them *Triones*, that is yoked Oxen. 1716 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II 86 John Gregor cited for going with his yoked horse through the country on the Sabbath day. 1819 CHALMERS *Serm., Job* IX. *30-33*, 124 The yoked and the tortured negro is compelled to yield to the whip of the overseer 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig* II. iv. 384 The yoked oxen plough the fields

2. Connected, coupled, linked, in *Bot.* said of a leaf consisting of one or more pairs of opposite leaflets; now called CONJUGATE (*a.* 4 a), JUGATE (*a.* 1).

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* Kv, Yoked wordes whiche beyng derined of one, are chaunged in the speakyng. 1807 J E. SMITH *Phys Bot* (1814) 137 *Conjugatum*, conjugate, or yoked [leaf], consists of only a pair of *pinnæ* or leaflets, and is much the same as *binatum* 1829 T CASTLE *Introd Bot* 70 It is said to be simply yoked, when one pair only of opposite leaflets, is supported on the common foot stalk. ..Double-yoked—when there are two pairs, and so on

3. Carried on a yoke, as a pail; furnished with a yoke, as a garment see YOKE *sb.* 3, 3 b.

1866 GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd 6 At the well, clean and comely women carrying yoked buckets. 1913 *Play Pictorial* No 133 78/3 With an original trimming of diamanté on the yoked back and down the fronts.

Yoke-fellow (yōu·kfe lou) [f. YOKE *sb.* + FELLOW *sb.*, transl. Gr. σύζυγος.]

1. A person 'yoked' or associated with another, esp. in some work or occupation; a fellow-worker; an associate or partner, esp. in a task.

1526 TINDALE *Phil* iv. 3 Yee and I beseche the faythfull yockfelowe, helpe the wemen which labored with me in the gospell 1559 *Mirr Mag., Dk Clarence* xli, He tolde me to, my youkefelow should dye. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, II. iii 56 Yoke-fellowes in Armes, let vs to France. *a* 1659 BP BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iv. 61 We must not be Yoke-fellows with them in their Religion. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. *i* 672, *I know you cannot think me fit*, To be th' Yoke-fellow of your Wit. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* lvi, 'Mr. Cotsand,' said Glossin to the other yoke-fellow of justice [after Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 39], 'your most humble servant.' 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* iv. I. 193 This was the second time that these reluctant yoke-fellows had been joined together in public office. 1908 *Ch. Times* 5 June 762/1 An able, Catholic-minded and devout Prince having for his yokefellow a resolute and saintly Primate.

b. Applied to things.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm Tim* 411/1 Doctrine & an honest & godly life, are two yokfelows yt cannot be sundred. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. 140 Unwilling is the Soul to move her yoak-fellow, farther then the enforcing Law of Nature commands 1675 T. BROOKS *Gold. Key* 183 Those two sinful Yoke fellows, the soul and the body. 1852 H ROGERS *Essays* (1874) I. vii. 378 Unhappy mind! . so strictly is it united to that mad yokefellow, Matter, that it can find a tongue only by its aid. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 211 The castle..still crowns the height as no unworthy yokefellow of its ecclesiastical neighbour.

2. *spec.* A person joined in marriage to another; a husband or wife, spouse.

? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv (1874) 68 This fast..is good to be vsed .of such as be absent from their yockfelows, & prycked to fylthynes. 1629 WINTHROP *Let. to Wife* in *New Eng.* (1825) I 366 *It* grieveth me much, *that* I want time and freedom of mind to discourse with thee (my faithful yokefellow). 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. xxii, I have been a tender Husband, a tender Yoke-fellow 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 530 P 1 Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex in general, very often make an honourable amends, by choosing one of the most worthless persons of it for a companion and yoke fellow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXVIII, Mrs Bumble .did not want for spirit, as her yokefellow could abundantly testify. 1871 MEREDITH *H. Richmond* I v, Was it possible I had ever refused to be her yokefellow?

Hence **Yoke-fellowship,** association, partnership.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII 57 We never heard that Godwin slighted .. the yoke fellowship 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 113 The forced yoke fellowship of slaves. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 108 They would separate themselves from their incongruous yoke fellowship with unbelief.

Yokel (yōu·k'l) Also youkell. [Of uncertain origin. Perh. a fig application of dial. *yokel* (1) green woodpecker, (2) yellow-hammer.] A contemptuous term for a (stupid or ignorant) countryman or rustic; a country bumpkin.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Youkell*, a countryman or clown. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* (N.S.) VI. 193 It was thought Redgreaves was a Yokel; but upon further scrutiny, it turned out that he was a Clerkenweller 1823 'JON BEE' (*title*) A Dictionary of the Turf, .. useful for Novices, Flats, and Yokels. 1828 P CUNNINGHAM *N S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 222 A raw yokel [*note*, Countryman] was once complained of to me by a messmate of his, for robbing him of a dollar. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv, Black legs inveigle silly yokels with greasy packs of cards in railroad cars 1883 D C. MURRAY *Hearts* XXV, The yokel, being a yokel, was not good at the reading of facial expression.

attrib. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* XXXVI, None of your steady-going, yokel coaches, but a swaggering, rakish, ..London coach. 1891 C T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* ix, Maidservants..looked eagerly for their yokel sweethearts.

Hence **Yo·keldom,** yokels collectively; **Yo·kelish** *a*, characteristic of a yokel.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 5/3 The chosen home of rural stupidity and yokeldom. 1886 *Jrnl. Anthrop Inst.* Nov. 236 A very good rural population, with somewhat yokelish notions.

Yokel, obs. var. of ICKLE, icicle.

Yokeless (yōu·kles), *a. rare.* [f. YOKE *sb.* + -LESS. Used as a rendering of L. *absque jugo* 'without yoke', the interpretation given by Jerome of Heb. *b'li-yo·al* BELIAL, as *b'li* without + *ʿōl* yoke.] Without a yoke, *fig* not under subjection or restraint, unrestrained, dissolute.

1596 LODGE *Divel Conjured* (Hunter. Cl.) 21 He is likewise called Sathan, because an aduersary· . and Belial, because yoakles. 1641 TRAPPE *Theol Theol* IV 180 These Yokelesse Belialists snuffe at it as over-strict 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks 1867 V. 464 Brainless fellows, light and empty, yokeless and masterless persons 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist.* 104 Those men of Belial or, as the word signifies, yokeless ones.

Yo·ke-mate. Now *rare.* [f. YOKE *sb.* + MATE *sb.*[2]] = YOKE-FELLOW.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 276 [She] all to beat her yokemate with a washbutte. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 1015 [1013] He had to his yoke mate one Helen. 1582 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* G 4 b, Neyther may they bee ioyned as yokemates, to drawe in the vineyarde of the Church 1684 J S. *Profit & Pleas United* 10 Some were wont to yoke them together, .putting one of them yokemate with an Ox. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ep. Ded., He is a worthy yokemate to his forementioned friend 1776 G CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* II. 296 *note*, Such yokemates as these, *immortal mark, great captain, illustrious place.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXV, Rebecca trying to soothe her angry yoke mate. 1857 GLADSTONE *Gleanings.* (1879) VI. 58 Inasmuch as St. Paul has declared that a Christian husband or wife married to an unbeliever is to suffer the unbelieving yokemate to depart.

So **Yo·ke-mating,** marriage

1891 MEREDITH *One of our Conq* XIV, On some future day of a perchance miserable yokemating

Yoker (yōu·kəɹ). *rare.* [f. YOKE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who yokes.

1483 *Cath Angl* 427/1 A 3oker, *iugator.* 1731 A HILL *Advice to Poets* Ep p. v, How little is it suspected, by Thousands, that a Poet is no Yoker of Sounds, or idle Assayer of Syllables.

Yokewise (yōu·kˌiwəiz), *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. YOKE *sb.* + -WISE.] In the manner or form of a yoke

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. 128 In the stable, you must haue certayne stalles, or boordes, yokewyse set vp. [1684 J. S. *Profit & Pleas. United* 9.]

†**Yokindale.** *Obs.* Also yochomdale, youkyndall, yockynggale; youghendale; *Sc.* yopeindail, 3(e)op-, 3ewp-, yopindaill, -dale, -dall, yowpindail. [ad. early LG. *jochimdaler*, var of *joachimsdaler* (whence also early Da *jochim-*, *iocumdaller*, *iochimsdaler*, *-dale*, and 16th c. F. *jocondal(l)e*) = G. *joachimstaler*, 'the coin of Joachimstal' (in Bohemia), the orig name of the THALER: see DOLLAR. (The Sc. forms *yop-*, *yowp-* are prob. due to contamination with GOWPEN 'double-handful'.)] A silver coin of the 16th century varying in value from 15 to 20 shillings Scots

1536 in *Diplom Island* (1910) IX 758 Declaring iij[xx] ml. yochomdales to be ready at Breame to be conveyed to Copmanhaven. 1541 *Aberd Reg.* XVII (Jam.), To deliuer Johnn Auchtquholly ane yopindaill, or than xv sh Scottis thairfor. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 103 To John Teysdayll a yokindale of sylver 1557 *Will of R. Pickworth* (Somerset Ho.), I geve to my suster a youkyndall of silver. 1558-9 in *N. & Q* (1902) 9th Ser VII. 288 Halfe a yockynggale of silver. 1572 *Will of James Innes of Drenne* (Jam.), Be Thomas Innes of Pethnik auchtene yowpindailes, pryce of the pece xx s. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Pol Plat* d iv, Paiyng their custome (a Youghendale vppon euery Laste) to the king of Denmarke.

Yoking (yōu·kiŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. YOKE *v.* + -ING 1.]

I. The action of YOKE *v.* in various senses.

1. The action of coupling draught-animals together with a yoke, or of attaching a draught-animal to a vehicle, etc.; also with *up.* Also *attrib.*, as *yoking-gear.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Accouplement de bœufs*, a yoking of oxen. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 1176 The yoking geer of the shafts. 1881 A. C GRANT *Bush Life in Queensland* I. iv 39 They passed camp after camp of bullock-drags, the drivers and assistants all busy in yoking-up for the day.

b. *concr.* Harness. *U. S.*

1873 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* 579 'Do you horses bear yokings?' asked Trick.. 'We have often used them for driving, but we have no harness,' was the answer.

†2. Subduing, subjugation. *Obs. rare.*

1604 HIERON *Wks.* (1634) I. 548 The yoking and hampering, and restraining of mans naturall disposition.

3 The action of engaging in a contest; attack, onset; contest; a spell, turn, or bout of any occupation. *Sc.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 177 Seuerus at the first 3oking [*orig* congressu] slewe of Albion xx thousand 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I cxvii. 294 Three yokings laid him by. 1785 BURNS *Ep to J. L—k* ii, At length we had a hearty yokin, At sang about. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Sitting amang the wat moss-hags for four hours at a yoking 1882 CUPPLES *Mem Mrs Valentine* vi 88 'A double yoking', as was the phrase for a service when two successive sermons were preached without any mid-day interval 1883 J. MARTIN *Remin Old Haddington* 203 One 'yoking' [of Sunday School attendance] might have been sufficient for young folk.

4. A spell of work at the plough, or with a cart, etc., done at a stretch, between the times of yoking and unyoking the beasts, *locally*, a day's ploughing, carting, etc.

1765 A DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed. 2) 127 An acre was plowed at one yoking. 1787 BURNS *Answ. to Gudewife* i, When I first could thresh the barn; Or haud a yokin at the pleugh 1811 KEITH *Agric Aberd* 300 A pair of horses can plough an English acre in three journies, or yokings, of four hours each. 1812 SIR J SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb Scot.* II 124 The work-horses also go two journeys or yokings in the day. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep* 4 in *Lib Usef Knowl., Husb.* III, It is very general to average full two acres per day, with a pair of light horses in two yokings of five hours each 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 691 Colts . will soon submit to work, and become harmless in the course of a few short yokings.

II. †5. A measure of land (see quot. 1888). *Obs.*

1587 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc 1893) 147 In plowyng of syx and twentye yockynge of land 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s v, Broad 'lands' in a ploughed field sixteen yards in width are called *yockings.* They are only made in dry flat fields. The word yoking is also applied to two 'lands' or 'roods' lying side by side in a ploughed field, the united breadth of the two 'lands' being from sixteen to seventeen yards.

6. *Mining.* (*pl.*) Pieces of wood joined together in a 'grove' or pit to prevent the earth from falling; also used in conjunction with 'stows' or 'stowces' for marking out a claim.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 14 If that the Stowes be pinned and well wrought With yokings, sole trees. 1664 [see STOWCE] 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* T 3 b, In Sinking with Square Wood or Yokings. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh. Gloss., Yokings*, pieces of wood ascertaining possession.

Yo·king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That yokes, in various senses. see the verb.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad* 592 And on his neck her yoaking armes she throwes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I xiii. 21 An improper and ill-yoking couple 1645 — *Tetrach.* Matt. v. 31 What can be more disparaging to the cov'nant of love then to bee made the yoaking pedagogue of new severities?

Yokle, obs. var. of ICKLE, icicle.

†Yoklet. *Obs.* Also joclet. [OE. *geocled, -locled, -leta,* f. *geoc* YOKE *sb.* with obscure second element] In Kent, A small manor (Cf YOKE *sb* 6)

805 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 455 *Mediam partem unius mansunculae, id est* an 3eocled. 811, 812 in Birch *Cartul. Sax* I 462, 476 Iocled, Ioclet. 1704 *Dict. Rusticum, Joclet,* is a little Farm, or Mannor, called in some parts of Kent a Yoklet, as requiring but a small Yoke of Oxen to Till it.

Yokohama (yōukohā·mă). The name of a city in Japan, used as a specific epithet (see quots.); also as *sb.* (*ellipt*).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework, Yokohama Crape,* this is a very fine, close make of Crape, otherwise known as Canton Crape... The Yokohama is the costliest of all descriptions of Crape, and the most durable in wear. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 Long-tailed fowls, under the . names of Yokohama or Phœnix fowls, or Shinotawaro fowls, are varieties recently introduced from Japan 1910 *Ibid* (ed. 10) X 227/1 A domesticated breed of jungle fowl known as the 'Japanese long-tailed fowls' or as 'Yokohamas'.

Yökul, variant of JOKUL.

1818 E. HENDERSON *Iceland* I. p. viii, The most extensive of all the Icelandic Yökuls is that called Klofa Yökul.

Yoky (yōu·kı), *a. rare.* Also 7 -ie. [f. YOKE *sb* + -Y 1.] **a.** Having, or coupled by, a yoke; yoked **b.** Consisting of or constituting a yoke.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi. Chorus, A chariot Drawn by the strength of yoky dragons' necks. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII 382 Their manes, fell through the yokie sphere, Ruthfully ruffl'd and defilde. *a* 1660 *Contemp Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I 61 Horsinge theire thundringe instruments upon the unconstant wheeles of yokie beasts.

Yol, 3ol, obs. forms of YULE.

Yold(e, 3old(e : see YIELD *v.*, YULE.

Yolden, yold, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc *Sc.* Forms. see YIELD *v.* A. 3. [pa. pple. of YIELD *v.*]

†1. Surrendered (as a prisoner); that has surrendered or submitted; hence, submissive. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 96 With lok doun cast & vmbele & 3oldyn chere. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv* 539/2 3olde manne, yn werre, *datticius.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. ix. 787, I wylle neuer aryse vntyll ye take me as yolden & recreaunt. *a* 1547 SURREY *Eccles* IV 107 The yolden goost His marcy doth requyre. 1553 BRENDE *Q Curtius* v. 86 His promis keaping towards ye yelden, his clemencie towardes prisoners.

2. Wearied, exhausted. *Sc.*

a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 220 [He] with a 3oldin 3eid, dois 3olk me in armys. 15.. *Christ's Kirk* 151 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 287 For hir saik he wes nocht yoldin. 1836 M MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Day* 62 O deed quo' William I am youden now.

Yo·ldring, ye·ldring. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **youldring, yowdring, yoldrin, yaldrin, -an, yeld(e)rin,** yieldrin. [Variant of YOWLRING.] (Also *yellow y.*) A yellow-hammer.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed 2), *Yold-ring,* a yellow-hammer. North. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Midges dance aboon the burn* II, While weary yeldrins seem to wail Their little nestlings torn. 1815 G BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 37 Three yaldrin's eggs. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii, You heed me no more than a goss hawk minds a yellow yoldring. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *A. Hagart's Househ.* v, The yellow yelderin builds in dry banks

Yole, early var of YAWL *v.*[1]

? a 1500 *Chester Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) XIII. 229 See, ffellowe, for cokes soule! This freeke begines to reme and yole.

Yole: see YAWL *sb.*[1], YULE

Yolgh, 3olȝe, obs ff YELLOW.

Yolk (yōuk), **yelk** (yelk), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 3eolca, 3eoloca, 3ioleca, 3 3eolke, 4 yholk(e, 4–5 3olke, 5 3olk, 7 yeolke, yolke, yowlk, yoalk(e, 8– *Sc.* yowk, (9 yoke), 7– yolk. *β.* 4–5 3elke, 4–7 yelke, 5 3elk, 7 yealk, 6– yelk. [OE. *geolca, geoleca, -oca,* f. *geolu* yellow.

The spelling *yelk* appears to have ceased to be frequent since the third quarter of the 19th century, but it is found in recent scientific and technical works. The pronunciation (yelk) survives locally; it is not clear during what period or to what extent it has been current in standard English.]

1. The yellow internal part of an egg, surrounded by the 'white' or albumen, and serving as nourishment for the young before it is hatched.

a a 1000 *Boeth. Metr* XX 170 Þæm anlicost þe on æge bið 3ioleca onmiddan. *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II 38 Hænne æges 3eolocan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I. 40 Sceawa nu on anum æge, hu þæt hwite ne bið 3emenged to ðam 3eolcan. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 635 in *S Eng. Leg* 317 Ase þe 3wyte of þe Eye goth a boute þe 3eolke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6446 An egge yholke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XII. xix (Bodl MS), Þe chiken is ibred of þe white and ynorissched wiþ þe 3olke. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Take 3olkes of eyren þat harde bene 1486 *Bk. St Albans* b vj b, Tempere it with clere wyne and with the yolke of an egge. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II. iv. D 1 b, Seauen and thirty yowlks of Barbarie hennes eggs. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I xiv 67 The yeolke of the egge is the true sulphur 1666 *Third Adv to Painter* 18 An Addle-egg with double Yoalk. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 158 Beat up the yolks of three eggs. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 24 A pasty costly-made, Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay, .with golden yolks imbedded and injellied

β. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc* 150 *Le nuoel,* a yelke. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* I III 53 Wipinne þe wounde leie þe 3elke of an ey 1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 46 b, Oile of the yelkes of egges. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII lxv. 895 Putting thereto the yelkes of two egs and a little saffron *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. 1, Like to poch'd eggs That had the yelks suckt out. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* III xxviii (ed 2) 150 That a Chicken is formed out of the yelk of the egge,.. the people still opinion. *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Sept. 1645, He abounded in things petrified, wallnuts, eggs in which ye yealk rattl'd. 1756 C LUCAS *Ess Waters* I. 73 [These] divided and inviscated by the yelk of an egg become miscible in . water. 1864 *Reader* 5 Nov. 572/2 The embryos of man [etc] are nourished. by the mother's blood, and those of birds by the yelk of the egg 1884 *Health Exhib Catal.* 39 The leather is..soaked in liquor made of the yelks of eggs

b. in *Biol* extended to the corresponding part in any animal ovum, which serves for the nutrition of the embryo (*nutritive* or *food-yolk*), and to the protoplasmic substance from which the embryo is developed (*formative* or *germ-yolk*): = VITELLUS 1.

1835–6 [see 5] 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 51 After impregnation, the germinal vesicle, which then subsides into the centre of the yolk, divides spontaneously into two. 1879 *Haeckel's Evol Man* I. ii. 28 Cephalopods, the embryo of which has a bag of yelk protruding from the mouth. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol Sex* VIII. 201 The yolk is more or less readily distinguished from what is often called the formative protoplasm *c* 1909 E RAY LANKESTER *Science fr. Easy Chair* XXII 209 The 'yelk' of the bird's egg..corresponds to the black sphere of the frog's egg—the actual germ.

†c. *Bot* = VITELLUS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1807 J E SMITH *Phys Bot* xix. (1814) 222 *Vitellus,* the Yolk, first named and fully illustrated by Gaertner.

†2. *fig.* Centre; innermost part, 'core', also, best part.

1387–8 T USK *Test. Love* III iv. (Skeat) 1 198 Of loue (quod she) wol I nowe ensample make, sithen I knowe the heed knotte in that yelke

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 12 Then being the very heart of Summer, and the very yoalke of all the yeare 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Parishioners* 13 July, Christ hath the yolke and heart of my love 1637 — *Let. to Y. Kennedy* Lett. (1664) 187 Then Christ would conquer to himself a lodging in the inmost yolk of our heart 1695 J SAGE *Fund. Charter Presbyt.* Pref., Wks. 1844 I. 32 The true yolk of the mystery. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *To Duncan Forbes* IV, Chance gi'es them of gear the yowk, And better chiels the shell

3. (Also *y. of egg*) Name for a gastropod mollusc of the genus *Nerita,* from the appearance of its shell.

1796 NIMMICH *Polygl.-Lex* 945 *Yolk nerita,* nerita vitellus and albumen 1815 S. BROOKES *Introd. Conchol.* 157 Yolk of Egg, *Nerita Vitellus.*

4. a. A rounded opaque or semi-opaque part occurring in window-glass; also, a pane of rough or thick glass. b. A hard or otherwise differentiated nodule in stone, rock, etc. *local.*

1808 JAMIESON s.v., Those round, opaque and radiated crystallizations, which are found in window-glass, in consequence of being too slowly cooled, are generally termed yolks in S[cotland] 1821 *Acc Game Curling* 3 Those whinstone nodules, called yolks, on account of their toughness 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl, *Yolk,* a local name in the Forest of Dean for masses of rotten stone intervening in the grey stone. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 74 *Yolk coal,* or *Yolks,* free or soft coal. 1901 W LAIDLAW *Poetry & Prose* 34 They [*sc* windows] were of yolks of darkish green, Sae dim they didna need a screen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 1 b.

The most important are: *yolk-bag, -sac,* the sac or vesicle inclosing the yolk, esp when attached to the umbilicus as an organ of nutrition; it is connected with the intestine of the embryo by the *yolk duct* or *yolk-stalk, yolk cleavage, -division, -segmentation,* the division of the (formative) yolk as the initial process in the development of the embryo; *yolk membrane, -skin,* the delicate membrane surrounding the yolk of some ova

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 560/2 The point of attachment of the yolk-bag [in the Cephalopod], which is suspended from the head of the embryo. 1849–52 *Ibid* IV 1223/2 The central yolk mass of the body. 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* XI. 330 The yelk-globe, fastened by its twisted *chalazæ,* is suspended in a glairy fluid (albumen) 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* V. 46/1 The process of yolk-segmentation. *Ibid* 51/2 The ovum of the frog consists of the yolk-ball, .surrounded by a layer of albuminous matter. *Ibid* [124/1] The germ-forming and yolk-forming portions. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd, Calcul.* 15 Many ova are provided with an outer envelope, known as the yolk-sac or 'vitelline membrane'. *Ibid.,* After fecundation, the ovum exhibits a series of changes inaugurated by the process of 'segmentation' or yolk-division. *Ibid.* 181 After yolk cleavage the embryo appears rudely cylindrical in form. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 18 Special particles—yolk-granules—may appear in its protoplasm *Ibid* 53 Special glands, Yolk glands, are formed from the ovary. 1879 *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. x. 284 Connected with the central portion of the intestinal tube by a thin stalk, the yelk duct. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 190 The comparatively large yelk sac 1889 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* Introd. p. xxvii, The Gastrula is derived either by invagination or by differentiation of the yolk cells. 1898 P MANSON *Trop Diseases* XXXVI 532 The points to be attended to in the diagnosis of ova are size, shape, colour the presence or otherwise of yolk spheres. 1900 *Q. Jrnl Microsc. Sci.* Feb 7 The thin yolk-stalk carrying the vitelline artery

Yolk (yōuk), *sb.*[2] Also **yoak, yoke, yok, yelk.** [OE **eowoca* (whence *eowocig* YOLKY *a* 2), corresp. to Flem. *ieke* (*iecke* in Kilian; in comb. *ie(c)kwoll* yolky wool), whence Sc. EIK. The spelling of the Eng. word has been influenced by association with YOLK *sb* 1] The greasy substance secreted by the sebaceous glands in the skin of a sheep, which serves to moisten and soften the wool. Also called *suint, wool-oil,* and (as a chemical substance) *lanolin*

In the yolk. said of wool in its natural state, containing the yolk.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 686 The paunch of a sucking pig being taken out and mingled with the yolke which sticketh to the inner parts of the skin. 1798 *Young's Ann. Agric* XXX 73 The wool on the moor [*sc.* Dartmoor] 5 lb on an average, in the yoak, that is unwashed 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 81 The power of producing a copious supply of healthy and nutritious yolk is one of the most important qualities of wool bearing animals 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Yolk, Yelk,* a natural oily secretion or greasy substance in wool. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* VIII. 165 The water is fouled by the grease, called the 'yok' 1901 *Dundee Adv* 17 May 5 [Wool] in 'the yoke'. was only fetching about 4½d a lb

attrib 1808 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 343 Eight pounds of yoak wool to the fleece.

Yolk, *sb*[3] *local.* Also yoak, yoke. [f. next] Hiccup.

c 1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd 1033* lf. 481 *Yoaks,* hiccup. 1825 JENNINGS *Obs Dial. W. Eng., Yokes*

Yolk, yelk, *v. dial.* Also 7 yoke, yeke, 8– yock, yeck, etc. [app. alteration of *yox,* YEX (q v) with subsequent assimilation to *bolk, belk* to belch. In mod. dials. *yolk, yoak, yock* are southwestern and *yeck* is Sc] *intr* To hiccup; also, to utter a short cough, as a sheep. Hence **Yolking,** yelking *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a*

a. 1585 *MS Ashmole 208* lf 237 b, Whose vgly locks and yolkinge voice Did make all men a feard. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II i III *Furies* 414 Thirst, Yawning, Yolking, Casting, Shivering, Shaking *c* 1700 KENNETT *MS Lansd 1033* (E D D.) Applied to the short cough of a sheep, as the sheep yokes or yokes, or has a yeking or yoking.

β 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* H ij b, The same dronke in the maner aforesayd is good for the yelkyng, named Singultus *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 954 To yelke, *sanglontir* 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* III. xi. (1596) 217 The meate being so corrupted, causeth some to yelke. *Ibid.,* When yelking is caused of fulnesse, vomiting is the best remedie 1653 R SANDERS *Physiogn.* 191 A yelking which followeth vomiting.

Yolk, yolke, obs. forms of YOKE.

Yolked (yōukt), *a.* [f YOLK *sb.*[1] + -ED 2] Having or containing a yolk or yolks: chiefly in comb. as *double-, large-, two-yolked*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl* 54/1 *Ouum geminum,..* a two yolked egge. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 66 Whited alike, and yellow yolked all 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 51/2 Animals .with the large yolked ova. 1889 *Science Gossip* 118/1, I know that 'double-yolked' eggs are not un common. 1900 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Feb. 75 Small yolked, holoblastic eggs.

Yolkiness (yōu·kinės). [f. YOLKY *a*[1] + -NESS] Yolky quality or condition.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim* (1541) 98 b, Coler prassine, lyke the colour of the herbe Prassion. is engendred of the yolkynes whan hit is burned for burnyng causeth a yolky blackenes in the coler.

Yolkless (yōu·klės), *a.* [f. YOLK *sb*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of yolk; containing no yolk.

1897 *Brit. Birds, their Nests & Eggs* II. 163 Three full sized eggs and one small yolkless one.

Yolky (yōu·kı), *a.*[1] Also 6 **yelky,** 9 **yoky** [f. YOLK *sb.*[1] + -Y 1.] Resembling or consisting of (egg) yolk; of or pertaining to yolk; full of or abounding in yolk.

1528 [see YOLKINESS] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 Yelky choler, like to the yelkes of egges. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 147 The seconde [melancholy] .. is compact and made of yealowe or yolkie Choler aduste. 1841 J T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 80 Yield's eggs was more yokier than their's was 1889 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* May 11 Small round, highly refractive yolky particles were present in the egg protoplasm

b. in reference to stone or other mineral: cf. YOLK *sb*[1] 4 b. *Yolky-stone,* a local name for a kind of conglomerate.

1805 MUSHET in *Phil. Trans* XCV. 167 The fracture [of the bars] was gray, tore out a little in breaking, but was otherwise yolky and excessively dense 1813 HEADRICK *Agric. Angus* 34 Beds of coarse pudding-stone, or gravel, or yolky-stone, as it is here called

Yolky (yōu kı), *a.*[2] Also **yoky.** [OE. *eow(o)cig,* f. **eowoca* YOLK *sb.*[2], see -Y[1] 1.] Containing 'yolk'; greasy with yolk, as unwashed wool.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 42 Ȝenim ele, do on mid eowocigre wulle. *Ibid* 74 Mid eowcigre wulle. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Yoky-wool,* unwashed wool as it comes from the sheep's back. *Devon.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Yolk,* the grease of wool Wool that is only is said to be *yolky* 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 130 The fleece falls to pieces in a vexatious fashion on the table, especially if the sheep has been fed for the shambles, or is naturally very yolky.

†Yoll, *v Obs* Forms: 3–5 3olle, 4 3ol, 4–5 yolle. [Imitative. Cf NFris. *jolli,* and for similar forms with vowel-variation YAWL *v.*[1], YOWL *v.*] *intr.* To cry aloud, howl; = YAWL *v.*[1] 1 a. Hence **†Yolling** *vbl sb.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 223 Þu schirchest & 3ollest to þine fere *Ibid* 1643 Myd yollinge [*v. r* 3ulinge] & myd igrede. *a* 1300 *Leg Rood* (1871) 44 Þo com þe deuel 3ollynge uorþ. *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 152a *note, Oule,*

[glossed] yolles *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1814 The heraudes, that ful loude yolle and crie *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 86 (Thornton MS) Yollande yamyrly, withe many lowde yelle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 81 b/1 Whan they had made thys pyetous cryeng and yollyng.

Yolle, Yol(l)ow, obs. ff. OIL *sb.*1, YELLOW.

Yolp, *v. Obs* or *dial* Also yollop = GULP *v.* 1579 HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) D viij b, The pitchie burning pit .Shall yolpe them vp. 1881 *Leic. Gloss*, *Yollop*, or *Yolp*, *v. a.*, var pron of 'gulp' and 'gulf'.

Yolp The cry of hounds. Cf YAWP *v*, YOUP. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 17 Then woe bee vnto little Watt, Yolp, yolp, yolp, yolp!

† Yolster. *Obs.* [perh. of Scand origin (cf. Sw. (*h*)*yalster*, (*h*)*yälster*, (*h*)*älster*, Norw. *ister*, ON. **jǫlstr*, *ilstri*, pointing to orig. **elustr-* and **elustry-*); but possibly from an unrecorded OE. **eolstr.*] Some kind of willow or osier.

1387 *Demise of site in Scagglethorpe, Yorks* (MS.), Omnes yolstres crescen[tes] super ripam de Ouse infra dominium de Scahylthorp. 1396 *Ibid.*, Yholsters. [See *Yorks. Deeds* (Yorks Archæol. Soc.) II 161.]

Yoly, obs. form of JOLLY *a.*

Yoman, yoman(n)e, obs. forms of YEOMAN

† Yo·mer, yo·mer, *a Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeomor, 3 ȝeo(u)mer, ȝimer, 3–4 ȝomer, *Kentish* ȝemer, yemer. [OE. *geómor* = OS., OHG. *jâmar* A neut. sb. is represented by OFris *iâmer*, OHG *jâmar*, also *âmar*, MHG. *jâmer* (G. *jammer*) sorrowful desire. (ME. *yémer* may partly reflect OE. *géamrung*, *gémrung* of Vesp. Psalter.)] Sorrowful, wretched; grievous, doleful.

Beowulf 49 Him wæs ȝeomor sefa. *a* 1000 *Husband's Message* 22 (Gr.) Siððan ðu ȝehyrde on hlipes oran galan ȝeomorne ȝeac on bearwe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 169 þe he þolede þe ȝimere pine he makede ane reuliche meninge *c* 1205 LAY 16566 Þer wes þa Hengest cnihten alre ȝeomerest. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1831 Twa hundret cnihtes,..þat ȝeuen anan up hare ȝeomere bileaue *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 þo þet þurch yemere werkes oþer þurch yemer i-wil hesed þo blisce of heuene. 1340 *Ayenb* 215 Þer me sseal .do al out alle seculere medes, yemere þogtes, and þenche an his sseppere.

Hence **† Yo·merness** *Obs.*, wretchedness, misery. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 þo gode werkes þet is biter to þo yemernesse of ure flesce.

† Yo·mer, yo·mer, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeom(e)rian, 2–3 ȝeomer, 3 ȝeoumer, 5 ȝomer, yomer. [OE. *geómrian*, f *geómor*: see prec. Cf OHG. *jâmarôn*, MHG. *jâmern*, and YAMMER *v.*] *intr.* To murmur, complain; to lament, mourn. Hence **† Yomering** *vbl. sb.*

Beowulf 1118 Earme on eaxle ides gnornode, ȝeomrode ȝiddum. 971 *Blickl Hom.* 113 For þære ȝeomrunga þæs opres deaþes. *c* 1000 in *Lat. Hymns A.-S. Ch* (Surtees No 23) 21 Bena ȝeomrigende we asendaþ. *c* 1205 LAY 23492 Gullen þa helmes ȝeoumereden eorles. *c* 1230 *Halt Meid* 35 Þat unrotes uuel, þat pine upo pine, þat wondrende ȝeomerunge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1722 The Grekes vs to greſe broght, And to yow & also yours ȝomeryng for euer. *c* 1400 [see YAWL *v.*[1] 1 a].

† Yo·mere, yo·mere, *adv. Obs* [f YOMER *a*] Sorrowfully, dolefully

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 415 A wintere þu singest wrobe and ȝomere [*Jesus MS.* yomere], And eure þu art dumb a sumere

† Yo·merly, yo·merly, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: see YOMER *a.* [OE. *geómorlic*, f *geómor* YOMER *a* + *-lic* -LY[1]. Cf. OHG. *jâmarlîh*, ON. *ámorligr.*] = YOMER *a.*

Beowulf 2444 Bið ȝeomorlic gomelum ceorle to ȝebidanne, þæt his byre ride ȝiong on galgan *c* 1205 LAY 29564 Heo seoððe ȝeiden him on mid ȝeomerliche stanen 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 971 Such a ȝomelyˇ ȝarm of ȝellyng þer rysed.

† Yo·merly, yo·merly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: see YOMER *a*; also 5 ȝamyrly, ȝamerly (but cf. YAMMER *v.*). [OE. *geómorlice*, f. *geómor* YOMER *a.* + *-lice* -LY[2]. Cf. OHG. *jâmarlîcho*] Sorrowfully, dolefully.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 267 Se fuzol, ȝilleð ȝeomorlice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 33 His ofspring al þrowude on[synne . and ȝemerliche pineden 13 *Gaw & Gr Kn.* 1453 He hurtez of þe houndez, & þay Ful ȝomerly ȝaule & ȝelle. *c* 1400 *Anturs Arth.* vii, ȝauland ful ȝamerly, with many loude ȝelles.

Yommer, obs. f. YAMMER *v.*

Yomon, yomon, obs forms of YEOMAN.

Yon (yɑn), *dem. a.* and *pron.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 ȝeon, 4 ȝion, yoene, ȝhone, yhon(e, 4–5 yone, 4–6 ȝone, (6, 8 *Sc.*) ȝon, 5 yhonne, 6 yoen, (7–8 yon'), 4– yon. *β* 5 ȝene, (6 ien), 6, 9 *dial.* yen, 9 *dial.* yin. [OE. *ġeon* adj. (rare), corresp., with variation of vowel, to OFris. *iêna*, *gêna* (*ienn-*, *inn-*), WFris. *jinge*, OHG. *jenêr*, MHG, G *jener*, also OHG., MHG. *enêr*, G. dial. *ene*(*r*, ON. *enn*, *inn*, *hinn*, def. art. (Sw., Da. *hin*), Goth *jains* that. The Teut. bases underlying these forms, or other variants of them, are represented also in OHG. *ennân*, MHG. *enne*(*n* from there, hither, OHG. *en*(*n*)*ônt*, MHG. *en*(*n*)*ent* yonder, G. dial. *jenntak*, *jennabend* yesterday, Goth. *jainar* there, Du. and LG. show forms with initial guttural, viz. MDu *ghene*, *gone*, *gone* (Du. *gene*) that, LG. *gunnen* that, there, *gunszet* yonder. Related forms outside Teut. are recognized in Skr. *ēna-* 3rd pers. pron, *anēna*, *anayā* (instr.), that (one), OSlav. *onŭ* he, Lith. *añs* he. See also YOND, YONDER.

In OE the only members of this family of words for which evidence is forthcoming are *ġeon* adj and *ġeond*, *geondan* YOND prep. (? orig. adv. like Goth. *jaind*), together with *bigeonan* (*-ginan*, *-genan*) 'trans', *begeondan* (Northumb *bigeanda*, *bigienda*) BEYOND *adv* and *prep* From these the various parallel uses of *yon*, *yond*, and *yonder* have arisen through the extension to other members of applications originally appropriated to one of them.

The 17–18th cent spelling of the word with an apostrophe (*yon'*) indicates that it was regarded as short for *yond.*]

A. *adj*

1. A demonstrative word used in concord with a sb. to indicate a thing or person as (literally, or sometimes mentally) pointed out: cf. THAT *dem. adj* 1 Formerly often, as still in some dialects, simply equivalent to *that* (*those*); but chiefly, and in later literary use almost always, referring to a visible object at a distance but within view. = 'that (those) .. over there'.

a. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* lviii. 443 Aris, & gong to ȝeonre byrȝ *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 654 Bot yhon tre cum þou nawiht to, þat standes in midward paradis *Ibid* 3027 Sco sceud abraham, 'yon bastard Do him a-wai' 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C xxi. 149 Patriarkes and prophetes þat in peyne liggen, Leyf hit neuere þat ȝon [*v. rr* ȝeon, ȝone, ȝonde, ȝynen, ȝeond] lyght hem a-lofte brynge *a* 1400 *Northern Passion* 9/70, I wyll weynd to ȝhone cyte *c* 1400 *Cursor M* 27684 (Cott Galba) ȝone man ledes His life in praiers and almus dedes. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex* 498 ȝone selfe dragon forsothe I saȝe with myne eȝen. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7398 Knawes þou noȝt ȝone ȝonge man? 25 *Sonnge Sir Andreaye Barton* xxii in *Surtees Misc* (1890) 70 'Fetch me yoen English dogs,' he saide 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* viii. (1626) 168 And to yon' hill Follow our steps. *c* 1630 MILTON *Somn* i, O Nightingale, that on yon bloomy Spray Warbl'st at eeve. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1890) I. i. 62 When we have gain'd yon Maiden City. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 189 Because of his being of this or this, or that, or yon, or of that other Religion. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 100 The fair fruit that on yon' branches glows. 1766 GOLDSM *Hermit* 1, To where yon taper cheers the vale With hospitable ray 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xxx. I mind aye the drink o' milk ye gae me yon day 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I 16, I must go somewhere away from yon great town. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* xxix, There's a man in yon brake listening to what we're a-saying.

β. *c* 1425 *Cast Persev* 1765 in *Macro Plays* 129 All ȝene maydnys on ȝone playn. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii. 64 We remember yᵗ ien deceiver said, whil he was ȝet alyv J wil rijs again after iij dais 1583 MELBANCKE *Philot* Dd iij b, Seest thou not yen milke white pathe that crosse the welkin wendes? *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Yin*, adj., yon.

2 *The yon·* the farther, the more distant = YOND *a.*[1] 1, YONDER *a.* 1 *local.*

1700 *B. N C.* (Oxf.) *Munim.* 33 15 (MS.) The yon acre in Bindffield. 1897 *Outing* (U S.) XXX 384/1 We were told that Bill Ryder lived on the yon side of the mountain

B. *pron* (*sing.* or *pl.*) The adj. used *absol*, usually denoting a visible object (or objects) pointed out, at a distance but within view: = 'that (*or* those) over there'; but sometimes simply = 'that' (or 'those'). cf. A. 1. Now only *Sc* and *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3358 (Cott.) Yon es mi laueerd ysaac, Yon es þi keiser sal be þin 13 *Ibid* 15919 (Gott.) 'Yoene,' he said, 'es ane of his þat wid vs es in band.' *Ibid* 19700 (Edinb.) Na es noȝt ȝion He þat we saȝ þis ender dai Gain name of ihesu sua werrai? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 280 Ȝone ar gadering of the cuntre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii 123 Yhonne is Wallace, that chapit our presoune. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 533 Quhat Lord is ȝone (quod scho)? 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. ix. (S. T. S.) II. 79 Ȝone Is he þat has violate þe law of pepil 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* xi, What strange beast is yon, that thrusts his head out at window? 1821 *Sandys Ovid's Met.* viii. (1626) 165 What place Is yon', and of what name, that stands alone? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Misc*, *Campaign* iii. Wks. 1711 IV 143 Now, now we are there; yon's the General's Tent. 1822 SCOTT *Peveril* xl, Was yon the messenger? 1829 MARRYAT *Frank Mildmay* xix, 'D—n the dog that says yon of Jock Thompson,' replied the Caledonian 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Brier Bush, Highl Mystic* 1 60 Yon were verra suitable words at the second table [i. e. at the Communion]. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas, M'Andrews' Hymn* 108 Yon's strain, hard strain, o' head an' hand.

Yon, *dem. adv. Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms 5–6 ȝone, 7 yonn, 7– yon. [See prec.] = YOND *adv.*, YONDER *adv.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 706 In clais of clene gold, kythand ȝone cleir *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2826 Who is he ȝone? 1608 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II iii, *Fulk.* Where sir? *Gold* Peepe yon sir vnder 1622 WITHER *Philarete* B j b, Heie, you might (through the water) see the land, Appeare, Yonn, deeper was it 1628—*Brit Rememb.* 116 b, Yonn lay a heape of skulls 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 52 But with thee bring, Him that yon soars on golden wing. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* ix, And yon the gallows used to clank Fast by the four cross ways.

b. *Hither and yon*: hither and thither, this way and that. *dial.* Cf. YONDER *adv.* 1 c.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hither and yon*, here and there, backwards and forwards. *North* 1836 GALT in *Tait's Mag* III 33 She[s]wayed hither and yon, and was so coggly that I had fears of a catastrophe on the floor 1883 *Century Mag* July 379/2 The bass dashed hither and yon at the end of his tether, but all the time working up-stream and toward the rod

† Yon, *prep. Obs.* In 3 ȝeon, ȝen. [See YON *a.*] = YOND *prep.* 1.

c 1205 LAY. 4401 To færen ȝeon þan ærde *Ibid.* 6087 Þat me mihte hine bi-halden wide ȝeon þeon londe. *Ibid* 6109 He seonde his sonde wide ȝen his londe

† Yon, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. early Du. *gonnen*, now *gunnen*, to favour, vouchsafe] *trans* To wish.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxvii. (Arb) 66 He sawe there many of his kynne standyng which yonned hym but lytyl good.

Yoncker, obs. form of YOUNKER

Yond (yɒnd), *a.*[1] and *pron. Obs* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 yeonde, *Orm.* ȝonnd, 3–4 (6 *Sc.*) ȝond, 4 ȝonde, ȝund, yend, 5–6 yonde, (6 ȝound, 7 yon'd, yond', yound'), 4– yond [adj. use of YOND *adv*, after YON *a* Cf. EFris. *junt*, MLG. *gint*, Du. *gindsch*

The 17th cent spelling of the word with an apostrophe (*yond'*) indicates that it was regarded as short for *yonder*]

A. *adj*

† 1. Qualifying *half*, *side*, or the like (with or without *the* preceding): The farther, the more distant, 'the other'. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10588 Þatt an wass o ȝonnd hallf þe flumm & o þiss hallf þatt oþerr 1340 *Ayenb* 256 Þis waye ne ssel hongi of þis half ne of yend half, ariȝthalf ne alefthalf 13.. *Ball. on Scotish Wars* 92 (Ritson) On yonde-alf Humbre 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii 191 Nane that wes that tyme wonand On ȝond half Tweid durst weill apeir 1495 *Treviza's Barth. De P. R* xv lxxxii (W. de W.) H iij, The next party therof beerith corne. The yonde [*Bodl MS.* ȝendre] party toward Mundia is occupied wᵗ beestis. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* vi v. 166 Vncallit on the ȝound bray wald thou be? 1561 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* I 194 Beneficit men on the yond syde of the Month [*sc* Grampians] 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 122 To this end Andro Baitayne saylet with a multitud of marineris to the ȝond syd 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* v iii, To yond side o' th' riuer lies a wall.

2 = YON *a.* 1.

Rarely preceded by *the*, as in quot *c* 1380 (cf YONDER *a.* 1 b)

a 1300 *Cursor M* 8743 Me think sua, if yee ȝede, þe child be nawiht don to ded, Bot he be yoldon to yond wijf. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5862 ȝond men ledeþ Leodegan Ybounden toward king Rion. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5367 Fio þe ȝond pauyllons prykeþ a knyȝt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3160 And prise of þis prouynse are in yond proude yle *c* 1500 *Melusine* 70 Lepe on horsbak and ryde on your way to mete yonde straungers 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iv 5 In a Countrie where there is a Prince, euerie man may well say, yondsame is the king, yondsame is the Prince. 1602 SHAKS *Ham* I i 36 When yond same Starre that's Westward from the Pole Had made his course. *a* 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Bonduca* III iii, The Roman is advanc'd from yound' his brow 1641 BROME *Jovvall Crew* II, But do you see yon'd Fellow? 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II ii, There's the Wall · Behind ȝond' Pane of it we'll set up the Ladder. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 67 3/a Yond Azure Roof 1886 BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* xiv, I'd rayther live at yond farmhouse than here.

B. *pron.* (the adj. used *absol*) = YON *pron*

In early use preceded by *the*

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 119 Iwis hit was ure oȝe broþer þe ȝond [*Jesus MS* þat yeonde] þat haved þat grete heued *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3052 þe ȝond is þat semly and his selue make. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 780 Who is yonde that for the dothe call? 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* III v 85 Yonds that same knaue That leades him to these places. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* v. iii, Yond's the Cardinall's window 1886 BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* ii, Come, Tummy, let's goo, I conno abide t'yer yond.

† Yond, *a* 2 *Obs. pseudo-arch* Spenserian word, with the sense 'furious, savage', due to misunderstanding of a passage containing YOND *a.*[1] or *adv*, prob. the following —

Beth egre as is a Tygre yond in Ynde (Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1143)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q* II viii 40 Like a Lion, which hath long time saught His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond, then wexeth wood and yond. *Ibid.* III. vii 26 As Florimell fled from that Monster yond 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I lv, Those three brethren, Lombards fierce and yond [orig *i tre fratei lombardi al chiaro mondo Invoti*]

Yond, *prep* and *adv Obs* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 ȝeond, ȝiond, ȝeondan, ȝand, 2–3 ȝeond, 3 ȝeont, ȝuond, 3–4 ȝeonde, ȝund, ȝont, 3–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝond, 4–5 ȝonde, yonde, (5 yande, 6 *Sc.* ȝound), 6, 8–9 *Sc.* yont, (prep only 8 *Sc.* 'yont, 8–9 'yond), 4– yond. *β.* 3–4 ȝend, 4 ȝende, ȝent, yent, (ȝendis). [OE. *ġeond* prep., also *geondan* (cf. BEYOND), corresp. to MLG *gint*, *genten*, *jint* there, LG *gunt*, *gunten*, early Flem. *ghins*, Du. *ginds*, Goth. *jaind*: see YON *a.*] **A.** *prep.*

† I. Through, throughout, over, across. *Obs.*

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* xviii. § 2 Þæt ȝe woldon eowerne naman tobrædan ȝeond ealle eorþan *a* 1000 *Gloria* 2 (Gr.) Sy þe wuldor & lof wide ȝeopenod ȝeond ealle þeoda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt xii 43 He gæð ȝeond drize stowa secende reste *a* 1122 *O E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1048 & com þa Eustatius fram ȝeondan sæ sona æfter þam biscop. *c* 1205 LAY 28 Laȝamon gon liðen wide ȝond þas leode *Ibid* 423 Wide ȝend [*c* 1275 ȝeont] þane londe. 13 *K Horn* (Harl MS) 1078 He sende þo by sonde, ȝend al is londe, after knyhtes to fyhte *c* 1320 *Cast Love* 1448 He sette tweyne and tweyne to gon ȝond al þe world to prechen vchon *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 809 in Ritson *Metr. Rom* II. 304 He wes Cleped yent this lond wide Edmound Irneneside.

2. On (or to) the farther side of, beyond. In later use *poet.*, or *Sc.* (chiefly in form *yont*), often written with apostrophe as if aphetic f *beyond* or *ayont*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezra* iv. 16 Thou schalt not haue possessioun biȝende [*v r* ȝendis] the flood [Vulg *trans fluvium*].

1567 DRANT *Horace*, *Ep* I xi E ij, If those chaunge weather, not their wit, which yont the sea do run. 1579

HAKE *Newes out of Powles* (1872) E iij b, Thou God of grace, yond whome we can not ronue Or raunge aright 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 269 'Yond Seas I saw the Upstarts drifting 1725 — *Gentle Sheph* III. ii, A' that's done In ilka place beneath, or yont the moon *c*1730 — *Eclipse* IV, Imprudent men Rax yont their reach 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 58 The silent night ,sinks 'yond the western main 1866 'SARAH TYTLER' *Days of Yore* IV iv, She would have a hoard to fill Elspa's drawer 'yont the coast' *a*1870 RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II 317 Desperate deeds 'Yond ocean [they] had been doomed to dare

B. *adv.* **1** = YONDER *adv* 1

*c*1300 *St Brandan* 1 Seint Brendan the holi man was 3und of Irlande. *a*1327 in *Rel Ant* I 123 3ent ryd Maximon *c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 241 The fairnesse of that lady þat I see Yond in the gardyn romen to and fro. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl.* C XXI. 263 Ihesus as a gyaunt with a gyn comeþ 3onde [*v r*. 3ont, 3eonde, 3ende, 3ender]. *c*1475 *Partenay* 5827 Be-hold yande that hiduous montain *a*1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I ii. (Arb.) 19 Who commeth forth yond from my swete hearte Custance? *a*1592 GREENE *Jas IV*, II ii, Yond comes the messenger of wealе or woe 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* I. ii 409 Say what thou see'st yond 1639 COKAINE *Masque* Poems (1669) 124 Sweet youth I yon'd is your Father, kiss his hand 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* iii, Sit down yont there at the door 1898 HARDY *Wessex Poems* 204 Young Tim away yond Through bramble and underwood tears

b. = YONDER *adv* 1 b.

*c*975 *Rushw. Gosp* Matt. xxvi 36 Sittaþ her oþ þæt ic gange 3eond [*Lindisf.* ðider; *Ags Gosp. & Hatton* hider-3eond]. *c*1350 *Will Palerne* 263 Goþ yond to a gret lord þat gayly is tyred. *c*1375 *Cursor M.* 3065 (Fairf) Lede him 3onde.

c † *Here and yond*, here and there (*obs.*); *hither and yond* (now *Sc.*), hither and thither. Cf. YON *adv.* b, YONDER *adv.* 1 c.

*c*900 tr. *Bæda's Hist* v xiii [xii] (1890) 428 Da ahof ic mine eaȝan upp & locade hider & ȝeond. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3851 Her and 3und 3or he biried lin. 1831 CAMPBELL *Lines on Viewing from Leonards* 83 Moored as they cast the shadows of their masts In long array, or hither flit and yond Mysteriously.

2. At or to a distance, (far or farther) away. *Far yond*, in an extremely bad state, 'far gone'. In later use *Sc.*

13.. *K Horn* (Harl. MS) 1261 Ich eode mony a myle, wel fer 3ent by weste [*Camb. MS* Wel feor bi 3onde weste] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol 9 Nor frawait Saturn . Durst langar appeir, Bot stall abak 3ond in his regioun far Behynd the circulat warld of Jupiter *a*1665 W GUTHRIE *Serm.* (1709) 24 (Jam) When he that reproves in the gate makes himself a prey, then they are far yond, when they refuse to return. 1721 RAMSAY *Prosp Plenty* 19 Sweet prolifick Plains, Stand yont; for Amphitrite claims our Sang 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXX, I'll be getting a wee yont amang the bents, so that I can see what way James goes

Yonder (yɒ·ndəɹ), *adv.* and *a* (*pron*, *sb*) Now only *literary* and somewhat *arch.*, or *dial* Forms: *a.* 4–5 (6 *Sc*) 3onder, -ir, (4 3ionder, 3undir, yunder, 5 3ondur, -yr, yondur), 5–6 yondre, (6 3ondar, *Sc* 3ounder, 7 younder), 4– yonder, 4 yonþer, 6–7 yonther; 6, 9 *dial* yander. *β.* 4 3ender, 5 -ir, -yr, yendre, yeinder, 5–6 yender, 7 *dial.* yeander, 9 *dial* yinder [ME *3onder*, *3ender*, corresp to OS. *gendra* adj on this side, MLG. *ginder*, *gender*, LG. *gunter*, Du., WFris. *ginder*, Goth. *jaindrê* (cf. *hidrê* HITHER): see YON *a.*]

A. *adv.* **1.** At or in that place; there: usually implying that the object spoken of is at some distance but within sight Over there, away there.

*a. a*1300 *Cursor M* 2717 Þan asked þai quare was sarra, Abraham said, 'yonder wit-in'. *Ibid.* 3148 'Yonder vp,' he said, 'on yon fell Sal þou bren þi sun for me'. 13.. *Ibid* 19899 (Edinb.) Lo! 3ionder þre Men er sende to seke þe. 13 *Ibid* 14976 (Gött.) Þe stede es yonþer, lo! *c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks.* II 402 Sum men seien þat he is 3undir at Rome. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T* 920 Whos is that faire child that stondeth yonder? 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss.* I lxxxii. 43/1, I wyll nat departe hens tyll I se what company is yander within the castell. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II i 163 Looke who comes yonder 1641 BROME *Jovnall Crew* I (1652) C2 b, I left the merry Griggs in such a Hoigh younder! 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii. (1670) 63 Mark her behaviour too, she's tippling yonder with the serving-men 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* xii, But, as I live, yonder comes Moses 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, 'The limes', he assured us, 'were from his own little farm yonder-awa' (indicating the West Indies with a knowing shrug of his shoulders). 1863 READE *Hard Cash* x, You sits yander fit to bust but..ye never offers me none on't. 1876 MISS BRADDON & *Haggard's Dau* x, To the white cottage yonder on the lower ground across the meadows

β 13 *E. E. Allit P* B 1617 Þa3 þe mater be merk þat merked is 3ender *c*1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* II 238 Þis man is Jesus þat stondiþ 3endre on þe banke *c*1450 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* lii (MS. Ashm 39), Loke vp yender & se the sercle of golde *c*1485 *Digby Myst* III 1438 Yender is þe lond of satyllye. 1674 RAY *N. C Words* 55 *Yeander*, Yonder, *Var. Dial.* *a*1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Yander*, *adv.* yonder.

b. To that place; thither.

*c*1300 *Havelok* 922 Go þu yunder, and sit þore. 13 . *Cursor M.* 3065 (Gött.) Lede him 3ender [*Cott* yonder] *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* IV. 127 Lady, I goo yonder wythout 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxii. 5 As for me and the childe, we wyl go yonder

c in phr. *here and yonder*, *hither and yonder*: cf. YON *adv.* b, YOND *adv.* 1 c.

1412–20 LYDG *Chron. Troy* I 4291 As he rod among hem here & 3onder *c*1485 *Digby Myst* III 1346 Now have þe dysyppylles take þer passage to dyvers contreys her and 3ondyr. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 821/2 Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder

† **2.** Farther *Obs. rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 33 Som men wolde mene þat Loegria endeþ at Homber, and streccheþ no 3onder [*Caxton* ferther] northward

B *adj.* **1** With *the* a. Farther, more distant, 'other' = YON *a.* 2, YOND *a.*[1] 1.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2440 Syn 3e be lorde of þe 3onder londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 173 Þeire is anoþer Pannonia be 3onde þe wateres Meotides in þe 3onder Scythia. *Ibid.* 299 Þe hyder bygynneþ from þe pleynes and valeys of Pireneies. Þe 3onder Spayne conteyneþ þe west partye anoon to þe see Gaditanus. *c*1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 345 The seyd brother schal se that ther be a lectron set in the 3endyr corner of the ambytus for redyng of the gosbel towarde the este 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI v 166 Vncallit, on the 3ondir bray wald thow be 1609 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 51/2 Terras de Bruntskeath, Over et Nethir Lagane, Hither and Yonther Barscheuallis 1899 MRS HUGH FRASER *Diplomatic Wife in Japan* XXXV. II 313 His dead name, the one by which his shadowy companions call him in the yonder world 1909 MEREDITH *'The Years had worn their seasons' belt'* ix, O she was fair as a beech in May With the sun on the yonder side 1910 *Dublin Rev* Jan. 64 Something on the yonder side of imagery.

b. = **2.**

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1188 Nece who hath arayed þus The yonder hous þat stant a fom yeyn vs? *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 930 Olyuer my felaw ys take I y-seeþ þat 3onder company how þay him ledeþ away. *c*1400 *Rom Rose* 4018 The yonder man to shenden vs alle *a*1425 *Cursor M* 1251 (Trin) Towarde þe eest ende of þe 3ondur [*Cott*, *Fairf* þis, *Gött.* þe] vale *c*1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb) 4727 Toward the ost of the yendre kinges Ne made I neuer louely lookinges *c*1480 HENRYSON *Paddock & Mouse* 77 That thow wald gyde me to 3one 3onder land [*Bann.* How thow wald gyd me to þe yondir land] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 48 Syne *3onder mayr was schapin in the feild The dansand prestis, clepit Salii 1808 JAMIESON s.v. *Yound*, *Sit youtermert*, sit farther off 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII xii. 31 The *3ondermaist [*v.r* The 3oundermest] pepill, clepit Baktranis. *Ibid* X. vi. 148 Nou presis this syde, and now *3onderwart. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xx 37 The arowe lyeth yonderwarde before the. 1570 LEVINS *Manip* 197/7 *Yonderway, *illac*, *illo modo*

† **Yonders,** *a. Obs rare*[−1]. a = YONDER *a* 3 (Cf. *enders*, ENDER *a.*) **b.** Next following

*c*1510 *Songs* (MS. Royal, App. 58) in *Anglia* XII 265 This yonders nyght I herd a wyght most heuyly complayne *a*1650 *Sir Lambewell* 232 in Furnivall & Hales *Percy Folio* (1867) I 153, I shall die this yenders night.

Yo·ndmost, *a. Sc* ? *Obs.* Also 7 yonmest. [f. YOND *a.* + -MOST.] Farthest, most distant; farthest advanced, extreme, utmost; also *absol.* (*the yondmost*) = the uttermost.

1608 *Burgh Rec Glasgow* (1876) 286 It is maist necesser that ane bulwoik or butradge be bigit befoir the yonmest puller of the said brig except ane 1640 R BAILLIE *Canterb Self convict* 3 They at last have wrought their yondmost myne to that perfection, that it is now readie to spring under our wals 1650 MONTROSE in M Napier *Mem. & Covenanters* (1838) II 539 That then you should have entered into a League and Covenant with them against the King, was the thing I judged my duty to oppose to the yondmost *a*1653 BINNING *Serm* (1845) 468 A Christian assaulted with many temptations should unite his strength and try the yondmost *a*1688 DURHAM *Comm Rev* vi. vi (1660) 360 Death and the Grave came as the yondmost step of temporall affliction 1716 WISHART *Theologia* 393 Here the Mercy of God is gone to the Yondmost.

Yondsame: see YOND *a*[1] 2.

† **Yondward,** *adv. Obs* In 3 3eondward, 5 yondewarde [f YOND + -WARD Cf. (M)Du. *ginswaert(s*, Goth *jaindwaírþs* Cf YONWARD.] In a direction away from the speaker; thither

*c*1205 LAY. 30781 Þe an hine putte hiderward and þe oðer hine putte 3eondward 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II ii (1527) 59 b, Antypodes theyr fete towarde oures and theyr hede yondewarde [1387 TREVISA 3onward]

Yone, obs. form of YON

Yo-necked, corrupt of dial f. EWE-NECKED.

1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Ser I ix, The nasty yo necked, cat hammed, good for nothin brutes

† **Y-oned** [OE *geáned*. Y- 4, ONE *v.*], united 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 341 3e moste commune wiþ us þat 3e be y-oned [*MS* β yooned, γ y oned] to Crist his lymes *Ibid* VII App. 534 He helde these bischopiches so ooned [*MS.* γ y oned] with thre cuntrayes that longed theito.

† **Yong,** *sb. Obs* Forms 1 *Northumb* (hin)-iong, 3eong, 3 3eong(e, (3oing?, 3eonc-), 3–4 3ong(e. [OE. (Northumb.) *geong*, and in comp. *hiniong* departure, *ingeong* entrance, *utgeong* exit, *ymbgeong* 'circuitus, ambitus': of obscure origin, cf next] Going, gait, travelling, journey; course.

3ongdawes, Rogation Days; cf GANG DAYS

*c*950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark I 3 *Rectas facite semitas eius*, rehta doeð *vel* wyrcas stiga *vel* 3eongas his *Ibid* Luke II 44 *Venerunt iter duo*, cuomon 3eong dæges *c*1205 LAY 1298 Þeonene he ferden forð wel feole dawen 3ong. *a*1225 *Leg Kath* 500 Earen buten herunge, honden buten felunge, fet buten 3onge *Ibid* 569 Ich..wule wið kinewurðe 3eoues 3elden ow hehliche ower 3ong hider *a*1225 *Ancr R* 412 Uridawes and umbridawes and 3oing dawes [*v rr* 3ong dahes, 3eoncdazes] *a*1300 *Sayings of Bernard* 184 (MS Laud 108) in Herrig's *Archiv* LII 33 Þis ridingue and þis þroute 3ong *a*1327 in *Rel. Ant* I 124 Nou nabbe y nouit þat 3ong, That speche, ne that song

, Illustration of compounds (see etym. above)

*a*900 *Bede's Death-song* in *O. E. Texts* 149 Aer his hinionge *c*950 *Lindisf Gosp* Mark Introd 4 Of uneadelice wlonga inngeonges in ric godes *Ibid* Matt. xxii. 9 3eongas forðon to utgeong ðære wegana [*Rushw* utgengum] *c*1205 LAY 28370 Þa burhweren warnden him inþeong *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þurh eie þurles deað haueð hire inþong into þe soule. *Ibid* 206 To openen þet inþong & leten in sunne. *a*1240 *Sawles Warde* in *O E Hom* I. 247 Forte sechen in 3ong abute þe wahes. *c*1320 *Cast. Love* 878 Þorw þe faste þat he con in teo, And at þe out-3ong he lette faste beo.

† **Yong,** *v. Obs.* Forms 1 *Northumb.* 3eonga, 3 3unge, 3eonge, -3enge, -yenge [see MISYENGE, to go astray], 3–4 3onge, 4–5 yonge, 5 3ynge; *pa. pple.* 3 -3eong, -e(n, -ed. [OE. (Northumb.) *geonga*, and in comp. *for-egeonga* to go forward, *in-geonga* to enter, *útgeonga* to go out, **ymbgeonga* to surround (pa. t *ymbéade*). cf. prec.] *intr* To go.

*c*950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Mark XIV. 42 *Surgite eamus*, arisað gæ we *vel* wutun 3eonga. *c*1205 LAY 8436 Euelin i seh enne gume 3ungen him bi-halfues *c*1275 *Ibid* 9061 Nas hit noht longe þat he ne com 3onge 13 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe in the mures 3ongeth *a*1375 *Joseph Arim.* 313 Þenne þei wenden heore wei and to þe court 3ongen *c*1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 641 And wite hem fest, lest wynd therynto yenge. *a*1450 MYRC *Par. Pr* 1831 Make þy clerk before þe 3ynge, To bere lyȝt, and belle ryngе

, Illustration of compounds (see etym. above; also ME. pa. ppples. *a3eong(en)* passed, *bi3eonge* surrounded).

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt XIX 23 Wlonc uneaðe inngeongas in ric heofna *c*1205 LAY 9364 Þe sæ wes 13eonged [*MS* -eð], þe scipen stoden a londe *Ibid.* 23557 Þa feouwer wiken weoren a3onged [*c*1275 agon] *Ibid.* 23702 In þan æztlonde þe mid wateie is bi3eonge *Ibid.* 28893 Þe alde king de3ede, his dazes weoren a3eongen. *Ibid* 30552 Þa ni3en dæzes weoren a3eong. *c*1440 *Pallad on Husb* II 214 Vp they goth vche as her seed is, And letuce in then leues vmbiyonge *Ibid.* IV. 437 With seefroth other haue hem vmbiyonge

Yong(e, 3ong(e, etc, obs. ff. YOUNG, etc.

† **Yongate,** *adv Sc Obs.* In 4 3ongat. [f. YON *a.* + GATE *sb*[2] 9 b.] In that way.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 171 It semys it likis the perfay, That he slayis 3ongat our menge

Yongfrow: see YUFFROUW.

Yongker, obs. form of YOUNKER.

‖ **Yoni** (yō·ni). [Skr] A figure or symbol of the female organ of generation as an object of veneration among the Hindus and others. Hence **Yo·nic** *a.*

1799 *Asiatick Researches* III. 363 The navel of Vishnu, by which they mean the *os tincæ*, is worshipped as one and the same with the sacred *yóni* 1879 M MACKIE *Relig. Parall* 27 The *yonic* or moon-worshippers of Chaldea.. The yonic symbolism professed by their remote ancestors in Turkestan, who were originally worshippers of the female principle 1906 WHATHAM in *Amer Jrnl Relig & Psychol.*

II 44 In nature-worship, all natural orifices were reverenced as representing the yoni of the mother-earth goddess.

Yonike, obs. form of IONIC *a.*[1]

1598 FLORIO, *Cartoccio*, .. a kinde of yonike worke in building.

Yonk, Yonker: see JUNK *sb* 3, YOUNKER.

Yons (yɔns), obs form of ONCE *adv.*

c 1400 tr *Secr Secr*, *Gov. Lordsh* 100 And he ȝons put him to folk of disceplyne.

† **Yonsame** (in rustic speech), = *yon same*: see YON *a* 1

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II (1567) 26 Vnder yonsame hill they were, and vnder yonsame hill Cham ȝure they aie

Yonside (yɒ̄nsəid), *sb*, *adv.*, and *prep.* [The phrase *yon side* (YON *a.*, SIDE *sb.*[1]) taken as one word: cf. INSIDE, OUTSIDE. Cf. LG. *gunsiet, -syts*, G. *jenseits*.] **A.** *sb.* The farther side; the other side.

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* v. 8 Crie out at Bethauen vpon the yonside of Ben Iamin 1856 MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat, Well of Paravid* 156 The sun sank on the yonside of the mountain. 1912 *Sat. Rev.* 1 June 690/2 Visions of the things of the 'yonside' as his Lincolnshire flock love to term the hereafter.

B. *adv.* On the farther side (*of*).

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol Gen* 1361 Yonside, *ab illa regione*. 1878–9 LANIER *Street-Cries, How Love looked for Itell* 23 As I rode down, and the River was black, And yonside, lo! an endless wrack. 1901 H TRENCH *Deirdre Wed* II. 12 Yonside of Assaroe the swineherd found her

C. *prep.* On the farther side of; beyond.

1856 MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat, Genie Karas* 147 A phial full of the waters of Paravid from the wells in the mountain yonside the desert.

† **Yonste.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. early Du. *gonst*, now *gunst* favour; cf. YON *v.*] Favour.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb) 14 Ye shal wel vnderstande the very yonste and good wyl that I bere to you ward.

Yont, var. YOND.

Yont(e, Yonture, obs ff. JOINT *sb.*, JOINTURE.

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Secr.* 225 That haue. moore flesshe fro the Ioyntures vpwarde, than fro the yontures downwarde. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* 1. 62 Whose yonts youe see are dryde, benumd and coulde.

Yonthe (ȝonpe), var. YOUNGTH *Obs.*, youth.

Yonther, obs. form of YONDER.

† **Yonward**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. YON + -WARD] = YONDWARD

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 205 [Antipodes] here feet toward oure, and hire heed ȝonward

Yoo, Yooff, Yook, Yool(e: see EWE *sb.*[1], YEA, YOUF *v.*, YUKE, YULE.

Yoolughan, var. ULLAGONE.

1819 [RENNIE] *St. Patrick* II. 118 I'll gar her set up her yoolughans there, the limmer, an I had ance an arrow.

Yoong, Yoonker, obs. ff. YOUNG, YOUNKER.

Yoop (yūp), *sb.* and *int* Also youp. A word expressing the sound made by convulsive sobbing; also as an exclamation.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* i, The hysterical yoops of Miss Swartz. 1854 — *Rose & Ring* XIX, Mrs Jenkins, giving a dreadful youp, fell down in a fit. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, 'Yoop!' cried Wegg 'You're there, are you?'

Yoore, Yoow, obs. forms of YORE, YOU.

Yop(e)indail(l, etc.: see YOKINDALE.

† **Y-opened** [Y- 4], opened 1297, etc. [see OPEN *v*] *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Yopened & ywasshe clene.

Yopon, Yor (ȝor), **Yordan**, obs. ff. YAPON, YOUR, JORDAN.

† **Y-ordayned, -deined**, ME pa. pple. of ORDAIN *v.*

Yore (yōəi), *adv* (*a.*) *arch.* Forms 1 ȝeara, ȝara, iara, ȝeare, ȝearo, 3 ȝar, ȝeare, ȝaure, 3–5 ȝare, 3–6 yare, ȝore, 4 yar, 5 yoore, 6 ȝoir, youre, 4– yore. [OE *gedra*, also *gedre, gedro*, advb. formations of obscure origin.]

† **1.** A long time ago; of old, freq. strengthened by *full*; also in collocation with *ago, agone*. Phr. *it is* (*gone*) *yore* (*that* . .)· long ago. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2664 Swa ðu on ȝeoguðfeore ȝeara ȝecwæde *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* II. xiii, ȝeare ic þæt onȝeat þæt ðæt nowiht wæs þæt we beeodan. *Ibid.* III. xxii, Is se [*sc.* tun] be ðam wealle þe ȝearo Romane Breotone ealonde begyrdon twelf milum fram eastsæ *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xi, 21 *Olim*, Iara *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i 1 Hit wæs ȝeara iu ðætte Gotan eastan of Scidðia sceldas læddon. *c* 1030 *Voc* in Wr.-Wülcker 427/6 *Iam*, ȝeara, oþþe ȝeoȝara *c* 1205 LAY 4650 þe king him ȝef Delcan þe ȝare wes mi leouemon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 ȝare hit is þet ich wuste herof *a* 1300 *Floris & Bl* 653 Nis noȝt ȝore þat i ne com And fond hire wiþ hordom. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prol. 19 (Harl 7334) Other tale certes can I noon But of a rym I lerned ȝore agoon. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 257 Sithen I wrastelet first it is gone ȝore. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13968 Til a ȝer was full yore yarkit to end, And a halfe, er þat end happit to fare. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1008 All þe ȝeris of oure ȝouthe es ȝare syne passid. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 5672 (Trin.) Woltou me sle herfore As þou didest þe egipcian not ȝore? 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5696 And for that skyle gon ful yore, .. I callede the my paramour. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E E T S) xx 27 He dyed on Rood, gone is not yore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Pref. 3 ȝoir ago, in myne ondantit ȝowth. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 927 Yare so, *aucois ainsy a* 1542 WYATT *Poems*, '*Ryght true it is*', Ryght true it is, and said full yore agoo. *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S) 320 The Gret Forlore Of Babylon, that I full yore Espousit. 1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Yore*, long agoe, before.

† **2.** In time past; formerly, before. *Obs*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1180 Ich not ȝef þu were ȝaure prest. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1503 God. graunt ȝou ioye, For þe worchipe þat ȝe han wrut to me ȝore. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*vii Sleperis*) 258 [He] lukyt vpe, & saw þare þe sammyne takine he saw ȝaie. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7597 Thus seide I now, and haue seid yore. *c* 1450 *Cursor M* 2651 (Laud) Abraham hast þou yore by cald, That name no lengger shalt þou hald ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E E T S.) xxiv 513 Doe as thou hast yore behight. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 174/34 Yore, before, *ante, prius*. 1574 *Marr. Mag*, *Kimarus* xii, A iust rewarde, for so vniust a life, No worse a death, then I deserued yore.

† **3.** For a long time (past, or *rarely* to come).

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 23 in *O E Misc.* 147 In helle ich habbe yare ibeo. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 169 in Hazl *E P P.* I 63 The wolf haueth hounger swithe gret, For he nedde ȝare i-ete *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 12 Thus in delit he lyueth and hath doon yoore *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichevache & Bycorne* in Dodsley *O Pl* (1827) XII. 304 And thus ye stonde and have don yore 1522 *World & Child* C], In englonde haue I dwelled yore

4. *Of yore*: a in *advb* use: Of old, in time long past, anciently, formerly. Also † *of yore ago(ne*, † *long yore*. long ago.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 317 Werdes of Ebreu weren I-writen of ȝore. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L G. W.* Prol. 13 For that he say it nat of ȝore a-go. 1430–40 LYDG *Bochas* IX XIV. (1554) 202 b/2 She was the same that of yore agon, Unworthelye sate in Peters place 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* July 116 The sayncts Which han be dead of yore [*Gloss* long agoe] *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn* lxviii, To shew faulse Art what beauty was of yore. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 23 Thee bright-hair'd Vesta long of yore, To solitary Saturn bore. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 591 A form, not now gymnastic as of yore. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, Here haunted of yore the fabulous Dragon of Wantley. 1862 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett* (1877) I. 477, I have defended the right of combination among the workmen, in hope that they would become wiser than of yore. 1867 'OUIDA' *Cecil Castlemaine's Gage* 19 Proud Cecil Castlemaine was yet prouder than of yore

b. in *adj* use: Belonging to time long past, ancient, former.

1598 *Mucedorus* IV iii 72 In time of yore. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* v. 338 His Bishoprick of yore *c* 1705 POPE *Jan & May* 514 Well sung sweet Ovid, in the days of yore 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* I. v. (1865) 134 This is altogether different from the village politics of yore. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 1 In days of yore how fortunately fared The Minstrel! 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* I. 80 (*Rip van Winkle*) The quiet little Dutch inn of yore. 1883 WHITELAW *Sophocles, Philoct.* 1151 For now I hold not in my hands The mighty shafts of yore.

c. With other preps.· e. g. † *for yore* (obs.); *in yore* (pseudo-arch.). *rare.*

13 . *E. E Allit. P* A 586 ȝet oþer þer werne. . Þat swange & swat for long ȝore *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4174 Hire mi sone is founde þat sche for ȝore saide was sonk in þe see. 1876 MORRIS *Æneids* v. 865 In yore agone.

5. as *adj.* Of old time; ancient, former. *arch.* and *dial.* † *Yore while* (advb. phr.), some time ago. *Yore-day* is an echo of OE. *on geárdagum*, ON *í árdaga* in days of yore

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 322 Oure ȝore fader hit con mysseȝeme. *Ibid.* B 842 ȝete vus out þose ȝong men þat ȝorewhyle here entred. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 9959 So hatnet hir hert in his hegh loue, And all ȝomeryng for-yeton of hir yore dedes. 1866 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p v, Thousands of books and yore-day things.

Yore, ȝore: see EWER [2], ORE [1], YARE, YOUR.

Yores, dial. or obs. form of YOURS.

York (yɒ̄ək), *sb.* [OE. *Eoforwic*, later *Efer-, Euerwic*, ME. *Everwik*, also *Yerk* (Havelok), surviving in Lincolnshire dial. *Yerksheer*, and *York* (cf. ON. *c* 960 *Jorvik*, later *Jork*), ad. L *Eboracum*, with addition of *wic* dwelling]

1. The name of the capital of Yorkshire; used attrib. in names of things originating from or peculiar to York or Yorkshire, as *York ham*, † *York robe, York tan.* **York paving**, paving with Yorkshire stone. **York pitch** (of a plane): see quot. 1875 and PITCH *sb.*[2] 24 g; hence **York-pitched** *a.* **York use** *Eccl.*· see USE *sb.*[1]

1794 WALDRON *Heigho for Husb.* III i. 27 There's not a week goes over her head, but she [*sc* the mistress] says to me Maria, my dear, you may take that polonese, or Yorkrobe, or pierrot, or whatever dress it happens to be 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXIV, While the sleek, well tied parcels of 'Men's Beavers' and 'York Tan' were displaying on the counter. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II *My Godfather's Manœuvring*, [He] actually drew my York-tan gloves from my astonished hands, and substituted a pair of his own best white kid 1853 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Digby Grand* x, The Major's York-tan gaiters 1861 *Skyrring's Builders' Prices* 87 York paving, per foot super os 8d. 1875 *Carpentry & Join* 144 Knotted or cross-grained wood can [only] be planed with a special tool, of which the iron is placed at a more obtuse angle For deal and soft wood this is 45 degs, or common pitch; for mahogany and hard wood 50 degs., or York pitch 1877 HELLYER *Plumber* VII 54 The other compartment should be sealed over, with a piece of York stone. 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 7 Apr 2/3 A ham is a 'York' ham if composed of English meat and prepared in Yorkshire or 'in contiguous counties or places'. 1913 *Engl. Rev.* Apr. 110 The wood, being cut, is planed up and finished with a 'York-pitched' plane.

b. as predicative adj. connoting the character of a Yorkshireman: cf. YORKSHIRE 2.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* XXXIX, Don't lose your time trying to humbug me, I'm 'York' too.

c. Short for *Yorkshire cabbage.*

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 26 July (1885) I 210 They appear to be early Yorks, and look very well 1841 J T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I 102 Large patches of early yorks.

2. Pertaining to the royal house of York; *spec.* = YORKIST 1 b.

York pence, copper coins of the reign of Henry VI *York and Lancaster rose* (see quots), hence allusive use of *York and Lancaster* in quot. 1653.

14.. *Norwich Corporation Records* (Halliw) Pens of topens fabricatis de æie vocatis brasenpens, secundum formam et similitudinem denar vocat Yorkpens. 1653 CLEVELAND *Upon Phillis walking* 26 Poems 22 And he that for their colour seeks, May find it vaulting in her cheeks, Where Roses mix, no civill war Between her York and Lancaster. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 62/2 The York and Landcaster Rose, is half white, half red in the leaves but in Herauldry it is a white Rose, in a red Rose 1759 HUME *Hist Eng.* I i. 4 Henry himself had imbibed a violent antipathy to the York party. *Ibid* 8 The retainers of the York family. 1837 RIVERS *Rose Amateur's G.* 12 The true York and Lancaster Rose is a Damask Rose.

3. One of the heralds of the College of Arms.

1630 B JONSON *New Inn* II. vi, She's a wild Irish borne! Sir, and a Hybride, That . studies Vincent against Yorke 1766 [see HERALD *sb.* 1 c].

4. = New York; in *York shilling*, (*a*) in U.S.A. 12½ cents, (*b*) in Canada sixpence

1824 *Microscope* (Albany) 27 Mar. (Thornton *Dict Amer*), The bill amounted to the enormous sum of one York shilling for each gentleman 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade* Suppl., *York shilling*, a name in Western Canada for the English sixpence

York (yɒ̄ək), *v. Cricket* [Back-formation f. YORKER [2].] *trans.* To bowl (a batsman) out or strike (the wicket) with a yorker

1888 A G STEEL *Cricket* (Badm. Libr) III 169 [W.G Grace loq] I'm never frightened of him; he is always trying to 'york' you, and bowls any amount of half-volleys. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 19 July 7/3 The ball that bowled Tunnicliffe started its flight a foot outside the off stump, at the finish it 'yorked' the middle stump.

Yorker [1] (yɒ̄ək). [f. YORK *sb.* + -ER [1]]

1. An inhabitant of York or Yorkshire; applied allusively (cf YORKSHIRE 2)

1599 BUTTES *Diets Dry Dinner* Ep Ded A a j b, As for the Middle-sex or Londoner, I smell his Diet. . Here is a Pipe of right Trinidado for him. The Yorkers they will bee content with bald Tabacodocko. What should I say? here is good Veale for the Essex-man. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 158 She was a right Yorker, being of that Countrey breed, and as full of dissimulation and hipocrisy as most of that Countrey. 1847 H MILLER *First Impr* xiii. 232 The Yorkers contend that their organ is not only the greater, but also the finer organ of the two; whereas the Birminghamers assert, on the contrary, that theirs plays vastly better 1849 H W. HERBERT *Frank Forester* I 75 Here's Archer, and another Yorker with him—leastwise an Englisher I should say.

2 An inhabitant or a soldier of New York.

1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 229 We are told for truth that a regiment of Yorkers refused to quit the city. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U S* V XXII 587 Sir John Johnson and some part of his royal Yorkers 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 821/1 The settlers hated .the 'Yorkers'

Yorker [2] (yɒ̄ək). *Cricket.* [? Same word as prec] (See quot 1888.)

1870 *Sporting Mag.* Oct 99 A fast Yorker is as disagreeable a first ball as an incoming batsman could receive. 1888 A G. STEEL *Cricket* (Badm. Libr) III. 133 The ordinary definition of a 'yorker' is a ball that pitches inside the crease, and this, no doubt, is correct so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough It really should be, any ball that pitches directly underneath the bat. It is quite possible for a man to be bowled out with a 'yorker' when he is two or three yards out of his ground, if he misjudges the ball, and allows it to pitch directly beneath his bat, although the ball pitches as far from the crease as he is standing. The most deadly sort of 'yorker', however, is the one that pitches about three or four inches inside the crease.

Yorkish (yɒ̄ikiʃ), *a. rare* [f. YORK *sb* + -ISH [1].] = YORKIST 1 b.

a 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VI*, 171 b, As the Iewes disdayned the company of the Samaritans, so the Lancastrians abhorred the familiaritie of Yorkysh lynage 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I i, Idolls of Yorkish malice 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXIV, Does Burgundy prepare to make common cause with this Yorkish host against King Louis of France? 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb 102/2 All colours being admissible except the Yorkish white.

Yorkist (yɒ̄ikist), *sb* (*a.*) [f YORK *sb.* (see below) + -IST.]

1. An adherent of the house of York, the English royal family which based its title on its descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund, Duke of York (died 1402), the third and the fifth son of Edw. III; or one of the party (whose emblem was the White Rose) which supported this family in the Wars of the Roses

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cv, Then high resolued Hotspur, .. Join'd with the Yorkists, made a mutinie 1643 BAKER *Chron., Hen VI* (1653) 280 From whence Richard Beauchampe Bishop of Salisbury, is sent to offer the Yorkists a full and generall pardon 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist Eng.* (1743) I. XII 583/1 The King having advanced with design to give Battle, the Yorkists sent him a very submissive Letter. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G* XXIV, Offering with large sums of money to purchase England to the Yorkists. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* V, The Vineyards had been a battle-field, and under the long wavy grass. . slept many a Yorkist and Lancastrian.

b. *attrib* or as *adj.*

1823 S TURNER *Hist. Eng* III. II 321 The Christmas of 1469, seemed to have ended all hostilities between these two Yorkist parties 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec 586 The Yorkist poems are numerous. There is one on the reconciliation of Henry and Duke Richard 1864 BOUTELL *Her Hist & Pop.* XX (ed. 3) 339 The Yorkist Collar is formed of suns and roses.

2. A supporter of James, Duke of York (*c* 1680), in his claim to succeed to the crown on the death of his brother, Charles II.

1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I. 124 The former [party] are called by the latter, tories, tantivies, Yorkists, high-flown church men, &c. *a* 1734 NORTH *Examen* II v § 9 (1740) 321 It is easy to imagine how rampant these Procurators of Power, the Exclusioners, were Every where insulting and menacing the Loyallists This Trade naturally led to a common Use of slighting and opprobrious Words, such as Yorkist [1858 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist Eng.* IV. xxi. 350 The anti-exclusionists were first called Yorkists.]

3. An inhabitant of York · = YORKER 1. *rare*

1796 *Sporting Mag* VII. 55 Once a Cockney and Yorkist maintain'd a dispute, Whether London or York was of oldest repute.

Yorkshire (yō·ɹkʃəɹ). [f YORK *sb.* + SHIRE 5.] The name of the largest of the northern counties of England.

1. *attrib.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Yorkshire.

1683 G. M[ERITON] (*title*) A York shire Dialogue, in its pure Natural Dialect. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylvæ* Pref a 6, Like a fair Shepherdess in her Country Russet, talking in a Yorkshire Tone. 1826 *Zool. Jrnl* II. 555 An undescribed Fossil Animal from the Yorkshire Coal-field 1859 *Hownch. Words* 15 Jan. 148/2 His sullen, self-willed, local Yorkshire nature 1886 KINGTON OLIPHANT *New Engl.* I. 31 Hampole's .'Pricke of Conscience' is in the Yorkshire dialect

b. Applied to things originating in or cultivated especially in Yorkshire, as *Yorkshire ale, cabbage, cord, drab, fog* (FOG *sb.*1), *fustian, gray, grit* (GRIT *sb.*1 2), *kidney* (potato), *pie, sauncle* (SANICLE 2), *shoe, stone, tyke* (TYKE 3), *white(s*; **Yorkshire bond, cement, light, maiden, mule** (see quots); **Yorkshire pudding,** a batter-pudding baked under meat.

1683 G MERITON (*title*) The Praise of *York shire Ale. 1892 *Dict. Archit.*, **Yorkshire bond*, or flying, or garden wall, bond, is chiefly used in building garden walls, one brick thick; the face shows three or four stretchers to one header; or five courses of stretchers to one of headers. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 228 Cabbage seed some early dwarf sorts, early *Yorkshire. 1892 *Dict. Archit.*, **Yorkshire cement*, the same as Mulgrave, Whitby, or Atkinson's cement. 1849 H. W. HERBERT *Frank Forester* I. 3 A pair of most voluminous unmentionables, of thick *Yorkshire cord. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 240 A driving coat of *Yorkshire drab 1612 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 *Yorkshyre or Northern fusteanes 1679 *Trials of T. White & Other Jesuits* 83 In Gray Cloaths, a Gray Coat like a Shepherds Coat, a *Yorkshire-Gray. 1892 *Dict. Archit.* s v, *Yorkshire stone or Gilt, is a name sometimes given to Bramley Fall stone, it is one of the most general of the sandstones sent to London, and is used for paving, copings, and other rough work. 1849 H W. HERBERT *Frank Forester* III. 144 There was a *Yorkshire ham, which had not suffered so deeply by the last night's onslaught 1770 BRIDGES *Burlesque Transl. Homer* (1797) II. 319 A pastry-cook, That made good pigeon-pie of rook, Cut venison from *Yorkshire hogs 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 639 The red-nosed kidney and the white *Yorkshire kidney. 1892 *Dict. Archit.*, **Yorkshire light*, a term used in Lancashire, for a sliding sash 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan 32/2 A Machine for washing of Linnen, called a *Yorkshire Maiden 1711 E WARD *Quix.* I. 44 Not caring to perform much more Than one good *Yorkshire Mile an Hour 1889 *N. W Linc. Gloss*, **Yorkshire mile*, a long distance. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* vii, A young servant girl brought in a *Yorkshire pie. 1894 *Garrett's Encycl. Pract Cookery* II. 803/1 **Yorkshire Pie.* A pie under this name sold at Italian warehouses is nothing more than a galantine packed in terrines of different sizes. 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Chester* 23 The Rotherham or *Yorkshire plough. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 69 A *Yorkshire Pudding Take a Quart of Milk, four Eggs, make it up into a thick Batter with Flour, like a Pancake Batter. 1832 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. v 272 They feed me on roast-beef and Yorkshire pudding 1836 [HOOTON] *Bilberry Thurland* I. vii. 140 At the bottom of all lay about half an acre of sad and heavy Yorkshire pudding, like a leaden pancake. 1770 BRIDGES *Burlesque Transl. Homer* (1797) II. 30 One Tychius, who dwelt in Hyle, Where *Yorkshire shoes are made most vilely. 1569 in *Black Bks. Linc. Inn* (1897) I. 449 For vj fote of *Yorkeshere stone for bassys of dorys.

2. Used allusively, esp in reference to the †boorishness, cunning, sharpness, or trickery attributed to Yorkshire people. *To come* (or *put*) *Yorkshire on one*, to cheat, dupe, overreach him. *Yorkshire bite*, a sharp overreaching action or person. † Also in prov. phr. *a pair of Yorkshire sleeves in a goldsmith's shop*, said of anything worthless.

1620 *Westward for Smelts* (Percy Soc.) 36 If she lived now, she would shew as vild as a paire of Yorkeshire sleeves in a goldsmiths shop. 1624 A. HOLLAND *Coutin. Inquis. Paper-Persec* 85 England is all turn'd Yorkeshire, and the Age Extremely sottish, or too nicely sage. 1650 *Brief Disc betw. Yorkshirem & Scottish-man* 1 *Yorks* I am a Yorkshireman born and bred, I care not who knowes it· I hope true Yorkshire never denies his county. *Scot* I thought you looked like a subtle blade. 1700 *Step to the Bath* 10, I ask'd what Countrey-Man my Landlord was? Answer was made full North; and Faith 'twas very Evident, for he had put the Yorkshire most Damnably upon us 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 53 He's more confident of his Way, than a Yorkshire Carrier. *c* 1747 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1770) Gloss., *Yorshav*, Yorkshire; to put Yorkshire of a Man, is to trick, cheat, or deceive him. 1795 *Gentl Mag* Aug 620/1, I flatter myself that this will turn out to be a Yorkshire bite, and that the biter will be bit. 1796 HOLMAN *Abroad & at Home* I. i, I dare say, his Yorkshire simplicity will qualify him admirably for the profession! 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 114, I will not denominate your coursing correspondent a Yorkshire bite, for he only snaps. 1877 *N W. Linc. Gloss*, *Yeasheer*, Yorkshire. When anything is done very sharp or clever, we say 'that's real Yeksheer'. 1887 *S Cheshire Gloss*, *Yorkshire*, cajolery, blarney, attempt to hoodwink or deceive. 'Let's ha' none o' yur Yorkshire.'

3 *ellipt.* as the designation of a thick coarse cloth made in Yorkshire, a breed of canary, (*pl.*) soldiers of a Yorkshire regiment; also short for *Yorkshire dialect*, etc.

1726 *Lond Gaz.* No. 6444/5 Speaks Yorkshire. 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) I VI lxxxv 390 Soldiers cloths, yorkshires, and flannels 1849 PATON *Highl. Adriatic* II. xvii 215 The Hausknecht and Stallknecht speaking the broad dialect of the south-eastern provinces, a kind of Yorkshire to the classic language of the Schillers and Herders 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 31 Jan 7/1 Fifteen of the Yorkshire Light Infantry killed; two Sikhs and thirty-one Yorkshires wounded. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov 3/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshires . contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancashires of pale yellow plumage. 1908 *Daily Chron* 7 Feb 3/5 [Women] much prefer the graceful, stylish Yorkshire to the more rotund Norwich.

†4. = YORKIST b. *Obs.*

1643 BAKER *Chron*, *Hen VI* (1653) 278 All the enemies of the Yorkshire Faction are assembled by the Queen at Greenwich. 1792 E SPELMAN & LEMON *Hist Civ Wars* 125 The earl of Warwick, came over to England, in order to put himself at the head of the Yorkshire insurgents

Hence **Yorkshiredom,** the character of a Yorkshireman; **Yorkshireism,** an action or expression characteristic of a Yorkshireman.

1849 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 356/2 Tim Matlock who keeps his 'canny Yorkshire-dom' intact even on Jonathan's hunting-ground 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* xviii, Mr Hall's sincere friendly homily, with all its racy Yorkshireisms.

Yorkshireman (yō·ɹkʃəɹmæn). A man of Yorkshire.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 3 b, Betwene the Florentine and Uenetian is great diuersitee in speeche, as with vs betwene a Londoner and a Yorkeshyreman 1650 [see YORKSHIRE 2]. 1752 HUME *Ess*, *Bal Trade* (1777) I. 332 A melancholy Yorkshireman. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xvii, Yorkshiremen are stern of mood 1820 — *Abbot* xvi, He was a bluff Yorkshireman. 1856 [H. H. HALL] *Post & Paddock* 1, The Yorkshiremen generally direct their attention to quick returns.

Yo·rlin(g. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 yourling, 9 yorline, yeorling, yarlin, yerlin. [Variant of YOWLRING, cf. YOLDRING.] A yellow-hammer.

1679 LOVELL *Indic Univ* 31 A Yellow-hammer or Yourling. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 151 Should at his feet a scared yorlin bir. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, *Kilmeny* i, It was only to heire the yorline syng. 1861 ATKINSON *Brit. Birds' Eggs* 50, I used to hear in Berwickshire, that 'The Block, the Toad, and the Yellow Yeorling, Get a drap o' the Deil's bluid ilka May morning'

Yorn(e, yorn(e· see YARN, YERN, YERNE.

Yornyman, obs form of JOURNEYMAN

1553 *Cov. Leet Bk* 806 For a yornyman or a Suffycyent servaunte not aboue vj d. a daye.

Yort(e, obs. or dial. (Lancs.) f. YARD *sb.*1

c 1515 *Exam. Iowcheynge Cokeye More* 9 (Chetham Misc II) & so vnto Ryngley yorte

Yort, Yorth, yorth, Yoske, yoske: see YOURT, EARTH, YEX.

Yosted: see HOST *v.*1

Yostregere, obs. form of OSTREGER.

1563 in *N. & Q.* (1889) 7th Ser. VIII 106 Here vnder lyeth Xp'ofor Walasto' who somtyme was on of ye yostregere unto ye late kynges & quenes of famous memorye.

Yot(e, yot(e. see YET.

†**Yote,** *sb* [f. next.] Casting (of a metal object).

1474–5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc Sarum* (1896) 19 Brasse that remayned of the yote of the grete bell.

Yote, *v. dial.* Also 4 y(e)ote, *pa. pple.* yotted, 6 yout, *vbl. sb.* yotting, 6–7 yowt, yeot, 7 yoat. [Local (chiefly west and south-west) development of OE. *géotan* YET *v.*]

1. *trans.* To pour.

a 1400 *New Test.* (Paues) Acts ii. 18 Vpon my hondemaydens I schal 3ote oute of my spiritte in þoo dais. *Ibid.* 33 He has 3otted downe þis, þat 3he see and here *Ibid* x 45 For in nacyons þo grace was 3otted oute of þo Holygoste 1878 [see 2].

2. To pour liquid upon, to soak.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX 760 My Fowles, I found feeding at their Trough, Their yoted wheate. 1787 GROSE *Prov Gloss.* s. v., The brewer's grains must be well yoted, or whesed for the pigs. 1878 *N. & Q* 5th Ser. IX. 328 Workmen are said to 'yote in' metal to fix iron clamps or railings. The word 'yote' also signifies to water, to pour water on.

3. a. To cast in metal.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 77 þis Gerebertus . dede 3ote [*MS* β 3eote] an hede þat spak nou3t but whanne me axede of hym.

b To fasten in (a metal bar, a stone block, etc.) with lead; to 'lead in'.

1535 *MS Rawl. D.* 777, lf. 85 Youtyng the hookes of the Kechyn Dores in to the stone Walles. 1572 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 287 White for his labore for the yoting of them 6d. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 111 [Selden's] grave was nine foot deep at least, the bottom pav'd with bricks and walled about two foot high, with grey marble coarsly polished, each piece being yoated (that is fastned with lead molted in) with iron champs 1850 *N & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 89/2 *Yote* or *Yeot*, a term used in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire for 'leading in' iron work to stone.

Hence **Yo·ting** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*); also †**Yo·ter,** a caster of metal.

1479–80 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 367 Castyng 3 C lede to ye *yoters 2s 1543 *Will of Ric Elyot* (Somerset Ho.) *Yowtyng faate. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 176 John labur a *3ottingston 1597 in Phillipps *Wills* (*c* 1830) 40, I give and bequeath to my son one yeoting stone. 1602 *Will of Albyn* (Somerset Ho) Yoweing stone. 1652 *Will of M Reeve* (Somerset Ho) The yeoting stone, the mowstadells. 1592–3 *Will of B. Saunders* (Somerset Ho) One broache and my plumpe and *yottinge vate and garnett 1602 *Invv.* in *Collect Archæol* (1863) II. 111 In the well yarde One yotinge vate and frame xxs. *c* 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 176 *margin*, One *yotinge vault in the house at Tolland 1511 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1903) 151 A *yoting wessaile of lede.

†**Yo·ten,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4 3oten, -un, 3etun, 4–6 yoten. [pa pple. of YET *v.*] Cast.

13 . *Coer de L* 371 His mase That was made of yoten bras. 1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Bible* III. 4 Thei forsoken the feith of God, and onoureden 3oten calues. — *Exod.* xxxiv. 17 3otun goddis thow shalt not make to thee 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II viii M iv b, Some worship the sonne, some ye moone. Other, ymages of yoten metalle.

Yott, obs. form of YACHT.

You (yū, yŭ), *pers. pron., and pers. obj.* (*nom.*), *pl.* (*sing.*). Forms: 1–3 eow, (1 ieow, iow, 2 3eau, heou, heow, how, 3ehw,) 2–3 eou, 3eu, 3ew, 2–4 ou, hou, 3u, 3 iou, æu, ew, heu, eo, oeu, howe, 3eow, 3uw, ov, 3–4 ow, owe, 3iu, 3–5 eu, yu, (6 *Sc.*) 3ou, 4 iow, 3ue, 3uu, 3ou3, yuu, youu, yhow, 4–5 3owe, 3how, 3o, (6–7 *Sc.*) 3ow, 4–7 yow, 5 3oue, 3ewe, 3hu, yowe, yoow, yw, yo, yewe, *Sc* yhu, yhw, 5–6 youe, 6 iow, 7 yew, 4– you, (9 *dial. & vulgar* yah, yer, also YEZ). [OE. *ēow* acc. and dat. (also *ēowic*, Northumb. *īuih*, etc.) = OFris. *iuwe, iwe*, OS. *iu*, MDu., Du. *u*, OHG., MHG. *iu, eu*; deriving from earlier **īuw* :— OTeut. **ɣwwz*. A parallel formation is represented by ON. *yðr* (MSw *iþer*) for **īðwir*, ? **iRwiR*, Goth. *iwwis*.

Originally the accusative and dative plural of the second personal pronoun: see THOU for the declension of the 2nd pers. pron. in OE. and ME. Between 1300 and 1400 it began to be used also for the nominative YE, which it had replaced in general use by about 1600. During the 14th century it also appears as a substitute for the singular obj. THEE and nom. THOU, being originally used in token of respect in addressing a superior, but later also to an equal, and ultimately generally: cf. THOU 1. Thus *you* is now the general pronoun of the second person, nominative or objective, singular or plural.]

I. As plural, used in addressing a number of persons (or, rhetorically, of things).

1. *Objective.* a. as direct object of a verb.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 551 Eow þeos cwen laþaþ, secgas, to salore 1155 in *Anglia* VII. 1. 220 God 3eau 3ehealde *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Unwraste man wat lacede 3eu? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 13 Swa þet heo eow tintra3ed and heow i swenchet. *c* 1205 LAY 4556 Æuere mare ich æu leouie. *Ibid* 5455 Leou wer here ic eow [*c* 1275 3ou] abide. *c* 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O E. Misc.* 32 Wat dret yw, folk of litle beliaue? 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 53 To certefyen 3ᵘ of godes and chateux. *a* 1400 *Pol Rel. & L Poems* (1903) 254, I come to leden ou swiþe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, Butte, alle my men, I 3o cummawunde, To serue him wele to fote and honde. 14 *Northern Passion* II. 173 In heuene ich wole 3o cloþy & fede. ?1450 in *Exch Rolls Scot.* V 425 *note*, Oure will is and we charge yhw that [etc.] 1482 *Cov. Leet Bk.* 504 Ryght trusty & wele beloued, we grete yewe wele. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 15 To him I 3ow commit baith small and greit. 1607 TOMKIS *Lingua* IV. i, I will be Iudicium, the moderator betwixt you, and make you both friends. 1766 GOLDSM *Elegy Death Mad Dog* i, Good people all, of every sort, Give ear unto my song; And if you find it wondrous short,—It cannot hold you long. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, Fair scenes of peace and sunshine..who has ever seen you, that has not a grateful memory of those scenes of friendly repose and beauty? 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* II, The lost!. Sinners!.. Ah! dear friends, does that mean you and me?

b. as indirect object.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xxvi 181 (Hatton MS.) Waa ieow welegum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxv 45 Soð ic 3u segge [etc.] *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 49 Nu we sculen heow sceawen hwilc hit is heom for to heren *c* 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 117 Ich wile 3iu senden þe heuenliche frefringe *c* 1205 LAY. 26515 Hit is eo muchel scome þat 3e wulleð at-sceken *a* 1250 *Prov Ælfred* 29 in *O. E. Misc.* 104 He ou wolde wyssye wisliche þinges *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 115 Hit wes idon eu [*Cotton MS.* ov] a lope custe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10997 3uf we doþ ou wrong wo ssal ou do riȝt? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 139 Sythen sal i tell yow [*v rr.* 3aw, 30u] Of iacob and of esau. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 567 3e habbeþ i herd, as Ich ow tolde, For whi God þe world maken wolde 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3560 Here haf I shewed yhow, on Inglys, Som syns þat Saynt Austyn specifys *c* 1400 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. v 61, I graunte you leue, seyth what yow semyth eueryche in his parte. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* VI. 25, I shal shew yow one exampel 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 29, I will 3ow giue Eternall lyfe 1638 BROME *Antipodes* IV. vi, He give you halfe a dozen At the next Ale-house, to set all right. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 129, I tell you, that we have not made use of the barn 1859 KINGSLEY *Good News of God* xiii, I preach to yeu a Spirit..who has given you all the life you have.

c. As object of a preposition.

c 975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt XII 28 Cuðlice becymeþ in eow godes rice *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom* 225 Betwuxe me and eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 149 Pene fule onkume .þa þe douel haueð in ow ibroht of sunne. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 272 in *O. E. Misc* 81 Loke seyde god nuþe Hwat ich for ou ouþe. *c* 1290

St. Patrick 612 in *S. Eng Leg.* 218 ȝif ich fram eov wende. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* (E.) 141 Helle ȝates, y com ȝou to, Now ich wil þat ȝe vndo. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xviii 39 It is a custom to ȝou, that I delyuer oon to ȝou in pask. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 1, I witnes bifor God Almiȝty, and alle trewe cristunmen and wommen, and ȝowe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst* xx 464 And I in you, and ye in me. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 42 Longe to reigne over yow 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 31 Mark weill .. How Christus croce, is for ȝow meit. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicœne* v iii, That it be not strange to you, I will tell you. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 130 The danger is as great from you to us, as from us to you. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, Here's an unbelieving Pagan for you, gentlemen! 1896 MRS FORRESTER *Harlow's Ideal* etc 46 You have killed me between you.

d. As *reflexive pron.* (*acc.* or *dat.*) Yourselves. *arch.* See also *yourself* s.v. SELF A. 2–4

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C* xv. 93 (Hatton MS.) Habbaþ ȝe sealt on ieow, & sibbe habbaþ betweoh iow [*Cott. MS.* eow]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 73 Wascheþ ou and womeþ clene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5273 Þatt iss min bodeword, tatt ȝe ȝuw lufenn swa bitwenenn Riihtt alls icc hafe lufedd ȝuw *c* 1205 LAY 7473 ȝarewieþ eow [*c* 1275 Greiþeh ow] to fihte *Ibid* 26447 Cnihtes fareþ eou aȝæin *a* 1225 *Leg Kath* 1403 Ne drede ȝe ow nawiht *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 106 Haldes ow stille 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 92 Haid ȝe wmbethocht ȝow enkrely, Quhat perell to ȝow mycht apper. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3689 Demys ȝow na better in ȝour doyng þan othir of þe same leuyng. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S.) iv. 103, I will nocht brek my brane, Suppois ȝe sowld mischeif ȝow. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul C* I i. 1 Hence home you idle Creatures, get you home 1611 *Bible* Isa. i 16 Wash yee [*mod. edd.* you], make you cleane. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* 1, Now tell us, we pray you, Why thus you array you

2. *Nominative*, replacing YE (sense 1).

In early use sometimes app for emphasis, as opposed to *ye* unemphatic; but often beside *ye* as a mere alternative

13 . *Cursor M* 23160 (Gött.) Vnto mi blis haf sue na 1ight *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7600 And, as yo [*sc.* Æneas and Hector] counsell in the cas, I comaund be done. 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, What ye rede, se you practise it in lyfe and dede. 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem) Matt. v 47 And if you salute your brethren only, what do you more? 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* I. iii. 47 *Mac.* Speake if you can: what are you? 1611 *Bible* Ruth i. 11 Turne againe, my daughters: Why will you goe with mee? 1637 *Sc Bk. Com Prayer, Publ. Bapt.* Exhort., Friends, you heare in this Gospel the words of our Saviour Christ. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. lxxiii, Pure, scientifick and illustrious Spirits You'are. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 129 And do you assure us that you are all sound men? 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiii, I declare you are all very unkind to me.

b. As *vocative*, chiefly in apposition with a sb. following.

1569 PRESTON *Cambyses* (*c* 1584) F 3, Farwell you Ladies of the Court. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III*, I iii. 158 Heare me, you wrangling Pyrates, that fall out, In sharing that which you haue pill'd from me. 1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* v. v, You Lords of Florence, wise Machavil, and You Lord Barbarino, will you never come Out of this frenzie? 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. ii, And you, my daughters, away to the appointed place of safety 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 You sirs, I said, what are you conspiring about? 1885 TENNYSON *The Fleet* 1, You, you, if you shall fail to understand, What England is, .On you will come the curse of all the land.

3. In apposition with a sb., a numeral, *all*, *both*, in nominative or objective case.

c 1205 LAY. 5453, & ȝif ȝe þis nulleð, alle ich ȝeow [*c* 1275 ȝou] aquelle. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2184 Loke now on aday And blod lat ȝou þre. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind.* 65, I haue founde ȝou folk faiþful of speche. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x lv 306 Is þt the rule of yow aryaunt knyghtes for to make a knyght to Iuste will he or nyll. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm Par. Phil.* 1. 8, I longe after you all, from the very hart rote in Iesus Christ *a* 1596 *Sir T More* I. i. 120 If you men durst not vndertake it, before God, we women would 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 69 You three From Milan did supplant good Prospero. *c* 1720 DE FOE *Mem Cavalier* iv (1840) 61 You English gentlemen. are too forward in the wars. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvi, If you law gentlemen do these things on speculation. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xxi, You don't know how I love you all.

II. As singular, used in addressing one person (or thing); orig. as a mark of respect, later *gen.*

4 *Objective*, replacing the earlier THEE.

a. as direct object of a verb.

13.. *Bonaventura's Medit.* 314 My wurschypful fadyr,.. Here my bone .For sorowe my soule haþ ȝow soȝt *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 634 Madame, .þis it no sekenes bote þat so sore ȝouȝ eiles, I schal þurth craft þat ich kan keuer ȝou i hope. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 58, I beseke you my souerayne, assente to my sawes *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 147 To mak you lord of your avne, me think it grete skill. 1585 JAS I *Ess. Poesie* Pref. (Arb) 55, I will also wish ȝow (docile Reidar) that or ze cummer ȝow with reiding thir reulis [etc.]. 1587 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 138, I committ youe to the tuition of Jesu 1650 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 465 If yew love your selfe, and those that love yew 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII iv, Your religion .serves you only for an excuse for your faults 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, It will afford me the greatest pleasure to know you, sir. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* 109 You're a bigger fool, nur ol took yer to be. 1857 *Chamb Jrnl.* 8 Aug 83/1 When I say mammon, I don't mean idle dukes or greedy merchant-princes; my small adulterating shopkeeper I mean you!

b. as indirect object. (See also 7.)

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) vi 29 No bowes now thar ȝow bende; Of blis ȝe er all bare. *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 643 Myn lord, .þis iinge, þat I yu present now, Me gafe a pilgram to gyf ȝow, And bad I suld gyf it ȝov til, & thange ȝou of ȝore gud vyl. 1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 24, I can yw thanke for ywyr lettyr that ye sente me. *c* 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 2355 Nowe must I make you a lectuary softe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform* iii 64 My Lord, ane taikin I ȝow plycht. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 114 The drawing of that whereof the copy is sent yow 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII viii, Let me tell you that 1826 SCOTT *Woodst* XVIII, 'Hold, woman, hold!' said Alice Lee, 'the dog will not do ȝou harm'

c. as object of a preposition.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed Hall) vi 28 Oure men sall with ȝow mote. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl (*Ninian*) 1123 Lord, of þat land ȝet brocht haf I a man to ȝou as presonere *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 2417 Me thouȝt þat assemely lady come me to .. & badde þat y chulde heyȝe & to ȝow go. *a* 1455 MARG ANJOU *Let. to Abbot of St. Osy* (Camden) 124 Unto you that bene a member of churche 1482 in *Engl. Hist. Rev* XXV. 122 This owre ordinance made for yowe Thomas Raile nowe keper of þe said Bretliernes locutorie 15 *Adam Bel* 47 in Ritson *Anc Pop. Poetry* 7 Thys place hath ben besette for you, Thys half yere and more 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) I 296 This goldne aple. I prepant and decoret vnto ȝow my Souerane 1607 TOMKIS *Lingua* IV i, Mendatio you offer mee great wrong to hold me, in good-faith I shall fall out with you 1780 *Mirror* No 97 'Quantity of syllables,' exclaimed the Captain, 'there is a modern education for you!' 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX, I bought her, and I'll give her to you.

d. As *refl pron.* (*acc.* or *dat*). Yourself. *arch.*

c 1400 *Anturs Arth.* 100 Thus he comforthede þe qwene, 'At this gaste,' quod Sir Gaweayne, 'greue ȝowe no more.' *c* 1420 *Chron Vilod* 3470 Seynt Ede..sayde: syre kyng, drede ȝow nomore! *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 29 Y thought that ye wolde kepe you nere aboute hym. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 512 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 And neu the dur ȝe hyd ȝow prevely. 1585 [see a]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i 18 Pray set it downe, and iest you Pray now rest your selfe. 1712 [see GET *v.* 28 c]. 1884 W S. GILBERT *Princ. Ida* III, Coward! get you hence

5. *Nominative*, replacing THOU.

Always const with pl. verb, exc. in the collocation *you was*, prevalent in 17th and 18th c, for which see BE *v.* 6 P

For phr such as *you bet*, *you know*, *you see*, see the verbs.

14 . *Guy W.* (Cambr MS) 4192 'Syr Gye,' he seyde, .' To morowe schall yow weddyd bee' 1489 *Bavbour's Bruce* VI 657 (Edin MS.) Bot the gret part to ȝow tuk ȝe, That slew iiij off the fyve ȝow ane 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 380 Ouer the sayde byght, yow shall se a great gappe in the mountayne. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L* I. i. 53 You swore to that Berowne, and to the rest. *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* I. ii. 194 Well, Maister Moore, you are a merie man 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 236 Yow shall, if yow finde it necessary, goe from Holland to France, and deliver to the Queen's Maiᵗᵉ this our letter. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 163 Well, Jacob, what do you stare at? Pray mind what you're upon. 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstrel* I 34 If yah set any store by one yah will! 1833 TENNYSON *Death of Old Year* II, Old year, you must not go; Old year, you shall not go.

b. As *vocative*, chiefly in apposition with a sb. following; in reproach or contempt often repeated after the sb (cf. THOU 1 b).

c 1300 *Melusine* 182 My lord and you my lady, yf ye vouchsaf it were tyme that we went thrugh the world at our auenture 1590 SHAKS *Mids N.* III ii 288 Fie, fie, you counterfeit, you puppet, you. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl Usher* III. i, You asse you, d'ee call my Lord horse? 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Str M. Mar-all* v iii, You old Sot you, to be caught so sillily! 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n. Man* II, And you have but too well succeeded, you little hussy, you! 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* IX, You young hangdog, you! 1849 H W HERBERT *Frank Forester* II 279 Walk a few yards ahead of me, and look out you for all that cross you! 1852 E BURNE-JONES *Let* 24 Jan. in *Mem.* (1904) I. 63 You scamp not to write before 1919 CABES *Shek. Key* XXI. 273 'I love you for trying, you dear,' he said.

III Special uses.

6. Denoting any hearer or reader; hence as an indef pers pron. One, any one.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* II (1586) 87 You shall sometime have one branch more gallant than his fellowes 1624 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iii, With this [perspicill] He read a leafe of that small Iliade as plainly Twelue long miles off, as you see Pauls fiom Highgate 1625 BACON *Ess*, *Atheism* (Arb) 333 Nay more, you shall haue Atheists strive to get Disciples, as it fareth with other Sects. 1707 *Lond. Gaz* No 4352/3 One Red Buoy to the Eastward of you, as you pass this Chanel 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, A child.. began a squall that you might have heard from London Bridge to Chelsea 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I § 30 You can talk a mob into anything. 1870 *Good Words* 133/2 The slope [is] so rapid that you can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road.

7. Used with no definite meaning as indirect object ('ethical dative'). Cf. ME 2 c *arch*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* I. ii. 84, I will roate you as gently as any Sucking Doue; *I will* roate and 'twere any Nightingale. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 183 If he be not rotten before he die, he will last you some eight yeare, or nine yeare. A Tanner will last you nine yeare. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xii 162 *Vnto him* .I doe. commend you and rest you, Your very louing brother 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf-P.* 388 Anti-social force that sweeps you down The world in one cascade of molecules.

†8 As *possessive* = YOUR. *Obs.* or *dial rare.*

1642 D ROGERS *Naaman* 272 You rather will quarrel with God for not fulfilling you wills *Ibid* 290 You make benefit thereof for you owne behoofe and content. 1888 ELWORTHY *W Somerset Word-bk.*

9 Qualified by a preceding adj

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvi, 2 Bound for the prize of (all to precious) you. 1895 MRS FORRESTER *Too Late Repented* VIII, 'Oh', muttered Ethel 'poor you, poor you!' 1904 F. WHISHAW *Tyger of Muscovy* xi 95 How should poor little you deal with a maiden who dares to call the Tsar a bear?

10. As *sb.* **a** The word as used in addressing a person or persons.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* IV. xix (1890) 596 The Courtiers begain to magnify him, and treat him in the plural number by *You*, and by degrees to deify him by transcending Titles 1669 PENN (*title*) No Cross, No Crown: or Several Sober Reasons against Hat-Honour, Titular Respects, You to a Single Person,..with Testimonies of the most famous Persons in defence of the poor despised Quakers

b The person (or such a person as the one) addressed, the personality of the one addressed.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Poet Ded 138 Or Heav'n. So lik'd the Frame, he would not work anew, To save the Charges of another You 1724–5 SWIFT *Recapt to restore Stella's Youth* 38 If your flesh and blood be new, You'll be no more the former you 1729 LAW *Serious C* XIX 361, I don't mean that you have not bodies, but that all that deserves to be called *you*, is nothing else but spirit 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* viii 231 Though the language may seem to imply a 'you', he would mean, I believe, to impute to the flint just as much, or as little, of personality as we should mean to do when using similar language.

11. Phrasal combinations. **you-be-damned** *a*, addicted to saying 'you be damned!'; contemptuously overbearing; hence *you-be-damnedness*; **you-know-what**, **†you-wot-what** *sb*, used instead of the name of something which it is needless or undesirable to specify, also as *vb.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (A1b) 145 As though they were doyng you wotte what 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* (1623) 29 *Καϰὸω*, to you know what *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* XXVI, And down you go, in you know what 1857 *Commerc Trav Mag* II 240 First give me, Marguerite, just a little drop of you know what. I'm quite husky 1885 *Society in London* IX. 204 What I principally like about your Lord Hartington is his you-be damnedness 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* vi, He is such an aggressive, cocksuie, you-be-damned fellow

Hence **You** *v. trans*, to address (a person) by the pronoun *you* (instead of *thou*); *intr.* with *it*, to use the pronoun *you* repeatedly. (Cf THOU *v.*)

1564 BULLEYN *Dial agst. Pest.* (1573) 1 He [*sc* a beggar] thowes not God, but you[s] hym 1675 H. MORE in R Ward *Life* (1710) 341 No Man will *You* God, but use the Pronoun *Thou* to him. 1676 BUNYAN *Strait Gate* 55 *I say unto you.* Had not the Lord Jesus designed by these words, *to shew what an overthrow will one day be made* among professors, he needed not to have *you'ed* it at this rate 1848 A. B EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds* 109 Says I, 'Do yeaow mane to bully me? Yeaow come here to bully me? So I yeaowed him out o' the field

You, obs f. EWE *sb* 1

1523–4 *Churchw Acc, Crosscombe* (Som Rec Soc) 37 The whych you scheppes beth delyvered unto Hew Morganne.

You, graphic variant of *jou*, THOU.

Youden-drift, variant of EWDEN-DRIFT.

You·dith. *Sc.* [f. *youd*, obs. Sc. var. YOUTH + *-ith*, after *poortith*] Youth.

1728 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* XIV, Her Cheek, where Roses free from Stain, In Glows of Youdith beek 1810 in Cromek's *Sel. Scot Songs* II. 54 Sae lang's ye hae youdith.

Youdle, var. YODEL *v*

Youf (yuuf), *v Sc.* Forms: 7 youph, yooff, 8–9 youf, yuff, 9 youff(e, yowf(f. [Echoic Cf YAFF.] *intr.* To bark, esp in a suppressed manner.

1682 LAW *Mem.* (1818) 224 His dogs howling, yelling, and youphing *Ibid*, Howling and yooffing *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 6 My colley, Ringie, youf'd an yowl'd a' night. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 41 And, Cerberus, though but just whelped, Did stan' an' yuff 1826 J WILSON *Noctes Ambr* Wks 1855 I. 173 A' the collies began yelpin and youffin 1842 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. III *Last Laird o' the Auld Mint* VIII, A kind yowffin bark.

So **Youf** *int.* (also reduplicated) and *sb.*

1842 J. WILSON *Chr North* I 18 Youf—youf—youf—go the terriers. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh Gloss*, *Youff*, the bark of a dog. *Youff* conveys the notion of a softer sound than *yowp*

Youf(f, Youft, variants of YOWF, YUFT.

Youghendale, youkyndall, var. YOKINDALE.

Yough fro, obs. form of YUFFROUW.

Yought, Youghten, Youghthe, yougth: see YACHT, YOUTH, YUFT

Youhoge, obs. form of EWE-HOG.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 29 My sister-in-law Marg. Pinare a youhoge.

Youk, Youk(e, obs ff. YOKE, YUKE. **Youl(e, youll, Youlan:** see OIL *sb.*1, YOWL, YULAN.

Youlde, -en, obs. pa. t. and pple. of YIELD *v.*

Youle, obs. spelling of *you'll*, = *you will.*

1607 TOMKIS *Lingua* III vi, Leaue iesting, youle put the fresh Actor out of countenance.

Youlowe, obs. form of YELLOW.

Youl(w)ring. see YOWLRING.

Yound (ɜ-), **-er,** obs ff. YOND, YONDER.

Young (yʊŋ), *a.* (*sb*) Forms: α 1 ȝeong, ȝiong, ȝung, iung, 2 jung, 2–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝung, 3 ȝeung, 3–5 ȝeong(e, ȝonge, ȝunge, yung, (6 *Sc.*) ȝong, 3–7 yong, (4 ȝonke, ȝhoung, yhung), 4–5 yunge, 4–6 yonge, ȝoung(e, (5 yhonge, ȝoyng, 6 yowngе, yongue), 6–7 yoong, younge, 6– young. β. 1 ȝing, 3 ȝiung, 3–5 ȝinge, 4–5 ȝyng(e, 4–6 ȝing, ying, (4 yyng, 5 yinge, yynge, ynge, yhyng). γ 3 ȝenge, 3–5 ȝeng, (4 ȝeing), 4–5 yeng See also YOUNGER, YOUNGEST. [OE. *geong*, *gung*, *iung*, (Northumbrian) *ging*, = OFris., OS *jung*, MDu *jonc* (Du. *jong*), MLG. *junk* (LG. *jung*), OHG., MHG. *junc* (G. *jung*), ON. *ungr* (Sw., Da *ung*), Goth. *juggs* :— OTeut. **jiŋgaz*, contraction of **juwuŋgaz* :— Indo-Eur. **juwnkós* (whence Skr. *juvaçás* youthful, youngling, L *juvencus* young bull, W. *ieuanc*, OIr. *ōac*, *ōc* young), f. **juwen-* (*jūn-*, *jun-*), which is

represented also by Skr. *yúvan-*, *yūn-*, L *juvenis*, comp. *jūnior*, Lith *jáunas*, OSl. *junŭ* young, L. *juventūs*, *juventa*, Olr. *ōitiu*, YOUTH.] **A.** *adj.*

1. That has lived a relatively short time; that is in the early stage of life or growth, youthful: opp. to OLD *a.* 1 a. of persons.

Not so young as (one) was (or *used to be*): getting old, advanced in years (*colloq.*, often *jocular*)

a. Beowulf 13 Dæm eafera wæs æfter cenned geong in geardum *a* 1000 *Andreas* 392 Nu synt gehreade hegnas mine, geonge guðrincas. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 2591 (Napier 70/2) *Lactantes*, *i. infantes*, iung cildra *c* 1200 ORMIN 12122 3iff þu hafesst 3et, tohh þu be 3ung, Elldernemanness late. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 66 A meiden swiðe 3ung of 3eres *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 7/209 On ouewarde he i-sau3 a luyte 3ong child *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12460 Quen iesus com in-to þat scole, þof he was yong was he na fole. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 181 Hit is an vn-Comely Couple be Cryst, as me þinkeþ, To 3euen a 3ong wenche to an old feble Mon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 322 His air his land sall weild, All be he neuir so 3houng of eild. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug.* III. Wher 3ong damesellis be with chateryng tongis *c* 1460 *Emare* 707 Up he toke that fayre ladye, And the yonge chylde her by 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 162 The nouices sitte seuerall alone with their yonge suckelinges 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III 185 Philip died young before his Father. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 3 Who, like Augustus, young Was call'd to Empire and had govern'd long 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pickle* XVI, He . instructed the young boys in the games of hustle-cap, leap-frog, and chuck-farthing. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* XII, Young in years but old in grief 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* VII, Judging such things by what they were when I was young *Ibid.*, He is not so young as he used to be 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXVII, George Hawker, it's many years since we met, and I'm not so young as I was. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Bootle's Childr.* VI, Somehow the laugh had made her look young and pretty again.

β. a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 353 Ic up ahof eaforan ginge *Ibid.* 464 Onzit, guma 3inga, godes heahmægen, nergendes naman *c* 1250 (see YOUNG WOMAN 1] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3224 A sarguant..þat had ben als of his fostring, Al siþen he was a barn ying. 13 *Coer de L.* 924 Forleyn was his doughter yyng. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 105 That ageynys oo maydyn tendyr & ying Fyfty greth clerkys þou doost furth bryng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 198 As soone as thei hem saugh, thei ne douted nothinge so small a peple that were so ynge. 1522 *Worlde & Childe* A ij b, I wyll the fynde whyle thou art yinge, So thou wylte be obedyent to my byddynge. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XVII. 288 In him I hope releif, Of 3eiris thocht he be 3ing *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXIV 2 Sueit thing, bening and 3ing

γ. c 1205 LAY. 3123 He wes a 3enge king. 13 . *Cursor M.* 24030 (Gött), þat wreche womman 3eng [*rime* steng] *c* 1400 [see YOUNG MAN 1]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 3305 Among the lordes old and yeng For gladnes of thes new tithing. *c* 1450 *Cursor M.* 10618 (Laud) There was no maide of none ospryng So holy of lyf old nor yeng. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 591 He had sex childre 3eng A lang tyme in his keyping

b. In collocations of specific meaning, as *young creature, young folk(s, young fry, young people, young person, young thing*: see the sbs. CREATURE 3, FOLK 3, 4, FRY[1] 4 b, PEOPLE 6 b, PERSON 2 e, THING[1] 10, and quots. below. *Young one*: †a young person; (usually with poss.) offspring, pl. *young ones*, offspring, progeny; = B 2; also in colloq. form *young 'un* = YOUNGSTER. See also YOUNG LADY, YOUNG MAN, YOUNG WOMAN, and C. below.

Certain collocations, e g. *young man, gentleman, woman, lady*, are colloq used vocatively in addressing reproof or warning to persons of almost any age. See YOUNG MAN 1, quot. 1865, YOUNG WOMAN 1, quot 1864

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 6446 Awey seli 3onge þinges 13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1526 3e Oghe to a 3onke þynk 3ern to schewe, & teche sum tokenez of trweluf craftes 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* XVI. 5 Þei goynge yn into the sepulcre syzen a 3ong oon, hilid with a whit stoole. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 147 Ful seelde is, þat 3ong folk wyse been. *c* 1450 *Brut* II 349 A yong creature of ix yere of age, Dame Isabell. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. IV. (1883) 55 That the yonge peple shold not haue but on gowne or garment in the yere. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 3 Mony guyd men and vemen and specialie 3ung persons 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XI. 7 The cowe and the Bere shal fede together, and their yongones shal lye together. 1542 [see THING *sb*[1] 10] 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. III 303 Dead though she be, she feeles her yong one kicke 1605 — *Mach.* IV. II. 11 The poore Wren . will fight, Her yong ones in her Nest, against the Owle. 1653 W. HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* XI 53 The superficies of this Island (in the moneths of May and June) is almost covered quite over with Nests, Egges, and Young-Ones 1693 *Humours Town* 118 If you want a Foil, as indeed 'tis generally the Care of you young Ones, now-a-days, to get one that's Ugly or Old. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV 190 My Eyes, like most young Peoples, were perpetually at the Windows 1753 SMOLLETT *Count Fathom* VIII, Certain dangerous books, calculated to debauch the minds of young people. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* LXXI, The Baron, while he assumed the lower end of the table, insisted that Lady Emily should do the honours of the head, that they might, he said, set a meet example to the *young folk* 1833 [see FOLK 3 b] 1838 EGAN *Pierce Thames* X 200 'Where's the kids?' 'Kids!' reiterated Mrs. Blindle, interrogatively 'Yes, the young 'uns!' said Mrs. Bodger. 'Oh, the children!' 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XVIII, Dinah would tell all marauding 'young uns'. to keep out of the kitchen 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb* X, The young couple were excellent listeners. 1855 LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 281 'Young persons' have been defined to be males and females of from thirteen to eighteen years of age 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. iii, Well, young sir, we've been talking as we should want your pen and ink. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I, You beware o' that young 'un. He's bound to be your foe. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* I. IX, She could be properly described as a Young Girl, which is the general name for the workwoman in youth, but no one would think of calling her a young lady 1918 *Act* 8 & 9 *Geo. V*, c. 39. § 48 The expression 'young person' means a person under eighteen years of age who is no longer a child.

(*b*) Such collocations may be used attrib or as adj., may be converted into verbs, or may take a suffix; e. g. *young-girl* adj. (pertaining to a young girl), *young-master* vb. (to address or treat as a young master), *young-gentlemanly* adj (pertaining to or characteristic of a young gentleman)

1613 *Sidney's Arcadia* II XXIX. (ed 4) 210 Looking to haue bin yong-mastred among those great estates, as he was among his abusing vnderlings. 1884 THACKERAY *Leech's Pict* Wks 1900 XIII 488 What fine young-gentlemanly wags they are. 1868 SILL *Hermitage* i, A well-bred, fair, young-gentlemanly life. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* IX, She was absorbed in .her own young-girl dreams

c Used to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name or title in a family (esp. a son from his father); equivalent to *junior*.

1340 *Ayenb* 48 Þe holy mayde saie þet zebbe wes yonge thobyes wyf 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 216 Scipio the ying [*a* 1461 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 55 Yn Abraham tyme, and in Balky tyme the yongge. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. XVIII. (S. T. S.) I 101 3oung [*v. r* 3ing] tarquyne and þis feirs tullia war maryit togiddir. 1563–1693 [see MASTER *sb.*[1] 22]. 1572 in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm 1899) I 23 For maring of 3oung Quein Marie with Prince Edward 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 147 The chief leaders, Nathaniel Fynes and young Sir H. Vane. 1753 SMOLLETT *Count Fathom* XIII, Young Melvil implicitly believed the story and protestations of Fathom. 1817 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Ormond* I, Young Ormond was the son of the friend of Sir Ulick O'Shane's youthful and warm-hearted days 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* XI, Lady Frances keeps her dower, and young Deering the estates for his life

d. of animals (or their flesh as food).

Young fry: see FRY *sb.*[1] 4

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XV 23 *Uitulum saginatum*, 3ing oxo fætt. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Đe neddre bileued hire hude baften hire, and cumeð newe fel and hie wurð 3ung 1390 in W. Hudson *Lett. Surisd. Norwich* (1892) 73 Capere yongfry in Regia Ripa et vendere hominibus de Crowmeer .pro bayte. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 54 Take kydes Fleyssche & 3ong porke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* IX 139 Of beestis and foules 3ynge, a peyre. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 82 Thy colts for thy saddle geld yoong to be light 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 43 As soone goes the yong sheep to the pot as the olde. 1653 W. HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* V. 20 Pullets or young Hens. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 23 A tunefull Robin trig and 3ung. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort* III, While the young lambs bound As to the tabor's sound 1828 G. F. LYON *Jrnl. Mexico* I 109 A steak which I cooked tasted so like well-fed young pork

e. of plants, or their parts or products.

a 800 *Blickl. Glosses* in *O. E. Texts* 122 Þa 3ingan eletriow. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1. 3750 (Napier 99/2) Iungum wyrtuna ofætum *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1134 Þar tron shulle a 3ere blowe An 3unge sedes springe & growe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1418 Þar ras o þam thre wandes yong *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 11 Do þer to sage and persely 3oyng 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 22 The rosis yong .War powderit hrycht with hevinly bernall droppis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III II. 378 There is a man haunts the Forrest, that abuses our yong plants with carving Rosalinde on their barkes. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* VI. 108 If it [*sc* cross grain] grew up young with the Trunk, then instead of a Knot you will find a Curling in the Stuff when it is wrought. 1726 'H. S. PHILOKEROS' *Yng. Gard. Director* 108 Young Onions 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 15 The sunny colouring of the young leaves. 1828 G. F. LYON *Jrnl. Mexico* II 249 The cattle make sad incursions amongst the young crops. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 29 The heart wood is, of a darker colour than the soft or young wood.

2. *transf.* Belonging or pertaining to a young person or persons, or to youth. **a.** with *age, days, years*, etc.: the age or time when one is young; youth. *Obs.* exc. in *young days*.

c 1000 *Rule St. Benet* (1888) 99 Gif he þæt sylfe cild on iunre ylde is. *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* I 2275 (Napier 61/2) Iunges cildhades. *Ibid.* 2843 (77/1) *Teneritudine*, iungan iuzeþe. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 492 This hanselle has Arthur of auenturus on fyrst, In 3onge 3er. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 53 Children in 3onge age. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 131 Whan his 3ong dayes were go, he went to Rome. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 79 At these yong yeres of age *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIV. 27 Than vp thow rasit to reule my Ring, In to my tender yeiris 3ing. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (1886) 77 Cuthburge from her yong yeares soughte to please Christ 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb* XV, A remnant of my young days

b. of bodily members, faculties, acts, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1434 His 3unge blod hit draȝeþ amis. *c* 1400 *Brut* I 251 He was wonder sory, and ful hertly wepte wiþ his 3onge eyne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II. 308 Ane 3oung stomack . of groiss meittis ma tak skayth and harme. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 204 Hauyng a yonge and a lusty courage, . he set on hys enemyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* I i 47 By Loue, the yong, and tender wit Is turn'd to folly. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I XI, She made eyes at him, and directed her young smiles at him 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau* I, A homily, in which he held up to his son the picture of his young infirmities. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* IX (1885) 66 A young eye beneath a grey eyebrow is a prettier thing than a grey head on young shoulders.

3. Having the characteristics of young persons, or of youth; youthful in bodily condition or mental disposition (with various connotations); *esp.* having the freshness or vigour of youth.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1400 To se the a quene wyll make vs yonge agayne 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I i 57 *Ol.* What Boy *Orl.* Come, come elder brother, you are too yong in this. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I XXXII. 52 An old Abbatess, being decrepit, suddenly became young, her monthly courses return'd [etc.] 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Dec., 'Tis a maxim with me to be young as long as one can 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett* (1816) I. 454 Napoleon's mother , a very handsome, regular featured, princely personage, young of her age. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I *Lucy*, The affectation of age and wisdom, which contrast so oddly with his young unmeaning face 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* III, Mr Gresham was young for his age, and the doctor old. 1894 MAX PEMBERTON *Sea-Wolves* I, Why, man, she must be a hundred and four, and young at that.

4. That has newly or not long since entered upon some course of action, or having the character of such a one; newly or recently initiated; inexperienced, or having little experience, unpractised; 'raw'.

Also in Australian use, Newly arrived, that is a newcomer.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* I. 2673 (Napier 45/1) Iungum, *neutericis*, i. *nouellis* (*catholicæ fidei sectatoribus*) *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 4 Þah ich þo a wintre ald, to 3ung ich em on rede. 1340 *Ayenb* 162 Nou 3ziȝ ane yongne boryeis and ane newene knizt. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* VII, Quhich to declare my scole is ouer 3ong *a* 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, *c.* 6 The seid felishippe and Marchauntes of London take of every English man or yonge merchaunte beyng there att his first commyng XXli sterling 1561 WINJET *Bk Questions* Wks (S. T. S.) I. 101 Men in this vocatioun .suld nocht be 3oung of leirning. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III IV. 144 We are yet but yong indeed. 1650 HUBBERT *Pull Formality* 161 Its not with thee as with a yong Christian 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* IV. (1840) 67, I was but young at the work. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey, Montreul*, The landlord supposing I was young in French. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat.* (1799) II. 77 We are still so young in the study of Nature 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXI, 'Matey, what station are you on?' 'Maraganoa', says he. 'So', says I, 'you're rather young there, ain't you?' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Young gentlemen*, a general designation for midshipmen, whatever their age

†**b.** *transf.* Characteristic of a young person, or of a beginner; showing inexperience; juvenile; immature; *occas.* childish, infantile. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 10 (Trin. Coll. MS.), Fele idel word ich habbe ispeken seðen ich speken cuðe, And fele 3eunge [*v. r* 3uinge] dade idon þe me ofðinkeð nuðe. 1623 COCKERAM II, *Young*, childish. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 9 To excuse his young Experience. 1718 J. HUGHES in *J. Duncombe's Lett* (1773) I. 205 He has, inserted some trifles of mine which were very young performances.

5. Of a thing (concrete or abstract): That is in its early stage; lately begun, formed, introduced, or brought into use; not far advanced; recent, new.

In quot. 1402 applied to something resulting or 'springing' from something else, as compared to offspring (cf. 2 d)

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 And alle siche 3onge im possibilitees folowen therof. 1538 ELYOT, *Mustus...*, newe, yonge, late made 1553 *Respublica* III iii, 731 It ys but yong daies yet 1569 UNDERDOWNE *Heliodorus* VII. 93 b, A little yonge yellowe beardе 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I 50 Oxford hath Oxfordshire onelie, a verie yoong iurisdiction, erected by king Henrie the eight 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I I. 166 *Rom* Is the day so young? *Ben.* But new strooke nine 1632 MARKHAM *Country Contentm* (ed. 4) I XIII. 89 Take the Kidney Tallow of a Sheep, and as much young Cheese. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* I. 64 While yet the Spring is young *Ibid.* III. 752 Such are the Symptoms of the young Disease. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 113 To tun or put up their Drink young, as the Brewers call it, that is before it hath fermented too much 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXVIII, It's a young country, but there's been muckle wickedness done in it 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XVI, The water..spread with that young blue which never lives beyond the April 1880 O. CRAWFURD *Portugal* 253 New port wine—the trade speak of it as *young* wine 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* XI, They left the table when the night was yet young, and the bottle just beginning 1886 CUMMING *Electr. treated Experim* (1887) 63 It is..necessary, while the ship is young, to make a new correction for magnetism after each voyage 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* III, A gabled house set by the walk-side among some brave young woods. 1913 *Times* 23 Sept. 15/6 [This] was a severe tax on a young concern not earning profits.

b. Applied to the moon in the early part of the lunar month, soon after 'new moon', when it appears as a crescent.

In quot. *c* 1386 applied to the sun at the season just after the vernal equinox.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 8 The yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne. 1813 [see *May moon*, MAY *sb* 8 5] 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 168 When the young moon is westering as now 1849 H. W. HERBERT *Frank Forester* III. 95 The dark azure vault, up which the thread-like crescent of the young moon was climbing.

c. *spec.* in nautical uses (see quots.).

1596 SIR W. SLINGSBY *Voy. Cadiz* (Navy Rec. Soc. XX.) 71 At six hours' end,. upon the opportunity of the young flood, the San Felipe, the San Matias, the San Andrés, and the San Tomaso were abandoned by the Spaniards. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy N. Pole* 60 The pools of water in the middle of the pieces were frozen over with young ice. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* I, We ran up the river with the young flood for about an hour. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XV. (1856) 109 The 'young', or as it is called by the whalers, the 'bay ice' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Flood*, When the water begins to rise, it is called a young flood. *Ibid.*, *Young wind*, the commencement of the land or sea breeze.

†**d.** *Young with child*: newly pregnant, in the early stage of pregnancy; also loosely used for 'pregnant' (app. by confusion of *with child* and *with young*). *Obs.*

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 187 Charles [King

of France] dying leaues his Wife young with childe. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* viii 78 When they have been very young with child. 1758 MRS. LENNOX *Henrietta* I. x, My mother, being young with child when my father died, miscarried. *a* 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (180x) III 51 When my father was commanded on board, he left my mother young with child of me.

6. *fig.* Small, diminutive, miniature, not full-sized. Now *colloq.* and *jocular.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 8 (1877) 60 We have in England great corne countres, groves, yongsprynges, great ryvers and swete brockes. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV. (1586) 173 It is best to bring from the Sea, little Rockes with the weedes and all vppon them, and to place them in the middest of your Ponds, and to make a young Sea of them 1851 *Amer. Mag.* Nov. 92 I'll turn all the drawers inside out, wus than a young earthquake 1854 GRACE GREENWOOD *Haps & Mishaps* 10, I left Liverpool on an afternoon of unusual brightness, but plunged immediately into a young night, in the shape of the longest tunnel I ever passed through. 1885 HORNADAY *Two Yrs. in Jungle* XVII. 192 Such a weapon is really a young cannon.

†b. Technically applied to a lens of low magnifying power. *Obs.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Nov., To Turlington, the great spectacle-maker,..who dissuades me from using old spectacles, but rather young ones 1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos* (1730) I. XII. § 22 To speak in the Language of the Glass-Grinders, of younger or older Spectacles.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol.* in pl. sense (with def. art., or without art. in conjunction with *old*): Young people.

c 825 *Vesp Psalter* lxxvii[i] 63 *Juvenes eorum comedit ignis*, ȝunge heara et fyr *c* 1000 *Rule of Chrodegang* ii, Æfre þa ȝeongan wurðian þa ealdan, & þa ealdan lufien þa ȝingran. *c* 1205 LAY. 28444 þa ȝeonge and þa alde alle he aqualde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20495 ȝong and ald and euer-ilkan All þar fell to slepe onan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 222 And how that love among the yonge Began the hertes thanne awake. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 217 Therfor thou byd both old and ying, That ich man know me for his kyng. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S T S) 29 Cum ȝung and auld, baith man and wyfe, I will ȝow giue Eternall lyfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i 118 He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor, both yong and old. 1611 *Bible* 2 Macc. v. 13 Thus there was killing of yong and old. 1632 [see OLD *a.* 1]. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 207 P 1 Old Age, which is a Decay from that Vigour which the Young possess. 1770 [see OLD *a.* 1]. 1817 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Ormond* i, She saw herself surrounded by the young, the fair, and the gay. 1842-4 [see OLD *a.* 1]. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* v, I have always lived with people older than myself,..so I do not feel it, though it is very nice to be with the young

†b. *absol.* or as *sb. sing.* A young person, *esp.* a young woman or girl. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xlix. 385 Ðu ȝionga, bio ðe unlde to clipianne & to læranne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. xix. 20 þa cwæð se ȝeonga, eall þiss ic ȝehealde *a* 1300 *K Horn* 137 (Cambr. MS.) 'Feren', quaþ he, 'ȝonge (*v r.* ȝynge), Ihc telle ȝou tiþinge.' 13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 951 Vn-lyke on to loke þo ladyes were, For if þe ȝonge was ȝep, þo3e was þat oþer. ? 1402 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1909) XX. 43 Vlixes . Brak hir his trowth, & toke another yhyng, Circes, to loue. *c* 1430 [see YEPLY 2]. 14 *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 77 This goodly yong and fresche of face.

c. as *sb.* in *pl.* Young or newly initiated persons, new-comers, novices. *nonce-use.*

1890 *Pall Mall Gas.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Although the 'Olds' have been the pioneers of the movement, the 'Youngs' show an impatience with them at every meeting

2. †a. A young one; esp. with *a* and *pl.* (chiefly in imitation of foreign idiom). *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10977 Til þat he be born, þat yung, þan sal he do þe haue þe tung. *c* 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* xxxvii. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 234 Halata is a beste that dothe on-naturall dedys, for whan she feleth her yonges quycke, or stere in her body, than she drayweth them out & loketh vpon them. 1527 — *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F ij b, A Scorpyon, whyche kylleth the yonges of the lyon with his venymous stynges. 1759 B STILLINGFLEET tr. *Riberg's Econ Nat* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 90 The elephant scarcely produces one young in two years. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) XIV. 612/1 It [*sc.* the great seal] breeds about the month of March, and brings forth a single young on the ice.

b. Young animals collectively in relation to the parent; young ones, offspring.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I xiii, The tree where vpon the egle and his yonge were in theyr nest 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxiii[i] 3 The sparow hath founde hir an house, & the swalowe a nest, where she maye laye hir yonge. — *Jer* xvii. 11 The disceatfull maketh a nest, but bringeth forth no yonge. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 863 So then he hath it when he cannot vse it, And leaues it to be maistred by his yong 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S T S) I 123 Gif a Sou eit his ȝoung, stane him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* III. 382 'Tis with this rage, the Mother Lion stung, Scours o're the Plain; regardless of her young. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* VII, The brinded lioness led forth her young 1849 *Sk Nat. Hist, Mammalia* IV. 63 The field mouse breeds twice in the year, producing from six to ten young at a time.

c. Phr. *With young* (also *in young*), of a female animal: Pregnant.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* lxxvii[i] 71 The yowes greate with yonge. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. v. 35 So many Dayes, my Ewes haue bene with yong 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 241 Goats grow fat when they are with young. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* III. vii. 203 The cat goes with young fifty six days 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 309 The breeding sow, when in young, and near farrowing, should be kept in good condition.

†3. (? *elliptical* for *young age*: see the adj. 2 a.) The time of life when one is young; youth. *rare.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) V. 50 In thi ȝonge lerne God to plese. 1639 G DANIEL *Ecclus.* End 60 In the strong Estate of Man, and the sweet Time of younge.

C. Special collocations and Combinations. (See also A. 1 b)

1. a With the names of countries or their inhabitants, in the designations of political parties chiefly composed of young men. as **Young England**, name assumed by a group of Tory politicians in the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria (hence *Young-Englander*, a member of this group; *Young-Englandism*, the principles of 'Young England'); **Young Europe**, a group of associations of republican agitators of various nations which arose after the July revolution (1830) in France, known severally as *Young France*, *Young Germany*, *Young Italy*, *Young Poland*; **Young Ireland**, a group of Irish agitators about 1840–50 (hence *Young-Irelander*, *Young-Irelandism*); **Young Turk**, a member of a party of Turkish agitators which brought about the revolution of 1908 (hence *Young Turkish* adj.). (Such phrases may also be used in a general sense, as *Young England* = the typical young Englishman, or the rising generation of Englishmen.)

1838 R MONCKTON MILNES *Let to C. J. MacCarthy* 13 Mar., I go on with small '*Young Englands' on Sunday evenings, which unfortunately excludes the more severe members—Acland, Gladstone, &c 1843 *Times* 17 Aug. 5/2 It is not to defend 'Young England' that we make these remarks. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* VI, Young England or Peelite, this is all right and noble 1859 *New Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) LVIII. 425 Now Master Young England I am afraid I have been rather angry with you 1886 KEBBEL *Hist. Toryism* V. 273 That distrust of Sir Robert Peel which alone made the Young England Party possible. 1837 in T. W. Reid *R. M. Milnes* (1890) I 205 We may both rejoice that our two *young Englanders [*sc.* Milnes and Acland] have come out so well 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* III, She would have started as from a snake, from the issue, that Lancelot would fall in love, not with *Young Englandism, but with Argemone Lavington 1840 T. GORDON tr. *W. Menzel's Ger. Lit.* IV. 309 The coterie took the name of Young Germany (*das junge Deutschland*) only, however, as an emanation from *Young Europe. 1835 *Ann. Reg*, *Hist. Eur* 478/2 Germany had found in her political reformers a new school of literature and morals, as well as of civil rights. Under the appellation of '*young Germany', or 'young literature', aping the French disregard of all authority, they preached up their extravagant doctrines in corrupting publications 1845 R MONCKTON MILNES *Let to C J. MacCarthy* 26 Mar, *Young Ireland would separate from Rome to morrow if they dared. 1884 *Dict. Eng Hist.* 610/1 The 'Young Ireland' party .made a foolish attempt at rebellion in 1848. 1855 MORIARTY in W. Ward *Life Newman* (1912) I 361, I do not at all share in Dr. Cullen's distrust of those he calls *Young Irelanders. 1851 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 224 Rise and Progress of *Young-Irelandism. 1844 R. MONCKTON MILNES *Let to C J. MacCarthy* 1 July, MAZZINI,..who has been organising a '*Young Italian' descent on Italy from Malta 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Sept 7/6 As regards the *Young Turks, the Sultan hopes that Munir Bey will be able to keep them under surveillance. 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 17 Aug. 9/1 Salonika, the head-quarters of the Young Turk Party 1911 *Encycl Brit* XXVII. 463/2 The *Young Turkish party had long been preparing for the overthrow of the old régime.

b. In other special collocations, as *young* FUSTIC, *young* HYSON, *Young* PRETENDER, for which see the sbs.

2. *Comb.* a. Adverbial and predicative, as *young-born* (cf 'new-born'), *-fed*, *-looking*, *-old* (old in years but young in condition or disposition), *-sprung* adjs. b. Parasynthetic, etc. as *young-bladed*, *-conscienced*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-winged*, † *-yeared* adjs.; †**young-blood**, a 'young-blooded' person, a young hothead; †**young-head**, a headstrong young man. Also YOUNG-EYED, YOUNG-LIKE.

1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* Ep. (1895) 5 This *yong bladed and newe shotte vp corne 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentleman* 12 These *Young blouds use rather, Catiline-like, to speake much, and doe little 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 80 The first-fruits of the *young-born eruptive power. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. VII. XXX, She , like *Young Conscience'd Casuists, thinks that sin, Which will by talk and practise lawfull seeme. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 1 Rejecting Old, *Young-Counsail'd rash Roboam Loseth Ten Tribes, which fall to Jeroboam. 1598 *Mucedorus* IV 1 29 What .*young-fed humour moist within the braine? 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gentlemen* 12 It is intolerable for these *Young-heads to be opposed · they are deafe to reason. 1588 FRAUNCE in *Brit. Bibliogr.* (1812) II. 280 Owld dotinge graye beardes talke muche of Baraſipton, whiles *young headed boyes beare awaye logike 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CL. VI, *Young hearted, gay Summer shall fling Thy doubts away. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser 1. *Mod. Ant*, A man of seventy, .but wonderfully *young-looking and well preserved 1558 R RAMSEY *Boy Bp's Serm.* 14 in *Camden Misc* (1875) VII, All yow that are no childer, but men, women, and *yonggolds, of years and discretion. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II XIII. 274 Caleb was that young-old man, whose strength contradicted his years 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 21 Feb 2/1 A tall, ascetic looking, young-old man. 1614 R TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* IV. i, All thy *young sprung griefes shall seeme but sparkes To the great fire of my calamities 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. XXXIII. 149 A generous Pair Of *young-wing'd Eaglets. 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* F j b, This *young-year'd Hermit. 1599 — *Fount. Anc Fiction* H ij, A carelesse crue of young-year'd Nimphs.

Younger (yʊ·ŋgəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 ȝingra, ȝyngra, ȝeongra, 3 ȝeong(e)re, ȝengere, ȝ(e)unger, ȝungre (*Orm* ȝunngre), yungre, ȝongor(e, 3–4 ȝongere, 3–5 ȝungar, (6 *Sc.*) ȝonger, 4 yunger, 4–6 **yongar**, *Sc.* ȝongar(e, 4–7 **yonger**, 5 ȝongir(e, ȝungir, yungur, 5–6 yongur, 6 *Sc.* ȝoungar, youngar, yonngar(e, 7 *Sc.* ȝonnegar, 6– **younger**. [f. YOUNG *a.* + -ER[3]. (The normal mutated OE. comp. *gingra*, *gyngra* did not survive.)] The comparative degree of YOUNG *a*; opposed to ELDER *a.*, OLDER.

1. In senses 1 and 3 of YOUNG: Of less age; that has lived a shorter time; more youthful (in years, or *fig.* in disposition, etc.).

c 930–40 *Laws Æthelstan* VI XII. § 1 Cwæð þa þæt him þuhte þæt man nænne ȝingran mann ne sloge þonne xv wintre man *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps* (Spelman) xxxvi. 26 [xxxvii 25] ȝyngra [*v rr* ȝeongra, ȝongre] ic wæs, witendlice ic ealdode. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 8753 Hit ne likede noþing wel Roberd courtehese þoru is ȝongore broþer so engelond to lese. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3493 Iacob hight þe yonger broþer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 308 Fedra hire yonger Soster *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 1474 Athils of all age eldire & ȝongire. 1523–34 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 23 The yonger and the grener that the grasse is, the softer and the sweter it wyll be *c* 1600 G HARVEY *Marginalia* (1913) App ii. 232 The younger sort takes much delight in Shakespeares Venus, & Adonis. *c* 1626 *Duke of Devon.* IV. i. in Bullen *Old Pl* (1883) II 62 All younger brothers Must sitt beneath the salt & take what dishes The elder shoves downe to them. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I XXXII. 52 They are proverbially said to have eaten a snake, who look younger than accustomed. 1718 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W Montagu* 1 Sept, I shall look upon you as so many years younger than you was, so much nearer innocence 1838 LYTTON *Alice* IX II, Evelyn was younger than her years] 1844 R. MONCKTON MILNES *Let to C. J. MacCarthy* 1 July, Sir F. Doyle is going to marry the younger Miss Wynn. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 484 The younger brother may not marry the elder brother's widows.

b Used after a person's name for distinction from an older person of the same name; = JUNIOR 1. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 1138 Iustine yungre. *c* 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 84 Aleyne Romely þe yongur. 1529 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* 62/2 Umquhill Johnne Culquhone, eldar, and Johnne Culquhone, younger. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 263 Tobias the Elder lived to one hundred fifty and eight, the yonger to one hundred twenty seven 1684 *Procl.* in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II App. 109 John Baxters elder and younger, Tenants to Robert Campbel. 1734 *Parish Reg. Forres* 23 Feb (MS), Witnesses Alexander Dunbar younger and Elder of Boath 1815 SCOTT *Guy M* XII, Charles Hazlewood, younger of Hazlewood.

†c. *Youngerman*. see quot. and YEOMAN etym. Cf. MLG *jungerman*, newly elected judge or counsellor, newly admitted member of a guild.

? *c* 1185 *Pseudo-Cnut De Foresta* II (Liebermann) 620 Sintque sub quolibet horum [primariorum] quatuor ex mediocribus hominibus, quos Angli læssþegenes nuncupant, Dani uero yongermen uocant

2. *transf.* in sense 2 of YOUNG: Belonging to the earlier part of life; earlier. Now only in *younger days.*

1578 *Reg Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. II. 707 Gude will schawin unto him in his youngar aige. 1605 SHAKS *Lear* I. i. 41 (Qo. 1) To shake all cares and busines of our state, Confirming them on yonger yeares 1676 GLANVILL *Ess Philos & Relig.* III. 50 They [*sc* the Peripatetick Disputers] imployed their Younger Studies upon the Philosophy of Disputation. 1742 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. XVII § 8 Whether in their chamber, parlour or study, in the younger or elder years of life. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxi, He had been an old votary of the turf in his younger days.

3. In senses 4 and 5 of YOUNG: More lately initiated, begun, introduced, etc.; having less experience or practice; that is in an earlier stage; less advanced; later, more recent.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 122 Thou art young in yeares, I suppose: but younger in enterprise, I am assured. 1609 BP. HALL *Disswas Poperie* Wks (1625) 614 If there be any point of our Religion yonger than the Patriarchs, and Prophets. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacræ* I III. § 10 We have made it evident, that these two great historians are younger even then the translation of the Bible into Greek. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Younger Regiment* or *Officer*, in Military Affairs, that Regiment is counted Youngest, which was last rais'd, and that Officer youngest, whose Commission is of the latest Date. 1794 J BOYS *Agric. Kent* 58 The second year after planting [hops], full size poles, are placed to the hills instead of the seconds, which are removed to younger grounds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I 340 Younger towns, towns which are rarely or never mentioned in our early history and which sent no representatives to our early parliaments. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* I 13 The Silurian rocks of the Ural chain are succeeded by younger palæozoic deposits. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* II 60 The younger the science, the smaller will be the amount of known facts. 1915 *Daily Tel.* 5 May 2/3 The directors decided not to commence tapping on the younger [rubber] fields

b. *Younger hand* (in Card-playing): the second player in a two-handed game (opp. to *elder hand*, ELDER *a.* 4)

1744 HOYLE *Piquet* III 28 If the younger-hand has one Ace dealt him, what are the Odds of his taking in one or two of the three remaining Aces?

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol.* (usually, now always, with def. art.) in *sing* or *pl.* sense; One who is, or those who are, younger. (Most commonly contrasted with *elder.*)

OE. *gingra* (fem. *gingre*) spec = follower, disciple, vassal. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. v. (1890) 160 Se bisceop, betwih oþre lare mannum to lyfiȝeanne, þa fægerestan bysene his ȝingrum forlet. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 291 Ne wille ic leng

his ȝeongra wurþan *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 326 (Trin Coll. MS.) Ne muȝe we werien naðer ne wið þurst ne wið hunger þe elder ne þe ȝeunger *c* 1205 LAY. 3927 Þe king hauede tweie sunen Þe ȝengere [*c* 1275 þe ȝeongre] hehte Poreus. *Ibid* 9189 Wiðer wes þa ældere Aruiagun þe ȝungeie [*c* 1275 ȝeongeie] *a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 424 Nenne mon ne leten heo in ne þe ȝungre ne speke mid none monne bute leaue *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 2934 Þe elder to þe yonger spak *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 383 He þat is gratter of ȝow, loke þat he be made as ȝongar in sympilnes *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollt* 2 Wan þe synne of þe heldar man drawiþ not be his ensaumple þe hertis of þe ȝungai in to deþ. 1526 TINDALE *Rom* IX. 12 The elder shall serve the yonger 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Pref, Wks (1653) 16 It is fit that the yonger obey the elder.

2. (In early use *absol* without change in pl; later as *sb.* with pl in *-s.*) With preceding possessive: (A person's) inferior in age: = JUNIOR B. b. Now *rare.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13279 þatt uss birrþ follȝhenn bliþelig þatt ure ȝunngre uss læreþþ, ȝiff þatt iss þatt hiss lare iss god 1493 [H PARKER] *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W 1496) I XXXVI. 78/1 Than begyn they moost to dote and to teche theyr yonger many folyes 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) Rj, Suche thinges do theyr yongers here *a* 1540 in T. West *Antiq Furness* (1807) 157 They shall diligently instruct their juniors and yongeis 1595 SOUTHWELL *Image of Death* 33 My youngers daily diop away, And can I think to 'scape alone? 1639 LD DIGBY *Lett conc Relig.* (1651) 90 No false doctrine whatsoever can be admitted into the Church in any age, unless they of that age do unanimously conspire to deceive their children and yongers 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 22, I scarce can meet a monument, but holds My younger 1836 *Going to Service* VIII 87 [Lady's maid loq.] It is very mortifying to be obliged to one's youngers 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1380 Answer'd Sir Gareth graciously to one Not many a moon his younger.

3. (As *sb.* with pl. in *-s.*) A younger person: = JUNIOR B. (Chiefly, in later use only, in *pl.*; commonly contrasted with *elder.*)

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III IV 302 He muste nedis meene that he allowith oon to be grettist among hem, and that he in sum other maner louȝe him as a ȝonger 1552 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* II (1895) 164 To the intent that the sage grauitie of the elders should kepe the yongers from wanton licence 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* II. VI. 14 How like a yonger or a prodigall The skaiſed barke puts from her natiue bay. 1658 OSBORN *Queen Eliz* Ep A 3 b, So have I a little wondred at Age, to finde it so tetchy, when Younger in years lay any claim to Knowledge *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 175 The two youngers [of the family] were also well placed. 1885 MOZLEY *Remin* I XXIV 138 In 1823 all we youngers were at a small farmhouse between Filey and Scarborough 1894 'EDNA LYALL' *To Right the Wrong* V, He himself was one of the despised youngers of the family.

C *Comb*, as *younger-born*, **younger-brotherish, -sisterish** *adjs* (*nonce-wds.*), having the character of a younger brother or sister.

1530 PALSGR 291/2 Yongar borne, *maisne* 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* IXV, His preference for the younger-born 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* V, She is painfully meek and younger-sisterish. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barb Philpot* XII, To sell smiles to such a beggarly younger-brotherish runagate!

Hence **You ngerly** *a.* (*U. S. colloq.*), somewhat young (opp. to *elderly*); **You ngership** (*rare*), the condition of one who is younger, juniority.

1868 *Church Union* 1 Jan. (Cent Dict.), The life-blood of Christendom flows in the veins of her *youngerly men 16 21 COTGR., Iuvengneria*, *youngership. 1898–9 *Ann Rep. Bur Amer. Ethnol.* p. CXIII, The captive is thus doomed to perpetual youngership, *if the term may be permitted—that* is, to perpetual servitude.

Youngest (yʊ·ŋgest), *a.* Forms: 1 ȝingest, ȝingæst, ȝingst, 3 ȝeongeste, ȝengestte, ȝongest(e, -ist, -ost(e, 3–6 ȝungest(e, 4 ȝingest, yongeist, *Sc.* ȝongast, ȝungaste, 4–6 ȝongest, yongest, 5 ȝongust, 6 yoongest, 6– youngest. [f. YOUNG *a.* + -EST. (The normal mutated OE. form *ȝingest* did not survive.)] The superlative degree of YOUNG *a.*; opposed to ELDEST, OLDEST.

1. In sense 1 of YOUNG: Of least age. Also *absol*

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. § 1 Ioseph, se þe ȝingst wæs hys ȝebroðra. *c* 1205 LAY. 3460 Mi ȝengestte [*c* 1275 ȝeongeste] dohter. *Ibid* 6955 Þe ȝungeste of þan bieðeren 13 *Cursor M.* 7391 (Gött) Quer es þin alder ȝingest son? 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 148 The yongest of hem hadde of age Fourtiene yer. 1464 *Paston Lett* II 153 Your sone and lowly servant, John Paston, the yongest 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 When suche questions be asked, the yongest both of the spiritualitie and temporalitie say their opinions first. 16 21 COTGR., *Quiocul*, the last, or youngest child one hath 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser II *Walk through Vill*, They are a fine family from the eldest to the youngest 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb* XII, She and the youngest Miss Harper eyed one another uncomfortably. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I XXII 156 My guide, with his strong right arm round the youngest of the party

2 In senses 2 and 3 of YOUNG: Belonging to the earliest part of life, earliest; most youthful in character or aspect, freshest. *rare.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXVIII XI, Thou dost me fill, And hast from yongest yeares, With terrifying feares. 1818 KEATS *Endym* I 42 While the early budders are just new, And run in mazes of the youngest hue About old forests

3. In senses 4 and 5 of YOUNG: Most newly initiated, begun, introduced, etc.; latest, most recent.

Beowulf 2817 Þæt wæs þam gomelan ȝingæste word breostȝehygdum, ær he bæl cure, hate heaðowylmas *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* XLI 300 Ure Aliesend .he hiene ȝemedemade to bionne betweox ðæm læstum & ðæm ȝingestum monnum. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps* CXXIX II, Not yongest thought in me doth grow, But yet unutt'red thou dost know. 1596 *Edw III*, II II. 117 Since Letherne Adam till this youngest howre 1797 NELSON 5 Apr in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) II. 27 To go youngest into the Britannia.

b *Youngest hand* (in Card-playing): the last player, or the last except the dealer (opp. to *eldest hand*, ELDEST 5).

1680 COTTON *Compl Gamester* 66 If the eldest and second hand pass the Ruff the youngest hath power to double it, and then it is to be plaid for the next deal *Ibid.* 89 This being done, the eldest must show how many Chalks he hath in his hand to set up, and after him the youngest. 1720 R SEYMOUR *Compl Gamester* (1734) 74 If the youngest Hand names his Trump without asking Leave.

4 *Comb.*, as *youngest-born*

1596 MARKHAM *Poem of Poems* II XI, Now with their [*sc.* the vines'] smallest grapes, times youngest borne Clustred in bunches like a countlesse broode 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc* (1842) II 414 Music, the youngest-born of heaven's benevolence 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VIII III, Our youngest-born affection is our darling and our idol

Young-eyed (yʊ ŋəid), *a.* Having the bright or lively eyes of a young person; also *fig.*; *occas.* having a youthful vision. (In later use an echo of Shaks.)

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* V. I 62 There's not the smallest orbe But in his motion like an Angell sings, Still quiring to the young eyed Cherubins. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Agamemnon* 749 To Troy the shining mischief came, Before her young-ey'd pleasures play 1796 COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* XIV, And we would round thee throng, And greet with smiles the young-eyed Poesy All deftly mask'd as hoar Antiquity. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har* I. XLVI, Young-eyed Lewdness walks her midnight rounds 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit* 14 The grace of Fletcher and his young-eyed wit. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 575 The fantastic visions of a young-eyed people

Youngfrow (ȝoung-) see YUFFROUW.

†**Younghede.** *Obs.* [f. YOUNG *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD] Youth (*abstr.* and *concr.*).

c 1275 *Moral Ode* 369 in *O. E. Misc* 72 Þer is yonghede buten ealde 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 8195 Alle vre knihtes & swaines & alle vre ȝonghede *c* 1305 *St Lucy* 21 in *E. E. P* (1862) 102 To an heþene man Lucie was iwedded in ȝunghede ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom Rose* 351 Elde That shorter was a foot, ywis, Than she was wont in her yonghede

Youngish (yʊ ŋiʃ), *a.* [f. YOUNG *a.* + -ISH[1]] Somewhat young.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Apr., It is strange that Mr. Weaver, .who was .a youngish man, should be dead 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 282 P 2 Our Father is a youngish Man 1860 O. W HOLMES *Elsie V.* VII (1891) 102 Judge Thornton, as good at sixty as he was at forty, with a youngish second wife 1903 *Times* 18 Mar. 10/5 These senile parts generally appeal to young or youngish actors.

Youngker, obs. form of YOUNKER.

You ng la dy.

1. A lady who is young; a young woman, usually unmarried, or a girl, of superior social position; formerly often used to connote the artificiality, primness, sentimentality, etc, attributed to young ladies

This expression is now avoided in polite use, except among some old-fashioned speakers and jocularly. Various particular applications formerly existed; thus, from the 17th to the early 19th cent a young woman or a girl waited upon by a maid-servant was called 'her young lady'; until late in the 19th cent girls at boarding schools were spoken of and addressed as young ladies. At the present day, the term is freq. applied, with the intention of avoiding the supposed derogatory implication of *young woman*, to female shop assistants or clerks of good appearance and manners.

For the vocative use, see YOUNG *a* 1 b

?1402 QUIXLEY *Ball* 160 in *Yorksh Archæol. Jrnl* (1908) XX. 44 The yhonge lady then praysed of beautee. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 291, I rede þat þer was an olde knythe and weddud a ȝung ladi 1669 COKAINE *Choice Poems* 35 Ask but a Chamber maid .what her young Lady doth 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* IV. VII. (1816) 128 It is a long time since I left her, and went to serve a young lady of fashion *a* 1800 *The Governess* in Miss Yonge *Storehouse of Stories* (1870) 188 Two young ladies, Lady Caroline and Lady Fanny Delun ..Lady Caroline was fourteen years of age, Lady Fanny, who was one year younger than her sister, was rather little of her age. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. *Ellen*, A life, and freedom, and buoyancy, quite unusual in that artificial personage, a young lady 1837 ELIZA FARRAR *Yng. Lady's Friend* I 1 When they cease to attend school, and begin their career as young ladies. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* XVI, The premises of Westgate House Establishment for Young Ladies *Ibid* XI, 'Good morning, my dear,' said the principal, addressing the young lady at the bar. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr* (1889) I IV 95, I have been young lady enough to keep a journal 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXIII, 'Fetch him home', said Miss Ripper with authority, 'and say that my young lady's here' 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M* XII, 'A young lady, did you say, Collins?' 'Yes, my Lady' 'Then you were very wrong, Collins You meant to say a young person.' 'Yes, my Lady—a young person, like a lady.' 1856 *Amy Carlton* 42 Miss Colman pronounced the oracular words, 'Your lessons, young ladies, immediately'. 1886 [see YOUNG *a.* 1 b] 1920 *Oxford Times* 24 Dec. 1/2 Young Lady Wanted, with good experience, as Book-keeper

attrib 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I 43 Amongst young-lady-correspondents especially, it is a sort of petty treason, to send blank paper to a friend. 1857 *Chamb Jrnl.* 2 May 274/2 My young-lady friends, of from seventeen upwards 1865 LE FANU *Guy Dev* III. I. 42 Beatrix was in a young-lady reverie.

2. A female sweetheart; a fiancée. *vulgar.*

1896 G B SHAW *You Never Can Tell* IV, My wife was like your young lady she was of a commanding .. disposition.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Young-la dydom,** young ladies collectively, **Young-la dyfied** (-fəid) *a.*, having acquired, or having, the style of a young lady, **Young-la dyhood,** the condition or status of a young lady; also *concr.* young ladies collectively; **Young-la dyish, Young-la dylike** *adjs.*, resembling or characteristic of a young lady; **Young-la dyism,** the style, or a phrase, characteristic of young ladies; **Young-la dyship,** the personality of a young lady.

1866 *Sat Rev* 14 Apr 439 The virtuous young man, monopolized the sympathies of *young-ladydom. 1882 *Pall Mall Gaz* 31 Oct. 4/2 A general air of 'young-ladydom' prevails, each second name in the catalogue is a Lily or a Jessie or a Letitia 1863 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* VI, No stiff, embroidered, *young ladyfied garment. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* IV, They had not arrived at perceiving that they were on the equal terms of *youngladyhood. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr Thorne* XXXI, No bevy of Greshamsbury young ladies had fairly represented the Greshamsbury young ladyhood if Mary Thorne was not there. 1860 *Sat. Rev* 7 Jan. 12/1 It is not to be wondered at that there should be something eminently *young ladyish in the clergyman's way of doing parochial business. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I IV, The Colonel, in fond enjoyment of their *young ladyishness 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* X, I am not fallen so low as the essence of *young ladyism 1832 E FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I 12, I am sorry to say that I have a very *young-lady like partiality to writing to those that I love 1852 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* IV, To judge whether, young-lady-like, she had told his secret to all her female friends 1891 BARRIE *Little Min* IV, 'Hae you ever looked on a lord?' 'No.' 'Or on an auld lord's *young leddyship? I have.'

Younglet (yʊ·ŋlet). *rare.* [f. YOUNG + -LET] = YOUNGLING 1 b.

1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 240 E'en as an eagle drops a hare Brought for her callow younglets' fare. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XXIII, The angular cows [grow] into matrons with younglets.

You ng-like, *a.* [f. YOUNG *a.* + -LIKE. Cf. YOUNGLY *a.*] Resembling, or having the nature of, one that is young; youthful in condition or character.

1530 PALSGR. 330/2 Yonglyke, *juuenal.* 1562 TURNER *Bathes* II b, They kepe a man yonge like and lusty e. 1756 MRS CALDERWOOD in *Coltness Collect.* (Maitland Club) 268 The old countess was too young-like for the other to be her daughter. 1878 BRET HARTE *Hoodlum Band* I, We used to call him little Weevils, he was so young-like.

Youngling (yʊ·ŋliŋ). *arch.* Forms. see YOUNG. [OE *geongling* = OS. *ungling* (MLG., Du. *jongeling*, Du *jongeling*), OHG, MHG. *jungeling* (G. *jüngling*), whence Icel. *unglingr*: see YOUNG and -LING.]

1. One who is young; a young person, young man or woman, youth or child, youngster.

c 900 WÆRFERTH *Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 89/2 Us utgangendum com ongean sum ȝungling. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. XVIII. 2 Þa clypede se hælend enne ȝeongling & sette on heora midlen. *c* 1205 LAY 28681 Sitzen toward hiiede ȝeonglinges snelle. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 705 Floriz was so fair ȝongling, And blauncheflur so suete þing 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I 165 Dido went oute of Phenicia wiþ a grete companye of ȝonglynges i-chose *c* 1450 in *Cov. Myst* (Shaks Soc) 414 This poie yongling For whom we do singe By, by, lully, lullay 1481 *Churchw. Acc, Crosscombe* (Somerset Rec Soc.) 9 Comes yonglens and presents in Rich. Cotrell's hands *viz. xd* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. XIII 155 O douchty ȝingling [*Virg. puer*]. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 345 He is but an yonglyng, A stalworthy stryplyng. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courthe Controv.* 95 This vertuous youngling made hir hearing deafe vnto his sugred talke 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* G 3, Like as a yongling that to schoole is set, (Scarce weaned from his dandling mothers tet) 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 16 Oct., You say nothing of the younglings, I hope they are not spoiled with the pleasures of Brighthelmston, a dangerous place, we were told, for children. 1837 HOOD in *Mem* (1860) I 280 Little Tom is a capital traveller, our trouble was less than might have been expected with such a youngling 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I 65 The smooth-lipped youngling's kiss.

fig. 1812 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 116 He recommended me to publish. England I have looked to as the proper sphere in which to bring my youngling out. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* IX, A grassy vale. Where a pure stream ran, as yet A youngling.

b. A young animal; the young or offspring of an animal.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 667 Þanne remen he alle a rem, For here mikle reming rennande cumeð a ȝungling 1576 BAKER *Gesner's Jewell of Health* 52 b, This diuncke in lyke quantitie expelleth the younglinge dead. 1596 *Edw III*, III I 119 Be like the fielde of Beares, When they defend their younglings in their Caues! 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III VI. 116 The parturition or very birth it selfe, wherein not only the Dam, but the younglings play their parts. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* I. III (1773) 39 The linnet .was bringing out her younglings to their first imperfect flight. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII 256 A spotless Youngling white as foam 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 487/1 If rain should come on,..the mother calls her younglings under her wings.

c. A young plant, sapling; a young shoot or blossom of a plant

1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* 382 The yonglinges or shoutes of bremble. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 138 Each having a white wicker over brimm'd with April's tender younglings. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Coliseum* Ess. (1840) I. 174 The shattered masses of precipitous ruin, overgrown with the younglings of the forest.

†**2.** A young scholar or student, a disciple; a

beginner, novice, tiro; one who is unpractised or inexperienced (usually with implication of actual youth). *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott Hom.* 237 Þa apostles and hare iunglenges. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 387 He seiþ þat Chadde was a ȝongelyng, and lerned the rule of monkes in Hibernia. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. N T* To Rdr B vj b, Younglynges in the feith 1590 Sir J Smythe *Disc. Weapons* 34 b, Whose weapons of fire doo..terrifie yonglings and nouices of warre. 1649 Ambrose *Media* x (1652) 277 Let our Lord Iesus his tender-heartedness in Spiritual younglings, teach us mercy 1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* No 78 (1713) II 226 From the Seminary there, a small Detachment was made of Yonglings that were got as far as *Asserit A, uegat E.*

3. *attrib.* a. That is a 'youngling'; young, youthful; † inexperienced (*obs.*).

1382 Wyclif *Judges* xviii 3 Knowynge the voys of the ȝonglynge Leuyte 1595 Markham *Trag. Sir R Grinuile* Ep. Ded A 2, Fier to my hart, & wings to my youngling Muse 1664 Power *Exp Philos* I. 15 The youngling Spiders (that were either hatching, or newly hatch'd) 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat Nt.* xviii, The youngling Cottagers retire to rest 1800 Wordsw *Idle Shepb.Boys* 6 The mountain raven's youngling brood 1880 L. Morris *Ode of Life* 45 Since Artemis first trod the youngling earth.

b Pertaining to or characteristic of a 'youngling'; juvenile, immature; in quot. *a* 1616, belonging to the production or rearing of young.

1582 T Watson *Cent Love* To Rdr. A 4, Idle toyes proceedinge from a youngling frenzie. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 77 To thee (young youth) these younglinge lines I write *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. 1, You have built a Nest That will stand all storms,..and one day it may be The youngling season too, then I hope You'll ne'er fly out of sight.

† **Youngly,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *geonglic* = MDu *jongelik*, OHG, MHG. *junglich*, ON. *unglingr*: see Young *a.* and -ly 1.] Young, youthful, juvenile (in years, in appearance or condition).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 54 *Iuuenilis*, iunglic. *c* 1000 — *Hom* II 118 On ȝeonglicum ȝearum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 544 A meiden ȝunglich of ȝeres *c* 1250 *St. Brendan* 704 in *S. Eng Leg.* 239 Þo cam to heom a ȝonglich man. *a* 1300 *E E Psalter* cxviii[i] 141 Yongelike am I, and hated for-þi. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II 369 Beerdles with a yongly face 1478 Earl Rivers *Cryslyne's Mor. Prov* (1859) 2 b, A yongly man of chastisyng content Is signe of grace & of a good entent. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 A mery herte and mynde .causeth a man to lyue longe, and to loke yongly *a* 1577 Sir T Smith in Strype *Life* (1698) App 42 Look what Ladies and Gentlewomen be most fruitful, and have most Children, if they look not for their Age most youngly, best coloured, and be clearest from Diseases. 1634 [see Infantry 2]

Youngly (*yʊ* ŋli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. Young *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In youth; when one is young; early in life.

1559 *Mirr Mag.* (1563) P j, Euen in thy Swathebands out commission goeth To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly bloweth. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn.* xi, That fresh bloud which yongly thou bestow'st. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii 244 How youngly he began to serue his Countrey. 1888 Meredith *Reading of Earth* i, Flowers of the clematis drip in beard, Slack from the fir-tree youngly climbed.

2. In the manner of a young person; youthfully, immaturely.

c 1530 More *Answ Frith* Wks. 841/2 This point is as ye see well of thys young man very younglye handeled *a* 1596 *Sir T. More* IV ii. 29 As tis the custome in this place The youngest should speake first, so, if I chaunce In this case to speake youngly, pardon me. 1607 Markham *Cavel* Ded, About foureteene yeres agone (when myne experience was but youngly fortified).

Young man, † youngman. [Cf. NFris. *ongman* lad, fellow, Du. *jongmensch* young man, *jonkman* bachelor, G. *jungmann* deckhand, ordinary seaman, ON. *ungmenni* youths.]

1. A man who is young; one in early manhood.

For the vocative use, see Young *a.* 1 b

a 1122 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1052 Rodberd..& Vlf.. ofslogon & elles amyrdon manige iunge men *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 Dies ȝunge mann ȝiede a-wei sari. *c* 1205 Lay. 376 A ȝung mon of þriti ȝeren. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 134 in *O. E Misc* (1872) 110 Ne scolde neuer yongmon howyen to swiþe þeih him his wyse wel ne lykie *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18984 Yur suns and yur doghteres fre, And yur yongmen sighes se. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim* 437 Þou weore a ȝong mon in þi grete strengþe. *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 59 ȝengmen 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 47 If this slaunderous report come to the eers of some yongmen of the blode that he is of 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 431 A iulesse rout of yongmen lie wallowed in their blood 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 258 Yonge men in the Conduct of accions embrace more then they can hold. 1687 A. Lovell tr *Thevenot's Trav* I 278 When Young-men find themselves all of a sudden advanc'd to so great power 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xiv, Abel has not been Brought up like the run of young men 1865 — *Mut Fr* III vii, You had better provide yourself with another situation, young man.

Comb 1551 T. Wilson *Logic* Tj b, He went in freshe apparell, yong man like

2 With special application or connotation. a. Various uses: see quots.

Quots. 1577 and *c* 1643 relate to Galway, cf the following —'In 1611, the "young men" obtained a charter from the corporation, instituting them a body politic of themselves Their "captain" was privileged to sit next the sheriffs. .They were also exempt from paying taxes, in consideration of which, they were bound to keep watch and ward' (Hardiman, *Hist Galway* (1820) 212 *note*)

963–84 in Birch *Cartul Sax.* III. 366 Þonne is set Farres heafde .xvi. weorc wurðe men, & viii iunge men. 1577 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS. Comm.* App v. 447 This indenture, made betwixt William Halloran, yongman, and Edmond Ffrench. 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* I xxvi (Arb) 66 The skreeking and outcry of the young damosell [on the marriage night] feeling the first forces of her stiffe and rigorous young man *c* 1643 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App. v 493 The Captaine of the Youngmen 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) IV 82 The first act of my command was to name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the death-vacancy of Captain Miller I have placed two of his young men in Gun-boats 1858 *Phytologist* Jan. 320 The Windsor-street Young Men's Society. 1862 C C Robinson *Dial Leeds* 199 A Young Men's Mutual Improvement, and all the rest of it, Society 1863 B A Heywood *Vac Tour Antipodes* 153 A Young Men's Christian Association Room

† b. A man in the service of, or in attendance upon, a person of high rank or an official = Yeoman I, 1 b. *Obs.*

Cf also *youngerman* s.v. Younger *a* 1 c.

1362 Langl. *P Pl A.* III 207 Emperours þorw ȝiftes han ȝonge men to renne and to ride. [Cf. quot 1377 s v Yeoman 1] 1382 Wyclif *Acts* v 10 The ȝonge men entrynge founden hir deed, and thei baren out, and biriden to hir hosebonde. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 793 He seide to his ȝong men, dighteþ ȝow ȝare 1530 Palsgr 291/1 Yongman a servaunt, *valeton* 1542–3 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c 10 § 6 Any servantes comonly called yongemen [*orig* Yeomen] or gromes.

c. A youth employed by a tradesman, etc.

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 116 P 11 The term of *Young Man*, with which I was sometimes honoured, as I carried a parcel to the door of a coach, tortured my imagination. 1836 Dickens *Sk Boz, Scenes* i, She discovers that Mr. Todd's young man over the way is taking down his master's shutters. 1887 G. R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem* vi, While the grocer's young man was waiting inside for orders

3. A lover, a male sweetheart; a fiancé. *vulgar.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond Labour* I 207/2 Treated to an ice by her young man—they seemed as if they were keeping company. 1887 G R. Sims *Mary Jane's Mem.* iv, And cook she shouted 'Murder!' too, and asked us to spare his life, as it was only her young man.

Hence **Young-manhood,** † (*a*) the valour befitting a young man (*obs.*); (*b*) the condition of being a young man, early manhood; **Young-mannish** *a.*, resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a young man (chiefly in a derogatory sense); hence **Young-mannishness.**

1422 Yonge tr. *Secr. Secr* v 134 Ther-as thay hath stowtly demenet ham Selfe in grete *yonge-man-hode. 1784 Bage *Barham Downs* I. 29 Eight of the first years of my young-man-hood 1875 Swinburne *Let to E. C Stedman* 21 Feb., One must jump from little-boyhood into youngmanhood. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* III, Father has talked so much of your girlish days and his *young mannish days. 1873 Furnivall in *Trans.* (1911) p liii, The boyish romanticism or the sharp *youngmannishness of his [*sc.* Shakspere's] early plays.

Youngness (*yʊ*ŋnés). [f. Young *a* + -ness] The state or quality of being young; youthfulness: = Youth 1, 3 (but usually expressing the character or appearance of one who is young, rather than the mere fact of being young).

1528 Paynell *Salerne's Regim.* F j, Their drines is abated with the humidite of theyr yongnes *a* 1600 Montgomerie *Misc Poems* xxiii. 38 Will he my ȝongnes ȝit With mercy once remit, I trou to faill no more. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst* I. iv § 18. 312 The Youngness and Newness of its Duration *a* 1735 Earl Haddington *Forest-Trees* (1756) 27 The youngness of the plants made them take root sooner than if they had been older. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. vii, How flushed and mighty as with the youngness of a god. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 694/1 The first cabin passengers .exclaimed over his youngness and his good looks. 1919 C'tess von Arnim *Chris & Col* xxx 394 Those cunning little bits of youngness, the Twinkler sisters.

† b The time when one is young; the early period of life or existence: = Youth 2. *Obs.*

1510–20 *Compl of them that ben to late maryed* (1862) 12 We twayne sholde have all our yongenesse. Passed in joye. 1579 Knewstub *Confut* 35 They let passe the childhood, or the yongnes of the holy vnderstanding, & grew vp .vnto *the manly agednes of Christ.*

Youngster (*yʊ*ŋstəɹ). Now chiefly *colloq.* Forms: see Young; also 6–7 **yonckster, ounster.** [f. Young *a.* + -ster, suggested by Younker.]

1. A young person, *esp.* a young man, and, formerly, a lively or vigorous young fellow; † a novice. Now only as extension of sense 3 with connotation of inexperience or immaturity.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 23 Menaphon, a man .loued of the Nymphes, as the paragon of all their countrey youngsters 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 158, I am halfe in a iealozie hee is some fantasticall amorous yonckster, who to dishonor me hath hyr'd you to this stratagem 1642 H More *Song of Soul* I. II xxxviii, A youngster gent, With bever cockt. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 18, I cannot foresee any other Remedy, but that most of those University Youngsters must fall to the Parish. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Youngster*, an airy, brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice 1798 *Lit Mem Living Authors* I 116 This is adapted to youngsters rather than the higher classes of readers. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser I *Hannah*, John Wilson has no rival, for the Robert Ellis, whom certain youngsters would fain exalt to a co partnery of fame, is simply nobody. 1885 Brockett *N C. Gloss., Youngster*, a novitiate in any thing 1886 Oxenden *Our Church* II 85 If, for instance, we wanted a Counsellor, we should not consult a mere youngster.

attrib 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test* 36 They called straight vnto him their yongster captain

2. Familiarly applied to a boy or junior seaman on board ship (cf. Younker 2 b); also to a junior officer in the army or navy.

1608 *Relat Trav W. Bush* B 4 b, At length a nimble yonckster gets him to the very top of the foremast 1802 C James *Milit Dict., Youngsters*, a familiar term to signify the junior officers of a troop or company The word youngster is like-used in the navy 1850 Hannay *Sing Font* v, v, The shrill, squeaking voices of 'youngsters' in the tops. 1857 *Chamb Jrnl.* 9 May 290/2 Nowhere was the excitement more intense than in the midshipmen's berth, and on no one had the intelligence a more surprising effect than on Bobstay, our junior youngster

3 A young person who is not of age; a child, *esp* a boy *colloq*

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr* VII § 20 Appetite .which is elder Brother to Reason, is sure to take the advantage of drawing all to his own side And Will is but at best a Football or Top between those Youngsters who prove very unfortunately matched 1788 Cowper *Pity for Poor Afr* 21 A youngster at school, more sedate than the rest 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C* IV, 'Now for the cake,' said Mas'r George; and with that the youngster flourished a large knife over the article in question 1886 Spurgeon *Treas Dav* Ps cxxviii. 3 The wife is busy all over the house, but the youngsters are busiest at meal-times.

4 A young animal.

1849 W S Mayo *Kaloolah* xxxvii (1851) 341 A youngster of a crocodile who had come out of the water 1854 *Poultry Chron* I 598 All the chickens hatched prior to the 22nd of May, dwindled away one by one, and scarcely left a single youngster from many clutches 1873 *Baily's Mag* Nov 393 The rest of the youngsters [*sc.* young racehorses] had gone away for change of air to Newmarket

† **Youngth.** *Obs.* Forms *a.* 4 ȝungþe, ȝonkþe, youngþe, -the, 4–5 ȝongþe, -the, yongthe, 4–6 yongth, 5 ȝungth(e, yongrth, ȝonþ, 6–7 youngth. *β.* 4 ȝingþe, ȝyngheth, ȝunkthe. [f. Young *a.* + -th.]

1. The state of being young, or period of life when one is young: = Youth 1, 2.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2807 Yn ȝungþe or elde. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merl* 6269 Þe leuedis hadde wonder of his ȝingþe [*rime* strengþe] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom* xiv. 47 (Harl. MS) [He] servid god in all the tyme of his yongith. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* III xxii (1883) II 343, I haue knowen men of worshippe .whiche durynge their yongth haue dronken for the more parte water 1590 Spenser *Muiop.* 34 The fiesh yong flie, in whom the kindly fire Of lustfull youngth began to kindle fast. 1602 Davison *Rhapsody* C 12, Ah Thenot, be not all thy teeth on edge, To see youngths folke to sport in pastimes gay? [After Spenser *Sheph Cal.* May 9 Yougthes folke: see Youth 4]

2. Young people collectively: = Youth 5.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* cxxi, The goddesse Venus, whiche hath grete power vpon yongthe 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph* Pref. **vj, The vnbroken youngth not yet full rype for the serious preceptes of philosophie.

Hence † **Youngthed** *pa. pple*, made young; † **Youngthly** *a.*, pertaining to youth, youthful.

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St Kath* III 126 Hys body is *ȝonthyd [*v r* yongthed], he þinketh hym-self ful lygth. 1602 Davison *Rhapsody* C 12 b, All for he feeles the heate of youngthly dayes

Young woman.

1 A woman who is young; one in early womanhood.

For the vocative use, see Young *a.* 1 b.

a 1100 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 310/9 *Puella*, mæden, oððe ȝeong wifman *c* 1205 Lay 261 Þeos ȝunge wiman [*c* 1275 ȝonge] Iwerð hire mid childe *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 4049 Þe ȝinge wimmen of ðin lond, Faiȝer on siȝte and softe on hond. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr* II. xiii. 226 A ȝong womman, which gate myche money to her maistris 1589 Puttenham *Engl. Poesie* I xxvi (Arb.) 67 Such as had tasted the frutes of loue before, (we call them well experienced young women). 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* I. ii, You thought, miss! I don't know any business you have to think at all—thought does not become a young woman. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* vi, Let me tell you, young woman, it is hard on a man who has been at work all day to come home and find a dark house and nobody to speak to. 1887 *Blackw Mag.* Dec 774/2 Hannah More was still a young woman, and also remarkably young for her years.

2. A female sweetheart; a fiancée. *vulgar.*

1858 *Househ Words* 27 Mar 338/1 It was assumed that I had fallen in love, had made my offer, and had been accepted by my young woman and her family.

Hence **Youngwo'manhood,** the condition of being a young woman; young women as a class; **Youngwo'manly** *a*, like a young woman.

1885 R Buchanan *Matt* iii, [Her change of costume] made her look several years older—in fact, quite youngwomanly 1892 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 240/3 The Girton girl [is] treated as a distinct species of young-womanhood.

Younker (*yʊ* ŋkəɹ). Forms: 6 yonckher, yongker, yonkar, yooncker, yoonker, yunker, *Sc.* ȝungker, ȝoungker, ȝounker, ȝonkier, 6–7 yonoker, *Sc.* ȝonker, 7 youngker, 6, 9 yunker, 8 younkier, 6– yonker, younker. [ad MDu. *jonckheer, jonghheer, jonchere* (mod. Du. *jonker, jonkheer*) = *jonc* Young + *hêre* lord, master (Her, Here *sb.*). Cf. OFris. *zonker*, MHG *junchêrre* (G. *junker* see Junker).]

† 1. A young nobleman or gentleman, a youth of high rank (orig. Dutch or German, hence generally). Cf. Junker. *Obs.*

1505 in *Lett Rich III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 253 Also go to yenker [*sic*] Flovrens, and sae I recommand me to hem *Ibid* II 383 The king made knightes of the Toyson at Myddelburgh amonges whiche were my Lord Nassou, Don John Emanuel, Yonker Florens and Monsieur de la Layn. 1513

DOUGLAS *Æneis* I viii 8 The quene Dido. To temple cummis with ane fair menzie Of lustie 3onkeris walking hir about. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III xii. (S T S) I 296 With þe patricians & nobil 3ounkeris of þe ciete 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 160 The people of Hygh Almayne ..yf some of them can get a fox tale or two standyng vp ryght vpon theyr cappe, or that he maye haue..any long feder on his cap, than he is called a 'yonker' ?1560 COVERDALE *Treat. Death* III iii, Some say (and specially þe great yonkers) mi mourning is, because my kinred perysheth. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Three Wks Observ* F 2, A man is in almost as high promotion to bee a knaue in England, as a Knight in Germany, for there a Gentleman is called a Youngcurr, and a Knight is but a Youngcurs man. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1890) 301 There was a Parliament then at Rhensburgh, where all the Younkers met

2 A young man generally, in early use *esp.* a gay or fashionable young man = YOUNGSTER 1

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I vi. 29 How, say me, 3onkeris, saw 3e walkand heir, By aventure ony of my sisteres deir? ?1560 COVERDALE *Treat. Death* I xii, Then were we forced to receiue & loue the gospel, which els here to fore might not come to such stout and ioly yonkers. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI i 656 Venus loued the younker Adonis better then the warrier Mars 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 152 The yonker Saul, consented to the death of Steuen 1621 CHAPMAN *May Day* IV 60 How now? whom doe I see? my daughter and a yonker together? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 59 When put to the university, the same course of initial studies will qualify the yonker for the one line or for the other. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlvii, He always encouraged one A younker likes that. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 227 He was as wild a yonker as they make 'em.

†**b.** *spec.* A boy or junior seaman on board ship: cf. YOUNGSTER 2. *Obs.*

c 1595 Capt. WYATT *R Dudley's Voy W. Ind* (Hakl Soc) 36 Two proper younkers sailers, and two painfull and able Dutchmen 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 44 To haue younkers in the top continually, is most convenient. 1626 Capt J. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Younkers are the yong men called Fore mast men, to take in the Topsayles, or Top and yeard; Furle, and Sling the maine Saile; Bousing or Trysing; and take their turne at Helme. 1786 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp* (1845) I. 160 To Lord Ducie say compliments, why has he never sent the younker? *a* 1818 MISS ROSE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 9 He . served .as a younker and midshipman.

3. A child · = YOUNGSTER 3.

1601 DENT *Pathw Heaven* 131 Two beares came out of the forrest, and tare in peeces two and fortie yonkers, which mocked Elisha 1648 HERRICK *Hesper, Upon Pagget*, Pagget, a School-boy, got a Sword Who wo'd not think this Yonker fierce to fight? 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 462 Yet ne'er Yonker on the Green laughs louder. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiv, Do you think the younker knows much of his own origin now? 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* xxii, Sit down by the fire, younker, and rest yourself. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail* 25 And there he caught the younker tickling trout. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 157 A merry group of human younkers.

b. Of animals.

1868 GORRIE *Sunnn. & Wint. in Orkneys* vii. 260 [276] Some old fellows thumping the yunkers with their finny paws while they tumbled headlong out of harm's way

Hence (only with spelling *yonk-*) †**Yon'kerkin** [-KIN], a little younker; †**Yon'kerly** *a.* [-LY 1], befitting or characteristic of a younker, juvenile; †**Yon'kery** (-ERIE) [-Y 8], younkers collectively.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replye* Wks 1843 I. 209 These demy diuines, and Stoicall studiantes, and friscaioly *yonkerkyns* 1579 G. HARVEY *Let to Spenser* Wks (Grosart) I 24 Youre Latine Farewell is a goodly braue *yonkerly* peece of work 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* 121 That yonkerly & presumptuous enterprise. 1594 O B *Quest. Profit Concern.* 13 We haue spent our selues thus vpon our *yonkerie*, euen to that which would haue proued honest portions for them to haue liued all their life thorough

Youp, yowp, *int., sb.,* and *v.* Variant of YAWP.

1808 JAMIESON, *Youp*, a scream 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Youp* or *Yope*, to yelp. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 63 They [*sc* hounds] contented themselves with dolefully *youping* as long as we continued in sight. 1881 JEFFRIES *Wood Magic* I. II. 22 'Yowp, yow; wow-wow!' The yelling of Pan woke Bevis.

Youp, variant of YOOP.

Youph, obs. form of YOUF.

Your (yūəɪ, *usually unemphatic* yŭɪ, yŏɪ), *poss. pron.* and *a* Forms: 1 iower, *Northumb* iuer, iwer, 1–3 eower, 2 euwer, 3uer, ower, 3 eouwer, eou(e)r, ee(o)uwer, eur, ouwer, owur, our, or, 3iuer, 3iwer, 3iuwer, 3–4 oure, 3(i)ur, 3–5 3ure, yure, (6 *Sc.*) 3oure, (6–8 *Sc.*) 3our, 4 hour, 3iuor, 3ouure, yur, yor, 4–5 3or, 3ore, 3owr(e, youre, 3hour(e, yhour(e, 5 yowr(e, yowyr, -ur, ywyr, yooure, iho(i)re, 5–6 yower, 6 iour, 9 *Sc* yere, *dial.* yore, *dial.* and *vulgar* yer, 4– your. (For inflexional adj. forms see 2 a β.) [1. OE. *ower*, usually in partitive sense, the genitive of *gé* YE *pron*, corresponding to OFris. *iuwer*, OS. *iuwar, iwar*, OHG. *iuwêr* (MHG *iuwer*, G. *euer*), cf. ON. *yðr*, Goth. *izvara*. II. OE. *ówer, ówru, ówer*, poss. adj., corresponding to OHG *iuwar, iwar* (MHG *iuwer, iwer*, G. *euer*); cf. ON. *yð(v)arr*, Goth. *izvar*. The other langs. had a distinct formation for the adj. OFris. *iuwe*, OS. *i(u)wa* (MDu. *u*, inflected *uwe*, Du. *uw*).

On the pronunciation John Walker in his *Pronouncing Dict* 1791, says 'When the emphasis is upon this word, it is always pronounced full and open like the noun *Ewer*; as, "The moment I had read *Your* letter I sat down to write *Mine*"; but when it is not emphatical it generally sinks into *yur*, exactly like the last syllable of *Law-yer*; as, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived." Here if we were to say, "I had just answered *your* first letter as *your* last arrived," with *your* sounded full and open like *Ewer*, as in the former sentence, every delicate ear would be offended.'

Since this was written, there has been a reaction in favour of less obscuration of the vowel.]

1 As genitive case of the 2nd personal pronoun.

†**a.** (*pl.*) in partitive sense: Of you. *Your aller*: see ALL D 4 *Obs*

Beowulf 248 Eower sum *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 *Quis uestrum*, huæslc iurre [*Rushw.* hwilc eower]. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Swa muchel þa wreddan bid þe mare bi-twenen eow and eour eyþer sunezað *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3471 Ilc 3ure. 13 *K Horn* 821 (Harl MS.) 3ef oure þie sleh ure on. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil* 852 Your noither it may for-sake 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 162 Þat I be 3our aller broþer. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4146 Bote it be amended, 3our summe it schal abye. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q* cxiii, I will that gude hope seruand to the be, 3oure alleris frend. [1556 CARELESS in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 610, I woulde haue stryken it, strokes the more for your two sakes]

b (*pl.* or *sing*) in certain absolute constructions, as †*your* ALONE, Sc *your lane* (LONE *a.* 6 b), †*your* UNWITTING: see these words

2. As possessive pronoun and adjective of the 2nd person · Of or belonging to you, that you have.

This includes three uses the possessive proper, as *your books, your hands, your friends*, the subjective, as *your attention, your promise*; and the objective with an agent-noun, or in any way involving the possessive idea, as *your persecutors, your benefit*. (For other objective uses see 4.) Cf. note s v. HIS *poss. pron.* 2 a.

a. as possessive plural, referring to a number of persons addressed.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 25 *Cor vestrum*, heorte eower. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 563 Bið eower blæd micel. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 3e beoð iseald eower feonde to prisune. *Ibid* 29 For godes luue beteð ower sunnen. *c* 1200 *Vices & Vir tues* 7 For 3uer lieue saule *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1699 Ich eu wolde alle rede þat eur [*Cott* ower] fihtlak leteþ beo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10285 Inot nout, quaþ þe king, wat ower demande be Commune riȝt, quaþ pandulf, we esseþ & nammore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4844 Tells me Quat-kin man yur fader be. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 976 Blessede mote 3e alle be For 3oure preyers haþ saued me *c* 1370–80 *Visions of St Paul* 313 in *O. E Misc* 231 3e weore lyȝers al 3or lyf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 701 Allas thou felle Mars, allas Iuno, Thus hath youre Ire oure kynrede al fordo. *c* 1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St Aug* 6 3our tables matri-monial þat wer mad be-twix 3ou and 3our husbandis at 3oure weddyng 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 265 Your angel mouthis most mellifluate Our rude langage has clere illu-mynate 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI*, II iv 26 In dumbe signifi-cants proclayme your thoughts 1616 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xi. 1 Gaise, eyes, on nocht quhich can content 3or sight. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 185 Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe. 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev.* 66 The power..of the house of commons is as a drop of water in the ocean, compared to that residing in a settled majority of your National Assembly. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* xxx, D'ye hear wha's coming to cow yer cracks? 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Sp.* (1910) 97 The names rise up in your own memories at the mere suggestion.

β. OE. and ME. inflexional adj. forms: 1 eowre, -u (etc.), 2 (3)uure, 2–3 eo(u)were, eowre, 3 3(o)ure, (e)ore, ee(o)ure, oure, owre, woure.

Beowulf 2889 Syððan æðelingas Feorran ȝefricgean fleam eowerne. *c* 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xvi. 98 Eft sona cirrað to eowrum ryhthæmde. *Ibid.* xxxii 211 For eowerre fortruwodnesse. *Ibid* lix. 451 Dios eowru leaf. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 171 Godes Gast eowres Fæder. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 656 Þet ȝeo hit write mid iure fingre. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom* 217 Al swa an huni liar felle upe 3iure hierte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Beð wakiende and forleteð 3ure synne *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 33 in *O E. Misc.* 104 Hw ye myhte worldes wiþsipes welde, and ek eure saule somnen to criste. *c* 1250 *Doomsday* 68 in *O E. Misc.* 166 Comeþ her mine freond oure [*c* 1275 eure] sunnes for to lete. *c* 1290 *St. Eustace* 28 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 393 Nim hire and evwere twei sones. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 171 Mi douther þat shal be Yure leuedi after me

b as possessive singular, referring to one person addressed (originally as a mark of respect, later generally: cf. YOU II.): replacing THY.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10310 3e mowe þretni ynou, Ower dede ne may be no wors þan ower word is 13 *Bonaventura's Medit* 469 To be fadyr of heuene she [*sc.* Our Lady] made þys mone: .He [*sc.* Christ] ys so buxum to do 3oure wyl, þat he nat chargeþ hym self to spyl 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. I. 43 'Madame, mercy,' quod I 'me liketh wel 3owre wordes.' *c* 1400 *Rule St Benet* (Prose) xxx. 23 Lauerd, for yure pite ye gete vs fra sinne. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 114 Lord, wendis on your way. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V i. 167 Sir, your Queen Desires your Visitation. 1668 DRYDEN *Even Love* IV. iii, Take back your oathes and protestations .take 'em for the use of your next Mistress 1726 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 68, I gave your service to lady Harvey 1808 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Prussian Vase*, Take your time to speak We are in no hurry. 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* i, You must be content with your own people.

c. In titles of honour substituted for *you* in addressing a person (or persons) of high rank, as *your Excellency, your Grace, your Highness, your Honour, your Lordship, your Majesty* · see the sbs.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl Pite* 59 Sheweth vn-to youre rialle excellence Youre servaunt, yf I durst me so calle, Hys mortal harme. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 249 Please it your full wyse discretions, to consider the matier. 1433 in *Hist. Sudbury* (1896) 125 To youre ryght Reverent lordshepe and faderhod in God. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi, In Royall-lzing Henries Albion With presence of your princely mighti-nesse. 1602 B JONSON *Poetaster* III i, Sir, your silkenesse Cleerely mistakes Mecœnas, and his house 1656 HARRING-TON *Oceana* (1658) 198 These are to certifie unto your Fatherhoods, that the said Votes of the People were as followeth 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 19 Your Mighti-ness has indeed guess'd at my Thoughts *a* 1814 *Gonzanga* II ii. in *New Brit Theatre* III. 119 My son wasn't grand enough for your Royal Highness ship! 1851 *Househ. Words* III. 64/1 Never was there one of the cloth who addressed a fare otherwise than as 'Your Grace'.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting the speaker or writer himself, esp. in the subscription of a letter. see also SERVANT *sb.* 4 d

1418 ABP CHICHELE in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser. I. I 5 Wryten at Lamhyth xvj day of Febr. 3our preest and bedeman H C 1477 *Paston Lett* III 186 By your John Pympe *c* 1514 in Ellis *Orig Lett.* Ser I I 119 Yowr on whyl I lefe Mary *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) IX 13 This woundit hart, sweit hart, ressaif, Quhilk is. 3our fayt'full hairt wt trew intent 1612 SHAKS. *Cymb* III ii. 47 So he wishes you all happinesse, that remaines loyall to his Vow, and your encreasing in Loue, Leonatus Posthumus. 1629 SIR F. HUBERT *Hist. Edw. II* Ep. Ded., And so. I rest, not your Servant according to the new and fine, but false Phrase of the Time, but in honest old English, your loving Brother, and true Friend for euer. 1647 CHAS I in *Antiquary* (1880) I. 97/1 Yor loving Father Charles R. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 352 She counts it as pleasant to converse with Historians, though now rotten, as with the finest perfumed Your-humble Servant-Madam alive. 1721 RAMSAY *Patie & Roger* 36 Yet may I please you, while I'm your Devoted Allan. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Epist.* I vii 3 Yet August roll'd away, And left your Loiterer here 1837 HOOD in *Mem.* (1860) I. 217 Your old Unitarian in love, T H. 1848 KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* (1879) I 146 Your own Daddy, Charles Kingsley

†**3.** *absol.* or as *pron* (predicatively, or standing for *your* + sb) = YOURS. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom* xi 117 Nis þæt eower, þæt ge witan þa þrage & þa tide þa þe Fæder ȝesette on his mihte. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 213 in *O E Misc* 114 Lvsteþ ye me, leode; ower is þe neode, And ich eu wille lere wit and wisdom. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8174 Ne se se 3e þat 3are hors beþ suiftore þan 3oure be? 13 *K Alis*, 2138 (Linc. Inn MS.) Y kepe nou3t bote honour, Al þe bygate schal beo 3our. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom. Prol. & T* 695, I wol be youre in al that euere I may *a* 1400 *Sqr lowe Degre* 546 For ye are myne and I am your ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 286 His worthynesse, sur Emperour, Passeþ Muche alle 3owre. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* (Manly) 838 Helpe me to speke with my lorde and your. 1556 — *Spider & F.* lxxiv, I had woordes of thanke from the mouth of your. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faur Maid* II i, This affiont of your.

4. As objective genitive, qualifying a noun of action or the like. Of you. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases, as *in your despite.*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 221 in *Lamb Hom.* 67 Ower hating forȝefe 3e; þin sunful efenling luue him for godes þing. 1482 CAXTON *Reynard the Fox* xxxiv. (A ib) 100 One whiche .was your better and wyser 1562 WINJET *Cert Tractates* Wks (S T S) I 4 Quhidder sal we begin 3our commenda-tion and louing at 3our haly lyfes, or at 3oure helthful doc-trine, we ar doutsum 1639 FULLER *Appeal, Let to Dr C. Burges*, Abler Men are undertaking your Confutation. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* etc. 79 While I stay, you cannot want an Agent that will glory in your imployment. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v (1692) 102, I can hold my breath in your despight. 1752 CHESTERF *Lett.* (1892) I. cliii 386, I have not yet heard from Lady Hervey upon your subject. 1760–72 H BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 136 [He] would be nearly distracted with joy at your sight. 1822 MRS ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* III. 253, I hope our union will be the means of renewing your intimacy.

5. Used more or less vaguely of something which the person or persons addressed may be expected to possess, or have to do with in some way: cf. HIS *poss. pron.* 2 b.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Alle cunne ower crede þeih ȝe alle nuten hwat hit biqueðe. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 55 To knaw the quantitie of your lang or short fete in they lynes. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* II ii, Your Air, your Mien,..Will kill at least your thousand in a Day. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv Mind* x (1774) II. 183 The most ancient of all histories, you will read in your Bible. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Lett. on Cath.* i, You (if you had lived in those times) would certainly have roasted your Catholic. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 23 Take up your Latin and Greek dictionaries, and find out the meaning of 'Spirit'.

b. Used with no definite meaning, or vaguely implying 'that you know of', corresponding to the 'ethical dative' *you* (YOU 7): often expressing contempt.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 32 Euen the wisest of your great beaters, do as oft punishe nature, as they do correcte faultes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* III. i. 33 There is not a more fearefull wilde foule then your Lyon liuing. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horson dead body. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* IV iv, Your Spanish Paun is the best daunce 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath* II. ix § 3 That grave Awfulness, as in your best breed of Mastiffs. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* Epil. 18 Your Sal, and Harts-horn Drops, they deal not in. 1759 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 19 A good hardy sort [of cows] are your Angleseys and Welsh 1791 'G GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xv. (1809) 122 Your Gentleman now a-days, must have to his bridle two head stalls, and two reins. 1851 E. FITZGERALD *Euphranor* 76 They *valse* very well, which is enough for me,—I hate your accomplished women 1884 W C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92, I hate Your meek and milky girls that dare not kiss A burning passion, clinging to your lips

6. As possessive of the indefinite pronoun (YOU 6): One's, any one's.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II i. 233 In these times you stand on distance your Passes, Stoccado's, and I know not what. 1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 213 Here [*sc.* Han-

over] there is no living without them [*sc* curtains], one whole side of your house being glass 1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem.* 115 They may be well term'd discharging ones Duty with a good Grace, wearing your Fetters with no Inclination to Freedom. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind, Thoreau*, He wishes, to trump your suit and to *ruff* when you least expect it.

Yourn (yūən), *poss. pron. dial.* Also 4 ȝouren, 9 your'n [f. Your + *-n* as in Hern, Hisn, Ourn, q. v.] = Yours.

1382 Wyclif *Gen* xxxiv 16 Thanne we shulen ȝyue and take togidere our dowȝtris and ȝouren 1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial W. Eng.*, *Yourn*, yours 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xxiii, Sam..replied that his master was extremely well, 'Oh, I am so glad,' replied Mr Trotter, 'is he here?' 'Is your'n?' asked Sam. 1858 *Household Words* 14 Sept 298/1 Famous top-coat that o' your'n, sir.

Yours (yūəz), *poss pron.* Forms: 4 ȝures, -is, ȝurs, yurs, 4–6 ȝoures, 4–7 youres, 5 ȝoures, -ys, ȝowres, ȝowers, yowres, yowers, yourez, -is, yor(e)s, -ys, yowrs, 6 *Sc.* yowris, 8–9 your's, 5– yours. [f. Your + -s as in Hers, Ours, q v] The absolute form of Your, used when no sb follows (originally, like *you* and *your*, referring to a number of persons, later also to a single person). That or those belonging to you

1. Predicatively.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I 497 All hale my land sall ȝouris be *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2869 The felissheppe is yourez that yender ye see. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlv. 20 The goodes of all the lande of Egipte shalbe yours. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M* v. i 543 If you'll a willing eare incline; What's mine is yours, and what is yours is mine. 1625 B Jonson *Staple of N.* II. i, All this Nether-world Is yours, you command it, and doe sway it 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* 31 Take all that an over-indulgent Monarch has enrich'd me with! these Jewels! these Bills must be yours! 1825 Maria Edgeworth *Harry & Lucy* (1858) 174 You should not meddle with them; they are not yours. 1845 Lady Dufferin *Irish Emigrant* 33 Yours was the good brave heart, Mary, That still kept hoping on

† b. With *both, two*, etc. following. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2068 Drightin graunt þat it be sua, þat al þis werld be yurs tua 1671 H M. tr *Erasm Colloq* 162 Moreover remember that boy which is yours both

c. In the subscription of a letter (cf. Your 2 d) · often qualified by an advb. phr., or an adv., as *faithfully, sincerely, truly* (see also these words) Hence *yours truly*, etc. humorously for 'I' or 'me', 'myself'.

? 1430 W. Paston in *P. Lett* I. 30 Yowres, Will Paston 1438–9 *Priory of Coldingham* (Surtees) 109 Be ȝor's in all thyng, David Home of Wederburn 1526 Ld. Dacre in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. I. I 133 At Kirkoswald the xxiij. daye of Auguste Yowrs with hyes serves Thomas Dacre 1582 in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 77 Yours to death, and after death, Luke Kirbie *c* 1680 *Let* in Hickes *Sp Popery* (1680) 75 Yours in the Lord, Subscribed, J B. 1682 J. W. *Let fr. New-Eng* 9 end, Sir, I shall trouble you no more at present, onely that I am Yours, J W 1718 *Illustr. Modern* 19, I depend on your mighty Talent, .and on that Score, remain, Most Lovingly Yours 1798 Ferriar *Illustr Sterne* Ded., I am, most truly and faithfully your's, The Author. 1860 Sala *Baddington P.* xxvii, The verdict will be 'Guilty, my Lord,' against yours truly. *Ibid*, It's ill..with yours obediently 1890 'R Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xx, And they were his faithfully, etc. 'Hang their "yours faithfully",' banged out Ernest.

d. = Your business or affair.

1841 Miall in *Nonconf.* I 409 Be it your's to help him.

2. Standing (esp. in collocation with another possessive) for *your* + a sb. to be supplied from the context.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 5061 Knauing of yours haue i nan. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2798 Leuedi, kristes ore, And youres! *c* 1450 *Merlin* IV. 68 The kynge that is my lorde and yowres 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV i 96 Let their beds Be made as soft as yours *a* 1707 Prior *To the Lady Dursley* 13 With Virtue strong as Your's had Eve been arm'd. 1777 Boswell *Let. to Johnson* 29 Nov, I was, indeed, doubly uneasy;—on my own account and yours 1827 Disraeli *Viv Grey* v. vii, Such a father as yours. 1837 Dickens *Pickw* xliv, 'Will you take a glass of wine?' 'You're wery good, sir,' replied Mr Roker, accepting the proffered glass. 'Yours, sir' 'Thank you,' said Mr Pickwick 1840 — *Old C. Shop* li, 'It shall [be done], sir,' said Sampson 'Then give me your hand,' retorted Quilp. 'Sally, girl, yours.'

b. Those who belong to you; your family, kindred, or friends: chiefly in phr *you and yours.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17340 It sal i wene On yow and yours bath be sene *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 1722 Bothe to me & to myne mykull vnright, And to yow & also yours ȝomeryng for euer. *c* 1465 *Slowor Papers* (Camden) I. 70 Allmyty God have you in ys kepyng, and all yowrys. *a* 1533 Ld Berners *Huon* lxi 212 You & al yours shal be ryche for euer 1605 Shaks *Macb* III. i. 91 Whose heaule hand Hath bow'd you to the Graue, and begger'd Yours for euer. 1645 Chas. I in *12th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. IX. 14 Some considerations hinder me from doing all I would towards you and yours 1772 Mackenzie *Man of World* I II (1773) 32, I had looked forward to some happy days, amidst a race of my Harriet's and yours. 1838 Hood in *Mem* (1860) I 313 And now, God bless you and yours 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VI 282 Yourself and yours shall have Free adit

c That which belongs to you, your property.

1526 Tindale *2 Cor.* XII. 14, I seke not youres but you.

d. In epistolary (now chiefly commercial) correspondence · Your letter, the letter from you.

1536 in Ellis *Orig. Lett* Ser. II. II. 77, I have yours of the last of April. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett* (1892) 515, I had yours of the last week. 1755 Chatham *Let. to Nephew* 15 Apr., Pardon an observation on style. 'I received yours' is vulgar and mercantile; 'your letter' is the way of writing 1775 Challoner in E H Burton *Life* (1909) II. xxviii 116 Yours with the enclosed draught for 50-li came safe to hand 1821 Byron *Let. to Moore* 3 May, Though I wrote to you on the 28th ultimo, I must acknowledge yours of this day

3. Used instead of *your* before another possessive, etc. qualifying the same sb. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1534 Cranmer *Let to Warden of All Souls' Coll* Misc. Writ (Parker Soc.) 279 So that by yours and their agreement I may obtain the next lease. 1610 Shaks. *Temp* II I. 254 Yours and my discharge. *a* 1634 Chapman *Rev for Honour* III i, Despight of yours and your Maids weak resistance. 1710 Addison *Let. to Swift* IX Apr, I suppose you know, that I obeyed your's, and the Bishop of Clogher's commands 1791 Burke *Let to Member of Nat Ass* 66 This adaptation of contending parts, as it has not been in our's, so it can never be in your's, or in any country, the effect [etc.]

4 *Of yours*. see Of 44.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 15409 If yee me oght of yurs giue. *c* 1470 *Gol & Gaw* 164 Ane knyght of youris 1471 *Paston Lett* Suppl (1901) 140 ȝe schuld borow of my brother Sir John, or of sum other frend of ȝowers 1539 *Bible* (Great) 1 Cor VIII 9 Lest thys libertye of yours be an occasyon of falling 1602 Shaks. *All's Well* V III. 209 She hath that Ring of yours. 1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem* Ded p IV, So near a Resemblance of Yours to the Young Prince. 1851 *Amer Mag* Dec 116/2 This charming new sister of your's 1894 W E. Norris *St Ann's* xxiv, That dictatorial Colonel of yours.

Yourself (yuəɪse·lf), *pron.* Forms: see Your and Self. [ME. *ȝour self(e, ȝour selven*, superseding earlier nom. *ȝe selfe*, and acc.-dat *eow selve(n, ȝou self*: see Self A. 2–4. The development of the sing. use through the honorific pl. use followed the precedent of Ye, You, Your.] The emphatic and reflexive pronoun corresponding to *you*.

I. In plural sense now replaced by *yourselves*.

†1 *emphatic*, = Yourselves 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1325 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 þe sobe ȝe may ȝor self ise. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 1095 Al þe nede & þe noy þat ȝe now suffren By a-sent of ȝour silf, ȝe sain þat ȝe dryen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 279 þat her-by schulde be. worschipe to god & endeles good to ȝouwre self *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5036 All the wise how it was ye wetyn your selfe 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 195 Preistis, thole to preiche, Sen ȝe ȝour self can preiche na thing

β. 13 *Cursor M.* 780 (Gött) Als goddes suld ȝur seluen be. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxx, ȝe most noue take ȝour leue, For ȝoure seluun knauyn the cace

†2. *refl* = Yourselves 4. *Obs*

13 *Cursor M* 16653 (Gött) Ne wepe ȝe noght for me, Bot on ȝur childer and ȝurself [*Cott* ȝowself] *c* 1400 *Apol Loll.* 4 Wil ȝe not sei wiþin ȝor self we haue þe fadir Abraham. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 9 Do fore ȝoure self ore ȝe gone, Or mede of God get ȝe none 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 9 Ye proude galants that thus your selfe disguise. 1572 Abp Parker *Corr* (Parker Soc.) 391 Think you, that this way you among yourself shall escape?

β *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 12843 But the noble Duke Nestor onon to hom said·, 'Sendis fro youre seluyn to your syde londis' 1426 Lydg. *De Guil Pilgr* 2730 Ye sholde alway your syluen shewe Wyth cherysshyng ffyrt of plesaunce

II. In singular sense (originally as a honorific plural: cf. You II, Your 2 b): replacing Thyself.

* Emphatic. 3. In apposition with *ye* or *you* (usually as subj., less commonly as pred. or obj.), or after a verb in the imperative.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 350 Þaȝ ȝe ȝour-self be talenttyf to take hit to your seluen *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 3309 And ye sothely, your selfe, Shal be worshipped worthely *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D* III v (Arb) 58 *R. Royster* If it were an other but thou, it were a knaue *M. Merry* Ye are an other your selfe, sir 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I i 154 Henceforth, carry your letters your selfe *c* 1600 — *Sonn* xiii, You are No longer yours, then you your selfe here liue 1707 Freind *Peterborow's Cond. Sp* 211 You will hardly believe your self, what this Letter informs you of. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI ii, Suppose she should have fixed on the very Person whom you yourself would wish. 1859 H Kingsley *G Hamlyn* xxvii, I hope I may see you happily married yourself some of these days 1861 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* VI, 'Johnnie!—get sticks, I say.' Johnnie uttered a gruff 'Get 'em yourself.' 1890 Burnand *Very Much Abr* 103 You certainly gave me to understand you had been there yourself

4 a. Used as simple subject, with the verb either in the pl. (as with *you*), or in the 3rd pers. sing (*self* being taken as a sb.).

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 2489 Your seluyn sothely asayet haue before. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XVIII (Percy Soc) 81 Your selfe hath caught it in so sure a net. 1586 A Day *Engl Secretorie* II. (1625) 22 Your owne selfe doe know, that both he and the rest were to me knowne before time 1594 Shaks *Rich III*, II I 18 Madam, your selfe is not exempt from this. 1621 Bp Mountagu *Diatribæ* 47 Your selfe deny this elsewhere. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 13 122 But your selfe grants, that Timothy was not yet Bishop *a* 1745 Swift *Verses, To a Lady* 126 Conversation is but carving; Carve for all, yourself is starving 1799 Washington *Lett* Writ 1893 XIV 150 Does the President, and yourself wear them? *Mod. (vulgar)* How's yourself?

b. as predicate, or after *as* or *than*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1849 Sho might haue bene married to more þen your selfe. 1602 Shaks *All's Well* III. v 46 Is it your selfe? 1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem* 31, I know nothing so valuable as your self 1847 R S Surtees *Hawbuck Gr.* XII, 'Why, what a mess you're in, Beaney!' 'Am I? I can't be much worse than yourself; look at your breeches!' 1896 Mary Beaumont *Joan Seaton* X, It's yourself, Sweetheart, it's yourself I think most of now.

c. as direct or indirect object, or after a preposition (or *like* adj. and adv.).

13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 1548, I euer-more wylle Be seruaunt to your-seluen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2327 Yff it like your Aliegiaunce, þat I, your lefe son, Be sent from your seluon. 1634 Prynne in *Documents agst P* (Camden) 34 This odious scandall which I wish may not truly reflect upon your self 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II i, Spoke like ye'rsell, auld birky 1766 *Gentl Mag* May 234/1 Good fortune befall Yourself, and the Baron-ess family all 1807 Anna Seward *Lett* (1811) VI 331 On a balance of their beauty and deformity, not one of them equals yourself or Southey. 1852 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* IV, What a strong friendship used to exist between Uncle Brian, yourself, and Anne Valery.

5. In pregnant sense· Your being or personality; also, your true self, you as you are in your natural or normal condition: cf. Self D. 1, 2.

1590 Spenser *F. Q* I. VIII. 42 What euill starre On you hath fround, That of your selfe ye thus berobbed arre. *c* 1600 Shaks *Sonn* XIII, O that you were your selfe 1740 Richardson *Pamela* (1742) I II 5 For fear you should be brought to any thing..wicked, by being set so above yourself 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI v, 'Dear aunt, you frighten me out of my senses' 'O, my dear, you will soon come to yourself again' 1889 'J. S Winter' *Mrs. Bob* VIII, 'Now you look like yourself', she said fondly.

** 6. Reflexive, as direct or indirect object, or after a preposition: taking the place of You 4 d.

13.. to your-seluen [see 3] 1426 Lydg *De Guil Pilgr.* 3759 To occupye your sylff alway. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 102 Least that by the doyng the contrary, you bring your selfe into such a pecke of troubles. 1598 B Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Nor would I, you should melt away your selfe In flashing bravery. 1606 Shaks. *Ant & Cl.* II. v 75 Good Madam keepe your selfe within your selfe 1680 R L'Estrange *Erasm Colloq* 127 'Twas well you bethought your self before you were in for good and all. 1717 Lady M W Montagu *Let. to Mrs. S C*— 1 Apr., I am going to tell you a thing that will make you wish yourself here 1865 'L Carroll' *Alice's Adv in Wonderland* IX, Pray don't trouble yourself 1882 'Edna Lyall' *Donovan* XIX, You'll do for yourself one of these days

*** 7. As indefinite pronoun (emphatic or reflexive) · = One's self · cf. You 6, Your 6.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. III. 56 Here is a Table of Latitudes and the way to calculate it your self 1881 *Baily's Mag.* Apr 97 Our friend learned that one of the secrets of their success was picking the line of country quickly yourself 1918 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 May 207/2 The monkey has a rule that everything which cannot be eaten must be used to scratch yourself with

Yourselves (yuəɪse·lvz), *pron. pl.* Forms. see Your and Self. [f prec, in the 16th cent., with pl. inflexion, like *ourselves, theirselves, themselves*, in order to provide an unambiguous form for the pl. use.] The emphatic and reflexive pronoun corresponding to *you* in plural sense. replacing the earlier *yourself* (see prec. 1, 2).

I. Emphatic.

1. In apposition with *ye* or *you* (as subj., pred., or obj.), expressed or implied.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* XXIII 13 Ye youre selves goo nott in, nother [16ɪx yee neither goe in your selues, neither] suffre ye them that come to enter in. *c* 1550 Lyndesay *Monarche, Trag Dauid* 312 It is your craft, .your selfis, in your Temples, for to teche. 16ɪx *Bible* Luke XIII 28 When yee shall see all the Prophets in the kingdome of God, and you your selues thrust out [1526 Tindale, and youre selves thrust oute a dores] 1881 'Mark Twain' *Sp* (1910) 24, I think I honor and appreciate your Pilgrim stock as much as you do yourselves, perhaps

2. As simple subject (now *arch.* or *poet.*), predicate, or object.

1526 [see quot. 16ɪx in 1]. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S) II. 58 To manefest 3ourselfis quhat men ȝe ar. 1582 *N T* (Rhem) 1 Thess. II 1 For your selues know, brethren, our entrance vnto you, that it was not vaine. 1608 Shaks *Lear* II iv. 194 (Qo. 1) If you doe loue old men,..if your selues are old 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem* 110, I intend to carry you where your selves shall be Judges of his Conversation. 1728 Pope *Dunc* I. 3 Say great Patricians! (since yourselves inspire These wond'rous works). 1881 'Mark Twain' *Sp.* (1910) 20, I ask you to put yourselves in his place.

3. In pregnant sense: cf. prec. 5.

1718 Pope *Iliad* XIV 428 Be still your selves, and we shall need no more

II. 4. Reflexive, as direct or indirect object, or after a preposition: taking the place of You 1 d.

1523 Ld Berners *Froiss* I cxlvi 71 b/2 It is his wyll that ye all shulde put your selfes into his pure wyll 1526 Tindale *Luke* XVII. 3 Take hede to youre selves 1539 *Bible* (Great) Matt VI. 19 Laye not vp for your selues treasure vpon earth 1632 Brome *Novella* I i, Not to wanton out your holy vowes Dancing your selfes to th' Devill. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev* 52 Respecting your forefathers, you would have been taught to respect yourselves 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* XXXII, 'You ought to be ashamed of yourselves,' said the voice of Mr Raddle 1847 R. S Surtees *Hawbuck Gr.* XVI, It is all very well for you to give yourselves airs among other girls.

‖ **Yourt** (yūət). Forms: 8–9 jourt, 9 jurt, y(o)urte, yurta, yu(e)rt, yort, 8– yourt. [ad. Russ юрта, through F. *yourte* or G. *jurte*.] A semi-subterranean dwelling or hut of the natives of northern and central Asia, usually formed of timber covered with earth or turf. Also *attrib.*

1784 King *Cook's Voy Pacific* III. 9 May 1779, Natcheekin is a very inconsiderable *ostrog*, having only one log-house, the residence of the *Toion*, five *balagans*, and one *jourt* 1780 Coxe *Russ Discov* 259 Six or seven of these huts or yourts make a village. 1858 Anne Bowman *Yng Exiles* XII. 154 They made no scruple to enter the warm, though uninviting *yurte*. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist Man.* VIII. 207 Stone knives..have been found in the high north-

east of Siberia, on the site of deserted yourts of modern date. 1899 Baring-Gould *Furze Bloom* III. 29 A Khan's yourte on the steppes of Central Asia.

Yourt, var Yaourt.

Yous, yoush, dial. contractions of *you shall* see Shall A. 5.

1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. v. B j, Youſh beare the blame.

Youst, obs. form of Just, joust *v*.[1]

Youster, *sb. north. dial.* Forms 1 ȝelostr, ȝeolster, -or, 6 *Sc.* ȝoustir, 7 yowster, 9 youster. [OE. *geolster* (late also *gellster*) suppuration, pus, related to LG. *galster* mouldy spot in cheese, bacon, etc., whence Du. *galsterig* rank, rancid (cf. OE. *geolstrig* purulent, poisonous).] Fetid discharge from a wound, pus, sanies. Hence **Youster** *v*, to fester; **Youstered** *pa pple.* (see quot 1894).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 709 *Suparatio*, ȝelostr *a* 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 3585 (Napier 95/2) *Pabo, i sanie*, wyrmse, ȝeolstre 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 72 The ȝoustir tharfra chirtand and blak blud. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words, Youster* [*pronted* Yowfter], to fester 1894 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Youstered*, puffed or swollen in the cellular membranes of the skin

Yout, variant of Yowt.

Youth (*yūþ*). Forms: 1 ȝeoguþ, ȝioguþ, iuguð, -oð, 1–2 ȝeogoþ, iuȝeþ, 2–3 ȝeoȝeð, ȝuheð, 3–5 ȝouþ(e, 4–5 ȝowthe, youghthe, yhouth(e, 4–6 youthe, 4–5 (6–7 *Sc.*) ȝouth, (7 *Sc.*) yowthe, 5–6 ȝouthe, ȝowth, yought(e, yougth(e, (3 ȝuweð, -wuð, -ȝeð, ȝueþ, ȝoeþ, ȝieuð, youhþ, ȝuð, 4 ȝowep, ȝoughep, ȝuth, 5 ȝowith, yowith, yowuthe, ȝougepe, ȝougthe, youpe, yupe, ȝouhetȝ, *Sc.* ȝowutht, 5–6 vthe, 6 yowght, *Sc.* ȝow[t], 7 yewth), 5– youth. [OE *geogup* = OS *jugud* (MLG., MDu. *jôghet*, Du. *jeugd*), OHG. *jugund* (MHG. *jugent*, G. *jugend*) :— Com. W. Ger. **yuguntʰi-*, app. an alteration on the analogy of **diguntʰ-* Douth of **juwuntʰi-* :— pre-Teut. **juwentā-* (cf. the parallel formation in L. *juventa*, Goth. *junda*). See Young and -th[1].]

1. The fact or state of being young; youngness. (Often blending with sense 2.)

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1. 2843 (Napier 77/1) *Tenaritudine*, iungan iuȝeþe. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron* (MS. D) an 975 On his dagum for his iuȝoðe, Godes wiþærsacan Godes lage bræcon. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1462 Nim ȝeme of þi ȝuheðe *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks* I. 84 Seynge þe ȝouþe of þe childe. *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel* (1896) 68 Other tweyn of hys bretheren, (that throgh yought & foolrede hym folwed) *a* 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Pl.* ii. 751 Thogh thatt my vthe frome me be worne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxii 65 They knewe well by the reason of his yought hunger opressyd hym more then it dyde to them of gretter age. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks 1846 I. 195 By your authoritie, the people may be moved the rather to beleve the trewth, whareof many dowbtes be reassone of our yowght. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 148 Our youths, and wildenesse, shall no whit appeare, But all be buried in his Graunty 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 664 A Snake renew'd in all the speckl'd Pride Of pompous Youth 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* 122 Their free-behaviour are generally attributed to Youth and Gaiety 1796 Burke *Let. to Hussey* Dec., Corr. 1844 IV. 401 If I had youth and strength, I would go myself over to Ireland to work on that plan. 1803 Beddoes in *Med. Jrnl.* X. 572 He has youth on his side, and it is odds but he gets over it [*sc.* a disease].

b. *fig.* Newness, novelty, recentness.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 224 If that the youth of my new interest here Have power to bid you welcome. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 13 These opinions have youth in their countenance

2. The time when one is young; the early part or period of life; more specifically, the period from puberty till the attainment of full growth, between childhood and adult age.

c 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* xxxi 206 Dære scame & ðære scande þe ðu on iuguðe worhtes ic ȝedo ðæt ðu forgitst. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii 21 Eall þis ic heold of minre ȝeoguþe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 On his ȝuweðe he fleh fro folke to weste. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 100 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 108 Þe mon þe on his youhþe yeorne leorneþ wit and wisdom. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10436 Alle þe ȝongest bachelers þat were of ȝouþe. *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 14 Women þat leris no latyn in þar ȝouth. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 63 Most fortunable chiftane, bothe in yhouth and eild. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* viii. 21 The ymaginacion of mans hert is euell, euen from the very youth of him [1611 from his youth]. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* iv. vii. (1816) 126/2 One of those old boys who had been great rakes in their youth. 1839 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. Georgia* (1863) xx As soon as they begin to grow up and pass from infancy to youth 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vii 103 In the case of any kind of optical defect, it is a great advantage to begin the use of glasses in youth.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Early stage or period of existence.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iii. 7 A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* vi. 108 As the Bough grew in the youth of the Tree. 1733 W. Ellis *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 14 One very bad [quality]. that often ruins part of its Crop, while in their youth 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Lutheranism..covers a smaller area to day than it did in its early youth.

3. A quality or condition characteristic of the young; e. g. youthful freshness or vigour; youthful wantonness, folly, or rashness; youthful appearance or aspect.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 65 Þær is ȝeoȝoþ buton ylde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer scal beon. Ivȝeðe [*v.rr.* ȝeoȝeðe, ȝieuð] wið uten elde. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii[i] 5 Als erne þi yhouthe be newed sal 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 263 Sche.. preide hem alle To grante Eson his ferste youthe 1475 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I. 158 Tyll. þat youkke of wedlokke ly in my nekke youth shall rene in me as hyt has done in you afore tyme. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 244 Now is loste our beaulte and our youngthe thorughe grete synne. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxv. 140 b/2 Though that youthe of wytte haue made hym to defye the kynge *a* 1653 Binning *Serm., John* 1 5 Wks. (1725) 410/2 [The sun] puts a Youth upon the World. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* 16 The Enervating of their Youth and Vigour 1817 Maria Edgeworth *Ormond* I. After she had purchased all of youth which age can purchase for no money. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Rhaps. Life's Progr.* viii, Oh, the soul keeps its youth! But the body faints sore

4. Personified, or vaguely denoting any young person or persons (without article).

Here perhaps belongs *younthes folke* (Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 9), which was imitated by Davison (see Youngth 1, quot. 1602)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 358, I sih whan lusty Youthe tho Stod with his route wel begon 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 69 They shall synde sfele sfawtis sfoure score and odde, That youghthe weneth alwey þat it be witte eueie. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1052 Bowith is techeles *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 93 Ful of corage is ȝouȝeþe in herte 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 39/1 Slipper youth [must be] vnderpropped with elder counsayle 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 124 We haue an olde prouerbe youth wil haue his course. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* 27 Youth enclines to Wantonness and Prodigality. 1757 Gray *Bard* 74 Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. i, Almost everything that is great has been done by youth

5 Young people (or creatures) collectively; the young (With or without *the*, now always construed as plural.)

Beowulf 66 Oð þæt seo ȝeoȝoð ȝeweox *c* 897 Ælfred *Gregory's Past. C.* Pref. 7 Eall sio ȝioguð ðe nu is on Angelcynne friora monna. *c* 1205 Lay. 15372, & inne Æstsaxe heore aðeleste ȝuȝeðe *Ibid.* 19837 Bezst alre ȝeoȝeðe þa a þan dæȝen weore Ærður ihaten 1538 Starkey *England* (1878) 152 The yl and idul bryngyng vp of youth here in our cuntrey. *Ibid.* 156 To ouerse the educatyon of vthe. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxiii (1888) 119 Youth from seuen till one and twenty, will abyde much exercising. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V.* II. Chorus 1 Now all the Youth of England are on fire 1656 Harrington *Oceana* (1658) 204 The Elders could remember that they had been Youth. 1742 Gray *Spring* 25 The insect youth are on the wing 1818 Byron *Juan* I. cxxv, The unexpected death of some old lady Or gentleman Who've made 'us youth' wait too—too long already For an estate. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 25 When there was peace at home, the youth sought opportunities of distinguishing themselves in distant warfare 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 292/1 There was a native innocence in the New York youth of both sexes that was pleasing to our pride.

6 A young person; *esp.* a young man between boyhood and mature age; sometimes, esp. in earlier use, more widely (see quots.)

Formerly sometimes (and still in dialect or vulgar speech) pleonastically qualified by *young*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2665 Bi ðat time ðat he was ȝuð, Wið faiȝered and strengthe kuð *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 230 He lift vp þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat ȝouthe ?1580 W. Hergest (*title*) The Right Rule of Christian Chastitie; profitable to bee read of all godly and vertuous Youthes of both sexe 1583 Stocker *Cav. Warres Lowe C.* I. 32 b, Accompanied with a multitude of women, young youthes and children. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 40 He that hath a beard, is more then a youth: and he that hath no beard, is lesse then a man. 1605 Trewsell *Journ. Earl Nott.* 32 A youth of ten yeares of age. 1611 *Bible* Susanna 45 The Lord raised vp the holy spirit of a young youth, whose name was Daniel. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 95 The jocond rebecks sound To many a youth, and many a maid 1687 [? W. Penn] *Reason. Toleration* 16 He ended his days a young Youth, in the 24th Year of his Age. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 263 W[m] was in the eleventh Year of his Age, and y[t] he was then a very hopefull Youth 1774 tr. *Chesterfield's Lett.* Kal. May 1741, To morrow you will attain your ninth year; so that, for the future, I shall treat you as a youth 1805 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 396/2 Two youths, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, sons of a poor man. 1827 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxii, The pot-boy, the muffin youth, and the baked-potato man 1881 *19th Cent.* May 780 Before she was twenty she wrote verses like other youths.

b. (esp *college youth.*) Applied technically to societies of bellringers *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1668 [Stedman] *Tintinnalogia* (1671) Ded., To the Noble Society of Colledge-Youths 1816 Shipway *Campanal.* p. xix, The Society of College Youths, in the summer of 1657, on a visit to Cambridge, were presented by Mr. Stedman with his peculiar production on five bells 1855 T. Bailey *Ann. Notts* IV. 29 The bells at St. Peter's church re-cast this year; The following are the inscriptions upon them First, or Treble.—'I was given by the Society of Northern Youths, in 1672, and recast by the Sherwood Youths, in 1771.'

7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *youth-slip, -state, -tide, -time, youth-bold, -consuming* adjs.; †**youth-grass**, †**youthwort**, names for sundew, †**youth-like** *a.*, resembling or having the character of youth, juvenile (cf. Youthly *a.*); *adv.*, like a youth, or in the manner of youth; hence †*youth-lakeness*, †**youth-master**, a master who teaches young people, **youth-potion**, a potion supposed to restore youth.

a 1618 Sylvester *Sonn. Mirac. Peace* xii, My *youth-bold thoughts 1620 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* I. i, That heavy *youth consuming Miserie. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxxiv 228 In Lankashire the common people do call it *youth grasse, and they think that it rotteth sheepe. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. 518 When shee saw Priamus *youthlik surcharged in armour. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. iv. (1912) 371 All such, whom either youthfull age, or youth-like mindes did fill with unlimited desires. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* C iij b, Women with their smoth chekes, small voyces, and fine skinnes, doo euer shewe a certayne *youthlikenesse. 1550 Harington tr. *Cicero's Bk. Friendship* (1562) 48 b, For so shall nursses and *youthmaisters chalenge muche frendshyp. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III, A sorceress to mix *youth-potions for others 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1220 'Tis better bear the *Youth-slips of a King Then to fill all with Bloud floods of Debate 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. xiii (1556) 81 Publius Rutilius *youthstate [orig. *adolescentiam*] 1873 Brennan *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 291 The seeds that in *youth tide we sow 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 307 Their works, produced in the *youth-time of the human race 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Sept. 190 Miss Cobbe regrets the banished grace of her mother's youthtime 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 Called in English Sunne deaw, *Ros Solis*, *Youth woort. 1598 R. Chester *Poems* (1914) 18 Youthwort faire Affections lover.

Hence **Youthen** (*yū·þ'n*) *v.* [-en[5]], *trans.* to make youthful, impart a youthful appearance to; *intr.* to become youthful, acquire youthful qualities; **You thless** *a.*, having no youth, lacking the ordinary characteristics of youth (whence **You·thlessness**), †**You·thness**, youth; **You·thship**, with poss. adj., used as a title (cf. *worship*); †**You thsome** *a.*, youthful in disposition, juvenile.

1882 *Even. Star* (Philad.) 28 Apr., No dress *youthens a girl so much as white. 1916 C. H. Sorley *Lett.* (1919) 140 You will always be forty to strangers perhaps and youthen as you get to know them. 1906 Mansfield *Girl & Gods* xiii, A *youthless, over-developed girl of fifteen. 1909 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 June 225/2 It is his own letters, his cold *youthlessness that are his enemy *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5221 þat he had don in his *youthnesse soo 1906 A. & E. Castle 'If Youth but knew' ii, Heaven knows what sweet hostess may not greet your *youthship tonight. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 31 Oct., I found him drinking and very jolly and *youthsome

Youthful (*yū·þfŭl*), *a.* [f. Youth + -ful.]

1. Having or characterized by youth; that is still young.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 14 The youthfull knight could not for ought be staide 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 52 In vnlawfull loue, A sinne preuailing much in youthfull men. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 This Prince being youthfull, cast behinde him all care of the Empire 1703 Rowe *Fair Pent.* III. 32 Is she not more than Painting can express, Or youthful Poets fancy, when they love? 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* xxiii. II. 37 A youthful princess, in the very sweetness and bloom of her years. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 129 Here we have..an unmistakable attack made by the youthful Socrates

2. *transf.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable for, youth or the young; juvenile.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. X ij, Alonso Carillo..hauynge committed certein youthfull parties that were of no great importance, was caused to prison 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Idlenesse is..ye sole maintenaunce of youthful [*later edd.* youthly] affection 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 160 The leane and slipper'd Pantaloone,.. His youthfull hose well sau'd, a world too wide, For his shrunke shanke 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 26 Jest and youthful Jollity. 1723 C. Walker *Mem. Sally Salisb.* 10 Dress and Dancing were the sole Youthful Delights of our Sally 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 173 That profusion of little sentimental books with which the youthful library overflows 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxxv, Mrs. Skewton, appropriately attired for that purpose in a very youthful costume. 1901 Jacobs *Light Freights* 228 An ancient eye watched with almost youthful impatience the slow warming of a mug of beer on the hob

3. *fig.* That is in its early stage, early, new; also, having the freshness or vigour of youth.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 18 O earth! I will befriend thee more with raine That shall distill from these two ancient ruines, Then youthfull April shall with all his showres In summers drought. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vii. 34 The larger stature of men in those youthfull times and age of the world. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* i. 24 Perfect Felicity, such as after millions of millions of Ages is still youthfull and flourishing. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Agamemnon* 256 The youthfull bloom of rosy love 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 147 There may be a connexion between an extraordinary profusion of monocotyledonous plants and a youthful condition of the world. 1877 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 17 Oct. 11/1 A youthful and astringent Tinta, an aromatic Malmsey of fabulous value.

Hence **Youthfullity** (*nonce-wd.*), youthfulness; *pl.* youthful acts or follies.

1763 H. Walpole *Let. to G. Montagu* 15 Aug., You see my impetuosity does not abate much, no, nor my youthfullity 1764 — *Let. to C. Churchill* 27 Mar., You do not suspect me, I hope, of any youthfullities

Youthfully (*yū·þfŭli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a youthful manner; with the freshness, vigour, or other characteristic of youth; like a young person; in a juvenile style.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1888) 209 Let them.. defende that stoutly, which they haue begone youthfully. 1582 Hester *Secr. Phioraw* III. ii. 6 The face beyng washed therwith, it maketh it very faire, and preserueth it youthfully. 1638 Junius *Paint. Ancients* 195 If anything seemeth to be painted somewhat youthfully, it is esteemed to proceed out of a promising forwardnesse of our naturall inclinations. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 87 Youthfully impatient of all delay. 1808 Han. More *Cælebs* ix, Rather youthfully dress. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 5289 Now that the cloud has broken, sky laughs blue, Earth blossoms youthfully!

Youthfulness (*yū·þfŭlnes*). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The fact or quality of being youthful; youthful condition or character.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii 117 Should we rather graunt an euerlasting ignorance in man, than a kynd of youthfulnesse which hath learned things according to the growths thereof in ages? 1622 MABBE tr *Alemaн's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 139 He might either doe it out of youthfulnesse or out of want 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met* III Wks. 1726 I. 213 With all the purple youthfulness of face, That gently blushes in the wat'ry glass. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I, Her very small and delicate frame imparted a peculiar youthfulness to her appearance. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* XII 124 A complexion almost dazzling in its youthfulness and brilliancy

Youthhead (*yū*·þhed). Chiefly *Sc* Forms· 3 ȝuðhede, 4 ȝouþehede, -heed, ȝouthhede, yhouthede, ȝuthed, 4–5 ȝowthed(e,-eid, youthed(e, 4–6 ȝouthed(e, -eid, 5 yowthid, ȝowthehede, youtheed, (yuȝhed), 5–6 ȝowthheid, youtheid, yowthed, 6 ȝouthhed, ȝhouthhed, yowth(h)eid, ȝeutheid, yutheid, ȝowcht-heid, youtheid, 6, 8 ȝouthheid, *arch* 8 youthe-head, 9 -hed, 9 youth-head, youthhead (*Sc.* -heid). [f. YOUTH + -HEAD.]

1. The state of youth, youngness: = YOUTH 1.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 55 Wu he neweð his ȝuðhede, hu he cumeð ut of elde *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II (*Paulus*) 862 Quhare hele beis ay but seknes, ȝouthed but eld or wrechitnes 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armis* (S T.S.) 3 Till enforme ȝour ȝouthede of mony syndry knaulagis. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I 67 ȝouthheid is without ressoun or ryme. *c* 1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S.) xvi 50 Quha wald the rege of ȝowtheid dant. *c* 1730 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vi, Quhen eild and spyte takis place of ȝouthheids flame. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to Cornet W Scott* 3 Dec in *Lockhart*, Mamma and the girls are quite well, and so is Master Charles, who is of course more magnificent, as being the only specimen of youthhead at home.

2. The time of youth, adolescence: = YOUTH 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3592 Quen þai it [*sc* eld] haue þai are vnfayn, And wald ha youthed þan again *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* XIV (*Lucas*) 3 In his ȝouthede leynt he in antyoche leche to be. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix 317 (Harl MS) My lord god, þat hast y-kept me fro my ȝowthede, kepe me now in þis hour 1526 *Extr Burgh Rec Stirling* (1887) 29 He was within youtheid and of mȝ nor aige 1588 A KING tr *Canisius' Catech.* K IV, All the iust men, florising in thair ȝouthheid. 1798 H. MACNEILL *Scot Muse* XIV, Year after year in youtheid's prime, Wander he will, frae clime to clime 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 17 The children, free In youthhead's happy season from all cares. 1826 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks 1856 I 170 That never was Mr. North's character, even in lusty youth-head

3. Youths collectively = YOUTH 5.

1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* Wks (S T S.) I, 23, I iugeit the teching of the ȝouthed in vertew and science, nixt efter the auctoritie with the ministeris of iustice vnder it 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 535 Privatlie or publictlie to instruct the youtheid. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 123 They are guilty of having committed the education of 'the youthhead' of the country to men whom they consider disqualified.

Youthhood (*yū*·þhud). Now *rare* or *arch.* Forms: 1 ȝeoȝoþhad, ȝeoȝuþhad, 3 ȝuweðehode; 7–9 youthhood, youth-hood, youthhood. [OE. *geoguþhād*, f. *geoguþ* YOUTH + *-hād* -HOOD; cf. OS. *juguðhēd*, MHG. *jugentheit*. In mod.E. a new formation.]

1. = YOUTH 1, 2, 3.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Swa þonne ȝelice bið þære menniscan ȝecynde þæs lichoman, þonne se ȝeoȝoþ-had ærest bloweþ & fæȝerost bið. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill* lxii (1889) 189 Se þe estelice fram ȝeoȝuðhade [L *puertia*] fet þeow his þæræfter hyne onȝyt ofermodiȝne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Of al þin elde, of childhode, of ȝuweðehode.

1623 tr *Favine's Theat Hon* I vi 49 In this age of youthhood, (commonly called Adolescency). 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Ceremt.* II. iii. 17 From his youthood he was most observant of Ecclesiasticall Ceremonies 1680 in Sprat *Relat. Wicked Contriv.* II (1693) 64 It was a folly of Youth-hood. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 36 My Governess Philosophy, under whose Roof I spent my Youth-hood *a* 1807 J. SKINNER *Amusem. Leis. Hours* (1809) 49 A gawsie gurk, wi' phiz o' yellow, In youthood's sappy bud. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. x, With the down of youthhood still on his chin. 1887 SMILES *Life & Lab.* 143 All new ideas are young, and originate for the most part in youth-hood.

b. *fig.* Early stage or period: = YOUTH 2 b.

1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. xii. 343 The native of a land where, in the youthhood of the Republic, a nation's independence had broke forth. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* 101 And night and day its crystal heart doth yearn To wed its youthhood with the sea's old age.

2. *concr.* Young people collectively: = YOUTH 5.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 48 The Youthhood by a strange impulse ran in one Body and shut the Gates. 1834 H MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXVIII (1857) 412 The urchin who, in behalf of the outraged youthhood of the place, wore the white sheet on this interesting occasion.

Youthily, Youthiness see after YOUTHY.

Youthless: see after YOUTH.

Youthly (*yū*·þli), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. YOUTH + -LY 1. In OE. *geoguþlic*; cf. OHG. *jugundlīh.*]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of youth: = YOUTHFUL 2.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi (1890) 398 Ic ne wæs min mod fulfremedlice bewerȝende þæm ȝeoguðlicum unalefednessum.

a 1536 WYATT *Love's Arraignm.* v, Alwayes whetting my youthely desyer On the cruell whetstone tempered with fier. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl Hist.* VIII XII. 152 Two doughters,. which passed all other in youthly comlines 1590 SPENSER *Muoþ* 431 And all his yougthly forces idly spent. 1685 BURNET *Trav.* III. (1687) 97 Pope Nicolas the IV. who had..a youthly and womanish face. 1817 SHELLEY *To Wm. Shelley* 14 To a blighting faith and a cause of crime They have bound them slaves in youthly prime

2. Having youth or the characteristics of youth: = YOUTHFUL 1.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I Pref 8 Faulting fooles and youthly heades 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV II 40 All that youthly rout *a* 1629 HINDE *Y Bruen* XXXVII (1641) 116 This Master Done being young and youthly. 1767 MICKLE *Concub.* I XXXIII, While thus the Knight persewd the Shaddow Joy As youthly Spirits thoughtlesse led the Way 1856 *Chamb Jrnl.* 8 Nov 301 Although still something too youthly in figure, [he] had a frame well knit.

So †**You·thly** *adv. Obs.* = YOUTHFULLY.

1541 PAYNELL *Conspir Catil.* 1 b, With men of sadnesse he lyued soberly, with youth youthely. 1581 A. HALL *Ihad* VII. 131 Paris youthly thus doth answere him 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 590 His heunly moother amended His bush with trimming, his sight was yoouthlye bepurpled.

Youthness to **Youthwort**: see after YOUTH.

You thy, *sb Sc* [f. YOUTH + -Y 6] A youthful person.

1795 MACNEILL *Scotl Scauth* I XVIII, The mair they crack'd, the mair ilk youthy Pray'd for drink to wash news down.

Youthy (*yū* þi), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. YOUTH + -Y 1. 'A bad word' (J.)] Having or affecting the character of youth: usually connoting a youthful appearance or behaviour inconsistent with the person's years.

1712 STEELE *Spect* No 296 ₱ 5 Affecting a youthier Turn than is consistent with my Time of Day 1819 SCOTT *Let. to J Richardson* 18 Jan in *Lockhart*, A withered beauty who persists in looking youthy 1841 CAROLINE FOX *Mem Old Friends* (1882) I 231 When at college, Sterling had venerated and defended Shelley as a moralist as well as a poet, 'being rather youthy'.

Hence **You thily** *adv.*, with the appearance of youth; **You thiness**, youthfulness, juvenility.

1821 *Blackw Mag* VIII, 517 Bringing back with me..a sort of youthiness that lasted sometimes more than a fortnight 1839 GALT *Demon of Dest.* 6 His bright eyes shone youthily.

Youward(s, in phr. *to youward(s*: see -WARD(S.

Yove, yoven, -yn, ȝove, etc., occas. **yoved**, obs. pa t. and pple. of GIVE.

c 1300 *Harrow Hell* (E) 189 Y haue ȝouen my liif for þe. 13 . *Northern Passion* 130/1255 Ageyn oure lawe he haþ ȝoue red. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 192 Unto thidoles yove and granted 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 24360 Whan Iuges, for offence Han yoved hir sentence. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 945 in *Macro Plays* 66 My wyll was full yowe to syne 1532 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 344 According to your high commawndment to me youyn yesterdaye 1552 HULOET, Yoven or enclined to couetousenes or cruelty.e.

Yow (yau), *int.* [Imitative]

a An exclamation of vague meaning.

c 1440 *York Myst* XXX. 295 Yowe! þat schalke shuld not shamely be shente.

b. An imitation of the yelp or bark of a dog, or the miaow of a cat; also as *sb.* and *v.* (reduplicated *yow-yow*).

1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 452 *To yow*, to caterwaul 1837 BARHAM *Ingol Leg.* Ser I. *Spectre Tapp*, Yow!—yeough! —yeough!—yow!—yow! yelled a hapless sufferer from beneath the table 1839 *Ibid*, *Cynotaph*, Cupid, of 'Yow-Yow'-ing memory. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *From Cadet to Col.* I. IV. 103 A mob of pretty dogs, yow-yowing musically after a poor little beast.

Yow(e, obs. ff. EWE *sb* 1; also *attrib.*

1459–60 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro emend. unius muri juxta le yowecote. 1521–2 *Churchw. Acc., Croscombe* (Somerset Rec Soc.) 36 Ed Wynsorgeve unto the chorch ij. yows the prisse 11s. 111d 1566 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1584, 208/2 Pastura *lie yow-flokkis* sive aliarum ovium quarumcunque de Pawinshill

Yow(e · see YOVE; obs f YEW, YOU.

Yowcke, yowg, obs. forms of YOKE.

Yowden-drift, variant of EWDEN-DRIFT, snow driven by the wind.

1815 G. BEATTIE *John O' Arnha'* (1826) 58 Choakin' thick as yowden drift

Yowdin, ȝowdin, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of YIELD *v.* · see YOLDEN.

Yowele, Yower, Yowese, obs. ff. JEWEL, EWER 2, YOUR, YURE, USE.

Yowf (yauf), *sb. Sc.* Also yowff, youf(f. [Echoic] A smart swingeing blow. Hence **Yowf** *v. trans.*, to strike with such a blow.

1721 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnstoun* vii, Death wi' his rung rax'd her a yowff *c* 1738 J SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* II, They yowff'd the ba' frae dyke to dyke. 1808 JAMIESON, *Youff, Yowff*, a swinging blow, Loth.

Yowght, obs. Sc form of YOUTH.

Yowie. *Sc.* [f. *yow*, EWE *sb.*1 + *-ie*, -Y 6] A little ewe.

1783 BURNS *Death & Dying Wds. Poor Mailie* IX, An' mest my yowie, silly thing, Gude keep thee frae a tether string!

Yowith, obs. form of YOUTH.

Yowl (yaul), *sb.* Also 5–6 ȝowle, 7 youle, 9 youl. [f. next.] An act of yowling; a prolonged loud cry, now esp. of a dog or cat.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 53 He grat grysly grym, and gaif a gret ȝowle 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI. 69 Pitt obscure, Quhair ȝouls ar hard with horeible stevin. 1622 MABBE tr *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I 36 He brake forth into such a Youle of laughing, that he was ready to burst 1820 HOGG *Tales & Sk*, *Sheph Cal.* I, A dog gae two or three melancholy yowls *a* 1877 JAS. BALLANTINE in *Mod Scott. Poets* Ser. III. (1881) 31 At your feet wi' kindly yowl, Whurrs your wee catty. 1917 P. MACGILL *Gt. Push* I, The cats raise their primordial, instinctive yowl.

Yowl (yaul), *v.* Forms· 3 ȝoȝele, ȝuhele, ȝule, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) ȝoule, ȝowle, 5–6 yowle, 5–7 youle, 5, 7, 9 youll, 7, 9 yowl, 8– yowl. [ME. *ȝoȝele, ȝoule, ȝuhele, ȝule.* Cf. ME. *ȝaule*, YAWL *v* 1 and GOWL (ON *gaula*)]

1. *intr.* To cry out loudly from pain, grief, or distress; also said of the howling of dogs and various wild animals, the 'wauling' of cats, and (formerly) of the hooting of owls, the cooing of doves.

a 1225, *a* 1250 [see YOWLING *vbl sb*] *c* 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* IV. (*Jacobus*) 102 Þe fendis furth can fare ȝouland and cryand in þe ayre *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* I 200 Whanne þei [*sc* wolves] bigynnen to ȝoule, þei turnen her snowte to hevene ward *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) 66/60 A bolde hounde shulde neuer pleyne nor yowle, but if he were oute of þe reghtes 1483 *Cath. Angl* 427/2 To ȝowle, *ululare* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV VIII 112 The nycht oule. was hard ȝoule With langsum voce. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LVIII. [lix] 14 Let them go to & fro, & runne aboute the cite, youlinge like dogges 1549 *Compl. Scot* VI. 39 The turtil began for to greit, quhen the cuschat ȝoulit 1674 RAY *N C Words* 22 To Greet and Yowl, *Cumberland*, to weep and cry 1728 RAMSAY *Robt, Richy, & Sandy* 24 His dog its lane sat ȝowling on a brae 1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* VII in *Edin Mag* VI. 422 An' the wilcat yowl't through its dowie vowts. 1848 THACKERAY *Dr Birch* (1849) 18 She is always croaking, scolding, bullying—yowling at the housemaids, snarling at Miss Raby [etc.]. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I VII 161 The Blenheim spaniel yowled fractiously 1896 BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* I, [The child] yowlin' enough to tear a fellow's nerves to pieces

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II VIII 84 The whole howsis ȝowlit and resoundit For womenting of ladyis and wemen.

†b. Applied to loud singing or shouting. *Obs*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I 297 Yowlynge with theyr folysshe songe and cry. *c* 1630 *Song* II in De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) Notes 323 Yoffing, crying, youlling, yelling, Lyk ane citie swyne summonds out with an horne.

2. *trans.* To express by yowling; to utter with a yowl.

1842 J WILSON *Chr. North* I. i. 13 The chained mastiff in the yard yowls his admiration 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. IV. 175 However fast the clergyman may gabble, or the choir-boys yowl, their psalms.

Yowle, obs. form of YULE.

Yow·ley. *north. dial* [f. YOWLRING + *-ey*, -Y 6] A yellow-hammer.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I 143 Yellow Bunting. Yellow Hammer, or Yellow Yowley 1862 *Tyneside Songs* (1863) 56 They've a bunch ov hair upon their jaws Just like a yowley's nest.

Yowling (yau·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. YOWL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb YOWL; *esp.* the uttering of a prolonged wailing cry.

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Ȝe, quoð eleusius, haldest tu ȝetten up o þi ȝuhelunge? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 40 Me luste bet speten þane singe Of þine fule ȝoȝelinge [*Jesus MS* howelynge]. *Ibid* 1643 Mid ȝulinge & mid igrede. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII 38 With a greet ȝowlyng [1388 ȝellyng; Vulg. *ejulatu*] he wepte *c* 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 179 He vanysshid away with grete crying & yowlyng. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 165 ȝowtyng and ȝowlyng we hard, with mony ȝell. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X, 466 The water strangled and swallowed vp my breath from youling and groaning. 1710 *Acc Last Distemper of Tom Whigg* I 19 He set all the Dogs in the Town a yowling. 1844 THACKERAY *White Squall* VI, Then the wind set up a howling, And the poodle dog a yowling. 1894 W CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship 'Mohock'* VII, The hoarse yowling of pulling and dragging sailors.

So **Yow·ling** *ppl a.*, that yowls.

c 1590 W. FOWLER *Wks* (S T S) I. 193/11 All thir cold nights I wishe for day,. disturb'd with youling hounds. 1790 ALEX. WILSON *Callamphitres Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 104 Wi' yowling clinch auld Jennock ran. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Wives, Mr. & Mrs. Berry* II, Her little yowling black-muzzled darling of a Fido. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Furze Bloom* III 33 Think what it 'ud be wi' two yowlin' females under one roof!

Yowlk, obs. form of YOLK.

Yowlring. *dial.* Also 6 yowlo-, youlw-, 6–7 yowle-, 9 youlring, yo(u)rin, yowring. See also YOLDRING, YORLIN(G. [f *yowlo(w)*, YELLOW *a.* + RING *sb*] A yellow-hammer.

1544 [see YELLOW-HAM] 1591 *Shuttleworths' Acc* (Chetham Soc) 70 Larkes and yowloringes 1595 *Ibid* 104 Sixtine sparrowes and youlwringes. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Yellow-yowring*, a yellow hammer.

Yowndrift, var. EWDEN-DRIFT, snow driven by the wind.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XVIII. (1850) 265 I'll be lost, I'm feared, in the yowndrift

Yownge, Yowp, Yowr(e, obs. forms of YOUNG, YOUP, YOUR, YURE.

Yowpindail: see YOKINDALE.

Yowt (yaut), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 ȝewt, ȝout(t, 9 yout(t, yowte, 8– yowt. [f. next] A yell, yelp.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6002 With mony ȝamer, ȝewt, and ȝell. 1567 *Satyr Poems Reform* III. 189 Cerberus. Sall gar hir cry, with mony ȝout and ȝell *c* 1590 BURREL *Pass. Pilgr* I. XXXVII. in Jas Watson *Coll. Scots Poems* (1709) II. 33 And vther sum with ȝouts and zells, Maist cairfully did cry 1806 R JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* I 233 The sichts to see, the yowts to hear That stound upon mine ear

Yowt (yaut), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms 5 ȝowt, 6, 9 yout, 9 yowt. [Cf. Flem. *juyten* 'jubilare & vociferari & ouare' (Kilian). Verbs of similar meaning and differing in form by the initial con-

sonant are *howt* (HOOT), ROUT *vbs.*2 and 3, SHOUT.] *intr* To yell, yelp, howl, bellow.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 102 To ȝowt and to ȝowle, As ane horrible Owle 1528 [see YOWLING *vbl. sb*] 1808 JAMIESON s. v., A cow is said to yout, when she makes a noise 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 Yelpin' and youtin' in his face 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Wds.* s. v. *Yowt*, I yeard the dogs yowting

Yowthe, yowuthe, obs ff. YOUTH.

Yowx, yox(e (ȝoxe), obs. or dial. ff. YEX.

Yoy(e, ȝoye: see JOY, YEA.

Yoyle, Yoylle, Yoyn, Yoyntor, Yoyste, obs. ff OIL *sb*.1, YULE, JOIN, JOINTURE, JOIST *sb*.1

1557 in *Archaeologia* I. 13 For wast of the paschall, and for holye yoyle 5s rod 1585 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I 149 In full recompence of her thirdes or yoyntor 1536 *MS. Rawl D.* 780 lf 68 The flore with plates yoystes and other nedfull for the same

†**Ypaid, ypay(e)d** [Y-4, PAY *v* 1], paid, pleased 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 1842 Þat folc was þo of þis lond ypaid wel ynou 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C IV 393 Be þe pecunie y payed þauh pat ties chide. **Ypaised, Yparroked,** ME. pa pples. of PEASE *v*, PARROCK *v* **Ypass** *v* [Y-3 c], to pass 13 . *K Alis*, 5606 (Laud MS) A northhalf ne mowen ȝee nouȝth ypasse For deserte & wildernesse **Ypas(s)ed, ypast,** ME pa pple of PASS *v* 13 *K Alis.* 5460 (Laud MS) Nov it is ypassed hy ne don þerof 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 157 Who-so nothynge thynkyth of thyngis y-passet. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 195, vij yeer ypaste. *Ibid.* 335 A litelle season y-passede. **Ypaved, -yd,** paved. *c* 1394 *P Pl Crede* 194 Y paued wiþ peynt til 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 331 For al the weyes & paament Wer ypavyd all off gold. **Ypavylounded,** ME pa pple. of PAVILION *v.* †**Ypaynt(ed, ypeint, ypeynt(ed,** ME. pa. pples of PAINT *v*1 *c* 1290 ypeint, 13.. y-paynted [see PAINT *v*.1 2] *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* 8 þis ymage that is thus y-paynt. **Y-pekyd.** see YPIKED **Ypend,** obs pa. pple. of PEN *v*1 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I 1. 429 Though yet he seem in feeble flesh ypend.

†**Ypent,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [Y- 4.] = PENT *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a*

c 1395 *Plowman's T.* 22 He nas nat alway in cloystre y-pent. *Ibid.* 939 Proude pendaunts at hir ars y-pent 1579, 1728 [see PENT *pa. pple* 1] 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I XXV, Those powers be all or more or lesse ypent In this grosse life. 1839 KINGSLEY *Poems, In Illum Missal* 7 My love Have I within this seely book y-pent

†**Yperced, -sed** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pple. of PIERCE. **Yperished, yperis(s)ed,** etc, ME pa pple. of PERISH *v.* 1297 [see PERISH *v* 2] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl* B. XVII 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or yperisshed. **Ypeyred** [PAIR *v.*2], impaired 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III 225 What is amended and apeyred [*MS.* y ypeyred]. **Ypicking,** *pr. pple* [Y- 3 c], picking 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 74 And as she romed here, and there, Y-picking of the bloomed brier. **Ypigt(e, ypight, ypyst, ypyght,** *pa. pple*, pitched. *c* 1435, 1489, 1590 [see PITCH *v.*1 A. 3 c] 1768 DOWNMAN *Land of Muses* XXII, A wond'rous tow'r, Which hence thou seest high in the air y-pight. **Ypiked** [PICK *v* 1], picked. *c* 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 5422 Hys firste bowe..Is wroght .of yvory, Y-piked out ful craftyly. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 41 Pigis fete clene y-pekyd. **Ypined** [PINE *v.*], put to suffering or torment. 13 . in *Rel. Ant* I. 282 Jhesu Crist, y-boren of þen mayden Mane, y-pined under Ponce Pilate 1340 *Ayenb* 213 Hi ssolle by more y-pined..ine þe oþre wordle.

†**Ypir.** *Obs.* [Flem. *Yper.*] app. Cloth of Ypres.

1517 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 57 Tua capis, ane of scarlet and ane uther of ypir.

†**Ypitched,** obs. pa. pple of PITCH *v* 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* IV 71 His campe ypitched By Asope floud. **Ypitte,** ME. pa. pple of PUT *v* 1 **Yplaied,** played. 13 *K. Alis.* 7734 (Linc. Inn MS) So longe þey hadde þus yplaied. **Ypleite, yplight** [PLIGHT *v* 2], pleated 1421 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* XXII. 928 And from hire heed shee hath hir veil y-plight *c* 1430 *Pol Rel & L. Poems* (1903) 209 Pi gowne y-pleite **Yplet** [PLEAT *v*], plaited. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII 11 126 Hys .hayr,. Yplet ilk nycht on the waim broch of steill **Ypleynted,** ME. pa pple. of PLAINT *v* **Yplyst, -ight, -yst, -yght,** ME pa pple of PLIGHT *v* 1 **Yplonged,** plunged. *c*1407 [see PLUNGE *v* 2]. *a* 1565 SIR T. CHALLONER *Boeth.* I. II in *Q. Eliz. Engl.* (1899) 151 The mynde yplonged in worldlye thoughte

Ypocrafet, Ypocras, Ypoor(e)it, -cryte, -cricy, -crisy: see APOCRYPHATE, HIPPOCRAS, HYPOCRITE, HYPOCRISY.

Ypodeakon, var *hypodeacon* (see HYPO- II).

Ypointing, in *star-ypointing*. see STAR *sb*.1 20 and Y- 3 c.

Ypoquistid, -is, var. HYPOCISTIS.

a 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 63 Medicynes restrictyues bene þise, ypoquistid, gallez cupule,

†**Ypotchaced, ypurchasede** [Y 4], purchased. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þet hire uaderes .habbeþ yporchased be gauelinge *c* 1425 y-purchasede [see PURCHASE *v* 4b]. **Ypor-treyd,** ME. pa pple of PORTRAY *v.* **Yporveide, -veyid,** purveyed. 13 . *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 7473 Þe normans were þo wel porueid [*MS. C.* wel yporueide]

Yposarca, obs. form of HYPOSARCA.

Ypotam(e, -tamos, etc , obs ff. HIPPOPOTAMUS.

†**Ypothecar, -gar.** ? obs. Sc. ff APOTHECARY

1509 *Burgh Rec Edin.* (1869) I. 125 Our familiar and daily seruitour Maister Stephane, ypothegar 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser 1 II 377 [Thomas Davidson] ypothecar [and burgess of Edinburgh]

†**Ypoudred, -ide, ypouthered** [Y- 4, POWDER *v* 1], powdered, sprinkled *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1327 Þe wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspre..Ypoudred wyþ perree of polastre. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 4 A bed of tapiceres werk ypouthered with chapes and scochons. *c* 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night* 63 The ground was grene, y-poudred with daisye **Ypowred,** poured *a* 1565 SIR T. CHALLONER *Boeth.* II 11 in *Q. Eliz Engl* (1899) 160 Of Goodes somoche ypowred owte, With never stayed hande **Ypoynet,** ME pa. pple. of POIN *v.*

†**Ypoynt,** = *in point* · see POINT *sb*.1 D. 4 f.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* IX. 1 When he was in þe se ypoynt to perisch

†**Ypoynt** [Y- 4], ME. pa pple of POINT *v*.1 **Ypraised, ypraysed, ypreised,** praised. *c* 1330 y-praised [see PRAISE *v* 2] 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 172 He haue no cure that he be y-praysid ne that otheris be blamyd. **Yprast, ypreost, ypressede,** ME pa. pples of PRESS *v* 1 13 . *K Alis* 2342 (Linc Inn MS. His hois he gaf to orest, þat was to grounde ypreost. **Ypreked, ypricked, yprykked,** pricked 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B XX 85 Frenesyes, & foule yueles Hadde yprykked and prayed polles of peple. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 371 He were priked [*MS.* y ypreked] wiþ spores. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. LXVII, In soul ypricked deep. **Ypre(o)ved, yproved, yprowed,** etc , proved 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 3958 Bote he were in armes wel yproued [*v.rr.* yprowed, yprouede, ypreuyd]. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr* 134 They bathe vertue and Streynth of consaill y-prowide 1522 *World & Child* A v, I am a prynce, peryllous yprovyde. †**Yprimi-sined, yprimsened** [Y- 4], pa pple of PRIME SIGN **Yprisoned,** prisoned. *a* 1450 *Knt de la Tour* LXXXVIII, Any pore prisonere that was yprisoned for ani necessite of wronge **Yprived, ypryved,** ME pa pple of PRIVE *v.* **Yprocred, yprokered,** procured 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 215 Þe emperesse Eudoxia had i-procured [*MS.* β y-prokered] þe out puttynge of Iohn **Yprofred** [PROFFER *v.*], offered 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 187 As sone as his king say þat sonde him yprofred.

Ypsiliform (ɪpsɪ·lɪfɔɪm), *a.* [f YPSILON + -(ɪ)FORM.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon; Y-shaped. Cf. HYPSILOID

1886 *Encycl. Brit* XX. 417/1 The T-shaped gradually passes into the 'ypsiliform' figure.

Ypsilon. *rare.* [So med. L., OF., etc.] = UPSILON.

1567 SALESBURY in Ellis *E E Pronunc.* 763 *marg*, The englishe Scolers tongues be maruelously tormented in soundyng of the Greke *ypsilon* and yet atain not to the right sound.

†**Ypullished** [Y- 4], polished. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 63 Byȝght y-pullished youre table knyve **Ypult** [Y- 4, PILT, PULT *v*], thrust 1297 [see PILT *v* 1 a]. 1393 LANGL *P Pl.* C XII 208 Ypult out of grace **Ypunched, ypunsed, ypunyss(h)ed,** punished 1340 [see PUNISH *v.* B. 1 b]. 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 395 Where-fore we miht aftur Ben y-punched in paine. 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr.* 2404 They.. wer ypunyssbed by that sword. **Yput(te,** ME pa pple. of PUT *v.*1 1377 [see PUT *v* 1 B 27]. ? 1466 *Stonor Papers* (Camden) I 77 Y haue. y-putte yn iij seuryteys **Ypuysned, poisoned** 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 287 I-poysoned [*MS* y ypuysned] by þe venym of his wyf **Ypy3t, Ypynned** · see YPIȝT(E, PINNED *a.*

†**Yquartred** [Y- 4], quartered 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 317 His bowels i-brent and y-quartred. **Yquaysched,** ME pa. pple of QUASH *v.* **Yqueme,** var. IQUEME *v.* **Yquenct, yqueynte,** ME. pa pple of QUENCH *v.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Zenne of lecherie þet is yquenct mid uorberinge of mete. *c* 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* IX. 111 A light . Yf hit be founde yqueynte, ther is a veyne Of water nygh. **Yquit, yquyt(te,** ME. pa pple of QUIT *v.*

Yr, obs. f HER, *poss pron*, *3rd sing. fem.*, IRE; graphic var. *þr*, THEIR.

†**Yrad** [Y- 4, REDE *v* 1], counselled 1297 [see REDE *v* 1 6 g] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4083 Gweneloun haþ y-rad the at oure deuys, As it wil best auayle **Yrad(e, yredde** [READ *v.*], read. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 5789 Þe bysschop þat had ouer y-rad Alle ys orysouns **Yraft,** ME pa pple. of REAVE *v.*1 *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1934 Þe other relyques ryche wyche þov him hast y-raft †**Yra3te, Yrapt,** obs. pa pples of REACH *v.*1, WRAP *v* **Yrare** [cf Y- 3 b], pseudo-arch. f RARE *a.*1 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* XVII, With sugar'd Cates she doth them greet, And Ginger bread y-rare.

†**Yrauissed, -isshid, yravesed** [Y- 4], ravished, carried away. 1340 *Ayenb.* 231 Hi wes y-rauissed of þe princes zone of þe cite 1362 [see RAVISH *v.* 2 b] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 9 He i-was i-ravished [*MS.* y yravessed] out of his body anon to þe holy siȝt of aungles. **Yraun-ceoned, -soned,** ransomed

†**Yravish** [Y- 3 c], pseudo-arch. f. RAVISH.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol 35 The sum of this, Brought hither to Pentapolis, Y-ravished [*so Malone*; *Q*1 Iranyshed] the regions round

†**Yraylle** [Y- 3 c], variant of RAIL *v.*1, to arrange, and RAIL *v.*3, to flow.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 246 In ordre dresse hyt, & yraylle. *Ibid.* 4740 And doun therby hys blood yraylled.

†**Yrayn(e.** *Obs.* Also 1-, yreyn(e, -eine. [a. OF *iraine*, var. *araine* ARAIN. Cf. IRANE.] A spider.

1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* VIII 6 The calf of Samarie shal be into webbis of yrenus [1388 ireyns]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* III. XVI. (1869) 143, I do as the yrayne doth; for as longe as any blood..is in the flye, al she souketh it. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2646 All oure ȝeris .Sall be thoght as an yrayn [Psalm XC 9].

Yrchen, -on, -oun, var. IRCHIN.

Yre, var. (perh. erron) of EYRE, in phr. (*wiþ*) *gret yre* = OF *de grant erre* with great speed

13 . *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) 1183 As þe ssipes wiþ gret eir [*v.rr* heir, yre, Ire] come toward londe *Ibid.* 3824 Wiþ hard dunt & gret eir [*v r* yre] to gadere sone hii come.

Yre, obs. form of IRE, IRON *sb*.1

†**Yre(a)ued** [Y- 4], ME pa pple of REAVE *v*1 **Yrebuked,** ill used. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XIV 162 A fyrst sore and afyngred and foule yrebuked **Yredliche, Yredy,** var I-RADLICHE, I-REDY **Yregned,** reigned 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 73 Hyderto þou hast y-regned glorïousliche.

Yreis, obs. form of IRISH.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 5551 Þer were of deneys & of scottes aslawe & al so of yreis.

†**Yreke(n** [Y- 4], obs. pa. pple of REKE *v.*3, to cover up. *c* 1386 yreke [see REKE *v.*1] *c* 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. II, My fire yreken is in Ashen cold **Yremuwed,** ME. pa. pple of REMUE, to remove

Yren(e, Yrenen, obs. ff. IRON *sb*.1, *a.*, IRNEN.

†**Yrent** [Y-4, REND *v.*1], rent. *c* 1395 *Plowman's T.* 256 These wollen Christes membres all to-tere On rode as he wer newe y-rent. **Yrented:** see RENTED *ppl a.*1

Yreos, variant of IREOS *Obs.*

†**Yrerd** [Y- 4, REAR *v.*1], raised 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5740 Ar vre king þat we abbeþ nou adde yrerd so vale.

Yres(she, obs. forms of IRISH

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 64 Of auncetry In yres kynges mast worthy. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 21 Thoughe one know but the yresshe game.

†**Yrest** [Y- 4], ME pa. pple. of REST *v.*1 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3763 Him þoȝte he adde yrest ynou, no leng he nolde abyde. *c* 1350 *Libeaus Desc.* (Kaluza) 1192 Al day þey hadde y-rest **Yreued,** ME. pa. pple of REAVE *v.*1 **Yreuer-enced,** reverenced. 1393 LANGL. *P Pl* C XVII 49 The ryche is yreuerenced by reson of his richesse. **Yreuested** [REVEST *v* 1], robed *c* 1290 [see REVEST *v* 1 1] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 453 [He] sigh þe bisshop of Salisbury y-revested to doo þe solempnite of þat weddynge. **Yreuled,** ME. pa. pple. of RULE *v.* **Yride, Yrified,** ME. pa. pples. of RIDE *v*, RIFLE *v* 1

Yrin, Yringe, Yrios, Yrisch(e, -iss(h, etc., **Yrk** · see IRON, ERYNGE, IREOS, IRISH, IRK.

†**Yrle.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. north. dial. *urlang, yurlin*, and *wurlin*, WIRLING.] A dwarfish person.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w Dunbar* 38 Wan fukkit funling, that natour maid ane yrle

Yrmonger, obs. form of IRONMONGER.

1297-8 *MS Pipe Roll*, De Randulfo le yrmonger,

Yrn(e, Yrnen, obs. ff IRON, IRNEN.

Yrof, graphic var. *þrof*, THEREOF

1517 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) I 6 According to a dede yrof.

†**Yroked** [Y- 4], rocked. *c* 1425 *Engl Conq. Irel* 42 Old men that fore eld yroked weren yn her cradelys. **Yrold, yrollyd** [ROLL *v.*2], rolled. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Y-rollyd with þin hond. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. XVIII, Things 'fore our feet yrold

Yron(e, obs. forms of IRON.

Yron, Yronge, Yronne(n, Yrosted, Yroted, ME. pa. pples. of RUN *v*, RING *v.*2, ROAST *v.*, ROOT *v.*1

Yrous, -ows, etc., var. IROUS, etc.

Yrpe, obs. form of EARTH *sb*.1

? *c* 1400 *Emare* 285 He felle down in sowenynge, To þe yrþe was he dyght

Yrubde, Yruled, ME pa. pples. of RUB *v.*1, RULE *v.*

Yrun, yryn, obs. forms of IRON.

†**Yruyfled** [Y- 4, RIFLE *v.*1], plundered. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C. XX 90 For wente neuere man þis way þat he ne was here rifled [*MS J* y iuyfled] **Yrymed** [RIME *v* 1], rimed 1340 *Ayenb* 99 Uor he ne heþ none hede of longe ryote of tales y-ylyked ne y-rymed. **Yrynged:** see RINGED *ppl. a.* 2.

Yrysch, Yryssh(e, obs forms of IRISH.

†**Yryve** [Y- 3 c], variant of RIVE *v*1 1426 LYDG *De Guil Pilgr* 4814 Wych shal thorgh hyr herte blyve Sharper than any sweid y-Ryve

Ys, obs. f. HIS, IOE, *is* (see BE *v.*).

Ys, var. ES *pers. pron.*, them.

14 . Stockholm Med MS. I. 79 in *Anglia* XVIII. 297 Take rwe [&] heysele & meng ys with hony.

†**Ysackte** [Y- 4], obs. pa. pple. of SACK *v* 2 1581 A. HALL *Iliad* V. 90 Their Citie spoild, ysackte, and pilled bare **Ysacred(e, -yd,** ME. pa pple. of SACRE *v* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 445 Anselyn fonge þe investiture, and was y-sacrede *c* 1407 [see SACRED *a* 2] **Ysade,** ME. pa pple. of SAY *v* 1 **Ysaluwed** [SALUE *v*], saluted. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V 101 Þey emperoures þat were to fore hym were i-salwed [*MS* y y-saluwed] as iuges. **Ysam(m)e,** var I-SAME *adv* , together. *c* 1330 y-same [see I-SAME] 1362 LANGL *P Pl.* A X. 193 Bote Maydens and Maydens maccheþ ou ysamme. 1596 SPENSER *F Q* VII. VII. 32 And in a bag all sorts of seeds ysame. **Ysamed,** pa. pple. of SAM *v.*1 **Ysatled,** ME. pa. pple. of SETTLE *v* **Ysaued(e, -id,** etc , saved. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5835 þat hente him by a bem and ysaued was 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 461 Who þat comeþ in þat helle schal nevere after be saved [*MS.* y ysaved] **Ysawed,** ME pa pple of SHOW *v.* **Ysay,** pa. t of YSEE **Ysayd(e, Yscalded, Yscend,** ME pa pples. of SAY *v.*1, SCALD *v*, SHEND *v.*1

Yscha, obs. Sc. form of ISSUE *sb.*

1531 *Abstr Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1897) IV. 43 G. B hes tane in prenteischip P. D . for the space of fyff yeiris, and to be fre at the yscha of the saydis fyff yeiris.

†**Yschad, Yschape(d, -en, -schappit, Yschatred** [Y- 4], obs. pa pples. of SHED *v*1, SHAPE *v.*, SCATTER. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 647 Al so many as a man haþ membrys y-schape. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* Prol. 41 The vmbrate treis War portrait, and on the eirth yschappit Be goldin bemis vitrificatiue

Ysche, var. ISH *sb.*, *v*1, to ISSUE.

Ysched(de, ME. pa pple. of SHED *v.*1

Yscheill, var. ESCHELE *Obs.*, squadron.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 214 Ilk man in-till his awne yscheill.

†**Yschend(e, -ent, Ysche(o)t** [Y- 4], ME pa. pples of SHEND *v.*1, SHUT *v* **Yschete,** ME. pa pple of SHIT *v.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 441 Oon of þe Assiries aspied þat doynge by oon þat hadde yschete golde.

Yschew(e, yschey, obs. Sc. ff ISSUE *sb.*

1498 *Acta Dom. Conc.* II 137 To begin on Friday. and sa furth quhil the yschey of aire

†**Yschewede, -owed, Yschod, Yschoded, Yschore, yschorn(e, Yschote(n, yschott(e** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pples of SHOW *v*, SHOE *v*, SHED *v*1, SHEAR *v.*, SHOOT *v* **Yschred(yd,** ME. pa. pples of SHRED *v* *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 29 Almaundys y-schredyd *Ibid* 49 Þan take Almaundys & Dates y-schred þer-to. **Yschrined,** shrined. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 5730 Yssryned [*v rr* yschrined, yshryned] he was nyn hondred & on & seuentiþe zere **Yschrowd** [SHROUD *v* 1], clothed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI XV. 36 This precyus spulze..Quharwith, as said is, was this preist yschrowd **Yschryve(n,** ME. pa. pple. of SHRIVE *v.* *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg Princ.* 1802, I am yschryue So ny, þat oþer way ne se I noon.

Yschue, *obs.* form of ISSUE *sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI 243 God seide ensample of suche manere isshue [*v r* yschue] That kynde folweþ kynde.

†**Yschutte** [Y- 4], shut. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 163 Fyndenge the 3ates yschutte. **Ysclayn,** ME, pa. pple of SLAY *v.*[1] **Yscore** [SHEAR *v*], shorn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 173 Etheldredus .was i-schore [*MS* γ yscore] monk at Bardeneye. **Yscote,** shot. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 417 He was i-schote [*MS.* γ yscote] of oon Walter Tirel. **Yscredde** [SHRED *v*], shredded. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 40 Oynonys smal y-scredde. **Yscryve,** shriven. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 345 He was i-schryve [*MS.* γ yscryve] and i-houseled.

Yse, *obs.* form of ICE *sb.*, IRON *sb.*[1]

Yse, variant of ISH, ISS *v.*[1]

c 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* I vi. (1869) 4 þanne j ysede me out of myn hous.

Ysed, obs. pa. pple. of SAY *v* [1]

†**Ysee,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gesēon*: see Y- 3 c and SEE *v*.] *trans* To see, behold.

[For early quots see SEE *v* and I-SEE].

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3329 þe porter ysei is louerd come. *Ibid.* 5615 þe king bi huld aboute & þe traytour ysay. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 þet he ne may ofere manne guod yzy. *Ibid.* 130 He yzuþ þane greate heap of his zennes *Ibid.* 264 Me him acseþ huo he ys, huannes he comþ, huet he heþ ysoȝe *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 1222 Now dar y do seruice diligent to dyuers of dignyte, where for scantnes of con-nynge y durst no man y-se.

†**Ysegede** [Y- 4, SIEGE *v*], besieged. 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 377 For to socoure that cite y-segede **Yseid(e,** ME pa. pple. of SAY *v.*[1] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 445 [He] put of al þat was good y-seide to hym wiþ swellynge wreþþe. *c* 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1991 What I haue y-seid þe, naght forgete.

Ysekele, obs. form of ICICLE

Ysel, obs. form of ISEL, ashes, *etc.*

Ysell, variant of EISELL *Obs.*, vinegar.

1552 HULOET, Ysell, *acetum.*

†**Yselþe,** variant of I SELTH, success 12 . *Moral Ode* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 22 Ic myhte habbe bet i-don hadde ic þer y-selþe. †**Yseamblid** [Y- 4, SEMBLE *v.*[2]], likened. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl* C. XV 188 To lowe-lyuynge men þe larke is resembled [*MS. S* y-semblid].

Ysen, obs. f. IRON *sb.*[1]; pa pple. of SEE, YSEE.

†**Ysend(e, ysent** [Y- 4], ME pa. pple of SEND *v* [1] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4332 Ac þo com þe duc of peyto as god adde þe grace ysend [*MS* e ysent]. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 121 Hys steward hadd a lettre y-sent **Yserched, Yserued,** ME pa. pples. of SEARCH *v*, SERVE *v.*[1, 2] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6365 þer nis non aliue nou þat þe abbe yserued so 1340 *Ayenb* 115 Þime greate guodnesses . huyche ich habbe kueadliche yvzed and þe kueadliche yserued.

Yse-schokkull, -s(c)hokle, obs ff. ICICLE

†**Ysesid, yseysed** [Y 4], seized **Ysessed,** ceased 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 389 þe monkes of Turon hadde al þe offryngе for to þe werre was i-sesede [*MS* γ ysessed] **Yset, ysett(e, Yseuered, -et,** ME pa. pples of SET *v.*, SEVER **Ysewed,** ME pa. pple of SEW *v* [1] *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 229 His kyrtel of clene whyt clenlyche y-sewed.

Yse-yokel, obs. form of ICICLE.

†**Yseyd(e** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pple. of SAY *v* [1] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 102 On þe prydde manere is holy Churche yseyd to be disposed. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 150 My wrytyng .. ys al yseyd vnder correcion **Yseye, yseyne,** ME pa. pple of SEE *v* **Yshad(e,** ME pa. pple. of SHED *v.*[1] *c* 1400 *Pety Job* 172 in *26 Pol Poems* 126 Ryght as the hardnesse of chese yshade **Yshadewed,** shadowed, darkened. *c* 1400 *St Alexius* (Laud 622) 1082 Yshadewed is al my myroure. **Yshape,** ME pa pple of SHAPE *v.* 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C XVI. 301 To wroþer-hele was he wrouȝt þat neuere was ioye yshape. **Yshave,** ME. pa pple of SHAVE *v* *c* 1386 Y-shaue [see SHAVE *v* 3] 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 2012 Thogh ye now..Ben yclypyd & yshaue Vp-on your hedys euerychon. 1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 129 Gold of seventene shrynes y-shave and molten. **Yshend** *v* [V- 3 c], pseudo-arch. f. SHEND *v.*[1] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug 139 Should it not yshend Your roundels fresh, to heare a doolefull verse Of Rosalend **Yshent(e, Yshet** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pples of SHEND *v* [1], SHUT *v.* **Ysheued, yshewed, -yd,** ME pa. pple. of SHOW *v.* 1362 LANGL. *P Pl* A. XII. 34 When scrip-ture þe skolde hadde þus wyt y sheued. 1426 LYDG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5795 Yiff the valu off thys bred Were yshewyd. **Yshildred** · see SHOULDERED *ppl. a.* 1 **Yshogged,** ME, pa pple, of SHOG *v* **Yshoned,** shunned. 1387–8 T. USK *Test Love* II. XI. (Skeat) I. 70 These olde philosophers wenden that of pure nature, me might have y-shoned th'other livinges **Yshood,** ME pa pple of SHOE *v.* **Yshore, yshorne,** obs pa pples of SHEAR *v* **Yshorted,** shortened. *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* XXIV 252 My dayes shulle yshorted be. **Yshote,** ME pa. pple of SHOOT *v* **Yshrad,** ME. pa pple of SHRED *v* **Yshred, -id,** ME pa. pple of SHRIDE *v.*[1] **Yshriuen, yshryue(n,** ME pa. pple. of SHRIVE *v.* 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B. v. 91, I wolde ben yshryue, .and I for shame durst **Yshryned,** shrinked. **Yshuldred** . see SHOULDERED *ppl a* 1. **Ysibbe,** variant of I-SIB *c* 1315 SHOREHAM I 193 3ef hy ysibbe ine degres Ryȝt wyþ-inne þe ferþe.

Ysicle, obs form of ICICLE.

†**Ysinwed** [V- 4], sinned. *a* 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 176 þat pine be my socour there That y haue y-sinwed with myn here. **Yskawed,** ME pa. pple of SUE *v.* **Yskaldyd,** scalded *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 22 Brede y-Skaldyd **Yslaȝe, ysla(i)ne, yslawe(n, yslayn(e,** obs. pa. pples of SLAY *v.*[1] 13 *Coer de L* 1788 That six and thirty they had y-slowe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 71 Gordianus was y-slawe of oon Phelip 1616 R C *Times' Whistle,* etc. (1871) 122 The dead body was a calfe yslaine. **Yslaked,** obs pa pple of SLAKE *v* [1] **Yslape, yslepe,** ME. pa. pple of SLEEP *v.*

Ysle, Yslelonde, obs. ff. ISLE, ISLAND.

† **Yslente** [V- 4], pa. pple of SLENT *v* [2] **Ysleyn(e,** ME. pa. pple. of SLAY *v.*[1] 1432–50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 133 Bal-thasar ysleyne, Darius did translate the realme of men of Babilon. in to Persia. **Ysliked, yslyked, Ysmacked, Ysmer(e)d,** ME pa. pples. of SLICK, SMACK, SMEAR *vbs.* **Ysmete, ysmite, ysmyte(n,** ME pa pple. of SMITE *v* 1297, etc [see SMITE *v*] *c* 1400 *Parce Mihi* 117 in *26 Pol. Poems* 146 Nowe hathe age y-smyte [*v r.* y-smete] me fro My secund feder *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 55 Nym raw 3olkys of Eyroun, & melle hem a-mong chikonys y-smete **Ysmoþed, -smothed,** ME pa. pple. of SMOOTH *v.* **Y-smytted** [SMIT *v*], infected 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 477 He was i-smeten [*MSS. β, ζ* γ ysmytted] wiþ þe vice of pride.

Ysnes, obs. pl. of IRON *sb* 1

†**Ysnyt** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pple. of SNITE *v.* **Yso(c)ht** [SEEK *v*], sought. *c* 1306 *Ball. agst. Scots* 79 (Ritson), He bith y-soht out. 1568 *Hoccleve's Let Cupid* 128 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter Club) 787 Every woman. is licht to get . gife scho be weill ysocht [*v r* I soght] **Ysocoured, Ysocyed, Ysode(n, Ysoȝe, Ysoiled,** ME pa. pples. of SUCCOUR, SOCIE, SEETHE, SEE and YSEE, SOIL *vbs.* **Yso-journed,** sojourned 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* 92 Where when she had some yeeres ysojorned, . A deepe Desire hir loving hart enflamde. **Ysome:** see I-SOM. †**Ysomned** [Y- 4, SOMNE *v* [2]] summoned. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 151 He com at þe tyme as he was sommed [*MS.* γ ysomned]. **Ysondred,** sundered. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1737 Of grete hertes y asky of 3ow an hun-dred, & clene maydens faire smal al-so manye y-sondred.

Ysondur: see SUNDER *a.* and *adv.* B.

†**Ysonge** [Y-4, SING *v.*[1]], sung. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 467 þe same day after þat he hadde i-songen [*MS* β ysonge] masse.

Ysoop, ysop(e, obs. forms of HYSSOP.

†**Yso(o)the(n** [Y- 4, SEETHE *v*], boiled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 425 Ysothe [*v rr* ysoden, y-sothen, ysoothe] or ybake. *a* 1425 tr *Arderne's Treat Fistula,* etc. 3 Not wele y-soþen *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 23 Take a tenche whan he is y sothe

Ysophage, -gus, var. ŒSOPHAGE, -GUS.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Þoug þat trache arterie be peersid or ellis ysophage.

†**Ysoþt, ysouȝt, ysou(g)ht** [Y- 4, SEEK *v.*], sought. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B Prol 50, I seigh somme that seiden þei had ysouȝt seyntes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XVI. 754, I haue the same y sought. **Ysound,** var ISOUND 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. H 52 Morbidus huld þis lond Freliche wel on grip and his men y sounde. **Ysoupid** [Y- 4, SUP *v* [1]], supped. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 55 Some had ysoupid with Symond ouere euen **Ysow(e, ysow3, ysown(e** · see Swow, swown *pa. pple. Obs* **Ysowe(n** [Y- 4], ME pa pple. of SOW *v.*[1] **Ysowndir,** asunder see SUNDER *a* and *adv.* B. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii 59 Eneas navy skatterit fer ysowndir. **Ysowpit** [Y- 4], obs. pa. pple of SOWP *v* [2]

†**Ysped(d(e, Yspeke,** ME pa. pples. of SPEED *v*, SPEAK *v.* **Yspend(ed, dyth, yspent** [SPEND *v.*[1]], spent. 13 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 404 Hii þo adde yspend þat wyþynne was. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 He hise heþ folliche y-spended. 1408 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 15 That ther be yspendyth of my good, Cs'. 1582 A. HALL *Iliad* II. 22 Our saile yards rotten, our masts yspent. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. LXXXVI, Grace sperm yspent in Nuptiall bed. **Ysperde, ysper(r)ed(e, ysperyd** [SPEAR *v.*[1]], bolted, shut. 1377 LANGL. *P Pl.* B. XIX. 162 In an hous al bishette & her dore ybarred [*v. rr.* ysperrede, yspered]. **Ypsewed, Yspild,** -lt, etc, **Yspited, Yspoke(n, -yn, Ysponne,** ME. pa. pples of SPEW, SPILL, SPIT, SPEAK, SPIN *vbs* **Y-spouse(d** [SPOUSE *v*], espoused. 13 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 13 þis mayde y spoused was of so riche blode. **Y-sprad(de, yspre(a)d,** ME pa. pple. of SPREAD *v.* 1297, etc. ysprad, yspred [see SPREAD *v*]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* V. (1871) 64 Who. Knewe..on which side of his bread The sweetnesse of the butter was yspread. **Y-sprand, ysprengd(e, ypsreynd,** etc, **Yspratelid,** ME pa. pples. of SPRENGE *v.*, SPRATTLE *v.*[1] **Ysprinkled,** pseudo-arch. f *sprinkled,* pa. pple. of SPRINKLE *v* [1] 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Song Nt. Christ's Resurr.* IV, Her star y sprinkled gown. **Ysprong(e, -en, ysprung(e,** obs. pa pple. of SPRING *v.*[1] *a* 1300, etc. [see SPRING *v* [1]]. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt Tamburl.* III III, The brats ysprong from Typhons loins 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. XXVI, From heaven this life ysprung, from hell thy glories vild! **Y-sprout** [Y- 3 c], pseudo-arch f. SPROUT *v.*[1] *c* 1620 T. ROBIN-SON *Mary Magd* 349 And farther in, yᵉ laden vines ysprout. **Yspunne,** arch pa pple of SPIN *v* 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* II. (1871) 27 His stockings of the coursest woole yspunne **Yspuwed,** ME pa. pple of SPEW *v.* **Y-squaryd,** squared. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 7672 Yforgyd off malys, And ysquaryd by fals devys. **Ysrive,** ME. pa pple. of SHRIVE *v.*

Yss, Ysse-ikke: see ICE, ISH, ISS *v.*[1], ICICLE.

Yssant, var. ISSANT = ISSUANT 1.

1482 *Paston Lett* III. 298 To be yssant or chargeabill oute or upon the seid tenement.

†**Yssape** [Y- 4], ME pa pple of SHAPE *v.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 þe zoþe uorbisne huer-by we byeþ yssape to his ymage.

Ysse, obs f *is* (see BE *v*), var. ISH, ISS *v* [1]

†**Ysse(a)wed, Yssed** [Y 4], ME. pa pples of SHOW *v*, SHED *v.*[1] **Yssend, yssent, Ysset, Yssette,** ME pa. pples. of SHEND *v.*[1], SHUT *v.*, SLIT *v* 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 237 Yf the mecche be ouer depe y-sette in the oyle.

Yssew(e, ysshue, yssu(e, obs. ff. ISSUE.

Yssh(e, var. ISH, ISS *v.*[1]

†**Yssored, Yssot(t)e, Yssred, Yssriue, Yssryned** [Y- 4], ME pa pples of SHORE *v* [1], SHOOT *v*, SHRIDE *v* [1], SHRIVE *v.*, SHRINE *v* 13 *R. Gloucester's Chron* (1724) 353 Wyllam, þe rede kyng, yssote was by cas 1340 *Ayenb* 188 Martin me heþ yssred mid þise cloþe *Ibid* 70 Nou ssel þe ilke yzy diligentliche to by yssriue. **Ysstreynned:** see YSTRAINYD

Yst = IS'T, *is it.*

1553 *Respublica* I IV, Youe that sholde have wytte, yst youre Descietion Bluntlye to goe forth, and be called Oppression?

†**Ystabelid, ystabled, -yd** [Y- 4], ME pa pples of STABLE *v.*[1, 2]. 13 *K Alis* 4690 (Linc Inn MS) Whan he hadde ystabled þat lay, þus he saide 1422 YONGE tr *Secr Secr.* 135 The lawes y-stabelid in the Pepill **Ystade** [STEAD *v.*], beset (with difficulties) *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1631 He was never so hard y-stade **Ystal(l)ed,** ME pa pple of STALL *v.*[1] **Ystamped,** pounded, *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Take of blac pycche and of rosyn as myche of one as of an oþer wele ystamped **Y-statut,** obs pa. pple of STATUTE *v* [1] **Ysteare** [Y- 3 c], pseudo-arch f STEER *v.*[1] **Ysteke, -yd** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pples of STEEK *v* [1, 2] **Ystept** [STEP *v*], advanced *c* 1634 W CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II II, A Norice Some dele ystept in age! **Ysteynud,** ME f, STAINED. **Ystik(k)ed, y-styked, -yd,** ME pa pple of STICK *v.*[1] **Ystocked** [STOCK *v.*[1]], imprisoned 1387–8 T USK *Test Love* I 1 (Skeat) I 41 Depe in this pyninge pitte with wo I ligge y stocked **Ystoffed, Ystoke(n, Ystol(n)e, Ystond(e, Ystonge(n, ystonnge, Ystope, Ystored, -id,** obs pa pples of STUFF *v* [2], STEEK *v* [1], STEAL *v* [1], STAND *v*, STING *v* [1], STEP *v*, STORE *v.* **Ystowe** [STY *v.*[1]], ascended. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 227 Oo Kyng of bliss,. þat art þis day i-steie [*MS.* γ ystowe] up above alle hevenes **Ystraynd, ystraynid** [STRAIN *v* [1]], fastened, strained. *c* 1325 *Gloss W de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 169 Sunt les boufs si fort artes, *gloss* ysstreynned [*v r* streingned] *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Take Eȝroun, þe 3olke an þe Whyte y strainyd a lyte **Ystrawed, Ystreiȝt, -streight, -streith,** ME. pa. pples of STRAW *v* [1], STRETCH *v* **Y-strengþed** [STRENGTH *v*], strengthened 1340 *Ayenb.* 201 Y-strengþed be þe yefþe of onderstonndinge **Ystrewed,** ME pa. pple of STREW *v* **Ystrick(en, ystrike, ystruck,** obs pa. pples of STRIKE *v.* 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Z ij, To rescue Phedimus and Tantalus ȝ strick with pearcing shaft yfere 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* III. I 1, Ystruck with mighty rage **Ystrived,** ME. pa pple. of STRIVE *v.* **Ystuded** [STUDY *v.*], endeavoured 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 83, I have studied [*MS* γ y studed] to take þe floures of Stevenes book **Ystured, Ystwyde, -yed,** ME pa pples. of STIR *v.*, STEW *v* [2] **Ystyffied** [Y- 5, STIFLE *sb* [1]], having (weak) stifle-bones. *c* 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Somtyme an hounde is euyl astyfied [*v.r.* y styffied], so þat he shall somtyme abydenn halfe a yere or more, or he be wele ferme. **Ysucrod,** obs pa. pple. of SUCCOUR *v.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 157 þere he was i-socoured [*MS.* γ ysucrod] awhile wiþ oon Maximus.

Ysue, obs. form of ISSUE.

†**Ysuffred** [Y- 4], suffered *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 415 This knowen folk þat han y-suffred peyne **Ysuled** [SULE *v.*], sullied *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 752 A soutere y-suled in grees. **Ysunged,** etc., sinned. 13 . *Marina* 119 in Böddeker *Altengl. Dicht* (1878) 260 Ich habbe ysunged, merci y crie 1362 LANGL *P Pl* A VIII. 165 Soules þat han sunget [*MS. T* ysynned] seuen siþes dedlich 1393 *Ibid* C XI. 213 After þat adam and eue hadden ysynged. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 47 We haveþ i synned [*MS* γ ysynwed] grevously **Ysuore,** ME pa pple of SWEAR *v.* **Ysus-tained, -teyned,** sustained. 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 877 3e han ben y-sustained so wiþ sorwe in þis worde. **Y-suwed** [SEW *v* [1]], sewn *c* 1400 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII App 535 On caas 3e mowe kepe my body 3if hit is sewide [*MS* γ ysuwed] in hertes lether. **Ysuyled** [SOIL *v* [1]], soiled 1377 LANGL *P. Pl* B XIII 458 Thus haukyn þe actyf man hadde ysoiled [*MS O* ysuyled] his cote, **Yswathid,** swathed *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in Wright *Voc.* 143 Lors deyt estre maylolez, *gloss* yswathid. **Yswengyd,** pa pple. of SWENGE *v Obs* **Yswepe, yswepped,** ME pa. pples of SWEEP *v* **Yswered,** ME. pa. pple. of SWEAR *v.* **Yswerred** [Y- 5, SWIRE], necked 13 *K. Alis.* 6264 (Linc. Inn MS) Schorte y-swerred **Yswoȝe** [Y- 4] · see Swow, swown *pa. pple. Obs.* **Yswolle, Yswolwet,** ME. pa. pples of SWELL *v*, SWALLOW *v* **Y-swone, Yswounyng:** see SWOW(N, SWOON *v* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 305 Heo criede & wep mid sorwe inou & ofte iswowe [*MS B* yswone] lay *Ibid.* 829 þe quene þo 30 ihui de þis ne i iswowe [*MS B* yswounyng] was **Yswonge(n, yswonnge,** ME. pa. pples of SWING *v.*[1] **Yswope(n, -ed, Yswore, ysworn,** ME pa. pples of SWOPE *v* [1], SWEAR *v* **Yswowe:** see SWOW, SWOWN *pa. pple* 13.. *K Alis* 2262 (Linc Inn MS) þat heo to grounde yswowe sletten 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 477 þe kyng. fil doun to þe grounde as þeyȝ he were i sowe [*MS* γ y-swowe]. **Yswyke,** variant of I SWIKE *v. Obs* 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 3261 Nou hii beþ al onywar hii wolleþ yswyke by daye.

Ysy, Ysyb, Ysyle: see YSEE, I-SIB, ISEL.

†**Ysynged, -synned, -synwed** [Y- 4]: see YSUNGED. **Ysywed** [SUE *v*], followed. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2743 Þo he adde ysywed me longe in þisse fare.

Ysz, obs. form of ICE.

Yt, obs. f. IT; (also *yᵗ*) contr. graphic var. THAT.

†**Ytachid** [Y- 4, TACHE *v* [2]], attached. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX 279 Hit is a preciouse present, ac þe pouke hit haþ attached [*v r.* y tachid] **Yta(u)ȝt, ytaught, y-tawȝt(te,** obs pa. pple. of TEACH *v.* 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2197 3e beþ men bet iteiȝt [*v rr.* ytaȝt, ytauȝt] to ssofle & to spade 13 *K. Alis.* 3141 (Linc Inn MS.) Bote he beo wel ytauȝt, Wiþoute skorn passiþ he nouȝt. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III IV. VIII, Thinking how all doth flee What-ever we have painfully ytaught.

Ytaile, var. ITAILE *Obs.*, Italian.

†**Ytailed** [V. 5], var TAILED *a.* and *ppl. a* [1] **Ytailled, ytayled** [Y- 4], ME pa. pple of TAIL *v* [2] **Ytak(e, -en, -yn, ytan,** ME. pa. pples. of TAKE *v* **Ytald,** ME pa.pple. of TELL *v* 1340 *Ayenb.* 70 Nou we habbeþ ytald ten manere zennes of þe tonge.

Ytalian, etc., obs. ff. ITALIAN, etc.

†**Ytamet** [Y- 4, TAME *v* [2]], broken into. *c* 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 276 þer was no clothe of hors, ny heere of hor hede ytamet wyth þe fyre. **Ytaried,** ME. pa. pple. of TARRY *v.*

Ytch(e, obs. ff ITCH. **Yte,** obs pa. t. of EAT *v*

†**Yteld** [Y- 4], ME pa. pple. of TELL *v.* 13. *Coer de L.* 1972 His foe, That had his good knights queld, And eke on him despite y-teld 13 *K Alis.* 7870 (Laud MS.) What helpeþ it lenger yteld? **Yteld(e, ytelt,** ME. pa. pple. of TELD *v. Obs* **Ytelle,** var. I-TELLE *v. Obs.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 49 But þou doo as I ytelle and amende by lyf **Ytemperit, -yd, ytempred, -id, -yd, Ytempted,** ME, pa. pples of TEMPER *v.*, TEMPT *v* 1340 *Ayenb.* 257 And zuo ssolde he by wel ytempred and amesured. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr.* 186 In ettynge and drynkynge be thou y-temperit. 14 . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 615/36 *Temperatus,* ytempored. **Ytend, ytent, yteyned,** ME. pa. pple. of TIND *v.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 395 þe taperes þat were i-tend [*MS.* γ ytent]. *a* 1400 *New Test* (Paues) James III. 6 Heo is y-tend of þe fuyr of helle. **Ytent,**

Ytented, ME. pa. pple. of TENT *v.*[3] **Ytenþed** [TENTH *v.*], tithed. *a* 1400 *N. T.* (Paues) Heb VII 9 And 3ef it mowe be seyd so, by Abrahám Leui, þat vnderfong tenþinges, was y-tenþed. **Ytormenyd**, **-myned**, ME. pa pple of TORMINT *v.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B I 97 Til treuthe had ytermyned her trespas to þe ende **Ytesed**, teased *a* 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc 68 Strecche þam on wolle y-tesed or subtile stupez of line. **Yteyd**, **Yteynd(e**, ME. pa pples. of TIE *v.*, TINE *v.*[1]

Yth = *in the*: see I'TH'.

Ythan(d, **-en**, etc., var. ITHAND, etc.

† Ythe. *Obs.* Forms: 1–2 yþ, 2 uþe, 3 uðe, 4–5 yþe, 5 ythe, ithe [OE. *ýþ* str. fem., also *ýþe* wk. fem. = OS *ūðia*, OHG *undea*, *unda* (MHG. *unde*, *unde*), ON. *unnr*, *ǫðr*] A wave of the sea.

Beowulf 1918 Þy læs hym yða ðrym wudu wynsuman forwrecan meahte. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 466 Mere sweoðerade, yða onzin eft oncyrde *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan sea weren .vii. bittere uþe *c* 1205 LAY. 4578 Þe wind com on weȝeie and þa sæ he wraðede, vðen þer urnen. 13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C 147 Hit reled on round vpon þe roȝe yþes. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alex.* 63 Carrygis comand he knew keruand þe ithis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1992 So wode were the waghes & þe wilde ythes. 14 *Siege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 3/50 Myd þe grym yþes

Ythe (yþe), obs. f. EATH *a.*, easy; var. I-THEE *v.*

† Ythewed [Y- 5, var THEWED *ppl. a.*, mannered 13 . *K. Alis* 3209 (Linc. Inn MS) Mony baroun ful wel y-þewed **Ythied**, obs var. THIGHED. **Yþirled**, **yþurled** [Y- 4, THIRL *v.*[1]], pierced 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 I-boied and i-þrulled [*v. r.* yþulled, yþuiled] wiþ meny smale holes **Yþoȝt**, **yþoght**, **yþou(ȝ)t**, ME. pt. pple. of THINK *v.*[2] *c* 1325 SHOREHAM IV. 413 Wanne hy y-þouȝt beþ oþer y-speke, Oþer y don in stat 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 157 Whan thou haste all y thoght, mowrnynge and wrothi thow shalte reme **Ytholed** [THOLE *v.*], suffered 13 . *K. Alis* 7138 (Linc. Inn MS) Al his damage þat he hadde yholed in þat vyage **Yponked**, **Yporsse**, **ythrysshe**, **Ypraw**, **Ythrest**, **Ythreve**, ME pa pples of THANK *v.*, THRASH *v.*, THROW *v.*[1], THREST *v.*, THRIVE *v.* **Ythrotelede**, throttled 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 161 A nakede man ythrotelede to the dedde **Yþrowe**, ME pa. pple of THROW *v.*[1] **Ythrungin** [THRING *v.*], hurled. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxv, Be quhirlyng of the quhele, vnto the ground, Full sudaynly sche hath thaim vp ythrungin. **Ythrust**, **ythryste**, thrust. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 229 Ouer oppyn eyen, lyke as they were y-thryste owte. **Ytielde**, **ytilde**, **Yti3t**, ME. pa. pples of TELD, TILD *v.*, TIGHT *v.*[2] **Ytilled**, **-lled** [TELL *v.*[1]], obtained 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B XV 105 Tythes of vntrewe þinge ytilled or chaffared **Ytint**, ME pa. pple. of TINE *v.*[2] **Yto3te**, **ytought** [TEACH *v.*], taught. 1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Þe wyse and þe wel yto3te tempreþ .. his wordes. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 73 Full well she was y-tought the leire Of mickle courteste **Ytokenyd**, ME pa pple. of TOKEN *v.* **Ytold**, **ytolte**, ME pa pple. of TELL *v.* **Y-tore**, **ytorn** [TEAR *v.*[1]], torn 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I II CXXIX, The tallest trees up by the root ytorn. *Ibid.* III App. XVII, Sith unwillingly they were ytore From their dear carkasses their fate they rue. **Ytormentet**, tormented *c* 1400 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII App. 505 Grevouslich tormented [*MS.* y ytormentet] **Ytornd**, **ytourned**, **-yd**, **Ytost**, **Ytoted**, **Ytouchide**, **ytowchid**, **Ytouked**, obs pa pples of TURN *v.*, TOSS *v.*, TOOT *v.*[1], TOUCH *v.*, TUCK *v.*[1] **Ytranslatid**, translated 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 236, I haue y-translatid to youre excellence by this boke afor, the techynges [etc.] **Ytraualid**, **-aillit**, **ayled** [TRAVAIL *v.*], troubled, harassed 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 85 Decius and Valerius were i-travailled [*MS.* y y-travayled] wiþ a fend. 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 162 He was ytraualid with the Deuyl **Ytreated**, treated. 1480 [see HANDLE *v.*[1] 6] **Ytredde**, **ytrodde**, ME pa pples of TREAD *v.* *c* 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) XXIV, If ye se it gret and brode and wele ytredde [*MS. Reg.* ytrodde]. **Ytrent**, ME. pa pple of TRend *v.* **Ytressed**, var. TRESSED *ppl. a.* *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V 810 To gon y tressed with hire heerys clere Doun by hire coler **Ytried**, **ytryed**, **-id**, ME pa pple of TRY *v.* **Ytrowbelid**, troubled 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* 173 His Spirite is not by rancoure y-trowbelid. **Ytrowe**, ME. pa. pple of THROW *v.*[1]

Ytt, obs. form of IT, YET *adv.*

Ytter (i'tər). *Min.* The first element of *Ytterby* (see next) used attrib. = combined with yttria, yttriferous, yttrious, in imitation of Sw. or Ger., as in Sw. *ytterjord*, G. *yttererde* (ytter earth).

1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 585 Yttertantalite. .According to Eckeberg, it is composed of tantalium, the new earth called yttria, and iron 1877 *E. S. Dana's Text-bk. Min.* 281 Yttriferous, or Ytter-garnet. 1897 *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 239 As early as 1794 Gadolin had separated from the gadolinite of Ytterby an earth which he called ytter earth

Ytterbite (i'təɹbəit). *Min.* [Named by Gadolin 1794, from *Ytterby* in Sweden, where found see -ITE [1].] A synonym of GADOLINITE. So **Ytterbia** (itə̄ɹbiă) *Chem.*, the oxide of ytterbium; **Ytterbic** (itə̄ɹbik) *a.*, containing ytterbium; **Ytterbium** (itə̄ɹbiŏm) [mod. L. (Marignac)], a rare metallic element occurring in gadolinite, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 541 Gadolinite; called also Yttrite and Ytterbite 1879 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXVI. 118 Ytterbium, a new Metal from Gadolinite. . Solutions of ytterbia give no absorption-spectrum Ytterbium sulphate resembles. .the sulphates of yttrium and erbium.

Ytterite (i'təɹəit). *Min.* [f. *Ytter*(*by* (see YTTERBITE) + -ITE [1].] A synonym of GADOLINITE.

1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 409 Silicate of Yttria —Gadolinite, or Ytterite.

Yttria (i'triă). *Chem.* Also **ittria**. [mod.L. (Ekeberg, 1797), f. the name of *Ytterby*: see YTTERBITE.] An earth obtained as a white powder from gadolinite and other rare minerals, consisting of sesquioxide of yttrium (Y_2O_3).

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 105 Yttria, or Ittria.—This earth was discovered in 1794 in a stone from Ytterby in Sweden 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 382 To obtain the earths, yttria and erbia, in the separate state, gadolinite is digested with hydrochloric acid

Yttrium (i'triŏm) *Chem.* [mod.L., f. YTTRIA, after names of other metals in *-ium.*] A rare metal of the cerium group, the base of the earth YTTRIA. Symbol Y.

1822 *Imison's Sci. & Art* II 93 The base of yttria has been supposed to be a metallic substance, which would receive the name of yttrium 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 8 The metals yttrium, erbium, indium, &c. have only as yet been met with in most minute quantities

Hence (or from prec.) **Yttrialite** (i'triələit) *Min.*, a silicate of thorium and the yttrium metals; **Yttric** (i'trik) *a. Chem.*, related to or containing yttrium, **Yttri ferous** *a.*, containing or yielding yttrium; **Yttrious** (i'triəs) *a.*, pertaining to or containing yttria; **Yttrite** (i'trəit) *Min.*, a synonym of GADOLINITE.

1889 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXVIII. 477 *Yttrialite 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Yttricus* *yttric. 1877 *yttriferous [see YTTER] 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Yttrious*, pertaining to yttria, containing yttria; as, the yttrious oxyd of columbium *Cleaveland* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 541 Gadolinite, called also *Yttrite and Ytterbite.

Yttro- (i'trō), *Min.*, used as combining form of YTTRIUM in names of minerals containing yttrium, the second element usually indicating the other metallic constituent, sometimes an allied mineral: as **Yttrocerite** (-sī'rəit) [CERIUM], **Yttrocolu'mbite** [COLUMBIUM], **Yttrogu'mmite** [GUMMITE], **Yttrota'ntalite** [TANTALUM], **Yttroti'tanite** [TITANIUM]: see quots.

1817 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 5) III 495 *Yttrocerite occurs at Finbo in Sweden It is found in amorphous masses, disseminated through quartz. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1065 *Yttrocerite*, a mineral consisting of fluoride of yttrium mixed with the fluorides of cerium and calcium 1819 W. PHILLIPS *Elem. Introd. Min.* (ed. 2) 202 *Yttrocolumbite It consists, according to Vauquelin, of 45 oxide of columbium, 55 of yttria and oxide of iron. 1879 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXVI 365 *Yttrogummite is the final product of the decomposition of clevite 1850 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IV 19 *Samarskite*—This mineral, first named Urano-tantalite or Columbite, and afterwards called *Yttro-ilmenite by Hermann. 1809 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 246 The two Swedish minerals, tantalite and *yttro-tantalite, from which I could obtain tantalum 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 519 Yttrotantalite Color black, brown, brownish-yellow, straw-yellow Tantalate of yttria and lime, or yttria, lime, and iron, with some protoxyd of uranium. 1828 WHEWELL *Ess. Min. Classif. & Nomencl.* 52 *Yttro-Tantalum Oxide 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 341 Keilhauite, *Yttrotitanite. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1065 *Yttrotitanite Keilhauite*. A silicotitanate containing lime, yttria, ferric oxide, and alumina, with small quantities of other bases

† **Ytuckde**, **ytukked** [Y- 4], obs pa. pple. of TUCK *v.*[1] **Ytueþed**, ME pa. pple of TITHE *v.*[2] *c* 1400 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 504 Cristes flok was tethed [*MS.* y ytueþed], the nyne were slayn and the tenthe was kept. **Ytund**, ME. pa. pple. of TINE *v.*[1] **Yturnde**, **-ed**, ME. pa. pple. of TURN *v.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 443 Þe wombe and þe bowels were i-slitte and y-turned to seche gold wiþ ynne

† **Ytwyn** = *itwin*, *in twin*, apart: see TWIN *sb.* 4. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 175 Thai War in-twyn [*v. r.* ytwyn] a bow-draucht & mar 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. I. 3 In diuers placis set full fer ytwyn.

† **Ytwynned** [Y- 4, TWIN *v.*[1]], separated *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 788 (Corpus MS.) Though in erthe ytwynned be we tweyne. **Ytyed**, tied. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 226 Ful mony of hem wer in my cheyne y tyed. **Ytynt**, ME. pa. pple of TINE *v.*[2]

Yu, obs form of YOU.

† **Yuar3ed**, **yuarwed**, ME. pa. pple. of FARROW *v.* **Yuast(e**: see YEAST.

Yucca (yu'kă), **yuca** (yū'kă). Forms: 6–7 iucca, 6–9 yuca, 7–8 jucca, 7– yucca. [In sense 1, found in the forms *juca* (Amerigo Vespucci, 1497), *yuca* (Clusius, 1567); of Carib origin.]

1. The common name in Western South America and Central America for the CASSAVA. (Now usually in form *yuca*, for distinction from sense 2.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 67 They haue also an other kynde of rootes, whiche they call *Iucca*, wherof they make breade in lyke maner 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III cxlix. 1359 Of Yuca or Iucca The roote wherof the bread Casaua, or Cazaua is made. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix 67 Figs and Lemmans from Spaine, Jucca from Cuba, Mayze from Peru 1726 J. STEVENS tr. *A. de Herrera Tordesillas' Hist. Amer.* IV. 135 A Roll of Yuca, being a clammy Root, like a Patata 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xx, There were 'lairs' among the underwood thatched with the palmated leaves of the yuca 1894 C. D. TYLER in *Geogr. Jrnl.* III 481 The *masato* is the masticated and fermented root of the yuca

2. Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Yucca*, native of the warmer parts of N. America, and extensively cultivated for ornament, characterized by a woody stem with a crown of usually rigid narrow pointed leaves and an upright cluster of white bell-shaped flowers; popularly known as *Adam's needle*, particular species being also called *Spanish bayonet* and *Spanish dagger*. (Almost always in form *yucca*.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 83 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, Opuntia, or the smaller Indian Fig, Jucca, Seseli Æthiop. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v., The Narrow-leav'd Carolina Yucca 1841 MANTELL in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXI 140 The trunks of the *Clathrariæ*, *Yuccæ*, and arborescent ferns 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* 1 (1853) 18 The thickets of yucca and acacia-trees 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* 1 20 Tall stems of yucca bore up their magnificent bunches of bluish flowers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *yucca-flower*, *-plant*, *-root*, yucca-borer, (*a*) a N. American moth, *Megathymus yuccæ*, whose larva bores into the roots of yucca-plants; (*b*) a Californian weevil, *Yuccaborus frontalis*; **yucca-moth**, a tineid moth of the genus *Pronuba*, esp. *P. yuccasella*, which lays its eggs in the ovary of the yucca-plant, and deposits a ball of pollen on the stigma, thus fertilizing the seeds on which the larvæ feed; **yucca-palm**, **yucca-tree**, any arborescent species of *Yucca*.

1895 COMSTOCK *St. Insects* 367 A much better known species is the *Yucca borer, *Megathymus yuccæ* 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Yucca-Bread, or Cassada Bread. 1892 *Rep. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 99 The *Yucca moth and Yucca Pollination 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XVIII 124 She was standing near one of the *yuca palm trees that grew up from the azotéa 1828–32 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I 57 She gave them the *yuccaroot . Of sweet Xaraguay 1828 G. F. LYON *Jrnl. Mexico* I. 142 Most uninteresting country, bearing here and there a stunted bush or a *Yucca tree.

Yuck, variant of YUKE.

Yuckle (yu'k'l). *dial.* Also **yuckel**, **yuccle**, **yukkel**, **yockel**. [var. of *hickle*, HICKWALL, influenced by YAFFLE.] The green woodpecker.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Yuckel*, a woodpecker *Wilts.* 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, I feels sum how as peert as a yukkel

Yud(e, **3ud(e**, obs. pa. t. of Go. see YODE.

Yue, obs. form of GIVE *v.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Nou broþren and zostren y-hyreþ my red and yueþ youre *Ibid.* 271 Yue.

† **Yued**, ME. pa. pple of FEED *v.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Þo hedde ypreched and yued þet uolk.

Yuel(l, **-lle**, obs. ff. EVIL. **Yuer**, var. YURE, udder. **Yuer**, **yuery(e**, **Yuerene**, obs. ff. IVORY, IVORINE. **Yuerred**, ME. pa. pple. of FAR *v.* **Yuert**, variant of YOURT.

Yuff, variant of YOUF.

‖ **Yuffrouw** (yu'frau). Forms: 5–6 3ong-, 6 3oung frow, yong frow, 7 yough Fro, 9 yuffro(u)w, yungfrau, euvrou, uvrou, -ow: see also EUPHROE. [ad. early mod. Du. *jongvrouw* (e (cf. FROW *sb.*), now *juffrouw* young lady, miss, and (in shortened form) *juffer* young lady, beam in shipbuilding, rammer (see JUFFER, UFER). See also EUPHROE.]

1. A young lady, girl.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 To see the fashion of these countrey yong frowes. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* IV. 1, And it may be then in stead of kissing, desire you'd Fro to hold his head. 1810 W. IRVING *Let. to Mrs. Hoffman* 26 Feb., I have formed acquaintance with some of the good people, and several of the little Y[u]ffrouws.

2 *Naut.* **a.** ? A dead-eye. *Obs.* **b.** (See quots. 1810, 1867.)

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 254 3ong frowis and collaris, seme and rufe to the bote. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 86 Blokkis and brassin schiffis, paralingis, and 3ong frowes. 1810 J. DESSIOU *Moore's Pract. Navigator* 291 *Uvrou*, the piece of wood by which the legs of the crow foot are extended. 1815–[see EUPHROE]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Crow-foot*, a number of small lines spreading out from an uvrow or long block, used to spread awnings by.

‖ **Yuft** (yuft). Also 9 **youghten**, **jucten**, **juff**, **juft**, **youft**. [a. Russ ЮФТЬ, ЮХТЬ, whence also G. *juften*, *juchten*.] Russia leather (see RUSSIA 1).

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russ. Emp.* III. 514 The chief products of the tanneries of this country, are the yufts 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 45 Russian leather, or Youghten. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II 60 The Russians have long been possessed of a method of making a peculiar leather, called by them *jucten*, dyed red with the aromatic saunders wood 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Juff*, *Youft*.

‖ **Yug** (yug), **yuga** (yu'gă). Also **yoog**, **yoogu**. [Hindi *yug*, Skr. *yugá*- YOKE, an age of the world.] In Hindu cosmology, any of the four ages in the duration of the world, the four ages comprising 4,320,000 years and constituting a great yuga (*Mahāyuga*)

1784 W. HASTINGS in *Asiatick Researches* (1788) I 237 The duration of the Historical ages must needs be very unequal .; while that of the Indian Yugs is disposed so regularly and artificially, that it cannot be admitted as natural or probable 1820 W. WARD *View Hindoos* (ed 3) IV 315 The amount of these four yoogûs form a mûhu or great yoogû, viz 4,320,000 years 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 207/2 The Hindu doctrine of the four ages or yuga

Yugement, obs form of JUDGEMENT.

Yuill, obs Sc. form of YULE.

Yuke (yuk), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see the vb. [f. next.] Itching, itch.

1552 TURNER *Herbal* I A v b, Wormwood..helyth also the yche or yuke. *Ibid.* P iv, The broth of them is good .for itche or yeewk that goeth ouer the hole body 1572 BUCHANAN *Detectioun* in Jas. Anderson *Coll.* (1727) II. 16

Certane blak Pimples .brnk out ouer all his haull Body, with sa greit Zuik, .that he lingerit out his Lyfe with verray small Hope of Eschaip 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. ix. When their hands he shook, Ga'e them what he got frae his dad, Videlicet, the yuke. 1722 in *C'tess Suffolk's Lett* (1824) I 93 All the best families in the parish are laid up with what they call the yoke—which in England is the itch 1824 W OLIVER *Songs* 7 For fear that Scotch Donald chance to myek owr fiee, An' gie wor king the yuick [1901 *Lei. to Editor*, Among stablemen, coachmen, &c, the itch goes by the name of the 'dukes' (or dooks), and horses suffering from the complaint are referred to as 'dukey (or dooky) horses']

Yuke (*yūk*), *v* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms. 5 ȝhuyk, ȝoke, ȝouk, 5–6 ȝuke, 6 ȝoik, yuik, iuke, yeewk, 7 yeauk, 6– yeuk, yuke, 7– yuck, 8–9 yook, (youk, yoke, 9 yuk, yuc, yewk, yeuck, yuick, ewk, euk(e, uke) [app. alteration of north. ME. *ȝeke*, *ȝike* (see ITCH *v.*[1]), prob under the influence of MDu. *jeuken*.] *intr.* To itch.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II vii 574 Senyphes .And alkyn kynde of cleggis als þat gert ȝhuyk [*v r* ȝuke] bathe heid and hals. *a* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 130 Bot I may ȝuke all this ȝer, or his ȝerd help *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* XXVI 3 Quhais craig ȝoiks fastest, let tham sey thame sell 1674 RAY *N C Words* 56 *Yuck*; Lanc. 1790 BURNS '*Kind Sir, I've read*,' etc. 26 How Daddie Burke the plea was cookin', If Warren Hastings' neck was yeukin'. 1796 — *Poem on Lyfe* VI, Ah Nick! .Thy auld, damned elbow yeuks wi' joy, And hellish pleasure 1804 R ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (*c* 1850) 99 She'll scart my back whene'er it yuks. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXII, It wad hae been a fashious job that; by my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been ewking. 1882 JAS WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 42 For poachin' aye his heart it yeukit.

Hence **Yuking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*

a 1449 W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotichron* (1759) II 376 Wyth prik ȝoukand eeris, as the awsk gleg [ir L. *auribus indisciplinata, ut aspis*] 1562 TURNER *Bathes* I b, Good for the sciatica, and for all kindes of itche or iukinge 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Tractise* 40 Sik as flatters thair zeuking earis 1886 *S W. Line Gloss* s v. *Yuck*, Such a nasty yucking pain comes on in the legs 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxiv, When I get that dry yeukin' in my thrapple.

Yuky (*yu* ki), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial* [f. YUKE + -Y[1].] Itchy; itching with curiosity.

1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. to Hamilton* XV, We, like nags whase necks are yucky, Ha'e us'd our teeth. 1722 — *Three Bonnets* III. 46 While haste his youky mind expresses *c* 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Fratres in Malo*, Scratching his Yuky arm. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 46 Unto thy smooth'ning tongue they faintly turn Their yeuky rumps. 1867 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed 15) 86 I'm unco yuckie to hear a blaud o' your gab

Hence **Yu'kiness.**

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I 74 If the hairs get into the neck, a youkiness (itch) is the .consequence

‖ **Yulan** (*yū'lăn*). Also youlan. [Chinese, f. *yu* a gem + *lan* plant.] A Chinese species of magnolia, *M. conspecua* (*M. Yulan*).

1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 55 Lily flowered Magnolia, or Youlan 1882 *Garden* 6 May 322/1 The Yulan..forms a conspicuous object amongst spring flowering trees.

Yule (*yūl*), *sb.* Forms 1 ȝeol, ȝeochol, ȝeoh(h)ol, -el, ȝeh(h)ol, ȝehhel, ȝeola, iula, 2 iol, 2–4 ȝol (yol), 3 ȝeol, 4 ȝool, 4–5 ȝole, 5 ȝoll(l, yoyll(e, ȝowle, yowle, youle, yole, yoole, ȝwle, (yold(e), 5–7 ȝule, 6 ȝoile, ȝuill, ȝull, ȝowill, -ell, ȝoull, ȝeoll, (ewle), 6–7 yeul, yewl, yool, yuull, ȝul, (ule, 9 yuhl), 6–yule. Also *dial.* (in comb.) 7 yew, 7–8 yu, u. [The modern form descends from OE. *ġeól*, earlier *ġeoh(h)ol*, *ġeh(h)ol*, also *ġeóla* sometimes pl.) Christmas day or Christmastide, and in phr. *se ærra ġeóla* December, *se æftera ġeóla* January; corresp. to ON. *jól* pl. a heathen feast lasting twelve days, (later) Christmas. An Old Anglian *geuli*, recorded by Bede (see quot. 726 in sense 1) as the name of December and January, corresponds to ON. *ýlir* month beginning on the second day of the week falling within Nov. 10–17, and Goth. *iuleis* in *fruma iuleis* November The ultimate origin of the Teut types **jeul-* (*jegul-*) and **jeχul-* :— pre-Teut. **jeqʷl-* is obscure.]

†**1.** December or January. *Obs.*

726 BÆDA *De Temp. Rat.* XV, De Mensibus Anglorum . Primusque eorum mensis, quem Latini Januarium vocant, dicitur Giuli ..December Giuli, eodem quo Januarius nomine, vocatur Menses Giuli a conversione solis in auctum diei, quia unus eorum præcedit, aliis subsequitur, nomina accipiunt *a* 900 *O E. Martyrol* 1 Jan. 12 Ianuarius, þæt is on ure ȝeþeode se æftera ȝeola *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 216 Se monaþ ys nemned on leden Decembris ond on ure ȝeþeode se ærra ȝeola *c* 1200 ORMIN 1910–15 Crist wass borenn i þiss lif Wiþinnen ȝoless monepp, þatt wass o þe fiffte dazz Att twennti3 dazhess ende Off ȝol.

2. Christmas and the festivities connected therewith. (Still the name in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*; since *c* 1850 also a literary archaism in Eng.)

a 900 *O.E. Martyrol.* 6 May 76 Feowertiȝ dazа ær Criste acennisse, þæt is ær ȝeolum [*v r* ȝyhhelum] *c* 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* IV XIX. (1890) 318 Þy twelftan dæze ofer ȝeochol [*v rr* ȝeohol, ȝeohhel] *a* 901 *Laws of Ælfred* § 43, XII dazas on ȝehhol [*v rr* ȝehol, ȝehhel, ȝeol] ?1121 *Charter of Eadweard* an. 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 209 Ealle ða gyltes ða belimpeð to mine kinehelme inne Iol and inne Easterne. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 284, I crave a crystemas gomen, For hit is ȝol & nwe ȝer. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 49 Þe kyng one on þe morn went to London, His ȝole forto hold was his encheson. *c* 1425 *Engl. Conq. Irel.* (1896) 42 Seynt Tomas-ys day, Apostle, ys þe fyft day afor yold. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor* 1897 Of seynt Hyllary the churche ys, The twenty day of yowle y wys *c* 1450 *Merlin* VI 96 The kynge is now deed sithe Martin-masse, and fro hens to yoole is but litill space 1533 *Extr Aberd Reg* (1844) I. 149 At the natiuite of our Lord, callit zowill 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* XIII XIV (1821) II. 340 Quhen he wes sittand with his modir, on the Epiphany Day, at his yuill. *a* 1580 SIR R MAITLAND *Sat Age* 45 Thai yat held grit ȝulis. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng* V. XXIV 108 At Ewle we wonten, gambole, daunce, to carrole, and to sing 1637 *Bk Com Prayer Scotland* Table Proper Ps, Yule, or Christmas day. 1644 in ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) p XXIX, Knowing that the superstitious dayis of Yool was approaching. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App 61 About Yule last 1794 BURNS *Bonie Peggy Ramsay* 1, And dawin' it is dreary, When birks are bare at Yule 1816 SCOTT *Antiq* XXIII, Ye ken a green Yule makes a fat kirk-yard 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* XXVIII, They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy, The merry merry bells of Yule 1878 SUSAN PHILLIPS *On Seaboard* 74 And many a Yule since..You chose a spray all brightly berried over.

¶ *Yule of August, Lammas Yule*: the festival of Lammas, the first of August. *Obs.*

This use has arisen from confusion of this word with GULE *sb.*[2] (Lammas Day).

1643 HAMMOND *Let. Resol. Six Quæres* VI § 65. 465 *Gula Augusti*, or the Yule of August. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northumbld* (1662) II 304 It [*sc* Yule] is a name general for festivals, as Lammas Yule, &c.

†**3** Used as an exclamation of joy or revelry at the Christmas festivities. *Obs.*

1546 J HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 28 It is easy to cry yle at other mens coste *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS* (Hunter. Club) 380 It is eith [*þr* dith] to cry yule [*Maitl Fo MS* haiłȝule] On ane vder manis coist. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* s. v *Yule*, In Yorkshire and our other Northern parts, they have an old Custom, after Sermon or Service on Christmas day, the people will, even in the Churches cry *Yle, Yle*, and the common people run about the streets singing Yle, Yle, Yle, Three Puddings in a Pule, Crack nuts and cry Yle. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov* (1750) 58 It is eith crying yool on anither man's stool. 1853 W SANDYS *Christmastide* 143 In some places it seems to have been the custom to dance in the country churches, after prayers, crying out, 'Yole, yole, yole!' &c

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *yule banquet, batch, common* (COMMON *sb.*[1] 8), *fare, feast, hearth, night* [cf. ON. *jólanótt*], *time*; locally applied to articles of food made specially for Christmas, as *yule-bread, -cake, -dough, -loaf* (see quots.); also **yule-block** = *yule-log*, **yule-candle** = *Christmas candle* (CHRISTMAS 4); **yule-clog** = *yule-log*; **yule-game**, a Christmas game or sport; † a frolic, gambol; †**yule-girth** [see GRITH *sb.* 6; cf. ON. *jólagrið*], the peace of Christmas; **yule-log**, a large log of wood burnt on the hearth at Christmas; **yule-song** *dial.*, a Christmas carol; †**yule-stock** (*a*) [? STOOK *sb.*[1] 20, 47], ? contribution to Christmas festivities; (*b*) = *yule-log*; **yule-tide** [cf. ON. *jólatíð*], the season of Yule, Christmas-tide; †**yule-waitang**(*yolwaytyng*) [app ON. *veiting*, WAITING *vbl. sb.*[2]], app. a due paid by bondmen at Christmas, †**yule-waitstand** (*yolwayte-*), ? the place where the waits (WAIT *sb.* 8a) stood at Christmas; †**yule-work** (Sc. *yeoll vark*), ? preparations for Christmas festivities.

1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. & Advertiser* Oct. (1894), If ever the guidman of the hous sould mak ane other *yull bankett. 1674 RAY *N C. Words*, *Yu-batch. 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E.D S), *U-back, U-block.* See *Yu batch Yubach* *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northumberland* (1662) II 304 The Northern parts call Christmas Yule, (hence the *Yule block, *Yule cakes [*pr.* oakes], Yule-songs, &c.). 1820 *Sporting Mag* (N S) VI. 283 Yule Cake, a kind of spiced cake, often supplies the place of gingerbread. 1884 BESANT *Dor Forster* XIII, The tables were covered with Yule-cakes, which are, in the north, shaped like a baby, and Christmas pies in form of a cradle. 1808 JAMIESON s. v, The candle, that is lighted on Yule, must be so large as to burn from the time of its being lighted till the day be done Hence large candles are by the vulgar called *Yule candles. 1820 *Sporting Mag* (N. S) VI. 283 The yule candle, a tall mould candle, is lighted and set on the table. 1725 BOURNE *Antiq Vulg* XIII in Brand *Pop. Antiq* XIII (1777) 155 Our Fore-Fathers, were wont, to lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire, which they termed a *Yule Clog, or Christmas-Block. 1836 R FURNESS *Astrol* III Wks (1858) 163 When ample yule-clogs lent their heat and light, And all-spiced possets warm'd the Christmas night 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* LXXVIII, The yule clog sparkled keen with frost *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Autob. & Diary* (Wodrow Soc) 274 That *Yuull comoun they thought to repey weill now at Pasch 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq* 163 The *Yule-Dough, a Kind of Baby or little Image of Paste, which our Bakers used formerly to bake at this Season, and present to their Customers. 1888 JESSIE M E. SAXBY *Lads of Lunda* 210 Such bounty, in the form of *Yule-fare, as the folks are pleased to bestow. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northumbld.* (1662) II 304 A *Yule feast may be quat at Pasche. That is Christmas-cheer may be digested, and the party hungry again at Easter. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Geordie & Dawie* 14 Poems (1789) II 6 For the Yule-feast a sautit mart's prepar'd 1611 COTGR., *Gambade*, a gambol, *yew game, tumbling tricke 1632 SHERWOOD, A yew-game, or yeule-game, *gambade* 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I 93 The shipps company .. plaied Christmas ule games in good sort. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II II. IV 346 Masks, singing, dancing, vlegames. 1574 RAY *N C Words*, Yu-game. 1569–70 *Rec. Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I. 182 For breking of *Yule gerthe and trubling of the towne ? 16 . in F. Drake *Eboracum* I. VI (1736) 197 The fower serjeants shall go and ride and so go forth to the fower barrs of the citty and blow the youle-girthe *Ibid*, To make proclamation at the pillory of the Yoole-girthol. 1656 MENNIS & J SMITH *Mus Delic* (ed 2) 23 Thrice had all New-yeares Guests their *yewl guts fill'd With embalm'd Veal, buried in Christmas Past 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV VI, We strip not the green leaves for our *yule-hearths. 1729 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 85 A *yule loaf, 3d. 1725 BOURNE *Antiq Vulg.* XIII in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 157, I am apt to believe, the Log has had the Name of the *Yule-Log, from its being burnt as an Emblem of the returning Sun. 1848 LONGF *K Witlaf's Drinkinghorn* VIII, The Yule log cracked in the chimney 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 4648 Howe God was bore yn *ȝole nyght *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 101 On feld thar thai woc on yol niht *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 342 Betuix none of the day and ȝule nicht 1792 BURNS *Duncan Gray* 1, On blythe yule night when we were fu'. *a* 1661 *Yule-songs [see *yuleblock*] 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Yule sangs*, s. pl. Christmas carols 1282 *Yorksh Inquis* (Yorks Rec Soc 1892) I 244 [The same pays 12d at Christmas, which is called] *Yolstoch *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Sum Practysis Med.* 77 (Bann MS.) With thre crawis of the cok, The schadow of ane ȝule stok, Is gud for þe host *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 4 Quhair Empreouris and Eilis, and vther mony ane, Tumit fra Sanct Thomas befor the *ȝule tyde. 1860 LONGF *Wayside Inn* I *Musician's T.* XII II, Three days his Yule-tide feasts He held 1787 W. TAYLOR *Poems* 44 About *Yuletime an' Hogmenai 1864 PRIOR in *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 10/2 [Mistletoe] ripened its snow-white fruit just at Yule-time 1283 *Boldon Bk* (Surtees) 20 Dant cum villanis partem suam de scat et de metride et de *yolwayting *c* 1380 *Bp Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 22 Idem tenentes red p. a pro yolwayting, ad festum Nativitatis Domini, 5s 1413–14 *Boldon Bk.* (Surtees) Gloss. p lxxii, De quadam placea vocata *Yolewaytestand 1540 *Rec Elgin* (New Spald Cl 1903) I. 47 Dauid Hardy, sall pay ane stane wax to the nixt *Zeoll vark.

Hence **Yule** *v.*, *intr.* to keep Christmas. *Sc* and *north dial.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas I* (Bannatyne Club) I 39 The lords refuised to lett the lady marchioness go to the castle with her husband, except she would waird also, and with great intreatie had the favour, to Yule with him, but to stay no longer. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Yuling*, Christmas feasting

Yule-day. Chiefly *Sc.* Forms. see YULE *sb.* and DAY *sb* [OE. *ġeóldæġ*; cf. ON. *jóladagr.*] Christmas Day.

a 900 *O E. Martyrol* 1 Nov. 198 Se ærysta dæz in *natale dominu*, þæt is ærysta ȝeohheldæz. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11063 Itt iss þe þrittennde dazz Fra ȝoldazz, nohht te twellfte *c* 1205 LAY. 22737 Hit wes in ane ȝeol-dæie þat Arður in Lundene lai. *c* 1330 R BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10371 On þe ȝol day he made his feste. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* V. VII. 1381 On ȝoil [*v r* ȝule] day He bad thre messis be said ay 1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I 100 To the Kingis offerande on ȝwle da, ij demyss. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot* (S.T.S) II 462 Euin ȝuil day, Christes awne day. 1600 J HAMILTON *Facile Tractise* 174 Thay cause thair wyfis and seruants spin in oppin sicht of the people vpon zeul day. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 85 Doctor Sclogie gave the communion, upon Yeull day, in Old Aberdein *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Daft Days* V, Whan merry Yule-day comes, I trow, You'll scantlins fin' a hungry mou

Yule-even. *Sc* Forms see YULE *sb.* and EVEN *sb.* [Cf ON. *jólaaptann.*] Christmas Eve.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 204 Befor ȝoill evyn ane nycht bot mair. 1473–4 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 67 Gevin to Rob Puivas,. on ȝule evin, XXIIIJ s. 1567 *Guide & Godlie B* (S. T. S) 72 Ane Carrell of the Epistill on ȝule Euin. 1570–1 *Rec Inverness* (New Spalding Club) I 198 Vpon the XXIIJ day of December last being Yule Euin. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm*, *Isa lxiv* 6 Wks. (1735) 618/1 Sin rising up to Iniquities hath accomplished the Judgment, put Christ among us, made us as the Birk in Yule-even *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I 85 The marquess of Hamilton, upon Yeull evin, takes journey towards London 1808 JAMIESON s v., Some farmers .are so extremely superstitious, as to go into their stables and cow-houses on Yule e'en, and read a chapter of the Bible behind their horses and cattle, to preserve them from harm.

Yunote, obs. form of JOINT *sb.*

Yund (**3-**), **Yunder** (**3-**), obs. ff. YOND, YONDER.

Yung, Yunker, obs. ff. YOUNG, YOUNKER.

Yungth(**e** (**ȝungth**(**e**), var. YOUNGTH *Obs.*

‖ **Yunx** (*yuŋks*). Aberrant mod L. a. Gr. *ἴυγξ Iynx*, JYNX; adopted by Linnæus.

1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The Yunx, a genuine Woodpecker, hath a tail as long [as the Cuckow] in proportion to his body, and marked with cross-bars too.

† **Yuo,** pl. *yuon* [OE *ġefá(n* see Y- 2 and FOE], an enemy 1340 *Ayenb* 171 Þe castel of his herte he heþ yolde to his yuo dyadlich. **Yuo3te** [Y- 4, FIGHT *v*], fought. 1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Ilfte ward me ssel zigge yef he ne heþ na3t yuo3te aye þe uondinge

Yuori(**e, -ory**(**e,** obs. forms of IVORY.

1589 LODGE *Scillaes Metam* B 2, An yuorie shadowed front 1593 Q ELIZ. *Boeth.* I pr v. 20 Nor doo I desyre my shops walles adornid with yuory or glasse

† **Yuorped** [Y- 4, FORTH *v.*], supplied, kept going. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Vor be oyle is y uorped þet uer ine þe lompe.

Yupon, variant of YAPON.

1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Dec. 909/1 That horrid yupon and sassafras tea.

Yur, yure, obs. forms of YOUR.

Yure (*yūəɹ*). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 ȝowre, 7– yower, ure, ewr, 8–9 yewer, ewer, 9 yure (yuer, yoo(e)r, yowr, etc). [Obscurely connected with ON *ýgr* (Norw. *juver*, MSw. *juver*, *juger*, Sw. *jufver*, Da *yver*), ? unexplained variant of the Teut. stem represented by OE. *úder* UDDER.] An udder.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 427/2 A ȝowre, *vber*. 1641 BEST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 8 It is goode to admonish the shepheard to pluck the wolle away from the yower of the ewe, thereby to make more way for weake lambes to finde the pappe. *Ibid* 80 If an ewe bee kittle on her yower, or unkinde

to her lambe. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Ure*, udder 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss*, *Ewer*, an udder 1825 JAMIESON, *Ure*, the dug or udder of an animal, particularly of a sheep or cow. *Ibid*, *Ure-lock*, the name given to the locks of wool growing round the udder of a sheep, which are pulled off when it is near lambing-time 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Yowes joint*, the joint near the udder or thigh of the horse, opposite the hock or hough

Yurn, Yurne, Yurt: see YEARN *v.*[1], YERN *v.*, YERNE *adv.*, YOURT.

Yus, ȝus, obs. forms of YES **Yused,** ME. pa. pple of USE *v.* **Yust,** obs f. JUST, JOUST *v.*[1] **Yut(e, ȝut(e,** obs. ff. YET. **Yupe,** obs. f YOUTH. **Yuu,** obs f. YOU. **Yuy(e, yve,** obs. ff IVY **Yvel, -ll(e, Yven,** obs. ff EVIL, IVY. **Yvenkessyd, -kised, -quyst,** ME pa. pple. of VANQUISH. **Yver(e, -ery(e,** obs. ff. IVORY.

† **Yveresce** *Obs.* [a. OF. (F) *ivresse*, f. *ivre* :— pop. L. **ēbriu-s*, for *ēbriu-s* drunk : see -ESS] Drunkenness.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III xliii (1869) 159 Twey wombes Of whiche yueiesce [*gloss* drunkeshipe] is that oon seid And that oother the gulf that to ete is euere iedy.

† **Yverysshe,** *a. Obs.* [f. *yvery*, IVORY + -ISH.] Of or like ivory

1530 PALSGR 330/2 Yverysshe, *eburnyn.*

† **Yves** *Obs.* Also 8 ives. = VIVES.

1578 H WOTTON *Courtlie Controv* 301 To the ende the horse by his continuall trembling mighte seeme to haue the Yues. 1753 BARTLET *Genth. Farriery* 104 The vives or ives differs from the strangles only in this [etc.].

† **Yvewdid,** ME pa pple of VOID *v* † **Yvitaillid** [VICTUAL *v*], supplied with victuals 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr.* 215 That thou be..well y-vitaillid.

Yvi(e, Yvle, Yvoire, yvor(e, -ie, etc., obs. ff. IVY, EVIL, IVORY.

† **Yvolvuld** [Y- 4, FULFIL *v*], fulfilled *c* 1330 *Hymn* in *Rel Ant* I. 87 Y volvuld ys Davidthes sawe **Y-vowted,** *ME pa pple of* VAULT *v*[1] **Yvsed, yvzed,** *ME pa pple.* of USE *v* 1340 *Ayenb.* 115 Þine greate guodnesses þet ich habbe eche daye onderuonge, huyche ich habbe kueadliche yvzed *c* 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 310 And also Domynikes dedes weren deruelich y-vsed.

Yvy, Yvyl, obs. forms of IVY, EVIL.

Yvyned, obs form of VINNIED, mouldy.

14 *Voc* in Wr. Wülcker 597/2 *Mucidus*, yvyned.

Yw, obs. form of YOU.

† **Ywaged** [Y- 4, WAGE *v*], hired 1393 LANGL. *P Pl*, C. xxiii 261 Bote hij beon nempned in þe numbre of hem þat ben ywaged **Ywalked,** ME pa pple. of WALK *v*[2] **Ywalled,** obs. f. WALLED *ppl. a.* **Ywalwed,** pa pple of WALLOW *v.*[1]

Ywar, obs form of AWARE.

Ywarded, Ywareschid, Ywarnist, Ywarred, Ywasche, ywasshe(n, Ywasted, Ywatert, -eryd, Ywedded, ME pa pples of WARD *v.*[1], WARISH *v*, WARNISH, WAR *v*[1], WASH, WASTE, WATER, WED *vbs*

Ywel(l, obs. forms of EVIL.

† **Ywelde,** variant of I-WELDE *v Obs*, to carry into effect, 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 He assaieþ dedes þat he may nouȝt y-welde. **Ywemmed,** ME. pa pple. of WEM *v* **Ywende,** var I-WENDE *v. Obs.*, to go, progress, 13 *R Gloucester's Chron* (Rolls) 4063 Ȝif we in þisse manere wendeþ [*MS. a* ywendeþ] we ne fayleþ on none wyse þat we ne wolleþ abbe þe maistrie 1393 LANGL *P. Pl* C ix 62 Ich..wol y-wende To pylgrimages as palmers don pardon to wynne **Ywend(e, ywent(e, Ywenkused, Ywept,** ME pa. pples. of WEND *v*, VANQUISH *v*, WEEP *v*

Ywer, ME. var. of AWARE *a.*, wary.

1340 *Ayenb.* 100 By wys and y-wer

† **Ywerche** [Y- 3 c], var. I-WURCHE *v. Obs.* **Ywerred, Ywess(h)e, Ywet(te** [Y- 4], ME. pa. pples of WAR *v.*[1], WASH *v.*, WET *v* **Ywete,** var. I-WITE *v*[1] *Obs*, to know; to preserve, keep 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 59 Ȝif any good counsaile were i ȝeve, anon enemyes schulde wite [*MS a* ywete] for al *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 þt þe seal by-fore y-seyd shal be y-weted vnder þre heuedes. **Ywetered, Yweved, Ywexed,** ME pa. pples. of WATER *v*, WEVE *v*, WAX *v*

† **Ywhe lped,** *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of WHELP *v.* or f. WHELP *sb.*: see Y- 4 and 5.] **a.** Brought forth as whelps.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R* XVIII xxiv (Bodl MS), þe sonner þei haue here sight whan þey beþ ywhelpid.

b. In kindle with whelps

a 1400 *Octouian* 433 A grysly best, A greet y whelpyd lyonesse

† **Ywhere,** *adv Obs* Forms: 1 ȝehwær, 2 ȝewer, uwer, 3 ihwar(e, ihwær, ihwer, iwar(e, iwære, iwere [OE. *ȝehwǽr* · see Y- 2 b and WHERE] Everywhere.

Beowulf 526 Ðeah þu heaðoræsa ȝehwæi dohte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom* I 2 His ȝebyrd and goodnys sind ȝehwær cuþe *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 His under-þeoden ȝewer on his cyne rice wuneden *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 88 þe þe deð godes wille uwer he mei him finden *c* 1205 LAY 260 Hit iweiȝ þeie swa hit deð wel iwere [*c* 1275 iware] *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *O E Hom* I 189 þet he wule þet al þine wil ihwer beo ifoi þed. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 216 þe Nihtegale wes al ware heo hedde ileorned wel ihware [*Cott. MS.* aiware].

Ywhet(t, ME. pa. pple. of WHET *v.*

† **Ywhether** [Y- 2 b], obs var WHETHER *c* 1400 *26 Pol. Poems* 113 Ywhether þou art alone, withoute mene? **Y-whyngged** [Y- 4], ME. var. WINGED **Ywill(le,** var I-WILL *Obs.*, will, desire. 12. *Moral Ode* 14 in *E E P.* (1862) 22 þe muchel folȝeþ his y-wil him sulfne he bi-swikeð. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 423 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 129 Ich telle him for a dote, þat sait al is y-wille, þanne he sulde ben stille **Ywilned,** ME. pa. pple. of WILN *v*

Ywis, ywiss(e see IWIS

† **Ywist,** pa pple. of I-WITE, YWITE *v*[1] *Obs* 1340–70 *Alex & Dind* 582 Of richesse & of renoun iomme be ȝe kidde, & ben baldere y-wist þan any burn elles. **Ywite,** var I-WITE *v*[1] *Obs.* **Ywitted,** ME. form of WITTED. 1393 LANGL *P Pl* C XII 235 Ryght wel ywittede men **Ywive,** var I-WIVE *v Obs*, to marry. **Ywon(e, ywonne(n, Ywonde(d, Ywonden, Ywon(e)d, -et, ywonte, -wonyd, Yworewid,** ME. pa. pples of WIN *v* (cf I-WIN(NE *v.*), WOUND *v.*, WIND *v.*, WON *v* (see WONT *a*), WORRY *v.*

Ywori, obs. form of IVORY

† **Yworred, Yworschiped, -wor(þ)sshipid,** etc, ME. pa pples of WAR *v*[1], WORSHIP *v.* **Yworþ(e, worth(e, wourthe,** var I-WORTH *v. Obs.* 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr* 217 The chylde wox,. but for no thynge he hit myght lerne, . And ther-for they lettyn hym y wourthe. **Y-wounded, Ywounden,** obs pa pples of WOUND, WIND *vbs* **Ywoven,** obs. pa. pple. of WEAVE *v.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 285 Faire Reading towne,. where Cloth's ywoven be. **Ywowed, Ywoxe,** obs. pa. pples. of WOO, WAX *vbs.*

Ywrapped, ywrapt, obs pa pple. of WRAP *v*

c 1400 MAUNDEV ix. (E.E.T.S.) 39 In þat same cloth so ywrapped the aungeles beren hire body to the mount Synay. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 23324 (Trin.) Iwrapped alle in gome & gle. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Voy Holland* Wks 1907 I 358 A wretch ywrapt in wroth. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* I iv b, Pills ywrapt in sugar. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. I, Nor Ladies loves, nor Knights brave Martiall deeds, Ywrapt in rolls of hid Antiquity

Ywrabbed, Ywreȝe, Ywreke, obs. pa pples. of WRATH, WRY, WREAK *vbs.*

† **Ywrit,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝewriten, 2–4 iwrite(n, 3–4 ywrite, ywryte, 4 iwritten, (i-, ywrete, 5 iwreten), 5–7 ywrit. [OE. *ȝewriten*, pa. pple of (*ȝe*)*wrītan* to WRITE] Written.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Luke x. 26 Hwæt is ȝewriten on þære æ? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 11 Þe þridde godes heste was iwriten inne þa table *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 118 (Trin Coll. MS) Swo he hit iseie aboc iwrite 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 1901 An aungel he sey þat huld an croiz & þer on ywrite was lo þis *c* 1325 SHOREHAM v. 320 Per bye we mowe wel y-wyte, þaȝ þer be nauȝt of y-wryte, þat cryst hym self was þere 1377 LANGL. *P Pl* B XI. 220 Sum wordes I fynde ywryten were of faithes techynge 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 15 Whanne bookes of oure byleve were y-wrete. *Ibid* VIII 41 Foure famous men discieved his lyf and his dedes as it is i-written in his lyf. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* 149 In the thyide boke of kynges we fyndyth y-writ that [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 279 Whan it was I-wreten. 1642 H MORE *Song of Soul* I III XXVI, On which in golden letters be ywrit These words.

Ywroȝt, ywroht : see YWROUGHT

Ywroken (irō·u·k'n), *pa. pple. arch* Forms: 1 ȝewrecen, 3 iwreken, 4 iwrokin, 5 ywrekyd, ywroke, 4– ywroken. [OE. *ȝewrecen*, pa. pple. of (*ȝe*)*wrecan* · see Y- 4 and WREAK *v.*] Avenged; taken vengeance upon, punished.

c 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* I XIV, Ær hie þæt ȝewrecen hæfden. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1856 Symeon and Ieui hauen here sister ðor i-wreken 13 . *Cursor M* 4416 (Gött) As þu ait man for þe Loke on him i wrokin be. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B XX. 203 Ȝif þow wilt ben ywroken wende in-to vnite. 14 , *Tundale's Vis* (Turnbull) 1304 But they schall soo y wrekyd bee That non of hem schall see the *c* 1430 LYDG *Misc. Poems* (Percy Soc) 41 Ther was no speke y-broke, Nor wrestelyng whereby he was y-wroke. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 921 Through iudgement of the Gods to been ywroken. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl, Vanda's wrong has been y-wroken *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL *Clerke Richard & Maid Margaret* xi, And now that hatred was ywroken, A wondrous joy in them had sprung

Ywronge, ME. pa pple. of WRING *v*

Ywrought (irǭ·t), *pa. pple. arch.* Forms: 1 ȝeworht, 3–4 iworht, iwroht, 3–4 ywro(u)ȝt, 4–5 ywroght, (3 iwraht, ywort, 4 ywroht, 5 ywrouht, ywrowte), 5– ywrought. [OE. *ȝeworht*, pa. pple of *ȝewyrcan* IWURCHE, *wyrcan* to WORK.] Worked, wrought, made.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Ehta eaȝþyrelu swiþe mycele of glæse ȝeworht. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid* 25 þe þat art i wit iwraht to godes ilicnesse 1297 R GLOUC (Rolls) 3613 Aboute is ssoldren & þeron ypeint was & ybroȝt [? ywroȝt, *v.rr.* ywrouȝt, ywort] þe ymage of vie leuedy. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix 36 Hit is wonder wele y-wroht. 14.. *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 284 When suche clothe ys alle ywrowte, To the maker it waylyth lytylle or nowȝtte. 1426 LYDG. *De Gual Pilgr* 3593 Ye han ywrought ageynys kynde. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 49 A plesaunt herber, wel y-wrought 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 196 This by word (Hengston downe well ywrought Is worth London deere ybought) 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III II XX, What's gnawing conscience from impietie But highest parts of humane soul ywrought?

Ywrye, ywryed, ywryȝe, obs pa. pples. of WRY *v.*

† **Ywryȝeliche,** *adv. Obs* [repr. OE. type **ȝewrīȝenlīce*, f. *ȝewrīȝen*, pa pple. of *wrēon* to cover, conceal + *-līce* -LY[2]] Secretly.

1340 *Ayenb* 37 Þe þyef y-wreȝe is þet steleþ ine halkes and ywryȝeliche greate þinges oþer little.

† **Ywrythe, Ywurnd, Ywuste,** ME. pa. pples. of WRITHE, WARN, WIT *vbs.* (cf I-WITE *v.*).

Ywus, *obs form of* IWIS.

Ywyl, var I-WILL *Obs.* **Ywylned,** pa. pple of WILN *v.* **Ywympillit** [obs. Sc. var WIMPLED], wrapped. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI XI 48 Ywympillit [o11ȝ *clausam*] in this bark tho did he take Hys ȝong douchtyr **Ywynne,** var I-WIN(NE *v. Obs.*, to win **Ywyryed,** ME pa pple. of WORRY *v.*

Ywys(se, Ywysed, Ywyte, Ywyve: see IWIS, IWISSE *v.*, I-WITE *v.*[1], I-WIVE *v.*

Yye, obs form of EYE.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1124 Per xall þey se me..with here carnall yye *a* 1539 in *Archaeologia* XLVII 53 That ther vayle come as lowe as ther yye ledes.

† **Yȝeld(e, Yȝened,** ME pa. pples. of YIELD *v*, YEAN *v.* **Yȝete, yyete** · see I-YETEN, Y-ETE(N. **Yyeve, yȝeve, yȝive,** ME. pa pple. of GIVE *v.*

Yyf(e, ȝyf(e, yyff: see GIVE *v*, IF

† **Yyȝt,** ME pa pple. of HIGHT *v*[2], to augment, enhance. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 455 By his studie and travaille þis storie is greetliche i-hiȝt [*MS* y y-yȝt].

Yyldyd, obs f *yielded*, pa. t of YIELD *v.*

Ym(m)an(e, ȝym(m)an(e, obs ff. YEOMAN. **Ynge,** obs. f YOUNG. **Yyoked, Yyolde (-ȝ-), yȝulde, Yyolpe, Yyoyned,** ME. pa. pples. of YOKE, YIELD, YELP, JOIN *vbs.* **Yyrne,** *obs.* f. YEARN *v*[2]

Yys, obs pl. of EYE *sb.*[1]; obs. f. YES.

c 1485 *Digby Myst* III 640 Her xal Mary wasche þe fett of þe prophet with þe terres of hur yys.

Yzard, obs. form of IZZARD.

1669 [see ZAD]

Yzawe, Yzed, ME. pa. pples. of SOW *v.*[1], SAY *v.*[1] **Yzen,** obs var. IRON *sb.*[1]

† **Yzendred** · see SENDRE. **Yzen(e)ȝed, Yzet,** ME pa. pples of SIN *v.*, SET *v*[1] 1340 *Ayenb* 21 Þou sselt yși þet þou hest more ziþe y-zeneȝd . þet þou ne kanst naȝt telle. *Ibid.* 7 Zonday and þe oþre heȝe festes þet byeþ y-zet to loky ine holy cherche. **Yziȝþ, yzy** · see YSEE *v.*

Z.

Z (zed), the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English and other modern alphabets, derives its form, through the medium of the Latin and Greek alphabets, from the Phœnician and ancient Hebrew Ⅱ Ⅱ Ⅱ (Hebrew ז *zayin*); in the Phœnician, Greek, and earlier Roman alphabets it was the seventh letter, in the later Roman alphabet the twenty-third Greek Ζ ζ seems to have had originally the phonetic value (zd) or (dz), but later simple (z). Instances of *z* are found in early Latin, but Greek ζ was more commonly represented initially by *s*, e. g. *sōna* (Plautus) = *ζώνη*, and medially by *ss*, e. g. *cōmissor* = *κωμάζω*, *massa* = *μᾶζα* MASS *sb.*[2], but after B. O 100 *z* came into regular use to render the ζ of Greek loan-words In consequence of the phonetic change of (dz) to (dy) exemplified by the spelling *baptidiare* for *baptizare*, Gr. *βαπτίζειν* to baptize, *z* in popular Latin came to denote (dy) and probably (y), as in *zaconus* for *diaconus* deacon, *zeta* for *dieta* (see ZETA[1]), *zunior* for *junior* (cf. the spellings *Zopen*, *Zope* in Cursor Mundi for *Joppa*). For the use of *z* for initial *x* see X

Z was used in OE in the spelling of alien words, and (with or without *t* or *d*) in certain loan-words, as *bæ(d)zere* (L. *baptista* + *-ere* -ER[1]) baptist, *mertze* (L. *mercem*, *merx*), with the value (ts); this use was continued in ME., e. g. *mildze*, *milz(c)e*, MILCE *sb.*, and was reinforced by French usage, as shown in forms like *caliz* chalice, *croiz* cross, *voiz* voice, *vestimens*, pl. of *vestiment*. This phonetic value is preserved in, and indicated by the spelling of, mod. E. *assets* (AF. *asetz*, OF *asez* enough, pop. L. *ad-satis*) and the patronymic prefix *Fitz-* (AF. *fiz* = *fius*, *fils*, L. *filius*).

In French, the reduction of (ts) to (s) brought about a change of spelling from *z* to *s* (often alternating with *x*, e. g. *vois*, *voix*), and this helped to set free *z* to denote the voiced s appropriate to such 'learned' adoptions as *zone* (which appears as early as the 12th c., Ph. de Thaun). In English, by the end of the 13th c., *z* is found with the later OF. value (z) in 'learned' words, e.g. *suzanny* tares (Cursor Mundi 11738); it is conspicuous in the Ayenbite of Inwyt (*c* 1340) as the symbol for the voiced s characteristic of southern dialects (e. g. Kentish *zenne*, OE. *synn* sin), by the end of the 14th c the character had become general, e g. *gaze*, *mazed*, *canonize*.

In MSS. of 1300 onwards the tailed *z* and *ȝ* came to be indistinguishable in form (cf. first quot. s v. ZED); hence in modern editions are found many instances of spellings such as *jelot* zealot, *Sarȝine* Saracen. This identity of the two symbols was perpetuated in the typography of early Scottish printers, who represented the sounds (y) and (z) by the same characters, as in such words as *ze* ye, *zeir* year, *forzet* forget, *fenzeit* feigned, and *azure*, *zele* zeal. This confusion has led to the general mispronunciation by Englishmen of *capercailzie* (-kǣ·lyz, corruptly -kēi·lzi), and proper names such as *Cadzow*, *Dalziel*, *Mackenzie*, *Menzies* (mɪ·ŋis).

a 1824 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotism. 18th Cent.* (1888) I 212 *note*, He [*sc.* Lord Kames] used to say that pronouncing the letter *z* in the names Mackenzie and Menzies in the English was enough to turn his stomach.

The name given to the letter in England (presumably since the Norman Conquest) has been ZED, q.v., or one of its variants, †ZAD, †ZARD, IZZARD, EZOD, UZZARD. With the disyllabic forms, which survive dialectally, cf. F. *edez*, ? for *ezed* (Coyfurelly, 14th cent.), *ezed* (Claude de Saint-Lien, 1580), Prov *izedo*, Cat. *zdeta*, app. from pop. L. **idzēta*, a. Gr. *ζῆτα* (dzē̆ta). The names *ez* (Gil, Logonomia Anglica, 1619) and *ze* (C. Butler, Eng. Gram., 1633) do not seem to represent actual usage, but are (like *ya* and *yi* as names of *y*) systematic inventions of these phonetic writers. The name ZEE, now widespread in the United States of America, appears to have had some early currency in England.

Initially and medially *z* occurs largely in words of Greek or Oriental origin, e. g. *zeal*, *azimuth*, *Amazon*, *zenith*; and in this Dictionary the spelling of the suffix derived ultimately from Greek *-ίζειν* has been normalized throughout as -IZE, q.v. In other classes of words the use of *z* has been determined by various circumstances, e. g. the immediate source of the word, as in *bronze*, or the desirability of an unambiguous or distinctive spelling, as in *ooze* (cf. *loose*), *prize* (cf *price*). It is found in a number of monosyllabic words (and their derivatives), as *craze*, *daze*, *laze*, *maze*, *doze*, *glaze*, *gauze*, *furze*, *blowze*, *size*, *assize*, *seize*, *freeze*, *wheeze*.

One fact which has told against an extensive use of it instead of *s* to represent the sound (z) is the difficulty of writing the character rapidly and intelligibly; this is referred to by Mulcaster, 1st Part of Elementarie, 1582, p. 123:—

Z, is a consonant much heard amongst vs, and seldom sene. I think by reason it is not so redie to the pen as *s*, is, which is become lieutenant generall to *z*, as gase, amase, rasur, where *z*, is heard, but, *s*, sene

It is remarkable that in the three words cited by him the ultimate decision has been in favour of the spelling with *z*. In certain words usage fluctuated even in modern times until *s* or *z* prevailed, as in *tease* and †*teaze*, *pose* and †*poze*, *surprise* and †*surprize*; *raise* and *raze* are specifically differentiated.

Z is normally employed to denote (z), the blade-open-voice consonant, the voiced analogue of (s). In the combination *-zure* in *azure* it denotes (ʒ), a sound commonly denoted by other means, as in *pleasure*, *decision*, *lesion*, *transition*.

I. **1.** The letter, or its sound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* II (Z) 6 *Z*, eac, se grecisca stæf, geendað on *a* Se stæf is genumen of Grecum to ledenspræce for grecisc um wordum. 1528 in Ellis *E. E. Pron.* III. 816 S betwene two vowelles, pronounceth [*sic*] by .z 1530 PALSGR. 38 The *z* by this rule shalbe sounded lyke an *s* [*i. e.* ezod]. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr* 901 If ye do adde a *z*, at the latter ende of them, than are they plurell nombres. 1611 COTGR. *Fr. Dict* Brief Direct Nnnn j b, The tongue in the former [*guerre*] giuing onely a touch to the palate, and sounding the later [*poison*] as if it were a *Z* 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* III. xii 369 (*Z*) is by some stiled (*S*) *molle*. (*Zh*) the sonorous Consonant, and (*Sh*) its correspondent mute 1669 HOLDER *Elem Speech* 43 The vowel I, partaking also of the nature of a Consonant, added to Z, comes very near to the sound of *Zh*, as *Zya* 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 32 P 8 The *Z*'s, an ancient sign at grocers shops, look very enigmatical; but I am told they allude to the word zinziber, or ginger, and intimated the sale of that article. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II, I have got names ready made to the end of the alphabet, and all the way through it again, when we come to Z.

2 The letter considered with respect to its shape; a figure or object of this shape. Also *attrib*, as **Z-bar**, a metal bar having a cross-section of a form resembling a Z; so *Z-iron*; **Z-crank**, a crank of zigzag form, used in marine engines

1680 MOXON *Mech Exerc.* XIII. 223 Bent backwards and forwards .somewhat like an z [i. e ezod or izzard]. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 408/2 A Roman Z. 1711 STEELE *Spect* No. 17. P 2 The Irregularity of his Shape, which he describes as very much resembling the Letter Z 1820 *Death of Minuet* 24 in *Edin Mag.* VI 453 No more the well taught feet shall tread The figure of the mazy Z 1852 *Househ. Words* IV. 423/1 The road winds up the side of the cone like a strung series of Zs 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Z crank*, the peculiarly shaped crank of a cylinder, in a newly-invented engine for marine propulsion 1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit* ix 360 Provided the thin iron plating .be stiffened by angle bars, T bars, or Z bars riveted to its surface *Ibid.* x 386 *Z*-iron. is used for frames behind armour in ironclads. 1880 JOS. ANDERSON *Scotl in Early Chr. T.* Ser. II (1881) 114 The Z and kindred varieties of this ornament 1889 WELCH *Text Bk Naval Archit.* vi. 89 Instead of these Z bars, earlier vessels have the frames at their ends made up of two angle bars riveted back to back 1893 MADAN *Bks in MS* 53 The Z-patterns (fine lines arranged diagonally, like natural and reversed Zeds combined).

3. As the last letter of the alphabet; hence allusively for 'end', esp. in phr. *from A to Z* = from beginning to end, all through, in every particular. (Cf. It. *dall' A alla Zeta.*)

1819 KEATS *Otho* v. v, We must obey The prince from A to Z 1876 BROWNING *Fears & Scruples* v, Ask the experts! How they shake the head O'er these characters, Call them forgery from A to Z! 1877 JAS. WELLS *Bible Echoes* 297 Christ is the A, and the Z of the Bible. 1912 L. TRACY *Mirabel's Isl.* v (1915) 77, I know Ealing from A to Z, but have never visited Regent Street

4. Used (usually repeated) to represent a buzzing sound. Hence *Z-ing* vbl. sb.

1852 THOREAU *Summer* 15 June, The dry z ing of the locust is heard 1884 R. W. BUCHANAN *New Abelard* I, The bats were seen flitting with thin z-like cry high up over the waterside. 1893 KIPLING *Many Inventions* 103 The oars rip out and go z-zzp all along the line 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* II, The rhythmical *z-z-z! z-z-z!* [of the saw].

II. Symbolic uses.

5 *Math* Used as the symbol for the third of a set of unknown or variable quantities (the first and second being denoted by *x* and *y*), *spec.* in Analytical Geometry of three dimensions, for a quantity measured in the direction of the third axis of co-ordinates (hence called the *axis of z*).

For the history see X 3 *note*

1660, 1709 [see X 3]

6. Used abstractly for the name of a person or thing. cf. X 3, 3 c, Y 5

1798, 1873, 1901 [see X 3 c] 1833 NEWMAN *Let to Froude* 13 Nov., Palmer musters the Z 's [*sc* Establishment men] in great force against the tracts, and some Evangelicals 1848 HANNAY *Biscuits & Grog* 109 Lord X, the Marquis of Y, and Baron Z 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr* XIII, Mr. X pranced in in his long night garment with a candle, young Z. after him with another candle

7 Used, like the other letters of the alphabet, to denote position in a series

1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* VIII, We dismounted with as much ease and comfort as though we had been escorted by the whole Metropolitan Force from A to Z inclusive. 1860 SALA *Baddington P* XXIV, A very Rabelais of the Z division. *Ibid*, Z 92 saw the striped bracelet of a sergeantcy in perspective 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XXXVIII, 'Tell that to his worship,' says the incredulous Z 1867 'OUIDA' *Cecil Castlemaine's Gage* etc. 381 He exchanged into the Z Battery going out to India

'Z, phonetic spelling of 'S as a euphemistic shortening of *God's* in certain oaths. see 'ZBLOOD, 'ZDEATH, 'ZFOOT, 'ZLIFE, &c.

Zaara(h, Zaarra, variants of SAHARA.

1698 FROGER *Voy* 13 The Deserts of Zaara. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* IV. Wks. 1890 VI 332 The sandy Zaarras of Africa.

Zabæan, variant of SABIAN

Zabaism (Zabiism), variant of SABAISM. So **Zabaist**, one who practises Sabaism.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig Sacræ* II VII § 9 The rites and ceremoms of these Zabaists 1669 GALE *Crt Gentiles* I II 1. 3 Zabaisme, gave a Deitie to the Sun, Moon, and Stars 1748 T. BLACKWELL *Lett conc Mythol.* 364 That Religion which is still known under the Name of Zabaism among the Eastern Writers. 1775 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II 443 Addicted to Zabaism, and other species of idolatry

Zabian, Zabianism, var SABIAN, SABIANISM.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I XII (ed. 2) 63 These Zabians thought whatsoeuer went from their bodies was vncleane 1748 T. BLACKWELL *Lett conc Mythol* 369 This Zabian Principle of the Worship of one God by Prayer and Incense 1845 *Vulgar & Common Err* 74 Zabianism, or star worship.

Zable, var. SABLE *sb*[3] *Obs.*, sabre.

‖Zabra (θa bra, zā·bră) Also 6 **zabre, azabra**, 9 **zumbra** [Sp.] A small vessel used off the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

1523 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 118 That the Emperour. do sende also 2 zabres of the portage of 30 or 40 ton a pece. 1588 ARCHDEACON tr *True Disc Army K. Spain* 19 The Zabra Augusta, of 166 tunnes. 1589 GREENE *Span. Masq* Wks (Grosart) V. 274 Of Gallions, Hulkes, Pataches, Zabres, Galeasses, and Gallies 130 1607 DEKKER *Whore Bab* H 4, Our Galeons, Galeasses, Zabraes, Gallies 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* XIX II. 507 Of the tenders and zabras, seventeen were lost. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Zumbra*, a Spanish skiff or yawl.

Zabra, obs. form of ZEBRA.

Zad. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Variant of ZED, name of the letter Z; hence (*slang*) applied to a thing or person of crooked form (Cf. ZARD.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 140 We may imagine it to have been anciently pronounced, as it is now by the Italians, Ds or Ts; and so to be called *Zad* from the Hebrew *Tsadi* but yet we, do as often call it *Yzard* 1725 *New Cant Dict* s v., *A meer Zad*, used of any bandy legg'd, crouchback'd, Person. 1728 DE FOE *Street Robb Consid* 35 *Zad*, crooked 1778 HALHED *Gram Bengal Lang.* 6 W is defined from its form only, not from its use; and *Z zad*, or *izard* is an appellation equally useless. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* XVIII 30 And how she soothed me, when, with study sad, I labour'd on to reach the final Zad 1877 *Reports Provinc.* (E. D. D.) Labouring man said at a night school, 'I can't make a zad.'

Zaffre, zaffer (zæ·fəɪ). Also (7 **zaphara, saffera**), 9 **saffre, saffer, (zaffira, suphara)** [ad. It. *zaffera* (Neri) or F. *zaffre*, *safre* (12–13th c.); cf. Sp. *zafre*, *safre*, G. *zaffer*, *zaffra*: of uncertain origin] An impure oxide of cobalt, obtained by roasting cobalt-ore, and used in the preparation of smalt and as a blue colouring-matter (cobalt blue) for pottery, glass, etc.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XII, Take Zaffer in gross pieces. 1686 *Phil. Trans* XVI. 26 Smalt is made of Zaffer and Pot ashes. 1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Zaphara* or *Saffera* 1745 WATSON in *Phil Trans.* XLIII. 497 Zaffer, which is used by the Glass makers and Enamellers, is made of Cobalt .calcined after the subliming the Flowers. 1804 tr *Tingry's Paint & Varn. Guide* 301 Smalt, or vitreous oxide of cobalt, is saffer reduced to blue glass by the action of a violent fire. 1843 POE *Tales, Gold-Bug*, Zaffre, digested in *aqua regia*, and diluted with four

times its weight of water, is sometimes employed; a green tint results. 1912 *Contemp Rev* Dec 860 The Egyptian porcelain manufacturer, who used for the zaffre the Cyprus blue-stone

Zag (zæg) The second syllable of *zigzag* used as a separate word (*adv.*, *vb.*, or *sb.*) to express a movement or direction inclined at an angle to that indicated by *zig*.

1793 BURNS *Let to R. Ainslie* 26 Apr, I have written many a letter in return for letters received, but, then, they were original matter Spunt away! zig here, zag there. 1840 ARNOLD in A. P. Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II 403 We go down by zig and zag towards the level of the Tiber 1900 H SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xii, His steel zags down like lightning before a man's eye can teach his hand to parry 1906 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 879/2 One of the chief difficulties of walking up snipe is that when you shoot zig he goes zag, and when you shoot zag he goes zig

† **Zagaie, -aye.** *Obs* Also 6 zagaia, 7 sagay. [a. F. *zagaie*, reduced form of *azagaye*. see ASSAGAI.] = ASSAGAI.

1590 SIR J. SMYTHE *Diuers Weapons* L 4, Some numbers of *Zagaias* (which are double headed Lances). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* I. 35 They are very dextrous at the *Zagaye* *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol, Long Hooks, Lances, Zagayes [Rabelais *assegayes*]. 1698 FROGER *Voy* 12 The Sagay, which is a very light Half-Pike [1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxii. 95 They . excell [in] the managing of the Zagaie; which is a sort of Stick about four Foot long, about an Inch Thick, round before and flat behind. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* vii 102 The 'Estradiots,' armed with a *zagaie*, or javelin, pointed at both ends]

Zahara, variant of SAHARA.

1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXI 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* xxiii, The shadowless wastes of Zahara.

Zalambdodont (zălæ·mdŏdɒnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr (*a-*, intensive prefix + λάμβδα the letter lambda, Λ + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] Belonging to the division *Zalambdodonta* of insectivorous mammals, characterized by short molar teeth with a single Λ- or V-shaped ridge opp to DILAMBDODONT.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 136 The zalambdodont dentition.

Zalandyne, obs form of CELANDINE

1530 PALSGR 291/2 Zalandyne an herbe, *esclaire*.

‖ **Zamang** (zæ·mæŋ). Also **zaman, saman.** [Native name] A large ornamental leguminous tree (*Pithecolobium Saman*, subordei *Mimoseæ*) of tropical S. America, having a spreading head of branches of immense extent.

1819 HEL M WILLIAMS tr *A von Humboldt's Pers Narr* IV 116 The famous *zamang del Guayre*, known throughout the province for the enormous extent of it's branches, which form a hemispheric head five hundred and seventy six feet in circumference The zamang is a fine species of mimosa, The branches extend like an immense umbrella, and bend toward the ground, from which they remain at a uniform distance of twelve or fifteen feet 1852 E SULLIVAN *Rambles N & S. Amer* 400 The zumang is a species of mimosa, . the leaves of this giant of nature are as small and delicate as those of the silver-willow

‖ **Zamarra** (θama·rra). [Sp.] A sheepskin jacket worn by Spaniards.

1842 BORROW *Bible in Sp* ix 53 The gipsy Antonio . dressed in his zamarra and high-peaked Andalusian hat. 1894 MAX PEMBERTON *Sea Wolves* xxii, Swarthy Galicians, in the black zamarra.

Zamazim, -zin, obs. corrupt ff. AMAZON.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 7043 Zamazims [*c* 1425 *Trin MS* zamazinis] þat sith be-gan, þe wimmen land wit-outen man.

Zambo (zæ·mbo). [Sp : see SAMBO.]

1. = SAMBO 1.

1819 HEL M WILLIAMS tr. *A von Humboldt's Pers. Narr* IV 430 He was..of a dark brown complexion like a Zambo. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* xi (1853) 72 In the sparse settlements of the country [*sc* Mexico] you meet with a strange race—the cross of the negro with the ancient inhabitants of the country—the 'zamboes'. 1896 W E. CURTIS *Venezuela* xii 159 The zambos, the offspring of the imported negro and the native Indian stock.

2. A species of American monkey.

1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* 1 (1853) 11 The ferocious zambo fills the woods with its hideous half-human voice. *Ibid.* 350 The 'zambo' monkey is one of the largest and fiercest of the family of *quadrumana*.

Zamboorak, zambourouk· see ZUMBOORUCK.

‖ **Zambra** (θa·mbra, zæ·mbrä). [Sp.] A Spanish or Moorish dance

1670 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* 1 i, FAIR ALMAHIDE Prepares a Zambra to be danc'd this Night. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II 46 In wanton Seville, where black-eyed damsels dance the zambra under every orange grove 1906 *19th Cent* June 942 The knights..often joined them in the graceful dance of the zambra

Zambuck, variant of SAMBOOK.

1872 BEETON & R. SMITH *Livingstone & Stanley* 15 Small vessels, called zambucks.

‖ **Zamia** (zē·miă). *Bot.* [mod.L (LINNÆUS, 1767), taken from *zamiæ*, misreading for *azaniæ* pine-nuts which open on the tree, in Pliny *N. H.* XVI. XXVI. 44] A genus of cycadaceous plants, natives of the tropical and sub-tropical parts of N. America, the W. Indies, and S Africa, resembling dwarf palms, with fern-like leaves and oblong cones; a plant of this genus.

1819 LINDLEY tr *Richard's Obs. Fruits & Seeds* 74 The embryo of *Zamia* is reversed with regard to the pericarp, and occupies an axile cavity in a large endosperm. 1827 *Gard. Mag.* II 425 The Zamia is a palm with a large scaly protuberance above the surface 1841 G GREY *Jrnl. Two Exped. Discov.* II iii 61 The native had gone away to look for Zamia nuts 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 219 Zamiæ, cycadeæ, and such plants

Hence **Zamioid** (zē·mioid) *a.*, belonging to the genus *Zamia* or tribe *Zamieæ*

1860 J. PHILLIPS *Life on Earth* 143 Stems and fronds of Zamioid and Cycadeoid plants.

Zamindar, variant of ZEMINDAR.

‖ **Zamorin** (zæ mŏrin) *East Indies.* Forms: 6 samoryn, 7 samorine, -orein, -aryn, -arine, zamori, -ourin, (-erhin), 7–8 samori, 7, 9 samorin, 8–9 zamorim, 9 zamorine, 7– zamorin [a. Pg *samorim*, *çamorim* (It. *samory*, 16th c.), ad. Malayalam *sāmūri*, of disputed origin] 'The title for many centuries of the Hindu Sovereign of Calicut and the country round' (Yule)

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E Ind.* I. xiv. 33 b, They called him Samoryn, which in theyr tongue is Emperour 1601 R JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw.* (1603) 204 All soueraygne authority shuld rest in the king of Calecute, with the title of Samori 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 111 Since the establishment of the Portuguez in those parts, the power of Zamourin is grown so low, the King of Cochim is more powerful then he. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd p. xlvii, Gama sent two of his officers with Monzaida to wait upon the Zamorim at his palace of Pandarene 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist India* I i vii. 156 Calicut,, was then the capital of a Hindoo sovereign, who, under the title of *zamiry* or *zamorin*, ruled a considerable extent of country. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 17 The Samorin, in 1513, sent a deputation to Portugal.

Zampatan, variant of SUMPITAN.

‖ **Zamzummim.** Also 6 Zamzumym, Samsumim, 7 Zanzummin(e, -im. [Heb. pl. זַמְזֻמִּים] A name of 'a people great, and many, and tall, as the Anakims' (Deut. II 21), used *allusively* or *fig*

1530 TINDALE *Deut* II 20 That also was taken for a londe of geauntes and geauntes dwelt therin in olde tyme, and the Ammonites called them Zamzumyms. 1530 — *Answ Sir T More's Dial.* Pref, Wks (1573) 249/1 Haue they not compelled the Emperours of the earth, to be their tormentours, and the Samsumims them selues do but imagine mischief and inspire them. 1628 BURTON *Anat Mel* II iii II (ed. 5) 290 *Aiax*, *Caligula*, and *the rest of those great Zanzummins*, or giganticall Anakims. 1642 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Skiamachia* Wks (1711) 201 Such numbers of arm'd enemies, so many Nimrods, Zanzummims, adversaries to our opinions 1660 *England's Mon. Asserted* 9 Those two great Zanzummines of Church and State, the Arch bishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Strafford.

Zanana(h. see ZENANA.

Zanbuc(o, var SAMBOOK.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. lxiii. 129 b, Hee went to Mousanbique in a Zanbuco. 1890 *Nat. Rev* Feb. 729 Small barques, which they called zanbucs.

Zand: see ZEND.

Zander (zæ·ndər). Also **sandre, sander.** [G. *zander*; in mod L. *sandra* (Cuvier).] A common European species of pike-perch, *Stizostedion lucioperca* (*Lucioperca sandra*), valued as a food-fish.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 114 The German *sandre*, pike-perch, one of the best-flavoured of the family. 1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 14 In the Old World, there are two well marked species, the Zander, or Schill, *S[tizostedion] lucioperca*, and the Berschick, or Sekret, *S volgensis*

Zanella (zăne lă). [? f name of Antonio *Zanelli* (author of *Le lane italiane*, 1878).] (See quot. 1882.)

1880 *Gt Industr Gt Brit.* III 213 Since 1848 a material called zanella cloth, which has a cotton warp, has been largely made. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict*, *Zanella*, a mixed twilled fabric introduced of late years, and used for covering umbrellas

Zaniacci, -o, Zanjack, obs. ff SANJAK.

1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* II iii. 1, A *Zanjack* from the Camp attends Behind the out let of the Peer

Zante (zæ·ntĭ). Also 7 **Zant.** A name of one of the Ionian islands, anciently *Zacynthus*: used attrib. in the names of certain products (see quots.); also short for *Zante wine, wood*, etc.

1615 E S. *Brit Buss* in Arber *Eng. Garner* III 634 Physic and Surgery helps.. Zante Oil. 1825 W. MELDON *Chem* 560 Claret Zante Malmsey Madeira 1835 *R D Thomson's Rec Gen. Sci* I 387 A black juicy berry resembling the Zante grape. 1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I 110 Zante, or Young Fustic, from the Mediterranean, is a species of sumach, (*Rhus Cotinus*). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Zante-wood*, a name for the *Rhus Cotinus* and for the *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.

Zantho-, misspelling of XANTHO-.

Zany (zē·ni), *sb arch.* and *dial.* Also 6–7 **zani, zanie,** 7 **zane, zanee, zanni,** (*pl.* **zaneese**), 8 **zaney.** [a F. *zani*, or its source It. *zani, zanni* name of servants who act as clowns in the 'Commedia dell' arte'.

Properly, the Venetian and Lombardic form of *Gianni* = *Giovanni* John (cf. *Zampolo* the title of the church of St. John and St. Paul in Venice) used as an appellative for a porter (or the like) from the mountain country of Bergamo who had taken service in a seaside town

In the following the French word is app. intended:—*a* 1566 R EDWARDS *Damon and Pithias* (1571) F ij, *Iache* Iebit avow mon companion. *Grumme* Ihar vow pleadge pety Zawne *Iacke* Can you speake Frenche, here is a trimme coller by this day]

1. A comic performer attending on a clown, acrobat, or mountebank, who imitates his master's acts in a ludicrously awkward way; a clown's or mountebank's assistant, a merry-andrew, jack-pudding; sometimes used vaguely for a professional jester or buffoon in general Now *Hist* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS *L L L* v. ii 463 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight Zanie, That knowes the tricke To make my Lady laugh 1596 LODGE *Wits Mis.* M iv b, Heire maieth forth Scurrilitie, the first time he lookt out of Italy into England, it was in the habite of a Zani 1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* IV 1, Hee's like a *Zani* to a Tumbler, That tries tricknes after him to make men laugh 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* I v. 96, I protest I take these Wisemen no better then the fooles Zanies 1648 WINYARD *Mads-Moon* 2 Cheynell among the visitors, is a mountebanke extraordinary with 4 zanyes 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 104 They go in the disguise of a *Zanni* or *Pantaloon* to ventilate their fopperies 1682 *New News fr. Tory Land* 7 He may serve for some Zany to a Mountebank, to jest off Medicines for the Toothach to the Rabble in Southwark 1760 C JOHNSTON *Chrysal* lxix, A mountebank doctor, and his zany 1810 CRABBE *Borough* VII 66 There was a time, when we beheld the quack, On public stage, the licensed trade attack; He made his labour'd speech with poor parade, And then a laughing zany lent him aid 1848 L HUNT *Jar of Honey* VI. 75 Those who had flattered him most when a king, were the loudest in their contempt, now that he was the court-zany. 1883 MISS M BETHAM-EDWARDS *Disarmed* VIII, Everybody is good to the Court-fool, the zany!

2 Hence in transf. and allusive uses, with various shades of meaning: **a.** An attendant, follower, companion, assistant: almost always contemptuous (sometimes, hanger-on, parasite), and with direct reference to sense 1. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1601 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* II iii (Qo), I pray thee be acquainted with my two Zanies [1616 *Fol.* hang-by's] heere 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III 1 E 2, Lady Imperia (the Curtezan's Zani). 1616 R. C *Times' Whistle* (1871) 136 Ye Aristippian zanies,..Leave off at last your poysning honnied speach. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* IV 1, Protean fortune, and her zany, warre. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. Fr -Greyb* 50 The Directory, and the geud Covenant, (its *zanee*) 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor., Ep* I xv. 37 A vagrant Zany, of no certain Manger, Who knew not, ere he din'd, or Friend or Stranger 1746–7 SMOLLETT *Advice* 181 To shine confess'd her zany and her tool, And fall by what I rose, low ridicule 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let to G. Montagu* 24 Nov, On the Address, Pitt and his zany Beckford quarrelled 1817 [see MOUNTEBANK *sb.* 2]. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Jan 14 St. John was not content to be a mere zany, he aspired to rival his master as a wit, and to outstrip him as a libertine. 1911 *Athenæum* 25 Mar 343/3 To figure as a zany of a peer.

† **b.** An imitator, mimic, *esp* a poor, bad, feeble, or ludicrous imitator. *Obs.*

1606 DEKKER *Seven Sins* v. 31 An Ape is Zani to a man, doing ouer those trickes which hee sees done before him. 1627 DRAYTON *Ep to H. Reynolds* 93 As th' English Apes and very Zanies be Of euery thing that they doe heare and see 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref b 3 b, They are for persecuting Horace and Virgil, in the persons of their Successors..Some of their little Zanies yet go further; for they are Persecutors even of Horace himself. 1730 *Flying Post* 22 Dec, Their little Zanies about the Country have learnt their Cant.

c One who resembles, or acts like, a merry-andrew or buffoon; one who plays the fool for the amusement, or so as to be the laughing-stock, of others. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III 1 in Bullen *Old Pl* (1884) III 42 Goe too, you French Zanies you 1630 BP HALL *Serm., 2 Tim* III 5 Wks. 1808 V 393 What is a Hypocrite but a Player; the Zany of religion? 1728 POPE *Dunc* III 206 Oh great Restorer of the good old Stage, Preacher at once, and Zany of thy age! 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Fut Laureat* xv, I'll not be Zany to a King, not I. 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* June 662 Sydney Smith was a West end chapel preacher, a lecturer in Albemarle street, and Zany to Holland house

e. A fool, simpleton, 'idiot'. Still *dial.*

a 1784 JOHNSON in R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1806) I 263 The lady asked me for no other purpose than to make a Zany of me. 1847 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I. 241 The printers are awful zanies, they print erasures and corrections too, and other sins they commit of the utmost inhumanity. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* III, Whether Andrew was a genius, or whether he was a zany, was always a moot question 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* III. 1, A heaven for zanies and tom fools!

3. *attrib.* That is a zany, or characteristic of a zany; † imitative, clownish; foolish, idiotic.

1616 ANTON *Philos. Sat.* C 2, Like a gorgeous robe, Purl'd ore with natures Ape, and Zany-art. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* E 2, Nor Britaines Odcomb (Zanye braue Vlissis) In all his ambling saw the like as this is. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, He will make some of your zany squires shake in their shoes. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. ii, Your zany doings have shut every other door against you.

Za·ny, *v Obs* or *rare arch.* [f. prec.] *trans* To play the zany to; to imitate poorly or awkwardly like a zany; hence *gen.* to imitate, mimic.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* IV. i, Who. Laughes them to scorne, as man doth busie apes When they will zanie men. *a* 1619 FLETCHER, etc *Q Cor* I ii, [He] takes his oath..that all excellence In other Madams doe but zany hers 1692 LANGBAINE *Acc. Dram Poets* 352 Francisco's *zanying* the Person and Humour of Albano, is an incident in several Plays. 1894 H PEASE *March o' Deil* Pref 7 If the delicious original be beyond capture, why essay to zany it?

Zanyism (zē·ni,izm). [f. as prec. + -ISM] The character or style of a zany; action or language like that of a zany, fantastic folly; buffoonery.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1836) I. 138 The caricature of his [*sc* Rabelais'] filth and zanyism. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII 662 Such zanyisms as these

So **Za·nyship,** the condition or character of a zany.

1766 J Adams *Diary* 7 Jan , Wks 1850 II. 175 Y Z. and H. had attacked him about idleness, and familiar spirits, and zanyship.

Zanzack, -ziac, Zanzummim, -in(e, Zaphire, Zapota, -ote, Zapotilla, obs ff San-jak, Zamzummim, Sapphire, Sapota, Sapodilla.

Zappe (cf. It. *zappare*), obs f. Sap *sb.*3 and *v.*1

1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 38 When that rampart which is, shall either be beaten or zapped.

‖ **Zaptieh** (zæ ptiē). Also -ié. [Turkish ضبطيه *ḍabṭiyeh*, f. Arab ضبط *ḍabṭ* administration, regulation] A Turkish policeman.

1869 Tozer *Highl Turkey* II. 100 A young Turkish Zaptié, or policeman 1878 tr. *F von Löher's Cyprus* xxi. 177 A wretched coffee-house, which was full of zaptiehs, who were quartered here.

Zarab, early var. *sharab*, Sherab, wine, etc.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 b, He that seketh the delices of this worlde is like vnto him that seketh to drink zarab wenyng it were water.

Zarape (zarā pe), U. S. var. of Serape.

1888 Mary E. Blake in *Lit World* (U. S) 18 Aug 262/1 The men, with wide-rimmed sombrero and gay zarape

Zarathustrian (zærăþu striăn), *a* and *sb.* [f. *Zarathustra*, the Old Iranian form of the name of the founder of the ancient Persian religion.] = Zoroastrian. So **Zarathu'strianism, Zarathu'stric** *a.*, **Zarathu'strism.**

1871 Tylor *Prim Cult* I ii. 49 Brahmanism, Zarathustrism, and Buddhism. *Ibid* II xv. 219 The Wicked Serpent of the Zarathustrians 1886 *Encycl Brit.* XX 361/1 The Vedic and Zarathustric religions *Ibid.* 370/1 Mazdaism (Zarathustrianism), with its sects. 1891 Cheyne *Orig Psalter* viii. 401 The Bundahis is thoroughly Zarathustrian in spirit when it states [etc.]

Zaratite (zæ'rătəit). *Min.* [a. Sp. *zaratita* (Casares, 1851), f. the name of Señor *Zarate*. see -ite 1] A hydrous carbonate of nickel, of a green colour, found as an incrustation and in stalactites.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* [erron. as *Zanutite*]. 1861 Bristow *Gloss Min.* [erron. as *Zavalite*]. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 710 Zaratite.

‖ **Zarcole.** Also 6 saracoll, 6–7 zarcola, 7 -cull, zercola. [Turkish.] A high cylindrical head-dress such as was worn by janizaries.

1585 T Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi 4 b, Slaues bearyng on theyr heads a Saracoll of Crymson veluet *Ibid.* III. iii. 73 b, A hood of fine white felt, whiche they call Zarcola *Ibid* x. 91 b, A white Zarcole 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 831 His slaues with their red zarcull on their heads. 1696 tr *Du Mont's Voy Levant* 176 A Thousand Janisaries with Zercola's on their Head.

† **Zard.** *Obs.* Variant of Izzard, cf Zad.

1608 J. Day *Humour out of Breath* III. i, *Asp* Marry, buz *Flo.* Double the zard and take the whole meaning for your labour.

Zareba, zareeba: see Zariba.

‖ **Zarf** (zāif), **zurf** (zōif). [Arab., = vessel.] A cup-shaped holder for a hot coffee-cup, used in the Levant, usually of metal and of ornamental design.

1836 Lane *Mod Egypt* I. 168 Zurf.

‖ **Zariba** (zărī'bă), *sb* Also **seriba, sariba, zerybeh, zare(e)ba, zer(r)iba, zereba.** [Arab. زريبة *zarība*h pen or enclosure for cattle (زرب *zarb* sheepfold).] In the Soudan and adjacent parts of Africa, A fence or inclosure, usually constructed of thornbushes, for defence against the attacks of enemies or wild beasts; a fenced or fortified camp.

1849 O'Reilly tr. *Werne's Exped. Sources White Nile* II. 112 A shining seriba of reeds, the stalks of which perhaps only afford resistance to tame animals. 1852 *Eliza Cook's Jrnl* 27 Mar 337 The Sultan has planted a zerybeh, or circular inclosure, with two issues. 1867 Baker *Nile Trib* xii 315 We employed ourselves in cutting thorn branches, and constructing a zareeba. 1884 *Times* 11 Mar 5 The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) advanced this morning to Baker Pasha's zariba.

b. Applied to a formation of troops for defence against attack.

1887 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/5 Forming a zariba, or square, to resist cavalry.

c. *transf.* and *fig*

1885 *Glasgow Her* 19 Mar. 4/5 It is when he advances from these elementary zarebas that he loses himself in the wilderness, and, apparently from an inherent inability to state any fact correctly 1898 A. White in *Nat. Rev* Aug. 804 The .Tsar..is surrounded by a zereba of detail and enticed from affairs of State by organized diversions

d. *attrib*

1895 A H Keane *Africa* I v. 245 The expression 'zeriba country' applied by some geographers to the northern slope of the Nile-Congo divide 1901 H. Vivian *Abyss.* vii 184 A succession of enclosures, each with a zareba wall

Hence **Zari ba** *v. trans.*, to surround or inclose with a zariba; *intr.* to construct or form a zariba.

1885 *19th Cent* July 89 Orders were given to zereba ourselves The Brigadier ordered the force to zereba on the best position that was near. 1886 *Contemp. Rev* June 850 A large garden, zerebaed in with aloes and henna.

Zarish, obs. form of Czarish.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav. Cauc.* 181 The ambassadors of his Zarish Majesty

‖ **Zarnich** (zā'rnik). Also 7 zernich, 9 zarnac, -ec, -eg, -ek. [Arab. زرنيخ *zarnīkh*, f. Pers. زرني *zernī* orpiment, f. *zer* gold.] A name for the yellow and red sulphides of arsenic, usually called respectively *orpiment* and *realgar*.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch* II iii, Your lato, azoch, zernich, chibrit, heautarit. 1748 J Hill *Hist. Fossils* 406 Bright red Zarnich, the Sandaiach of Authors 1867 Brande & Cox *Dict Sci.* s v *Yellow Orpiment*, In its native state it [*sc.* yellow arsenic] is used under the name of Zarnic or Zarnich

Zarp (zārp). *S. Africa.* [From the initials of Du *Zuid Afrikaansch Republikeinsch Politie* South African Republican Police] An appellation for a member of the Boer police force in the late South African Republic; a Boer constable Hence **Zarpine** *a* , of or belonging to the 'Zarps'.

1895 *Standard & Diggers News* (Johannesburg) 23 Nov. 2r The Zarp produces his latest capture Jan, an Ethiop, is a vagrant who resisted Zarpine authority, and even attempted to test the Zarpine probity by the bribe of a six-pence

Zarza parilla· see Sarsaparilla.

Zaught, Zaunders, Zauns, Zavana: see Yacht, Sanders 1, Zounds, Savannah.

Zax, dial. form of Sax, tool for cutting slates.

Zay, dial form of Say *v.*1

‖ **Zayat** (zā yăt). [Burmese.] A public hall or shed for worship, meetings, or shelter.

1823 Mrs. A. Judson *Amer Bapt. Mess Burman Emp* 145 The Zayat, the Burman name for a place for public worship, was erected. 1852 Pitman *Miss Mem.* 89 In April 1829 the first zayat was opened for Christian worship 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 230/2 They went straight to the *zayat*, the strangers' rest-house

Zbloud, Z'bud, Z'death, obs. ff. 'Sblood, 'Sbud, 'Sdeath.

1620 I. C *Two Merry Milk-maids* IV iii M 2, Zbloud I heard otherwise 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I 1, 'Zbud, I think you men of quality will grow As unreasonable as the Women 1689 N. Lee *Princ. Cleve* II ii, Z'Death and Fury, if they shou'd try.

Ze, obs. form or graphic var. of The, Ye.

‖ **Zea** (zī'ă). [late and mod.L. *zēa*, a. Gr. ζειά.]

† **1.** A Latin name for the grain called spelt. *Obs.*

1577 Googe tr. *Heresbach's Husb* 29 Next to Wheate and Barley, foloweth Zea 1611 Cotgr., *Bled leger*, Spelt or Zea; a corne which makes light and sauorie .bread.

2. *Bot.* Adopted by Linnæus as the name of a genus of graminaceous plants, comprising the one species *Z. Mays* (sometimes anglicized as *zea maize*), Maize or Indian corn.

1787 tr *Linnæus' Fam Plants* II. 633 *Zea.* Indian, or Turkey Wheat 1808 Bartram in A. Wilson *Amer Ornith.* (1832) I 8, I fed him with corn, (zea, maize). 1820 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 46 The smut upon an ear of Zea-Mays. 1852 Mayne Reid *Rifle Rangers* I. (1853) 16 The lance-like blades of the zea maize

Zeagonite (zīæ gŏnəit). *Min.* [Named in 1816 by Gismondi, f Gr ζεῖν to boil + ἄγονος barren : see -ite 1.] = Gismondine.

c 1840 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 519/2.

Zeal (zīl), *sb.* Forms : 4–7 zele, 5 zel, 5–6 zeel(e, 5–7 zeale, 6 zealle, *Sc.* zeil(e, zeill, (syil), 4– zeal. [Late ME. *zele*, ad L. *zēlus*, a. Gr. ζῆλος. Cf. OF. *zel* (F. *zèle*), It., Pg. *zelo*, Sp. *celo.*]

1. In biblical language, rendering L. *zelus* (or *æmulatio*), Gr ζῆλος, denoting ardent feeling or fervour (taking the form of love, wrath, 'jealousy', or righteous indignation), with contextual tendency to unfavourable implications (emulation, rivalry, partisanship).

1382 Wyclif *2 Kings* xix 31 The zeel [1388 feruent loue, Coverdale gelousy] of the Lord of hoostis schal done that. — *Ezek.* viii. 3 The north, where the idol of zele [*gloss* or enuye], was set. 1526 Tindale *Gal* v. 20 The dedes of the flesshe ..hatred, lawynge, zele [1611 emulations, 1881 (*R.V.*) jealousies]. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xlviii 2 He brought an honger vpon them and in his zele he made them few in nombre 1575 tr *Luther's Comm Gal* iii. 88 These kindes of anger are good, and are called in the scripture ielousies or zeales 1604 T Wright *Passions* II iii 63 Zeale (that is, envie, emulation or indignation) and anger shorten thy dayes. 1611 *Bible* Ezek. v 13 They shal know that I the Lord haue spoken it in my zeale, when I haue accomplished my fury in them.

† **2.** In a specialized sense : Ardent love or affection; fervent devotion or attachment (to a person or thing). *Obs.* or merged in sense 4.

c 1400 *Rule St Benet* (prose) lxxii. 239 As there is an euyll zele, loue, or affeccyon the whiche departyth one from god.. soo there is a zele or affeccion the whiche departyth one from synne. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. 3168 With zel of feith I brenne as doth þe glede, Of alle harmys to bidden 3ow be war. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 71 Bi cause noon of hem wole so allegge aȝens me for eny zele or credence which he him silf hath to what he schal so allegge *c* 1450 tr *De Imitatione* II iii 43 Haue perfore first zeel to þiself, & þan maist þou haue zeel to þi neiȝbore [*Habe primo zelum super te ipsum, et tunc juste zelare poteris etiam proximum tuum*]. 1483 *Cov. Leet Bk* 524 The loue and zele that ye owe. to the wele..of our said Citie. 1513 More *Rich III* (1883) 36 Hath the protectour so tender zele to him that he fereth nothing but lest he should escape hym? 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xxviii, For though no cause be found, so nature frames, Men haue a zeale to such as beare their names. *a* 1562 G Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 51 The Cardynall espieng the great zeale that the kyng had conceyved in this gentilwoman. 1606 G W[oodcocke] *Hist. Iustine* xxxv 113 Demetryus ,spared his life not for any zeale hee had toward him. 1685 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 403, I thought I had ground for those hopes, which.. the zeal of my soul formed into wishes for her recovery

† **3.** Ardent, earnest, or eager desire; longing. Also const. inf. or clause *Obs* or merged in 4.

c 1450 Capgrave *Life St Gilbert* 65 Gilberd had so grete zel to lede soules to heuene *c* 1450 *Brut* II 522 Wherfore he might nat performe his zele & desire þat he had conceyved Agenst þe Turke 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II iv (1883) 54 Thus shold the knightes haue grete zele that the lawe be kept 1547 in Strype *Eccl Mem.* (1721) II. App K. 39 Upon the confydence of whych your accomplyschment to my expectation, zele, and request. 1581 A Hall *Iliad* II. 21 Yᵉ rout with zeale of news now goes 1597 Shaks *2 Hen IV*, v v 14 This doth inferre the zeale I had to see him 1658 Slingsby *Father's Leg* in *Diary* (1836) 211 My tender zeal of your future welfare 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* iv 300 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats And such a Zeal they have for flow'ry Sweets.

4. Intense ardour in the pursuit of some end; passionate eagerness in favour of a person or cause; enthusiasm as displayed in action. Const. *for*; † formerly *to*, occas. *of.*

[*c* 1520 Nisbet *N T* Eph iv 26 *marg* , This angre and wraith was bot a weiay zeill vnto the law of God. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxviii[i]. 9 The zele of thine house hath euen eaten me] ?1545 Brinklow *Compl* xxv (1874) 74 Let all thinges be done of zeale only for Gods truthes sake. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb) 50 By whose godly zeale this myghtie portion of the worlde hath byn added to the flocke of Chrystes congregation. 1593 G Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 175 Inordinate Zeale is a pernitious Reformer. 1610 B Jonson *Alch* III. 1, In pure zeale, I doe not like the man He is a heathen 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. P 1 Zeale to promote the common good 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang T.* III 197 They deride our worship, and zeale, as Michall did Davids 1681 Tate *Lear* Ep Ded , My Zeal for all the Remains of Shakespear. *a* 1700 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Aug. 1647, Popular reformers, whose zeale had foolishly transported them in other places rather to act like mad-men than religious 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1615 That first paternal virtue, Public Zeal 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* iv, With all the zeal Which young and fiery converts feel 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* VI I. 209 A mean between this irreverent criticism, and the excessive zeal of those who regarded Homer as a master of all arts and sciences. 1860 E B. Ramsay *Remin.* v. (ed. 6) 183 He joined with his drinking propensities a great zeal for the Episcopal Church 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii § 6 400 The decay of Catholicism appealed strongly to the new spirit of Catholic zeal.

† (*b*) In obsolete constructions

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1532) 122 b, Many hath a good zele to perfeccyon, whiche for lacke of this lyght knoweth not what is to be done 1535 Stewart *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II 535 His gude Lyfe and Maneris, and Zeill of Justice. 1561 Winȝet *Bk Questions* To Rdr , Wks (S T S) I 53 Blindit be feruent zele towart the Mosaical law. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen IV*, IV ii 27 Vnder the counterfeited Zeale of Heauen. 1723 *Pres St. Russia* II. 86 A Zeal of converting the neighboring Nations

† (*c*) In plural. *Obs.*

c 1533 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 Such ar zeles without knowlege, and iudgement. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb) 570, I doe not finde, that those Zeales, doe any great Effects. 1654 Z. Coke *Logick* Pref., Whereof (my Lords) we .by your unwearied Zeals may..obtain the full. Fruition.

† **5.** In weakened sense, with qualifying adj.: Intent, purpose, will, disposition (chiefly *good zeal*). *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III Prol. 29 Gentill curtas redaris of guide zeill *a* 1533 Frith *Answ More* (1548) A 3 b, Master More which of late hath busyed him selfe to medle in al such matters (of what zele I will not defyne) 1536 Bellenden *Cron Scot.* VI. v (1821) I. 207 Thus grew he, ilk day, more terribill and odius to his pepill, and governit the realme with na better zeil than he gat it 1537 *St Papers Hen VIII*, VII. 707 The many discomoditeis,. the wiche be like were unknowen to hym or them that have preffarrid the same, who myght of a good syil doo it. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T S.) I. 14 Men of guid zeall and conscience

† **6.** *transf.* (from 4) A zealous person, zealot.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* I iii, As errant a Zeale as he 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig Med* I § 3 There are .both in Greek, Roman, and African Churches, solemnities,. whereof the wiser zeales doe make a Christian use 1647 Jer Taylor *Lib Proph* Ep Ded. 9 Although some Zeales are so hot, and their eyes so inflamed with their ardors.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife*, etc (1638) 140 The hooke and crooke of his *Zeale-blind Shepheard 1628 Leighton *App. Parli.* ix 202 The fyrie *zeal-consuming love of Gods howse. 1648 J Beaumont *Psyche* xii. ccii, The Stranger's *zeal-inflamed Eye 1736 Thomson *Liberty* iv. 919 The worst the zeal-inflam'd Barbarian drew. *1774* J Adams in *Fam Lett* (1876) 23 This zeal will prove fatal to the fortune and felicity of my family Colonel Otis's phrase is, 'The *zeal-pot boils over' 1671 Foulis *Hist Romish Treasons* (1681) 110 *Zeal-pretending gravity 1727 P Walker in *Biogr. Presbyt* (1827) I 304 The Christ-dethroning, Church-ruining, ..*Zeal-quenching Indulgence 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II i. II. *Imposture* 35 The profane *zeal-scoffing Atheist *a* 1644 Quarles *Sol Recant* solil. v 37 O but my *zeal transported soul, take heed. 1797 Bentham in Betham-Edwards *Autob. A. Young* (1898) 309 Knowing..your zeal for all *zeal-worthy objects.

Hence **Zea lful** *a.*, full of zeal, zealous; † **Zea'list,** a zealot; **Zea lless** *a.*, wanting in zeal (whence **Zea llessness**).

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall* Ded. 1 My dutifull thankfull and *zealefull affection toward your graces person 1605 Sylvester *Trr. Faith* iv, Meek Moses with a zeal-full ire 1614 C. Brooke *Ghost Rich. III*, lxxiv. Poems (1872) 107 Proue not a *Zelist in fond purity, Nor paint a heauen, nor counterfeit a hell 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed 2) 27 The Meccan zealists have here a few poore built Mosques. 1613 Spelman *De non Temer. Eccl.* (1646) 30 O thou *zeale-less mortality. 1643 Hammond *Serm , John xviii. 40* Wks.

1684 IV. 514 That heartless zealless behaviour in this very house of God. 1868 PUSEY *Our Plurisy* 15 A zealless, loveless, lifeless worship of God 1667 WATERHOUSE *Nat. Fire Lond* 65 Levity and *Zealesness for Reformed Religion

† Zeal, *v. Obs.* Also zele. [ad late L. *zēlāre*, ad. Gr. ζηλοῦν, f. ζῆλος ZEAL *sb.*]

1. *trans* To be zealous for, to pursue with zeal or passionate ardour.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 1 69 A notable exaumple of sapience with whole herte & mynde, feruently desired and zeled. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Wisd 1 12 Zeale not death in the errour of your life 1623 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 193 Blesse and prosper it to both yourselves and to all that truely zeale your truest prosperities

2 To inspire with zeal.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit* (1569) L iij b, Men zealed towarde God, but not fit to iudge 1642 FEAILY *Vertumnus* 85 They will..stirre up an earnestnesse in them in religion, as zealing their owne being opposed by falshood.

3. *intr* To act with zeal, show zeal, be zealous

1459 [see *zealing* below] *a* 1626 BACON *Disc conc Ch Aff* (1641) 19 Stiffe fellowes, and such as zeale marvellously for those whom they have chosen to bee their masters

Hence † **Zealed** *ppl. a.*, full of zeal, zealous (see also OVER-ZEALED); † **Zea·ling** *ppl. a*

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 348/2 Subtily coloured, and feyned zelyng Justice 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 68 A faire seeming .fountaine of zealing christall streames ? 1635 FLETCHER, etc. *Love's Pilgr.* IV. 1, You might have done, but for that zeald religion You women bear to swownings

Zealander (*zī* lændəɹ) Forms: 6 Zelender, 7 Zelander, 7– Zealander. [f. *Zealand* = Du. *Zeeland* + -ER 1.] A native or inhabitant of Zealand, a province of the Netherlands.

1573 BEDINGFIELD tr *Cardanus' Comf.* 11. (1576) 21 Guliel-mus a Zelender. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol Touchstone* (1674) 254 She doth..make more..War upon the Spaniards, than do the Hollanders and Zealanders 1766 *Compl. Farmer* 5 H b/1 The Zealanders let their's [*sc.* madder] grow larger 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx IV 485 Every merchant ship that cleared out from the Thames or the Severn would be manned by Zealanders and Hollanders and Frieslanders.

*** See also New ZEALANDER.

Zeale, obs. form of SEAL *sb.*1

1666 *Chirk Castle Acc.* (1908) 129 Paid Sir Thomas Mydd-elton what he gave the men that came to shew the zeale fish

Zealot (ze·lɔt). Forms: [4], 6–7 zelote, 4–8 zelot, 7 zelott, 6– zealot. [ad eccl. L. *zēlōtēs*, a. Gr. ζηλωτής, f. ζηλοῦν to be zealous (see ZEAL *v.*).]

1. A member of a Jewish sect which aimed at a Jewish theocracy over the earth and fiercely resisted the Romans till the fall of Jerusalem in A. D. 70.

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21165 Symon zelote] 1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Spryngе of Sectes* 55 Zelotes or Gelous secte These were suttyll and sedicious rascals amonge the Iewes of Ierusalem. 1644 HAMMOND (*title*) Of Resisting the Lawfull Magistrate under colour of Religion. .Also, Of the Zelots among the Jewes 1671 STILLINGFL *Serm., Matt. xxi 43* Wks 1710 I 107 That desperate Faction of the Zealots, who..soon put the whole Nation into Flames 1831 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* 1 12 The persons who were called *Zealots*, from their zeal for the national religion and independence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II. 121 *note*, The Zealots formed the 'extreme left' division of the Pharisees politically, as the Essenes did religiously.

2. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one who pursues his object with passionate ardour; usually in disparaging sense, one who is carried away by excess of zeal; an immoderate partisan, a fanatical enthusiast. Const. *for*, † *of*, † *to*.

a 1638 MEDE *Diatribæ* in Wks. I. (1672) 300 The true Zealot whom God approveth, namely, He whose Spirit is in Fervency and not in Shew. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 5 Though they continue still such great Zelotts to their own Country..they are not so to the Church. *c* 1665 MRS HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 25/1 The more religious zealots, who afterward were branded with the name of Puritan 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Zelot.* is often taken in an ill Sense, for a Separatist or Schismatick, a Fanatick 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 445 ¶ 6 The insignificant Party Zealots on both sides. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 22 ¶ 3 Slavery is now no where more patiently endured than in countries once inhabited by the zealots of liberty. 1779 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Apr., I do not aspire to the glory of being a zealot for any particular national Church. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* I. iii 168 The queen [*sc.* Elizabeth] was as a mark for the pistol or dagger of every zealot. 1851 *Househ. Words* III. 386/2 A horde of Methodists, Baptists, Campbellites, and other burning zealots 1892 MEREDITH *Lett.* (1912) II. 448 They are both zealots of the rod [*i. e.* keen anglers].

3. *attrib* or as *adj.* That is a zealot; characteristic of a zealot.

1670 PERWICH *Dest.* (1903) 73 The old zelot Cardinals have made a great noyse, being much offended. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III 322 Our gentleman by these expressions had already given considerable offence to his zealot auditors 1713 *Guardian* No. 93 ¶ 10, I would not willingly lie at a zealot papist's mercy 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* II 262 It was not likely that at Rome there should be any of that zealot fanaticism which held it unlawful for a Jew to recognise any other earthly ruler besides God

Zealoter, Zealotic, -ical, -ism: see ZELATOR, ZELOTIC, etc.

Zealotry (ze·lɔtri). Also 7 zel-. [f. ZEALOT + -RY: cf. *bigotry*] Action or feeling characteristic of a zealot; an instance of this.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 63 Some mens and womens more plebeian Zelotry. 1661 GAUDEN *Consid. Liturgy* 29 The late inordinate zealotries, and desperate frolicks of Religion. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 573 The ecstasy of eulogy and the zealotry of panegyric 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wordsw.* Wks 1854 II. 287 A more apostolic fervour of holy zealotry in this great cause 1898 BODLEY *France* II iii vi 326 A bigot whose zealotry could not be pierced with sentiments of patriotism

Zealous (ze·ləs), *a.* Also 6–7 zelous. [ad. med L. *zēlōsus* (cf. It, Pg. *zeloso*, Sp. *celoso*), f. *zēlus* ZEAL *sb.*. see -OUS.]

1. Full of or incited by zeal; characterized by zeal or passionate ardour, fervently devoted to the promotion of some person or cause, intensely earnest; actively enthusiastic. **a.** of persons. Const. *for.*

In the 17th cent. sometimes connoting puritanical zeal.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* XIX 10, I haue bene zelous for the Lorde God Zebaoth 1585 WHITNEY *Choice Embl.* (1586) Ep Ded. *3, A zelous fruorer of the Gospell, and of the godlie Preachers thereof *a* 1591 H. SMITH *Serm., Acts xxvi. 27–9* (1592) 92i As some giddy spirites thinke now, that they which are zelouser than themselues know not what they say nor doe. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* III 32 Let them stay at home who are so zealous, as they will pull the *Hostia* or Sacrament out of the Priests hand 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 368 Out of the ablest and zealousest among them to create Elders. 1673 J. W[ADE] *Vin. & Must.* (1873) 15 Are they not reverend botchers, .or some weavers, Some zealous cobblers, hatmakers and glovers? 1733 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV 47 Be assured that none is more truly zealous for your welfare, than your F. A. Kelly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 175 The House of Commons more zealous for royalty than the king, more zealous for episcopacy than the bishops 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 508 Episcopacy had become identified among the more zealous Scotchmen with the old Catholicism.

(*b*) Const. inf., occas. clause (the sense passing into: Eagerly desirous).

1605 BACON *Adv Learn.* II. vii. § 2 24, I am..zealous and affectionate to recede as little from Antiquitie .as may stand with truth 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 565 A Spirit, zealous, as he seem'd, to know More of th' Almightie's works *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr 1688, Multitudes zealous to hear the second sermon 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 403 Not a scorner of your sex But veneration, zealous it should be All that it might be. 1852 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* VIII, I's so zealous to be cotchin' Lizy, that I couldn't hold in.

† (*c*) In obs. const. with preps.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXI. 20 They are all zelous over the lawe [*Geneva* zelous of the Lawe]. 1611 *Bible* Acts XXII 3, I..was zealous towards God. *Ibid.* Titus II 14 A peculiar people, zealous of good workes. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* XXII. Wks. 1851 IV. 313 Jerom, .though zealous of single life more then enough, defended Fabiola.

b. Of passions, actions, etc.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* XIV, The many meanes, wherby I dyd bewraye My zelous wyll, to earne my prynces grace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii 94 When, Religious men Are at their Beades, 'tis much to draw them thence, So sweet is zealous Contemplation. 1595 — *John* II. i. 19 This zelous kisse. 1649 BP HALL *Cases Consc* II iii 130 Then wo[h [*sc. Bulla Cruciatæ*] there was never a more zealous piece, published to the world 1808 W WILSON *Hist Disc Ch.* I. 391 To those doctrines he expressed a zealous attachment. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxiv 42 Zealous and intelligent co operation

† **2.** = JEALOUS 4, 4 c. *Obs. rare.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idol.* III. Tiij b, To spoyle the zelous God of his honour 1630 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (ed. 2) IV. x. § 4. 433 That this people should be so wonderfully zealous of the renowne of their nation.

Zealously (ze·ləsli), *adv.* Also 6–7 zel-, (7 selussile). [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a zealous manner; with zeal or passionate ardour; with enthusiastic eagerness.

1575 tr. *Luther's Comm. Gal.* 24 b, At the first when the light of the gospel began to appeare, many were zelously bent to godlines. 1611 *Bible* Transl. Pref. ¶ 3 To professe it [*sc* Religion] zealously *Ibid.* Gal. IV. 17 They zelously affect you, but not well [TINDALE They are gelous over you amysse] *c* 1630 MILTON *Sonn.* ix, Thy care is fixt and zealously attends To fill thy odorous Lamp with deeds of light. 1661 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden 1884) I. 92 The chanslir is selussile your frind. 1769 *Junius Lett.* III, You zealously undertook the cause of that gallant army. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci Lect.* II. 36 We know how fond ants are of honey, and how zealously and unremittingly they search for food 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II v, A place where there was no prospect of improvement, however zealously one worked.

† **b.** In the way of religious zeal or devotion.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* I viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 40 It will easily be true that a father or brother may be hated zealously, and lov'd civilly or naturally.

Zealousness (ze·ləsnes) Now *rare.* [f ZEALOUS + -NESS.] The quality of being zealous; zeal.

c 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvii, 122 Mark.. Christ's Words, which he spake with Zealousnes and Power 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* A iv, The old Fathers grew out of a zealousnes of the mynde towardes God..to institute certaine Ceremonies. *c* 1662 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* (1708) 169 The Zealousness of our Endeavours. 1803 *Ann Reg., Chron* 608/1, I will not betray his confidence nor that zealousness in his cause which he has a right to expect. 1903 MCLEAN *Stud. Apost.* XIII. 194 It is difficult to draw the line between zealousness and zealotry.

† **Zealousy.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 zelousie, -ye, zelosie, -zie. [f. ZEALOUS + -Y 3.]

1. Jealousy.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II 177 b, Whiche grudges,..the zelousie, and the eagle feersenes of Olympias did augmente. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* 126/25 Or Zelosie of wife, or Sons suspect, or dout of frind.

2. Zealousness, zeal.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* V G2 b, His armour zealousie, his breast-plate heauen.

Zeaught, obs. Sc. form of YACHT.

Zeayde, obs. Kent. ind. past of SAY *v.*1

Zebec(k, variant of XEBEC

† **Ze·bedist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. the name *Zebedee* + -IST.] One who acts like the sons of Zebedee (see Matt XX. 20–22).

1574 tr. *Josselin's Life 70 Abp.* To Rdr E iij, Like a pore blinde zebedeiste to aske he knoweth not what.

Zebelin, -elline, -iline, obs. ff. ZIBELLINE.

Zebra (*zī* brə, ze·brə), *sb.* Also 7 zabra, zeuera, sebra, zebre, zevre, (zembra), 7–8 zeura, 7 *pl.* zebrae [Congolese. Cf. F. *zèbre*, It. (Florio, 1598), Pg *zebra*, Sp. *cebra.*]

1 A South African equine quadruped (*Equus* or *Hippotigris zebra*), of a whitish ground-colour striped all over with regular bars of black, inhabiting mountainous regions, and noted for its wildness and swiftness.

With qualifying words, applied to other species, as Burchell's Zebra, *E.* or *H. Burchelli* (also called DAUW); Grévy's Zebra, *E* or *H Grevyi* Sometimes applied generically to the whole subgenus *Hippotigris*, comprising all the striped species of African wild horses, including the Quagga.

1600 J PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 39 The Zebra or Zabra of this country [*sc.* Congo] being about the bignes of a mule, is a beast of incomparable swiftnes 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* VII. III. § 3 977 Holding in each hand a *Zeueras*, or wilde horses tayle 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 14 Apes, Baboons,..Zebrae, Wolves, Foxes 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* lv. 216 Some applied themselves to the pursuing of Tygers, Rhinocerots, Ounces, Zevres 1683 *Wechly Mem* 15 A Beast called *Zecora* or *Zembra*. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia, Voy* I 5 A *Zeura* or Wild-Ass, a Creature of large Size, and admirable Beauty. 1776 GIBBON *Decl & F.* XII I. 350 Twenty zebras displayed their elegant forms and variegated beauty to the eyes of the Roman people. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* III 56 The presence of the..zebra.. is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi, You might as well put a zebra in harness as Melenda into any kind of service.

2. *transf.* Applied to things having stripes resembling or suggesting those of a zebra:

a. natural objects (see quots.).

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 101 There is also a rare kind [of agate] called the zebra, from its regular black bands upon a white ground. 1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 200 *Bulla Achatina*, Broad-striped Zebra, or Pink-mouthed Chersina 1901 *Field* 23 Nov 812/2 Howietoun still supplies..two-year-old 'zebras', a name given to a very beautiful hybrid between our English trout and the American char.

b. *Comm.* Name for a striped shawl, scarf, or the like.

1851 *Illustr. Exhibitor* 7/1 Coloured goods, such as handkerchiefs, ginghams, checks, .scarfs, and zebras 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Zebras*, a name given to Paisley shawls, which are very generally worn in Turkey, as sashes or other parts of dress.

c. Humorous name for a convict in striped prison dress.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis* (1885) 218 A 'Zebra' is the humorous nickname for a convict.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *zebra mask, meat, stripe*; *zebra-like, -striped* adjs.; esp in names of genera, species, or varieties of animals having stripes like those of a zebra, as *zebra caterpillar, finch, frog, mackerel, mussel, parakeet, rush, shark, sole, woodpecker* (see quots.), also **zebra fish,** an Australian fish (*Neotephræops zebra*) of the perch kind, **zebra-opossum** = *zebra-wolf*; **zebra-plant,** a tropical American plant, *Maranta* (*Calathea*) *zebrina*, having large ornamental leaves marked with dark stripes (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **zebra-poison,** a South African tree, *Euphorbia arborea*, with highly poisonous milky juice (see quot.); **zebra-wolf,** the striped Tasmanian 'wolf' = THYLACINE; **zebra-wood,** name for several kinds of ornamentally striped wood used by cabinet-makers, furnished by various trees and shrubs, as *Omphalobium Lamberti* of S. America, *Eugenia fragrans* of the W. Indies, and *Guettarda speciosa* of various tropical regions; also for the plants themselves.

1895 J. H. & A. B. COMSTOCK *Study of Insects* 305 The *Zebra Caterpillar, *Mamestra picta*. 1889 *Science Gossip* XXV. 215 *Zebra finches. 1771 LORTIN *Phil Trans* LXI. 247 It is called by the Commodore the *Zebra fish 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool* III. 123 *Zebra Frog... This appears to be the largest of all the slender-bodied Frogs, and is, according to Seba, a native of Carolina and Virginia. Its colour is an elegant pale rufous brown, beautifully marked . with transverse chesnut coloured bands. 1815 BURROW *Elem. Conchol.* 201 *Buccinum Rugosum*, *Zebra Helmet. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan., Certain most brilliant fish, covered with *zebra-like stripes of green and pink. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 587 *Zebra Mackrel. *Scomber Zebra*, bands of the body continued nearly through the dorsal and anal fin. 1869 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem & Lett* (1901) 408 A note from Lord Fitzwilliam about his horse with *zebra-marks 1907 J. H PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* XIII 262 He was afraid that they would seize all the *zebra-meat that the lions had not already eaten 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 7 Sept. 8/4 Down among the side stones are *zebra-mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) 1899 *Speaker* 18 Feb. 204/1 The zebra mussel is a native of the rivers of Southern Russia. 1855 *Engl. Cycl., Nat Hist* III. 697 *T[hylacinus] cynocephalus*,..the Tasmanian Wolf, *Zebra Opossum, and Zebra Wolf. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* I, Others..now

so popular in London as *Zebra parakeets 1882 J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 449 *Zebra Poison Its milky juice is highly poisonous, whole herds of zebras having been killed by branches of it being placed in the water which they drink. 1796 Nemnich *Polygl.-Lex* 946 *Zebra rhomb, *Voluta paupercula* 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept 203/1 The Eulima although very beautiful. is still surpassed by the *Zebra Rush 1804 Shaw *Gen. Zool.* V 352 *Zebra Shark. *Squalus tigrinus*. Of a dark brown colour,..barred with milk-white, somewhat undulating stripes. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. 305 *Zebra Sole. Marked from head to tail by numerous .deep brown..bands. 1890 Burnand *Very Much Abr* 332 The Merry Swiss Boy, in canary-coloured uniform with *zebra stripes over it 1895 J. H. & A. B. Comstock *Study of Insects* 379 The *Zebra Swallow-tail, *Iphiclides ajax* 1853 *Househ. Wds.* VII 210/2 The skin of the *Zebra-Wolf is smooth and glossy, somewhat resembling in its colour that of the Bengal tiger. ..Zebra Wolves are now extremely scarce. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I 22 For importing Earth Nuts, Myrtle Wax, Sturgeon, and *Zebra Wood £175 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlii, A beautiful Devonport of zebra wood, with a plate-glass back

Hence **Zebraed** (zī·brăd) *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.* (cf. F. *zébré*), striped like a zebra; **Zebra·ic** [irreg. after *Hebraic*], **Zebrine** (zī·brəin) [-ine¹] *adjs.*, related to, or characteristic of, the zebra; **Ze·broid** *a.*, resembling or characteristic of a zebra.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI 312 The whole garment *zebraed with tarnished lace. 1855 *Engl. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III 697 Barred or zebraed on the lower part of the back and rump with about 16 jet-black transverse stripes 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept 287/2 Its multi coloured zebraed form 1895 W. Wright *Palmyra & Zenobia* xxiv 277 Hermon itself, streaked and zebraed with snow 1898 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* Oct 559 The horse is supposed to have been developed out of the zebra, or a *zebraic animal 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* II. 373 The *zebrine stripes on dun-coloured horses 1899 *Nat. Science* Mar 209 The reproductive organs, which were of a *zebroid type.

Zebu (zī·biu). [ad. F. *zébu* (Buffon, who states that it was shown under this name at a fair in Paris in 1752).] A humped species of ox, *Bos indicus*, domesticated from the most ancient times in India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III 23 Others among them [*sc.* bisons], such as the zebu, or Barbary cow, are very small. 1844 Carpenter *Zool.* § 269 The Zebu or Brahmin Ox 1894 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 2 July 488/1 Zebus (the pigmy cattle of Ceylon).

attrib. 1847 W. C. L. Martin *Ox* 19/1 The zebu race is not confined to India, China, and the Indian islands, but is found on the eastern coast of Africa, and in Madagascar 1903 *Times* 9 Jan 5/2 He bred a female hybrid from a zebu bull and a gayal cow

Zecchin (ze·kin). Forms 6–7 **zechine**, 7 **-yne**, 8–9 **zechin**, (8 **zeckin**, **zequeen**), 7–**zecchin**, **-ine**. [ad. It. *zecchino*, f *zecca* the mint at Venice = Sp. *seca*, a. Arab. سكة *sekkah* coin.] A former gold coin of Venice and Turkey. = Chequeen, Sequin 1.

1575 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. 1907 I 77 Zechines of glistering golde, two thousand was his price 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 3 They pay tribute to the Turke, 14000 Zecchins yearely 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I 88 The gold coyne of the Venetians is called Zecchino. *Ibid.* 276 In Turkey the gold zechines of Venice are most currant. 1702 *W. J. tr. Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xl. 160 A Subsidy of 600000 Zechins; worth about seven Franks and a half a piece 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I 304, I presented the Officer with five Zequeens 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I 195 A zecchine will bend between your fingers. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxxvi, They would swear the mother that bore them a sorceress for a zecchin 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* II (1868) 124 If you don't choose to submit to be cheated by them out of a ducat here and a zecchin there, you will be cheated by them out of your picture.

Zechian, var. Czechian, a Czech.

1847 Mrs. A. Kerr tr. *Ranke's Hist. Servia* I 5 The Western races—the Moravians, Zechians, Carantaneans, and to some extent, even the Poles

‖ **Zechstein** (ze kstəin). *Geol.* [Ger., lit. mine-stone.] A limestone stratum of the Permian system as developed in parts of Germany, corresponding to the Magnesian Limestone of the N.E. of England, also extended to the series of rocks containing this, forming the upper division of the Permian.

1823 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* VI. 189 On the Rhine, , the Zechstein or 1st floetz limestone is imbedded in the coal-field. 1885 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed 2) VI II v. § 2. 754 Zechstein, an argillaceous thin-bedded compact limestone.

Zed. Also 5–6 **zedde**. [a. F. *zède* (= It. *zeta*, †*zetie*, Sp. *zeta*, *zeda*), ad. L. *zēta*, a. Gr. ζῆτα.]

1. Name of the letter Z.

In quot 1605 applied contemptuously to a person.

1424 *MS. Reg. 17, B. 1, f. 148 b* in *Mod. Lang. Rev.* (1911) VI 442 For as miche as þe carect yogh, þat is to seie ȝ· is figurid liik a zed, þerfore alle þe wordis of þis table þat biginnen wiþ þat carect, ben set in zed, which is þe laste lettre of þe a b c 24. Maundev (MS. Laud 699 f. 37) Too lettres þat is to sey y· [*i. e.* þ] & ·z which is called thorn and zedde. 1582 Mulcaster *1st Pt. Elem.* xxiii 161 Hence cummeth it that so manie zeds in our tung are herd, and so few sene, for dexteritie and spede in the currantnease of writing. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II ii. 69 Thou whoreson Zed, thou vnnecessary letter. 1755 Johnson *Dict., Gram.*, Z [Name] *zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is, *s hard* 1817 *Err. Pron. Lond.* 38 Children. often call this letter *Izard*. They should be taught to pronounce it Zed. 1882 E. A. Freeman in *Longman's Mag.* I 94 The name given to the last letter of the alphabet in New England is always *zee*; in the South it is *zed*. 1893 [see Z 2].

2. *Zed-bar*, also simply *zed* = Z-bar see Z 2.

a 1891 *Engineer* LXXI. Advts p xxxviii (Cent. Dict.), Angles, Zeds, Channels, Beams, Bars 1892 *Daily News* 9 Sept 6/1 The improved sections of steel known as channel and zed bars.

Zed(e. see Sad *a*, Say *v.*¹, Seed

Zedewal, -wal(l)e, -ward, obs. ff. Setwall (= Zedoary).

1310 *Acc. Exors. T. Bp. of Exeter* (Camden) 9 De *xd* de j libra de zedewand [*sic*] vendita.

Zedge, obs. dial. form of Say *v.*¹

Zedoary (ze·dŏări). Forms. 5–6 **zeduarye**, **-ie**, 6 **zedwary**, 6–7 **zedoarie**, 6– **zedoary**. [ad. med.L. *zedoārium*, *-a* (also *zedu-*), ad. Arab. زدوار *zedwār* cf. OF. *zedouar*, *zedoar*, mod F. *zédoaire*, Prov. *zeduari*, Sp., It. *zedoaria*, Pg. *zeduaria*, It. *zettovario*, OHG., MHG *zitwar* (G *zitwer*). See also Setwall.] The aromatic tuberous root of one or more species of *Curcuma* (N. O. *Zingiberaceæ*), of the East Indies and neighbouring countries, sold in two forms, *long zedoary* and *round zedoary*, and used as a drug, having properties resembling those of ginger; also the plant itself. *Yellow Zedoary* = Cassumunar.

c 1475 *Nominale* in Wr.-Wulcker 714/11 *Hoc zeduarum*, zeduarye *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* I vj, Zedwary, chawed and swallowed taketh awaye the grefe of the bely 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III 103 Zedoary is most powerfull against vitreous Phlegm 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 332 Zedoary, round, *Kæmpferia*. Zedoary, long, *Amomum* 1773 W. Lewis *C. Neumann's Chem. Wks.* (ed. 2) II 201 Zedoary is the root of a plant said to be of the Ginger kind, growing in different parts of the East Indies, and brought to us chiefly from Bengal 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 784 From the roots of *Zingiber casumunar*, the article known in commerce as Casumunar, or Yellow Zedoary, is obtained Long Zedoary is the root of *Curcuma zerumbet*, a native of the East Indies Round Zedoary is furnished by *C. zedoaria* 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 347 The undergrowth..consists of cardamom, wild ginger, zedoary, rattan, a small bamboo, and a few ferns

attrib. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i 40 Take Zedoary Root 10 Grains 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Curcuma*, *C. aromatica* and *C. Zedoaria* furnish Zedoary tubers, used by the natives of India as aromatic tonics, and as a perfume.

Zeduale, obs. form of Setwall (= prec.).

Zee(*zī*). A name, esp. now in U. S., of the letter Z.

1677 T. Lye *New Spelling Bk.* II 5 *Zz* zee Z eal, thou shalt be my charret, whilst I ride, Elijah-like, with Word and Spirit, my Guide 1797 *Gazette of U. S.* No 1429 3/3 Younker yield the yawning yea—Zounds, I'm safe at zig-zag zee. 1828 Webster, *Z*. It is pronounced *zee*. 1882 [see Zed 1]

Zeel(e, obs. forms of Zeal.

Zeelde, variant of Seld *adv. Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. met. III. 26 (Camb. MS.) ȝif the forme of this worlde is so zeelde stable.

Zeferus: see Zephyrus

†**Zegedine.** *Obs.* Also **zega(r)dine.** [? f. *Szegedin* in Hungary.] A drinking cup of silver (?)

1643 *Ball. Coll. Oxf. List of Plate* (MS.), Given to the King in the year 1642—silver plate—5 great two ear'd pots called Zegardines 1650 *Bulkot Coll. Reg.* (MS.), Mr. Robt. Pudsey a Zegadine 15 [oz.] 02 [dwt.] 1651 Barksdale *Nympha Lib.* IV. xlv 91 Oft have we discours'd 'ore a Zegedine Of Double, and now and then a pot of wine 1688 *Ball. Coll. Oxf. List of Plate* (MS.), Mag. Price, a Bedmaker in the Colledge gave the 5th zegadine of 5 *li.* price

Zeil(e, zeill, obs. Sc. forms of Zeal.

Zeilanite (zəi·lănəit). *Min.* Also **zey-.** [ad. G. *zeilanit*, f. *Zeilan* Ceylon.] A variety of spinel, found in Ceylon; = Candite, Ceylonite.

1851 Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V 275 Aluminate of Ferrous Oxide.—Zeilanite.

Zein (*zī* in). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. Zea + **-in**¹.] A protein found in maize, analogous to gluten.

1822 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XIII. 402 The zëine of John Gorham, is obtained from Indian corn, by infusing it in water. 1877 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 1066.

Zeinte, obs. form of Saint.

Zeir, Sc. graphic var. *yeir*, Year.

‖ **Zeitgeist** (tsəi·tgəist). [G., f. *zeit* time + *geist* spirit.] The spirit or genius which marks the thought or feeling of a period or age.

1893 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* v 129 It is what we call the *Time-Spirit* that is sapping the proof from miracles,—it is the 'Zeit-Geist' itself 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 15/2 Rome has undergone radical changes, for the year 1870 has intervened, and the *Zeitgeist* has occupied and is rebuilding the city

Zekill, obs. form of Sickle *sb.*

Zel. Also **zell.** [Turkish *zil* (Redhouse).] A kind of cymbal.

1817 Moore *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* I 8 Where, some hours since, was heard the swell Of trumpet and the clash of zel 1838 Lytton *Leila* IV. 1, The clash of the zell, the boom of the African drum, and the wild and barbarous blast of the Moorish clarion

Zel, obs. form of Sell *v.*, Zeal

Zelander, obs. form of Zealander.

†**Ze·lant.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *zēlant-*, *zēlans*, pr. pple. of *zēlāre*· see Zeal *v.* Cf. It. *zelante* zealous.] A zealot.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 427 To certaine Zelants all Speech of Pacification is odious [1885 E. A. Abbott *Bacon* 426 An *Advertisement touchang an Holy War*., in which the interlocutors represent a Moderate Divine, a Protestant Zelant, a Romish Catholic Zelant.]

Zelator (ze·lătəɹ). Also 5–6 **zelatour**, 6 **zelat(e)ur**, **-oure**, **zealatour**, 9 **zealator**, **zealoter.** [a. OF. *zelateur* (= It. *zelatore*, Sp. *celador*, Pg. *zelador*) or its source eccl. L. *zēlātor*, f. *zēlāre*: see Zeal *v.* The spellings with *zeal-* are due to assimilation to *zeal*, *zealot*.]

1. A zealous defender or supporter, one who zealously furthers the cause *of* or *to*

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 195 That the qween and the prince schuld be receyved as good zelatores of the rem. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* III xxvii. (1883) II 426 Many zelatours or fauourers of the publyke weale. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix 76, I praye you to be zelatus of the lau of gode. 1600 Hamilton *Facile Traictise* Ded., Al zelateurs of the trew seruice of God 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Journ. Arabia* I 408 'Meddey' yeeyah', 'men of zeal', or 'Zelators' *Ibid.* II 3 He had figured conspicuously in the first band of Zelators at the epoch of their foundation in 1855 1891 *Catholic News* 25 July 8/6 The Salford Diocesan Branch of the Zelators of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society

2. = Zealot 1, 2. *rare.*

1644 H. Leslie *Blessing of Judah* 41, I can best compare them with that Rebellious rout of the Iewes, who called themselves Zelators. 1867 Palgrave in *Macm. Mag.* XVI. 143 Even stoutest parliamentary 'zealoters' must yield to utter weariness of body.

3. A sister in a religious community whose duty is to keep a check upon the conduct of the mother superior or of the younger religious and novices

[1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xvi. 113 Nor was there any accusation against her in the Chapter concerning the least defect, although the smallest, and most minute matters are by the *Zelatore* observed, and mentioned there.] 1851 Ullathorne *Plea Rights Relig. Women* 11 The rule commonly requires also that there should be two prudent sisters who are called *Zealators*, and whose duty it is to admonish the superioress, should she exceed or fail in her duties

Zelatrice (ze lătris), **Zelatrix** (-iks). [ad. F. *zélatrice* and its source eccl. L. *zēlātrix*, fem. of *zēlātor*: see prec.] A female zelator.

1890 *Tablet* 17 May 794 The Superioress of a Convent, a most fervent zelatrix 1902 M. J. F. McCarthy *Priests & People in Irel.* 200 A zelatrice is a curiosity of religion in Ireland *Ibid* 202 A zelatrice for the Œuvre Expiatoire

Zelde, Zele, Zelender, Zelie, Zell, Zelonian, Zelot, -(t)e: see Seld *adv.*, Zeal, Zealander, Seely, Sell, Zeylonian, Zealot.

Zelotic, zealotic (*zīlǫ* tik), *a.* [f. Zealot + **-ic**; now often assimilated to Gr. ζηλωτικός, f. ζηλωτής zealot.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a zealot.

1657 Gauden *J. Watts' Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. To Rdr., He is void as of all superstitious novelties, so, of all zealotick transports 1743 J. Morris *Serm.* IV 90 In such a legal and zelotic, such a passionate and fierce, spirit 1889 J. B. Bury *Later Roman Empire* I. i 3 We have the zelotic dogmatism of Epiphanes. 1899 Stalker *Christol. Jesus* IV 152 Such zealotic enthusiasm 1916 P. T. Forsyth in *Contemp. Rev.* June 762 The Pharisees were doing that passionately. It was their whole zealotic programme about which they had no misgivings.

So † **Zelo·tical** *a.*

1630 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 80 One Leviston, a zealotical Scotsman *a* 1638 Mede *Par. Peter* Wks. III. (1672) 612 The zelotical Anti chiliasts. 1694 Strype *Cranmer* III xix. 373 Dr. Marshal Dean of Christ's-Church, a most furious and zelotical Man.

Zelotism, zealotism (ze·lǫtiz'm). [f. Zealot + **-ism**; for the spelling cf. prec. So F. *zélotisme*.] Action, thought, or feeling characteristic of a zealot; zealotry.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III *Suppl. Diss. Drama* 2 His Embassador's indefatigable Zelotism. 1752 Gray *Let. to Walpole* 8 Oct., Wks. 1825 II 165 The folly and cruelty of stiffness and zealotism in religion 1885 J. F. Smith tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* VII 625 Zealotism itself did not cease to ferment in the hearts of many adherents of the party 1888 Doughty *Arabia Deserta* I 548, I could not altogether escape the Mohammedan zelotism.

So † **Zelotist** *Obs.*, a zealot.

1593 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 173 Their fervent, and illuminate Zelotistes. 1608 H. Clapham *Errour Left Hand* 8, I haue sinned much in following bland Zelo[t]ists, setting al on fire with Samsons foxes. 1640 [see Scholous]

‖ **Zelotypia.** *Obs. rare.* [late L., a. Gr. ζηλοτυπία, f. ζηλότυπος, f. ζῆλος Zeal *sb.* + τυπ-, stem of τύπτειν to strike] Jealousy. So † **Zelotypie** [cf. F. *zélotypie*, Cotgr.]. Hence † **Zelotyping** *a.*, jealous; † **Zelotypist** (-tip-), a person characterized by excessive zeal, a zealot.

1601 T. Wright *Passions* I. vi (1604) 26 Every diversity or change we finde in passions,. as, Mercy, Shamefastnesse, . Zelotypia, Examination. 1623 Cockeram, *Zelotypie*, Iealousie 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* XVII. 302 In all the hot Countries, where hotspurre Zelotipists have resided *a* 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 159 Castlhaven apointinge there his temptinge and zelopy-tinge [*sic*] spirits, deserted the towne.

Zely, obs. form of Seely *a.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* h j b, Who soo woll ryse erly shall be holy helthy & zely 1555 Pendleton in *Bonner's Hom.* 38 b, The impudente procedars haue taught the zely people that euerye man maye be a iudge of controuersyes

Zembl(i)an, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. (*Nova*) *Zembla* = Russ *Novaya Zemlya* 'new land'] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to Nova Zembla, a group of islands

in the Arctic Ocean north of Archangel in Russia; hence, arctic. b *sb* A native or inhabitant of Nova Zembla.

1674 tr *La Martinière's New Voy* 34 Samoiedes, Siberians, Zemblians *Ibid* 122 We descryed a Zemblane in a Canoe 1749 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 179 Thy unwearied soul gave to Britain half the zemblian sky 1806 SHEF *Rhymes Art* (ed. 3) 10 Lybian sands, or Zemblan snows

†Ze mbletee. *Obs. rare* (*alliterate.*) [f SEMBLE *a* + *-tee*, -TY] *By zembletee*, in appearance · = *by semblant* (see SEMBLANT *sb.* 2 b)

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* I iv, A sore man by zembletee

Zembra, obs var ZEBRA

Zeme, zemi (*zī* mi) [Carib *zemi*] An idol, or a tutelary spirit represented thereby, worshipped by the aborigines of the West Indian islands Hence **Ze meism** (see quot. 1902); **Zemei stic** *a.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX XIV 743 These Images they made of Gossampine cotton hard stopped, sitting, like the pictures of the Deuill, which they called *Zemes Ibid*, Euery King hath his particular *Zemes*, which he honoureth 1663 J OWEN *Vind Animadv Fratt Lux* XXI. 487 In the Indies, the Catholick Spaniards took away the *Zemes* or Images of their Idols 1902 FEWKES in *Science* 18 July 104 The whole social and religious organization was knit together by a form of totemism or tutelary clan ancients worship which I shall call *Zemeism* 1903-4 *Ann. Rep Bur. Amer Ethnol.* 54 Zemiism *Ibid* 59 Her body was painted with figures and flowers, evidently zemeistic or totemistic.

Zeme, obs form of SEAM *sb*[2]

Zemindar (zĕmĭ ndar). *E. Ind.* Forms: 7 gemidar, 7–8 jem(m)idar, 8 jemitdar, jemendar, zemidar, zemendar, zumeendar, 8–9 zamindar, 9 zem-, zumeendar, 8– zemindar. [Hind, a. Pers. زمیندار *zamīndār* (also *zamīdar*), f. زمیں *zamīn*, زمی *zamī* earth + دار *dār* holder.

The pronunciation shown by the earliest forms *gemi-*, *jemidar*, is that of the North-West Provinces of India to day, where 'the rustic pronunciation of the word *zamīndār* is hardly distinguishable from the Anglo-Indian pronunciation of *Jamā'dār*' (Yule).]

Formerly, a collector of the revenue from land held by a number of cultivators, now, a native who holds land for which he pays revenue direct to the British government

1683 W HEDGES *Diary* (Hakl. Soc) I 77 We lay at Bogatchera,..ye Gemidar invited us ashore, and showed us Store of Deer, Peacocks, &c 1698 *Ext Consultations at Chuttanutte* 31 Oct. (Yule) Paying the said Rent to the King as the Jemidars have successively done. 1713 *MS Records* in Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind Gloss* s.v, Mr Edwd. Page. Jemendar 1753 HANWAY *Trav* (1762) II. XIV. IV 357 *note*, *Rayahs*, who are the chiefs of those people who are distinguished by the name of *zemidars*, which signifies possessors of lands. 1764 *Ann Reg*, *St Papers* 188/1 To all governors, officers and zemindars in the provinces of Bengal. 1776 JAS RENNELL *MS Let* 5 Aug. (Yule), The Countrey Jemitdars remote from Calcutta, treat us frequently with great Insolence 1781 *Ann. Reg*, *Hist Eur* 177/1 The Zemindars, who are the present great landholders of India, are likewise a sort of hereditary princes of the country. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* I I VII 401 The Zemindars had been formerly charged with the management of the police, and were held accountable for all acts of robbery or violence committed within their Zemindaris 1890 *Times* 8 Mar. 4/1 The zemindar of Devarakota.

Hence **Ze'mindarship,** zemindary.

1698 *Ext. Consultations at Chuttanutte* 31 Oct. (1788) (Yule), The Prince having given us the Jemmidarship of the said towns. 1860 [C GRANT] *Rur Life Bengal* 64 For the honour and glory of Zumeendarship he cares not a fig 1878 JAS GRANT *Hist India* I. ii. 9 For a good round sum he sold to the East India Company the zemindarships of Govindpore, Chutanutty, and Calcutta.

Zemindary (zĕmĭ·ndarı). *E. Ind.* Forms. 8 zemidary, 8–9 zemindarry, -aree, 9 zeme(e)ndary, zam-, zemindari, zumeen-, zemindary. [Hind, a Pers. *zamīndārī*, f. *zamīndār*: see prec.]

1. The system of holding lands and farming revenue by means of zemindars; the office or jurisdiction of a zemindar.

1757 in Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 81 All the land lying south of Calcutta, as far as Culpee, shall be under the Zemindary of the English Company. 1758 in *Jrnl. Ho. Comm* XXXIII 850/1 Sunnud from the Dewan of the Subah of Bengal, for the Zemindarry of the Lands granted to the Company. 1783 *Ann. Reg*, *Hist. Eur* 5/2 The zemindary was secured to the family of Bulwant Sing 1890 *Times* 8 Mar 4/1 The appellant, who was the eldest son of the late zemindar contended that the zemindary was impartible.

attrib 1790 J GRANT (*title*) An Inquiry into the nature of Zemindary Tenures in the landed property of Bengal 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 171 They now ..cultivate the lands of some eight or ten zemindari estates

2. The territory administered by a zemindar.

1764 *Ann Reg*, *St. Papers* 191/2 If the French come into the country, I will not allow them to hold lands, zemindaries, &c. 1858 J. B NORTON *Topics* 165 The ancient zemindarry of Golugondah, which yields about 10,000 rupees of clear surplus annually. 1878 *Macm. Mag* Jan 250/2 The actual extent of land cultivated in the Madras Presidency (excluding Zemindary), amounted to 14,236,072 acres of dry and 3,510,615 acres of wet

‖ Zemni (ze·mni). Also 8 ziemni, 9 zemmi. [Short for Russ. dial. *shchenók zemnói* 'puppy of earth' (*zemnói* adj. f. *zemlya* earth).] The blind mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. Also *zemni-rat*.

1785 SMELLIE tr *Buffon's Nat Hist.* (1791) VIII. 232 In Poland and Russia there is another animal called *ziemni* or *zemni*, which is of the same genus with the zisel 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II. 571/2 Some are devoid of the auricle, as the mole, the zemni rat, the mole-rat.

‖ Zemstvo (ze·mstvo). Also zem(p)stwo. [Russ, f. *zemlya* land] An elective district or provincial council in Russia for purposes of local government, created by Alexander II in 1864.

1865 *Saunder's Newsletter* 8 Feb, He sneered at the upstart ambition of the *Zemstwo* class, by which is meant the mere owners of certain acreable amount of the soil 1877 D. M WALLACE *Russia* XIV (ed 2) I. 326 The Zemstvo is a kind of local administration 1896 *Jewish Chron* 17 Jan 8/1 The Zemstwo of Odessa.

Hence **Ze·mstvoist,** a member of a zemstvo

1905 *Times* 8 May 5/3 The Zemstvoists have split over the question of universal suffrage.

Zenana (zĕnā·nă). Also 8–9 zanana, zenanah, zunana, (8 jenana), 9 zennanah, zanana [Hind. *zenāna*, *zanāna*, a. Pers. *zanāna*, f *zan* woman (related to Gr. γυνή woman · see QUEAN *sb*.)]

1. In India and Persia, that part of a dwelling-house in which the women of a family are secluded; an East Indian harem

1762 COOTE in Vansittart *Narr. Trans. Bengal* (1766) I 245, I asked him where the Nabob was? Who replied, he was asleep in his Zenana 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/2 Sujah Dowlah plundered all the goods of Cossim Ally, he even infringed the rights of his Zenana. 1790 in Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind Gloss.* s.v., The Jenanas or Women's apartments of principal Natives. 1889 G HOOPER *Wellington* II. 45 He was disgusted with an order to search the zenana for treasure

2. (Also *zenana-cloth*) A light thin fabric used for women's dresses

1900 *Westm Gaz* 6 Dec 2/2 A bolero of pale blue zenana. 1903 *Daily Chron* 17 Jan 8/4 Such combinations of wool and silk as Zenana cloth

3. *attrib*, esp. of missionary work carried on by Christian women among native women in India.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E Ind Vade Mecum* I 244 The *zenanah* apparel is given to him [*sc* the doby] to wash, and to iron. 1872 E BRADDON *Life in India* III 57 The influence of zenana society told upon his character. 1882 CUPPLES *Mem Mrs. Valentine* IX. 146 For the purpose of assisting her to pursue Zenana-work when she returned to India. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo Ind. Gloss* s v., The growth of the admirable Zenana missions has of late years made this word more familiar in England.

Zend (zend). Also Zand, Zund. [a. F. *zend* (used as the name of the language by Anquetil du Perron, 1771) · see ZEND-AVESTA]

I. = ZEND-AVESTA.

In T Hyde *Hist Relig. Vet Pers*, 1700, it is usually designated *liber Zend*, but it is also referred to as *Zendavestâ*, *Vestavasend*, *Avesta*, *Vesta*, *Avestak*, etc

1715 PRIDEAUX *O & N Test.* I (1718) 176 This book is called *Zendavesta*, and by contraction *Zend*, the vulgar pronounce it *Zundavestow*, and *Zund Ibid.*, In their language they call a righteous action *Zend-aver*, i e what the book Zend allows 1789 SIR W JONES *Disc. Persians* Wks. 1799 I. 79 Besides the Pârsi and Pahlavi, a very ancient and abstruse tongue was known to the priests and philosophers, called the language of the Zend 1790 FRANCKLIN *Obs. Tour Bengal to Persia* 29 Their sacred book, the Zend, which is said to have been written by their celebrated prophet Zerdusht

2 The language of the Avesta (see ZEND-AVESTA): also called *Old Bactrian*, forming with Old Persian the Iranian group of the Indo-European languages. Also *attrib*

In early use, attrib. use of sense 1, = pertaining to or used in the Zend Avesta

1700 T HYDE *Hist. Relig. Vet Pers* XXVI 338 Literæ quæ apud incolas vulgò audiunt *Literæ Zundicæ*, seu *Character Zundicus*, vel si Anglicè loquimur, the *Zund Character*. 1788 *Asiatick Researches* I. 45 *note*, The Zend Letters 1789 SIR W. JONES *Disc Persians* Wks. 1799 I 83 M. Anquetil has exhibited in his work, entitled *Zendavestâ*, two vocabularies in Zend and Pahlavi 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Caubul* (1842) I. 251 Some of this very class [of words] belong to the Zend and Pehlevee. 1842 (*title*) The Vandidad Sádi of the Pársis in the Zand Language 1878 G SMITH *Life John Wilson* VII 213 He was the first English scholar to master the original Zand texts

Hence **Ze·ndic** *a.* [cf. mod.L. *Zundicus*, T Hyde, 1700], belonging to Zend; so **Ze ndish** *a.* (also as *sb.* = Zend), **Ze·ndist,** one versed in Zend.

1813 *Q Rev* Oct. 266 In ancient Media, Zendish was the language of the northern, and Pehlvi, or Parthian, of the southern parts 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist* App II. (ed. 3) 581 The Zendic and Pehlvi dialects of Persia. 1893 *Nation* (N, Y) 22 June 457/2 That persons professing to be specialists in Zend should be able to read the Pahlavi language in MS.—an accomplishment which very few professed Zendists possess

†Zendalet. *Obs.* Also sendaletto. [It. *zendaletto*, dim. of *sendale* SENDAL.]

1. In Venice, a large square woollen shawl, usually black, folded triangularly and worn either over the head (in the 18th cent. upon a wire frame) or over the shoulders

1789 MRS PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 184 A Venetian lady's mode of appearance in her zendalet, without which nobody stirs out of their house in a morning. It consists of a full black silk petticoat, flounced with gauze. A skeleton wire upon the head,..over it a large piece of black mode or persian, so as to shade the face like a curtain [1910 tr. *P. Monnier's Venice 18th Cent* IV 57 Over their heads they fasten that *zendaletto* of white lace, which inwreathes the waist, the shoulders, and the smile]

2. A long piece of cloth falling from the back of the hood of a gondola into the water; hence, the gondola itself

1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* XVII, The count led Emily to his *zendaletto* a 1814 *Gondolier* II 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* III 183 When moonlight cheers the scenes we love, And zendalettos seem to move Upon a sea of liquid light.

Zend-Avesta (zendăve stă). Also 7–8 Zundavastaw. [Alteration (cf. Pers. *zand(a)wastā*, *zandastā*) of *Avestâ-va-Zend* (Pehlevi *Avastāk va Zendā*), i.e. the Avesta with the interpretation. The word *Zend* was taken as an attrib. element denoting the language of the books, and was hence used independently as its name: see ZEND.] The sacred writings of the Parsees, usually attributed to Zoroaster.

1630 LORD *Relig. Persees* Proeme, A booke writ in the Persian Character, containing their Scripture, and in their owne language, called their Zundavastaw. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit W.* XV, 'Kabul', says the Zendavesta, 'was born on the rushy banks of the river Mawra.' 1854 [see VATICAN 1 b]. 1878 *N. Amer Rev* CXXVII 323 The Zendavesta of the Persians

Hence **Zend-Avesta ic** *a.*

1826 G. S FABER *Orig Pagan Idol* I p. XXXII, The materials of the Zend-Avestaic history seem to be genuine.

Zende, obs. form of SEND *v*[1]

Zendik (ze·ndik). [a. Arab زندیق *zindīq* atheist, fire-worshipper, disbeliever in a future state, etc., Pers. زندیق *zandīq* fire-worshipper; cf. late Avestic *zandā-* a kind of heretic (Bartholomae).] A name given in the East to a disbeliever in revealed religion or a practiser of heretical magic. Also **Zendi·cian.** Hence **Ze·ndicism,** the belief of a zendik; **Ze ndikite (Zin-),** a believer in zendicism.

1697 PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* (1708) 13 Zendicism, an Error among the Arabs near of kin to the Sadducism of the Jews, denying Providence, the Resurrection, and a Future State 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci*, etc s.v, The sect of Zendiks opposed the progress of Mohammedanism in Arabia with great obstinacy 1845 *Encycl Metrop.* XI 558/2 The Zendicians .Their belief seems to have been a medley formed from the doctrines of the Magians and Pauliciens. 1877 *Smith & Wace's Dict Chr. Biog* I. 477/2 The Persians exulted in crimes and Zendicism abounded *Ibid* 478/1 Hareth, son of Amr, who is said by Hamza to have been a Zendikite, was of Kendite race

Zenegi, Zeng, obs. ff. SIN *v.*, SINGE *v.*

Zenick (zī nik). Also zemik [a. F *zénik* (Sonnerat *Voy. aux Indes Orientales*, 1806).] The African suricate, *Suricata zenik*.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 764. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Bk.* 96

Zenith (ze niþ, zī niþ). Forms: 4–5 cinit, cenith, -yth, senith, -yth, 5 cenit, senit, 6 zenit, -ithe, -yth, eeneth, 6– zenith. [a OF. *cenit(h* (F. *zénith*) or med L. *cenit* (cf. It. *zenit*, Sp *cenit*, Pg. *zenith*, G. *zenith*, etc.), obscurely ad. Arab. *samt*, in *samt ar-rās* (سمت الراس) lit. way or path over the head (*samt* way, *al* the, *rās* head), cf. AZIMUTH (*al* the, *sumūt* pl. of *samt*)]

1. The point of the sky directly overhead, the highest point of the celestial sphere as viewed from any particular place, the upper pole of the horizon (opp. to NADIR).

†Sometimes, as in quots 1555, 1638, used like a predicative adj = in the zenith, 'vertical' cf also quot. 1604.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 177 Cinit, þat is þe point þat is in þe welken euen ageinst hem in þe oþer side of þe erþe *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 18 The centre þat standith a-Middes the narwest cercle is cleped the senyth. this forseide cenyth is ymagened to ben the verrey point ouer the crowne of thyn heued, & also this senyth is the verrey pool of the orisonte in euery regioun *Ibid.* II. § 22 As fer is the heued of aries, from owre orisonte as is the cenyth fro the pole artik *c* 1495 *The Ephtaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 393 Creatures more maddyr In erthe none wandreth atwene senit and naddyr. 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 50 The point that is rycht abufe our hede is callit zenyth,. ande as oft as ve change fra place to place, as oft ve sal hef ane vthir zenytht. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 251 The sonne beinge there Zenith (that is the poynt of heauen directly ouer theyr heades) they felte greater heate then when they were vnder the Equinoctiall line 1604 E G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II IX 101 When I passed, which was when the sun was there for Zenith, being entered into Aries. 1638 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 6 Shadowlesse, when Sol is Zenith. 1667 MILTON *P L.* I 745 From Morn To Noon he fell, from Noon to dewy Eve, and with the setting Sun Dropt from the Zenith like a falling Star 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 60 As an object gradually ascends from the horizon towards the zenith 1849 H. W HERBERT *Frank Forester* I. 144 There was not a speck of cloud from east to west, from zenith to horizon 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I XI 72 The stars .near the zenith shine with a steady light. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. XXIV, She saw the evening light In shifting colour to the zenith tower.

†b. The point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises; the point of intersection of an azimuth-circle with the horizon; hence by extension = AZIMUTH 2. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I § 19 Thise Azimutz seruen for to knowe the cenyth of the sonne & of euery sterre. *Ibid* II. § 33 To knowe the senyth of the Altitude of the sonne, &c...Any tyme of the day tak the altitude of the sonne, &

by the Azymut in which he stondith, Maistou sen in which partie of the firmament he is.

† **c.** *transf.* Course towards the zenith. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* x 329 Satan. Betwixt the Centaure and the Scorpion stearing His Zenith, while the Sun in Aries rose.

d. *Magnetic zenith*: the point of the sky directly above the magnetic pole of the earth.

1885 S Tromholt *Aur Bor* x I. 221 The Auroral Corona ,is produced by the streamers shooting from every part of the sky towards a common point, viz., the magnetic zenith

2. *loosely.* The expanse of sky overhead, the upper region of the sky; the highest or culminating point of a heavenly body.

[1592 Sir J Davies *Nosce Teipsum* L 2 b, If we beleeue, that men do liue Vnder the Zenith of both frozen Poles.] 1631 Massinger *Beleeve as you List* I ii, Two-and twentye yeares of miserie that longe time spent to Under distant zeniths 1704 Swift *Batt Bks.* T. Tub, etc 271 The conscious Moon, now in her Zenith. 1791 E Darwin *Bot Gard* I. 118 As Night's pale Queen climbs the zenith 1827–35 N P Willis *Starlight* II Above To the far-stretching zenith 1864 Tennyson *En. Arden* 587 Huge trees that branch'd And blossom'd in the zenith. 1898 E V. Lucas *Willow & Leather* 106 Jack would . brandish the bat, And away the balls would go, .sometimes bang into the zenith

3. *fig.* Highest point or state, culmination, climax, acme.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 181, I finde my Zenith doth depend vpon A most auspitious starre, whose influence If now I court not, my fortunes Will euer after droope. 1627 Donne *Serm., Acts vii. 60* (1661) 214 Gods suffering for man was the Nadir the lowest point of Gods humiliation, mans suffering for God is the Zenith, the highest point of mans exaltation 1643 Sir T Browne *Relig. Med* I. § 17 The hand of God, whereby all Estates arise to their Zenith and verticall points 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. IV 149 In S. Augustine's Time, the Christian affairs seem to have been in their Zenith of Prosperity. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV I, I left the festival before It reach'd its zenith. 1837 Macaulay *Bacon* (1851) I 377 Bacon had reached the zenith of his fortunes. 1884 F. Harrison *Choice of Bks* (1886) 251 Built..in the zenith of the pointed style, [Westminster Abbey] is one of the most exquisite examples of its class.

† **b.** *Med.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl., *Zenith*, a word used by some medical writers to express the first appearance of the menses in young women.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*. cf. quots. 1555, 1638 in 1) Belonging to or situated in the zenith, directly overhead, as *zenith sky, star, sun*; also *fig* (cf 3) highest, supreme, culminating, as *zenith happiness, hour.* **b.** *Astron.*, etc. In names of instruments used for determining the *zenith distance* (see c) of a heavenly body, as zenith sector, telescope, tube (see quots.). **c.** Other special combs.: **zenith-borne** *a.*, borne to or towards the zenith, **zenith distance**, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith (the complement of its *altitude* or angular distance from the horizon); † **zenith line**, used for a vertical line or arc extending from the zenith to the horizon (= Azimuth I); so † **zenith point**, the point at which such a line meets the horizon (cf. sense 1 b); **zenith sweep** (Sweep *sb.* 7), a series of observations of a region of the sky passing through the zenith.

1886 M F. Tupper *My Life as an Author* 365 Liberty! Rise to thy height upon *zenith-borne wings! 1704 J. Harris *Lex Techn*, **Zenith Distance*, is the Complement of the Sun, or Stars Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of 90 Degrees. 1854 Tomlinson *Arago's Astron* 41 Zenith-distances and azimuths form. a system of angles, by means of which it is easy to fix the positions of the stars with extreme precision 1869 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 156 The zenith-distance of Gamma Draconis is daily observed at Greenwich. 1875 W Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 405 Scott's year of *zenith happiness 1853 Whittier *Rantoul* iii, Dead! in That triumph of life's *zenith hour! 1596 Blagrave *Astrol. Uran* I. B 3 b, The 90 lower ends of the 90 *zenith lines, which before I called the 90 *zenith points 1776 Maskelyne *Astron. Observ.* I Pref p ix, The *zenith sector, constructed by that excellent artist Mr Graham, was fixed up at Wanstead in the year 1727, for the use of that great astronomer Dr. Bradley; who, from his first year's observations with it, discovered the apparent motion of the fixed stars, which he called the aberration of light. 1802 A. Ellicott *Jrnl* (1803) 185 The pack-horsemen likewise brought on my small zenith sector 1829 W. Pearson *Pract. Astron* II. 531 The zenith sector can be used only on the meridian; and its measures are referred to the zenith point of the place of observation Its principal uses are to determine the latitude of the place of observation by a star of known zenith distance; to measure the zenith distance of a star , and to ascertain the zenith point .The first zenith sector was constructed by the ingenious Dr. Hooke [*c* 1700], with an intention of determining whether or not a fixed star has a measurable annual parallax. 1862 F T Palgrave *Hymn*, '*Lord God of morning and of night*' III, The sun may stand in *zenith skies. 1817 Shelley *Rev Islam* VII xx, When *zenith-stars were trembling on the wave 1903 Hardy *Dynasts* I v. v, This Trafalgar Will. Pitt exalt As zenith star of England's firmament. 1826 Carrington *Dartmoor* 3 Deep hued flowers that light Their tints at *zenith suns 1789 Herschel in *Phil Trans.* LXXX. 10 My twenty feet speculum was so much tarnished by *zenith sweeps, in which it had been exposed to falling dews. 1834 Pond *ibid* CXXIV 209 The erection of a *zenith telescope of twenty-five feet focal length , for the purpose of measuring the zenith distance of γ Draconis 1836 G B. Airy *Autobiog* (1896) 123 The North Terrace was the official passage to the North-west Dome, where there was a miserable Equatoreal, and to the 25-foot *Zenith Tube. 1847 *Ibid.* 184 On Nov 13th I circulated an Address, proposing to discontinue the use of the Zenith Tube, because it had been found that the Zenith Tube was not more accurate than the Mural Circle. 1869 Dunkin *Midn Sky* 15 The reflex zenith-tube.

Hence **Ze·nithal** *a.*, pertaining or relating to, situated or occurring at, the zenith; also *fig.* supreme, 'culminating'; † **Zenithfer**, a part of an astrolabe used for measuring zenith distances, **Ze·nithward(s)** *adv.*, towards the zenith.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I v 39 The deep *zenithal blue 1869 Dunkin *Midn Sky* 57 Beta and Gamma Draconis . were the two zenithal stars in June 1891 Hardy *Tess* xxv, A zenithal paradise, a nadiral hell 1903 *Blackw. Mag* Nov 651/2 They have known the zenithal instant of piscatorial life. 1596 Blagrave *Astrol. Uran* I B 1, This Astrolabe hath three generall partes, that is to say, the Celestiall, the *Zenitfer with his Cursor, and the Almicantifer with his Pointer *Ibid.* B 1 b, As farre as the Zenithfer will giue leaue. 1881 Traill in *Nature* 10 Feb 351/1 The streamers . still ascending *zenithward 1871 A. Stewart *Nether Lochaber* XXII (1883) 128 The meridian sun ,is..climbing *zenithwards

Zenober, obs. var. of Sinoper.

1535 Coverdale *Jer* XXII. 14 The sylinges and geastes maketh he off Cedre, and paynteth them with Zenober.

† **Zenocra·tically,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. Ζηνο-, combining form of *Ζεύς* + *κράτος* power, rule + -ICALLY; cf. *autocratically.*] With the power or authority of Zeus or Jove.

1588 J. Harvey *Disc Probl.* 35 They will seeme to haue borrowed euen from the mouth of mightie Ioue, or the oracle of wise Apollo himselfe, or Zenocratically, and Pythagorically to haue remained.. *Instar Sybillæ cunusdam vaticinantis, furentisque.*

Zenography (zīnǫ·grăfi). *rare*—0. [f. Gr. Ζηνο- (see prec.) + -GRAPHY· cf. Areography.] The description or study of the planet Jupiter. So **Zenographical** (zīnǫgræ·fikăl) *a.*, pertaining to zenography.

1889 A. S. Williams (*title*) Zenographical Fragments, Part I, The Motions and Changes of the Markings of Jupiter in 1886–87.

Zenonian (zīnǫ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Zēno, Zēnōn*, Gr Ζήνων + -IAN] **a.** *adj* (*a*) Of or pertaining to Zeno of Elea, a philosopher of the 5th century B. C., famed for his paradoxical arguments about motion. (*b*) Of or pertaining to Zeno of Citium (*c* 300 B. C.), the founder of the Stoic school of philosophy. **b.** *sb.* A follower of Zeno, esp. of Zeno of Citium; a Stoic So **Zenonic** (zīnǫ·nik) *a* = a.; **Zenonism** (zī·nŏnizm), the philosophy of Zeno, Stoicism.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 769/1 They [*sc.* Stoics] were at first called Zenonians from the name of their master 1850 Grote *Greece* II lxviii. VIII. 565 Generalising dialectics and Zenonian negation 1866 Charnock *Verba Nom.* 343 Zenonism. 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXIV. 779/1 Gorgias's sceptical development of the Zenonian logic. *Ibid.* 779/2 The Zenonian difficulty continued to demand and to receive Plato's best attention. 1888 *Academy* 21 Apr 278/1 Heraclitus's system was the polar antithesis to this Zenonic position.

Zenvy, dial. form of Senvy *Obs.*, mustard.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 172 b, Zenvy sede ones sowed wyll neuer almoste oute of the grounde 1825 Jennings *Obs. Dial W. Eng*, *Zenvy*, wild mustard.

† **Ze·nzic,** *a.* and *sb. Math Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *zenzicus, zens-*, f. *zensus*, Germanized f. *census* (1202 in Leonardo of Pisa), transl. Arab. جذر *māl* possessions, property, as used spec. in mathematics. Cf. It. *censo* (13th c.).] **a.** *adj.* Of a number or root: = Square *a.* 2, 2 b. **b.** *sb.* A square number· = Square *sb.* 8.

So various compounds denoting higher powers or roots, as **Ze·nzicube** (the square of the cube, the sixth power), **Zenzicu·bic** *a*, **Zenzicu·bicube, Zenzize·nzic** *a.* and *sb.*, **Zenzize·nzicube, ·cu·bic** *a*, **Zenzizenzize·nzic**, etc. (Cf 13th c. It *censo di censo, censo di cubi, censo cubo*, etc.)

1557 Recorde *Whetst* H ij b, Squares of Squares of some men are named *Zenzizenzikes*, as square nombers are called *Zenzikes Ibid.* H iij, 82 whiche is a *Zenzizenzike* nomber *Ibid* H iij b, If I name it [*sc* 64] to bee a Square of Cubes, or *zenzicube* then is 2. his roote. *Ibid.* H iv b, *Zenzizenzizenzikes*, that is squares of squared squares. *Ibid.* K j, *Zenzicubike*, or Squared Cube *Ibid.* Q iv, When Squares and Cubes be compounde together, as *Zenzicubes, Zenzizenzicubes, Zenzicubicubes*. .3. is the Zenzizenzicubike roote of 531441. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* Dd j b, Extracte the Zenzike rootes of these numbers. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 177 A Zenzicube, or a Squared Cube Number made by multiplying the Sursolide into the Root

Zenzyber, -yr, obs. forms of Ginger.

*c*1485 *Digby Myst* III 343 Zenzybyr and synamom.

Zeolite (zī·ŏləit). *Min.* Also 8–9 *erron.* -yte. [ad. Sw, G, etc. *zeolit*, f. Gr. ζέ͡ειν to boil, seethe + λίθος stone, -LITE; so named from its boiling and swelling under the blowpipe see quot. 1777.] Generic name for a large and varied group of minerals, consisting of hydrous silicates in which the bases are alumina and the alkalies and alkaline earths, generally characterized by swelling up and fusing to a glass or enamel before the blowpipe, and often by gelatinizing with acids, commonly found in the cavities of igneous rocks.

Examples are Analcite, Brewsterite, Chabazite, Harmotome, Natrolite, Phillipsite, Stilbite, Thomsonite, etc.

1777 *Dict. Chem.* III. X 8, *Zeolites*. This name is given by Mr. Cronstedt to a stone described by him in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm for the year 1756, the peculiar properties of which have induced that mineralogist to consider it as forming a distinct order of earths, called *zeolites*. 1777 Priestley *Exper Air* III. 39 The sparry zeolyte from the Ferro Isles 1803 *Edin Rev* Jan 510 This Zeolite, found in the rocks of Edinburgh Castle 1804 *Ibid.* Jan. 311 Zeolytes [see Chabazite]. 1842 T Graham *Elem Chem* 145 Chabasie and other minerals of the zeolite family 1880 Haughton *Phys Geog* v. 214 *note*, Tabular trap, which contains abundant zeolites.

Hence **Zeolitic** (-i·tik), † **-ical** *adjs*, pertaining to, consisting or of the nature of zeolite; **Zeolitiform** (-i·tifǫ̈m) *a.* 'having the form of zeolite' (Webster, 1828); **Ze·olitiza·tion,** transformation into a zeolite; so **Ze·olitize** *v* (in mod. Dicts.).

1828–32 Webster, *Zeolitic. 1848 Dauberny *Volcanoes* (ed. 2) 18 An intimate mixture of augite and magnetic iron with a mineral of the zeolitic family. 1857 *G Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 232 Four-sided prisms, which exhibited, like the zeolitic crystals, beautiful coloured bands, when examined with polarized light. 1807 Headrick *Arran* 86 *Zeolitical concretions. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Zeolitization*, the process by which a mineral is converted into a zeolite by alteration—for example, nepheline into thomsonite

Zep, obs. form of Sap *sb.*[1]

Zephyr (ze·fəi). Forms: *a.* (in Latin form) 1 zefferus, 4 zeferus, 4–7 zephirus, 5 zeforus, 5–6 zepherus, 6– zephyrus; *β.* 7 zephir(e, -yre, 7– zephyr. [a. or ad L. *zephyrus*, a. Gr. ζέφυρος: cf. F. *séphire*, It. *zefiro, zeffiro*, Sp. *cefiro*, Pg *zephyro*, G. *zephyr*, etc.]

1. The west wind, esp. as personified, or the god of the west wind.

a. a 1000 *Riddles* xl[1] 68 Nis zefferus se swifta wind þæt swa fromlice mæg feran æghwær *c*1300 *E E Allit P.* C 470 & sayez vnte Zeferus þat he syfle warme. *c*1386 Chaucer *Prol* 5 Zephirus with his sweete breeth. *c*1520 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 677 There blew in that gardynge a soft piplyng colde, Enbrethyng of Zepherus with his pleasant wynde. 1594 *Solimus* ad fin., Zephyrus sweete smelling blast. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 116 Art thou perhaps that purest breathing aire, Sweet Zephirus? 1667 Milton *P. L.* V 16 With voice Milde, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes. 1898 Meredith *Lett* (1912) II 498 Like a gossamer puffed by summer Zephyrus.

β. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* VII. [XI] 120 When the hollow floode of ayre in Zephyres cheeks doth swel. 1605 Drayton *Idea* liii, Sweet mirrh-breathing Zephire. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 19 Zephir with Aurora playing, As he met her once a Maying. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No 80 P 3 Regions in which no wind is heard but the gentle Zephyr. 1823 B. W. Procter *Flood of Thess.* I. 89 Words more soft than Zephyr

2. A soft mild gentle wind or breeze.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb* IV. II. 172 They are as gentle As Zephires blowing below the Violet, Not wagging his sweet head. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 47 The pure thin sweet Vapours of the Air (which are the Refreshing *Zephirs* of Nature) 1718 Prior *Henry & Emma* 389 While gentle Zephyrs play in prosp'rous Gales 1764 Goldsm. *Trav* 173 No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast. 1807 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 187 The flowers, the zephyrs, and the warblers of spring, returning after their tedious absence. 1883 Miss M Betham-Edwards *Disarmed* x, The zephyrs breathed softly from the south.

3. a. Applied to various very light articles of clothing; e.g. a light shawl; a light dust-coat; *esp.* a light shirt worn by athletes.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 Negligees of pale lutestring,.. with tassels and zephyrs in fancy, or of muslin. 1830 *Lady's Mag* 31 May 284/2 Some wear little square shawls of soft crape, called zephyrs. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conscience* I. II, The gentleman's light overcoat had once done duty as a 'zephyr' at the races 1887 Shearman *Athletics* 68 When the athlete has got a pair of the best shoes, a zephyr, and a pair of silk or merino drawers,. he has got all the stock-in-trade required to win half-a-dozen championships. 1891 R F. Murray *Scarlet Gown* 6 He sat upon the sofa, where my hat, My wanton Zephyr, rested on its rim

b. [after Ger.] A fine light cotton cloth of the gingham type used for women's dresses, having the colours woven into the fabric.

1849, etc. [see 6 b] 1863 B. Taylor *Han Thurston* I 128 [To] measure a yard of calico or choose a shade of zephyr. 1866 in *Abridgm. Specif Patents, Spinning* II. (1868) 490 Equal in appearance to the finest German zephyr. 1905 Wells *Kipps* I. VI. § 1 I'm sorting up zephyrs to-morrow, Sir.

c. *Cookery* (See quot.)

1894 *Garrett's Encycl Cookery, Zephyrs.* These might almost be described under the heading of *Soufflés.*

4. A butterfly of the genus *Zephyrus.*

5. [after Fr.] A soldier of the Algerian light infantry.

1854 *Househ. Words* VIII. 145/1 Zephyrs is a nickname given in Algeria to a corps which is recruited from the French army. 1911 *Blackw. Mag* May 595/2 Service with the 'Zephyrs', the malefactors of the French army.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as (sense 2) *zephyr-bough, -breath, -sigh, -whispering; zephyr-fanned, -haunted, -kissed* adjs.; zephyr-flower = Zephyranth (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

1818 Keats *Endym.* II. 318 Within my breast there lives a choking flame—O let me cool't the *zephyr-boughs among! 1854 Brewster *More Worlds* ii. 17 The *zephyr breath among the distant foliage. 1880 A. H. Swinton *Insect Var.* 96 The *zephyr-fanned summits of the oak wood. ?1793 Coleridge *Lines to a beautiful Spring* 5 Ere from thy *zephyr-haunted brink I turn *c*1840 Eliza Cook *Spring* v, The *zephyr-kissed grass 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 376 Where every *zephyr-sigh pouts, and endows Her lips with

music for the welcoming 1842 DICKENS *Amer Notes* x, Nor was the atmosphere quite free from *zephyr whisperings of the thirty beds which had just been cleared away.

b. Applied to certain light yarns and fabrics (see quots.), also = made of zephyr (sense 3 b)

1849 *Jrnl. Design* Aug 143 Zephyr Silk Barège This is one of those light and elegant fabrics which have done so much to reduce the demand for the higher class of light printed goods. 1852 *Household Words* IV. 398/2 We have Paletôts, Zephyr wrappers, ..and a host of other garments. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Zephyr-cloth*, a kind of kerseymere made in Belgium; a waterproof fabric *Ibid*, *Zephyr-shawl*, a kind of thin light worsted and cotton embroidered shawl. 1864 WEBSTER, *Zephyr yarn*, or *worsted*, a fine kind of yarn or worsted, called also *Berlin wool* 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict Needlework, Zephyr Ginghams* or *Prints* These are pretty delicate textiles, resembling a cotton batiste. *Zephyr Merino Yarn*, the term employed by the wool staplers of Germany to signify what is usually called German or Berlin. *Zephyr Shirting* .a kind of gauze flannel, having a silk warp 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 Two sisters in blue zephyr gowns. 1888 MAUDE BRADSHAW *Ind Outfits* 31 Two pairs of zephyr stays, besides a few pairs of ordinary stays.

Hence **Zephyre an, Zephy rian, Ze·phyrous, Ze·phyry** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a zephyr; full of or having zephyrs; **Ze phyret**, a gentle zephyr; **Ze·phyrine**, the name of a light thin material or a garment made of this; also *attrib.*; **Ze·phyrless** *a*, destitute of zephyrs.

1837 *Blackw Mag* XLI. 146 The voice of Reason, like the *zephyrean breath of summer 1848 tr. *J. P. F Richter's Levana* III iii. § 54 To .. send the *zephyrets of pleasure through artistic bellows and air-pumps, to the little flowers. 1734 *Poor Robin* Mar. A 7, And from the West with a *Zephyrian Breath, Plants seeming dead he re-revives from Death 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* iii, A span new tea-coloured *zephyrine polonaise. *Ibid*, Her zephyrine, with its silky shine 1819 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 37 Whose winds, all *zephyrless, hold scourging rods. 1847 *Tait's Mag* XIV. 267 This soft *zephyrous breeze 1791 LFARMONT *Poems* 188 The *Zephyry Summer breeze 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Var.* 169 In zephyry hay-fields

Zephyranth (zĕ·firæn̩þ). [ad mod L *Zephyranthes*, f. Gr. ζέφυρος ZEPHYR + ἄνθος flower: with allusion to the waving flower-stalks] A plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* (1846) VI. 248 In habit the one-flowered Habranths are the same as the Zephyranths.

Zeppelin (zĕ·pəlɪn), *sb* [The name of the German Count Ferdinand von *Zeppelin*] (With capital Z) In full *Zeppelin airship* a dirigible airship; properly, one of a type constructed by Count Zeppelin of Germany in 1900.

Sometimes colloquially abbreviated *Zep(p*

1900 *Whitaker's Alm* 665/2 The Zeppelin Air-ship, now [1899] in construction on an island of the Boden See, is a cylindrical frame of aluminium in partitions, each holding a gas-bag. 1914 F. T. JANE in *Land & Water* 12 Sept 15*/1 A Zeppelin has dropped bombs on Antwerp. *Ibid.* 19 Sept. 19*/1 Alarming rumours of a German Zeppelin invasion of England *via* Calais. *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 16*/2 It takes something like a year to build a Zeppelin shed. 1915 JESSIE POPE *Simple Rhymes, Mariana*, The night those Zeps bombarded town. 1916 *Times Lit. Suppl* 27 Jan. 40/3 A hostile raiding 'Zepp.'

Hence **Ze·ppelin** (also abbrev *zep*) *v. trans.*, to drop bombs on from a Zeppelin; **Ze·ppelinite**, one who advocates the use of Zeppelins as an engine of war, esp. against non-combatants

1916 WELLS *Mr. Britling* I v. § 12 They will Zeppelin the fleet and walk through our army. 1916 *Daily Express* 29 Mar. 4/7 The battle royal between the Zeppelinites and the anti-Zeppelinites [in Germany] continues. 1920 W J LOCKE *House of Baltazar* VII. 83 'So you've been Zepped, I hear,' she said.

Zequi, zequin(e, obs. forms of SEQUIN.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII iv. (1614) 675 Euery Zequi being sixteene ryals, and with vs eight shillings *a*1701 [see SEQUIN *sb.* 1]. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* XXX (1766) II. 107 Two scudi make a zequine; and a French louis'dore is worth about two zequines.

Zeraphim, var SERAPHIN.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Zeraphim*, a former money of account of Goa, of 240 Portugese reis.

Zerbaffe, zerbaft, variants of SHERBAFF *Obs*

1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 81 Seventy Pieces of Zer-baffe, which is a very rich sort of Persian Tissue. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* II 92 Zerbaft, which is the Brocart of Persia.

Zerbet, obs. form of SHERBET.

Zerda (zɜ·ɪdə). *Zool.* [So called by the 'Moors' (*Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps Handlingar*, 1777, XXXVIII. 265).] The fennec, *Canis zerda*.

1781 PENNANT *Hist Quadrup* I. 248

Zereba, zeriba: see ZARIBA.

Zereglia, Zerez, obs. ff. SERAGLIO, XERES.

Zeriff, var. SHERIFI, XERIFF.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Zeriff*, an old Turkish coin worth about 2½ dollars.

Zernich, obs. form of ZARNICH

Zero (zī·rō). Pl. **zeroes** (-ōuz). [ad. F. *zéro* (1515 in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source It. *zero*, for **zefiro*, ad. Arab. *çifr* CIPHER]

1. The arithmetical figure o which denotes 'nought': = CIPHER *sb.* 1. Now *rare*.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* VI. ii. 435 They accompted their weekes by thirteene dayes, marking the dayes with a Zero or cipher. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Zero*, a Word sometimes us'd especially among the French, for a Cipher or Nought (o). 1799 *Tilloch's Philos Mag*, II 413 Every letter marked with a figure followed by a zero. 1854 *Orr's Circ Sci, Math Sci* 16 Sometimes the divisor ends with zeros or noughts. 1857 *Househ Words* 8 Aug 143/2 A five, with a zero to the right, and a three to the left 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 15 If we have two zeros in the symbol.

b. The compartment numbered o on a roulette table

1859 LEVER *Dav Dunn* xlvi, I have been sketching out a little plan of a martingale for the roulette-table. There's only one zero at Homburg, and we can try it there as we go up. 1889 J -S. BOND *Roulette* 29 If for 150 years Roulette has held its own against all comers, it is zero that has done it 1911 tr *Selberer's Roulette* 50 When the zéro comes out, the Bank takes the half of all stakes on the *chances simples* and the whole of all stakes upon the *chances multiples* (excepting, of course, stakes laid upon zéro, or on a combination including zéro, which alone it pays).

2. The point or line marked o on a graduated scale, from which the reckoning begins esp. in a thermometer or other measuring instrument.

1795 *Phil Trans* LXXXV 446 When the instrument is adjusted, and the index belonging to the micrometer screw stands at the zero on its circle 1826 *Art of Brewing* (Libr Usef Knowl 1829) 19/2 If the saccharometer be made so as to sink to a certain point marked zero (a cypher) in distilled water 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* II 639 The Centigrade thermometer places the zero at the freezing point 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 208 The French adopt as their zero of longitude the meridian which passes through the Observatory at Paris 1890 W. F STANLEY *Surv & Lev Instr.* 439 These rollers are fixed in such a manner as to turn in a circumference concentric with the zero of the alidade.

3. The temperature corresponding to the zero of a thermometer; that degree of heat (or cold) which is reckoned as o°: i. e. in the Centigrade and Réaumur's scales, the freezing-point of water; in Fahrenheit's scale (the usual one in Eng. use), 32° below this, or 'thirty-two degrees of frost'.

Absolute zero, the lowest temperature possible in the nature of things, at which the molecular motion which constitutes heat would cease; the zero of absolute temperature, reckoned as −273° C

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* I. 78 That the melting of ice produces cold, is proved by the custom which confectioners have of melting certain salts with ice to produce a cold below zero 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 525 On the 23d of January, at sunrise, the thermometer was 10 deg, on the 26th 13 deg. below Zero; the coldest weather ever recorded in this town 1823 BYRON *Juan* x xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to zero 1848 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* I. 303 Clement and Desormes place the absolute zero at −266 6° C (−447 9° Fah.) 1905 *Times* 24 Jan 4/6 In a terrible surf, with the glass near zero, they finally brought the remnant of the crew off safely

4 In abstract sense Nought or nothing reckoned as a number denoted by the figure o, and constituting the starting-point of the series of natural numbers; the total absence of quantity considered as a quantity (in *Alg* and *Higher Math.* as intermediate between positive and negative quantities); hence as expressing the amount of something = 'none at all'.

1823 BYRON *Juan* IX ii, Though your years as man tend fast to zero 1831 *Phil. Trans* CXXI. 113 This sum is equal to zero in all positions of the line *d g* round the point (*x*, *y*, *z*). 1832 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* II ix, Unless my Algebra deceive me, Unity itself divided by Zero will give Infinity. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr Wks 1890 IV 155 Dante's direct acquaintance with Plato may be reckoned at zero. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VII. 248 In a certain patient, I have observed the intercranial tension to be slightly below zero while he was standing upright.

b. In the theory of functions, A value of a variable for which a function vanishes.

1893 A R FORSYTH *Functions* 62 The number of distinct zeros in the limited area is finite. 1902 E T WHITTAKER *Mod Anal* 94 A polynomial of degree *n* has *n* zeros.

5. *fig.* (from 4). Something that counts as or amounts to nothing; a worthless thing or person, one of no account; a 'cipher', 'nonentity'; a 'nothing' or 'nobody'.

1813 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Patronage* xxiv, The other gentlemen are zeros. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk Gt.* VI ix. II 126 Whatever the answer now be from England, I will have nothing to do with it to me it shall be zero. 1861 *Macm Mag* III. 322 A man who *will* not work. is as complete a zero in the labour supply as if he were dead. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 82 He is not surrounded with a vast zero, an all-absorbing negation.

6. *fig.* (from 2 and 3). **a.** The lowest point or degree; vanishing-point; nothingness, nullity. (Sometimes coinciding with b.)

1820 BYRON *Juan* III. cx, Sure my invention must be down at zero. 1837 HOOD *Desert-Born* 64 Merely to look at such a sight my courage sinks to zero 1867 'MARK TWAIN' *Jumping Frog, Curing a Cold*, I got to coughing incessantly, and my voice fell below zero 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 176 Man began the Ascent of Civilization at zero.

b. The initial point of a process or reckoning; the starting-point, the absolute beginning.

Hour of zero, in recent military use = *zero hour* (see 7 a)

1849 H MILLER *Footpr. Creator* x. 193 The vegetation of the Silurian system, from its upper beds down till where we reach the zero of life. 1866 J MARTINEAU *Ess* I. 7 He makes 1788 his zero of human history. 1916 P. GIBBS *Battles of Somme* XXVIII 248 When the hour of 'zero' came for the attack.

7. *attrib.* **a.** in sense 2 (or 6 b), as *zero-line, -mark, -plane, -point*; zero creep, spontaneous slow displacement of the zero-point on a graduated scale, zero hour (*Mil.*), the hour at which an attack or operation is timed to begin, zero magnet, a magnet for adjusting the zero, e. g of a galvanometer; zero mark, post, a mark or post from which distances along roads are measured.

1906 *Athenæum* 19 May 612/2 A very ingenious bifilar galvanometer warranted free from the tendency to *zero creep 1917 W. BEACH THOMAS *With British on Somme* II v, The coming of the *zero hour of 3 30 in the morning. 1915 A KEITH *Antiq Man* XXI 341 The horizontal or *zero line, which crosses the hinder and lower angles of the right and left parietal bones 1862 TYNDALL *Heat* 1. (1863) 3 At the present moment the needle points to the *zero mark on the graduated disc 1908 *Times* 2 Jan 8/6 The iron tablet marking the position of Tyburn gate is virtually a milestone, marking, as it does, a spot from which the miles on the two great roads that join at Marble Arch are measured It is perhaps the sole survivor of the zero marks of London 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys Geog* ii. 51 The *zero plane is the surface of the ellipsoid similar to the sea surface 1810 T THOMSON *Syst Chem* (ed 4) I 565 A thermometer, the *zero point of which indicates absolute cold 1908 *Daily Chron* 9 Jan 3/3 The *zero posts which formerly stood on the present site of the Marble Arch, and at Hyde-park-corner.

b. in sense 3, as *zero night, temperature, weather*

1854 HAWTHORNE *Engl Note-bks* (1870) I 162 In the zero atmosphere of America 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Flor* XXXIV, Feel truth at blood-heat and falsehood at zero rate 1884 E P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 288/2, I can keep my hens warm even in zero weather. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 323 Molecular rest—the theoretical condition of zero-temperature. 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXXIII 299/2 The zero reading and the steam reading would both generally correspond to a falling meniscus

c in sense 4 That is of the amount expressed by zero, i.e. none at all; in *Math.* also *transf.* applied to a value of a function corresponding to the value o of the variable or variables.

1879 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* X. 499 The letter *c* is used in connexion with the zero values *u*=0, *v*=0.. S_0, S_1, S_2, are even functions, and the corresponding zero-functions are denoted by $c_0, c_1, c_2, \ldots$ When (*u*, *v*) are indefinitely small each of these functions is of course equal to its zero value *plus* a quadric term in (*u*, *v*) 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl Kinemat.* 25 The surface of still water is agitated by wave disturbances proceeding from three fixed points . find the points of zero disturbance 1920 *Conquest* Apr. 257/2 Years of tedious work out of which there was always the chance of a zero result.

‖ **Zerumbet** (zĭrʌ·mbet). Also 7–8 -eth. [Pg., ad. Hind., Pers. زرنباد *zerunbād*.] An East Indian plant of the genus *Curcuma*, or its aromatic root, used, like the allied CASSUMUNAR and ZEDOARY, as a tonic drug

[1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 269 Of the Apothecaries drugges And of what price they are in Calicut and Malabar Zerumba, the farazuola Fanan II. Zedoaria, the farazuola Fanan I.] 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II 152 The Zerumbet likewise growes in these parts, and is like to ginger 1694 *Phil. Trans* XVIII. 278 Kua or Zerumbeth of our Shops, a Species of Ginger 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 33 The Zedoary is the long Part of the Plant, serving as a root to the Zerumbeth. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 668 The so-called Cassumunar roots, Zedoary roots, and Zerumbet roots of commerce

Zerybeh: see ZARIBA.

Zerzelıne, zerzelnie, var. SERGELIM *Obs.*

Zest (zest), *sb.*[1] Also 8 zist. [a. F. *zeste*, earlier † *zest*, † *zec*, 'the thicke skin, or filme whereby the kernell of a wall-nut is diuided' (Cotgr.), also orange or lemon peel; of obscure origin. Cf Walloon *zess*, Pg. *zeste*.

The sense given in Chambers *Cycl.* 1728, 'the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut', is taken from French, and was not in English use.]

1. Orange or lemon peel used as a flavouring or for preserving; also, the oil squeezed from such peel to flavour liquor, etc. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Zest* (Fr) the pill of an Orange, or such like, squeesed into a glass of wine, to give it a relish. 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 150 Citron Oil. is made..by the Zest or the rasping or grating of the Citron Peel 1747 WESLEY *Prim Physick* (1755) 70 Pour into the Palm of the Hand a little Brandy, with some Zist of Lemon 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 173 To prepare lemon-juice you must first carefully remove the zest and then the white part. 1903 GILCHRIST *Beggar's Manor* II, As he.. fastidiously deprived the oranges of their zest

2 *fig.* Something that imparts a relish, savour, or piquancy; a piquant quality which adds to the enjoyment or agreeableness of something.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 107 Monsieur St. Amant lov'd nothing so tenderly as he did the Baron; ..he was the Zest to all his Pleasures. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III i, A smart Repartee, with a Zest of Recrimination at the Head of it, makes the prettiest Sherbet. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1211 The Life of life, the Zest of worldly bliss. 1819 KEATS *To Fanny* 6 That sweet minor zest Of love, your kiss. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 134 There was a quaintness too, mingled with all this revelry, that gave it a peculiar zest. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* XVI, The sense that, perhaps, it was imprudent to take a cab or drink a bottle of wine, added a zest to those enjoyments. 1873 HELPS *Anim & Mast* VIII 207 The difference of character should have given a zest to companionship, not destroyed it.

3. Keen relish or enjoyment displayed in speech or action; the pleasure of enjoying something; gusto. Usually const. *for*.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Sept. an. 1777, If I were to reside

in London, the exquisite zest with which I relished it in occasional visits might go off 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II 358 After travelling for two or three days alone, when he arrives at an inn, it gives him a greater zest for society 1844 Dickens *Mart Chuz* xix, She went to a lying-in or a laying out with equal zest. 1854 Thackeray *Newcomes* i, The zest of life was certainly keener. 1895 Salmond *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* i vii 119 The Greek people had an almost unrivalled zest for life.

b phr. *To your zest*, to your taste or liking. *rare.*

1817 Byron *Beppo* xii, That picture . Is loveliest to my mind of all the Show , It may perhaps be also to your zest.

4. *transf.* Something which furnishes a relish or provides a savoury addition to a meal; an appetizer; also, a relish, a piquant flavour.

1835 Dickens *Sk Boz, Miss Evans & Eagle*, Mr. Wilkins had brought a pint of shrimps . to give a zest to the meal [*sc.* tea]. 1848 Newman *Loss & Gain* 154, 'I like these rides into the country', said Vincent, as they began eating; 'it is exquisite as a zest' 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvi, The Native had private zests and flavours on a side-table, with which the Major daily scorched himself 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvii. 273 We renewed the zest of the table with the best salad in the world—raw eggs and cochlearia 1876 Miss Braddon *Dead Men's Shoes* i, For a cheap relish, a zest which shall make bread and butter supply the place of dinner, your fishmonger is your best friend.

Hence **Ze'stful** *a.*, full of zest, characterized by piquancy or keen relish or enjoyment; whence **Ze'stfully** *adv.*, **Ze'stfulness.**

1850 *Fraser's Mag* XLII. 345 A zestful sort of place in which to spend a fortnight 1857 *Ibid.* LVI 601 How shall any man..abridge twenty volumes of such zestful personalities? 1872 C. King *Mountain Sierra Nev.* xi. 241 While we chatted and ate zestfully portions [of meat] not too freely brecciated with lava sand. 1897 Jacobs *Skipper's Wooing* 1, He bent over and with much zestful splashing began his ablutions. 1882 *Illustr Lond News* 30 Sept. 350/2 The zestfulness of its Radicalism is not lessened.

†Zest, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. = Siesta.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Zest*..sometimes taken for a short Afternoon's Sleep or Nap: as To go to one's Zest.

Zest (zest), *v.* [f. Zest *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To flavour with 'zest'; to add a relish to; to give a piquant quality to; also *fig*

1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* III. 56 My Lord, when my Wine's Right I never care it shou'd be Zested. 1709 Mrs Manley *Secret Mem* (1720) IV. Ded p. vii, Heaven is sometimes pleased with Bitterness to Zest the Bowl of Bliss! 1737 J. Hervey *Mem. Reign Geo II* (1848) II. xxv 288 Many more expressions not quite so strongly zested, though but few degrees weaker. 1760 Goldsm. *Ess.* Misc Wks. 1837 I 327 Hundreds sunk to the bottom by one broadside, furnish out the topic of the day, and zest his coffee. 1862 Meredith *Marian* II, Ye who zest the turtle's nest With the eagle's eyrie. 1871 H. Marshall *For very Life* I. i, One autumn morning, zested with a sharp frosty feeling.

†2. [after F. *zester.*] (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), To *Zest an Orange or Lemon*, (among Confectioners) is to cut the Peel from top to bottom into small Slips, as thin as it can possibly be done.

Hence **Ze sted** *ppl. a.*

1769 Goldsm. *Rom. Hist* II 74 One circumstance that might well teach mankind to relish the beverage of virtue above their most zested enjoyments. 1801 *Lusignan* III. 131 The most zested enjoyments of vice.

†Zest, *int. Obs.* [Cf. F. *zest* int.] An exclamation accompanying quick action.

1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* III. i, Oons the old Woman—Zest

Zest, s.w. dial. f. 2nd pers. sing. pres. of Say *v.*[1]

1602 *Contention betw. Lib. & Prod.* I. iv, Bur Lady, zonne, zest true

Zet, dial. f. Set *v.*

‖ Zeta[1] (zī'tă). *Antiq.* [med.L., = *diæta* (see Z), a. Gr. δίαιτα way of living, dwelling (see Diet *sb.*).] A term of disputed meaning (see quots.).

1706 Phillips (ed Kersey), *Zeta*, a Room kept warm like a Stove; a withdrawing Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below, either the cool Air, or the heat of warm Water In our old Records, it is taken for a Dining-Room, Hall, or Parlour 1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, *Zeta*, presumed to be a room over the porch of a Christian church. 1860 Mayne *Expos Lex*, *Zeta*, *Zeteorita* [*Zeticula*], . the *Vaporaria* and *Conclavia*, or vapour baths and inner closets, in the pavement of which warm or cold water was diffused as required.

‖ Zeta[2] (zī'tă). [Gr. ζῆτα, the letter Z, ζ: see Z.] Name of the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, used *attrib* in **zeta-function** *Math.*, one of a set of functions (denoted by a capital Z prefixed to the variable) connected with elliptic integrals. Hence **Ze'tacism** (-siz'm) [cf Etacism, Lambdacism, Rhotacism], frequent or faulty use of the letter ζ; **Zetaic** (zītē'ik) *a. Math.*, applied by Sylvester to operations (denoted by the letter ζ prefixed to an expression) in which subscript indices are treated like ordinary indices of powers, and to expressions or functions so obtained

1840 Sylvester *Coll. Math. Papers* (1904) I. 47, I use the Greek letter ζ to denote that the product of factors to which it is prefixed is to be effected after a certain symbolical manner. This I shall distinguish as the zeta-ic product. *Ibid.*, Rule for zeta-ic multiplication *Note* An analogous interpretation may be extended to any zeta ic function whatever 1889 I Taylor *Aryans* v § 1 260 The tendency to Zetacism among the Ionians may be due to an admixture with the pre-Aryan population.

Zete, obs. dial. form of Set *v.*

Zetetic (zĭte'tik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *zētēticus*, a. Gr. ζητητικός, f. ζητεῖν to seek, inquire]

A. *adj.* Inquiring, investigating, proceeding by inquiry or investigation

In quot 1645 used in burlesque.

1645 Urquhart *Trissotetras* Wks. (1834) 145 Zetetick, is said of loxogonospherical moods which agree in the same quæsitas 1660 Stanley *Hist Philos.* XII. (1687) 771/1 This was called the Zetetick Philosophy, from its continual enquiry after Truth 1704 J Harris *Lex. Techn* I, *Zetetick* Method in Mathematicks, is the Analytick, or Algebraick way. 1849 S. B. Rowbotham (*title*) Zetetic Astronomy. A description of several experiments which prove that the surface of the sea is a perfect plane and that the Earth is not a Globe! 1885 *Bookseller* 7 Jan 12/1 A party of Zetetic astronomers with scientific instruments.

B. *sb.* **1.** (*sing.* or *pl*) Investigation, inquiry (as in mathematics, etc.)

Often with allusion to Franciscus Vieta's *Zeteticorum libri quinque.*

1679 Moxon *Math. Dict* (1701), *Zetetique*, numbers used in Algebra and Equations by the famous Vieta. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII 775/2 *Zetetics*, a name given by Vieta to the part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities. 1853 W Thomson *Laws Th.* (ed 3) § 35 [Logic] has been called Zetetic or the Art of seeking.

2. An investigator, inquirer; *spec.* an adherent of the ancient Greek sceptic school of philosophy (see Sceptic A., B. 1).

1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos* XII. (1687) 772/2 These all were called Pyrrhonians from their Master; Aporeticks, and Scepticks, and Ephecticks, and Zeteticks, from their (as it were) Doctrine. 1838 J. Rowbotham *Dict.* 66 The ancient Pyrrhonists were called Zetetics or seekers.

Hence **Zete'tically** *adv.* [see -ically], by way of inquiry or investigation.

1665 Hooke *Microgr* IX '55 It would be somewhat too long ..zetetically to examine..what particular kind of motion it is.

Zeþ, obs. dial. pl. ind. pres. of See *v.*

Zeþþe, obs. var. Sith.

Zetland (zetlănd). Later spelling (see Z) of Sc *Zetland* (also *Yetland*, latinized *Yhetlandia*), a. ON. *Hja(l)tland*, *Hjetland* (MDa. *Hetland*) Shetland. Hence **Ze tlander, Zetla ndic** *a.* (Survives as an official name of the Shetland Islands, and in a title of the peerage.)

1703 J Brand *Descr. Orkney*, etc. To Rdr, Zetland .is unknown to the most of the Nation, if not, that they have only heard, there were such Isles, as the Zetlandick *Ibid* 116 Some Zetlanders went to the King with their Skin-Coats, laying the oppressed condition of their Countrey before him 1809 Edmondston *Zetland Isl* I 206 The native Zetland horse is very small. 1813 Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. s v *Shearwater*, In addition to the Zetlandic name of Lyre, Lyar or Lyrie, it has acquired the Norwegian names of Skrabe or Skraap. 1821 Scott *Pirate* II, Sweyn Erickson, as good a Zetlander as ever rowed a boat to the *haaf* fishing 1868 *Rep. Brit Assoc* I. 338 A list of the Zetlandic Annelids dredged in 1867 and 1868.

Zeuera, Zeuet, obs. ff. Zebra, Civet *sb.*[1]

‖ Zeuglodon (zīū'glodŏn). *Palæont.* [mod L. (Owen, 1839), f. Gr. ζεύγλη strap or loop of a yoke + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.] A genus of extinct cetaceans of a primitive type, whose fossil remains are found in the Eocene. Hence **Zeu glodont,** *sb.* a cetacean [of this genus; *a.* belonging to this genus; **Zeuglodo ntoid** [-oid], *a.* having the characters of this genus, or belonging to the family *Zeuglodontidæ*, *sb.* a cetacean of this family.

1839 Owen in *Trans Geol. Soc. Lond.* Ser. II VI. 75 The microscopic characters of the texture of the teeth of the *Zeuglodon* are strictly of a mammiferous character. 1857 Agassiz *Contrib. Nat Hist U. S.* I. 116 The Zeuglodonts [are] embryonic Sirenidæ. 1883 Flower in *Encycl Brit.* XV 393/2 The earliest Cetaceans of whose organization we have anything like complete evidence are the Zeuglodons of the Eocene period 1885 *Y Philips' Man Geol* II. 650 Whales of the Zeuglodont family. 1892 *Athenæum* 12 Nov 667/3 Zeuglodont and other cetacean remains from the tertiaries of the Caucasus.

‖ Zeugma (zīū gmă). *Gram.* and *Rhet.* [mod. L, a. Gr. ζεῦγμα a yoking, f ζευγνύναι to yoke, related to ζυγόν Yoke *sb.*] A figure by which a single word is made to refer to two or more words in the sentence; esp. when properly applying in sense to only one of them, or applying to them in different senses, but formerly more widely, including, e g., the use of the same predicate, without repetition, with two or more subjects; also sometimes applied to cases of irregular *construction*, in which the single word agrees *grammatically* with only one of the other words to which it refers (more properly called Syllepsis)

1586 A. Day *Engl. Secretorie* II. (1595) 82 *Zeugma*, when one or more clauses are concluded vnder one verbe, as to say, His loosnesse ouercame all shame, his boldnesse, feare; his madnesse, reason 1589 Puttenham *Engl Poesie* III. xii (Arb) 175 But if it be to mo clauses then one, that some such word be supplied to perfit the congruitie or sence of them all, it is by the figure (*Zeugma*) we call him the (single supplie)... as to say Fellowes and friends and kinne forsooke me quite. 1848 J. T. White *Xenophon's Anab.* Notes I. v. § 9 (1872) 51 Observe the zeugma in πλήθει [in ἡ βασιλέως ἀρχῇ, πλήθει μὲν χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἰσχυρὰ οὖσα] 1872 Lillie tr *Y. P. Lange's Comm 2 Thess.* III. 156 Αὐτούς is now to be taken out of the dative τοιούτοις, by an obvious zeugma [in 2 Thess. III 12 τοῖς δὲ τοιούτοις παραγγέλλομεν, καὶ παρακαλοῦμεν]. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 560 By the figure of speech called zeugma, or rather syllepsis, the same word .is often made to serve two purposes in the same sentence. A verb is often used with two clauses which is only appropriate to one of them, as in Pope's line—'See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crowned.'

Hence **Zeugmatic** (-æ tik) *a.*, pertaining to or involving zeugma; **Zeugma tically** *adv*, so as to involve zeugma.

1857 Ellicott *Comm Col* II 5 A zeugmatic construction of the accus with both verbs 1857 — *Comm Phil* I. 27 Attempts have been made to defend the construction as it stands, by referring ἀκούσω zeugmatically to both clauses

Zeunerite (zəi'nəiəit). *Min.* [f the name of Gustav *Zeuner* of Freiberg, Saxony.] A hydrous arseniate of uranium and copper, occurring in bright-green crystals.

1873 *Jrnl Chem Soc* XXVI 1010 Arseniferous Uranium Mica (Zeunerite) from Joachimsthal.

Zeura, obs. form of Zebra.

‖ Zeus (zīŭs). [Gr. Ζεύς, gen. Διός, related to L. *Jovis* (gen.): see Jove, Jupiter]

1. *Myth* Name of the supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, cf Jupiter. Hence *allusively.*

1920 *Times Lit Suppl* 1 Apr. 207/4 The Zeus of Weimar [*sc* Goethe] was the last person we should have imagined comparable with our Swan of Avon!

b. *Comb.*

1839 T. Mitchell *Frogs of Aristoph* Add 411 Cretan Zeus-worship *a* 1861 Clough *Poems* (1869) II. 464 You are the hatefullest to me of the Zeus-fed princes 1875 Browning *Aristoph Apol.* Poet. Wks 1896 I. 730/1 The hapless Zeus-born offspring 1880 Jebb in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 140/1 Legends of warlike deeds done by Zeus nourished kings.

2. *Ichthyol* A genus of spiny-finned fishes, including the John Dory, *Zeus faber*, anciently sacred to Zeus or Jupiter

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Zeus*, a Fish taken about Cadiz , of a black Colour and very delicate 1752 J. Hill *Hist Anim* 274 The red Zeus, with an even tail. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 48 His own fish Zeus, the dory [was offered] to Jupiter.

‖ Zeuxis (zīŭ'ksis). Name of a famous ancient Greek painter; hence *allusively*, and in comb. *Zeuxis-like* adj. Hence **Zeu xian** *a.*

1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* I. Sonn xix. Wks. (S T S) I 23 Desire (alas) Desire a Zeuxis new, From Indies borrowing Gold, from Westerne Skies Most bright Cynoper, sets before mine Eyes In euery Place, her Haire, sweet Looke and Hew. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. ix, Zeuxian Art 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Lay Mon. Ord*, 299 A vase containing white lilies .painted with such Zeuxis-like skill, that birds. have been seen attempting to. peck the flowers.

Zeuxite (zīŭ'ksəit). *Min* [f. Gr. ζεῦξις yoking, joining (f. ζευγνύναι to join), rendering 'unity' in the name Huel Unity (see quot.).] A variety of tourmaline.

1836 T. Thomson *Min., Geol*, etc. I. 320 Zeuxite. The mineral which I distinguish by this name was found in 1814 in considerable quantity in the Huel Unity mine, about three miles east of Redrath, in Cornwall.

Zeve, obs. form of Seven.

Zevre, obs. form of Zebra.

Zfoot, var. 'Sfoot *int. Obs.*

1620 I. C *Two Merry Milkmaids* II ii. G 4 b, *Ber.* Zfoot, hee's turn'd Eccho. 1640 *Wits Recreat* I 7 b, Z' foot, will you have of men more than their hearts?

Zhe, zhee, dial. forms of She.

‖ Zho (zō̆u). [Tibetan *ɲdzo.*] A hybrid bovine animal, bred from a yak bull and a common cow, used for domestic purposes in Northern India. Also called **‖ Zobo, zobu** [with masc. affix *-bo*]. So **‖ Zhomo,** also **jomo** [with fem. affix *-mo*], a female zho.

1841 Moorcroft *Trav* I. 272 Oxen of the common kind are not used for ploughing, the zho ox, or hybrid male between the yak, and the common cow, or the humped variety called zebu, being greatly preferred, as is its sister, the zhomo, for the dairy. Ploughing is performed by a pair of zhos *Ibid* 309 The Zho or Yak-mule 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ix. 213 The zobo is but rarely seen in these mountains, though common in the North West Himalaya. 1867 A. L. Adams *Wand. Nat. India* 271. 1880 R. Strachey in *Encycl. Brit.* XI 833/2 The yák, from which is reared a cross breed with the ordinary horned cattle of India locally called 'zobu'.

Zibeline (zi bēlin, -oin). Forms: 6 **zebelin,** 7 **-elline,** 7 **zibellin, -en, zubeline,** 8 **zebiline,** 8– **zibelin**(e, (9 **zibelline**). [ad. F. *zibeline* (also † *zabelline*, † *zebeline*, OF. *sebelin*), = It. *zibellino*, Sp. *z-*, *cebellina*, Pg. *zebelina*; Romanic deriv. of Slav. *sobol*: see Sable *sb.*[1]]

1. A small carnivorous quadruped, the sable, *Mustela zibellina.* Also *attrib.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy* II. xxiii 62 Furres of martirs, Zebelins, Sables 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 9 Garnished round with, skin three fingers broad, of Castor, or Zibellin. 1671 H M tr *Erasm Collog.* 447 Clothed in cloth of Gold and Silver in Zebelline and African furs. 1784 King *Cook's Voy Pacific* VI vi 340 The common fox; the stoat, or ermine; the zibeline, or sable 1808 Eleanor Sleath *Bristol Heiress* I. 177 The zibelin from her haunts decoy'd; Or chas'd the ermine from his cell 1844 Hugh Murray *Trav Marco Polo* I §23. 133 The inside is lined with skins of ermine and zibelline.

2. The fur of the sable, sable.

1869 *Daily News* 7 Jan, Black velvet, trimmed all over with zibeline. 1889 *Pop Sci Monthly* May (1890) 34 In 1188 or thereabout no person was allowed to wear garments of vair, gray, zibeline, or scarlet color.

3. (Also *zibeline cloth.*) A soft smooth woollen

material with a slightly furry surface, used for women's dress. Also *attrib.*

1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/7 Blue-grey zibeline cloth . A Czarina jacket of almond-coloured zibeline 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 172/2 The cloths coming in are mostly beavers, thick zibeline finished beavers for choice 1909 W J Locke *Septimus* ix, It was Emma He recognized the zibeline toque and coat.

Zibet (zi bet). Forms· 6– zibeth, 7 zibith, (sebat), 8– zibet. [ad. med.L. *zibethum* (cf. It. *zibetto*, F. *zibet*, G. *zibeth*): see Civet *sb.*[1]] A variant of Civet *sb.*[1], the animal and the perfume; used distinctively (after Buffon) for the Asiatic species of *Viverra*, *V. zibetha*, and the secretion it yields (called also *zibethum*).

1594 Blundevil *Exerc., Plancius' Map* (1597) 265 Next to her genitories, shee hath a little bagge into the which doth fall the precious greace or humour, which they call Ciuet and Zibeth. 1607 Topsell *Fourf Beasts* 585 The Zibeth or Sivet cat 1669 *Addr to hopeful yng. Gentry Eng* 44 You would conceive .that some Chymist had dearly purchas'd their more terrene excrements, out of them to exalt his occidental zibith. 1781 Smellie *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) V 242 The zibet is probably the civet of Asia, of the East Indies, and of Arabia. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI 406 The marks on the lateral and anterior parts of the neck are very dark in the Zibet

b. Comb. †**zibet-muff**, a muff made of civet fur.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No 2078/4 A Sebat Muff.

Zich, Zick, dial. ff. Such, Sick.

Ziczac (zi'kzæk). Also sikssak, sagsag, sicsac, zi(c)kza(c)k. [Ultimately a. Arab. زقزاق *zaqzāq*, سقسق *saqsaq* (Dozy).] An Egyptian species of plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius* (*Charadrius melanocephalus*), which by its cry warns the crocodile of approaching danger; perhaps identical with the trochilus (see Trochilus[1] 1).

1844 W. D Cooley *Larcher's Notes Herod.* II. lxviii I. 285 The bird called sagsag, or siksak, by the Arabs, is a species of plover. 1849 Curzon *Vis. Monast. Levant* xii. 150, I was on the point of firing at his [*sc.* a sleeping crocodile's] eye, when I observed that he was attended by a bird called a ziczac. 1882 Phil Robinson *Noah's Ark* iii, Almost too lazy to keep his jaws open while the little 'sicsac' plover picked his teeth.

Ziczac, variant of Zigzag.

Zide, obs or dial. f. Side.

Zidonian, obs. var. Sidonian.

Ziekle, obs form of Sickle.

1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (1894) 16 He destroyed the vices in suche wyse as the ziekle cuttyth herbes.

Zifer, obs. form of Cipher.

Ziffius, obs. f. Xiphias, swordfish.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 24 Huge Ziffius, whom Mariners eschew No lesse, then rockes.

Zig, the first syllable of *zigzag*: see Zag.

Zig(g, variants of Sig *sb.*, urine.

Zigan, early variant of Tzigane.

1851 Borrow *Lavengro* &c. (1893) 352 Like the forge and tent of a wandering Zigan.

Zigge, obs. f. Say *v.*[1]

Zigger, zighyr, Cornish dial. ff. Sicker *v.*[2]

a 1843 Southey *Comm. pl. Bk.* Ser III (1850) 725/1 The water zighyrs away. A Cornish mining word for dribbling, or flowing in a small stream 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Zaghyr, zigger, or sicker*, to percolate, trickle or ooze.

Ziggurat: see Zikkurat.

Zij, zijt, Zijpe: see See *v.*, Sight.

Zigzag (zi'gzæg), *sb.*, *a.*, *adv.* Also as two words or with hyphen; also 8 zic-zac, zigzac(k, ziczag. [ad F. *zigzag* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.); ultimate origin unknown; partly symbolic, the two different vowels suggesting the two different directions. Cf. G. *zickzack* (Sperander, 1727), said to be first used of fortifications (sense 3 a).]

A. *sb.*

1. A series of short lines inclined at angles in alternate directions; a line or course having sharp turns of this kind; *concr.* something characterized by such lines or turns. Orig. in phr. *in zigzag* (= F. *en zigzag*).

1712 J James tr *Le Blond's Gardening* 42 Steps of Grass laid in *Zic-Zac* [*Note*, The French call this an *Allée en Zic-Zac*, for its Likeness to a Machine so called]. *Ibid.* 215 Chevrons, or Checks of Grass in *Zig-Zac*. 1728 Chambers *Cycl* s.v. *Alley*, An Alley in Ziczac, is that which has too great a Descent. 1822 J Parkinson *Outl. Oryctol.* 139 The larger tubercles placed in zig-zag. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 299 Entering by the beautiful Gate of Justice, and winding in zigzag through the thickness of the tower.

1766 Colman & Garrick *Cland. Marr.* II ii, Here's none of your strait lines here—but all taste—zig-zag—crinkum crankum—in and out. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ* I 235 Twisted into a serpent, or bent into a zig-zag 1856 Merivale *Rom. Emp* xl. IV. 495 The other [road] was practicable for carriages, and for this purpose was made to climb the acclivity with a zigzag 1871 Nesbitt *Catal. Slade Coll. Glass* 6 Terminating with a turquoise zig-zag. 1880 Meredith *Tragic Com.* xi, Dashing his finger in a fiery zig-zag along the line for her pen to follow. 1884 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng* III §87 (1885) 121 The hieroglyphic use of the *zigzag*, for water, by the Egyptians.

b. Each of such lines or turns chiefly in *pl.*

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 124 Nonsense precipitate, like running Lead, That slipp'd thro' Cracks and Zig-zags of the Head. 1775 Twiss *Trav. Port & Sp.* 64 A winding road, which forms thirteen zig-zags. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand Loire* 182 A cap, laced and ribanded in all manner of zig-zags *a* 1861 Clough *Poems, Ite Domum Saturae* II The lightning zigzags shoot across the sky 1865 G. Macdonald *Alec Forbes* lxxiv, The button made many a zigzag from side to side of the table 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot* 742 The grand curve of growth does not assume the form of a continuous curve, but shows a number of small zigzags.

c. *fig.*

1781 Cowper *Conversation* 861 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* II. Wks 1842 II 311 The fanaticks going straight forward and openly, the politicians by the surer mode of zigzag 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* xv, The little zigzags of embarrassment 1913 Roosevelt *Autobiogr.* 579 Our policy is apt to go in zigzags, because different sections of our people exercise at different times unequal pressure on our government.

2 A road or path turning sharply at angles in alternate directions, esp so as to reduce the gradient on a steep slope; each of the sharp turns forming such a road.

1728 Swift *My Lady's Lam.* 184 How proudly he talks Of zigzags and walks. 1848 Thackeray *Bk Snobs* vi, I thread the doubtful zig zags of Mayfair. 1855 Alford in *Life* (1873) 250 Up the valley of the Adour to Arreau, a village approached by zigzags 1890 'R. Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* xiii, Many years before the Zig Zag [*sc* railway in New South Wales] was chopped out of the sidelings

3. Applied *spec.* to other things of a zigzag shape.

a. *Fortif.* A trench leading towards a besieged place, constructed in a zigzag direction so as not to be enfiladed by the defenders, a boyau. **b.** *Archit.* A chevron-moulding. **c.** *Fishery.* (See quot.)

a. 1733 Budgell *Bee* IV. 67 A Battery began in the Morning to play upon the Cavalier of the Bastion Ghiera; the Night following the *Zic-zacs* were continued. 1834-47 J. S Macaulay *Field Fortif.* (1852) 239 The zig zags may often require a greater relief than the parallels

b. 1814 Scott *Border Antiq* I 59 The dancette, as the figure is termed in heraldry, or zig zag. 1826 W A Miles *Deverel Barrow* 4 The chevron or zig zag, that favorite British ornament so prominent in Egyptian remains. 1884 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* III. § 87 (1885) 119 The Norman zigzag

c. 1875 Knight *Dict Mech*, *Zigzag*, a winding chute on the face of a dam to enable fish to ascend

4. Collectors' name for a shell, or a moth, with zigzag marking.

1815 S. Brookes *Conchol* 157 Zigzag, *Cyprœa Ziczac.*

B. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a zigzag; turning sharply at angles in alternate directions; characterized by turns of this kind.

1750 Dobbs in *Phil. Trans* XLVI 543 Striking it with a wiggling Motion from Side to Side, in a zigzag Way 1767 Hamilton *ibid.* LVIII 11 Flashes of forked, or zig-zag lightning. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 364 He .transforms old print To zig-zag manuscript 1792 Wordsw *Descrip. Sketches* 236 Up from the lake a zigzag path will creep. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, River*, Away jogs the boat in a zigzag direction 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. II. 11 A kind of zigzag channel had been worn on the side of the mountain.

fig 1798 Mathias *Pur's Lit* (ed 7) 327 Be regular: from A to B proceed; I hate your zig-zag verse, and wanton heed. 1861 J Pycroft *Ways & Words* 192 The old joke of the zigzag jury who said 'Guilty' and 'Not guilty' alternately, all through the assizes. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 145 All the brood of zig-zag politicians 1897 Goschen in *Hansard's Parl Deb.* XLVII. 597 Our policy is to have as little of the zigzag policy .as possible.

b. *Archit.* Applied to a moulding or other ornament of a zigzag pattern: cf. A. 3 b.

c 1765 Gray *Let. to Bentham* Wks 1825 II. 286 The chevron-work (or zig zag moulding). 1815 J. Smith *Panorama Sci & Art* I 136 Channels in various forms, some plain zigzag, some like network, and some spiral 1840 C Wordsw. *Greece* 58 Columns of green basalt, with fantastic zigzag ornaments.

c. *Bot.* Applied to the stem of a plant, or to a plant having such a stem.

1796 Martyn *Lang. Bot.* (ed. 2), *Zigzag*, used by some English writers for *Flexuose*. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) III 579 Zigzag Ladies smock. 1819 Rees *Cycl*, *Zigzag Trefoil*, .a term sometimes applied by farmers to the perennial red clover, marl grass, or wild red clover.

2. Having zigzag markings. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

1785 Latham *Gen. Syn. Birds* V 61 Zigzag Bittern. 1796 Nemnich *Polygl.-Lex* 946 Zigzag chama, *Venus castrensis.*

3. *Comb.*

1758 Goldsm. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II 149 A Way very commodious cut, Zigzag Fashion 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man Oper Surg.* 236 The interline is zigzag shaped. 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem Biol* 26 Its joints are bent zig zag-wise.

C. *adv.* In a zigzag manner or direction.

c 1730 Burt *Lett N. Scot.* (1754) II 132 It is almost incredible how nimbly they skip, turning *Zic Zac* to such Places as are passable 1764 Veicht in *Phil Trans* LIV 287 The lightening is observed to run not in strait line, but zig zag 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 244 When he ignites a rocket, it may go straight forward, or zig zag. 1862 Beveridge *Hist India* III. viii iv. 374 The road..led zigzag up the side of a precipitous mountain

Zi'gzag, *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *zigzaguer.*]

1. *intr.* To go or move in a zigzag course; to have a zigzag course or direction. Also quasi-*trans.*, *to zigzag it*, *to zigzag one's way.*

1787 Burns *Let to J Richmond* 7 July, His horse zigzagged across before my old spavined hunter. 1792 T. Twining in *Recr & Stud* (1882) 163 We. zigzagged up to the very top 1806–7 J Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xviii *Miseries Trav.* xix, The surprising range of rocks, zigzagging away in all directions 1812 Colman *Br. Grins*, *Lady of Wreck* II. xxvi, He had zigzagged many a league. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf* II, He managed to zigzag down Kennington reach with much labour 1897 Jacobs *Skipper's Wooing* iii, He zigzagged his way back to the ship *fig* [1787 Burns *Let to Earl Buchan* Feb, While I was chalking out to you the straight way to wealth and character, with audacious effrontery you have zigzagged across the path.] 1825 Southey in *Corr. w C Bowles* (1881) 78 Not following the natural course of thought and feeling, but zig-zagging after the rhyme. 1825 Hor Smith *Gaieties & Grav.* II 245 The red and black had zig-zagged, or won alternately for fourteen times 1901 G. Douglas *House with Gr. Shut* xxiii, His courage zigzagged, one moment he towered in imagination, the next he grovelled in fear

2. *trans.* To give a zigzag form to; to trace a zigzag line upon. Chiefly in *pa. pple*; see also Zigzagged *a.*

1777 Pennant *Brit Zool.* (ed 4) IV 98 White zigzagged with ferruginous edges crenulated 1892 Howells *Wedd Journ.* III, The breast of the black cloud was now zigzagged by lightning 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 65 Its lateral margin toothed and zigzagged by the outgrowth of conically elongated cells.

3 To cause to move in a zigzag direction; *refl.* = 1.

1821 Clare *Vill Minstrel* I 115, I oft zigzag me round Thy uneven, heathy ground 1889 Gretton *Mem. Harkb.* 49 To see him zigzag his large body through the mob from the vestry to the pulpit

Hence **Zi'gzagging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 Southey *Let. to Mrs. Hughes* 31 Dec, The zigzaging which it would be necessary to make in stage-coaches. 1861 E T Holland in *Peaks, Passes*, etc. Ser II (1862) I 85 We climbed a steep zigzagging ascent up the ridge 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* (1886) 14 One of these zigzagging blurs [*sc* humming birds] came purring toward me. 1892 O W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t* viii, These zigzagging minds. 1893 *Athenæum* 15 July 90/1 The irritating task of zigzagging through her volumes.

Zigzagged (zi gzægd), *a.* [f. Zigzag *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Having a zigzag form or marking.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III 62 The body oblong; the line running down the side zigzagged towards the tail. 1781 Warton *Hist Oxf* (1783) 4 The zigzagged semicircle of this arch. 1829 *Aunversary* 88 [The house] presents sundry crowfooted, alias zigzagged, gables. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 86/1 On the external barbs of the caudal feathers are two zigzagged bands.

Hence **Zi'gzaggedness**

1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 693 It is in accordance with the general zig-zaggedness of things that the most popular residents in the fish-house are the birds.

Zigzaggery (zi gzægəri). [f. as prec. + -ery.] Zigzag course or proceeding (*lit.* and *fig.*).

In first quot. with allusion to Zigzag *sb.* 3 a.

1760 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. iii, The transverse zigzaggery of my father's approaches towards it [*sc* his coat pocket] 1797 Mrs. A. M Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 248 One of those whimsical beings who hated the zig-zaggery of worldly wisdom 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 31 Aug. 4 The zigzaggery of the English Foreign Office.

Zigzaggy (zi'gzægi), *a.* [f Zigzag *sb.* + -y[1].] Characterized by zigzags or short sharp turns at alternate angles.

a 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser III *Blasph. Warn.* 387 The zig-zaggy pattern by Saxons invented. 1865 W. White *East. Eng.* I. x. 135 We rambled in and out of strange zigzaggy back ways. 1902 A Lang in *Longman's Mag.* Sept. 481 A fortification in a sketch of the style of Vauban, a zigzaggy, forked-lightning affair.

Zik, Zikere, obs ff. Sick, Sicker *a.*

‖ **Zikkurat, ziggurat** (zi kŭrăt, zi'g-). [Assyrian *ziqquratu* (also *zigg-*, *sig(g)-*, *-ur(r)at*) height, pinnacle, top of a mountain, temple-tower; cf. *zaqaru* to be high (Muss-Arnolt).] A staged tower of pyramid form in which each successive storey is smaller than that below it, so as to leave a terrace all round; an Assyrian or Babylonian temple-tower.

1877 tr. *Lenormant's Chaldæan Magic* xv. 227 The ziggurat or sacred tower of the palace of Khorsabad. 1883 P. H. Hunter *Story of Daniel* ix. 156 In all directions rise the lofty *ziggurats* or towers of the temples. 1898 *Engl. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 5 The ziggurat, or great tower, of which the Tower of Babel was a famous example. 1908 *Expositor* May 402 The zikkurats at Erech and Borsippa.

‖ **Zillah** (zi lă). Also zilla. [Hind. ضلع *ẓilah* side, part, district, division.] An administrative district in British India.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* 24 Within the zilla, or district of Calcutta. 1810 T. Williamson *E. Ind Vade Mecum* II. 493 In each of the *zillahs*, or districts, only a collector, with an assistant, perhaps, was stationed. 1869 *Jrnl. Agric Soc. India* I. 398 The Zillah of Huzareebag.

attrib. 1814 Heyne *Tracts on India* 323 Punishments executed by the Zillah judge. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 340 Ahmedabad, 300 miles from Bombay, is a zillah station.

Hence **Zi lladar,** the collector of a zillah.

1785 *Asiatic Misc* I. 409 The riots paid their revenues to the Ziladars in the produce of the lands.

‖ **Zimb** (zimb). [Amharic.] A dipterous insect of Abyssinia, allied to and resembling the tsetse, and very destructive to cattle.

1790 Jas Bruce *Trav* I 388 Large swarms of flies appeared wherever that loomy earth was. This insect is called *Zimb*. It is in size very little larger than a bee *a* 1827 Good *Ps. cv. 31* (1854) 415 He spake, and the zimb-fly came.

[Zimme, spurious word; being the OE. *gimme* gem, with the *g* taken for a *z*.

1848 Lytton *Harold* II. iii, Taking from his own neck a

collar of zimmes. of great price. *Ibid.* III. ii, His diadem, with the three zimmes shaped into a triple trefoil.]

Zimome: see ZYMOME.

Zinc (zɪŋk), *sb* Forms: 7–9 zink, (7 zinke, 7–8 zinck), 8– zinc [ad. G. *zink* (of obscure origin), whence also late 17th c. F *zinc* († *zinch*, † *zin*, † *zain*), Sw., Da *zink*, etc, mod.L. *zincum*]

1. A hard bluish-white metal (commercially known as SPELTER), brittle at ordinary temperatures, but malleable and ductile between 200° and 250° F.; obtained from various ores, esp the sulphide (BLENDE), the carbonate and silicate (CALAMINE, SMITHSONITE), and the red oxide (ZINCITE), and used for roofing, for coating or 'galvanizing' sheet-iron, and for numerous other purposes, it forms several alloys, of which the best known is that with copper called BRASS. Chemical symbol Zn; atomic weight 65.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v 139 Any sulphurous, and imperfect metall, as Iron, Copper, or Zinke. 1731–3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xviii (1755) 409 We took six Ounces of Copper, and melted it in a Wind-Furnace, added to it an Ounce of Zink 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* II (1814) 48 Zinc is one of the most combustible of the common metals 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 344 The metal zinc may be burnt in oxygen. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* viii, Zinc's uncontrolled Flake-brilliance

b. (with *pl.*) A plate of zinc used as the electro-positive metal in a voltaic battery (Cf. ZINCODE)

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 29 If the zincs are scraped clean and the solution of sal-ammoniac kept up

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib. Made or consisting of zinc, as *zinc dish, filings, gauze, plate, wire*, containing or made with zinc, as *zinc amalgam, bath, lotion, ointment, ore, plaster*; *spec.* in names of chemical compounds, as *zinc carbonate, oxide, salt*, etc.; pertaining to or used in connexion with zinc, as *zinc furnace*. b. objective and instrumental, as *zinc etching, printing; zinc-worker; zinc-lined, -roofed* adjs. c. Spec. comb.. **zinc-alum, -amide** (see quots.); **zinc-blende**, native zinc sulphide = BLENDE; **zinc-bloom** [tr. G. *zinkbluthe* (Karsten, 1808)], hydrous carbonate of zinc, hydrozincite; **zinc-dust**, zinc in the form of fine powder (often mixed with zinc oxide and other impurities), obtained by grinding, or in the extraction of zinc from its ores, and used as a deoxidizing agent and as a paint (see *zinc-grey*); **zinc-foil**, thin sheet zinc; **zinc-grey**, (*a*) zinc-dust obtained by grinding in oil, used as a preservative paint for ironwork; (*b*) a colour resembling that of zinc; **zinc-iron**, *sb.* an alloy of zinc and iron; *adj.* consisting of zinc and iron; **zinc-plate** = *zinc-foil*, **zinc-powder** = *zinc-dust*, **zinc spar**, an old name for native zinc carbonate (= CALAMINE, SMITHSONITE 2); **zinc-spinel** = GAHNITE (Dana *Min.* 1868); **zinc-sponge** (see quot.); **zinc-vitriol**, sulphate of zinc, white vitriol (Jameson *Syst. Min.*, 1805, II. 35); **zinc-white**, oxide of zinc used as a white paint.

1831 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* V. 46 Sulphate of Alumina and Zinc oxide.—*Zinc-alum = $ZnO,SO^3 + Al^2O^3,3SO^3 + 24Aq$. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 166 Dilute muriatic acid, containing some wine stone and *zinc amalgam. 1859 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem* XIII 503 Action of Zinc-ethyl on Ammonia..after a little while, *zinc-amide NH^2Zn separates out 1843 R. J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med.* xxvii. 339 During the year 1827, the venereal patients took on the whole 14 saline baths, 38 *zinc baths 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 573 The principal ores of zinc are calamine and *zinc blende *Ibid* 575 The mineral substance, *zinc bloom. 1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 9 The precipitated *zinc carbonate is washed by subsidence and decantation. 1883 *Hardwich's Phot Chem.* (ed. 9) 330 *Zinc dishes must not be used 1877 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I 468 Action of *Zinc dust on the Chlorides of Sulpho parabromobenzoic Acid. 1890 W. J GORDON *Foundry* 216 In the *zinc-etching systems the gelatin is spread on the zinc 1809 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem* (ed. 2) III 305 The concrete phosphoric acid, heated with *zinc-filings, is decomposed. 1851 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V 4 To obtain zinc-plate, or *zinc foil, the metal cast in a tabular form is heated in a boiling solution of common salt, and then passed between rollers. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 1006 *Zinc Furnace for the Distillation of Zinc combined with Lead. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 214 The windows should be protected with fly *zinc-gauze. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Zinc-gray, see *Zinc-dust* 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Jan. 3/2 Zinc grey is very much worn. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 177 The *zinc-iron circuit. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 149 Kreittonnite, or Zinc-Iron Gahnite 1882 *Encycl Brit.* XIV 385/2 The leather is rolled and compressed on a level *zinc-lined wooden bed 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 522 *Zinc lotions. 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin. Med.* xxvi. 332 *Zinc ointment. 1808 *Zinc ore [see GAHNITE]. 1839 URE *Dict Arts* 1330 The mineral genus called zinc-ore..is denser than either of the above. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem.* 223 Small quantities of iron and *zinc oxides. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 579 A simple *zinc plaster will be as much as the skin will tolerate. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Amusem* 126 A *zinc plate of ten inches was immersed in the liquid. 1881 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIX. 462 Two grams of the *zinc powder are weighed out. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. s.v., *Zinc printing..can be applied with great advantage for certain purposes in the etching style, for maps, plans,. &c. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 312 The *zinc roofed bungalow.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed 5) 777 When hydroferrocyanic acid is added to a soluble *zinc-salt 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss*, *Zinc-scum*, the zinc-silver alloy skimmed from the surface of the bath in the process of desilverization of lead by zinc. 1905 *Times* 6 July 14/6 *Zinc sheets quiet at late rates. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 236 *Zinc Spar 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXVIII 110/2 The deposition of pure zinc is beset with many difficulties, unless the conditions are closely watched, it is liable to be thrown down in a spongy form. Siemens and Halske have proposed the addition of oxidising agents such as free halogens, to prevent the formation of zinc hydride, to which they attribute the formation of *zinc-sponge. 1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* V. 14 The solution of *zinc sulphate is mixed with sal ammoniac. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 398 Zinc sulphate..is used..as an emetic. 1849 *Weale's Dict. Terms* s.v., *Zinc white is valuable in painting, on account of its durability both in oil and water 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 58 He placed the *zinc wire on the tongue. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Zinc worker and drawer*, a preparer of zinc for making into wire.

Zinc (zɪŋk), *v.* Inflected zinced, zin(c)ked (zɪŋkt), zincing, zin(c)king (zɪ·ŋkɪŋ). [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or coat with zinc or some compound of zinc (esp. ironwork, as a preservative from rust); to treat with zinc, add zinc to Hence **Zinced** (zɪŋkt) *ppl a.*, **Zincing** (zɪ·ŋkɪŋ) *vbl. sb.*

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl* IV. 328/2 Improvements in tinning or zincing metal *Ibid* 353/2 Zinked nails and bolts. 1841 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 731 The advantage of zinced iron 1843 *Pract. Mech. & Eng Mag* II 342 These processes enable us to zinc in an economical manner, iron, steel [etc.] *Ibid.*, An estimate for zinking the suspension bridge at Hungerford Market. 1890 *Jrnl Franklin Inst.* Nov 401 The conditions under which the zincked pipe is to be used. 1891 J. A. PHILLIPS & BAUERMAN *Elem. Metall.* (ed 3) 700 Parkes's process, or, as it is now frequently called, 'zincing'. 1895 MORRIS in Mackail *W. M* (1899) II 319 The little barn finished with a zinked iron roof.

‖ **Zincalo** (zɪ·ŋkălo), *fem.* **-ala.** Pl -ali. [The name by which the Gitanos of Spain call themselves. Cf. ZINGANO, etc] A Spanish gipsy.

1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* IX, The Zincali, Gitános, or Spanish gypsies. 1868 GEO ELIOT *Sp. Gypsy* I 137 Before you dreamed You were a born Zincala—in the bonds Of the Zincali's faith.

Zincate (zɪ·ŋkeɪt). *Chem.* [f ZINC *sb* + -ATE[4]] A compound which may be regarded as a combination of the oxide of zinc (*zincic oxide*) with that of a more electropositive metal.

1872 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* Index 330/1.

Zincic (zɪ·ŋkɪk), *a.* Also zinckic. [ad. mod.L. *zincicus*, f *zincum* ZINC] Of, pertaining to, or containing zinc. *Zincic oxide*, oxide of zinc, regarded as the source of the compounds called *zincates*.

1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Zincicus* Berzelius terms *Oxydum zincicum* the second degree of oxidation of zinc zincic [*sic*] 1869 *Jrnl Chem Soc* XXII 33 The mixture of ethylic zincodiethoxalate and zincic iodide

Zinciferous (zɪŋkɪ·fĕrəs), *a.* Also (in Dicts) zinckiferous, zinkiferous. [f. ZINC *sb.*: see -FEROUS.] Containing or producing zinc.

1820 *Amer Jrnl Sci.* II. 323 The black zinciferous mineral, the Franklinite. 1828–32 WEBSTER, Zinkiferous.

Zincify (zɪ ŋkɪfəɪ), *v.* Also (in Dicts.) zinkify. [f. ZINC *sb.*: see -FY.] *trans.* To coat or impregnate with zinc. Hence **Zincifica·tion** (zink-), the process of zincifying, or state of being zincified.

1801 COLERIDGE in *Sir H. Davy's Rem* (1858) 89 My motive muscles tingled and contracted at the news, as if you .were zincifying their life-mocking fibres. 1891 EISSLER *Metall Argent. Lead* 304 Argentiferous zinc may settle in the cavities during zincification.

Zincite (zɪ·ŋkəɪt). *Min.* Also (in Dicts.) zinckite, zinkite. [f. ZINC *sb* + -ITE[1].] A native oxide of zinc, of a deep-red or orange-yellow colour, found in New Jersey; red oxide of zinc, red zinc ore.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) II. 100 Zincite Group.

Zinckenite, variant of ZINKENITE.

Zinckic, -iferous, -ite: see ZINCIC, etc.

Zincky: see ZINKY.

Zinco (zi ŋko), abbreviation of ZINCOGRAPH

1887 *Scott. Leader* 23 Nov 5 The zinco has some resemblance to Mr. G 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Oct 541/2 Drawings Wanted (on litho paper for zincoing) for a Provincial Journal. 1892 *Cost of Production* (ed 2) 44 Various 'processes' of which the 'zinco-process' is one of the commonest.

Zinco-, combining form of mod.L. *zincum* ZINC. a. In terms denominating chemical compounds containing zinc and some other element or radical, as *zinco-aluminic, -ammonic*, etc. adjs., *zinco-sulphate*, etc b. In various other terms: **Zincocalcite** (zɪŋkokæ·lsəɪt) *Min.* (see quot. 1892); **Zincolysis** (zɪŋkɒ lɪsɪs) [after ELECTROLYSIS], decomposition by an electric current (as in a voltaic cell of which the anode consists of zinc), electrolysis; so **Zincolyte** (zɪ·ŋkolsəɪt), a substance thus decomposed, an electrolyte; **Zincopo lar** *a.*, having the polarity of the zinc plate or zincode of a voltaic cell, **Zincotype** = ZINCOGRAPH.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem Chem.* 209 The surface of the zinc presented to the acid has zincous affinity, or is zinco-polar. *Ibid.* 222 On the electrical hypothesis a body which is thus decomposed in the active cells..is called an *electrolyte*,. and this kind of decomposition is distinguished as *electrolysis*. The chemical expressions equivalent to these are *zincolyte* and *zincolysis* 1851 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* V 36 Carbonate of Zinc-oxide and Ammonia.—Zinco-ammonic Carbonate *Ibid* 481 Zinco cupric Sulphate 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar 575/2 White lead is more siccative than the zinco sulphate. 1889 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 492/2 The two volumes are copiously illustrated by a zincotype process. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl Phot* 535 In Zincotypes the zinc is first coated with bitumen or bichromated gelatine or albumen. 1892 *Dana's Min.* (ed 6) 269 *Zincocalcite*. Contains some zinc carbonate, one specimen from Olkucz, Poland, gave Gibbs 4 07 ZnO 1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept 8/6 Zincotyper is open for Engagement.

Zincode (zɪ ŋkɒʊd) *Electr.* [f mod L. *zincum* ZINC + Gr. ὁδός path, after ANODE, etc.] The positive (zinc) plate (anode) of a voltaic cell.

1839 [see PLATINODE]

Zincography (zɪŋkɒ·grăfi) [f. ZINCO- + -GRAPHY] The art or process of engraving or etching designs on zinc, or of printing from such designs. Hence **Zincograph** (zɪ·ŋkogɪɑf) *sb*, a design or impression produced by zincography; **Zincoograph** *v trans.*, to engrave or print by zincography, **Zincographer**, one who practises zincography, an engraver on zinc, **Zincogra·phic** *a*, pertaining to or produced by zincography

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 523 The art of zincography has several advantages over that of lithography. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1334 Zinc is extensively employed for making plates for the zincographer. 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol., Min* etc § 469 [Zinc] is also engraved on (instead of stone) for zincographic printing. 1865 *Athenæum* 18 Feb 239/2 An ancient map zincographed 1870 *Eng Mech.* 14 Jan 429/3 The zincographic plate is brought under the roller. 1888 *Edin. Rev* Jan 231 Reproduced in 'zincograph' by the aid of photography. 1890 *Munim. Royal Burgh Irvine* I. Introd. p. xxxii, Zincographs of these stones.

Zincoid (zɪ·ŋkoɪd). [f. ZINC + -OID.] = ZINCODE.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 216 On the electrical hypothesis, the same plates are variously denominated The zincoid as the positive pole, the positive electrode, and the zincode Chlorine is of course attracted by the surface of the zincoid and discharged there 1848 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem* I. 431 Graham's *Zincode* or *Zincoid*

Zincous (zi ŋkəs), *a Chem.* and *Electr.* [f. mod.L. *zinc-um* ZINC + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of zinc; having the affinity of zinc, relatively electropositive. (Opp. to CHLOROUS)

1842 T GRAHAM *Elem Chem* 204 The zincous pole 1868 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 10) 277 It is true in a general way that those elements which differ most strongly in their electrical characters, chlorine and potassium, for example, are likewise those which combine together with the greatest energy; and the division of bodies into electro-positive and electro-negative is therefore retained, the former are also called acid or chlorous, and the latter basylous or zincous.

Zines, ? obs variant of ZOUNDS.

1709 [E WARD] *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 9 Zines, Madam, says Nell, in a damnable Fury, I won't be thus snub'd and abus'd 1710 *Brit Apollo* III. No. 82 2/2 *Zines*. we suppose. an affected Word for *Zouns*

Zinfandel (zɪ·nfĕndel). A red or white dry wine of California.

1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 393 He drinks cheap Zinfandel, which must kill him eventually. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) Nov. 144/2 Four-year-old zinfandel.

Zing(e, obs. or dial. ff. SING *v.*[1]

‖ **Zingano** (zɪ·ngănɒ), *fem.* **-ana** (-ănă). Pl. **-ani, -e.** Also anglicized 6 **cingane**, 7–8 **zingan**, pl. 7, 9 **zinganes**. [Italian. For the etymology, see Miklosisch in *Denkschr. d k. Akad* (Wien) XXVI. 55–64, Wiener in *Archiv f. d. Studium d. neueren Spr.* CIX. 295–6.] = ZINGARO, -ARA.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ Conv.* I. (1586) 26 Your meaning is that as it is lawfull onelie for the Cinganes to robbe, so these also haue priuiledge to plaie in open streete 1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* VII 290 In that iourney they are exceedingly molested by certaine theeues called Zingani. 1684 T. SMITH in *Phil Trans* XIV 446 There are thousands of Gypsies or Zinganes in Turkey. 1722 JON. RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 334 An Exquisite Madonna, a Half Figure only, the same Attitude as the Zingana *a* 1733 CHISHULL *Trav Turkey* (1747) 93 A gang of Zingans, or gypses 1838 W. HOWITT *Rural Life Eng.* I. 249 They were very sweet nondescripts, but not very perfect beggars; and far, far indeed from perfect Zinganies.

‖ **Zingaro** (zi ngăro), *fem.* **-ara** (-ără). Pl. **-ari, -e.** Also 7 *pl.* **Singari, Zingaries**, 9 **Zingaree.** [It. Cf prec.] A gipsy; also *attrib* or as *adj.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin* III 45 The very Northerne Weomen haue their faces tanned, that they may seeme to be Southerne Weomen (which sort are in Italy called *Singari*). 1775 CHANDLER *Trav Asia Minor* 159 Some of the vagrant people, called Atzincari or Zingari, the Gypsies of the East. 1784–5 *Ann. Reg* II 83 A Vocabulary of the Zingara, or Gypsey Language. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, I am a Zingaro, a Bohemian, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans .may choose to call our people *Ibid.*, The Zingaro boy was no house-bred cur 1845 FITZBALL *Maritana* III Duetto, *Don C* Once more we meet! 'Tis the Zingara! *Mar* Yes, Maritana 1856 *Amy Carlton* 129 She had copied two lines of the 'The Merry Zingra'; then she hummed 'I'm a merry, merry Zingra'. 1871 M COLLINS *Marq & Merch* I. vii. 217 The Zingari had built their fires. 1906 E REICH *Plato* vi. 114 The Zingaree or gypsy mother.

‖ **Zingel** (tsi ŋgĕl) [G.] Any fish of the perch genus *Aspro*, esp. *A. zingel* of the Danube. So **Zi·ngelin**, an allied species.

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 551 Zingel Perch. *Ibid.*, Zingelin Perch...Extremely allied to the Zingel in general appearance. 1868 *Chamb. Encycl.* X. 352/2.

†**Zingho.** *Obs. rare.* [? for It. *zinco.*] Zinc.
1743 WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 10 June, He promised me too to go to Lord Islay, to know what cobolt and zingho are.

Zingiberaceous (zɪˌnʤɪbĕrēˈ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod L. *Zingiberaceæ*, f. *Zingiber*: see GINGER *sb.* and -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N. O. *Zingiberaceæ* of monocotyledonous plants, typified by the genus *Zingiber* (GINGER).
1846 SMART (ed 2). 1869 A. R WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I iii. 51 A stream overgrown with Zingiberaceous plants.

Zink, obs. f. ZINC.

‖ **Zinke** (zɪŋkˈ, tsɪŋkĕ). Also zincke, zink, zinka [G.] A cornet-like musical instrument of wood or horn, formerly common in Europe; also, a loud reed-stop in an organ.
1776 HAWKINS *Hist Mus* II iv iv 452 Luscinius next exhibits the forms of four other wind instruments, namely, 1. the Ruspfeiff. 2. The Krumhorn. 3 The Gemsen horn. And 4. the Zincke. [*Note*] The Gemsen horn and Basaun . are to be found in many great organs in Germany, as is also the Zincke corruptly spoit Cink 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus* IV 511 *Zink* or *Zincke*. 1917 *Museums Jrnl* XVI 239 A zinka (wind instrument) of the 17th century, made of ivory with ornamental mountings.

Zinked see ZINC *v.*

Zinkenite (zɪˈŋkĕnəɪt). *Min.* Also zinck-. [ad. G. *zinkenit* (G. Rose, 1826), named in honour of J. K. L. *Zincken*, director of Anhalt mines.] A steel-grey sulphide of antimony and lead.
1835 *R. D. & T. Thomson's Rec Gen. Sci.* I 272 Combinations of sulphuret of antimony and sulphuret of lead in different proportions, viz.: zinkenite,.. Plagionite, Federerz, Bournonite.

Zinkiferous, -ify, -ite: see ZINCIFEROUS, etc.

Zinking: see ZINC *v.*

Zinky (zɪˈŋkɪ), *a.* Also zincky. [f. ZINC + -Y 1.] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc.
1757 tr *J. F. Henckel's Pyritologia* 176 The ground-mixtion of this zinky matter. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 218 The Zincky ores

Zinnar, obs. f. CHENAR, plane-tree.

‖ **Zinnia** (zɪˈnɪə). *Bot.* Also *erron.* zinia. [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1763), from the name of J. G. *Zinn*, a German botanist.] A plant of the genus so named of American composite plants, extensively cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.
1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 227 Sowing less tender Annuals.. The principal sorts are . alkekengi or winter cherry, tobacco-plant, zinnia, Indian corn. 1885 PATER *Marius* xi I 187 They visited the flower market. and purchased zinias to decorate the folds of their togas. 1910 *Nation* 13 Aug. 702/1 The hot and scentless glare of zinnias and dahlias

Zinnwaldite (zɪˈnwɒldəɪt). *Min* [ad. G. *zinnwaldit* (Haidinger, 1845), f. *Zinnwald* in Bohemia, its locality] A kind of mica containing lithium and iron, a variety of lepidolite.
1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*, *Zinnwaldite*, Haidinger.

Zinopre, var. SINOPER *Obs.*

Zinziberaceous (zɪ nzɪbĕrēˈ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* = ZINGIBERACEOUS 1864 in WEBSTER

Ziogoon, variant of SHOGUN.

Zion (zəɪˈən). Forms: 1– Sion, 5 Syon, 7– Zion. [eccl. L. *Sion*, Gr. Σεών, Σειών, a. Heb. צִיּוֹן *tsīyōn*.] The name of one of the hills of Jerusalem, on which the city of David was built, and which became the centre of Jewish life and worship; in biblical and derived use, allusively for. The house or household of God; and hence connoting variously, the Israelites and their religious system, the Christian Church, heaven as the final home of believers, a place of worship or meeting-house (cf. BETHEL, EBENEZER 2).
c 1000 *Ps* lxxxiv. 7 in Ælfric *Hom* II 334 Ða halgan faraŏ fram mihte to mihte; ealra goda God bið gesewen on Sion. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa* li 16 That thou plaunte heuenus, and founde erthe, and sey to Sion, My puple thou art. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 As ye are doughtres of this bodely Syon, so ought ye to be doughtres of Syon gostly *Ibid.* 147 By Syon ys vnderstonde sowles that are gyuen to contemplacyon, where in oure lorde Iesu chryste ys sewrely stabled. *a* 1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* iv 77 Make Syon, Lord, acordyng to thy will, Inward Syon, the Syon of the ghost. 1611 *Bible* Ep. Ded., Many, who wished not well vnto our Sion. 1779 J NEWTON *Hymn*, 'Glorious things of thee are spoken' v, Solid joys and lasting treasure None but Zion's children know 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* vii, That same city of St. Andrews is the Zion of Scotland. Of old, the glad tidings of salvation were first heard there. 1871 R. B VAUGHAN *Life S. Thomas of Aquin* II. 859 As if the Basilica of S Peter's were brought into juxtaposition with the Zions and Ebenezers of our more modern days

Hence **Zi oner,** a member of an organized religious body; **Zi onless** *a fig.*, having no centre of common worship.
1760 RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed 2) 158 O the carelessness of our Sioners. 1908 F SPENCE *Chs Reunion* ix. 170 The tribes must remain Zion less without the Ecclesia.

Zionism (zəɪ ənɪzˈm) Also Sion-. [f prec. + -ISM.] A movement among modern Jews having for its object the assured settlement of their race upon a national basis in Palestine. So **Zi·onist,** a supporter of Zionism; also *attrib.* or as *adj*
1896 *Jewish Chron* 17 Jan. 12/2 The emigration and Zionist societies. *Ibid.* 15 May 10/1, I would ask them . to consider whether Zionism .really deserves to be preached down as a standing danger to Israel's progress. *Ibid.* 28 Aug 6/1 Many of those who worship the national ideal are Zionists; not all though, nor do all Zionists share the national idea. *Ibid.*, Zionism does not necessarily aim at the formation of a Jewish State in Palestine 1904 *Times* 5 May 15/2 Zionism had actually penetrated the West End Synagogue. 1906 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 589 The Sionists, who are a small minority of the Jews

Zionite (zəɪˈənəɪt). [f. ZION + -ITE 1.] **a.** A citizen of Zion; one of the chosen people of God. **b.** One of a sect so called: see quot. 1886.
1675 T BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 342 The Zionites, the people of God, the citizens of Zion 1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl.* II. 1604 The Zionites in Norway 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 842/2 Founded in 1737 by the followers of Elias Eller, a religious enthusiast, Ronsdorf received town-rights in 1745 The Ronsdorf sect, the members of which called themselves Zionites, is now extinct

Zionward(s (zəɪ ənwŏ ɪd(z), *adv.* [f. ZION + -WARD(S] Towards Zion; usually *fig.* heavenwards.
1815 A BURN *Mem.* (1876) I 35 The same .Sun of Righteousness to guide our faces Zionward. 1836 HOR SMITH *Tin Trumps, Christianity* (1890) 83 They are too polite to travel Zionward in such company 1861 EDMOND *Children's Ch. at Home* xxi 325 The faces of all are Zionwards.

Zip (zɪp), *sb. colloq.* [Imitative.]
1 (Often reduplicated *zip, zip,* or *zip-zip*) A syllable expressing a light sharp sound such as that produced by a bullet or other small or slender object passing rapidly through the air or through some obstacle, or by the tearing of canvas or the like; a sound of this kind, or movement accompanied by such sound.
1875 FOGG *Arabistan* xxi. 264 The blood thirsty *zip* of mosquitoes by the million. 1885 *Century Mag.* May 134/1 The *ping, zip, sip* of bullets. 1887 D C. MURRAY in *Good Words* Apr 249 The zip of the needle and swish of the thread went on. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky* II 55 Another buck-shot tore through the rotten canvas tilt with a vicious zipp.
2. *fig.* Energy, force, impetus.
1900 LORIMER *Old Gorgon Graham* xi. (1904) 225, I need.. a little more zest for my food, and a little more zip about my work. 1907 N. MUNRO *Daft Days* xxxii, That's how I feel, when I've got the zip of poetry in me.
So **zip** *v., intr.* to make the sound expressed by 'zip' (chiefly in *pr pple.* and *vbl. sb.*).
1881 J. M BATTEN *Remin Two Yrs U S Navy* 72, I heard the zipping of bullets in the air close to my head. 1915 STRATTON-PORTER *M. O'Halloran* xix, [A snake] that would coil zipping mad over the warm twisting body.

Ziphioid (zɪ fɪˌoɪd), *a.* and *sb Zool* Also *erron.* ziphoid. [f. mod L *Ziphius* (Cuvier, 1834), erron. form for *Xiphias*, ad Gr ξιφίας, var form of ξιφίας swordfish, XIPHIAS; see -OID.] **a.** *adj.* Resembling or allied to the genus *Ziphius* of whales; belonging to or having the characters of the family *Ziphiidæ*. **b.** *sb.* A ziphioid whale. Also **Zi·phian**; so **Zi·phiiform** *a.*, having the form of a whale of this genus.
1870 FLOWER *Osteol Mamm.* IV. 40 In *Hyperoodon*, and most of the other Ziphioids, the whole of the cervical vertebræ are ankylosed together. 1870 *Ann. & Mag Nat. Hist.* Ser. IV. VI. 348 A Ziphioid Whale, probably *Berardius Arnuxii*. 1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* iii. 56 The *Mecropteron*, a ziphoid Cetacean. *Ibid.* ix 288 The Cetaceans classed together as Ziphioids have no teeth in the upper jaw. 1896 R J ANDERSON *Whales & Dolph* II 13 In Ziphians the ribs are ten. *Ibid* 14 In Sternum of the Ziphian kind A hole at middle, you will find.

Ziphoide, erron. var. XIPHOID.

Ziphre, obs. form of CIPHER.

Zippeite (zɪˈpɪˌəit). *Min* [ad. G. *zippeit* (Haidinger, 1845), named after F. X. M. *Zippe*, a German mineralogist.] A sulphate of uranium, occurring in small bright yellow needles.
1854 R D THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*

Ziraleet (zɪˈrălēt). [Arabic; cf. *zaghrata, zaghlata* to utter the cries of joy called *zaghrūtah* or *zaghrītah*, pl. *zaghārīt* (Dozy).] (See quot 1794.)
1794 *A Russell's Aleppo* (ed. 2) I. 382 The Ziraleet, or Zilroota زلغوطة; (as written by a native of Aleppo) is the common manner of a company of women expressing joy, or any sudden exultation The words expressed are Lillé, Lillé, Lillé, repeated as often as the person can do at one breath. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Veiled Prophet* III. ix, And light your shrines and chaunt your ziraleets. [In *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VI. 268 'A lark's ziraleet' is said to be used by Longfellow.]

Ziraph, obs. form of GIRAFFE.

†**Zirbal,** *a. Obs rare.* [f. late L. *zirbus* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *zirbus* or omentum.
1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccx, There be thre kyndes of ruptures, the fyrst is zirbale.

Zirco- see ZIRCONIO-.

Zircon (zə·ɪkŏn). *Min.* Also 8 circon, 9 zircone [ad. F. *zircone*, G. *zirkon*; see JARGON *sb.*2] A native silicate of zirconium, occurring in tetragonal crystals, variously coloured, red, yellow, brown, green, etc.
Colourless and translucent varieties are used as gems: cf. HYACINTH 1 b, JARGON *sb.*2
1794 KIRWAN *Elem Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Jargonic Earth or Jargonia. This earth has been discovered by Mr Klaproth; it has as yet been found only in the stone called Jargon, or Circon, of Ceylon. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 453 Zircon is destitute of taste and smell, and is harsh to the touch. 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 160 Zirconia; Sesquioxide of zirconium .This oxide is found combined with silicic acid in the mineral zircons 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXVIII. 613/2 The zircon, jargoon, or hyacinth is a very beautiful stone, varying in colour, like the topaz, from red and yellow to green and blue.
b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *zircon crystal, earth, fossil; zircon-like* adj.; **zircon-syenite** (see quot.)
1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 34 The *zircon crystal is formed 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 93 *Zircon earth. 1809 J. MURRAY *Syst Chem* (ed. 2) II. 274 *Zircon fossils 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 275 Tetragonal *zircon-like minerals. 1825 HAIDINGER tr *Mohs' Treat. Min.* II. 370 Those [varieties of pyramidal zircon] from Friedriksvarn in Norway [occur] in *zircon-syenite.

Zirconate (zə·ɪkŏnēˈt) *Chem.* [f. ZIRCON-IC + -ATE 1 c.] A salt of zirconic acid.
1851 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* V. 464 Zirconate of Cupric Oxide.

Zirconia (zəɪkōˈ·nɪə). *Chem.* Also 8 circonia, 9 zircona. [mod.L (Klaproth), f. *zircon*: see above and -IA 1.] An earth, usually obtained as a white powder by heating zirconium to redness in contact with air; zirconium dioxide, ZrO_2; used in certain incandescent burners.
1797 *Monthly Mag.* Mar. 206 The hyacinth .consists of.. more than six tenths of its weight of a peculiar earth, now known under the name of jargon, zircon, or circonia. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* I 160 When exposed to a violent heat, zirconia becomes fused, and assumes a somewhat greyish colour. 1812 DAVY *Chem Philos* 361 Zircona is soluble in the mineral acids 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectrum Anal* 19 The oxyhydrogen light. attains a still higher intensity, if a piece of magnesium or zirconia be substituted for the cylinder of lime.
attrib. 1849 WATTS tr *Gmelin's Handbk Chem.* III. 343 The zirconia salts are not precipitated by zinc. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Zirconia Light*, one in which a stick of oxide of zirconium is exposed to the flame of oxyhydrogen gas.

Zirconian (zəɪkōˈu nɪăn), *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] = ZIRCONIC *Z. syenite* = zircon-syenite (ZIRCON b).
1853 ROSS tr *Humboldt's Trav.* III. 378 *note*, Pyroxenic porphyries with amygdaloids and zirconian syenites.

Zirconic (zəɪkˌonˈnik), *a.* [f. ZIRCON, ZIRCONIA, or ZIRCONIUM + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or like zircon; containing zirconia or zirconium. *Zirconic acid*, an acid containing zirconium, known only by its salts (*zirconates*)
1804 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 304 After the zirconic follows the silicious genus. 1876 *Encycl Brit* V. 539/1 Zirconic oxide is infusible.

Zirconio- (zəɪkōˈu·nɪo), *Chem.*, also **zirconо-**, and abbreviated **zirco-**, combining form of ZIRCONIUM, indicating the presence of zirconium in a compound, as *zircon(i)ofluoride*, a compound of zirconium fluoride, ZrF_4, with any of various oxides (more properly *fluozirconate*. see FLUO-).
1868 *Fownes' Chem* (ed. 10) 383 Double salts, called zirconofluorides or fluozirconates. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Duct Chem.* IV 859/1 Combinations. .With various metallic fluorides.. These salts are often called zircono-fluorides, or fluo zirconates; they are better named zirconi-fluorides.

Zirconite (zō·ɪkŏnəɪt). *Min.* [f. ZIRCON + -ITE 1 2 b.] A greyish or brownish variety of zircon. Hence **Zirconi·tic** *a.*, containing zircon.
1814 AIKIN *Man. Min* 87 Zirconite occurs in small crystals imbedded in Sienite 1895 *Dana's Man. Geol.* (ed 4) 83, *a.* Common or ordinary granite... 2. Zirconitic.

Zirconium (zəɪkōˈu·nɪŏm). *Chem* Also 9 zirconum. [mod.L., f. ZIRCON.] A metallic element, obtained from zircon as a black powder or as a greyish crystalline substance. Symbol Zr.
1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 353 Had I been so fortunate as to have.. procured the metallic substances I was in search of, I should have 'proposed for them the names of silicium, alumium, zirconium, and glucium. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 361 No substance has as yet been formed in which zirconum can be supposed to exist free from oxygene. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* 382 Zirconium .is a tetrad metal.
attrib. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed 10) 382 Zirconium Oxide ..is prepared by strongly igniting zircon. 1906 *Athenæum* 1 Sept 245/3 The osmium, tantalum, and zirconium incandescent filaments of electric glow-lamps

Zisel, variant of ZIZEL.

Zit(te, Zitch: see SIT *v.*, SUCH.

‖ **Zitella.** *Obs.* Pl. -e. [It.] A girl, young woman, maiden.
a 1668 LASSELS *Voy Italy* II (1670) 250 The Procession of the *Zitelle* upon our Ladyes day in Lent 1679 MRS BEHN *Feign'd Curtisans* III. i, A Curtizan! and a Zittella too? a pretty contradiction! *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar 1645, We saw the Pope and Cardinals ride in pomp to the Minerva, .when he gives portions to 500 *zitelle*.

Zither (zɪˈ·þəɹ). Also zitt(h)er. [ad. G. *zither*: see CITHER, CITHERN.] A musical instrument (introduced into England *c* 1850 from Austria) having from thirty to forty strings let into the lower rim of a shallow resonance-box, and played by striking with the fingers and thumb.
In modifications of the instrument a fretted finger-board is fitted across a resonance-box shaped like a heart (*bow zither*) or like a viola (*viola zither*), and the instrument is played with a bow.
1850 *The Initials* IV, I expected some such proposition as soon as I heard the sound of the zither. 1871 MEREDITH *Harry Richmond* xxx, Nothing haunted me so much as those tones of her zither. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Vall.*

Tirol Pref p. vi, Just as..the barrel-organ supersedes the zitther and the guitar.

b. *Comb*, as *zither music, player*; zither-banjo, a modification of the zither, resembling a banjo.

1850 *The Initials* IV, The untutored singers and zither players 1881 W BLACK *Sunrise* III, He was passionately fond of zither music 1900 *Referee* 9 Dec 3 (Cass Suppl), Mr ——'s 'Valse des Fleurs', with a zither-banjo.

Hence **Zi·therist**, a performer on the zither.

1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 8 Feb. 6/1 The Zitherist to his Highness the Duke of Nassau

Zithern (zi pən) Also zittern. Variant of ZITHER; cf. CITTERN.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1868 *Daily News* 14 Aug, A couple of musicians, one playing the violin, another an instrument something like the zittern 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II vi. 215 He is playing, on a kind of zithern-harp

Zix, Zixt: see SIX, SEE *v.*

‖ **Zizania** (zi-, zəizē·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. fem sing. = late L. n pl. (see ZIZANY)] (Any aquatic grass of) the genus so named, esp *Z. aquatica* (Canada, Indian, water, or wild rice).

1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot* 157 The zizania or Canada-rice. 1847 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* V VI v § 6 395 The Menomonies are called 'Folles Avoines', or Wild Oats, from the wild rice or zizania which their country produces.

† **Zizany.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **zizanny**, -nje, 5 **zizannie**, 6 **zizanie**, 6–8 **zizany**; also (in Gr.-L. form) 4–6 **zizania**, 7 *pl.* **zizaniaes.** [a. OF. *zizanie*, ad. late L. *zizania* n. pl., a. Gr. ζιζάνια, pl. of ζιζάνιον.]

1. An injurious weed among corn; also *fig.*; = TARE *sb.*1 3, b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1138 þi wete sal bi-com zizanny [*Gött.* zizannje, *Fairf* darnel] *a* 1425 tr. *Ardern's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 100 Recipe semen iusquiamus, zizannie, i darnel. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr* in *Palsgr.* 975 Zizany, droe. 1581 J HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S T S) 74 To desaue the varld to sau zizanie and pernicious heresie in mennis hartis *a* 1706 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II 314 Many holy and excellent persons God has dispersed, as wheat among the tares and zizany

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXCIV. (1495) X IV/1 Ray hyghte Zizania and is a certen herbe ,lyke to whete whanne it is grasse.] 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 41 There is great lyknes betwene whete and zizaniam, which we call lolium 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 829/2 The doctrine of the Bohemians, whiche he termeth by the name of Zizania 1612 T JAMES *Iesuits Downef* 8 With their Zizaniaes of faction, they make boot & havocke of Catholickes estates

2. = ZIZANIA. *rare.*

1759 B STILLINGFLEET tr. *Gedner's Use Cur* in *Misc Tracts* (1762) 184 A great number of plants fit for food might be sown, such as zizany of Canada.

Zizel (zi·zĕl). Also zisel. [ad. G. *ziesel* (also *zieselmaus, -ratte*; in MHG. *zisel*; cf. also OHG. *zisemûs* dormouse = OE. *sîsemûs*).] The ground-squirrel *Spermophilus citillus*; = SUSLIK.

1785 SMELLIE *Buffon's Nat Hist.* (1791) VIII. 229 The Zisel, or Earless Marmot. 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 441/2 The zizel or souslic marmot. 1893 *Edin Rev* Jan 20 Other Southern districts [were visited] by zisels and worms.

‖ **Zizypha.** *Obs.* [mod.L., pl. of late L. *zizyphum* fruit of the tree ZIZYPHUS.] The fruit of the zizyphus; = JUJUBE 1; also, the tree itself.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol Verg. De Invent* III. II. 67 Zinzipha [*sic*] & Tuberes ii kyndes of apple trees S. Papinius conueighed out of Siria and Affrike into Italy 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 110 The frute cauled *Zizipha*, which the Apothecaries caule *Iuiuba*. 1712 [see ZIZYPHUS].

‖ **Zizyphus** (zi zifəs). *Bot.* Also **-iphus** (5 **-ifus**); 8 anglicized **zizyph.** [late L., ad. Gr. ζίζυφον.] A plant of a large widely distributed genus so named, which comprises spiny shrubs or trees of the buckthorn family, various species of which bear an edible fruit called ZIZYPHA or JUJUBE, q v.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* VII. 84 Now zizifus in cold lond wole ascende. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 134 Jujuba, or Zizipha, a large Fruit of the Ziziph Tree 1741 J. MARTYN *Virg Georg* II. 84 *note*, It seems to me more probable that the *Lotus* of the *Lotophagi* is what we now call *Zizyphus* or the *Jujube-tree* 1865 TRISTRAM *Land of Israel* XXII. 527 The zizyphus and caper crept higher up the hills 1882a FLOYER *Unexpl Baluch.* 265 We are, still camped under a spreading ziziphus.

attrib 1890 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 6/1 The Crown of Thorns at Notre Dame is made of plaited reeds, in which ziziphus thorns are intertwined.

Zizz, a syllable used to express the noise made by the rapid motion of a wheel; hence as sb

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. XI, I carried a cutler's wheel for several weeks, there I went bizz—bizz—whizz—zizz, at every auld wife's door. 1908 BELLOC *Mr Clutterbuck's Elect* XIII, They shot round the base of the hills, had a splendid zizz along the Hog's Back, and then turned sharp round.

† **Zlead(s, zlid.** *Obs* A minced oath: = *God's lad(s*: see GOD *sb.* 14 a, and cf. UDS 1. So † **Z'life** = God's life.

1616 S. S. *Honest Lawyer* I. B 4 b, Zlid, before the Prologue had done, I had lost my purse. 1689 N LEE *Princ. Cleve* II. ii 19 Z'life I am as weary of mine, as a Modish Lady of her old Cloaths. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 170 (E D S.) Zleads! he nivver played hocus pocus

Zo, dial. f. So. **Zoa,** plural of ZOON. **Zoæa:** see ZOEA. **Zoane,** obs. form of ZONE.

Zoantharian (zōæn þēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Zōanthāria* neut. pl., f. *Zōanthus*, name of genus, f. Gr. ζῷον animal + ἄνθος flower.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Zoantharia*, one of the main divisions of *Actinozoa* (contrasted with *Alcyonaria*), containing the sea-anemones and other (often flower-like) animals, usually with simple tentacles and parts arranged in sixes (HEXACORALLAN); *sb.* a member of the *Zoantharia* Also **Zoa·nthid**, a member of the family *Zoanthidæ* of zoantharians, typified by the genus *Zoanthus* (hence **Zoa·nthidan** *a.*); **Zoa·nthodeme** (-dēm) [Gr. δέμα bundle], a compound organism formed of coherent zoantharian zooids or polyps (hence **Zoanthode** MIC *a.*); **Zoa·nthoid** *a.* [-OID], resembling or related to the genus *Zoanthus*

1887 H A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed 7) 186 Transverse section of a simple *Zoantharian Coral (*Cyathina Bowerbanki*) 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 733 *note*, The Zoantharian mesenterial filaments 1870 H A NICHOLSON *Man. Zool* XIII (1875) 132 Structures supposed to be gills are developed in some *Zoanthids on either side of the primary mesenteries. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 736 A pair [of mesenteries] of the typical *Zoanthidan structure. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim.* III 155 Many give rise by gemmation to turf-like, or arborescent, *zoanthodemes 1854 A ADAMS, etc. *Man Nat Hist* 354 *Zoanthoid-Polyps (Zoanthoida). 1841 T R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 37 A small *Zoanthus or other naked zoophyte

Zoanthropy (zōi·ænþrŏpi). *Path.* [ad. mod L. *zōanthrōpia*, f. Gr. ζῷον animal + ἄνθρωπος man: cf. CYNANTHROPY, LYCANTHROPY.] A form of insanity in which a man imagines himself to be a beast. Hence **Zoanthropic** (-ŏ·pik) *a.*, pertaining to zoanthropy.

1856 E JESSE *Walton's Angler* I. V 166 *note*, Several forms of mania, classed by Sauvages in his Nosology under the general head of Zoanthropy 1891 *Cent. Dict* s. v *Zoanthropic*, Zoanthropic mania..; zoanthropic literature.

‖ **Zoarium** (zōi·ĕə riŭm). *Zool.* Pl. **zoaria** (-iă). [mod.L., in form ad. Gr. ζωάριον, dim. of ζῷον animal, but taken as if f. ζῷον + -ARIUM: cf. POLYZOARY.] The common supporting structure of a colony of polyps, or the colony or compound organism as a whole (esp. in the *Polyzoa* or moss-animalcules): = POLYZOARY. Hence **Zoa·rial** *a*, pertaining to or constituting a zoarium.

1880 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* I. 338 The zoarium of the polyzoic genera *Aulopora* or *Hippothoa*. 1896 J. W. GREGORY *Catal Fossil Bryozoa* Introd 16 In typical *Diastopora* the zoarium consists of two layers of zoœcia, one on each side of the zoarial lamina.

Zobo: see ZEBO.

† **Zocco, zoc(c)olo.** *Obs.* [It. *zocco, zoccolo*: see SOCLE] = SOCLE 1.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. 92 The Piedestal with its entire *Bassament, Cymatium*, and that *Zocolo* or Plinth above wrought with a festoon (which in my judgment makes a part of it, as rendering it a perfect Cube) *Ibid.* 124 Certain *Zoccos* or Blocks elevating the rest of the members of an Order 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit* (1742) II. 31 The Bases have no Zocco 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 27 KL. Piedroit with its Fillet at bottom M Its Zocco.

Zocle (zōu·k'l) [ad. It. *zoccolo*] = prec

1704 J HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Zocle*, is a Square Member in Architecture, being lower than its Breadth, which serves to support a Pillar...*Continued Zocle*, is a kind of continued Pedestal, on which a Structure is raised, but hath no Base, or Cornish 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Archit* I 54 Vignola terminates these Pillars with a plain Zocle 1870 ROCK *Text Fabr.* II 334 Two little naked winged boys standing on a highly elaborate zocle.

Zodiac (zōu·diæk), *sb.* (*a.*). Forms: 4–7 **zodiak, -ake**, 4–8 **-aque**, 5 **zodyak, -ack**, (**sodyak, zodias**), 6 **zodiacque**, 6–7 **-acke**, 6–8 **-ack**, (7 **-aq**, 5– **zodiac** [a OF. (mod F) *zodiaque* (= Pr. *zodiac*, It., Sp., Pg. *zodiaco*), ad. L. *zōdiacus* (Cicero), a. late Gr. ζῳδιακός, sc. κύκλος the circle of the figures or signs (cf L *orbis signifer*, Cicero, *circulus signifer*, Vitruvius = ὁ ζωοφόρος κύκλος, Aristotle), f. ζῴδιον sculptured figure (of an animal), sign of the zodiac (ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων κύκλος), dim. of ζῷον animal.]

1. *Astr.* A belt of the celestial sphere extending about 8 or 9 degrees on each side of the ecliptic, within which the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets take place; it is divided into twelve equal parts called *signs* (see b).

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 108 Ther ben signes tuelve, Whiche have her cercles be hemselve Compassed in the zodiaque. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* Prol 3 To knowe in owre orizonte with wych degree of the zodiac that the Mone arisith in any latitude *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3726 The sun vnder zodias settis hym to leng Two dayes betwene 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr* 17200 She held also a gret ballaunce, Only off purpos (yiff she konne,) To peyse the sodyak and the sonne 1549 *Compl Scot.* VI 50 Ane vthir grit circle in the spere, callit the zodiac, the quhilk deuidis the circle equinoctial in tua partis 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A* II. I. 7 When the golden Sunne Gallops the Zodiacke in his glistering Coach. 1611 DONNE *Poems, Anat. World* 263 They have impal'd within a Zodiake The free-borne Sun, and keepe twelve Signes awake To watch his steps. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 86 Thus Phoebus through the zodiack takes his way 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 364 One of the points in which the zodiac cuts the equator

b. *Signs of the zodiac* (SIGN *sb.* 11): the twelve equal parts into which the zodiac is divided, and through one of which the sun passes in each month; they are named after the twelve constellations (Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces with which at a former epoch they severally coincided approximately (see PRECESSION 3).

[1390 GOWER *Conf* III 117 Hou that the Signes sitte arowe, Ech after other be degre In substance and in prorete The zodiaque comprehendeth Withinne his cercle, as it appendeth] *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd Fr* in *Palsgr* 1054 The XII signes of the Zodiacque 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* XXVIII. 11 The signe in the Zodiacke called Gemini 1625 N CARPENTER *Geogr Delin* I v 101 Wheresoeuer any man stands on the Surface of the Earth, six signes of the Zodiacke will shew themselues 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I 203 The images of the Stars have removed from the Signs of the Zodiac, to which they originally gave names 1866 R M FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 36 The sun is in the northern signs of the zodiac.

c. *Zodiac of the moon, a planet*, etc.: that belt of the heavens (usually a portion of the ordinary zodiac) within which the apparent motion of the moon, planet, etc. takes place

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Zodiack* of the Comets, Cassini hath observed a certain Tract within whose Bounds he hath found most Comets to keep 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron* II. 821 These Comets do not go in the Zodiac or Way of the Planets. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F* I V. 190 The Bedoween .was taught by experience to divide, in twenty-eight parts, the zodiac of the moon 1834 *Nat. Philos, Astron* i. 4 (U K S.), According to Gaubil, the invention of the Chinese zodiac, divided into twenty-seven constellations, is to be referred to Yao. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV. 793/2 The synodical revolution of the moon laid down the limes of the solar, its sidereal revolution those of the lunar zodiac.

2. A figure or representation of the zodiac.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* I. § 2 Alle sterres sittinge wythin the zodiak of thin astrolabie ben cleped sterres of the north *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 157 b, In the zodiak were the twelue figures curiously made and aboue this were made the seuen planettes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 168 A virgin Prince, who presented in his shield, the Zodiacke with the Characters onely of Leo and Virgo 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 42/2 Zodiack, is the imitation of a Bend, and is esteemed a girdle of Honor, or a note of favour 1774 J BRYANT *Mythol* II. 483 The Zodiac, which Sir Isaac Newton supposed to relate to the Argonautic expedition, was an assemblage of Egyptian hieroglyphics 1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* II 278 The Egyptians connected astronomy with their religious ceremonies, as we found various zodiacs, not only among the temples, but in their tombs also. *a* 1836 M'NICOLL *Wks.* (1837) 24 The motto of a crest which bears his own picture, encircled by a zodiac

3. †a. *transf.* A year; the calendar. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T.S.) v. 25 Vpoun thair vyce war lang to waik, Quhais falsatt, fibilnes, and tressone, Hes rung thryis oure this zodiak. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* I II 172 So long, that nineteene Zodiacks haue gone round 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii (1636) 292 A month in the Zodiack

b. *fig.* and *allusively.* (*a*) Recurrent series, round, course. (*b*) Compass, range. (*c*) Set of twelve.

This fig use was inaugurated by Marcellus Palingenius in the title of his work *Zodiacus vitæ, hoc est de hominis vita* (*c* 1530), each book of which was named after a sign of the zodiac. The title was imitated by Gaspar Barthius in *Zodiacus vitæ christianæ* (1623).

1560 (*title*) The first thre Bokes of the most christian Poet Marcellus Palingenius, called the Zodyake of lyfe. newly translated out of latin into English by Barnabe Googe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 25 The Poet goeth hand in hand with Nature, not inclosed within the narrow warrant of her guifts, but freely ranging onely within the Zodiack of his owne wit 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* Ep, It moues not once within the Zodiacke of my expectation 1629 DEKKER *London's Tempe* (1844) 53 In your yeares zodiacke may you fairely move. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Litanie* IX, Thy illustrious Zodiacke Of twelve Apostles, which ingirt this All 1645 G DANIEL *Poems* Wks (Grosart) II. 94 Gladlie hast Through Follie's Zodiacke, from the first to th' Last. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX 989 Thro' various virtues, they, with ardour, ran The Zodiac of their learn'd, illustrious lives 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion*, The Catholic church .moves through a zodiac of feasts and fasts 1888 RUSKIN *Præterita* III ii 67, I saw my turn had come, and the revolving zodiac brought its fairest sign to me.

B. a. *attrib.* (orig. *adj.*), as *zodiac-figure, -lion, -sign*; † **zodiac circle** [cf. Gr. ὁ τῶν ζῳδίων κύκλος (Aristotle)], † **zodiac line**, the zodiac; **zodiac ring**, a ring with figures of the signs of the zodiac.

b. *Comb.* as *zodiac-zoned* adj

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Anna* 624 The XII signes thryes by & by In þe *zodyak cercle had passyde courtly 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt Parall.* 60 The Zodiacke circle is alwayes rowled about. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 20/2 The Zodiack Circle is ever born Bendways Sinister. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* III 90 Poems (1892) 27 The *zodiac-figures of the earth loom slow 1590 T WATSON *Poems* (Arb) 157 Ye Figures in the *Zodiacke line, that decke heauns girdle with æternall light. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I 553 Now when his [*sc* the sun's] chariot last Its beams against the *zodiac-lion cast. 1895 *N & Q* 8th Ser VIII 287/2 *Zodiac Rings. These, when made of gold, are usually said to be the work of native goldsmiths on the African coast *Ibid.* 272/1, I have a gold zodiac ring marked with the leopard's head. 1883 *Encycl Brit.* XVI. 212/2 The similar *zodiac-signs of the Old World 1856 R. A VAUGHAN *Mystics* VIII iii. (1860) II. 48 The *zodiac zoned and silver-bearded counsellor.

Zodiacal (zodəi·ăkăl), *a.* [f. L. *zōdiacus*: see prec. and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the zodiac

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist.* 372 The yerely course of the Sunne throgh the .12. signes Zodiacall. 1682a SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* III. § 26. (1716) 121 The Northern Zodiacal Signs. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. 256 Before the full revolution of

a Zodiacal Girdle [*i. e.* before the completion of a year] 1715 tr *Gregory's Astron* I 304 By the help of the Moon,.. they placed this Zodiacal Armilla in such a situation as was agreeable to the present moment of time. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) II 226 Pearson's [catalogue] has 320 zodiacal stars 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* I I 18 The zodiacal constellations occupy quite unequal spaces in the heavens.

b *Zodiacal light*. a tract of nebulous light extending along the zodiac on each side of the sun in the form of an elongated ellipse, in the temperate zones visible chiefly after sunset in late winter and early spring, and before sunrise in autumn.

1734 EAMES in *Phil Trans* XXXVIII 244 The Zodiacal Light is the purer unmixed Atmosphere of the Sun 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex Phys Sci* xxxvii (ed 8) 449 [Professor Olmsted] agrees with La Place in thinking that the zodiacal light is a nebulous body, revolving in the plane of the solar equator. 1876 TAIT *Rec Adv. Phys Sci* x 259 The zodiacal light, which obviously cannot possibly be part of the gaseous atmosphere of the sun 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 411/2 The Zodiacal light is supposed to be the remains of the great nebula out of which the solar system was constructed

†Zodiographer. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. type **ζωδιογράφος*, f. *ζῴδιον*, dim of *ζῷον* animal (see ZODIAC) + *γράφειν* to write: see -GRAPHER.] One who writes about or describes animals.

1650 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* V 1 (ed 2) 197 Ancient Zodiographers, and such as have particularly discoursed upon Animals.

‖ **Zoea** (*zo*ĭ·ē·ă). *Zool.* Pl. **zoeæ** (*zo*ĭ·ē·ī), also in Eng. form **zoeas** (*zo*ĭ·ē·ăz). Also zoœa, zoëa. Earlier form **zoe** (*zō*ū·ī), pl. **zoes** (*zō*ū·īz). [mod. L. *zoe, zoea* (Bosc, 1802), the first form a, Gr. *ζωή* life, the second an extension of it by addition of fem. suffix -A 2.] †**a.** (An animal of) a supposed genus of crustaceans, founded on certain larval forms mistaken for adults. *Obs.* **b.** A larval stage of development in crustaceans, esp. decapods, usually characterized by one or more spines on the carapace, and rudimentary thoracic and abdominal limbs. Also *attrib.*, as *zoea-form, -phase, -stage*.

1828 J V THOMPSON *Zool. Res.* I 1 5 The fifth or terminal joint formed as in all the genuine Zoeæ, of a deep fork, the inner sides of which are furnished with three small spines *Ibid.* 9 On the 1st of May of the present year, (1827,) another large Zoea was taken *Ibid* 11 *note*, The French have adopted the term Zoe for these animals, which, as more simple, and better suited to the genius of our own language than the Latin, may be used in familiar discourse without any impropriety. *Ibid.* 63 The Zoe or Larva of the common or edible Crab 1835 WILSTWOOD in *Phil Trans* CXXV 324 If these latter Zoes are to be regarded as the larvæ of Crabs, they must be considered as having acquired the maximum of their Zoe form 1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* viii. 217 The Zoea form [of the crab], with carapace rising into a tall erect spine, sessile eyes, no claws. 1865 [see MYSIS b]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv. Anim.* VI 303 In most Podophthalmia the embryo leaves the egg, not as a Nauplius, but as a Zoœa, which has thoracic, but no abdominal, appendages 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 169 In the larval form [of the crayfish] known as *Zoaea*, the first *Zoaea*-stage has no palp to the mandible.

Hence **Zoeal** (*zo*ĭ·ĕl) *a.*, of a zoea.

1870 P M DUNCAN *Blanchard's Transf. Insects* 459 During the next zoëal period the paired eyes are formed.

Zoecial, -ium see ZOŒ-.

Zoetrope (*zō*ū *ĭ*troup). [irreg f Gr. *ζωή* life + *-τροπος* turning.] A mechanical toy or optical instrument consisting of a cylinder open at the top, with a series of slits in the circumference, and a series of figures representing successive positions of a moving object arranged along the inner surface, which when viewed through the slits while the cylinder is in rapid rotation produce the impression of actual movement of the object. Also called *wheel of life*.

1869 W S. GILBERT *'Bab' Ball, Capt. Reece* VI, And, also, with amusement rife, A 'Zoetrope, or Wheel of Life' 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Oct 567/2 By a zoetrope these figures are projected on a screen, and the clown exhibited as in motion, with all his changes of position

Zoge, obs. Kent. pa pple. of SEE *v.*

†Zographer, Zography *Obs.* See quots. and cf ZOOGRAPHER, ZOOGRAPHY.

1570 DEE *Math Pref* d ij b, This Mechanicall Zographer (commonly called the Painter) *Ibid*, Zographie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how, the Intersection of all visuall Pyramides, made by any playne assigned, (the Centre, distance, and lightes, beyng determined) may be, by lynes, and due propre colours, iepresented

Zoic (*zō*ū·ĭk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ζωικός*, f. *ζῷον* animal; in sense 1 taken as f. *ζωή* life, after AZOIC.]

1. Showing traces of life; in *Geol.*, containing organic remains.

1863 DANA *Man Geol.* 597 If, therefore, these simple species existed in the Azoic era, they were systemless life, and only foreshadowed the great systems of life which were afterwards displayed in the true Zoic ages 1885-6 *Rep. U.S. Geol Survey* (1888) 453 These great Pre-Cambrian and Post-Archæan series are zoic in character

2. Of the nature of an animal; animal.

1895-6 W J MCGEE in *17th Ann. Rep Bur. Amer. Ethnol* (1898) 169* The Seri face painting would seem to be essentially zoosematic, or symbolic of zoic tutelaries. 1900 *Ann Rep. Smithsonian Inst* 63 The use of zoic motives in the decoration of primitive weapons

Zoid (*zō*ū·id), *sb. Biol.* (Disused.) [f. Gr. *ζῷον* animal + -ID 2, or shortened f. ZOOID.] = ZOOID

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 336 In one group [of Tunicata], the individuals become blended into a common mass The separate individuals of these composite masses are termed Zoïds. 1875 *Encycl Brit.* II 69/1 Many zoids or buds being attached in line.

Zoid, *a. Zool rare*—1. [f. *zoe* = ZOEA + -ID 3.] Applied to a larval or zoea stage in Crustacea.

1864 *Athenæum* 13 Aug 215/2 The early zoid conditions and subsequent transformations of the Crustacea.

Zoid(i)ogamous. see *zoodiogamous* s.v ZOOID.

Zoilus (*zō*ū ĭl*ŭs*) Also 6-7 Zoylus, 7 Zoilus; also 6-7 anglicized Zoil(e, Zoyl(e [L., a Gr. *Ζωΐλος* Cf F. *zoile*, It, Sp *zoilo*

The supposed relation of *Ζωΐλος* to *ζῆλος* ZEAL, which is held to account for the association of the notion of malignancy or envy with this word, is reflected in the following

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 23 There resolution to suffer for there bad causes will intice the ignorant to thinck that there outragiouse zoyle is a sanctified zeale]

Name of a Greek critic and grammarian (4th century B C.) famous for his severe criticism of Homer, *transf.* (with pl. *Zoili, Zoiluses*), a censorious, malignant, or envious critic. Hence **Zoilean, †Zoili·tical, Zoilous** *adjs*, characteristic of Zoilus or his criticism; **Zo·ilism,** carping criticism like that of Zoilus; **Zo·ilist,** an imitator of Zoilus, a carping critic.

1567 J SANFORD *Epictetus* A v b, Carp not ye cankred *Zoiles al, the men Whose labour spente in paynfull toyle hath ben. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm at St. Martin's* 47 Such as are eminent should be careful of their conuersations when they are besieged with such malitious Zoiles. 1846 WORCESTER cites RICHARDSON for *Zoilean. 1609 N MORGAN *Perf Horsem* 44 The bitter humor of *Zoilisme and malice 1682 SIR T BROWNE *Chr Mor* II § a Let not Zoilism or Detraction blast well intended labours 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl* No 54, I am convinced of your Endeavours to propogate the Cause of Zoilizm. 1594 NASHE *Christ's T* To Rdr., The plodding sort of vnlearned *Zoilists about London, exclaim, that it is a puft-up stile. 1658 FRANCK *Northern Mem* (1694) Pref p xxvii, Some prevaricating Zoilist will arraign my Hypothesis. 1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 87 Polydore Virgil, Dr. John Cay, with other Zoilists, reputed that his Poetical Wit made him so conceited *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess* (1851) II 75 The same class of fastidious wits who in France became Zoilists, in England were the stoutest stickers to Homer 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 Their magnificent Monuments shall come to be controverted by every *Zoilitical Pretender! 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod.* Ep. Ded. A iv b, I thought it good (somwhat to stop a *zoilous mouth) to sette a more cleanly name vpon it, that is, *Golden Aphroditis* 1618 M BARET *Heppon* I 47 Hee therefore needeth not be daunted for the taunts of any Zoylous beholders. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Dict Hist & Poet* s v *Zoilus, Of him, all malicious carpers of* other mens woukes be called **Zoili* 1575 W CLOWES in *J. Banister's Treat Chirurg* In praise of Author, Although that Zoylus would him spot, Let him doe what he may 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Pol. Plat* Pref. **ij, To defende my imperfection, against a sorte of Momus secte, and Zoilus bande 1609 DOULAND *Ornith Microl* 76 Zoilusses and Thersitisses 1636 PRYNNE *Rem agst Ship-money* Ep, Carping Zoilusses, or malignant Momusses whom no men can please 1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* (1819) II. ii. 99 This formidable Zoilus of the Crawley family. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 64 How then comes it that not only single *Zoili*, but whole nations have combined in unhesitating condemnation of our great dramatist?

Zoisite (zoi·sait). *Min.* [ad. G. *zoisit*, named by Werner after Baron von *Zois*, the discoverer.] A native silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in orthorhombic prismatic crystals, of various colours, white, green, or red.

1805 R JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II 597. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 209 Zoisite in fine crystals of a greyish brown or olive colour, at Hollyhill, near Strabane, County Tyrone.

Zoism (*zō*ū iz'm). [f. Gr. *ζωή* life + -ISM.] The doctrine that life depends on a peculiar vital principle, and is not a mere resultant of combined forces; esp. in connexion with 'animal magnetism' and the like. So **Zoist** (*zō*ū ist), one who upholds the doctrine of zoism; hence **Zoi·stic** (*zo*ĭ·stik) *a*, as in *zoistic magnetism* = animal magnetism.

1843 (*title*) The Zoist a Journal of Cerebral Physiology & Mesmerism, and their Applications to Human Welfare 1849 SCORESBY (*title*) Zoistic Magnetism. 1900 (*title*) Psychic Research Co's Course of Instruction in Personal Magnetism, Series A· Mind Reading, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, and Zoism

Zolaism (*zō*ū lă*ĭ*z'm). [f. the name *Zola* + -ISM.] The literary manner characteristic of the French novelist Émile Zola (1840-1902), whose works are marked by an excessively realistic treatment of the coarser sides of human life. So **Zolaesque** (-e·sk) *a.*, characteristic of or resembling the style of Zola; **Zo laist,** one who studies or approves of the writings of Zola (hence **Zolai·stic** *a*); **Zo·laize** *v. intr.*, to imitate or follow the style of Zola, *trans.* to make like Zola.

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 July 5/2 Mr. Moore's *Zolaesque search for characteristic phrases has led him into some startling extravagances. 1903 in Gayley *Repr Engl. Com* I. 387 The mean circumstances of his Bohemian career, and the terribly brutal, Zolaesque scene of his death-chamber 1888 *Athenæum* 30 Dec 875/3 A particular form of *Zolaism, much in vogue at this moment. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall 60 Yrs. After* 145 Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 161/2 Even the *Zolaist has to remember that 'art is art because it is not nature'. *Ibid* 161/3 The French critics either of the Hugoistic or the *Zolaistic persuasion *Ibid* 2 July 13/3 The *Zolaizing novel of Paul Lindau, 'Arme Madchen' 1901 *Literature* 30 Mar 234/2, I do not mean that M Roz has Zolaized Mr Hardy

Zoll, variant of SAL 2.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk., Zoll*, or *Saul*, an Indian timber, much used in the construction of country vessels

‖ **Zollverein** (tso·l*ĭ*feraın). [G., f. *zoll* tax, impost, TOLL *sb.*1 + *verein* union] A union, orig. between certain states of the German empire, afterwards in 1833 including all the states, for the maintenance of a uniform rate of customs duties from other countries and of free trade among themselves; hence *gen.* of other countries. Hence **Zo·llvereinist,** an advocate of a British imperial zollverein.

1843 *Times* 21 Aug 5/2 The Zollverein —The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies voted by an immense majority the two following resolutions 1847 COBDEN in MORLEY *Life* (1881) I XVIII 448 The Prussian law of 1818, and the tariff which followed it, form the foundation of the German Zollverein. 1862 (*title*) London Exhibition Special Catalogue of the Zollvereins-Department edited by authority of the Commissioners of the Zollvereins Governments 1893 GOLDW SMITH *Ess Quest. Day* 150 When colonists propose an Imperial zollverein

‖ **Zolotnik** (zolotnı k). Also 8 solothnic, solotnik, -nick. [Russ ЗОЛОТНИ́КЪ, f. ЗО́ЛОТО *zoloto* gold.] A Russian unit of weight, $\frac{1}{96}$ of the funt or Russian pound.

1783 MARTYN in *Geogr Mag.* II. 40 Russia has some weights peculiar to itself: such as a solothnic, which is one-sixth of an ounce 1799 W TOOKE *View Russ Emp* II 532 The solotnik is only reckoned at 19$\frac{1}{2}$ kopecks, whereas the solotnik of gold is valued at 2 rubles 50 kopecks. 1919 PETRIE in *Man* XIX. 80 The Russian and Irak pound . was divided into 96 zolotniks, which were equal to the Attic drachma.

Zolow, Zom(e, Zomboruk, Zomer. see SULLOW, SOME, ZUMBOORUK, SUMMER 1.

Zomotherapy (zō*ŭ*mo*þ*e·răpı). *Med.* [ad. F. *zomothérapie*, f. Gr. *ζωμός* soup + *θεραπεία* THERAPY.] The use of raw meat, or the juice expressed from it, in the treatment of tuberculosis. Hence **Zomotherapeu·tic** *a*, pertaining to zomotherapy.

1900 *Lancet* 27 Oct 1242/2 The experiments of M Richet and M Héricourt relative to the use of raw meat as a prophylactic and curative substance in tuberculosis. .Such treatment these observers have called 'zomotherapy *Ibid*, At various stages of the zomotherapeutic treatment.

Zon, dial. form of SON.

‖ **Zona** (*zō*ū·nă) The Lat. form of the Gr. word repr. by ZONE. **a.** *Archæol.* A girdle: = ZONE *sb* 3. **b.** Used in Anatomy with various qualifying adjs. to denote certain structures or parts of structures (see quots, and cf. ZONE *sb.* 6). **Zona ignea** [L., = fiery girdle] *Path.*, also simply **zona,** the disease *herpes zoster* or shingles. **Zona pellucida,** the transparent membrane forming the cell-wall of the ovum in Mammalia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Zona*,. a kind of *Herpes*, or Shingles call'd Holy Fire 1800 DALLAWAY *Anecd Arts Eng* 249 Both the tænia and zona are concealed by drapery falling over them 1818-20 THOMPSON tr *Cullen's Nosol* (ed. 3) 331 Herpes *Zoster, Zona*, or *Zona ignea*· the shingles 1841 M BARRY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXII 116 We saw the incipient chorion, when rising from the 'zona pellucida' in the mammiferous ovum, to leave a stratum of unappropriated cells behind it on the 'zona'. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med Lex* s v, *Zona Tendinosa*, the whitish circle around the auriculo-ventricular orifice of the right side of the heart 1883 KLEIN *Elem Histol* 341 The inner zona, or *zona reticularis*, composed of smaller or larger groups of polyhedral cells 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* VIII 616 Yet there has never been any confusion with regard to H[erpes] Zoster, or Zona, since the disease was first described

Zonal (*zō*ū năl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *zōnālis*, f. L. *zōna* ZONE]

1. Characterized by or arranged in zones, circles, or rings; of the nature of or forming a zone.

1873 A. WILSON *Elem. Zool.* I. 11 22 In 'zonal' symmetry the merosomes are arranged in zones, one after another, in a longitudinal axis 1888 RUTLEY *Rock Forming Min* 124 The small spherical crystalline aggregates show.. a concentric zonal structure.

b. Marked with zones or circular bands of colour: applied to varieties of pelargonium or geranium having the leaves so marked.

1868 *Morn Star* 17 June, The cultivators of zonal pelargoniums, or variegated leaf coloured geraniums, had a grand competition 1908 *Nation* 22 Feb. 756/2 The zonal geranium.

2. *Math & Cryst.* Relating to a zone or zones of a sphere, or of a crystalline form · see ZONE *sb.* 8

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil.* § 781 These circles.. are . all in parallel planes and cut the spherical surface into zones, in which case the harmonic is called zonal.

3 Pertaining or relating to, involving, or constituting a 'zone' or 'zones', i.e regions or areas distinctively characterized in some way: see ZONE *sb.* 2 b, 7.

1882 *Knowledge* 7 July 92 The six zonal areas we have thus described will serve our purpose admirably for grouping together our Seaside Health-Resorts 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept. 454/2 Zonal divisions are based upon these bogus species

and conclusions drawn from them. 1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk Geol* VI III i (ed. 3) 876 In tracing the zonal parallelism of the Triassic succession within the Alps themselves 1904 *Edin Rev.* Jan 219 The study, of strata characterised by the dominance of a zone-fossil forms zonal geology. 1909 *Spectator* 29 May 856/2 The companies adopted a zonal tariff (as the State has done for telephone purposes)

Hence **Zona·lity**, zonal character or distribution; **Zo·nally** *adv.*, in or according to zones.

1873 A. WILSON *Elem Zool* I ii 22 The segments of the body, which are arranged zonally along a longitudinal axis. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* XXIII. 814 Crystals of the hyacinth variety of quartz contain numerous inclusions of anhydrite arranged zonally. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar 3/5 The zonality of the flowers.

Zona·rious, *a. rare*—°. [f. L *zōna* ZONE *sb.*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Zonarious*. of or belonging to a Girdle, Purse, or Zone

Zonary (zō'nări), *a* [f. ZONE *sb.* + -ARY.]

1. Having the form of a zone or girdle. applied to the placenta in certain mammals, as the *Carnivora*, forming a broad girdle round the chorion.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 472 Though the Rodents have a deciduate placenta, it is never zonary.

2. Occurring in a zone or zones, i.e. within definite limits of depth (see ZONE *sb.* 7).

Zonate (zō'nē·t), *a. Zool* and *Bot.* [ad mod L. *zōnātus*, f. *zōna* ZONE *sb.*: see -ATE 2] Marked with zones, rings, or bands of colour; zoned. Also **Zo·nated** *a.*

1803 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* IV. 452 Zonated Sparus 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3315 The coral snake (zonated scarlet and black). 1866 *Treas. Bot*, *Zonate*, *Zoned*, marked with concentric bands of colour

Zonation (zōunē·ʃən). [f. ZONE *sb.* + -ATION.]

a. Distribution in zones or regions of definite character (see ZONE *sb.* 7). b. Formation of zones or concentric layers, as in a growing plant-cell.

1902 *Bot. Gaz.* Dec. 421 During the completion of the mitosis the ooplasm and periplasm become clearly differentiated, but as yet no plasmoderma exists. This process of differentiation has been termed zonation.

Zone (zōun), *sb.* Also 6–7 zoane. [ad. L. *zōna*, a. Gr. *ζώνη* girdle (*ζωννύναι* to gird). Cf. F. *zone* (from 12th c.), It., Sp., Pg. *zona.*]

1. *Geog.*, etc. Each of the five 'belts' or encircling regions, distinguished by differences of climate, into which the surface of the earth (and, in ancient cosmography, the celestial sphere) is divided by the tropics (of Cancer and Capricorn) and the polar (arctic and antarctic) circles; viz. the *torrid* (†*burning*, †*burnt*, †*hot*) *zone* between the tropics, the (north and south) *temperate zones* extending from the tropics to the polar circles, and the *frigid* (†*frozen*, †*cold*) *zones* (arctic and antarctic) within the polar circles.

The arctic and antarctic zones are strictly not 'belts' but circular 'caps' with the poles in the centre

a 1500 *Hist. K. Boccus & Sydrache* (? 1510) U IV, For thre zones [*Laud MS* thre wonynges] shal he fynde Where no man may lyue in one kynde One is hote and colde are two. 1551 RECORDE *Cast Knowl* (1556) 64 The olde Cosmographers called all that space betweene the twoo Tropykes, the Burnynge Zone And of eche syde of it, they noted twoo Zones,. whiche they called the Frosen zones, . and betweene those Frosen zones, & the Burning zone, they appointed two Temperat zones. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 298 The could zone or clime was condemned to perpetuall snowe 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc*, *Mercator* (1597) 208 The hotte Zone is that which lyeth betwixt the two Tropiques. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* v. i. 304 Till our ground Singeing his pate against the burning Zone, Make Ossa like a wart 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr* Introd. (1674) 19/2 The parts next the Torrid Zone are the hotter, and the parts next the Frigid Zone are the colder. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met* I 55 The Sun, with Rays directly darting down, Fires all beneath, and fries the middle Zone 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1776) V 38 The feathered inhabitants of the temperate zone are but little remarkable for the beauty of their plumage. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 53 Africa belongs almost entirely to the torrid zone.

b. Any region extending around the earth and comprised between definite limits, e.g between two parallels of latitude. Also *Astron.* applied to a similar region in the heavens or on the surface of a planet or the sun.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 64 Do you not in this Figure call euery portion betwixt two paralleles a zone? Yes verely 1578 T. TWYNE tr. *Daneau's Workm World* 61 Those fiue quarters and zones, which the Astronomers doe describe in heauen, and vppon the earth. 1692 [see 3 b] 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) iv. § 205 We have, extending entirely around the earth, two zones of perpetual winds *Ibid.* § 355 On the north side of this calm zone of Cancer 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem Astron* § 190 The spots are confined mostly to two zones of the sun's surface between 5° and 40° of north and south latitude.

2. a. More or less vaguely A region or tract of the world, esp in relation to its climate; also *fig.*

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 5 We that acquaint our selues with euery Zoane, And passe both Tropikes, and behold the Poles. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* IV (1907) 39 Her nature hard to imitate, and diuersly worshipped, according to Zones, complexions, or education 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 397 We may, in some milde Zone Dwell not unvisited of Heav'ns fair Light Secure 1772 *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 190/2 'Midst Lapland's live-long snows, Or India's burning zone. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* VI vi, It has been theirs to encounter the perilous fervours of that zone where never cooling cloud appears to veil insufferable radiance. 1870 O'SHAUGHNESSY *Epic Wom*, *Seraphitus* 1, Some Spirit from a zone Of light, and ecstasy, and psalm.

b. A definite region or area of the earth, or of any place or space, distinguished from adjacent regions by some special quality or condition (indicated by a defining word or phrase); also *fig*

Often in technical use, see also 4 b, 5, 6, 7

1822 MANTELL *Foss S Downs* 298 This occurrence of the more ancient deposits, within a zone of chalk hills. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. i 29 Greece lies in a volcanic zone, which extends from the Caspian to the Azores 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 222 The zone of easterly diurnal variations 1849 PATON *Highl Adriatic* II xix. 253 The wide-scattered city, with its zone of the glacis, is the foreground of the view 1852 E. YATES *Elem Strat* 9 Every theatre of war is supposed to be divided into three Zones These are called Zones of Operation, and are distinguished as the Right, Left, and Central 1873 *Daily News* 2 Aug, That all extensions should be performed before entering within the fire zone 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict* s.v., The *zone of defence* signifies a belt of ground in front of the general contour of the works within effective range of the artillery on the ramparts *Zone of fire*, a term synonymous with range or trajectory 1882 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss* s.v., In a shaft furnace, the different portions (horizontal sections) are called *zones*, and characterized according to the reactions which take place in them, as the *zone of fusion* 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal M*, *Zone*, in coal mining phraseology, this word signifies a certain series of coal seams, with their accompanying shales, &c 1902 *Times* 24 Nov 5/2 Beyond the rain zone dead scrub and lifeless trees alone meet the eye.

3. A girdle or belt, as a part of dress. (Chiefly *poetic.*) Hence, any encircling band

1608 B. JONSON *Masques*, *Beauty* Wks (1616) 906 Germinatio In greene; with a Zone of gold about her Wast 1635 QUARLES *Embl* v. viii. 40 Shall these course hands untie The sacred Zone of thy Virginitie? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* II. iii 13 This was the first place where he untyed his zone since he fled from Athens So great was his fear. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th* v. 30 Wit calls the Graces the chaste zone to loose. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE *To My Lyre* vii, Dear to me the classic zone, Which Adorns th' accepted bard 1839 *E. D. Clarke's Trav Russia* 83/1 It was a zone for the leg, or bracelet for the arm, of the purest massive gold 1869 LECKY *Europ Mor* II v 338 To the fabled zone of beauty the Christian saints opposed their zones of chastity 1883 HARDY in *Longman's Mag.* July 258 The carters with a zone of whipcord round their hats.

b. A money-belt or purse.

1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def People* ix. 212 How many Zones you observed in that Golden and Silken Heaven of the King's, I know not, but I know you got one Zone (a Purse) well tempered with a Hundred Golden Stars by your Astronomy 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* viii, The *zone* of the ex trooper, to use Horace's phrase, was weighty enough to purchase a cottage

c. *Astron.* The girdle of Orion.

1599 T. HILL *Schoole of Skil* 92 The constellation named the Zone or gyrdle of Orion.

4. Something that encircles like a girdle, a circumscribing or inclosing line, band, or ring.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi 71 Round about him he so closely cleaves With's wrything body, that his Enemy . Hastes to some Tree, or to some Rock, whereon To rush and rub-off his detested zone 1620 T. PEYTON *Glasse of Time* I 50 With twelue braue gates the curious eye to fill, The sacred luster as the glistring Zoane, And euery gate fram'd of a seuerall stone. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV 257 The moon set With modest grandeur in thy [*sc* Evening's] purple zone. 1840 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jrnl* III 144/1 Below the entablature is a band or zone, formed of large stones and bricks placed alternately 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 93 Tentacles disposed in a zone around the mouth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xxii 154 A tendency to form circular zones round the sun. 1895 BRIDGES *Ode to Music* IV 1, His [*sc.* the sea's] world wide elemental moan Girdeth our lives with tragic zone

b. A band or stripe of colour, or of light or shade, extending around something, or (*loosely*) over any surface or area; often, any one of a number of concentric or alternate markings of this kind

1752 J. HILL *Hist Anim* 131 The outer surface of the whole shell [of the Buccinum] is of a pale brownish colour, elegantly variegated with a great number of yellow zones 1805 SHAW *Nat Misc.* XVI pl. 657 Long tailed green Parrot, with the collar on the nape and abdominal zone yellow. 1816 R. JAMESON *Syst Min.* (ed 2) II 146 All such white marbles as are marked with green-coloured zones, caused by talc or chlorite. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 556 When Jupiter is viewed through a good telescope, we perceive a number of zones or belts, of a darker colour than the rest of his disc. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 311 If we press upon the eye-ball with a key or the end of a pencil case, zones of light are excited 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* VI, The atrium glowed in zones of light.

5 *Astron.* A region or belt of the sky comprised between definite limits, e.g between two parallels of declination

1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans.* LXXXV. 381 My examinations of the heavens in zones. 1829 *Chapters Phys Sci* 413 That broad zone called the milky-way 1890 AGNES M. CLERKE *Syst Stars* xxiv. 377 The general plan of nebular distribution is into vast assemblages, one on either side of the galactic zone.

6. *Anat*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.* A growth or structure surrounding or encircling some part in the form of a ring or cylinder; also, a region or area extending around or over some part and distinguished by some special character or condition.

With various defining words applied *spec.* to particular structures or regions. CILIARY *zone*, MOTOR *zone*: see these words *Zone of Zinn*: see ZONULE

1811 C. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 3) III. 468 These tubercles are surrounded by a zone or disk, of a brownish red colour, the areola 1849 A. H. HASSALL *Microsc Anat. Hum. Body* I 514 Ciliary processes.—These processes are received into corresponding folds or plaitings of the hyaloid membrane, called the secondary ciliary processes, and which taken altogether form a circle around the crystalline lens named after their discoverer the Zone of Zinn 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat Technol* § 1421 The cornea . is intermediate in thickness between that of the white zone and the rest of the sclerotic 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 7 The perithem, *which is a zone of tissue lying* between the pleroma and dermatogen 1913 DORLAND *Med Dict* s.v., *Abdominal zone[s]*, the three zones into which the surface of the abdomen is divided by the subcostal and intertubercular lines. *Pellucid z*, the zona pellucida.

7. *Geol* and *Physical Geog* A region, or each of a series of regions, comprised between definite limits of any kind, e.g of depth or height, and distinguished by special characters, esp. by characteristic fossils or forms of animal and plant life.

1829 URE *New Syst Geol* 150 In the north [of France], it [*sc.* limestone] forms a portion of the great transition zone, which stretches from Flanders into the Hartz 1839 MURCHISON *Silur Syst* I II 17 The presence of this zone of clay . is marked by the outburst of water. 1851 *Amer Jrnl. Sci.* Ser II XI. 263 This cretaceous zone of the shore of the Cantabrian sea. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI 635 A bed, or limited number of beds, characterized by one or more distinctive fossils, is termed a zone or horizon.

8. a. *Math* A part of the surface of a sphere contained between two parallel planes, or of the surface of any solid of revolution contained between two planes perpendicular to the axis. b. *Cryst* A series of faces of a crystal extending around it and having their lines of intersection parallel.

1795 HUTTON *Math Dict* II 477/2 The curve surface of any segment or zone of a Sphere, is also equal to the curve surface of a cylinder of the same height with that portion, and of the same diameter with the Sphere. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat Phil* § 782 I 622 These circles are all in parallel planes and cut the spherical surface into zones 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) Introd p. xxvi, The planes [of a crystalline form] may thus be viewed as lying in vertical zones, a different zone for every ratio of the lateral axes 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 22 These four vertical faces constitute what is called a zone (or girdle) of the form 1895 PALMER tr. *Nernst's Theor Chem* 67 The 'law of zones', viz all planes which can occur on a crystal are related to each other in zones, or, in other words, from any four planes, no three of which lie in one zone, all possible crystal planes can be derived by means of zones.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, chiefly in technical senses: e.g in sense 2 b, esp. in reference to 'zones' or regions into which a district or country is divided for purposes of railway or other travelling, etc., as *zone centre*, *fare*, *system*, *tariff*; in sense 5, as *zone-clock*, *-piece*, *-retule*; in sense 8 b, as *zone-axis*, *-circle*, *-plane*, also zone-plate, a plate of glass marked out into concentric zones or rings alternately transparent and opaque, used like a lens to bring light to a focus b *Comb* (objective, instrumental, parasynthetic, etc.), as *zone-confounding*, *-like*, *-tailed* adjs.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 22 The zone, the *zone axis, and the zone plane are all denoted by the same symbol, namely (U V W) *Ibid* 32 The poles of all the faces in the same zone will lie in the same *zone circle 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXXV 398 It would not only be troublesome to the workman, but often bring on mistakes, were he to count the turns of the handle, which perhaps for hours together he is moving; a *zone-clock, therefore, has been contrived to release him from that care.. It strikes a bell . when the telescope is come to one of the limits of the zone 1890 *Punch* 28 June p. IV, The yellow pod-flowers and the waving palms, the vermeil apples and the primrosed banks, of Camoens' somewhat *zone-confounding vision. 1903 *Daily Chron* 18 Dec 6/3 They proposed to fix *zone fares, and they treated Hammersmith as what they called the zone centre. 1598 MARSTON *Sco Villane* I. i, When chast Dictinna, breakes the *Zonelike twist 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXXV 385 A *zone-piece, to point out the required limits of the intended zones 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr* 22 The plane to which they [*sc* the edges of the crystal] are all perpendicular *is called the *zone plane 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron* (ed. 3) 632 Observers . will find a '*zone reticle' of great service 1903 *Daily Chron* 21 Nov. 7/2 Hungary has introduced a *zone system on her railways, which has made travelling on them the cheapest in the world 1809 SHAW *Gen Zool* VII 62 *Zone-tailed Eagle. 1891 *Econ. Jrnl.* I 507 A system of *zone tariffs 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXXII. 153/2 A zone-tariff system, whereby the country is mapped out into zones, and the traveller pays according to the number of these he passes through.

Zone, *v* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with, or surround like, a zone or girdle; to gird, encircle.

1795 *Monthly Rev* Dec. 542 Her population..had zoned every hill with vines and with olive-trees 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Letl* (1811) IV 105 Our road zoned the midway of the Alpine steeps which overhung it. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II iv, Art she invokes to Nature's aid, Her vest to zone, her locks to braid 1818 KEATS *Endymi* II 620, I could hear he lov'd Some fair immortal, and that his embrace Had zoned her through the night. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp* xxviii (1856) 237 The southeastern horizon is zoned with a mellow uniform band of light.

2. *Nat Hist.* To mark with zones, rings, or bands of colour. (Only in *pa. pple.*)

1792 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed. 2) III 433 Auricularia papyrina.. Annual, membranaceous, soft, zoned. 1854 DANA *Min* (ed. 4) II. 148 Egyptian Jasper is zoned with colors, and forms nodules 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv. 132

A variety of the common pigeon with the wing-bars symmetrically zoned with three bright shades

3 *Geol.*, etc. To divide into zones; to distribute or arrange in zones: see ZONE *sb.* 7.

1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 222 The Ordovician and Silurian rocks have been zoned by means of their graptolites

Hence **Zo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 KEATS *Fall Hyperion* I 312 Not so much air As in the zoning of a summer's day 1853 ALEX. SMITH *Life Drama* II, When first they clasped a Son of God In zoning heaven of their milky arms. 1865 TENNYSON *On a Mourner* V, When the zoning eve has died. 1888 *Nature* 5 July 225 What Mr. Lockyer has called the zoning of colour in the heavens. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 220 The zoning of the strata.

Zoned (zōund), *a.* [f. ZONE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

†**1.** Located in a zone or region of the celestial sphere. = ZONIC *a.* *Obs. rare*—[1].

1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaick Philos.* 4 Or else by fiery Zone, he means the Seat of the zoned Deities just above the Empyreal or Corporeal Heaven.

2. Wearing a zone or girdle. Hence, virgin, chaste

1718 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII 142 Fair zoned damsels 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ix, A zoned and untainted Innocence

3 Characterized by or arranged (naturally) in zones, rings, or bands.

1794 R. J. SULIVAN *View Nat.* I 435 The zoned or tabulated form of the onyx 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 213 Zoned (*zonaire*), when a row of facets is arranged around the middle part, thus forming a kind of zone or girdle. Example, Zoned calcareous-spar. 1845 G. DODD *Brit. Manuf.* Ser. IV. 200 As a fifth source of variety [in wood] may be mentioned eyes, zoned spots, and curls.

b. Marked with zones, circles, or bands of colour

1792 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 433 *Auricularia ferruginea*, zoned above. 1805 SHAW *Nat. Misc.* XVI. pl. 657 The Zoned Parrot. 1849 W. H. HARVEY *Brit. Mar. Algæ* 121 Zoned tetraspores exist in *Rhodymenia] ciliata.* 1874 BIRCH *1st and 2nd Egypt. Rooms B. Mus.* 31 With side handles of zoned alabaster.

4 Arranged according to zones or definite regions.

1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV 384 A zoned catalogue of the stars 1890 AGNES M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* v. 80 The spectra of the great nebulæ, like those of the 'zoned' stars, must be considered as integrating the results of emanations taking their rise under notably diverse circumstances.

Zoneless (zōu·nles), *a.* [f. ZONE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Not confined by, or not wearing, a zone or girdle; ungirt.

1748 W. MASON *Isis* 8 In careless folds loose flow'd her zoneless vest. 1784 COWPER *Task* III 52 Pleasure That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 370, I always thought him a bantling of zoneless Italian muses. 1822 MILMAN *Mart., Antioch* 14 Come in thy zoneless grace, thy flowing locks Crown'd with the laurel of the Gods

2. Not marked with zones or bands of colour.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Sir J. E. Smith's Engl. Flora* V. II 140 Pileus of a fleshy substance zoneless villous white.

Zonelet (zōu·nlet). *rare.* [-LET.] A little zone.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 30 From the moon's hand her starry stole he took, And zonelet studded with thrice ten beamy rings.

Zonic (zōu·nik), *a. rare.* [f. ZONE *sb.* + -IC.] Belonging to a particular zone or region.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 The zonic gods are those which revolve round the celestial zones.

Zonite (zōu·nait). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *zōnītēs*, f. L. *zōna* ZONE *sb.*: see -ITE[1].]

1. A snail of the genus *Zonites*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 43 390 Porcelain Zonites that lived two years and a half without aliment.

2. Any of the body-rings of a segmented animal, as an arthropod or annelid. Hence **Zoni·tic** *a.*

1880 PASCOE *Zool. Class.* (ed. 2) 297 Zonites, Somites, or Metameres. 1888 *Huxley & Martin's Pract. Biol.* 241 Each somite is subdivided externally into at least two lesser divisions or zonites. 1888 J. R. A. DAVIS *Biol.* 161 The zonitic constrictions

Zonne, obs. (Kentish) form of SUN.

Zono- (zōnō), repr. Gr. *ζωνο-*, combining form of *ζώνη* ZONE, occurring in a few scientific and technical words. **Zonochlorite** (-klō·rait) *Min.* [Gr. *χλωρός* green], name for a supposed species of mineral from Lake Superior, marked with bands of different shades of green (perh. the same as CHLORASTROLITE). **Zonociliate** (-si·liēt) *a. Zool.*, having a zone or circlet of cilia. **Zonoplace·ntal** *a. Zool.*, having a zonary placenta, as the *Carnivora* and other mammals: opposed to *discoplacental.*

1872 A. E. FOOTE in *Proc. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* (1873) XXI. 65 *Zonochlorite, a New Hydrous Silicate from Neepigon Bay, North Shore of Lake Superior 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 437/1 The fertilized egg of the Phylactolæma does not give rise to a *zonociliate larva. 1879 DE QUATREFAGES *Hum. Spec.* XI 109 Man, apes, bats, insectivora, and rodents, form a natural group to which no *zonoplacental, and, of course, no indeciduate mammals can be admitted

Zonular (zōu·nizlăr), *a. Anat* and *Path.* [f. mod.L. *zōnula* ZONULE + -AR[1].] Pertaining to or forming a zonule or little zone; zonal, zonary; *spec.* belonging to or affecting the zonule of Zinn.

1835–6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 320/1 The Pigeon having the gastric glands arranged in a zonular form. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) I 354 Zonular or lamellar cataract is either congenital or commences soon after birth.

Zonule (zōu·niul). *Anat.* Also in L. form **zonula** (zōu·niulă). [ad. mod.L. *zōnula*, dim. of L. *zōna* ZONE: see -ULE.] A little zone, applied *spec.* to the ring-shaped fibrous structure which forms the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens (*zonule of Zinn*).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 555 These membraneous folds, which collectively are called the zonule of Zinn, are vascular. 1854 KÖLLIKER *Hum. Histol.* 390 The zonula is a thin transparent membrane, stretching from the *ora serrata* to the as far as the border of the lens 1873 POWER tr. *Stricker's Histol.* III 354 The zonula-fibres arise from the substance of the vitreous behind the ora serrata.

†**Zo·nulet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ET.] A little zone or girdle.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Upon Julia's Riband*, 'Tis that Zonulet of love, Wherein all pleasures of the world are wove.

Zonure (zōu·niuəɹ). *Zool* [ad. mod.L. *Zōnūrus*, f. Gr. *ζώνη* ZONE + *οὐρά* tail; from the rings of spiny scales on the tail.] A lizard of the genus *Zonurus* or family *Zonuridæ*, found in South Africa, Madagascar, and other countries.

1883 *Lest Vert. Anim. Gardens Zool. Soc.* (ed. 8) 583 *Zonurus derbianus*, Gray. Derbian Zonure.

Zoo (zū). *colloq.* [The first three letters of ZOOLOGICAL taken as one syllable.] The Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, London; also extended to similar collections of animals elsewhere

c 1847 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett* (1878) II. 216 We treated the Clifton Zoo much too contemptuously. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond. To-day* IV. (ed. 3) 65 The 'Zoo' in time past was as favourite a fashionable resort as Rotten Row.

Zoo- (zōu·, zōi·), before a vowel properly **zo-**, repr. Gr. *ζῳο-*, combining form of *ζῷον* animal, occurring in numerous scientific and technical terms, of which the more important will be found in their alphabetical places. (The second element is usually and properly from Greek, but in a few recent words from Latin or English.)

In biological and botanical terms the prefix sometimes denotes the power of spontaneous movement (formerly supposed to be a distinctive characteristic of animals): see *zoogamete, zoogonidium, zoosperm, zoozygosphere*, ZOOSPORE.

‖ **Zo·ocarp** [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], † (*a*) a former name for certain algæ of low organization, then supposed, by some to be animals; (*b*) a zoospore. ‖ **Zoocau·lon** [mod.L., f. Gr. *καυλός* stalk] (see quot.). **Zooche·mistry,** the chemistry of animal bodies; so **Zooche·mical** *a.* **Zo·oculture** = *zootechny*; so **Zoocu·ltural** *a.* ‖ **Zoocytium** (-si·tiăm), pl. -ia [mod.L., after SYNCYTIUM] (see quot.). ‖ **Zoode·ndrium,** pl. -ia [mod.L., after SYNDENDRIUM] (see quot.) **Zo·odyna·mics,** the dynamics of animal bodies, so **Zoodyna·mic** *a.* **Zo·oery·thrin** (-eri·þrin), also **zoonerythrin** [irreg. for **zoerythrin*, f. Gr. *ἐρυθρός* red], a red pigment found in the plumage of the touracos, and in sponges. **Zoofu·lvin** [L. *fulvus* tawny], a yellow pigment found in the plumage of the touracos. **Zo·ogamete,** a motile gamete: = PLANOGAMETE. **Zoögeo·logy,** that branch of geology which deals with fossil animal remains, palæozoology; so **Zo·ogeolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to zoogeology; **Zo·ogeo·logist,** one versed in zoogeology. ‖ **Zo·ogoni·dium,** pl. -ia [mod.L.: see GONIDIUM], a motile gonidium. **Zooma·gnetism,** animal magnetism. **Zo·omancy** [-MANCY], divination by observing the actions of animals. **Zooma·nia** (*nonce-wd.*), a mania or insane fondness for animals. **Zooma·ntist,** one who practises zoomancy. **Zo·omecha·nics** = *zoodynamics*; so **Zoomecha·nical** *a.* **Zoome·lanin,** the black pigment of animal bodies, MELANIN; *spec.* as found in the feathers of birds. **Zoö·metry** [-METRY], measurement of the dimensions and proportions of the bodies of animals; so **Zoome·tric** *a.* **Zoomy·thic** *a.*, belonging to a mythology in which the deities are represented in the form of animals. **Zo·onose** [Gr. *νόσος* disease], a disease communicated from one kind of animal to another or to a human being; so **Zo·onoso·logy,** the study of the diseases of animals; **Zo·onoso·logist,** one who pursues this study. **Zoo-orga·nic** (bad formation for **zoorganic*) *a.*, belonging to animal organs or organisms. **Zo·opatho·logist, Zo·opatho·logy** = *zoonosologist, -logy.* ‖ **Zoophobia** (-fōu·biă) [mod.L.: see -PHOBIA], morbid or superstitious fear of animals. **Zoophy·sics,** the study of physics in relation to animal bodies; so **Zoophy·sical** *a.*, pertaining to zoophysics. **Zo·ophysio·logy,** animal physiology. **Zoopla·nkton** [PLANKTON], floating animal organisms collectively. **Zoopla·stic** *a* [see PLASTIC], forming figures of animals or living beings. **Zo·opsycho·logy,** animal psychology, the study of mental phenomena in animals. **Zooscо·pic** *a.* [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to view], † (*a*) examining or studying animals, zoological (*obs.*); (*b*) applied to a species of hallucination (**Zoo·scopy**) in which imaginary animal forms are seen, as in delirium tremens. **Zoosema·tic** *a.* [Gr. *σῆμα* sign]: see ZOIC, quot 1895–6. **Zoo·sophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], the knowledge or study of animals: †(*a*) the art of keeping and breeding animals (*obs.*); (*b*) the science of zoology (Oken). **Zo·osperm,** (*a*) = SPERMATOZOON; (*b*) = ZOOSPORE; hence **Zo·osperma·tic** *a.* **Zo·otaxy** [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement], zoological classification, systematic zoology. **Zo·otechny** (-tekni) [Gr. *τέχνη* art], the art of rearing and using animals for any purpose; so **Zoote·chnic** *a.*, pertaining to zootechny; **Zoote·chnics** = *zootechny.* ‖ **Zootheca** (-þī·kă), pl. -æ [mod.L., f. Gr. *θήκη* case], the case or sheath inclosing a zoosperm. ‖ **Zoothecium** (-þī·ʃiăm), pl. -ia [mod.L., f. Gr. *θήκιον*, dim. of *θήκη*: see prec.], the tubular sheath produced and inhabited by certain Infusoria. **Zoo·theism** [see THEISM], the attribution of deity to animals (cf. ZOOLATRY), hence **Zo·othei·stic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by zootheism **Zo·othome** [Gr. *θωμός* heap] (see quot.). ‖ **Zoo·tokon** [Gr. *ζωοτόκον*, neut. of *ζωοτόκος* viviparous], a viviparous animal **Zootrophy** (-·trŏfi) [ad. Gr. *ζωοτροφία*, f. *ζῷον* animal + *τρέφειν* to breed, rear, tend, etc.], the practice of rearing or tending animals. **Zo·otype,** an animal, or figure of one, used as the type of a deity, as in Egyptian hieroglyphics. **Zootypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*, pertaining to the animal type or types. **Zoo·xa nthin** [Gr. *ξανθός* yellow], a (? yellow) pigment obtained from the red feathers of certain birds. **Zoözygosphere** (-zəi gosfiəɹ) [see ZYGO-, and cf. OOSPHERE], a motile spherical cell produced by conjugation, proposed as a substitute for *zoogamete.*

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 804 **Zoocarpes*, the name given to certain organized bodies variously classed as animals or plants, placed by botanists in the natural order Algæ... It is in the lower forms more particularly that the Zoocarps occur. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Zoocarp.*, A zoospore. 1882 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* 874 **Zoocaulon*, title conferred by the author on the erect tentaculiferous branching colony-stocks of the genus *Dendrosoma.* 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 87 **Zoochemical analyses are instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the constituents of animal substances. 1865 *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 352 [Zoology] consequently divides itself into Zootomy, or the dissection of all the formative parts of the body. **Zoochemistry, or their chemical investigation. 1898–9 *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* p. CXIII, Agricultural and **zoocultural industries. 1900 *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 65 That condition of toleration between animals and men which normally precedes domestication, and forms the first step in *zooculture. 1880 SAVILLE-KENT *Man. Infusoria* I 286 Spongomonas. Animalcules living in social colonies, and forming by excretion a common domicile, which takes the form of a .. gelatinous or semi-granular *zoocytium, within which they remain constantly immersed *Ibid.* 265 Dendromonas .. Animalcules stationed singly at the extremities of an erect, .. variously branching pedicle or *zoodendrium. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803 **Zoo Dynamics, Zoo-Physics, Zoo-Chemistry 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 420 Another red pigment is the **zooerythrin, first extracted by Bogdanow from *Calurus auriceps.* 1885 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXVIII. 321 Under this name [*sc.* luteins] are also included allied pigments, such as carotin, zoonerythrin. 1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 415 All other green feathers [than those of the Musophagidæ] contain only either *zoofulvin or a black-brown pigment 1880 *Q. Journ. Microsc. Sci.* XX. 418 In the proposed system Strasburger's '*zoogametes' or 'planogametes' must enjoy the somewhat cumbrous name of 'zoözygospheres', the prefix 'zoo' or suffix 'zoid' being always used to denote an apparently spontaneous power of motion. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* xv. 543 The *zoological researches of Edward Forbes *Ibid* 537 It is mainly as a 'zoo-geologist or palæontologist that he will take rank *Ibid.* 536 The transition from these fields of inquiry to that of palæontology or *zoo-geology. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 221 Each *zoogonidium breaks itself up into sixteen new zoogonidia. 1864 T. SHORTER *Two Worlds* 19 Familiar with *zoo magnetism and clairvoyance. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* XXI, That attachment to birds and animals .has afforded me no little solace, though you have sometimes been pleased to term it a *zoo mania. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 198 *note*, Vasantáraja Bhatta, the *zoomantist. 1897 *Nat. Sci.* June 412 Roux claims that *zoomechanical methods are of primary importance 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Zoömechanics. 1897 *Nat. Sci.* June 412 To tack on the word 'mechanics' to zoology and to christen it 'zoömechanics' in a general philosophical sense is not to create a new science. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1085 **Zoomelanin*, a name applied by Bogdanow, to the black pigment of birds' feathers, probably identical with the melanin of the choroïd coating of the eye. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. 81 Osteometry itself is only a part of what should be called *zoometry 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 99/2 Their *zoo mythic conceptions of their divinities. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 132 The *zoonoses, in which there is a transference between individuals of different species, and for the most part from animals to man 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Zoonosologist*. .name for him who studies specially the diseases of cattle, or *zöonosology. *Ibid.*, Zöonosology. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 712 Vital or *zoo organic power, instinct and understanding, fall all three under the same definition *in genere* 1879 WEBSTER Suppl., *Zoopathology. 1884 W. WILLIAMS *Vet. Med.* (ed. 4) 4 Pathology, or more properly, when applied to the lower animals, Zoo-Pathology 1901 *Amer. Anthrop.* (N. S.) III. 12 Experience of superior faculty awakens consciousness of superior power, and rends the shackles of *zoöphobia. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803 **Zoophysics [see *zoodynamics*]. *Ibid* 816/1 Schwann united two lines of inquiry, viz., that of minute investigation of structure and development and that of zoo-chemistry and zoo-physics.

1865 *Nat Hist Rev.* July 352 [Zoology] divides itself into many branches, amongst which we may indicate . *Zoophysiology, or the science of the functions of the organs. 1901 *Lancet* 3 Dec 1801/1 Shallow pools of clear water which were rich in *zooplankton. 1870 Ruskin *Aratra Pent* II. Wks 1872 III 31 The great mimetic instinct underlies all such purpose [*sc* the fashioning of figures of living creatures]; and is *zooplastic, life shaping 1847 tr *Feuchtersleben's Med Psychol* 19 The study of animal psychology (*zoo-psychology, comparative psychology). 1816 Bentham *Chrestom* Wks 1843 VIII. 87 *Zooscopic or Zoologic Physiurgics. 1890 *Science* XV. 43 This condition of zoöscopic hallucination is one of the commonest among the phenomena of alcohol poisoning. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat* 163 The other Son noted the properties and Societies of living Creatures, whence by the undoubted hope of a Flock, a quiet life is led This indeed, was 'Zoosophie or the wisdom of keeping living Creatures together 1854 Spencer *Ess* IV (1858) 166 Biology .. divides into Organogeny, Phytosophy, Zoosophy 1836–9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II 112/1 The *Zoosperm appears to be a moving filament like a minute *Vibrio* 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII. 270/1 According to his principles of *zootaxy. 1890 O T Mason in *Amer. Anthrop* (N S) I. 46 The industries of the American aborigines, in connection with animal life , may be divided into *zoötechnic provinces 1891 *Cent Dict* , *Zootechnics 1900 Deniker *Races of Man* Introd (ed 2) 4 [In] the genus *Homo* one can neither speak of the 'species', the 'variety', nor the 'race' in the sense that is usually attributed to these words in zoology or in zootechnics 1879 De Quatrefages *Hum Spec* 61 Anyone who possesses even the smallest knowledge of zoology and *zootechny 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot* 376 The *antheridium . is filled at maturity with a number of minute cells, which have been termed **zoothecæ* 1880 Saville-Kent *Man. Infusoria* I. 61 For these aggregations of simple loricæ the distinctive title of *zoothecia has been adopted 1889 *Pop. Sci Monthly* Nov. 62 In the stage of barbarism all the phenomena of nature are attributed to the animals or rather to the ancestral types of these animals, which are worshiped. This is the religion of *zoötheism *Ibid.* Dec. 208 The prophets tried to pull the Israelites too rapidly through the *zoötheistic and physitheistic stages into monotheism 1872 Dana *Corals* i. 48 The compound mass produced by budding . was called .a Zoöphyte As a substitute the term *Zoöthome may be employed 1661 Lovell *Hist Anim & Min.* 132 They [*sc.* bats] are **zootokous*, only, amongst all flying creatures, and bring forth, two young ones at a time. 1877 G Macdonald *Marq Lossie* xxxix, Pigs, which, with all her *zootrophy, Clementina did not like 1905 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept 3/1 Egyptian hieroglyphics and Totemic *zootypes 1897 *Ann. Rep Smithsonian Inst* 454 Out of this worm-form type all the higher ranges of *zootypic evolution have sprung 1868 Watts *Dict. Chem* V 1085 **Zoöxanthin*, the colouring-matter of the red feathers of *Calurus auriceps.* 1880 *Zoozygosphere [see *zoogamete]

Zoodikers (zīi·dikəɪz), *int. rare.* An asseverative exclamation . cf. Zookers, Zooks, Zoonterrs.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, Zoodikers! She'd have the wedding to-night.

Zoœa · see Zoea.

‖ **Zoœcium** (zo₁ī·ʃĭm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. ζῷον animal + οἶκος house] The thickened and hardened part of the cuticle of each zooid or polyp of a colony of Polyzoa, forming a cell or sheath in which it is lodged. Hence **Zoœcial** (zo₁ī·ʃiăl) *a.*, pertaining to or forming a zoœcium.

1880 Pascoe *Zool. Class* 297 *Zoœcium*, a cell in which a polypide of the Polyzoa is lodged 1881 *Jrnl Microsc. Sci* Jan 2 The avicularia are placed in the outer border of the *Zoœcia. 1884 *Athenæum* 29 Mar 414 The zooecial tube.

Zoogen (zōu·ǒdʒen) *Chem.* ? *Obs* [ad. F *zoogène*: see Zoo- and -gen.] A nitrogenous substance found in the water of sulphur-springs; also called Baregin or Glairin.

1820 *Blackw. Mag* Mar 710 Mineral Animal Matter—Zoogene—Sig Carlo di Gimbernat has discovered a peculiar substance in the thermal waters of Baden and of Ischia.

Zoogenic (zōu·ǒdʒe nik), *a.* [f. Zoo- + *-genic*, adj. suffix of -geny] a Pertaining to zoogeny (*rare*—⁰). b. Produced from animals; in *Geol.* applied to formations of animal origin, e.g. limestones formed from shells.

1864 Webster, *Zoogenic*, of, or pertaining to, animal production. 1866 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 360 Zoogenic deposits are products of animal agency

Zoogeny (zo₁ǫ·dʒĭni) *rare* [f. Zoo-+-geny.] Production or generation of animals, an account, or the study, of this

1848 Dunglison *Med Lex* (ed 7), *Zoogeny* .the doctrine of animal formation 1854 Spencer *Ess* IV (1858) 166 [Oken's Classification] Biology Organosophy, Phytogeny, Phyto-physiology, Phytology, Zoogeny, Physiology [etc].

Zo·ogeo graphy. [f Zoo-+ Geography.] The geographical distribution of animals. Hence **Zo·ogeo·grapher**, one versed in zoogeography; **Zo ogeogra·phical** *a.*, pertaining to zoogeography; **Zo ogeogra·phically** *adv* , in relation to zoogeography.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 738/1 It is therefore the business of the *zoogeographer, who wishes to arrive at the truth, to ascertain what groups of animals are wanting in any particular locality 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Zoögeographic. 1868 *Proc Zool. Soc* 317 None of the great *zoogeographical provinces are sharply defined from one another. 1893 Seebohm in *Geogr Jrnl* II 338 The fact is that life areas, or zoo geographical regions, are more or less fanciful generalisations. 1890 *Proc Zool Soc.* 148 That section of the United States *zoogeographically known as the Sonoran Region. 1868 *Ibid* 295 The relations of these subdivisions to *zoogeography. 1896 *Naturalist* 80 The inclusion of Irish habitats would have been of value in the study of zoogeography.

‖ **Zooglœa** (zōuoglī·ă) *Biol.* [mod.L (Cohn, 1872), f Gr ζῷον animal + γλοιός glutinous substance] An aggregate of bacteria with thickened cell-walls, forming a gelatinous mass. Also *attrib* Hence **Zooglœ·ic** *a.*

1877 F. T. Roberts *Handbk Med.* (ed 3) I. 95 Living objects variously described as bacteria, vibrios, micrococci, microzymes, zoogloœa, &c 1877 Huxley & Martin *Elem Biol* 26 *Bacteria*, in the still state, very often become surrounded by a gelatinous matter .. This is termed the *Zoogloea* form of *Bacterium*. 1905 *Brit Med Jrnl* 25 Feb. 409/2 The giant or mother cells have the appearance of zoogloeic masses.

Zoogonic (zōuogǫ·nik), *a rare.* [f. Gr. ζωή life + *-γονος* producing + -ic] Life-producing.

1788 T Taylor *Proclus* I 118 The zoogonic, or vivific goddess 1792 — *Diss. Eleus. Myst.* 95 This goddess..is evidently of a Saturnian and zoogonic, or intellectual and vivific rank.

Zoogony (zo₁ǫ·gŏni). *rare.* [ad. Gr. ζωογονία, f. ζῷον animal + *-γονία* a begetting.] The generation or production of animals, or a doctrine concerning this.

1675 Burthogge *Causa Dei* 242 The Theogonie and Zoogonie [*misprr* -enie] of the Antients 1864 Webster, *Zoogeny, Zoogony*, the doctrine of the formation of living beings

† **Zo ograph.** *Obs rare* [ad. Gr. ζωγράφος = ζωγράφος one who draws figures, a painter, artist, f ζῷον animal, figure : see -graph.] = next, 2

1623 Cockeram, *Zograph*, any one that painteth beasts.

Zoographer (zo₁ǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. ζῷον animal + *-γραφος* depicting, describing; see -grapher.]

1. One who describes animals; a descriptive zoologist.

1646 Sir T Browne *Pseud. Ep* IV 1 180 One kinde of Locust . by Zoographers called *mantis* 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh* 104 The Zoographer Gesner 1688 Boyle *Final Causes* II 61 Zoographers observe, That the Camelion has a very uncommon structure of his visive Organs. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV No 17 1/2 Others [*sc* beasts having only one horn] are mentioned by Zoographers.

2. A painter or depicter of animals, a painter or artist in general

(In the latter use repr. Gr. ζωγράφος (see Zograph) not an Eng. sense.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Zographer*. a Painter or one that draws the pictures of beasts. [Citing Sir T Browne see 1646 in 1] 1814 *Sporting Mag* XLIV. 66 This very clever artist and zoographer 1814 W Taylor in *Monthly Mag* XXXVII. 406 The earlier writers on art, . who flourished before the age of Trajan and the Antonines, constantly entitle their books on zoographers, on zoography—this was their only usual denomination for painting, as if still life did not merit the name.

Zoographic (zōuogræ fik), *a.* [f. Zography + -ic] Describing or representing animals; relating to zography So **Zoogra phical** *a.*; hence **Zoogra·phically** *adv* , in relation to zoography

1741 Warburton *Div Legat* II IV IV. XII A new Species of *Zoographic Writing, called by the Ancients Symbolic 1870 Ruskin *Aratra Pent* IV § 110 Both arts [*sc* painting and sculpture] .so far as they are zoographic ;—representative, that is to say, of animal life 1881 *Academy* 17 Sept 224 He it was, and not Polygnotos, whose lifelike figures earned him a similar zoographic reputation to that of Giotto 1651 H More *Second Lash* in *Enthus Tri*, etc. (1656) 194 My censure on this rare *Zoographical piece. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug 171/3 *Zoographically the fauna and flora of this archipelago appear to have their affinities with those of the Philippine Islands.

Zo,o graphist. *rare*—⁰ [f Gr ζφογράφος (see Zoography) + -ist] = Zographer.

1775 in Ash. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Zography (zo₁ǫ·grăfi). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. Gr. ζῷον animal + *-γραφία*, -graphy.]

1. Description of animals, descriptive zoology.

1593 R Harvey *Philad* 97 When men play the parts of beasts, let them go among the numbers of cattel in Zography. 1651 H. More *Second Lash* in *Enthus Tri.*, etc. (1656) 194 We are now come to that rare piece of Zography of thine, the world drawn out in the shape of an Animal. 1697 Swift *T Tub* Ep Ded (1704) 8, I was grosly mistaken in the Zography and Topography of them. 1807 W. Wood (*title*) Zography, or the Beauties of Nature, displayed in Select Descriptions from the Animal and Vegetable . Kingdom 1865 *Nat. Hist Rev* July 352 With regard to species and groups of species, (*a*) their complete description or Zoography, (*b*) their systematic arrangement or Taxonomy

2. The art of depicting animals; pictorial art in general. (Repr. Gr. ζωγραφία not an Eng. sense)

1656 Blount *Glossogr* , *Zography* , the painting or picturing of beasts. 1814 W. Taylor [see Zographer 2]

Zoogyroscope (zōuodʒəi·rŏskǫup) [f. Zoo- + Gyroscope] An apparatus in which a series of instantaneous photographs of a moving animal are placed upon a rotating glass cylinder and illuminated so as to throw the images in rapid succession upon a screen, producing the appearance of the actual movement.

1880 *Cassell's Fam Mag* 640 The zoogyroscope can .be applied to photographs of other animals besides the horse

Zooid (zōu oid), *sb. Biol.* [f. Gr ζῷον animal + -oid. cf. late Gr ζφοειδής adj. resembling an animal] Something that resembles an animal (but is not one in the strict or full sense). in early use applied somewhat widely, including, e g., a free-moving animal or vegetable cell, as a spermatozoon or antherozooid; but chiefly restricted to an animal arising from another by asexual reproduction, i e. budding (gemmation) or division (fission); *spec.* (and most usually) Each of the distinct beings or 'persons' which make up a compound or 'colonial' animal organism, and often have different forms and functions, thus more or less corresponding to the various organs in the higher animals. (Cf Zoon.) Also *attrib.*

Often as the second element of a compound, as *antherozooid, ascidiozooid, dactylozooid, gonozooid, siphonozooid*, etc see these words.

1851 Huxley in *Ann & Mag Nat Hist.* Ser. II VIII 15 The term 'zooid' is intended to suggest, with regard to the creatures to which it is applied .that they are like individuals, and yet are not individuals, in the sense that one of the higher animals is an individual Instead of saying then, that in a given species, there is an alternation of so many generations, we should say that the individual consists of so many zooids *Ibid*, 17 Zooid Development by External Gemmation, Internal Gemmation 1855 W S Dallas in *Orr's Circ Sci., Org Nat.* II 456 The individual *Salpa* consists of two zooids, one oviparous, the other gemmiparous. In the *Aphides*, as many as eleven consecutive series of gemmiparous zooids have been observed to intervene between two periods of sexual reproduction. 1864 [see Zoon] 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* p lxxxvi, In the Polyzoa polymorphic zooids are produced by gemmation. 1871 T R. Jones *Anim Kingd.* (ed 4) 98 In each colony [of hydroids] the alimentary and reproductive functions are respectively intrusted to two distinct kinds of zooids, the nutritive and the sexual polypites The sexual zooids, like the flower buds of plants, are only developed at certain seasons 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim Life* 711 *Rhabdopleura* forms indefinitely branching colonies. The zooids are all connected by a stem *Ibid* 745 The sexual zooid is developed from the asexual, either directly by metamorphosis, or indirectly by gemmation or fission, thus giving rise to an Alternation of Generations

Hence **Zo,oi dal** *a.*, pertaining to a zooid or zooids; **Zo,oidio·gamous** (zo,idio-, zo,ido gamous) *a* , characterized by, or of the nature of, fertilization in which a 'zooid' or motile cell (e. g. an antherozooid) unites with another cell.

1886 *Geol. Mag* Dec 535 The larger [tubuli] I regard as zooidal tubes. 1891 *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 Karyogamy is . Zooidiogamous one gamete at least is actively motile 1907 *Amer Nat* June 362 Ancient zooidogamous Gymnosperms

Zooid, *a.* ʳᵃʳᵉ—⁰. [? erron. deduction from attrib. use of prec.] Resembling, or having the character of, an animal. Only in recent Dicts.

Zookers (zu kəɹz), *int. Obs.* or *arch.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **zwookers** [Short for *gadswookers* (Gad *sb*.⁵ 3), Godsookers.] = next.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxv. 166 Zwookers (quoth Sancho) He not giue a farthing to know what is past. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* IV 1, Zookers had I one of you zingle with this twigge, I would so veeze you ! 1753 *Scots Mag* Oct. 491/1, I had proceeded by Fegs, 'Faith, Pox, Plague, 'pon my life, 'pon my soul, Rat it, and Zookers, to Zauns, and the divil 1761 A Murphy *Way to keep Him* v. 1 (1765) 101 Zookers, that money—Oh ! I am going to blab— *a* 1814 *Sixteen & Sixty* II 11 in *New Brit Theatre* IV 387 Zookers ! if measter Bore'em were to pop in ! 1854 Ainsworth *Flitch of Bacon* iv, 'I've Seen him make love to another woman' 'To Mrs Nettlebed?' 'Zookers ! no'

Zooks (zuks), *int. Obs.* or *arch* exc. *dial* [Short for *gadzooks* (Gad *sb*.⁵ 3); cf. *Gods sokinges* (God *sb*. 14 b).] An exclamation or minced oath, expressing vexation, surprise, or other emotion.

1634 Heywood *Witches Lancs* III. 1 E 4, Zookes thou art so brave a fellow that I will stick to thee 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* IV x, Zooks, parson, you remember how he recommended the weather o' her to me. 1754 Garrick *Prol. to J Brown's 'Barbarossa'*, He eat a plagy deal, Zooks ! he'd have beat five Ploomen at a Meal ! 1842 Barham *Ingol Leg.* Ser. II. *Lay St Cuth* Moral, And as for that shocking bad habit of swearing, . leave it to dustmen and mobs, Nor commit yourself much beyond 'Zooks !' or 'Odsbobs !' 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo Lippi* 3 Zooks, what's to blame ?

Zoolatry (zo₁ǫ·lătri). [ad. mod.L *zōolatria*, f. Gr. ζῷον animal + λατρεία worship.] The worship of animals. So **Zo,o later,** one who practises zoolatry; **Zo,o latrous** *a.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or practising zoolatry.

1817 G. S Fabre *Eight Diss.* (1845) I 285 That the gods of the Gentiles, however connected with Sabianism and Materialism and Zoolatry, were originally . deified mortals 1858 Hardwick *Christ & Other Masters* IV. I 56 Conspicuous at the head of the zoolatry of Egypt stands the worship of the great Memphitic bull, Apis 1891 *Cent. Dict*, Zoolater. .. Zoolatrous. 1898 E. P. Evans *Evol Ethics* I 6 Vestiges of zoölatrous worship 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 200 They brought with them a concrete form of zoolatry in the cult of the buffalo.

Zoolite (zōu·ǒləit). *rare.* [ad. F *zoolite* (J. F. Espei, 1774), f Gr. ζῷον animal + λίθος stone see -lite.] A fossil animal or animal substance

1822 J. Parkinson *Outl Oryctol* 327 Where M Esper, the narrator, expected to be left to augment the number of zoolites contained in these terrific mansions [*sc.* caves].

Zoologer (zo₁ǫ·lŏdʒəɹ). *rare.* [f. mod L. *zōologus* Zoology + -er¹; cf. *astrologer.*] = Zoologist.

1663 Boyle *Usef Exp Nat Philos* II. ii. 46 As the Naturalist may thus illustrate Pathologie as a Chymist, so may he do the like as a Zoologer. 1766 Swinton in *Phil. Trans.* LVII 112 That these bodies ever ascend fifty or sixty feet, has not been yet observed by any Zoologer. 1884 *Prospectus of Brehm's 'Life of Animals'*, Dr. Afr. Edm. Brehm, the eminent zoologer.

Zoologic (zōuǒlǫ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [f. Zoology +

-IC, cf. mod.L. *zōologicus* (Kirchmaier, 1661).] = next

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks 1843 VIII. 87 Zooscopic or Zoologic Physiurgics. 1849 SAXE *Times* 279 As boys expend their zoologic rage On annual tigers in a travelling cage 1852 BAILEY *Festus* 368 That roses weep is a botanic fact, A zoologic truth, that birds woo flowers

Zoological (zōŏlǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. ZOOLOGY + -ICAL, cf. prec.] Pertaining or relating to zoology; belonging or devoted to the scientific study of animals.

1815 *Tweddell's Rem* 190 *note*, His numerous zoological and botanical works 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct Sci* III. 465 Molluscous animals had been placed too high in the zoological scale. 1839 DARWIN *Voy Beagle* VII 152 We shall .. have two zoological provinces strongly contrasted with each other. 1877 COUES *Fur-Bearing Anim.* I. 2 The zoological characters by which it is distinguished from other Carnivorous Mammals

b. *Zoological Garden* (usually *Gardens*), the gardens of the London Zoological Society, situated in Regent's Park, London, in which the society's collection of wild animals is housed (formerly colloquially abbreviated as 'the Zoological', subsequently further shortened to 'the Zoo'); hence *gen.* a garden or park in which wild animals are kept for public exhibition

1829 T ALLEN (*title*) A guide to the Zoological Gardens and museum. 1831 J JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 279, I passed three hours with some new foreigners at the Zoological, which is the best lounge of London. 1843 *Comic Album* W 2 b/1 The parrots at the Zoological Gardens. 1854 GOSSE *Aquarium* 13 The interesting exhibition opened to the public last year at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 416 The first annual exhibition of the Hull and East-Riding Poultry Society, took place on Wednesday, June 27th, at the Zoological Gardens, Hull. 1890 BURNAND *Very Much Abr* 122 After which I never gave any buns to the bears at the Zoological.

attrib. and *comb.* 1843 HOOD in *Mem* (1860) II 152 Me, who have no more notion of engineering than a Zoological monkey of driving piles 1858 *Household Words* 18 Dec. 51/1 A whole zoological-garden-full of symptoms constantly making him uncomfortable.

c. *transf.* (sometimes *humorous*). Animal.

1855 DICKENS *Holly-Tree* 1, One of the apartments has a zoological papering on the walls, not so accurately joined but that the elephant occasionally rejoices in a tiger's hind legs and tail, while the lion puts on a trunk and tusks 1889 H P. LIDDON *Magnificat* iv. 91 Which is the nobler sort of ancestry—the purely zoological, or the spiritual? 1893 *Harper's Mag* Dec. 39/2 Other strange and zoological sounds.

Hence **Zoologically** (zōŏlǫ dʒikălı) *adv*, in a zoological way, in relation to zoology.

1819 W LAWRENCE *Lect. Phys.* etc. 249 The representations of all the animals being brought before Adam in the first instance, and subsequently of their being all collected in the ark, if we are to understand them as applied to the living inhabitants of the whole world, are zoologically impossible 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat.* XVII (1852) 393 This Archipelago [*sc.* the Galapagos Islands] .is zoologically part of America. 1869 A R WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. i 24 Borneo and New Guinea, as like physically as two distinct countries can be, are zoologically wide as the poles asunder

Zo,olo gico-, used as combining form of *zoologic* or *zoological*. **zoologico-archæologist**, one who studies archæology zoologically, i. e. in relation to animal remains.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 114 The admirable researches of the Danish and Swiss zoologico-archaeologists.

Zoologist (zoǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. mod L. *zōologia* ZOOLOGY + -IST, cf. *soologer.*] One versed in zoology; a scientist who studies or treats of animals.

1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp Nat. Philos.* II. II. 46 The liberty of making those Experiments in live Beasts may enable a Zoologist .to determine divers Pathological difficulties. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 531 This .has been described, under the name of the Mus Africanus Hayopolin dictus Most of the zoologists have omitted it. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs Thrale* 21 Sept., Nor have I seen any thing that interested me as a zoologist, except an otter. 1870 NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. VIII. 253 The proverb says, 'Ex pede Herculem', and we have actual experience how the practised zoologist can build up some intricate organization from the sight of its smallest bone

Zoologize (zoǫ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. ZOOLOGY or ZOOLOGIST. see -IZE]

1. *intr.* To study zoology practically; to seek and examine animals zoologically (Cf *botanize*)

1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* IX. 267 He had botanized and zoologized from the Shetlands to the Channel Isles. 1890 ROMANES *in Life & Lett.* (1896) 256, I have just heard that Charles Lister has died of fever in Brazil, where he was zoologising.

2. *trans.* To study, explore, or treat zoologically.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I, Not to him, as to us, a world.. circumscribed, mapped, botanised, zoologised.

Hence Zo,olo logizing *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib*).

1867 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 20 Giving up zoologising for the present 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur* XIV 290 On a zoologising excursion.

Zoology (zoǫ·lŏdʒi) [ad mod.L. *zōologia*, mod. Gr. ζῳολογία (see note below), f. ζῷον animal + -λογία (see -LOGY). Cf. F. *zoologie* (18th c.).

The word was orig used to denote that part of medical science which treats of the medicines or remedies obtainable from animals; e. g. in the title of T Bateson's translation of Johann Schröder's Ζωολογια · *or the History of Animals, as they are useful in physick and chirurgery*, 1657; and in Sperling's *Zoologia Physica*, 1661, a distinction is made between 'zoologia medica' and 'zoologia sacra'; the first concerns animals 'ut materiam medendi præbent', the second 'ut ad Dei majestatem, ad vitæ deponenda, et ad vitam corrigendam faciunt'

The sense first recorded in English dictionaries is 'a treatise concerning living creatures' (Bailey, 1726) and is still the only one in Todd's Johnson, 1818]

The science which treats of animals, constituting one of the two branches (*zoology* and *botany*) of Natural History or Biology, and comprising many subordinate branches, as ornithology, ichthyology, entomology, etc; also, a treatise on, or system of, this science.

1669 ROWLAND tr *Schroder's Chym Disp* 506 The Fifth Book of the Chymical Dispensatory, called Zoology, treating of living Creatures Zoology is a Part of Pharmacy, that shews what Medicines are to be taken from Animals 1726 BAILEY, *Zoology*, a Treatise concerning living Creatures. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, Zoology makes a considerable Article in Natural History. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl, *Vacca*, in zoology, the female of the ox kind 1766 PENNANT (*title*) The British Zoology 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 158 'Dogs bark' this was erst of necessary matter; 'dogs' were then 'all dogs' Since an observation of the dogs of Labrador (I think), the proposition, as in our zoologies, so in our logics, has fallen to contingent matter 1867 OWEN in Brande & Cox *Dict Sci.* etc s v, The term *Zoology* is practically restricted to the science of the outward characters, habits, properties, and classification of animals 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* IX. § 1 599 John Ray was the first to raise zoology to the rank of a science

Zoom (zūm), *v.* [Echoic.]

1 *intr.* To make a continuous low-pitched humming or buzzing sound.

1892 'Q' *I saw three Ships* i, Amid the scraping and zooming of the instruments, string and reed 1904 — *Shining Ferry* XIV, A couple of humble bees zoomed against the window pane

2. *Aircraft slang.* (See first quot) Hence **Zoom** *sb*, an act of 'zooming'.

1927 *Daily Mail* 19 July 4/5 'Zoom' describes the action of an aeroplane which, while flying level, is hauled up abruptly and made to climb for a few moments at a dangerously sharp angle. 'Zooming' is frequently the only means of avoiding an obstacle when flying low 1928 'B CABLE' *Air Men o' War* I 11 The 'Silver Wings' righted, zoomed sharply up, whirled round

Zoomorph (zōu omǫf). [f Gr. ζῷον animal + μορφή shape] A representation of an animal form in art; a zoomorphic design or figure.

1895 HADDON *Evol Art* 40 The designs are based on human faces; sometimes the human form is employed, and occasionally zoomorphs are depicted 1902 *Trans. Glasgow Archaeol Soc* (N S) IV. 398 Key patterns, zoömorphs, and figure subjects.

Zoomorphic (zōuomǫ·rfik), *a* [As prec + -IC] 1. Representing or imitating animal forms, as in decorative art or symbolism.

1872 *Archaeol. Cant* VIII 266 A legend not in runes, but in zoomorphic characters. 1885 M'CRIE *Sk & Stud* 23 The zoomorphic character so conspicuous in the ornamentation of Celtic manuscripts.

2 Attributing the form or nature of an animal to something, esp. to a deity or superhuman being (Cf. ANTHROPOMORPHIC)

1880 MURRAY *Philol. Soc, Addr.* 22 The enlargement or abbreviation of words by letters, which in the curious zoomorphic dialect of many books, *creep in*, or *drop out*, or *fall away*, or develop as *parasites* 1884 A LANG *Custom & Myth* 118 Mr Sayce, who recognises totemism as the origin of the zoomorphic element in Egyptian religion

b. Having, or conceived or represented as having, the form of an animal

1886 A. LANG in *19th Cent* 428 Under Dynasty XII. the gods appear in their later shapes, often half anthropomorphic, half zoomorphic. 1887 — *Myth, Rit & Relig* I. 9 All pre-Christian religions have their 'zoomorphic', idols

Zoomorphism (zōuomǭ rfizm) [Formed as prec. + -ISM, prob. after F. *zoomorphisme*]

1. Attribution of animal form or nature to a deity or superhuman being. (Cf ANTHROPOMORPHISM)

1840 SMART, *Zoomorphism*, (belief of a transformation into beasts) 1882 MIVART *Nat & Th* 205 Zoomorphism is much more absurd than Anthropomorphism.

2 Imitation or representation of animal forms in decorative art or symbolism.

1879 JOS ANDERSON *Scot Early Chr. T.* (1881) 206 Zoomorphism of ornamentation. *Ibid* 221 An Irish crosier . exhibits a more pronounced character of zoomorphism

Zo,omo·rphize, *v.* [f. ZOOMORPHIC + -IZE] *trans.* To make zoomorphic; to attribute an animal form or nature to.

1895 *Folk Lore* Mar. 75 The belief in sympathetic interchange and interrelation between man and the lower animals, the zoomorphizing of everything.

‖ **Zoon** (zōu·ǫn). Pl. **zoa** (zōu ă). *Biol* [mod L (Herbert Spencer), a Gr. ζῷον animal.] An organism scientifically regarded as a complete animal, i. e. one which is the total product of an impregnated ovum, whether constituting a single being as in the higher animals, or a number of distinct beings (*zooids*) as in the successive asexual generations of aphides or the various 'persons' that make up a compound or 'colonial' animal.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 73 A zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zoon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous *Medusæ* that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as *zooids*

Zoonerythrin: see *zooerythrin* s.v. Zoo-.

†**Zoonic** (zoǫnik), *a. Chem. Obs* [ad. F. *zoonique* (Berthollet), irreg. f. Gr. ζῷον animal + *-ique*, -IC.] Applied to a supposed peculiar acid obtained from animal substances, afterwards shown to be impure acetic acid Hence †**Zo·onate** [-ATE 4], a salt of this acid

1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX 349 Among the acids, the editor has omitted several newly discovered, viz the Zoonic [etc] 1802 PYE *Chem. Nomencl.* 35 *Zoonic radical*, Basis of Zoonic acid *Ibid*, Zoonates.

Zoonist (zōu·ŏnist). *rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. ζῷον living being, animal + -IST] One who holds that nature as a whole is a living being, or that natural objects are such. (In quots. only *attrib.*)

1892 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 The conception of nature as itself living, or the Zoonist conception, and the conception of nature as inclusive of beings of a superhuman character, or the Supernalist conception. 1897 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 274 Among the Zoönist poems are dialogues between personified natural objects.

Zoonite (zōu ŏnəit). *Zool. rare.* [ad. F *zoonite* (Dugès) or mod.L *zōonitum*, irreg f. Gr ζῷον animal. see -ITE 1.] = ZOOID, *spec.* each of the segments of an articulated animal regarded as distinct organisms, a somite. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = articulated, segmented. Hence **Zo,onitic** (-ı tik) *a*, pertaining to or composed of 'zoonites' or segments

1860 *Cornh Mag.* I 203 *note*, We may adopt Huxley's suggestion, and call all such individual parts zooids, instead of animals Dugès suggested zöonites in the same sense 1860 LAYCOCK *Mind & Brain* II Contents p IX, Zoonitic Constitution of Vermes. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II II 59 The Worm is composed of segments or articulations in each of which the same organs are regularly repeated. It may be termed a distinct series of animals. . These special organisms have received the name of Zoonites (1826). *Ibid.* 60 Three sub kingdoms I The Isolated animals; II. Zoonite animals, III The Associated animals

Zoonomy (zoǫ·nŏmı). *rare* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *zōonomia* (E. Darwin, 1794), which (after ASTRONOMY, q v.) should properly mean 'arrangement of animals, zoological classification', but taken as f. Gr. ζῷον animal (or ζωή life) + νόμος law] The science of the laws of animal or organic life, physiology. So **Zo,ono mic** (in mod Dicts.), **Zo,ono mical** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to zoonomy; **Zo,o nomist**, one who is versed in or treats of zoonomy.

1800 *Med Jrnl* III 282 The Zoonomical inquirer, when he attempts to explain organic and animal phænomena, should renounce all . unfounded hypotheses *Ibid*, The Zoonomist must endeavour to avoid all partial and incomplete explanations. 1815 T FORSTER (*title*) Sketch of the New Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, considered as comprehending a complete system of Zoonomy 1861 J BROWN *Horæ Subsec* Ser. II 375 If we could. give ear to the teaching of an enlightened zoonomy, we might soon drive many of our fellest diseases out of our breed

Zoons: see ZOUNDS.

†**Zoo·nters**, *int. Obs rare.* An exclamation, app suggested by *zoons* (ZOUNDS) and ZOOKERS.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ode Dr. Brettle* 16 Zoonters they're gone.

Zoophagous (zoǫ·făgəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ζῷον animal + -φάγος -eating: see -PHAGOUS.] Feeding on animals; carnivorous; belonging to the *Zoophaga*, a name for various groups of animals: opp. to PHYTOPHAGOUS. So **Zo,o·phagan** *a.* and *sb.*

1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci* etc, **Zoophagans*, the order of Unguiculate Mammals which live on animal food,. also the corresponding group of the Marsupial Quadrupeds. 1835 KIRBY *Hab & Inst. Anim* II. XVI. 70 *Zoophagous animals, or those which attack and devour living animals 1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc Lond* Ser II. VI 72 The true or zoophagous Cetacea 1881 *Nature* 3 Feb 324/1 The countless host of animals that inhabit the depths of the ocean, all of which are necessarily zoophagous.

Zoophile (zōu·ŏfil). [ad. F. *zoophile*, f. Gr. ζῷον animal + -φιλος -loving] **a.** *Bot.* A zoophilous plant, or its seed. **b.** = *zoophilist.* So **Zoophilism** (zoǫ·filizm) = *zoophily*; **Zoophilist** (zoǫ·filist), a lover of animals, an opponent of cruelty to animals, *spec.* an anti-vivisectionist; **Zo,o philite** (-əit) = prec.; **Zoophilous** (zoǫ·filəs) *a.*, loving animals; in *Bot.* (after *entomophilous*) applied to plants whose seeds are disseminated by the agency of animals; **Zo,o·phily**, love of animals; *spec.* the principles of zoophilists.

1895 *Pop Sci Monthly* Feb. 501 The seeds which are aided by this mode of dissemination are called *zoöphiles. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug 290/2 The Progress of *Zoophilism 1829 *Hull Packet* 17 Nov., A species of animal which is likely to become a great favourite among our female *zoophilists. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXVIII, Our Philosopher and Zoophilist advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats. 1895 *Contemp. Rev* Oct. 502 None of us Zoophilists have ever pleaded for equal rights for animals with men. 1879 SIR R CHRISTISON in *Life* (1886) II 251 He has been assailed by extreme *Zoophilites. 1886 *Nature* 26 Aug 403/1 Plants..which he terms '*zoophilous' or 'ornithophilous', *i. e.* those which are absolutely dependent for the germination of their seeds on the fruit being swallowed by birds. 1882 *Cornh Mag.* Mar 279 (*title of article*) *Zoophily. 1903 *Month* Aug. 214 The extremer advocates of Zoophily.

Zoophorus, etc.: see ZOPHORUS.

Zoophyte (zō·ŭfəit). Forms. *α*. 7–8 zoophyton (7 zoophiton), 7–9 *pl.* zoophyta (zoi,ǫ·fită). *β*. 7 zoophyt, -phit, 7–9 -phite, 7– zoophyte [ad. mod L *zōophyton*, a. Gr. ζῳόφυτον (Aristotle), f. ζῷον animal + φυτόν plant, f. φύεσθαι to grow. Cf. F. *zoöphyte* (Rabelais).]

†**1.** Applied to certain plants having or supposed to have some qualities of animals, as the 'sensitive plant' and the 'vegetable lamb' or BAROMETZ. *Obs.*

1621 LODGE *Summary Du Bartas* I. 132 There is mention of the Boranets, Zoophites, or Plant-animals of Moscouy, in the first Booke of the second Weeke 1653 W. HARVEY *Anat. Exerc.* XVII 95 The sensative Plant, and other Zoophyta. 1680 MORDEN *Geog Rect., Muscovy* (1685) 67 In this Country grows the Plant Zoophyte that resembles a Lamb

2. A general name for various animals of low organization, formerly classed as intermediate between animals and plants, being usually fixed, and often having a branched or radiating structure, thus resembling plants or flowers, as crinoids, hornwracks, sea-anemones, corals, hydroids, sponges, etc.; any member of the group *Zoophyta*.

Formerly sometimes applied to the branched connecting structure in hornwracks, corals, etc as distinct from the 'polyps' inhabiting it; but often also a synonym of 'polyp'.

In early modern Zoology the term *Zoophyta* was applied systematically but with varying extent, sometimes including all the Echinoderms, Polyzoa, Cœlenterates, Sponges, and Protozoa, in other cases more restricted, esp. to the Cœlenterates; it is now almost or entirely disused.

α 1635 PERSON *Varietas* I § 9 Mid creatures which wee call Zoophyta, and Plantanimalia. 1651 J F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ Philos* 74 The Zoophyton [*misprr.* Zeo] (*i e*) half Animall, and half Plant. 1682 H MORE *Asmot. Glanvill's Lux O* 53 To blame her [*sc.* Providence] for making Zoophiton's, or rather Amphibion's. 1743 *Phil Trans* XLII. 590 A Zoophyton, somewhat resembling the Flower of the Marigold 1855 J PHILLIPS *Man. Geol* 46 The innumerable tribes of zoophyta, mollusca, and other [in] vertebrata

β. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* II ii III 319 Many strange creatures, minerals, vegetalls, Zoophites. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 23 Those Zoophits or Plant-Animals the Philosophers write of 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXIII (1658) 259 Under the title of plants I include not zoophytes or plant animals 1752 WATSON in *Phil Trans* XLVII. 457 If some will still consider these marine productions as plants, they are truly zoophytes, formed by the labour of the animals, which inhabit them. 1762 NASMYTH ibid LII 556 Whether animal, zoophite, or submarine plant, I leave to your determination. 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 395 Polypi or Zoophytes; comprehending all those small, gelatinous, and compound or aggregated animals which have a mouth surrounded by tentacula, and conducting into a simple stomach 1847 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* (1857) III 463 Suppose the coralline zoophytes to go on building 1877 THOMSON *Voy Challenger* I IV 255 Very elegant alcyonarian zoophytes

fig. 1865 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Breakf.-t* VIII 75 When the whole human zoophyte flowers out like a full-blown rose.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl* Suppl. s.v. *Marygold*, Zoophyte Marygold the name of a species of sea animal, of a very beautiful kind, and of the nature of those commonly called Zoophytes, by the old naturalists 1856 CARPENTER *Micros.* § 69 For the examination of living aquatic objects, too large to be conveniently received into the Aquatic Box, the Zoophyte-trough contrived by Mr Lister may be employed with great advantage 1889 *Science Gossip* XXV. 38 The zoophyte clothed rocks.

Hence **Zo ophytal**, **Zo,ophytic** (-fi·tik), **-ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a zoophyte or zoophytes, of the nature of a zoophyte, produced by zoophytes; **Zo·ophytish** *a*, having the character of a zoophyte; **Zo·ophytist**, a naturalist who studies zoophytes, a zoophytologist; **Zo·ophyto·graphy**, description of zoophytes; **Zo,ophy·toid** *a.*, resembling a zoophyte, or related to the zoophytes; **Zo ophytolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to zoophytology; **Zo ophyto logist**, one versed in zoophytology; **Zo·ophyto·logy**, that department of zoology which treats of zoophytes

1838 MANTELL *Wonders Geol* II. 468 In the flustra we have the elements of *zoophytal organization 1818 *Q Jrnl. Sci.* V. 375 Molluscous and *zoophytic animals. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I 128 The zoophytic, and shelly limestones..sometimes alternate with the rocks of mechanical origin 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol* (1855) 216 The ocean's bed, on which the foundations of the zoophytic structure are laid. 1838 G JOHNSTON *Brit Zooph* 8 Bernard de Jussieu and Guettard proceeded to different parts of the coasts of France with the view of examining their *zoophytical productions. 1850 W SCORESBY *Chever's Whalem Adv* IV. (1858) 53 Many of the zoophytical and molluscous orders 1854 *Chamb Jrnl.* 28 Oct 280/1 The home of some human reptile or *zoophytish monster. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl* II IX 242 Caverns, worthy the careful examination of the *zoophytist. 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., **Zoophytography*. a Treatise or Discourse of animal Plants, as Cockles, Muscles, Oysters. 1861 R. E. GRANT *Tabular View Rec Zool.* 66 Physograda *Zoophytoid 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Zoophytological. 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* IV. 1307/1 The modern *Zoophytologist. 1828 *Athenæum* 6 Aug 651/1 *Zoophytology. Respiration of Animalcules 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 22/1 Ellis has been called the father of English Zoophytology.

Zoopraxiscope (zōʊ·opɹæ ksiskoʊp). Also **-praxeoscope**, and erron. **-praxinoscope** (cf. PRAXINOSCOPE). [f. Zoo- + Gr. πρᾶξις (acc πρᾶξιν, gen. πράξεως) action + -SCOPE.] A modified form of the ZOOGYROSCOPE.

1881 *Leeds Merc.* 31 May 5 The Zoöpraxeoscope is the zoögyroscope in an improved form 1889 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 352/3 Mr. Muybridge, of Philadelphia, lectured on 'The Science of Animal Locomotion in its Relation to Design in Art'. The lecturer by the zoopraxiscope and its limelight displayed a great number of illustrations

‖ **Zoosporangium** (zōʊ·osporæ ndʒiʊm). *Bot.* Pl. **-ia.** Also in anglicized form **zoosporange** (zōʊ·osporændʒ). [mod L., f. next after SPORANGIUM] A receptacle containing zoospores. Hence **Zo·ospora ngiophore** (-fōəɹ) [see -PHORE], a structure bearing zoosporangia.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 170 Thick filaments or tubes, similar to those which form the Zoosporangia 1882 HUXLEY in *Nature* 9 Mar. 438 The zoospores are set free through an opening formed at the apex of the zoosporangium 1889 A W BENNETT & MURRAY *Crypt Bot* 326 The zoospores are borne in zoosporanges at the end of cylindrical or club-shaped zoosporangiophores.

Zoospore (zōʊ·ospōəɹ). *Biol.* [f. Zoo- + SPORE] A spore having the power of spontaneous movement, occurring in certain Algæ, Fungi, and Protozoa; a motile spore, swarm-spore.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* 8 Cellular flowerless plants, propagated by zoospores, coloured spores, or tetraspores 1858 — *Veg. Phys.* § 767 For the propagation of their kind, the Confervae have two different modes, the one being the liberation of moving particles, termed zoospores, from the interior of the cells 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 82 The spores [in Protozoa] may when they become motile be amœboid or flagellate, and to these two states respectively the terms *amœbula*, or *zoospore* s *flagellula* may be applied

Hence **Zoosporous** (zo,ǫ·spŏrəs) *a.*, producing, of the nature of, or effected by zoospores

1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd.* 1 The spores of those Confervæ which are sometimes called Zoosporous 1859 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* V. 212/2 Zoosporous reproduction

Zooster, var. ZOSTER.

Zo,o tic, *a* [ad. mod L *zōōticus* (Mayne *Expos Lex*), f Gr. ζῷον animal see -OTIC.] (See quots)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 1085 *Zootic Acid*, syn with Hydrocyanic Acid 1879 WEBSTER, *Zootic* containing the remains of organized bodies,—used of rock or soil

Zootomy (zo,ǫ·tŏmi). [ad. mod. L. *zōōtomia* (M. A Severinus, 1645) · see Zoo- and -TOMY.] The anatomy of animals, the dissection, or the science of the structure, of animal bodies; in mod. use *esp.* comparative anatomy.

1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat Philos* II i. 21 The naturalist by his Zootomy, may be very serviceable to the Physitian in his anatomical inquiries 1697 *Phil Trans* XIX 558 Zootomy is either for compleating natural History,..or for the better Attainment of the Cure of Diseases 1797 S JAMES *Narr Voy.* 156 The cook lives in East Smithfield, where he exercises the trade of zootomy 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Pref p. v, To combine the concrete facts of Zootomy with the outlines of systematic Classification 1872 MIVART *Anat.* 74 This lower jaw—or, as it is called in zootomy, mandible 1875 W TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I 799/1 [Anatomy] resolves itself into Animal Anatomy or Zootomy, and Vegetable Anatomy or Phytotomy.

So **Zootomic** (zōʊtǫ·mik), **Zo,oto mical** *adjs.*, belonging or relating to zootomy; **Zo,oto·mically** *adv*, in relation to or in the way of zootomy, **Zo,o·tomist**, one versed in zootomy; one who dissects, or who studies the structure of, animal bodies; in mod. use *esp* a comparative anatomist.

1887 *Nature* 17 Nov. 70/1 The *zootomic and embryological works of the last ten years 1833 R. E GRANT in *Lancet* 12 Oct 93/2 The *zootomical investigations of Moreschi of Milan 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* Pref p. v, A Zootomical account of its various Sub-kingdoms 1849–52 *Todd's Cycl Anat* IV. 873/1 The investigation of the whole of this vast subject, *zootomically. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* iv. 223 The remarks of *Zootomists. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 156 The cook, by profession a zootomist 1879 LEWES *Probl Life & Mind* Ser III I. 132 If the biologist recognises the many points of community in animal structures, the zootomist has to insist on the points of diversity.

Zootrope (zōʊ ɑtroʊp), corrected form of ZOETROPE, with substitution of the more normal combining form *zoo-* [Gr ζωο-] for *zoe-*.

1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* x 245 The curious toy called the thaumatrope or 'Zootrope' or 'wheel of life'.

Zope (zōʊp). [a. G. dial. *zope* (F. *sope*), prob. Slav (cf Russ *sapá*).] A bream, *Abramis ballerus*.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 603 In Europe there occur the 'Common bream', *A brama*; the 'Zope', *A[bramis] ballerus*.

‖ **Zophorus** (zōʊ·fŏrŭs), **zoophorus** (zo,ǫ·fŏi,ŭs). *Anc. Arch.* Pl. **-i.** Also 8 anglicized zoophore. [L. *zōphorus*, *zōophorus* (Vitruvius), ad. Gr. ζωφόρος, ζῳοφόρος adj bearing figures of animals, f. ζῷον animal + *-φόρος* -bearing. Cf. F. *zoophore* (Rabelais)] A continuous frieze bearing figures of men and animals carved in relief.

1563 SHUTE *Archit* B iij, Vpon their heddes, he laide Epistilia, and Coronas, setting betwixt them Zophorus 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V xlii. 199 The Architraves, Zophores and Cornishes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Zophorus or Zoophorus. 1823 P NICHOLSON *Pract Builder* 586. 1905 *Times* 25 Apr 5/2 The sculptures on the zophorus of the west front should be taken down and stored in a museum.

So **Zo(o)phoric** (-fǫ·rik) *a.*, bearing the figure of an animal.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Zophoric Column*, is a Statuary Column; or a Column that bears or supports the Figure of an Animal. 1752 *Ibid.*, *Zophoric.*

‖ **Zopilote** (zōʊ·pilʊt). Also **-ot.** [Sp., a. Mexican *azopilotl*] A vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*, esp the American carrion vulture or turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*.

1787 CULLEN tr *Clavigero's Mexico* I. 47 The *Zopilots*, known in South America by the name of *Gallinazzi*,. There are two very different species, the one, the Zopilote properly so called, the other called the *Cozcaquauhtli* 1850 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* II XXX. 278 The Eagle's cliff was black with zopilotes 1862 J G WOOD *Illustr. Nat Hist.* II. 17 When in search of food, the Zopilote ascends to a vast height in the air.

‖ **Zopissa** (zopi·să). [L., a Gr ζώπισσα, f. πίσσα pitch.] †**a.** An old medicinal application made from wax and pitch scraped from the sides of ships. *Obs.* **b.** A patent composition used as a hardening or protecting coat for metal, etc.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV. VII II 284 Zopissa, is that Pitch, which, is scraped from ships, and is confected of wax well soked in the salt water of the sea 1712 tr *Pomet's Hist Drugs* I 212 This Zopissa is a Composition of black Pitch, Rosin, Suet and Tar melted together 1861 *Illustr Lond. News* 2 Feb 108/1 To experimentalise on a portion of that stone with a substance called 'zopissa'—phraseologically borrowed from Dioscorides pitch-plaster 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib., Brit* II No 2653 The zopissa composition, for preserving iron and wooden ships against rust and decay, invented by N C Szerelmy *Ibid* 5089 Arabian zopissa waterproof and paper boards processes

Zopy, obs var. SOPIE.

1687 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *J. L.* (1876) II. 71 A hogshead of cyder, even now and then a bottle of wine or a zopy.

Zore, obs or dial. f. SORE *a.*[1]

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Posies* Wks 1907 I 73 Our landlordes a zore man. He racketh up our rentes.

Zorge, obs. form of SORROW.

Zorgite (zǫ·ɹgəit) *Min.* [f. *Zorge*, a village in the Hartz Mountains see -ITE[1].] A lead-grey selenide of lead and copper.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Into od Min.* 153.

Zorgo, obs. variant of SORGHO.

1549 THOMAS *Hist Italie* 5 b, He is not hable, to finde breade of Zorgo (a veile vile graine).

Zoril, zorille (zǫ·ril). Also **zorilla**, **-o**. [ad. F *zorille*, ad. Sp. *zorrilla*, *-illo*, dim. of *zorra*, ZORRO] An animal of the African genus *Zorilla*, allied to the skunks; also applied to some Central or South American skunks, as the conepatl.

1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1824) II 47 The zorille resembles the skink, but is rather smaller 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* IV. 80 We saw also a couple of Zorillos, or skunks 1878 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 196 The Cape Zorilla 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Zoril*, a variety of the American skunk

Zoroastrian (zǫɹo,æ stɹiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Zoroastran**. [f. L. *Zōroastrēs*, a. Gr Ζωροάστρης, ad. Zend *Zarathustra* (Pers. *Zardusht*) see -IAN.]

A. *adj* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or his religious system, which is mainly dualistic.

1743 WARBURTON *Pope's Ess Man* II 81 *note*, This dangerous school opinion gives great support to the Manichean or Zoroastran error 1795 T MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) II IV. III 249 The heresy of Manes, which was compounded out of the ancient Zoroastrian or Magian superstition, and certain perverted doctrines of Christianity 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 172 There appears to be a distinct polemical element in the earliest Zoroastrian Hymns. 1903 *Times* 5 Mar. 3/5 On no previous occasion has any one been received from Christianity into the Zoroastrian faith.

B *sb.* A follower of Zoroaster, a Parsee

1811 BYRON *Let to F Hodgson* 3 Sept, I would sooner be a Paulician, Manichæan, Spinozist, Gentile, Pyrrhonian, Zoroastrian, than any one of the seventy two villainous sects who are tearing each other to pieces for the love of the Lord. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* 492 The doctrine of the Resurrection was not known to the Zoroastrians until after the Christian era. 1886 PHIL ROBINSON *Voll. Teetotum Trees* 3 The semi-sacred character of the holly..among the Zoroastrians and Fire-worshippers.

Hence **Zoroa·strianize** *v.*, *trans.* and *intr.*, to make or become Zoroastrian in character.

1891 CHEYNE *Orig Psalter* VIII 449 Zoroastrianizing phraseology. *Ibid* 452 The Judaism carried to Egypt had..already been in some degree Zoroastrianized

Zoroa·strianism. Also **-ter-**. [f prec. + -ISM] The religious system taught by Zoroaster and his followers, and incorporated in the Zend-Avesta: commonly known as *fire-worship*

1854 MILMAN *Lat Christ.* IV. I II 4 Zoroasterianism had failed to propagate itself with any great success 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol* VIII. 307 The deities of the Veda became the evil spirits of Zoroastrianism

Zoroa·stric, *a rare.* [f L. *Zōroastrēs* Zoroaster.] = ZOROASTRIAN. So **Zoroa·st(e)rism** = ZOROASTRIANISM.

1854 T. KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* (ed. 3) 468 The Ferwer of Zoroastric theology 1862 tr *Renan's Age & Antiq Bk. Nab. Agric.* II. 45 The old Zoroasterism of the Zend writings. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* IX 528 Zoroastrism betrays its original, the Aryan creature-worship, to which has been added its characteristic Dualism.

‖ **Zorro** (ɒo·ɹo, zǫ·ɹo) [Sp, = fox.] The South American fox-wolf. Also **Zorri·no** [dim.], a kind of skunk (cf. ZORIL), or its fur

1838 HUNTER tr. *Azara's Nat Hist. Paraguay* I. 290 As to habits they vary considerably in my zorros. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 353/1 The zorro or *Canis Azaræ* (a kind of fox), the zorrino or *Mephitis patagonica* (a kind of skunk), and the tuco-tuco or *Ctenomys magellanicus* 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 7/1 Furs in great variety (chinchilla, vicuna, guanaco, zorrino, lynx, leopard, alpaca, &c).

‖ **Zoster** (*zɒ*·stəɹ). Also 9 **zooster**. [L., a. Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle, f. *ζωννύναι* to gird]

† **1.** A kind of seaweed *Obs rare*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. xxv. I. 401 As for the former [seaweed] called Zoster, it is found among the shelves and shallow waters not farre from the shore

2. The disease shingles, *Herpes zoster* Also *attrib.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1867 O W HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xxv, Armed against every malady from Ague to Zoster 1876 DUHRING *Dis Skin* 78 Pustules are met with . . in non-parasitic sycosis, zoster, etc

3. *Gr. Antiq.* A belt or girdle, esp. as worn by men.

1824 *Gentl Mag* Dec 483 A *zooster* or girdle of the same metal, which reaches half round the body 1906 *Academy* 1 Dec 543/2 The Mitré is a band of metal worn round the waist under the Chiton, the Zoster a similar belt worn over the tunic.

Zoster, obs form of SISTER

‖ **Zostera** (*zɒ*·stĭɹə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. Gr. *ζωστήρ*. see ZOSTER and -A[1]. So called from its long leaves] A marine plant of the genus so named, esp grasswrack, *Z. marina*

1819 LINDLEY tr *Richard's Obs Fruits & Seeds* 54 The kernel of *Zostera* is an oblong oval 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* 57 The delicate green ribbons of the Zostera (the only English flowering plant which grows beneath the sea) 1858 *Phytologist* Nov 601 The thin line of dry *Zostera* to be met with at high-water mark 1865 MRS. L L CLARKE *Common Seaweeds* II. 30, I have found it often in *Zostera* beds at low tide.

‖ **Zosterops** (*zɒ* stĕrɒps). *Ornith.* [mod L. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827), f. Gr. *ζωστήρ* girdle + *ὄψ* eye.] Any of the small birds of the genus so named, widely distributed chiefly in tropical and subtropical regions, and characterized by a ring of white feathers round the eye; a silver-eye or white-eye.

1867 A L ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 71 That beautiful warbler the yellow zosterops, known by the white downy ring round the eye. 1909 *Blackw Mag* Aug. 204/2 It is interesting to watch a Zosterops operating on a pear.

Zop(e, obs forms of SOOTH *a.*

Zotie, zoty, variants of SOTIE [2] *Obs.*

1578 T. N tr *Conq. W. Ind* (1596) 272 They burned . three Zoties neere vnto their owne lodging 1667 DRYDEN *Ind Emp* v. ii, At last Cydaria looks over the zoty.

Zouave (*zuā* v). Also **zouava.** [F., f. native name *Zouaoua* (see below).]

1. One of a body of light infantry in the French army, originally recruited from the Algerian Kabyle tribe of Zouaoua, but afterwards composed of French soldiers distinguished for their physique and dash, and formerly retaining the original Oriental uniform.

[1830 tr. *E. Blaquiere's Sig Panant*1 (ed. 2) 56 The whole of the native warriors called the *Zouavi*] 1848 KELLY tr. *L Blanc's Hist Ten Y.* II. 520 The Zouaves were standing on the breach 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Note bks.* 8 Jan , Zouaves with turbans, long mantles, and bronzed, half Moorish faces. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 752/1 In January, 1863, the French general Forey laid siege to Puebla . In one of the many assaults on the corner held by Diaz the zouaves broke into the first court-yard of his stronghold

fig. 1858 BEECHER *Life Th* 135 Those sciences which might be called the light infantry of progress, the Zouaves of thought. 1903 *Speaker* 30 May 210/2 The 'Physical Force' agitators were the Zouaves of Carlton House.

attrib. 1863 E DICEY *Six Months* II. 7 The orderly disorder of a Zouave march.

b. (Also *Papal* or *Pontifical Z*) One of a corps of French soldiers organized at Rome in 1860 for the defence of the pope, and disbanded in 1871

1864 MANNING in A. Reinaud *Abbé Zouave* Pref p ix, Some hundreds of the Pontifical Zouaves, chiefly French and Belgian, were seen at St Peter's 1868 tr *Cardella's* ℑ *W Russell* 38 When he returned to Rome to join the Zouaves.

c A soldier of any of several volunteer regiments, assuming the name and in part the uniform of the French Zouaves, which served on the side of the North in the American Civil War (1861–5).

1865 SALA *My Diary* I. 292 In the beginning, when the Yankee Zouaves were young and hopeful

2. (In full, *a jacket, bodice.*) A woman's short embroidered jacket or bodice, with or without sleeves, resembling the jacket of the Zouave uniform

1859 *Ladies' Treas* Sept. 285/1 One of the most decided novelties of the present season is the *Zouave* jacket 1859 *Ladies' Cabinet* Dec 335/1 Nothing can be prettier for the interior than the little oriental jackets which we call to-day *Zouaves* 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug 178/1 Zouave Bodices are a feature of autumn gowns

Zouchee · see WATER SOUCHY.

Zounds (zoundz), *int.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* In later use a literary archaism. Forms 6 **zownes,** 7 **zoones,** 'zons, zons, zonnes (?), **dzowns, zownds, zwounds, zauns,** 7–8 'zoons, 7–9 **zoons,** 8 'dswounds, 7– **zounds.** (Cf. ZINES) A euphemistic abbreviation of *by God's wounds* (1535, 1573, s.v. GOD *sb.* 14 a) used in oaths and asseverations.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett Humours Blood* Sat. v. 72 If any fall together by the eares, To field cries he; why? zownes (to field) he sweares 1605 ARMIN *Foole vpon F* E 3 b, One comes sweating, zoones (Cobler) the boots 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks 1873 III. 119 Zwounds I was talking with a crue of vagabondes 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* C 2, *Spend.* M Rash ! zownds how does he know I am here? 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* 1158 Zounds hee'l raise vp a Kennell of Diuels *Ibid* 1300 'Zons, hornes againe 1623 *Shake John* II. ii. 466 Zounds, I was neuer so bethumpt with words 1682 *Tories' Conf* in *Roxb Ball.* (1882) IV 269 Dzowns, we'l have none but honest Souls 1699 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. ii, Zoons is only us'd by the disbanded Officers and Bullies but Zauns is the Beaux pronuncation [*sic*] 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. ix, 'Dswounds ! why dost thou not lay out thy money to purchase a place at court? 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* 3 Zoons, Sir, said an old Campaigner who's that? 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* x, Syntax look'd wild—the man said 'Zounds ! You know you betted twenty pounds ' 1821 *Sporting Mag* (N.S) VII 180 Zoons ! said we, deranging the economy of our grey hairs. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. i, Zounds, Charles, I love you, and that's the truth. 1883 *Fortn Rev* July 111 Forgiven me ! Zounds ! I must correct him in that

Hence † **Zounds** *v.* (*obs. nonce-wd*) *intr.* to exclaim 'zounds'.

1680 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV i 39 When he loses upon the Square, he comes home Zoundzing and Blooding.

Zoutchee · see WATER SOUCHY.

Zow, Zowl, dial. ff SOW, SOWL *v.*[3], SULL.

Zown, obs. form of SWOON *v.*

Zoyl(e, etc.. see ZOILUS, etc.

Zubeline, obs. form of ZIBELINE.

‖ **Zubr** (*zū*·bɹ). [Russ. See *Columna lux Traian* (1875) 97 ff] The European bison or aurochs, *Bos bonasus.*

1847 W C. L MARTIN *Ox* 8/1 He who kills a zubr without permission of the Russian government, has to pay as a fine 2000 rubles 1882 C EITON *Orig Eng. Hist* 59 A confused account of two distinct animals, the Aurochs or Zubr of Lithuania, and the extinct Urus which Charlemagne is said to have hunted.

Zubu, var *Zobo* · see ZHO.

† **Zucarine,** *a. Obs.* [ad med L. *zucarīnus* adj , f. *zucara* SUGAR.] *Alum zucarine,* saccharine alum (see ALUM 1)

a 1425 (r. *Arderne's Treat Fistula* etc 40 Tapsimel, In whiche be puluerez of alume zucarine brent, of attrament, and of vitriol. *Ibid.* 81 Alum zucaryne is called comonly alumglasse. [1626 B JONSON *Devil is an Ass* IV iv, Your *Alium Scagliola,* or *Pol dipedra* , And *Zuccarino.*]

Zuccary, zucco(u)r, obs ff. SUGAR

‖ **Zucchetto** (tsŭke·tō). Also **zuchetta, -etto** [Incorrect but usual form for It *zucchetta* (tsukke·tta) small gourd, cap, f. *zucca* gourd, the head.] The skull-cap of an ecclesiastic, differing in colour according to rank.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 3 They should take off their zucchettos in the act of genuflecting. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 18 June 3/2 Instead of the usual college cap the Chapter will appear in *zuchettos* 1901 M J. F MCCARTHY *Five Yrs in Irel* xx. 257 Leo XIII . . took off the Zuchetta he had been wearing and gave it to Father O'Brien.

Zucer, obs. form of SUGAR.

† **Zuche.** *Obs* [app. AN. form of OF. *çoche* (tsoʃə), mod. F. *souche,* Norman-Picard *chouque* (whence dim. *chouquet*) of unknown origin Not known in real English use as an ordinary sb , survives in the town-name of *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* (Leicestershire)] A tree stump

[1220 *Close Rolls 4 Hen III* memb 10 (1833) I 418/1 De auxilio faciendo burgensibus Salop de veteribus zuchis & de mortuo bosco. 1223 *Plac. Forest in Com. Nott* (Cowell 1672) Omnes Zuches aridos qui Anglice vocantur stovenes infra Haiam nostram de Beskewood [now Bestwood]. 1358 *Patent Rolls 32 Edw. III* memb 5 (1912) I 59 [Grant to Richard de la Vache, steward of the forest of Shirewod, of all logs (*ligna*) called] zouches in Beskwode. 1672 COWELL *Interpr.,* Zuche, *zucheus, stips siccus & aridus,* A withered or dry stock of wood 1676 COLES *Dict , Zuche, Stovene,* a withered or dry stock of wood.

Zucre, -ur, Zucrish, -ys, obs ff. SUGAR, -ISH.

Zuen(o)kfeldian, obs. ff. SWENKFELDIAN.

1565 T STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 9 b, Memnonites and Zuenckfeldians

Zuft see SUFF *Obs*

Zugere, -ure, zuker, -re, -ur, obs. ff. SUGAR

Zuitzer, obs. form of SWITZER.

Zule, zulis. *Her.* A chess rook as a bearing

1780 EDMONDSON *Compl Body Her.* II, *Zulis,* a German bearing, nearly resembling a chess rook. 1874 PAPWORTH *Ord Brit Arm* 122 Gu three zules (chess rooks?) arg. in chief a label of three points of the last.

Zull(ow, var SULL(OW, a plough.

Zulu (*zū*·lu), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Zoola, Zooloo.** [Native name.]

1. (Also *Z.-Kaffir.*) **a.** *sb.* A member of a warlike South African race of blacks belonging to the Bantu family, of a type resembling the Kaffir, and inhabiting Natal. **b.** *adj.* Belonging to this race.

1824 in Christopher *Natal* (1850) 21 Chaka, king of the Zulus, to whom belongs the whole of the country from Natal to Dela Goa Bay. 1828 *Ibid* 23 The country of the Zoolas, eastward of Natal *Ibid* 25 The interior productions of the Zoola country. 1863 W C. BALDWIN *Afr Hunting* II 40 A buffalo, which some Zulu Kaffirs had killed *Ibid* III 75 They much resemble the Zulu huts, but have larger doorways 1895 A. H KEANE *Africa* II VI 241 Tribal groups belonging either to the Bechuana, or to the Zulu-Kafir division of the Southern Bantus

2 (*sb* or *adj.*) Applied to the language spoken by the Zulus.

1850 CHRISTOPHER *Natal* 137 The Zulu alphabet 1857 DÖHNE *Zulu-Kafir Dict.* Introd. p. XXXVIII, The Zulu, as the high language, has ever exercised a controlling influence upon the low languages. 1861 COLENSO *Zulu-Engl Dict* p v, The Zulu for dog is commonly spelt *inja.* 1869 BLEEK in *Cape & its People* (ed R Noble) 272 The Zulu noun a-*ba*-ntu 'men, people' 1900 *Speaker* 24 Feb 551/2 What we want is competent officials, with knowledge of Zulu.

3 Name of an artificial fly used in angling

1898 *Speaker* 29 Oct 515 General utility flies Such are the red tag, the Zulu, the blue dun, the snipewing 1901 *Field* 9 Nov 739, I put up a fine cast with three biggish flies tied on fine gut (a March brown, a Zulu, and a black palmer).

Hence **Zu lu** *v* , *intr.* (with *it*) to act like a Zulu ; **Zu·ludom,** the domain of the Zulus ; **Zu·luize** *v.,* *trans.* to make into a Zulu.

1876 *Jrnl Soc. Arts* 28 Jan 166/2 Into the heart of savage Zuludom 1882 PHIL ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* I, The lion, again, they say, is King in Africa, yet the gorilla Zulus it over the forests within the lion's territory 1895 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 Aug 7/1 Death of John Dunn A Zuluized Englishman

Zum, dial f. SOME. **Zumate:** see ZYMATE.

† **Zumbador.** *Obs.* [Sp , f *zumbar* to hum.] A humming-bird of S America

1760–72 J ADAMS tr *Juan & Ulloa's Voy* VI VIII (ed. 3) I. 436 Partridges, condors, and zumbadores or hummers 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I 641 The swift-wing'd zumbadore The mountain desert startled with his hum.

Zumbooruk (*zʊ*·mbuɹʊk). Also **zumbooruck, -boorak, -barak, zomboru(o)k, zamboorak, -borouk, -búrak** [ad. Hindustani زنبورك *zambūrak,* f. Pers. زنبور *zambūr* hornet. Cf. Pers. زنبرك *zemberek* crossbow.] A small swivel-gun, esp. one mounted on the back of a camel. Hence **Zumbooruk-chee,** a gunner.

1825 J B. FRASER *Journ Khorasan* 198 One or two shots from Zumbooracks dropping among them. 1840 — *Trav Koordistan* II XIII 249 Four guns, and a large body of *zumboorukchees* 1863 R F BURTON *Abeokuta* I 75 East Indian jezails and zumbaraks. 1904 *Blackw Mag.* July 87/1 Rakish swivel-guns, bell mouthed *zumboorahs*

Zumeendar, -ary, var. ZEMINDAR, -ARY.

Zumic, Zumologic, etc. see ZYMIC, etc

Zunana, Zundavastaw: see ZENANA, ZEND-AVESTA.

‖ **Zuñi** (*zū*·nyi). A Pueblo Indian inhabiting the valley of the Zuñi, New Mexico. Hence **Zuñian, Zunyan** *a.*

1883 *Century Mag* XXV. 201 Zuni food prepared in Zuni fashion *Ibid* 202/1 The domestic life of the Zuñis. 1885 *Science* 25 Sept. 267/2 This clay model of the Zuñian owl. 1898 A LANG *Making Relig* XIV 275 In the Zuñi hymn we have the myth of the marriage of Heaven and Earth.

Zunyite (*zū*·nyəit). *Min.* [f. *Zuñi,* name of a mine in Colorado + -ITE [1].] A fluosilicate of aluminium, occurring in transparent tetrahedral crystals. 1885 *Amer Jrnl. Sci.* Apr 340.

Zur, southern dial form of SIR.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ Dial W Eng* etc. 118, I bag ye, zur, to take en vooath. 1838 JAS GRANT *Sk Lond.* IX. 292 'Woy, yes, Zur,' said a waggon driver, with a short smock-frock. .' That's how it is, Zur '

Zureveld, Zurf. see ZUUR-VELDT, ZARF.

Zurlite (*zū*·ɹləit). *Min.* [f. the name of Signor *Zurlo,* an amateur naturalist of Naples + -ITE [1].] A white or green variety of melilite.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XI 255 The zurlite was discovered by Ramondini

Zurumbeth, var. ZERUMBET.

‖ **Zuur-veldt** (zūə·rvelt). *S. Africa* Also **-feldt, zureveld.** [Cape Du , = sour country or pasture land see SOUR, VELD.] A district covered with sour pasturage Also *attrib.*

1834 PRINGLE *Afr Sk* VI 203 Long, coarse, wiry grass, of the sort called sour (whence the names Zureberg and Zureveld) 1850 R G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr* (ed 2) I. 13 Black, zuur feldt oxen

‖ **Zuz** (*zūz*) Pl. **zuzim;** also **zuzees.** [Rabbinical Heb. זוז *zūz.*] A silver coin anciently in use among the Jews, the fourth part of a silver shekel.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III 25/2 A Zuz or Zuzim shekil, 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Zuzah,* an ancient Hebrew silver coin, worth about 6d 1877 C GEIKIE *Christ* XXXVI, A blow on the ear was variously set at the fine of a shilling or a pound a blow on the one cheek at two hundred zuzees.

‖ **Zwanziger** (tsvaˑntsigəɹ). [G , f. *zwanzig* twenty + *-er* masc. adj. ending.] An Austrian silver coin, equivalent to twenty kreutzers.

1828 R CRAIG in *Mem* VIII. (1862) 151 A passenger pays a zwanzig[er] or 17½ sous of France per hour 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II, I possess a burning pocketfull of *zwanzigers* 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xix, Lest the fervid imagination of the gondolier rise to zwanzigers and florins.

Zwenckfeldian, var. SWENKFELDIAN.

1565 HARDING *Confut Apol* II XI. 88 The Zwenckfeldians that spring out of the same stocke.

Zwieselite (tsvī·zĕləit). *Min.* Also **zwis-.** [ad G *zwieselit* (Breithaupt, 1841), f *Zwiesel,* Bavaria] A clove-brown variety of triplite.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*

Zwingfelter, aberrant f. SCHWENKFELDER.

1794 MORSE *Amer Geog* (1796) I. 545 Zwingfelters, who are a species of Quakers.

Zwinglian (zwiˑŋglĭăn, tsvɪ ŋglĭăn), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Zu-, Zwynglian, -lyan,** 6–7 **Swi-,** 6–9 **Zui-,** 7 **Sui-.** [f. *Zwingli* (see below) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A follower of Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), the Swiss religious reformer

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks 570/2 The Lutheranes & Zwinglirnes haue begunne to ryse & ruffle in rebellion in soondry partes of Almayne. 1533 — *Answ poysoned Bk.* Wks 1051/2 These Lutherane heretikes, and these Huskins, Swinglians and Tyndalins 1567 Allen *Def Priesth* 146 The whole packe of Protestauntes and Zuinglians deny that sacrament also to remitte sinnes. 1615 Brathwait *Strappado* (1878) 4 Yes, for want of a bush thou'd hang thy selfe, And caper like a zuinglian 1687 T R *Veritas Evang* 23 Some being Lutherans, others Swinglians others Anabaptists. 1768 Maclaine tr. *Mosheim's Eccl Hist.* (ed 2) IV 70 This union, between the Lutherans and Zuinglians, was so ardently desired by Melancthon 1888 Schaff *Hist Church, Mod Chr* I 61 He regretted the toleration of the Zwinglians in Switzerland.

B. *adj* Of or pertaining to Ulrich Zwingli or his doctrine, esp. concerning the eucharist (see Sacramentarian B 1).

1565 Harding *Confut. Apol.* I x. 36 b, Ye shall be driuen to forsake your Zuinglian doctrine which putteth signes and figures only in the sacrament of the aulter for the true and reall body of Christ there present. 1662 Heylin *Hist Ref.* II. (1670) 59 Their .Leaders being for the most part of the Zwinglian-Gospellers. 1752 Carte *Hist Eng.* III 395 The Zuinglian doctrines preached by Farel and other ministers. 1898 *Expositor* Oct 271 Mere protest is conducting us through Zwinglian attenuation to Socinian negation

Hence **Zwi·nglianism,** the doctrines of Zwingli, or the holding of such doctrines; † **Zwi·nglianist,** a Zwinglian.

1581 Allen *Apol* 35 b, In most things agreing with Zuinglianisme, in some with Lutheranisme 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* (1653) 71 So doe the Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme, Calvinisme, and Zuinglianisme. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart Hist* (ed. 2) Ep a, The Lutherans use no breaking of the Bread So do the Zuinglianists 1745 Butler *Lives of Saints* (1845) XI. 117 Where he. converted many Zuinglianists. 1857 Pusey *Real Pres* I 109 Zwinglianism was consistent in itself

Zwitzar, -er, obs. ff. Switzer. **Zwookers, Zwop, Zwounds:** see Zookers, Swap, Zounds.

Zy: see See *v.*, The. **Zyalde:** see Sell *v.*

Zyga, plural of Zygon

Zygadite (zi·gădəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *zygadit* (Breithaupt), f. Gr. *ζυγάδην* in pairs, f *ζυγόν* yoke.] A variety of albite, occurring in tabular twin crystals, of a yellowish-white or reddish colour.

1861 Bristow *Gloss Mui* 1886 *Jrnl Chem. Soc* L 518 *Zygadite* occurs in druses in the slate of St. Andreasberg in association with quartz and sphalerite.

‖ **Zygæna** (zəidʒī·nă) *Zool.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ζύγαινα* a kind of fish, perh. the hammer-headed shark.] **a.** *Ichth* A fish of the genus formerly so named (now *Sphyrna*), comprising the hammer-headed sharks. **b** *Entom.* A genus of moths (also called *Anthrocera*), comprising the burnet-moths. Hence **Zygæ·nid, -idan** *sbs.*, a member of the family *Zygænidæ*, typified by the genus *Zygæna*, *adjs.* belonging to the *Zygænidæ*.

1683–4 (see *balance-fish*, Balance *sb* 22) 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist* (1824) III 34 The Dog Fish, the Zygæna, the Tope, the Cat Fish 1837 Sir J Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer* IV. 301 Family Zygænidæ. Zygænidans 1913 *Oxf. Unw Gaz.* 954/1 The Zygaenid moth *Procris geryon*.

Zygal (zəi·găl), *a. Anat.* [f. Zygon + -al.] Pertaining to or having a zygon.

1886 B G Wilder in *Jrnl Nerv & Mental Dis.* June 304 The complete or typical condition of a zygal fissure is like two y's joined by their stems,..or, viewed from the side, like an expanded H.

‖ **Zygantrum** (zəigæ·ntrŏm, zig-). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. **-antra.** [mod L., f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *ἄντρον* cave.] A double cavity on the posterior side of the neural arch of each ordinary vertebra in serpents and some lizards, into which the *zygosphene* of the next vertebra fits.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ Sci, Org. Nat* I 197 This wedge [*sc* the zygosphene] is received into a cavity (the 'zygantrum') excavated in the posterior expansion of the neural arch 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 73

‖ **Zygapophysis** (zəigăpɒ·fisis, zig-). *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl **-physes** (-fisīz) [mod.L, f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *ἀπόφυσις* Apophysis.] A lateral process on the neural arch of a vertebra, articulating with the corresponding process of the next vertebra, an articular process There are normally four to each vertebra, viz. right and left anterior (*prezygapophyses*) and right and left posterior (*postzygapophyses*) Hence **Zygapophysial** (-ăpofi zĭăl) *a.*, pertaining to a zygapophysis.

1854 Owen in *Orr's Circ Sci, Org Nat* I 169 The exogenous parts are the diapophysis ., the parapophysis , the zygapophysis ., the anapophysis. , the metapophysis , the hypapophysis ., and the epapophysis 1870 Rolleston *Anim Life* 11 Two oblique zygapophysial surfaces,

Zygge, Zyȝt, Zyȝp, Zyȝpe. see Say *v* 1, See *v.*, Sight *sb.*1

Zygite (zəi·dʒəit). *Gr. Antiq* [ad. Gr. *ζυγίτης*, f. *ζυγόν*: see Zygon 2 and -ite 1.] In the ancient bireme or trireme, a rower of the upper or the middle tier: cf Thalamite, Thranite

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm Libr) 17 In the bireme the zygite, as he sat on his bench, had behind him and below him his thalamite

Zygnemaceous (zigni·mēi·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L *Zygnēmāceæ* pl, f. *Zygnēma* (Kutzing, 1843), irreg. for **zygonēma*, f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *νῆμα* thread see -aceous] Belonging to the N. O. *Zygnemaceæ* of filamentous fresh-water algæ, typified by the genus *Zygnema*, which propagate by conjugation. So **Zygnemid** (zigni·mid), a member of this order.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar 357/1 The Conjugatæ, including zygnemids and desmids

Zygo- (zəigo, zigo), before a vowel properly zyg-, repr. Gr. *ζυγο-*, combining form of *ζυγόν* yoke, occurring in various scientific terms, of which the more important will be found in their alphabetical places. (In terms of Biology the prefix often refers to *conjugation* or *zygosis* as a method of reproduction see Conjugation 5)

Zygoca·rdiac *a.* [Cardiac A. 4], denoting an ossicle in the stomach of the crayfish and other crustaceans (see quot, and cf Pterocardiac, Urocardiac). **Zy·godont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth], having molar teeth with an even number of cusps arranged in pairs; having cusps thus arranged, as a molar tooth. **Zygoneurous** (-niū·rəs) *a* [Gr *νεῦρον* nerve], applied to an arrangement of the nervous system in certain gastropod molluscs, in which the pallial nerve of each pleural ganglion unites directly with the ganglion of the visceral commissure of its own side (opp. to *dialyneurous*); so **Zygoneu·ry,** zygoneurous condition **Zygophiuran** (-fiyū·răn) *a* and *sb*, belonging to, or a member of, the division *Zygophiuræ* of ophiuroids, having special structures which limit the movement of the ossicles of the arms (cf. *zygospondyline* below) **Zy·gophyte** (-fəit) [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a plant which reproduces by conjugation. **Zygo·pterid** *sb* and *a* [Gr. *πτερόν* wing], a member of, or belonging to, the division *Zygopterides* or *Zygoptera* of dragon-flies, having all the wings nearly or quite equal in size. **Zy·gosperm** [Gr *σπέρμα* seed] = Zygospore **Zy·gosphere** (-sfīə) [after Oosphere], either of the two conjugating cells or gametes which form a zygospore. **Zygospo·ndyline** *a.* [Gr *σπόνδυλος* vertebra, joint], applied to those ophiuroids in which the arms are incapable of being coiled round straight objects, the movements of their ossicles being limited by internal pits and processes. **Zy·gostyle** (-stəil) [Style 10] (see quot.). **Zygozo·ospore,** a zoospore formed by conjugation; a motile zygospore

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv Anim.* vi. 319 A large, elongated postero-lateral or *zygocardiac ossicle. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII 832 The *zygodont (quadritubercular) type. 1901 *Proc Zool Soc.* 466 A *Vivipara* possessing a single *zygoneurous connection on the left and the normal dialoneurous relationship of the nerves upon the right. 1892 *Ibid.* 182 For the *Zygophiurans assistance in classification will be gained from Ljungman's well-known work 1885 Goodale *Physiol. Bot* 439 *note*, The sexual process in *Zygophytes is characterized by the confluence of the protoplasmic masses of two very similar cells by which a new mass is formed as the starting-point of the new individual. 1900 W J. Lucas *Brit. Dragonflies* 53 A *Zygopterid [wing] *Ibid.* 34 Nymph of a Zygopterid Dragonfly. 1880 A. W Bennett & Murray in *Q Jrnl. Microsc Sci.* XX. 417 The conjugated *zygospheres constitute a *zygosperm 1892 *Proc. Zool Soc.* 1 Mar 178 To regard the streptospondyline type [of ophiuroids] as earlier than the *zygospondyline 1881 Mivart *Cat* 463 The caudal vertebræ are few and end in a bone, shaped somewhat like a ploughshare, called the *zygostyle 1881 *Nature* 28 July 292 Family *Protococcaceæ* Genus *Chlorochytrium*. Each cell becomes resolved into spherical zoospores, which upon leaving the mother-cell conjugate within the gelatinous envelope The *zygozoospores before becoming surrounded with a membrane make their way..into the intercellular spaces of living plants

Zygobranchiate (zəigobræ·ŋkiĭelt, zig-), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Zygobranchiāta* pl., f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *βράγχια* gills · see -ate 2.] Belonging to the division *Zygobranchiata* or *Zygobranchia* of gastropod molluscs, having paired (right and left) gills or ctenidia; as *sb.* a mollusc of this division.

1883 Ray Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 655/2 The Zygobranchiate Streptoneura.

Zygodactyl (zəigodæ·ktil, zig-), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* Also **-yle** [See Zygo- and Dactyl.] **a** *adj.* Having the toes 'yoked' or arranged in pairs, i e. two before and two behind, as the feet of a scansorial bird, or the bird itself, yoke-toed. **b** *sb* A yoke-toed bird. Also **Zygodacty·lic, Zygoda·ctylous** *adjs*

[1842 Brande *Dict Sci.* etc, *Zygodactyles*, the name given by M. Temminck to an order of Climbing Birds]

1828–32 Webster, *Zygodactylous* 1831 *Gard. & Menag Zool. Soc, Birds* 73 By the structure of their toes, which are partially zygodactyle (the intermediate ones being turned forwards, and the two lateral ones most commonly taking the opposite direction) 1835 Partington *Brit. Cycl. Nat Hist.* I 445/1 Feet which accomplish these purposes are all zygodactylic, or yoke-toed. 1890 Coues *Handbk Ornithol* 187 The arrangement of toes in pairs, two before and two behind, is called zygodactyl or zygodactylous. *Ibid* 188 The true hind toe is wanting, the outer anterior one being reversed as usual in zygodactyls.

‖ **Zygoma** (zəigō·mă, zig-). *Anat.* Pl. **zygomata, zygomas.** Also 8 *erron.* zigoma. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ζύγωμα*, f. *ζυγόν* yoke. Cf F *zygome*, + *zigome*] The bony arch on each side of the skull in vertebrates, consisting of the malar or jugal bone (cheek-bone) and its connexions, and forming a junction between the cranial and facial bones, the zygomatic arch; also, in restricted sense, some part of this, as the malar bone itself, the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, or the process of the malar which articulates with this.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (1693), *Zygoma*, the jugal Bone about the Temples 1758 J S tr *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1771) 13 There appeared near the *Zigoma*, by the Wing of the Nostril, a slender Fluctuation 1804 Abernethy *Surg Obs.* 175 The fracture ran horizontally, about a quarter of an inch above the zygoma. 1806 Sir C Bell *Anat. Expr* (1872) 109 The zygoma, a process of the cheek-bone, which joins the temporal bone 1825 A Monro *Anat Hum Body* I 379 The Temporal muscle is seen in the temples, and its tendon passing under the zygoma 1855 Holden *Hum Osteol.* (1878) 69 At the lower part of the squamous portion there is an outgrowth of bone, termed the zygoma 1893 H Morris *Treat Human Anat.* 37 A ridge of bone, the supra-mastoid crest, runs immediately above the external auditory meatus, and is continued onwards to the zygoma

Zygomatic (zəigomæ·tik, zig-), *a* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. mod.L *zygomaticus*, f Gr *ζύγωμα*, -at- see prec. and -ic.] Pertaining to or forming part of the zygoma, jugal.

Zygomatic apophysis = *z process. Zygomatic arch* = Zygoma. *Zygomatic bone*, the malar bone *Zygomatic fossa*, an irregularly-shaped cavity on the side of the skull below and within the zygomatic arch *Zygomatic muscle*, any one of several small muscles connected with the zygoma; *esp.* each of two pairs of muscles (*zygomaticus major* and *minor*) arising from the malar bone and inserted at the corners of the mouth, serving to draw the upper lip outward and upward *Zygomatic process*, a process of the squamosal portion of the temporal bone, which articulates with the malar bone *Zygomatic suture*, the suture connecting the squamosal with the malar bone.

1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans* XXVII 143 Two Zygomatic Bones. 1741 A. Monro *Anat* (ed. 3) 95 Immediately before the Root of the zygomatic Process 1811 C Bell *Anat. Hum Body* (ed 3) I 180 The zygomatic muscles pull the angles of the mouth upwards as in laughter 1825 *Zool Jrnl* II 162 The zygomatic arch 1855 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* 102 The 'zygomatic fossa' is bounded externally by the zygomatic arch 1895 *Q. Rev* July 178 That 'sweet contraction' of the zygomatic muscles.

B. *sb* Short for *a. muscle* or *z bone.*

1811 C Bell *Anat Hum Body* (ed. 3) I 181 The zygomatics and levators pull the angles of the mouth upwards. 1919 *Man* XIX 156 Prominence of the zygomatics

Zygoma·tico-, combining form of mod.L. *zygomaticus* Zygomatic, forming adjs. in sense 'belonging to the zygoma or zygomatic arch and (some other part)', as *zygomatico-auricular* (see quot.).

1890 Billings *Med Dict.*, *Zygomatico-auricular index*, ratio between the bizygomatic and the biauricular diameters of the cranium

Zygo·mato-, combining form of Zygoma, used as prec, as in *zygomato-temporal.*

1831 R Knox tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* (ed 2) 41 The cerebral and zygomato-temporal aspects of the sphenoid bone.

Zygomorphic (zəigomē ɹfik, zig-), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *μορφή* form + -ic.] Applied to a flower that is symmetrical about a single plane, i. e. divisible into similar lateral halves in only one way; = Monosymmetrical. Also **Zygomo·rphous;** opp. to Actinomorphous. So **Zygomo·rphism,** the character of being zygomorphic.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 526 In Orchids both whorls are developed in a petaloid, and like the whole flower in a zygomorphic or monosymmetrical manner. *Ibid* 534 The zygomorphism of the flower. 1879 A Gray *Struct. Bot* 175 *note*, Both these forms [*sc.* monosymmetrical and polysymmetrical] have a more expressive and older terminology, adopted by Eichler, viz *—Zygomorphous*, for flowers, or other structures, which can be bisected in one plane,.. (*median zygomorphous*, when this is a median or anteroposterior plane, *transverse zygomorphous*, when the plane of section is transverse or at right angles to the median).

‖ **Zygon** (zəi·gŏn). Pl. **zyga** (zəi·gă) [mod.L, ad. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke.]

1. *Anat.* The bar or stem connecting the two branches of an H-shaped fissure (*zygal fissure*) of the brain.

1886 B. G. Wilder in *Jrnl Nerv. & Mental Dis* June 310 If the zygon is the principal, central, and primary constituent of a fissural integer, the paroccipital.

2 *Gr. Antiq* A cross-bench or thwart for rowers.

1888 Woodgate *Boating* (Badm. Libr) 17 When .. vessels were expressly built as triremes, we may imagine . the benches or zyga would be a little raised

Zygophyllaceous (zəi gofilē·ʃəs, zig-), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Zygophyllaceæ* pl, f. *Zygophyllum*, f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *φύλλον* leaf. see -aceous.] Belonging to the N. O. *Zygophyllaceæ*, typified by the genus *Zygophyllum* (bean-capers)

1887 J. Ball *Nat. S. Amer.* 198 The singular Zygophyllaceous shrub *Porlieria hygrometrica*.

‖ **Zygopleura** (zəigoplū·ră, zig-), *sb. pl. Morphol.* [mod L., f. Gr. *ζυγόν* yoke + *πλευρά* side.] Organic forms having bilateral symmetry, with

either two or four antimeres or corresponding opposite parts (DIPLEURA, TETRAPLEURA) Hence **Zygopleu ral** *a*, having bilateral symmetry.

1883 [see DIPLEURA] 1896 [see DIPLEURAL def.].

‖ **Zygosis** (zəigō·sĭs, zig-). *Biol.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ζύγωσις*, f *ζυγοῦν* to yoke, f. *ζυγόν* yoke.] = CONJUGATION 5.

1880 PASCOE *Zool Chem.* (ed. 2) 297. 1882 SAVILLE-KENT *Man. Infusoria* 874.

Zygosphene (zəi·gosfēn, zi·g-). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr *ζυγόν* yoke + *σφήν* wedge.] A double wedge-shaped projection on the anterior side of the neural arch of each ordinary vertebra in serpents and some lizards, which fits into the *zygantrum* of the next vertebra Hence **Zygosphe nal** *a.*, belonging to or constituting a zygosphene.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 196 A wedge-shaped process (the 'zygosphene') is developed from the fore part of the base of the spine. *Ibid* 197 Surfaces to which the zygosphenal surfaces are adapted. 1892 *Proc Zool. Soc.* 1 Mar 176 The zygosphenes and zygantra of the Ophidian vertebræ

Zygospore (zəi·gospōəɪ, zi·g-). *Bot.* [ad. G. *zygospor*: see ZYGO- and SPORE.] A spore formed by conjugation; a germ-cell arising from the fusion of two similar cells (gametes), as in certain Algæ and Fungi.

1864 *Q Jrnl. Microscop Sci* (N S) IV 178, I have made use of the more apt term 'Zygospore', as suggested by Professor De Bary in his work 'Untersuchungen' in preference to the inaccurate term 'Sporangium' of most other authors 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 164 The threads which conjugate to form the zygospores.

†**Zygostat.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *zygostatēs*, a. Gr. *ζυγοστάτης*, f *ζυγόν* yoke, beam of a balance, etc. + *ἱστάναι* to set, place] Hence †**Zygostatical** *a.* (*obs. rare*—°). (See quots)

1623 COCKERAM, *Zygost[at]e*, one that is appointed to see the weights, a Clarke of the market [1654 CHARLETON *Physiol. Epic Gass.-Charlton* 403 Such a Zygostata or Ballance, wherewith Jewellers are to weigh Pearles and Diamonds.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Zygostatical* belonging to the pound weight of Sixteen ounces, or to a Clark of a Market that looks to weights.

Zygote (zəi·gout). *Biol* [ad. Gr. *ζυγωτός* yoked, f. *ζυγοῦν* to yoke] A body of living protoplasm, as a cell or cell-nucleus, formed by the conjugation or fusion of two such bodies in reproduction; a zygospore, or any germ-cell resulting from the union of two reproductive cells or gametes. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is a zygote, formed by conjugation, or of or pertaining to a zygote

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 Paragamy or Endokaryogamy: vegetative or gametal nuclei lying in a continuous mass of cytoplasm fuse to form a zygote nucleus. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist Plants* II. 628 The cell produced by the fusion of the bodies of two gametes is called the zygote.

Hence **Zygotic** (-ɒ·tĭk) *a*, pertaining to or of the nature of a zygote, produced or characterized by zygosis; **Zygo·toblast** [-BLAST], one of a number of germ-cells or sporozoites produced by budding from a *zygotomere* (see below); **Zygo·toid** [-OID], a multinucleate form of zygote in certain fungi (see quot); **Zygo tomere** [Gr *μερος* part], one of a number of cells formed by segmentation of a zygote in the malaria parasite or other *Sporozoa*.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 In apocytial fungi multinucleated masses of protoplasm (*gametoids*) may conjugate to form a *zygotoid*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 945 Nucleus and protoplasm divide into a number of zygotomeres, which become blastophores, each bearing on its surface . a large number of filamentous zygotoblasts.

Zyke, Zykere, obs. ff. SICK, SICKER.

Zylo-, erroneous spelling of words in XYLO-.

Zymad (zəi·măd). [f. Gr. *ζύμη* leaven + -AD, after *monad*] A micro-organism which produces zymotic disease.

1885 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 25/2 The cook . exorcises zymads and parasites. 1913 DORLAND *Med Dict.*

Zymase (zəi·mēis). *Chem.* [ad. F. *zymase* (Bechamp), f. Gr. *ζύμη* leaven, after *diastase*.] Name given to a ferment obtained from the yeast-fungus; also extended to unorganized ferments or enzymes in general.

1875 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc* XXVIII. 374 1899 J R. GREEN *Soluble Ferm* VIII 108 Bechamp thought that the enzyme from fungi was not quite the same as that existing in the flowers He gave to the first the name *zymase* . . The name *zymase* was soon abandoned, as it began to be applied to enzymes in general

†**Zymate** (zəi·mēit), in actual use **zumate** (*zĭū* mēit). *Chem. Obs.* [f. ZYM-IC (*zum-ic*) + -ATE 4.] A salt of 'zymic acid'.

1817 T. THOMSON *Syst Chem.* (ed 5) II 189 Zumate of ammonia 1819 J G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 281 Zumate of peroxide of iron.

Zyme (zəim). [ad Gr. *ζύμη* leaven] A name for the substance or principle causing a zymotic disease: cf. ZYMOSIS.

1882 *Quain's Dict Med.* 1806 Corresponding with the adjective *zymotic* is the substantive *zyme.*, by which we refer to the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.

†**Zymic** (zəi·mik, zi·mik), in actual use **zumic** (*zĭū*·mik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ζύμη* leaven + -IC.] Pertaining to or connected with fermentation; formerly applied to a supposed acid (afterwards shown to be impure lactic acid) obtained by fermentation of starchy substances.

1817 T. THOMSON *Syst Chem* (ed 5) II. 189 Of Zumic Acid. I give this name to an acid recently discovered by M Braconnot. 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* II. 241.

Zymin (zəi min). Also -ine. [f. Gr. *ζύμη* leaven + -IN 1.] a. = ZYME. b. A pancreatic extract used in medicine Hence **Zy minized** *a.*, predigested by means of zymin.

1842 W. FARR in *4th Ann Rep. Reg.-Gen.* 201 The morbific principle (zymine) *Ibid* 202 Some kinds of matter (zymin) are reproduced in the organization after they have been destroyed by transformation (zymosis) in attacks of disease 1888 M MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* VII. 99 Zyminised nutriments 1901 DORLAND *Med Dict., Zymin.* a pancreatic extract prepared for therapeutic use

Zymo- (zəimo), before a vowel **zym-**, combining form repr. Gr. *ζύμη* leaven, used in the general sense 'ferment', in various scientific terms. (Some of these were formerly written *zumo-*, the Gr. *υ* being represented, contrary to analogy, by *u*: see Y.) **Zy·mocyte** (-səit) [-CYTE], a unicellular organism which produces fermentation. **Zy mogluco·nic** *a.*, epithet of an acid obtained by fermentation from glucose; hence **Zymoglu·conate**, a salt of this acid. ‖ **Zy·mohydro lysis**, hydrolysis effected by the action of a ferment. **Zymo·logy** (†zumo-) [-LOGY], the science of fermentation; that department of chemistry which deals with ferments and their action; hence **Zymolo·gical** (†zumo-) *a.*, relating to zymology; **Zymo logist** (†zumo-), one versed in zymology. **Zymo·lysis** [Gr. *λύσις* loosening], decomposition by means of a (esp. an unorganized) ferment; so **Zymoly tic** *a*, pertaining to or involving zymolysis. **Zymo·meter** (†zumo-) [-METER] = ZYMOSIMETER. **Zy·mophore** (-fōəɪ), **Zymophoric** (-fɒ rĭk), **Zymophorous** (-fɒ·fŏrəs) *adjs.* [see -PHORE, etc.], in Ehrlich's theory of immunization, applied to a particular group of atoms in a ferment, or in the receptors of a living cell, to which the fermentative action is due (analogous to the toxophore group in a toxin). **Zy·mophyte** (-fəit) [-PHYTE], a vegetable organism which causes fermentation. **Zymopla·stic** *a.* [see PLASTIC *a.*], forming a ferment. **Zy·moscope** [-SCOPE] see quot. **Zymotechnic** (-te knĭk), **-ical** *adjs.* [Gr. *τεχνή* art], relating to the art of fermentation; so **Zymote·chnics, Zy·motechny**, the art of fermentation (cf. ZYMURGY); **Zy motechno logy** [-LOGY], the scientific study of the principles of zymotechny; **Zy motechno logist**, one versed in zymotechnology. **Zymoto xic** *a*, having a fermentative and toxic action.

a 1909 *Disinfectants* 14 (Cent D. Suppl.) Salicylic acid only holding its reputation as an enemy to the *zymocytes of the cider barrel. 1887 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc* LII. 468 The crystallised ammonium gluconate recently described by Volpert, had previously been obtained by the author [*sc* L. Boutroux], and described by him as ammonium *zymogluconate. 1886 *Ibid* L 682 The *zymogluconic acid obtained by the action of *M[icrococcus] oblongus* on glucose. 1903 C. SNYDER *New Concept Sci.* 236 Croft Hill's bold announcement, three or four years ago, of the discovery of '*zymohydrolysis'. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Zumological, *Zumologist. 1846 WORCESTER, Zymological, Zymologist (citing OSWALD) 1753 *Chambers's Cycl Suppl*, *Zymology [referring to W. Simpson's *Zymologia Physica*, 1675] 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Zumology*. 1890 A. S. LEA in *Jrnl. Physiol* XI 254 *note*, I would suggest that the word '*zymolysis' might be . . used to denote generally the changes produced by the enzymes or unorganised ferments. *Ibid.* 264 The *zymolytic activity of the digestive fluid. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Zumometer*, or *Zumosimeter*, an instrument intended to show the degree to which fermentation has proceeded in different fermenting liquors 1900 *U. S Dept Agric., Bur. Anim. Ind.* Rep. 257 (Cent D Suppl) The hypothesis of Morgenroth in regard to the existence of a haptophore group and the [*sic*, ? a] *zymophore group in the labile ferment has been recently verified by Myers and Bashford, who have discovered zymoids analogous to the toxoids 1902 *Brit Med. Jrnl* 12 Apr 920 There is no amboceptor as such, but the body consists of a *zymophoric group 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, **Zymophytes*, bacteroid ferments that liberate fatty acids from neutral fats 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 1086 **Zymoscope*, an instrument . for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water, and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved 1896 A. K MILLER tr. *E. C. Hansen's Ferment* 71 Ancker and Bergh's *zymotechnic laboratory, Stockholm 1900 tr *A. Jörgensen's Micro-org. & Ferment* 47 *Zymotechnical examinations of water according to the principles laid down by Hansen. 1896 A. K. MILLER tr. *E. C. Hansen's Ferment.* 113 Several *zymotechnologists have made similar experiments 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Zymotechny 1902 *Jrnl. Exper Med* 17 Mar 282 The complement possesses in addition to such a haptophore group, another group which exhibits fermentative properties (*zymotoxic or toxophore group).

Zymogen (zəi·modʒen). *Biol. Chem.* [ad. G. *zymogen* (Heidenhain, 1875): see ZYMO- and -GEN.] A substance formed in an organism, from which a ferment is produced. Also *attrib.*

1877 M FOSTER *Physiol* II 1 (1878) 219 A pancreas taken fresh from the body contains but little ready-made ferment, though there is present in it a body which, by some kind of decomposition, gives birth to the ferment . . To this body . . Heidenhain has given the name of Zymogen 1896 E B WILSON *Cell in Devel.* 288 Zymogen granules. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III 306 A zymogen is the antecedent of the ferment of the secretion—pepsinogen, trypsinogen, for example

So **Zymogene·tic, Zymoge nic, Zymo·genous** *adjs.*, producing a ferment, or causing fermentation.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I 528 Organisms acting partly as ferments, partly as *zymogenetic cells. 1884 KLEIN *Micro-org.* XXI. 187 Putrefactive and many *zymogenic organisms thrive well at ordinary temperatures. 1900 *Nature* 13 Sept. 405 Zymogenic . bacteria.

Zymoid (zəi·moid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ζύμη*: see ZYMO- and -OID.] a. *adj.* Resembling a ferment b. *sb* A substance having a relation to a ferment analogous to that of a toxoid to the corresponding toxin.

1891 *Cent Dict.* 1900 [see *zymophore* under ZYMO-].

†**Zy·mome.** *Chem. Obs.* Also zumome. [ad mod L *zymōma*, It *zumoma* (Taddei), ad. Gr. *ζύμωμα* fermented mixture, f. *ζυμοῦν*: see ZYMOSIS.] A name for that constituent of gluten which is insoluble in alcohol. Also called †**Zymomin.**

[1820 *Q Jrnl Sci.* VIII. 377 D Taddei . . having undertaken researches in fermentation, . . in various cases has ascertained that the gluten of wheat is composed of two substances, perfectly distinct from each other, one of which he has named *glioxdina*, and the other *zumoma*.] 1820 T. THOMSON in *Ann Phil* May 390 M. Taddey has lately ascertained that the gluten of wheat may be decomposed into two principles, which he has distinguished by the names, *ghadine* and *zumome* 1826 HENRY *Elem Chem* II. 268 Zimome is obtained pure by boiling gluten in alcohol 1830 DONOVAN *Dom Econ* I 345 Zimomin is of a dirty white colour, hard, and without any of the elasticity which gluten possesses. 1832 JONES *New Converts. Chem* XXIX 292 Zymome.

Zymosi·meter. Also zumo- [f. Gr. *ζύμωσις* (see next) + *μέτρον* measure. see -METER] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, Zymosimetre 1842 Zumosimeter [see *zymometer* under ZYMO-].

‖ **Zymosis** (zəimō·sĭs) Pl. **zymoses** (-sīz) [mod.L., ad. Gr *ζύμωσις* fermentation, f. *ζυμοῦν* to leaven, in pass. to ferment, f *ζύμη* leaven: see -OSIS] Fermentation; *spec* the morbid process which constitutes a zymotic disease, regarded as analogous to or involving fermentation

1842 W FARR in *4th Ann Rep Reg.-Gen.* 201 *note*, Zymosis fermentation, and zyma ferment, may also be employed in English, not in the sense which they have in Greek, but as general designations of the morbid processes and their exciters. *Ibid* 202 [see ZYMIN]. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat Med* (1879) 523 As all fermentations are correlative of the growth and multiplication of these minute bodies, carbolic acid, by destroying their activity, arrests zymosis

fig 1876 EMERSON *Lett & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III 195 In the Elizabethan Age there was a dramatic *zymosis*; when all the genius ran in that direction.

Zymotic (zəimɒ tĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad Gr *ζυμωτικός* causing fermentation, f. *ζυμοῦν*: see ZYMOSIS.] A general epithet for infectious diseases, originally because regarded as being caused by a process analogous to fermentation (cf. ZYMOSIS); pertaining to this theory of disease; causing such disease.

1842 W. FARR in *4th Ann Rep. Reg.-Gen.* 201 The property of communicating their action, and effecting analogous transformations in other bodies, is characteristic in these diseases, which it is proposed therefore to call. zymotic. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1861) II 395/2 The zymotic doctrine of the Board of Health as to the cause of cholera. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I. 528 Since many morbid processes are analogous, if not akin, to fermentative processes, . . the term *zymotic* has been applied to them,—a term, however, to be avoided rather than recommended.

b In etymological sense: Causing or consisting in fermentation, fermentative.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 145 The zymotic action of yeast.

c. *transf* Containing putrefactive germs.

1882 TYNDALL *Ess Floating Matter Air* 208 An éprouvette containing one cubic centimeter of cold water, previously ascertained to be zymotic, was evaporated to dryness.

B. *sb.* A zymotic disease.

1842 W. FARR in *4th Ann. Rep Reg.-Gen.* 201 A single word, such as Zymotics, is required to replace the long periphrasis 'epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases'. 1859 *Househ. Words* 8 Jan. 122/2 People who have died of Zymotics 1916 *Lancet* 8 Jan 122/1 Health of Belfast. In 1914 there were 51 notifications of typhus. ; not a case of this zymotic has been reported in 1915.

Hence **Zymo·tically** *adv.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II 385/2 Whether this mass of filth be, zymotically, the cause of cholera.

Zymurgy (zəi·mɒədʒi) [f. Gr. *ζύμη* leaven + -*ουργία* working, as in METALLURGY.] The practice or art of fermentation, as in wine-making, brewing, distilling, etc. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem.* V. 1086.

Zynder, Zyne, Zyphe: see CINDER, SINE 1, XIPH. **Zyp,** obs. (Kentish) 3rd sing. ind. pres. of SEE *v.* **Zype,** obs. f. SITHE *sb.*1 **Zyxst,** obs. f. SIXTH. **Zyxt,** obs. (Kentish) 2nd sing. ind. pres of SEE *v.*

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